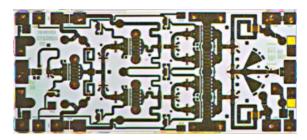


# 27 - 31 GHz 1W Power Amplifier

# TGA4509

August 5, 2008

Product Data Sheet



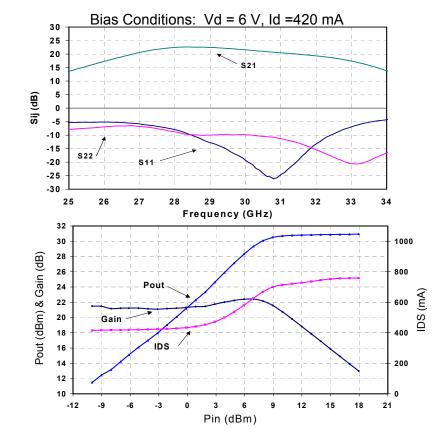
## **Key Features**

- 22 dB Nominal Gain @ 30 GHz
- 30 dBm Nominal Pout @ P1dB
  - 25% PAE @ P1dB
  - -10 dB Nominal Return Loss
- Built-in Power Detector
- 0.25-µm mmW pHEMT 3MI
- Bias Conditions: Vd = 4 6 V, Idq = 420 mA
- Chip Dimensions 2.44 mm x 1.15 mm x 0.1 mm
  - (0.096 x 0.045 x 0.004 in)

## **Primary Applications**

- Point to Point Radio
- Point to Multi-point Radio
- LMDS
- Satellite Ground Terminal

## **Fixtured Measured Performance**



Data taken @ 30 GHz

Note: Datasheet is subject to change without notice.

**Product Data Sheet** 



August 5, 2008

**TGA4509** 

### TABLE I MAXIMUM RATINGS 1/

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Notes
V*	Positive Supply Voltage	7 V	
V	Negative Supply Voltage Range	-5 V to 0 V	
lg	Gate Current	35.2 mA	
I <sup>+</sup>	Positive Supply Current	930 mA	<u>2</u> /, <u>5</u> /
PD	Power Dissipation	TBD	
P <sub>IN</sub>	Input Continuous Wave Power	22 dBm	
Т <sub>СН</sub>	Operating Channel Temperature	150 °C	<u>3</u> /, <u>4</u> /
T <sub>M</sub>	Mounting Temperature (30 seconds)	320 °C	
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage Temperature	-65 °C to 150 °C	

- These values represent the maximum operable values of this device
- Total current for the entire MMIC
- <u>1/</u> <u>2</u>/ <u>3</u>/ <u>4</u>/ These ratings apply to each individual FET
- Junction operating temperature will directly affect the device mean time to failure (MTTF). For maximum life it is recommended that junction temperatures be maintained at the lowest possible levels.
- The maximum supply current from one side is 650 mA. From both sides, the 5/ maximum supply current is 930 mA.

