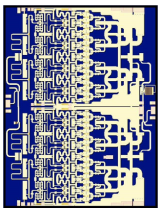
TGA2575

Ka-Band 3 Watt Power Amplifier

Applications

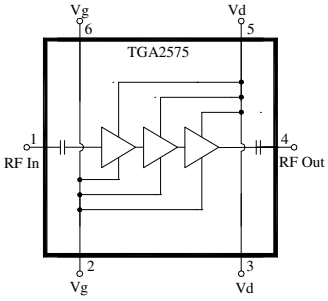
- Military Radar
- Communications



Product Features

- Frequency Range: 32.0 – 38.0 GHz
- Power: 35.5 dBm Psat
- PAE: 22%
- Gain: 19 dB
- Return Loss: 12 dB
- Bias: Vd = 6 V, Id = 2.1 A, Vg = -0.60 V Typical
- Dimensions: 5.4 x 4.1 x 0.05 mm

Functional Block Diagram



General Description

TriQuint's TGA2575 is a wideband power amplifier fabricated on TriQuint's production-released 0.15um pwr-pHEMT process. Operating from 32 GHz to 38 GHz, it achieves 35.5 dBm saturated output power, 22% PAE and 19 dB small signal gain over most of the band.

Fully matched to 50 ohms, ROHS compliant and with integrated DC blocking caps on both I/O ports, the TGA2575 is ideally suited to support both commercial and defense related opportunities.

The TGA2575 is 100% DC and RF tested on-wafer to ensure compliance to performance specifications.

Bond Pad Configuration

Bond Pad #	Symbol
1	RF In
2, 6	Vg
3, 5	Vd
4	RF Out

Ordering Information

Part No.	ECCN	Description
TGA2575	3A001.b.2.e	Ka-band Power Amplifier

Specifications

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Rating
Drain Voltage,Vd	+6.5 V
Gate Voltage,Vg	-5 to 0 V
Drain to Gate Voltage, Vd-Vg	10
Drain Current, Id	4.0 A
Gate Current, Ig	-14 to 4.8 mA
Power Dissipation, Pdiss	21 W
RF Input Power, CW, 50Ω,T = 25ºC	23 dBm
Channel Temperature, Tch	200 ºC
Mounting Temperature (30 Seconds)	320 ºC
Storage Temperature	-40 to 150 ºC

Operation of this device outside the parameter ranges given above may cause permanent damage. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these conditions is not implied.

Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Vd		6		V
Id		2.1		A
Id_drive (Under RF Drive)		3.3		A
Vg		-0.60		V

Electrical specifications are measured at specified test conditions. Specifications are not guaranteed over all recommended operating conditions.

Electrical Specifications

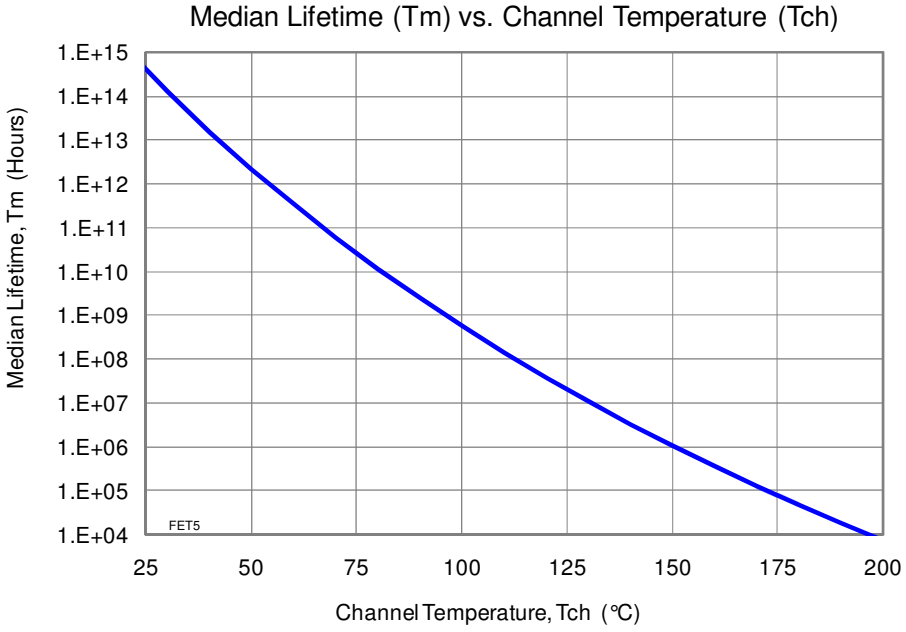
Test conditions unless otherwise noted: 25ºC, Vd = 6 V, Id = 2.1 A, Vg = -0.60 V Typical.

