

### Product Description

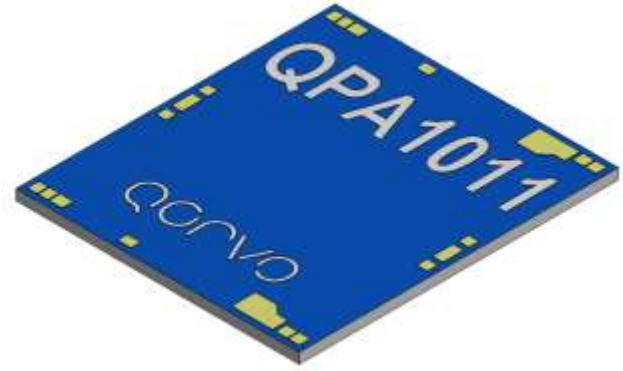
Qorvo’s QPA1011D is a X-band high power MMIC amplifier fabricated on Qorvo’s production 0.15um GaN on SiC process (QGaN15). The QPA1011D operates from 7.9 – 11 GHz and typically provides 25 W saturated output power with power-added efficiency of 37% and large-signal gain of 20 dB. This combination of wideband performance provides the flexibility designers are looking for to improve system performance while reducing size and cost.

QPA1011D can also support a variety of operating conditions to best support system requirements. With good thermal properties, it can support a range of bias voltages and will perform well under both CW and pulse operations.

The QPA1011D is matched to 50Ω with integrated DC blocking capacitors on both RF I/O ports simplifying system integration. The wideband performance and operational flexibility allows it support satellite communication and data links, as well as, military and commercial radar systems.

The QPA1011D is 100% DC and RF tested on-wafer to ensure compliance to electrical specifications.

Lead-free and RoHS compliant.

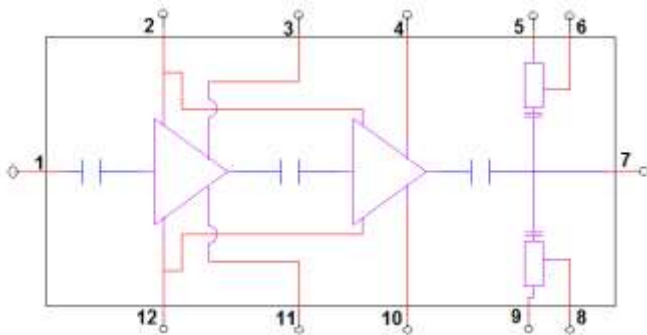


### Product Features

- Frequency Range: 7.9–11 GHz
- P<sub>OUT</sub>: 45 dBm at P<sub>IN</sub> = 25 dBm
- PAE: 37 % at P<sub>IN</sub> = 25 dBm
- Large Signal Gain: 20 dB at P<sub>IN</sub> = 25 dBm
- Small Signal Gain: 26 dB
- Integrated Power Detector
- Bias: V<sub>D</sub> = 24 V, I<sub>DQ</sub> = 1200 mA, V<sub>G</sub> = -2.0 V Typical
- Pulsed V<sub>D</sub>: PW =100 μS, DC = 10%
- Chip Dimensions: 2.75 x 3.12 x 0.10 mm

*Performance is typical across frequency. Please reference electrical specification table and data plots for more details.*

### Functional Block Diagram



### Applications

- Satellite Communications
- Data Links
- Military and Commercial Radar

### Ordering Information

Part No.	Description
QPA1011D	7.9 – 11 GHz 25W GaN Power Amplifier
QPA1011DPCB4B01	Evaluation Board

### Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Value / Range
Drain Voltage ( $V_D$ )	29.5 V
Gate Voltage Range ( $V_G$ )	-8 to 0V
Drain Current ( $I_{D1}/I_{D2}$ )	672 mA / 2880 mA
Gate Current ( $I_G$ )	See chart, pg. 21
Power Dissipation ( $P_{DISS}$ ), 85°C, CW	61 W
Input Power ( $P_{IN}$ ), CW, 50Ω, $V_D=28$ V, $I_{DQ}=1200$ mA, 85 °C	30 dBm
Input Power ( $P_{IN}$ ), CW, VSWR 3:1, $V_D=28$ V, $I_{DQ}=1200$ mA 85 °C	30 dBm
Mounting Temperature (30 seconds)	320 °C
Storage Temperature	-55 to 150 °C

Operation of this device outside the parameter ranges given above may cause permanent damage. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these conditions is not implied.

### Electrical Specifications

Parameter		Min	Typ.	Max	Units
Operational Frequency Range		7.9		11	GHz
Output Power ( $P_{IN} = 25$ dBm)	7.9 GHz		44.8		dBm
	9.0 GHz		45.2		dBm
	11.0 GHz		44.7		dBm
Power Added Efficiency ( $P_{IN} = 25$ dBm)	7.9 GHz		44.2		%
	9.0 GHz		38.4		%
	11.0 GHz		38.5		%
3 <sup>rd</sup> Order Intermodulation Level ( $P_{OUT}/Tone= 38$ dBm)	7.9 GHz		-21.5		dBc
	10.0 GHz		-20.5		dBc
	11.0 GHz		-21.5		dBc
Small Signal Gain	7.9 GHz		25.9		dB
	9.0 GHz		26.2		dB
	11.0 GHz		24.9		dB
Input Return Loss	7.9 GHz		12		dB
	9.0 GHz		25.5		dB
	11.0 GHz		15		dB
Output Return Loss	7.9 GHz		8.5		dB
	9.0 GHz		7		dB
	11.0 GHz		25		dB
Output Power Temperature Coefficient (25 – 85 °C) @ $P_{IN} = 25$ dBm			-0.006		dB/°C
Small Signal Gain Temperature Coefficient (25 – 85 °C)			-0.049		dB/°C
Recommended Voltage Operations			24	28	V
Gate Leakage ( $V_D = 10$ V, $V_G = -4$ V)		-13.2		0.1	mA

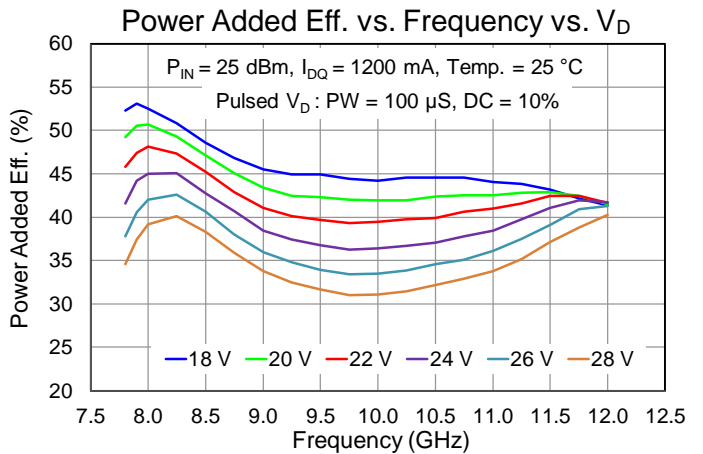
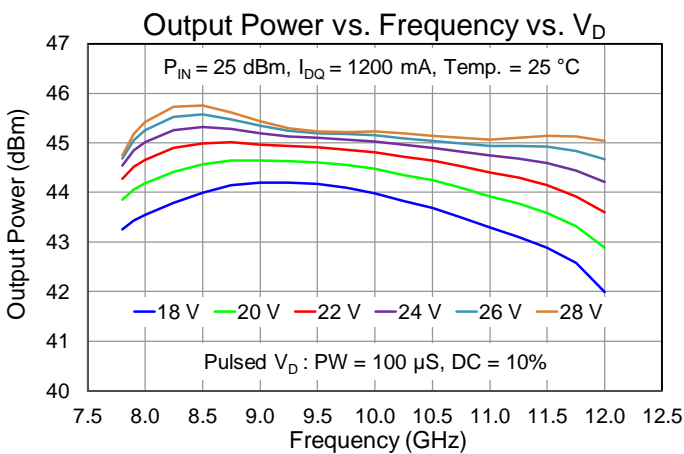
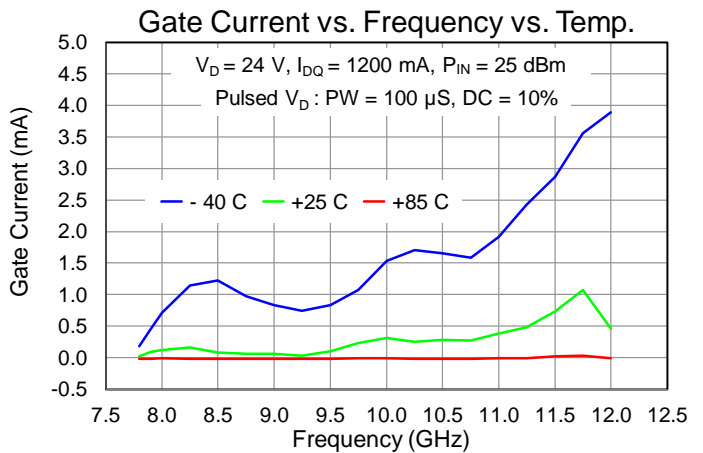
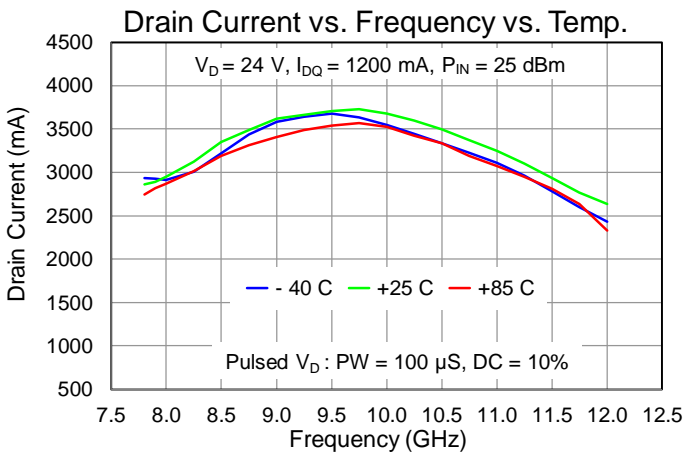
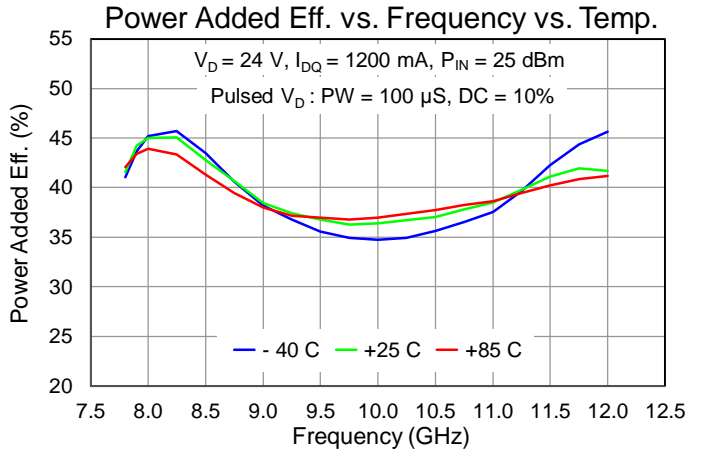
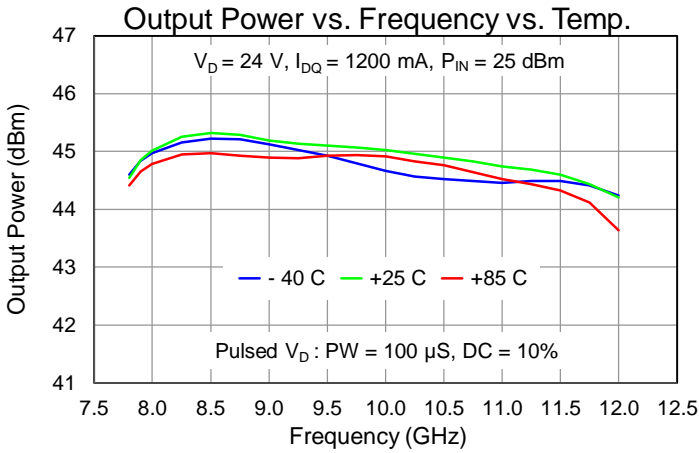
Test conditions, unless otherwise noted: 25 °C, Pulsed  $V_D$ : PW = 100 μS, DC = 10%,  $V_D = 24$  V,  $I_{DQ} = 1200$  mA,  $V_G = -2.0$  V Typical

