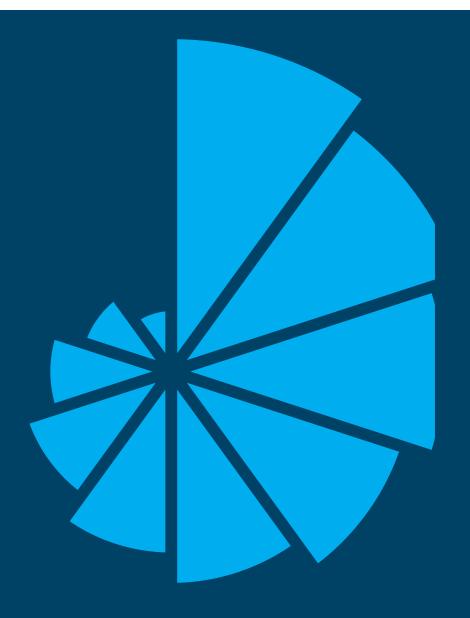




Elenos Group World Broadcast

Doherty Technology for Broadcast Transmitters – a technical discussion







Webinar Schedule

- 1. Elenos Group
- 2. William H. Doherty
- 3. AM transmitters / TV transmitters
- 4. Amplitude modulated amplifiers
- 5. Conventional Class AB
- 6. Envelope Average Modulation Tracking
- 7. Kahn EER Amplifier
- 8. Average Power Tracking
- 9. Doherty Power Amplifier
- 10. Doherty Power Amplifier choices
- 11. Summary



Your host: Chuck Kelly VP Market Development



Special Guest: Perry Priestley COO / CSO Broadcast Electronics









60,000 Installations130 Countries90 Years of Experience





Elenos Group

Elenos

- Founded in 1977 in Ferrara, Italy

Itelco

- Broadcast began in 1962 in Orvieto, Italy

BE

- Established in Quincy, Illinois in 1959

PROTELEVISION TECHNOLOGIES

- Established in Denmark, over 50 years of experience

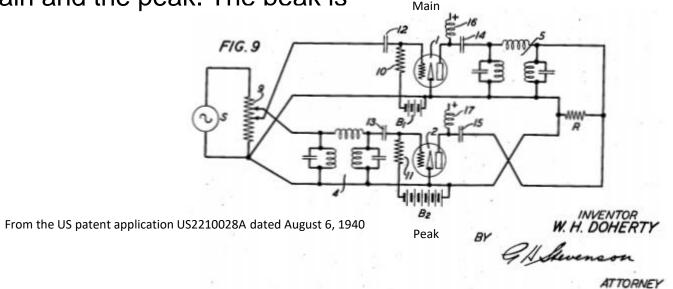






William H. Doherty (1907 – 2000)

- Graduated with BSEE and MSEE from Harvard
- Invented concept in 1936, patented in 1940 (80 years ago next month)
- First used by Western Electric in AM transmitters
- Further developments by Continental Electronics in 50kW AM transmitters
- Works by combining two amplifiers, the main and the peak. The peak is only active when needed, saving energy.



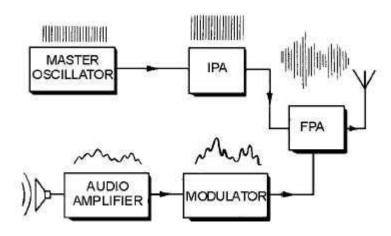


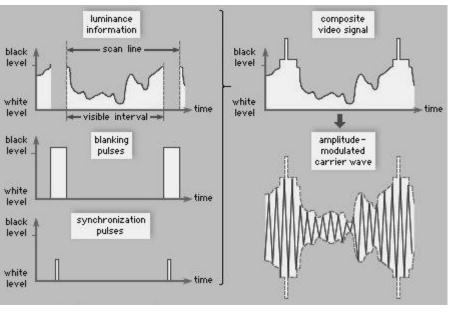




Analog TV has a lot in common with AM transmission

- Both require high linearity and have dynamic amplitude
- The need for high linearity typically requires class AB amplification
- Class AB is typically very low efficiency









