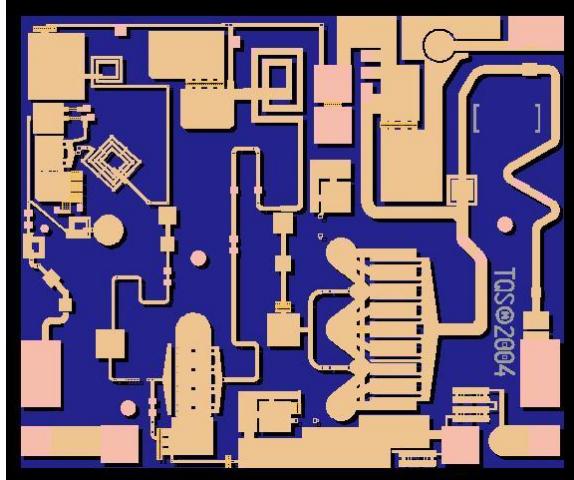


## X Band Driver Amplifier



### Product Description

The TriQuint TGA2700 is an X-band Driver Amplifier that operates between 7-13 GHz. The Driver Amplifier is designed using TriQuint's proven standard 0.25 um gate pHEMT production process.

The TGA2700 provides typical 30dBm output power at +10 dBm input power and has a small signal gain of 25 dB.

The TGA2700 is 100% DC and RF tested on-wafer to ensure performance compliance.

### Key Features

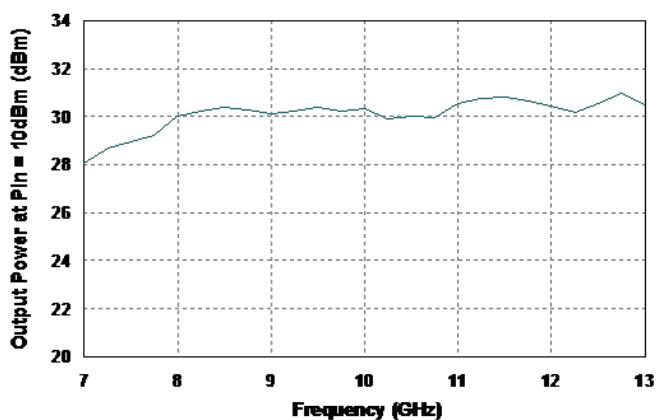
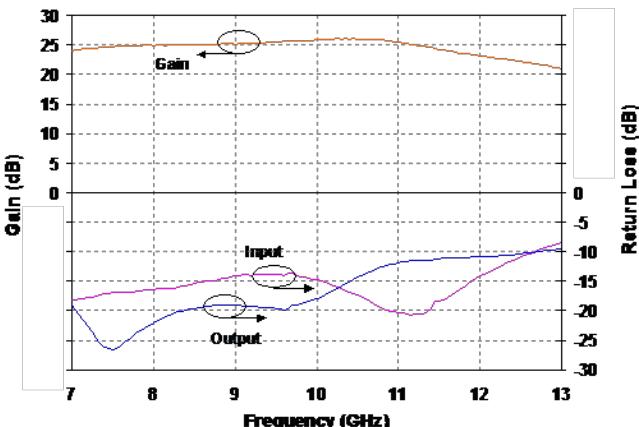
- Frequency Range: 7-13 GHz
- 25 dB Nominal Gain
- 30dBm Output Power @ Pin=10dBm, Midband
- 12 dB Input Return Loss
- 10 dB Output Return Loss
- 0.25 um 3MI pHEMT Technology
- Nominal Bias 9V @ 300 mA/225 mA
- Chip Dimensions: 1.57 x 1.33 x 0.10 mm  
(0.062 x 0.052 x 0.004 in)

### Primary Applications

- X-band Driver
- Point-to-Point Radio

### Measured Fixtured Data

Bias Conditions:  $V_d = 9V$ ,  $I_{dQ} = 300mA$



**TABLE I**  
**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Symbol	Parameter 1/	Value	Notes
$V^+$	Positive Supply Voltage	10 V	<u>2/</u>
$V^-$	Negative Supply Voltage Range	-5V TO 0V	
$I^+$	Positive Supply Current	536 mA	<u>2/</u>
$ I_G $	Gate Supply Current	14 mA	
$P_{IN}$	Input Continuous Wave Power	20 dBm	<u>2/</u>
$P_D$	Power Dissipation	3.7 W	<u>2/</u> , <u>3/</u>
$T_{CH}$	Operating Channel Temperature	200 °C	<u>4/</u> , <u>5/</u>
	Mounting Temperature (30 Seconds)	320 °C	
$T_{STG}$	Storage Temperature	-65 to 150 °C	

- 1/ These ratings represent the maximum operable values for this device.
- 2/ Combinations of supply voltage, supply current, input power, and output power shall not exceed  $P_D$ .
- 3/ When operated at this bias condition with a base plate temperature of 70 °C, the median life is 2.3E4 hours.
- 4/ Junction operating temperature will directly affect the device median time to failure (Tm). For maximum life, it is recommended that junction temperatures be maintained at the lowest possible levels.
- 5/ These ratings apply to each individual FET.

**TABLE II**  
**DC PROBE TESTS**  
( $T_A = 25$  °C, Nominal)

Symbol	Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Value
$Idss$	Saturated Drain Current	75	353	mA
$Gm$	Transconductance	165	398	mS
$V_P$	Pinch-off Voltage	-1.5	-0.5	V
$B_{VGS}$	Breakdown Voltage gate-source	-30	-8	V
$B_{VGD}$	Breakdown Voltage gate-drain	-30	-12	V

**TABLE III**  
**RF CHARACTERIZATION TABLE**

(T<sub>A</sub> = 25 °C, Nominal)  
V<sub>d</sub> = 9 V, I<sub>d</sub> = 300 mA

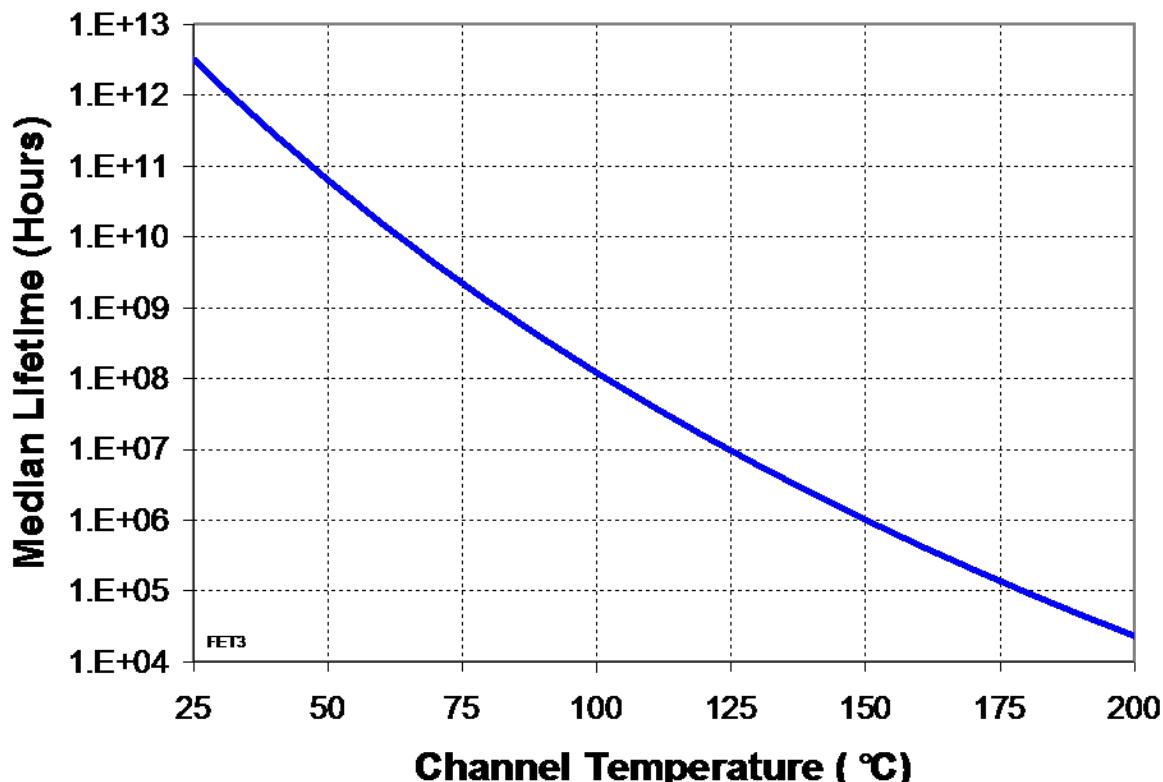
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	NOMINAL	UNITS
Gain	Small Signal Gain	f = 7-13 GHz	25	dB
IRL	Input Return Loss	f = 7-13 GHz	12	dB
ORL	Output Return Loss	f = 7-13 GHz	10	dB
P <sub>sat</sub>	Saturated Output Power	f = 8-13 GHz	30	dBm
TOI	Output TOI @ Pin = -5dBm	f = 8-12 GHz	> 36	dBm
PAE	Power Added Efficiency	f = 12 GHz	27	%

