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(54) **FREQUENCY MIXER WITH COMPENSATED DC OFFSET CORRECTION TO REDUCE LINEARITY DEGRADATION**

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CPC H04B 1/30; H03D 1/22; H04L 25/06
USPC 375/316-319
See application file for complete search history.

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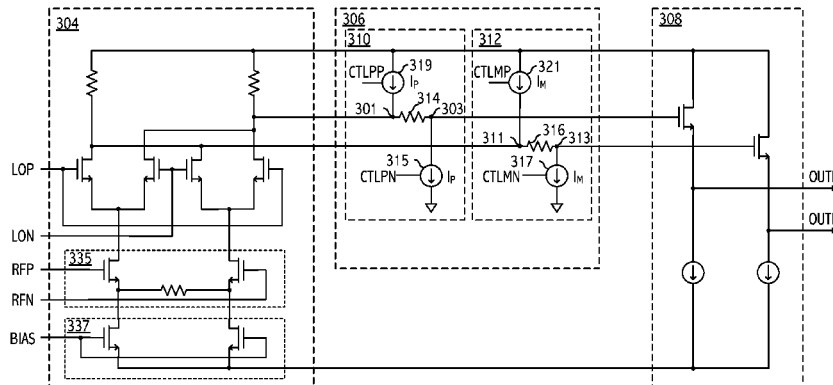
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

An apparatus includes a frequency mixer circuit configured to generate a baseband signal based on a local oscillator signal and a radio frequency signal. The apparatus includes a compensation circuit configured to generate a DC offset-compensated signal based on the baseband signal, a DC offset compensation signal, and a second signal. The DC offset compensation signal and the second signal have currents approximately equal in magnitude and opposite in direction. A current of the DC offset-compensated signal is substantially the same as a current of the baseband signal. The compensation circuit may include a DC digital-to-analog converter circuit configured to generate the DC offset compensation signal and the second signal based on a control signal.

20 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



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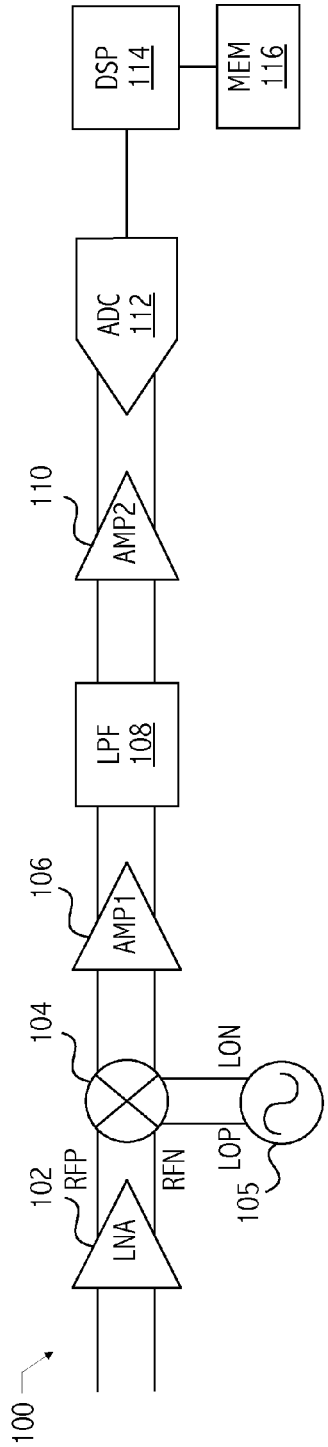


