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A Study on Implementation of Low Noise Amplifier Using  
Resistive Decoupling Circuit and Series Feedback

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## Abstract

The importance of LNA(Low Noise Amplifier) input matching depends on the application. In the design of LNA for mobile communication base station or satellite receiver system, the LNA input match is typically designed to achieve minimum noise figure and the overall system performance is probably not substantially affected by the input mismatch. In the system which a filter or duplexer precedes the LNA, however, the filter's performance can be degraded by the input mismatch and system performance may suffer. In this situation it is desirable to design the input match for low VSWR(Voltage Standing Wave Ratio) as well as minimum noise figure.

In this thesis, therefore, a low noise amplifier has been implemented by resistive decoupling circuits and series feedback, which is operating at 2.13 2.16 GHz for IMT-2000 front-end receiver. Undesired signals in low frequency band are dissipated by the resistive decoupling circuits in the matching network. Also by adopting this design method, the stability of the LNA(Low Noise Amplifier) is increased and the input impedance matching is improved. Series feedback added to the source leads of a transistor keeps the low noise characteristics and drops the input reflection coefficient of the amplifier simultaneously. In addition, it satisfy the unconditionally stable condition of the LNA in frequency bandwidth.

The LNA consist of the GaAs FET ATF-10136 for the low noise stage and the VNA-25 which is internally matched MMIC for high gain amplification stage. The LNA is fabricated with both the RF circuits and the self-bias circuits on the Teflon substrate which has 3.5 permittivity and 0.5 mm thickness.

The measured results of the LNA which is fabricated using above design techniques are presented more than 30 dB in gain, 17.5 dBm output in 1 dB gain compression point and lower than 0.7 dB in noise figure, 1.5 in input · output SWR(Standing Wave Ratio).

## Nomenclatures

$B_n$		(Hz)
$F_{min}$		
$g_m$		
$k$	Boltzman	$(1.374 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/}^\circ \text{ K})$
$K$		
$P_d$		
$R_N$		가
$T$		(Kelvin $^\circ$ K)
$T_c$		
$T_J$		
$y_{opt}$		
$y_s$		
IN		
L		
OPT		
OUT		
S		
$\triangle$		
IC		

## **Abbreviations**

B-ISDN	Broadband-Integrated Services Digital Network
BJT	Bipolar Junction Transistor
DC	Direct Current
FET	Field Effect Transistor
HPA	High Power Amplifier
IMT - 2000	International Mobile Telecommunication-2000
IP3	3rd-order Intercept Point
LDMOS	Laterally Diffused Metal Oxides Semiconductor
LNA	Low Noise Amplifier
LPA	Linear Power Amplifier
NF	Noise Figure
P1dB	1 dB gain compression Point
PCS	Personal Communication Services
SNR	Signal to Noise Ratio
SOE	Strip-line Opposed Emitter
VSWR	Voltage Standing Wave Ratio

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# 1

## 1.1

가 가 PCS, Cellular  
가 ,  
가 가  
가 [1].  
(B-ISDN)  
가 .  
PCS  
(HPA) (LNA)  
LNA [2].  
KHz  
가 ,  
가 [3].  
가  
RF  
가가 가

## 1.2

PCS ,  
IMT - 2000  
가 ,

가 . , LNA, (LPA) RF [1].

(SNR)가 가 [6].

[4],[5]. PCS

, Full duplexer 가

[2],[7],[8],[9].

가 GaAs FET

가 FET

[10],[11],[12].

IMT - 2000 2.13 2.16 GHz 3.5, 0.5 mm

가 .

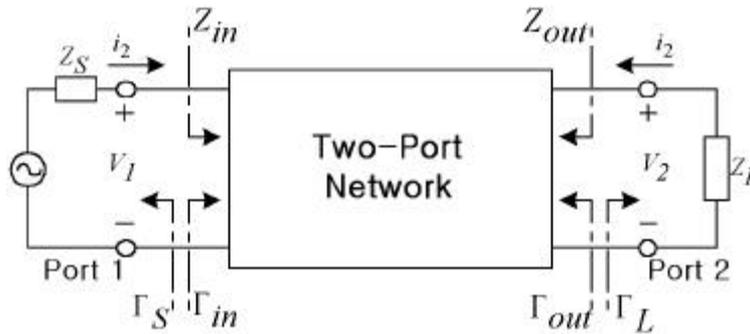
IMT - 2000, PCS

## 2

### 2.1 (Stability)

#### 2.1.1 (Stability circle)

가 S-parameter 가  
 , 2- 2.1 가  
 $Z_S$   $Z_L$   $Z_{IN}$   $Z_{OUT}$  가  
 (Negative resistance) [6].



2.1 2-

Fig. 2.1 Two-port network.

$$| \Gamma_{IN} | > 1 \quad | \Gamma_{OUT} | > 1$$

$$\Gamma_S \quad \Gamma_L, \quad \Gamma_{IN}$$

$$\Gamma_{OUT}$$

$$| \Gamma_S | > 1 \tag{2.1.a}$$

$$| \Gamma_L | > 1 \tag{2.1.b}$$

$$| \Gamma_{IN} | = \left| S_{11} + \frac{S_{12}S_{21}\Gamma_L}{1 - \Gamma_L S_{22}} \right| < 1 \tag{2.1.c}$$

$$| \Gamma_{OUT} | = \left| S_{22} + \frac{S_{12}S_{21}\Gamma_L}{1 - \Gamma_L S_{11}} \right| < 1 \tag{2.1.d}$$

$$\Gamma_L, \Gamma_S \quad \Gamma_L, \Gamma_S$$

(Unconditional stability) , (Conditional stability)

$$\Gamma_L, \Gamma_S \quad | \Gamma_{IN} | = 1 \quad \Gamma_L \quad \Gamma_S$$

(2.1.c) (2.1.d)

[6].

$$\left| \Gamma_S - \frac{(S_{11} - \Delta S_{22}^*)^*}{|S_{11}|^2 - |\Delta|^2} \right| = \left| \frac{S_{12}S_{21}}{|S_{11}|^2 - |\Delta|^2} \right| \quad (2.2.a)$$

$$\left| \Gamma_L - \frac{(S_{22} - \Delta S_{11}^*)^*}{|S_{22}|^2 - |\Delta|^2} \right| = \left| \frac{S_{12}S_{21}}{|S_{22}|^2 - |\Delta|^2} \right| \quad |\Gamma_{OUT}| = 1 \quad (2.2.b)$$

$$\Delta = S_{11}S_{22} - S_{12}S_{21} \quad (2.2.c)$$

$|\Gamma_{OUT}| = 1$  (2.2.a)  $\Gamma_S$  (Input stability circle)

,  $C_S$   $r_S$  .

$$C_S = \frac{(S_{11} - \Delta S_{22}^*)^*}{|S_{11}|^2 - |\Delta|^2} \quad (2.3.a)$$

$$r_S = \left| \frac{S_{12}S_{21}}{|S_{11}|^2 - |\Delta|^2} \right| \quad (2.3.b)$$

$|\Gamma_{IN}| = 1$  (2.2.b)  $\Gamma_L$  (Output stability circle)

,  $C_L$   $r_L$  .

$$C_L = \frac{(S_{22} - \Delta S_{11}^*)^*}{|S_{22}|^2 - |\Delta|^2} \quad (2.4.a)$$

$$r_L = \left| \frac{S_{12}S_{21}}{|S_{22}|^2 - |\Delta|^2} \right| \quad (2.4.b)$$

(2.3) (2.4)  $\Gamma_S$   $\Gamma_L$  ,

2.2 가 ,

$$||C_L| - r_L| > 1 \quad \text{for} \quad |S_{11}| < 1 \quad (2.5.a)$$

$$||C_S| - r_S| > 1 \quad \text{for} \quad |S_{22}| < 1 \quad (2.5.b)$$

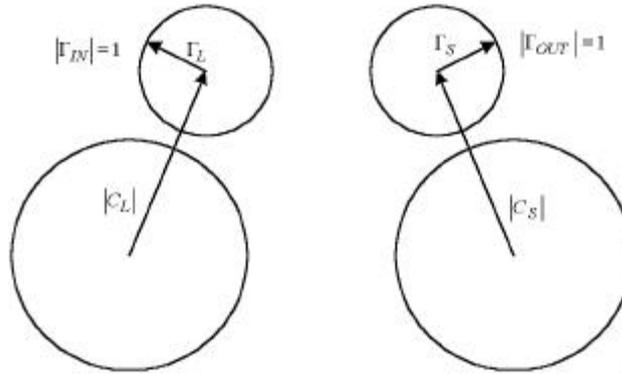
$|S_{11}|$   $|S_{22}|$  가 1  $\Gamma_S = 0, \Gamma_L = 0$   $|\Gamma_{IN}| > 1, |\Gamma_{OUT}| > 1$

2.1 , 2.3

2.1

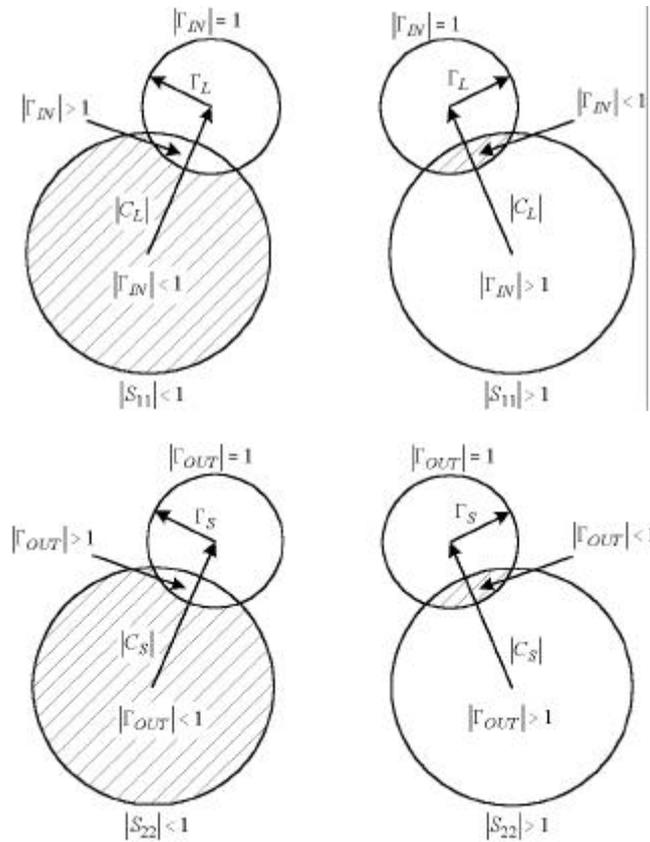
Table 2.1 Stability region of stability circle

$\Gamma_S$ -		$\Gamma_L$ -	
	$ S_{22}  < 1$		$ S_{11}  < 1$
	$ \Gamma_{OUT}  < 1$		$ \Gamma_{IN}  < 1$
	$ S_{22}  > 1$		$ S_{11}  > 1$
	$ \Gamma_{OUT}  < 1$		$ \Gamma_{IN}  < 1$



2.2

Fig. 2.2 Unconditional stability region.



