

工學碩士學位論文

**A Study on the Linearity Improvement of Power Amplifier  
by Predistortion Method**

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本 論 文   黃 載 賢   工 學 碩 士 學 位 論 文   認 准   .

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## Abstract

According to the evolution of existing and new standards of mobile communication systems and wireless multimedia services, the high quality of the signals to be transmitted from a base station is required. The RF (radio frequency) power amplifiers which are used in such systems, have to amplify all types of signals without significant distortion and keep operation capability at potentially high levels of output power.

For this purpose predistortion method was applied. It can reduce the 3rd order intermodulation signal by inserting the predistorter that has opposite characteristics of amplifier in front of the amplifier. The predistortion linearizer consisted of 3dB branch-line coupler, MESFET, attenuator, delayline, 20 dB directional coupler, and Wilkinson power combiner. The phase difference of two input signals into the Wilkinson power combiner was adjusted to maintain out-of phase by monitoring with 20 dB couplers, respectively, and controlling the length of delayline. Thus, the difference of two signals only can be emerged to the output port of the Wilkinson power combiner, and then it is possible to cancel the signals of two path. It is possible to have  $180^\circ$  phase difference between the fundamental signal and the 3rd order intermodulation signal. In addition, the passive attenuator and the phase shifter used for predistorter could minimize phase variation compared with the case of active ones.

The proposed predistorter was designed in the frequency band of 1,885 MHz 2,025 MHz, and cascaded to 4 W power amplifier, and tested with two-tone spreaded 2.5 MHz at the center frequency of 1.96 GHz. As an experimental result, it was clearly shown that the 3rd order intermodulation distortion characteristics have been improved as much as 17 dB when the output of the power amplifier is 30.67 dBm.

## Nomenclature

$\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}$  : (ABCD matrix)

$a_j, b_j$  : j .

$K$  :

$P(f_1)$  :  $f_1$

$P_{1dB}$  : 1dB gain compression point

$v_i$  : (input voltage)

$v_{ic}$  : 1 dB compression point

$v_{ip3}$  : IP3

$V_{je}, V_{jo}$  : even · odd mode j

$V_g$  : generator

$V_{TH}$  : Thevenin

$v_0$  : (output voltage)

$Z_0$  : (characteristic impedance)

$\Gamma_e, \Gamma_o$  : even mode odd mode (reflection coefficient)

$T_e, T_o$  : even mode odd mode (transmission coefficient)

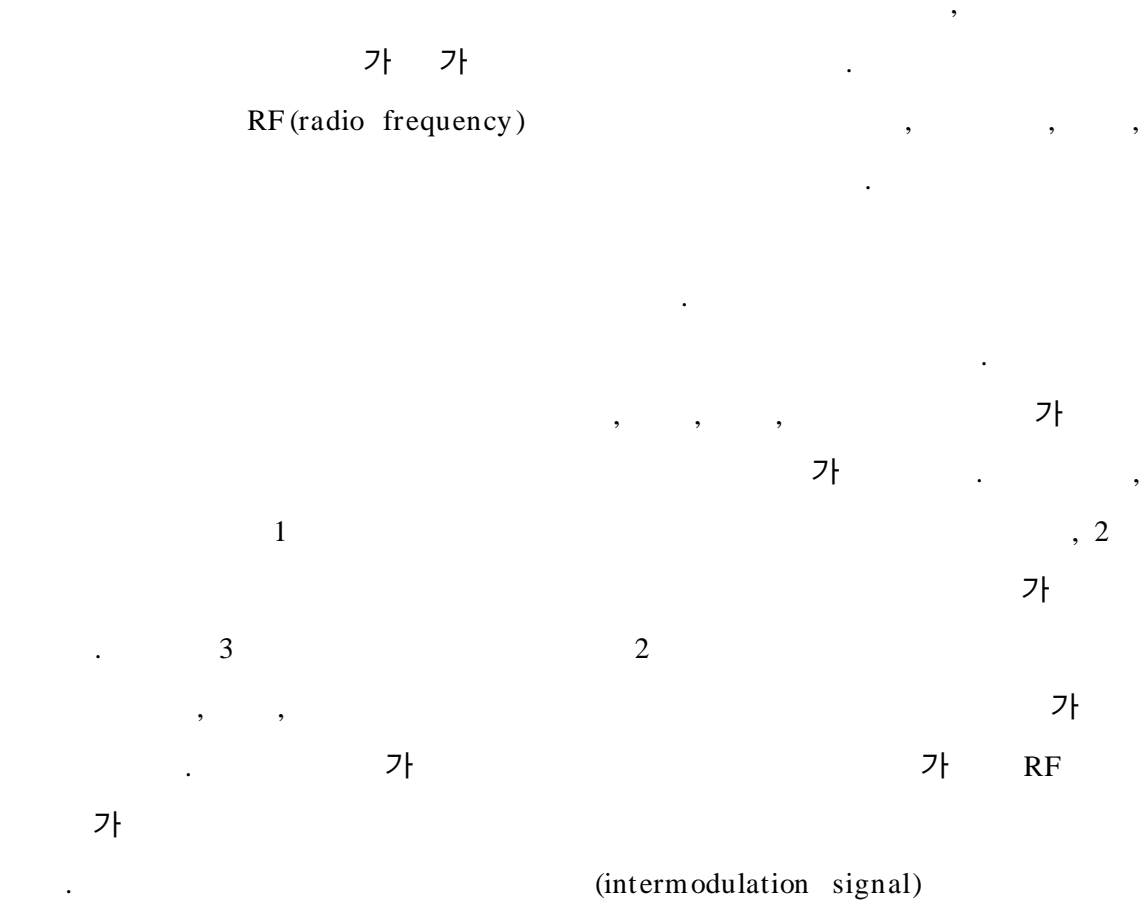
$\omega$  : (angular frequency)

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1

1.1

가 가  
RF(radio frequency)



(harmonic signal)

가 가

, PCS(Personal Communication Systems), IMT - 2000

(International Mobile Telecommunications in the year 2000)

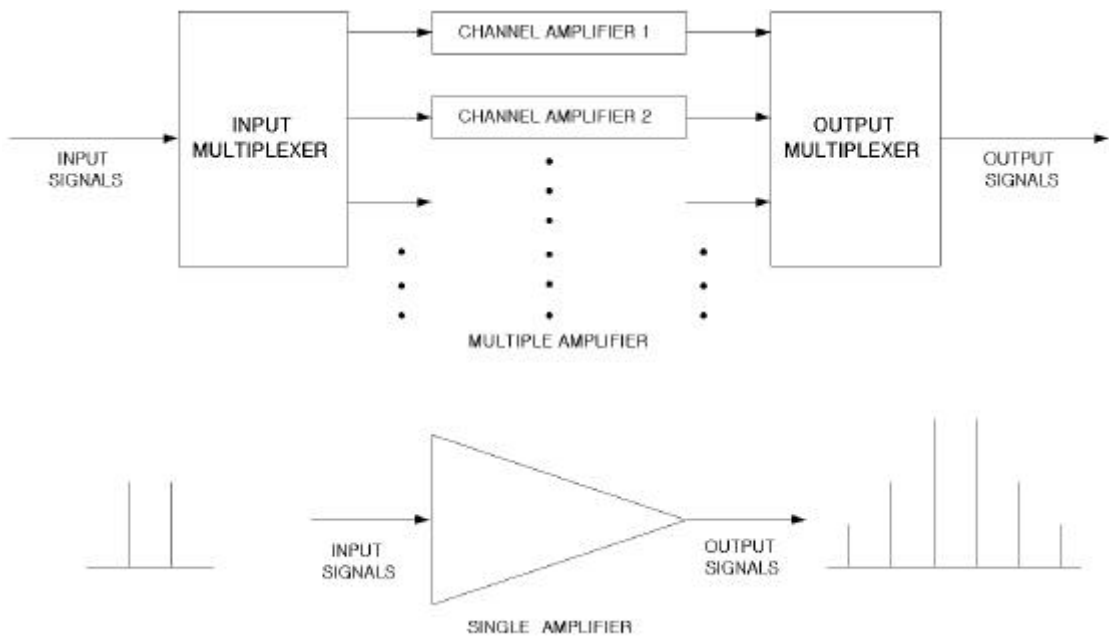
가 , 가 (trade-off)  
 가 , A 가 가 ,  
 C B , .  
 , 가

[1].

1.1 가

, (multiplexer)  
 가

가 [2].



1.1

Fig. 1.1 Multiple amplifiers vs. several carriers through a common amplifier.

