Features

- High Gain: 24 dB
- P1dB: 34 dBm
- P3dB: 35 dBm
- IM3 Level: -18 dBc @ POUT 30 dBm/tone
- Power Added Efficiency: 23% @ P3dB
- Lead-Free 5 mm AQFN 32-lead Package
- RoHS* Compliant

Description

The MAAP-011289 is a 3 Watt, 4-stage power amplifier assembled in a lead-free 5 mm 32-lead AQFN plastic package. This power amplifier operates from 28 to 30 GHz and provides 24 dB of linear gain, 3 W saturated output power and 23% efficiency while biased at 6 V.

The MAAP-011289 can be used as a power amplifier stage or as a driver stage in higher power applications. This device is ideally suited for VSAT and 28 GHz PTP applications.

This product is fabricated using a GaAs pHEMT process which features full passivation for enhanced reliability.

Ordering Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Package</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAAP-011289-TR0500</td>
<td>500 piece reel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAAP-011289-SMB</td>
<td>Sample Board</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Reference Application Note M513 for reel size information.
2. All sample boards include 3 loose parts.

1. Restrictions on Hazardous Substances, compliant to current RoHS EU directive.

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Power Amplifier, 3 W
28 - 30 GHz

Electrical Specifications: Freq. = 28 & 30 GHz, T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C, V<sub>D</sub> = 6 V, Z<sub>0</sub> = 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>P&lt;sub&gt;IN&lt;/sub&gt; = -5 dBm, 28 GHz</td>
<td>dB</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P&lt;sub&gt;IN&lt;/sub&gt; = -5 dBm, 30 GHz</td>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P&lt;sub&gt;OUT&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>P&lt;sub&gt;IN&lt;/sub&gt; = 11 dBm, 28 GHz</td>
<td>dBM</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>34.0</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P&lt;sub&gt;IN&lt;/sub&gt; = 13 dBm, 30 GHz</td>
<td></td>
<td>33</td>
<td>34.5</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IM3 Level</td>
<td>P&lt;sub&gt;OUT&lt;/sub&gt; = 30 dBm / tone</td>
<td>dBc</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>-18</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Added Efficiency</td>
<td>P&lt;sub&gt;IN&lt;/sub&gt; = 11 &amp; 13 dBm</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Return Loss</td>
<td>P&lt;sub&gt;IN&lt;/sub&gt; = -20 dBm</td>
<td>dB</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Return Loss</td>
<td>P&lt;sub&gt;IN&lt;/sub&gt; = -20 dBm</td>
<td>dB</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quiescent Current</td>
<td>I&lt;sub&gt;DO&lt;/sub&gt; (see bias conditions, page 4)</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td>P&lt;sub&gt;IN&lt;/sub&gt; = 11 &amp; 13 dBm</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2300</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Maximum Operating Ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input Power, Pulsed</td>
<td>16 dBM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junction Temperature&lt;sup&gt;5,6&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>+160°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Temperature</td>
<td>-40°C to +85°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Operating at nominal conditions with junction temperature ≤ +160°C will ensure MTTF > 1 x 10<sup>6</sup> hours.
6. Junction Temperature (T<sub>J</sub>) = T<sub>C</sub> + Θ<sub>JC</sub> * ((V<sub>G</sub> * I<sub>SM</sub>) - (P<sub>OUT</sub> - P<sub>IN</sub>))
   Typical CW thermal resistance (Θ<sub>JC</sub>) = 4.8 °C/W.
   a) For T<sub>C</sub> = +25°C
      T<sub>J</sub> = +75°C @ 6 V, 2.3 A, P<sub>OUT</sub> = 35.2 dBm, P<sub>IN</sub> = 13 dBm
   b) For T<sub>C</sub> = +85°C
      T<sub>J</sub> = 132°C @ 6 V, 2 A, P<sub>OUT</sub> = 33.6 dBm, P<sub>IN</sub> = 13 dBm

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 devices.
Sample Board Layout

Application Schematic

Parts List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Case Style</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C1 - C4</td>
<td>0.01 µF</td>
<td>0402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C5 - C8</td>
<td>1 µF</td>
<td>0603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1 - R4</td>
<td>10 Ω</td>
<td>0402</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample Board Material Specifications

Top Layer: 1/2 oz Copper Cladding, 0.017 mm thickness
Dielectric Layer: Rogers RO4003C, 0.203 mm thickness
Bottom Layer: 1/2 oz Copper Cladding, 0.017 mm thickness
Finished overall thickness: 0.238 mm
**Recommended PCB Layout Detail:**
RF input and output pre-matching circuit patterns are designed to compensate packaging effects. Transmission line dimensions apply to a PCB with 0.203 mm thick Rogers RO4003C laminate dielectric. Performance curves shown in this data sheet were measured with these circuit patterns.

