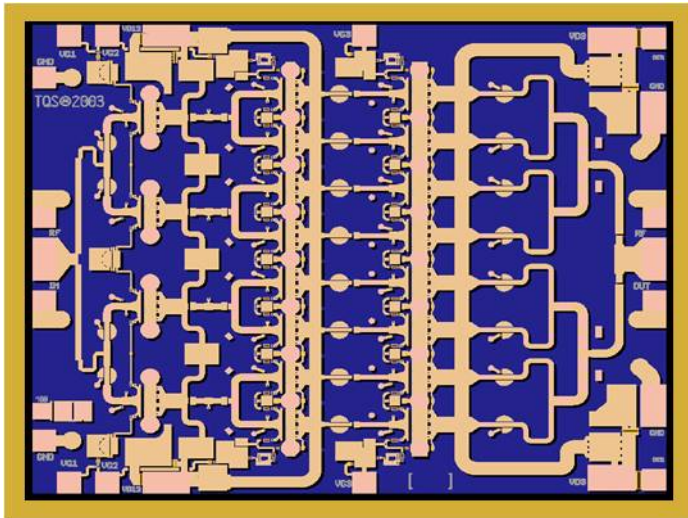


# Ka-Band 2W Power Amplifier

# TGA4516-TS



## Key Features

- 30 - 40 GHz Bandwidth
- > 33 dBm Nominal Psat @ Pin = 20dBm
- 18 dB Nominal Gain
- Bias: 6 V, 1050 mA Idq (1.9A under RF Drive)
- 0.15 um 3MI MMW pHEMT Technology
- Thermal Spreader Dimensions:  
2.921 x 2.438 mm

## Primary Applications

- Military Radar Systems
- Ka-Band Sat-Com
- Point to Point Radio

## Product Description

The TriQuint TGA4516 is a High Power MMIC Amplifier for Ka-band applications. The part is designed using TriQuint's 0.15um power pHEMT process and is soldered to a CuMo thermal spreader. The small chip size is achieved by utilizing TriQuint's 3 metal layer interconnect (3MI) design technology that allows compaction of the design over competing products.

The TGA4516 provides >33 dBm saturated output power, and has typical gain of 18 dB at a bias of 6V and 1050mA (Idq). The current rises to 1.9A under RF drive.

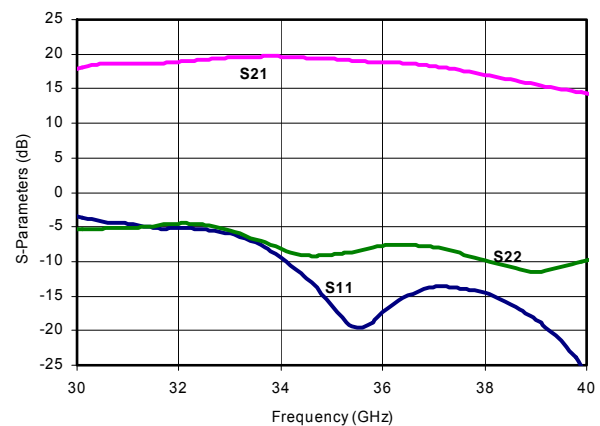
This HPA is ideally suited for many applications such as Military Radar Systems, Ka-band Sat-Com, and Point-to-Point Radios.

The TGA4516 is 100% DC and RF tested on-wafer to ensure performance compliance.

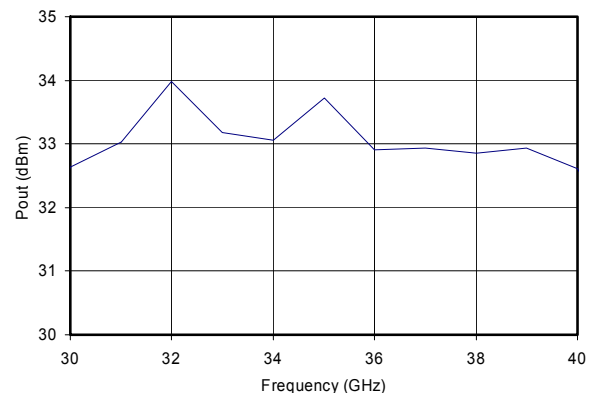
Lead-Free & RoHS compliant.

## Fixtured Data

$V_D = 6V, I_D = 1050mA$



Pout @ Pin = 20dBm



Datasheet subject to change without notice.

