DIGITAL PREDISTORTION WITH LOW-PRECISION ADCS

Chance Tarver and Joseph R. Cavallaro

Rice University

Motivation

- **Spectrum scarcity is leading to more frequency-agile standards**
  - Non-contiguous transmission
  - Carrier Aggregation (CA) in LTE-Advanced
  - Cognitive radio
  - 5G New Radio (NR) cellular
- **Non-contiguous carriers intermodulate**
  - Caused by nonlinearities in power amplifiers (PAs)
  - Undesired spurious emissions (spurs) and spectral regrowth
  - Could interfere with nearby channels
  - Self-interference to own receiver when using FDD
- ***DPD requires extra hardware***
  - Extra RX chains with fast sampling rates
  - Larger area
  - More power
- ***Need computationally and hardware efficient way to linearize for this scenario***

Main Idea

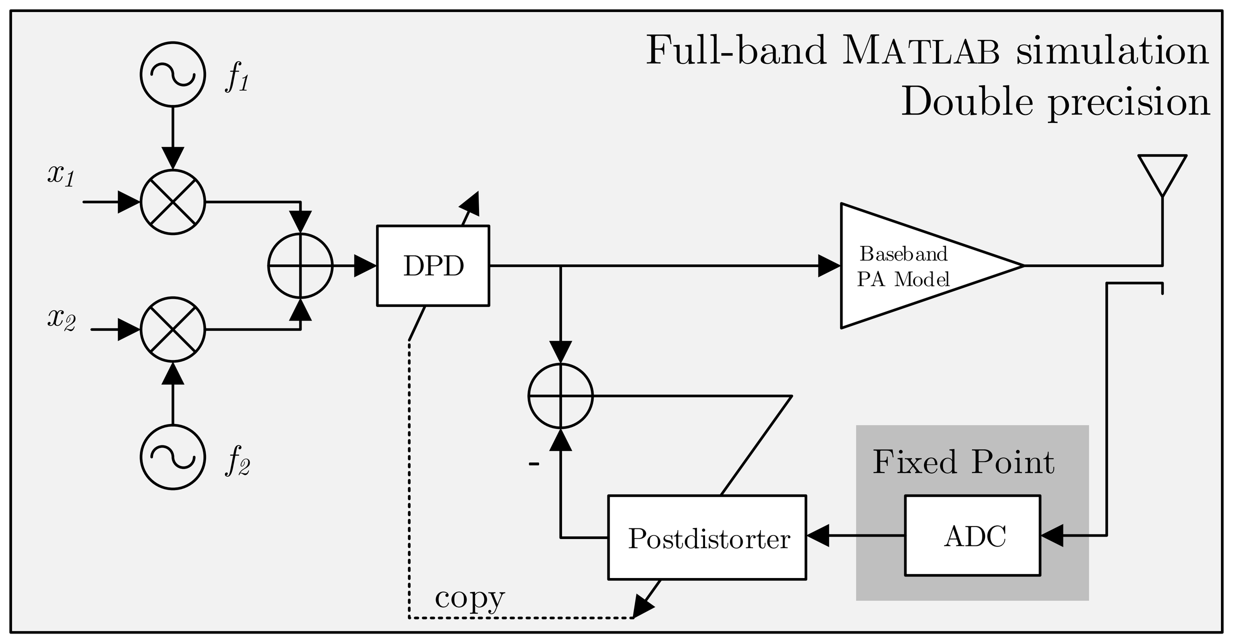
- ***Use a lower precision ADC for DPD on a UE device***
  - Reduce the necessary area
  - Reduce the power
  - Reduce the cost
  - Reduce the computational complexity by using shorter word lengths
  - Increase sampling rates

MATLAB Simulator

- **LTE-Advanced CA Scenario**
  - Two, 5 MHz component carriers
  - 5^{th} order, parallel Hammerstein PA model
  - Fixed point toolbox to emulate ADC

