

How can the effectiveness of marketing ‘Airbnb Seattle’ be improved? – dataset of 2016

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Abstract—This paper presents a theoretical analysis of harmonically-terminated high-efficiency power rectifiers and experimental validation on a class-C single Schottky-diode rectifier and a class-F⁻¹ GaN transistor rectifier. The theory is based on a Fourier analysis of current and voltage waveforms which arise across the rectifying element when different harmonic terminations are presented at its terminals. An analogy to harmonically-terminated power amplifier theory is discussed. From the analysis, one can obtain an optimal value for the DC load given the RF circuit design. An upper limit on rectifier efficiency is derived for each case as a function of the device on-resistance. Measured results from fundamental frequency source-pull measurement of a Schottky diode rectifier with short-circuit terminations at the second and third harmonic are presented. A maximal device rectification efficiency of 72.8% at 2.45 GHz matches the theoretical prediction. A 2.14 GHz GaN pHEMT rectifier is designed based on a class-F⁻¹ power amplifier. The gate of the transistor is terminated in an optimal impedance for self-synchronous rectification. Measurements of conversion efficiency and output DC voltage for varying gate RF impedance, DC load and gate bias are shown with varying input RF power at the drain. The rectifier demonstrates an efficiency of 85% for a 10 W input RF power at the transistor drain, with a DC voltage of 30 V across a 98 Ω resistor.

Index Terms—kaggle, machine learning, business, data analytics, airbnb

I. PROJECT BACKGROUND AND MOTIVATION

THE dataset we are going to analyze contains several information about the renting of apartments via the platform Airbnb in Seattle. By analyzing the data, we want to find possibilities to improve the marketing of Airbnb optimized for Seattle. Mentioning the word ‘marketing’ most people immediately think about advertisement. Indeed, this is a very important part of marketing but it is far not enough to cover the whole meaning of marketing. By definition it rather is about the firm’s effort to address customer needs as well as

their expectation and to orient their products according to the requirements of customers. So, it is also about the tradeoff of ‘evoking’ needs and expectation of consumers on a level that the product can satisfy and is able to compete with competitive products. To fulfill this, applying marketing instruments like the marketing mix can be helpful. The marketing mix consists of four policies: Product, Price, Promotion and Place. In the following the tasks and aims arising in these four areas will be described and explained how our data analysis can help to improve tasks in these areas aiming for a better overall marketing.

As Airbnb is an agent for lessors, who want to rent their apartment to tourists, it earns its money by receiving a commission for every rented apartment. Therefore, Airbnb should aim for a high booking rate to increase their own profit. That is one reason, why Airbnb should care which apartments are offered on their platform and how they are presented (e.g. by the description, price, ...). So, it can make sense for Airbnb to give lessors some suggestions how to promote and present their accommodation to achieve a maximal booking rate. Deducted of this assumption, we want to provide some suggestions for lessors to promote their apartments in the perfect manner but also want to give some suggestions, what point in time is best for Airbnb to release a marketing campaign to advertise some apartments in Seattle.

A. Product

As already mentioned before, marketing is about fulfilling customer needs and expectations. Within product policy the aim is to understand one’s market and be able to figure out which needs and wants the customers have. In general, one can say that the main need of travelers is to find an accommodation but nowadays it is not only about finding accommodations but even more about discovering the right accommodation. It is not only having a nice and clean room bathroom, with white and clean towels and bed sheets. The surrounding and flair of the accommodation becomes more and more important. This issue Airbnb has already addressed in its advertising spot, so Airbnb is aware of the wants of travelers and is responsive to this in its advertisement. Thinking a step further, it is not enough to just show the customer that renting Airbnb apartments is a nice way to ‘really live’ there instead of just ‘go there’. When the customer has been attracted by Airbnb to search for an apartment on their website it is important to present the apartment in a good way. Therefore, the description of the apartments should mention all aspects the customer

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considers as important. By our data analysis we would like to support the lessor in creating a good and appealing description. By analyzing the reviews of customers and filtering the 50 most mentioned words, we can conclude that these mentioned words are important to customers and therefore lessors should mention them in their description. As Seattle is a huge city with lots of different areas with different style and flairs, we conduct word clouds for every neighborhood. This offers the advantage that we can better address and select certain customer groups. A neighborhood, with lots of parks, is probably better for nature lover than for reveler. So, nature lovers will mention the parks in their reviews very often and according to our word cloud (which is based on the reviews), lessors in this neighborhood will focus on the parks around their accommodation. If a person, who prefers partying at night, reads this description his or her interest will not be raised and therefore the person will search for apartments in another neighborhood. This creates an 'automatic' selection and increase the chance that a customer finds an apartment in a neighborhood, which fits his/ her interest. So, a first question we would like to answer is: Which facts lessors need to address in their description to raise the interest of potential customer, who 'fit' the vibe of the neighborhood and set their focus on the same aspects as former customers of these apartments? Customers' needs and wants do not only reflect in the feedback they give but also of the degree of booking of an apartment the customers preferences can be deducted. As a second question we would like to answer: Which factors did influence the degree of booking of former rented apartments? To answer this, we compute the correlation between the different attributes and the degree of booking of an apartment. According to our results lessors can see, which attributes are of great importance, when renting out an apartment in a certain neighborhood, and can design their accommodation according to our suggestions.

