

# PHILIPS

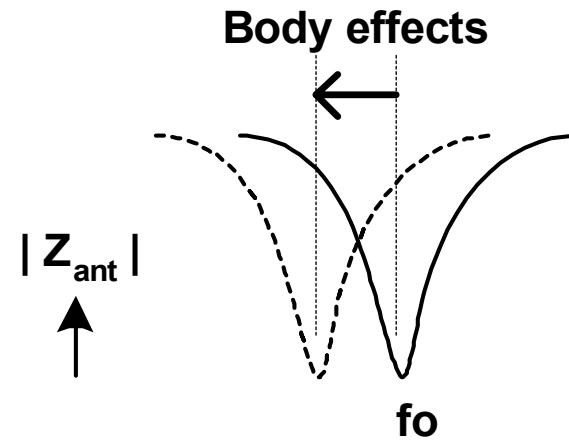
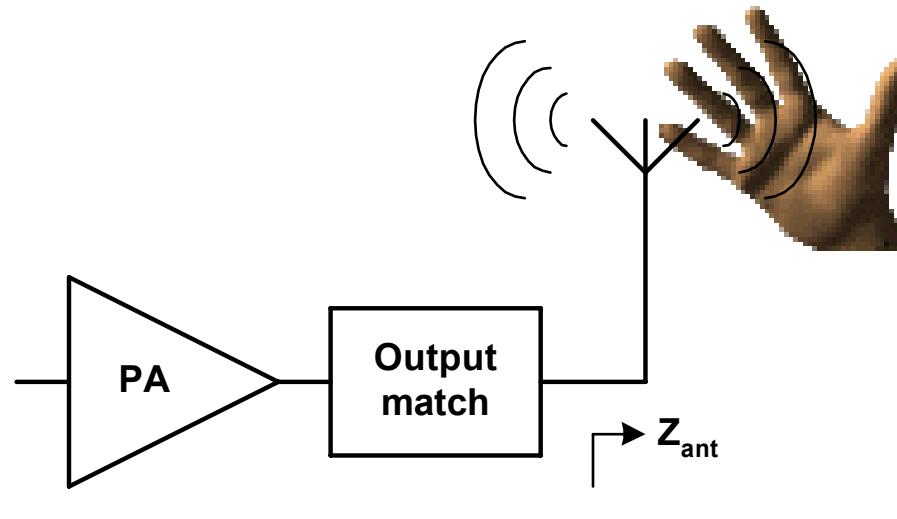
## Adaptive power amplifier concepts preserving linearity under severe mismatch conditions

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# Motivation



# Outline

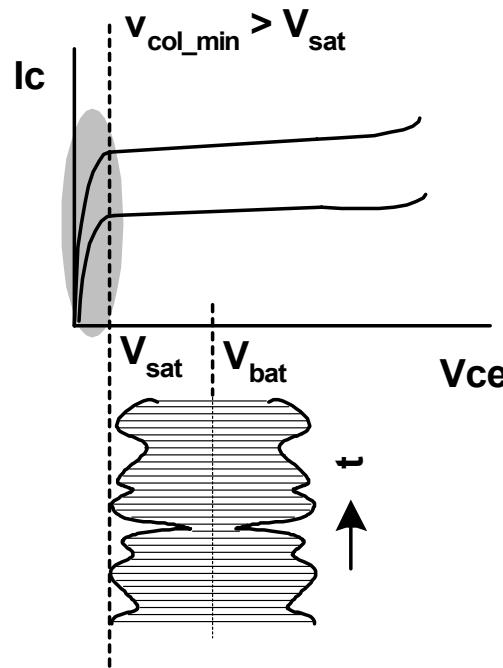
- Motivation
- Distortion due to antenna mismatch
- Adaptive concepts preserving PA linearity
- Experimental verification
- Conclusions

# Outline

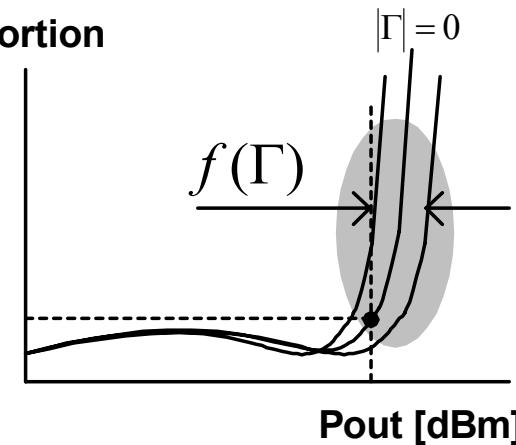
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# Collector voltage saturation

- Voltage **clipping** of lower-side envelope
- Severe distortion



Distortion



- EVM, ACPR and Eff. optimized at 50 Ohm
- Operating area of concern

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# Control criterion

$$V_{col\_min} > V_{sat\_NPN}$$

$$V_{col\_min} = V_{supply\_min} - \sqrt{\hat{P}_{out\_max} \cdot Z_{col\_max}}$$

