

# RM912

## *Power Amplifier Module, 3–4 Volts, for CDMA/AMPS (824–849 MHz)*

The RM912 dual-mode Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA)/Advanced Mobile Phone Service (AMPS) Power Amplifier is a fully matched 6-pin surface mount module designed for mobile units operating in the 824-849 MHz cellular bandwidth. This device meets stringent IS95 CDMA linearity requirements to beyond 28 dBm output power and can be driven to power output levels beyond 31 dBm for high efficiency FM mode operation. A single GaAs Microwave Monolithic Integrated Circuit (MMIC) contains all active circuitry in the module. The MMIC contains on-board bias circuitry, as well as input and interstage matching circuits. The output match is realized off-chip within the module package to optimize efficiency and power performance into a 50  $\Omega$  load. This device is manufactured with Skyworks' Gallium Arsenide (GaAs) heterojunction bipolar transistor (HBT) process that provides for all positive voltage DC supply operation while maintaining high efficiency and good linearity. Primary bias to the RM912 can be supplied directly from a three cell nickel-cadmium, single cell lithium-ion, or other suitable battery with an output in the 3-4 volt range. Power down is accomplished by setting the voltage on the low current reference pin to zero volts. No external supply side switch is needed as typical "off" leakage is a few microamperes with full primary voltage supplied from the battery.

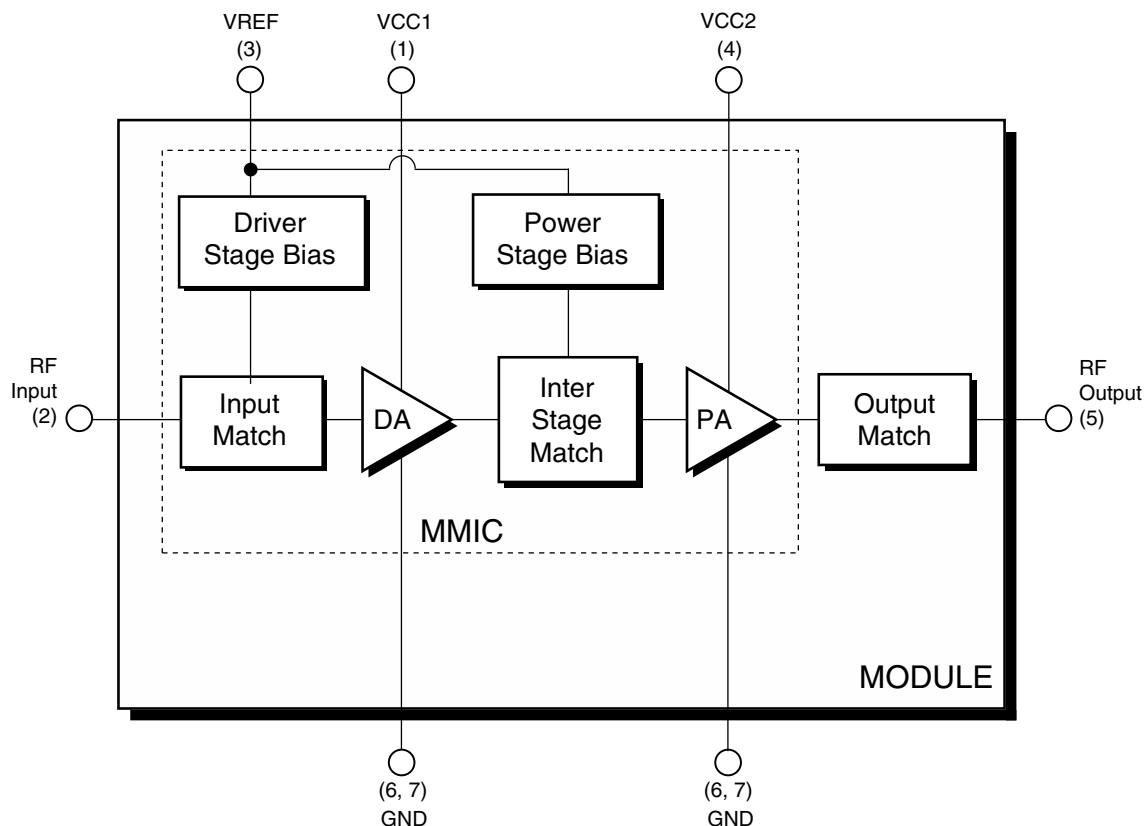
### Distinguishing Features

- Low voltage positive bias supply
- Good linearity
- High efficiency
- Dual mode operation
- Large dynamic range
- 6-pin package (6 x 6 x 1.5 mm)
- Power down control

### Applications

- Digital cellular (CDMA)
- Analog cellular (AMPS)
- Wireless local loop

### Functional Block Diagram



## Electrical Specifications

The following tables list the electrical characteristics of the RM912 Power Amplifier. Table 1 lists the absolute maximum ratings for continuous operation. Table 2 lists the recommended operating conditions for achieving the electrical performance listed in Table 3. Table 3 lists the electrical performance of the RM912 Power Amplifier over the recommended operating conditions.

**Table 1. Absolute Maximum Ratings<sup>(1)</sup>**

Parameter	Symbol	Minimum	Nominal	Maximum	Unit
RF Input Power	Pin	—	3.0	6.0	dBm
Supply Voltage	Vcc	—	3.4	6.0	Volts
Reference Voltage	Vref	—	3.0	3.3	Volts
Case Operating Temperature	Tc	–30	25	+110	°C
Storage Temperature	Tstg	–55	—	+125	°C
<b>NOTE(S):</b> <sup>(1)</sup> No damage assuming only one parameter is set at limit at a time with all other parameters set at or below nominal value.					

**Table 2. Recommended Operating Conditions**

Parameter	Symbol	Minimum	Nominal	Maximum	Unit
Supply Voltage	Vcc	3.2	3.4	4.2	Volts
Reference Voltage	Vref	2.9	3.0	3.1	Volts
Operating Frequency	Fo	824.0	836.5	849.0	MHz
Operating Temperature	To	–30	+25	+85	°C

**Table 3. Electrical Specifications for CDMA / AMPS Nominal Operating Conditions<sup>(1)</sup>**

Characteristics	Condition	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Quiescent current	Vref = 3.0 V	I <sub>q</sub>	—	100.0	—	mA
	Vref = 2.9 V	I <sub>q</sub>	—	80.0	—	mA
Leakage current	Vref = 0 V Vcc = 3.4 V	I <sub>lk</sub>	—	—	4.0	μA
Gain–Digital	Po = 0 dBm	G	26.0	28.0	31.0	dB
	Po = 28 dBm	G <sub>p</sub>	26.0	29.0	32.5	dB
Gain–Analog	Po = 31 dBm	G <sub>p</sub>	26.0	28.0	31.9	dB
Power Added Efficiency	Po = 31 dBm Analog Mode	PAE <sub>a</sub>	42.0	45.0	—	%
	Po = 28 dBm Digital Mode	PAE <sub>d</sub>	31.0	34.0	—	%
Adjacent Channel Power <sup>(2)</sup>	885 kHz Offset	ACP1	—	–50.0	–47.0	dBc
	1980 kHz Offset	ACP2	—	–58.0	–58.0	dBc
Harmonic Suppression	Po ≤ 31 dBm Second	AFo2	—	–42.0	–33.0	dBc
	Po ≤ 31 dBm Third	AFo3	—	–45.0	–35.0	dBc
Noise Power in RX Band 869–894 MHz	Po ≤ 28 dBm	RxBN	—	–134.0	–133.0	dBm/Hz
Noise Figure	—	NF	—	6.0	—	dB
Input Voltage Standing Wave Ratio	—	VSWR	—	1.4:1	1.9:1	—
Stability (Spurious output)	5:1 VSWR All phases	S	—	—	–60.0	dBc
Ruggedness—No damage	Po ≤ 31 dBm	Ru	10:1	—	—	VSWR
<b>NOTE(S):</b> <sup>(1)</sup> Vcc = +3.4 V, Vref = +3.0 V, Freq = 836.5 MHz, Tc = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified. <sup>(2)</sup> ACP is specified per IS95 as the ratio of the total in-band power (1.23 MHz BW) to adjacent power in a 30 kHz BW.						

