

NM600 FSLP

Source- and Load-Pull
using your VNA
at its full power

- Fast, Simple and Low-Cost -

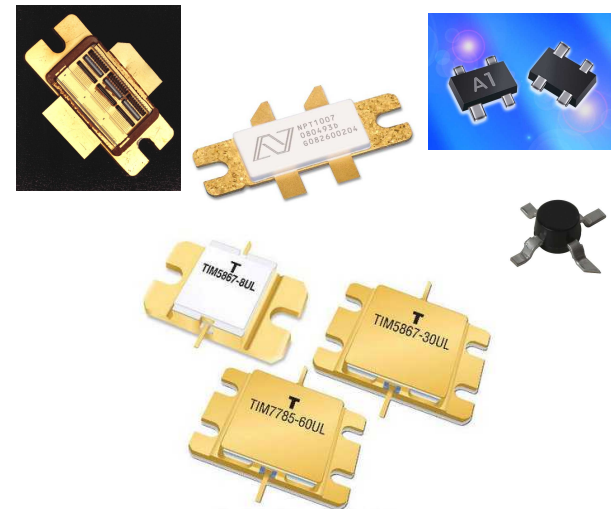


Outline

- Target Markets and Requirements
- Key Benefits of NM600
- Problem description
- Fast Source- and Load-Pull Concepts
- Setup for NM600
- NM600 FSLP Application
- Examples of Source- and Load-pull
- Customization of NM600 for power applications
- Conclusion

Target Markets and Requirements

- Semiconductor Manufacturers
 - Low cost and fast characterization
 - Minimize the number of measurement setups
 - VNA is typically already being used



- Handsets
 - Cheap
 - Small
 - Talk forever without recharging
 - Speech, data, movies, conferencing etc...



- Base-stations
 - Low maintenance cost
 - More cells
 - Smaller units



NM600

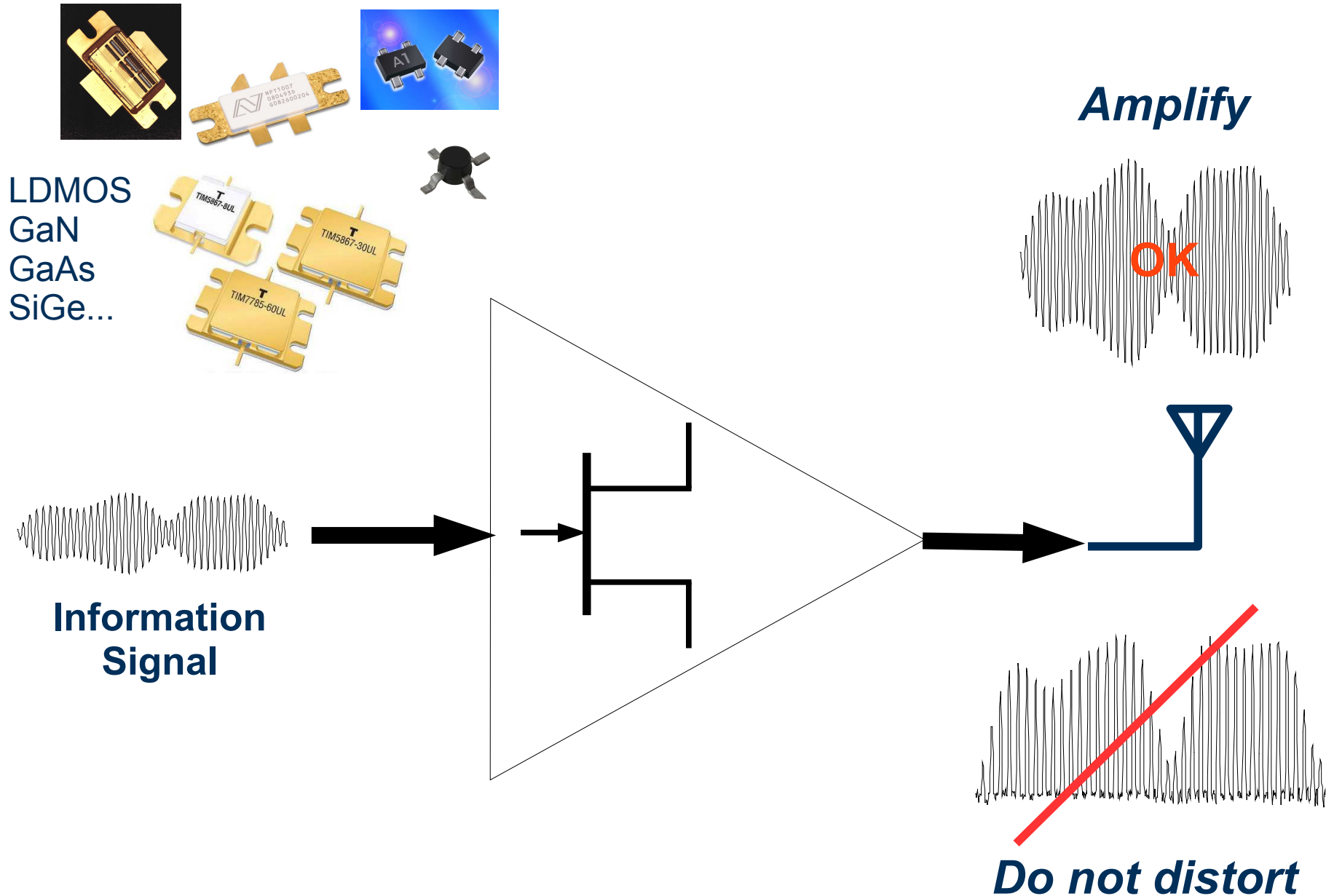
- Needing to perform non-50 Ohm characterization
- Owning a vector network analyzer
- Not willing to invest in tuners

NM600: Key Benefits

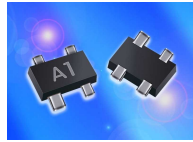
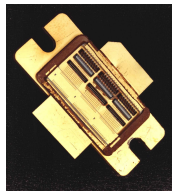
- **Fast**
 - Electronic tuning
 - ~0.6s/point in Fast Mode (no control loop of independent variables)
 - ~1.4s/point in Control Loop Mode
- **Simple and Accurate**
 - Standard network analyser connection to device under test (*)
 - Only VNA relative and power calibrations required
- **Low-cost**
 - No tuner required (passive techniques)
 - No expensive external sources required (active techniques)
- **Direct feedback**
 - Source and load impedances
 - Fundamental power and phase spectrum of input and output waves
 - Derived quantities such as input and output delivered power, PAE

(*) Circulator advised for source protection

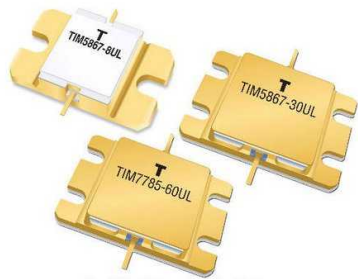
The Amplifier as essential Power Transformer



