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(71) Applicant(s)
Hewlett-Packard Company

(Incorporated in USA - California)

3000 Hanover Street, Palo Alto, California 94304,
United States of America

(72) Inventor(s)
Marcus K Dasilva
Andrew M Teetzel

(74) Agent and/or Address for Service
Williams,Powell & Associates
34 Tavistock Street, LONDON, WC2E 7PB,
United Kingdom

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GB 1391504 A   GB 1060991 A   US 5084686 A
US 4857777 A

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(54) **RC/CR automatic quadrature network**

(57) A method of producing from an input signal 24 two output signals 66, 67 which are in quadrature and of equal amplitude for use in an IQ modulator comprises the steps of producing separate currents that are in phase with each other and equal in amplitude by impressing the input signal across respective series RC 60 and CR 61 phase shifting networks whose capacitances 63, 64 are fixed and of equal value. The method also includes the steps of supplying as one output signal 66 the voltage appearing across a grounded capacitance 63 of the RC network, supplying as the other output signal 67 the voltage appearing across a grounded resistance 65 of the CR network, and adjusting the values of the resistances 62, 65, to equal the values of the capacitive reactances of the capacitances 63, 64. In a modification, Fig. 8 (not shown), the resistances are fixed and the capacitances are variable, using varactor diodes.
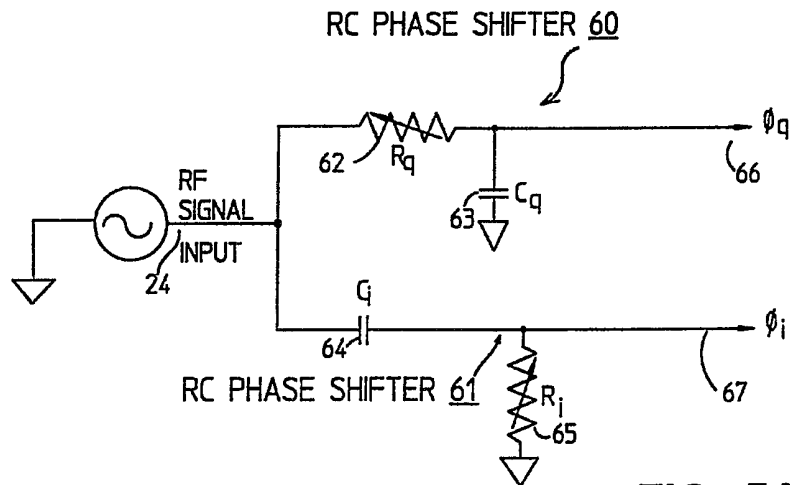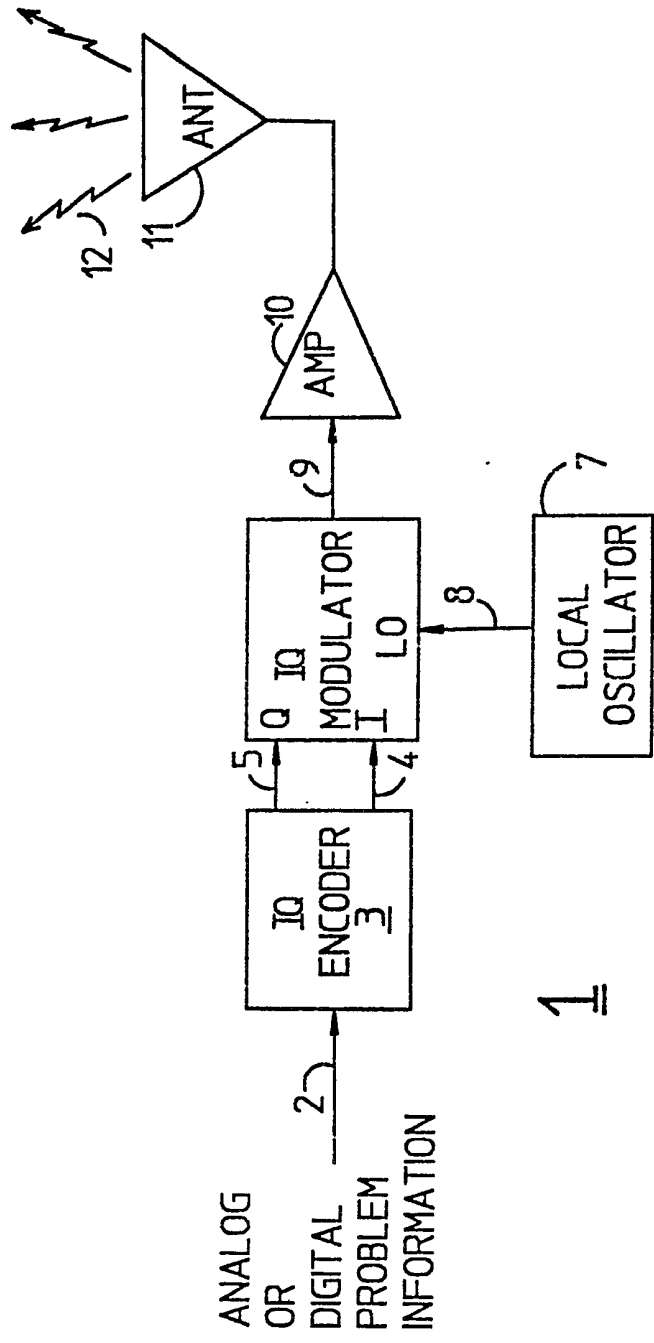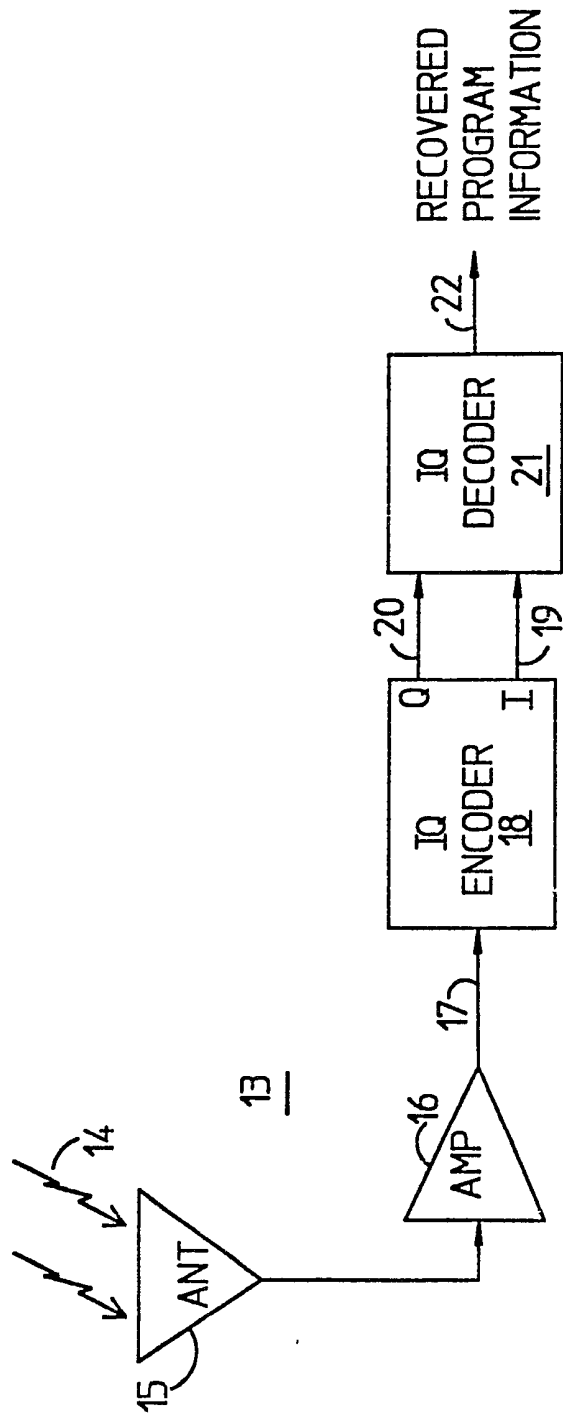
FIG 5A

FIG 1A (PRIOR ART)

FIG 1B (PRIOR ART)
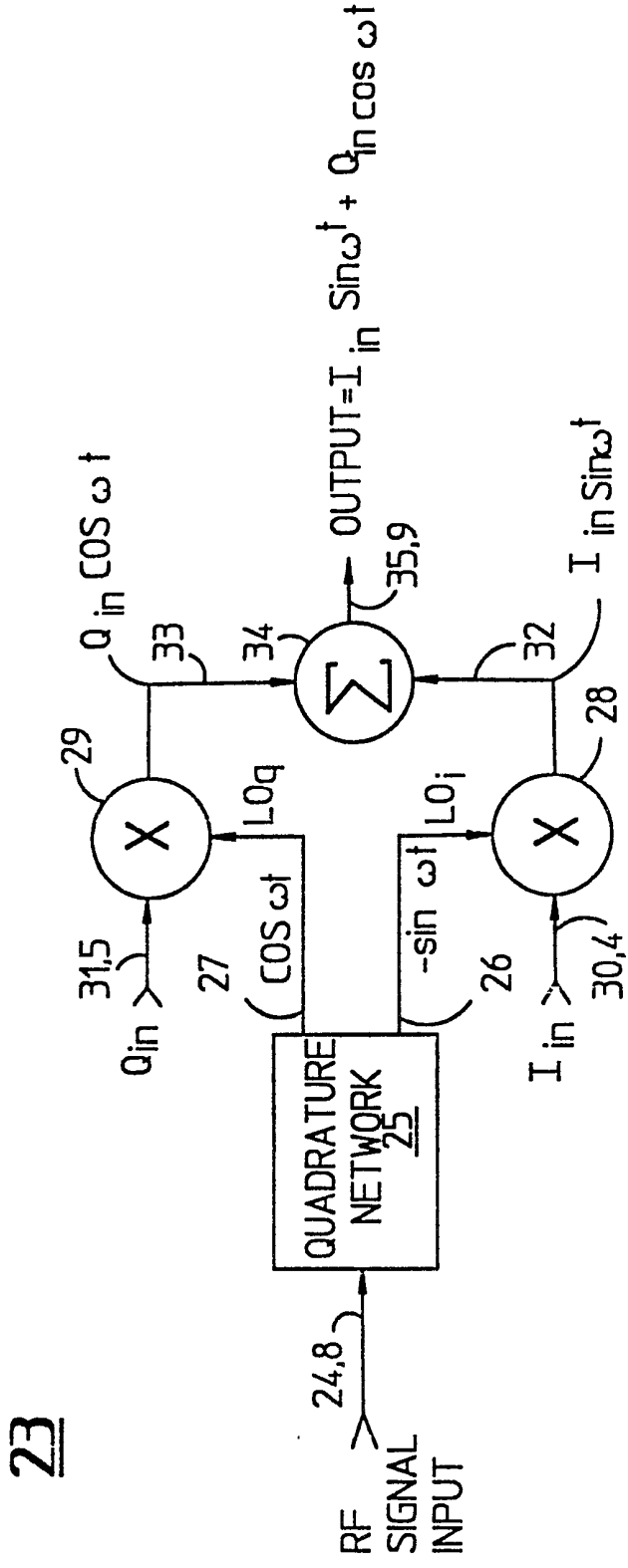
OUTPUT = I_{in} $Sin\omega t$ + Q_{in} cos ωt

