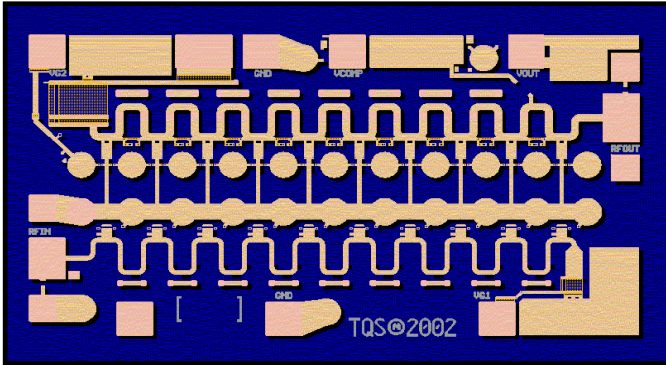


## DC - 35 GHz Wideband Amplifier



### Product Description

The TriQuint TGA4832 is a medium power wideband AGC amplifier which operates from DC to 35 GHz. Typical small signal gain is 12dB with 3dB AGC range. Typical input and output return losses are >10dB. The TGA4832 provides 18 dBm of output power at 1 dB gain compression.

Drain bias may be applied through the output port for best efficiency or through the on-chip drain termination. Two stages in cascade demonstrate 3.8Vpp output voltage swing with 350mV at the input when stimulated with 40Gb/s 2<sup>31</sup>-1prbs NRZ data. RF ports are DC coupled enabling the user to customize system corner frequencies. The TGA4832 requires off-chip decoupling and blocking components.

The TGA4832 is suitable for a variety of wideband electronic warfare systems such as radar warning receivers, electronic counter measures, decoys, and jammers. It is also an excellent choice for 40Gb/s NRZ applications. The TGA4832 is capable of driving an Electro-Absorptive optical Modulator (EAM) with electrical Non-Return to Zero (NRZ) data. In addition, the TGA4832 may also be used as a predriver or a receive gain block.

Bond pad and backside metallization is gold plated for compatibility with eutectic alloy attachment methods as well as the thermocompression and thermosonic wire bonding processes. Each device is 100% DC and RF tested on-wafer to ensure performance compliance. The device is available in die form.

Lead Free & RoHS Compliant.

*Datasheet subject to change without notice*

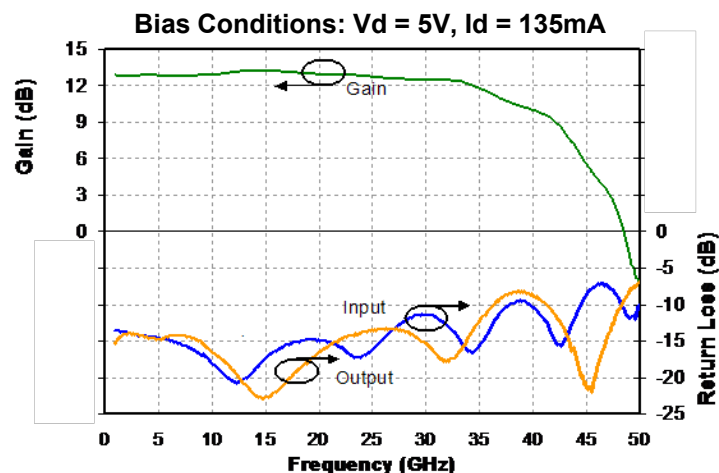
### Key Features and Performance

- Frequency Range: DC to 35GHz Linear
- 40Gb/s Optical Modulator Driver
- 12dB Small Signal Gain
- 17 dBm Typical Output Power (4Vpp)
- 3dB Gain Adjustment
- < 15ps Edge Rates
- 4Vpp 40Gb/s NRZ PRBS Linear
- 0.15um pHEMT Technology
- Bias: Vd = 5V, Id = 135 mA
- Chip Size: 1.79 x 1.00 x 0.1 mm (0.70 x 0.39 x 0.004 in)

### Primary Applications

- Test Equipment
- Ultra Wideband
- 40Gb/s NRZ EAM Driver
- 40Gb/s NRZ Predriver or Gain Block