FIG. 1

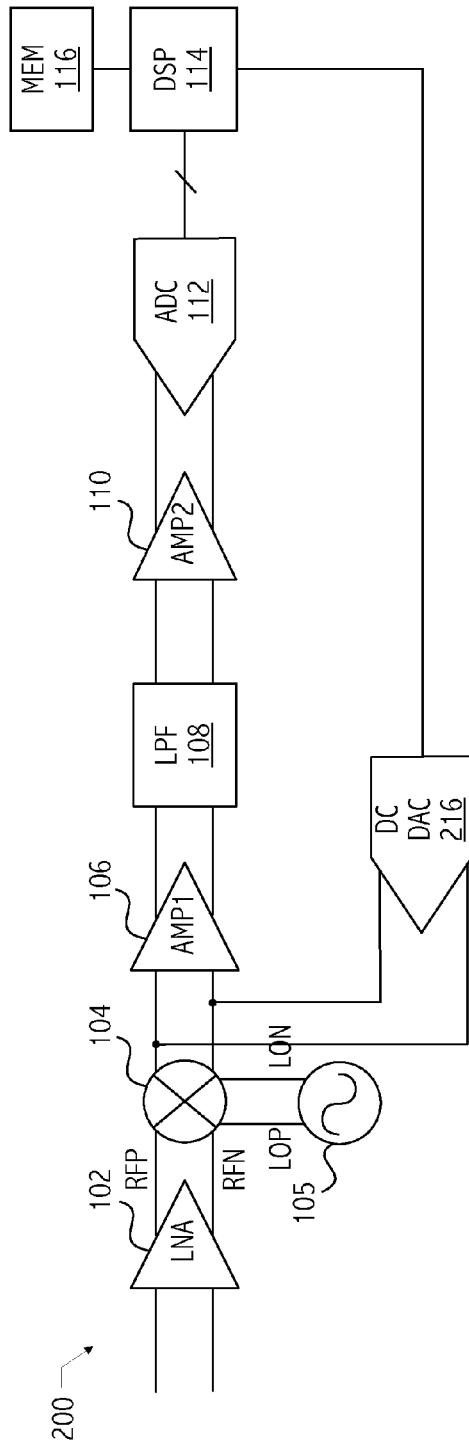


FIG. 2

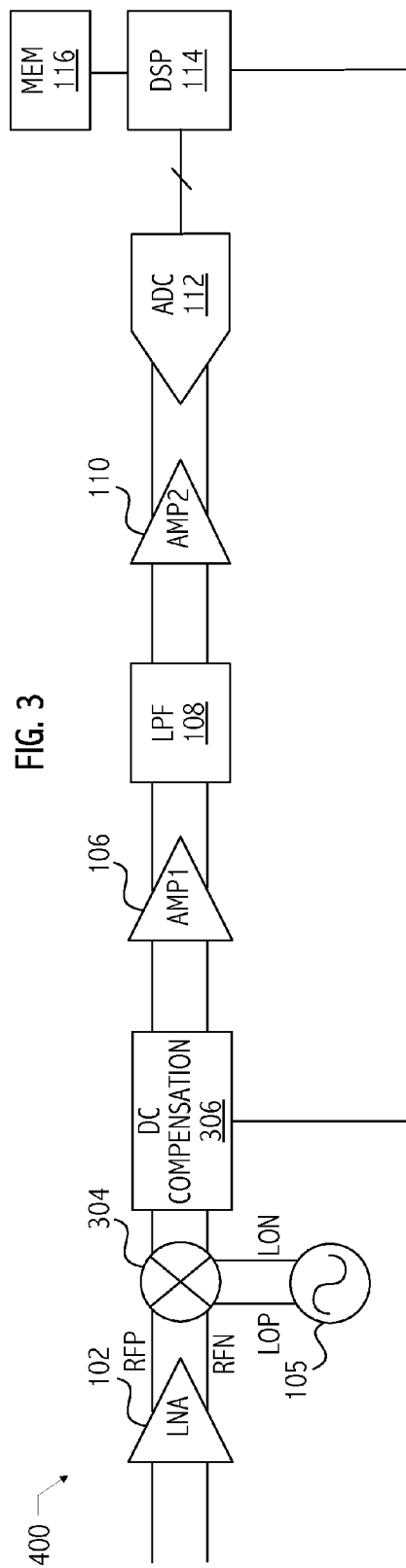
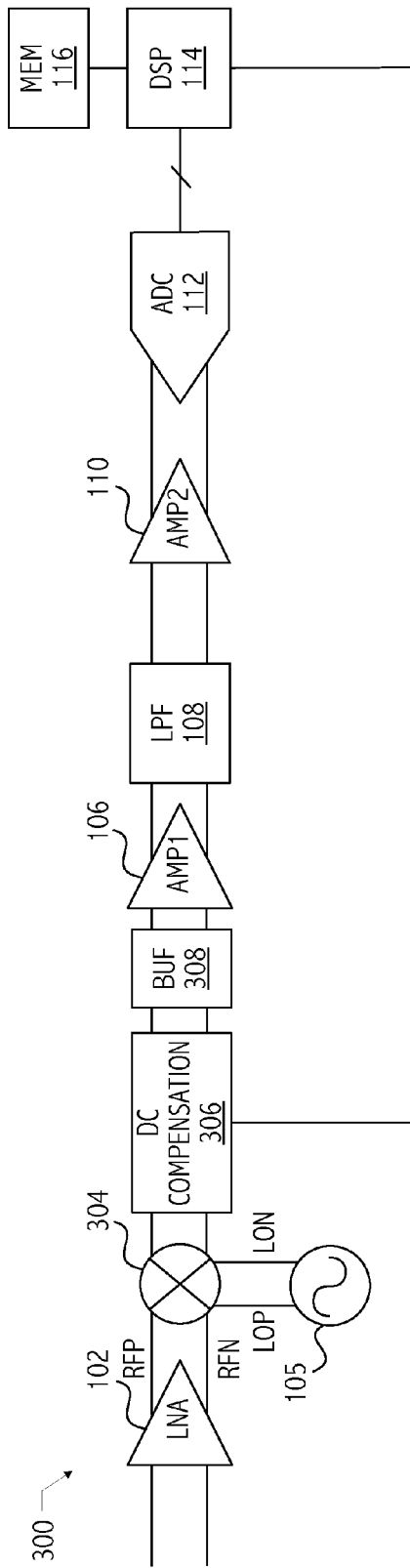


