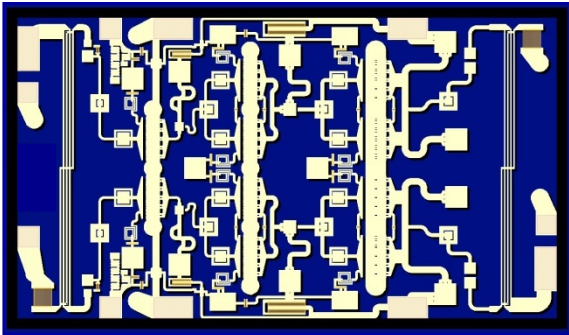
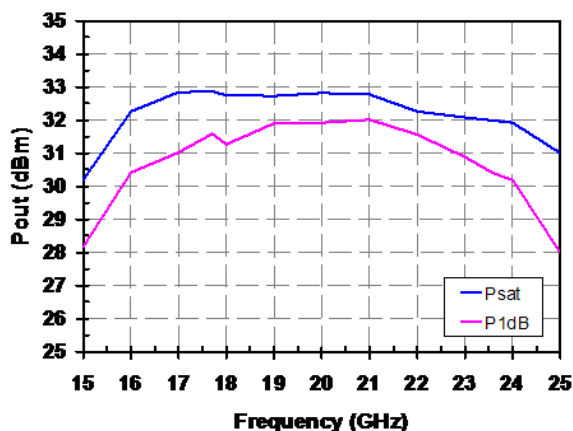
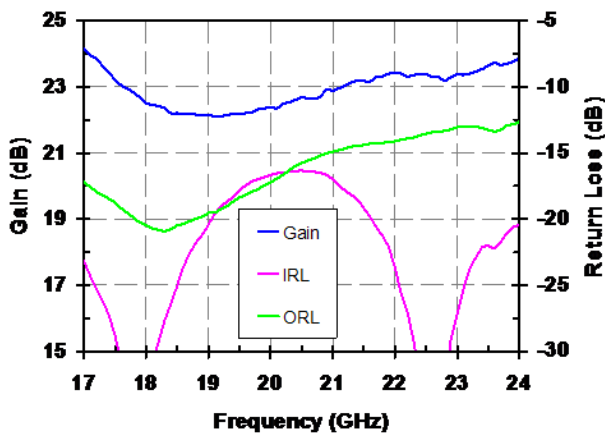


## K-Band High Linearity Power Amplifier



### Measured Performance

Bias conditions:  $V_d = 7\text{ V}$ ,  $I_d = 720\text{ mA}$ ,  $V_g = -0.65\text{ V}$  Typical



### Key Features

- Frequency Range: 17 - 24 GHz
- Power: 32 dBm Psat, 31 dBm P1dB
- Gain: 23 dB
- TOI: 40 dBm
- NF: 6 dB
- Return Loss: -15 dB
- Bias:  $V_d = 7\text{ V}$ ,  $I_d = 720\text{ mA}$ ,  $V_g = -0.65\text{ V}$  Typical
- Technology: 3MI 0.25  $\mu\text{m}$  mmw Power pHEMT
- Chip Dimensions: 2.51 x 1.45 x 0.1 mm

### Primary Applications

- Point-to-Point Radio
- K-Band Sat-Com

### Product Description

The TriQuint TGA4531 is High Linearity Power Amplifier for K-band applications. The part is designed using TriQuint's proven standard 0.25  $\mu\text{m}$  gate Power pHEMT production process.

The TGA4531 provides a nominal 32 dBm of output power at an input power level of 15 dBm with a small signal gain of 23 dB. Nominal TOI is 40 dBm and noise figure is 6 dB.

The part is ideally suited for low cost emerging markets such as Point-to-Point Radio, and K-band Satellite Communications.

**Table I**  
**Absolute Maximum Ratings 1/**

<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Vd-Vg	Drain to Gate Voltage	10.5 V	
Vd	Drain Voltage	8 V	<u>2/</u>
Vg	Gate Voltage Range	-2.5 to 0 V	
Id	Drain Current	1.25 A	<u>2/</u>
Ig	Gate Current Range	-7 to 32 mA	
Pin	Input Continuous Wave Power	26 dBm	<u>2/</u>
Tchannel	Channel Temperature	200 °C	

1/ These ratings represent the maximum operable values for this device. Stresses beyond those listed under “Absolute Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device and / or affect device lifetime. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these conditions is not implied.

2/ Combinations of supply voltage, supply current, input power, and output power shall not exceed the maximum power dissipation listed in Table IV.

**Table II**  
**Recommended Operating Conditions**

<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Parameter <u>1/</u></b>	<b>Value</b>
Vd	Drain Voltage	7 V
Id	Drain Current	720 mA
Id_Drive	Drain Current under RF Drive	1.12 A
Vg	Gate Voltage	-0.65 V

1/ See assembly diagram for bias instructions.

**Table III**  
**RF Characterization Table**

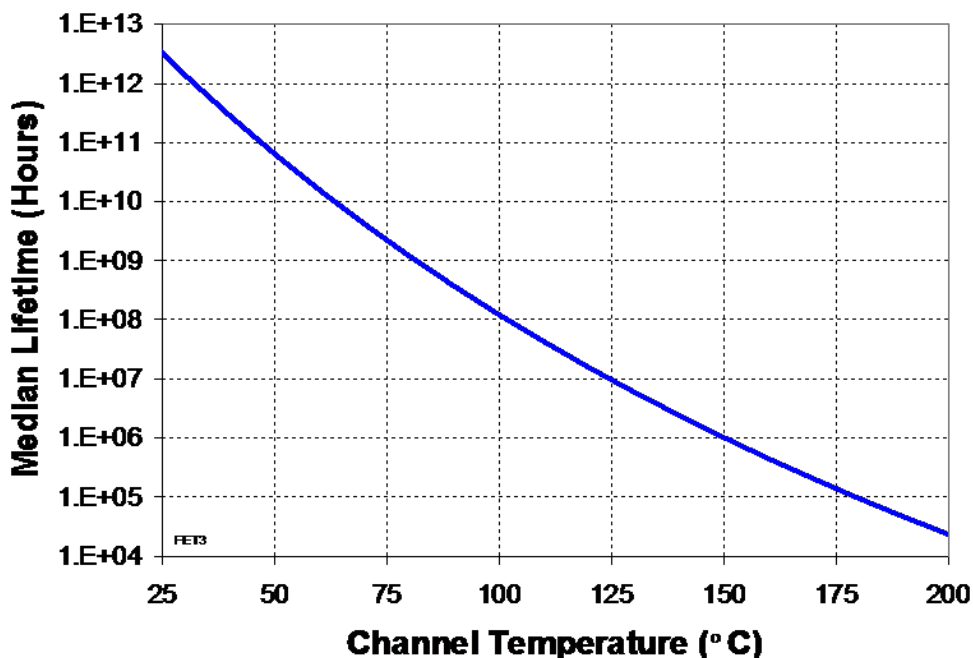
**Bias: Vd = 7 V, Id = 720 mA, Vg = -0.65 V Typical**