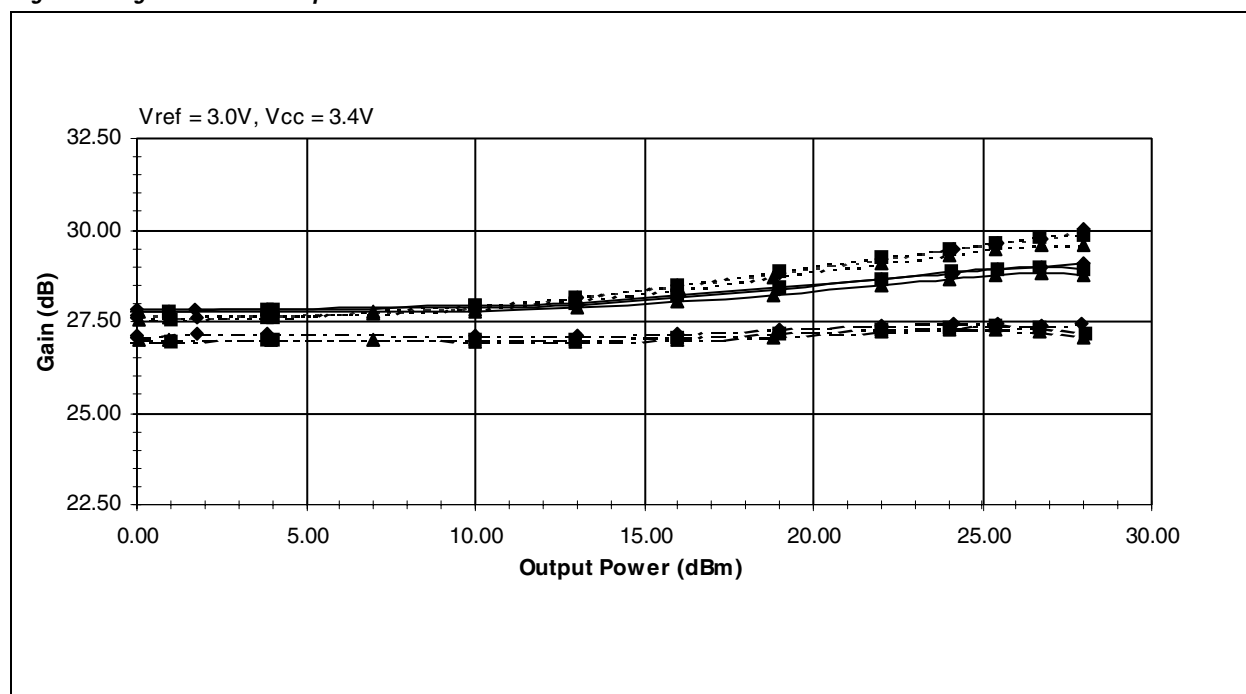
**Table 4. Electrical Specifications Limits for CDMA / AMPS Recommended Operating Conditions<sup>(1)</sup>**

Characteristics	Condition	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Quiescent current	Vref = 3.0 V	I <sub>q</sub>	—	140.0	mA
Gain—Digital	P <sub>o</sub> = 0 dBm	G	25.0	31.5	dB
	P <sub>o</sub> = 28 dBm	G <sub>p</sub>	24.0	34.0	dB
Gain—Analog	P <sub>o</sub> = 31dBm	G <sub>p</sub>	23.0	33.4	dB
Power Added Efficiency	Analog Mode P <sub>o</sub> = 31 dBm	PAE <sub>a</sub>	40.0	—	%
	Digital Mode P <sub>o</sub> = 28 dBm	PAE <sub>d</sub>	30.0	—	%
Adjacent Channel Power <sup>(2)</sup>	885 kHz Offset P <sub>o</sub> ≤ 28 dBm	ACP1	—	–44.0	dBc
	1980 kHz Offset P <sub>o</sub> ≤ 28 dBm	ACP2	—	–56.0	dBc
Harmonic Suppression	Second P <sub>o</sub> ≤ 31 dBm	AF <sub>o2</sub>	—	–30.0	dBc
	Third P <sub>o</sub> ≤ 31 dBm	AF <sub>o3</sub>	—	–30.0	dBc
Noise Power in RX Band 869—894 MHz	P <sub>o</sub> ≤ 28 dBm	RxBN	—	–131.0	dBm/Hz
Input Voltage Standing Wave Ratio	—	VSWR	—	2:1	—
<b>NOTE(S):</b> (1) Per Table 2. (2) ACP is specified per IS95 as the ratio of the total in-band power (1.23 MHz BW) to adjacent power in a 30 kHz BW.					

## Characterization Data

The following charts illustrate the characteristics of a typical RM912 Power Amplifier tested in the evaluation board described in the following section. The amplifier was selected by characterizing a group of devices and choosing a part with average electrical performance at both nominal and worst case (limit) conditions. Figures 1 through 4 illustrate the digital signal characteristics and Figures 5 through 8 illustrate the analog characteristics of the RM912

**Figure 1. Digital Gain vs. Output Power**



### Legend

---◆---	824 MHz @ -30 °C	—◆—	824 MHz @ +25 °C	---◆--	824 MHz @ +85 °C
---■---	837 MHz @ -30 °C	—■—	837 MHz @ +25 °C	---■--	837 MHz @ +85 °C
---▲---	849 MHz @ -30 °C	—▲—	849 MHz @ +25 °C	---▲--	849 MHz @ +85 °C

Figure 2. Digital Adjacent Channel Power (ACP1) vs. Output Power

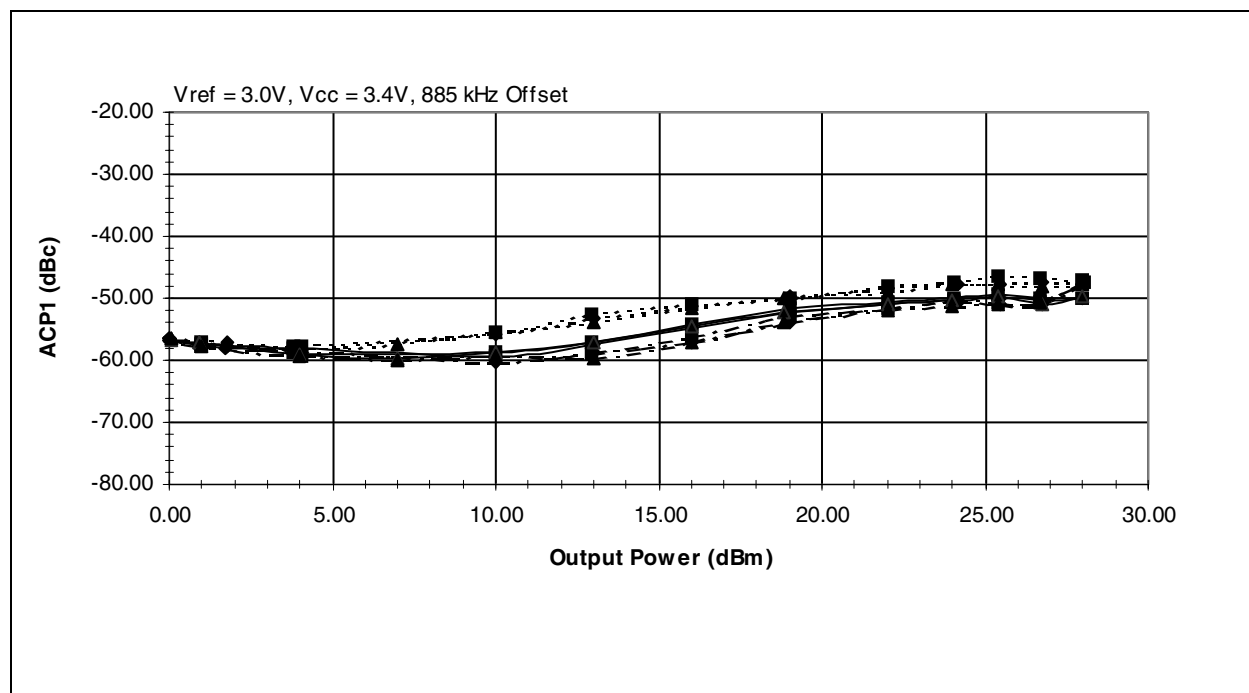
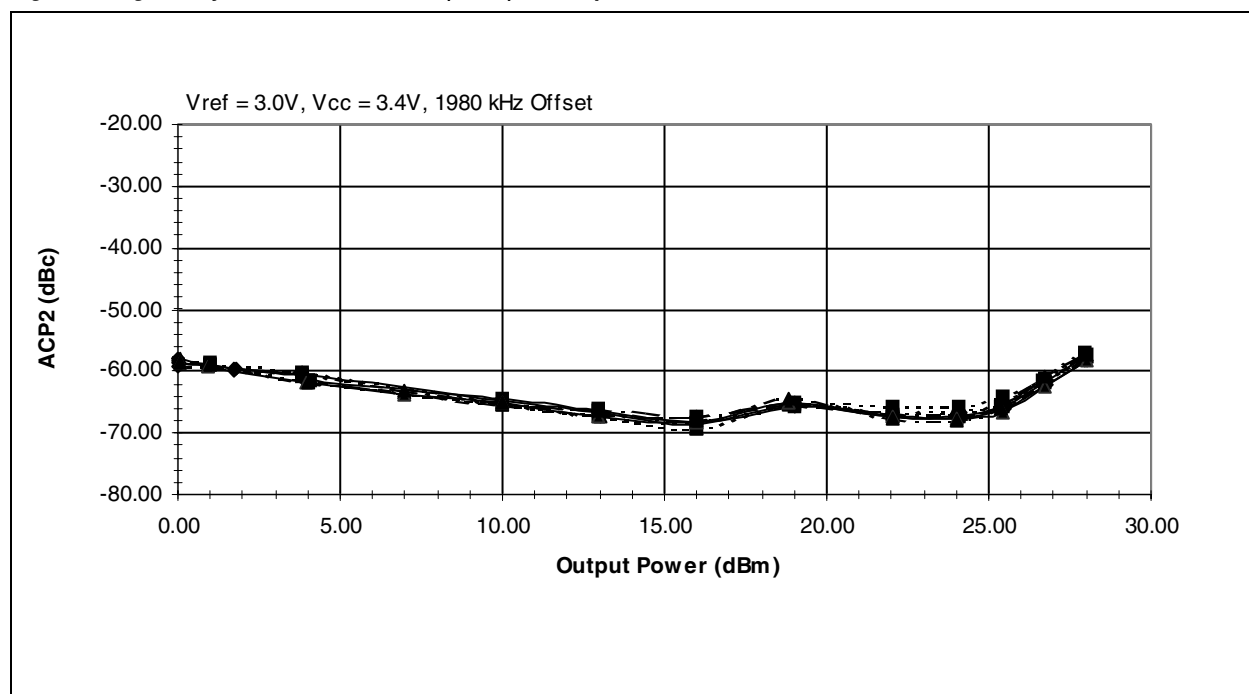


