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Microwave and Millimetre-wave Circuits

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Design Procedure for Millimeter-Wave InP DHBT Stacked Power Amplifiers

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Outline

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- **Technology**
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- **Procedure for Power Cell Design**
- **Preliminary Results**
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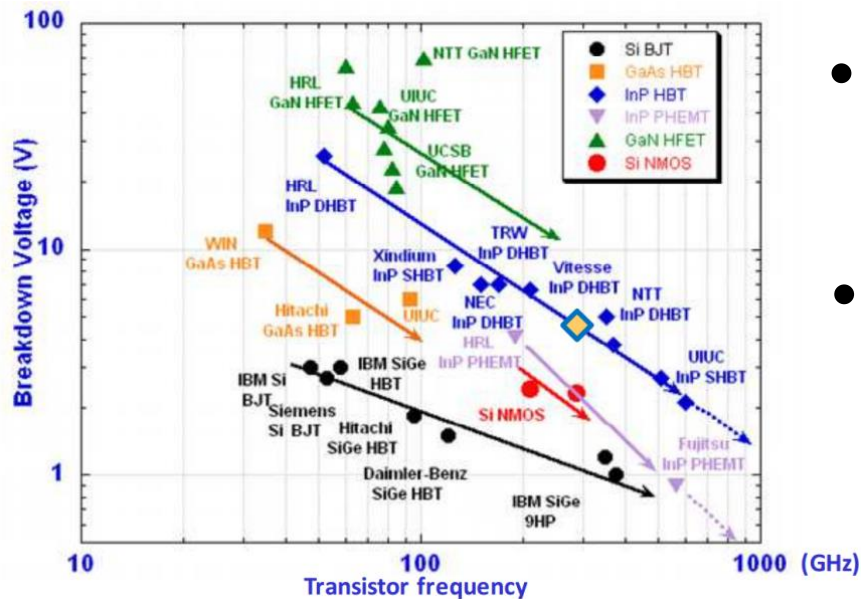
Background and Motivation

- **Wireless communications are increasingly taking place at E-band (71-76 GHz, 81-86 GHz) and higher millimeter-wave frequencies**
 - Large absolute bandwidth
 - Low atmospheric attenuation
 - Small system size
- **The main limitations are imposed by the power amplifier of the transmitter ($P_{TX} \sim 1/f^2$)**



Background and Motivation

- **InP DHBT technology offers high frequency of operation and high density of integration with moderate breakdown voltage**



