

2 CMOS Class E

RF

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RF

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Abstract

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Studies on Low Voltage and Two Stage CMOS Class E RF Power Amplifier

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Abstract

With the increasing popularity of wireless communication systems like cordless phones, wireless modems, personal communication, Bluetooth and HomeRF, higher levels of RF component integrations are required to reduce size and cost of products.

Bluetooth and many other small wireless communication systems require components that operate at low voltages with high efficiencies to extend battery life. So far, Gallium Arsenide technology has been the primary choice of radio engineers in implementing RF components due to its lower noise figure, higher gain and higher output power. However, we believe that CMOS is still a reliable technology for utilizing 2.4GHz frequency and offers a higher level of digital and analog integration with the advantage of reducing the power consumption and cost in comparison with GaAs.

In this paper, low voltage and two stage CMOS Class E RF power amplifier for ISM(Industrial/Scientific/Medical) Open Band is presented. The power amplifier operates at 2.4GHz Band, and is designed and simulated with a 0.6um CMOS technology and HSPICE simulator. The power amplifier is simple structure of two stage Class E power amplifier. The design procedure determining matching network was presented. The power amplifier is composed of input stage matching network, preamplifier, interstage matching network, power amplifier, and output stage matching network. The matching networks of input stage and interstage were constituted by pi() type and L type respectively.

At 2.45GHz operating frequency, and with a 2.5V supply voltage, the power amplifier delivers 23dBm output power to a 50 Ω load with 45.3% power added efficiency(PAE) and 26dB power gain.

keyword : RF Power Amplifier, Two Stage, CMOS, Class E, Low Voltage, Bluetooth

•

가

, ,

1 , 2 ,

2.5 PCS(), 3 2GHz IMT - 2000, UMTS, Bluetooth

2GHz WLAN(Bluetooth, Home-Radio,...)

, 가 .

가 , 가 ,

가

, .

(Bluetooth: 2402MHz-2480MHz)가 , PDA, PC, TV

가 . 가 가 ,

(10m

100m) (Radio Link, 2.4GHz ISM Open Band)

가 ,

가 [9-11]

가 , 가 , 가 , 가 ,

GaAs 가 CMOS process가

RF 가

가

가 가

CMOS 가

E VHF (30MHz 300MHz)

가 GaAs

CMOS E RF 가 ^[5,12]

Table.1

CMOS	800MHz~2GHz	2V~3.4V
20dBm~30dBm	16%~62%	가

GaAs 가 CMOS RF가

가

CMOS 2 3GHz

CMOS RF 2.4GHz

RF

chip , Matching

Network 0.6 μ m CMOS 2

E RF HSPICE

Table.1. Background for this paper

Reference	Tech.	Specification	Fo	Intergration	Chip Size
[1]	0.35um CMOS	2.5V, 23.5dBm 35% efficiency	1.9GHz	Off-Chip	-
[2]	0.35um CMOS	2V, 30dBm 41% efficiency	1.9GHz	Off-Chip	-
[3]	0.8um CMOS	2.5V, 30dBm 62% efficiency	800MHz	On-Chip	1.5mm ²
[4]	0.8um CMOS	3V, 20dBm 16% efficiency	1.9GHz	On-Chip	-
[5]	0.8um GaAs	2.5V, 24dBm 50% efficiency	835MHz	On-Chip	8.4mm ²
[6]	GaAs	3.4V, 22.5% 29% efficiency	1.9GHz	-	-
[7]	Bipolar	3.3V 27dBm 35% efficiency	2GHz	-	-

2.1

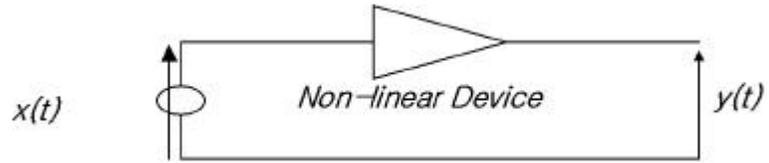


Fig.1. Nonlinear Device and Power Series

HPA (High Power Amplifier)

가 가

가

power series

$$y(t) = a_1x(t) + a_2x(t)^2 + a_3x(t)^3 + \dots \quad (1)$$

, $x(t)$

, $y(t)$

(2)

가

$$x(t) = A \cos(\omega_1 t)$$

(2)

(3) $y(t)$.

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{2} a_2 A^2 + (a_1 A + \frac{3}{4} a_3 A^3) \cos(w_1 t) + \frac{1}{a_2} A^2 \cos(2w_1 t) + \frac{1}{4} a_3 A^3 \cos(3w_1 t) + \dots \quad (3)$$

w_1 DC $2w_1, 3w_1$ 가 .

(3) a_3 가 0 $a_1 A \cos(w_1 t)$

$(a_1 A + \frac{3}{4} a_3 A^3) \cos(w_1 t)$.

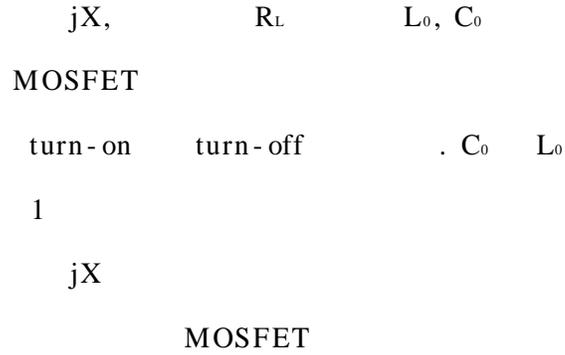
w_1

2.2 E

[8,14]

2.2.1

Fig.2 Class E MOSFET, L_{dc} ,



Zero
가 Turn-Off L_{dc} (RF Chock) 가 C_P
 C_P
가

[8]

$$L_0 = \frac{QR_L}{\omega_0} \quad (4)$$

$$C_0 \approx C_1 \left(\frac{5.447}{Q} \right) \left(1 + \frac{1.42}{Q - 2.08} \right) \quad (5)$$

C_P

$$C_P = \frac{1}{w_0 R_L \left(\frac{\pi^2}{4} + 1 \right) \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right)} \approx \frac{1}{w_0 (R_L \times 5.447)} \quad (6)$$

P_O ,

$$P_O = \frac{2}{1 + \left(\frac{\pi^2}{4} \right)} \times \frac{V_{DD}^2}{R_L} = 0.577 \times \frac{V_{DD}^2}{R_L} \quad (7)$$

Fig.3 E ,
 . 가 turn-on Zero
 가 Zero , turn-off
 Zero 가 .
 가
 . turn-on zero
 가 turn-off Fig.3
 turn-off turn-on

MOSFET

가 가 .

