

DESIGN OF POWER AMPLIFIER FOR WIMAX APPLICATION

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**UNIVERSTI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA**  
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**Tajuk Projek** : DESIGN OF POWER AMPLIFIER FOR WIMAX APPLICATION

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*For the most beloved and supporting parents,*

*Ahmad Zahrollail Bin Haji Mohd Basri*

*Rohana Binti Kosri*

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## ABSTRACT

Broadband technology has rapidly become an established, global commodity required by high percentage of the population. Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access (WiMAX) using the Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access (OFDMA) modulation to suit multi-path environments that gives network operators higher throughput and capacity. Without power amplifier (PA), the signal will attenuate itself through the transmission line and resulting receiver can't construct the original signal information. In order to overcome the problem, PA with the ability to achieved high gain and high output power is placed in front of the transmitter to boost the signal high enough to ensure the receiver get all the signal information that it should received and loss can be avoided. This project is basically is to design PA that will operate in the frequency range of 3.3 GHz to 3.8 GHz which licenses frequency allocation for IEEE 802.16 or WiMAX. The aim for this project is to get gain,  $S_{21}$  more than 12 dB by comparing several design technique of the PA such as balanced amplifier and feedback amplifier in order to get the best performance of PA after the analysis between the designs. The implementation of the design is based on the AWR Microwave Office software used to perform simulation of the power amplifier design. Analysis will be done by comparing the results of calculations and simulation and between the design techniques. At the end of this project, it is shown that the results nearly the same for both calculation and simulation and feedback amplifier gives the best result of gain,  $S_{21}$  which is about 15.60 dB in average.

## ABSTRAK

Teknologi jalur lebar dengan pantasnya bertapak di komoditi global yang dikehendaki oleh peratusan tinggi penduduk dunia. Saling Boleh Kendali Seluruh Dunia Untuk Akses Gelombang Mikro (WiMAX) menggunakan modulasi Capaian Berbilang Pembahagian Frekuensi Ortogon (OFDMA) bagi memenuhi keperluan persekitaran pelbagai laluan yang memberi daya pemprosesan dan kapasiti lebih tinggi kepada operator jaringan. Tanpa penguat kuasa (PA), isyarat yang melalui transmisi talian akan mengalami pengecilan yang menyebabkan penerima isyarat tidak dapat menjana isyarat asal yang di hantar. Untuk mengatasi masalah tersebut, PA dengan keupayaan untuk mencapai gandaan yang tinggi diletakkan di bahagian hadapan sistem pemancar bertujuan untuk meningkatkan gandaan isyarat sehingga isyarat asal mampu diterima oleh sistem penerima. Projek ini pada asasnya bertujuan untuk mereka bentuk PA yang boleh beroperasi pada julat frekuensi dari 3.3 GHz sehingga 3.8 GHz dimana ianya adalah julat frekuensi berlesen untuk IEEE 802.16 atau WiMAX. Tujuan utama projek ini adalah untuk mendapatkan gandaan,  $S_{21}$  lebih besar daripada 12 dB dengan membuat perbandingan beberapa teknik rekabentuk PA seperti penguat terimbang dan penguat suapbalik bagi mendapatkan hasil PA terbaik selepas membuat analisis antara teknik. Rekabentuk dilaksanakan dengan berasaskan perisian AWR Microwave Office digunakan untuk menjalankan simulasi terhadap rekabentuk PA. Analisis akan dijalankan dengan membandingkan keputusan antara pengiraan dengan simulasi dan antara teknik rekabentuk. Di akhir projek, analisis menunjukkan keputusan antara simulasi dan pengiraan hampir sama dan penguat suapbalik menunjukkan hasil terbaik yang memberikan gandaan,  $S_{21}$  dengan purata sebanyak 15.60 dB.



## CONTENTS

CHAPTER	TOPIC	PAGES
	<b>PROJECT TOPIC</b>	<b>i</b>
	<b>DECLARATION</b>	<b>iii</b>
	<b>DEDICATION</b>	<b>v</b>
	<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b>	<b>vi</b>
	<b>ABSTRACT</b>	<b>vii</b>
	<b>ABSTRAK</b>	<b>viii</b>
	<b>CONTENTS</b>	<b>ix</b>
	<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	<b>xiii</b>
	<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	<b>xiv</b>
	<b>LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS</b>	<b>xvii</b>
	<b>LIST OF SYMBOLS</b>	<b>xix</b>
	<b>LIST OF APPENDICES</b>	<b>xxi</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
	1.1 Project Background	1
	1.2 Problem Statement	3
	1.3 Objective	4
	1.4 Project Scope	4
	1.5 Thesis Outline	5
<b>II</b>	<b>WIMAX TECHNOLOGY</b>	<b>6</b>

