

# Power Amplifier, 0.25 W 20 - 45 GHz



MAAM-011277-DIE

Rev. V1

## Features

- Wide Frequency Range: 20 - 45 GHz
- High Gain: 24.5 dB @ 39 GHz
- P1dB: 23.5 dBm @ 39 GHz
- Output IP3: 30 dBm
- Integrated Power Detector
- Bare Die
- RoHS\* Compliant

## Applications

- ISM/MM

## Description

The MAAM-011277-DIE is a 4-stage, 0.25 W power amplifier 2.5 x 1.15 mm MMIC die. This power amplifier operates from 20 to 45 GHz and provides 22 dB of linear gain, 0.25 W at P1dB compression, and 17% efficiency (P3) while biased at 5 V.

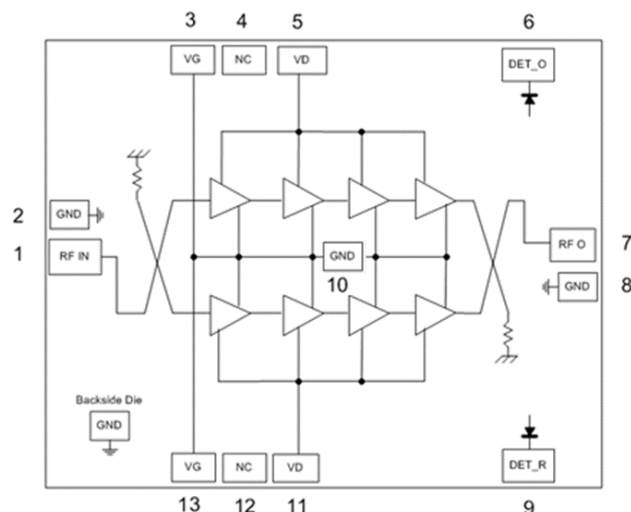
This device can be used as a driver amplifier ideally suited for various operational band in between 20 GHz and 45 GHz.

This product is fabricated using a GaAs pHEMT process which features full passivation for enhanced reliability.

## Ordering Information

Part Number	Package
MAAM-011277-DIE	Bare Die

## Functional Schematic



## Pin Configuration<sup>1</sup>

Pin #	Pin Name	Description
1	IN	RF Input
2, 8	GND	Ground
3, 13	VG	Gate Voltage
4, 10, 12	N/C	Not Connected
5, 11	VD	Drain Voltage
6	VDET_O	Detector Voltage
9	VDET_R	Detector Reference
7	OUT	RF Output

1. Backside of die must be connected to RF, DC and thermal ground.

\* Restrictions on Hazardous Substances, compliant to current RoHS EU directive.

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Electrical Specifications: Freq. = 20 - 45 GHz,  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_D = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DSQ} = 0.3\text{ A}$ ,  $Z_0 = 50\ \Omega$

Parameter	Test Conditions	Units	Min.	Typ.	Max.
Gain	$P_{IN} = -10\text{ dBm}$ 20 GHz 30 GHz 39 GHz 45 GHz	dB	21.0 18.5 21.5 —	24.0 20.0 24.5 18.5	—
Input Return loss	—	dB	—	15	—
Output Return Loss	—	dB	—	15	—
P1dB	20 GHz 30 GHz 39 GHz 45 GHz	dBm	21.5 21.0 22.5 —	23.0 22.5 23.5 22.0	—
P3dB	—	dBm	—	25	—
OIP3	$P_{OUT}/\text{Tone} = 18\text{ dBm}$ , $\Delta f = 10\text{ MHz}$	dBm	—	30	—
Drain Voltage	—	V	—	5	—
Drain Current @ P1dB	—	mA	—	400	500
Power Added Efficiency	P3dB	%	—	17	—

## Maximum Operating Ratings

Parameter	Rating
Input Power	$P_{IN} \leq 3\text{ dB Compression}$
Junction Temperature <sup>2,3</sup>	$+160^\circ\text{C}$
Operating Temperature	$-40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$

- Operating at nominal conditions with junction temperature  $\leq +160^\circ\text{C}$  will ensure MTTF  $> 1 \times 10^6$  hours.
- Junction Temperature ( $T_J$ ) =  $T_C + \Theta_{JC} * [(V * I) - (P_{OUT} - P_{IN})]$ .  
Typical thermal resistance ( $\Theta_{JC}$ ) =  $16.7^\circ\text{C/W}$ 
  - For  $T_C = +25^\circ\text{C}$   
 $T_J = 56.2^\circ\text{C}$  @ 5 V, 443 mA,  $P_{OUT} = 25.4\text{ dBm}$ ,  $P_{IN} = 4\text{ dBm}$
  - For  $T_C = +85^\circ\text{C}$   
 $T_J = 117.1^\circ\text{C}$  @ 5 V, 434 mA,  $P_{OUT} = 24.0\text{ dBm}$ ,  $P_{IN} = 8\text{ dBm}$

## Handling Procedures

Please observe the following precautions to avoid damage:

## Static Sensitivity

These electronics devices are sensitive to electrostatic discharge (ESD) and can be damaged by static electricity. Proper ESD control techniques should be used when handling these 250 V HBM Class 1A devices.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings<sup>4,5</sup>

Parameter	Absolute Maximum
Input Power	23 dBm
Drain Voltage	6 V
Gate Voltage	-3 to 0 V
Junction Temperature <sup>6</sup>	$+175^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	$-65^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$

- Exceeding any one or combination of these limits may cause permanent damage to this device.
- MACOM does not recommend sustained operation near these survivability limits.
- Junction temperature directly effects device MTTF. Junction temperature should be kept as low as possible to maximize lifetime.