### Recommended Operating Conditions

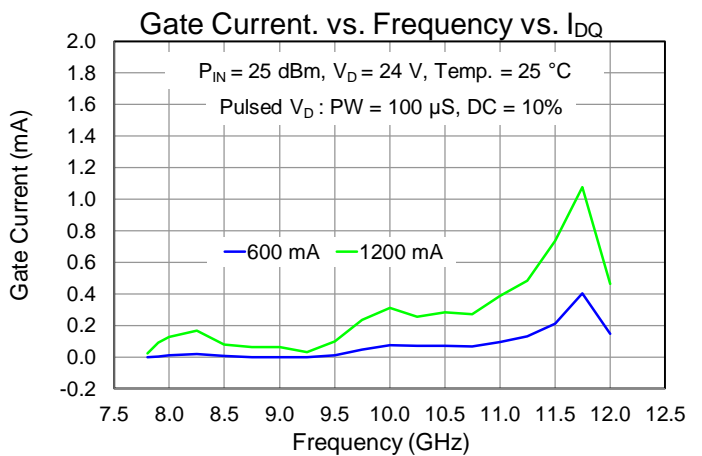
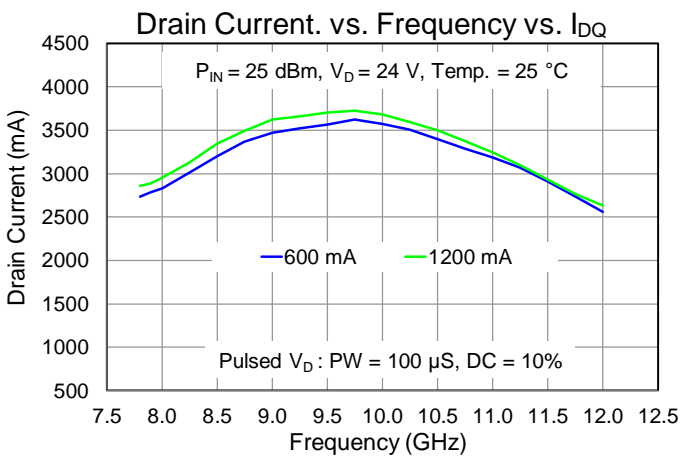
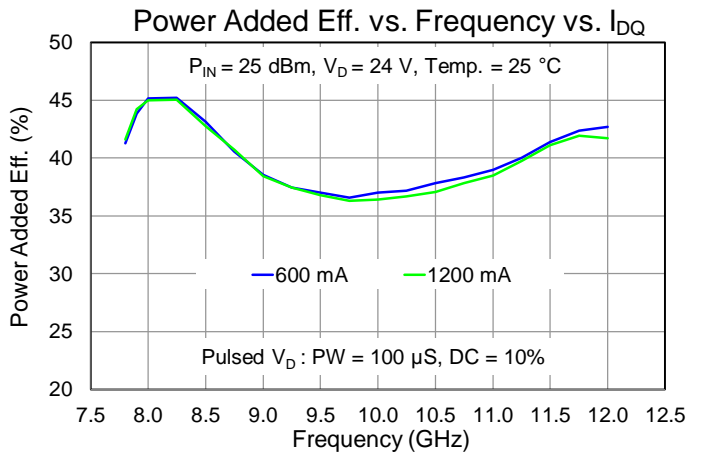
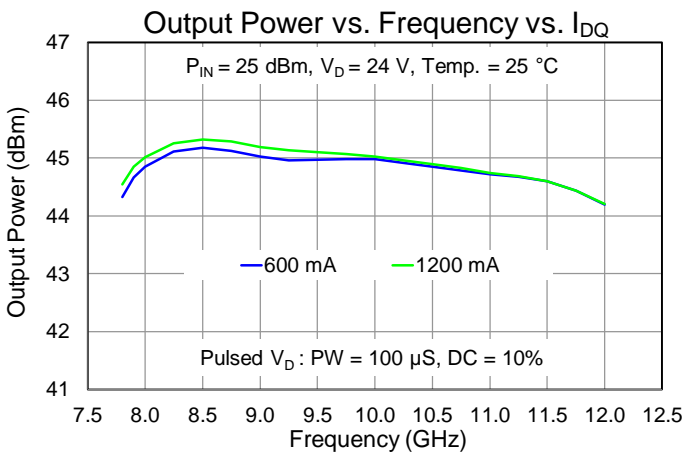
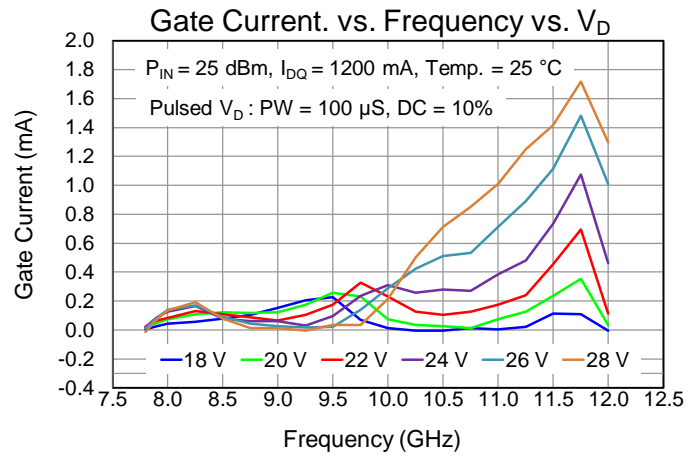
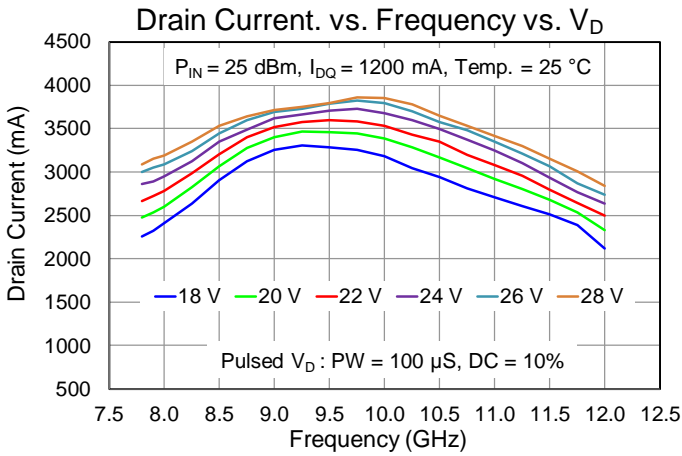
Parameter	Value / Range
Drain Voltage ( $V_D$ )	24 V
Drain Current ( $I_{DQ}$ )	1200 mA
Gate Voltage ( $V_G$ ), Typical	-2.0 V
Temperature ( $T_{BASE}$ )	-40 to +85 °C

Electrical specifications are measured at specified test conditions. Specifications are not guaranteed over all recommended operating conditions.

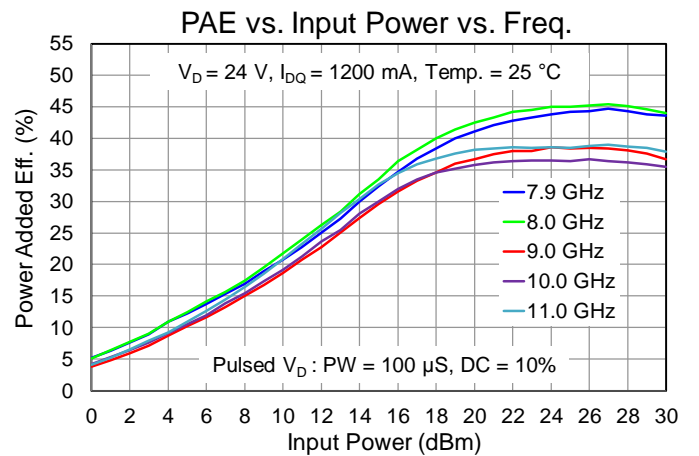
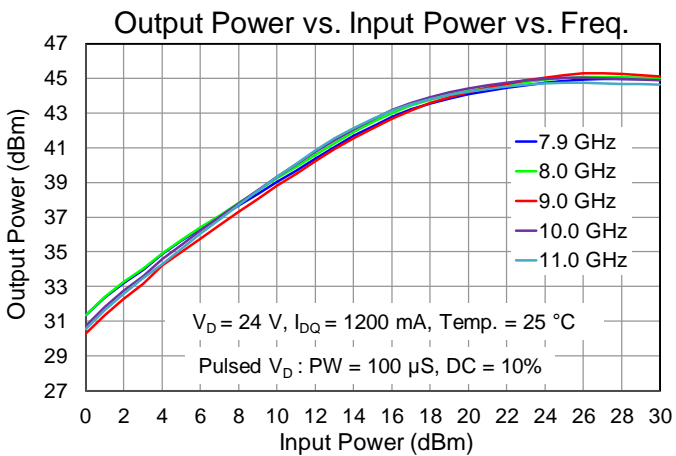
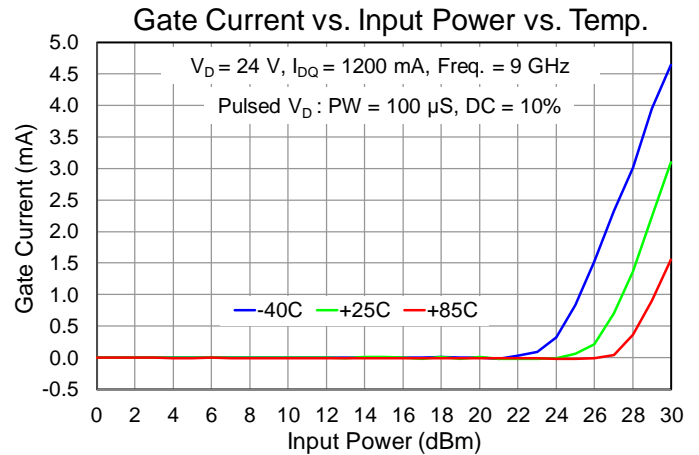
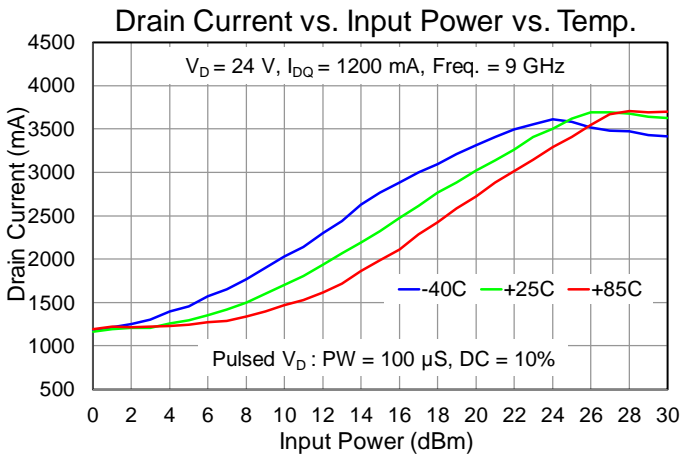
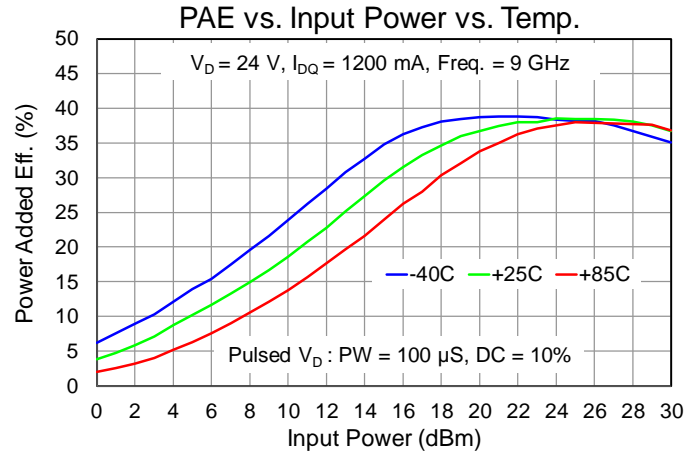
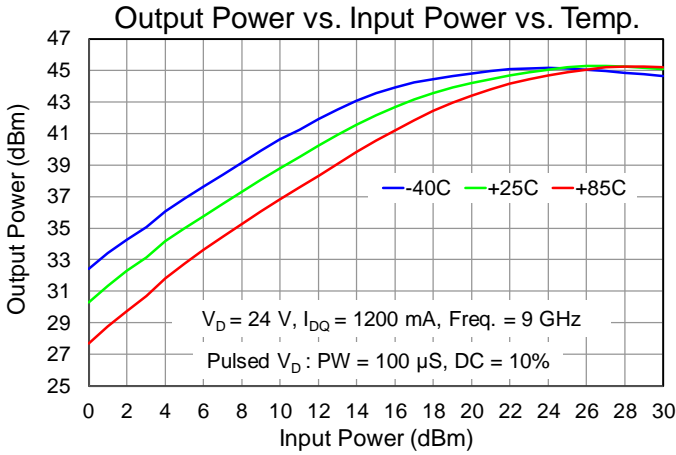
Performance Plots – Large Signal (Pulsed)



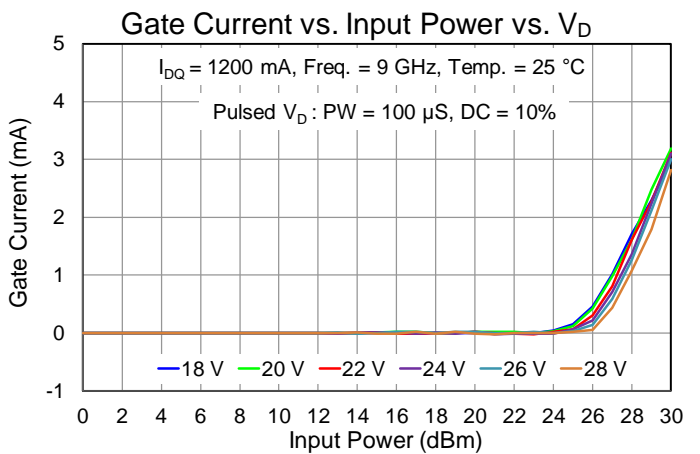
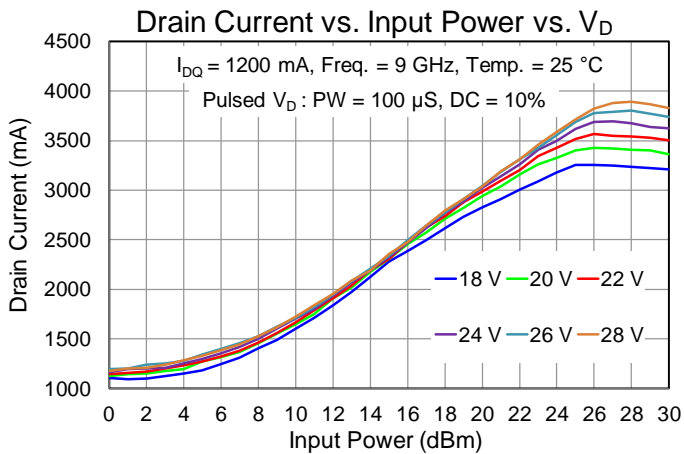
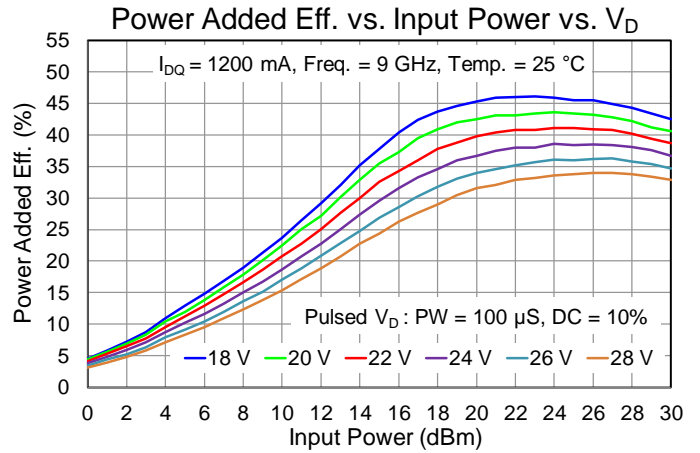
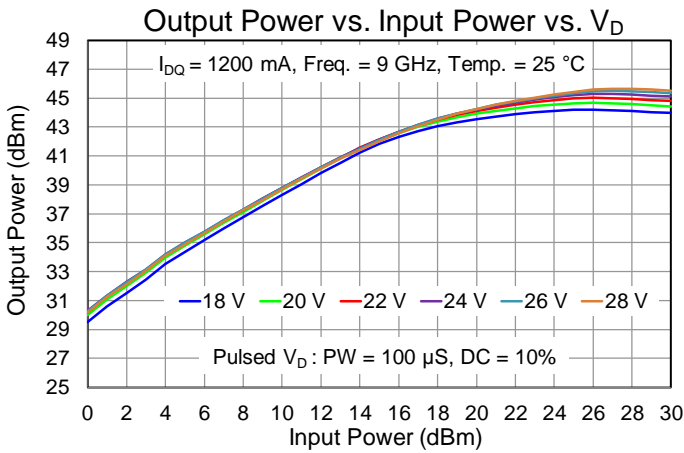
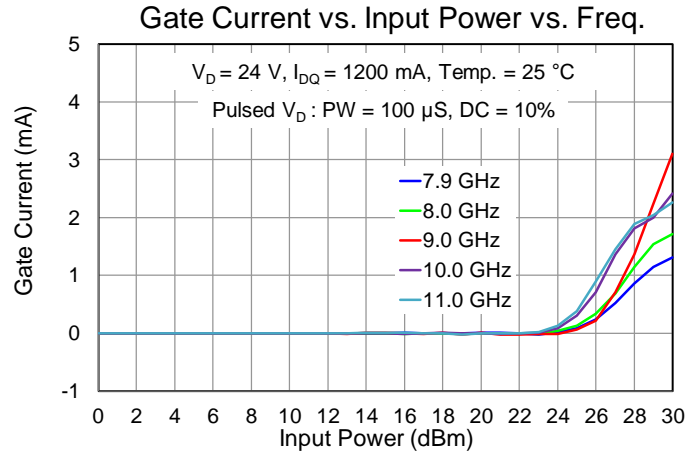
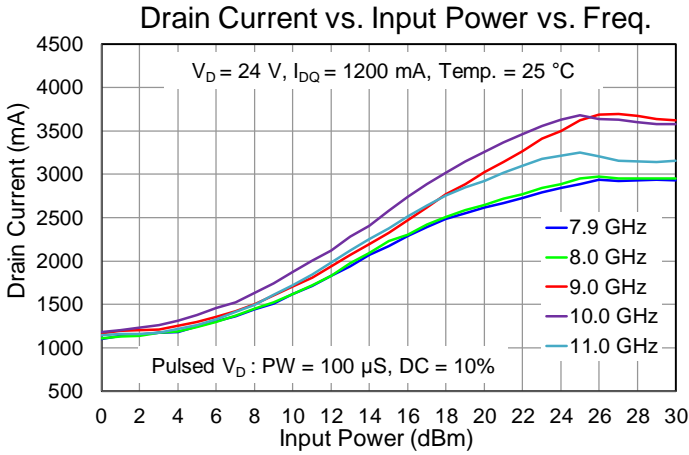
Performance Plots – Large Signal (Pulsed)



