Features
- Saturated Output Power: 41 dBm
- Linear Gain: 24 dB
- Power Added Efficiency: 30% at $P_{\text{SAT}}$
- 50 Ω Input / Output Match
- Ceramic Flange Mount Package
- RoHS* Compliant and 260°C Re-flow Compatible

Description
The MAAP-010168 is a two stage MMIC power amplifier designed for broadband high power applications. It can be used as either a driver or an output stage amplifier. This device is fully matched input and output to 50 Ω which eliminates any sensitive external RF tuning components.

The device is packaged in a lead free 10-lead flanged hermetic package for high volume manufacturing.

The MAAP-010168 is fabricated using a fully passivated high reliability pHEMT process. The device provides excellent power added efficiency and gain.

Ordering Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Package</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAAP-010168-000000</td>
<td>Bulk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAAP-010168-001SMB</td>
<td>Sample Board</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Reference Application Note M567 for package handling and mounting procedure.

2. Reference Application Note M567 for package handling and mounting procedure.

**Functional Schematic**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin #</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>$V_{\text{GG}2}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>$V_{\text{GG}1}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>RF Input$^3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>$V_{\text{GG}1}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>$V_{\text{GG}2}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>$V_{\text{DD}1}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>$V_{\text{DD}2}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>RF Output$^3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>$V_{\text{DD}2}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>$V_{\text{DD}1}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Flange is DC and RF ground.
3. RF Input & RF Output ports have shunt DC paths to ground.
   No External DC voltage should be applied to the RF ports.

* Restrictions on Hazardous Substances, compliant to current RoHS EU directive.
MAAP-010168

10 W Power Amplifier
0.5 - 3 GHz

Rev. V4

Electrical Specifications:
Freq. = 0.5 - 3.0 GHz, V_{DD} = 10 V, I_{DQ} = 3.5 A, T_A = 25°C, Z_0 = 50 Ω

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Test Conditions</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gain</td>
<td>Small signal</td>
<td>dB</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Return Loss</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>dB</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Return Loss</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>dB</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1dB</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>dBm</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P_{SAT}</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>dBm</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td>I_{DQ}, P_{SAT}</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAE</td>
<td>P_{SAT}</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gate Bias</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>-0.7</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duty Cycle</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Absolute Maximum Ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Absolute Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input Power</td>
<td>24 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Supply Voltage</td>
<td>+11 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Gate Voltage</td>
<td>-2 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Temperature</td>
<td>-40°C to +85°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Channel Temperature</td>
<td>+150°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage Temperature</td>
<td>-65°C to +150°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Exceeding any one or combination of these limits may cause permanent damage to this device.
5. MACOM does not recommend sustained operation near these survivability limits.
6. Operating at nominal conditions with T_J ≤ +150°C will ensure MTTF > 1 x 10^6 hours.
7. Junction Temperature (T_J) = T_C + Θ_{JC} * ((V * I) - (P_{OUT} - P_{IN}))
   Typical thermal resistance (Θ_{JC}) = 2.0°C/W
   a) For T_C = 25°C @ 1.5 GHz
      T_J = +80°C @ +10 V, 4 A, P_{OUT} = 41 dBm, P_{IN} = 21 dBm
   b) For T_C = 85°C @ 1.5 GHz
      T_J = +138°C @ +10 V, 3.9 A, P_{OUT} = 41 dBm, P_{IN} = 21 dBm

Operating the MAAP-010168

The MAAP-010168 is static sensitive. Please handle with care. To operate the device, follow these steps. Ramp down or shutdown in reverse order (gate bias on first and off last). All V_{GG} pins should have the same voltage applied at all times.
1. Apply V_{GG} (-1.5 V).
2. Apply V_{DD} (10.0 V Typical).
3. Set I_{DQ} by adjusting V_{GG}.
4. Apply RF_{IN}.

