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Na et al.

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(54) **METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR SUPPLYING VOLTAGE TO AMPLIFIER USING MULTIPLE LINEAR REGULATORS**

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Primary Examiner — Nguyen T Vo

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(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Nixon & Vanderhye, P.C.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

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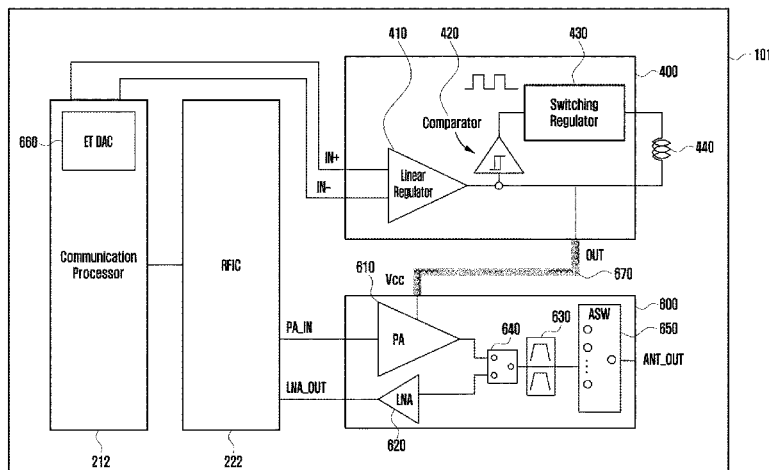
Various embodiments disclose a method and a device. The device includes: an antenna; a switching regulator; a communication chip including an amplifier, a first linear regulator operably connected to the amplifier and the switching regulator and configured to be supplied with a first voltage from the switching regulator, and a second linear regulator operably connected to the amplifier and the switching regulator and configured to be supplied with a second voltage higher than the first voltage from the switching regulator, the communication chip configured to transmit a radio-frequency signal outside of the electronic device through the antenna; and a control circuit. The control circuit is configured to produce an envelope of an input signal input to the amplifier in connection with the radio-frequency signal and to provide the produced envelope to at least one of the first linear regulator or the second linear regulator. The first linear regulator is configured to provide a third voltage corresponding to the envelope to the amplifier using the first

(Continued)

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H01Q 1/40 (2006.01)
G05F 1/46 (2006.01)
H03F 3/195 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **H01Q 1/40** (2013.01); **G05F 1/46** (2013.01); **H03F 3/195** (2013.01); **H03F 2200/105** (2013.01); **H03F 2200/451** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC .. H01Q 1/40; G05F 1/46; H03F 3/195; H03F 2200/105; H03F 2200/451; H03F 1/0211;
(Continued)



voltage based on the envelope having a voltage in a first range. The second linear regulator is configured to provide a fourth voltage higher than the third voltage to the amplifier using the second voltage based on the voltage of the envelope being in a second range including values larger than values included in the first range.

17 Claims, 21 Drawing Sheets

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC H03F 2200/102; H03F 2200/24; H03F 2200/504; H03F 3/21; H03F 3/24; H02M 1/0045; H02M 1/007

See application file for complete search history.

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FIG. 1

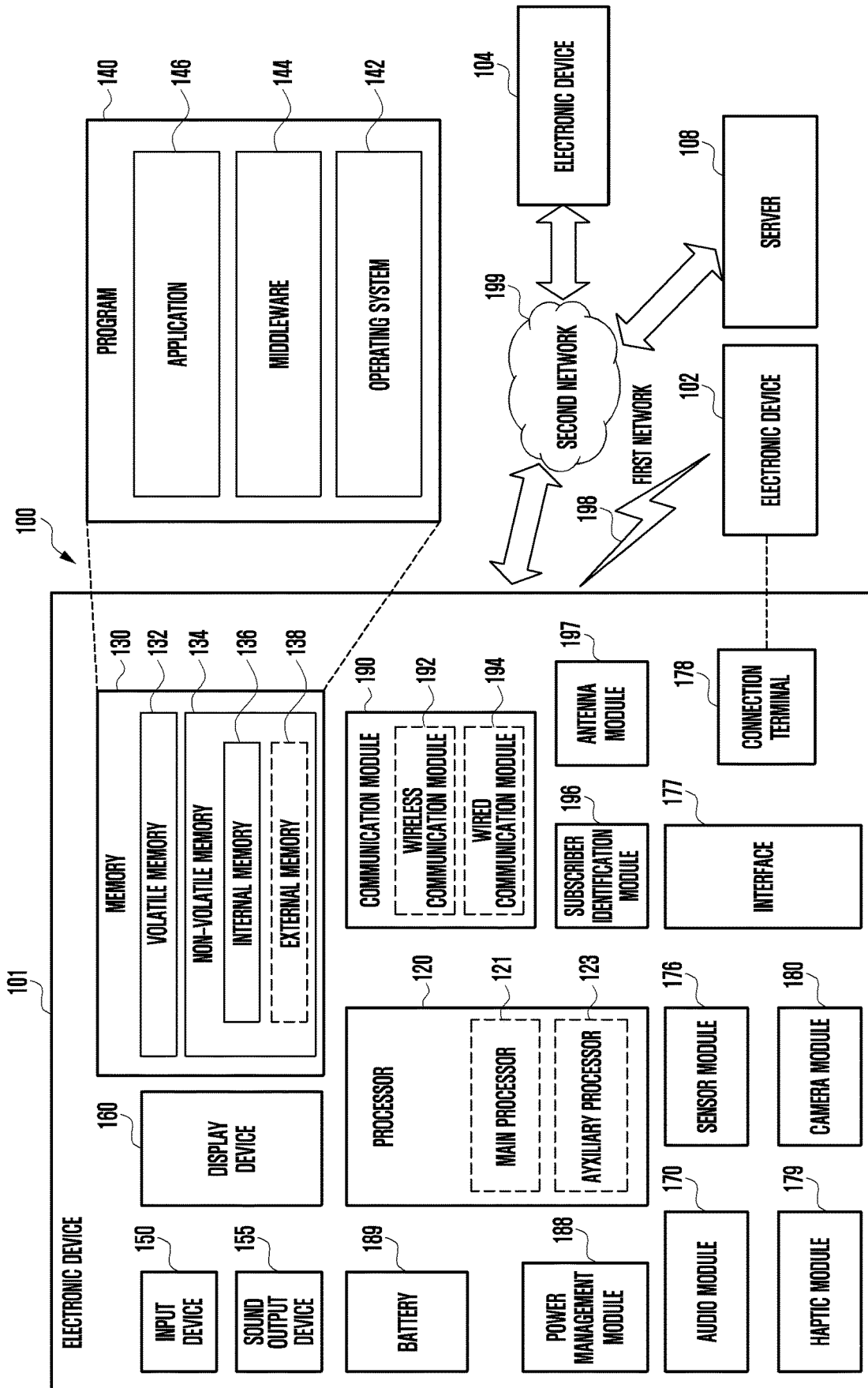


FIG. 2

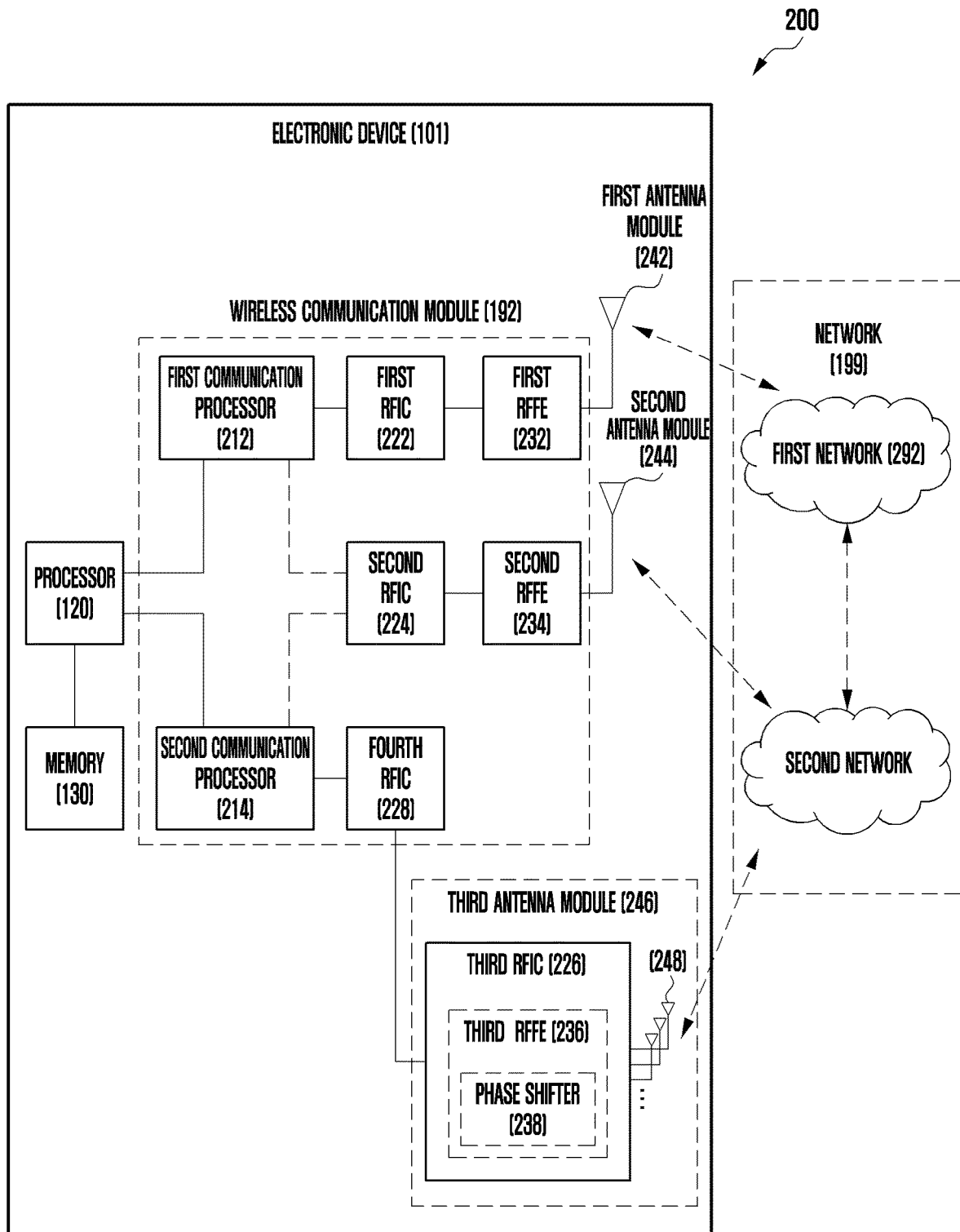


FIG. 3A

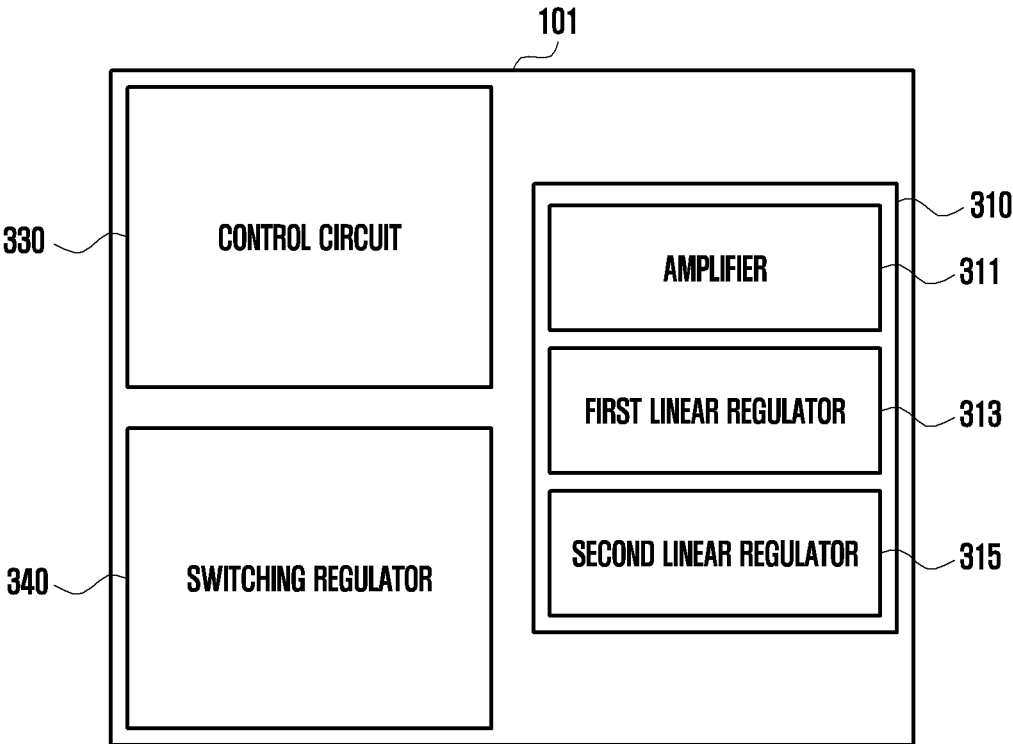


FIG. 3B

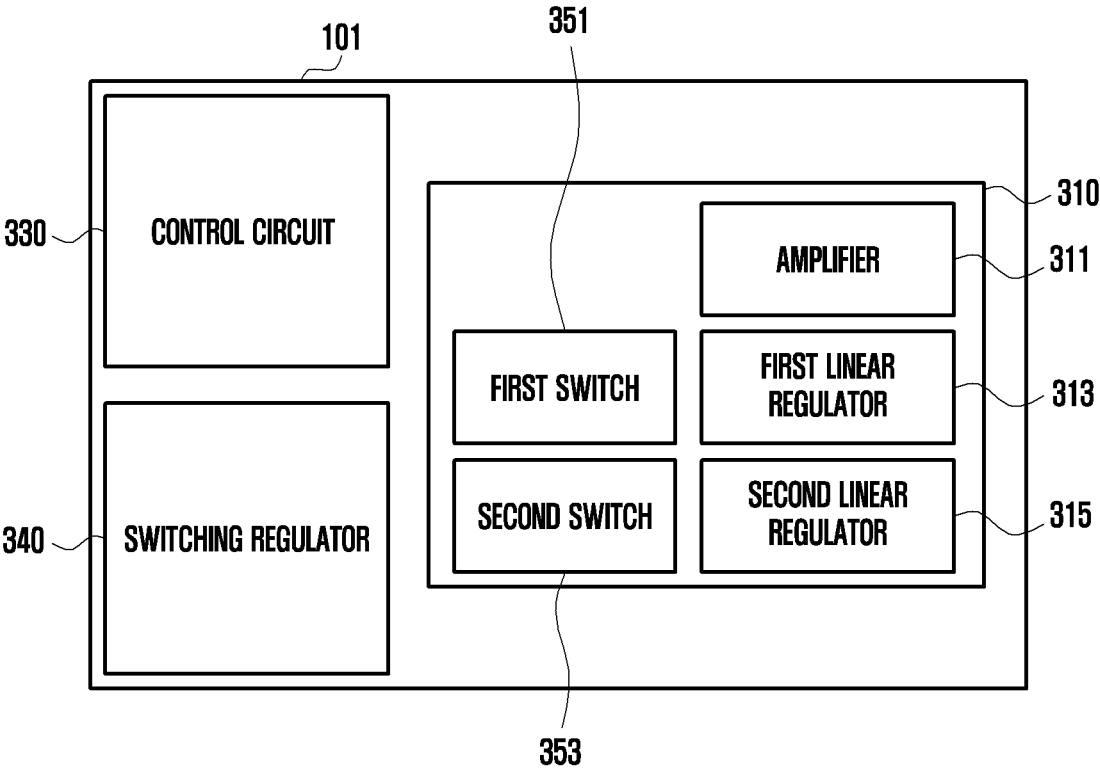


FIG. 3C

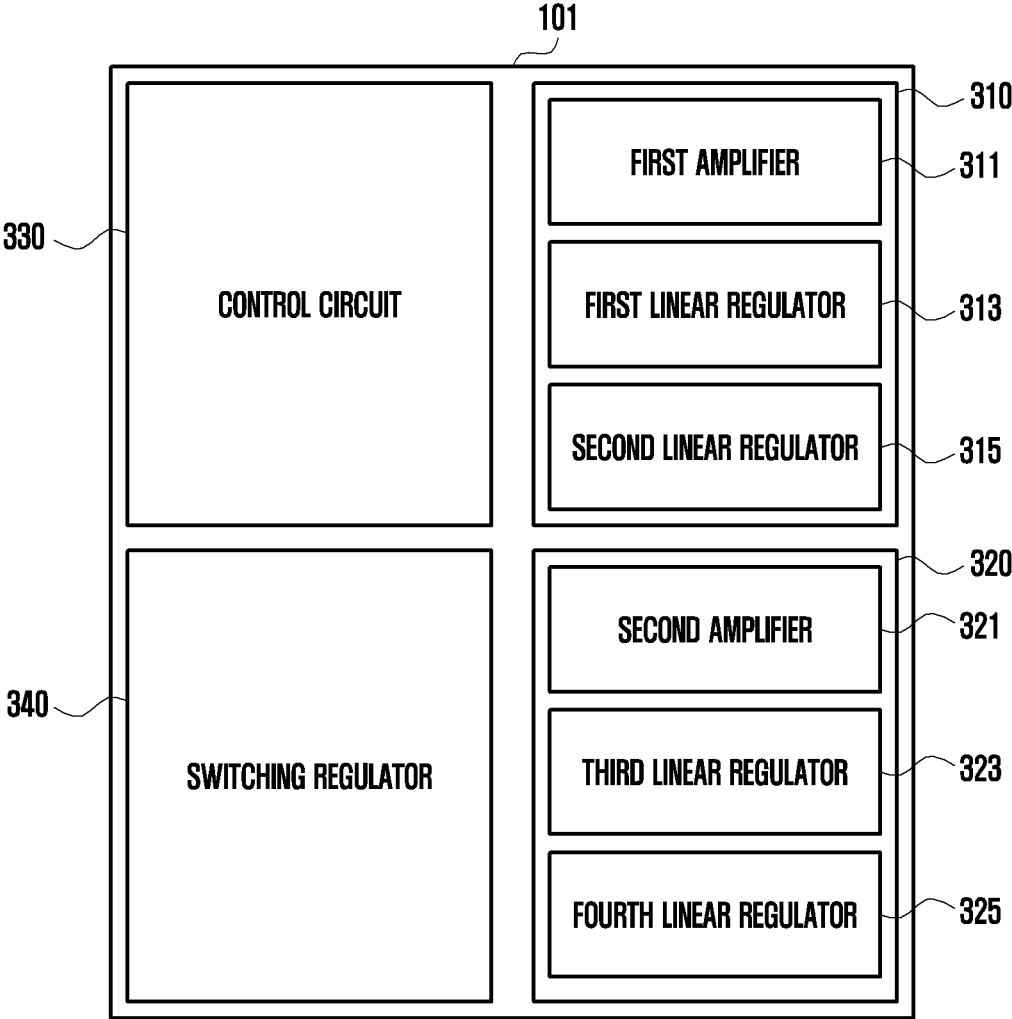


FIG. 4A

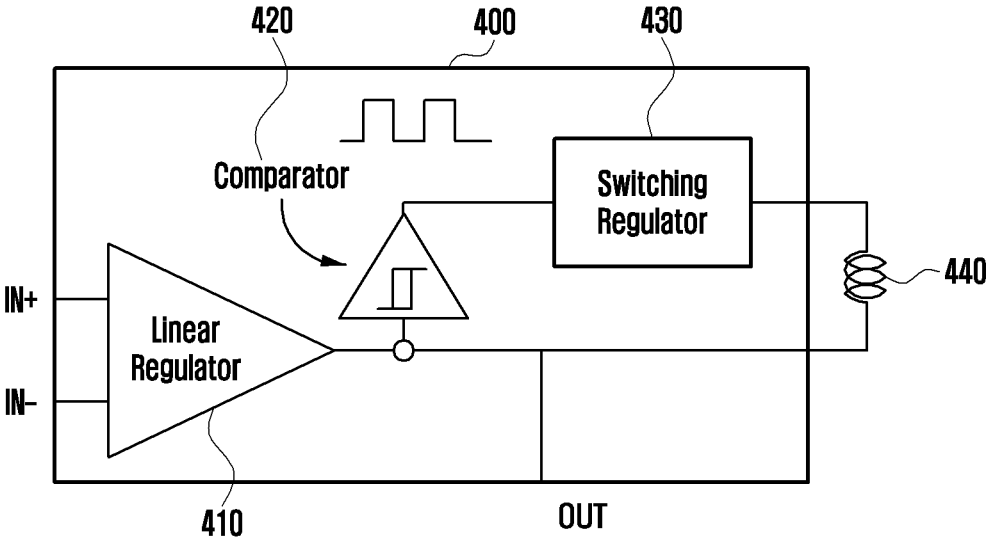


FIG. 4B

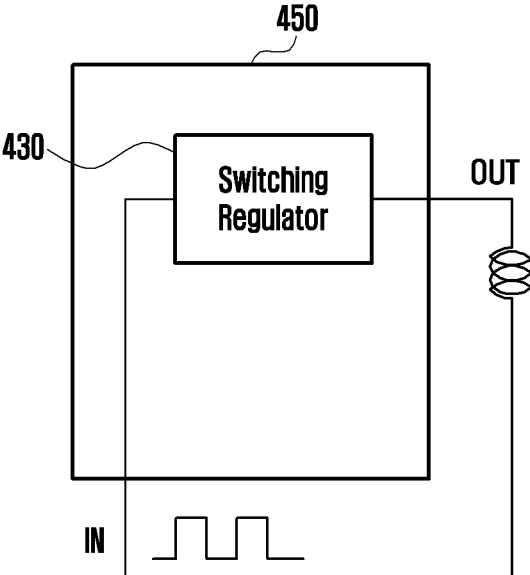


FIG. 4C

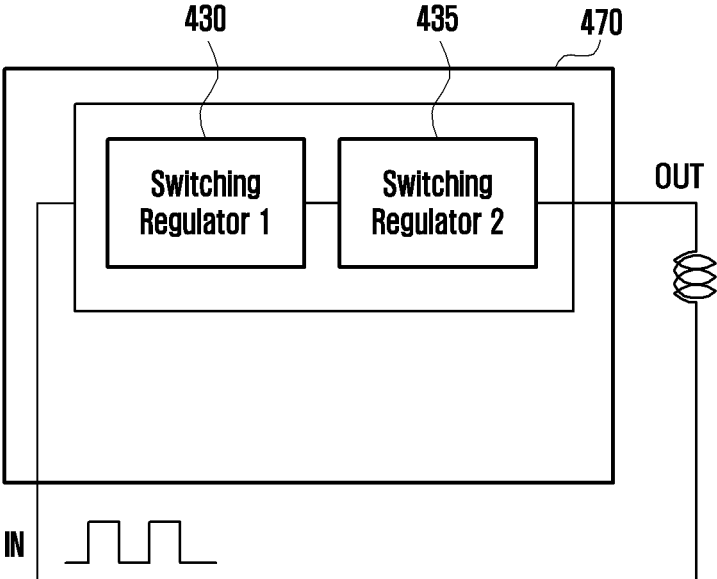
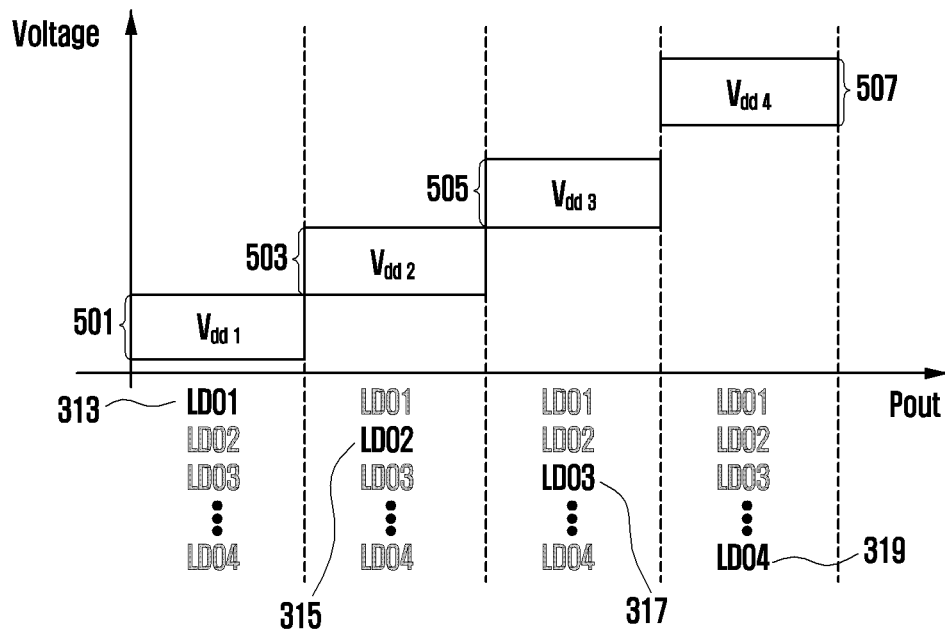


