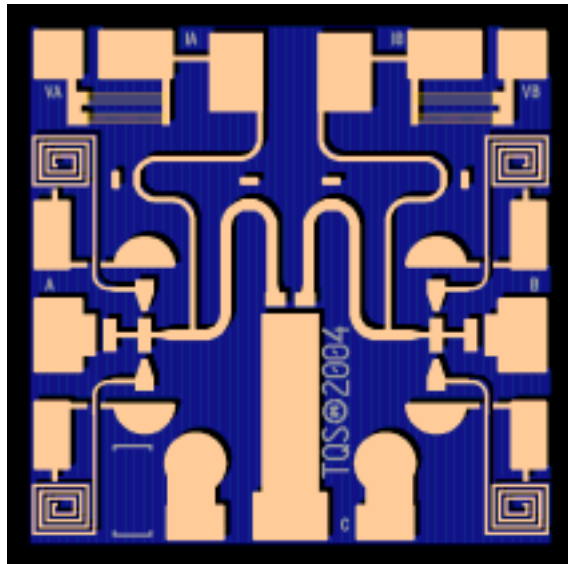


# High Power Ka-Band SPDT Switch

# TGS4302



## Key Features and Performance

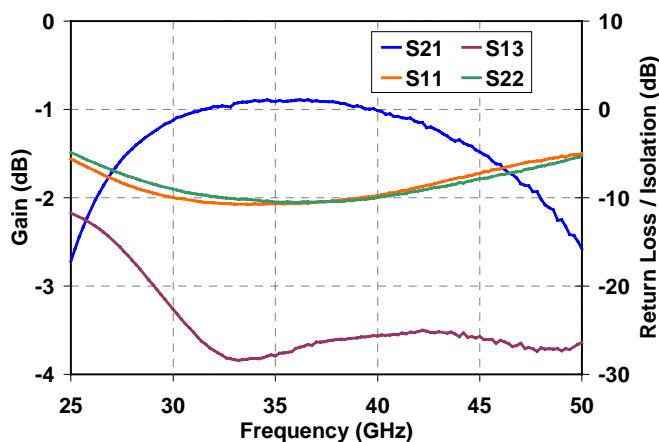
- 27 - 46 GHz Frequency Range
- > 33 dBm Input P1dB @  $V_C = 7.5V$
- On Chip Biasing Resistors
- On Chip DC Blocks
- < 0.9 dB Typical Insertion Loss
- < 4ns Switching Speed
- AP640R2-00 Replacement
- VPIN Technology
- Chip Dimensions:  
1.09 x 1.09 x 0.10 mm  
(0.043 x 0.043 x 0.004 inches)

## Primary Applications

- Ka-Band Transmit / Receive
- Point-to-Point Radio
- Point-to-Multipoint Radio

## Preliminary Data

$V_A = +5V, I_A \approx 0mA, V_B = -5V, I_B = 20mA$



## Description

The TriQuint TGS4302 is a GaAs single-pole, double-throw (SPDT) PIN monolithic switch designed to operate over the Ka-Band frequency range. This switch maintains a low insertion loss with high power handling of 33dBm or greater input P1dB at  $V_C = 7.5V$ . These advantages, along with the small size of the chip, make the TGS4302 ideal for use in communication and transmit/receive applications.

*Note: This device is early in the characterization process prior to finalizing all electrical and process specifications. Specifications are subject to change without notice.*

**TABLE I  
MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Symbol	Parameter 1/	Value	Notes
$V_C$	Control Voltage	-5V to +25V	2/, 3/
$I_C$	Control Current	22.5 mA	2/ 3/
$P_{IN}$	Input Continuous Wave Power	38 dBm	3/
$T_M$	Mounting Temperature (30 Seconds)	320 °C	4/, 5/
$T_{STG}$	Storage Temperature	-65 to 150 °C	

- 1/ These ratings represent the maximum operable values for this device.
- 2/  $V_C$  and  $I_C$  are both per bias pad.
- 3/ Operation above 30dBm requires control voltages above +5V.
- 4/ When operated at this bias condition with a base plate temperature of 70 °C, the median life is TBD hours.
- 5/ 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