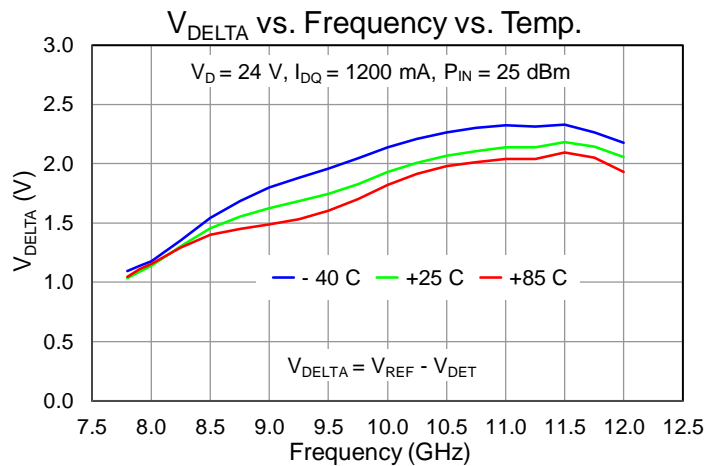
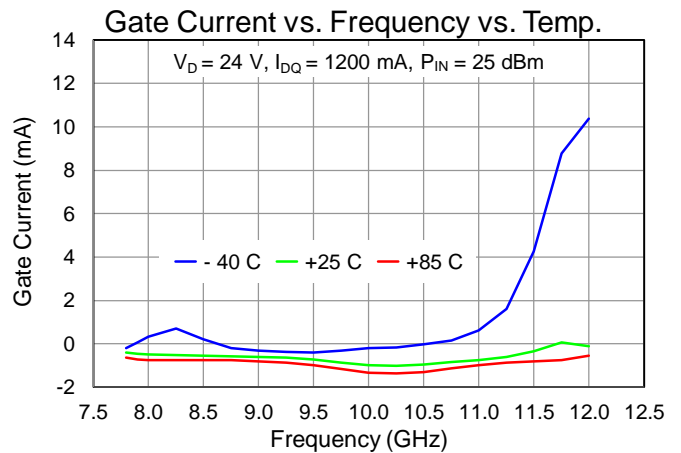
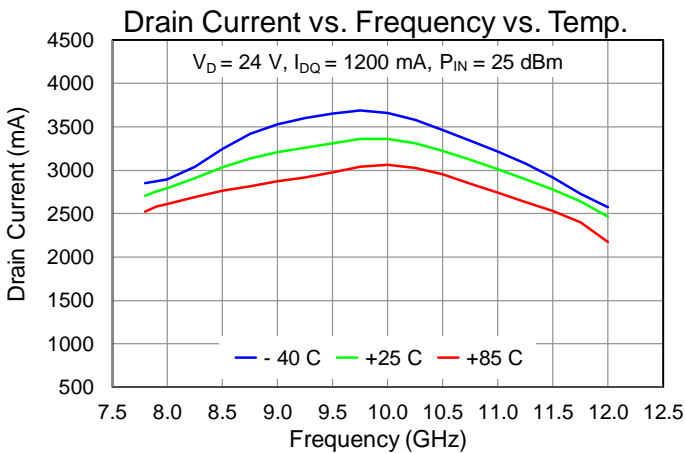
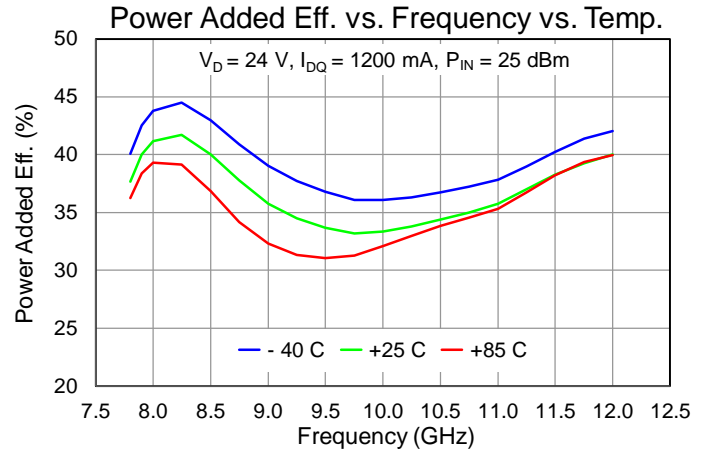
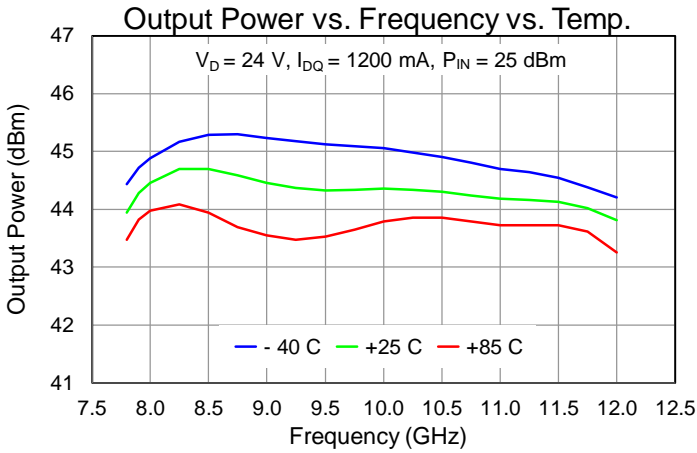
Performance Plots – Large Signal (Pulsed)



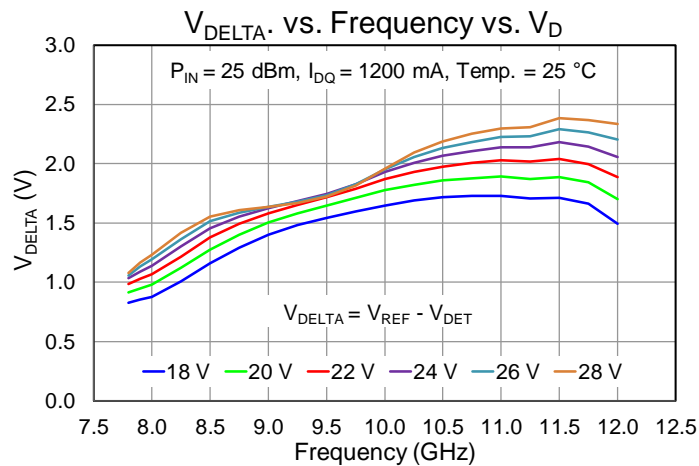
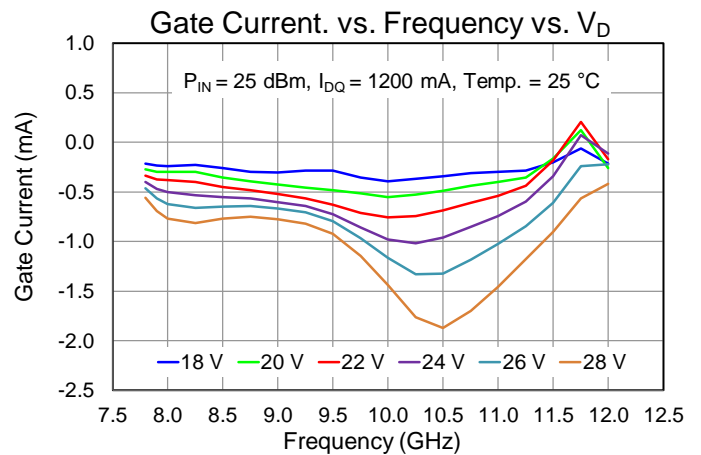
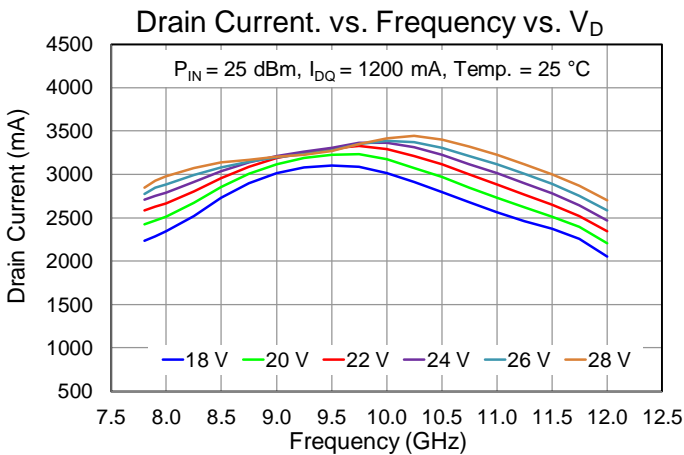
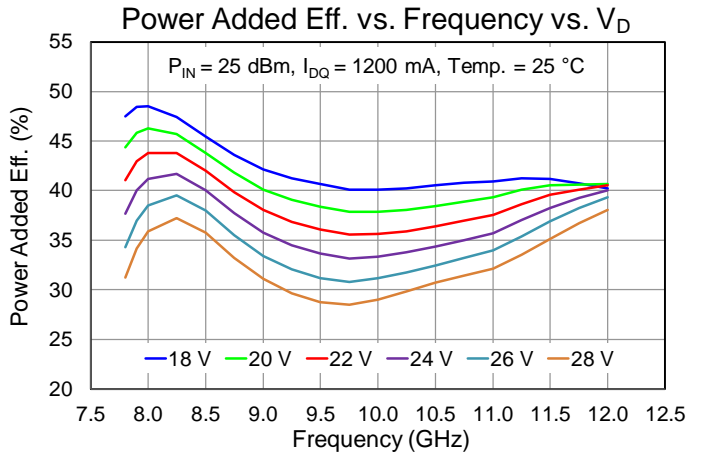
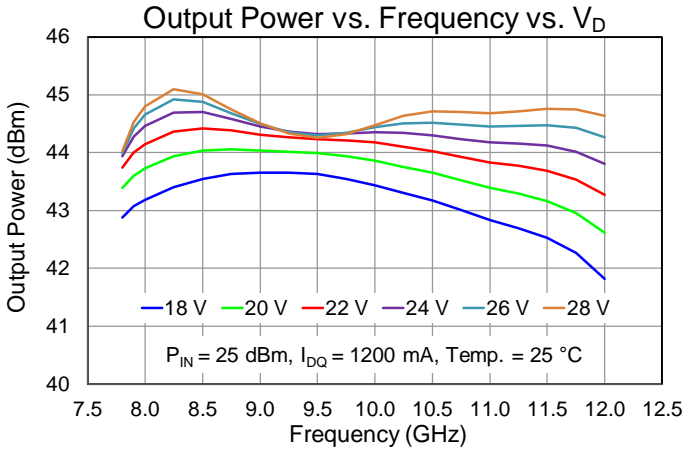
Performance Plots – Large Signal (Pulsed)



Performance Plots – Large Signal (CW)