Q_{in} COS ωt

I in $Sin\omega t$

35,9

33

34

32

28

29

LO_q

LO_i

Σ

X

X

31,5

Q_{in}

27

COS ωt

$-sin$ ωt

26

30,4

I_{in}

QUADRATURE NETWORK 25

24,8

RF SIGNAL INPUT

23

FIG 2 (PRIOR ART)

FIG 3

FIG 4

RF
SIGNAL
INPUT
24

RC PHASE SHIFTER 60

R_q
62

C_q
63

ϕ_q
66

C_i
64

R_i
65

ϕ_i
67

RC PHASE SHIFTER 61

FIG 5A

FIG
5B

$\frac{\phi_q}{V_{in}}$

dB

1/RC

LOG FREQ

100

$\frac{\phi_q}{V_{in}}$

dB

101

1/RC

LOG FREQ

$\left|\frac{\phi_q}{\phi_i}\right|$

dB

104

$\angle\left(\phi_q / \phi_i\right)$

102

$\left|\frac{\phi_q}{\phi_i}\right|$

103

90°

1/RC

LOG FREQ

FIG 6

FIG 7

RC PHASE SHIFTER

CR PHASE SHIFTER

RF SIGNAL INPUT

R_q

C_q

C_i

R_i

ϕ_q

ϕ_i
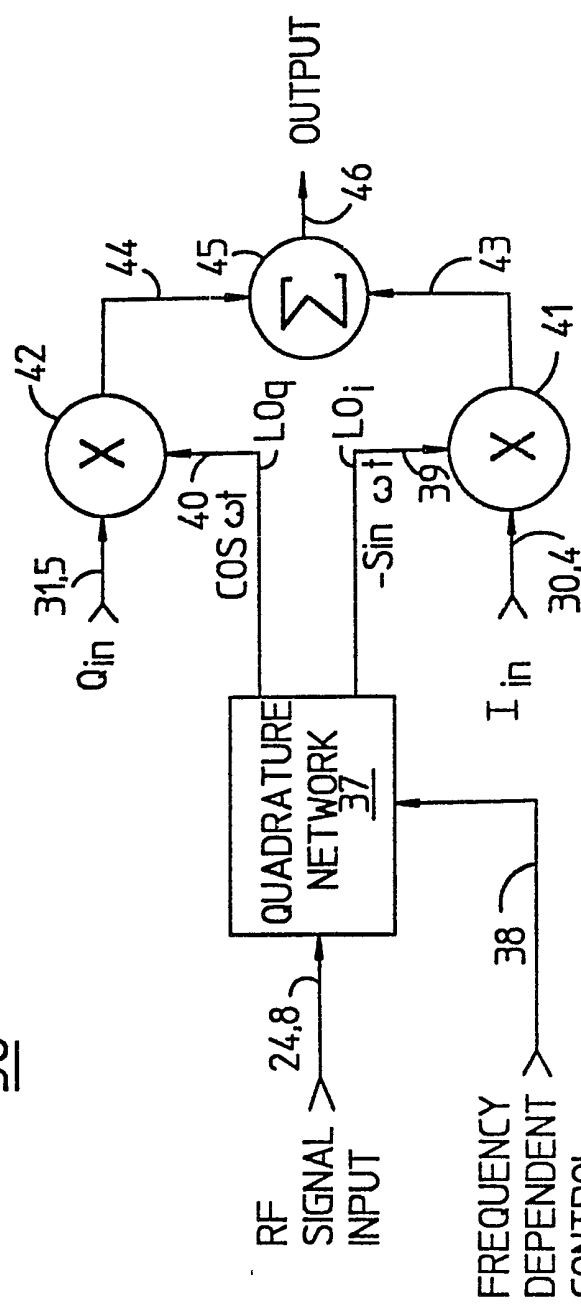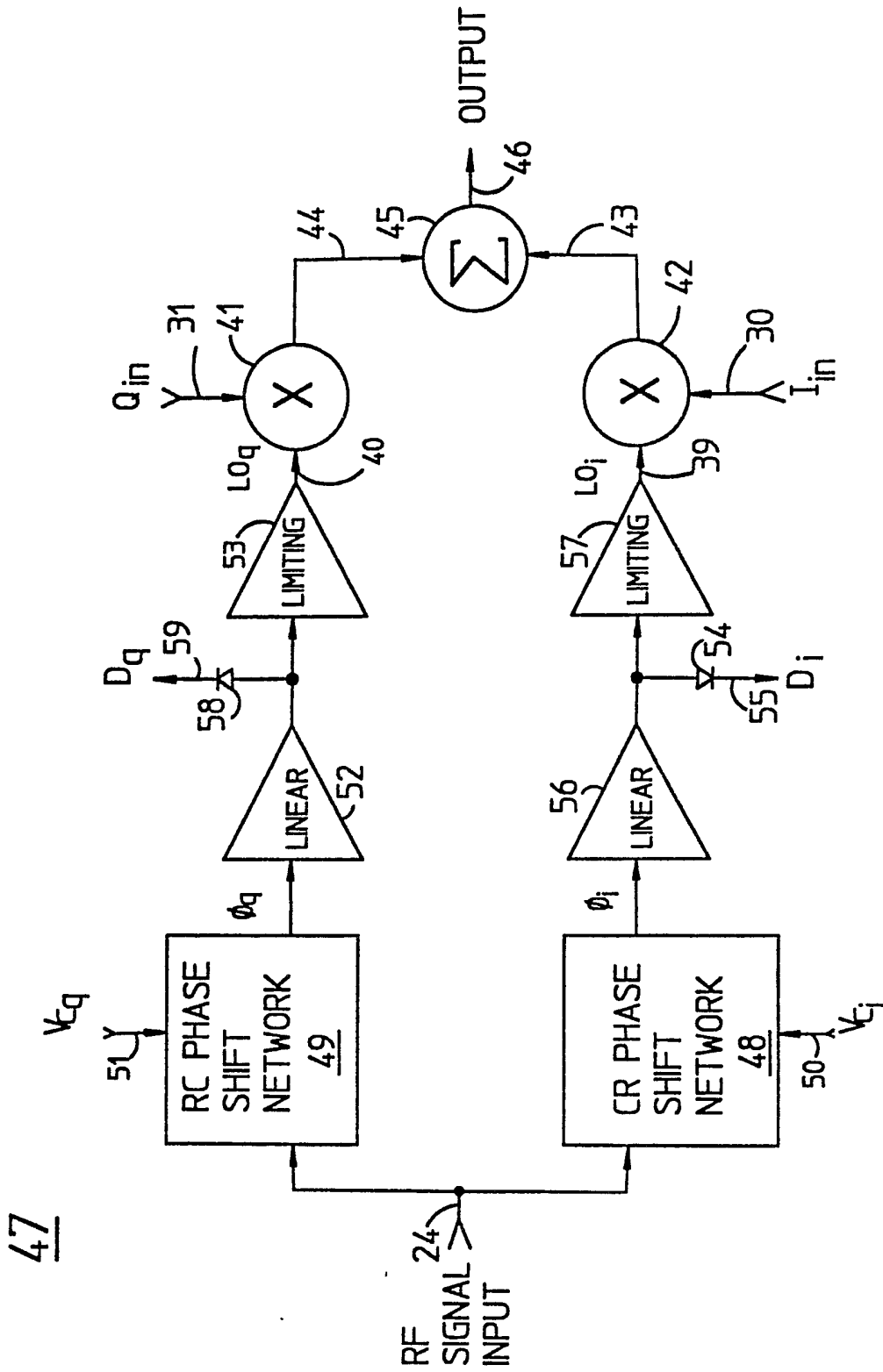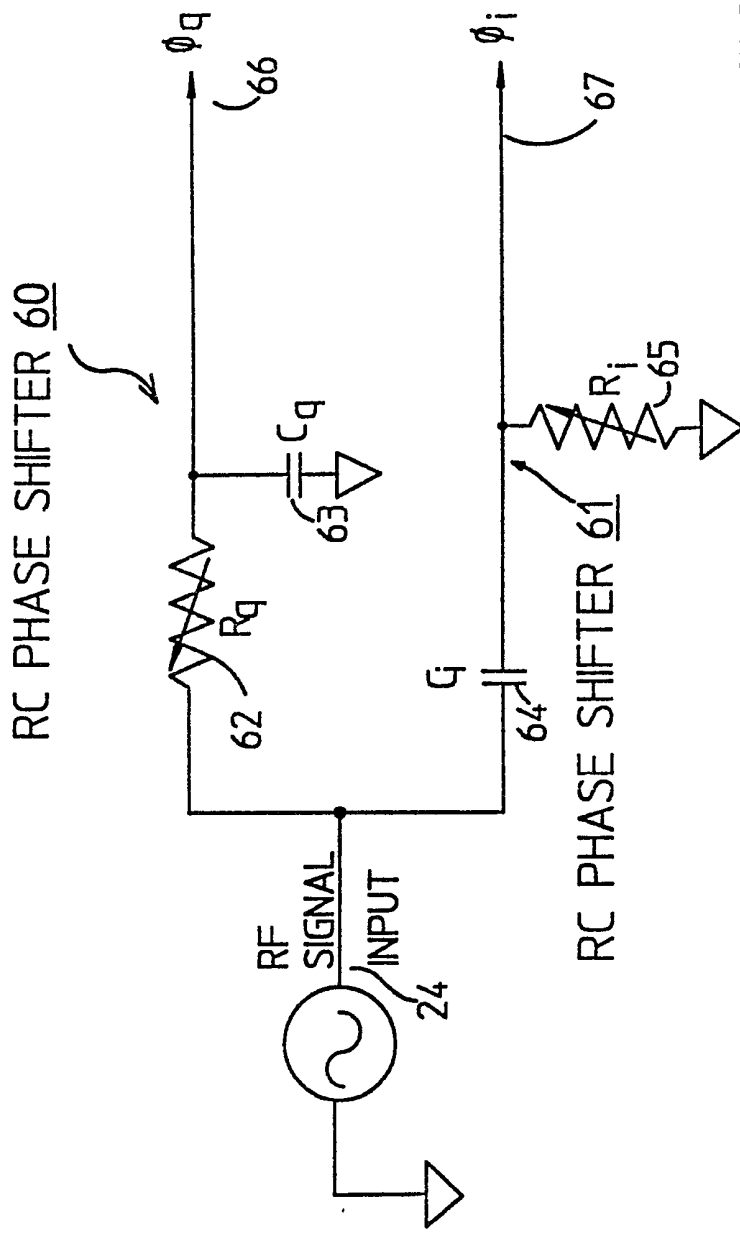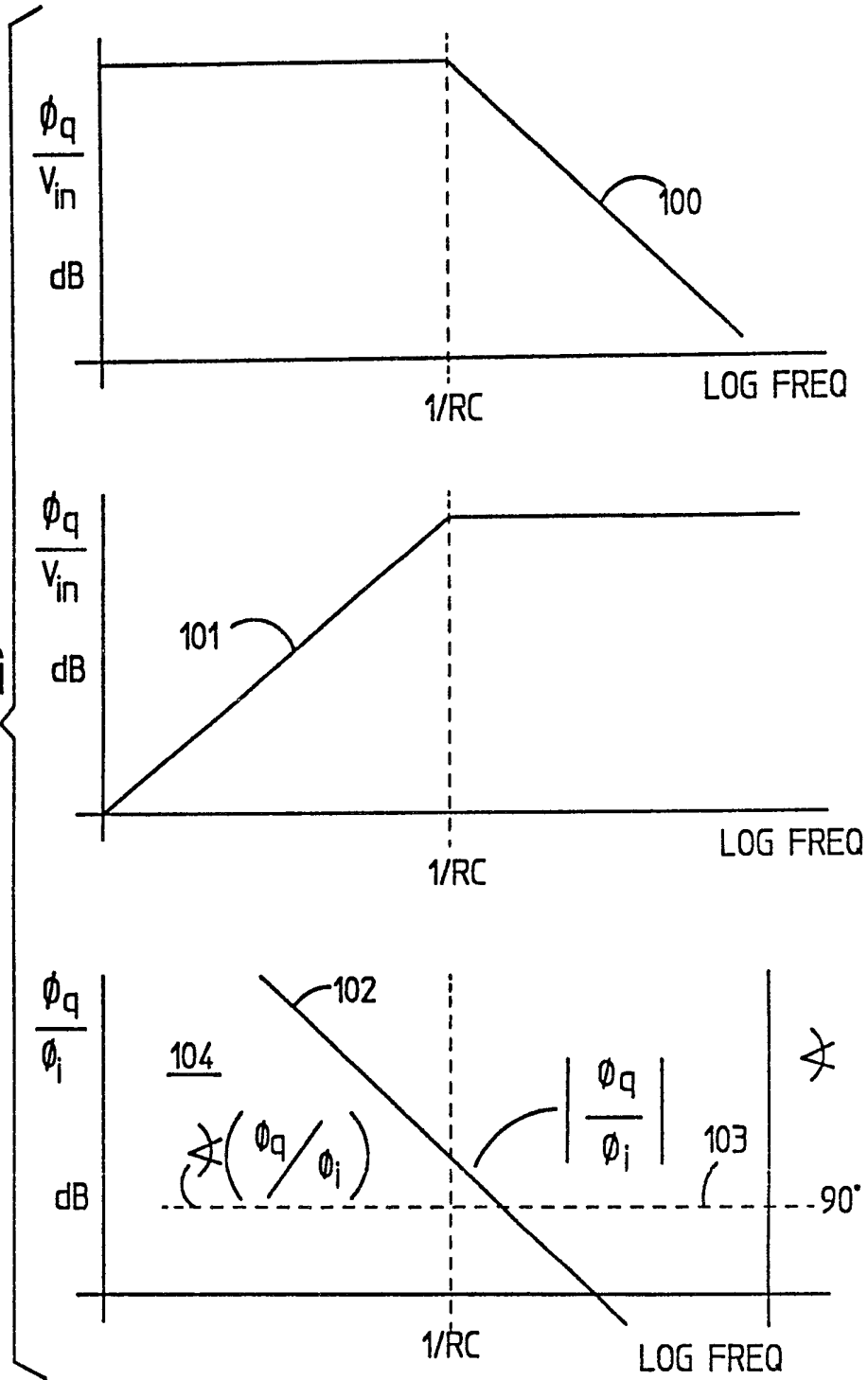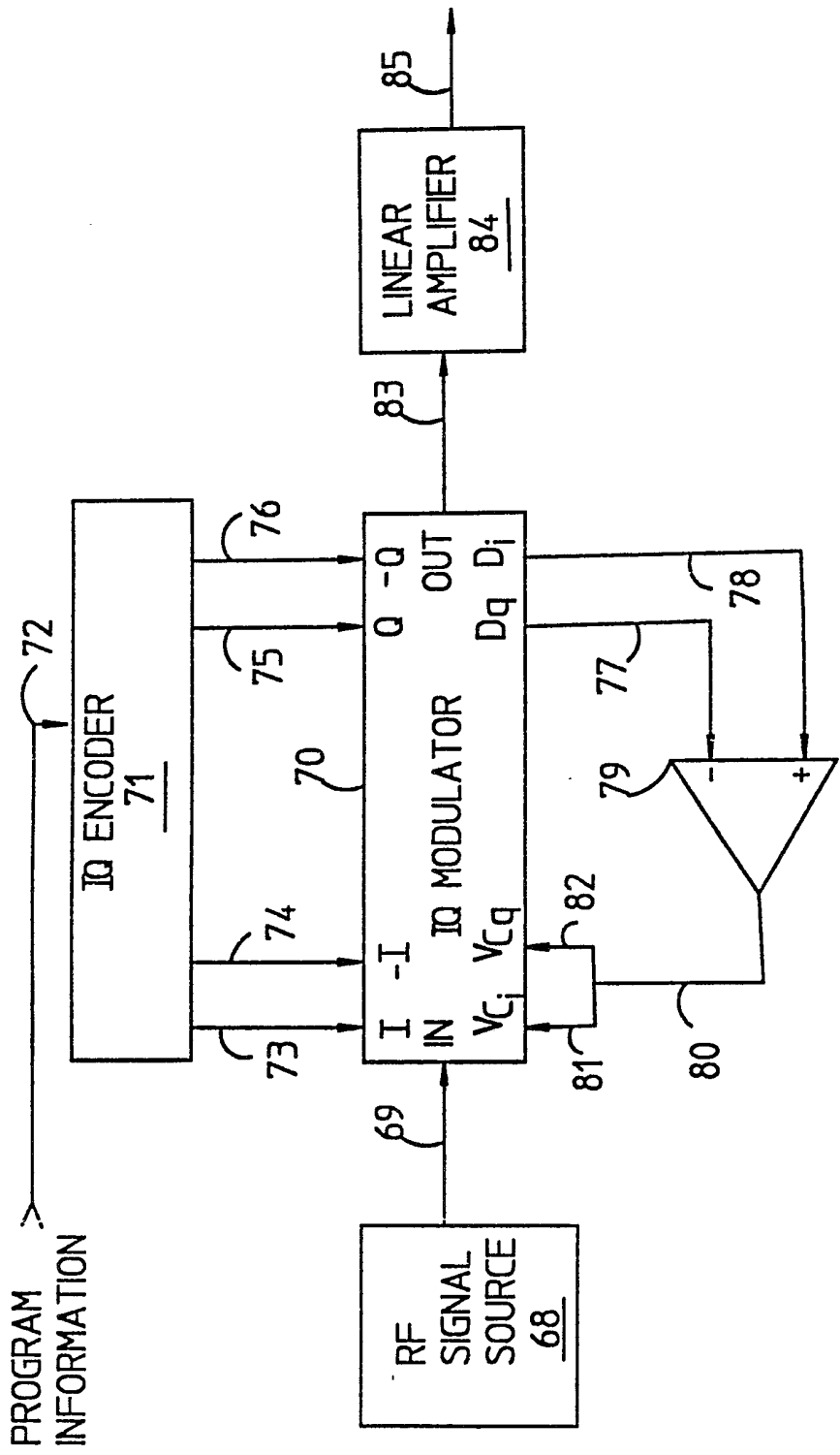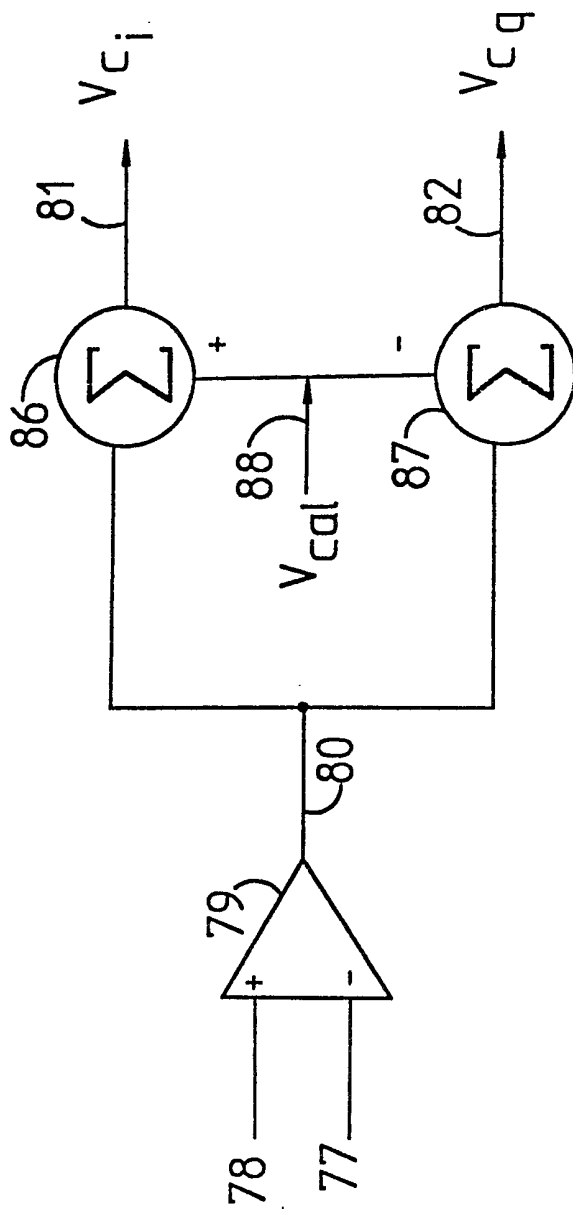
FIG 8

