

# Advanced behavioral modeling for complex front-end system analysis



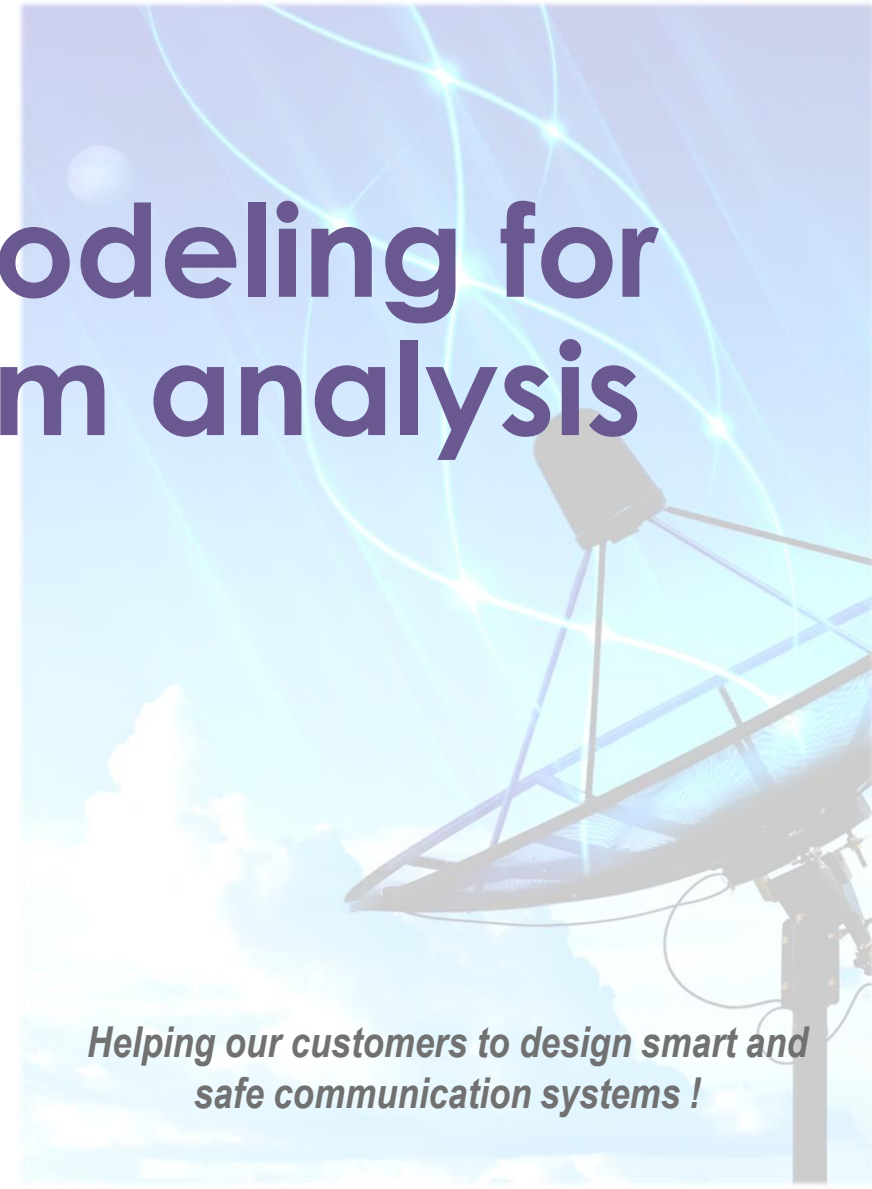
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Application engineer

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*Helping our customers to design smart and  
safe communication systems !*



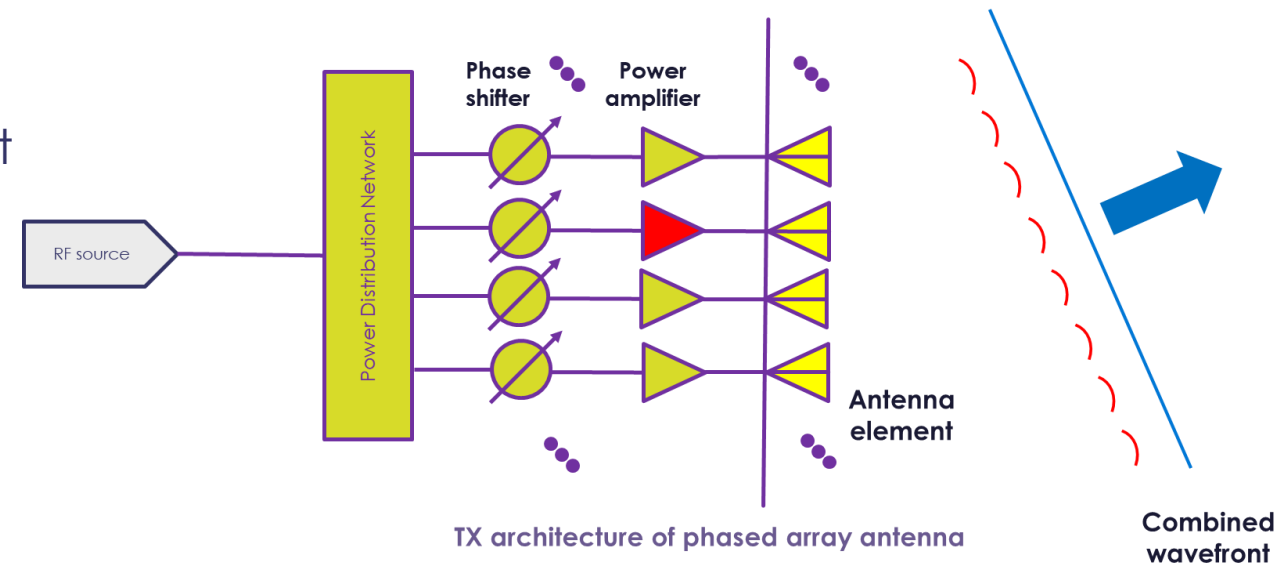
# Context



[1]

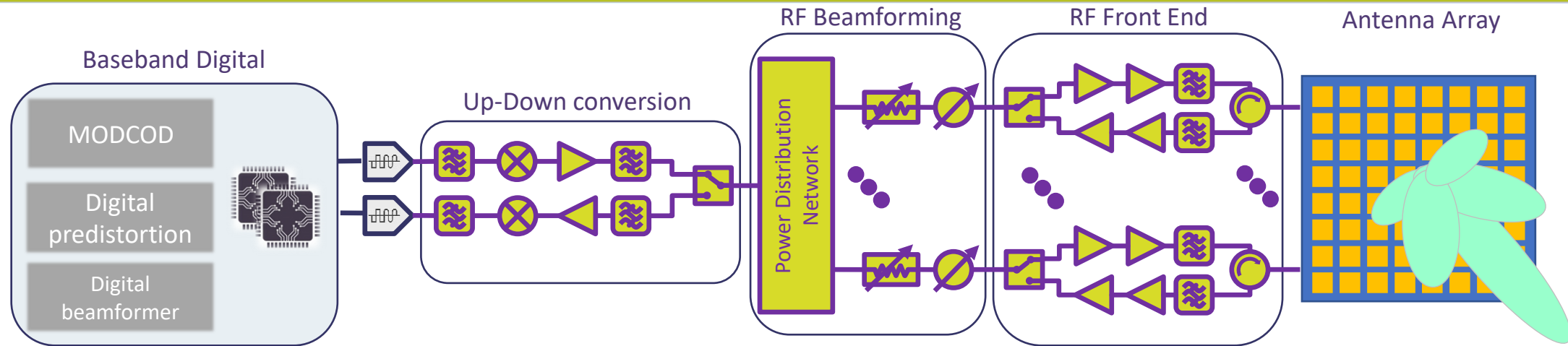
- Phased-array antenna system
  - 5G basestation
  - Radar
- Main characteristics
  - Independant and simultaneous functions
  - Improved range and reliability
  - High agility of waveforms

