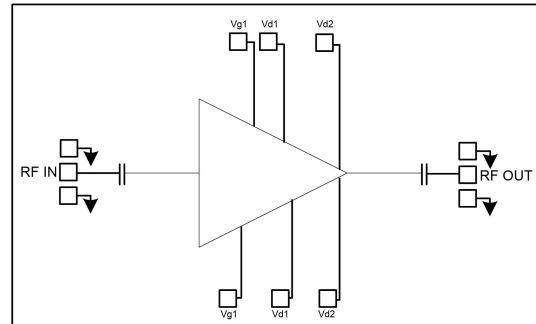


GaAs MMIC Power Amplifier Chip, 18-28GHz

Performance characteristics

Frequency range: 18-28GHz
 Small Signal Gain: 14 dB
 P-1dB: 31 dBm
 Psat: 31.5 dBm
 Power supply: +6 V @ 650m A
 50Ohm input/output
 100% on-chip testing
 Chip size : 2.65 x 1.7 x 0.1mm

Functional Block Diagram



Product Introduction

GPA -1828C is a broadband high-gain, high-efficiency, high- power amplifier chip based on GaAs technology , covering a frequency range of 18~28GHz, a small signal gain of 14dB, and a Psat output power of 31.5dBm. The chip via metallization process ensures good grounding, and the back side is metallized for eutectic sintering process.

Use restriction parameter ¹

Maximum drain voltage	+8 V
Maximum gate bias	- 3 V
Maximum input power	+25 dBm
Operating temperature	-55 ~ +85°C
Storage temperature	-65 ~ +150°C

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

Electrical parameters (Ta=+25°C, Vd=+ 6 V, Vg=-0.9V, Ids= 650 mA)

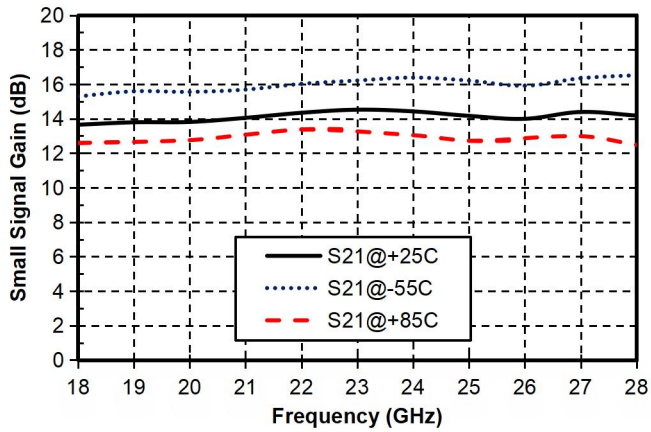
index	Minimum	Typical Value	Maximum	unit
Frequency Range	18-28			GHz
Small Signal Gain	13.5	14	14.5	dB
Gain Flatness	± 0.5			dB
P-1dB	29.5	31	32.5	dBm
Psat	30	31.5	33	dBm
Input return loss	18	22	-	dB
Output return loss	17	23	-	dB
Quiescent Current	650			mA

* By tuning the Vg terminal voltage -2V~0V , the recommended gate voltage is -0.9V.

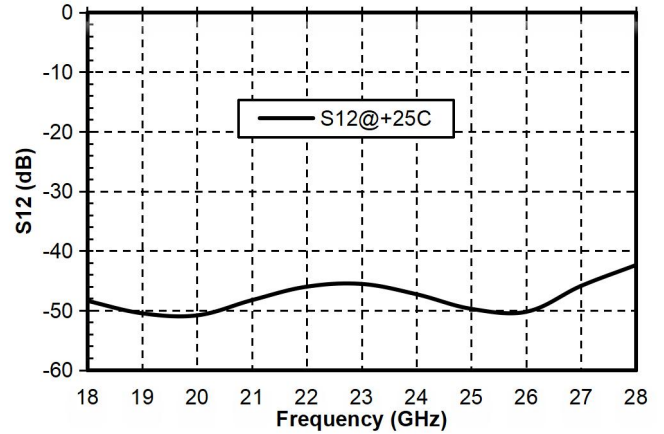
GaAs MMIC Power Amplifier Chip, 18-28GHz

