

Using S-Parameter and Load Pull Measurements to Validate Transistor Large-Signal Fundamental and Harmonic Tuning Performance

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Outline & Overview

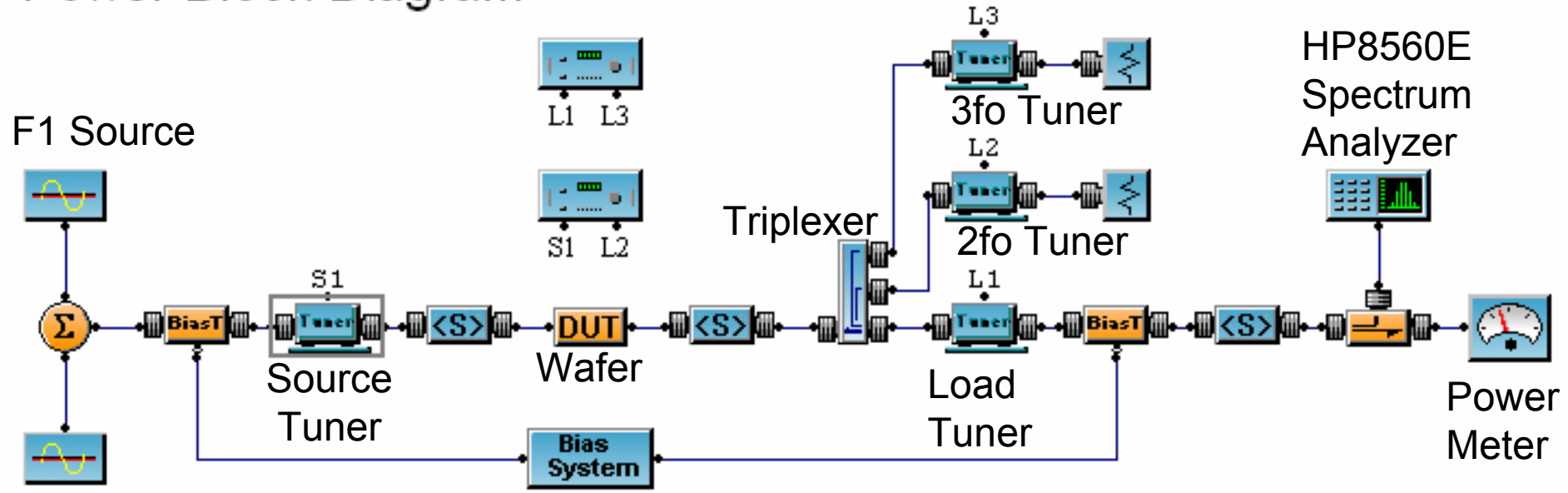
- Intro
- Load Pull Test Setup and Devices Tested
- Small-Signal Comparisons: VNA vs. Load Pull
- VNA vs. Load Pull Compression at 50Ω
- Fundamental TOI Tuning for P_o , PAE, and TOI
- Harmonic Load Pull (HLP) TOI tuning results
- Conclusions
- References

Introduction

- Harmonic Load Pull improves PAE.
 - Linearity effects are now investigated.
- Accuracy of a load pull system needs verification.
 - Delta-Gt method for Load, Source, & Harmonic Tuners.
 - Compare small-signal ANA measurements.
 - Power sweep ANA vs. 50Ω Load Pull compression.
 - CAE linear and non-linear model comparisons.
 - Load Pull results quantify Non-Linear model sims.

Maury Microwave ATS Bench Setup

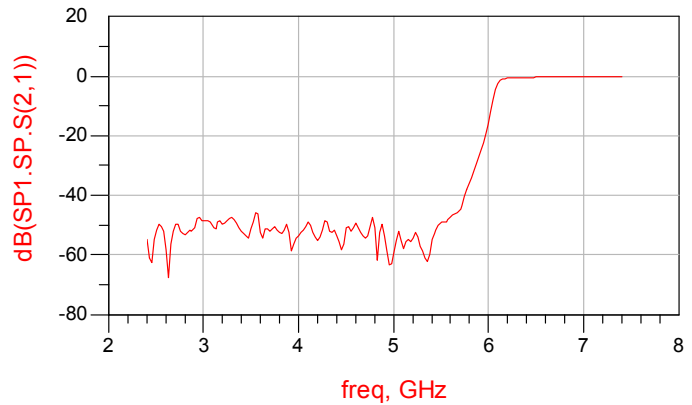
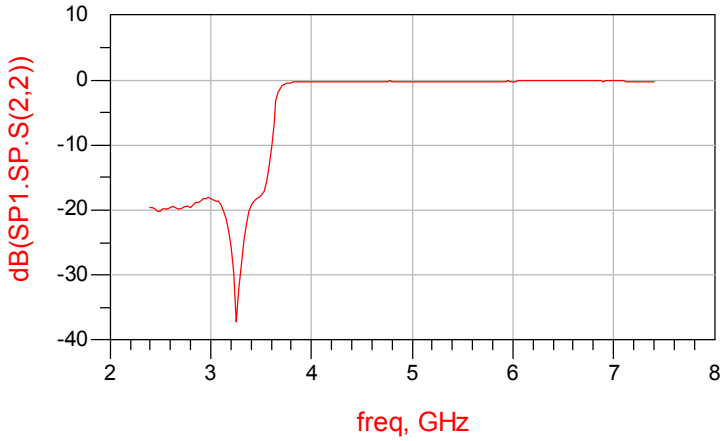
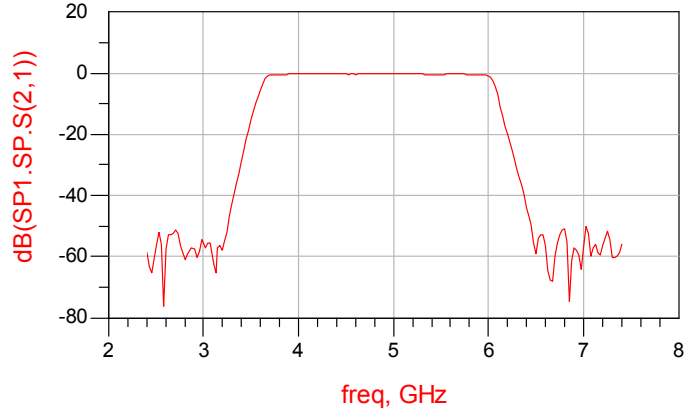
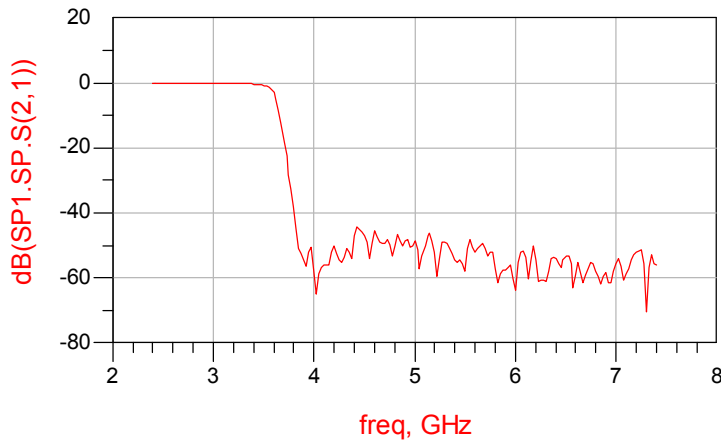
Power Block Diagram



