

# **An 80-400 MHz 74 dB-DR Gm-C Low-Pass Filter With a Unique Auto-Tuning System**

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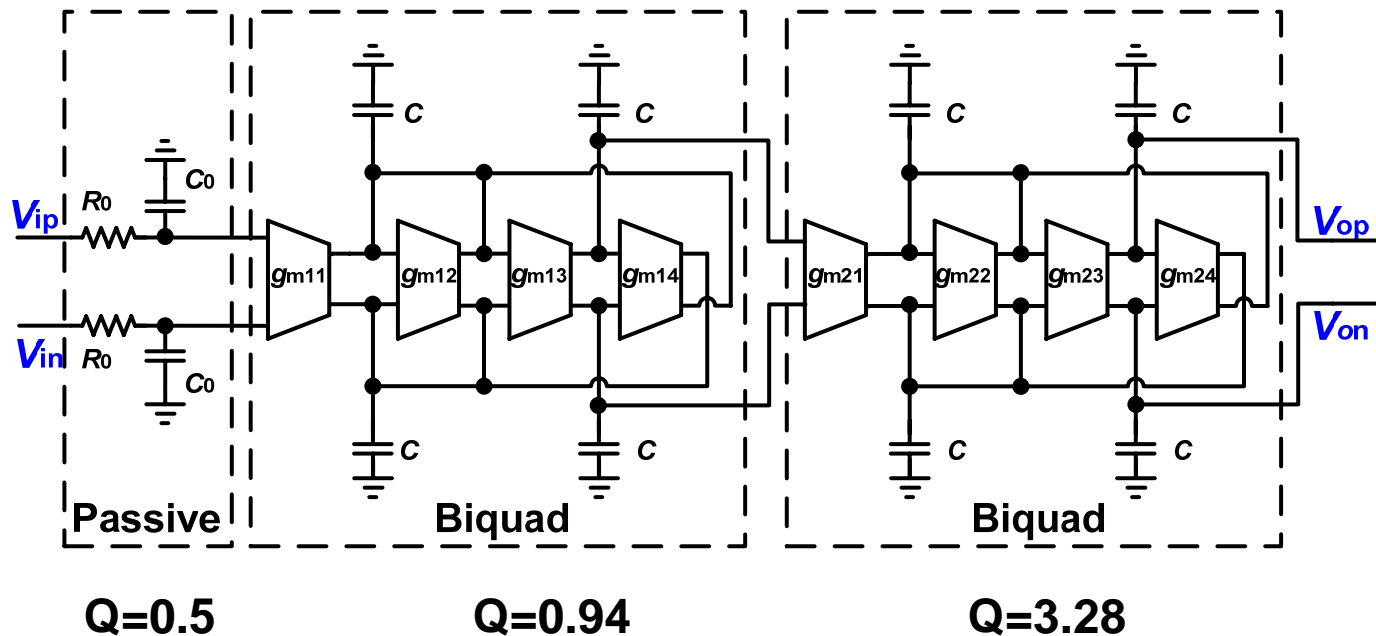
**January 26, 2011**

# Outline

- **Design Specifications**
- **Filter Architecture**
- **Tuning Technique**
- **Measurement Results and Comparisons**

# Design Specifications

- ◆ Filter Type: 5<sup>th</sup> Order Chebyshev
- ◆ Ripple: < 1 dB
- ◆ Attenuation: >45 dB @  $2.3^* f_c$
- ◆ Voltage Gain: 0-30 dB