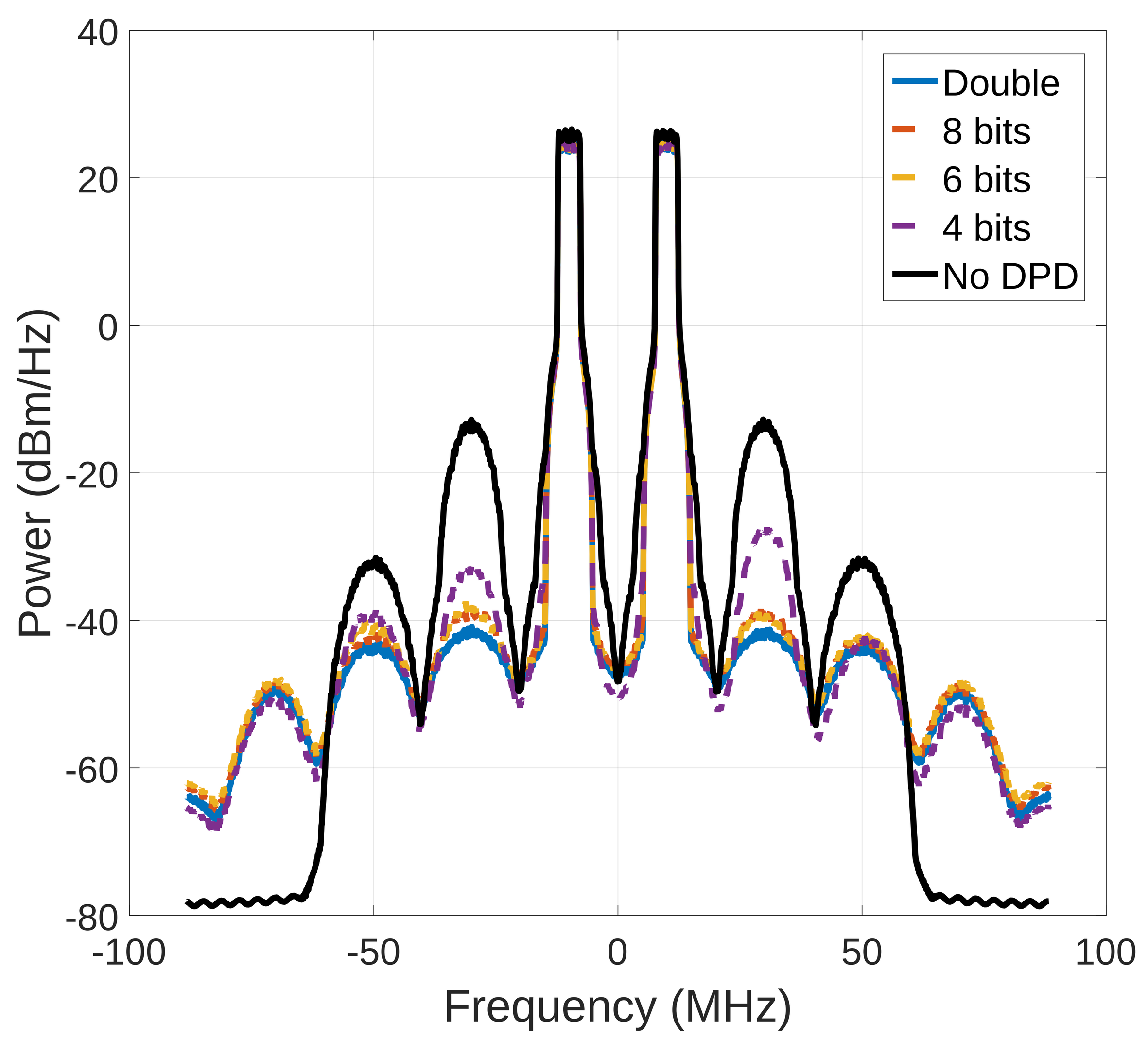
Full-band DPD Simulations

- **Simulation Architecture**



  - Traditional, indirect-learning DPD

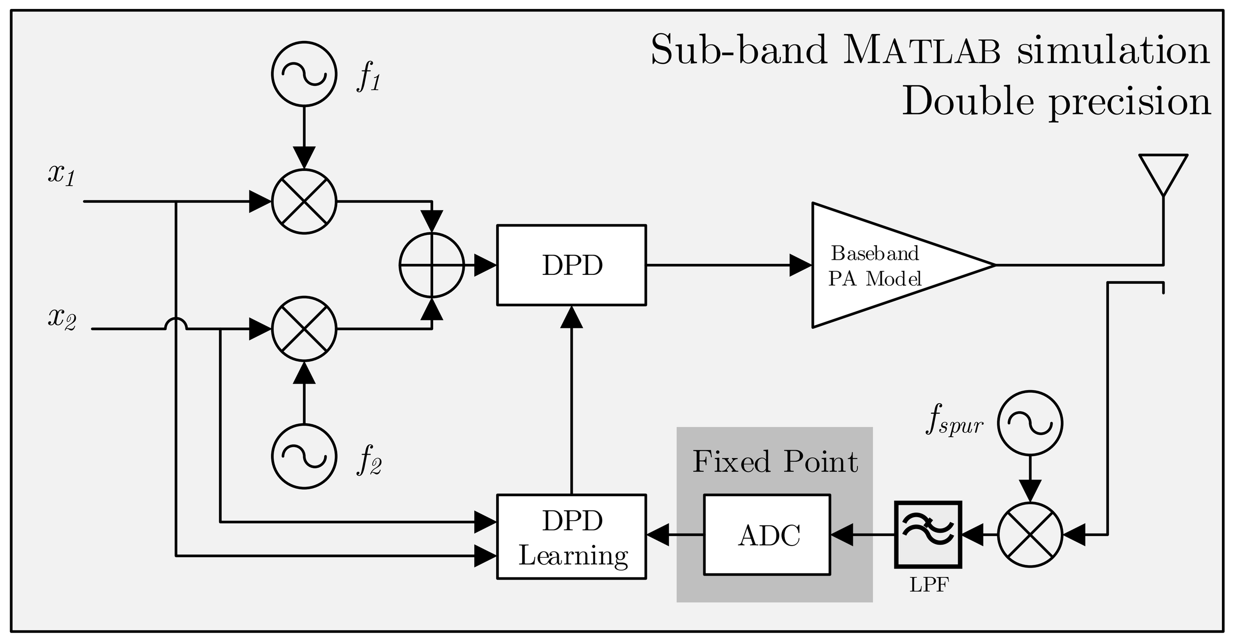
- **Suppression Results:**



  - Near ideal performance for as low as 6 bits

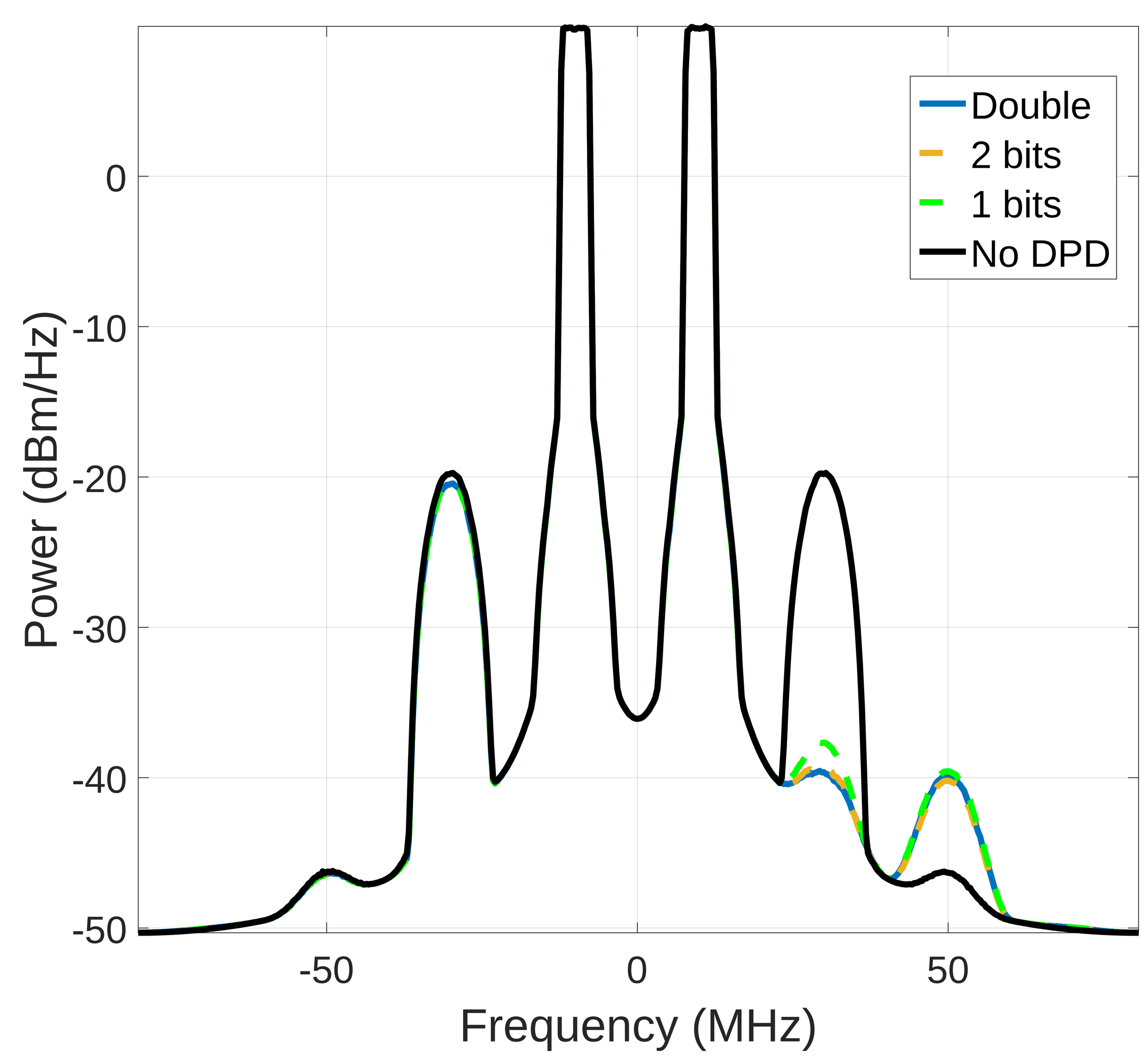
Sub-band DPD Simulations

- **Simulation Architecture**



  - Uses LMS adaptive training to learn inverse of PA nonlinearities

- **Suppression Results:**



  - Near ideal performance for as low as 1 bit
  - RX feedback gain can be set to get better resolution of the spurious signal
  - Main carriers no longer likely to saturate the ADC

Future Work

- **Computational complexity analysis**
- **Multi sub-band, single-bit DPD solution**
- **Hardware testing with a real PA using the WARP SDR platform**