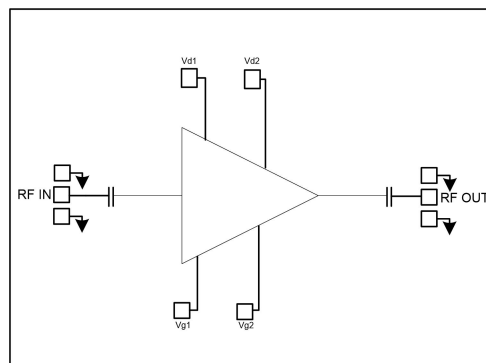


## GaAs MMIC Power Amplifier Chip, 17-44GHz

### Performance characteristics

Frequency range: 17-44GHz  
 Small Signal Gain: 19 dB  
 Gain flatness:  $\pm 0.8$ dB  
 P-1dB: 24.5 dBm  
 Psat: 25.5 dBm  
 Power supply: +5 V/ 400 mA  
 50Ohm input/output  
 100% on-chip testing  
 Chip size: 2.78 x 1.77 x 0.1mm

### Functional Block Diagram



### Product Introduction

GPA-1744E is a broadband amplifier chip based on GaAs technology, covering a frequency range of 17~44GHz, with a small signal gain of 19dB and a saturated output power of 24.5dBm. The chip is powered by a +5V power supply. The chip through-hole metallization process ensures good grounding, and the back side is metallized, which is suitable for eutectic sintering or conductive adhesive bonding.

#### Use restriction parameter <sup>1</sup>

Maximum drain voltage	+7 V
Maximum gate bias	-3V
Maximum input power	+20dBm
Operating temperature	-55 ~ + 85 °C
Storage temperature	-65 ~ +150°C

【1】 Exceeding any of these maximum limits may cause permanent damage.

#### Electrical performance parameters ( TA = +25°C , Vd = +5V )

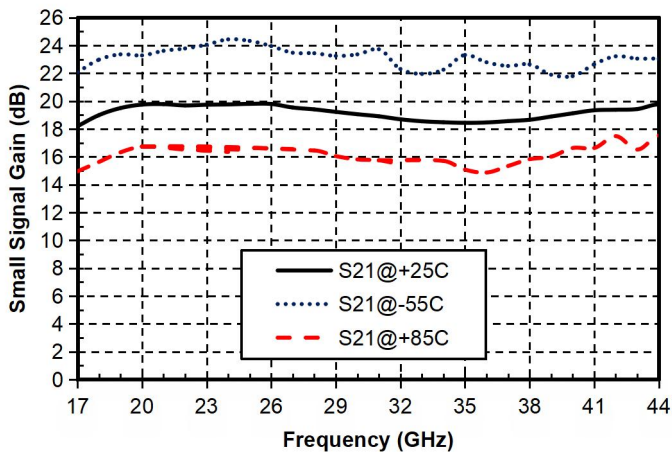
Index	Minimum	Typical Value	Maximum	Unit
Frequency Range	17-44			GHz
Small Signal Gain	-	19	-	dB
Gain Flatness		$\pm 0.8$		dB
P -1 dB		twenty four		dBm
Psat		24.5		dBm
Input return loss	-	18	-	dB
Output return loss	-	26	-	dB
Quiescent Current		400		mA

\* By tuning the Vg terminal voltage from -2V to 0V , 400 mA is achieved and the Vg terminal voltage is expected to be -0.7 V.

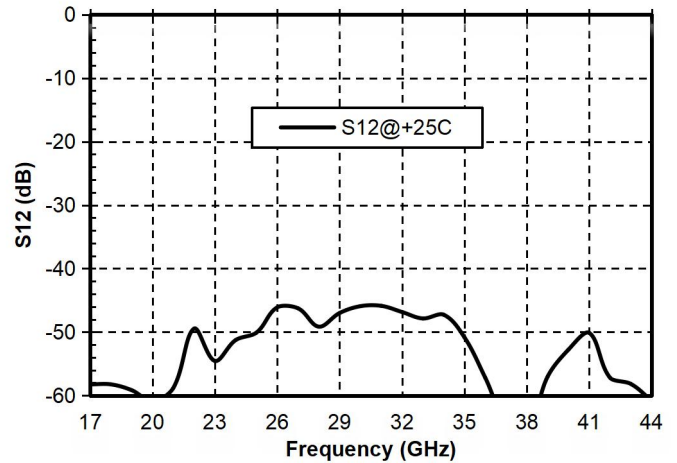
## GaAs MMIC power amplifier chip, 17-44GHz

