



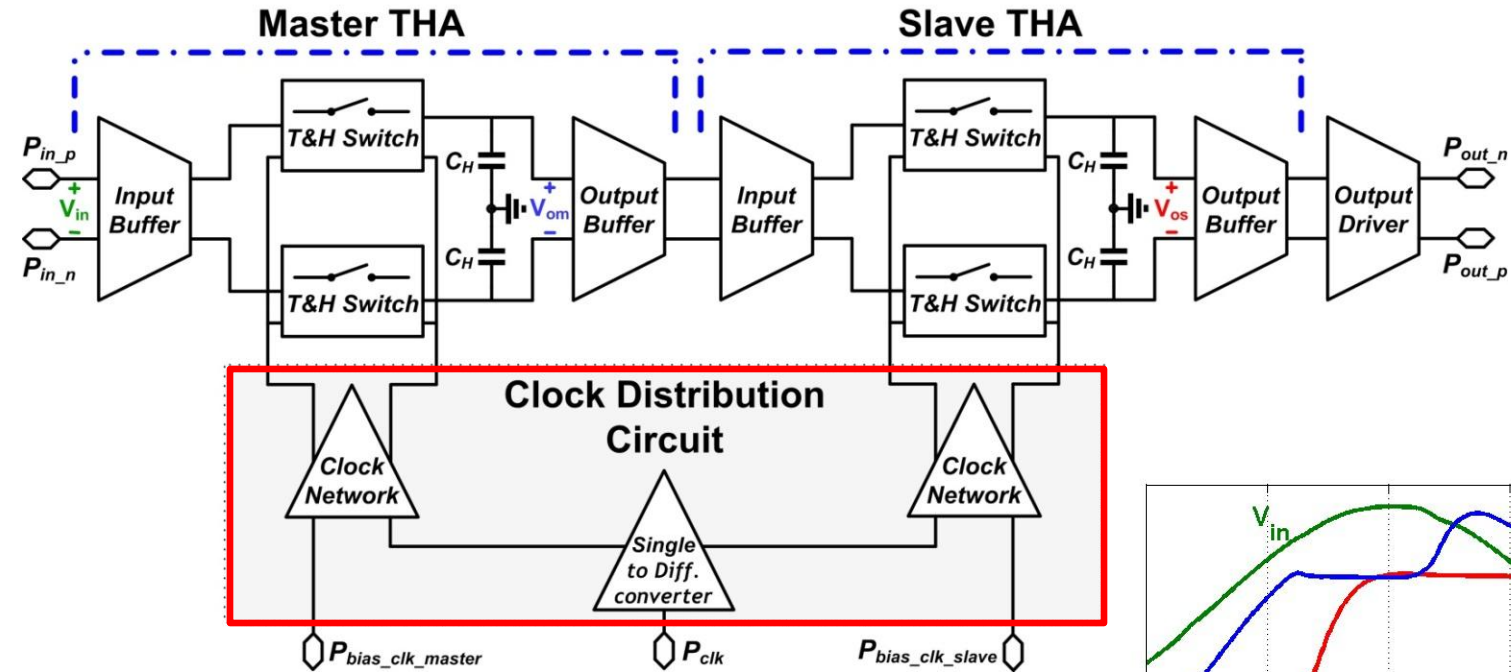
A DC-100 GHz Bandwidth and 20.5 dB Gain Limiting Amplifier in 0.25 μ m InP DHBT Technology

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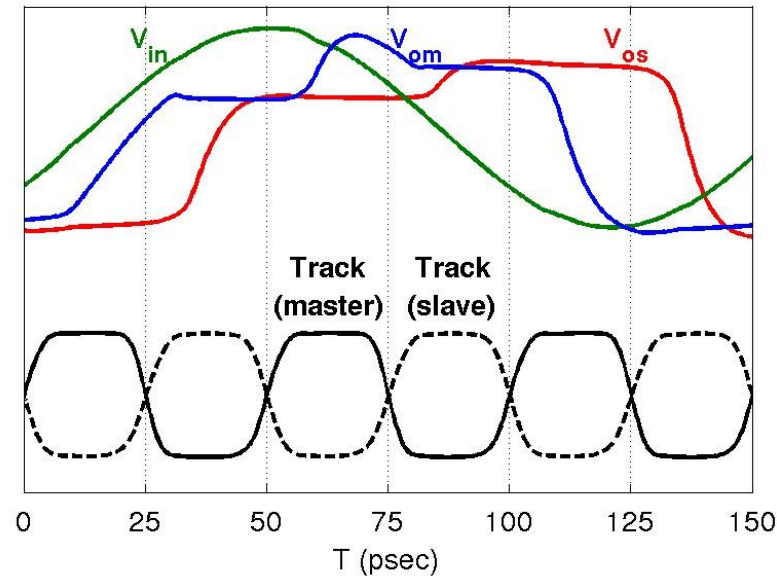
Outline

- **Application and Motivation of the work**
- **TSC 250nm HBT process overview**
- **Block diagram & schematic of the circuit**
- **Layout & EM modeling**
- **Measurement results and comparison table**

