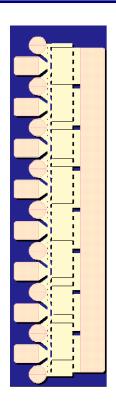
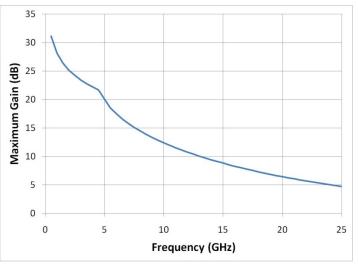


### 50 Watt Discrete Power GaN on SiC HEMT



#### Bias conditions: Vd = 30 V, Idq = 1 A, Vg = -3.6 V Typical



#### **Key Features**

- Frequency Range: DC 18 GHz
- 47 dBm Nominal Psat
- 55% Maximum PAE
- 8.7 dB Nominal Power Gain
- Bias: Vd = 28 35 V, Idq = 1 A, Vg = -3.6 V Typical
- Technology: 0.25 um Power GaN on SiC
- Chip Dimensions: 0.82 x 2.48 x 0.10 mm

#### **Primary Applications**

- Defense & Aerospace
- Broadband Wireless

#### **Product Description**

The TriQuint TGF2023-10 is a discrete 10 mm GaN on SiC HEMT which operates from DC-18 GHz. The TGF2023-10 is designed using TriQuint's proven 0.25um GaN production process. This process features advanced field plate techniques to optimize microwave power and efficiency at high drain bias operating conditions.

The TGF2023-10 typically provides 47 dBm of saturated output power with power gain of 8.2 dB. The maximum power added efficiency is 55% which makes the TGF2023-10 appropriate for high efficiency applications.

Lead-free and RoHS compliant

Datasheet subject to change without notice.



# Table I Absolute Maximum Ratings <u>1</u>/

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Notes
Vd	Drain Voltage	40 V	<u>2/</u>
Vg	Gate Voltage Range	-10 to 0 V	
ld	Drain Current	10 A	<u>2/</u>
lg	Gate Current	56 mA	
Pin	Input Continuous Wave Power	40 dBm	<u>2/</u>
Tch	Channel Temperature	200 °C	

- These ratings represent the maximum operable values for this device. Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device and / or affect device lifetime. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these conditions is not implied.
- 2/ Combinations of supply voltage, supply current, input power, and output power shall not exceed the maximum power dissipation listed in Table IV.

## Table II Recommended Operating Conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Value
Vd	Drain Voltage	28 - 35 V
ldq	Drain Current	1 A
Id_Drive	Drain Current under RF Drive	3 A
Vg	Gate Voltage	-3.6 V



# Table III RF Characterization Table <u>1</u>/

Bias: Vd = 30 V, Idq = 1000 mA, Vg = -3.6V Typical, Frequency = 10 GHz

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	Vd = 30 V	UNITS
Power Tuned:			
Psat	Saturated Output Power	47	dBm
PAE	Power Added Efficiency	50	%
Gain	Power Gain	8.2	dB
Γ <sub>L</sub> <u>2</u> /	Load Reflection Coefficient	<b>0.92</b> <u></u> 174	-
Efficiency Tuned:			
Psat	Saturated Output Power	46	dBm
PAE	Power Added Efficiency	55	%
Gain	Power Gain	8.7	dB
Γ <sub>L</sub> <u>2</u> /	Load Reflection Coefficient	<b>0.94</b> <u></u> 172	-

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	Vd = 30 V	UNITS
Power Tuned:			
Rp <u>3</u> /	Parallel Output Resistance	54.5	Ω·mm
Ср <u>3</u> /	Parallel Output Capacitance	0.376	pF/mm
Efficiency Tuned:			
Rp <u>3</u> /	Parallel Output Resistance	86.0	Ω·mm
Ср <u>3</u> /	Parallel Output Capacitance	0.384	pF/mm

- 1/ Values in this table are scaled from measurements on a 1.25 mm GaN/SiC unit cell at 10 GHz
- Optimum Gamma\_Load ( $\Gamma_L$ ) for maximum power or maximum PAE at 10 GHz, assuming all gates and drains are connected together
- <u>3</u>/ Large signal equivalent output network (normalized) (see figure, pg 7)



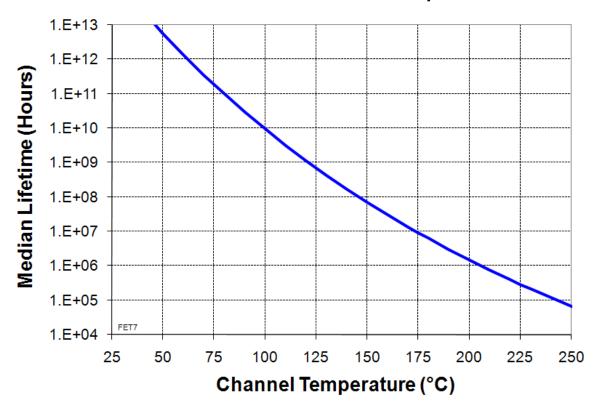
## Table IV Power Dissipation and Thermal Properties <u>1</u>/

