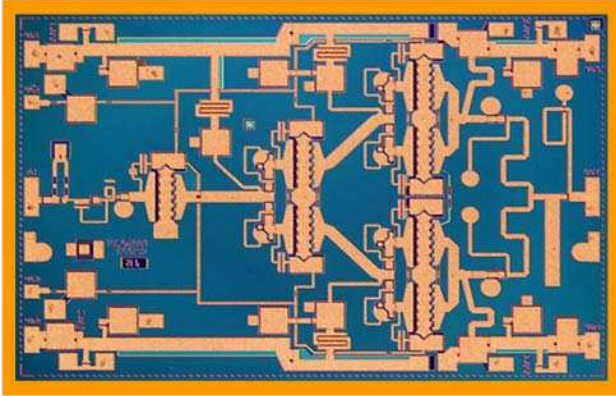
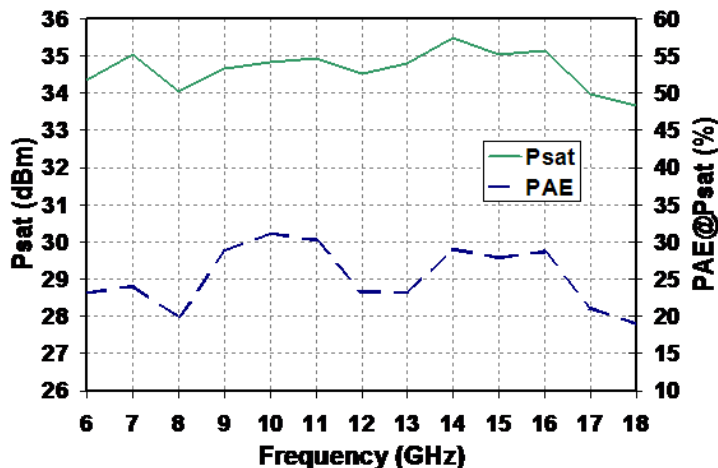
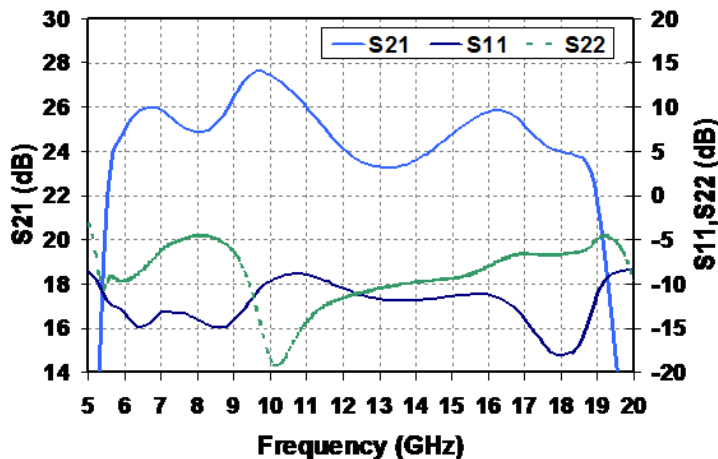


## 6 - 18 GHz 2.8 Watt Power Amplifier



### Preliminary Measured Performance

Bias Conditions:  $V_D = 8\text{ V}$   $I_D = 1.2\text{ A}$



### Key Features and Performance

- 34.5 dBm Midband Pout
- 24 dB Nominal Gain
- 10 dB Typical Input Return Loss
- 5 dB Typical Output Return Loss
- Bias Conditions: 8 V @ 1.2 A
- 0.25  $\mu\text{m}$  Ku pHEMT 2MI
- Thermal Spreader dimensions: 4.445 x 3.023 mm

### Primary Applications

- X-Ku Point-to-Point
- ECCM

### Product Description

TriQuint's TGA2501-TS is a wideband power amplifier fabricated on TriQuint's production-released 0.25 $\mu\text{m}$  power pHEMT process. Operating from 6 to 18GHz, it achieves 34.5dBm of saturated output power, 25% efficiency and 24dB of small signal gain. The TGA2501-TS is pre-assembled to a CuMo carrier (or Thermal Spreader) for improved thermal management and ease of handling. Using AuSn solder and a vacuum reflow process, attachment is made with minimal voiding and screened via x-ray to ensure acceptable attach.

Fully matched to 50 ohms, RoHS compliant and with integrated DC blocking caps on both I/O ports, the TGA2501-TS is ideally suited to support both commercial and defense related opportunities.

The TGA2501-TS is 100% DC and RF tested on-wafer to ensure compliance to performance specifications.

**TABLE I**  
**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS 1/**

<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Notes</b>
V <sup>+</sup>	Positive Supply Voltage	9 V	
V <sup>-</sup>	Negative Supply Voltage Range	-5 V to 0 V	
I <sup>+</sup>	Positive Supply Current (Quiescent)	2.0 A	
I <sub>G</sub>	Gate Supply Current	52 mA	
P <sub>IN</sub>	Input Continuous Wave Power	26 dBm	
P <sub>D</sub>	Power Dissipation	18.0 W	
T <sub>channel</sub>	Channel Temperature	200 °C	<u>2/</u>
	Mounting Temperature (30 Seconds)	320 °C	
	Storage Temperature	-65 to 150 °C	