MOSFET

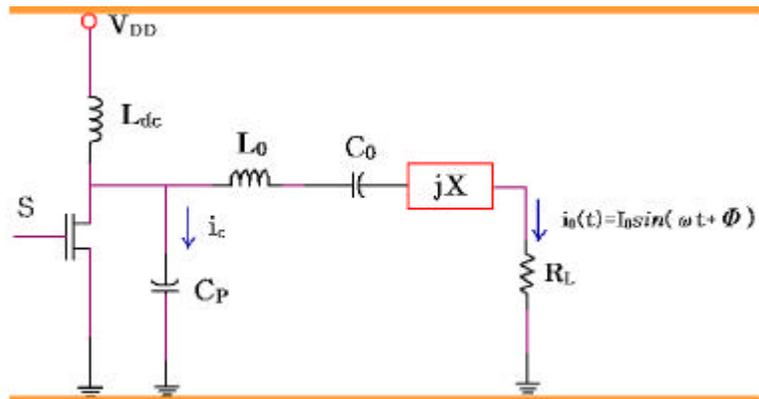


Fig.2. Single-ended FET Class-E resonant tuned power amplifier

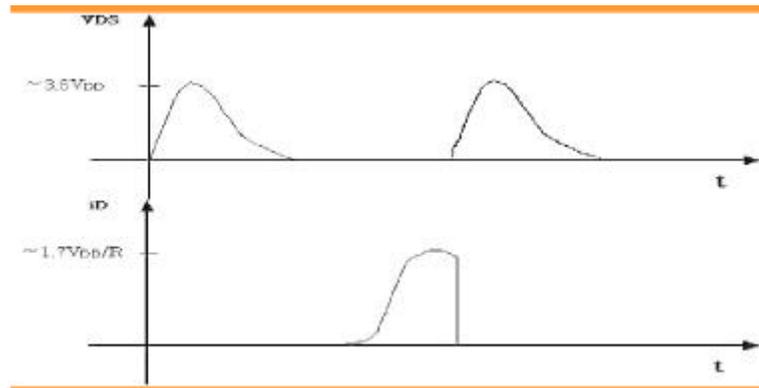


Fig.3. Drain Waveforms of Class E Amplifier

2.2.2

(10) RF DC (9)

가 가 (PAE: Power Added Efficiency)

(η)

Power Gain ()

$$G_p \equiv 10 \log \left(\frac{P_{out}}{P_{RF in}} \right) \quad (8)$$

P_{out} ; Output Power, $P_{RF in}$; RF Input Power

Power Added Efficiency (PAE: 가)

$$PAE \equiv \frac{P_{out} - P_{RF in}}{P_{dc}} \quad (9)$$

P_{dc} ; DC Power

Drain Efficiency ()

$$Drain Efficiency (\eta) \equiv \frac{P_{out}}{P_{dc}} \quad (10)$$

Quality Factor(Q)

$$Q \equiv \omega_0 \frac{\text{energy stored}}{\text{average power dissipated}} \quad (11)$$

2 CMOS E RF

3.1

가

Fig.4

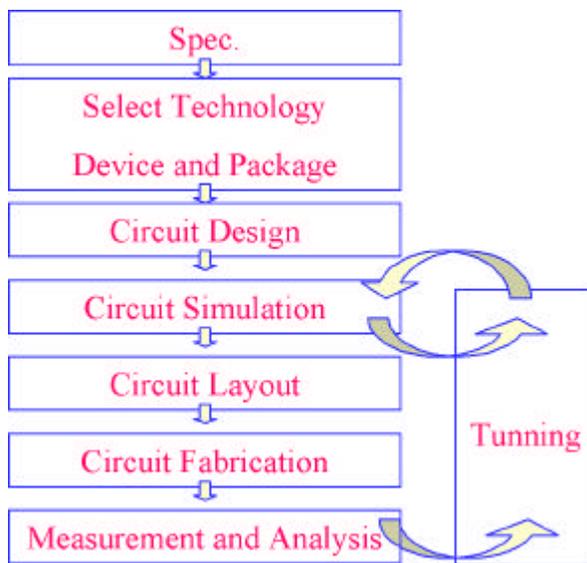


Fig.4. Design Flow

3.2 2 RF

2

2

Fig.5

가

⁽¹¹⁾,

가

가

가

FET

2 CMOS E RF

Fig.6

C_b DC Blocking

50

가

RFC(RF chock), RF

L_{dc2}

L_{dc1},

resonator

L₀, C₀,

RF

가

L-type

E

RFC

. Quality factor(Q)

가

5가

) (4000 μm
 ,
 27dB 2
 () 45.3%, 가 (PAE) 45%, (P_{out})
 23dBm, (G_p) 26dB .
 0.7mm² .