- Principle of active antenna
  - Antenna array where each radiating element has its own TRx module
  - Control of the amplitudes / phases of the signals emitted by each sources makes it possible to modify the direction and the shape of the beam



[1] from <https://www.altair.com/newsroom/articles/what-is-5g-and-why-are-there-so-many-new-antennas/>

# System design challenges



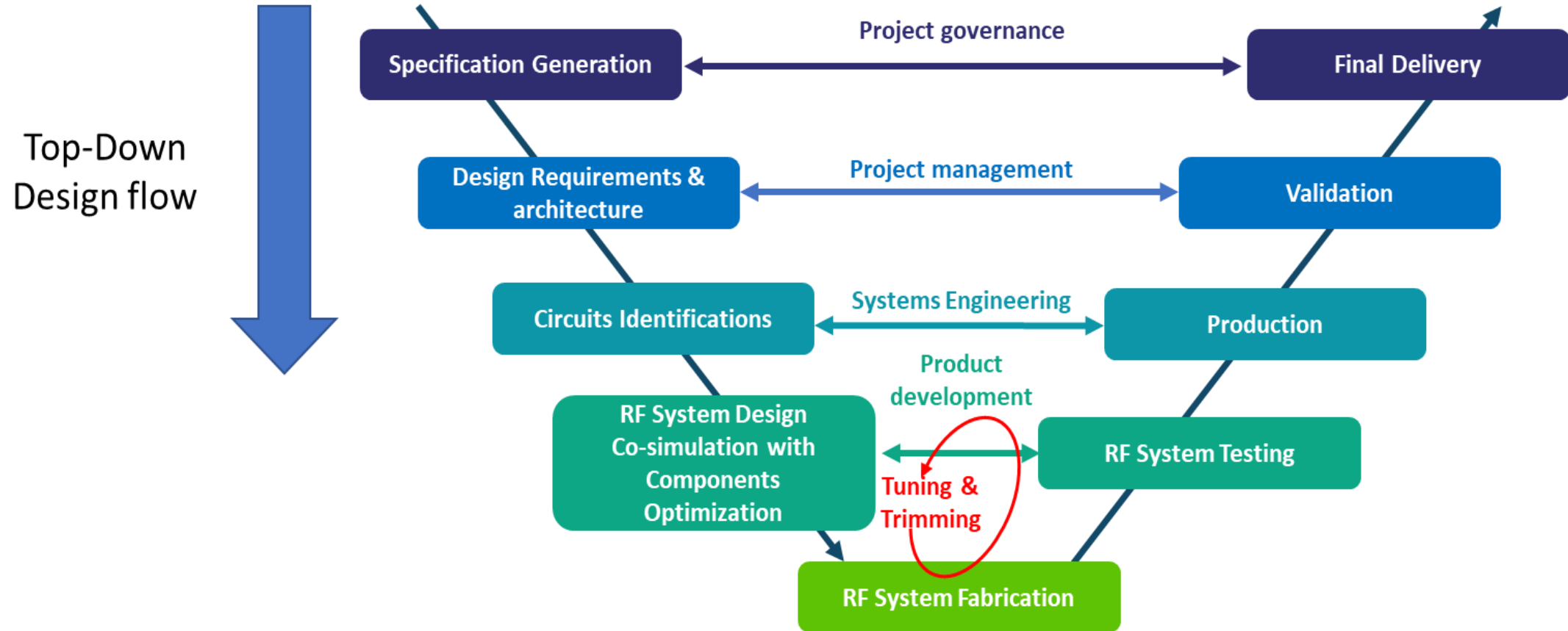
The **challenge** is to develop **complex system** that meet **specifications** in an **efficient way**

- Digital/Circuit/EM analysis
- Large number of components
- Efficient waveform scheme

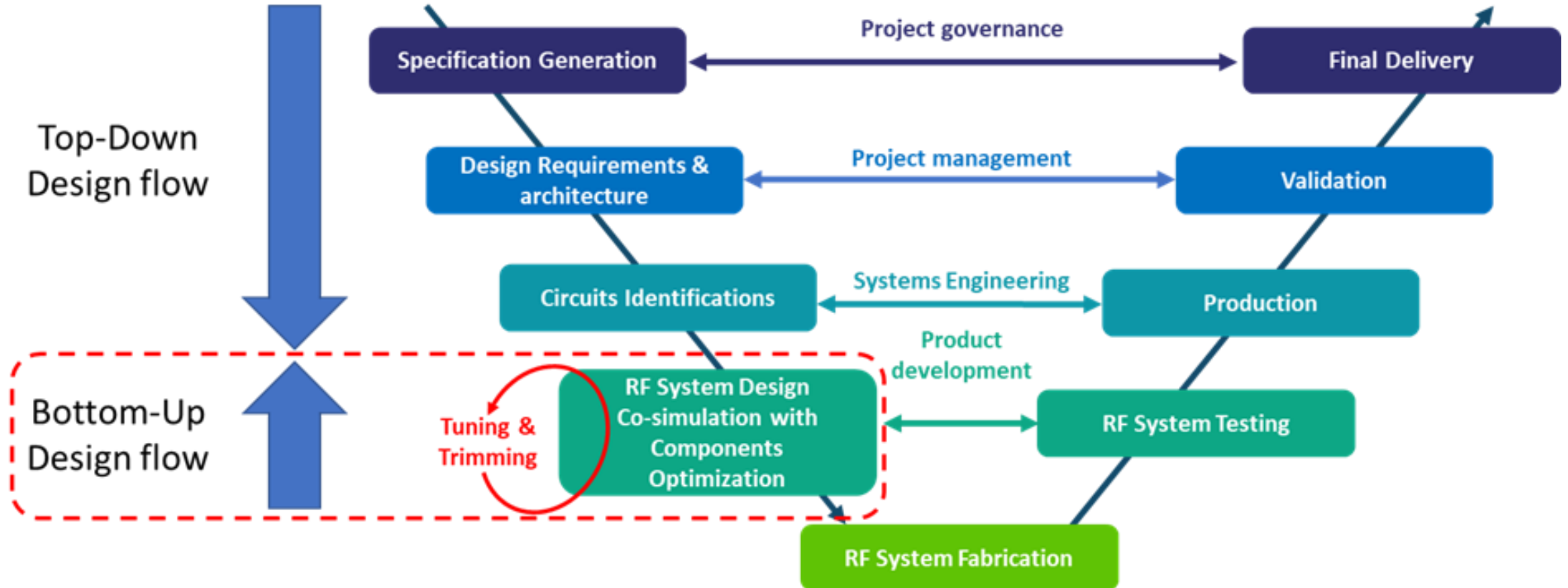
- Stakeholder requirement
- Regulation
- System decomposition and definition

- Minimize circuit or subsystem redesign
- Identify impairment early
- Smooth operational communication

