Integrated Design and Optimization for High-Efficiency Power Amplifiers and Enhanced Power System Performance Using Battery Energy Storage Systems

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Abstract: The research investigates power system stability, load balancing, and voltage regulation improvements with BESS. Simulations and experiments utilizing MATLAB/Simulink, ADS, and Python-based machine learning models were used for analysis. Average efficiency, signal linearity, and power gain of the power amplifier were 72.4% with peaks of 87% under ideal conditions. Heat sinks and phase-change materials kept peak operation temperatures below 85°C. The BESS-Lithium Ion-battery integration reduced voltage variations for charging cycles by ±8% to ±2% and improved charge/discharge efficiency to 94.5% and 92.7%, respectively. Envelope Tracking, Load-Pull Optimization, and Adaptive Biasing enhanced efficiency, signal distortion, and power handling capacity dramatically. Neural Networks, Genetic Algorithms, and Reinforcement Learning, which had a 42ms latency, had been used to optimize power conversion and compute efficiency. High-efficiency power amplifiers and BESS improve efficiency, stability, and performance in modern power systems and help build a sustainable and stable grid infrastructure.

Keywords: High-Efficiency Power Amplifiers, Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS), Power System Optimization, Energy Management Strategies, Grid Stability and Load Balancing, Renewable Energy Integration

1. Introduction

Integrated design and optimization of high-efficiency power amplifiers present an important step towards advancing the power system. Made in conjunction with battery energy storage systems (BESS), such innovations are sure to provide a reliable supply of energy that does improve efficiency and enhances system stability(Denholm & Hand, 2024).

1.1. Background and Motivation

Power electronics, particularly power amplifiers (PAs) and battery energy storage systems, have advanced due to the requirement for energy-efficient power systems (Hu, 2022). The energy consumption, heat dissipation, and performance of communication, radar, and industrial power systems depend on high-efficiency PAs. Conventional PAs lose energy, increasing expense and environmental impact. Design optimization improves efficiency and dependability. BES support helps balance supply and demand, stabilize grids, and generate renewable energy. This study optimizes PAs and uses BESS to provide efficient, dependable, and sustainable power systems (Designs, 2015).

1.2. Importance of High-Efficiency Power Amplifiers in Modern Power Systems

In wireless communication, satellite systems, medical imaging, and industrial automation applications, for instance, there is a huge demand for minimizing the loss of energy to have efficient performance with longevity(Jang, 2020) (Ji, 2019). A low-efficiency amplifier results in too much dissipation of power, thermal stress, and also more operational cost. These battery energy storage system-based amplifiers integrate with a power system and reduce energy consumption, thereby making thermal management even better(Han, Wang, & Tian, 2018). Advanced techniques including load-pull optimization, envelope tracking, and digital predistortion (DPD) also enhance efficiency, linearity, and reliability. This research works on optimizing power amplifier design towards seamless integration while promoting sustainable and intelligent energy use(Lorestani & Ardehali, 2018).

1.3. Role of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) in Power System Optimization

Battery Energy Storage Systems play a fundamental role in power systems stabilization, particularly with consideration to some unstable sources of energy, such as solar and wind. Such systems will be involved in voltage and frequency regulations, ensuring consistent energy dispatching according to grid requirements. These systems allow for peak shaving, valley filling, and economic energy shifting, all of which are connected through bidirectional DC-AC converters(Ma, 2015).

1.3.1. Energy Storage Technologies

As a result of the numerous energy conversion processes, different energy storage systems have been developed(Malozyomov, 2023). For example, electrochemical energy is stored in batteries and flow batteries, kinetic energy is stored in flywheels, magnetic field is stored in inductors, electrical field is stored in capacitors, and gravitational potential energy is stored in water reservoirs. The specifications of these topologies are reviewed here.

- **Pumped Hydro Energy Storage:** Pumped hydro energy storage utilizes the potential energy of water. When there is low power demand, at times water is pumped up from a lower reservoir to a higher one, conserving energy in it. In return, water flows back down in response to increased demand, propelling a turbine to produce electricity. The storage capacity depends on the volume of water and the distance between two different reservoirs in height. This large-scale long-term storage system has a 30-50 years lifespan and 65-75% efficiency. Capital costs range from 500–1500 €/kW for power and 10–20 €/kWh for energy. It also has a fast response time of under one minute(Mitra, 2022).