2.3

Fig. 2.3 Conditional stability.

### 2.1.2

S-parameter가 가 , (Stability Factor)  
 K (Delta factor)  $\Delta$ 가 (2.6) (2.7)  
 가 ,  
 가 가 [6].

$$K = \frac{1 - |S_{11}^2| - |S_{22}^2| + |\Delta|^2}{2 |S_{12}S_{21}|} > 1 \quad (2.6)$$

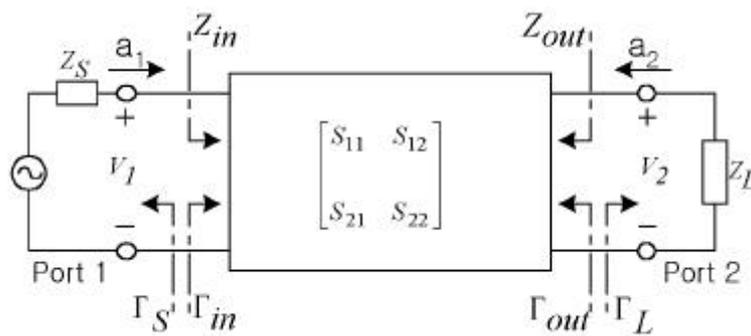
$$|\Delta| = |S_{11}S_{22} - S_{12}S_{21}| < 1 \quad (2.7)$$

(+),  
 $Re\{Z_S + Z_{IN}\} > 0, Re\{Z_L + Z_{OUT}\} > 0$   
 (Resistive  
 stabilized circuit) (Negative feedback) 가

[13],[14].

## 2.2

### 2.2.1



2.4 2-  
 Fig. 2.4 The general form of 2-port network.

(1)

(Operation power gain)  $G_p$

$$G_p = \frac{P_L}{P_{IN}} = \frac{P_L}{P_{IN}}$$

2.4 Mason

2.5

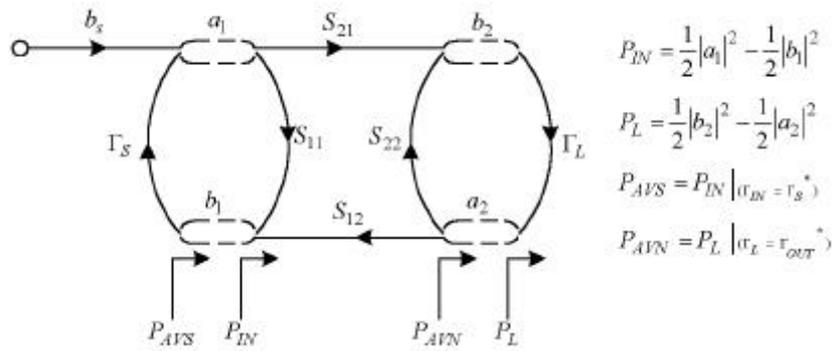


Fig. 2.5 The signal flow graph and different power definitions.

2-

$$b_1 = S_{11}a_1 + S_{12}a_2 = S_{11}a_1 + S_{12}\Gamma_L b_2 \quad (2.8)$$

$$b_2 = S_{21}a_1 + S_{22}a_2 = S_{21}a_1 + S_{22}\Gamma_L b_2 \quad (2.9)$$

$$a_1 = b_s + \Gamma_S b_1 \quad (2.10)$$

$$a_2 = \Gamma_L b_2 \quad (2.11)$$

(2.8) (2.9) 2-

S-parameter

L

(2.8) (2.11)

IN OUT

$$\Gamma_{IN} = \frac{b_1}{a_1} = S_{11} + \frac{S_{12}S_{21}\Gamma_L}{1 - S_{22}\Gamma_L} = \frac{S_{11} - \Delta\Gamma_L}{1 - S_{22}\Gamma_L} \quad (2.12)$$

$$\Gamma_{OUT} = \frac{b_2}{a_2} = S_{22} + \frac{S_{12}S_{21}\Gamma_S}{1 - S_{11}\Gamma_S} = \frac{S_{22} - \Delta\Gamma_S}{1 - S_{11}\Gamma_S} \quad (2.13)$$

$$\frac{b_2}{b_s} = \frac{S_{21}}{1 - S_{11}\Gamma_S - S_{22}\Gamma_L - \frac{S_{12}S_{21}\Gamma_S\Gamma_L}{1 - S_{11}\Gamma_S} + S_{11}S_{22}\Gamma_S\Gamma_L} \quad (2.14)$$

$$P_L = \frac{1}{2} |b_2|^2 - \frac{1}{2} |a_2|^2 = \frac{1}{2} |b_2|^2 (1 - |\Gamma_L|^2) \tag{2.15}$$

$$P_{IN} = \frac{1}{2} |a_1|^2 - \frac{1}{2} |b_1|^2 = \frac{1}{2} |a_1|^2 (1 - |\Gamma_{IN}|^2) \tag{2.16}$$

$$(2.10) \quad b_1 = a_1 \Gamma_{IN} \tag{2.17} \tag{2.16}$$

(2.19)

$$a_1 = \frac{b_s}{1 - \Gamma_{IN} \Gamma_S} \tag{2.17}$$

$$P_{IN} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{|b_s|^2}{|1 - \Gamma_{IN} \Gamma_S|^2} (1 - |\Gamma_{IN}|^2) \tag{2.18}$$

$$G_P = \frac{P_L}{P_{IN}} = \frac{|b_2|^2}{|b_s|^2} |1 - \Gamma_{IN} \Gamma_S|^2 \frac{1 - |\Gamma_L|^2}{1 - |\Gamma_{IN}|^2} \tag{2.19}$$

$$(2.9) \quad (2.17) \quad b_2/a_1 \quad (2.20) \quad (2.20) \quad (2.19)$$

$$\frac{b_2}{a_1} = \frac{S_{21}}{1 - S_{22} \Gamma_L}, \quad \frac{a_1}{b_s} = \frac{1}{1 - \Gamma_{IN} \Gamma_S}$$

$$\frac{b_2}{b_s} = \frac{S_{21}}{(1 - S_{22} \Gamma_L)(1 - \Gamma_{IN} \Gamma_S)} \tag{2.20}$$

$$G_P = \frac{1}{1 - |\Gamma_{IN}|^2} |S_{21}|^2 \frac{1 - |\Gamma_L|^2}{|1 - S_{22} \Gamma_L|^2} \tag{2.21}$$

(2)

(Transducer power gain)  $G_T$

$$G_T = \frac{P_L}{P_{AVS}} = \frac{P_L}{P_{AVS}}$$

가

$P_{AVS}$

가

$Z_S$

2.5

$$\Gamma_{IN} = \Gamma_S^*$$

가

$P_{AVS}$

$$(2.18)$$

$$(2.22)$$

$$(2.15)$$

$$(2.22)$$

$G_T$

$$P_{A\ VS} = P_{IN} \mid \Gamma_{IN} = \Gamma_S^* = \frac{1}{2} \frac{|b_s|^2}{1 - |\Gamma_S|^2} \quad (2.22)$$

$$G_T = \frac{P_L}{P_{A\ VS}} = \frac{|b_2|^2}{|b_s|^2} (1 - |\Gamma_L|^2)(1 - |\Gamma_S|^2) \quad (2.23)$$

(2.23) (2.14)

$$G_T = \frac{(1 - |\Gamma_L|^2) |S_{21}|^2 (1 - |\Gamma_S|^2)}{|(1 - \Gamma_S S_{11})(1 - \Gamma_L S_{22}) - S_{12} S_{21} \Gamma_S \Gamma_L|} \quad (2.24)$$

$$G_T = \frac{1 - |\Gamma_S|^2}{|1 - \Gamma_{IN} \Gamma_S|^2} |S_{21}|^2 \frac{1 - |\Gamma_L|^2}{|1 - S_{22} \Gamma_L|^2} \quad (2.25)$$

$$G_T = \frac{1 - |\Gamma_S|^2}{|1 - S_{11} \Gamma_S|^2} |S_{21}|^2 \frac{1 - |\Gamma_L|^2}{|1 - \Gamma_{OUT} \Gamma_L|^2} \quad (2.26)$$