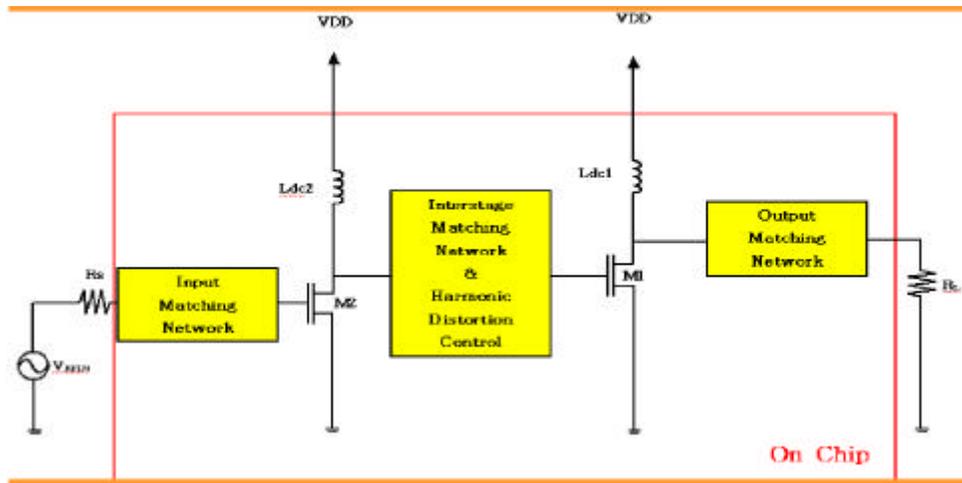


Fig.5. Basic Structure of Two Stage Power Amplifier

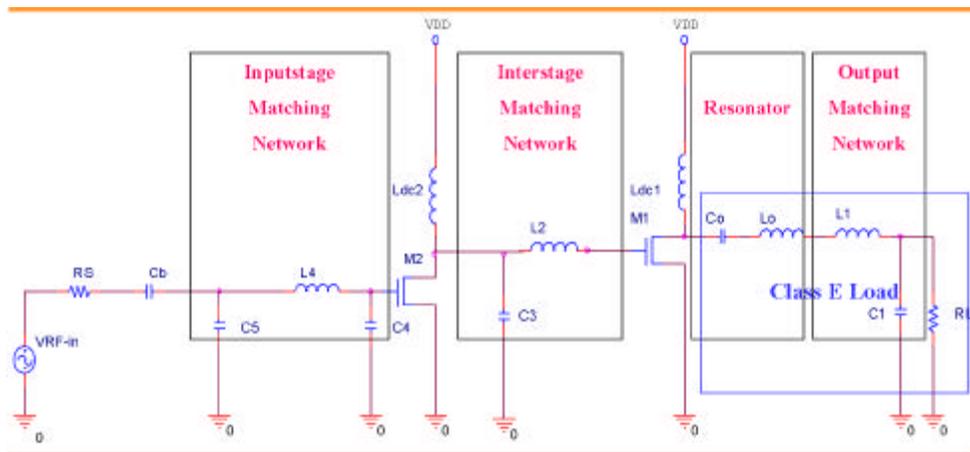
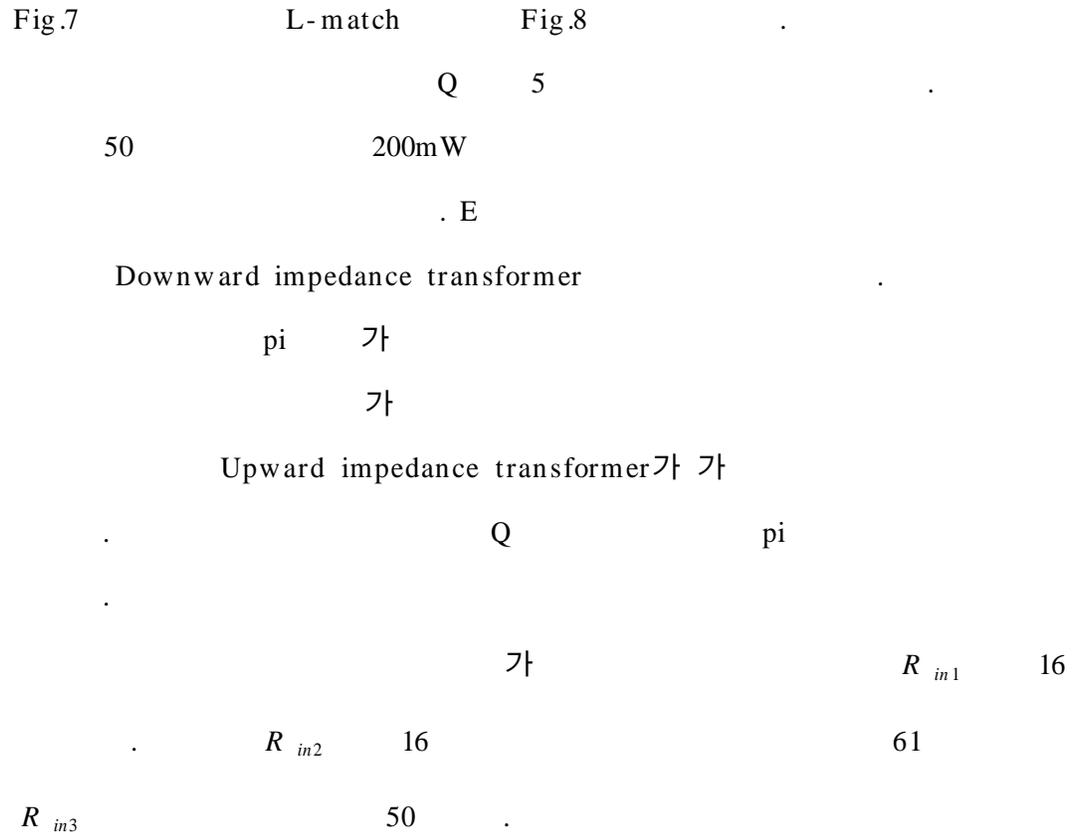


Fig.6. Proposed Two Stage CMOS Class E RF Power Amplifier.