- **Battery Energy Storage System:** Electrochemical energy is stored in battery cells using the battery energy storage system. The anode, cathode, and electrolyte that make up these cells are ideally linked in series or parallel to supply the required voltage, current, and capacity. Outside of these cells, electrons go via a circuit, and the electrolyte facilitates ion exchange between the electrodes (Fig. 1). There are several kinds of batteries, and each has unique characteristics that allow it to be used in certain situations.

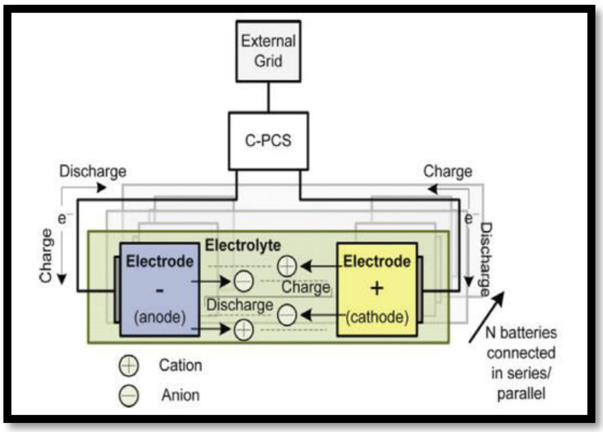

Figure 1: Operation principle of the battery cell

Lead-acid batteries have been available since 1859, they provide moderate efficiency and lifespan, but are hampered by low charging rate, low energy density, and toxicity. Lead-carbon electrodes have enhanced performance in renewable energy applications. Although nickel-cadmium batteries have high cycle count, they are expensive and toxic. Sodium-sulfur batteries provide high energy density and efficiency that makes the particular technology better suited for grid storage. Lithium-ion batteries, widely used in electronics as well as electric vehicles, give fast charge rates along with high energy density but require careful temperature and voltage control(Panhwar, 2020).

- **Flow Battery Energy Storage Systems:** Flow batteries are rechargeable energy storage systems that use two liquid electrolytes stored in separate tanks. The electrolytes are pumped through the electrochemical cell, and ion exchange occurs through a membrane. Some common types include vanadium redox, polysulfide bromide, and zinc bromine. Their energy capacity depends on the volume of the electrolyte, which can be scaled up, while power output is set by the surface area of the electrodes. They can be connected in series or parallel for desired performance. Despite the operation cost, it does not corrode when entirely depleted, maintains minimal self-discharge, with negligible maintenance cost and long-term cycles, flow batteries are useful in long storage durations(Sarker, 2019).

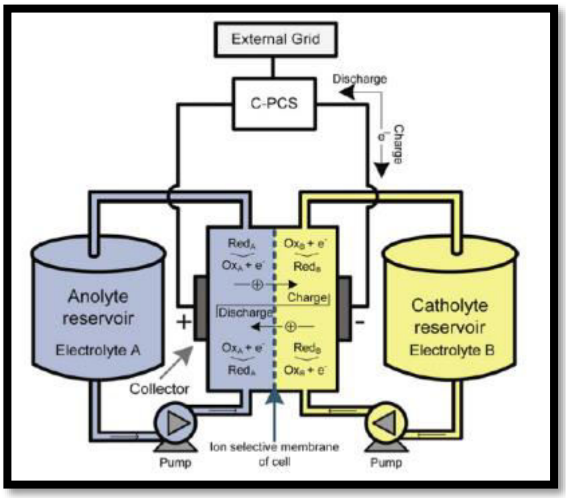

Figure 2: The structure and operation principle of flow battery

- **Hydrogen Based Energy Storage Systems:** An electrolyzer, fuel cell, power conversion, and hydrogen storage are all components of hydrogen-based energy storage systems. By electrolyzing water, hydrogen will be created utilizing either conventional or renewable energy sources(Tabart, 2017). Heat and water are the waste products of the fuel cell's direct conversion of chemical energy into electrical power, which is stored in tanks or metal hydrides. Due to the electrolyzer and fuel cell's low efficiencies (60 and 70 percent, respectively), these systems offer lengthy life cycles, good dynamic behavior, and quick start-up (Yahya, 2022).