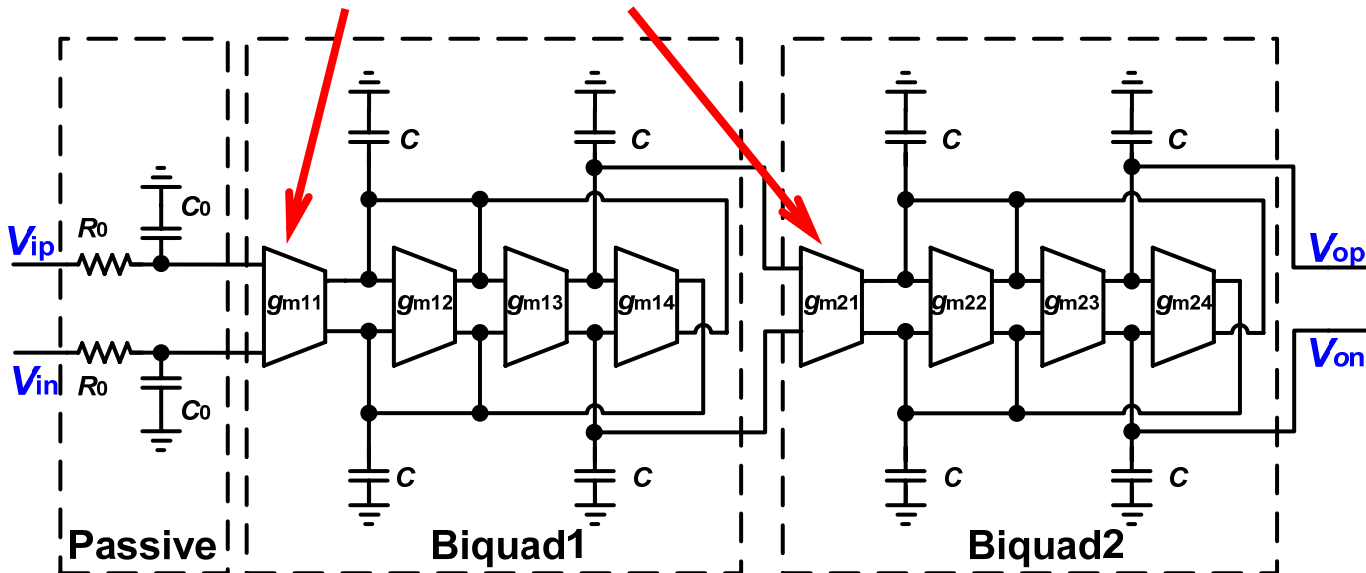
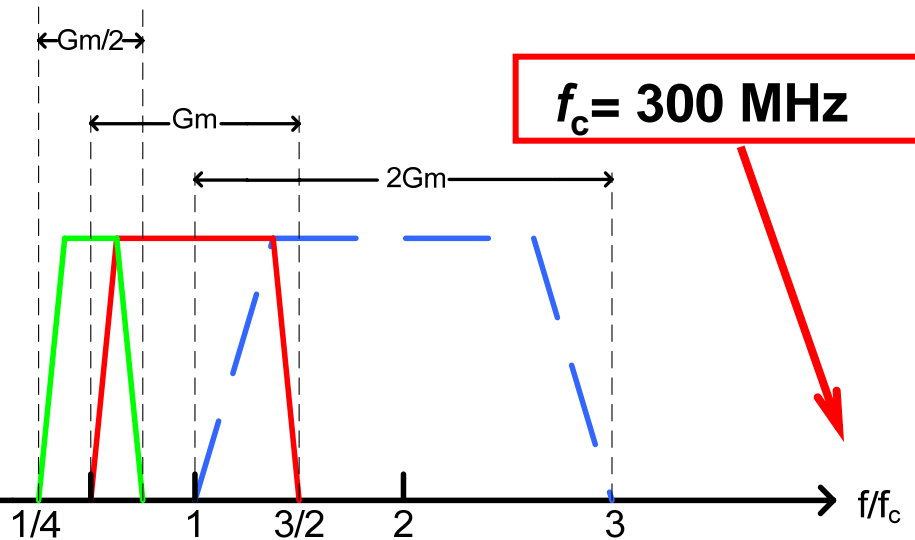