$G_T$

S-parameter,

s

L

, L=

s=0

$G_{TM}$

(2.24)

s = s

L = LM

$$G_{TM} = |S_{21}|^2 \quad (2.27)$$

$$G_{TM} = \frac{(1 - |\Gamma_{SM}|^2) |S_{21}|^2 (1 - |\Gamma_{LM}|^2)}{|(1 - S_{11} \Gamma_{SM})(1 - S_{22} \Gamma_{LM}) - S_{12} S_{21} \Gamma_{LM} \Gamma_{SM}|^2} \quad (2.28)$$

$$\Gamma_{SM} = \frac{B_1 \pm \sqrt{B_1^2 - 4|C_1|^2}}{2C_1} \quad (2.29)$$

$$\Gamma_{LM} = \frac{B_2 \pm \sqrt{B_2^2 - 4|C_2|^2}}{2C_2} \quad (2.30)$$

$$B_1 = 1 + |S_{11}|^2 - |S_{22}|^2 - |\mathcal{A}|^2 \quad (2.31)$$

$$B_2 = 1 + |S_{22}|^2 - |S_{11}|^2 - |\mathcal{A}|^2 \quad (2.32)$$

$$C_1 = S_{11} - \mathcal{A} \cdot S_{22}^* \quad (2.33)$$

$$C_2 = S_{22} - \mathcal{A} \cdot S_{11}^* \quad (2.34)$$

$$\mathcal{A} = S_{11} S_{22} - S_{12} S_{21} \quad (2.35)$$

(2.28) (2.29) (2.30)

$$G_{TM} = \frac{|S_{21}|}{|S_{12}|} (K \pm \sqrt{K^2 - 1}) \quad (2.36)$$

,  $K = (1 - |S_{11}|^2 - |S_{22}|^2 + |A|^2) / 2|S_{12}S_{21}|$  . (2.29), (2.30), (2.31) (+)  
 $B_1, B_2$ 가 , (-)  $B_1, B_2$ 가 .  
 $S_{12} = 0$  (2.12) (2.13)  $\Gamma_S = S_{11}^*$  ,  $\Gamma_L = S_{22}^*$ 가

$$G_{TUM} = \frac{|S_{21}|^2}{(|1 - S_{11}\Gamma_S|^2)(|1 - S_{22}\Gamma_L|^2)} \quad (2.37)$$

(3) 가

가 (Available power gain)  $G_A$  .

$$G_A = \frac{\text{가}}{\text{가}} = \frac{P_{AVN}}{P_{AVS}}$$

(2.15) 가  $P_{AVN}$  .

$$P_{AVN} = P_L |_{\Gamma_L = \Gamma_{out}^*} = \frac{1}{2} |b_2|^2 (1 - |\Gamma_{out}|^2) \quad (2.38)$$

(2.22) (2.38) 가  $G_A$

$$G_A = \frac{P_{AVN}}{P_{AVS}} = \frac{|b_2|^2}{|b_s|^2} (1 - |\Gamma_S|^2) (1 - |\Gamma_{out}|^2) \quad (2.39)$$

, (2.39) (2.14) .

$$G_A = \frac{1}{1 - |\Gamma_S|^2} |S_{21}|^2 \frac{1 - |\Gamma_{out}|^2}{|1 - S_{22}\Gamma_{out}|^2} \quad (2.40)$$

$$G_A = \frac{1 - |\Gamma_S|^2}{|1 - S_{11}\Gamma_S|^2} |S_{21}|^2 \frac{1}{1 - |\Gamma_{out}|^2} \quad (2.41)$$

### 2.2.2

가

가

(Constant gain circle)

$Z_s$   $Z_L$   
s L

$G_s$   $G_L$

$|S_{21}|$

가

(Unilateral)

(Bilateral)

(  $S_{12}$  )

가

가

$$G_{TU} = \frac{1 - |\Gamma_s|^2}{|1 - S_{11}\Gamma_s|^2} |S_{21}|^2 \frac{1 - |\Gamma_L|^2}{|1 - S_{22}\Gamma_L|^2} = G_s \cdot G_o \cdot G_L \quad (2.42)$$

가  $|S_{11}| < 1$   $|S_{22}| < 1$  ,

(2.42)

$$G_s = \frac{1 - |\Gamma_s|^2}{|1 - S_{11}\Gamma_s|^2} \quad (2.43)$$

$$G_L = \frac{1 - |\Gamma_L|^2}{|1 - S_{22}\Gamma_L|^2} \quad (2.44)$$

$$, G_s \quad G_L \quad \Gamma_s = S_{11}^* \quad \Gamma_L = S_{22}^*$$

가

$$G_{s, \max} = \frac{1}{1 - |S_{11}|^2} \quad (2.45)$$

$$G_{L, \max} = \frac{1}{1 - |S_{22}|^2} \quad (2.46)$$

(2.42)

$$G_{TUM} = G_{s, \max} \cdot G_o \cdot G_{L, \max} = \frac{1}{1 - |S_{22}|^2} |S_{21}|^2 \frac{1}{1 - |S_{22}|^2} \quad (2.47)$$

(4)

(Unilateral transducer power gain) (2.42)

(2.47)

(2.43) (2.44)

$G_s$   $G_L$

$$G_i = \frac{1 - |\Gamma_i|^2}{1 - |S_{ii}\Gamma_i|^2} \quad (2.48)$$

$$, i = S \quad ii = 11 \quad , i = L \quad ii = 22 \quad . \quad (2.48) \quad \text{가}$$

$$. \quad |S_{ii}| < 1 \quad , \quad |S_{ii}| > 1$$

$$( |S_{ii}| < 1 )$$

$$(2.48) \quad \Gamma_{ii} = S_{ii}^*$$

$$G_{i, \max} = \frac{1}{1 - |S_{ii}|^2} \quad (2.49)$$

$$G_{i, \max} \quad (\text{termination}) \quad . \quad (\text{Normalized})$$

$$(\text{Gain factor}) \quad g_i \quad .$$

$$g_i = \frac{G_i}{G_{i, \max}} = G_i(1 - |S_{ii}|^2) = \frac{1 - |\Gamma_i|^2}{|1 - S_{ii}\Gamma_i|^2} (1 - |S_{ii}|^2) \quad (2.50)$$

$$g_i \quad |\Gamma_i| = 1 \quad g_i = 0 \quad , \quad |\Gamma_i| = 0 \quad g_i = 1$$

$$g_i \quad 0 \leq g_i \leq 1 \quad .$$

$$\Gamma_i \quad g_i \quad \Gamma_i \quad (2.50)$$

$$g_i |1 - S_{ii}\Gamma_i|^2 = (1 - |\Gamma_i|^2)(1 - |S_{ii}|^2)$$

$$= 1 - |S_{ii}|^2 - g_i \Gamma_i \Gamma_i^* - \frac{g_i (S_{ii}\Gamma_i + S_{ii}^* \Gamma_i^*)}{1 - (1 - g_i) |S_{ii}|^2} \quad (2.51)$$

$$= \frac{1 - |S_{ii}|^2 - g_i}{1 - (1 - g_i) |S_{ii}|^2}$$

가

$$g_i^2 |S_{ii}|^2 / [1 - (1 - g_i) |S_{ii}|^2]^2$$

$$\left| \Gamma_i - \frac{g_i S_{ii}^*}{1 - (1 - g_i) |S_{ii}|^2} \right| = \frac{\sqrt{1 - g_i} (1 - |S_{ii}|^2)}{1 - (1 - g_i) |S_{ii}|^2} \quad (2.52)$$

$$C_{gs} \quad r_{gs} \quad .$$

$$C_{gs} = \frac{g_s S_{11}^*}{1 - (1 - g_s) |S_{11}|^2} \quad (2.53)$$

$$r_{gs} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - g_s} (1 - |S_{11}|^2)}{1 - (1 - g_s) |S_{11}|^2} \quad (2.54)$$

$$C_{gL} \quad r_{gL} \quad .$$

$$C_{gL} = \frac{g_L S_{22}^*}{1 - (1 - g_L) |S_{22}|^2} \quad (2.55)$$

$$r_{gL} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - g_L} (1 - |S_{22}|^2)}{1 - (1 - g_L) |S_{22}|^2} \quad (2.56)$$

$$\Gamma_i = u_i + jv_i \quad (2.57)$$

$$S_{ii} = A_{ii} + jB_{ii} \quad (2.58)$$

$$, \quad (2.57) \quad (2.58) \quad (2.52) \quad .$$

$$\left[ u_i - \frac{g_i A_{ii}}{1 - (1 - g_i) |S_{ii}|^2} \right]^2 + \left[ v_i - \frac{g_i B_{ii}}{1 - (1 - g_i) |S_{ii}|^2} \right]^2 = \left[ \frac{\sqrt{1 - g_i} (1 - |S_{ii}|^2)}{1 - |S_{ii}|^2 (1 - g_i)} \right]^2 \quad (2.59)$$

$$(2.59) \quad g_i \quad . \quad u_c,$$

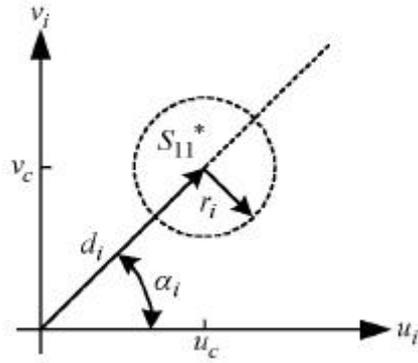
$$v_c, \quad r_i \quad .$$

$$u_c = \frac{g_i A_{ii}}{1 - (1 - g_i) |S_{ii}|^2} \quad (2.60)$$

$$v_c = \frac{-g_i B_{ii}}{1 - (1 - g_i) |S_{ii}|^2} \quad (2.61)$$

$$r_i = \frac{\sqrt{1 - g_i} (1 - |S_{ii}|^2)}{1 - |S_{ii}|^2 (1 - g_i)} \quad (2.62)$$

2.6



2.6

Fig. 2.6 A constant  $G_i$  circle in the smith chart.

