

## Tu1E-3

# A 67 GHz High Output Power QVCO with 9.9% Efficiency and Improved Phase Noise in a 130 nm SiGe:C Technology

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# Outline

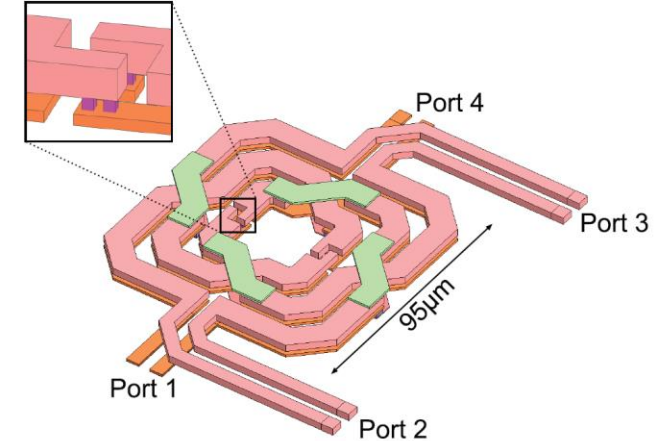
- Outline
- Motivation
- Circuit Implementation
- Output Power and Phase Noise Meas.
- Relative Phase Meas.
- Conclusion

# Motivation

- Develop coupling concept for quadrature VCOs for applications  $>100$  GHz
  - Circuits requiring IQ-signals
    - Phase modulators
    - IQ-down-conversion mixers
  - Differential signal sources using push-push frequency doublers
    - Loss of one signal phase
      - Input: Differential
      - Output: Single-ended

# Circuit Implementation

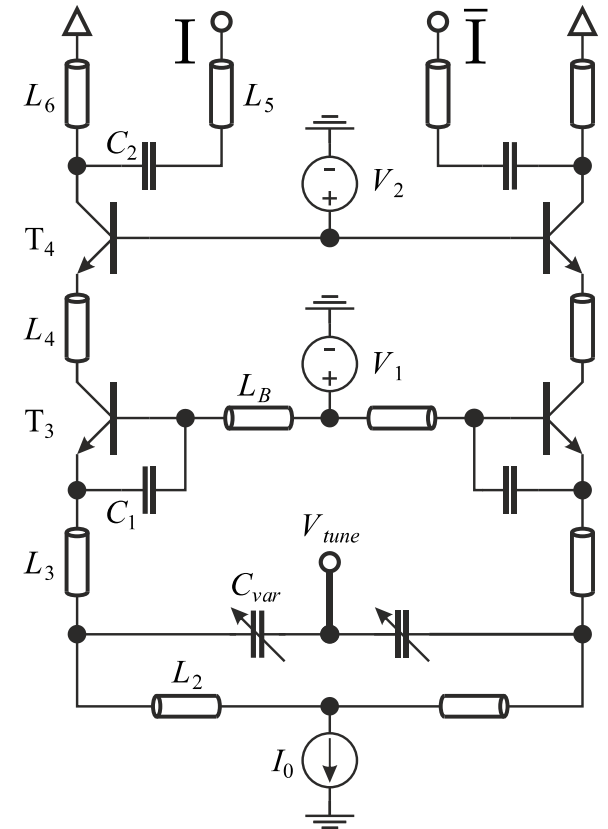
- Traditional approach to generate IQ signals
  - Quadrature couplers: branchline coupler, hybrid coupler
    - Phase and amplitude errors for high bandwidths
- Quadrature oscillator
  - Improved phase noise performance because of coupling
  - Superharmonic coupled oscillators
  - Fundamentally coupled oscillators



J. Schoepfel et al., "A Fully Differential Hybrid Coupler for Automotive Radar Applications" 2022 17th European Microwave Integrated Circuits Conference (EuMIC)

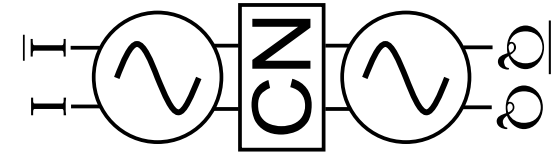
# Circuit Implementation

- Fundamentally coupled oscillator
  - Two coupled differential Colpitts VCOs
  - Coupling Network (CN) to couple the oscillators
- 67 GHz integrated Colpitts oscillator
  - High output power and efficiency
  - Very high tuning range
  - Good phase noise performance
  - Designed and manufactured in B11HFC by Infineon Technologies AG