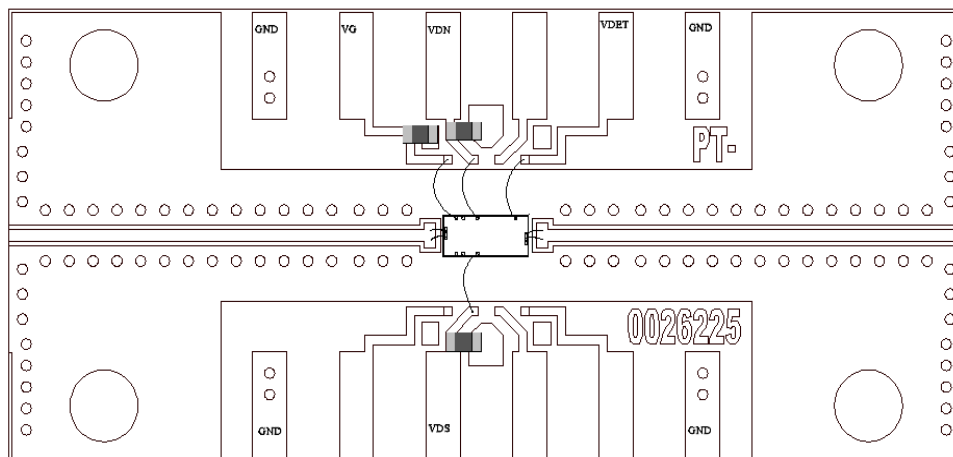
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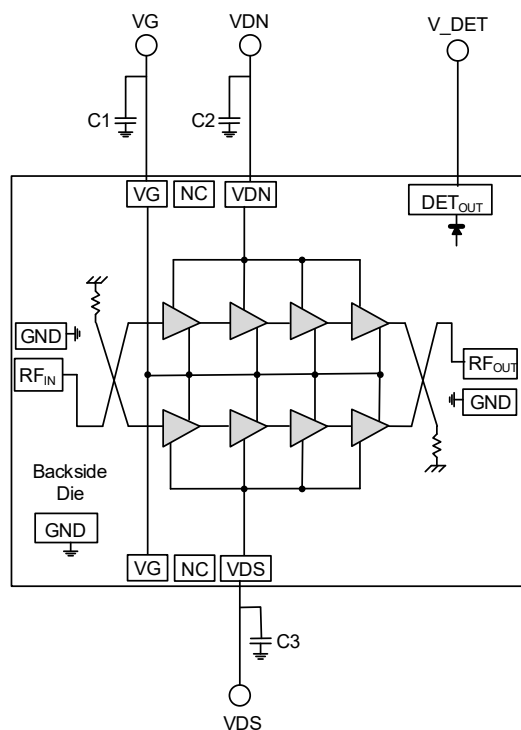
For further information and support please visit:  
<https://www.macom.com/support>

DC-0020460

**Sample Board Layout**



**Application Schematic**



**Parts List**

Part	Value	Case Style
C1 - C3	1 $\mu$ F	0402

**Sample Board Thru Loss**

Refer to the plot on page 9 for sample board thru loss.

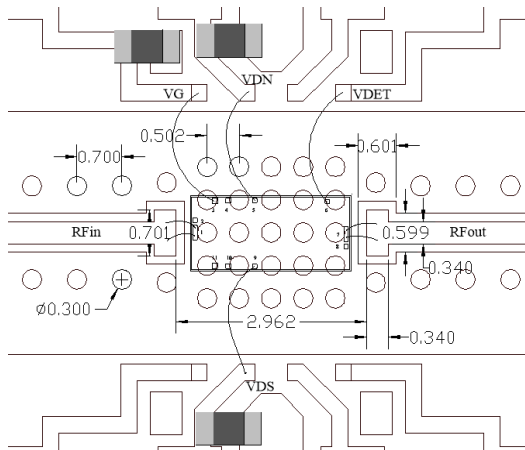
**Sample Board Material Specifications**

Top Layer: 1/2 oz Copper Cladding, 0.0175 mm thickness  
 Dielectric Layer: Rogers RO4003C 0.203 mm thickness  
 Bottom Layer: 1/2 oz Copper Cladding, 0.0175 mm thickness  
 Finished overall thickness: 0.238 mm

**Recommended Bonding Diagram and PCB Details:**

For optimum performance, RF input and output transmission lines require open stubs on the application board for bonding wire inductance compensation. The physical length for the 1 mil diameter gold wire is approximately 350  $\mu\text{m}$  each for the two wire connection.