(Smith chart) ( $\Gamma_i = 0$ )  $d_i$   $u_i$

$\alpha_i$

$$d_i = \sqrt{u_c^2 + v_c^2} = \frac{g_i |S_{ii}|}{1 - (1 - g_i) |S_{ii}|^2} \quad (2.63)$$

$$\tan \alpha_i = \frac{v_c}{u_c} \quad \alpha_i = \tan^{-1} \frac{B_{ii}}{A_{ii}} \quad (2.64)$$

(2.63)  $S_{11}^*$  ( $S_{ii}^* = A_{ii} - jB_{ii}$ )

(2.63)  $d_i$

$g_s$  ( $g_L$ ) = 1 ( $r_s$  ( $r_L$ ) = 0  $S_{11}^*$  ( $S_{22}^*$ )

$S_{11}^*$  ( $S_{22}^*$ )

0 dB ( $G_S = 1$   $G_L = 1$ )

$\Gamma_S$   $\Gamma_L$  ,  $\Gamma_S$   $\Gamma_L$

가  $\Gamma_S$   $\Gamma_L$

(5)

$K < 1$  , (2.24)

$G_T$

$G_P$

가

$$G_p = \frac{|S_{21}|^2 (1 - |\Gamma_L|^2)}{\left(1 - \left| \frac{S_{11} - \mathcal{A}\Gamma_L}{1 - S_{22}\Gamma_L} \right| \right) |1 - S_{22}\Gamma_L|^2} = |S_{21}|^2 g_p \quad (2.65)$$

$$g_p = \frac{1 - |\Gamma_L|^2}{|1 - S_{22}\Gamma_L|^2 - |S_{11} - \mathcal{A}\Gamma_L|^2} = \frac{G_p}{|S_{21}|^2} \quad (2.66)$$

$$= \frac{1 - |\Gamma_L|^2}{1 - |S_{11}|^2 + |\Gamma_L|^2 (|S_{22}|^2 - |\mathcal{A}|^2) - 2\text{Re}(\Gamma_L C_L)}$$

$$C_2 = S_{22} - \mathcal{A}S_{11}^* \quad (2.67)$$

$$(2.66) \quad \Gamma_L = u_L + jv_L, \quad \text{Re}[\Gamma_L C_2] = u_L \text{Re}[C_2] - v_L \text{Im}[C_2]$$

(2.66)

$C_{PL}$

$r_{PL}$

$$\left| \Gamma_L - \frac{g_p C_2^*}{1 + g_p (|S_{22}|^2 - |\mathcal{A}|^2)} \right| = \frac{(1 - 2K |S_{21} S_{12}| g_p + |S_{21} S_{12}|^2 g_p^2)^{1/2}}{|1 + g_p (|S_{22}|^2 - |\mathcal{A}|^2)|} \quad (2.68)$$

$$C_{PL} = \frac{g_p C_2^*}{1 + g_p (|S_{22}|^2 - |\mathcal{A}|^2)} \quad (2.69)$$

$$r_{PL} = \frac{[1 - 2K |S_{12} S_{21}| g_p + |S_{12} S_{21}|^2 g_p^2]^{1/2}}{|1 + g_p (|S_{22}|^2 - |\mathcal{A}|^2)|} \quad (2.70)$$

$$u_L = \frac{g_p \text{Re}[C_2^*]}{1 + g_p (|S_{22}|^2 - |\mathcal{A}|^2)} \quad (2.71)$$

$$v_L = \frac{g_p \text{Im}[C_2^*]}{1 + g_p (|S_{22}|^2 - |\mathcal{A}|^2)} \quad (2.72)$$

$$d_{PL} = \sqrt{u_L^2 + v_L^2} = \frac{g_p C_2^*}{1 + g_p (|S_{22}|^2 - |\mathcal{A}|^2)} \quad (2.73)$$

$$r_{PL} = 0$$

$$(2.70)$$

$$(2.74)$$

$$g_{pm} \quad g_p$$

$$(2.36)$$

$$1 - 2K |S_{12}S_{21}|g_{pm} + |S_{12}S_{21}|^2g_{pm}^2 = 0$$

$$g_{pm} = \frac{1}{|S_{12}S_{21}|} (K - \sqrt{K^2 - 1}) = \frac{G_{pm}}{|S_{21}|^2}$$

$$G_{pm} = \frac{|S_{21}|}{|S_{12}|} (K - \sqrt{K^2 - 1}) \quad (2.74)$$

$G_p$ 가

$\Gamma_L$

$$\cdot \Gamma_L \quad g_{pm} = G_{pm} / |S_{21}|^2$$

$$G_{pm} \quad (\Gamma_{OUT}^* = \Gamma_L)$$

$$(\Gamma_S = \Gamma_{IN}^*)$$

$$\cdot \Gamma_S = \Gamma_{IN}^*$$

가

$$\cdot G_{pm}$$

$$\Gamma_S$$

$$\Gamma_L$$

$$\Gamma_{SM}$$

$$\Gamma_{LM}$$

가

(1)

$$(2.69) \quad (2.70)$$

$G_p$

가

$$\Gamma_L$$

(2)

$$(2.12)$$

$$\Gamma_{IN}$$

가

가

$$\cdot \Gamma_S = \Gamma_{IN}^* \text{ 가}$$

가

$$\Gamma_S$$

$$G_p$$

$$\cdot G_p$$

VSWR

$$\Gamma_S$$

가

(6) 가

가

$$(2.41)$$

가

$$G_A$$

$$(2.75)$$

$$G_A = \frac{|S_{21}|^2(1 - |\Gamma_S|^2)}{\left(1 - \left| \frac{S_{22} - \Delta\Gamma_S}{1 - S_{11}\Gamma_S} \right| \right) |1 - S_{11}\Gamma_S|^2} = |S_{21}|^2 g_a \quad (2.75)$$

$$g_a = \frac{G_A}{|S_{21}|^2} = \frac{1 - |\Gamma_S|^2}{1 - |S_{22}|^2 + |\Gamma_S|^2(|S_{11}|^2 - |\Delta|^2) - 2Re(\Gamma_S C_1)} \quad (2.76)$$

$$C_1 = S_{11} - \Delta S_{22}^* \quad (2.77)$$

(2.75), (2.76) (2.77) (2.65), (2.66) (2.77) ,  
 가  $C_a$   $r_a$  .

$$C_a = \frac{g_a C_1^*}{1 + g_a (|S_{11}|^2 - |A|^2)} \quad (2.78)$$

$$r_a = \frac{[1 - 2K |S_{12} S_{21}| g_a + |S_{12} S_{21}|^2 g_a^2]^{1/2}}{|1 + g_a (|S_{11}|^2 - |A|^2)|} \quad (2.79)$$

$G_A$  가 가 (2.78) (2.79) .  $G_A$

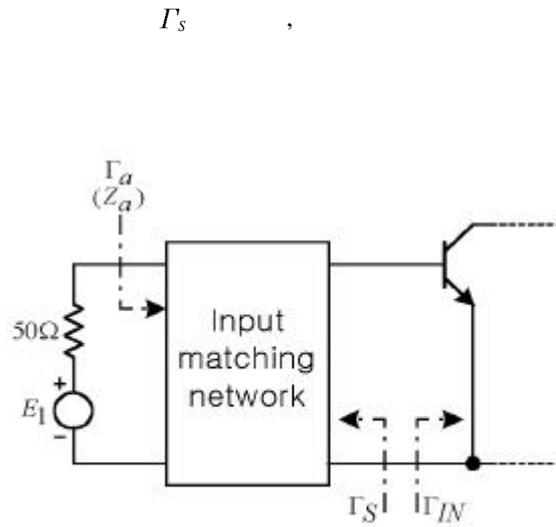
$$\Gamma_L = \Gamma_{OUT}^* , \quad \Gamma_S \quad \Gamma_{OUT} \quad (2.13) \quad G_A$$

$$G_T = G_A , \quad \Gamma_S \quad \Gamma_S \quad \text{가}$$

(tradeoff)

가  
 (1) (2.78) (2.79)  
 $G_A$  가 가  
 $\Gamma_S$   
 (2) (2.13)  $\Gamma_{OUT}$  , 가 가 ,  
 $\Gamma_L = \Gamma_{OUT}^*$  가  
 가  $\Gamma_L$   $G_A$   
 .  $\Gamma_L$  VSWR  
 가  
 , 가

### 2.3



2.7

Fig. 2.7 Input portion of a microwave amplifier.

2.7

$$(VSWR)_{in} = \frac{1 + |\Gamma_a|}{1 - |\Gamma_a|} \quad (2.80)$$

$$|\Gamma_a| = \left| \frac{\Gamma_{IN} - \Gamma_S^*}{1 - \Gamma_{IN}\Gamma_S} \right| \quad (2.81)$$

(2.81)  $\Gamma_{IN}$ ,  $\Gamma_S$   $\Gamma_a$  bilinear transformation

,  $|\Gamma_a|$

$(VSWR)_{in}$  (2.80),  $(VSWR)_{in}$

$$|\Gamma_a| \quad (2.81) \quad |\Gamma_a| \quad \Gamma_S$$

$$C_{vi} \quad r_{vi}$$

$$|\Gamma_S - C_{vi}| = r_{vi}$$

$$C_{vi} = \frac{\Gamma_{IN}^* (1 - |\Gamma_a|^2)}{1 - |\Gamma_a \Gamma_{IN}|^2} \quad (2.82)$$

$$r_{vi} = \frac{|\Gamma_a| (1 - |\Gamma_{IN}|^2)}{1 - |\Gamma_a \Gamma_{IN}|^2} \quad (2.83)$$

$$, (VSWR)_{IN} = 1$$



가  
 , PN 가  
 flicker noise가 [15].  
 (natural noise)  
 (atmospheric noise),  
 1928  
 J.B. Johnson 가  
 Johnson noise , H. Nyquist 가  
 0 ° K ,  
 T ° K R ,  
 B<sub>n</sub> .

$$E [ V_{TN} ]^2 = 4kTRB_n [ V ] \quad (2.88)$$

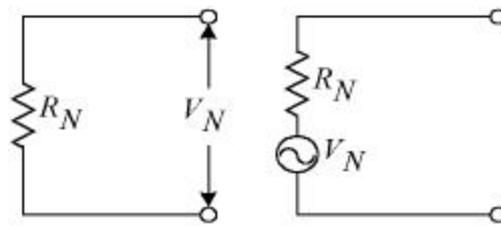
k : Boltzman (1.374 × 10<sup>-23</sup> J/ ° K)

T : (Kelvin ° K)

B<sub>n</sub> : (Hz)

(White noise)

가 2.8 R<sub>N</sub>  
 V<sub>N</sub> .