**TABLE IV**  
**THERMAL INFORMATION**

Parameter	Test Conditions	$T_{baseplate}$ (°C)	$T_{CH}$ (°C)	$\theta_{JC}$ (°C/W)	$T_m$ (HRS)
$\theta_{JC}$ Thermal Resistance (channel to backside of package)	$V_d = 9$ V $I_D = 225$ mA $P_{diss} = 2.0$ W	70	140	34.7	2.4 E+6

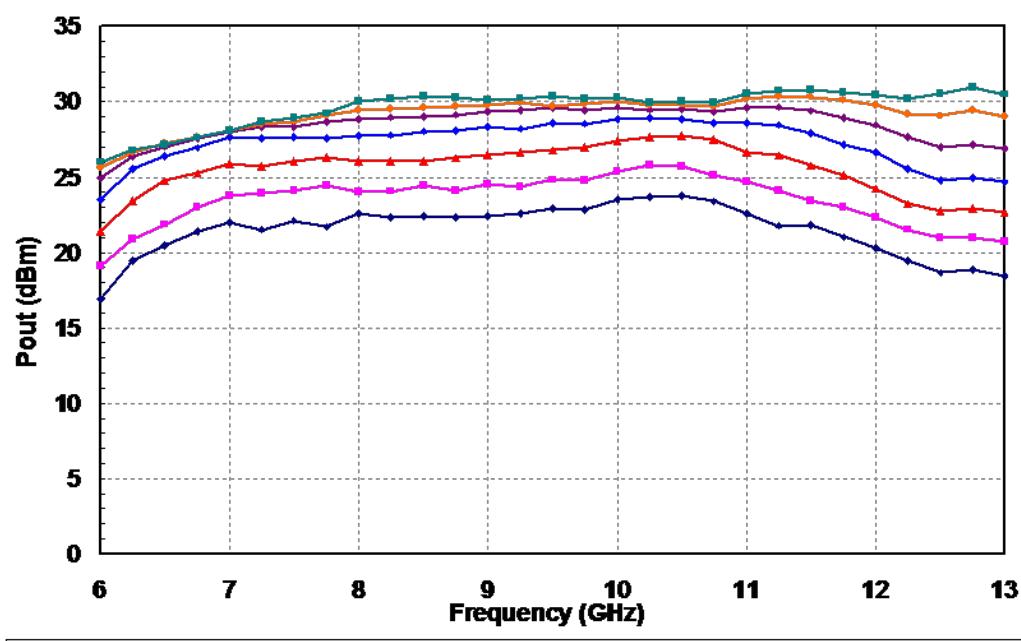
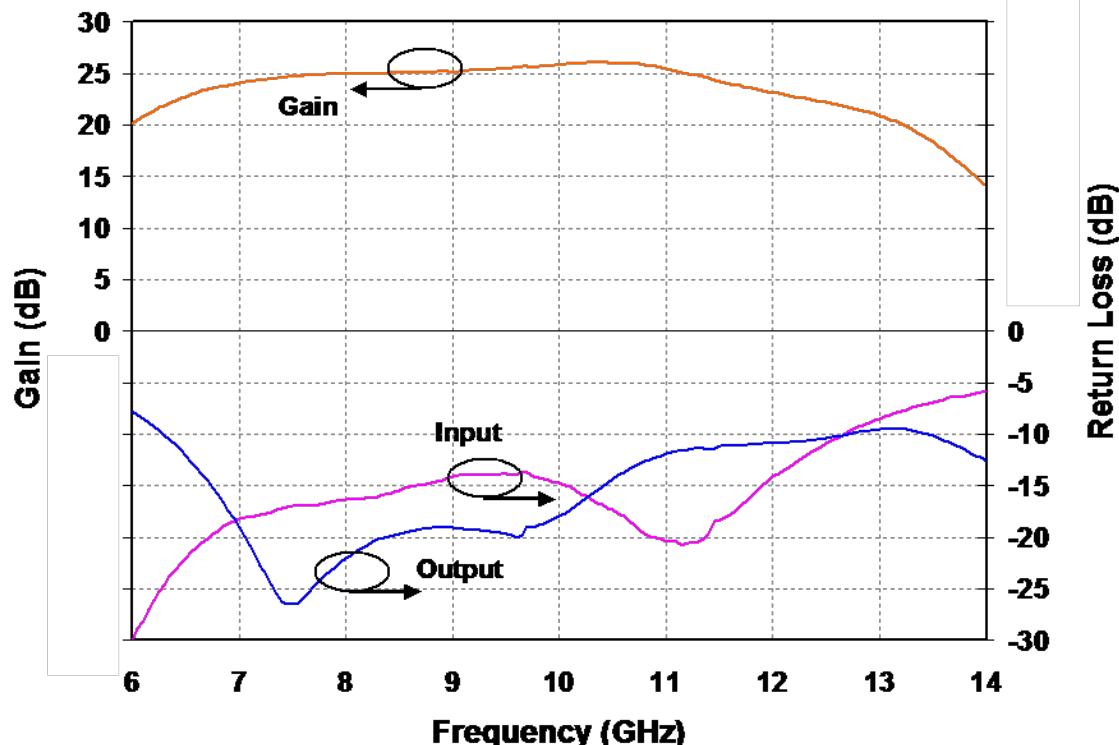
Note: Assumes eutectic attach using 1.5 mil 80/20 AuSn mounted to a 20 mil CuMo Carrier. Worst case condition with no RF applied, 100% of DC power is dissipated.

