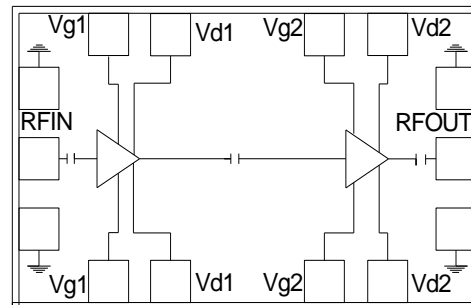


5.3 – 6.5 GHz 1 Watt Power Amplifier

Features

- ◆ Frequency Range : 5.3 – 6.5 GHz
- ◆ 30.5 dBm Psat
- ◆ 17 dB Power gain
- ◆ 25% PAE
- ◆ High IP3
- ◆ Input Return Loss > 15 dB
- ◆ Output Return Loss > 12 dB
- ◆ Dual bias operation
- ◆ No external matching required
- ◆ DC decoupled input and output
- ◆ 0.5 μ m InGaAs pHEMT Technology
- ◆ Chip dimension: 2.0 x 1.0 x 0.1 mm

Functional Diagram



Typical Applications

- ◆ RADAR
- ◆ Military & space
- ◆ LMDS, VSAT

Description

The ASL4011 is a C-band Power amplifier with 30.5 dBm power output. The PA uses 2 stages of amplification and operates in 5.3 – 6.5 GHz frequency range. It features 17 dB of gain. It has a high IP3 of 40dBm and 25% PAE. This feature enables it to be used in the applications requiring efficiency along with linearity. The chip operates with dual bias supply voltage. The die is fabricated using a reliable 0.5 μ m InGaAs pHEMT technology. The Circuit grounds are provided through vias to the backside metallization.

Absolute Maximum Ratings ⁽¹⁾

| Parameter | Absolute Maximum | Units |
|--------------------------------|------------------|-------|
| Drain bias voltage (Vd) | +10 | volts |
| Drain current (Id) | 0.6 | A |
| RF input power (RFin at Vd=8V) | 33 | dBm |
| Operating temperature | -50 to +85 | °C |
| Storage Temperature | -65 to +150 | °C |