FIG. 3

FIG. 4

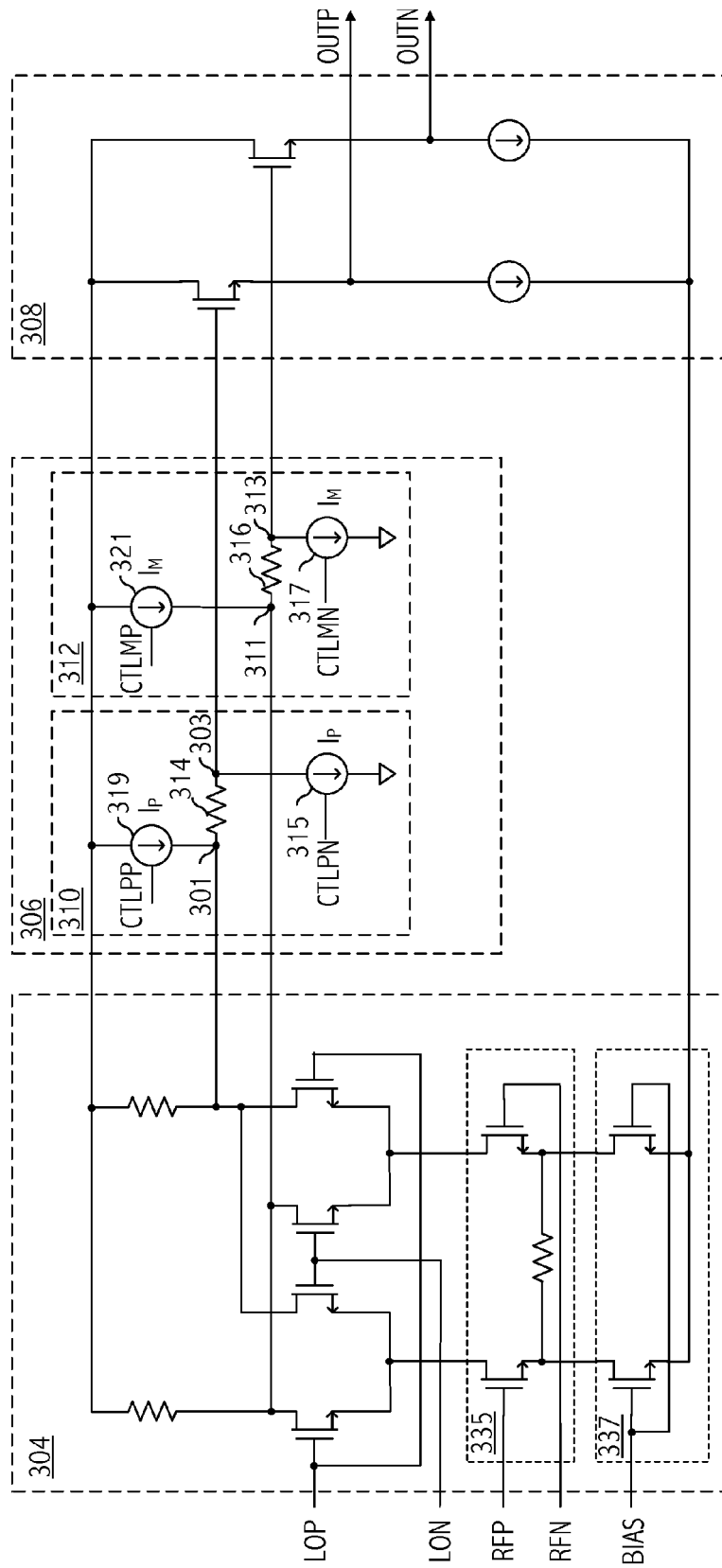


FIG. 5

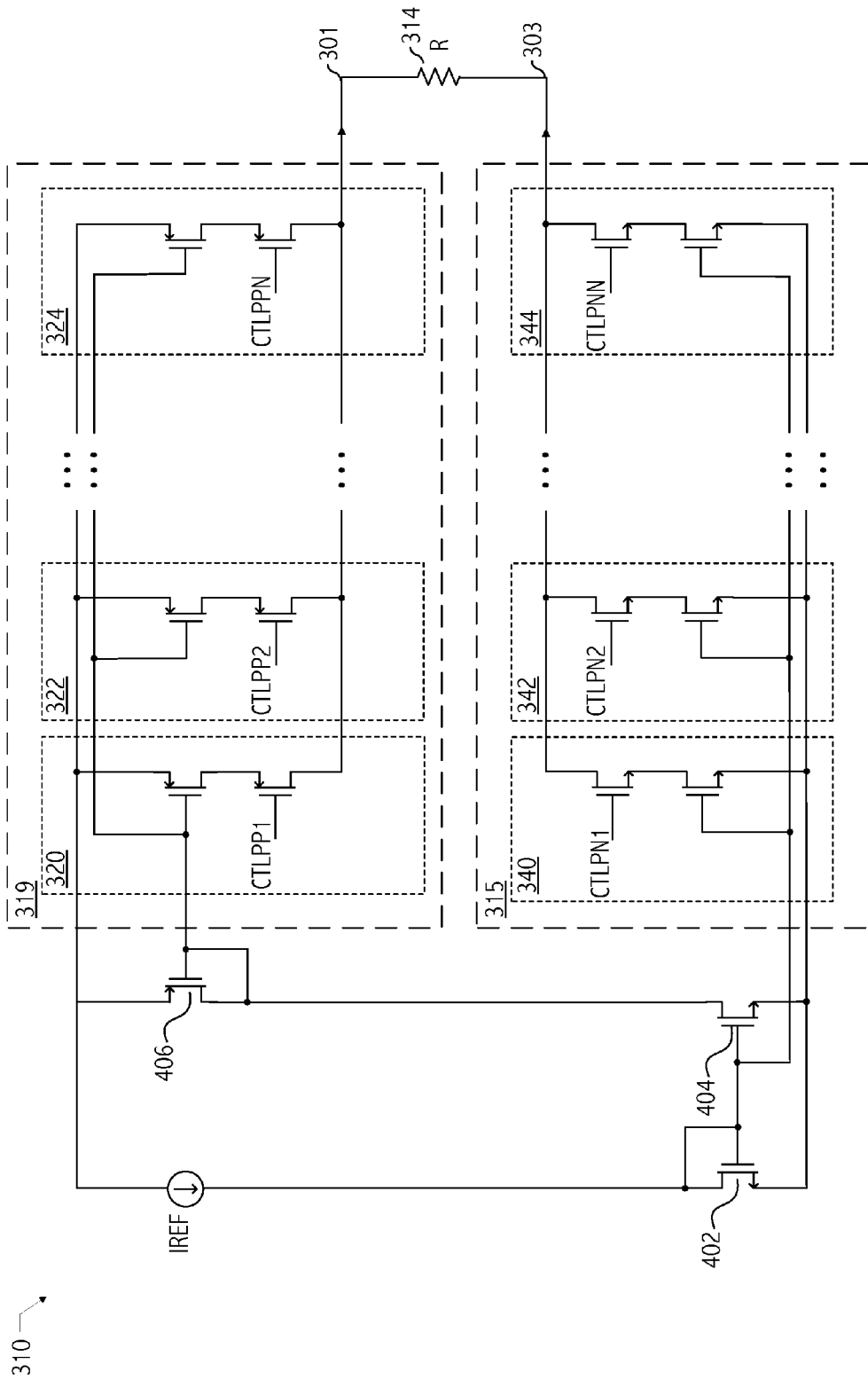
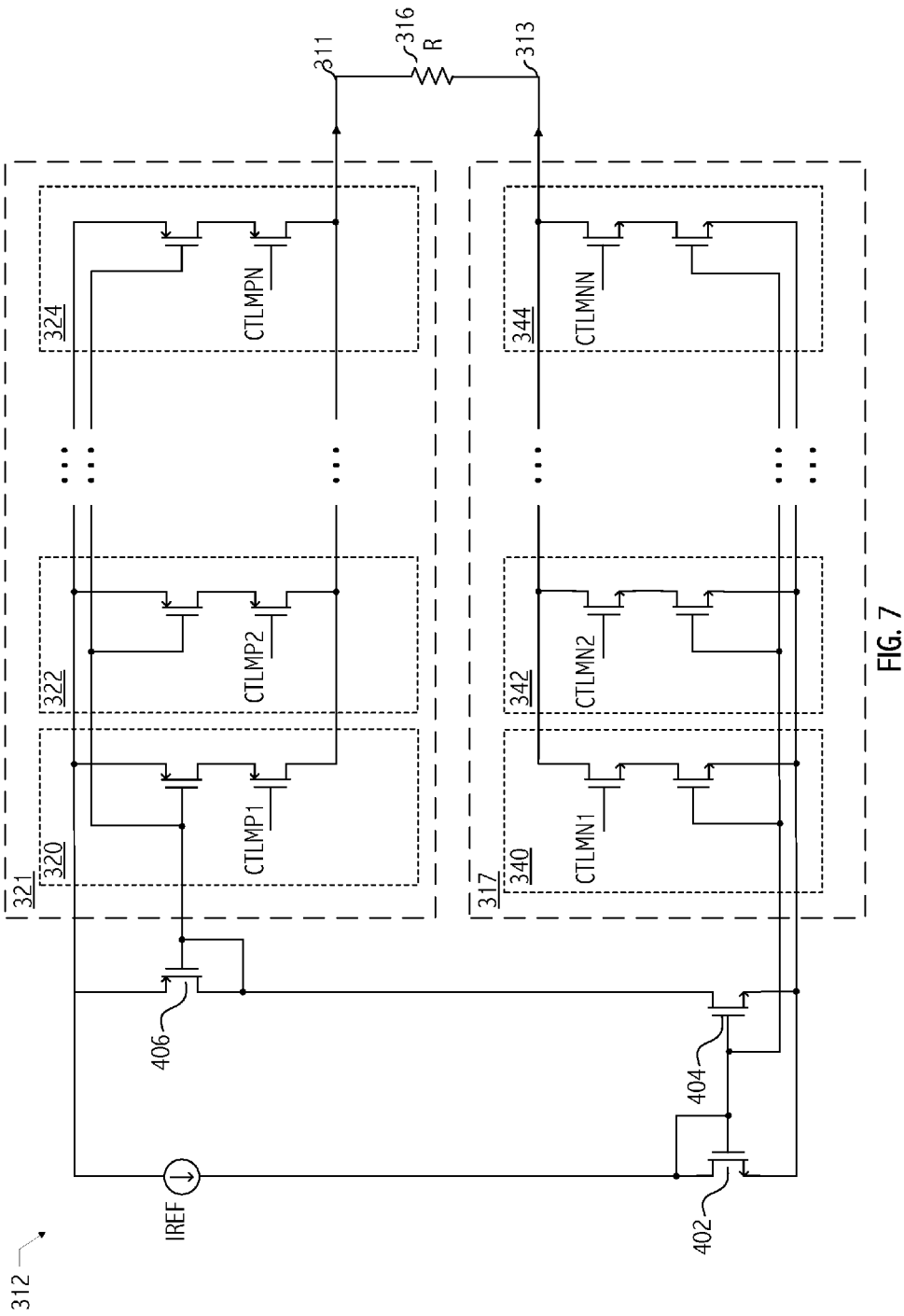


