



AWT6106

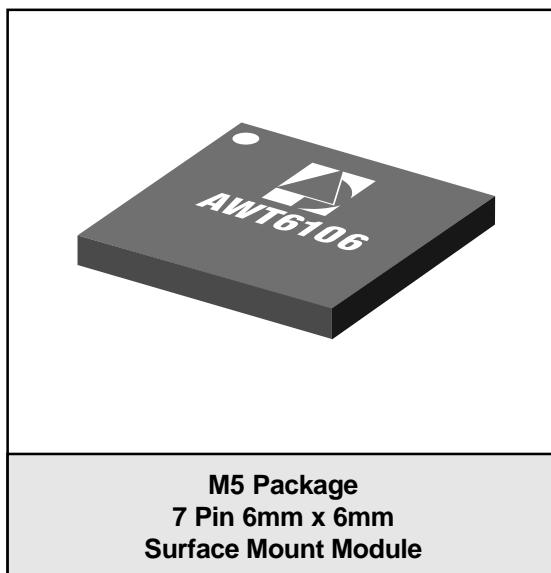
PCS/CDMA 3.5V/28.5dBm
Linear Power Amplifier Module
Data Sheet - Rev 2.0

FEATURES

- InGaP HBT Technology
- High Efficiency (37% Typical)
- Low Leakage Current (5 μ A)
- SMT Module Package
- Small Foot Print (6mm x 6mm)
- Low Profile (1.5mm)
- 50 Ω Input and Output Matching
- Low Quiescent Current ($I_{CQ} = 63$ mA)
- Shut Down & Mode Control
- CDMA 2000 IXRTT Compliant

APPLICATIONS

- PCS CDMA handsets
- Dual Band CDMA



PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

The AWT6106 is a 3.5 V (3.0 V to 4.2 V) high power, high efficiency, three stage power amplifier module for Dual Mode CDMA/PCS wireless handsets. The device is manufactured on an advanced InGaP HBT MMIC technology offering state-of-the-art reliability, temperature stability, and ruggedness. A low power

quiescent current mode is digitally controlled to reduce power drain on the system battery. The 6mm x 6mm laminate package is self contained, incorporating 50 Ω input and output matching networks optimized for output power, linearity, and efficiency.

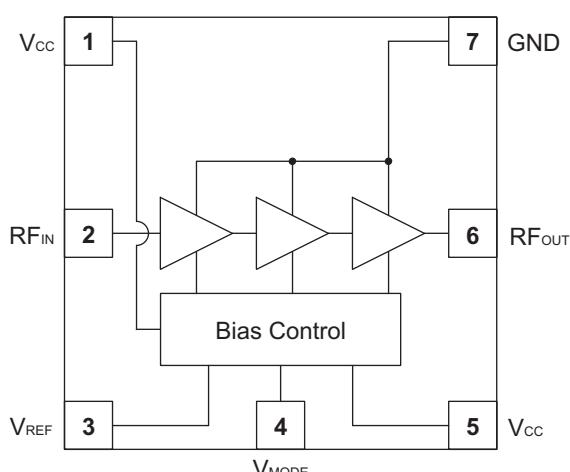
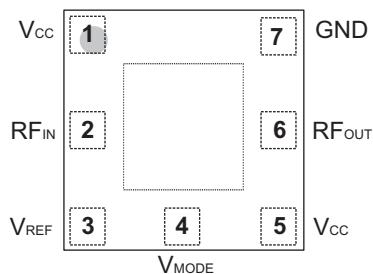


Figure 1: Block Diagram

AWT6106**Figure 2: Pinout (X-ray Top View)****Table 1: Pin Description**

| PIN | NAME | DESCRIPTION |
|-----|-------|-------------------|
| 1 | VCC | Supply Voltage |
| 2 | RFIN | RF Input Signal |
| 3 | VREF | Reference Voltage |
| 4 | VMODE | Mode Control |
| 5 | Vcc | Supply Voltage |
| 6 | RFOUT | RF Output |
| 7 | GND | Ground |

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**Table 2: Absolute Minimum and Maximum Ratings**

| PARAMETER | MIN | MAX | UNITS |
|-------------------------------------|-----|------|-------|
| Supply Voltage (V_{CC}) | 0 | +5 | V |
| Mode Control Voltage (V_{MODE}) | 0 | +3.5 | V |
| Reference Voltage (V_{REF}) | 0 | +3.5 | V |
| RF Input Power (P_{IN}) | - | +10 | dBm |
| Storage Temperature (T_{STG}) | -40 | +150 | °C |

Stresses in excess of the absolute ratings may cause permanent damage. Functional operation is not implied under these conditions. Exposure to absolute ratings for extended periods of time may adversely affect reliability.

Table 3: Operating Ranges

| PARAMETER | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT | COMMENTS |
|-------------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------------------|------|---|
| Operating Frequency (f) | 1850 | - | 1910 | MHz | |
| Supply Voltage (V_{CC}) | +3.0 | +3.5 | +4.2 | V | |
| Reference Voltage (V_{REF}) | +2.75 0 | +3.0 - | +3.1 +0.5 | V | PA "on" PA "shut down" |
| Mode Control Voltage (V_{MODE}) | +2.5 0 | +2.7 - | +3.1 +0.5 +0.5 | V | Low Bias Mode High Bias Mode PA "shut down" |
| RF Output Power (P_{OUT}) | +28 | +28.5 | - | dBm | |
| Case Temperature (T_C) | -30 | - | +110 | °C | |

The device may be operated safely over these conditions; however, parametric performance is guaranteed only over the conditions defined in the electrical specifications.