### Median Lifetime ( $T_m$ ) vs. Channel Temperature



## Typical Fixtured Performance

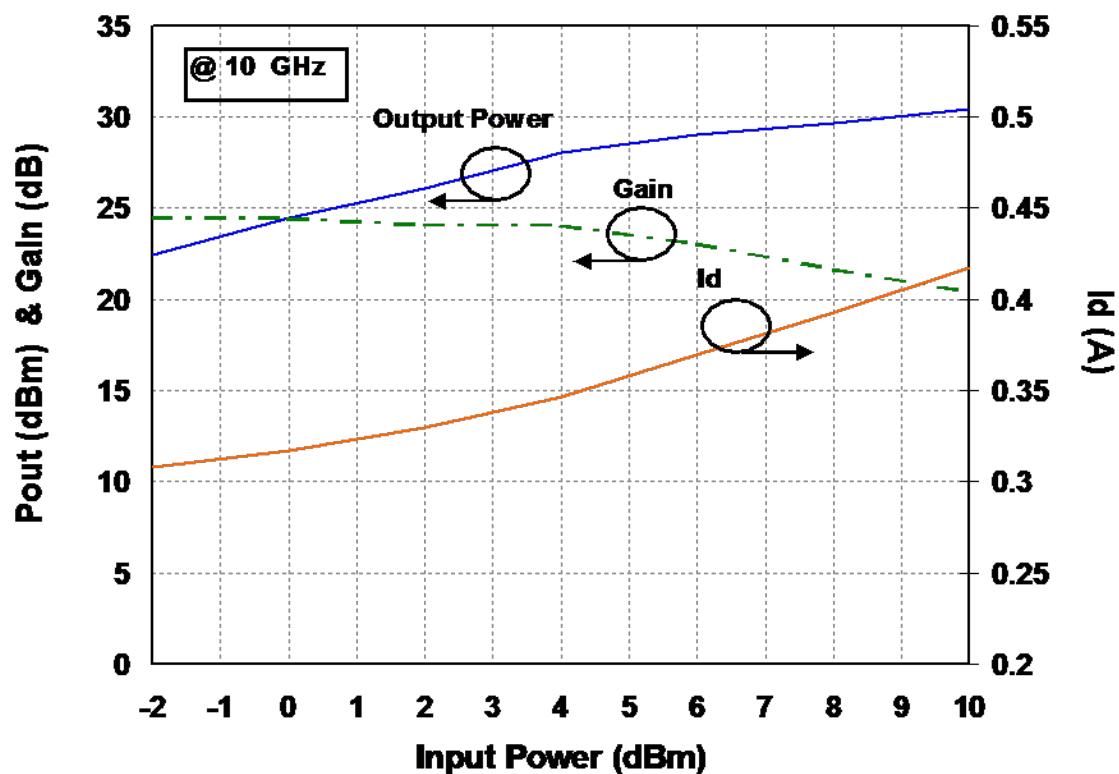
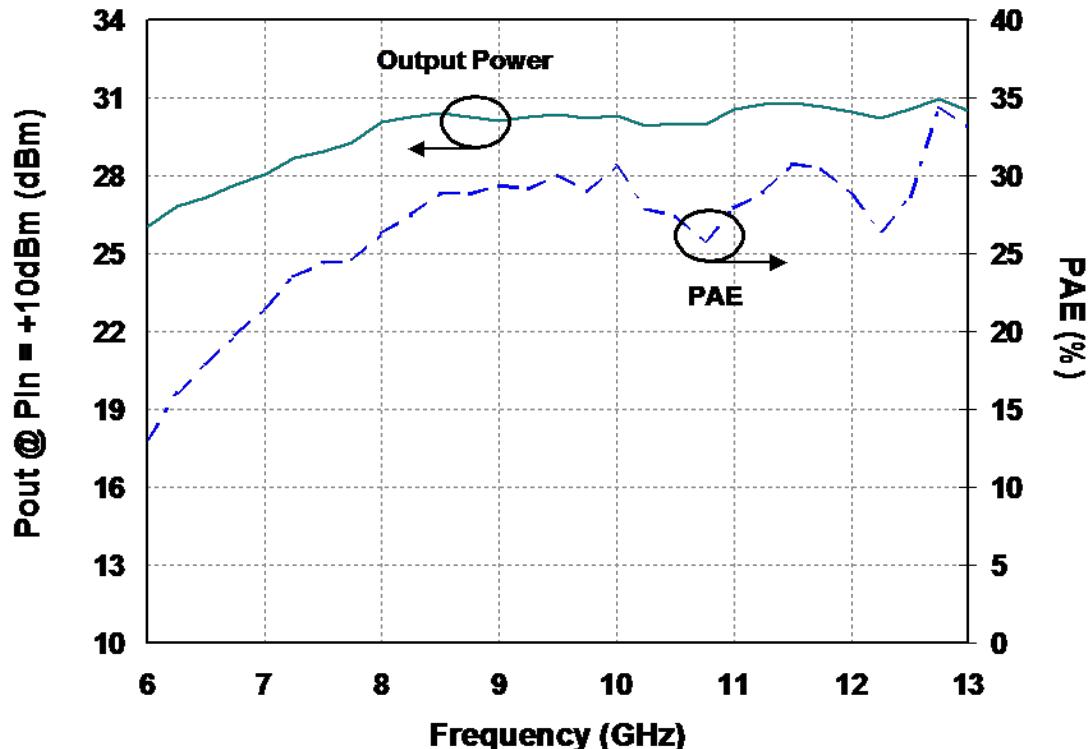
Bias Conditions:  $V_d = 9V$ ,  $I_{dQ} = 300mA$



Pin = -2 dBm	Pin = 0 dBm	Pin = 2 dBm	Pin = 4 dBm	Pin = 6 dBm
Pin = 8 dBm	Pin = 10 dBm			

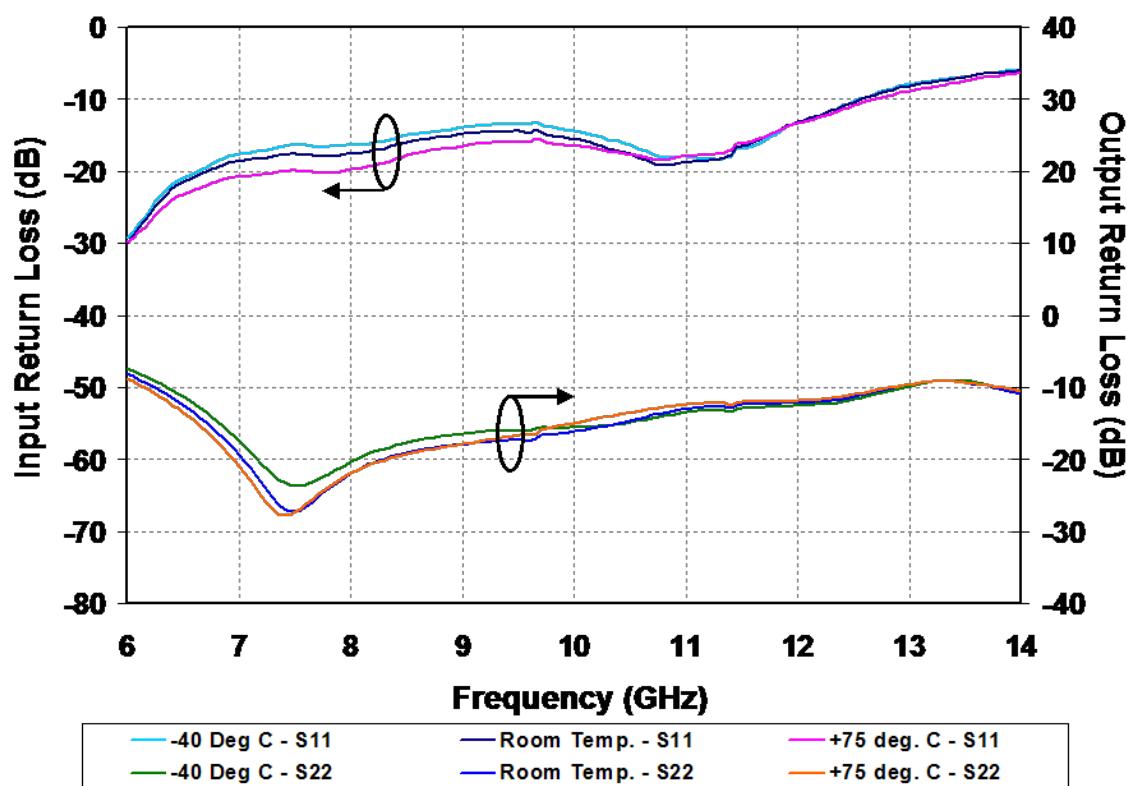
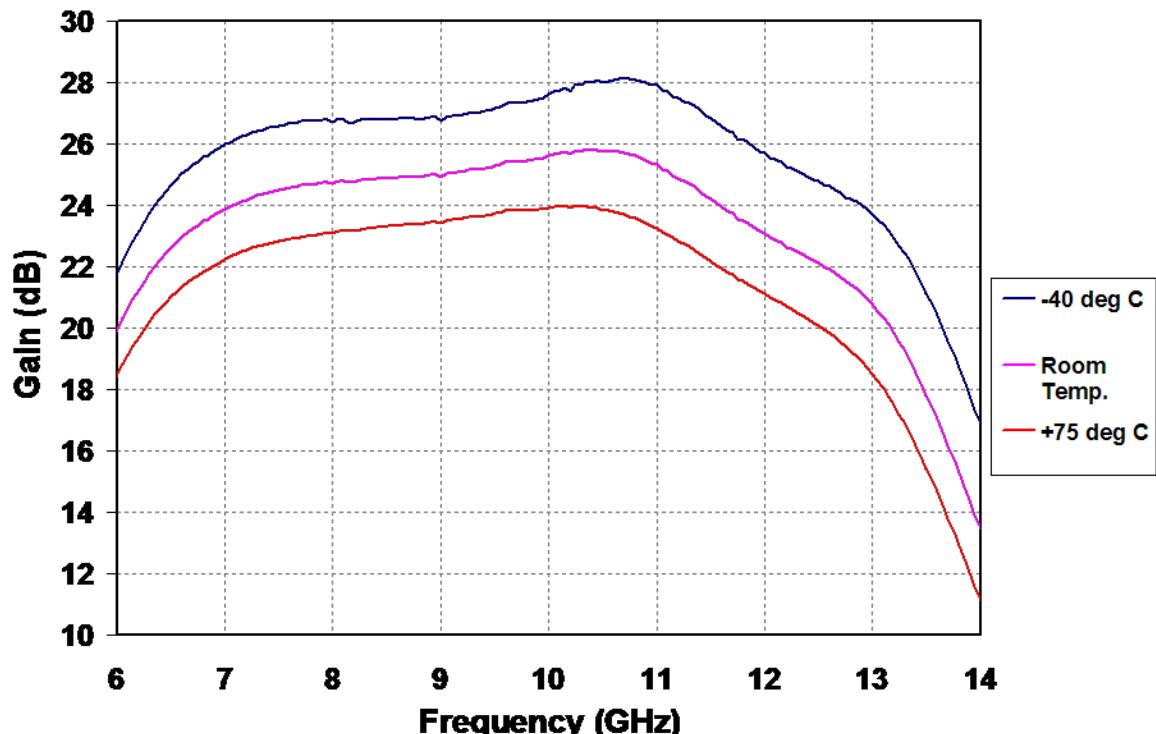
## Typical Fixtured Performance