# Programmable Gm-C filter Architecture

◆ 1 bit Gm Cell

◆ 5 bit DCCA

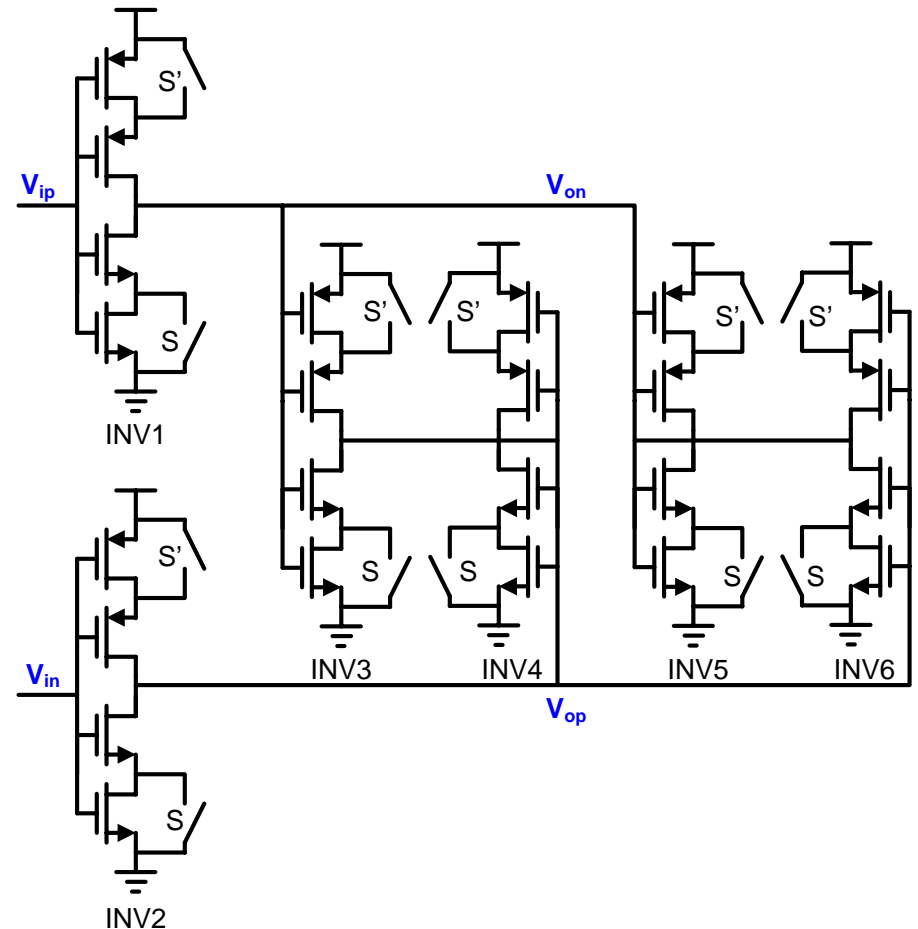
**Programmable Gm**



# Transconductor Structure

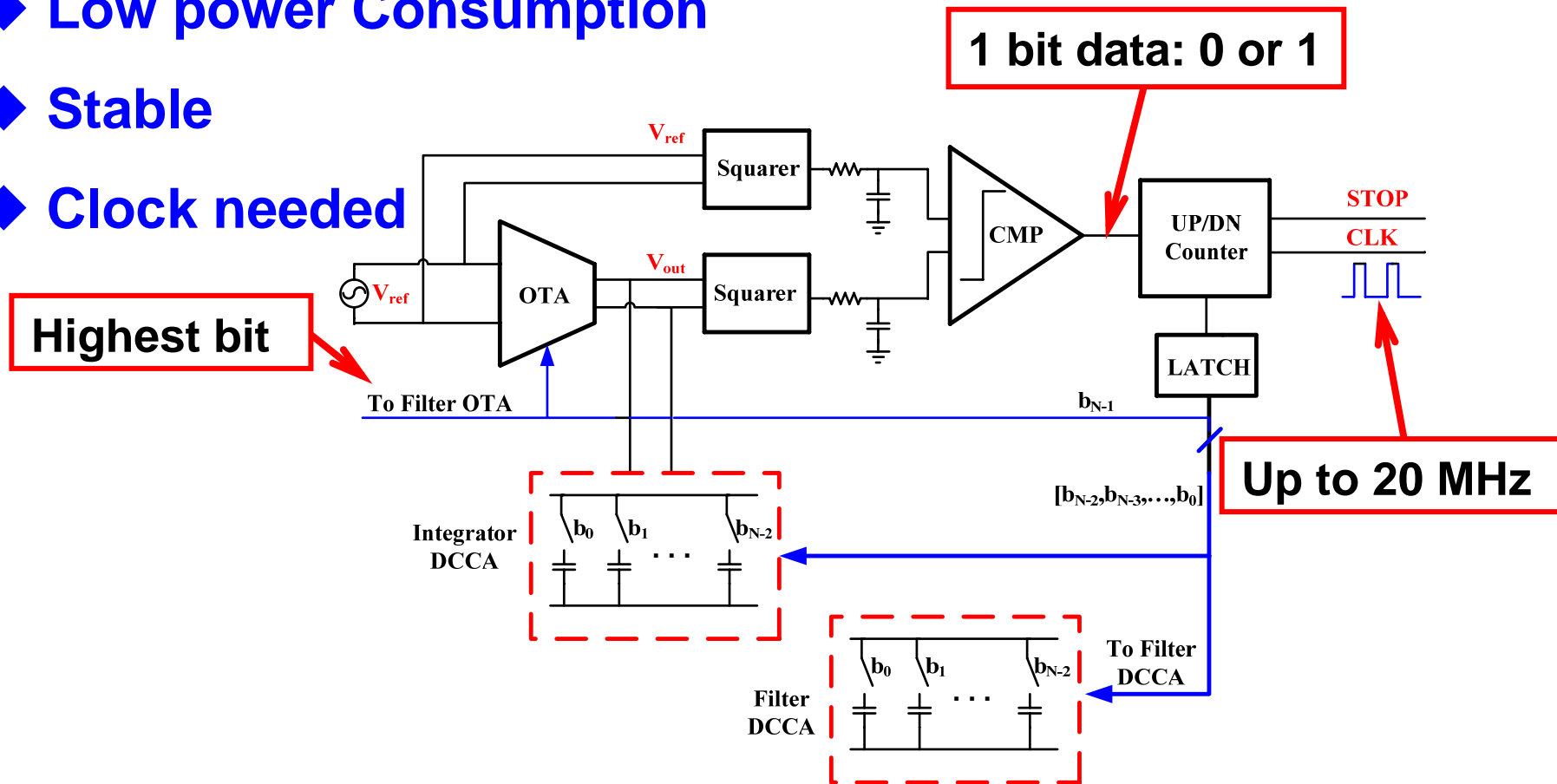
## 1bit Gm Cell

- ◆ Modified Nauta structure
- ◆ Six Inverters
- ◆ Controlled by 'S'
- ◆ Transconductance can be switched between ' $g_m$ ' and ' $g_m/2$ '