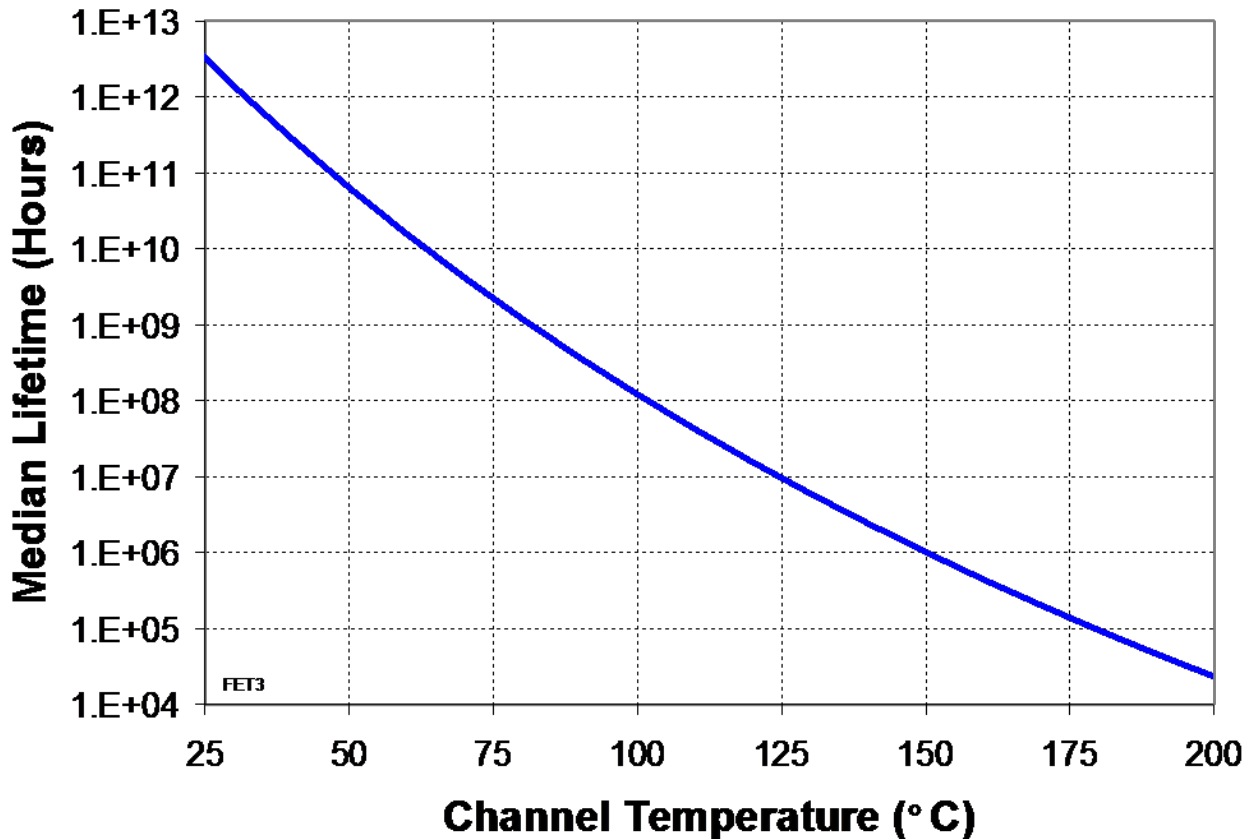
- 1/ These ratings represent the maximum operable values for this device. Stresses beyond those listed under “Absolute Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device and/or affect device lifetime. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these conditions is not implied.
- 2/ Junction operating temperature will directly affect the device median lifetime (T<sub>M</sub>). For maximum life, it is recommended that junction temperatures be maintained at the lowest possible levels.

**TABLE II  
THERMAL INFORMATION**

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	T <sub>channel</sub> (°C)	θ <sub>JC</sub> (°C/W)	T <sub>m</sub> (HRS)
θ <sub>JC</sub> Thermal Resistance (Channel to Backside)	V <sub>D</sub> = 8 V I <sub>D</sub> = 1.2 A P <sub>DIS</sub> = 9.6 W	144.56	7.77	1.6E+6

Note: Assumes eutectic attach using 1.5mil 80/20 AuSn mounted to a 20mil CuMo carrier at 70°C baseplate temperature. Worst case condition with no RF applied, 100% of DC power is dissipated.

**Median Lifetime (T<sub>m</sub>) vs. Channel Temperature**



**TABLE III**  
**DC PROBE TEST**  
 (T<sub>A</sub> = 25 °C, nominal)

NOTES	SYMBOL	LIMITS		UNITS
		MIN	MAX	
<u>1/</u>	I <sub>DSS(Q1)</sub>	120	564	mA
<u>1/</u>	G <sub>M(Q1)</sub>	264	636	mS
<u>1/</u> , <u>2/</u>	V <sub>P</sub>	0.5	1.5	V
<u>1/</u> , <u>2/</u>	V <sub>BVGS</sub>	13	30	V
<u>1/</u> , <u>2/</u>	V <sub>BVGD</sub>	13	30	V

