

# Wideband Distortion Contribution Analysis of Analog Circuits with Differential Signalling

Adam Cooman & Gerd Vandersteen



agency for Innovation  
by Science and Technology



Vrije Universiteit Brussel

# Analog design = LTI

Design flow based on Linear System Theory

- Non-linear performance at a (too) late stage
- No indication about the source of distortion

We need to find the source of distortion

## **Distortion Contribution Analysis**

Pinpoint the dominant source of distortion  
to solve possible problems effectively

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# We need to find the source of distortion

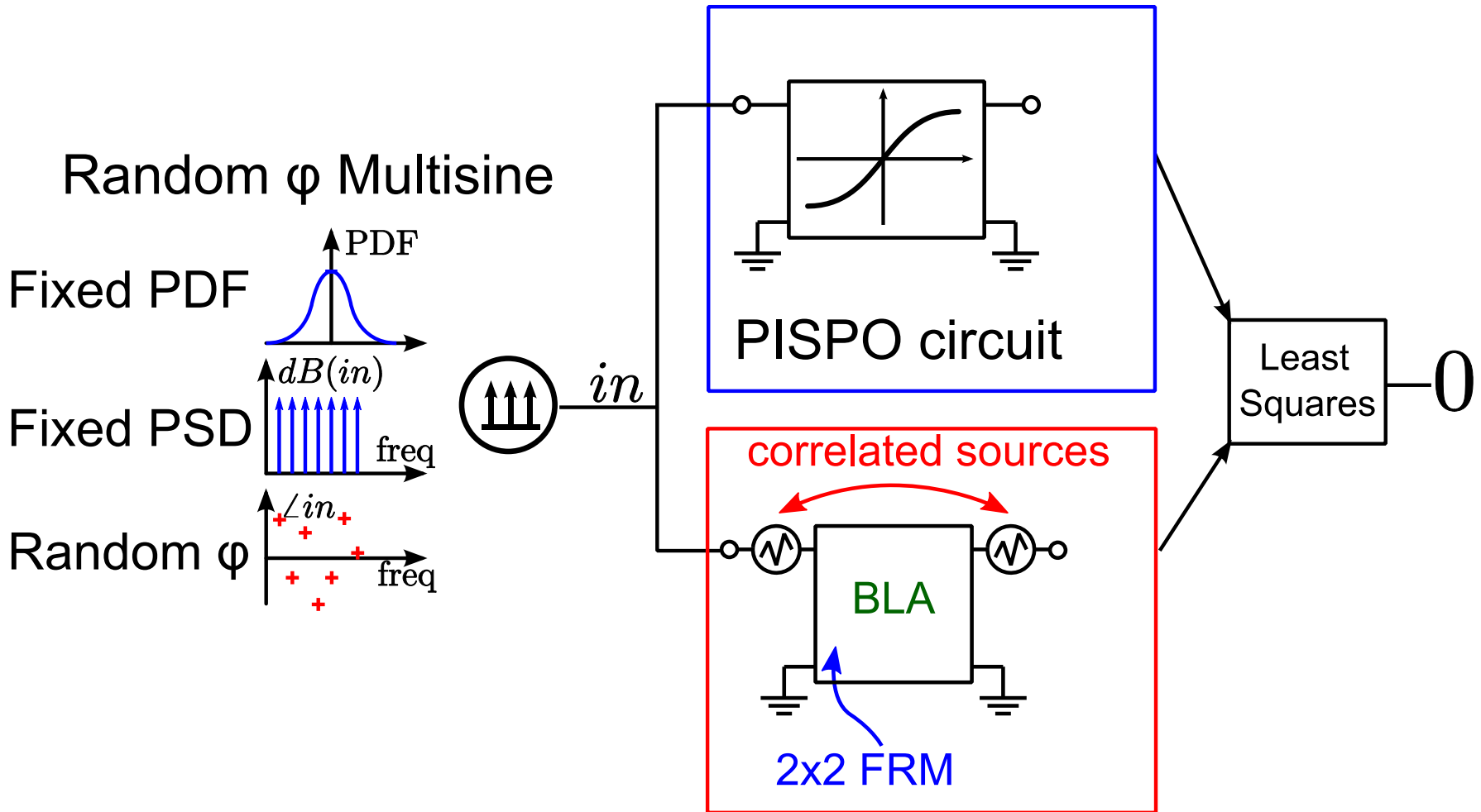
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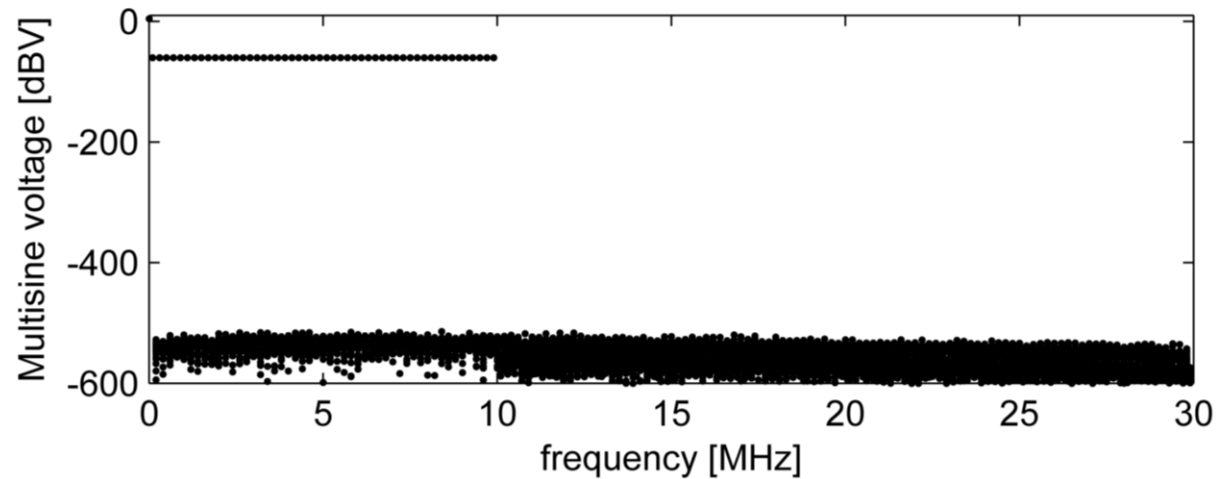
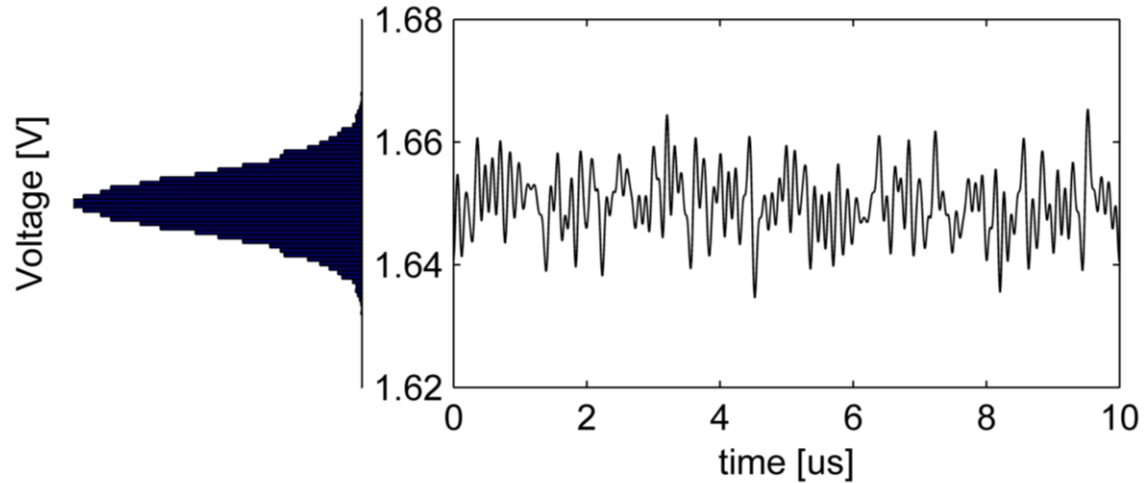
*very difficult*