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Table 4: Electrical Specifications

($T_c = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = +3.5\text{ V}$, $V_{REF} = +3.0\text{ V}$, $V_{MODE} = +2.7\text{ V}$, $P_{OUT} = +28.5\text{ dBm}$, 50Ω System)

| PARAMETER | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT | COMMENTS |
|--|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|--|
| Gain: High Bias Mode | 25.0 | 29.5 | - | dB | $+16 \leq P_{OUT} \leq +28.5\text{ dBm}$ |
| Gain: Low Bias Mode | 24.0 23.0 | 28.5 28.0 | - - | dB | $+20 \leq P_{OUT} \leq +28.5\text{ dBm}$ $P_{OUT} \leq +20\text{ dBm}$ |
| Adjacent Channel Power at $\pm 1.25\text{ MHz}$ offset; Primary Channel BW = 1.23 MHz Adjacent Channel BW = 30 kHz | - - | -51 -50 | -46.5 -46.5 | dB | $P_{OUT} = +28.5\text{ dBm}$, $V_{CC} = +3.5\text{ V}$: High or Low Bias Mode $P_{OUT} = +28\text{ dBm}$, $V_{CC} = +3.2\text{ V}$: High or Low Bias Mode |
| Adjacent Channel Power at $\pm 2.25\text{ MHz}$ offset; Primary Channel BW = 1.23 MHz Adjacent Channel BW = 30 kHz | - - - - | -62 -59 -62 -59 | -57 -57 -57 -57 | dB | $P_{OUT} = +28.5\text{ dBm}$, $V_{CC} = +3.5\text{ V}$: High Bias Mode Low Bias Mode $P_{OUT} = +28\text{ dBm}$, $V_{CC} = +3.2\text{ V}$: High Bias Mode Low Bias Mode |
| Efficiency | 32 31 6 | 37 36 7 | - - - | % | $P_{OUT} = +28.5\text{ dBm}$, Low Bias Mode $P_{OUT} = +28.5\text{ dBm}$, High Bias Mode $P_{OUT} = +16\text{ dBm}$, Low Bias Mode |
| Quiescent Current (I_{CQ}) | - | 63 | 75 | mA | Low Bias Mode |
| Reference Current (I_{REF}) | - | 7 | 10 | mA | through V_{REF} pin |
| Leakage Current (shutdown mode) | - | <5 | 10 | μA | $V_{CC} = +3.5\text{ V}$, $V_{REF} = 0\text{ V}$, $V_{MODE} = 0\text{ V}$ |
| Noise in Receive Band | - | -136 | -134 | dBm/Hz | 1930 MHz to 1990 MHz |
| Harmonics 2fo 3fo, 4fo | - - | -45 -50 | -30 -30 | dBc | |
| Input Impedance | - | - | 2:1 | VSWR | |
| Spurious Output Level (all spurious outputs) | - | - | -70 | dBc | $P_{OUT} \leq +29\text{ dBm}$ In-band load VSWR < 8:1 Out-of-band load VSWR < 8:1 Applies over all voltage and temperature operating ranges |
| Load mismatch stress with no permanent degradation or failure | 8:1 | - | - | VSWR | $V_{CC} = +5.0\text{ V}$ $P_{IN} = +5\text{ dBm}$ Applies over full operating temperature range |

PERFORMANCE DATA

Figure 3: Large Signal Gain and PAE vs P_{OUT}
 $(f = 1880 \text{ MHz}, V_{CC} = +3.7 \text{ V}, V_{REF} = +3.0 \text{ V}, V_{MODE} = +2.7 \text{ V})$

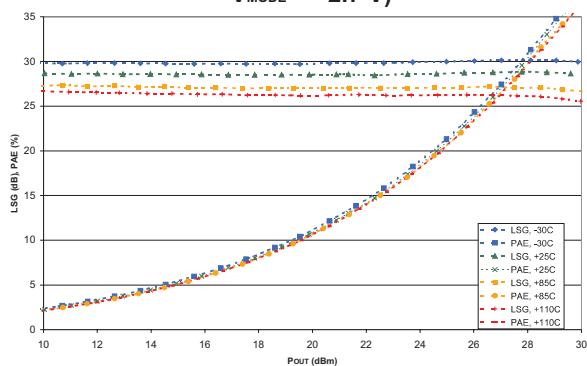


Figure 4: Large Signal Gain and PAE vs P_{OUT}
 $(f = 1880 \text{ MHz}, V_{CC} = +3.7 \text{ V}, V_{REF} = +3.0 \text{ V}, V_{MODE} = +2.7 \text{ V})$

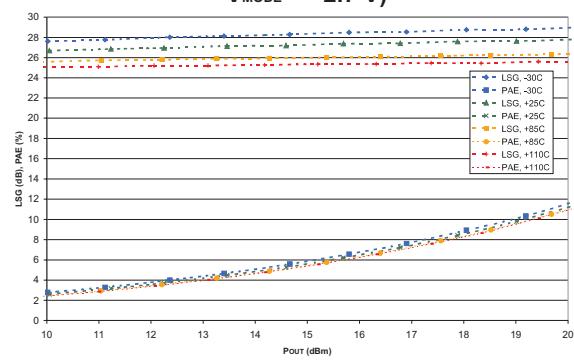


Figure 5: Adjacent Channel Power vs P_{OUT}
 $(f = 1880 \text{ MHz}, V_{CC} = +3.7 \text{ V}, V_{REF} = +3.0 \text{ V}, V_{MODE} = 0 \text{ V}, \Delta f_{ACP} = 1.25 \text{ MHz})$

