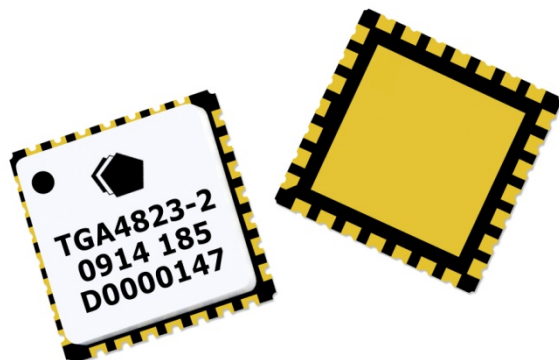


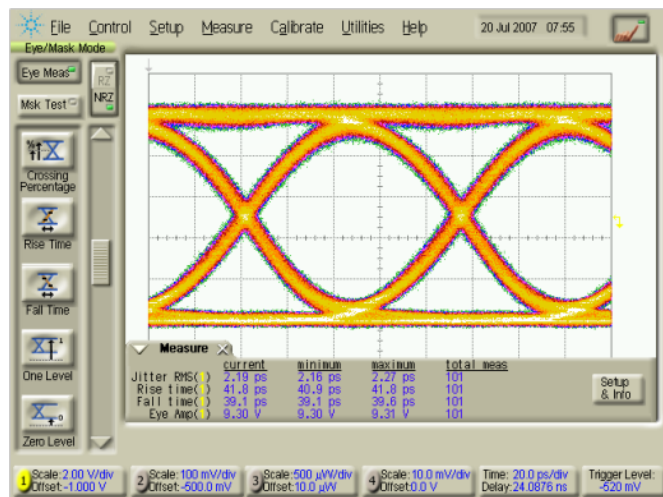
## 9.9 - 12.5 Gb/s Linear/Limiting Optical Modulator Driver



### Measured Performance

Bias conditions:  $V_d = 8\text{ V}$ ,  $I_d = 310\text{ mA}$ ,  $V_{ctrl} = +1\text{ V}$ ,  
 $V_g \approx -0.3\text{ V}$  Typical

PRBS =  $2^{31}-1$ ; CPC = 50%, 10.7 GB/s;  $V_{in} = 1\text{Vpp}$



### Key Features

- Up to 10 Vpp Linear Output Voltage
- > 12 Vpp Limiting Mode Output Voltage
- Gain: 19 dB
- Integrated High Frequency Bias Tee
- Internal DC blocks
- Single-ended Input / Output
- Bias:  $V_d = 8\text{ V}$ ,  $I_d = 310\text{ mA}$ ,  $V_{ctrl} = +1\text{ V}$ ,  
 $V_g = -0.3\text{ V}$  Typical for Linear operation
- Package Dimensions: 8 x 8 x 2.1 mm

### Primary Applications

- Mach-Zehnder Modulator Driver for Metro and Long Haul

### Product Description

The TriQuint TGA4823-2-SM is part of a series of optical driver amplifiers suitable for a variety of driver applications.

The TGA4823-2-SM is a high power wideband AGC amplifier that typically provides 19 dB small signal gain with 19 dB AGC range.

The TGA4823-2-SM is an excellent choice for applications requiring high drive combined with high linearity. The TGA4823-2-SM has demonstrated capability to deliver 10Vpp while maintaining output harmonic levels near -30dBc for a 2GHz fundamental.

The TGA4823-2-SM requires a low frequency choke and control circuitry.

RoHS compliant and Lead-Free finish. MSL1 per IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020C. Evaluation boards available on request.

**Table I**  
**Absolute Maximum Ratings 1/**

| Symbol   | Parameter                   | Value           | Notes |
|----------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------|
| Vd-Vg    | Drain to Gate Voltage       | 12 V            |       |
| Vd       | Drain Voltage               | 9 V             | 2/    |
| Vg       | Gate Voltage Range          | -5 to 0 V       | 2/    |
| Vctrl    | Control Voltage Range       | -1 to +2 V      | 2/    |
| Id       | Drain Current               | 400 mA          | 2/    |
| Ig       | Gate Current Range          | -1.8 to 18.9 mA |       |
| Ictrl    | Control Current Range       | -1.8 to 18.9 mA |       |
| Pin      | Input Continuous Wave Power | 27.8 dBm        |       |
| Tchannel | Channel Temperature         | 200 °C          | 2/    |

- 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/ Combinations of supply voltage, supply current, input power, and output power shall not exceed the maximum power dissipation listed in Table IV.

**Table II**  
**Recommended Linear Operating Conditions**

| Symbol   | Parameter 1/                 | Value  |
|----------|------------------------------|--------|
| Vd       | Drain Voltage                | 8 V    |
| Id       | Drain Current                | 310 mA |
| Id_Drive | Drain Current under RF Drive | 350 mA |
| Vg       | Typical Gate Voltage         | -0.3 V |
| Vctrl    | Control Voltage              | 1 V    |

- 1/ See assembly diagram for bias instructions.

# RF Characterization Table

Bias:  $V_d = 8\text{ V}$ ,  $I_d = 310\text{ mA}$ ,  $V_{ctrl} = +1\text{ V}$ ,  $V_g = -0.3\text{ V}$ , typical

| SYMBOL      | PARAMETER                                  | TEST CONDITIONS                                                                                                 | MIN                 | NOMINAL              | MAX               | UNITS        |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Gain        | Small Signal Gain                          | $f = 1.5 - 2.5\text{ GHz}$<br>$f = 0.1 - 4\text{ GHz}$<br>$f = 6\text{ GHz}$<br>$f = 8\text{ GHz}$              | 18.5<br>-<br>-<br>- | 20<br>20<br>19<br>18 | 23<br>-<br>-<br>- | dB           |
| 3dB BW      | Small Signal 3 dB Bandwidth <sup>1/</sup>  | $f = 0.1 - 12\text{ GHz}$                                                                                       | 7.5                 | 9.5                  | -                 | GHz          |
| IRL         | Input Return Loss                          | $f = 0.1 - 7\text{ GHz}$<br>$f = 7.1 - 10\text{ GHz}$<br>$f = 10.1 - 16\text{ GHz}$                             | -<br>-<br>-         | 15<br>15<br>9        | -<br>-<br>-       | dB           |
| ORL         | Output Return Loss                         | $f = 0.1 - 4\text{ GHz}$<br>$f = 4.1 - 7\text{ GHz}$<br>$f = 7.1 - 11\text{ GHz}$<br>$f = 11.1 - 16\text{ GHz}$ | -<br>-<br>-<br>-    | 15<br>15<br>15<br>12 | -<br>-<br>-<br>-  | dB           |
| Gain Ripple | S21 peak-peak gain variation <sup>2/</sup> | $f = 0.1 - 0.5\text{ GHz}$<br>$f = 0.6 - 5\text{ GHz}$<br>$f = 5.1 - 10\text{ GHz}$                             | -0.8<br>-1.2<br>-3  |                      | 0.8<br>1.2<br>3   | dB           |
| DLP         | Deviation from S21 Linear Phase            | $f = 2 - 10\text{ GHz}$<br>$f = 10.1 - 15\text{ GHz}$                                                           | -40<br>-175         | +/- 30<br>+/- 150    | 40<br>175         | deg          |
| P2          | 2 <sup>nd</sup> Harmonic                   | $f = 0.5, 2.0, 5.0\text{ GHz}$<br>$P_{out} = 22\text{ dBm}$                                                     | -                   | -                    | -22               | dBc          |
| P3          | 3 <sup>rd</sup> Harmonic                   | $f = 0.5, 2.0, 5.0\text{ GHz}$<br>$P_{out} = 22\text{ dBm}$                                                     | -                   | -                    | -26               | dBc          |
| Psat        | Saturated Output Power                     | $f = 2\text{ GHz}$                                                                                              | -                   | 26<br>(12.5)         | -                 | dBm<br>(Vpp) |
| P1dB        | Output Power @ 1dB Compression             | $f = 2\text{ GHz}$                                                                                              | -                   | 25                   | -                 | dBm          |
| AGC Range   | Small Signal AGC Range                     |                                                                                                                 | -                   | 19                   | -                 | dB           |