B. Price

The price of a product is a very important aspect regarding the marketing of a product. It, kind of reflects the customers expectation and needs to be determined on the right level. By analyzing some data, it will be a lot easier to set the right price for an apartment as in this market segment (and as we consider Airbnb) there are a lot of objects of comparison. Within our data analysis we want to screen the dataset for accommodations with a high rate of booking. Based on the information provided by these apartments, we would like to train a decision tree, that helps lessors to classify their apartment into a certain price level according to the attributes it holds. As selection of attribute we take the attributes, which show the highest correlation with the degree of booking according to our analysis within the product policy. Furthermore, we would like to indicate the price trend of the rented apartments. So, lessors can see during which season prices increase. We also want to predict the price trend in order to give even more indication how prices should be adapted during the season.

According to the price policy we would like to answer the

following two questions: Which price can be charged for an apartment with certain characteristics? When can lessors increase the price per night for their apartment and when should they lower it?

By constructing a decision tree and also predicting the price changes over the year, lessors can classify their apartment in order to find out how much they can earn by renting their apartment. By considering price variability over the year, lessors can yield an optimal return and increase their booking rate as their neither too expensive nor too cheap. This also secures the existence of Airbnb apartments can be secured as lessors do not quit to rent their home due to too low prices or too less customers, because of a too high rent.

C. Promotion

For Promotion Policy it is important to find out when advertisement should issue a marketing campaign and which content. So far, the data we analyzed mainly bring the advantage to make some suggestions to (former) lessors, which characteristics and which price their apartments should have in order to effectively rent them. But these results can become important for a marketing campaign of Airbnb. As already mentioned, the word clouds and the attributes with a high correlation with the booking rate, represent the features customers value the most and therefore a marketing campaign should address these issues.

The Promotion Policy does not only focus on the content of the marketing campaign but also when the campaign will be most effective. In order to give an indication regarding that issue, we would like to analyze the booking rate and predict it for the next year. By this it becomes clear when there will be a phase with a low booking rate. Shortly before that phase the campaign should be started in order to motivate people to book their apartment on Airbnb. *So, the question of interest is: What is a good point in time to start a marketing campaign?* According to the Promotion Policy a second issue is to decide where/ via which tools the marketing campaign should be distributed and be presented to potential customers. As our dataset does not give any information on the fact how customers got to know of Airbnb or for which reason they decided to book their accommodation on Airbnb, we decided to neglect the aspect of Promotion Policy as we can not yield any results or deduce some information, which would be helpful to decide on the distribution channel of our marketing campaign.

D. Place

The Place Policy considers where customers get in touch with the product and consume it, in order to find a suitable retail location that is accessible for customers. The first contact between lessor and renter happens on Airbnb but the final 'purchase' of the product, takes place in Seattle. As Airbnb is a platform, which acts as agent between lessor in Seattle and renter, we do not need to care about this in our data analysis, as this fact is fixed and can not be changed.

II. DATA DESCRIPTION WITH VISUALIZATION

A. General

Our dataset consists of three excel sheet: 'listings.csv', 'calendar.csv' and 'reviews.csv'.

Listings consists of 92 attributes with 3,818 data entries. Every single row represents one apartment in Seattle that has been offered for rent via the platform of Airbnb. Calendar consists of 1,393,570 data entries and 4 columns. The dataset connects a certain time period with an apartment and indicates whether it has been rented out or been available during that period. The last dataset 'reviews.csv' contains all reviews former visitors have handed in for an apartment, it contains the reviewer's Id, name comments, the date as well as the house ID.

So, if the excel sheets are combined it can be deducted the following information: the key facts about an apartment (like the size, prize, number of beds, usable facilities, ...), furthermore one can get a general idea about, what the apartment looks like by the description (written by the lessor) as well as by the reviews (written by former guests) and it is known when the apartment has been available or rented.

B. Data preprocessing

First of all, we computed how many different values certain attributes can have. Therefore, we computed a table that listed the attribute name as well as how many unique attribute values exist for that attribute. In a following step we replace all n-values by suitable possible values in order to be able to use the data in the following steps and analyze it in a proper way. To be able to fit our models, we replaced some textual values by numerical ones and split the dataset into a training dataset and a test dataset. The training dataset we will use to 'create' or models in order to check our created models and be able to see how good for example predictions will be and which error we need to expect we need the test data.

C. More detailed dataset description

1) *Listings*: The listing dataset consists of 92 columns, with attributes that describe different characteristics of the rented apartments. It describes 3818 apartments that are allocated in 79 neighborhoods. Combined with the review dataset it represents a dataset, which can be used to find some attributes, valued as most important by customers. If it is combined with the calendar dataset, a data analysis can help to determine the factors which are important to, not only attract visitors, but also to finally rent it out successfully. Especially we will use this combination to find out which attributes of the apartments did influence the price charged the most.