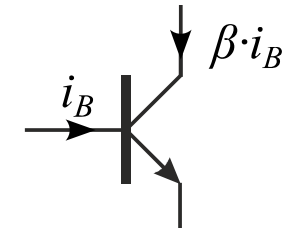
# Circuit Implementation

- Coupling Network (CN)
  - Couple the cores of the oscillators:
  - Low power consumption

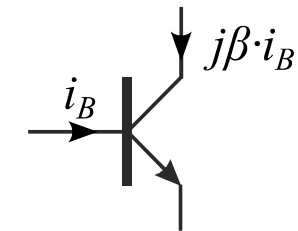


- Active coupling network
  - Common-emitter amplifier
  - 90° phase shift in current gain for high frequencies

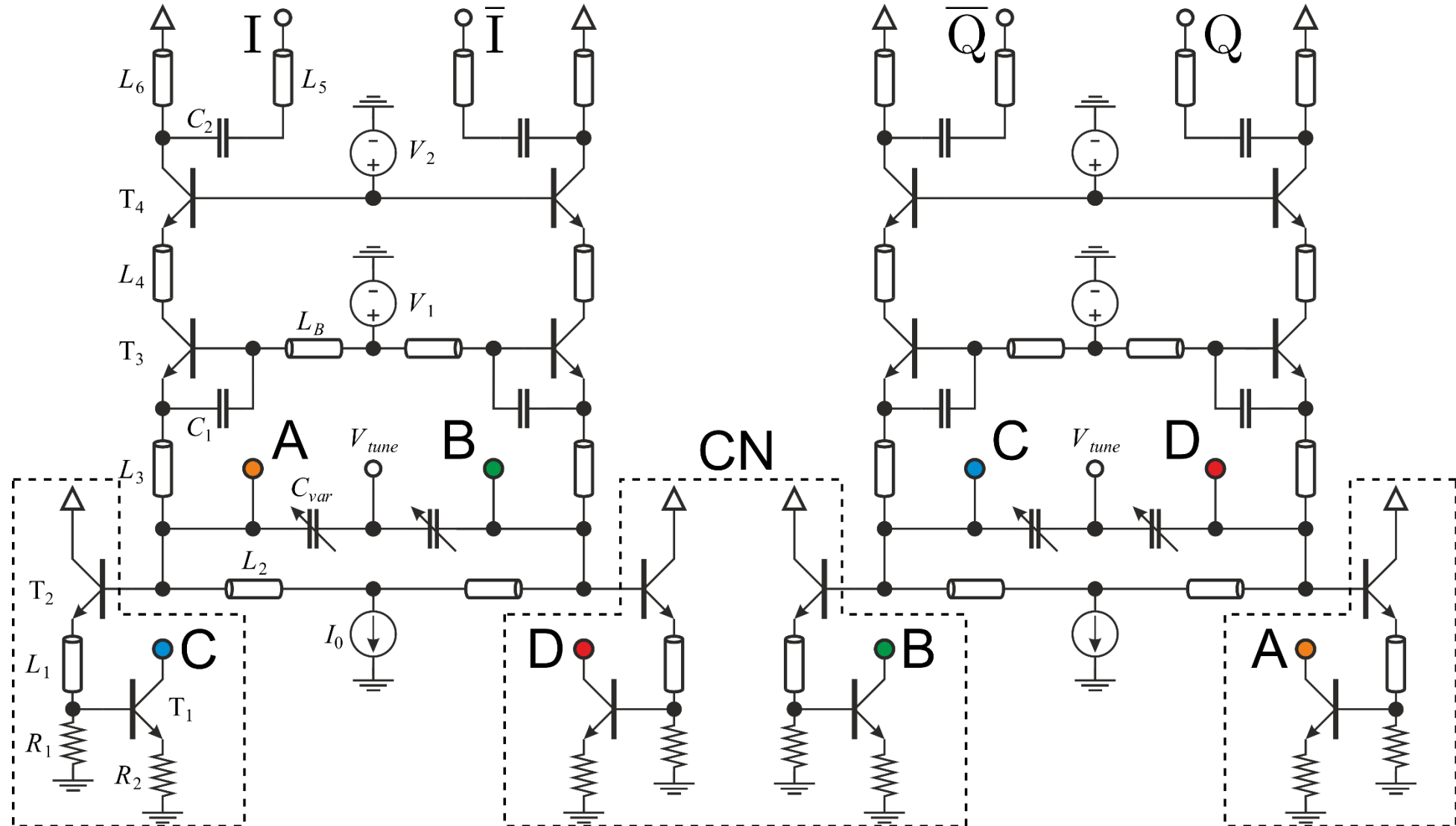
$$\beta(j\omega) = \frac{\beta_0}{1 + j\frac{\omega}{\omega_\beta}} \approx \beta_0$$



