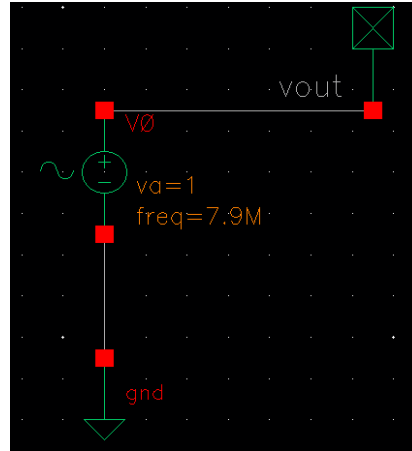


# Envelope Sim

Sum of two tones of 1V and 0.5V at 7.9MHz and 6.9MHz respectively.

Amplitude	1 V
Initial phase for Sinusoid	
Frequency	7.9M Hz
Amplitude 2	500.0m V
Initial phase for Sinusoid 2	
Frequency 2	6.9M Hz



We know that all frequency transforms use FFT, we therefore work with powers of 2

Use a FFT resolution frequency of 10KHz, so that any signal falling on that grid will be represented perfectly.

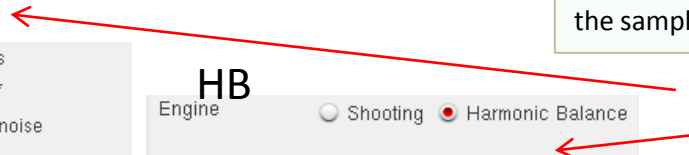
This gives a base simulation time of 100us or its multiples.

We then use a sampling frequency  $f_s = 2048 \times 10K = 20.48\text{MHz}$

That is sufficient to analyze our circuit since  $f_{\text{Nyq}} = f_s/2 = 10.24\text{MHz}$

Another **very** important step is to have the data *strobed* to avoid the simulator to interpolate between data points when applying the sampling as post-process.

## Shooting



With all this said, these are the simulation setup windows:

Same Stop Time (2x min required)  
Same fundamental, n. of harms, accuracy, time step.

<input type="radio"/> pz	<input type="radio"/> sp	<input checked="" type="radio"/> envlp	<input type="radio"/> pss
<input type="radio"/> pac	<input type="radio"/> pstb	<input type="radio"/> pnoise	<input type="radio"/> pxf
<input type="radio"/> psp	<input type="radio"/> qpss	<input type="radio"/> qpac	<input type="radio"/> qpnoise
<input type="radio"/> qpxf	<input type="radio"/> qpsp	<input type="radio"/> hb	<input type="radio"/> hbac
<input type="radio"/> hbnoise	<input type="radio"/> hbsp		

Envelope Following Analysis  
 Classic  Wireless

Engine  
 Shooting  Harmonic Balance

Stop Time: 200u Start ACPR Wizard

Clock Info  
 Period  
 Fund Frequency: (10k\*2048)  
 Clock Name  
Number of Harmonics: 1

Time Step Control:  fixed  adaptive

Oscillator:

Accuracy Defaults (errpreset)  
 conservative  moderate  liberal

### HB

Engine  
 Shooting  Harmonic Balance

Stop Time: 200u Start ACPR Wizard

Tones  
 Frequencies  Names

Number of Tones:  1  2  3  4

Tone 1  
Fundamental Frequency: (1k\*2048)  
Number of Harmonics: 1  
Oversample Factor: 1  
Freqdivide Ratio: 1

Time Step Control:  fixed  adaptive

Oscillator:

Accuracy Defaults (errpreset)  
 conservative  moderate  liberal

Fast envlp mode:  off  level1  level2

strobeperiod	1/(10k*4096)
transtrobeperiod	
matlaboutput	<input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> yes

# Envelope Sim – Harmonic Time waveforms

- ...; v /vout; envlp re(V) - TRAN CONS
- h=0; v /vout; envlp re(V) - HB MOD
- ...0; v /vout; envlp re(V) - TRAN MOD

