

Structured Electronic Design

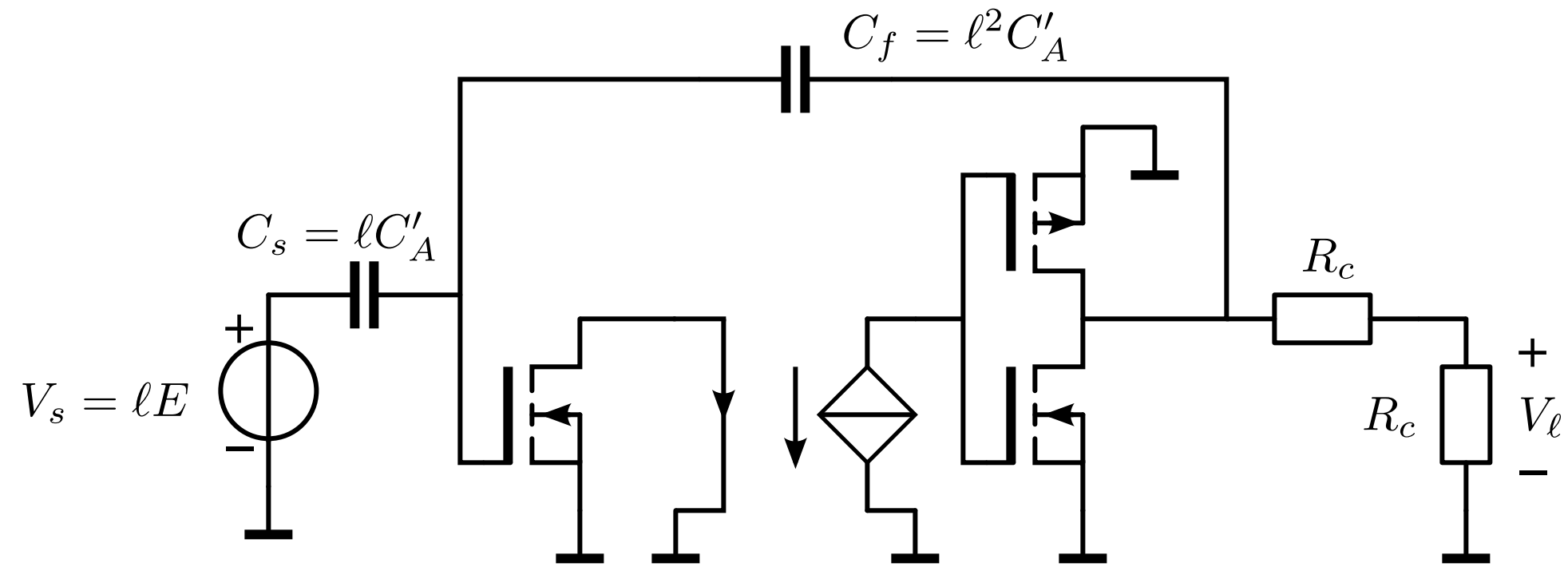
EE4109

Design of the small-signal dynamic
behavior of the active antenna

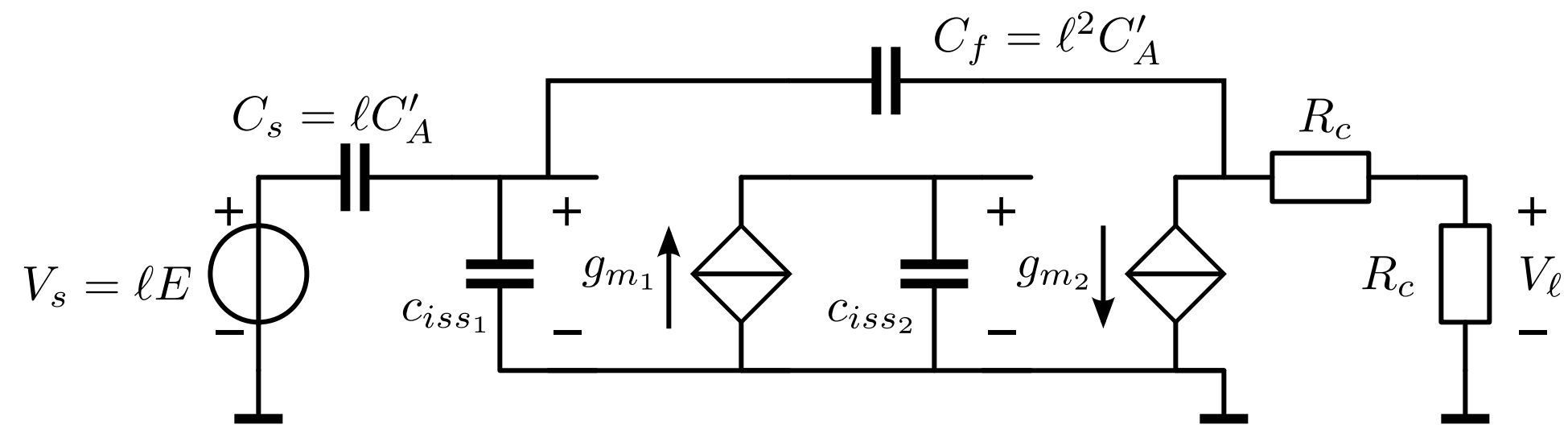
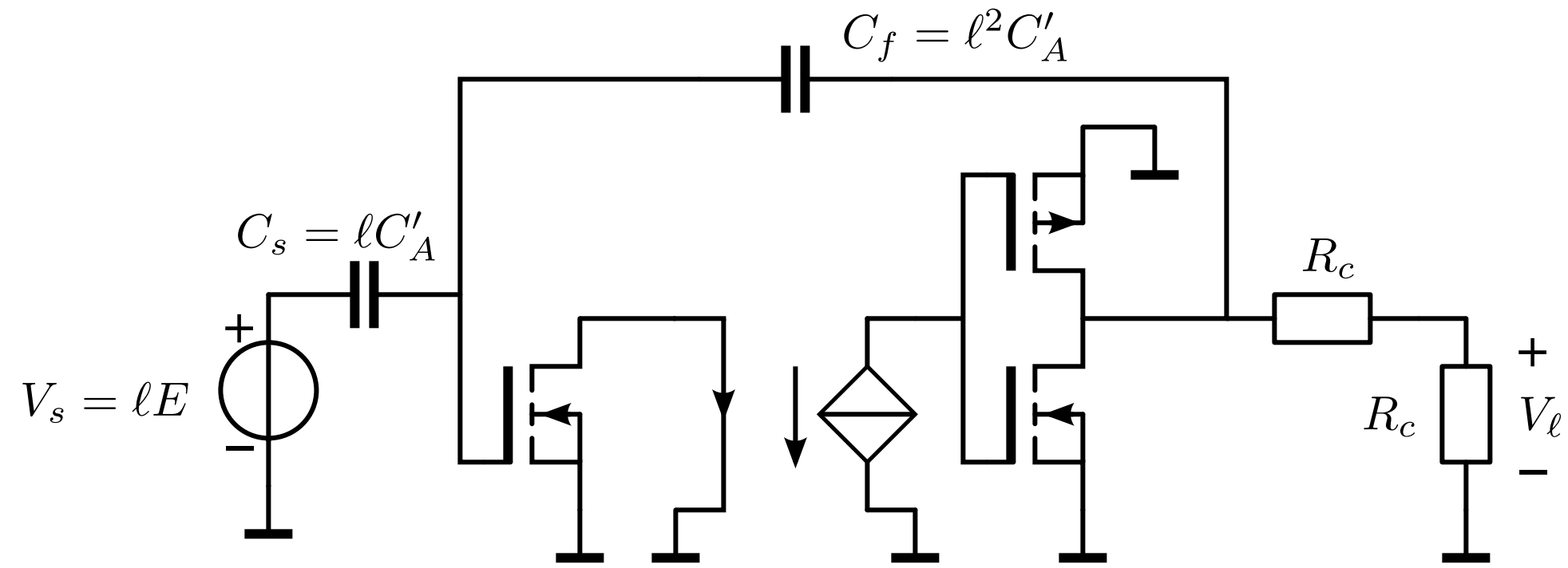
Anton J.M. Montagne

Active antenna with two-stage controller

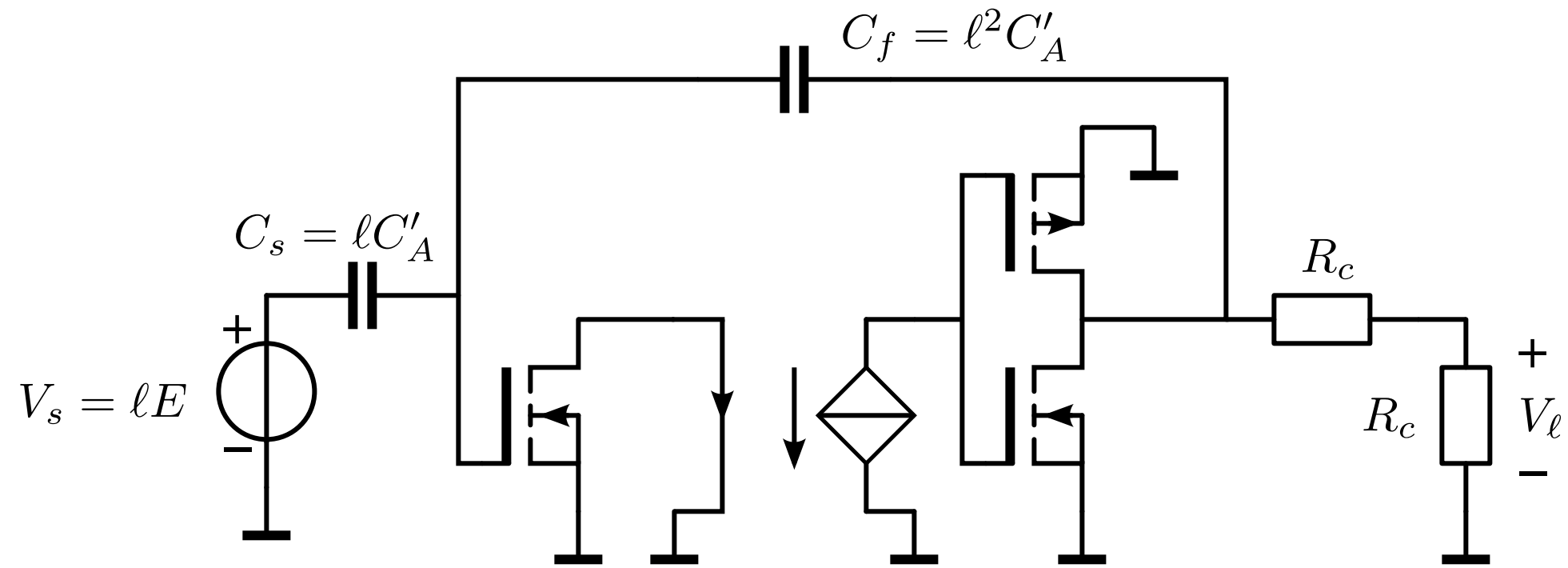
Active antenna with two-stage controller



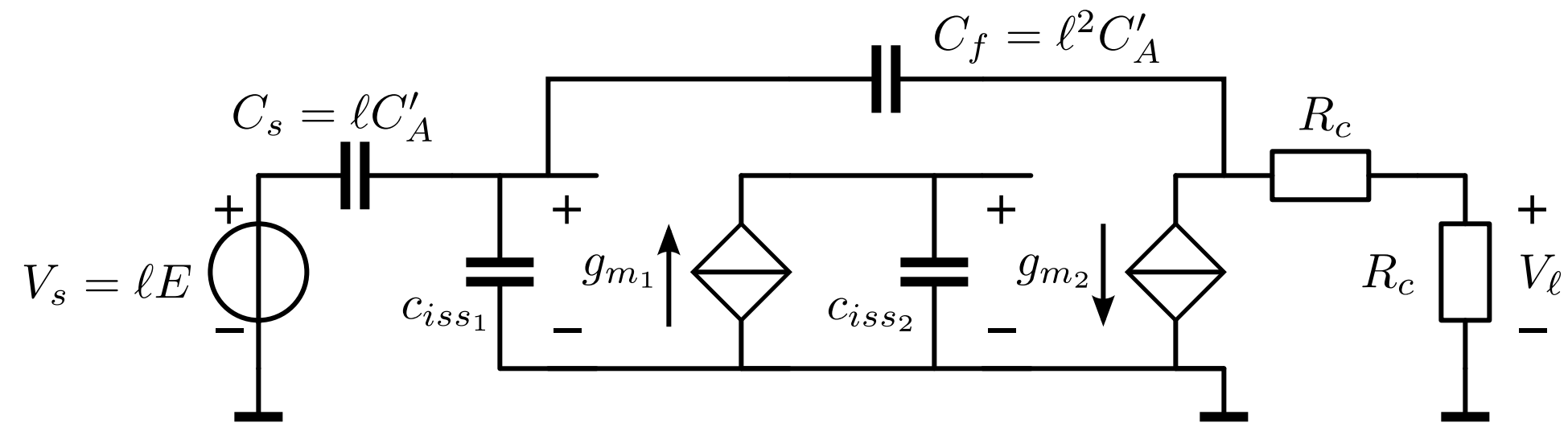
Active antenna with two-stage controller



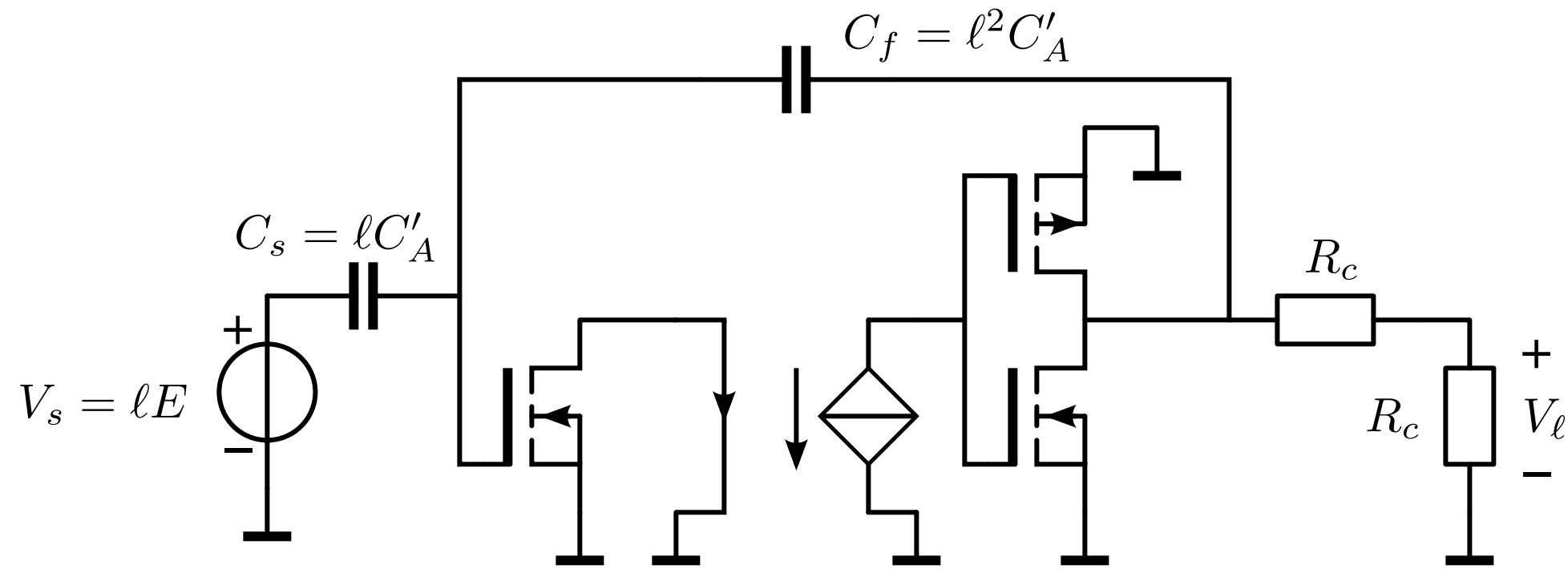
Active antenna with two-stage controller



$$L = - \frac{2g_{m1} g_{m2} R_c \frac{C_f}{C_f + C_s + c_{iss1}}}{s c_{iss2} \left(1 + s 2 R_c \frac{C_f (C_s + c_{iss1})}{C_f + C_s + c_{iss1}} \right)}$$

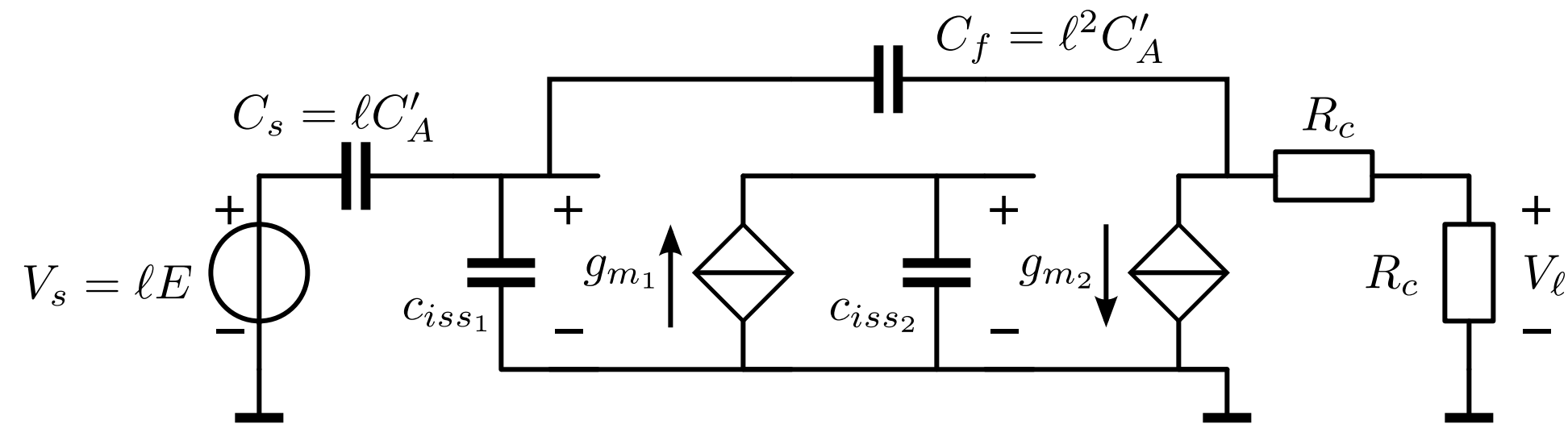


Active antenna with two-stage controller

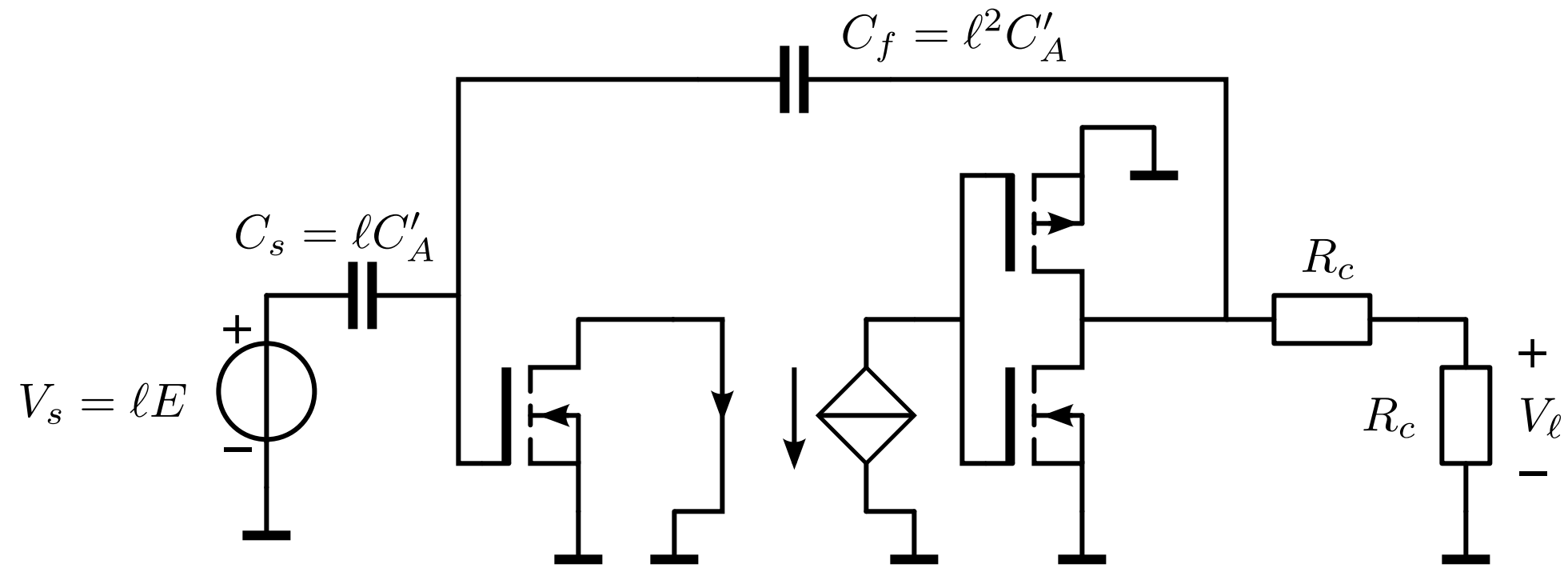


$$L = -\frac{2g_{m1}g_{m2}R_c \frac{C_f}{C_f+C_s+c_{iss1}}}{sc_{iss2} \left(1+s2R_c \frac{C_f(C_s+c_{iss1})}{C_f+C_s+c_{iss1}}\right)}$$

$$LP_2 = \frac{g_{m1}g_{m2}}{c_{iss2}(C_s+c_{iss1})}$$



Active antenna with two-stage controller



$$L = -\frac{2g_{m1}g_{m2}R_c \frac{C_f}{C_f+C_s+c_{iss1}}}{sc_{iss2} \left(1+s2R_c \frac{C_f(C_s+c_{iss1})}{C_f+C_s+c_{iss1}}\right)}$$

$$LP_2 = \frac{g_{m1}g_{m2}}{c_{iss2}(C_s+c_{iss1})}$$

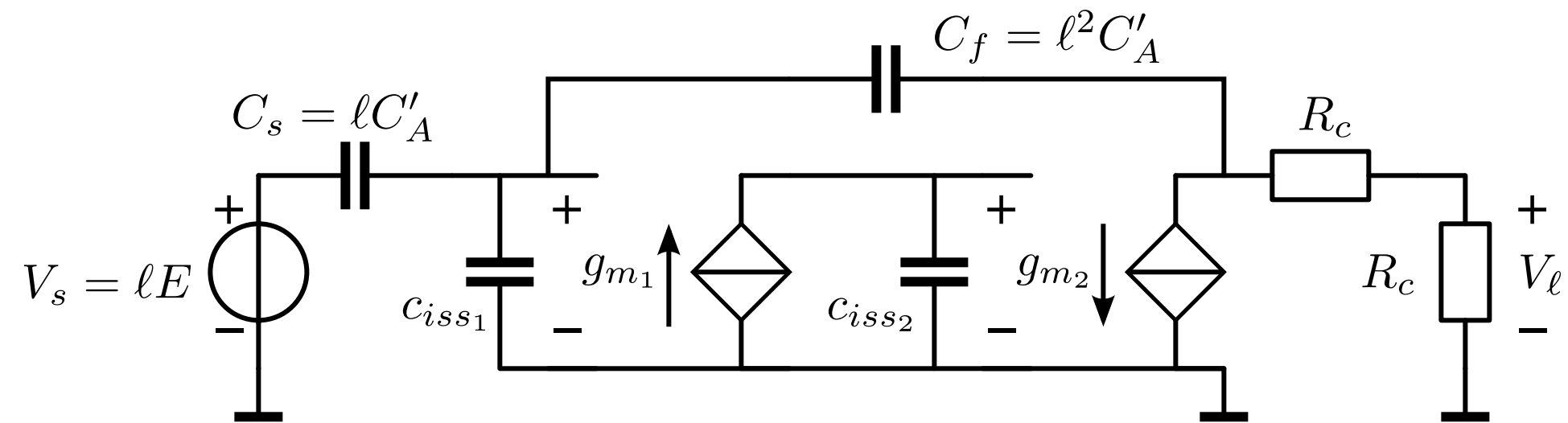
$$g_{m1} = 23\text{m}$$

$$g_{m2} = 28\text{m}$$

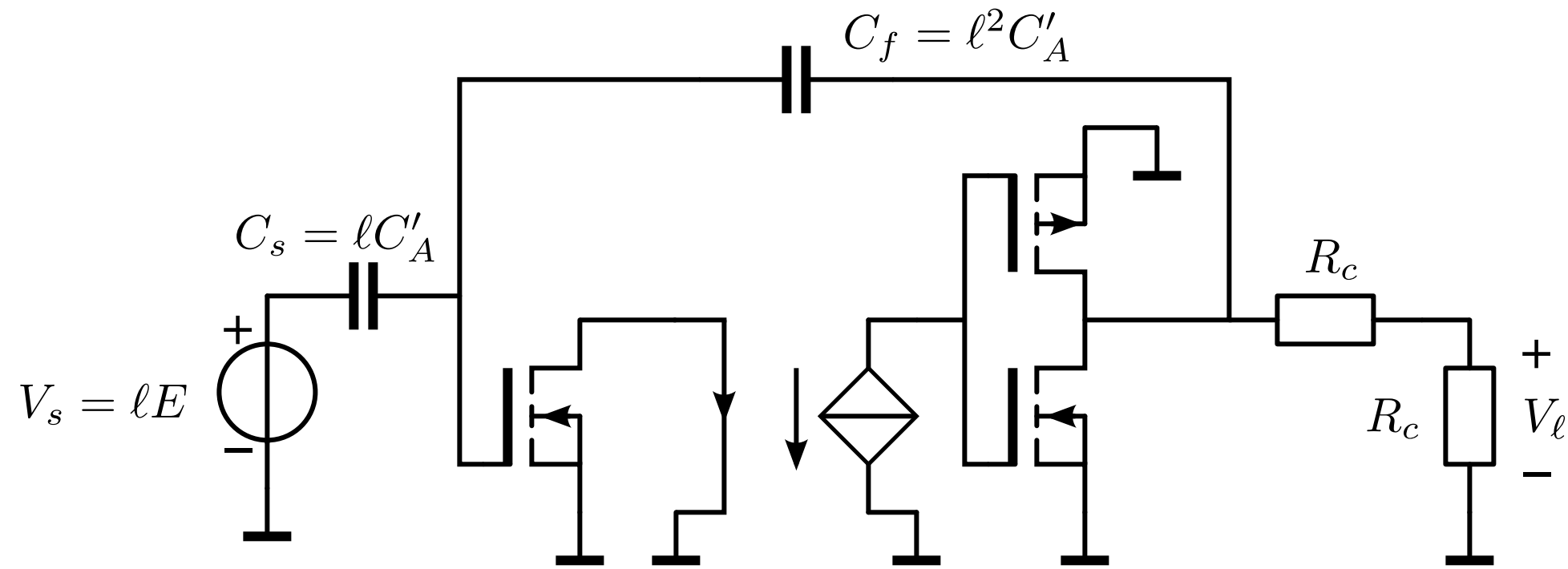
$$C_s = 5\text{p}$$

$$c_{iss1} = 1\text{p}$$

$$c_{iss2} = 1.2\text{p}$$



Active antenna with two-stage controller



$$L = -\frac{2g_{m1}g_{m2}R_c \frac{C_f}{C_f+C_s+c_{iss1}}}{sc_{iss2} \left(1+s2R_c \frac{C_f(C_s+c_{iss1})}{C_f+C_s+c_{iss1}}\right)}$$