### Measured Performance



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

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	V+	Vd	NOTES
	POSITIVE SUPPLY VOLTAGE Biased thru On-chip Drain Termination Biased thru the RF Output Port using a Bias Tee	10.4 V -	- 6 V	<u>2/</u> , <u>3/</u>
	POSITIVE SUPPLY CURRENT Biased thru On-chip Drain Termination Biased thru the RF Output Port using a Bias Tee	135 mA -	- 150 mA	<u>3/</u>
	POWER DISSIPATION Biased thru On-chip Drain Termination Biased thru the RF Output Port using a Bias Tee	1.4 W -	- 0.9 W	<u>3/</u> , <u>4/</u>
Vg   Ig	NEGATIVE GATE Voltage Range Gate Current	+1V to -3 V 10 mA		
Vctrl   Ictl	CONTROL GATE Voltage Range Gate Current	Vd/2 to -3V 10 mA		<u>5/</u>
P <sub>IN</sub> V <sub>in</sub>	RF INPUT Sinusoidal Continuous Wave Power 40 Gb/s PRBS Input Voltage Peak to Peak	21 dBm TBD		
T <sub>CH</sub>	OPERATING CHANNEL TEMPERATURE	200 °C		<u>6/</u>
	MOUNTING TEMPERATURE (30 SECONDS)	320 °C		
T <sub>STG</sub>	STORAGE TEMPERATURE	-65 to 150 °C		

Notes:

- 1/ These ratings represent the maximum operable values for the device.  
2/ Assure  $V_d - V_{ctrl} \leq 8\text{ V}$ . Compute  $V_d$  as follows,  $V_d = V^+ - I_d \cdot 40$   
3/ Combinations of supply voltage, supply current, input power, and output power shall not exceed  $P_D$ .  
4/ When operated at this power dissipation with a base plate temperature of 70 °C, the median life is 3.8E5 hours.  
5/ Assure  $V_{ctrl}$  never exceeds  $V_d$  during bias up and down sequences. Also, assure  $V_{ctrl}$  never exceeds 5V during normal operation.  
6/ Junction operating temperature will directly affect the device median time to failure ( $T_m$ ). For maximum life, it is recommended that junction temperatures be maintained at the lowest possible levels.

**TABLE II**  
**RF SPECIFICATIONS**  
 (T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C Nominal)

NOTE	TEST	MEASUREMENT CONDITIONS	VALUE			UNITS
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
	SMALL SIGNAL BW			35		GHz
<u>1/</u> , <u>2/</u>	SMALL-SIGNAL GAIN MAGNITUDE	100KHz thru 30GHz		12		dB
<u>1/</u> , <u>2/</u>	GAIN FLATNESS	100KHz thru 30GHz		+/-1		dB
<u>3/</u> , <u>4/</u>	SMALL SIGNAL AGC RANGE	100KHz thru 30GHz		3		dB
<u>1/</u> , <u>2/</u>	INPUT RETURN LOSS MAGNITUDE	100KHz thru 30GHz		10		dB
<u>1/</u> , <u>2/</u>	OUTPUT RETURN LOSS MAGNITUDE	100KHz thru 30GHz		10		dB
	OUTPUT POWER AT P1dB	100KHz thru 30GHz		18		dBm
<u>3/</u> , <u>4/</u>	AMPLITUDE	40Gb/s NRZ		4		Vpp

**Notes:**

- 1/ Verified at die level on-wafer probe (future requirement, data is not currently available).
- 2/ Small Signal S-Parameter RF Probe Bias: V+ = 5 V, Vctrl=float, adjust Vg to achieve Id=100mA
- 3/ Verified by design, MMIC assembled onto evaluation platform detailed on page 8.
- 4/ Vin=1V, V+=8V, VCTRL=Float, and VG adjusted for ID=100mA.