Amplitude modulated amplifier design choices

- Conventional class AB amplification:
 - ✓ Very low efficiency but high linearity
- Envelope average modulation tracking
 - ✓ Improved efficiency, high RF bandwidth, low modulation bandwidth
- Kahn Envelope Elimination and Restoration amplification (Class C):
 ✓ High efficiency, but low modulation bandwidth good for audio, not video
- Average Power Tracking with AB amplifier:
 - ✓ Medium efficiency, high RF bandwidth, low modulation bandwidth
- Doherty amplification:
 - ✓ High efficiency, low RF bandwidth





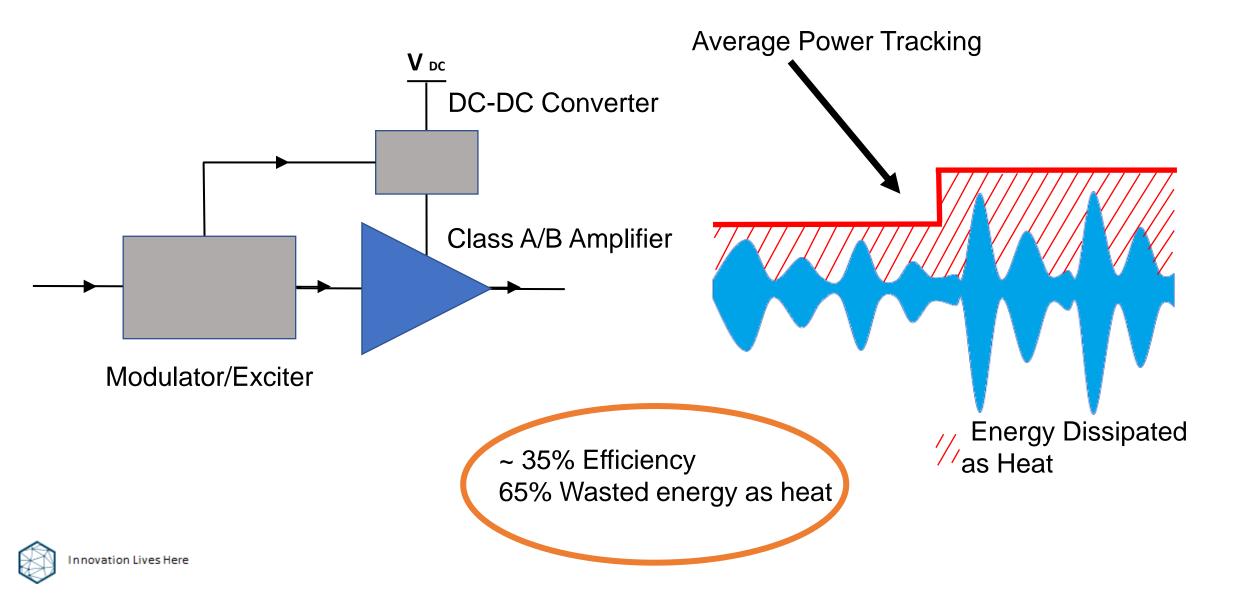
Conventional Push-Pull class AB amplifier – AM modulated

Hybrid Hybrid • Class A/B typically Combiner **Splitter** used for RF amplifiers **0**° Output Input provides relatively linear amplification at 90° a reasonable efficiency. • Typically up to 30% transistor efficiency is **Energy Dissipated Transmitted** obtained. as Heat **RF Signal**