FIG. 6



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FREQUENCY MIXER WITH COMPENSATED DC OFFSET CORRECTION TO REDUCE LINEARITY DEGRADATION

BACKGROUND

1. Field of the Invention

This application is related to communications systems and more particularly to receivers of communications systems.

2. Description of the Related Art

A typical superheterodyne receiver converts a received radio-frequency (RF) signal to an intermediate-frequency (IF) signal. The receiver demodulates the IF signal using synchronous detection driven by a local oscillator having a frequency that is substantially the same as the frequency of the carrier signal for the intended data signal. A typical direct-conversion (i.e., homodyne, synchrodyne, or zero-IF) receiver has a local oscillator frequency that is approximately the same as the frequency of the carrier signal. Mixing in a direct-conversion receiver converts the received RF signal directly to baseband (i.e., zero frequency). That is, a direct-conversion receiver converts a received RF signal to a baseband signal using a single frequency conversion. The typical direct-conversion receiver is less complex than the typical superheterodyne receiver since the direct-conversion receiver requires fewer frequency conversions, eliminates intermediate frequency stages, and reduces image rejection issues. The reduced complexity of direct-conversion receivers results in compact digital signal processing code size, efficient digital signal processing data manipulation, and reduced integrated circuit area.

However, a typical direct-conversion receiver introduces a DC offset into the received signal due to RF and static DC mechanisms. Static DC mechanisms include DC offsets introduced in the mixer and/or amplifiers due to mismatches in device layouts and manufacture. Radio-frequency mechanisms include self-mixing due to pickup of the receiver local oscillator signal at an input of a low-noise amplifier (LNA) and at a frequency mixer input. For example, local oscillator energy may leak through the frequency mixer, feed back to the receiver antenna input, and then re-enter the frequency mixer. As a result, the overall local oscillator energy self-mixes and creates a receiver DC offset signal. The receiver DC offset signal may be large enough to overload any baseband amplifiers and degrade the recovery of an intended data signal. Typical receiver modifications that may reduce the receiver DC offset include high-pass filtering the received signal, which may reduce the realizable throughput of the receiver and increase the complexity of the receiver. The increased complexity is associated with higher production costs that may outweigh the benefits. Accordingly, improved techniques for recovering an intended data signal from an RF signal in a direct-conversion receiver are desired.

SUMMARY OF EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION

In at least one embodiment of the invention, an apparatus includes a frequency mixer circuit configured to generate a baseband signal based on a local oscillator signal and an RF signal. The apparatus includes a compensation circuit configured to generate a DC offset-compensated signal based on the baseband signal, a DC offset compensation signal, and a second signal. The DC offset compensation signal and the second signal have currents approximately equal in magnitude and opposite in direction. A current of the DC offset-compensated signal is substantially the same as a current of

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the baseband signal. The compensation circuit may include a DC digital-to-analog converter circuit configured to generate the DC offset compensation signal and the second signal based on a control signal. The DC digital-to-analog converter circuit may include a current source configured to source a current, corresponding to the second signal, to a first node based on the control signal. The DC digital-to-analog converter circuit may include a resistor coupled to the first node and a second node. The DC digital-to-analog converter circuit may include a current sink configured to sink a current, corresponding to the DC offset compensation signal, from the second node based on the control signal.

