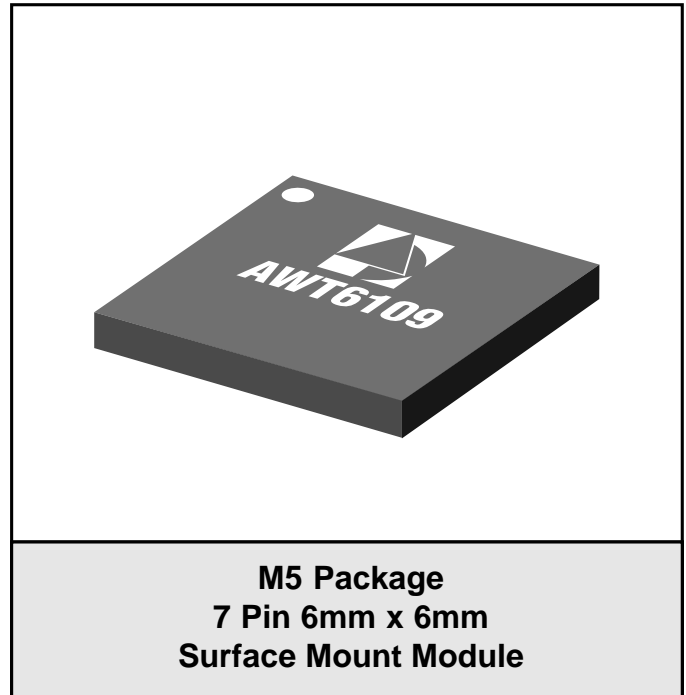


**FEATURES**

- InGaP HBT Technology
- High Efficiency (35% Typ)
- Low Leakage Current (5 $\mu$ A)
- SMT Module Package
- Small Foot Print (6mm x 6mm)
- Low Profile (1.5mm)
- 50  $\Omega$  Input and Output Matching
- P<sub>OUT</sub> = 28.5 dBm @ I<sub>cq</sub>= 60mA Typ
- No Mode Switching Required
- CDMA 2000 1XRTT Compliant

**APPLICATIONS**

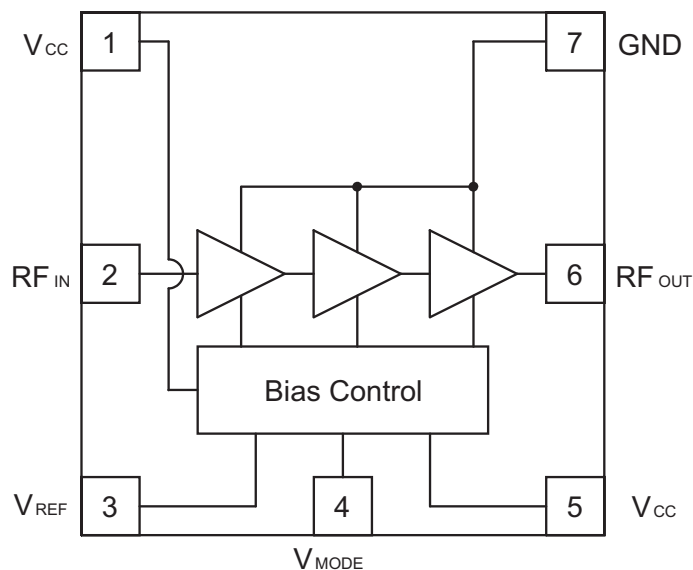
- Korean Band PCS CDMA Handsets



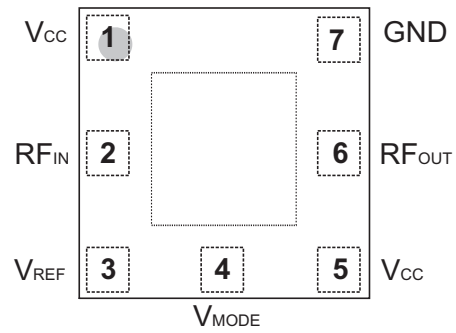
**PRODUCT DESCRIPTION**

The AWT6109 is a 3.5 V (3.0 V to 4.2 V) high efficiency, 3 stage amplifier module for Korean Band PCS handsets. The device is manufactured on an advanced InGaP HBT MMIC technology offering state-of-the-art reliability, temperature stability, and ruggedness. Full output power is achieved at a low

quiescent current of 60mA, reducing power drain on the system battery. No switching is required between high and low output power levels. The 6mm x 6mm laminate package is self contained, incorporating 50  $\Omega$  input and output matching networks optimized for output power, linearity, and efficiency.



**Figure 1: Block Diagram**



**Figure 2: Pinout (X-ray Top View)**

**Table 1: Pin Description**

PIN	NAME	DESCRIPTION
1	V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply Voltage
2	RF <sub>IN</sub>	RF Input Signal
3	V <sub>REF</sub>	Reference Voltage
4	V <sub>MODE</sub>	Mode Control
5	V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply Voltage
6	RF <sub>OUT</sub>	RF Output
7	GND	Ground

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Table 2: Absolute Minimum and Maximum Ratings

PARAMETER	MIN	MAX	UNIT
Supply Voltage ( $V_{CC}$ )	0	+5	V
Mode Control Voltage ( $V_{MODE}$ )	0	+3.5	V
Reference Voltage ( $V_{REF}$ )	0	+3.5	V
RF Input Power ( $P_{IN}$ )	-	+10	dBm
Storage Temperature ( $T_{STG}$ )	-40	+150	°C

Stresses in excess of the absolute ratings may cause permanent damage. Functional operation is not implied under these conditions. Exposure to absolute ratings for extended periods of time may adversely affect reliability.

Table 3: Operating Ranges

PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	COMMENTS
Operating Frequency (f)	1750	-	1780	MHz	
Supply Voltage ( $V_{CC}$ )	+3.0	+3.5	+4.2	V	
Reference Voltage ( $V_{REF}$ )	+2.75 0	+3.0 -	+3.1 +0.5	V	PA "on" PA "shut down"
Mode Control Voltage ( $V_{MODE}$ )	+2.5 0	+2.7 -	+3.1 +0.5	V	PA "on" PA "shut down"
RF Output Power ( $P_{OUT}$ )	+28	+28.5	-	dBm	
Case Temperature ( $T_C$ )	-30	-	+110	°C	

The device may be operated safely over these conditions; however, parametric performance is guaranteed only over the conditions defined in the electrical specifications.

**Table 4: Electrical Specifications****(T<sub>C</sub> = +25 °C, V<sub>CC</sub> = +3.5 V, V<sub>REF</sub> = +3.0 V, V<sub>MODE</sub> = +2.7 V, P<sub>OUT</sub> = +28.5 dBm, 50Ω System)**

PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	COMMENTS
Gain	27	30.5	32	dB	
Adjacent Channel Power at ±1.25 MHz offset	-	-52.5	-46.5	dB	Primary Channel BW = 1.23 MHz Adjacent Channel BW = 30KHz
Adjacent Channel Power at ±2.25 MHz offset	-	-60	-57	dB	Primary Channel BW = 1.23 MHz Adjacent Channel BW = 30KHz
Efficiency	31 6	35 7	- -	%	+28.5 dBm Output Power +16 dBm Output Power
Quiescent Current (I <sub>cq</sub> )	50	65	85	mA	
Leakage Current (shutdown mode)		<5	10	μA	V <sub>REF</sub> = 0 V, V <sub>MODE</sub> = 0 V
Noise in Receive Band	-	-136	-134	dBm/Hz	1840 MHz to 1870 MHz
Harmonics 2fo 3fo, 4fo	- - -	-42 -50	-30 -30	dBc	
Input Impedance	-	-	2:1	VSWR	
Spurious Output Level (all spurious outputs)	-	-	-70	dBc	P <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ +29 dBm In-band load VSWR < 8:1 Out-of-band load VSWR < 8:1 Applies over all voltage and temperature operating ranges
Load mismatch stress with no permanent degradation or failure	8:1	-	-	VSWR	V <sub>CC</sub> = +5.0 V P <sub>IN</sub> = +5 dBm Applies over full operating temperature range