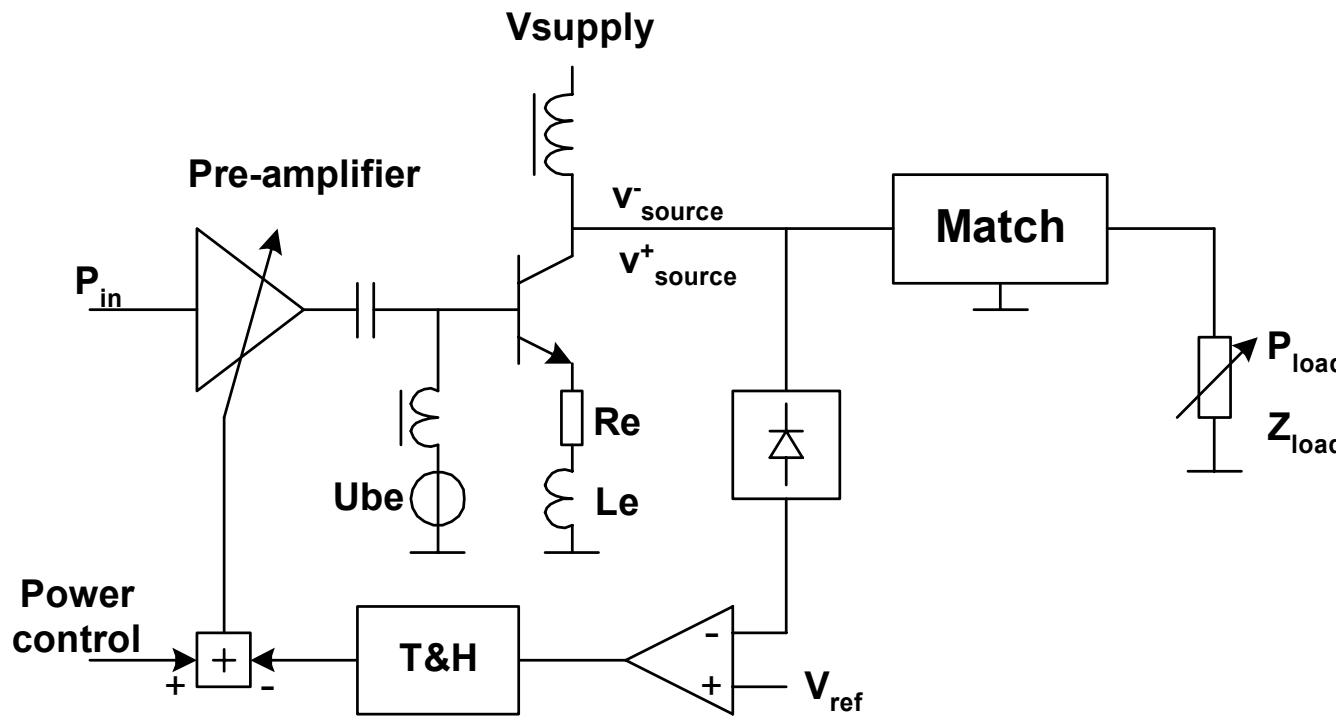
$$Z_{col\_max} = R_{col\_nom} \cdot \frac{1 + \Gamma_{col}}{1 - \Gamma_{col}}; \angle \Gamma_{col} = 0$$

# Detection and correction

- Detection:
  - Minimum collector peak voltage
- Correction:
  - Output power
  - Supply voltage
  - Collector load impedance