- **Geometrical downscaling**
- ↓
- **Breakdown voltage reduction**
- ↓

- **Investigation and design of new topologies**

Technology

- **InP DHBT Technology developed at III-V Lab**

- 1-finger device performances

$$\beta \sim 40$$

$$BV_{CE0} \sim 4.9V$$

$$f_T \sim 330 \text{ GHz}$$

$$f_{max} \sim 420 \text{ GHz}$$

- 4-finger device performances

$$f_T \sim 270 \text{ GHz}$$

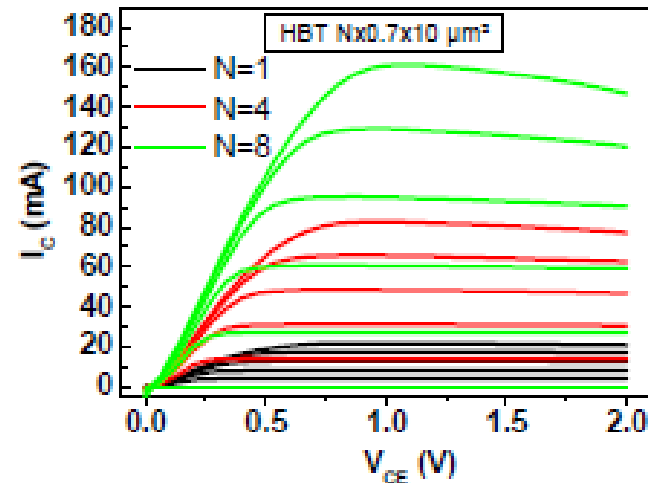
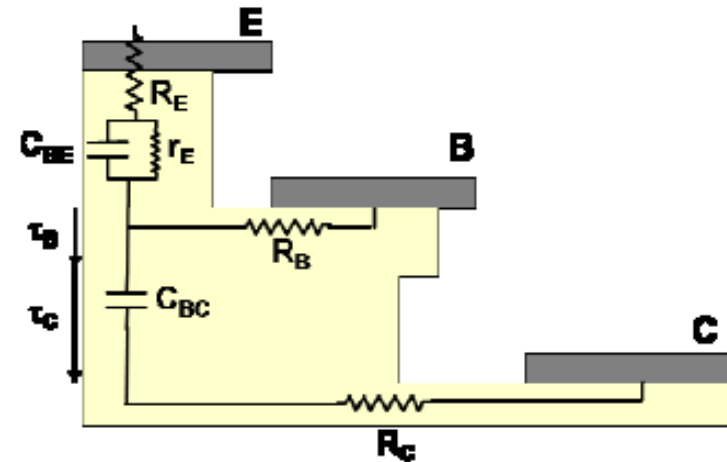
$$\text{Up to } 360 \text{ GHz } f_{max}$$

- 4-finger HBTs with ballasting

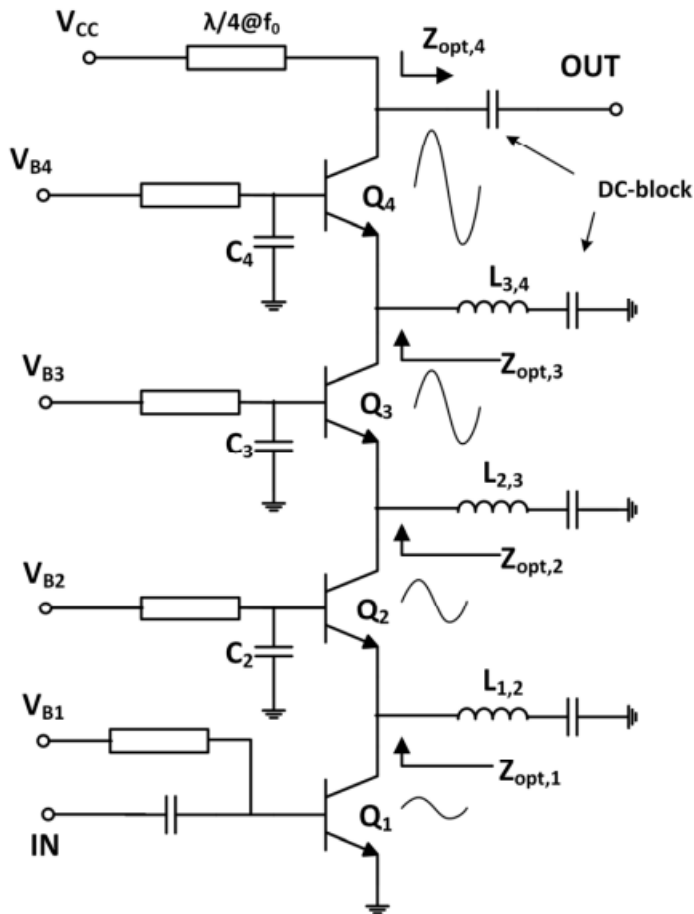
Better « SOA »

