FAIRCHILD SEMICONDUCTOR®

September 2005

RMPA2455
2.4–2.5 GHz 1 Watt InGaP HBT Linear Power Amplifier

Features

- 30 dB small signal gain
- 30 dBm output power @ 1 dB compression
- 3% EVM at 22 dBm modulated power out
- 5.0 V positive collector supply operation
- Two power saving shutdown options (bias and logic control)
- Integrated power detector with 20 dB dynamic range
- RoHS compliant low profile 16 pin 3 x 3 x 0.9 mm leadless package
- Internally matched to 50Ω and DC blocked RF input/output
- Optimized for use in 802.11b/g Access Point applications

General Description

The RMPA2455 power amplifier is designed for high performance WLAN access point applications in the 2.4–2.5 GHz frequency band. The low profile 16 pin 3 x 3 x 0.9 mm package with internal matching on both input and output to 50Ω minimizes next level PCB space and allows for simplified integration. The on-chip detector provides power sensing capability while the logic control provides power saving shutdown options. The PA's low power consumption and excellent linearity are achieved using our InGaP Heterojunction Bipolar Transistor (HBT) technology.

Device

Electrical Characteristics[1] 802.11g OFDM Modulation

(with 176 ms burst time, 100 ms idle time) 54 Mbps Data Rate, 16.7 MHz Bandwidth

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Frequency	2.4		2.5	GHz
Collector Supply Voltage	4.5	5.0	5.5	V
Mirror Supply Voltage	2.8	3.3	3.6	V
Gain		30		dB
Total Current @ 22dBm P_{OUT}		195		mA
EVM @ 22dBm P_{OUT}[2]		3.0		%
Detector Output @ 22dBm P_{OUT}		960		mV
Detector Threshold[3]		4		dBm

Notes:

1. VC1, VC2 = 5.0 Volts, VM12 = 3.3V, T_A = 25°C, PA is constantly biased, 50Ω system.

2. Percentage includes system noise floor of EVM = 0.8%.

3. P_{OUT} measured at P_{IN} corresponding to power detection threshold.

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Electrical Characteristics[1] Single Tone

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Frequency	2.4		2.5	GHz
Collector Supply Voltage	4.5	5.0	5.5	V
Mirror Supply Voltage	2.8	3.3	3.6	V
Gain		30		dB
Total Quiescent Current		140		mA
Bias Current at pin VM12[2]		17		mA
P1dB Compression		30		dBm
Standby Current[3]		0.7		mA
Shutdown Current (VM12 = 0V)		<1.0		µA
Input Return Loss		12		dB
Output Return Loss		10		dB
Detector Output at P1dB Comp		4		V
Detector P_{OUT} Threshold[7]		6		dBm
2nd Harmonic Output at P1dB		-40		dBc
3rd Harmonic Output at P1dB		-40		dBc
Logic				
Shutdown Control (V_L):				
Device Off, Logic High Input	2.0	2.4		V
Device On, Logic Low Input		0.0	0.8	V
Logic Current		150		µA
Turn-on Time[4]		<1		µS
Turn-off Time		<1		µS
Spurious (Stability)[5]		-65		dBc