$$\beta(j\omega) = \frac{\beta_0 \omega \beta}{j\omega} = \frac{\omega_T}{j\omega}$$

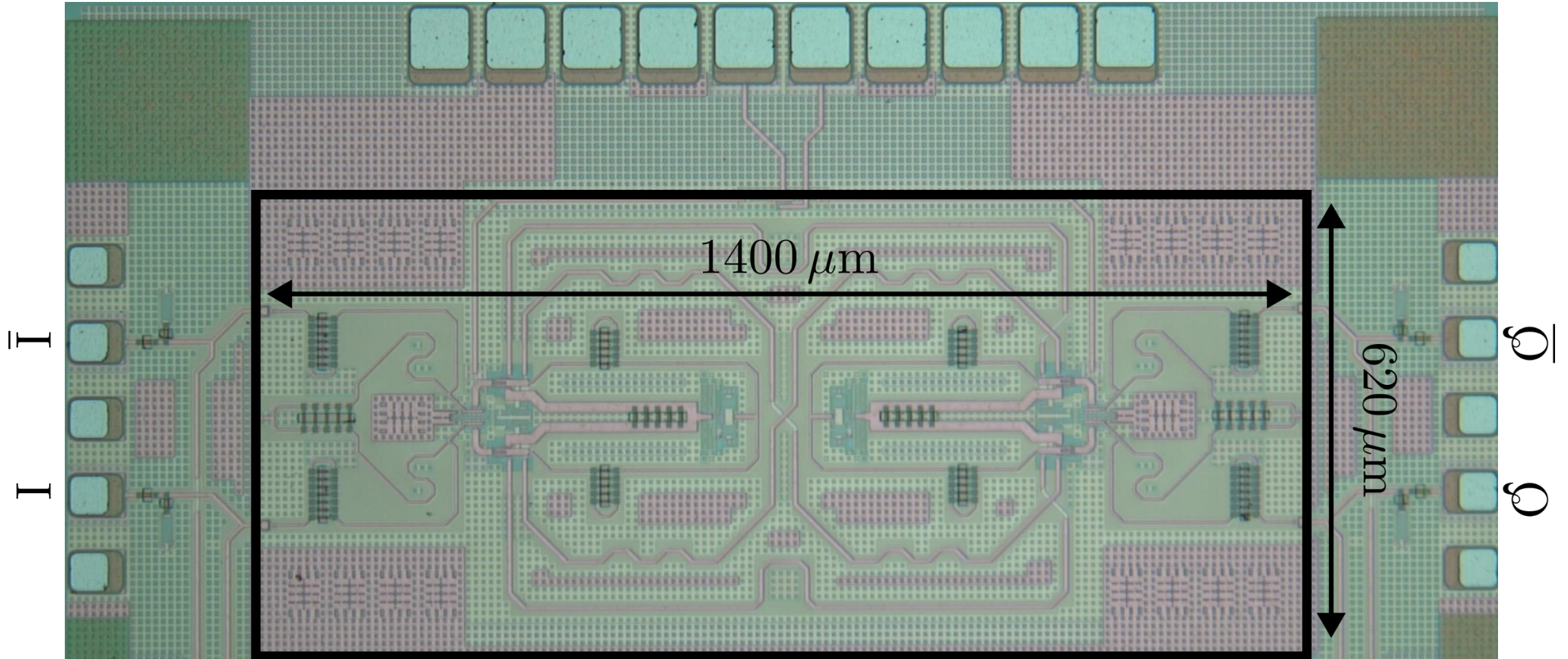


# Circuit Implementation





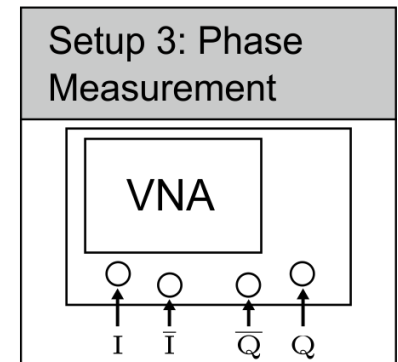