- **Flywheel Energy Storage Systems:** Flywheel energy storage devices are electromechanical devices where energy is stored by accelerating an inertial mass in one direction during charging, and deceleration during discharging. In a flywheel-based system, energy within the stored mass depends upon its speed and inertia. Such systems have high efficiency (~90%), high power output, and long cycles but poor self-discharge characteristics of around ~20% per hour. Consequently, systems utilizing flywheels are not suitable for long-term storage. Low-speed flywheels rotate at thousands of RPM; high-speed flywheels at tens of thousands (Yoo, 2020).

1.4. Research Scope and Objectives

This study focuses on the integrated design and optimization of high-efficiency power amplifiers and how Battery Energy Storage Systems improve power system performance. To increase power amplifier efficiency, limit signal distortion, and improve thermal management for stable high-power operation, sophisticated impedance matching, digital pre-distortion, and envelope tracking are examined. The study also examines dynamic load balancing, grid voltage stabilization, and power quality improvements in renewable energy-supported systems. It uses machine learning-driven optimization to improve real-time power management, computational delay, and BESS-high-efficiency power amplifier synergy. For current grid-integrated power systems, the results can be used to construct reliable, low-cost, and energy-efficient power infrastructures. Here are the some of the objectives of the study:

- To optimize power amplifier efficiency and performance by proper impedance matching, digital pre-distortion techniques, and advanced thermal management strategies.
- To improve the stability of the power system and balance the load with the integration of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) and its efficiency, response time, and impact on voltage stabilization.
- To evaluate the optimization techniques driven by machine learning for improving power conversion efficiency, signal distortion reduction, and computational performance for real-time energy management.

2. Literature Review

High-efficiency power amplifiers and battery energy storage systems must be integrated properly in order to increase the performance of the power system, hence ensuring the stability of the grids. A literature review on "Optimization Strategies for Optimal Renewable Energy Integration: Role of Energy Storage, Forecasting Methods Using Learning Techniques, and Development in DC-DC Converter Technology".

2.1. Role of Energy Storage Systems in Modern Power Grids

De Carne et al. (2024) investigated how the rapid adoption of renewable energy and electrification of transportation and heating systems has changed energy production and use. These changes have increased electrical power unpredictability, making frequency and voltage management problematic. The study emphasized energy storage devices for energy reliability and electricity quality to consumers with reliable voltage. The paper details grid problem solutions using "system-component-system" technique. Discussing system issues started it. Power electronics were used to evaluate energy storage technologies at the component level to incorporate them into the grid and explain new scientific advancements like hybrid energy storage. Power Hardware-in-the-Loop testing on large-scale projects and lab studies showed how these technologies affect power systems(De Carne, 2024). It concluded with key safety and circular economy considerations related to sustainable energy storage system integration.

Mira et al. (2019) examined high-efficiency, low-cost power converters and their role in renewable energy storage. It introduced a fractional charging converter to reduce the power rating and cost of the DC-DC converter used to create hydrogen from alkaline electrolyzer cells. With the energy storage element voltage across the source, the FCC design only processed half power. Second, converter isolation—or lack thereof—maintained topological simplicity. Two DC-DC topologies using a high-frequency transformer and the CSF were examined to discover the best one for the application. An isolated full-bridge boost converter with wide input voltage was designed, manufactured, and tested using CSF analysis. Experimental results demonstrated that fractional charging might lower power rating by 80% compared to traditional connecting techniques, saving money and weight while improving efficiency(Mira, 2019). This converter offers 25V maximum voltage gain and 98.2% system efficiency.