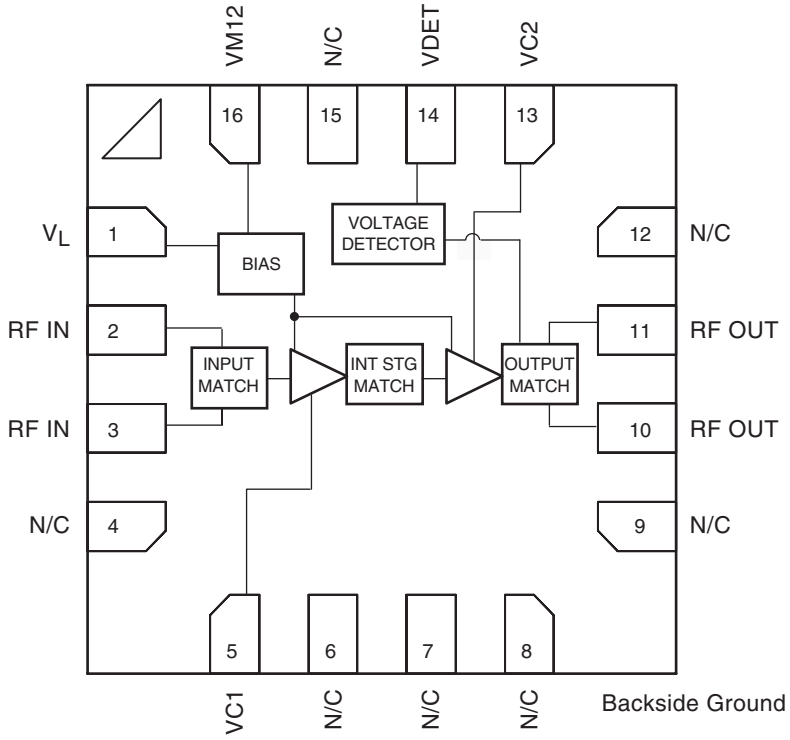
Absolute Ratings[6]

Symbol	Parameter	Ratings	Units
VC1, VC2	Positive Supply Voltage	6	V
IC1, IC2	Supply Current IC1 IC2	 120 700	 mA mA
VM12	Positive Bias Voltage	4.0	V
V_L	Logic Voltage	5	V
P_{IN}	RF Input Power	10	dBm
T_{CASE}	Case Operating Temperature	-40 to +85	°C
T_{STG}	Storage Temperature	-55 to +150	°C

Notes:

1. VC1,VC2 = 5.0V, VM12 = 3.3V, T_C = 25°C, 50Ω system.
2. Mirror bias current is included in the total quiescent current.
3. VL is set to Input Logic Level High for PA Off operation.
4. Measured from Device On signal turn on (Logic Low) to the point where RF P_{OUT} stabilizes to 0.5dB.
5. Load VSWR is set to 8:1 and the angle is varied 360 degrees. P_{OUT} = -30dBm to P1dB.
6. No permanent damage with only one parameter set at extreme limit. Other parameters set to typical values
7. P_{OUT} measured at P_{IN} corresponding to power detection threshold.