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	NOMINAL	MAX	UNITS
Gain	Small Signal Gain	F = 17.7 – 23.6 GHz	21	23		dB
IRL	Input Return Loss	F = 17.7 – 23.6 GHz		-15	-10	dB
ORL	Output Return Loss	F = 17.7 – 23.6 GHz		-15	-10	dB
Psat	Saturated Output Power	F = 17.7 – 23.6 GHz	31	32		dBm
P1dB	Output Power @ 1dB Compression	F = 17.7 – 23.6 GHz		31		dBm
TOI	Output TOI	F = 17.7 – 23.6 GHz	37	40		dBm
NF	Noise Figure	F = 17.7 – 23.6 GHz		6		dB
	Gain Temperature Coefficient	F = 17.7 – 23.6 GHz		-0.04		dB/°C

**Table IV**  
**Power Dissipation and Thermal Properties**

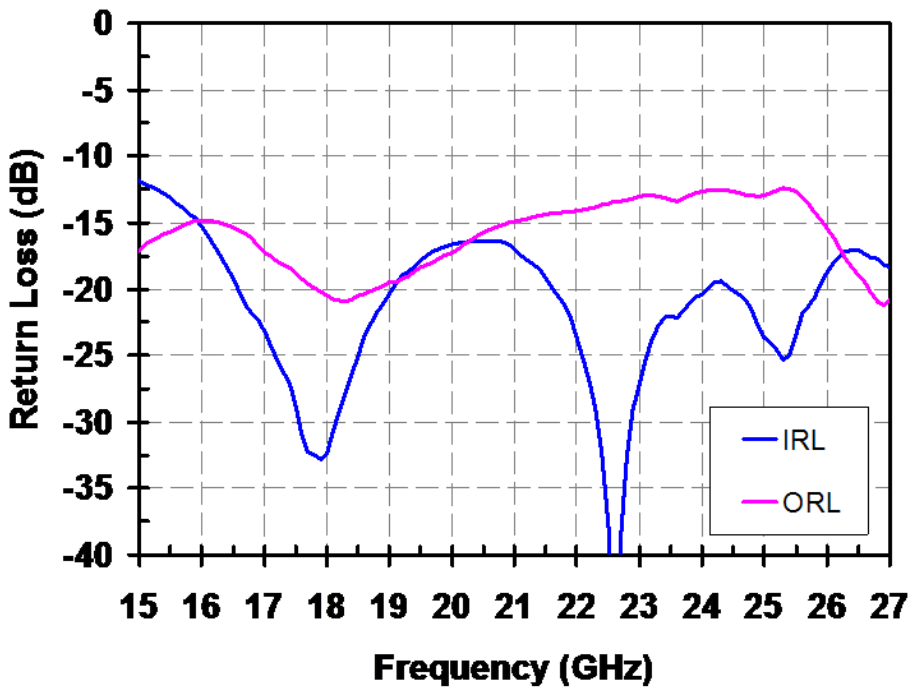
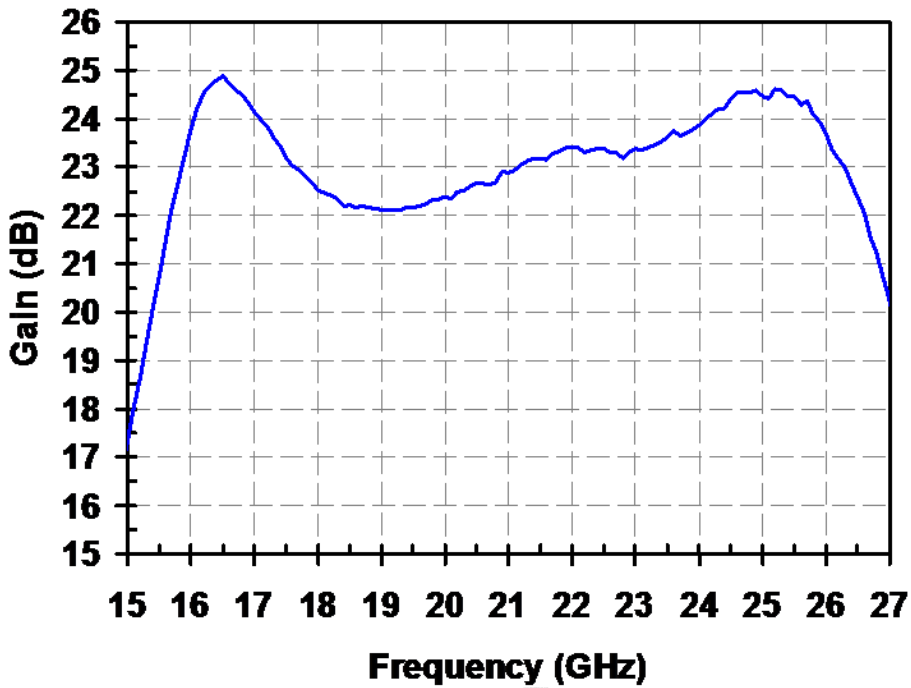
Parameter	Test Conditions	Value
Maximum Power Dissipation	Tbaseplate = 70 °C	Pd = 10 W Tchannel = 199 °C
Thermal Resistance, $\theta_{jc}$	Vd = 7 V Id = 720 mA Pd = 5.04 W Tbaseplate = 70 °C	$\theta_{jc}$ = 12.9 °C/W Tchannel = 135 °C Tm = 3.8E+6 Hrs
Thermal Resistance, $\theta_{jc}$ Under RF Drive	Vd = 7 V Id = 1.12 A Pout = 32 dBm Pd = 6.25 W Tbaseplate = 70 °C	$\theta_{jc}$ = 12.9 °C/W Tchannel = 150 °C Tm = 1.0E+6 Hrs
Mounting Temperature	30 Seconds	320 °C
Storage Temperature		-65 to 150 °C