Main index test curve (the following data is based on probe test)

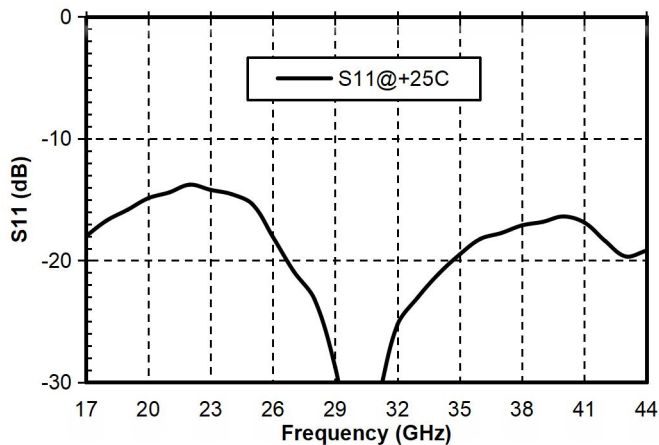
Gain vs. Frequency



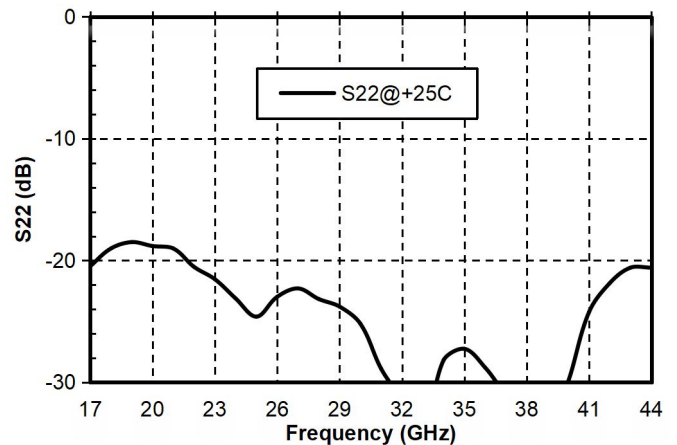
Reverse Isolation vs. Frequency



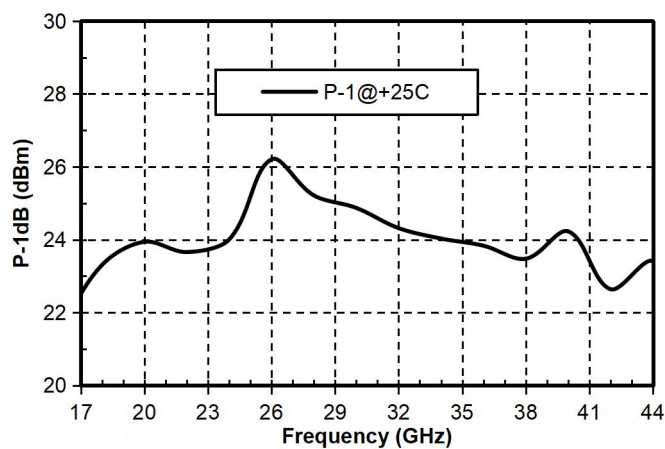
Input Return Loss vs. Frequency



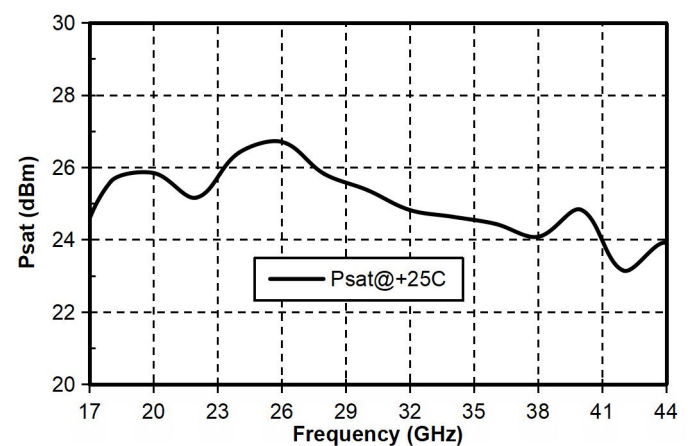
Output Return Loss vs. Frequency



P-1dB vs. Frequency

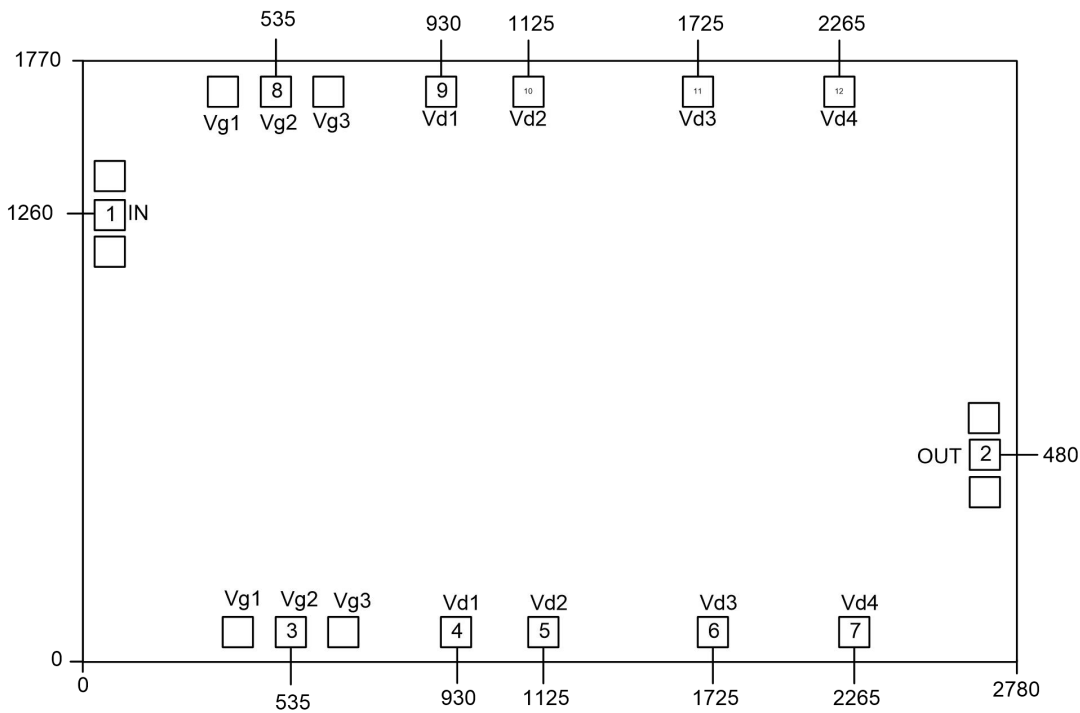


Psat vs. Frequency



## GaAs MMIC Power Amplifier Chip, 17-44GHz

### Appearance structure <sup>2</sup>



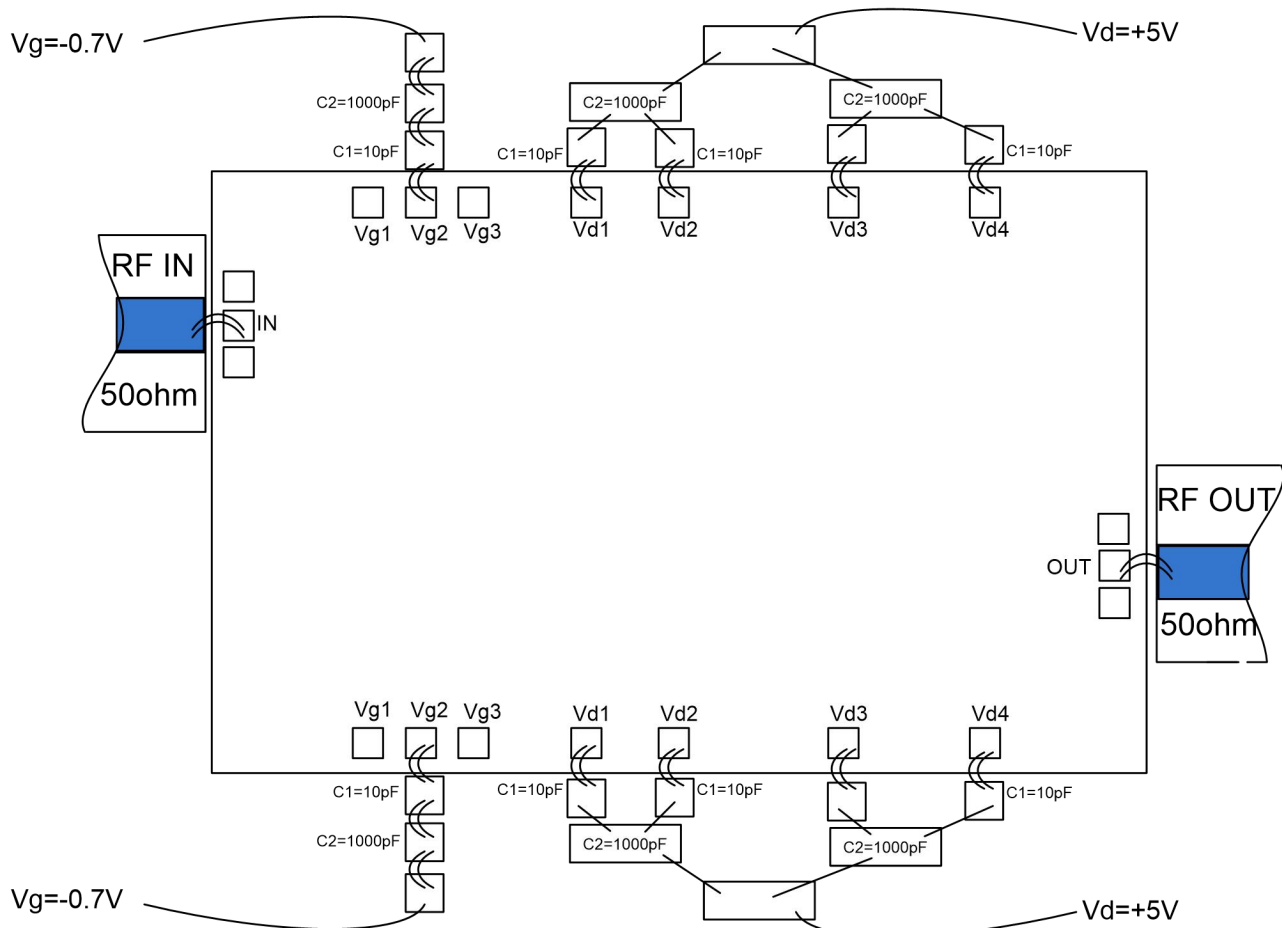
【 2 】 All units in the figure are micrometers

### Bonding point definition

Bonding point number	Function Symbol	Functional Description
1	RF IN	RF signal input terminal, no DC blocking capacitor required
2	RF OUT	RF signal output terminal, no DC blocking capacitor required
3, 8	Vg2	Amplifier drain bias, external 10 pF, 1000pF bypass capacitor required
4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12	Vd1~Vd4	Amplifier gate bias, external 10 pF, 1000pF bypass capacitor required