3.3



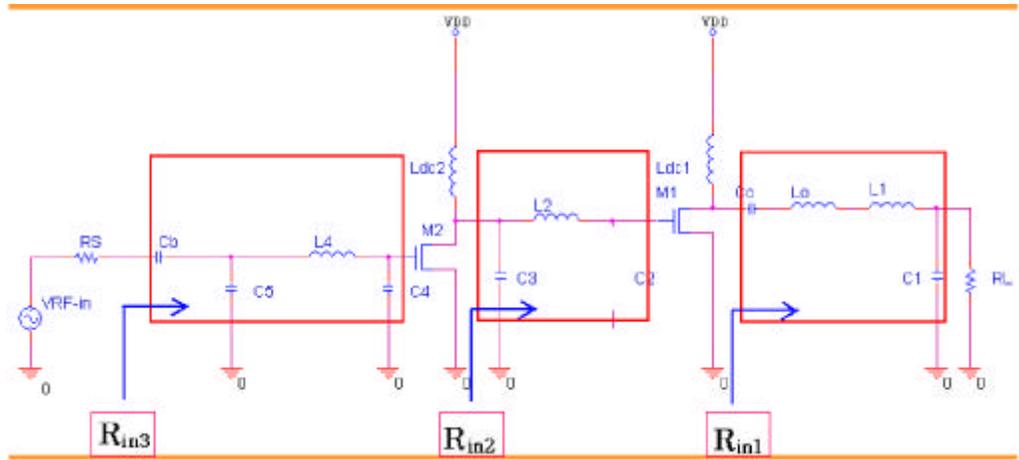


Fig.7. Schematic for Impedance Matching Network Optimization

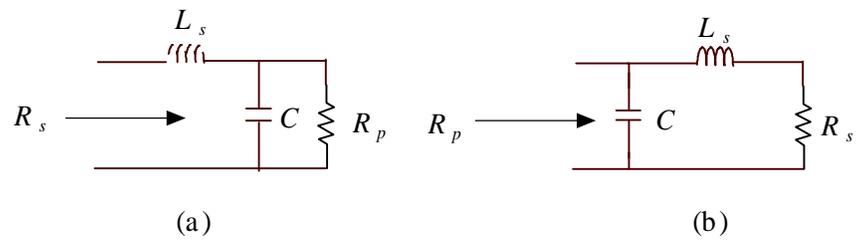


Fig.8. Downward(a) and Upward(b) impedance transforme

$Q^2 \gg 1$, L-match .

$$R_p \approx R_s Q^2 = R_s \left(\frac{1}{\omega_0 R_s C} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{R_s} \frac{L_s}{C} \quad (12)$$

$$R_p R_s \approx \frac{L_s}{C} = Z_0^2 \quad (13)$$

$$Q \approx \sqrt{\frac{R_p}{R_s}} \quad (14)$$

3.3.1 $(R_{in1})^{[8]}$

Sokal

M1

가

, Fig.9

E

[8]

E

L_0 C_0 Q 5

가

R_{in1} 1 50

L_0 C_0

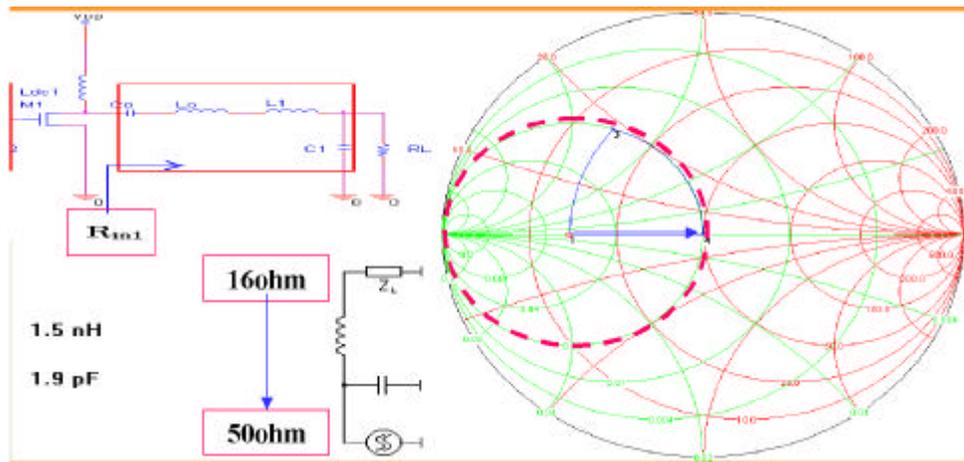


Fig.9.

3.3.2 (Interstage) (R_{in2})

가 M2 가
 가 M1
 가
 $R_{in1}=16$ R_{in2} .

Fig.10 .

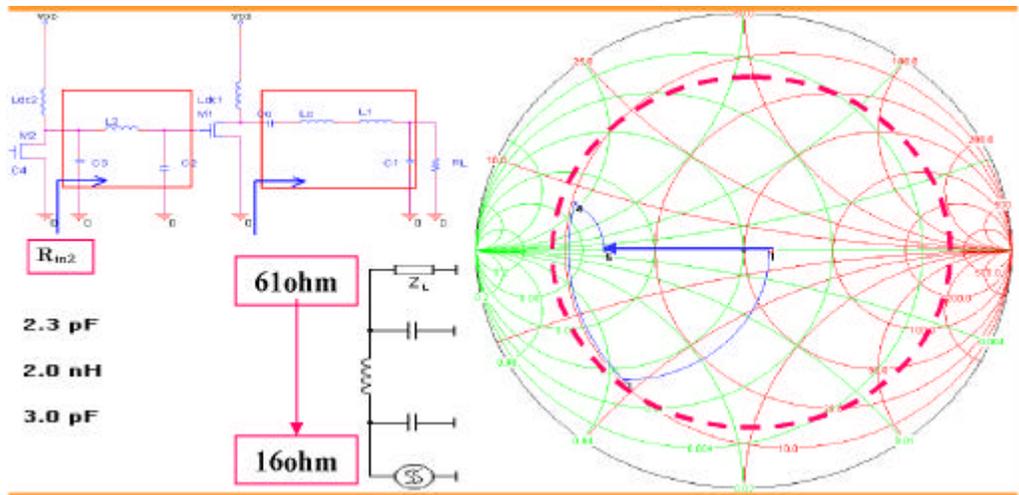


Fig.10.