FIG. 5A



(510)

FIG. 5B

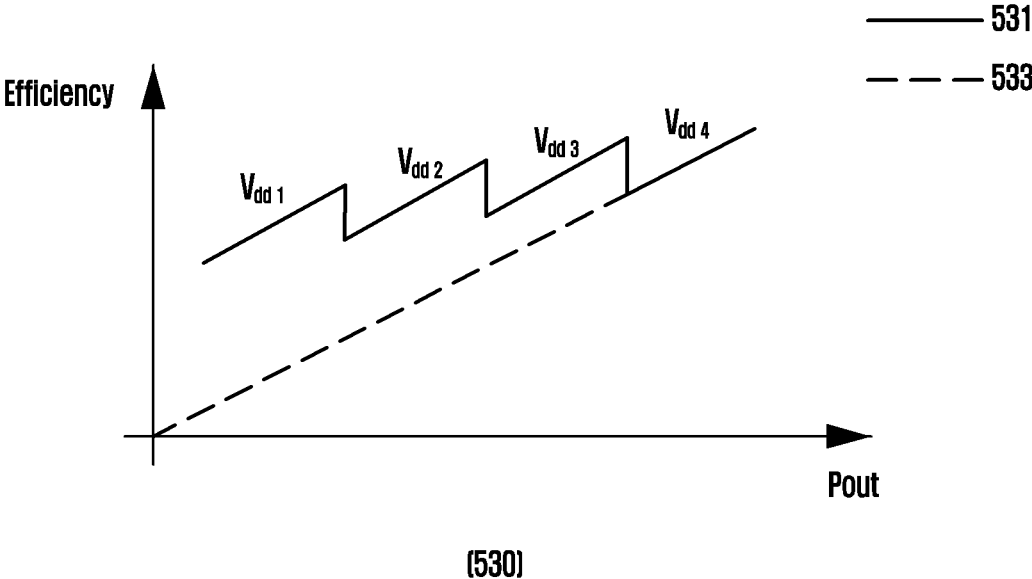


FIG. 6A

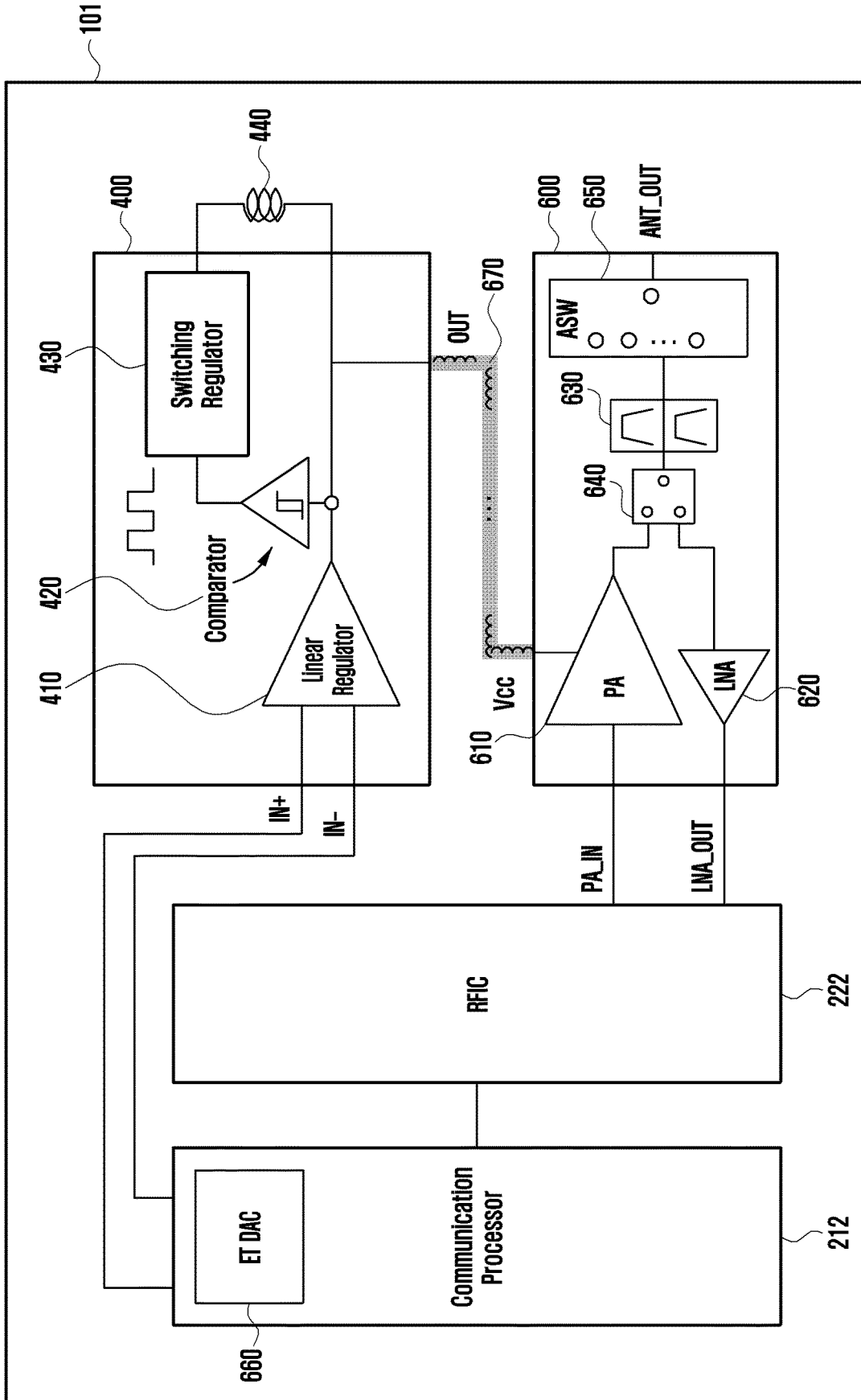


FIG. 6B

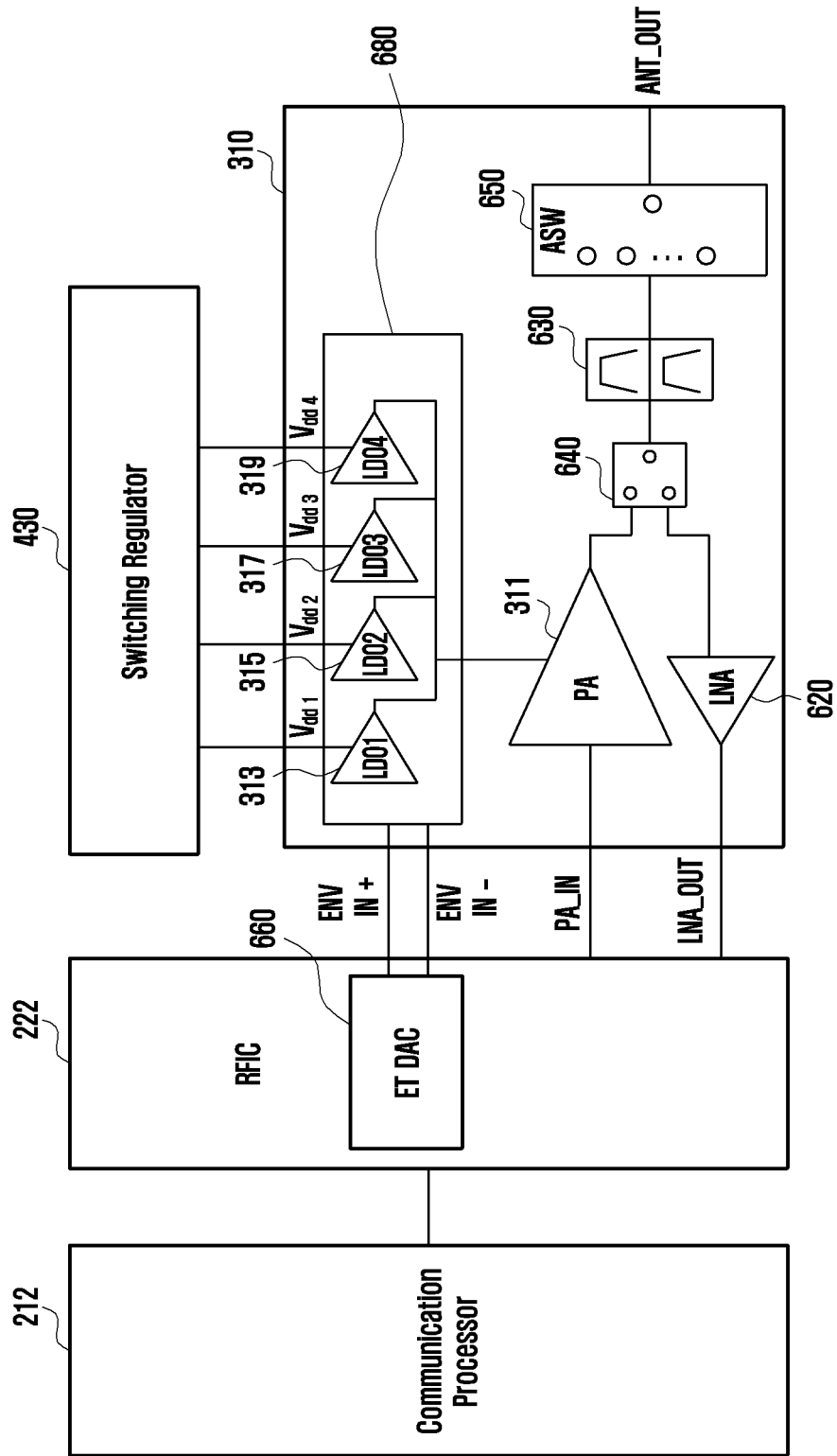


FIG. 6C

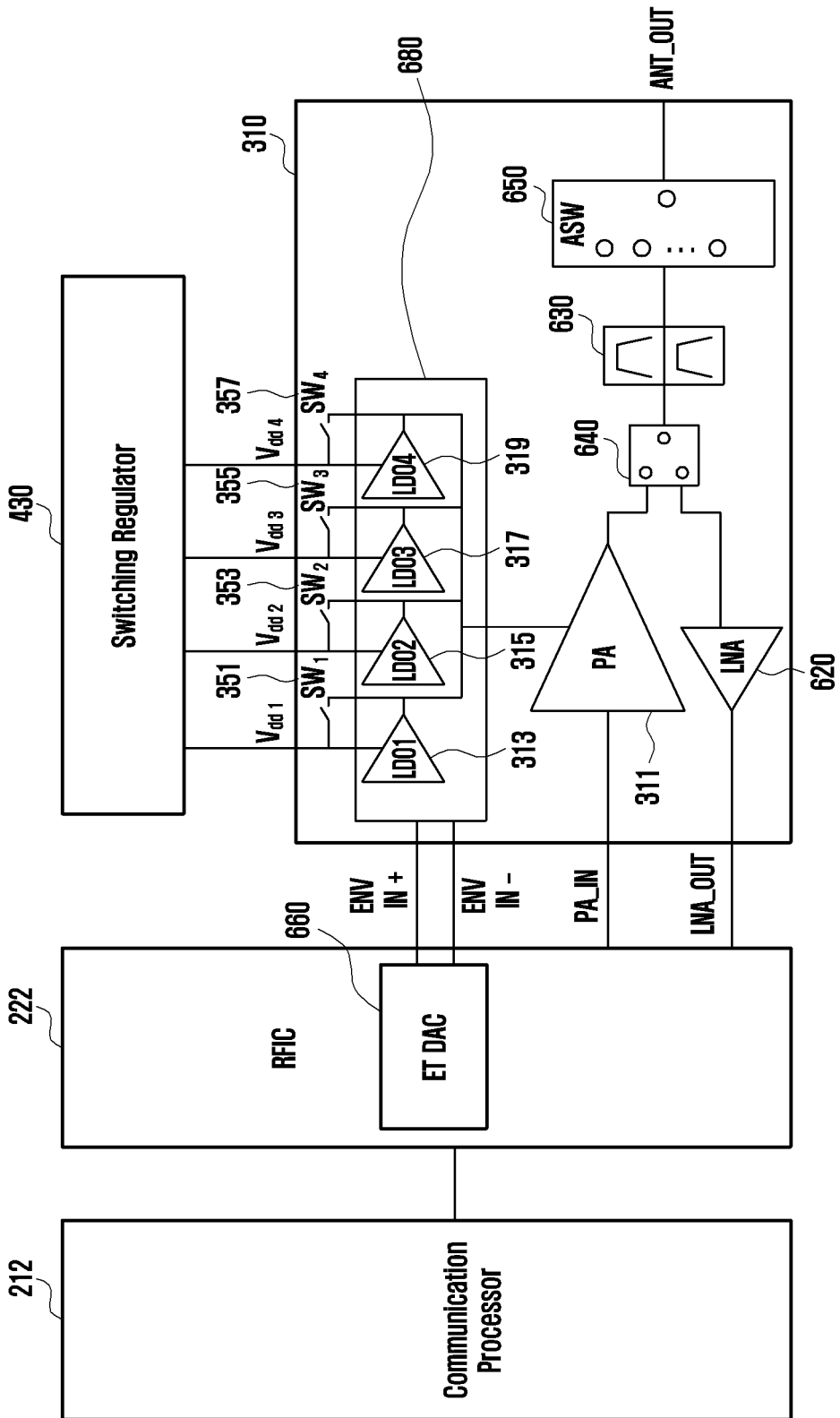


FIG. 7A

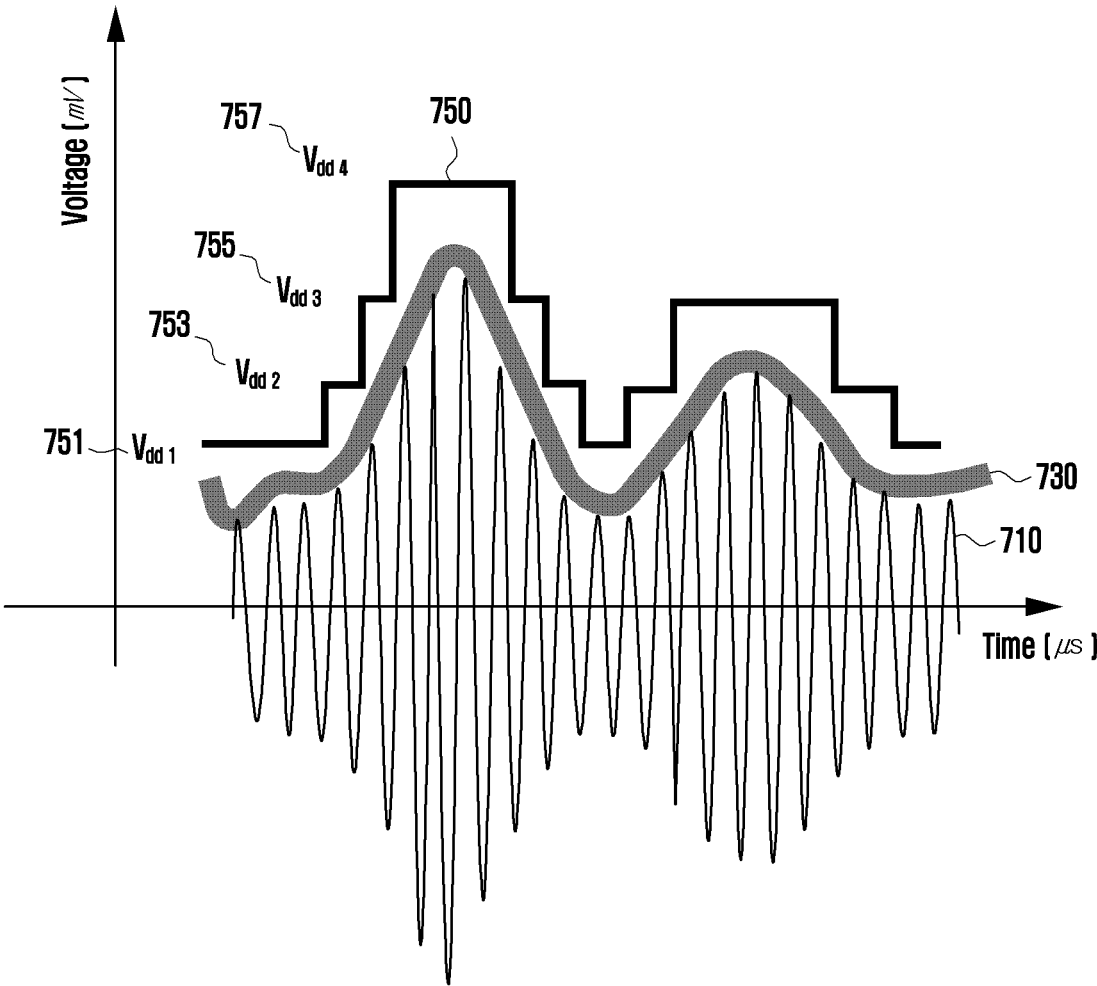


FIG. 7B

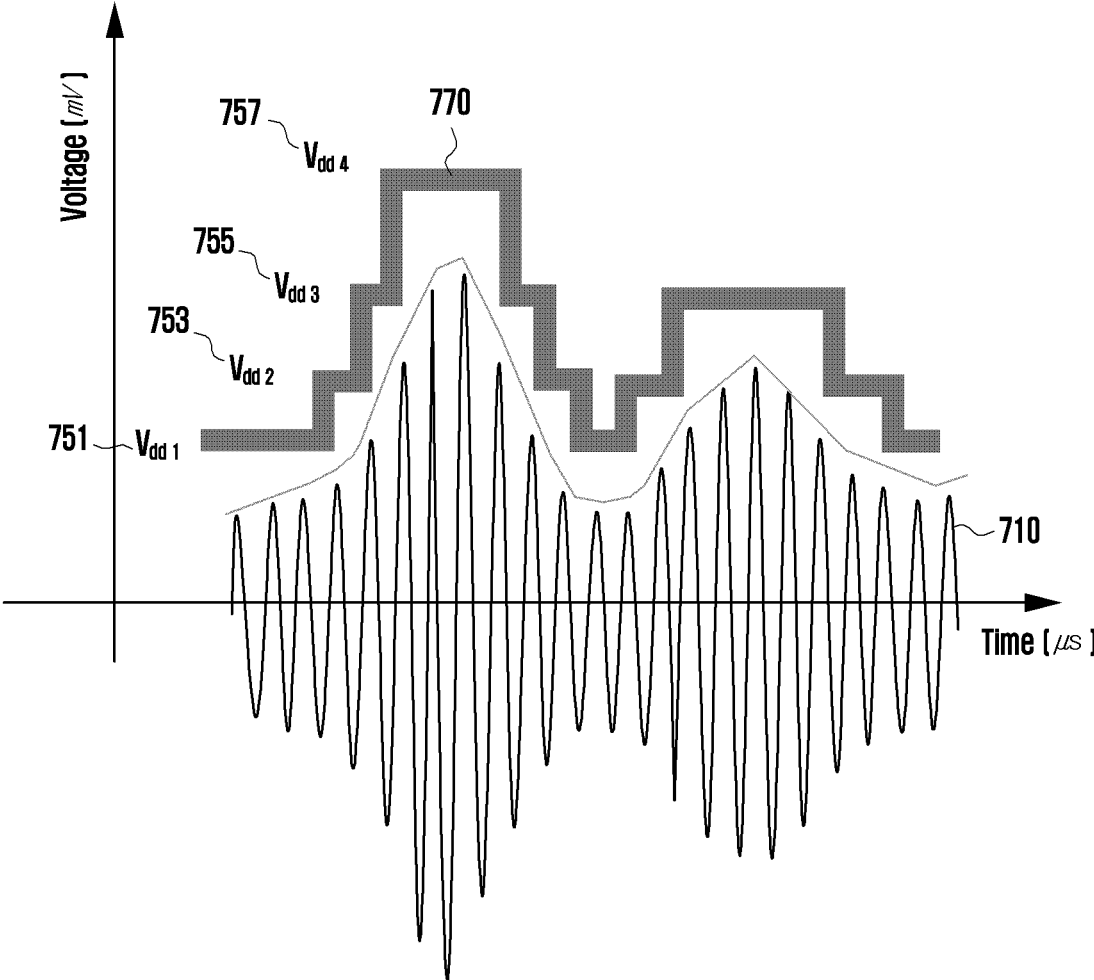


FIG. 8A

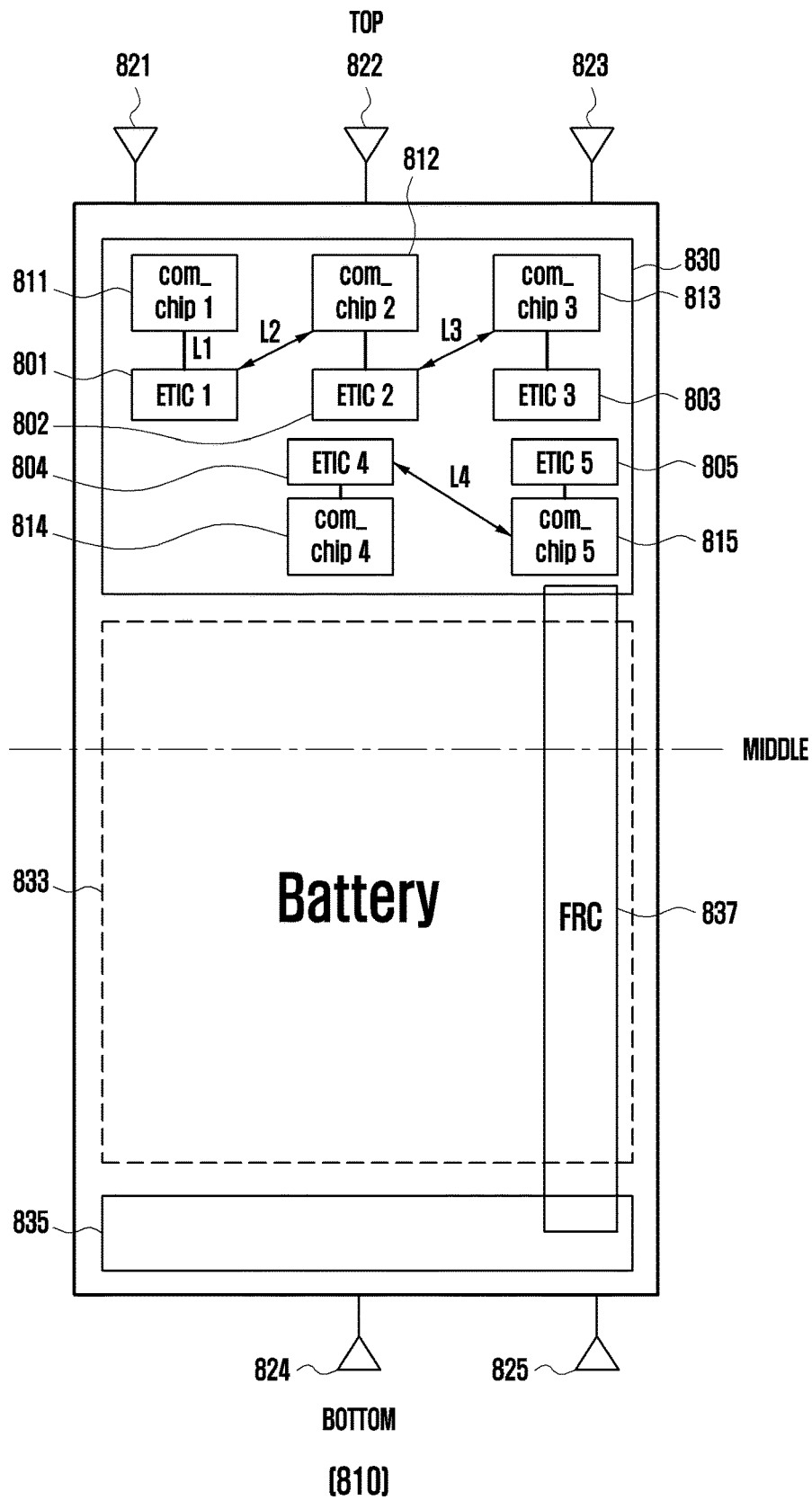
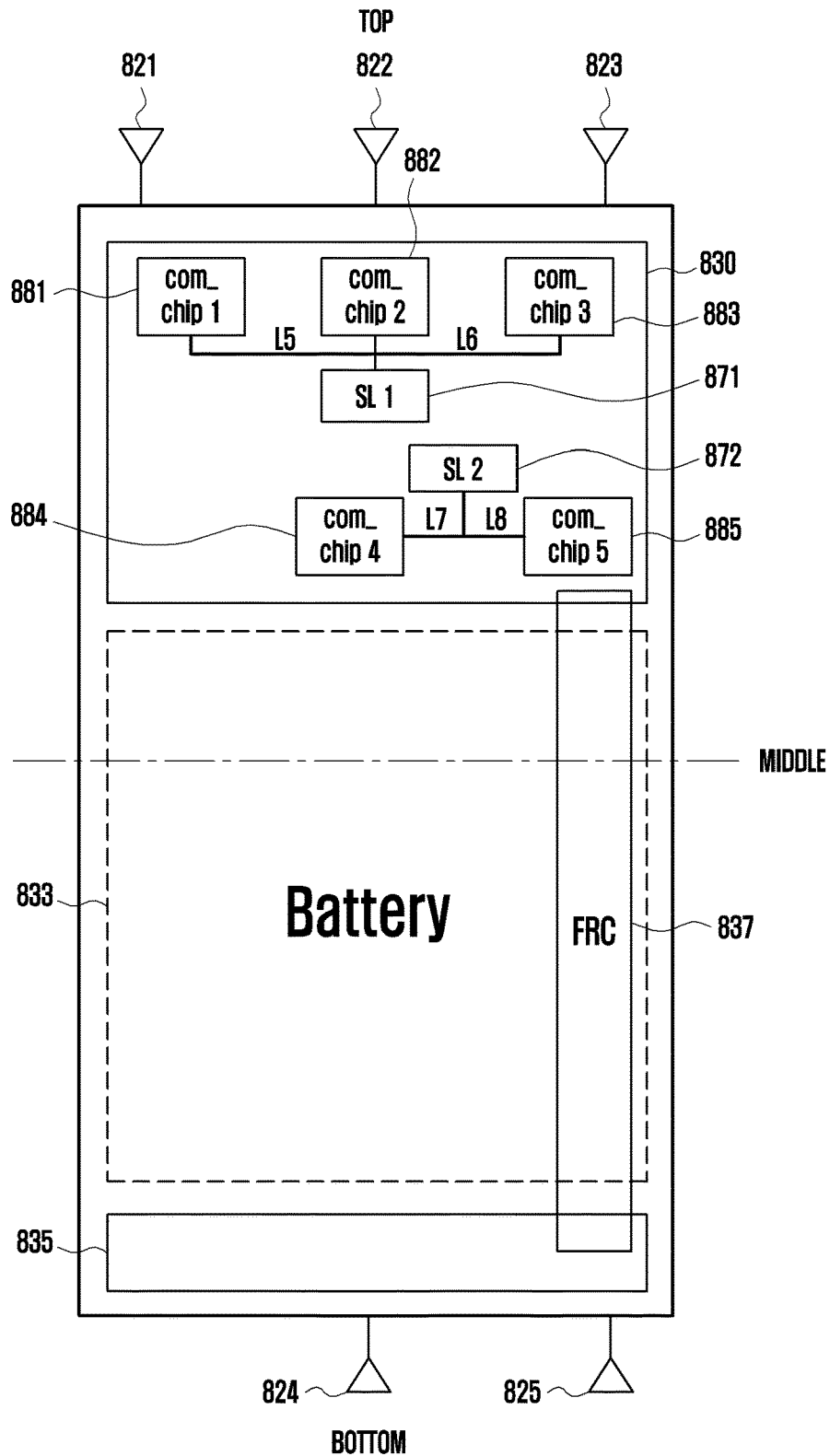
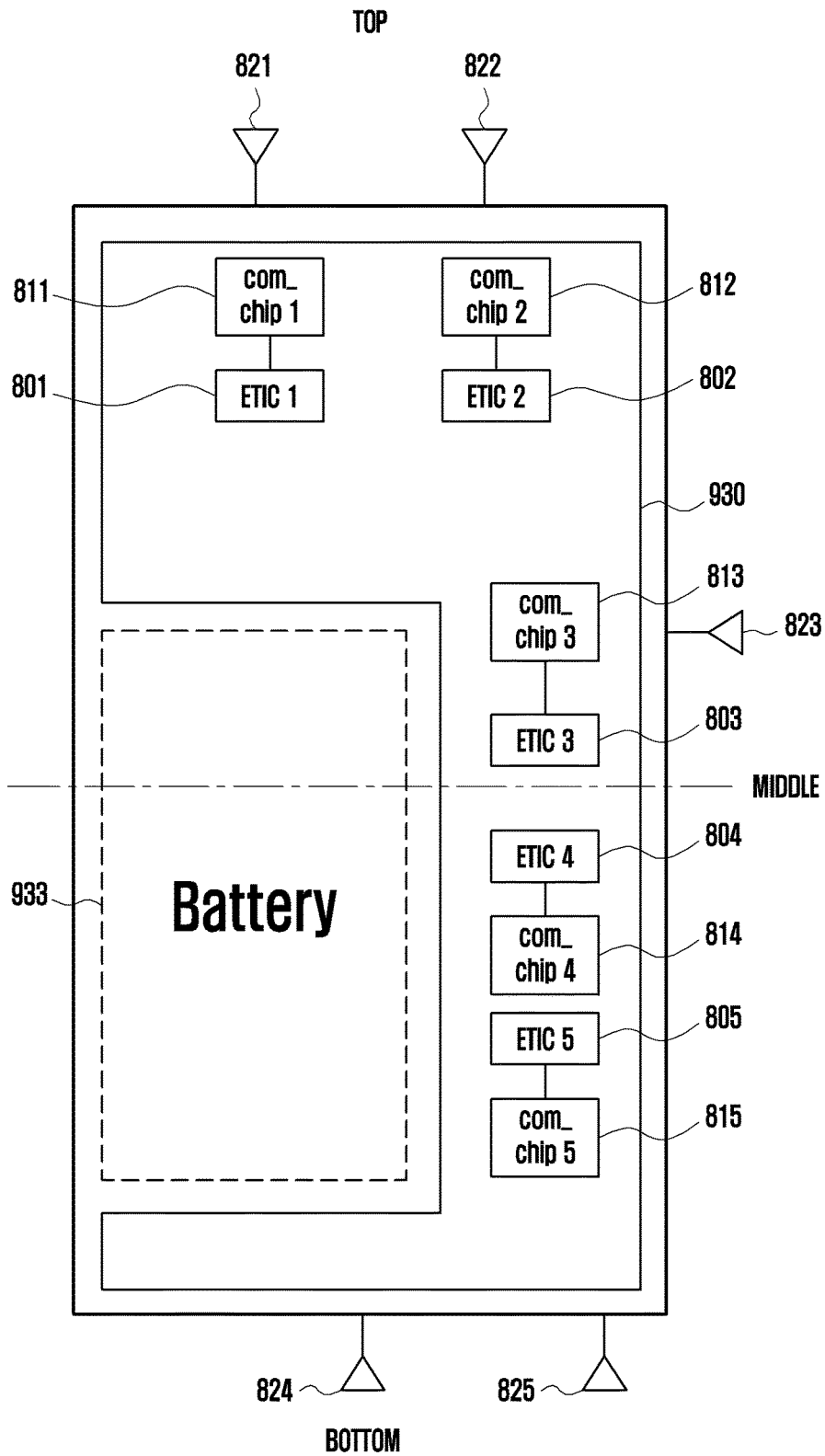


FIG. 8B



(850)

FIG. 9A



(910)

FIG. 9B

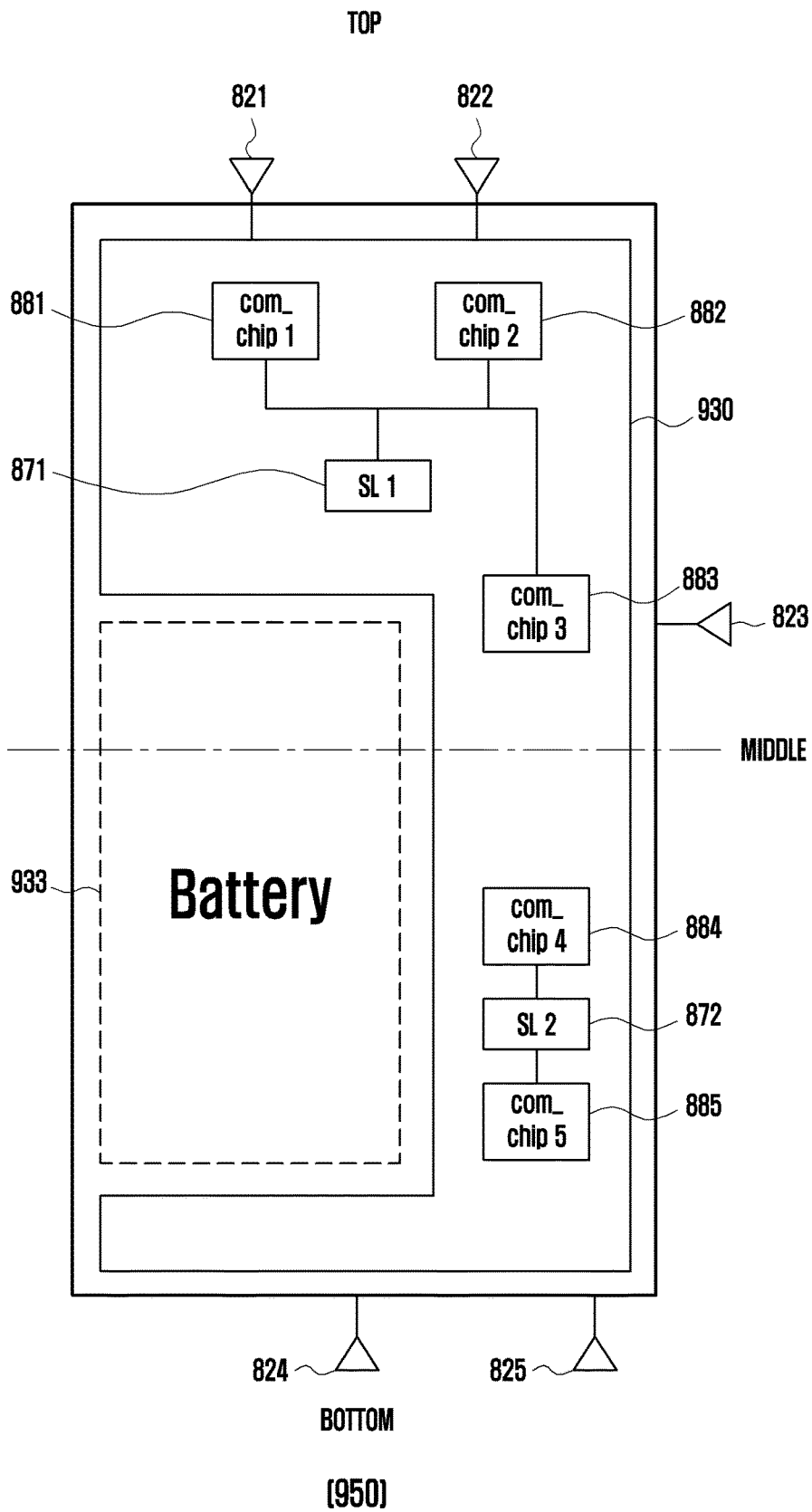


FIG. 10

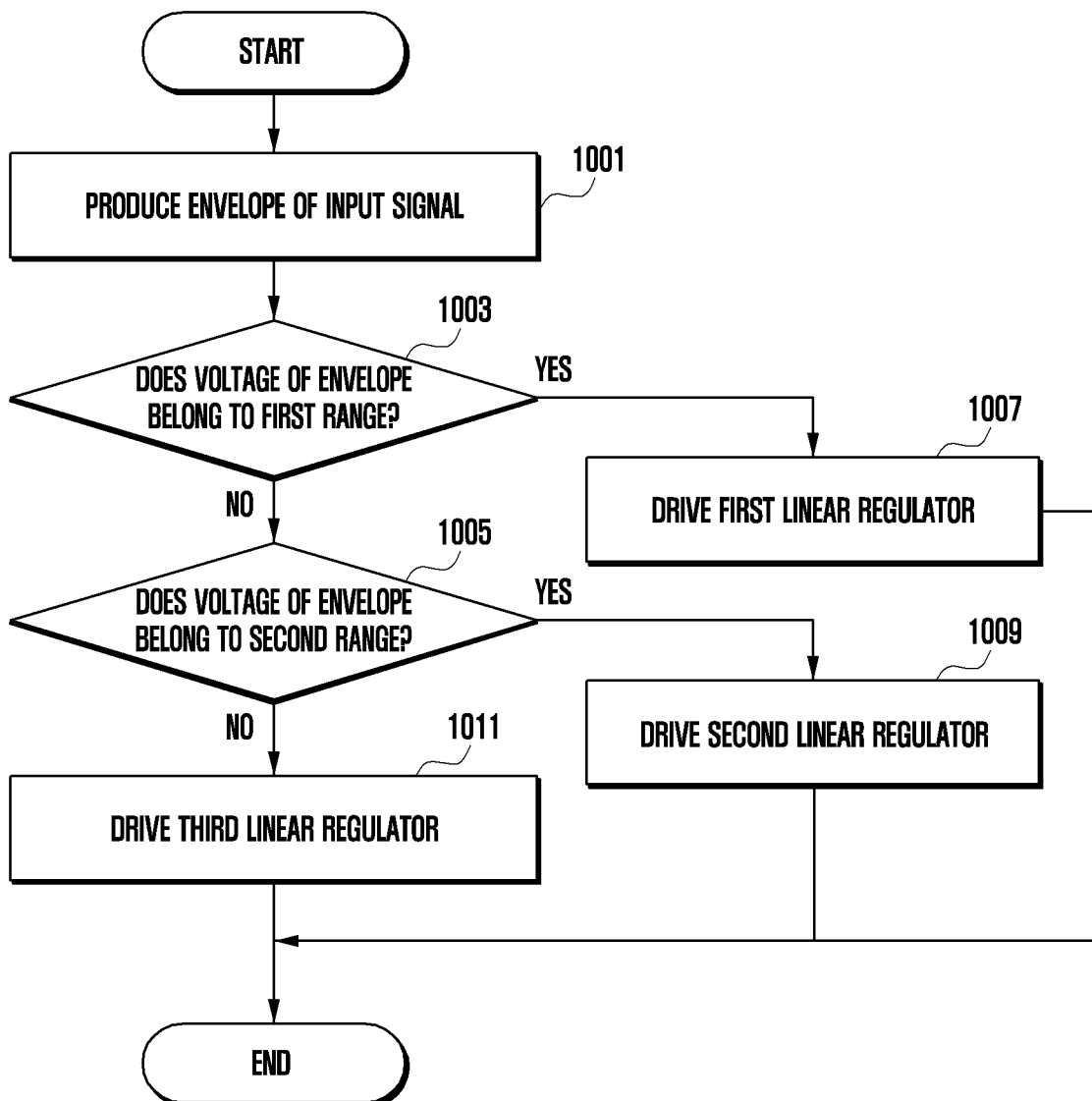
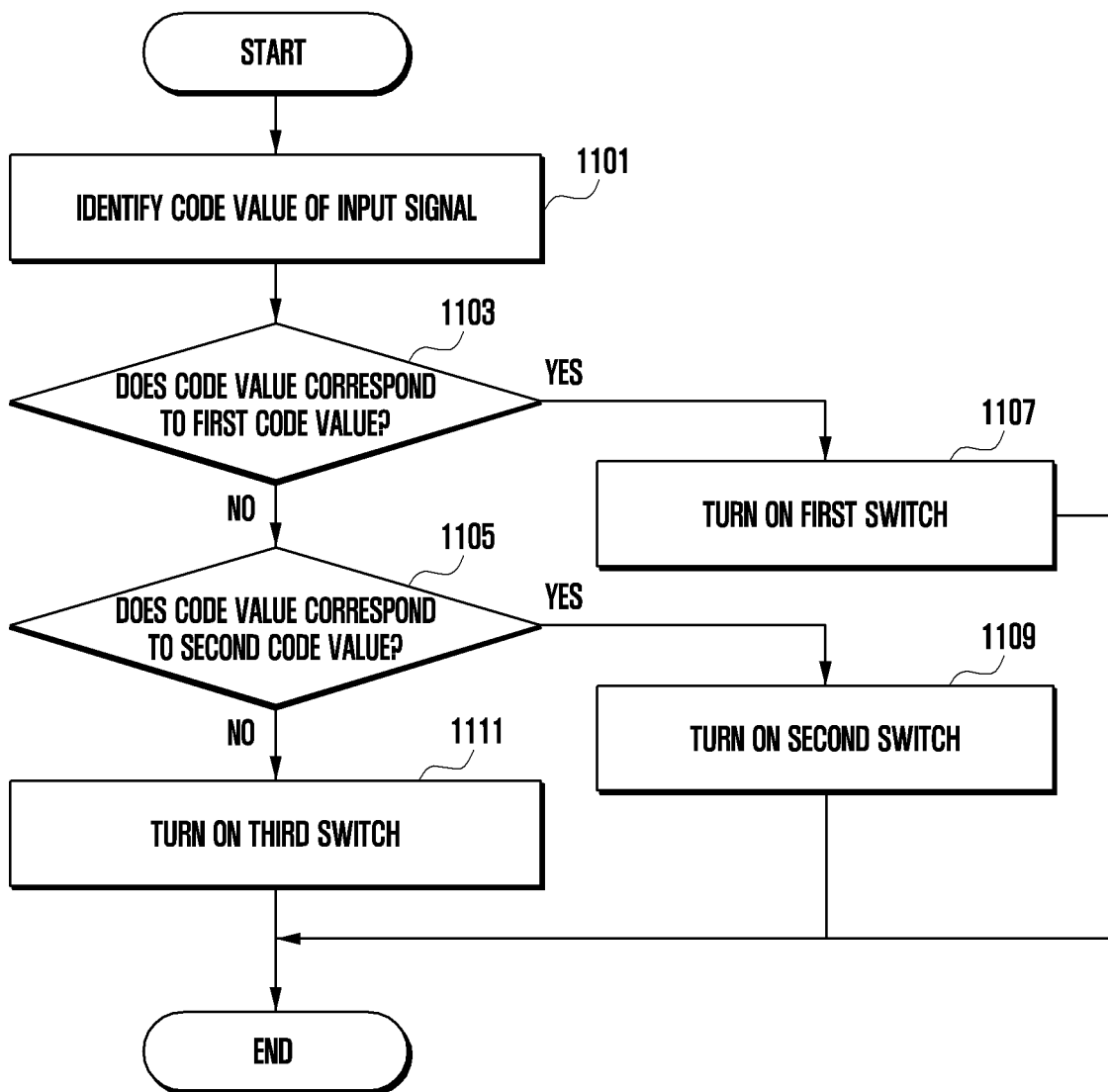


FIG. 11



**METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR
SUPPLYING VOLTAGE TO AMPLIFIER
USING MULTIPLE LINEAR REGULATORS**

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATION

This application is based on and claims priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 to Korean Patent Application No. 10-2019-0153306, filed on Nov. 26, 2019, in the Korean Intellectual Property Office, the disclosure of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

BACKGROUND

Field

The disclosure relates to a method and an apparatus for providing a voltage to an amplifier using multiple linear regulators.

Description of Related Art

Wireless communication systems have been developed to support higher data transmission rates in order to satisfy the ever-increasing wireless data traffic demands. Supporting high data transmission rates requires wide signal bandwidths and complicates signal modulation schemes, thereby increasing the peak-to-average power ratio (PAPR). Therefore, power amplifiers, which consume a large amount of power inside electronic devices, are being developed to have high-efficiency and high-linearity characteristics.

An envelope tracking (ET) technology may be applied to ensure high-efficiency and high-linearity characteristics with regard to wideband and high-PAPR signals. The ET technology refers to a technology wherein the envelope signal of an RF input signal applied to an amplifier (for example, RF power amplifier) is applied as a power-supply voltage of the amplifier, thereby reducing power consumption. According to the ET technology, the envelope signal is adjusted such that the voltage V_{cc} applied to the amplifier tracks