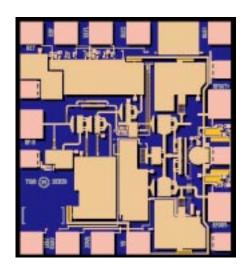
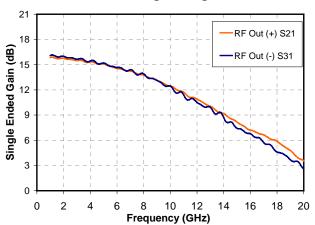


# 10 Gb/s Single Ended to Differential Amplifier TGA2951-EPU

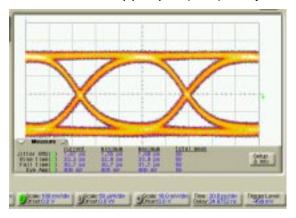


#### **Preliminary Measured Performance**

Bias Conditions:  $V_D = 5V$ ,  $I_D = 72$  mA



10.7 Gb/s 70mVpp Input (N/C) Vadj



#### **Key Features and Performance**

- 3dB Bandwidth: 9.5 GHz
- 21 dB Differential Gain
- Single Ended In, Differential Out
- Crossing Adjustment (XOVR)
- Output Level Adjust (OUTLVL)
- Up to 1.5 Vpp Differential Out
- Output Power Detector
- 0.25µm 3MI pHEMT Technology
- Self Bias: V<sub>D</sub> = 5V, I<sub>D</sub> = 72 mA
- Chip dimensions: 1.00 x 1.10 x 0.1 mm (0.039 x 0.043 x 0.004 inches)

#### **Primary Applications**

 OC-192/STM-64 Fiber Optic Systems

### **Product Description**

The TriQuint TGA2951-EPU is a **Single Ended to Differential Amplifier** for OC-192/STM-64 Fiber Optic
System receive chains. The TGA2951-EPU
provides a Single ended to differential Conversion
with gain.

The part is designed using TriQuint's proven standard 0.25 um gate Power pHEMT production process.

The TGA2951-EPU is 100% DC and RF tested on-wafer to ensure performance compliance.



#### TABLE I MAXIMUM RATINGS <u>1/</u>

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	VALUE	NOTES
V <sup>+</sup>	Positive Supply Voltage	5.5 V	<u>2/</u>
I <sup>+</sup>	Positive Supply Current	84 mA	<u>2/</u>
$P_{IN}$	Input Continuous Wave Power	15 dBm	<u>2</u> /
$P_{D}$	Power Dissipation	462 mW	2/, <u>3</u> /
T <sub>CH</sub>	Operating Channel Temperature	150 °C	<u>4</u> /, <u>5</u> /
T <sub>M</sub>	Mounting Temperature (30 Seconds)	320 °C	
T <sub>STG</sub>	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<sub>D</sub>.
- 3/ When operated at this power dissipation with a base plate temperature of 70 °C, the median life is 1 E+6 hours.
- 4/ Junction operating temperature will directly affect the device median time to failure (T<sub>M</sub>). For maximum life, it is recommended that junction temperatures be maintained at the lowest possible levels.
- 5/ These ratings apply to each individual FET.



#### TABLE II RF CHARACTERIZATION TABLE ( $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ , Nominal) Bias Conditions: $V_D = 5V$ , $I_D = 72$ mA

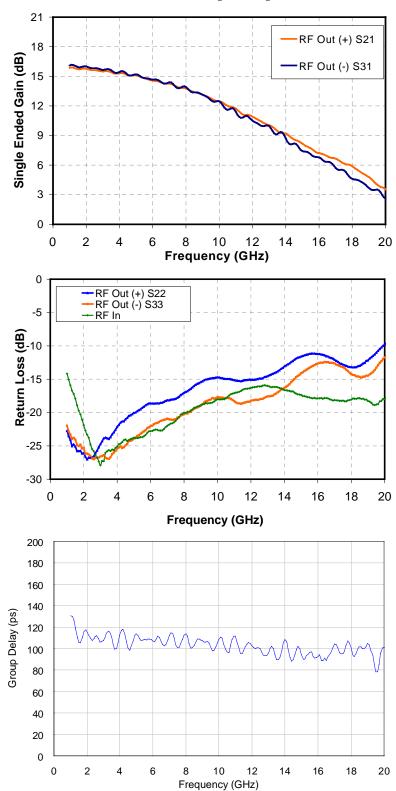
Parameter	Conditions	Typical	Units
Differential Gain	1 GHz	21	dB
3dB Bandwidth		9.5	GHz
Small Signal Gain Delta	1 – 9 GHz	± 0.25	dB
Input Return Loss	1 – 9 GHz	15	dB
Output Return Loss (S22, S33)	1 – 9 GHz	15	dB
Insertion Phase Delta	1 – 9 GHz	180 ± 2	deg
Group Delay Ripple	Reference to 1 GHz	± 4	ps
Nominal Crossing Level	Over Output Operating Range	50	%
Crossing Level Adjustment		± 10	%
Output Adjustment		15	dB
Detector Output	Output levels	0 – 150	mV
	0 – 650 Vpp S/E		

Note: Table II lists the RF Characteristics of typical devices as determined by fixtured measurements.