Figure 3. Digital Adjacent Channel Power (ACP2) vs. Output Power



## Legend

---◆---	824 MHz @ -30 °C	—◆—	824 MHz @ +25 °C	---◆---	824 MHz @ +85 °C
---■---	837 MHz @ -30 °C	—■—	837 MHz @ +25 °C	---■---	837 MHz @ +85 °C
---◆---	849 MHz @ -30 °C	—◆—	849 MHz @ +25 °C	---◆---	849 MHz @ +85 °C

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Figure 4. Digital Power Added Efficiency vs. Output Power

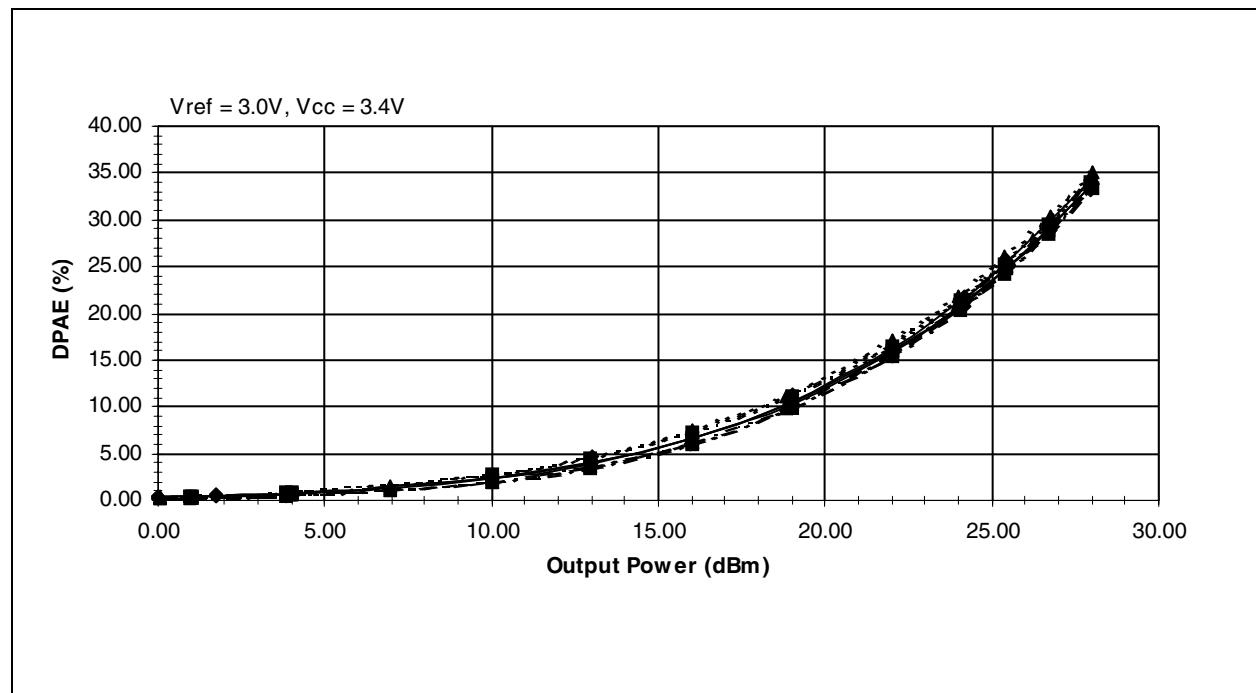
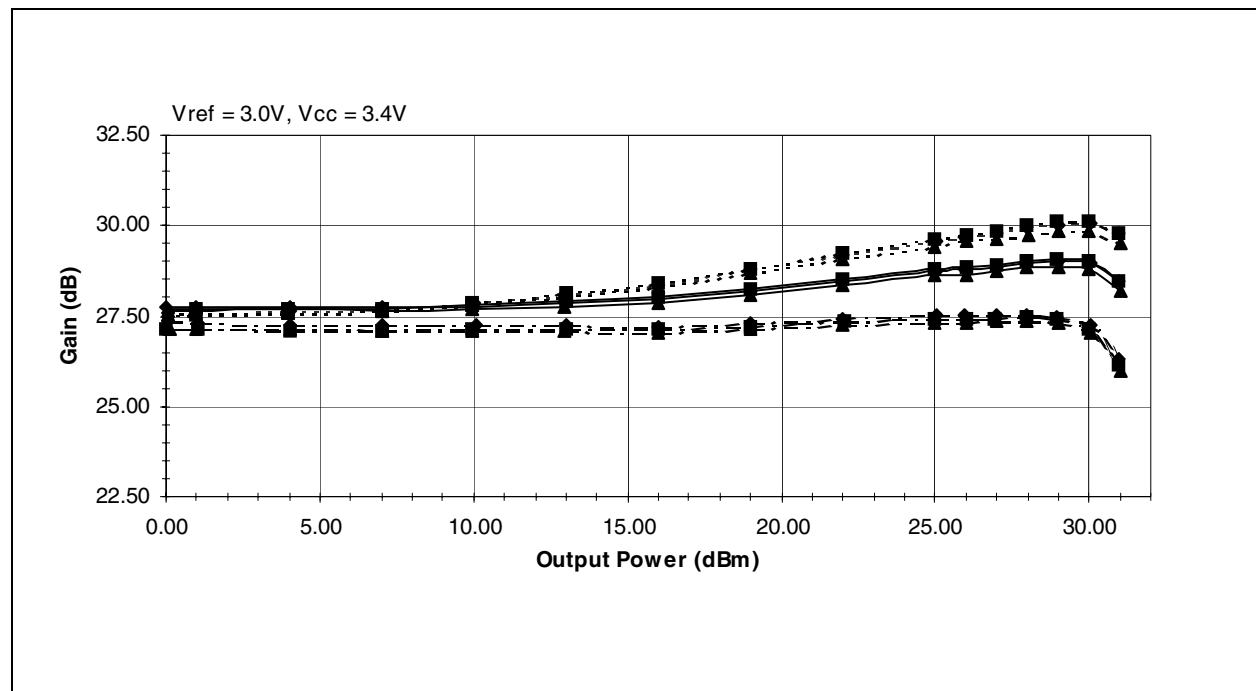


Figure 5. Analog Gain vs. Output Power



Legend

---◆---	824 MHz @ -30 °C	—◆—	824 MHz @ +25 °C	---◆---	824 MHz @ +85 °C
---■---	837 MHz @ -30 °C	—■—	837 MHz @ +25 °C	---■---	837 MHz @ +85 °C
---◆---	849 MHz @ -30 °C	—◆—	849 MHz @ +25 °C	---◆---	849 MHz @ +85 °C

