An Oscillator Type Active Integrated Antenna Using GaN/AlGaN HEMT with Maximum Power at Second Harmonic

Rakhi Kumari¹, ², *, Ananjan Basu¹, and Shiban K. Koul¹

Abstract—In this paper an oscillator-type GaN HEMT based active integrated antenna is proposed where the active part of the circuit and patch antenna are in series. The patch antenna is designed to offer optimum impedance at second harmonic to generate maximum power at second harmonic and overall negative resistance at fundamental frequency for sustained oscillation. The circuit has been designed, fabricated, and characterized. The fundamental frequency of oscillation of this circuit is 1.5 GHz. This circuit has Effective Isotropic Radiated Power (EIRP) of 32.1 dBm at 3 GHz. Power at the fundamental frequency is suppressed due to mismatch of input impedance of patch antenna and deviation from optimum load required for maximum radiation at fundamental frequency. The power radiated at fundamental frequency is 15.7 dB lower than the power radiated at second harmonic. This design technique can be used for radiating useful high power much beyond the cutoff frequency of the transition of active device.

1. INTRODUCTION

Microwave and millimeter-wave communication system and radar system have several advantages over low frequency systems e.g., wide bandwidth and compact system. These systems require high power signal source with low phase noise [1]. To get the signal source at high frequency, multiplier is used in conjunction with low frequency oscillator due to limited power source at higher frequency which causes increase in phase noise of the signal source and increase in size of the circuit.

Power handling of solid state device decreases with increase in frequency. GaN/AlGaN HEMT has high power handling capability due to high breakdown voltage and high current density [2–8]. So, GaN/AlGaN HEMT is expected to generate high power. An active integrated antenna (AIA) approach has been employed in RF front end application. In this approach, active circuit and antenna are designed simultaneously with antenna performing multiple functions, e.g., load, radiator, filter, frequency conversion, and matching network. Active circuit and antenna are connected directly. Direct integration of antenna and oscillating circuit leads to elimination of feed line and some part of the circuit which minimizes circuit size and loss [8–14]. At millimeter wave power can be increased to very high level using spatial power combining technique and AIA concept [15]. As a radiating element patch antenna is used as it is simple and can be integrated with planar microwave circuit.

In this paper, a new technique for oscillator type AIA using GaN/AlGaN HEMT is proposed which can generate maximum power at second harmonic. So the frequency of the signal source can be increased without using multiplier, and high power can be generated, in principle much beyond $f_t$ of the transistor using this technique.

* Corresponding author: Rakhi Kumari (choudharyrakhi56@gmail.com).
¹ Centre for Applied Research in Electronics, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, India. ² Solid State Physics Laboratory Delhi, India.
2. DESIGN METHODOLOGY

At microwave frequency, oscillator is designed using negative impedance technique if the device is potentially unstable at desired frequency. In conventional design, terminating network is designed at fundamental frequency at one port to select potentially unstable region at another port. Matching network and load are designed at fundamental frequency of oscillation at another port [16]. In this architecture for oscillator type AIA terminating network is designed at fundamental frequency at input port, and based on terminating network, output impedance is calculated at the output of an active device at both fundamental frequency and second harmonic. Patch antenna is designed with resonance frequency above oscillation frequency of oscillator in such a way that input impedance offered by the patch antenna at second harmonic frequency also has optimum impedance for maximum power generation at second harmonic in an active circuit. The input impedance at fundamental frequency is lower than the magnitude of output impedance of oscillator at fundamental frequency to have overall negative resistance at fundamental frequency to maintain sustained oscillation. Patch antenna acts as matching network, resonator, harmonically tuned load at fundamental frequency and second harmonic and radiator for this oscillator type AIA. As shown in Figure 1, the architecture of this oscillator type AIA consists of terminating network, GaN/AlGaN HEMT with a biasing network and patch antenna. Terminating network is designed at 1.6 GHz, and the patch antenna is designed with resonance frequency above the fundamental frequency of oscillator with optimum impedance for maximum power generation at second harmonic and sustained oscillation. The antenna is directly connected to an active part of the oscillator. This circuit radiates maximum power at second harmonic frequency and acts to double the frequency of oscillator.

![Figure 1. Architecture to double the frequency of oscillator using AIA.](image)

3. AIA SIMULATION

A GaN HEMT based negative resistance oscillator is designed at 1.6 GHz in Keysight Advanced Design System (ADS) software using Cree CGH40010 device on a Roger 4350 substrate. The first device is biased at $V_{ds} = 29 \text{ V}$ and $V_{gs} = -2.1 \text{ V}$ and simulated to check the stability factor in ADS. Since the device is potentially unstable at 1.6 GHz, the terminating network is designed at input port to generate negative resistance at output port. Output impedance of transistor with terminating network at fundamental frequency is $(-2.3 + j \times 4.25) \Omega$ and at second harmonic is $(21.7 + j \times 26.15) \Omega$. The patch antenna is designed in CST Microwave Studio with resonance frequency and second harmonic at 1.642 GHz and 3.284 GHz, respectively. Input impedance of antenna at 1.6 GHz is $(0.25 + j \times 19.55) \Omega$ and at 3.201 GHz is $(54.7 + j \times 125.05) \Omega$. $S$-parameter of patch antenna is imported into ADS, and the patch antenna is directly connected with the active circuit in ADS. This circuit has overall negative resistance at 1.6 GHz for sustained oscillation and nearly optimum load required for power generation at second harmonic. The patch antenna has a gain somewhat less than usual, since the frequency of oscillation of circuit does not match with resonance frequency of patch antenna.