$$LP_2 = \frac{g_{m1}g_{m2}}{c_{iss2}(C_s+c_{iss1})}$$

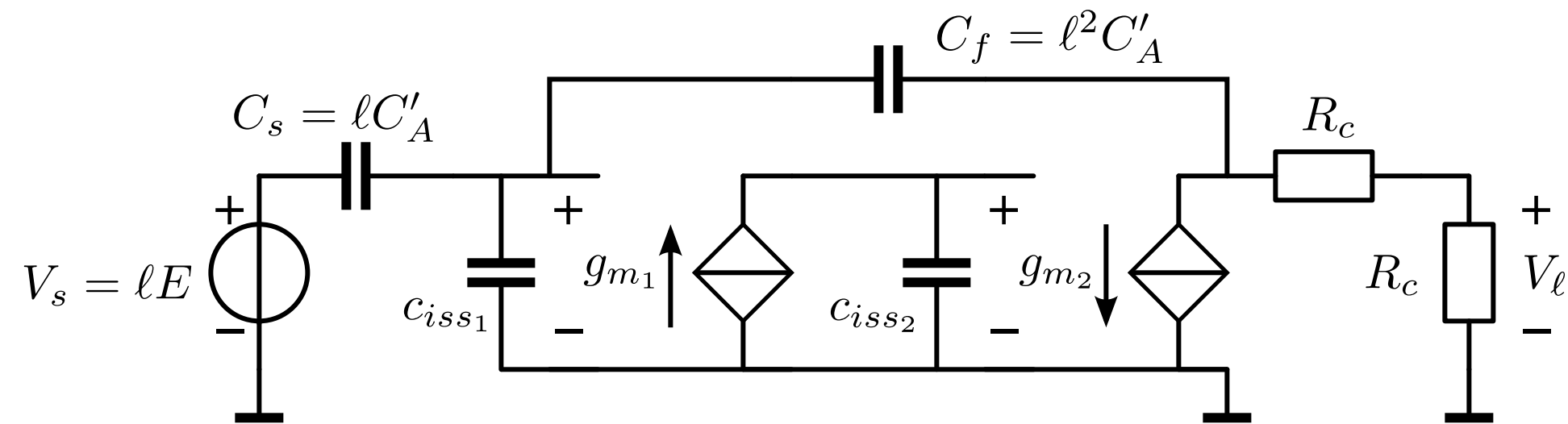
$$g_{m1} = 23\text{m}$$

$$g_{m2} = 28\text{m}$$

$$C_s = 5\text{p}$$

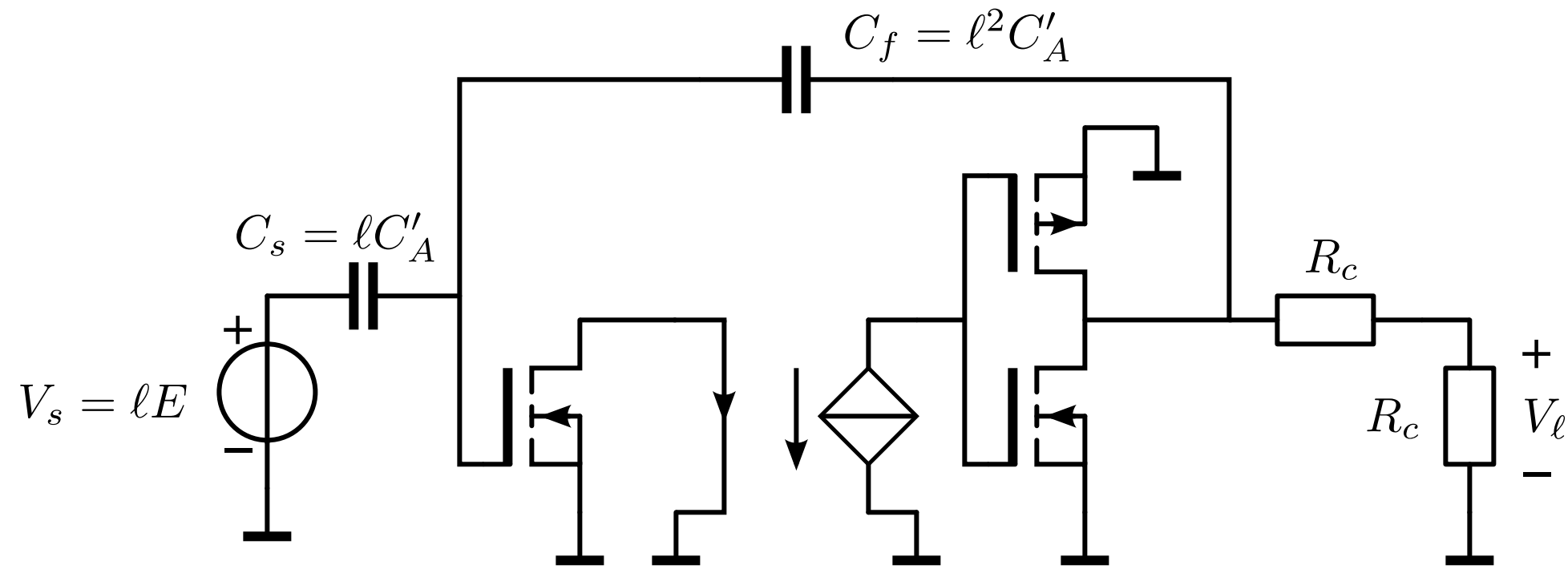
$$c_{iss1} = 1\text{p}$$

$$c_{iss2} = 1.2\text{p}$$



$$B_f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{LP_2} = 1.5\text{GHz}$$

Active antenna with two-stage controller



$$L = -\frac{2g_{m1}g_{m2}R_c \frac{C_f}{C_f+C_s+c_{iss1}}}{sc_{iss2} \left(1+s2R_c \frac{C_f(C_s+c_{iss1})}{C_f+C_s+c_{iss1}}\right)}$$

$$LP_2 = \frac{g_{m1}g_{m2}}{c_{iss2}(C_s+c_{iss1})}$$

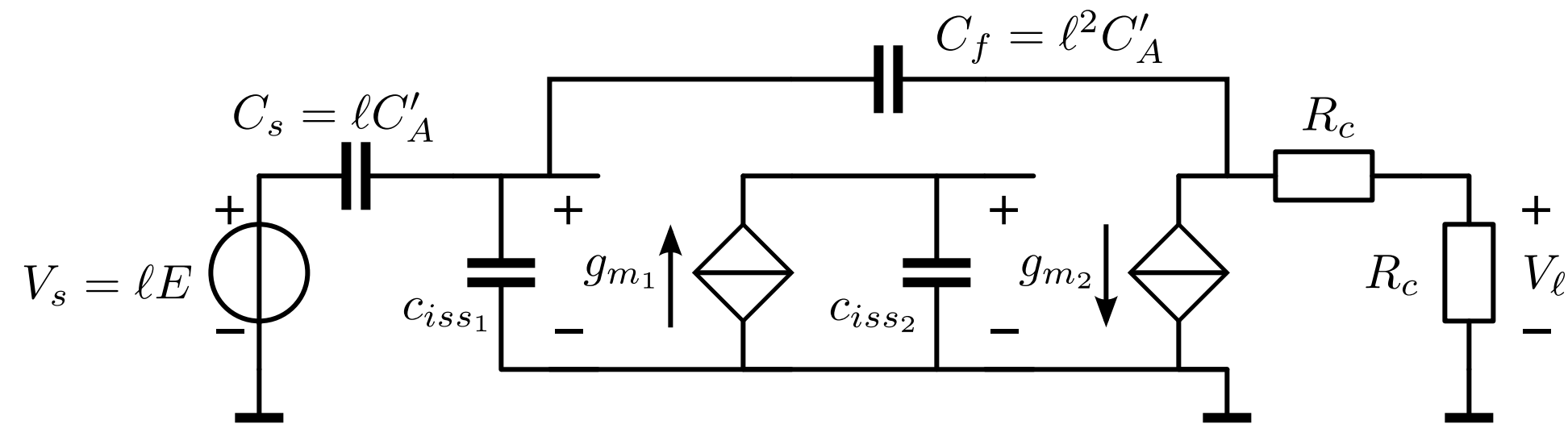
$$g_{m1} = 23\text{m}$$

$$g_{m2} = 28\text{m}$$

$$C_s = 5\text{p}$$

$$c_{iss1} = 1\text{p}$$

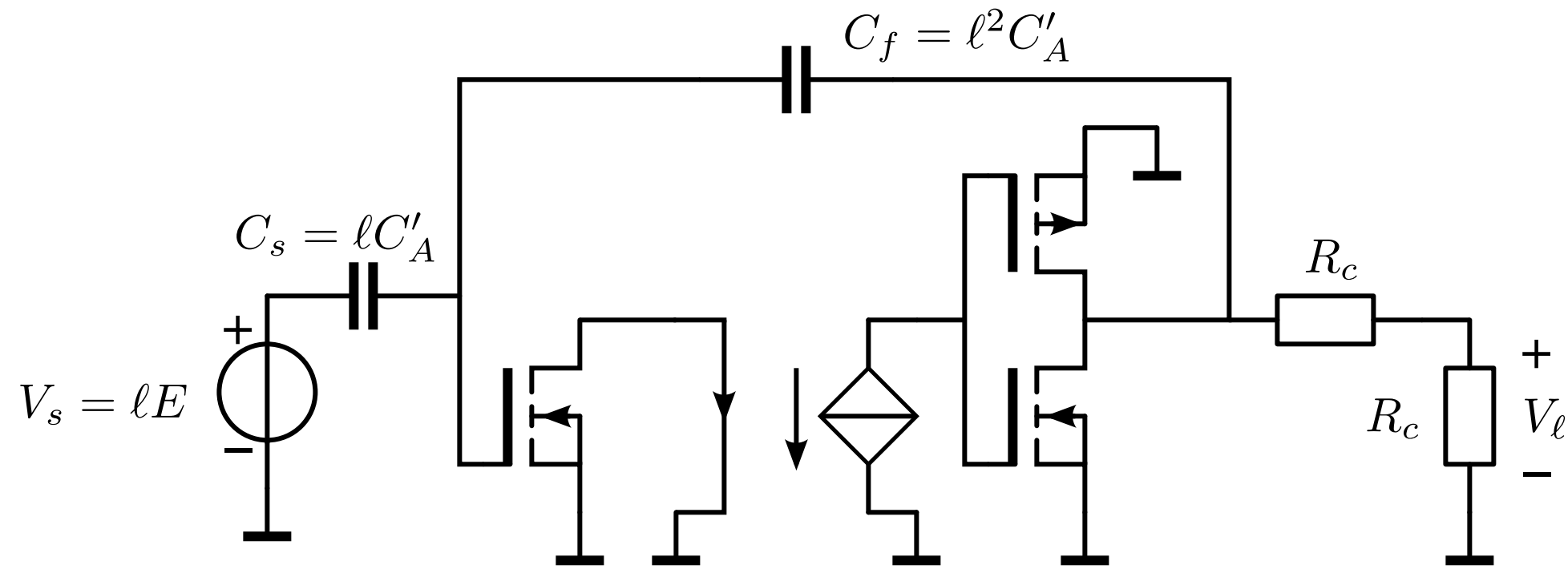
$$c_{iss2} = 1.2\text{p}$$



$$B_f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{LP_2} = 1.5\text{GHz}$$

$$p_1 = 0, p_2 = -\frac{C_f+C_s+c_{iss1}}{4\pi R_c C_f (C_s+c_{iss1})} = -450\text{MHz}$$

Active antenna with two-stage controller



$$L = -\frac{2g_{m1}g_{m2}R_c \frac{C_f}{C_f+C_s+c_{iss1}}}{sc_{iss2} \left(1+s2R_c \frac{C_f(C_s+c_{iss1})}{C_f+C_s+c_{iss1}}\right)}$$

$$LP_2 = \frac{g_{m1}g_{m2}}{c_{iss2}(C_s+c_{iss1})}$$

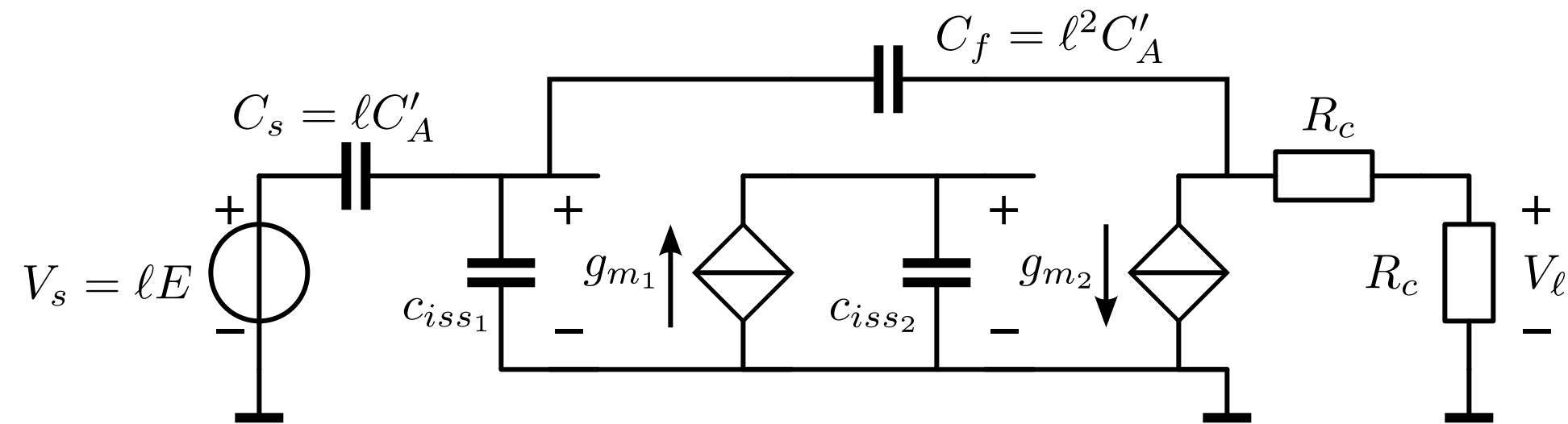
$$g_{m1} = 23\text{m}$$

$$g_{m2} = 28\text{m}$$

$$C_s = 5\text{p}$$

$$c_{iss1} = 1\text{p}$$

$$c_{iss2} = 1.2\text{p}$$

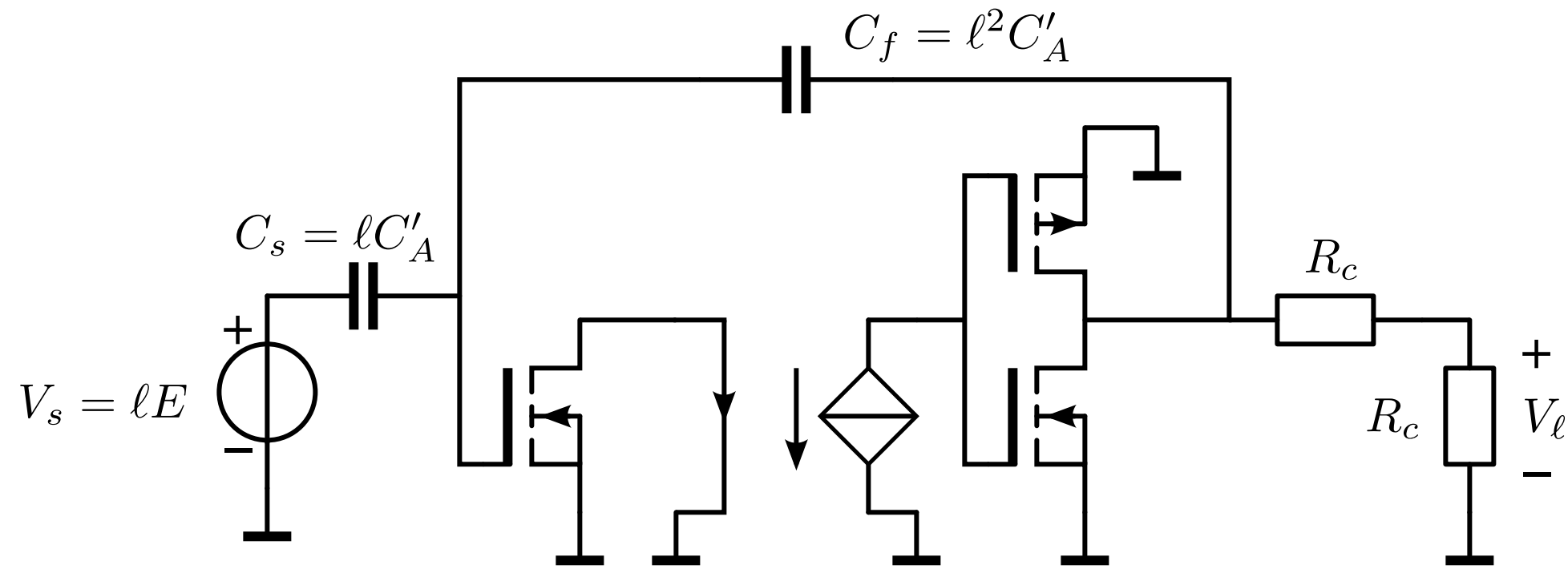


$$B_f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{LP_2} = 1.5\text{GHz}$$

$$p_1 = 0, p_2 = -\frac{C_f+C_s+c_{iss1}}{4\pi R_c C_f (C_s+c_{iss1})} = -450\text{MHz}$$

sum of poles (abs) increased as a result of pole-splitting in the second stage (first stage is shorted)

Active antenna with two-stage controller



$$L = -\frac{2g_{m1}g_{m2}R_c \frac{C_f}{C_f+C_s+c_{iss1}}}{sc_{iss2} \left(1+s2R_c \frac{C_f(C_s+c_{iss1})}{C_f+C_s+c_{iss1}}\right)}$$

$$LP_2 = \frac{g_{m1}g_{m2}}{c_{iss2}(C_s+c_{iss1})}$$

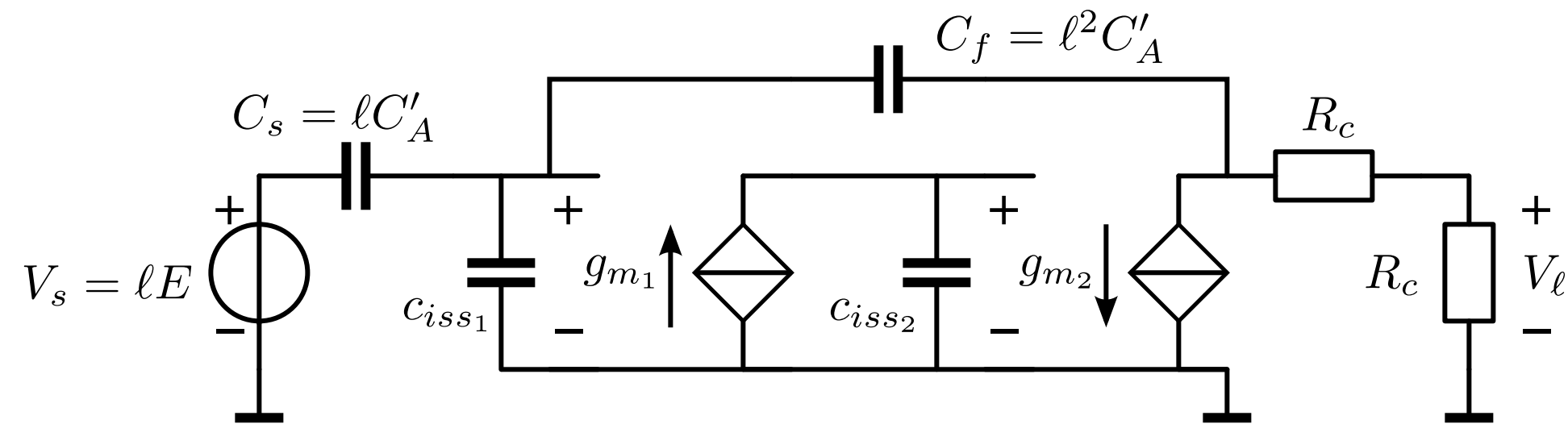
$$g_{m1} = 23\text{m}$$

$$g_{m2} = 28\text{m}$$

$$C_s = 5\text{p}$$

$$c_{iss1} = 1\text{p}$$

$$c_{iss2} = 1.2\text{p}$$



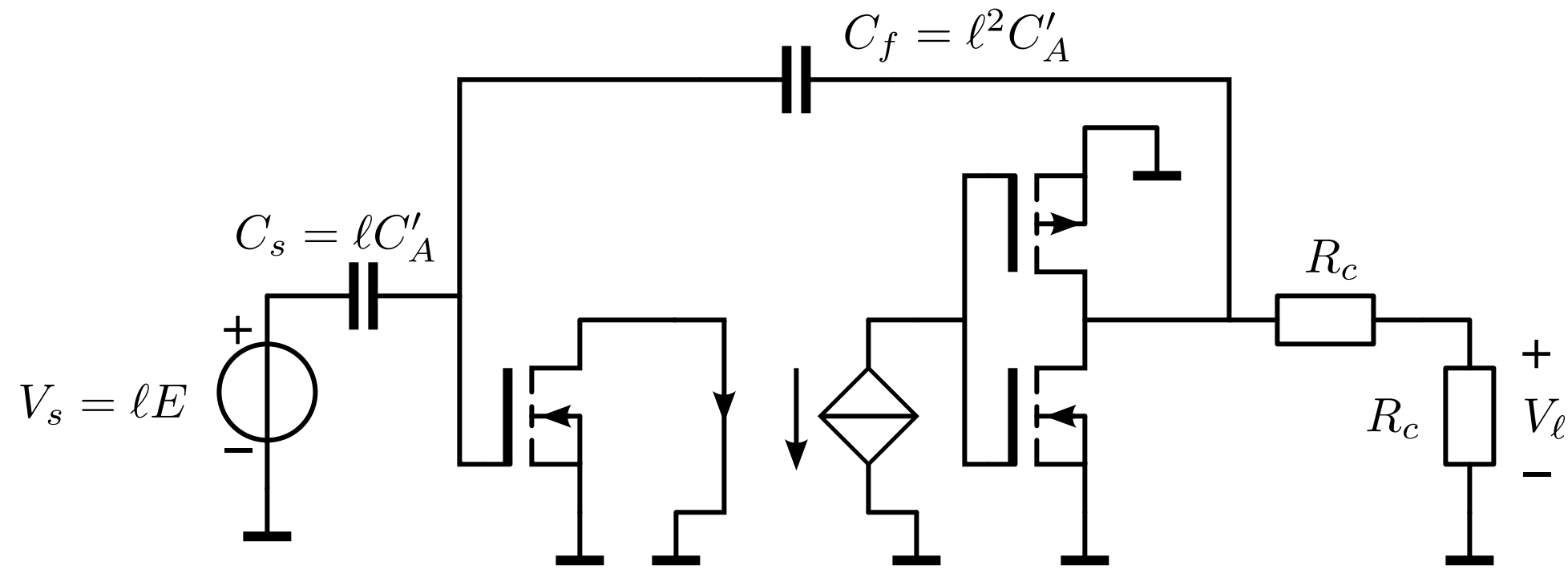
$$B_f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{LP_2} = 1.5\text{GHz}$$

$$p_1 = 0, p_2 = -\frac{C_f+C_s+c_{iss1}}{4\pi R_c C_f (C_s+c_{iss1})} = -450\text{MHz}$$

sum of poles (abs) increased as a result of pole-splitting in the second stage (first stage is shorted)