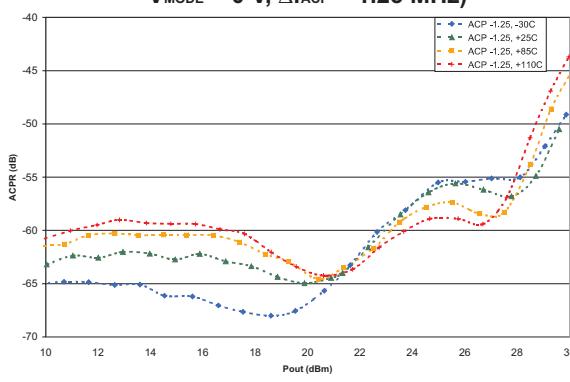


Figure 6: Adjacent Channel Power vs P_{OUT}
 $(f = 1880 \text{ MHz}, V_{CC} = +3.7 \text{ V}, V_{REF} = +3.0 \text{ V}, V_{MODE} = +2.7 \text{ V}, \Delta f_{ACP} = 1.25 \text{ MHz})$

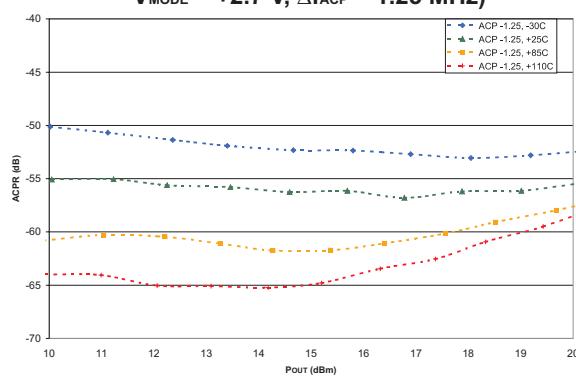


Figure 7: Adjacent Channel Power vs P_{OUT}
 $(f = 1880 \text{ MHz}, V_{CC} = +3.7 \text{ V}, V_{REF} = +3.0 \text{ V}, V_{MODE} = 0 \text{ V}, \Delta f_{ACP} = 2.25 \text{ MHz})$

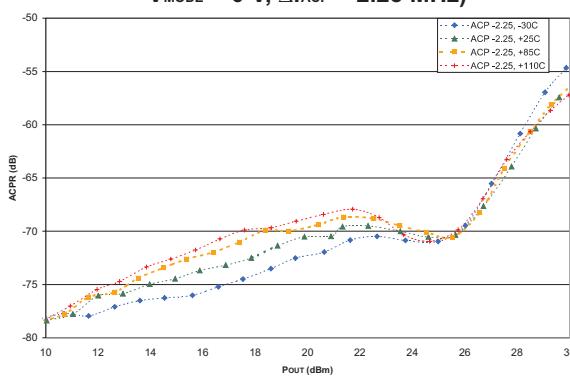
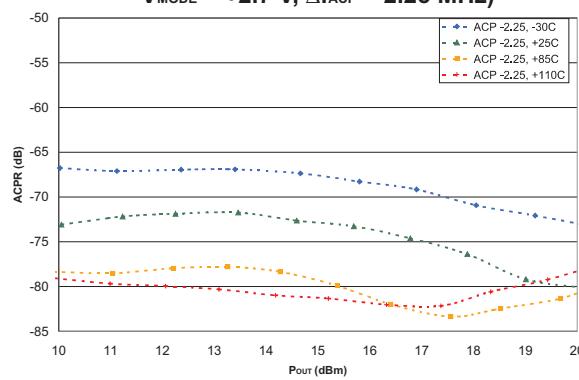


Figure 8: Adjacent Channel Power vs P_{OUT}
 $(f = 1880 \text{ MHz}, V_{CC} = +3.7 \text{ V}, V_{REF} = +3.0 \text{ V}, V_{MODE} = +2.7 \text{ V}, \Delta f_{ACP} = 2.25 \text{ MHz})$



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Figure 9: Quiescent Current vs V_{cc}
(V_{REF} = +3.0 V, V_{MODE} = 0 V)

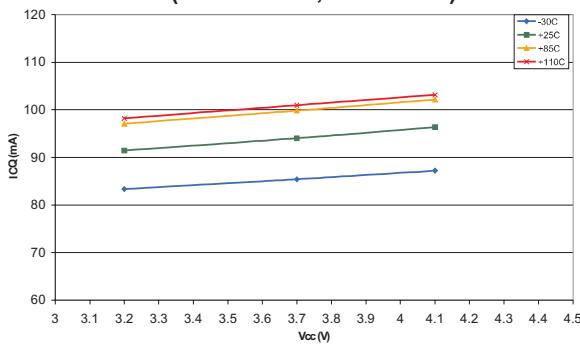


Figure 10: Quiescent Current vs V_{cc}
(V_{REF} = +3.0 V, V_{MODE} = +2.7 V)

