

工學碩士 學位論文

A Study on the Design of Improving Gain Circuits for Dynamic
Envelope tracking Amplifier in Cellular Phone

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2001年 2月

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金 柱 淵

Abstract.....1

Nomenclature.....

11

24

2.1.4

 2.1.1. (nonlinearity).....4

 2.1.2.7

2.29

 2.2.1.9

 2.2.2.10

 2.2.3.11

314

3.114

3.215

3.3 DC-DC converter18

4	.....	23
4.1	.....	23
4.2	.....	25
5	.....	28
5.1	.....	28
5.2	.....	31
5.2.1	.....	31
5.2.2	.....	36
5.3	.....	38
6	.....	43
	.....	44
	.....	46

Abstract

The RF power amplifier is required to be linear to maintain signal integrity with limited spectral regrowth in the mobile radio transmitter with digital modulation format. To maintain the linearity of an RF amplifier, a Class-A or Class-AB mode amplifier is typically operated.

In many wireless systems, the power transmitted by the mobile unit is adjusted such that signals arriving at a base station from all portable transmitters are similar in power level. Because of having to accommodate the variable distance between mobile and base units, as well as multipath and shadow fading, the amplifiers operate over a wide dynamic power range extending from a maximum level to 10dB in power back-off.

Envelope tracking(ET) amplifier with variable bias voltage is a certain method for power amplifier application of the third generation cellular phones.

However, the input and output impedance of transistors vary with the changing of the Q-point and power level. Because of the variation of impedance, the gain and efficiency of ET amplifiers decreases a lot and the VSWR and stability become worse. The mismatching of dynamic ET amplifier can't be substantially avoided.

In this thesis, the mismatching of dynamic ET amplifiers is proven to be compensated using a varactor diode.

The gain is experimentally improved by 7dB above 15dBm output power. The efficiency improve about 2.5 times. The DC power consumption ET amplifier of which the impedance is compensated is 37% of bias fixed power amplifier

Nomenclature

θ_{JC} : Thermal resistance

ε : Dielectric constant

η : The output efficiency

Γ_{IN} : The input reflection coefficient

Γ_L : The load reflection coefficient

Γ_{OUT} : The output reflection coefficient

Γ_S : The source reflection coefficient

A : Area of the diode

A_{CPR} : Adjacent Channel leakage Power Ratio

$C_J(V)$: Capacitance of the diode at voltage V

C_P : Package capacitance

C_S : Shunt capacitance

I_{PK} : The peak RF current

G : Power gain

G_T : Transducer power gain

L_S : Series inductance

PAE : Power Add Efficiency

P_1 : Fundamental RF output power

P_{1dB} : The 1-dB gain compression point

P_d : Power dissipation

P_{dc} : DC power

P_i or (P_{in}) : RF input power

P_{lin} : Linear power

P_o or (P_{out}) : RF output power

R_S : Series resistance

[S] : Scattering matrix

T_c : Case temperature

T_J : Junction temperature

Z_{in} : The input impedance

Z_L : Load impedance

Z_{out} : The output impedance

Z_S : Source impedance

V_{PK} : The peak RF voltage

1

가 가 . 가 가 가 . 가
가 가 가 가 . 가
가 가 . 가 가 . 가
가 가 가 가 가 . 가
가 가 가 가 가 가 ,

가 .
가

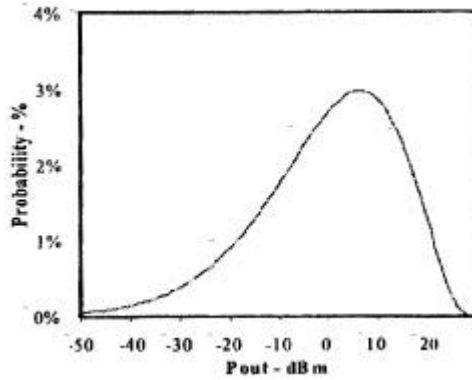
가

가

CDMA
(spectral regrowth)

A AB A AB

가 . 1.1 IS-95B CDMA
 (PDF : Probability Distribution Function) [1]. 1.1
 7dBm 가



1.1.

Fig. 1.1. Probability distribution function of RF power amplifier

RF

Hanington

(envelope tracking amplifier)

[2].

IMT - 2000 3

W - CDMA CDMA2000 CDMA AB

가

RF

가

VSWR

DC-DC converter

가

가

DC-DC converter

가

가

()

2

, 3

. 4

가

. 5

6

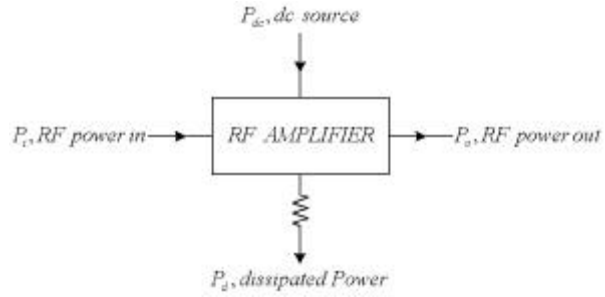
2

2.1

RF 가 .
RF 가 ,
(base) (emitter) [3],[4].
, 가 ().
50 가
. 가 가 .

2.1.1 (nonlinearity)

가 RF 가 .
가 가 .
DC 가 가
. [5].