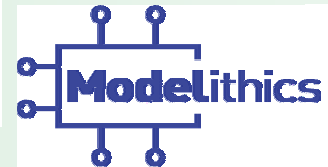
Label: Block Diagram for 2nd and 3rd Harmonic Load Tuning

The Triplexer S-Parameters are created by measuring each signal path.
 Tuners are characterized at 2.45GHz, 4.9GHz and 7.35 GHz.
 S-Parameter blocks <S> accounted for the DUT Probes.
 Short Low Loss cables connect Cascade Probes.

2.45 GHz Triplexer Characteristics



Insertion Loss: 0.235 dB at f_0 , 0.248 dB at $2f_0$, and 0.196 at $3f_0$.
 Return Loss: 19.77 dB at f_0 , 25.9 dB at $2f_0$, and 14.97 dB at $3f_0$.



HBT Delta-Gt Measurement

Fixed Pull vs Phase

Load Pull at 2.4500 GHz

Label: Triquint_2.45GHz_DeltaGt_OdBm

ΓSource = 0.0299<-143.62

ΓLoad2 = 0.0108<-71.80

Phase degrees	Mag lin	Gt dB	Gt (s) dB	Delta_Gt dB
-179.82	0.838	-5.188	-5.102	-0.086
-175.24	0.352	-0.424	-0.523	0.099
-122.25	0.842	-6.009	-5.403	-0.606
-87.04	0.296	-0.691	-0.458	-0.234
-85.31	0.852	-6.399	-5.774	-0.625
-49.22	0.860	-6.760	-6.061	-0.699
-14.66	0.031	-0.126	-0.025	-0.101
-4.64	0.866	-6.346	-6.204	-0.141
3.01	0.423	-1.259	-0.950	-0.309
52.49	0.861	-5.611	-5.903	0.292
86.94	0.854	-5.056	-5.570	0.515
87.45	0.505	-1.050	-1.225	0.175
127.02	0.844	-4.947	-5.221	0.274
180.18	0.838	-5.188	-5.102	-0.086

pHEMT Delta-Gt Measurement

Fixed Pull vs Phase

Load Pull at 2.4500 GHz

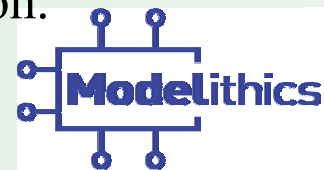
Label: CM10_DeltaGt_aug19

ΓSource = 0.0179< 24.75

ΓLoad2 = 0.0563<-142.89

Phase degrees	Mag lin	Gt dB	Gt (s) dB	Delta_Gt dB
-177.52	0.852	-5.746	-5.742	-0.004
-124.75	0.852	-5.323	-5.659	0.336
-97.58	0.372	-0.596	-0.635	0.039
-86.87	0.844	-5.171	-5.374	0.203
-50.21	0.831	-5.095	-4.994	-0.102
-4.99	0.819	-5.137	-4.699	-0.438
7.10	0.282	-0.647	-0.315	-0.332
51.57	0.817	-5.463	-4.722	-0.740
88.17	0.824	-5.615	-4.964	-0.651
91.43	0.032	-0.211	0.000	-0.211
96.37	0.412	-1.253	-0.823	-0.430
129.54	0.837	-5.736	-5.335	-0.402
178.81	0.505	-1.367	-1.346	-0.022
182.48	0.852	-5.746	-5.742	-0.004

- Post-calibration Delta Gt check verifies accuracy of Load Pull System S-Parameters.
 - **“PA Load Pull Error Limits using Delta G_t Contours,” UCSD PA Workshop, 2003**
- < 1dB is a minimum accuracy for a Harmonic Load Pull System, 0.5dB the goal.
- Delta-Gt should be run over all gamma points and frequencies during off-shift times.
- A Delta Gt setup at each of the harmonic paths is required for validation.
 - The harmonic path is calibrated as the fundamental & verified.

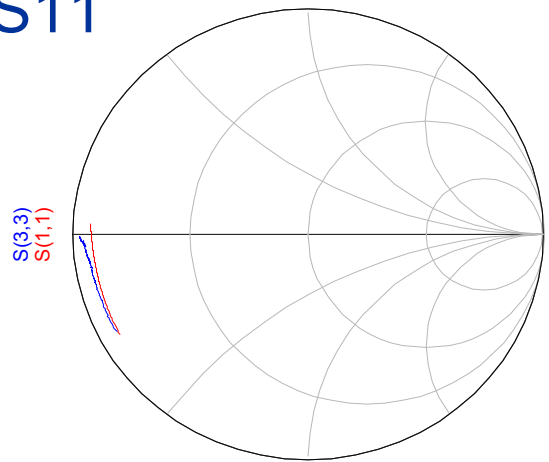


Devices Tested

- GaAs pHEMT
 - Class AB: $V_{ds}=8V$, $I_{ds}=165\text{ mA}$ ($\sim 25\% I_{max}$)
- InGaP HBT
 - Class AB: $V_{ce}=3.3V$, $I_c=20\text{ mA}$ ($\sim 25\% I_{max}$)
 - 2.5kA/cm^2 to 15kA/cm^2 $A_e=405\text{sq.um}$
- Test Environment:
 - Power: P1dB and P-3dB of device.
 - P_o , G_p , PAE, and TOI contours plot optimums & trades
 - Final power sweep from Linear to P+6dB saturation.