Use copper filled and plated over vias for the thermal, DC and RF ground vias.



Units are in mm.

**Biasing Conditions**

Recommended biasing conditions are  $V_D = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 300\text{ mA}$  (controlled with  $V_G$ ). The drain bias voltage range is 4 to 6 V, and the quiescent drain current biasing range is 250 to 350 mA.

$V_G$  pins 3 and 11 are internally connected; therefore, interconnection is not required. Muting can be accomplished by setting the  $V_G$  to the pinched off voltage ( $V_G = -2\text{ V}$ ).

$V_D$  bias must be applied to  $V_{DN}$  and  $V_{DS}$  (north and south). North  $V_D$  supplies and south  $V_D$  supplies are not connected internally.

**Operating the MAAM-011277-DIE**

**Turn-on**

1. Apply  $V_G$  (-1.5 V).
2. Apply  $V_D$  (5.0 V typical).
3. Set  $I_{DQ}$  by adjusting  $V_G$  more positive (typically -0.9 to -1.0 V for  $I_{DQ} = 300\text{ mA}$ ).
4. Apply  $RF_{IN}$  signal.

**Turn-off**

1. Remove  $RF_{IN}$  signal.
2. Decrease  $V_G$  to -1.5 V.
3. Decrease  $V_D$  to 0 V.

# Power Amplifier, 0.25 W 20 - 45 GHz

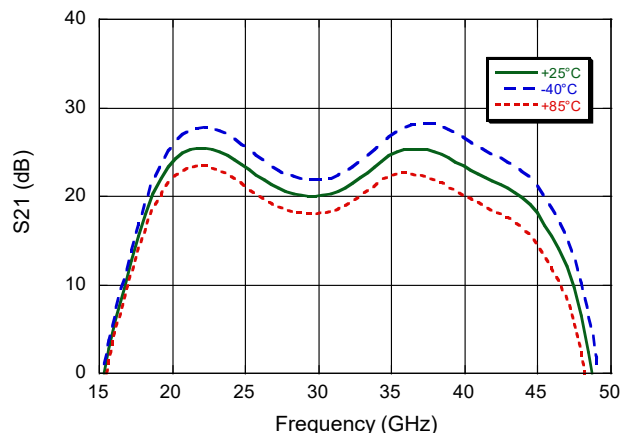


MAAM-011277-DIE

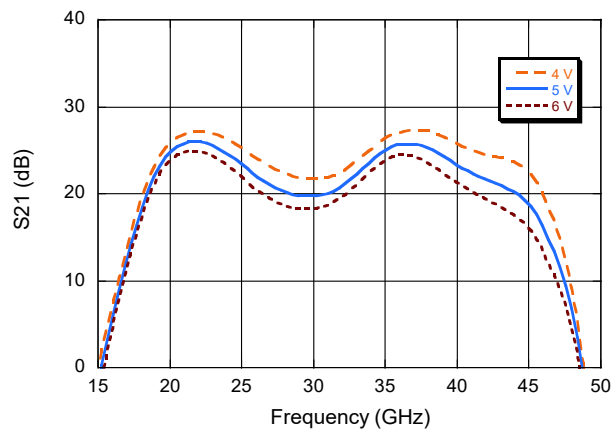
Rev. V1

Typical Performance Curves:  $V_D = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DSQ} = 300\text{ mA}$