**Median Lifetime (Tm) vs. Channel Temperature**



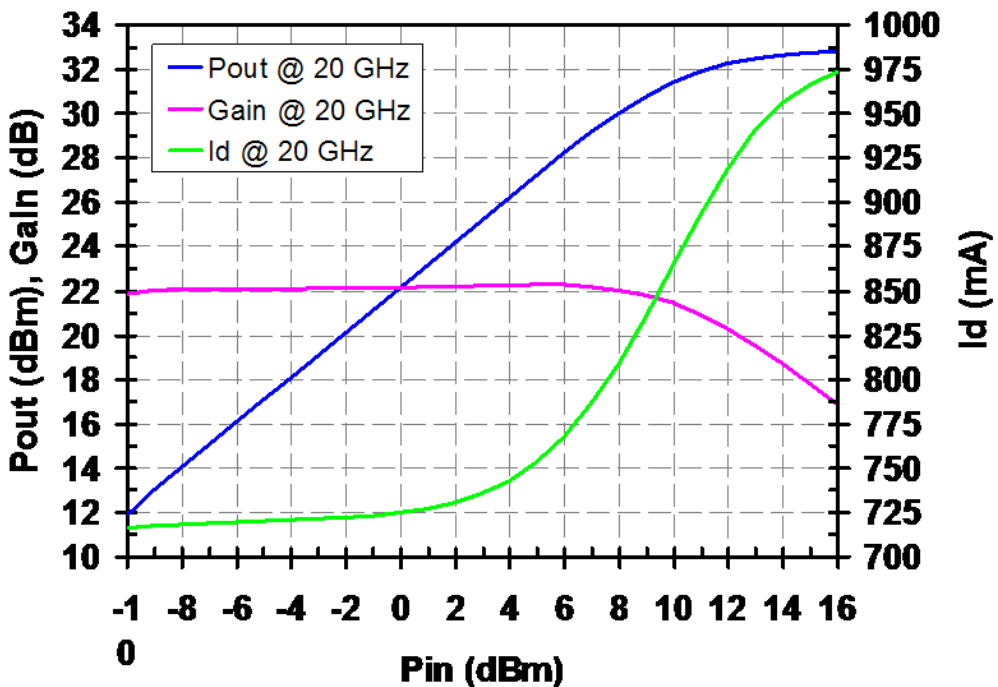
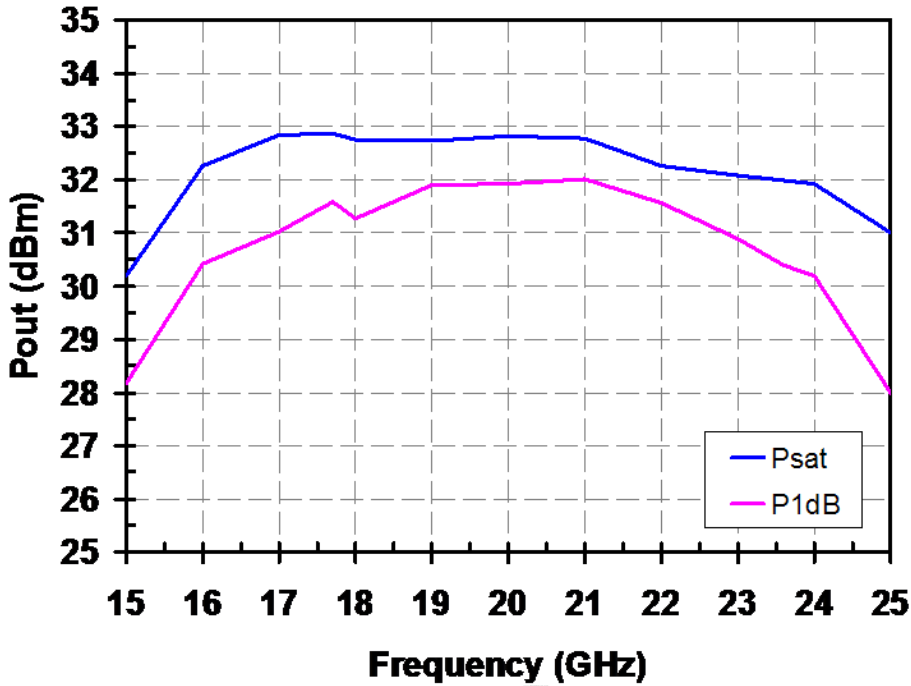
**Measured Data**

Bias conditions:  $V_d = 7\text{ V}$ ,  $I_d = 720\text{ mA}$ ,  $V_g = -0.65\text{ V}$  Typical