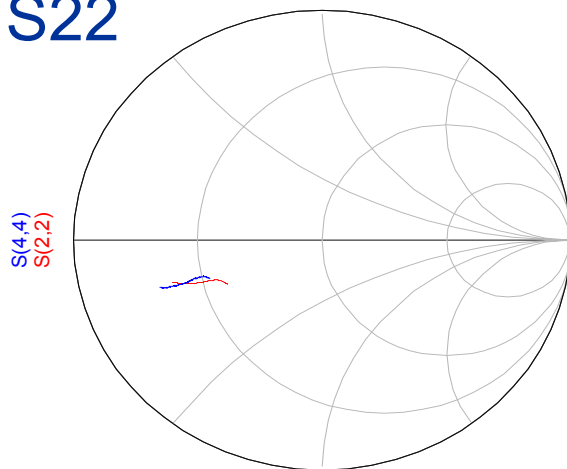
pHEMT Measured vs. Model S-Parameters

S11



freq (1.750GHz to 8.750GHz)

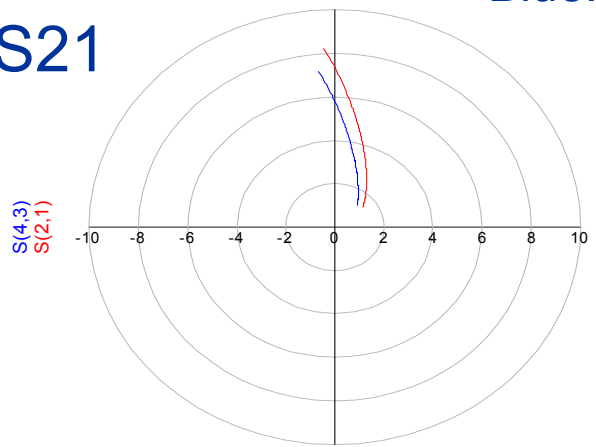
S22



freq (1.750GHz to 8.750GHz)

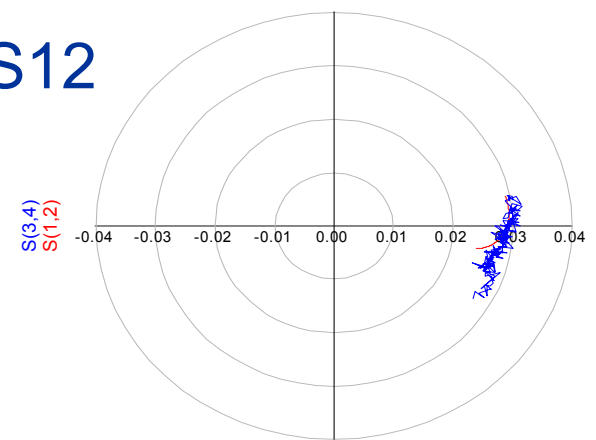
Red: Measured
Blue: Modeled

S21



freq (1.750GHz to 8.750GHz)

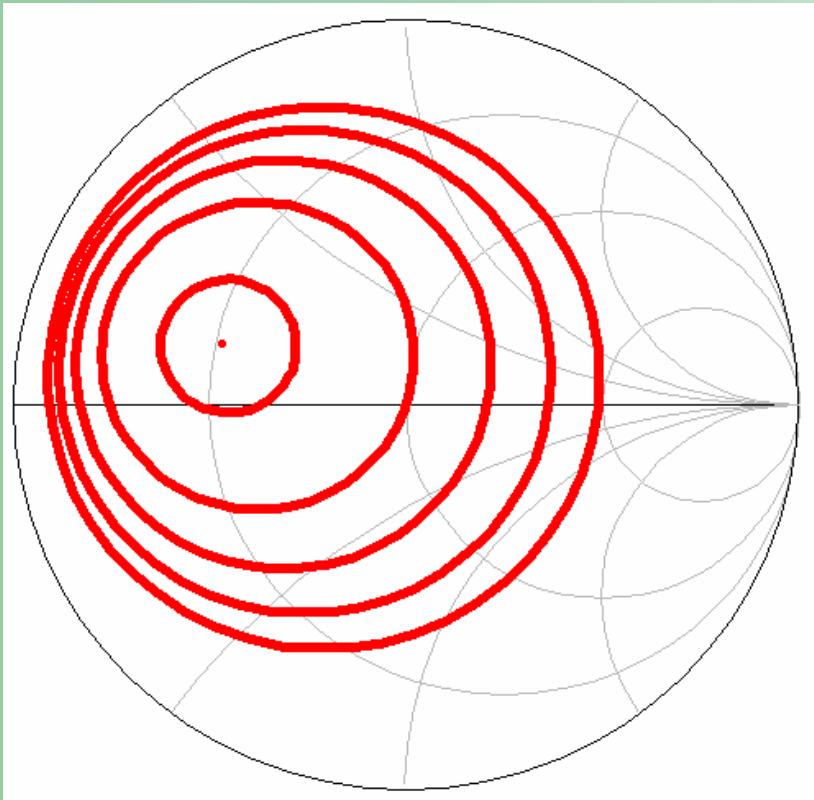
S12



freq (1.750GHz to 8.750GHz)

