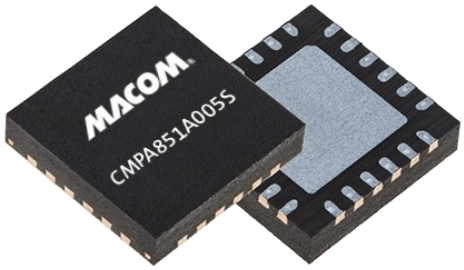
GaN High Power Amplifier, 4.5 W
8.5 - 10.5 GHz

CMPA851A005S
Rev. V1

Features

- Saturated Power: 4.5 W
- Power Added Efficiency: 48%
- Large Signal Gain: 31.5 dB
- Small Signal Gain: 35 dB
- Input Return Loss: -15 dB
- Output Return Loss: -7 dB
- Pulsed / CW Operation
- Small 4x4 mm footprint



Applications

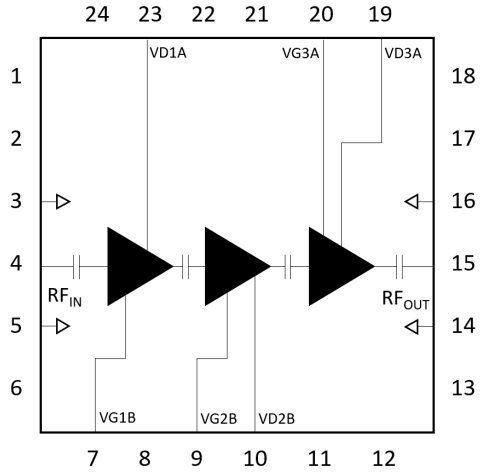
- Military and Commercial Radar

Description

MACOM's CMPA851A005S is a 4.5W packaged MMIC HPA utilizing MACOM's high performance, 0.15µm GaN on SiC production process. The CMPA851A005S operates from 8.5-10.5 GHz and supports both defense and commercial-related radar applications. The CMPA851A005S achieves 4.5 W of saturated output power with 31 dB of large signal gain and typically 48% power-added efficiency under pulsed and CW operation.

Packaged in a 4x4 mm plastic overmold QFN, the CMPA851A005S provides superior performance and environmental robustness in a small form factor allowing customers to improve SWaP-C benchmarks in their next-generation systems.

Functional Schematic



Pin Configuration[1,2]

Pin #	Function
1, 8, 11-12, 17-18, 21, 22, 24	No Connection
2, 3, 5, 6, 13, 14, 16	RF Ground
4	RF Input
15	RF Output
7	VG1
9	VG2
20	VG3
23	VD1
10	VD2
19	VD3

1. MACOM recommends connecting No Connection (N/C) pins to ground.
2. The exposed pad centered on the package bottom must be connected to RF, DC and thermal ground.

Ordering Information

Part Number	Package (MOQ/ Mult)
CMPA851A005S	Tape & Reel (50/50)
CMPA851A005S-AMP1	Sample Board (1/1)

RF Electrical Specifications: V_D = 28 V, I_{DQ} = 40 mA, CW, T_C = 25°C, Z_0 = 50 Ω

Parameter	Test Conditions	Frequency (GHz)	Units	Min.	Typ.	Max.
Output Power	P_{IN} = 5 dBm	8.5 9.5 10.5	dBm	35.5 35.5 34.5	36.5 36.5 36.5	—
Power Added Efficiency		8.5 9.5 10.5	%	45 45 40	46 50 46	—
Large Signal Gain		8.5 9.5 10.5	dB	27 27 26	31.5 31.5 31.5	—
Small Signal Gain	P_{IN} = -25 dBm	8.5 9.5 10.5	dB	—	36 35 33	—
Input Return Loss		8.5 – 10.5	dB	—	-15	—
Output Return Loss		8.5 – 10.5	dB	—	-7	—

DC Electrical Specifications:

Parameter	Units	Min.	Typ.	Max.
Drain Voltage	V	—	28	—
Gate Voltage	V	—	-2	—
Quiescent Drain Current	mA	20	40	80
Saturated Drain Current	mA	—	350	—

Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min.	Typ.	Max.
Input Power	P_{IN}	dBm		5	
Drain Voltage	V_D	V		28	
Gate Voltage	V_G	V		-2	
Quiescent Drain Current	I_{DQ}	mA		40	
Operating Temperature	T_C	°C	-40		+85

Absolute Maximum Ratings[3,4]

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min.	Max.
Input Power	P_{IN}	dBm		7
Drain to Source Voltage	V_{DS}	V		84
Drain Voltage	V_D	V		28
Gate Voltage	V_G	V	-8	+2
Drain Current	I_D	A		1.14
Gate Current	I_G	mA		1.5
Dissipated Power @ +85°	P_{DISS}	W		16.82
VSWR		Ratio		5:1
Junction Temperature (MTTF > 1E6 Hrs)	T_J	°C		+225°C
Storage Temperature	T_{STG}	°C	-65	+150
Mounting Temperature (30 seconds)	T_M	°C		+260

3. Exceeding any one or combination of these limits may cause permanent damage to this device.
4. MACOM does not recommend sustained operation near these survivability limits.

Handling Procedures

Please observe the following precautions to avoid damage:

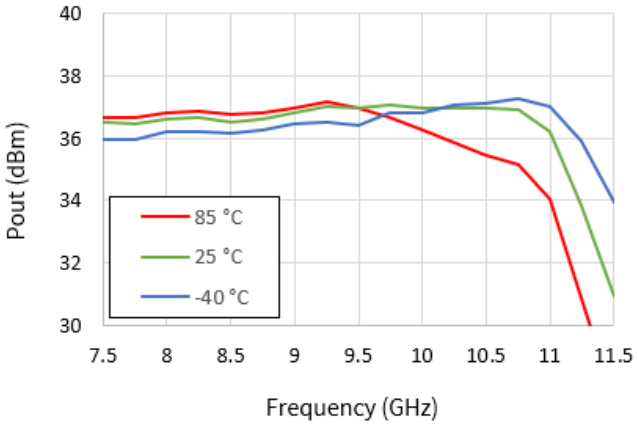
Static Sensitivity

These electronic devices are sensitive to electrostatic discharge (ESD) and can be damaged by static electricity. Proper ESD control techniques should be used when handling these HBM Class 1A and CDM Class C2a devices.

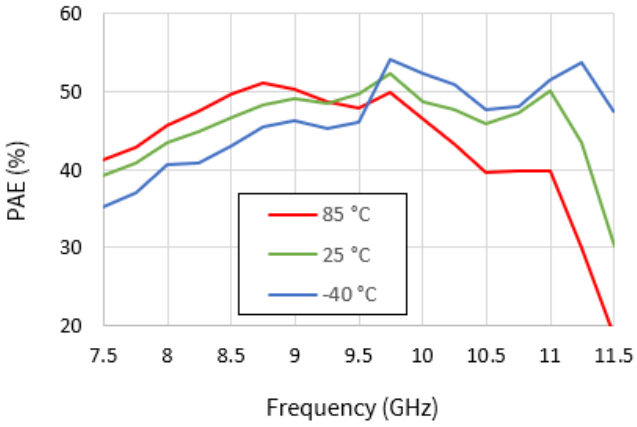
Typical Performance Curves - Large Signal over Temperature:

V_D = 28 V, I_{DQ} = 40 mA, CW, P_{IN} = 5 dBm

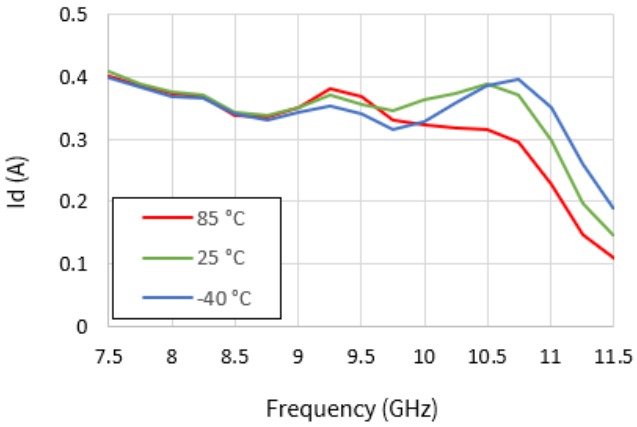
Pout vs. Frequency



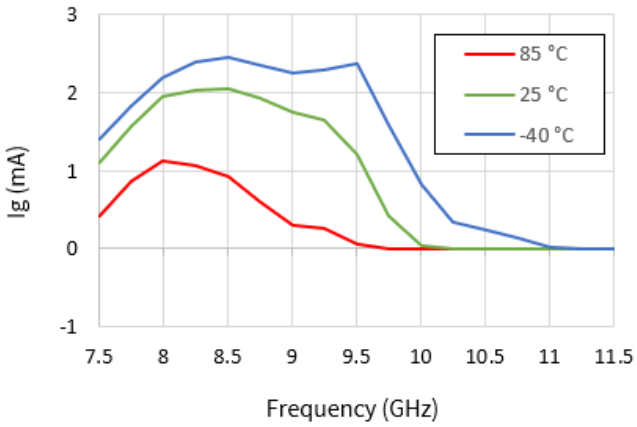
PAE vs. Frequency



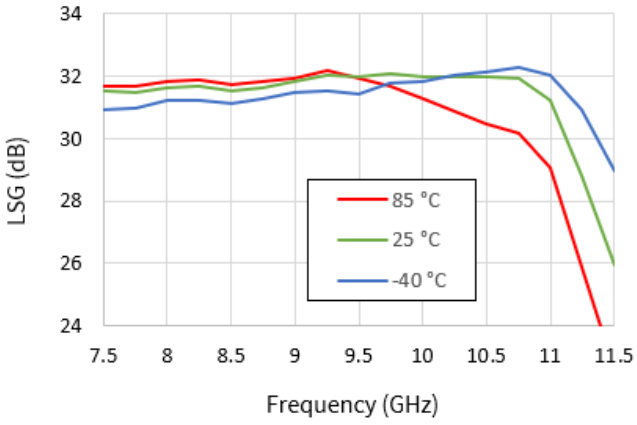
Drain Current vs. Frequency



Gate Current vs. Frequency



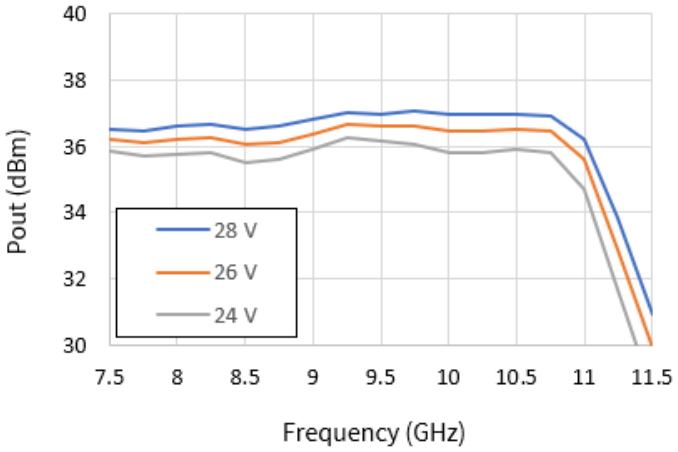
Large Signal Gain vs. Frequency



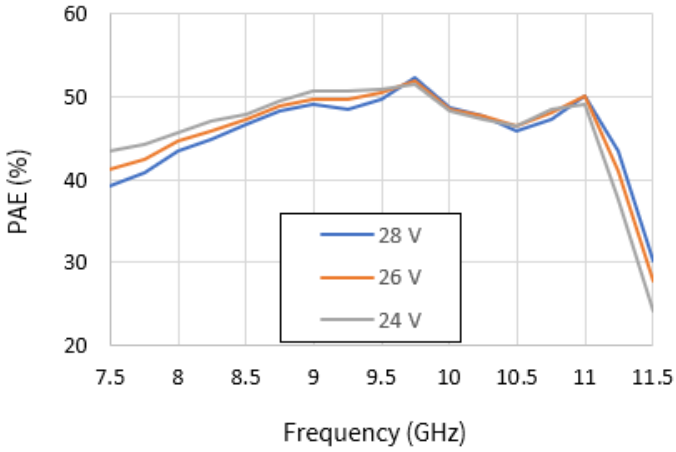
Typical Performance Curves - Large Signal over V_D:

I_{DQ} = 40 mA, CW, P_{IN} = 5 dBm, T_C = 25°C

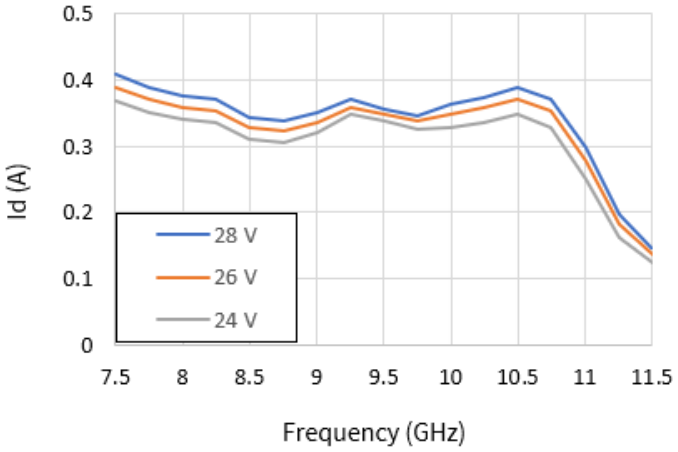
Pout vs. Frequency



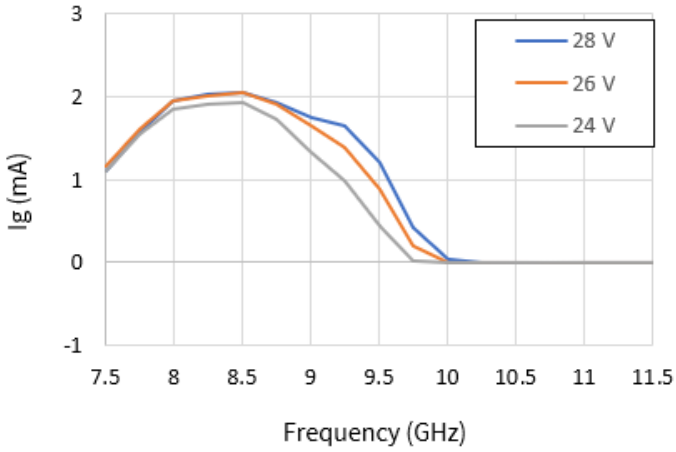
PAE vs. Frequency



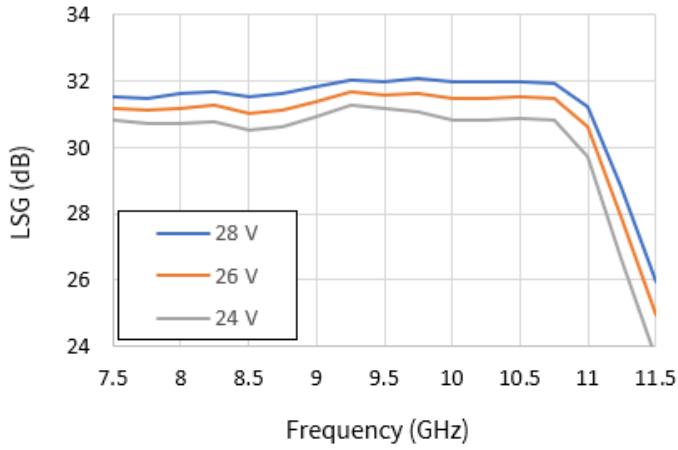
Drain Current vs. Frequency



Gate Current vs. Frequency



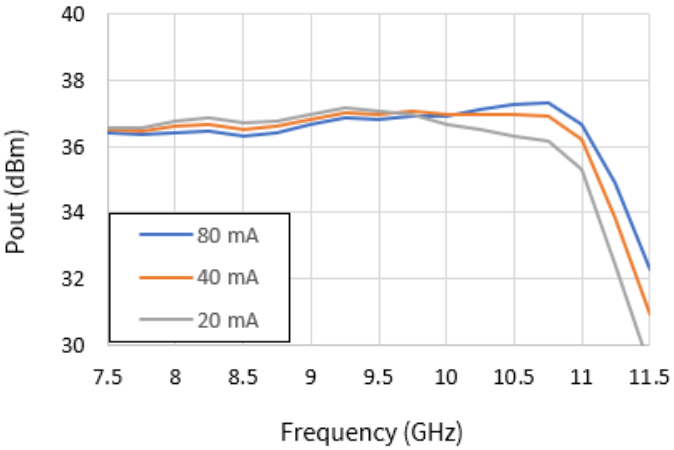
Large Signal Gain vs. Frequency



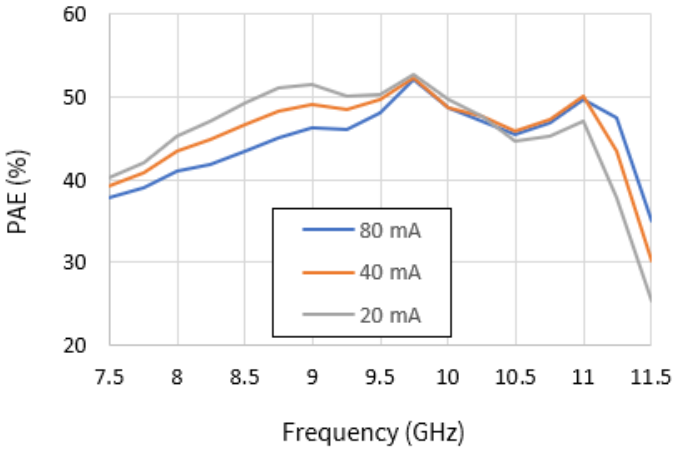
Typical Performance Curves - Large Signal over I_{DQ}:

V_D = 28 V, CW, P_{IN} = 5 dBm, T_C = 25°C

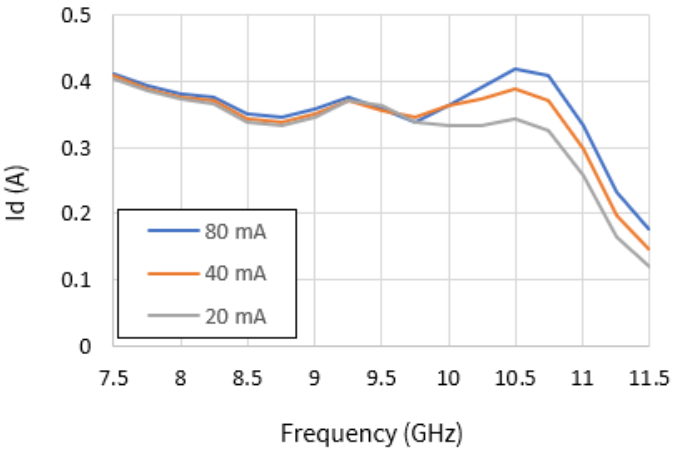
Pout vs. Frequency



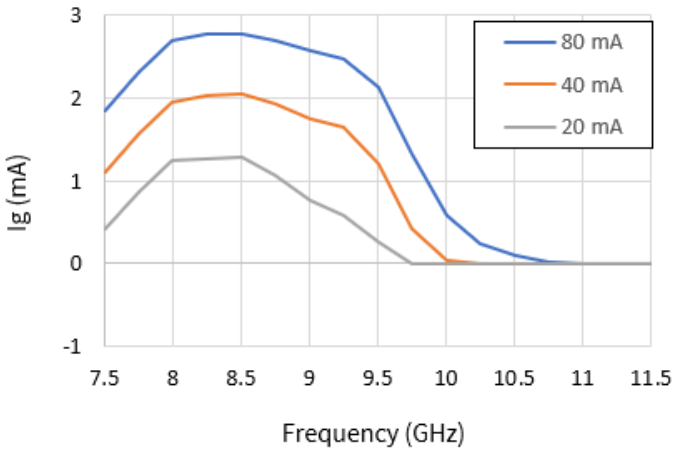
PAE vs. Frequency



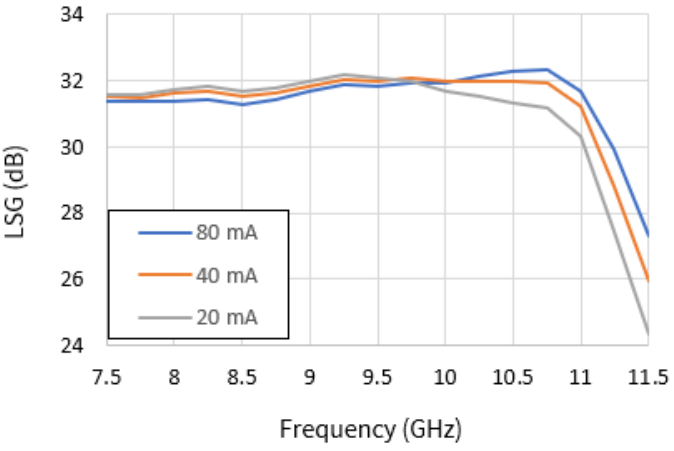
Drain Current vs. Frequency



Gate Current vs. Frequency



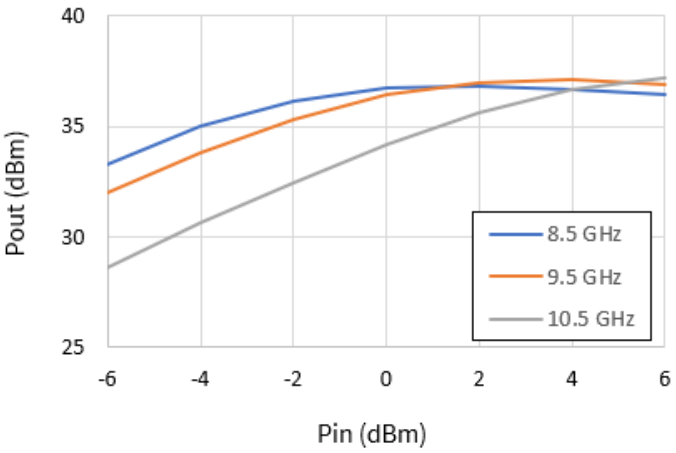
Large Signal Gain vs. Frequency



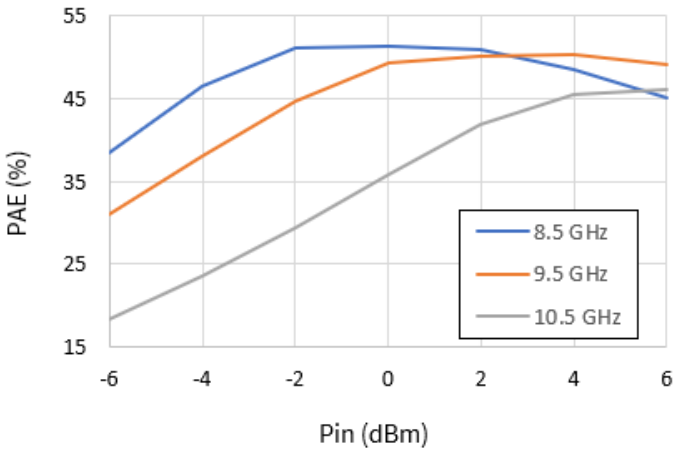
Typical Performance Curves - Drive-Up over Frequency:

V_D = 28 V, I_{DQ} = 40 mA, CW, T_C = 25°C

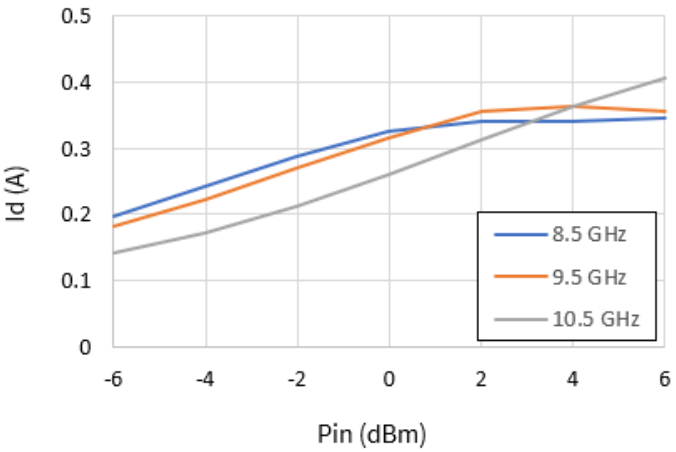
Pout vs. Input Power



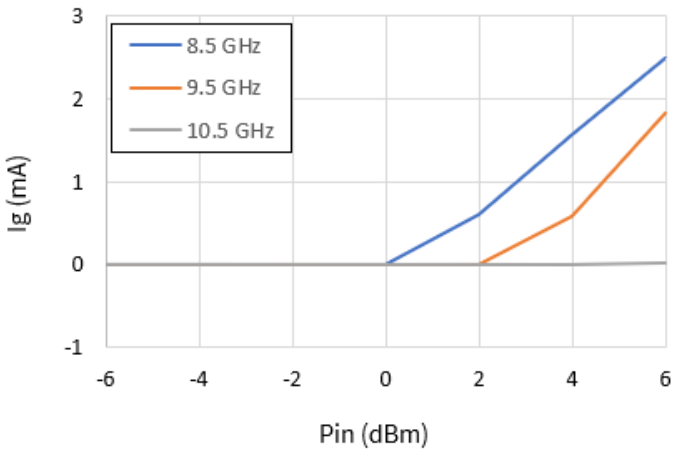
PAE vs. Input Power



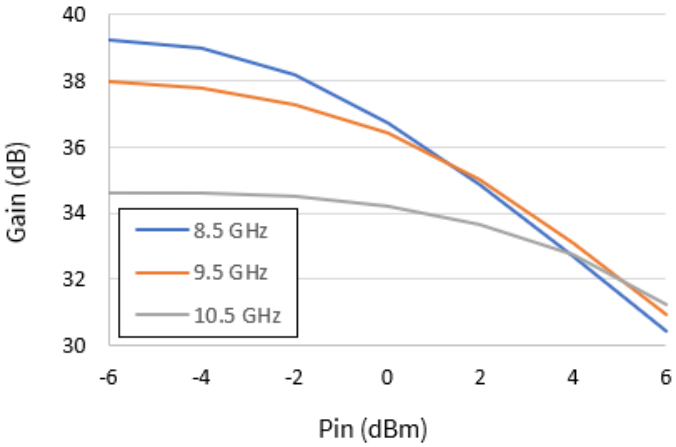
Drain Current vs. Input Power



Gate Current vs. Input Power



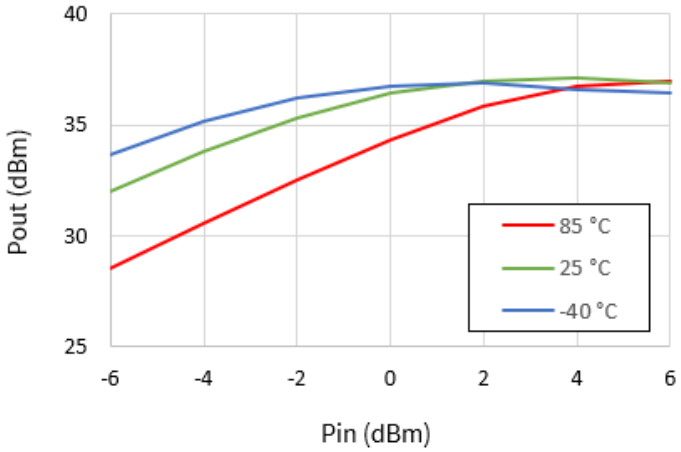
Gain vs. Input Power



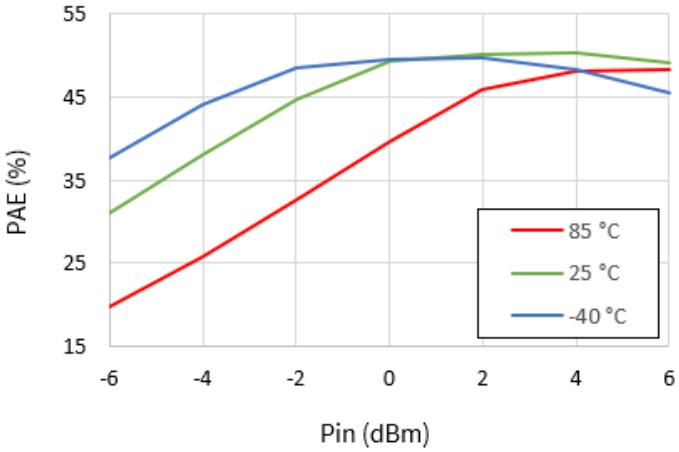
Typical Performance Curves - Drive-Up over Temperature:

V_D = 28 V, I_{DQ} = 40 mA, CW, Frequency = 9.5 GHz

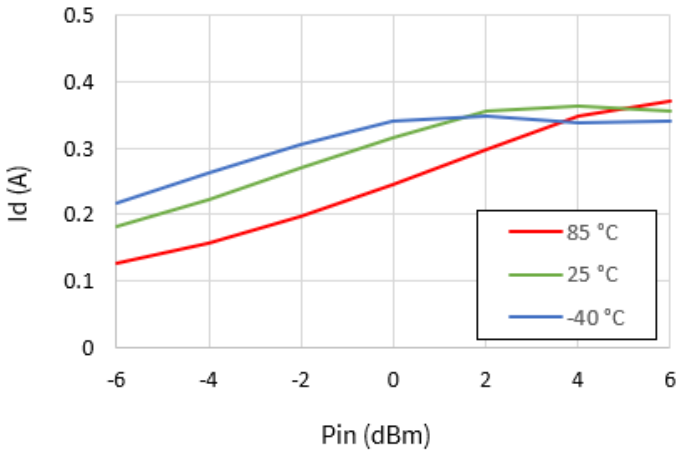
Pout vs. Input Power



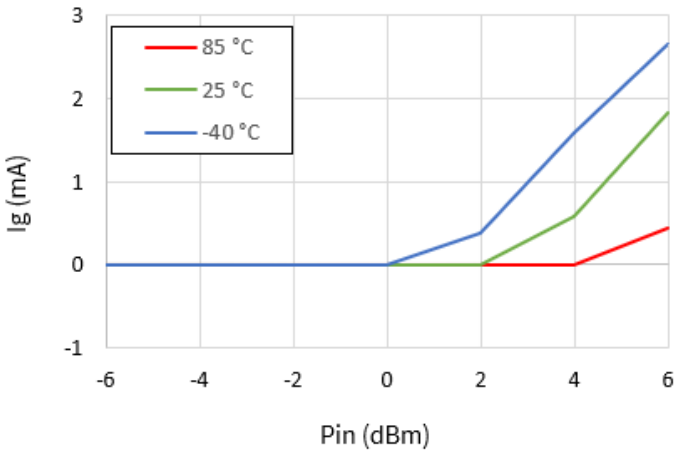
PAE vs. Input Power



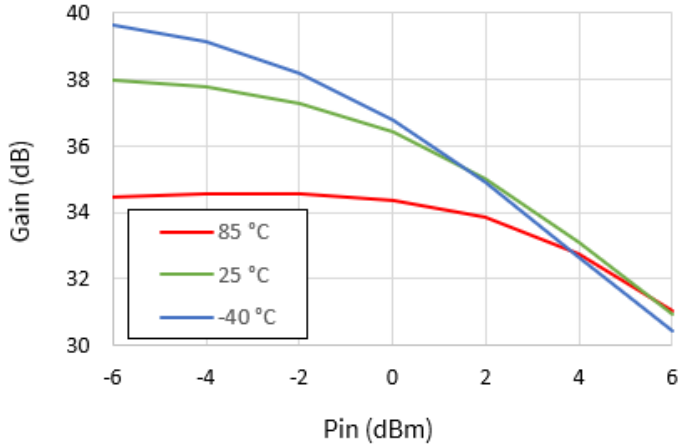
Drain Current vs. Input Power



Gate Current vs. Input Power



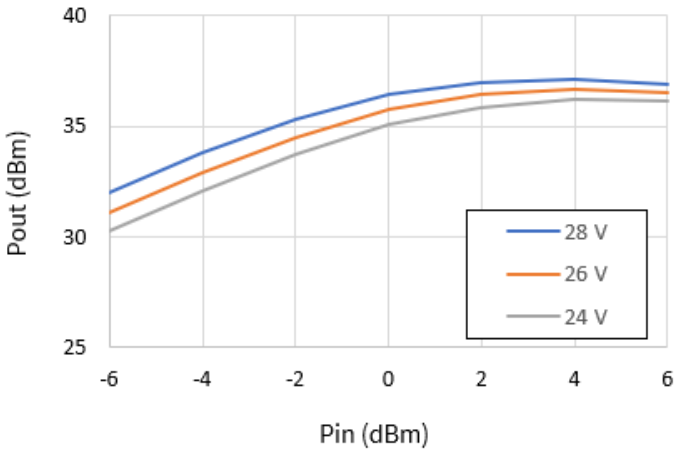
Gain vs. Input Power



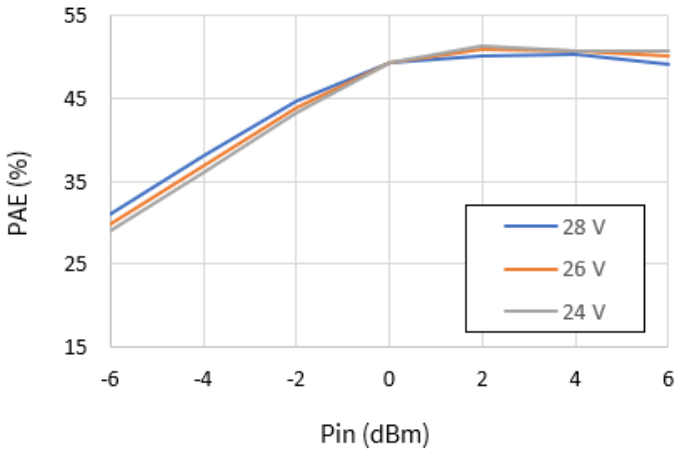
Typical Performance Curves - Drive-Up over V_D:

I_{DQ} = 40 mA, CW, T_C = 25°C, Frequency = 9.5 GHz

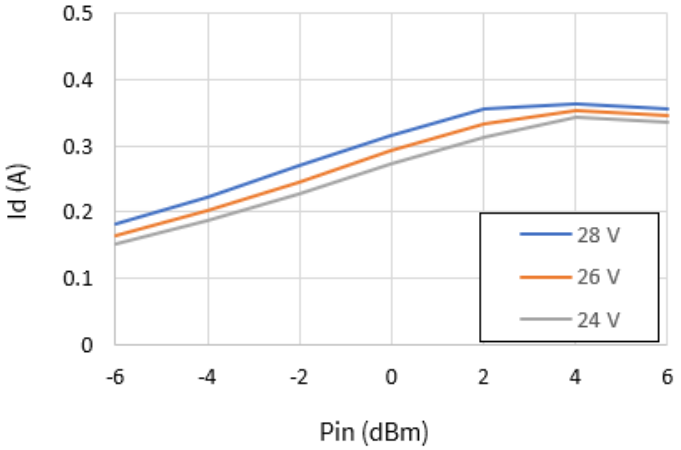
Pout vs. Input Power



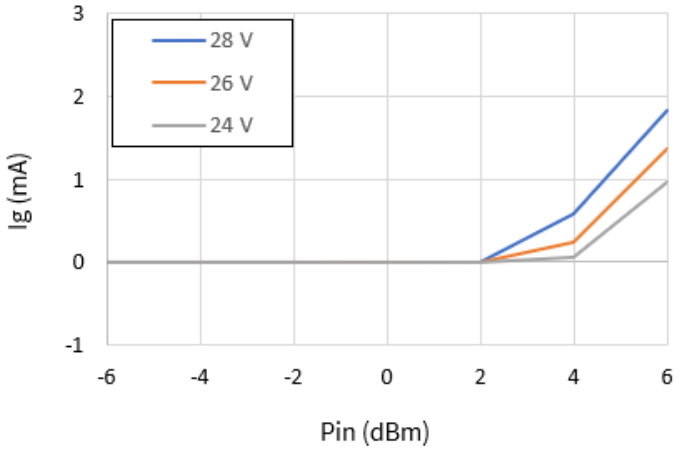
PAE vs. Input Power



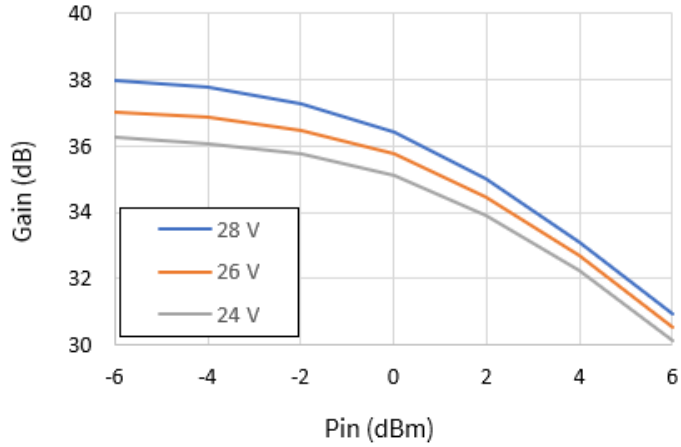
Drain Current vs. Input Power



Gate Current vs. Input Power



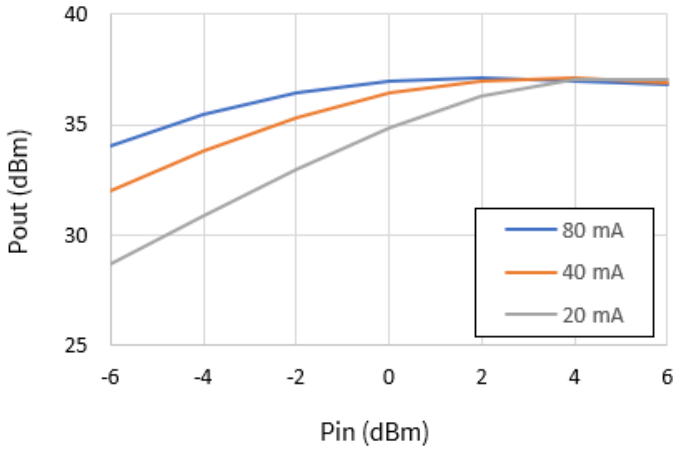
Gain vs. Input Power



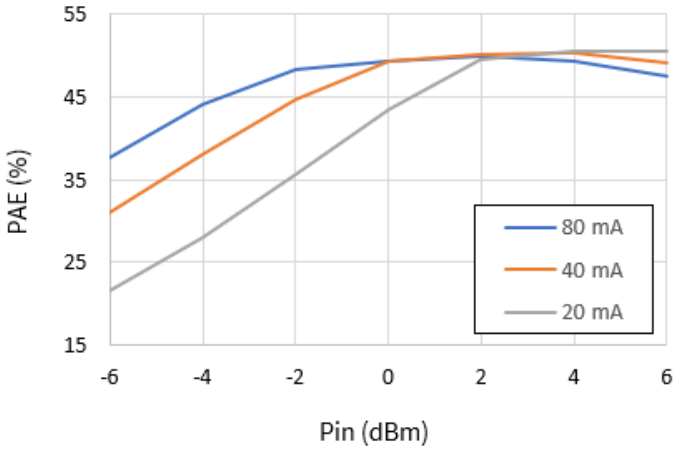
Typical Performance Curves - Drive-Up over I_{DQ}:

V_D = 28 V, CW, T_C = 25°C, Frequency = 9.5 GHz

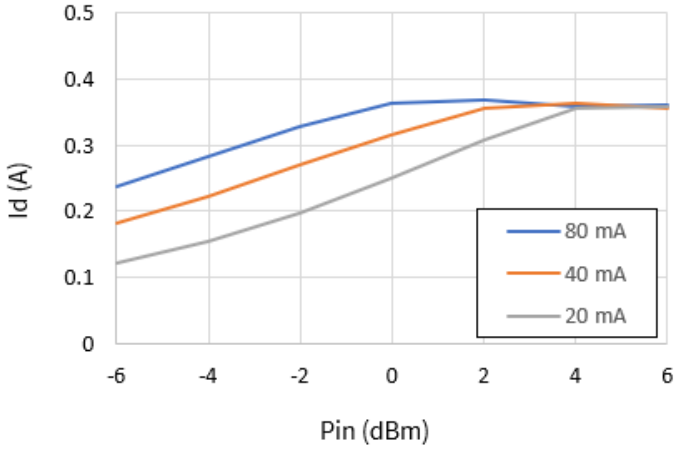
Pout vs. Input Power



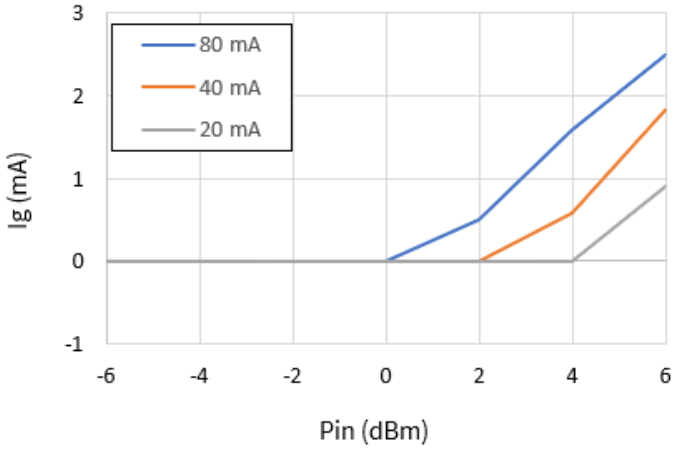
PAE vs. Input Power



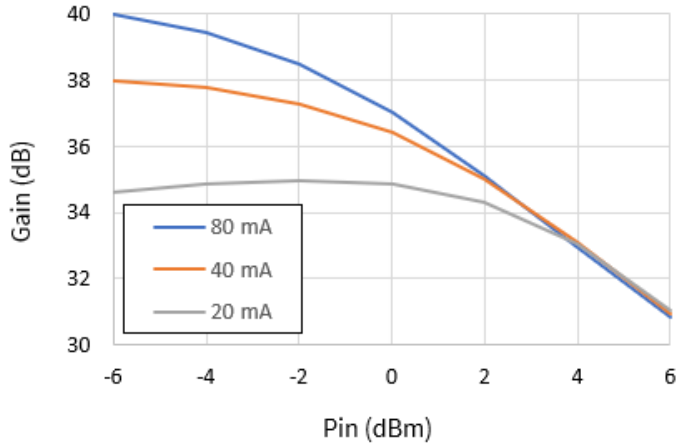
Drain Current vs. Input Power



Gate Current vs. Input Power

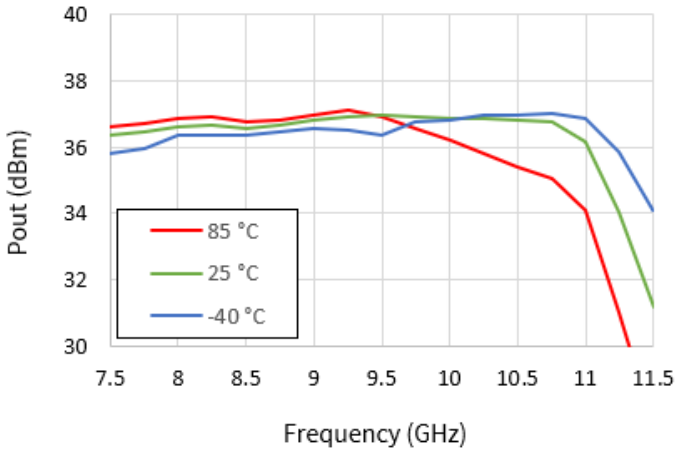


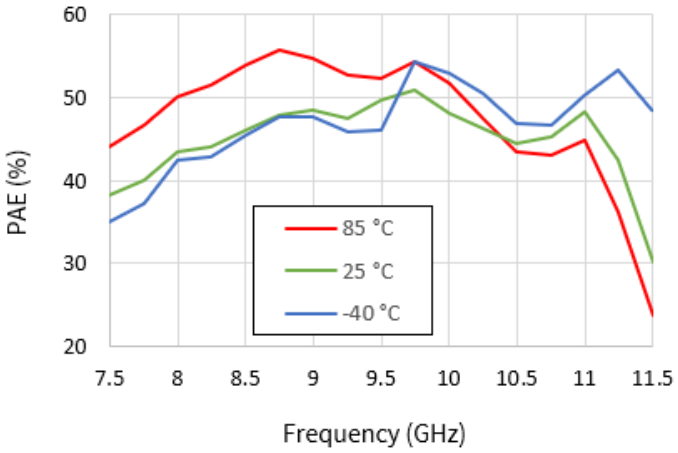
Large Signal Gain vs. Input Power

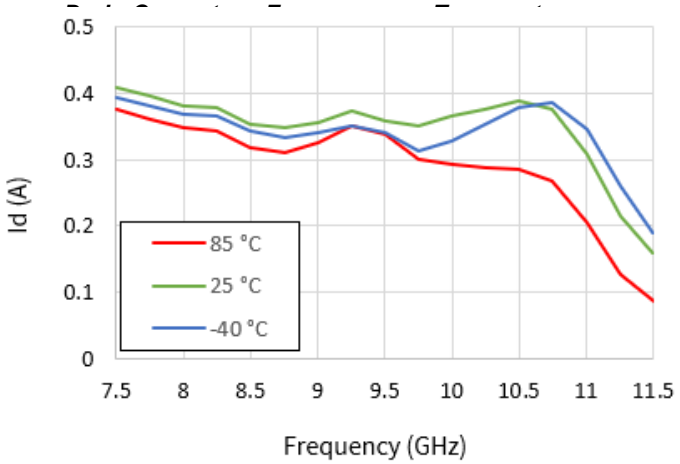


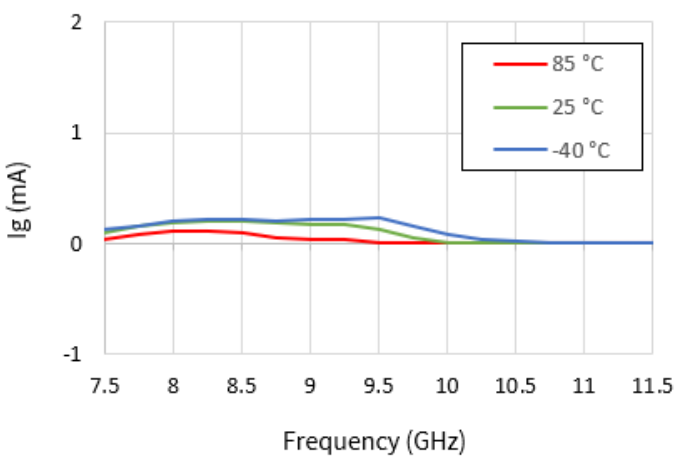
Typical Performance Curves - Large Signal over Temperature:

V_D = 28 V, I_{DQ} = 40 mA, PW = 100 µs, DC = 10%, P_{IN} = 5 dBm

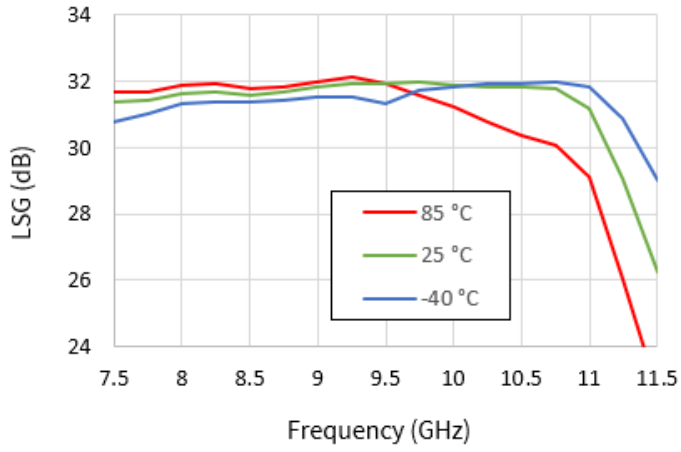








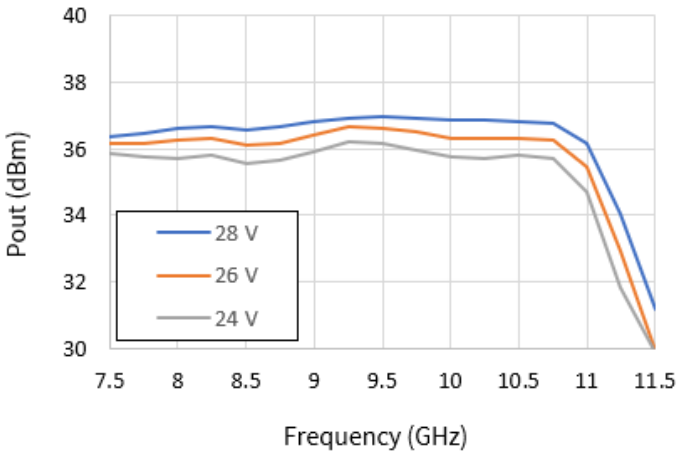
Large Signal Gain vs. Frequency vs. Temperature



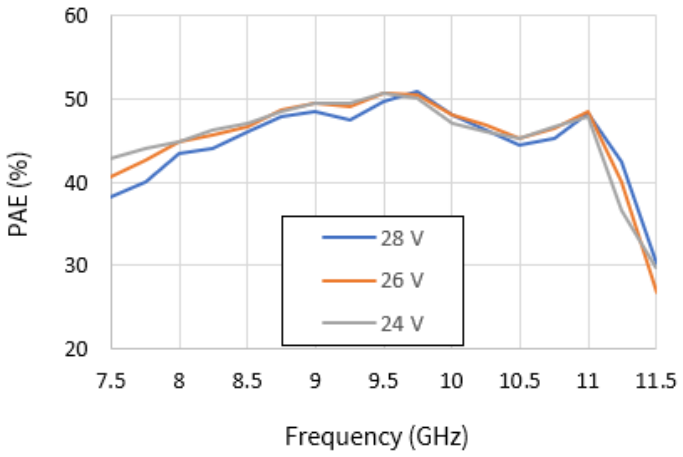
Typical Performance Curves - Large Signal over V_D:

I_{DQ} = 40 mA, CW, P_{IN} = 5 dBm, T_C = 25°C

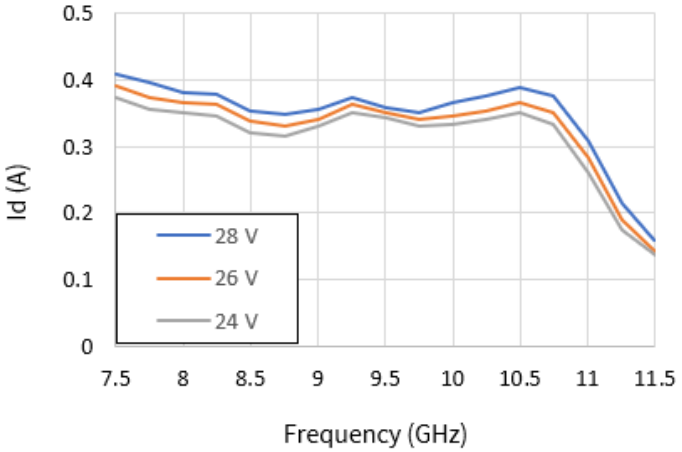
Pout vs. Frequency



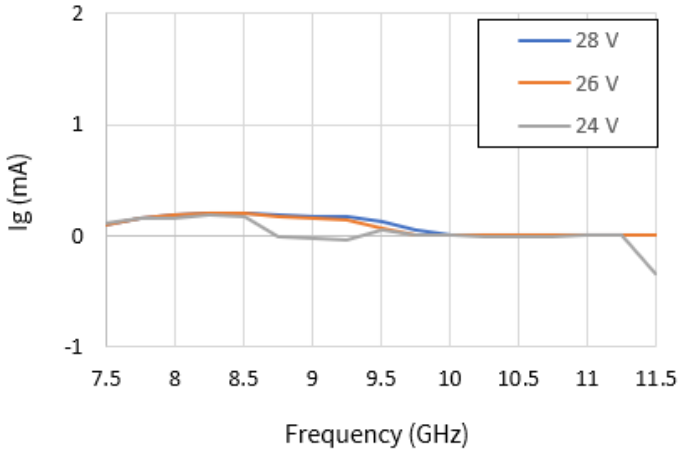
PAE vs. Frequency



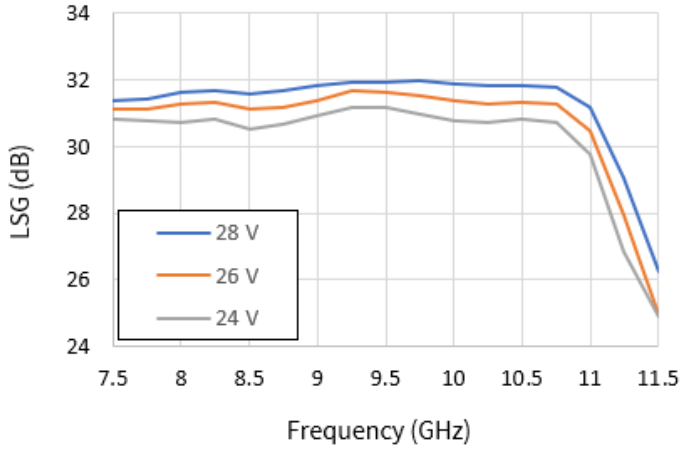
Drain Current vs. Frequency



Gate Current vs. Frequency



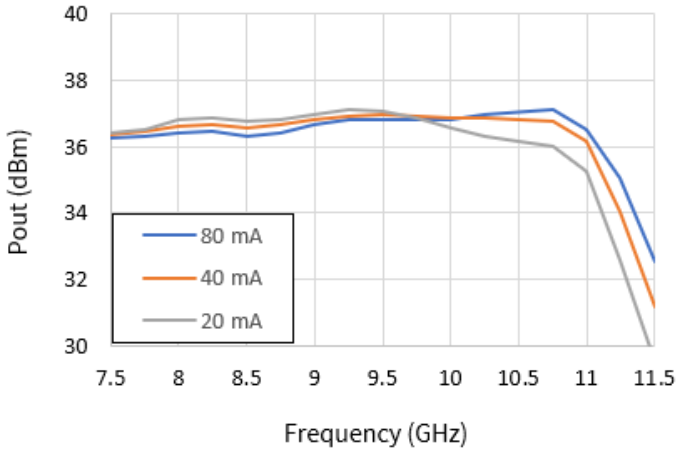
Large Signal Gain vs. Frequency



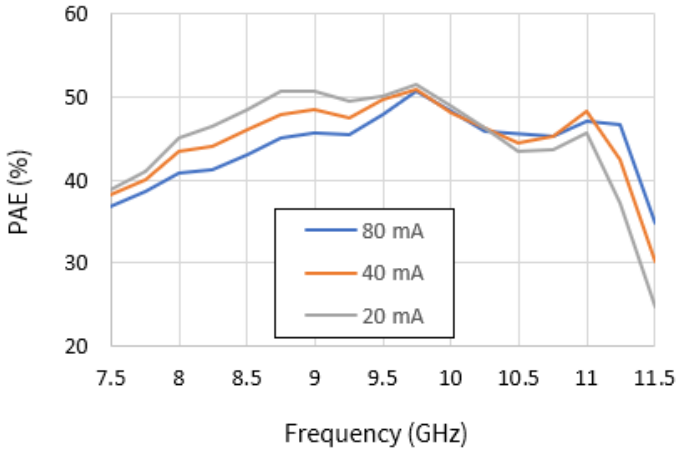
Typical Performance Curves - Large Signal over I_{DQ}:

V_D = 28 V, CW, P_{IN} = 5 dBm, T_C = 25°C

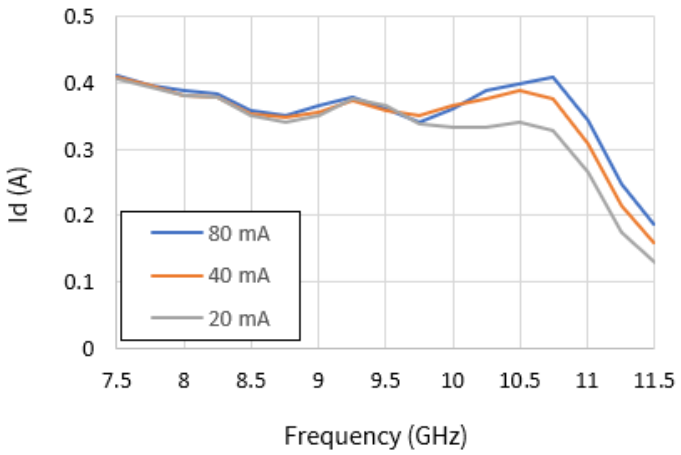
Pout vs. Frequency



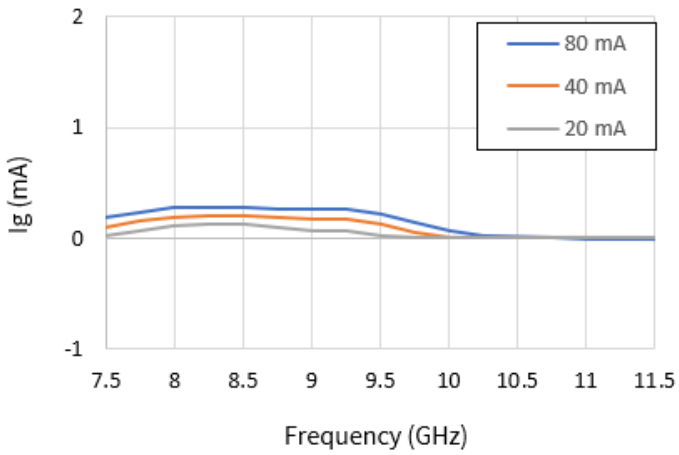
PAE vs. Frequency



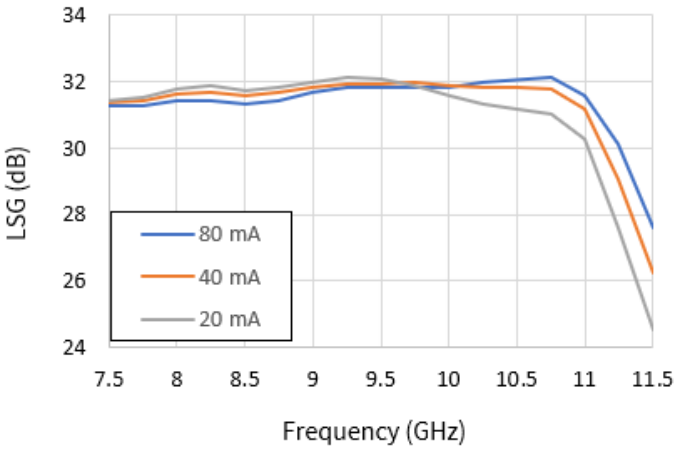
Drain Current vs. Frequency



Gate Current vs. Frequency



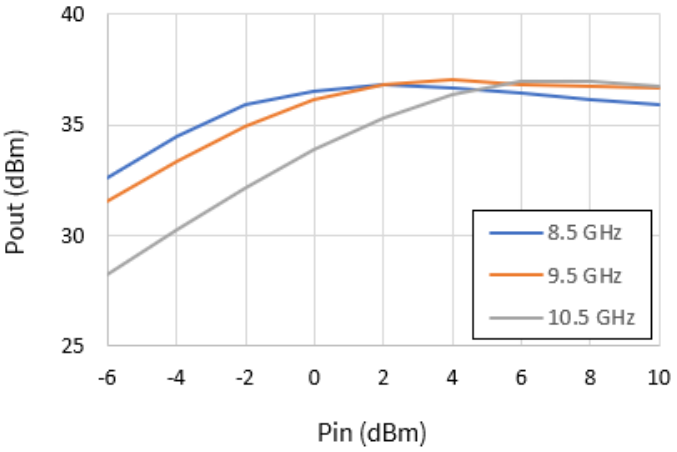
Large Signal Gain vs. Frequency



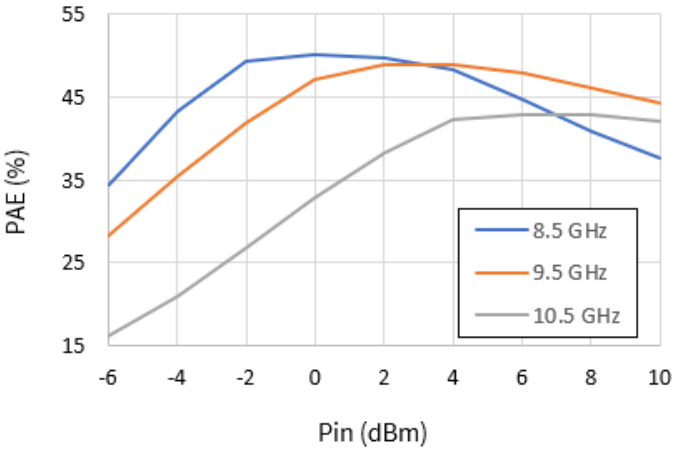
Typical Performance Curves - Drive-Up over Frequency:

V_D = 28 V, I_{DQ} = 40 mA, CW, T_C = 25°C

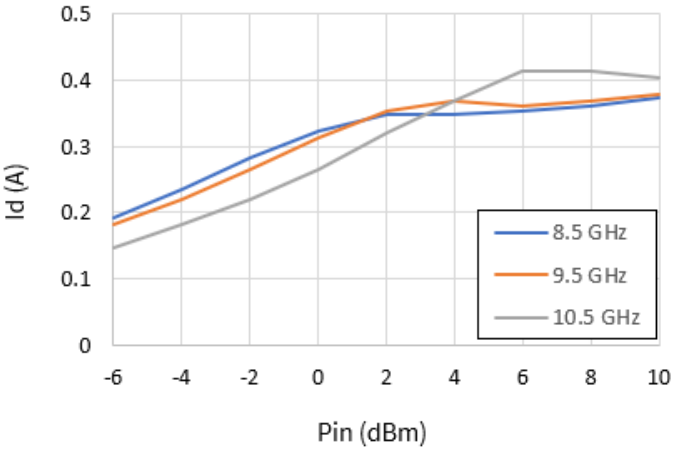
Pout vs. Input Power



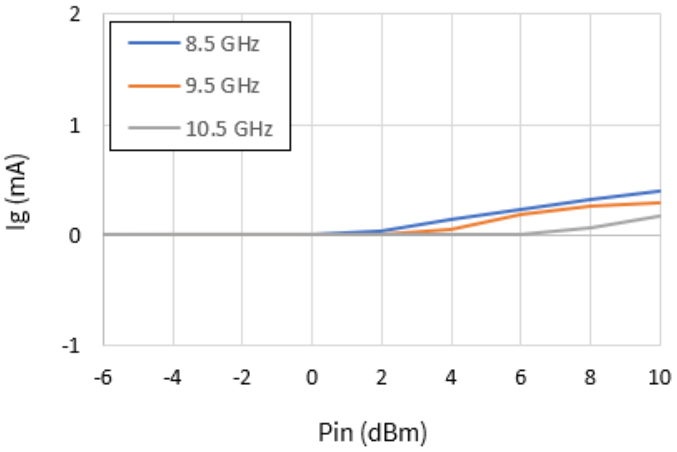
PAE vs. Input Power



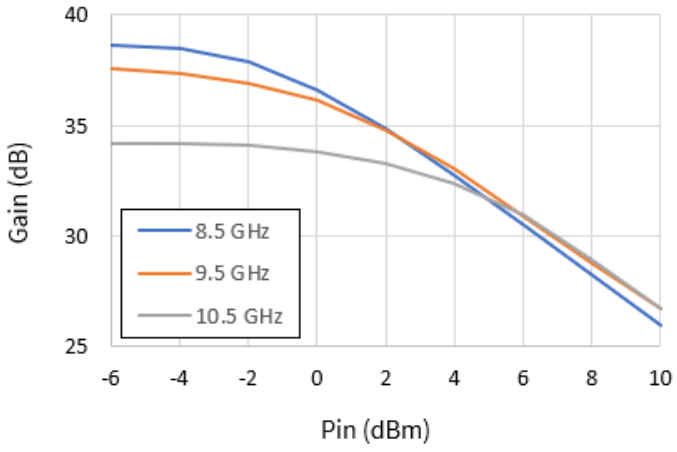
Drain Current vs. Input Power



Gate Current vs. Input Power



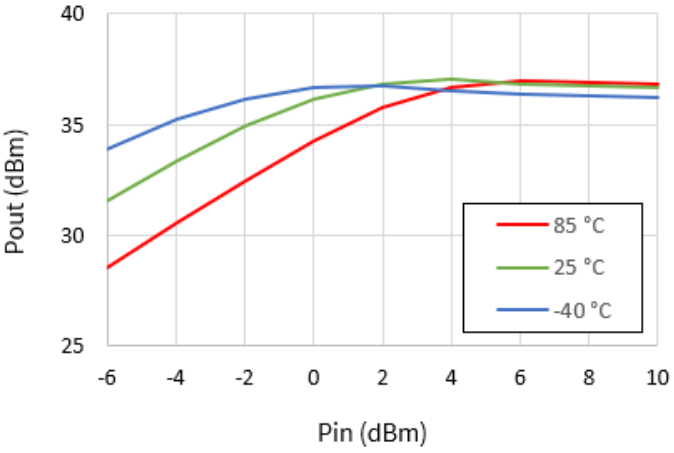
Gain vs. Input Power



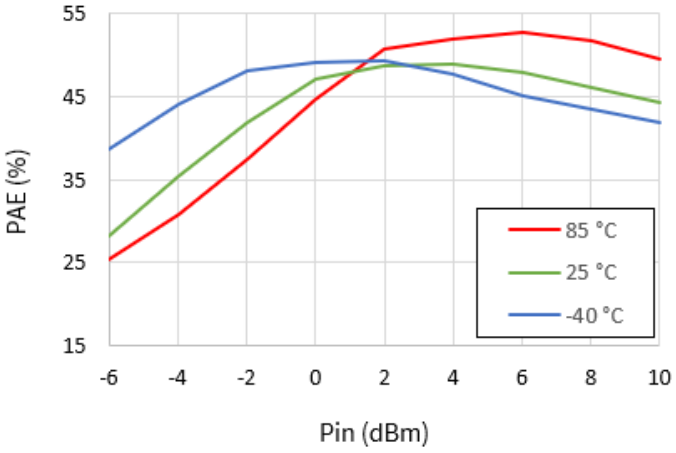
Typical Performance Curves - Drive-Up over Temperature:

V_D = 28 V, I_{DQ} = 40 mA, CW, Frequency = 9.5 GHz

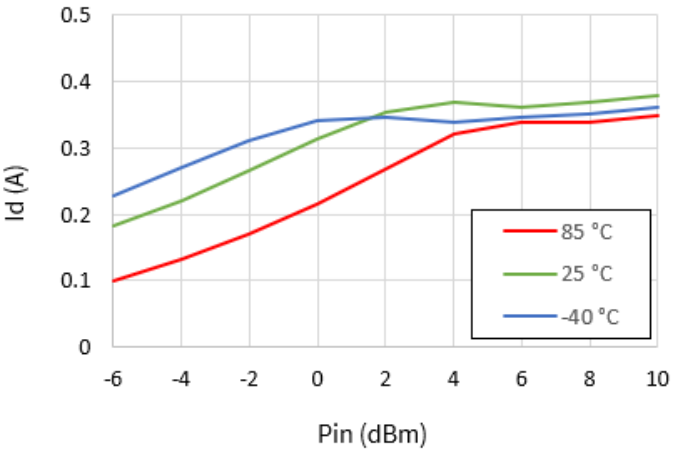
Pout vs. Input Power



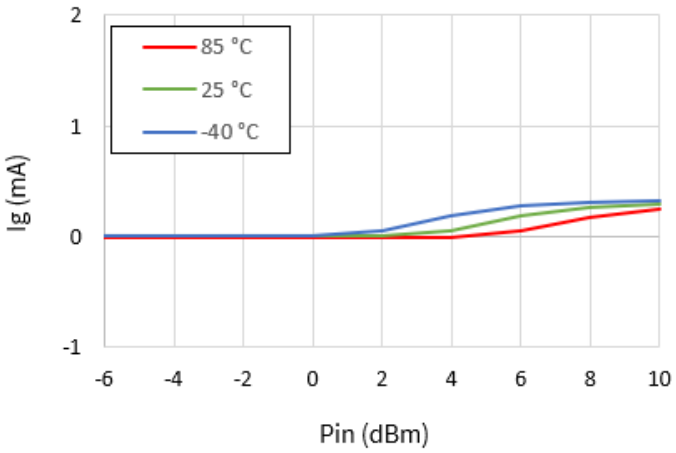
PAE vs. Input Power



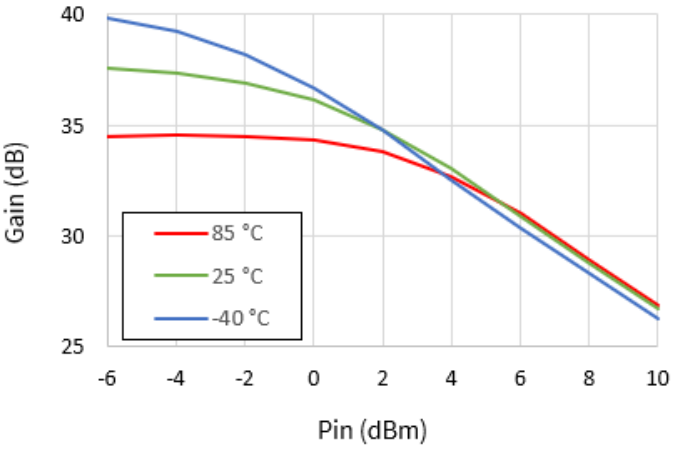
Drain Current vs. Input Power



Gate Current vs. Input Power



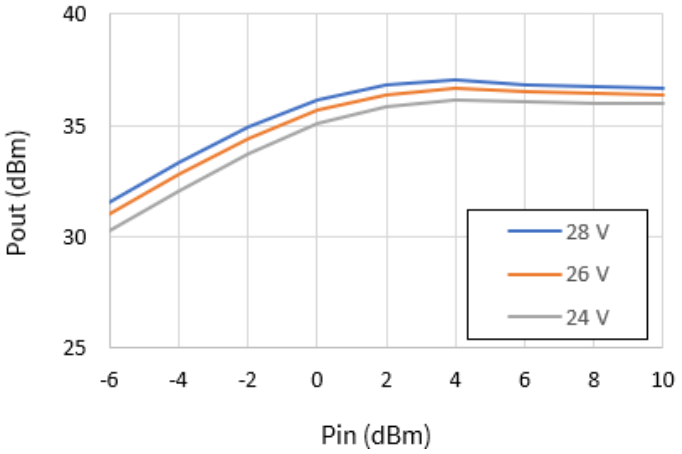
Gain vs. Input Power



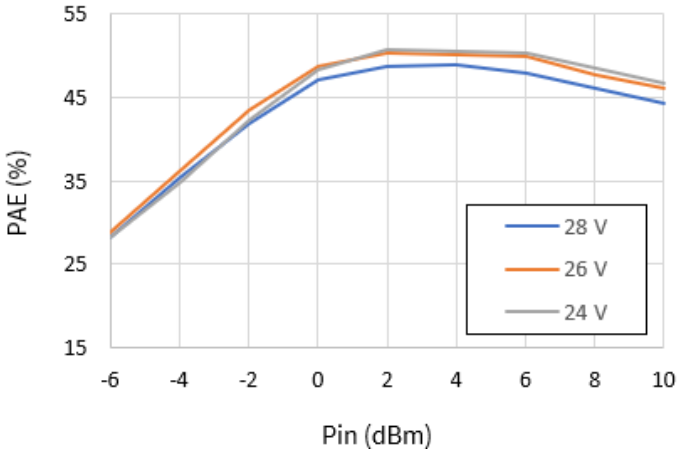
Typical Performance Curves - Drive-Up over V_D:

I_{DQ} = 40 mA, CW, T_C = 25°C, Frequency = 9.5 GHz

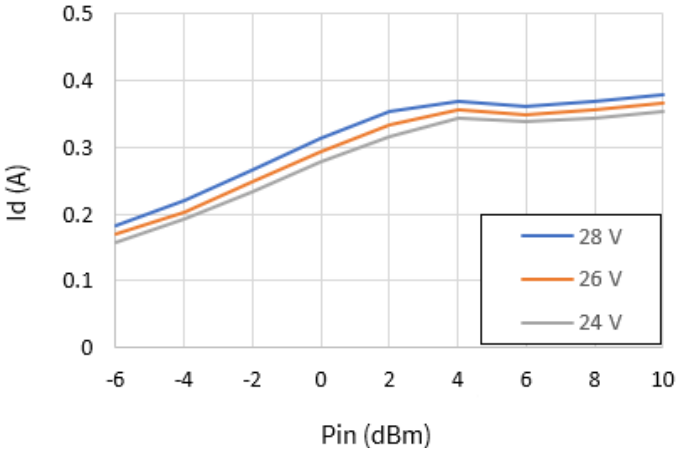
Pout vs. Input Power



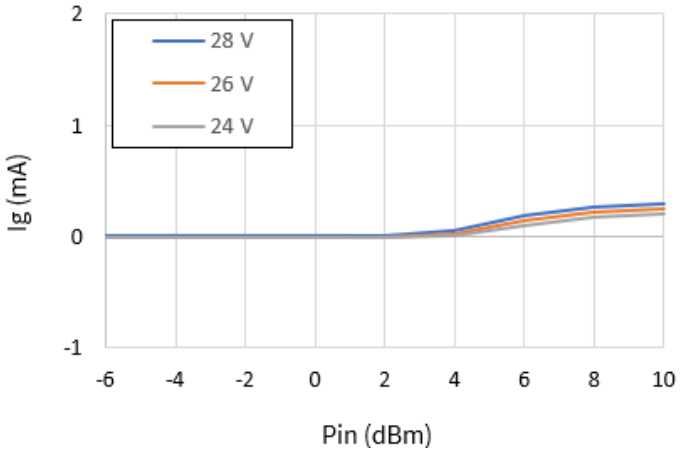
PAE vs. Input Power



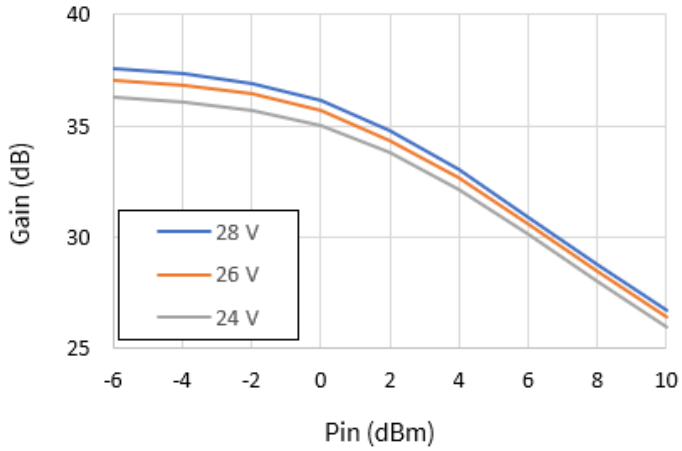
Drain Current vs. Input Power



Gate Current vs. Input Power



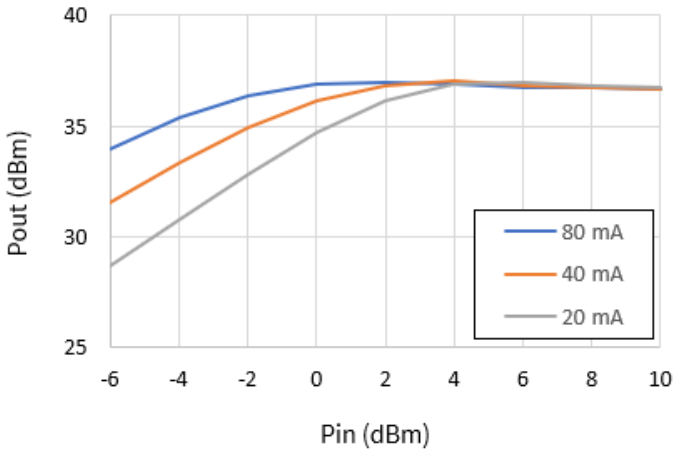
Gain vs. Input Power



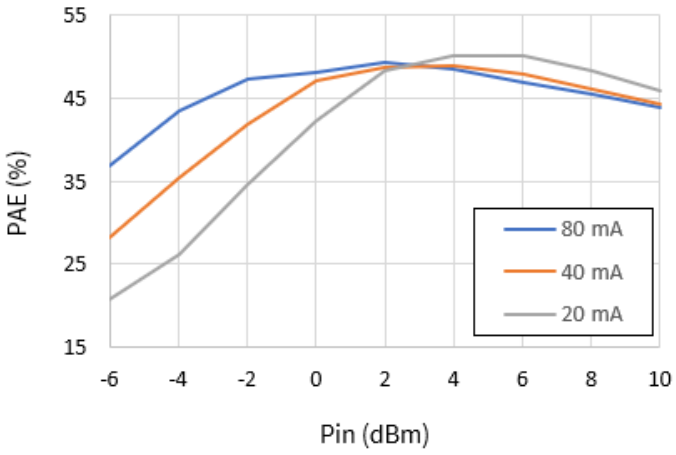
Typical Performance Curves - Drive-Up over I_{DQ}:

V_D = 28 V, CW, T_C = 25°C, Frequency = 9.5 GHz

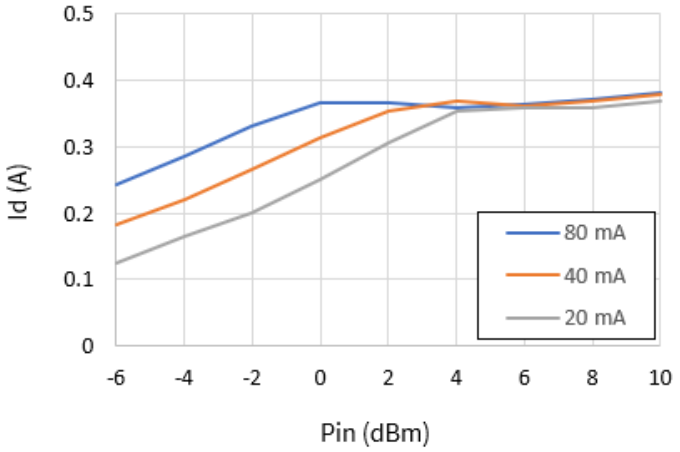
Pout vs. Input Power



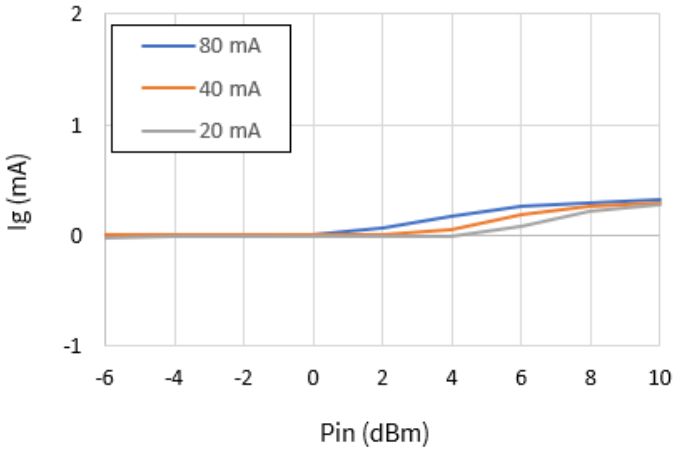
PAE vs. Input Power



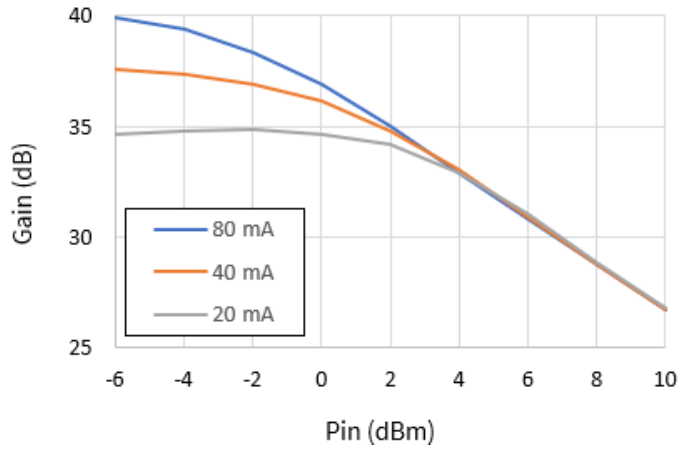
Drain Current vs. Input Power



Gate Current vs. Input Power



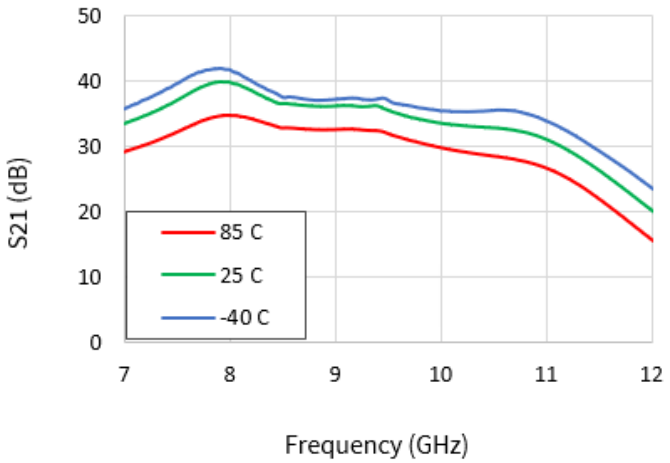
Large Signal Gain vs. Input Power



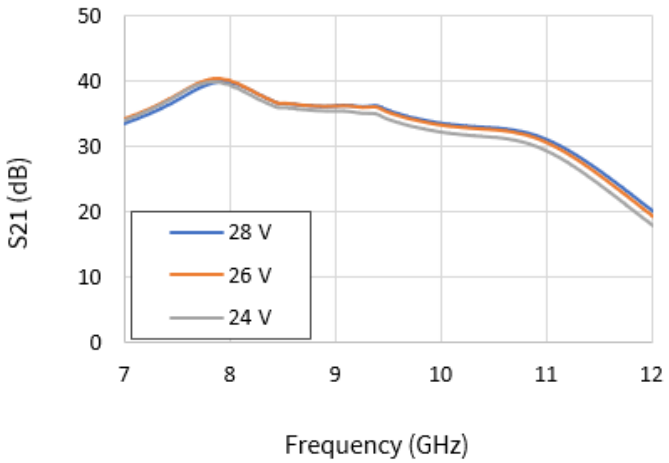
Typical Performance Curves - Small Signal over Temperature and V_D:

I_{DQ} = 40 mA, CW, P_{IN} = -25 dBm

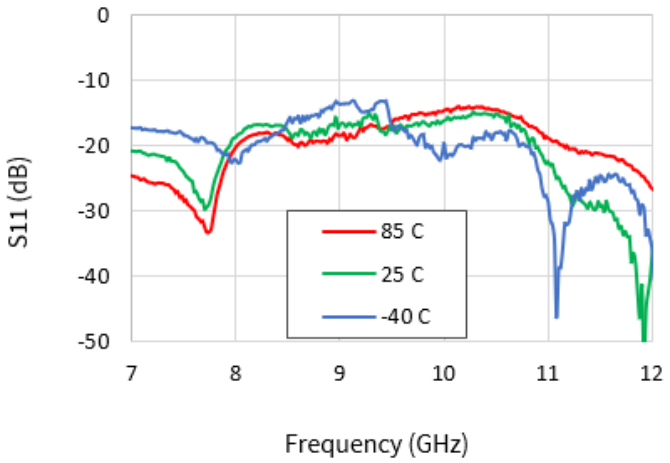
S21 vs. Frequency over Temperature @ V_D = 28 V



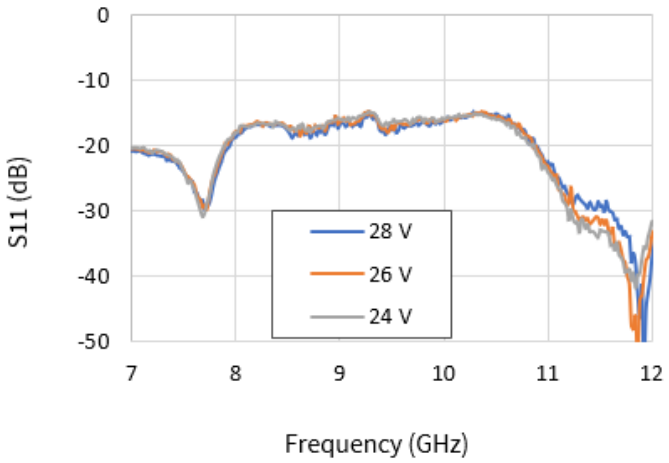
S21 vs. Frequency over V_D @ 25°C



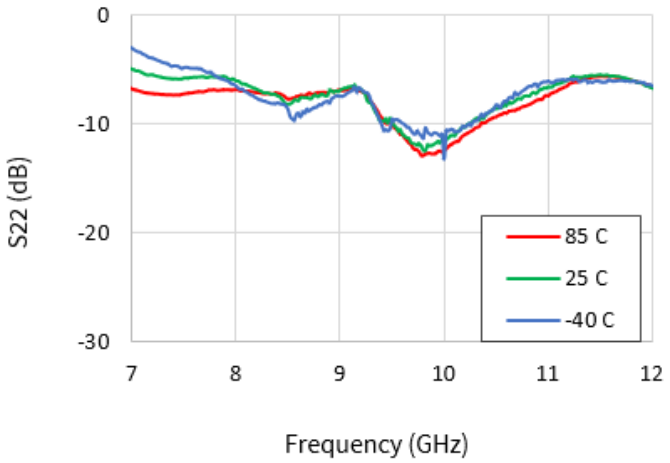
S11 vs. Frequency over Temperature @ V_D = 28 V



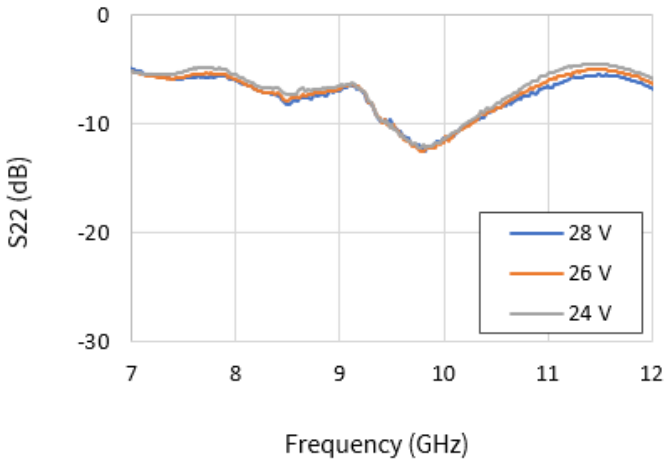
S11 vs. Frequency over V_D @ 25°C



S22 vs. Frequency over Temperature @ V_D = 28 V



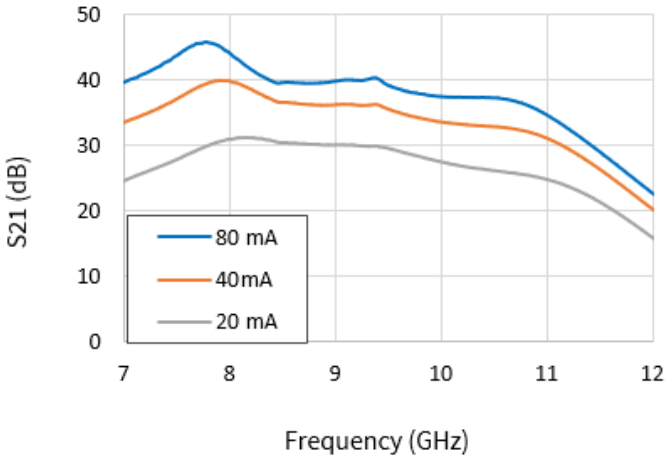
S22 vs. Frequency over Temperature @ V_D = 28 V



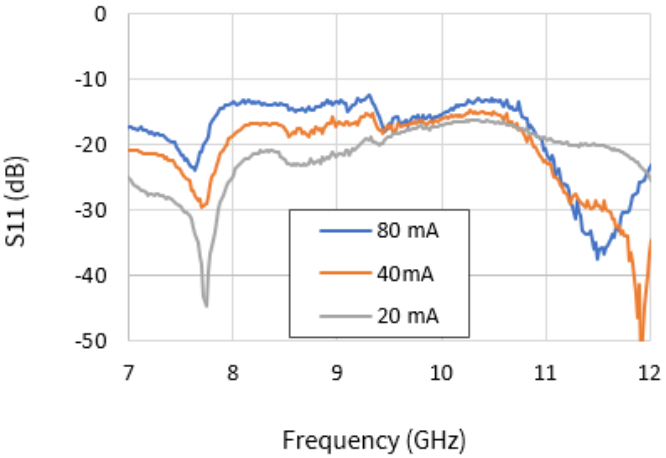
Typical Performance Curves - Small Signal over I_{DQ}:

V_D = 28 V, CW, P_{IN} = -25 dBm, T_C = 25°C

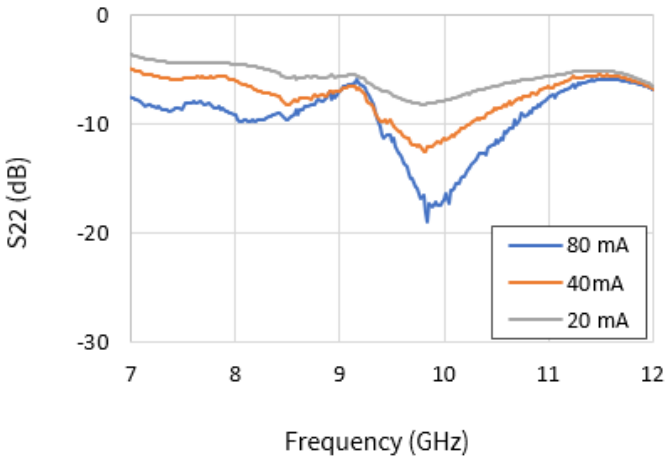
S21 vs. Frequency over I_{DQ}



S11 vs. Frequency over I_{DQ}



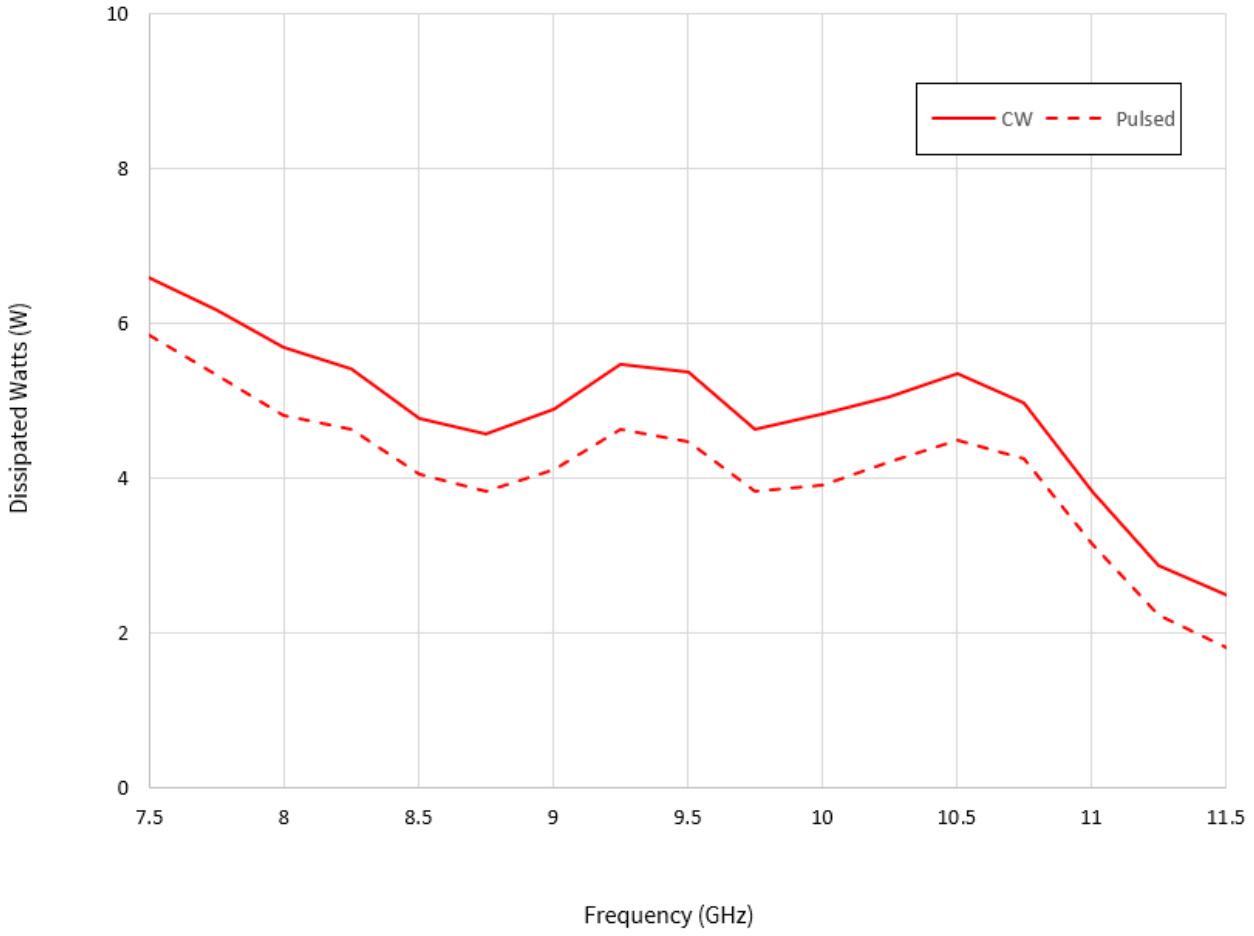
S22 vs. Frequency over I_{DQ}



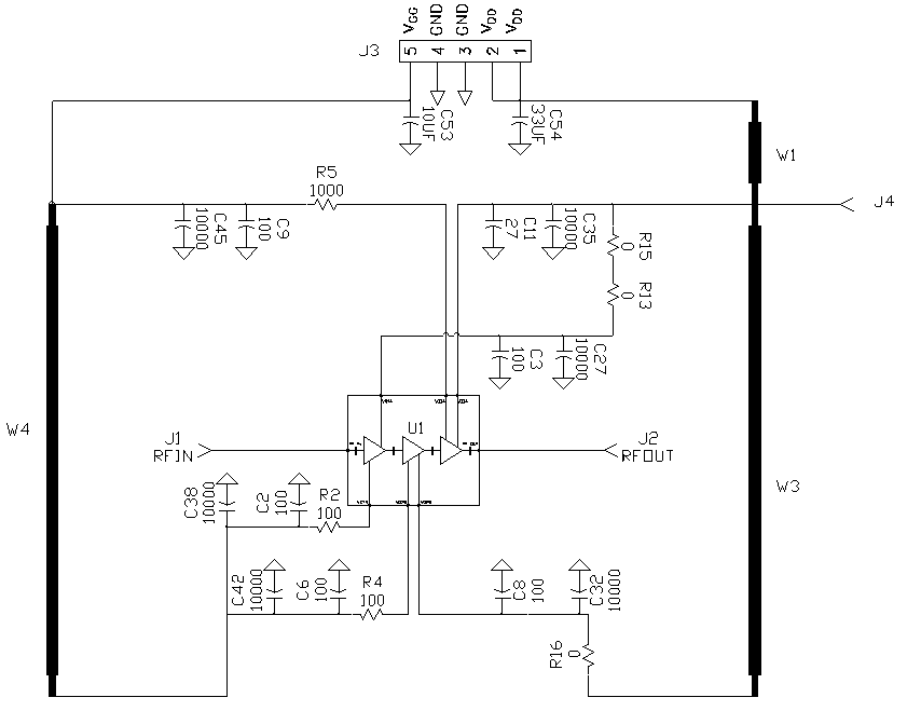
Thermal Characteristics

Parameter	Operating Conditions	Value
Operating Junction Temperature (T_J)	Freq = 9.5 GHz, V_D = 28 V, I_{DQ} = 40 mA, I_{DRIVE} = 338 mA, P_{IN} = 5 dBm, P_{OUT} = 36.92 dBm, P_{DISS} = 4.476 W, T_{CASE} = 85°C, PW=100 µs, DC=10%	113.87ºC
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case ($R_{\theta JC}$)		6.45ºC/W
Operating Junction Temperature (T_J)	Freq = 9.5 GHz, V_D = 28 V, I_{DQ} = 40 mA, I_{DRIVE} = 368 mA, P_{IN} = 5 dBm, P_{OUT} = 36.95 dBm, P_{DISS} = 5.368 W, T_{CASE} = 85°C, CW	129.7ºC
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case ($R_{\theta JC}$)		8.32ºC/W

Power Dissipation vs. Frequency (T_{CASE} = 85°C)



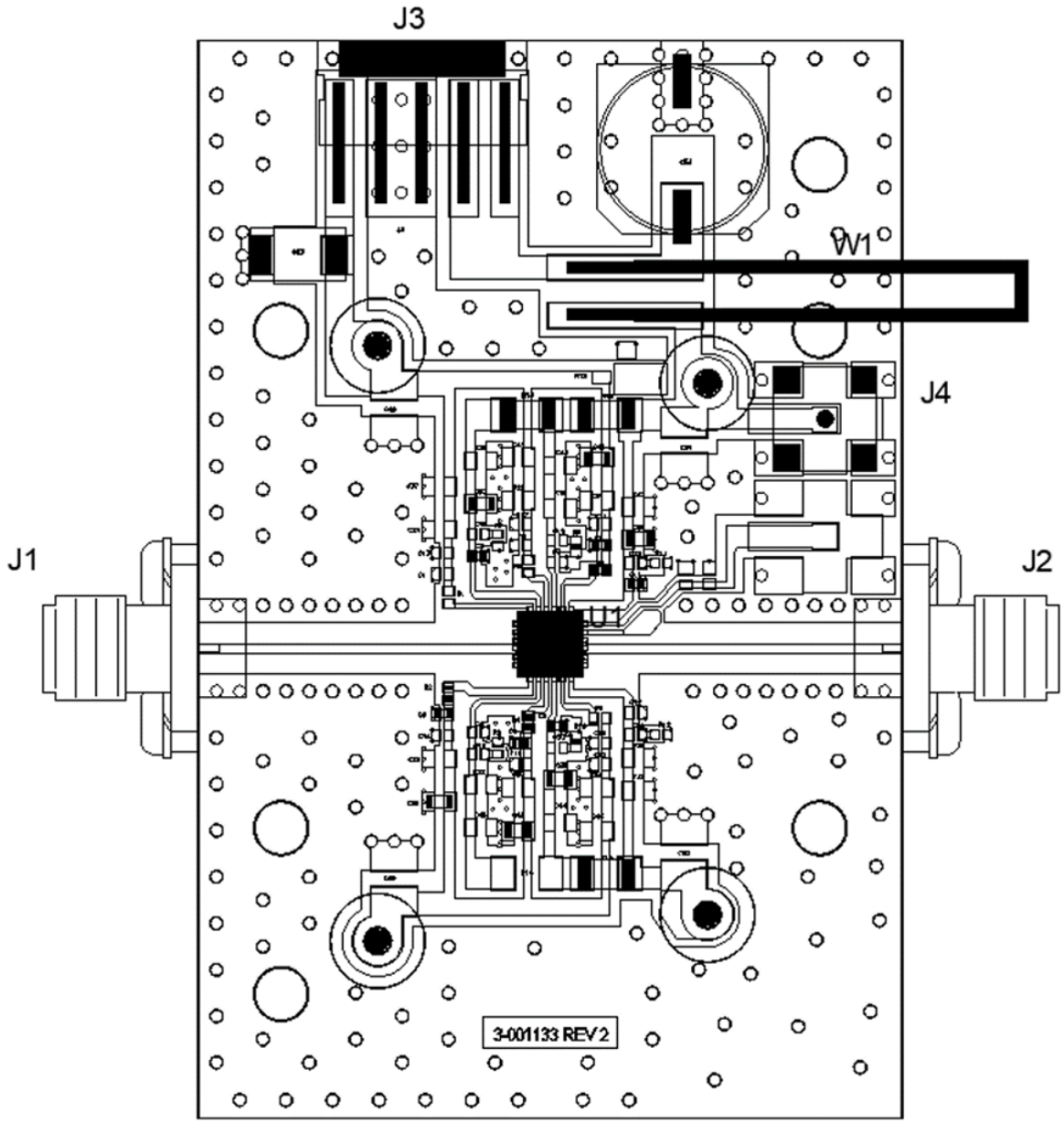
Evaluation Board Schematic (CMPA851A005S-AMP1)



Parts List

Part	Value	Qty.
C27, C32, C35, C38, C42, C45	CAP, 10nF, +/-5% C0G 0603	6
C2, C3, C6, C8, C9	CAP, 100pF, +/-5% C0G, 100V, 0402	5
C11	CAP, 27pF, +/- 5%, 100V, 0402	1
C54	CAP, 33 UF, +/-20%, G CASE ELECTROLYTIC	1
C53	CAP, 10UF, +/-10%, 16V, TANTALUM, 2312	1
R5	RES 1K OHM, +/-1%, 1/16W, 0402	1
R4	RES 100 OHM, +/-1%, 1/16W, 0402	1
R2	RES 200 OHM, +/-1%, 1/16W, 0402	1
R13, R15, R16	RES 0.0 OHM 1/16W 1206 SMD	3
J1,J2	CONN, SMA, PANEL MOUNT JACK, FLANGE, 4-HOLE, BLUNT POST, 20MIL	2
J4	CONN, SMB, STRAIGHT JACK RECEPTACLE, SMT, 50 OHM, Au PLATED	1
J3	HEADER RT>PLZ .1CEN LK 5POS	1
W3	WIRE, BLACK, 20 AWG ~ 2.5”	1
W1, W4	WIRE, BLACK, 20 AWG ~ 3.0”	2
-	PCB, EVAL, CMPA851A005S, RF-35TC, .010”	1
-	BASEPLATE, 2.6"x1.7"x0.25", AL, 6x6 QFN	1
-	2-56 SOC HD SCREW 3/16 SS	4
-	#2 SPLIT LOCKWASHER SS	4
U1	CMPA851A005S	1

Evaluation Board Assembly Drawing (CMPA851A005S-AMP1)



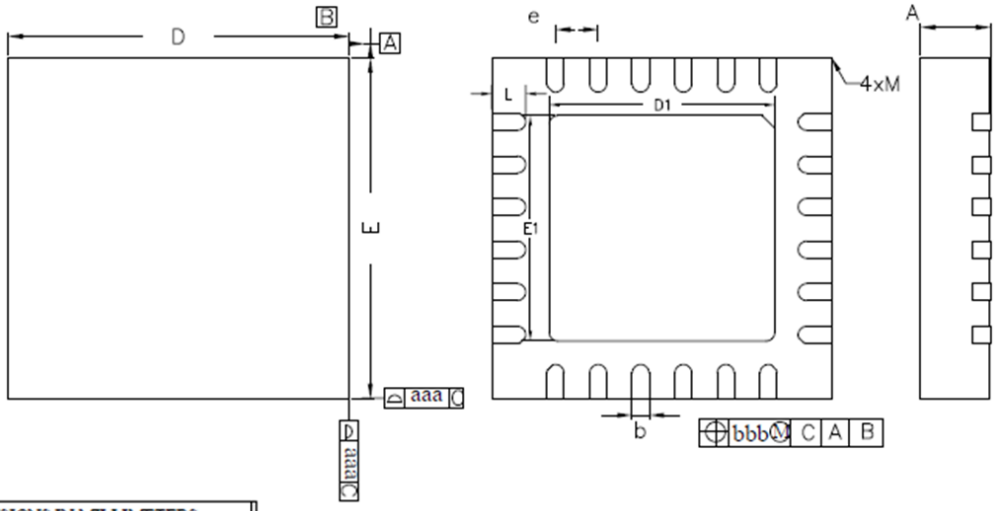
Bias On Sequence

1. Ensure RF is turned-off
2. Apply pinch-off voltage of -5 V to the gate (V_G)
3. Apply nominal drain voltage (V_D)
4. Adjust Vg to obtain desired quiescent drain current (I_{DQ})
5. Apply RF

Bias Off Sequence

1. Turn RF off
2. Apply pinch-off to the gate (V_G = -5 V)
3. Turn off drain voltage (V_D)
4. Turn off gate voltage (V_G)

Mechanical Information

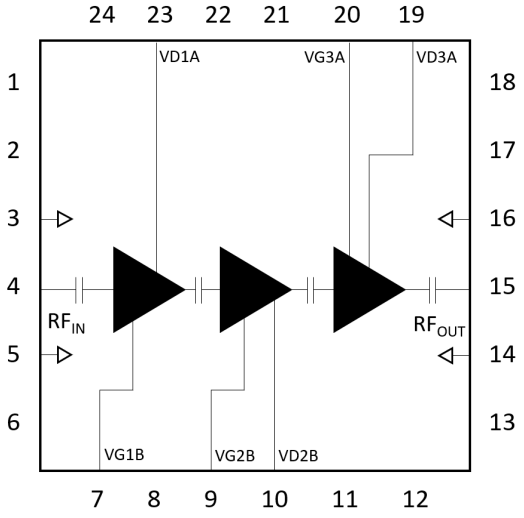


SYMBOLS	DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS		
	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	0.80	0.90	1.00
A1	0	0.02	0.05
A3	---	0.25REF.	---
b	0.15	0.20	0.25
D	3.90	4.00	4.10
D1	---	2.65BSC	---
E	3.90	4.00	4.10
E1	---	2.65BSC	---
e	---	0.50BSC	---
L	0.30	0.40	0.50
θ	0	---	12
aaa	---	0.25	---
bbb	---	0.10	---
ccc	---	0.10	---
M	---	---	0.05

1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLMETERS, θ IS IN DEGREES.
2. M : THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE CORNER ON THE MOLDED PLASTIC BODY CORNERS.
3. DIMENSION 'D' DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD PROTRUSIONS OR GATE BURRS.MOLD PROTRUSIONS AND GATE BURRS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.15mm PER SIDE.
4. DIMENSION 'E' DOES NOT INCLUDE INTERTERMINAL MOLD PROTRUSIONS OR TERMINAL PROTRUSIONS. INTERTERMINAL MOLD PROTRUSIONS AND/OR TERMINAL PROTRUSIONS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.20mm PER SIDE.
5. DIMENSION 'b' APPLIES TO PLATED TERMINALS. DIMENSION 'A1' IS PRIMARILY Y TERMINAL PLATING,BUT MAY OR MAY NOT INCLUDE A SMALL PROTRUSION OF TERMINAL BELOW THE BOTTOM SURFACE OF THE PACKAGE.
6. DIE PADDLE SIZE 2.9mmX2.9mm HAS 2.65mmX2.65mm(BSC) EXPOSED PAD SIZE.
7. JEDEC STANDARD MO-220.

Pin Description

Pin #	Name	Description
1,8,11,12,17,18, 21,22,24	NC	Recommended to connect NC pins to ground.
2	GND	RF and DC ground.
3	GND	RF and DC ground.
4	RFIN	RF Input. Internally DC blocked.
5	GND	RF and DC ground.
6	GND	RF and DC ground.
7	VG1	Gate bias for stage 1.
9	VG2	Gate bias for stage 2.
10	VD2	Drain bias for stage 2
13	GND	RF and DC ground.
14	GND	RF and DC ground.
15	RFOUT	RF Output. Internally DC blocked.
16	GND	RF and DC ground.
19	VD3	Drain bias for stage 3.
20	VG3	Gate bias for stage 3.
23	VD1	Drain bias for stage 1.
Paddle	GND	RF and DC ground.



Revision History

Rev	Date	Change Description
V1P	09/13/2024	Initial production released document.