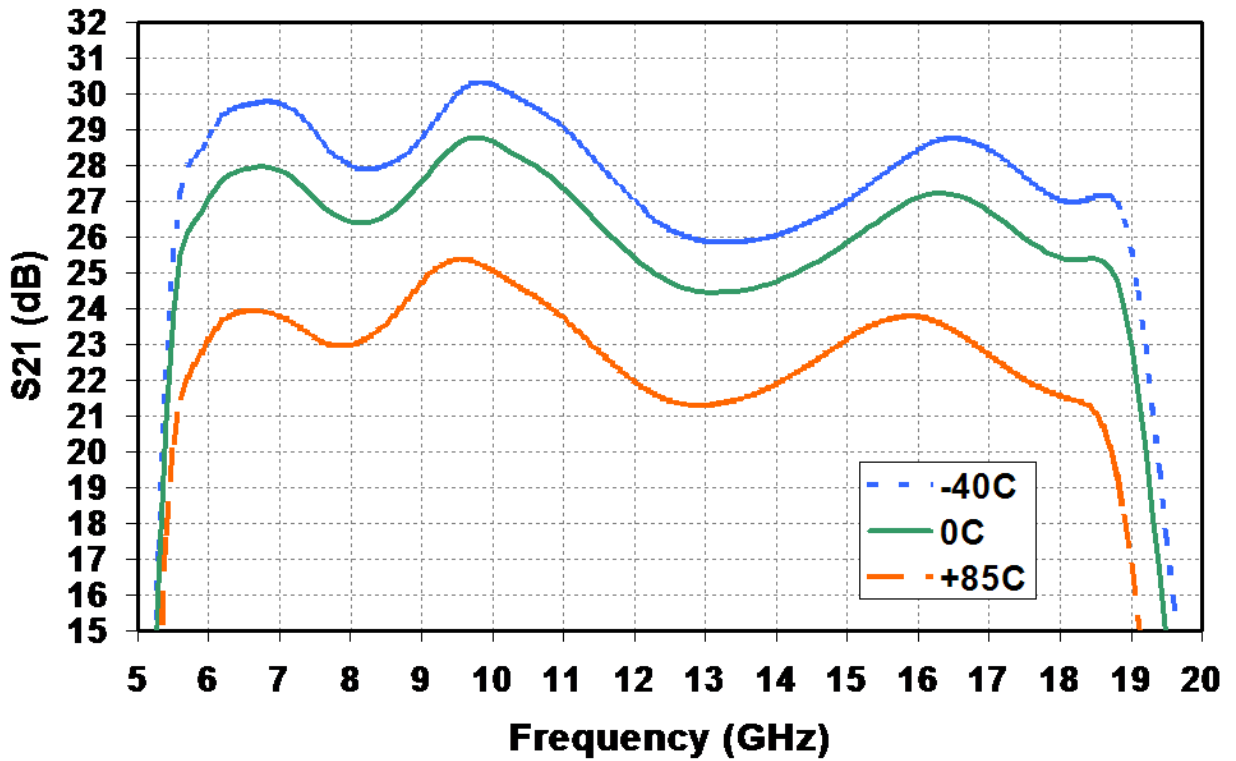
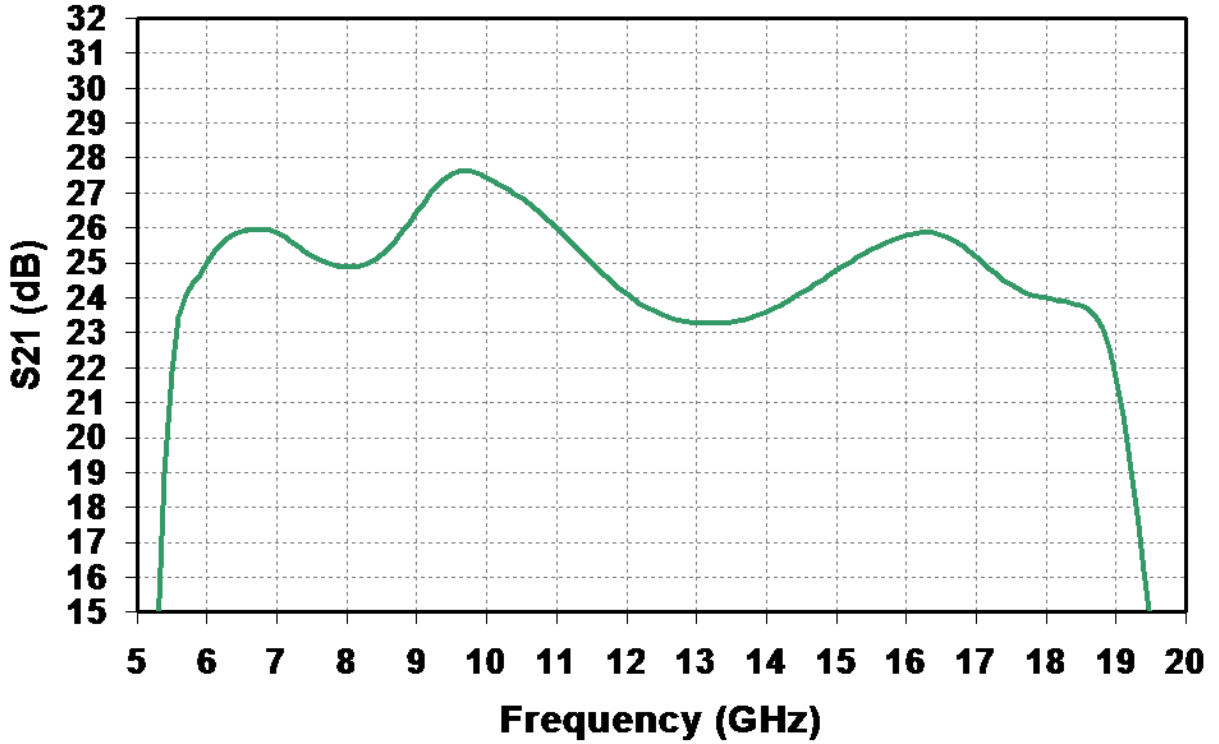
1/ Q1 is a 1200 μm FET  
2/ V<sub>P</sub>, V<sub>BVGD</sub>, and V<sub>BVGS</sub> are negative.

**TABLE IV**  
**RF CHARACTERIZATION TABLE**  
 (T<sub>A</sub> = 25 °C, nominal)  
 (V<sub>d</sub> = 8 V, I<sub>dq</sub> = 1.2 A ±5%)