$$f_T \sim 200 \text{ GHz}$$

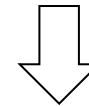
$$f_{max} < 300 \text{ GHz}$$



Stacked Transistors Configuration



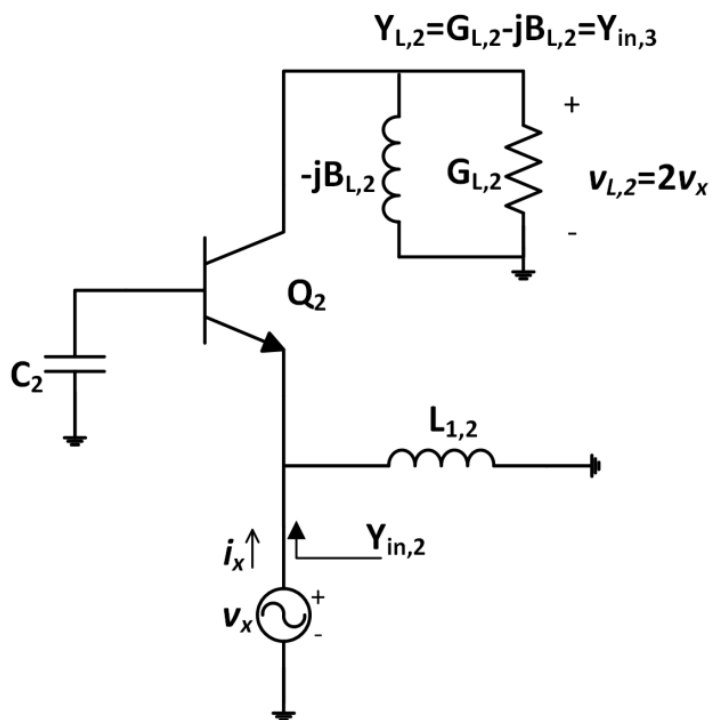
- Overall output voltage n times larger than a single device
- Current swing is the same



- Output power n times higher
- Output voltage equally distributed among the devices
- Phase alignment required

Procedure for Power Cell Design

- Nonlinear UCSD HBT model
- Load-Pull simulation for the common-emitter stage ($Z_{opt,1}$)
- The input impedance of the second stage must have the same value



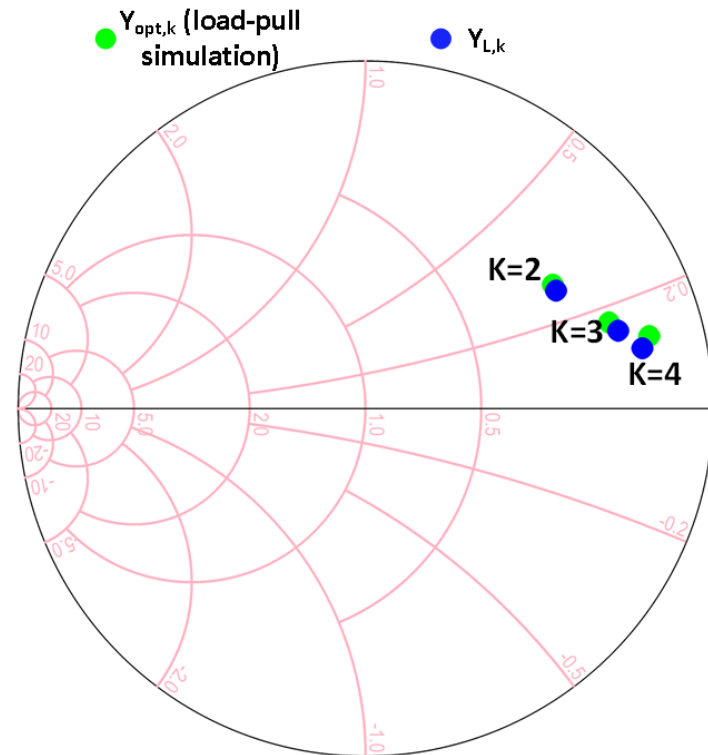
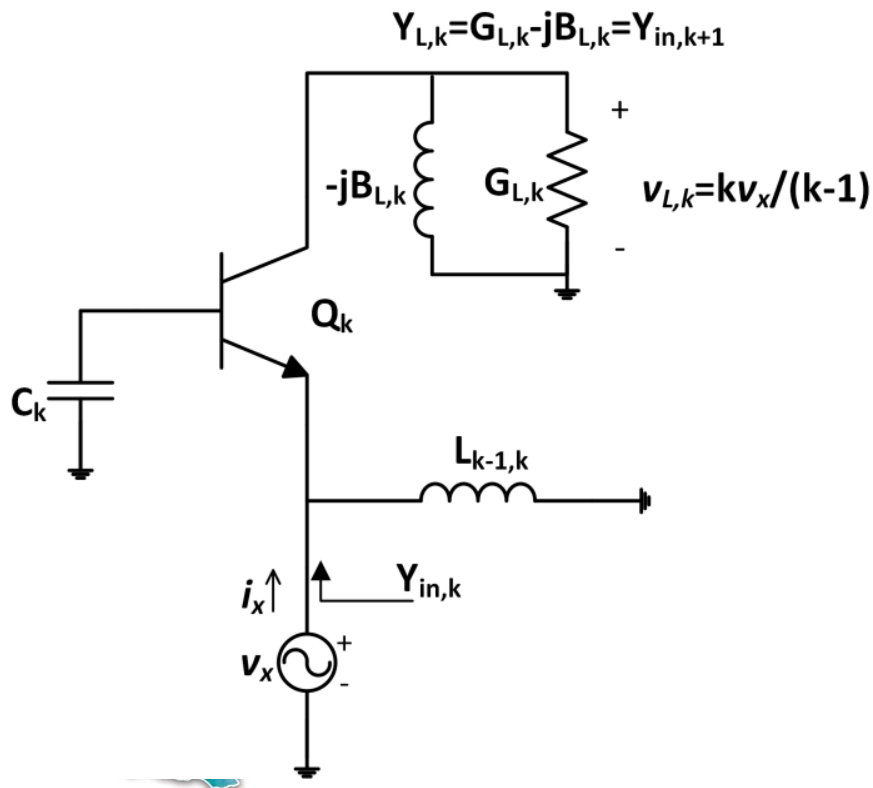
➤ $1/G_{L,2} = 2 \times \text{Re}\{Z_{opt,1}\}$