# Best Linear Approximation

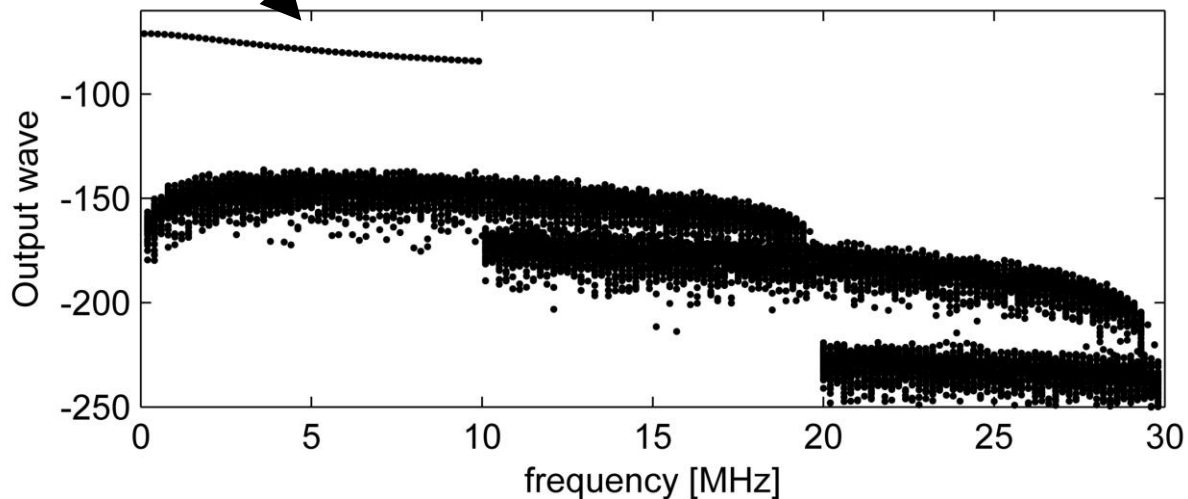
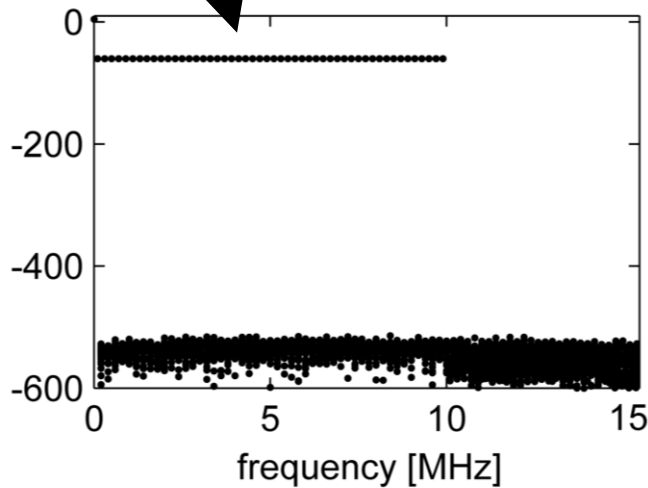
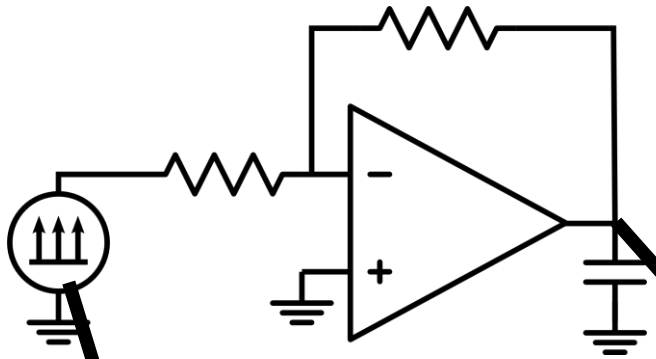