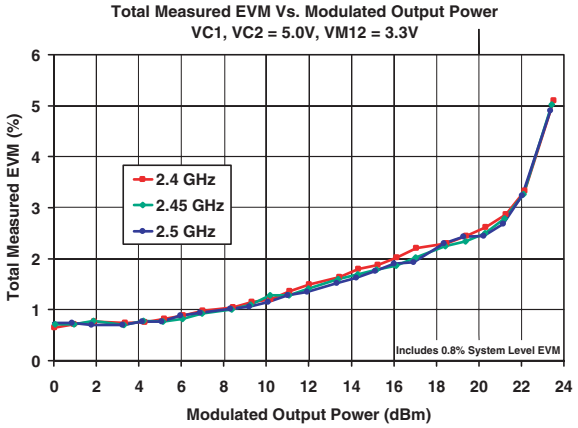
Functional Block Diagram

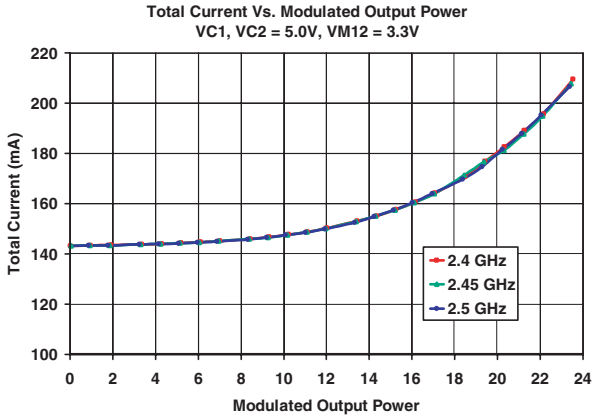


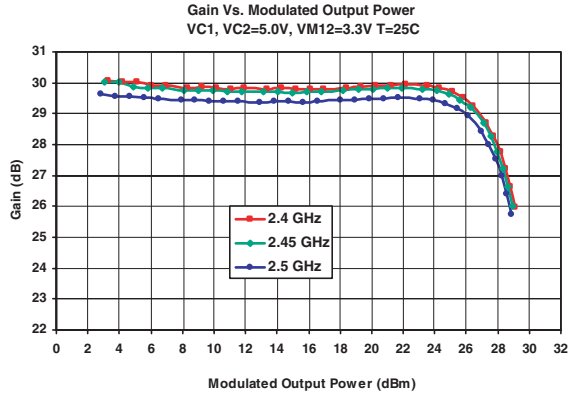
Pin	Description
1	V_L (logic)
2	RF IN
3	RF IN
4	N/C
5	VC1
6	N/C
7	N/C
8	N/C
9	N/C
10	RF OUT
11	RF OUT
12	N/C
13	VC2
14	VDET
15	N/C
16	VM12

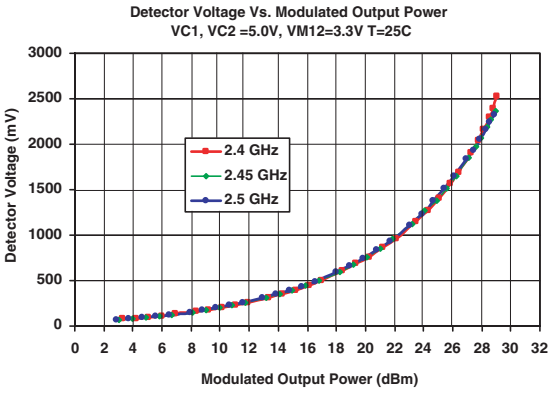
Performance Data 802.11g OFDM

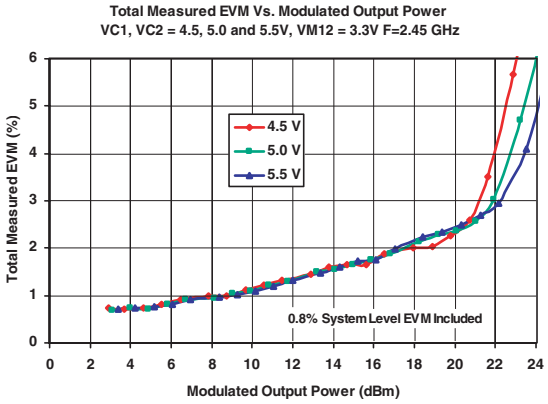
Modulation (with 176 ms burst time, 100 ms idle time) 54 Mbps Data Rate, 16.7 MHz Bandwidth