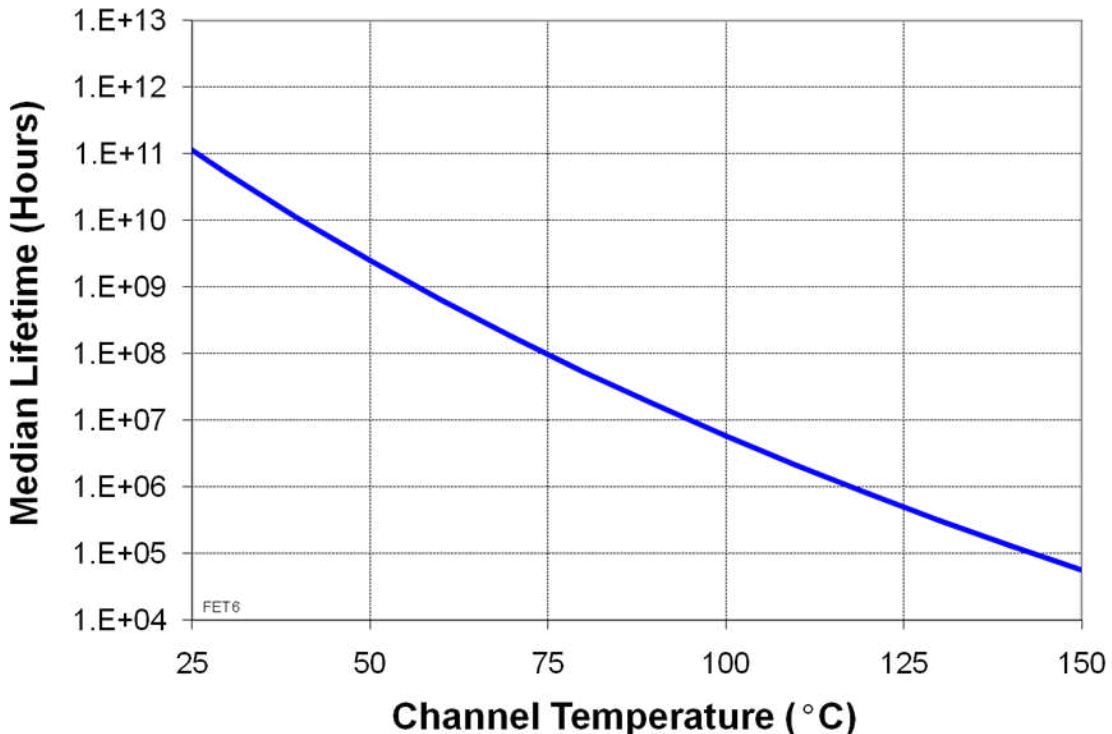
**TABLE III  
THERMAL INFORMATION**

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T <sub>CH</sub> (°C)	θ <sub>JC</sub> (°C/W)	T <sub>m</sub> (HRS)
θ <sub>JC</sub> Thermal Resistance (channel to backside of carrier)	V <sub>ds</sub> = 2.5 V* I <sub>D</sub> = 135 mA P <sub>diss</sub> = 0.34 W	92	64	1.5 E+7

\* V<sub>ds</sub> = 2.5V across common gate or common source FET in cascode pair.