PERFORMANCE DATA

Figure 3: Gain and Efficiency vs. P<sub>OUT</sub> (f = 1750 MHz, V<sub>CC</sub> = +3.0 V, V<sub>REF</sub> = +3.0 V, V<sub>MODE</sub> = +2.7 V)

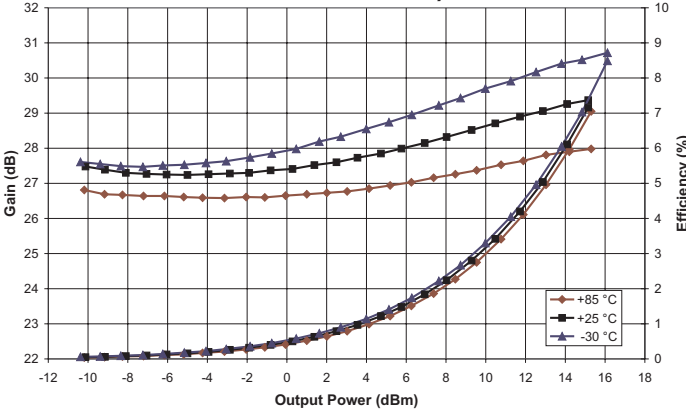


Figure 4: Adjacent Channel Power vs. P<sub>OUT</sub> (f = 1780 MHz, V<sub>CC</sub> = +3.0 V, V<sub>REF</sub> = +3.0 V, V<sub>MODE</sub> = +2.7 V, Δf<sub>ACP</sub> = 1.25 MHz)

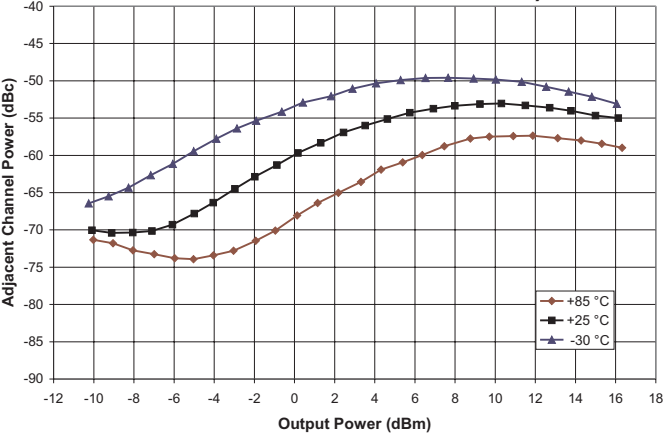


Figure 5: Gain and Efficiency vs. P<sub>OUT</sub> (f = 1750 MHz, V<sub>CC</sub> = +3.5 V, V<sub>REF</sub> = +3.0 V, V<sub>MODE</sub> = +2.7 V)

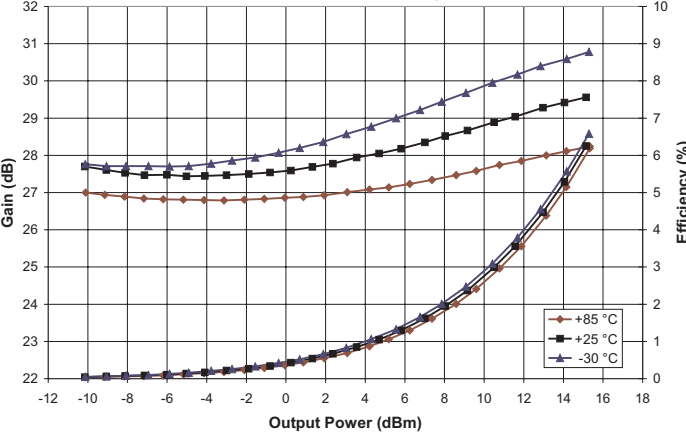


Figure 6: Adjacent Channel Power vs. P<sub>OUT</sub> (f = 1780 MHz, V<sub>CC</sub> = +3.5 V, V<sub>REF</sub> = +3.0 V, V<sub>MODE</sub> = +2.7 V, Δf<sub>ACP</sub> = 1.25 MHz)

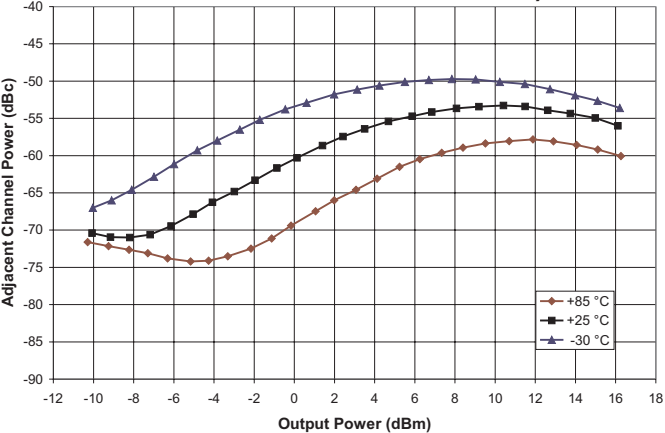


Figure 7: Gain and Efficiency vs. P<sub>OUT</sub> (f = 1750 MHz, V<sub>CC</sub> = +4.2 V, V<sub>REF</sub> = +3.0 V, V<sub>MODE</sub> = +2.7 V)

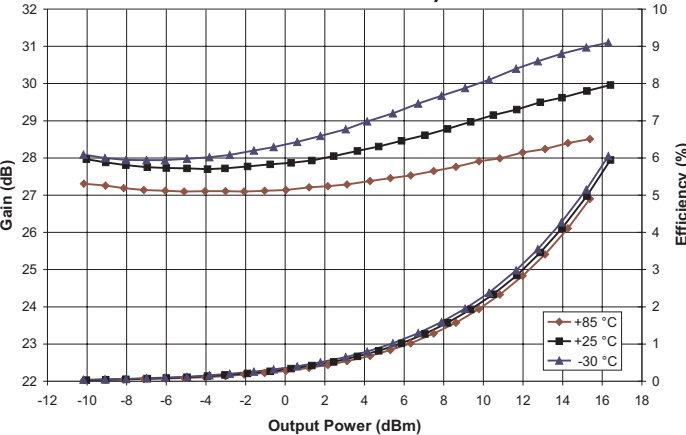
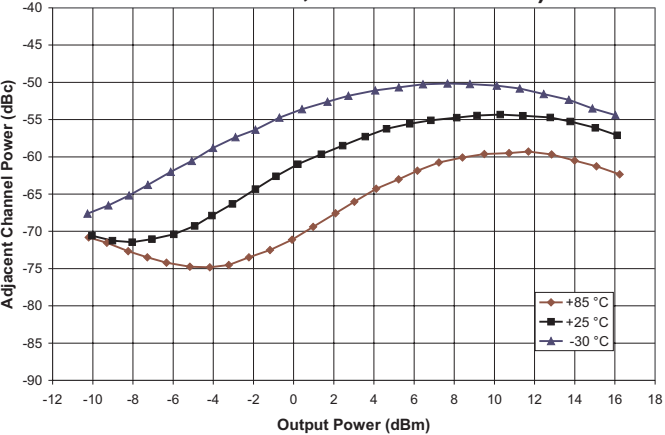
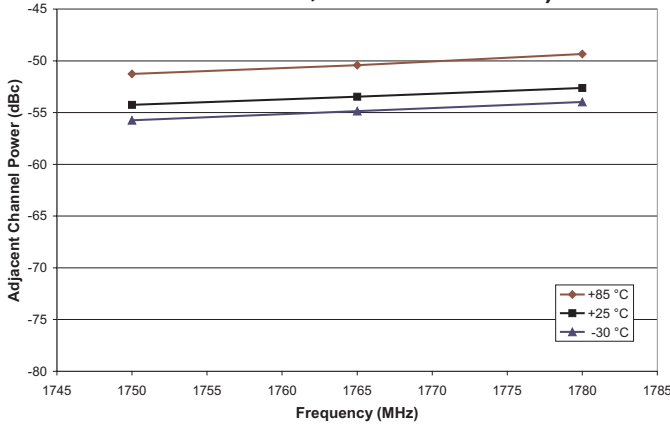