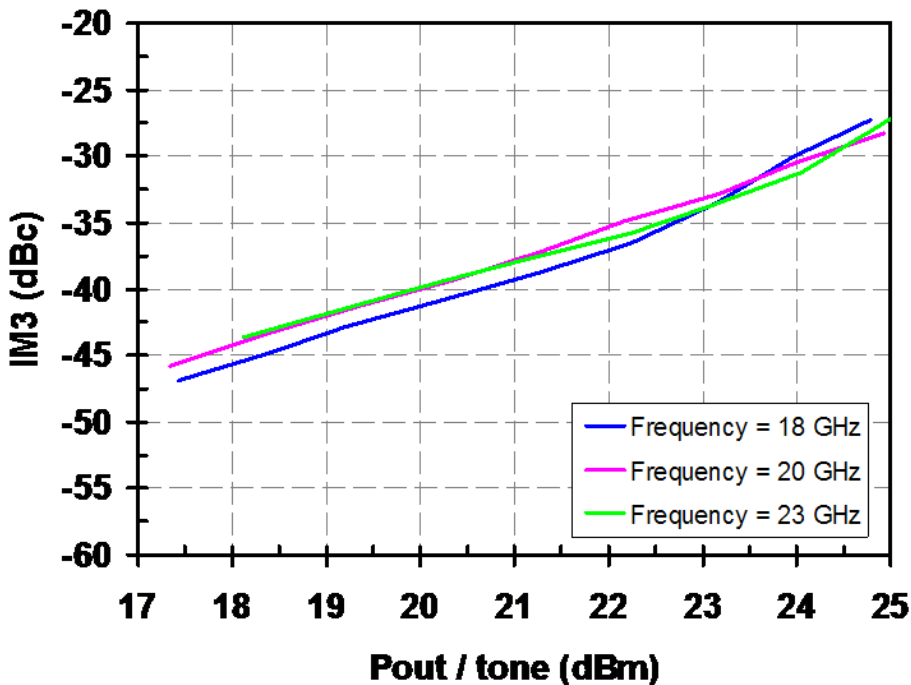
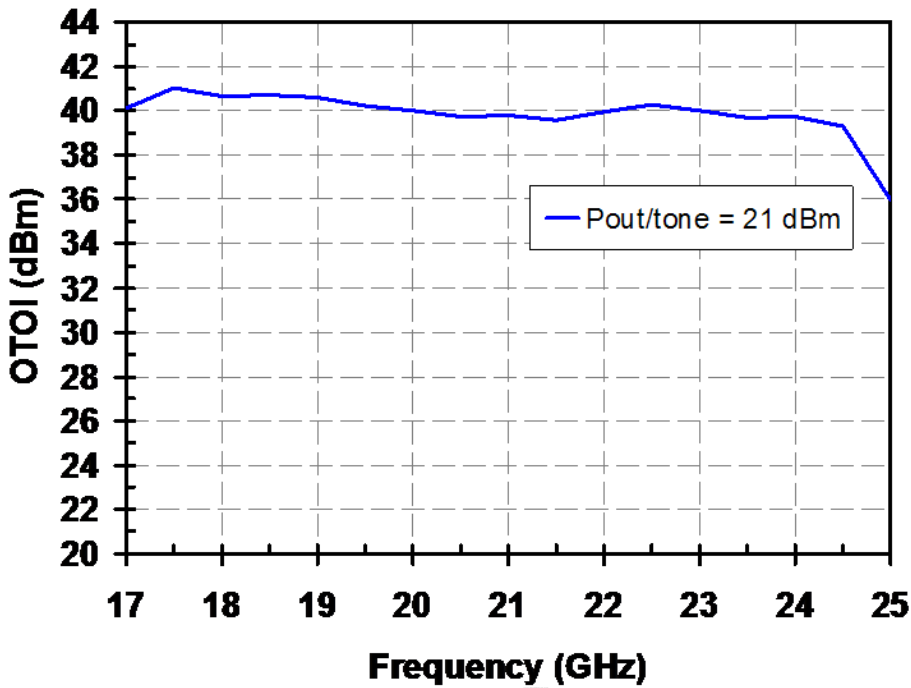
**Measured Data**

Bias conditions:  $V_d = 7\text{ V}$ ,  $I_d = 720\text{ mA}$ ,  $V_g = -0.65\text{ V}$  Typical



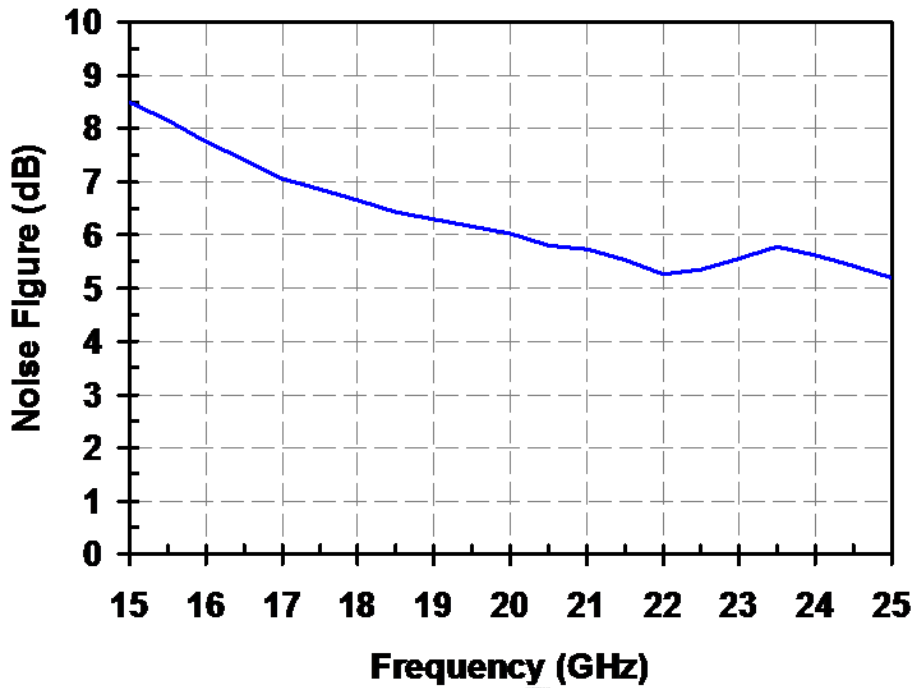
**Measured Data**

Bias conditions:  $V_d = 7\text{ V}$ ,  $I_d = 720\text{ mA}$ ,  $V_g = -0.65\text{ V}$  Typical