2) *Reviews*: In order to have an insight whether the reviews are written by satisfied or rather unsatisfied visitors, we computed a bar chart which shows the rating-number of reviews ratio. (Figure 1)

The conversion efficiency, defined as the ratio of the DC power dissipated in the load resistor to the available fundamental frequency RF power, is evaluated as

Therefore, the ideal half-wave rectifier converts all available RF power to DC power if the the DC loading resistance set

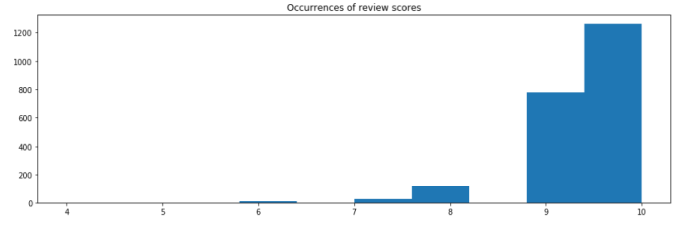


Fig. 1. score and number of reviews ratio

to the value given in (??). The RF-DC conversion efficiency as a function of $R_{DC}/R_s(f_0)$ was simulated in Microwave Office® for varying rectifier on-resistance and is shown in Fig. 2. The harmonic balance settings were identical to those used for the class-C rectifier above. The peak efficiency as a function of on-resistance is higher than for the class-C rectifier, although the efficiency degrades more quickly when the non-ideal DC load is applied.

The waveforms including parasitic on-resistance and threshold voltage are next investigated assuming the rectifier impedance from (??). The time domain voltage and current waveforms are approximated as

$$v(\theta) = \begin{cases} V_{max} \sin \theta, & v(\theta) > -V_{tr} \\ -V_{tr} - I_{max} R_{on}, & v(\theta) \leq -V_{tr} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$i(\theta) = \begin{cases} 0, & V(\theta) > -V_{tr} \\ I_{max}, & v(\theta) \leq -V_{tr} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

As an example, Fig. 3 shows the current and voltage waveforms for a specific set of non-ideal parameters ($V_{tr} = 0.7$ V, $V_{max} = 20$ V, $I_{max} = 200$ mA, and $R_{on} = 5 \Omega$). When the device is conducting current, it creates a voltage drop across the on-resistance which is constant due to the constant current. If the on-resistance were zero, the only difference between the waveform in (1) and the ideal voltage waveform would be the minimum value, which would be $-V_{tr}$ rather than zero. The

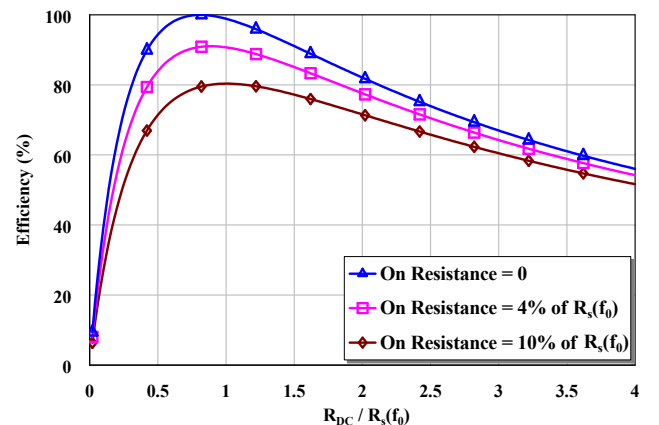


Fig. 2. Simulated efficiency of class-F⁻¹ rectifier versus $R_{DC}/R_s(f_0)$ for varying rectifier on-resistance.

values of θ at which the transition between the conducting and non-conducting regions occurs are found to be

$$\begin{aligned}\theta_{t1} &= 2\pi - \arcsin\left(\frac{V_{tr}}{V_{max}}\right) \\ \theta_{t2} &= \pi + \arcsin\left(\frac{V_{tr}}{V_{max}}\right)\end{aligned}\quad (3)$$

The DC and fundamental frequency values of the voltage and current waveforms can be found through a Fourier analysis using the transition points in (3). The first Fourier coefficient of $v(t)$ gives the DC component of the voltage, which can be derived as

$$\begin{aligned}V_{DC} &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(2V_{max} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{V_{tr}}{V_{max}}\right)^2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - (V_{tr} + I_{max}R_{on}) \left[\pi - 2 \arcsin\left(\frac{V_{tr}}{V_{max}}\right) \right] \right)\end{aligned}\quad (4)$$

The fundamental frequency voltage is found from $V(f_0) = a_v + jb_v$, where

$$a_v = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} v(\theta) \cos \theta d\theta = 0 \quad (5)$$

and b_v can be reduced to

$$\begin{aligned}b_v &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(V_{max} \arcsin\left(\frac{V_{tr}}{V_{max}}\right) + \frac{\pi V_{max}}{2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (V_{tr} + 2I_{max}R_{on}) \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{V_{tr}}{V_{max}}\right)^2} \right)\end{aligned}\quad (6)$$

Similarly, the DC component of the current waveform is found to be

$$I_{DC} = \frac{I_{max}}{2\pi} \left(\pi - 2 \arcsin\left(\frac{V_{tr}}{V_{max}}\right) \right) \quad (7)$$

The fundamental frequency current $i(t) = a_i + jb_i$ has $a_i = 0$ and the coefficient b_i can be shown to be equal to