# V-model design



# Model-based design approach



# System Design

## Bottom-Up Approach (system design from COTS products)



System

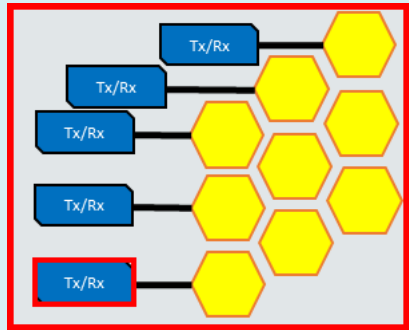
VISION

Sub-System

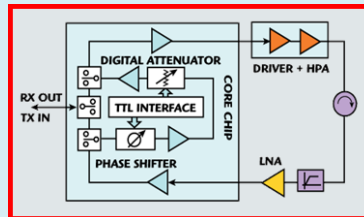
Circuit

Component

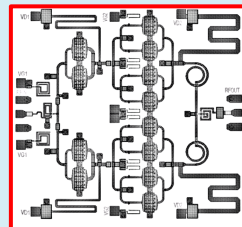
### RF FrontEnd



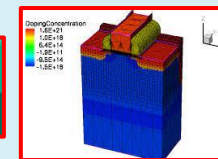
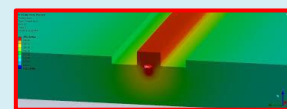
### Tx/Rx Module



### PA Module



### Technology



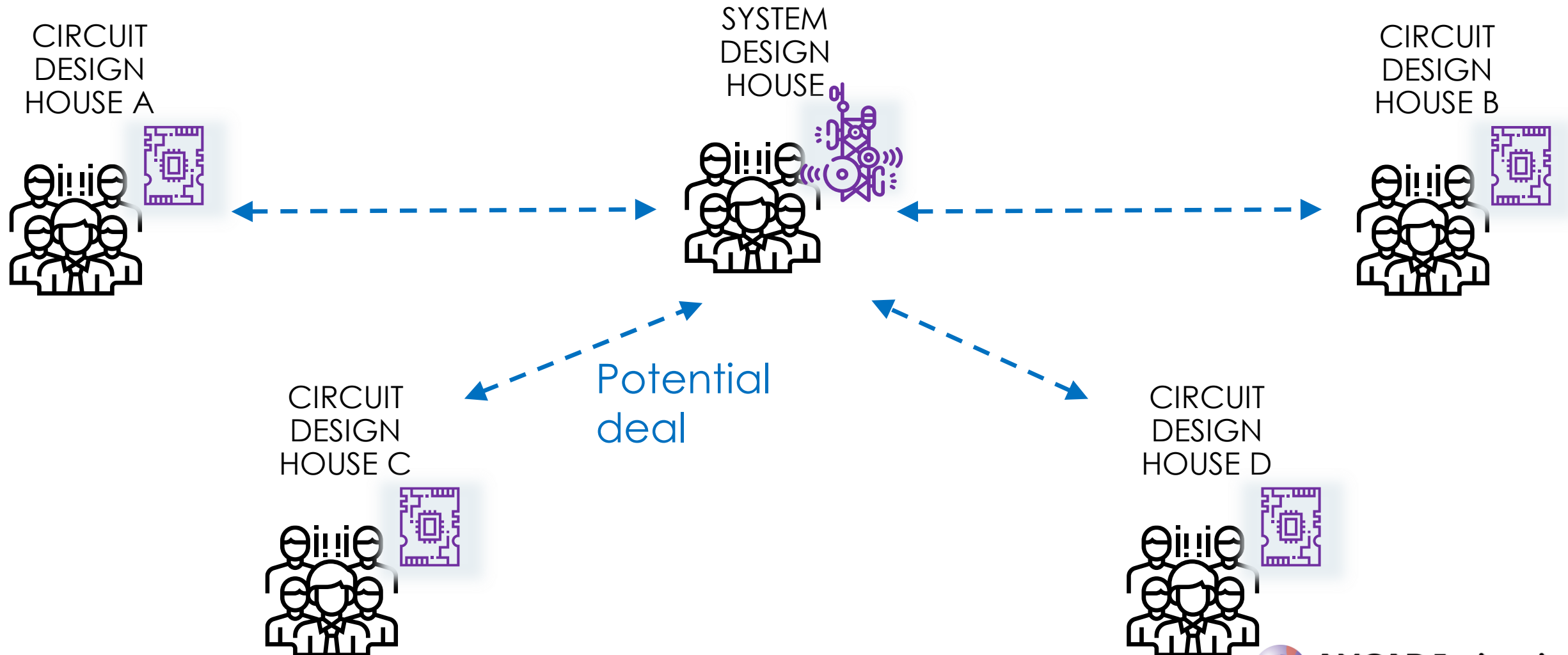
## Top-Down Approach

(design specific components for the project needs)

