

工學碩士學位論文

CATV

**A Study on Optimum Design and Fabrication of the
Signal Dividing Networks for CATV systems.**

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Abstract

In this thesis, the transformer type tap-off and power divider as transmitting circuits for the CATV systems are studied. The CATV systems have been widely adopted in USA, Canada, Europe, Korea, Japan etc. The CATV systems have become more popular and have occupied an important position as a medium of mass communications according to the interface of the DBS(Direct Broadcasting Satellite) systems.

To transmit a high quality signal and to increase the number of channels, the broadband tap-off and power divider have become very important. In order to design broadband tap-off and power divider, proposed transformer type.

Thus, the optimum design and analysis method of the tap-off and power divider were proposed, where the even-mode and odd-mode method was adopted.

The measured results of frequency characteristics for the fabricated circuits agreed well with the theoretical results, and hence the validity of the proposed analysis and design method were confirmed. Furthermore, insertion loss, reflection loss and the isolation of the fabricated tap-off showed excellent performance in the frequency band from 5 MHz to 2,500 MHz. In addition, the transformer type power divider for input port compensation showed better performance than conventional ones in the frequency band from 5 MHz to 1,000 MHz.

(Nomenclature)

f	:	(Frequency)	
f_m	:	(Relaxation Frequency)	
I_i	:	(Current)	
K	:	(Initial-Permeability)	
k	:	(Magnetic Coupling Coefficient)	
L_0	:	Core 1	(Inductance)
L_i	:	(Inductance)	
M	:	(Mutual Inductance)	
n_i	:	(Winding Turn Number)	
$S_{ij} (i = j)$:	(Reflection Coefficient)	
$S_{ij} (i \neq j)$:	(Transmission Coefficient)	(Isolation)
V_i	:	(Voltage)	
I_i	:	(Current)	
Z_{0e}	:	(Even-mode Excitation)	
Z_{0o}	:	(Odd-mode Excitation)	
Z_0	:	(External Line of Characteristic impedance)	
ϵ	:	(Permittivity)	
ϵ_{eff}	:	(Effective Relation Permittivity)	
μ	:	(Permeability)	
ω	:	(Angular Frequency)	

Abstract	i
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Nomenclature	ii
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1

1.1	1
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1.2	1
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1.3	2
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2

2.1	3
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2.2	6
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3

3.1 Wilkinson	12
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3.2	15
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3.3	20
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4

4.1	25
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4.2	31
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4.3	33
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5

.....	35
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.....	36
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1

1.1

21

가
CATV(Cable
Television)

CATV

가

CATV

DBS(Direct Broadcasting Satellite),
CS(Communications Satellite), TV(HDTV)

, VOD,

가

가

[1],[2],[3].

1.2

CATV

(Tap-off)

(Power Divider)가

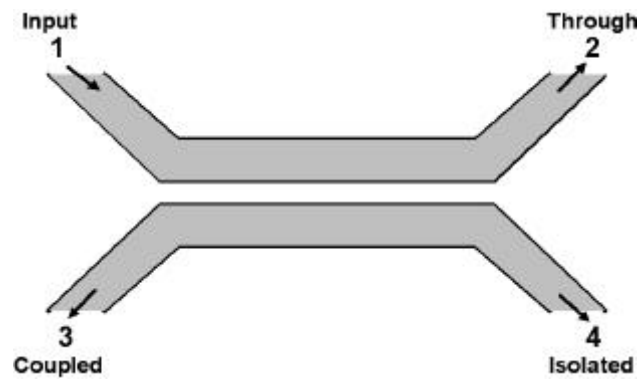
, Ghost

1.3

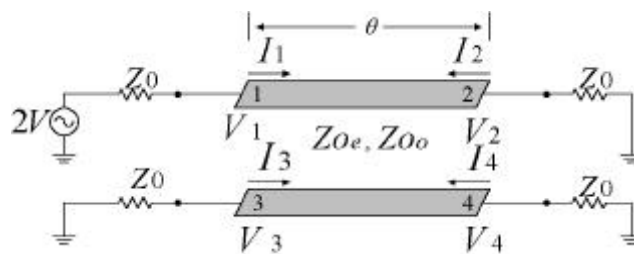
CATV DBS 가 , ,
가 가 .
CATV 5 770 MHz, DBS
1,035 2,150 MHz , CATV 10 770 MHz, DBS
950 2,150 MHz , 5 2,450 MHz
5 MHz 2,500 MHz 20
dB , 20 dB 가

2

2.1



(a) Configuration



(b) The equivalent circuit

2.1

Fig. 2.1 A coupled line directional coupler.

2.1(a)

4

Z_0

,

1

Z_0

2V

.

,

4

1

.

1

(input),

2

(transmission),

3

(coupling),

4 (isolation) .

2.1(b) 2.1(a) 가 . 1, 2 3, 4가

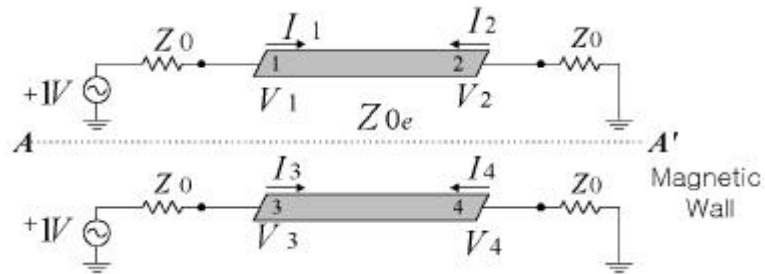
2.1(b) even odd-mode

2.1

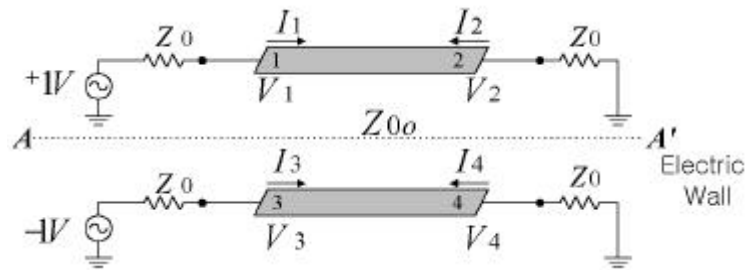
even-mode odd-mode 가 2.2

even-mode (2.1)

odd-mode (2.2) [4].



(a) even-mode excitation



(b) odd-mode excitation

2.2 even, odd-mode

Fig. 2.2 The coupled line coupler circuit into even-mode, odd-mode excitation.

$$I_{1e} = I_{3e}, I_{4e} = I_{2e}, V_{1e} = V_{3e}, V_{4e} = V_{2e} \quad (2.1)$$

$$I_{1o} = -I_{3o}, I_{4o} = -I_{2o}, V_{1o} = -V_{3o}, V_{4o} = -V_{2o} \quad (2.2)$$

$$2.1 \quad 1 \quad (2.3) \quad .$$

$$Z_{in} = \frac{V_1}{I_1} = \frac{V_{1e} + V_{1o}}{I_{1e} + I_{1o}} \quad (2.3)$$

Z_{in}^e 가 even-mode 1 , Z_{in}^o 가 odd-mode $(2.4) \quad (2.5)$

[5].

$$Z_{in}^e = Z_{0e} \frac{Z_0 + j Z_{0e} \tan \theta}{Z_{0e} + j Z_0 \tan \theta} \quad (2.4)$$

$$Z_{in}^o = Z_{0o} \frac{Z_0 + j Z_{0o} \tan \theta}{Z_{0o} + j Z_0 \tan \theta} \quad (2.5)$$

가 $Z_{0e} \quad Z_{0o}$
 Z_0
 $1 \quad (2.6) \quad (2.7) \quad .$

$$V_{1e} = V \cdot \frac{Z_{in}^e}{Z_{in}^e + Z_0}, \quad V_{1o} = V \cdot \frac{Z_{in}^o}{Z_{in}^o + Z_0} \quad (2.6)$$

$$I_{1e} = \frac{V}{Z_{in}^e + Z_0}, \quad I_{1o} = \frac{V}{Z_{in}^o + Z_0} \quad (2.7)$$