Motivation - I

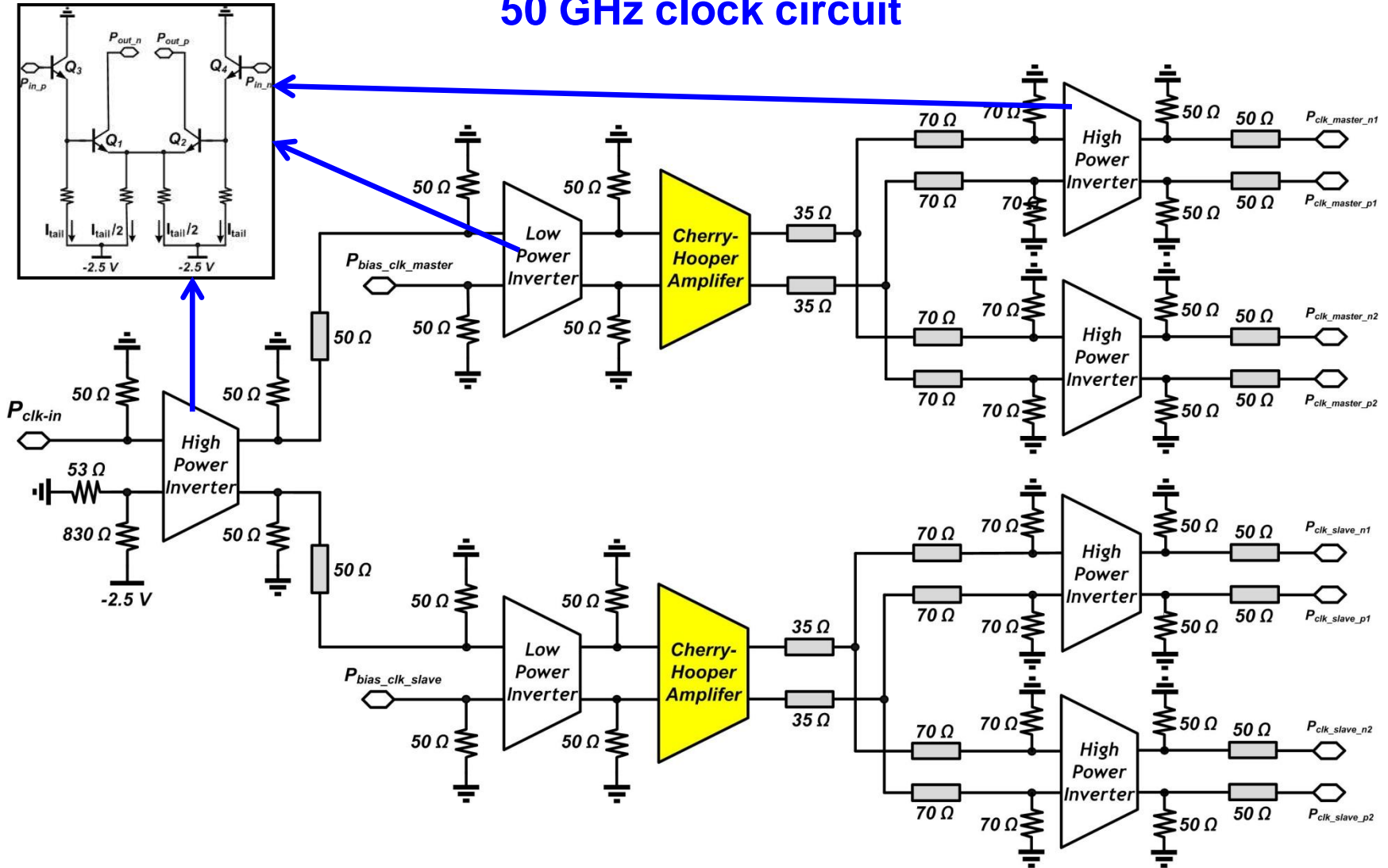


50 GS/sec Sample & Hold circuit



Motivation - II

50 GHz clock circuit

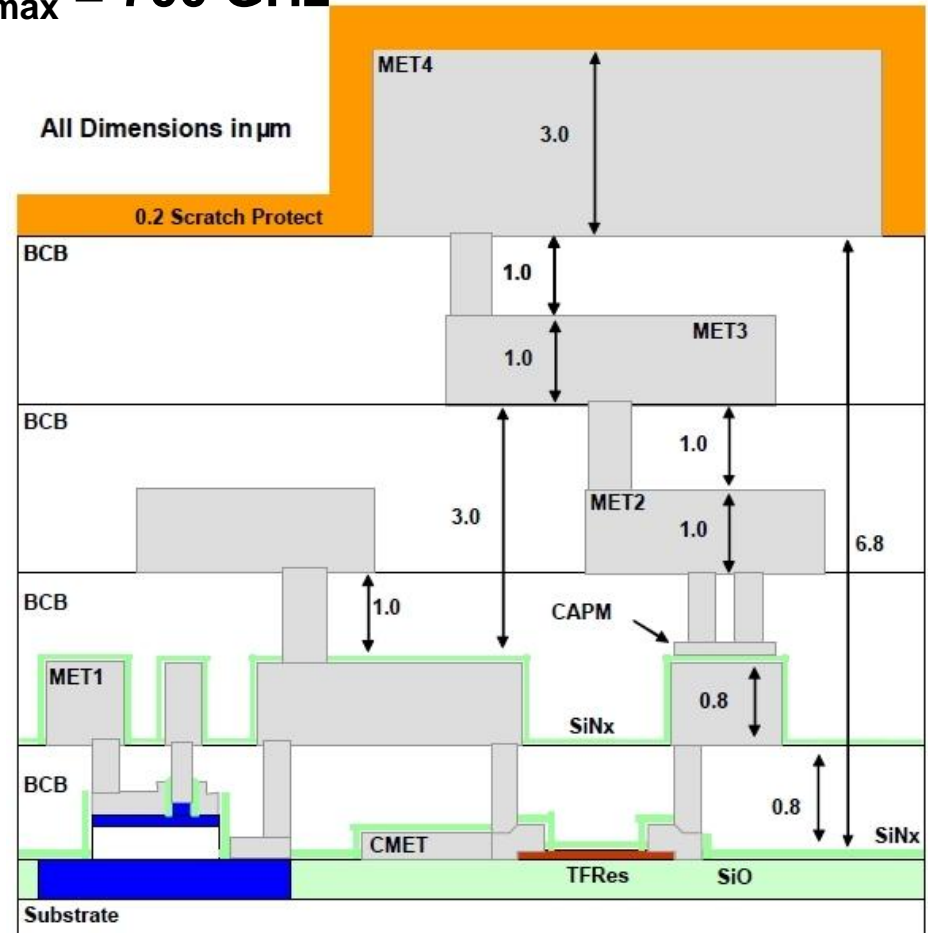
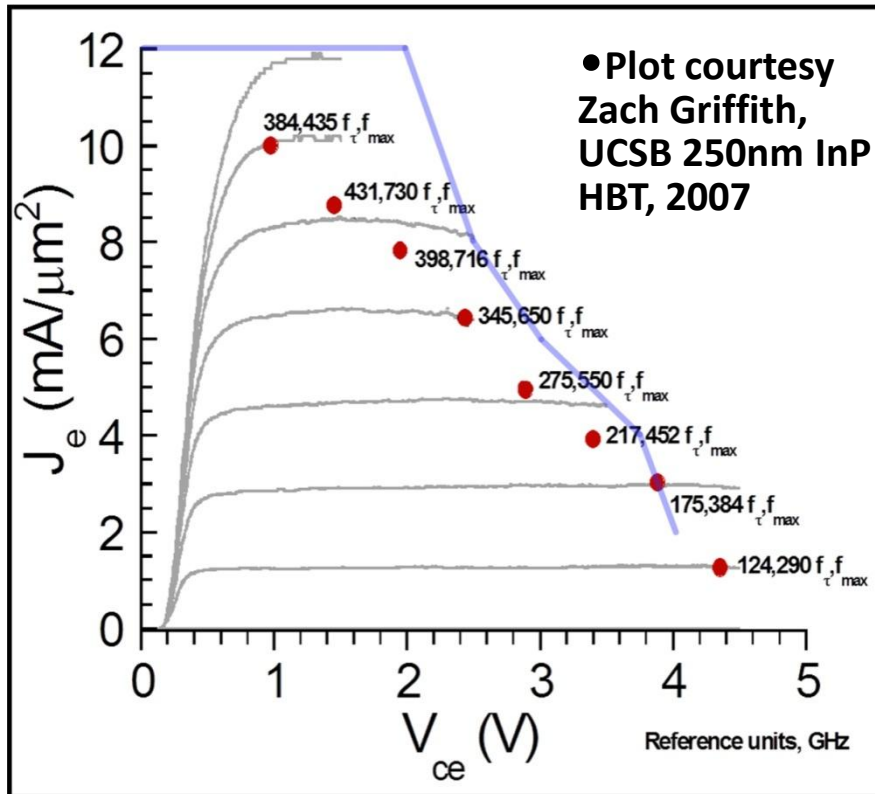


Applications - I

- **High speed optoelectronic** signal conversion requires broadband receivers
- **Limiting amplifiers** are the key components in these receivers in order to:
 - ✓ Provide a **low input sensitivity** and **sufficient gain** to achieve saturated output levels from small-signal inputs which enables reliable decision making
 - ✓ Provide a **wide bandwidth** to achieve **short rise and fall times** in order to provide an output signal with minimum distortion

TSC 250nm InP HBT process

- Four metal interconnect stack
- Peak bandwidth of $f_t=400$ GHz & $f_{max} = 700$ GHz
- MIM caps of 0.3 fF/ μm^2
- Thin-film resistors 50 Ω /square



Representative cross-section of TSC250 IC technology. Drawing is not to scale.