**TABLE II  
DC PROBE TEST  
(TA = 25 °C, Nominal)**

NOTES	SYMBOL	LIMITS		UNITS
		MIN	MAX	
	$R_{FWD}$	3.5	6	$\Omega$
	$V_{REV}$	-30	-60	V

**TABLE III**  
**RF CHARACTERIZATION TABLE**  
**(T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C, Nominal)**  
**(V<sub>A</sub> = +5V, I<sub>A</sub> = 0mA, V<sub>B</sub> = -5V, I<sub>B</sub> = 20mA)**

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Typ	Units	Notes
IL	Insertion Loss	F = 27 – 30 GHz F = 30 – 40 GHz F = 40 – 46 GHz	1.3 0.9 1.3	dB	
RL	Return Loss	F = 27 – 46 GHz	10	dB	
P1dB	Output Power @ 1dB Gain Compression	V <sub>C</sub> = +5V V <sub>C</sub> = +7.5V V <sub>C</sub> = +10V V <sub>C</sub> = +15V	31 33 35 38	dBm	<u>1/</u> <u>2/</u>

Note: Table III Lists the RF Characteristics of typical devices as determined by fixtured measurements.

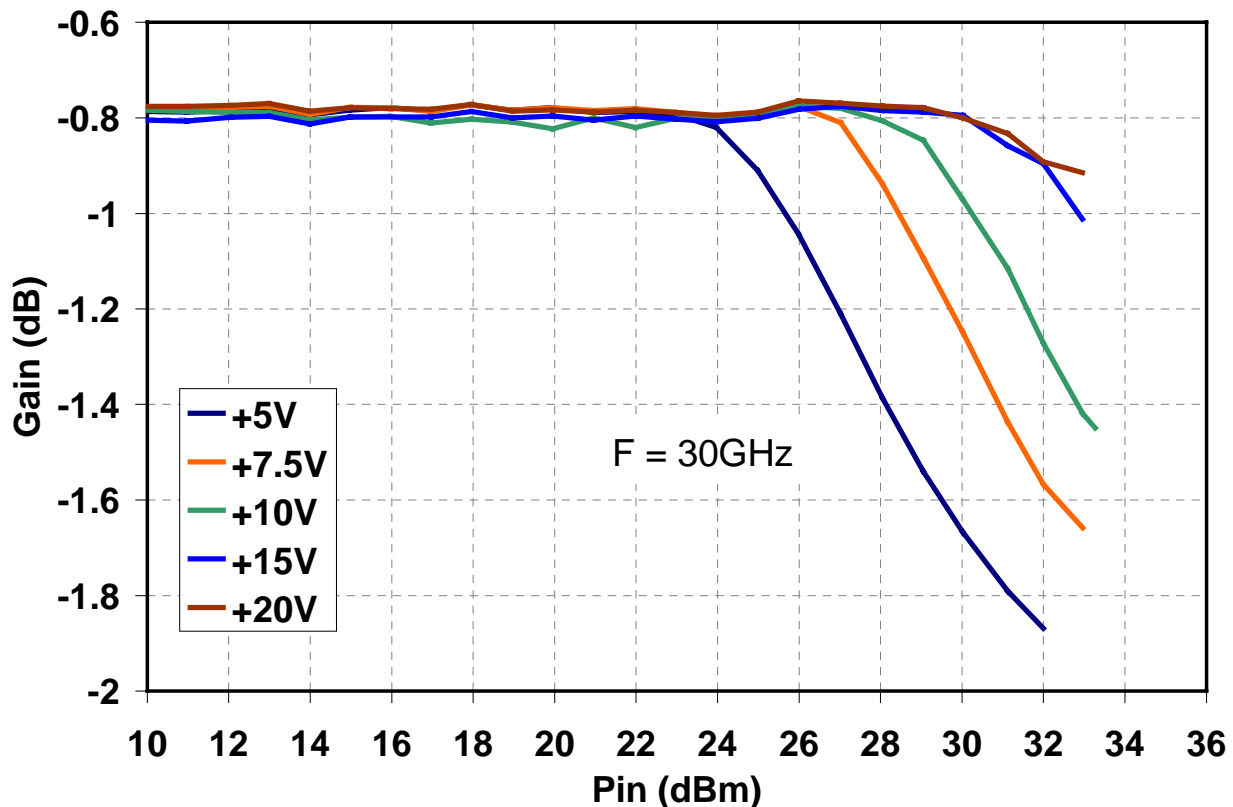
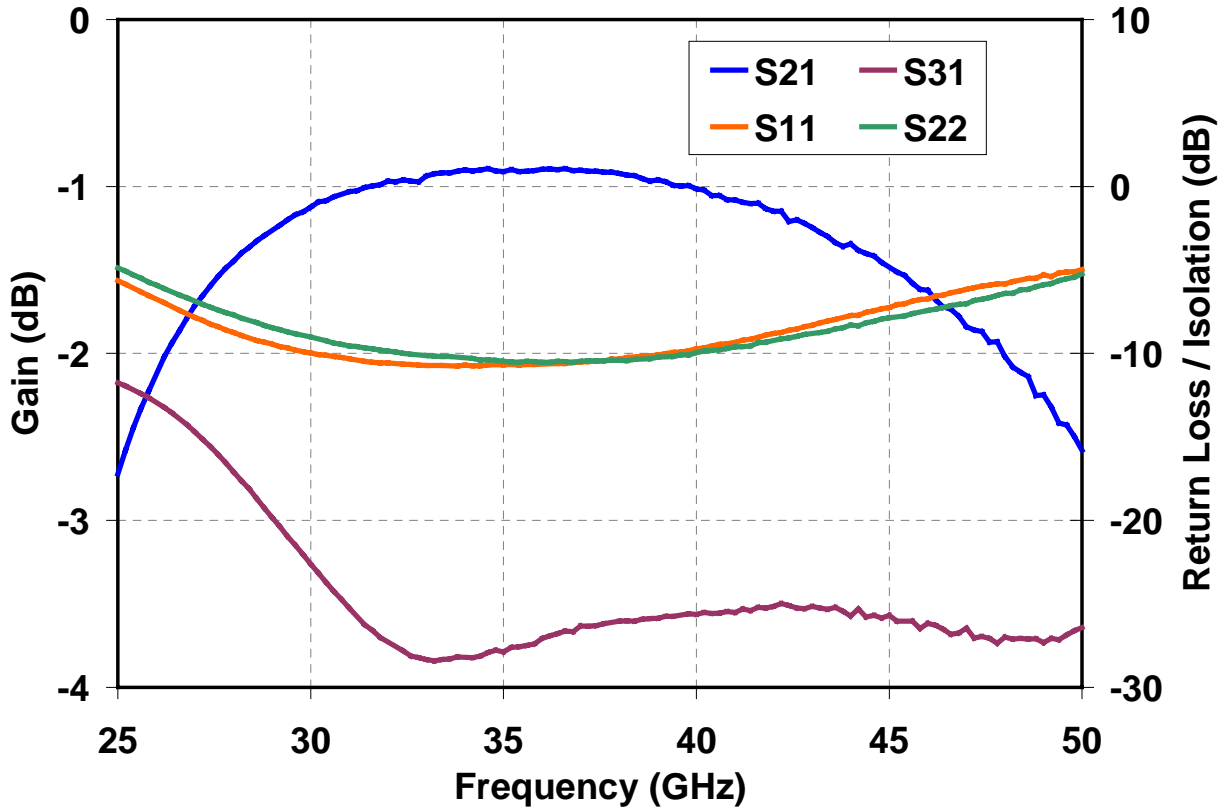
1/ Frequency = 30GHz