Parameter	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Operational Frequency Range	32		38	GHz
Gain: 32 – 35 GHz	17	19		dB
Gain: 36 – 85 GHz	15	17		
Input Return Loss		12		dB
Output Return Loss		12		dB
Output Power @ Saturation: 32 – 35 GHz	34.5	35.5		dBm
Output Power @ Saturation: 36 – 38 GHz	33	34.5		
PAE @ Saturation		22		%

Specifications (cont.)

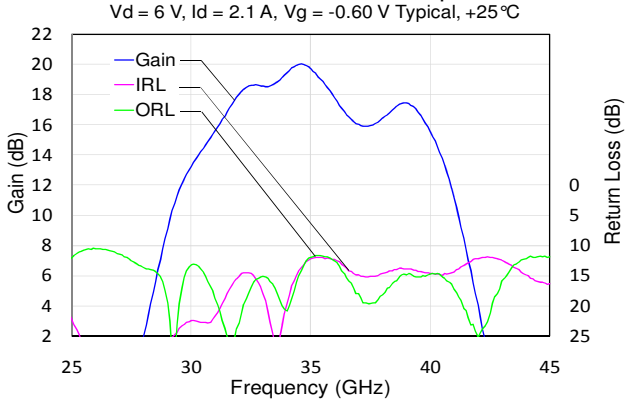
Thermal and Reliability Information

Parameter	Condition	Rating
Thermal Resistance, θ_{JC}, measured to back of package	Tbase = 70 °C	θ_{JC} = 6.2°C/W
Channel Temperature (Tch), and Median Lifetime (Tm)	Tbase = 70 °C, Vd = 6 V, Id = 2.1 A, Pdiss = 12.6 W	Tch = 148°C Tm = 1.3 E+6 Hours
Channel Temperature (Tch), and Median Lifetime (Tm) Under RF Drive	Tbase = 70 °C, Vd = 6 V, Id = 3.3 A, Pout = 36 dBm, Pdiss = 15.8 W	Tch = 168°C Tm = 1.5E+5 Hours

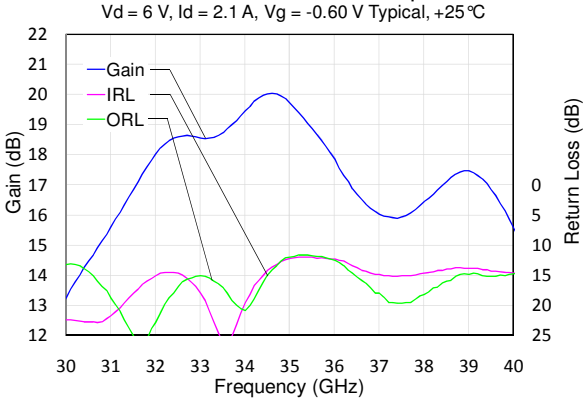


Typical Performance

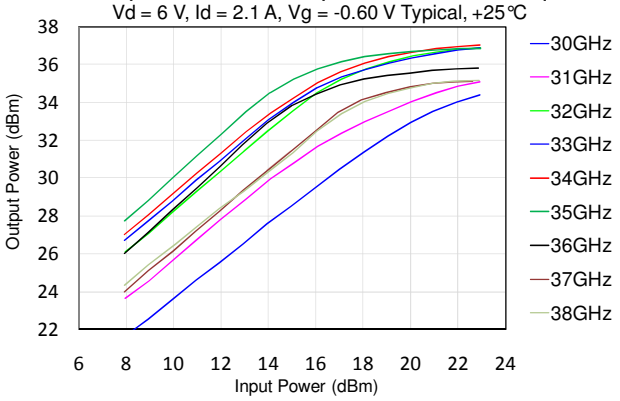
S-Parameters vs. Freq.
Vd = 6 V, Id = 2.1 A, Vg = -0.60 V Typical, +25°C