Modified Cherry-Hooper stage [1-3]



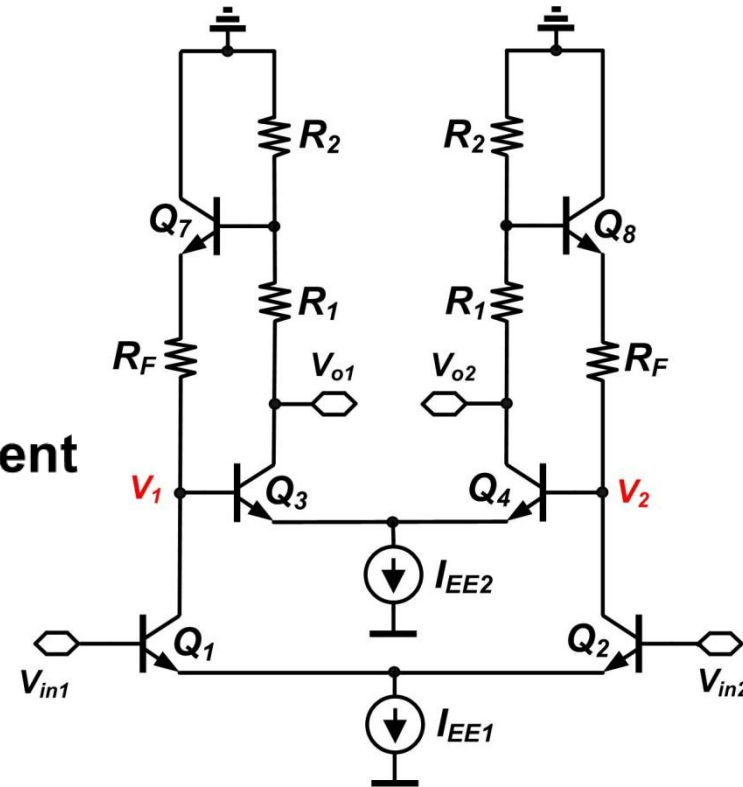
Large signal behavior:

$$V_{o1} - V_{o2} \cong (R_1 + R_2) I_{EE2} \cdot \tanh\left(\frac{V_2 - V_1}{2V_T}\right)$$

Conventional C-H amp. gain $\approx g_{m1-2} R_F$

Modified C-H amp. provides gain enhancement

by a factor of $\left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right)$ while $0 < \frac{R_2}{R_1} < 2.5$



[1] Y. M. Greshishchev et al., "A 60-dB gain, 55-dB dynamic range, 10-Gb/s broad-band SiGe HBT limiting amplifier," IEEE JSSC, vol.34, no.12, pp. 1914-1920, Dec. 1999.

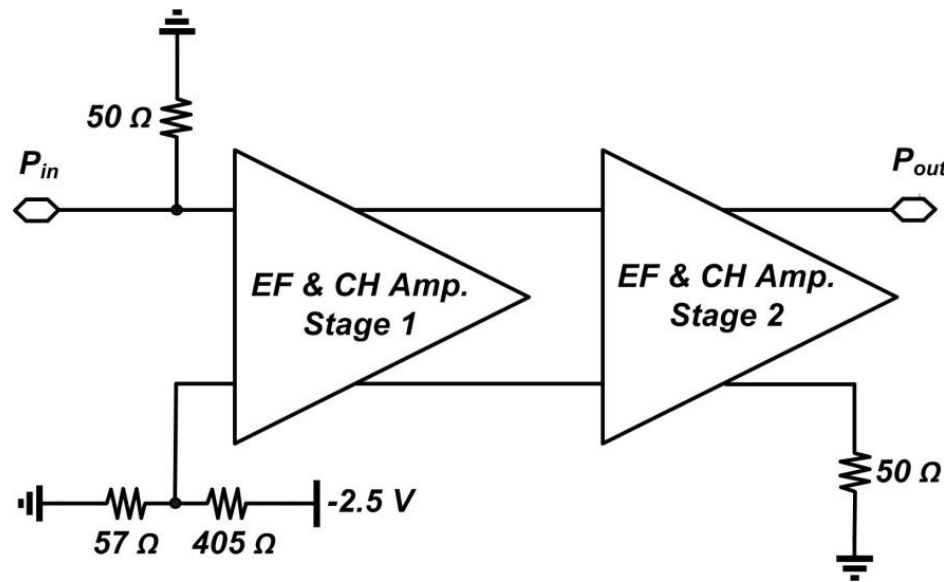
[2] K. Ohhata et al., "Design of a 32.7-GHz bandwidth AGC amplifier IC with wide dynamic range implemented in SiGe HBT," IEEE JSSC, vol.34, no.9, pp. 1290-1297, Sep. 1999

[3] C. D. Holdenried et al., "Analysis and design of HBT Cherry-Hooper amplifiers with emitter-follower feedback for optical communications," IEEE JSSC, vol.39, no.11, pp. 1959-1967, Nov. 2004.

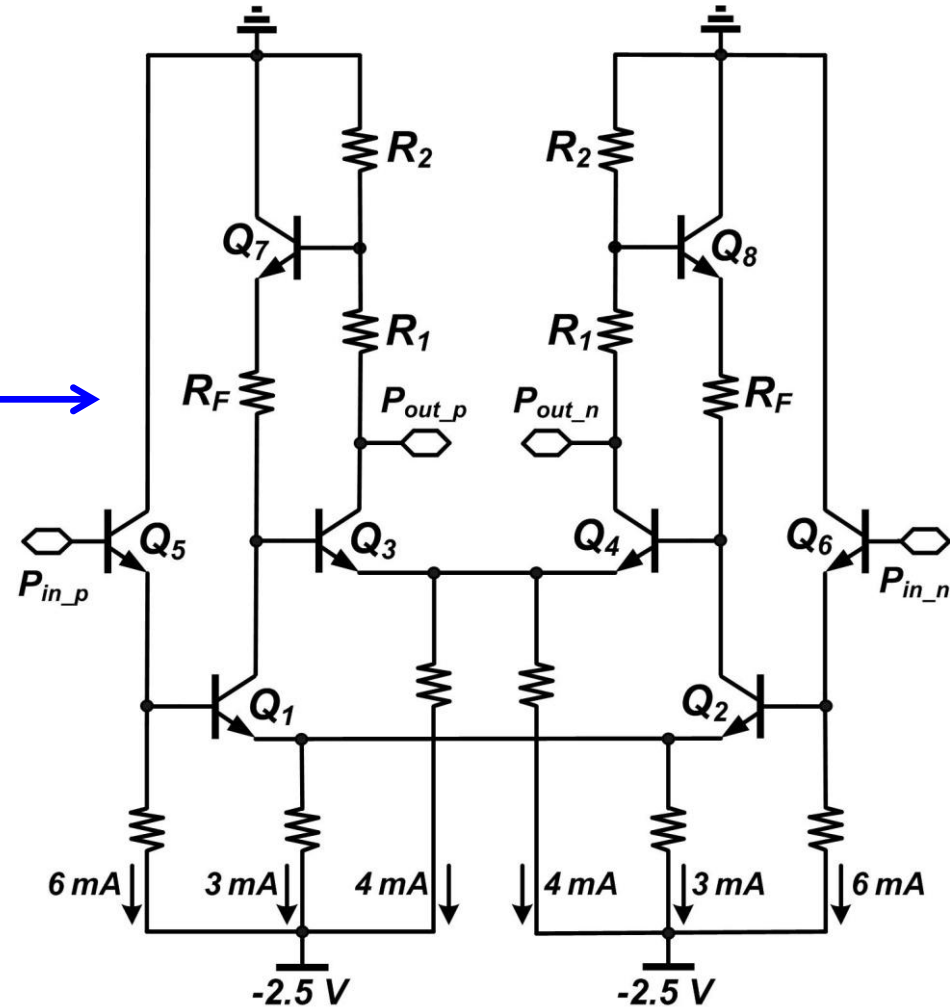
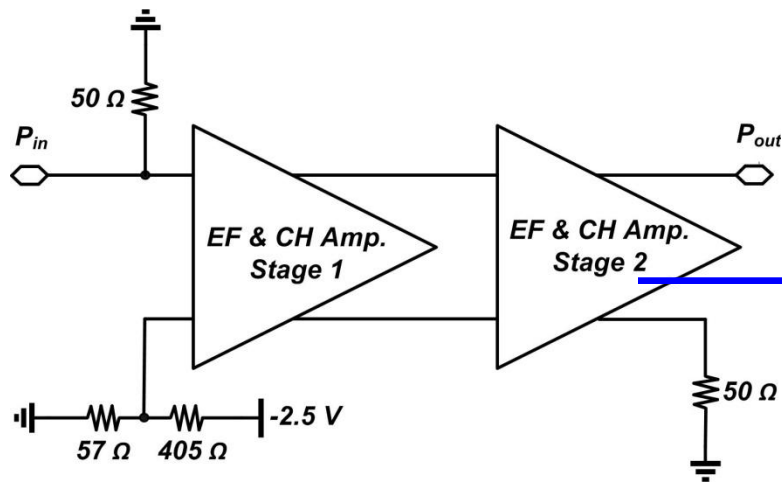
Block Diagram