2/ 10V & 15V points are extrapolated from the data

**Preliminary Data**

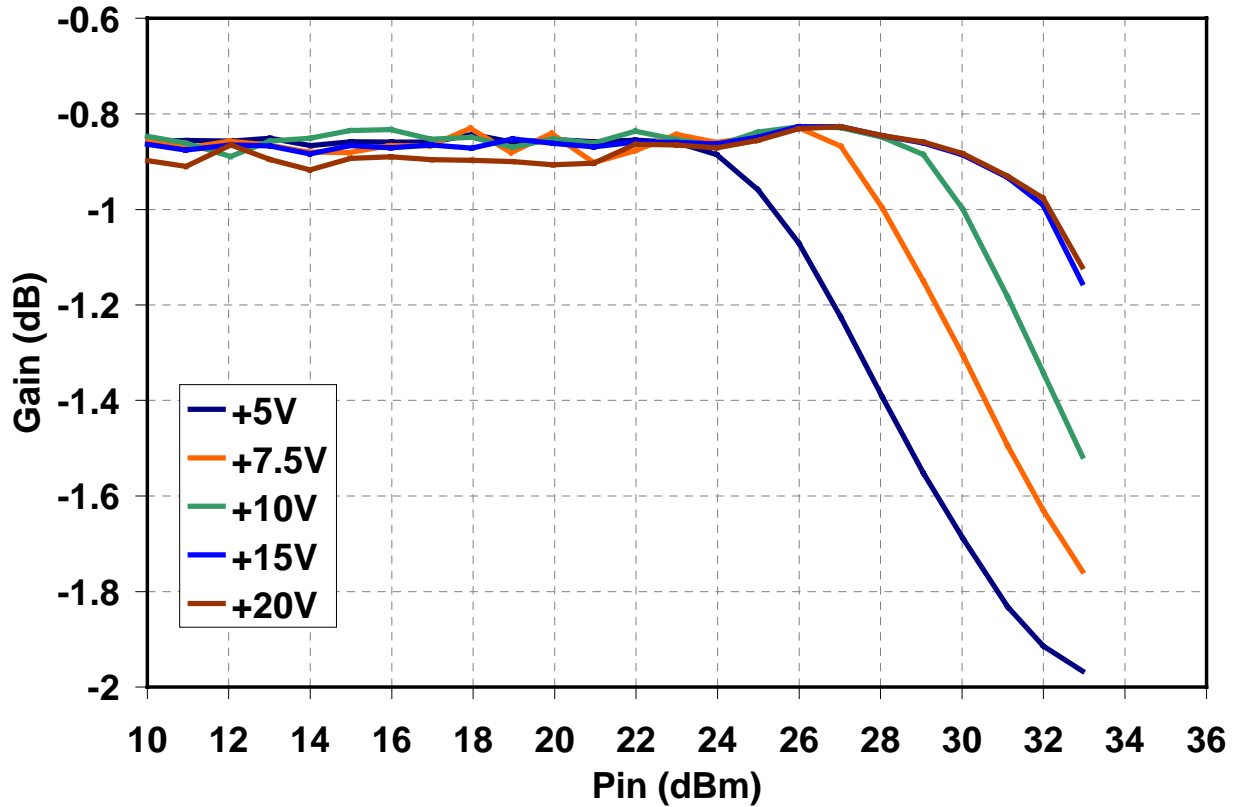
**TGS4302**

$I_A = 0\text{mA}$ ,  $V_B = -5\text{V}$ ,  $I_B = 20\text{mA}$



**Preliminary Data**

$I_A = 0\text{mA}$ ,  $V_B = -5\text{V}$ ,  $I_B = 10\text{mA}$ ,  $F = 30\text{GHz}$