<sup>1/</sup> Fit the S21 curve to 4<sup>th</sup> order polynomial. Assign Ave gain = |S21| measured between 1.5 and 2.5 GHz. Determine 3dB point from polynomial fit to S21 curve.

<sup>2/</sup> Ripple calculation is defined the difference between measured S21 value (dB) and a 4<sup>th</sup> order (or less) polynomial fit for S21 (dB) for frequency range = 0.1 to 12 GHz.

**Table IV**  
**Power Dissipation and Thermal Properties**

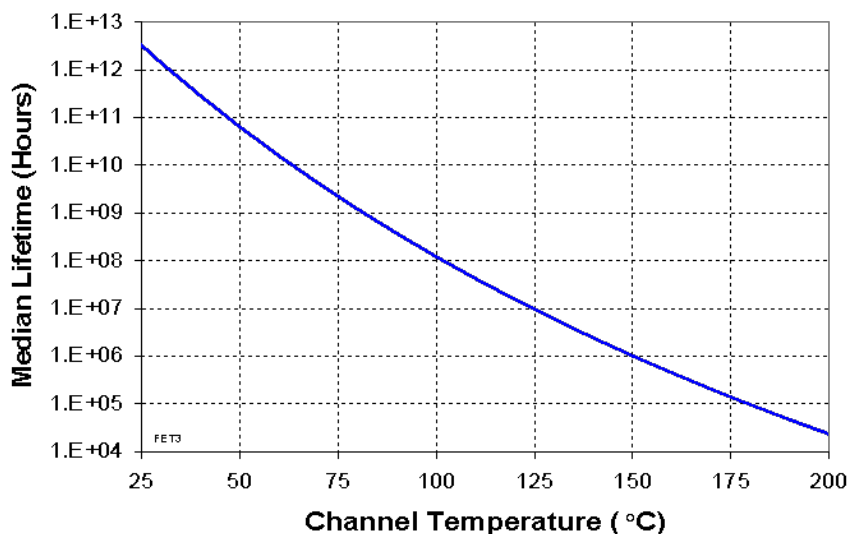
| Parameter                                           | Test Conditions                                           | Value                                                               | Notes        |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Maximum Power Dissipation                           | Tbaseplate = 70 °C                                        | Pd = 3.17 W<br>Tchannel = 150 °C<br>Tm = 1.0E+6 Hrs                 | <u>1/ 2/</u> |
| Thermal Resistance, $\theta_{jc}$                   | Vd = 8 V<br>Id = 310 mA<br>Pd = 2.48 W                    | $\theta_{jc}$ = 24.3 (°C/W)<br>Tchannel = 130 °C<br>Tm = 5.8E+6 Hrs |              |
| Thermal Resistance, $\theta_{jc}$<br>Under RF Drive | Vd = 8 V<br>Id = 350 mA<br>Pout = 26.5 dBm<br>Pd = 2.36 W | $\theta_{jc}$ = 24.3 (°C/W)<br>Tchannel = 127 °C<br>Tm = 7.6E+6 Hrs |              |
| Mounting Temperature                                |                                                           | Refer to Solder Reflow<br>Profiles (pp16)                           |              |
| Storage Temperature                                 |                                                           | -65 to 150 °C                                                       |              |

1/ For a median life of 1E+6 hours, Power Dissipation is limited to

$$Pd(max) = (150\text{ °C} - Tbase\text{ °C})/\theta_{jc}.$$

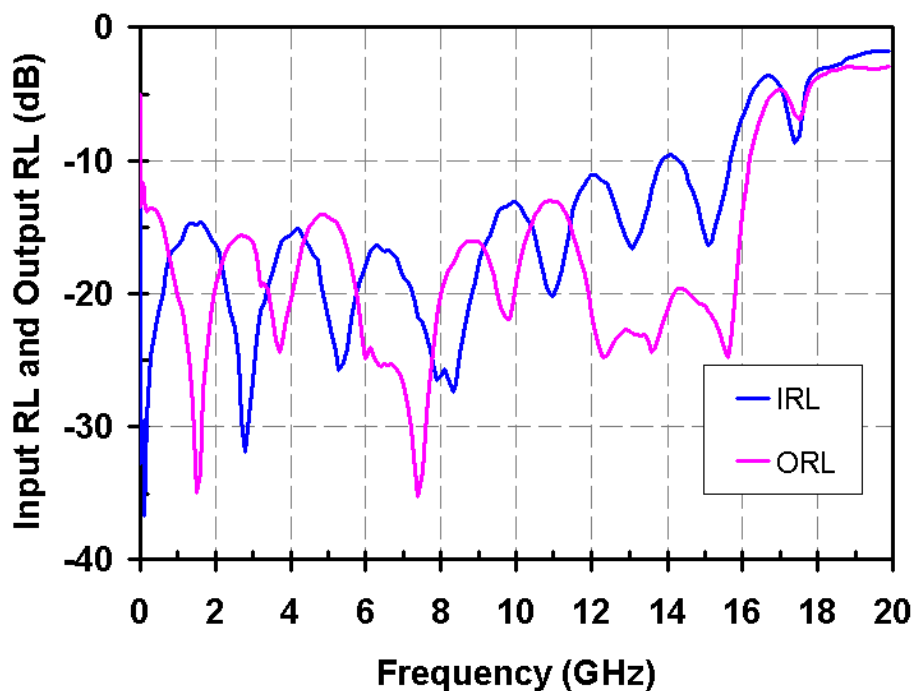
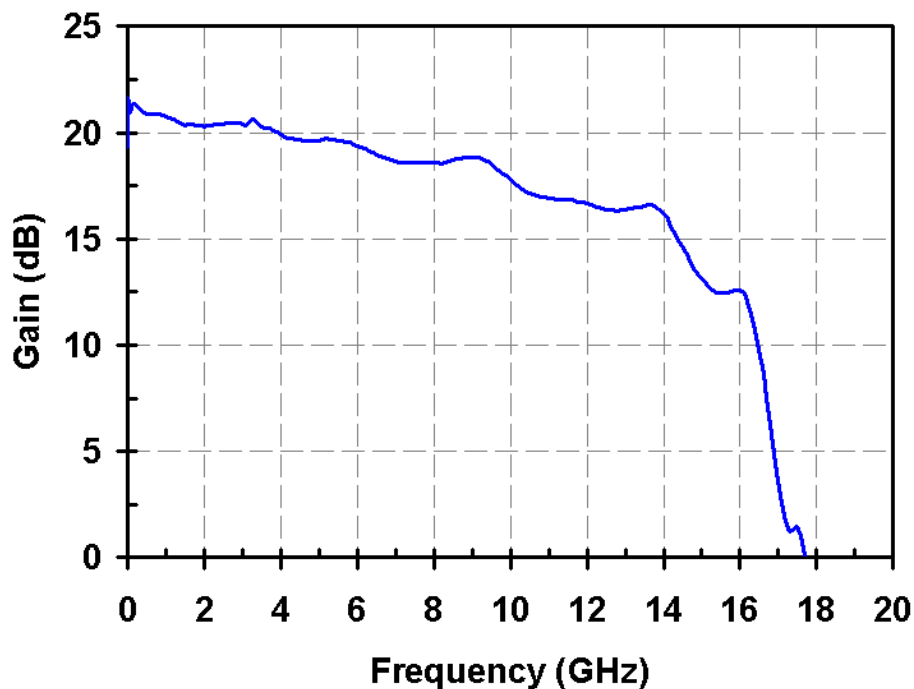
2/ Channel operating temperature will directly affect the device median time to failure (MTTF). For maximum life, it is recommended that channel temperatures be maintained at the lowest possible levels.