2.1	WiMAX Basics	6
2.2	WiMAX Standards	8
2.2.1	Protocol Structure – IEEE 802.16: WiMAX	9
2.3	WiMAX in Malaysia	9
2.4	WiMAX and Other Wireless Broadband Technologies	10
2.4.1	WiMAX versus 3G and Wi-Fi	10
2.5	WiMAX Applications	11
<b>III</b>	<b>WIMAX POWER AMPLIFIER</b>	<b>14</b>
3.1	Power Amplifier	14
3.2	Specifications Parameters of Power Amplifier	15
3.2.1	Frequency Range of Operation	16
3.2.2	Output Power	16
3.2.3	Efficiency	17
3.2.4	Gain/Gain Flatness	18
3.2.5	Linearity	18
3.2.6	Noise Figure	19
3.3	Topology of Power Amplifier	19
3.3.1	Reactive Matching	20
3.3.2	Feedback Amplifier	20
3.3.3	Balanced Amplifier	22
3.3.3.1	Balanced Amplifier using 3-dB Wilkinson Coupler	24
3.3.4	Distributed Amplifier	26
3.3.4.1	Cascaded Reactively Terminated Single – Stage Distributed Amplifier (CRTSSDA)	27
3.4	Basic Class of Operation	29
3.4.1	Class A Amplifier	30
3.4.2	Class B Amplifier	30
3.4.3	Class C Amplifier	31
3.4.4	Power Amplifier Classification	32

<b>IV</b>	<b>RESEARCH METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>33</b>
4.1	Methodology of Project	33
4.2	Power Amplifier Design	34
4.2.1	Specification of Power Amplifier	35
4.2.2	Selection of Transistor	36
4.2.3	Stability	36
4.2.4	Biasing	38
4.2.5	Input and Output Matching	39
4.3	Simulation of the Power Amplifier	41
4.4	Optimization and Analysis	42
<b>V</b>	<b>RESULTS AND ANALYSIS</b>	<b>43</b>
5.1	Design of Power Amplifier	43
5.1.1	Bias Point Simulation	44
5.1.2	Stability	45
5.1.3	Two Port Power Gain	46
5.1.4	Maximum Gain (Conjugate Matching)	48
5.1.5	Matching Network	50
5.1.5.1	Implementation to Microstrip Line	50
5.1.5.2	Optimization of Matching Network	52
5.1.6	DC Biasing	53
5.1.7	Implementation of Power Amplifier	54
5.1.8	Analysis of Results for Single Stage Power Amplifier	55
5.1.9	Output Power Analysis for Single Stage Power Amplifier	56
5.2	Balanced Amplifier Design	58
5.2.1	Analysis of Results for Balanced Amplifier	59
5.3	Balanced Amplifier using Wilkinson Coupler Design	61
5.3.1	Analysis of Results for Balanced Amplifier	

	using Wilkinson Coupler	62
5.4	Feedback Amplifier Design	64
5.4.1	Analysis of Results for Feedback Amplifier	64
5.5	Comparison between Design Techniques	66
5.5.1	Gain $S_{21}$ Analysis	66
5.5.2	Isolation $S_{12}$ Analysis	68
5.5.3	Insertion Loss $S_{11}$ and Return Loss $S_{22}$ Analysis	69
5.5.4	Output Power $P_{out}$ Analysis	71
5.5.5	Analysis Summary	72
<b>VI</b>	<b>CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK</b>	<b>75</b>
6.1	Conclusion	75
6.2	Future Work	77
	<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>80</b>
	<b>APPENDICES A-C</b>	<b>82</b>

## LIST OF TABLES

TABLE NO	TITLE	PAGE
2.1	WiMAX versus 3G and Wi-Fi	11
3.1	Power Amplifier Classification	32
4.1	Power Amplifier Specifications	33
4.2	Material Characteristic of FR-4	41
5.1	Optimal Performance Parameters of the Transistor	45
5.2	Summarized S- Parameters	45
5.3	Comparison of the Power Gain between Calculation & Simulation	47
5.4	Parameters for the Input and Output Matching	50
5.5	Summarization of the $S_{21}$	67
5.6	Summarization of the $S_{12}$	68
5.7	Summarization of the $S_{11}$	69
5.8	Summarization of the $S_{22}$	70
5.9	Summarization of the $P_{out}$	71
5.10	Single Stage Amplifier Parameters	72
5.11	Balanced Amplifier Parameters	73
5.12	Balanced Amplifier using Wilkinson Coupler Parameters	73
5.13	Feedback Amplifier Parameters	74

## LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE NO	TTTLE	PAGE
2.1	Frequency Spectrums for WiMAX	7
2.2	WiMAX Protocol Stack	9
2.3	WiMAX Frequency Allocations in Malaysia	10
2.4	Basic WiMAX Wireless Architecture	13
3.1	Power Amplifier in WiMAX Transmitter	15
3.2	Optimum and Non-optimum RF Load Lines	17
3.3	Single-stage Feedback Amplifier Circuit	21
3.4	FET Negative Feedback Circuit Model	22
3.5	Diagram of the Balanced Amplifier	23
3.6	Balanced Amplifier Configuration	23
3.7	Microstrip Implementation of a Wilkinson Coupler	25
3.8	A Balanced Amplifier using 3-dB Wilkinson Coupler	26
3.9	Equivalent Circuit Diagram of the N-stage CRTSSDA	28
3.10	Schematic Diagram of the Optimized Three-stage Power CRTSSDA	29
3.11	Voltage and Current Waveform in Class A Operation	30
3.12	Voltage and Current Waveform in Class B Operation	31
3.13	Voltage and Current Waveform in Class C Operation	32
4.1	Project Methodology Flow Chart	34
4.2	General Transistor Amplifier Circuit	35

4.3:	Schematic for the Scattering Parameter Simulation	36
4.4	Bias Point Simulation Setup	37
4.5	Stability Circles of Unconditional Stability	38
4.6	Stability Circles of Conditional Stability	38
4.7	Single-stub tuning circuits. (a) Shunt stub. (b) Series stub	40
4.8	Microwave Office AWR v7.03	42
5.1	Transistor IV Curves	44
5.2	Simulation of Stability Factor, K	46
5.3	Smith Chart of Reflection Coefficient for Source and Load	49
5.4	Simulation of Effective Gain	49
5.5	Schematic for Input and Output Matching	52
5.6	Comparison of Input Return Loss (magnitude) before and after Optimization	52
5.7	Comparison of Output Return Loss (magnitude) before and after Optimization	53
5.8	Schematic of the DC Biasing	54
5.9	Schematic of Single Stage Power Amplifier with DC Bias	55
5.10	Simulated S-parameter for Single Stage Power Amplifier	56
5.11	Configuration Simulation for the Output Power Analysis	56
5.12	Output Power, $P_{out}$ and Power Gain, $G_P$ for Single Stage Power Amplifier	57
5.13	Power Total at each Port for Single Stage Power Amplifier	57
5.14	Schematic Configuration of Balanced Amplifier	58
5.15	Gain, $S_{21}$ , Input Return Loss, $S_{11}$ , Output Return Loss, $S_{22}$ and Isolation, $S_{12}$ for Balanced Amplifier	59
5.16	Output Power, $P_{out}$ and Power Gain, $G_P$ for Balanced Amplifier	60
5.17	Power Total at each Port for Balanced Amplifier	60
5.18	Schematic Configuration of Balanced Amplifier using Wilkinson Coupler	61
5.19	Gain, $S_{21}$ , Input Return Loss, $S_{11}$ , Output Return Loss, $S_{22}$ and Isolation, $S_{12}$ for Balanced Amplifier using Wilkinson Coupler	62
5.20	Output Power, $P_{out}$ and Power Gain, $G_P$ for Wilkinson	

	Balanced Amplifier	63
5.21	Power Total at each Port for Balanced Amplifier using Wilkinson Coupler	63
5.22	Schematic Configuration of Feedback Amplifier	64
5.23	Gain, $S_{21}$ , Input Return Loss, $S_{11}$ , Output Return Loss, $S_{22}$ and Isolation, $S_{12}$ for Feedback Amplifier	65
5.24	Output Power, $P_{out}$ and Power Gain, $G_P$ for Feedback Amplifier	65
5.25	Power Total at each Port for Feedback Amplifier	66
5.26	$S_{21}$ value for Power Amplifier, Wilkinson Balanced Amplifier, Balanced Amplifier and Feedback Amplifier	67
5.27	$S_{12}$ value for Power Amplifier, Wilkinson Balanced Amplifier, Balanced Amplifier and Feedback Amplifier	68
5.28	$S_{11}$ value for Power Amplifier, Wilkinson Balanced Amplifier, Balanced Amplifier and Feedback Amplifier	69
5.29	$S_{22}$ value for Power Amplifier, Wilkinson Balanced Amplifier, Balanced Amplifier and Feedback Amplifier	70
5.30	$P_{out}$ value for Power Amplifier, Wilkinson Balanced Amplifier, Balanced Amplifier and Feedback Amplifier	71



**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>SYMBOL</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>
BS	Base Station
CS	Central Station
BA	Balanced Amplifier
DA	Distributed Amplifier
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FET	Field Effect Transistor
IF	Intermediate Frequency
IL	Insertion Loss
IMD	Intermodulation Distortion
LNA	Low Noise Amplifier
MAG	Maximum Available Gain
MAN	Metropolitan Area Network
MWO	Microwave Office
NF	Noise Figure
OFDM	Optical Time Division Multiplexing
OTDM	Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing
PA	Power Amplifier
PAE	Power Added Efficiency
QAM	Quadrature Amplitude Modulation
RF	Radio Frequency
SOA	Safe Operating Area