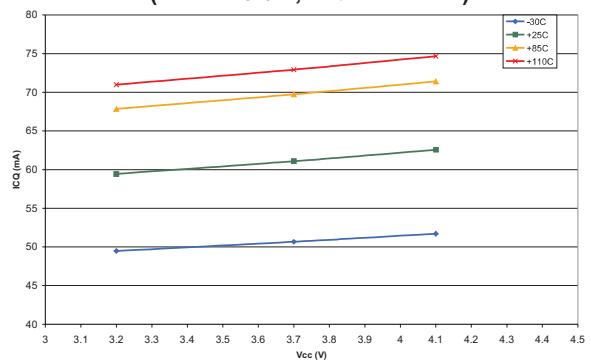


Figure 11: Adjacent Channel Power vs V_{cc}
(f = 1850 & 1910 MHz, P_{OUT} = +28 dBm,
V_{REF} = +3.0 V, V_{MODE} = 0 V, Δf_{ACP} = 1.25 MHz)

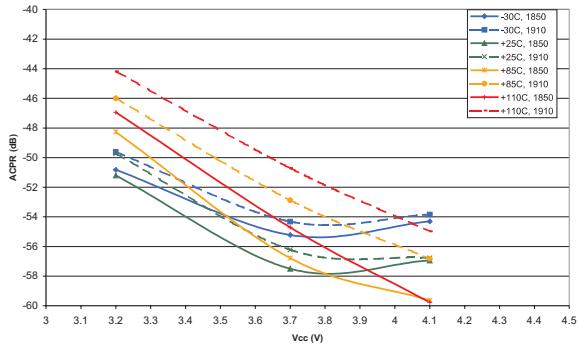


Figure 12: Adjacent Channel Power vs V_{cc}
(f = 1850 & 1910 MHz, P_{OUT} = +29 dBm,
V_{REF} = +3.0 V, V_{MODE} = 0 V, Δf_{ACP} = 1.25 MHz)

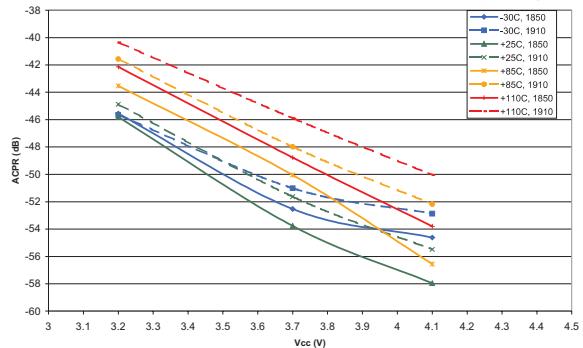


Figure 13: Adjacent Channel Power vs V_{cc}
(f = 1850 & 1910 MHz, P_{OUT} = +28 dBm,
V_{REF} = +3.0 V, V_{MODE} = 0 V, Δf_{ACP} = 2.25 MHz)

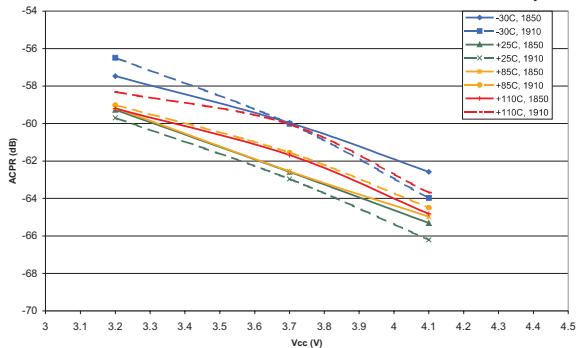
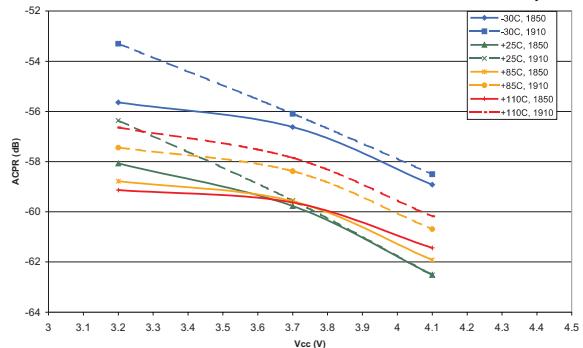


Figure 14: Adjacent Channel Power vs V_{cc}
(f = 1850 & 1910 MHz, P_{OUT} = +29 dBm,
V_{REF} = +3.0 V, V_{MODE} = 0 V, Δf_{ACP} = 2.25 MHz)



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Figure 15: Large Signal Gain vs V_{CC}
(f = 1850 & 1910 MHz, P_{OUT} = +29 dBm,
V_{REF} = +3.0 V, V_{MODE} = 0 V)

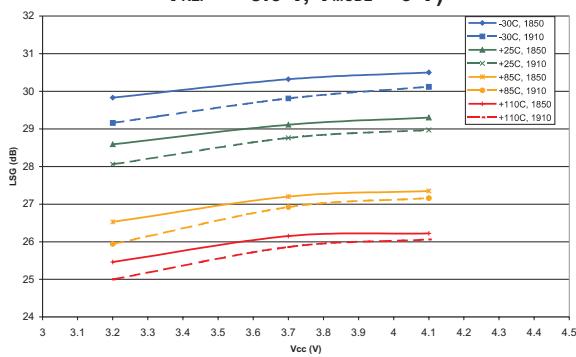


Figure 16: Power-Added Efficiency vs V_{CC}
(f = 1850 & 1910 MHz, P_{OUT} = +29 dBm,
V_{REF} = +3.0 V, V_{MODE} = 0 V)

