

6 - 18 GHz High Power Amplifier

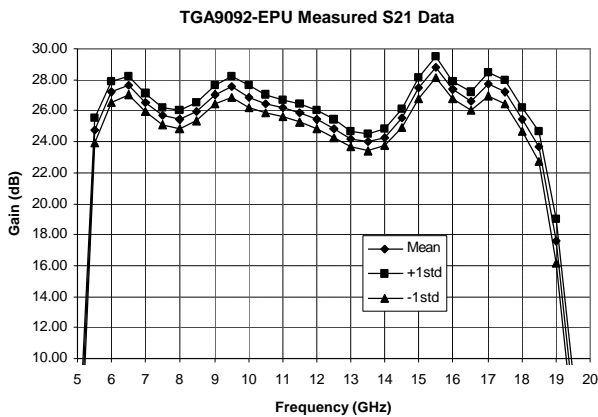
TGA9092-EPU

Key Features and Performance

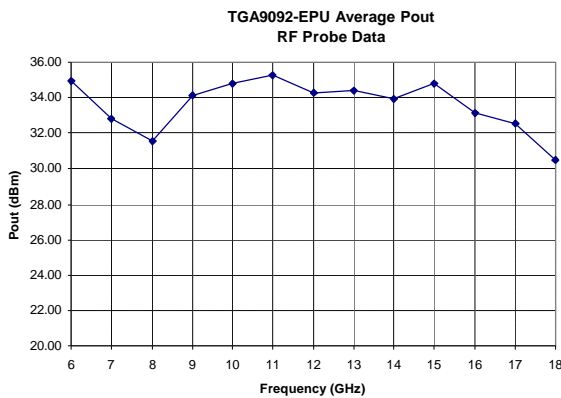
- Dual Channel Power Amplifier
- 0.25um pHEMT Technology
- 6-18 GHz Frequency Range
- 2.8 W/Channel Midband Pout
- 5.6 W Pout Combined
- 25 dB Nominal Gain
- Balanced In/Out for Low VSWR
- 8V @ 1.2A per Channel Bias

Primary Applications

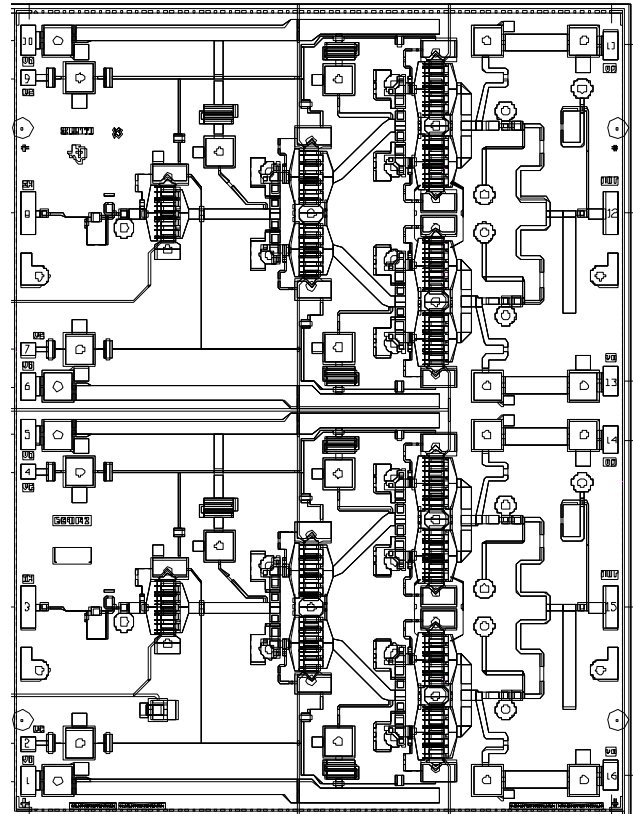
- X-Ku band Power
- Point-to-Point Radio
- VSAT



Typical Measured Small Signal Gain



Typical Measured Pout (RF Probe)



Chip Dimensions 4.32mm x 5.64mm x 0.100mm

Note: Devices designated as EPU are typically early in their characterization process prior to finalizing all electrical and process specifications. Specifications are subject to change without notice.