FIGURE 9A

FIGURE 9B

FIGURE 9C

RC/CR AUTOMATIC QUADRATURE NETWORK

IQ modulation is a very general form of modulation an RF (radio frequency) carrier to convey program information. After IQ
5 modulation both the amplitude and phase of the modulated carrier can convey recoverable information. Although IQ modulation is sufficiently general to produce conventional analog AM (amplitude modulation) and conventional analog FM (frequency modulation), it is most often used in digital settings where the program
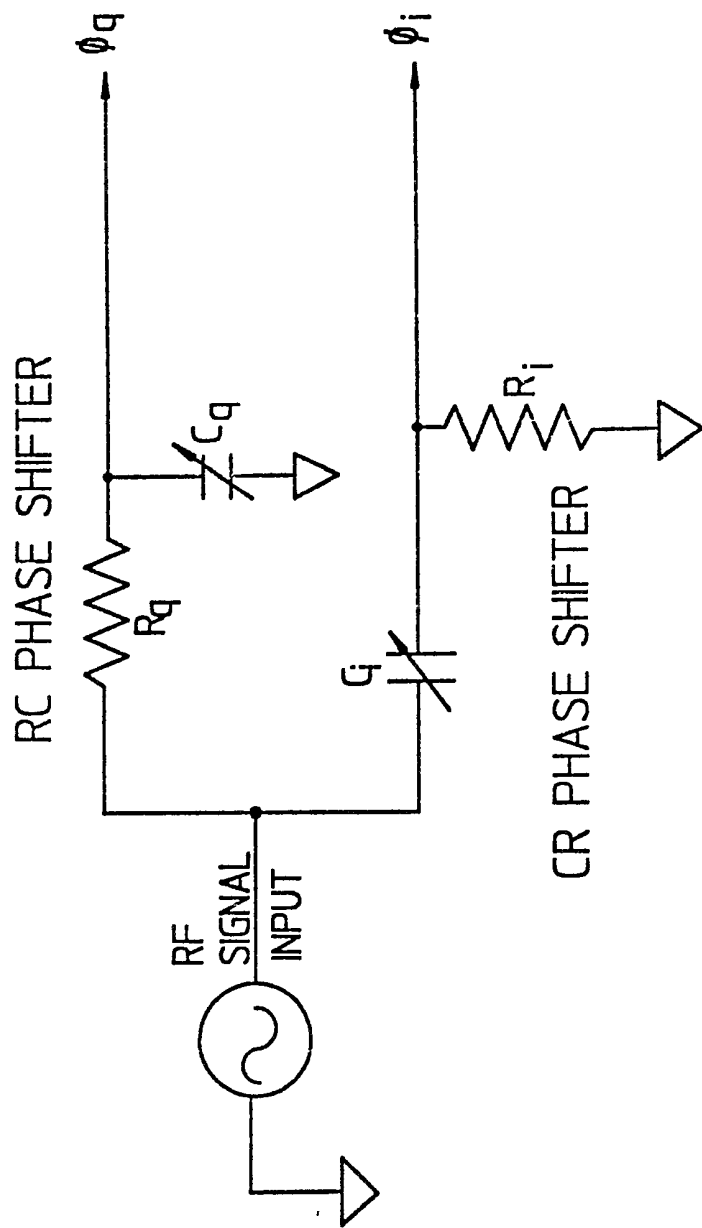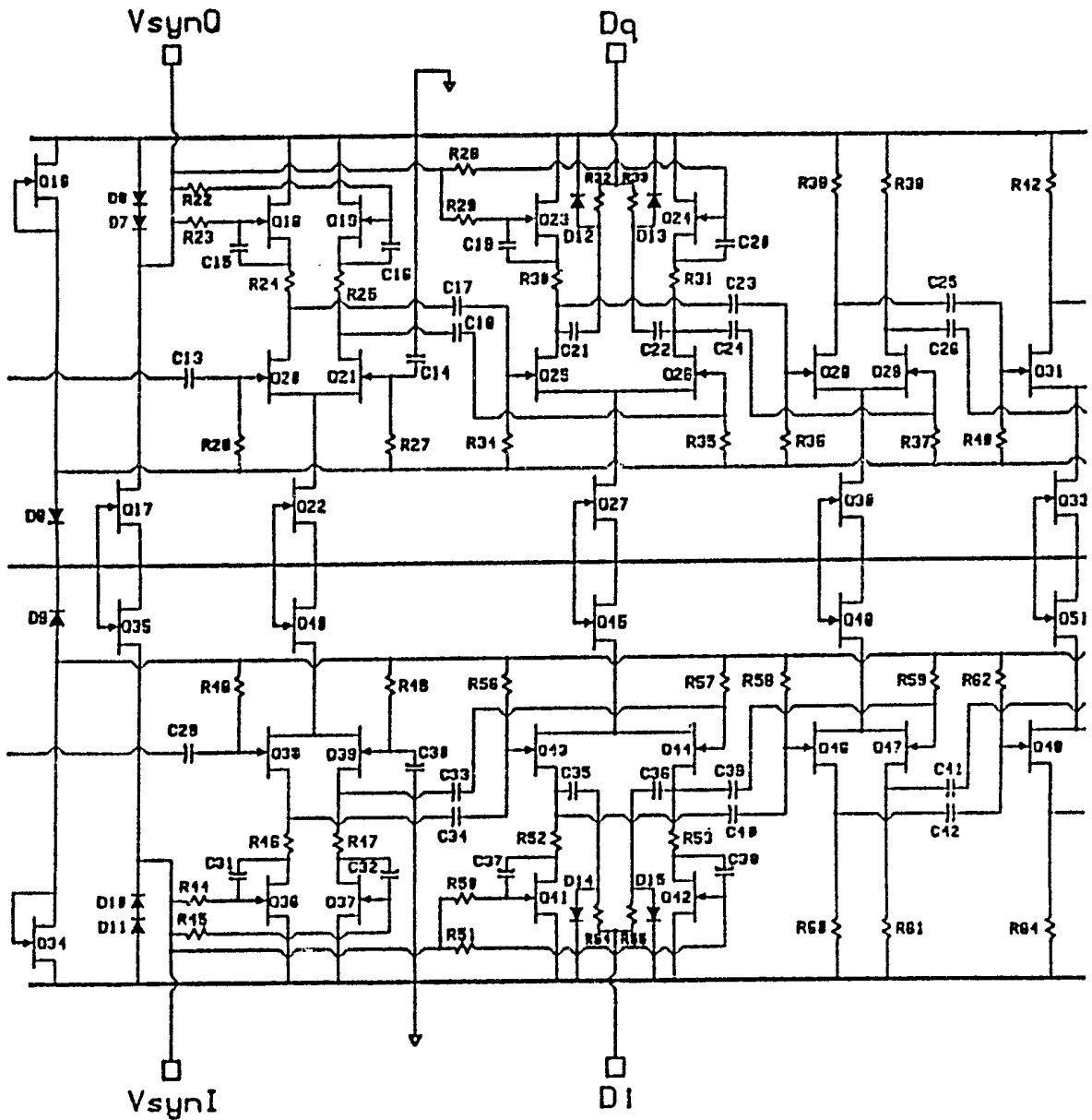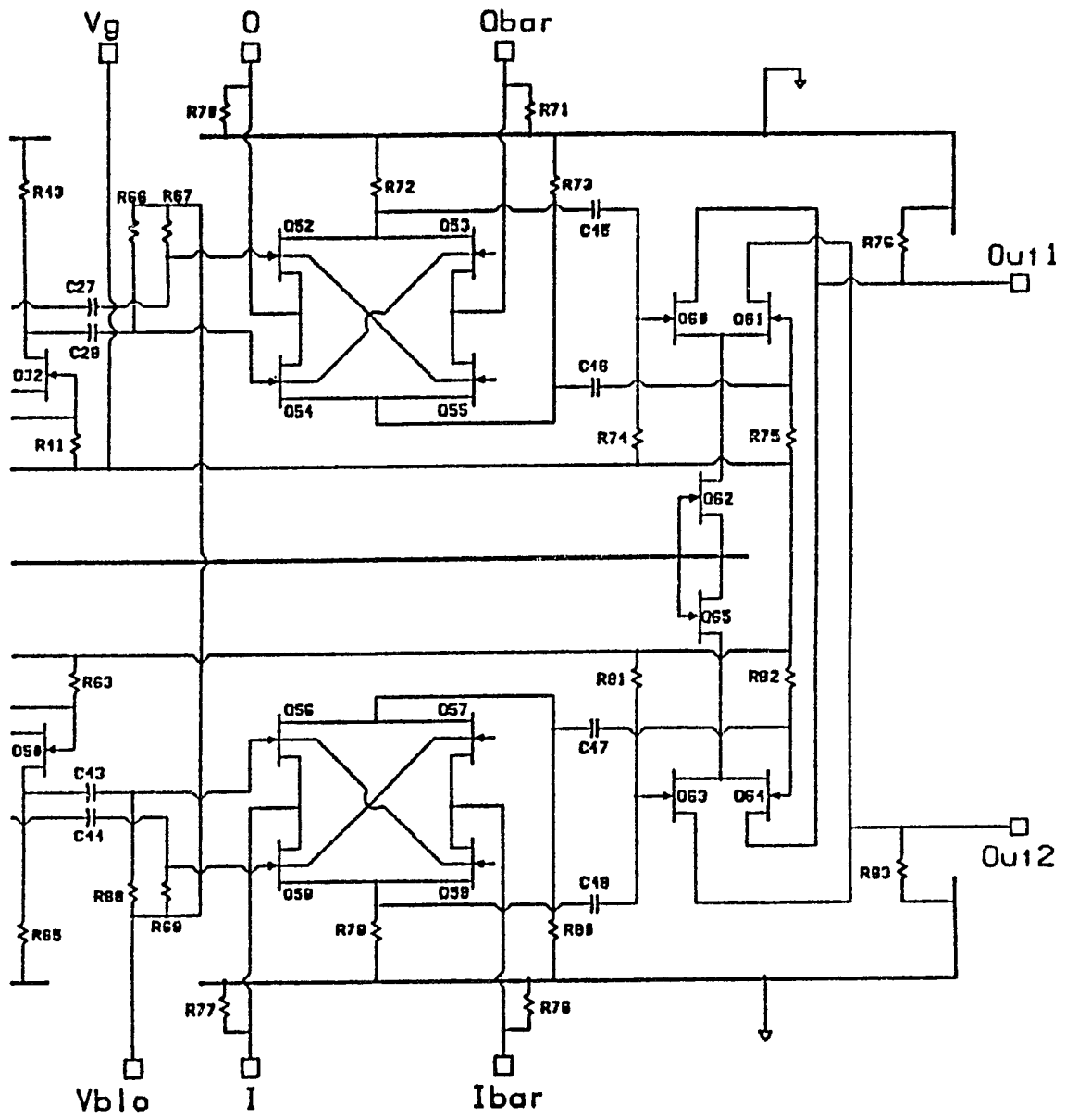10 information is in digital form to start with, or if originally analog, has been digitized. For an introduction to IQ modulation in digital settings see an article entitled "An instrument for Testing North American Digital Cellular Radios" published in the April 1991 HEWLETT-PACKARD JOURNAL, pages 65-72.