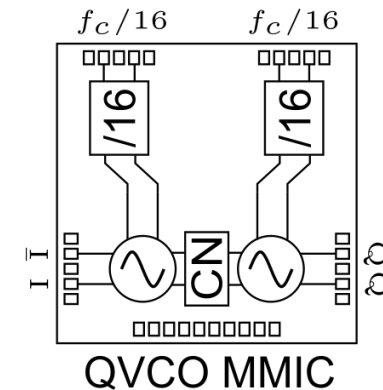
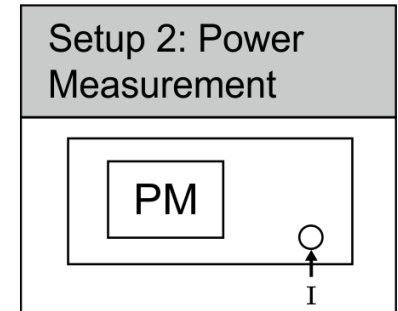
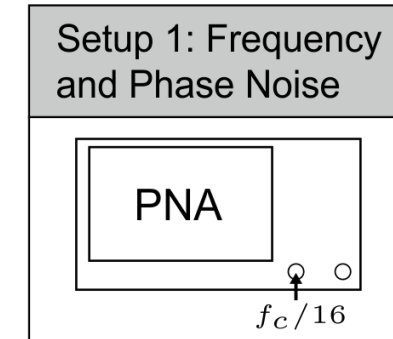
# Circuit Implementation





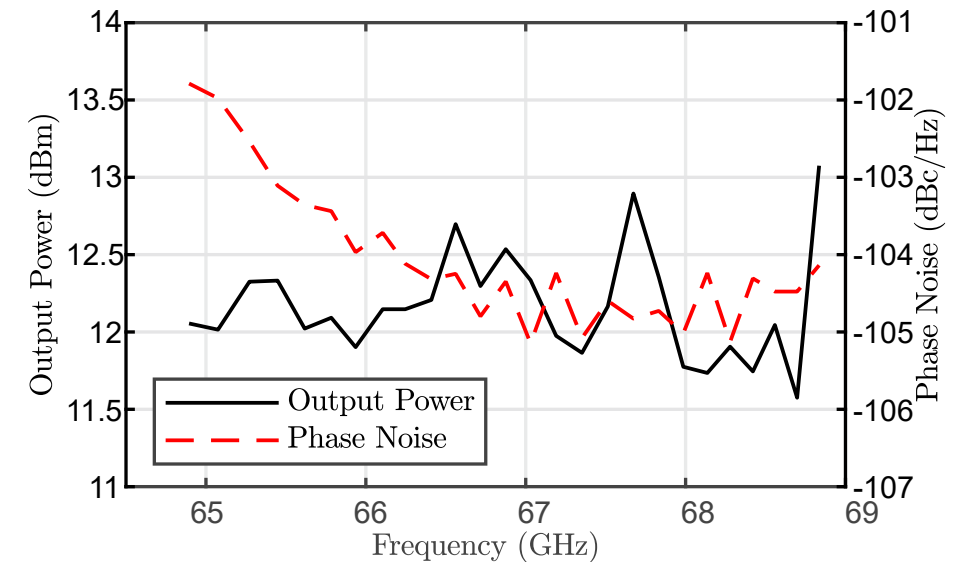
# Power and Phase Noise Meas.