Parameter	Test Conditions	Value	Notes
Maximum Power Dissipation	Tbaseplate = 70 °C	Pd = 64 W Tchannel = 200 °C Tm = 1.5E+6 Hrs	<u>2</u> /
Thermal Resistance, θjc	Vd = 30 V Id = 1 A Pd = 30 W Tbaseplate = 70 °C	θjc = 2.0 (°C/W) Tchannel = 130 °C Tm = 4.4E+8 Hrs	
Thermal Resistance, θjc Under RF Drive	Vd = 30 V Id = 2.97 A Pout = 47 dBm Pd = 44.5 W Tbaseplate = 70 °C	θjc = 2.0 (°C/W) Tchannel = 160 °C Tm = 3.2E+7 Hrs	
Mounting Temperature	30 Seconds	320 °C	
Storage Temperature		-65 to 150 °C	

- 1/ Assumes eutectic attach using 1mil thick 80/20 AuSn mounted to a 10mil CuMo Carrier Plate
- 2/ Channel operating temperature will directly affect the device median lifetime. For maximum life, it is recommended that channel temperatures be maintained at the lowest possible levels.



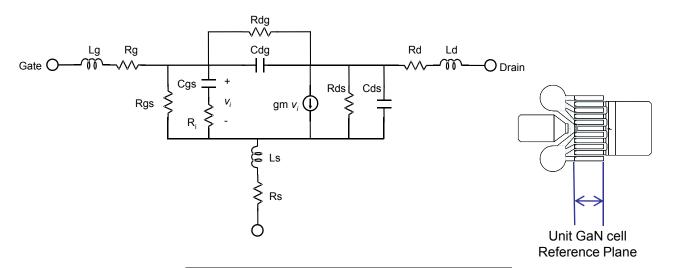
#### **Median Lifetime vs Channel Temperature**







## Linear Model for 1.25 mm Unit GaN Cell (UGC)

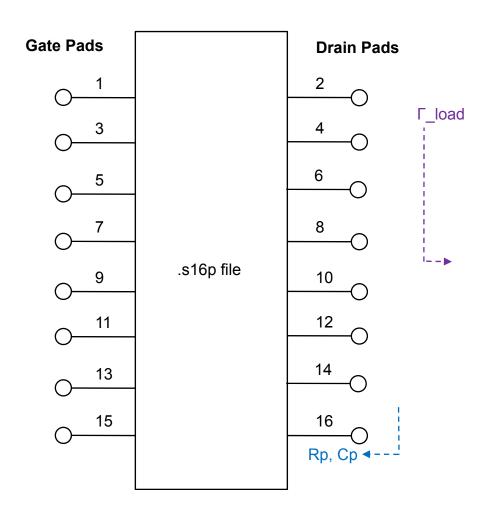


MODEL PARAMETER	Vd = 30V Idq = 125mA	UNITS
Rg	0.42	Ω
Rs	0.13	Ω
Rd	0.70	Ω
gm	0.302	S
Cgs	1.994	pF
Ri	2.62	Ω
Cds	0.275	pF
Rds	98.08	Ω
Cgd	0.068	pF
Tau	0.19	pS
Ls	-0.002	nH
Lg	-0.026	nH
Ld	-0.017	nH
Rgs	37800	Ω
Rgd	303000	Ω



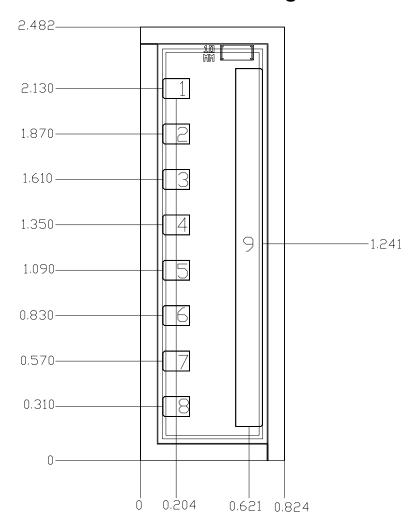
### **Complete 10mm GaN HEMT Linear Model**

Includes 8 UGC, 9 vias, and bonding pads





### **Mechanical Drawing**



Units: millimeters
Thickness: 0.100

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 #1 - 8	Vg	0.154 x 0.115
Bond Pad #9	Vd	0.154 x 2.050

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



#### **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:

- · Ball bonding is the preferred interconnect technique, except where noted on the assembly diagram.
- Force, time, and ultrasonics are critical bonding parameters.
- Aluminum wire should not be used.
- Devices with small pad sizes should be bonded with 0.0007-inch wire.

#### **Ordering Information**

Part	ECCN	Package Style
TGF2023-10	3A001.b.3.b	GaN on SiC Die

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

### **Mouser Electronics**

**Authorized Distributor** 

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TGF2023-10