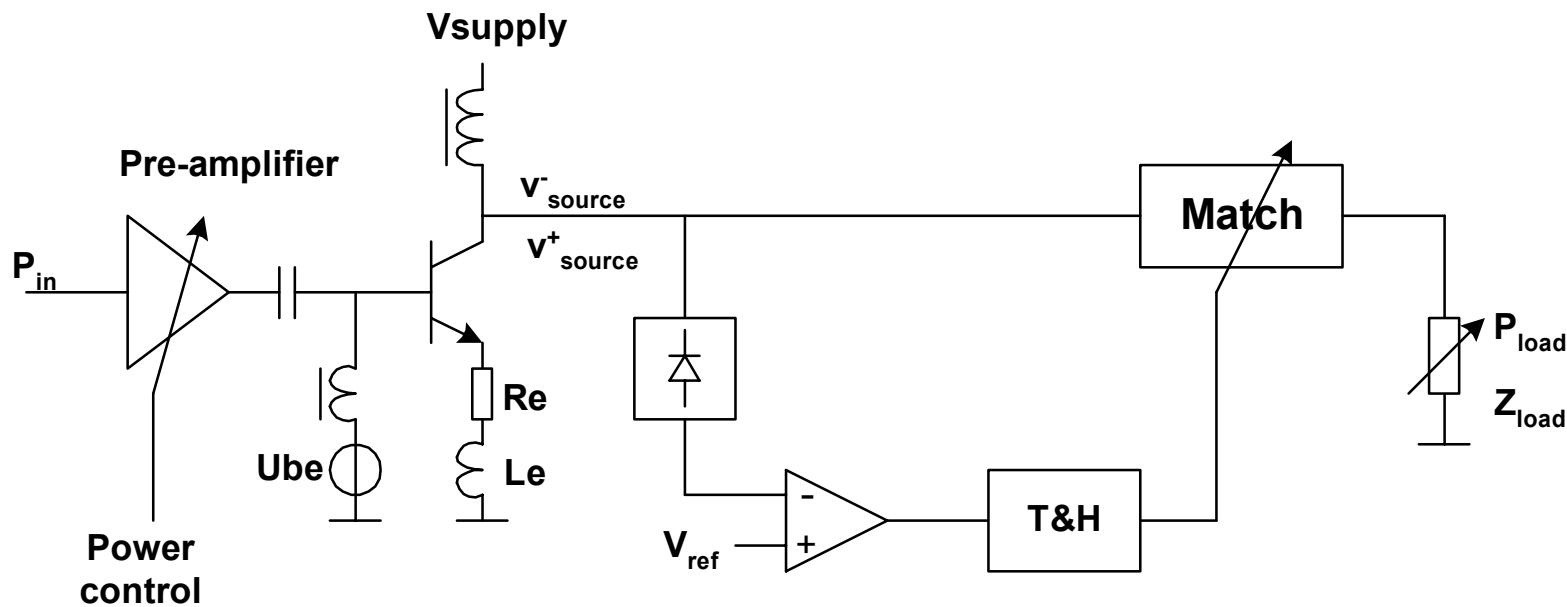
# Output power adaptation

- Adaptation via existing power control blocks
- Very low cost implementation



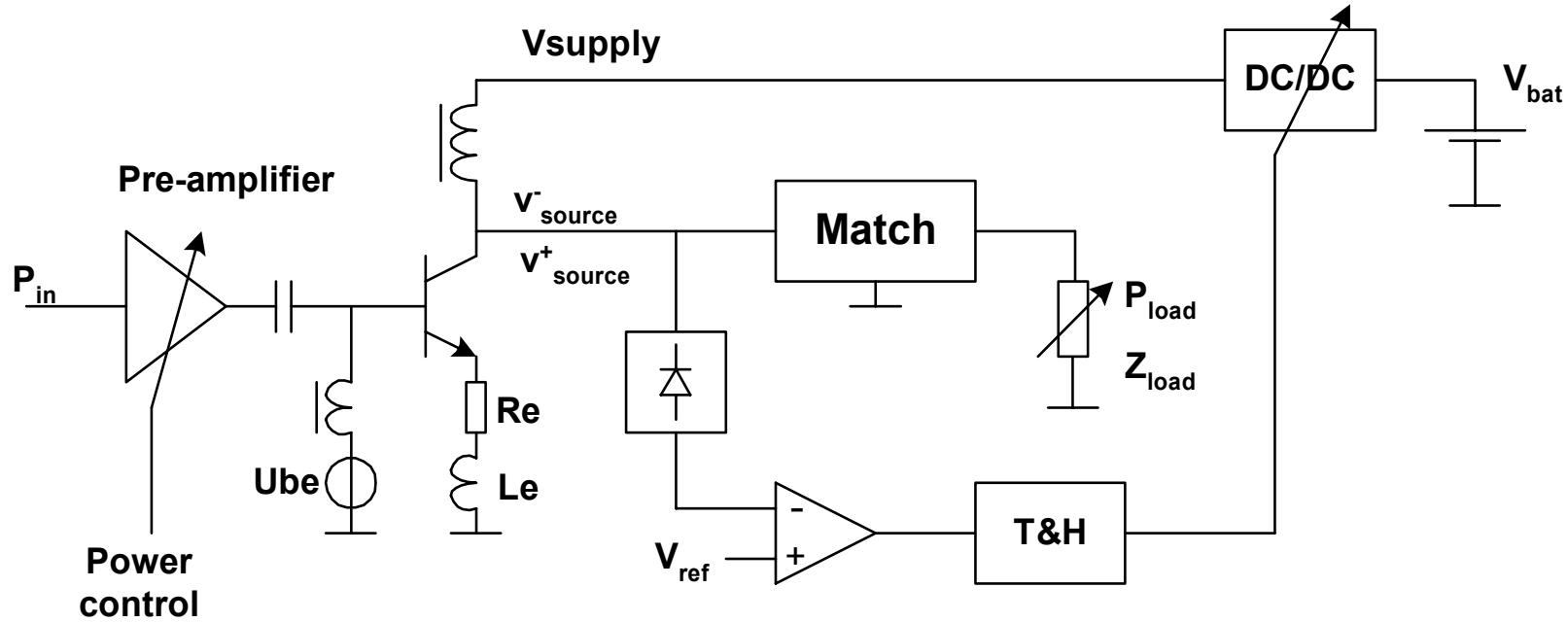
# Load line adaptation

- Compensation of the mismatch is best
- Needs linear high-Q variable Ls or Cs (RF-MEMS)