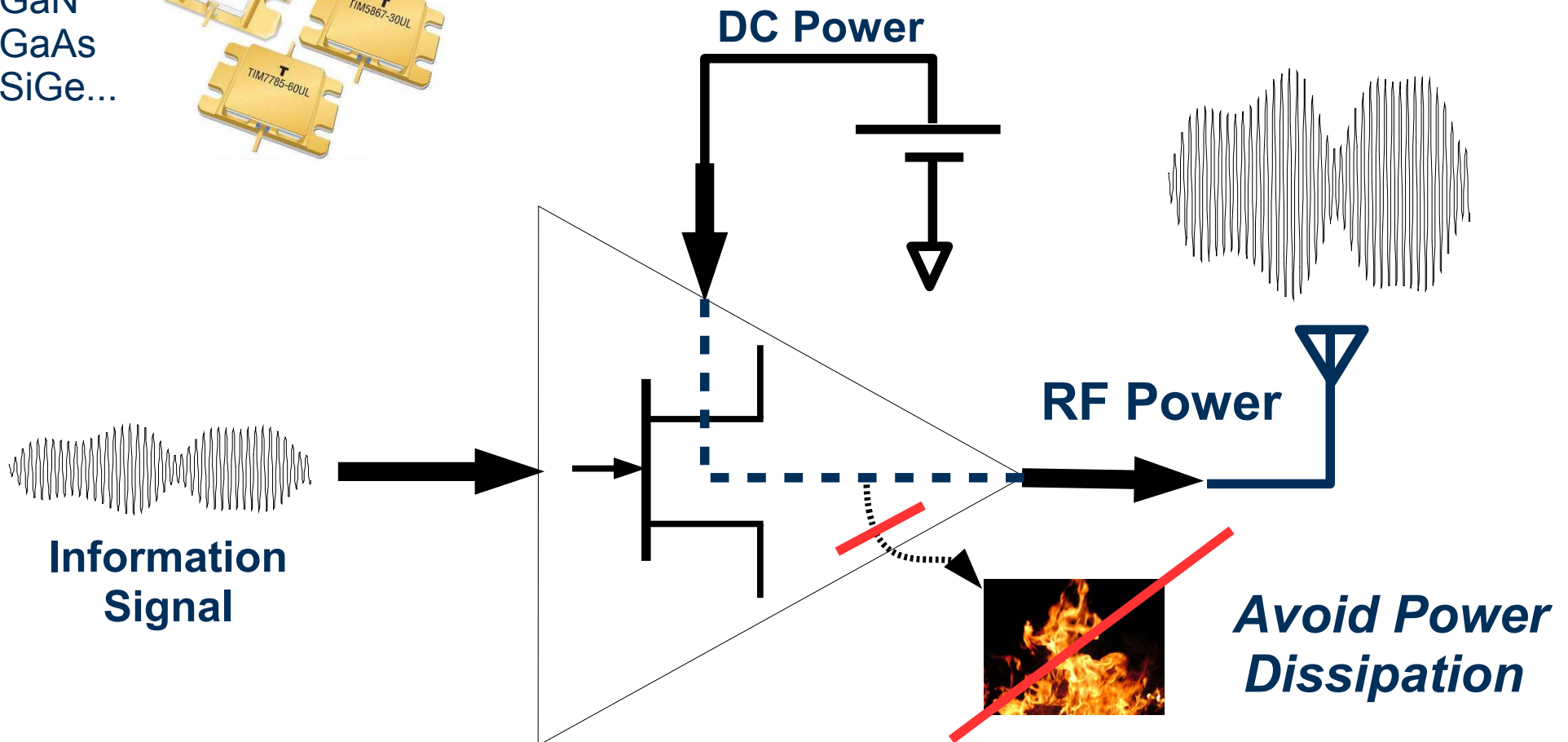
The Amplifier as essential Power Transformer



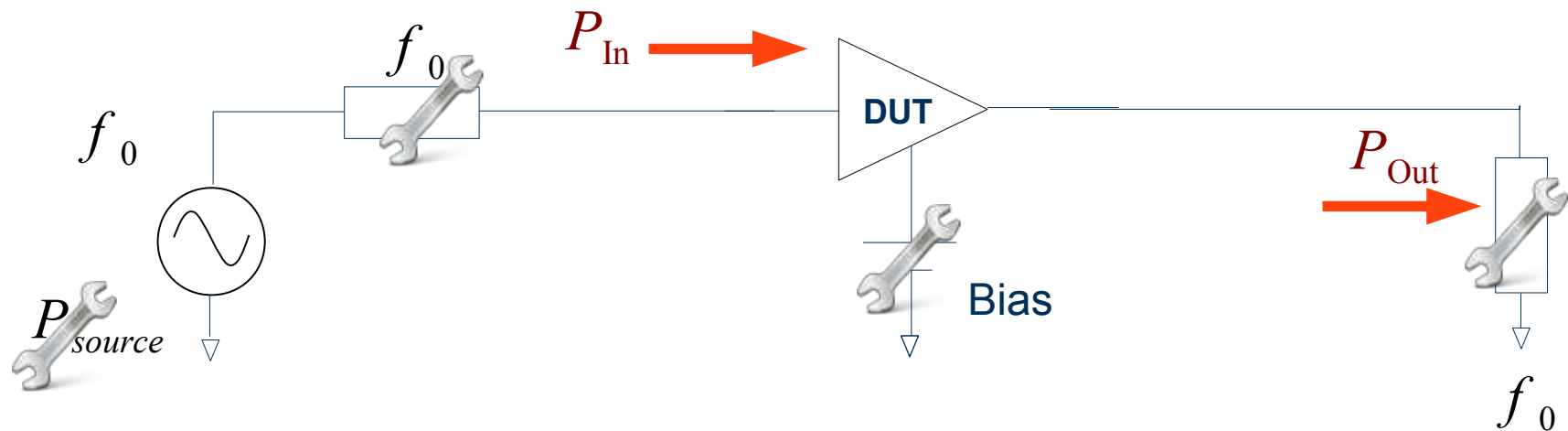
LDMOS
GaN
GaAs
SiGe...



*Convert DC Power
into RF Power*



Classic Technique: Fundamental Source and Loadpull



• Measure

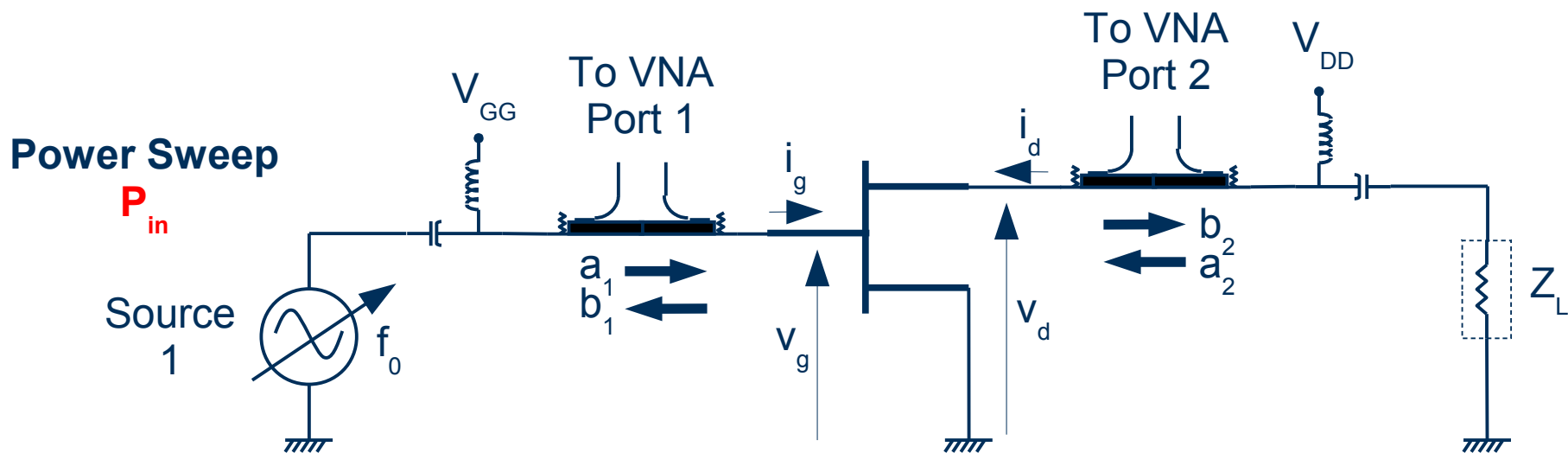
- Input and output DC and RF power
- For different values of
 - Input power
 - Bias
 - Load impedances
 - Source impedances
- Display and analyse collected data
- Until “some optimal” point is reached

What now?



- S-parameters
 - Small-signal characterisation
 - Only when no distortion
- 50 Ohm environment
 - Matching requires non-50 Ohm
- Harmonic and Intermod distortion
 - Only in 50 Ohm environment

Concept of Fast Source-Pull

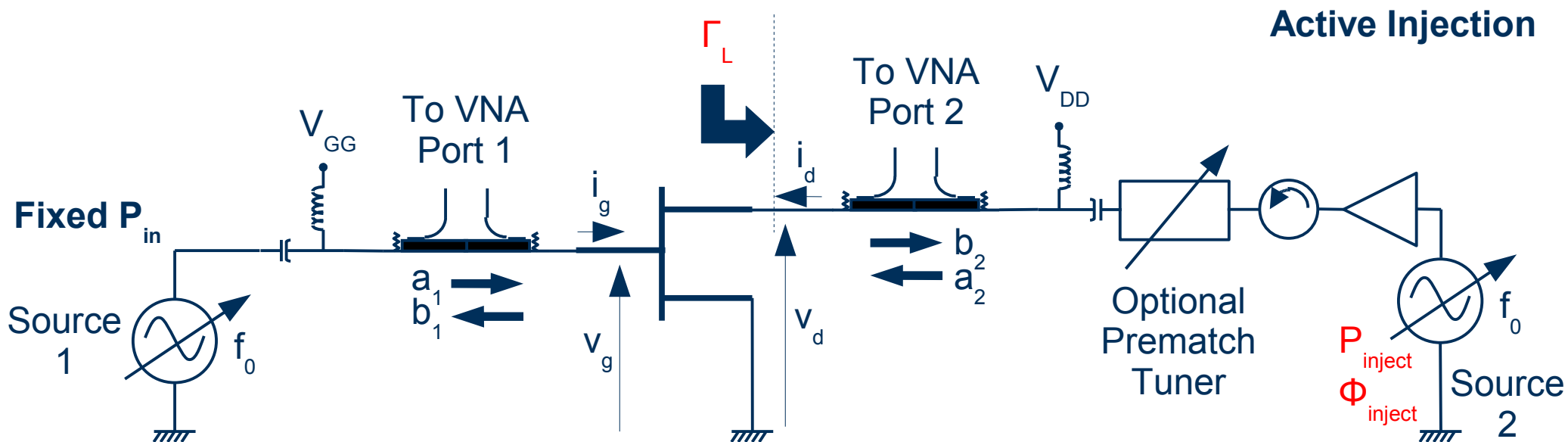


Measure ∇P_{in} \longrightarrow v_g, i_g, v_d, i_d at DC
 a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2 at f_0