➤ $B_{L,2}$ and C_2 for phase alignment and $\text{Re}\{Y_{in,2}\} = \text{Re}\{1/Z_{opt,1}\}$ (an adjustment on $G_{L,2}$ may be needed)

➤ $L_{1,2} \implies \text{Im}\{Y_{in,2}\} = \text{Im}\{1/Z_{opt,1}\}$

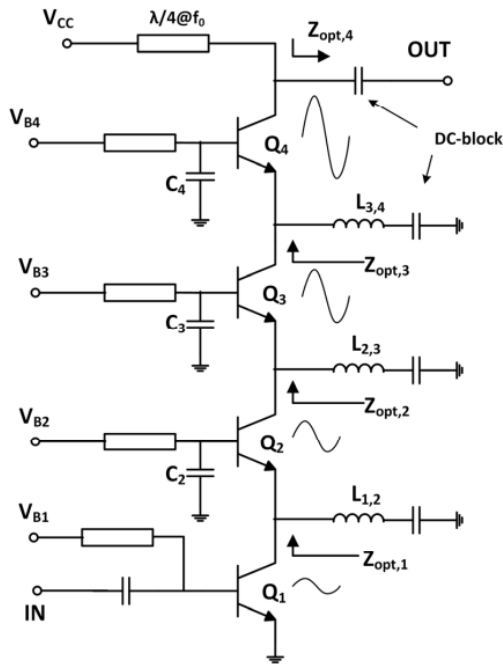
Procedure for Power Cell Design

- The same procedure is repeated for the following stages
- Once $Y_{L,k}$ is found for the k-th stage, a load pull simulation can be performed on the k-transistor power cell to check if its value is close to the optimum