2.1. RF

Fig. 2.1. RF amplifier from a energetic point of view

2.1

$$P_i + P_{dc} = P_o + P_d \tag{2.1}$$

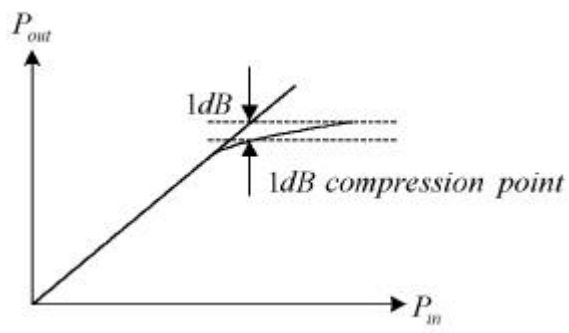
RF G

$$G = \frac{P_o}{P_i} \tag{2.2}$$

$$P_d = P_{dc} - (G - 1)P_i \tag{2.3}$$

가

DC , G가 1
 가 , (P_d)
 DC , P_d 가 가
 RF G가 1
 가 가 ,
 가
 2.2 .
 가 1dB
 가 , 1dB (P_{1dB}) , P_{1dB}



2.2. 1-dB

Fig. 2.2. The 1-dB gain compression point and the dynamic range of microwave amplifier

2.1.2

S-Parameter

2.3 2 . S-Parameter 가 , Z_S, Z_L ,

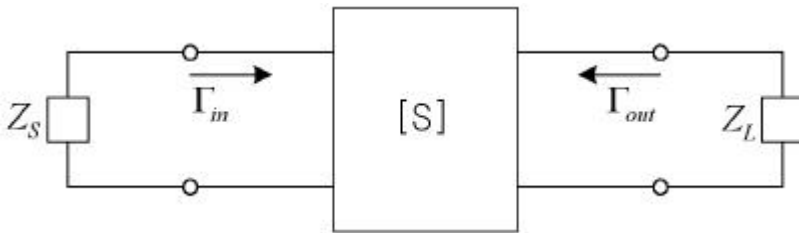
G_T

$$G_T = \frac{1 - |\Gamma_S|^2}{|1 - \Gamma_{IN}\Gamma_S|^2} |S_{21}|^2 \frac{1 - |\Gamma_L|^2}{|1 - S_{22}\Gamma_L|^2}$$

$$= \frac{1 - |\Gamma_S|^2}{|1 - S_{11}\Gamma_S|^2} |S_{21}|^2 \frac{1 - |\Gamma_L|^2}{|1 - \Gamma_{OUT}\Gamma_L|^2} \tag{2.4}$$

$$\Gamma_{IN} = S_{11} + \frac{S_{12}S_{21}\Gamma_L}{1 - S_{22}\Gamma_L} \tag{2.5.a}$$

$$\Gamma_{OUT} = S_{22} + \frac{S_{12}S_{21}\Gamma_S}{1 - S_{11}\Gamma_S} \tag{2.5.b}$$



2.3. 2

Fig. 2.3. Amplifier of two port network

S-parameter가

가

S-Parameter가

G_T 가

2.4

$|S_{21}|$

$|1 - \Gamma_{IN}\Gamma_S|$

$|1 - \Gamma_L S_{22}|$

가

$|S_{21}|$

S-Parameter 가

가

S-Parameter 가

가

2.2

(DC) (DC) (DC) (AC) (AC) (AC)

2.2.1

(1)

가
가 . 6V, 9V, 24 50 V

(2)

(3)

(θ_{JC}) 가 .
가 25 가

가 , 가
 가 ,

$$\theta_{JC} = (T_J - T_C) / (P_{in} - P_o) \quad (2.6)$$

$$P_d = (T_{Jmax} - 25) / \theta_{JC} \quad (2.7)$$

, T_C , T_J , P_{in} , P_o

2.2.2

, , , , ,

(1) (ruggedness)

(AC)

가

가

가

(VSWR)가 2:1 30:1

(2)

(Z_{in}, Z_{out})

가

(smith chart)

. load-pull

가 가

DUT (Device Under Test)가

short

adapter

가

[6],[7].

2.2.3

가

LDMOS(Laterally Diffused Metal Oxide Semiconductor)가

(1)

· (metal can), Plastic SOE (Stripline Opposed Emitter), (surface
mount), hermetical sealed metal-ceramic 가 ,

(2)

가

(driver Stage)

(predriver stage)

matching)

(internal

2GHz

가

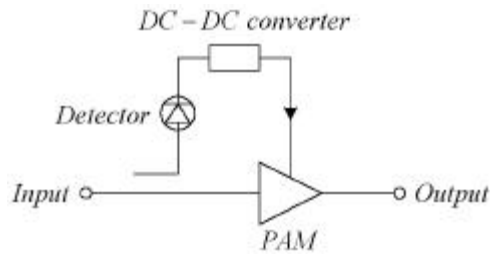
[8].

3

3.1

Hanington (ET - amplifier : envelope tracking amplifier)가 RF 가 [9].

가 VSWR DC-DC converter 가 DC-DC converter 가 . 가 () 3.1 .



3.1.

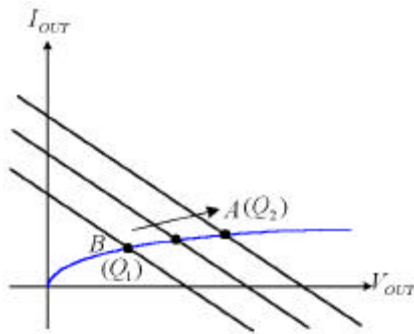
Fig. 3.1. Dynamic envelope tracking amplifier

. RF 가 Input 가 , RF 가 . RF

DC

DC

(DC-DC converter)



3.2.

Fig. 3.2. Changing of Q-point according to changing of output power

	3.2	B	A		3.2	RF
가		B		RF		A
		A	B			

3.2

		3.3	3.4		3.3
Nishimura		[11].	(P_{in})	가	(PAE)
(P_{out})	가		가		
	가				
	가	(gain)			

3.4

[2]. $V_{DD} = 10\text{ V}$

가 , (dynamic V_{DD})