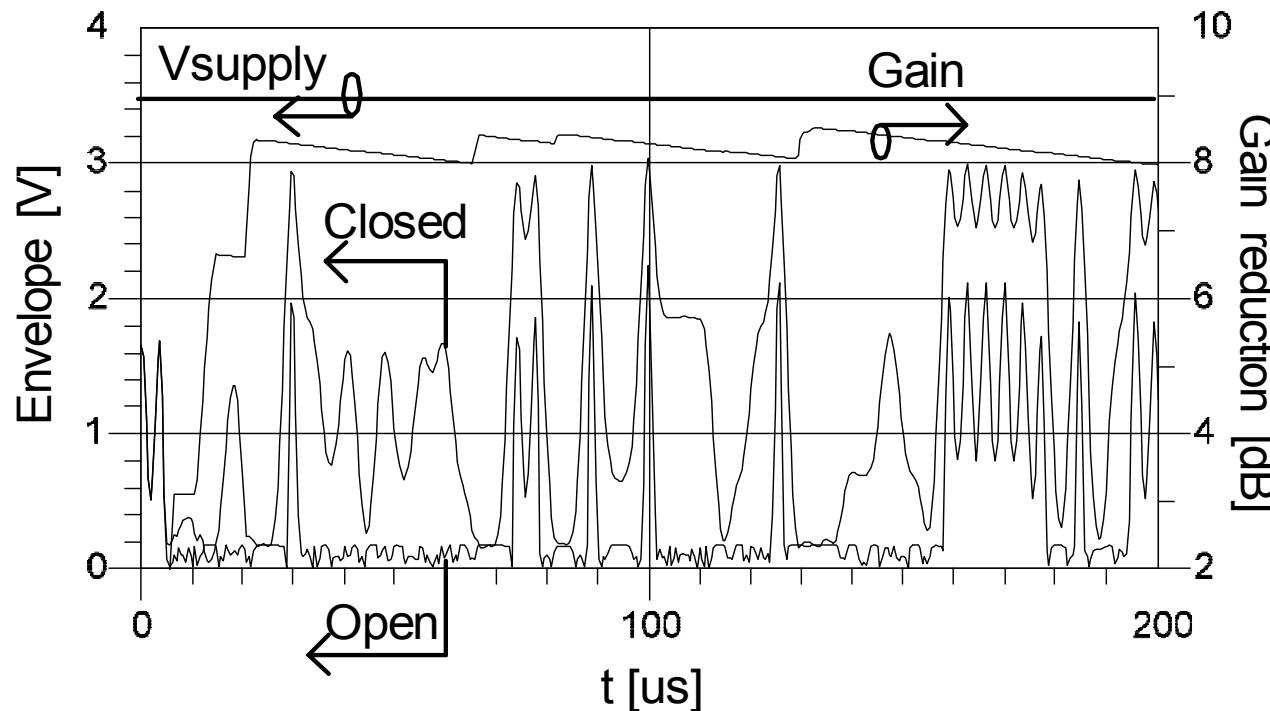
# Supply voltage adaptation

- Needs (slow) up-conversion of the supply voltage
- Can be combined with efficiency enhancement by down-conversion of the supply voltage



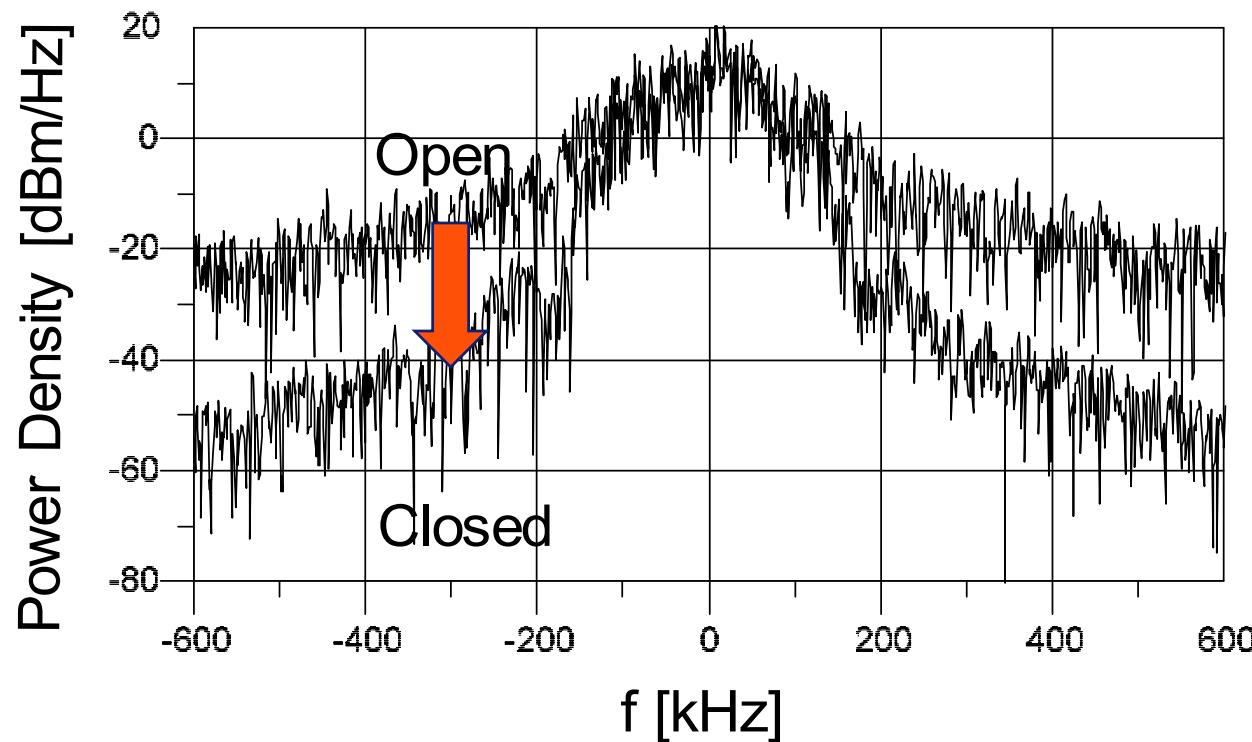
# Simulated acquisition of power adapting loop

- Closing the loop avoids collector voltage clipping
- Pre-amplifier gain reduction with ripple due to re-activation of T&H circuit