Bias Conditions:  $V_d = 9V$ ,  $I_{dq} = 300mA$



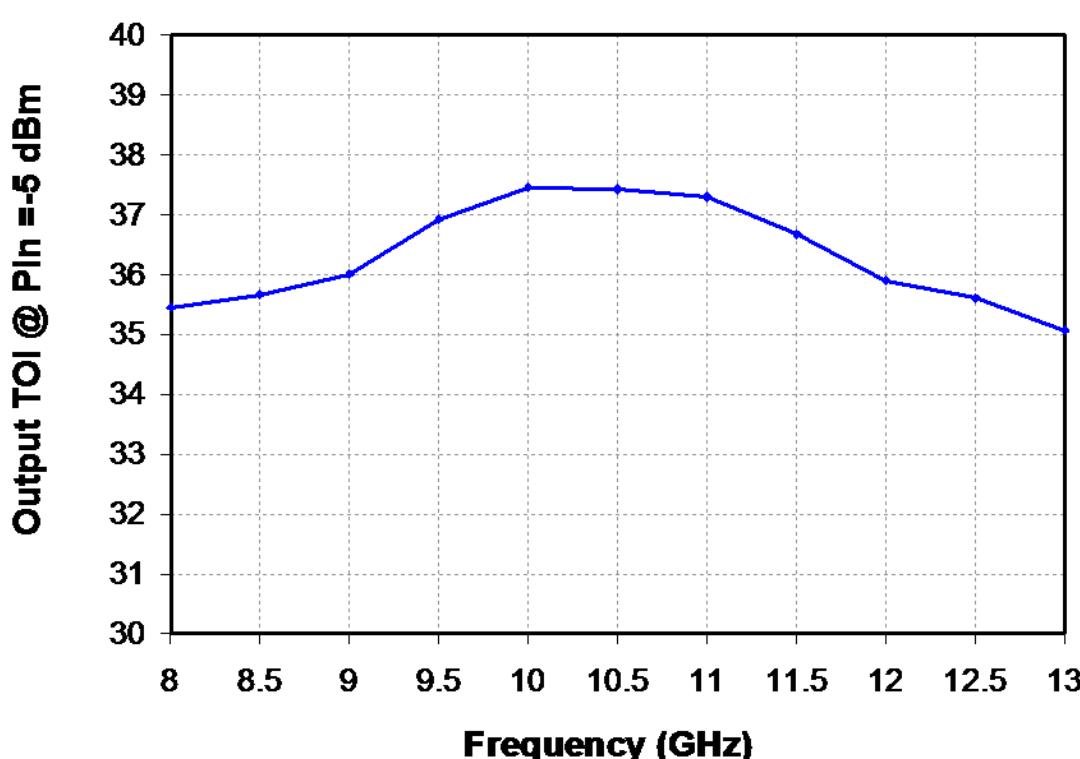
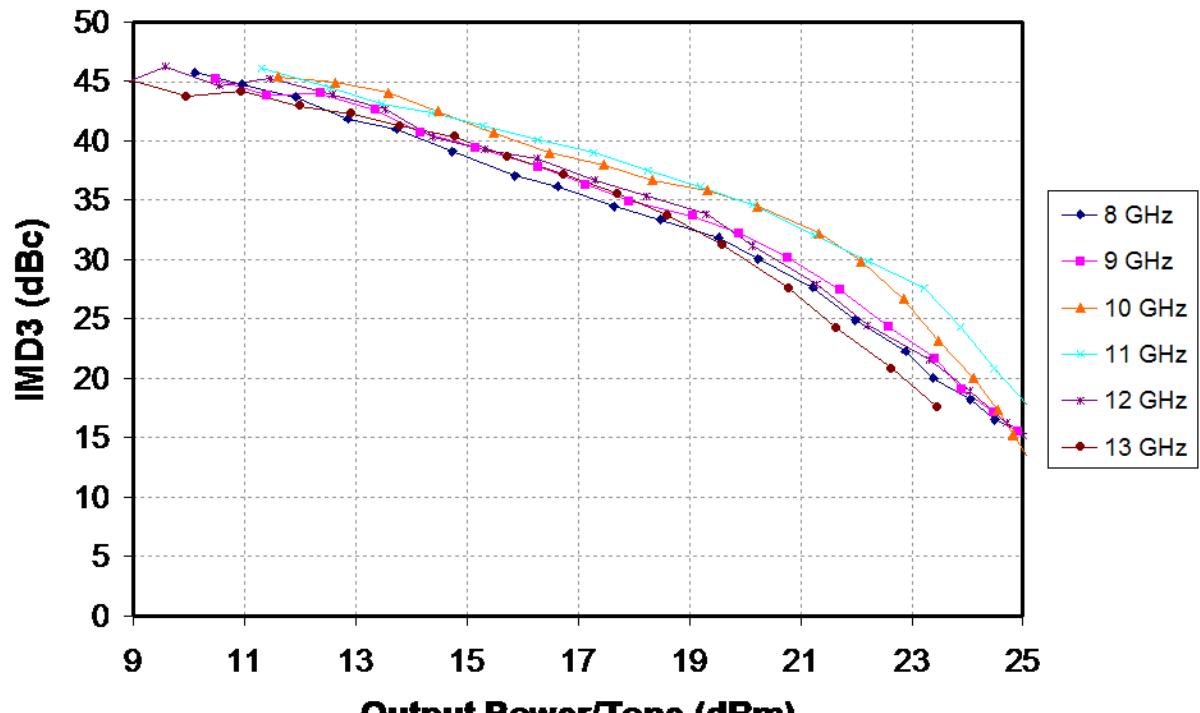
### Typical Fixtured Performance