the envelope of the RF signal, and power consumption is accordingly reduced, thereby enabling the amplifier to operate more efficiently. During signal amplification, the amplifier produces a third-order intermodulation distortion (IMD3), and the IMD3 may have a sweet spot point. The ET technology, if applied to the amplifier, may ensure highly linear characteristics through V_{cc} shaping which enables the same to track a sweet spot.

The transmission rate of wireless communication systems has rapidly increased in line with their evolution from 3rd generation (3G) to 4G, and differential services in mobile service markets have been actively developed. However, mobile communication networks have evolved beyond the same, and there has been strenuous domestic/international research on new 5G mobile communication, such as enhanced mobile broadband (eMBB), ultra-reliable & low-latency communication (URLLC), or massive machine-type communication (mMTC).

Actual implementation of 5G mobile communication may be divided into Sub6 5G and mmWave 5G. Compared with 4G LTE signals, Sub6 5G and mmWave 5G may have more complicated signal modulation schemes for the sake of super-fast data transmission, the rate of which increases in proportion to the frequency, and this may result in a wider bandwidth and a larger PAPR. A wider signal bandwidth makes it difficult to develop a modulator capable of tracking

the same. However, the efficiency of the RF power amplifier decreases in the course of transmitting a signal having a large PAPR. Accordingly, the ET technology is applicable. For such reasons, developers of RF system chipset solutions and ET modulators are devoted to developing wideband ET modulators such that the ET technology can be applied to 5G.

The above information is presented as background information only to assist with an understanding of the disclosure. No determination has been made, and no assertion is made, as to whether any of the above might be applicable as prior art with regard to the disclosure.

SUMMARY

Embodiments of the disclosure provide a method and an apparatus wherein a linear regulator of an envelope tracking (ET) modulator is included in a communication chip such that the ET technology can be applied to a wide-bandwidth signal between the linear regulator and the communication chip.