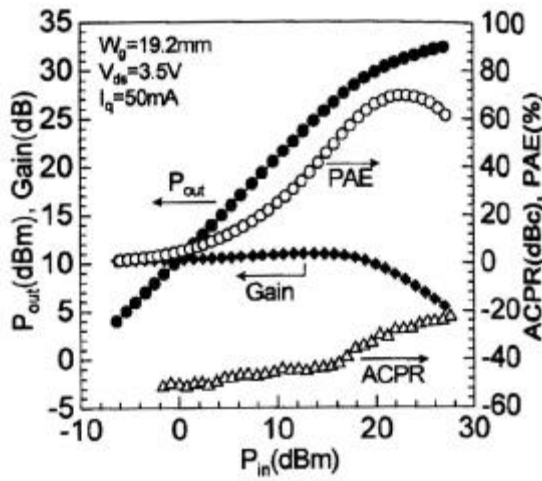
가

가 . 가 , 가 .
 가 - 가 -
 가 PWM(Pulse Width Modulation) 3.5

가 가

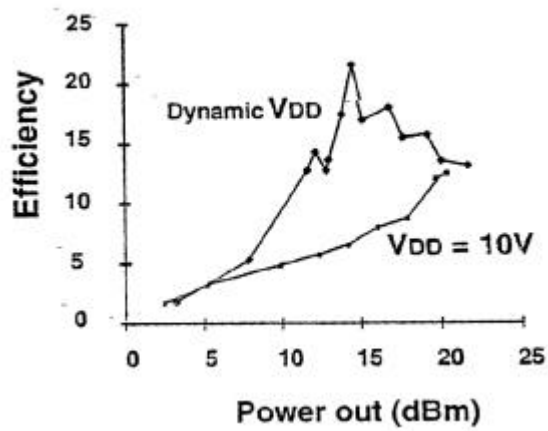
[10].

가 Noise



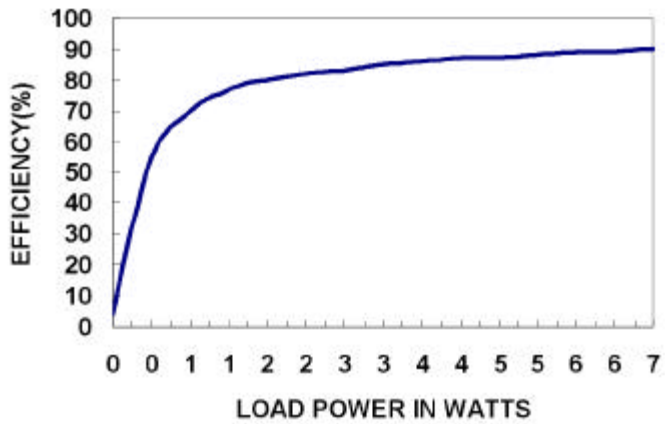
3.3. , , , ACPR

Fig. 3.3. P_{out} , gain, PAE and ACPR vs P_{in}



3.4. V_{DD} V_{DD}

Fig. 3.4. Measured efficiency versus amplifier power out depended on fixed V_{DD} , dynamic V_{DD}



3.5.

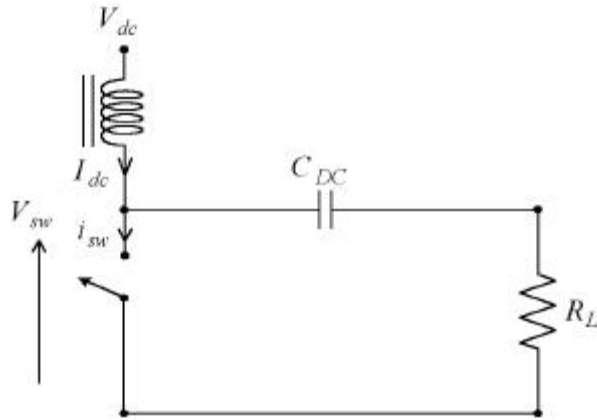
Fig. 3.5. Conversion efficiency of DC-DC converter

3.3 DC-DC converter

100%

[12]. 3.7

RF , 3.8

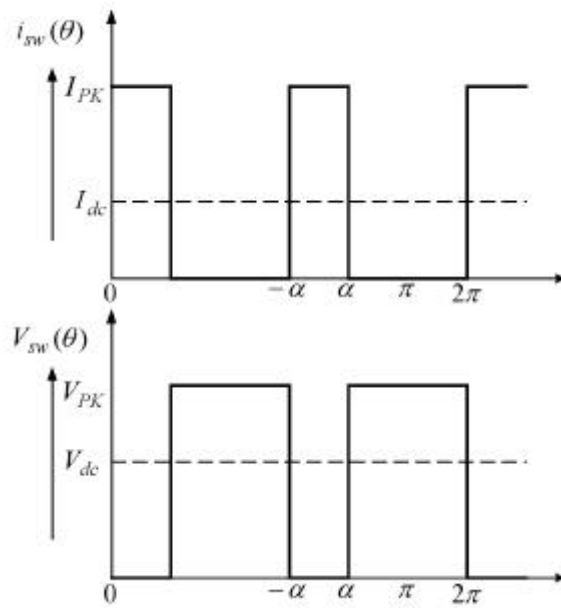


3.7. RF

Fig. 3.7. Basic RF switching amplifier

switch()가 가 , 가
 ON, OFF . 0 DC 가 100%
 RF .

$$P_{rf} = V_{dc} I_{dc} \frac{2 \sin^2 \alpha}{\alpha(\pi - \alpha)} \quad (3.1)$$



3.8. RF

Fig. 3.8. Basic RF switch waveform

$$\eta = \frac{2 \sin^2 \alpha}{\alpha(\pi - \alpha)} \quad (3.2)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad , \quad \eta = \frac{8}{\pi^2} \quad (81\%)$$

$$P_{lin} = \frac{V_{dc} I_{pk}}{4}$$

$$\frac{P_1}{P_{lin}} = \frac{8 \sin^2 \alpha}{\pi(\pi - \alpha)} \quad (3.3)$$

RF power

$$P_1 = I_{dc} V_{dc} \frac{\sin(\alpha)}{\alpha} \quad (V_1 = V_{dc}: \text{sinusoidal voltage}) \quad (3.4)$$

$$\eta = \frac{\sin(\alpha)}{\alpha} \quad (3.5)$$

I_{pk} , P_1 , P_{lin} RF power

$$\frac{P_1}{P_{lin}} = I_{pk} V_{dc} \frac{4 \sin(\alpha)}{\pi} \quad (P_{lin} = \frac{I_{pk} V_{dc}}{4}) \quad (3.6)$$

$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 87% , RF power가 P_{lin} $\frac{4}{\pi}$ (1dB)