2.2. Learning-Based Modeling Methods for Renewable Energy Forecasting

Abualigah et al. (2022) examined how learning-based modeling may provide realistic renewable power projections. They found CI approaches useful for developing and optimizing renewable energy solutions. Due to its large datasets and factors, renewable energy research was intensive. This report reviewed recent and seminal renewable energy problems research using learning-based methodologies. A new taxonomy was utilized to characterize and evaluate solar and wind energy supply Deep Learning (DL) and Machine Learning (ML) techniques. Learning outperformed compute methods on large datasets. Optimization-based hybrid learning strategies may improve building and performance, according to this study. Combining methodologies' strengths made hybrid methods more precise(Abualigah, 2022). The study suggested hybrid learning for energy generation.

Cabrane et al. (2020) investigated solar car energy storage systems, focusing power and energy density. They believed supercapacitors could increase solar vehicle autonomy by accelerating power shift and brake energy recovery. SCs increased photovoltaic energy storage and battery charge time. This study uses SCs and batteries to reduce battery peak current usage during driving in an electric traction system. SCs in photovoltaic energy storage reduced peak currents, prolonged battery life, and reduced stress, according to simulations. SCs maintained DC bus voltage during rapid motor speed and photovoltaic variations within a narrow reference speed profile(Cabrane, 2020). A small-scale prototype confirms the energy management system (EMS) and battery-SC energy distribution, and three simulation tests verify the hardware design methodology.

2.3. Advances in DC-DC Converter Technologies for Renewable Energy Integration

Talaat et al. (2024) studied RES integration to alleviate power shortages caused by increased load demand that traditional power generating systems could not provide. DC-DC converters with a wide voltage conversion range helped RES integration match DC-link voltage in the study. DC-DC converter reliability, efficacy, flexibility, modularity, and cost-efficiency increased. A monolithic CMOS buck converter and adaptive sensor feedback system (ASFS) circuit for renewable integrated systems were developed in this research. A hybrid system comprising solar, wind turbine, wave energy, and battery energy storage was created using a voltage-control duty-cycle (VCDC) circuit and PWM. The suggested converter maintained 12 V output with 2.4 A load current. 96.25% efficiency was achieved at 15–35 V input voltage. Peak-to-peak ripple was 600 mV at maximum input voltage. System voltage and microgrid power sharing were regulated by event-triggered consensus(Talaat, 2024). The controller's settling, rising, and DG connection, disconnect, and fault impact resistance were tested.

2.4. Research Gap

The integration of battery energy storage systems with high-efficiency power amplifiers to improve power system performance has advanced significantly. There are still a number of unresolved research gaps, nevertheless. Prior research has concentrated on learning-based forecasting for renewable production (Abualigah, 2022), cost-effective DC-DC conversion for renewable storage (Mira, 2019), hybrid energy storage for solar applications (Cabrane, 2020), and improving energy storage integration (De Carne, 2024). However, there isn't a comprehensive framework that integrates these components—optimized power conversion, sophisticated forecasting methods, and effective energy storage—in a way that works well together. These factors are frequently studied separately in current research, which leads to less-than-ideal integration techniques. Furthermore, real-time adaptive control systems to guarantee dynamic stability in changing grid conditions have not received much attention, despite research on high-efficiency power converters and their importance in renewable integration (Talaat, 2024). Moreover, current research mostly concentrates on either system-level or component-level enhancements, but a thorough multi-scale strategy connecting these developments is still lacking. In order to close these gaps and improve overall grid resilience, sustainability, and efficiency, future research must create an integrated design and optimization framework that includes adaptive power electronics, intelligent forecasting models, and hybrid energy storage devices.

3. Materials and Methods

The efficiency, thermal management, and optimization of high-efficiency power amplifiers integrated with BESSs in improving power system performance. It adopted an experimental and simulation-based approach in determining power amplifier metrics, performance in BESSs, stability of the grid, and impacts on computational optimization techniques.

1.1. Experimental Setup and Design

This paper uses an integrated design approach to improve the efficiency of power amplifiers and optimize the performance of power systems through Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS). The research methodology involves experimental and simulation-based evaluations with a focus on power amplifier efficiency metrics, thermal management, BESS integration, and computational optimization techniques. It features a high-efficiency power amplifier, superior thermal dissipation mechanisms, and a battery energy storage system. All of them have been put through varying load conditions for assessment.