In at least one embodiment of the invention, a method includes generating a baseband signal based on an RF signal and a local oscillator signal. The method includes generating a DC offset-compensated signal based on the baseband signal, a DC offset compensation signal, and a second signal. The DC offset compensation signal and the second signal have currents approximately equal in magnitude and opposite in direction. A current of the DC offset-compensated signal is substantially the same as a current of the baseband signal. The method may include enabling one of a first compensation circuit and a second compensation circuit based on a sign of a DC offset compensation control signal. The method may include disabling the other of the first compensation circuit and the second compensation circuit based on the sign of the DC offset compensation control signal. Generating the DC offset-compensated signal may include sourcing a first current to a first path of a differential path of the baseband signal in response to a first sign of the DC offset compensation control signal. Generating the DC offset-compensated signal may include sinking a second current from the first path in response to the first sign of the DC offset compensation control signal. The second current may have a magnitude approximately equal to a magnitude of the first current. Generating the DC offset-compensated signal may include sourcing a third current to a second path of the differential path of the baseband signal in response to a second sign of the DC offset compensation control signal. Generating the DC offset-compensated signal may include sinking a fourth current from the second path in response to the second sign of the DC offset compensation control signal. The fourth current may have a magnitude approximately equal to a magnitude of the third current.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention may be better understood by, and its numerous objects, features, and advantages made apparent to, those skilled in the art by referencing the accompanying drawings.

FIG. 1 illustrates a functional block diagram of a typical direct-conversion communications system.

FIG. 2 illustrates a functional block diagram of a typical direct-conversion receiver using digitally-controlled DC offset compensation.

FIG. 3 illustrates a functional block diagram of a direct-conversion communications system using DC offset compensation consistent with at least one embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 4 illustrates a functional block diagram of a direct-conversion communications system using DC offset compensation consistent with at least one embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 5 illustrates a circuit diagram of a frequency mixer and DC offset compensation modules consistent with at least one embodiment of the invention.

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FIG. 6 illustrates a circuit diagram of an exemplary compensation circuit **310** of FIG. 5 consistent with at least one embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 7 illustrates a circuit diagram of an exemplary compensation circuit **312** of FIG. 5 consistent with at least one embodiment of the invention.

The use of the same reference symbols in different drawings indicates similar or identical items.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Referring to FIG. 1, direct-conversion receiver **100** receives an RF signal from an RF transmitter over an RF channel, which may be a wireline or wireless channel. Receiver **100** includes low-noise amplifier (LNA) **102** that adjusts the magnitude of a possibly weak received signal into signals having a usable dynamic range. The RF signal is based on a transmit baseband signal that has been frequency-mixed with a transmitter carrier signal having a target frequency. As referred to herein, a baseband signal is a signal before mixing with a carrier signal at a transmitter, a signal before modulation of the carrier signal at the transmitter, or after demodulation of the carrier signal at the receiver, and has a range of frequencies from approximately 0 Hertz (Hz) to a target maximum frequency. The baseband signal may be a multi-carrier modulated signal **102** (e.g., an orthogonal frequency-division multiplexing (OFDM) signal) or other suitable signal. Receiver **100** is a direct-conversion receiver that includes local oscillator **105** and frequency mixer **104** that recovers the baseband signal by frequency mixing the received RF signal with a receiver carrier signal having substantially the same frequency as the transmitter carrier frequency. Subsequent receiver modules, e.g., amplifier **106**, low-pass filter **108**, and amplifier **110**, adjust the spectrum and dynamic range of the received signal for conversion into a digital signal using analog-to-digital converter **112**. Receiver **100** recovers data from the digital signal using dedicated processing circuitry and/or a general purpose processor, a digital signal processor (DSP), a specialized processor, or other processor executing code stored in memory **116** or other storage device. For example DSP **114** demodulates the digital signal using a fast-Fourier transform to recover data from an OFDM signal. Note that receiver **100** is exemplary only and may include other modules (e.g., frequency correction stages that correct for frequency offset of the receiver oscillator **105** from a transmitter local oscillator).

In an actual system, RF receiver **100** introduces a receiver DC error component into the baseband multicarrier signal. The net DC offset (DC_{os}) introduced into the digital received signal supplied to DSP **114** includes a DC offset voltage component (V) from each block in the receiver signal path multiplied by the gain (G) of a subsequent stage. For example, the net DC offset for the receiver of FIG. 1 may be represented as follows:

$$DC_{os}=(V_{104}+V_{106})\times[G_{106}+G_{108}+G_{110}]+V_{108}/G_{108}+G_{110}/G_{110}+V_{112}.$$

A technique for compensating for the DC offset includes correcting the DC offset at each stage, prior to amplification by a subsequent stage. However, this technique requires several signal injection points and a complex control scheme that solves simultaneous equations with many variables. Another technique for compensating for the DC offset includes using a single injection point. Since frequency mixer **104** is at the beginning of the receiver signal path and its error component is gained by various modules in the receiver signal path, the component introduced by frequency mixer **104** is the domi-

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nant component of the total DC offset. Accordingly, a compensating DC offset signal may be injected into the baseband signal at the output of frequency mixer **104**, as illustrated by direct-conversion receiver **200** of FIG. 2. Digital signal processor **114** measures the DC offset based on a digital version of the baseband signal and provides a digital control signal that is converted into an analog signal using DC digital-to-analog converter (DAC) **216**. The analog DC offset compensation signal is combined with the baseband output of frequency mixer **104** to compensate for the DC offset. The resulting DC offset (DC_{oscomp}) of the DC offset-compensated signal may be represented as follows:

$$DC_{oscomp}=(V_{104}+V_{106}+V_{comp})\times[G_{106}+G_{108}+G_{110}]+V_{108}/G_{108}+G_{110}/G_{110}+V_{112}.$$