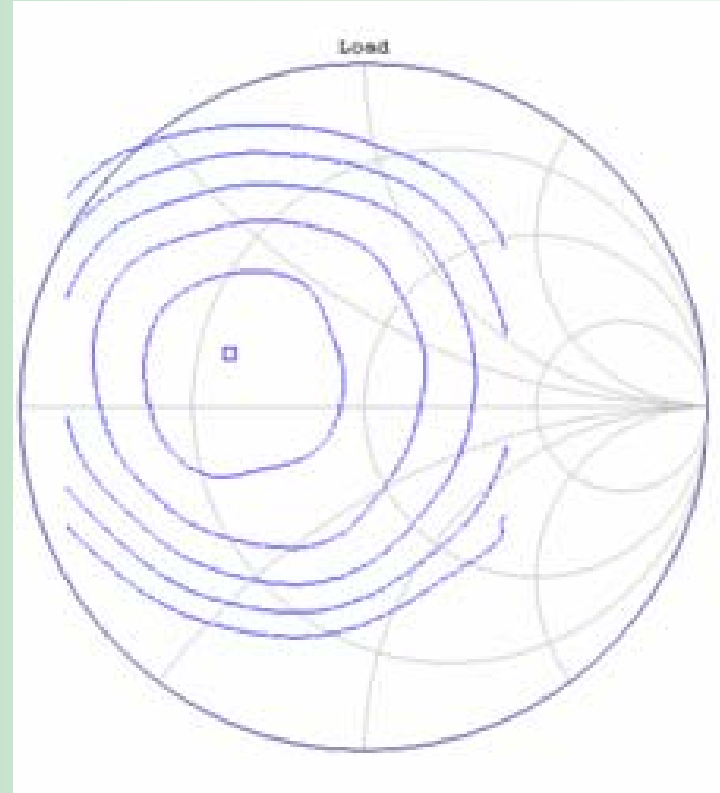
pHEMT Small-Signal Load Conjugate Match

$\Gamma_{load} @ 0.496 < 161.28$



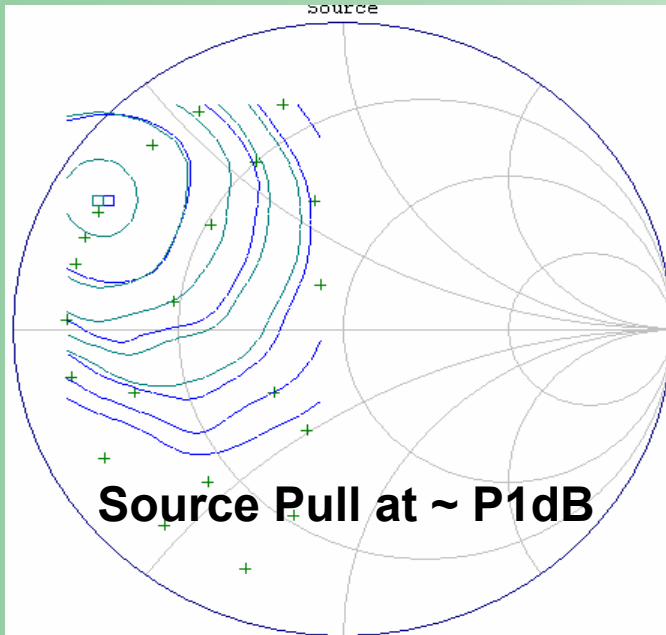
GL circles from S-Par. Meas.

$\Gamma_{load} @ 0.4785 < 160.15$



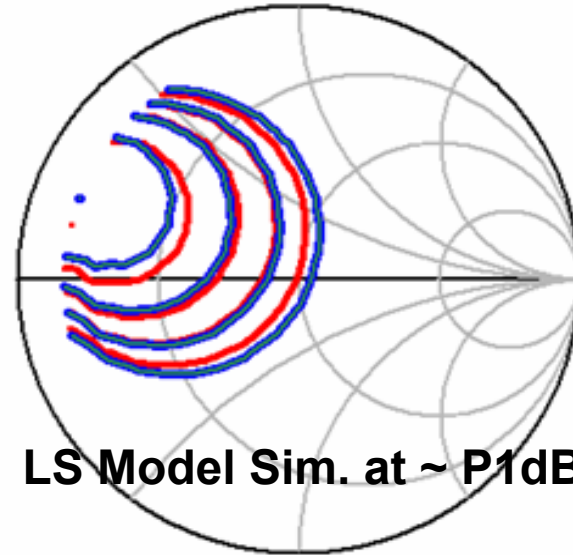
Maury – Low power tune

pHEMT Large-Signal Source Pull



Source Pull at ~ P1dB

P_gain_transducer_contours_p
Pdel_contours_p
PAE_contours_p



LS Model Sim. at ~ P1dB

$$\Gamma_s = 0.83 \angle 159.25^\circ$$

Gt: 14.76 dB
 10.00 to 30.00 dB
 Mag: 0.83 lin
 -1.00 to 0.00 lin
 Pout: 27.76 dBm
 -20.00 to 40.00 dBm
 Eff: 37.88 %
 0.00 to 100.00 %
 Ip3: 29.66 dBm
 0.00 to 50.00 dBm
 Marker: Phase = 159.02 degrees

Maximum Power-Added Efficiency, %

38.00

Maximum Power Delivered, dBm

28.46

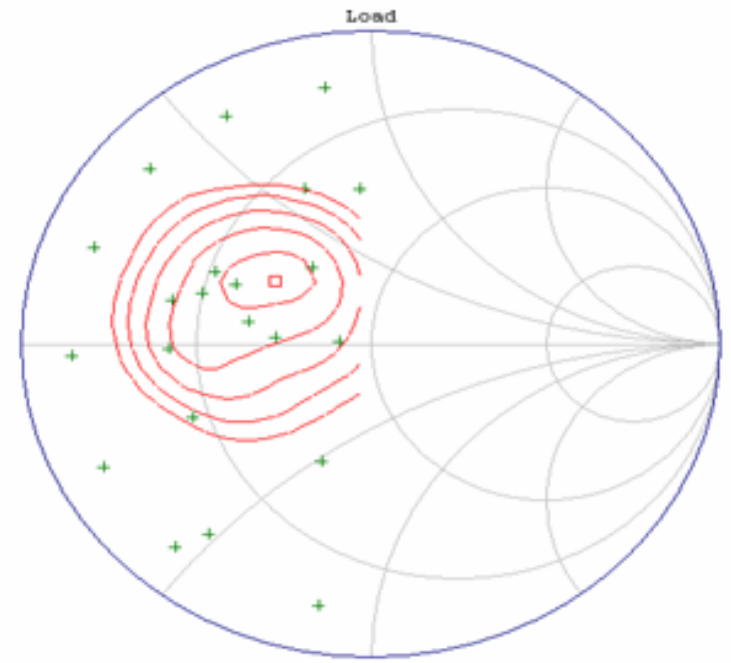
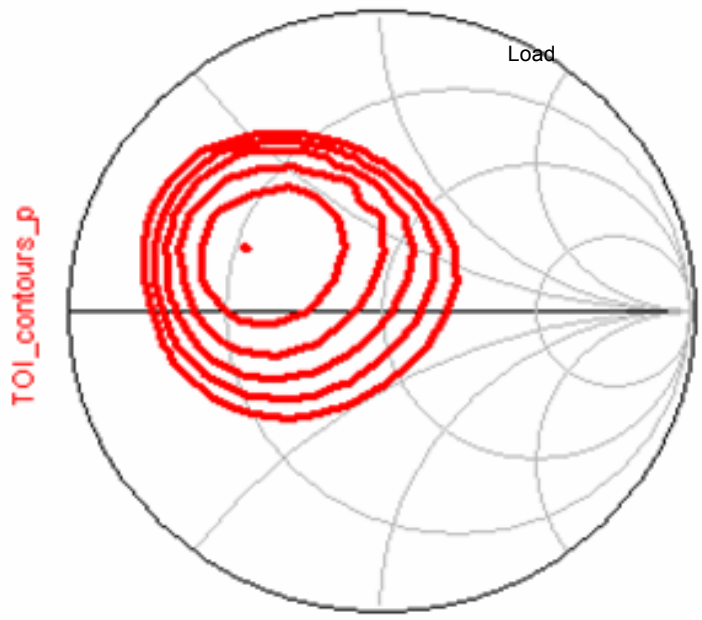
Maximum Transducer Power Gain, dB