가

feedback) (predistortion), (feedforward), (negative

## 1.2

(intermodulation signal)

3

(fundamental frequency)

가

가

가

(attenuator)

(phase shifter)

(Wilkinson)

가

3



## 2

### 2.1

가 ,  $X_1, X_2$   $Y_1, Y_2$   
 $a_1 X_1 + b_1 X_2$   $a_1 Y_1 + b_1 Y_2$   
 (time invariant) .  
 가

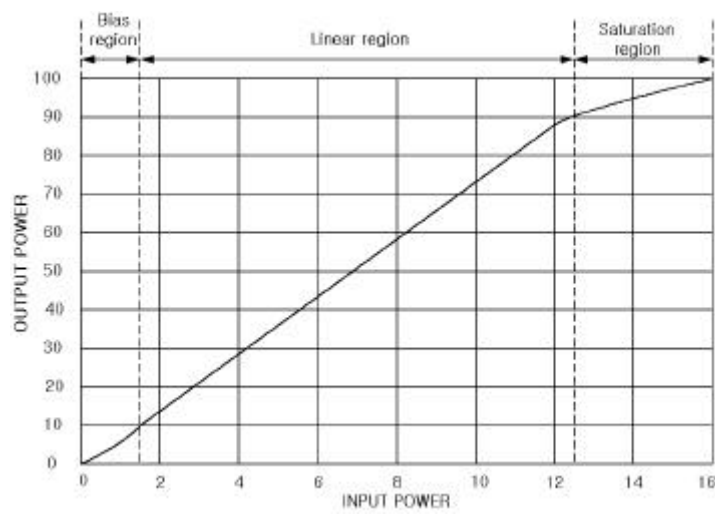
(strong nonlinear) (weakly nonlinear)

(power series) (Volterra series)

harmonic-balance

가

BJT, FET . 2.1



2.1

Fig. 2.1 The transfer function of power transistor.

2.1.1 3

가

,

- (harmonic generation)
- (intermodulation distortion)
- / (AM/PM variation)

2- 가 가 . 2-

,

,

$$v_o(t) \quad v_i(t)$$

$$v_o = a_1 v_i + a_2 v_i^2 + a_3 v_i^3 + \dots \quad (2.1)$$

, 2-  $a_i = 0$  ( $i=2,3, \dots$ ) ,

2- , (2.1) 3

$v_0$

$$v_o = a_1 v_i + a_2 v_i^2 + a_3 v_i^3 \quad (2.2)$$

$$v_i = v \cos \omega_1 t \quad , \quad v_o$$

$$\begin{aligned}
v_o &= a_1 v \cos \omega_1 t + a_2 v^2 \cos^2 \omega_1 t + a_3 v^3 \cos^3 \omega_1 t \\
&= a_1 v \cos \omega_1 t + a_2 v^2 \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\omega_1 t \right) + a_3 v^3 \left( \frac{3}{4} \cos \omega_1 t + \frac{1}{4} \cos 3\omega_1 t \right) \quad (2.3) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} a_2 v^2 + \left( a_1 v + \frac{3}{4} a_3 v^3 \right) \cos \omega_1 t + \frac{1}{2} a_2 v^2 \cos 2\omega_1 t + \frac{1}{4} a_3 v^3 \cos 3\omega_1 t
\end{aligned}$$

(2.3)  $\omega_1$  dc, 2  $2\omega_1$ , 3  $3\omega_1$  spurious,  $v_o$

$a_1 v [1 + (3/4)(a_3/a_1)v^2]$  가,  $a_3 > 0$   
 $a_1 v$ ,  $a_3 < 0$   $a_1 v$  (gain expansion),

(gain compression), AM-to-AM

$a_3 < 0$ , 1dB

(gain compression point :  $P_1$  dB)

, 가  $\omega_1$ ,  $\omega_2$

$$v_i = v(\cos \omega_1 t + \cos \omega_2 t), \quad (2.2)$$

$$v_o = a_1 v(\cos \omega_1 t + \cos \omega_2 t) + a_2 v^2(\cos \omega_1 t + \cos \omega_2 t)^2 + a_3 v^3(\cos \omega_1 t + \cos \omega_2 t)^3$$

$$= a_2 v^2 + a_2 v^2 \cos(\omega_1 - \omega_2)t + \left( a_1 v + \frac{9}{4} a_3 v^3 \right) \cos \omega_1 t$$

$$+ \left( a_1 v + \frac{9}{4} a_3 v^3 \right) \cos \omega_2 t + \frac{3}{4} a_3 v^3 \cos(2\omega_1 - \omega_2)t$$

$$+ \frac{3}{4} a_3 v^3 \cos(2\omega_2 - \omega_1)t + a_2 v^2 \cos(\omega_1 + \omega_2)t + \frac{1}{2} a_2 v^2 \cos 2\omega_1 t + \frac{1}{4} a_3 v^3 \cos 3\omega_1 t + \frac{1}{4} a_3 v^3 \cos$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} a_2 v^2 \cos 2\omega_2 t + \frac{3}{4} a_3 v^3 \cos(2\omega_1 + \omega_2)t + \frac{3}{4} a_3 v^3 \cos(2\omega_2 + \omega_1)t \quad (2.4)$$

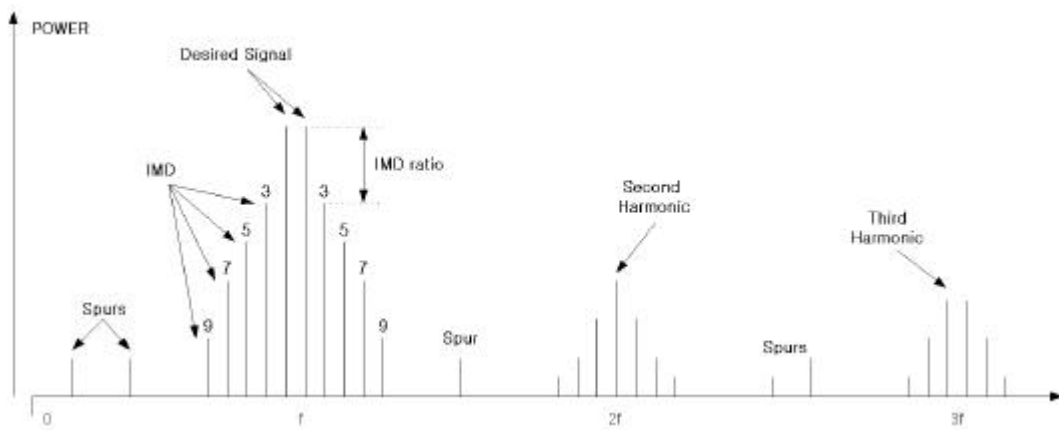
$$+ \frac{1}{4} a_3 v^3 \cos 3\omega_1 t + \frac{1}{4} a_3 v^3 \cos 3\omega_2 t$$

DC,  $\omega_1$ ,  $\omega_2$ ,  $2\omega_1$ ,  $2\omega_2$ ,  $3\omega_1$ ,  $3\omega_2$ ,  $2\omega_1 \pm \omega_2$ ,  $2\omega_2 \pm \omega_1$ ,  $2\omega_1 \pm 2\omega_2$ ,  $2\omega_2 \pm 2\omega_1$ ,  $3\omega_1 \pm \omega_2$ ,  $3\omega_2 \pm \omega_1$ ,  $3\omega_1 \pm 2\omega_2$ ,  $3\omega_2 \pm 2\omega_1$ ,  $2\omega_1 - \omega_2$ ,  $2\omega_2 - \omega_1$ ,  $\omega_1 - \omega_2$ ,  $\omega_2 - \omega_1$ .

(intermodulation product), [3]-[5]. [6].

가 1  $\omega_1 \pm \omega_2$ ,  $2\omega_2$ ,  $2\omega_1 \pm \omega_2$ ,  $2\omega_2 \pm \omega_1$ ,  $3\omega_1$ ,  $3\omega_2$ ,  $2\omega_1 - \omega_2$ ,  $2\omega_2 - \omega_1$ ,  $\omega_1 - \omega_2$ ,  $\omega_2 - \omega_1$ .

3 (intermodulation distortion) 2.2



2.2 2, 3 IMD

Fig. 2.2 Second order and third order IMD versus frequency.