A typical frequency mixer is designed to have a particular second-order input intercept point (IIP2), which is a measure of linearity that quantifies the second-order distortion generated by the frequency mixer, which is a non-linear module. At low power levels, the fundamental output power rises in a one-to-one ratio (in dB) of the input power, while second-order output power rises in a two-to-one ratio. The second-order intercept point is the output power point at which extrapolated first-order and second-order lines intersect on a plot, since actual power levels typically flatten out due to saturation. To determine the second-order characteristics of a particular module, a strong signal is transferred through the module and the outputs are measured. Thus, injection of a DC compensation current at the frequency mixer may change the IIP2 of the mixer. For example, frequency mixer **104** frequency mixes a differential local oscillator signal, LOP and LON, with a differential received RF signal, RFP and RFN. Referring to FIG. 5, an exemplary frequency mixer **304** includes current sources **337** which use a bias signal, gain stage **335**, and a switching stage. Injection of a DC compensation current at the frequency mixer may unbalance DC bias currents between positive and negative branches of the frequency mixer, while trying to compensate for DC offset in a separate module. The resulting imbalance can cause second-order non-linearities that result in unwanted tones in the baseband OFDM signal and degrade the IIP2 associated with the frequency mixer.

Referring to FIGS. 3 and 4, DC offset compensation module **306** compensates for a DC offset in the baseband signal generated by frequency mixer **304** without substantially changing a second-order input intercept point of frequency mixer **304**. Digital signal processor **114** generates a DC offset compensation control signal by rectifying a signal received from ADC **112**, determining a DC level of the rectified signal, integrating the DC level over a predetermined time interval, and providing one or more control signals to DC offset compensation module **306**, based thereon. Other techniques for generating the DC offset compensation control signal include stepping through DC offset compensation values either sequentially or in a successive approximation manner and using an analog comparator to detect a change in sign of the baseband signal. The DC offset compensation signal may be generated at power-up of the integrated circuit and/or dynamically adjusted periodically using one or more packets of a signal. In at least one embodiment, RF receiver **300** includes buffer **308** that provides an isolation function and provides differential output signal OUTP and OUTN to subsequent receiver modules. Buffer **308** has a high-impedance input and a low-impedance output and is coupled between DC offset compensation module **306** and amplifier **106**. FIG. 4

illustrates other embodiments of an RF receiver that incorporate the functions of a buffer module into frequency mixer **304**.

Referring to FIG. 5, DC offset compensation module **306** includes a compensation module for each branch of a differential circuit embodiment of frequency mixer **304**. Compensation module **310** generates a DC offset voltage to be applied to the positive branch of the differential receiver signal path, and compensation module **312** generates a DC offset voltage to be applied to the negative branch of the differential receiver signal path. DC offset compensation module **306** applies a current (I_p and/or I_m) to generate a voltage drop across a resistor located between an output of frequency mixer **304** and buffer **308** (or other subsequent stage of the receiver path). The two n-type current sources (current sources **315** and **317**) alone could be used to pull current through resistor **314** or resistor **316**, respectively, and create either a positive or negative differential voltage, but this would cause currents in resistor **314** and resistor **316** to become imbalanced. Referring to FIGS. 5-7, a technique for injecting a DC compensation current at the frequency mixer without substantially degrading the linearity of the frequency mixer (e.g., IIP2 of the frequency mixer) includes simultaneously applying a second current that has a magnitude equal to the magnitude of the DC compensation current but flows in an opposite direction. The second current reduces a net current flow for DC offset compensation from the frequency mixer to approximately zero, thereby reducing or eliminating any resulting imbalance of frequency mixer **304**. If frequency mixer **304** is not substantially unbalanced, then the IIP2 of frequency mixer **304** is not substantially degraded. To prevent significant imbalance in frequency mixer current through resistor **314** and resistor **316**, p-type current sources **319** and **321** are included to provide a compensating current having the same magnitude as a current generated by corresponding n-type current sources **315** and **317**, respectively.

Each compensation module **310** and **312** includes a resistor and two current sources that generate currents that are substantially equal in magnitude but flow in opposite directions with respect to the receiver path to generate the DC offset compensation voltage without a substantial net compensation current flow from frequency mixer **304**. If the compensation technique introduces no substantial current flow to/from frequency mixer **304**, the DC offset compensation does not substantially affect the IIP2 associated with frequency mixer **304**. For example, current sources **315** and **317**, which include n-type devices, pull current through resistors **314** and **316**, respectively, and create a positive or negative differential DC offset compensation voltage. To prevent a substantial imbalance in mixer current that flows through resistors **314** and **316**, current sources **319** and **321**, including p-type devices, are coupled to resistors **314** and **316**, respectively. The currents provided by current sources **319** and **321** have substantially the same magnitude as the currents generated by current sources **315** and **317**, respectively, but with a different polarity. That is, the currents generated by sources **319** and **321** flow in an opposite direction with respect to the receiver signal path as compared to the direction with respect to the receiver signal path of currents generated by sources **315** and **317**.

Referring to FIG. 6, compensation module **310** includes resistor **314** coupled between nodes **301** and **303** in the receiver signal path, which are coupled to current sources **319** and **315**, respectively. Current sources **319** and **315** generate currents having equal magnitudes and opposite directions with respect to the receiver signal path by selectively enabling individual current mirrors according to control signals

CTLPPn and CTLPNn, respectively, where $n=1, 2, \dots, N$. Current sources **319** and **315** include p-type and n-type current sources, respectively, arranged so that a current out of p-type sources is matched to a current into n-type sources. Ideally, those currents have identical magnitudes, but practical circuit design and fabrication limitations result in currents that have substantially equal magnitudes, i.e., magnitudes that are equal within some tolerance level (e.g., within approximately 1%).

Still referring to FIG. 6, current source **315** includes n-type current mirrors that generate currents using a reference current (IREF), mirror elements **340**, **342**, \dots , **344**, and device **402**. Individual mirror elements provide a mirrored version of IREF according to control bits CTLPN1, CTLPN2, \dots , CTLPNN. Mirror elements **340**, **342**, \dots , **344** may be unit elements that generate currents of the same magnitude. In other embodiments, mirror elements **340**, **342**, \dots , **344** are weighted elements that generate currents of different magnitudes. For example, N mirror elements may be binary-weighted to generate currents of increasing magnitude (e.g., $UI \times 2^{n-1}$, where UI is a unit current and $n=1, 2, 4, 8, \dots, 2^{N-1}$). In at least one embodiment of compensation circuit **310**, CTLPN1, CTLPN2, \dots , CTLPNN are thermometer-coded control signals that are generated based on a DC offset compensation control signal, CTLPN, received from DSP **114** of FIG. 4. In yet other embodiments, current source **315** uses a segmented DAC architecture, which includes a combination of unit elements and binary weighted elements.