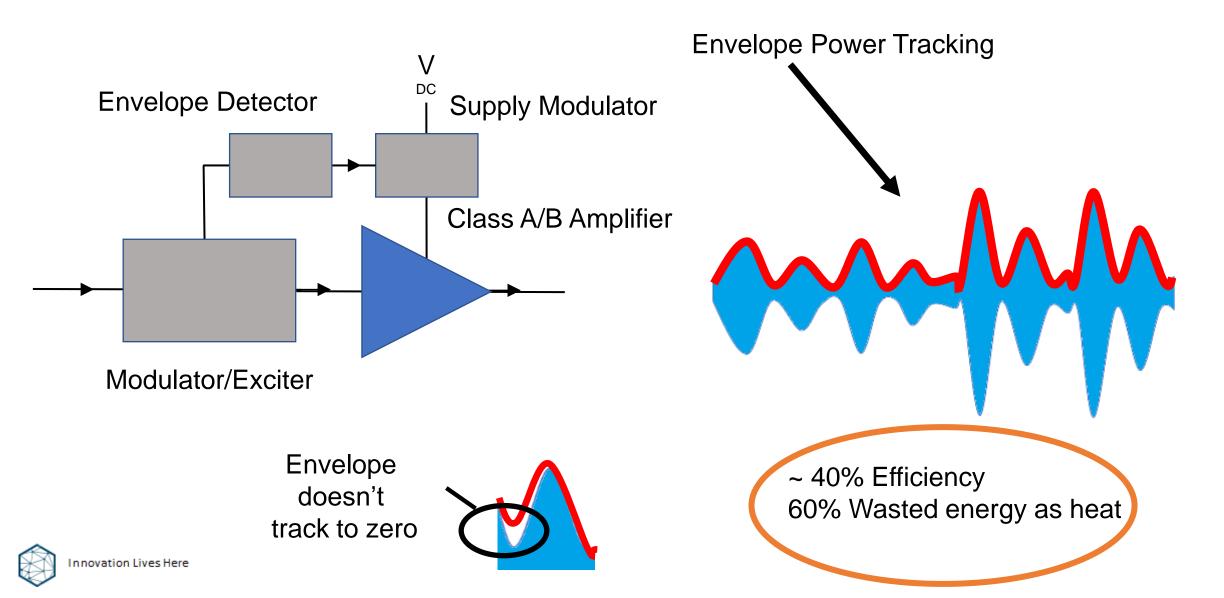


Envelope Average Modulation Tracking



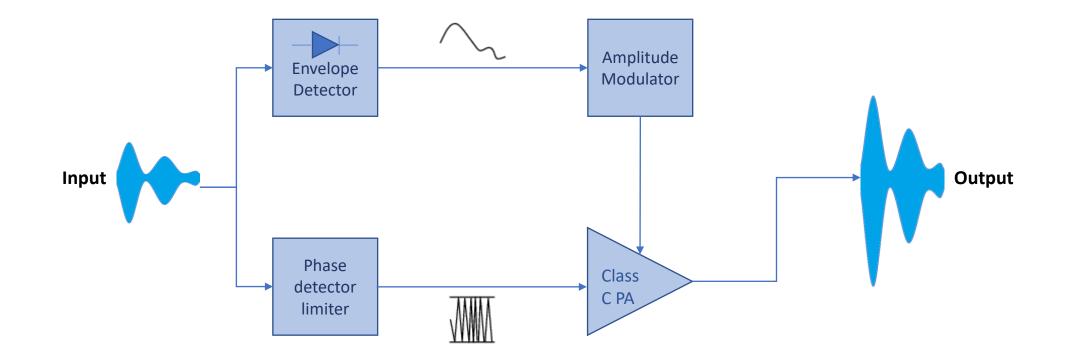


Envelope Power Tracking





Kahn EER amplifier – AM modulated

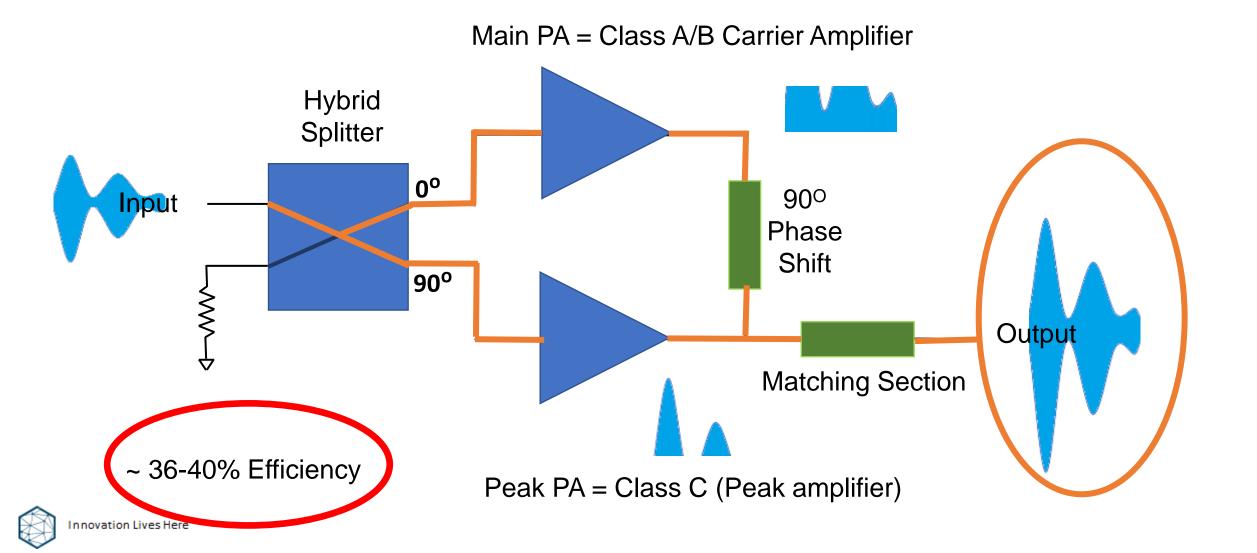


- > Provides excellent (up to 90%) efficiency for AM broadcast
- Modulation bandwidth not suitable for television

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Doherty Amplification



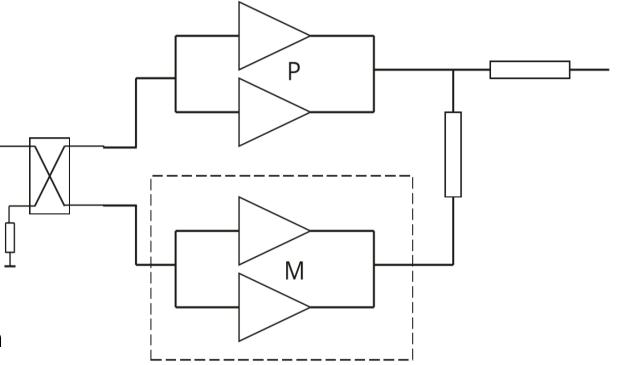


Amplifier Designs – Classical 2-Way Doherty Architecture

Benefits

- Small size
- High power (240 W in a Pallet)
- Balun (cancellation of 2nd harmonic)
- Low cost
- Standard Pallet configuration

- Narrowband
- Limited power in broadband amplifier design







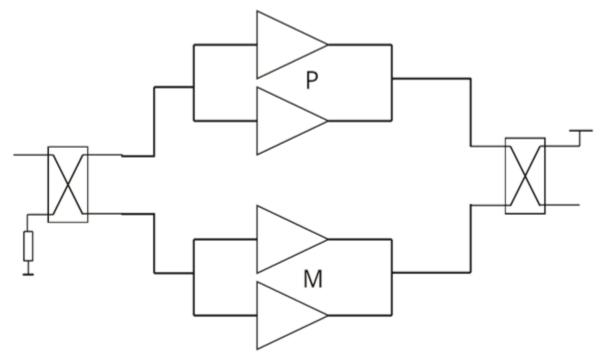