Main index test curve

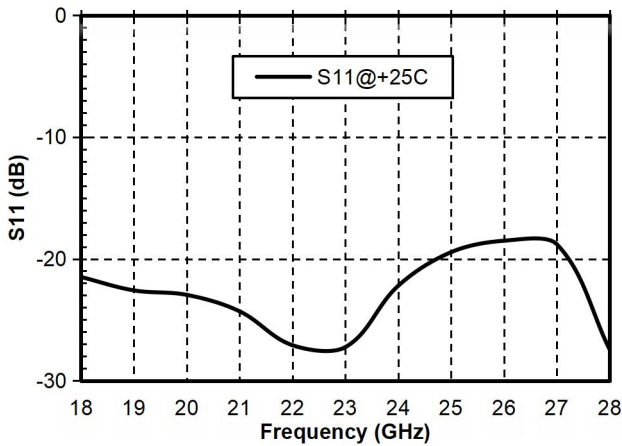
Gain vs. Frequency



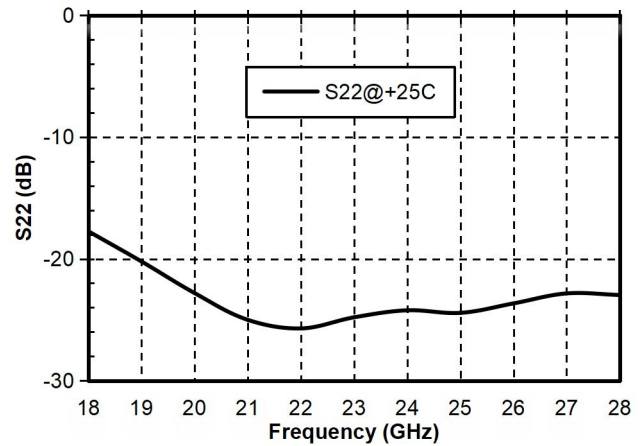
Reverse Isolation vs. Frequency



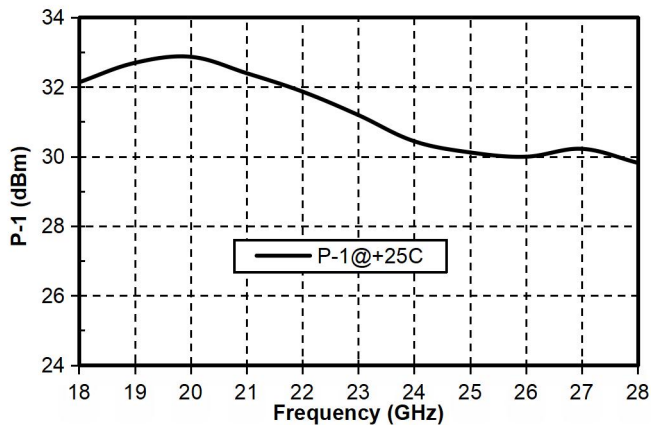
Input Return Loss vs. Frequency



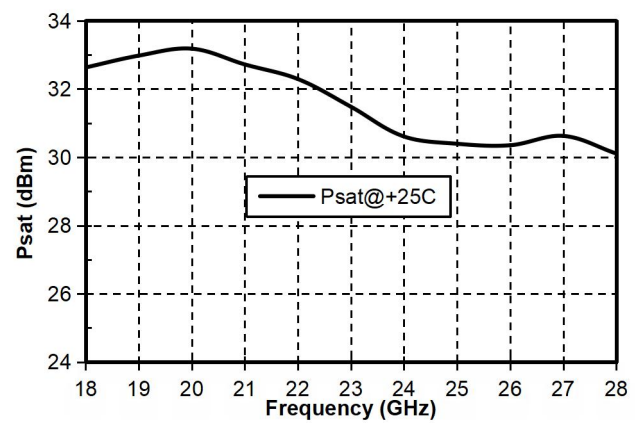
Output Return Loss vs. Frequency



P-1dB vs. Frequency

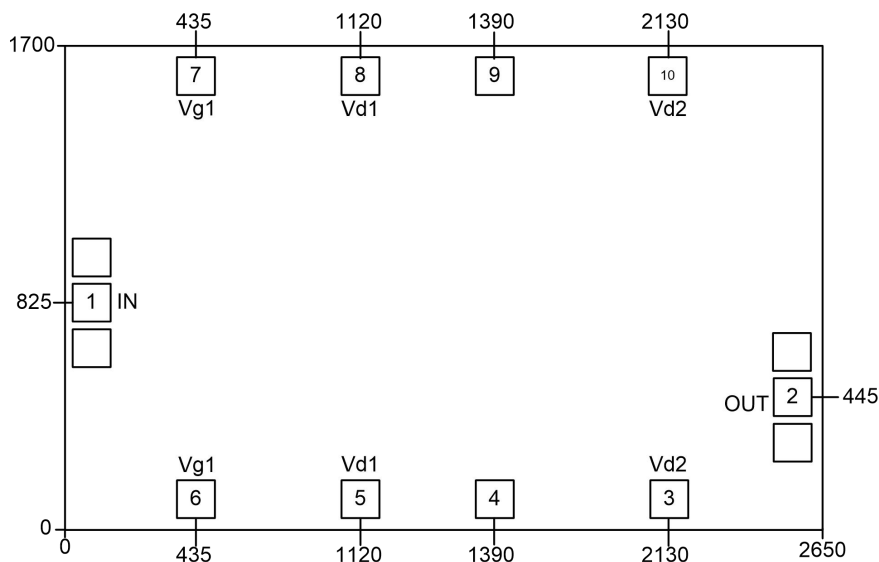


Psat vs. Frequency



GaAs MMIC Power Amplifier Chip, 18-28GHz

Appearance structure ²



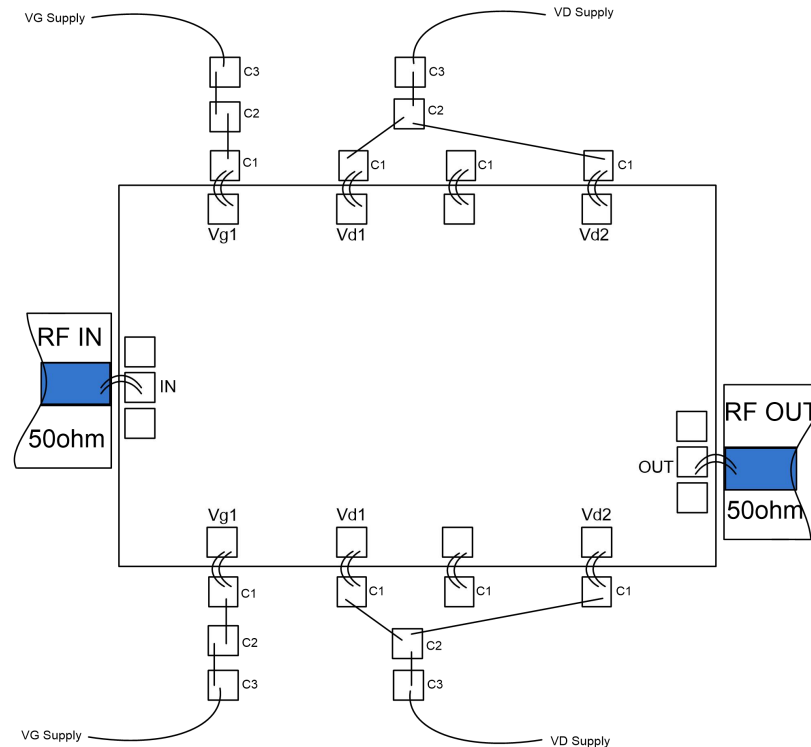
【 2 】 All units in the figure are micrometers

*Please contact the manufacturer for more detailed drawings during assembly

Bonding point definition		
Bonding point number	Function Symbol	Functional Description
1	RF IN	The signal input terminal is connected to a 50 ohm circuit, and no DC blocking capacitor is required.
2	RF OUT	The signal output terminal is connected to a 50 ohm circuit, and no DC blocking capacitor is required.
3, 5, 8, 10	V D1~2	Amplifier drain bias, external 100pF , 1000pF , 0.01uF bypass capacitors are required.
4, 9	-	external 100pF bypass capacitor is required
6, 7	VG1~2	Amplifier gate bias, external 100pF , 1000pF , 0.01uF bypass capacitors are required.
Chip bottom	GND	The bottom of the chip needs to be in good contact with the RF and DC grounds.

GaAs MMIC Power Amplifier Chip, 18-28GHz

Recommended assembly diagram



raw material	Capacitance
C1	100pF
C 2	1000pF
C 3	0.01uF

* Please contact the manufacturer for more detailed drawings during assembly

Notice

- The chip must be stored in an anti-static container and kept in a nitrogen environment.
- Do not attempt to clean the 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: AuSn solder eutectic sintering process can be used for bare chip mounting. 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.

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- 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).