

## GaAs PHEMT MEDIUM POWER AMPLIFIER, 9.5 - 11.5 GHz

### Typical Applications

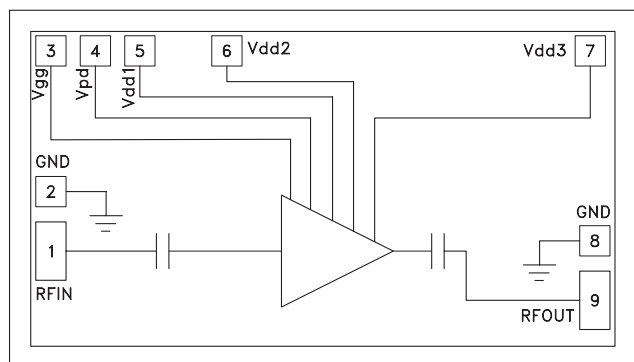
The HMC608 is ideal for:

- Point-to-Point Radios
- Point-to-Multi-Point Radios
- Military End-Use

### Features

Output IP3: +33 dBm  
Saturated Power: +27.5 dBm @ 23% PAE  
Gain: 32 dB  
Supply: +5V @ 310 mA  
50 Ohm Matched Input/Output  
2.1 x 1.2 x 0.1 mm Die Size

### Functional Diagram



### General Description

The HMC608 is a high dynamic range GaAs PHEMT MMIC Medium Power Amplifier chip. The amplifier has two modes of operation: high gain mode (Vpd pin shorted to ground); and low gain mode (Vpd pin left open). The electrical specifications in the table below are shown for the amplifier operating in high gain mode. Operating from 9.5 to 11.5 GHz, the amplifier provides 32 dB of gain, +27.5 dBm of saturated power and 23% PAE from a +5.0 V supply voltage. Noise figure is 5.5 dB while output IP3 is +33 dBm. The RF I/Os are DC blocked and matched to 50 Ohms for ease of use.

### Electrical Specifications, $T_A = +25^\circ \text{C}$ , $V_{dd1, 2, 3} = 5\text{V}$ , $I_{dd} = 310 \text{ mA}$ [1], $V_{pd} = \text{GND}$ [2]

Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Frequency Range	9.5 - 11.5			GHz
Gain [3]	28	32		dB
Gain Variation Over Temperature		0.02	0.03	dB/ °C
Input Return Loss		12		dB
Output Return Loss		20		dB
Output Power for 1 dB Compression (P1dB)	23	27		dBm
Saturated Output Power (Psat)		27.5		dBm
Output Third Order Intercept (IP3)		33		dBm
Noise Figure		5.5		dB
Supply Current ( $I_{dd} = I_{dd1} + I_{dd2} + I_{dd3}$ ) ( $V_{dd} = +5\text{V}$ , $V_{gg} = -2.6\text{V Typ.}$ ) [3]		310	350	mA

[1] Adjust Vgg between -3 to 0V to achieve  $I_{dd} = 310 \text{ mA}$  typical.

[2] Vpd= ground for high gain mode, Vpd = open for low gain mode.

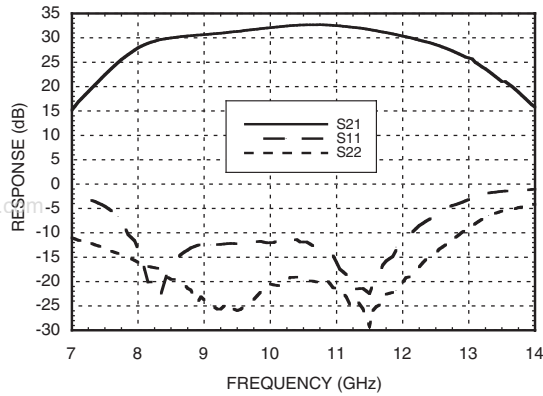
[3] In low gain mode, typical gain is 22 dB and typical current is 67 mA.