- Phase noise measurement
  - Phase Noise Analyzer (PNA) FSWP by R&S
  - Behind /16 frequency dividers
    - +24 dB due to frequency conversion
- Output power measurement
  - Power Meter (PM) with waveguide power sensor
  - Integrated termination removed
  - Single-ended measurement
    - +6 dB for total output power (4 SE outputs)



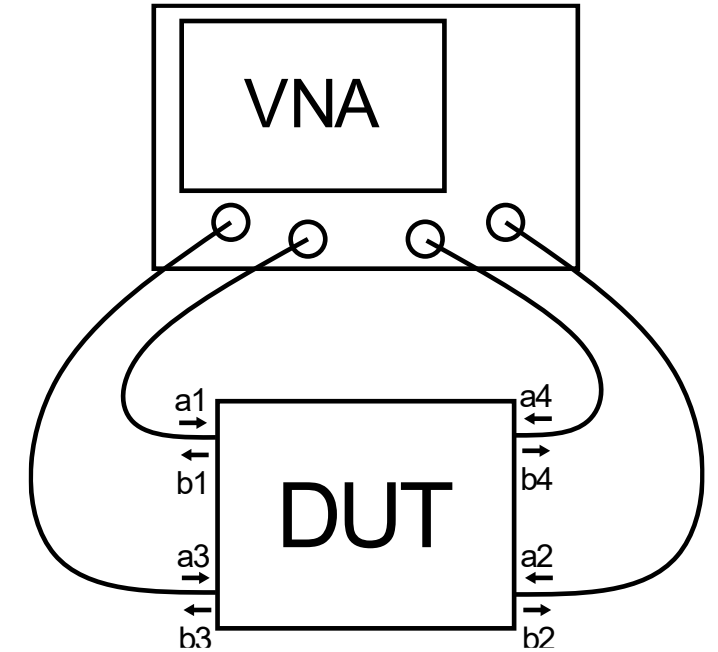
# Power and Phase Noise Meas.

- 410 mW power consumption @ 5 V supply (incl. CN)
  - 9.9% dc-to-RF efficiency
- High output power
  - Up to 10 dBm per differential VCO
  - 13 dBm total power output
- Very good phase noise performance
  - Up to -105 dBc/Hz @ 1MHz offset frequency



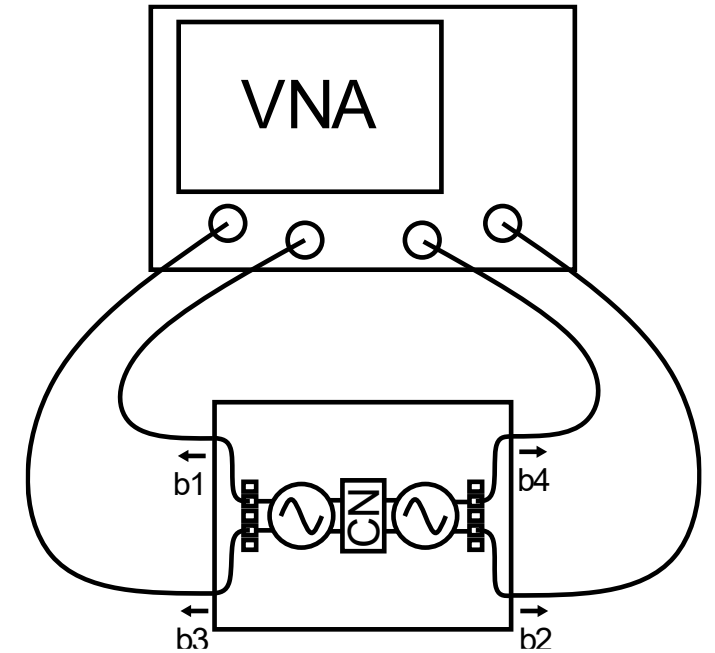
# Relative Phase Meas.