15   Figure 1A is a simplified block diagram of a portion of a prior art communications system incorporating an IQ modulator. As shown in that figure, program information 2 that may be in either analog form or digital form (i. e., either analog or digital electrical signals) is applied to an IQ encoder 3. Its purpose is to translate, or convert by mapping and/or encoding, the format of the program information 2 into a pair of signals I (4) and Q (5). In the case where the program
20 information 2 is an analog signal V_m, then signals I (4) and Q (5) would actually vary continuously as analog signals, also. That variation would typically be in accordance with some functions F and G, such that $I=F(V_m)$ and $Q=G(V_m)$, rather than a simple $I=V_m$ or $Q=V_m$, although that is possible. In the case where the program information is digital, the resulting actual voltage values for I and Q are restricted to discrete possibilities. Transitions between these possibilities are in
25 principle abrupt, and if left untreated produce unwanted and deleterious effects in the modulated signal. It is therefore usual to constrain these abrupt changes in I and Q by filtering them before they are used.

It is quite a common circumstance for the program information 2 to be in digital form. Perhaps the program information never existed in analog form at all, and was always just so many
30 bits in the first instance; or perhaps it is a digitized representation of some analog phenomenon, say, speech. In these digital cases, it is common to group the incoming data stream into groups of, say, n bits. There are 2^n different possible combinations that these n bits might have. Then what the IQ

encoder 3 does is produce voltage values for I and Q that, as a combination, correspond to one of the 2^n many combinations of the group. Typically, n is even, and each of the signals I 4 and Q 5 can independently assume $2^{(n/2)}$ different states or voltage values, for a total of 2^n combinations of I and Q taken together.

5   The signals I 4 and Q 5 are applied to an IQ modulator 6 that also receives an RF signal 8 produced by a local oscillator 7. The IQ modulator 6 operates upon the RF signal 8 to produce a modulated RF signal 9 whose amplitude and phase may each convey information. This signal 9 is typically amplified by an amplifier 10 to produce a transmittable signal. In the example of Figure 1A that signal is applied to an antenna 11 to produce a radiating modulated signal 12.

10   For the sake of completeness, we shall touch briefly on the corresponding IQ receiver 13 shown in Figure 1B. Typically, a radiated IQ modulated signal 14 (corresponding to radiating signal 12 in Figure 1A) produces in an antenna 15 a corresponding electrical signal that is then amplified by an amplifier 16. The amplifier 16 produces a high level IQ signal 17 suitable for application to an IQ demodulator 18. In digital systems IQ demodulator 18 typically cooperates with a clock 15 recovery capability and perhaps also an LO recovery circuit. In any receiver IQ demodulator 18 produces signals I 19 and Q 20 that correspond to earlier I and Q signals (4, 5) in IQ transmitter 1. These recovered I and Q signals 19 and 20 could, in a digital system, be strobed by the recovered clock signal (not shown). In more sophisticated systems, the nature of the IQ transitions produced by the filter in the IQ modulator are incorporated into a digital signal processing network that selects 20 or predicts the most probably correct new values of I and Q, based on their recent prior history. An IQ decoder 21 translates the demodulated IQ combinations back into the original format for the program information. This re-translation appears as recovered program information 22.

     As will become evident as we proceed, phase shift networks are used within the IQ modulator 6 (as well as within the IQ demodulator 18). These networks are used to split a single 25 signal, such as the RF signal 8 from local oscillator 7, into a pair of signals that are in exact quadrature (i. e., exhibit between themselves a phase difference of ninety degrees). What is more, it is also quite desirable that the signals in quadrature also be of nearly equal amplitude, since amplitude variations can be translated into apparent phase variations by subsequent circuitry. As the data rate (bandwidth) increases the number of IQ states used also increases, meaning that there is 30 a less pronounced difference between those states. The accuracies of the IQ modulating and IQ

demodulating processes depend heavily upon accurate determination of phase. And while these requirements can be met for any particular local oscillator frequency, or for a narrow range of local oscillator frequencies, it is quite something else to meet them with an IQ modulator or IQ demodulator intended for use with a local oscillator input signal that is allowed to vary over a wide 5 range, say, 200 MHz to over 3 GHz.

In support of this, consider the simplified block diagram of a prior art IQ modulator 23 shown in Figure 2. An RF input signal (24, 8) serves as the signal to be modulated, and is applied to a quadrature network 25. The output of the quadrature network 25 is two signals LO_i 26 and LO_q 27 that are of the same frequency as the RF signal input (24, 8) but are in quadrature. These signals 10 are applied to multipliers 28 and 29, respectively. Each of these multipliers also receives its associated I or Q input signals, denoted in the figure as I_{in} (30, 4) and Q_{in} (31, 5), respectively. Multipliers 28 and 29 may comprise double balanced mixers, various types of switching networks, or actual (analog or digital) multiplier circuits. The outputs 32 and 33 of the multipliers 28 and 29 are then summed in a summer 34 to produce an output signal (35, 9) that is the IQ modulated 15 signal.

Frequency dependent amplitude variations are inherent in the reactive phase shifters used internally within the quadrature network. Limiting amplifiers are typically used to restore the phase shifted signals to a selected constant amplitude. As the signal being shifted varies in frequency the degree of limiting experienced by the limiting amplifiers varies, since the amplitude of their input 20 signal varies accordingly. The net result is an unwanted change in the resulting phase shift in the signal as finally amplified. The amount of the unwanted phase shift will be related to the amount of amplification needed to produce limiting. But correct quadrature is essential for proper IQ modulator operation. It is because of this that conventional IQ modulators must be "tweaked" to operate at any particular frequency. But a modulator that must be tweaked is not a broadband device 25 suitable for straightforward use over a wide range of frequencies.

This, then, is the problem: A wideband IQ modulator (or demodulator) requires accurate phase shifting of a signal to produce two signals LO_i and LO_q that are precisely ninety degrees apart (i.e., in quadrature). Many reactive phase shift networks disturb amplitude as they shift phase. The disturbance is a function of frequency. Signal amplitude can be subsequently restored, but at the 30 expense of introducing some additional (and generally unknown) amount of phase shift. Since any

particular mixer tends to work best over a limited range of applied power, amplitude restoration is generally necessary. This means that the LO_i and LO_q signals in an IQ modulator (or their LO counterparts in an IQ demodulator) will not be in exact quadrature as the frequency of operation is varied away from some optimum value. This limits the performance of the IQ modulation scheme
5 in use, unless operation is at that optimum frequency.

Another view of the same problem is the observation that it would be desirable if a reactive phase shift network were free of amplitude variations despite variations in applied frequency. If such were available then a quadrature network and its companion amplifiers could produce exact quadrature over a broad range of applied frequencies. That would in turn allow a single part to serve
10 in a wide variety of different applications, and allow for considerably simplified schemes for wide frequency range applications where the output of a single frequency IQ modulator must otherwise be mixed with swept or variable frequency sources.

The object of the present invention is to provide an improved method of producing from an input signal two output signals which
15 are in quadrature and of equal amplitude for use in an IQ modulator.

The present invention relates to a method of producing two such output signals which comprises the step of producing separate
20 currents that are in phase with each other and equal in amplitude by impressing the input signal across respective series RC and CR phase shifting networks whose capacitances are fixed and of equal value. The method also includes the steps of supplying as one output signal the voltage appearing across a grounded capacitance
25 of the RC network, supplying as the other output signal the voltage appearing across a grounded resistance of the CR network, and adjusting the values of the resistances to equal the values of the capacitive reactances of the capacitances.