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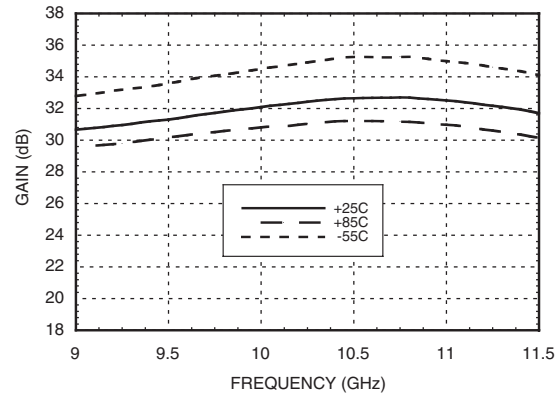
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**LINEAR & POWER AMPLIFIERS - CHIP**

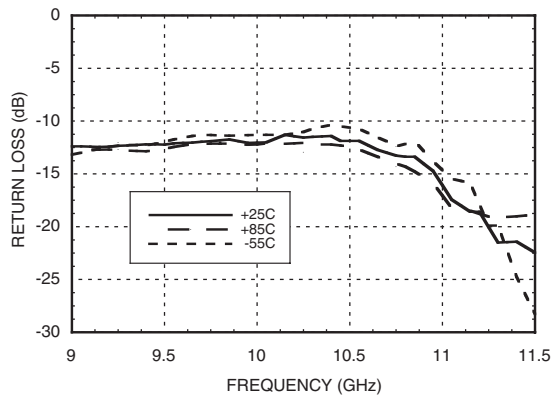
**Broadband Gain & Return Loss**



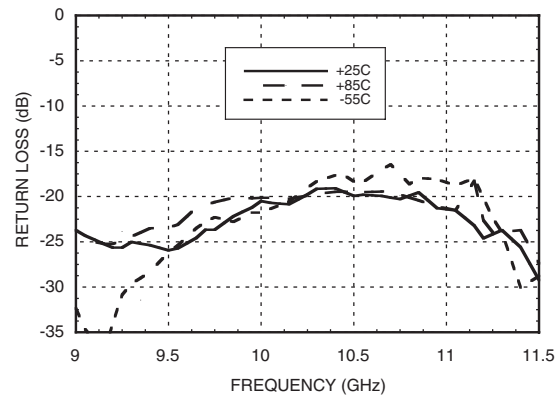
**Gain vs. Temperature**



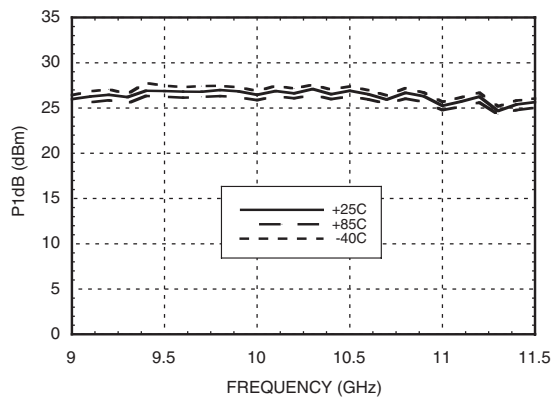
**Input Return Loss vs. Temperature**



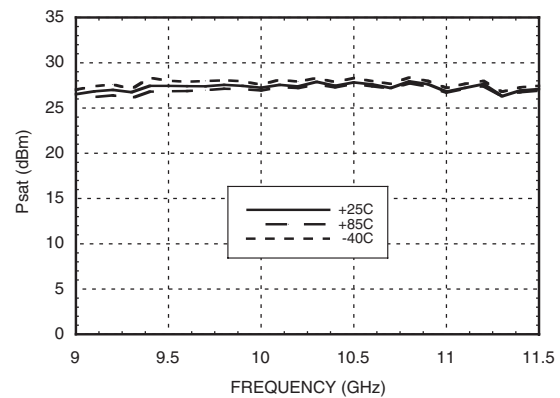