2.8

Fig. 2.8 Thermal noise of the resistor.

$$R_N , 가 P_N (2.89)$$

$$P_N = \frac{V_N^2}{4R_N} = kTB [ W ] \quad (2.89)$$

(Noise Figure)

P<sub>Ni</sub>

, G<sub>A</sub> 가

P<sub>No</sub>

가  $P_{Si}, P_{Oi}, G_A, F$

$$F = \frac{P_{No}}{G_A P_{Ni}} \quad (2.90)$$

$$G_A = \frac{P_{So}}{P_{Si}} \quad (2.91)$$

$$F = \frac{P_{No}/P_{So}}{P_{Ni}/P_{Si}} = \frac{C/N}{C/N} \quad (2.92)$$

$C/N$  가 [13].

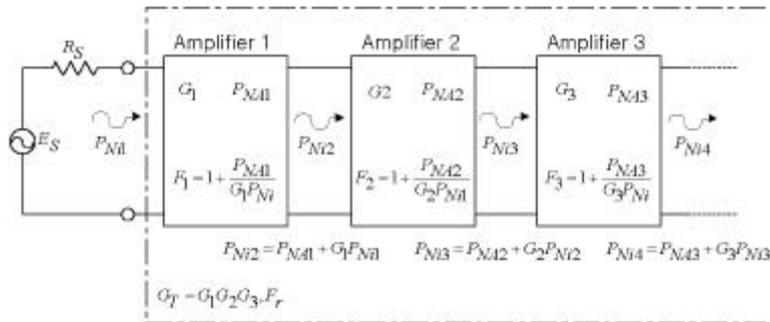
$P_{NA}$

$$P_{No} = P_{NA} + G_A P_{Ni} \quad (2.93)$$

(2.94)

$$F = \frac{P_{NA} + G_A P_{Ni}}{G_A P_{Ni}} = 1 + \frac{P_{NA}}{G_A P_{Ni}} \quad (2.94)$$

2.9  $F_T$  (2.95)



2.9

Fig.2.9 Noise figure model of a multi-stage amplifier.

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_T &= \frac{P_{Ni4}}{G_1 G_2 G_3 P_{Ni1}} \\
 &= \frac{P_{NA3} + G_3 P_{NA2} + G_1 G_2 P_{NA1} + G_1 G_2 G_3 P_{Ni1}}{G_1 G_2 G_3 P_{Ni1}} \\
 &= \frac{P_{NA1} + G_1 P_{Ni1}}{G_1 P_{Ni1}} + \frac{P_{NA2}}{G_1 G_2 P_{Ni1}} + \frac{P_{NA3}}{G_1 G_2 G_3 P_{Ni1}} \\
 &= F_1 + \frac{F_2 - 1}{G_1} + \frac{F_3 - 1}{G_1 G_2}
 \end{aligned} \quad (2.95)$$

, (2.94) 가 ,  $P_{NA}/G_A = P_{NA}$  가 (2.94)

$$F = 1 + \frac{G_A P_{NA}}{G_A P_{Ni}} = 1 + \frac{P_{NA}}{P_{Ni}} \quad (2.96)$$

$P_{NA} = KT_{AB}$  (2.89)  $KT_B$   $P_{NA}$   
 (2.96) (2.97) [6],[14].  
 ,  $T_A$  가 ( $T = 290 \text{ } \circ \text{ K}$ ) .

$$F = 1 + \frac{T_A}{T} \quad (2.97)$$

(2.95)

### 2.4.2

가 가

, trade-off . 2-

$$F = F_{\min} + \frac{r_n}{g_s} |y_s - y_{opt}|^2 \quad (2.98)$$

$$= F_{\min} + \frac{r_n}{g_s} [(g_s - g_{opt})^2 + (b_s - b_{opt})^2]$$

$F_{\min}$  :

$r_n = R_n/Z_0$  : 가

$y_s = g_s + jb_s$  :

$y_{opt} = g_{opt} + jb_{opt}$  :

opt

$$y_s = \frac{1 - \Gamma_s}{1 + \Gamma_s} \quad (2.99)$$

$$y_{opt} = \frac{1 - \Gamma_{opt}}{1 + \Gamma_{opt}} \quad (2.100)$$

(2.98)

$$F = F_{\min} + \frac{4 r_n |\Gamma_s - \Gamma_{opt}|^2}{(1 - |\Gamma_s|^2) |1 + \Gamma_{opt}|^2} \quad (2.101)$$

,  $r_n = 50 \text{ ohm}$ ,  $s=0$  F

$$r_n = (F_{\Gamma_s=0} - F_{\min}) \frac{|1 + \Gamma_{opt}|^2}{4 |\Gamma_{opt}|^2} \quad (2.102)$$

s  $F_i$ ,  $N_i$   
 $c_{Fi}$   $r_{Fi}$

$$N_i = \frac{|\Gamma_s - \Gamma_{opt}|^2}{1 - |\Gamma_s|^2} = \frac{F_i - F_{\min}}{4 r_n} |1 + \Gamma_{opt}|^2 \quad (2.103)$$

$$\left| \Gamma_s - \frac{\Gamma_{opt}}{1 + N_i} \right|^2 = \frac{N_i^2 + N_i(1 - |\Gamma_{opt}|^2)}{(1 + N_i)^2} \quad (2.104)$$

$$c_{Fi} = \frac{\Gamma_{opt}}{1 + N_i} \quad (2.105)$$

$$r_{Fi} = \frac{1}{1 + N_i} [N_i^2 + N_i(1 - |\Gamma_{opt}|^2)]^{1/2} \quad (2.106)$$

(2.104)  $F_i = F_{\min}$   $N_i = 0$ ,  $0 = F_{\min}$   
 $opt$  가 ,  $opt$

가

## 2.5

, ,  $h_{fe}$ (DC ), .

, , , , , .

### 2.5.1

(1)

가 (Breakdown Voltage)  
가 6 V, 9 V, 24-50 V

(2)

(Leakage Current) ,

,

(3)

(Power Dissipation) (  $\theta_{JC}$  ) 가

가 25 ° C 가

, 가 가

$$\theta_{JC} = (T_J - T_C) / (P_{in} - P_o) \quad (2-13)$$

$$P_o = (T_{Jmax} - 25^\circ C) / \theta_{JC} \quad (2-14)$$

,  $T_C$  ,  $T_J$  ,  $P_{in}$  ,  $P_o$

### 2.5.2

, , , ,

,

(1)

가 , 가 ,

50 % 가 ,

25 % 가 , 가 0° 36

0° 가 ,

1

가

가 2:1 30:1

(2)

가

[8],[9].

## 2.6

### 2.6.1

가 , LDMOS가

가 , 가 ,

7.5 V, 12. 5V, 28 V      50 V      가 ,

2.6.2

(1)

(Metal Can), Plastic  
SOE (Stripline Opposed Emitter), Surface Mount, Hermetical Scaled Metal-ceramic  
가 ,

(2)

(Watt)

가

2 GHz

가

[16].

### 3

2

가 GaAs FET

가

가

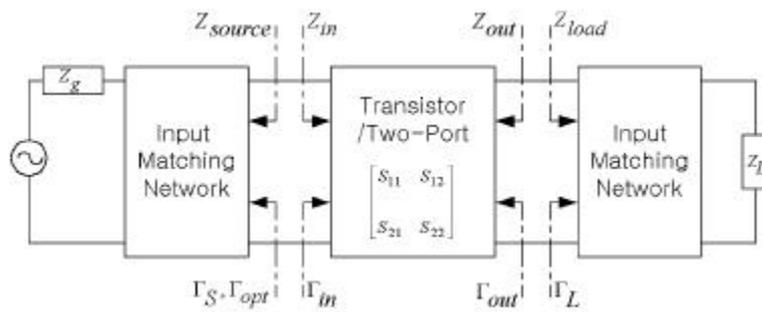
가

가

3.1

( $Z_{source}$ )

[17].



3.1

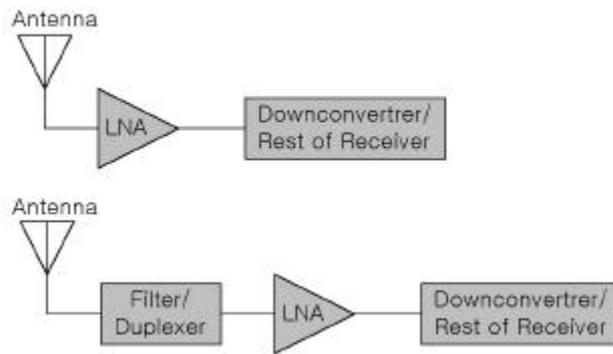
Fig. 3.1 The generalized analytical form of the LNA.

( $Z_{in}$ )

가

( $NF_{min}$ )

[10] [13].



3.2 LNA 가

Fig. 3.2 Two example of LNA implementations.

3.2 , , LNA , 가

3.2 full duplexer , CDMA 가

AMPS 가 가 3.2 ,

VSWR [2],[7].