**TABLE I**  
**MAXIMUM RATINGS 1/**

<b>SYMBOL</b>	<b>PARAMETER</b>	<b>VALUE</b>	<b>NOTES</b>
$V^+$	Positive Supply Voltage	6.5 V	<u>2/</u>
$V^-$	Negative Supply Voltage Range	-5 TO 0 V	
$I^+$	Positive Supply Current	3 A	<u>2/ 3/</u>
$ I_G $	Gate Supply Current	85 mA	<u>3/</u>
$P_{IN}$	Input Continuous Wave Power	24 dBm	
$P_D$	Power Dissipation	12.7 W	<u>2/</u>
$T_{CH}$	Operating Channel Temperature	200 °C	<u>4/</u>
$T_M$	Mounting Temperature (30 Seconds)	320 °C	
$T_{STG}$	Storage Temperature	-65 to 150 °C	

- 1/ These ratings represent the maximum operable values for this device.
- 2/ Combinations of supply voltage, supply current, input power, and output power shall not exceed  $P_D$ .
- 3/ Total current for the entire MMIC.
- 4/ Junction operating temperature will directly affect the device median time to failure (MTTF). For maximum life, it is recommended that junction temperatures be maintained at the lowest possible levels.

**TABLE II**  
**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

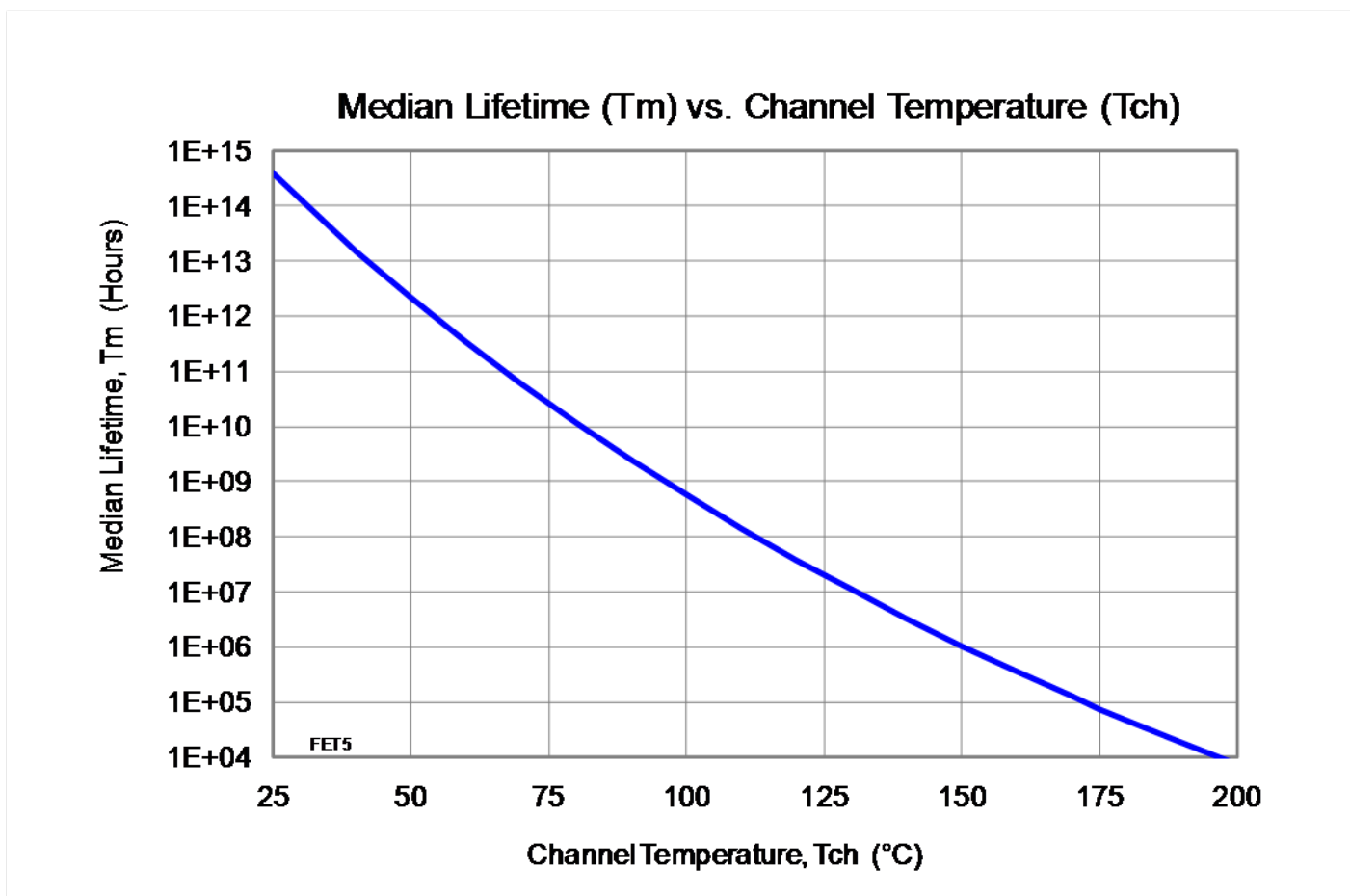
(Ta = 25 °C, Nominal)

