

# A CMOS Cascode VGA for X-Band Phased-Array Applications With Reduced Phase Error

Min Song  
School of Electronic Engineering,  
Soongsil University, 06978  
Seoul, Korea, Republic of  
sm2001@soongsil.ac.kr

Hyeonhui Roh  
Dept. of Intelligent Semiconductors  
Soongsil University, 06978  
Seoul, Korea, Republic of  
yeshyuni@soongsil.ac.kr

Changkun Park  
Dept. of Intelligent Semiconductors  
Soongsil University, 06978  
Seoul, Korea, Republic of  
pck77@ssu.ac.kr

## A. Introduction

Accurate beamforming in phased-array front-ends requires a variable gain amplifier (VGA) with low phase error over the entire gain-control range (GCR). The proposed CMOS cascode VGA for X-band (7–9 GHz) that employs inductive loads to achieve high gain with low phase error, and explain the reason of phase error remains small by analyzing output-phase variation to  $V_{ctrl}$  variation.

## B. Design of Variable Gain Amplifier

The proposed VGA is a single-ended, two-stage cascode structure, and both stages employ inductive loads at their outputs. Gain control is confined to the first stage via  $V_{ctrl}$ , while the second stage operates with a fixed bias to maintain consistent output return loss and provide additional gain. LC matching is applied at both the input and output. For comparison, a resistive-load topology is evaluated under identical conditions. The proposed inductive-load topology maintains comparably low phase error while achieving higher gain, without additional compensation.

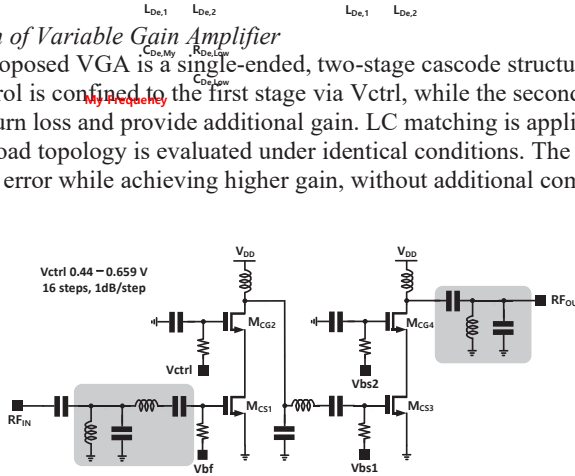


Fig 1. Schematic of the proposed VGA

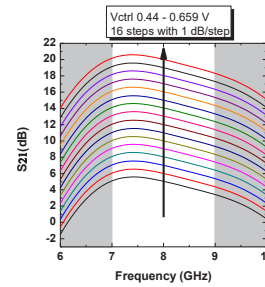


Fig 2. Simulated  $S_{21}$  results of VGA

## C. Design Results

Simulation results show that the input return loss ( $S_{11}$ ) and output return loss ( $S_{22}$ ) are  $\leq -10$  dB across 7–9 GHz. Within  $V_{ctrl} = 0.44$ – $0.659$  V, a total of 16 steps with 1 dB/step achieves a 5–20 dB gain-control range. Over 7–9 GHz, the RMS phase error is maintained at an average of  $0.672^\circ$  with a maximum of  $0.905^\circ$ , and the total power consumption is 17.4 mW.

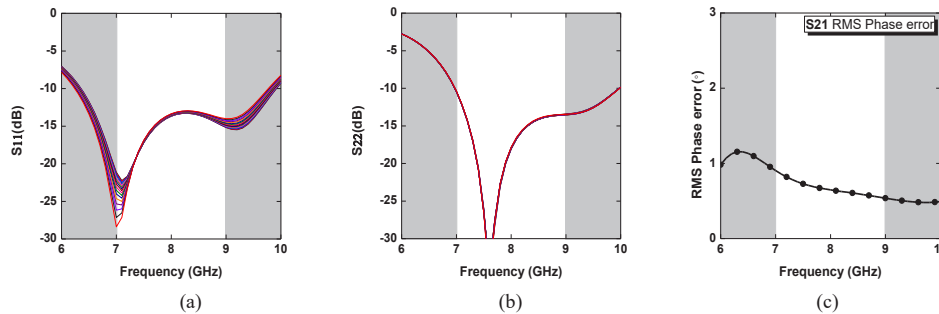


Fig 1. Simulated results of VGA: (a)  $S_{11}$ , (b)  $S_{22}$ , (c) RMS phase error

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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## REFERENCES

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