$(2.6) \quad (2.7) \quad (2.8) \quad .$

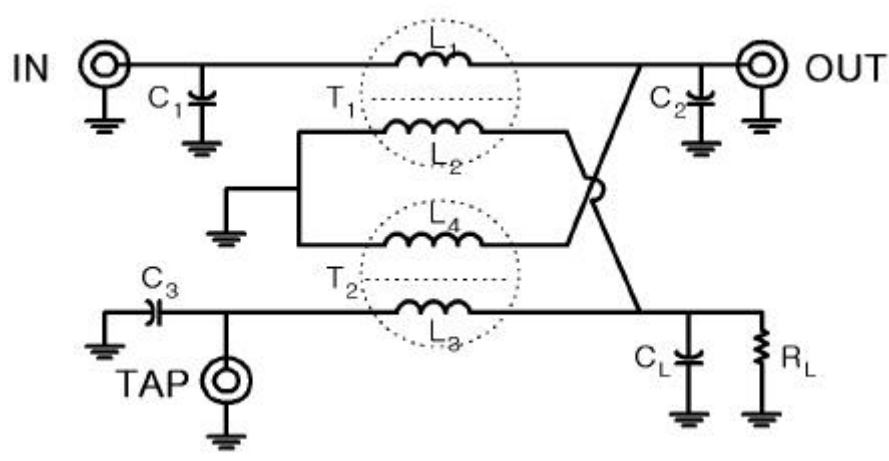
$$Z_{in} = \frac{Z_{in}^o (Z_{in}^e + Z_0) + Z_{in}^e (Z_{in}^o + Z_0)}{Z_{in}^e + Z_{in}^o + 2Z_0} = Z_0 + \frac{2 (Z_{in}^e Z_{in}^o - Z_0^2)}{Z_{in}^e + Z_{in}^o + 2Z_0} \quad (2.8)$$

1 $Z_{in} = Z_0$ 가 ,
 (2.9)가 .

$$Z_0 = \sqrt{Z_{in}^e \cdot Z_{in}^o} \quad (2.9)$$

(2.9) 1 , 3

2.2



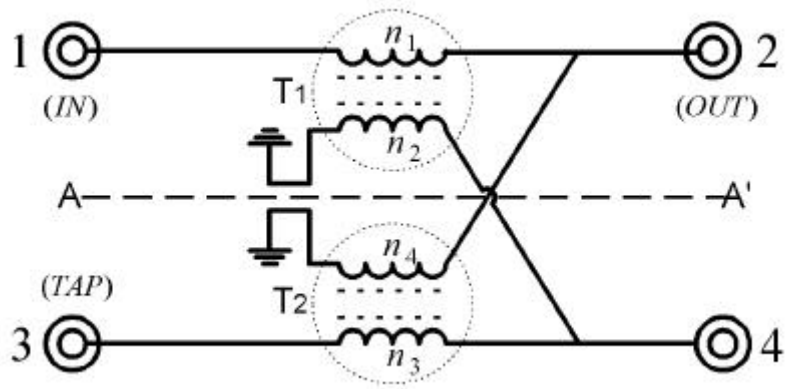
2.3

Fig. 2.3 Weakly-Coupled Tap-Off.

2.3

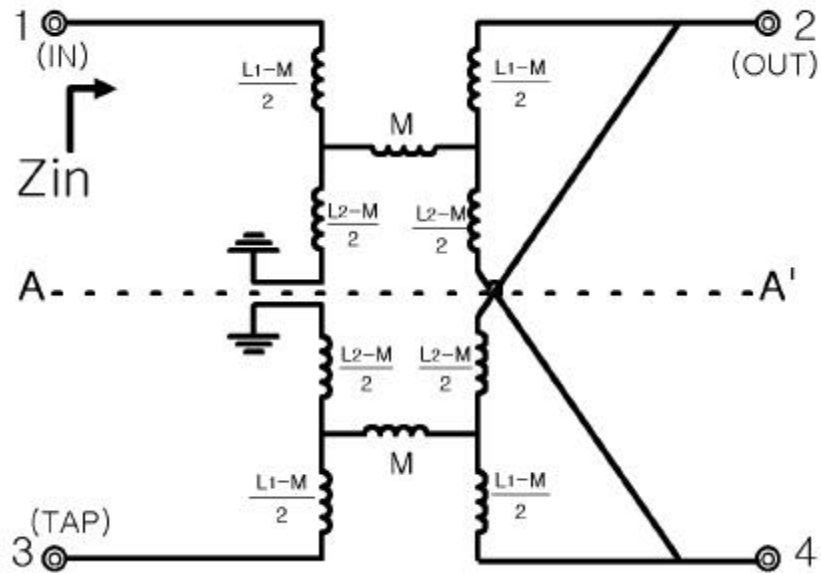
가 2.4 [6],[7].

2.5 가



2.4 가

Fig. 2.4 Simplified Circuit Equivalent to the Weakly - Coupled Tap - Off.



2.5 가

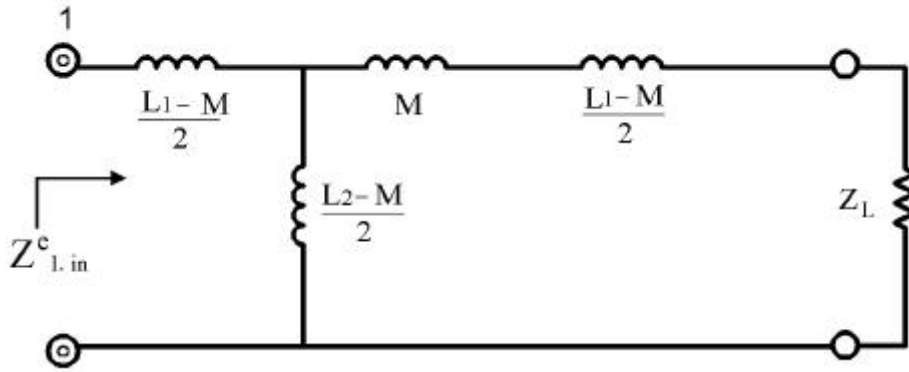
Fig. 2.5 Proposed equivalent circuit to directional coupler transformer type.

2.5 AA'

2.5 AA' even-mode() odd-mode() 가 .

(1) Even-mode

1 3 even-mode AA' (open) , 가 2.6 .



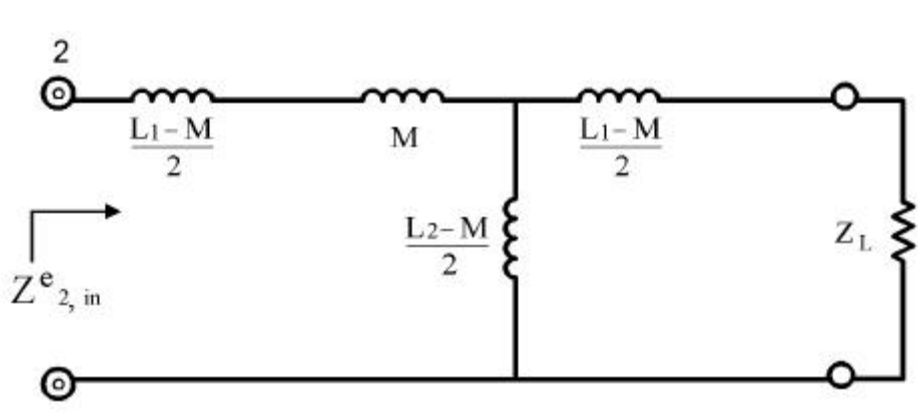
2.6 port 1 even-mode 가

Fig. 2.6 The equivalent circuit for even-mode excitation at port 1.

1 (2.10) .

$$Z_{1, in}^e = \frac{-\omega^2(2L_1L_2 + L_1^2 - 2L_1M - M^2)}{2\{j\omega(L_1 + L_2) + 2Z_L\}} + \frac{2j\omega Z_L(L_1 + L_2 - 2M)}{2\{j\omega(L_1 + L_2) + 2Z_L\}} \quad (2.10)$$

2.7 2 even-mode 가 , 2 (2.11) .



2.7 port 2 even-mode 가

Fig. 2.7 The equivalent circuit for even-mode excitation at port 2.