Referring back to FIG. 6, current source **319** includes p-type current mirrors that generate currents using IREF, mirror elements **320**, **322**, \dots , **324**, device **402**, device **404**, and device **406**. Individual mirror elements provide a mirrored version of IREF according to control bits CTLPP1, CTLPP2, \dots , CTLPPN. Mirror elements **320**, **322**, \dots , **324** may be unit elements that generate currents of the same magnitude. In other embodiments, mirror elements **320**, **322**, \dots , **324** are weighted elements that generate currents of different magnitudes. For example, N mirror elements may be binary-weighted to generate currents of increasing magnitude (e.g., $UI \times 2^{n-1}$, where UI is a unit current and $n=1, 2, 4, 8, \dots, 2^{N-1}$). In at least one embodiment of compensation circuit **310**, CTLPP1, CTLPP2, \dots , CTLPPN are thermometer-coded control signals that are generated based on a DC offset compensation control signal, CTLPP, received from DSP **114** of FIG. 4. In yet other embodiments, current source **319** uses a segmented DAC architecture, which includes a combination of unit elements and binary weighted elements.

Referring back to FIG. 5, compensation module **312** is similar to compensation module **310** but is separately controlled to provide a DC offset voltage on a different branch of frequency mixer **304**. Referring to FIG. 7, compensation circuit **312** includes resistor **316** coupled to nodes **311** and **313** in the receiver signal path and current sources **321** and **317**, which generate currents having equal magnitudes and opposite directions with respect to the receiver signal path by selectively enabling individual current mirrors according to control signals CTLMNn and CTLMNn, respectively, where $n=1, 2, \dots, N$. Current sources **321** and **317** include p-type and n-type current sources, respectively, arranged so that a current out of the p-type current sources is matched to a current into the n-type current sources. Ideally, those currents would have identical magnitudes, but practical circuit design and fabrication limitations result in currents that have substantially equal magnitudes, i.e., magnitudes that are equal within some tolerance level (e.g., within approximately 1%).

Still referring to FIG. 7, current source **317** includes n-type current mirrors that generate currents using a reference cur-

rent (IREF), mirror elements **340**, **342**, . . . , **344**, and device **402**. Individual mirror elements provide a mirrored version of IREF according to control bits CTLMN1, CTLMN2, . . . , CTLMNN. Mirror elements **340**, **342**, . . . , **344** may be unit elements that generate currents of the same magnitude. In other embodiments, mirror elements **340**, **342**, . . . , **344** are weighted elements that generate currents of different magnitudes. For example, N mirror elements may be binary-weighted to generate currents of increasing magnitude (e.g., $UI \times 2^{n-1}$, where UI is a unit current and $n=1, 2, 4, 8, \dots, 2^{N-1}$). In at least one embodiment of compensation circuit **312**, CTLMN1, CTLMN2, . . . , CTLMNN are thermometer-coded control signals that are generated based on DC offset compensation control signals CTLMN received from DSP **114** of FIG. **4**. In yet other embodiments, current source **317** uses a segmented DAC architecture, which includes a combination of unit elements and binary weighted elements.

Referring back to FIG. **7**, current source **321** includes p-type current mirrors that generate currents using IREF, mirror elements **320**, **322**, . . . , **324**, device **402**, device **404**, and device **406**. Individual mirror elements provide a mirrored version of IREF according to control bits CTLMP1, CTLMP2, . . . , CTLMPN. Mirror elements **320**, **322**, . . . , **324** may be unit elements that generate currents of the same magnitude. In other embodiments, mirror elements **320**, **322**, . . . , **324** are weighted elements that generate currents of the different magnitudes. For example, N mirror elements may be binary-weighted to generate currents of increasing magnitude (e.g., $UI \times 2^{n-1}$, where UI is a unit current and $n=1, 2, 4, 8, \dots, 2^{N-1}$). In at least one embodiment of compensation circuit **310**, CTLMP1, CTLMP2, . . . , CTLMPN are thermometer-coded control signals that are generated based on DC offset compensation control signal CTLMP received from DSP **114** of FIG. **4**. In yet other embodiments, current source **321** uses a segmented DAC architecture, which includes a combination of unit elements and binary weighted elements.

Referring back to FIG. **5**, note that although the invention is described in an implementation where current sources **315** and **317** are n-type current sources that generate currents of a first polarity (sink current from nodes **303** and **313**, respectively) and current sources **319** and **321** are p-type current sources that generate currents of a second polarity (source currents to nodes **301** and **311**, respectively), other embodiments of the DC offset compensation module may use current source **315** coupled to node **301**, current source **319** coupled to node **303**, current source **317** coupled to node **311**, and current source **321** coupled to node **313**. In addition, other circuit designs may be used to implement those current sources. Thus, techniques for reducing or eliminating effects of a DC offset in a direct-conversion receiver have been disclosed.

While circuits and physical structures have been generally presumed in describing embodiments of the invention, it is well recognized that in modern semiconductor design and fabrication, physical structures and circuits may be embodied in computer-readable descriptive form suitable for use in subsequent design, simulation, test, or fabrication stages. Structures and functionality presented as discrete components in the exemplary configurations may be implemented as a combined structure or component. Various embodiments of the invention are contemplated to include circuits, systems of circuits, related methods, and tangible computer-readable media having encodings thereon (e.g., VHSIC Hardware Description Language (VHDL), Verilog, GDSII data, Electronic Design Interchange Format (EDIF), and/or Gerber file) of such circuits, systems, and methods, all as described herein, and as defined in the appended claims. In addition, the

computer-readable media may store instructions as well as data that can be used to implement the invention. The instructions/data may be related to hardware, software, firmware or combinations thereof.