**Output Return Loss vs. Temperature**



**P1dB vs. Temperature**



**Psat vs. Temperature**

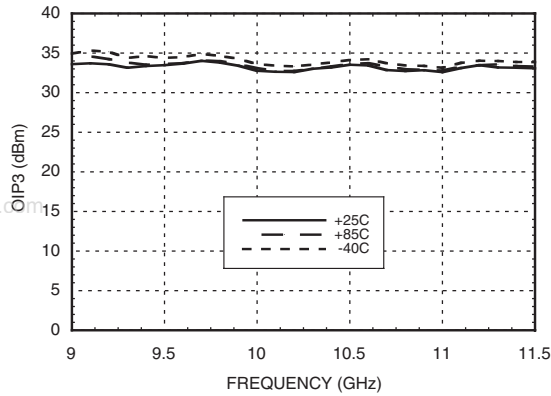


**GaAs PHEMT MEDIUM  
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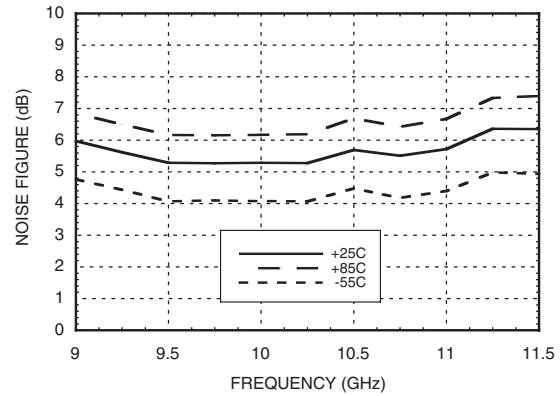
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LINEAR & POWER AMPLIFIERS - CHIP

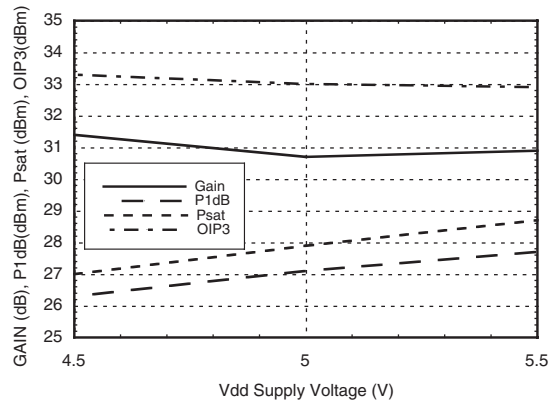
**Output IP3 vs. Temperature**



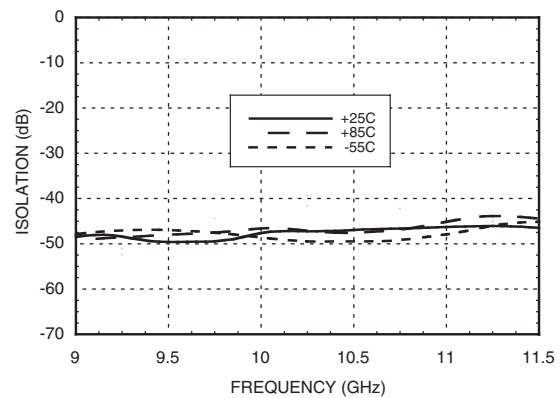
**Noise Figure vs. Temperature**



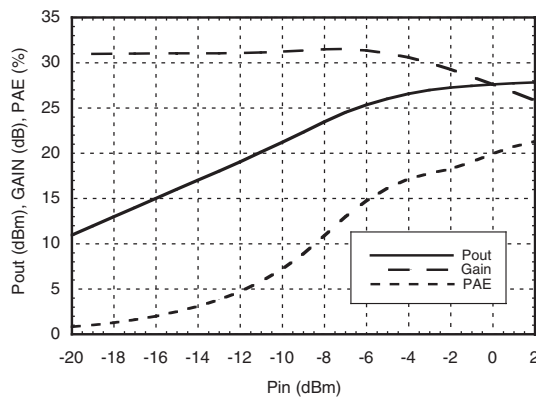
**Gain, Power & OIP3  
vs. Supply Voltage @ 10.3 GHz**