# Multisines as excitation signal

$$u(t) = \sum_{k=1}^N A_k \sin(k2\pi f_0 t + \varphi_k)$$

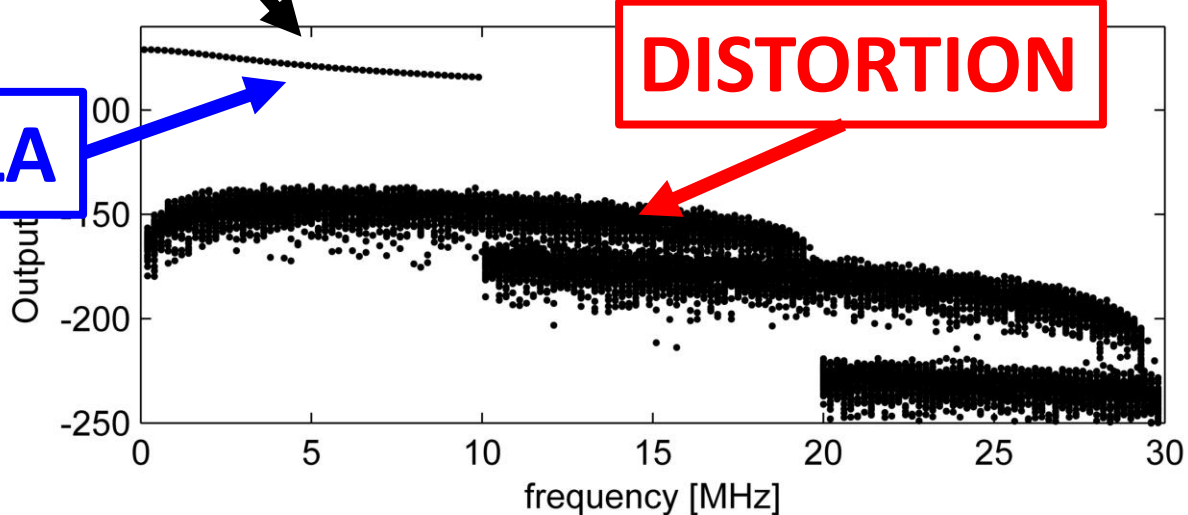
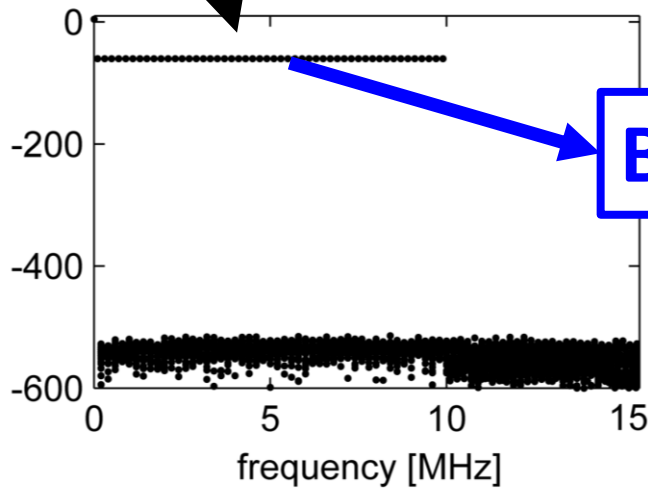
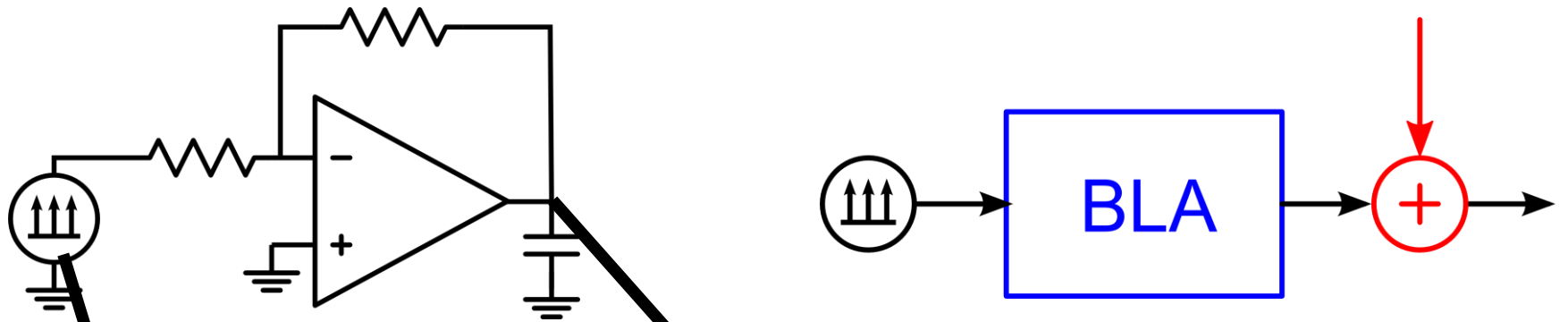