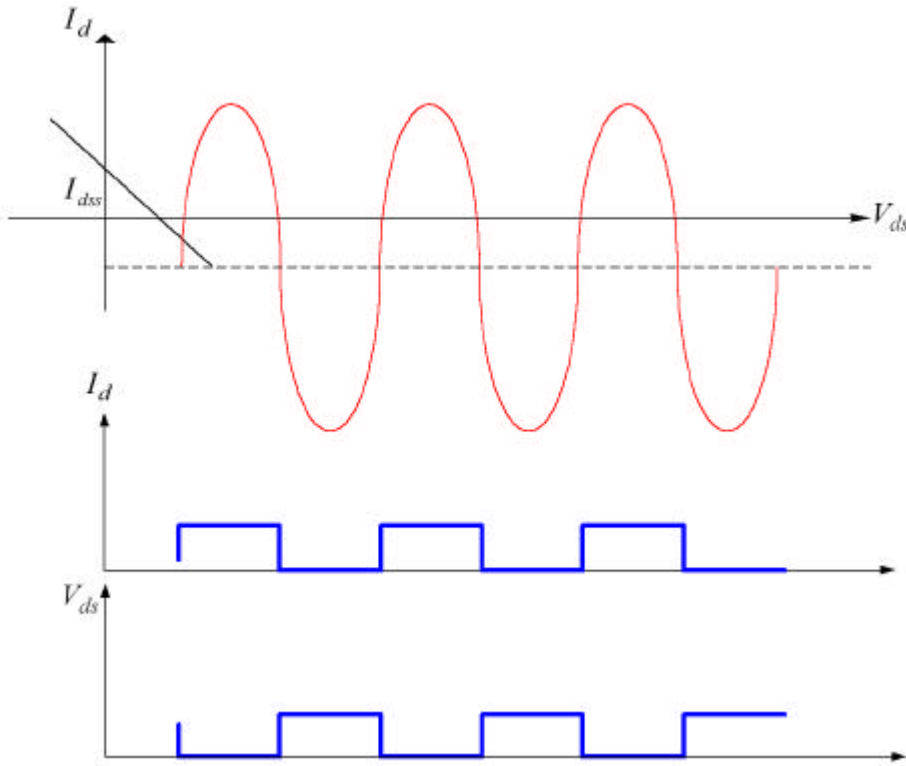
3.9

(oversaturation overdrive)

I_d V_{ds}

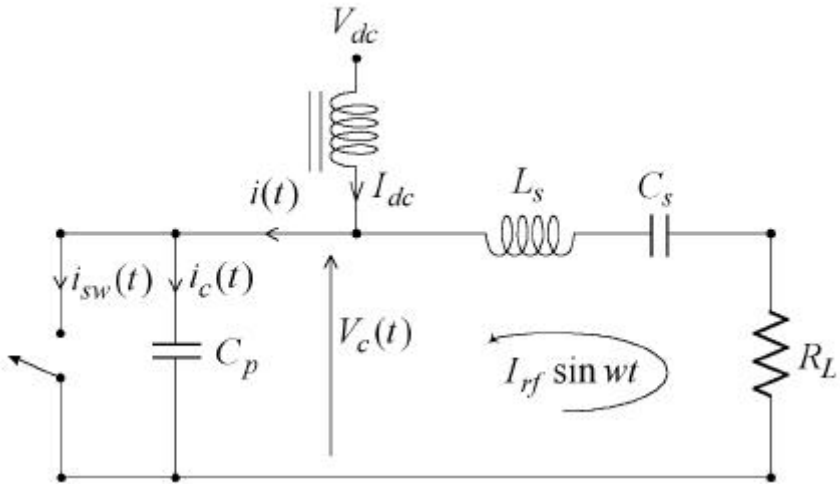
$$V_d * I_d = 0 \text{가}$$

0



3.9.

Fig. 3.9. Switching mode operation using transistor



3.10.

Fig. 3.10. Schematic of basic switch mode amplifier

3.10
 dc ,
 (harmonics)가
 가 88% 가 . C_p
 (fundamental frequency)
 100%

4

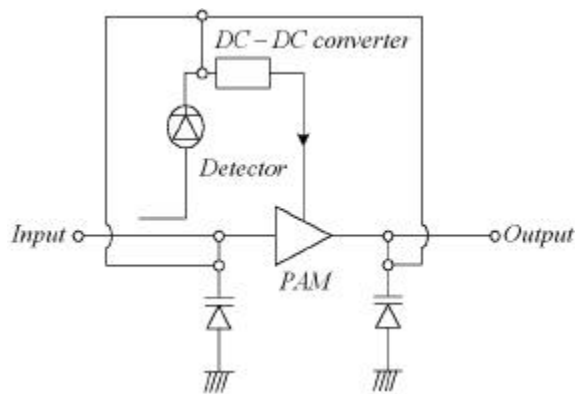
4.1

4.1

가

가

가



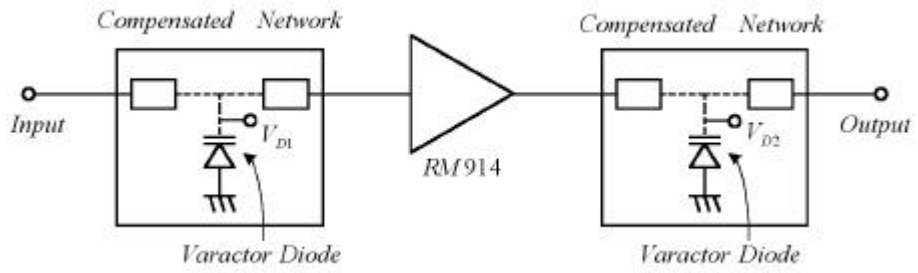
4.1. 가

Fig. 4.1 Dynamic ET amplifier which impedance is compensated

4.2

4.3 RM914

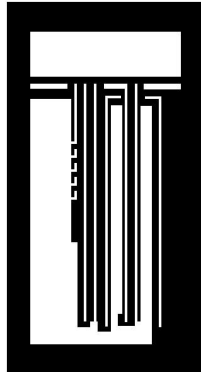
가



4.2.

Fig. 4.2. Suggested dynamic ET amplifier

(layout) 4.3 .



4.3.