1. 2-tone

Table 1. Two-tone distortion products

	$a_1 \cdot v$	$a_2 \cdot v^2$	$a_3 \cdot v^3$	$a_4 \cdot v^4$	$a_5 \cdot v^5$
1(dc)		1		9/4	
$\omega_1$	1		9/4		25/4
$\omega_2$	1		9/4		25/4
$2\omega_1$		1/2		2	
$2\omega_2$		1/2		2	
$\omega_1 \pm \omega_2$		1		3	
$2\omega_1 \pm \omega_2$			3/4		25/8
$2\omega_2 \pm \omega_1$			3/4		25/8
$3\omega_1$			1/4		25/16
$3\omega_2$			1/4		25/16
$2\omega_1 \pm 2\omega_2$				3/4	
$3\omega_2 \pm \omega_1$				1/2	
$3\omega_1 \pm \omega_2$				1/2	
$4\omega_1$				1/8	
$4\omega_2$				1/8	
$3\omega_1 \pm 2\omega_2$					5/8
$3\omega_2 \pm 2\omega_1$					5/8
$4\omega_1 \pm \omega_2$					5/16
$4\omega_2 \pm \omega_1$					5/16
$5\omega_1$					1/16
$5\omega_2$					1/16

2.1.2 3

(IP ; intercept point)

2.3

$f_1$

$P(f_1)$   $2f_1 - f_2$

$P(2f_1 - f_2)$

,

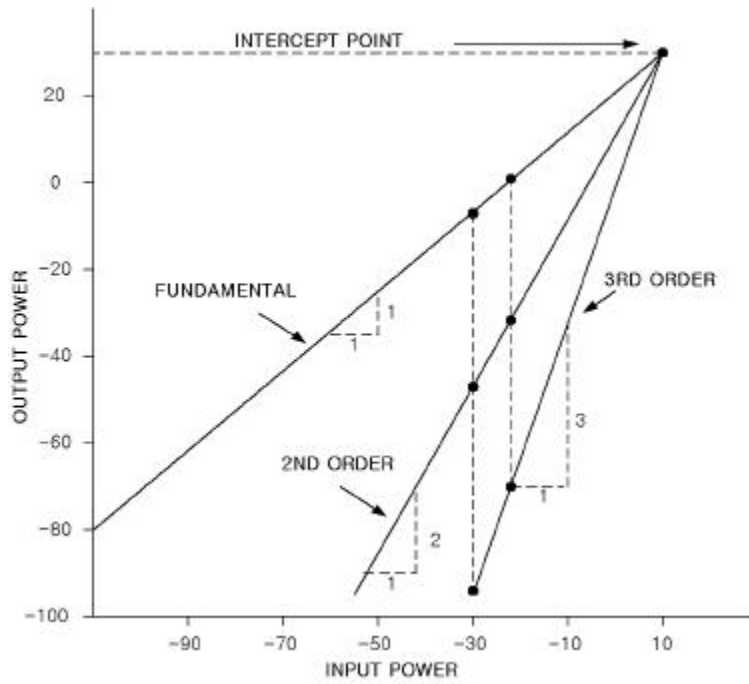
1:1 3

3:1 . IP

,

IM

1 dB



2.3 , 2 , 3

Fig. 2.3 Power amplifier characteristic of fundamental signal, second order and third order IMD, and IP.

$$v_{ic} \quad , \quad IP3 \quad v_{ip3}$$

[6].

$$\left(\frac{v_{ip3}}{v_{ic}}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{1 - 10^{-0.05}} \quad (2.5)$$

9.2 가 , 9.6 dB . IP3 1 dB 10 dB , 2 13 dB . , 30 dBm P1dB , 40 dBm IP3 가 43 dBm 가 . , 1W 가 20 W back-off 3 IM 3 dB . , dB 2 dBc 가 IM3 .

## 2.2

### 2.2.1 RF

1.

RF (RF power amplifier system)

RF (power device)

, 1 KW

(BJT) (FET)가

RF

가 가 RF

7.5V, 12.5V, 28V 50V

, RF (power dissipation) 가

RF

RF RF 가

(mounting)

RF

2.

가. RF

(LNA) RF (noise figure :  
 NF) ,  
 ( ,  $R_n$  )

RF 가  
 (metal can), plastic SOE(Stripline Opposed  
 Emitter), (surface mount) 가 , RF  
 RF

RF

Watt RF ,  
 RF (linearity) , (ruggedness :  
 )  
 ( 50ohms)

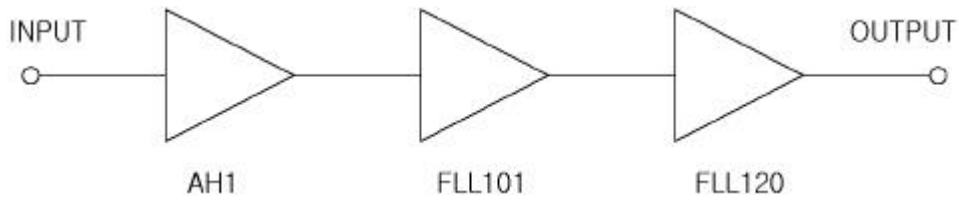
(predriver stage) (driver stage)  
 ,  
 RF



RF  
 가  
 idle 가  
 (overdrive) (saturation) 1 2  
 가  
 (distortion) AM SSB ,  
 , SSB zero  
 (peak power) 가  
 (dynamic range)

### 2.3

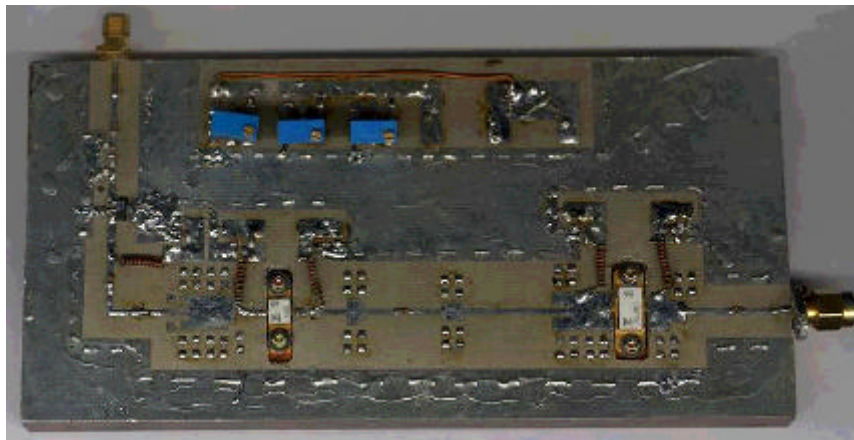
		3	,	Watkins-
Johnson	AH1,		Fujitsu	FLL107
FLL120	.			
	2.4			1885
MHz	2025 MHz,	140 MHz,	35dB, DC	+12V



2.4

Fig. 2.4 The block diagram of fabricated power amplifier.

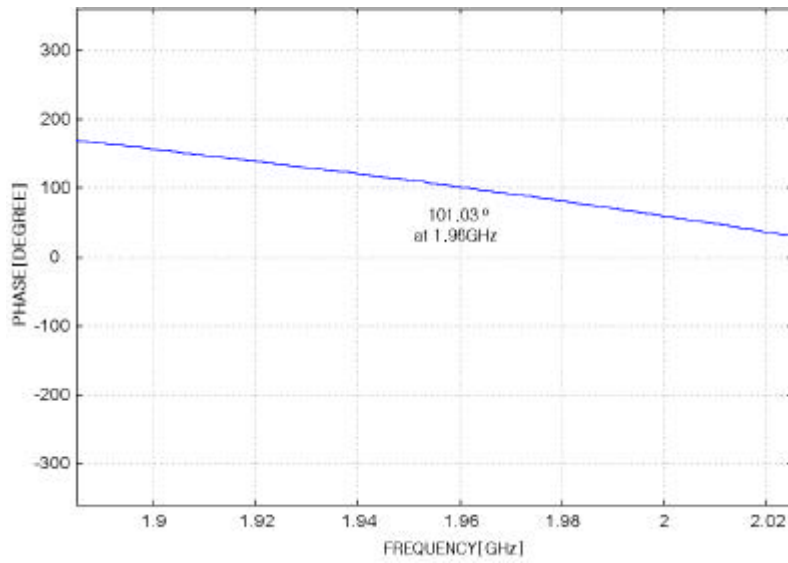
2.5      2.4



2.5

Fig. 2.5 The fabricated power amplifier.





2.8

Fig. 2.8 The phase characteristic of power amplifier.

2. (2 tone )

Table 2. The nonlinear characteristic of power amplifier(2 tone input)

INPUT POWER(dBm)	OUTPUT POWER(dBm)	
	Fundamental Signal	3rd order IM(IM3)
- 12.33	23.84	- 22.33
- 11.83	24.34	- 22
- 11.33	24.84	- 20.33
- 10.83	25.34	- 19.33
- 10.33	25.84	- 18.83
- 9.83	26.34	- 18.16
- 9.33	26.84	- 16.16
- 8.83	27.34	- 15.66
- 8.33	27.84	- 14.16
- 7.83	28.17	- 13.33
- 7.33	28.67	- 11.83
- 6.83	29.17	- 10.5
- 6.33	29.67	- 9
- 5.83	30	- 7.16
- 5.33	30.5	- 5.33
- 4.83	30.84	- 3.33
- 4.33	31.34	- 1.33
- 3.83	31.67	1
- 3.33	32.17	3.17
- 2.83	32.5	5.5
- 2.33	33	7.5

3

3.1

ratio)