<b>PARAMETER</b>	<b>TYPICAL</b>	<b>UNITS</b>
Drain Operating	6	V
Quiescent Current	1050	mA
Frequency Range	30 - 40	GHz
Small Signal Gain, S21	18	dB
Input Return Loss, S11	10	dB
Output Return Loss, S22	7	dB
Power @ saturated, Psat	33	dBm

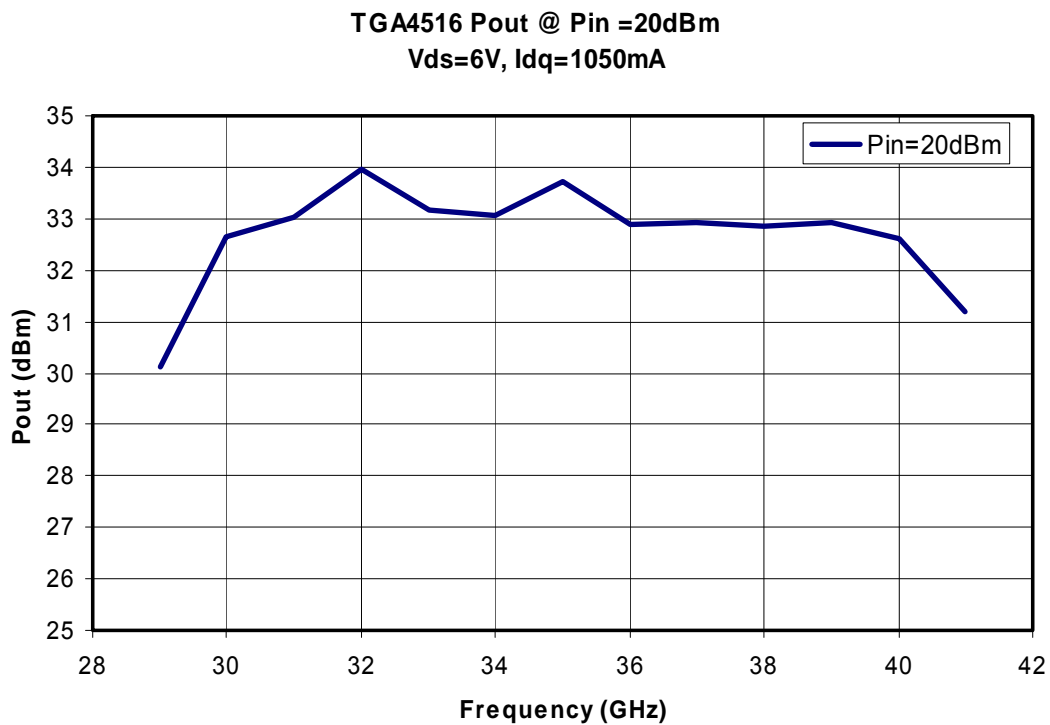
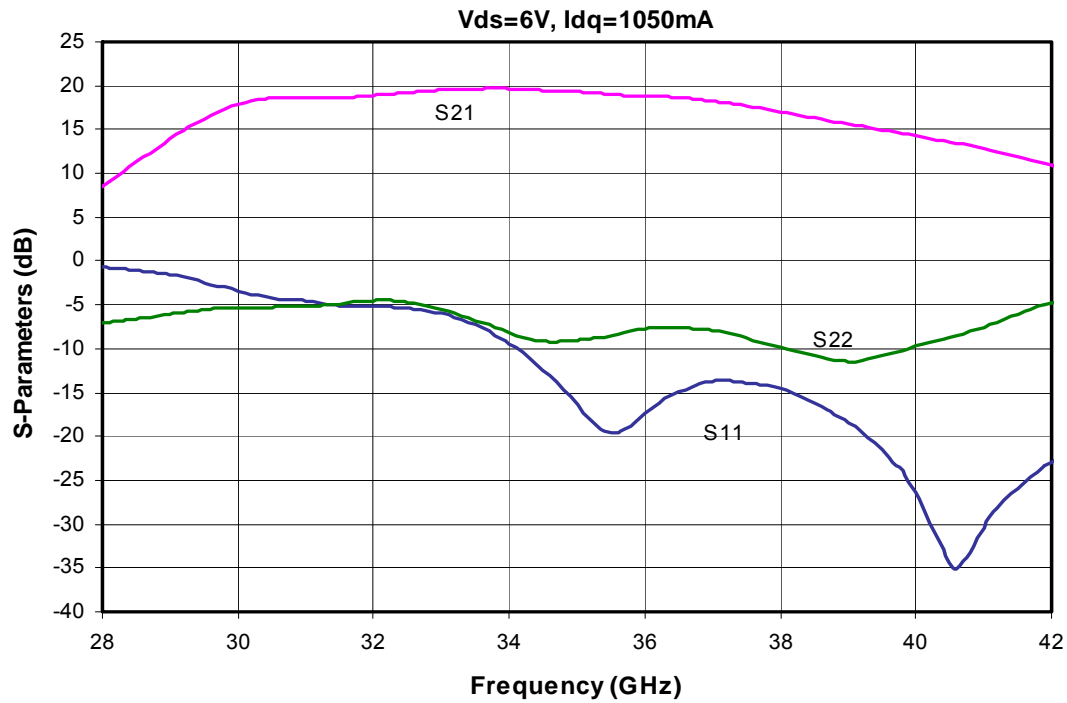
TABLE III  
THERMAL INFORMATION