An electronic device according to various example embodiments may include: an antenna; a switching regulator; a communication chip including an amplifier, a first linear regulator operably connected to the amplifier and the switching regulator and configured to be supplied with a first voltage from the switching regulator, and a second linear regulator operably connected to the amplifier and the switching regulator and configured to be supplied with a second voltage higher than the first voltage from the switching regulator, the communication chip configured to transmit a radio-frequency signal outside of the electronic device through the antenna; and a control circuit. The control circuit may be configured to produce an envelope of an input signal input to the amplifier in connection with the radio-frequency signal and to provide the produced envelope to at least one of the first linear regulator or the second linear regulator. The first linear regulator may be configured to provide a third voltage corresponding to the envelope to the amplifier using the first voltage based on the envelope having a voltage in to a first range. The second linear regulator may be configured to provide a fourth voltage higher than the third voltage to the amplifier using the second voltage based on the voltage of the envelope having a voltage in a second range including values larger than values included in the first range.

A communication chip configured to process a radio-frequency signal received or transmitted in an electronic device, according to various example embodiments, may include: an amplifier; a first linear regulator operably connected to the amplifier; and a second linear regulator operably connected to the amplifier. The first linear regulator may be configured to receive a first voltage supplied from the switching regulator of the electronic device and to provide a third voltage to the amplifier using the first voltage. The second linear regulator may be configured to receive a second voltage supplied from the switching regulator and to provide a fourth voltage to the amplifier using the second voltage.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above and other aspects, features and advantages of certain embodiments of the present disclosure will be more apparent from the following detailed description, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating an example electronic device in a network environment according to various embodiments;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram illustrating an example electronic device supporting legacy network communication and 5G network communication according to various embodiments;

FIG. 3A is a block diagram illustrating an example configuration of an electronic device including multiple linear regulators in a communication chip of the electronic device according to various embodiments;

FIG. 3B is a block diagram illustrating an example configuration of an electronic device including multiple linear regulators in a communication chip of the electronic device according to various embodiments;

FIG. 3C is a block diagram illustrating an example configuration of an electronic device including multiple linear regulators in a communication chip of the electronic device according to various embodiments;

FIG. 4A is a diagram illustrating an example configuration of an ET modulator according to various embodiments;

FIG. 4B is a diagram illustrating an example configuration of an ET modulator according to various embodiments;

FIG. 4C is a diagram illustrating an example configuration of an ET modulator according to various embodiments;

FIG. 5A is a diagram illustrating an example of driving multiple linear regulators according to various embodiments;

FIG. 5B is a graph illustrating the efficiency of using multiple linear regulators according to various embodiments;

FIG. 6A is a diagram illustrating an example configuration of an electronic device, to which an ET modulator is applied, according to various embodiments;

FIG. 6B is a diagram illustrating an example configuration of an electronic device including multiple linear regulators in a communication chip according to various embodiments;

FIG. 6C is a diagram illustrating an example configuration of an electronic device including multiple linear regulators and multiple switches in a communication chip according to various embodiments;

FIG. 7A is a voltage measurement graph based on simulation of an ET modulator according to various embodiments;

FIG. 7B is a voltage measurement graph based on simulation of an ET modulator according to various embodiments;

FIG. 8A is a diagram illustrating an example structure in which components included in an electronic device are disposed according to various embodiments;

FIG. 8B is a diagram illustrating an example structure in which components included in an electronic device are disposed according to an embodiment;

FIG. 9A is a diagram illustrating an example structure in which components included in an electronic device are disposed according to various embodiments;

FIG. 9B is a diagram illustrating an example structure in which components included in an electronic device are disposed according to various embodiments;

FIG. 10 is a flowchart illustrating an example method for operating an electronic device according to various embodiments; and

FIG. 11 is a flowchart illustrating an example method for operating an electronic device according to various embodiments.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The electronic device according to various embodiments may be one of various types of electronic devices. The electronic devices may include, for example, and without limitation, a portable communication device (e.g., a smart phone), a computer device, a portable multimedia device, a portable medical device, a camera, a wearable device, a home appliance, or the like. According to an embodiment of the disclosure, the electronic devices are not limited to those described above.

It should be appreciated that various embodiments of the present disclosure and the terms used therein are not intended to limit the technological features set forth herein to particular embodiments and include various changes, equivalents, or replacements for a corresponding embodiment. With regard to the description of the drawings, similar reference numerals may be used to refer to similar or related elements. It is to be understood that a singular form of a noun corresponding to an item may include one or more of the things, unless the relevant context clearly indicates otherwise. As used herein, each of such phrases as “A or B,” “at least one of A and B,” “at least one of A or B,” “A, B, or C,” “at least one of A, B, and C,” and “at least one of A, B, or C,” may include all possible combinations of the items enumerated together in a corresponding one of the phrases. As used herein, such terms as “1st” and “2nd,” or “first” and “second” may be used to simply distinguish a corresponding component from another, and does not limit the components in other aspect (e.g., importance or order). It is to be understood that if an element (e.g., a first element) is referred to, with or without the term “operatively” or “communicatively,” as “coupled with,” “coupled to,” “connected with,” or “connected to” another element (e.g., a second element), the element may be coupled with the other element directly (e.g., wiredly), wirelessly, or via a third element.

As used herein, the term “module” may include a unit implemented in hardware, software, or firmware, or any combinations thereof and may interchangeably be used with other terms, for example, “logic,” “logic block,” “part,” or “circuitry”. A module may be a single integral component, or a minimum unit or part thereof, adapted to perform one or more functions. For example, according to an embodiment, the module may be implemented in a form of an application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC).

FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating an electronic device **101** in a network environment **100** according to various embodiments.

Referring to FIG. 1, the electronic device **101** in the network environment **100** may communicate with an electronic device **102** via a first network **198** (e.g., a short-range wireless communication network), or an electronic device **104** or a server **108** via a second network **199** (e.g., a long-range wireless communication network). According to an embodiment, the electronic device **101** may communicate with the electronic device **104** via the server **108**. According to an embodiment, the electronic device **101** may include a processor **120**, memory **130**, an input device **150**, a sound output device **155**, a display device **160**, an audio module **170**, a sensor module **176**, an interface **177**, a haptic module **179**, a camera module **180**, a power management module **188**, a battery **189**, a communication module **190**, a subscriber identification module (SIM) **196**, or an antenna module **197**. In some embodiments, at least one (e.g., the display device **160** or the camera module **180**) of the components may be omitted from the electronic device **101**, or one or more other components may be added in the

electronic device **101**. In some embodiments, some of the components may be implemented as single integrated circuitry. For example, the sensor module **176** (e.g., a fingerprint sensor, an iris sensor, or an illuminance sensor) may be implemented as embedded in the display device **160** (e.g., a display).

The processor **120** may execute, for example, software (e.g., a program **140**) to control at least one other component (e.g., a hardware or software component) of the electronic device **101** coupled with the processor **120**, and may perform various data processing or computation. According to an example embodiment, as at least part of the data processing or computation, the processor **120** may load a command or data received from another component (e.g., the sensor module **176** or the communication module **190**) in volatile memory **132**, process the command or the data stored in the volatile memory **132**, and store resulting data in non-volatile memory **134**. According to an embodiment, the processor **120** may include a main processor **121** (e.g., a central processing unit (CPU) or an application processor (AP)), and an auxiliary processor **123** (e.g., a graphics processing unit (GPU), an image signal processor (ISP), a sensor hub processor, or a communication processor (CP)) that is operable independently from, or in conjunction with, the main processor **121**. Additionally or alternatively, the auxiliary processor **123** may be adapted to consume less power than the main processor **121**, or to be specific to a specified function. The auxiliary processor **123** may be implemented as separate from, or as part of the main processor **121**.

The auxiliary processor **123** may control at least some of functions or states related to at least one component (e.g., the display device **160**, the sensor module **176**, or the communication module **190**) among the components of the electronic device **101**, instead of the main processor **121** while the main processor **121** is in an inactive (e.g., sleep) state, or together with the main processor **121** while the main processor **121** is in an active state (e.g., executing an application). According to an embodiment, the auxiliary processor **123** (e.g., an image signal processor or a communication processor) may be implemented as part of another component (e.g., the camera module **180** or the communication module **190**) functionally related to the auxiliary processor **123**.

The memory **130** may store various data used by at least one component (e.g., the processor **120** or the sensor module **176**) of the electronic device **101**. The various data may include, for example, software (e.g., the program **140**) and input data or output data for a command related thereto. The memory **130** may include the volatile memory **132** or the non-volatile memory **134**.

The program **140** may be stored in the memory **130** as software, and may include, for example, an operating system (OS) **142**, middleware **144**, or an application **146**.

The input device **150** may receive a command or data to be used by other component (e.g., the processor **120**) of the electronic device **101**, from the outside (e.g., a user) of the electronic device **101**. The input device **150** may include, for example, a microphone, a mouse, or a keyboard.

The sound output device **155** may output sound signals to the outside of the electronic device **101**. The sound output device **155** may include, for example, a speaker or a receiver. The speaker may be used for general purposes, such as playing multimedia or playing record, and the receiver may be used for an incoming calls. According to an embodiment, the receiver may be implemented as separate from, or as part of the speaker.

The display device **160** may visually provide information to the outside (e.g., a user) of the electronic device **101**. The display device **160** may include, for example, a display, a hologram device, or a projector and control circuitry to control a corresponding one of the display, hologram device, and projector. According to an embodiment, the display device **160** may include touch circuitry adapted to detect a touch, or sensor circuitry (e.g., a pressure sensor) adapted to measure the intensity of force incurred by the touch.

The audio module **170** may convert a sound into an electrical signal and vice versa. According to an embodiment, the audio module **170** may obtain the sound via the input device **150**, or output the sound via the sound output device **155** or a headphone of an external electronic device (e.g., an electronic device **102**) directly (e.g., wiredly) or wirelessly coupled with the electronic device **101**.

The sensor module **176** may detect an operational state (e.g., power or temperature) of the electronic device **101** or an environmental state (e.g., a state of a user) external to the electronic device **101**, and then generate an electrical signal or data value corresponding to the detected state. According to an embodiment, the sensor module **176** may include, for example, a gesture sensor, a gyro sensor, an atmospheric pressure sensor, a magnetic sensor, an acceleration sensor, a grip sensor, a proximity sensor, a color sensor, an infrared (IR) sensor, a biometric sensor, a temperature sensor, a humidity sensor, or an illuminance sensor.

The interface **177** may support one or more specified protocols to be used for the electronic device **101** to be coupled with the external electronic device (e.g., the electronic device **102**) directly (e.g., wiredly) or wirelessly. According to an embodiment, the interface **177** may include, for example, a high definition multimedia interface (HDMI), a universal serial bus (USB) interface, a secure digital (SD) card interface, or an audio interface.

A connecting terminal **178** may include a connector via which the electronic device **101** may be physically connected with the external electronic device (e.g., the electronic device **102**). According to an embodiment, the connecting terminal **178** may include, for example, a HDMI connector, a USB connector, a SD card connector, or an audio connector (e.g., a headphone connector).

The haptic module **179** may convert an electrical signal into a mechanical stimulus (e.g., a vibration or a movement) or electrical stimulus which may be recognized by a user via his tactile sensation or kinesthetic sensation. According to an embodiment, the haptic module **179** may include, for example, a motor, a piezoelectric element, or an electric stimulator.

The camera module **180** may capture a still image or moving images. According to an embodiment, the camera module **180** may include one or more lenses, image sensors, image signal processors, or flashes.

The power management module **188** may manage power supplied to the electronic device **101**. According to an example embodiment, the power management module **188** may be implemented as at least part of, for example, a power management integrated circuit (PMIC).

The battery **189** may supply power to at least one component of the electronic device **101**. According to an embodiment, the battery **189** may include, for example, a primary cell which is not rechargeable, a secondary cell which is rechargeable, or a fuel cell.

The communication module **190** may support establishing a direct (e.g., wired) communication channel or a wireless communication channel between the electronic device **101** and the external electronic device (e.g., the electronic device

102, the electronic device 104, or the server 108) and performing communication via the established communication channel. The communication module 190 may include one or more communication processors that are operable independently from the processor 120 (e.g., the application processor (AP)) and supports a direct (e.g., wired) communication or a wireless communication. According to an embodiment, the communication module 190 may include a wireless communication module 192 (e.g., a cellular communication module, a short-range wireless communication module, or a global navigation satellite system (GNSS) communication module) or a wired communication module 194 (e.g., a local area network (LAN) communication module or a power line communication (PLC) module). A corresponding one of these communication modules may communicate with the external electronic device via the first network 198 (e.g., a short-range communication network, such as Bluetooth™, wireless-fidelity (Wi-Fi) direct, or infrared data association (IrDA)) or the second network 199 (e.g., a long-range communication network, such as a cellular network, the Internet, or a computer network (e.g., LAN or wide area network (WAN))). These various types of communication modules may be implemented as a single component (e.g., a single chip), or may be implemented as multi components (e.g., multi chips) separate from each other. The wireless communication module 192 may identify and authenticate the electronic device 101 in a communication network, such as the first network 198 or the second network 199, using subscriber information (e.g., international mobile subscriber identity (IMSI)) stored in the subscriber identification module 196.

The antenna module 197 may transmit or receive a signal or power to or from the outside (e.g., the external electronic device) of the electronic device 101. According to an embodiment, the antenna module 197 may include one or more antennas, and, therefrom, at least one antenna appropriate for a communication scheme used in the communication network, such as the first network 198 or the second network 199, may be selected, for example, by the communication module 190 (e.g., the wireless communication module 192). The signal or the power may then be transmitted or received between the communication module 190 and the external electronic device via the selected at least one antenna.

At least some of the above-described components may be coupled mutually and communicate signals (e.g., commands or data) therebetween via an inter-peripheral communication scheme (e.g., a bus, general purpose input and output (GPIO), serial peripheral interface (SPI), or mobile industry processor interface (MIPI)).

According to an embodiment, commands or data may be transmitted or received between the electronic device 101 and the external electronic device 104 via the server 108 coupled with the second network 199. Each of the electronic devices 102 and 104 may be a device of a same type as, or a different type, from the electronic device 101. According to an embodiment, all or some of operations to be executed at the electronic device 101 may be executed at one or more of the external electronic devices 102, 104, or 108. For example, if the electronic device 101 should perform a function or a service automatically, or in response to a request from a user or another device, the electronic device 101, instead of, or in addition to, executing the function or the service, may request the one or more external electronic devices to perform at least part of the function or the service. The one or more external electronic devices receiving the request may perform the at least part of the function or the

service requested, or an additional function or an additional service related to the request, and transfer an outcome of the performing to the electronic device 101. The electronic device 101 may provide the outcome, with or without further processing of the outcome, as at least part of a reply to the request. To that end, a cloud computing, distributed computing, or client-server computing technology may be used, for example.

Various embodiments as set forth herein may be implemented as software (e.g., the program 140) including one or more instructions that are stored in a storage medium (e.g., internal memory 136 or external memory 138) that is readable by a machine (e.g., the electronic device 101). For example, a processor (e.g., the processor 120) of the machine (e.g., the electronic device 101) may invoke at least one of the one or more instructions stored in the storage medium, and execute it, with or without using one or more other components under the control of the processor. This allows the machine to be operated to perform at least one function according to the at least one instruction invoked. The one or more instructions may include a code generated by a compiler or a code executable by an interpreter. The machine-readable storage medium may be provided in the form of a non-transitory storage medium. Wherein, the “non-transitory” storage medium is a tangible device, and does not include a signal (e.g., an electromagnetic wave), but this term does not differentiate between where data is semi-permanently stored in the storage medium and where the data is temporarily stored in the storage medium.

According to an embodiment, a method according to various embodiments of the disclosure may be included and provided in a computer program product. The computer program product may be traded as a product between a seller and a buyer. The computer program product may be distributed in the form of a machine-readable storage medium (e.g., compact disc read only memory (CD-ROM)), or be distributed (e.g., downloaded or uploaded) online via an application store (e.g., Play Store™), or between two user devices (e.g., smart phones) directly. If distributed online, at least part of the computer program product may be temporarily generated or at least temporarily stored in the machine-readable storage medium, such as memory of the manufacturer’s server, a server of the application store, or a relay server.

According to various embodiments, each component (e.g., a module or a program) of the above-described components may include a single entity or multiple entities. According to various embodiments, one or more of the above-described components may be omitted, or one or more other components may be added. Alternatively or additionally, a plurality of components (e.g., modules or programs) may be integrated into a single component. In such a case, according to various embodiments, the integrated component may still perform one or more functions of each of the plurality of components in the same or similar manner as they are performed by a corresponding one of the plurality of components before the integration. According to various embodiments, operations performed by the module, the program, or another component may be carried out sequentially, in parallel, repeatedly, or heuristically, or one or more of the operations may be executed in a different order or omitted, or one or more other operations may be added.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram 200 illustrating an example electronic device 101 for supporting legacy network communication and 5G network communication according to various embodiments.

Referring to FIG. 2, the electronic device **101** may include a first communication processor (e.g., including processing circuitry) **212**, a second communication processor (e.g., including processing circuitry) **214**, a first radio frequency integrated circuit (RFIC) **222**, a second RFIC **224**, a third RFIC **226**, a fourth RFIC **228**, a first radio frequency front end (RFFE) **232**, a second RFFE **234**, a first antenna module (e.g., including at least one antenna) **242**, a second antenna module (e.g., including at least one antenna) **244**, and an antenna **248**. The electronic device **101** may further include a processor (e.g., including processing circuitry) **120** and a memory **130**.

The network **199** may include a first network (e.g., a legacy network) **292** and a second network (e.g., a 5G network) **294**. According to another embodiment, the electronic device **101** may further include at least one component among the components illustrated in FIG. 1, and the network **199** may further include at least one different network. According to an embodiment, the first communication processor **212**, the second communication processor **214**, the first RFIC **222**, the second RFIC **224**, the fourth RFIC **228**, the first RFFE **232**, and the second RFFE **234** may form at least a part of the wireless communication module **192**. According to another embodiment, the fourth RFIC **228** may be omitted or included as a part of the third RFIC **226**.

The first communication processor **212** may include various communication processing circuitry and support establishment of a communication channel in a band to be used for wireless communication with the first network **292**, and legacy network communication through the established communication channel. According to various embodiments, the first network may be a legacy network including, for example, and without limitation, a 2G, 3G, 4G, or long term evolution (LTE) network. The second communication processor **214** may support establishment of a communication channel corresponding to a designated band (for example, about 6 GHz to about 60 GHz) among bands to be used for wireless communication with the second network **294**, and, for example, and without limitation, 5G network communication through the established communication channel. According to various embodiments, the second network **294** may, for example, be a 5G network as referenced by third generation partnership project (3GPP).

Additionally, according to an embodiment, the first communication processor **212** or the second communication processor **214** may support establishment of a communication channel corresponding to another designated band (for example, about 6 GHz or lower) among the bands to be used for wireless communication with the second network **294**, and, for example, 5G network communication through the established communication channel. According to an embodiment, the first communication processor **212** and the second communication processor **214** may be implemented inside a single chip or a single package. According to various embodiments, the first communication processor **212** or the second communication processor **214** may, for example, be provided inside a single chip or a single package together with a processor **120**, an auxiliary processor **123**, or a communication module **190**.

The first RFIC **222** may convert a baseband signal generated by the first communication processor **212** into a radio frequency (RF) signal at about 700 MHz to about 3 GHz, which may be used for the first network **292** (for example, legacy network), during transmission. During reception, an RF signal may be acquired from the first network **292** (for example, legacy network) through an antenna (for example,

the first antenna module **242**), and may be preprocessed through an RFFE (for example, the first RFFE **232**). The first RFIC **222** may convert the preprocessed RF signal into a baseband signal such that the same can be processed by the first communication processor **212**.

The second RFIC **224** may convert a baseband signal generated by the first communication processor **212** or the second communication processor **214** into an RF signal in a Sub6 band (for example, about 6 GHz or lower) (hereinafter, referred to as a 5G Sub6 RF signal) that may be used for the second network **294** (for example, 5G network). During reception, a 5G Sub6 RF signal may be acquired from the second network **294** (for example, 5G network) through an antenna (for example, the second antenna module **244**), and may be preprocessed through an RFFE (for example, the second RFFE **234**). The second RFIC **224** may convert the preprocessed 5G Sub6 RF signal into a baseband signal such that the same can be processed by a communication processor corresponding to the first communication processor **212** or the second communication processor **214**.

The third RFIC **226** may convert a baseband signal generated by the second communication processor **214** into an RF signal in a 5G Above6 band (for example, about 6 GHz to about 60 GHz) (hereinafter, referred to as a 5G Above6 signal) that is to be used for the second network **294** (for example, 5G network). During reception, a 5G Above6 RF signal may be acquired from the second network **294** (for example, 5G network) through an antenna (for example, the antenna **248**), and may be preprocessed through the third RFFE **236**. The third RFIC **226** may convert the preprocessed 5G Above6 signal into a baseband signal such that the same can be processed by the second communication processor **214**. According to an embodiment, the third RFFE **236** may be formed as a part of the third RFIC **226**.

According to an embodiment, the electronic device **101** may include a fourth RFIC **228** separately from the third RFIC **226** or as at least a part thereof. In this example, the fourth RFIC **228** may convert a baseband signal generated by the second communication processor **214** into an RF signal in an intermediate frequency band (for example, about 9 GHz to about 11 GHz) (hereinafter, referred to as an IF signal) and then deliver the IF signal to the third RFIC **226**. The third RFIC **226** may convert the IF signal into a 5G Above6 RF signal. During reception, a 5G Above6 RF signal may be received from the second network **294** (for example, 5G network) through an antenna (for example, antenna **248**) and converted into an IF signal by the third RFIC **226**. The fourth RFIC **228** may convert the IF signal into a baseband signal such that the same can be processed by the second communication processor **214**.

According to an embodiment, the first RFIC **222** and the second RFIC **224** may, for example, be implemented as at least a part of a single chip or a single package. According to an embodiment, the first RFFE **232** and the second RFFE **234** may, for example, be implemented as at least a part of a single chip or a single package. According to an embodiment, at least one antenna module of the first antenna module **242** or the second antenna module **244** may be omitted or coupled to another antenna module so as to process RF signal in multiple corresponding bands.

According to an embodiment, the third RFIC **226** and the antenna **248** may be arranged on the same substrate so as to form a third antenna module **246**. For example, the wireless communication module **192** or the processor **120** may be arranged on a first substrate (for example, main PCB). In this example, the third RFIC **226** may be formed on a partial area (for example, lower surface) of a second substrate (for

example, sub PCB) that is separate from the first substrate, and the antenna **248** may be arranged in another partial area (for example, upper surface), thereby forming a third antenna module **246**. The third RFIC **226** and the antenna **248** may be arranged on the same substrate such that the length of the transmission line between the same can be reduced. This may reduce loss (for example, attenuation) of a signal in a high-frequency band (for example, about 6 GHz to about 60 GHz) used for 5G network communication, for example, due to the transmission line. Accordingly, the electronic device **101** may improve the quality or speed of communication with the second network **294** (for example, 5G network).

According to an embodiment, the antenna **248** may, for example, include an antenna array including multiple antenna elements that may be used for beamforming. In this example, the third RFIC **226** may include multiple phase shifters **238** corresponding to the multiple antenna elements, as a part of the third RFFE **236**, for example. During transmission, each of the multiple phase shifters **238** may shift the phase of a 5G Above6 RF signal, which is to be transmitted to the outside (for example, base station of 5G network) of the electronic device **101**, through a corresponding antenna element. During reception, each of the multiple phase shifters **238** may shift the phase of a 5G Above6 RF signal received from the outside into the same or substantially same phase through a corresponding antenna element. This enables transmission or reception through beamforming between the electronic device **101** and the outside.