# Discrete Auto Tuning Technique

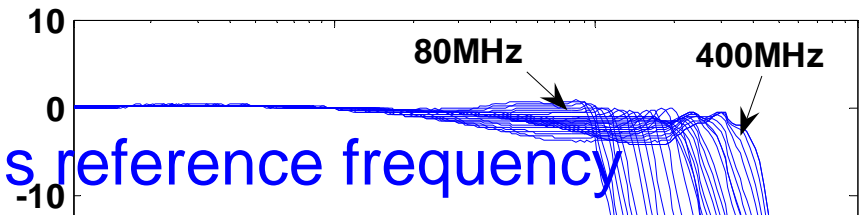
- ◆ Wide tuning range
- ◆ Low power Consumption
- ◆ Stable
- ◆ Clock needed



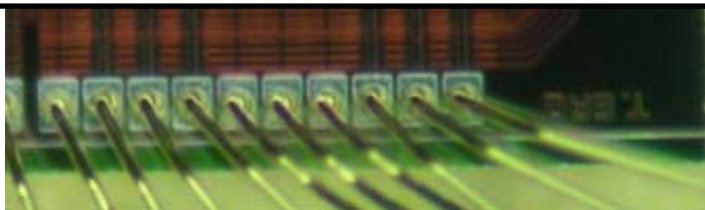
# Chip Photograph and Measurement



Tuning error versus reference frequency



$f_r$ (MHz)	90	100	200	300	350	380
$f_c$ (MHz)	93	103	206	315	358	362
Error	3.3%	3.0%	3.0%	5.0%	2.3%	4.7%