**Measured Data**

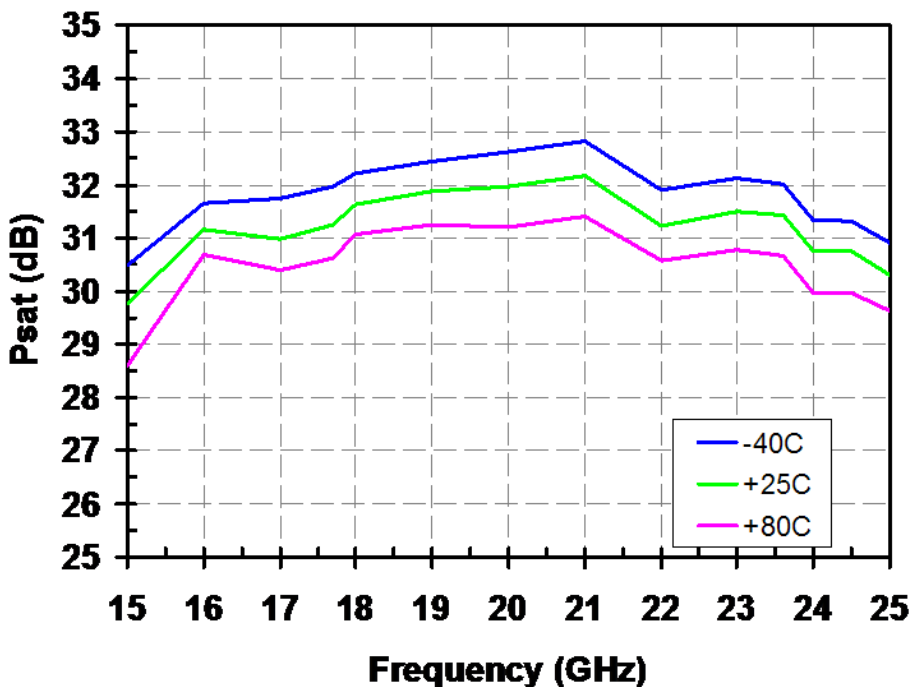
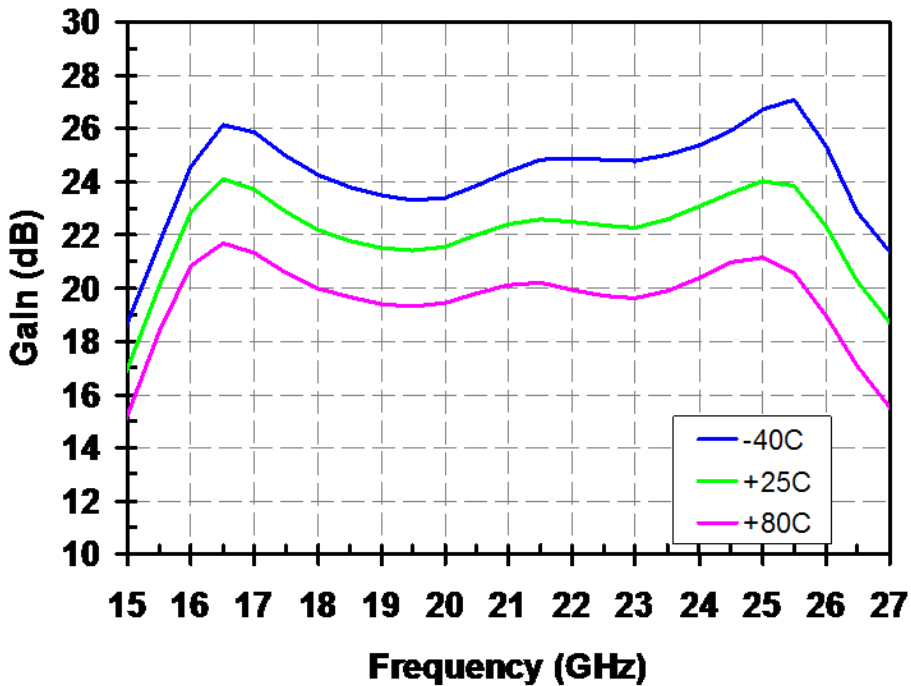
Bias conditions:  $V_d = 7\text{ V}$ ,  $I_d = 720\text{ mA}$ ,  $V_g = -0.65\text{ V}$  Typical





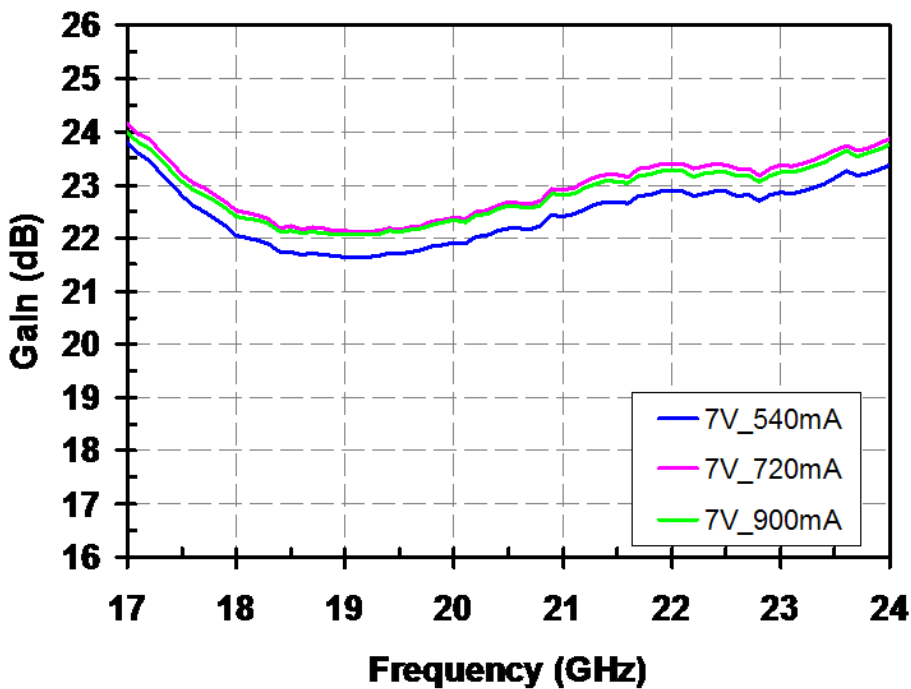
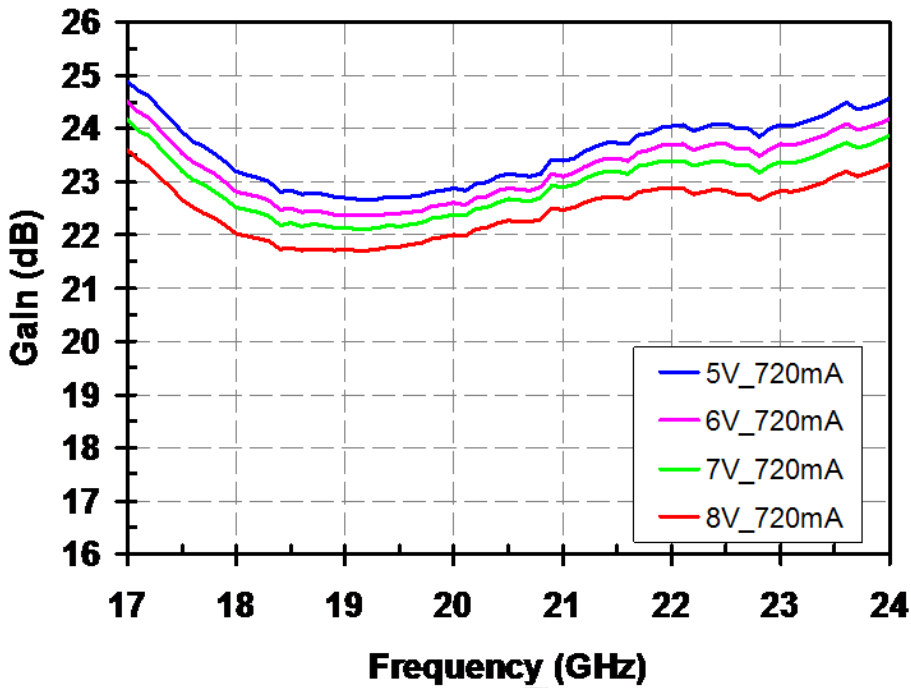
**Measured Data**

