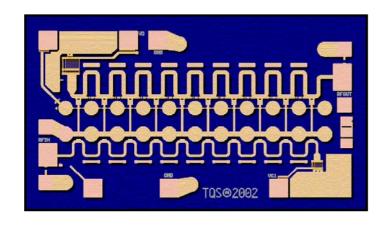
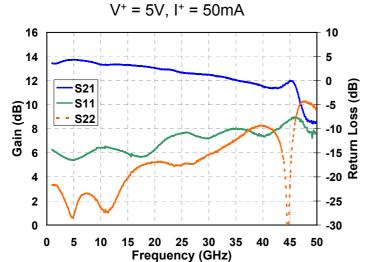


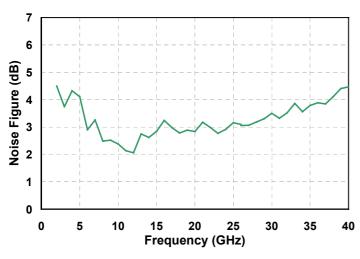
Wideband Low Noise Amplifier

TGA4830-EPU



Measured Performance





Key Features and Performance

- DC 45GHz Frequency Range
- 13dB Gain @ 20GHz
- 15dB Return Loss @ 20GHz
- 11.5dBm Typical P1dB
- 3.2dB Typical Noise Figure
- 40Gbps Data Rate
- > 20dB Gain Control
- 0.15μm pHEMT 3MI Technology
- 5V, 50mA Bias Condition
- Chip Dimensions:
 1.79 x 1.00 x 0.10 mm
 (0.070 x 0.039 x 0.004 inches)

Primary Applications

- Test Equipment
- Ultra Wideband
- EW Systems
- Fiberoptic Systems

Product Description

The TriQuint TGA4830-EPU is a medium power wideband low noise amplifier which operates from DC to 45 GHz. Typical small signal gain is 13dB with >20dB AGC range. Typical input and output return loss is 15dB. The TGA4830-EPU provides 11.5 dBm of typical output power at 1 dB gain compression and a 3.2dB noise figure. RF ports are DC coupled enabling the user to customize system corner frequencies.

The TGA4830-EPU is suitable for a variety of wideband electronic warfare systems such as radar warning receivers, electronic counter measures, decoys, jammers and phased array systems. It is also an excellent choice for 40Gb/s NRZ applications. The TGA4830 is capable of driving an Electro-Absorptive optical Modulator (EAM) with electrical Non-Return to Zero (NRZ) data. In addition, the TGA4830 may also be used as a predriver or a receive gain block.



TGA4830-EPU

TABLE I MAXIMUM RATINGS

| Symbol | Parameter 1/ | Value | Notes |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| | POSITIVE SUPPLY VOLTAGE | | |
| V ⁺ | Biased Thru On-Chip Termination | 10 V | 2/, 3/ |
| V_D | Biased Thru RF Out | 7 V | |
| | POSITIVE SUPPLY CURRENT | | |
| I ⁺ | Biased Thru On-Chip Termination | 72 mA | <u>3</u> / |
| I_{D} | Biased Thru RF Out | 180m A | |
| | POWER DISSIPATION | | |
| P_{D}^{+} | Biased Thru On-Chip Termination | 1.1 W | <u>3</u> / <u>4</u> / |
| P_D | Biased Thru RF Out | 0.8 W | |
| V_{G} | Gate Voltage Range | -3V TO +1V | |
| $ I_G $ | Gate Current | 10 mA | |
| V _{CTRL} | Control Voltage Range | +5V TO | E/ |
| | | $(V_D - V_{CTRL} \le 8V)$ | <u>5</u> / |
| I _{CTRL} | Control Current | 10 mA | |
| P _{IN} | Input Continuous Wave Power | TBD | |
| V _{IN} | 40Gbps PRBS Voltage Input | TBD | |
| T _{CH} | Channel Temperature | 150 °C | <u>6</u> / |
| T _M | 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/ Assure $V_D V_{CTRL} \le 8V$. Compute V_D as follows: $V_D = V^+ I^+ * 40$
- $\underline{3}/$ Combinations of supply voltage, supply current, input power, and output power shall not exceed P_D .
- 4/ When operated at this bias condition with a base plate temperature of 70 °C, the median life is TBD hours.
- $\underline{5}$ / Assure V_{CTRL} never exceeds V_D during bias up and bias down sequences. Also, V_{CTRL} must never exceed 5V during normal operation.
- 6/ Junction operating temperature will directly affect the device mean time to failure (MTTF). For maximum life it is recommended that junction temperatures be maintained at the lowest possible levels