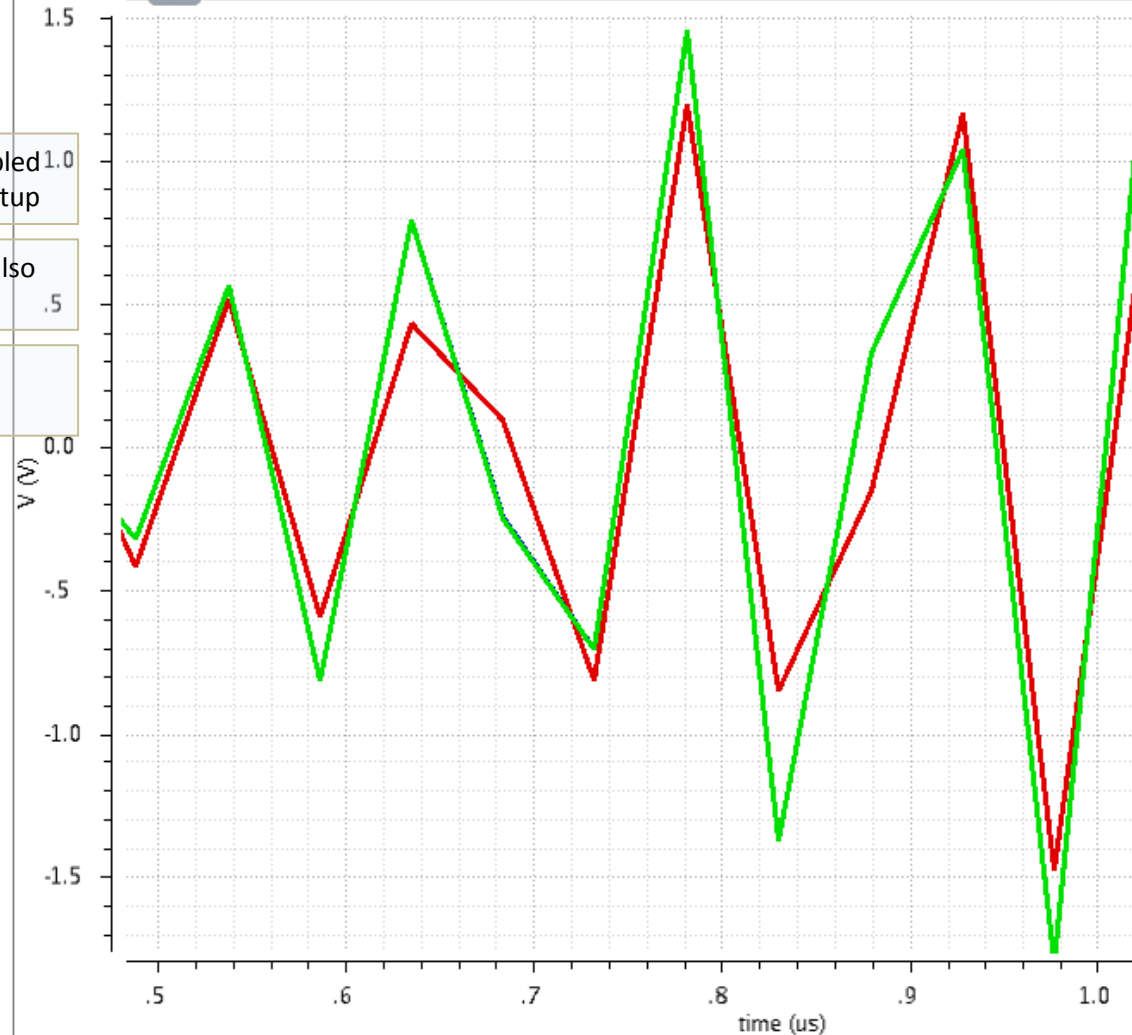
This should be the signal at hand, sampled at  $f_0 = \text{“Fund Frequency”}$  in the ENV setup

Since I forced a strobe, the points are also equidistant and  $td = 1/(10k \cdot 4096)$