Bias conditions:  $V_d = 7\text{ V}$ ,  $I_d = 720\text{ mA}$ ,  $V_g = -0.65\text{ V}$  Typical



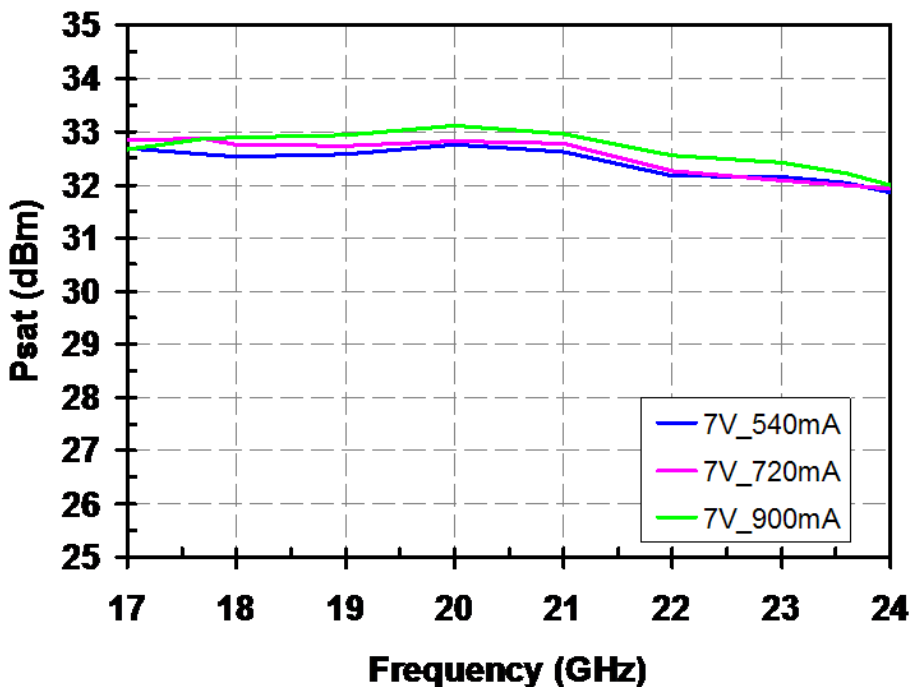
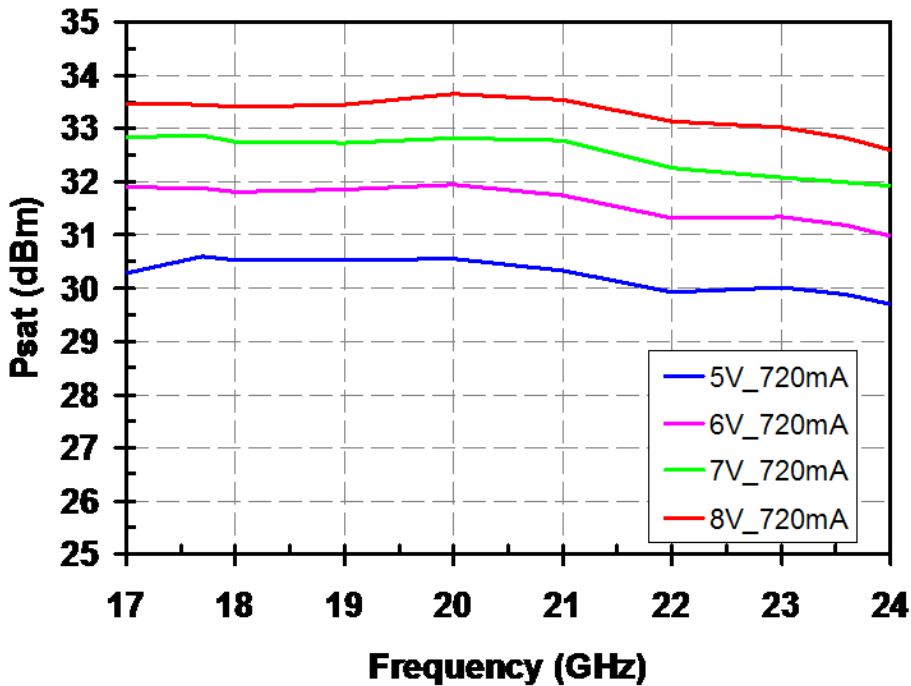
**Measured Data**