Single-ended gain and BW measurements have been chosen due to unavailability of 4-port s-param measurement for frequencies > 67 GHz

→ ~6dB gain has been added to get the differential equivalent



Schematic



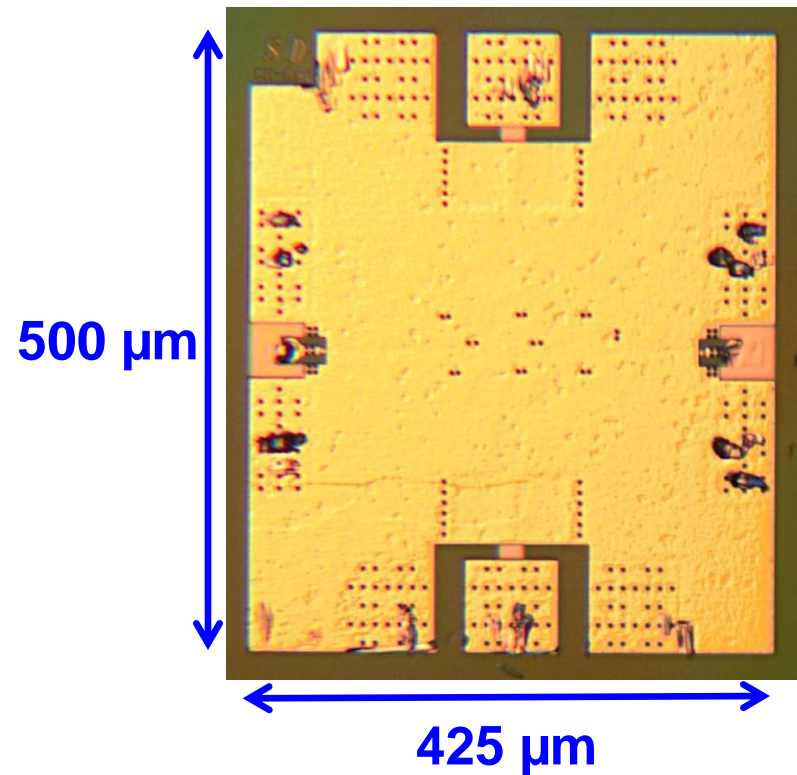
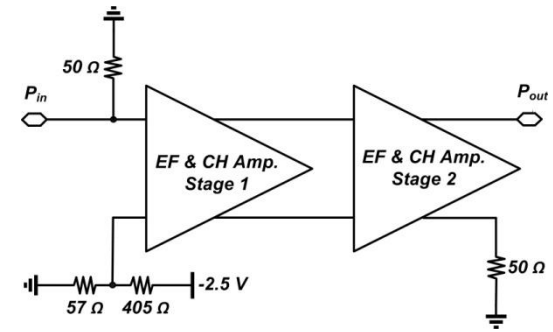
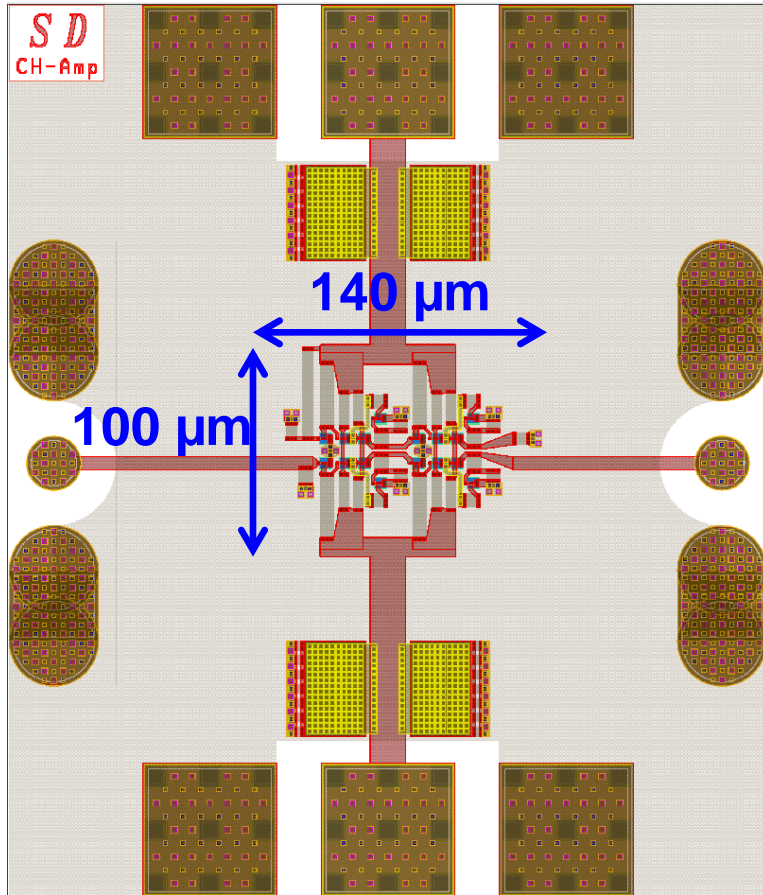
$$R_1 = 30\ \Omega$$