Calculate mathematically ∇P_{AV} and Z_{source} \longrightarrow $P_{delin}, P_{delout}, PAE, \dots$ at f_0

\longrightarrow Source Pull Contours

Concept of Fast Load-Pull

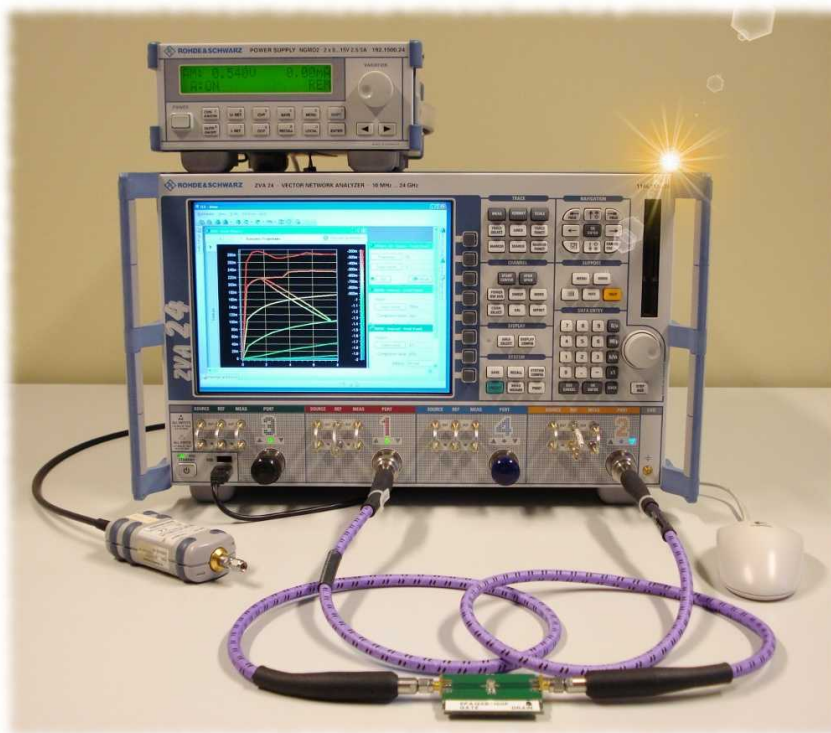


Adapting P_{inject} and Φ_{inject} for given P_{in} \longrightarrow Synthesize Γ_L

Measure \longrightarrow v_g, i_g, v_d, i_d at DC
 a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2 at f_0

Calculate \longrightarrow $P_{delin}, P_{delout}, PAE, \dots$ at f_0

\longrightarrow Load Pull Contours



2/4-port VNA

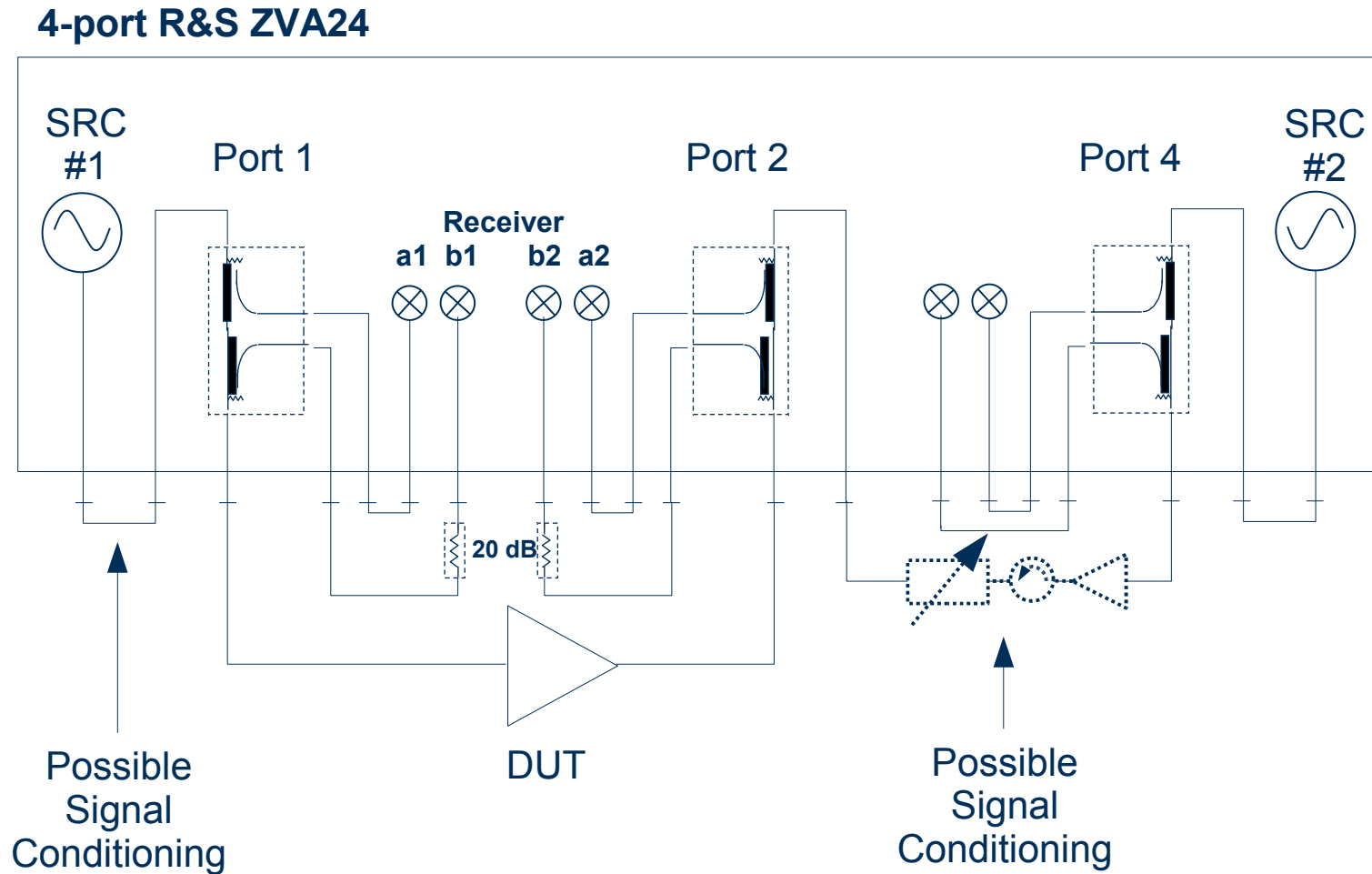
- direct gen. & rec. access
- Second internal source

+ Hardware (opt.)