### **Preliminary Measured Performance**

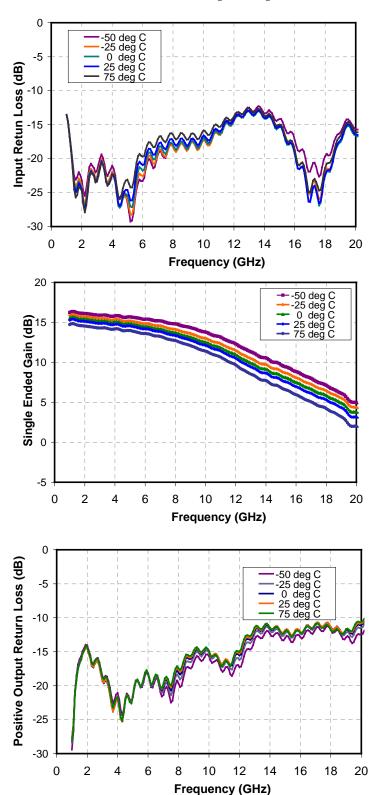
Bias Conditions:  $V_D = 5V$ ,  $I_D = 72$  mA





#### **Preliminary Measured Performance**

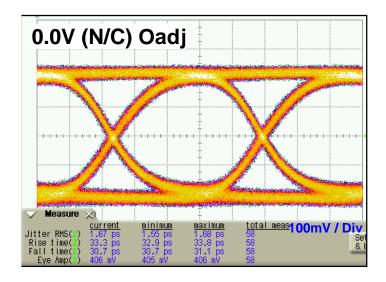
Bias Conditions:  $V_D = 5V$ ,  $I_D = 72$  mA

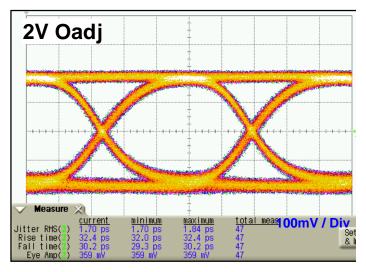


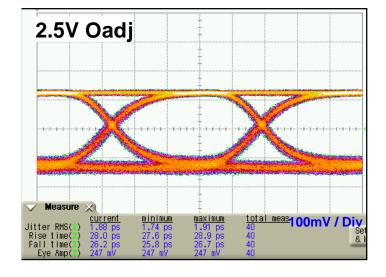


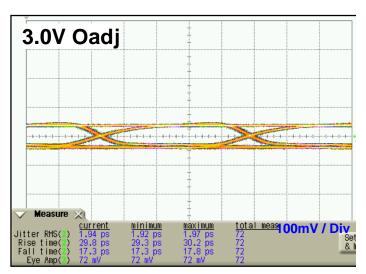
### **Typical Fixtured Performance**

Bias Conditions: 10.7 Gb/s & 0 - 3 V Vadj with constant 70mVpp Input



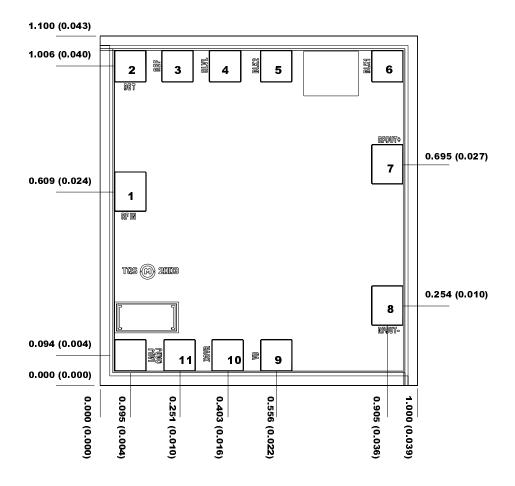








# **Mechanical Drawing**



Units: millimeters (inches)

Thickness: 0.100 (0.004) (reference only)

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

Chip size tolerance: +/- 0.051 (0.002)