3.3.3 (Inputstage) ($R_s = R_{in3}$)

RF 가 $R_s =$
 $R_{in3}=50$ $R_{in2}=61$

Fig.11

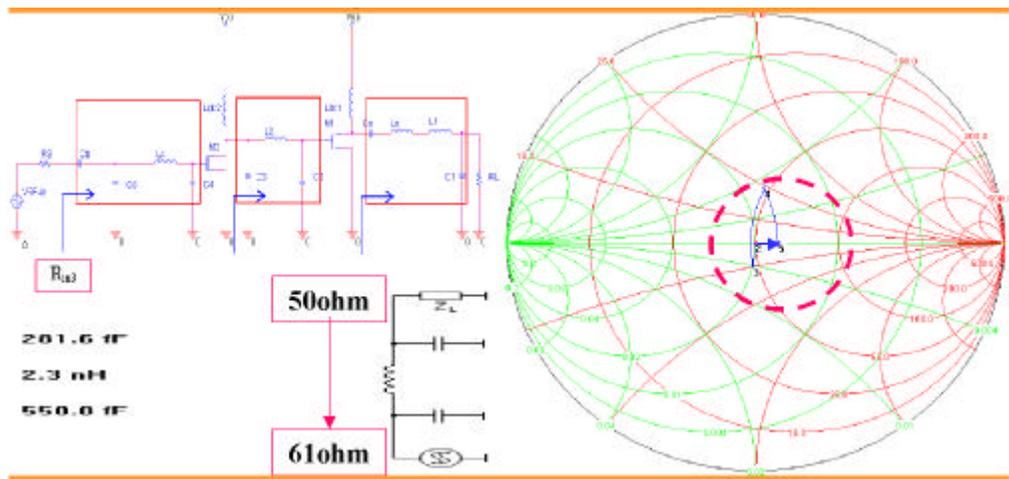


Fig.11.

