

# 1.3 GHz Singled Ended Amplifier Design

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# Design Requirements

Focusing on maximizing the gain and minimizing return loss.

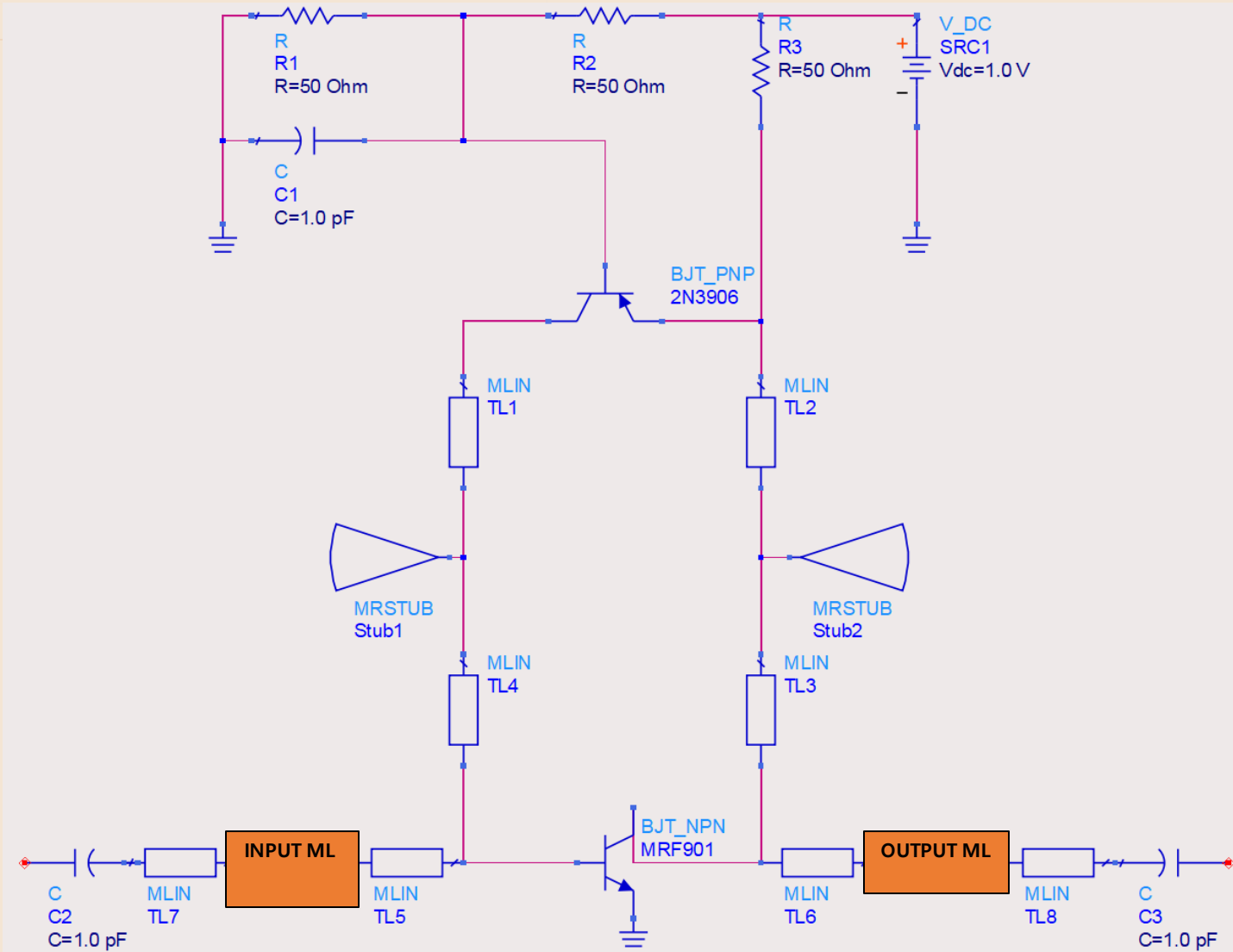
+11dB Single-Ended Transistor Amplifier

Center frequency of 1.3 GHz

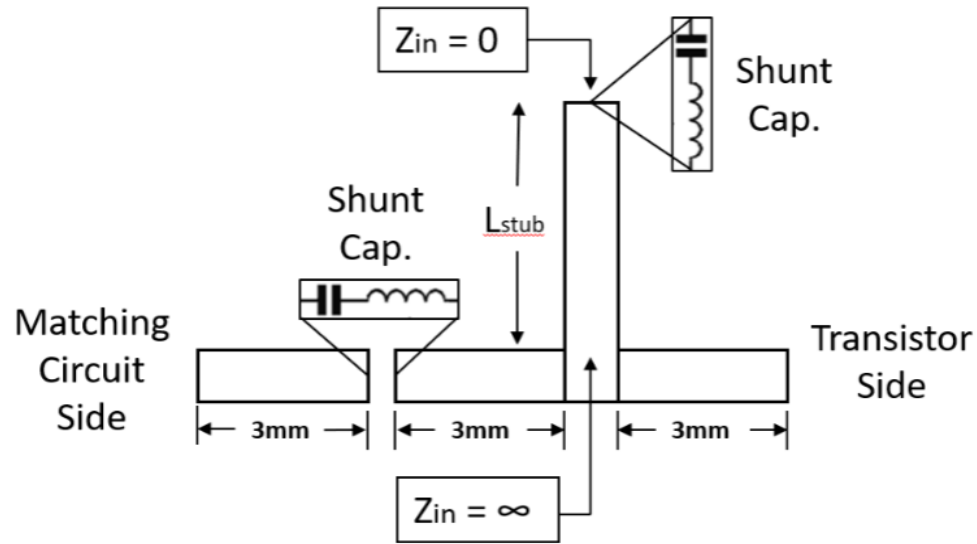
VSWR = 2:1



# Circuit



# Bias Transmission Line



LineCalc/linecalc.lcs

File Simulation Options Help

Component Type: MLIN ID: MLIN: MLIN\_DEFAULT

Substrate Parameters

ID	MSUB_DEFAULT	
Er	4.400	N/A
Mur	1.000	N/A
H	1.600	mm
Hu	1e+33	mm
T	0.035	mm
Cond	1.0E+50	N/A
TanD	0.020	N/A