- Circulator
- Amplifier
- Manual tuner

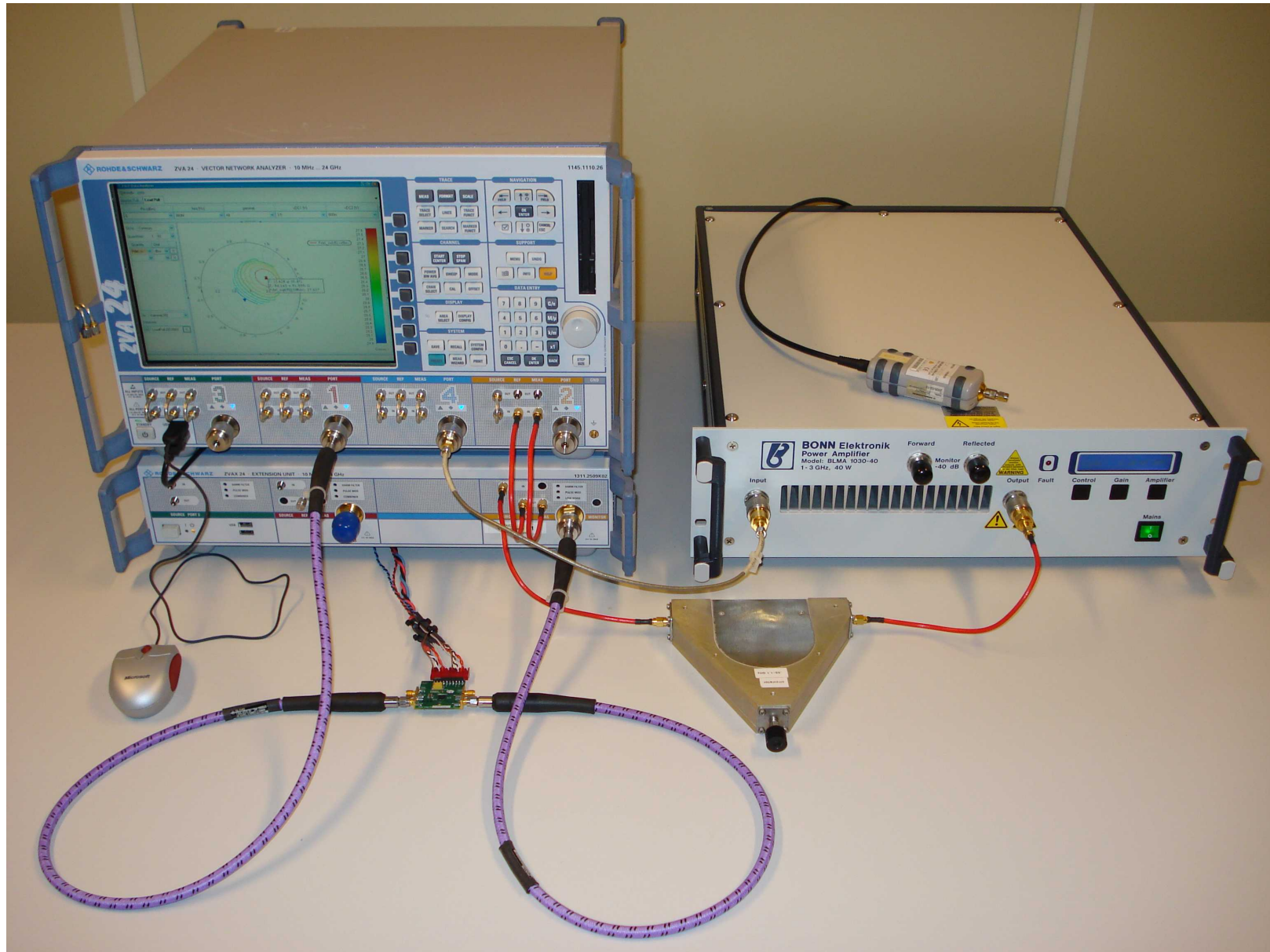
+ Software NM600 FSLP

NM600 Block Diagram on R&S ZVA24



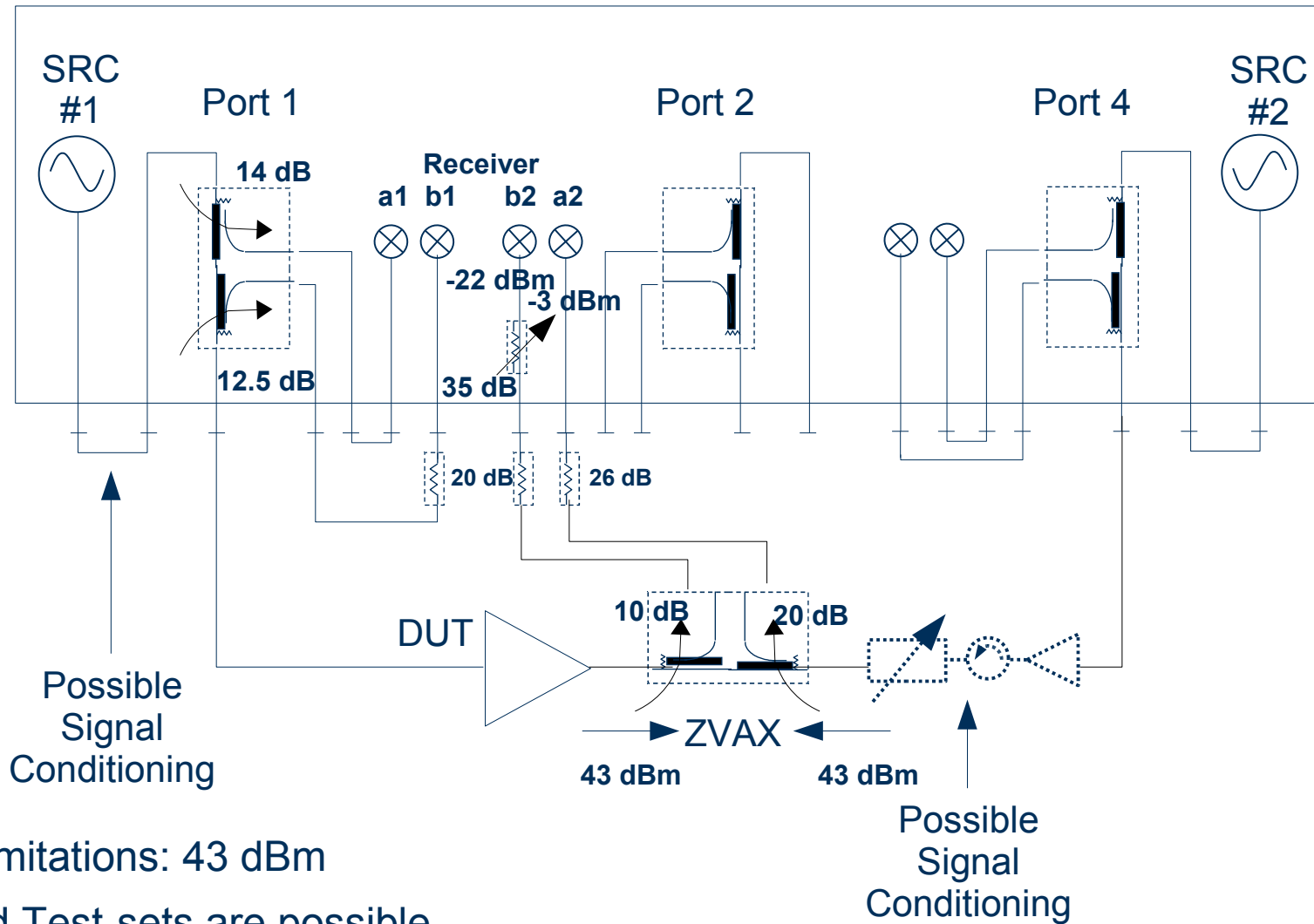
Test-Set Limitations: 27 dBm

NM600 Setup with ZVA and ZVAX



NM600 Block Diagram on R&S ZVA24

4-port R&S ZVA24



Test-Set Limitations: 43 dBm

Customized Test-sets are possible

NM600 FSLP Application

Multi-tab Displays
Source- or Load Pull Mode

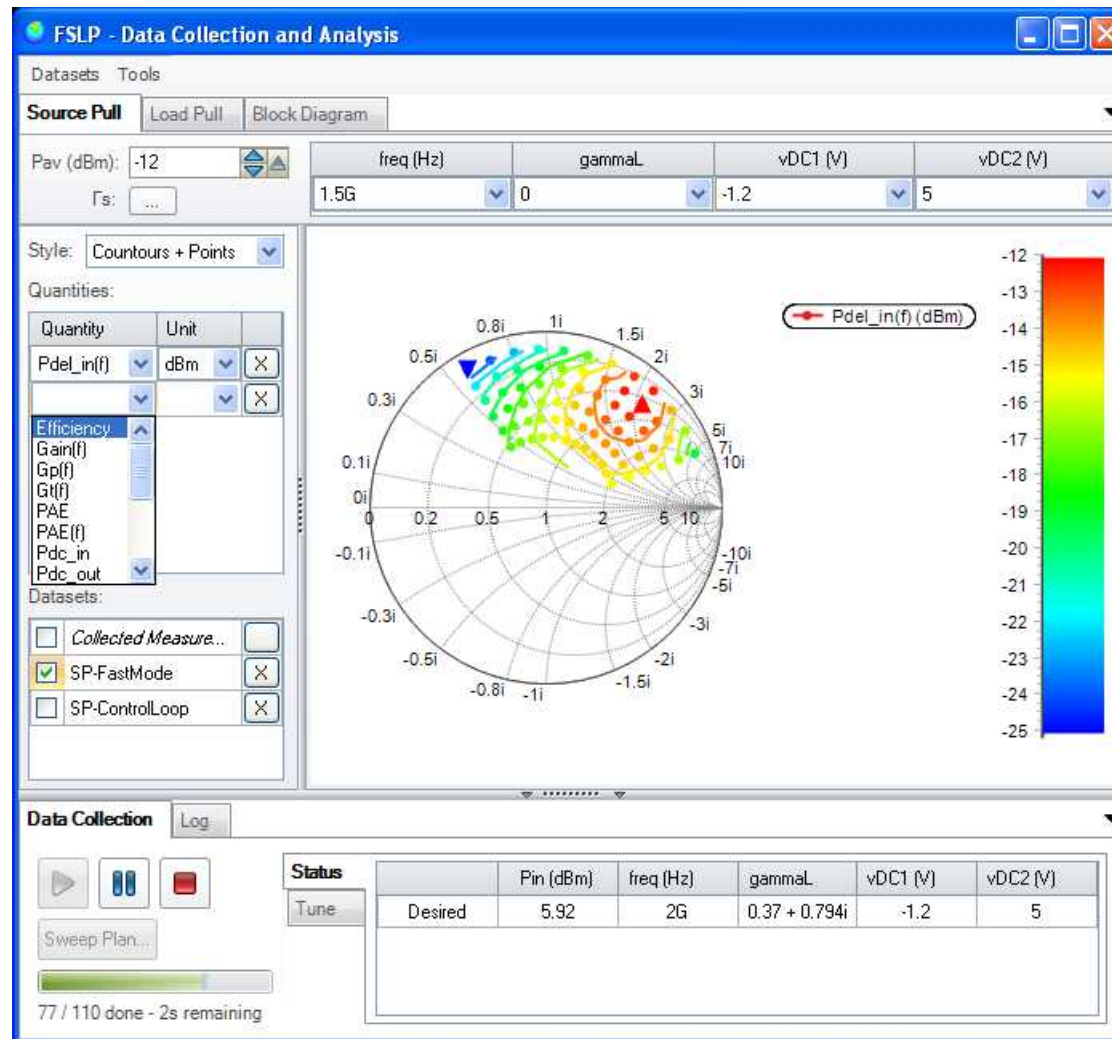
Selection of independent variables

Display Configuration

- **Style**
 - Points
 - Contours
 - Contours + Points
- **Derived Quantity:**
 - Selection of Qty & Unit
 - Multiple quantities at once

Selection of Datasets

- **Multiple datasets at once**
 - Union of indep. variables