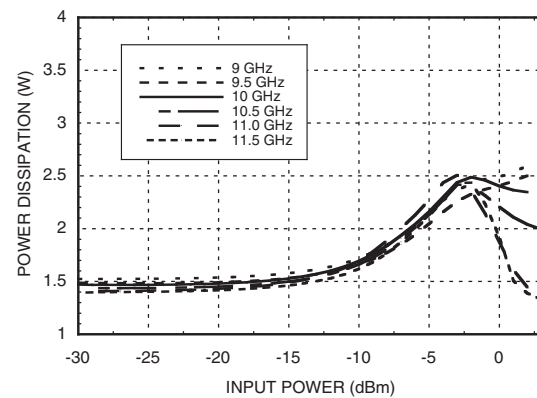
**Reverse Isolation vs. Temperature**



**Power Compression @ 10.3 GHz**

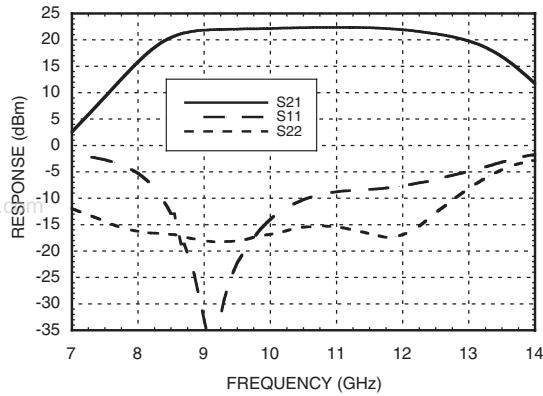


**Power Dissipation**

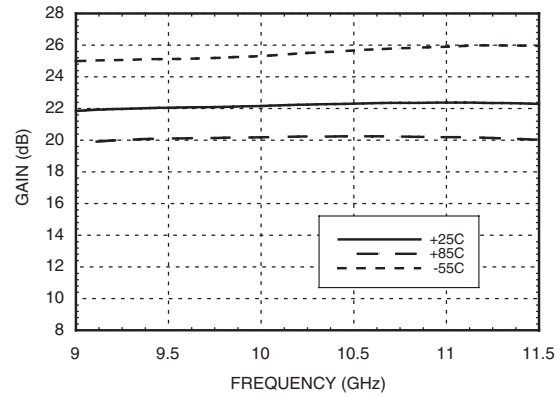


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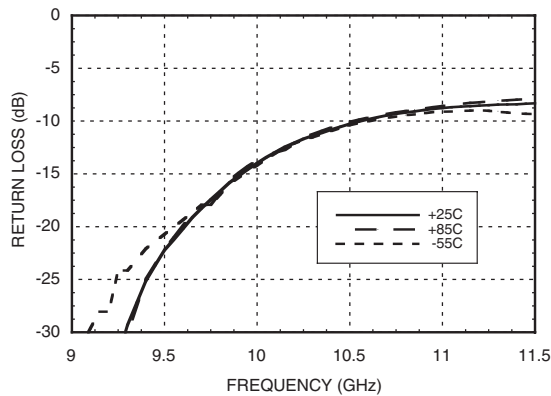
**Low Gain Mode,  
Broadband Gain & Return Loss**



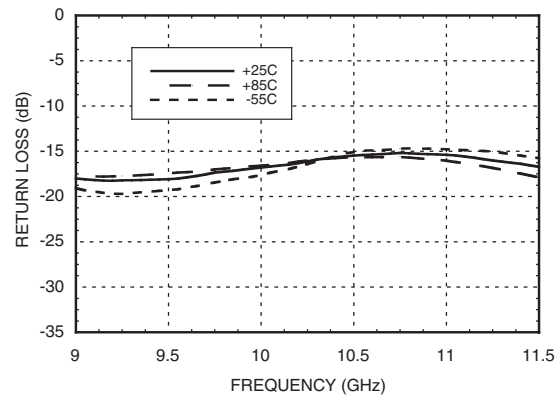
**Low Gain Mode, Gain vs. Temperature**



**Low Gain Mode,  
Input Return Loss vs. Temperature**



**Low Gain Mode,  
Output Return Loss vs. Temperature**



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**Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Drain Bias Voltage (Vdd1, Vdd2, Vdd3)	7 Vdc
Gate Bias Voltage (Vgg)	-4.0 to -1.0 Vdc
RF Input Power (RFIn)(Vdd = +5.0 Vdc)	+10 dBm
Channel Temperature	175 °C
Continuous P <sub>diss</sub> (T= 85 °C) (derate 25.89 mW/°C above 85 °C)	2.33W
Thermal Resistance (channel to die bottom)	38.6 °C/W
Storage Temperature	-65 to +150 °C
Operating Temperature	-55 to +85 °C