## Median Lifetime (Tm) vs. Channel Temperature



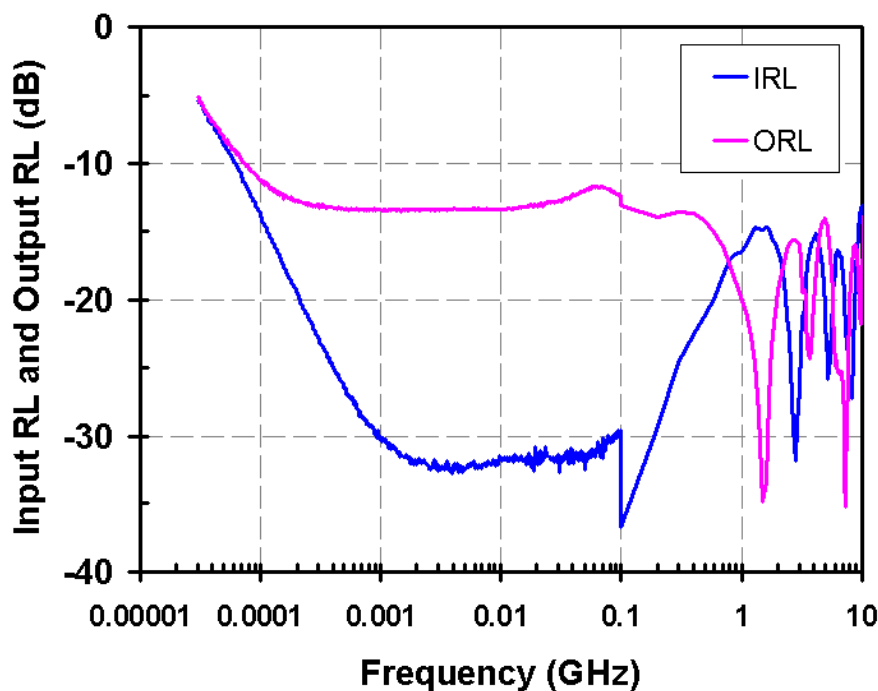
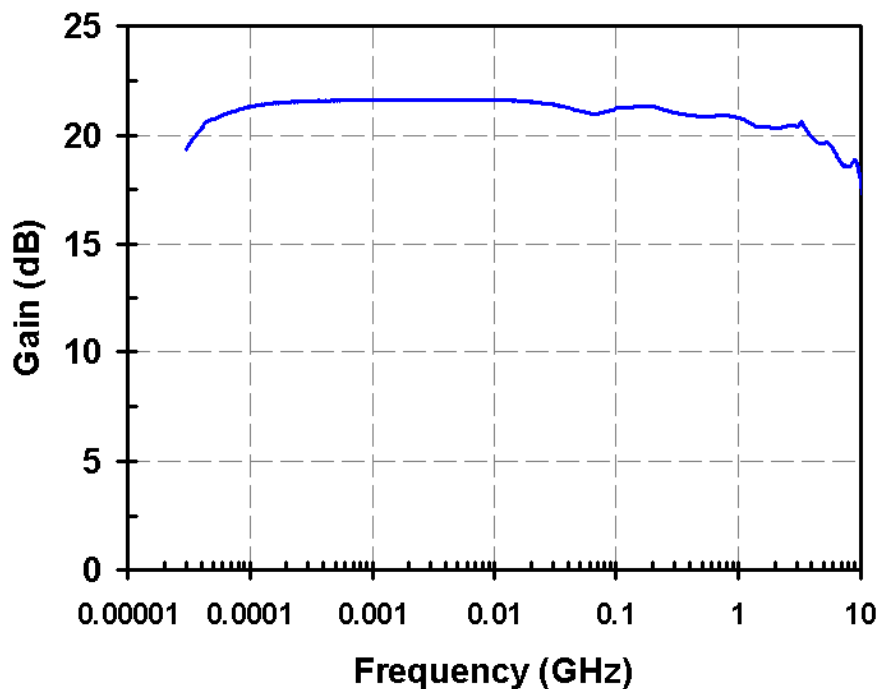
## Measured Data

Bias conditions:  $V_d = 8\text{ V}$ ,  $I_d = 310\text{ mA}$ ,  $V_{ctrl} = +1\text{ V}$ ,  $V_g \approx -0.3\text{ V}$  Typical