The description of the invention set forth herein is illustrative, and is not intended to limit the scope of the invention as set forth in the following claims. For example, while the invention has been described with differential receiver embodiments that include compensation modules **310** and **312**, one of skill in the art will appreciate that the teachings herein can be utilized with single-ended receiver embodiments that may include one or more compensation modules. In addition, although the invention has been described using a conventional Gilbert mixer, other embodiments of the invention use a passive-operational transconductance amplifier or other suitable mixer circuit. Variations and modifications of the embodiments disclosed herein may be made based on the description set forth herein without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention as set forth in the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. An apparatus comprising:

a frequency mixer circuit configured to generate a baseband signal based on a local oscillator signal and a radio frequency signal; and

a compensation circuit configured to generate a DC offset-compensated signal based on the baseband signal, a DC offset compensation signal, and a second signal, the DC offset compensation signal and the second signal having currents approximately equal in magnitude and opposite in direction, a current of the DC offset-compensated signal being substantially the same as a current of the baseband signal.

2. The apparatus, as recited in claim **1**, wherein the DC offset compensation signal and the second signal introduce equal and opposite currents to the baseband signal.

3. The apparatus, as recited in claim **1**, wherein the DC offset compensation signal and the second signal are based on a control signal, the apparatus further comprising:

a processor circuit configured to generate the control signal based on a digital version of the baseband signal.

4. The apparatus, as recited in claim **1**, wherein the compensation circuit comprises a DC digital-to-analog converter circuit configured to generate the DC offset compensation signal and the second signal based on a control signal.

5. The apparatus, as recited in claim **4**, wherein the DC digital-to-analog converter circuit comprises:

a current source configured to source a current, corresponding to the second signal, to a first node based on the control signal;

a resistor coupled to the first node and a second node; and a current sink configured to sink a current, corresponding to the DC offset compensation signal, from the second node based on the control signal.

6. The apparatus, as recited in claim **1**, further comprising: a first differential node coupled to an output of the frequency mixer circuit and the input of the compensation circuit,

a second differential node coupled to the output of the compensation circuit,

wherein the compensation circuit comprises:

a first compensation circuit configured to provide the DC offset compensation signal to a first node of the second differential node in response to the control signal indicating a positive DC offset compensation voltage and configured to be disabled otherwise; and

a second compensation circuit configured to provide the DC offset compensation signal to a second node of the second differential node in response to the control signal indicating a negative DC offset compensation voltage and configured to be disabled otherwise. 5

7. The apparatus, as recited in claim 6, wherein the first compensation circuit comprises:

- a first current source configured to source a current to a third node of the first differential node based on the control signal; 10
- a first resistor coupled to the first node and the third node; and
- a first current sink configured to sink a current from the first node based on the control signal, and

wherein the second compensation circuit comprises: 15

- a second current source configured to source a current to a fourth node of the first differential node based on the control signal;
- a second resistor coupled to the second node and the fourth node; and 20
- a second current sink configured to sink a current from the second node based on the control signal.

8. The apparatus, as recited in claim 7, wherein the first current sink and the first current source are configured to generate first currents corresponding to the DC offset compensation signal and the second signal, respectively, in response to a positive value of the control signal, and are disabled in response to a negative value of the control signal, 25

wherein the second current sink and the second current source are configured to generate second currents corresponding to the DC offset compensating signal and the second signal, respectively in response to the negative value of the control signal, and are disabled in response to a positive value of the control signal, and 30

wherein magnitudes of the first and second currents are based on the control signal. 35

9. The apparatus, as recited in claim 1, wherein a second-order input intercept point of the mixer circuit is substantially unchanged by the DC offset compensation circuit. 40

10. The apparatus, as recited in claim 1, wherein the compensation circuit is directly connected to the frequency mixer circuit.

11. The apparatus, as recited in claim 1, wherein the means for compensating is directly connected to the frequency mixer circuit. 45

12. A method comprising:

- generating a baseband signal based on a radio frequency signal and a local oscillator signal; and
- generating a DC offset-compensated signal based on the baseband signal, a DC offset compensation signal, and a second signal, the DC offset compensation signal and 50

the second signal having currents approximately equal in magnitude and opposite in direction, a current of the DC offset-compensated signal being substantially the same as a current of the baseband signal.

13. The method, as recited in claim 12, further comprising: enabling one of a first compensation circuit and a second compensation circuit based on a sign of a DC offset compensation control signal; and 5

disabling the other of the first compensation circuit and the second compensation circuit based on the sign of the DC offset compensation control signal.

14. The method, as recited in claim 12, wherein generating the DC offset-compensated signal comprises: 10

- sourcing a first current to a first path of a differential path of the baseband signal in response to a first sign of the DC offset compensation control signal; and
- sinking a second current from the first path in response to the first sign of the DC offset compensation control signal, the second current having a magnitude approximately equal to a magnitude of the first current.

15. The method, as recited in claim 14, wherein generating the DC offset-compensated signal further comprises: 15

- determining a magnitude of the first current based on the DC offset compensation control signal.

16. The method, as recited in claim 14, wherein generating the DC offset-compensated signal further comprises: 20

- sourcing a third current to a second path of the differential path of the baseband signal in response to a second sign of the DC offset compensation control signal; and
- sinking a fourth current from the second path in response to the second sign of the DC offset compensation control signal, the fourth current having a magnitude approximately equal to a magnitude of the third current.

17. The method, as recited in claim 16, wherein generating the DC offset-compensated signal comprises: 25

- determining a magnitude of the third current based on the DC offset compensation control signal.

18. The method, as recited in claim 12, wherein a second-order input intercept point of a mixer circuit generating the baseband signal is substantially unchanged by the DC offset compensation circuit. 30

19. The method, as recited in claim 12, further comprising: generating the DC offset compensation signal based on a digital version of the DC offset-compensated signal.

20. An apparatus comprising: 35

- a mixer circuit; and
- means for compensating for a DC offset in a baseband signal of a receiver path including the mixer circuit by introducing a DC offset voltage and zero net current into the baseband signal. 40

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