$$P = 0.5 \text{Real}[V \times \text{Conjugate}(I)]$$ (1)
Harmonic balance simulation is done in ADS to simulate the frequency of oscillation, voltage, and current in circuit. Power generated at the input of patch antenna is calculated by Equation (1). In Eq. (1) $P$ is the power generated at the input of patch antenna, and $V$ and $I$ are the voltage and current generated at the input of patch antenna at the frequency of oscillation for radiation.

Figure 2 shows the frequency of oscillation and simulated generated power at the input of patch antenna in ADS. Simulated generated power at second harmonic is 32 dBm which is 11.5 dB higher than the power generated at fundamental frequency. Transient simulation is also done in ADS to see the sustained oscillation. Figure 3 shows the transient simulation of generated voltage at input of patch antenna in ADS. Generated voltage shows that this circuit has sustained oscillation.

4. MEASUREMENT RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Oscillating AIA is fabricated. Active component GaN HEMT and passive components are mounted on the fabricated circuit substrate. The fabricated circuit is fixed on an aluminum plate for fast heat dissipation during measurement. Figure 4 shows a photograph of the fabricated circuit with all mounted components. Measurement is performed in an anechoic chamber. The output power of oscillating antenna is measured in far field using a horn antenna placed 2.25 meters away from the fabricated AIA. A Keysight EXA Signal Analyzer is used to measure the power radiated from antenna. Signal Analyzer is connected to receiving horn antenna via cable. EIRP is calculated using Friis transmission equation [2].

$$EIRP = \frac{(P_{rec})}{G_r \left(\frac{\lambda}{4\pi r}\right)^2 (\text{Cable Loss})}$$

In Equation (2), $P_{rec}$ is the received power in spectrum analyzer, $G_r$ the gain of receiving Horn antenna used for measurement, and $(\lambda/4\pi r)^2$ the free-space loss. Note that cable loss is taken care by dividing...
received power with measured cable loss. Measured received power in signal analyzer is $-13.89 \text{ dBm}$ at second harmonic frequency 3.016 GHz. Measured cable loss at 3.016 GHz is $-5.98 \text{ dB}$. Free path loss is $-49.138 \text{ dB}$. The gain of horn antenna is 9.1 dB. EIRP calculated from Friis transmission equation is $32.128 \text{ dBm}$ at 3 GHz. Figure 5 shows the spectrum of measured EIRP. The highest EIRP achieved is $32.13 \text{ dBm}$ at bias voltages $V_{ds} = 29 \text{ V}$ and $V_{gs} = -2.1 \text{ V}$. The EIRP achieved at fundamental frequency is 16 dB lower than EIRP at second harmonic. The highest dc to RF conversion efficiency achieved is 24% with $V_{ds} = 27 \text{ V}$ and $V_{gs} = -2.1 \text{ V}$, and the EIRP calculated at highest conversion efficiency is $32 \text{ dBm}$. The comparison of EIRP of previously reported self oscillating AIA with this work is reported in Table 1. This GaN/AlGaN PHEMT based circuit achieves the highest EIRP and very good DC to RF efficiency using single active device. Even excluding antenna gain which is not high, the power radiated is quite substantial. This circuit also proves the concept to double the frequency of oscillation of oscillator using AIA concept.

### Table 1. Comparison of EIRP of previously reported self oscillating AIA with this work.

| Refs | Frequency (GHz) | Active Device used | EIRP (dBm) | DC to RF Efficiency (%) | No of device |
|------|----------------|--------------------|------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| [17] | 5.8            | GaAs MESFET        | 12.83      | 25.7                    | 1            |
| [18] | 0.87, 2.77     | HJ-FET             | 7.53, 5.1  | 31, 43                  | 1, 1         |
| [19] | 5.05           | HJ-FET             | 10.1       | -                       | 1            |
| [20] | 5.267          | HJ-FET             | 18.37      | 31.3                    | 1            |
| [21] | 69.6           | GaAs PHEMT         | $-13.2$    | 0.12                    | 2            |
| **This work** | **3.01**         | **GaN PHEMT**     | **32.13**  | **24**                  | **1**        |

### 5. CONCLUSION

This paper presents a novel design technique to increase the frequency of oscillation and the EIRP of self oscillating AIA. An oscillator is integrated with a patch antenna which acts as resonator, output matching network, and harmonically tuned load, which leads to compact size and improved DC-RF efficiency. Improvement in matching of antenna at output of oscillator at second harmonic leads to the increase in EIRP at higher frequency. The proposed oscillator type AIA generates high EIRP of 32 dBm at 3 GHz (second harmonic frequency) of oscillator with 24% dc to RF conversion efficiency. Therefore, the proposed GaN HEMT based AIA concept can be used to generate useful power at higher frequency.
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