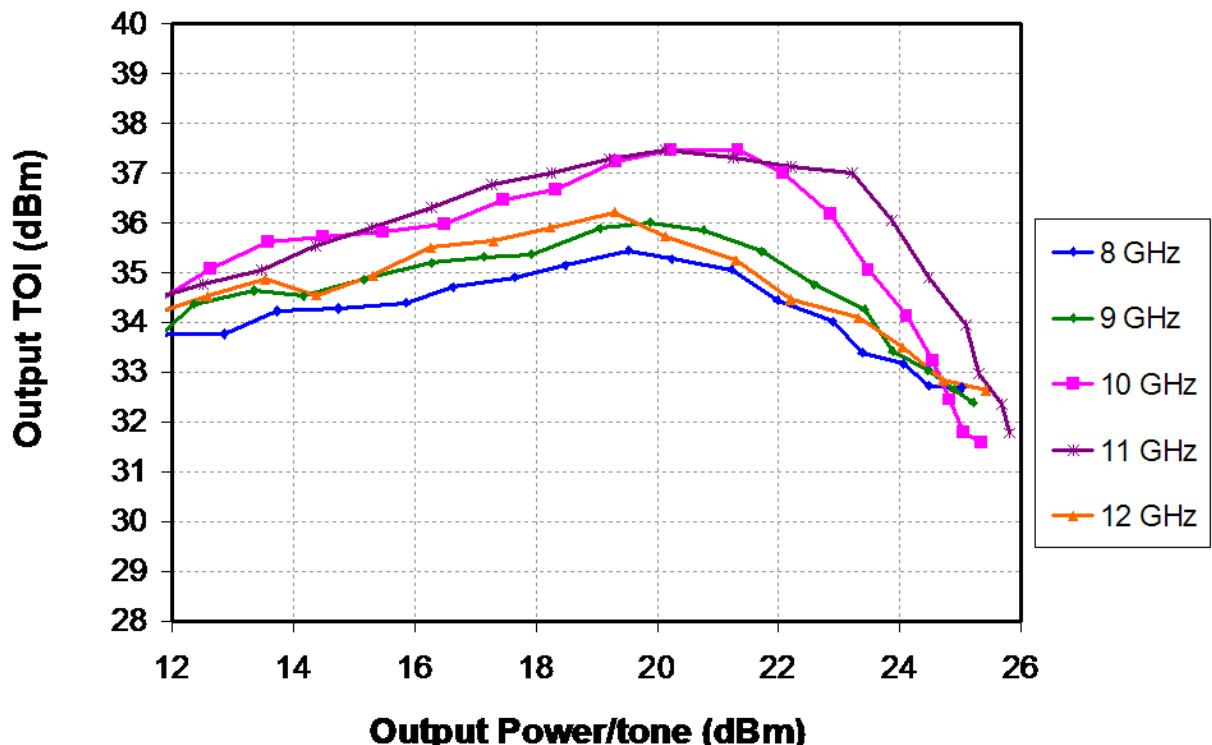
Bias Conditions:  $V_d = 9V$ ,  $I_{dQ} = 300mA$



### Typical Fixtured Performance

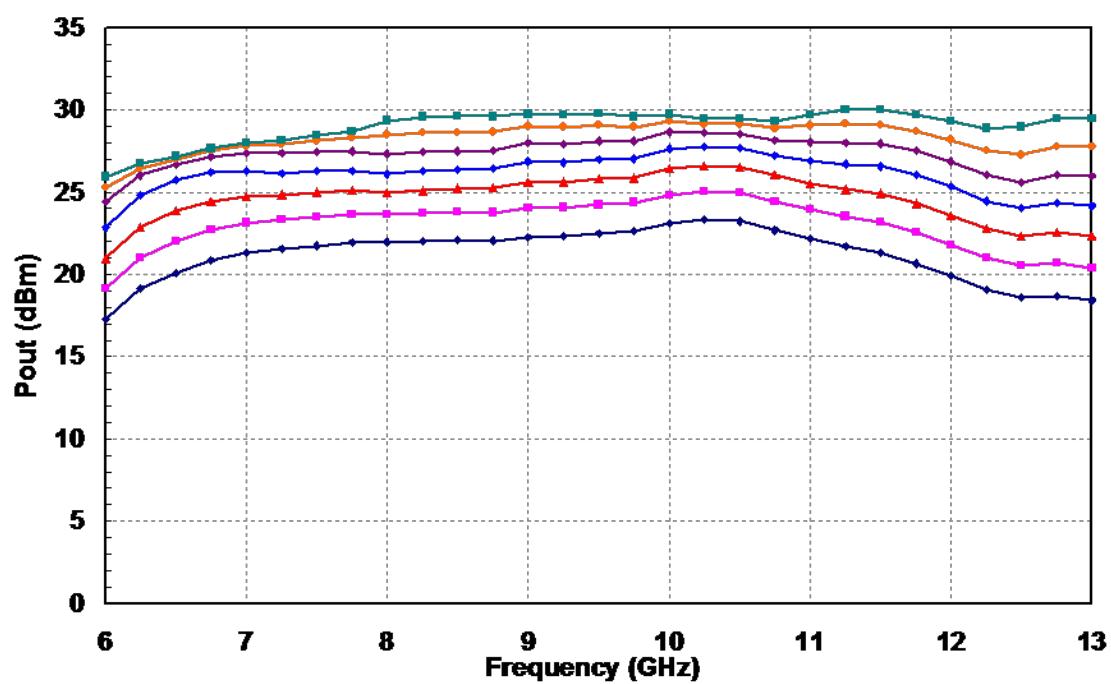
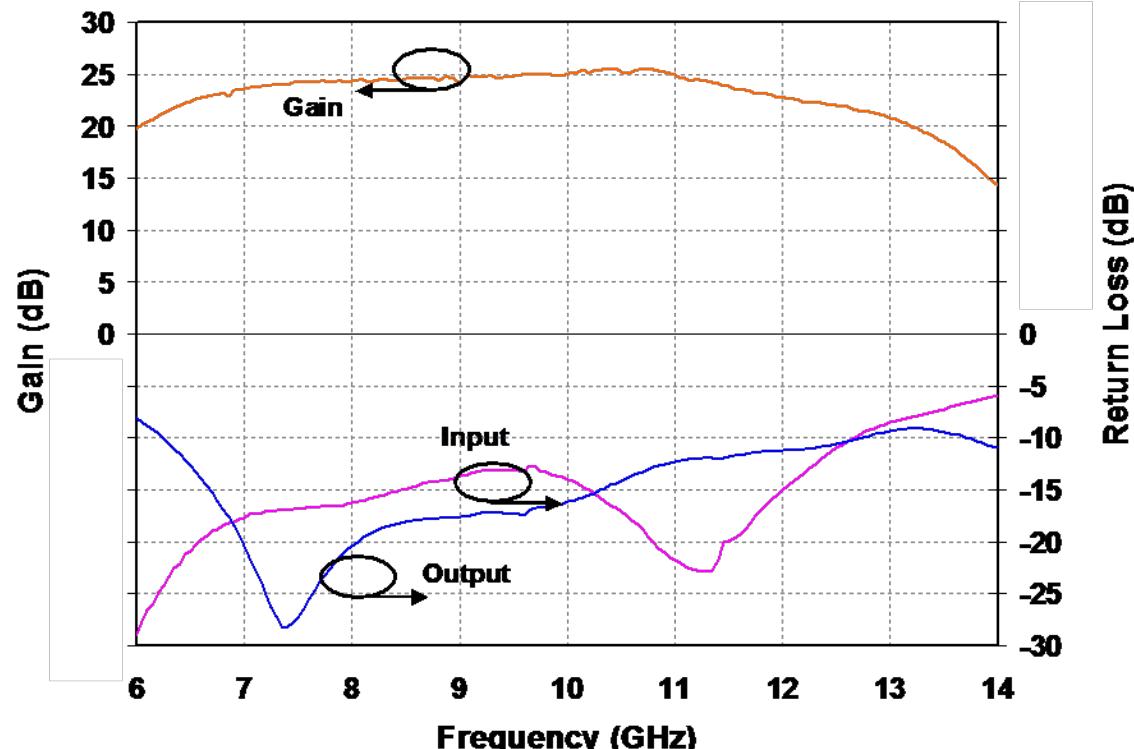
Bias Conditions:  $V_d = 9V$ ,  $I_{dQ} = 300mA$