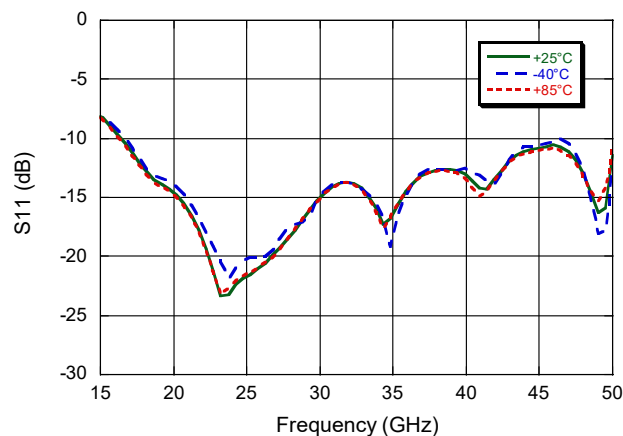
Small Signal Gain vs. Frequency



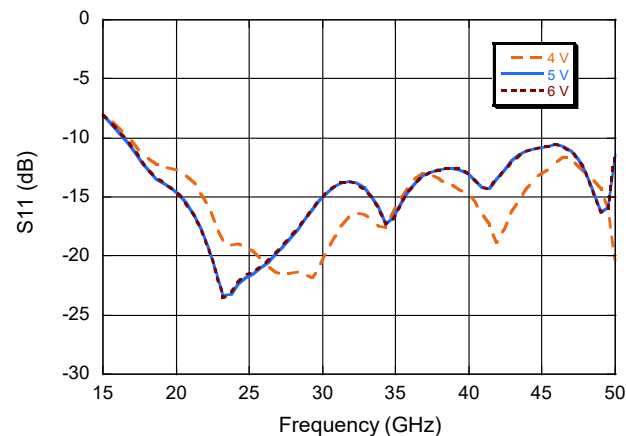
Small Signal Gain vs. Frequency



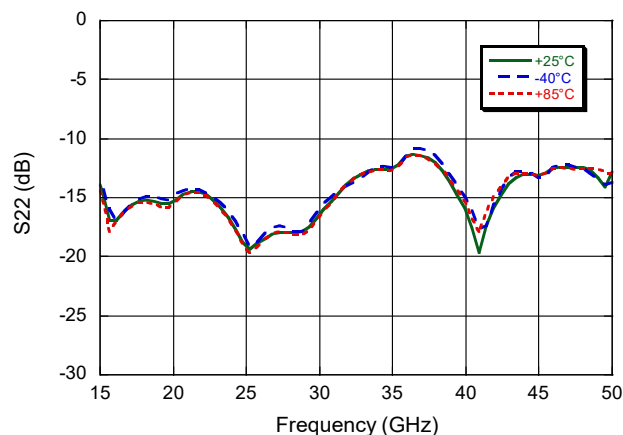
Input Return Loss vs. Frequency



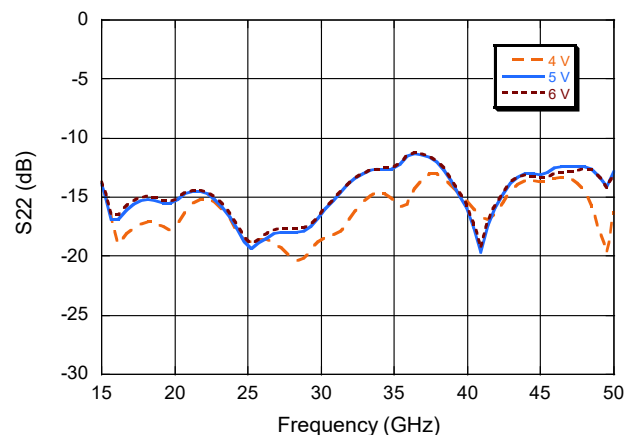
Input Return Loss vs. Frequency



Output Return Loss vs. Frequency

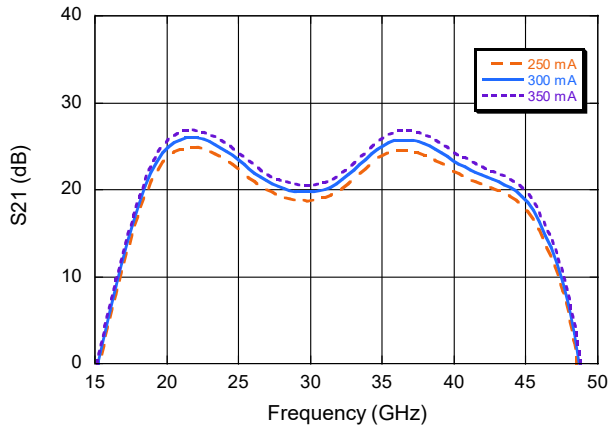


Output Return Loss vs. Frequency

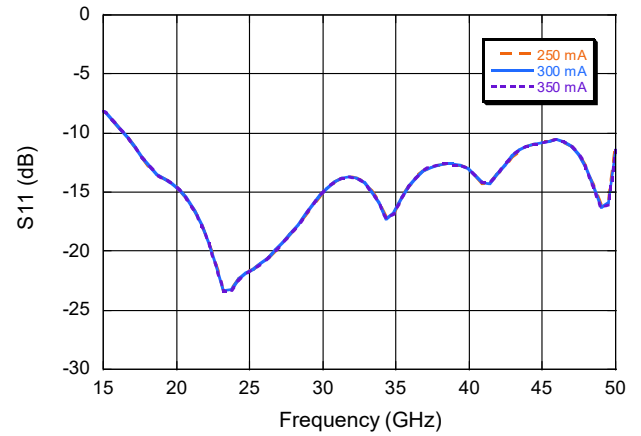