15.459

TOI, dBm

30.746

pHEMT Large-Signal Load Pull



indep(TOI_contours_p) (0.000 to 66.000)

Gt, dB	TOI, dBm
<input type="text" value="14.441"/>	<input type="text" value="34.579"/>
PAE, %	Power Delivered (dBm)
<input type="text" value="31.77"/>	<input type="text" value="27.44"/>

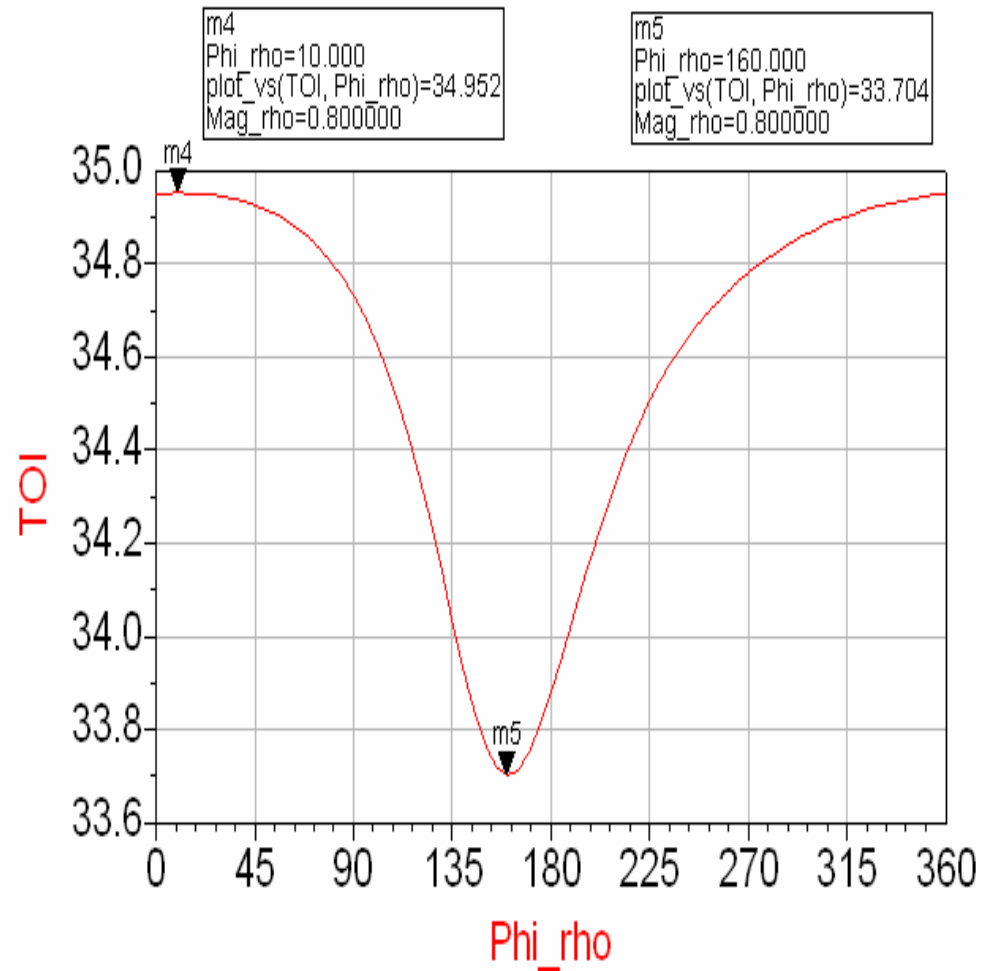
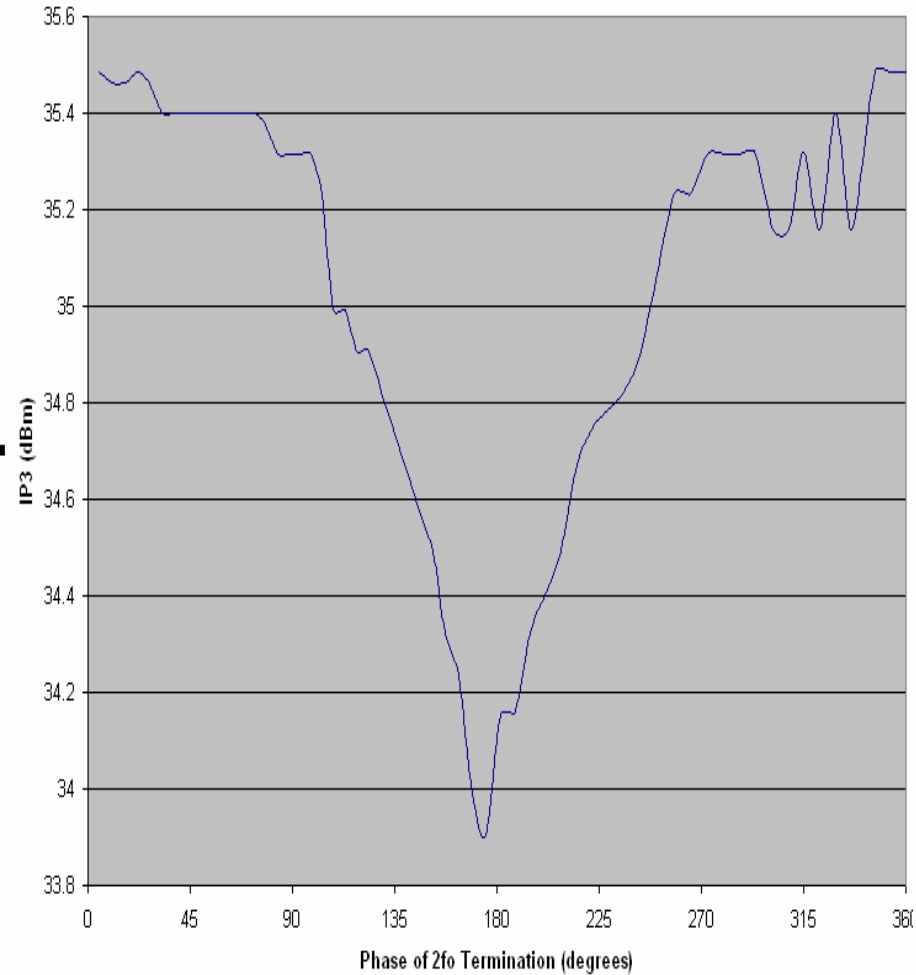
$\Gamma_L = 0.486 \angle 154.08^\circ$

```

Ip3:          35.19 dBm
 0.00 to     50.00 dBm
Gt:           14.27 dB
 0.00 to     30.00 dB
Pout:        27.27 dBm
20.00 to     40.00 dBm
Mag:         0.43 lin
 0.00 to     1.00 lin
Eff:         33.97 %
 0.00 to    100.00 %
Marker: Phase = 153.91 degrees
    
```