Chip bottom	GND	needs to be in good contact with the RF and DC grounds

## GaAs MMIC Power Amplifier Chip, 17-44GHz

### Recommended assembly diagram



### Notice

- The chip must be stored in an anti-static container and kept in a nitrogen environment.
- bare die surface using wet chemical methods .
- Please strictly follow the ESD protection requirements to avoid static damage to the bare chip.
- General operation: Please use precision pointed tweezers to pick up bare chips. Avoid touching the chip surface with tools or fingers during operation.
- Rack mounting operation suggestions: Bare chip mounting can be done by AuSn solder eutectic sintering or conductive adhesive bonding. The mounting surface must be clean and flat.
- Sintering process: It is recommended to use AuSn solder sheets with a gold -tin ratio of 80/20 . The working surface temperature reaches 255 °C and the tool (vacuum chuck) temperature reaches 265 °C . When the high-temperature mixed gas (nitrogen-hydrogen ratio of 90/10) is blown to the chip, the temperature at the top of the tool should be raised to 290 °C . Do not let the chip exceed 320 °C for more than 20 seconds. The friction time should not exceed 3 seconds.

- Bonding process: The amount of conductive glue dispensed should be as small as possible. After the chip is placed in the installation position, the conductive glue can be vaguely seen around it . For curing conditions, please follow the information provided by the conductive glue manufacturer.
- Bonding operation suggestions: Use  $\Phi 0.025\text{mm}$  (1mil) gold wire for both ball and wedge bonding . Thermosonic bonding temperature is  $150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  . The pressure of the wedge bonding knife is 40~50gf for ball bonding and 18~22gf for wedge bonding . Use the smallest possible ultrasonic energy. The bonding starts at the pressure point on the chip and ends at the package (or substrate).