$$R_2 = 50\ \Omega$$

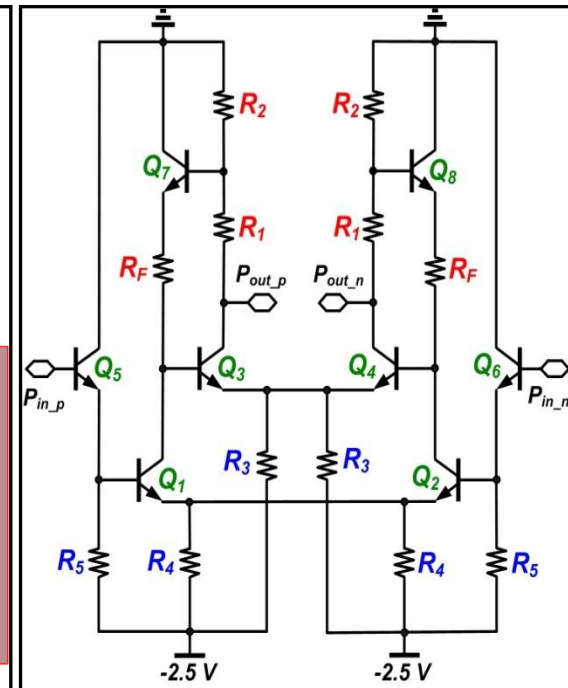
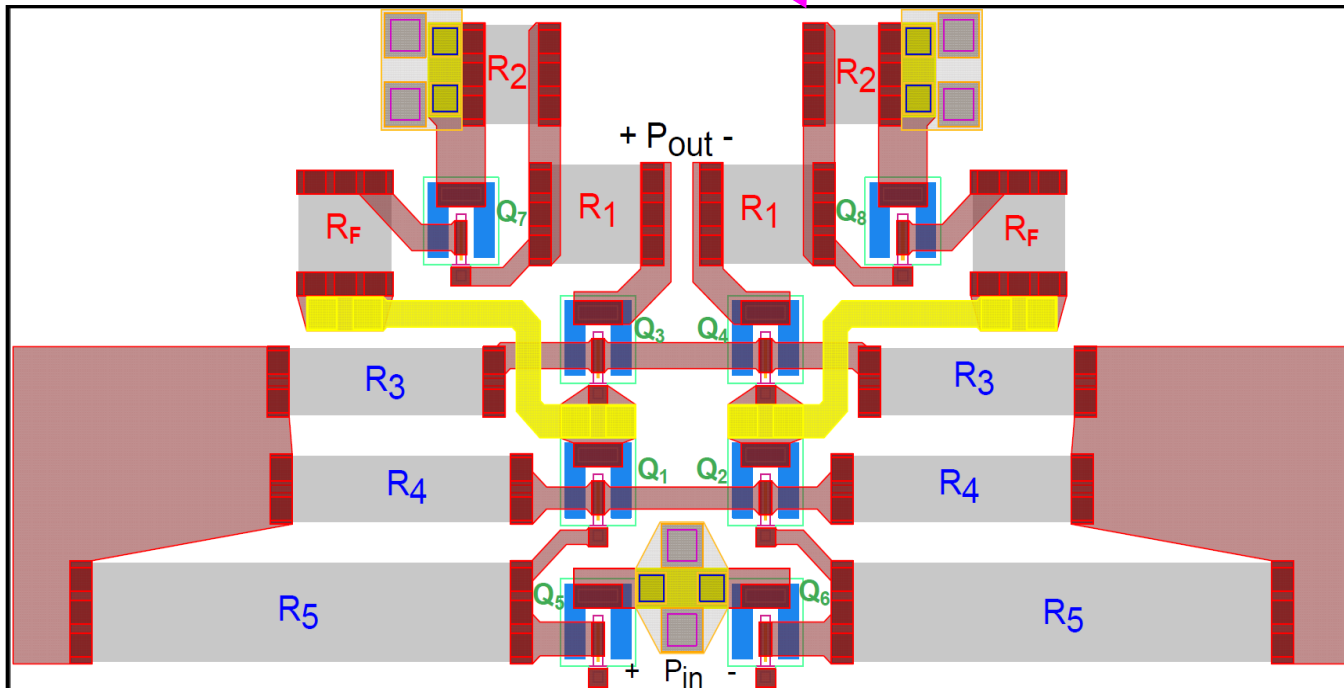
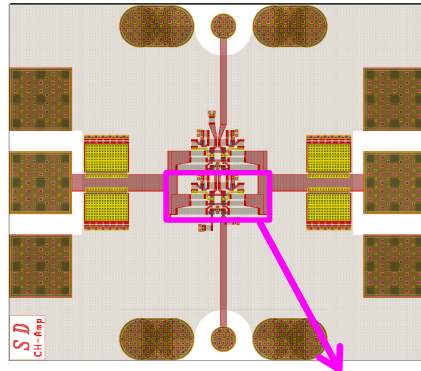
$$R_F = 40\ \Omega$$