Handling Procedures

Please observe the following precautions to avoid damage:

Static Sensitivity

Gallium Arsenide Integrated Circuits are sensitive to electrostatic discharge (ESD) and can be damaged by static electricity. Proper ESD control techniques should be used when handling these devices.
Recommended Bias Configuration

MACOM MAAP-010168

VGG1 VGG2

Cz

Cx

VDD1 VDD2

Cz

Cy

GATE 2

1

GATE 1

2

RF IN

3

GATE 1

4

GATE 2

5

MACOM MAAP-010168

10

DRAIN 1

6

DRAIN 2

7

RF OUT

8

DRAIN 2

9

DRAIN 1

10

Cx = 1000 pF
Cy = 1 µF
Cz = 10 µF

Sample Board Layout
MAAP-010168 Recommended Layout

Below is the recommended layout for the MAAP-010168. For optimal stability MACOM recommends adding bias decoupling capacitors of 10 µF at the entry point of \( V_G \) and \( V_{DD} \) (At the DC connections Header PIN). It is also recommended to add shunt decoupling capacitors of 1 µF & 1000 pF at the gate and drain pins of MAAP-010168 as shown in the details A below.

MACOM can provide gerber files of the sample board layout upon request.

MAAP-010168 Sample Board Layout

![Sample Board Layout Diagram]

Parts List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item #</th>
<th>Component / Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Test Board, RO4350, ½ Oz copper, 10 mil thick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>SMA Edge Mount Connectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>2x15 Right Angle Connector, 0.1 Grid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Capacitor, 10 µF, 10%, 16 V, 1210, X5R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Capacitor, 1 µF, 10%, 16 V, 0402, X5R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Capacitor, 1000 pF, 10 %, 25 V, 0402, X5R</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Typical Performance Curves

**Gain**

![Gain Graph](image)

**Input Return Loss**

![Input Return Loss Graph](image)

**Output Return Loss**

![Output Return Loss Graph](image)

**Reverse Isolation**

![Reverse Isolation Graph](image)

**Output Power (dBm)**

![Output Power (dBm) Graph](image)

**Output Power (W)**

![Output Power (W) Graph](image)
Typical Performance Curves

**Power Gain**

![Graph showing Power Gain over frequency for different temperatures (25°C, -40°C, +85°C).]

**Power Added Efficiency**

![Graph showing Power Added Efficiency over frequency for different temperatures (25°C, -40°C, +85°C).]

**Drain Current**

![Graph showing Drain Current over frequency for different temperatures (25°C, -40°C, +85°C).]

**Output Power Sweep @ 0.7 GHz**

![Graph showing Output Power sweep for different temperatures (25°C, -40°C, +85°C) at 0.7 GHz.]

**Output Power Sweep @ 1.5 GHz**

![Graph showing Output Power sweep for different temperatures (25°C, -40°C, +85°C) at 1.5 GHz.]

**Output Power Sweep @ 2.5 GHz**

![Graph showing Output Power sweep for different temperatures (25°C, -40°C, +85°C) at 2.5 GHz.]

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Typical Performance Curves

**Power Gain vs. Input Power @ 0.7 GHz**

![Graph showing Power Gain vs. Input Power @ 0.7 GHz]

**Power Gain vs. Output Power @ 0.7 GHz**

![Graph showing Power Gain vs. Output Power @ 0.7 GHz]

**Power Gain vs. Input Power @ 1.5 GHz**

![Graph showing Power Gain vs. Input Power @ 1.5 GHz]

**Power Gain vs. Output Power @ 1.5 GHz**

![Graph showing Power Gain vs. Output Power @ 1.5 GHz]

**Power Gain vs. Input Power @ 2.5 GHz**

![Graph showing Power Gain vs. Input Power @ 2.5 GHz]

**Power Gain vs. Output Power @ 2.5 GHz**

![Graph showing Power Gain vs. Output Power @ 2.5 GHz]
Typical Performance Curves

**Max. Power Dissipation vs. Base Plate Temperature**

![Graph showing max. power dissipation vs. base plate temperature.]

8. Power dissipation should not exceed the maximum plot shown above to maintain $T_J < 150^\circ C$. It is recommended to monitor power dissipation and decrease power dissipation in the device as required.

**Ceramic Flange Mount Package†**

![Diagram of ceramic flange mount package with dimensions and notes.]

† Reference Application Note M538 for lead-free solder reflow recommendations.

This is a high frequency, low thermal resistance package. The package consists of a cofired ceramic construction with a copper-tungsten base and iron-nickel-cobalt leads. The finish consists of electrolytic gold over nickel plate.