4.1

0.6 μ m CMOS technology 가 HSPICE Simulator

Hspice netlist, data list file Avanwaves Fig.12

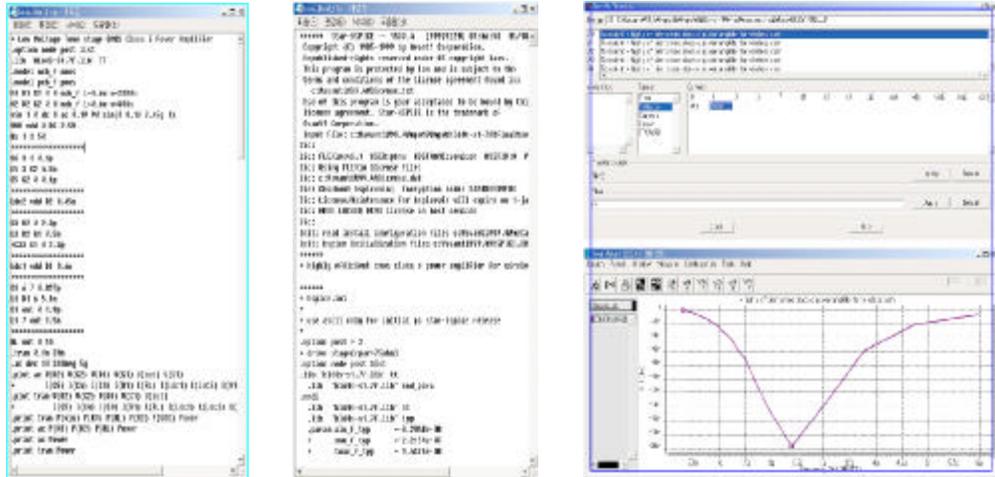


Fig.12. HSPICE Circuit Simulator

Fig.13

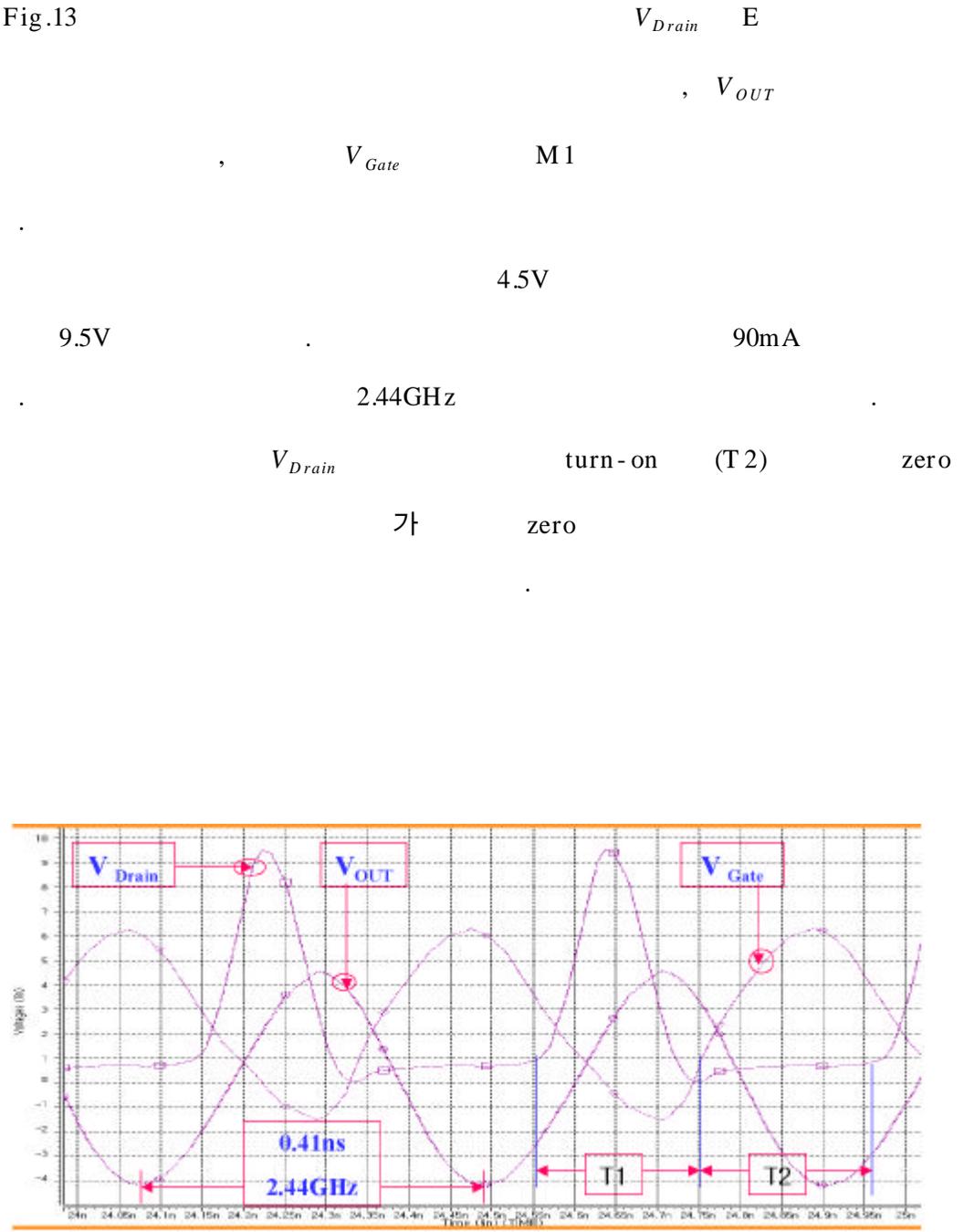


Fig.13. Voltage waveforms of the Class E Power Amplifier.

E I_{Drain}
 L_{dc} $I_{L_{dc}}$ Fig.14
 . turn-on turn-off(T 1) 가 zero
 turn-off(T 1) 가
 가 T2(turn-off)
 가
 flat .

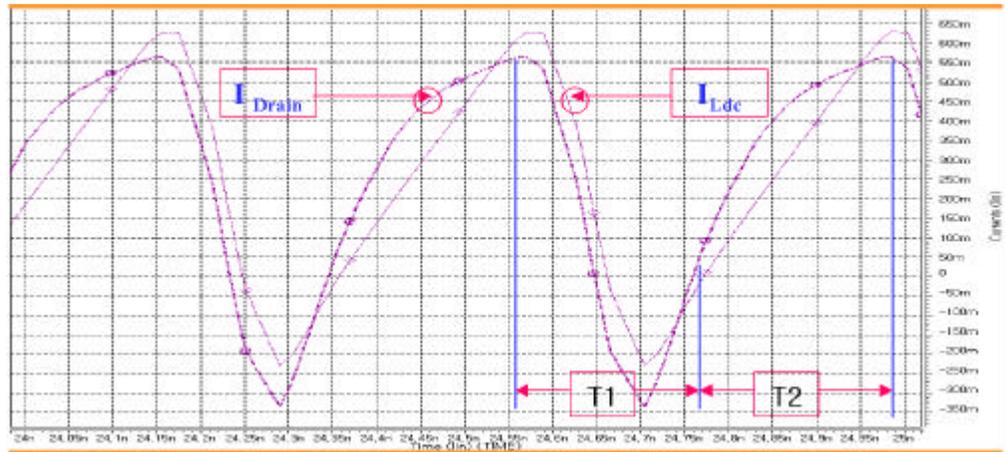


Fig.14. Current waveforms of the Class E Power Amplifier.

(overlap)

가

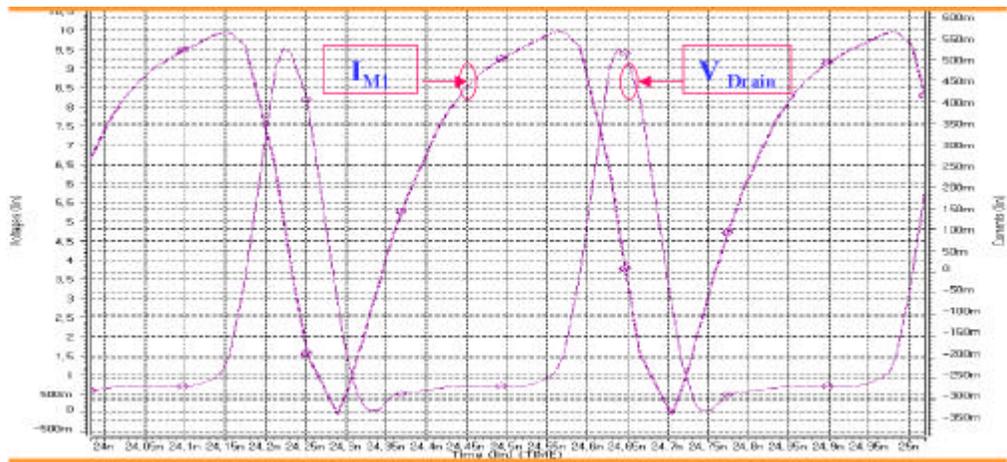


Fig.15. Waveforms of V_drain and I_M1.

V_{DD}

Fig.16

가

2 RF

2.5V

202mW (23dBm)

2V

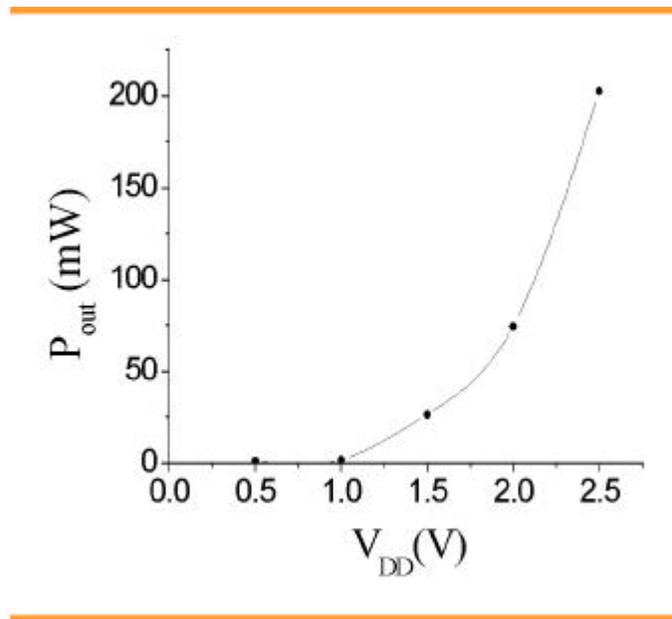


Fig.16. Output Power versus Supply Voltage.