Parameter	Condition	Rating
Thermal Resistance, $\theta_{JC}$ , to back of thermal spreader 1/	Tbase = 70 °C	$\theta_{JC} = 8.3 \text{ }^\circ\text{C/W}$
Channel Temperature (Tch), and Median Lifetime (Tm)	Tbase = 70 °C, Vd = 6 V, Id = 1.050 A, P <sub>diss</sub> = 6.3 W	Tch = 122 °C Tm = 2.9 E+7 Hours
Channel Temperature (Tch), and Median Lifetime (Tm) Under RF Drive	Tbase = 70 °C, Vd = 6 V, Id = 1.9 A, P <sub>out</sub> = 33 dBm, P <sub>diss</sub> = 9.4 W	Tch = 148 °C Tm = 1.3E+6 Hours

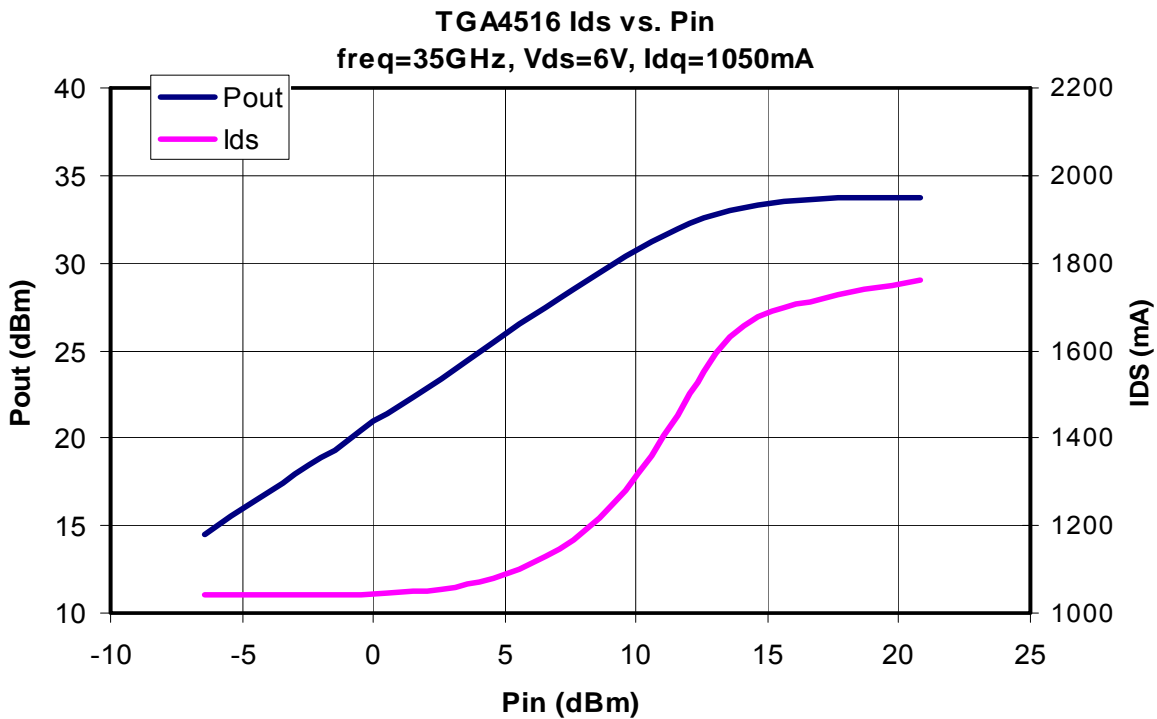
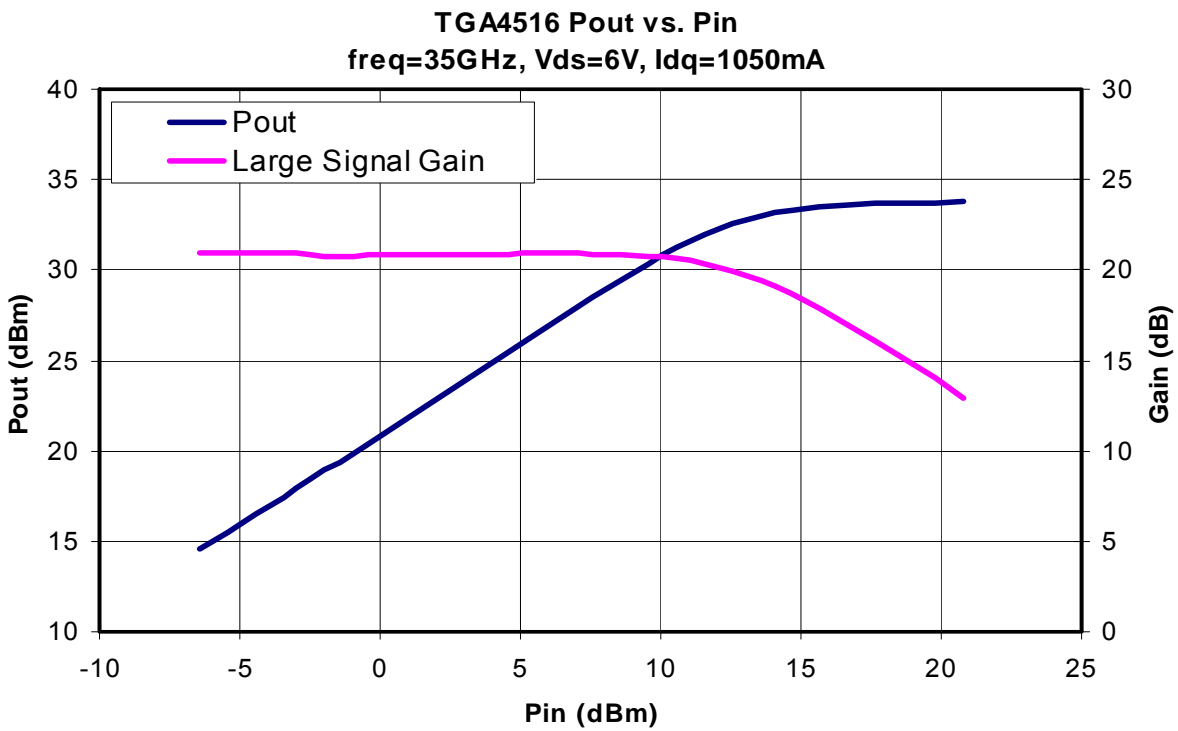
1/ See Sheet 8, TGA4516 on Thermal Spreader, Note 5