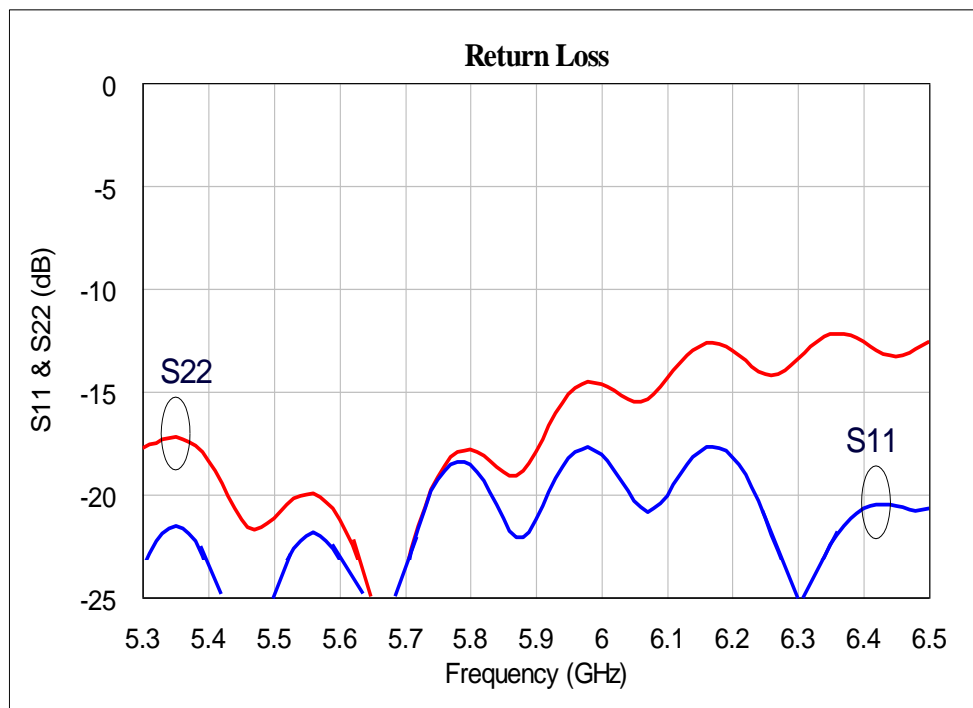
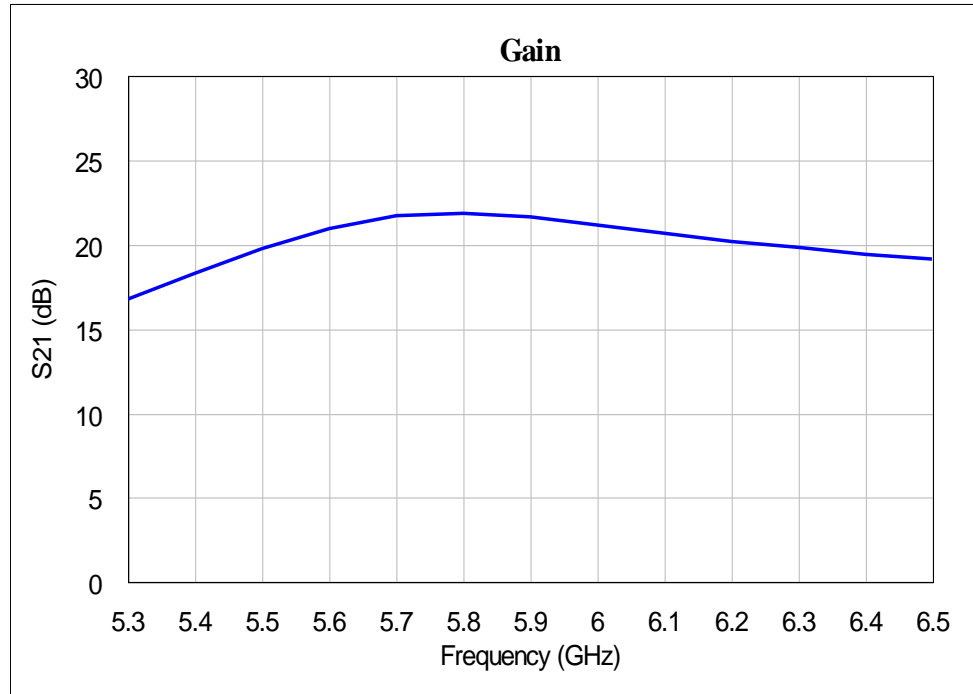
1. Operation beyond these limits may cause permanent damage to the component