Figure 6. Analog Power Added Efficiency vs. Output Power

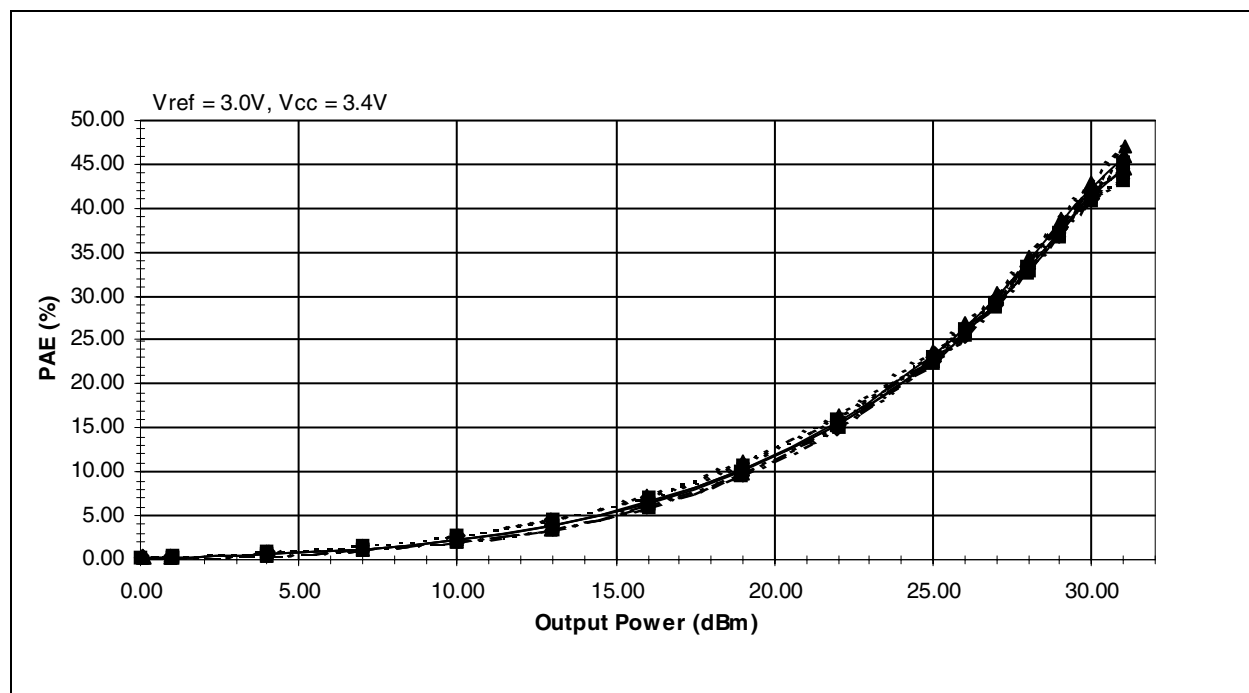
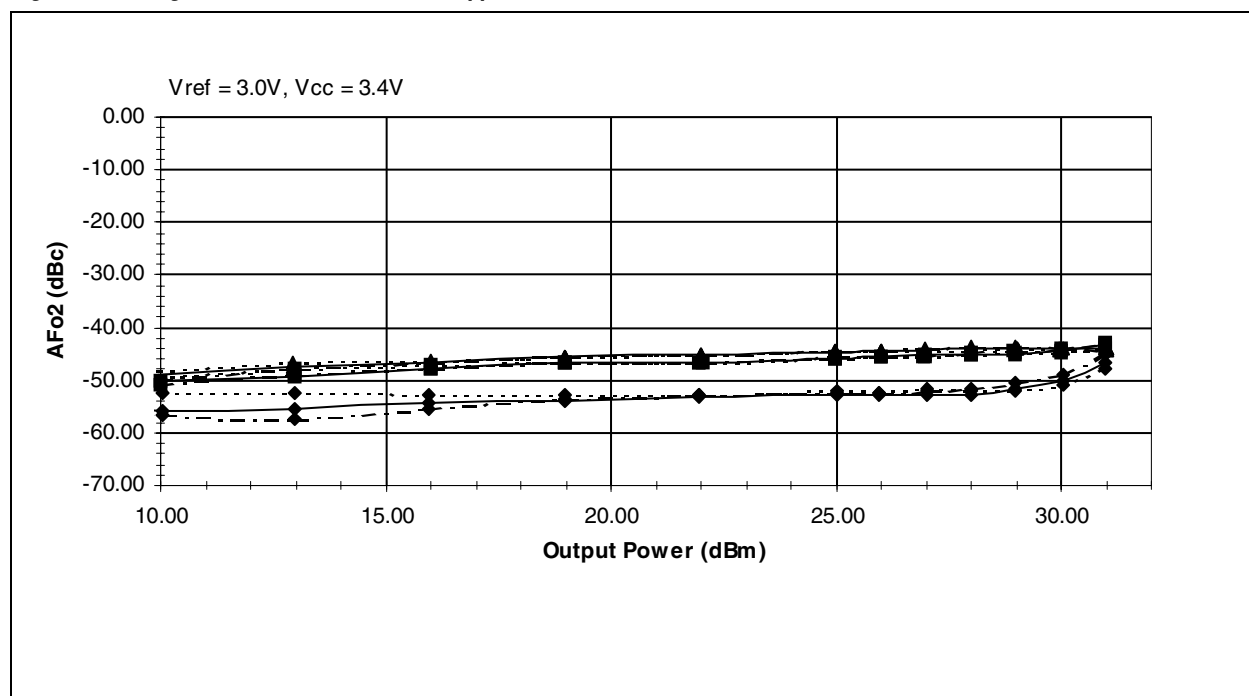


Figure 7. Analog Second Order Harmonic Suppression



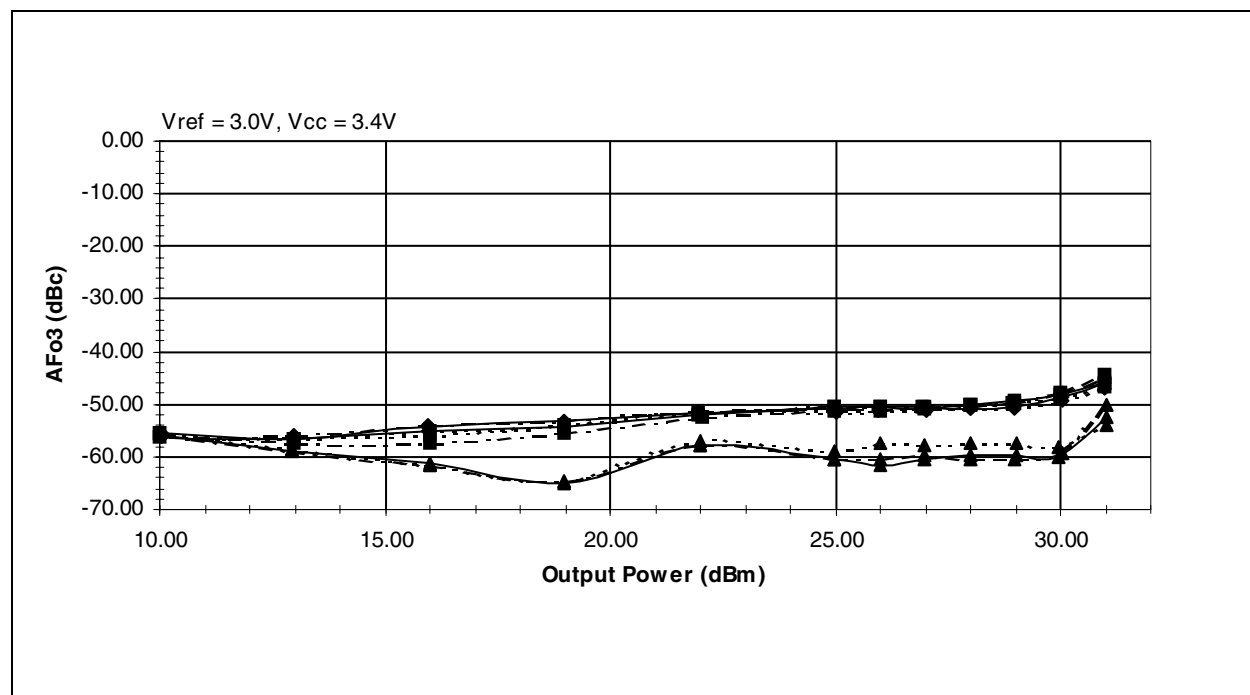
## Legend

---◆---	824 MHz @ -30 °C	---◆---	824 MHz @ +25 °C	---◆---	824 MHz @ +85 °C
---■---	837 MHz @ -30 °C	---■---	837 MHz @ +25 °C	---■---	837 MHz @ +85 °C
---+---	849 MHz @ -30 °C	---+---	849 MHz @ +25 °C	---+---	849 MHz @ +85 °C



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**Figure 8. Analog Third Order Harmonic Suppression**



**Legend**

---◆---	824 MHz @ -30 °C	—◆—	824 MHz @ +25 °C	...◆...	824 MHz @ +85 °C
---■---	837 MHz @ -30 °C	—■—	837 MHz @ +25 °C	...■...	837 MHz @ +85 °C
---▲---	849 MHz @ -30 °C	—▲—	849 MHz @ +25 °C	...▲...	849 MHz @ +85 °C