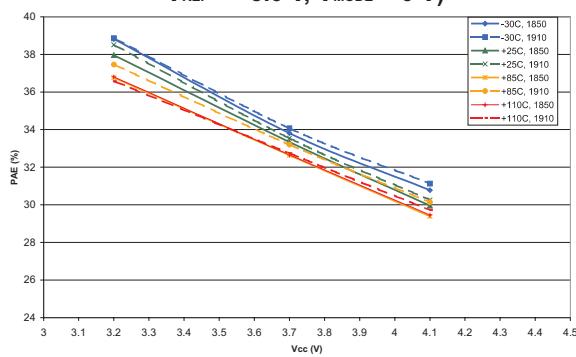


Figure 17: Large Signal Gain vs V_{CC}
(f = 1850 & 1910 MHz, P_{OUT} = +28 dBm,
V_{REF} = +3.0 V, V_{MODE} = 0 V)

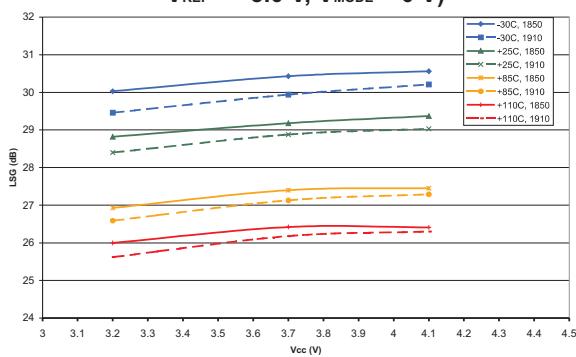


Figure 18: Power-Added Efficiency vs V_{CC}
(f = 1850 & 1910 MHz, P_{OUT} = +28 dBm,
V_{REF} = +3.0 V, V_{MODE} = 0 V)

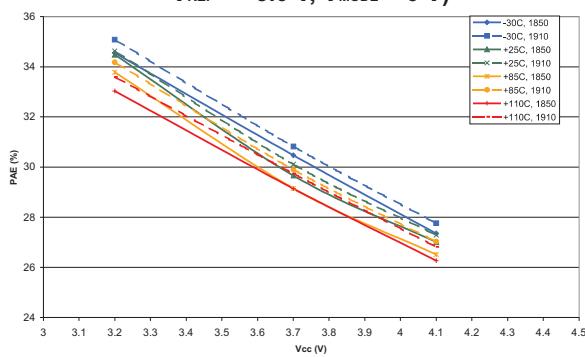


Figure 19: Large Signal Gain vs V_{CC}
(f = 1850 & 1910 MHz, P_{OUT} = +20 dBm,
V_{REF} = +3.0 V, V_{MODE} = 0 V)

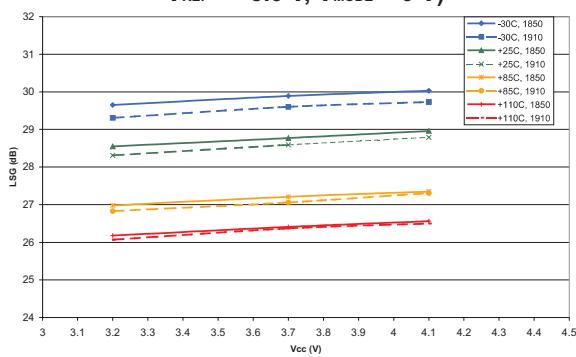
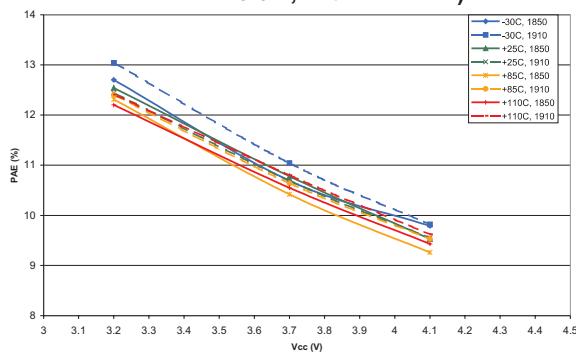


Figure 22: Power-Added Efficiency vs V_{CC}
(f = 1850 & 1910 MHz, P_{OUT} = +20 dBm,
V_{REF} = +3.0 V, V_{MODE} = +2.7 V)



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Figure 21: Large Signal Gain vs V_{cc}
 $f = 1850 \text{ & } 1910 \text{ MHz}$, P_{OUT} = +20 dBm,
V_{REF} = +3.0 V, V_{MODE} = +2.7 V)

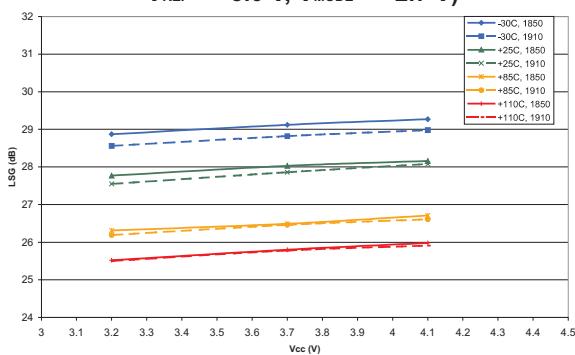


Figure 22: Power-Added Efficiency vs V_{cc}
 $f = 1850 \text{ & } 1910 \text{ MHz}$, P_{OUT} = +20 dBm,
V_{REF} = +3.0 V, V_{MODE} = +2.7 V)