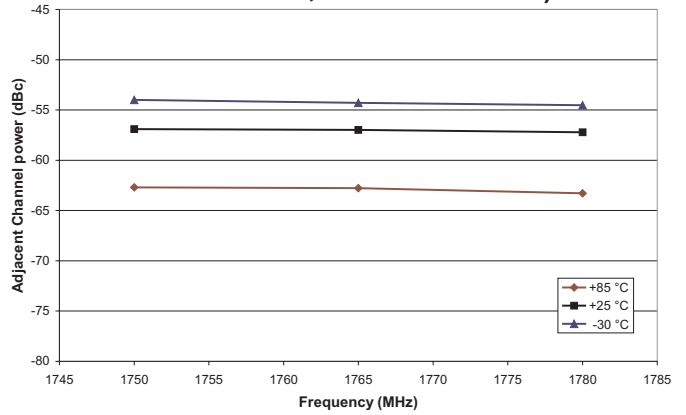
Figure 8: Adjacent Channel Power vs. P<sub>OUT</sub> (f = 1780 MHz, V<sub>CC</sub> = +4.2 V, V<sub>REF</sub> = +3.0 V, V<sub>MODE</sub> = +2.7 V, Δf<sub>ACP</sub> = 1.25 MHz)



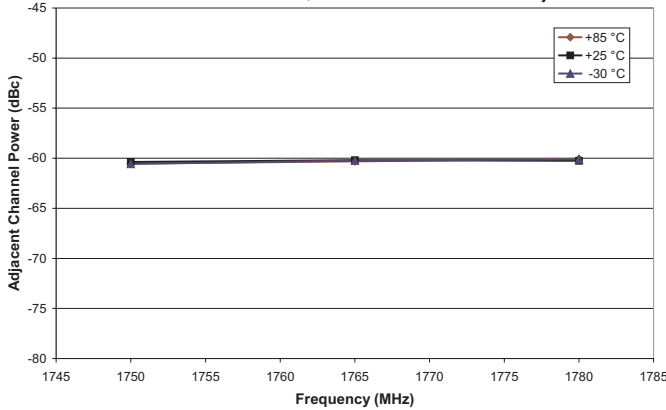
**Figure 9: Adjacent Channel Power vs. Freq.**  
 ( $P_{OUT} = +28.5 \text{ dBm}$ ,  $V_{CC} = +3.5 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{REF} = +3.0 \text{ V}$ ,  
 $V_{MODE} = +2.7 \text{ V}$ ,  $\Delta f_{ACP} = 1.25 \text{ MHz}$ )



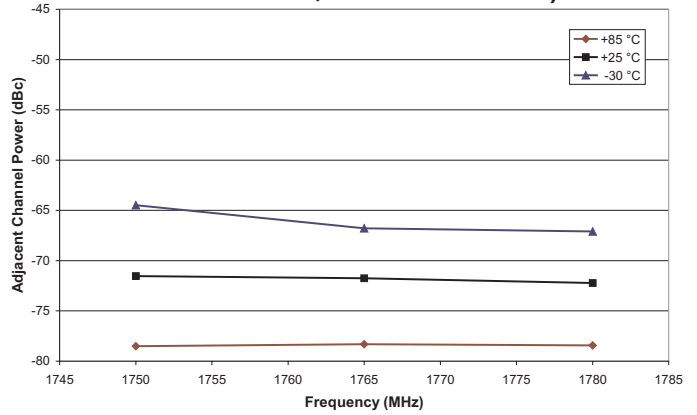
**Figure 10: Adjacent Channel Power vs. Freq.**  
 ( $P_{OUT} = +16.0 \text{ dBm}$ ,  $V_{CC} = +3.5 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{REF} = +3.0 \text{ V}$ ,  
 $V_{MODE} = +2.7 \text{ V}$ ,  $\Delta f_{ACP} = 1.25 \text{ MHz}$ )



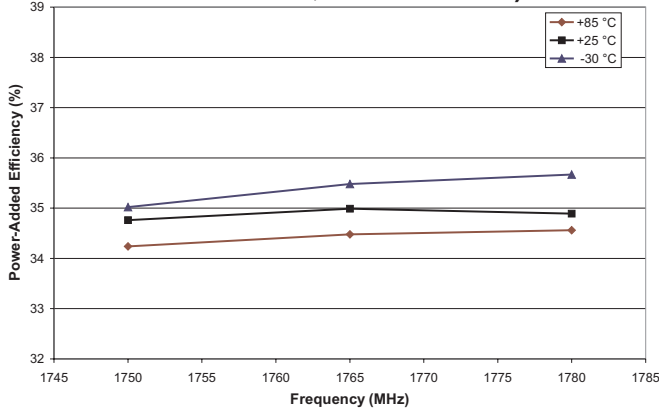
**Figure 11: Adjacent Channel Power vs. Freq.**  
 ( $P_{OUT} = +28.5 \text{ dBm}$ ,  $V_{CC} = +3.5 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{REF} = +3.0 \text{ V}$ ,  
 $V_{MODE} = +2.7 \text{ V}$ ,  $\Delta f_{ACP} = 2.25 \text{ MHz}$ )



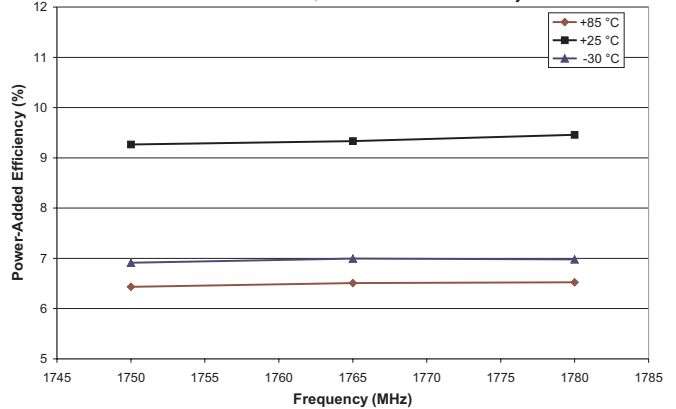
**Figure 12: Adjacent Channel Power vs. Freq.**  
 ( $P_{OUT} = +16.0 \text{ dBm}$ ,  $V_{CC} = +3.5 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{REF} = +3.0 \text{ V}$ ,  
 $V_{MODE} = +2.7 \text{ V}$ ,  $\Delta f_{ACP} = 2.25 \text{ MHz}$ )



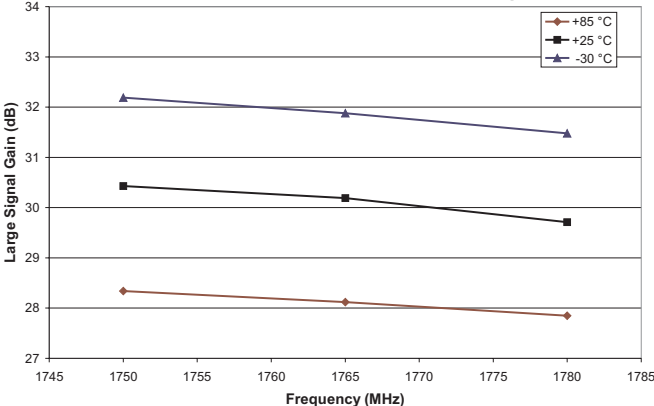
**Figure 13: Power-Added Efficiency vs. Freq.**  
 ( $P_{OUT} = +28.5 \text{ dBm}$ ,  $V_{CC} = +3.5 \text{ V}$ ,  
 $V_{REF} = +3.0 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{MODE} = +2.7 \text{ V}$ )



