

# RF Power Amplifier Design

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RF Power Amplifiers (RFPAs) are used to amplify RF signals. The design of RFPAs is a complex task, involving the selection of the right device, the design of the matching network, and the optimization of the amplifier's performance. The design process is often iterative, with the designer adjusting the circuit parameters to achieve the desired performance. The design of RFPAs is a critical part of many communication systems, and the designer must carefully consider the trade-offs between power, efficiency, and linearity. The design of RFPAs is a complex task, involving the selection of the right device, the design of the matching network, and the optimization of the amplifier's performance. The design process is often iterative, with the designer adjusting the circuit parameters to achieve the desired performance. The design of RFPAs is a critical part of many communication systems, and the designer must carefully consider the trade-offs between power, efficiency, and linearity.

NI AWR Design Studio is a powerful tool for the design and simulation of RF circuits. It provides a comprehensive set of tools for the design of RFPAs, including the ability to model the amplifier's performance, the design of the matching network, and the optimization of the amplifier's performance. The design process is often iterative, with the designer adjusting the circuit parameters to achieve the desired performance. The design of RFPAs is a critical part of many communication systems, and the designer must carefully consider the trade-offs between power, efficiency, and linearity.

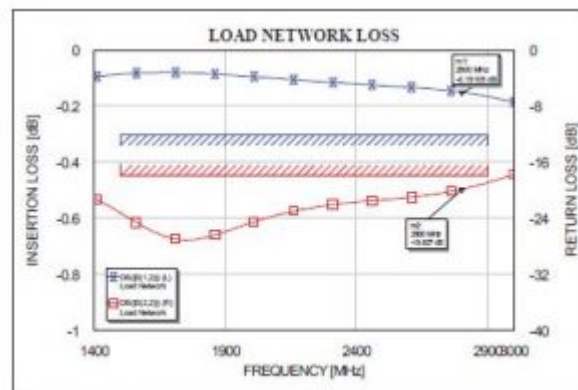
10w GaN HEMT (Qorvo T2G6000528) R04350B mil 25

40dbm+ back-off drain COFDM PAPR (peak-to-average power ratio) 2.5 MHz 2.5 - 2.0 GHz 9.5 dB (average power ratio)



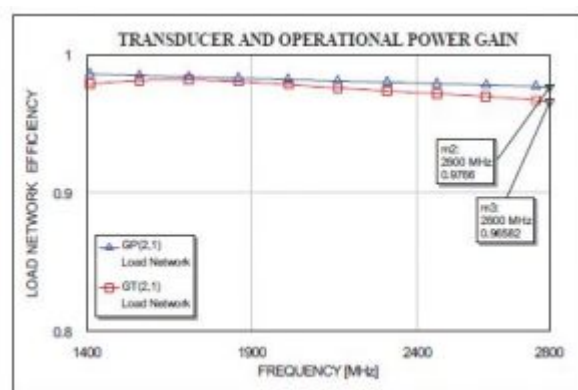


2a) The graph shows the insertion and return loss of the load network. The insertion loss is plotted on the left y-axis (0 to -1 dB) and the return loss is plotted on the right y-axis (0 to -6 dB). The x-axis represents frequency in MHz (1400 to 2900). The insertion loss curve (red squares) shows a minimum loss of approximately -0.7 dB at 1900 MHz. The return loss curve (blue squares) shows a minimum loss of approximately -5.5 dB at 1900 MHz. The legend indicates that the red squares represent the insertion loss and the blue squares represent the return loss.



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2b) The graph shows the load network efficiency of the transducer and operational power gain. The load network efficiency is plotted on the y-axis (0.8 to 1.0) and the x-axis represents frequency in MHz (1400 to 2900). The GP(2,1) Load Network curve (blue squares) shows an efficiency of approximately 0.9776 at 2900 MHz. The GT(2,1) Load Network curve (red squares) shows an efficiency of approximately 0.9652 at 2900 MHz.



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... ..

GT ... ..  
... ..  
2800- ... 96.6 ... .. ( 2b ... ) 50Ω  
... ,MHz  
... GP ... ..  
... 97.7% ... ..  
... ..  
... ..

... ..  
( 2:1 ... ) ... - ... ..  
... ..  
... Pmax ... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... RFPA ... GaN ... , ... ..

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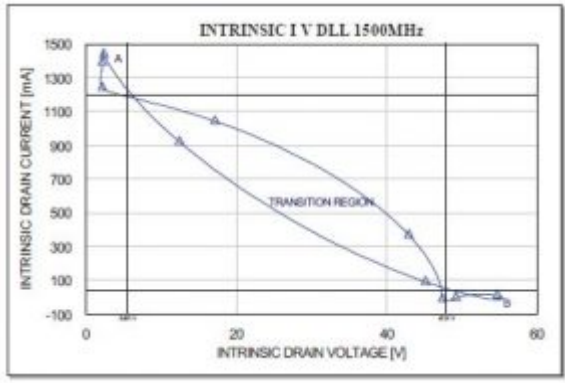
... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... 15:1  
... ..

... RFPA - ... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..

0.1 GHz, 6 GHz, 1 MHz - 0.1 MHz,  $(F_{max})$  .

0.1 GHz, 6 GHz, 1 MHz

[5], RFLPA - load-pull tuner - DLL .



36.2% , 63.8% B A