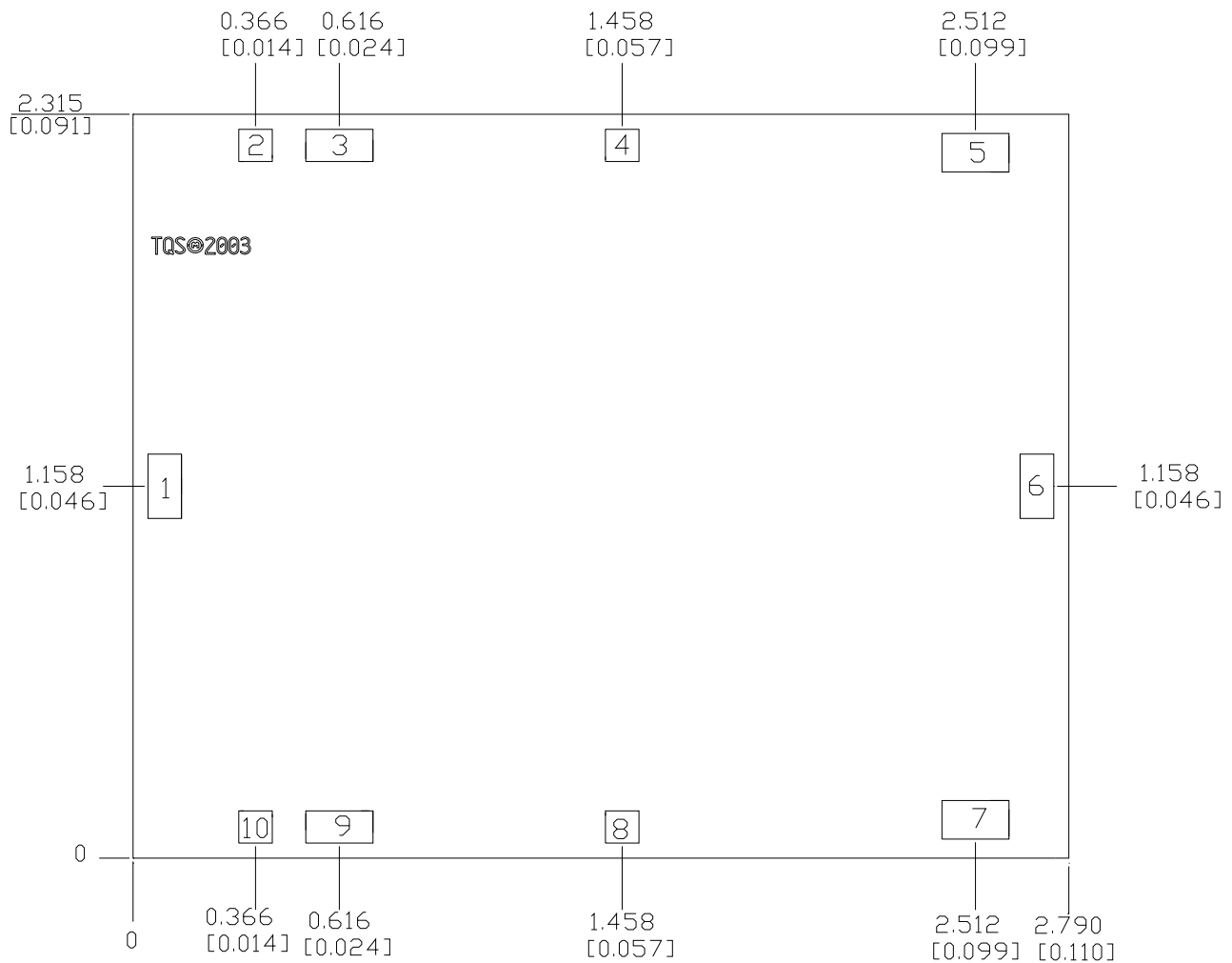
## Fixtured Performance



## Fixtured Performance



**Mechanical Drawing**



Units: Millimeters [inches]

Thickness: 0.100 [0.004] (reference only)

Chip edge to bond pad dimensions are shown to center of bond pad

Chipsize: 2.79 x 2.315 [0.110 x 0.091] +/- 0.51 [0.002]