Physical

W: 3.022290 mm

L: 31.663400 mm

Synthesize Analyze

Electrical

Z0: 50.000 Ohm

E\_Eff: 90.000 deg

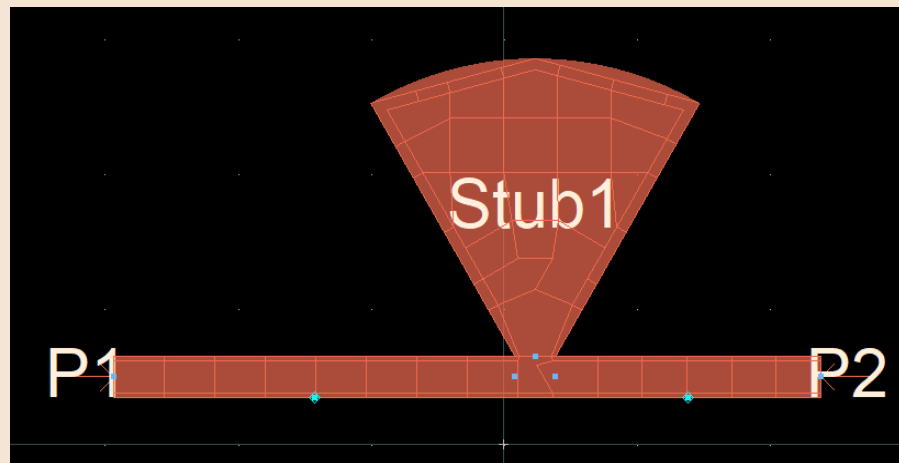
Calculated Results

K\_Eff = 3.315

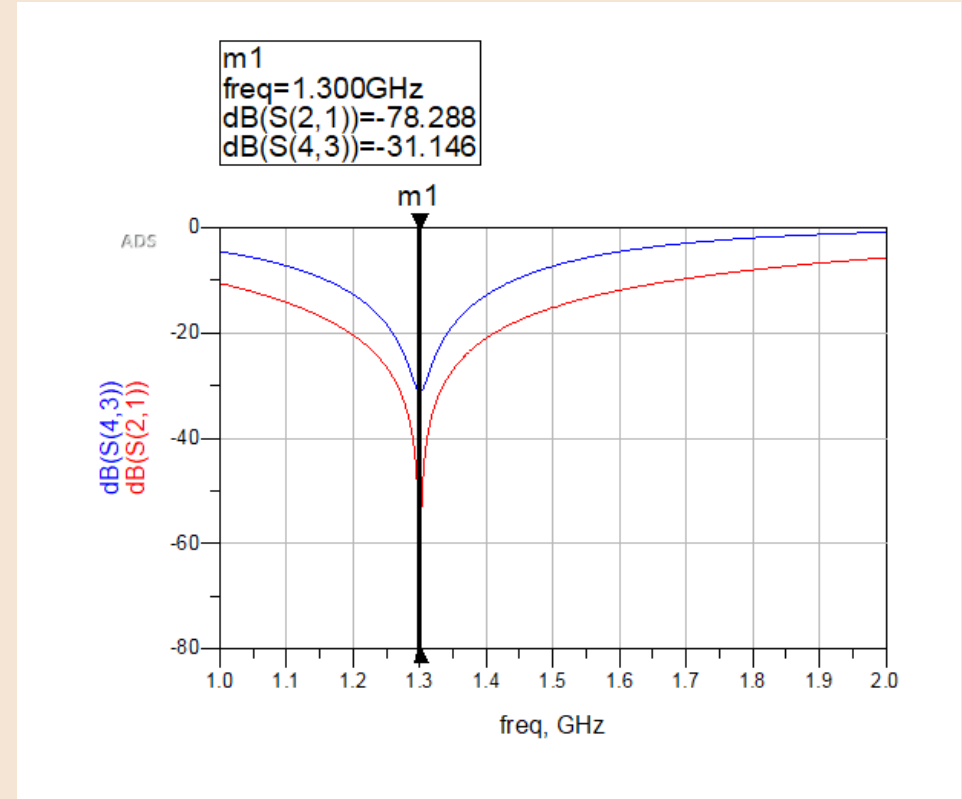
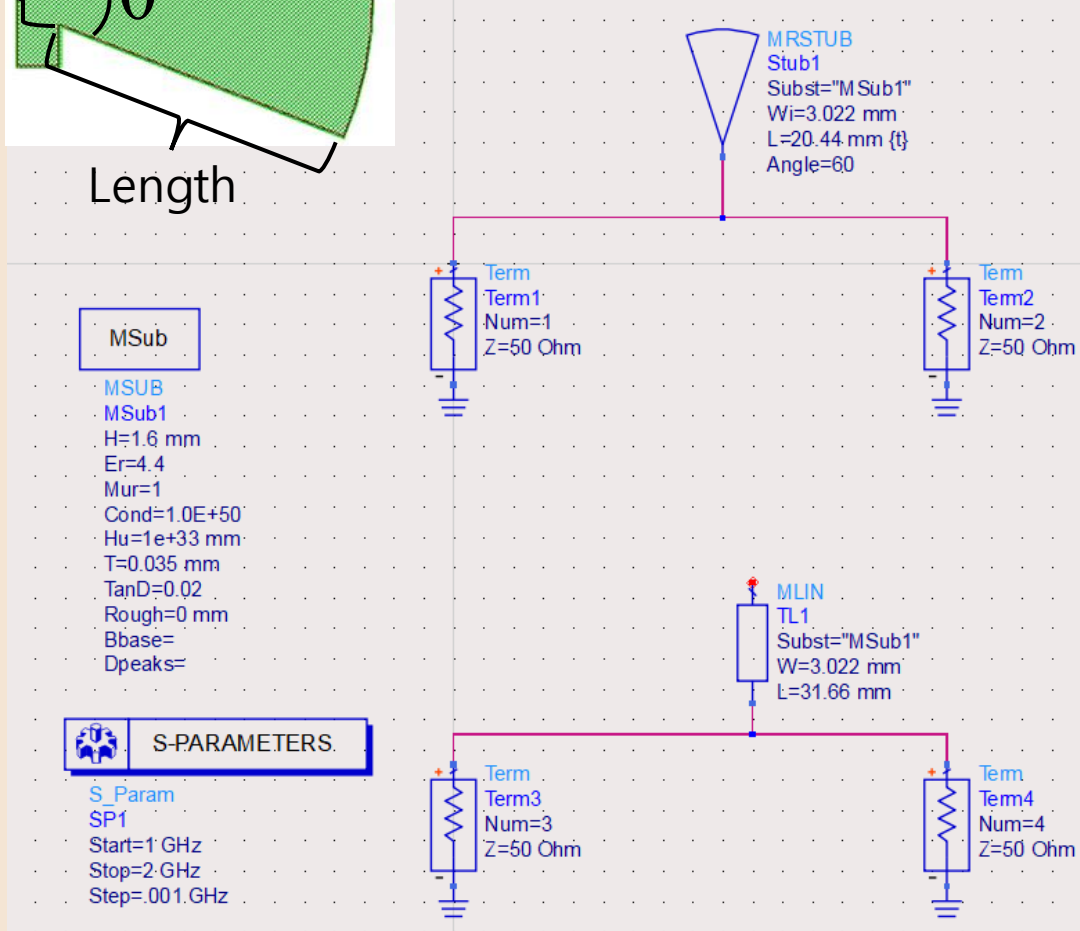
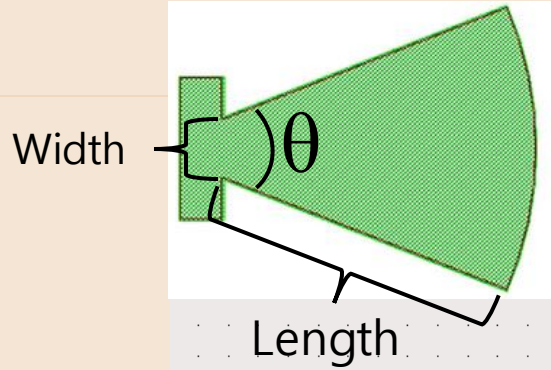
A\_DB = 0.123

SkinDepth = 0.000

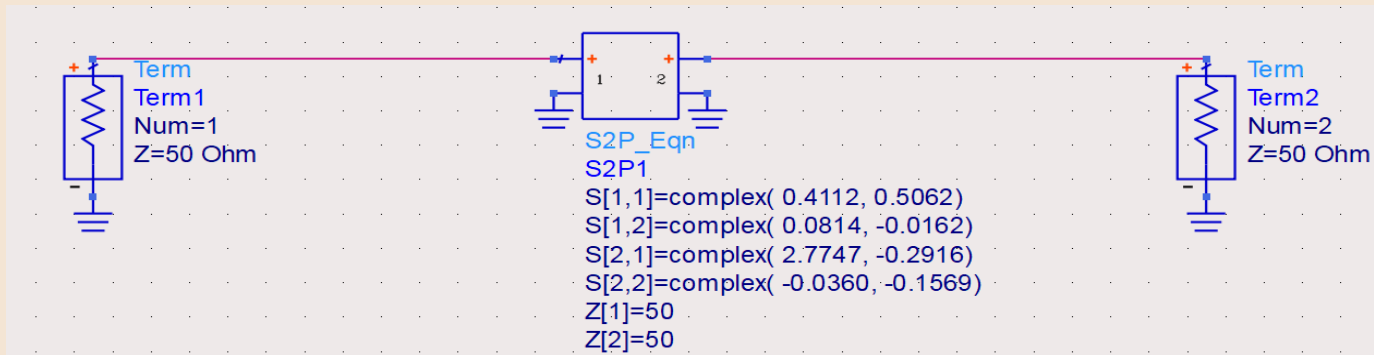
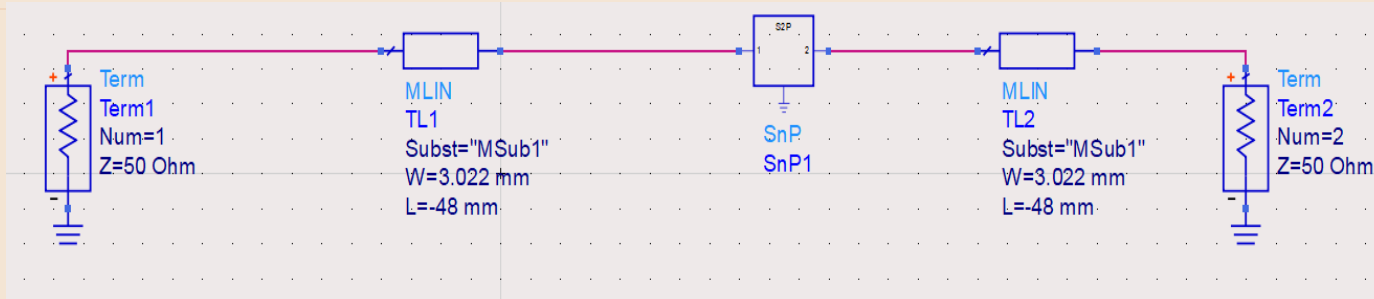
Values are consistent



# Radial vs Straight Stub



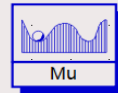
# SNP File from VNA



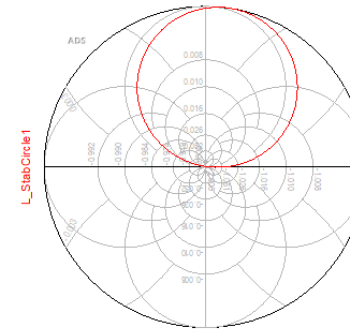
SStabCircle  
S\_StabCircle  
S\_StabCircle1  
S\_StabCircle1=s\_stab\_circle(S,51)



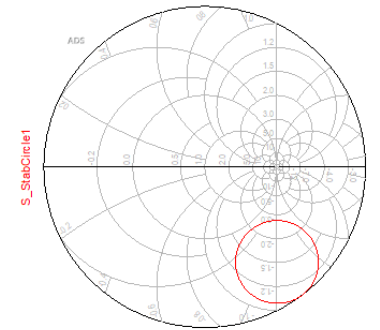
LStabCircle  
L\_StabCircle  
L\_StabCircle1  
L\_StabCircle1=l\_stab\_circle(S,51)



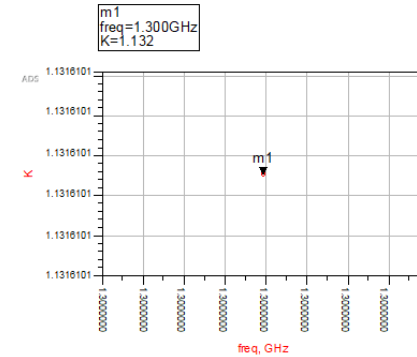
Mu  
Mu1  
Mu1=mu(S)



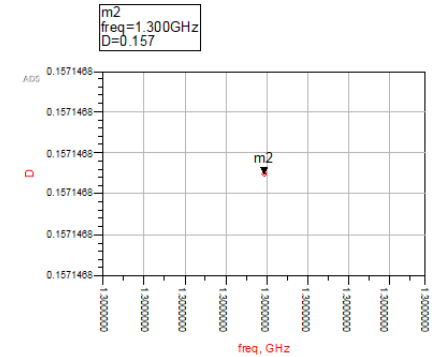
indep(L\_StabCircle1) (0.000 to 51.000)



indep(S\_StabCircle1) (0.000 to 51.000)



$$\text{Eqn } K = (1 - \text{pow}(\text{mag}(S(1,1)), 2) - \text{pow}(\text{mag}(S(2,2)), 2) - \text{pow}(\text{mag}(D), 2)) / (2 * \text{mag}(S(1,2)) * S(2,1))$$



$$\text{Eqn } D = \text{mag}((S(1,1) * S(2,2)) - (S(1,2) * S(2,1)))$$

# Calculations

$$D = S_{11}S_{22} - S_{12}S_{21}$$

$$K = \frac{1 - |S_{11}|^2 - |S_{22}|^2 + |D|^2}{2|S_{12}S_{21}|}$$

$$B_1 = 1 + |S_{11}|^2 - |D|^2 - |S_{22}|^2$$

$$C_1 = S_{11} - DS_{22}^*$$

$$B_2 = 1 + |S_{22}|^2 - |D|^2 - |S_{11}|^2$$

$$C_2 = S_{22} - DS_{11}^*$$

A 2-port is unconditionally stable if:

$$K > 1 \text{ and } |D| < 1$$

$$\Gamma_{ms} = \frac{B_1 \pm \sqrt{B_1^2 - 4|C_1|^2}}{2C_1} \quad \Gamma_{ml} = \frac{B_2 \pm \sqrt{B_2^2 - 4|C_2|^2}}{2C_2}$$