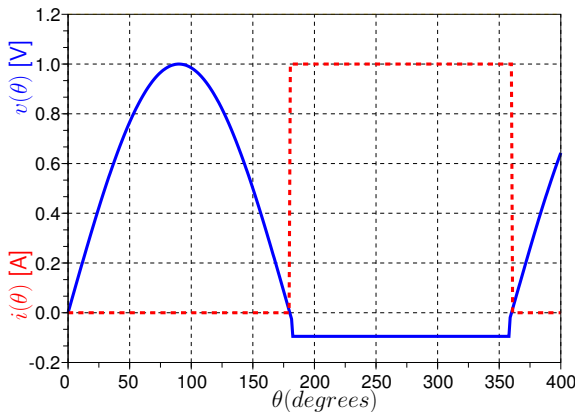


Fig. 3. Non-ideal class-F⁻¹ voltage (solid) and current (dashed) waveforms, normalized to their peak respective values.

$$b_i = -\frac{2I_{max}}{\pi} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{V_{tr}}{V_{max}}\right)^2} \quad (8)$$

The input power at the fundamental frequency is found from

$$P_{in} = \Re \left\{ \frac{V(f_0)I^*(f_0)}{2} \right\} \quad (9)$$

Substituting (6) and (8) into the above results in

$$\begin{aligned}P_{in} &= \frac{kI_{max}}{\pi^2} \left(V_{max} \arcsin\left(\frac{V_{tr}}{V_{max}}\right) + \frac{\pi V_{max}}{2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (V_{tr} + 2I_{max}R_{on})k \right)\end{aligned}\quad (10)$$

where k is defined as

$$k = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{V_{tr}}{V_{max}}\right)^2} \quad (11)$$

Solving for I_{max} as a function of P_{in} when R_{on} is non-zero after some arithmetic results in two solutions, one of which is negative. The positive solution for the maximal current is

$$I_{max} = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + 8\pi^2 P_{in} R_{on}} - \alpha}{4R_{on}k} \quad (12)$$

with $\alpha = V_{max} \left(\arcsin\left(\frac{V_{tr}}{V_{max}}\right) + \frac{\pi}{2} + k \frac{V_{tr}}{V_{max}} \right)$.

In the case where R_{on} is zero, (12) simplifies to

$$I_{max} = P_{in} \frac{\pi^2}{kV_{max} \left(\arcsin\left(\frac{V_{tr}}{V_{max}}\right) + \frac{\pi}{2} + k \frac{V_{tr}}{V_{max}} \right)} \quad (13)$$

Note that in the case of an ideal rectifying element, $k = 1$ and $V_{tr} = 0$, therefore

$$I_{max,ideal} = \frac{2\pi P_{in}}{V_{max}} \quad (14)$$

Now that I_{max} is fully expressed given known rectifier parameters, V_{DC} and I_{DC} , $V(f_0)$ and $I(f_0)$ may be calculated, and from this, the DC load and the load at fundamental frequency determined from the following expressions:

$$R_{DC} = \frac{V_{DC}}{I_{DC}} \quad (15)$$

$$R(f_0) = -\frac{V(f_0)}{I(f_0)} = -\frac{b_v}{b_i} \quad (16)$$

The negative impedance in (16) indicates that power is delivered to the rectifying element and gives the impedance of the source delivering power to the rectifying element. The rectifier efficiency is given by

$$\eta = \frac{P_{DC}}{P_{in}} = \frac{V_{DC}I_{DC}}{P_{in}} \quad (17)$$

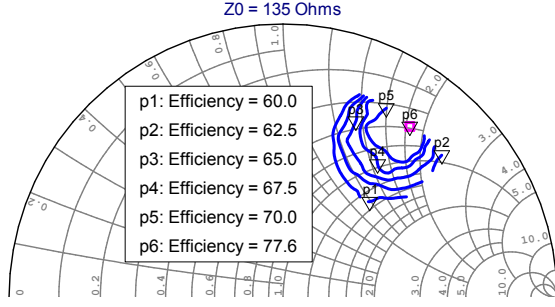


Fig. 4. Source-pull contours with available input power to the diode set to 6 dBm. The impedance is referenced to the junction capacitance of the diode, therefore the lead inductance of the package has been compensated for. Setting R_{DC} to 1080 Ω was found to result in the optimal efficiency for this input power. The highest efficiency of 77.6% is obtained at $Z_{p6} = (68 + j245)\Omega$ with $V_{DC} = 1.82$ V.

D. Design example based on class- F^{-1} theory

To understand the usefulness of the presented theory, assume the rectifying element has the following parameters: $V_{max} = 10$ V, $R_{on} = 5\Omega$, $V_{tr} = 0.7$ V and $P(f_0) = 1$ W. First, (12) is used to calculate $I_{max} = 456.7$ mA. Next, the DC voltage and current are evaluated using (4) and (7), respectively, to give $V_{DC} = 1.75$ V and $I_{DC} = 218.2$ mA. The fundamental frequency voltage and current Fourier coefficients are then calculated to be $V(f_0) = 6.896$ V and $I(f_0) = -290$ mA, respectively. The DC and fundamental frequency resistances are then calculated using (15) and (16) to be $R_{DC} = 8.02\Omega$ and $R(f_0) = 23.77\Omega$, respectively. The efficiency is then calculated using (17) to be $\eta = 38.18\%$. If the input power is selected as 0.1 W rather than 1 W, the resultant efficiency is 72.43 % instead. A specific rectification device will always have an approximate input drive level at which it can be most efficient, just as with power transistors in power amplifiers. To maximize efficiency, the goal is always to minimize the amount of power dissipation in the on-resistance of the rectifying element and maximize the power dissipated in the DC load resistor.