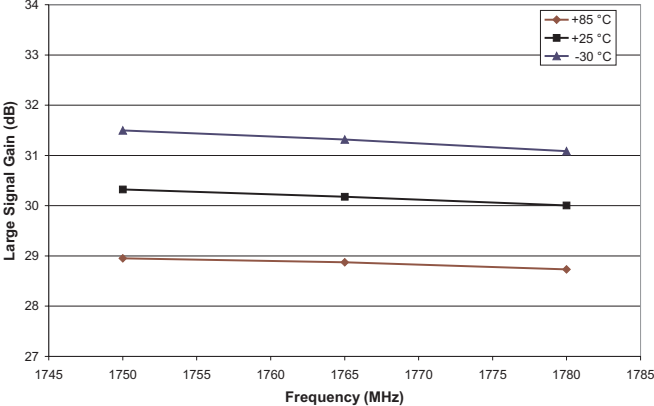
**Figure 14: Power-Added Efficiency vs. Freq.**  
 ( $P_{OUT} = +16.0 \text{ dBm}$ ,  $V_{CC} = +3.5 \text{ V}$ ,  
 $V_{REF} = +3.0 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{MODE} = +2.7 \text{ V}$ )



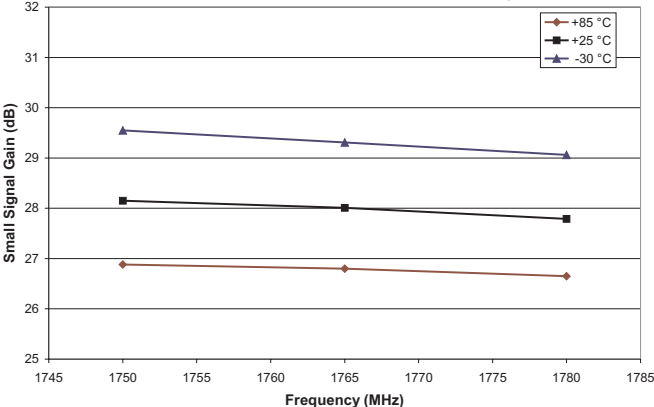
**Figure 15: Large Signal Gain vs. Freq.**  
**( $P_{OUT} = +28.5 \text{ dBm}$ ,  $V_{CC} = +3.5 \text{ V}$ ,  
 $V_{REF} = +3.0 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{MODE} = +2.7 \text{ V}$ )**



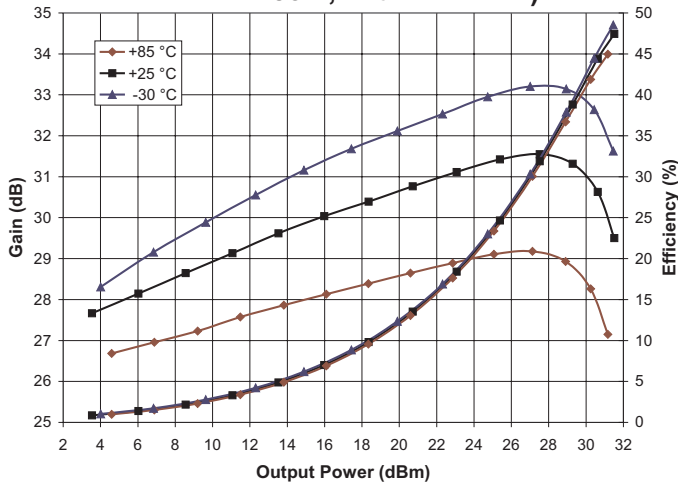
**Figure 16: Large Signal Gain vs. Freq.**  
**( $P_{OUT} = +16.0 \text{ dBm}$ ,  $V_{CC} = +3.5 \text{ V}$ ,  
 $V_{REF} = +3.0 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{MODE} = +2.7 \text{ V}$ )**



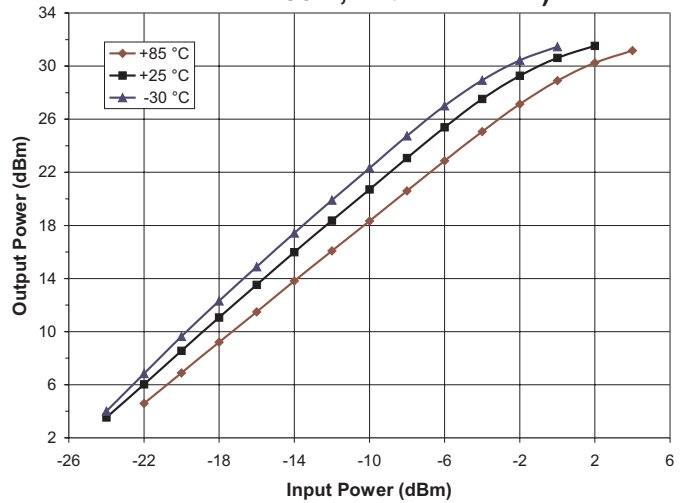
**Figure 17: Small Signal Gain vs. Freq.**  
**( $P_{IN} = -20 \text{ dBm}$ ,  $V_{CC} = +3.5 \text{ V}$ ,  
 $V_{REF} = +3.0 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{MODE} = +2.7 \text{ V}$ )**



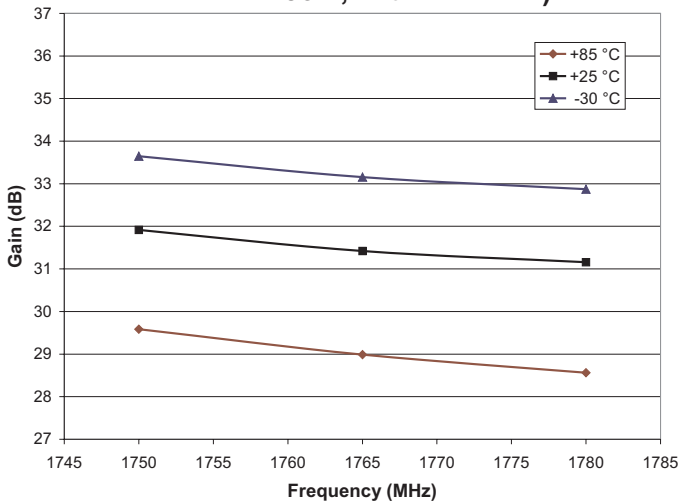
**Figure 18: Gain and Efficiency vs. P<sub>OUT</sub>**  
 (f = 1765 MHz, V<sub>CC</sub> = +3.5 V,  
 V<sub>REF</sub> = +2.85 V, V<sub>MODE</sub> = +2.7 V)



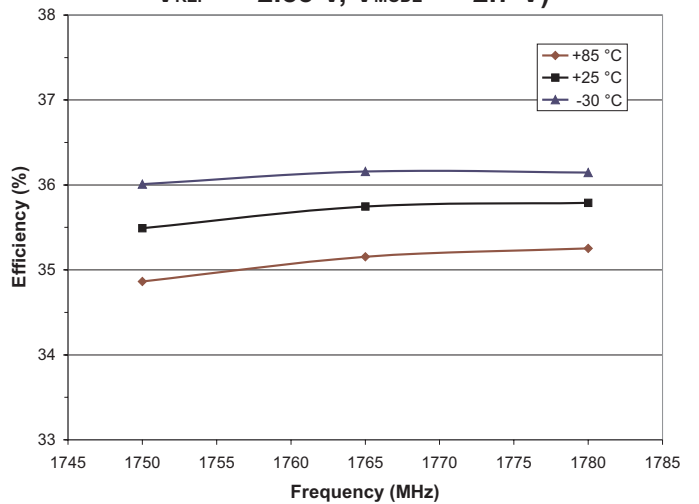
**Figure 19: Output Power vs. Input Power**  
 (f = 1765 MHz, V<sub>CC</sub> = +3.5 V,  
 V<sub>REF</sub> = +2.85 V, V<sub>MODE</sub> = +2.7 V)