# Measured Data

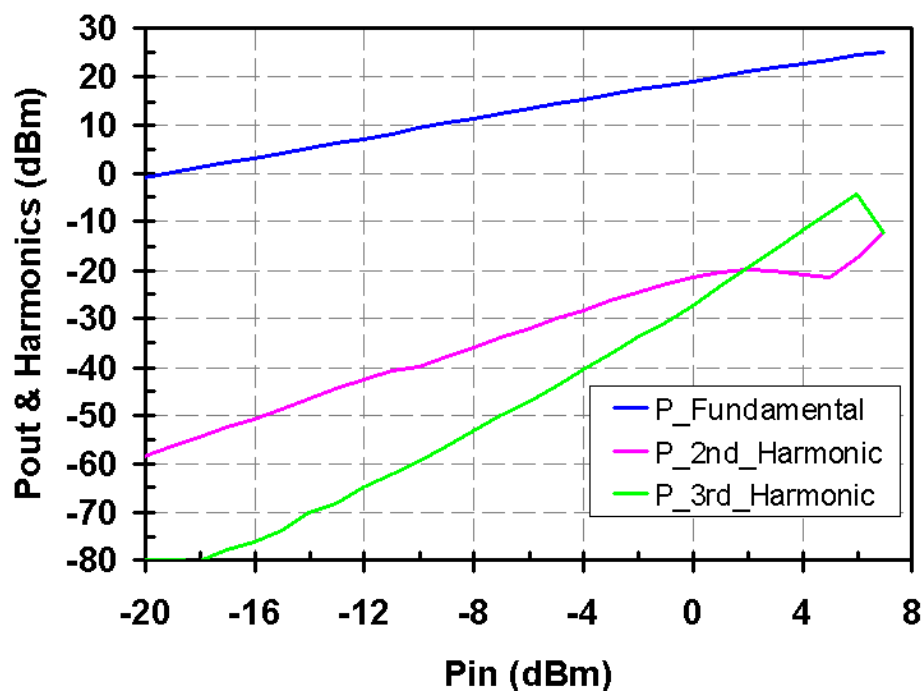
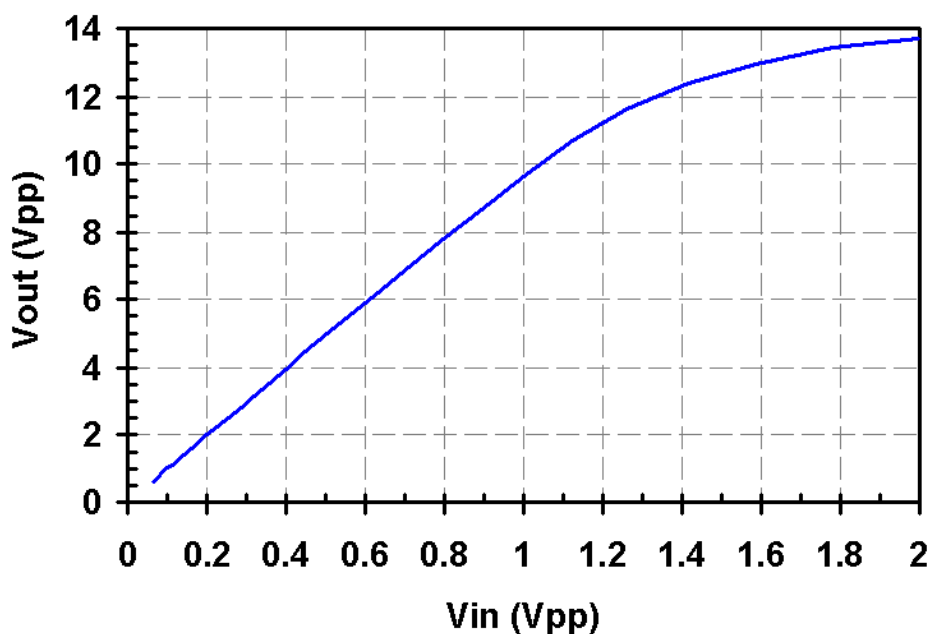
Bias conditions:  $V_d = 8\text{ V}$ ,  $I_d = 310\text{ mA}$ ,  $V_{ctrl} = +1\text{ V}$ ,  $V_g \approx -0.3\text{ V}$  Typical



## Measured Data

Bias conditions:  $V_d = 8\text{ V}$ ,  $I_d = 310\text{ mA}$ ,  $V_{ctrl} = +1\text{ V}$ ,  $V_g \approx -0.3\text{ V}$  Typical

Freq = 2 GHz

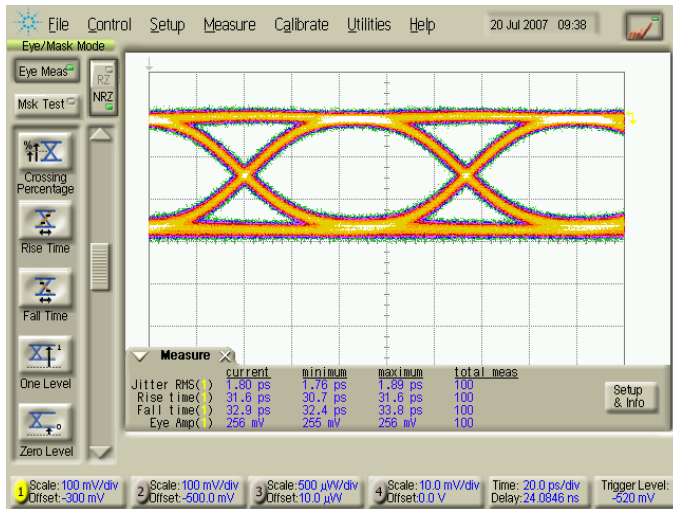


## Measured Data

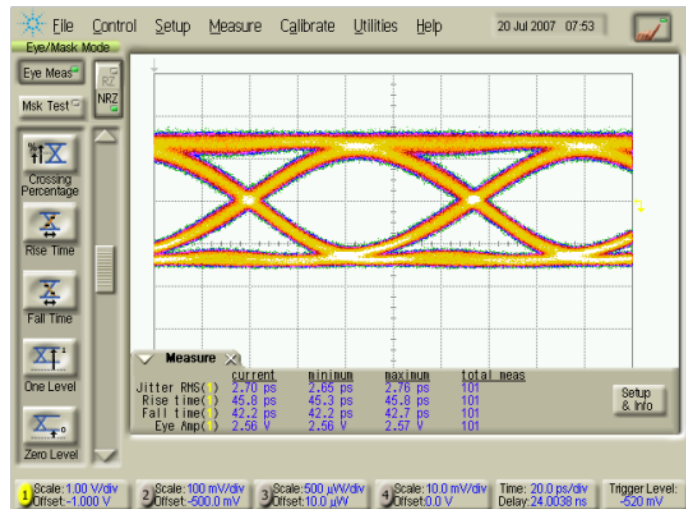
### Linear Mode:

Bias conditions:  $V_d = 8\text{ V}$ ,  $I_d = 310\text{ mA}$ ,  $V_{ctrl} = +1\text{ V}$ ,  $V_g \approx -0.3\text{ V}$  Typical

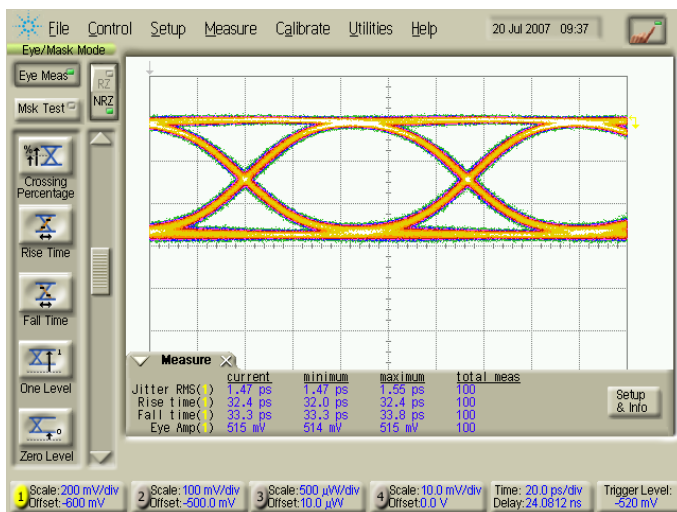
PRBS =  $2^{31}-1$ ; CPC = 50%, 10.7 GB/s