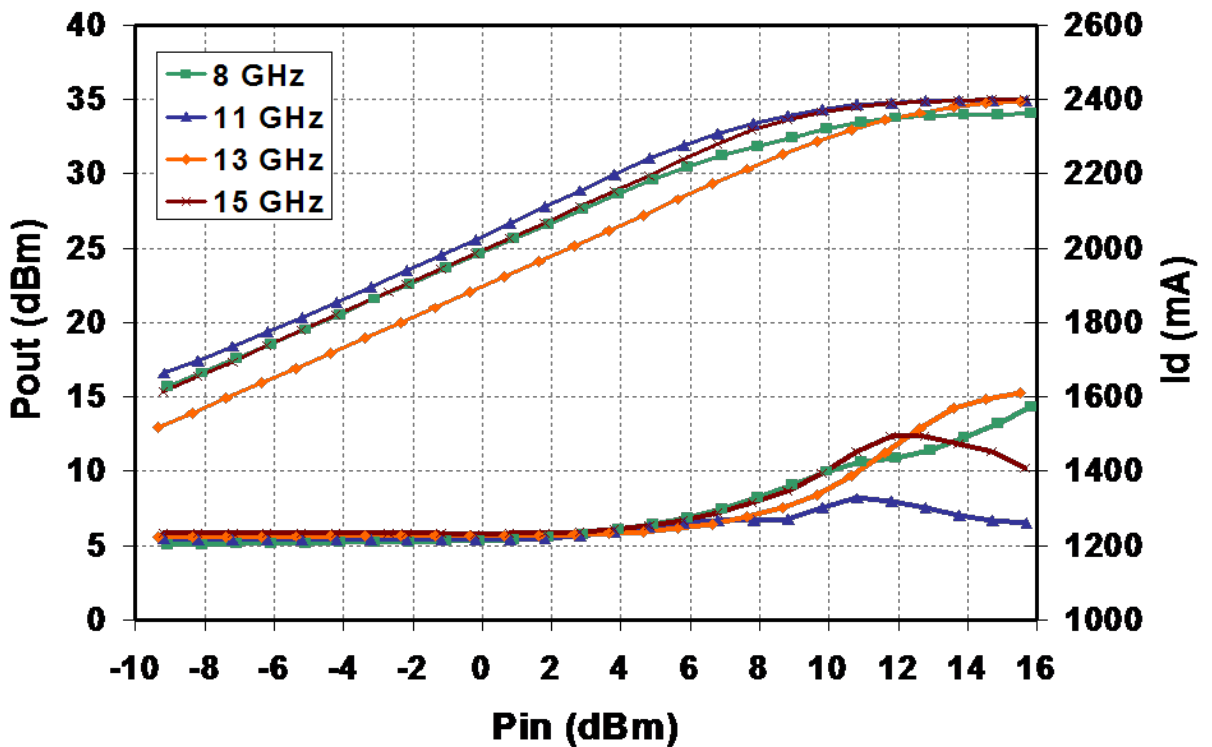
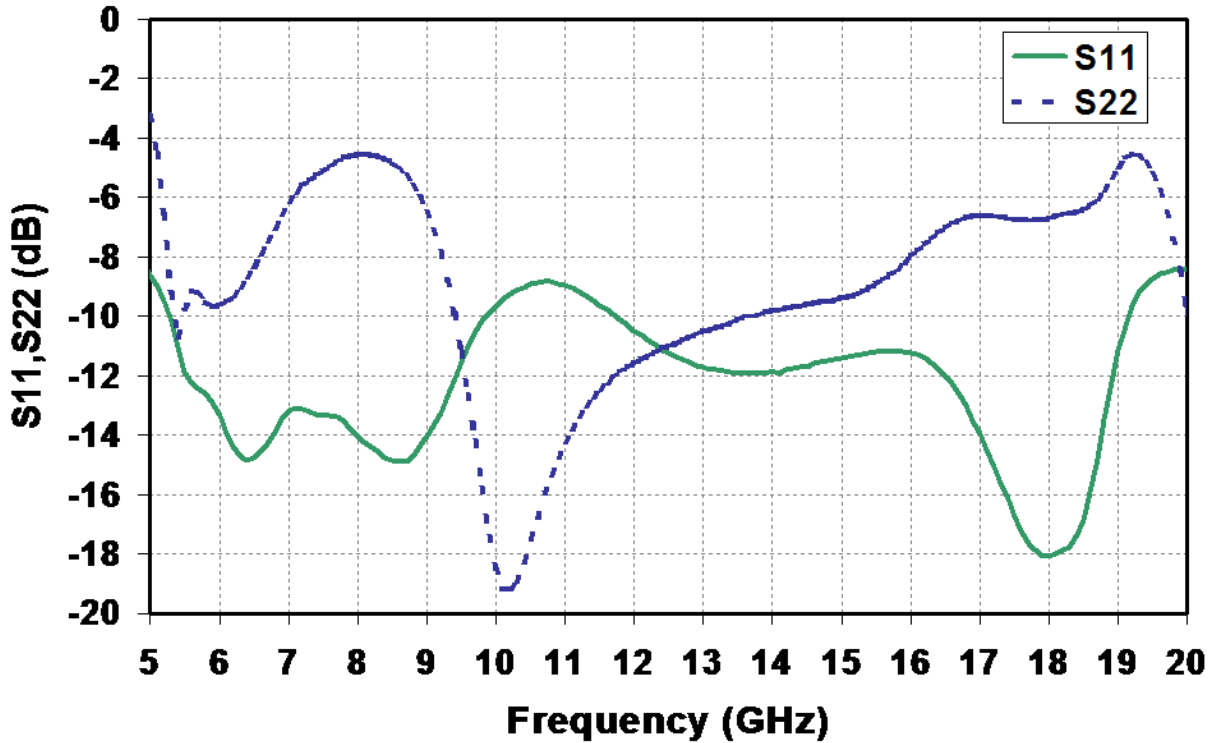
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	MIN	TYPICAL	UNITS
Gain	Small Signal Gain	F = 6-11 GHz F = 12-18 GHz	22 20	25 24	dB
IRL	Input Return Loss	F = 6-18 GHz		10	dB
ORL	Output Return Loss	F = 6-18 GHz		5	dB
PAE	Power Added Efficiency	F = 6-18 GHz		25	%
PWR	Output Power @ Pin=+15dBm	F = 6-8 GHz F = 9-17 GHz F = 18 GHz	29.5 32.5 31.5	34.0 34.5 33.5	dBm