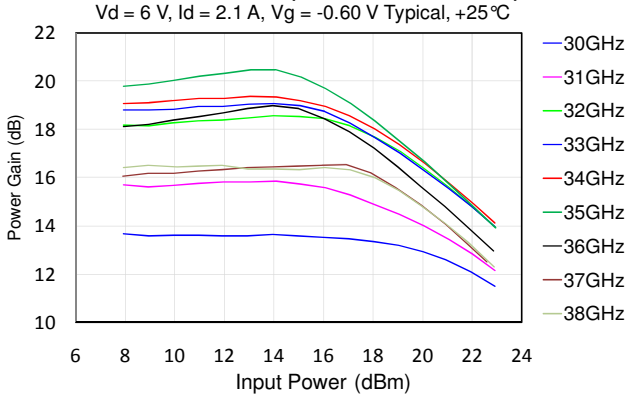
S-Parameters vs. Freq.
Vd = 6 V, Id = 2.1 A, Vg = -0.60 V Typical, +25°C



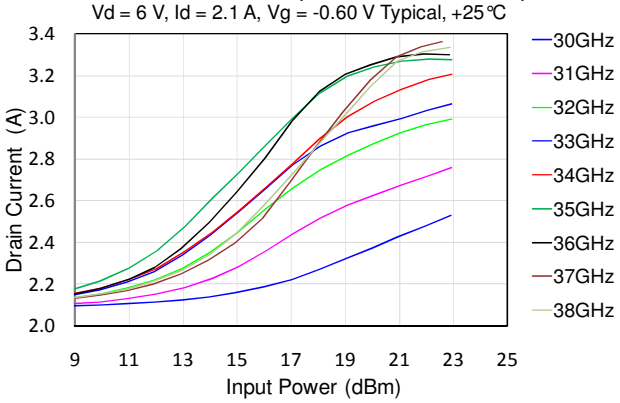
Output Power vs. Input Power vs. Freq.
Vd = 6 V, Id = 2.1 A, Vg = -0.60 V Typical, +25°C



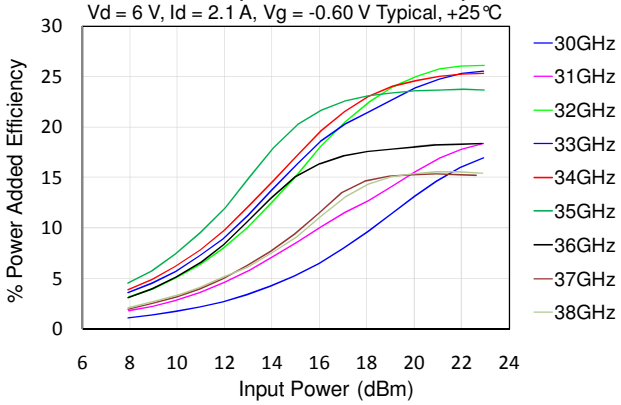
Power Gain vs. Input Power vs. Freq.
Vd = 6 V, Id = 2.1 A, Vg = -0.60 V Typical, +25°C



Drain Current vs. Input Power vs. Freq.
Vd = 6 V, Id = 2.1 A, Vg = -0.60 V Typical, +25°C

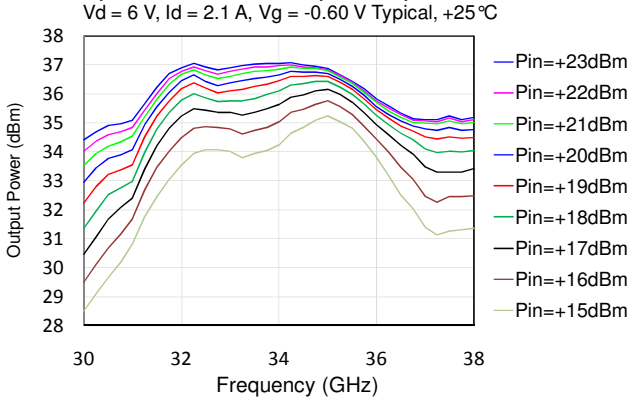


PAE vs. Input Power vs. Freq.
Vd = 6 V, Id = 2.1 A, Vg = -0.60 V Typical, +25°C

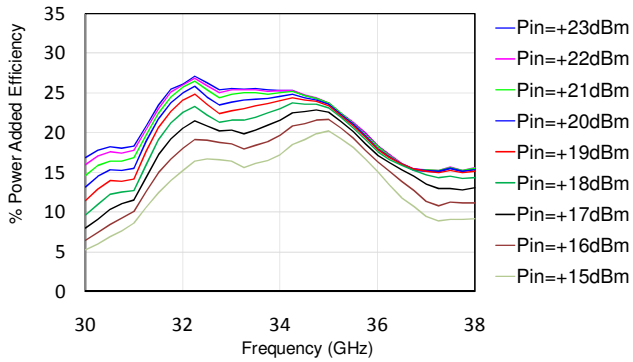


Typical Performance (cont.)