[DualStage.py](#)

Active antenna with two-stage controller



$$L = -\frac{2g_{m1}g_{m2}R_c \frac{C_f}{C_f+C_s+c_{iss1}}}{sc_{iss2} \left(1+s2R_c \frac{C_f(C_s+c_{iss1})}{C_f+C_s+c_{iss1}}\right)}$$

$$LP_2 = \frac{g_{m1}g_{m2}}{c_{iss2}(C_s+c_{iss1})}$$

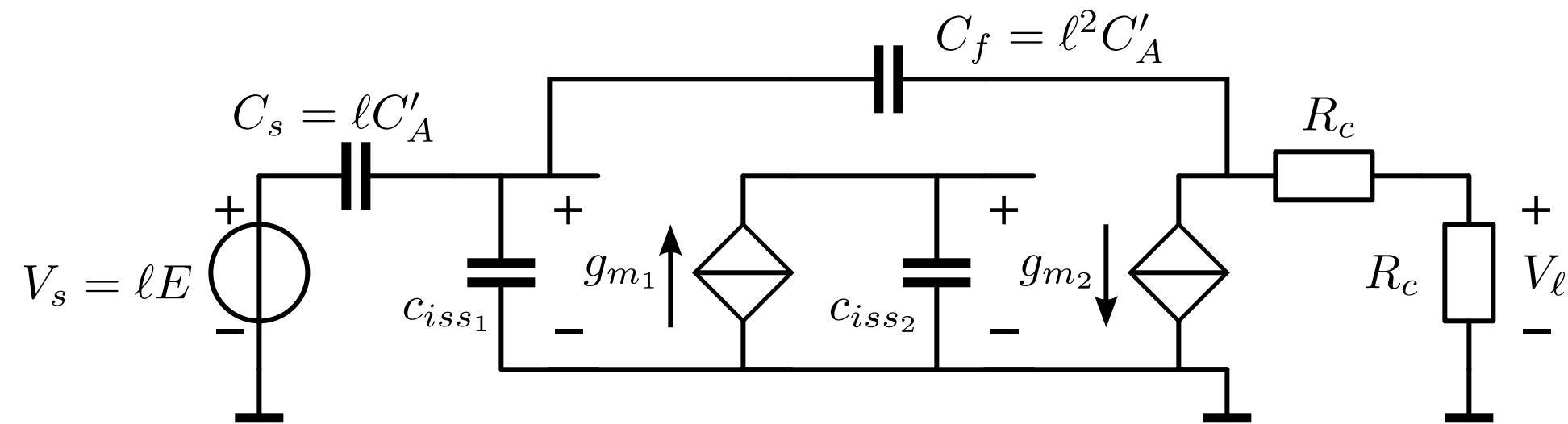
$$g_{m1} = 23\text{m}$$

$$g_{m2} = 28\text{m}$$

$$C_s = 5\text{p}$$

$$c_{iss1} = 1\text{p}$$

$$c_{iss2} = 1.2\text{p}$$



$$B_f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{LP_2} = 1.5\text{GHz}$$

$$p_1 = 0, p_2 = -\frac{C_f+C_s+c_{iss1}}{4\pi R_c C_f (C_s+c_{iss1})} = -450\text{MHz}$$

sum of poles (abs) increased as a result of pole-splitting in the second stage (first stage is shorted)

DualStage.py

Frequency compensation

Frequency compensation

A collection of techniques for correcting the frequency response

Frequency compensation

A collection of techniques for correcting the frequency response

Obtain the desired filter characteristic

Frequency compensation

A collection of techniques for correcting the frequency response

Obtain the desired filter characteristic

Maintain all other performance aspects:

Frequency compensation

A collection of techniques for correcting the frequency response

Obtain the desired filter characteristic

Maintain all other performance aspects:

V/I drive capability

Frequency compensation

A collection of techniques for correcting the frequency response

Obtain the desired filter characteristic

Maintain all other performance aspects:

V/I drive capability

Noise

Frequency compensation

A collection of techniques for correcting the frequency response

Obtain the desired filter characteristic

Maintain all other performance aspects:

V/I drive capability

Noise

Bandwidth

Frequency compensation

A collection of techniques for correcting the frequency response

Obtain the desired filter characteristic

Maintain all other performance aspects:

- V/I drive capability

- Noise

- Bandwidth

- Accuracy

Frequency compensation

A collection of techniques for correcting the frequency response

Obtain the desired filter characteristic

Maintain all other performance aspects:

- V/I drive capability

- Noise

- Bandwidth

- Accuracy

- Power losses

Frequency compensation

A collection of techniques for correcting the frequency response

Obtain the desired filter characteristic

Maintain all other performance aspects:

- V/I drive capability

- Noise

- Bandwidth

- Accuracy

- Power losses

- Energy storage

Frequency compensation

A collection of techniques for correcting the frequency response

Obtain the desired filter characteristic

Maintain all other performance aspects:

V/I drive capability

Noise

Bandwidth

Accuracy

Power losses

Energy storage

Weak nonlinearity

Frequency compensation

A collection of techniques for correcting the frequency response

Obtain the desired filter characteristic

Maintain all other performance aspects:

- V/I drive capability

- Noise

- Bandwidth

- Accuracy

- Power losses

- Energy storage

- Weak nonlinearity

Structured Electronic Design

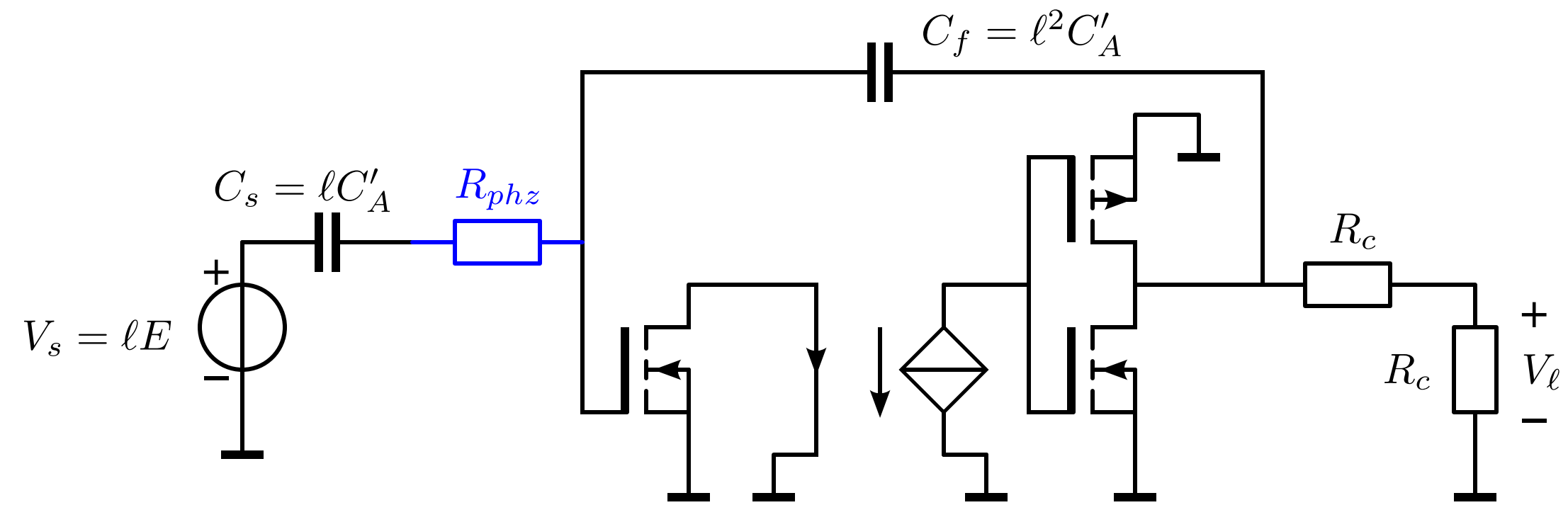
EE4109

Phantom-zero compensation

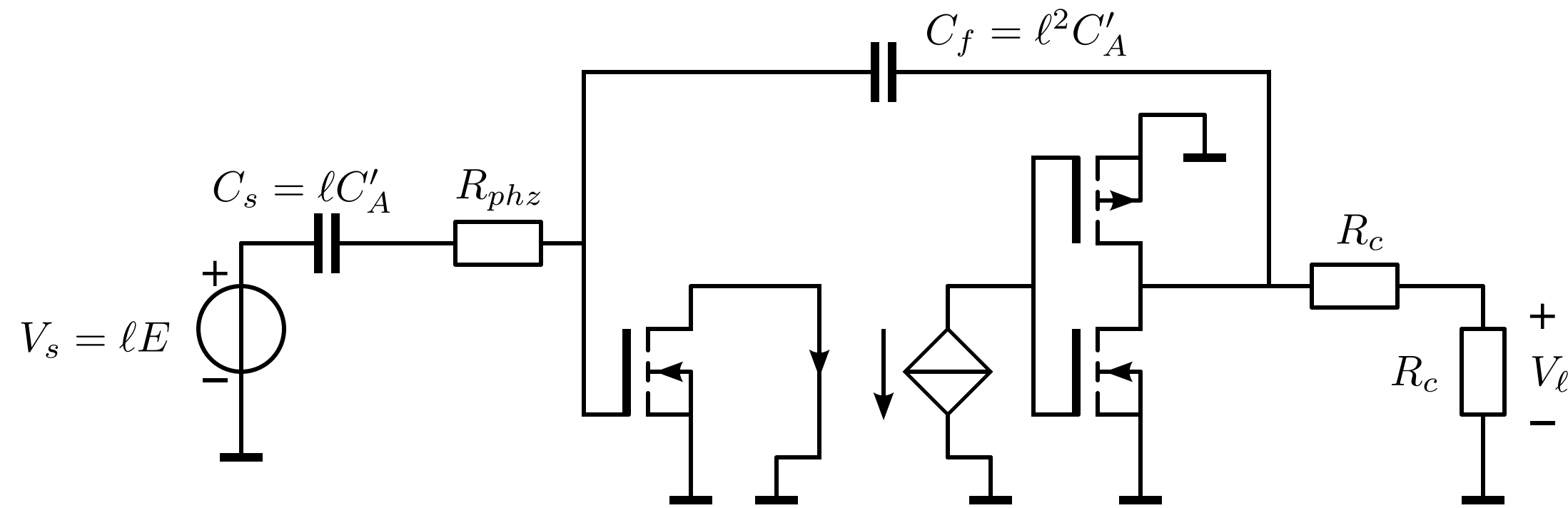
Anton J.M. Montagne

Phantom-zero compensation

Phantom-zero compensation

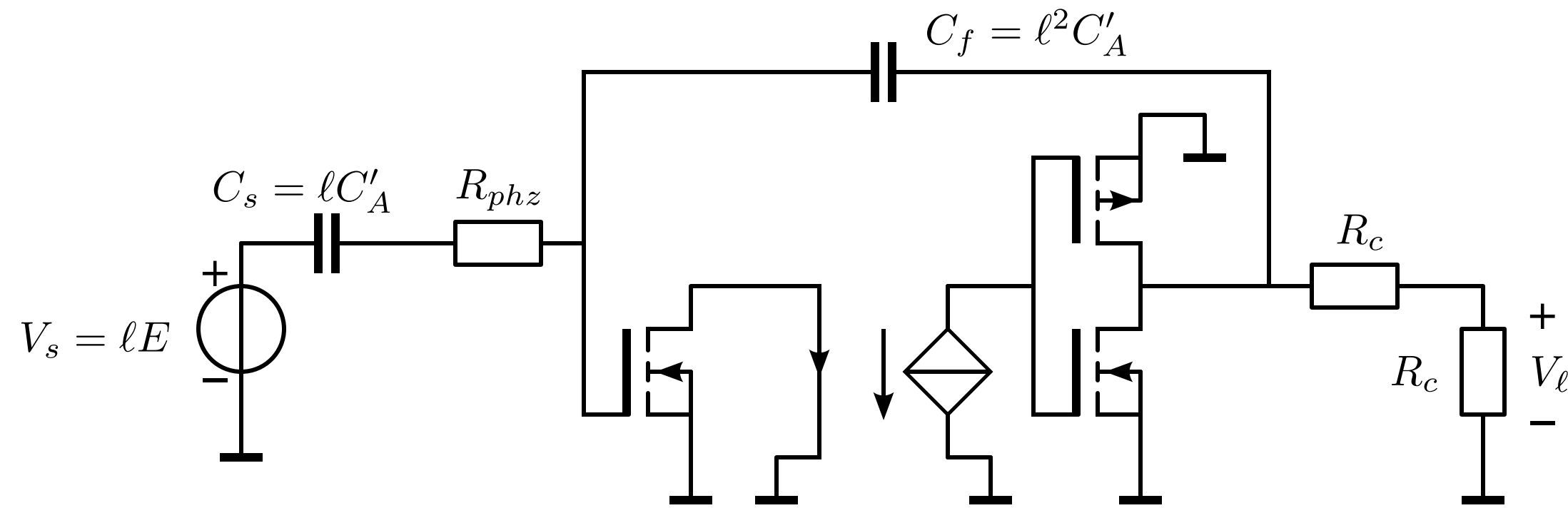


Phantom-zero compensation



$$z = -\frac{B_f^2}{\sqrt{2}B_f + p_1 + p_2} = -\frac{1}{2\pi R_{phz} C_s}$$

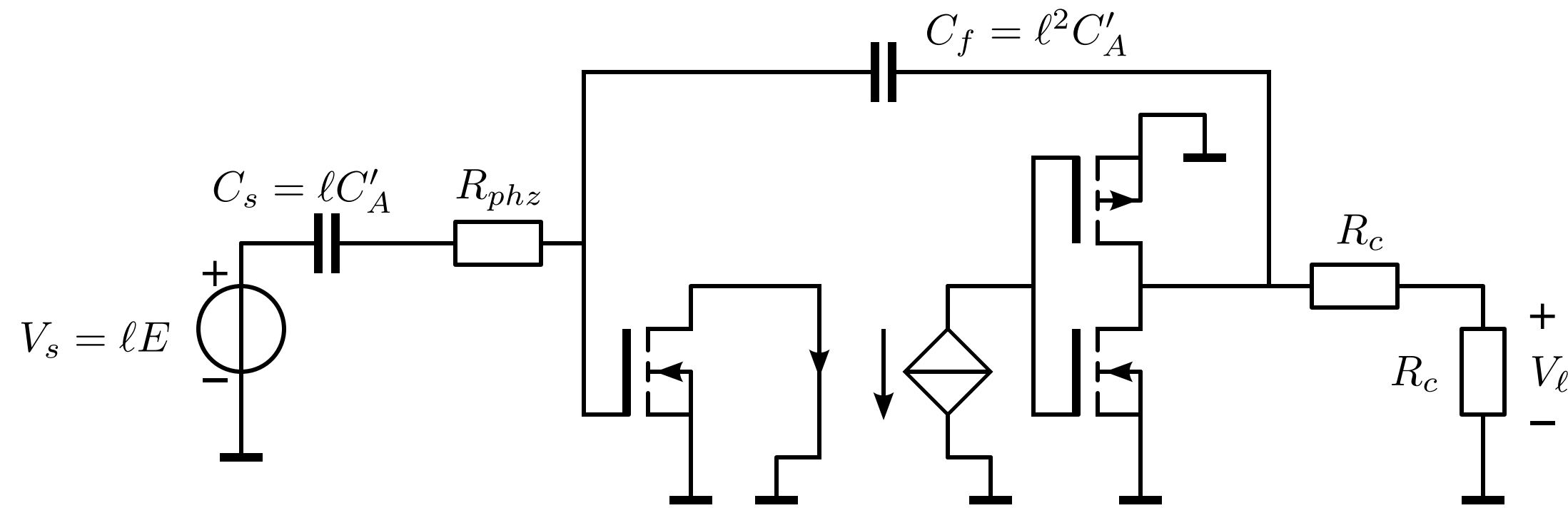
Phantom-zero compensation



$$z = -\frac{B_f^2}{\sqrt{2}B_f + p_1 + p_2} = -\frac{1}{2\pi R_{phz} C_s}$$

Resistor breaks loop of capacitors:

Phantom-zero compensation

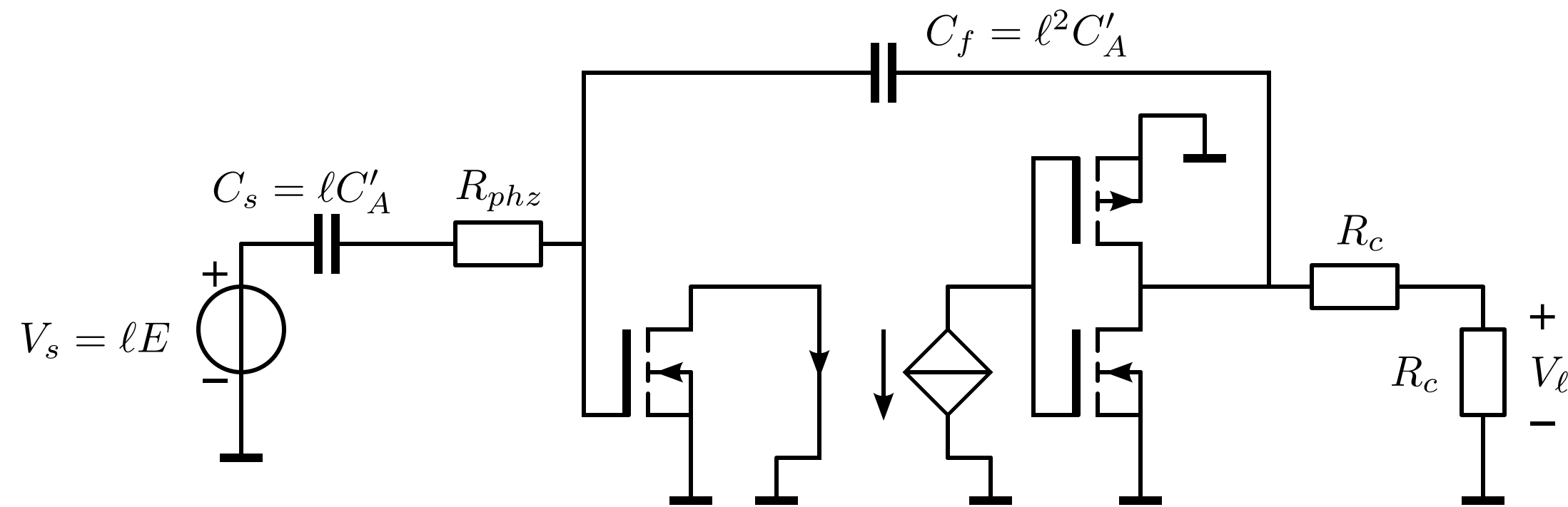


$$z = -\frac{B_f^2}{\sqrt{2}B_f + p_1 + p_2} = -\frac{1}{2\pi R_{phz} C_s}$$

Resistor breaks loop of capacitors:

C_s, C_{iss1}

Phantom-zero compensation



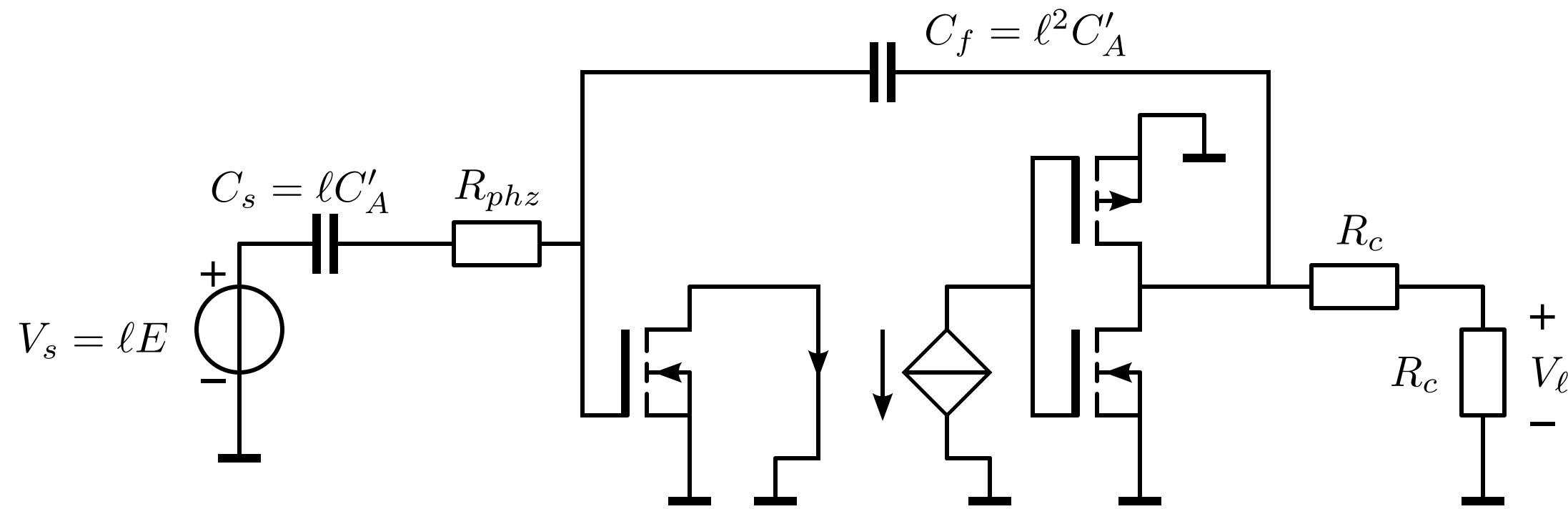
$$z = -\frac{B_f^2}{\sqrt{2}B_f + p_1 + p_2} = -\frac{1}{2\pi R_{phz} C_s}$$

Resistor breaks loop of capacitors:

C_s, C_{iss1}

Third non-dominant pole in the loop gain:

Phantom-zero compensation



$$z = -\frac{B_f^2}{\sqrt{2}B_f + p_1 + p_2} = -\frac{1}{2\pi R_{phz} C_s}$$

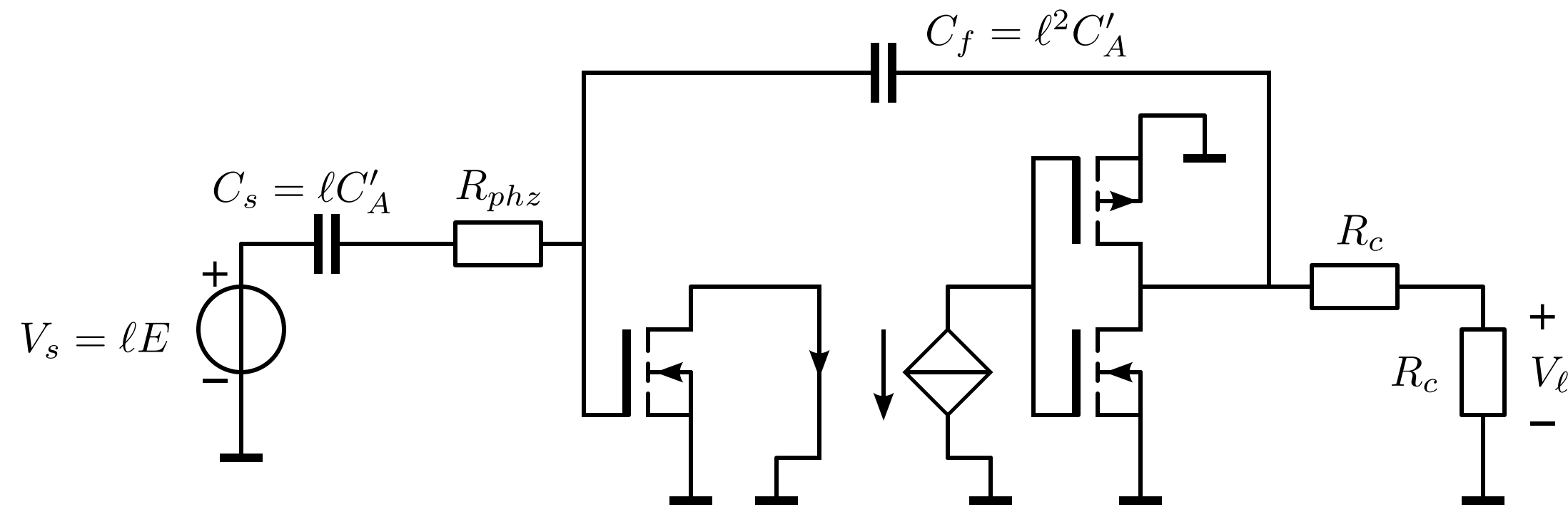
Resistor breaks loop of capacitors:

$$C_s, c_{iss1}$$

Third non-dominant pole in the loop gain:

$$p_1 \approx -\frac{1}{2\pi R_{phz} c_{iss1}}$$

Phantom-zero compensation



$$z = -\frac{B_f^2}{\sqrt{2}B_f + p_1 + p_2} = -\frac{1}{2\pi R_{phz} C_s}$$

Resistor breaks loop of capacitors:

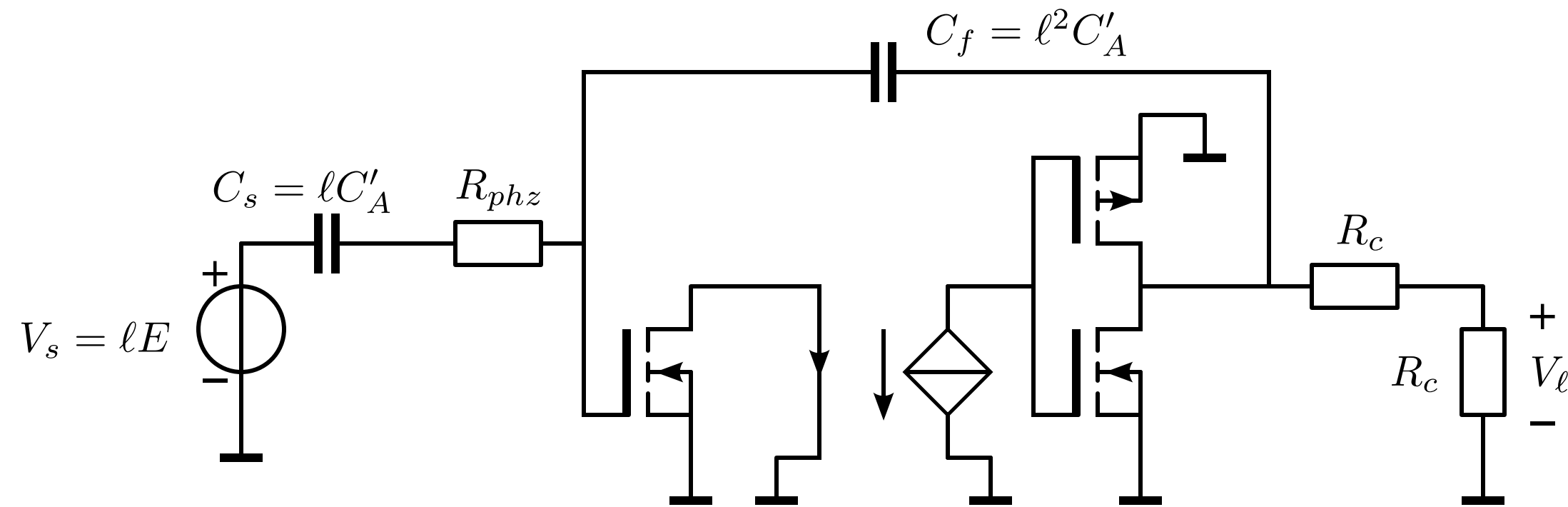
$$C_s, c_{iss1}$$

Third non-dominant pole in the loop gain:

$$p_1 \approx -\frac{1}{2\pi R_{phz} c_{iss1}}$$

[DualStagePhZ1.py](#)

Phantom-zero compensation



$$z = -\frac{B_f^2}{\sqrt{2}B_f + p_1 + p_2} = -\frac{1}{2\pi R_{phz} C_s}$$

Resistor breaks loop of capacitors:

$$C_s, c_{iss1}$$

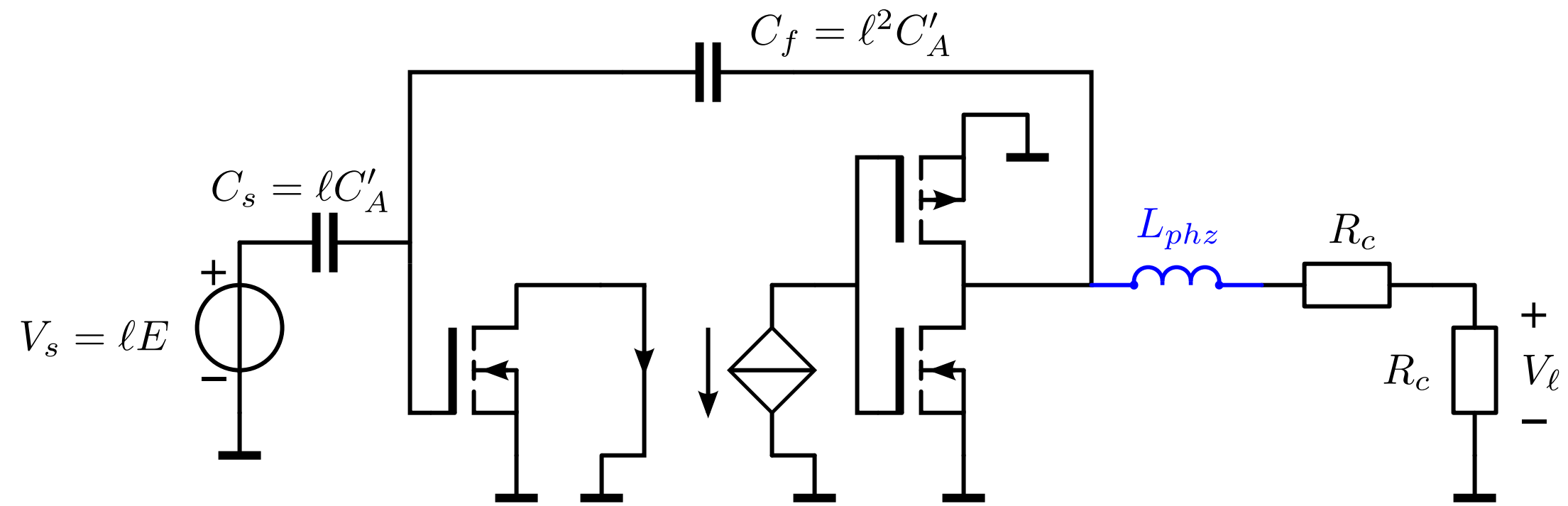
Third non-dominant pole in the loop gain:

$$p_1 \approx -\frac{1}{2\pi R_{phz} c_{iss1}}$$

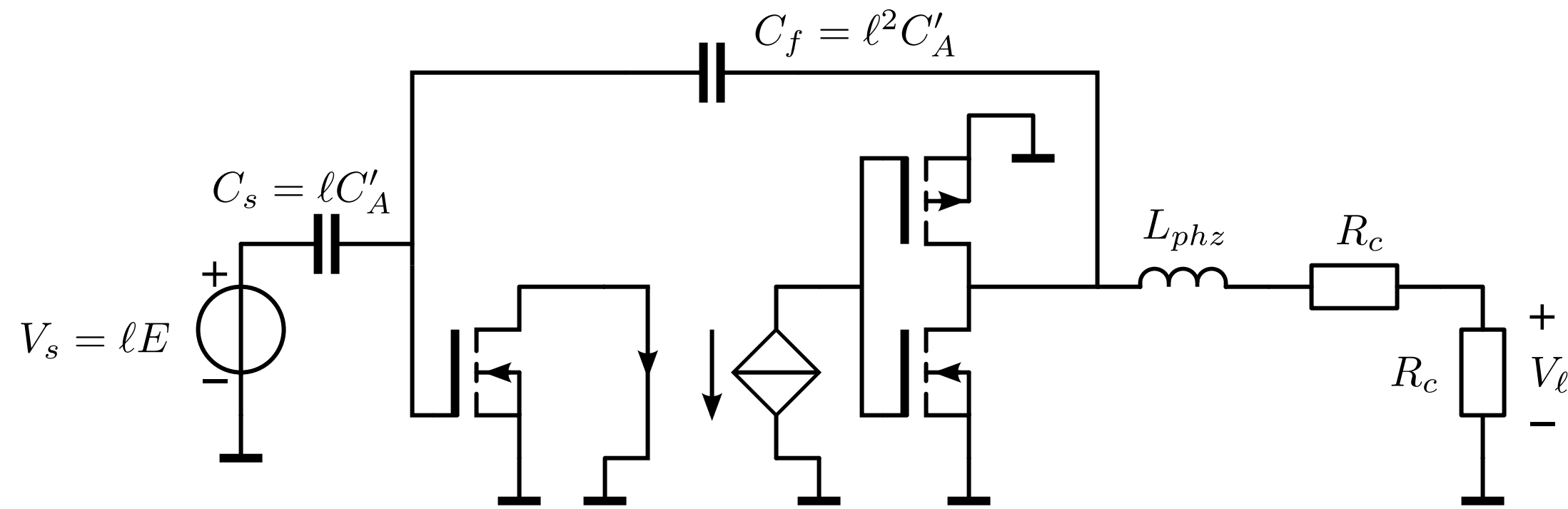
DualStagePhZ1.py

Phantom-zero compensation

Phantom-zero compensation

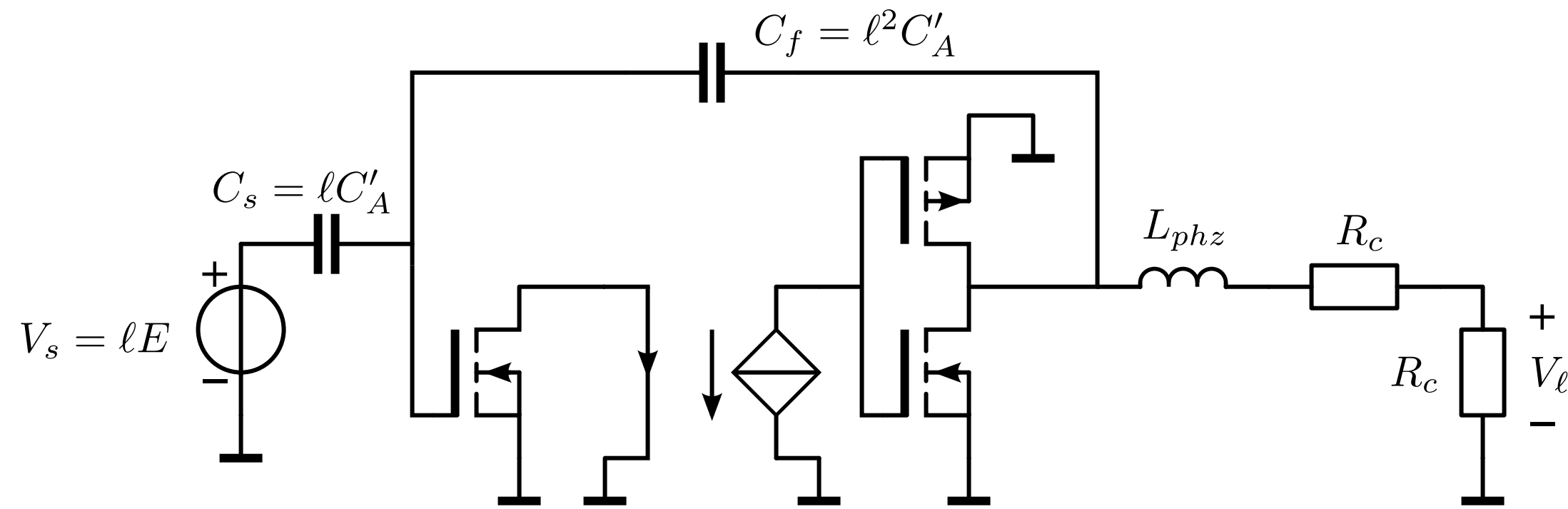


Phantom-zero compensation



$$z = -\frac{B_f^2}{\sqrt{2}B_f + p_1 + p_2} = -\frac{R_c}{\pi L_{phz}}$$

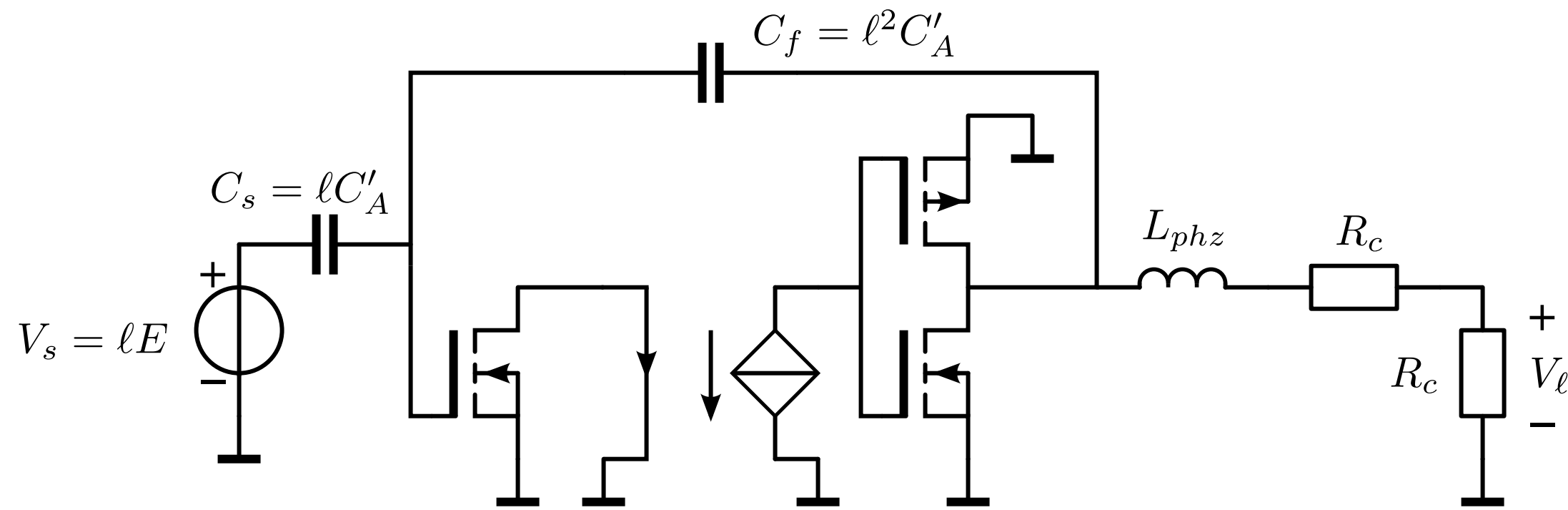
Phantom-zero compensation



$$z = -\frac{B_f^2}{\sqrt{2}B_f + p_1 + p_2} = -\frac{R_c}{\pi L_{phz}}$$

Inductor adds one pole to the loop gain and changes the initial pole positions.

Phantom-zero compensation

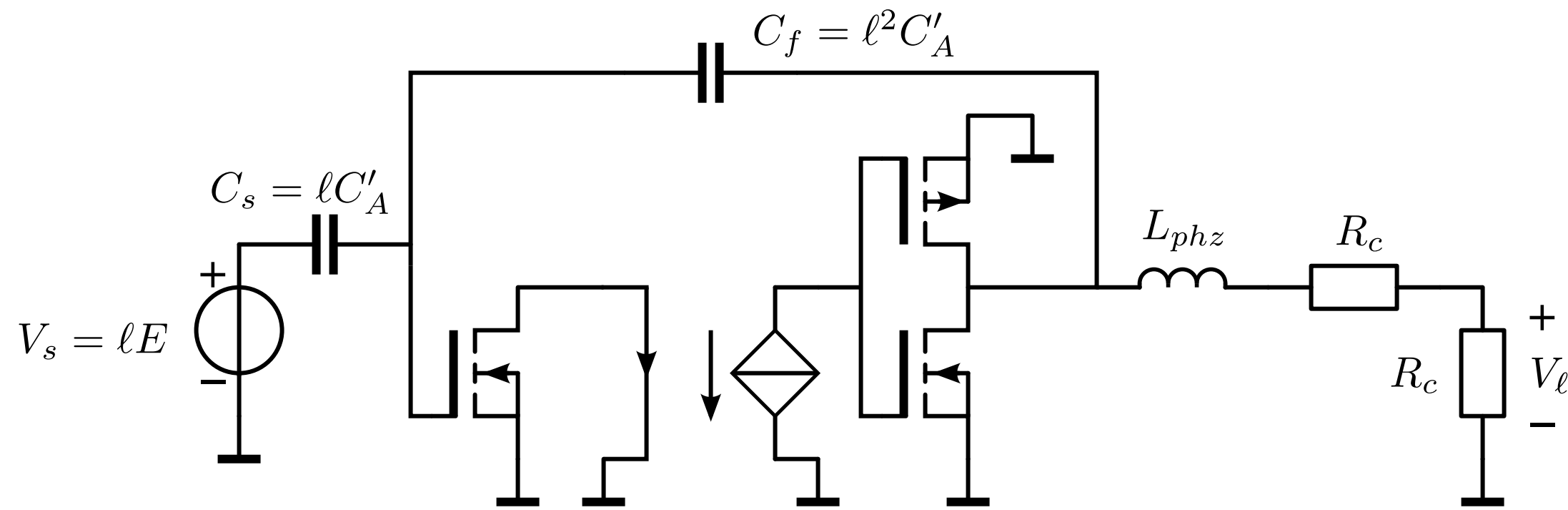


$$z = -\frac{B_f^2}{\sqrt{2}B_f + p_1 + p_2} = -\frac{R_c}{\pi L_{phz}}$$

Inductor adds one pole to the loop gain and changes the initial pole positions.

$$p_2 p_3 = \frac{C_f + C_s + c_{iss1}}{4\pi^2 L_{phz} C_f (C_s + c_{iss1})}$$

Phantom-zero compensation



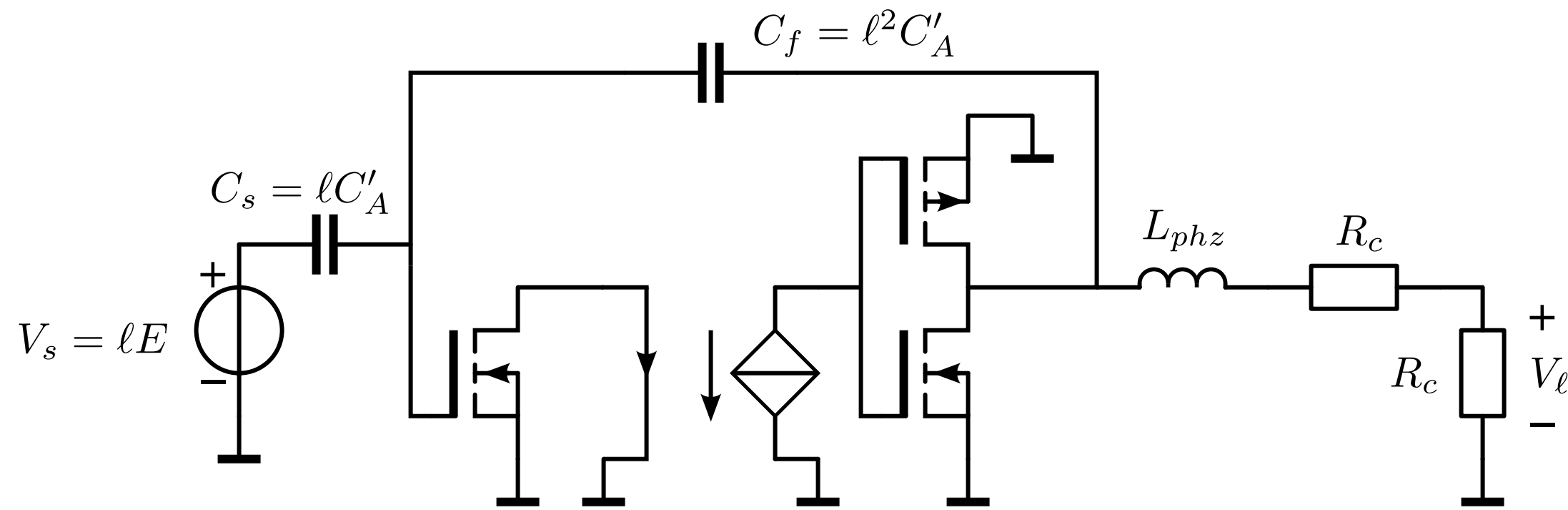
$$z = -\frac{B_f^2}{\sqrt{2}B_f + p_1 + p_2} = -\frac{R_c}{\pi L_{phz}}$$

Inductor adds one pole to the loop gain and changes the initial pole positions.

$$p_2 p_3 = \frac{C_f + C_s + c_{iss1}}{4\pi^2 L_{phz} C_f (C_s + c_{iss1})}$$

$$Q = \frac{\pi \sqrt{p_1 p_2} L_{phz}}{R_c}$$

Phantom-zero compensation



$$z = -\frac{B_f^2}{\sqrt{2}B_f + p_1 + p_2} = -\frac{R_c}{\pi L_{phz}}$$

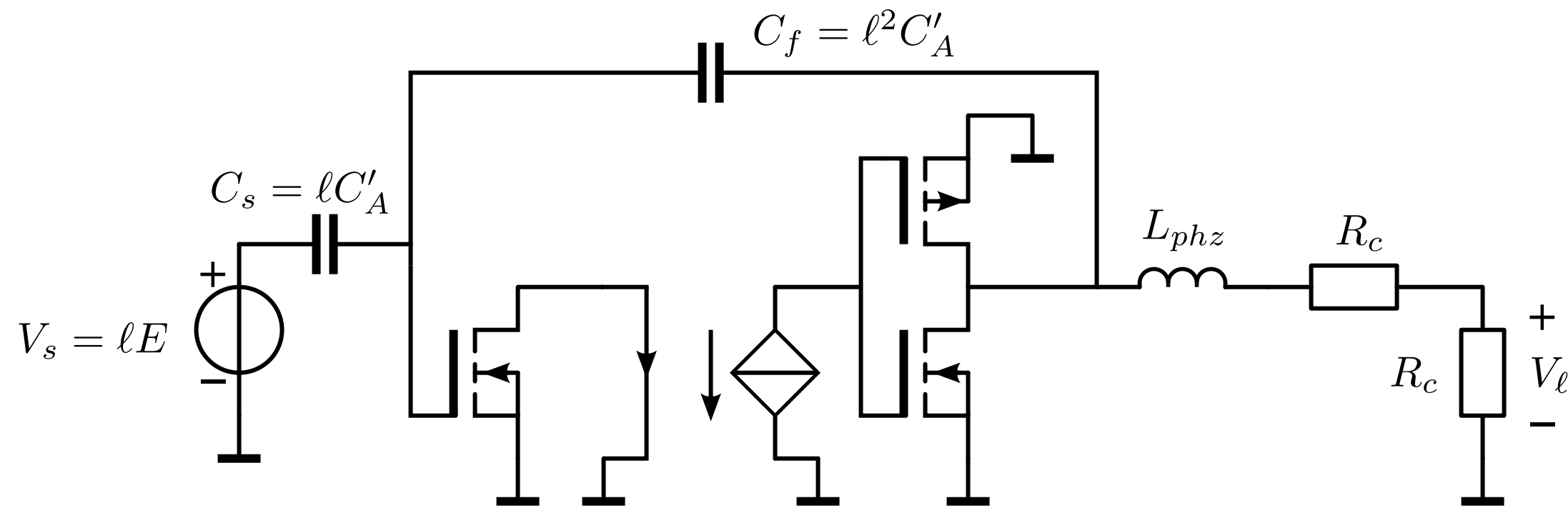
Inductor adds one pole to the loop gain and changes the initial pole positions.

$$p_2 p_3 = \frac{C_f + C_s + c_{iss1}}{4\pi^2 L_{phz} C_f (C_s + c_{iss1})}$$

$$Q = \frac{\pi \sqrt{p_1 p_2} L_{phz}}{R_c}$$

DualStagePhZ2.py

Phantom-zero compensation



$$z = -\frac{B_f^2}{\sqrt{2}B_f + p_1 + p_2} = -\frac{R_c}{\pi L_{phz}}$$

Inductor adds one pole to the loop gain and changes the initial pole positions.