Note: Minimum specifications are based on RF wafer probe measurements

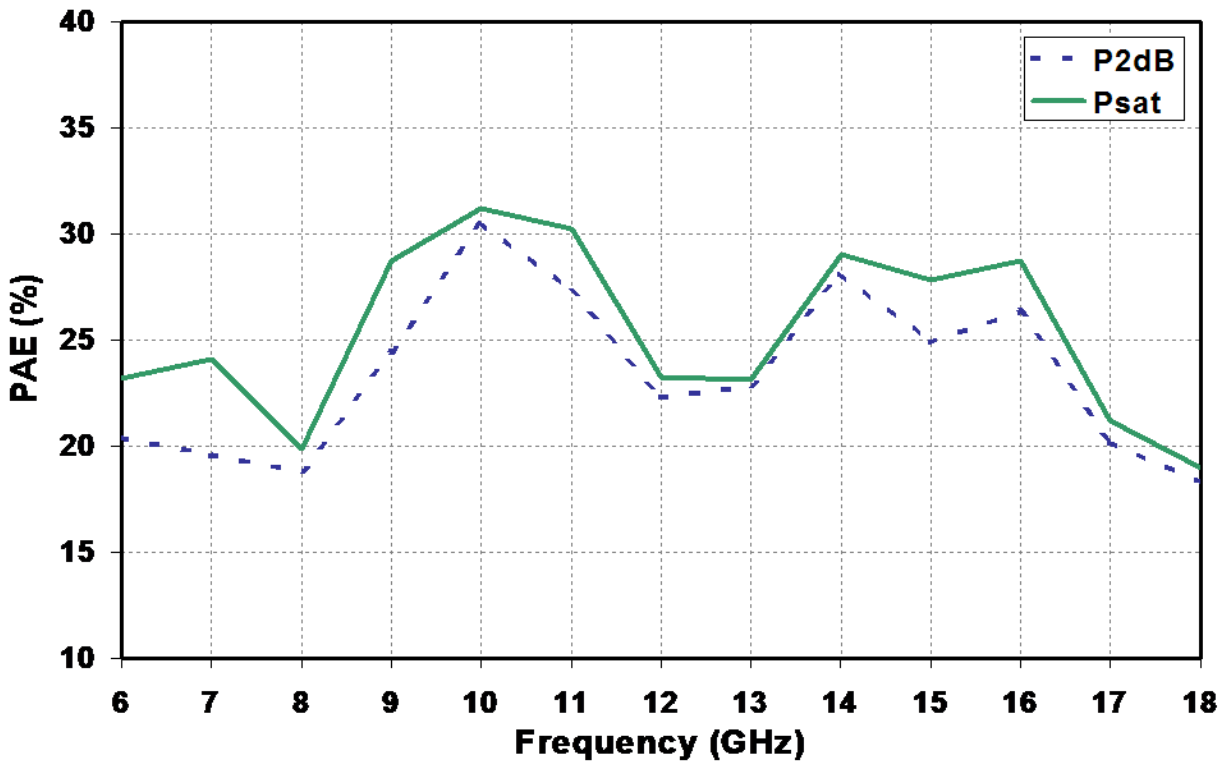
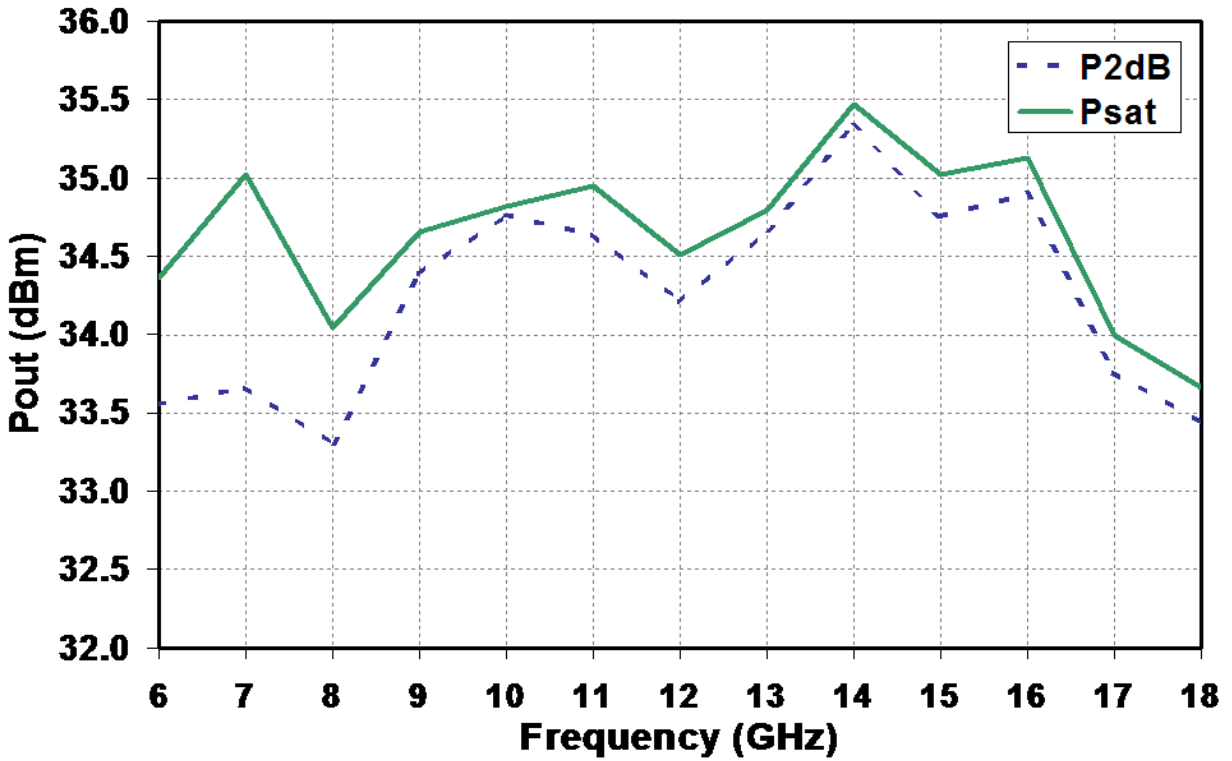
### Fixtured Performance



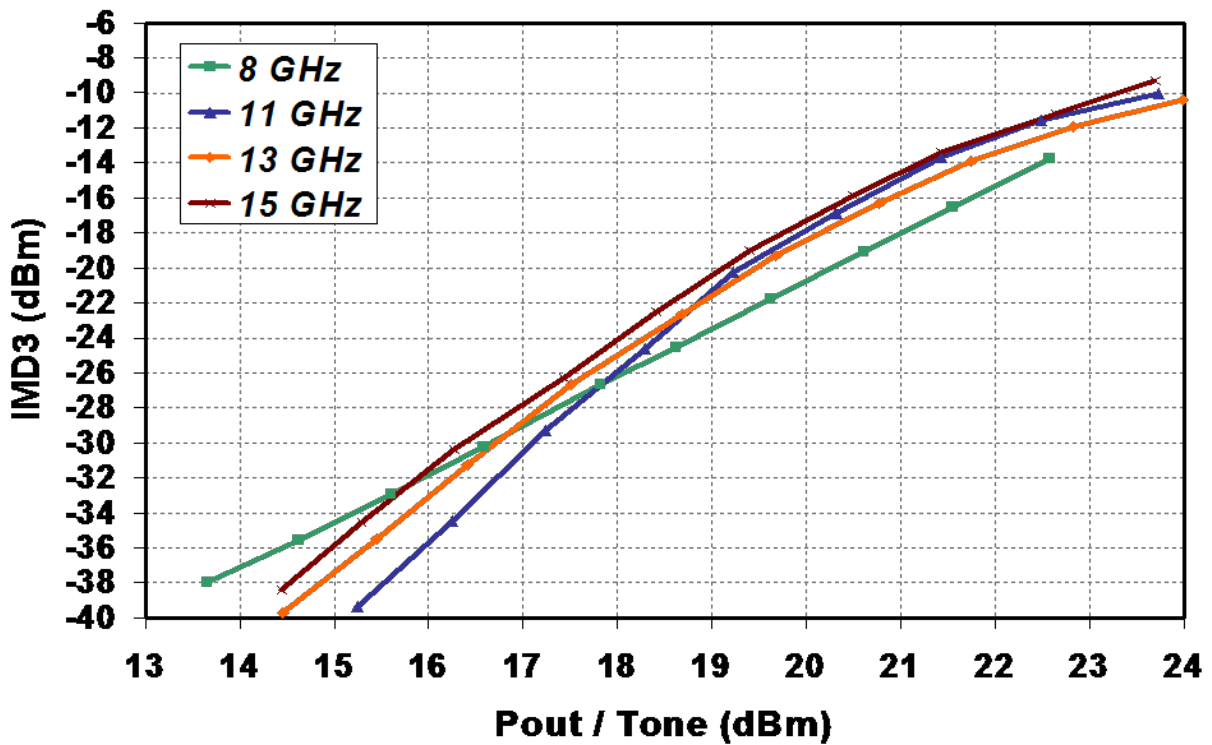
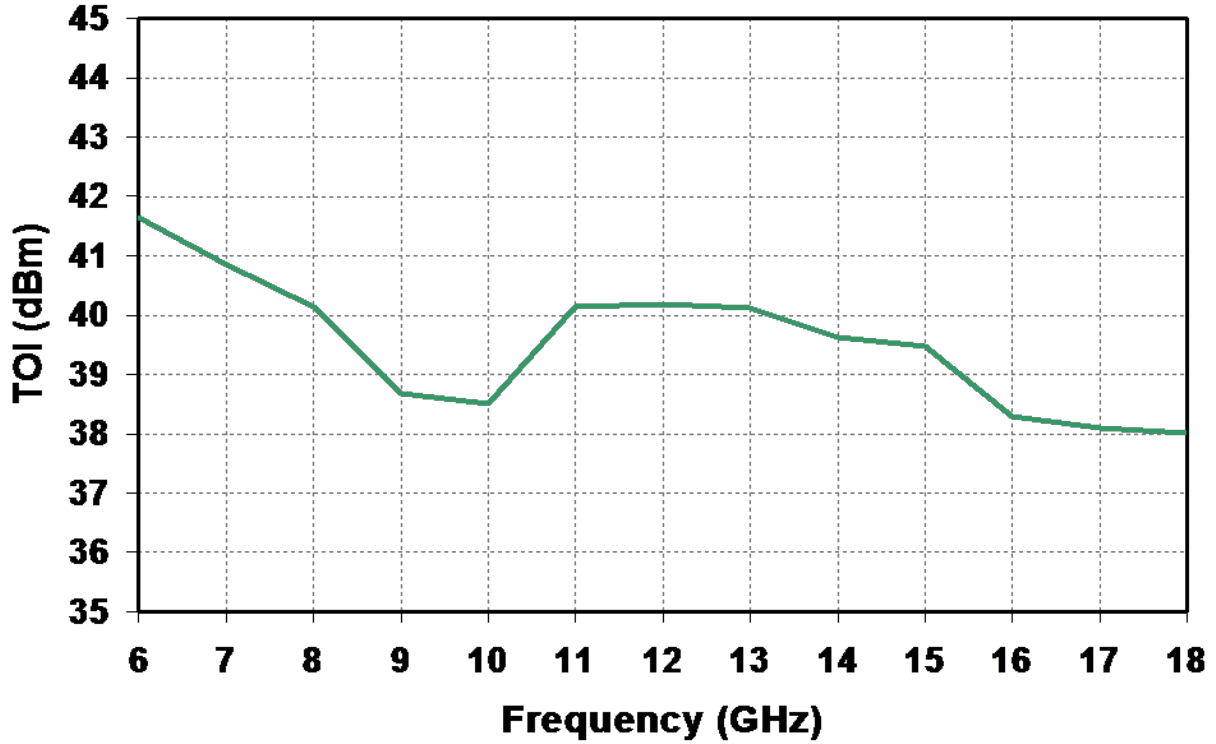
### Fixtured Performance