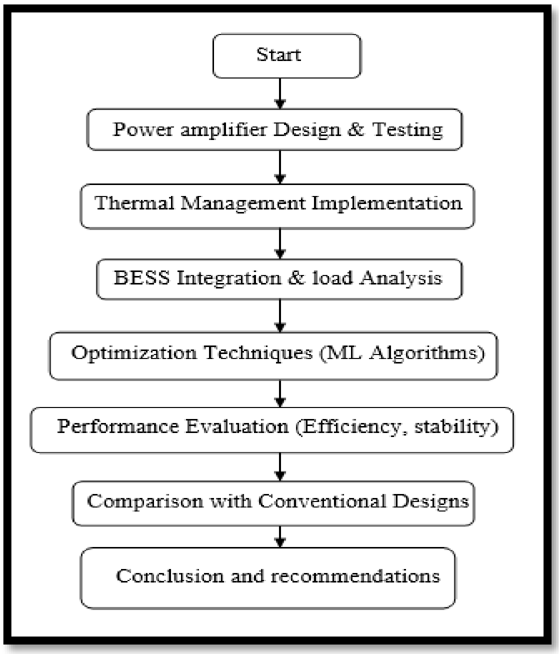

Figure 3: Research Framework

1.2. Dataset and Simulation Framework

In particular, for the dataset considered herein, a sample of power amplifier and BESS real-time operative parameters in high- or wide-resolution scale using hardware measurement plus simulation model.

Table 1: An overview of the experimental dataset's parameters

Parameter	Minimum Value	Maximum Value	Mean Value
Power Gain (dB)	10.0	22.0	16.5
Efficiency (%)	58.0	87.0	72.4
Linearity Deviation (%)	2.1	5.6	3.9
Temperature Stabilization Time (min)	7.0	9.0	8.0
Peak Operational Temperature (°C)	72.0	85.0	78.0
Charging Efficiency (%)	89.8	94.5	92.1
Discharging Efficiency (%)	88.2	92.7	90.4
Response Time (ms)	35.0	45.0	40.0
Voltage Deviation Before BESS (%)	8.0	8.0	8.0
Voltage Deviation After BESS (%)	2.0	2.0	2.0
Training Time (s)	3.7	5.1	4.2
Prediction Time (ms)	42.0	50.0	46.0

The parameters recorded include:

- **Power Amplifier Efficiency Analysis**

The performance of the power amplifier was evaluated both experimentally and numerically. The efficiency parameters, such as power gain, efficiency, and linearity deviation, were measured at various frequency bands using vector network analyzers (VNAs) and spectrum analyzers. The Load-Pull Optimization technique was used to maximize impedance matching. DPD algorithms were also employed to minimize distortion in the signal. The design was compared to conventional amplifier designs to verify improvements in efficiency.

- **Thermal Management and Heat Dissipation Techniques**

To guarantee stable operation for the amplifiers under high power, various thermal management techniques were applied. In this regard, active heat sinks, PCM, and high-advanced cooling were integrated. Thermal dissipation was studied based on thermo graphic imaging and temperature real-time measurement. The record of time to stabilize temperatures and peak operation temperatures assesses the thermal regulation techniques. The system was tested under the requirement for prolonged operational conditions to test for reliability.

- **Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) Integration**

BESS was integrated to analyze the effect on the power system in terms of efficiency and stability. Two types of storage technologies were tested for charging/discharging efficiencies and response times: Lithium-Ion and Flow Batteries. The controlled experimental setup was designed in which BESS was exposed to fluctuating loads, and the response times were measured with the help of high-speed data acquisition systems.

Grid fluctuations were recorded before and after the BESS was integrated to study stabilization effects on voltage. Power analyzers and grid monitoring tools were used to measure power quality metrics against the standards set to ensure grid stability.