A solution to the wideband precision quadrature problem is a method in accordance with the invention used in a quadrature network responsive to a frequency dependent control signal. Such a quadrature network may include reactive phase shifters that are in parallel between ground and an applied signal, and that are each responsive to the frequency dependent control signal. Each such phase shifter includes an R (resistor) and a C (capacitor) that are in series. An RC phase shifter is driven at the free end of the R, the free end of the C is grounded, and the phase shifted output is available at the junction of the R and the C. A CR phase shifter is driven at the free end of the c, the free end of the R is grounded, and its output is available at the junction of the C and the R. In a preferred embodiment the Cs are of fixed and equal value. The Rs are FETs (field effect transistors) connected to the frequency dependent control signal so that their resistances are identical functions thereof. By varying the frequency dependent control signal the ohmic value of the Rs is made to equal each other as well as the capacitive reactance (X_c) of each C. This ensures that the two outputs (LO_i and LO_q) are exactly in quadrature and have equal amplitudes.

The frequently dependent control signal may be produced by a "dead reckoning" approach using a knowledge of the applied frequency; for example, a DAC (digital to analog converter) could be driven by a value provided from a look-up table addressed by frequency. A preferred technique, however, takes advantage of the fact that for equal Cs, if LO_i does not equal LO_q, then the ohmic value of the Rs

no page 6

no longer equals X_c, (and hence LO_i and LO_q are not in quadrature, either). The R's can be set back to equal X_c automatically, however, by forming the amplitude difference between LO_i and LO_q, amplifying it and using that as the frequency dependent control signal. This forms a servo loop that automatically nulls the amplitude difference, and thus phase error from quadrature, also. Note that

5   this technique does not use or otherwise require the frequency as an explicit input variable to the control loop. What is required is that the R's have the range to track X_c, and that they do so in unison as identical functions of the control signal.

A welcome advantage of this technique is that the levels of LO_i and LO_q now tend to remain fixed at about 70% ($1/\sqrt{2}$) of the applied local oscillator input, which means that the leveling

10   amplifiers now need only accommodate changes produced by variations in the level of the input signal being put into quadrature.

Any actual implementation includes error mechanisms. Certain deviations from ideal behavior in the wideband RC/CR automatic quadrature network may be compensated by introducing a slight offset between the frequency dependent control signals supplied to the phase shifters. The offset may

15   be fixed (best overall fit) or be a function of frequency (derived from a DAC driven from a look-up table).

An alternative embodiment uses fixed Rs and varactors as variable Cs. In this case the X_cS are servoed to keep

20   them equal to the Rs.

In a preferred embodiment the mixers used are unbiased rings of MESFETs to eliminate upconversion of 1/f noise. The entire circuit of phase shifters and mixers is

25   implemented as a GaAs IC (intergrated circuit) to produce a range of operation of from below about 200 MHz to above 3 GHz.

Exemplary embodiments of the invention will now be

30   described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a simplified and generalized block diagram of a conventional communication system incorporating a conventional IQ modulator;

Figure 2 is a simplified block diagram of a conventional IQ modulator;

Figure 3 is a generalized block diagram of an improved IQ modulator that incorporates a precision phase shifter operable over a very wide range of RF input frequencies;

Figure 4 is simplified block diagram of an IQ modulator constructed in the manner shown in Figure 3;

Figure 5A-B are a simplified schematic diagram and associated bode plots illustrating a principle of operation incorporated in the phase shifters of Figure 4;

Figure 6 is a simplified block diagram of the IQ modulator of Figure 3 located in a larger operational environment and including a servo system for maintaining quadrature and equal amplitudes of the I and Q LO signals despite large changes in local oscillator frequency;

Figure 7 is illustrates an improvement to the error amplifier in the servo system of Figure 6;

Figure 8 is a simplified schematic diagram illustrating an alternate principle of operation that may be incorporated in the phase shifters of Figure 4;

Figures 9A-C are a schematic diagram of an actual circuit fabricated upon a GaAs wafer and that is an implementation of the block diagram of Figure 4;

Refer now to Figure 3, wherein is shown a simplified and generalized block diagram of an IQ modulator 36 constructed in accordance with the principles of the invention. An RF input signal (24, 8) serves as the signal to be modulated, and is applied to an improved quadrature network 37 that is responsive to a frequency dependent control signal 38. The output of the quadrature network 37 is two signals LO_i 39 and LO_q 40 that are equal in amplitude to each other, of the same frequency as the RF signal input (24, 8), but that are in quadrature. These signals 39 and 40 are applied to multipliers 41 and 42, respectively. Each of these multipliers also receives its associated I or Q input signals, denoted in the figure as I_m (30, 4) and Q_{in} (31, 5), respectively. The outputs 43 and 44 of the multipliers 41 and 42 are then summed in a summer 45 to produce an output signal 46 that is the IQ modulated signal.

Frequency dependent control signal 38 can take a variety of forms. It could be made up of one or more analog signals, a serially transmitted digital signal, or a digital control word presented in parallel. Its origin could be a circuit or unit that actually measures the frequency of the signal to be modulated. Alternatively, the output of the circuit or device that specifies the frequency value can be supplied to both the frequency source and the quadrature network. It is also possible that the frequency source is controlled in one fashion while it collaterally supplies to the quadrature network a separate indication of what frequency it is producing. Included among these possibilities are the use of look-up tables in a memory to convert frequency values expressed as digits to other digits that are subsequently converted by DAC's (Digital-to-Analog Converters) to analog control voltages, to which active elements in the quadrature network 38 can respond.

According to another possibility it is unnecessary to explicitly know or determine the frequency at which the IQ modulator is operating. This possibility is quite desirable, as it eliminates

the bothersome need to actually know the frequency of operation. "Something" must take the place of that piece of information, however, so that the frequency dependent control signal 38 can be produced therefrom. We shall explain how a phase shift versus amplitude relationship for certain phase shifters within the quadrature network 37 can be used to produce amplitude level signals

5   whose difference can be a servo loop control signal that functions as the frequency dependent control signal 38. With this arrangement the frequency of IQ modulator operation can be varied at will, with the only principal limitations being certain (widely spaced) upper and lower input frequency extremes and the response time of the servo loop. An actual implementation constructed in accordance with the teachings herein operates from below 200 MHz to above 3GHz. Settling times

10   of a few tens of microseconds can be expected for major frequency changes.

Refer now to Figure 4, wherein is shown a more detailed block diagram 47 of a quadrature network (such as 37 in Figure 3) for use in an IQ modulator (such as 36 of Figure 3). Any elements in the range 30-46 in Figure 4 correspond directly to those of the same number in Figure 3, and need not be described a second time. In Figure 4, quadrature network 37 of Figure 3 has been

15   replaced by elements 48-59. It is to these new elements that we now turn.

Note that the RF input signal 24 is split in two and applied to a CR phase shift network 48 as well as to an RC phase shift network 49. Each of these phase shift networks is responsive to a respective analog control signal; these are Vc_i 50 for CR phase shifter 48 and Vc_q 51 for RC phase shifter 49. Discussions of how the control signals 50 and 51 originate, and of how they alter the

20   internal operation of their respective phase shifters 48 and 49, are offered below. For now, it is sufficient to appreciate that each control signal causes an amplitude change in the signal produced by its associated phase shifter, and that (given a constant input level for RF input signal 24) the output amplitude response from each shifter is a well defined and known-in-advance particular function of frequency. Each phase shifter has its own function, and they are related to each other

25   and their output phase difference in the following way: independent of frequency and output amplitude, the phase difference between those output signals is exactly ninety degrees. This allows the output amplitudes to be adjusted until they are equal, without disturbing the phase difference. Equality will always produce a particular percentage of the applied input signal, so that if the input amplitude is held constant, the signals in quadrature will be of constant amplitude, as well.

This is most desirable, because it allows the subsequent amplifiers in each leg, or channel, to operate under the same conditions. The idea is that identical amplifiers operating under identical signal levels will not disturb the phase difference.

Each phase shifter drives a pair of cascaded amplifiers; the first amplifier in each pair is a linear amplifier, while the second amplifier in each pair is a limiting amplifier. RC phase shifter 49 drives amplifiers 52 (linear) and 53 (limiting), while CR phase shifter 48 drives amplifiers 56 (linear) and 57 (limiting). Note also that each signal path incorporates level detection: the output of amplifier 52 is coupled to level detector 58, and the output of amplifier 56 is coupled to level detector 54. The outputs of level detectors 54 and 58 are level signals D_i 55 and D_q 59, respectively. To briefly anticipate the subject matter of Figure 6, a servo system is constructed that drives Vc_i 50 and Vc_q 51 to null out any difference between the level signals D_i 55 and D_q 59. Assuming that the level detectors 54 and 58 are of identical or very similar response (and assuming also the same of amplifiers 52, 53, 56, and 57), a difference of zero between the level signals D_i 55 and D_q 59 implies that each multiplier (41, 42) is supplied with local oscillator signals (LO_i 39 and LO_q 40, respectively) that are exactly in quadrature, of equal and of appropriate amplitude. (The "appropriateness" is the job of the transfer function in the limiting amplifiers.) Note also that with this arrangement the frequency dependent control signal 38 (of Figure 3) / Vc_i 50 and Vc_q 51 (of Figure 4) is produced without the need to explicitly know just what the frequency of the RF signal input (24, 8) is.

Before leaving Figure 4 it should be noted that signal levels applied to the amplifiers 52, 53, 56 and 57 should be such that amplifiers 52 and 56 are never overdriven, and always operate in their linear region. This sets an upper limit. Likewise, there is a lower limit which is needed to ensure that amplifiers 53 and 57 actually do limit. These upper and lower limits translate backwards through the phase shift networks 48 and 49 to determine corresponding limits on the amount of drive the RF input signal 24 can have.

Refer now to Figures 5A-B, which are a simplified schematic diagram and associated bode plots illustrating the principle of operation of the phase shifters 48 and 49 (as depicted in Figure 4). In Figure 5A RC phase shifter 60 (49) comprises a variable resistance R_q 62 driven by the RF input signal 24 and in series with a fixed capacitance to ground C_q 63. The output signal from RC phase shifter 60 is ϕ_q 66, and is the voltage developed across C_q 63. CR phase shifter 61 (48) comprises

a fixed capacitance C_i 64 driven by the RF input signal 24 and in series a variable resistance to ground R_i 65. The output signal from CR phase shifter 61 is ϕ_i 67, and is the voltage developed across R_i 65.