**Typical Supply Current vs. Vdd**

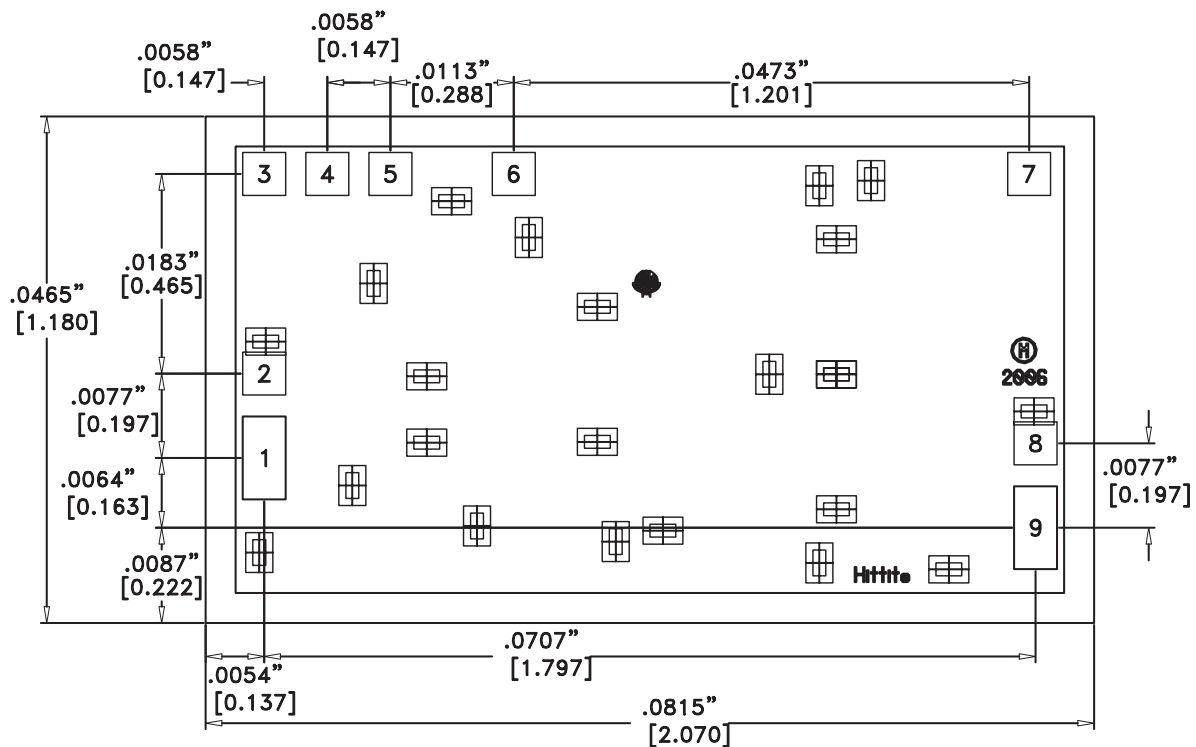
Vdd (Vdc)	Idd (mA)
+4.5	300
+5.0	310
+5.5	325

Note: Amplifier will operate over full voltage ranges shown above. Vgg adjusted to achieve Idd= 310 mA at +5.0V.



**ELECTROSTATIC SENSITIVE DEVICE  
OBSERVE HANDLING PRECAUTIONS**

**Outline Drawing**



**Die Packaging Information <sup>[1]</sup>**

Standard	Alternate
GP-2	[2]

[1] Refer to the "Packaging Information" section for die packaging dimensions.

[2] For alternate packaging information contact Hittite Microwave Corporation.