# BLA leads to easy-to-interpret models





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# BLA leads to a simple DCA

BLA: Distortion = noise  
Noise analysis } DCA

Drawback: long simulation time

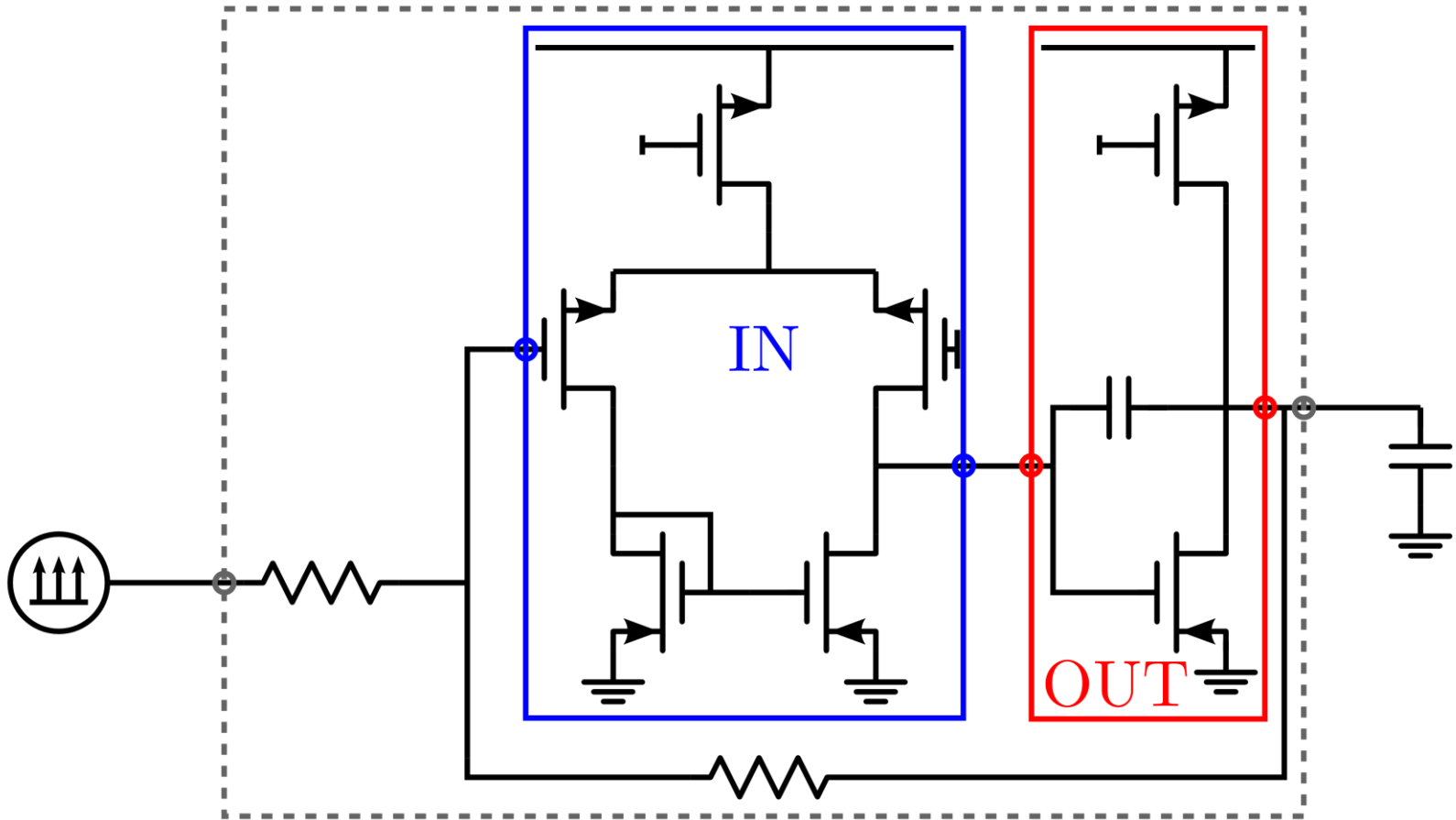
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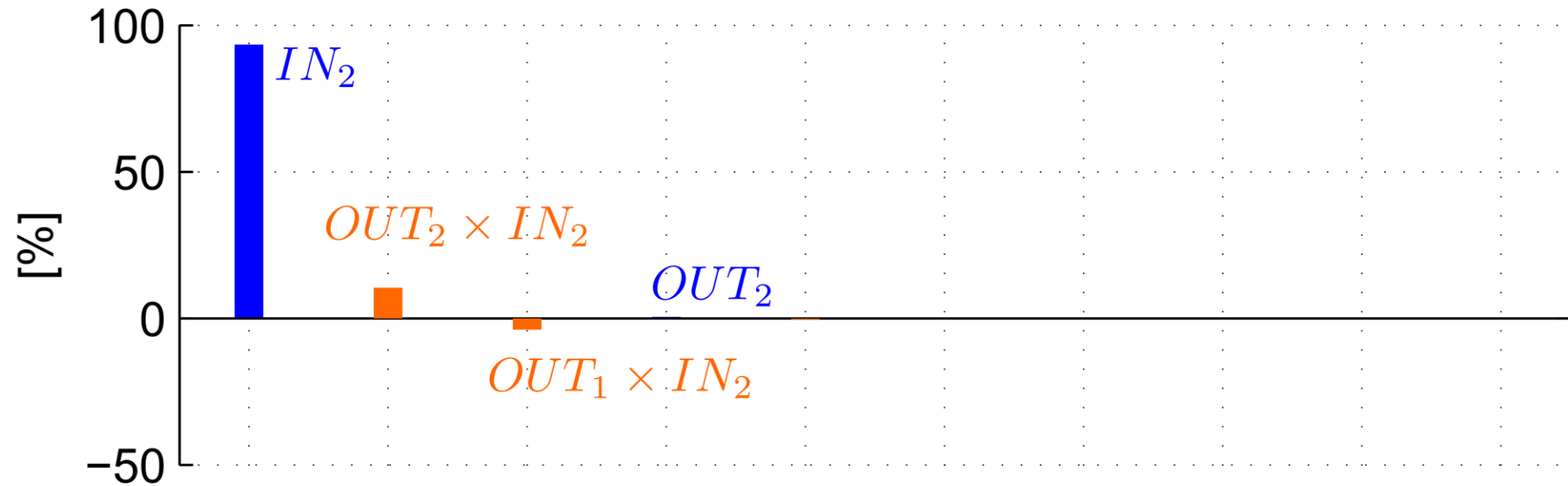
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Bonus Assumption: weakly non-linear  
⇒ BLA = small-signal behaviour