$$p_2 p_3 = \frac{C_f + C_s + c_{iss1}}{4\pi^2 L_{phz} C_f (C_s + c_{iss1})}$$

$$Q = \frac{\pi \sqrt{p_1 p_2} L_{phz}}{R_c}$$

DualStagePhZ2.py

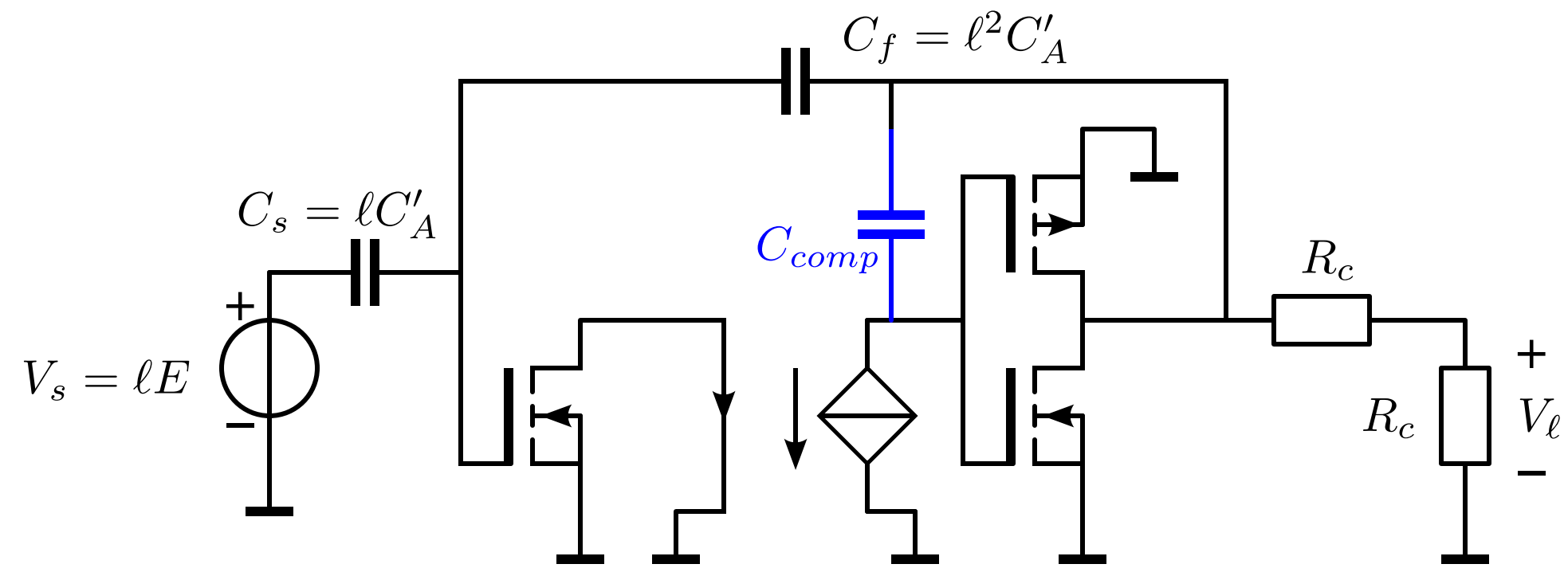
Structured Electronic Design

EE4109
Pole-splitting

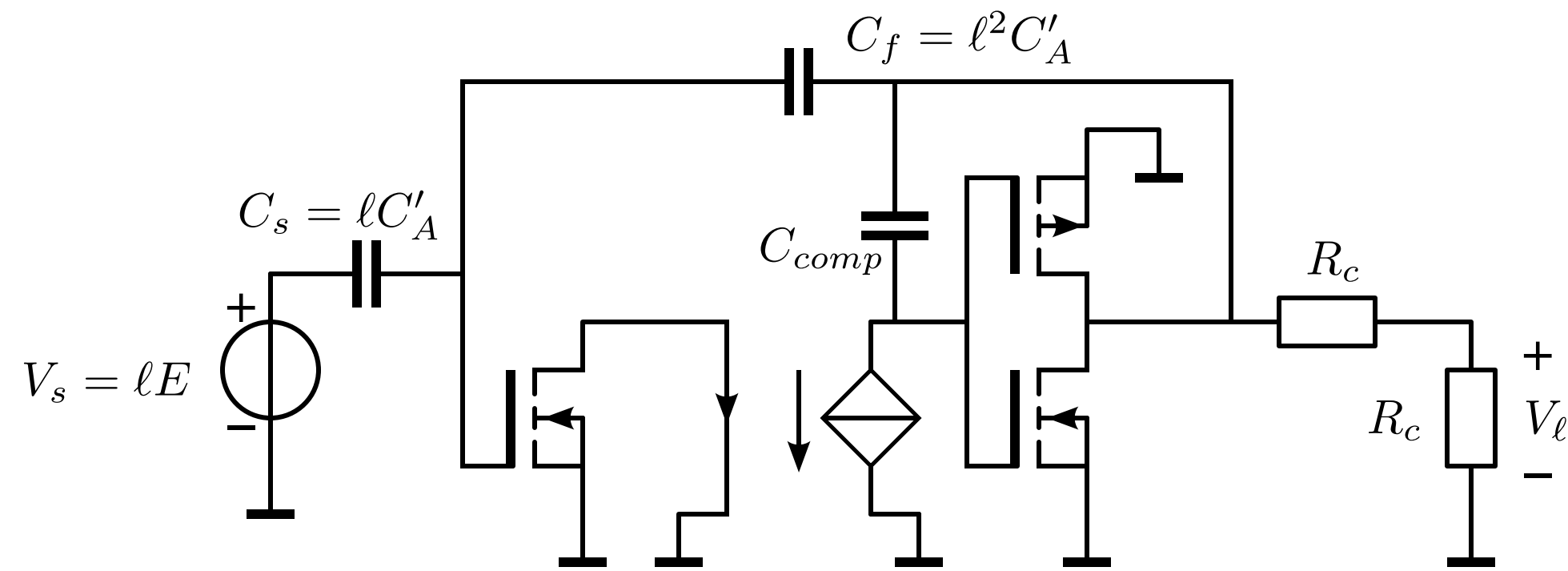
Anton J.M. Montagne

Poles plitting

Poles plitting

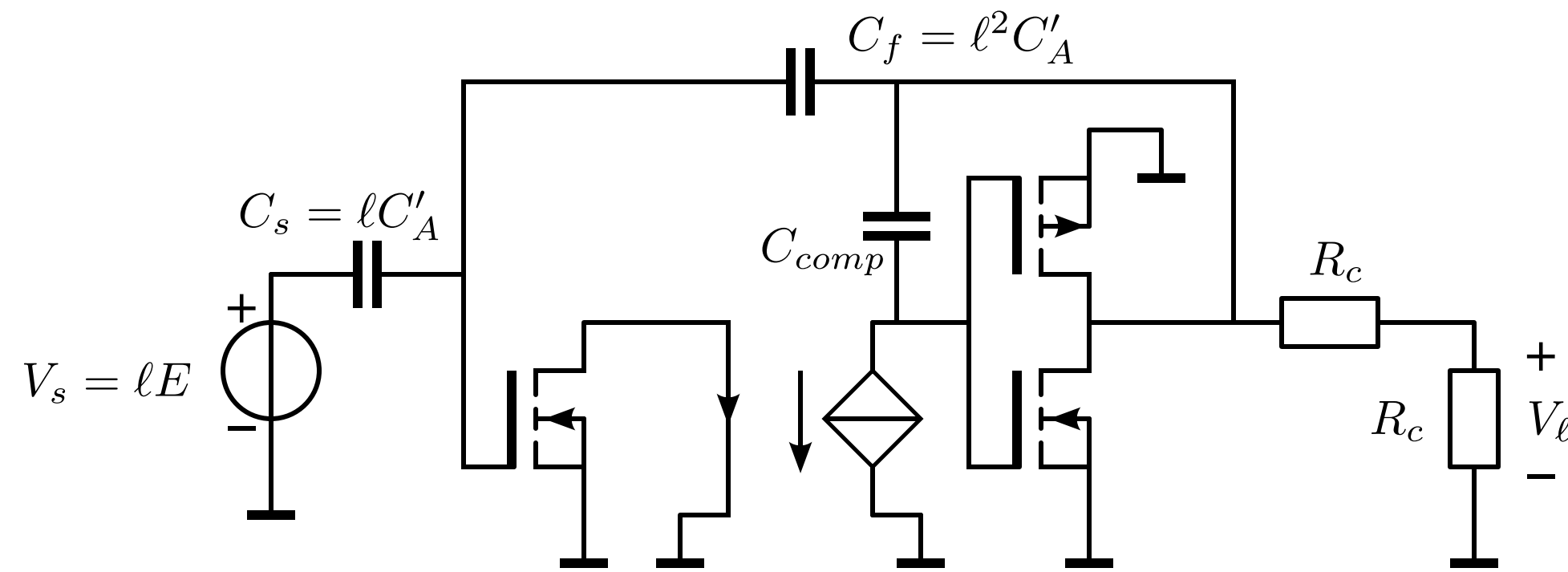


Poles plitting



Sum of the poles should be increased:

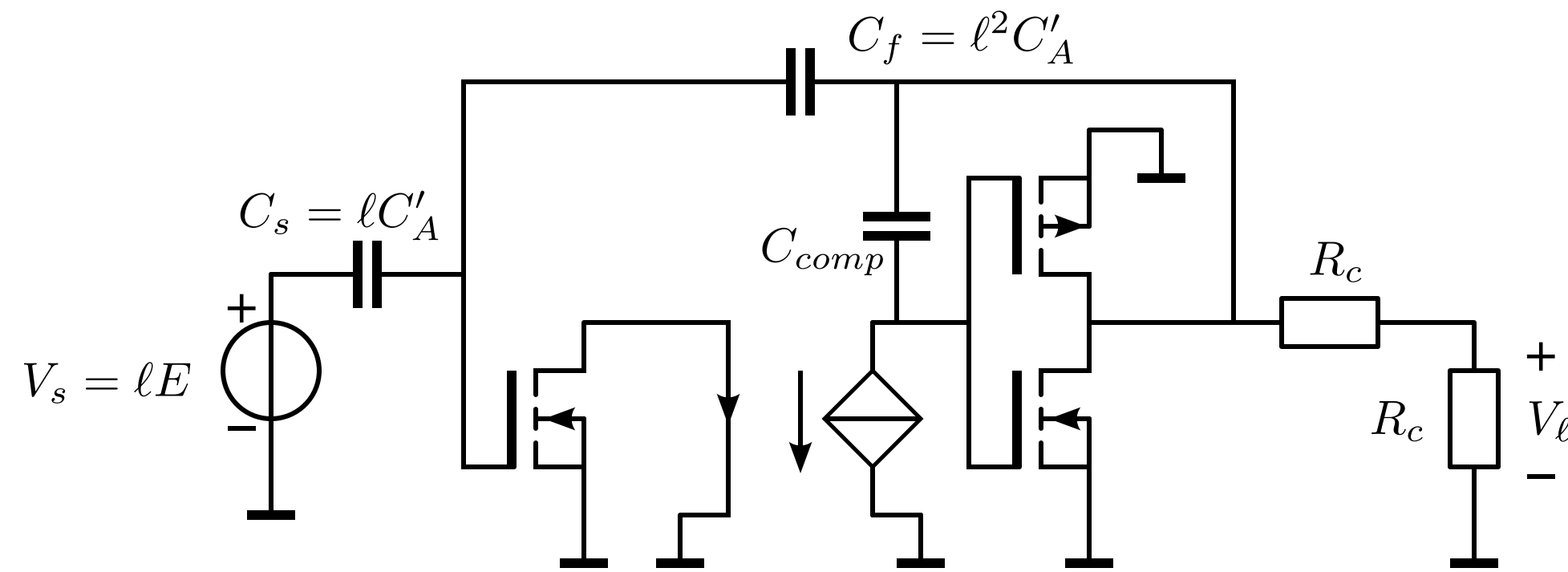
Poles plitting



Sum of the poles should be increased:

$$p_1 + p_2 = p_2 = -\sqrt{2}B_f$$

Poles plitting

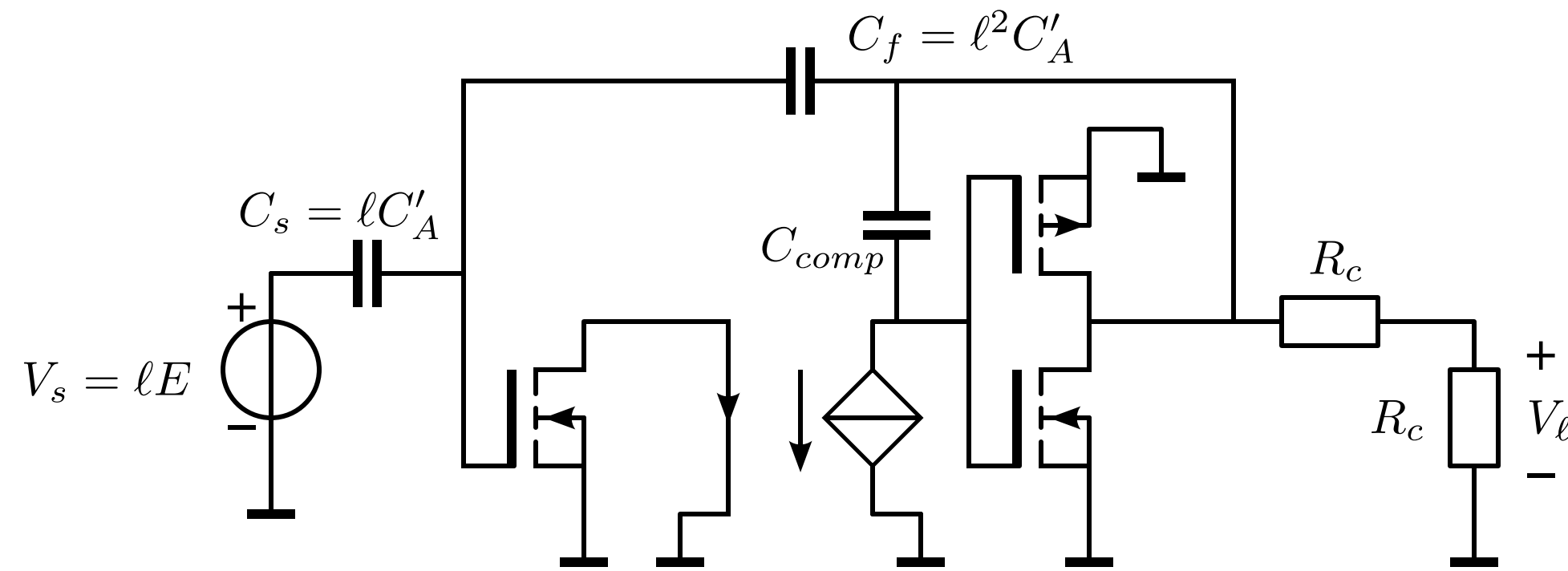


Sum of the poles should be increased:

$$p_1 + p_2 = p_2 = -\sqrt{2}B_f$$

Low voltage gain in the second stage:

Poles plitting



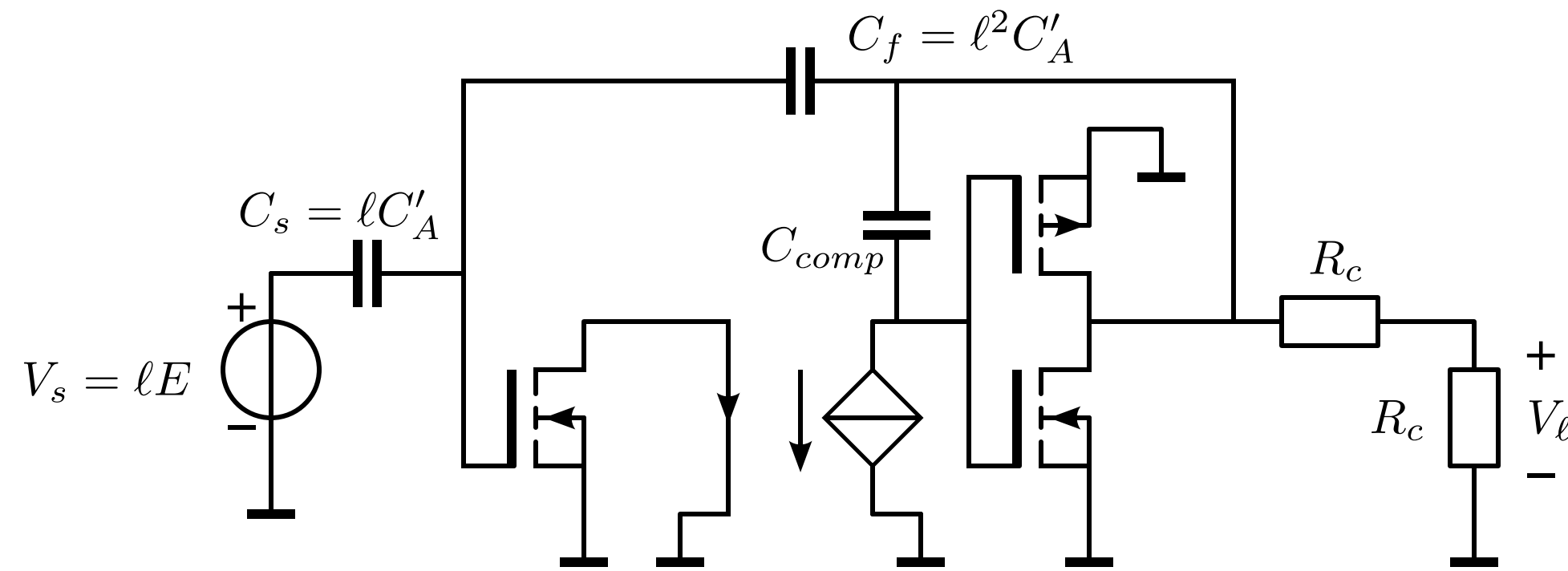
Sum of the poles should be increased:

$$p_1 + p_2 = p_2 = -\sqrt{2}B_f$$

Low voltage gain in the second stage:

Large compensation capacitance:

Poles plitting



Sum of the poles should be increased:

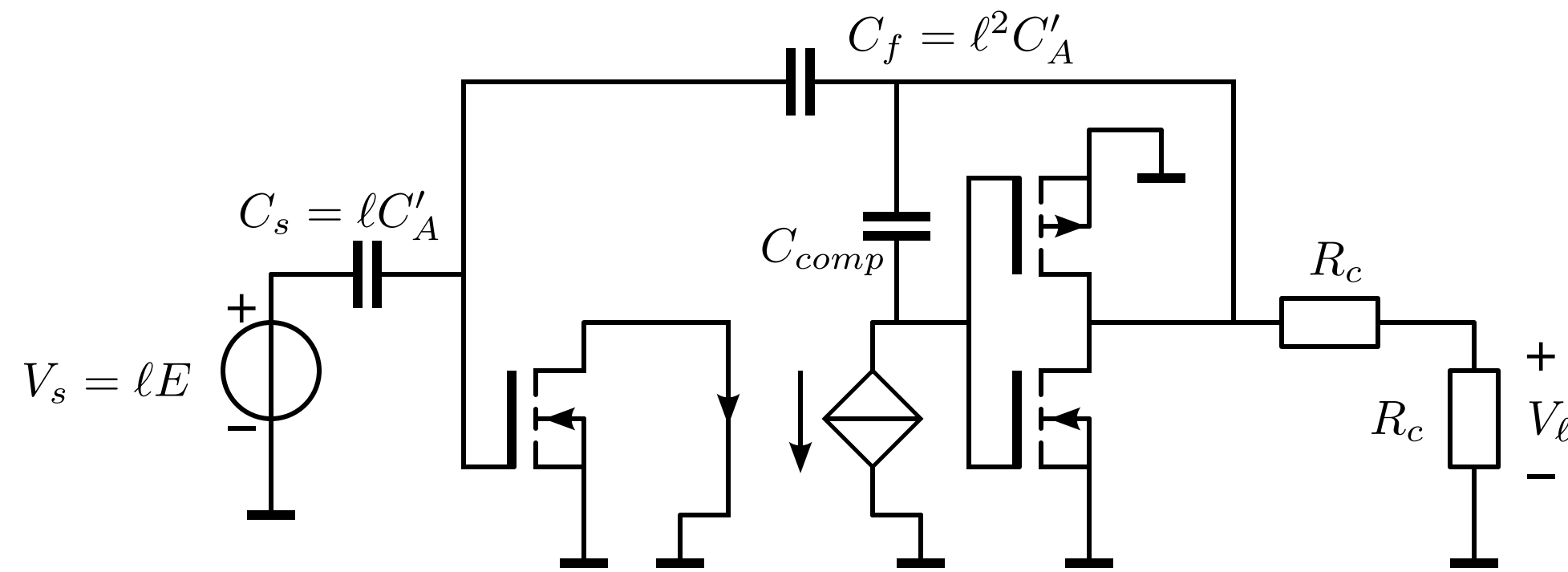
$$p_1 + p_2 = p_2 = -\sqrt{2}B_f$$

Low voltage gain in the second stage:

Large compensation capacitance:

Bandwidth reduction!

Poles plitting



Sum of the poles should be increased:

$$p_1 + p_2 = p_2 = -\sqrt{2}B_f$$

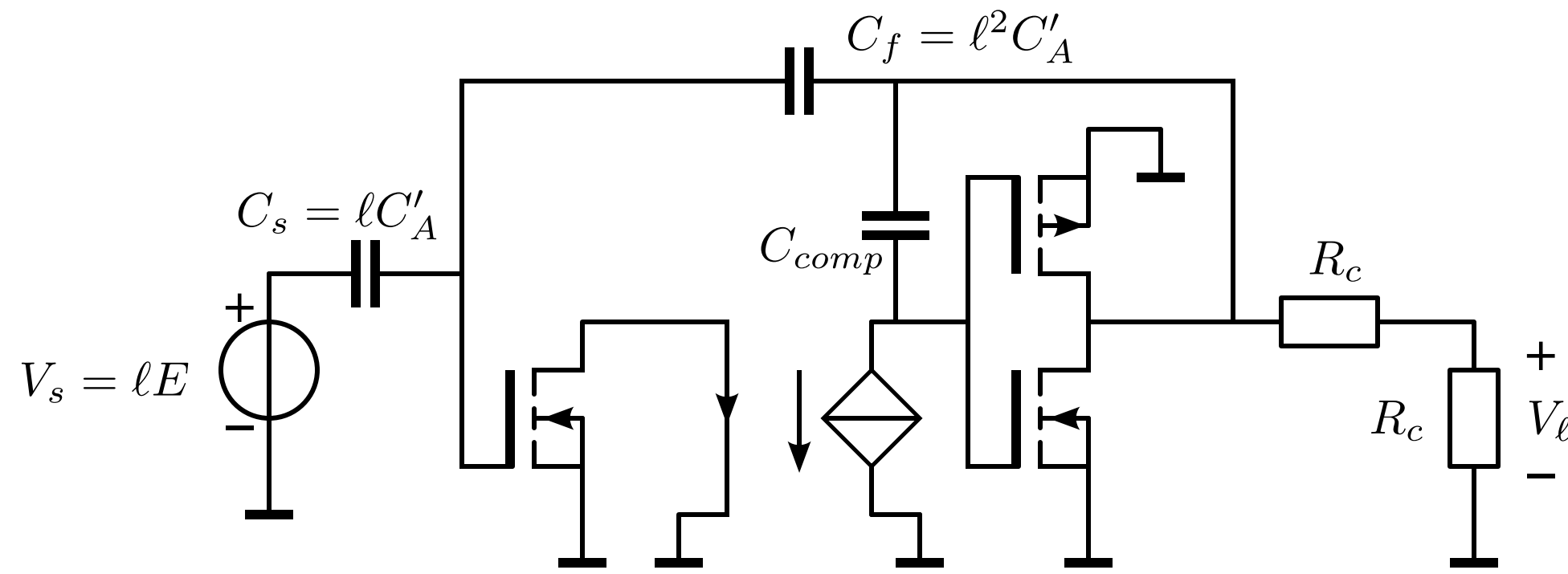
Low voltage gain in the second stage:

Large compensation capacitance:

Bandwidth reduction!

[DualStagePS.py](#)

Poles plitting



Sum of the poles should be increased:

$$p_1 + p_2 = p_2 = -\sqrt{2}B_f$$

Low voltage gain in the second stage:

Large compensation capacitance:

Bandwidth reduction!

