

## GaAs MMIC 6-bit digitally controlled phase shifter chip , 19-21GHz

### Performance characteristics

- Frequency range: 19 - 21 GHz
- Insertion loss: 9.2dB (Typ.)
- Amplitude change in each state : 1.6 dB
- Phase shift accuracy (RMS): 3.0 °
- 50Ohm input / output
- 100% on-wafer testing
- Chip size 3.5 x 1.5 x 0.1mm

### Product Introduction

GPS-1921-6B is a GaAs MMIC 6-bit digitally controlled phase shifter chip with a frequency range of 19 GHz to 21 GHz , an insertion loss of 9.2 dB , a phase shift accuracy of 3.0 ° , an amplitude change of 1.6 dB in each state, and a standing wave of 1.4. The chip uses 0/-5V logic control. The chip uses on-chip through-hole metallization technology to ensure good grounding, does not require additional grounding measures, and is simple and convenient to use. The back of the chip is metallized and is suitable for eutectic sintering or conductive adhesive bonding processes.

| Use restriction parameter <sup>1</sup> |              |
|--|--------------|
| Maximum input power                    | +23dBm       |
| Control voltage range                  | -8V ~ +0.5V  |
| Operating temperature                  | -55 ~ +85°C  |
| Storage temperature                    | -65 ~ +150°C |

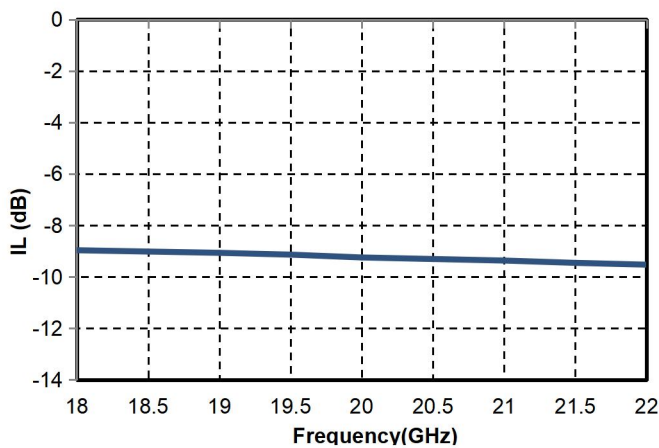
【1】 Exceeding any of these maximum limits may cause permanent damage.

| Electrical performance parameters ( TA = +25°C) |         |               |         |        |
|---|---------|---------------|---------|--------|
| Index   | Minimum | Typical Value | Maximum | Unit   |
| Frequency Range                                 | 19-21   |               |         | GHz    |
| Insertion loss                                  |         | 9.2           | 9.4     | dB     |
| Insertion loss fluctuation                      |         | 1.6           |         | dB     |
| Phase shift accuracy ( RMS )                    |         | 3.0           |         | degree |
| Amplitude changes of each state                 |         | 1.6           |         | dB     |
| Input return loss                               | 11      | 17            | -       | dB     |
| Output return loss                              | 13      | 20            | -       | dB     |
| Switching time                                  |         | 20            |         | ns     |

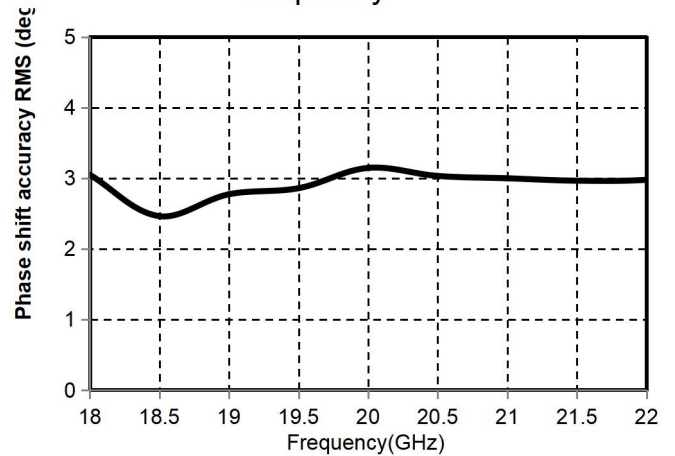
## GaAs MMIC 6-bit Digitally Controlled Phase Shifter Chip , 19- 21GHz