**Typical Performance Curves:  $V_D = 5\text{ V}$**

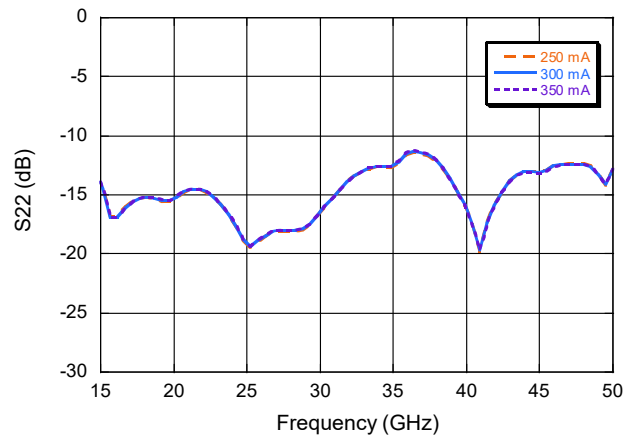
**Small Signal Gain vs. Frequency**



**Input Return Loss vs. Frequency**



**Output Return Loss vs. Frequency**



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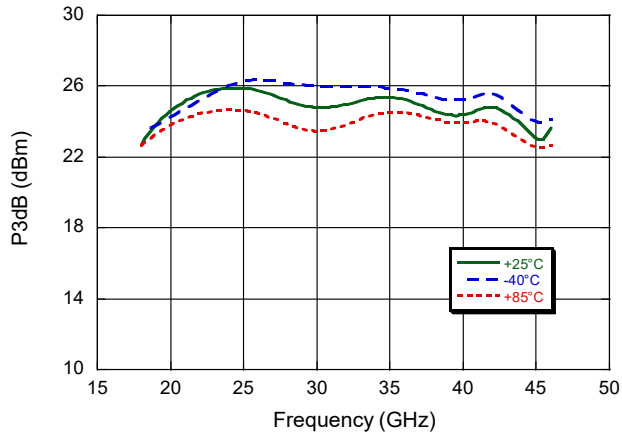


MAAM-011277-DIE

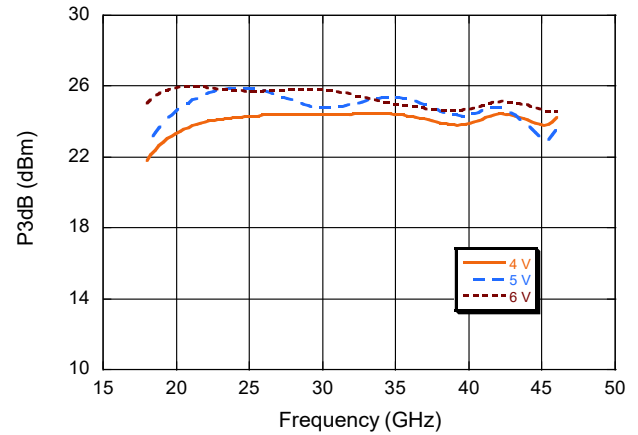
Rev. V1

Typical Performance Curves:  $V_D = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DSQ} = 300\text{ mA}$