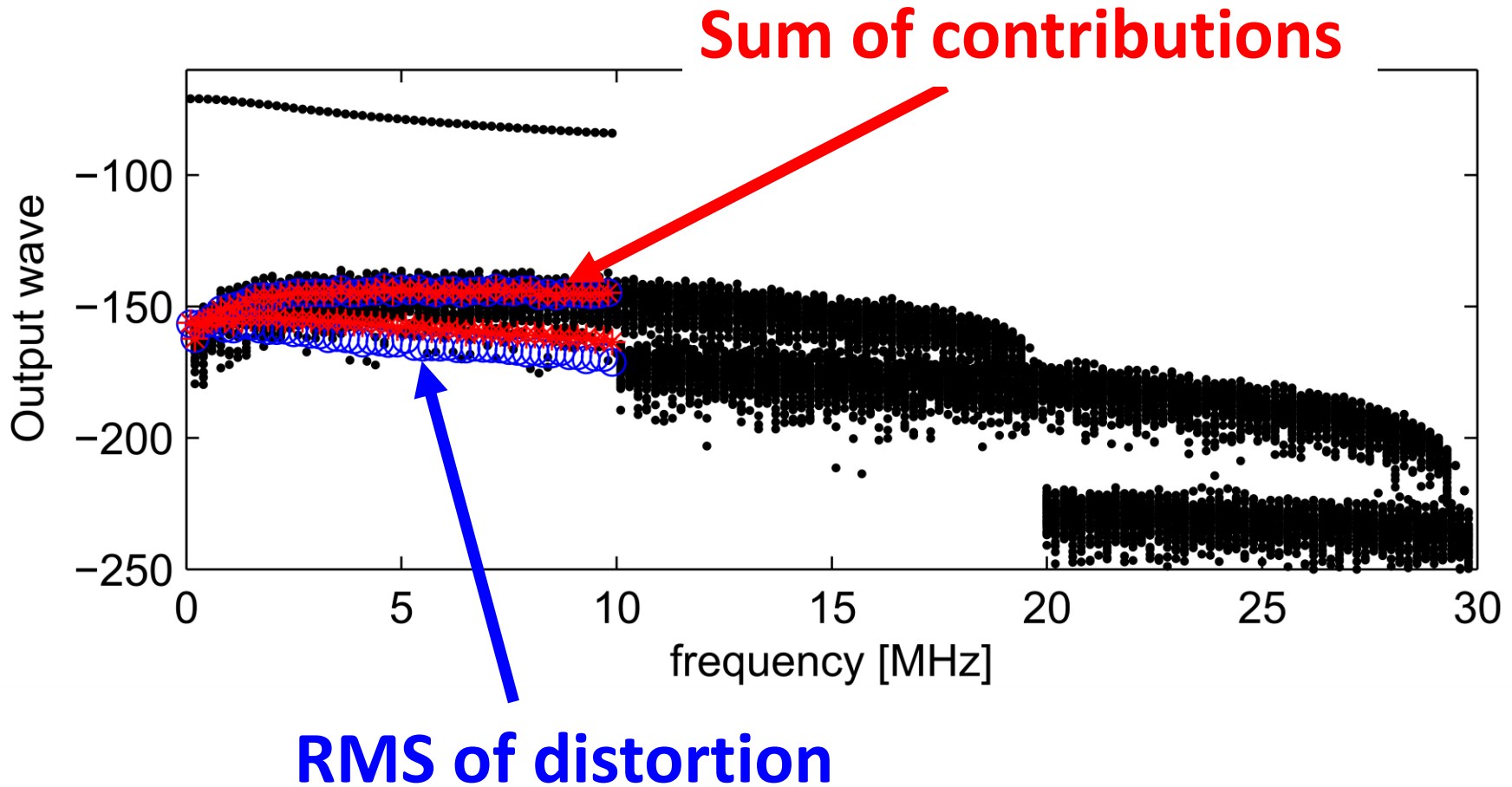
# Example: Miller op-amp



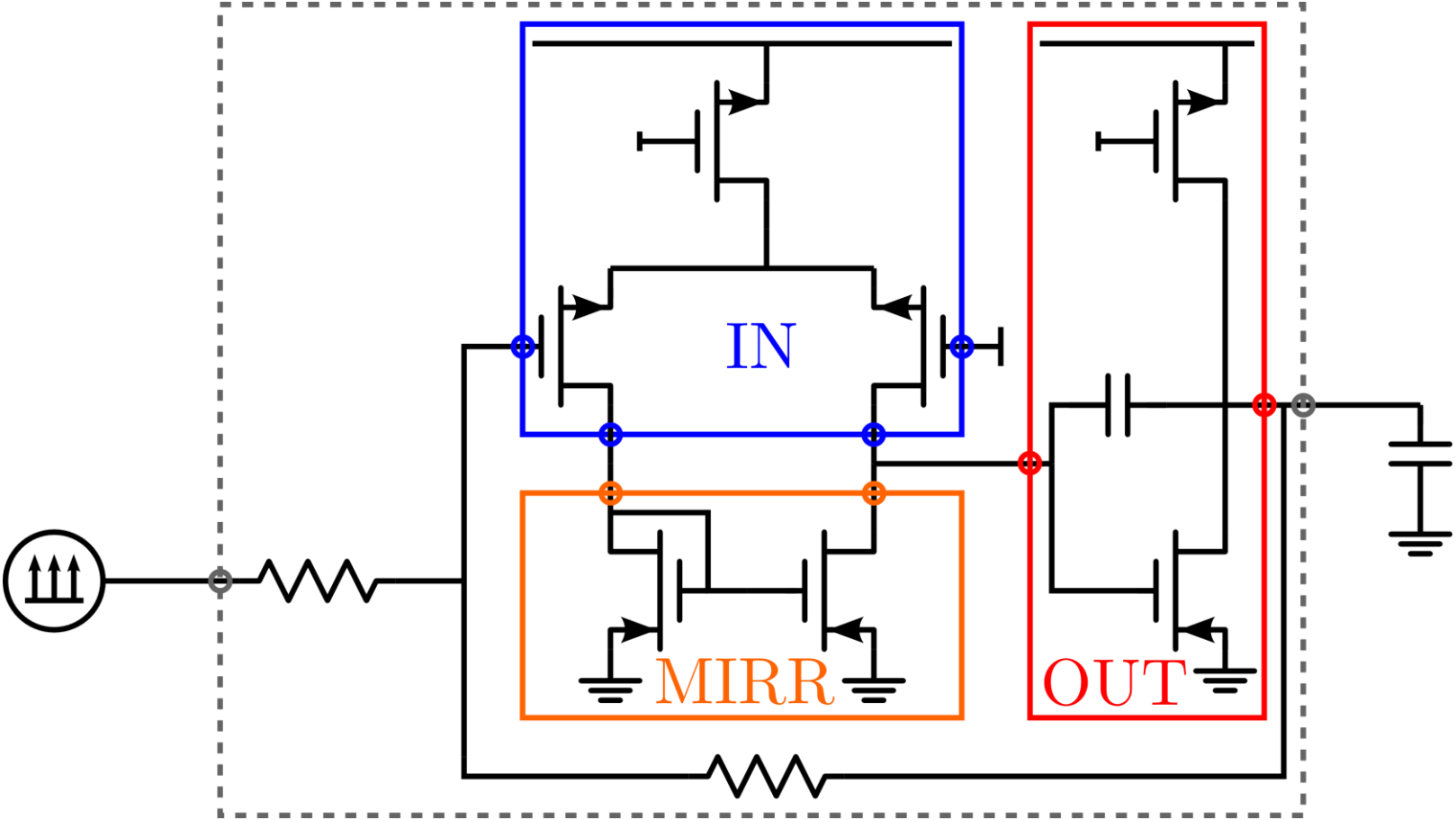
# The input is dominant