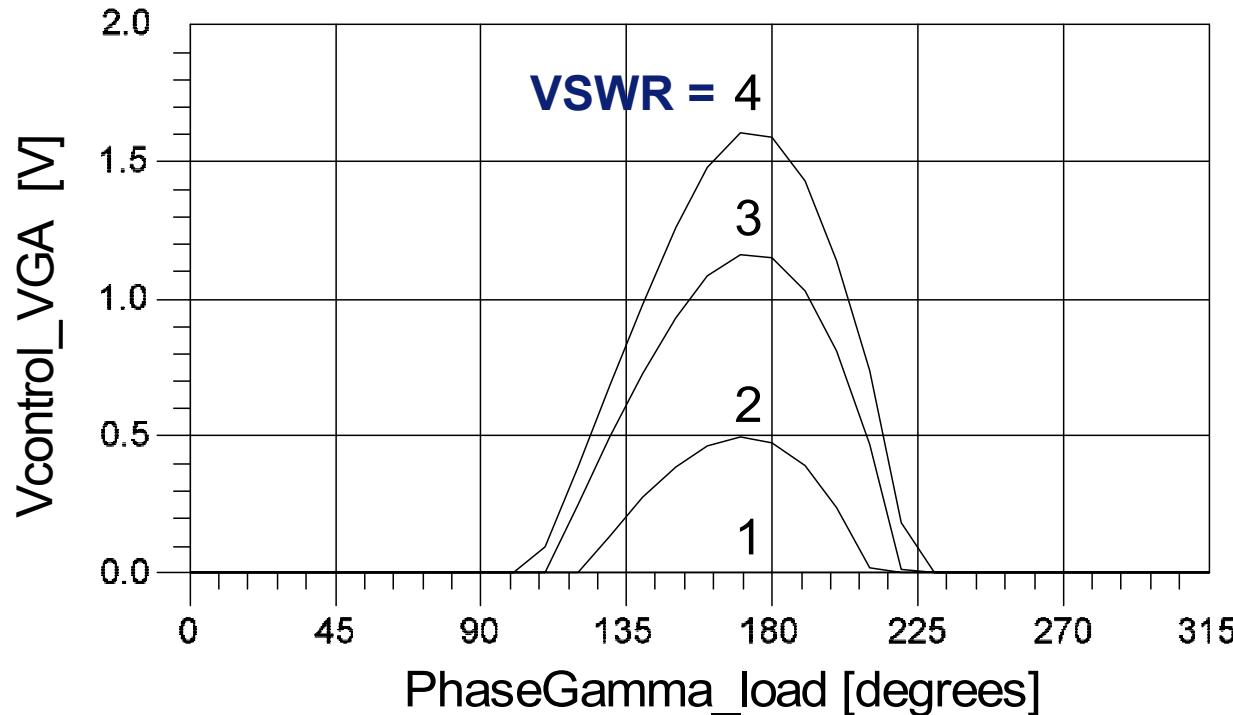
# Simulated spectral re-growth

- VSWR = 4, worst case phase;  $P_{out} = 28.5\text{dBm}$  at  $50\ \Omega$
- Closing the loop reduces spectral re-growth



# Simulated Vcontrol vs. mismatch phase

- Limited range of mismatch phases
- Largest correction when  $Z_{\text{col}}$  is largest



# Comparison based on simulations

- Load line adaptation gives best compromise

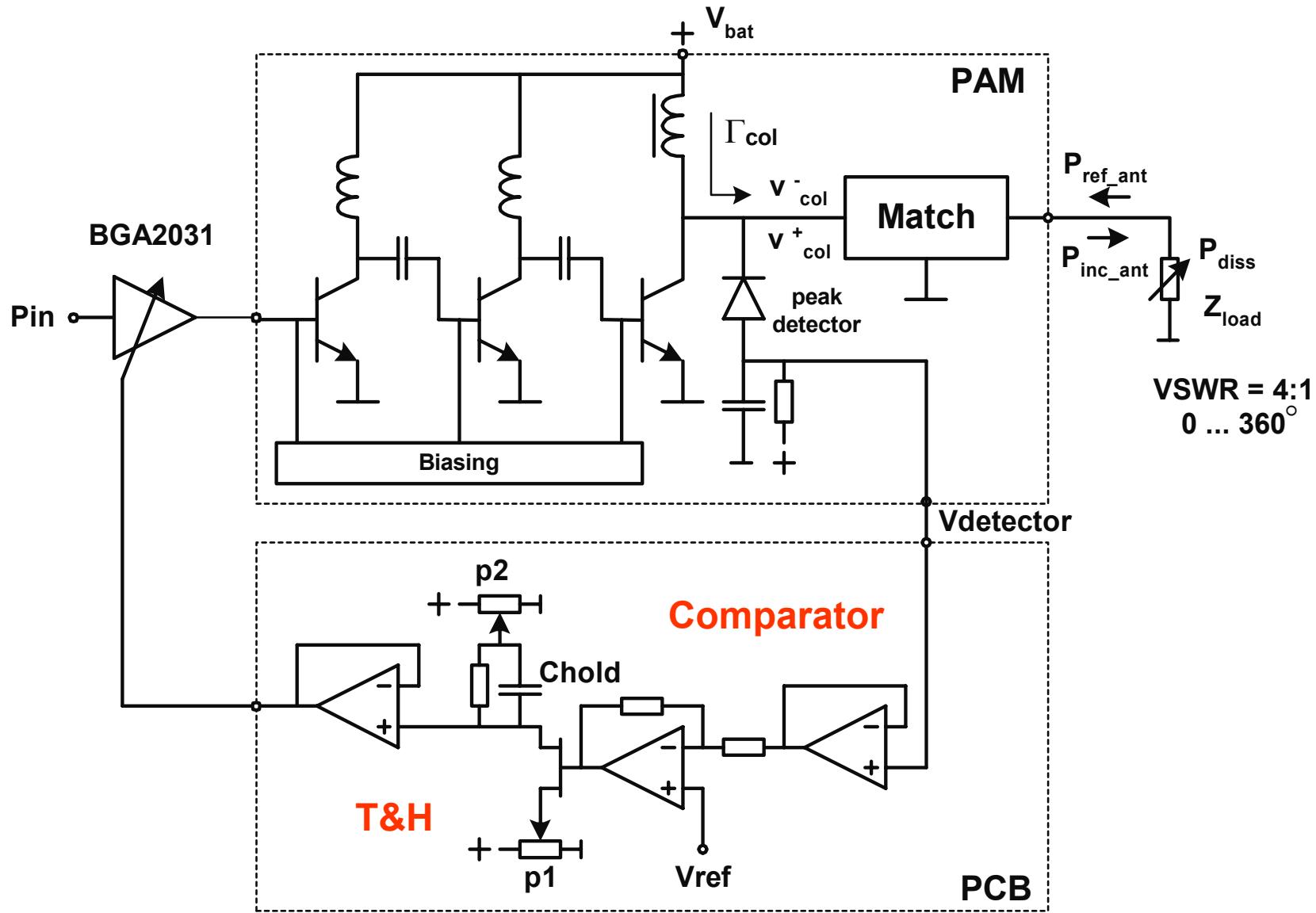
Method to preserve linearity	Pout [dBm]	Vsupply [V]	Zcol [Ω]	ACPR [dBc]	EVM [%]
None (50 Ω ref.)	28.6	3.5	2.5	-59	2.5
None	27.3	3.5	7.7	-43	22
Isolator	26.7	3.5	2.5	-59	2.5
Output power	<b>24.1</b>	3.5	7.7	-59	3.1
Load line	29.0	3.5	<b>2.8</b>	-58	2.5
Supply voltage	28.6	<b>6.1</b>	7.7	-59	2.5