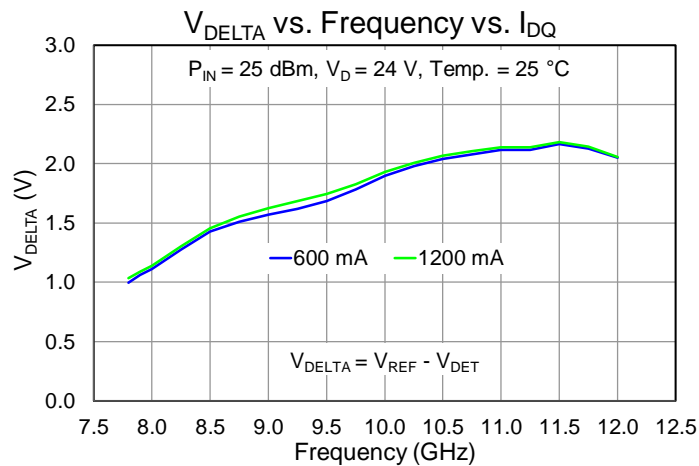
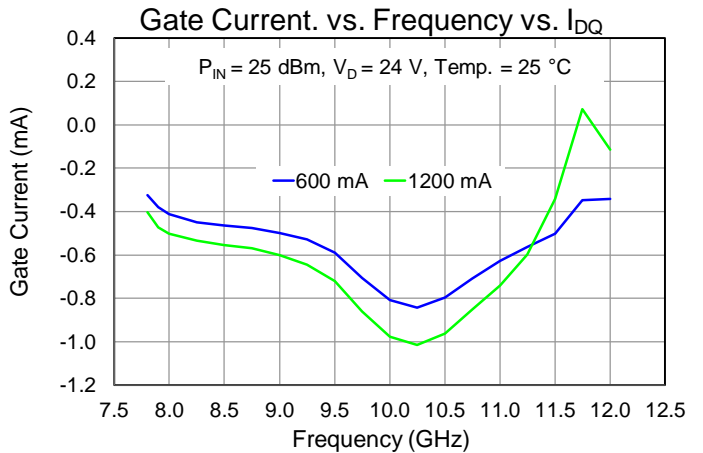
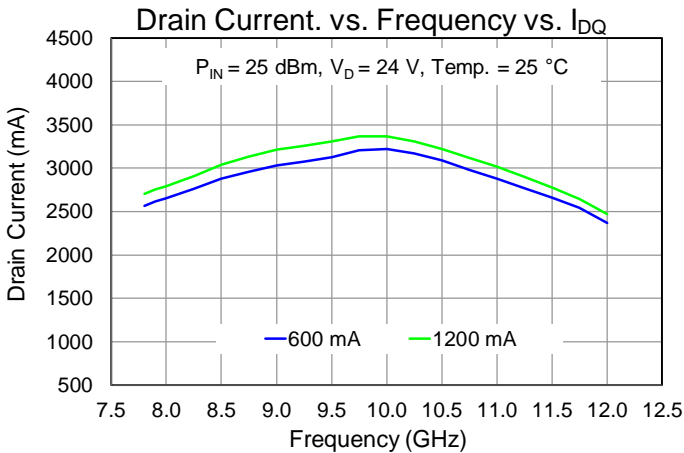
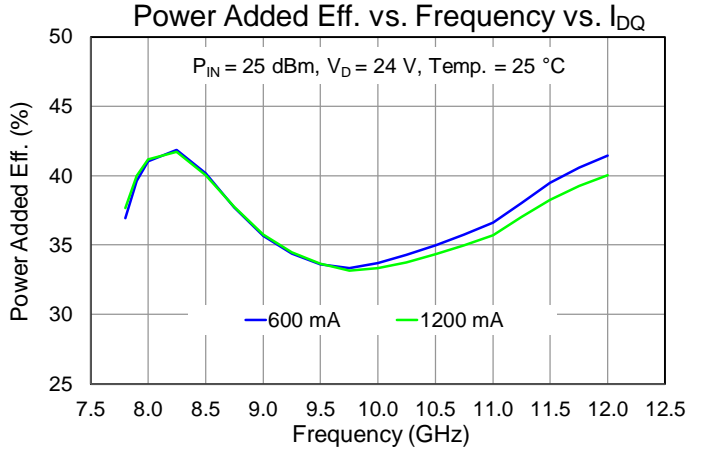
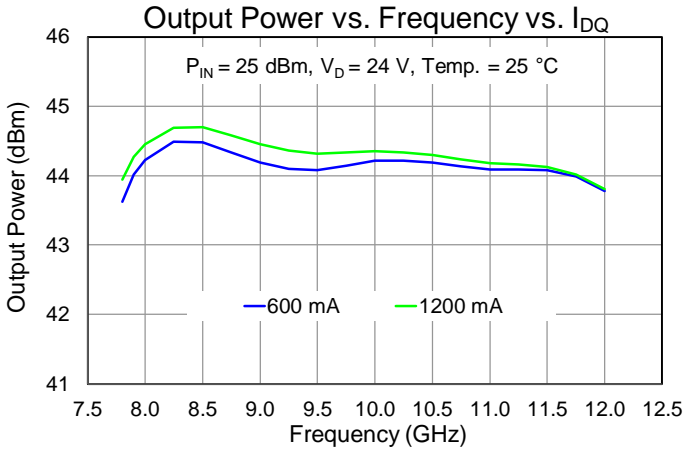


Performance Plots – Large Signal (CW)

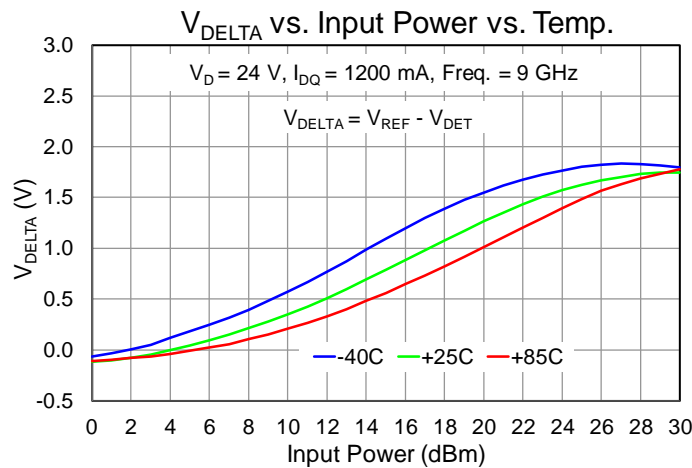
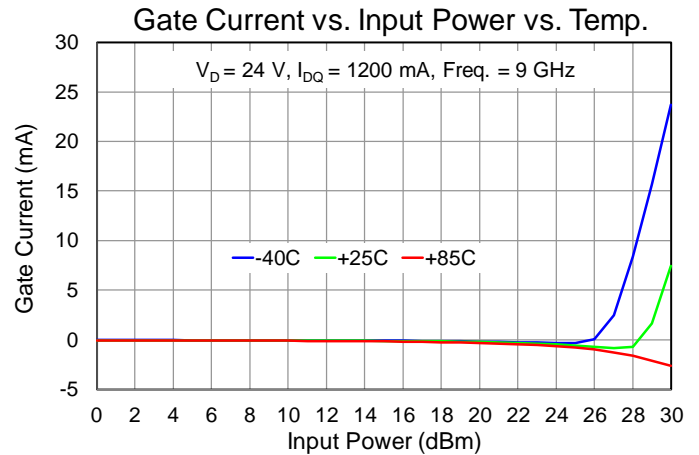
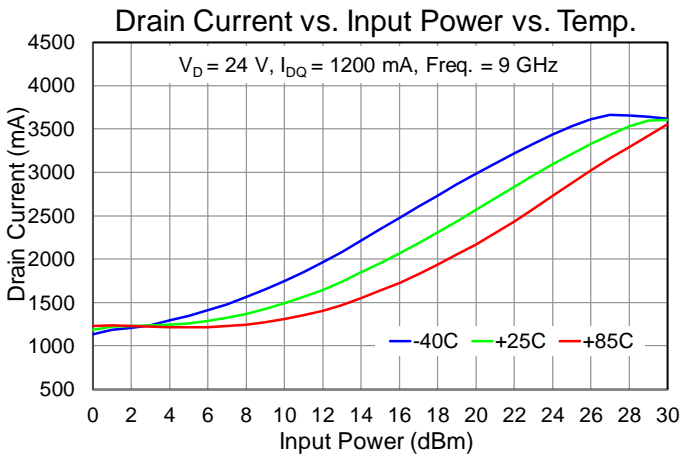
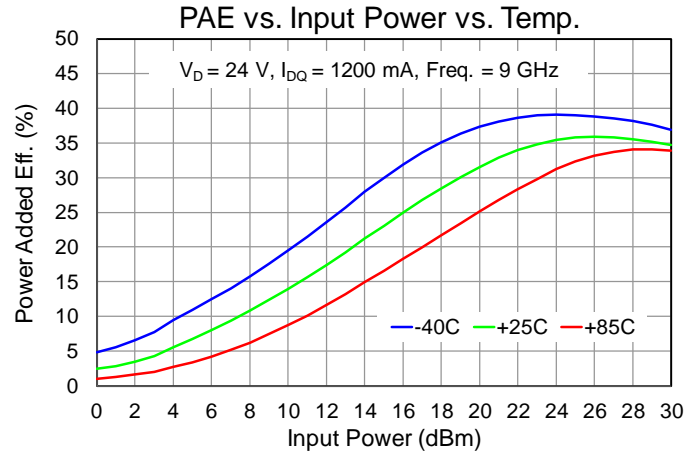
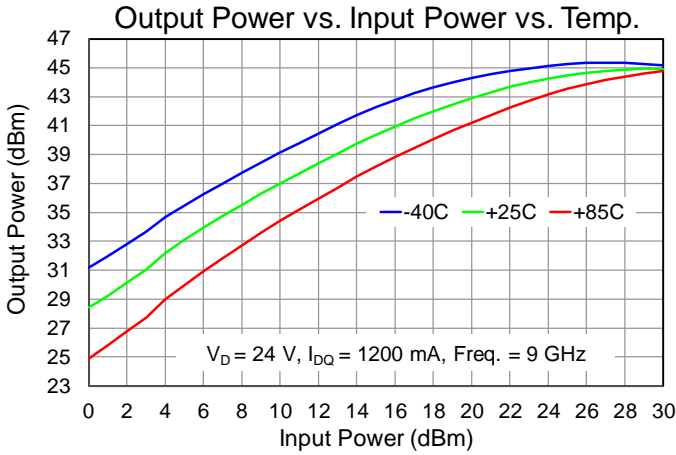




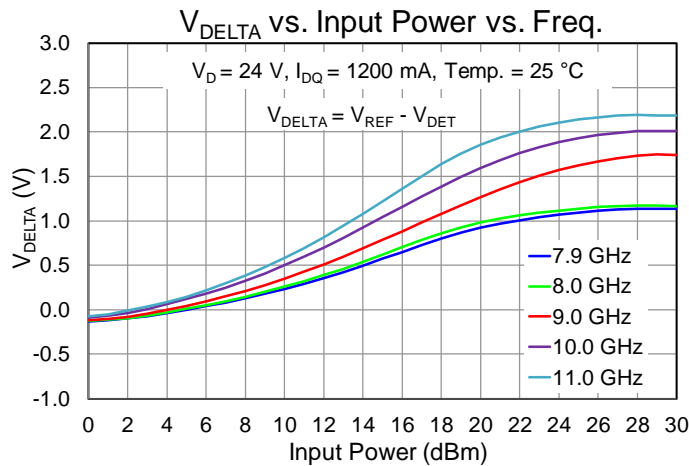
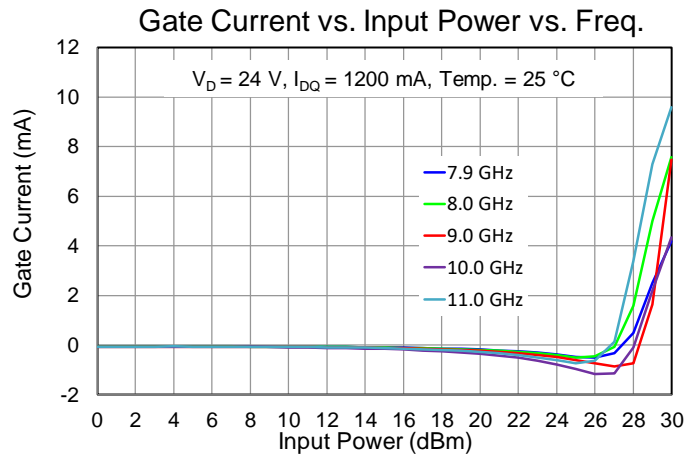
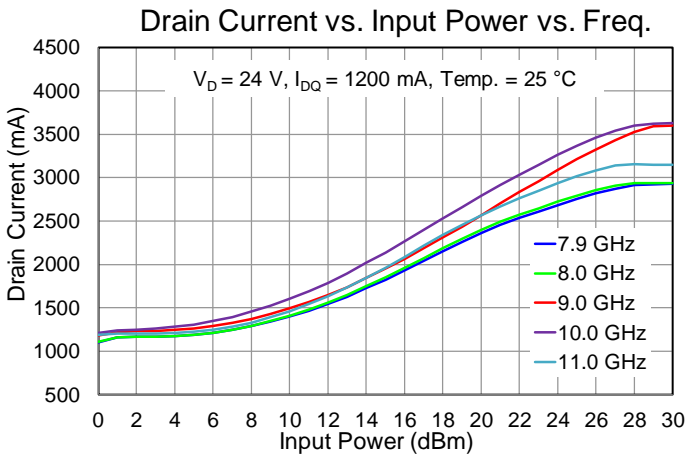
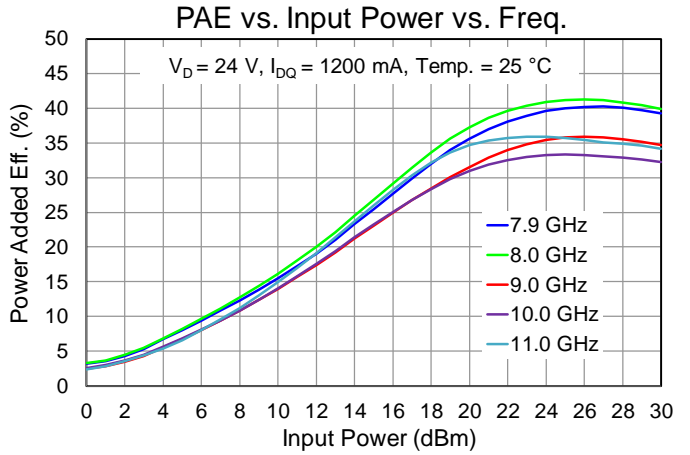
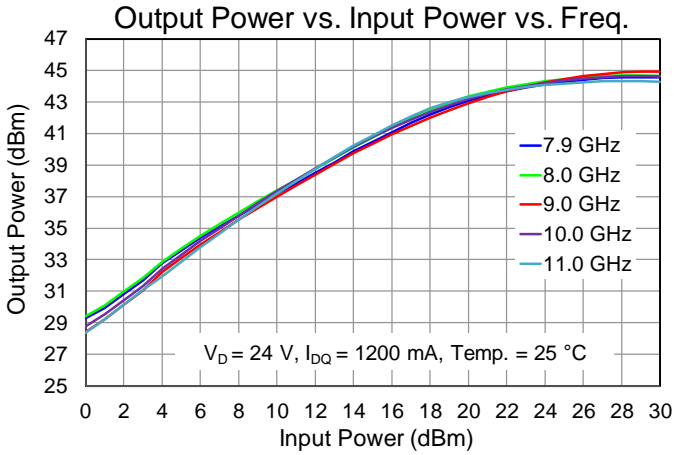
Performance Plots – Large Signal (CW)