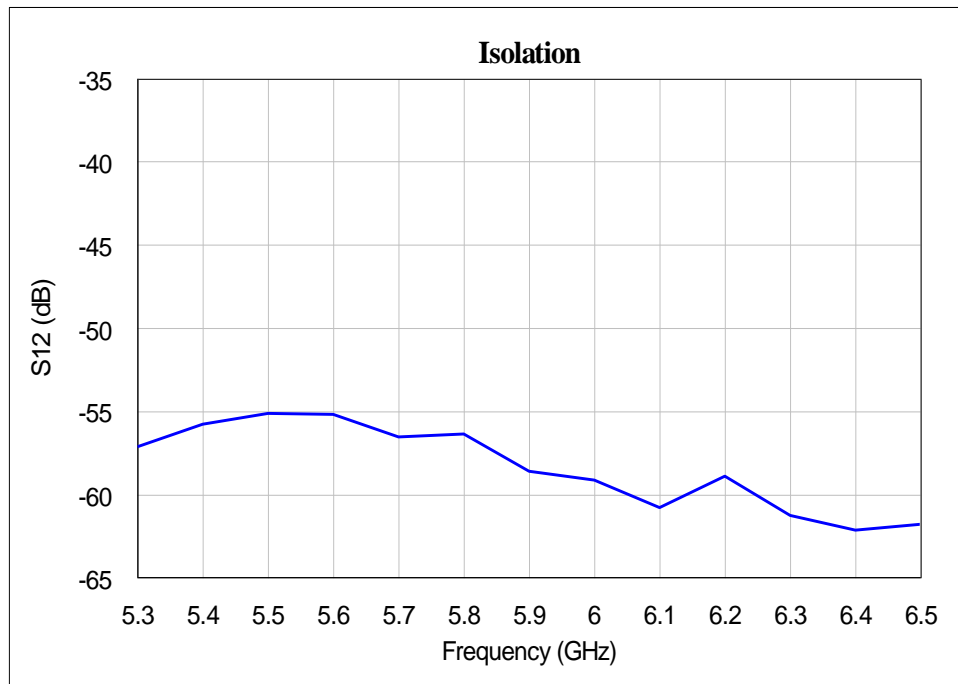
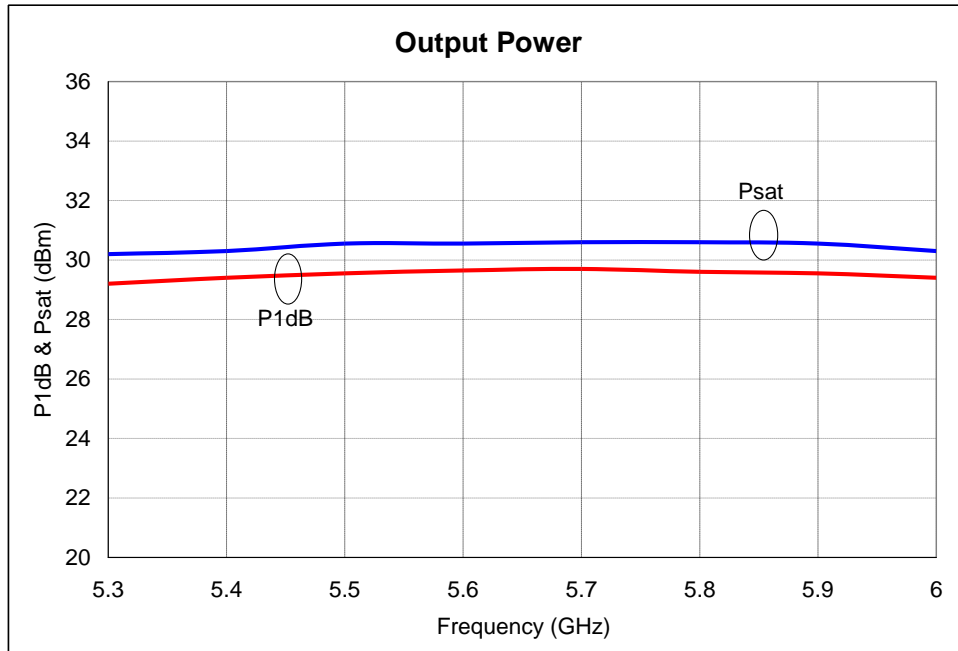
Electrical Specifications ⁽¹⁾ @ $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{d1} = V_{d2} = 8\text{V}$, $V_{g1} = V_{g2} = -1.1\text{V}$
 $Z_o = 50\text{ }\Omega$

| Parameter | Typ. | Units |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-------|
| Frequency Range | 5.3 – 6.5 | GHz |
| Gain | 17 (min) | dB |
| Output Power (P1 dB) | 29.5 | dBm |
| Input Return Loss | 15 | dB |
| Output Return Loss | 15 | dB |
| Saturated output power (Psat) | 30.5 | dBm |
| Output Third Order Intercept (IP3) | 40 | dBm |
| Power Added Efficiency (PAE) | 25% | -- |
| Supply Current(I_{dq}) | 330 | mA |
| Supply Current(I_{dsat}^2) | 450 | mA |

Note:

1. Electrical specifications as measured in test fixture.
2. I_{dsat} is the maximum current under input RF drive condition.