**NOTES:**

1. ALL DIMENSIONS IN INCHES [MILLIMETERS]
2. NO CONNECTION REQUIRED FOR UNLABELED BOND PADS
3. DIE THICKNESS IS 0.004 (0.100)
4. TYPICAL BOND PAD IS 0.004 (0.100) SQUARE
5. BACKSIDE METALLIZATION: GOLD
6. BACKSIDE METAL IS GROUND
7. BOND PAD METALIZATION: GOLD

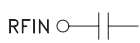

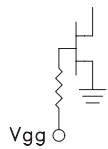
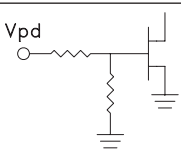


For price, delivery, and to place orders, please contact Hittite Microwave Corporation:

20 Alpha Road, Chelmsford, MA 01824 Phone: 978-250-3343 Fax: 978-250-3373

Order On-line at [www.hittite.com](http://www.hittite.com)

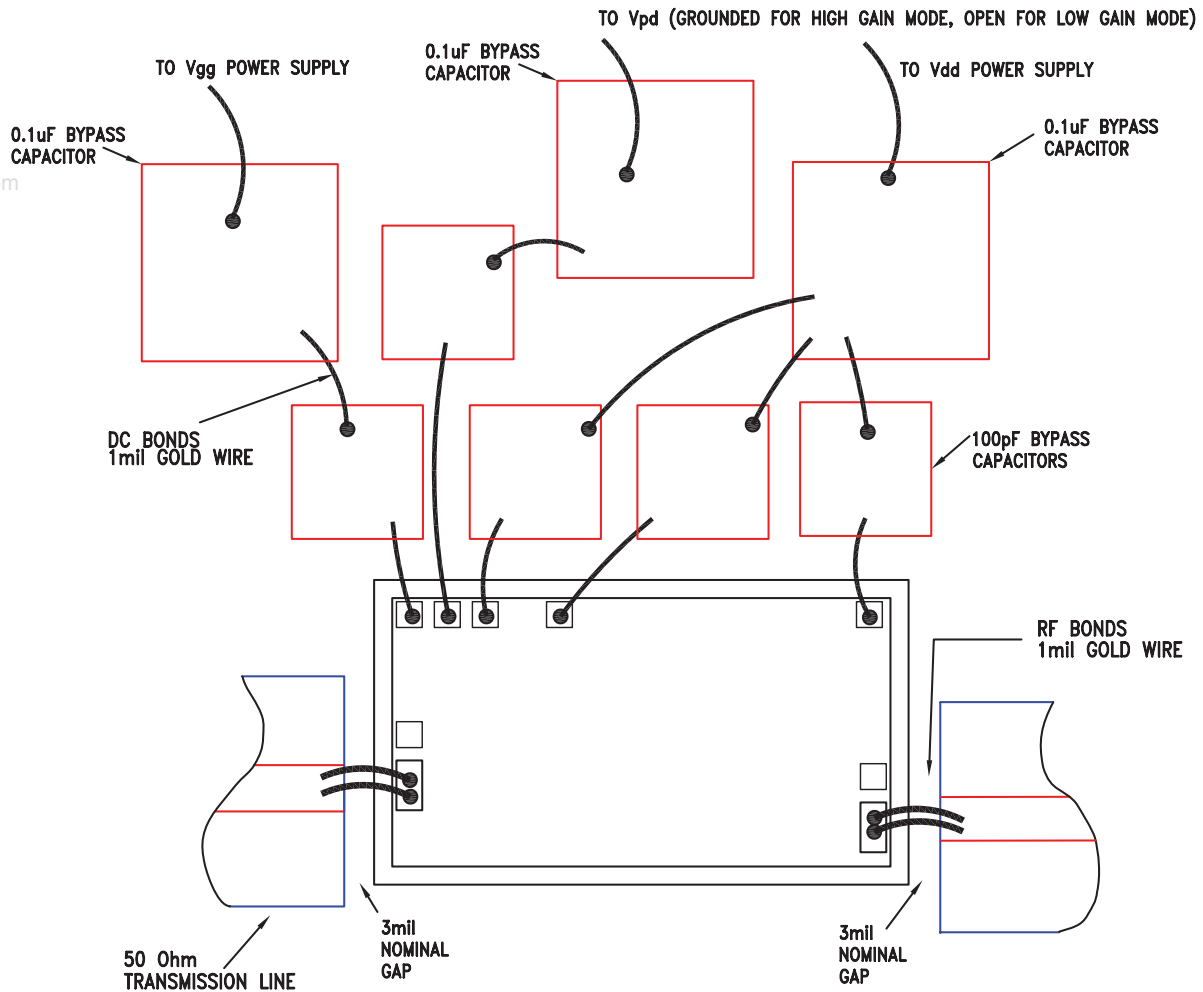
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**Pad Descriptions**