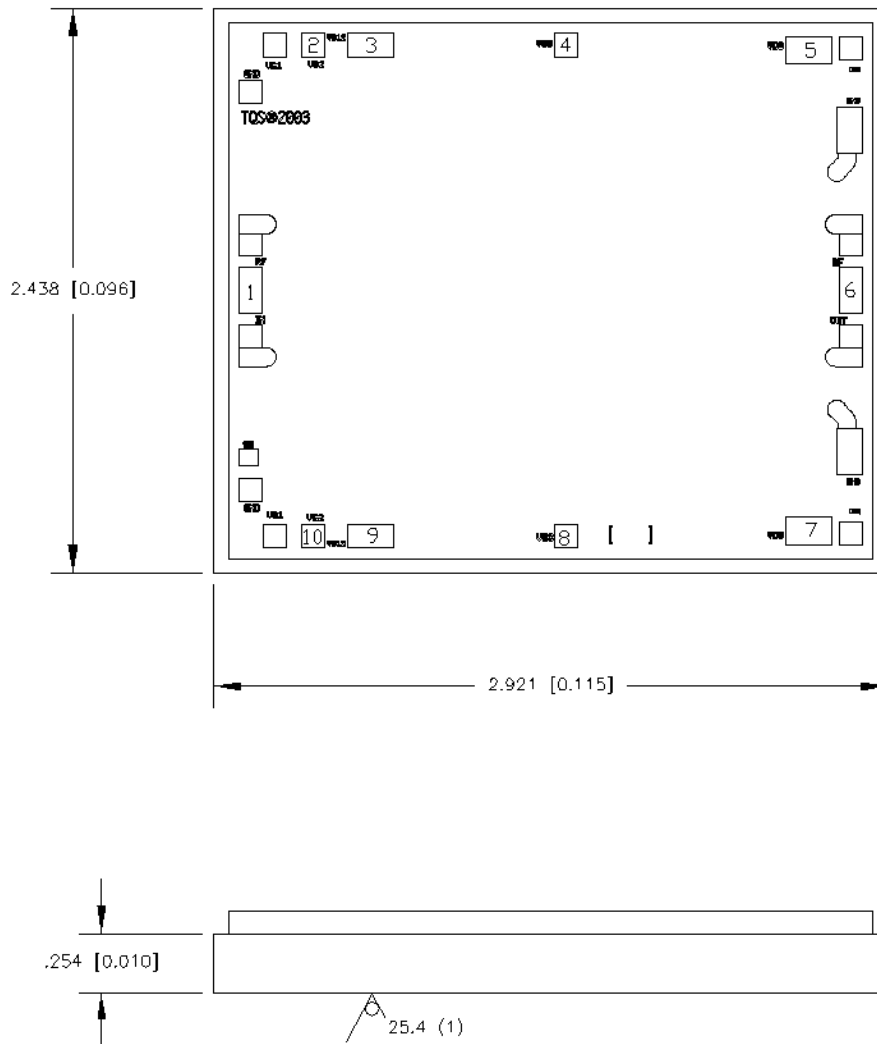
RF Ground is backside of MMIC

Bond pad #1	(RF Input)	0.100 x 0.200 [0.004 x 0.008]
Bond pad #2	(Vg2)	0.100 x 0.100 [0.004 x 0.004]
Bond pad #3	(Vd12)	0.100 x 0.200 [0.004 x 0.008]
Bond pad #4	(Vg3)	0.100 x 0.100 [0.004 x 0.004]
Bond pad #5	(Vd3)	0.100 x 0.100 [0.004 x 0.004]
Bond pad #6	(RF Output)	0.100 x 0.200 [0.004 x 0.008]
Bond pad #7	(Vd3)	0.100 x 0.200 [0.004 x 0.008]
Bond pad #8	(Vg3)	0.100 x 0.100 [0.004 x 0.004]
Bond pad #9	(Vd12)	0.100 x 0.200 [0.004 x 0.008]
Bond pad #10	(Vg2)	0.100 x 0.100 [0.004 x 0.004]