Available Power Gain:

$$G_A \equiv \frac{P_{avo}}{P_{avs}} = \frac{|S_{21}|^2 (1 - |\Gamma_S|^2)}{(1 - |S_{22}|^2) + |\Gamma_S|^2 (|S_{11}|^2 - |D|^2) - 2\text{Re}(\Gamma_S C_1)}$$

Transducer Power Gain:

$$G_T \equiv \frac{P_{out}}{P_{avs}} = \frac{|S_{21}|^2 (1 - |\Gamma_S|^2) (1 - |\Gamma_L|^2)}{|(1 - S_{11}\Gamma_S)(1 - S_{22}\Gamma_L) - S_{12}S_{21}\Gamma_L\Gamma_S|^2}$$

$$Z_X = Z_o \frac{1 + \Gamma_X}{1 - \Gamma_X}$$

$$G_{A,max} = \left| \frac{S_{21}}{S_{12}} [K \pm \sqrt{K^2 - 1}] \right|$$

# MATLAB

```

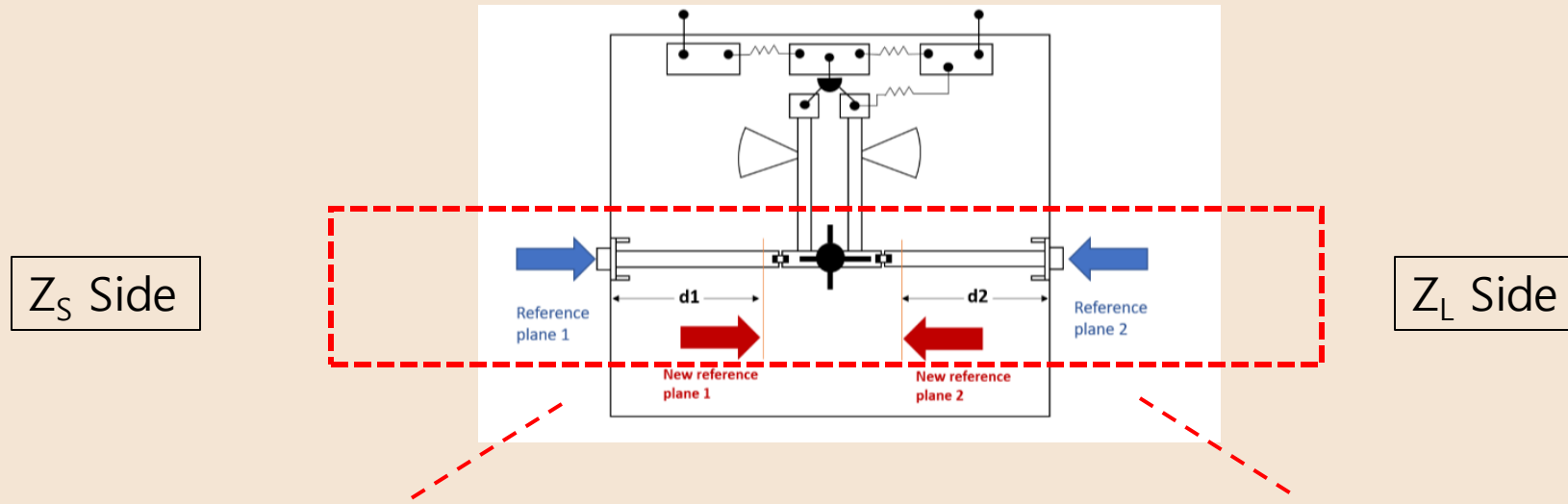
1 - clear
2 - close
3 - %%% Matching Network Design %%%
4 - phasor = @(mag,ang) mag*cosd(ang)+1j*mag*sind(ang); %phasor(mag/ang) to a complex number (Real/Img)
5 - S11 = phasor(0.65,50.76);
6 - S12 = phasor(0.083,-11.2399);
7 - S21 = phasor(2.79,-6.00);
8 - S22 = phasor(0.161,-102.937);
9
10 %%%Gains and others
11 - D = 0.157; %From ADS simulation
12 - K = 1.132; %From ADS simulation
13
14 - B1 = 1 + abs(S11)^2 - D^2 - abs(S22)^2;
15 - C1 = S11 - D*conj(S22);
16 - B2 = 1 + abs(S22)^2 - D^2 - abs(S11)^2;
17 - C2 = S22 - D*conj(S11);
18
19 - Rs = (B1 - sqrt(B1^2 - 4*abs(C1)^2))/(2*C1); %Reflection of the source
20 - Rl = (B2 - sqrt(B2^2 - 4*abs(C2)^2))/(2*C2); %Reflection of the load
21
22 - Zs = 50 * (1+Rs)/(1-Rs) %Impedance of the source side
23 - Zl = 50 * (1+Rl)/(1-Rl) %Impedance of the load side
24
25 - GA = [(abs(S21)^2)*(1-abs(Rl)^2)]/[(1-(abs(S22)^2)+(abs(Rs)^2)*((abs(S11)^2)-((D^2))-2*real(Rs*C1))] %Available Power Gain
26
27 - GT = [(abs(S21)^2)*(1-abs(Rs)^2)*(1-(abs(Rl)^2))]/[abs((1-(S11*Rs))*(1-S22*Rl)-(S12*S21*Rl*Rs))^2] %Transducer Power Gain
28
29 - GuT = [(1-(abs(Rs)^2)/abs(1-S11*Rs)^2)*(abs(S21)^2)*[1-abs(Rl)^2]/[abs(1-S22*Rl)^2]] %Unilateral Transducer Power Gain
30
31 - Gmax = abs((S21/S12)*[K - sqrt(K^2-1)]) %Maximum Available Gain
32
33

```

Workspace	
Name ▲	Value
B1	1.3719
B2	0.5788
C1	0.4168 + 0.4788i
C2	-0.1006 - 0.0779i
D	0.1570
GA	9.5734
Gmax	20.2193
GT	13.7703
GuT	13.4797
K	1.1320
phasor	@(mag,ang)mag*cos...
Rl	-0.1831 + 0.1418i
Rs	0.4407 - 0.5062i
S11	0.4112 + 0.5034i
S12	0.0814 - 0.0162i
S21	2.7747 - 0.2916i
S22	-0.0360 - 0.1569i
Zl	33.3247 + 9.9844i
Zs	48.2884 - 88.9500i