source



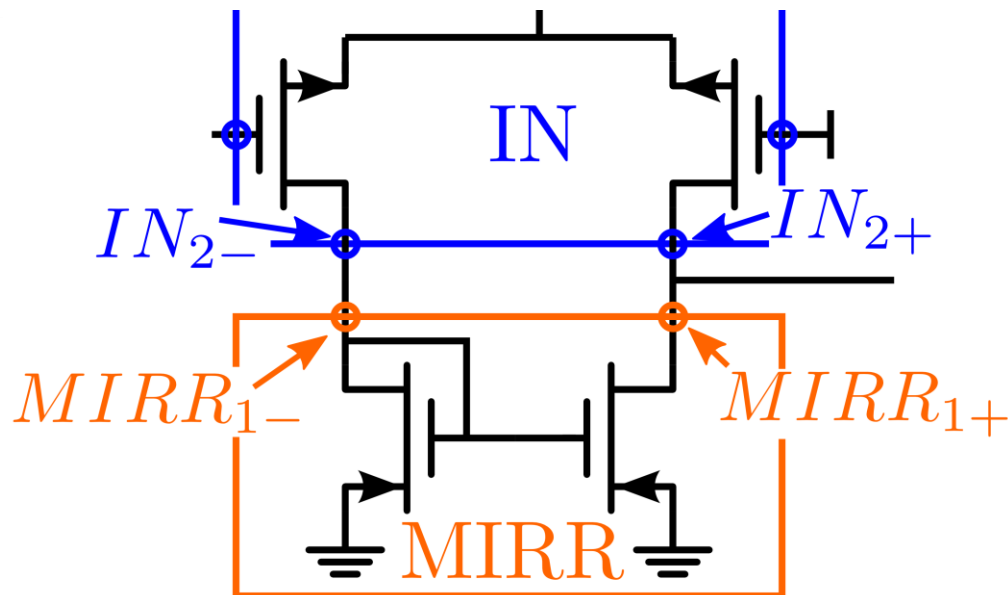
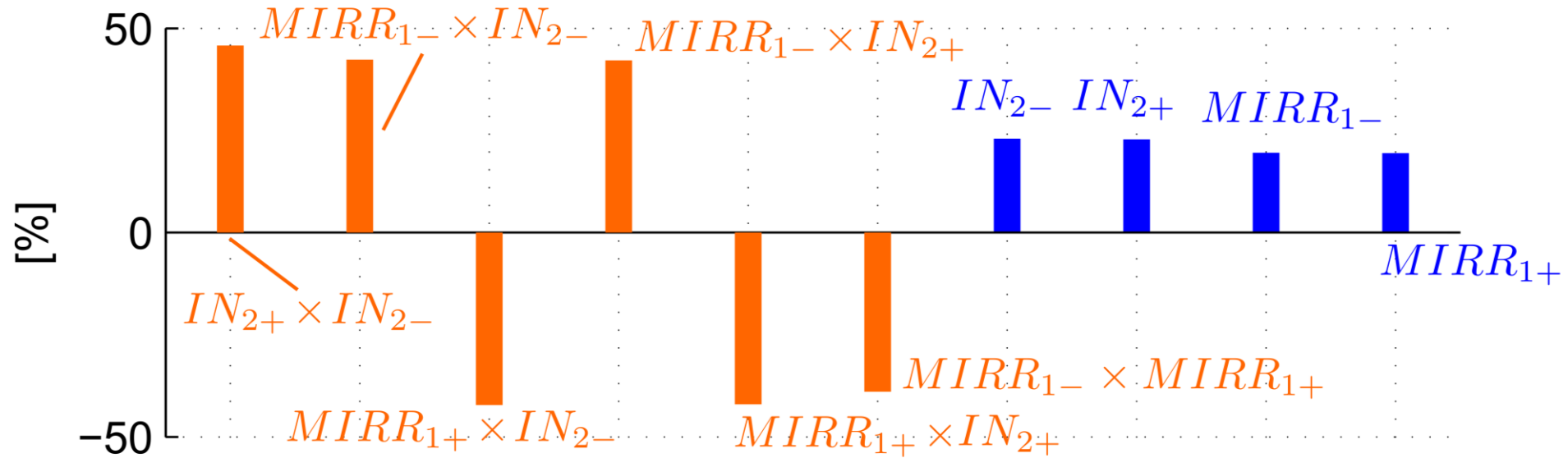
# Weakly NL assumption is valid