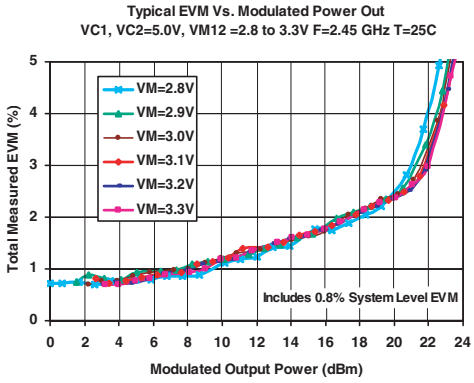












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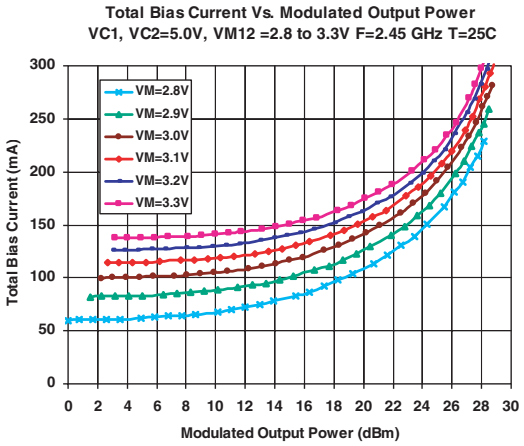
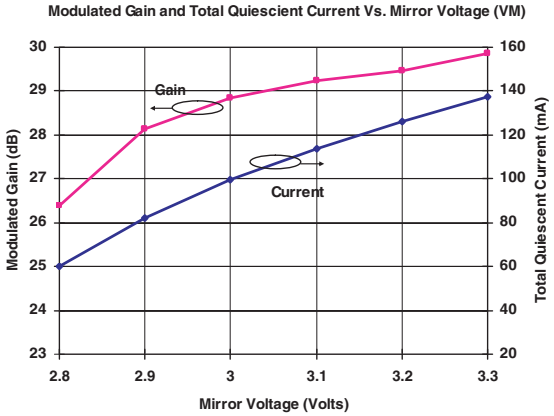
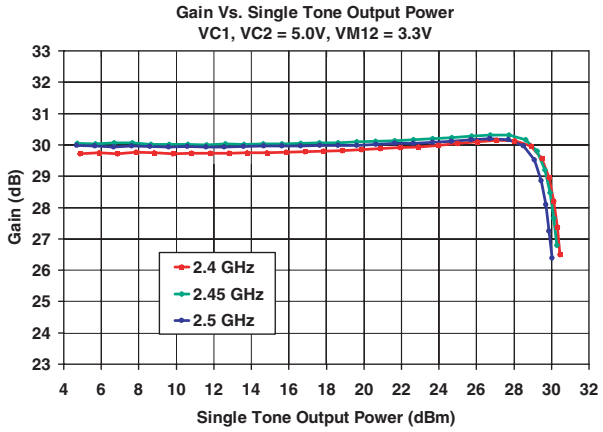
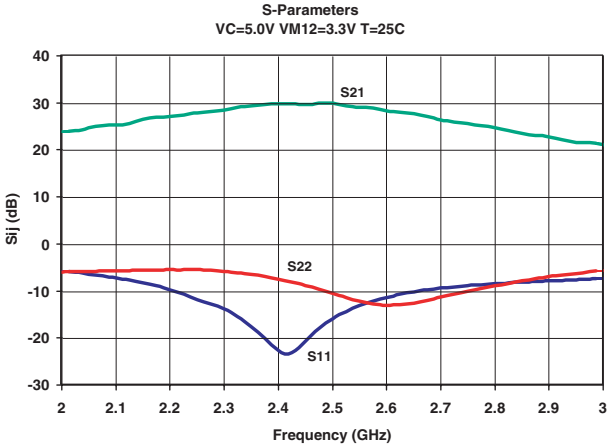