VSWR	Voltage Standing Wave Ratio
WiMAX	Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access
Wi-Fi	Wireless Fidelity
WLAN	Wireless Local Area Network

**LIST OF SYMBOLS**

C	Capacitor
dB	Decibel
f	Frequency
g	Element Values
G	Giga
h	Height
Hz	Hertz
I	Current
K	Rollet's Stability Factor
km	Kilometer
L	Inductance
M	Mega
m	Meter
mA	Miliampere
mm	Milimeter
mW	Miliwatt
nm	Nanometer
$\pi$	Pi
P	Power
R	Resistance
S	Scattering
T	Tera
V	Voltage

$\omega$	Angular Frequency
Y	Admittance
Z	Impedance
$\Gamma$	Reflection Coefficient
$\delta$	Fractional Bandwidth
$\epsilon_r$	Relative Dielectric Constant
$\eta$	Efficiency
$\lambda$	Wavelength
$\Omega$	Ohm

**LIST OF APPENDICES**

<b>APPENDIX</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
A	Transistor Datasheet (Avago ATF-531P8)	80
B	Smith Chart of Input Matching	89
C	Smith Chart of Output Matching	90

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Wireless communications technology grows rapidly over recent years. Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access (WiMAX) can be considered as one of the newest product of the wireless communication system. In Malaysia, there are a lot of interest in developing and implementing this technology in Malaysian community especially by local university and also private sector. In order to fulfill the user's need for high data rate communications, WiMAX has been introduced replacing the previous wireless communication system such as IEEE 802.11-based Wireless – Fidelity (Wi-Fi) systems which belong to the class of Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) that has a lower data rate and lower scale of coverage.

#### **1.1 Project Background**

Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access (WiMAX) is a generic name for a wireless digital communications system, also known as IEEE 802.16. It

covers both fixed point to point, fixed point to fixed multi-point and fixed point to mobile multi-point [1]. WiMAX is a complementary for all of the cabled transmission line system such as coaxial cable, fiber optic and others. It covers a whole range of operating frequency bands, both licensed and non-licensed, operating powers and modulation techniques [1]. This wireless technology is based on Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) technology by taking advantage of ever increasing computing power in the digital signal processing development [2].

The requirement for the WiMAX amplifiers are among the toughest as they simultaneously push the boundaries of RF transmit bandwidth, average power out of the antenna, efficiency and linearity. That is where the need for the deployment of the power amplifier in the WiMAX systems. The power amplifier is a key component in WiMAX systems. Its function is to amplify the power energy of the RF signal from the transceiver, which comes from baseband with OFDMA modulation. The power amplifier would then transmit this energy to an antenna, which would radiate this energy to free space.

Large scale coverage bandwidth of wireless communications system makes the circuit design of key RF blocks of front end transceiver such as power amplifier become more difficult task because of its complex circuit design. The challenging aspect that the engineer couldn't take lightly is designing power amplifier for the wide band RF systems which require linearity demand meets. WiMAX power amplifier (PA) has a considerations such as linearity, efficiency, gain, insertion loss, and return loss which can't be overlook because its difficulties. As varied as the system requirements may be, the specific requirements of a given amplifier can also vary considerably. Nevertheless, there are common requirements for nearly all amplifiers, including frequency range, gain/gain flatness, power output, linearity, noise figure/noise power, matching, and stability [3].

Basically, the design of amplifier over a broad frequency range is a matter of properly designing the reactively matched circuit, travelling wave circuit, cascade

single stage distributed amplifier, feedback circuit or loss matched circuit in order to compensate for the variation of frequency [4]. The best technique chosen to get the best required parameters result.

## 1.2 Problem Statement

Without Power Amplifier in the WiMAX system, the signal information that being transmit by transmitter will attenuate itself which will cause the receiver can't get the full information from the signal or can be called loss. The signal transmits attenuate because of its natural consequence of signal transmission over long distances. Power amplifier boost the signal before being transmitted to ensure the receiver get all the signal information that it should received and loss can be avoided. High losses or lack of bandwidth also have many undesirable effects upon the linearity and noise figure for amplifiers with classic power combining architectures.

By designing the Power Amplifier for the WiMAX application, the RF performance is excellent because its ability to achieve the high gain, high output power and high power added efficiency. Because of that, designing power amplifier for WiMAX application need to find the optimal balance between high power and high efficiency in order to ensure robust links, high data rates, and good range for the WiMAX services.

There are numerous techniques for designing RF power amplifiers. Amplifier design technique such as Distributed Amplifier technique and several other sub-techniques needs to be analyzing in order to get the best method for constant gain along the desired frequency range of 3.3 GHz to 3.8 GHz.