Fig. 4.3. Layout of compensated circuit

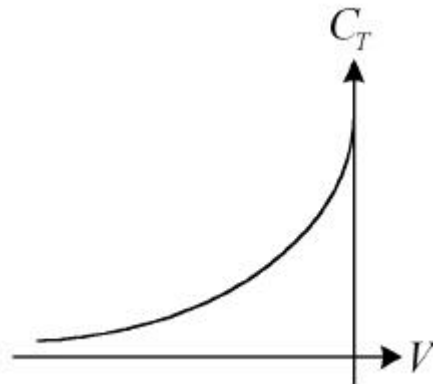
, 4.2

Q_1
 5dB 2 Q_2 9.2dB
 가 가
 5

4.2

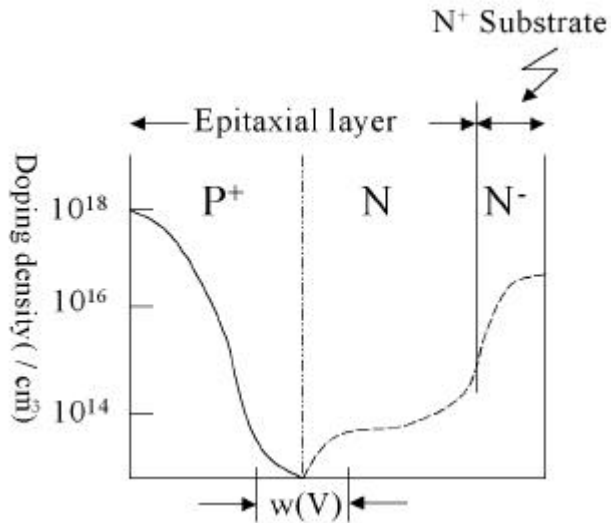
4.4

가 [13]. ,
 가 가



4.4.

Fig. 4.4. Changing of capacitance according to reverse bias of varactor diode



4.5.

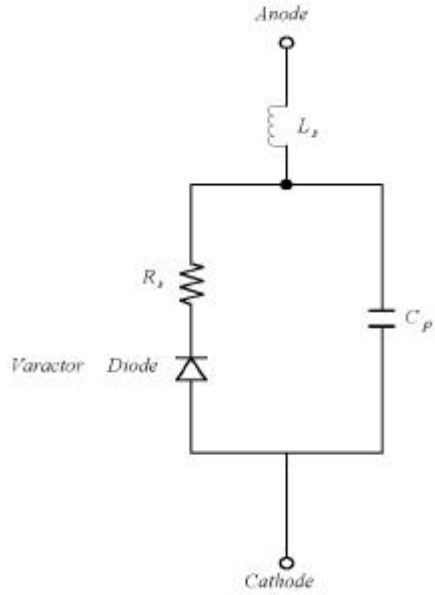
Fig. 4.5. Density distribution of free charge carrier

$C_j(V)$ W
W 가 .

$$C_j(V) = \frac{\epsilon A}{W(V)} \tag{4.1}$$

, A W(V)
0V 가 W가
가 . n
 R_s , 가

가



4.6. 가

Fig. 4.6. Equivalent circuit of varactor diode

4.6
(L_s),
가

가

(C_p)

R_s

가

R_s

가

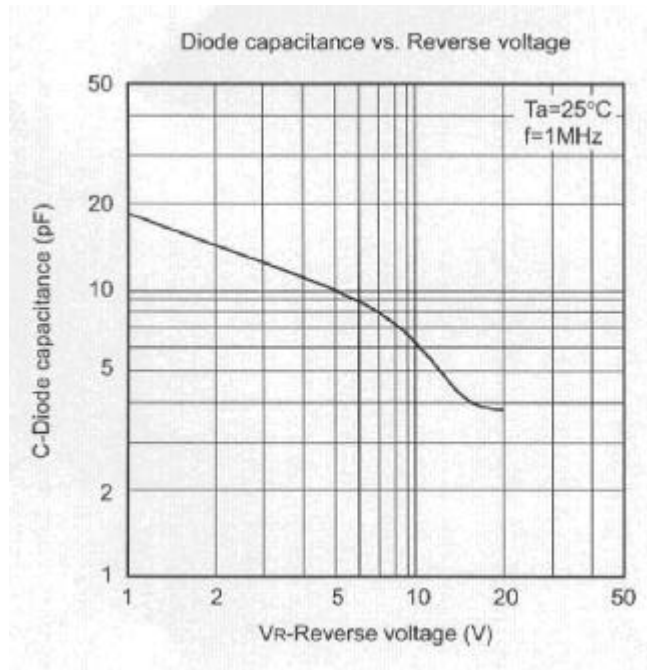
$1/\omega C_J$

5

5.1

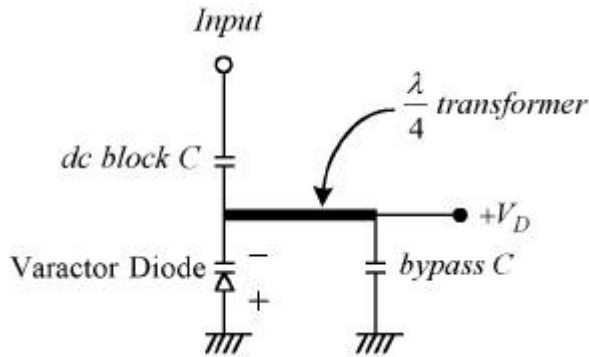
Sony 1T367

1 . 5.1 가



5.1. 1T376

Fig. 5.1 Capacitance characteristic of 1T367 according to reverse bias voltage



5.2.