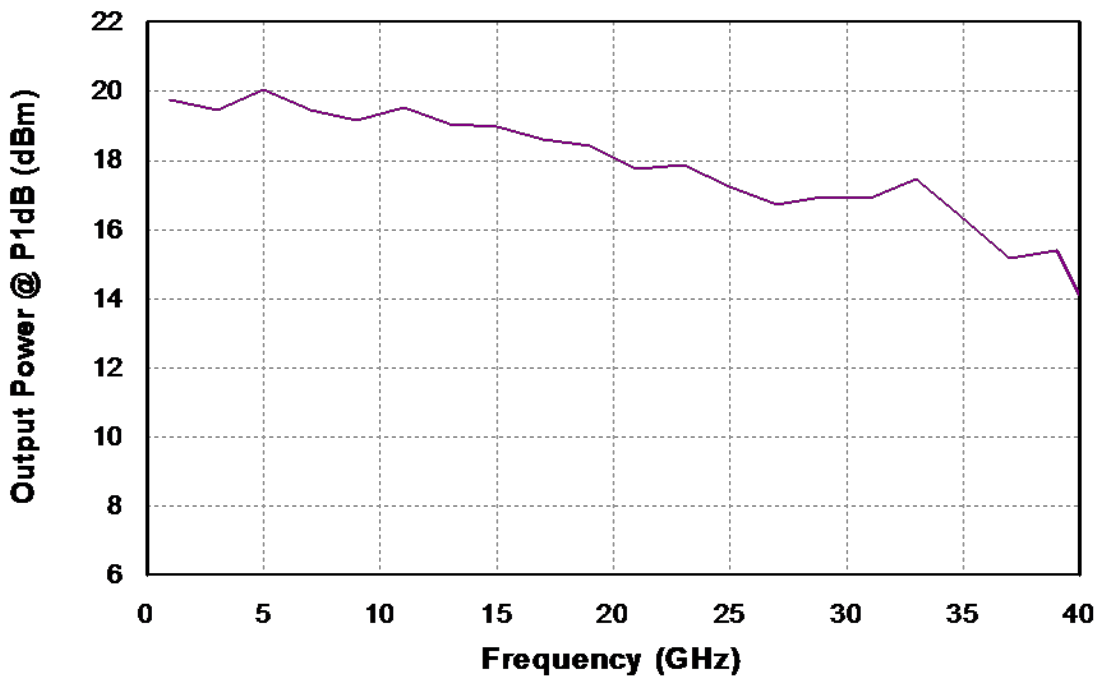
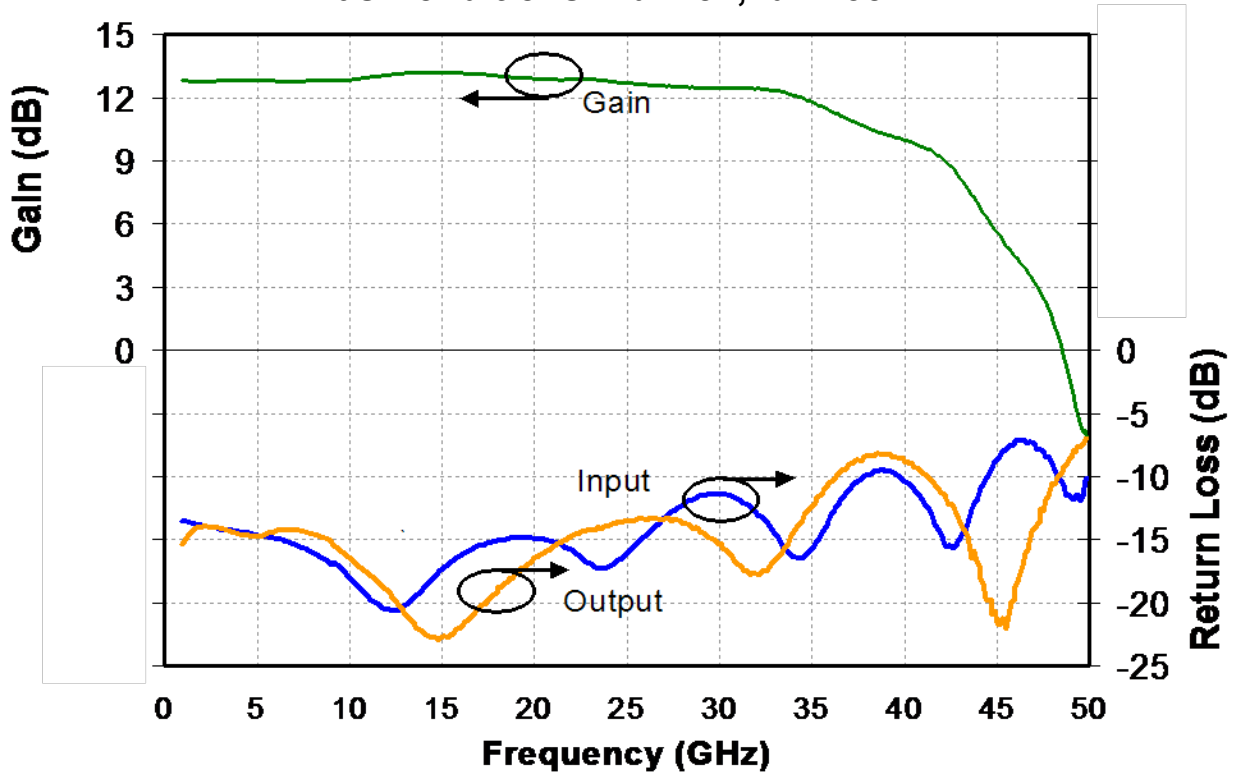
Note: Assumes eutectic attach using 1.5 mil 80/20 AuSn mounted to a 20 mil CuMo Carrier at 70°C baseplate temperature. Worst case condition with no RF applied, 100% of DC power is dissipated. Thermal transfer is conducted thru the bottom of the TGA4832 into the mounting carrier. Design the mounting interface to assure adequate thermal transfer to the base plate.