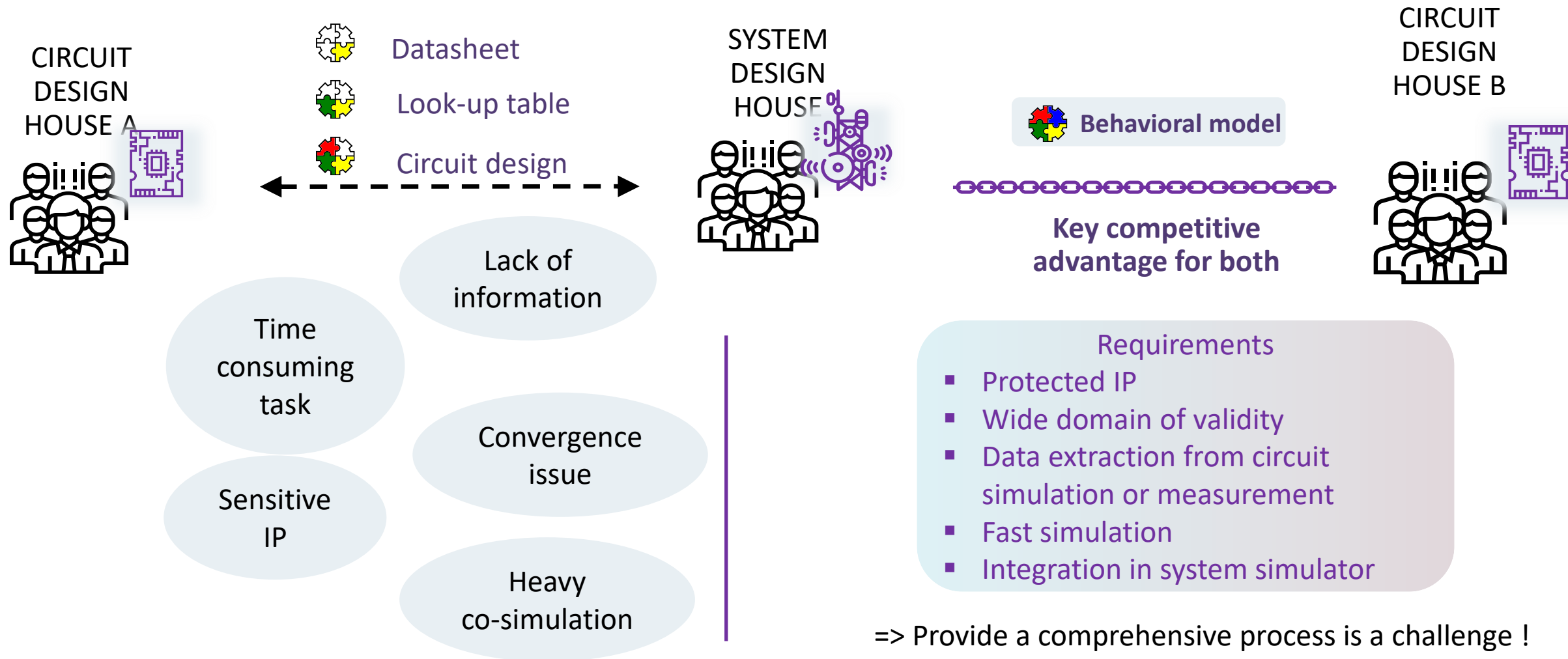


# Current challenges for circuit vendor

Strong competition



# Circuit Behavioral Model for System Design

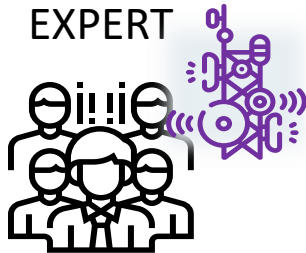




# Circuit Behavioral Model for System Design

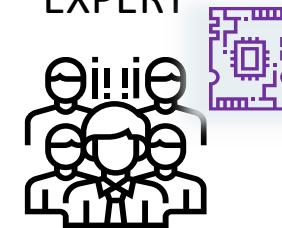
Behavioral models are useful because we can execute them in system simulation and learn faster than we can with product datasheet

SYSTEM  
EXPERT



- Analysis & Simulation
- Test & Verification
- Communication

CIRCUIT  
EXPERT



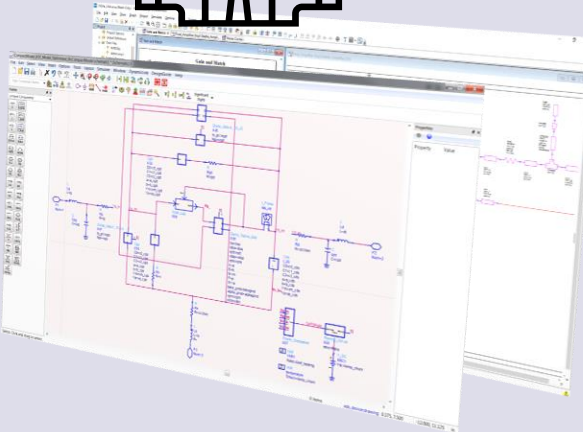

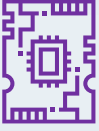
## Requirements

- Protected IP
- Wide domain of validity
- Model extraction from circuit simulation or measurement
- Fast simulation
- Integration in system simulator

# Behavioral modelling solution

How to bridge the gap ?




**CIRCUIT TEAM**



HB & Circuit envelope simulator  
Taking into account the parasitic effects



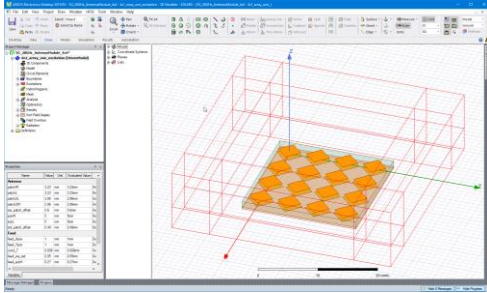
**SYSTEM TEAM**



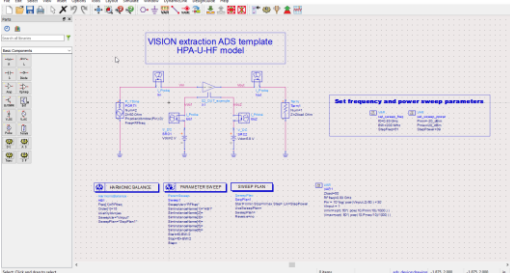
Data flow simulator  
Processing a large volume of data

