

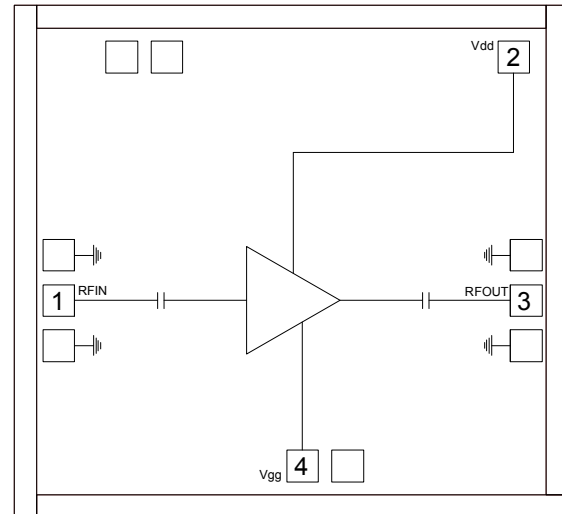
### Features

- ▶ High gain
- ▶ Low noise figure
- ▶ High linearity
- ▶ High RF power survivability
- ▶ Small die size

### Description

The CMD218 is a broadband MMIC GaN low noise amplifier ideally suited for microwave radios and C and X-band applications where small size and high input power survivability are needed. The broadband device delivers greater than 22 dB of gain with a corresponding output 1 dB compression point of +18.5 dBm and a noise figure of 0.9 dB. The CMD218 features a RF input power survivability of greater than 5 Watts. The CMD218 is a 50 ohm matched design eliminating the need for external DC blocks and RF port matching.

### Functional Block Diagram



### Electrical Performance - $V_{dd} = 10\text{ V}$ , $V_{gg} = -2.3\text{ V}$ , $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , $F = 7\text{ GHz}$

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Frequency Range	5 - 9			GHz
Gain		22		dB
Noise Figure		0.9		dB
Output P1dB		18.5		dBm
Output Psat		26		dBm
Output IP3		29		dBm
Input Return Loss		15		dB
Output Return Loss		10		dB
Supply Current		75		mA

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### Specifications

#### Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Rating
Drain Voltage, V <sub>dd</sub>	35 V
RF Input Power	5 W Pulsed
Channel Temperature, T <sub>ch</sub>	150 °C
Power Dissipation, P <sub>diss</sub>	3.5 W
Thermal Resistance	18.7 °C/W
Operating Temperature	-55 to 85 °C
Storage Temperature	-55 to 150 °C

Operation of this device outside the maximum ratings may cause permanent damage.

#### Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Units
V <sub>dd</sub>	5	10	28	V
I <sub>dd</sub>		75		mA
V <sub>gg</sub>	-10		-1	V

Electrical performance is measured at specific test conditions. Electrical specifications are not guaranteed over all recommended operating conditions.

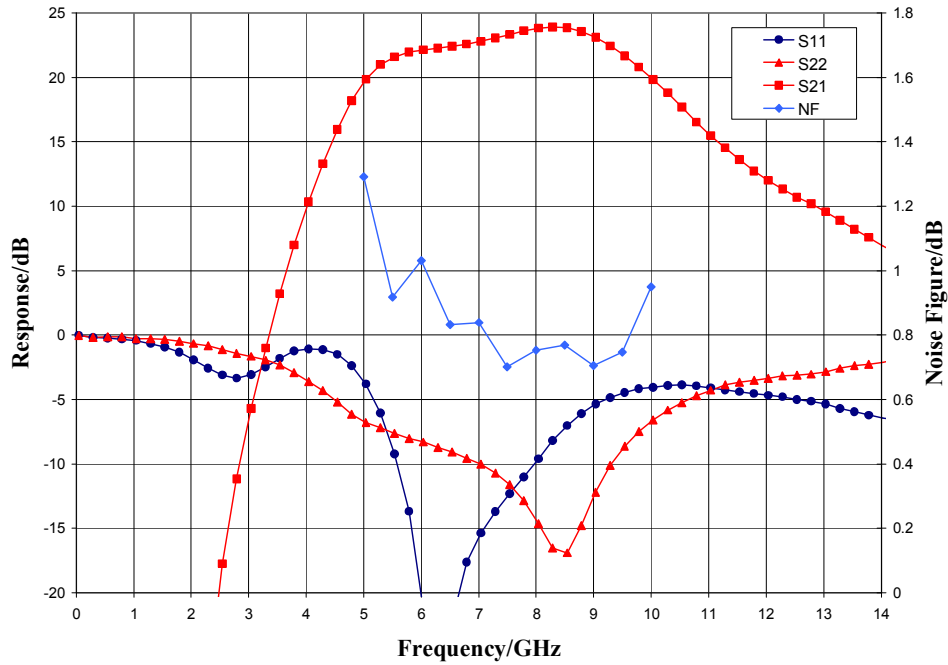
#### Electrical Specifications - V<sub>dd</sub> = 10 V, V<sub>gg</sub> = -2.3 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25 °C