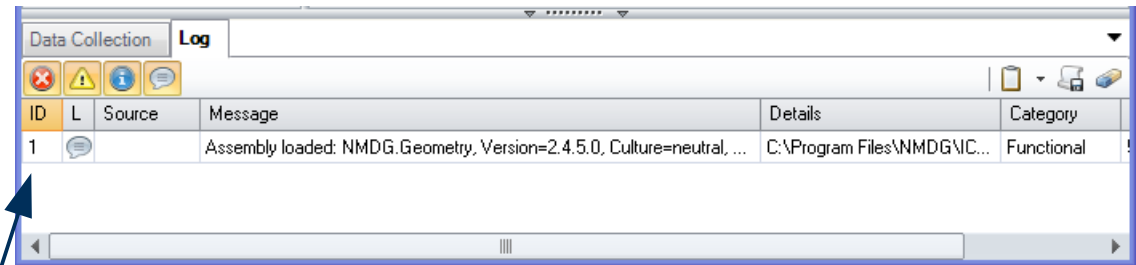


Off-line Display

Data Collection

NM600 FSLP Application – Data Collection

Log of messages
Verbose, Warning & Errors

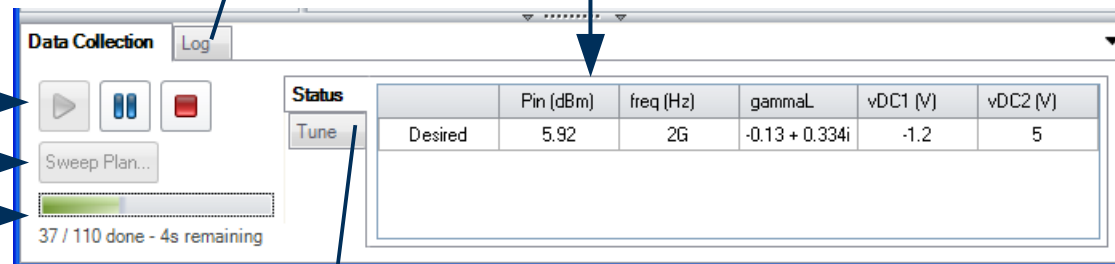


Live Status Monitor
Desired & realized sweep points

Sweep Start / Pause / Stop

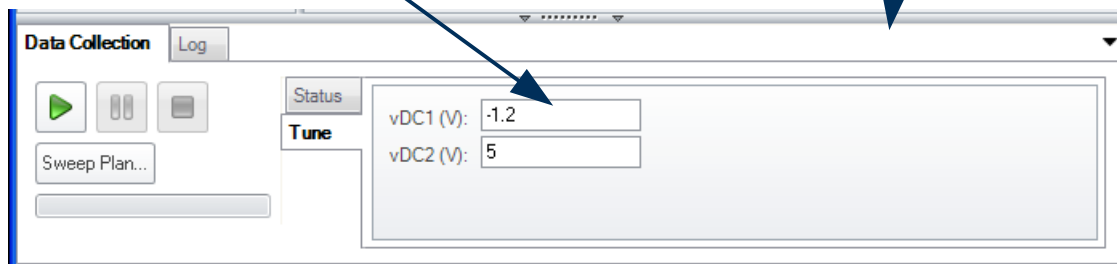
Sweep Plan Configuration

Progress Bar

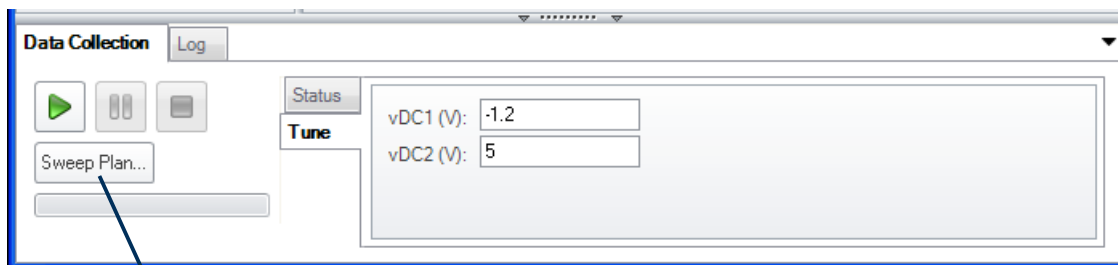


Tune independent fixed variables

Change value & start automatically a new sweep

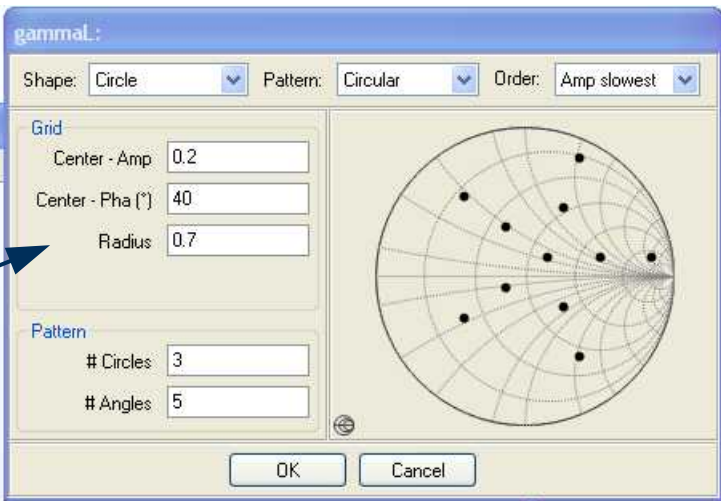


NM600 FSLP Application – Sweep Plan



Sweepable Variables

FSLP Options
 Load Pull (Sweep Plan) Options
 Pin (dBm): -20 .. 8 # 10 more...
 freq (Hz): 2G more...
 gammaL: 0.15 + 0.13i .. 0.37 more...
 vDC1 (V): -1.2 more...
 vDC2 (V): 5 more...