Figure 9. Digital Gain vs. Output Power

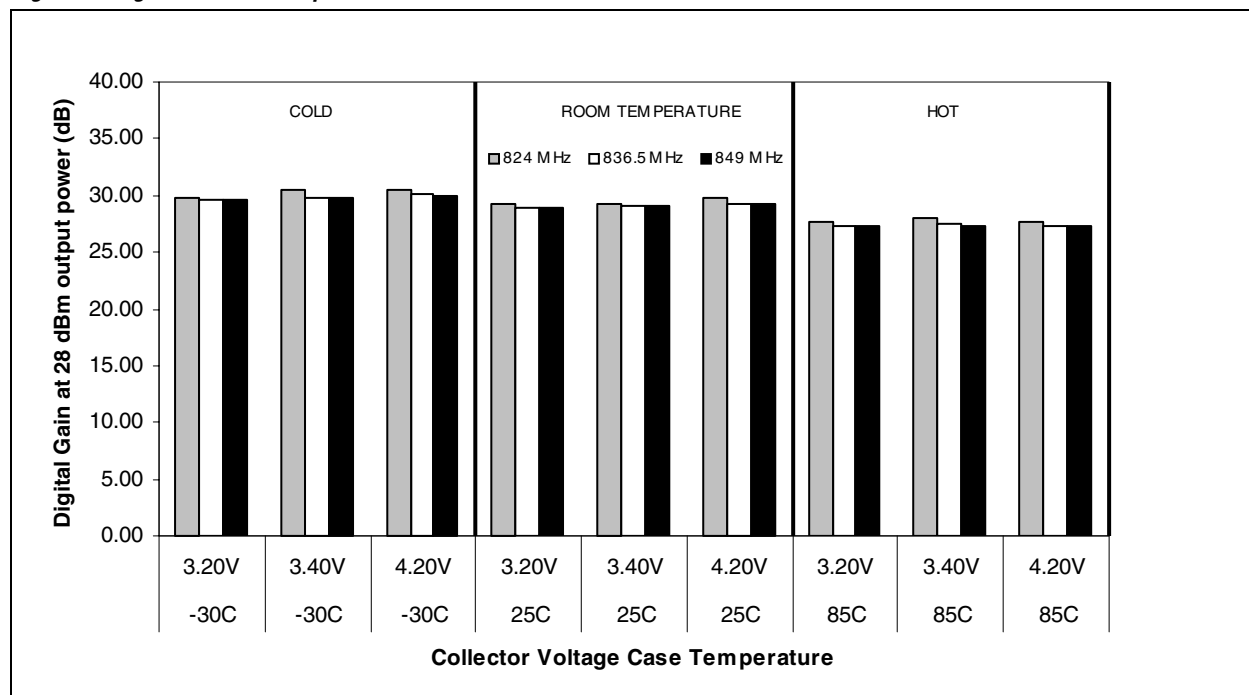
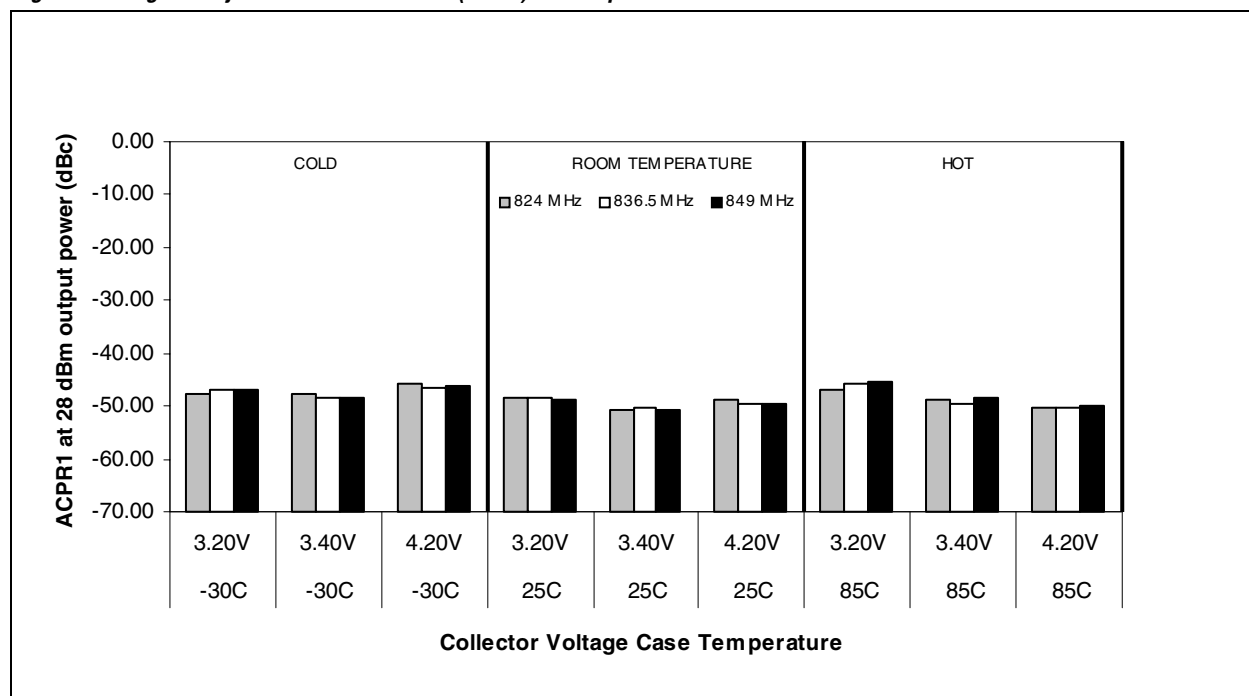


Figure 10. Digital Adjacent Channel Power (ACP1) vs. Output Power



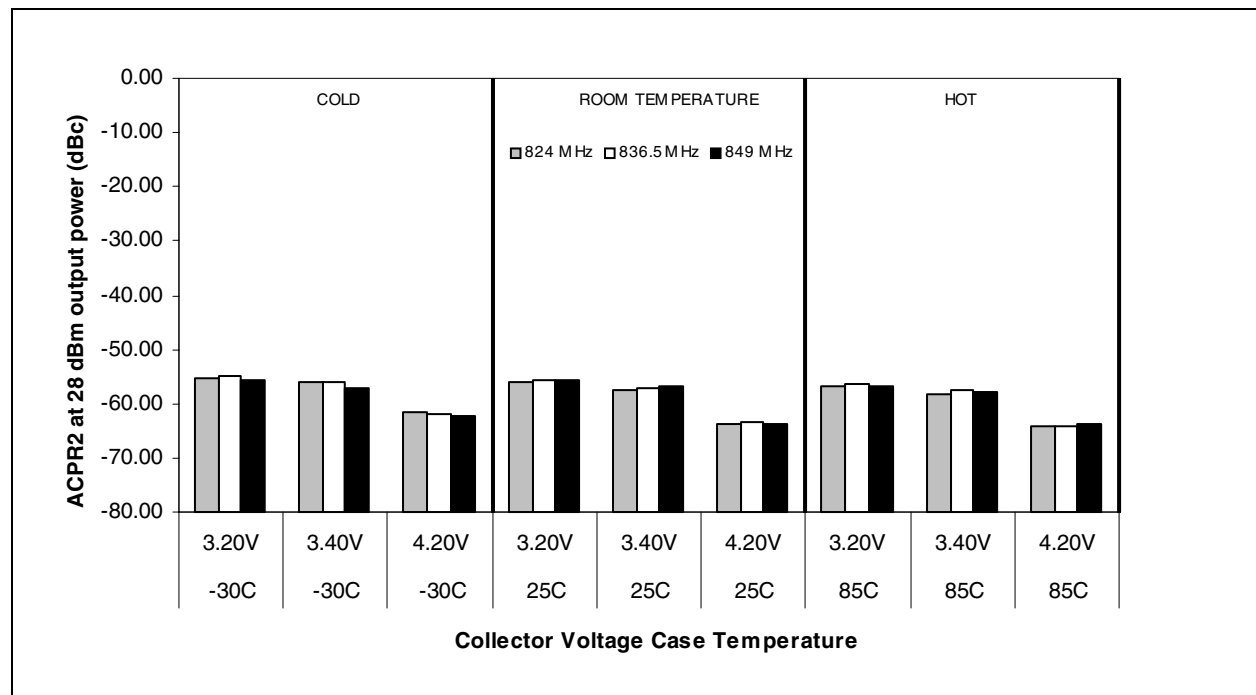
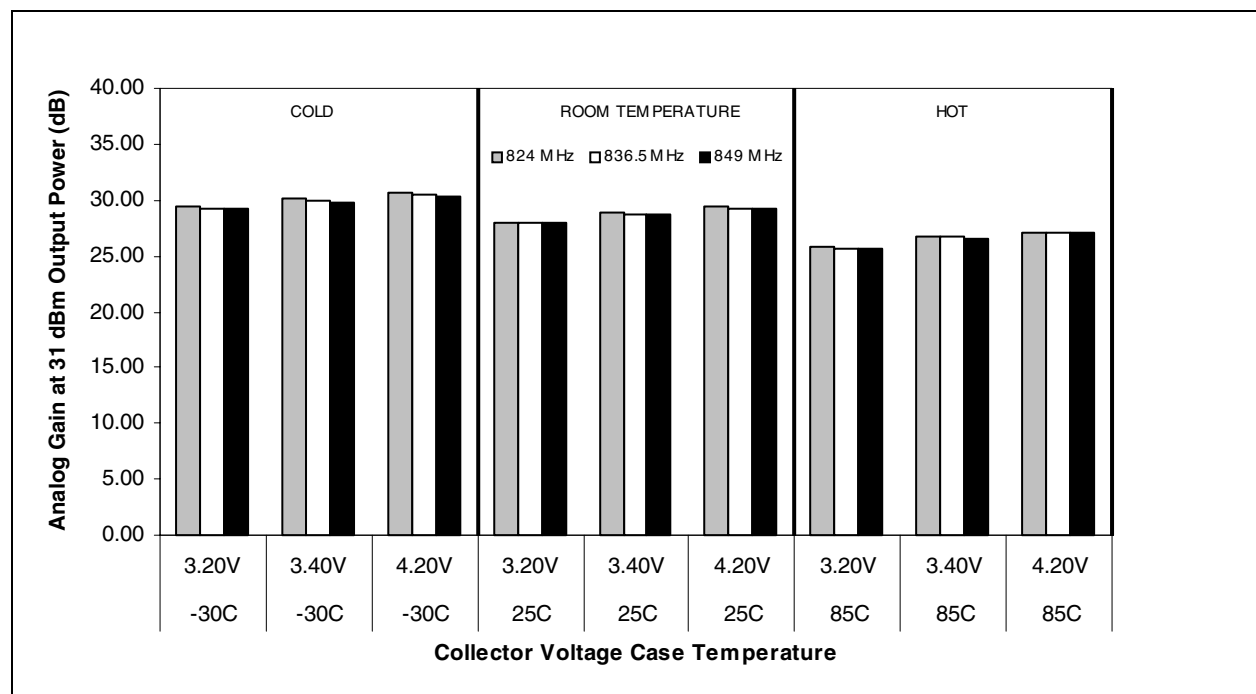
**Figure 11. Digital Adjacent Channel Power (ACP2) vs. Output Power****Figure 12. Analog Gain vs. Output Power**