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Frequency Range	5 - 7			7 - 9			GHz
Gain	17	22	27	19	24	28	dB
Noise Figure		1	1.6		0.8	1.4	dB
Input Return Loss		13			10		dB
Output Return Loss		8			13		dB
Output P <sub>1dB</sub>		18.5			19.5		dBm
Output IP <sub>3</sub>		29			29.5		dBm
Supply Current	52	75	98	52	75	98	mA
Gain Temperature Coefficient		0.025			0.025		dB/°C
Noise Figure Temperature Coefficient		0.008			0.008		dB/°C

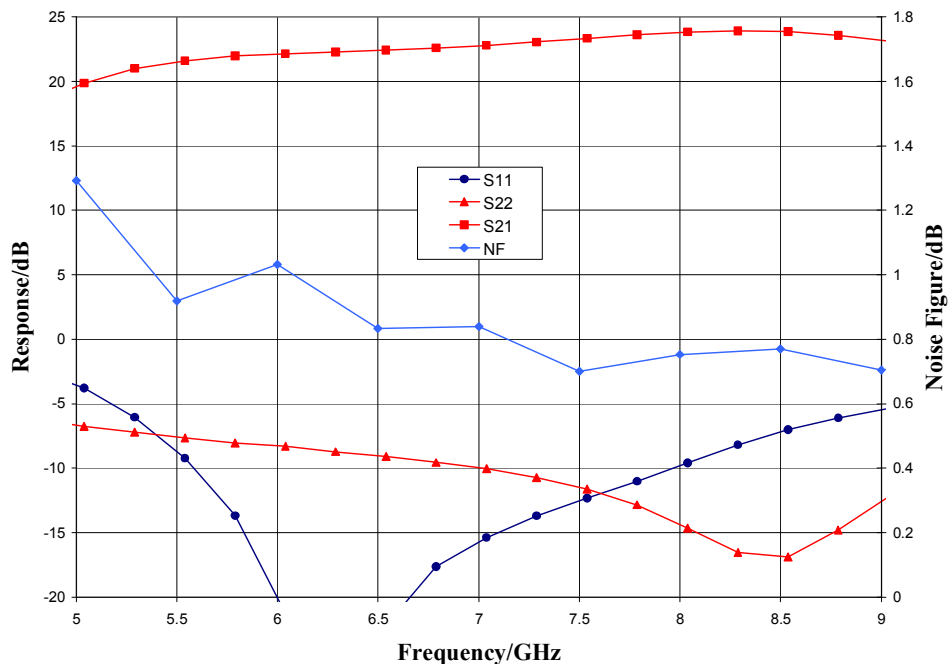
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### Typical Performance

**Broadband Performance,  $V_{dd} = 10\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{gg} = -2.3\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{dd} = 75\text{ mA}$ ,  $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$**



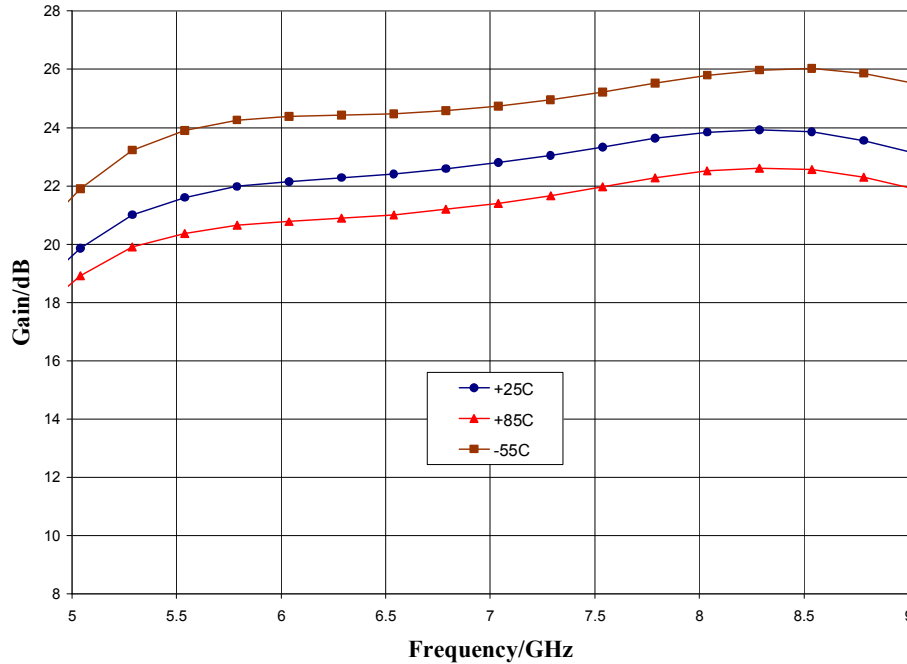
**Narrow-band Performance,  $V_{dd} = 10\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{gg} = -2.3\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{dd} = 75\text{ mA}$ ,  $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$**