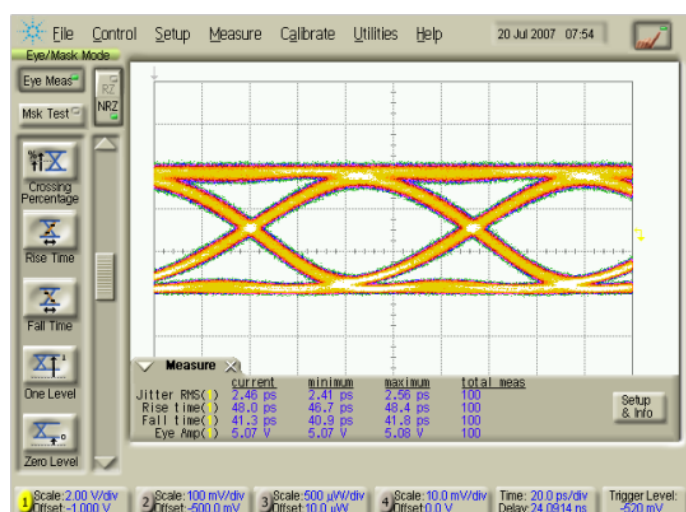
Input Eye:  $V_{in} = 250\text{ mV}_{pp}$



Output Eye:  $V_{in} = 250\text{ mV}_{pp}$ ,  $V_{o} = 2.5\text{ V}_{pp}$



Input Eye:  $V_{in} = 500\text{ mV}_{pp}$



Output Eye:  $V_{in} = 500\text{ mV}_{pp}$ ,  $V_{o} = 5\text{ V}_{pp}$

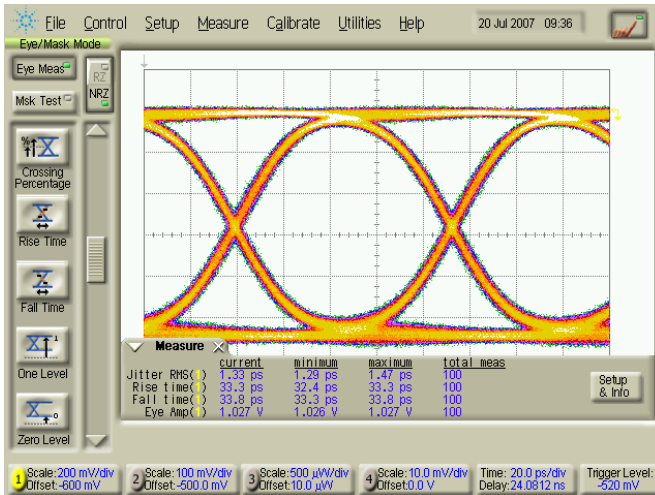


## Measured Data

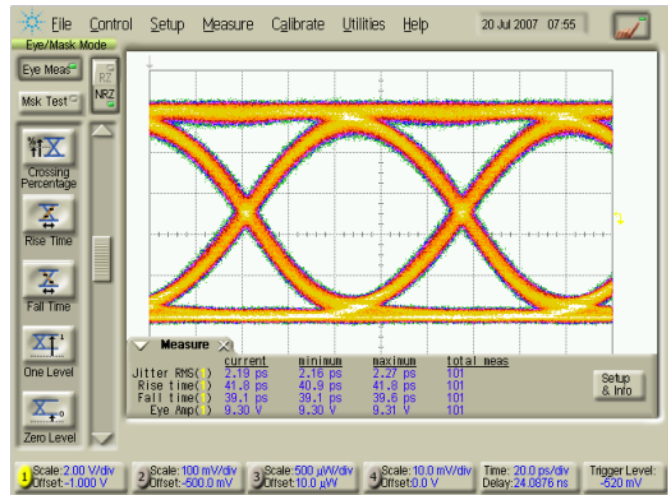
### Linear Mode:

**Bias conditions:  $V_d = 8\text{ V}$ ,  $I_d = 310\text{ mA}$ ,  $V_{ctrl} = +1\text{ V}$ ,  $V_g \approx -0.3\text{ V}$  Typical**

**PRBS =  $2^{31}-1$ ; CPC = 50%, 10.7 GB/s**



**Input Eye:  $V_{in} = 1\text{ V}_{pp}$**



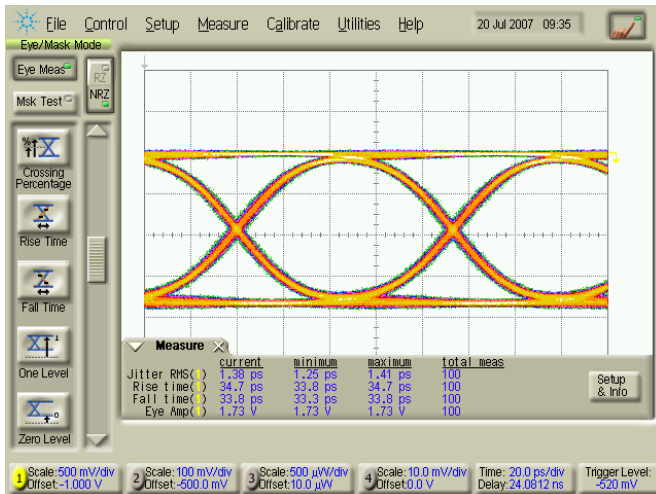
**Output Eye:  $V_{in} = 1\text{ V}_{pp}$ ,  $V_{o_{pp}} = 9.3\text{ V}_{pp}$**

## Measured Data

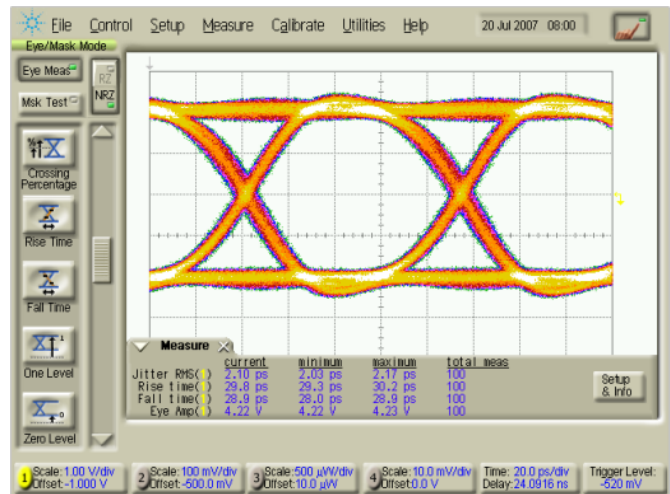
### Limiting Mode:

Bias conditions:  $V_d = 8\text{ V}$ ,  $I_d = 310\text{ mA}$ ,  $V_{ctrl} = +1\text{ V}$ ,  $V_g \approx -0.3\text{ V}$  Typical