V_{DD}

Fig.17

가

가

가

2.5V

4.5V

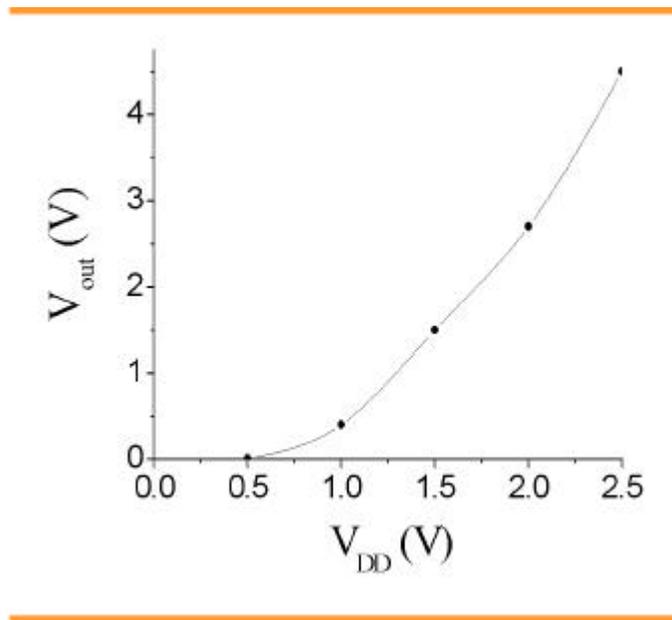


Fig.17. Output Voltage versus Supply Voltage.

V_{DD} 가 (PAE: Power Added Efficiency)

Fig.18 . 2.5V

45% . 2V PAE 2
2.5V .

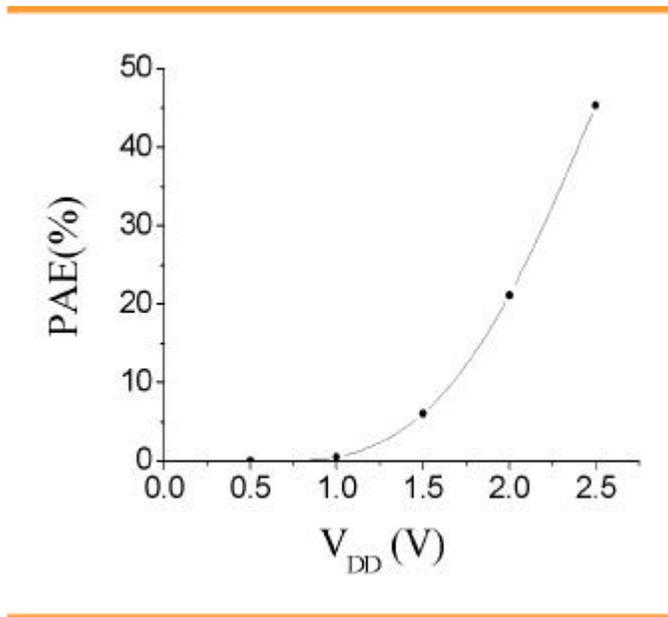


Fig.18. PAE versus Supply Voltage.

Table.2

0.6 μ m CMOS full custom	2.4GHz	2
E RF		23dBm,
45%,	27dB	26dB

Table.2. Result Summary

Parameter Name	Value
Technology of Implementation	0.6 μ m CMOS Full Custom
Frequency Range	2.4GHz Band (SMI Qu Band)
Maximum Output Power	23dBm
Gain Efficiency	45%
Power Added Efficiency (PAE)	45%
Power Gain (Maximum Output Power)	26dB
Voltage Gain (First Stage)	27dB

4.2.1 2 RF

2 CMOS RF 0.6 μ m
CMOS technology design rule Mentor IC Station
0.7mm² Fig.20

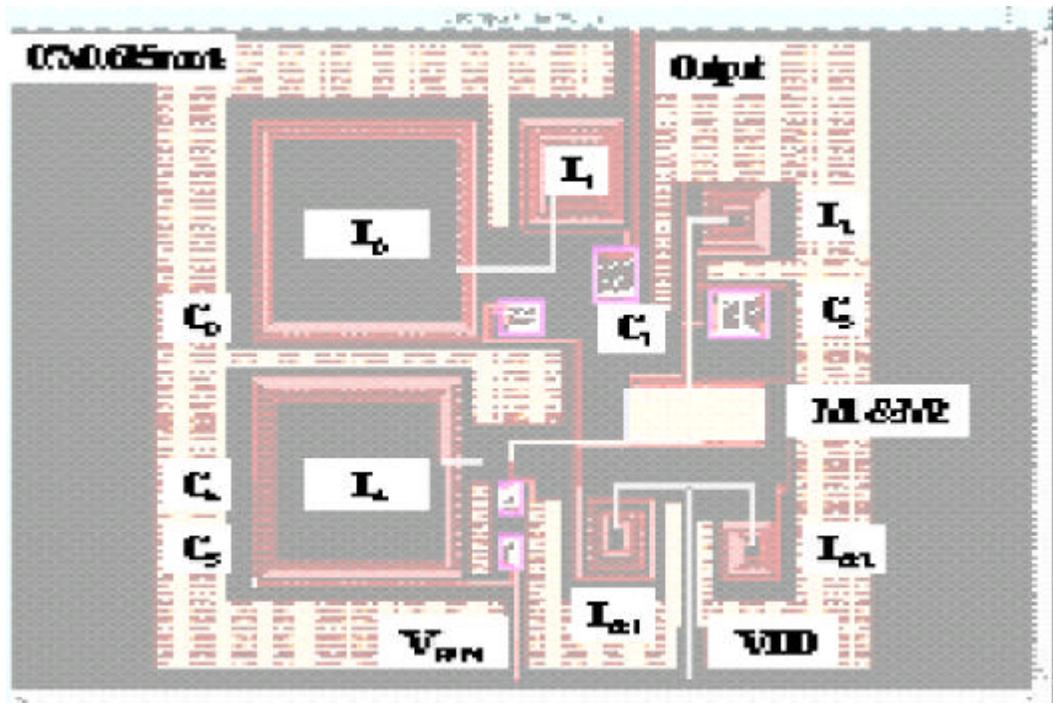


Fig.20. Layout using Mentor Tool(IC_Station)