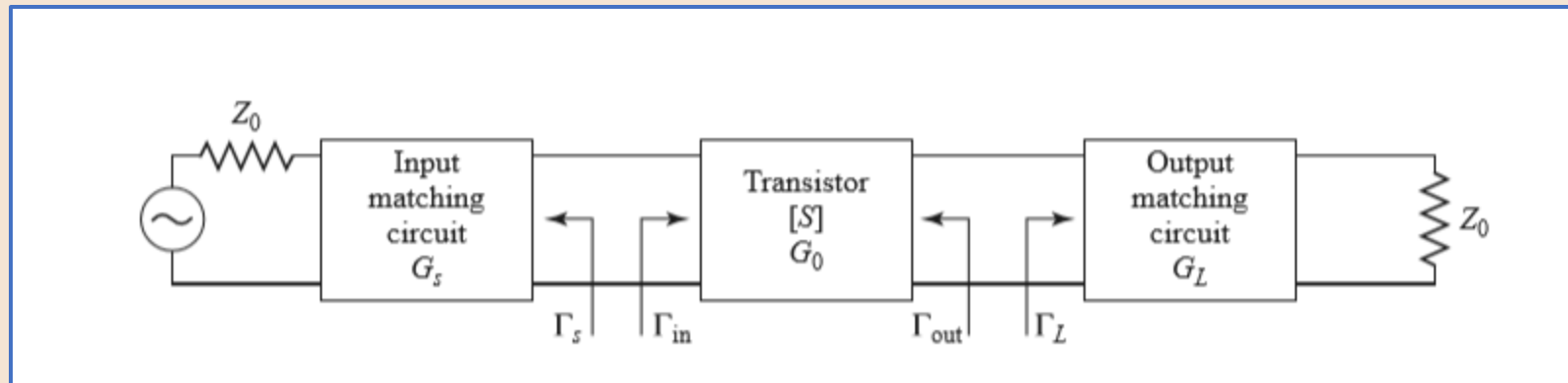


# Matching networks

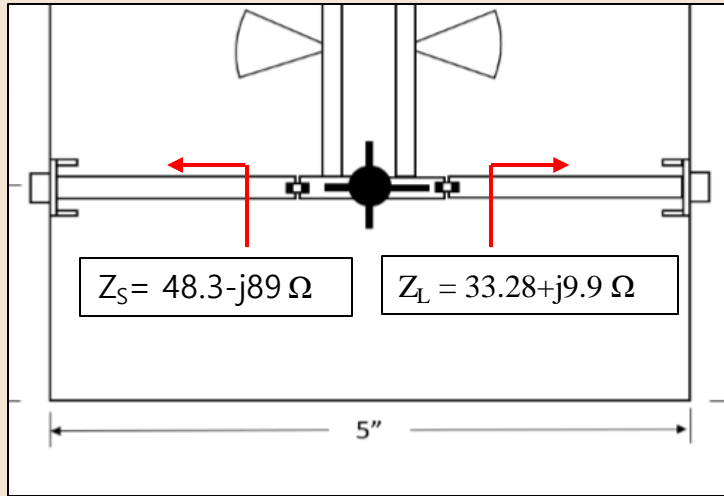


$Z_S$  Side

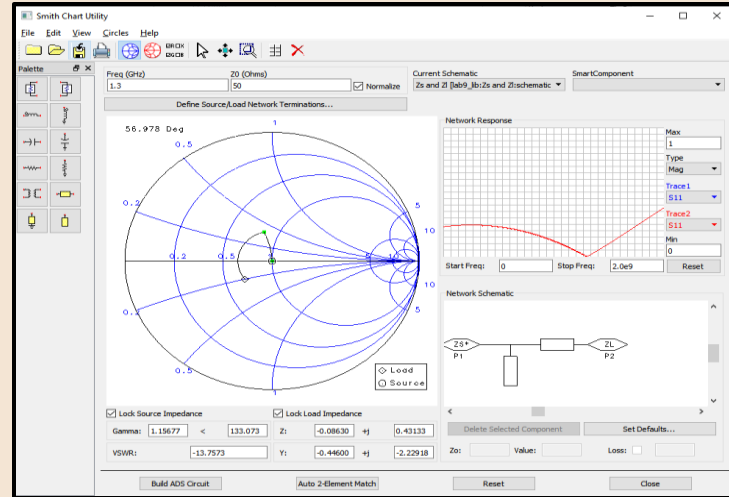
$Z_L$  Side



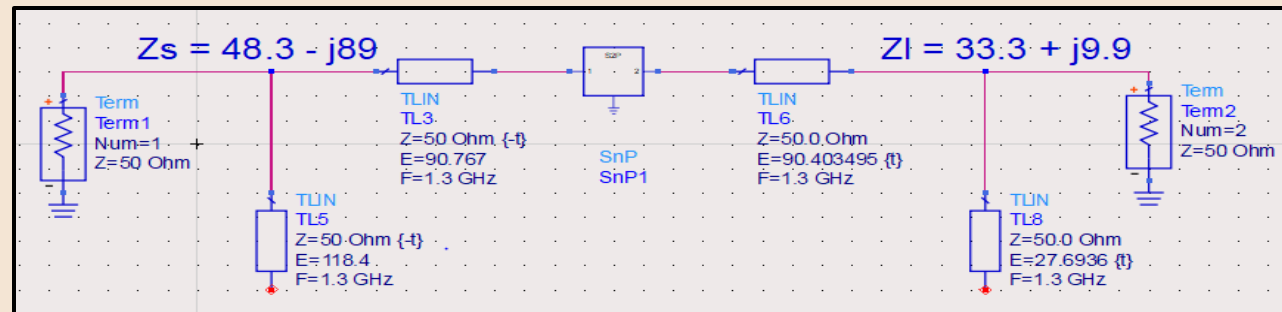
# Matching network cont.