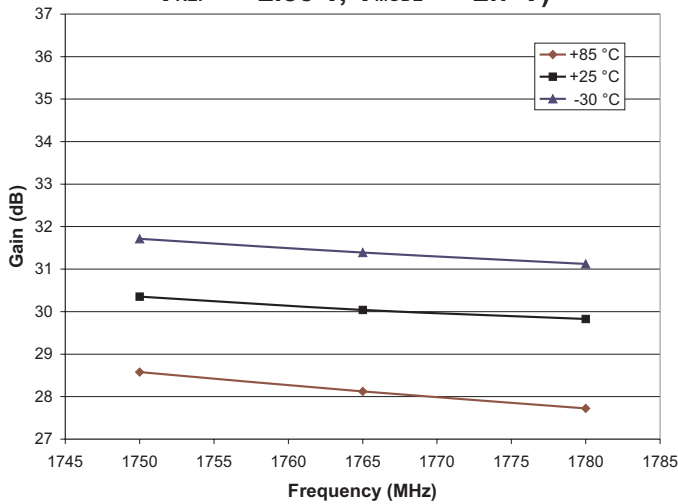
**Figure 20: Gain vs. Frequency**  
 (P<sub>OUT</sub> = +28.5 dBm, V<sub>CC</sub> = +3.5 V,  
 V<sub>REF</sub> = +2.85 V, V<sub>MODE</sub> = +2.7 V)



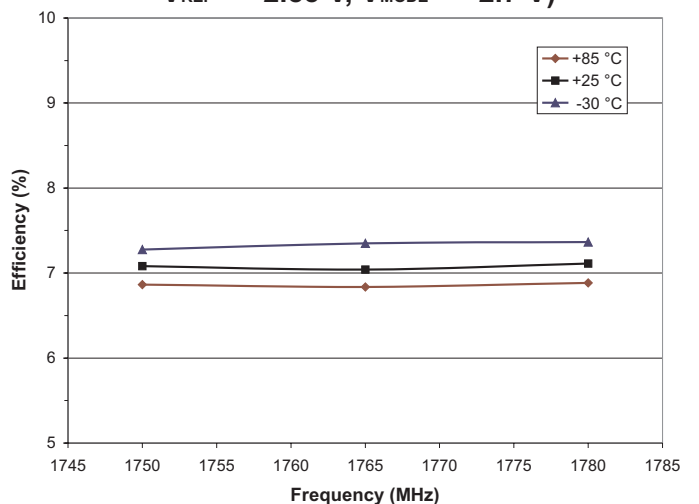
**Figure 21: Power-Added Efficiency vs. Freq.**  
 (P<sub>OUT</sub> = +28.5 dBm, V<sub>CC</sub> = +3.5 V,  
 V<sub>REF</sub> = +2.85 V, V<sub>MODE</sub> = +2.7 V)



**Figure 22: Gain vs. Frequency**  
 (P<sub>OUT</sub> = +16.0 dBm, V<sub>CC</sub> = +3.5 V,  
 V<sub>REF</sub> = +2.85 V, V<sub>MODE</sub> = +2.7 V)

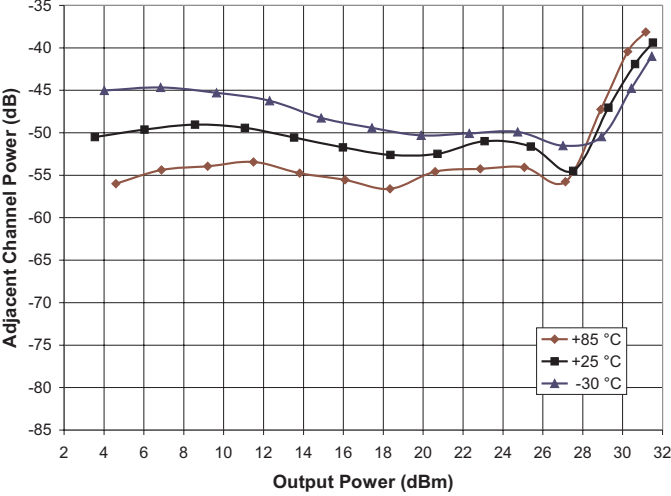


**Figure 23: Power-Added Efficiency vs. Freq.**  
 (P<sub>OUT</sub> = +16.0 dBm, V<sub>CC</sub> = +3.5 V,  
 V<sub>REF</sub> = +2.85 V, V<sub>MODE</sub> = +2.7 V)

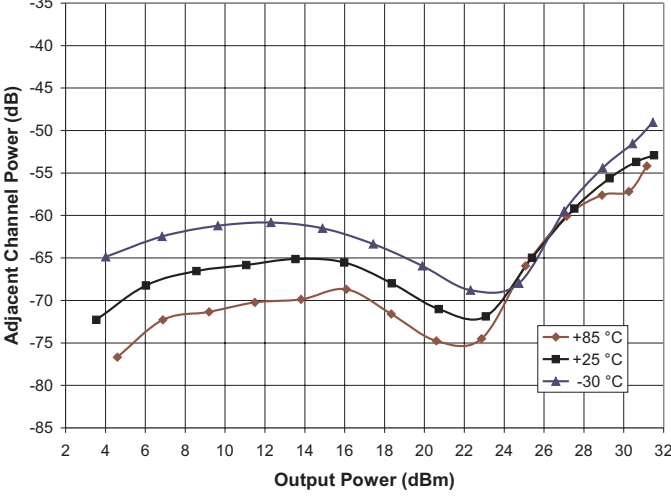




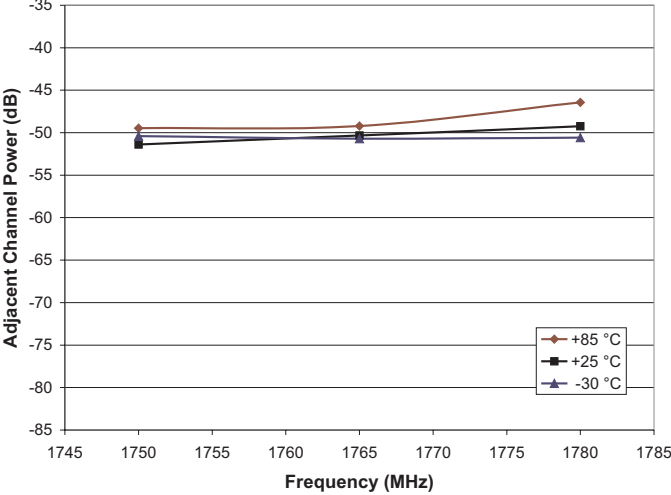
**Figure 24: Adjacent Channel Power vs. P<sub>OUT</sub>**  
(f = 1765 MHz, V<sub>CC</sub> = +3.5 V, V<sub>REF</sub> = +2.85 V,  
V<sub>MODE</sub> = +2.7 V, Δf<sub>ACP</sub> = 1.25 MHz)



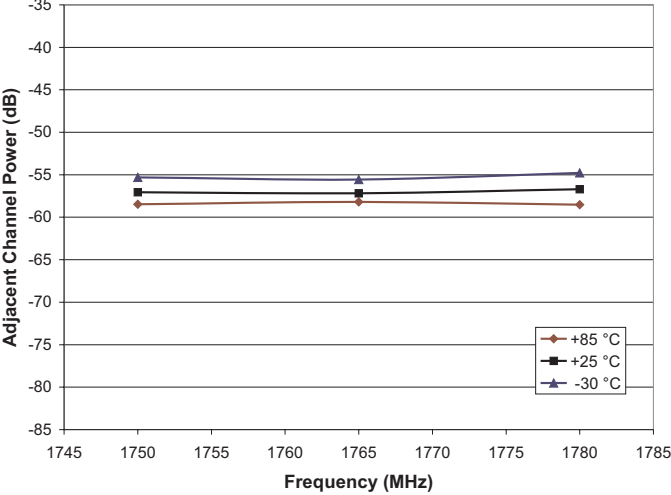
**Figure 25: Adjacent Channel Power vs. P<sub>OUT</sub>**  
(f = 1765 MHz, V<sub>CC</sub> = +3.5 V, V<sub>REF</sub> = +2.85 V,  
V<sub>MODE</sub> = +2.7 V, Δf<sub>ACP</sub> = 2.25 MHz)