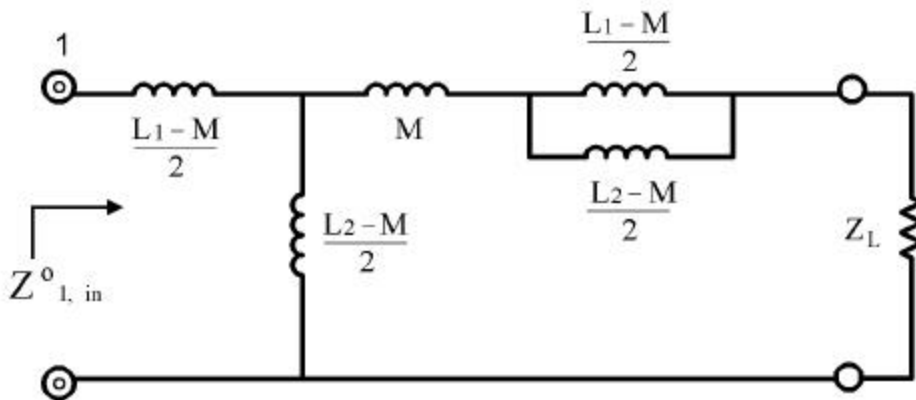
$$Z_{2,in}^e = \frac{-\omega^2(L_1^2 + 2L_1L_2 - 2L_1M - M^2)}{2\{j\omega(L_1 + L_2 - 2M) + 2Z_L\}} + \frac{2j\omega Z_L(L_1 + L_2)}{2\{j\omega(L_1 + L_2 - 2M) + 2Z_L\}} \quad (2.11)$$

(2) Odd-mode

odd-mode AA' (short) 가

2.8 . 2.8 1

(2.12) .

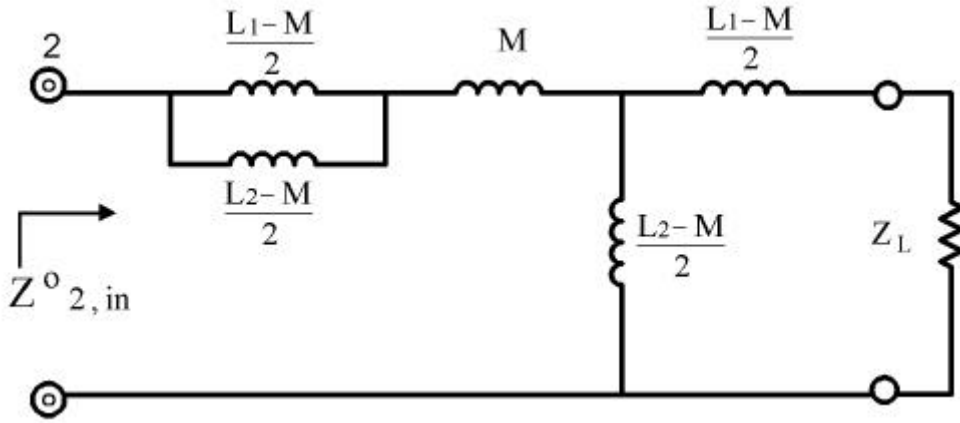


2.8 port 1 odd-mode 가

Fig. 2.7 The equivalent circuit for odd-mode excitation at port 1.

$$Z_{1, in}^o = \frac{j\omega^3(-2L_1L_2^2 + 4L_1L_2M + 2L_1M^2 - 2L_1^2L_2 + 2L_2M^2 - 4M^3)}{-2\omega^2(L_2^2 - 2L_2M - M^2 + 2L_1L_2) + 4Z_L \cdot j\omega(L_1 + L_2 - 2M)} + \frac{-2\omega^2 \cdot Z_L(L_1^2 + 2L_1L_2 - 4L_1M - 4L_2M + 4M^2 + L_2^2)}{-2\omega^2(L_2^2 - 2L_2M - M^2 + 2L_1L_2) + 4Z_L \cdot j\omega(L_1 + L_2 - 2M)} \quad (2.12)$$

2.9 port 2 odd-mode 가 ,
(2.13) .



2.9 port 2 odd-mode 가

Fig. 2.9 The equivalent circuit for odd-mode excitation at port 2.

$$Z_{2, in}^o = \frac{j\omega^3(-2L_1L_2^2 + 4L_1L_2M + 2L_1M^2 - 2L_1^2L_2 + 2L_2M^2 - 4M^3)}{-2\omega^2(L_2^2 - 2L_2M - M^2 + 2L_1L_2) + 4 \cdot Z_L \cdot j\omega(L_1 + L_2 - 2M)} + \frac{-2\omega^2 \cdot Z_L(L_1^2 + 2L_1L_2 - 4L_1M - 4L_2M + 4M^2 + L_2^2)}{-2\omega^2(L_2^2 - 2L_2M - M^2 + 2L_1L_2) + 4 \cdot Z_L \cdot j\omega(L_1 + L_2 - 2M)} \quad (2.13)$$

$$Z_{1, in}^e, Z_{1, in}^o, Z_{2, in}^e, Z_{2, in}^o$$

(2.14) (2.17) .

$$\Gamma_{1,in}^e = \frac{Z_{1,in}^e - Z_L}{Z_{1,in}^e + Z_L} \quad (2.14)$$

$$\Gamma_{1,in}^o = \frac{Z_{1,in}^o - Z_L}{Z_{1,in}^o + Z_L} \quad (2.15)$$

$$\Gamma_{2,in}^e = \frac{Z_{2,in}^e - Z_L}{Z_{2,in}^e + Z_L} \quad (2.16)$$

$$\Gamma_{2,in}^o = \frac{Z_{2,in}^o - Z_L}{Z_{2,in}^o + Z_L} \quad (2.17)$$

(2.18) (2.23) .

$$S_{11} = 20 \log_{10} \left| \frac{\Gamma_{1,in}^e + \Gamma_{1,in}^o}{2} \right| \quad (2.18)$$

$$S_{22} = 20 \log_{10} \left| \frac{\Gamma_{2,in}^e + \Gamma_{2,in}^o}{2} \right| \quad (2.19)$$

$$S_{31} = 20 \log_{10} \left| \frac{\Gamma_{1,in}^e - \Gamma_{1,in}^o}{2} \right| \quad (2.20)$$

$$S_{42} = 20 \log_{10} \left| \frac{\Gamma_{2,in}^e - \Gamma_{2,in}^o}{2} \right| \quad (2.21)$$

$$S_{21} = 20 \log_{10} \sqrt{1 - 2|\Gamma_{2,in}^e|^2} \quad (2.22)$$

$$S_{21} = 20 \log_{10} \sqrt{1 - |S_{11}|^2 - |S_{21}|^2 - |S_{31}|^2} \quad (2.23)$$

3

3.1

T-

가

가

3

가

가

(Wilkinson)

[8]

가

/4

가

core)

(ferrite toroidal

3.1

Z_0

3.1

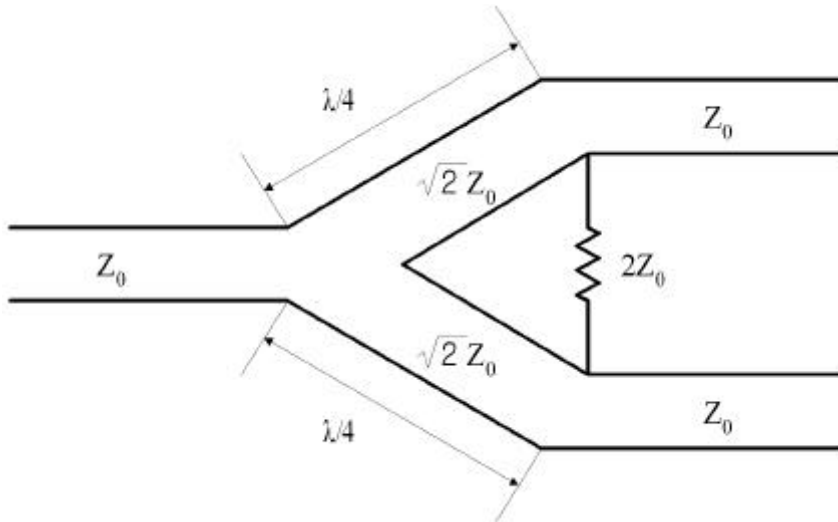
3.2

2

2

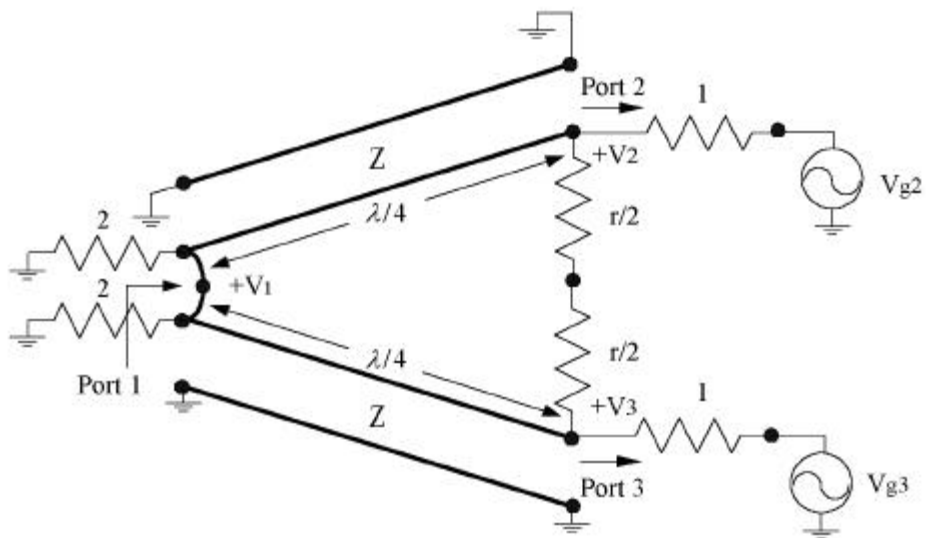
1

$\lambda/4$, Z , r
 (3 dB)가 3.1 $Z = \sqrt{2}$, $r = 2$
 가



3.1

Fig 3.1 Wilkinson Power Divider.