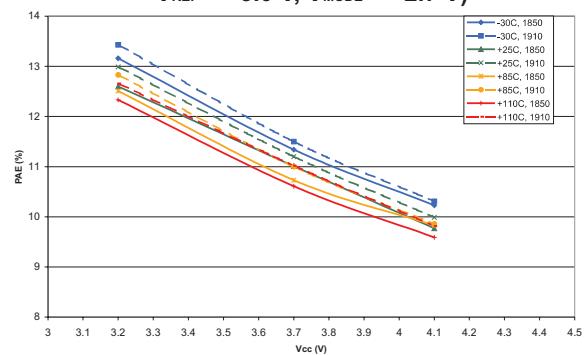


Figure 23: Large Signal Gain vs V_{cc}
 $f = 1850 \text{ & } 1910 \text{ MHz}$, P_{OUT} = +16 dBm,
V_{REF} = +3.0 V, V_{MODE} = +2.7 V)

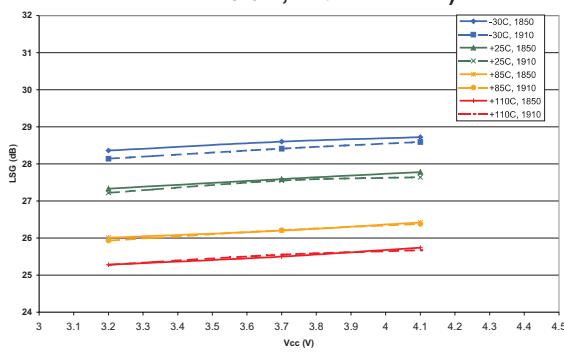


Figure 24: Power-Added Efficiency vs V_{cc}
 $f = 1850 \text{ & } 1910 \text{ MHz}$, P_{OUT} = +16 dBm,
V_{REF} = +3.0 V, V_{MODE} = +2.7 V)

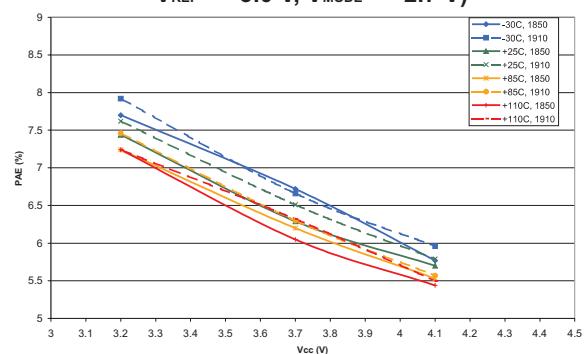
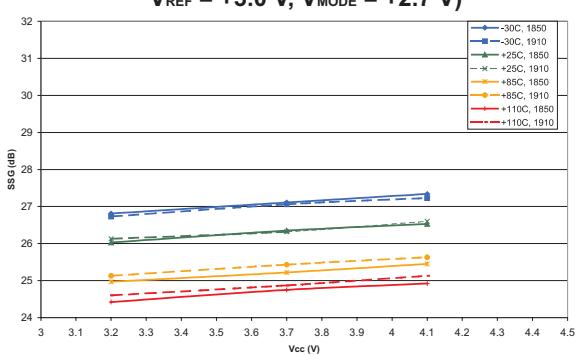


Figure 25: Small Signal Gain vs V_{cc}
 $f = 1850 \text{ & } 1910 \text{ MHz}$, P_{IN} = -20 dBm,
V_{REF} = +3.0 V, V_{MODE} = +2.7 V)



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Figure 26: Large Signal Gain vs Freq.
 $(P_{OUT} = +28.5 \text{ dBm}, V_{CC} = +3.5 \text{ V}, V_{REF} = +2.85 \text{ V}, V_{MODE} = +2.85 \text{ V})$

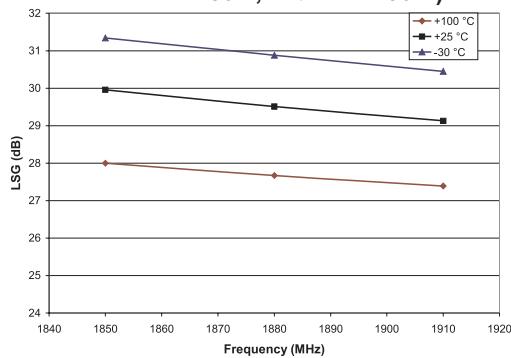


Figure 27: Power-Added Efficiency vs Freq.
 $(P_{OUT} = +28.5 \text{ dBm}, V_{CC} = +3.5 \text{ V}, V_{REF} = +2.85 \text{ V}, V_{MODE} = +2.85 \text{ V})$

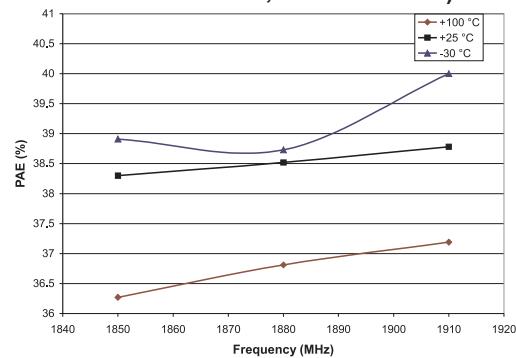


Figure 28: Adjacent Channel Power vs Freq.
 $(P_{OUT} = +28.5 \text{ dBm}, V_{CC} = +3.5 \text{ V}, V_{REF} = +2.85 \text{ V}, V_{MODE} = +2.85 \text{ V}, \Delta f_{ACP} = 1.25 \text{ MHz})$