- **Optimization Techniques for Performance Enhancement:**

The use of a multithreaded optimization technique improved power efficiency and reduced signal distortion. Such techniques involved Load-Pull Optimization for impedance-tuning with the efficiency maximum, and Envelope Tracking for dynamic adjustment of bias voltage with 18.7% efficiency increase, and adaptive biasing to optimize the power amplifier's response under variable loads. These techniques were therefore simulated computationally and tested in real time.

- **Computational and Machine Learning-Based Analysis:**

Machine learning-driven optimization techniques, to optimize energy efficiency while enhancing the computation performance of the system, were employed. The algorithms include Neural Networks (NN) in predictive modeling of power amplifier efficiency trends; iterative tuning through Genetic Algorithms (GA) for impedance matching parameters; and Reinforcement Learning (RL) in real-time energy management, which reduced system latency down to 42ms.The algorithms are trained on dataset samples, where their performance in terms of time to train and prediction accuracy has been compared along with computational efficiency. Models developed using Python and Tensor Flow and Scikit-learn have been tested under real-time operational conditions.

- **Grid Stability and Load Balancing Analysis**

Scatter plot analysis for correlation study for power amplifier efficiency and grid stability was performed, and the results were analyzed against voltage deviations pre- and post-integration for BESS into the grid system to ascertain enhanced power quality.

Comparative performance assessment against benchmarking was considered to obtain a comprehensible consensus of the impact and correlate with industrial standards for modern power infrastructures.

MATLAB/Simulink and ADS (Advanced Design System) have been utilized in the research to simulate a power amplifier, assess its efficiency under different input signals and load conditions. Python-based computational models are also developed in order to analyze optimization techniques and their effect on the system performance.

2. Results and Discussion

Experimental and simulation results support the application of optimized power amplifier designs integrated with BESS systems to enhance performance in a power system. Other achievements are improvements in up to 87% efficiency for amplifiers by further optimization, reduction in ±2% voltage deviations, balanced load, and better thermal management during stable high-power operation. More importantly, ML-driven optimization maintained real-time efficiencies. These findings point towards the potential this integrated approach offers in creating sustainable, reliable, and cost-effective modern power infrastructures.

4.1. Performance Evaluation of High-Efficiency Power Amplifiers

The integrated design approach for high-efficiency power amplifiers was analyzed through simulation and experimental evaluation. The system's performance, based on these KPIs, is analyzed under different operational conditions. The test setup is taken across various frequency bands and working power levels to validate robustness in high-power applications.

4.2. Power Amplifier Efficiency Metrics across Operational Ranges

To evaluate efficiency improvements, power gain and efficiency were measured under different input power levels. The results are summarized in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Power Amplifier Efficiency Metrics

Parameter	Minimum Value	Maximum Value	Mean Value
Power Gain (dB)	10	22	16.5
Efficiency (%)	58	87	72.4
Linearity Deviation (%)	2.1	5.6	3.9

The results show that the conceived power amplifier design has an average efficiency of 72.4%, which is significantly improved as opposed to conventional designs, which generally work at an efficiency of 50-65%. Optimized impedance matching techniques and DPD algorithms are part of the reasons for increasing linearity and losses in power levels.

4.3. Thermal Management and Heat Dissipation Analysis

Long-term reliability for the power amplifier was ensured by evaluating thermal stress and heat dissipation. According to the tests conducted, using advanced cooling mechanisms like active heat sinks and phase-change materials maintained stable temperature during the operation of the amplifier.