III. SCHOTTKY-DIODE CLASS-C RECTIFIER

The Skyworks SMS7630 Schottky diode in the SC-79 package was selected for the half-wave rectifier. Source-pull was performed at 2.45 GHz with 0-10 dBm available input power for various DC loads in order to identify the combination of input power, fundamental load and DC load resulting in highest efficiency. The best case occurred at 6 dBm input power, with the source-pull contours being shown in Fig. 4. The on-resistance of the SMS7630 is 20 Ω with the optimal DC load of 1080 Ω . Therefore R_{on} is approximately 2% of R_{DC} , which in theory is 4% of $R_s(f_0)$. From Fig. ??, a peak efficiency of 87% occurs with infinite harmonic terminations, therefore the achieved 77.6% is very reasonable considering only the 2nd and 3rd harmonics were explicitly terminated.

Measurements of a rectifier designed using the source-pull data show a maximum RF-DC conversion efficiency of 72.8% when matched to 50 Ω , obtained after the 0.6 dB matching network loss is de-embedded. The fabricated rectifier and DC

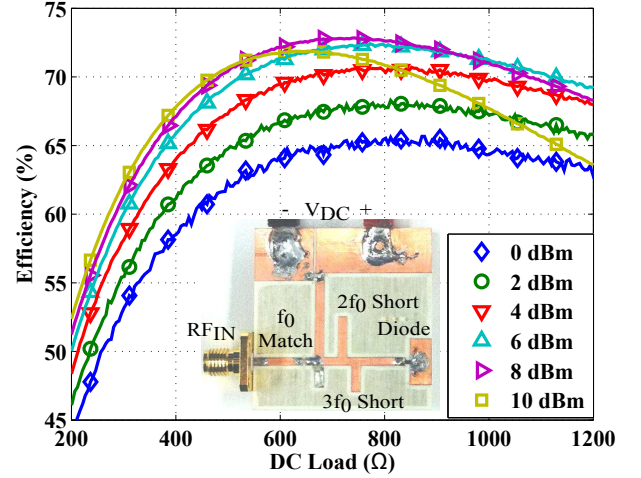


Fig. 5. RF-DC conversion efficiency versus DC load for fixed available input powers with 0.6 dB matching network loss de-embedded. The maximum efficiency of 72.8% occurred at 8 dBm with $R_{DC} = 742\Omega$ and $V_{DC} = 1.91$ V, which is lower than the 1080 Ω found during source-pull. However, the efficiency at 1080 Ω is 69.9% which is very close to the peak value.

load sweep measurements are shown in Fig. 5. Open circuit shunt stubs are used to present short-circuit terminations at the second and third harmonic. A shunt capacitor is used for presenting the fundamental frequency impedance to reduce size and allow tunability. The reduction in efficiency relative to the source-pull measurements is due to the matching circuit not presenting the ideal impedance found during source-pull.

The class-C rectifier can be applied to improving the efficiency of a wireless powering reception device as demonstrated in [?] with a dual-linearly polarized patch rectenna, with a rectifier circuit for each polarization. In this circuit, the first 5 harmonics are shorted and the impedances are validated by calibrated measurements and are presented in [?].

IV. TRANSISTOR CLASS- F^{-1} RECTIFIER

To prove experimentally the duality between harmonically terminated PAs and rectifiers, a high-efficiency class- F^{-1} PA was designed, measured first as an amplifier, and then as a rectifier. In the rectifier measurements, RF power is input into the drain which is unbiased. The gate is terminated in a variable impedance and biased close to pinch-off. Measurements of efficiency and DC voltage are performed in time domain as a function of input RF power, gate RF load, gate bias and drain DC load.

A. Circuit design

A 2.14-GHz power amplifier, pictured on Fig. 6, is designed using the Triquint TGF2023-02 GaN pHEMT [?]. Class F^{-1} harmonic terminations are implemented at the second and third harmonic. The performance of the PA, illustrated in Fig. 7, was characterized at 2.14 GHz with a drain voltage bias of 28 V and a bias current of 160 mA. The PA exhibits a PAE of 84% with an output power of 37.6 dBm and a gain of 15.7 dB under 3 dB compression. The same PA design was used for rectifier

measurements as shown in Fig. 8. The PA is connected to an input RF source at the drain, with the drain supply disconnected. The gate terminal is biased, and connected to an impedance tuner, converting the two-port transistor PA to a one-port rectifier, corresponding to the generalized schematic of Fig. ??.

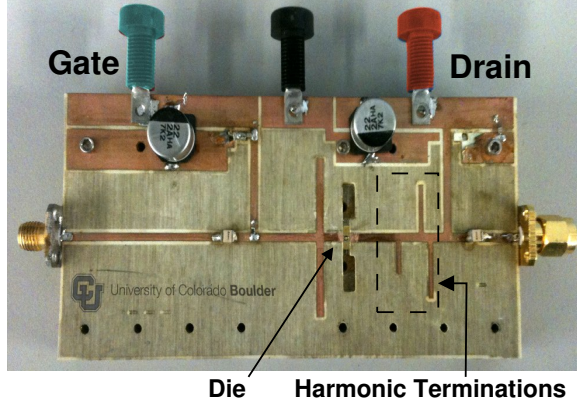


Fig. 6. Photograph of the class- F^{-1} power amplifier, working at 2.14 GHz and presented in [?].