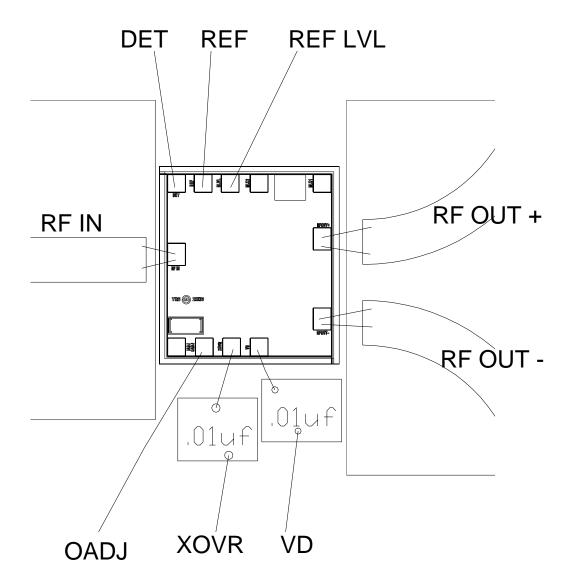
#### **GND IS BACKSIDE OF MMIC**

Bond Pad #1:	RF IN	0.098 x 0.123 (0.004 x 0.005)
Bond Pad #2:	DET	0.098 x 0.098 (0.004 x 0.004)
Bond Pad #3:	REF	0.098 x 0.098 (0.004 x 0.004)
Bond Pad #4:	REF LVL	0.098 x 0.098 (0.004 x 0.004)
Bond Pad #5:	BLK 2	0.098 x 0.098 (0.004 x 0.004)
Bond Pad #6	BLK 1	0.098 x 0.098 (0.004 x 0.004)
Bond Pad #7	RF OUT +	0.098 x 0.123 (0.004 x 0.005)
Bond Pad #8	RF OUT -	0.098 x 0.123 (0.004 x 0.005)
Bond Pad #9	VD	0.098 x 0.098 (0.004 x 0.004)
Bond Pad #10	XOVR	0.098 x 0.098 (0.004 x 0.004)
Bond Pad #11	OAD.J	0.098 x 0.098 (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.



### **Chip Assembly & Bonding Diagram**

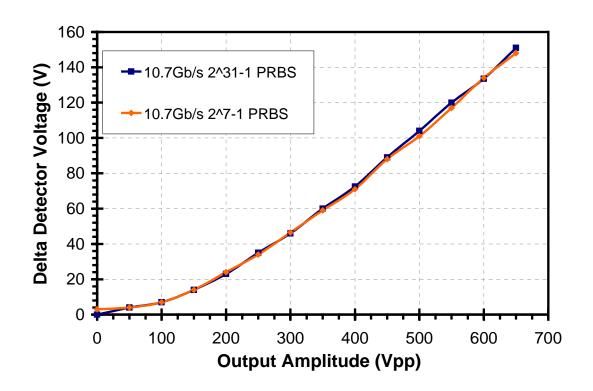


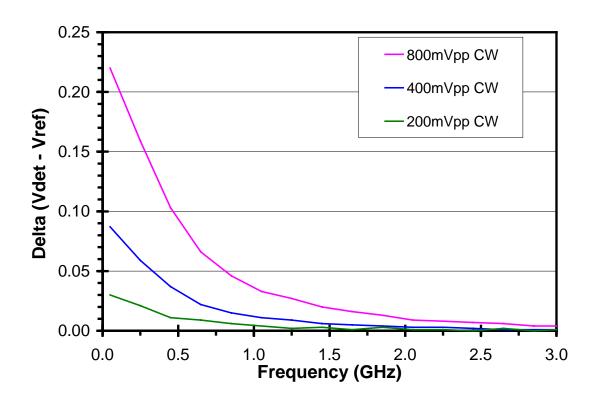
Note: RF ports are DC coupled

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



# **Output Level Detector**







### **Assembly Process Notes**

#### Reflow process assembly notes:

- Use AuSn (80/20) solder with limited exposure to temperatures at or above 300 °C for 30 sec
- An alloy station or conveyor furnace with reducing atmosphere should be used.
- No fluxes should be utilized.
- Coefficient of thermal expansion matching is critical for long-term reliability.
- Devices must be stored in a dry nitrogen atmosphere.

#### Component placement and adhesive attachment assembly notes:

- 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.
- Organic attachment can be used in low-power applications.
- Curing should be done in a convection oven; proper exhaust is a safety concern.
- Microwave or radiant curing should not be used because of differential heating.
- Coefficient of thermal expansion matching is critical.

#### 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.
- Maximum stage temperature is 200 °C.

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