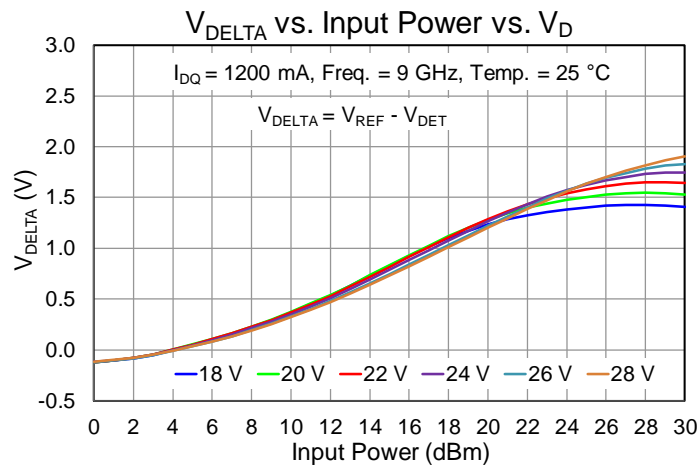
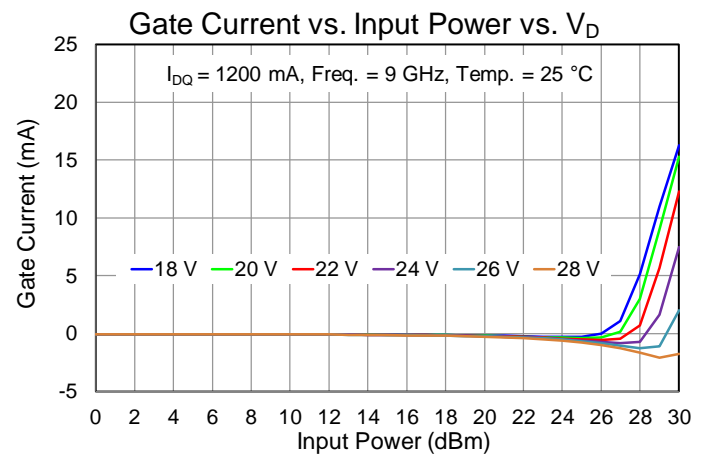
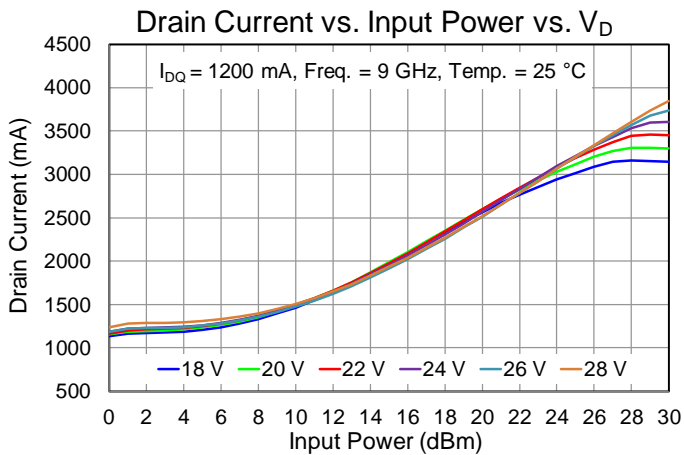
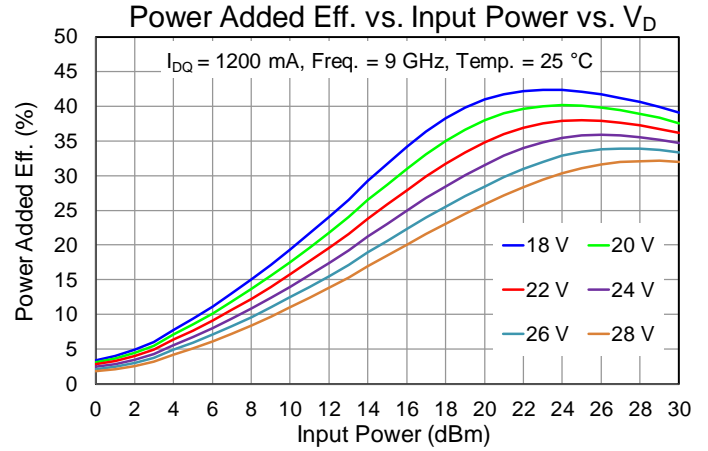
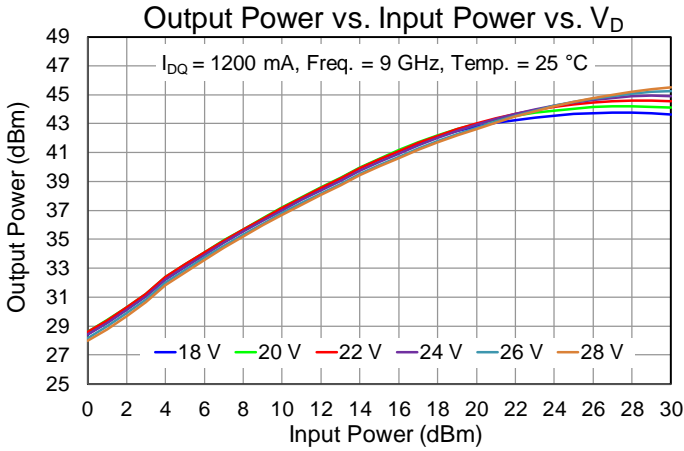
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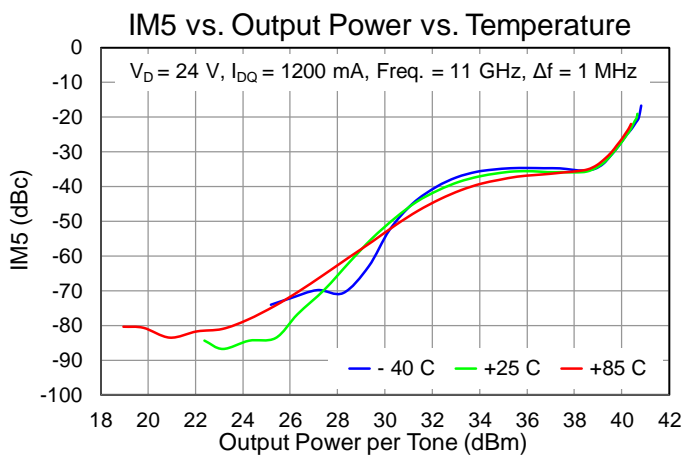
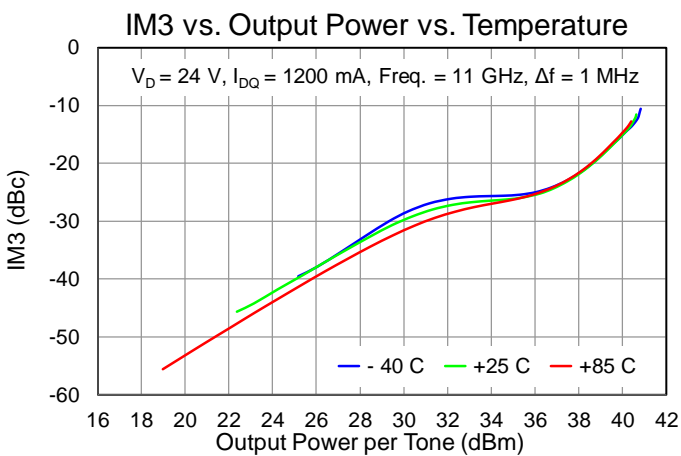
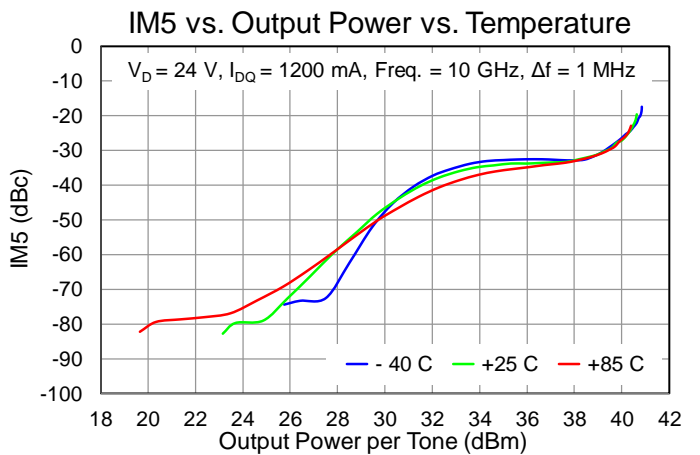
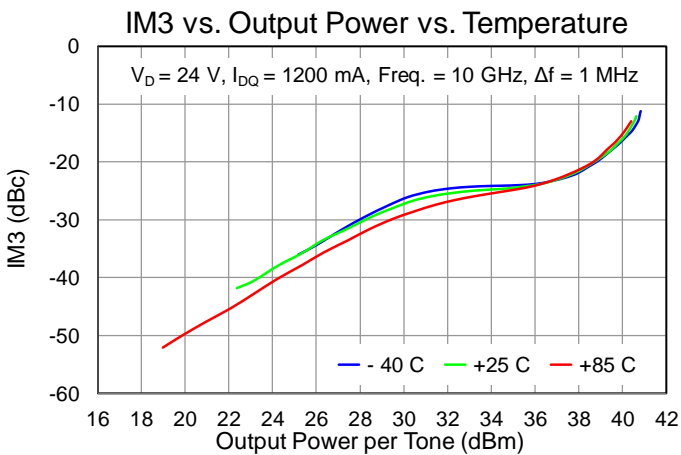
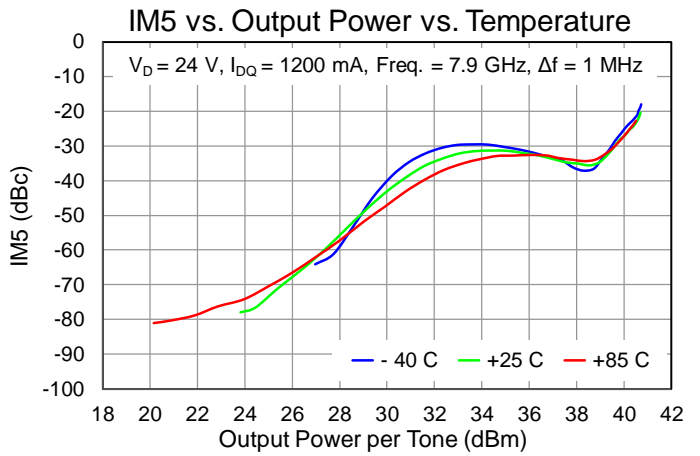
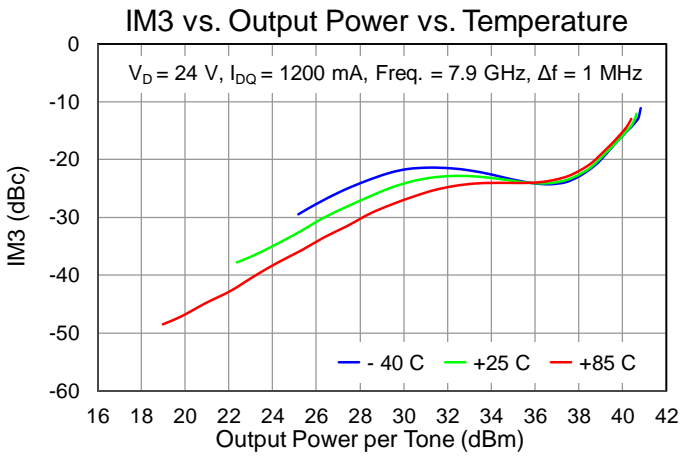
Performance Plots – Large Signal (CW)



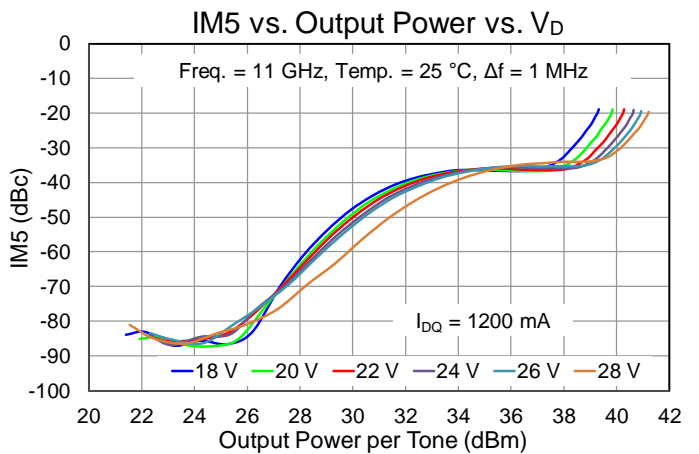
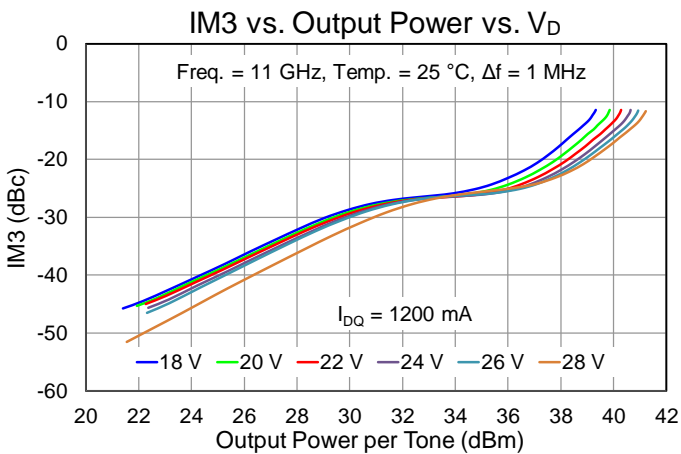
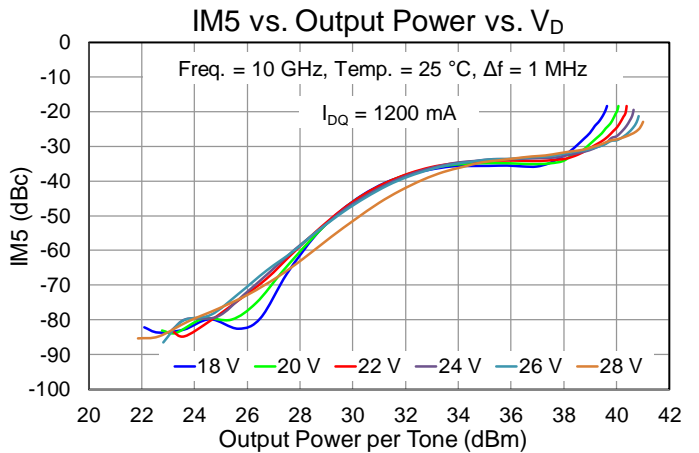
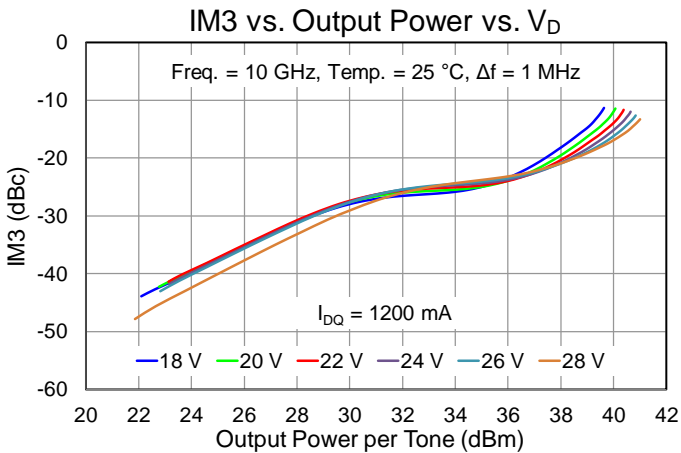
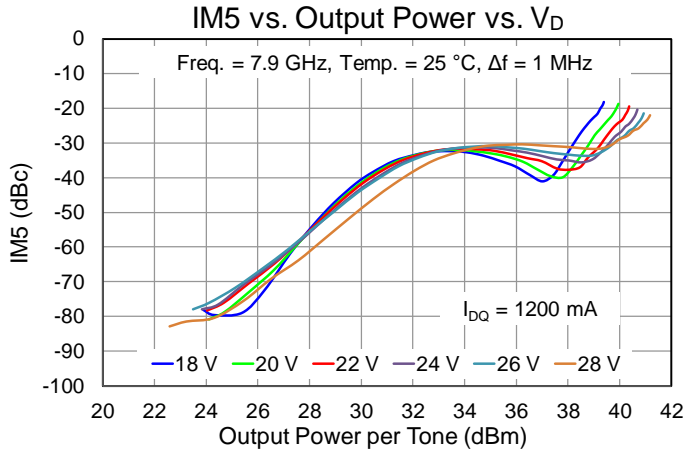
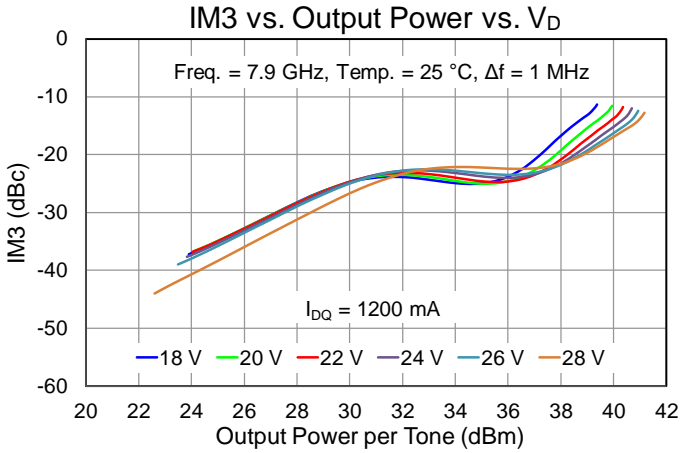
Performance Plots – Large Signal (CW)