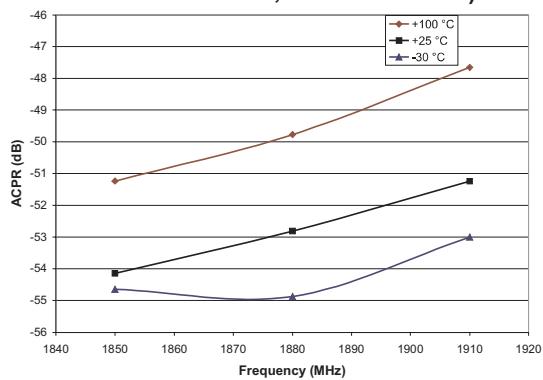


Figure 29: Adjacent Channel Power vs Freq.
 $(P_{OUT} = +28.5 \text{ dBm}, V_{CC} = +3.5 \text{ V}, V_{REF} = +2.85 \text{ V}, V_{MODE} = +2.85 \text{ V}, \Delta f_{ACP} = 2.25 \text{ MHz})$

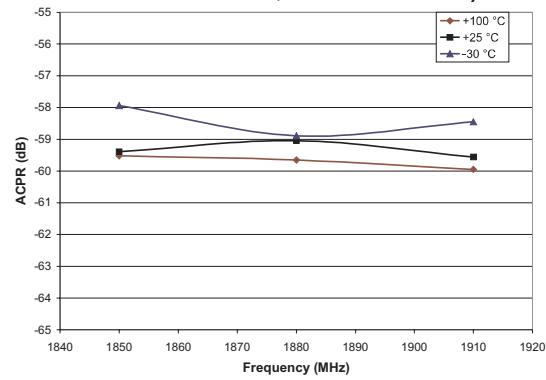


Figure 30: Small Signal Gain vs Freq.
 $(P_{IN} = -20 \text{ dBm}, V_{CC} = +3.5 \text{ V}, V_{REF} = +2.85 \text{ V}, V_{MODE} = +2.85 \text{ V})$

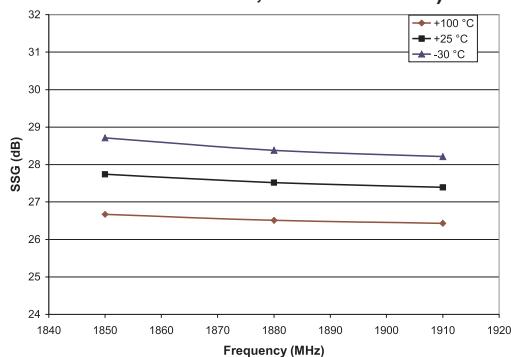
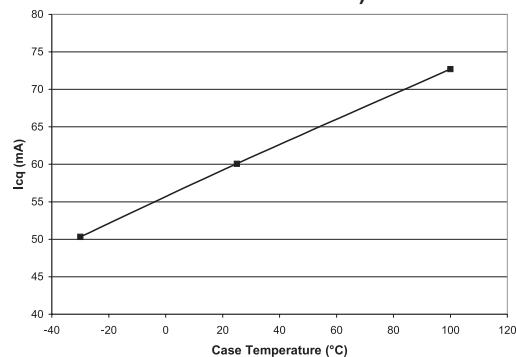


Figure 31: Quiescent Current vs Temp.
 $(V_{CC} = +3.5 \text{ V}, V_{REF} = +2.85 \text{ V}, V_{MODE} = +2.85 \text{ V})$



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APPLICATION INFORMATION

To ensure proper performance, refer to all related Application Notes on the ANADIGICS web site:
<http://www.anadigics.com>

Shutdown Mode

The power amplifier may be placed in a shutdown mode by applying logic low levels (see Operating Ranges table) to the V_{REF} and V_{MODE} voltages.

Bias Modes

The power amplifier may be placed in either a Low Bias mode or a High Bias mode by applying the appropriate logic level (see Operating Ranges table) to the V_{MODE} voltage. The Bias Control table lists the recommended modes of operation for various applications.

Table 5: Bias Control

| APPLICATION | P _{OUT} LEVELS | BIAS MODE | V _{MODE} | TYP Icq |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------|---------|
| CDMA PCS - all power levels | ≤28.5 dBm | Low | +2.7 V | 65 mA |
| CDMA PCS - all power levels | ≤28.5 dBm | High | 0 V | 100 mA |