DualStagePS.py

Structured Electronic Design

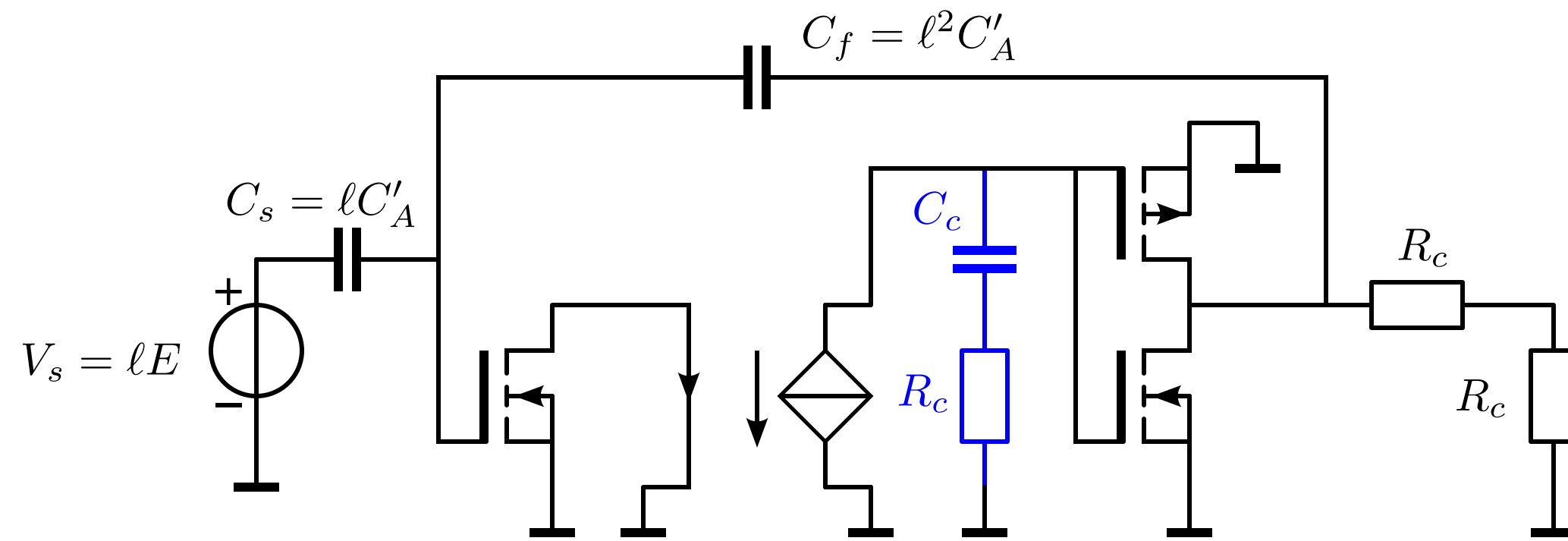
EE4109

Pole-zero canceling

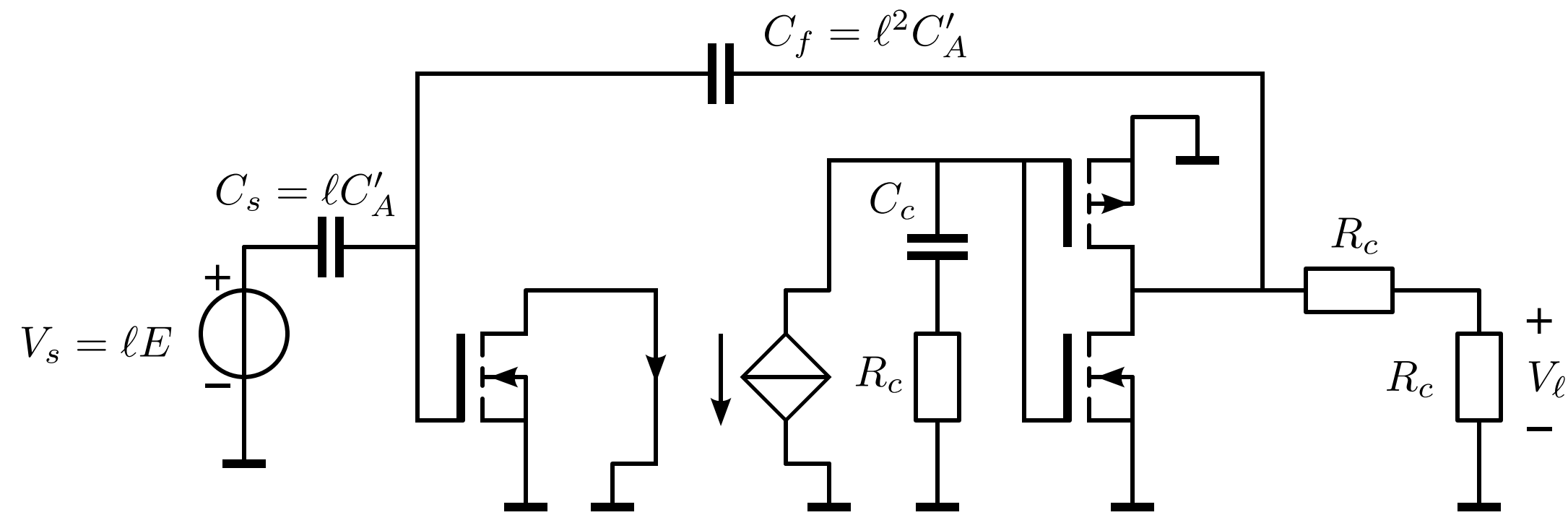
Anton J.M. Montagne

PZ cancel

PZ cancel

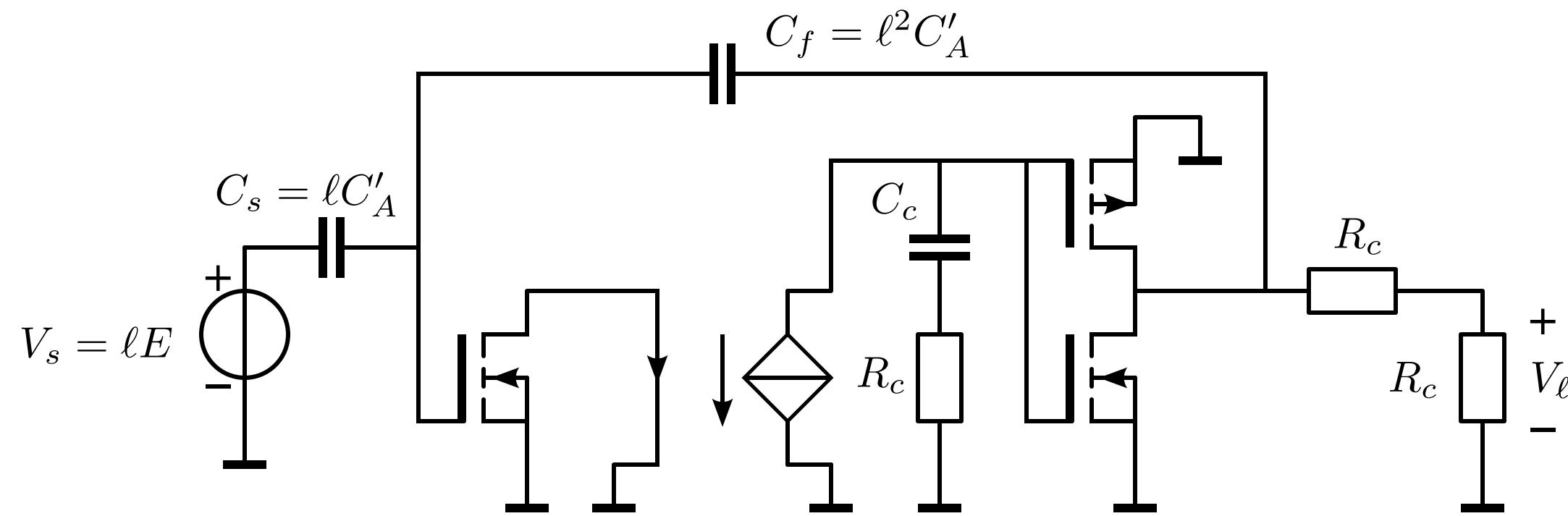


PZ cancel



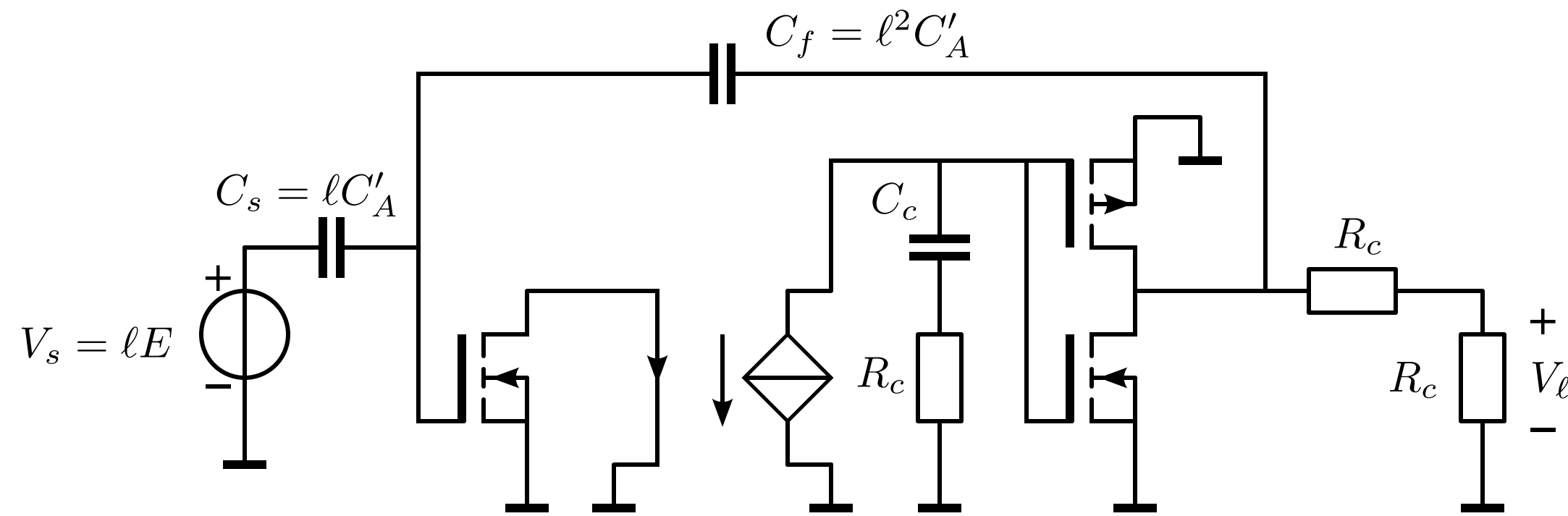
Bring the dominant pole closer to the origin

PZ cancel



Bring the dominant pole closer to the origin
or: Reduce the gain at the dominant pole

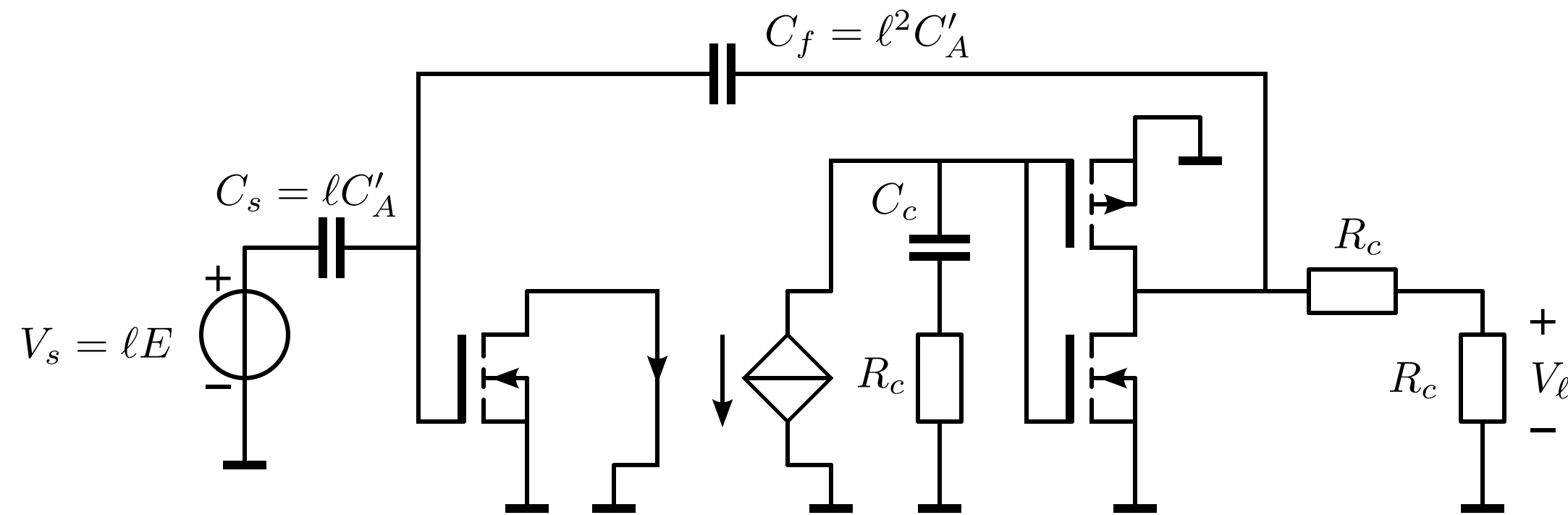
PZ cancel



Bring the dominant pole closer to the origin
or: Reduce the gain at the dominant pole

Insert a zero on the second pole:

PZ cancel

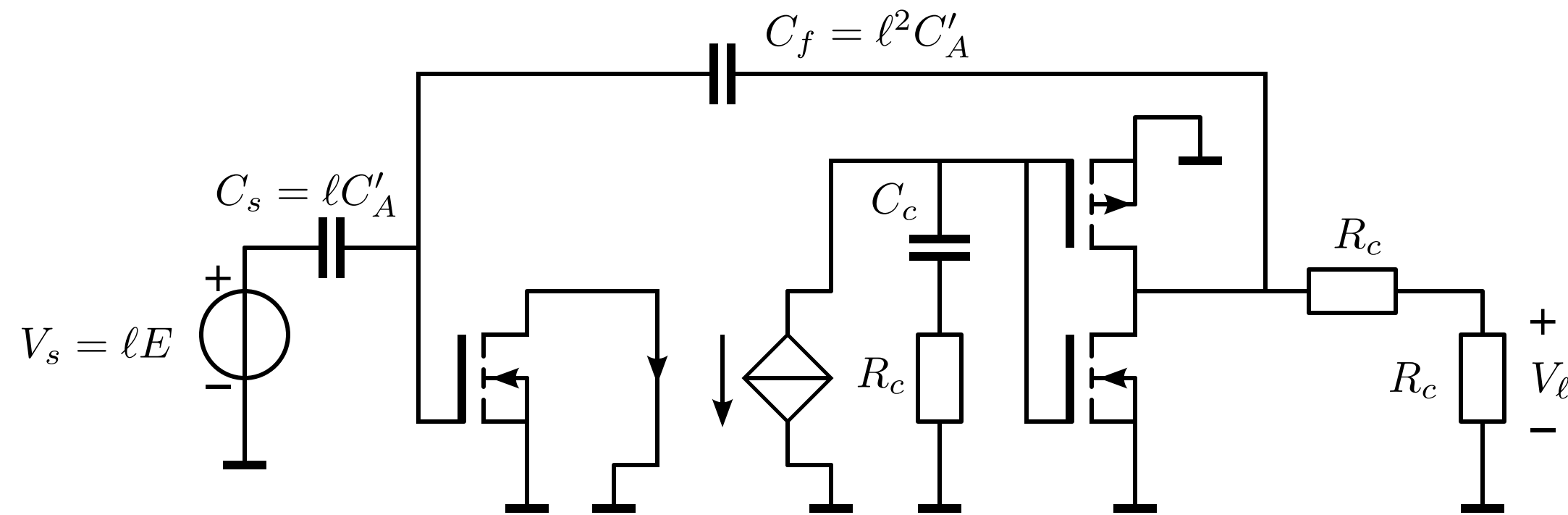


Bring the dominant pole closer to the origin
or: Reduce the gain at the dominant pole

Insert a zero on the second pole:

$$z = p_2 = -\frac{1}{2\pi R_c C_c}$$

PZ cancel



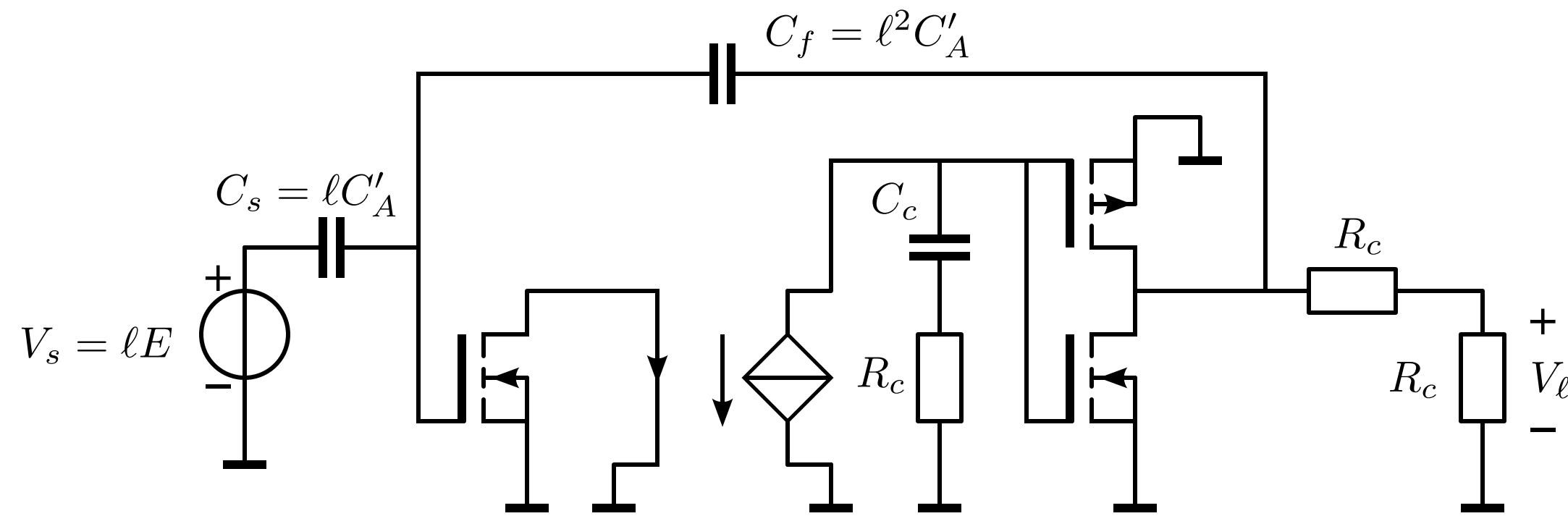
Bring the dominant pole closer to the origin
or: Reduce the gain at the dominant pole

Insert a zero on the second pole:

$$z = p_2 = -\frac{1}{2\pi R_c C_c}$$

$$\frac{C_c + C_{iss2}}{C_{iss2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2} B_f}{-p_2}$$

PZ cancel



Bring the dominant pole closer to the origin
or: Reduce the gain at the dominant pole

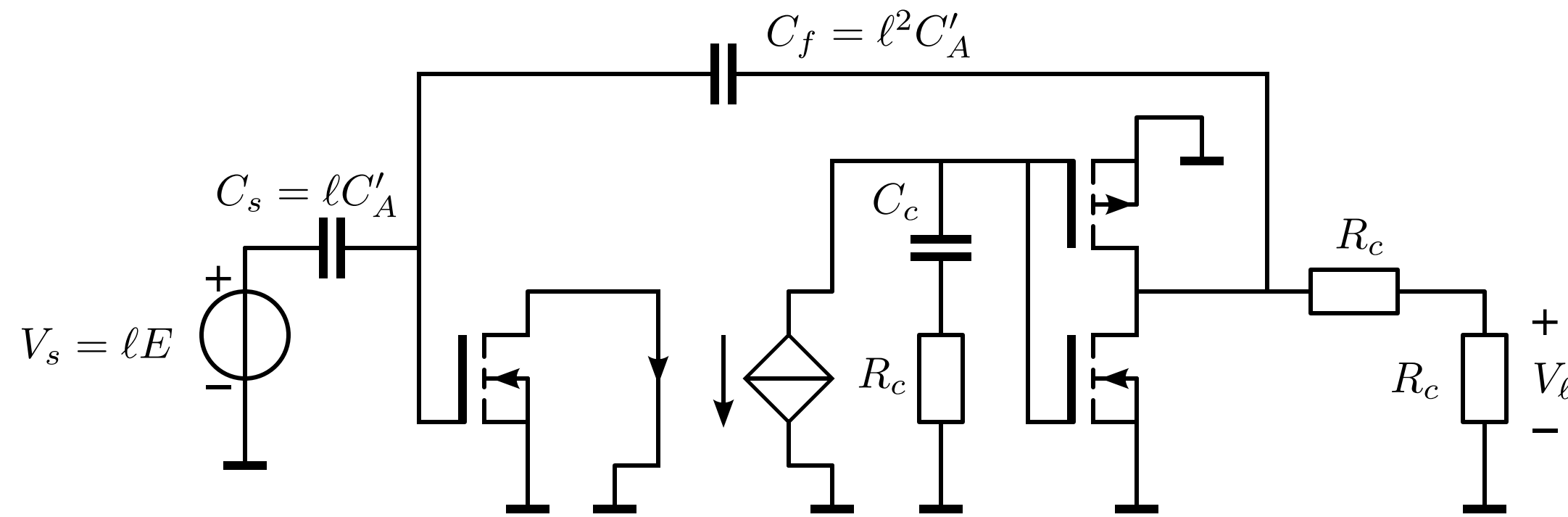
Insert a zero on the second pole:

$$z = p_2 = -\frac{1}{2\pi R_c C_c}$$

$$\frac{C_c + c_{iss2}}{c_{iss2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2} B_f}{-p_2}$$

A new pole is introduced at:

PZ cancel



Bring the dominant pole closer to the origin
or: Reduce the gain at the dominant pole

Insert a zero on the second pole:

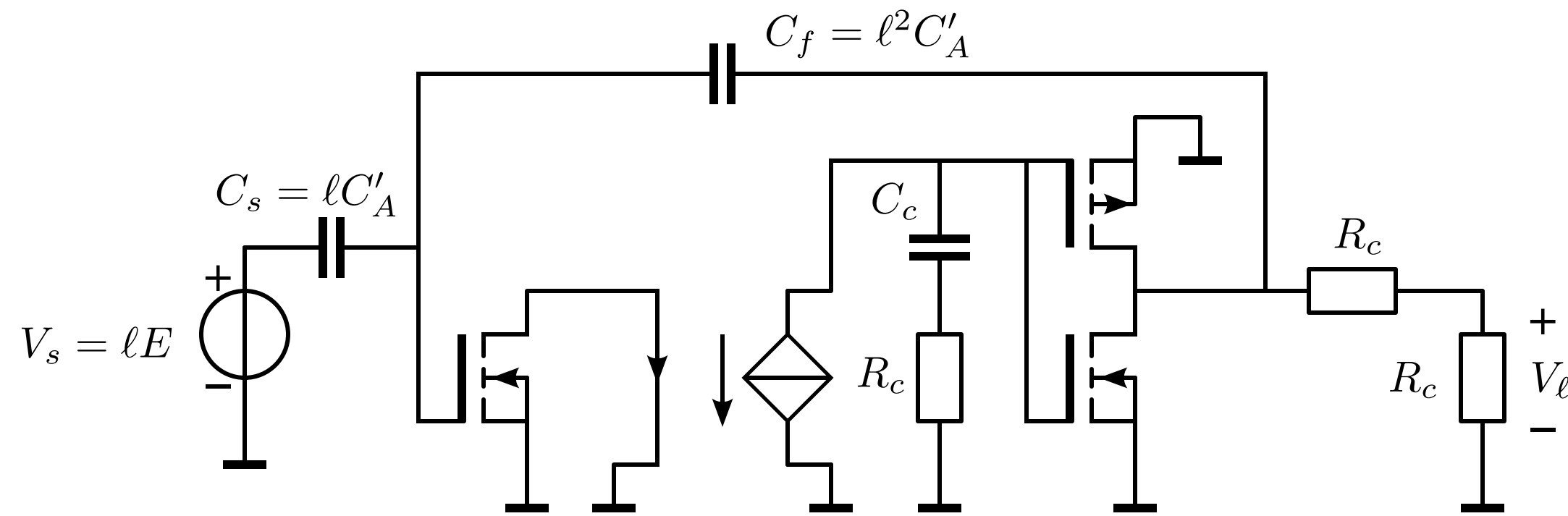
$$z = p_2 = -\frac{1}{2\pi R_c C_c}$$

$$\frac{C_c + C_{iss2}}{C_{iss2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2} B_f}{-p_2}$$

A new pole is introduced at:

$$p_2 \approx -\frac{1}{2\pi R_c C_{iss2}}$$

PZ cancel



Bring the dominant pole closer to the origin
or: Reduce the gain at the dominant pole

Insert a zero on the second pole:

$$z = p_2 = -\frac{1}{2\pi R_c C_c}$$

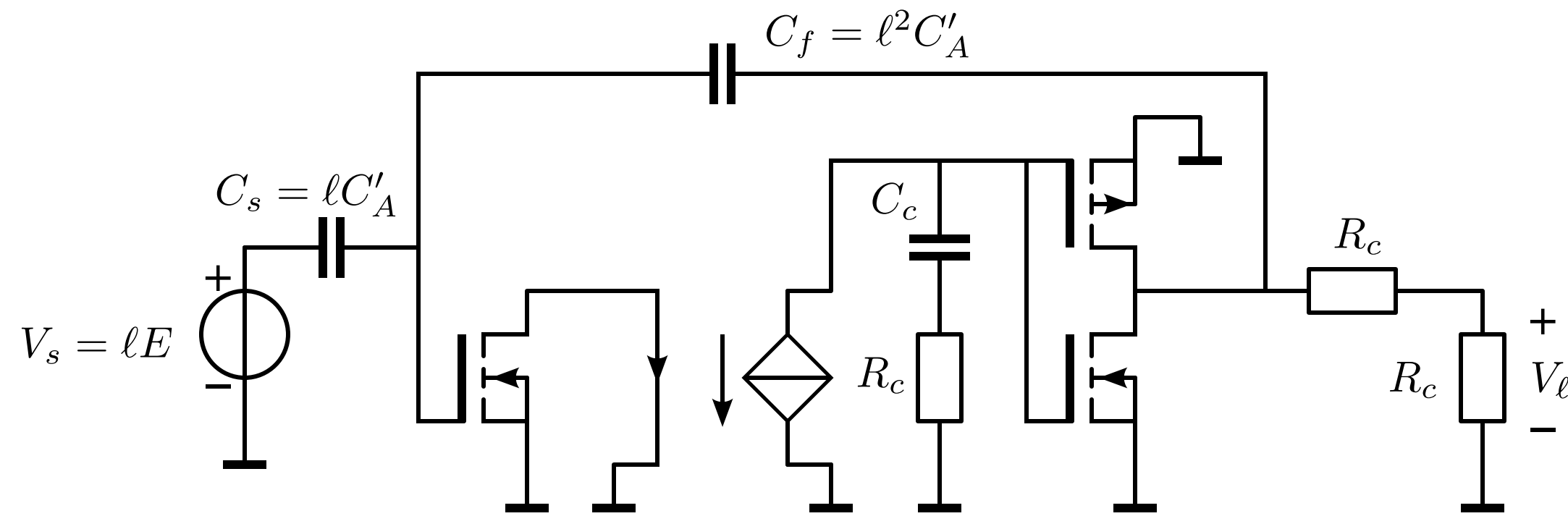
$$\frac{C_c + C_{iss2}}{C_{iss2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2} B_f}{-p_2}$$

A new pole is introduced at:

$$p_2 \approx -\frac{1}{2\pi R_c C_{iss2}}$$

[DualStagePZcancel.py](#)

PZ cancel



Bring the dominant pole closer to the origin
or: Reduce the gain at the dominant pole

Insert a zero on the second pole:

$$z = p_2 = -\frac{1}{2\pi R_c C_c}$$

$$\frac{C_c + C_{iss2}}{C_{iss2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2} B_f}{-p_2}$$