3.2

Fig. 3.2 The Wilkinson power divider circuit in normalized and symmetric form.

even-mode

$$V_{g2} = V_{g3} = 2V$$

$$V_2 = V_3$$

even-mode

3.2

3.3(a)

odd-mode

$$V_{g2} = -V_{g3} = 2V$$

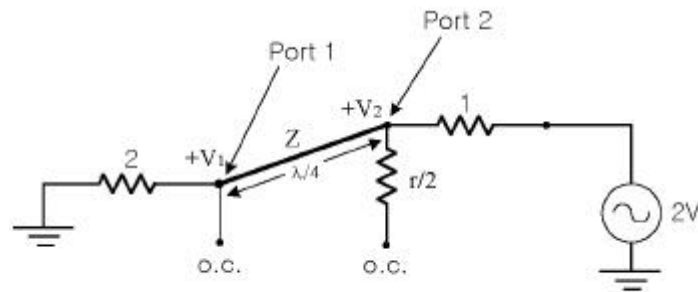
$$V_2 = -V_3$$

odd-mode

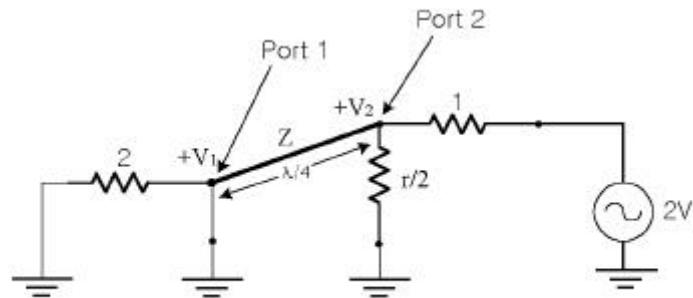
3.2

3.3(b)

[4].



(a) Even-mode excitation



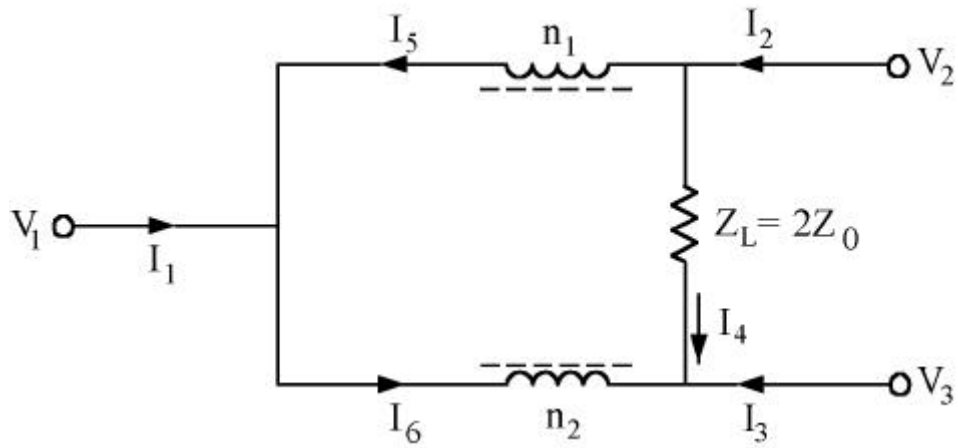
(b) Odd-mode excitation

3.3 3.2

Fig. 3.3 Bisection of the circuit of Fig. 3.2.

3.2

3.2.1



3.4

Fig. 3.4 Transformer type power divider of the proto-type.

ferrite core

[9],[10].

$$V_1 - V_2 = r(V_1 - V_3) \quad (3.1a)$$

$$I_1 = -I_3 - I_2 \quad (3.1b)$$

$$I_1 = -I_5 + I_6 \quad (3.1c)$$

$$I_4 = I_2 - I_5 \quad (3.1d)$$

$$I_4 = -I_3 - I_6 \quad (3.1e)$$

$$Z_L I_4 = V_2 - V_3 \quad (3.1f)$$

$$I_6 = rI_5 \quad (3.1g)$$

3.1

3.4

3.4

(3.1) [6].

, r

$$r = n_1/n_2$$

(3.1)

(3.2)

$$S_{11} = \frac{-Z_0(r-1)^2 + 2rZ_L}{3Z_0(r-1)^2 + 2Z_L(r^2 - r + 1)} \quad (3.2a)$$

$$S_{22} = \frac{-Z_0(r-1)^2 + 2rZ_L(r-1)}{3Z_0(r-1)^2 + 2Z_L(r^2 - r + 1)} \quad (3.2b)$$

$$S_{33} = \frac{-Z_0(r-1)^2 - 2Z_L(r-1)}{3Z_0(r-1)^2 + 2Z_L(r^2 - r + 1)} \quad (3.2c)$$

$$S_{12} = S_{21} = \pm \frac{2[Z_0(r-1)^2 - Z_L(r-1)]}{3Z_0(r-1)^2 + 2Z_L(r^2 - r + 1)} \quad (3.2d)$$

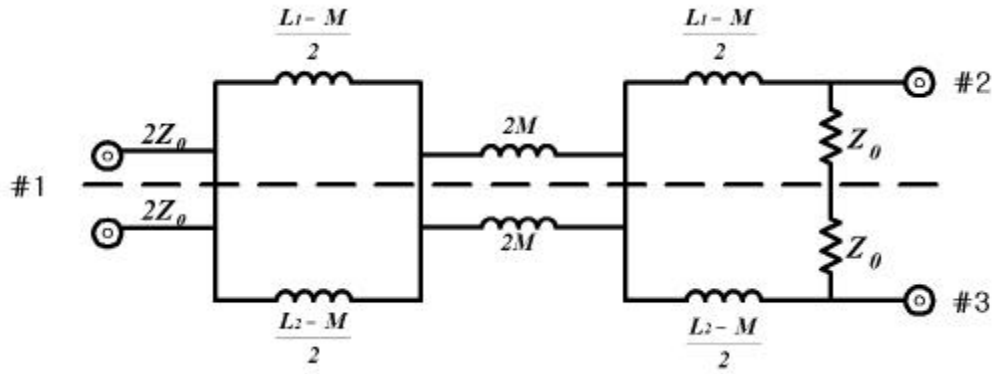
$$S_{13} = S_{31} = \pm \frac{2[Z_0(r-1)^2 + r(r-1)Z_L]}{3Z_0(r-1)^2 + 2Z_L(r^2 - r + 1)} \quad (3.2e)$$

$$S_{23} = S_{32} = \pm \frac{2[(r-1)^2Z_0 + rZ_L]}{3Z_0(r-1)^2 + 2Z_L(r^2 - r + 1)} \quad (3.2f)$$

$$(3.2) \quad Z_L = 2Z_0 \quad r = -1 \quad , \quad S_{11} = 1/3 \quad S_{12} = S_{13} = 2/3$$

$$S_{22} = S_{33} = S_{23} = 1/6$$

3.2.2



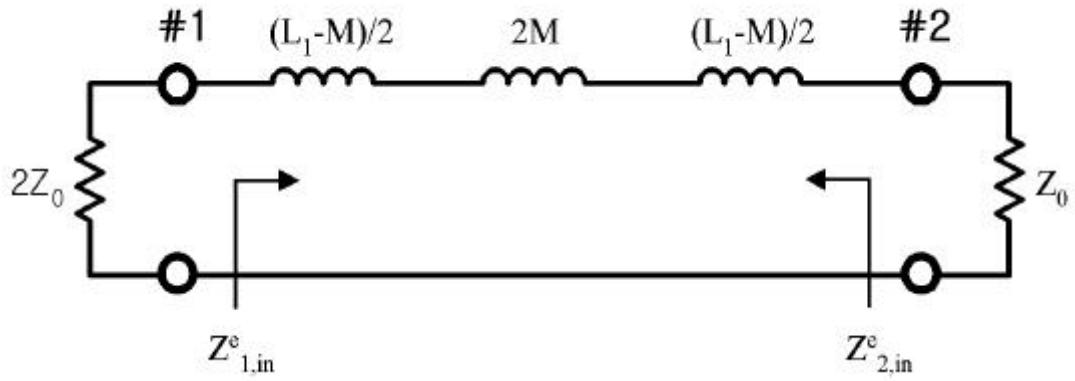
3.5 3.4 가
Fig. 3.5 Equivalent circuit of the Fig. 3.4.