$$Q_{1-8} = 3 \times 0.25\ \mu\text{m}$$

Compact layout

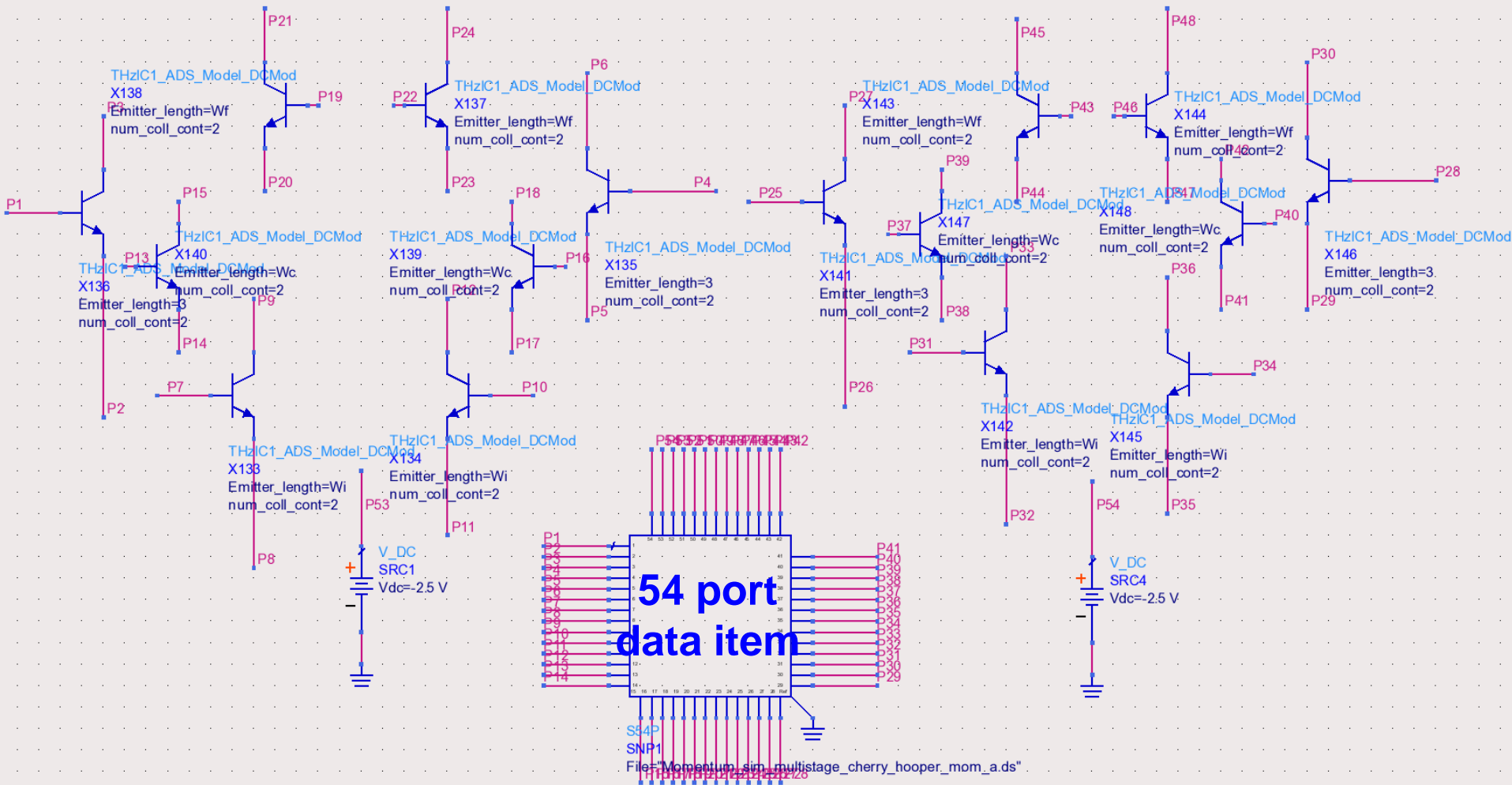


Symmetric layout



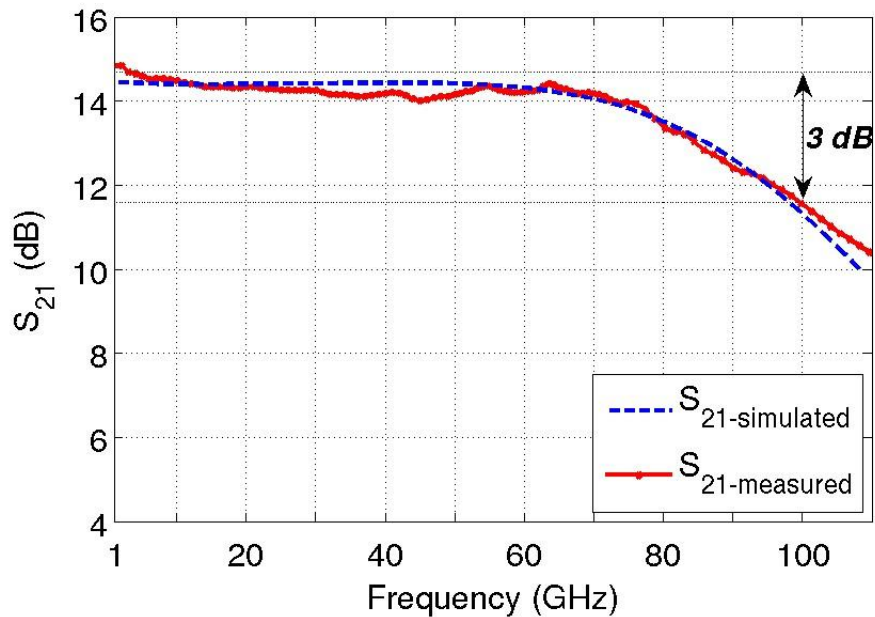
EM Simulation

Whole chip has been modeled using ADS momentum EM simulator

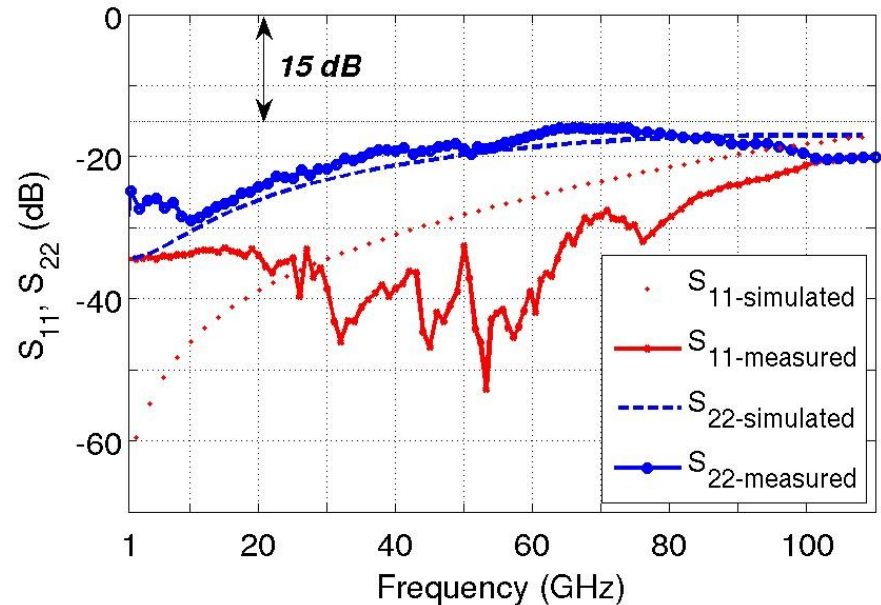


S-parameter measurement results - I

Single-ended insertion loss



Single-ended input and output return loss

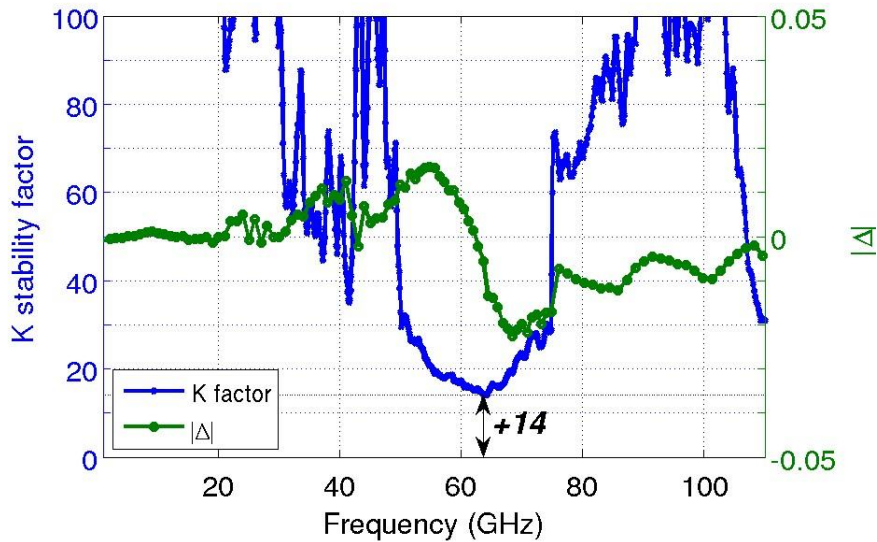


- $S_{21} = 14.5$ dB , 3dB BW = 100 GHz
- S_{21} gain ripple $< \pm 0.5$ dB
- $S_{11} < -20$ dB , $S_{22} < -15$ dB