1. Calculate  $Z_S$  and  $Z_L$  for MN

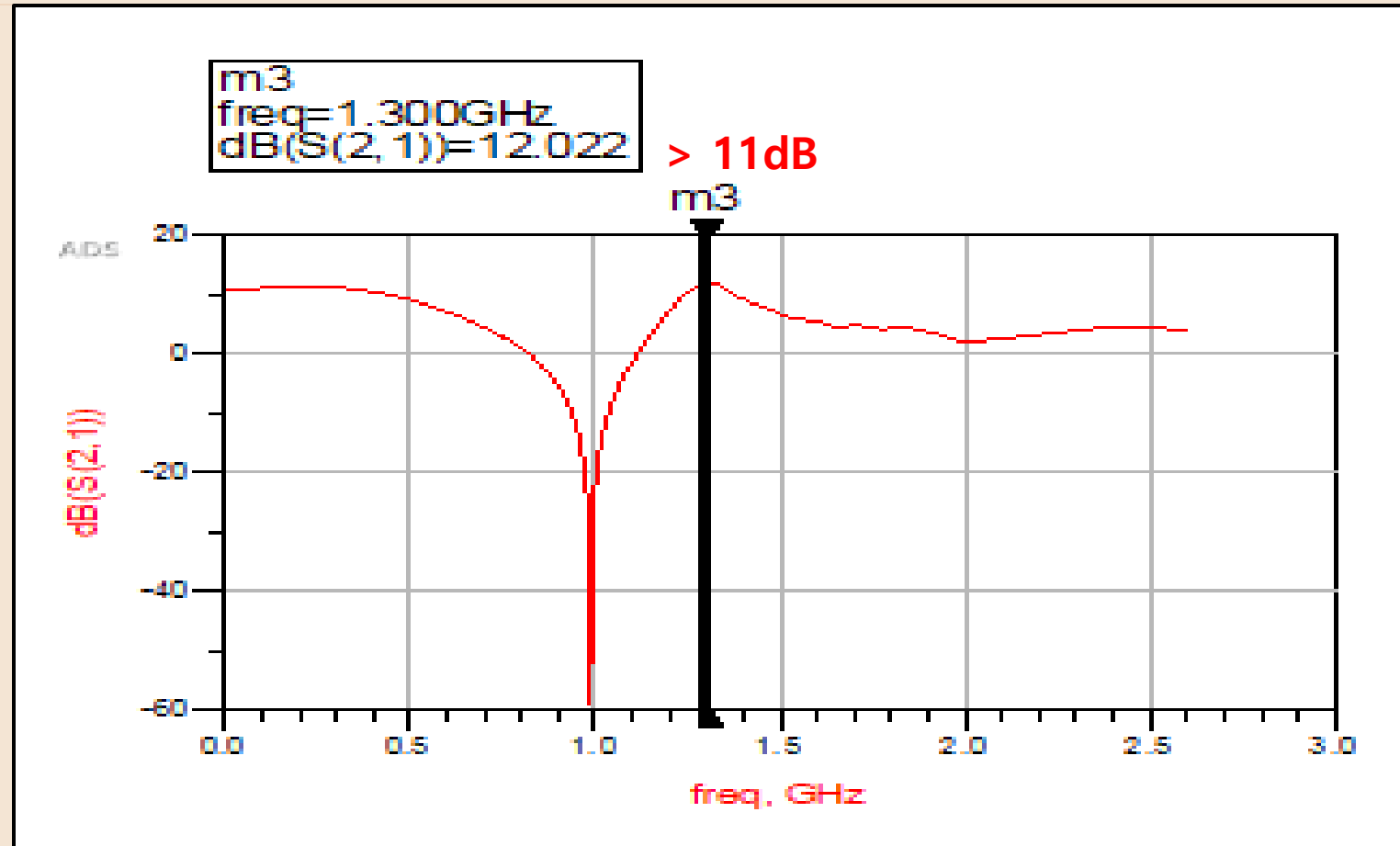


2. Smith chart tool to find TX line length



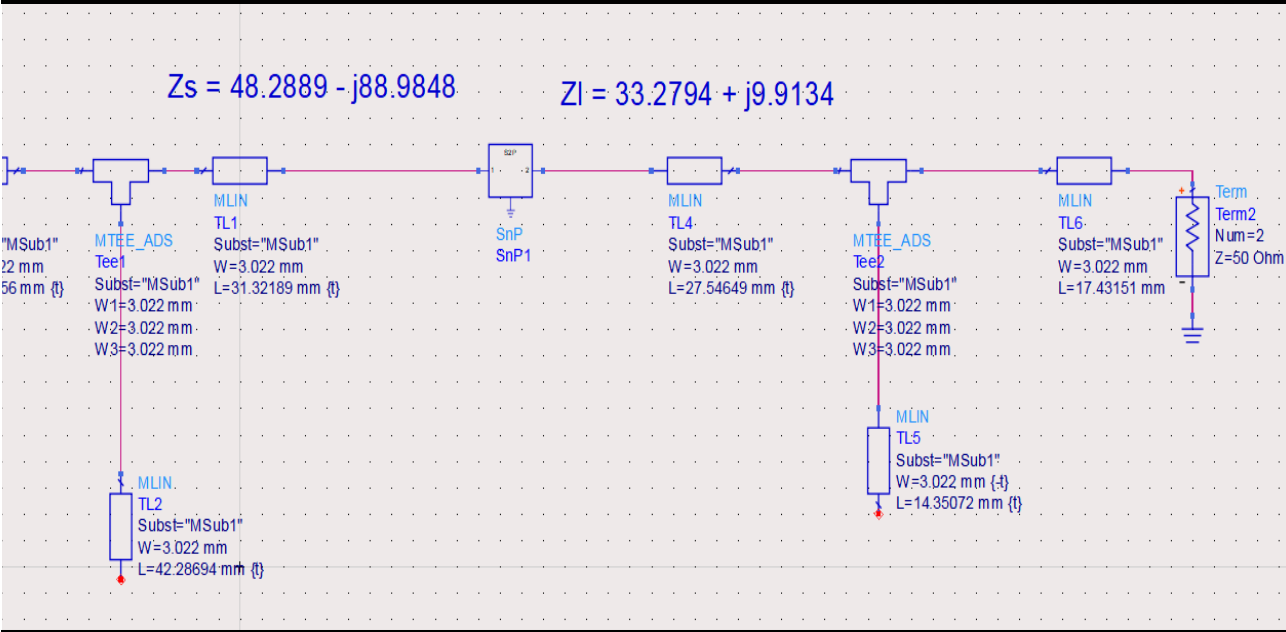
3. Simulate the 2-port power gain

# Matching network cont.



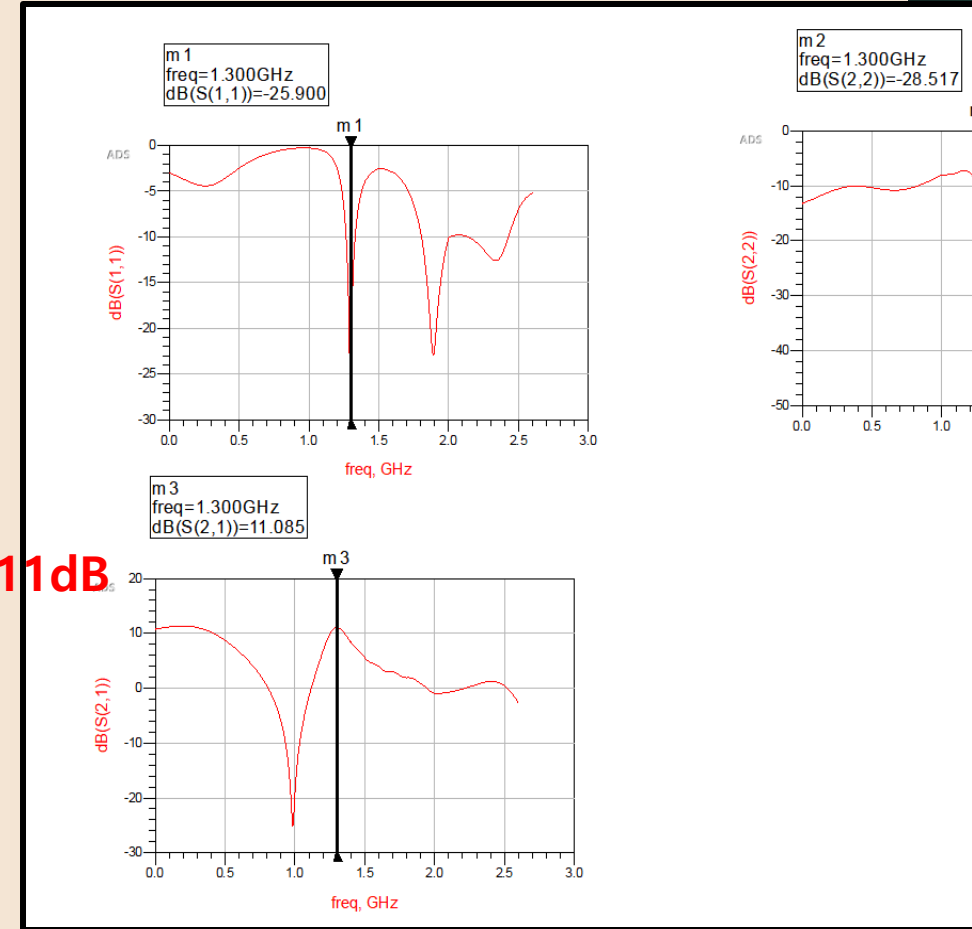
Power gain > 11dB achieved

# Matching network cont.



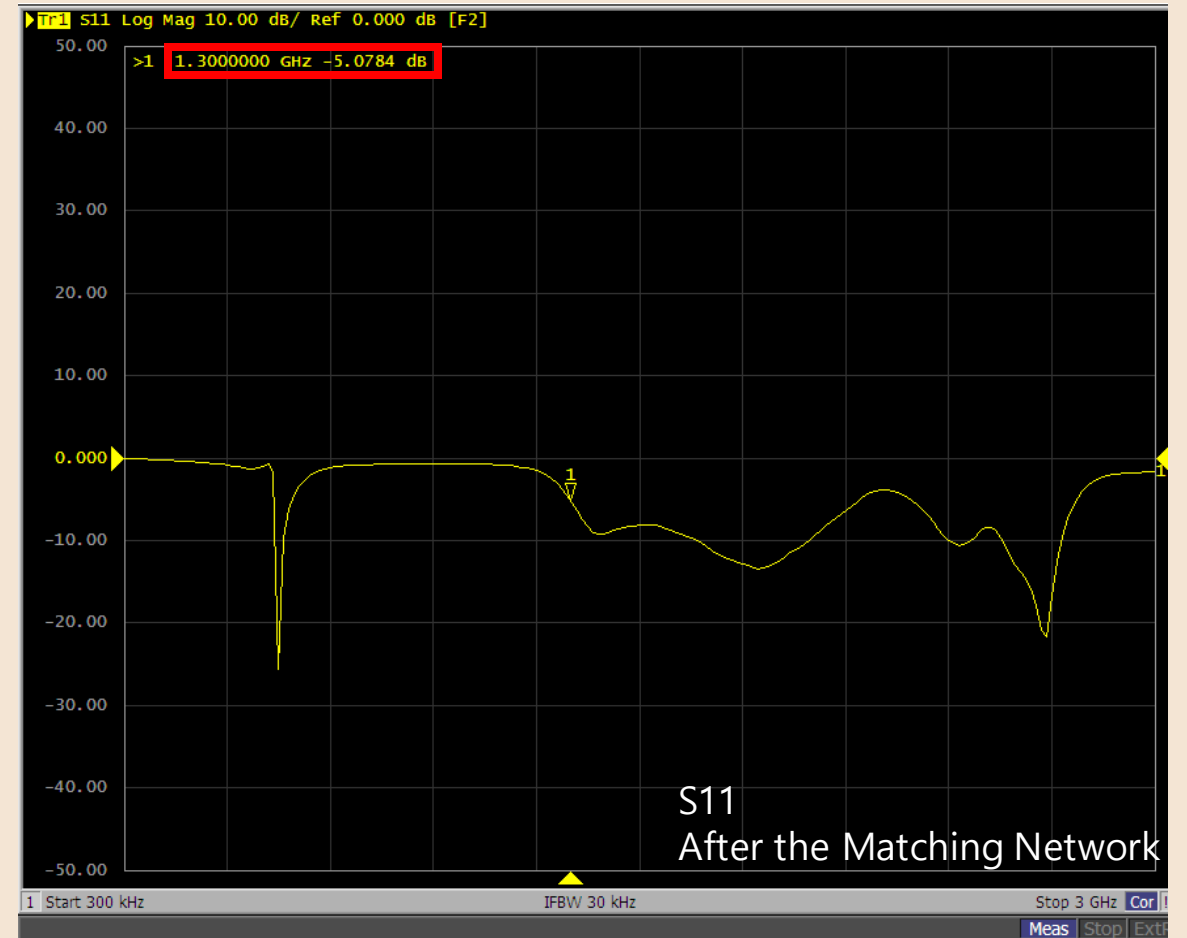
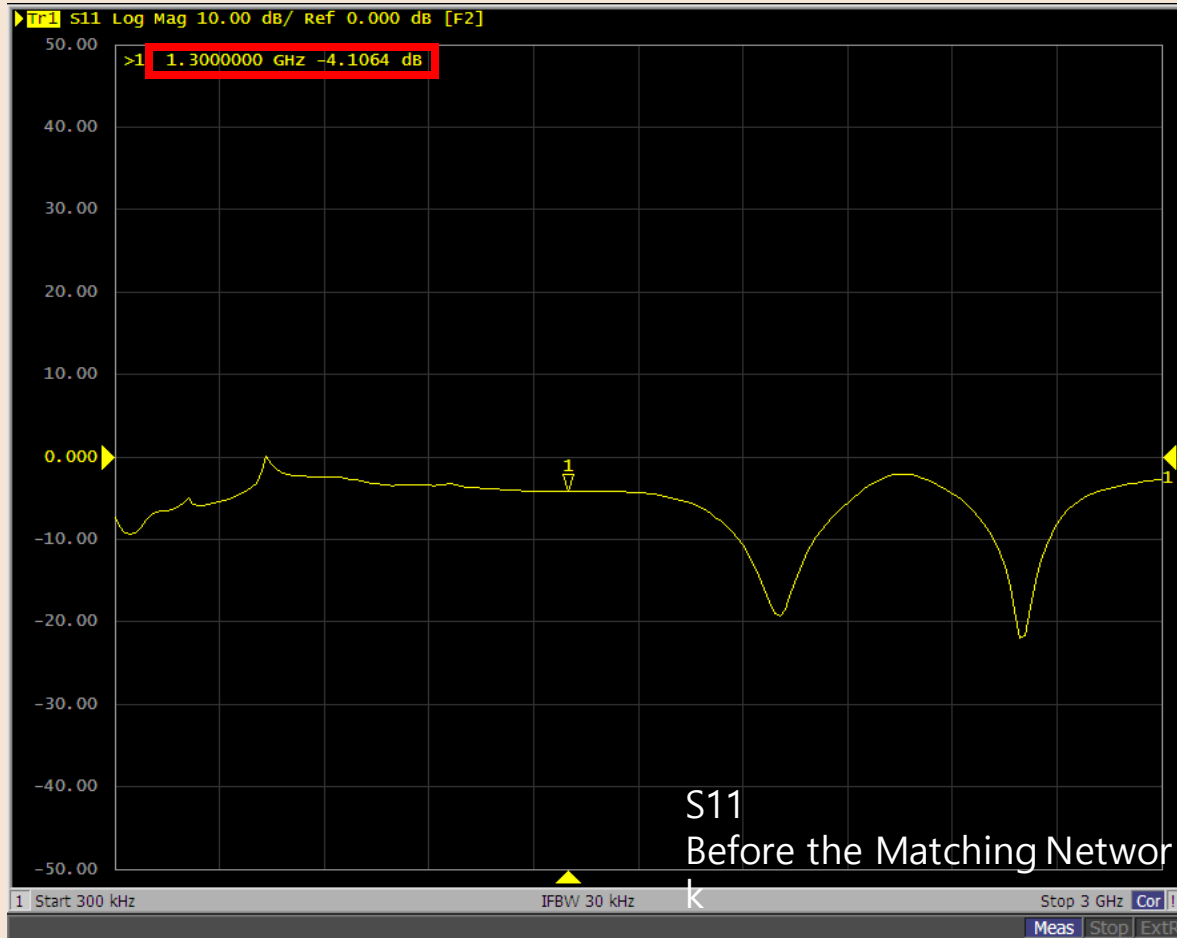
Simulation with actual length