The second network **294** (for example, 5G network) may be operated independently of the first network **292** (for example, legacy network) (for example, standalone (SA)), or operated while being connected thereto (for example, non-standalone (NSA)). For example, the 5G network may include an access network (for example, 5G radio access network (RAN) or next-generation network (NG-RAN)) and may not include a core network (for example, next-generation core (NGC)). In this example, the electronic device **101** may access the access network of the 5G network and then access an external network (for example, Internet) under the control of the core network (for example, evolved packet core (EPC)) of the legacy network. Protocol information (for example, LTE protocol network) for communication with the legacy network or protocol information (for example, new radio (NR) protocol information) for communication with the 5G network may be stored in the memory **130**, and may be accessed by another component (for example, the processor **120**, the first communication processor **212**, or the second communication processor **214**).

FIG. 3A is a block diagram illustrating an example configuration of an electronic device including multiple linear regulators in a communication chip of an example electronic device according to various embodiments, FIG. 3B is a block diagram illustrating an example configuration of an electronic device including multiple linear regulators in a communication chip of the electronic device according to various embodiments, and FIG. 3C is a block diagram illustrating an example configuration of an electronic device including multiple linear regulators in a communication chip of the electronic device according to various embodiments.

In FIGS. 3A, 3B and 3C (which may be referred to hereinafter as FIG. 3A to FIG. 3C for convenience), although expressions “first” and “second” are used to distinguish communication chips (for example, first communication chip **310** and second communication chip **320**), amplifiers (for example, first amplifier **311** and second amplifier **321**), and linear regulators (for example, first linear

regulators **313** and second linear regulators **315**), the elements may perform the same or similar functions. In other words, the expressions “first” and “second” are used only to facilitate identification, and do not limit the scope of the disclosure. In an embodiment, the first communication chip **310** and the second communication chip **320** may be configured to process signals in different frequency bands. In an embodiment, the first linear regulator **313** and the second linear regulator **315** may supply (or provide) different voltages (or voltage levels).

FIG. 3A is a diagram illustrating an example configuration of an example electronic device according to an embodiment.

Referring to FIG. 3A, the electronic device according to various embodiments (for example, the electronic device **101** in FIG. 1) may include a first communication chip **310**, a control circuit **330**, and/or a switching regulator **340**. The first communication chip **310** may include an amplifier **311**, a first linear regulator **313**, and/or a second linear regulator **315**.

The first communication chip **310** according to various embodiments may include, besides the above components, one or more other components (for example, a low-noise amplifier, an MIPI controller, an antenna switch). The first communication chip **310** may be formed as an integrated circuit or chip (for example, a single chip). The first communication chip **310** may be positioned on a printed circuit board of the electronic device **101** as a separate chip distinguished from the switching regulator **340**. In an embodiment, the first communication chip **310** may be included in an RFFE in FIG. 2 (for example, the first RFFE **232**, the second RFFE **234**, or the third RFFE **236**).

The first communication chip **310** may receive an input signal related to communication (for example, wireless communication) from a communication processor (for example, the first communication processor **212** in FIG. 2) through an RFIC (for example, the first RFIC **222** or the second RFIC **224** in FIG. 2), may amplify the received input signal, and may output a radio-frequency signal. The input signal and the radio-frequency signal may be the same or similar signal, differing only in the magnitude of the signal power (or voltage). Hereinafter, in order to distinguish between the signal input to the first amplifier **311** and the signal output from the first amplifier **311**, the signal input to the first amplifier **311** may be referred to as an “input signal”, and the signal output from the first amplifier **311** may be referred to as a “radio-frequency signal”.

According to various embodiments, the first communication chip **310** may amplify the input signal (or first input signal) into a high-power signal using the first amplifier **311**. The signal input to the first amplifier **311**, in order to distinguish the same from the input signal input to the second amplifier **320** in FIG. 3C, may be referred to as a “first input signal”, and the input signal input to the second amplifier **320** may be referred to as a “second input signal”. The first amplifier **311** may be configured to amplify the first input signal. The first amplifier **311** may amplify the first input signal using a power supply (for example, fixed power-supply voltage) supplied from a power management module of the electronic device **101** (for example, the power management module **188** in FIG. 1). If the first amplifier **311** amplifies the first input signal using a fixed power supply, unnecessary power dissipation may occur. Since the first amplifier **311** consumes a large amount of power in the electronic device **101**, the same may need to have high-efficiency and high-linearity characteristics. In order for the first amplifier **311** to have high-efficiency and high-linearity

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characteristics, at least one of, for example, an envelope tracking (ET) technology (or algorithm), an average power tracking (APT) technology, or a step power tracking (SPT) technology may be applied to the first amplifier 311.

According to various embodiments, the ET technology may refer, for example, to a technology wherein, based on the envelope of the first input signal input to an amplifier (for example, the first amplifier 311), a voltage (or power supply) is provided to the first amplifier 311, thereby reducing power consumed by the amplifier 311. According to the ET technology, the voltage Vcc applied to the first amplifier 311 may be made to track the envelope of the first input signal, thereby enabling the first amplifier 311 to operate while reducing power dissipation (or increasing the power efficiency of the first amplifier 311).

According to various embodiments, the APT technology or the SPT technology may be used, in order to reduce power consumed by an amplifier (for example, the first amplifier 311), so as to change the voltage supplied to the first amplifier 311. If the ET technology is not applied to the first amplifier 311, the APT technology or the SPT technology may be applied instead. If the APT technology or the SPT technology is applied to the first amplifier 311, the same voltage supplied from the power management module 188 to the switching regulator 340 may be input to the first amplifier 311. If the voltage supplied to the switching regulator 340 is input to the first amplifier 311, the first linear regulator 313 and the second linear regulator 315 may not operate.

In an embodiment, which one of the ET technology, the APT technology, and the SPT technology is to be applied to the first amplifier 311 may be determined based on a signal control table stored in the memory of the electronic device 101 (for example, the memory 130 in FIG. 1). The signal control table may be stored in the memory 130 based on the performance of the first communication chip 310 included in the electronic device 101, for example, or an antenna (for example, the first antenna module 242). The signal control table may include a code value corresponding to power (or voltage) of an input signal. The control circuit 330 may control, based on the signal control table, one of the ET technology, the APT technology, or the SPT technology to be applied to the first amplifier 311.

According to various embodiments, the first linear regulator 313 may be operably connected to the first amplifier 311 and the switching regulator 340, and may receive a first voltage (or current/power supply) supplied from the switching regulator 340. The second linear regulator 315 may be operably connected to the first amplifier 311 and the switching regulator 340, and may receive a second voltage, which is higher than the first voltage, supplied from the switching regulator 340. The first voltage and the second voltage may differ from each other. As an example, the first voltage may be relatively low, and the second voltage may be relatively high. As another example, the first voltage may be relatively high, and the second voltage may be relatively low. The first linear regulator 313 may be configured to supply a third voltage (or current) to the first amplifier 311 according to the envelope of the first input signal using the first voltage. In an embodiment, if the voltage of the envelope of the first input signal is in a first range, the first linear regulator 313 may provide the first amplifier 311 with a third voltage corresponding to the envelope. The third voltage may be equal to or higher than the first voltage, for example.

According to an embodiment, the second linear regulator 315 may be configured to supply a fourth voltage, which is higher than the third voltage, to the first amplifier 311 according to the envelope of the first input signal using the

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second voltage. For example, the third voltage and the fourth voltage may differ from each other. If the voltage of the envelope of the first input signal is in a second range, the second linear regulator 315 may provide the first amplifier 311 with a fourth voltage corresponding to the envelope. The second range may include values larger than values included in the first range. The fourth voltage may be equal to or higher than the second voltage, for example.

According to an embodiment, the first range may be determined based on the first voltage, and the second range may be determined based on the second voltage. The first range and the second range may or may not overlap each other. For example, values in the second range (for example, 1.5-2V) may be larger than values in the first range (for example, 1-1.49V). Example values given above are only provided to aid in understanding of the disclosure, and descriptions thereof do not limit the disclosure. According to an embodiment, if the voltage of the envelope of the first input signal is a value between the first range and the second range, the first linear regulator 313 may be driven, and the second regulator 315 may not be driven.

As another example, if the voltage of the envelope of the first input signal is a value between the first range and the second range, the first linear regulator 313 may not be driven, and the second linear regulator 315 may be driven. As another example, if a threshold value is set between the first voltage and the second voltage such that the voltage of the envelope of the first input signal is equal to/below the threshold value, the first linear regulator 313 may be driven, and if the voltage exceeds the threshold value, the second linear regulator 315 may be driven. This is only an example design modification, the description of which is not limiting in any manner.

The first linear regulator 313 or the second linear regulator 315, which controls (or adjusts) a voltage, may be designed to operate with a linear relation between input and output. The first linear regulator 313 or the second linear regulator 315, which has high-speed characteristics, may produce a high-frequency signal of the voltage of the envelope of the first input signal. The first linear regulator 313 or the second linear regulator 315 may receive the envelope of the first input signal from the control circuit 330.

For example, the first linear regulator 313 may control (or adjust) the third voltage so as to correspond to the envelope of the first input signal. The first linear regulator 313 may provide the first amplifier 311 with the third voltage obtained by adjusting the first voltage so as to correspond to the envelope. The second linear regulator 315 may control (or adjust) the fourth voltage so as to correspond to the envelope of the first input signal. The second linear regulator 315 may provide the first amplifier 311 with the fourth voltage obtained by adjusting the second voltage so as to correspond to the envelope.

According to various embodiments, the first linear regulator 313 or the second linear regulator 315 may regulate and thus compensate for noise included in a signal output from the switching regulator 340. Even if a signal (for example, a low-frequency signal or a first voltage) output from the switching regulator 340 is distorted by a trace (for example, an electric path along which a signal from the switching regulator 340 is transferred), the first linear regulator 313 or the second linear regulator 315 may regulate the same and may provide the first amplifier 311 with the third voltage or the fourth voltage.

According to various embodiments, the first linear regulator 313 or the second linear regulator 315 and the first amplifier 311 may be disposed inside the first communica-

tion chip 310, and the switching regulator 340 may be disposed outside the first communication chip 310. The first linear regulator 313 or the second linear regulator 315 may adjust the voltage output from the switching regulator 340 to correspond to the envelope of the first input signal, and may provide the same to the first amplifier 311. The first length (or distance) between the first linear regulator 313 or the second linear regulator 315 and the first amplifier 311 may be shorter than the second length between the switching regulator 340 and the amplifier 311. This may reduce the restriction resulting from the distance between the switching regulator 340 and the first amplifier 311.

According to various embodiments, the switching regulator 340 may provide a relatively large voltage (for example, a first voltage or a second voltage) to the first linear regulator 313 or the second linear regulator 315. The first linear regulator 313 may micro-adjust the first voltage from the switching regulator 340 and may provide the resulting third voltage to the amplifier 311, and the second linear regulator 315 may micro-adjust the second voltage from the switching regulator 340 and may provide the resulting fourth voltage to the amplifier 311. As a result of the first linear regulator 313 or the second linear regulator 315, which is included in the first communication chip 310, micro-adjusting a voltage and providing the same to the first amplifier 311 included in the first communication chip 310, the power efficiency of the first amplifier 311 may be improved compared with the case in which a voltage is provided to the first amplifier 311 from outside the first communication chip 310.

The switching regulator 340 may be operably connected to the first linear regulator 313 or the second linear regulator 315. As another example, the switching regulator 340 may be operably connected to the power management module 180 in FIG. 1. Using a voltage input from the power management module 180, the switching regulator 340 may simultaneously provide different voltages to the first linear regulator 313 and the second linear regulator 315. The switching regulator 340 may make a single input (for example, an input from the power management module 180) and multiple outputs (for example, outputs to the first linear regulator 313 and the second linear regulator 315).

According to various embodiments, the switching regulator 340, which may be configured to adjust (or control) a voltage, may supply a desired voltage while turning on or off a switch element (for example, a MOSFET). In an embodiment, the switching regulator 340 may include a direct current (DC)-DC converter, such as a buck converter, a boost converter, or a buck-boost converter. The switching regulator 340 may produce a low-frequency signal of the voltage of the envelope of the first input signal input to the first amplifier 311. For example, the switching regulator 340 may provide the first voltage to the first linear regulator 313 and may provide the second voltage to the second linear regulator 315.

Although the first communication chip 310 is illustrated in FIG. 3A as including two linear regulators, the first communication chip 310 may include more than two linear regulators. The disclosure is not limited by the drawings or descriptions. For example, if the first communication chip 310 includes four linear regulators, the switching regulator 340 may provide different voltages to the four linear regulators. If multiple linear regulators are included, voltages may be provided more efficiently, but an increased number of linear regulators may increase the area (for example, the linear regulator mounting area) and may result in expenditure (for example, linear regulator usage expenditure). The number of linear regulators included in the first communi-

cation chip 310 may be determined in view of the performance of the linear regulators or the efficiency of the electronic device 101.

According to an embodiment, the control circuit 330 may be configured to produce an envelope (for example, a first envelope) corresponding to the first input signal. The control circuit 330 may produce the envelope such that the envelope tracks the first input signal. The control circuit 330 may provide the produced envelope to at least one of the first linear regulator 313 or the second linear regulator 315.

According to an embodiment, the control circuit 330 may control the first linear regulator 313 or the second linear regulator 315 to be used selectively according to the situation. The first linear regulator 313 or the second linear regulator 315, which is designed to be optimized for the corresponding power (for example, the first voltage or the second voltage), may output power with a high efficiency with regard to each type of power. The control circuit 330 may produce the envelope such that the first linear regulator 313 or the second linear regulator 315 is selectively driven according to the voltage of the envelope of the first input signal.

According to various embodiments, the control circuit 330 may have a comprehensive concept encompassing circuits for controlling wireless communication in various embodiments, such as a communication processor (for example, the processor 120 in FIG. 1, the first communication processor 212 or the second communication processor 214 in FIG. 2), an RFIC (for example, the first RFIC 222 or the second RFIC 224 in FIG. 2), a wireless communication module (for example, the wireless communication module 192 in FIG. 1 or FIG. 2), or an envelope tracking digital-analog converter (ET DAC), for example. For example, the control circuit 330 may be included inside at least one of the first communication processor 212, the first RFIC 222, or the first communication chip 310.

FIG. 3B is a block diagram illustrating an example configuration of an example electronic device according to various embodiments.

Referring to FIG. 3B, the electronic device according to various embodiments (for example, the electronic device 101 in FIG. 1) may include a first communication chip 310, a control circuit 330, and/or a switching regulator 340. The first communication chip 310 may include a first amplifier 311, a first linear regulator 313, a second linear regulator 315, a first switch (or switch module) 351, and a second switch 353.

The first communication chip 310, the first linear regulator 313, the second linear regulator 315, the control circuit 330, or the switching regulator 340 has been described in detail with reference to FIG. 3A, and repeated descriptions thereof will not be repeated here.

According to various embodiments, the first switch 351 may be operably connected to the switching regulator 340 and the first linear regulator 313. The first switch 351 may be disposed between the switching regulator 340 and the first linear regulator 313. For example, the first switch 351 may be disposed between the output terminal of the switching regulator 340 and the output terminal of the first linear regulator 313. The second switch 353 may be operably connected to the switching regulator 340 and the second linear regulator 315. The second switch 353 may be disposed between the switching regulator 340 and the second linear regulator 315. For example, the second switch 353 may be disposed between the output terminal of the switching regulator 340 and the output terminal of the second linear regulator 315.

According to various embodiments, the control circuit 330 may control the first switch 351 or the second switch 353 according to the input signal such that the APT technology or the SPT technology is applied to the first amplifier 311. In an embodiment, the control circuit 330 may apply the APT technology or the SPT technology to the first amplifier 311, based on a signal control table stored in the memory 130. For example, if it is difficult to secure a high-efficiency dynamic range of the first linear regulator 313 or the second linear regulator 315, the control circuit 330 may implement an APT operation or SPT operation by directly using a voltage (for example, a first voltage or a second voltage) output from the switching regulator 340. The control circuit 330 may control the first switch 351 or the second switch 353 such that the voltage output from the switching regulator 340 is supplied to the first amplifier 311 with no change.

According to an embodiment, if the input signal corresponds to a first code value stored in the signal control table, the control circuit 330 may turn on the first switch 351 such that a first voltage supplied from the switching regulator 340 to the first linear regulator 313 is controlled to be supplied to the first amplifier 311 with no change. If the first switch 351 is turned on, the first linear regulator 313 may not operate. The control circuit 330 may turn off the first switch 351 such that the first voltage output from the switching regulator 340 is controlled to be provided to the first linear regulator 313. If the first switch 351 is turned off, and if the voltage of the envelope of the first input signal corresponds to a first range, the first linear regulator 313 may provide the first amplifier 311 with a third voltage corresponding to the envelope.

According to an embodiment, if the input signal corresponds to a second code value stored in the signal control table, the control circuit 330 may turn on the second switch 353 such that a second voltage supplied from the switching regulator 340 to the second linear regulator 315 is controlled to be supplied to the first amplifier 311 with no change. If the second switch 353 is turned on, the second linear regulator 315 may not operate. The control circuit 330 may turn off the second switch 353 such that a second voltage output from the switching regulator 340 is controlled to be provided to the second linear regulator 315. If the second switch 353 is turned off, and if the voltage of the envelope of the first input signal is in a second range, the second linear regulator 315 may provide the first amplifier 311 with a fourth voltage corresponding to the envelope. For example, the fourth voltage may be higher than the third voltage.

FIG. 3C is a block diagram illustrating an example configuration of an example electronic device according to various embodiments.

Referring to FIG. 3C, the electronic device according to various embodiments (for example, the electronic device 101 in FIG. 1) may include a first communication chip 310, a second communication chip 320, a control circuit 330, and/or a switching regulator 340. The first communication chip 310 may include at least one of a first amplifier 311, a first linear regulator 313, and a second linear regulator 315. The second communication chip 320 may include a second amplifier 321, a third linear regulator 323, and a fourth linear regulator 325.

The first communication chip 310, the first linear regulator 313, the second linear regulator 315, the control circuit 330, or the switching regulator 340 has been described in detail with reference to FIG. 3A, and repeated descriptions thereof will not be repeated here.

According to various embodiments, the first communication chip 310 may be included in the first RFFE 232 in FIG. 2, and the second communication chip 320 may be included in the second RFFE 234 in FIG. 2. According to various embodiments, the second communication chip 320 may further include one or more other components (for example, a low-noise amplifier, an MIPI controller, an antenna switch) than the above components. The second communication chip 320 may be implemented as an integrated circuit or chip (for example, a single chip). The second communication chip 320 may be positioned on the printed circuit board of the electronic device 101 as a separate chip distinguished from the switching regulator 340. In an embodiment, each of the first communication chip 310 and the second communication chip 320 may be mounted on the printed circuit board of the electronic device 101 as a separate chip.

According to an embodiment, the second communication chip 320 may receive a second input signal related to communication (for example, wireless communication) from a communication processor (for example, the first communication processor 212 in FIG. 2) through the second RFIC 224 in FIG. 2, may amplify the received second input signal, and may output a second radio-frequency signal. The second input signal and the second radio-frequency signal may be the same signal, differing only in the magnitude of the signal power (or voltage). Hereinafter, in order to distinguish between the signal input to the second amplifier 321 and the signal output from the second amplifier 321, the signal input to the second amplifier 321 may be referred to as a “second input signal”, and the signal output from the second amplifier 321 may be referred to as a “second radio-frequency signal”. In addition, the signal input to the first amplifier 311 may be referred to as a “first input signal”, and the signal output from the first amplifier 311 may be referred to as a “first radio-frequency signal”.

According to various embodiments, the first input signal may be a signal corresponding to a first frequency band, and the second input signal may be a signal corresponding to a second frequency band. The first frequency band may be a frequency band configured in the first communication chip 310, and the second frequency band may be a frequency band configured in the second communication chip 320. The first frequency band and the second frequency band may be equal to or different from each other.

According to various embodiments, the first frequency band or the second frequency band may include, for example, and without limitation, at least one of a band of about 700 MHz to 3 GHz used for a first network (for example, the first network 292 in FIG. 2 or a legacy network), a Sub6 band (for example, about 6 GHz or lower) used for a second network (for example, the second network 294 in FIG. 2 or a 5G network), an intermediate frequency band (for example, about 9 GHz to about 11 GHz), or a 5G Above6 band (for example, about 6 GHz to about 60 GHz). The first frequency band may be lower than the second frequency band. For example, the first frequency band may include, for example, and without limitation, a band of about 700 MHz to about 3 GHz, and the second frequency band may be a 5G Above6 band (for example, about 6 GHz to about 60 GHz). Such descriptions are simply provided to aid in understanding of the disclosure, and do not limit the disclosure.

According to an embodiment, the second amplifier 321 may be configured to amplify the second input signal. The second amplifier 321 may amplify the second input signal using a power supply (for example, a fixed power-supply voltage) supplied from the power management module (for

example, the power management module **188** in FIG. 1) of the electronic device **101**. In order for the second amplifier **321** to have high-efficiency and high-linearity characteristics, at least one of the ET technology (or algorithm), the APT technology, or the SPT technology may be applied to the second amplifier **321**.

The third linear regulator **323** or the fourth linear regulator **325** described below, although referred to as “third” or “fourth” to be distinguished from the first linear regulator **313** or the second linear regulator **315** included in the first communication chip **310**, may be identical or similar thereto.

According to various embodiments, the third linear regulator **323** may be operably connected to the second amplifier **321** and the switching regulator **340** and may receive a fifth voltage (or current/power supply) supplied from the switching regulator **340**. The fourth linear regulator **325** may be operably connected to the second amplifier **321** and the switching regulator **340** and may receive a sixth voltage supplied from the switching regulator **340**. For example, the fifth voltage and the sixth voltage may differ from each other. As an example, the fifth voltage may be relatively low, and the sixth voltage may be relatively high. As another example, the fifth voltage may be relatively high, and the sixth voltage may be relatively low. The third linear regulator **323** may be configured to supply a seventh voltage to the second amplifier **321** according to the envelope of the second input signal using the fifth voltage. If the voltage of the envelope of the second input signal input to the second amplifier **321** is in a third range, the third linear regulator **323** may provide the second amplifier **321** with a seventh voltage corresponding to the envelope. The seventh voltage may be equal to or higher than the fifth voltage, for example.

According to an embodiment, the fourth linear regulator **325** may be configured to supply an eighth voltage to the second amplifier **321** according to the envelope of the second input signal using the sixth voltage. For example, the sixth voltage and the eighth voltage may differ from each other. As another example, the eighth voltage may be equal to or higher than the sixth voltage. If the voltage of the envelope of the second input signal is in a fourth range, the fourth linear regulator **325** may provide the second amplifier **321** with an eighth voltage corresponding to the envelope. The fourth range may include values larger than values included in the third range, for example.

According to an embodiment, the third range may be determined based on the fifth voltage, and the fourth range may be determined based on the sixth voltage. The third range and the fourth range may or may not overlap each other. For example, values in the fourth range (for example, 2.1-2.3V) may be larger than values in the third range (for example, 1.8-2.0V). Example values given above are merely provided to aid in understanding of the disclosure, and descriptions thereof do not limit the disclosure.

According to an embodiment, if the voltage of the envelope of the second input signal is a value between the third range and the fourth range, the third linear regulator **323** may be driven, and the fourth linear regulator **325** may not be driven. As another example, if the voltage of the envelope of the second input signal is a value between the third range and the fourth range, the third linear regulator **323** may not be driven, and the fourth linear regulator **325** may be driven. As another example, if a threshold value is set between the fifth voltage and the sixth voltage such that the voltage of the envelope of the second input signal is equal to/below the threshold value, the third linear regulator **323** may be driven, and if the voltage exceeds the threshold value, the fourth

linear regulator **325** may be driven. This is merely an example design modification, the description of which is not limiting in any manner.

According to an embodiment, the third linear regulator **323** or the fourth linear regulator **325**, which controls (or adjusts) a voltage, may be designed to operate with a linear relation between input and output. The third linear regulator **323** or the fourth linear regulator **325** may produce a high-frequency signal of the voltage of the envelope of the second input signal applied to the second amplifier **321**. The third linear regulator **323** or the fourth linear regulator **325** may receive the envelope of the second input signal from the control circuit **330**.