B. Measurement setup

The class- F^{-1} power amplifier described above is fully characterized in large signal in a rectifier configuration with the setup shown in Fig. 8. The commercial time-domain large signal measurement instrument is a VTD SWAP four-channel receiver [?]. In order to acquire time domain waveforms at the reference plane, an 8 error term model calibration similar to the one performed for LSNA (Large Signal Network Analyzer) measurements is applied. After an absolute VNA-like calibration [?], the RF voltage and current waveforms at the input (V1 and I1) and at the output (V2 and I2) of the DUT are measured at the coaxial reference plane. In this case, the RF input is the drain port of the PA, while the RF output is connected to the gate port. Thus, performing a load pull on this device consists of varying the load at f_0 at the RF gate port of the PA with a passive tuner. This kind of measurement

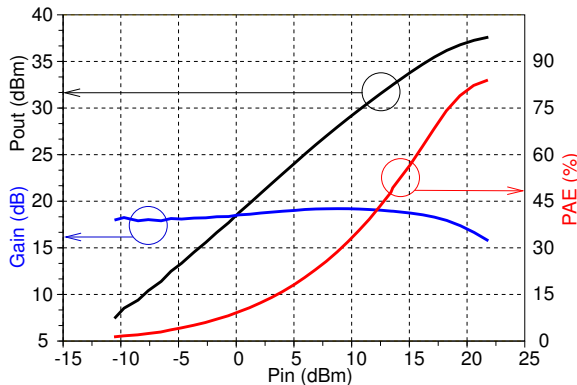


Fig. 7. Large-signal measurements performed on the class- F^{-1} power amplifier at $f_0 = 2.14$ GHz, $V_{GS} = -3.8$ V and $V_{DS} = 28$ V

is similar to large signal characterization of switch devices recently reported in [?], [?]. The gate DC path is connected to a power supply so the gate bias can be varied. The drain DC bias is the output of the rectifier and is connected to a variable resistance R_{DC} , and the DC voltage across it is measured with a voltmeter. The DC current is then found from the value of R_{DC} from (15). During the measurement, several parameters are varied systematically: the RF load impedance applied at the PA gate port $Z_g(f_0) = V_g(f_0)/I_g(f_0)$; the resistor in the DC drain output R_{DC} ; and the gate bias voltage V_{GS} . The conversion efficiency of the rectifier and the DC power delivered at the drain output of the rectifier $P_{DC} = V_{DC} \cdot I_{DC}$ are measured as these parameters are varied, and as a function of input power at the drain port $P_{in}(f_0)$.

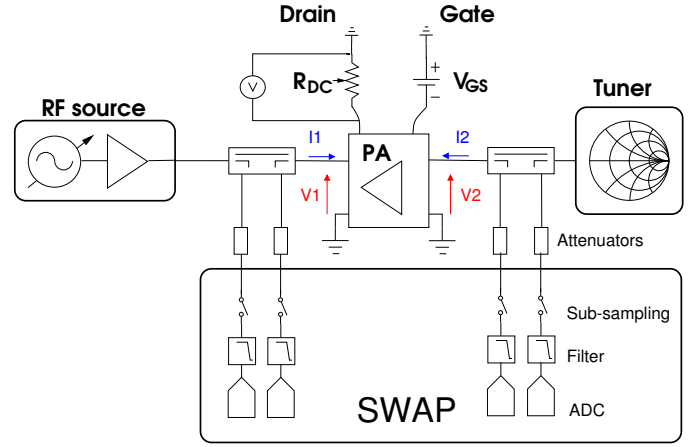


Fig. 8. Time-domain non-linear rectifier measurement block diagram. The SWAP [?] performs sampling of current and voltage and the calibration refers the sampled quantities to the reference planes at the DUT. The drain output DC resistance R_{DC} , the gate bias V_{GS} and the gate RF impedance Z_g are varied as the input power at the drain is swept from 10 to 42 dBm.

C. Self-synchronous transistor rectifier results

The measurements of the rectifier are performed in self-synchronous mode, i.e. there is no input RF power incident externally into the gate port of the PA, unlike in previous transistor rectifier work [?], [?]. The following parameters are varied in order, while keeping the other parameters constant and sweeping the input RF power at the drain port, and the results are described in the same order:

- 1) RF impedance at the gate, Z_g ;
- 2) load resistance at drain bias output, R_{DC} ;
- 3) gate DC bias, V_{GS} .

The gate load-pull was performed to determine the optimum impedance for maximum efficiency with a constant resistive DC load of 98.5Ω (nominally 100Ω) and a constant transistor gate bias in pinch-off of -4.4 V. The RF signal is coupled from the drain to the gate matching network through the feedback capacitance C_{gd} , and thus the precise impedance presented at the gate of the transistor is imperative to achieving high efficiency. Fig. 9 shows the time-domain voltage and current waveforms measured at the drain and gate RF port of the amplifier when the RF input power at the drain port

is swept from 11 dBm to 42 dBm. These values are chosen because the rectifier in PA operation gives up to 42 dBm output power. The feedback signal present at the gate allows for the rectifier to operate in self-synchronous mode without any additional control signal. Unlike in the synchronously driven case where an external generator is connected to the gate, here the impedance presented at the gate is always passive (inside the Smith chart), keeping the device in a safe operating mode.