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



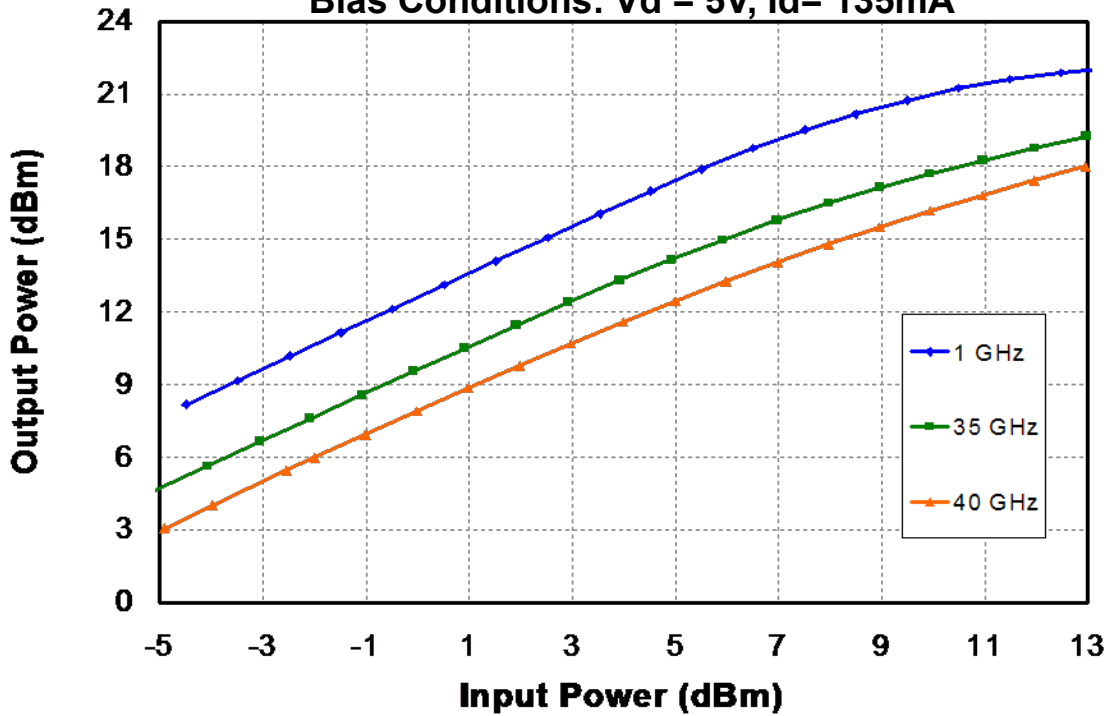
**Measured Fixtured Data**

**Bias Conditions:  $V_d = 5V, I_d = 135mA$**

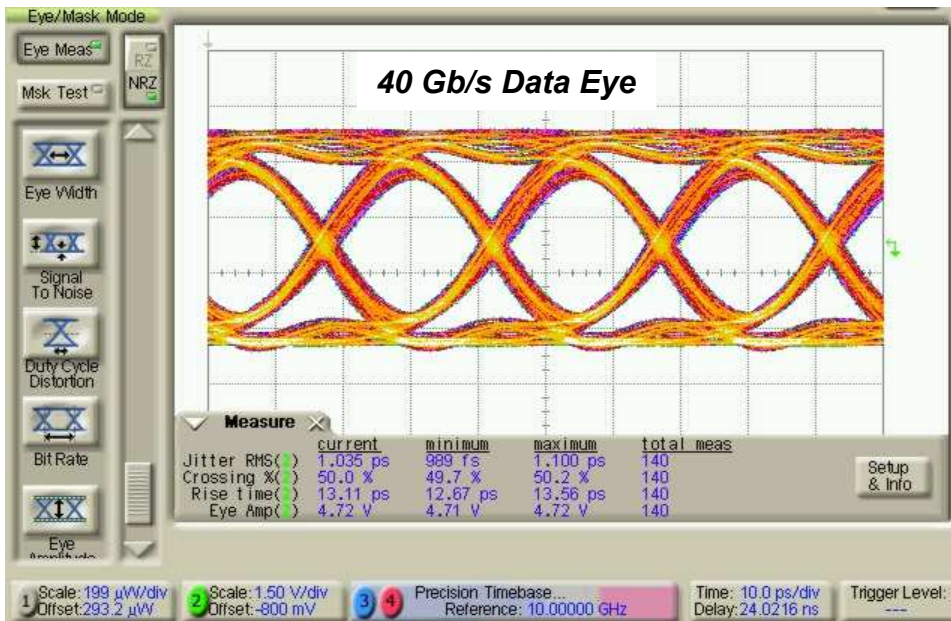


**Measured Fixtured Data**

**Bias Conditions: Vd = 5V, Id= 135mA**



40Gb/s NRZ 2<sup>31</sup>-1 PRBS Vin=1.8Vpp.





## **Bias Procedure for V+ = 10.4 V Operation Fiber Optic Applications**

### **Bias ON**

1. Disable the PPG
2. Set Vg=-1V
3. Set Vctrl = 2.2V (if applicable)