**Input Tuning:**

**Output Tuning:**

**Biasing Conditions**
Recommended biasing conditions are \( V_D = 6 \) V, \( I_{DQ} = 1500 \) mA (controlled with \( V_G \)). The drain bias voltage range is 3 to 6 V, and the quiescent drain current biasing range is 1300 to 1700 mA.

\( V_G \) pins 10 and 11 are connected internally; choose either pin for layout convenience. Muting can be accomplished by setting the \( V_G \) to the pinched off voltage (\( V_G = -2 \) V).

\( V_D \) bias must be applied to \( V_D1, V_D2, V_D3, \) and \( V_D4 \) pins. \( V_D3 \) pins 27 and 28 are connected internally: choose either pin for layout convenience. Two \( V_D4 \) pins 15 and 26 (not connected internally) are required for current symmetry.

**Operating the MAAP-011289**

**Turn-on**
1. Apply \( V_G \) (-1.5 V).
2. Apply \( V_D \) (6.0 V typical).
3. Set \( I_{DQ} \) by adjusting \( V_G \) more positive (typically -0.9 to -1.0 V for \( I_{DQ} = 1500 \) mA).
4. Apply \( RF_{IN} \) signal.

**Turn-off**
1. Remove \( RF_{IN} \) signal.
2. Decrease \( V_G \) to -1.5 V.
3. Decrease \( V_D \) to 0 V.
Typical Performance Curves

**Small Signal Gain vs. Frequency over Temperature**

![Small Signal Gain vs. Frequency over Temperature](image1)

**Small Signal Gain vs. Frequency over Bias Voltage**

![Small Signal Gain vs. Frequency over Bias Voltage](image2)

**Input Return Loss vs. Frequency over Temperature**

![Input Return Loss vs. Frequency over Temperature](image3)

**Input Return Loss vs. Frequency over Bias Voltage**

![Input Return Loss vs. Frequency over Bias Voltage](image4)

**Output Return Loss vs. Frequency over Temperature**

![Output Return Loss vs. Frequency over Temperature](image5)

**Output Return Loss vs. Frequency over Bias Voltage**

![Output Return Loss vs. Frequency over Bias Voltage](image6)
Typical Performance Curves

**P3dB vs. Frequency over Temperature**

- **+25°C**
- **-40°C**
- **+85°C**

**P3dB vs. Frequency over Bias Voltage**

- **5.5 V**
- **6.0 V**
- **6.5 V**

**P1dB vs. Frequency over Temperature**

**P1dB vs. Frequency over Bias Voltage**

For further information and support please visit: [https://www.macom.com/support](https://www.macom.com/support)
Typical Performance Curves

Output IP3 over Temperature ($P_{\text{out}} = 30 \text{ dBm} / \text{Tone}$)

Output IP3 over Bias Voltage ($P_{\text{out}} = 30 \text{ dBm} / \text{Tone}$)

IM3 over Temperature ($P_{\text{out}} = 30 \text{ dBm} / \text{Tone}$)

IM3 over Bias Voltage ($P_{\text{out}} = 30 \text{ dBm} / \text{Tone}$)
Power Amplifier, 3 W
28 - 30 GHz

Typical Performance Curves

**P1dB, P3dB vs. Frequency**

![P1dB, P3dB vs. Frequency graph](image)

**Gain and PAE @ P3dB vs. Frequency**

![Gain and PAE @ P3dB vs. Frequency graph](image)

**IM3 vs. Output Power**

![IM3 vs. Output Power graph](image)

**Output IP3 vs. Output Power**

![Output IP3 vs. Output Power graph](image)
**Typical Performance Curves**

**Output Power vs. Input Power**

- Graph showing output power (dBm) vs. input power (dBm) for different frequencies.

**PAE vs. Input Power**

- Graph showing power added efficiency (%) vs. input power (dBm) for different frequencies.

**Bias Current vs. Input Power**

- Graph showing bias current (mA) vs. input power (dBm) for different frequencies.

**Quiescent Drain Current vs. Temperature**

- Graph showing quiescent drain current (mA) vs. temperature (°C) for different frequencies.

Visit [www.macom.com](http://www.macom.com) for additional data sheets and product information.
Lead-Free 5 mm AQFN 32-Lead†

† Reference Application Note S2083 for lead-free solder reflow recommendations. Meets JEDEC moisture sensitivity level 3 requirements. Plating is NiPdAu.