  > 11dB



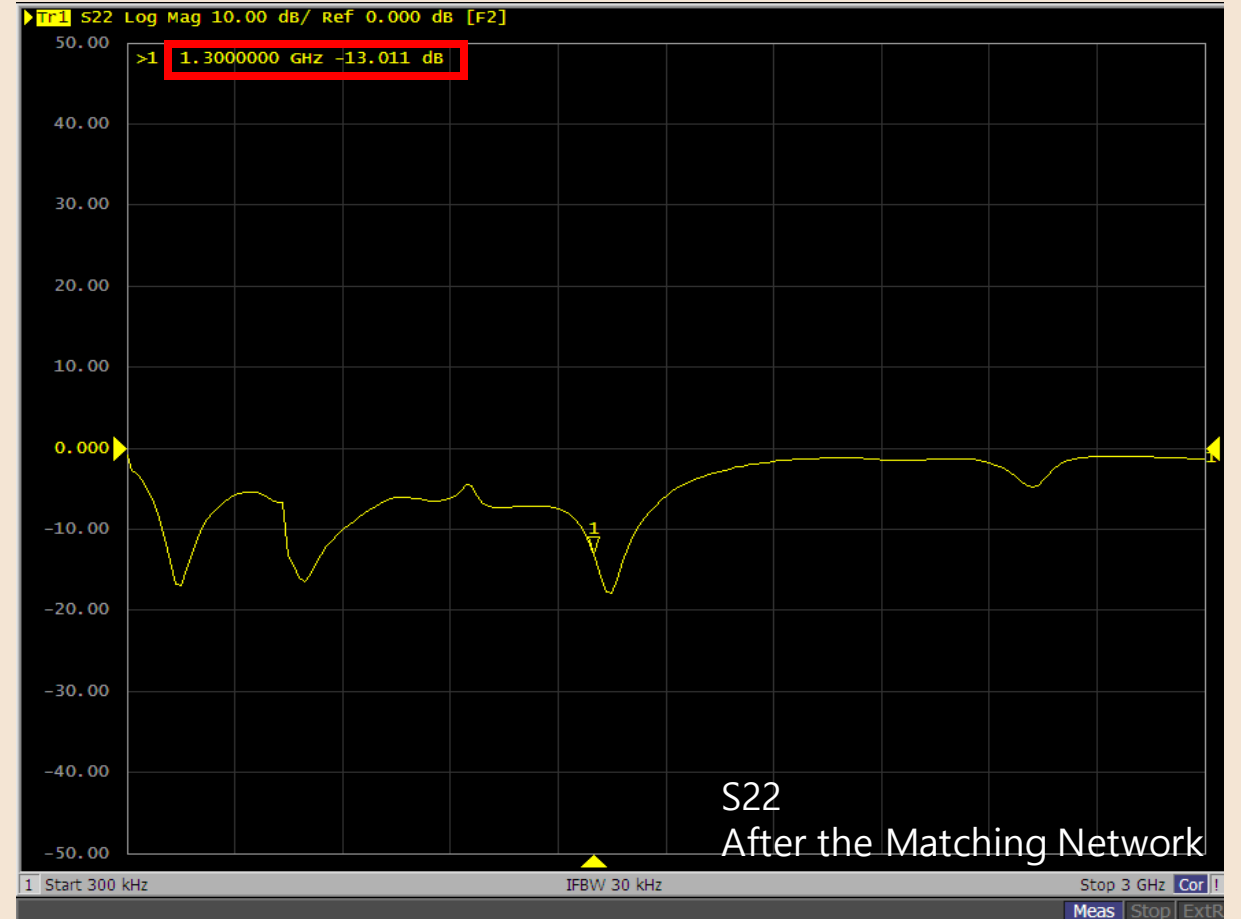
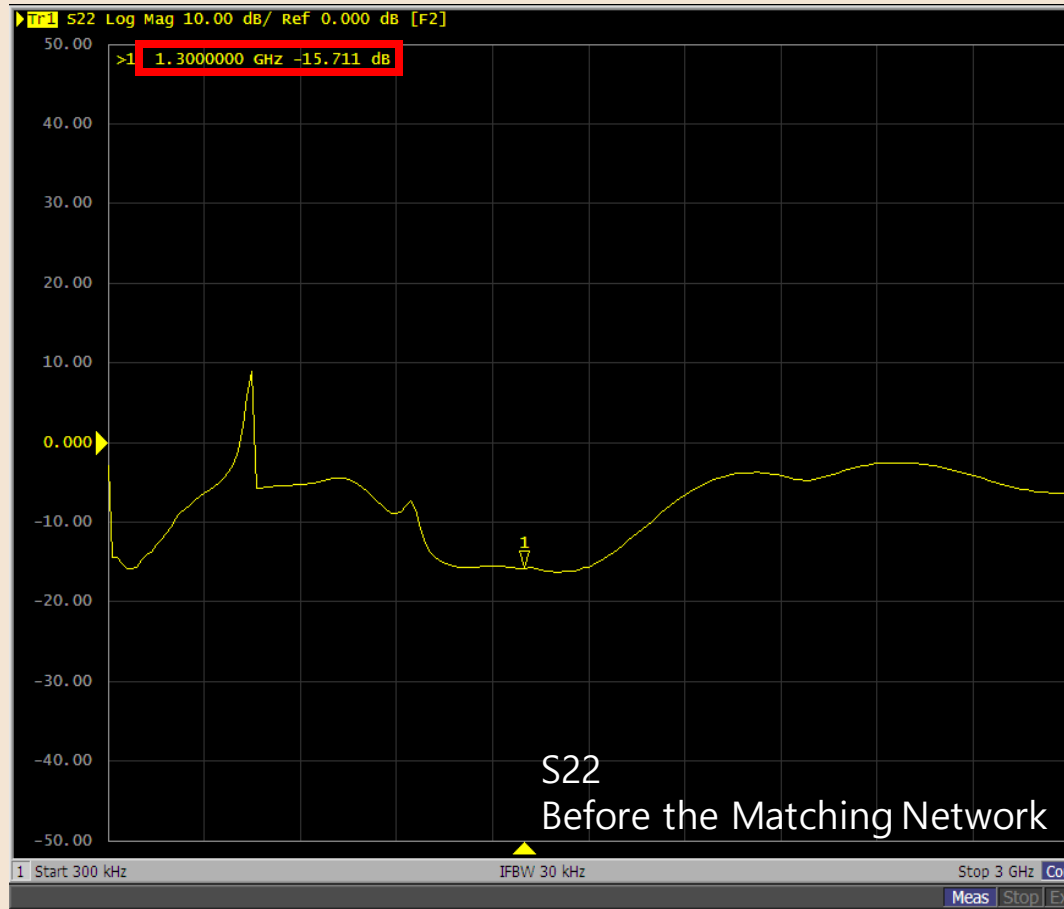
# Empirical Result; Return Loss

Initial attempt



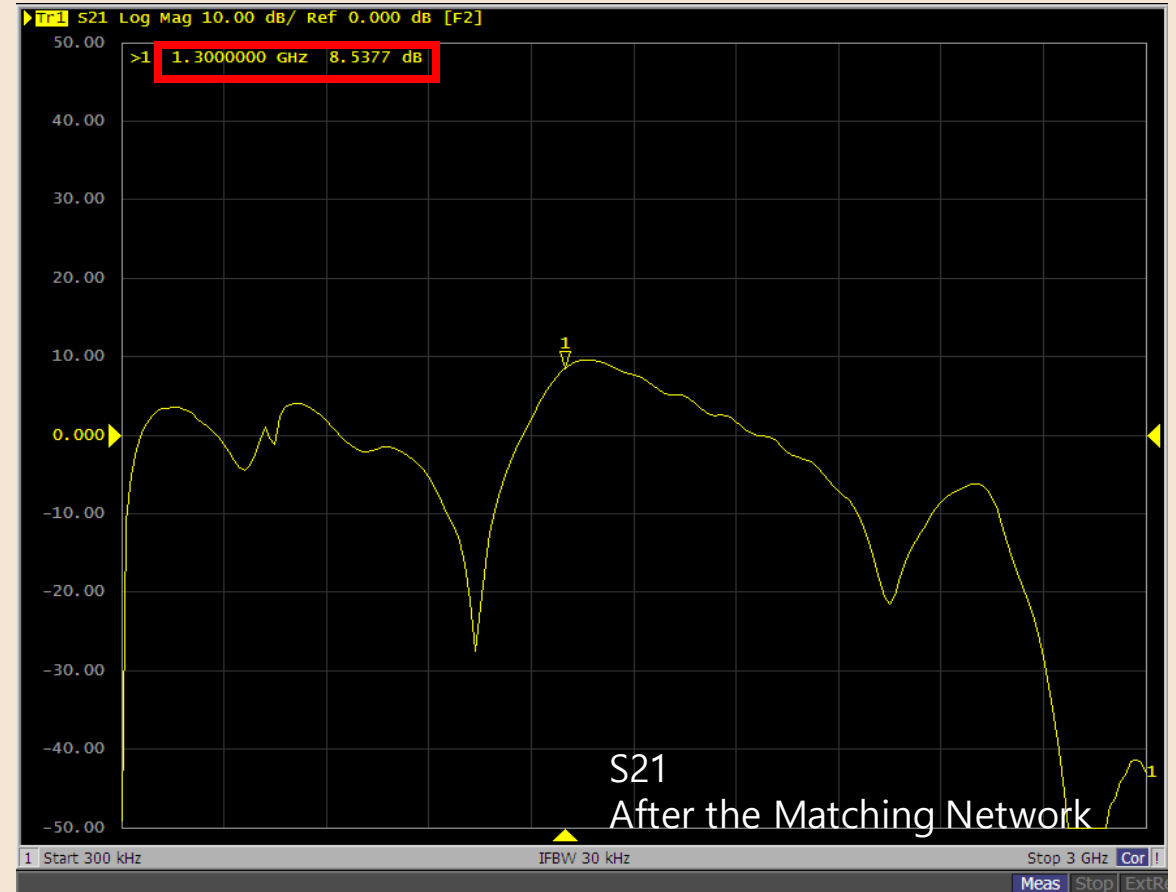
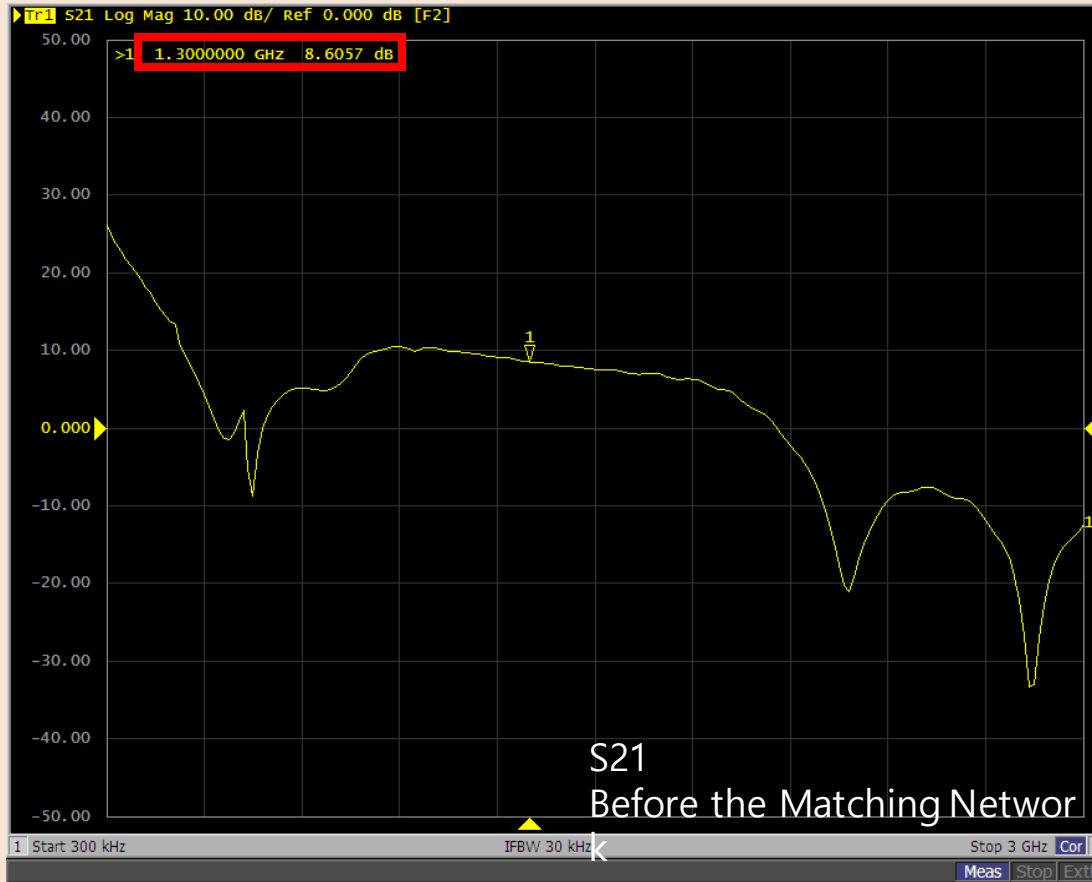
# Empirical Result; Return Loss