S-parameter measurement results - II



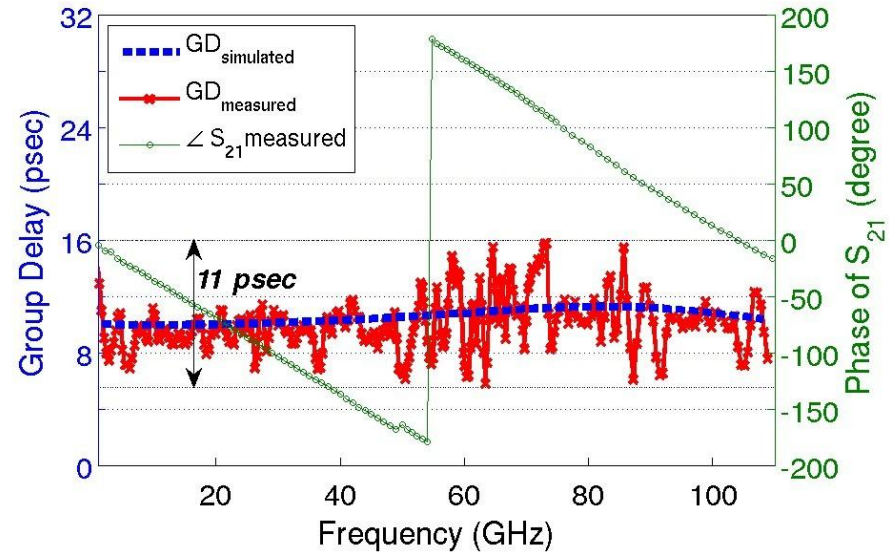
Rollet Stability factor



$$K = \frac{1 - |S_{11}|^2 - |S_{22}|^2 + |\Delta|^2}{2|S_{21}S_{12}|}$$

$$\Delta = S_{11}S_{22} - S_{12}S_{21}$$

Group Delay



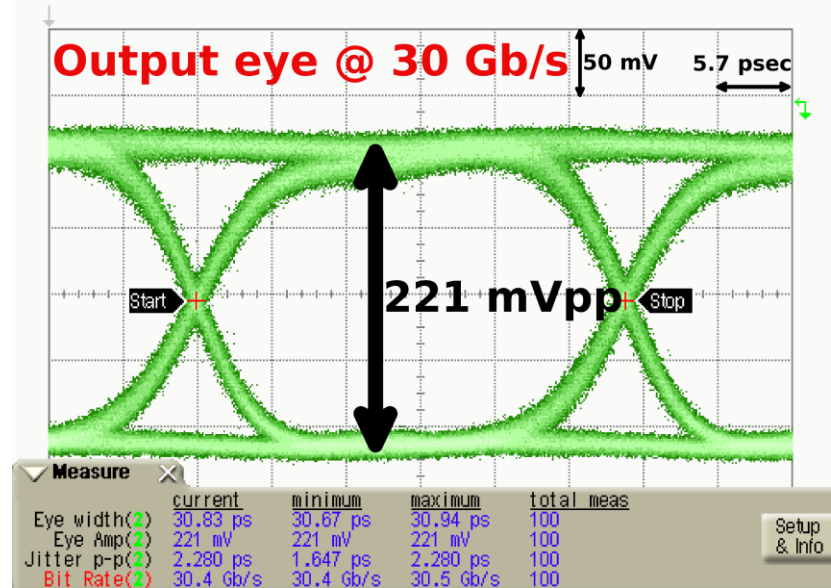
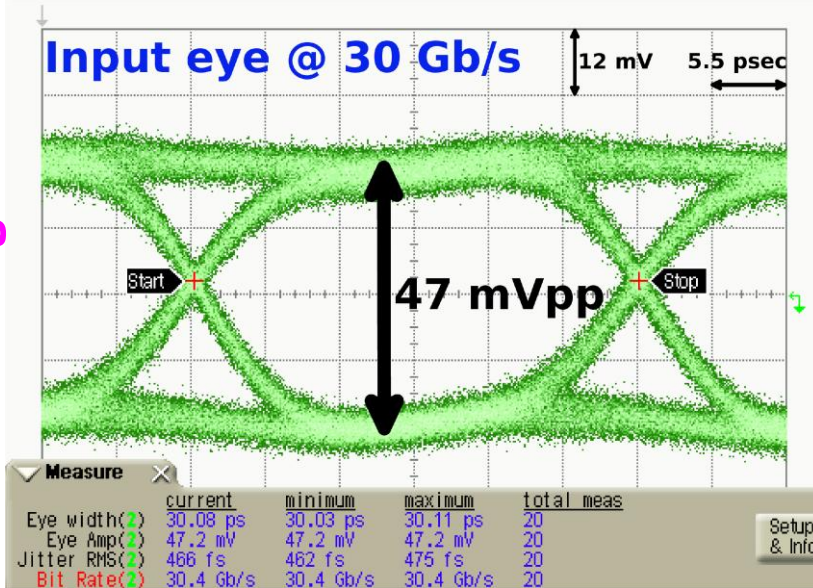
$$\tau_{Group\ Delay} = -\frac{d\varphi}{d\omega} = -\frac{d\theta}{df \cdot 360^\circ}$$

Group delay \approx 9 psec

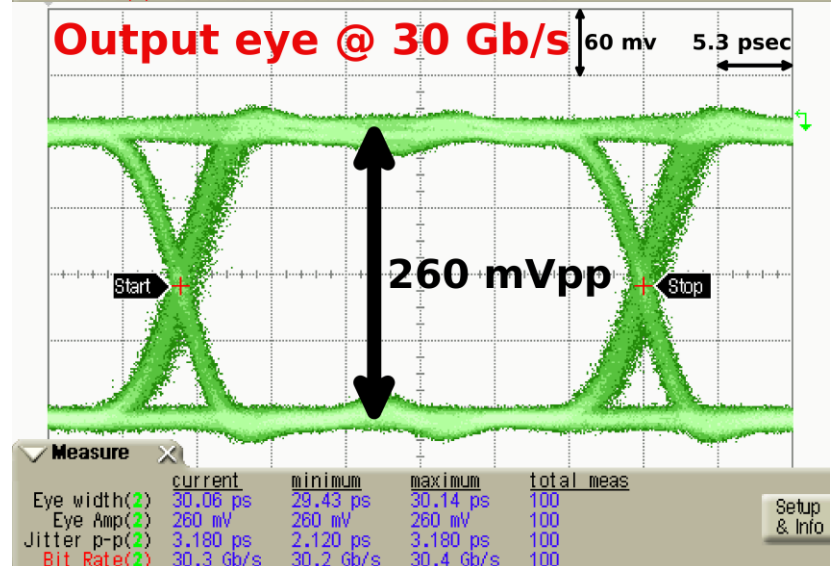
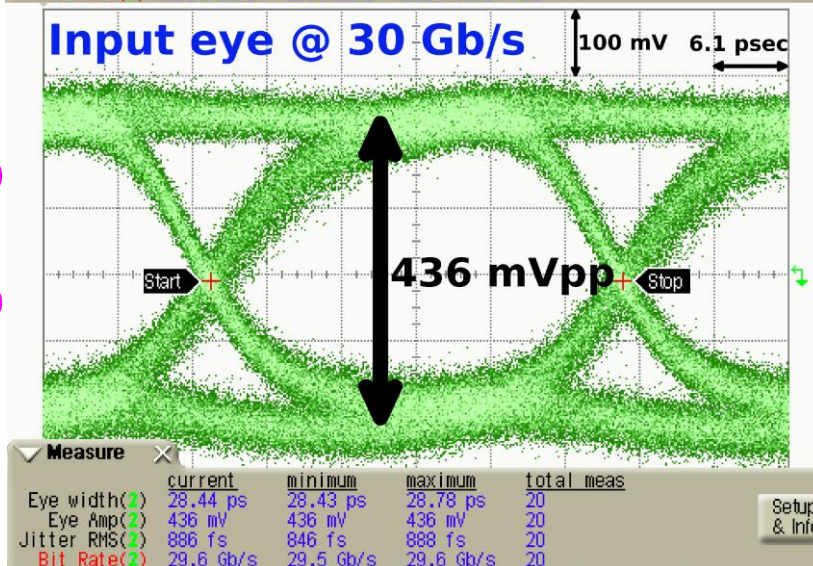
Group delay variation = 11 psec