For example, the third linear regulator **323** may control (or adjust) the seventh voltage so as to correspond to the envelope of the second input signal. The third linear regulator **323** may provide the second amplifier **321** with the seventh voltage obtained by adjusting the fifth voltage so as to correspond to the envelope. The fourth linear regulator **325** may control (or adjust) the eighth voltage so as to correspond to the envelope of the second input signal. The fourth linear regulator **325** may provide the second amplifier **321** with the eighth voltage obtained by adjusting the sixth voltage so as to correspond to the envelope.

According to various embodiments, the third linear regulator **312** or the fourth linear regulator **325** may regulate and thus compensate for noise included in a signal output from the switching regulator **340**. Even if a signal (for example, a low-frequency signal or a fifth voltage) output from the switching regulator **340** is distorted by a second electric path along which a signal from the switching regulator **340** is transferred, the third linear regulator **323** or the fourth linear regulator **325** may regulate the same and may then provide the second amplifier **321** with the seventh voltage or the eighth voltage.

According to an embodiment, the third linear regulator **323** or the fourth linear regulator **325** and the second amplifier **321** may be disposed inside the second communication chip **320**, and the switching regulator **340** may be disposed outside the second communication chip **320**. The third linear regulator **323** or the fourth linear regulator **325** may adjust the voltage output from the switching regulator **340** so as to correspond to the envelope of the second input signal, and may provide the same to the second amplifier **321**. The first length (or distance) between the third linear regulator **323** or the fourth linear regulator **325** and the second amplifier **321** may be shorter than the second distance between the switching regulator **340** and the second amplifier **321**. This may reduce the restriction resulting from the distance between the switching regulator **340** and the second amplifier **321**.

According to an embodiment, the switching regulator **340** may be operably connected to the third linear regulator **323** and the fourth linear regulator **325**. The switching regulator **340** may produce a low-frequency signal of power of the envelope of the second input signal input to the second amplifier **321**. The switching regulator **340** may receive the envelope of the second input signal from the control circuit **330**. According to an embodiment, the switching regulator **340** may provide different voltages to the third linear regulator **323** and the fourth linear regulator **325** according to the envelope. For example, the switching regulator **340** may provide the fifth voltage to the third linear regulator **323**, and may simultaneously provide the sixth voltage to the fourth linear regulator **325**.

According to an embodiment, the control circuit **330** may be configured to produce an envelope (for example, a second

envelope) corresponding to the second input signal. The control circuit 330 may provide the produced envelope of the second input signal to at least one of the switching regulator 340, the third linear regulator 323, or the fourth linear regulator 325.

According to an embodiment, the control circuit 330 may control the third linear regulator 323 or the fourth linear regulator 325 to be used selectively according to the situation. The third linear regulator 323 or the fourth linear regulator 325, which may be designed to be optimized for the corresponding power (for example, the fifth voltage or the sixth voltage), may output power with a high efficiency with regard to each type of power. The control circuit 330 may control the envelope such that the third linear regulator 323 or the fourth linear regulator 325 is selectively driven according to the voltage of the envelope of the second input signal.

FIG. 4A is a diagram illustrating an example configuration of an ET modulator according to various embodiments, FIG. 4B is a diagram illustrating an example configuration of an ET modulator according to various embodiments, and FIG. 4C is a diagram illustrating an example configuration of an ET modulator according to various embodiments.

FIG. 4A is a diagram illustrating an example configuration of an example ET modulator according to a comparative example.

Referring to FIG. 4A, the envelope-tracking (ET) modulator 400 may apply the envelope (or envelope signal) of an input signal (for example, a first input signal or a second input signal), which is applied to an amplifier (for example, the first amplifier 311 or the second amplifier 321 in FIG. 3A to FIG. 3C), as a power-supply voltage of the first amplifier 311 or the second amplifier 321. The ET modulator 400, configured as above, may include two different types of regulators (e.g., hybrid structure) in order to have high-efficiency and high-linearity characteristics. For example, the ET modulator 400 may include a linear regulator 410 and/or a switching regulator 430. The ET modulator 400 may further include a comparator 420 configured to compare outputs from the linear regulator 410 and to control inputs to the switching regulator 430. The ET modulator 400 in FIG. 4A may be referred to as a “first-type ET modulator”.

The linear regulator 410 (for example, the first linear regulator 311 or the second linear regulator 321 in FIG. 3A to FIG. 3C), which controls (or adjusts) a voltage, may compare an output voltage and a reference voltage and may output a constant voltage. The linear regulator 410, configured as above, is designed to operate with a linear relation between input and output. The linear regulator 410 may produce a high-frequency signal of the voltage of the envelope of an input signal input to the first amplifier 311 or the second amplifier 321.

According to various embodiments, the linear regulator 410 may regulate and thus compensate for noise produced in the switching regulator 430. The linear regulator 410 may have high-speed characteristics and thus can track the envelope of a wide bandwidth, but may have a low efficiency (for example, a small amount of current output). Due to the high speed of the linear regulator 410 and the low speed of the switching regulator 430, the linear regulator 410 may operate as a master controlling the switching regulator 430, and the switching regulator 430 may operate as a slave.

The switching regulator 430 (for example, the switching regulator 340 in FIG. 3A to FIG. 3C), which adjusts (or controls) a voltage, is designed to supply a desired voltage while turning on or off a switch element (for example, a MOSFET). The switching regulator 430 may produce a

low-frequency signal of the voltage of the envelope of an input signal input to an amplifier (for example, the first amplifier 311 or the second amplifier 321). For example, the switching regulator 430 may supply power from the input side to the output side by turning on the switch element until the output voltage reaches the desired voltage, and may turn off the switch element, if the output voltage reaches the desired voltage, thereby preventing waste of the input power.

For example, if the switching regulator 430 may turn on the switch element, power may be supplied to the output terminal OUT through an inductor 440, and if the switching regulator 430 turns off the switch element, power accumulated in the inductor 440 may be supplied to the output terminal. If the switch element is turned on, the output power may increase, and if the switch element is turned off, the output power may decrease. The switching regulator 430 may control the output power based on this principle. The switching regulator 430 may output a large amount of current (or voltage) (for example, high efficiency), and the lower speed thereof may impede tracking the envelope of a wide bandwidth. For this reason, the ET modulator 400 may include a linear regulator 410 and a switching regulator 430 (hybrid structure).

FIG. 4B is a diagram illustrating an example configuration of an example ET modulator according to various embodiments.

Referring to FIG. 4B, the ET modulator 450 may be designed to include only a switching regulator 430. If the ET modulator 450 is included in an electronic device (for example, the electronic device 101 in FIG. 1), a linear regulator 410 may be included in a communication chip (for example, the first communication chip 310 or the second communication chip 320 in FIG. 3A to FIG. 3C). The ET modulator 450 in FIG. 4B may be referred to as a “second-type ET modulator”. Although not illustrated, the switching regulator 430 may be connected to the power management module 180 in FIG. 1. The switching regulator 430 may make a single input (for example, an input from the power management module 180) and/or multiple outputs (for example, outputs to the first linear regulator 313 and the second linear regulator 315, respectively). The switching regulator 430 may provide a first voltage to the first linear regulator 313 and may provide a second voltage to the second linear regulator 315.

FIG. 4C is a diagram illustrating an example configuration of an example ET modulator according to various embodiments.

Referring to FIG. 4C, the ET modulator 470 may be designed to include multiple switching regulators. For example, the ET modulator 470 may include a first switching regulator 430 or a second switching regulator 435. If the ET modulator 470 is included in an electronic device (for example, the electronic device 101 in FIG. 1), a first linear regulator 313 and a second linear regulator 315 may be included in a communication chip (for example, the first communication chip 310 in FIG. 3A to FIG. 3C). The first switching regulator 430 may provide a first voltage to the first linear regulator 313, and the second switching regulator 435 may provide a second voltage to the second linear regulator 315.

The ET modulator 470 in FIG. 4C may be referred to as a “second-type ET modulator”. Although the ET modulator 470 is illustrated in FIG. 4C as including two switching regulators, the same may include more than two (for example, three or four) switching regulators.

FIG. 5A is a diagram illustrating an example of driving multiple linear regulators according to various embodiments.

Referring to FIG. 5A, according to an embodiment, is an example 510 of driving linear regulators, if the voltage of the envelope of a first input signal input to a first amplifier (for example, the first amplifier 311 in FIG. 3A to FIG. 3C) is in a first range 501, a first linear regulator LDO1 313 may operate. The first linear regulator LDO1 313 may provide a third voltage to the first amplifier using a first voltage Vdd1 supplied from a switching regulator (for example, the switching regulator 340 in FIG. 3A to FIG. 3C). For example, the third voltage may be equal to or higher than the first voltage.

According to an embodiment, if the voltage of the envelope of the first input signal is in a second range 503, a second linear regulator 315 LDO2 may operate. The second linear regulator 315 LDO2 may provide a fourth voltage to the first amplifier 311 using a second voltage Vdd2 supplied from the switching regulator 340. For example, the fourth voltage may be equal to or higher than the second voltage. The second range 503 may include values larger than values included in the first range 501. For example, the first range 501 may be 1.2-1.49V, and the second range 503 may be 1.5-1.79V.

According to an embodiment, if the voltage of the envelope of the first input signal is in a third range 505, a third linear regulator 317 LDO3 may operate. The third linear regulator 317 LDO3 may provide a seventh voltage to the first amplifier 311 using a fifth voltage Vdd3 supplied from the switching regulator 340. For example, the seventh voltage may be equal to or higher than the fifth voltage.

According to an embodiment, if the voltage of the envelope of the first input signal is in a fourth range 507, a fourth linear regulator 319 LDO4 may operate. The fourth linear regulator 319 LDO4 may provide an eighth voltage to the first amplifier 311 using a sixth voltage Vdd4 supplied from the switching regulator 340. For example, the eighth voltage may be equal to or higher than the sixth voltage. The fourth range 507 may include values larger than values included in the third range 505. For example, the third range 505 may be 1.8-2.09V, and the fourth range 507 may be 2.1-2.4V.

Although the diagram illustrates four linear regulators, the number of included linear regulators may be less than or greater than four. The diagram is only an example, and does not limit the disclosure.

FIG. 5B is a diagram illustrating the efficiency of using multiple linear regulators according to various embodiments.

Referring to FIG. 5B, the efficiency graph 530 shows a first output vs. efficiency 531 in the case of using multiple linear regulators providing different voltages and a second output vs. efficiency 533 in the case of using a single regulator. It is clear that the second output vs. efficiency 533 increases in proportion to the output power (for example, output), and is low if the output power is low. According to various embodiments, multiple linear regulators may be configured (or designed) to operate in high-efficiency sections so as to correspond to respective voltages (for example, Vdd1, Vdd2, Vdd3, Vdd4) based on the first output vs. efficiency 531.

FIG. 6A is a diagram illustrating an example configuration of an example electronic device, to which an ET modulator is applied, according to a comparative example.

Referring to FIG. 6A, the electronic device according to a comparative example (for example, electronic device 101 in FIG. 1) may include a communication processor (for

example, first communication processor 212), an RFIC (for example, the first RFIC 222 in FIG. 2), an ET modulator 400, and/or a communication chip 600.

The communication processor 212 may include various communication processing circuitry and establish a communication channel in a band to be used for wireless communication with a network (for example, the second network 199 in FIG. 1), and may support network communication through the established communication channel. According to various embodiments, the network may be a legacy network including a 2G, 3G, 4G, or long term evolution (LTE) network. The communication processor 212 may include an envelope-tracking digital-analog converter (ET DAC) 660.

The ET DAC 660 may include an envelope detector and a digital signal processor (DSP). The envelope detector may convert an in-phase/quadrature-phase (I/Q) signal into an envelope signal (or envelope). The I/Q signal may refer to a signal having a modulated frequency. The DSP may adjust the shaping or delay of the envelope signal output from the envelope detector. An amplifier produces a third-order intermodulation distortion (IMD3) during signal amplification, and the IMD3 may have a sweet spot point. The shaping may refer to controlling the envelope signal by tracking a sweet spot. The DSP may control the envelope signal such that the envelope signal tracks a radio-frequency signal amplified by the communication chip 600. According to various embodiments, the ET DAC 660 is illustrated in the diagram as being included in the communication processor 212, but may be included in the RFIC 222.

The RFIC 222 may convert, during transmission, a base-band signal produced by the communication processor 212 into a radio-frequency signal used for the network (for example, in a frequency band of about 600 MHz to about 6 GHz).

The ET modulator 400 may include a linear regulator 410, a comparator 420, and/or a switching regulator 430. The ET modulator 400 may be the first-type ET modulator illustrated in FIG. 4A. The linear regulator 410 (for example, the first linear regulator 311 or the second linear regulator 321 in FIG. 3A to FIG. 3C), the comparator 420, or the switching regulator 430 (for example, the switching regulator 340 in FIG. 3A to FIG. 3C) has been described in detail with reference to FIG. 3A to FIG. 3C or FIG. 4A to FIG. 4C, and detailed descriptions thereof may not be repeated here. The ET modulator 400 may provide the amplifier 610 with an output corresponding to the sum of an output from the linear regulator 410 and an output from the switching regulator 430.

The communication chip 600 may include a power amplifier (PA) 610, a low-noise amplifier (LNA) 620, a filter/duplexer 630, a mobile industry processor interface (MIPI) controller 640, and an antenna switch (ASW) 650. The PA 610 (for example, the first amplifier 311 or the second amplifier 321 in FIG. 3A to FIG. 3C) may amplify an input signal. For example, the PA 610 may receive an input signal (for example, PA_IN) from the RFIC 222 and may amplify the input signal, thereby outputting (or producing) a radio-frequency signal (for example, transmission signal). The LNA 620 may amplify a radio-frequency signal (for example, reception signal) received through an antenna (for example, the first antenna module 242 in FIG. 2).

The LNA 620 may amplify the radio-frequency signal and may output (for example, LNA_OUT) the same to the RFIC 222. The filter/duplexer 630 may be connected to the first antenna module 242 so as to separate transmission and reception frequencies of the electronic device 101. The

filter/duplexer **630** may include multiple filters or duplexers with regard to respective frequency bands. The MIPI controller **640** may control a transmission signal or a reception signal. The MIPI controller **640** may be made of a switch module such that, when a transmission signal is transmitted, the filter/duplexer **630** is controlled (for example, MIPI #1) to be connected to the amplifier **610** and, when a reception signal is received, the filter/duplexer **630** is controlled (for example, MIPI #2) to be connected to the LNA **620**. The ASW **650** may select the frequency band of a signal to be transmitted/received. The ASW **650** may control a switch so as to conform to the frequency band of the signal to be transmitted/received.

Since an envelope signal output from the ET DAC **660** is input to the ET modulator **400**, distortion of the envelope signal input to the ET modulator **400** may worsen. The signal distortion may worsen in proportion to the distance **670** (for example, distance between the ET modulator **400** and the communication chip **600**), or in proportion to the bandwidth of the signal. Therefore, the ET modulator **400** according to the comparative example may be mounted at as small a distance **670** from the communication chip **600** as possible. If the ET technology is applied to a signal having a wide bandwidth equal to/larger than 100 MHz (for example, 5G), distortion may occur due to the distance **670** between the ET modulator **400** and the communication chip **600**.

FIG. 6B is a diagram illustrating an example configuration of an example electronic device, to which an ET modulator is applied, according to various embodiments.

Referring to FIG. 6B, the electronic device according to the disclosure (for example, electronic device **101** in FIG. 1) may include a communication processor (for example, first communication processor **212**), an RFIC (for example, the RFIC **222** in FIG. 2), a switching regulator **430**, and/or a first communication chip **310** (for example, the first communication chip **310** in FIG. 3A to FIG. 3C).

The communication processor **212** and the RFIC **222** have been described in detail with reference to FIG. 6A, and repeated descriptions may not be repeated here.

According to an embodiment, the RFIC **222** may include an ET DAC **660**. The ET DAC **660** may produce an envelope (or an envelope signal) based on an input signal input to the first amplifier included in the first communication chip **310** (for example, the first amplifier **311** or the second amplifier **321** in FIG. 3A to FIG. 3C). The ET DAC **660** may provide the produced envelope to a first linear regulator **313** LDO1 to a fourth linear regulator **319** LDO4 (e.g., linear regulators **313**, **315**, **317** and **319**). Although the ET DAC **660** is illustrated in FIG. 6B as being included in the RFIC **222**, the ET DAC **660** may be included inside the first communication chip **310**. Although the diagram illustrates four linear regulators included, the number of included linear regulators may be greater than or less than four. This is only an example, and does not limit the disclosure.

According to an embodiment, the switching regulator **430** may refer, for example, to an ET modulator including a switching regulator, and may be the second-type ET modulator illustrated in FIG. 4B or FIG. 4C. According to various embodiments, the switching regulator **430** may be configured to include a single switching regulator **430** as in FIG. 4B, or may be configured to include multiple switching regulators as in FIG. 4C (for example, a first switching regulator **430** and a second switching regulator **435**). According to various embodiments, the switching regulator **430** may include four switching regulators, the number of

which corresponds to the number of linear regulators included in the first communication chip **310**.

According to an embodiment, the switching regulator **430** may be operably connected to the first linear regulator **313** LDO1, the second linear regulator **315** LDO2, the third linear regulator **317** LDO3, and/or the fourth linear regulator **319** LDO4. According to an embodiment, using a voltage supplied from the power management module **188** in FIG. 1, the switching regulator **430** may provide different voltages to the first linear regulator **313**, the second linear regulator **315**, the third linear regulator **317**, and/or the fourth linear regulator **319**. For example, the switching regulator **430** may provide a first voltage to the first linear regulator **313**, may provide a second voltage to the second linear regulator **315**, may provide a fifth voltage to the third linear regulator **317**, and may provide a sixth voltage to the fourth linear regulator **319**. The switching regulator **430** has been described in detail with reference to FIG. 3A to FIG. 3C or FIG. 4A to FIG. 4C, and repeated descriptions thereof may not be repeated here.

According to an embodiment, the first communication chip **310** may include a first amplifier **311**, a first linear regulator **313** LDO1, a second linear regulator **315** LDO2, a third linear regulator **317** LDO3, a fourth linear regulator **319** LDO4, a low-noise amplifier **620**, a filter/duplexer **630**, a MIPI controller **640**, or an antenna switch (ASW) **650**.

According to an embodiment, the first linear regulator **313** may provide a third voltage to the first amplifier **311** using a first voltage supplied from the switching regulator **430**. The first linear regulator **313** may be designed to operate if the voltage of the envelope of a first input signal (for example, PA_IN) input from the RFIC **222** to the first amplifier **311** corresponds to a first range. The second linear regulator **315** may provide a fourth voltage to the first amplifier **311** using a second voltage supplied from the switching regulator **430**. The second linear regulator **315** may be designed to operate if the voltage of the envelope of the first input signal corresponds to a second range.

According to an embodiment, the third linear regulator **317** may provide a seventh voltage to the first amplifier **311** using a fifth voltage supplied from the switching regulator **430**. The third linear regulator **317** may be designed to operate if the voltage of the envelope of the first input signal corresponds to a third range. The fourth linear regulator **319** may provide an eighth voltage to the first amplifier **311** using a sixth voltage supplied from the switching regulator **430**. The fourth linear regulator **319** may be designed to operate if the voltage of the envelope of the first input signal corresponds to a fourth range.

According to an embodiment, values in the second range (for example, 1.5-1.79V) may be greater than values in the first range (for example, 1-1.49V), values in the third range (for example, 1.8-2.1V) may be greater than values in the second range, and values in the fourth range (for example, 2.11V) may be greater than values in the third range.

According to various embodiments, if the voltage of the envelope of the first input signal is a value between the second range and the third range, the second linear regulator **315** may be driven, and the third linear regulator **317** may not be driven. In an embodiment, if the voltage of the envelope of the first input signal is a value between the second range and the third range, the second linear regulator **315** may be not driven, and the third linear regulator **317** may be driven. As another example, if a threshold value is set between the second range and the third range such that the voltage of the envelope of the first input signal is equal to/lower than the threshold value, the second linear regulator

315 may be driven, and if the voltage exceeds the threshold value, the third linear regulator **317** may be driven.

In an embodiment, if the voltage of the envelope of the first input signal is a value between the third range and the fourth range (for example, 1.95-2.03V), the third linear regulator **317** may be driven, and the fourth linear regulator **319** may not be driven. As another example, if a threshold value is set between the third range and the fourth range such that the voltage of the envelope of the first input signal is equal to/lower than the threshold value, the third linear regulator **317** may be driven, and if the voltage exceeds the threshold value, the fourth linear regulator **319** may be driven.

According to various embodiments, the switching regulator **430** may output a relatively large voltage, but the low speed thereof may make it difficult to track the envelope of a wide bandwidth. Multiple linear regulators **680** may output a relatively small voltage, but the high speed thereof may make it easy to track the envelope of a wide bandwidth.

A comparison between FIG. 6A and FIG. 6B illustrates that a linear regulator **410** may be included outside the communication chip **600** in FIG. 6A, and multiple linear regulators **680** may be included inside the first communication chip **310** in FIG. 6B. In FIG. 6A, an output (for example, 1.51V) of the ET modulator **400**, which corresponds to the sum of an output (for example, 0.1V) of the linear regulator **410** and an output (for example, 1.5V) of the switching regulator **430**, may be input to the amplifier **610**. In FIG. 6B, using an output (for example, 1.5V) received from the switching regulator **430**, the multiple linear regulators **680** may finally provide an output (for example, 1.51V) to the first amplifier **311**.

Signal distortion may be less severe when a voltage is provided to the first amplifier **311** from inside the first communication chip **310** than when a voltage is provided to the amplifier **610** from outside the first communication chip **310** as in FIG. 6A. Since multiple linear regulators **680** provide the final voltage with regard to a signal having a wide bandwidth equal to/larger than about 100 MHz (for example, as in 5G), signal distortion may be less severe than when a voltage is provided to the amplifier **610** from outside the first communication chip **310**.

In addition, providing a wide range of voltage using multiple linear regulators **680** as in FIG. 6B may be more efficient than providing a wide range of voltage (for example, 1.0-2.5V) using one linear regulator **410** as in FIG. 6A. For example, in the case of FIG. 6A, the switching regulator **430** and the linear regulator **410** continuously operate to output a voltage corresponding to the envelope. However, in the case of FIG. 6B, the first linear regulator **313** may operate if the voltage of the envelope corresponds to a first range, the second linear regulator **315** may operate if the voltage of the envelope corresponds to a second range, the third linear regulator **317** may operate if the voltage of the envelope corresponds to a third range, and the fourth linear regulator **319** may operate if the voltage of the envelope corresponds to a fourth range. The efficiency may be higher, since each linear regulator operates to output an optimal voltage in each range, than when a wide range of voltage is output using one linear regulator. Providing an optimal voltage corresponding to the envelope may finally help reducing power consumed by the amplifier.

According to various embodiments, the first amplifier **311**, the low-noise amplifier **620**, the filter/duplexer **630**, the MIPI controller **640**, or the antenna switch (ASW) **650**, which is included in the first communication chip **310**, may use a complementary metal-oxide-semiconductor (CMOS)/

silicon-on-insulator (SOI) wafer process. As another example, the ET modulator including the linear regulator **313** and the switching regulator **430** may also use the CMOS/SOI wafer process. Therefore, if the linear regulator **313**, which is one of the components of the ET modulator, is included in the first communication chip **310**, there may be no chip size change, and chip manufacturing may be facilitated.

FIG. 6C is a diagram illustrating an example configuration of an example electronic device, to which an ET modulator is applied, according to various embodiments.

Referring to FIG. 6C, the electronic device according to the disclosure (for example, electronic device **101** in FIG. 1) may include a communication processor (for example, first communication processor **212**), an RFIC (for example, the RFIC **222** in FIG. 2), a switching regulator **430**, and/or a first communication chip **310** (for example, the first communication chip **310** in FIG. 3A to FIG. 3C).