Table I
RECOMMENDED MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Notes
V ⁺	Positive Supply Voltage	9 V	
I ⁺	Positive Supply Current	3.5 A	3/
P _D	Power Dissipation	25 Watts	
P _{IN}	Input Continuous Wave Power	25 dBm	
T _{CH}	Operating Channel Temperature	150 °C	1/, 2/
T _M	Mounting Temperature (30 seconds)	320 °C	
T _{STG}	Storage Temperature	-65 °C to 150 °C	

- 1/ These ratings apply to each individual FET
- 2/ 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.
- 3/ Total current for both channels

Table II
DC PROBE TESTS
(T_A = 25 °C ± 5°C)

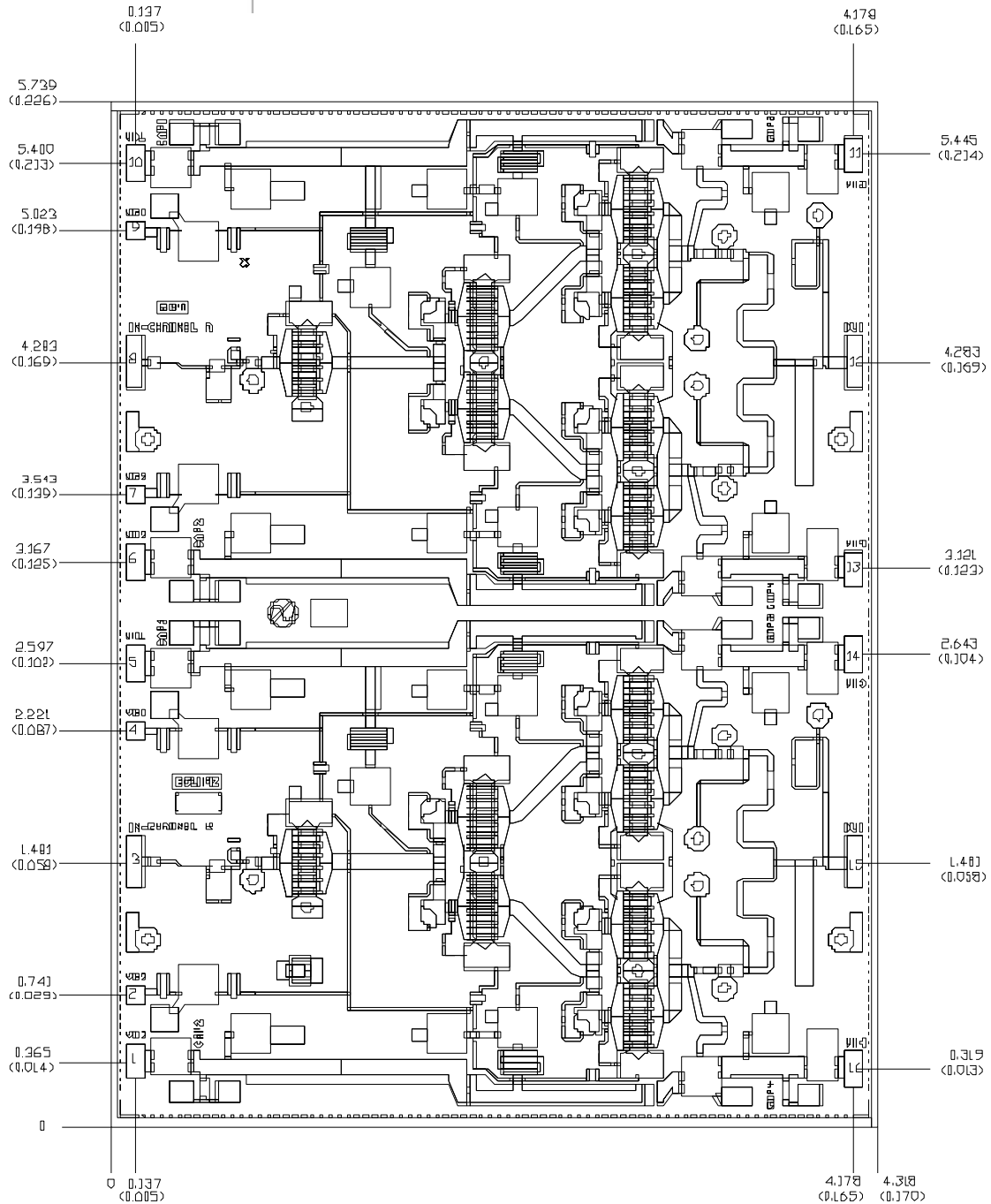
Symbol	Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Value
V _{PI-14}	Pinch-off Voltage	-1.5	-0.5	V
BV _{GS1}	Breakdown Voltage gate-source	-30	-8	V
BV _{GD1-3}	Breakdown Voltage gate-drain	-30	-8	V