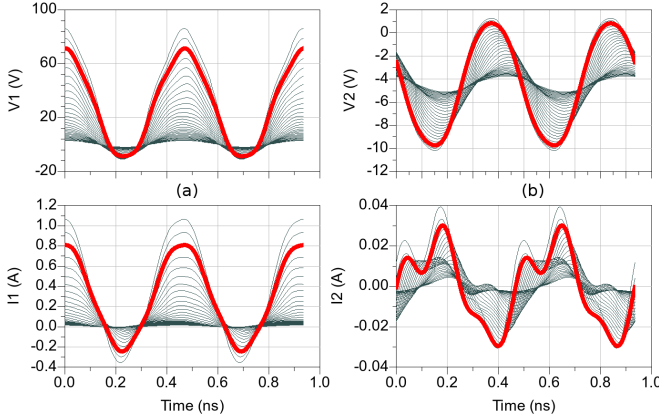


Fig. 9. Time-domain waveforms measured at drain (a) and gate (b) of the rectifier with $V_{GS} = -4.4$ V, $R_{DC} = 98.5 \Omega$ and $Z_g(f_0) = (230 + j10) \Omega$. The RF input power at the drain is swept from 10 to 42 dBm, corresponding to the range of output power of the class-F⁻¹ PA.

Measured RF-DC conversion efficiency is shown in Fig. 10 for four different RF gate impedances. A maximal conversion efficiency of 85% is achieved with a DC output voltage of 36 V and an input power at the drain of 42 dBm with $R_{DC} = 98.5 \Omega$. This peak efficiency is for a RF gate load of around 230Ω (green hexagon in the Smith chart in Fig. 10), which is the highest impedance that was achievable with the specific tuner in the setup. For the low gate impedance (red triangle in the Smith chart), the efficiency is significantly lower. By observing the gate current (Fig. 10d), it can be seen that for a low RF gate impedance, the gate diode turns on at around $P_{in} = 25$ dBm. Since the input power cannot be increased much beyond this point to avoid breakdown, this limits the DC voltage at the output to around 4 V. For the gate impedance with highest efficiency (green line with hexagon symbol), the gate diode is off for input drain powers below 41 dBm, allowing for high DC voltage output.

After the optimal gate impedance for highest efficiency was obtained, a power sweep for three different R_{DC} values in the drain output was obtained. From Fig. 11, a maximal efficiency of 85% was measured for a DC resistive load of 98Ω while an efficiency drop of 13% was observed for a DC load of 21Ω with 40 dBm input power. As expected, the DC output voltage decreases from a maximum 30 V for $R_{DC} = 98 \Omega$ at 40 dBm input power, to a maximum of 13.4 V for $R_{DC} = 21 \Omega$ with the same input power. It is interesting to see how the input impedance of the rectifier at the RF drain port approaches 50Ω as the input power increases, Fig. 12. This is expected, since the PA was designed for maximal saturated power delivered into a 50Ω load. This again points to the similarities between the same circuit operated as a power rectifier and a power

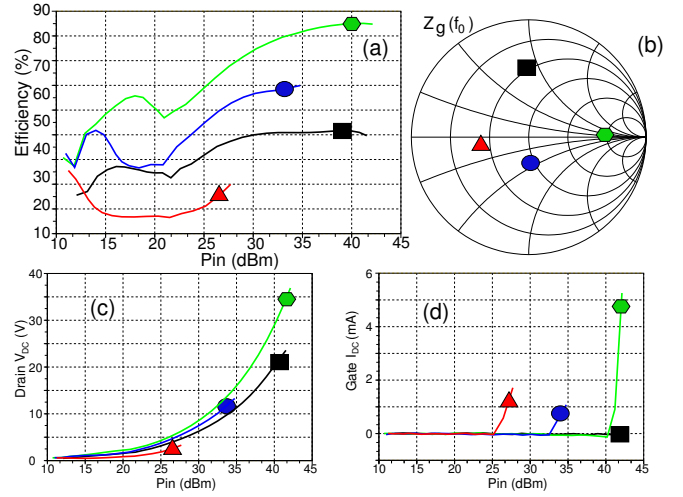


Fig. 10. Conversion efficiency, gate DC current and drain DC voltage versus input power for several RF load impedance values presented at the gate. $V_{GS} = -4.4$ V and $R_{DC} = 98.5 \Omega$. The green point on the Smith chart corresponds to the highest efficiency point at $Z_g(f_0) = (230 + j10) \Omega$.

amplifier.

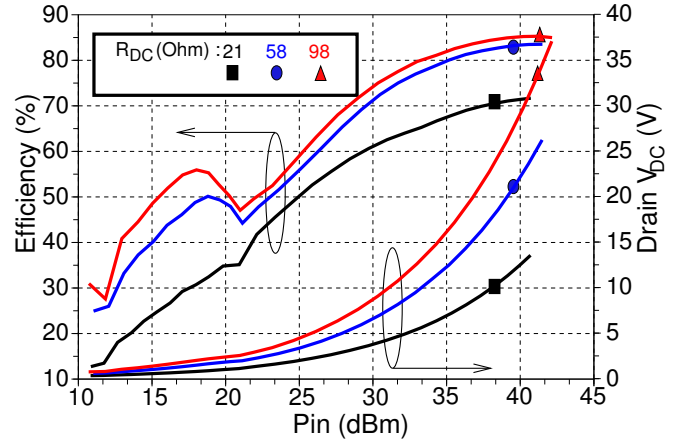


Fig. 11. Conversion efficiency and drain DC output voltage versus input power for several DC drain resistor values. $V_{GS} = -4.4$ V and $Z_g(f_0) = (230 + j10) \Omega$. The highest efficiency of 85% is obtained at $P_{in} = 40$ dBm with a $V_{DC} = 30$ V.