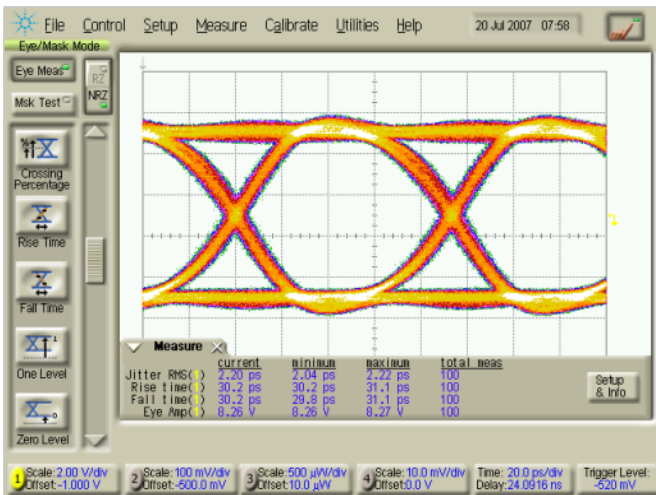
PRBS =  $2^{31}-1$ ; CPC = 50%, 10.7 GB/s



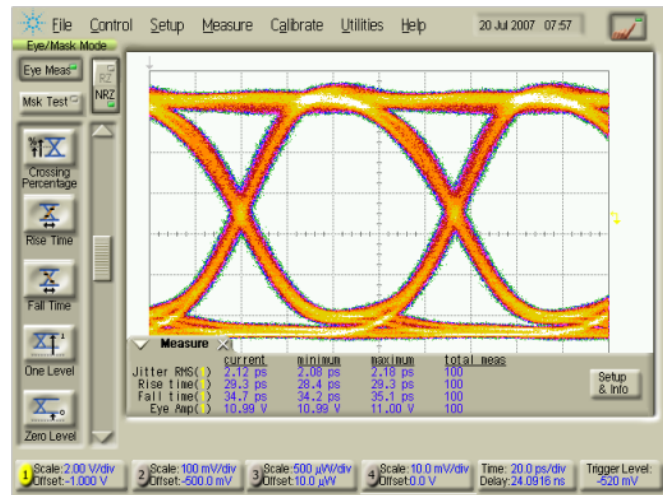
Input Eye:  $V_{in} = 1700\text{ mV}_{pp}$



Output Eye:  $V_{in} = 1700\text{ mV}_{pp}$ ,  $V_{o} = 4.2\text{ V}_{pp}$

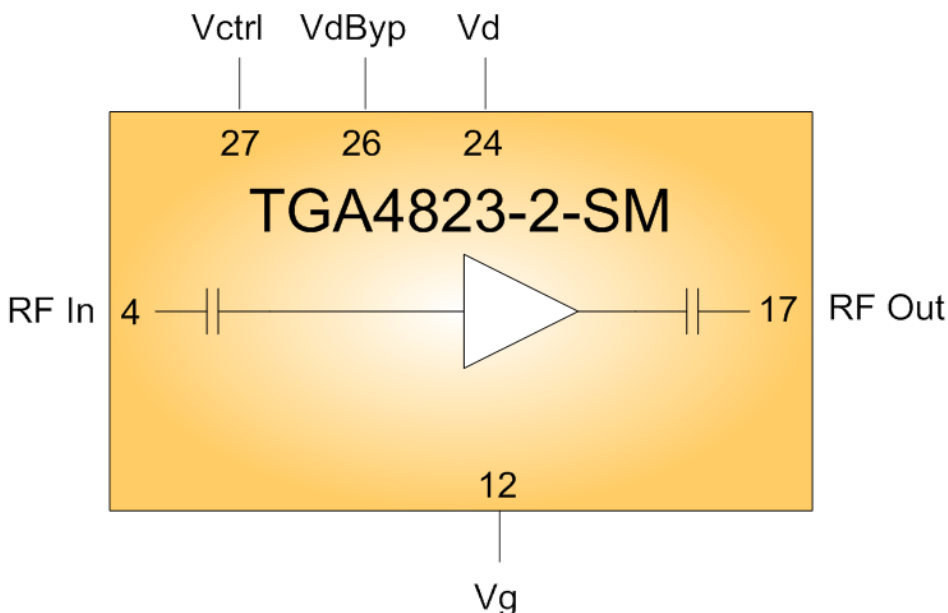


Output Eye:  $V_{in} = 1700\text{ mV}_{pp}$ ,  $V_{o} = 8.3\text{ V}_{pp}$



Output Eye:  $V_{in} = 1700\text{ mV}_{pp}$ ,  $V_{o} = 11\text{ V}_{pp}$

## Electrical Schematic



## Bias Procedures

**Vd=8V, CPC=50%**

### Bias ON

1. Disable the output of the PPG
2. Set Vd = 0V, Vctrl = 0V & Vg = 0V
3. Set Vg = -1.5V
4. Increase Vd to 8V observing Id  
- Assure Id = 0mA
5. Set Vctrl = +1V  
- Id should still be 0mA
6. Make Vg more positive until Id = 310mA.  
Vg will be approximately -0.3V.
7. Enable the output of the PPG.

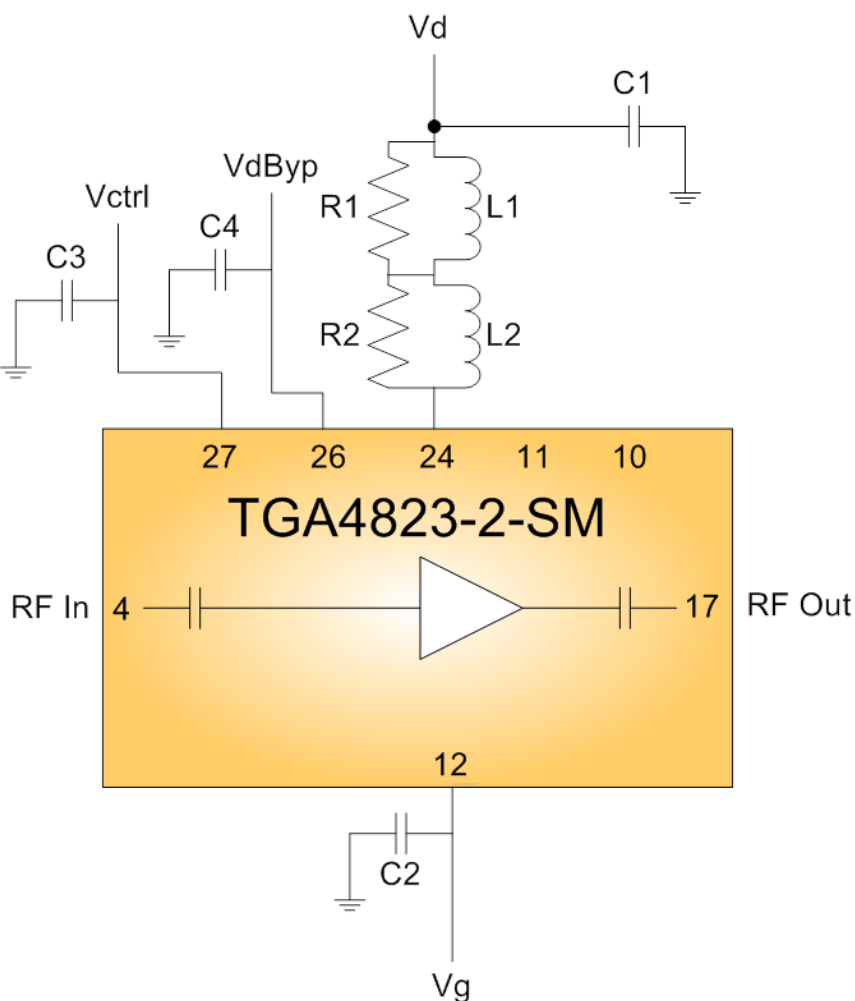
8. Output Swing Adjust: Adjust Vctrl slightly positive to increase output swing or adjust Vctrl slightly negative to decrease the output swing.