The communication processor **212** and the RFIC **222** have been described in detail with reference to FIG. 6A or FIG. 6B, and repeated descriptions may not be repeated here.

According to an embodiment, the switching regulator **430** refers to an ET modulator including a switching regulator, and may be the second-type ET modulator illustrated in FIG. 4B or FIG. 4C. The switching regulator **430** may be operably connected to a first linear regulator **313** LDO1, a second linear regulator **315** LDO2, a third linear regulator **317** LDO3, and/or a fourth linear regulator **319** LDO4. The switching regulator **430** is substantially the same as described in detail with reference to FIG. 3A to FIG. 3C or FIG. 4A to FIG. 4C, and repeated descriptions thereof may not be repeated here.

The first communication chip **310** may include an amplifier **311** (for example, the first amplifier **311** or the second amplifier **321** in FIG. 3A to FIG. 3C), multiple linear regulators **680** (for example, a first linear regulator **313** LDO1, a second linear regulator **315** LDO2, a third linear regulator **317** LDO3, and a fourth linear regulator **319** LDO4), a first switch **351**, a second switch **353**, a third switch **355**, a fourth switch **357**, a low-noise amplifier **620**, a filter/duplexer **630**, an MIPI controller **640**, or an antenna switch (ASW) **650**.

According to various embodiments, although the ET DAC **660** is illustrated in FIG. 6C as being included in the RFIC **222**, the ET DAC **660** may be included in the first communication chip **310**. For example, the ET DAC **660** may refer to the control circuit **330** in FIG. 3A to FIG. 3C. The ET DAC **660** may control the first switch **351**, the second switch **353**, the third switch **355**, or the fourth switch **357** such that one of the ET technology, the APT technology, or the SPT technology is applied to the first amplifier **311**. If it is difficult to secure a high-efficiency dynamic range of multiple linear regulators **680**, the ET DAC **660** may control the output voltage of the switching regulator **430** to be directly input to the first amplifier **311**.

For example, the ET DAC **660** may control the third switch **355** or the fourth switch **357** such that a voltage supplied from the switching regulator **430** is controlled to be supplied to the first amplifier **311** with no change. For example, if the input signal corresponds to a third code value stored in the signal control table, the ET DAC **660** may turn on the third switch **355** such that a voltage (for example, a fifth voltage) supplied from the switching regulator **430** to the third linear regulator **317** is controlled to be supplied to the first amplifier **311** with no change. If the third switch **355** is turned on, the third linear regulator **317** may not operate. The ET DAC **660** may turn off the third switch **355** such that

the fifth voltage output from the switching regulator **340** is controlled to be provided to the third linear regulator **317**. If the envelope of the input signal is in a third range, the third linear regulator **317** may provide a seventh voltage to the first amplifier **311** using the fifth voltage.

If the input signal corresponds to a fourth code value stored in the signal control table, the ET DAC **660** may turn on the fourth switch **357** such that a voltage (for example, a sixth voltage) supplied from the switching regulator **340** to the fourth linear regulator **319** is controlled to be supplied to the first amplifier **311** with no change. If the fourth switch **357** is turned on, the fourth linear regulator **319** may not operate. The ET DAC **660** may turn off the fourth switch **357** such that the sixth voltage output from the switching regulator **340** is controlled to be provided to the fourth linear regulator **319**. If the envelope of the input signal is in a fourth range, the fourth linear regulator **319** may provide an eighth voltage to the first amplifier **311** using the sixth voltage.

FIG. 7A is a voltage measurement graph based on simulation of an ET modulator according to various embodiments, and FIG. 7B is a voltage measurement graph based on simulation of an ET modulator according to various embodiments.

FIG. 7A is a voltage measurement graph based on simulation of an ET modulator.

Referring to FIG. 7A, the first voltage measurement graph shows an input signal **710**, an envelope signal **730**, or a power-supply signal **750** input to a linear regulator. The input signal **710**, which is produced by a communication processor (for example, the first communication processor **212** in FIG. 2) in connection with communication (for example, wireless communication), may be input to an amplifier (for example, the first amplifier **311** in FIG. 3A to FIG. 3C) via an RFIC (for example, the first RFIC **222** or the second RFIC **224** in FIG. 2). The first amplifier **311** may amplify the input signal **710** and may thereby output a radio-frequency signal.

The envelope signal **730** may be a signal produced by a control circuit (for example, the control circuit **330** in FIG. 3A to FIG. 3C, or an ET DAC **660**) based on the input signal **710**. The control circuit **330** may provide the produced envelope signal **730** to a first linear regulator (for example, the first linear regulator **313** in FIG. 3A to FIG. 3C) or a second linear regulator (for example, the second linear regulator **315** in FIG. 3A to FIG. 3C) included in a communication chip (for example, the first communication chip **310** or the second communication chip **320** in FIG. 3A to FIG. 3C).

The power-supply signal **750** may be a voltage (or a signal) provided from a switching regulator (for example, the switching regulator **340** in FIG. 3A to FIG. 3C) disposed outside the first communication chip **310** to the first linear regulator **313** to the fourth linear regulator **319** included in the first communication chip **310**. For example, if the voltage of the envelope signal **730** of the input signal **710** corresponds to a first range (for example, Vdd1-Vdd2), the first linear regulator **313** may output a third voltage according to the envelope signal **730** using a first voltage **751** received from the switching regulator **340**. If the voltage of the envelope signal **730** of the input signal **710** corresponds to a second range (for example, Vdd2-Vdd3), the second linear regulator **315** may output a fourth voltage according to the envelope signal **730** using a second voltage **753** received from the switching regulator **340**.

If the voltage of the envelope signal **730** of the input signal **710** corresponds to a third range (for example, Vdd3-

Vdd4), the third linear regulator **317** may output a seventh voltage according to the envelope signal **730** using a fifth voltage **755** received from the switching regulator **340**. If the voltage of the envelope signal **730** of the input signal **710** corresponds to a fourth range (for example, Vdd4-), the third linear regulator **317** may output an eighth voltage according to the envelope signal **730** using a sixth voltage **757** received from the switching regulator **340**. The third voltage, the fourth voltage, the seventh voltage, or the eighth voltage may refer to a power supply provided to the first amplifier **311**. The first amplifier **311** may amplify the input signal **710** using a voltage output from a linear regulator. The third voltage, the fourth voltage, the seventh voltage, or the eighth voltage may correspond to the envelope signal **730**.

FIG. 7B is a voltage measurement graph based on simulation of an ET modulator.

Referring to FIG. 7B, the second voltage measurement graph shows an input signal **710** and a signal **770** input, as a power supply, to a first amplifier **311**. A control circuit **330** may control a first switch (for example, the first switch **351** in FIG. 3C) or a second switch (for example, the second switch **353** in FIG. 3C) such that the APT technology or the SPT technology is applied to the first amplifier **311**. The control circuit **330** may control an output voltage of a switching regulator **340** to be input to the first amplifier **311** with no change. For example, the control circuit **330** may turn on the first switch **351** so as to supply a first voltage **751** from the switching regulator **340** to the first amplifier **311**, may turn on the second switch **353** so as to supply a second voltage **753** from the switching regulator **340** to the first amplifier **311**, may turn on the third switch **355** so as to supply a fifth voltage **755** from the switching regulator **340** to the first amplifier **311**, and may turn on the fourth switch **357** so as to supply a sixth voltage **757** from the switching regulator **340** to the first amplifier **311**.

According to an embodiment, an antenna capable of transmitting or receiving signals may be included in an electronic device (for example, the electronic device **101** in FIG. 1). For example, the electronic device may generally transmit an RF signal to a base station using an antenna at the lower end thereof. However, in order to increase the uplink throughput (T-put) or an uplink carrier aggregation (ULCA) technology or an evolved universal terrestrial radio access (UTRA) new radio (NR) dual connectivity (ENDC) technology may be applied to the electronic device **101**. As such, in order to simultaneously transmit two or more independent RF signals, the electronic device **101** may use a first antenna (for example, the first antenna module **241** in FIG. 2) or a second antenna (for example, the second antenna module **244** in FIG. 2). According to an embodiment, multiple RF signals may be transmitted using only the first antenna, but parasitic components, such as intermodulation distortion (IMD)/harmonic, may make it difficult to satisfy the 3GPP Spurious spec, and may cause sensitivity degradation. In an embodiment, the electronic device **101** may have an ET modulator and a communication chip disposed at various locations in the electronic device, as illustrated and described below in FIG. 8A, FIG. 8B, FIG. 9A, and FIG. 9B, for the purpose of multiple transmissions (Tx).

According to various embodiments, the first comparative example **810** and the second comparative example **910** in FIG. 8A, FIG. 8B, FIG. 9A, and FIG. 9B may refer to an electronic device including the ET modulator **400** illustrated in FIG. 4A. The first disposition structure **850** and the second disposition structure **950** in FIG. 8B and FIG. 9B may refer to an electronic device including the ET modulator

450 illustrated in FIG. 4B (or the ET modulator 470 illustrated in FIG. 4C) and the first communication chip 310 illustrated in FIG. 3B. FIG. 8A, FIG. 8B, FIG. 9A, and FIG. 9B may illustrate a structure in which an ET modulator and a communication chip are disposed when the user views the display of the electronic device 101 in FIG. 1 from the front, or when the user views the rear surface of the electronic device 101 (opposite to the display).

According to various embodiments, the first disposition structure 850 and the second disposition structure 950 can be implemented using a minimum number of ET modulators with no limit on the distance between the ET modulator and the communication chip, even in the case of a scenario in which ULCA/ENDC needs to be supported, without using multiple complicated first-type ET modulators for the electronic device, and use of a simple second-type ET modulator may have advantages in connection with the size, the mounting area, the unit price, the circuit disposition, or the degree of design freedom.

In the following description with reference to FIG. 8A, FIG. 8B, FIG. 9A, and FIG. 9B, the ET modulator 400 illustrated in FIG. 4A may be referred to as a “first-type ET modulator”, and the ET modulator 450 illustrated in FIG. 4B may be referred to as a “second-type ET modulator”. Similarly, the communication chip 600 in FIG. 6A may be referred to as a “first-type communication chip”, and the first communication chip 310 in FIG. 3A may be referred to as a “second-type communication chip”.

FIG. 8A is a diagram illustrating an example structure in which components included in an electronic device are disposed according to a comparative example.

Referring to FIG. 8A, the first comparative example 810 may illustrate a structure in which, when the circuit board of an electronic device is implemented as a half board, a first-type ET modulator and a first-type communication chip are disposed inside the half board. For example, the half board may be a circuit board formed such that, when a surface (for example, front or rear surface) of an electronic is seen from above, the same can be disposed in approximately half the area of the electronic device. The first-type ET modulator may refer to the ET modulator 400 illustrated in FIG. 4A, and the first-type communication chip may refer to the communication chip 600 in FIG. 6A. The circuit board of the electronic device 101 may include a first substrate 830 and a second substrate 835 and may have a structure in which an FPCB-type RF cable (FRC) 837 connects the first substrate 830 and the second substrate 835. In addition, the electronic device may include a battery 833 between the first substrate 830 and the second substrate 835. For example, the first substrate 830 may be the main circuit board, and the second substrate 835 may be the sub circuit board. The first substrate 830 may have a first-type ET modulator and a first-type communication chip disposed thereon.

In connection with the first comparative example 810, if the electronic device 101 include multiple communication chips and five antennas connected to the multiple communication chips, the first-type ET modulator may be disposed so as to correspond to each communication chip. The first-type ET modulator may include, as in FIG. 4A, a linear regulator 410, a comparator 420, and a switching regulator 430. The first-type communication chip refers to the communication chip 600 in FIG. 6A, and may include at least one of the amplifier 610, the low-noise amplifier 620, the MIPI controller 640, the filter/duplexer 630, or the antenna switch (ASW) 650 illustrated in FIG. 6A.

For example, in the first comparative example 810, the first-type ET modulator may include an ETIC 1 801, an

ETIC 2 802, an ETIC 3 803, an ETIC 4 804, and/or an ETIC 5 805. In addition, in the first comparative example 810, the first-type communication chip may include a first communication chip com_chip 1 811, a second communication chip com_chip 2 812, a third communication chip com_chip 3 813, a fourth communication chip com_chip 4 814, and/or a fifth communication chip com_chip 5 815. The first communication chip 811 may be connected to the ETIC 1 801 and a first antenna (or antenna module) 821 (for example, the first antenna module 242 in FIG. 2). For example, the first communication chip 811 may process (or amplify) an RF signal in a Sub6 band (for example, about 6 GHz or less) used for a second network (for example, the second network 294 in FIG. 2). The first communication chip 811 may transmit or receive a signal (for example, a radio-frequency signal) through the first antenna 821. The second communication chip 812 may be connected to the ETIC 2 802 and a second antenna 822 (for example, the second antenna module 244 in FIG. 2). For example, the second communication chip 812 may process an RF signal in a 5G Above6 band (for example, about 6 GHz or higher) used for the second network 294. The second communication chip 812 may transmit or receive signals through the second antenna 822.

According to various embodiments, if the ETIC 1 801 is connected to the first communication chip 811 and the second communication chip 812 and then used, the second length L2 between the ETIC 1 801 and the second communication chip 812 may be larger than the first length L1 between the ETIC 1 801 and the first communication chip 811. As used herein, the first length L1 or the second length L2 may refer to the length between the output terminal of the ETIC (for example, the terminal through which an envelope signal (for example, a voltage) is output from the ETIC) and the input terminal of the amplifier included in the communication chip (for example, the terminal to which the envelope signal from the ETIC is input). Signal distortion may occur if the length between the ETIC and the communication chip increases, as in the case of the second length L2, the third length L3, or the fourth length L4.

The signal distortion may worsen if the length (or distance) between the ETIC and the communication chip or the signal bandwidth increases. For example, if the first communication chip 811 and the second communication chip 812 transmit signals in a wide bandwidth of 100 MHz or larger, signal distortion may occur due to the distance between the ETIC 1 801 and the second communication chip 812. In order to remedy such a drawback, one ETIC may be disposed on one communication chip in the first comparative example 810. The more communication chips included in the electronic device 101, the more ETICs need to be disposed, and this may increase the ETIC mounting area or the ETIC disposition cost.

As another example, the third communication chip 813 may be connected to the ETIC 3 803 and a third antenna 823 (for example, the third antenna module 246 in FIG. 2). For example, the third communication chip 813 may process an RF signal in an intermediate frequency band (for example, about 9 GHz to about 11 GHz) used for the second network 294. The third communication chip 813 may transmit or receive signals through the third antenna 823. The fourth communication chip 814 may be connected to the ETIC 4 804 and a fourth antenna LB 824. For example, the fourth communication chip 814 may process an RF signal in a low-band frequency band (for example, about 700 MHz to about 3 GHz) used for the first network (for example, the first network 292 in FIG. 2). The fourth communication chip

814 may transmit or receive signals through the fourth antenna **824**. The fifth communication chip **815** may be connected to the ETIC **5 805** and a fifth antenna OMH **825**. For example, the fifth communication chip **815** may process an RF signal in an intermediate frequency band or a high-band frequency band used for the first network **292**. The fifth communication chip **815** may transmit or receive signals through the fifth antenna **825**.

According to various embodiments, the structure in which ET modulators and communication chips are disposed may vary depending on the implementation. For example, the first communication chip **811** to the third communication chip **813** are illustrated in the diagram as being disposed closer to the upper end, with reference to the center of the electronic device **101**, than the fourth communication chip **814** and the fifth communication chip **815**. The fourth communication chip **814** and the fifth communication chip **815** may instead be disposed closer to the upper end, with reference to the center of the electronic device **101**, than the first communication chip **811** to the third communication chip **813**.

FIG. **8B** is a diagram illustrating an example structure in which components included in an electronic device are disposed according to various embodiments.

Referring to FIG. **8B**, the first disposition structure **850** may illustrate a structure in which, when the circuit board of an electronic device **101** is implemented as a half board, a second-type ET modulator and a second-type communication chip are disposed inside the half board. The second-type ET modulator may refer to the ET modulator **450** illustrated in FIG. **4B** or the ET modulator **470** in FIG. **4C**. The second-type communication chip may refer to the first communication chip **310** in FIG. **6B** or FIG. **6C**. The circuit board of the electronic device **101** may include a first substrate **830** and a second substrate **835** and may have a structure in which an FPCB-type RF cable (FRC) **837** connects the first substrate **830** and the second substrate **835**. In addition, the electronic device may include a battery **833** between the first substrate **830** and the second substrate **835**. For example, the first substrate **830** may be the main circuit board, and the second substrate **835** may be the sub circuit board. The first substrate **830** may have a second-type ET modulator and a second-type communication chip disposed thereon.

According to various embodiments, assuming that the user views the display of the electronic device **101** (for example, the display device **160** in FIG. **1**) from the front (or the user views the rear surface of the electronic device **101** (opposite to the display)), the position in which the first substrate **830** is disposed on the diagram may correspond to the upper end with reference to the center of the electronic device **101**, and the position in which the second substrate **835** is disposed on the diagram may correspond to the lower end with reference to the center of the electronic device **101**. As another example, the position in which the first substrate **830** is disposed may correspond to the lower end with reference to the center of the electronic device **101**, and the position in which the second substrate **835** is disposed may correspond to the upper end with reference to the center of the electronic device **101**. This is only an example of implementing the electronic device **101**, and descriptions thereof do not limit the disclosure.

According to the first disposition structure **850**, if the electronic device **101** includes multiple communication chips and five antennas connected to the multiple communication chips, a second-type ET modulator may be disposed so as to correspond to the communication chips. The second-

type ET modulator may include a switching regulator **430** as in FIG. **4B**, or the first switching regulator **430** or the second switching regulator **435** as in FIG. **4C**. The second-type ET modulator, which includes a switching regulator, may hereinafter be referred to as a switching regulator as a whole. The second-type communication chip refer to the first communication chip **310** in FIG. **6B** or FIG. **6C**, and may include at least one of the first amplifier **310**, the multiple linear regulators **680**, the low-noise amplifier **620**, the MIPI controller **640**, the filter/duplexer **630**, or the antenna switch (ASW) **650** illustrated in FIG. **6B**, for example.

For example, in the first disposition structure **850**, the second-type ET modulator may include a first switching regulator SL **1 871** or a second switching regulator SL **2 872**. In addition, in the first disposition structure **850**, the second-type communication chip may include a first communication chip com_chip **1 881**, a second communication chip com_chip **2 882**, a third communication chip com_chip **3 883**, a fourth communication chip com_chip **4 884**, and/or a fifth communication chip com_chip **5 885**. According to an embodiment, the first communication chip **881**, the second communication chip **882**, and the third communication chip **883** may be connected to the first switching regulator **871**, and the fourth communication chip **884** and the fifth communication chip **885** may be connected to the second switching regulator **872**. In an embodiment, the first communication chip **881** may be connected to the first antenna **821**, the second communication chip **882** may be connected to the second antenna **822**, the third communication chip **883** may be connected to the third antenna **823**, the fourth communication chip **884** may be connected to the fourth antenna **824**, and the fifth communication chip **885** may be connected to the fifth antenna **825**.

For example, the first communication chip **881** may process (or amplify) an RF signal in a Sub6 band (for example, about 6 GHz or less) used for the second network (for example, the second network **294** in FIG. **2**). The second communication chip **882** may process an RF signal in a 5G Above6 band (for example, about 6 GHz or higher) used for the second network **294**. In addition, the third communication chip **883** may process an RF signal in an intermediate frequency band (for example, about 9 GHz to about 11 GHz) used for the second network **294**. The fourth communication chip **884** may process an RF signal in a low-band frequency band (for example, about 700 MHz to about 3 GHz) used for the first network (for example, the first network **292** in FIG. **2**). The fifth communication chip **885** may process an RF signal in an intermediate frequency band or a high-band frequency band used for the first network **292**.

According to various embodiments, in the first disposition structure **850**, the first switching regulator **871** may be connected to the first communication chip **881**, the second communication chip **882**, and/or the third communication chip **883** and then used. According to an embodiment, a linear regulator (for example, the multiple linear regulators **680** in FIG. **6B**) is included in the first communication chip **881**, the second communication chip **882**, and/or the third communication chip **883**. For example, the linear regulator included in the first communication chip **881**, the second communication chip **882**, and/or the third communication chip **883** may receive a voltage supplied from the first switching regulator **871** and may provide the voltage to an amplifier included in the communication chip. The linear regulator may control the voltage (or signal) more minutely than the first switching regulator **871** and, since the same is

included in the communication chip, a signal output from the linear regulator may be input to the amplifier with no distortion.

According to various embodiments, if the signal output from the linear regulator is distorted, the electronic device **101** may be more heavily affected than in the case of distortion of a signal output from the switching regulator. A comparison between the first comparative example **810** and the first disposition structure **850** shows that the length (for example, **L5**, **L6**, **L7**, or **L8**) between the first switching regulator **871** and each communication chip in the first disposition structure **850** may be equal to or larger than the distance (for example, **L2**, **L3**, or **L4**) between the ETIC and each communication chip **812** in the first comparative example **810**. In the first disposition structure **850**, even if the length between the first switching regulator **871** and the first communication chip **881**, the second communication chip **882**, or the third communication chip **883** is large, a signal output from a linear regulator may be input to an amplifier with no distortion because the linear regulator is included in the first communication chip **881**, the second communication chip **882**, or the third communication chip **883**.

According to an embodiment, if the first communication chip **881**, the second communication chip **882**, or the third communication chip **883** transmits a signal in a wide bandwidth equal to/higher than 100 MHz, minute control is performed by the linear regulator included in the first communication chip **881**, the second communication chip **882**, or the third communication chip **883**, and signal distortion (for example, noise) resulting from the length between the first switching regulator **871** and the first communication chip **881**, the second communication chip **882**, or the third communication chip **883** may accordingly be reduced. In addition, since one switching regulator is disposed per two or three communication chips in the first disposition structure **850**, the number of switching regulators to be disposed may not increase even if more communication chips are included in the electronic device **101**. This is because one switching regulator can provide a voltage to two or three communication chips such that, in the first disposition structure **850**, the area in which switching regulators or the cost for disposing them may be less than in the comparative example **810**. In addition, compared with the first comparative example **810**, the first disposition structure **850** may have a reduced number of switching regulators corresponding to the ETIC such that components included in the electronic device **101** may be more freely disposed and used. In addition, multiple linear regulators optimized for each communication chip may be disposed in the first disposition structure **850** such that the ET technology can be implemented efficiently with regard to signals corresponding to 5G frequency bands.

According to various embodiments, the structure in which switching regulators and communication chips are disposed may vary depending on the implementation. For example, the first communication chip **811** to the third communication chip **813** are illustrated in the diagram as being disposed closer to the upper end, with reference to the center of the electronic device **101**, than the fourth communication chip **814** and the fifth communication chip **815**. The fourth communication chip **814** and the fifth communication chip **815** may instead be disposed closer to the upper end of the electronic device **101** than the first communication chip **811** to the third communication chip **813**. As another example,

the number of switching regulators, communication chips, or antennas included in the electronic device **101** may not be limited to FIG. **8B**.

FIG. **9A** is a diagram illustrating an example structure in which components included in an electronic device are disposed according to a comparative example.

Referring to FIG. **9A**, the second comparative example **910** may illustrate a structure in which, when the circuit board of an electronic device is implemented as a “ \supset ”-shaped board (or a board having a U-shape rotated by 90° clockwise or counterclockwise), a first-type ET modulator (for example, the ET modulator **400** in FIG. **4A**) and a first-type communication chip (for example, the communication chip **600** in FIG. **6A**) are disposed inside the “ \supset ”-shaped board. The electronic device may include a “ \supset ”-shaped main circuit board **930** and a battery **933**. The first-type ET modulator and the first-type communication chip may be disposed on the main circuit board **930**.