Figure 13. Analog Second Order Harmonic Suppression

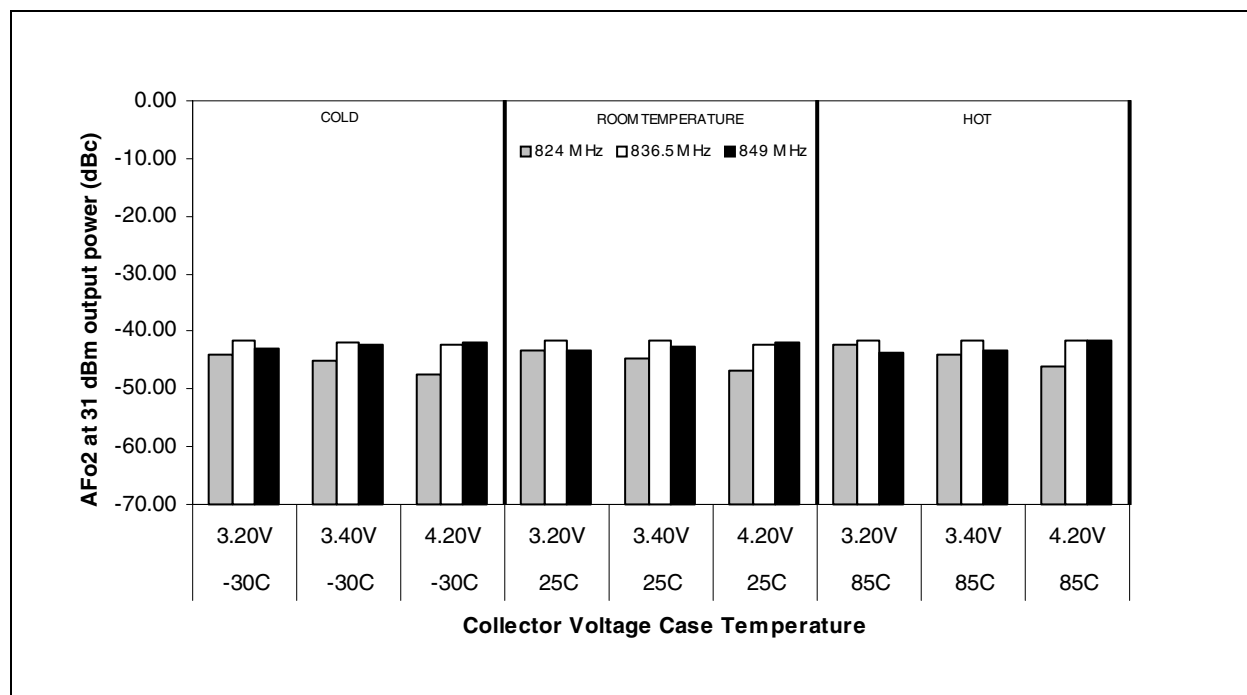
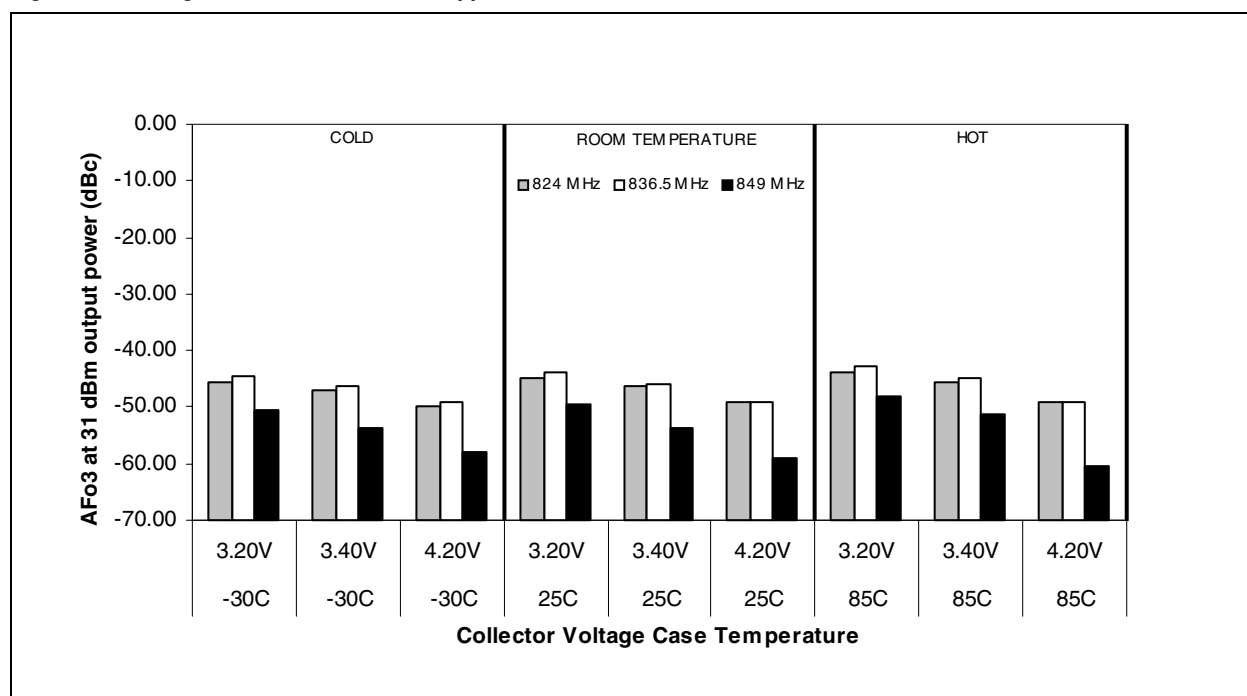
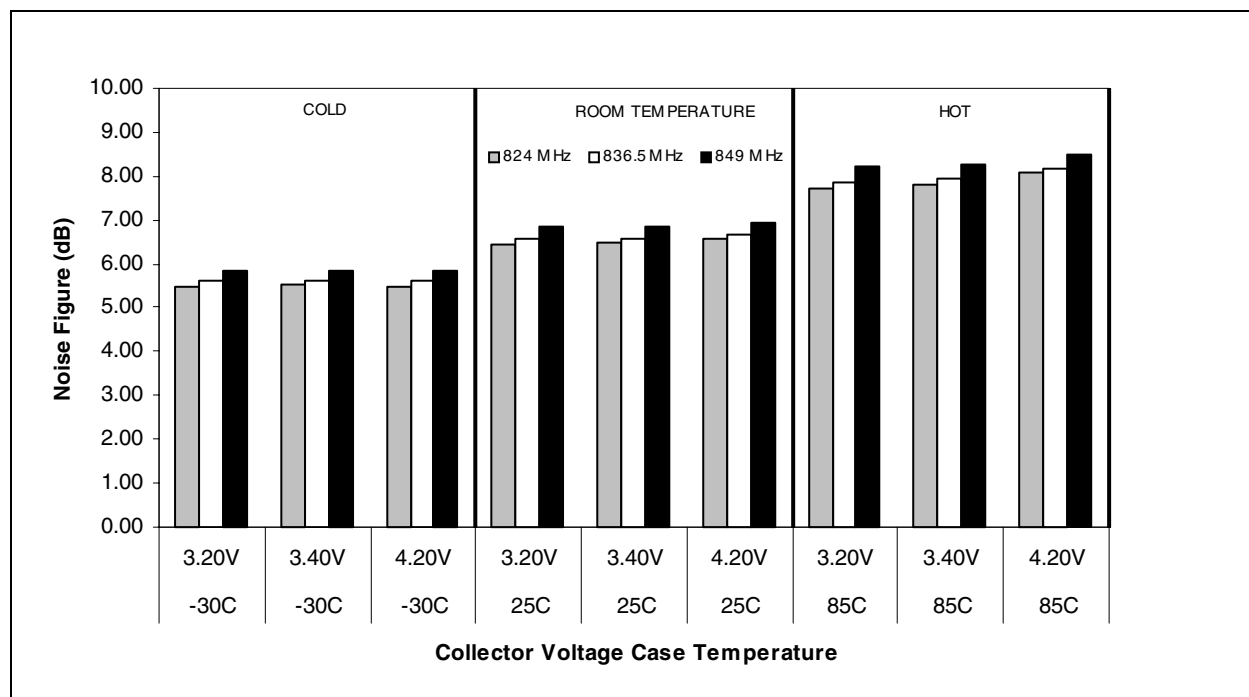
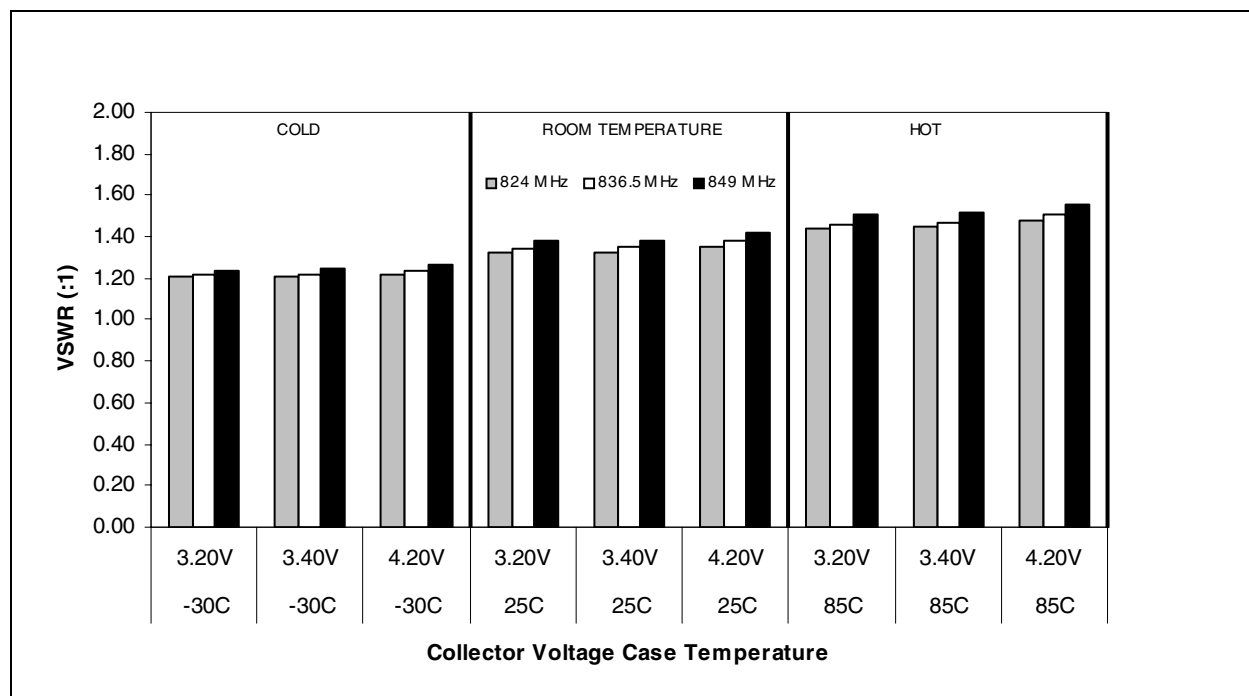