(1) Even-mode

3.5 3.4 가 , 3.6 Even-mode
가 . 3.6 1

$$Z_{1,in}^e = Z_0 + j\omega\left(\frac{L_1 - M}{2}\right) + j\omega 2M + j\omega\left(\frac{L_1 - M}{2}\right) \quad (3.3)$$

$$\Gamma_1^e = \frac{Z_{1,in}^e - 2Z_0}{Z_{1,in}^e + 2Z_0} \quad (3.4)$$



3.6 Even mode 가

Fig. 3.6 Equivalent circuit for even-mode excitation.

2

$$Z_{2,in}^e = 2Z_0 + j\omega\left(\frac{L_1 - M}{2}\right) + j\omega 2M + j\omega\left(\frac{L_1 - M}{2}\right) \quad (3.5)$$

$$\Gamma_2^e = \frac{Z_{2,in}^e - Z_0}{Z_{2,in}^e + Z_0} \quad (3.6)$$

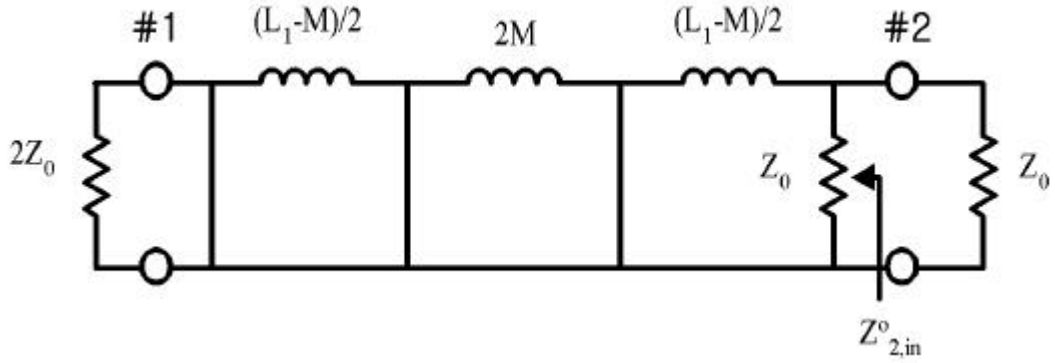
(2) Odd-mode

3.7 Odd-mode

가

2

(3.7), (3.8)



3.7 Odd mode 가

Fig. 3.7 Equivalent circuit for odd-mode excitation

$$Z_{2,in}^o = \frac{j\omega[(L_1 - M)/2] - Z_0}{j\omega[(L_1 - M)/2] + Z_0} \quad (3.7)$$

$$\Gamma_2^o = \frac{Z_{2,in}^e - Z_0}{Z_{2,in}^e + Z_0} \quad (3.8)$$

$$S_{11} = \Gamma_1^e \quad (3.9)$$

$$S_{22} = \frac{\Gamma_2^e + \Gamma_2^o}{2} \quad (3.10)$$

$$S_{32} = \frac{\Gamma_2^e - \Gamma_2^o}{2} \quad (3.11)$$

$$S_{12} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{1 - (\Gamma_1^e)^2} \quad (3.12)$$

, S_{22} , S_{33} S_{11} port

1

가

3.3

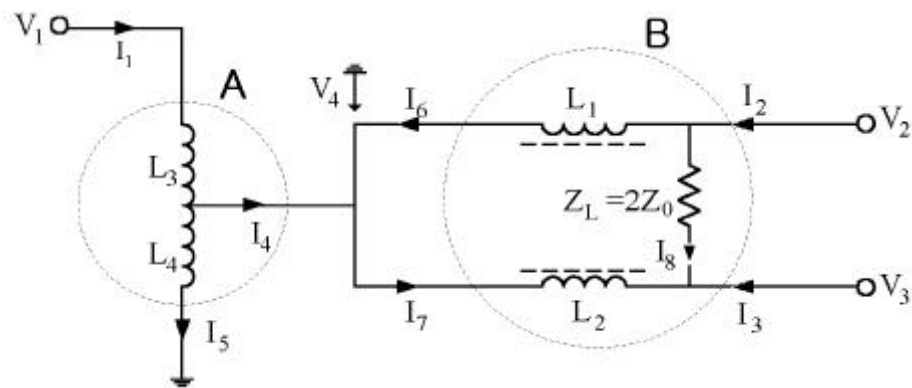
3.3.1

3.4

가

3.8

가



3.8

Fig. 3.8 Compensated transformer type power divider for input port.

가

가

(3.2)

(3.13)

$$S_{11} = \frac{(r_1 - 1)^2(r_2^2 - 2r_2 - 1)Z_0 + (r_1^2 + 1)(r_2 - 1)^2Z_L - (r_1 - 1)^2Z_L}{D} \quad (3.13a)$$

$$S_{22} = \frac{- (r_1 - 1)^2(r_2^2 - 2r_2 + 1)Z_0 + (1 - r_1^2)Z_L + (r_1^2 - 1)(r_2 - 1)^2Z_L}{D} \quad (3.13b)$$

$$S_{33} = \frac{- (r_1 - 1)^2(r_2^2 - 2r_2 + 1)Z_0 + (r_1 - 1)^2Z_L - (r_1^2 - 1)(r_2 - 1)^2Z_L}{D} \quad (3.13c)$$

$$S_{12} = S_{21} = \pm \frac{2[(r_2 - 1)(r_1 - 1)^2Z_0 - (r_1 - 1)(r_2 - 1)Z_L]}{D} \quad (3.13d)$$

$$S_{13} = S_{31} = \pm \frac{2[(r_2 - 1)(r_1 - 1)^2Z_0 + r_1(r_1 - 1)(r_2 - 1)Z_L]}{D} \quad (3.13e)$$

$$S_{23} = S_{32} = \pm \frac{2[(r_1 - 1)^2Z_0 + r_1(r_2 - 1)^2Z_L]}{D} \quad (3.13f)$$

$$, \quad r_1 = n_1/n_2 \quad r_2 = n_3/n_4$$

$$D = (r_1 - 1)^2(r_2^2 - 2r_2 + 3)R + (r_1^2 + 1)(r_2 - 1)^2R_L + (r_1 - 1)^2R_L$$