C/I (Carrier to Intermodulation

가

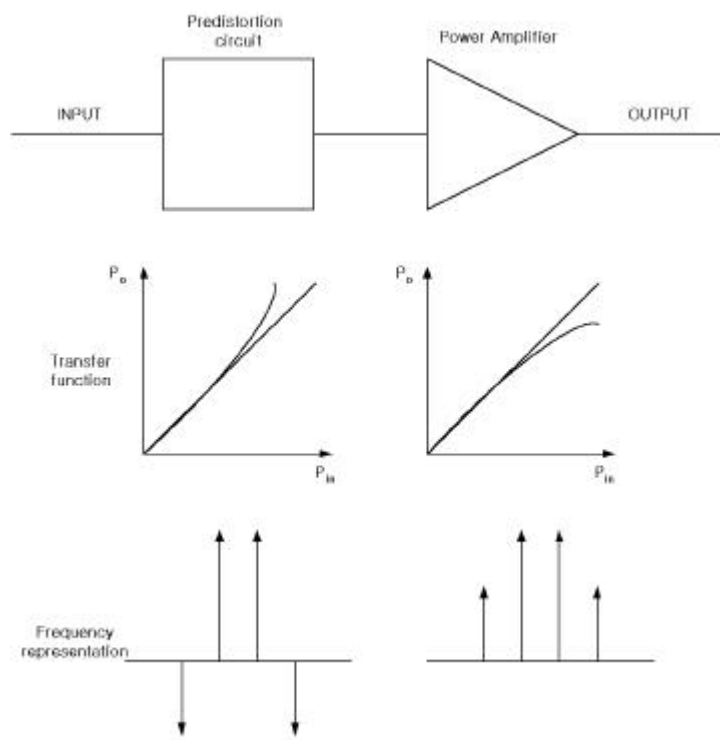
가

가

180°

가

가



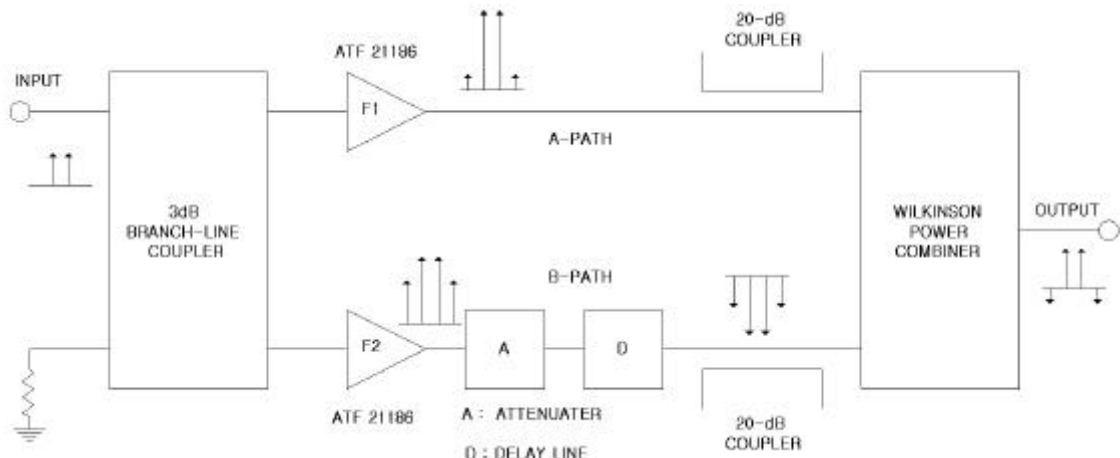
3.1

Fig. 3.1 The principle of predistortion linearizer.

가 . 가  
가 [7].

3.1

가



3.2

Fig. 3.2 The block diagram of Predistortion linearizer.

3.2

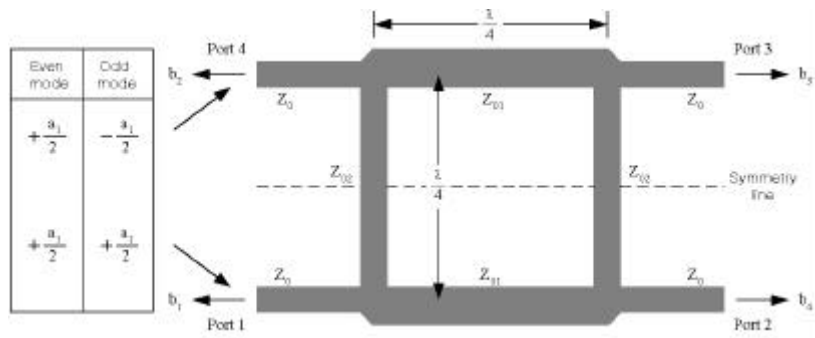
3dB 가 , ATF-21186  
2 , (delayline), 20dB  
가 .  
가 3dB 가  
(A-path, B-path) , 3dB  
90 가 .  
20dB  
A-path 가 B-path , 180  
180 가

가

3.2

3.1.2 가

[9],[10]



3.3 가

Fig. 3.3 Branch-line directional coupler.

3.3

,

1

2 3

90°

가

4

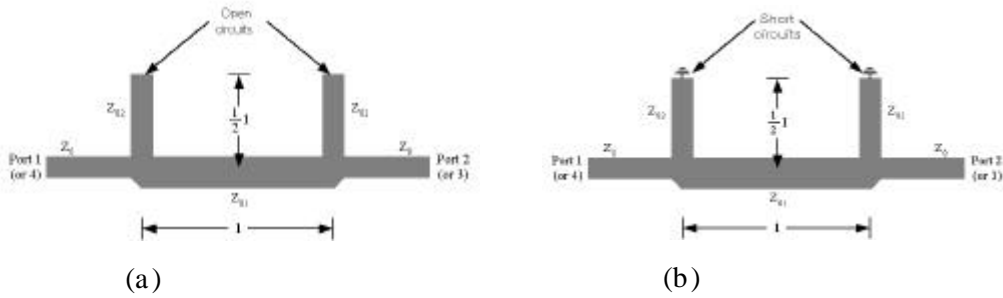
$$\begin{aligned}
 b_1 &= \frac{a_1}{2} (\Gamma_e + \Gamma_o) & , & & b_2 &= \frac{a_1}{2} (T_e + T_o) \\
 b_3 &= \frac{a_1}{2} (T_e - T_o) & , & & b_4 &= \frac{a_1}{2} (\Gamma_e - \Gamma_o)
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.1}$$

$\Gamma_e$   $\Gamma_o$

$T_e$   $T_o$

ABCD

$$\Gamma = \frac{A + B - C - D}{A + B + C + D}, \quad T = \frac{2}{A + B + C + D} \quad (3.2)$$



(a) Even-mode excitation

(b) Odd-mode excitation

3.4 가

가

Fig. 3.4 Equivalent circuits for even- and odd-mode excitation of the branch-line coupler.

3.4 가 , open short circuits

ABCD

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \pm j / \bar{z}_{02} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & j \bar{z}_{01} \\ \pm j / \bar{z}_{02} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \pm j / \bar{z}_{02} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.3)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \mp \bar{z}_{01} / \bar{z}_{02} & j \bar{z}_{01} \\ j \bar{z}_{01} \left( \frac{1}{\bar{z}_{01}} - \frac{1}{\bar{z}_{02}} \right) & \mp \bar{z}_{01} / \bar{z}_{02} \end{bmatrix}$$

$\bar{z}_{01} \equiv Z_{01} / Z_0$ ,  $\bar{z}_{02} \equiv Z_{02} / Z_0$ ,  $\pm$  가 , 가



$$\Gamma_e = \Gamma_o = 0 \quad , \quad 1 \quad ( \mathbf{b}_1 = 0 ) \quad 4 \quad ( \mathbf{b}_4 = 0 )$$

$$(A = D) \quad , \quad (3.2) \quad A + B = C + D$$

$$\bar{z}_{02} = \frac{\bar{z}_{01}}{\sqrt{1 - \bar{z}_{01}^2}} \quad (3.4)$$

$$T = (A + B)^{-1}$$

$$T_e = -\sqrt{1 - \bar{z}_{01}^2} - j \bar{z}_{01} \quad , \quad T_o = \sqrt{1 - \bar{z}_{01}^2} - j \bar{z}_{01} \quad (3.5)$$

$$(3.1) \quad 2 \quad 3$$

$$\mathbf{b}_2 = -j \bar{z}_{01} \mathbf{a}_1 \quad , \quad \mathbf{b}_3 = -\sqrt{1 - \bar{z}_{01}^2} \mathbf{a}_1 \quad (3.6)$$