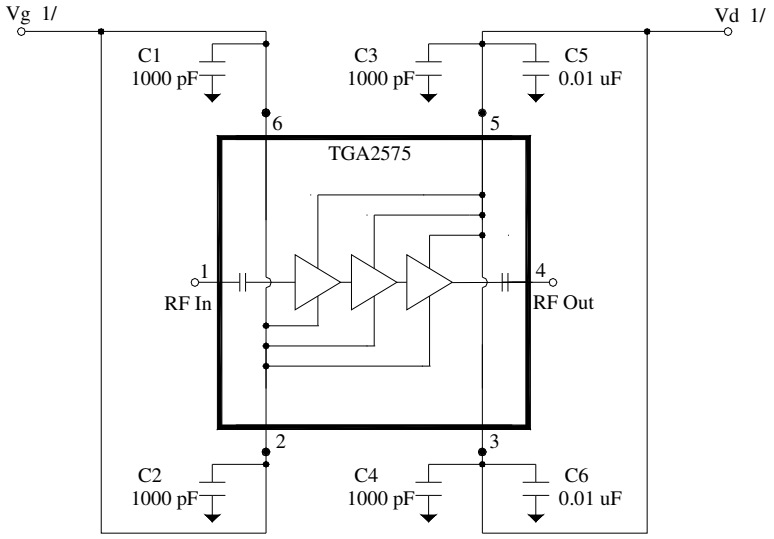
Output Power vs. Freq. vs. Input Power
Vd = 6 V, Id = 2.1 A, Vg = -0.60 V Typical, +25°C



PAE vs. Freq. vs. Input Power
Vd = 6 V, Id = 2.1 A, Vg = -0.60 V Typical, +25°C



Application Circuit

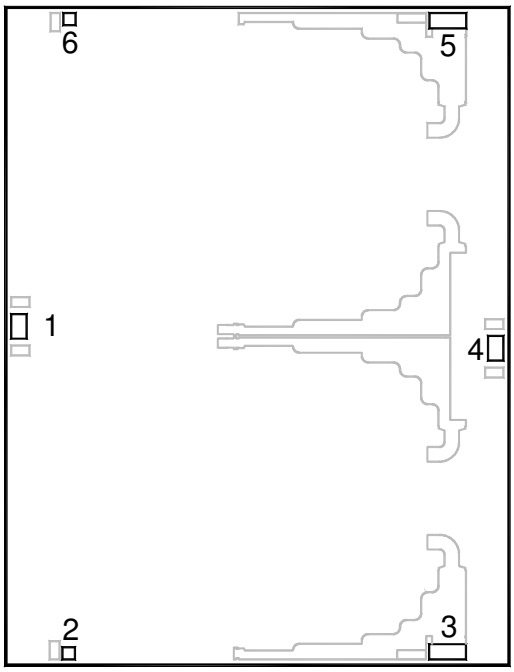


Vg must be biased from both sides (pins 2 and 6)
Vd must be biased from both sides (pins 3 and 5)

Bias-up Procedure	Bias-down Procedure
Vg set to -1.5 V	Turn off RF supply
Vd set to +6 V	Reduce Vg to -1.5V. Ensure Id ~ 0 mA
Adjust Vg more positive until quiescent Id is 2.1 A. This will be ~ Vg = -0.60 V	Turn Vd to 0 V
Apply RF signal to RF Input	Turn Vg to 0 V

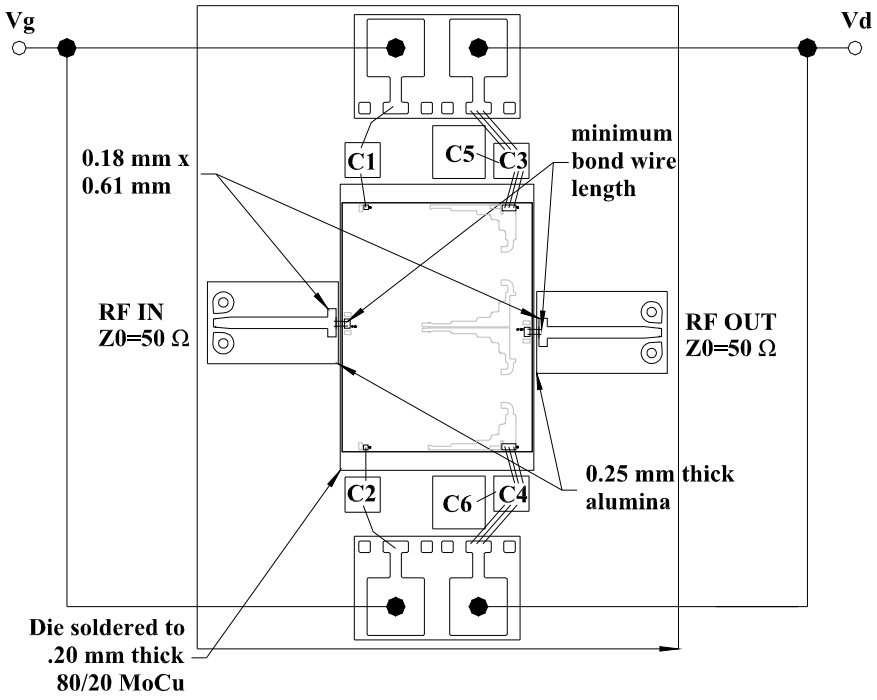
1/ Additional bypass capacitors may be required at this location. The presence and value of these capacitors varies by application. Variables include power supply impedance, power supply stability with reactive loads, and the inductance from the power supply to this assembly. 1 to 47 uF tantalum capacitors are commonly used here.