Γ_{Load} Sweep Configuration

Sweep Plan Sequence

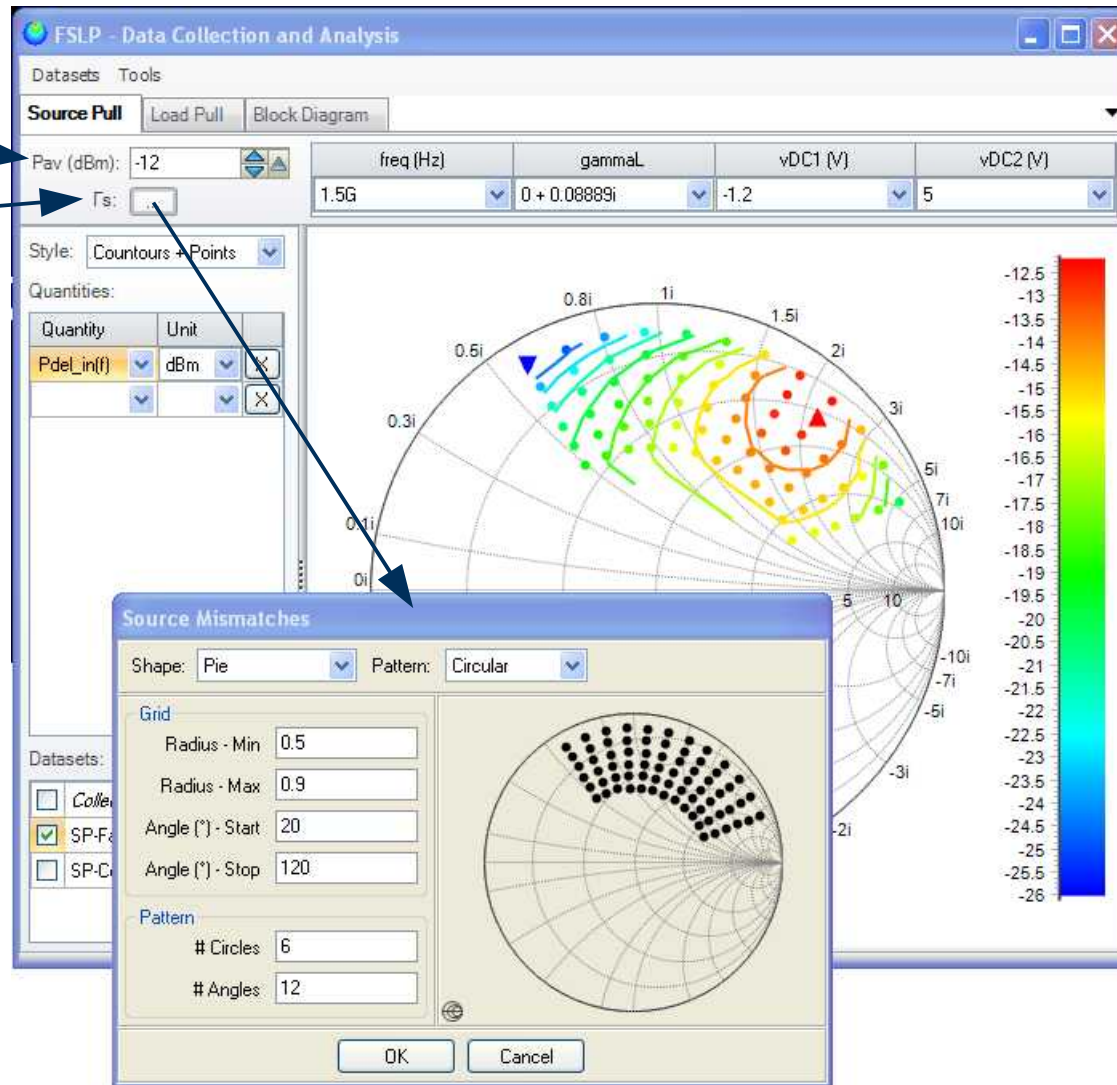
- Sweep Order
- Turn On/Off Sequences

Name	Sweep Sequence	Turn On Sequence	Turn Off Sequence
Pin	1	3	3
freq	5	4	2
gammaL	4	5	1
vDC1	2	1	5
vDC2	3	2	4

Advanced Settings

- Sweep Mode
- Control Loop Settings

NM600 FSLP Application – Source Pull Display



For a given P_{av}
For given Γ_s sets

Calculate mathematically

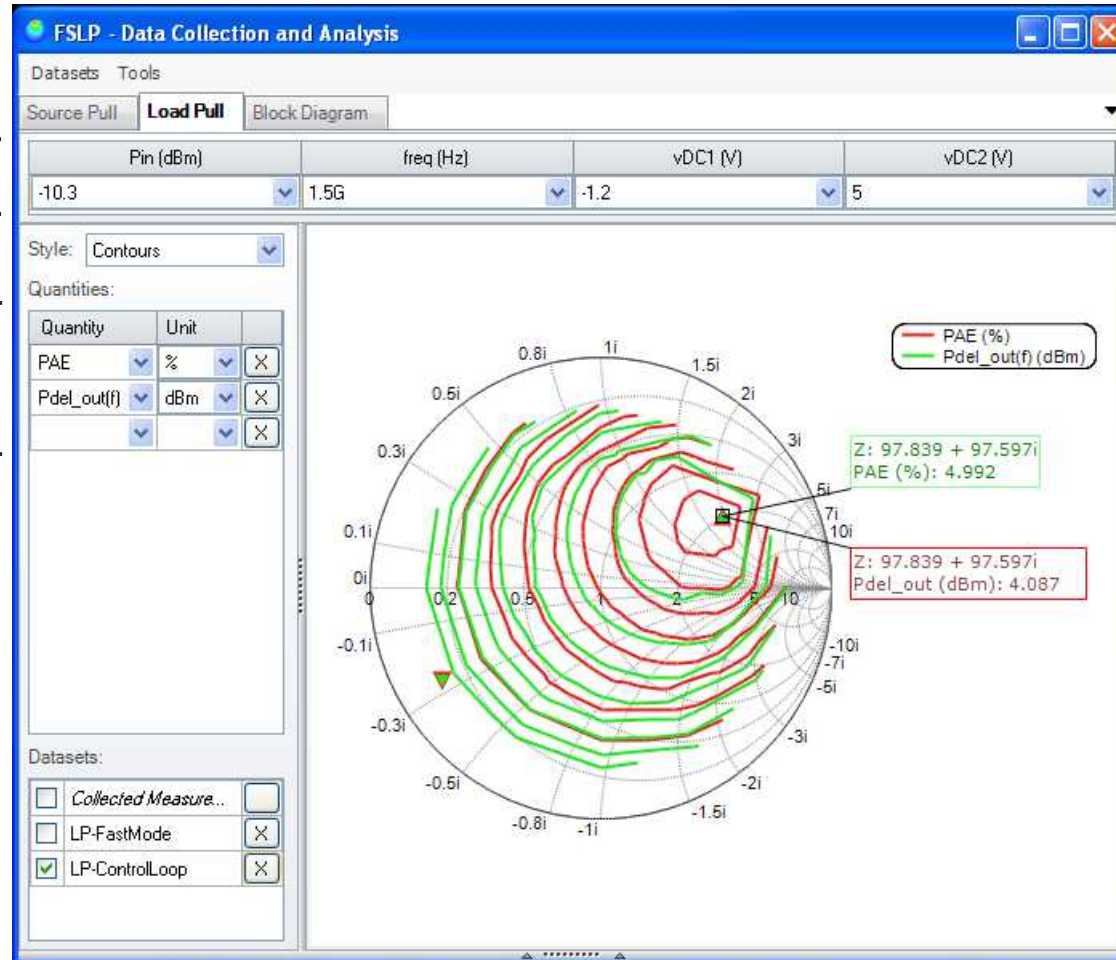
@ Selected $f_0, \Gamma_L, V_{DC1}, V_{DC2}$

- Display Source Pull Contours
- # Contour levels
 - Min (▼) & Max (▲)
 - Colour Scale to map values

NM600 FSLP Application – Load Pull Display

@ Selected
 P_{in} , f_0 , Γ_L , v_{DC1} , v_{DC2}

Calculate
 mathematically

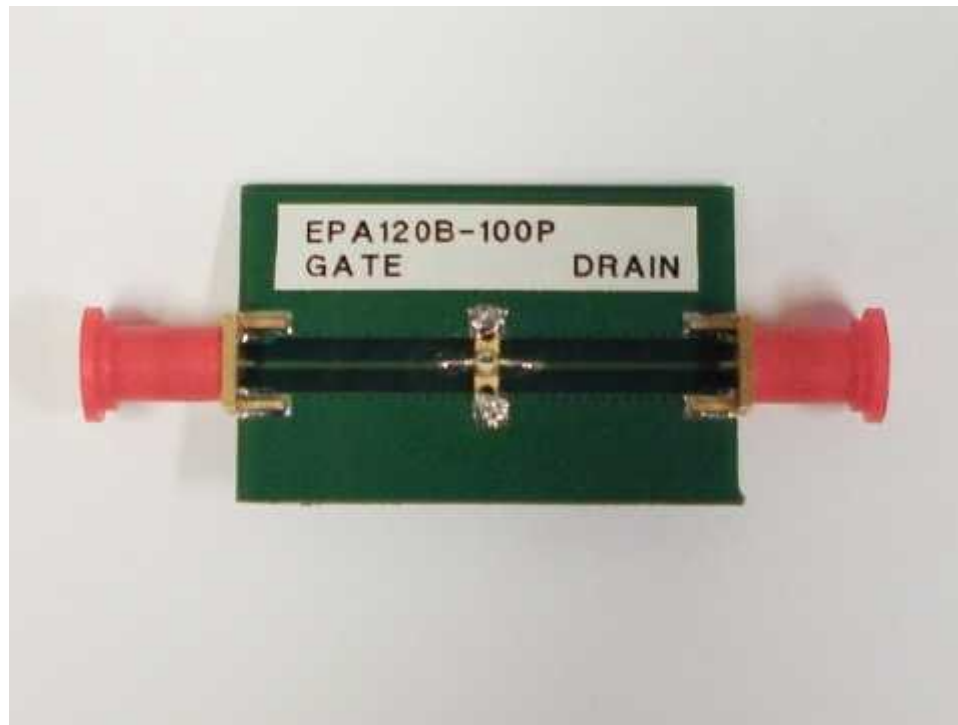


Display
 Load Pull Contours

- # Contour levels
- Min (▼) & Max (▲)
- One colour per derived qty

Example: EPA120B-100P

- EPA120B-100P
 - high efficiency heterojunction power FET
 - power output: + 29.0dBm typ.
 - power gain: 11.5dB typ. @ 12 GHz