**TABLE IV  
TRUTH TABLE**

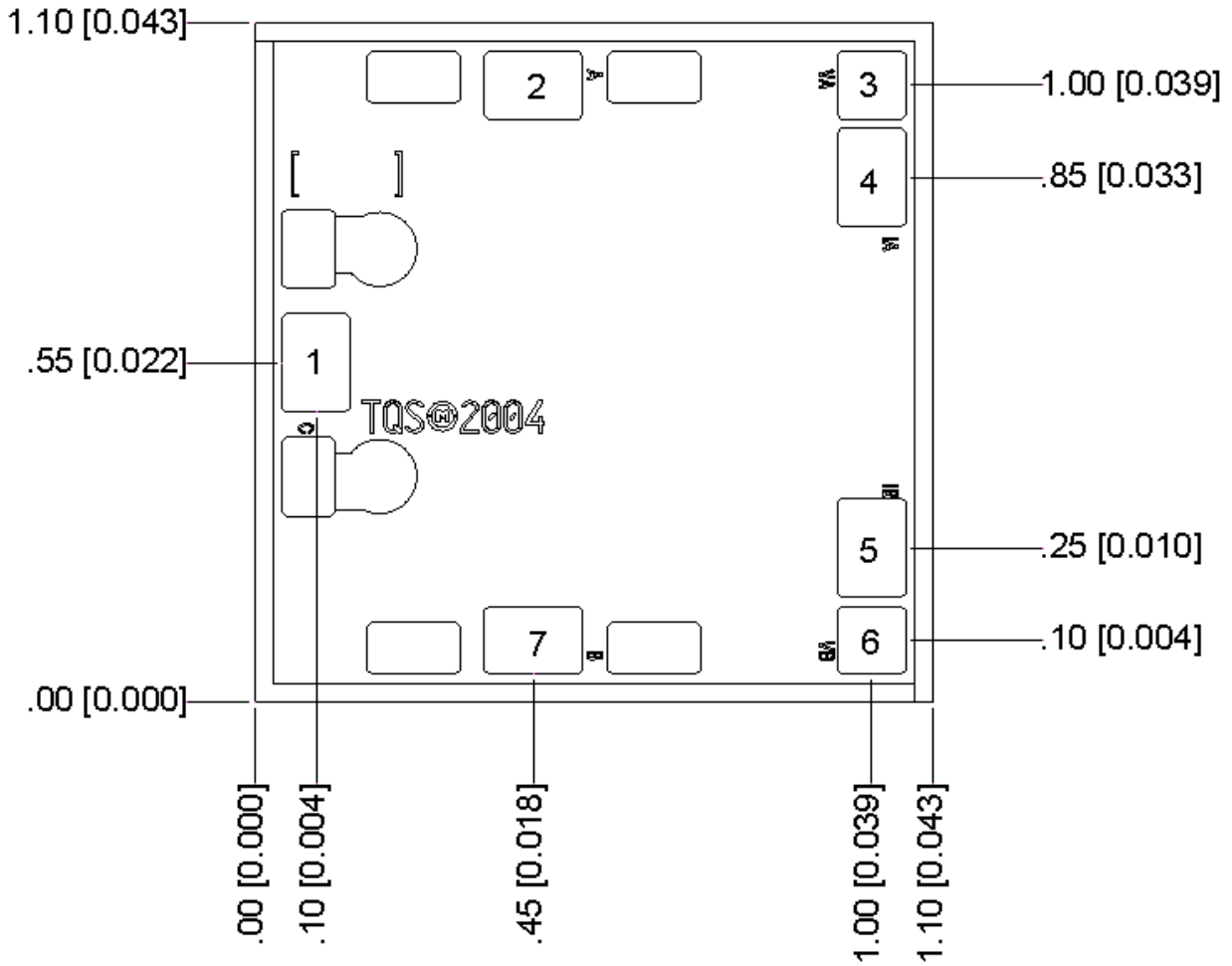
<b>Selected RF Output</b>	<b>V<sub>A</sub></b>	<b>V<sub>B</sub></b>
<b>RF Out A</b>	≥ +5V @ ~0mA	-5V @ 20mA
<b>RF Out B</b>	-5V @ 20mA	≥ +5V @ ~0mA

Operation at RF power levels >30 dBm requires increasing the positive voltage level to put a larger reverse bias on the diodes while the negative voltage level remains at -5 V with a current of approximately 20mA.

Bond pads IA and IB bypass the on-chip series resistors to allow adjustment of the current to the diodes in their forward biased state.