Bias conditions: Varies

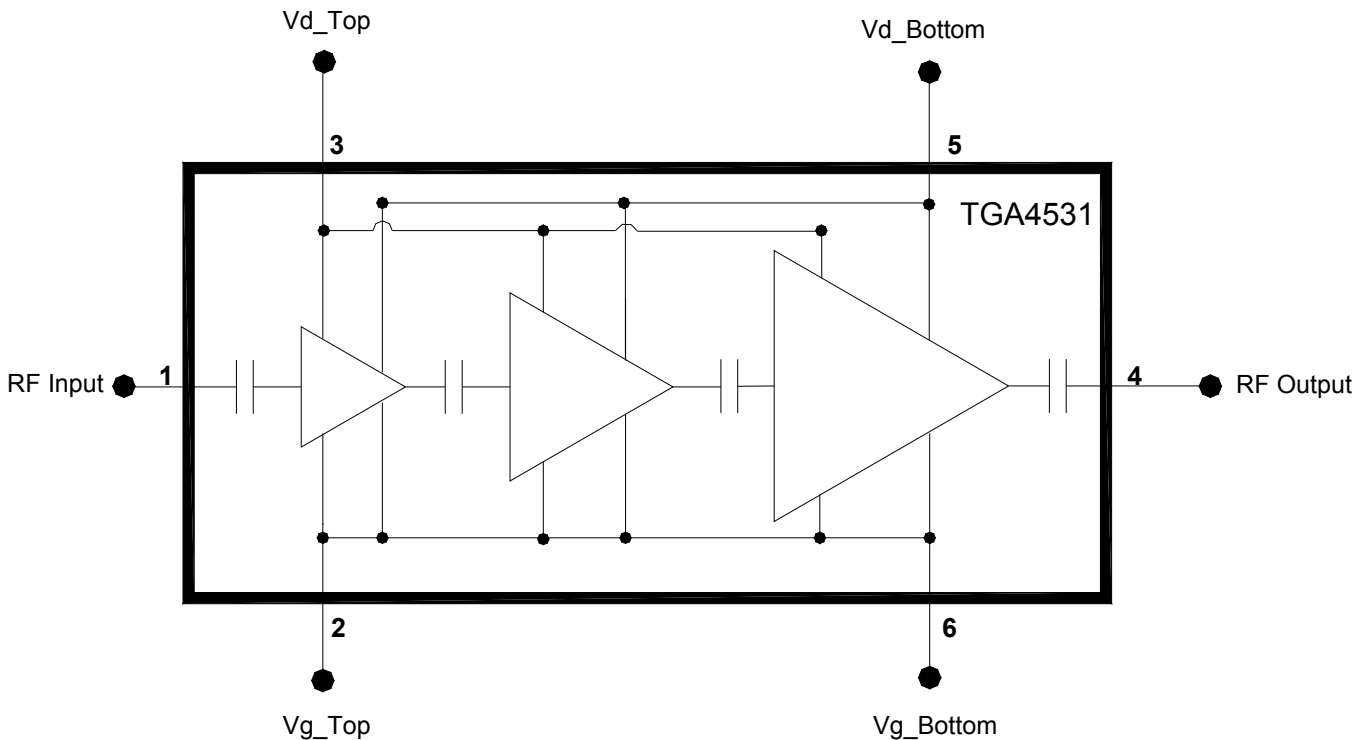


**Measured Data**

Bias conditions: Varies



## Electrical Schematic



## Bias Procedures

### Bias-up Procedure

Vg set to -1.5 V

Vd\_set to +7 V

Adjust Vg more positive until quiescent Id is 720 mA.  
This will be ~ Vg = -0.65 V