A new pole is introduced at:

$$p_2 \approx -\frac{1}{2\pi R_c C_{iss2}}$$

DualStagePZcancel.py

Structured Electronic Design

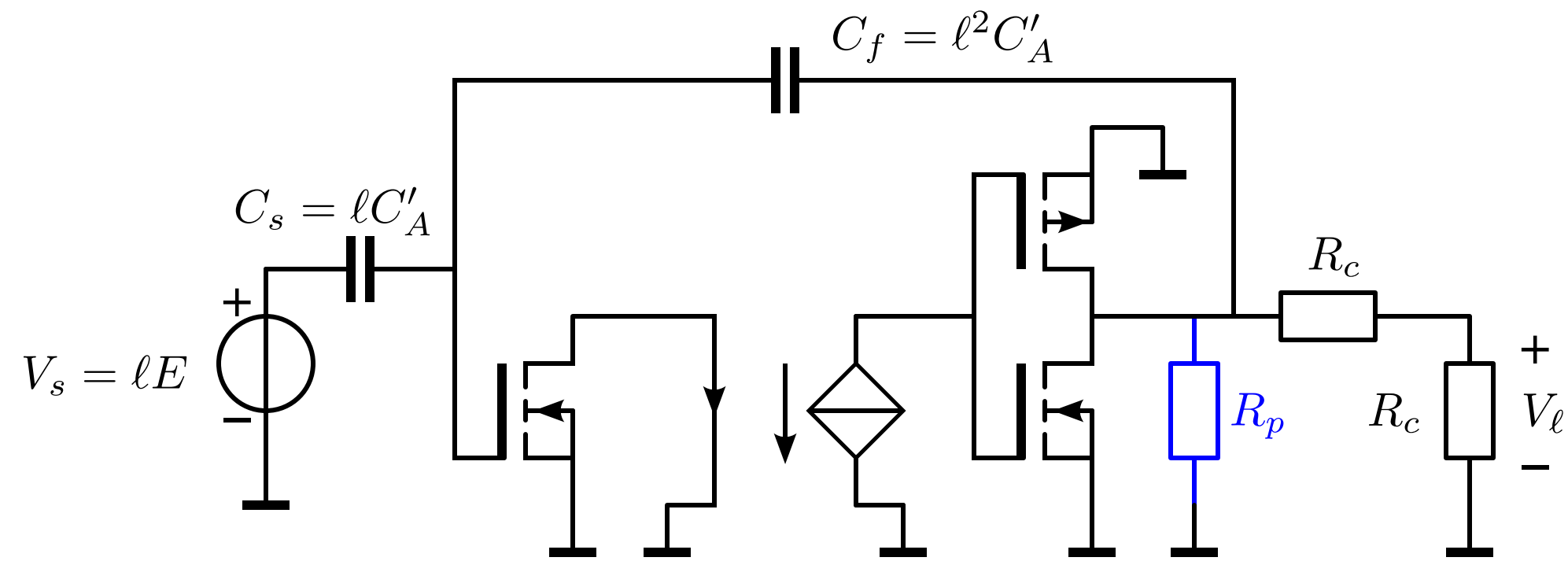
EE4109

Resistive broadbanding

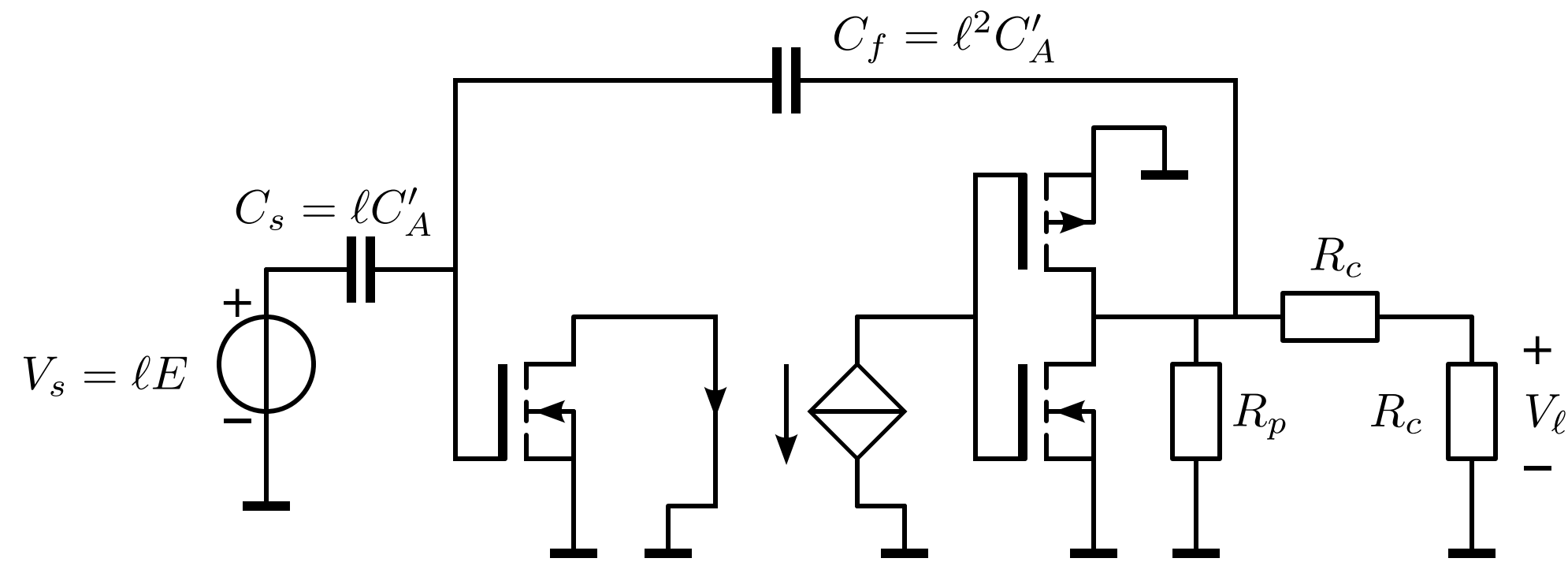
Anton J.M. Montagne

Resistive broadbanding

Resistive broadbanding

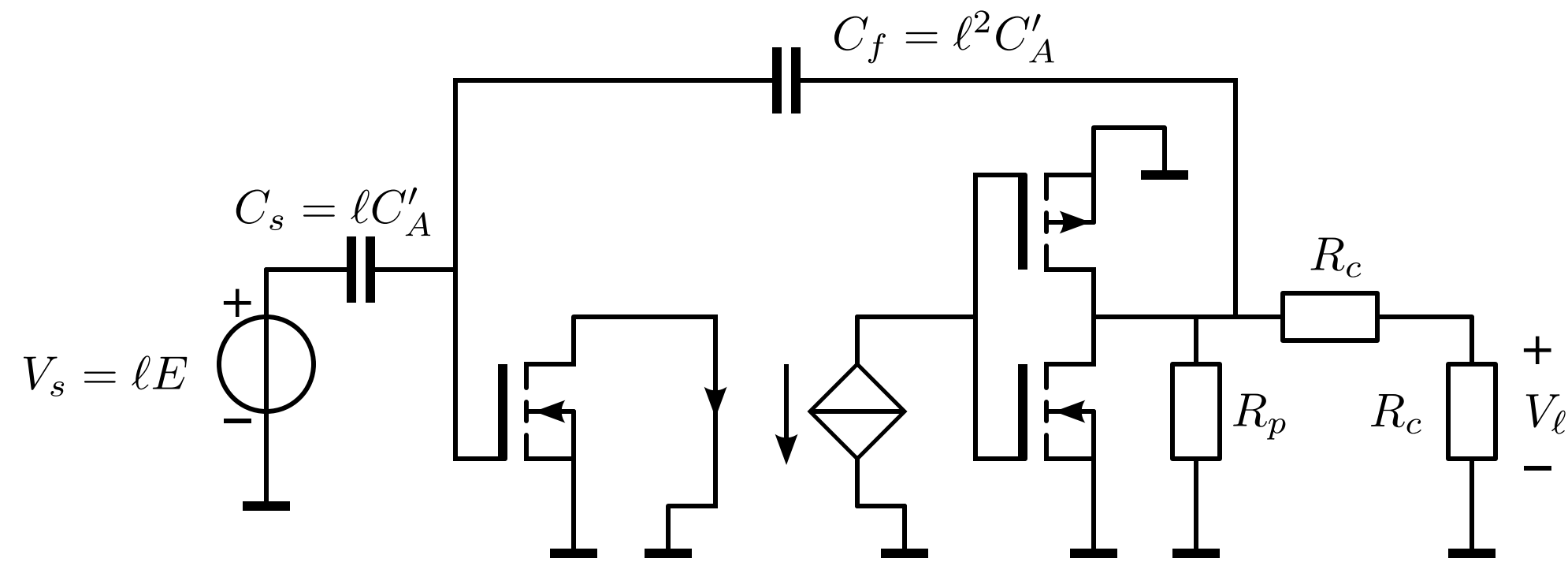


Resistive broadbanding



Increase frequency of the pole with the highest frequency.

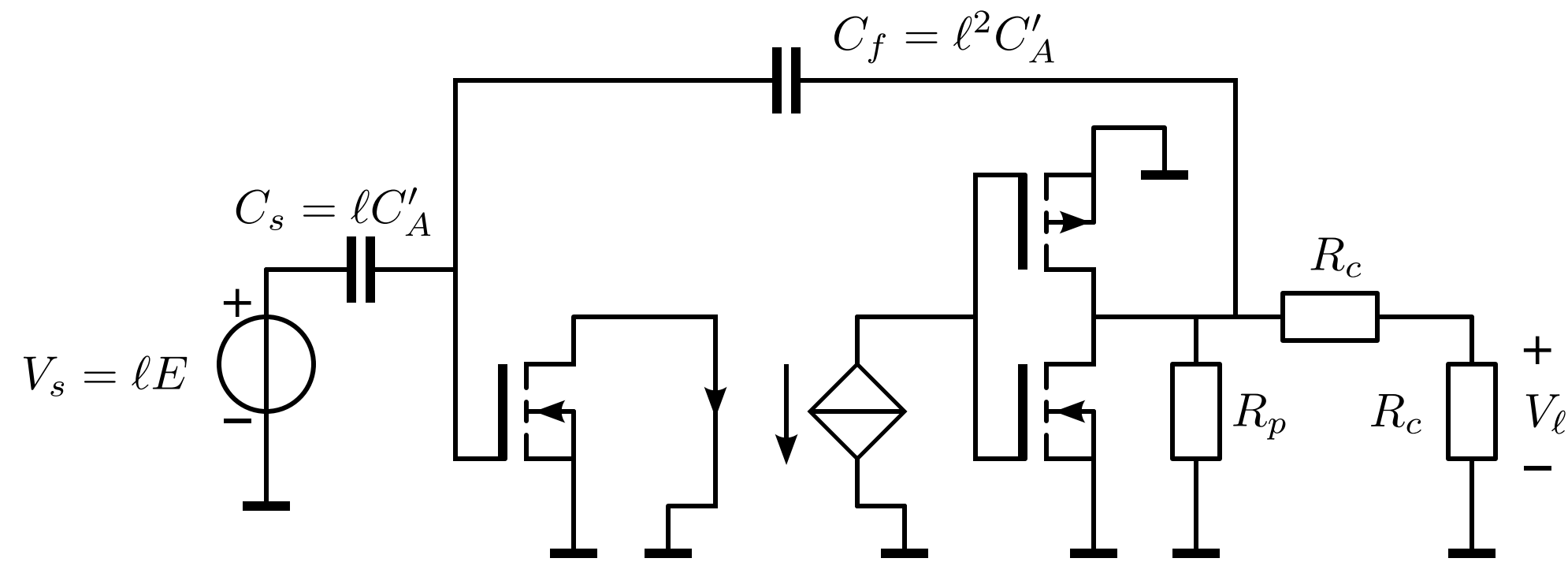
Resistive broadbanding



Increase frequency of the pole with the highest frequency.

Insert a resistor in parallel with a capacitor

Resistive broadbanding

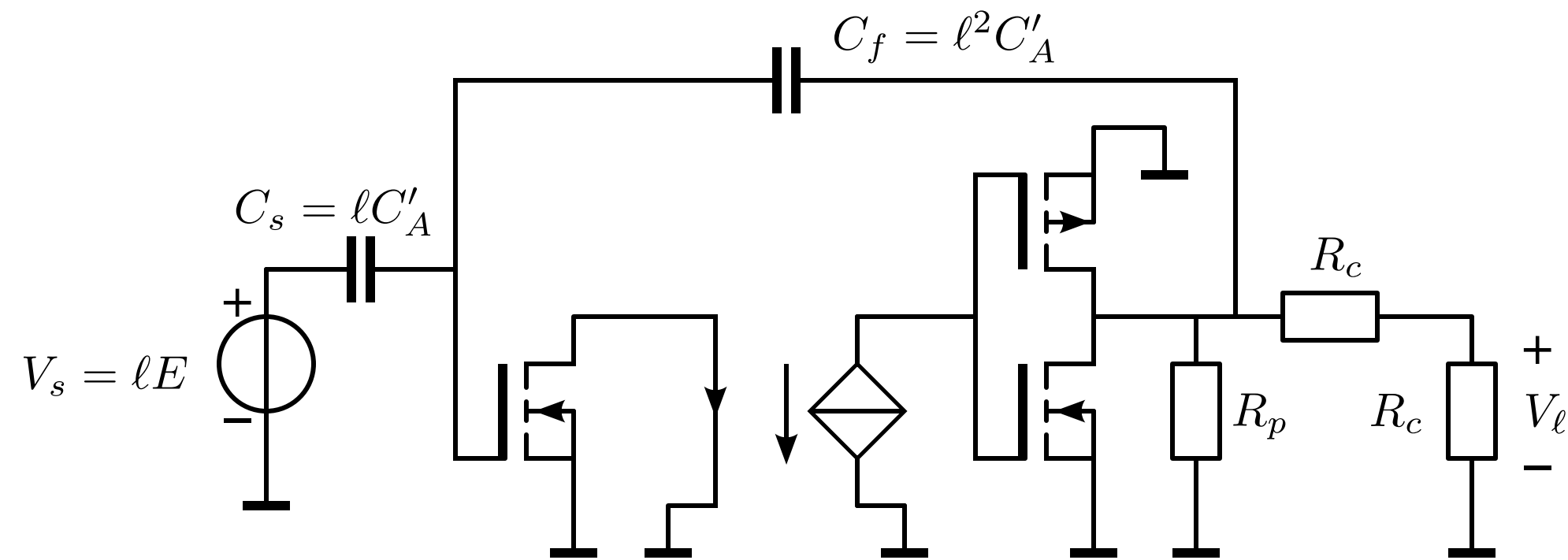


Increase frequency of the pole with the highest frequency.

Insert a resistor in parallel with a capacitor

Insert a resistor in series with an inductor

Resistive broadbanding



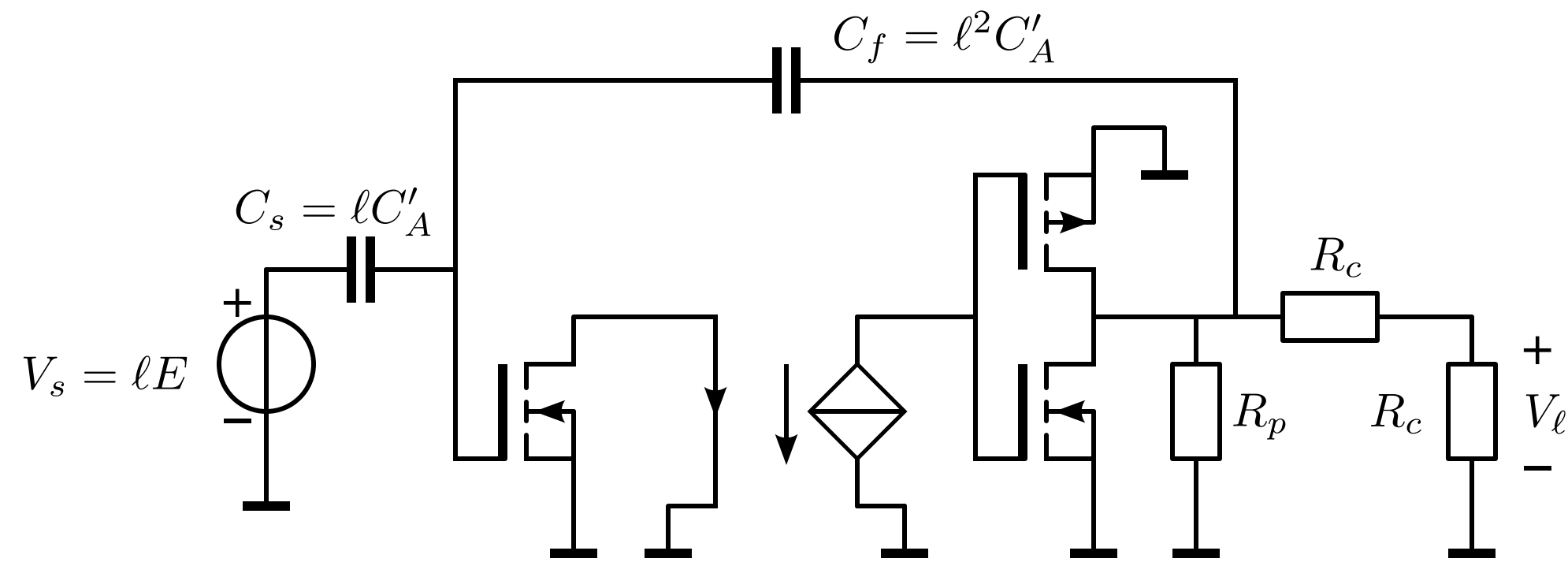
Increase frequency of the pole with the highest frequency.

Insert a resistor in parallel with a capacitor

Insert a resistor in series with an inductor

The low-frequency loop gain is reduced

Resistive broadbanding



Increase frequency of the pole with the highest frequency.

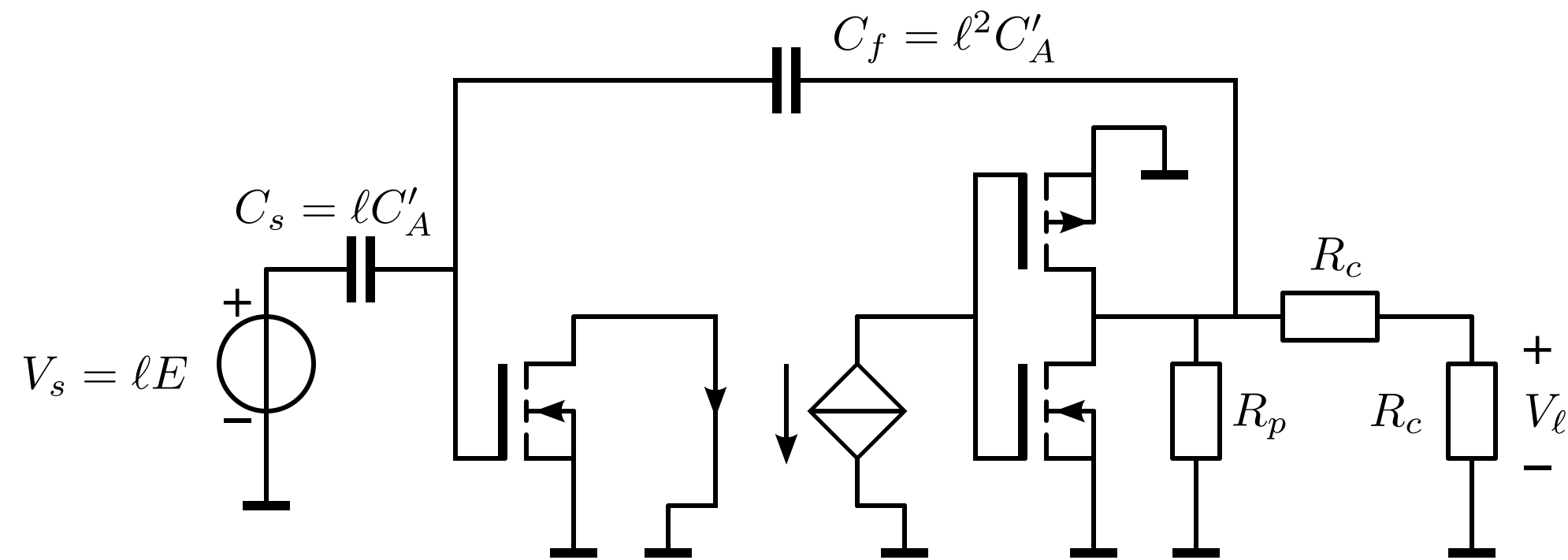
Insert a resistor in parallel with a capacitor

Insert a resistor in series with an inductor

The low-frequency loop gain is reduced

$$\frac{R_p}{R_p + 2R_c} = -\frac{p_2}{\sqrt{2}B_f}$$

Resistive broadbanding



Increase frequency of the pole with the highest frequency.

Insert a resistor in parallel with a capacitor

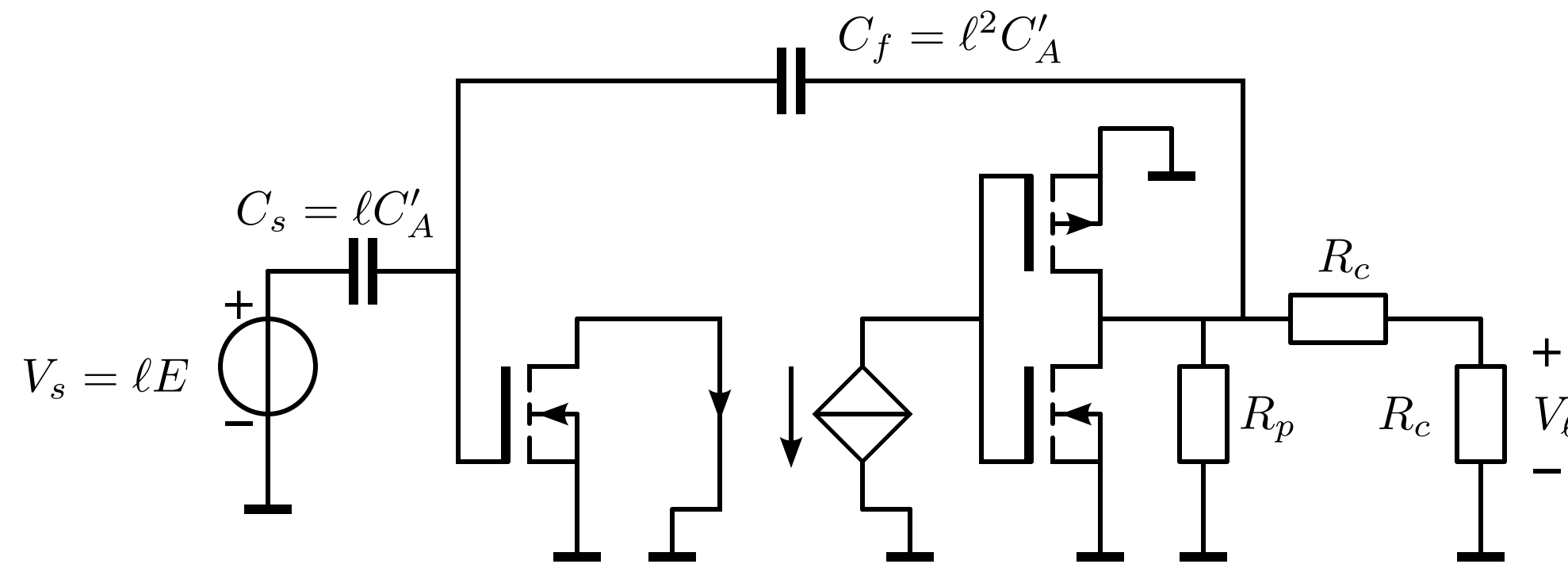
Insert a resistor in series with an inductor

The low-frequency loop gain is reduced

$$\frac{R_p}{R_p + 2R_c} = -\frac{p_2}{\sqrt{2}B_f}$$

$$R_p = R_c \frac{-p_2}{B_f \sqrt{2 + p_2}}$$

Resistive broadbanding



Increase frequency of the pole with the highest frequency.

Insert a resistor in parallel with a capacitor

Insert a resistor in series with an inductor

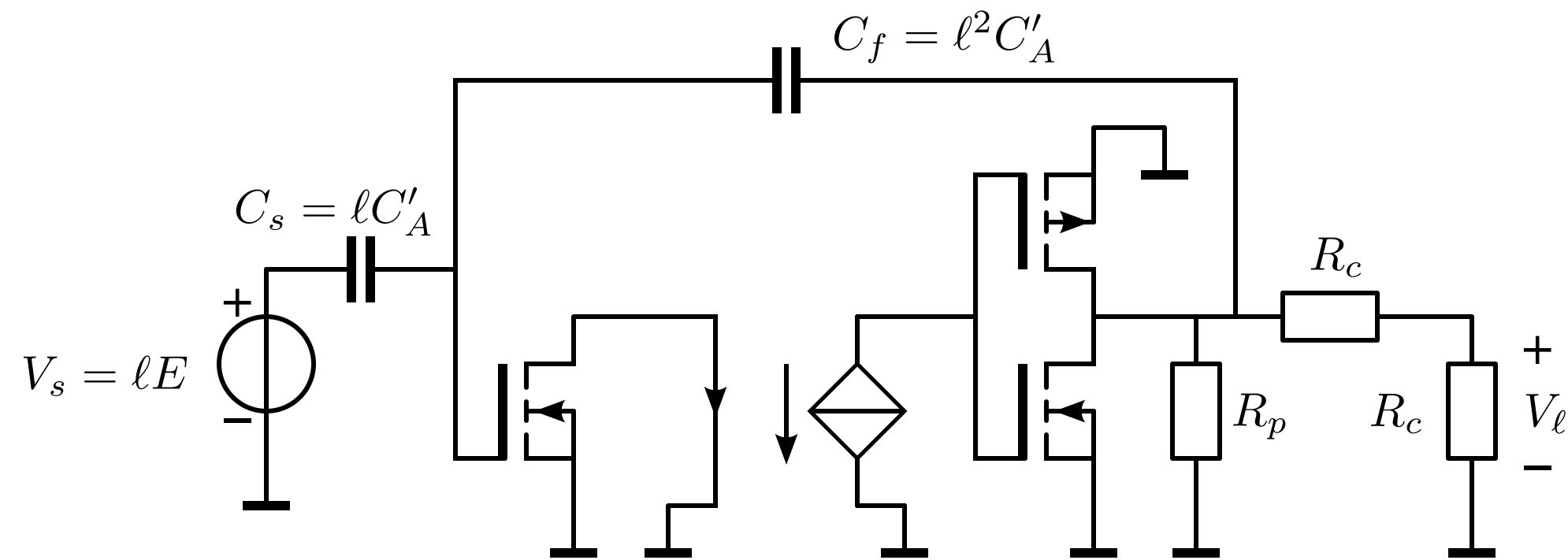
The low-frequency loop gain is reduced

$$\frac{R_p}{R_p + 2R_c} = -\frac{p_2}{\sqrt{2}B_f}$$

$$R_p = R_c \frac{-p_2}{B_f \sqrt{2 + p_2}}$$

[DualStageRBB.py](#)

Resistive broadbanding



Increase frequency of the pole with the highest frequency.