$$\mathbf{b}_3 \quad \mathbf{b}_2 \quad 90^\circ \quad ,$$

$$b_2^2 + b_3^2 = a_1^2 \quad . \quad ,$$

$$\text{Coupling} = 10 \log \frac{P_1}{P_3} \quad (3.7)$$

$$= 10 \log \left( \frac{1}{1 - \bar{z}_{01}^2} \right)$$

$$(3.4) \quad (3.7) \quad Z_{01} \quad Z_{02} \quad , \quad \text{가 3dB}$$

$$Z_{01} = Z_0 / \sqrt{2}, \quad Z_{02} = Z_0$$

$$3.5 \quad \text{가} \quad , \quad 3.6$$

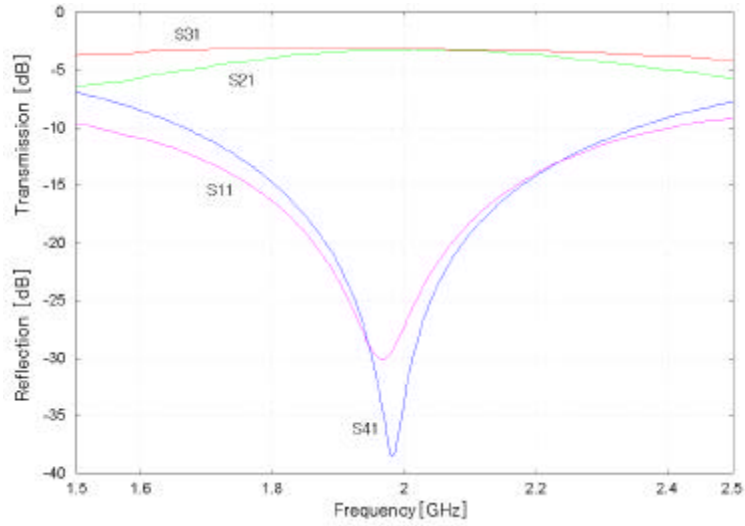
$$2 \quad 3$$

1.96 GHz

2

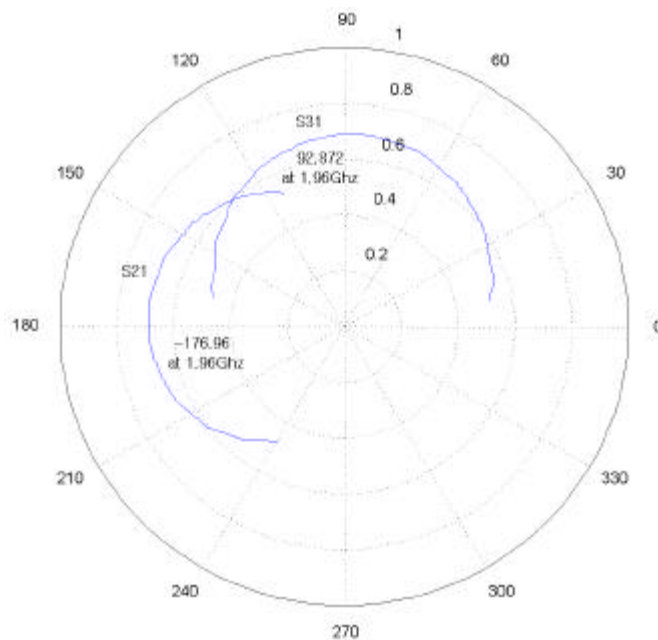
3

가 90° 가



3.5 가

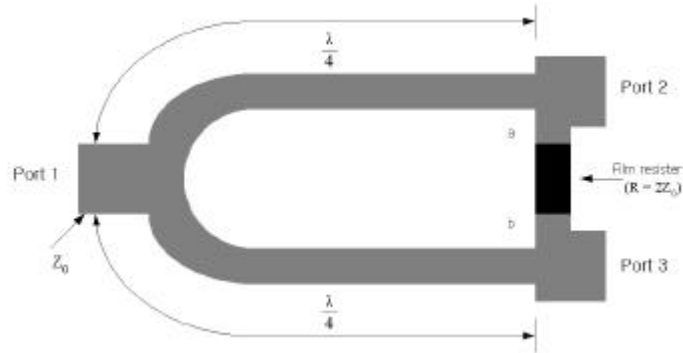
Fig. 3.5 The frequency characteristic of fabricated branch-line directional coupler.



3.6 2 3

Fig. 3.6 The phase of output signal at port 2 and 3.

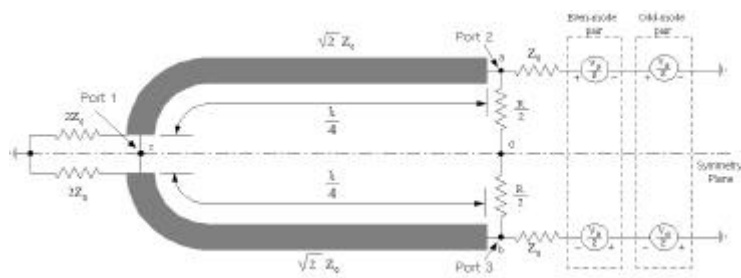
3.2.2 Wilkinson / [9],[10]



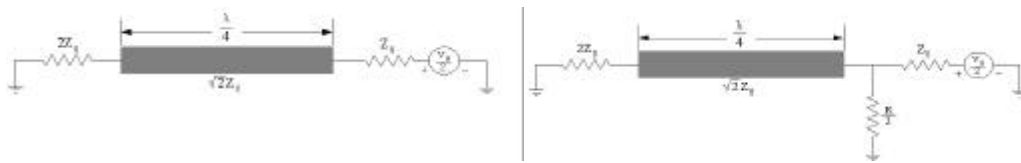
3.7 Wilkinson

Fig. 3.7 Wilkinson Power divider.

3.7 Wilkinson Power divider, 3-port  
 Port 1, Port 2, Port 3  
 Lengths:  $\lambda/4$   
 Characteristic impedance:  $Z_0$   
 Resistor:  $R = \sqrt{2}Z_0$



(a) Excitation at port 2 and port 3 by even and odd mode



(b) 가

(c) 가

(b) Even-mode equivalent circuit

(c) Odd-mode equivalent circuit

### 3.8 Wilkinson

Fig. 3.8 Even-odd mode analysis of Wilkinson power divider.

$$\begin{matrix} \text{(even)} & \cdot & \text{(odd)} & & , & & \text{3.8(a)} \end{matrix}$$

가

, a b

가

d

c

가

3.8(b)

.  $\lambda/4$

$$\sqrt{2}Z_0$$

,

2

$$Z_{2e} = Z_0$$

$$V_{2e} = V_G/4, \quad V_{1e} = -j\sqrt{2}V_G/4, \quad V_{3e} = V_G/4 \quad (3.8)$$

c d

가

3.8(c)

$$Z_0 = R/2$$

$2Z_0$ 가

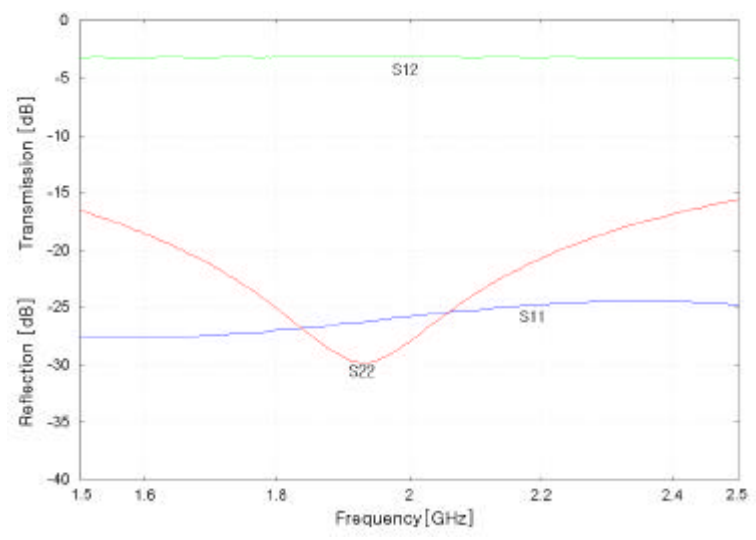
$$R = 2Z_0$$

$$V_{2o} = V_G/4, \quad V_{1o} = 0, \quad V_{3o} = -V_G/4 \quad (3.9)$$

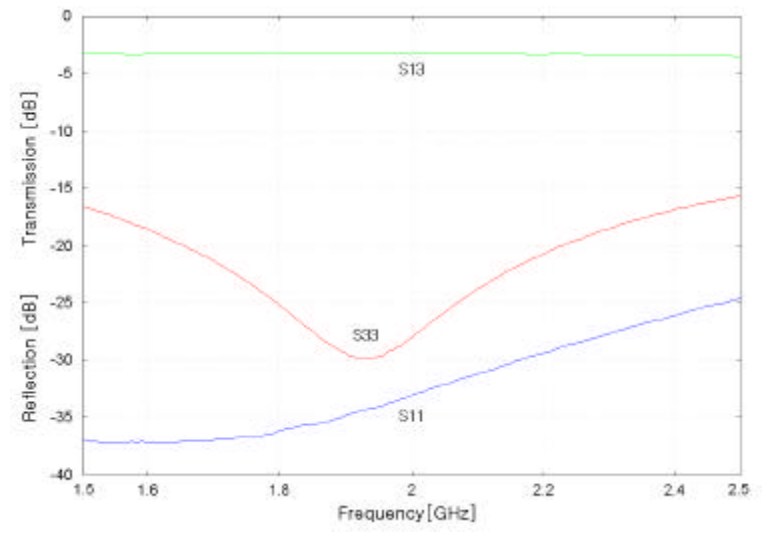
$$V_2 = V_{2e} + V_{2o} = V_G/2, \quad V_3 = V_{3e} + V_{3o} = 0$$

$$V_1 = V_{1e} + V_{1o} = -jV_G/\sqrt{2}, \quad V_{ab} = V_2 - V_3 = V_2 \quad (3.10)$$