9. Crossover Adjust: Adjust Vg slightly positive to push the crossover down or adjust Vg slightly negative to push the crossover up.

### Bias OFF

1. Disable the output of the PPG
2. Set Vctrl = 0V
3. Set Vd = 0V
4. Set Vg = 0V

## Recommended Application Circuit

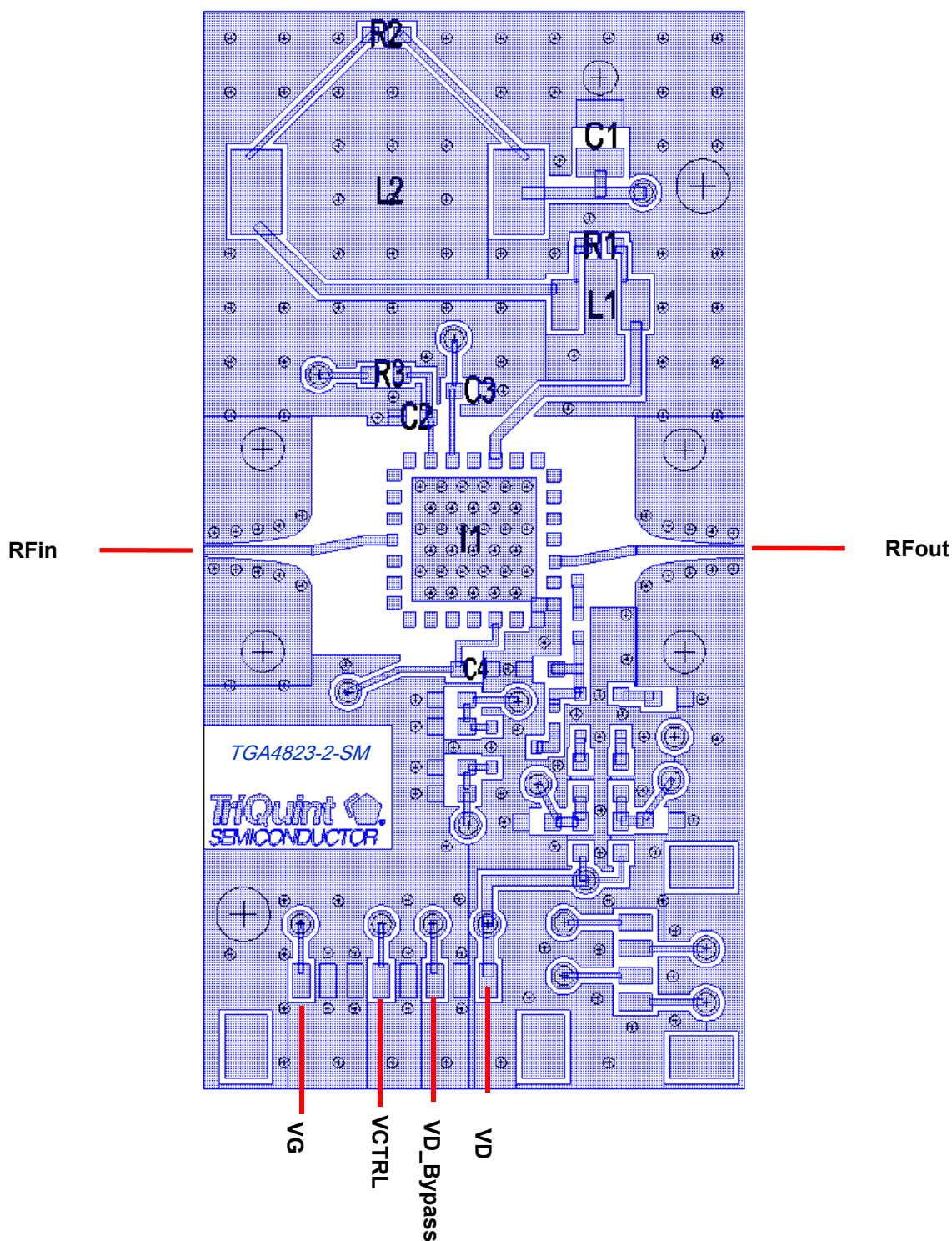


| Label | Value   | Part Number        | Vendor    |
|-------|---------|--------------------|-----------|
| L1    | 330nH   | ELJ-FAR33MF2       | Panasonic |
| L2    | 220uH   | ELL-CTV221M        | Panasonic |
| R1,R2 | 270 Ohm | ERJ-3GEYJ271V      | Panasonic |
| R3    | 620 Ohm | ERJ-3GEYJ621V      | Panasonic |
| C1    | 10uF    | TAJA106K016R       | AVX       |
| C2,C3 | 1uF     | 0603YG105ZAT2A     | AVX       |
| C4    | 10uF    | GRM188R60J106ME47D | Murata    |
| U1    |         | TGA4823-SM         | TriQuint  |

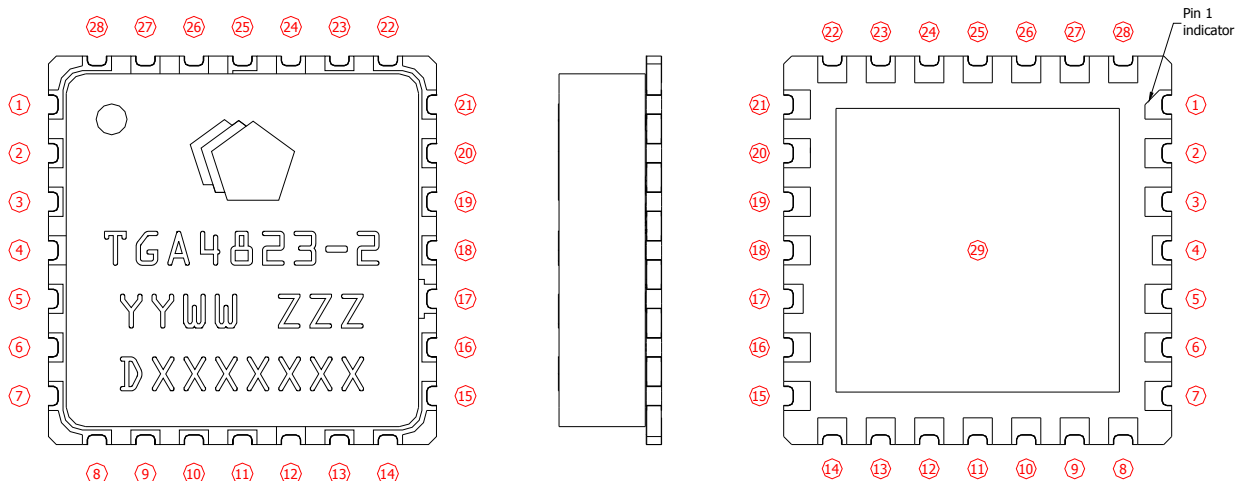
\*\* Note: For Hot-Pluggable option, R3 is limited to Rx ohms,  
 for a maximum Vctrl\_user such that Vctrl pin on package does not exceed + 2 V  
 Where  $R_x = (Vctrl\_user - Vctrl\_pin) / Ictrl\_max = (Vctrl\_user - 2V) / 18.9\text{ mA}$