Table III
ON-WAFER RF PROBE CHARACTERISTICS
(T_A = 25 °C ± 5°C)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition V _d =8V, I _d =800mA	Limit			Units
			Min	Nom	Max	
G _p	Small-signal Power Gain	F = 6 to 18 GHz	21	25	31	dB
P _{3dB}	Output Power @ 3dB gain compression	F = 6 to 9 GHz F = 10 to 17 GHz F = 18 GHz	30 33 30	32 34 33	- - -	dBm
PAE	Power Added Efficiency	F = 6 to 18 GHz	12	25	-	%

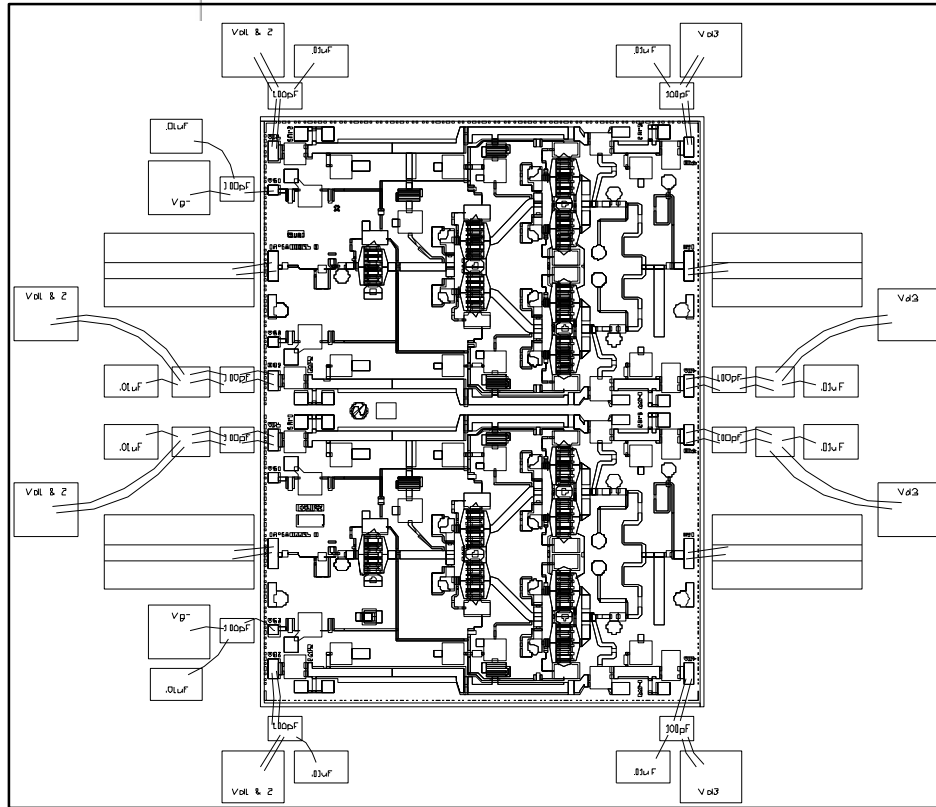
Note: RF probe data taken at 1GHz steps

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Units: millimeters (inches)
 Thickness: 0.1016 (0.004) (reference only)
 Chip edge to bond pad dimensions are shown to center of Bond pads.
 Chip size tolerance: +/- 0.0508 (0.002)

Bond Pad #5, 10 (Vd1)	0.100 x 0.200	<0.004 x 0.008>
Bond Pad #1, 6 (Vd2)	0.100 x 0.200	<0.004 x 0.008>
Bond Pad #11, 14 (Vd3)	0.100 x 0.200	<0.004 x 0.008>
Bond Pad #13, 16 (Vd4)	0.100 x 0.200	<0.004 x 0.008>
Bond Pad #4, 9 (Vg1)	0.100 x 0.100	<0.004 x 0.004>
Bond Pad #2, 7 (Vg2)	0.100 x 0.100	<0.004 x 0.004>
Bond Pad #3, 8 (RF Input)	0.100 x 0.300	<0.004 x 0.012>
Bond Pad #12, 15 (RF Output)	0.100 x 0.300	<0.004 x 0.012>



Chip Assembly and Bonding Diagram

Reflow process assembly notes:

- AuSn (80/20) solder with limited exposure to temperatures at or above 300°C
- alloy station or conveyor furnace with reducing atmosphere
- no fluxes should be utilized
- coefficient of thermal expansion matching is critical for long-term reliability
- storage in dry nitrogen atmosphere

Component placement and adhesive attachment assembly notes:

- vacuum pencils and/or vacuum collets preferred method of pick up
- avoidance of air bridges during placement
- force impact 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
- discrete FET devices with small pad sizes should be bonded with 0.0007-inch wire
- maximum stage temperature: 200°C

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