Figure 14. Analog Third Order Harmonic Suppression



**Figure 15. Noise Figure Variation Over Recommended Operating Conditions****Figure 16. Voltage Standing Wave Ratio Variation Over Recommended Operating Conditions**

# Evaluation Board Description

The evaluation board is a platform for testing and interfacing design circuitry. To accommodate the interface testing of the RM912, the evaluation board schematic and diagrams are included for preliminary analysis and design. Figure 17 shows the basic schematic of the board for the 824 MHz to 849 MHz range. Figure 18 illustrates the board layout.

Figure 17. Evaluation Board Schematic

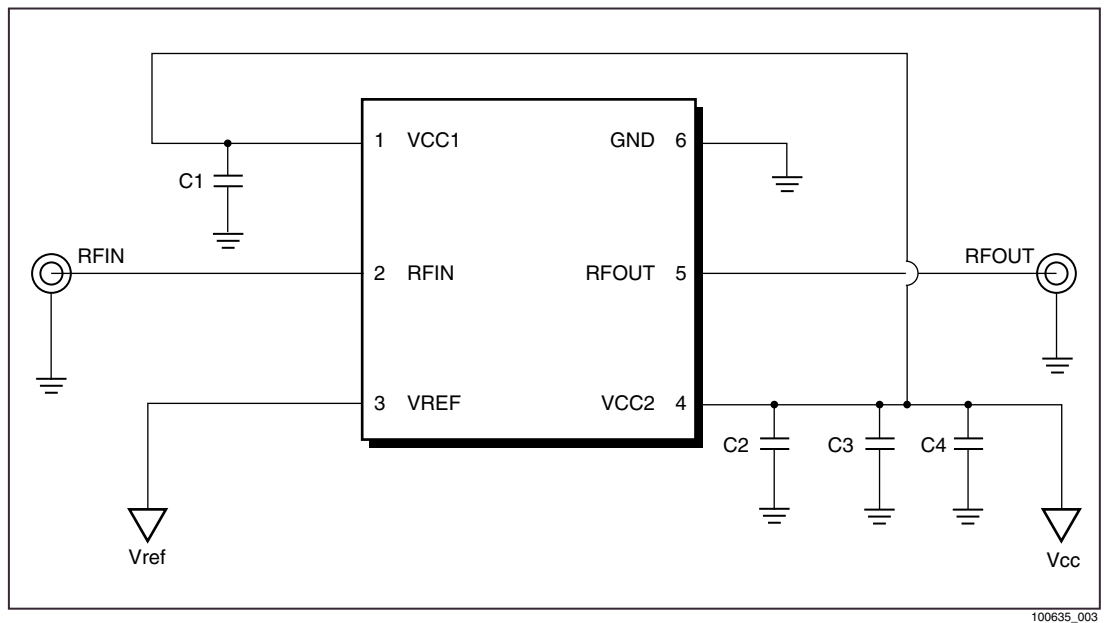
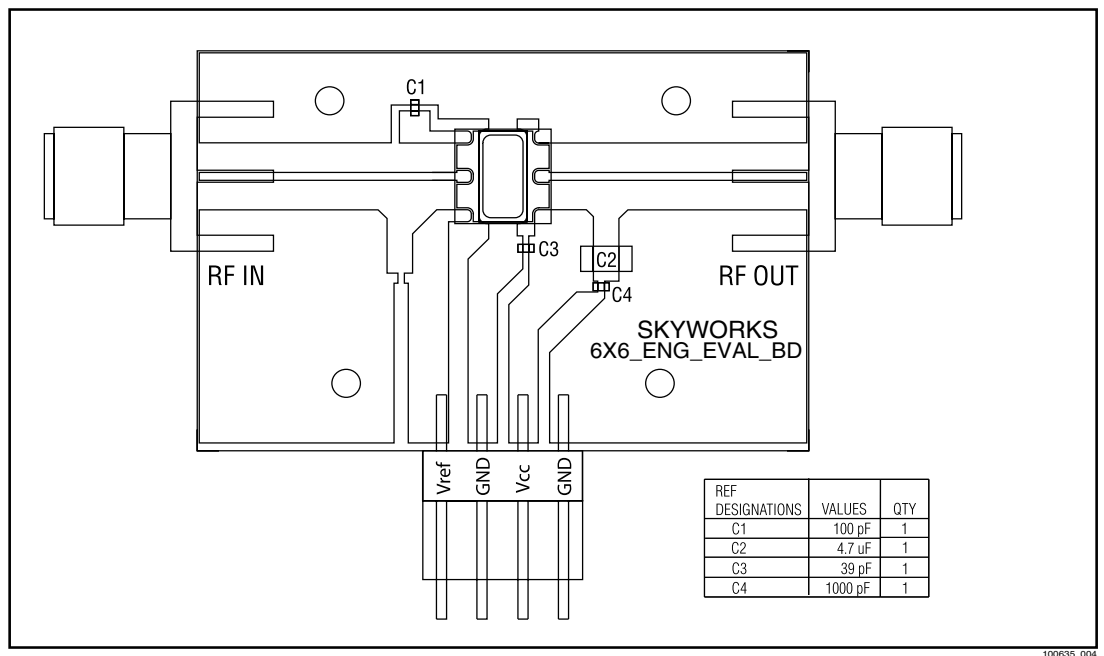


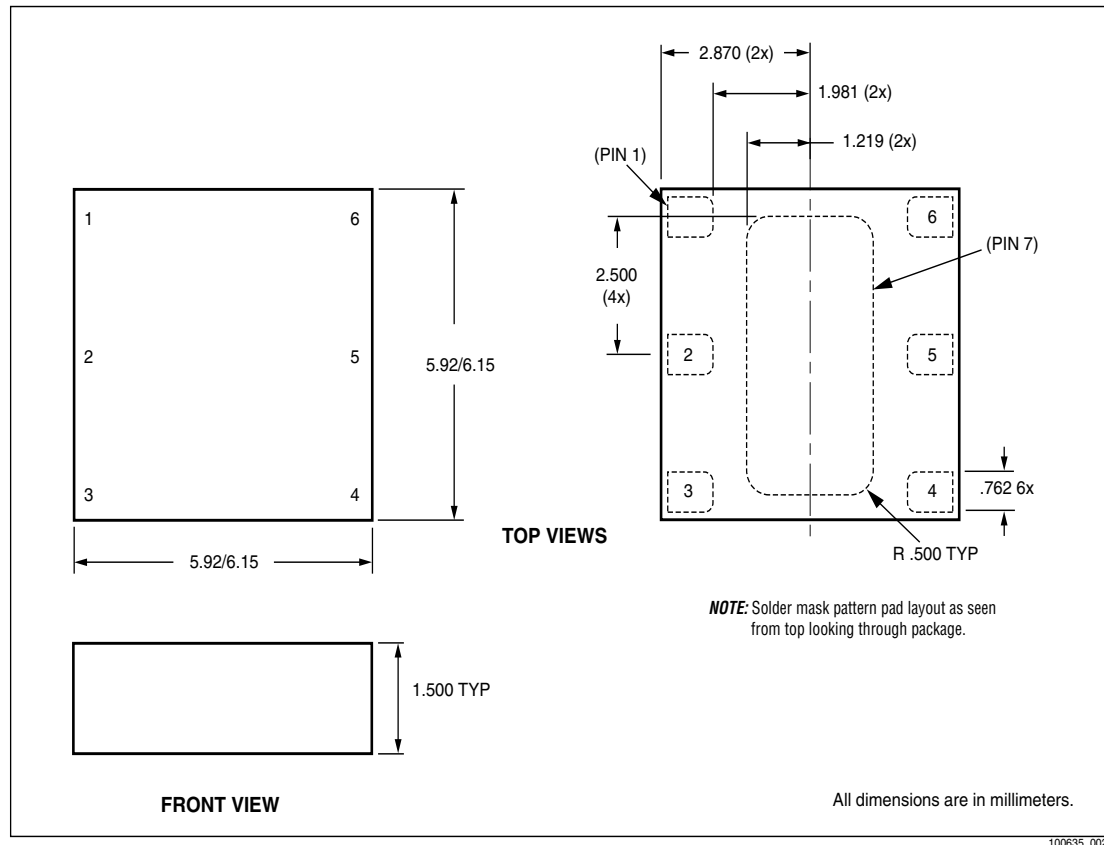
Figure 18. Evaluation Board Assembly Diagram



## Package Dimensions and Pin Descriptions

The RM912 is a multi-layer laminate base, overmold encapsulated modular package designed for surface mount solder attachment to a printed circuit board.