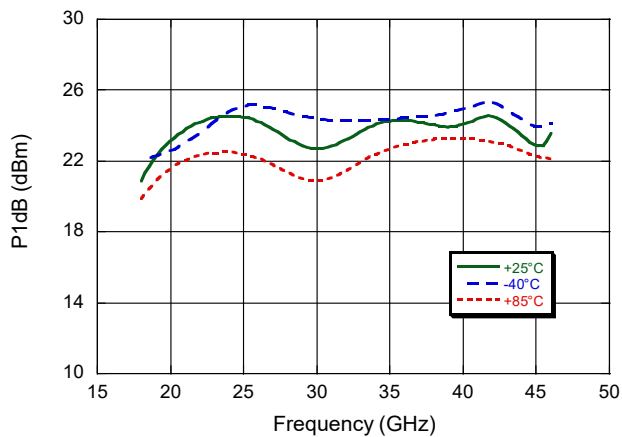
**P3dB vs. Frequency**



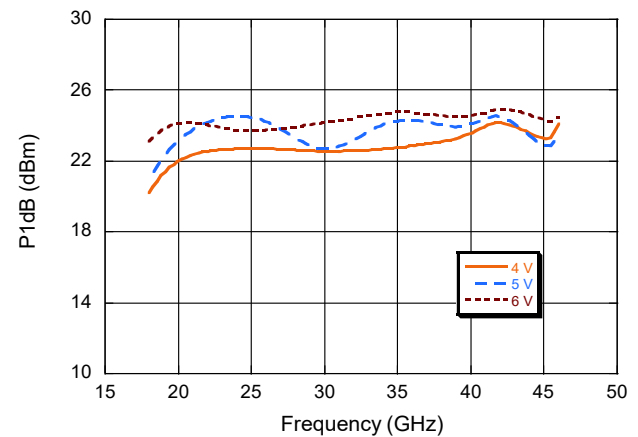
**P3dB vs. Frequency**



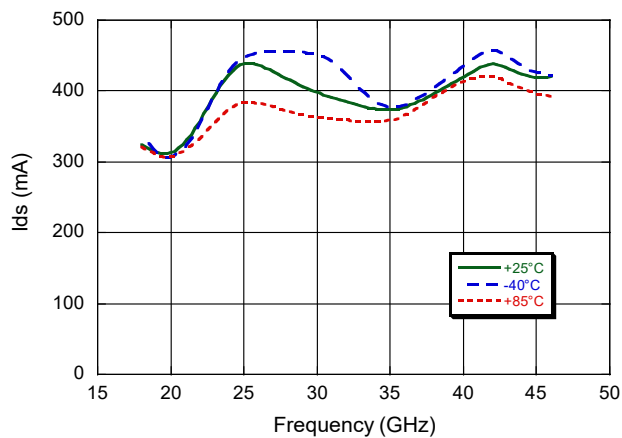
**P1dB vs. Frequency**



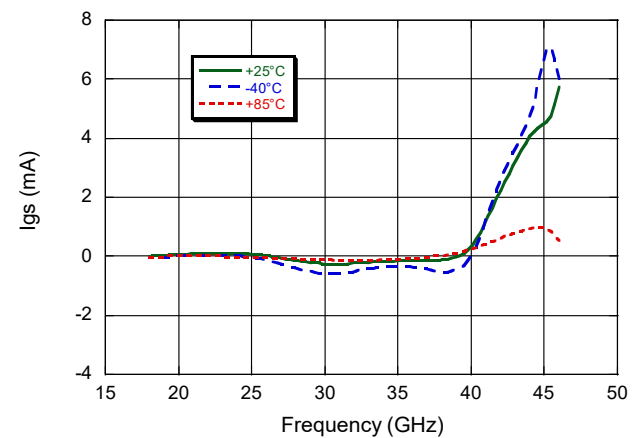
**P1dB vs. Frequency**



**$I_{DS}$  vs. Frequency @ P3dB**



**$I_{GS}$  vs. Frequency @ P3dB**



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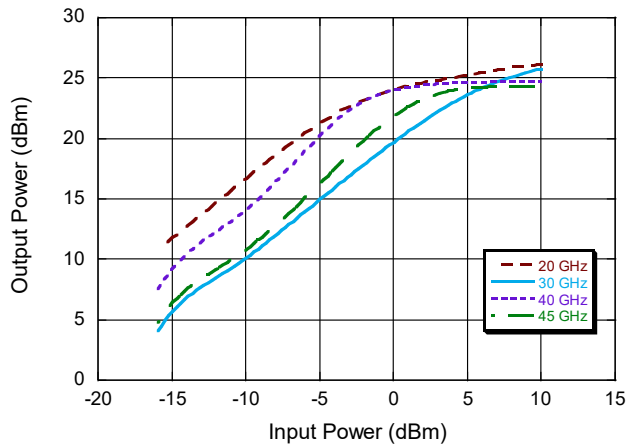


MAAM-011277-DIE

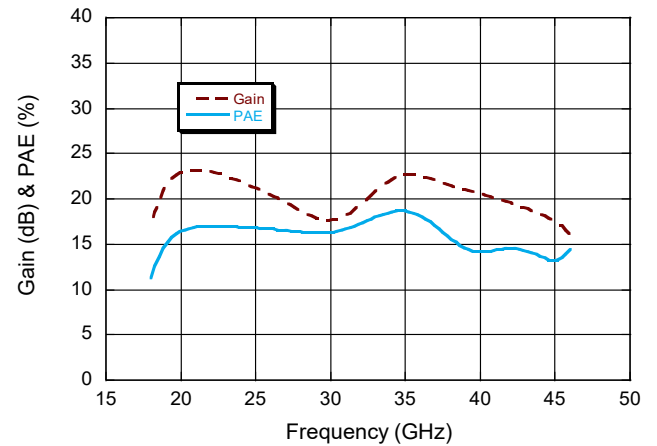
Rev. V1

Typical Performance Curves:  $V_D = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DSQ} = 300\text{ mA}$