### 3.1

FET ( $Z_{source}$ ) ,

(Feedback Circuit) (Resister Stabilized)

[19][20]. (Series Feedback)

3.3 (Unilateral) MESFET , FET 가

(Elements of first order importance)

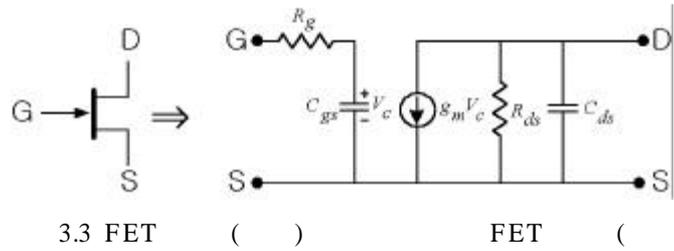


Fig. 3.3 FET symbol(left) and simplified FET model(right)

2.15 GHz,

$V_{ds}=2V, I_{ds}=25 \text{ mA}$

opt, HP GaAs FET ATF-10136,  $\text{opt}=0.68$   
 $51.37^\circ$   
 $\text{opt}^*=0.68 \quad -51.37^\circ = 21.22-j26.56$   
 $Z_{in} =$   
 $C_{gs} \text{ pF}/10$   
 $R_g$   
 $10$   
 $[2][7]$   
 $[4]. \quad 3.4 \quad 3.3 \quad \text{FET} \quad \text{가}$

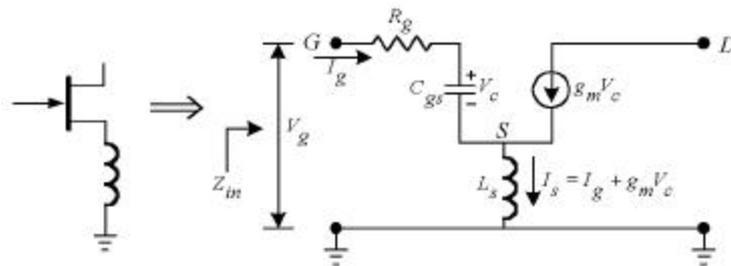


Fig. 3.4 FET model with external source inductance

(Negative)  
 $[4][20][21]$   
 $C_{gs} \quad V_c = I_g / (SC_{gs}) \quad S = +j \quad = j$   
 $Z_{in} = V_g / I_g = (I_g R_g + V_c + I_s S L_s) / I_g \quad (3.1)$   
 $V_c = I_g / (SC_{gs}) \quad I_s = (I_g + g_m V_c) \quad V_c = I_g / (SC_{gs}) \quad I_g$

$$Z_{in} = [I_g R_g + I_g / (S C_{gs}) + (I_g + g_m V_c) S L_s] / I_g \quad (3.2)$$

$$Z_{in} = R_g + 1 / (S C_{gs}) + S L_s + g_m [I_g / (S C_{gs})] (S L_s / I_g) \quad (3.3)$$

$$Z_{in} = R_g + g_m L_s / C_{gs} + S [L_s + 1 / (S^2 C_{gs})] \quad (3.4)$$

$$S = j \quad (3.5)$$

$$Z_{in} = R_g + g_m L_s / C_{gs} + j [\omega L_s - 1 / (\omega C_{gs})] \quad (3.5)$$

(3.5) FET 가 가

(3.5)

$$Z_{in} = R_g + R_a + j [X_{ls} - X_{cgs}] \quad (3.6)$$

$$[R_a = g_m L_s / C_{gs}]$$

FET

(3.6)

“ 가 (added)”

(Fig. 3.3)

FET

$$Z_{in} = R_g - j X_{cgs}$$

$$R_a + j X_{ls} \quad \text{가}$$

(Positive reactive)

$$g_m L_s / C_{gs}$$

$$Z_{in \text{ opt}}$$

가

GaAs FET

[6].

,  $Z_{in}$

가

(Negative)

, 가

3.1 3.2 GaAs FET ATF-10136 가  
 S/W Serenade8.0 S<sub>11</sub>\* 가 opt 가  
 3.3  
 3.4 3.5

3.1 ATF-10136

Table 3.1 Noise parameter of a ATF-10136

Freq. [GHz]	F <sub>min</sub> [dB]	opt		S <sub>11</sub> *		R <sub>n</sub> /50	K
		Mag	Ang	Mag	Ang		
1.00	0.40	0.85	24.00	0.93	33.00	0.70	0.42
1.50	0.40	0.78	35.02	0.86	49.63	0.56	0.56
2.15	0.40	0.68	51.37	0.77	70.56	0.44	0.70
2.50	0.41	0.62	63.47	0.71	80.63	0.41	0.77
3.00	0.43	0.53	84.63	0.64	94.00	0.39	0.84

3.2 [L<sub>s</sub> = 0.6 nH] 가

Table 3.2 Noise parameter after additional source inductance [L<sub>s</sub> = 0.6 nH]

Freq. [GHz]	F <sub>min</sub> [dB]	opt		S <sub>11</sub> *		R <sub>n</sub> /50	K
		Mag	Ang	Mag	Ang		
1.00	0.40	0.85	24.31	0.84	29.56	0.67	0.85
1.50	0.39	0.76	35.95	0.73	40.27	0.52	0.97
2.15	0.39	0.63	54.17	0.61	50.94	0.37	1.01
2.50	0.40	0.55	68.64	0.55	55.12	0.32	1.03
3.00	0.41	0.43	96.70	0.49	60.23	0.27	1.05

3.3

Table 3.3 Source inductance vs. noise parameter

Source inductance [nH]	F <sub>min</sub> [dB]	opt		S <sub>11</sub> *		R <sub>n</sub> /50	K
		Mag	Ang	Mag	Ang		
0.0	0.40	0.68	51.37	0.77	70.56	0.44	0.7
0.2	0.40	0.66	52.15	0.69	65.37	0.42	0.88
0.7	0.39	0.63	54.17	0.61	50.94	0.37	1.01
1.0	0.39	0.62	55.41	0.60	43.37	0.34	1.03
2.0	0.38	0.54	59.77	0.65	28.42	0.26	1.02

### 3.4 ATF-10136

Table 3.4 S-parameter of a ATF-10136

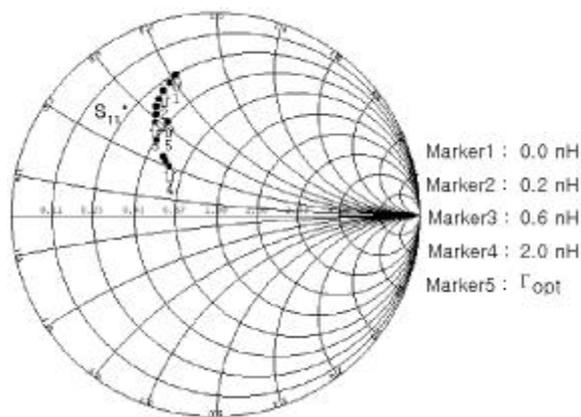
Freq. [GHz]	S11		S21		S12		S22	
	Mag.	Ang.	Mag.	Ang.	Mag.	Ang.	Mag.	Ang.
0.5	0.98	-18	5.32	163	0.020	78	0.35	-9
1.0	0.93	-33	5.19	147	0.038	67	0.36	-19
2.0	0.79	-66	4.64	113	0.074	59	0.30	-31
3.0	0.64	-94	4.07	87	0.110	44	0.27	-42
4.0	0.54	-120	3.60	61	0.137	31	0.22	-49

### 3.5 ATF-10136

[L<sub>s</sub> = 0.6 nH]

Table 3.5 Modified S-parameter of ATF-10136[L<sub>s</sub> = 0.6 nH]

Freq. [GHz]	S11		S21		S12		S22	
	Mag.	Ang.	Mag.	Ang.	Mag.	Ang.	Mag.	Ang.
0.5	0.95	-17.47	5.15	155.91	0.02	89.15	0.35	-9
1.0	0.84	-29.56	4.65	135.22	0.04	85.43	0.36	-19
2.0	0.63	-48.86	3.54	101.11	0.10	84.11	0.30	-31
3.0	0.49	-60.23	2.89	79.64	0.15	73.38	0.27	-42
4.0	0.44	-72.56	2.58	60.79	0.18	67.13	0.22	-49



3.5

S<sub>11</sub>\*

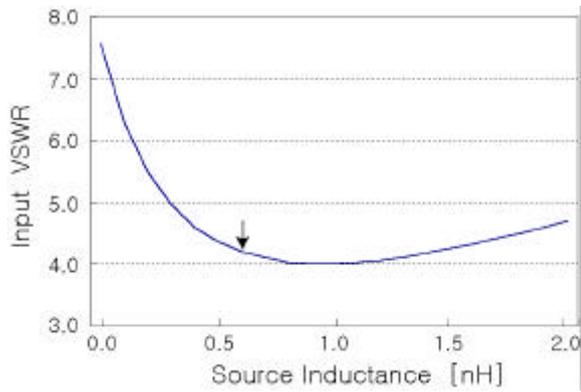
Fig. 3.5 Movement of a S<sub>11</sub>\* vs. source inductance.

3.5

L<sub>s</sub> = 0 nH      2 nH

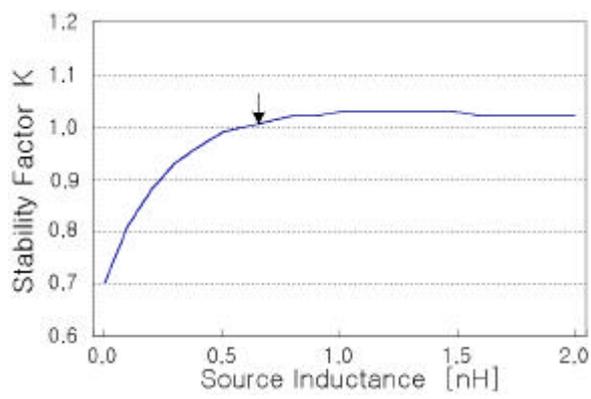
opt

$S_{11}^*$  , ATF-10136 S-parameter  
 S/W Ansoft Serenade 8.0  
 가 ,  
 가 K  $S_{11}^*$   $S_{11}^{*opt}$   
 가 가 가 0.6 nH  $S_{11}^*$  0.77 70.56 °  
 0.62 53.73 ° , FET 가 (3.5) 가  
 (gmLs/Cgs) , 3.6 가 0 2 nH 가  
 VSWR 7.15 4.10 , 가  
 (negative feedback)  
 [5],[20].



