

Agilent HMMC-5034 37–43 GHz Amplifier

Data Sheet



Chip Size: Chip Size Tolerance: Chip Thickness: Pad Dimensions: $1.56 \times 1.02 \text{ mm} (61.4 \times 40.1 \text{ mils})$ $\pm 10 \ \mu\text{m} (\pm 0.4 \text{ mils})$ $127 \pm 15 \ \mu\text{m} (5.0 \pm 0.6 \text{ mils})$ $80 \times 80 \ \mu\text{m} (3.2 \times 3.2 \text{ mils})$

Features

- •23 dBm Output P_(-1dB)
- •8 dB Gain @ 40 GHz
- Integrated Output Power Detector Network
- •50 Ω Input/Output Matching
- •Bias: 4.5 Volts, 300 mA

Description

The HMMC-5034 is a MMIC power amplifier designed for use in wireless transmitters that operate within the 37 GHz to 42.5 GHz range. At 40 GHz it provides 23 dBm of output power $[P_{(-1dB)}]$ and 8 dB of smallsignal gain from a small easy-to-use device. The HMMC-5034 was designed to be driven by the HMMC-5040 MMIC amplifier for linear transmit applications. This device has input and output matching circuitry for use in 50 ohm environments.

Absolute Maximum Ratings^[1]

Symbol	Parameters/Conditions	Min.	Max.	Units
V _{D1,2}	Drain Supply Voltages		5	Volts
V _{G1,2}	Gate Supply Voltages	-3.0	0.5	Volts
I _{D1}	Input-Stage Drain Current		165	mA
I _{D2}	Output–Stage Drain Current		285	mA
P _{in}	RF Input Power		23	dBm
T _{ch}	Channel Temperature ^[2]		175	°C
T _{bs}	Backside Temperature	-55	+95	°C
T _{st}	Storage Temperature	-65	+170	°C
T _{max}	Max. Assembly Temperature		300	°C

Notes:

1. Absolute maximum ratings for continuous operation unless otherwise noted.

2. Refer to DC Specifications / Physical Properties table for derating information.



Symbol	Parameters/Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
VD1,2	Drain Supply Operating Voltages	2	4.5	5	Volts
I _{D1}	Suggested First Stage Operating Drain Supply Current $(V_{D1} = 4.5V)$		100	165	mA
I _{D2}	Suggested Second Stage Operating Drain Supply Current ($V_{D2} = 4.5V$)		200	285	mA
V _{G1,2}	Gate Supply Operating Voltages $(I_{D1} \cong 100 \text{ mA}, I_{D2} \cong 200 \text{ mA})$		-0.8		Volts
V _P	Pinch-off Voltage (V _{D1} =V _{D2} = 4.5 V, $I_{D1} + I_{D2} \le 10$ mA)	-2.5	-1.2		Volts
Vdet	Reference and Output Detector DC Voltage (V _{D2} = 4.5 V, No RF Output)		1.4		Volts
g	Detector Voltage Sensitivity (V_{DD} = 4.5 V, P_{out} = 20 dBm)		0.12		mV/mW
θ _{ch-bs}	Thermal Resistance ^{[2]†} (Channel-to-Backside at T _{ch} = 150°C)		44		°C/Watt
T _{ch}	Channel Temperature ^[3] ($T_{bs} \cong 90^{\circ}C$, MTTF > 10 ⁶ hrs, $V_{D1} = V_{D2} = 4.5$ V, $I_{D1} = 100$ mA, $I_{D2} = 200$ mA)		150		°C

DC Specifications/Physical Properties^[1]

Notes:

1. Backside operating temperature $T_{bs} = 25^{\circ}C$ unless otherwise noted.

2. Thermal resistance (°C/Watt) at a channel temperature T(°C) can be estimated using the equation:

 $\theta(\mathsf{T}) \cong \theta_{\mathrm{ch-bs}} \times [\mathsf{T}(^{\circ}\mathsf{C}) + 273] / [150^{\circ}\mathsf{C} + 273].$

3. Derate MTTF by a factor of two for every 8°C above T_{ch} .

RF Specifications

 $(T_A = 25^{\circ}C, Z_0 = 50\Omega, V_{D1} = V_{D2} = 4.5 \text{ V}, I_{D1} = 100 \text{ mA}, I_{D2} = 200 \text{ mA})$