# VISION Behavioral Modeling Workflow

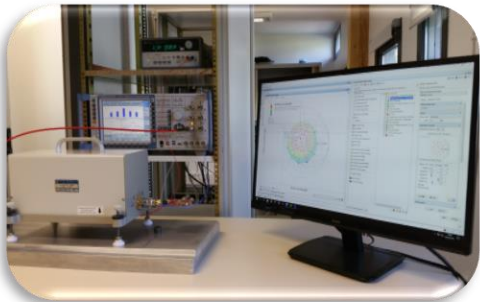
## EM Simulation



## Circuit level Simulation

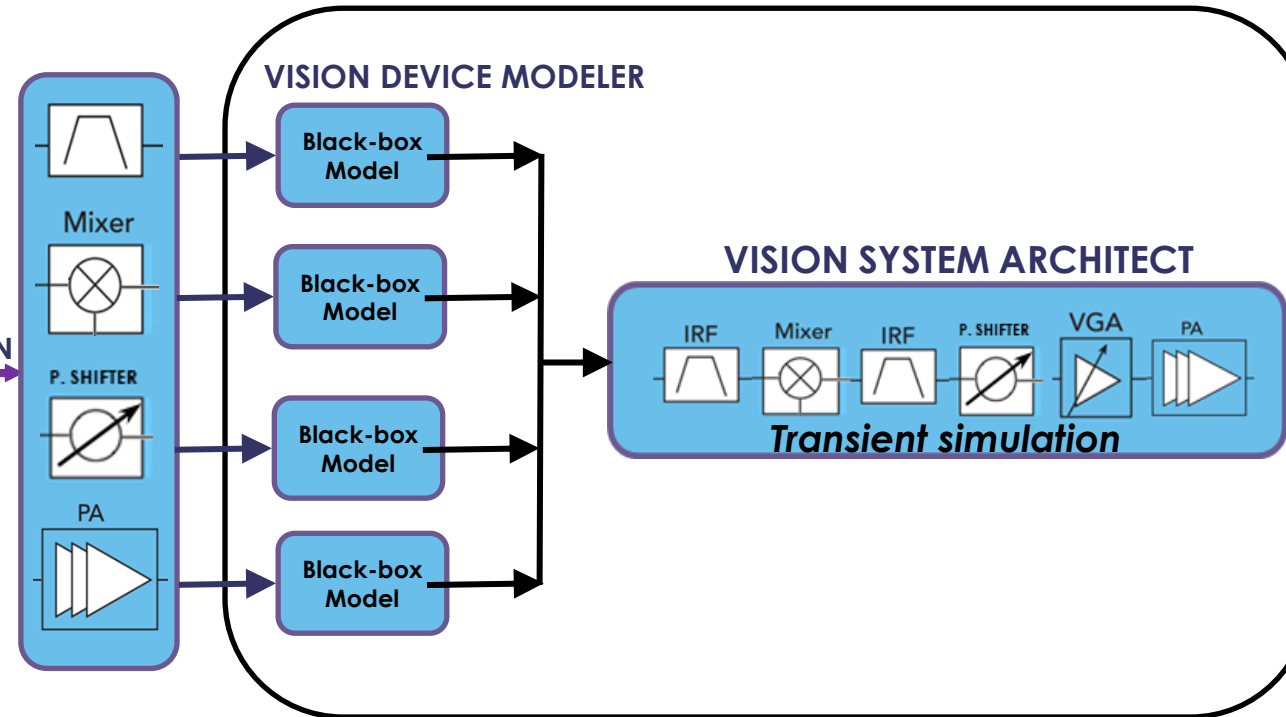


## Test bench Control



Data IN

## VISION

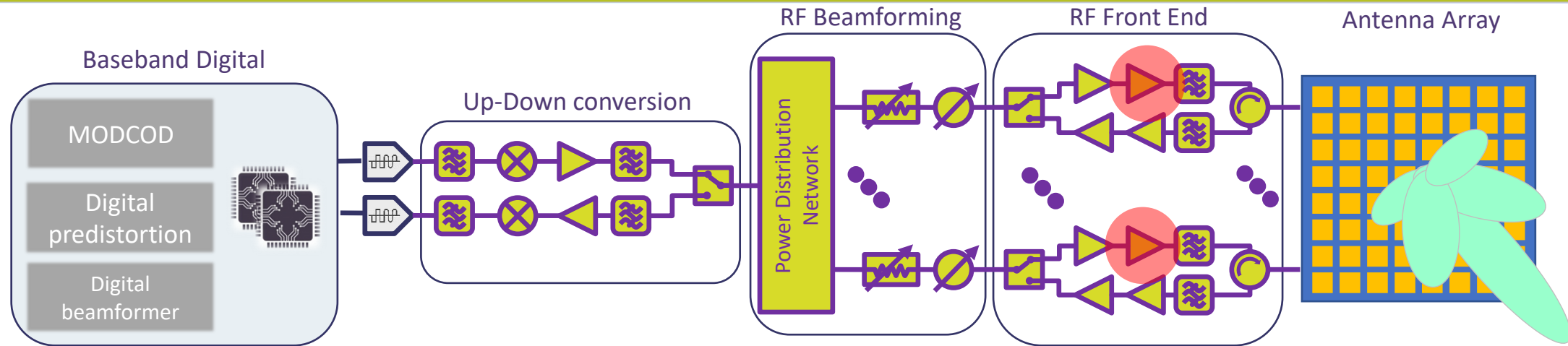


Subsystem Macro-model in external Data Flow Simulator



Macro-model = design + models + solver

# VISION Behavioral Modeling Workflow

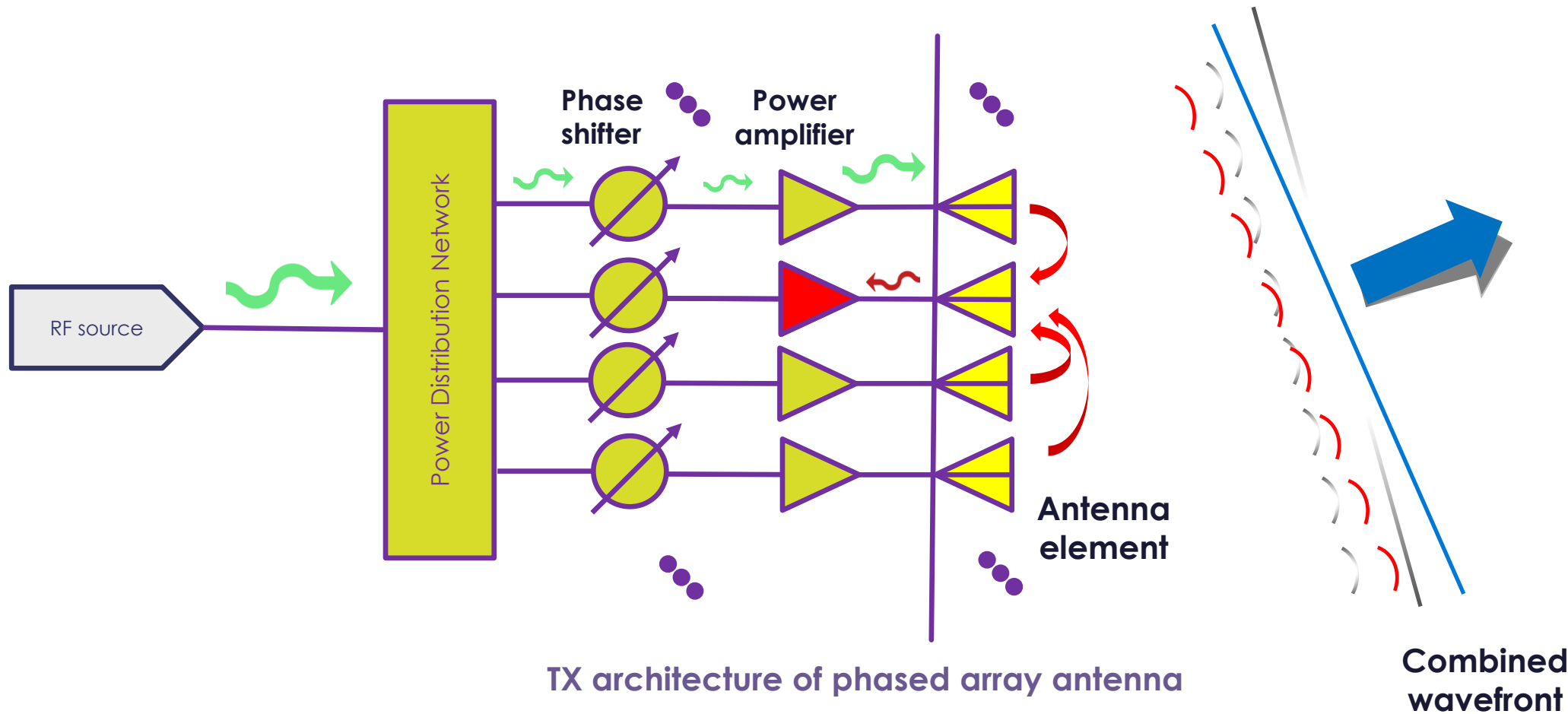


Application examples focused on power amplifier:

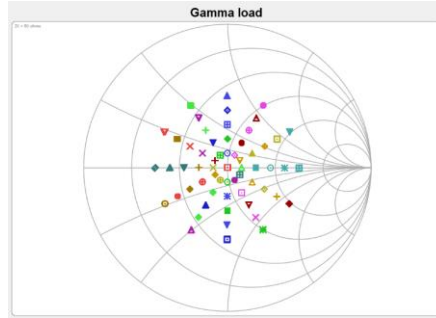
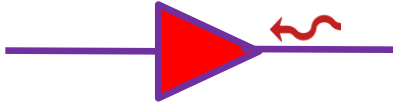
- VISION model with load-pull effects => interaction between RF front-end and Antenna
- VISION model with memory effects => DPD evaluation in simulation