3.6

Fig. 3.6 Characteristic of input VSWR vs. source inductance.



3.7

Fig. 3.7 Characteristic of stability factor vs. Source inductance.

3.7 , ATF-10136 FET  
 가 가 가

K 가 ,  $L_s > 0.6 \text{ nH}$  K > 1  
 $L_s$

가 , [20].  
 (Feed) / 가

3.2

$(\Gamma_L)$   
 $S_{22}^*$  ,  $(\Gamma_S)$   
 $\Gamma_{opt}$  ,  $S_{11}^*$

가  
 $L_s$  ,  $L_s$  0.6 nH 가  
 가 , 가 , FET  
 (Short Stub) 0.6 nH  
 . ATF-10136 0.509 mm  
 0.6 mm ,  
 3.6 .

3.6

Table 3.6 Noise parameters vs. the length of short stub.

Physical Length [mm]	$F_{min}$ [dB]	$opt$		$S_{11}^*$		$R_n/50$	K
		Mag	Ang	Mag	Ang		
0.0	0.4	0.68	51.37	0.77	70.56	0.44	0.70
0.5	0.4	0.66	52.13	0.69	65.54	0.42	0.87
1.0	0.4	0.65	52.90	0.65	59.90	0.40	0.96
1.5	0.39	0.64	53.69	0.62	54.19	0.38	1.00
2.0	0.39	0.63	54.50	0.60	48.78	0.36	1.02
2.5	0.39	0.62	55.33	0.60	43.91	0.34	1.03

3.6 가 가  $F_{min}$   $R_n$  가  
 가 ,  $S_{11}^*$   $opt$  가

가 . , K가

$L_s = 0.6 \text{ nH}$  1.6 mm

3.8

가 가

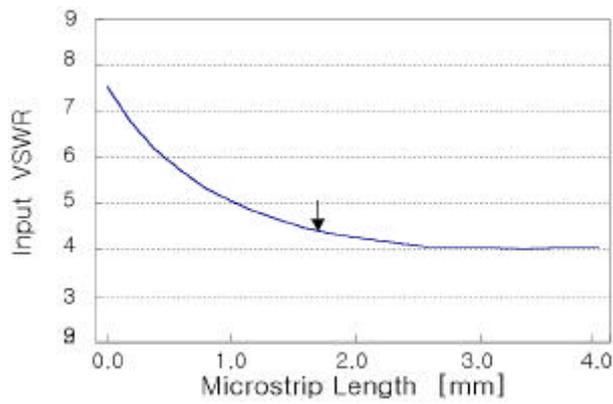
가

3.9

1.6 mm

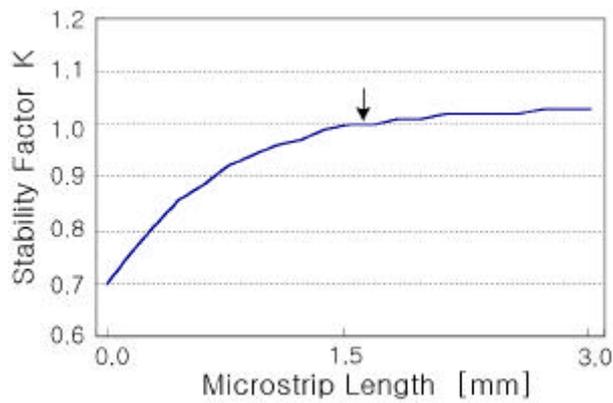
가

1



3.8

Fig. 3.8 Characteristic of input VSWR vs. short stub length.



3.9

Fig. 3.9 Characteristic stability factor vs. short stub length.

3.3

(Resistive Decoupling Circuit)

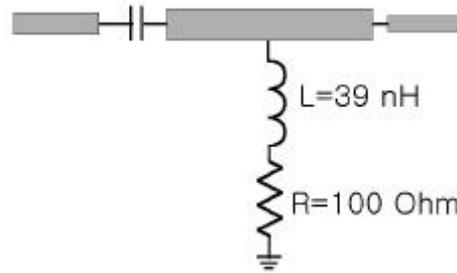
3.10

, FET

가

100

[10].



3.10

Fig. 3.10 Resistive decoupling circuit.

3.4

GaAs FET

ATF-10136

$V_{ds}=2V, I_{ds}=25\text{ mA}$

가

가

$V_d=5V$

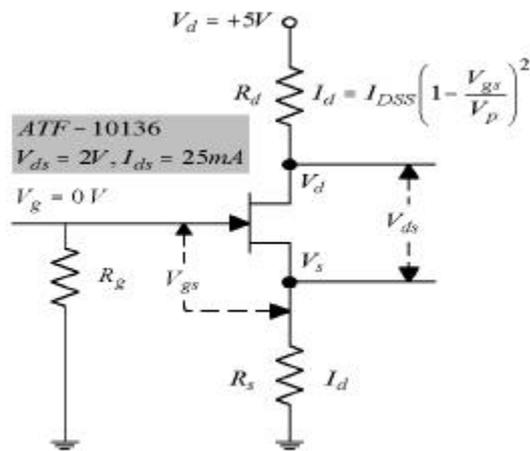
(Self Bias Circuit)

3.11

2

가

$R_s$



3.11

Fig. 3.11 The self-bias circuit.

3.11

“0” ,

[18][19].

가

$$V_g = I_d R_g \tag{3.7}$$

$$I_d = \dots$$

$$V_s = I_d R_s \tag{3.8}$$

$$V_{gs} = I_d R_s \tag{3.9}$$

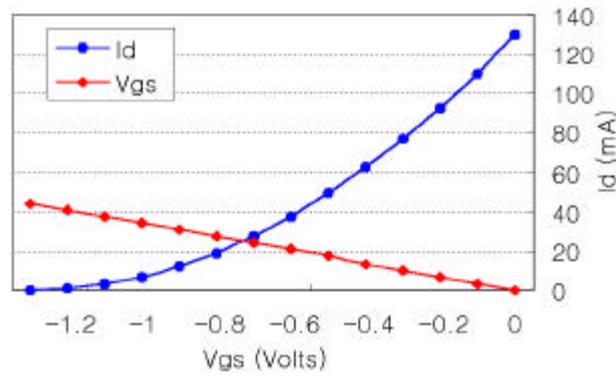
$$I_d = I_{dss} (1 - V_{gs}/V_p)^2 \tag{3.10}$$

FET

3.12

$$V_{gs} = -0.73 \text{ V} , I_{ds} = 25 \text{ mA}$$

$R_s = 30$



3.12

Fig. 3.12 The graph of self-bias line.

### 3.5

Mini-Circuits HP GaAs FET ATF-10136 ,  
MMIC VNA-25 ,

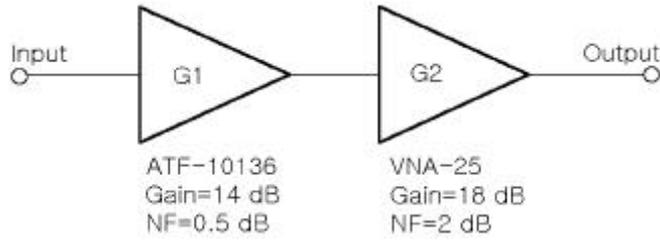
3.13

IMT -2000

2.13 2.16 GHz

MMIC

[20].



3.13

Fig. 3.13 The block diagram of the LNA.

VNA-25      0.5 dB,      14 dB  
 가 2 dB,      18 dB

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{NF (overall)} &= \text{NF}_1 + \frac{\text{NF}_2 - 1}{G_1} \\
 &= 10^{0.5 \text{ dB} / 10} + \frac{10^{2 \text{ dB} / 10} - 1}{10^{14 \text{ dB} / 10}} \leq 0.9 \text{ dB}
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{3.11}$$

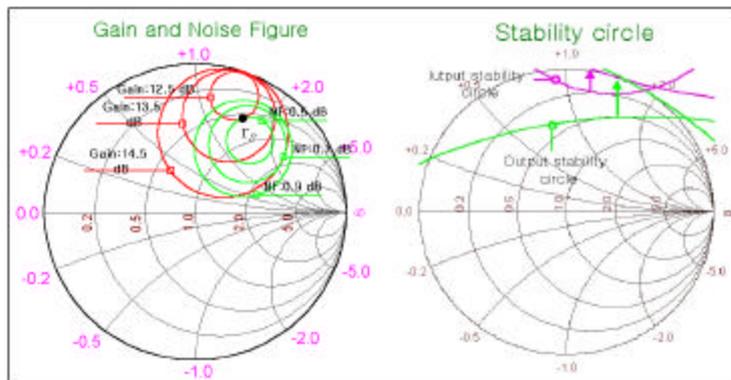
3.14  
 가

(2.104)

( s )

2.15 GHz  
 s

[10].



3.14 가

Fig. 3.14 Available gain and noise figure circles.

PCS

3.7

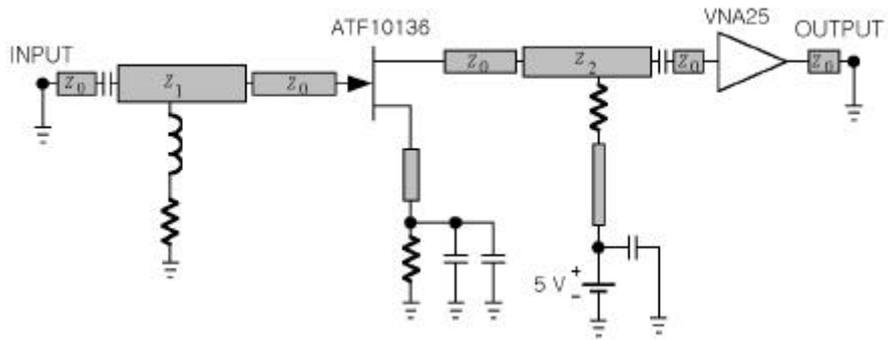
Table 3.7 Design specifications of LNA.