Symbol	Parameters/Conditions		37–40 GHz		40–2.5 GHz		Unite	
		Min.	Тур.	Max.	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
BW	Operating Bandwidth	37		40	40		42.5	GHz
Gain	Small Signal Gain	7	8	11	6	7	11	dB
$\Delta Gain/\Delta T$	Temperature Coefficient of Gain		0.019			0.019		dB/°C
P _(-1dB)	Output Power at 1dB Gain Compression ^[1]	21	23		20	22		dBm
P _{SAT}	Saturated Output Power ^[1]	22	24		21	23		dBm
ΔΡ/ΔΤ	Temperature Coefficient of ${\rm P}_{\rm (-1dB)}$ and ${\rm P}_{\rm sat}$		0.015			0.015		dB/°C
(RL _{in}) _{MIN}	Minimum Input Return Loss	9	10		8	10		dB
(RL _{out}) _{MIN}	Minimum Output Return Loss	10	12		9	12		dB
Isolation	Minimum Reverse Isolation		30			27		dB
Notes:								

1. Devices operating continuously at or beyond 1 dB gain compression may experience power degradation.

Applications

The HMMC-5034 MMIC is a broadband power amplifier designed for use in communications transmitters that operate in various frequency bands within 37 GHz and 42.5 GHz. It can be attached to the output of the HMMC-5040 increasing the power handling capability of transmitters requiring linear operation.

Biasing and Operation

The recommended DC bias condition is with both drains (V_{D1} and V_{D2}) connected to single 4.5 volt supply (V_{DD}) and both gates (V_{G1} and V_{G2}) connected to an adjustable negative voltage supply (V_{GC}) as shown in Figures 12 or 13. The gate voltage is adjusted for a total drain supply current of commonly 300 mA or less.

The RF input and output ports are AC–coupled.

An output power detector network is also supplied. The Det.Out port provides a DC voltage that is generated by the RF power at the RF-Output port. The Det.Ref pad provides a DC reference voltage that can be used to nullify the effects of temperature variations on the detected RF voltage. The differential voltage between the Det.Ref and Det.Out bonding pads can be correlated to the RF power emerging from the RF-Output port. A bond wire attaching both V_{D2} bond pads to the supply will assure symmetric operation and minimize any DC offset voltage between Det.Ref and Det.Out (at no RF output power).

No ground wires are needed because ground connections are made with plated through-holes to the backside of the device.

Assembly Techniques

Electrically and thermally conductive epoxy die attach is the preferred assembly method. Solder die attach using a fluxless gold-tin (AuSn) solder preform can also be used. The device should be attached to an electrically conductive surface to complete the DC and RF ground paths. The backside metallization on the device is gold.

It is recommended that the electrical connections to the bonding pads be made using 0.7-1.0 mil diameter gold wire. The microwave/millimeter-wave connections should be kept as short as possible to minimize inductance. For assemblies requiring long bond wires, multiple wires can be attached to the RF bonding pads.

Thermosonic wedge is the preferred method for wire bonding to the gold bond pads. A guidedwedge at an ultrasonic power level of 64 dB can be used for the 0.7 mil wire. The recommended wire bond stage temperature is $150\pm 2^{\circ}C$.

GaAs MMICs are ESD sensitive. ESD preventive measures must be employed in all aspects of storage, handling, and assembly.

MMIC ESD precautions, handling considerations, die attach and bonding methods are critical factors in successful GaAs MMIC performance and reliability.

Agilent application note #54, "GaAs MMIC ESD, Die Attach and Bonding Guidelines" provides basic information on these subjects.



Figure 1. Simplified Schematic Diagram





Gain vs. Total Drain Current as a Function of Frequency*



*Wafe--probed measurements.



Return Loss vs. Frequency



Intermodulation Distortion for 150 mA and 300 mA Total Drain Current (10 MHz Spacing)





*Wafer–probed measurements.



Figure 12. Common Assembly Diagram (Shown with/out optional output detector connections)



Figure 13. Common Assembly Diagram with Detector (Shown with output detector connections and optional V_{D2} "balancing" connection)

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