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PACKAGE OUTLINE

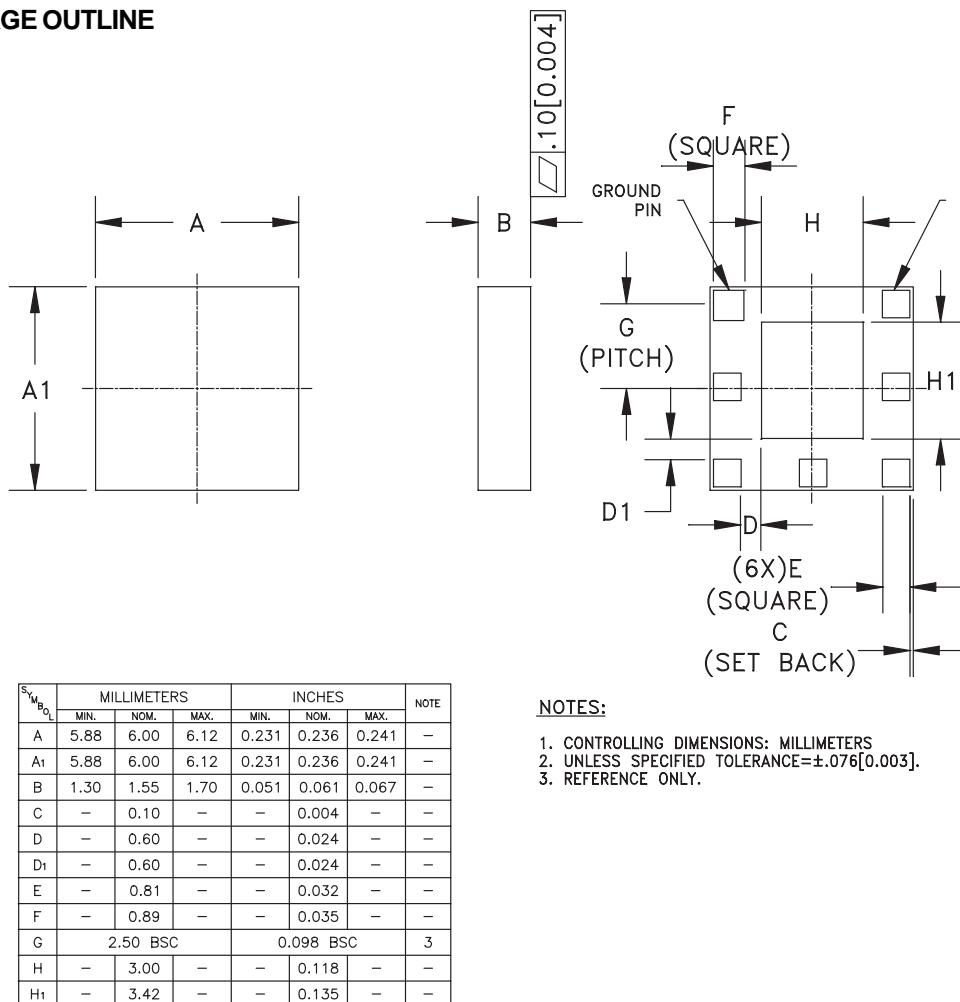


Figure 32: M5 Package Outline - 7 Pin 6mm x 6mm Surface Mount Module (High Band)



NOTES:

1. ANADIGICS LOGO SIZE: X=0.080±0.010 Y=0.095±0.010
2. PART #: AWT6106
3. YEAR AND WORK WEEK: YYWW: YY = YEAR, WW = WORK WEEK
4. LOT - Wafer I.D.: LLLLLL-SS = Wafer/Lot I.D.
5. PIN 1 INDICATOR: MOLD NOTCH -or- INK DOT
6. BOM #: BBB
7. COUNTRY CODE: CCCCCC
8. TYPE : ELITE
SIZE : AS LARGE AS POSSIBLE
COLOR : WHITE or SILVER

Figure 33: Branding Specification

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COMPONENT PACKAGING

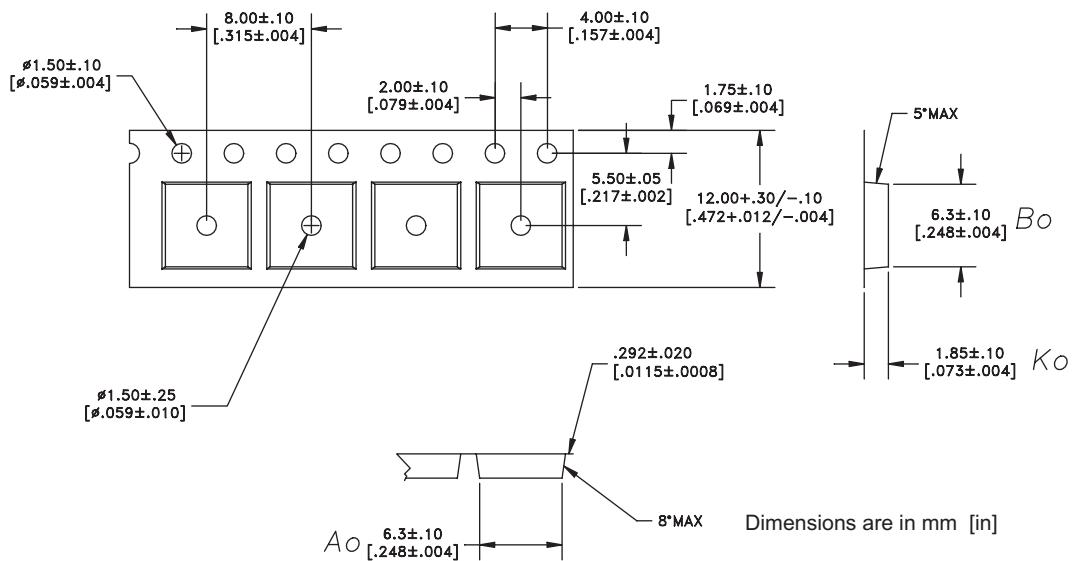


Figure 34: Tape & Reel Packaging

Table 6: Tape & Reel Dimensions

| PACKAGE TYPE | TAPE WIDTH | POCKET PITCH | REEL CAPACITY | MAX REEL DIA |
|--------------|------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 6mm X 6mm | 12mm | 8mm | 2500 | 13" |

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ORDERING INFORMATION

| ORDER NUMBER | TEMPERATURE RANGE | PACKAGE DESCRIPTION | COMPONENT PACKAGING |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| AWT6106M5P8 | -30 °C to +110 °C | 7 Pin 6mm x 6mm Surface Mount Module | Tape and Reel, 2500 pieces per Reel |



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WARNING

ANADIGICS products are not intended for use in life support appliances, devices or systems. Use of an ANADIGICS product in any such application without written consent is prohibited.