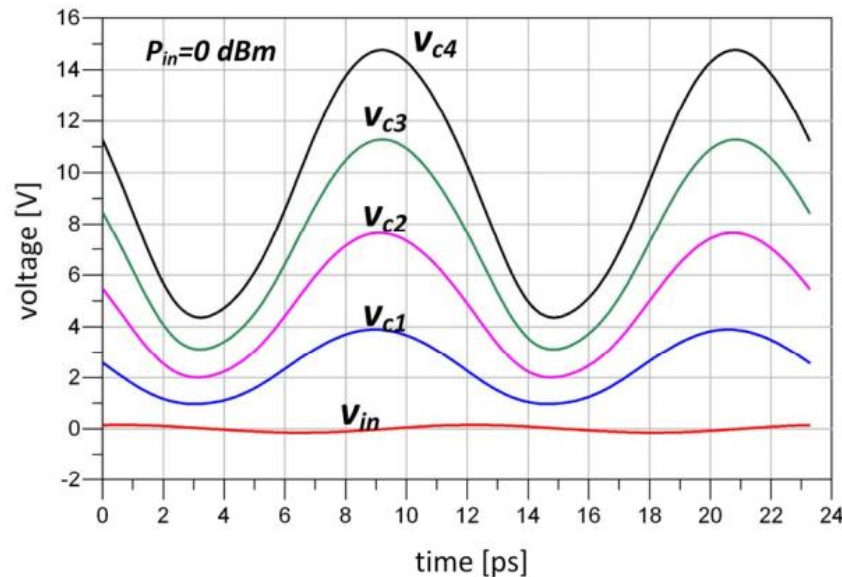


Preliminary Results (Proof of concept)

- InP DHBT single finger devices
 $BV_{CE0}=4.9\text{ V}$; $f_T/f_{\max}=330/420\text{ GHz}$ @ $V_{ce}=2.4\text{ V}$ and $I_c=15\text{ mA}$

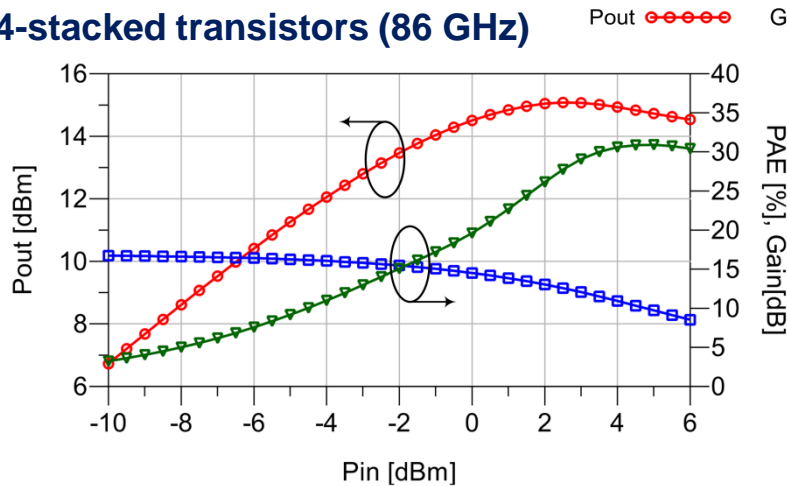


Collector waveforms at 1-dB compression point

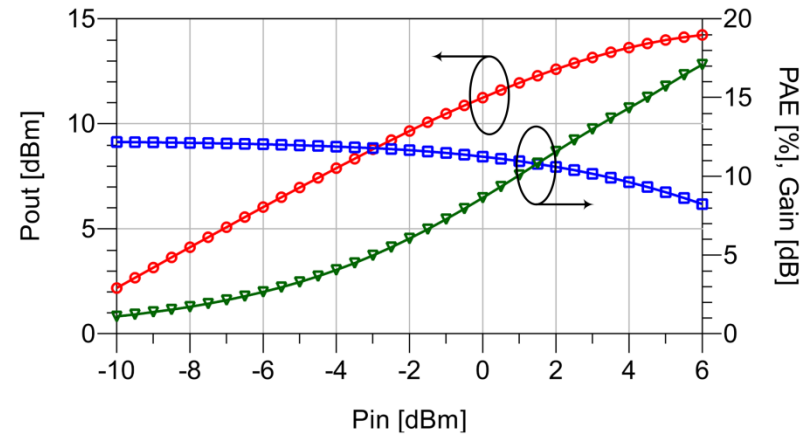


Preliminary Results (Proof of concept)