pHEMT 2nd Harmonic Load Tuning

IP3 vs. 2fo phase

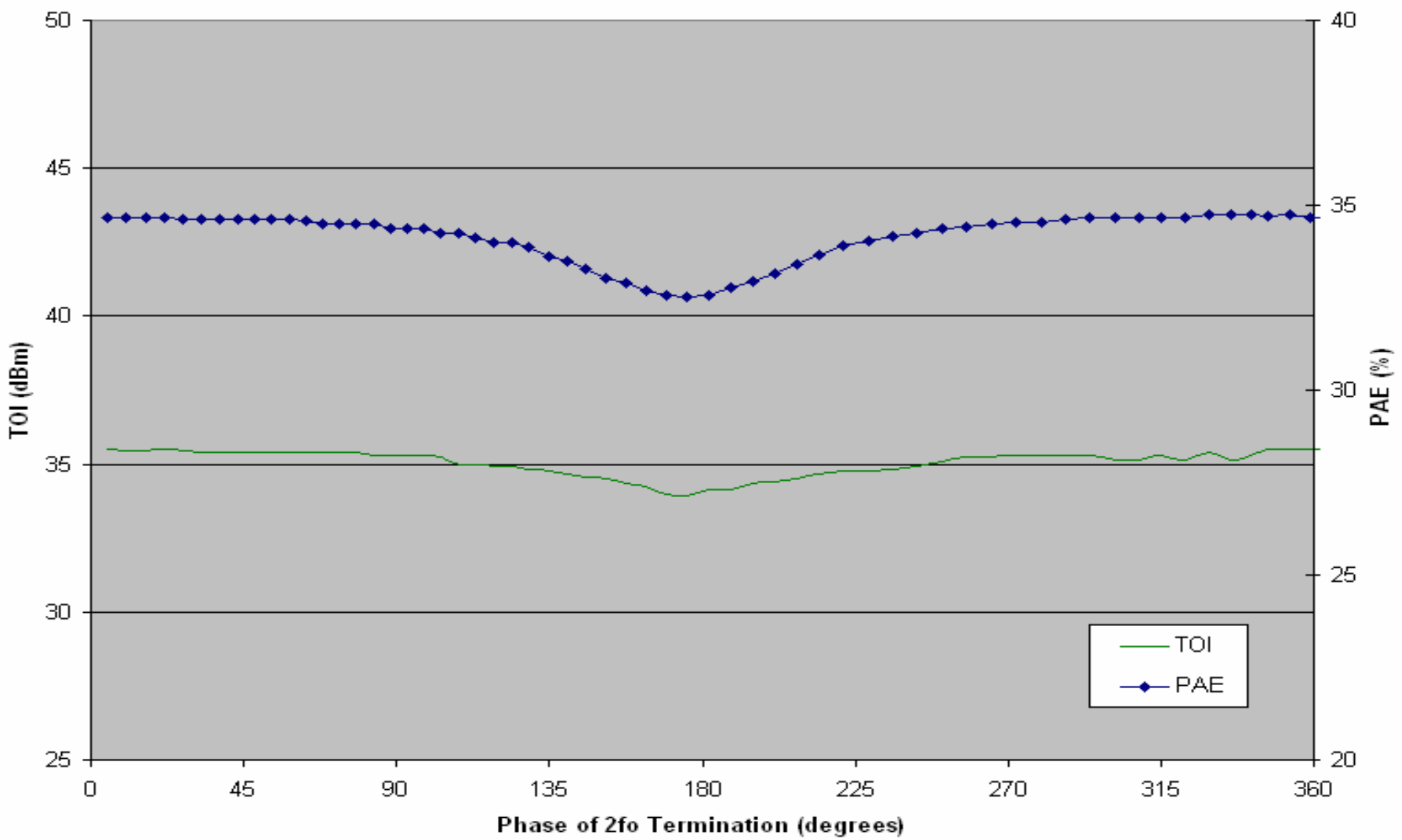


pHEMT 2nd Harmonic Load Tuning

	$\Gamma(2fo)$	Gain @ $\Gamma(2fo)$	Pout @ $\Gamma(2fo)$	PAE @ $\Gamma(2fo)$	TOI @ $\Gamma(2fo)$
Measurements	$0.786 < 4.77^\circ$	14.33 dB	27.33 dBm	34.65 %	35.483 dB
Simulations	$0.8 < 10^\circ$	14.526 dB	27.526 dBm	32.53 %	34.952 dB