### TABLE II

### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

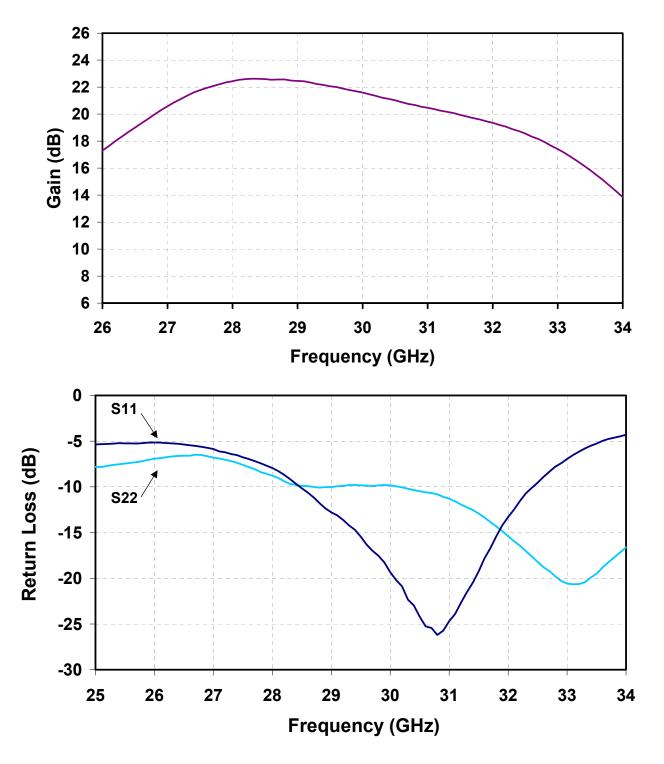
### $(T_{A} = 25^{\circ}C, Nominal)$

Parameter	Units	Typical
Drain Operating Voltage	V	6
Quiescent Current	mA	420
Small Signal Gain @ 30 GHz	dB	22
Gain Flatness	dB/50MHz	0.0660
Input Return Loss (Linear Small Signal)	dB	-10
Output Return Loss (Linear Small Signal)	dB	-10
Reverse Isolation	dB	-40
CW Output Power @ P1dB	dBm	30
Power Added Efficiency @ P1dB	%	25
P1dB temperature coeff. TC (-40 to +85 °C)	dB/deg C	0.0135



# **Measured Fixtured Data**

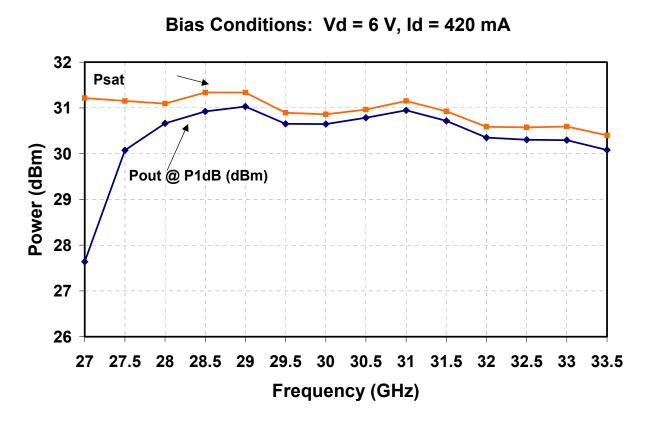




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## **Measured Fixtured Data**



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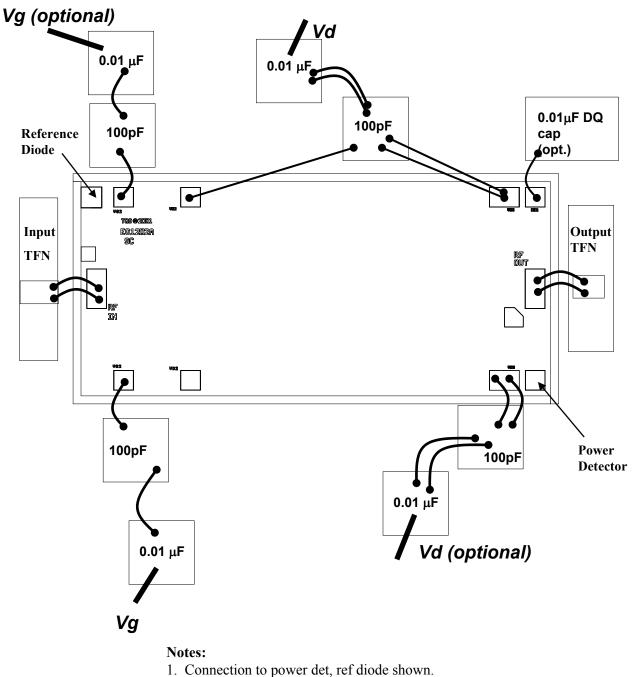