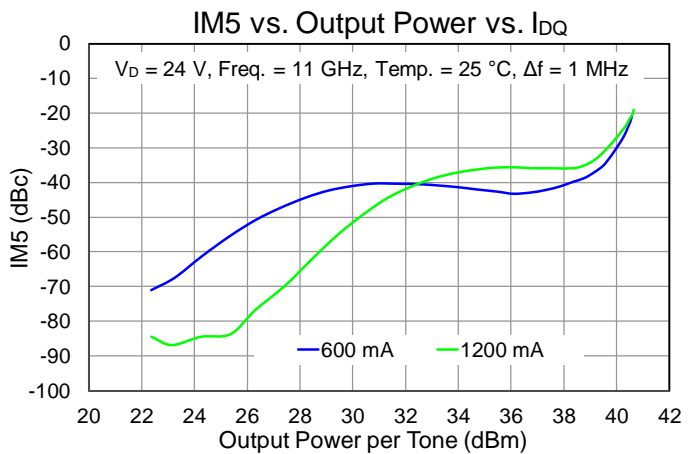
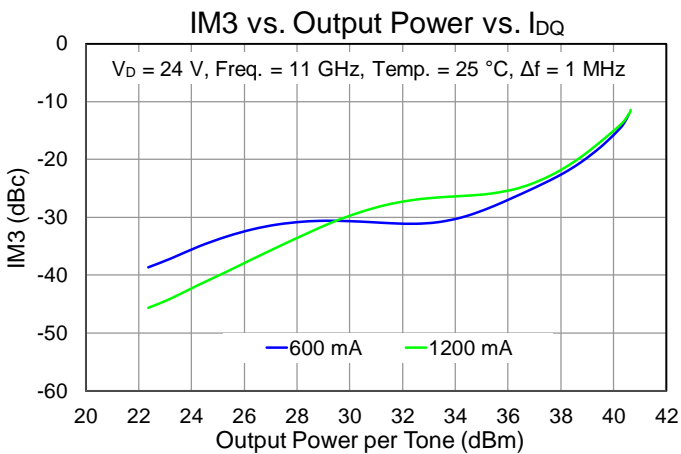
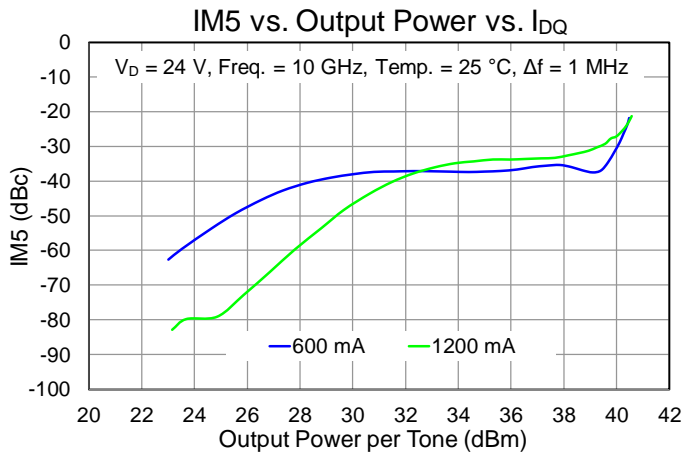
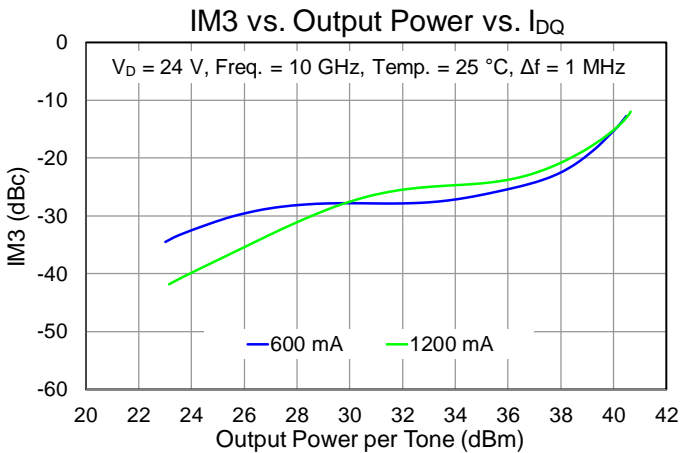
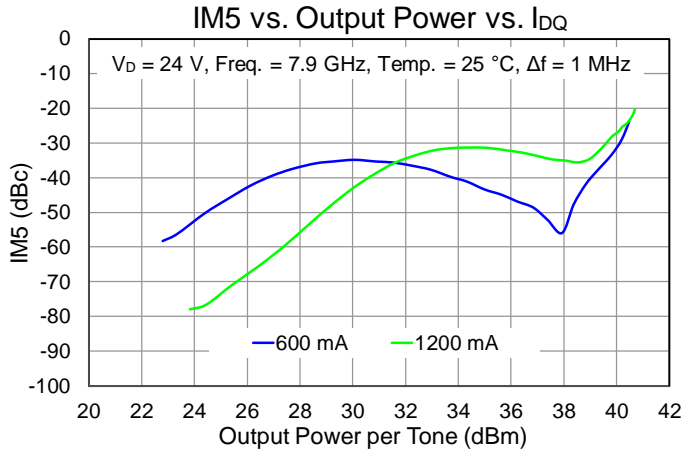
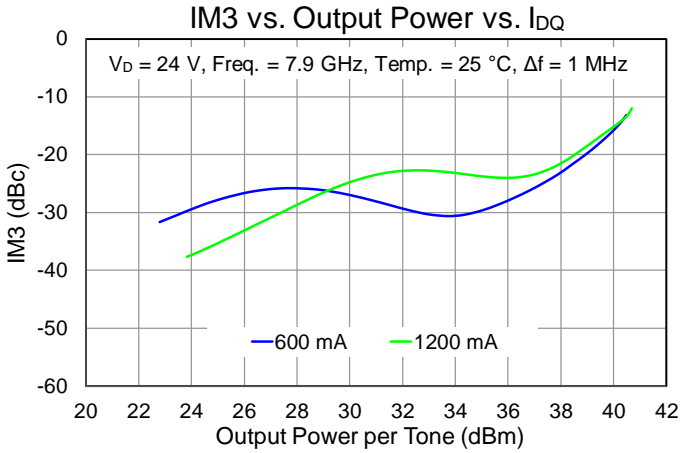
Performance Plots – Linearity



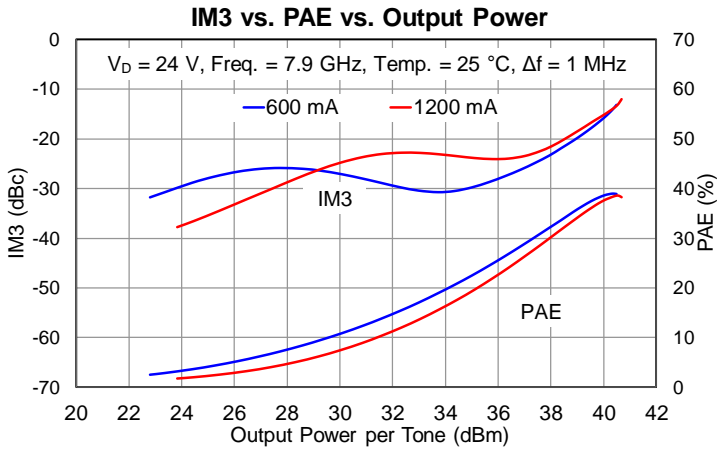
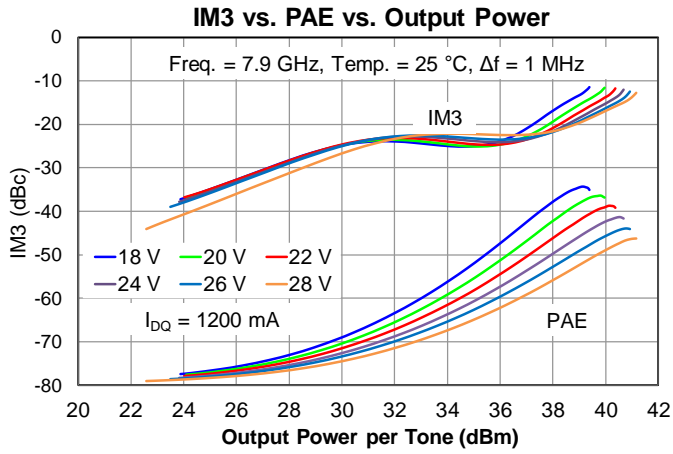
Performance Plots – Linearity



Performance Plots – Linearity

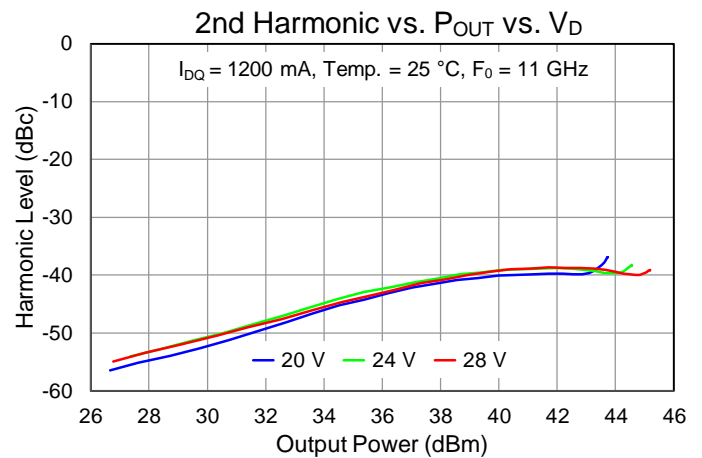
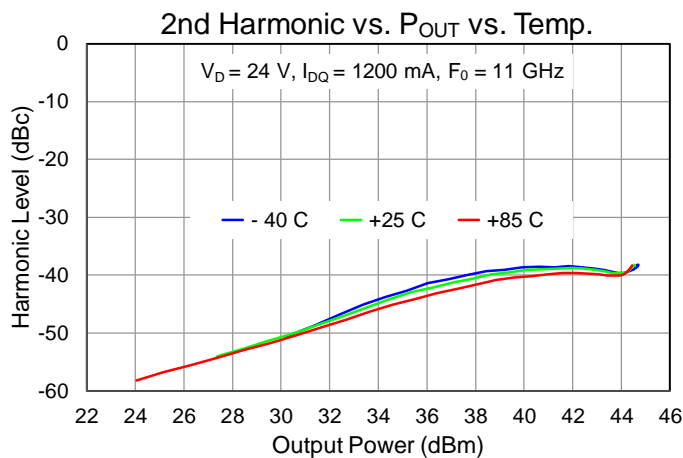
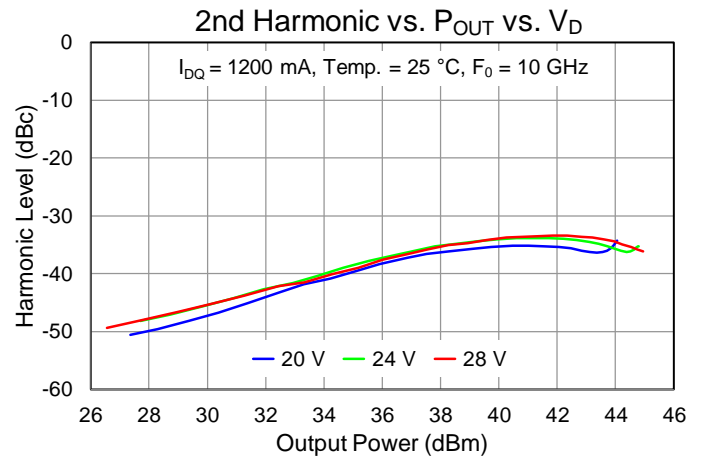
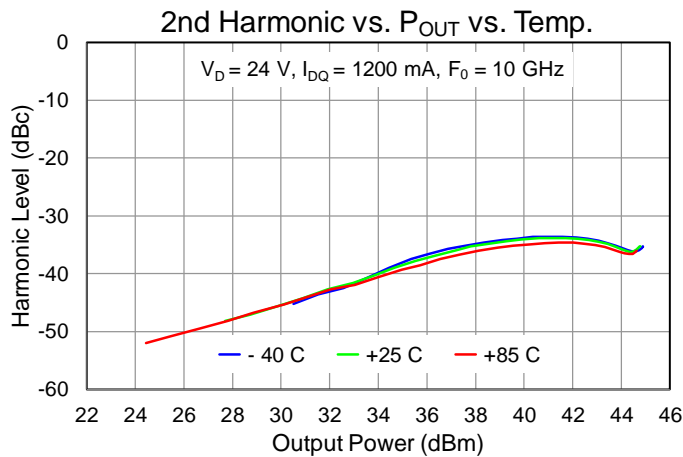
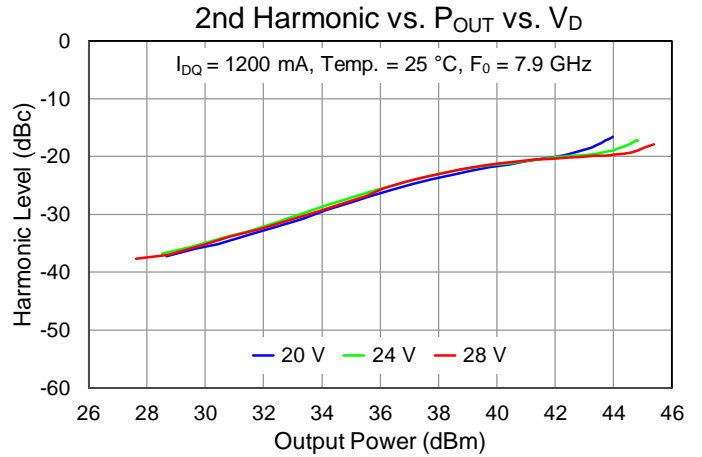
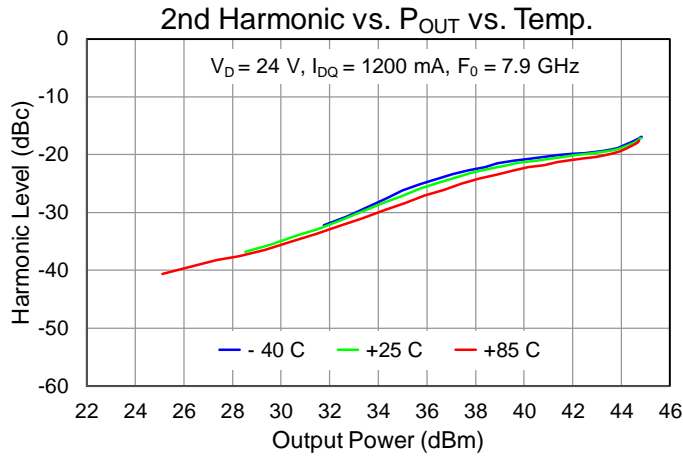