VSWR = 4; worst case phase

# Outline

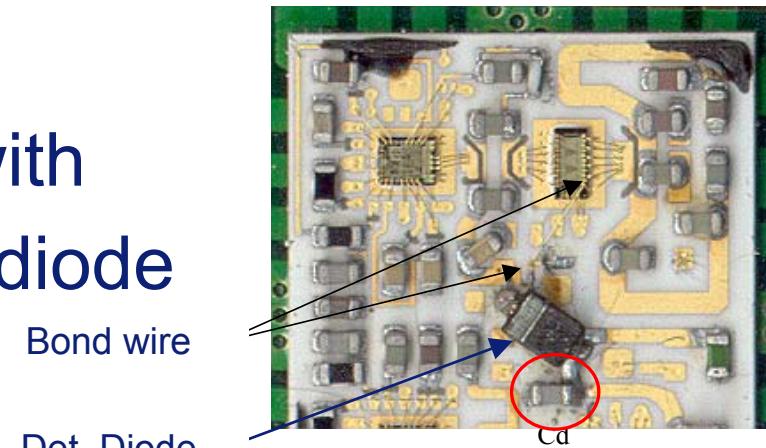
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- **Experimental verification**
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# Adaptive PA used for measurements

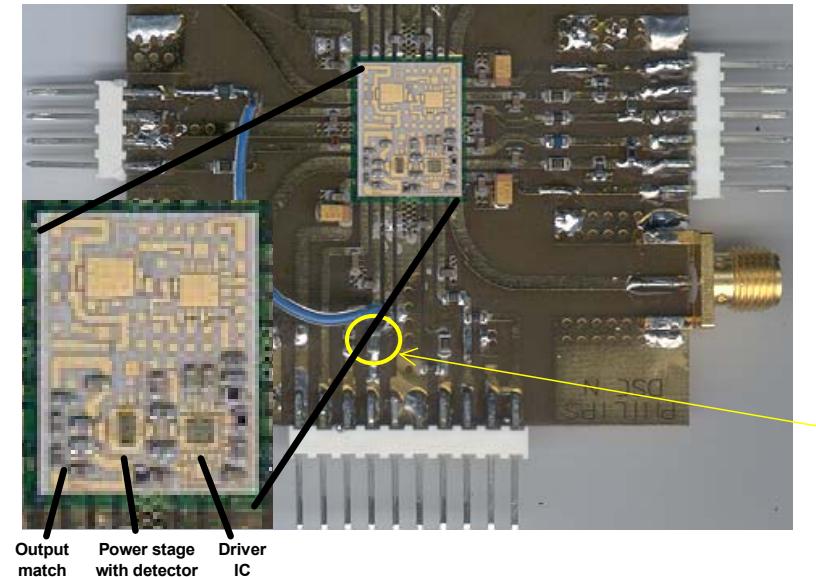