Main index test curve

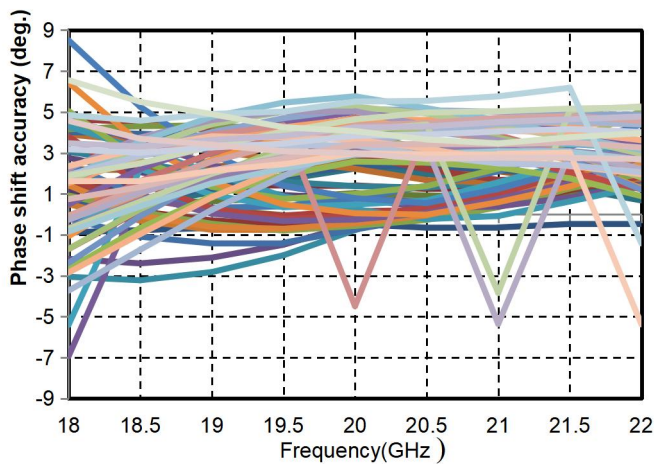
Insertion Loss vs. Operating Frequency



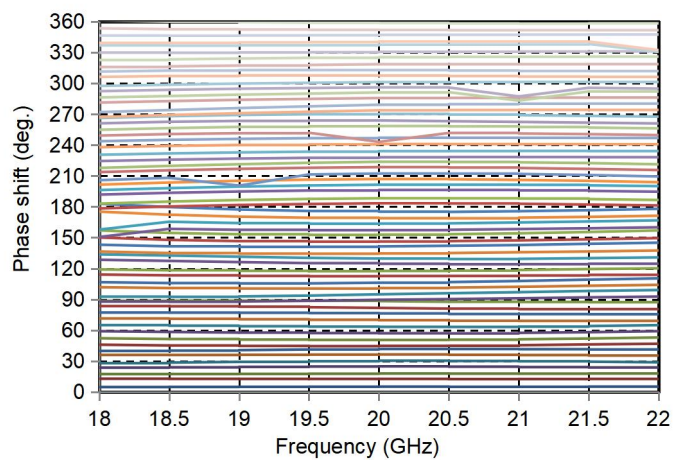
Phase shift accuracy ( RMS ) vs. operating frequency



Phase shift accuracy (absolute value) vs. operating frequency

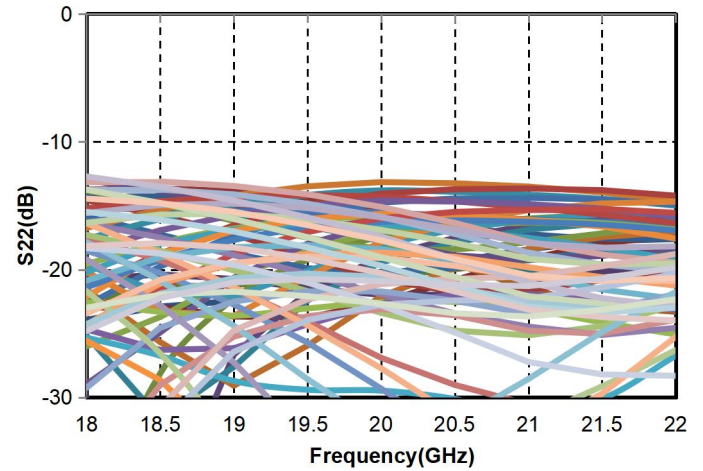
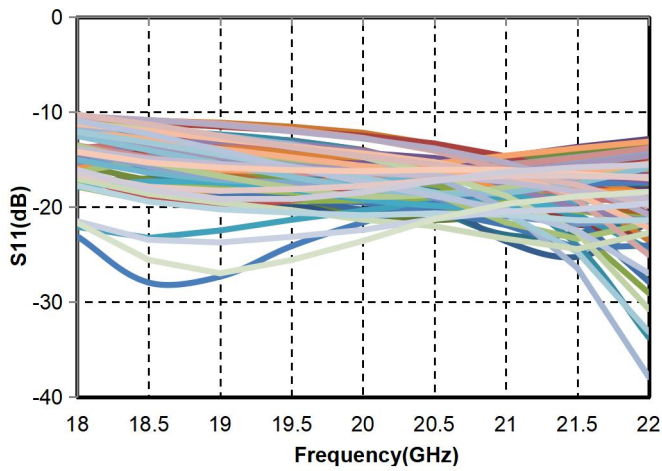