# VISION model with load-pull effects

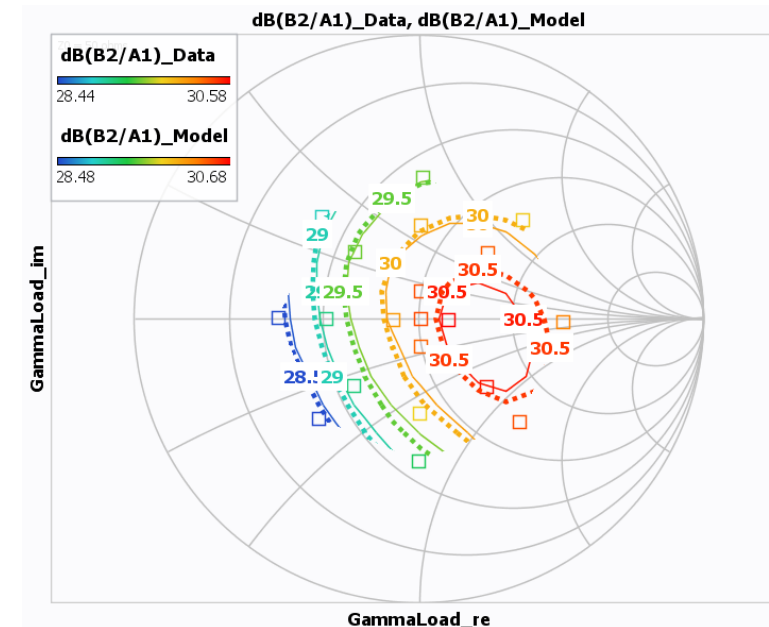
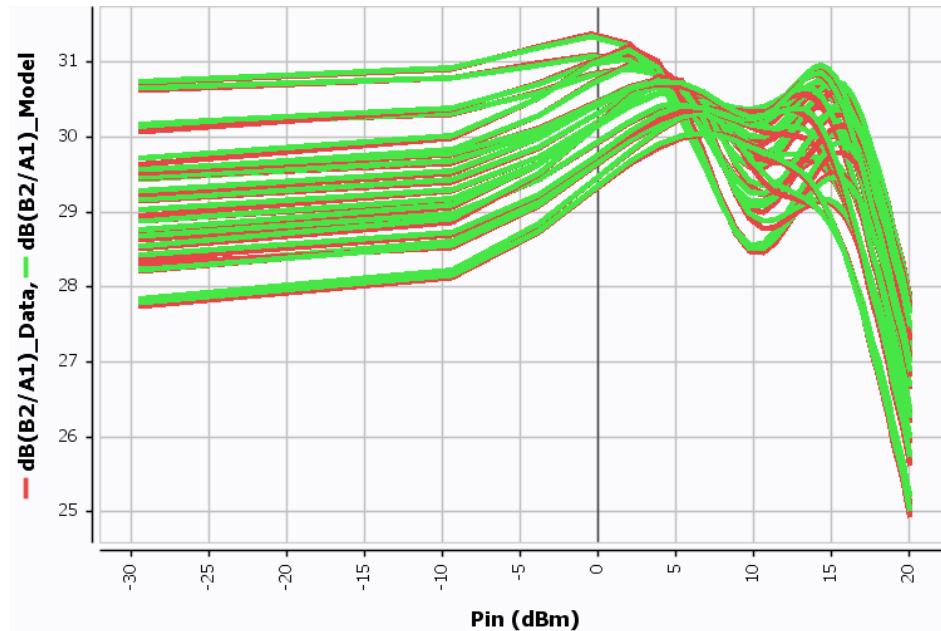
## Load pull effect in phased-array antenna systems



# VISION model with load-pull effects

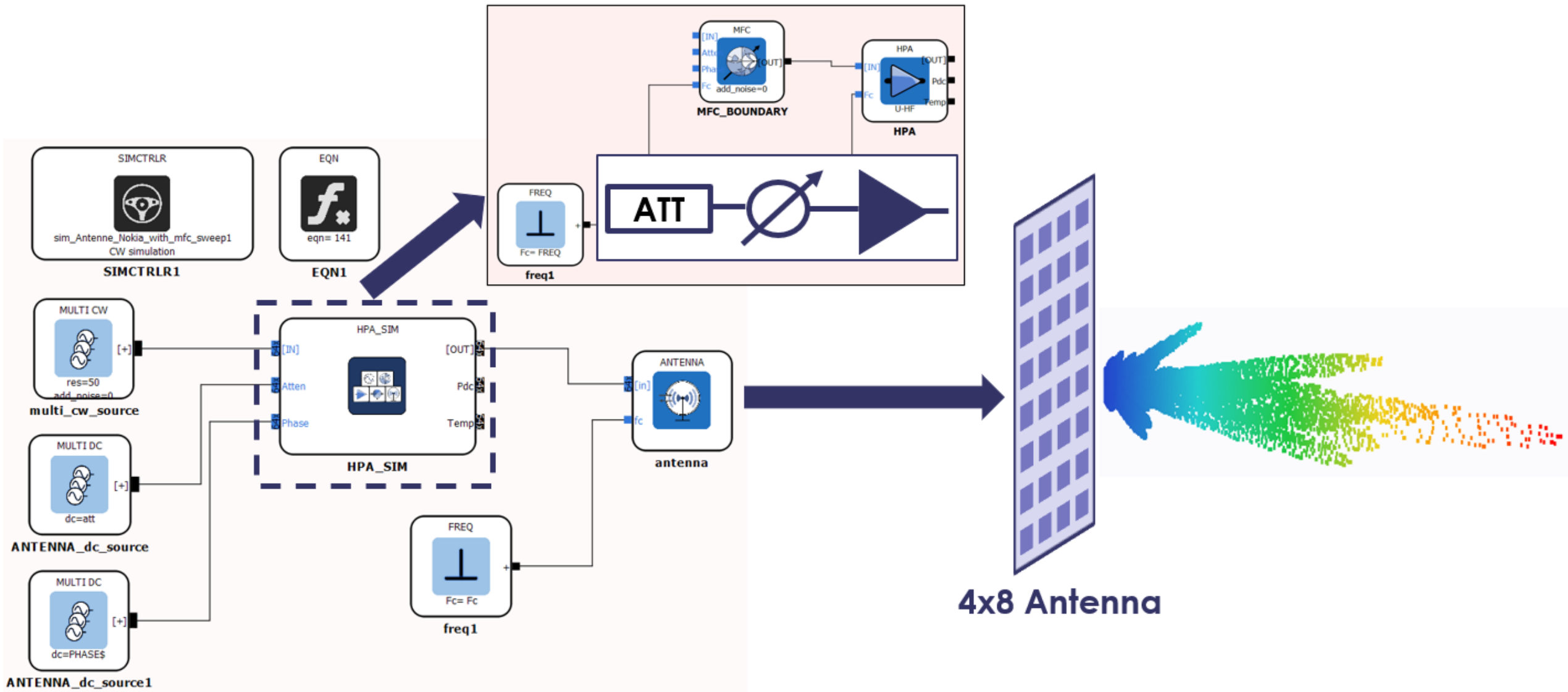


- PA load-pull characterization from measurement or circuit simulation
- Frequency, power and impedance sweep
- Continuous-time model used in in-house envelop transient simulator