Fig. 5.2. Circuit of measurement for varactor diode

5.1

가 1MHz

가

5.2

1T 376

0V 3.5V

5.3

20°

가

0dBm

5.2

5.4

1T 376

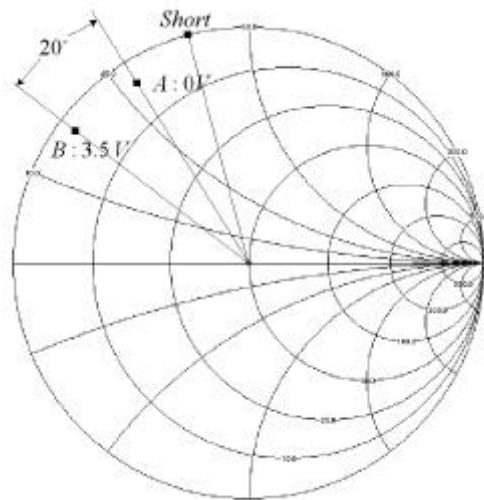
A

B

20°

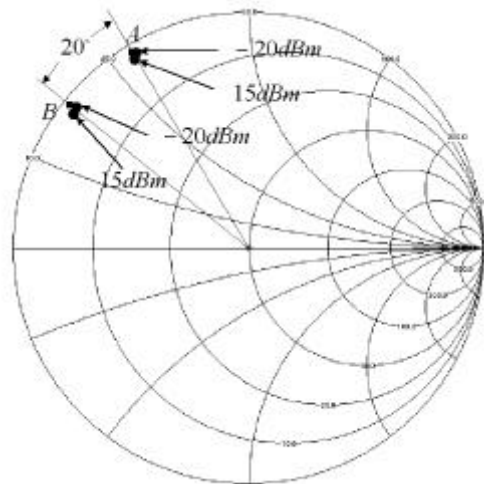
가

20



5.3.

Fig. 5.3. Impedance of varactor diode according to voltage at 0dBm



5.4.

Fig. 5.4. Impedance of varactor diode according to power level at 15dBm and -20dBm

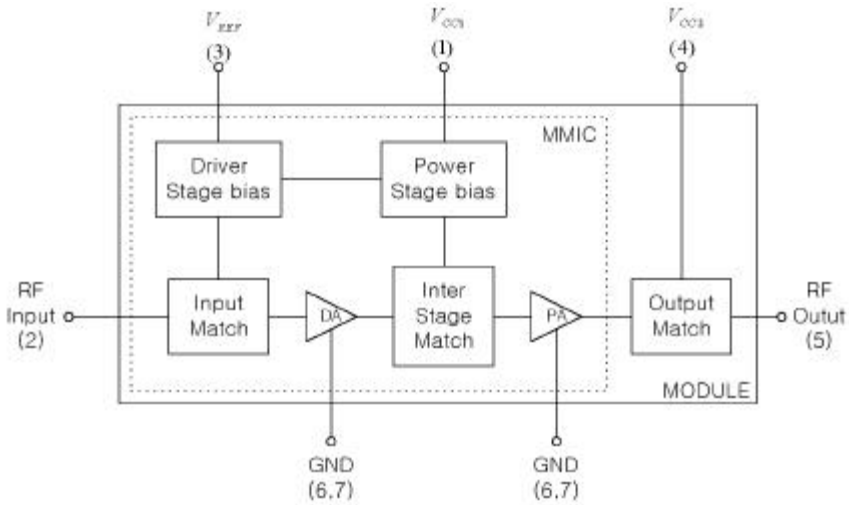
5.2

5.2.1

Conexant RM914

. RM914

5.5



5.5. RM914

Fig. 5.5. Internal structure of RM914

5.5
MODULE

RM914 가 MMIC

. RF

,

,

V_{REF} V_{CC1} V_{CC2}

4.1

Pin 6 7 6

가

RM914 가

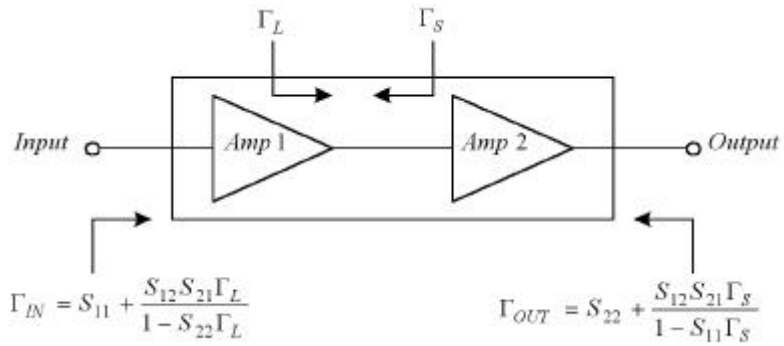
, 7

5.1

Table 5.1 Pin Description

Pin #	Function
1	VCC1
2	RF Input
3	VREF
4	VCC2
5	RF Output
6	GND
7	GND

RF914 2 RM914
 parameter normal
 , RM914 가 가
 RM914가
 3 가
 가
 4 RM914 가
 가
 가 RM914
 RM914 5.6 2 RFIC RFIC
 가
 가 [14].



5.6. RM914

Fig. 5.6. Internal structure of RM914

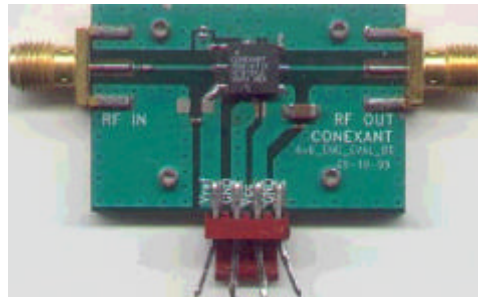
RM914

(zig)

5.7

(,)

RM914



5.7.

Fig. 5.7. Zig

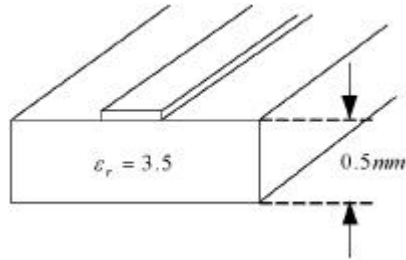
RM914

bias

가

- : $Q_1 = V_{cc} = 1.5 V$ $V_{ref} = 3.4 V$
- : $Q_2 = V_{cc} = 3.0 V$ $V_{ref} = 3.4 V$

5.8 가 0.5mm , 3.5



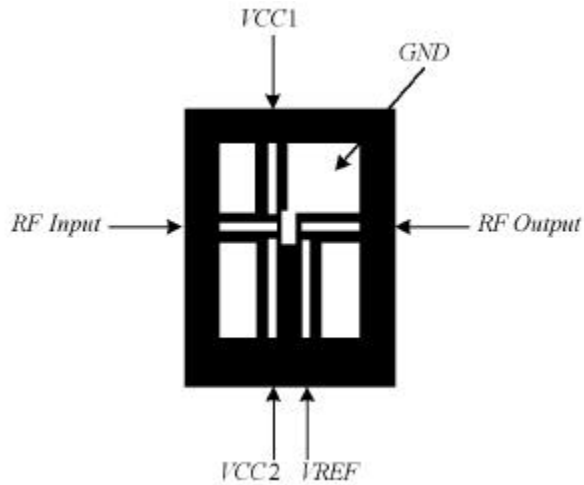
5.8.