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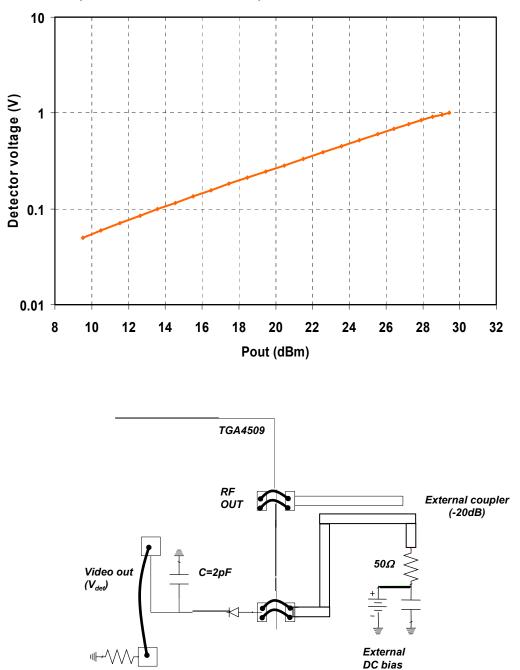
- 2. 1 µF cap on gate & drain power supplies are lines required.
- 3. Gate voltage can either be from one side or both sides.
- 4. Drain voltage is required from both sides for Id > 650 mA.

# GaAs MMIC devices are susceptible to damage from Electrostatic Discharge. Proper precautions should be observed during handling, assembly and test.

# TriQuint ( SEMICONDUCTOR®

### On-chip diode functions as envelope detector External coupler and DC bias required

TGA4509 measured detector voltage offset vs output power with 20dB coupler: Vb=0.8V, f = 30GHz, Coupler loss is uncalibrated,  $10K\Omega$  load

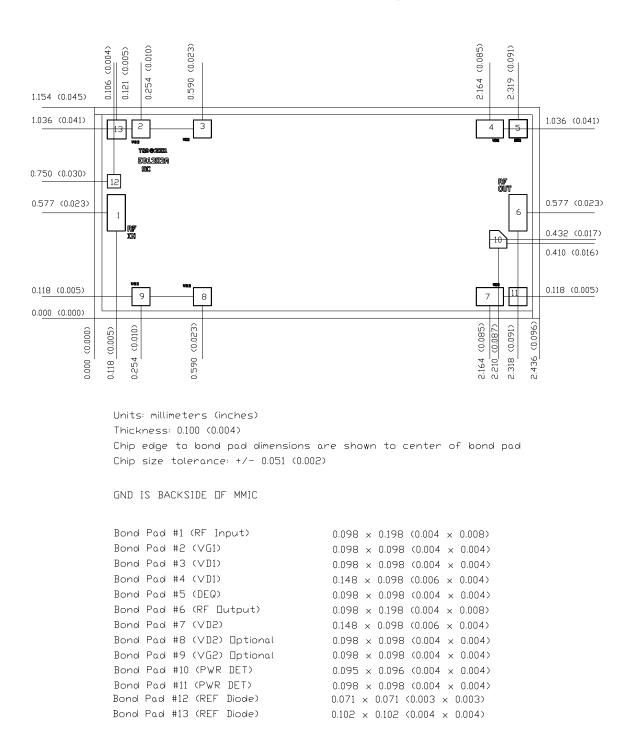


10KΩ

6



## **Mechanical Drawing**



GaAs MMIC devices are susceptible to damage from Electrostatic Discharge. Proper precautions should be observed during handling, assembly and test.

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## **Assembly Process Notes**

Reflow process assembly notes:

- Use AuSn (80/20) solder with limited exposure to temperatures at or above 300 °C for 30 sec.
- An alloy station or conveyor furnace with reducing atmosphere should be used.
- No fluxes should be utilized.
- Coefficient of thermal expansion matching is critical for long-term reliability.
- Devices must be stored in a dry nitrogen atmosphere.

Component placement and adhesive attachment assembly notes:

- Vacuum pencils and/or vacuum collets are the preferred method of pick up.
- Air bridges must be avoided during placement.
- The force impact is critical during auto placement.
- Organic attachment can be used in low-power applications.
- Curing should be done in a convection oven; proper exhaust is a safety concern.
- Microwave or radiant curing should not be used because of differential heating.
- Coefficient of thermal expansion matching is critical.

Interconnect process assembly notes:

- Thermosonic ball bonding is the preferred interconnect technique.
- Force, time, and ultrasonics are critical parameters.
- Aluminum wire should not be used.
- Discrete FET devices with small pad sizes should be bonded with 0.0007-inch wire.
- Maximum stage temperature is 200 °C.

GaAs MMIC devices are susceptible to damage from Electrostatic Discharge. Proper precautions should be observed during handling, assembly and test.

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