# Prototypes

GSM/Edge PAM with  
discrete detection diode

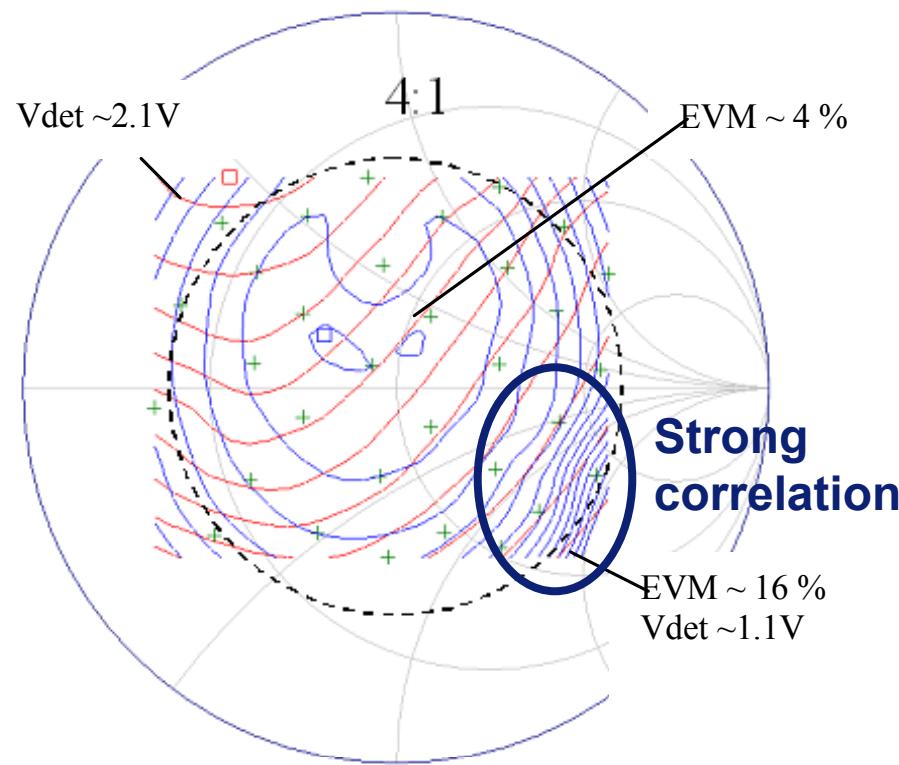


Integrated  
detection diode



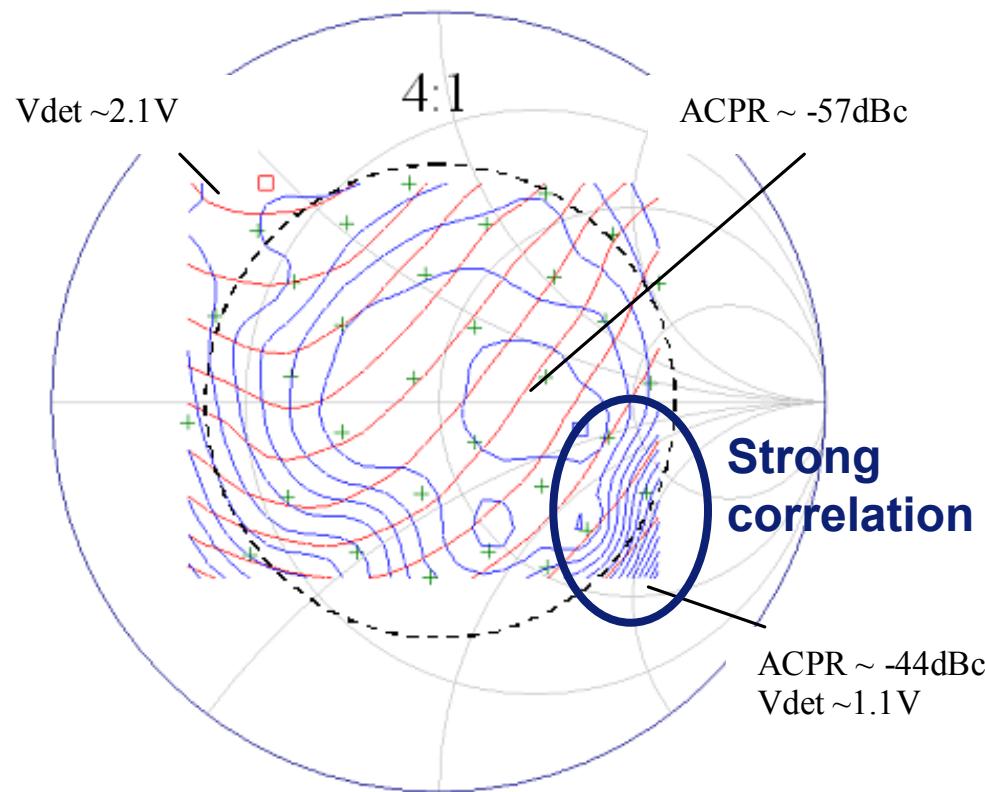
# Measured EVM and peak voltage

- Strong correlation between EVM and minimum detected collector peak voltage;  $P_{out} = 28.5\text{dBm}$