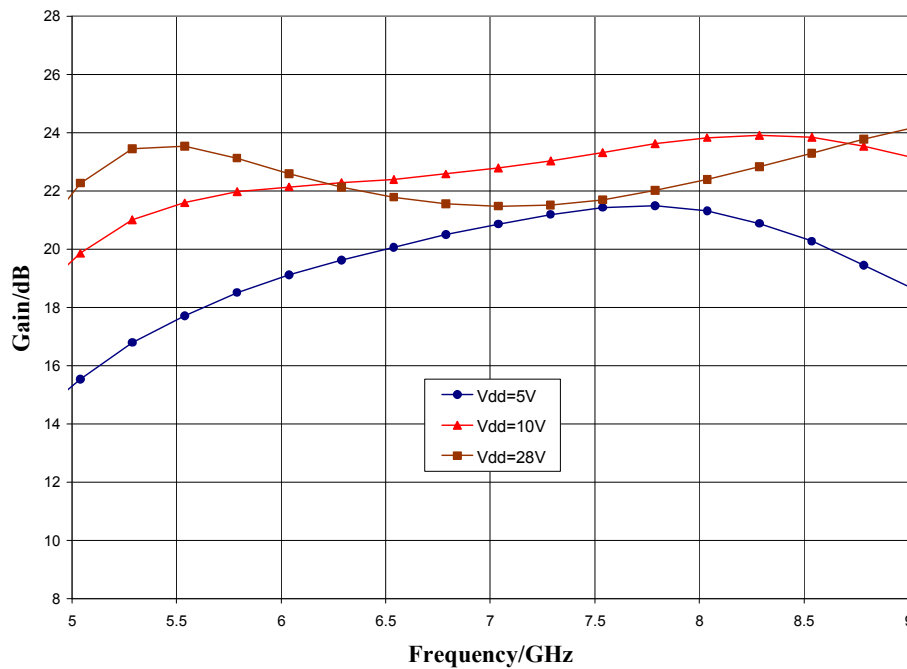
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### Typical Performance

**Gain vs. Temperature,  $V_{dd} = 10\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{gg} = -2.3\text{ V}$**



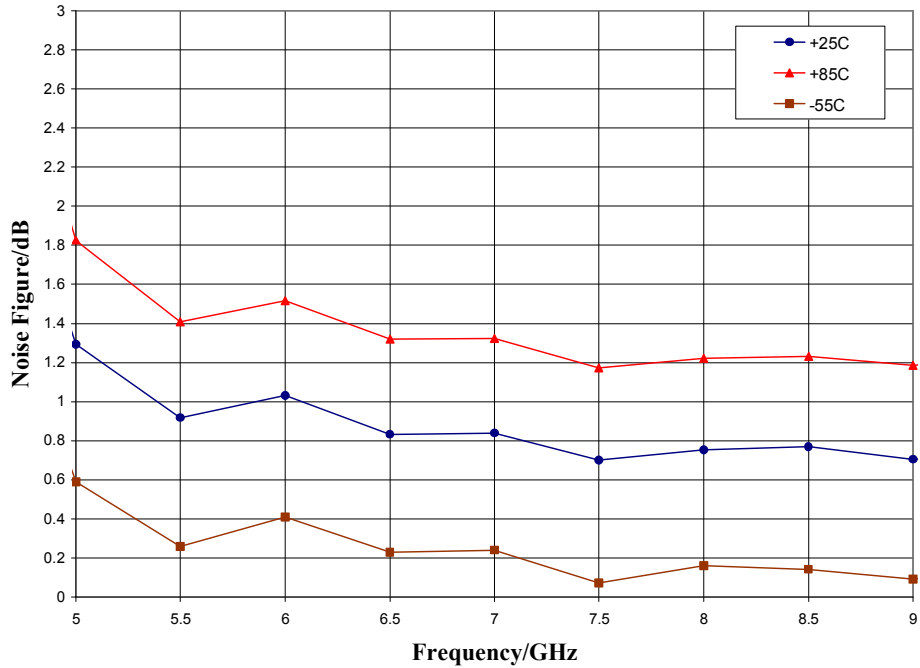
**Gain vs.  $V_{dd}$ ,  $V_{gg} = -2.3\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$**