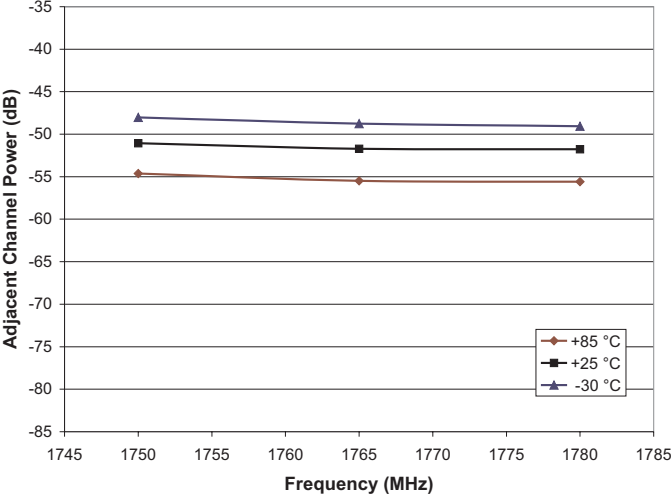
**Figure 26: Adjacent Channel Power vs. Freq.**  
(P<sub>OUT</sub> = +28.5 dBm, V<sub>CC</sub> = +3.5 V, V<sub>REF</sub> = +2.85 V,  
V<sub>MODE</sub> = +2.7 V, Δf<sub>ACP</sub> = 1.25 MHz)



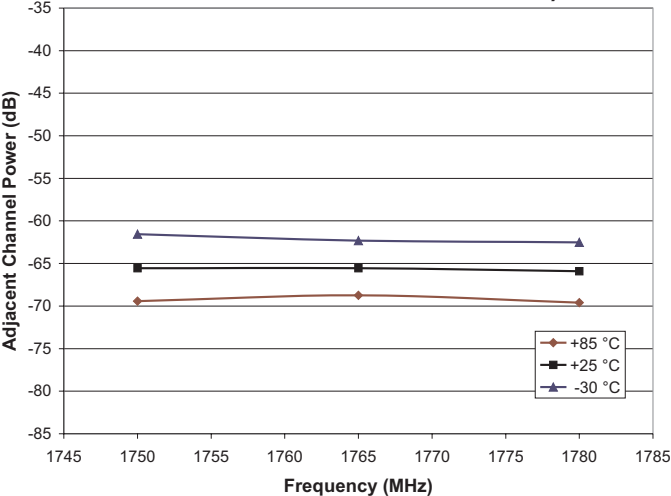
**Figure 27: Adjacent Channel Power vs. Freq.**  
(P<sub>OUT</sub> = +28.5 dBm, V<sub>CC</sub> = +3.5 V, V<sub>REF</sub> = +2.85 V,  
V<sub>MODE</sub> = +2.7 V, Δf<sub>ACP</sub> = 2.25 MHz)



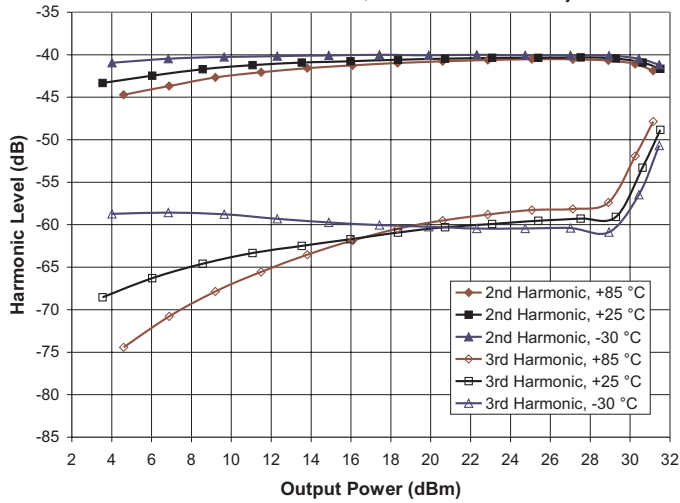
**Figure 28: Adjacent Channel Power vs. Freq.**  
(P<sub>OUT</sub> = +16.0 dBm, V<sub>CC</sub> = +3.5 V, V<sub>REF</sub> = +2.85 V,  
V<sub>MODE</sub> = +2.7 V, Δf<sub>ACP</sub> = 1.25 MHz)



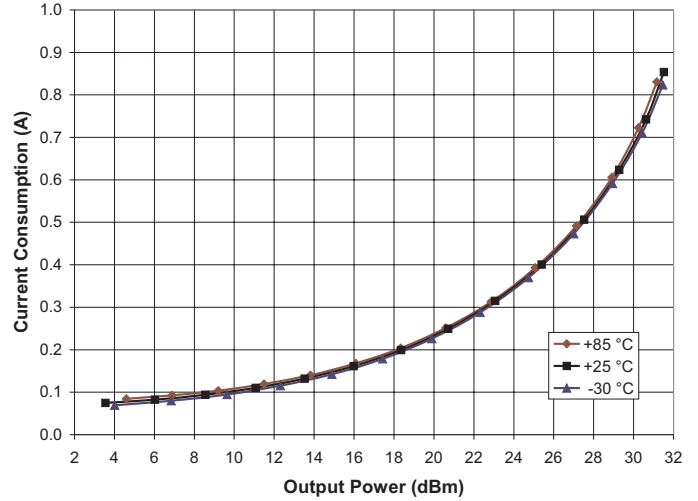
**Figure 29: Adjacent Channel Power vs. Freq.**  
(P<sub>OUT</sub> = +16.0 dBm, V<sub>CC</sub> = +3.5 V, V<sub>REF</sub> = +2.85 V,  
V<sub>MODE</sub> = +2.7 V, Δf<sub>ACP</sub> = 2.25 MHz)



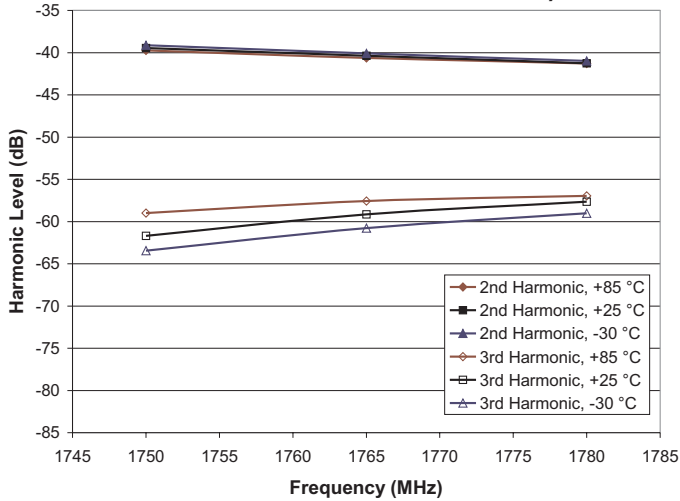
**Figure 30: Harmonic Levels vs. P<sub>OUT</sub>**  
 (f = 1765 MHz, V<sub>CC</sub> = +3.5 V,  
 V<sub>REF</sub> = +2.85 V, V<sub>MODE</sub> = +2.7 V)



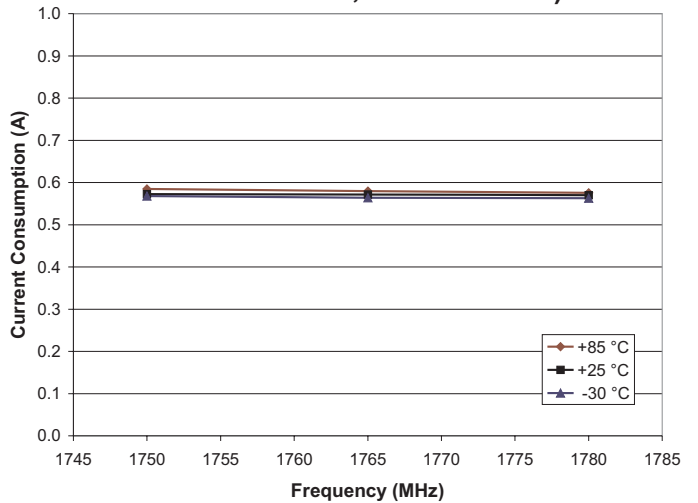
**Figure 31: Current Consumption vs. P<sub>OUT</sub>**  
 (f = 1765 MHz, V<sub>CC</sub> = +3.5 V,  
 V<sub>REF</sub> = +2.85 V, V<sub>MODE</sub> = +2.7 V)