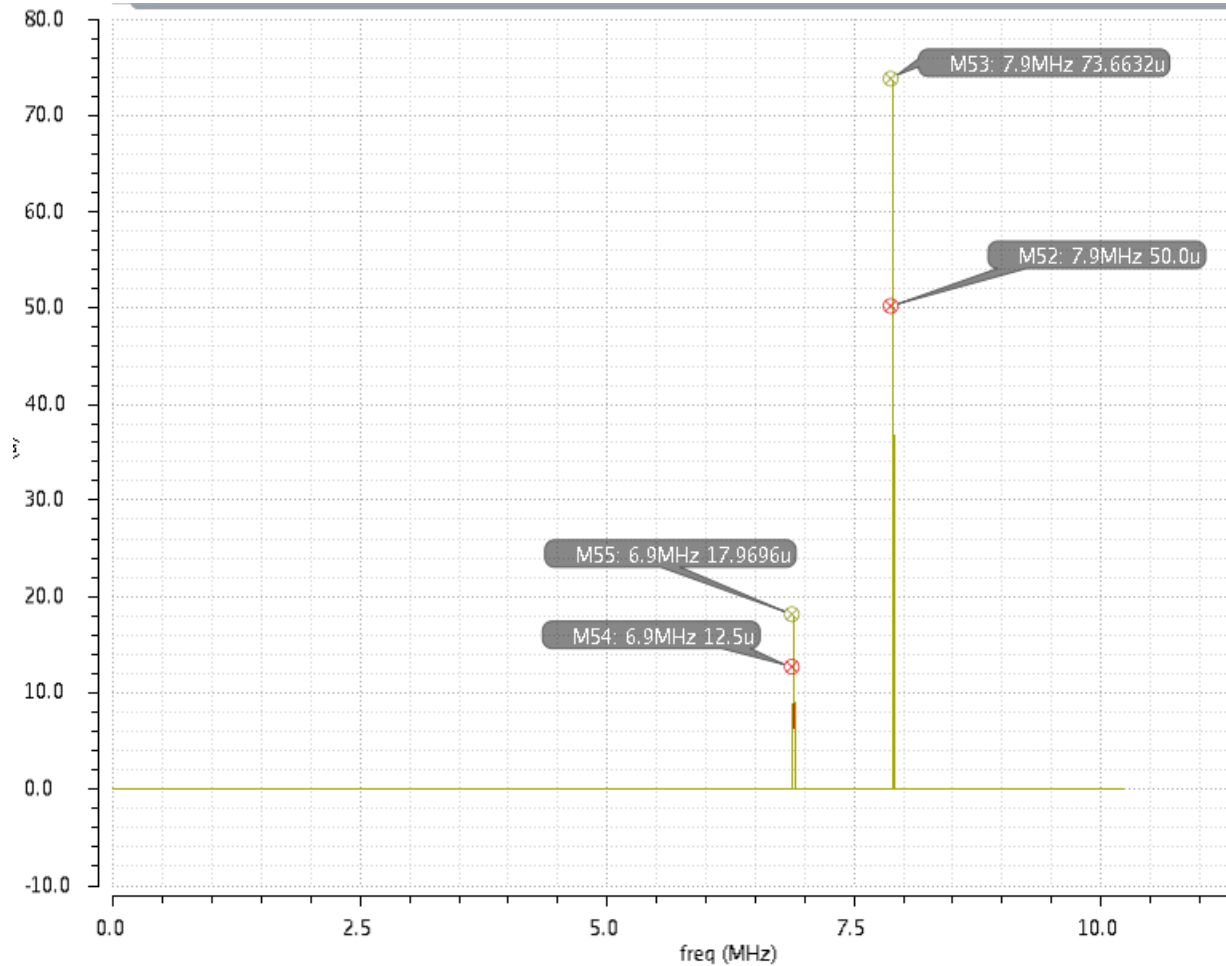
GREEN is the TD ENV result  
RED is the HB ENV result

**They do not match!!**

It is not a matter of accuracy, TD gives the same curve both in conservative and moderate



# Envelope Sim – psd(Harmonic Time)



Then it's no big surprise that the PSD relative to these two signals do not match.

They do not match by far

HB (M54 and M52) is correct: it gives 12.5u (V<sup>2</sup> / Hz) in a bin of 10KHz

$$V_{RMS} = \sqrt{\int_{f_{BIN}} PSD} = \sqrt{10k \cdot 12.5\mu} = \frac{0.5}{\sqrt{2}}$$

...where 0.5V is the peak voltage I input in the simulator.

```
psd(real(harmonic(v("/vout" ?result "envlp_fd") '0)) 100u 200u 2048 ?windowName "Rectangular" ?smooth 0 ?windowSize 2048 ?detrrending "None" ?cohGain 1 )
```

The question is then simple: WHY?

Why do I get entirely different waveform from the same circuit, under the same simulation conditions?