Amplifier Designs – Classical (a)-symmetric 2-Way Doherty, hybrid variant (Variant with input and output hybrids)

Benefits

- Compact implementation (normally used in a balanced class AB pallet).
- Output hybrid has a zero ohm or infinite load to realize the correct Doherty transformations

- Narrowband behavior is because of the phase shift already introduced in the broadband amplifiers
- Limitation in power when using full broadband amplifiers. A too high of a power level will reduce the impedance level at the transistor lead and this results in an unpractical broadband design







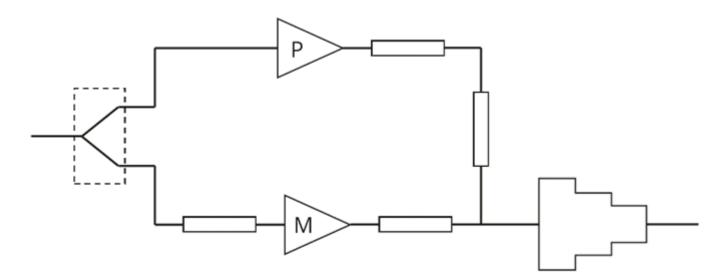


Amplifier Designs – Wideband 2-Way (a)-symmetric Doherty

Benefits

- Broadband (full band solution is feasible)
- High power (115-150 W designs)
- Efficiency > 50%