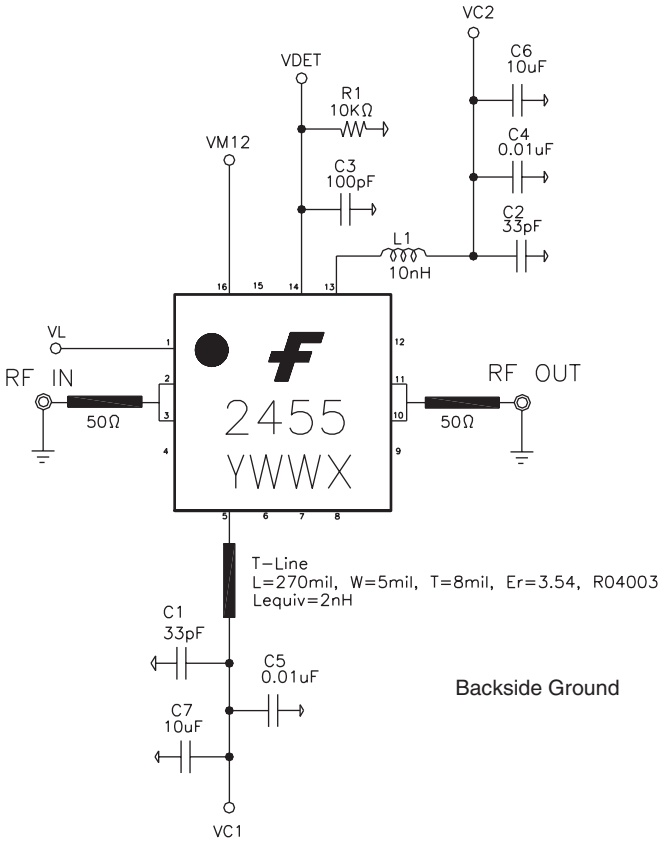


Single Tone

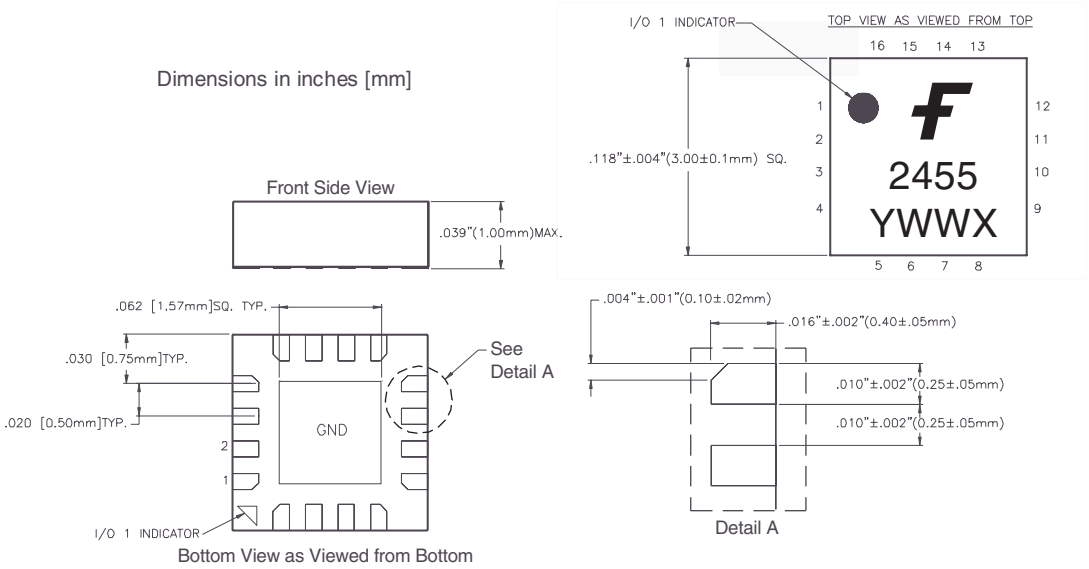




Evaluation Board Schematic



Package Outline



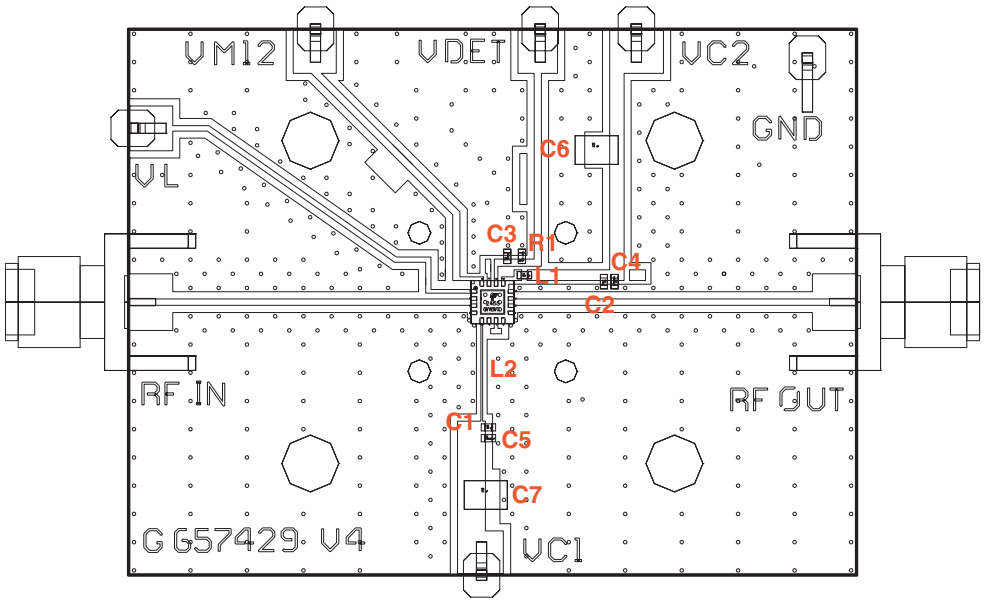
Note: Dimensions do not include protrusions or mold flash. These are not to exceed 0.006" (.155mm) on any side.