Phase shift vs. operating frequency

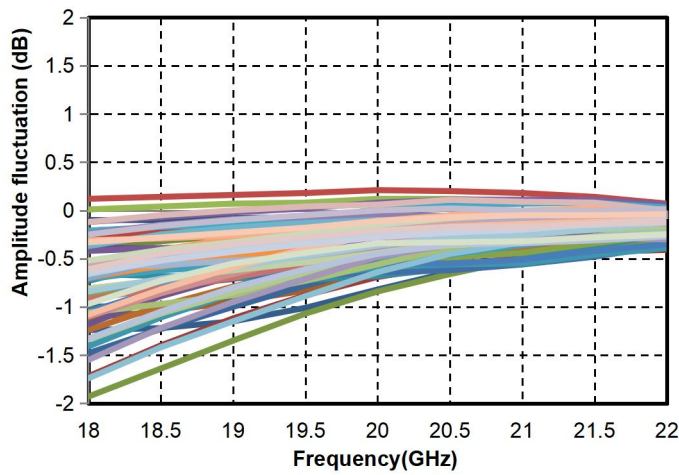


Full-state phase shift input return loss vs. operating frequency

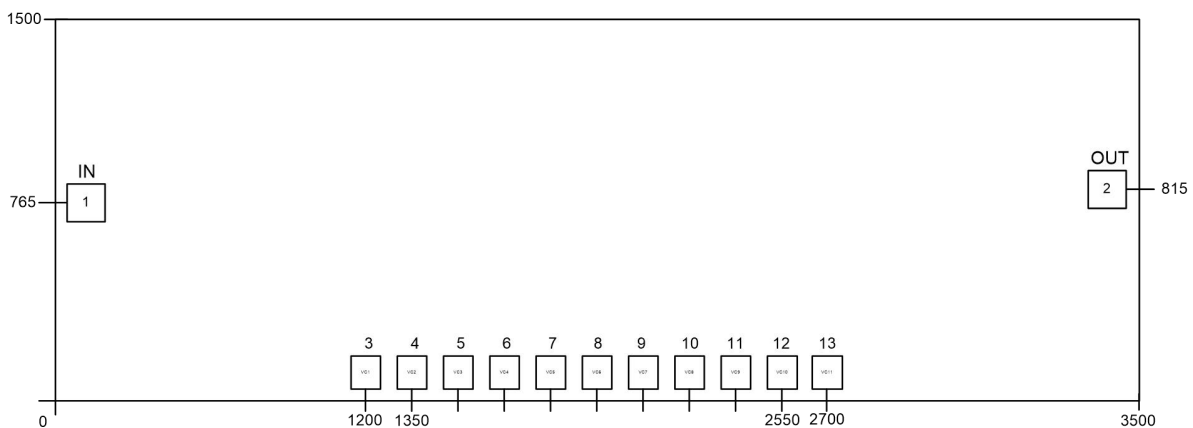
Full-state phase shift output return loss vs. operating frequency



Amplitude changes of each state



Appearance structure <sup>2</sup>



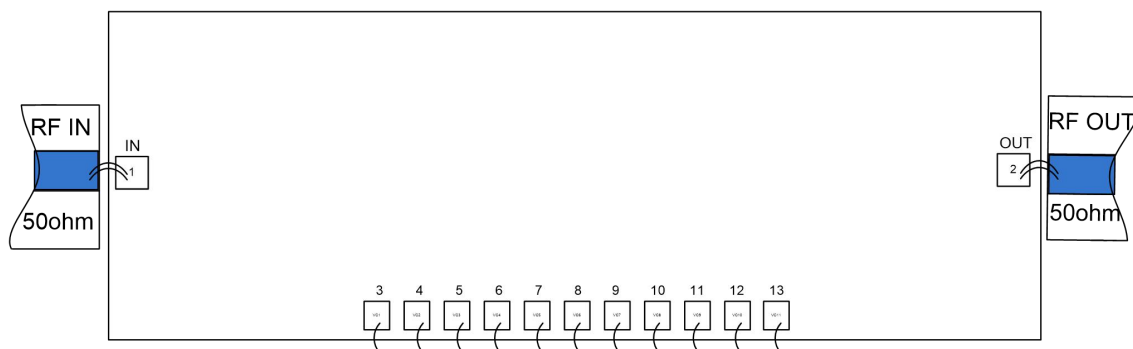
【 2 】 All units in the figure are micrometers

| Bonding point definition |                 |   |
|--------------------------|-----------------|---|
| Bonding point number     | Function Symbol | Functional Description  |
| 1                        | RF IN           | RF signal input terminal                                      |
| 2                        | RF OUT          | RF signal output terminal                                     |
| 3~13                     | CTRL            | Control Port  |
| Chip bottom              | GND             | The bottom of the chip needs to be well grounded to RF and DC |

## Truth Table

| Phase   | VC1 | VC2 | VC3 | VC4 | VC5 | VC6 | VC7 | VC8 | VC9 | VC10 | VC11 |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|
| 0 state | 0   | -5  | -5  | 0   | -5  | -5  | 0   | -5  | 0   | 0    | -5   |
| 5.60    | 0   | -5  | 0   | 0   | -5  | -5  | 0   | -5  | 0   | 0    | -5   |
| 11.25   | 0   | -5  | -5  | 0   | -5  | 0   | -5  | -5  | 0   | 0    | -5   |
| 22.50   | 0   | -5  | -5  | 0   | -5  | -5  | 0   | 0   | -5  | 0    | -5   |
| 45.00   | -5  | 0   | -5  | 0   | -5  | -5  | 0   | -5  | 0   | 0    | -5   |
| 90.00   | 0   | -5  | -5  | -5  | 0   | -5  | 0   | -5  | 0   | 0    | -5   |
| 180.00  | -5  | 0   | 0   | -5  | 0   | 0   | -5  | 0   | -5  | -5   | 0    |
| 354.38  | 0   | -5  | -5  | 0   | -5  | -5  | 0   | -5  | 0   | 0    | -5   |

## Recommended assembly drawing



## Precautions for use

- The chip needs to 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: 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 should be vaguely visible 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. Thermo-ultrasonic bonding temperature is 150 °C. The pressure of the wedge for ball bonding is 40~50gf , and the pressure of the wedge bonding is 18~22gf . Use the smallest possible ultrasonic energy. The bonding starts at the pressure point on the chip and ends at the package (or substrate) .