Performance Plots – Linearity

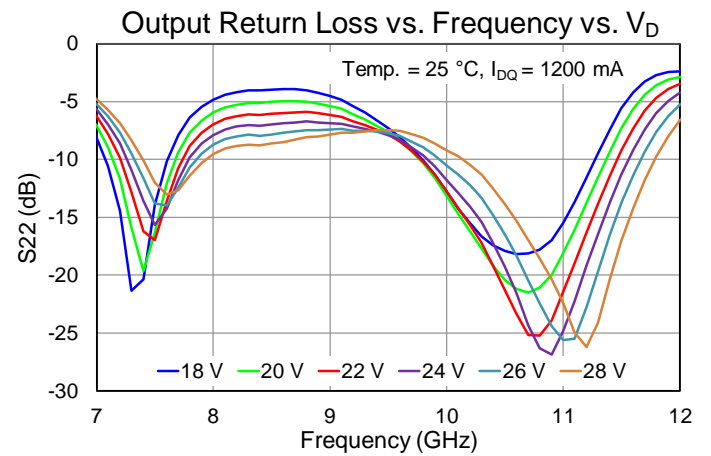
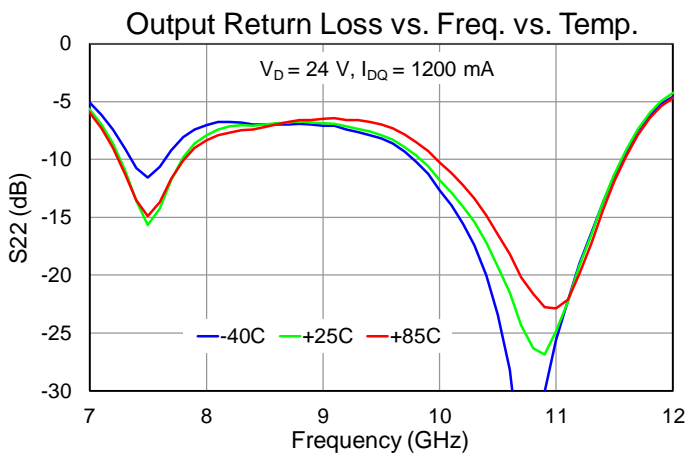
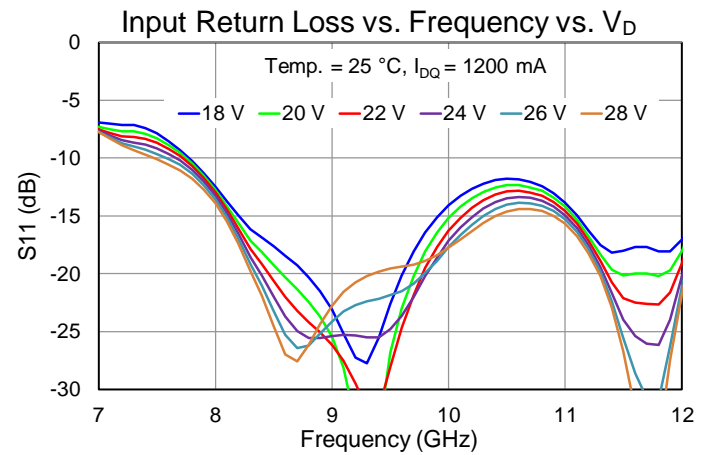
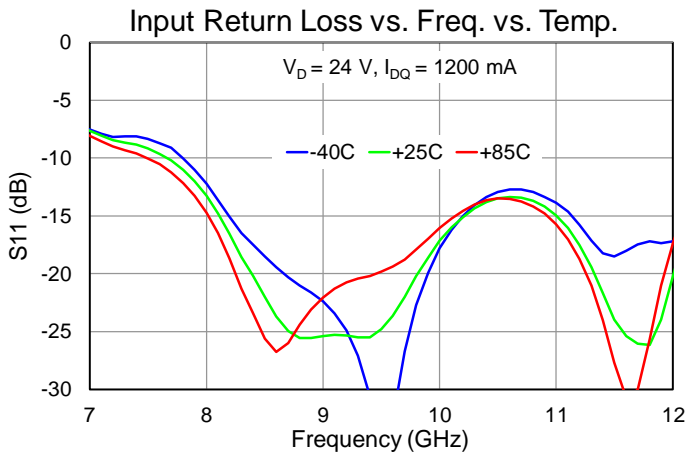
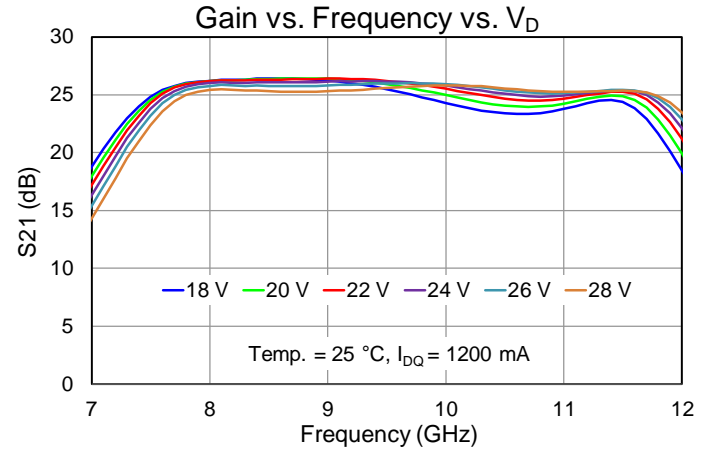
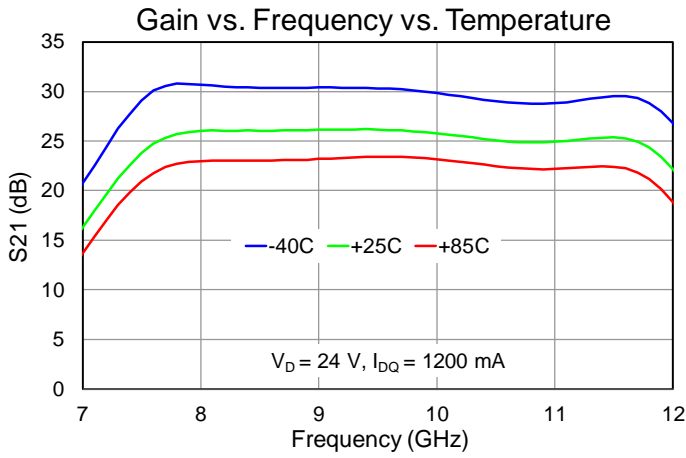




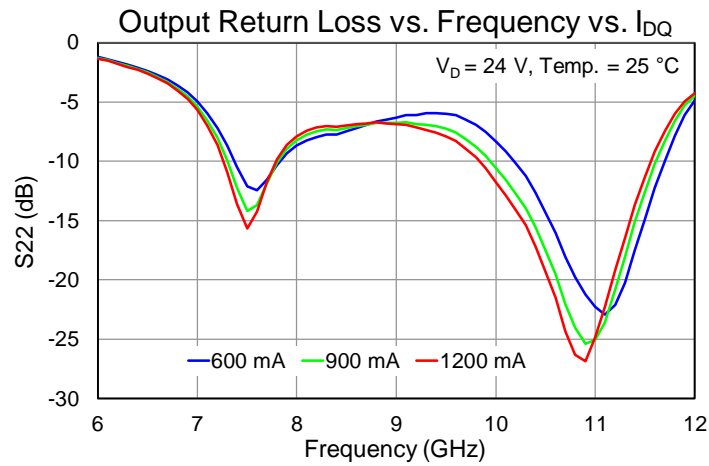
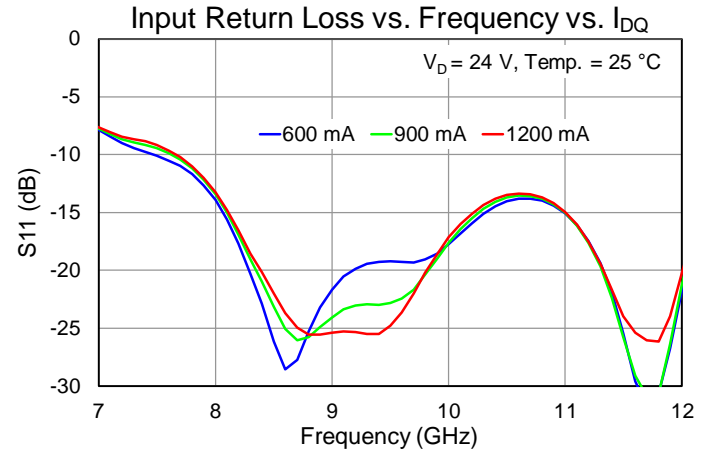
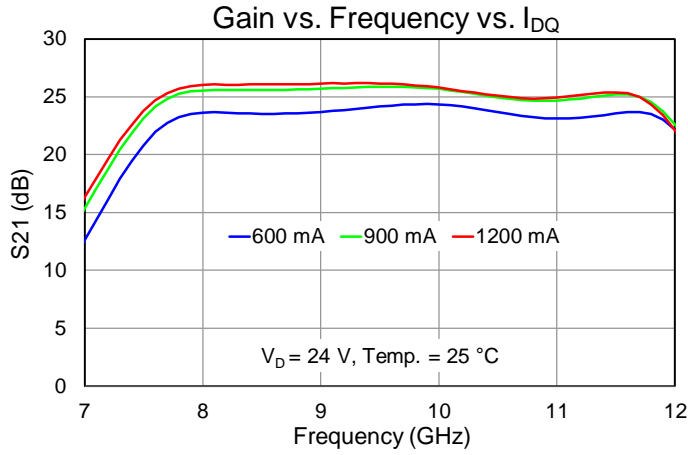
Performance Plots – Harmonics



Performance Plots – Small Signal



Performance Plots – Small Signal



**Thermal and Reliability Information**

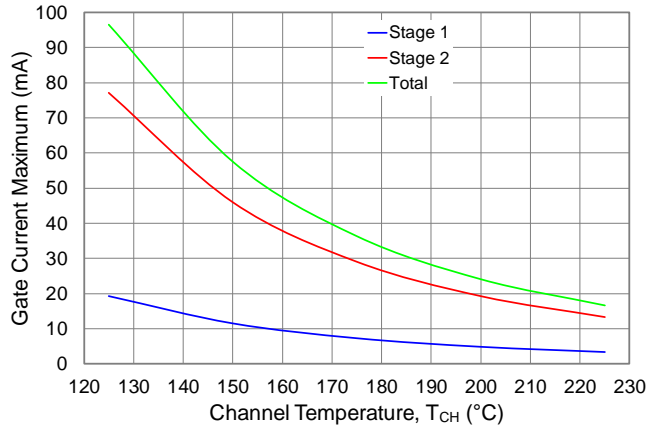
Parameter	Test Conditions	Value	Units
Thermal Resistance ( $\theta_{JC}$ ) <sup>(1)</sup>	T <sub>BASE</sub> = 85 °C, V <sub>D</sub> = +24 V, I <sub>DQ</sub> = 1200 mA, Pulsed V <sub>D</sub> (100 $\mu$ s/10%), Freq = 9.75 GHz, P <sub>IN</sub> = 25 dBm, I <sub>D_Drive</sub> = 3.6 A, P <sub>OUT</sub> = 44.9 dBm, P <sub>DISS</sub> = 53 W	1.06	°C/W
Channel Temperature (T <sub>CH</sub> ) (Under RF drive) <sup>(2)</sup>		141	°C
Thermal Resistance ( $\theta_{JC}$ ) <sup>(1)</sup>	T <sub>BASE</sub> = 85°C, V <sub>D</sub> = +24V, I <sub>DQ</sub> = 1200 mA, CW, P <sub>DISS</sub> = 28.8 W	1.86	°C/W
Channel Temperature (T <sub>CH</sub> ) (No RF) <sup>(2)</sup>		139	°C
Thermal Resistance ( $\theta_{JC}$ ) <sup>(1)</sup>	T <sub>BASE</sub> = 85 °C, V <sub>D</sub> = +24 V, I <sub>DQ</sub> = 1200 mA, CW, Freq = 9.75 GHz, P <sub>IN</sub> = 25 dBm, I <sub>D_Drive</sub> = 3 A, P <sub>OUT</sub> = 43.6 dBm, P <sub>DISS</sub> = 50 W	1.84	°C/W
Channel Temperature (T <sub>CH</sub> ) (Under RF drive) <sup>(2)</sup>		177	°C
Thermal Resistance ( $\theta_{JC}$ ) <sup>(1)</sup>	T <sub>BASE</sub> = 85 °C, V <sub>D</sub> = +20 V, I <sub>DQ</sub> = 1200 mA, Pulsed V <sub>D</sub> (100 $\mu$ s/10%), Freq = 9.75 GHz, P <sub>IN</sub> = 25 dBm, I <sub>D_Drive</sub> = 3.3 A, P <sub>OUT</sub> = 44.2 dBm, P <sub>DISS</sub> = 37.3 W	0.99	°C/W
Channel Temperature (T <sub>CH</sub> ) (Under RF drive) <sup>(2)</sup>		122	°C
Thermal Resistance ( $\theta_{JC}$ ) <sup>(1)</sup>	T <sub>BASE</sub> = 85°C, V <sub>D</sub> = +20V, I <sub>DQ</sub> = 1200 mA, CW, P <sub>DISS</sub> = 24 W	1.88	°C/W
Channel Temperature (T <sub>CH</sub> ) (No RF) <sup>(2)</sup>		130	°C
Thermal Resistance ( $\theta_{JC}$ ) <sup>(1)</sup>	T <sub>BASE</sub> = 85 °C, V <sub>D</sub> = +20 V, I <sub>DQ</sub> = 1200 mA, CW, Freq = 9.75 GHz, P <sub>IN</sub> = 25 dBm, I <sub>D_Drive</sub> = 3 A, P <sub>OUT</sub> = 43.4 dBm, P <sub>DISS</sub> = 38 W	1.71	°C/W
Channel Temperature (T <sub>CH</sub> ) (Under RF drive) <sup>(2)</sup>		150	°C