Evaluation Board of Materials

MATERIALS LIST

QTY	ITEM NO.	PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	VENDOR
1	1	G657429	PC, BOARD	FAIRCHILD
2	2	#142-0701-841	SMA CONNECTOR	JOHNSON
6	3	#S1322-XX-ND	RT ANGLE SGL M HEADER	DIGIKEY
REF	4	F100046	ASSEMBLY, RMPA2455	FAIRCHILD
2	5 (C1&C2)	GRM39C0G330J50V	33 pF CAPACITOR	MURATA
1	6 (C3)	GRM36C0G101J50V	100 pF CAPACITOR	MURATA
2	7 (C4&C5)	GRM39X7R103K50V	.01 uF CAPACITOR	MURATA
2	8 (C6&C7)	CC1206JX5R106M	10 uF CAPACITOR (6.3V)	TDK
1	9 (L1)	LLV1005FB10NJ	10 nH INDUCTOR	TOKO
1	10 (R1)	RCI-0402-1002J	10K OHM RESISTER	IMS
A/R	11	SN63	SOLDER PASTE	INDIUM CORP
A/R	12	SN96	SOLDER PASTE	INDIUM CORP

Evaluation Board Layout



Actual Board Size = 2.0" X 1.5"

Evaluation Board Turn-On Sequence[1]

Recommended turn-on sequence:

1) Connect common ground terminal to the Ground (GND) pin on the board.

2) Apply low voltage 0.0 to +1.0 V to pin V_L.

3) Apply positive supply voltage VC1 (= 5.0V) to pin VC1 (first stage collector).

4) Apply positive supply voltage VC2 (= 5.0V) to pin VC2 (second stage collector).

5) Apply positive bias voltage VM12 (= 3.3V) to pin VM12 (bias networks).

6) At this point, you should expect to observe the following positive currents flowing into the pins:

Pin	Current
VM12	15.0 – 20.0 mA
VC1	45.0 – 65.0 mA
VC2	60.0 – 80.0 mA
V_L	<1 nA

7) Apply input RF power to SMA connector pin RFIN. Currents in pins VC1 and VC2 will vary depending on the input drive level.

8) Vary positive voltage V_L on pin VREG from +0.5V to +2.4V to shut down the amplifier or alter the power level. Shut down current flow into the pins:

Pin	Current
VM12	<0.7 mA
VC1	<1 nA
VC2	<1 nA
V_L	<0.25 mA

Recommended turn-off sequence:

Use reverse order described in the turn-on sequence above.

Note:

1. Turn on sequence is not critical and it is not necessary to sequence power supplies in actual system level design.

Applications Information

CAUTION: THIS IS AN ESD SENSITIVE DEVICE.

Precautions to Avoid Permanent Device Damage:

- Cleanliness: Observe proper handling procedures to ensure clean devices and PCBs. Devices should remain in their original packaging until component placement to ensure no contamination or damage to RF, DC and ground contact areas.
- Device Cleaning: Standard board cleaning techniques should not present device problems provided that the boards are properly dried to remove solvents or water residues.
- Static Sensitivity: Follow ESD precautions to protect against ESD damage:
  - A properly grounded static-dissipative surface on which to place devices.
  - Static-dissipative floor or mat.
  - A properly grounded conductive wrist strap for each person to wear while handling devices.
- General Handling: Handle the package on the top with a vacuum collet or along the edges with a sharp pair of bent tweezers. Avoiding damaging the RF, DC, and ground contacts on the package bottom. Do not apply excessive pressure to the top of the lid.
- Device Storage: Devices are supplied in heat-sealed, moisture-barrier bags. In this condition, devices are protected and require no special storage conditions. Once the sealed bag has been opened, devices should be stored in a dry nitrogen environment.