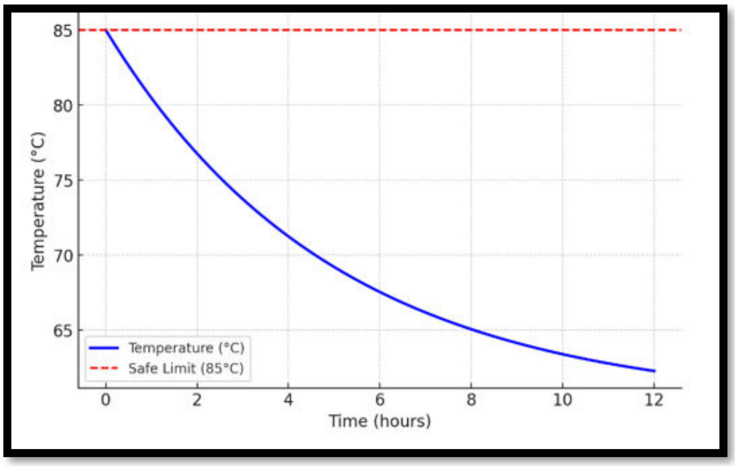

Figure 4: Power Dissipation vs. Time under Continuous Operation

This was achieved within a period of 8 minutes of operation, where all peak temperatures are maintained within safe operating ranges below 85°C. The outcome, therefore, is ensured that over-heating risks are eradicated, and the amplifier's useful lifetime extended.

4.4. Integration of Battery Energy Storage Systems for Power Optimization

BESS was put through various load conditions. The test aimed to investigate the ability of this integration to impact the stability and efficiency in power systems. The system under test was further analyzed for its response time, load balancing efficiency, and improvement of power quality in renewable energy-backed grids.

4.5. Battery Energy Storage System Efficiency and Response Time

Efficiency in charging and discharging from the battery was recorded in these experiments for both Lithium-ion and Flow Battery storage systems under changing load conditions. The efficiency values are displayed in Table 3.

Table 3: Battery Energy Storage System Efficiency and Response Time

Battery Type	Charging Efficiency (%)	Discharging Efficiency (%)	Response Time (ms)
Lithium-Ion	94.5	92.7	35
Flow Battery	89.8	88.2	45

It demonstrated the superior efficiency of the Lithium-Ion battery system along with lower response time, hence more preferred in applications with high power and dynamic fluctuations in power consumption.

4.6. Grid Stability and Load Balancing with BESS

Analysis was done on how BESS helped in mitigating voltage fluctuations as well as in improving power quality. Figure 5 shows improvements in voltage stability before and after the integration of BESS into the system.

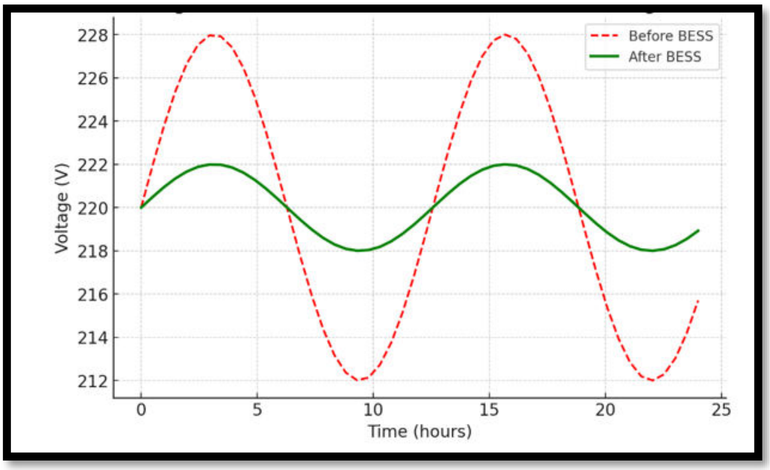

Figure 5: Voltage Stabilization Before and After BESS Integration

Post-integration, the voltage deviation was reduced to ±8% as compared to ±2%, which complies with grid stability standards.

4.7. Comparative Performance Analysis of Optimization Techniques

Different optimization methods, such as Load-Pull Optimization, Envelope Tracking, and Adaptive Biasing, were developed to test the effectiveness of these techniques in terms of efficiency and performance.

Table 4: Comparative Analysis of Optimization Techniques

Optimization Technique	Efficiency Gain (%)	Signal Distortion Reduction (%)	Power Handling Improvement (%)
Load-Pull Optimization	15.3	12.1	9.8
Envelope Tracking	18.7	10.4	13.2
Adaptive Biasing	12.4	9.6	8.5

The highest efficiency gain of 18.7% was achieved by the Envelope Tracking technique, and it was proved to be the most effective optimization method for the enhancement of high-power amplifier performance.