$$, \quad Z_0 \quad (75) \quad .$$

$$(3.13) \quad S_{23} = 0$$

$$\tilde{Z}_L$$

$$\tilde{Z}_L = - \frac{(r_1 - 1)^2}{r_1(r_2 - 1)^2} \quad (3.14)$$

$$, \quad \tilde{Z}_L = Z_L/Z_0$$

$$(3.14) \quad S_{11} = S_{22} = S_{33} = 0 \quad r_1$$

$$r_2 \quad (3.15) \quad .$$

$$r_1 = -1 \quad , \quad r_2 = 1 \pm \sqrt{2} \quad (3.15)$$

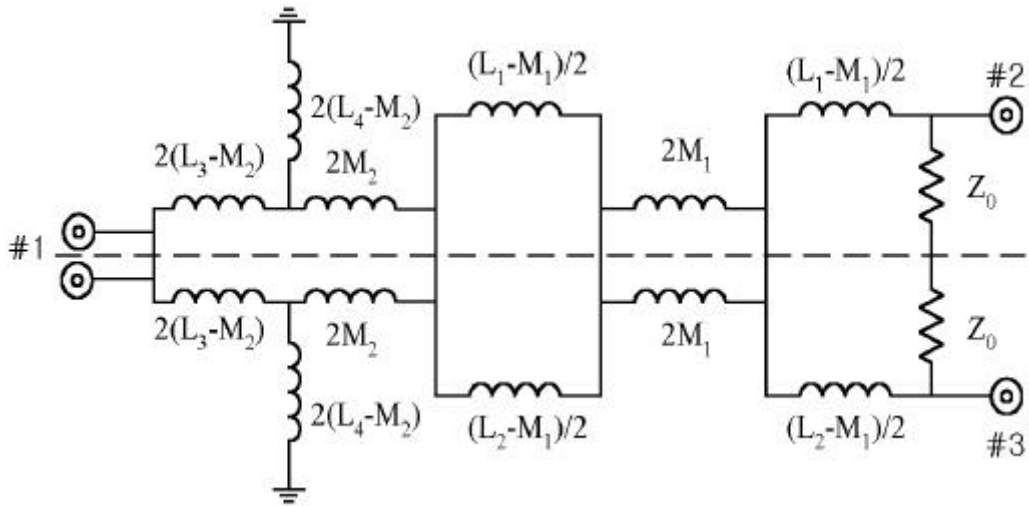
$$(3.14) \quad Z_L \quad 150 \quad .$$

3.3.2

3.9

3.8

가



3.9 3.8 가

Fig. 3.9 Equivalent circuit of the Fig. 3.8.

(1) Even- mode

3.10

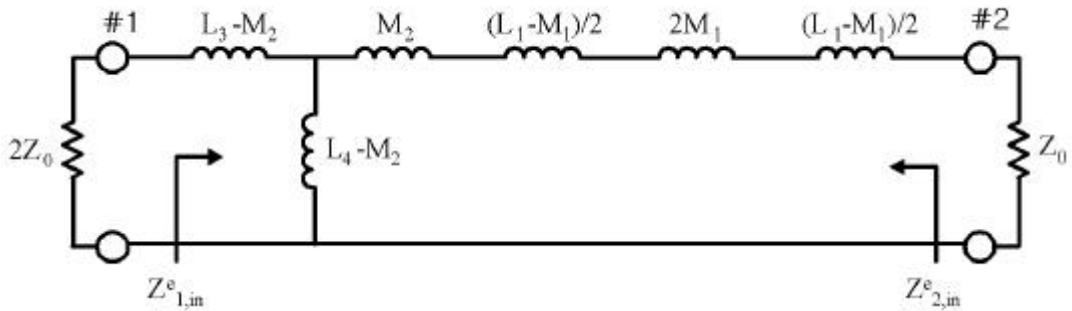
3.9

Even- mode

가

1

(3.16), (3.17)



3.10 Even- mode 가

Fig. 3.10 Equivalent circuit for even-mode excitation.

$$Z_{1,in}^e = j\omega(L_3 - M_2) + \left[j\omega\left(\frac{L_1 - M_1}{2}\right) + 2j\omega M_1 + j\omega\left(\frac{L_1 - M_1}{2}\right) + j\omega M_2 + Z_0 \right] / j\omega(L_4 - M_2) \quad (3.16)$$

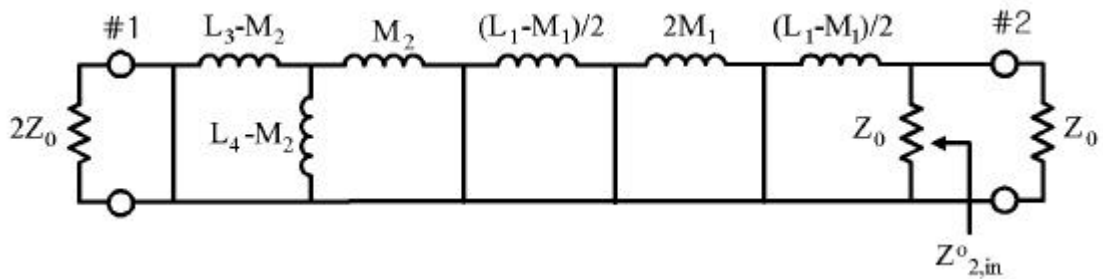
$$\Gamma_1^e = \frac{Z_{1,in}^e - 2Z_0}{Z_{1,in}^e + 2Z_0} \quad (3.17)$$

2

$$Z_{2,in}^e = j\omega M_2 + j\omega\left(\frac{L_1 - M_1}{2}\right) + 2j\omega M_1 + j\omega\left(\frac{L_1 - M_1}{2}\right) + [j\omega(L_3 - M_2) + 2Z_0] / j\omega(L_4 - M_2) \quad (3.18)$$

$$\Gamma_2^e = \frac{Z_{2,in}^e - Z_0}{Z_{2,in}^e + Z_0} \quad (3.19)$$

(2) Odd-mode



3.11 Odd-mode 가

Fig. 3.11 Equivalent circuit for odd-mode excitation

,

$$Z_{2,in}^o = j\omega \left(\frac{L_1 - M_1}{2} \right) // Z_0 \quad (3.20)$$

$$\Gamma_2^o = \frac{Z_{2,in}^o - Z_0}{Z_{2,in}^o + Z_0} \quad (3.21)$$

$$S_{11} = \Gamma_1^e \quad (3.22)$$

$$S_{22} = \frac{\Gamma_2^e + \Gamma_2^o}{2} \quad (3.23)$$

$$S_{32} = \frac{\Gamma_2^e - \Gamma_2^o}{2} \quad (3.24)$$

$$S_{12} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{1 - (\Gamma_1^e)^2} \quad (3.25)$$

4

4.1

2.4

$$n_1 = 0.9 \quad n_2 = 4.9 \quad n_1 = n_3 \quad n_2 = n_4 \quad .$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_1 &= \mu L_0 n_1^2 \\ L_2 &= \mu L_0 n_2^2 \end{aligned} \quad (4.1)$$

$$M = k\sqrt{L_1 L_2}$$

, k , L_0 (air coil) .

$$\mu \quad (4.2) \quad [11] \quad .$$

$$\mu = 1 + \frac{K}{1 + j\frac{f}{f_m}} \quad (4.2)$$

, K , f_m , f .

K 1,000, f_m 3 MHz .

T-314 OPW 5-3-3-1H2, 0.14 m

(Microstrip Line)

$$\text{가 } 75 \quad (4.3) \quad , \quad \epsilon_r = 3$$

[12][13].

$$Z_0 = \frac{120\pi/\sqrt{\epsilon_{ff}}}{W/h + 1.393 + 0.667 \ln(W/h + 1.444)} \quad (4.3)$$

$$\epsilon_{ff} = \frac{\epsilon_r + 1}{2} + \frac{\epsilon_r - 1}{2} \left(1 + 12\frac{h}{W}\right)^{-1/2}$$

(4.1) (4.2) Z_{in}^e Z_{in}^o

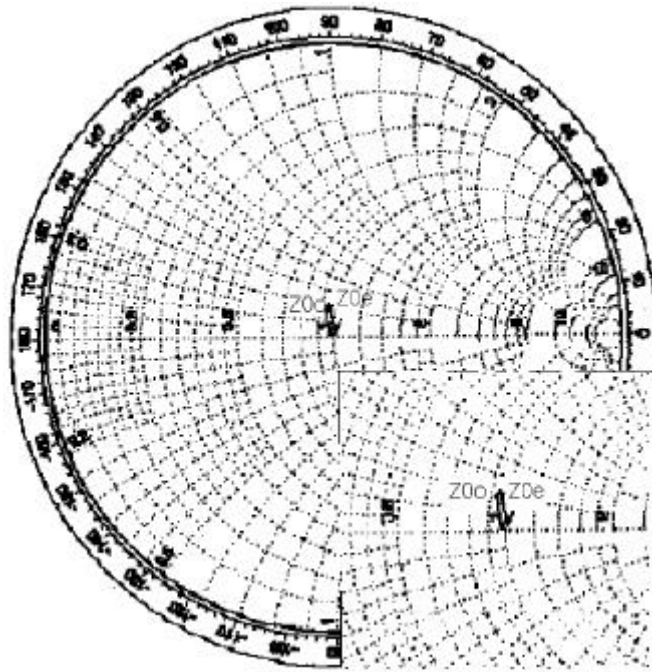
4.1 $\sqrt{Z_{in}^e \cdot Z_{in}^o} \simeq Z_0$

. , 4.2 S_{31}

S_{22} 가 .