TGA4830-EPU

TABLE II THERMAL INFORMATION

| Parameter | Test Conditions | T _{CH} (°C) | R _{⊛JC} (°C/W) | MTTF (hrs) |
|--|--|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| R _{⊝JC} Thermal Resistance (Channel to Backside of Carrier) | $V^{+} = 5V$ $I^{+} = 50$ mA $P_{DISS} = 0.25W$ $T_{BASE} = 70$ °C | 82.3 | 49.2 | 9.1E+8 |

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

TABLE III RF CHARACTERIZATION TABLE $(T_A = 25^{\circ}C, Nominal)$ $(V^{\dagger} = 5V, I^{\dagger} = 50mA)$

| Symbol | Parameter | Test Conditions | Тур | Units | Notes |
|--------|--|-----------------|------|-------|-------|
| Gain | Small Signal Gain | F = 1 – 30 GHz | 13 | dB | |
| BW | Small Signal 3dB Bandwidth | | 45 | GHz | |
| IRL | Input Return Loss | F = 1 – 30 GHz | 12 | dB | |
| ORL | Output Return Loss | F = 1 – 30 GHz | 15 | dB | |
| P1dB | Output Power @ 1dB Gain Compression | F = 1 – 25 GHz | 11.5 | dBm | |
| NF | Noise Figure | F = 1 – 40 GHz | 3.2 | dB | |

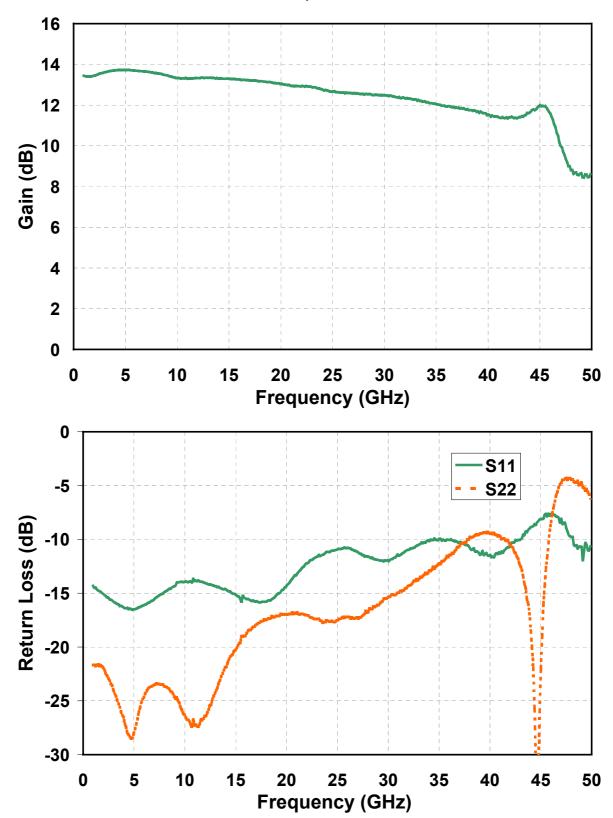
Note: Table III Lists the RF Characteristics of typical devices as determined by fixtured measurements.