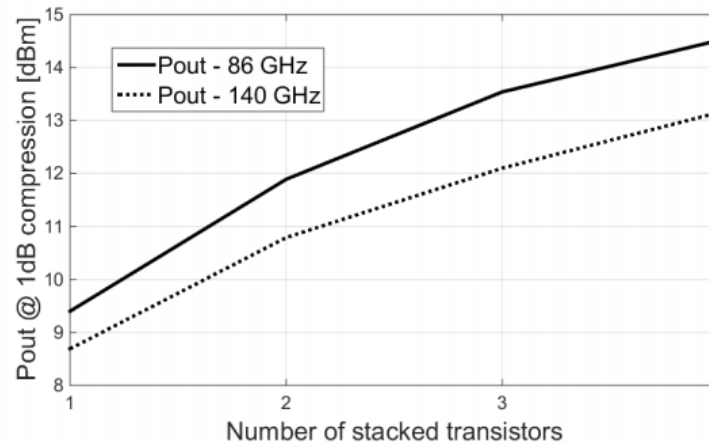
4-stacked transistors (86 GHz)



4-stacked transistors (140 GHz)

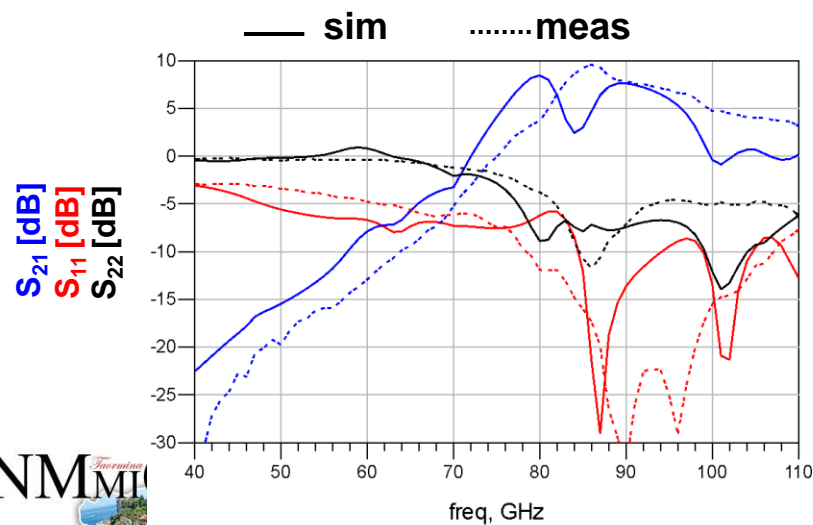
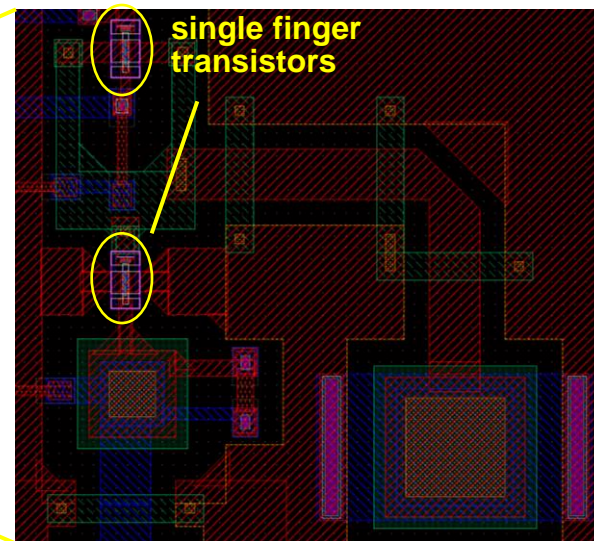
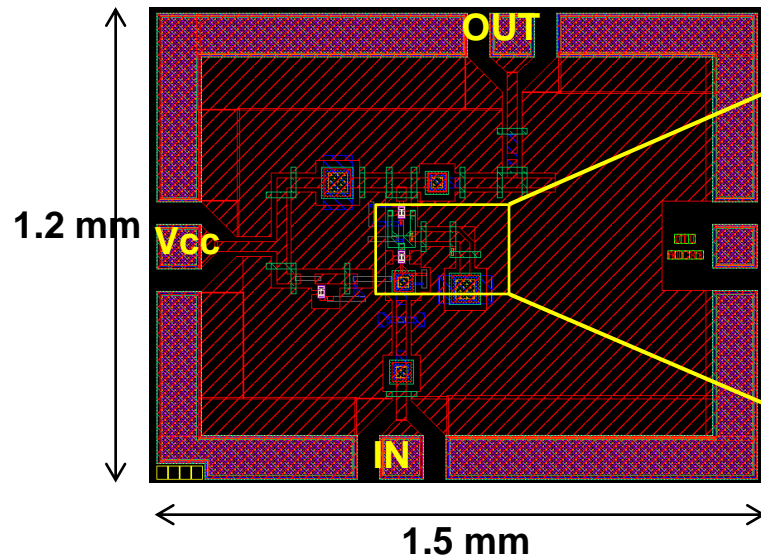