Pad Number	Function	Description	Interface Schematic
1	RFIN	This pad is AC coupled and matched to 50 Ohms.	RFIN 
2, 8 and Die Bottom	GND	Die Bottom must be connected to RF/DC ground.	 GND
3	Vgg	Gate control for amplifier. Adjust to achieve Id of 310mA. Please follow "MMIC Amplifier Biasing Procedure" Application Note. External bypass capacitors of 100 pF, 1000 pF and 2.2 $\mu$ F are required.	 Vgg
4	Vpd	High gain (connect to ground) / low gain mode pin control (open circuit). External bypass capacitors of 100 pF, 1000 pF and 2.2 $\mu$ F are required.	 Vpd
5, 6, 7	Vdd1, Vdd2, Vdd3	Power Supply Voltage for the amplifier. External bypass capacitors of 100 pF and 0.1 $\mu$ F are required.	 Vdd1,2,3
9	RFOUT	This pad is AC coupled and matched to 50 Ohms.	 RFOUT

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**Assembly Diagram**



## GaAs PHEMT MEDIUM POWER AMPLIFIER, 9.5 - 11.5 GHz

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LINEAR &amp; POWER AMPLIFIERS - CHIP

### Mounting & Bonding Techniques for Millimeterwave GaAs MMICs

The die should be attached directly to the ground plane eutectically or with conductive epoxy (see HMC general Handling, Mounting, Bonding Note).

50 Ohm Microstrip transmission lines on 0.127mm (5 mil) thick alumina thin film substrates are recommended for bringing RF to and from the chip (Figure 1). If 0.254mm (10 mil) thick alumina thin film substrates must be used, the die should be raised 0.150mm (6 mils) so that the surface of the die is coplanar with the surface of the substrate. One way to accomplish this is to attach the 0.102mm (4 mil) thick die to a 0.150mm (6 mil) thick molybdenum heat spreader (moly-tab) which is then attached to the ground plane (Figure 2).

Microstrip substrates should be brought as close to the die as possible in order to minimize bond wire length. Typical die-to-substrate spacing is 0.076mm (3 mils).

### Handling Precautions

Follow these precautions to avoid permanent damage.

**Storage:** All bare die are placed in either Waffle or Gel based ESD protective containers, and then sealed in an ESD protective bag for shipment. Once the sealed ESD protective bag has been opened, all die should be stored in a dry nitrogen environment.

**Cleanliness:** Handle the chips in a clean environment. DO NOT attempt to clean the chip using liquid cleaning systems.

**Static Sensitivity:** Follow ESD precautions to protect against  $\pm 250V$  ESD strikes.

**Transients:** Suppress instrument and bias supply transients while bias is applied. Use shielded signal and bias cables to minimize inductive pick-up.

**General Handling:** Handle the chip along the edges with a vacuum collet or with a sharp pair of bent tweezers. The surface of the chip has fragile air bridges and should not be touched with vacuum collet, tweezers, or fingers.

### Mounting

The chip is back-metallized and can be die mounted with AuSn eutectic preforms or with electrically conductive epoxy. The mounting surface should be clean and flat.

**Eutectic Die Attach:** A 80/20 gold tin preform is recommended with a work surface temperature of 255 °C and a tool temperature of 265 °C. When hot 90/10 nitrogen/hydrogen gas is applied, tool tip temperature should be 290 °C. DO NOT expose the chip to a temperature greater than 320 °C for more than 20 seconds. No more than 3 seconds of scrubbing should be required for attachment.

**Epoxy Die Attach:** Apply a minimum amount of epoxy to the mounting surface so that a thin epoxy fillet is observed around the perimeter of the chip once it is placed into position. Cure epoxy per the manufacturer's schedule.

### Wire Bonding

Ball or wedge bond with 0.025 mm (1 mil) diameter pure gold wire is recommended. Thermosonic wirebonding with a nominal stage temperature of 150 °C and a ball bonding force of 40 to 50 grams or wedge bonding force of 18 to 22 grams is recommended. Use the minimum level of ultrasonic energy to achieve reliable wirebonds. Wirebonds should be started on the chip and terminated on the package or substrate. All bonds should be as short as possible <0.31 mm (12 mils).