**Typical Fixtured Performance**Bias Conditions:  $V_d = 9V$ ,  $I_{dQ} = 300mA$ 

## Typical Fixtured Performance

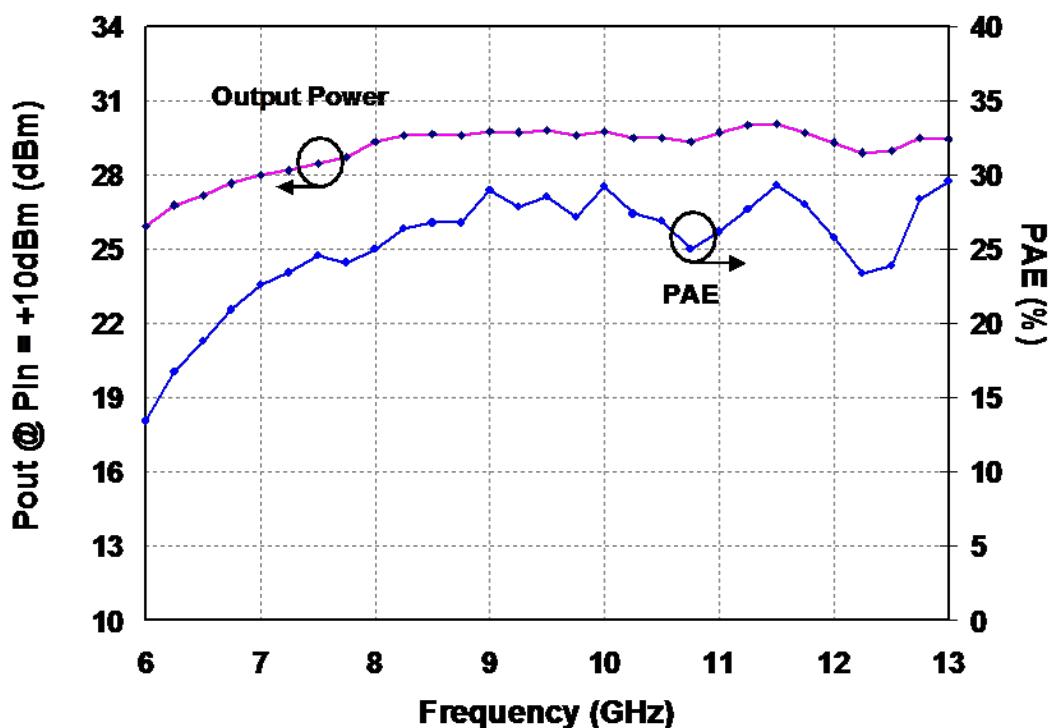
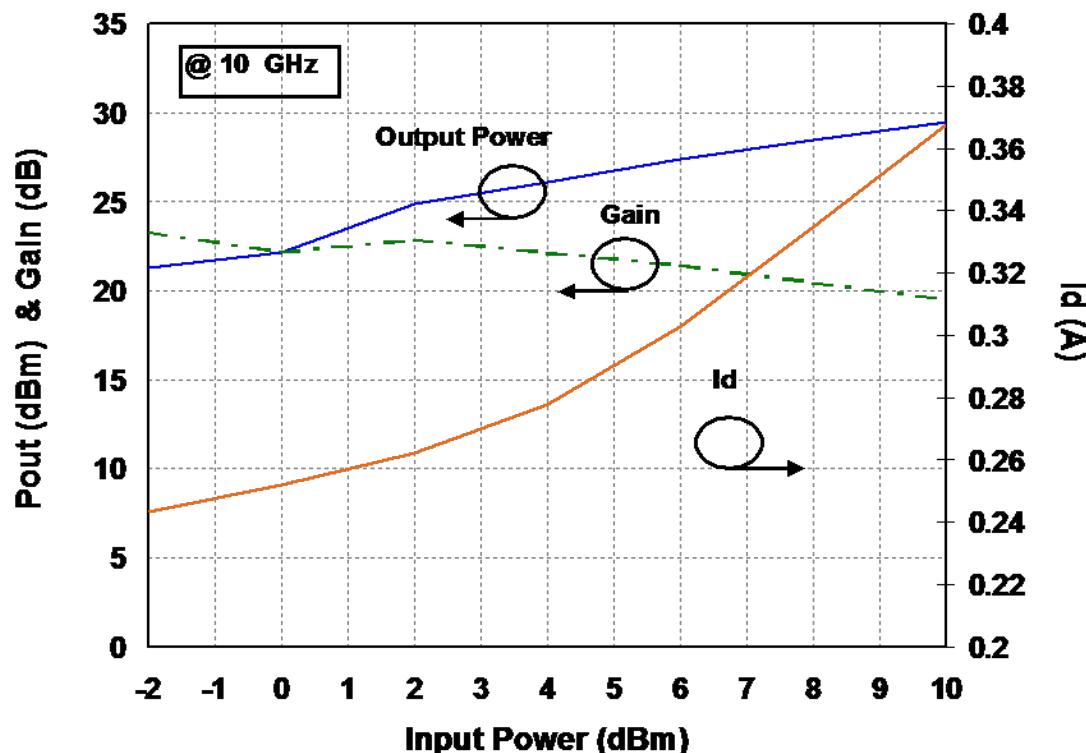
Bias Conditions:  $V_d = 9V$ ,  $I_{dQ} = 225mA$



Pin = -2 dBm	Pin = 0 dBm	Pin = 2 dBm	Pin = 4 dBm	Pin = 6 dBm
Pin = 8 dBm	Pin = 10 dBm			