Initial attempt

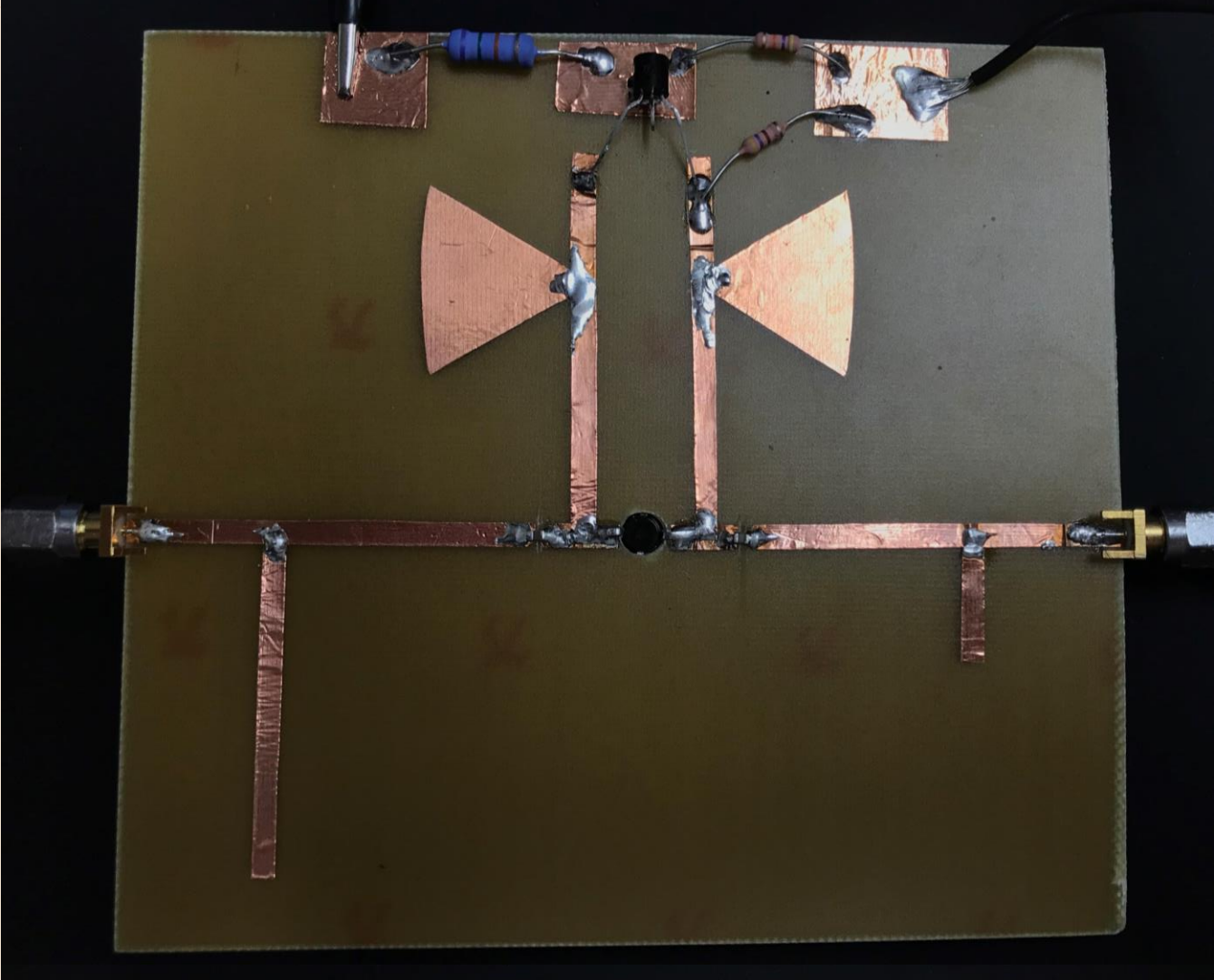


# Empirical Result; Gain

Initial attempt



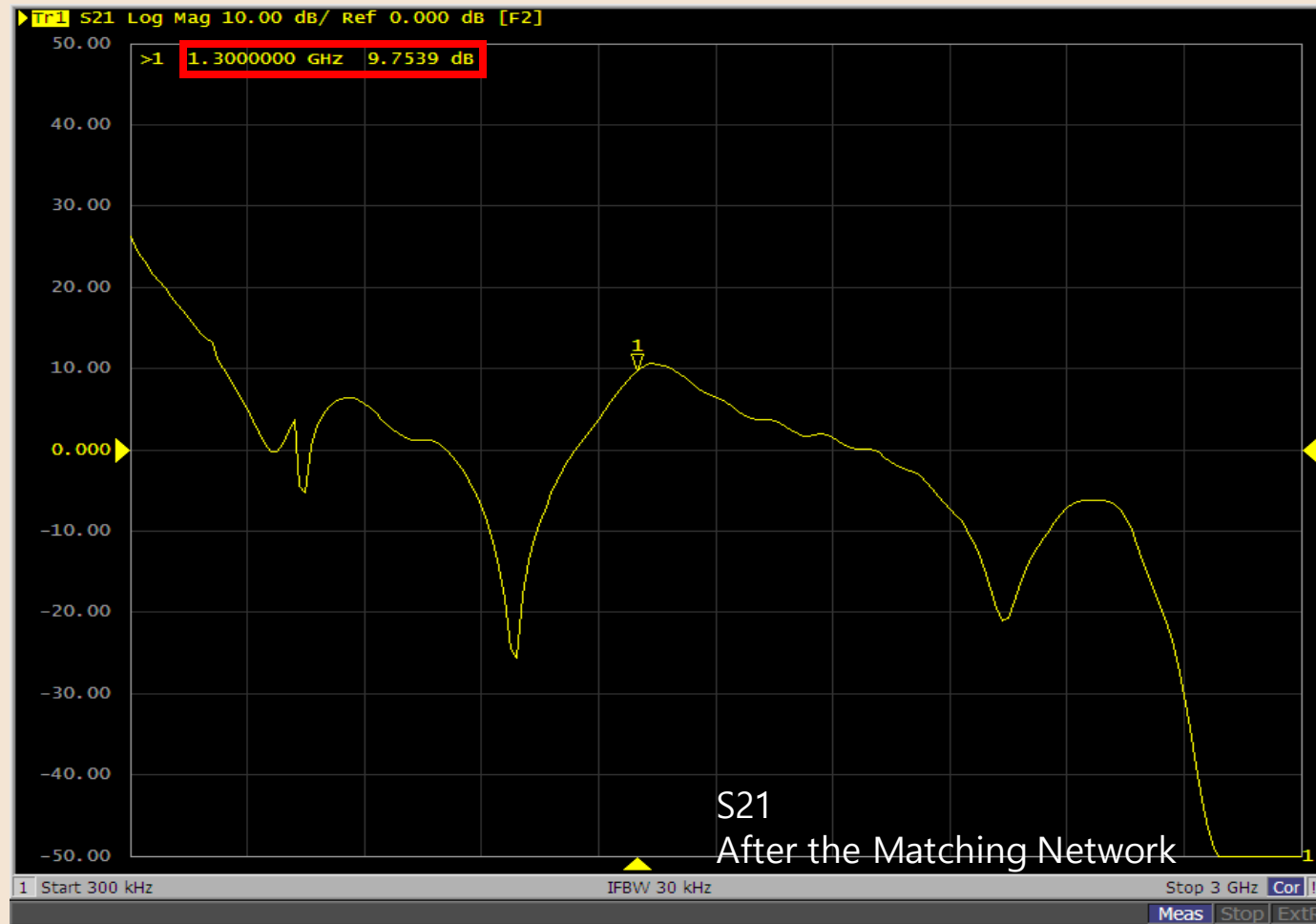
# Empirical Result; Circuit





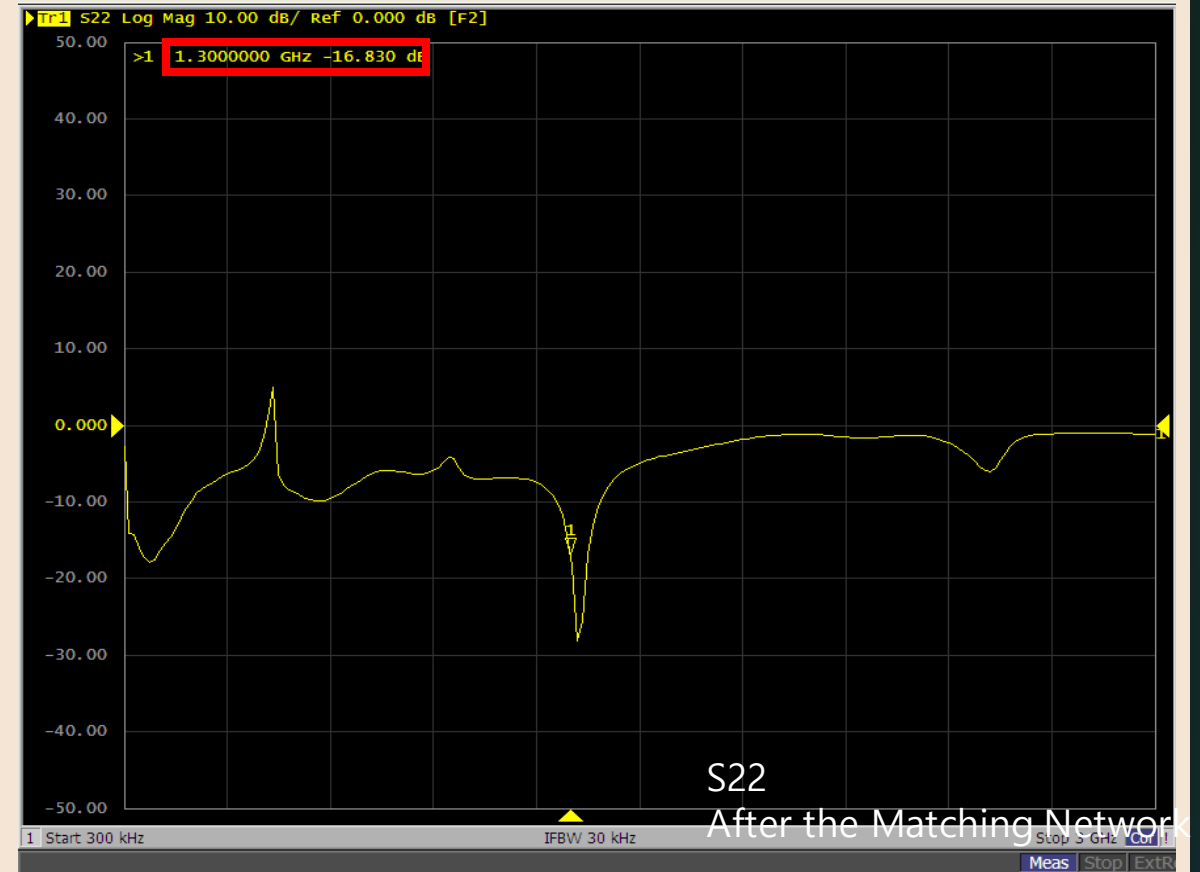
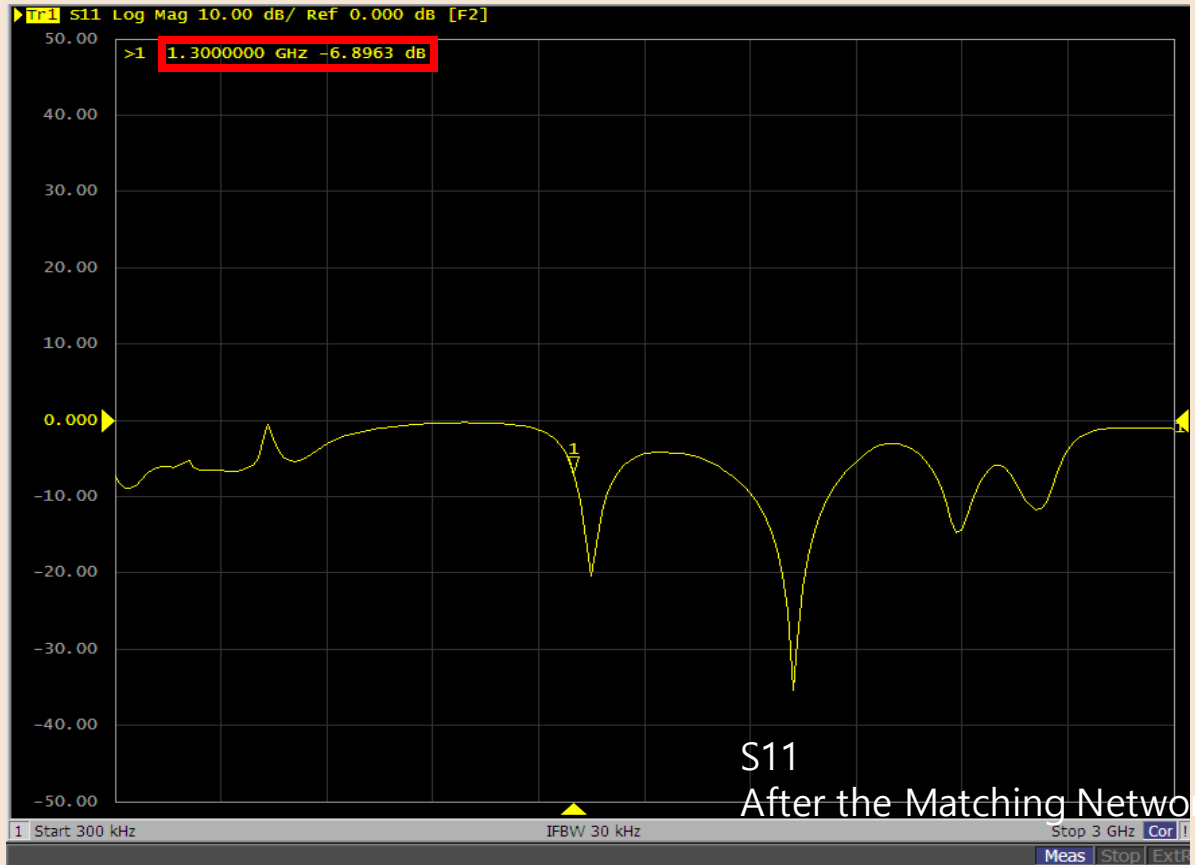
# Empirical Result; Gain

Final attempt

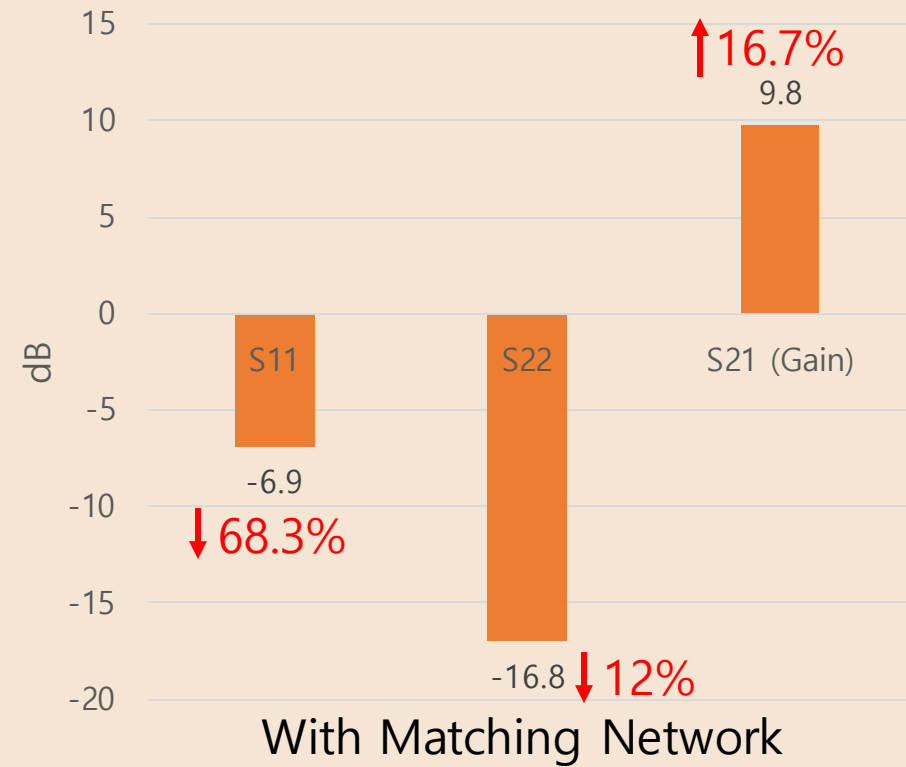
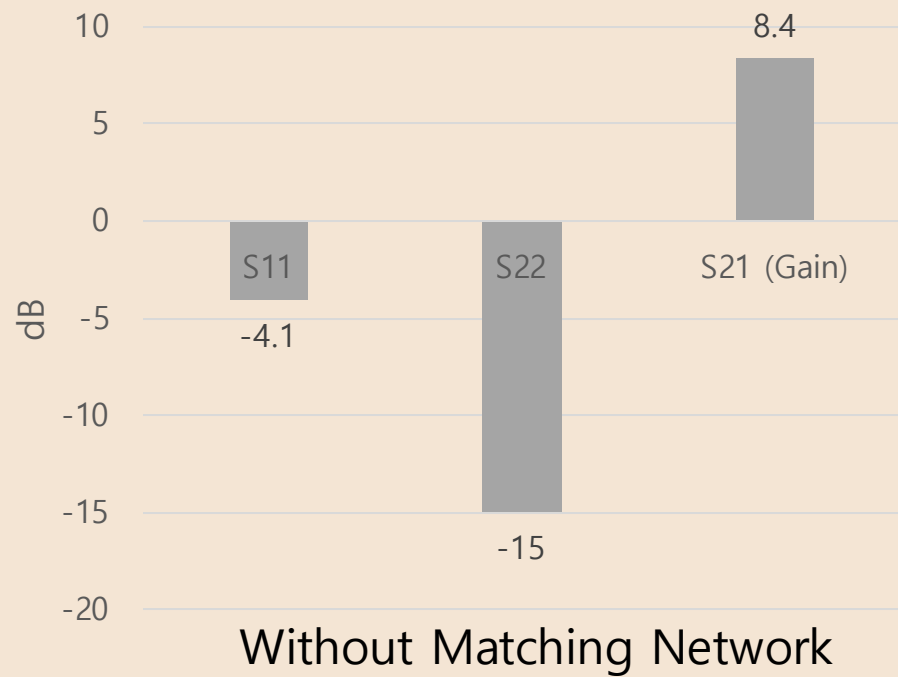


# Empirical Result ; Return Loss

Final attempt



# Conclusion



# Challenges Faced

- SMA broke during testing →
- MATLAB results vs SNP results →
- Inaccurate placement of Stubs →
- Tuning ADS Values
- Solder and Board Placement
- Check for Typos (Interpret as Output Impedance)
- Consistent measurements

What happens if the frequency is increased?