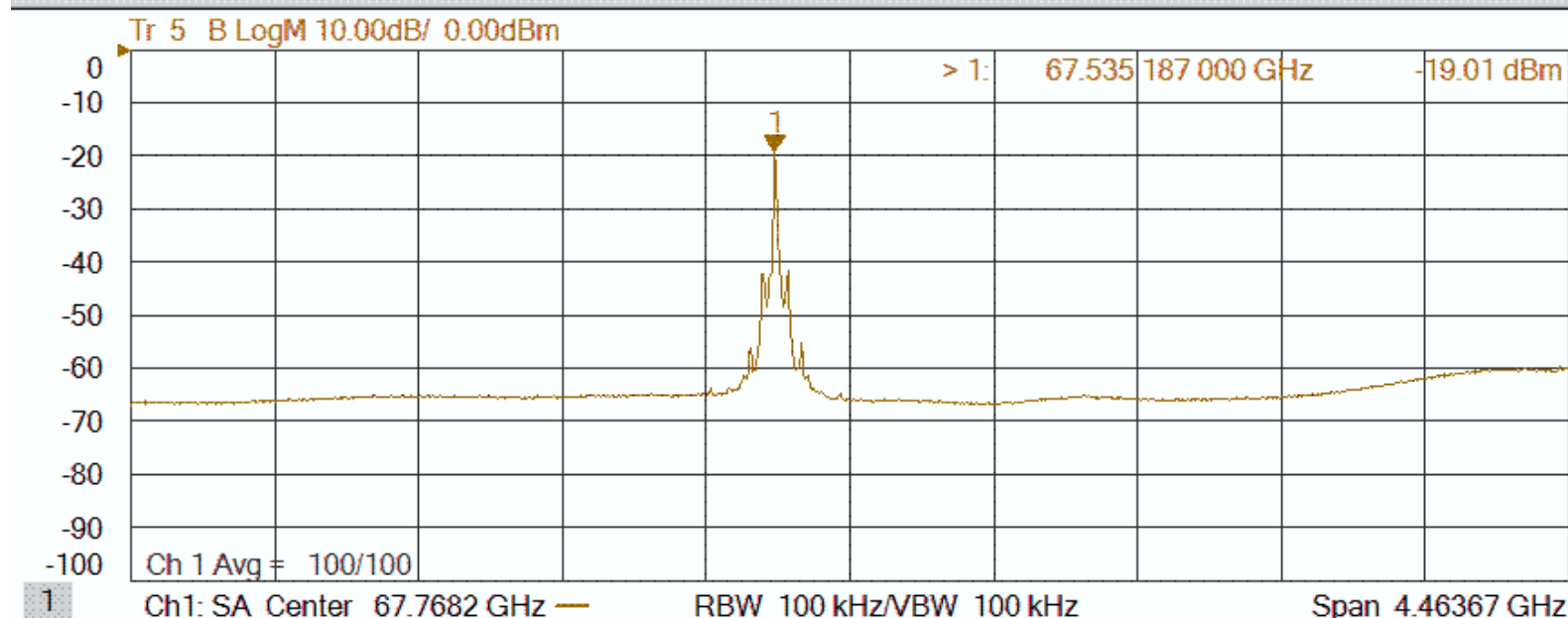
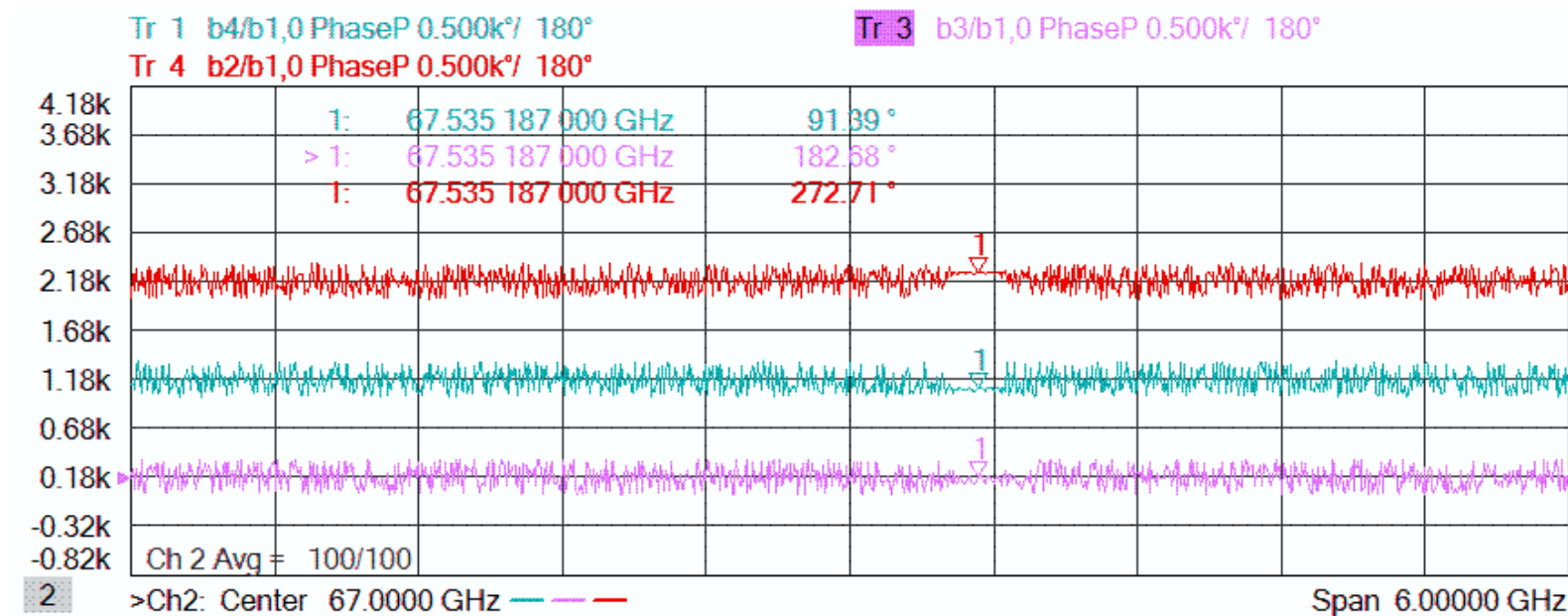
- Relative phase between output pads
  - 4-ch Vector Network Analyzer (VNA) PNA-X by Keysight
  - Differential GSGSG probes
  - SOLT calibration on cal. substrate
  - Disabled RF output signals (a1 – a4) after calibration