**Figure 19. RM912 Package Drawing**



**Table 5. Pin Description**

Pin #	Function
1	VCC1 <sup>(1)</sup>
2	RF Input
3	VREF
4	VCC2 <sup>(1)</sup>
5	RF Output
6	GND
GND PAD	GND <sup>(2)</sup>

**NOTE(S):**  
<sup>(1)</sup> All supply pins may be connected together at the supply.  
<sup>(2)</sup> Package underside is GND.

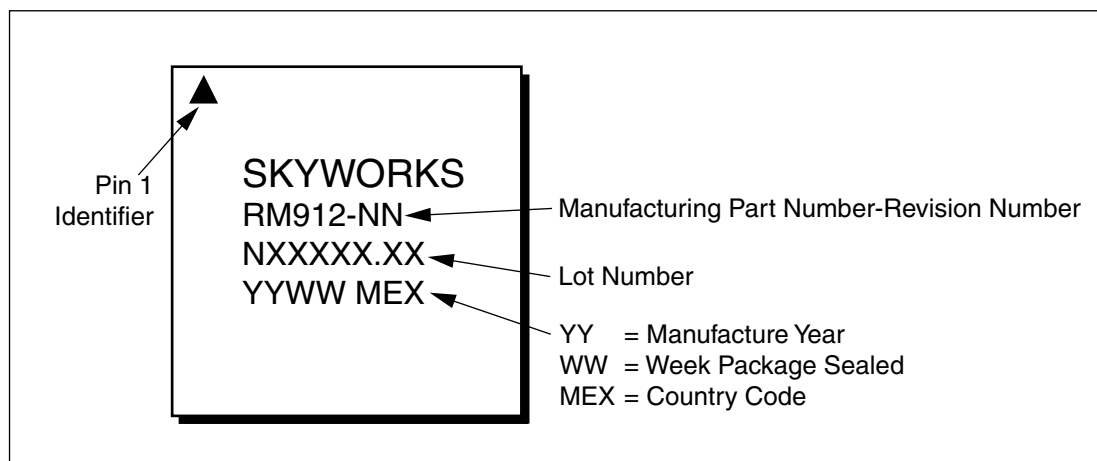
## Package and Handling Information

Because of its sensitivity to moisture absorption, this device package is baked and vacuum packed prior to shipment. Instructions on the shipping container label must be followed regarding exposure to moisture after the container seal is broken, otherwise, problems related to moisture absorption may occur when the part is subjected to high temperature during solder assembly.

The RM912 is capable of withstanding an MSL 3/225 °C solder reflow. Care must be taken when attaching this product, whether it is done manually or in a production solder reflow environment. If the part is attached in a reflow oven, the temperature ramp rate should not exceed 5 °C per second; maximum temperature should not exceed 225 °C. If the part is manually attached, precaution should be taken to insure that the part is not subjected to temperatures exceeding 225 °C for more than 10 seconds. For details on both attachment techniques, precautions, and handling procedures recommended by Conexant, please refer to *Application Note: PCB Design and SMT Assembly/Rework*, Document Number 101752. Additional information on standard SMT reflow profiles can also be found in the *JEDEC Standard J-STD-020A*.

Production quantities of this product are shipped in the standard tape-and-reel format. For packaging details, refer to *Application Note: Tape and Reel*, Document Number 101568.

**Figure 20. Typical Case Markings**

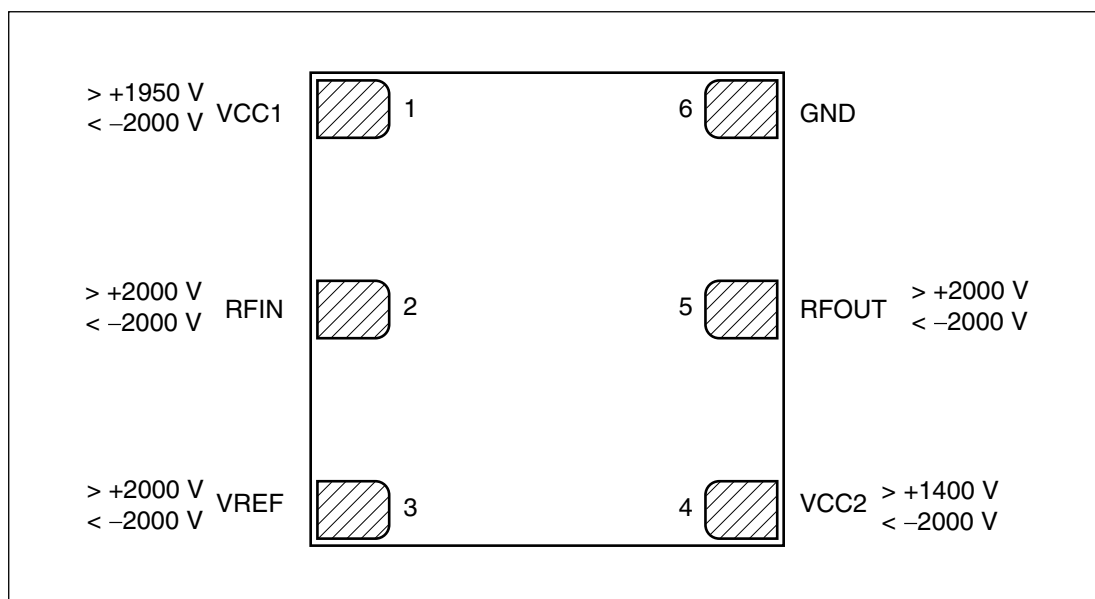




## Electrostatic Discharge Sensitivity

The RM912 is a Class I device. Figure 21 lists the Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) immunity level for each pin of the RM912 product. The numbers in Figure 21 specify the ESD threshold level for each pin where the I-V curve between the pin and ground starts to show degradation. The ESD testing was performed in compliance with MIL-STD-883E Method 3015.7 using the Human Body Model. Since 2000 volts represents the maximum measurement limit of the test equipment used, pins marked > 2000 V pass 2000V ESD stress.

**Figure 21. ESD Sensitivity Areas**



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Various failure criteria can be utilized when performing ESD testing. Many vendors employ relaxed ESD failure standards which fail devices only after “the pin fails the electrical specification limits” or “the pin becomes completely non-functional”. Skyworks employs most stringent criteria, fails devices as soon as the pin begins to show any degradation on a curve tracer.

To avoid ESD damage, latent or visible, it is very important the Class-1 ESD handling precautions listed in Table 6 be used in the product assembly and test areas follow.

**Table 6. Precautions for GaAs ICs with ESD Thresholds Greater Than 200V But Less Than 2000V**

<p><b>Personnel Grounding</b></p> <p>Wrist Straps Conductive Smocks, Gloves and Finger Cots Antistatic ID Badges</p>	<p><b>Facility</b></p> <p>Relative Humidity Control and Air Ionizers Dissipative Floors (less than <math>10^9 \Omega</math> to GND)</p>
<p><b>Protective Workstation</b></p> <p>Dissipative Table Tops Protective Test Equipment (Properly Grounded) Grounded Tip Soldering Irons Conductive Solder Suckers Static Sensors</p>	<p><b>Protective Packaging &amp; Transportation</b></p> <p>Bags and Pouches (Faraday Shield) Protective Tote Boxes (Conductive Static Shielding) Protective Trays Grounded Carts Protective Work Order Holders</p>



## Ordering Information

Model Number	Manufacturing Part Number	Product Revision	Package	Operating Temperature
RM912	RM912–15	15	6x6LM–6	–30 °C to +85 °C

## Revision History

Revision	Level	Date	Description
A		March 2000	Preliminary Information
B		March 2000	Updated Preliminary Information
C		June 2000	Added Characterization Data, Released
D		July 2000	Updated ESD Data
E		July 2000	Preprint Update
F		August 2000	Web Site Update
G		August 2000	Web Format Corrections
H		December 2000	Add: Solder Reflow, Temp. Guidelines; Revise: Figure 21; Revise Ordering Information
I		March 2001	Revise: Table 3, graphs
J		October 2001	Revise: Tables 3, 4; Figures 18, 20, 21

## References:

Application Note: PCB Design and SMT Assembly/Rework, Document Number 10175

Application Note: Tape and Reel, Document Number 101568

JEDEC Standard J–STD–020A

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