4. Increase V+ to 7V observing Id.
  - Assure Id increased to between 10 and 100mA
5. Raise V+ to 10.4V
  - Id should still be between 10 and 100mA
6. Make Vg more positive until **Id=135mA**.
  - Typical value for **Vg is -0.3V**
7. Enable the PPG

### **Bias OFF**

1. Disable the output of the PPG
2. Set Vctrl = 0V (if applicable)
3. Set V+=0V
4. Set Vg=0V

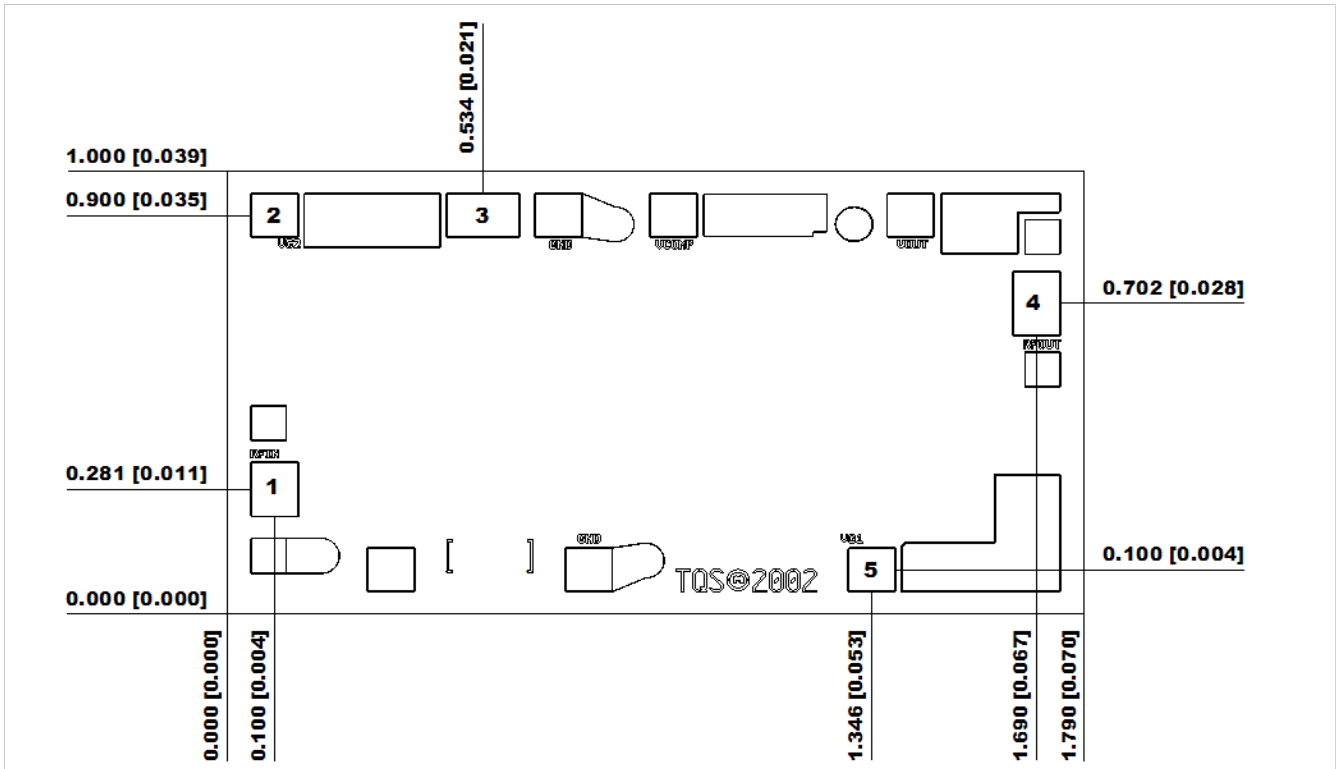
**Note:** Assure Vctrl never exceeds Vd during Bias ON and Bias OFF sequences and during normal operation.