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

**Mechanical Drawing**

**TGA4516 on Thermal Spreader**



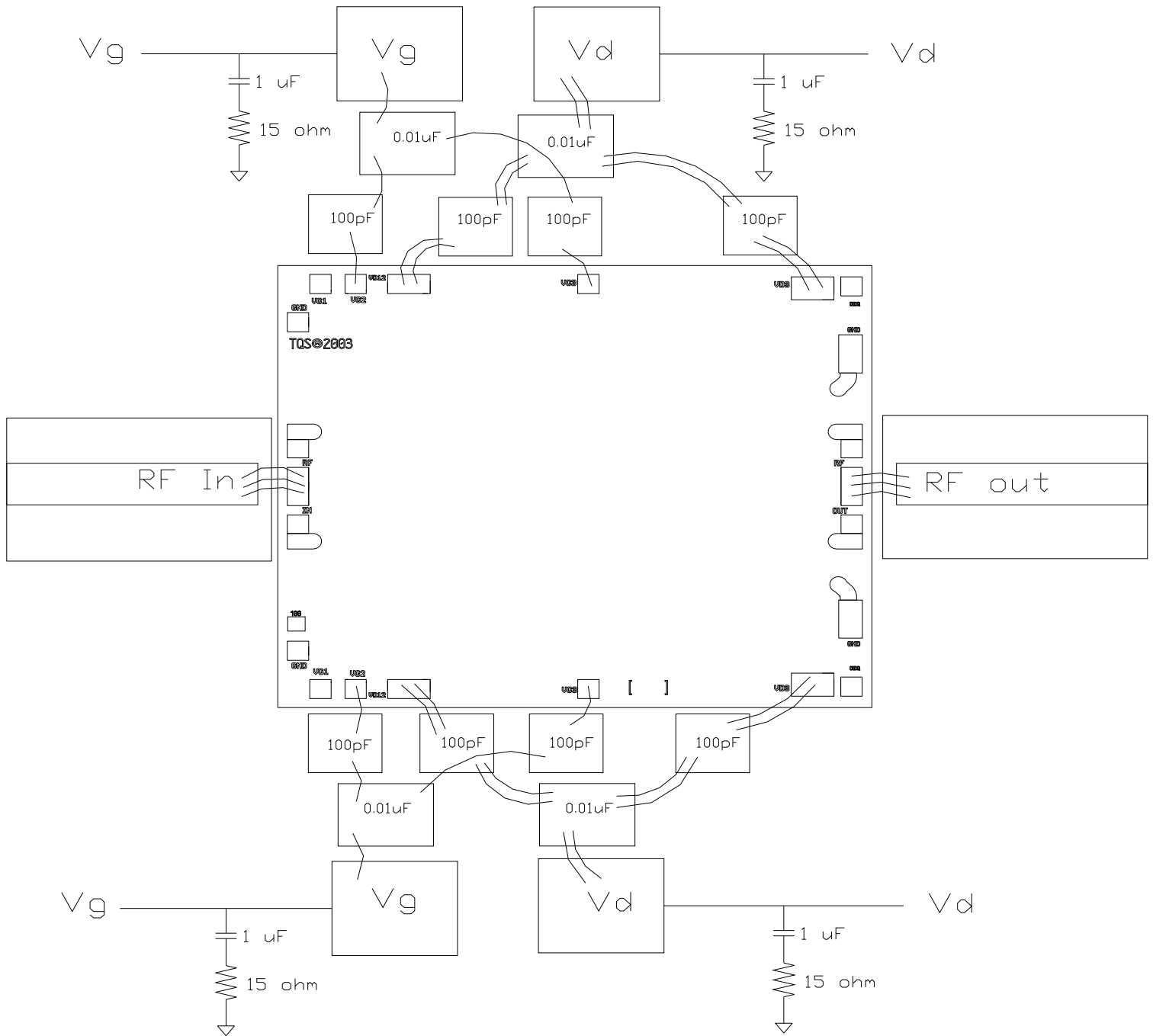
**Notes:**

1. Dimensions are in mm [inches].
2. Dimension limits apply after plating.
3. Dimension of surface roughness is in micrometer (microinch).
4. Tolerances unless otherwise stated +0.075, -0.025 [+0.003, -0.001]
5. Material:  
Copper and Molybdenum metal matrix material (AMC8515) with a CTE of 7.0 ppm/C.
6. Plating:  
Gold (Au) 1.27-2.54 um per ASTM B 488, Type 1, Code A.  
over  
Nickel (Ni) 2.5-7.5 um per QQ-N-290, Class 1.
7. MMIC is attached to thermal spreader using AuSn solder

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



**Chip Assembly Diagram**



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

## Assembly Process Notes

Component storage, placement, and adhesive attachment assembly notes:

- Devices must be stored in a dry nitrogen atmosphere.
- Vacuum pencils and/or vacuum collets are the preferred method of pick up.
- Air bridges must be avoided during placement.
- The force impact is critical during auto placement.
- Attachment of the thermal spreader should use an epoxy with high thermal conductivity.

Interconnect process assembly notes:

- Thermosonic ball bonding is the preferred interconnect technique.
- Force, time, and ultrasonics are critical parameters.
- Aluminum wire should not be used.
- Devices with small pad sizes should be bonded with 0.0007-inch wire.

## Ordering Information

Part	Package Style
TGA4516-TS	GaAs MMIC Die on Thermal Spreader

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