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Preliminary Data

 $V^{+} = 5V$, $I^{+} = 50mA$

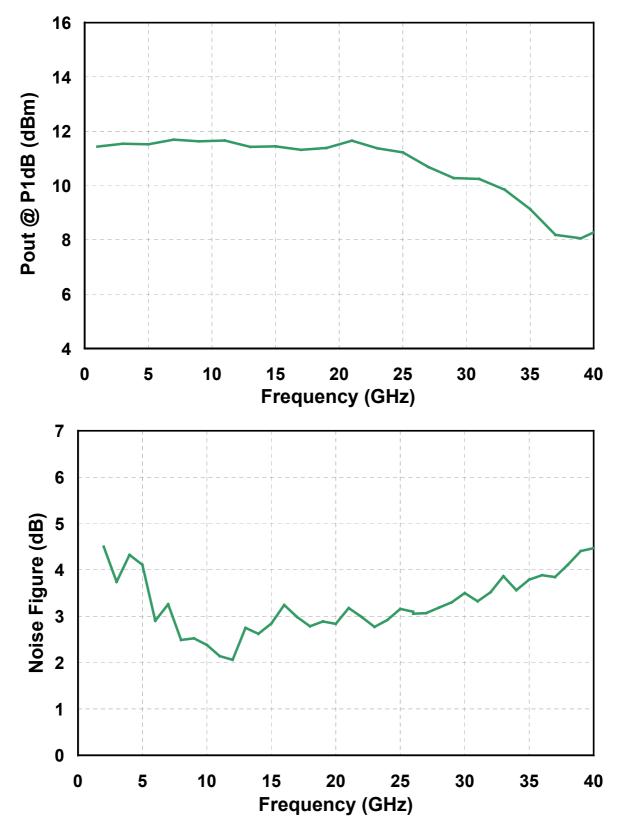




TGA4830-EPU

Preliminary Data

 $V^{+} = 5V, I^{+} = 50mA$

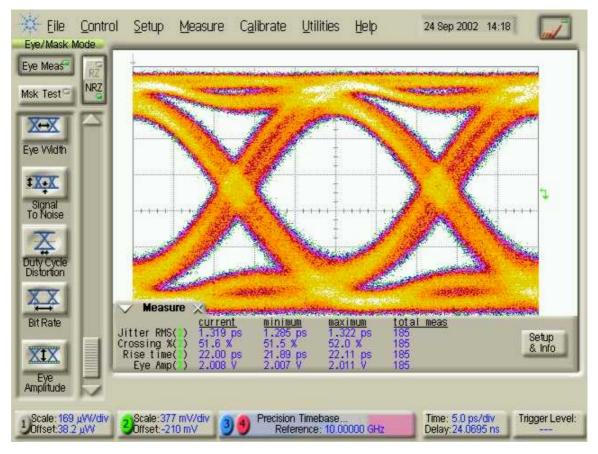




TGA4830-EPU

Preliminary Data

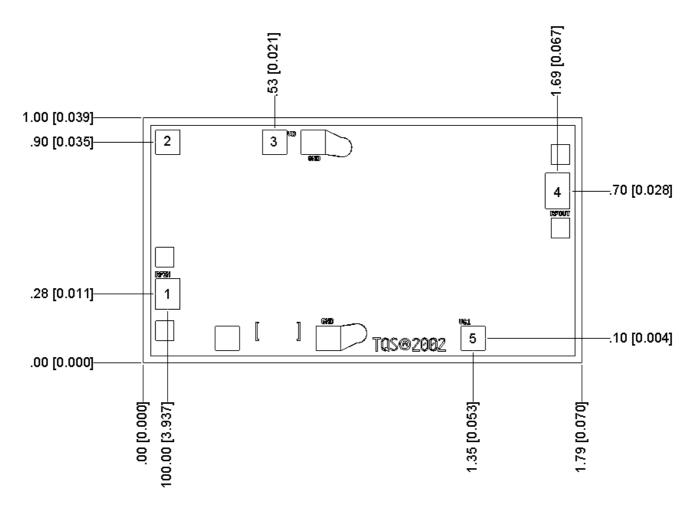
 $V^{+} = 5V$, $I^{+} = 60$ mA, $V_{IN} = 0.62V_{PP}$, $V_{OUT} = 2.25V_{PP}$





Mechanical Drawing

TGA4830-EPU



Units: millimeters [inches]

Thickness: 0.10 [0.004] (reference only)

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

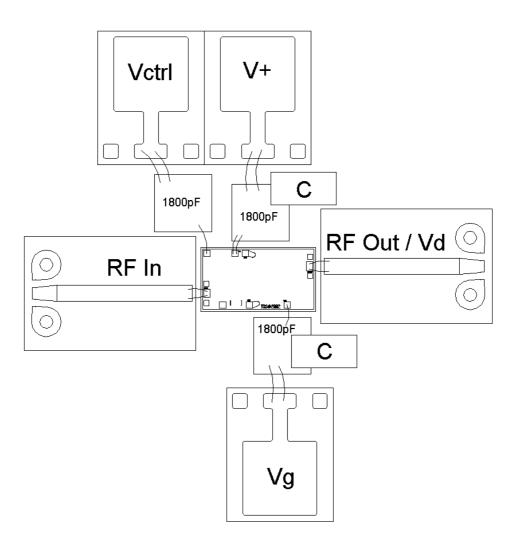
Chip size tolerance: ±0.05 [0.002]
RF ground through backside

| Bond Pad #1 | RF Input | 0.10 x 0.13 | [0.004 x 0.005] |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------|
| Bond Pad #2 | VCTRL | 0.10 x 0.10 | [0.004 x 0.004] |
| Bond Pad #3 | V+ | 0.10 x 0.10 | [0.004 x 0.004] |
| Bond Pad #4 | RF Output | 0.10 x 0.13 | [0.004 x 0.005] |
| Bond Pad #5 | VG | 0.10 x 0.10 | [0.004 x 0.004] |



TGA4830-EPU

Chip Assembly & Bonding Diagram



| С | Bypassing Effective Lower Frequency |
|--------|--|
| 0 | 20 MHz |
| 0.01uF | 4 MHz |
| 0.1uF | 250kHz |

Additional Biasing Information:

- Bias Conditions: $V^+ = 5.0 \text{ V}$, $I^+ = 50 \text{ mA}$
- Adjust Vg1 for I⁺ = 50 mA
- Adjust Vg2 for Gain and Eye crossing control. Vg2 bias is optional.

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



TGA4830-EPU

Assembly Process Notes

Reflow process assembly notes:

- Use AuSn (80/20) solder with limited exposure to temperatures at or above 300°C. (30 seconds maximum)
- 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.
- Maximum stage temperature is 200°C.

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