pHEMT Second Harmonic Plot with PAE, TOI

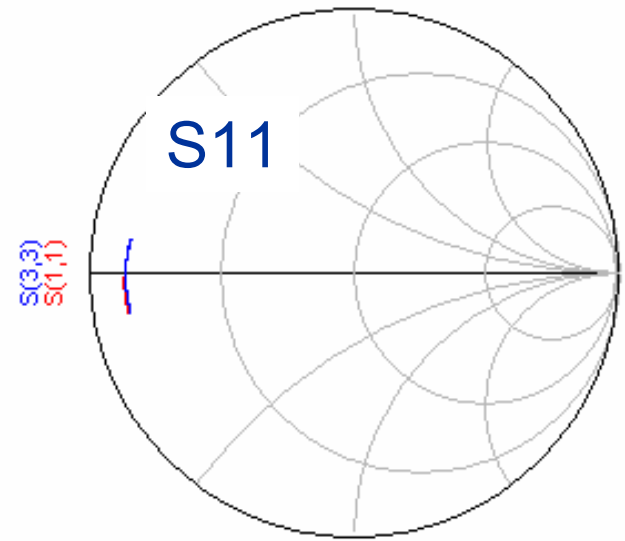
TOI and PAE vs. 2fo Tuning



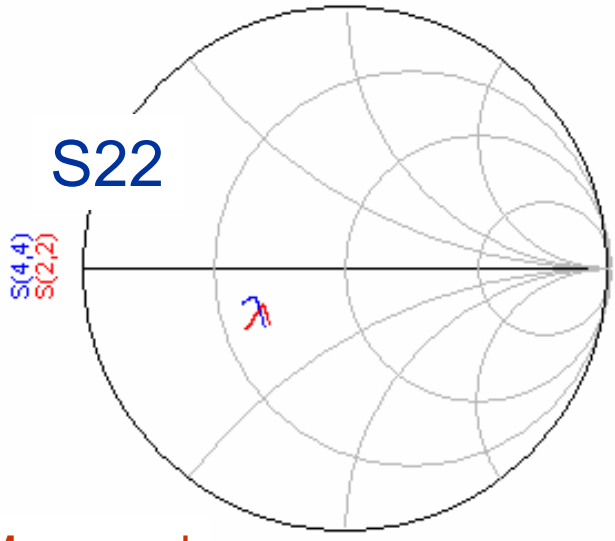
pHEMT Summary & Conclusions

- Reasonable S-Parameter Model Match
 - ADS EE-HEMT extraction was accurate.
- Large Signal Source and Load Pull errors
 - 0.5~0.75dB range also appear reasonable.
- Modeled Power Sweep P_o and IP3 are optimistic by up to 5dB at $< P_1$ dB.
- System verification means we should take the Load Pull Data as the reference.
 - Model appears accurate for the pHEMT

HBT Small-Signal S-Parameters

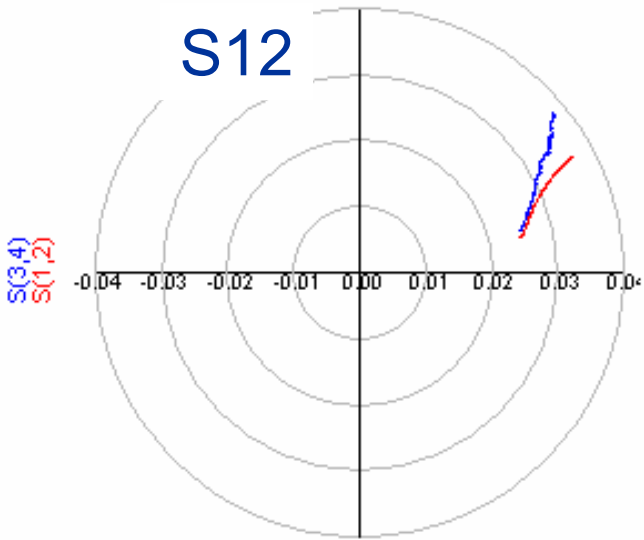


freq (1.750GHz to 15.75GHz)

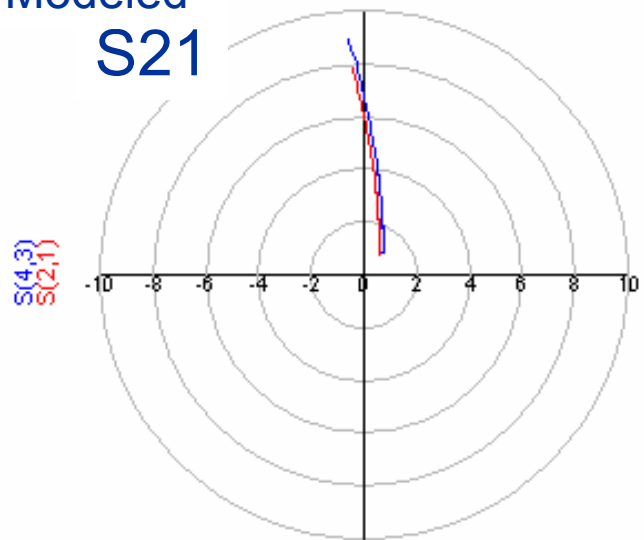


freq (1.750GHz to 15.75GHz)

Red: Measured
Blue: Modeled

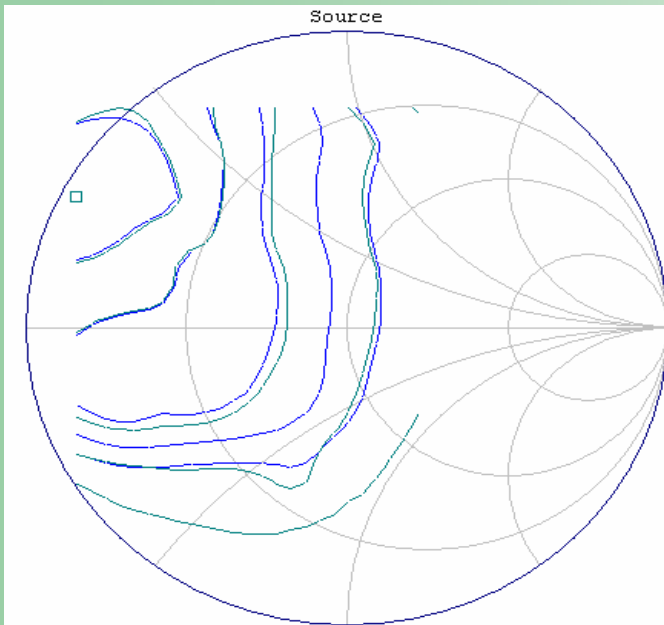


freq (1.750GHz to 15.75GHz)