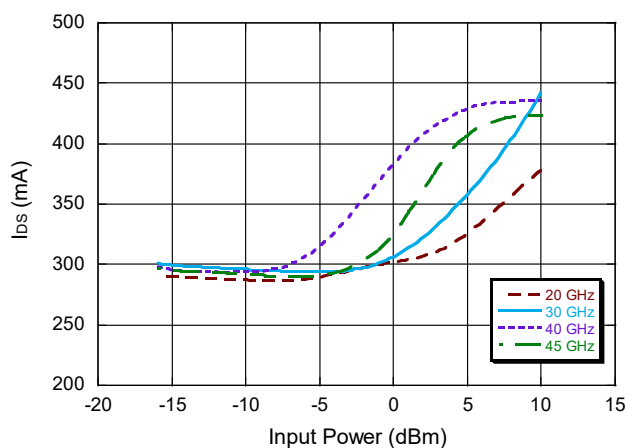
Output Power vs. Input Power



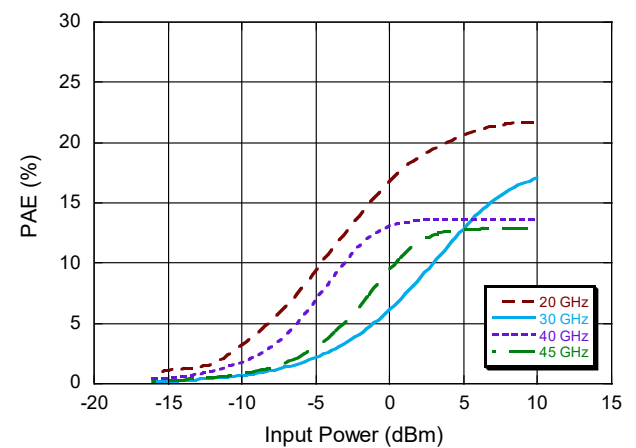
Gain and PAE @ P3dB vs. Frequency



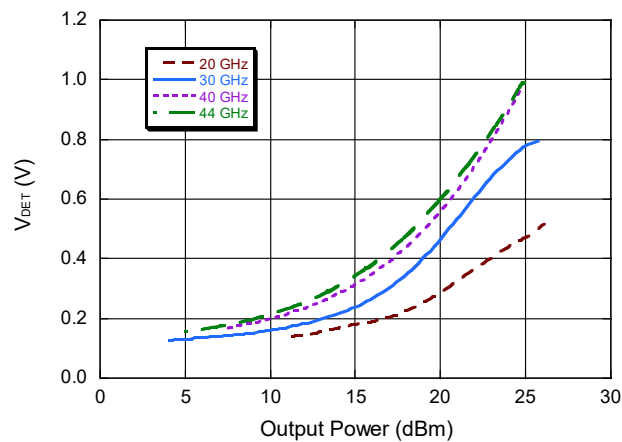
Drain Current vs. Input Power



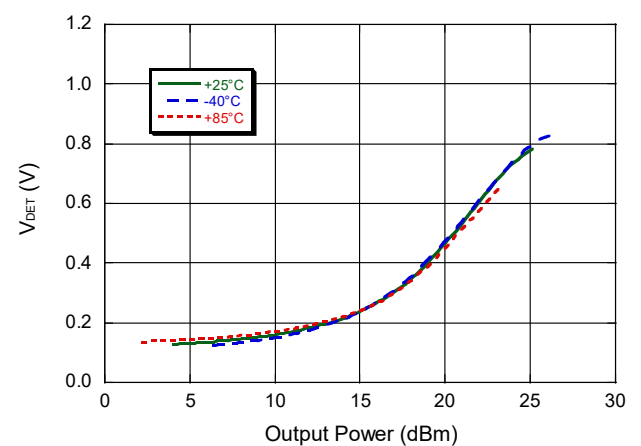
PAE vs. Input Power



Detector Voltage vs. Output Power



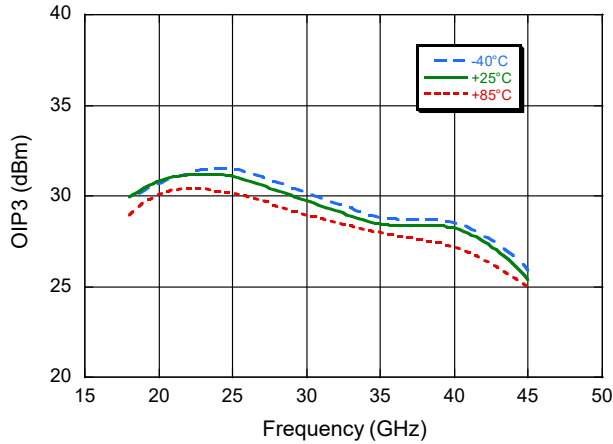
Detector Voltage vs. Output Power @ 30 GHz



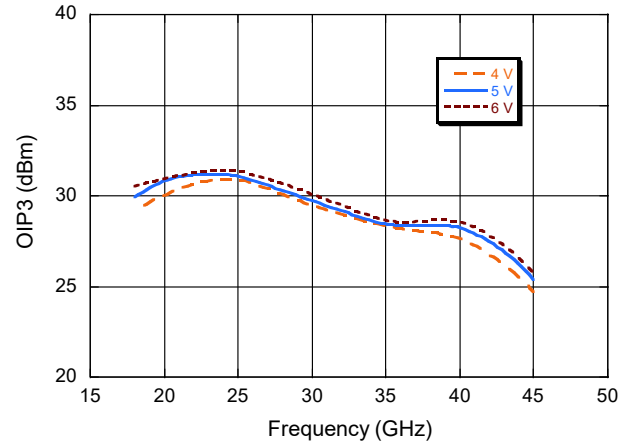


**Typical Performance Curves:  $V_D = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DSQ} = 300\text{ mA}$**

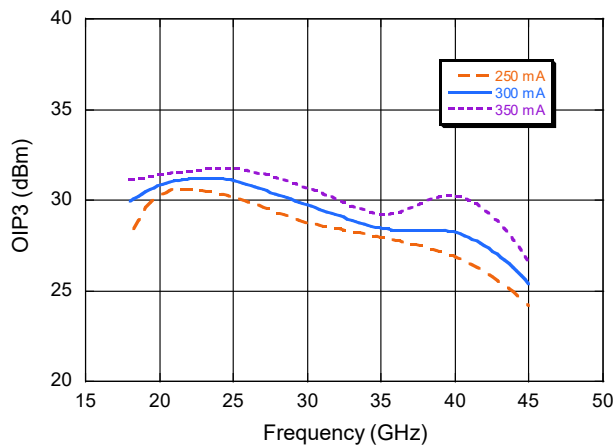
**Output IP3 vs. Frequency @  $P_{out} = 18\text{ dBm}$  / Tone**