Notes:

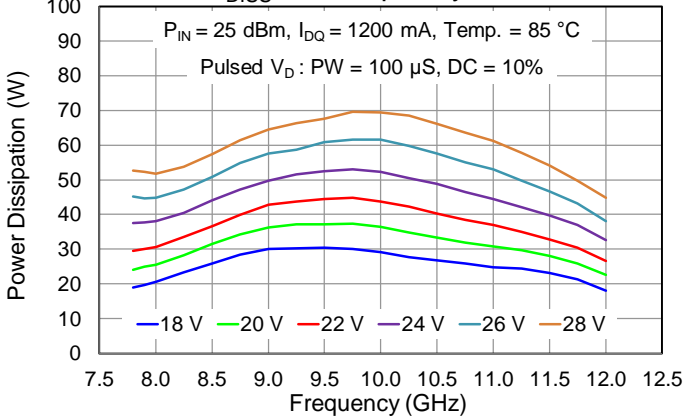
1. Thermal resistance measured to back of carrier plate slug. MMIC mounted to 20 mil CuMo using AuSn eutectic.
2. IR scan equivalent. Refer to the following document: [GaN Device Channel Temperature, Thermal Resistance, and Reliability Estimates](#)

Power Dissipation and Max Gate Current

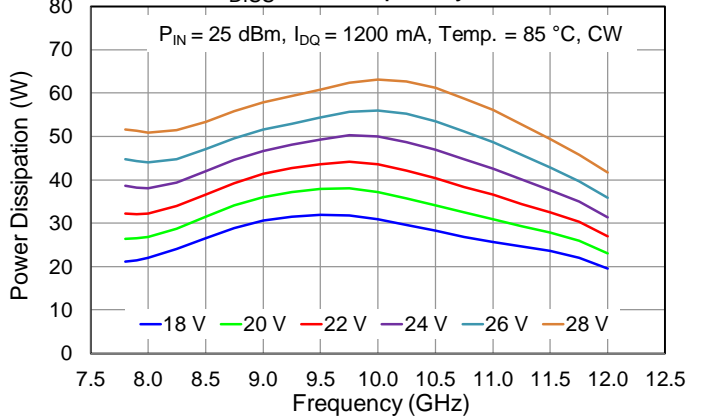
QPA1011D  $I_{g\_max}$  vs.  $T_{CH}$  vs. Stage



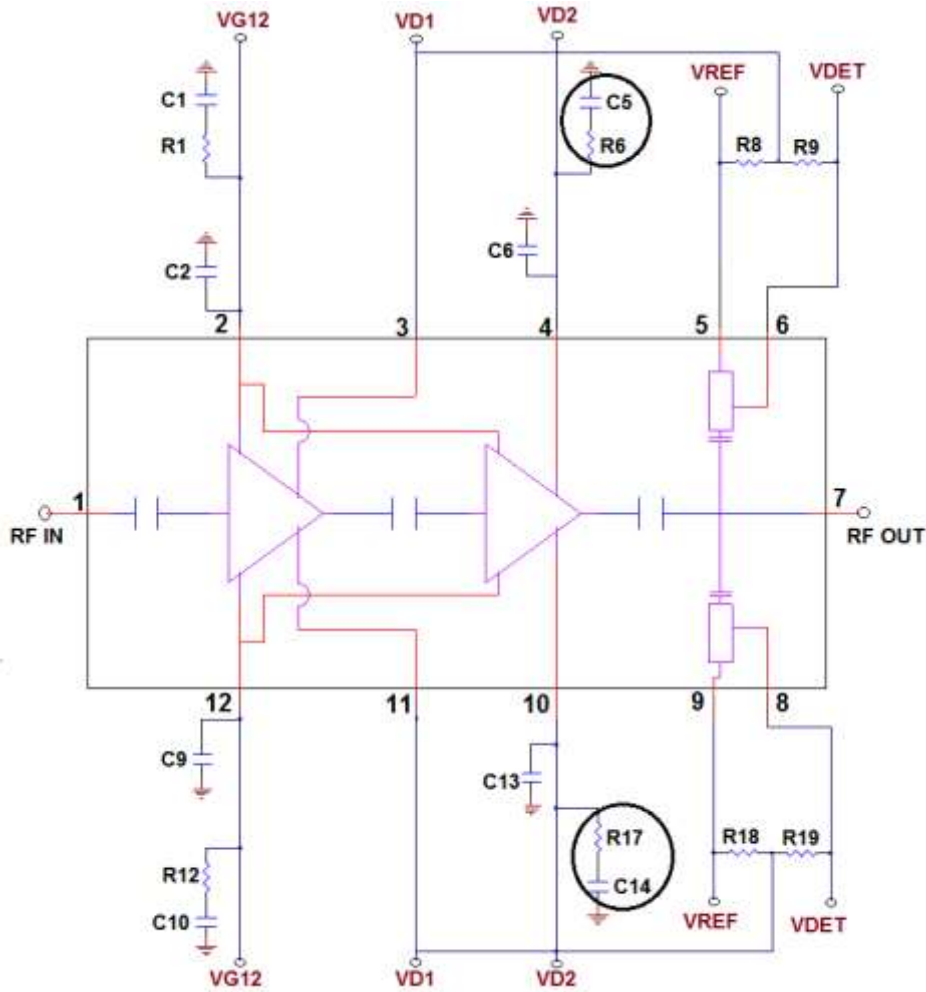
$P_{DISS}$  vs. Frequency vs.  $V_D$



$P_{DISS}$  vs. Frequency vs.  $V_D$



Applications Circuit for Linear and Pulsed Operations



Note:  $V_{\Delta} = V_{REF} - V_{DET}$

- QPA1011D can be biased from either the top side or bottom side.
- $V_{D1}$  and  $V_{D2}$  need to be tied together
- $V_{D1} / V_{D2}$  and  $V_{REF} / V_{DET}$  have to be on the same side for  $V_{\Delta}$  to work.
- Bypassing components required for the side(s) being biased.
- The extra bias components (R6, R17, C5 and C14) are required for optimum linearity.

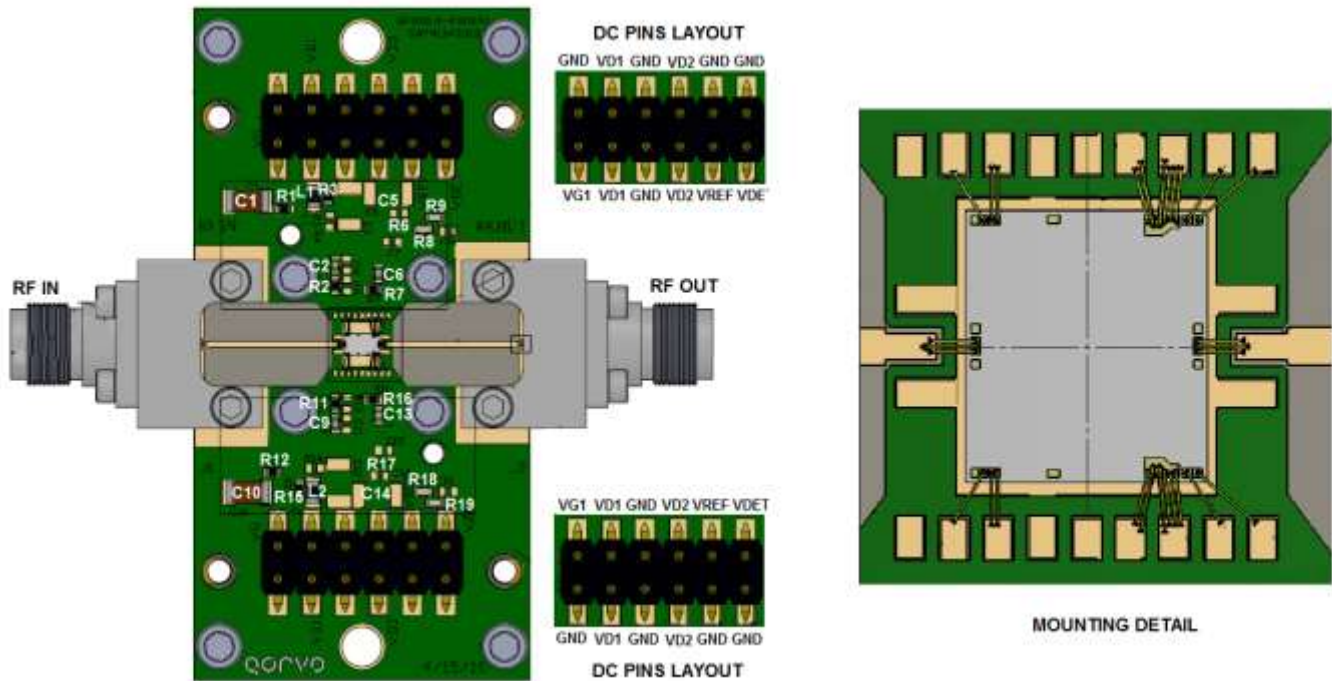
**Bias Up Procedure**

1. Set  $I_D$  limit to 4000 mA,  $I_G$  limit to 20 mA
2. Apply -5 V to  $V_G$
3. Apply +24 V to  $V_D$ ; ensure  $I_{DQ}$  is approx. 0 mA
4. Adjust  $V_G$  until  $I_{DQ} = 1200$  mA ( $V_G \sim -2.0$  V Typ.).
5. Turn on RF supply

**Bias Down Procedure**

1. Turn off RF supply
2. Reduce  $V_G$  to -5 V; ensure  $I_{DQ}$  is approx. 0 mA
3. Set  $V_D$  to 0 V
4. Turn off  $V_D$  supply
5. Turn off  $V_G$  supply

Evaluation Board (EVB) Layout Assembly for Pulsed Operation



Note: PCB is a multilayer

1. All 4 metal thicknesses are 0.5 oz
2. Upper core 1 is Rogers 4003C, 8 mil thick
3. Lower core 2 is 370HR, 6 mil thick
4. Pre-Preg is an epoxy coated glass fabric
5. Total finished PCB thickness is 25 ±3 mil
6. This EVB uses a copper-coined PCB for optimum thermal management under high dissipation long pulse and/or CW conditions

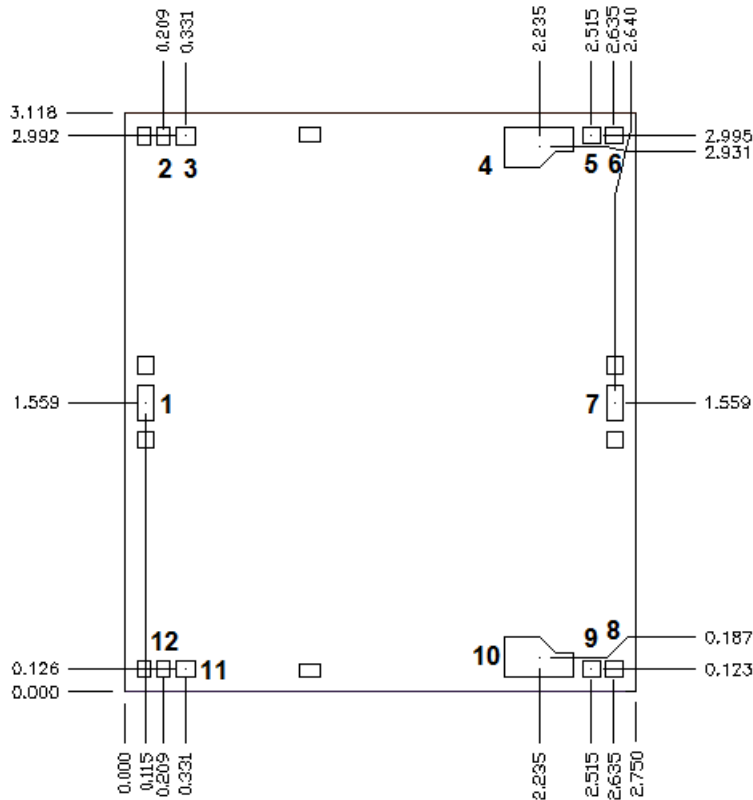
Bill of Materials for EVB

Reference Des.	Value	Description	Manuf.	Part Number
C1, C5, C10, C14	10 uF	CAP, 1206, 50 V, 20 %, X5R	Various	–
C2, C6, C9, C13	0.01 uF	CAP, 0402, 50 V, 10 %, X7R	Various	–
R1, R12	5.1 Ohm	RES, 0402, 50V, 5 %, SMT	Various	–
R2, R3, R6, R7, R11, R15, R16, R17 <sup>(1)</sup>	0 Ohm	RES, 0402, 5 %, SMD	Various	–
R8, R9, R18, R19	25.5 K Ohm	RES, 0402, 1/16W, 1%, 0402	Various	–
L1, L2 <sup>(1)</sup>	0 Ohm	RES, 0603, 1/10 W	Various	–

Note:

1. These components are acting as the jumpers for this EVB.

### Mechanical Information



Units: millimeters  
Thickness: 0.10  
Die x,y size tolerance:  $\pm 0.050$   
Ground is backside of die

### Bond Pad Description

Pad No.	Symbol	Pad Size (mm)	Description
1	RF IN	0.090 x 0.190	RF Input; matched to 50 $\Omega$ , DC blocked
2, 12	V <sub>G12</sub>	0.074 x 0.091	Gate voltage for stage 1 & 2, bias network is required; see Application Circuit on page 22 as an example.
3, 11	V <sub>D1</sub>	0.111 x 0.091	Drain voltage for stage 1, bias network is required; see Application Circuit on page 22 as an example.
4, 10	V <sub>D2</sub>	0.374 x 0.212	Drain voltage for stage 2, bias network is required; see Application Circuit on page 22 as an example.
5, 9	V <sub>REF</sub>	0.091 x 0.086	Reference voltage for Power detector
6, 8	V <sub>DET</sub>	0.091 x 0.086	Power detector voltage
7	RF OUT	0.090 x 0.190	RF Output; matched to 50 $\Omega$ , DC blocked



## Assembly Notes

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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.

Reflow process assembly notes:

- Use AuSn (80/20) solder and limit exposure to temperatures above 300 °C to 3–4 minutes, maximum.
- An alloy station or conveyor furnace with reducing atmosphere should be used.
- Do not use any kind of flux.
- Coefficient of thermal expansion matching is critical for long-term reliability.
- Devices must be stored in a dry nitrogen atmosphere.

Interconnect process assembly notes:

- Thermosonic ball bonding is the preferred interconnect technique.
- Force, time, and ultrasonic are critical parameters.
- Aluminum wire should not be used.
- Devices with small pad sizes should be bonded with 0.0007-inch wire.