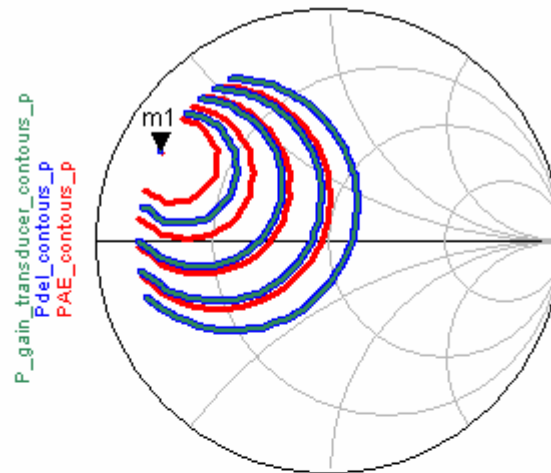
freq (1.750GHz to 15.75GHz)

HBT Large-Signal Source Pull



Freq = 2.4500 GHz
 Γ_{Load} : 0.0307 < -14.66
 Γ_{Load2} : 0.0107 < -71.33
 Γ_{source} @ 0.8231 < 153.88

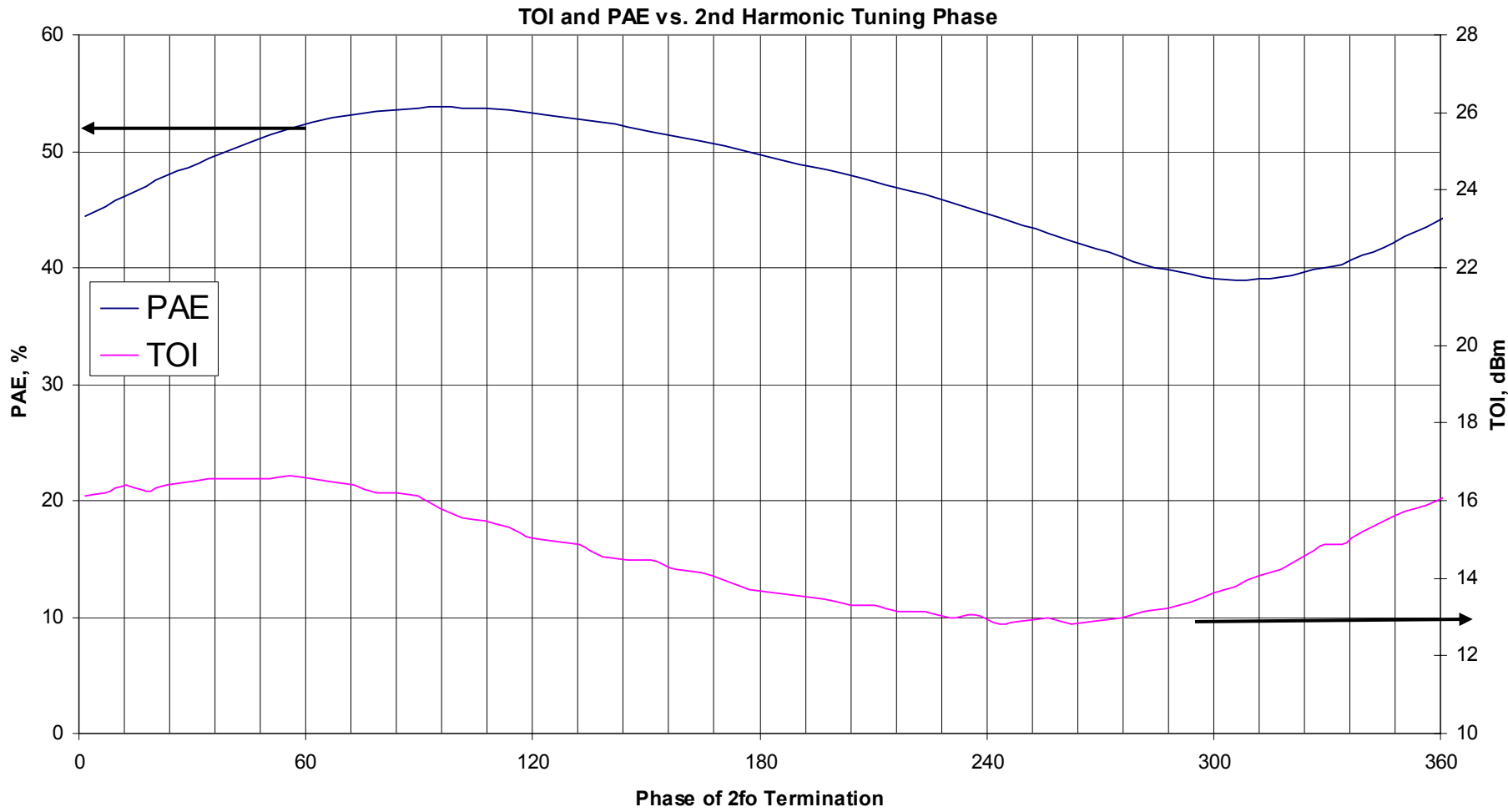
Gt = 15.338 dB
Pout = 6.338 dBm
Eff = 10.932 %
 Ip3 = 16.724 dBm
 I3 = -23.936 dBm



Eqn $\Gamma_{s} = 0.82 < 151.821$

Gt, dB	Delivered (dBm)
16.088	7.09
PAE, %	
15.05	
3rd-Order IMD, dBc	TOI, dBm
-21.43	14.739

HBT TOI and PAE vs. 2fo Load Tuning



HBT Summary

- Accurate S-Parameter model prediction.
 - Phase within 5° , magnitude within 0.05.
- Power and Gain predicted by < 1 dB.
- TOI prediction is optimistic at $< P1$ dB.
- $2f_0$ tuning makes an impact for Class AB.
 - TOI increased 2 dB near open circuit Z.

Conclusions

- Characterization of Maury Harmonic Tuning using Triplexers needs Delta Gt system error validation runs.
 - Harmonic Delta Gt paths should be setup as the primary path fundamental, calibrated, and verified using the Delta Gt technique.
- TOI is a function of Harmonic Tuning
 - Results depend upon device technology.
 - Improvements are not as dramatic as PAE.

References

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- Ghannouchi, F.M., Beauregard, F., Kouki, A.B., “Large Signal Stability and Spectrum Characterization of a Medium Power HBT Using Active Load Pull Techniques,” IEEE Microwave and Guided Wave Letters, Volume 4, Number 6, June 1994, pp. 191-193.