Device Usage:
Fairchild recommends the following procedures prior to assembly.

- Assemble the devices within one year of removal from the dry pack.
- During the one year period, the devices must be stored in an environment of less than 60% relative humidity and a maximum temperature of 30°C
- If the one year period or the environmental conditions have been exceeded, then the dry-bake procedure, at 125°C for 24 hours minimum, must be performed.

Solder Materials & Temperature Profile:
Reflow soldering is the preferred method of SMT attachment. Hand soldering is not recommended.

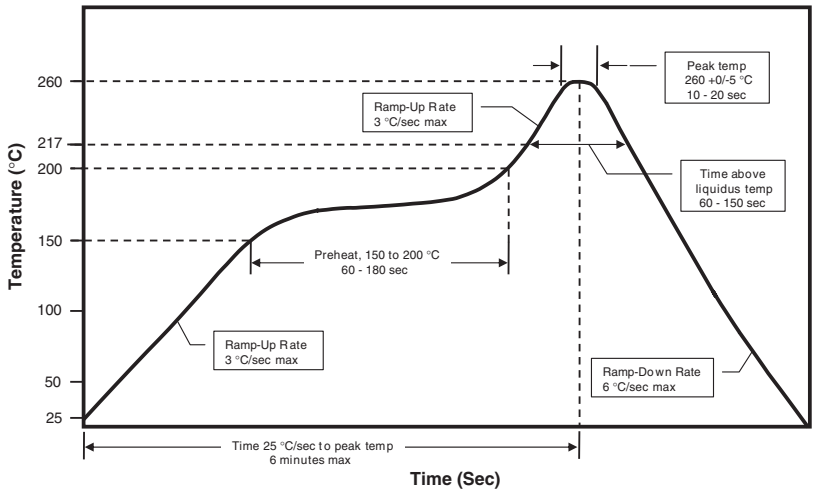
Reflow Profile

- Ramp-up: During this stage the solvents are evaporated from the solder paste. Care should be taken to prevent rapid oxidation (or paste slump) and solder bursts caused by violent solvent out-gassing. A maximum heating rate is 3°C/sec.
- Pre-heat/soak: The soak temperature stage serves two purposes; the flux is activated and the board and devices achieve a uniform temperature. The recommended soak condition is: 60-180 seconds at 150-200°C.
- Reflow Zone: If the temperature is too high, then devices may be damaged by mechanical stress due to thermal mismatch or there may be problems due to excessive solder oxidation. Excessive time at temperature can enhance the formation of inter-metallic compounds at the lead/board interface and may lead to early mechanical failure of the joint. Reflow must occur prior to the flux being completely driven off. The duration of peak reflow temperature should not exceed 20 seconds. Soldering temperatures should be in the range 255–260°C, with a maximum limit of 260°C.
- Cooling Zone: Steep thermal gradients may give rise to excessive thermal shock. However, rapid cooling promotes a finer grain structure and a more crack-resistant solder joint. The illustration below indicates the recommended soldering profile.

Solder Joint Characteristics:
Proper operation of this device depends on a reliable void-free attachment of the heat sink to the PWB. The solder joint should be 95% void-free and be a consistent thickness.

Rework Considerations:
Rework of a device attached to a board is limited to reflow of the solder with a heat gun. The device should be subjected to no more than 15°C above the solder melting temperature for no more than 5 seconds. No more than 2 rework operations should be performed.

Recommended Solder Reflow Profile



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2. A critical component is any component of a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.

PRODUCT STATUS DEFINITIONS

Definition of Terms

Datasheet Identification	Product Status	Definition
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Preliminary	First Production	This datasheet contains preliminary data, and supplementary data will be published at a later date. Fairchild Semiconductor reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice in order to improve design.
No Identification Needed	Full Production	This datasheet contains final specifications. Fairchild Semiconductor reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice in order to improve design.
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