Insert a resistor in parallel with a capacitor

Insert a resistor in series with an inductor

The low-frequency loop gain is reduced

$$\frac{R_p}{R_p + 2R_c} = -\frac{p_2}{\sqrt{2}B_f}$$

$$R_p = R_c \frac{-p_2}{B_f \sqrt{2 + p_2}}$$

DualStageRBB.py

Structured Electronic Design

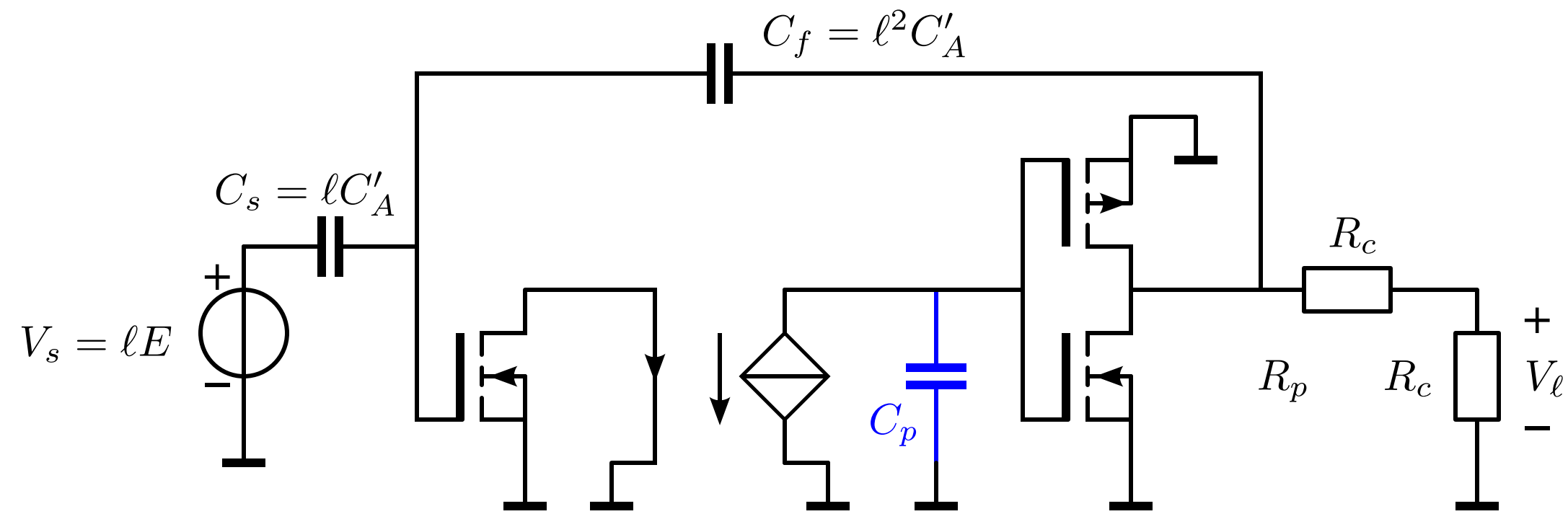
EE4109

Bandwidth reduction

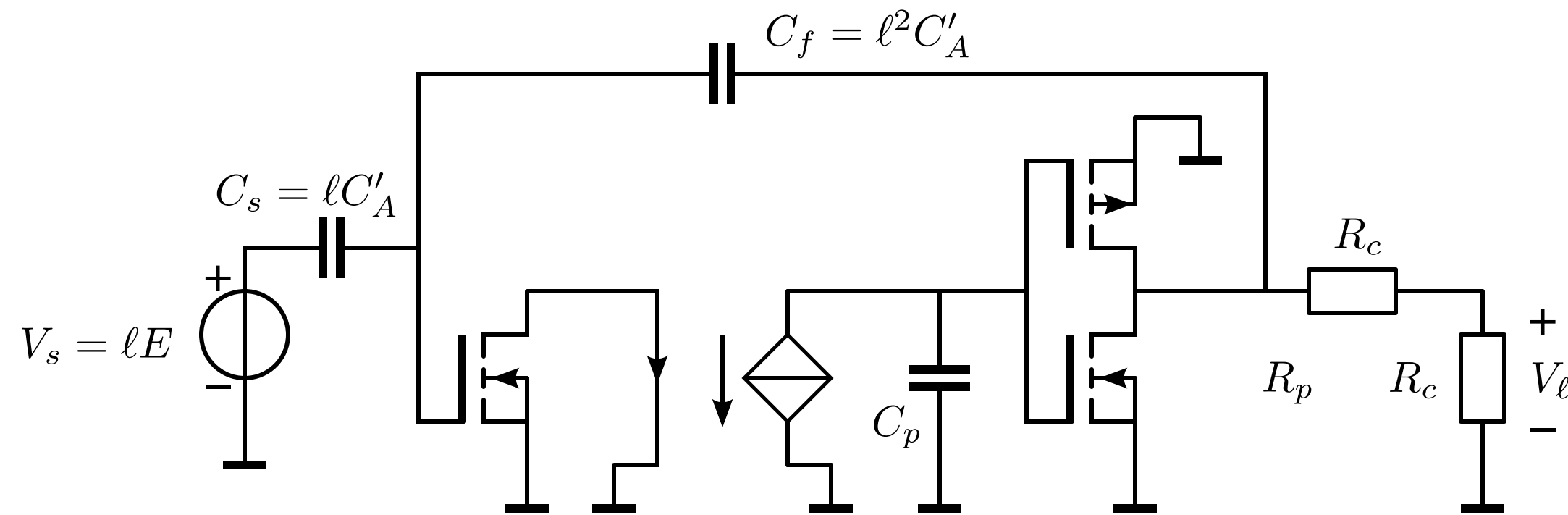
Anton J.M. Montagne

Bandwidth reduction

Bandwidth reduction

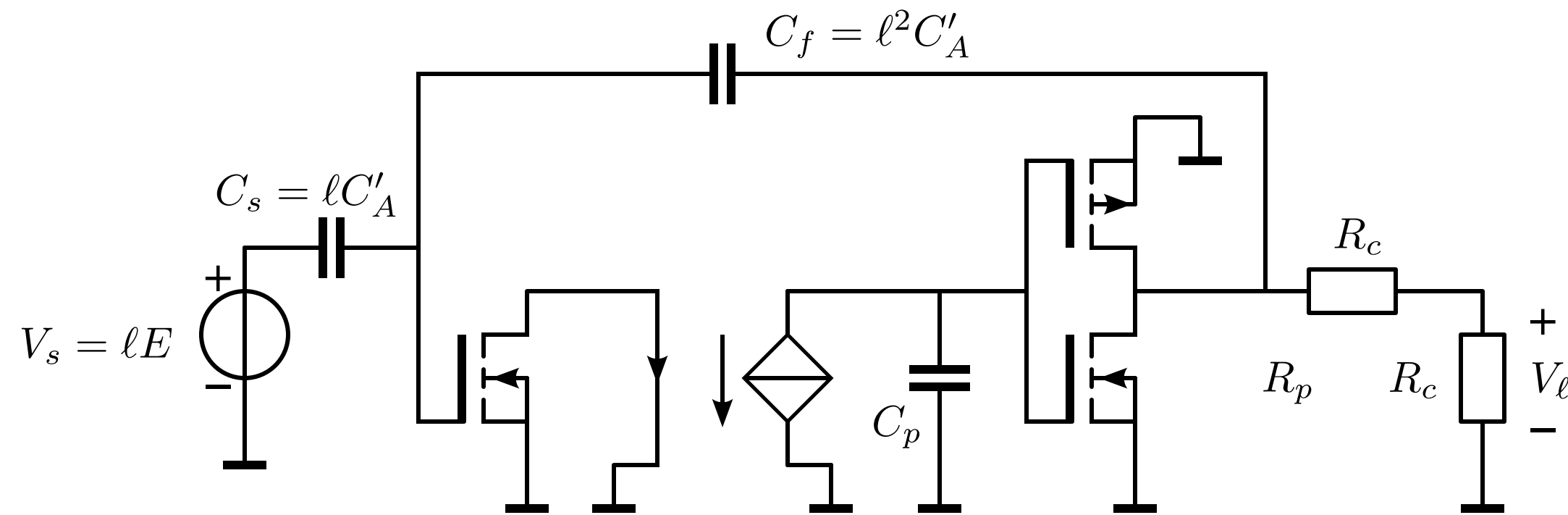


Bandwidth reduction



Decrease the frequency of the pole with the lowest frequency such that the second pole is at $-\sqrt{2}$ times the bandwidth.

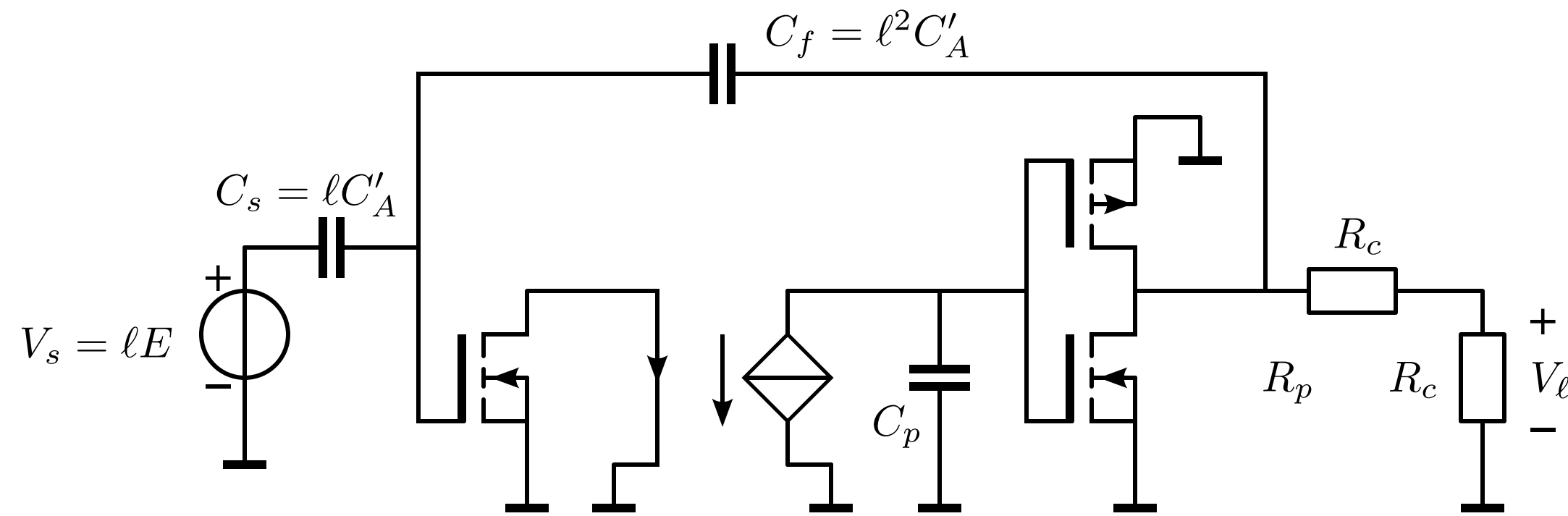
Bandwidth reduction



Decrease the frequency of the pole with the lowest frequency such that the second pole is at $-\sqrt{2}$ times the bandwidth.

Insert a capacitor in parallel with a capacitor

Bandwidth reduction

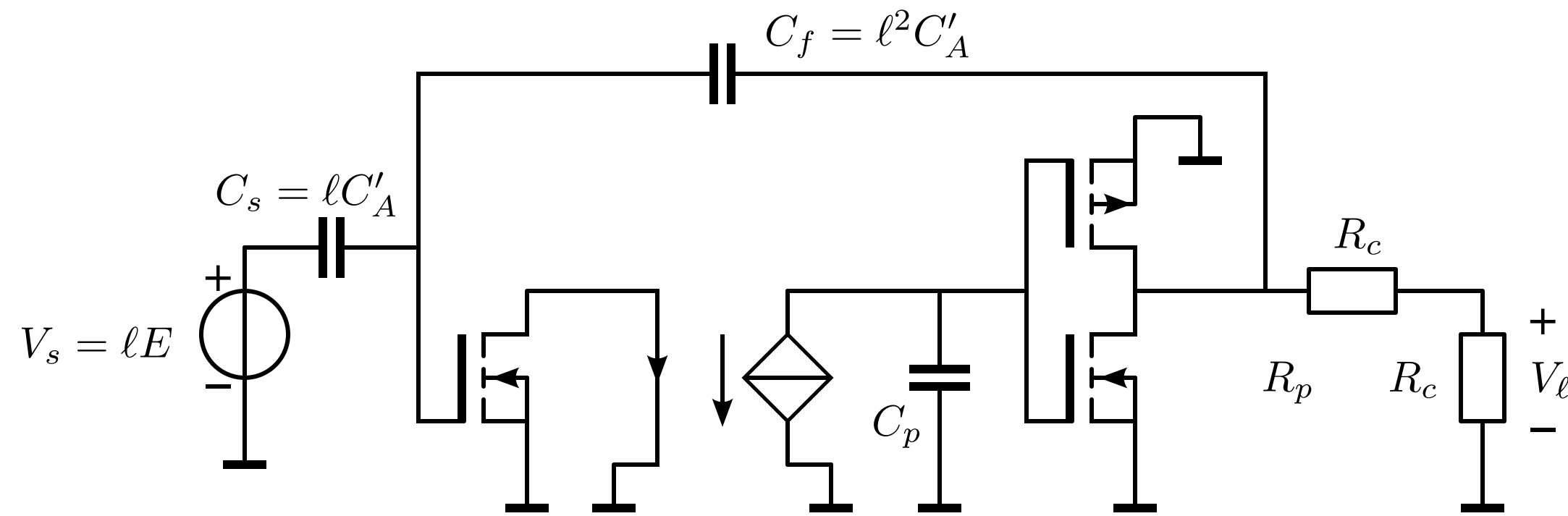


Decrease the frequency of the pole with the lowest frequency such that the second pole is at $-\sqrt{2}$ times the bandwidth.

Insert a capacitor in parallel with a capacitor

Insert an inductor in series with an inductor

Bandwidth reduction



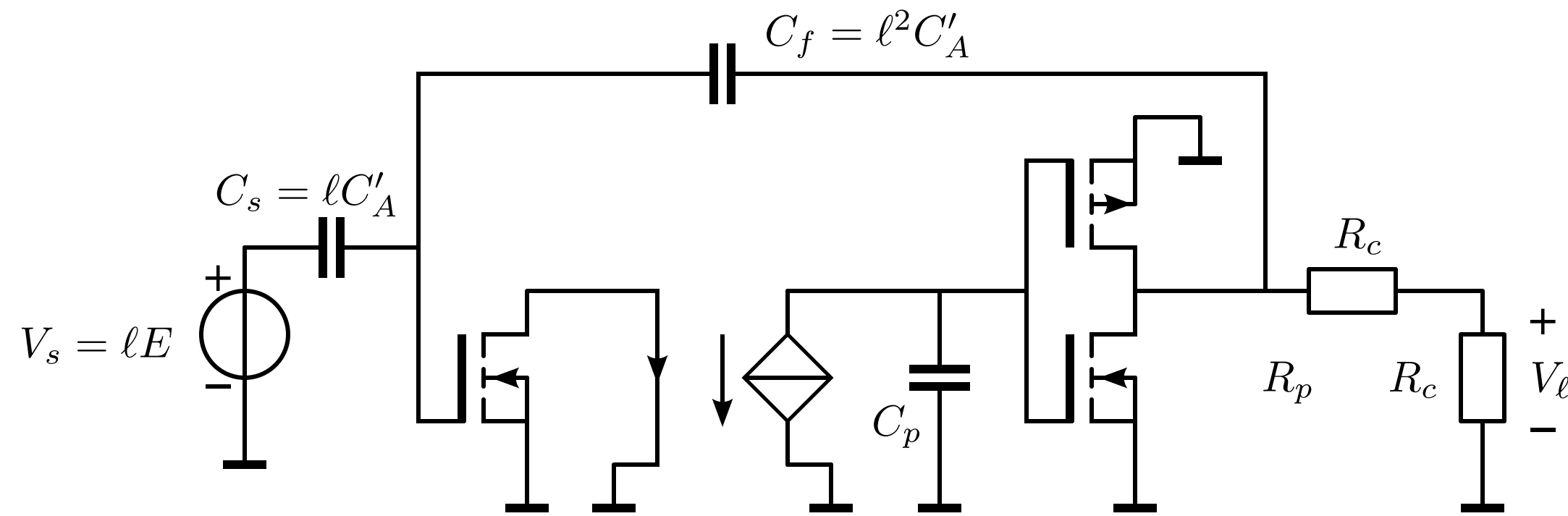
Decrease the frequency of the pole with the lowest frequency such that the second pole is at $-\sqrt{2}$ times the bandwidth.

Insert a capacitor in parallel with a capacitor

Insert an inductor in series with an inductor

The low-frequency loop gain is reduced

Bandwidth reduction



Decrease the frequency of the pole with the lowest frequency such that the second pole is at $-\sqrt{2}$ times the bandwidth.

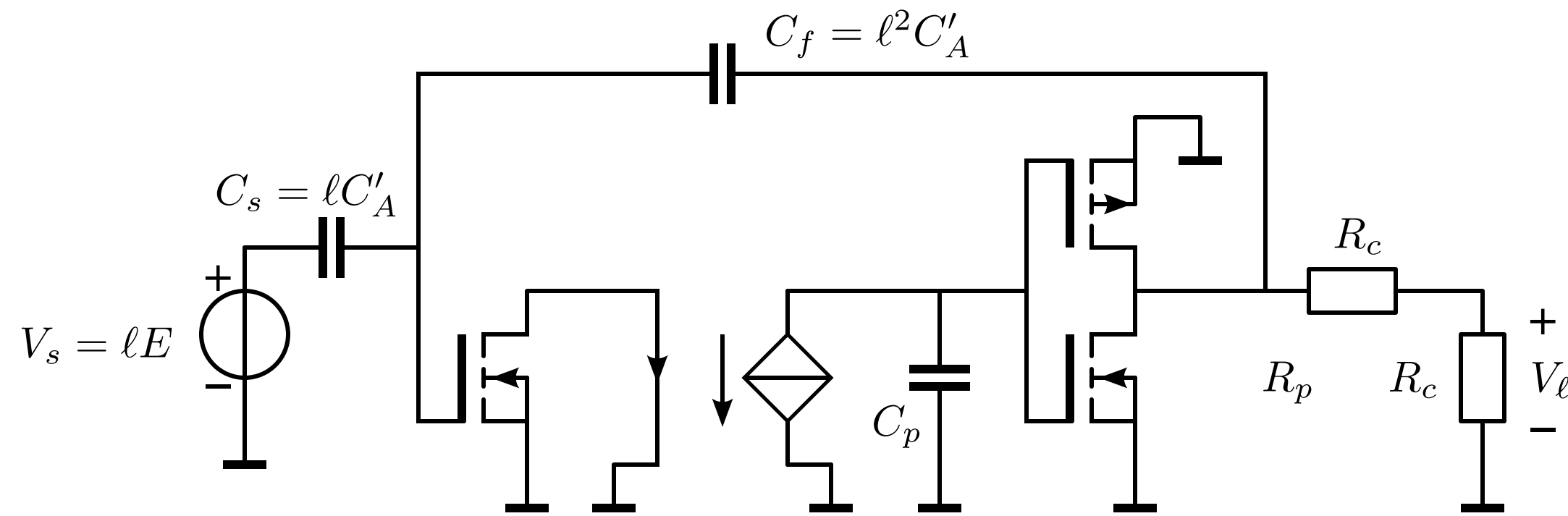
Insert a capacitor in parallel with a capacitor

Insert an inductor in series with an inductor

The low-frequency loop gain is reduced

$$C_p = \left(2 \left(\frac{B_f}{p_2} \right)^2 - 1 \right) C_{iss2}$$

Bandwidth reduction



Decrease the frequency of the pole with the lowest frequency such that the second pole is at $-\sqrt{2}$ times the bandwidth.

Insert a capacitor in parallel with a capacitor

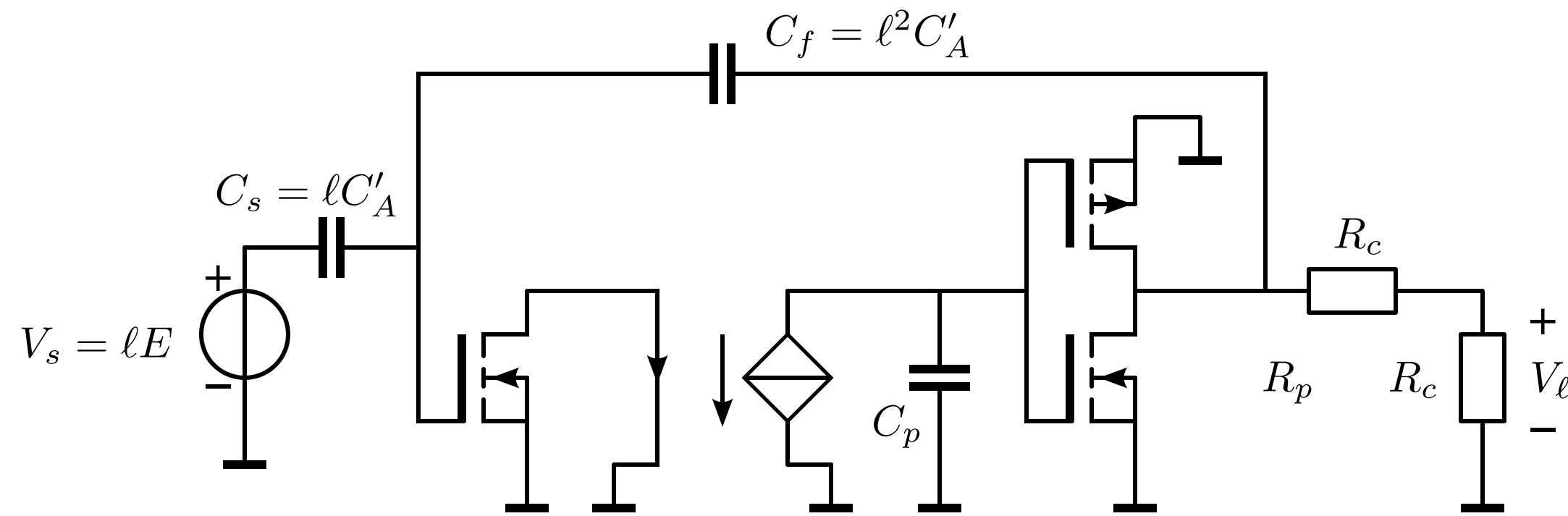
Insert an inductor in series with an inductor

The low-frequency loop gain is reduced

$$C_p = \left(2 \left(\frac{B_f}{p_2} \right)^2 - 1 \right) C_{iss2}$$

[DualStageBR.py](#)

Bandwidth reduction



Decrease the frequency of the pole with the lowest frequency such that the second pole is at $-\sqrt{2}$ times the bandwidth.

Insert a capacitor in parallel with a capacitor

Insert an inductor in series with an inductor

The low-frequency loop gain is reduced

$$C_p = \left(2 \left(\frac{B_f}{p_2} \right)^2 - 1 \right) C_{iss2}$$

DualStageBR.py

Structured Electronic Design

EE4109

Active antenna
frequency compensation
conclusions

Anton J.M. Montagne

Conclusions

Conclusions

Bandwidth is more than required

Conclusions

Bandwidth is more than required

Frequency compensation is required

Conclusions

Bandwidth is more than required

Frequency compensation is required

Phantom-zero at the input most cost-effective

Conclusions

Bandwidth is more than required

Frequency compensation is required

Phantom-zero at the input most cost-effective

Lowest and negligible influence on other performance aspects

Conclusions

Bandwidth is more than required

Frequency compensation is required

Phantom-zero at the input most cost-effective

Lowest and negligible influence on other performance aspects

Acts as input filter for out-of-band high-frequency EMI

Conclusions

Bandwidth is more than required

Frequency compensation is required

Phantom-zero at the input most cost-effective

Lowest and negligible influence on other performance aspects

Acts as input filter for out-of-band high-frequency EMI

Coming next:

Conclusions

Bandwidth is more than required

Frequency compensation is required

Phantom-zero at the input most cost-effective

- Lowest and negligible influence on other performance aspects

- Acts as input filter for out-of-band high-frequency EMI

Coming next:

[Bandwidth limitation with phantom-zeros](#)

Conclusions

Bandwidth is more than required

Frequency compensation is required

Phantom-zero at the input most cost-effective

- Lowest and negligible influence on other performance aspects

- Acts as input filter for out-of-band high-frequency EMI

Coming next:

- Bandwidth limitation with phantom-zeros

- A powerful method for reduction of IMD caused by out-of-band EMI

Conclusions

Bandwidth is more than required

Frequency compensation is required

Phantom-zero at the input most cost-effective

- Lowest and negligible influence on other performance aspects

- Acts as input filter for out-of-band high-frequency EMI

Coming next:

- Bandwidth limitation with phantom-zeros

- A powerful method for reduction of IMD caused by out-of-band EMI