2 3 가 ,  
 1 . 3.9  
 2 3



(a) 2  
 (a) Port 2



(b) 3  
 (b) Port 3

3.9 2 3

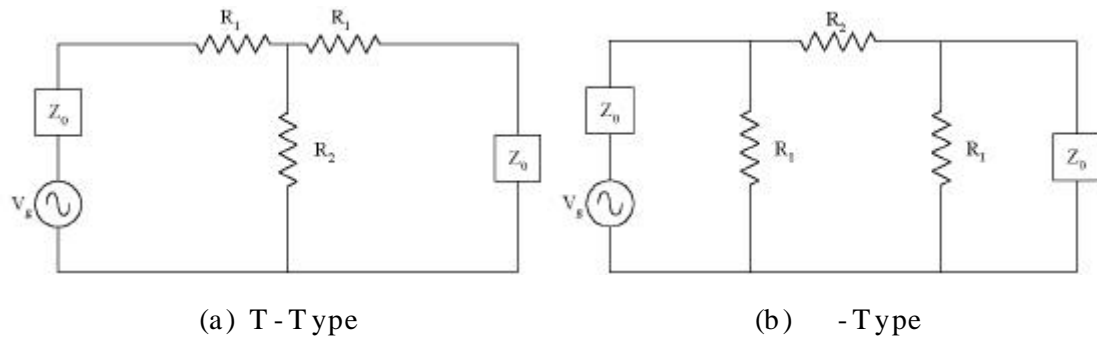
Fig. 3.9 The frequency characteristic of fabricated Wilkinson power divider at port 2 and 3.

FET

가

가 3.10

T 가



3.10

Fig. 3.10 Attenuator structure.

$$R_1 \quad R_2 \quad Z_0$$

. T (3.11)

$$R_{in} = R_1 + \frac{R_2(R_1 + Z_0)}{R_1 + R_2 + Z_0} \quad (3.11)$$

$$R_{in} = Z_0 \quad (3.11)$$

$$R_1(R_1 + 2R_2) = Z_0^2 \quad (3.12)$$

$$R_{in} = Z_0 \quad (\text{Thevenin}) \quad Z_0 \quad R_2$$

$$V_{TH} \quad (3.13)$$

$$V_{TH} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2 + Z_0} V_g \quad (3.13)$$

,  $P_L$

$$P_L = \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{V_{TH}}{2Z_0} \right|^2 Z_0 = \left( \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2 + Z_0} \right)^2 \frac{|V_g|^2}{8Z_0} \quad (3.14)$$

(3.14) 가  $\frac{|V_g|^2}{8Z_0} K^2$  (3.15)

$$K^2 = \left( \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2 + Z_0} \right)^2 \quad (3.15)$$

$$K \quad R_{in} = Z_0 \quad (3.12) \quad (3.15) \quad R_1 \quad R_2$$

$$(3.16) \quad (3.17)$$

$$R_1 = \frac{1 - K}{1 + K} Z_0 \quad (3.16)$$

$$R_2 = \frac{2K}{1 - K^2} Z_0 \quad (3.17)$$

50 , 10-dB  $K = \sqrt{0.1}$  ,  $R_1 = 25.97$  ,  $R_2 = 35.14$

$R_1, R_2$

$$R_1 = \frac{1+K}{1-K} Z_0 \quad (3.18)$$

$$R_2 = \frac{1-K^2}{2K} Z_0 \quad (3.19)$$

(3.16) (3.19)

T

3

3.

Table 3. Resistance variation versus attenuation

	T - Type		- Type	
	R1[ ]	R2[ ]	R1[ ]	R2[ ]
1dB	2.88	433.3	869.5	5.77
2dB	5.73	215.2	436.2	11.61
3dB	8.55	141.9	292.4	17.61
4dB	11.31	104.8	221	23.85
5dB	14	82.24	178.5	30.4
6dB	16.61	66.93	150.5	37.35
7dB	19.12	55.8	130.7	44.8
8dB	21.53	47.3	116.1	52.84
9dB	23.81	40.59	105	61.6
10dB	25.97	35.14	96.25	71.15



### 3.3

ATF-21186 가 , 가 2

1

FET F1 A-Path, B-Path F1 3V, F2 14V 가 ,

B-Path F2가 F1, F2 -0.3V 가 [8].

20 dB 가

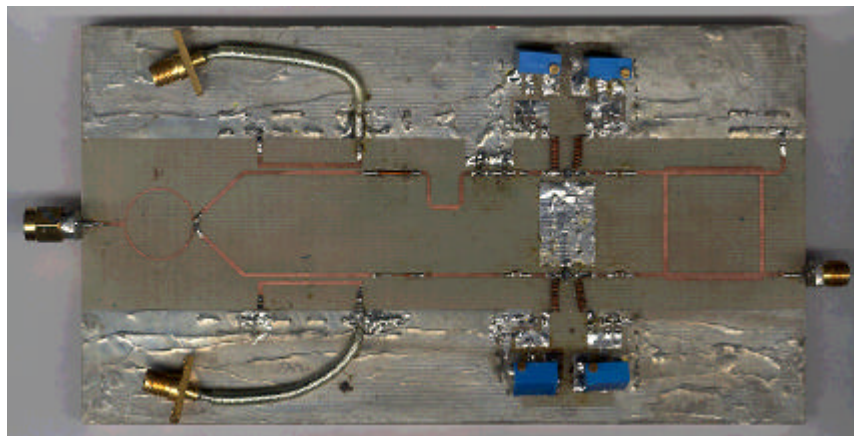
20 dB B-Path

FET 가 가 180° 가

가

6dB

3.11

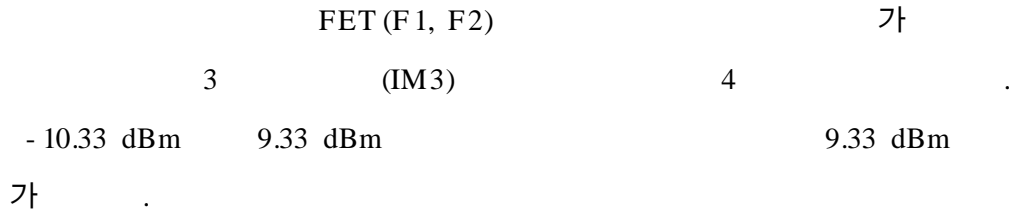


3.11

Fig. 3.11 The fabricated Predistortion linearizer.

3.3.1

FET



4. FET IM3

Table 4. The output of two FET's fundamental signal and IM3

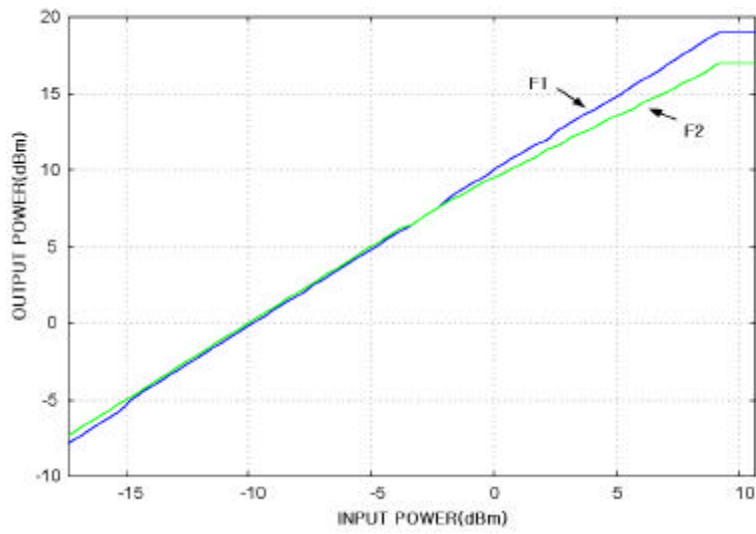
INPUT [dBm]	OUTPUT [dBm]			
	Fundamental Signal of F1	IM3 of F1	Fundamental Signal of F2	IM3 of F2
- 10.33	- 0.5	- 60.16	- 0.33	- 35
- 9.33	0.5	- 57.5	0.67	- 32.16
- 8.33	1.5	- 55.03	1.67	- 29.33
- 7.33	2.5	- 53.66	2.67	- 27
- 6.33	3.5	- 51.83	3.67	- 24.83
- 5.33	4.5	- 49.83	4.67	- 22.83
- 4.33	5.5	- 49.16	5.67	- 20.83
- 3.33	6.5	- 47.5	6.5	- 19.5
- 2.33	7.5	- 45.66	7.5	- 18
- 1.33	8.67	- 43.83	8.34	- 16.83
- 0.33	9.67	- 41.66	9.34	- 15.66
0.33	10.67	- 39	10	- 14.5
1.33	11.67	- 32.33	10.84	- 13.33
2.33	12.67	- 27.33	11.67	- 12.66
3.33	13.67	- 21.5	12.5	- 12
4.33	14.5	- 16.66	13.34	- 11.16
5.33	15.5	- 12.66	14	- 10
6.33	16.5	- 9.5	14.84	- 8.16
7.33	17.5	- 6.83	15.67	- 6.16
8.33	18.5	- 4.33	16.5	- 4
9.33	19	- 2.83	17	- 3.33

