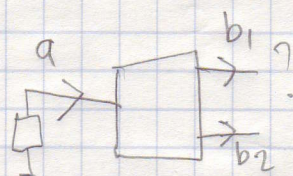
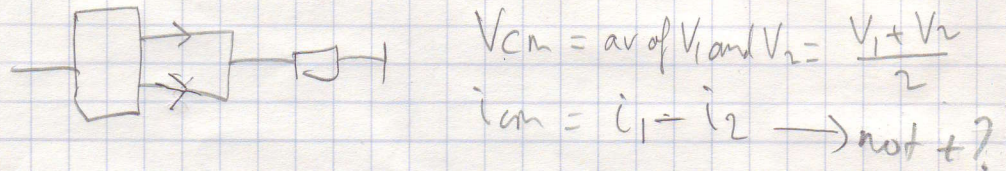
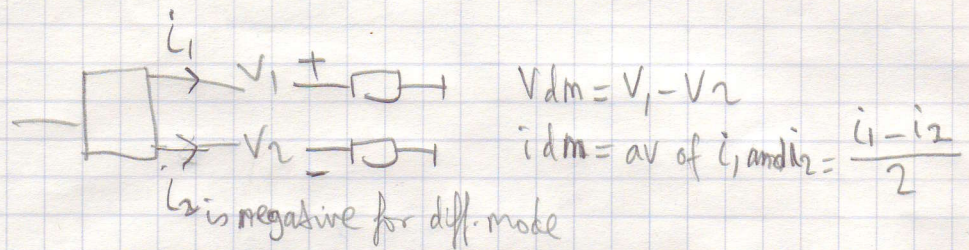


CMRR



$$CMRR = \left| \frac{b_{dm}}{b_{cm}} \right| =$$

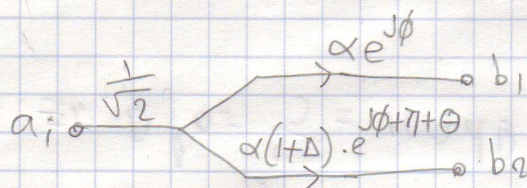
can be shown

$$b_{dm} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (b_1 - b_2)$$

$$b_{cm} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (b_1 + b_2)$$

voltage waves: $b_n = \frac{V_n}{\sqrt{Z_{0n}}}$

imbalanced 3dB 180° splitter: error = Δ and Θ



α - balanced loss

$$b_{dm} = \frac{a_i}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (b_1 - b_2) = \frac{1}{2} (\alpha a_i e^{j\phi} - \alpha a_i e^{j\phi+\pi+\Theta} - \alpha a_i \Delta e^{j\phi+\pi+\Theta})$$

$$= \frac{\alpha a_i e^{j\phi}}{2} (1 - e^{j\pi+\Theta} - \Delta e^{j\pi+\Theta}) =$$

π means $\times -1$

$$1 + e^{j\theta} + \Delta e^{j\theta} = 1 + (1+\Delta)e^{j\theta}$$

$$1 - e^{j\theta} - \Delta e^{j\theta} = 1 - (1+\Delta)e^{j\theta}$$

& for common mode (no π)

$\forall \theta \ll 1 \Rightarrow e^{j\theta} \approx 1 + j\theta$

$$b_{dm} = \frac{\alpha a_i e^{j\phi}}{2} (- (1+\theta) - \Delta (1+\theta))$$