**Fixture Performance**

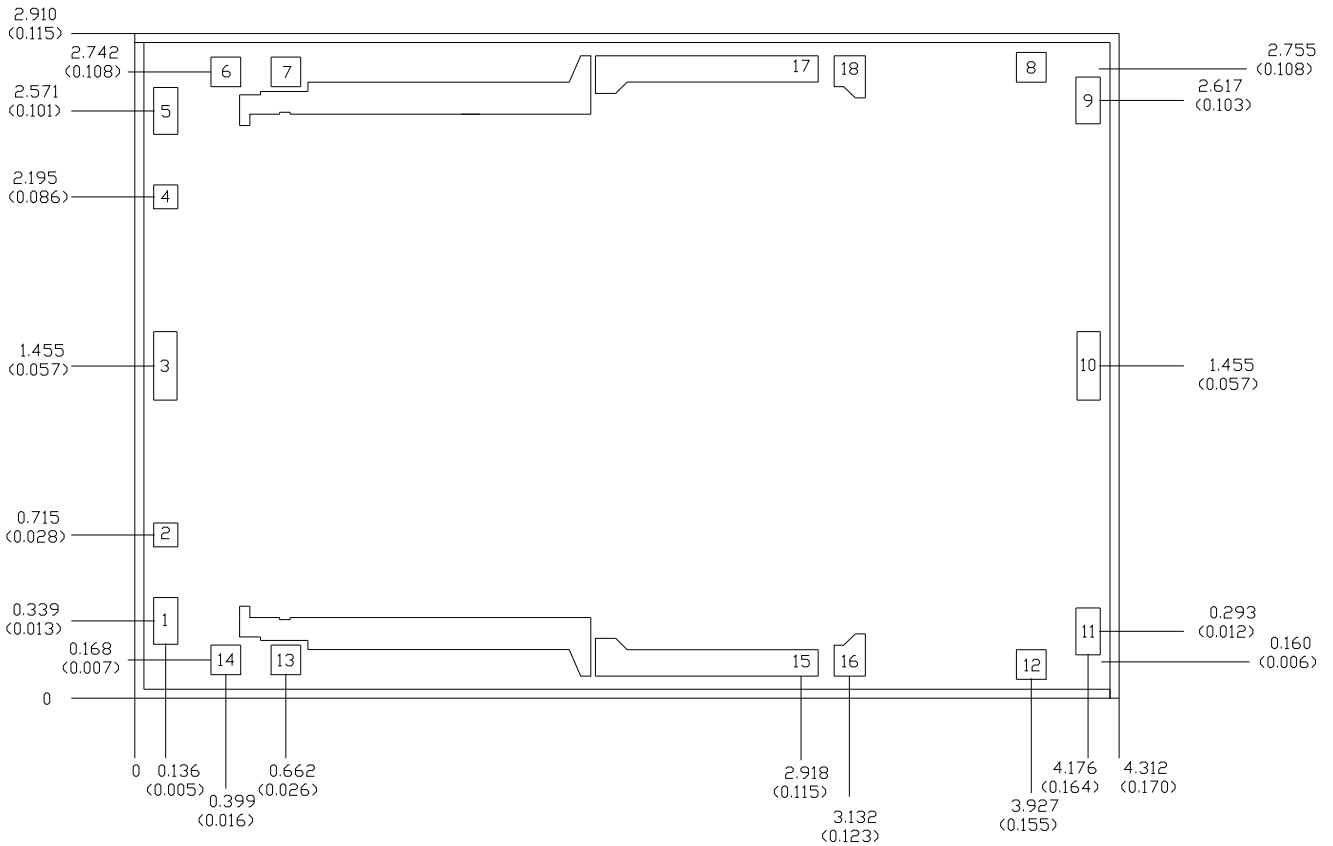


**Fixtured Performance**





**Mechanical Drawing  
TGA2501 MMIC only**



Units: millimeters (inches)

Thickness: 0.1016 (0.004) (reference only)

Chip edge to bond pad dimensions are shown to center of Bond pads.

