

XXXIV Cycle

# High Efficiency Power Amplifier for **High Frequency Applications** Motahhareh Estebsari Supervisor: Prof. Marco Pirola

# **Research context and motivation**

- $\succ$  Significant increase in the number of intelligent devices like mobile phones;
  - Rapidly growing demands for communication data rates
  - -----> Need Wider signal channel
    - ------ Need Highly efficient and broadband operation of transmitters
- So, Broadband **Power amplifier** with high efficiency and high peak to average power ratio (PAPR) signal are deeply needed.
- > The most challenging component in the transmitter that is affected by the PAPR is RF Power Amplifier

Deliver the maximum output power for a given section of active device

# **Novel contributions**

- ✓ High Efficiency and Wideband Hybrid **Doherty** Power Amplifier (3.1 3.6 GHz)
- Based on 10W GaN HEMT active Device from Cree (CGH40010F)
- Covering most of mobile frequencies (LTE applications)
- Simple structure for OMN and IMN, appropriate reflection coefficient, High Broadband
- Simple Post Matching Network
- Using uneven hybrid 90° splitter
- ✓ Tested with a 16 QAM signal

# Adopted methodologies

Class **AB-C** Doherty Power Amplifier



- > Final amplification stage before delivering power to the antenna
- $\succ$  Drive a load with high power
- From an energy standpoint: DC-RF converter controlled by the RF signal  $\checkmark$
- Application of Power Amplifier: Ο

Telecommunication, radar, electronic warfare, medical microwave imaging

# Addressed research questions/problems

Main Factors in Power Amplifiers:

- ✓ Linearity
- ✓ Gain
- Efficiency  $\checkmark$
- Maximum power capability
- Impedance matching to the output  $\checkmark$ device

### **High Efficiency PAs:**

- Class E PAs
- Class F PAs

### **Linearization Techniques:**

- Polar Modulation
- Predistortion
- Feedforward
- Cartesian Feedback
- Outphasing

### High PAPR PAs:

- **Doherty Amplifier** \*
- Outphasing Amplifier (Chireix)



Freq (GHz)	P <sub>sat</sub> (dBm)	DE @ Sat(%)	DE @ 6 dB OBO(%)	Gain (dB)	ACPR	OBO	
3.1 - 3.6	40 - 44.23	50- 68.22	40 -57.01	7 - 10	- 37	6	
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### **Future work**

Class A PA with Harmonic

Envelope Elimination and Restoration

#### Enhancement

#### **Doherty Power Amplifier:**

- Implement active load modulation technique
- ✓ Adopt a pair of active devices: carrier and peaking modulus
- Power combining network: by using impedance inverter network (IIN) to sum in  $\checkmark$ phase the output signal of two devices
- ✓ OBO Efficient boosted by auxiliary operation

### Pros:

- $\checkmark$  High efficiency at 6 dB OBO and High PAPR
- ✓ Capability to increase OBO to more than 6 dB

#### Cons:

- ✓ Difficult to maintain phase shifts of splitters for a wide bandwidth
- Design is complex to obtain optimum performance
- Bad Linearity Performance

### Submitted and published works

- Class AB-C Doherty Fabrication and Characterization at circuit and system level
- Linearization through digital Predistortion
- New Class F Doherty PA design
- Investigating input-output harmonic engineering
- Outphasing architecture
- Dual input Doherty PA

### List of attended classes

- 01POHOQ Radio Frequency Integrated Circuits (04/02/2019, 6)
- 01NNLOQ High Speed Electron Devices (02/01/2019, 6)
- 01MMRRV Advanced numerical techniques for the analysis and design of antennas (14/03/2019, 4)
- 01QRXIU Multimedia communications: technological advances and social implications (27/06/2019, 4)
- 03QRHRV Microelectronics for radiation detection II (03/06/2019, 4)
- 01QRRRV Advanced iterative techniques for digital receivers (25/06/2019, 4)
- 01LEVRV Power System Economics (10/05/2019, 3)
- 01PJMRV IT Ethics (01/04/2019, 4)
- 02LWHRV Communication (15/04/2019, 1)
- 01RISRV Public speaking (17/04/2019, 1)
- 01SYBRV Research integrity (23/04/2019, 1)
- 02RHORV The new internet society: entering the black-box of digital innovations (23/04/2019, 1)





**Electrical, Electronics and** 

**Communications Engineering**