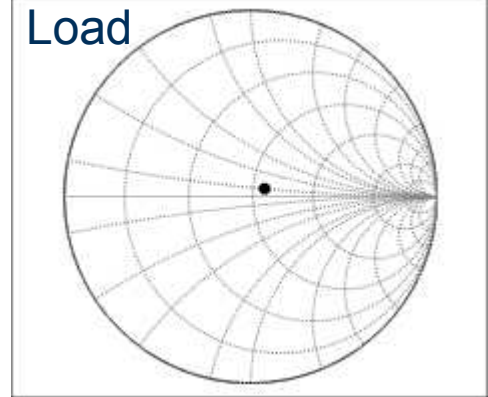
Source-Pull

Measure for power sweep $P_{in} = -20$ to -5 dBm,

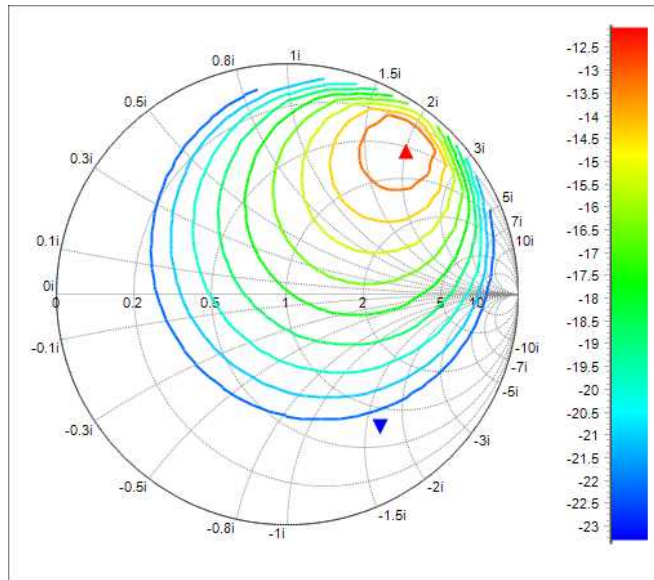
$F_0 = 1.5$ GHz
 $V_g = -1.2$ V, $V_d = 5$ V

Calculated for $P_{av} = -12$ dBm

Class AB

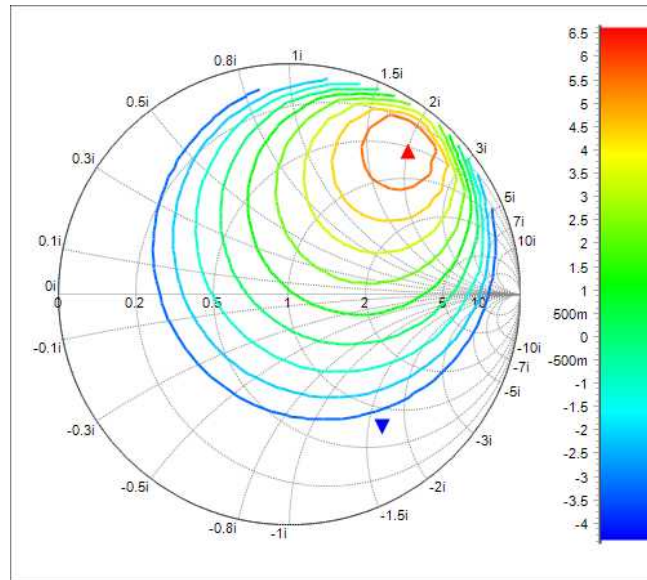


P_{delin}



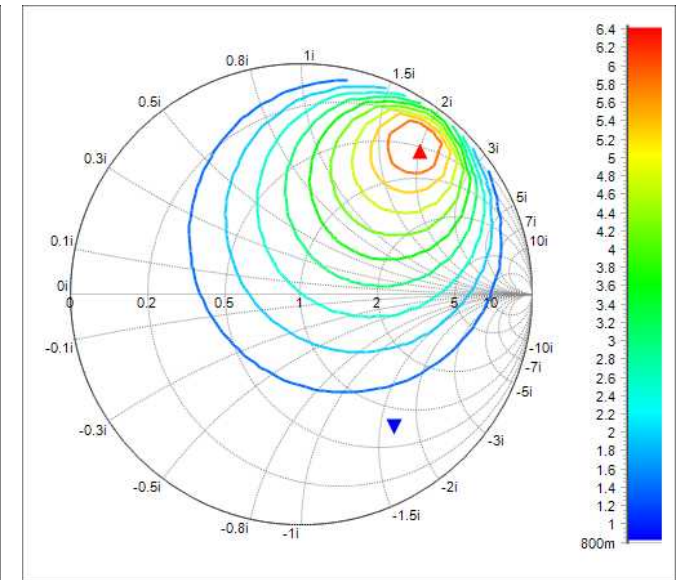
Min = -23.2 dBm
Max = -12.2 dBm
 $\Delta = 1$ dB