The design of the two- and three-stack power cells are intermediate steps for the design of the four-stack

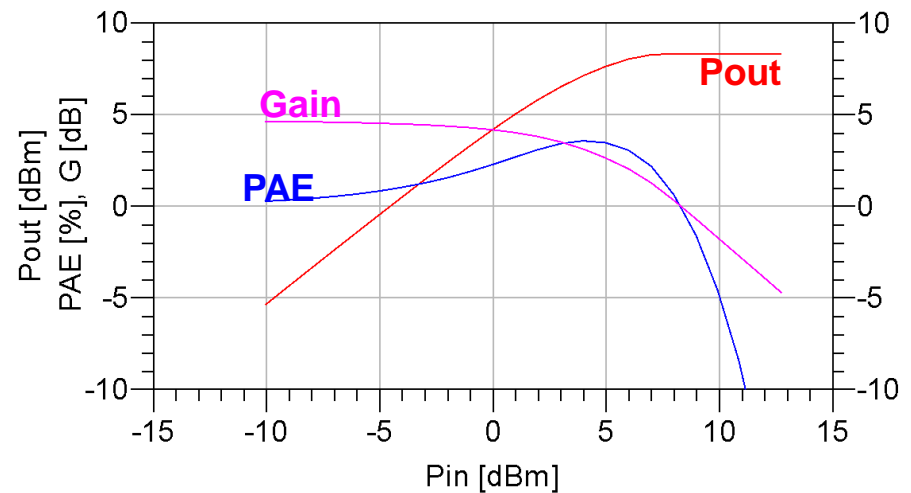


Preliminary Results (Implementation)