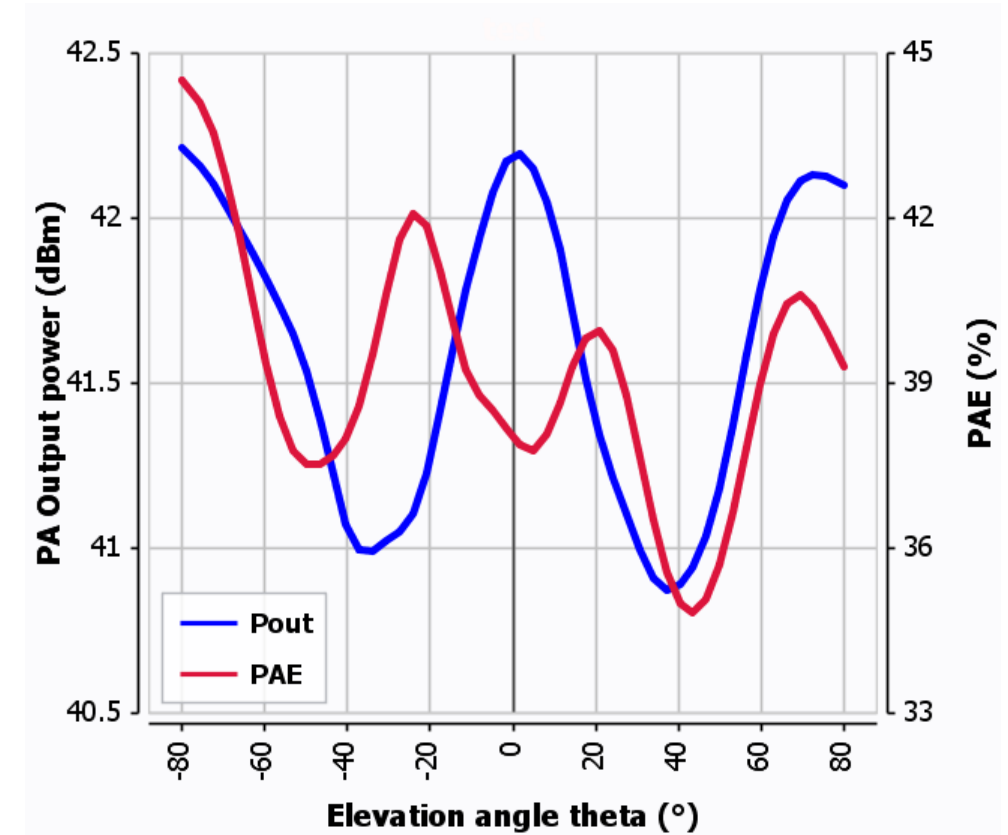
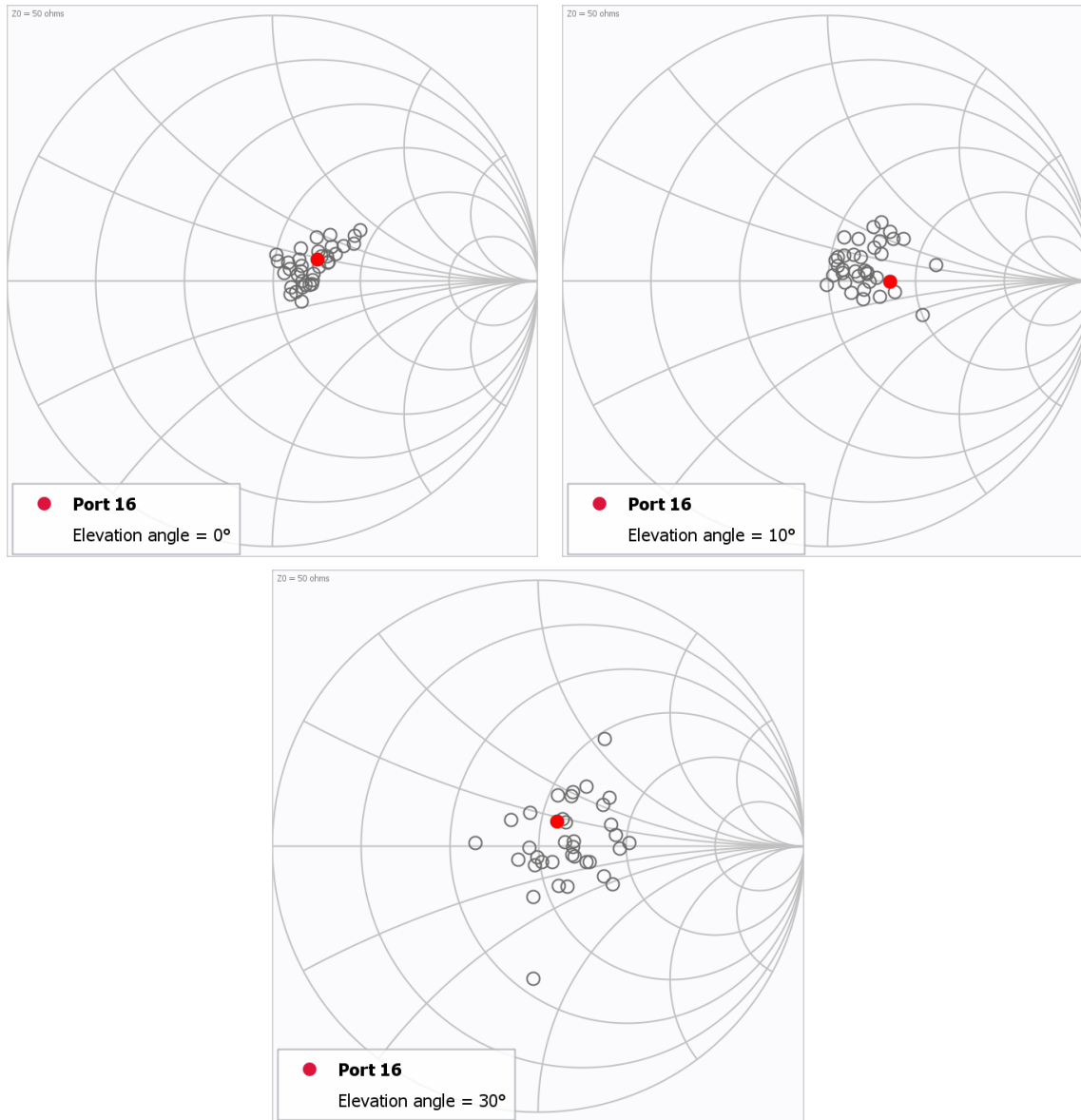