- Use of 10 mm PCB
- Larger size
- No balun







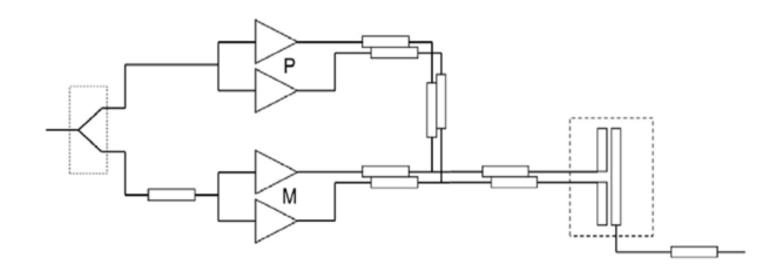


Amplifier Designs – Odd-Mode Wideband (a)-symmetric Doherty

Benefits

- Broadband (full band feasible)
- High power (250 W in pallet)
- Efficiency > 50%
- Balun (no 2nd harmonic influence)

- Use of 10 mm PCB
- Higher cost (multilayer PCB)
- Complexity
- Thermal measures needed
- No tuning of broadside coupled line





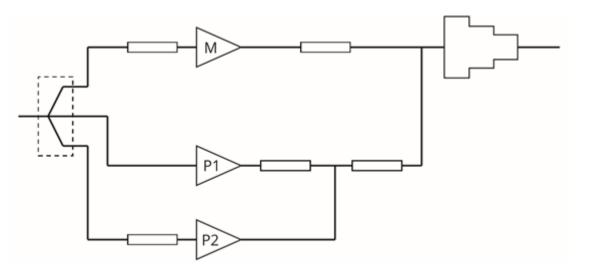


Amplifier Designs – 3-Way Doherty

Benefits

- High power
- Best efficiency
- Optimum in DVB-T and ATSC

- Bandwidth
- Complexity
- Stronger adaptive correction needed
- No balun



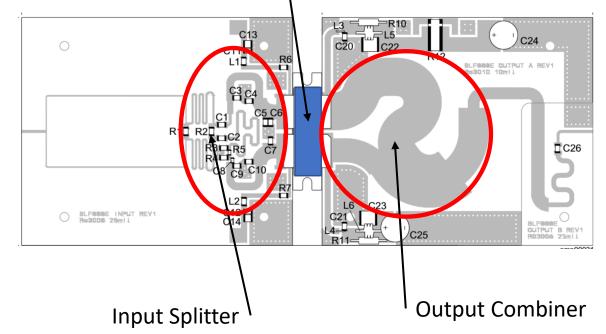




Amplifier Designs – Wideband 2-Way (a)-symmetric Doherty

Key design aspects:

- Input relatively simple to ensure correct phase/amplitude
- Signals out of phase by 90° $\frac{1}{4} \lambda$ line
- No isolation so "main" transistor "load pulls" the peak transistor causing phase shift and impedance differences
- Splitters and combiners are bandwidth limited
- Conclusion
 - Good design of the output combiner is critical for optimum impedance matching, linearity maintenance and maximum operating bandwidth



Asymmetrical Doherty Transistor







Amplifier Designs – Wideband 2-Way asymmetric Doherty

Key Features*

- Bandwidth 470-610 MHz
- Efficiency > 50%
- 150 W DVB-T / ATSC 3.0
- Gain 17 dB
- Shoulders < -38 dBc (w/o correction)
- Size: 147 x 56 mm



