A Dual-Step-Mixing ILFD using a Direct Injection **Technique for High-Order Division Ratios in 60GHz Applications**

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1. Motivation

- 60 GHz Communications - 9 GHz unlicensed band
- Several Gbps wireless communications
 - 3.5 Gbps/ch (QPSK)
 - 7 Gbps/ch (16QAM)



1. 60GHz Frequency Synthesizers



- Direct 60GHz VCO suffers from inferior phase noise
- Power-hungry frequency divider is required

4. Proposed Dual-Step-Mixing ILFD

Detailed Schematic



- **60GHz** Can alleviate oscillation speed of prescaler divider
 - A technique to widen locking range of high-divide-ratio ILFD is required

2. Principle of Operation

Conventional Direct Mixing

- Narrow locking range due to weak harmonic is utilized





Progressive Mixing

- Stronger harmonic is utilized at the primary mixer



3. Conventional PMILFD



····Pbias=0.44

••ו•Pbias=0.40

-O-Pbias=0.36

-20

-25

-30



- Additional cascoded tail transistors
- increases headroom required
- Sensitive to supply pushing
- Sensitive to large injection amplitude

1.3



6. Conclusions

	Features	Div. Ratio	Locking Range* (Gнz)	Locking Range* (%)	Power (mW)	FoM (%/mW)	Area (mm²)
MTT'12	Direct mixing	3	21.7-24.9	13.7	8.3	1.7	0.140
ISSCC'09	Direct mixing	3	53.9-57.8	7.0	4.6	1.5	0.800
A-SSCC'11	Direct mixing	6	141.0-144.3	2.7	14.0	0.2	1.160
RFIC'04	Direct mixing	6	10.2-11.3	11.0	6.8	1.6	0.007
RFIC'05	Direct mixing	6	14.6-15.4	5.0	12.5	0.4	0.300
MTT'13	Current reused ILFD	6	121.0-124.8	3.5	4.5	0.8	0.140
This	Even- harmonic- enhanced	6	28.5-32.8	13.4	3.6	3.7	0.002

 The proposed ILFD achieves widest locking range reported for divide-by-6 operation

 It can support the required frequency range for 60GHz wireless standard in push-push or subharmonic injection architecture