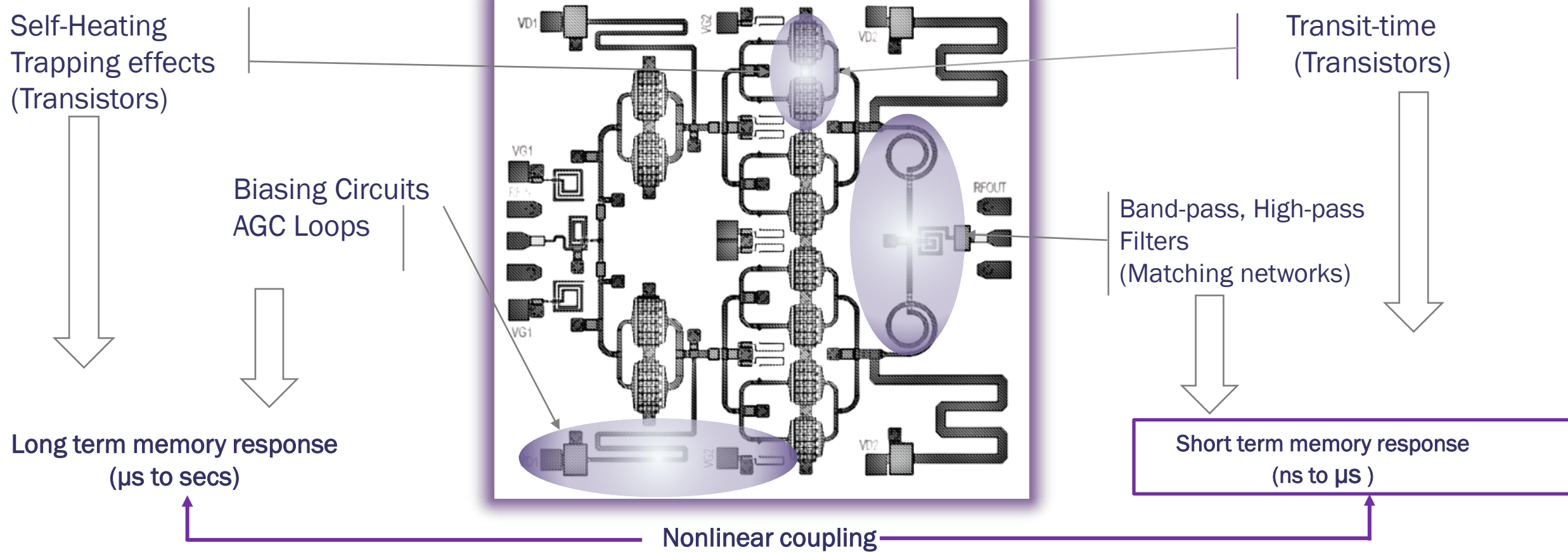
# VISION model with load-pull effects



# VISION model with load-pull effects



# VISION model with memory effects



Severely affects wideband modulation signal

# VISION model with memory effects

**Behavioral modeling challenge : increase model robustness**

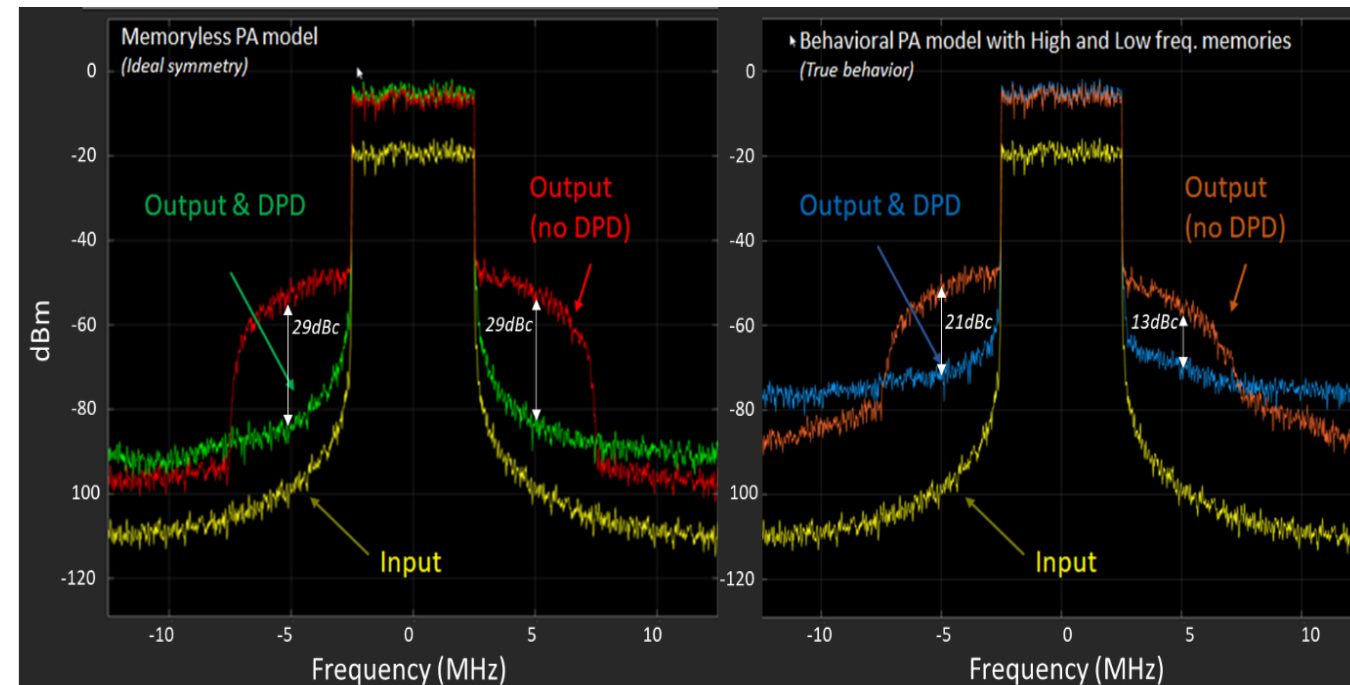
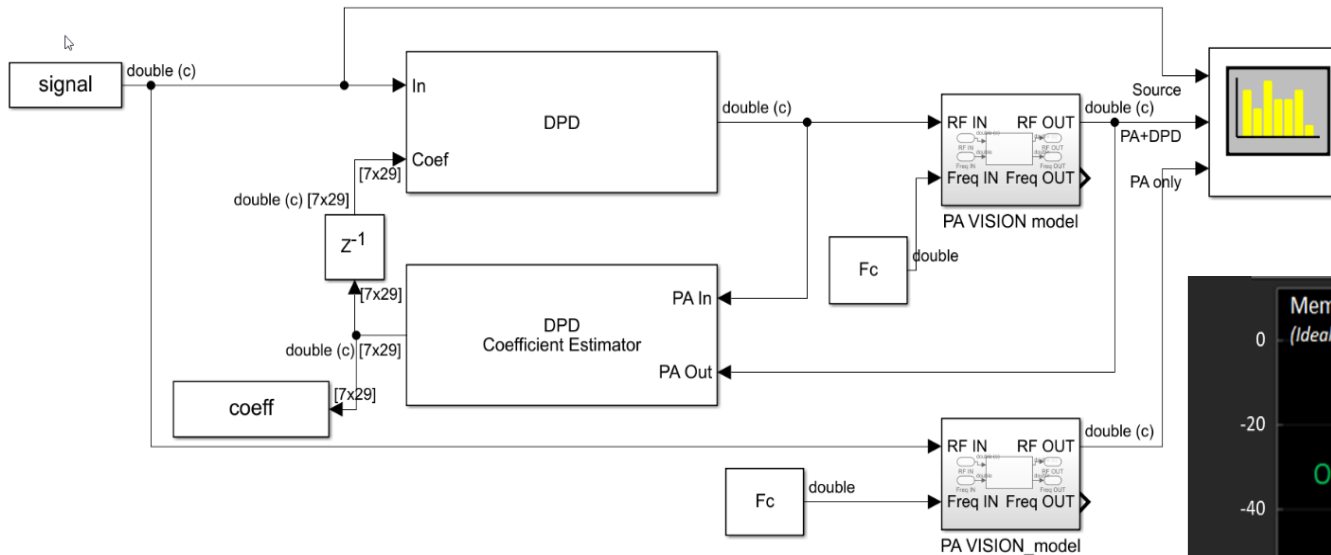
- Extract model coefficients once for all (similar to transistor level modeling)
- Guaranty good model accuracy in an extended signal space
  - ✓ **Average signal power variation:** from small signal linear regime to large gain compression
  - ✓ **Signal bandwidth variation:** from KHz to GHz
  - ✓ **Signal time statistics variation:** all communications, single and multi-mode protocols

Model Features	Common models	Desired model
Equation type	Full Black-box	Grey-box (physics based equivalent network)
Memory processing	Mixed long-term and short-term memory contributions	Separated long-term and short-term memory contributions
Identification mode	Discrete- time kernel identification	Continuous-time kernel identification

A candidate model → Non-linear integral Two-Path-Memory model (TPM)

# VISION model with memory effects

## DPD evaluation in dataflow simulator



## Conclusion