## **Bias Procedure @ Vd = 5V Operation**

1. Bias Conditions: Vd = 5.0 V, Id = 135 mA
2. Adjust Vg for Id = 135 mA
3. Adjust Vctrl for Gain and Eye crossing control. Vctrl bias is optional
4. Positive or negative gate bias may be required to achieve recommended operating point:- 0.5 V < Vg < + 0.5 V

**Note:** +5V Bias operation requires a bias tee

**Mechanical Drawing**



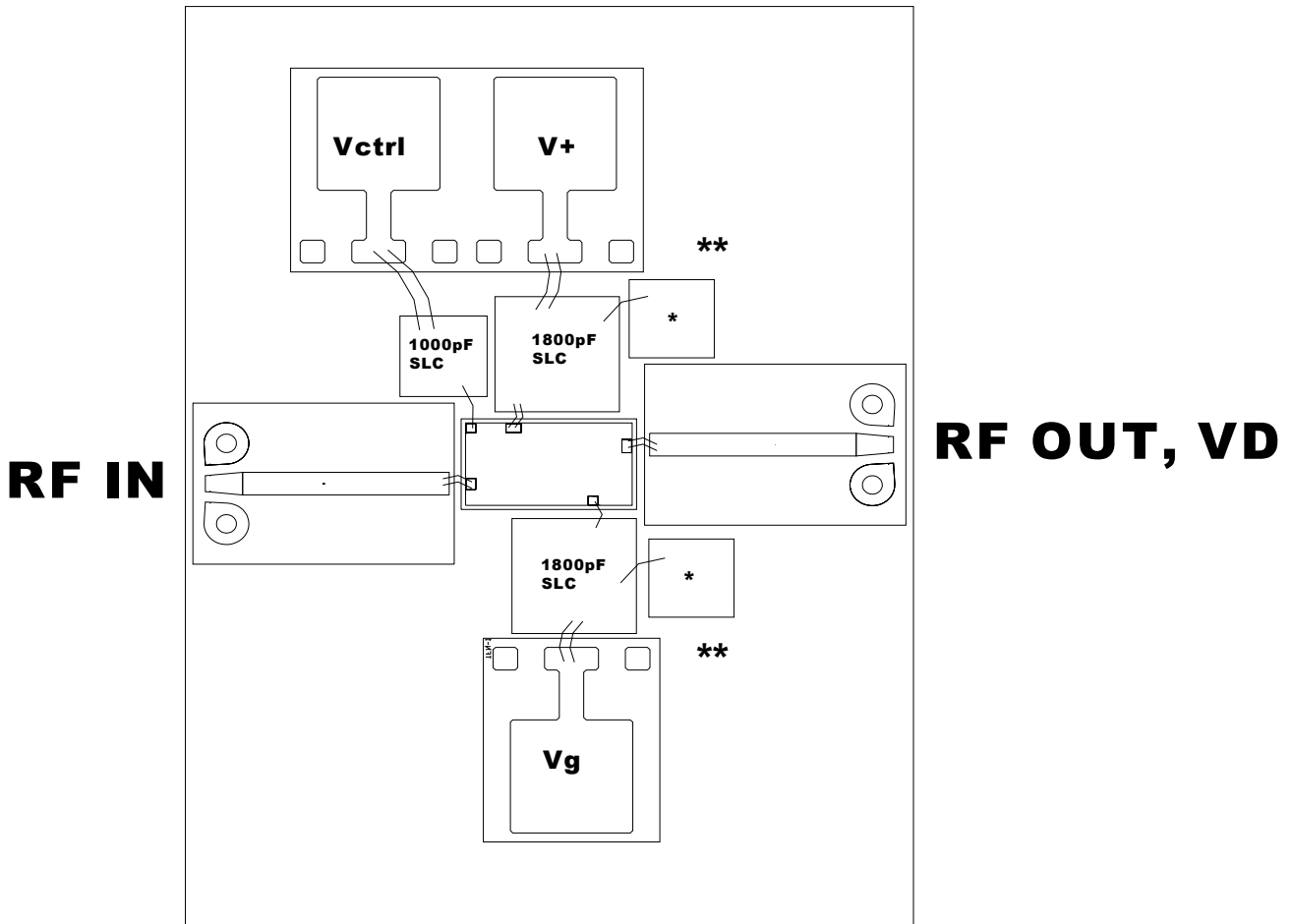
**Units: millimeters (inches)**  
**Thickness: 0.100 (0.004) (reference only)**  
**Chip edge to bond pad dimensions are shown to center of pad**  
**Chip size tolerance: +/- 0.051 (0.002)**

**GND IS BACKSIDE OF MMIC**

<b>Bond Pad #1:</b>	<b>RF In</b>	<b>0.100 x 0.125 [0.0039 x 0.0049]</b>
<b>Bond Pad #2:</b>	<b>Vctrl</b>	<b>0.100 x 0.100 [0.0039 x 0.0039]</b>
<b>Bond Pad #3:</b>	<b>V+</b>	<b>0.100 x 0.156 [0.0039 x 0.0061]</b>
<b>Bond Pad #4:</b>	<b>RF Out/Vd (RF Out)</b>	<b>0.100 x 0.145 [0.0039 x 0.0057]</b>
<b>Bond Pad #5:</b>	<b>Vg</b>	<b>0.100 x 0.100 [0.0039 x 0.0039]</b>



**Recommended Assembly Diagram**



Note: Input and Output ports are DC coupled.

**Recommended Components:**

* CAPACITOR VALUE	BYPASSING EFFECTIVE TO:
None	20 MHz
0.01 uF	4 MHz
0.1 uF	250 KHz

\*\* 1800pF & 0.1uF capacitors can be substituted with the following integrated capacitors:

Part Number	Manufacturer
GZ0SYC104KJ8182MAW	AVX
VB4080X7R105Z16VHX182	Presidio

## **Evaluation Platform Assembly Notes**

### Assembly Notes:

#### Reflow Attachment:

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

#### Adhesive Attachment:

- 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

#### Component Pickup and Placement:

- Vacuum pencil and/or vacuum collet preferred method of pick up
- Avoidance of air bridges during placement
- Force impact critical during auto placement

#### Interconnect:

- Thermosonic ball bonding is the preferred interconnect technique
- Force, time, and ultrasonics are critical parameters
- Aluminum wire should not be used
- Discrete FET devices with small pad sizes should be bonded with 0.0007-inch wire
- Maximum stage temperature: 200°C