In a preferred embodiment the entire structure of Figure 4 (which includes, of course, the topic presently under discussion in Figure 5) is implemented on a single GaAs integrated circuit. As for R_i 65 and R_q 62, they are implemented as GaAs MESFET's of identical (or of very similar) geometry. (Good results are obtained with equal geometry, but a selected slight dissimilarity can produce even better results by compensating for error mechanisms that arise out of the non-ideal nature of an actual circuit.) They thus constitute equal resistances when driven by equal gate voltages. The capacitors C_i 64 and C_q 63 are likewise GaAs IC structures of identical geometry, and thus posses equal capacitance. The loads driven by ϕ_i 67 and ϕ_q 66 (i.e., the input impedances of linear amplifiers 56 and 52, respectively) are also identical.

Given that the two capacitors C_i 64 and C_q 63 are of equal value, and that the two resistors R_i 65 and R_q 62 are of equal value, it can be shown, and it will be appreciated, that independent of frequency, the phase shift between ϕ_i 67 and ϕ_q 66 is ninety degrees, as shown by the graph 104 in Figure 5B. This follows easily, since as networks each of the phase shifters 60 and 61 has the same impedance (R and C are commutative in a series RC network). Since each phase shifter is driven by the same signal and from a common source impedance, the currents within the phase shifters 60 and 61 are always equal and in phase. The voltage ϕ_i 67 across R_i is in phase with the current through it. Because the voltage across a capacitor is always ninety degrees behind the current through the capacitor, ϕ_q 66 is ninety degrees behind ϕ_i 67. This works because the currents in the two phase shifters are identical, and the networks have commutative elements so that the two outputs can each be referenced to ground while being from across different portions of their respective networks. However, this does not ensure that the voltages ϕ_i 67 and ϕ_q 66 will be of equal amplitude. (It will be recalled that equal amplitude for those signals is important to prevent subsequent amplitude sensitive circuitry from producing spurious additional phase shift.)

For the voltages ϕ_i 67 and ϕ_q 66 to be of equal amplitude requires the additional condition that the resistances of R_i 65 and R_q 62 be equal to the reactances of capacitors C_i 64 and C_q 63. It will thus be appreciated, that for each different frequency it is necessary to (simultaneously and equally) adjust the values of the resistors R_i and R_q to produce equal amplitudes for signals ϕ_i and

ϕ_q. This can be achieved by driving the gates of the MESFET's with the same voltage, which is then varied until ϕ_i 67 equals ϕ_q 66. In the GaAs IC described toward the end of this Specification, C_i and C_q are each 1.0 pfd. This means that R_i and R_q need to vary over the range of about 50 to 800 ohms to accommodate a frequency range of from about 200 MHz to about 3 GHz.

5   The linear amplifiers (56, 52) and level detectors (54, 58) discussed in connection with Figure 4 produce signals D_i 55 and D_q 59 whose amplitude difference is directly proportional to the amplitude difference between ϕ_i 67 and ϕ_q 66. A servo loop discussed below varies the MESFET gate voltages to null to zero the difference between the detected level signals D_i 55 and D_q 59. This also nulls the amplitude difference between ϕ_i 67 and ϕ_q 66. This makes the resistances R_i and R_q

10   equal to each other as well as equal to the (equal) capacitive reactances Xc_i and Xc_q, which in turn guarantees exact quadrature along with equal amplitudes.

It can also be shown that the loading of ϕ_i 67 and ϕ_q 66 by the input impedances of the linear amplifiers that are coupled thereto (56 and 52, respectively) does not disturb the equal phase/equal amplitude relationship described in the preceding paragraphs, provided that the input impedances

15   of those amplifiers are equal.

Refer now to Figure 6 to appreciate how an IQ modulator responsive to a frequency dependent control signal is interconnected with other elements in a communication system. In the figure an RF signal source 68 produces an RF signal 69 which is coupled an RF signal input terminal (IN) of an IQ modulator 70. In the instant embodiment the IQ modulator 70 is implemented

20   as a single GaAs integrated circuit.

The IQ modulator integrated circuit 70 cooperates with an IQ encoder 71 that accepts as its input applied program information 72 and produces as its outputs "in phase" components I (73) and −I (74), as well as "quadrature" components Q (75) and -Q (76). Each of these pairs of signals is a differential pair balanced about some convenient reference, say, ground or some other predefined

25   reference voltage. That is, if I and -I were added together in analog fashion, they would either sum to zero (reference is ground) or to some other (reference) voltage. Previously, we have not talked about I and -I, or Q and -Q, assuming instead that single ended unbalanced signals were sufficient. In principle they are, but in practice the type of multiplier preferred for use within the IQ modulator IC 70 uses balanced signals. Accordingly, a balanced signal +LO and -LO is internally derived

30   from the RF signal input by differential amplifiers inside the IQ modulator IC 70.

Note that the signals D_i 78 and D_q 77 that represent the detected levels from the phase shifters are connected to the inputs of a difference (differential) amplifier 79. Its output 80 is coupled to two phase shifter control inputs Vc_i 81 and Vc_q 82. Difference amplifier 79 is a servo-controller that adjusts its output to minimize the difference between its input signals. Suppose the

5   difference has been servoed to zero at some frequency, and that there is subsequently an increase in frequency. The capacitive reactances of C_q and C_i (see Fig. 5) now decrease, making ϕ_i greater in amplitude than ϕ_q. Thus, D_i increases in value and D_q decreases in value, producing a difference that is no longer servoed to zero. This difference is amplified by difference amplifier 79. Assume that its output is an increase in a positive voltage, and that as a control voltage this turns the FET s

10   in the IC on harder. Their resistance then decreases, and the servo loop converges once again towards an equilibrium where the resistances R_i and R_q equal the capacitive reactances of C_i and C_q. The issues of loop gain and bandwidth need to be addressed in the context of their own particular servo loop. A principal limiting factor is the response time of the detectors used. In the preferred embodiment detector diodes 54 and 58 (in Figure 4) are peak detectors relying upon either stray or

15   deliberate capacitance to form a low pass filter. A time constant sufficient for a lowest frequency of, say, 100 MHz or 200 MHz, may produce compromises in the otherwise available servo loop response at 3 GHz. Servo loop response could be made a function of frequency, too, if desired.

The modulated output signal 83 that is produced by the IQ modulator IC 70 is coupled to a linear amplifier 84, whose output 85 is then used in whatever fashion is appropriate for the

20   particular equipment at hand. For example, signal 85 may be applied to an antenna.

In Figure 6 both control inputs Vc_i 81 and Vc_q 82 are shown as being driven by a single signal: output 80 from the difference amplifier 79. That is well and good, but there may be other instances where some particular advantage can be gained by allowing the two control signals Vc_i 81 and Vc_q 82 to have a slight difference between their values, and then control that slight difference

25   for a particular result. For example, it might be desirable for operation at selected frequencies to establish slight offsets during a calibration sequence to produce especially good operation at those frequencies.

An arrangement of that sort is shown in Figure 7. Difference amplifier 79 remains driven by signals 77 and 78, as before. Difference amplifier output 80, however, is applied to two summers

30   86 and 87. Each summer receives an offset voltage V_{cal} 88. Note the arrangement with respect to

polarity. V_{cal} 88 is applied to the + input of summer 86 and to the - input of the other summer 87. The result is to add V_{cal} to Vc_i 81 and to subtract V_{cal} from Vc_q 82. It will be understood that V_{cal} might be either plus or minus with respect to ground, as could the difference amplifier output 80. Also, the association of a "plus" summer 86 with Vc_i and a "minus" summer 87 with Vc_q is arbitrary.

It will further be appreciated that the source of the calibration offset voltage V_{cal} 88 could be as simple as the wiper of a potentiometer across a fixed voltage, or as sophisticated as the output of a DAC (Digital to Analog Converter) (not shown) driven by a ROM or RAM-based look-up table addressed by a frequency selector (also not shown).

Our discussions thus far have been either somewhat general or, if specific, somewhat simplified. This is effective in communicating the concept and its possibilities, but does not expressly set out the internal complexity of an actual GaAs IQ Modulator IC intended to function from around 200 MHz to over 3 GHz. We shall shortly begin a brief description of the actual complexity of such an IC. However, before doing so there are a few other topics collateral with the general ideas set out so far, and deserving of similar treatment. We cover them next since they are short, and since by so doing the balance of the disclosure can then be devoted exclusively to the actual complexity of the particular GaAs IC mentioned above.

The first collateral topic concerns whether or not an IQ modulator including a precision quadrature (phase shift) network responsive to a frequency dependent control signal needs to be implemented as an integrated circuit. Certainly at the high frequencies that is the only practical approach. However, for low frequency applications (say, below 50 MHZ or 100 MHz) circuits constructed of discrete components, or if integrated, employing certain off-chip bulk components, may be desirable. For example, for HF signals the amount of capacitance required may exceed the amount that can be provided by otherwise suitable IC processes. In such a case the entire circuit might be built of discrete components. Alternatively, the capacitors could be external to an otherwise complete IC.

The preferred integrated circuit described herein is one of GaAs with FET's. Silicon should not be dismissed, nor should the use of bipolar devices. It would all depend upon what is appropriate for the application at hand. Those factors would almost certainly include cost, and

silicon parts that do provide the necessary electrical performance for a particular application may cost significantly less than GaAs.

Finally, the phase shifter circuits 60 and 61 using fixed capacitances and variable resistances, as shown in Figure 5, have counterparts shown in Figure 8. As shown therein, the resistances are fixed and the capacitances are variable. Varactor diodes may be used to implement the variable capacitors.

Refer now to Figures 9A-C. Shown therein is the schematic for an actual IQ modulator incorporating a quadrature circuit having phase shifters responsive to a frequency dependent control signal and implemented as a GaAs IC.