# Going deeper

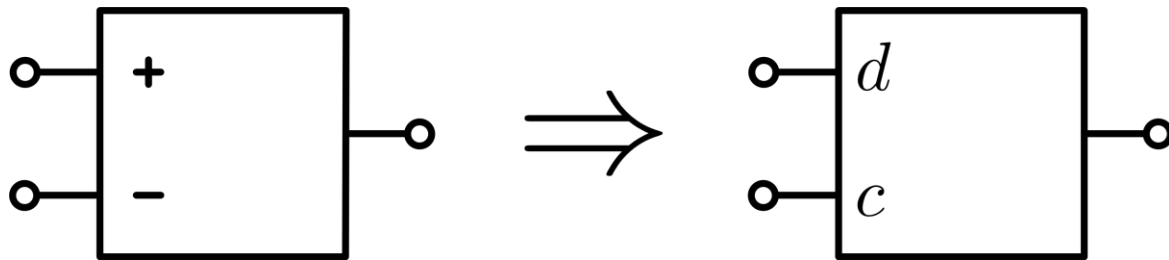


# Results become difficult to interpret





# Mixed-mode S-parameters



$$V_d = V_+ - V_-$$

$$I_d = \frac{I_+ - I_-}{2}$$

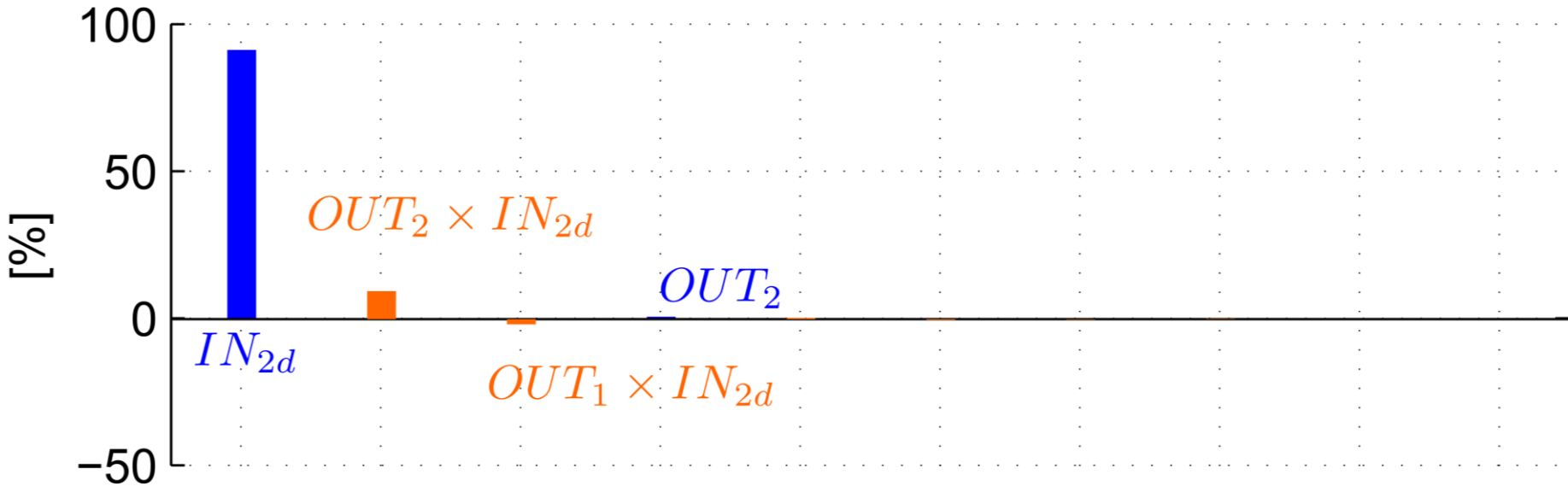
$$V_c = \frac{V_+ + V_-}{2}$$

$$I_c = I_+ - I_-$$

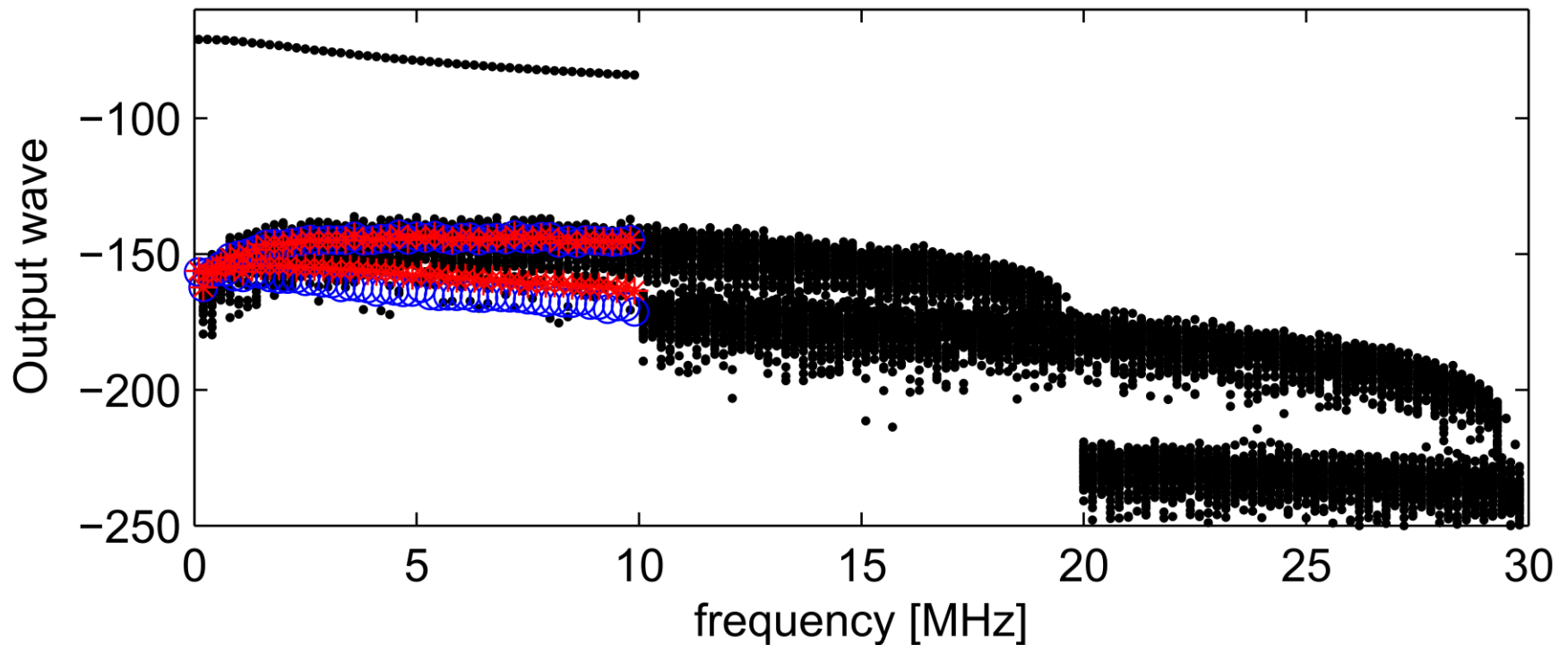
A. Ferrero and M. Pirola "Generalized Mixed-Mode S-parameters"  
IEEE Tran. On Microwave Theory and Techniques, vol. 54 No. 1, Jan. 2006

No fundamental change to DCA required

# Using mixed-mode make it all clear



# And the error is the same



# Conclusions

DCA can be used to find source of distortion

Weakly NL assumption valid

Extension with mixed-mode S-parameters

allows easier interpretation of results

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