Test fixture data
 $V_{d1} = V_{d2} = 8V$, $V_{g1} = V_{g2} = -1.1V$, Total Current (I_{dq}) = 330mA, $T_A = 25^\circ C$


Test fixture data
 $V_{d1} = V_{d2} = 8V$, $V_{g1} = V_{g2} = -1.1V$, Total Current (I_{dq}) = 330mA, $T_A = 25^\circ C$


Bond Pad Locations

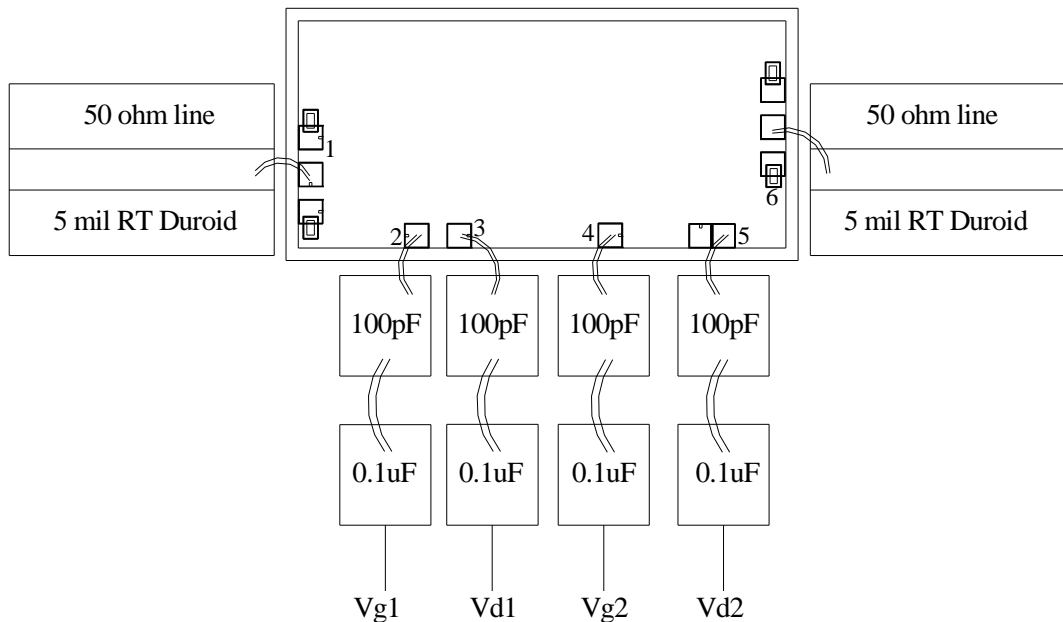


Units: millimeters (inches)

Note:

1. All RF and DC bond pads are 100 μ m x 100 μ m
2. Pad no. 1 : RF IN
3. Pad no. 2 : 1st stage gate voltage(V_{g1})
4. Pad no. 6 : RF Output
5. Pad no. 3 : 1st stage drain voltage(V_{d1})
6. Pad no. 4 : 2nd stage gate voltage(V_{g2})
7. Pad no. 5 : 2nd stage drain voltage (V_{d2})
8. All the dimensions shown above are measured taking bottom left corner as reference.

Recommended Assembly Diagram



Note :

1. Open stub of 4mm length and 1mm width to be placed at output for matching.
2. Two 1 mil (0.0254mm) bond wires of minimum length should be used for RF input and output.
3. Two 1 mil (0.0254mm) bond wires of minimum length should be used from chip bond pad to 100pF capacitor.
4. Input and output 50 ohm lines are on 5 mil RT Duroid substrate.
5. 0.1uF and 1uF capacitors can be additionally used for effective bypass.
6. The RF input & output ports are DC decoupled on-chip.
7. Proper heat sink like Copper tungsten or copper molybdenum to be used for better reliability of chip.

Die attach: For Epoxy attachment, use of a two-component conductive epoxy is recommended. An epoxy fillet should be visible around the total die periphery. If Eutectic attachment is preferred, use of fluxless AuSn (80/20) 1-2 mil thick preform solder is recommended. Use of AuGe preform should be strictly avoided.

Wire bonding: For DC pad connections use either ball or wedge bonds. For best RF performance, use of 150 - 200µm length of wedge bonds is advised. Single Ball bonds of 250-300µm though acceptable, may cause a deviation in RF performance.



GaAs MMIC devices are susceptible to Electrostatic discharge. Proper precautions should be observed during handling, assembly & testing

All information and Specifications are subject to change without prior notice