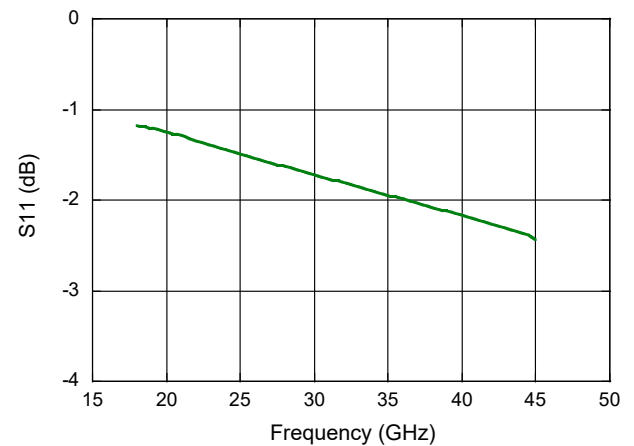
**Output IP3 vs. Frequency @  $P_{out} = 18\text{ dBm}$  / Tone**



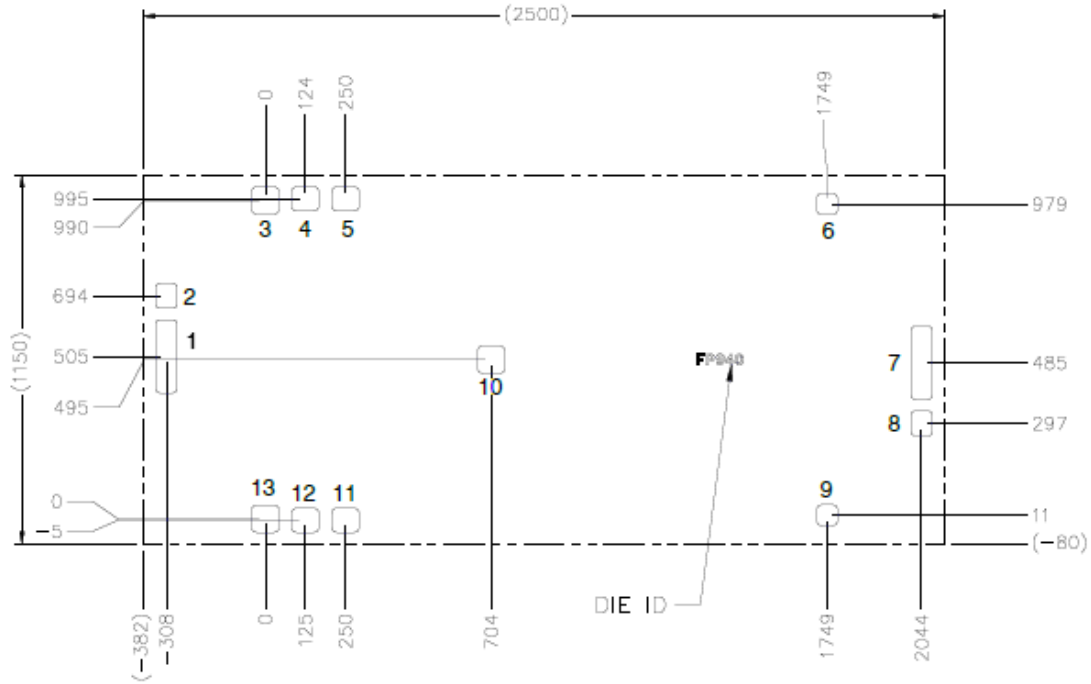
**Output IP3 vs. Frequency @  $P_{out} = 18\text{ dBm}$  / Tone**



**Sample Board Thru Losses  
Includes Two 2.4 mm Connectors**



**Die Dimensions**



Units are in micro meters with a tolerance of  $\pm 5 \mu\text{m}$ , except for die exterior dimensions which are street-center-to-street-center – nominal saw or laser kerf is  $\sim 25 \mu\text{m}$  each dimension. Pads and backside metal are gold. Die thickness is  $100 \pm 10 \mu\text{m}$ .

**Pad Dimensions ( $\mu\text{m}$ )**

Pad #	X	Y
1, 7	68	228
2, 8	68	78
3, 10, 13	85	85
4, 5, 11, 12	75	85
6, 9	65	65