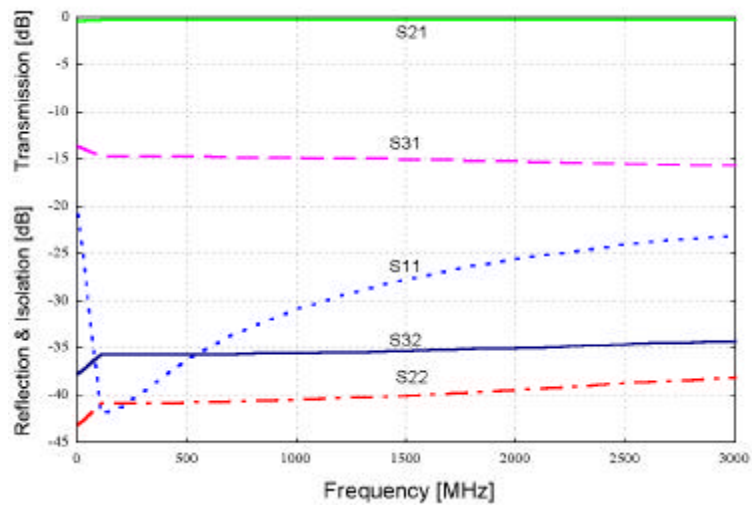
. , 4.3 4.4 even-mode,
odd-mode 가

, 4.5 5 2,500 MHz



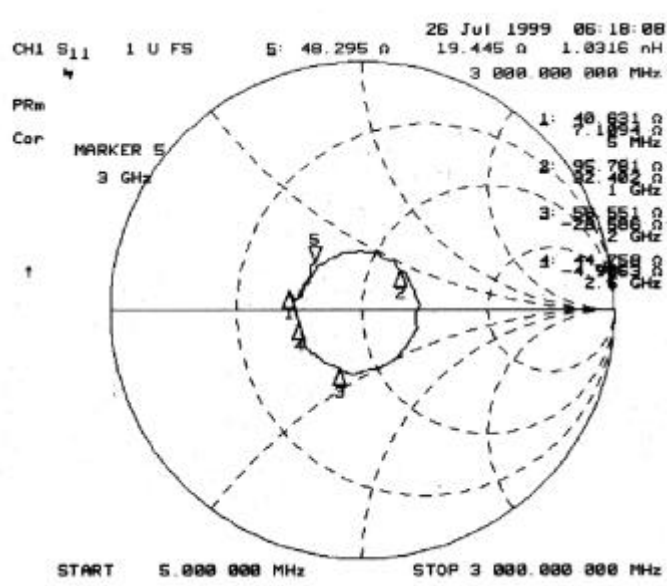
4.1 Even Odd

Fig. 4.1 Calculated input impedance for even & odd-mode excitation.

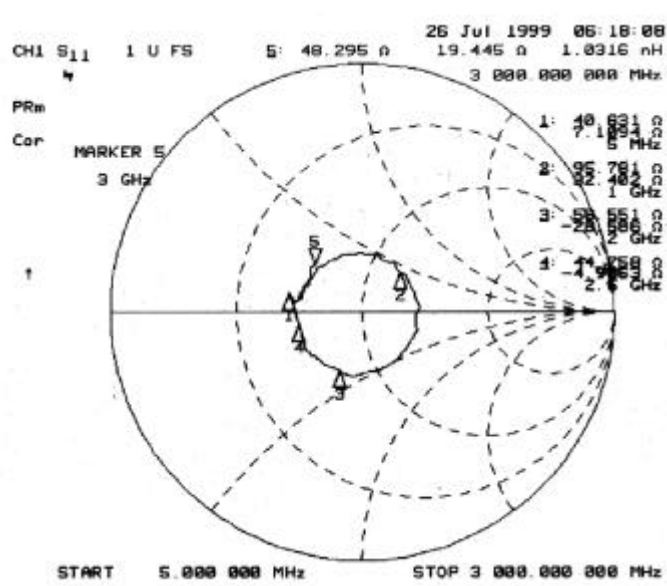


4.2

Fig. 4.2 Calculated frequency characteristics for the transformer type tap-off.



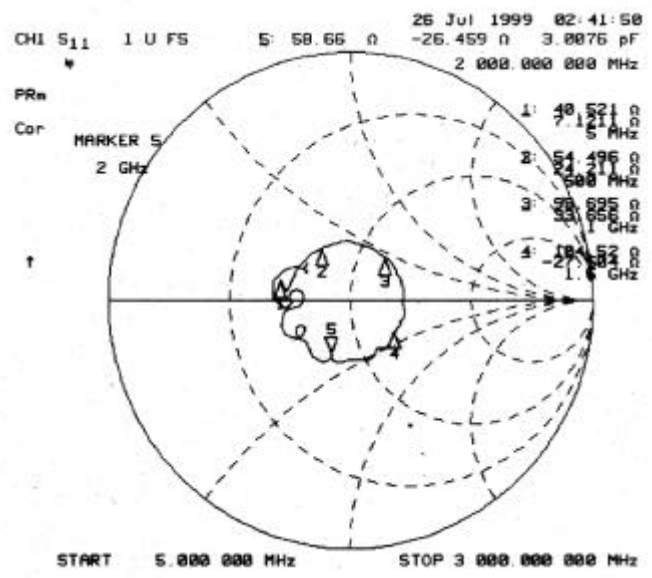
(a) Even-mode excitation



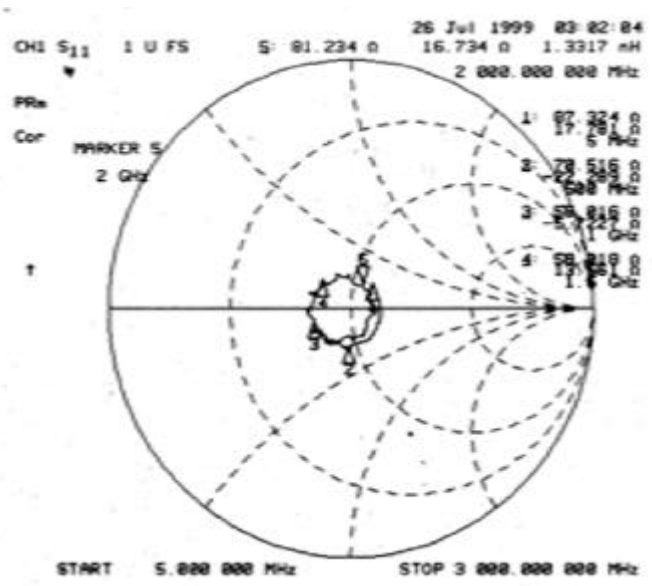
(b) Odd-mode excitation

4.3 Port 1

Fig. 4.3 The measured input impedance at Port 1.



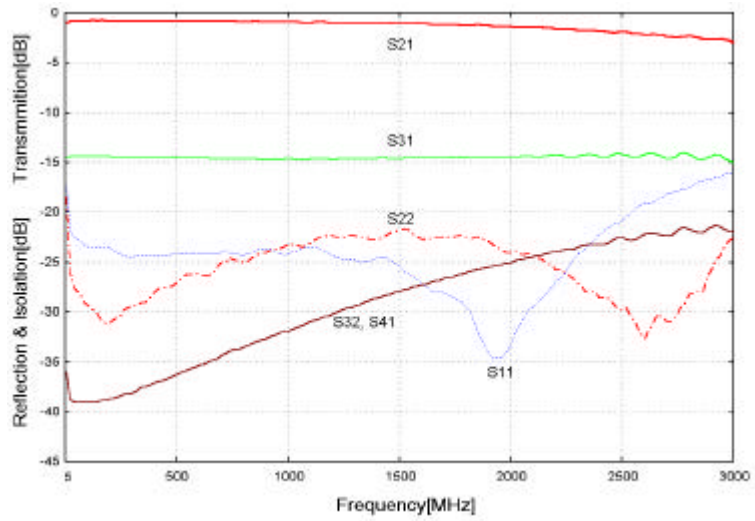
(a) Even-mode excitation



(b) Odd-mode excitation

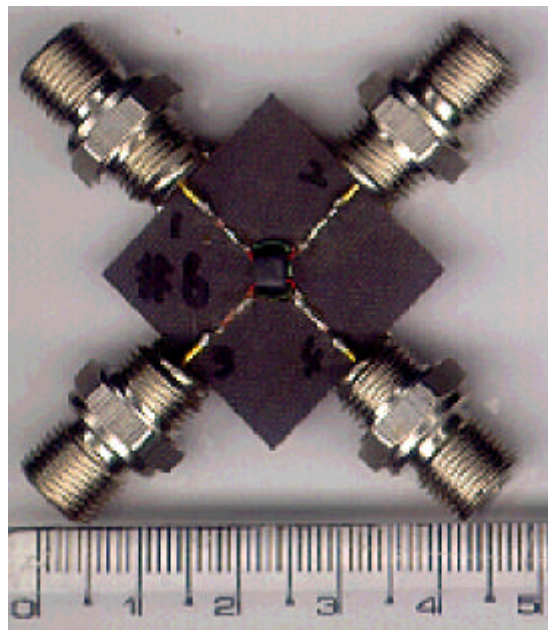
4.4 Port 2

Fig. 4.4 The measured input impedance at Port 2.