P_{delout}



Min = -4.6 dBm
Max = 6.6 dBm
 $\Delta = 1$ dB

PAE



Min = 0.8 %
Max = 6.4 %
 $\Delta = 0.4$ %

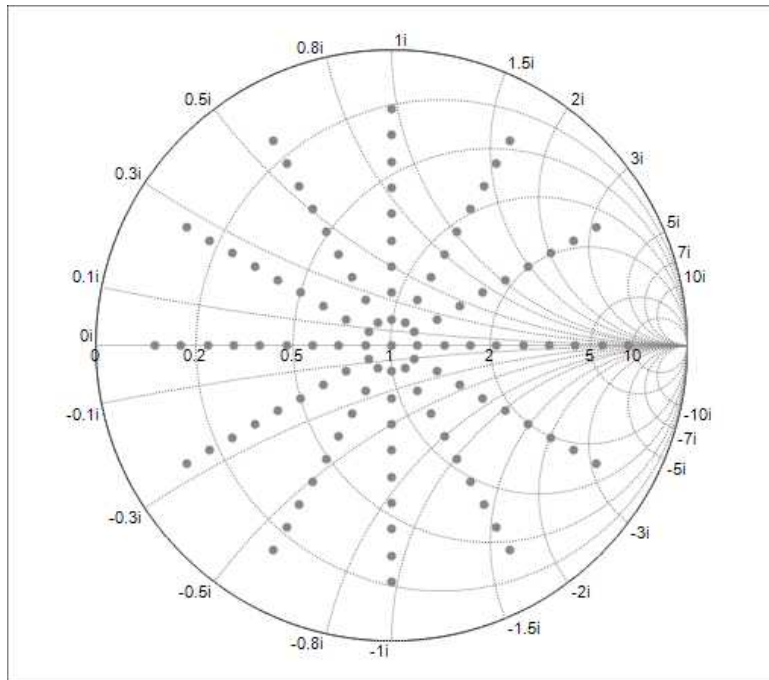
Load-Pull

$P_{in} = -10 \text{ dBm}$,

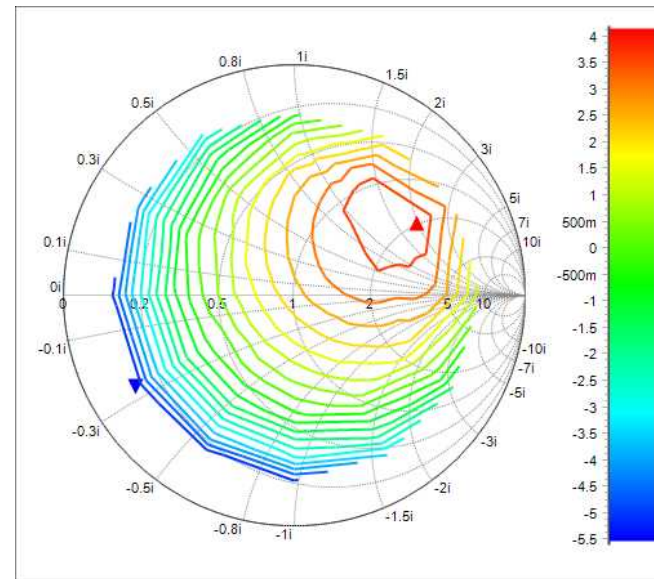
$F_0 = 1.5 \text{ GHz}$

$V_g = -1.2 \text{ V}$, $V_d = 5 \text{ V}$

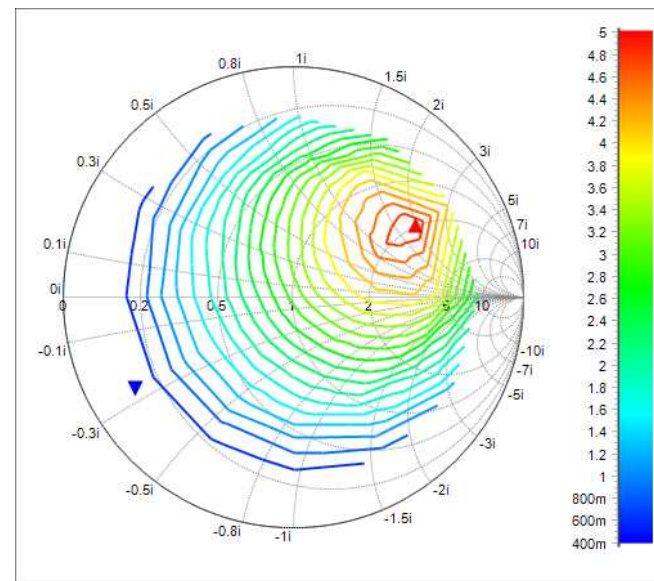
Class AB



Synthesized load impedances
with active injection

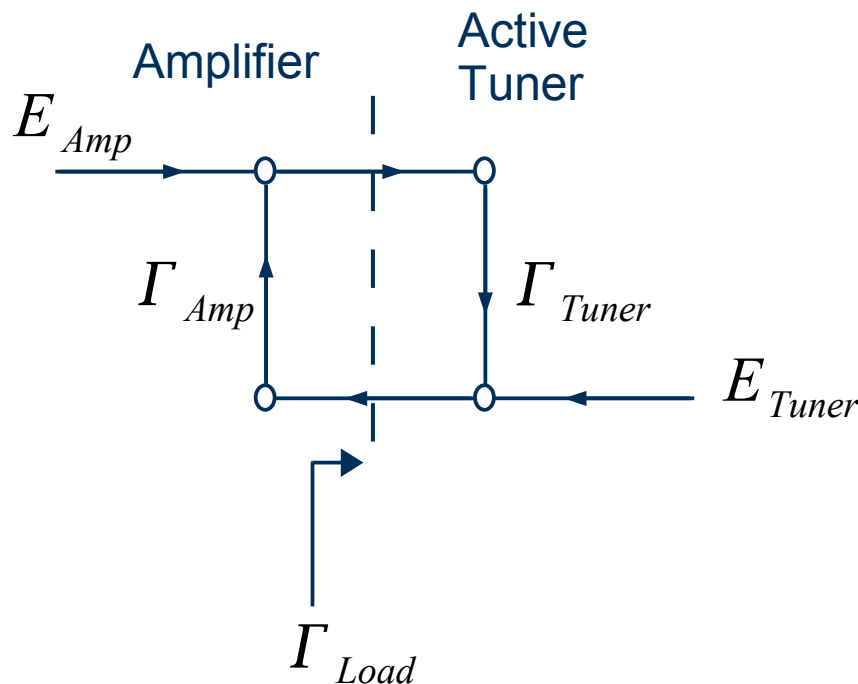


P_{delout}
Min = -5.5 dBm
Max = 4.1 dBm
 $\Delta = 1 \text{ dB}$



PAE
Min = 0.4 %
Max = 5 %
 $\Delta = 0.23 \text{ %}$

A Technical Note: Power Requirements for Active Injection



$$\Gamma_{Load} = \frac{E_{Tuner} + \Gamma_{Tuner} E_{Amp}}{E_{Amp} + \Gamma_{Amp} E_{Tuner}}$$

$$\left| \frac{E_{Tuner}}{E_{Amp}} \right| = \left| \frac{\Gamma_{Load} - \Gamma_{Tuner}}{1 - \Gamma_{Amp} \Gamma_{Load}} \right|$$

If perfect circulator: $\Gamma_{Tuner} = 0$

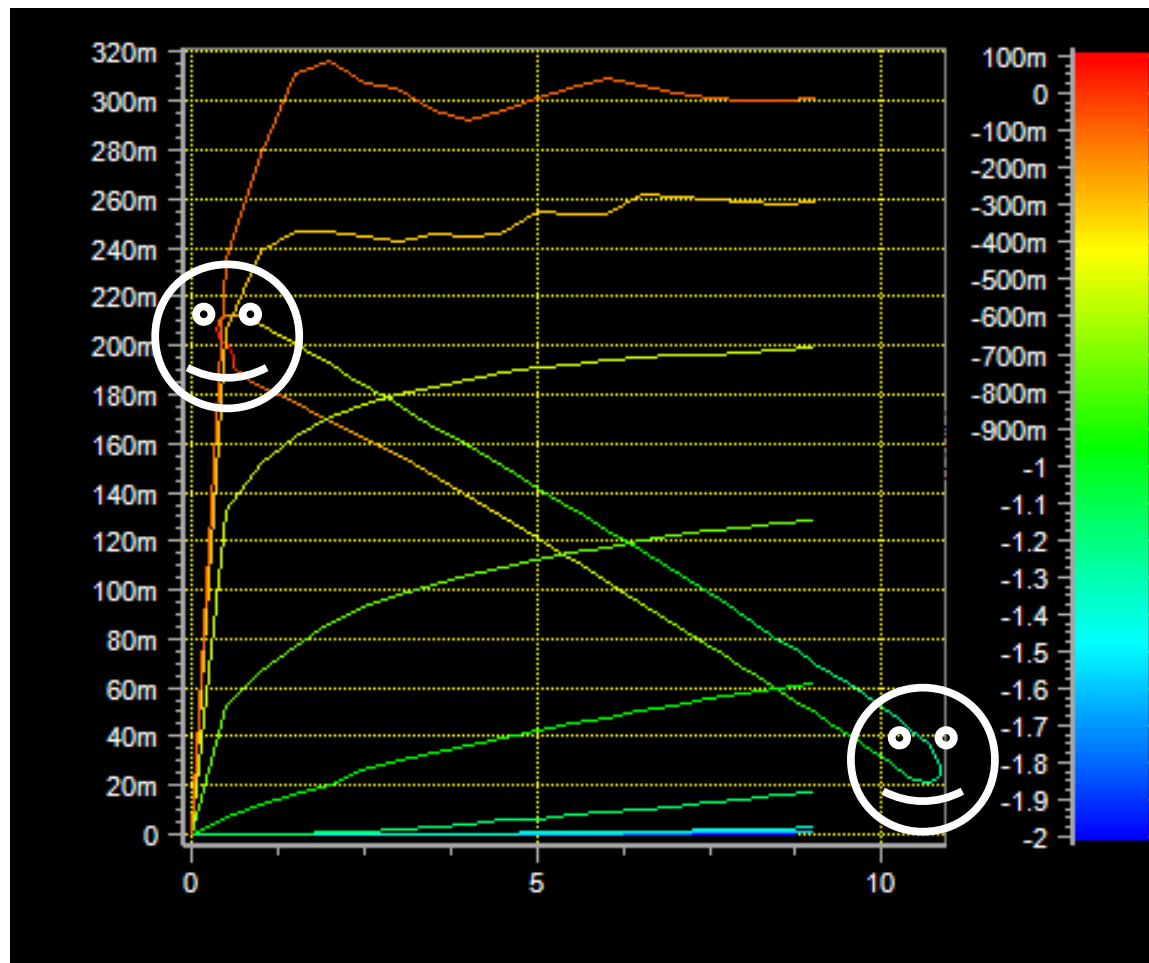
$$\Gamma_{Load} = \frac{E_{Tuner}}{E_{Amp} + \Gamma_{Amp} E_{Tuner}}$$

$$\left| \frac{E_{Tuner}}{E_{Amp}} \right| = \left| \frac{\Gamma_{Load}}{1 - \Gamma_{Amp} \Gamma_{Load}} \right|$$

$$\Gamma_{Load} = 1$$

$$\left| \frac{E_{Tuner}}{E_{Amp}} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{1 - \Gamma_{Amp}} \right|$$

Getting more insight...



**Dynamic Load line including Harmonics
with the NM300 ZVxPlus**

**The NM600 FSLP Application enables
fundamental Source and Load Pull
using only a VNA**

It is fast, simple, low-cost and accurate

For more information

info@nmdg.be

www.nmdg.be

Want to try?
Contact us
at
icesupport@nmdg.be