Fig. 5.8. Using board

RM914

(layout)

5.9



5.9 RM914

Fig. 5.9. Measurement circuit of RM914

5.2 PAM

Table 5.2 Measurement result of PAM

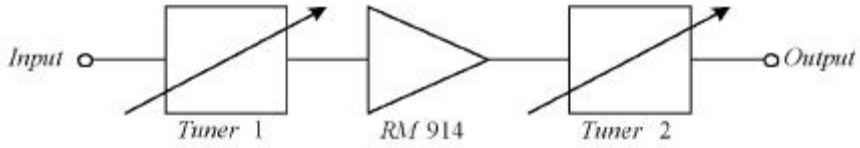
	Input	Output	Gain
Q_1	- 10dBm	14.5dBm	24.5dB
Q_2	2dBm	27dBm	25dB

RM914

, 5.2

가

5.2.2



5.10. RM914

Fig. 5.10. Impedance measuring circuit of RM914

RM914

5.9

RM914

가

5.11

5.11

RM914

Tuner 1,2

Tuner 1,2

5.12

5.2.1

RM914

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

Q_1

Q_2

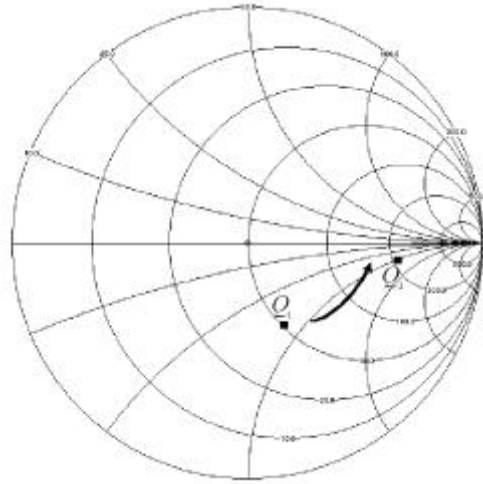
5.10

Tuner

RF

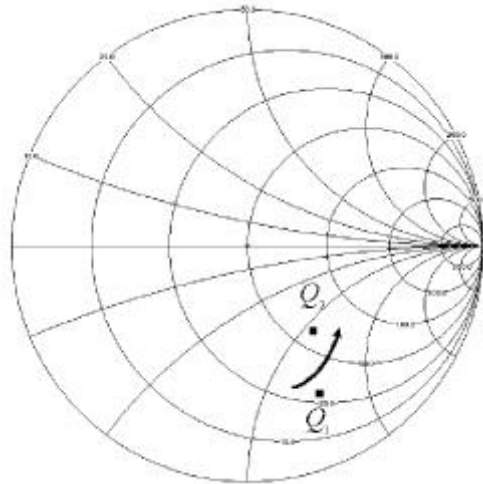
Tuner가

가 가



5.11. RF914

Fig. 5.11 Input stage optimal impedance trace of RM914

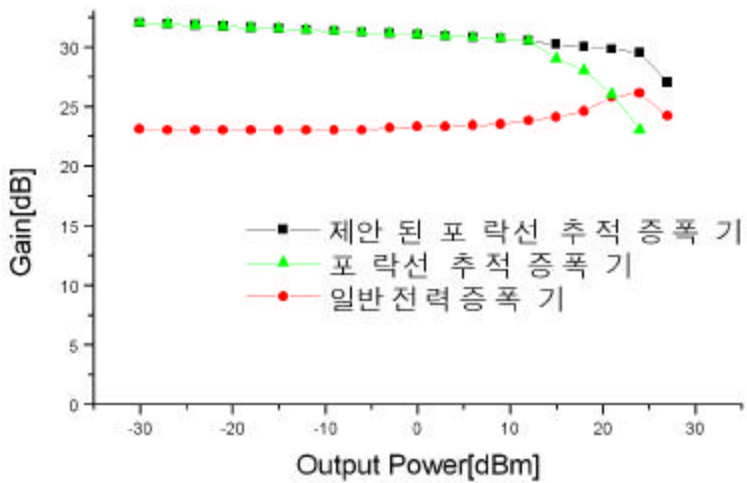


5.12. RF914

Fig. 5.12 Output stage optimal impedance trace of RM914

5.3

가 ,
 , 가 ()
 , 가
 5.13 .



5.13.

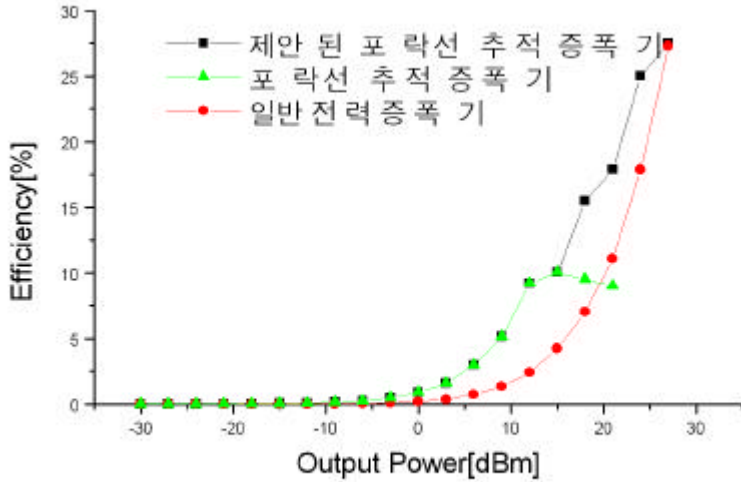
Fig. 5.13. Gain according to output power

가

RF 가

15dBm

7dB가



5.14.

Fig. 5.14. Efficiency according to output power

5.14

(

)

가

2.5 가

(15dBm)

. Lilja

가

[15].