Eye diagrams @ 30 Gb/s

Small Signal

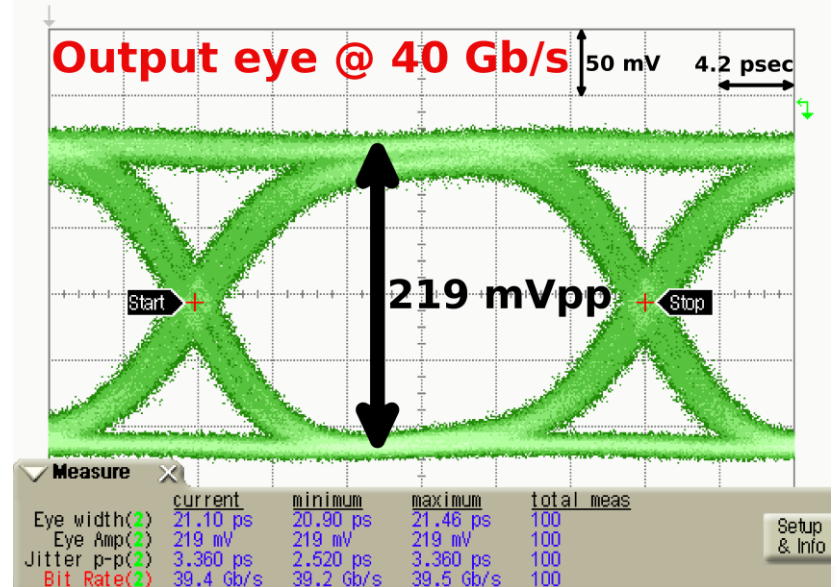
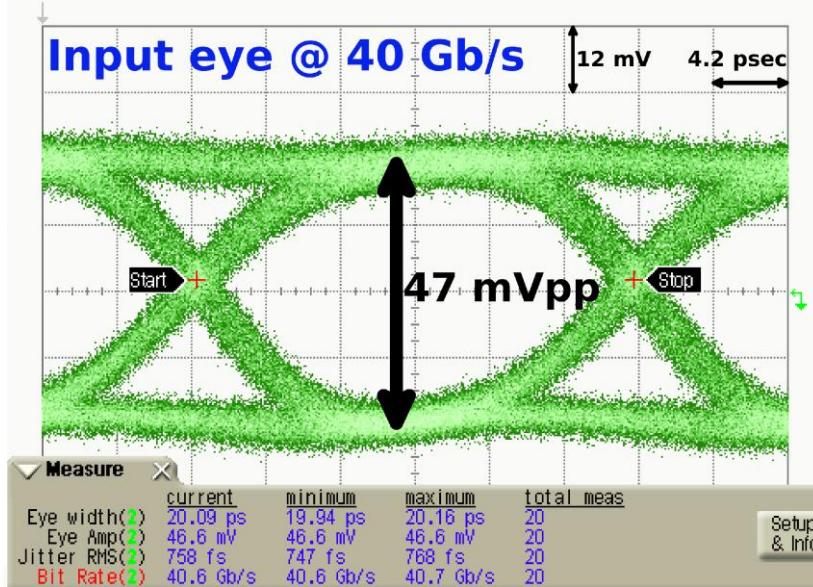


Large Signal

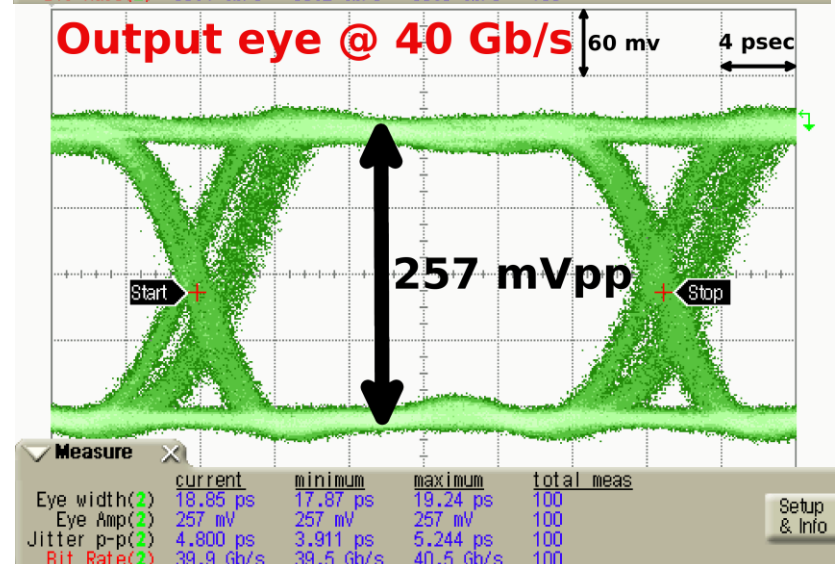
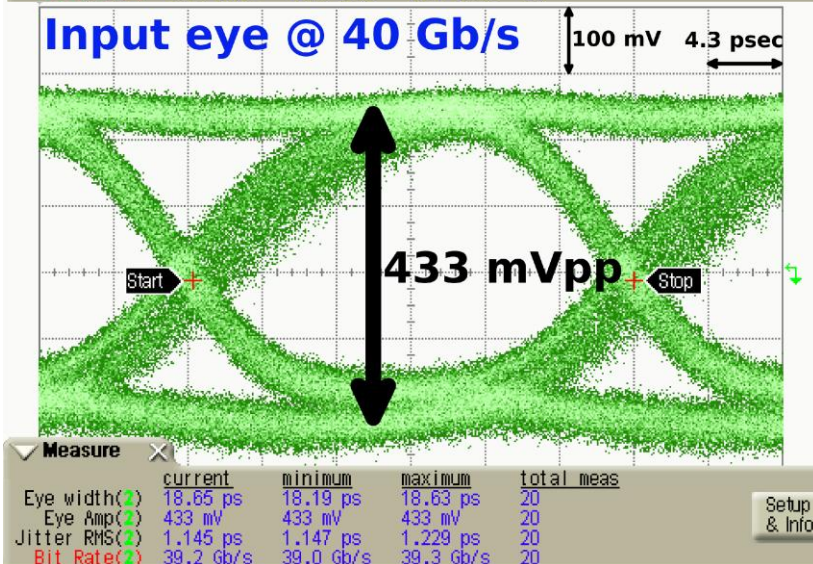


Eye diagrams @ 40 Gb/s

Small Signal



Large Signal



Comparison table

COMPARISON TO SIMILAR BROADBAND AMPLIFIERS REPORTED IN THE LITERATURE.

Ref.	Gain _S [*] (dB)	Gain _D ^{**} (dB)	BW [†] (GHz)	GBW [‡] (GHz)	IRL [⊥] (dB)	ORL [⊤] (dB)	GR [◇] (dB)	GD [§] (psec)	Supply (V)	Power (mW)	Area (mm ²)	GBW/P _{DC} (GHz/mW)	Archit- ecture	Process
[1]	11	-	90	320	> 5	> 7	2.4	-	2.5	210	1.28	1.52	DA ¹	0.12μm SOI CMOS
[4]	7	13	81	362	> 7	> 7	> 5	-	5.5	495	1.17	0.73	DA ¹	SiGe <i>f_T</i> =200 GHz
[5]	10	16	62	391	> 11	> 3	> 3	-	-5	775	0.3	0.51	EF & DP ²	SiGe <i>f_T</i> =200 GHz
[6]	14	20	84	840	> 7	> 7	4	±32	-5.5	990	0.63	0.85	EF & CA ³	0.18μm SiGe
[7]	-1	5	62	110	> 14	-	> 3	-	2.5	125	-	0.88	EF & CH ⁴	0.13μm SiGe
[8]	10	-	102	323	> 8	> 9	< 2	±6	2	73	0.29	4.42	DF & CW ⁵	0.12μm SiGe
[9]	24	30	43	1360	> 7	> 7	> 2	±10	-4	500	0.7	2.72	EF & CH ⁴	1μm InP SHBT
[11]	15	21	44	494	> 6	> 10	< 2	-	5.2	458	0.66	1.08	EF & CH ⁴	InGaAs-InP HBT
[12]	15	-	67	729	> 7	> 10	> 2	±10	3.5	133	0.09	5.50	-	0.5μm InP DHBT
[13]	21	-	120	1350	-10	-10	3	±15	-	610	2	2.21	DA ¹	InP DHBT
[14]	10	16	110	694	> 5	> 5	> 3	-	-4	304	0.95	2.28	EF & CH ⁴	0.25μm InP HBT
This work	14.5	20.5	100	1060	> 20	> 15	1	±5.5	-2.5	145	0.21	7.31	EF & CH ⁴	0.25μm InP DHBT

* Measured single-ended S_{21} gain, [⊥] Input return loss, [⊤] Output return loss, [◇] Total S_{21} gain ripple, [§] Group delay variation of S_{21} , [‡] Inferred differential S_{21} gain × its 3-dB bandwidth, [†] 3-dB bandwidth of S_{21} , ¹ Distributed amplifier, ² Emitter follower & differential pair, ³ Emitter follower & cascode stage, ⁴ Emitter follower & Cherry-Hooper stage, and ⁵ Darlington feedback amplifier & constructive wave amplifier.

Thank you for your listening