Finally, the effect of the gate bias V_{GS} on the rectifier efficiency, output voltage and input impedance was investigated. The gate impedance in this case was set for highest efficiency (230Ω), and a DC load of 58Ω was selected in order to protect the transistor from high drain voltages that occur for the 98Ω load that corresponds to the highest efficiency. The measurements were performed for six different values of gate bias V_{GS} as shown in Fig. 13. With $R_{DC} = 58 \Omega$, a maximum efficiency of 83% was obtained with the transistor biased deeply into the pinch-off region with $V_{GS} = -4.4$ V, and a drop of only 3% was measured for $V_{GS} = -3.5$ V. Furthermore, the gate bias has a minimal impact on the output DC voltage or on the drain impedance.

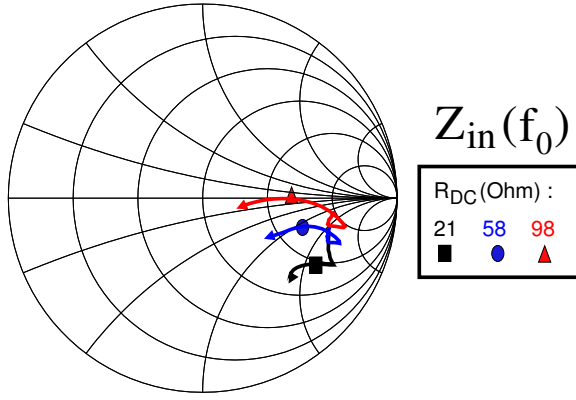


Fig. 12. RF impedance at f_0 measured at the input (drain port) versus input power for several DC drain resistor values. $V_{GS} = -4.4V$ and $Z_g(f_0) = (230 + j10) \Omega$.

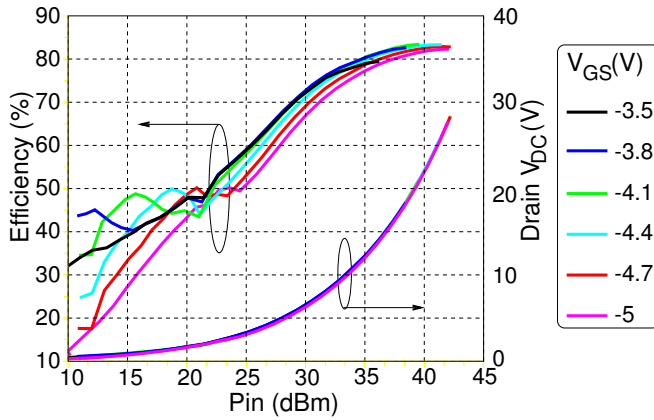


Fig. 13. Measured conversion efficiency and drain DC voltage versus input power for several DC gate voltage biases. For this data, $R_{DC} = 58 \Omega$ and $Z_g(f_0) = (230 + j10) \Omega$.

V. CONCLUSION

In summary, this paper addresses high-efficiency power rectifiers designed with harmonic terminations at the RF input, in analogy to high-efficiency power amplifier design with harmonic terminations at the output. The applications of such power rectifiers include wireless power beaming [?], recycling power in high-power circuits [?] and ultra-fast switching integrated DC-DC converters with no magnetics [?].

The theory for an ideal rectification element is based on Fourier analysis and establishes the basic design parameters such as the relationship between output DC resistance and impedance at the fundamental frequency at the rectifier input which optimizes efficiency. The analysis also predicts the time-domain waveforms at the terminals of the rectification element and the efficiency as a function of on-resistance and DC output resistance. Specific results are derived for class-C and class-F⁻¹ classes of operation, as they are defined for power amplifiers. These two cases are chosen for experimental validation with a 2.45 GHz diode and 2.14 GHz transistor rectifier, respectively. It is straightforward to repeat the derivation for other classes of operation, such as class-F as shown in detail in [?].

The experimental results show that good agreement can be reached between theory and experiment with a Schottky-diode single-ended rectifier with finite class-C harmonic terminations, resulting in 72.8% efficiency for input power levels in the mW range, intended for wireless power harvesting detailed in [?], [?]. A GaN pHEMT class-F⁻¹ power rectifier achieved 85% efficiency with 40 dBm input power across 98- Ω DC load with a DC output voltage $V_{DC} = 30V$. The efficiency and output voltage of the self-synchronous rectifier are shown to depend on the input power at the drain, the impedance at the gate port and the DC load at the output drain bias line, but not on the gate bias.

Time-domain large-signal measurements of a class-F⁻¹ power amplifier configured as a rectifier show that one can accomplish the same rectifier efficiency as the amplifier drain efficiency in self-synchronous mode without external gate RF drive. This is somewhat surprising, and to the best of our knowledge, the first time this type of high-efficiency rectifier has been demonstrated.

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