The second comparative example **910** and the first comparative example **810**, compared with each other, differ only in the structure in which the ETIC and the communication chip are disposed according to the circuit board type. Details of the ETIC and the communication chip have been described in detail with reference to FIG. **8A**, and repeated descriptions thereof may not be repeated here.

According to various embodiments, if an ETIC **1801** is connected to a first communication chip **811** and a second communication chip **812** and then used, the second length **L2** between the ETIC **1801** and the second communication chip **812** may be larger than the length **L1** between the ETIC **1801** and the first communication chip **811**. As used herein, the first length **L1** or the second length **L2** may refer to the length between the output terminal of the ETIC and the input terminal of the amplifier included in the communication chip (for example, the terminal to which the envelope signal from the ETIC is input). Signal distortion may occur if the length between the ETIC **1801** and the second communication chip **812** increases, as in the case of the second length **L2**. In order to remedy such a drawback, one first-type communication chip may be disposed on one first-type ET modulator in the second comparative example **910**.

FIG. **9B** is a diagram illustrating an example structure in which components included in an electronic device are disposed according to various embodiments.

Referring to FIG. **9B**, the second disposition structure **950** may illustrate a structure in which, when the circuit board of an electronic device **101** is implemented as a “ \supset ”-shaped board (or a board having a U-shape rotated by 90° clockwise or counterclockwise), a second-type ET modulator (for example, the ET modulator **450** in FIG. **4B** or the ET modulator **470** in FIG. **4C**) and a second-type communication chip (for example, the first communication chip **310** in FIG. **6B** or FIG. **6C**) are disposed inside the “ \supset ”-shaped board. The electronic device **101** may include a “ \supset ”-shaped main circuit board **930** and a battery **933**. The second-type ET modulator and the second-type communication chip may be disposed on the main circuit board **930**.

The second disposition structure **950** and the first disposition structure **850**, compared with each other, differ only in the structure in which the switching regulator and the communication chip disposed according to the circuit board type. Details of the switching regulator and the communication chip have been described in detail with reference to FIG. **8B**, and repeated descriptions thereof may not be repeated here.

According to various embodiments, in the second disposition structure **950**, a first switching regulator **871** may be

connected to a first communication chip **881**, a second communication chip **882**, and a third communication chip **883** and then used. For example, the first communication chip **881** and the second communication chip **882** may be disposed adjacent to the upper end, with reference to the center of the electronic device **101**, and the third communication chip **883** may be disposed adjacent to the center of the electronic device **101**. As another example, in the second disposition structure **950**, a second switching regulator **872** may be connected to a fourth communication chip **884** and a fifth communication chip **885** and then used. The fourth communication chip **884** and the fifth communication chip **885** may be disposed adjacent to the lower end with reference to the center of the electronic device **101**.

A comparison between the second comparative example **910** and the second disposition structure **950** shows that the length (for example, L5, L6, or L7) between the first switching regulator **871** and each communication chip in the second disposition structure **950** may be equal to or larger than the second length L2 between the ETIC **1801** and the second communication chip **812** in the second comparative example **910**. In the second disposition structure **950**, even if the length between the first switching regulator **871** and the first communication chip **881**, the second communication chip **882**, or the third communication chip **883** is large, a signal output from a linear regulator may be input to an amplifier with no distortion because the linear regulator is included in the first communication chip **881**, the second communication chip **882**, or the third communication chip **883**.

According to various embodiments, the structure in which switching regulators and communication chips are disposed may vary depending on the implementation. For example, the first communication chip **881** and the second communication chip **882** are illustrated in the diagram as being disposed closer to the upper end, with reference to the center of the electronic device **101**, than the fourth communication chip **814** and/or the fifth communication chip **815**. The fourth communication chip **814** and/or the fifth communication chip **815** may instead be disposed at the upper end with reference to the center of the electronic device **101**, and the first communication chip **881** and/or the second communication chip **882** may be disposed closer to the lower end with reference to the center of the electronic device **101**.

FIG. **10** is a flowchart illustrating example operations of an electronic device according to various embodiments.

Referring to FIG. **10**, in operation **1001**, a control circuit **330** (or an ET DAC **660**) of an electronic device according to various embodiments (for example, the electronic device **101** in FIG. **1**) may produce an envelope of an input signal. The input signal, which is input to a communication chip (for example, the first communication chip **310** in FIG. **3A** to FIG. **3C**) of the electronic device **101**, may refer to a signal related to communication (for example, wireless communication) from a communication processor (for example, the first communication processor **212** in FIG. **2**). The input signal may be input to an amplifier (for example, the first amplifier **311** in FIG. **3A** to FIG. **3C**) included in the first communication chip **310**. The control circuit **330** may produce an envelope (or an envelope signal) based on the input signal. The control circuit **330** may provide the produced envelope to a linear regulator (for example, the first linear regulator **313** or the second linear regulator **315** in FIG. **3A** to FIG. **3C**).

In operation **1003**, the control circuit **330** may determine whether the voltage of the envelope of the input signal is in a first range. The first linear regulator **313** or the second

linear regulator **315** may be configured (or designed) to operate (or to be driven) if the voltage of the envelope corresponds to the configured range. The control circuit **330** may control the first linear regulator **313** or the second linear regulator **315** so as to selectively operate based on the voltage of the envelope of the input signal. The control circuit **330** may control so as to perform operation **1007** if the voltage of the envelope of the input signal corresponds to the first range (“Yes” in operation **1003**), and may operate so as to perform operation **1005** if the voltage of the envelope of the input signal does not correspond to the first range (“No” in operation **1003**).

If the voltage of the envelope of the input signal does not correspond to the first range, the control circuit **330** may determine, in operation **1005**, whether the voltage of the envelope of the input signal is in a second range. If the voltage of the envelope of the input signal is in the second range (“Yes” in operation **1005**), the control circuit **330** may control so as to perform operation **1009**, and if the voltage of the envelope of the input signal is not in the second range (“No” in operation **1005**), the control circuit **330** may control so as to perform operation **1011**.

If the voltage of the envelope of the input signal corresponds to the first range, the control circuit **330** may drive the first linear regulator **313** in operation **1007**. Using a first voltage supplied from the switching regulator **340**, the first linear regulator **313** may provide a third voltage to the first amplifier **311** included in the first communication chip **310** according to the envelope of the input signal. For example, the third voltage may be equal to or higher than the first voltage.

If the voltage of the envelope of the input signal corresponds to the second range, the control circuit **330** may drive the second linear regulator **315** in operation **1009**. Using a second voltage supplied from the switching regulator **340**, the second linear regulator **315** may provide a fourth voltage to the first amplifier **311** included in the first communication chip **310** according to the envelope of the input signal. For example, the second voltage may be higher than the first voltage. For example, the fourth voltage may be equal to or higher than the second voltage and may be higher than the third voltage.

If the voltage of the envelope of the input signal does not correspond to the second range (“No” in operation **1005**), the control circuit **330** may drive the third linear regulator **317** in operation **1011**. Using a fifth voltage supplied from the switching regulator **340**, the third linear regulator **317** may provide a seventh voltage according to the envelope of the input signal. For example, the fifth voltage may be higher than the first voltage or the second voltage. The seventh voltage may be equal to or higher than the fifth voltage and may be higher than the fourth voltage.

Although it has been assumed in the description with reference to FIG. **10** that three linear regulators are included, the disclosure is not limited by the description.

FIG. **11** is a flowchart illustrating example operations of an electronic device according to various embodiments. FIG. **11** may illustrate operations performed in a situation (or state) in which no ET technology is applied to an amplifier included in a communication chip.

Referring to FIG. **11**, in operation **1101**, a control circuit **330** (or an ET DAC **660**) of an electronic device according to various embodiments (for example, the electronic device **101** in FIG. **1**) may identify a code value of an input signal (for example, a first input signal). The control circuit **330** may implement an APT operation or an SPT operation based on the code value of the input signal. According to various

embodiments, a memory (for example, the memory **130** in FIG. **1**) of the electronic device **101** may have a signal control table stored therein in connection with application of the APT technology or SPT technology.

In operation **1103**, the control circuit **330** may determine whether the code value of the input signal corresponds to a first code value. The control circuit **330** may determine whether the code value of the input signal corresponds to the first code value based on the signal control table stored in the memory **130**. If the code value of the input signal corresponds to the first code value (“Yes” in operation **1103**), the control circuit **330** may perform operation **1107**, and if the code value of the input signal does not correspond to the first code value (“No” in operation **1103**), the control circuit **330** may perform operation **1105**.

If the code value of the input signal corresponds to the first code value (“Yes” in operation **1103**), the control circuit **330** may turn on the first switch **351** in operation **1107**. By turning on the first switch **351**, the control circuit **330** may control a voltage (for example, a first voltage) supplied from the switching regulator **340** to the first linear regulator **313** so as to be supplied to the first amplifier **311** with no change.

If the code value of the input signal does not correspond to the first code value (“No” in operation **1103**), the control circuit **330** may determine, in operation **1105**, whether the code value of the input signal corresponds to a second code value. The control circuit **330** may identify whether the code value of the input signal corresponds to the second code value based on a signal control table stored in the memory **130**. If the code value of the input signal corresponds to the second code value (“Yes” in operation **1105**), the control circuit **330** may perform operation **1109**, and if the code value of the input signal does not correspond to the second code value (“No” in operation **1105**), the control circuit **330** may perform operation **1111**.

If the code value of the input signal corresponds to the second code value (“Yes” in operation **1105**), the control circuit **330** may turn on the second switch **353** in operation **1109**. By turning on the second switch **353**, the control circuit **330** may control a voltage (for example, a second voltage) supplied from the switching regulator **340** to the second linear regulator **315** so as to be supplied to the first amplifier **311** with no change.

If the code value of the input signal does not correspond to the second code value (“No” in operation **1105**), the control circuit **330** may turn on the third switch **355** in operation **1111**. By turning on the third switch **355**, the control circuit **330** may control a voltage (for example, a fifth voltage) supplied from the switching regulator **340** to the third linear regulator **317** so as to be supplied to the first amplifier **311** with no change.

Although it has been assumed in the description with reference to FIG. **11** that three switches are included, the disclosure is not limited by the description.

An electronic device according to various example embodiments (for example, the electronic device **101** in FIG. **1**) may include: an antenna (for example, the first antenna module **197** in FIG. **1** or the first antenna module **242** in FIG. **2**); a switching regulator (for example, the switching regulator **340** in FIG. **3A** to FIG. **3C**); a communication chip (for example, the first communication chip **310** in FIG. **3A** to FIG. **3C**) including an amplifier (for example, the first amplifier **311** in FIG. **3A** to FIG. **3C**), a first linear regulator (for example, the first linear regulator **313** in FIG. **3A** to FIG. **3C**) operably connected to the amplifier and the switching regulator and configured to be supplied with a first voltage from the switching regulator, and a second linear

regulator (for example, the second linear regulator **315** in FIG. **3A** to FIG. **3C**) operably connected to the amplifier and the switching regulator and configured to be supplied with a second voltage higher than the first voltage from the switching regulator, the communication chip configured to transmit a radio-frequency signal outside of the electronic device through the antenna; and a control circuit. The control circuit (for example, the control circuit **330** in FIG. **3A** to FIG. **3C**) may be configured to produce an envelope of an input signal input to the amplifier in connection with the radio-frequency signal and to provide the produced envelope to at least one of the first linear regulator or the second linear regulator. The first linear regulator may be configured to provide a third voltage corresponding to the envelope to the amplifier using the first voltage based on the envelope having a voltage in a first range. The second linear regulator may be configured to provide a fourth voltage higher than the third voltage to the amplifier using the second voltage based on the voltage of the envelope being in a second range including values larger than values included in the first range.

The control circuit may be configured to control the envelope, thereby controlling the first linear regulator or the second linear regulator so as to operate selectively.

The switching regulator may be configured to provide the first voltage to the first linear regulator and to provide the second voltage to the second linear regulator.

The switching regulator may be configured to include: a first switching regulator (for example, the first switching regulator **430** in FIG. **4C**) configured to provide the first voltage to the first linear regulator; and a second switching regulator (for example, the second switching regulator **435** in FIG. **4C**) configured to provide the second voltage to the second linear regulator.

The communication chip may further include: a first switch (for example, the first switch **351** in FIG. **3B**) operably connected to the switching regulator and the first linear regulator; and a second switch (for example, the second switch **353** in FIG. **3B**) operably connected to the switching regulator and the second linear regulator. The control circuit may be configured to control the first switch and/or the second switch such that a voltage supplied from the switching regulator is provided to the amplifier.

The control circuit may be configured to turn on the first switch, based on the input signal having a code value corresponding to a first code value, such that the first voltage supplied from the switching regulator to the first linear regulator is provided to the amplifier.

The control circuit may be configured to turn on the second switch, based on the input signal having a code value corresponding to a second code value, such that the second voltage supplied from the switching regulator to the second linear regulator is provided to the amplifier.

The control circuit may be configured to turn off the first switch, based on the envelope having a voltage in the first range, and to turn off the second switch, based on the voltage of the envelope being in the second range.

Based on the first switch being turned off, the first linear regulator may be configured to provide a third voltage corresponding to the envelope of the input signal as a power supply to the amplifier, based on the envelope having a voltage in the first range. Based on the second switch being turned off, the second linear regulator may be configured to provide the fourth voltage as a power supply to the amplifier, based on the voltage of the envelope corresponding to the second range.

The control circuit may be configured to include an envelope-tracking digital-analog converter (ET DAC) (for example, the ET DAC 660 in FIG. 6B).

The ET DAC may be disposed inside the communication chip or outside the communication chip.

A first length between the switching regulator and the amplifier may be longer than a second length between the linear regulator and the amplifier.

The electronic device may further include a second communication chip (for example, the second communication chip 320 in FIG. 3C) including: a second amplifier (for example, the second amplifier 321 in FIG. 3C), a third linear regulator (for example, the third linear regulator 323 in FIG. 3C) operably connected to the second amplifier and the switching regulator and configured to be supplied with a fifth voltage from the switching regulator; and a fourth linear regulator (for example, the fourth linear regulator 325 in FIG. 3C) operably connected to the second amplifier and the switching regulator and configured to be supplied with a sixth voltage higher than the fifth voltage from the switching regulator. The second communication chip may be configured to transmit a second radio-frequency signal through the antenna.

The control circuit may be configured to produce a second envelope of a second input signal input to the second amplifier in connection with the second radio-frequency signal and to provide the produced second envelope to at least one of the third linear regulator or the fourth linear regulator. The third linear regulator may be configured to provide a seventh voltage corresponding to the envelope of the second input signal to the second amplifier using the fifth voltage, based on the second envelope having a voltage in a third range. The fourth linear regulator may be configured to provide an eighth voltage higher than the seventh voltage to the second amplifier using the sixth voltage, based on the voltage of the second envelope being in a fourth range including values larger than values included in the third range.

A first length between the switching regulator and the amplifier may be shorter than a third length between the switching regulator and the second amplifier.

A communication chip (for example, the first communication chip 310 in FIG. 3A to FIG. 3C) configured to process a radio-frequency signal received and/or transmitted in an electronic device according to various embodiments may include: an amplifier (for example, the first amplifier 311 in FIG. 3A to FIG. 3C); a first linear regulator (for example, the first linear regulator 313 in FIG. 3A to FIG. 3C) operably connected to the amplifier; and a second linear regulator (for example, the second linear regulator 315 in FIG. 3A to FIG. 3C) operably connected to the amplifier. The first linear regulator may be configured to receive a first voltage supplied from the switching regulator of the electronic device and to provide a third voltage to the amplifier using the first voltage. The second linear regulator may be configured to receive a second voltage supplied from the switching regulator and to provide a fourth voltage to the amplifier using the second voltage.

The first linear regulator may be configured to receive an envelope of a radio-frequency signal to be transmitted from a control circuit of the electronic device and to provide the third voltage to the amplifier so as to correspond to the envelope, based on the envelope having a voltage corresponding to a first range. The amplifier may be configured to amplify the radio-frequency signal using the third voltage.

The second linear regulator may be configured to receive an envelope of an input signal related to a radio-frequency

signal to be transmitted from a control circuit of the electronic device and to provide the fourth voltage to the amplifier so as to correspond to the envelope, based on the envelope having a voltage corresponding to a second range. The amplifier may be configured to amplify the input signal using the fourth voltage such that the radio-frequency signal to be transmitted is output.

The communication chip may further include: a first switch (for example, the first switch 351 in FIG. 3B) operably connected to the switching regulator and the first linear regulator; and a second switch (for example, the second switch 353 in FIG. 3B) operably connected to the switching regulator and the second linear regulator.

The amplifier may be configured to receive the first voltage from the switching regulator (e.g., not via the first linear regulator), based on the first switch being turned on, and to receive the second voltage from the switching regulator (e.g., not via the second linear regulator), based on the second switch being turned on.

According to various example embodiments, by including a linear regulator of an ET modulator in a communication chip, an ET technology may be applied with regard to a signal in a wide bandwidth between the linear regulator and the communication chip.

According to various example embodiments, by including multiple linear regulators in a communication chip so as to provide different voltages, the multiple linear regulators may provide a voltage corresponding to an amplifier.

According to various example embodiments, by supplying a power supply (or voltage) to multiple power amplifiers through a small number of ET modulators, the area in which components of an electronic device are mounted may be reduced, and the cost of using components may be decreased.

While the disclosure has been illustrated and described with reference to various example embodiments, it will be understood that the various example embodiments are intended to be illustrative, not limiting. It will be further understood by one of ordinary skill in the art that various changes in form and detail may be made without departing from the true spirit and full scope of the disclosure, including the appended claims and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. An electronic device comprising:

an antenna;

an envelope-tracking (ET) modulator comprising at least one switching regulator;

a first communication chip comprising a first amplifier, a first linear regulator operably connected to the first amplifier and the at least one switching regulator and configured to be supplied with a first voltage from the at least one switching regulator, and a second linear regulator operably connected to the first amplifier and the at least one switching regulator and configured to be supplied with a second voltage higher than the first voltage from the at least one switching regulator, the first communication chip configured to transmit a radio-frequency signal outside of the electronic device through the antenna;

a second communication chip comprising a second amplifier, a third linear regulator operably connected to the second amplifier and the at least one switching regulator and configured to be supplied with a fifth voltage from the at least one switching regulator, and a fourth linear regulator operably connected to the second amplifier and the at least one switching regulator and

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configured to be supplied with a sixth voltage higher than the fifth voltage from the at least one switching regulator; and
 a control circuit,
 wherein the control circuit is configured to produce an envelope of an input signal input to the first amplifier in connection with the radio-frequency signal and to provide the produced envelope to at least one of the first linear regulator or the second linear regulator,
 wherein the first linear regulator is configured to provide a third voltage corresponding to the envelope to the first amplifier using the first voltage, based on the envelope having a voltage in a first range,
 wherein the second linear regulator is configured to provide a fourth voltage higher than the third voltage to the first amplifier using the second voltage, based on the envelope having a voltage in a second range comprising values greater than values included in the first range, and
 wherein the first amplifier, the first linear regulator, the second linear regulator are disposed inside the first communication chip, the second amplifier, the third linear regulator, and the fourth linear regulator are disposed inside the second communication chip, and the ET modulator is disposed outside the first and second communication chips.

2. The electronic device of claim 1, wherein the control circuit is configured to control the envelope to control the first linear regulator or the second linear regulator to operate selectively.

3. The electronic device of claim 1, wherein the at least one switching regulator is configured to provide the first voltage to the first linear regulator and to provide the second voltage to the second linear regulator.

4. The electronic device of claim 1, wherein the ET modulator comprises:
 a first switching regulator configured to provide the first voltage to the first linear regulator; and
 a second switching regulator configured to provide the second voltage to the second linear regulator.

5. The electronic device of claim 1, wherein the first communication chip further comprises:
 a first switch operably connected to the at least one switching regulator and the first linear regulator; and
 a second switch operably connected to the at least one switching regulator and the second linear regulator,
 wherein the control circuit is configured to control the first switch and/or the second switch such that a voltage supplied from the at least one switching regulator is provided to the first amplifier.

6. The electronic device of claim 5, wherein the control circuit is configured to turn on the first switch, based on the input signal having a code value corresponding to a first code value, such that the first voltage supplied from the at least one switching regulator to the first linear regulator is provided to the first amplifier.

7. The electronic device of claim 5, wherein the control circuit is configured to turn on the second switch, based on the input signal having a code value corresponding to a second code value, such that the second voltage supplied from the at least one switching regulator to the second linear regulator is provided to the first amplifier.

8. The electronic device of claim 5, wherein the control circuit is configured to turn off the first switch, based on the envelope having a voltage in the first range, and to turn off the second switch, based on the envelope having a voltage in the second range.

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9. The electronic device of claim 8, wherein, based on the first switch being turned off, the first linear regulator is configured to provide the third voltage corresponding to the envelope of the input signal as a power supply to the first amplifier, based on the envelope having a voltage in the first range,
 wherein, based on the second switch being turned off, the second linear regulator is configured to provide the fourth voltage as a power supply to the first amplifier, based on the envelope having a voltage in the second range.

10. The electronic device of claim 1, wherein the control circuit comprises an envelope-tracking digital-analog converter (ET DAC).

11. The electronic device of claim 10, wherein the ET DAC is disposed inside the first communication chip or outside the first communication chip.

12. The electronic device of claim 1, wherein a first length between the at least one switching regulator and the first amplifier is longer than a second length between the first linear regulator and the first amplifier.

13. The electronic device of claim 1, wherein the control circuit is configured to produce a second envelope of a second input signal input to the second amplifier in connection with the second radio-frequency signal and to provide the produced second envelope to at least one of the third linear regulator or the fourth linear regulator,
 wherein the third linear regulator is configured to provide a seventh voltage corresponding to the second envelope of the second input signal to the second amplifier using the fifth voltage, based on the second envelope having a voltage belonging to a third range, and
 wherein the fourth linear regulator is configured to provide an eighth voltage higher than the seventh voltage to the second amplifier using the sixth voltage, based on the second envelope having a voltage in a fourth range comprising values larger than values included in the third range.

14. The electronic device of claim 1, wherein a first length between the at least one switching regulator and the first amplifier is shorter than a third length between the at least one switching regulator and the second amplifier.

15. A communication chip configured to process a radio-frequency signal received and/or transmitted in an electronic device, the communication chip comprising:
 a power amplifier;
 a low-noise amplifier configured to amplify a radio-frequency signal received in the electronic device;
 a first linear regulator operably connected to the power amplifier;
 a second linear regulator operably connected to the power amplifier,
 a first switch operably connected to at least one switching regulator and the first linear regulator; and
 a second switch operably connected to the at least one switching regulator and the second linear regulator,
 wherein the first linear regulator is configured to receive a first voltage supplied from the at least one switching regulator of the electronic device and to provide a third voltage to the power amplifier using the first voltage,
 wherein the second linear regulator is configured to receive a second voltage supplied from the at least one switching regulator and to provide a fourth voltage to the power amplifier using the second voltage,
 wherein the power amplifier is configured to receive the first voltage from the at least one switching regulator not via the first linear regulator, based on the first

switch being turned on, and to receive the second voltage from the at least one switching regulator not via the second linear regulator, based on the second switch being turned on.

16. The communication chip of claim 15, wherein the first 5
linear regulator is configured to receive an envelope of a radio-frequency signal to be transmitted from a control circuit of the electronic device and to provide the third voltage to the power amplifier so as to correspond to the envelope, based on the envelope having a voltage corre- 10
sponding to a first range, and

wherein the power amplifier is configured to amplify the radio-frequency signal using the third voltage.

17. The communication chip of claim 15, wherein the 15
second linear regulator is configured to receive an envelope of an input signal related to a radio-frequency signal to be transmitted from a control circuit of the electronic device and to provide the fourth voltage to the power amplifier so as to correspond to the envelope, based on the envelope having a voltage corresponding to a second range, and 20

wherein the power amplifier is configured to amplify the input signal using the fourth voltage such that the radio-frequency signal to be transmitted is output.

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