Apply RF signal to input

### Bias-down Procedure

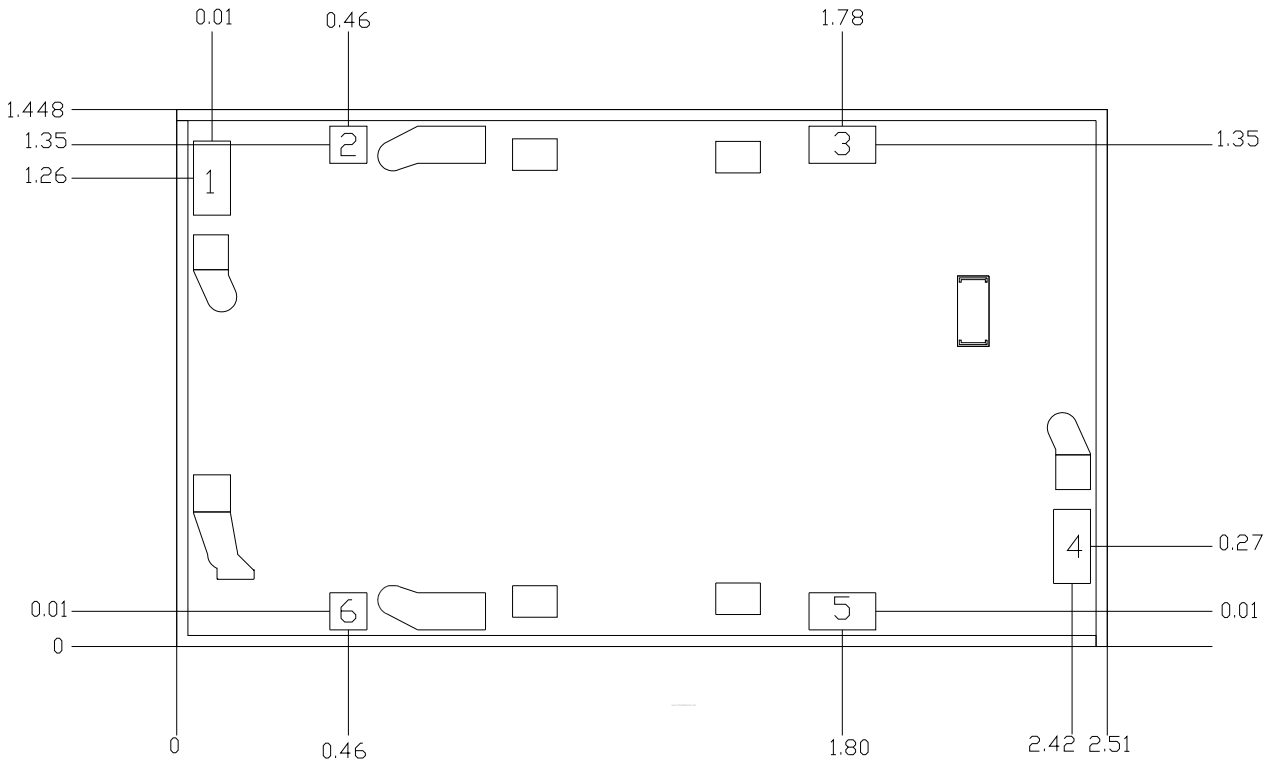
Turn off RF supply

Reduce Vg to -1.5V. Ensure Id ~ 0 mA

Turn Vd to 0 V

Turn Vg to 0 V

**Mechanical Drawing**



Units: millimeters

Thickness: 0.10

Die x,y size tolerance: +/- 0.050

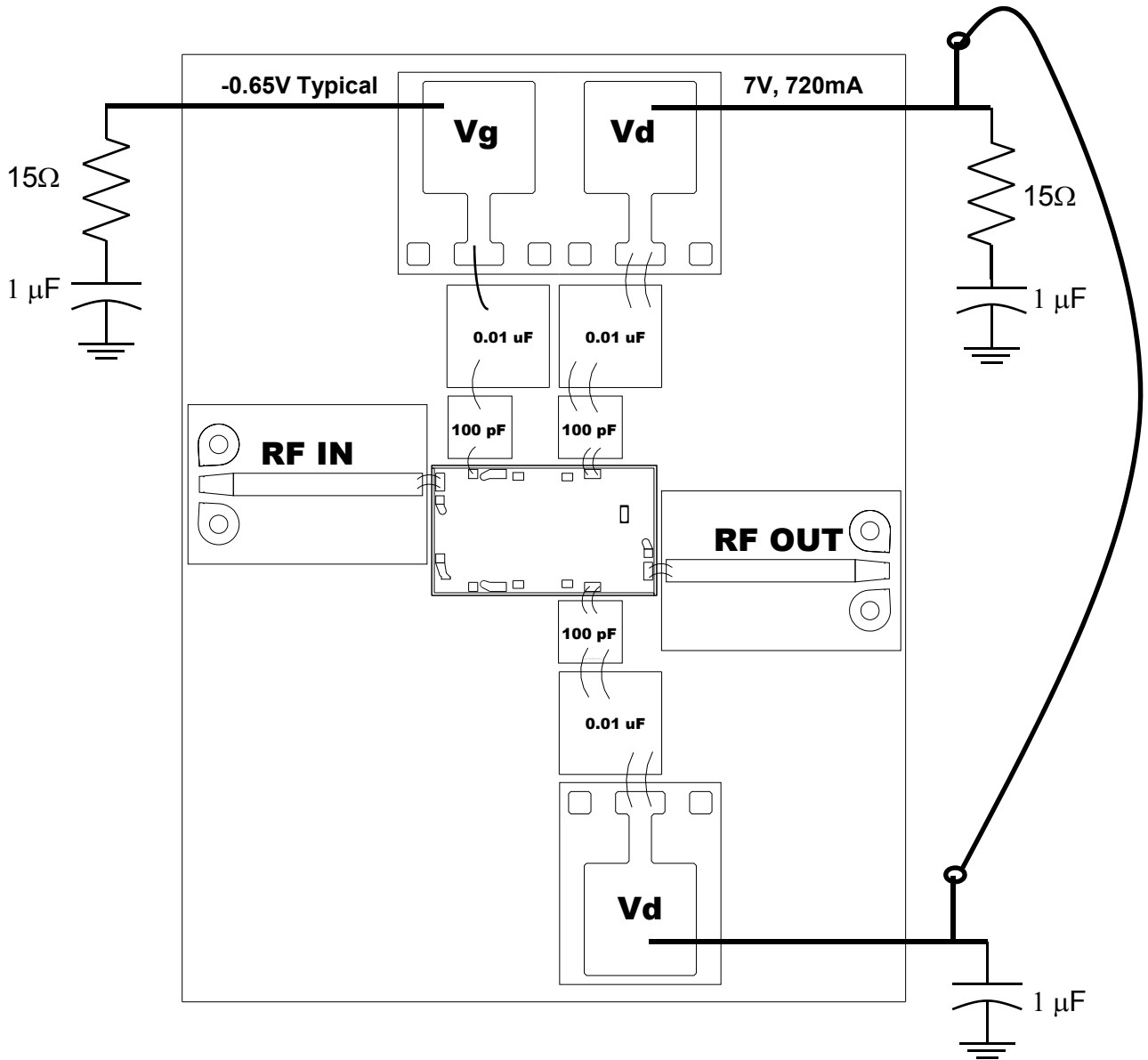
Chip edge to bond pad dimensions are shown to center of pad

Ground is backside of die

Bond Pad #1	RF In	0.100 x 0.200	Bond Pad #4	RF Out	0.100 x 0.200
Bond Pad #2	Vg_Top	0.100 x 0.100	Bond Pad #5	Vd_Bottom	0.180 x 0.100
Bond Pad #3	Vd_Top	0.180 x 0.100	Bond Pad #6	Vg_Bottom	0.100 x 0.100

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

**Recommended Assembly Diagram**



**Vg can be biased from either side. Vd must be biased from both sides.**

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

## Assembly Notes

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 (i.e. epoxy) can be used in low-power applications.
- Curing should be done in a convection oven; proper exhaust is a safety concern.

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 ultrasonics are critical parameters.
- Aluminum wire should not be used.
- Devices with small pad sizes should be bonded with 0.0007-inch wire.

## Ordering Information

Part	Package Style
TGA4531	GaAs MMIC Die

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