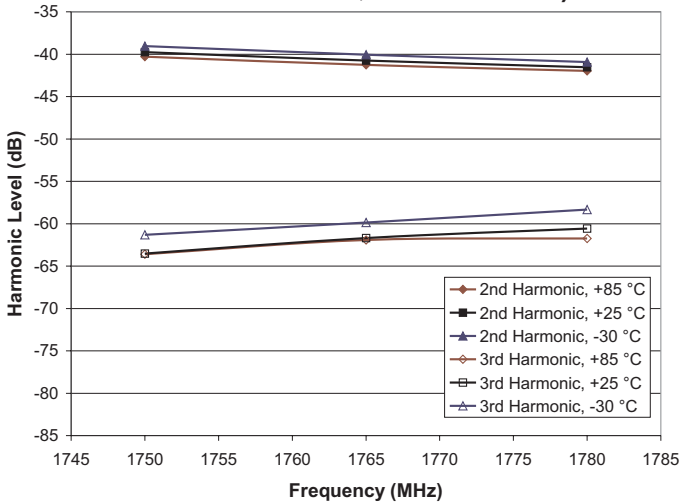
**Figure 32: Harmonic Levels vs. Freq.**  
 (P<sub>OUT</sub> = +28.5 dBm, V<sub>CC</sub> = +3.5 V,  
 V<sub>REF</sub> = +2.85 V, V<sub>MODE</sub> = +2.7 V)



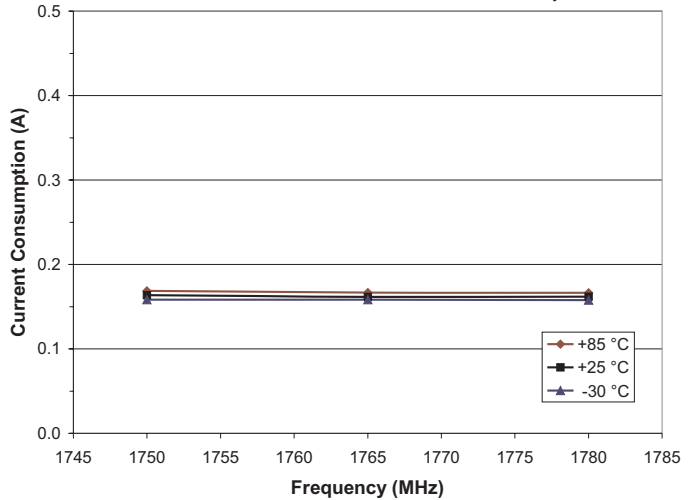
**Figure 33: Current Consumption vs. Freq.**  
 (P<sub>OUT</sub> = +28.5 dBm, V<sub>CC</sub> = +3.5 V,  
 V<sub>REF</sub> = +2.85 V, V<sub>MODE</sub> = +2.7 V)



**Figure 34: Harmonic Levels vs. Freq.**  
 (P<sub>OUT</sub> = +16.0 dBm, V<sub>CC</sub> = +3.5 V,  
 V<sub>REF</sub> = +2.85 V, V<sub>MODE</sub> = +2.7 V)



**Figure 35: Current Consumption vs. Freq.**  
 (P<sub>OUT</sub> = +16.0 dBm, V<sub>CC</sub> = +3.5 V,  
 V<sub>REF</sub> = +2.85 V, V<sub>MODE</sub> = +2.7 V)

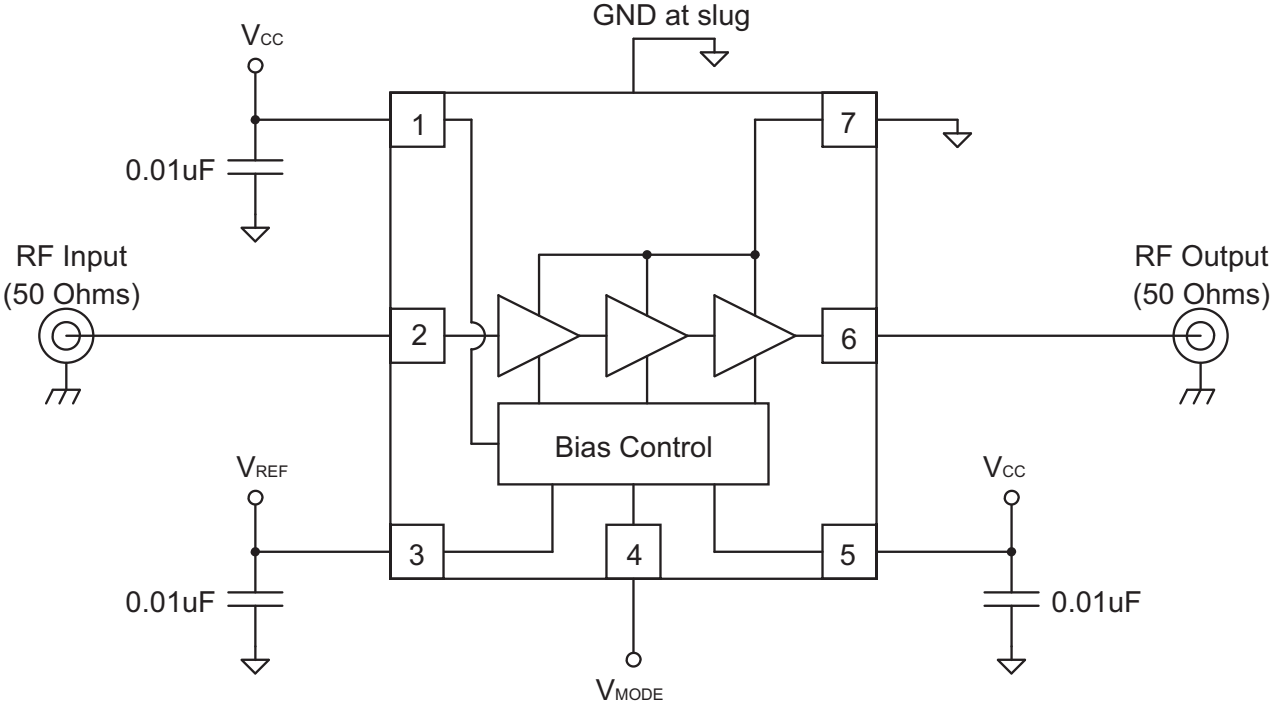


**APPLICATION INFORMATION**

To ensure proper performance, refer to all related Application Notes on the ANADIGICS web site: <http://www.anadigics.com>