Bond Pad Description



Bond Pad	Symbol	Description
1	RF In	Input, matched to 50 ohms.
2, 6	Vg	Gate voltage.
3, 5	Vd	Drain voltage.
4	RF Out	Output, matched to 50 ohms.
	GND	Backside of die.

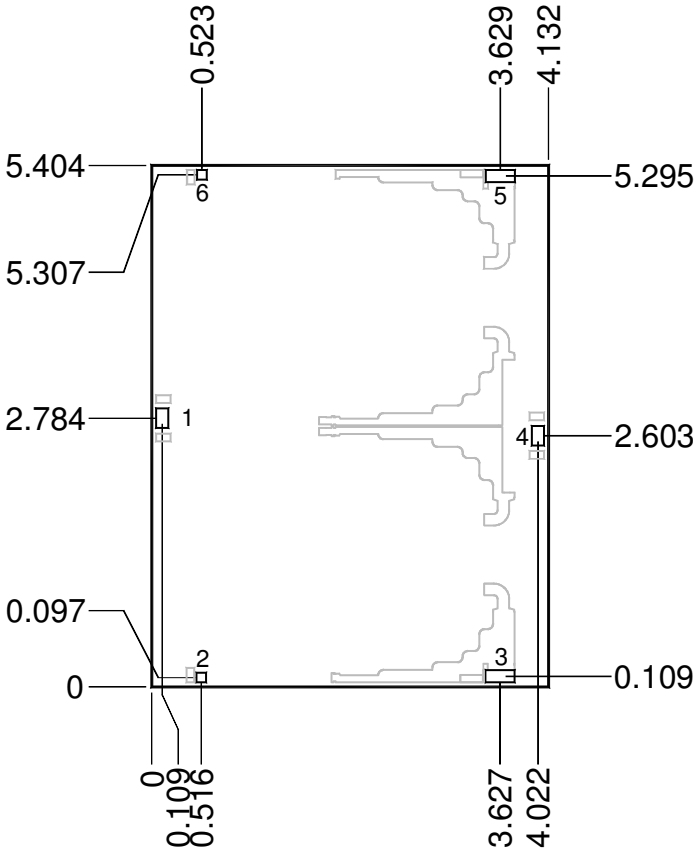
Assembly Drawing



Bill of Material

Ref Des	Value	Description	Manufacturer	Part Number
C1, C2, C3,C4	1000 pF	Cap, 50V, 25%, Single Layer Cap	various	
C5, C6	0.01 uF	Cap, 50V, 10%, SMD	various	

Mechanical Information



Unit: millimeters
Thickness: 0.05
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	Symbol	Pad Size
1	RF In	0.126 x 0.202
2, 6	Vg	0.101 x 0.101
3, 5	Vd	0.126 x 0.302
4	RF Out	0.126 x 0.202

Product Compliance Information

ESD Information

Caution! ESD-Sensitive Device

ESD Rating:	TBD
Value:	TBD
Test:	Human Body Model (HBM)
Standard:	JEDEC Standard JESD22-A114

ECCN

US Department of Commerce 3A001.b.2.e

Solderability

This part is compliant with EU 2002/95/EC RoHS directive (Restrictions on the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment).

This product also has the following attributes:

- Lead Free
- Halogen Free (Chlorine, Bromine)
- Antimony Free
- TBBP-A ($C_{15}H_{12}Br_40_2$) Free
- PFOS Free
- SVHC Free

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.

Contact Information

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