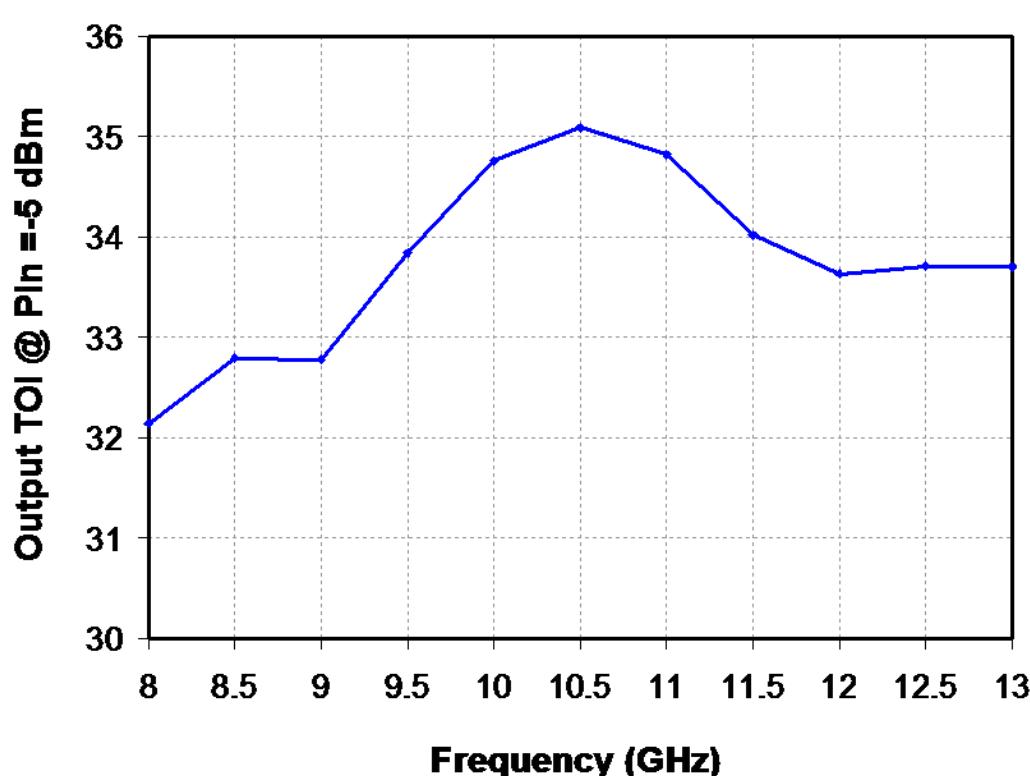
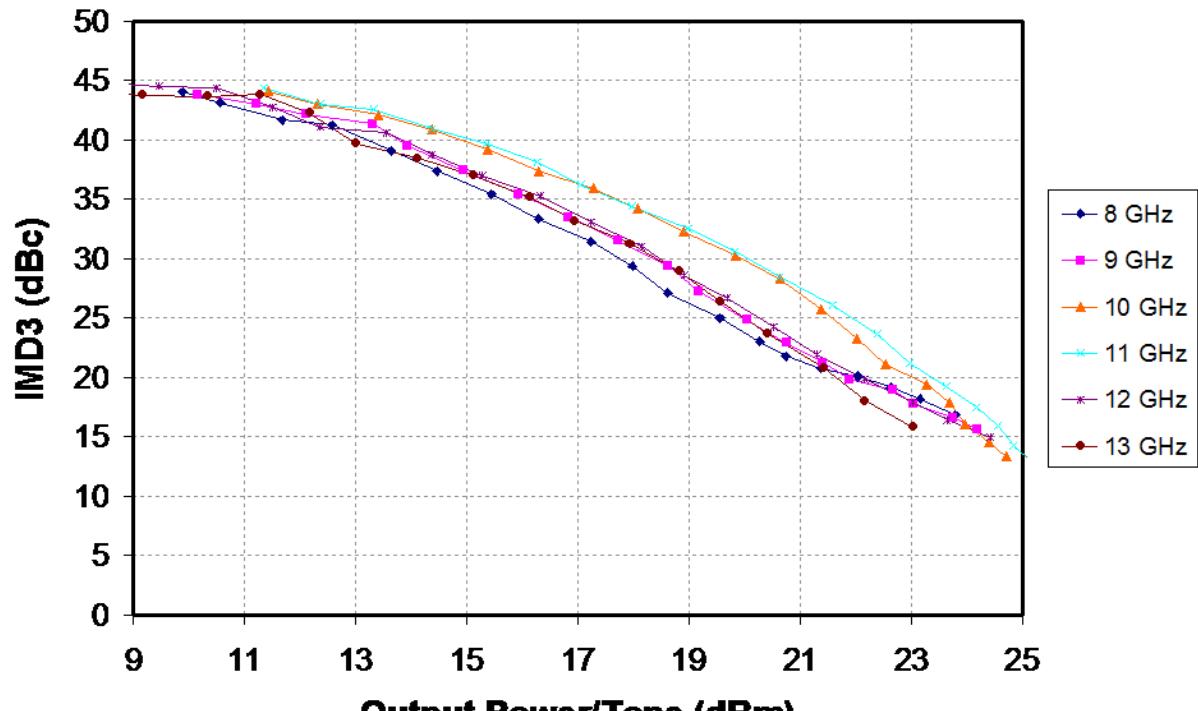
### Typical Fixtured Performance

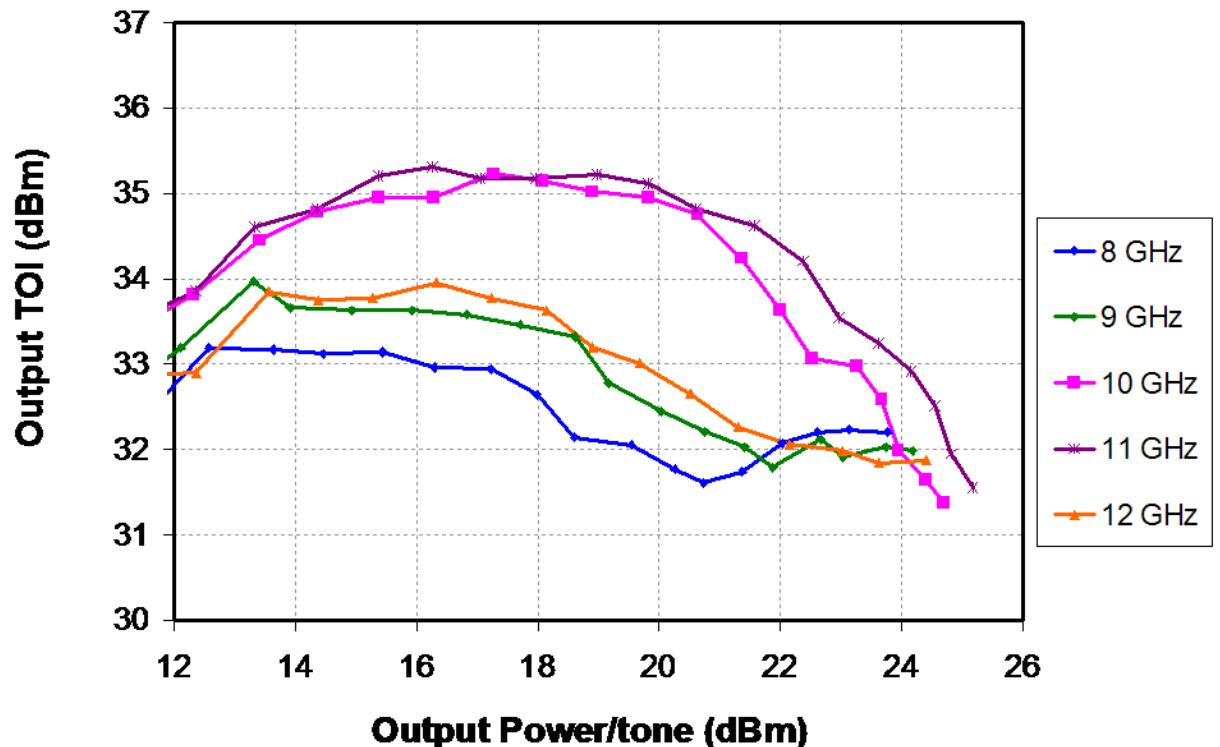
Bias Conditions:  $V_d = 9V$ ,  $I_{dQ} = 225mA$