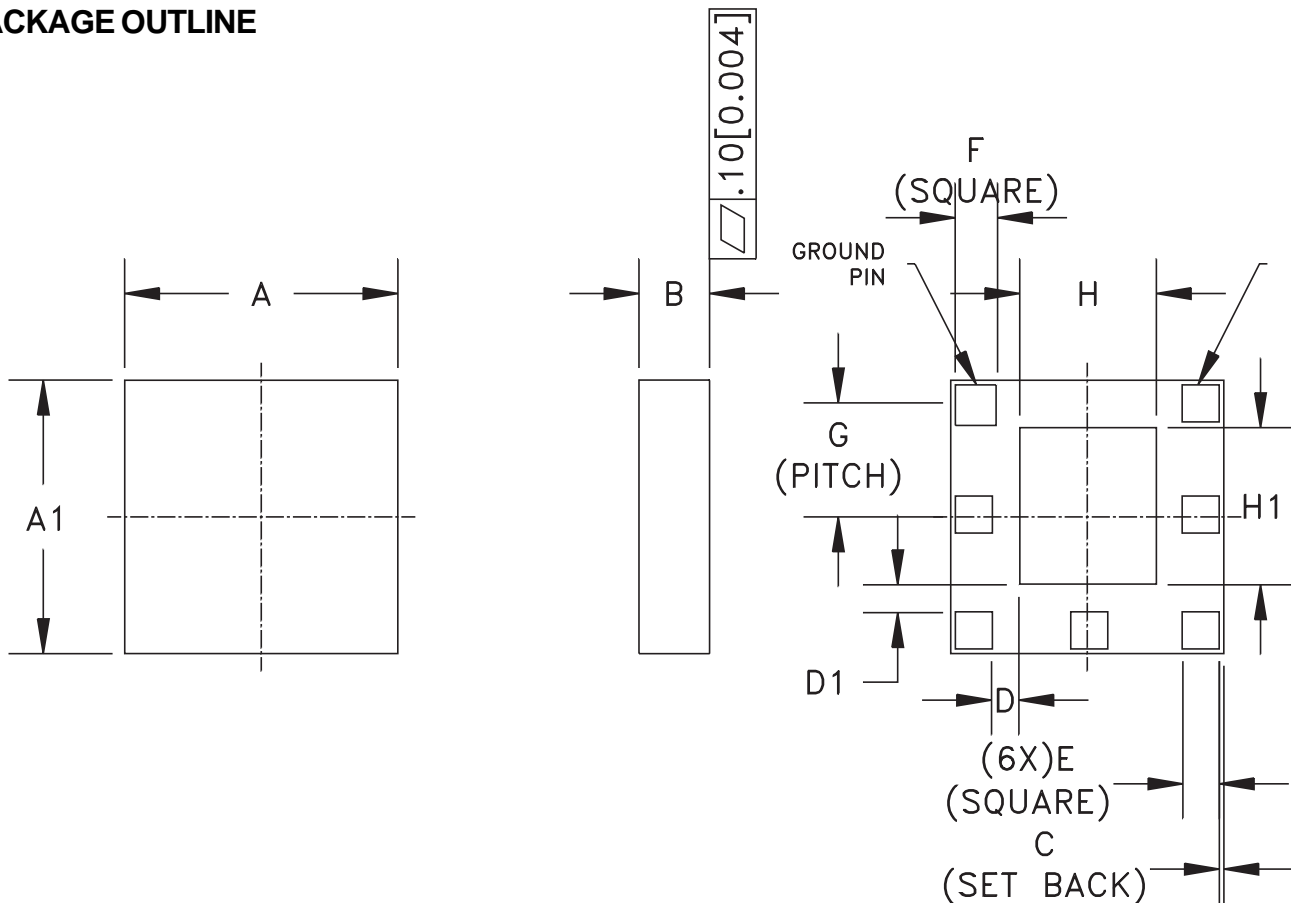
**Shutdown Mode**

The power amplifier may be placed in a shutdown mode by applying logic low levels (see Operating Ranges table) to both the  $V_{REF}$  and  $V_{MODE}$  voltages.



**Figure 36: Application Circuit Schematic**

PACKAGE OUTLINE

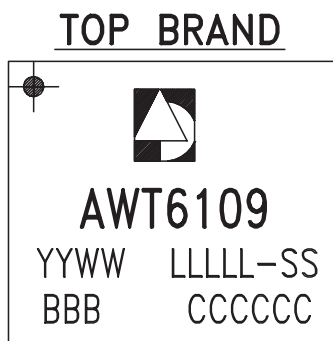


S <sub>W</sub> B <sub>OL</sub>	MILLIMETERS			INCHES			NOTE
	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.	
A	5.88	6.00	6.12	0.231	0.236	0.241	-
A1	5.88	6.00	6.12	0.231	0.236	0.241	-
B	1.30	1.55	1.70	0.051	0.061	0.067	-
C	-	0.10	-	-	0.004	-	-
D	-	0.60	-	-	0.024	-	-
D1	-	0.60	-	-	0.024	-	-
E	-	0.81	-	-	0.032	-	-
F	-	0.89	-	-	0.035	-	-
G	2.50 BSC			0.098 BSC			3
H	-	3.00	-	-	0.118	-	-
H1	-	3.42	-	-	0.135	-	-

NOTES:

1. CONTROLLING DIMENSIONS: MILLIMETERS
2. UNLESS SPECIFIED TOLERANCE=±.076[0.003].
3. REFERENCE ONLY.

Figure 37: M5 Package Outline - 7 Pin 6mm x 6mm Surface Mount Module (High Band)

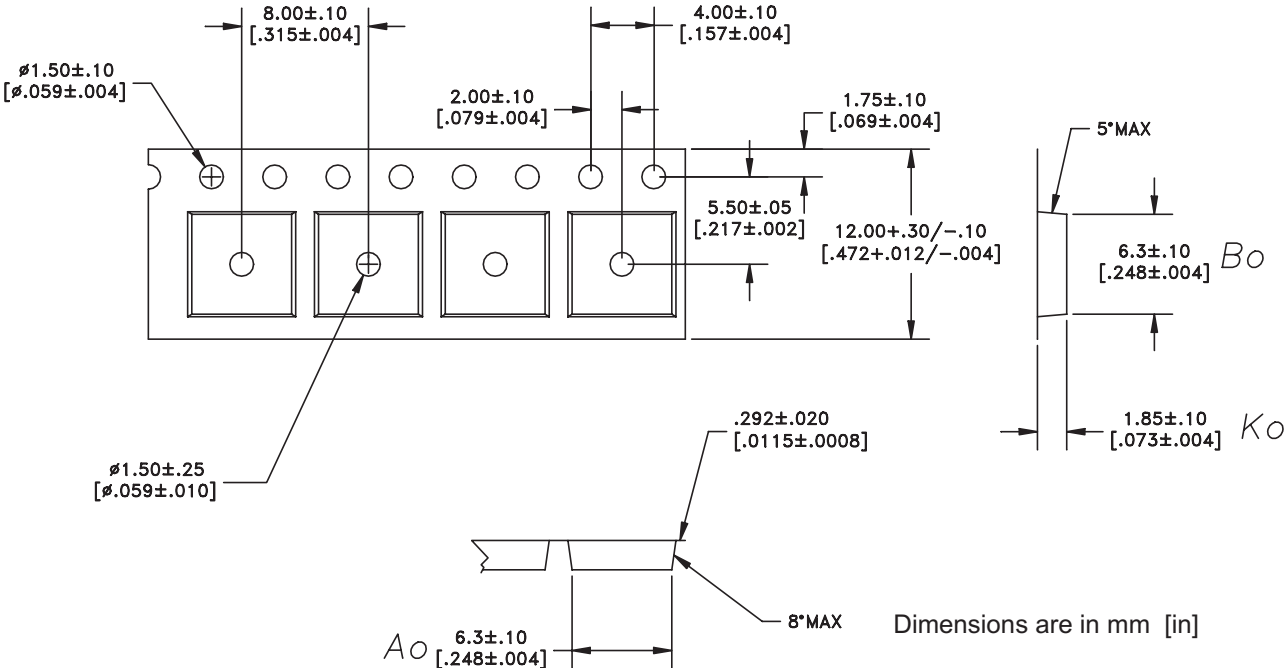


NOTES:

1. ANADIGICS LOGO SIZE: X=0.080±0.010 Y=0.095±0.010
2. PART #: AWT6109
3. YEAR AND WORK WEEK: YYWW: YY = YEAR, WW = WORK WEEK
4. LOT - Wafer I.D.: LLLL-SS = Wafer/Lot I.D.
5. PIN 1 INDICATOR: MOLD NOTCH -or- INK DOT
6. BOM #: BBB
7. COUNTRY CODE: CCCCC
8. TYPE : ELITE  
SIZE : AS LARGE AS POSSIBLE  
COLOR : WHITE or SILVER

Figure 38: Branding Specification

**COMPONENT PACKAGING**



**Figure 39: Tape & Reel Packaging**

**Table 5: Tape & Reel Dimensions**

PACKAGE TYPE	TAPE WIDTH	POCKET PITCH	REEL CAPACITY	MAX REEL DIA
6mm X 6mm	12mm	8mm	2500	13"

**AWT6109**

**NOTES**

NOTES

**ORDERING INFORMATION**

ORDER NUMBER	TEMPERATURE RANGE	PACKAGE DESCRIPTION	COMPONENT PACKAGING
AWT6109M5P8	-30 °C to +110 °C	7 Pin 6mm x 6mm Surface Mount Module	Tape and Reel, 2500 pieces per reel

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