# Relative Phase Meas.

- Relative phase between output pads
  - Input signals b1-b4 evaluated on VNA
  - Phase of received signals (b2 - b4) in relation to common signal (b1)
    - E.g. phase of (b2/b1)  $\sim 270^\circ$
  - Phase of differential signals (b3/b1 and b4/b2) as indicator of quality of measurement

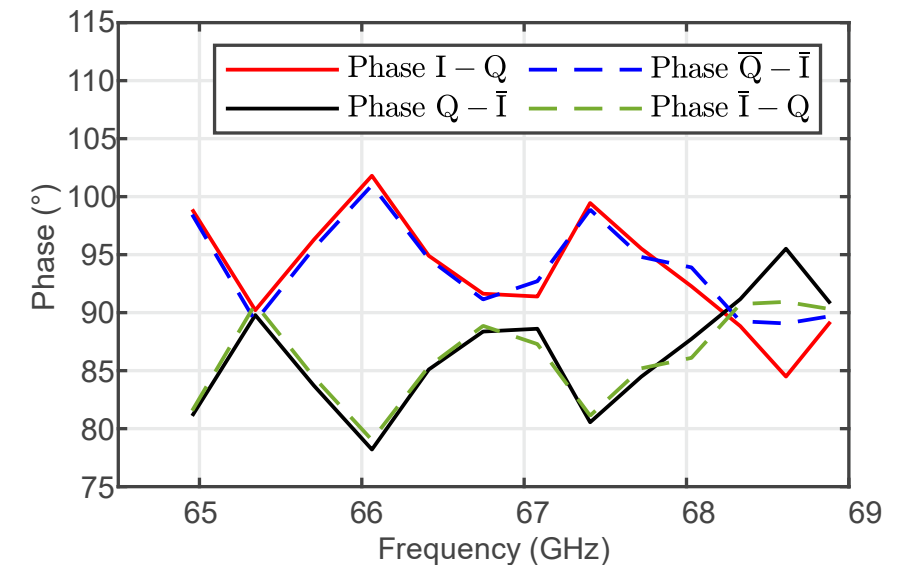






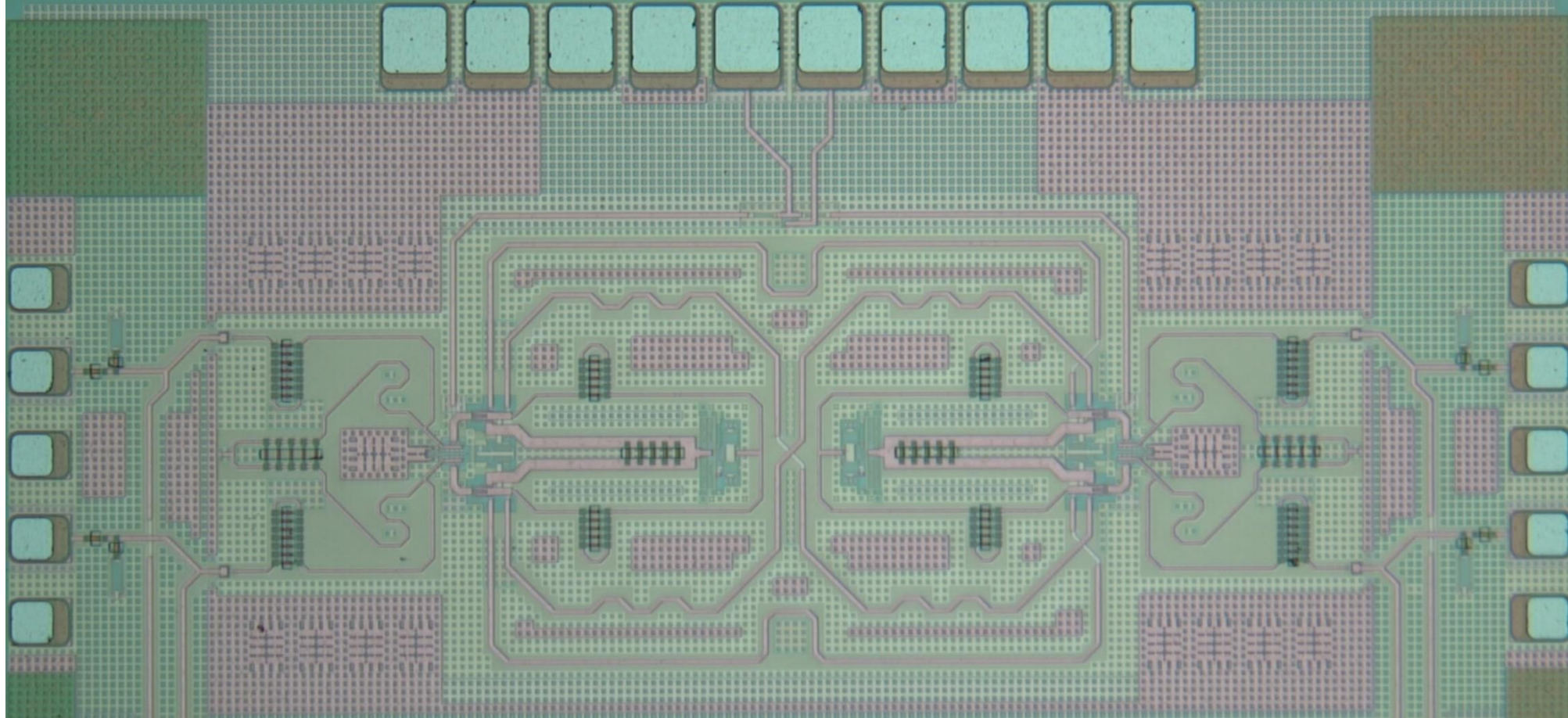
# Relative Phase Meas.

- Measured output phases
- Locking range of 3.9 GHz
- Max.  $11.8^\circ$  phase error
- Error of diff. signals:  $5.1^\circ$ 
  - Placement error of probes
    - $1^\circ$  error =  $12.4\ \mu\text{m}$



# Conclusion

- 67 GHz QVCO with high output power and good efficiency
- 3.9 GHz locking range for quadrature operation
- Very low phase noise over whole locking range
- Measured output phase error of  $<11.8^\circ$



Thank you for your attention. Do you have any questions?