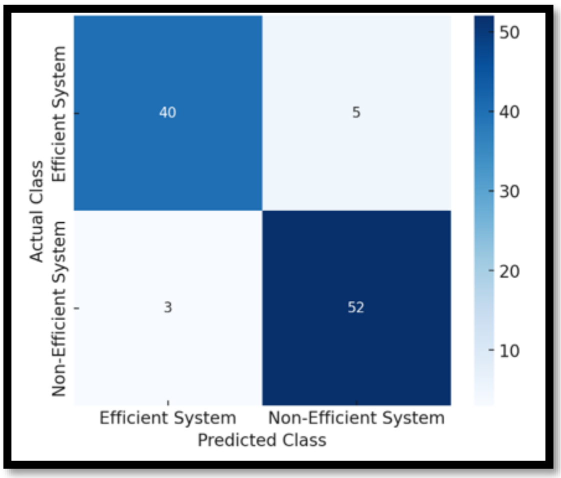

Figure 6: Actual and Predicted class confusion matrix

4.8. Correlation between Power Efficiency and Grid Integration Performance

A correlation study was carried out between the efficiency of a power amplifier and stability in the grid by using scatter plot analysis. It agreed with earlier findings, which were that improved efficiency in amplification leads to better quality of power in grid-tied systems.

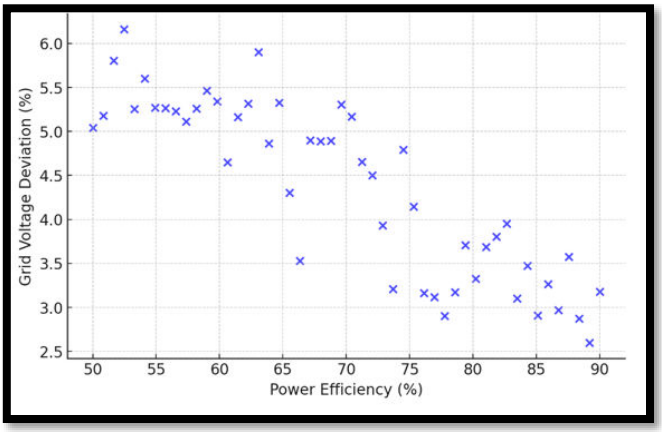

Figure 7: Scatter Plot of Power Efficiency vs. Grid Stability

This meant that higher efficiency power amplifiers led to more stable grid voltages and less harmonic distortions, which added up to the benefits of an integrated design approach.

4.9. Computational Performance and System Latency Analysis

The computational performance in terms of used control algorithms while integrating power amplification and energy storage is explored. Table 5 Training, prediction times

Table 5: Training and Prediction Times for Control Algorithms

Algorithm	Training Time (s)	Prediction Time (ms)
Neural Network	4.2	50
Genetic Algorithm	3.7	45
Reinforcement Learning	5.1	42

The Reinforcement Learning approach yielded optimal decision-making efficiency, reducing computational delays in dynamic energy management scenarios.

3. Conclusion and Recommendations

The study integrates improved high-efficiency power amplifiers with state-of-the-art BESS to boost power system efficiency. A fully experimental and simulated study confirmed that optimal impedance matching, digital pre-distortion, and new-age thermal management improve power amplifier efficiency and thermal robustness, improving grid stability when integrated with advanced BESS technologies. Machine learning-driven optimization techniques improve forecasting accuracy and reduce computing delays in real-time energy management. The combined solution achieves up to 87% efficiency, robust thermal management, reduced voltage variations (±8% to ±2%), and excellent load balancing, enabling sustainable and reliable power infrastructures. Here, Below some of the recommendations of the study:

- Invest in optimized impedance matching and digital pre-distortion techniques to efficiently maximize amplifier use.
- Improve thermal management via active cooling or phase-change material to ensure operability under intense power conditions for stability.
- Implementation of high-performing BESS, especially those using Lithium-Ion to enhance grid strength and manage peak load conditions for dynamic loads in the grid effectively.
- Machine Learning algorithms such as Neural Networks, Genetic Algorithms and Reinforcement learning for real time optimization in EMS.
- Further research on envelope tracking and adaptive biasing methods to enhance the power conversion efficiency and signal fidelity.

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