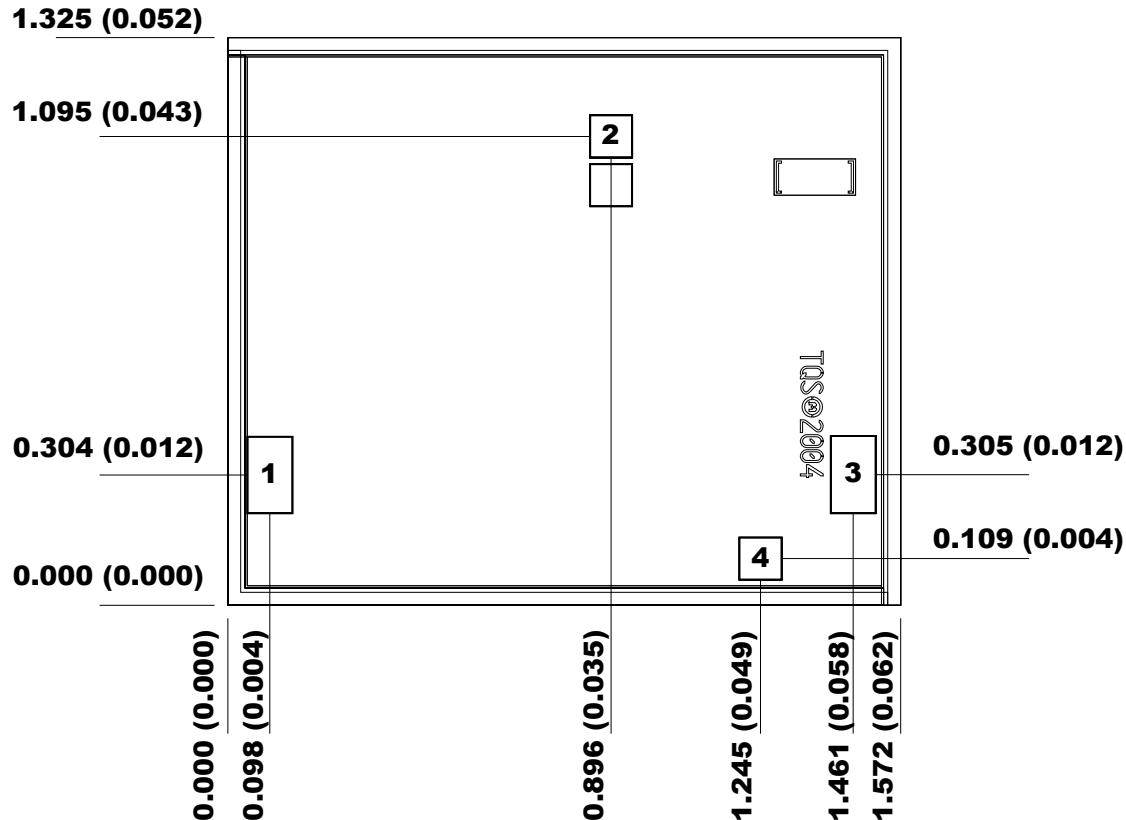
### Typical Fixtured Performance

Bias Conditions:  $V_d = 9V$ ,  $I_{dQ} = 225mA$



**Typical Fixtured Performance**Bias Conditions:  $V_d = 9V$ ,  $I_{dQ} = 225mA$ 

## Mechanical Characteristics



**Units: millimeters (inches)**

**Thickness: 0.100 (0.004)**

**Chip edge to bond pad dimensions are shown to center of bond pad**

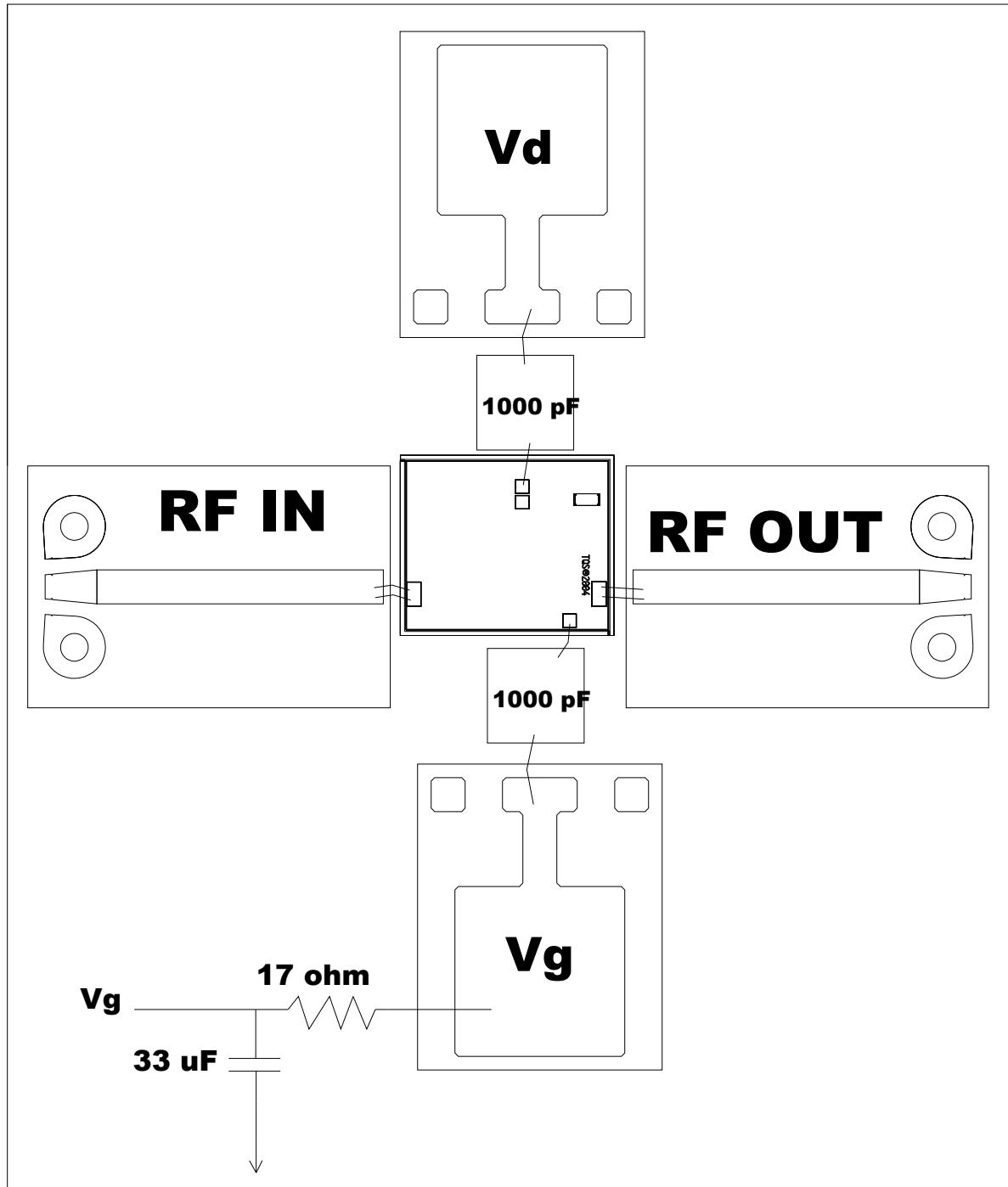
**Chip size tolerance: +/- 0.051 (0.002)**

**GND IS BACKSIDE OF MMIC**

<b>Bond pad #1 (RF In)</b>	<b>0.105 x 0.180 (0.004 x 0.007)</b>
<b>Bond pad #2 (Vd)</b>	<b>0.098 x 0.098 (0.004 x 0.004)</b>
<b>Bond pad #3 (RF Out)</b>	<b>0.105 x 0.180 (0.004 x 0.007)</b>
<b>Bond pad #4 (Vg)</b>	<b>0.098 x 0.098 (0.004 x 0.004)</b>

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

**Recommended Assembly Diagram**



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

## Assembly Process Notes

Reflow process assembly notes:

- Use AuSn (80/20) solder with limited exposure to temperatures at or above 300 °C for 30 sec
- An alloy station or conveyor furnace with reducing atmosphere should be used.
- No fluxes should be utilized.
- Coefficient of thermal expansion matching is critical for long-term reliability.
- Devices must be stored in a dry nitrogen atmosphere.

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 can be used in low-power applications.
- Curing should be done in a convection oven; proper exhaust is a safety concern.
- Microwave or radiant curing should not be used because of differential heating.
- Coefficient of thermal expansion matching is critical.

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.
- Maximum stage temperature is 200 °C.

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

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