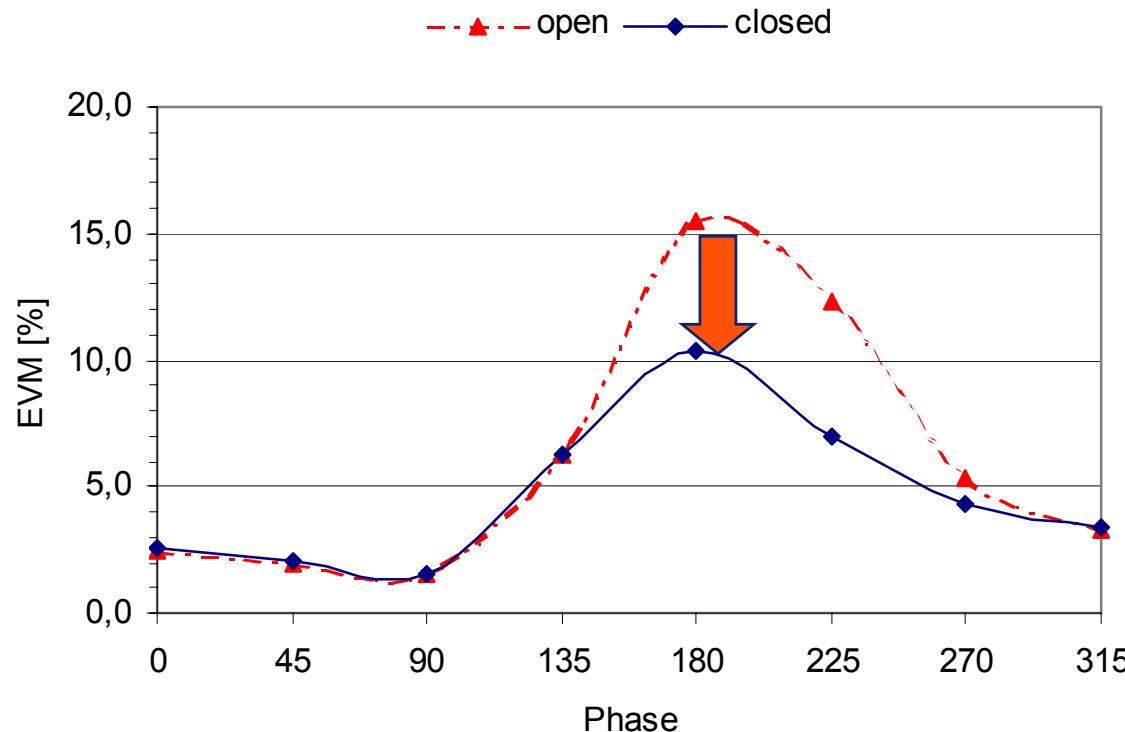
# Measured ACPR and peak voltage

- Strong correlation between ACPR and minimum detected voltage;  $P_{out} = 28.5\text{dBm}$



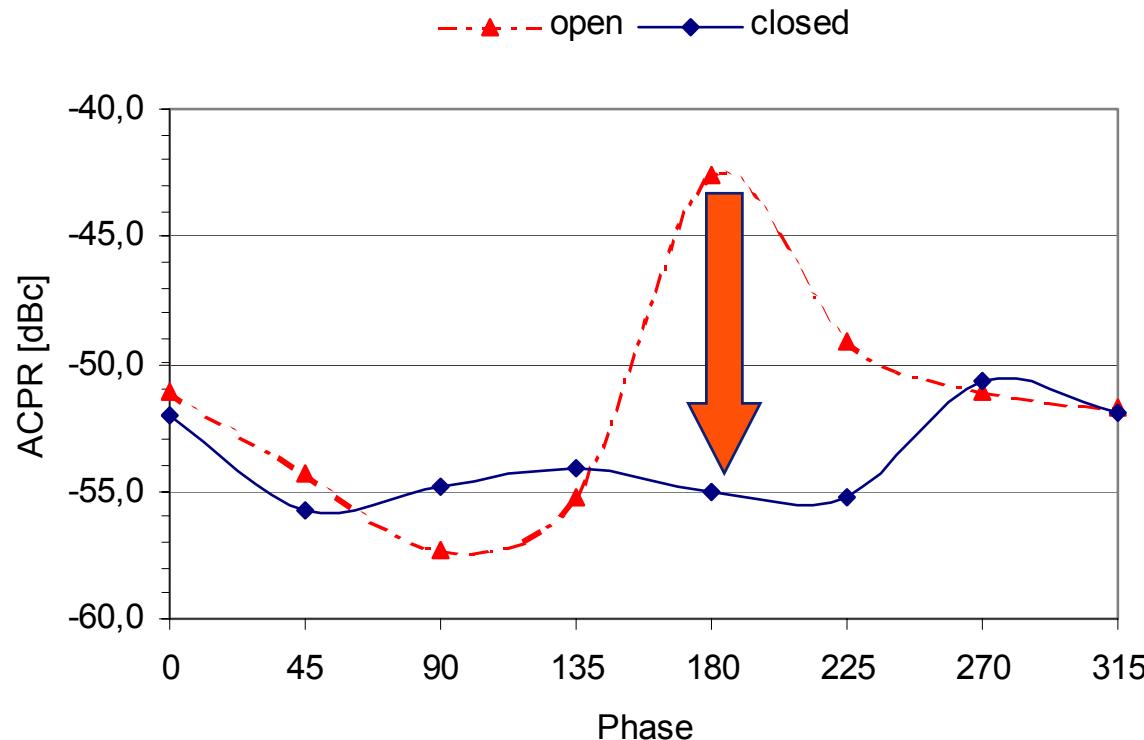
# Measured EVM vs. mismatch phase

- VSWR = 4; Pout = 28.5dBm at  $50\ \Omega$
- 5% EVM improvement at worst case phase



# Measured ACPR vs. mismatch phase

- VSWR = 4, worst case phase; Pout = 28.5dBm at  $50\ \Omega$
- 10% ACPR improvement at worst case phase



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# Conclusions

- Minimum collector voltage can be used as control criterion to preserve linearity adaptively
- Output power adaptation can be implemented at very low cost
- Load line adaptation is very promising and needs linear high-Q Ls or C's (RF-MEMS)
- Supply voltage adaptation needs (slow) up-conversion and can well be combined with efficiency enhancement methods
- Adaptation makes isolators redundant

Thanks for your attention