**Mechanical Drawing**

**TGS4302**



**Units: millimeters [inches]**

**Thickness: 0.10 [0.004] (reference only)**

**Chip edge to bond pad dimensions are shown to center of bond pads.**

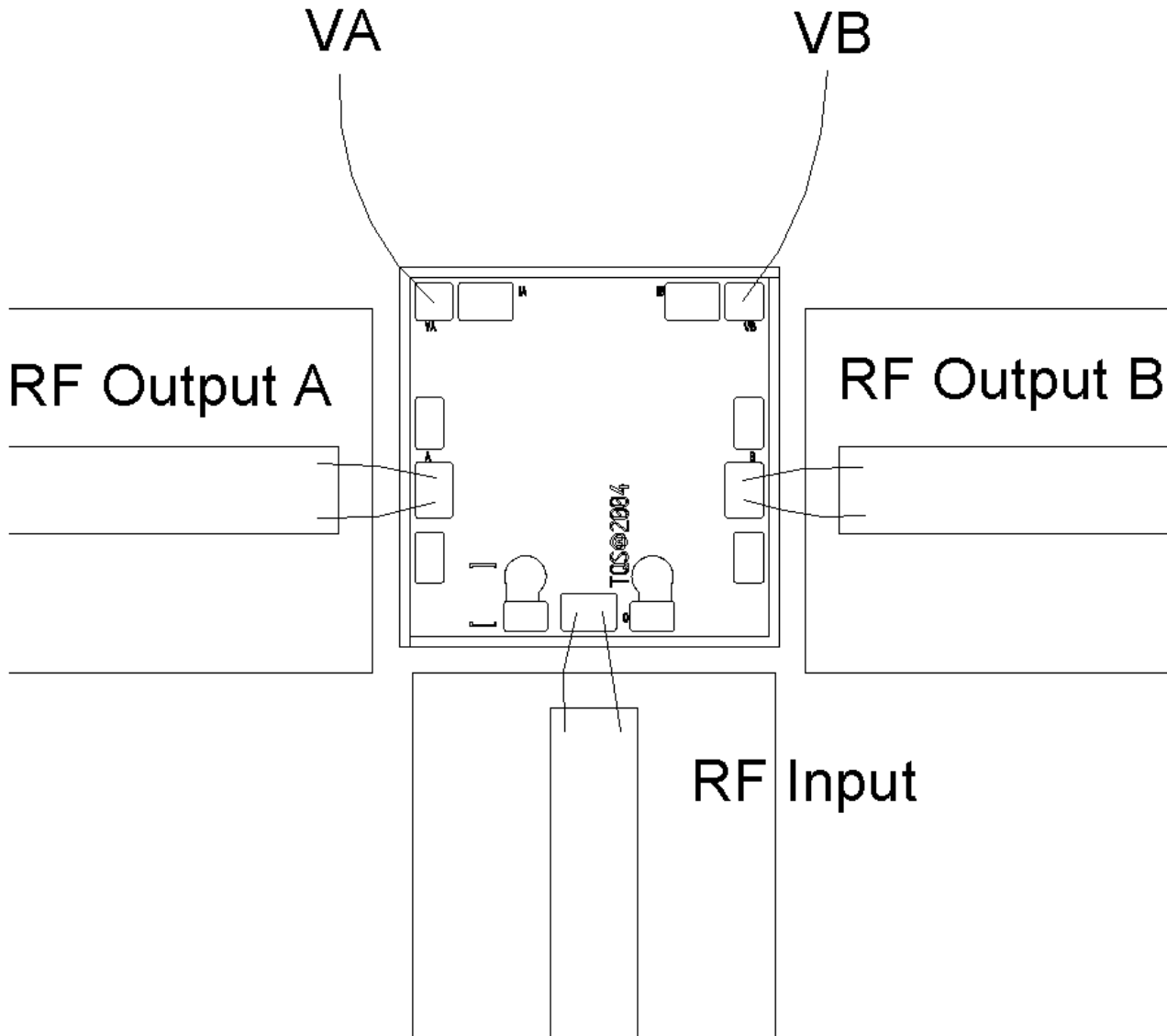
**Chip size tolerance: ±0.05 [0.002]**

**RF ground through backside**

<b>Bond Pad #1</b>	<b>RF Input</b>	<b>0.10 x 0.15</b>	<b>[0.004 x 0.006]</b>
<b>Bond Pad #2</b>	<b>RF Output A</b>	<b>0.10 x 0.15</b>	<b>[0.004 x 0.006]</b>
<b>Bond Pad #3</b>	<b>VA</b>	<b>0.10 x 0.10</b>	<b>[0.004 x 0.004]</b>
<b>Bond Pad #4</b>	<b>IA</b>	<b>0.10 x 0.15</b>	<b>[0.004 x 0.006]</b>
<b>Bond Pad #5</b>	<b>IB</b>	<b>0.10 x 0.15</b>	<b>[0.004 x 0.006]</b>
<b>Bond Pad #6</b>	<b>VB</b>	<b>0.10 x 0.10</b>	<b>[0.004 x 0.004]</b>
<b>Bond Pad #7</b>	<b>RF Output B</b>	<b>0.10 x 0.15</b>	<b>[0.004 x 0.006]</b>