- Band 1: 470 610 MHz
- Band 2: 600 700 MHz
- Band 3: 650 800 MHz



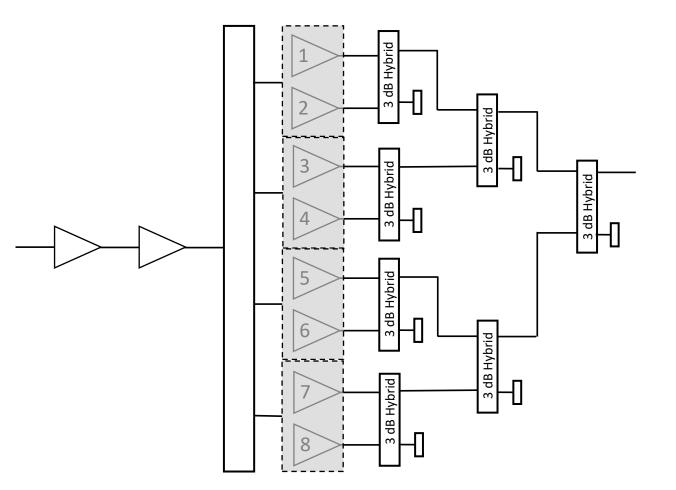


Transmitter Designs – 7 combiner system

Benefits

- Highest power 1200W
- Symmetrical
- Optimum design
- Equal amount of 2nd harmonic power in ballast resistors (loads)

- Does not fit inside 19" chassis
- Higher 2nd harmonics



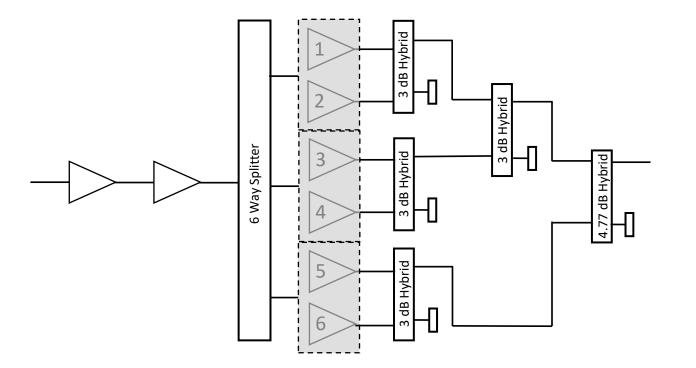




Transmitter Designs – 5 combiner

Benefits

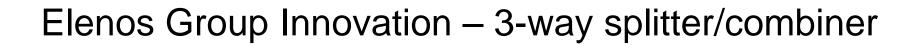
- Fits inside 19" chassis
- Better "system" design
- Lower lost in event of failure
- Lower 2nd harmonic



- Lower output per chassis (800W)
- 5 hybrids
- Non-symmetrical hybrid (4.77dB)







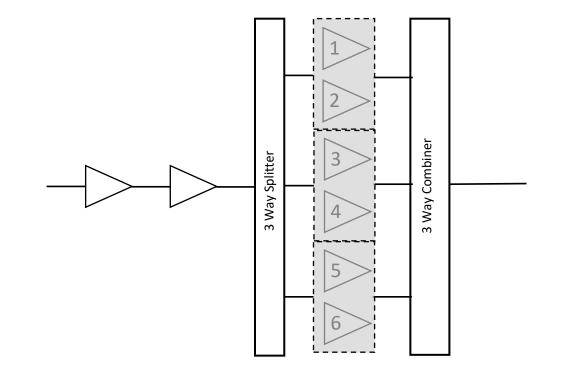
Benefits

elenos group

- Fits inside 19" chassis
- Better "system" design
- Fewer combiners
- Higher efficiency
- Lower loss in event of failure
- Lower 2nd harmonic
- Improved turnaround loss

Disadvantages

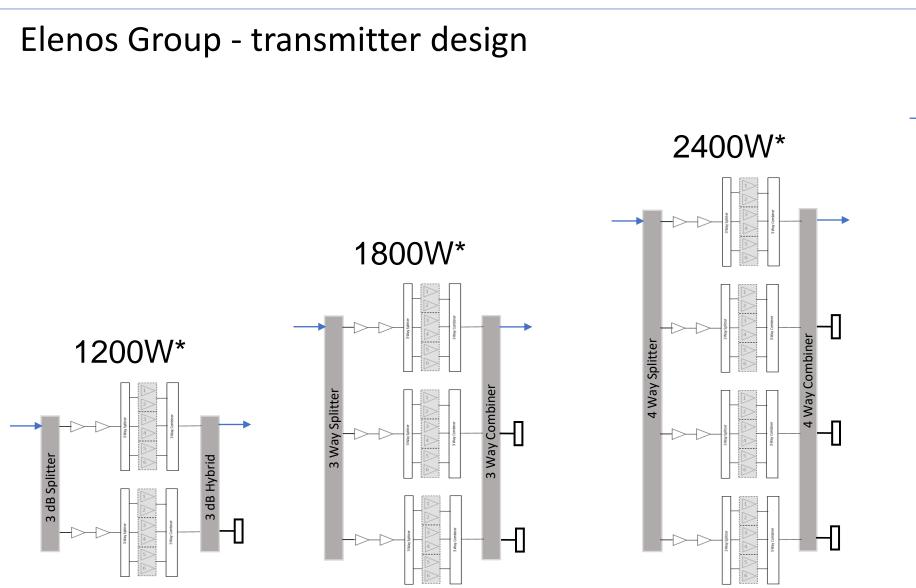
• Lower output per chassis (800W)

