LIST OF FIGURES

Figure - 2.1.1 Impurity, electric field and space charge profile of PIN diode.
Figure - 2.1.2 Equivalent circuit of PIN diode.
Figure - 2.1.3 Plot of normalized PIN diode resistance versus temperature using carrier lifetime coefficient \( m \) as a parameter.
Figure - 2.1.4 Schematic of a temperature compensation circuit.
Figure - 2.1.5 Schematic of a digital temperature compensation circuit.
Figure - 2.1.6 The temperature coefficient of carrier lifetime \( (m) \) versus junction capacitance of the diode, diode passivation material as the parameter.
Figure - 2.1.7 Equiristance curve and load line of PIN diode.
Figure - 2.1.8 Equiristance curves for different \( p \) values.
Figure - 2.1.9 Equiristance curves for different \( m \) values.
Figure - 2.1.10 Equiristance curves and load lines for different attenuation settings.
Figure - 2.1.11 A simple diode bias circuit for PIN diode based attenuator.
Figure - 2.1.12 Schematic circuit diagram and simple RF equivalent circuit of the forward biased beam-lead PIN diode.
Figure - 2.1.13 MIC layout & assembly drawing of PIN diode attenuator.
Figure - 2.1.14 Photograph of the PIN diode based attenuator circuit.
Figure - 2.1.15 I-V characteristic of PIN diode (MPND 4005).
Figure - 2.1.16 Attenuation versus bias current of the diode MPND-4005.
Figure - 2.1.17 Attenuation versus frequency at different current and temperature.
Figure - 2.1.18 Measured PIN diode I-V data and load lines to determine \( V_{opt} \).
Figure - 2.1.19 PIN diode drier circuit for \( p \neq (2-m) \).
Figure - 2.1.20 A simple bias circuit for PIN diode based variable attenuator.
Figure - 2.1.21 PIN diode driver circuit for \( p = 2-m \).
**Figure - 2.1.22** PIN diode driver circuit to eliminate effect of source resistance

**Figure - 2.1.23** PIN diode driver circuit to eliminate effect of on resistance of switch

**Figure - 2.2.1** Schottky diode structure.

**Figure - 2.2.2** Energy band diagram of Schottky diode.

**Figure - 2.2.3** Depletion layer of Schottky diode.

**Figure - 2.2.4** Fermi level alignment of Schottky diode.

**Figure - 2.2.5** RF equivalent circuit of forward biased Schottky diode.

**Figure - 2.2.6** Simulated RF resistance variation with temperature at fixed current bias and fixed voltage bias condition.

**Figure - 2.2.7** I-V characteristic and load lines of Schottky diode in presence of RF power.

**Figure - 2.2.8** Equiresistance curve and optimum load line.

**Figure - 2.2.9** Simple bias circuit of the Schottky diode.

**Figure - 2.2.10** Schematic circuit diagram of Schottky diode circuit.

**Figure - 2.2.11** Photograph of the Schottky diode circuit.

**Figure - 2.2.12** Measured Schottky diode's V-I data and load lines for different attenuation at P_in = -30 dBm.

**Figure - 2.2.13** Measured Schottky diode's V-I data and load lines for different attenuation at P_in = -25 dBm.

**Figure - 2.2.14** Measured Schottky diode's V-I data and load lines for different attenuation at P_in = -20 dBm.

**Figure - 2.2.15** Measured S21 variation over RF power level for V_opt = 0.75 Volts.

**Figure - 2.3.1** Simulated brightness variation with temperature for fixed voltage bias and fixed current bias condition for LED.

**Figure - 2.3.2** Equiintensity curve and load line of LED.

**Figure - 2.3.3** Equiintensity curves and load lines for different brightness levels of LED.

**Figure - 2.3.4** Equiintensity curves for different values of temperature coefficient (T_c).

**Figure - 2.3.5** Equiintensity curves for different values of p.

**Figure - 2.3.6** A simple bias circuit of LED.
Figure - 2.3.7  Calculated light intensity variation with temperature.

Figure - 2.3.8  Measured equiintensity curves of the diode 1N6092 over the temperature of -20 to +80 °C.

Figure - 2.3.9  Measured light intensity variation with temperature of the diode 1N6092.

Figure - 2.3.10  Series and parallel combination of several LEDs to achieve sufficient brightness.

Figure - 3.1  Typical I-V characteristic of MESFET with change of temperature.

Figure - 3.2  The equivalent circuit model of MESFET and HEMT.

Figure - 3.3  MIC assembly drawing and photograph of a 3-Stage C-band amplifier of MESFET (NE-13783).

Figure - 3.4  Photograph of a 3-Stage Ku-band amplifier of MESFET (NE67383).

Figure - 354  MIC assembly drawing and photograph of a 3-Stage Ku-band amplifier of pHEMT (CFY6708).

Figure - 4.1.1  Block schematic of the vector modulator.

Figure - 4.1.2  Schematic circuit of variable attenuator with phase shift.

Figure - 4.1.3  S21 variation of PIN diode over diode resistance.

Figure - 4.1.4  RF equivalent circuit of forward biased PIN diode.

Figure - 4.1.5  Simulated S21 plot of the variable attenuator.

Figure - 4.1.6  Schematic circuit diagram of the proposed vector modulator.

Figure - 4.1.7  Simulated S21 of vector modulator

Figure - 4.1.8  Photograph of vector modulators.

Figure - 4.1.9  Measured polar S21 plot of S-band vector modulator

Figure - 4.1.10  Schematic circuit of the temperature compensated analog vector modulator

Figure - 4.1.11  Schematic circuit of the temperature compensated digitally controlled vector modulator

Figure - 4.2.1  Measured I-V characteristics of Schottky diode in presence of RF power.

Figure - 4.2.2  Simulated RF resistance variation with temperature.

Figure - 4.2.3  Schematic of the proposed diode based linearizer.

Figure - 4.2.4  RF equivalent circuit of forward biased junction diode.
Figure - 4.4.9 I-O characteristic of channel amplifier with temperature compensation.

Figure - 5.1 Measurement to consider effect of temperature dependency of analog-switch, resistor, $E_p$, and $\phi_n$.

Figure - 5.2 Plot of load line to determine $V_{OPT}$.

LIST OF TABLES

Table-2.1.1 Test results of the PIN diode based attenuator for $V_{OPT} = 1.19$ Volts.

Table-2.1.2 Test results of PIN diode based Attenuator (With Mechanical Switch).

Table-2.1.3 Test results of PIN diode based attenuator (With Analog Multiplexer, CD4051).