3.12 3.13 4 FET IM3  
 . 3.12 FET

3.13 IM3  
 6 dB  
 FET IM3 가 6 dB가 4.5 dBm

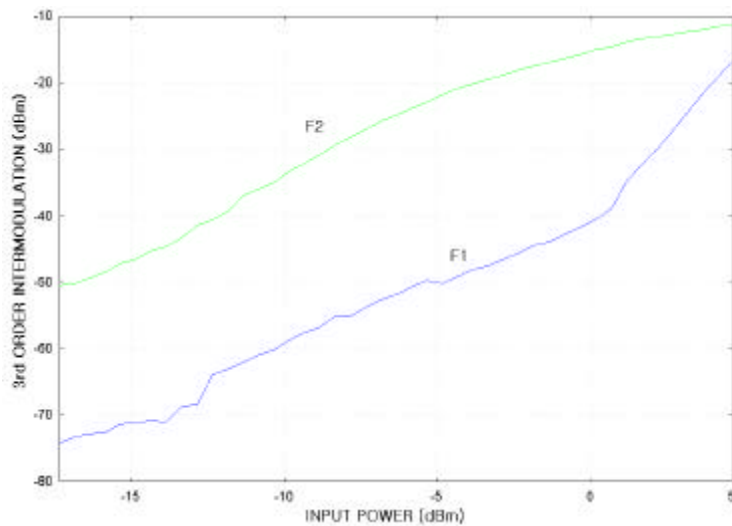
4.5

dBm



3.12 FET (F1, F2)

Fig. 3.12 The fundamental signal input-output characteristics of two FET.

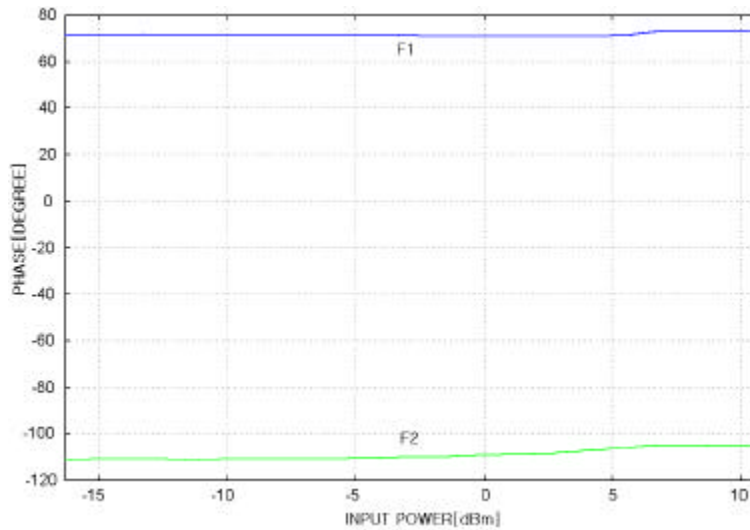


3.13 FET IM3

Fig. 3.13 The IM3 input-output characteristics of two FET.

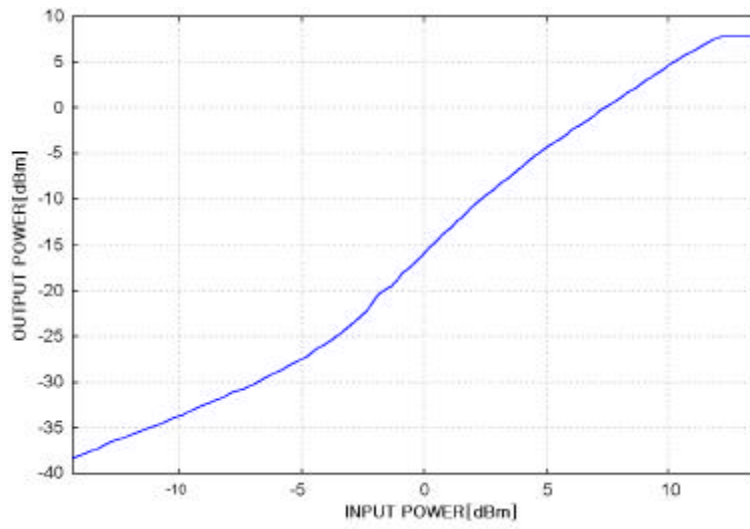
### 3.3.2

3.14 FET 180° 가  
 20 dB  
 0 dBm 180° 가  
 가 3.15  
 0 dBm  
 가 180° 가 -16 dBm  
 3.16 6 dB  
 180° 가 3 (IM3)  
 가 3 dB  
 1.5 dBm IM3 180° 가  
 1.5 dBm



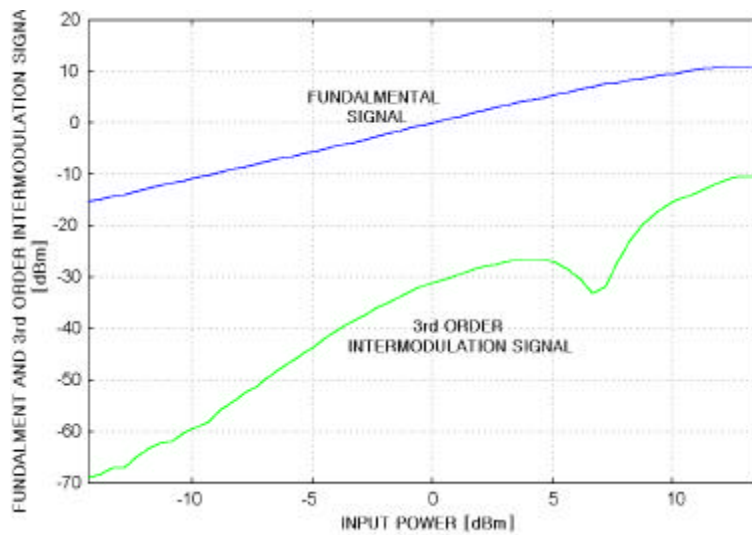
3.14 FET

Fig. 3.14 Two FET 's controled phase by using delayline.



3.15.

Fig. 3.15 The linearizer output only using delayline without attenuator.



3.16

IM3

Fig. 3.16 The Fundamental signal and IM3 of linearizer.

4

1.96 GHz , 2 tone tone  
5 MHz . 3  
AH1, FLL107, FLL120 .  
0.5 dB back-off  
IM3  
IM3 . 5 가  
IM3 .  
5 , 33 dBm 3.2 dBc ,  
back-off ,  
IM3  
4.1 29.67 dBm IM3  
가 IM3  
4.2 4.3 1 dBm  
30.67 dBm  
3 -34.33 dBc , 가  
3 -51.67 dBc 3 17  
dB .

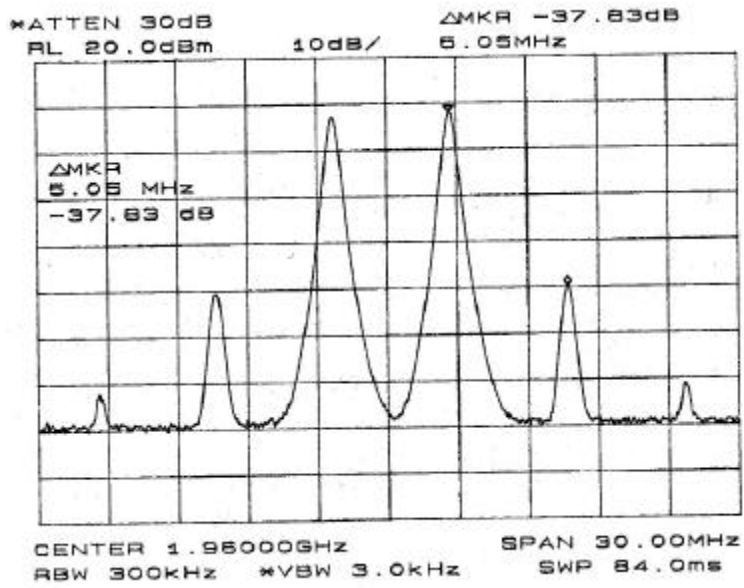
5.