The RF input signal is applied at the terminal marked In (corresponding to 69 of Fig. 6), and is applied to a source follower Q_2. The output of the source follower Q_2 is capacitively coupled by C_2 to an RC phase shifter and to a CR phase shifter. The "R" (R_q 62 in Fig. 5) in the RC phase shifter (49 in Fig. 4) comprises the six transistors Q_{4-9}; the "C" is C_{12} (C_q 63 of Fig. 5). The terminal marked VcQ corresponds to the frequency dependent control signal Vc_q 51 of Figure 4. In similar fashion, C_7 is the "C" (C_i 64 of Fig. 5) of the CR phase shifter (48 of Figure 4); the "R" is comprised of the six transistors Q_{10-15} (R_i 65 of Fig. 5). The terminal marked VcI corresponds to the frequency dependent control signal Vc_i 50 of Figure 4. A length of (microstrip) transmission line between the output of the source follower Q_2 and C_7 increases the phase difference between the I and Q channels (the lower and upper "halves" of the schematic, respectively) at higher frequencies to compensate for the parasitic capacitances of the FET's used as R_i and R_q. Those parasitic capacitances otherwise reduce the phase difference between the two channels to less than ninety degrees at high frequencies.

In the Q channel C_{13} is the input to the (Q) linear amplifier 52 of Figure 4. Note that the linear amplifier performs a single-ended to differential conversion. Capacitors C_{21} and C_{22} drive (Q) detector diodes D_{12} and D_{13}, which correspond to detector diode 58 in Figure 4. C_{23} and C_{24} couple the output of the (Q) linear amplifier to the (Q) limiting amplifier (53 of Fig. 4). The output of the (Q) limiting amplifier is coupled by C_{27} and C_{28} to the Q mixer (41 of Fig. 4). The Q mixer is a ring mixer comprised of the four unbiased FET's Q_{52-55}.

In the I channel C_{29} is the input to the (I) linear amplifier 56 of Figure 4. Capacitors C_{35} and C_{36} drive (I) detector diodes D_{14} and D_{15}, which correspond to detector diode 54 in Figure 4. C_{39}

and C_{40} couple the output of the (I) linear amplifier to the (I) limiting amplifier (57 of Fig. 4). The output of the (I) limiting amplifier is coupled by C_{43} and C_{44} to the I mixer (42 of Fig. 4). The I mixer is a ring mixer comprised of the four unbiased FET's Q_{56-59}.

The use of unbiased FET's as ring mixers reduces upconversion of $1/f$ noise. The output

5 of the Q mixer is coupled by C_{45} and C_{46} to a summer comprised of transistors Q_{60-65}. The output of the I mixer is similarly coupled to the summer by C_{47} and C_{48}. Note that the configuration of the summer affords isolation between the I and Q mixers; this reduces intermodulation. The outputs Out1 and Out2 comprise a balanced signal corresponding to output 83 of Figure 6.

The input source follower Q_2 provides the high frequency response and low source

10 impedance needed for supplying the high current required to drive the heavy capacitive loading of the RC and CR phase shifters. Various symmetries in the physical layout of the IC chip help reach the goal of providing drive signals of known phase and equal amplitudes to the I and Q mixers. For example, the "R's" of the RC and CR phase shifters are each six transistors. Each R is arranged as two parallel columns of three transistors. The associated capacitor is placed between the parallel

15 columns, and interconnected as appropriate. This placement minimizes the asymmetry caused by the RC and CR networks being slightly different concerning which element is grounded and which element is driven. There is also a maximum of symmetry in the physical layout between the I and Q channels (which are essentially the upper and lower halves, running from inputs on the left to outputs on the right). The I and Q channels are as identical as possible.

20 The center of the chip contains I and Q channels of four-stage differential amplification. For compactness of layout and to maximize common mode rejection at the last stage, the outermost left and right transistors are the input differential pair, with succeeding pairs (stages) in progressively closer proximity until the final output pair abut. Termination resistances are employed where appropriate throughout the entire circuit of the IC as a hedge against evil.

25
With reference once again to Figures 9A-C, here now is a parts list of the components identified by the component designators in Figure 9A-C.

TRANSISTORS	GATE WIDTH IN MICRONS	TRANSISTORS	GATE WIDTH IN MICRONS
Q1	20	Q34	17
Q2	450	Q35	20
Q3	150	Q36	35
Q4	110	Q37	35
Q5	110	Q38	100
Q6	110	Q39	100
Q7	110	Q40	55
Q8	110	Q41	35
Q9	110	Q42	35
Q10	110	Q43	100
Q11	110	Q44	100
Q12	110	Q45	55
Q13	110	Q46	100
Q14	110	Q47	100
Q15	110	Q48	55
Q16	17	Q49	100
Q17	20	Q50	100
Q18	35	Q51	55
Q19	35	Q52	100
Q20	100	Q53	100
Q21	100	Q54	100
Q22	55	Q55	100
Q23	35	Q56	100
Q24	35	Q57	100
Q25	100	Q58	100
Q26	100	Q59	100
Q27	55	Q60	200
Q28	100	Q61	200

Q29	100	Q62	110
Q30	55	Q63	200
Q31	100	Q64	200
Q32	100	Q65	110
Q33	55		

NOTE: ALL TRANSISTOR GATE LENGTHS ARE 0.45 MICRONS

DIODES	DIODE PERIPHERY IN MICRONS	DIODES	DIODE PERIPHERY IN MICRONS
D1	80	D9	80
D2	80	D10	80
D3	80	D11	80
D4	80	D12	10
D5	80	D13	10
D6	80	D14	10
D7	80	D15	10
D8	80		

RESISTORS	OHMS	RESISTORS	OHMS	RESISTORS	OHMS
R1	50	R29	900	R57	2.0K
R2	2.0K	R30	60	R58	2.0K
R3	3.3K	R31	60	R59	2.0K
R4	1.0K	R32	5.0K	R60	200
R5	2.0K	R33	5.0K	R61	200
R6	2.0K	R34	2.0K	R62	2.0K
R7	1.0K	R35	2.0K	R63	2.0K
R8	1.0K	R36	2.0K	R64	200
R9	2.0K	R37	2.0K	R65	200
R10	2.0K	R38	200	R66	2.0K
R11	1.0K	R39	200	R67	2.0K
R12	5.0K	R40	2.0K	R68	2.0K
R13	1.0K	R41	2.0K	R69	2.0K
R14	2.0K	R42	200	R70	50
R15	2.0K	R43	200	R71	50
R16	1.0K	R44	900	R72	600
R17	1.0K	R45	900	R73	600
R18	2.0K	R46	60	R74	2.0K
R19	2.0K	R47	60	R75	2.0K
R20	1.0K	R48	2.0K	R76	50
R21	5.0K	R49	2.0K	R77	50
R22	900	R50	900	R78	50
R23	900	R51	900	R79	600
R24	60	R52	60	R80	600
R25	60	R53	60	R81	2.0K
R26	2.0K	R54	5.0K	R82	2.0K
R27	2.0K	R55	5.0K	R83	50
R28	900	R56	2.0K		

CAPACITORS	pFd	CAPACITORS	pFd	CAPACITORS	pFd
C1	3.0	C17	1.8	C33	1.8
C2	3.4	C18	1.8	C34	1.8
C3	1.2	C19	.06	C35	.06
C4	1.2	C20	.06	C36	.06
C5	1.2	C21	.044	C37	.044
C6	1.2	C22	.044	C38	.044
C7	1.0	C23	2.1	C39	2.1
C8	1.2	C24	2.1	C40	2.1
C9	1.2	C25	1.6	C41	1.6
C10	1.2	C26	1.6	C42	1.6
C11	1.2	C27	1.6	C43	1.6
C12	1.0	C28	1.6	C44	1.6
C13	1.9	C29	1.9	C45	1.7
C14	1.9	C30	1.9	C46	1.7
C15	.06	C31	.06	C47	1.7
C16	.06	C32	.06	C48	1.7

Claims

1.   A method of producing from an input signal (24)
two output signals (66, 67) which are in quadrature and
5 of equal amplitude, the method comprising the steps of

producing separate currents that are in phase with
each other and equal in amplitude by impressing the
input signal across respective series RC and CR phase
10 shifting networks (60, 61),

supplying as one output signal (66) the voltage
appearing across a grounded capacitance of the RC
network (60),

15

supplying as the other output signal (67) the
voltage appearing across a grounded resistance of the CR
network (61), and

20   adjusting the values of the resistances to equal
the values of the capacitive reactances of the
capacitances.

2.   A method according to claim 1 wherein the
25 capacitances of the RC and CR networks are fixed and of
equal value.

3.   A method according to claim 1 wherein the
resistances of the RC and CR networks are fixed and of
30 equal value.

4. A method according to claim 1 wherein the
adjusting step comprises adjusting the values of the
resistances in accordance with an applied control
voltage and wherein the adjusting step further comprises
5 the steps of rectifying and filtering each of the output
signals to produce respective DC level signals,
amplifying the difference between the DC level signals,
and applying the amplified difference as a control
voltage to the resistances.
10

5. A method according to claim 2 further comprising
the step of introducing an offset into the control
voltages applied to the resistances.

15 6. A method according to claim 4 wherein the
adjusting step comprises adjusting the values of the
capacitances in accordance with an applied control
voltage and wherein the adjusting step further comprises
the steps of rectifying and filtering each of the output
20 signals to produce respective DC level signals,
amplifying the difference between the DC level signals,
and applying the amplified difference as a control
voltage to the capacitances.

25 7. A method according to claim 5 further comprising
the step of introducing an offset into the control
voltages applied to the capacitances.

8. A method of producing from an input signal two
30 output signals which are in quadrature and of equal
amplitude, substantially as herein described with
reference to the accompanying drawings.

Relevant Technical Fields	Search Examiner A J OLDERSHAW
(i) UK Cl (Ed.M) H3U UPS, UQD	
(ii) Int Cl (Ed.5) H03H	Date of completion of Search 9 DECEMBER 1994
Databases (see below) (i) UK Patent Office collections of GB, EP, WO and US patent specifications. (ii)	Documents considered relevant following a search in respect of Claims :- 1 TO 8

Categories of documents

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A:	Document indicating technological background and/or state of the art.	&:	Member of the same patent family; corresponding document.

Category	Identity of document and relevant passages	Relevant to claim(s)
A	GB 1391504 (BBC BROWN BOVERI)	
A	GB 1060991 (NORTH ATLANTIC)	
A	US 5084686 (SAMSUNG)	
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