- 2 stacked single finger transistors



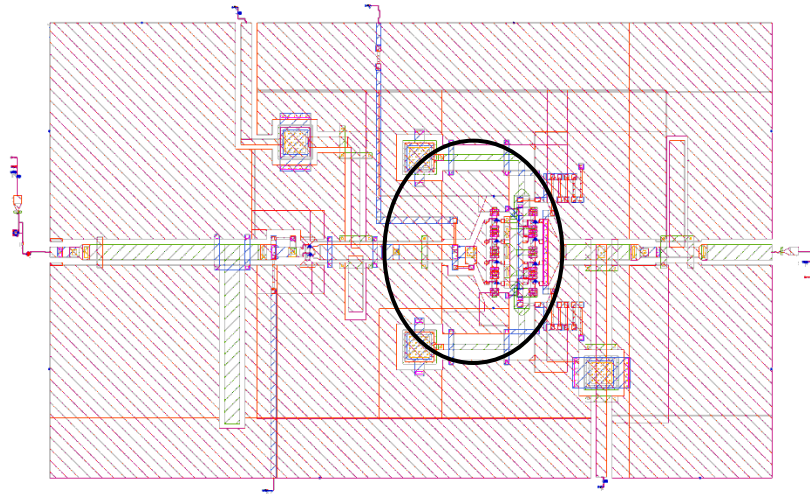
@ 86 GHz



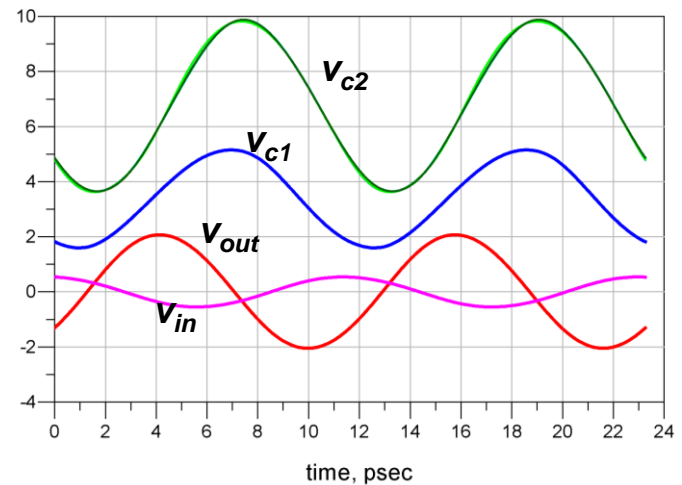
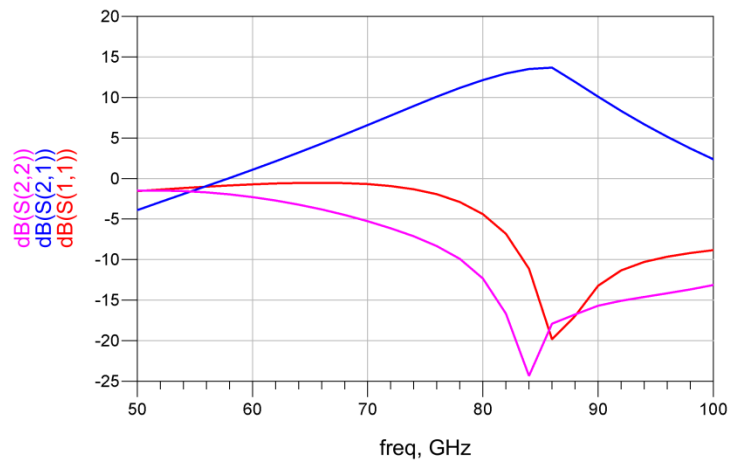
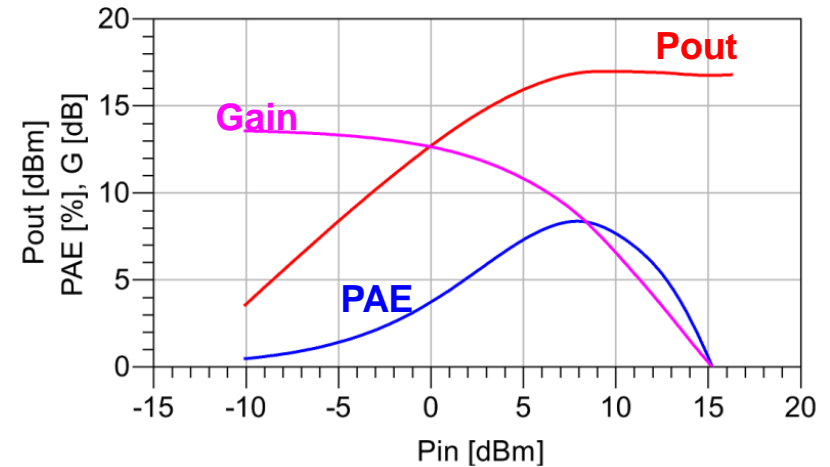
Preliminary Results (Implementation)

- 2 stacked ballasted four-finger transistors

Electromagnetic-circuit co-simulation



@ 86 GHz



Conclusions

- **Possibility to apply the transistor-stacking concept to InP DHBT power amplifier operating at millimeter-wave frequencies**
- **An effective design procedure has been described and applied to two different four-transistor stacked power cells operating at 86 GHz and 140 GHz**

Perspectives

- **Realization of three- and four-stack power cells**
- **Investigation on efficient topologies for impedance matching**
- **Parallel combination of multiple power cells (e.g. Wilkinson, baluns...)**





Thank you for your attention!