Chip Assembly & Bonding Diagram

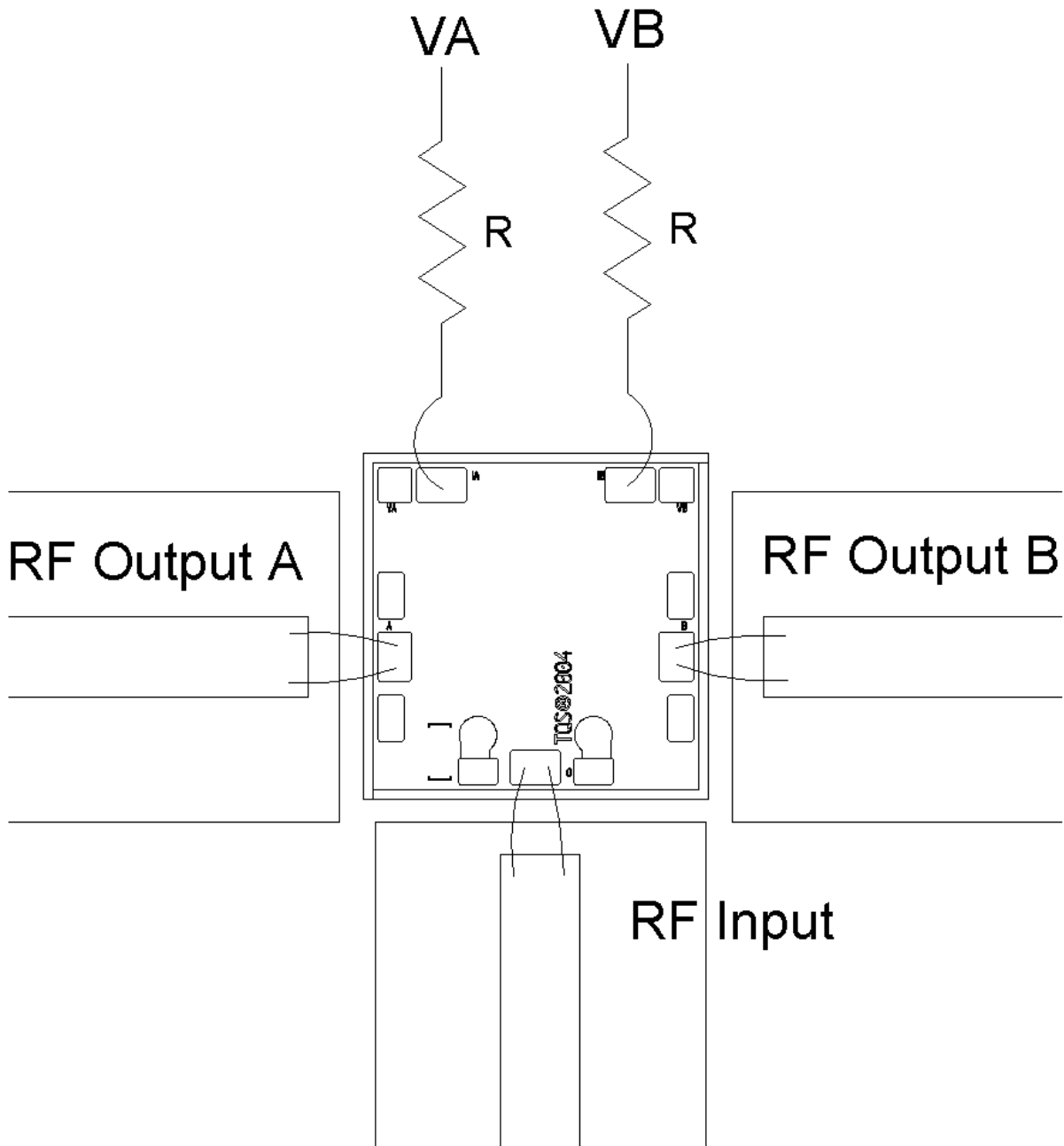
TGS4302



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



**Alternate Chip Assembly & Bonding Diagram**



Refer to Table V for values of R vs. control voltage

**TABLE V**  
**BIAS RESISTOR VALUES**

<b>Maximum Negative Bias Voltage</b>	<b>R</b>
-5V	190 Ohms
-7.5V	315 Ohms
-10V	440 Ohms
-15V	690 Ohms
-20V	940 Ohms

## **Assembly Process Notes**

Reflow process assembly notes:

- Use AuSn (80/20) solder with limited exposure to temperatures at or above 300°C. (30 seconds maximum)
- 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.
- Maximum stage temperature is 200°C.

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