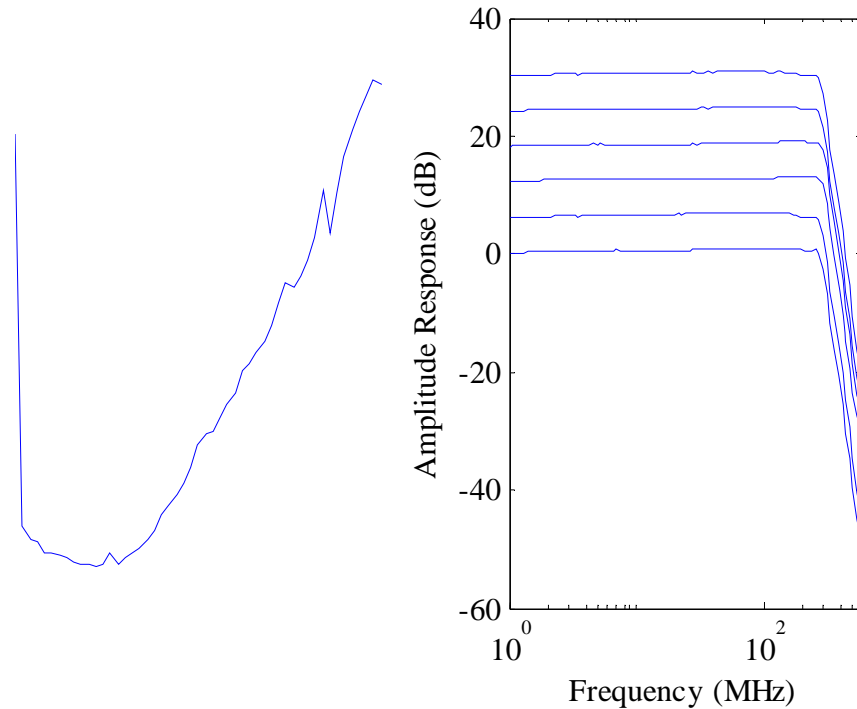


Active area: 0.13 mm<sup>2</sup>

Tuning Range: 80 MHz- 400 MHz

# Measurement Results

Measured @ 250 MHz Cut-off frequency



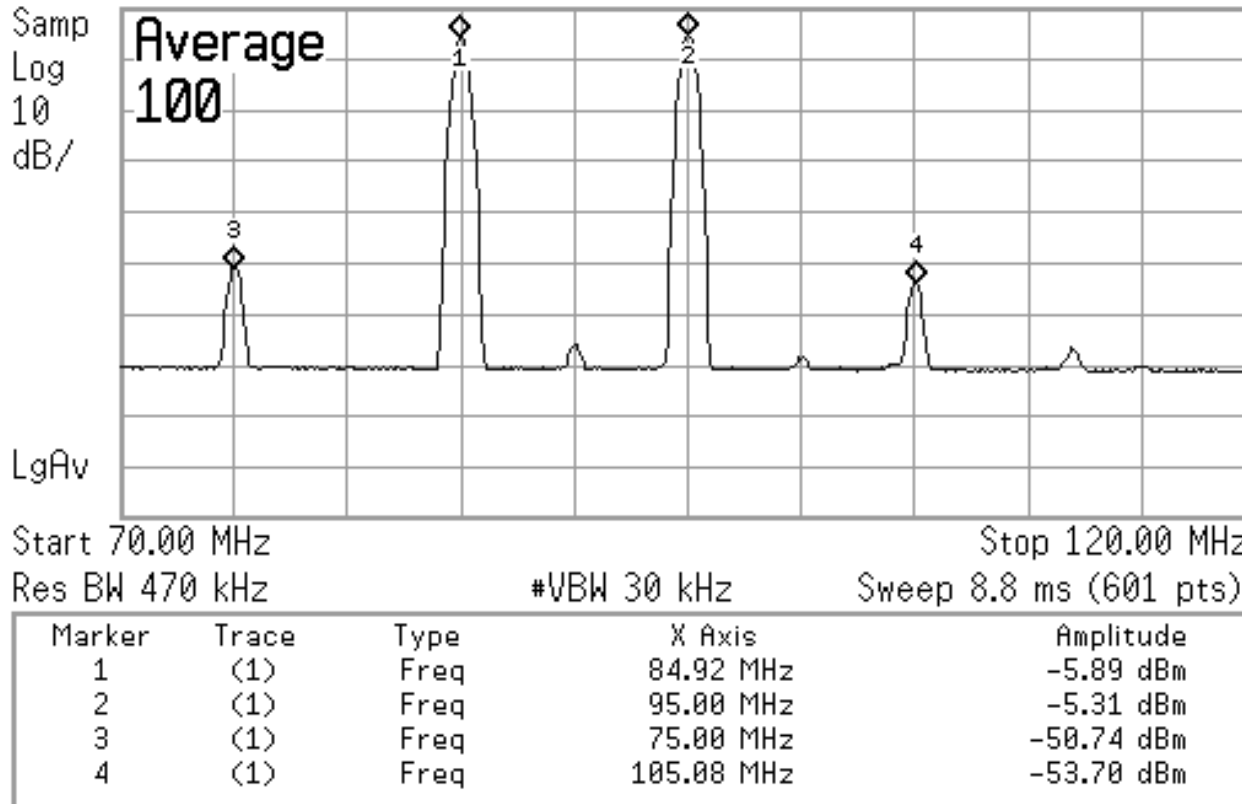
- ◆ Noise Figure: 14-18 dB
- ◆ Voltage Gain: 0-30 dB

Measured NF and Voltage Gain



# Measurement Results

## Two tone test @ 100 MHz



◆ Cut-off frequency: 250 MHz

◆ IIP3=17.4 dBm

# Comparisons

	JSSC 2010[1]	Electronic Letter 2010[2]	This Work
Technology (um)	0.13	0.13	0.13
Supply Voltage(V)	1.2	1.5	1.2
Power (mW)	20.8	21	9
Bandwidth (MHz)	200	70-280	80-400
Active area (mm <sup>2</sup> )	0.28	0.12	0.13
Gain (dB)	0	0	0-30
DR	54.5	53	74/60
FoM	NaN	13.3	2.8

[1] M. Mobarak etal, JSSC 2010, 351-367

[2] W. Li etal, Electronics Letter 2010, Vol 46, No. 17

$$FoM = \frac{Power}{pQ_{max} f_c DR^2}$$

# The End

# Q&A?