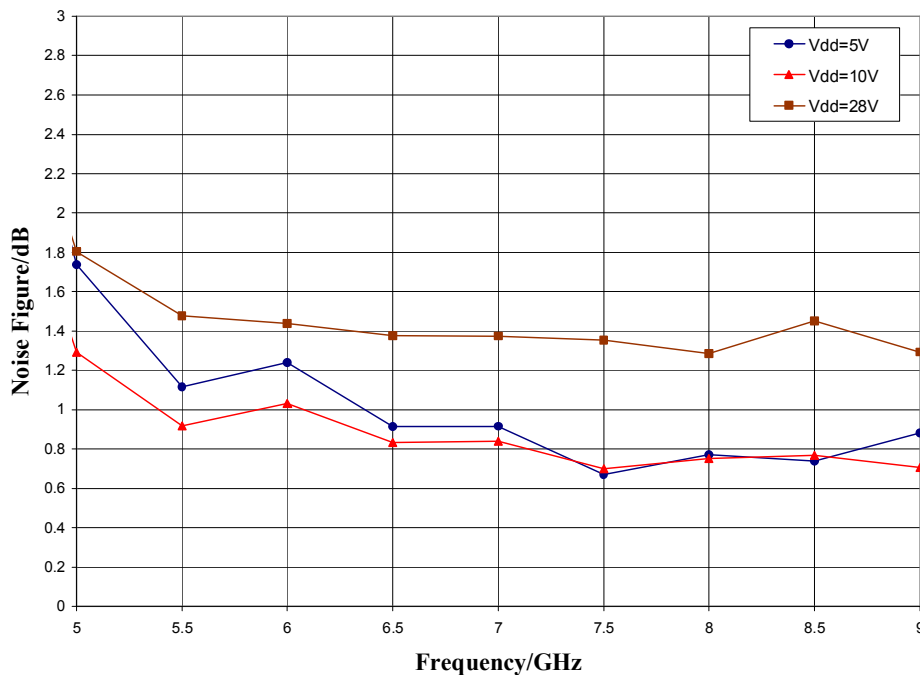
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### Typical Performance

**Noise Figure vs. Temperature,  $V_{dd} = 10\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{gg} = -2.3\text{ V}$**



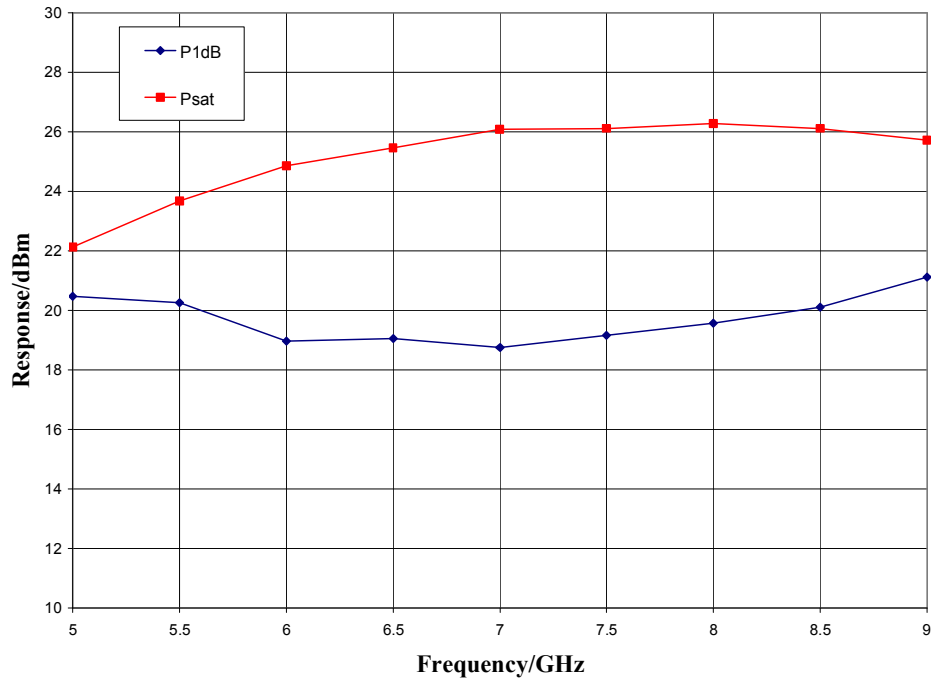
**Noise Figure vs.  $V_{dd}$ ,  $V_{gg} = -2.3\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$**