4.5

Fig. 4.5 The measured results of the tap-off.

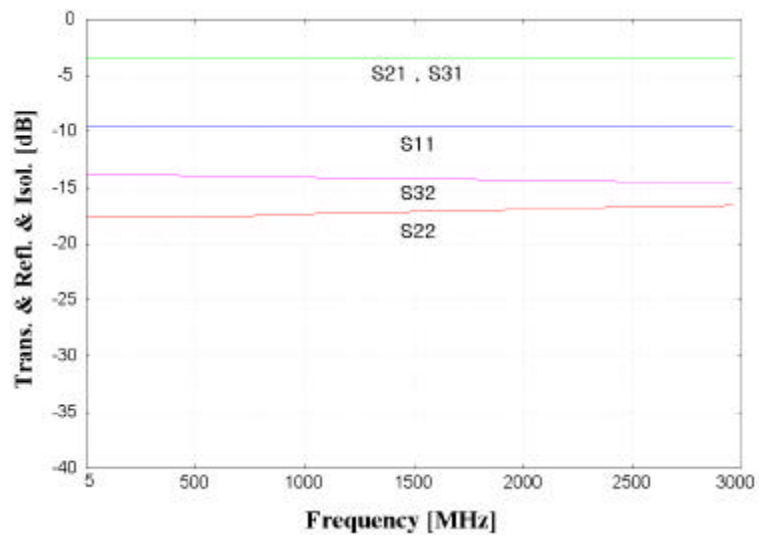


4.6

Fig. 4.6 The fabricated Tap-off.

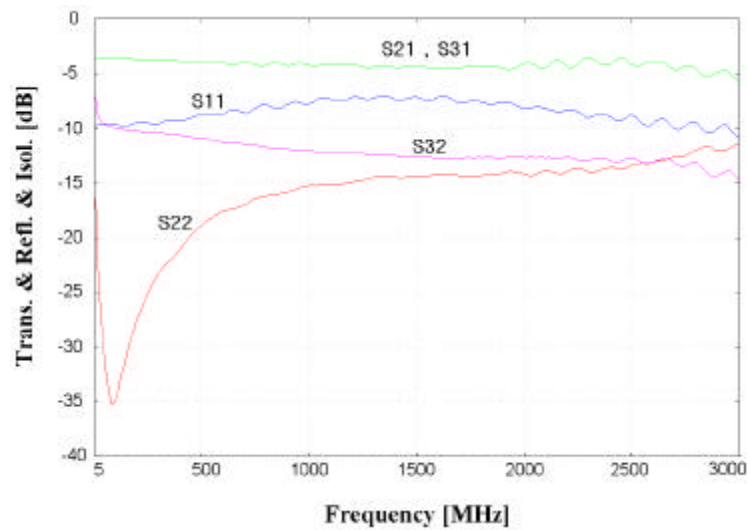
4.2

가 , $n_1 = 4.9$ $n_2 = 4.9$
 , L_0 , L_1 , L_2 , M , k , μ .
 T-314 OP 3.5-3-1H 0.14 m
 .
 4.7 4.8 가 1
 .



4.7

Fig 4.7 The calculated results for transformer type power divider of the proto-type.



4.8

Fig. 4.8 The measured results for transformer type power divider of the proto-type.

4.3

$$n_1 = 4.9 \quad n_2 = 4.9 \quad n_3 = 1.9 \quad n_4 = 4.6$$

, L_0 , L_1 , L_2 , M , k , μ

4.9 T-314 OP 3.5-3-1H, T-314 OP 3.5-2-1H

0.14 m

4.10

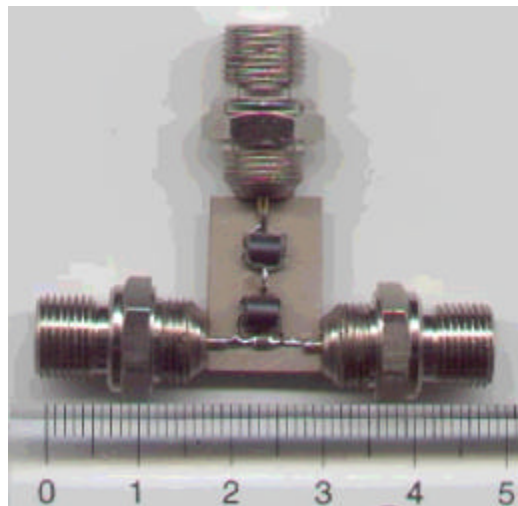
가

4.7

4.11

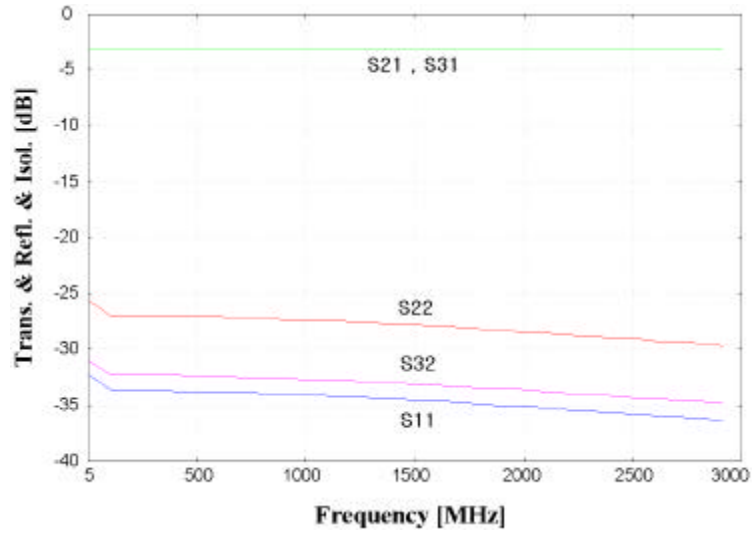
가

5 1,000 MHz

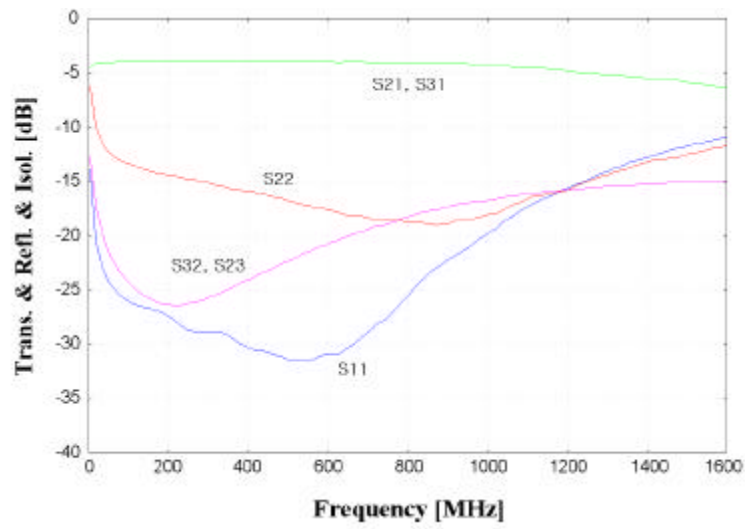


4.9

Fig. 4.9 The Fabricated power divider for input port compensation.



4.10
 Fig. 4.10 The calculated results for input port compensation.



4.11
 Fig. 4.11 The measured results for the input port compensation.

5

CATV DBS

, even-mode, odd-mode

가

odd-mode 가 even-mode, (Smith Chart)

$$\frac{\Gamma_{1,in}^e \Gamma_{1,in}^o \Gamma_{2,in}^e \Gamma_{2,in}^o}{4}$$

가 S_{31}

S_{22} 가

5 2,500

MHz

가

가

5 2,500 MHz

가

, 5 1,000 MHz

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