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

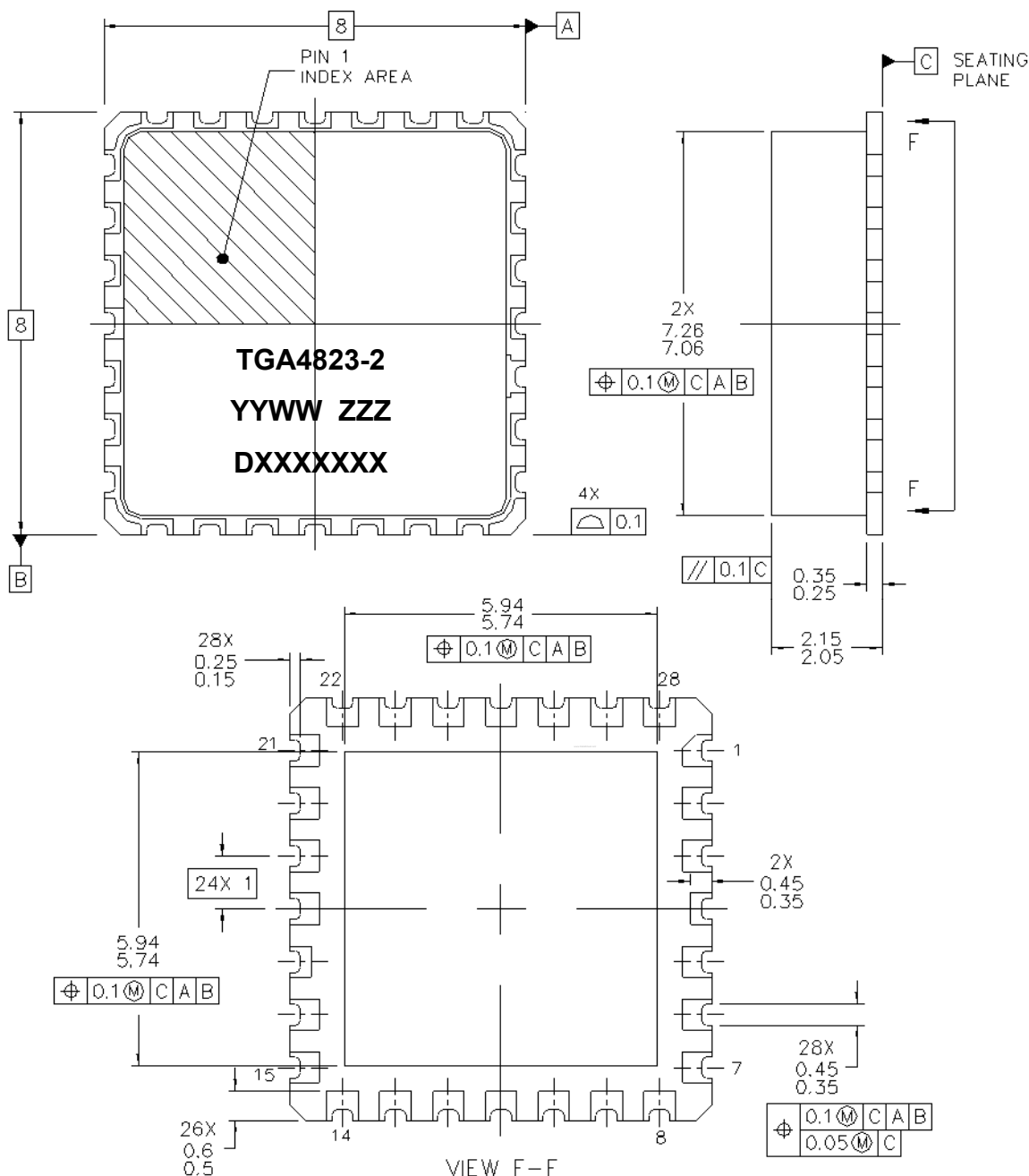
## Recommended Assembly Diagram



## Package Pinout



| Pin                                                                   | Description |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9,10,<br>11,13,14,15,16,18,<br>19,20,21,22,<br>23,25,28 | N/C         |
| 4                                                                     | RF In       |
| 12                                                                    | Vg          |
| 17                                                                    | RF Out      |
| 24                                                                    | Vd          |
| 26                                                                    | Vd_Bypass   |
| 25, 27                                                                | Vctrl       |
| 29                                                                    | GND         |



**Part Markings:**

YY = Assembly year, WW = Assembly week, ZZZ = Serial Number, DXXXXXXX = Batch ID

**Materials:**

Package base Aluminum Nitride (AlN)  
Package lid White Alumina (Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>)

**Pad finish on package base:**

Electroless gold (Au) 0.5 – 1.0 um  
Over  
Electroless nickel (Ni) 2.0 um min.

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



## Assembly Notes

### Recommended Surface Mount Package Assembly

- Proper ESD precautions must be followed while handling packages.
- Clean the board with acetone. Rinse with alcohol. Allow the circuit to fully dry.
- TriQuint recommends using a conductive solder paste for attachment. Follow solder paste and reflow oven vendors' recommendations when developing a solder reflow profile. Typical solder reflow profiles are listed in the table below.
- Hand soldering is not recommended. Solder paste can be applied using a stencil printer or dot placement. The volume of solder paste depends on PCB and component layout and should be well controlled to ensure consistent mechanical and electrical performance.
- Clean the assembly with alcohol.

## Typical Solder Reflow Profiles

| Reflow Profile                       | SnPb                        | Pb Free                     |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Ramp-up Rate                         | 3 °C/sec                    | 3 °C/sec                    |
| Activation Time and Temperature      | 60 – 120 sec @ 140 – 160 °C | 60 – 180 sec @ 150 – 200 °C |
| Time above Melting Point             | 60 – 150 sec                | 60 – 150 sec                |
| Max Peak Temperature                 | 240 °C                      | 260 °C                      |
| Time within 5 °C of Peak Temperature | 10 – 20 sec                 | 10 – 20 sec                 |
| Ramp-down Rate                       | 4 – 6 °C/sec                | 4 – 6 °C/sec                |

## Ordering Information

| Part         | Package Style     |
|--------------|-------------------|
| TGA4823-2-SM | 8x8 Surface Mount |

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