가

IM3

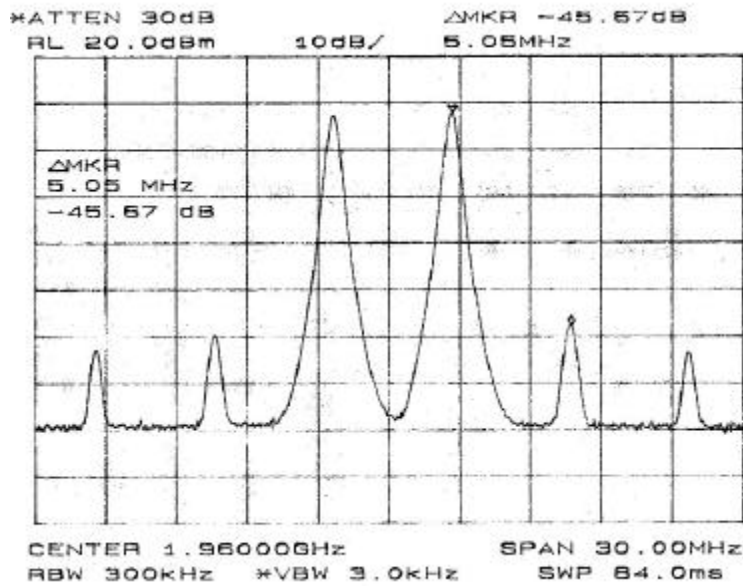
Table 5. The output power and IM3 of power amplifier combined linearizer

OUTPUT POWER(dBm)	IM3 of Amp.[dBm]	IM3 of Predistorter + Amp.[dBm]
27.84	- 13.66	- 15.33
28.17	- 12.83	- 14.83
28.67	- 11.33	- 14.66
29.17	- 10	- 14.66
29.67	- 8.5	- 15.83
30	- 6.66	- 16.5
30.5	- 4.83	- 17.33
30.84	- 2.83	- 18.83
31.34	- 0.83	- 11.66
31.67	1.5	- 9.33
32.17	3.67	- 4
32.5	6	- 1
33	8	4.84



(a)

(a) Amplifier output



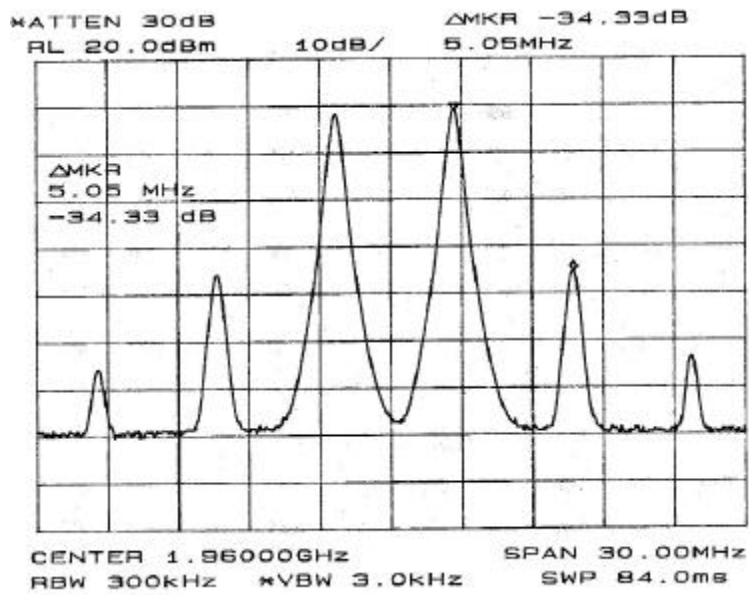
(b) +

(b) linearizer+amplifier output

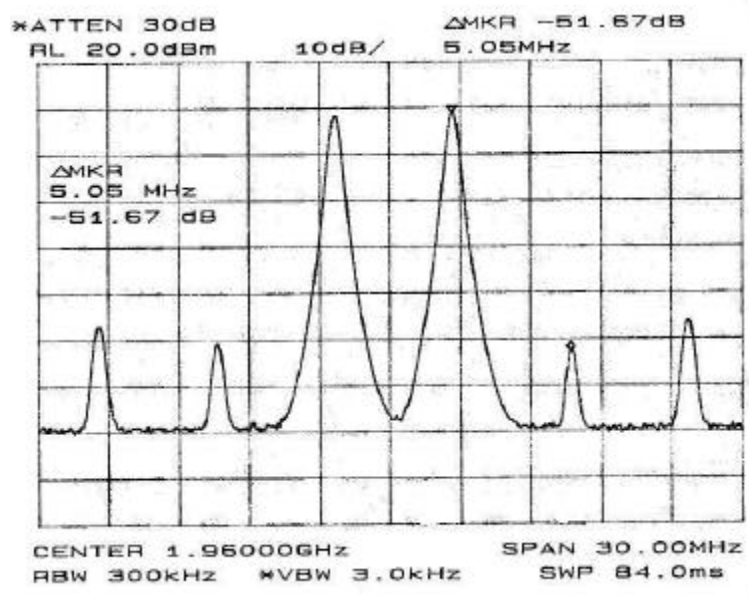
4.1 ( : 29.67 dBm/toner)

Fig. 4.1 The characteristics of fabricated power amplifier (output power : 29.67 dBm/toner).





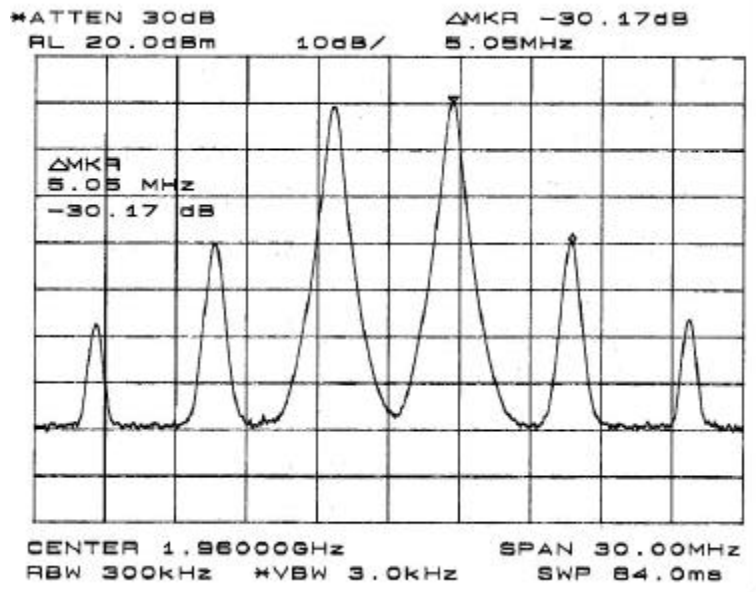
(a)  
(a) Amplifier output



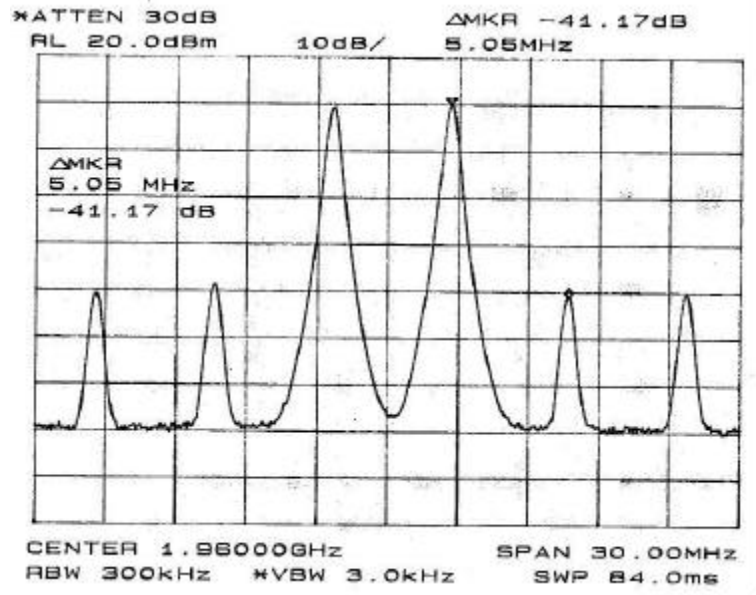
(b) +  
(b) linearizer+amplifier output

4.2 ( : 30.67 dBm/toner)

Fig. 4.2 The characteristics of fabricated power amplifier (output power : 30.67 dBm/toner).



(a)  
(a) Amplifier output



(b) +  
(b) linearizer+amplifier output

4.3 ( : 31.67 dBm/toner)

Fig. 4.3 The characteristics of fabricated power amplifier  
(output power : 31.67 dBm/toner).

5

가 , 가 . , . . , . , . . 가 , . , ATF-21186, , 1,885 MHz , 20 dB 가 , 1,885 MHz 2,025 MHz . , 1.96 GHz 2.5 MHz 2 tone 가 27.84 dBm 33 dBm . 30.67 dBm 3 17 dB . , PCS, IMT - 2000 .

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