4.2.2 (M1 and M2)

μm , M1 M2 800
2000 μm
Fig.21
50 μm M1 40 , M2 16



Fig.21. Layout of M1 and M2

4.2.3

CMOS

가 가

(poly - poly capacitor)

$$C_p < \frac{1}{10} C$$

Fig.22

$$C = \frac{\epsilon_{ox} \times A}{d} \quad (12)$$

(12) A , d ϵ_{ox}

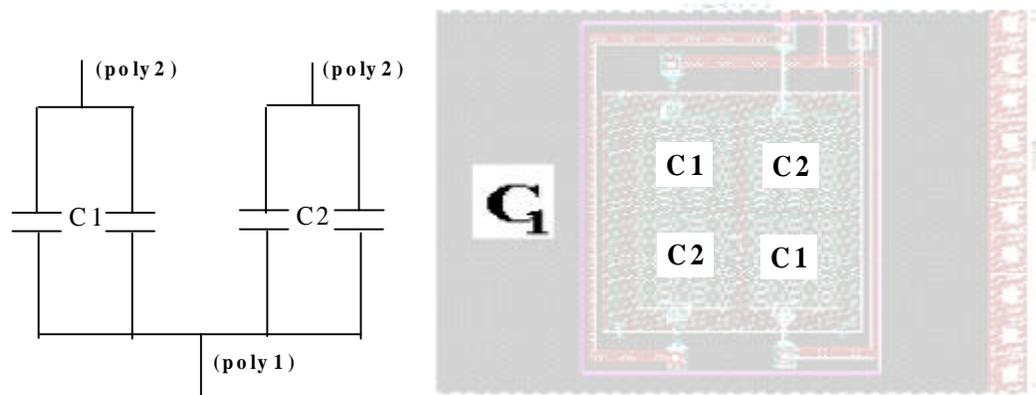


Fig.22. Circuit and Layout of Capacitor(C₁)

4.2.4

‘Hollow spiral inductor’^[15]

5%

Fig.23

$$L \approx \frac{45 \mu_0 n^2 a^2}{22r - 14a} \quad (13)$$

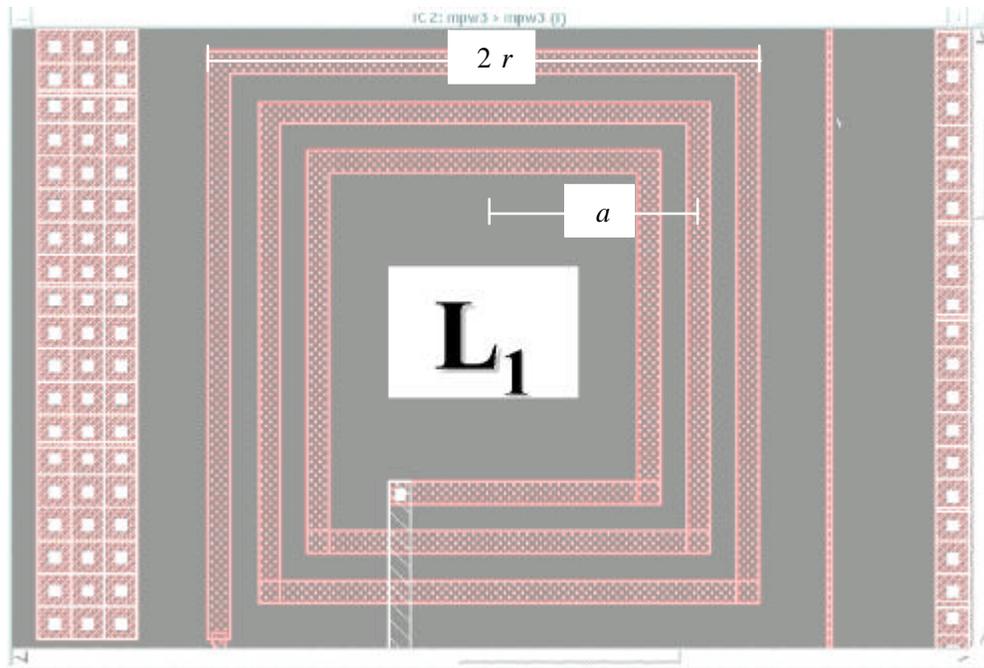


Fig.23. Layout of Inductor(L_1)

0.7mm²

Table.3. Comparison with Foreign Study

Reference	Tech.	Specification	Fo	Intergration	Chip Size
<i>This work</i>	<i>0.6um</i>	<i>2.5V, 23dBm</i>	<i>2.4GHz</i>	<i>On-Chip</i>	<i>0.7mm²</i>
	<i>CMOS</i>	<i>45.3% efficiency</i>			
[1]	0.35um	2.5V, 23.5dBm	1.9GHz	Off-Chip	-
	CMOS	35% efficiency			
[2]	0.35um	2V, 30dBm	1.9GHz	Off-Chip	-
	CMOS	41% efficiency			
[3]	0.8um	2.5V, 30dBm	800MHz	On-Chip	1.5mm ²
	CMOS	62% efficiency			
[4]	0.8um	3V, 20dBm	1.9GHz	On-Chip	-
	CMOS	16% efficiency			
[5]	0.8um	2.5V, 24dBm	835MHz	On-Chip	8.4mm ²
	GaAs	50% efficiency			
[6]	GaAs	3.4V, 22.5%	1.9GHz	-	-
		29% efficiency			
[7]	Bipolar	3.3V 27dBm	2GHz	-	-
		35% efficiency			

0.6 μ m CMOS

2

Class E RF

2

HSPICE
Station

Mentor IC
0.7mm²

2.4GHz Band

2.5V

50

4.5V

90mA

27dB

23dBm (200mW)

, 45%

가 (PAE)

2

ISM Open Band(2402MHz 2480MHz) Bluetooth
1< 100mW (10dBm)>, 2<2.5mW (4dBm)>, 3< 1mW (0dBm)>]

[Class
가

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