Chip size tolerance: +/- 0.0508 (0.002)

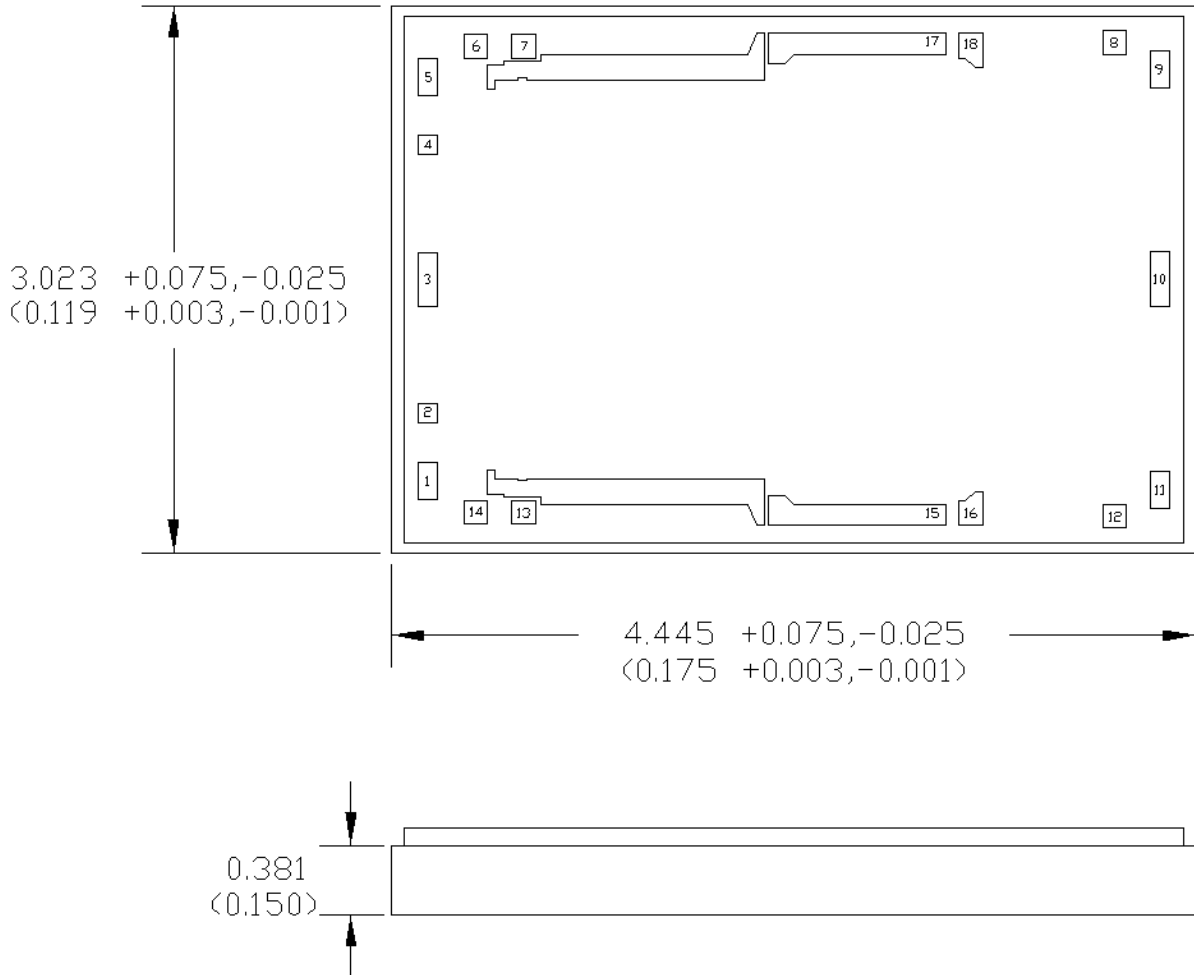
RF Ground on backside of MMIC

Bond Pad #1,5 (Vd1&Vd2)	0.100 x 0.200	(0.004 x 0.008)
Bond Pad #9,11 (Vd3)	0.100 x 0.200	(0.004 x 0.008)
Bond Pad #2,4 (Vg)	0.100 x 0.100	(0.004 x 0.004)
Bond Pad #3 (RF Input)	0.100 x 0.300	(0.004 x 0.012)
Bond Pad #10 (RF Output)	0.100 x 0.300	(0.004 x 0.012)
Bond Pad #6,7,13,14 (DQ)	0.125 x 0.125	(0.005 x 0.005)
Bond Pad #15,16,17,18 (Vd)	0.100 x 0.100	(0.004 x 0.004)