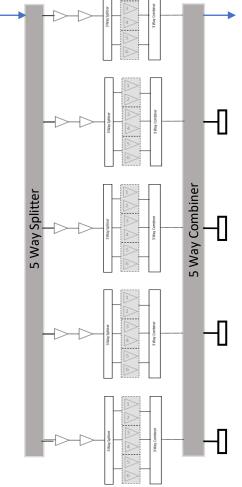






3000W*





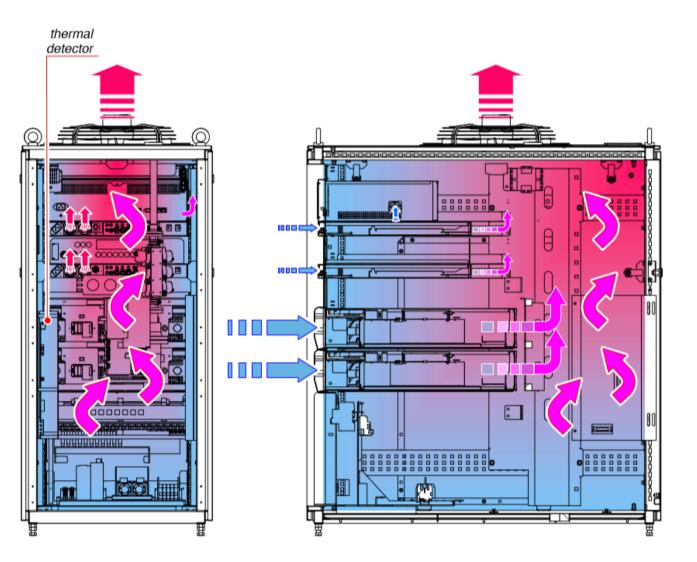
* OFDM standard (ATSC3.0, DVB-T, ISDB-T) measured before the output band pass filter) ATSC1 power 20% higher.



Elenos Group - transmitter design

Benefits

- Standard 19" chassis
- Less heat concentration
- More air flow easier to remove heat from cabinet
- Reduces metal migration



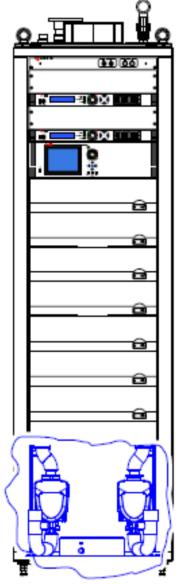




Elenos Group - transmitter design

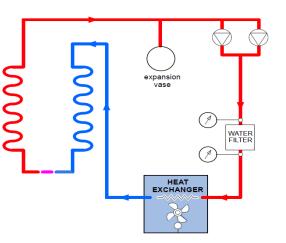
Liquid Cooling

- Not restricted by air flow demands
- Double sided system
- Six pallets instead of 3
- 1200W per chassis



Power Levels of:

- 1200W
- 2400W
- 3600W
- 4800W
- 7200W
- 9600W

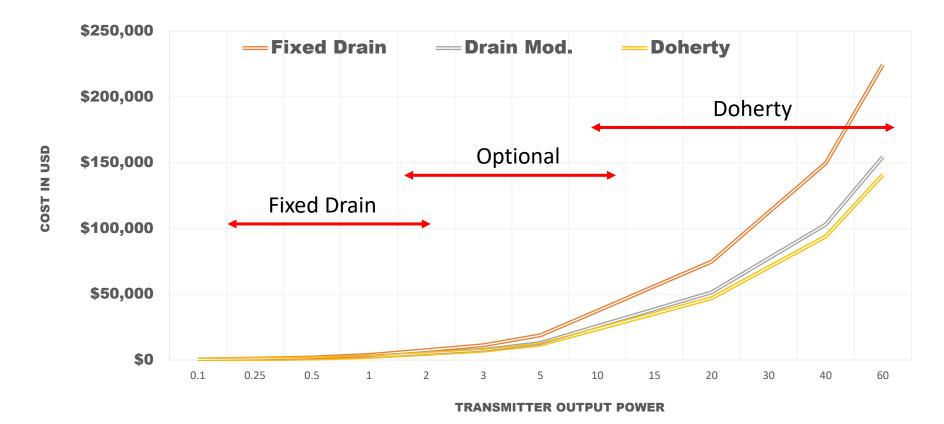








Operating cost analysis



Based on 24 hours 365 days per year operation, \$0.1 KW/H electricity cost.





Elenos Group Doherty design - Summary

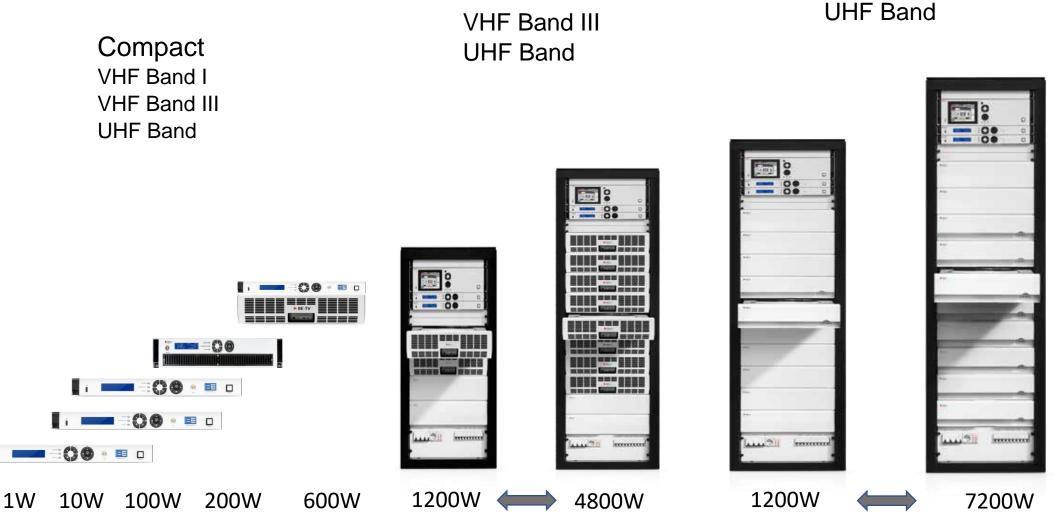
- Average Doherty amplifier efficiency versus conventional AB over UHF band
 - 50% versus 25% for standard Class AB (Drain)
- Total transmitter energy efficiency
 - 3kW transmitter efficiency > 45%
- Less heat dissipated on transistors
 - Higher MTBF and thus higher reliability
 - A reduction of 20 degrees C in junction temperature represents four times more in reliability
- Broadband through a new design by Ampelon that covers half of the entire UHF band (or all of the UHF band in North America)
- Extra savings due to simpler cooling system and less internal fans





VHF Band III

Elenos Group TV Transmitters



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Summary

- Greater efficiency is required in broadcast transmitters.
- The Doherty topology the choice of almost all broadcast manufacturers due to its performance, reliability and simplicity.
- Several Doherty architectures have been examined so the tradeoffs can be weighed.
- BLF888E supports wideband Doherty and raises the amplifier efficiency to greater than 50% when configured in three UHF bands.
- The asymmetric variant provides higher efficiency and obtains higher output power than previous versions.
- There are possible future concepts that may provide greater efficiency such as the novel 3-Way Doherty, which could give an increase in efficiency but at the cost of a significant increase in complexity.
- Current BLF888E designs based on a three (2) pallet design are commonplace and provide a broadband solution with optimum in efficiency, reliability and ease of use.



Thank you

We know how valuable your time is, and we are honored that you chose to spend time with us. Please check out our upcoming webinar schedule at: <u>www.elenosgroup.com/webinar/</u> For further information, contact:

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