RF

가

(weighted)

가

DC-DC converter conversion efficiency Nishimura data

DC

5.14

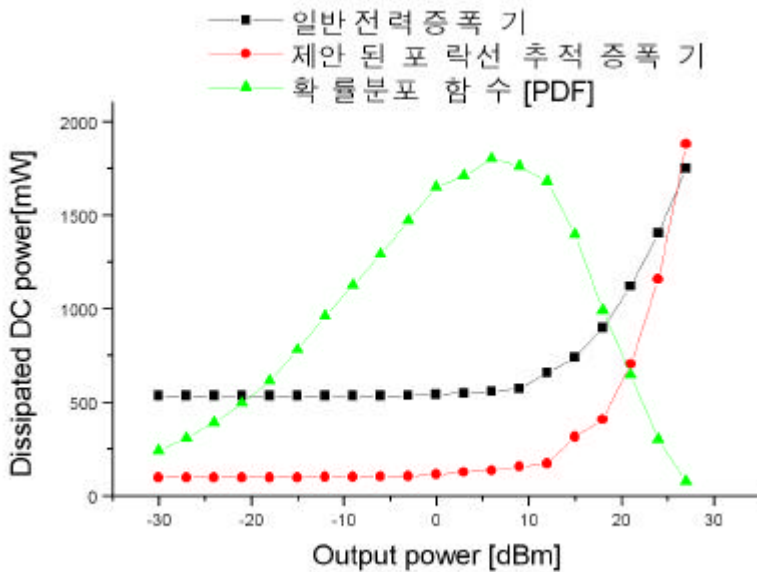
5.15

5.14

DC

5.1

$$\text{Weighted DC Power} = \text{Power level PDF} \times \text{DC Power} \tag{5.1}$$



5.14.

Fig. 5.14. DC power and PDF according to output power

5.15

5.1

가

A

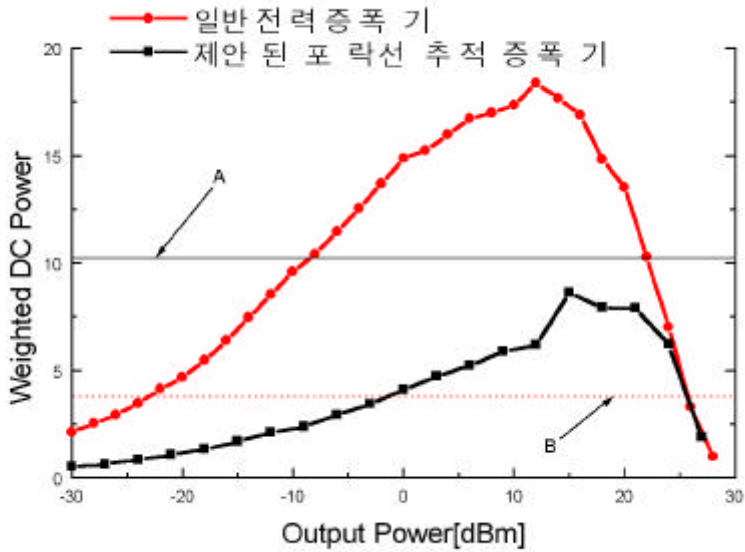
B

가

5.15

가

37%



5.15.

가

Fig. 5.15 Weighted DC power according to output power

가

60%

가

5.2

$$\infty \frac{1}{0.6} = \frac{1}{(0.4 + 0.6)} \quad (5.2)$$

0.6 37%

$$\frac{1}{(0.4 + 0.224)} = 1.6 \quad (5.3)$$

5.3 가
60%

6

CDMA

RF

가

가

가

가

(

)

Conexant

RM914

,

가

가

가

Sony

1T 367

7dB

,

가 15dB

2.5

,

가 15dBm

37%

RFIC

,

가

가

PCS

IMT - 2000

가

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1 1T367

Table 1 Electrical characteristics of 1T367

(T_a = 25)

Item	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Reverse current	I_R	$V_R = 15 V$			3	nA
Diode capacitance	C_2	$V_R = 2 V , f = 1MHz$	14.3	15.0	14.0	pF
	C_{10}	$V_R = 10 V , f = 1MHz$	5.5	4.0	4.5	pF
Capacitance ratio	C_2 / C_{10}		2.2	2.5		
Series resistance	r_s	$V_R = 5 V , f = 470MHz$		0.3	0.4	

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Table 2 Absolute maximum ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Normal	Max	Unit
Rf Input Power	Pin	–	3.0	4.0	dBm
Supply Voltage	Vcc	–	3.4	5.0	Volts
Reference Voltage	Vref	–	3.0	3.3	Volts
Case Operation Temperature	Tc	-30	25	+110	
Storage Temperature	Tstg	-55	–	+125	

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Table 3 Recommended operation conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Normal	Max	Unit
Supply Voltage	Vcc	3.2	3.4	4.2	Volts
Reference Voltage	Vref	2.9	3.0	3.1	Volts
Operation Frequency	Fo	824.0	834.5	849.0	MHz
Operation Temperature	To	-30	+25	+85	

4 CDMA/AMPS

Table 4 Electrical specification for CDMA/AMPS nominal operation condition

Characteristics	Condition	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Quiescent current	Vref=3.0	Iq	-	100.0	-	mA
	Vref=2.9	Iq	-	80.0	-	mA
Gain - Analog	Po=0dBm	G	-	28.0	-	dB
	Po=31dBm	Gp	-	28.0	-	dB
Power Added Efficiency - Analog Mode	Po=31dBm	PAEa	43.0	55.0	-	%
Harmonic Suppression - Second - Third	Po 31dBm	AFo2	-	-	- 30.0	dBc
	Po 31dBm	AFo3	-	-	- 30.0	dBc
Noise Power in RX Band 869- 894MHz	Po@28dBm	RxBN	-	- 134.0	- 133.0	dBm/ Hz
Noise Figure	-	NF	-	4.0	-	dB
Input Voltage Standing Wave Ratio	-	VSWR	-	1.4:1	-	-
Stability (Spurious output)	5:1 VSWR All phases	-	-	-	- 60.0	dBc
Ruggedness - No damage Po 31dBm	No damage	Ru	10:1	-	-	VSWR

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