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

**Mechanical Drawing**

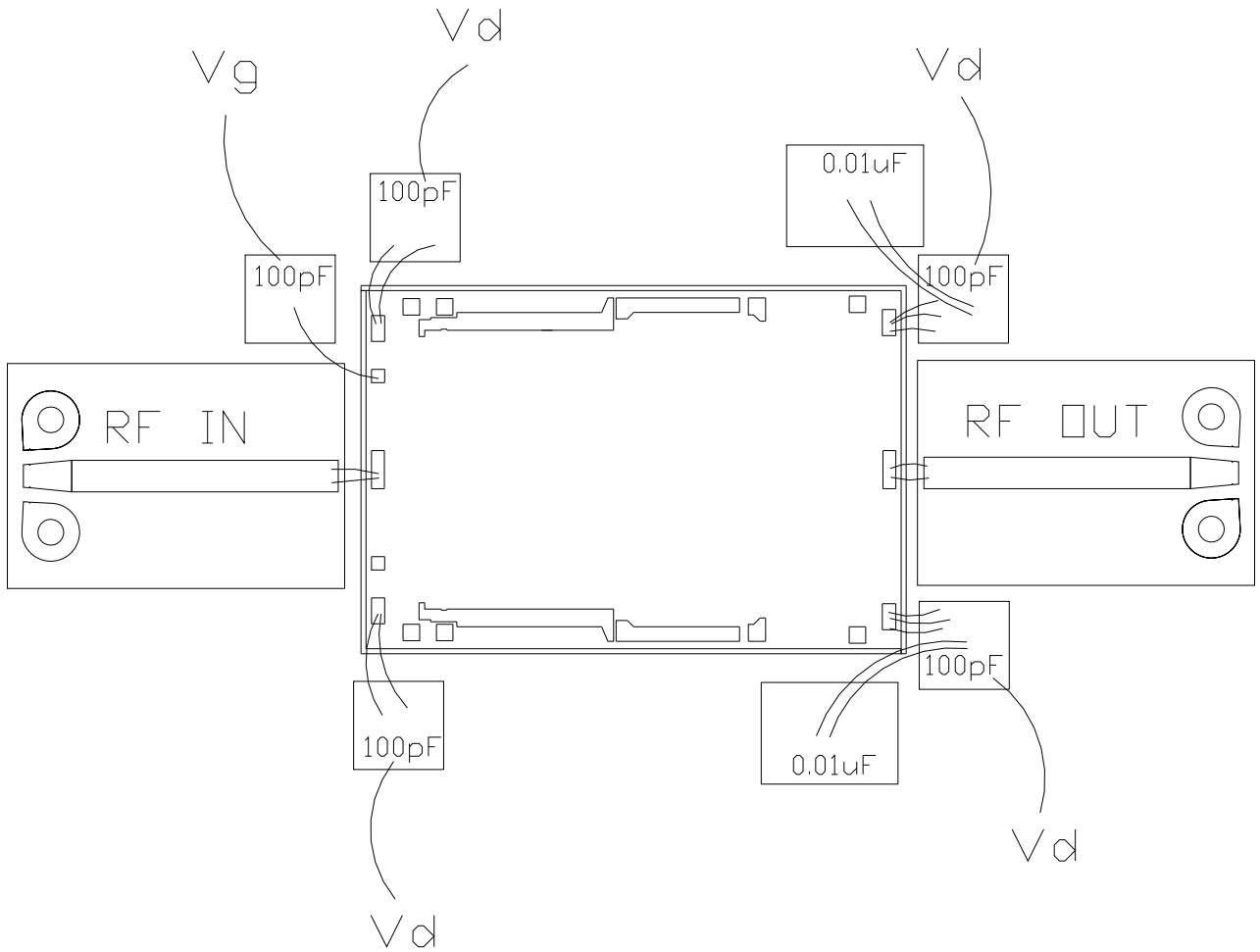
**TGA2501 on Thermal Spreader**



**Notes:**

1. Dimensions are in mm[inches].
2. Dimension limits apply after plating.
3. Dimension of surface roughness is in micrometers(microinches).
4. Material: Cu13/Mo74/Cu13.
5. Plating:
  - Electrolytic Gold (Au) 2.5 um minimum per MIL-G45204 over
  - Electrolytic Nickel (Ni) 2.5-7.5 um per QQ-N-290
6. MMIC is attached to thermal spreader using AuSn solder.

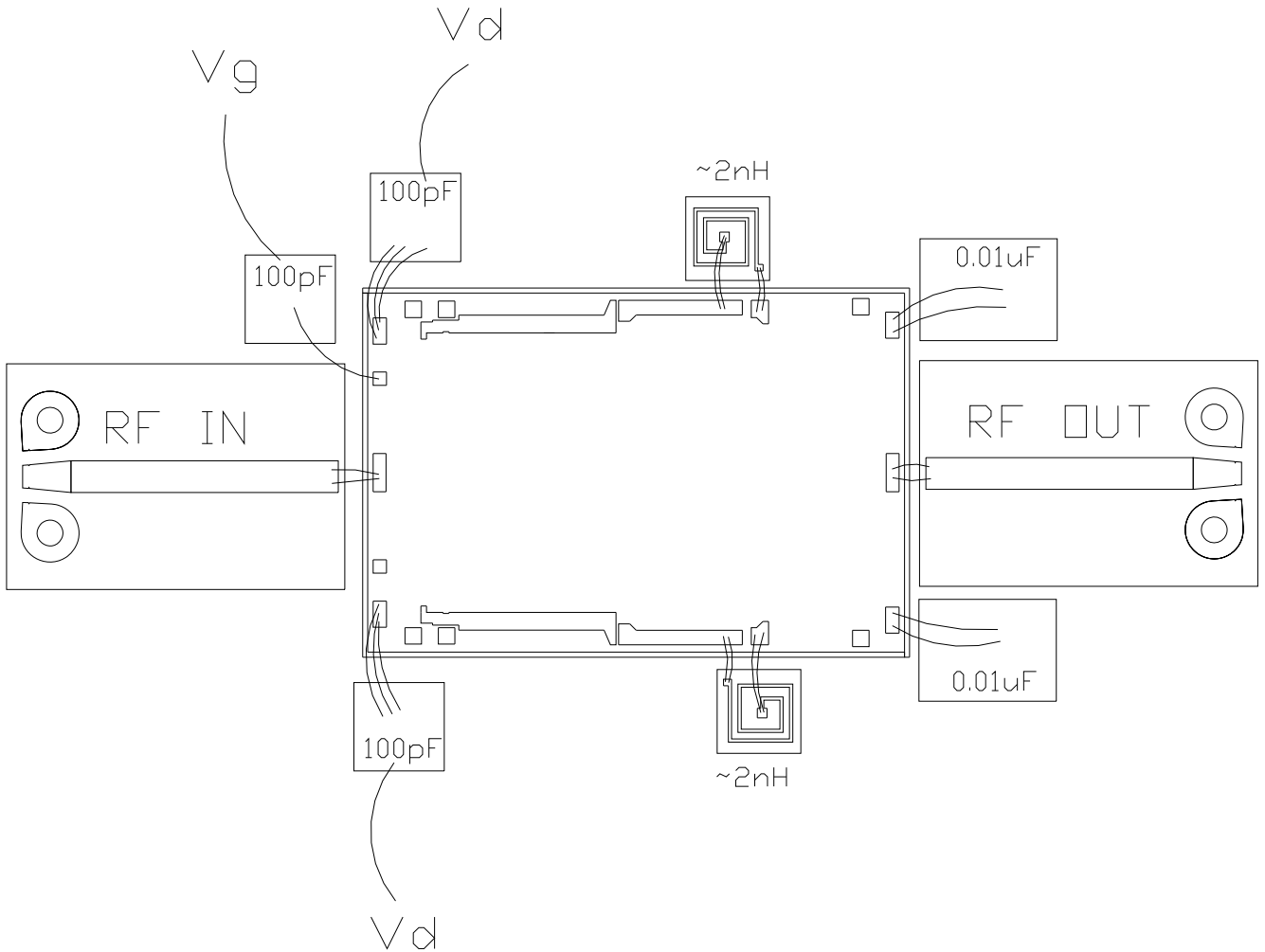
## Chip Assembly & Bonding Diagram



1uF or larger capacitors (not shown) should be on the gate and drain line.

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

## Alternative Chip Assembly & Bonding Diagram



1uF or larger capacitors (not shown) should be on the gate and drain line.

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

## Assembly Process Notes

Component storage 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.
- Attachment of the thermal spreader should use an epoxy with high thermal conductivity.
- Curing should be done in a convection oven.
- Microwave or radiant curing should not be used because of differential heating.

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.

## Ordering Information

Part	Package Style
TGA2501-TS	GaAs MMIC Die on Thermal Spreader

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