Item Descriptions	Specifications	Item Descriptions	Specifications
Frequency Band	2.13 - 2.16 GHz	Input VSWR	1.5 : 1 max.
Noise Figure	0.9 dB max.	Output VSWR	1.5 : 1 max
Gain	30 dB	$P_{1dB}$	18 dBm
Gain Flatness	1 dB max	Voltage	5 V dc

# 4

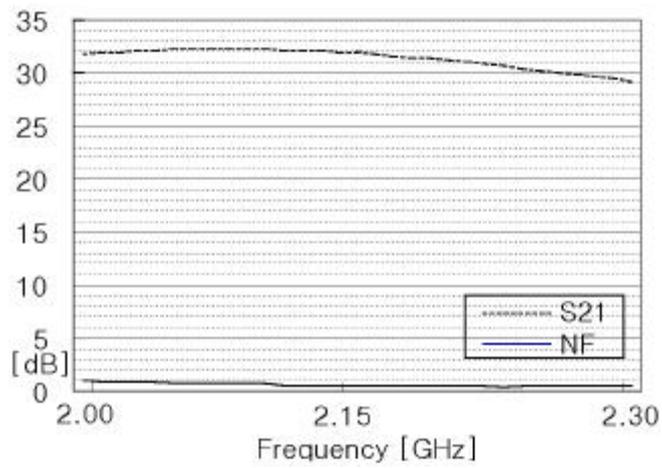
## 4.1

4.1



4.1

Fig. 4.1 The circuit of LNA.



4.2

Fig. 4.2 Characteristic gain and noise figure.

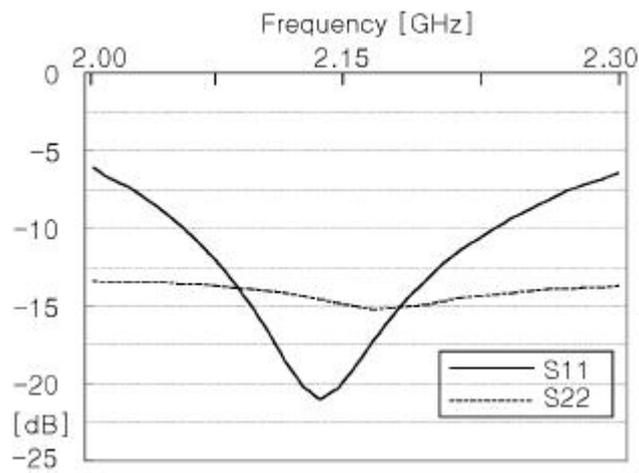
가  
Serenade 8.0

0.7 dB 가

4.2 4.3

0.6 dB , 32 dB

가 14 dB , 1.4



4.3 .

Fig. 4.3 Characteristic input - output reflection loss.

4.2

HP 8753D Network Analyzer

MAURY MICROWAVE Corporation

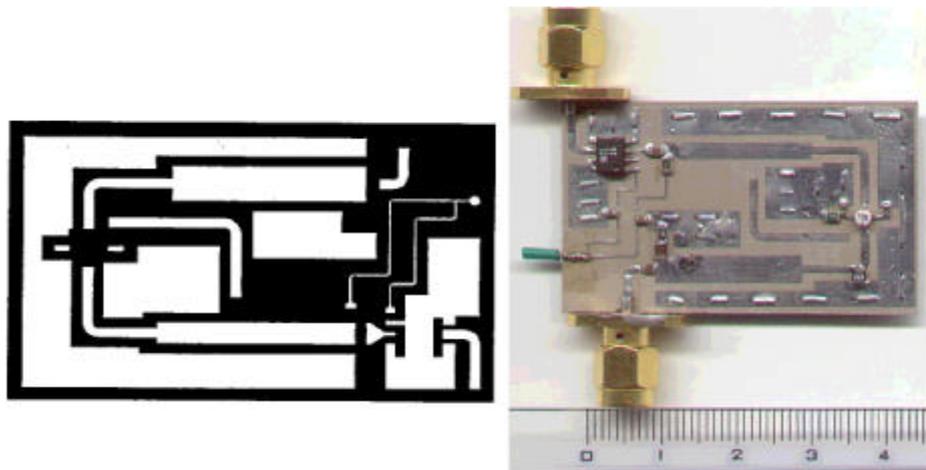
Noise Gain Analyzer MT2075 NGA Frequency Extender

P1dB

HP 8560E Spectrum Analyzer

4.4

Artwork



4.4

Artwork

Fig. 4.4 The artwork and Photograph of a fabricated LNA.

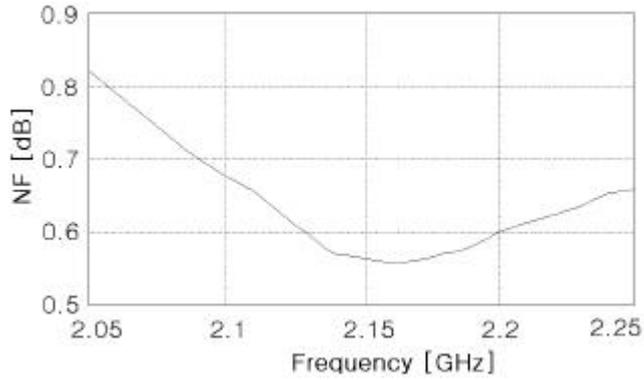
4.5 MT2075

(2.13 2.16 GHz) 0.7 dB

4.6

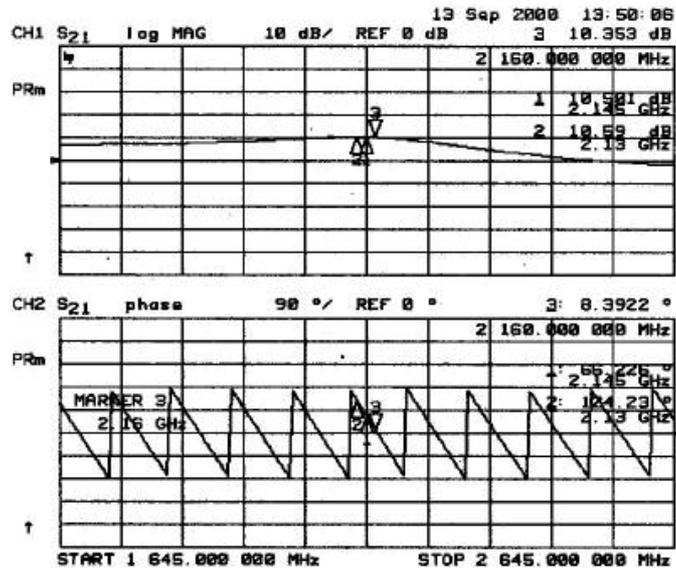
30 dB(20 dB Attenuator 가 )

± 0.3 dB



4.5

Fig. 4.5 Characteristic of noise figure.



4.6

Fig. 4.6 Characteristics of gain and phase.

4.7

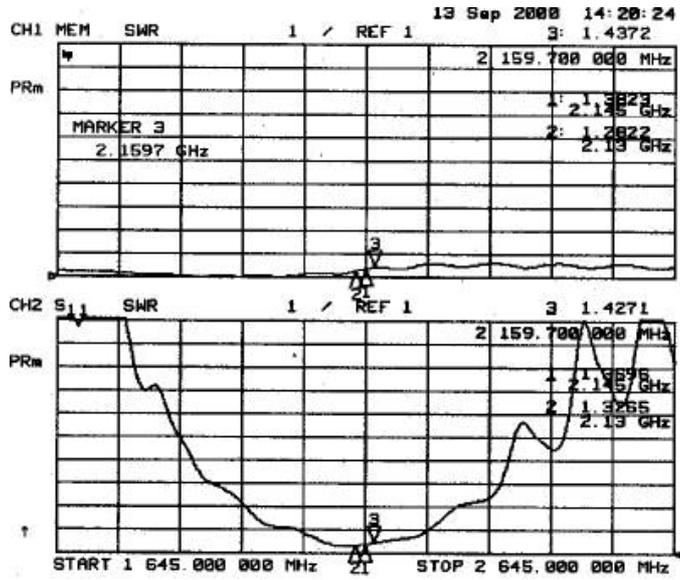
, 30 dB

± 0.3 dB

가

1.5

, 0.7 dB



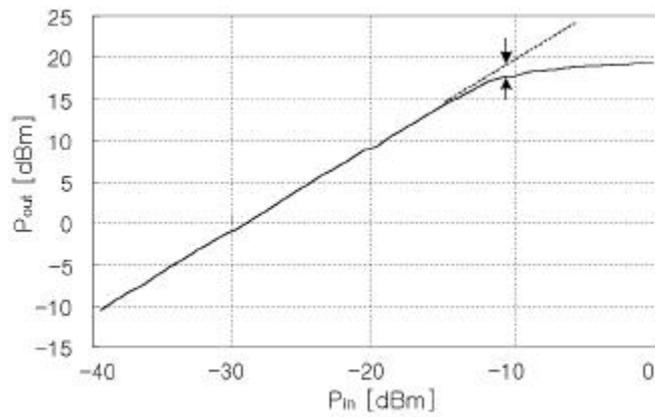
4.7

Fig. 4.7 Characteristics of input · output VSWR ratio.

4.8

2.15 GHz

$P_{dB}$  18 dBm



4.8

Fig. 4.8 Characteristics of input · output transfer.

5

IMT - 2000

2.13 2.16 GHz  
3.5, 0.5 mm

가

MMIC

GaAs FET

가

가

가

, 1.5 , 2.13 2.16 GHz 30 dB , 0.7 dB  
, P<sub>1dB</sub> 17.6 dBm, 0.3 dB  
IMT - 2000, PCS

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