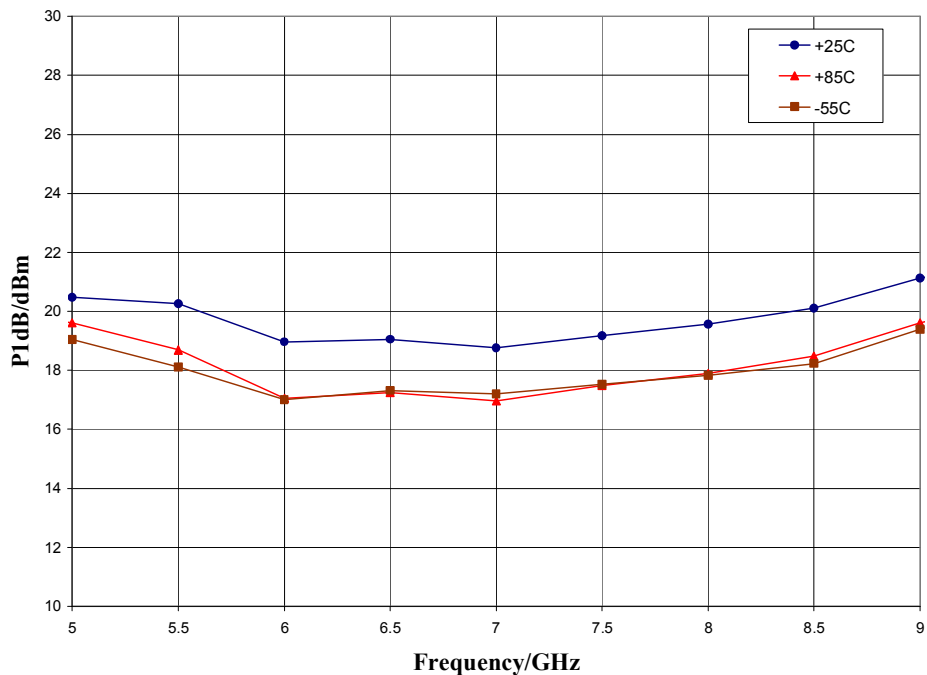
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### Typical Performance

**Output Power,  $V_{dd} = 10\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{gg} = -2.3\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$**



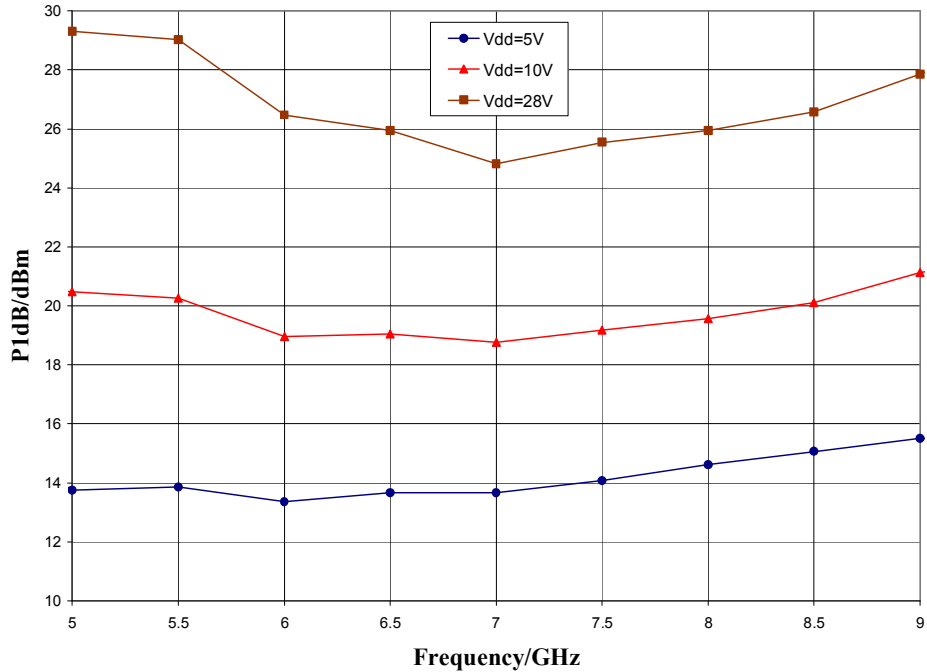
**P1dB vs. Temperature,  $V_{dd} = 10\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{gg} = -2.3\text{ V}$**



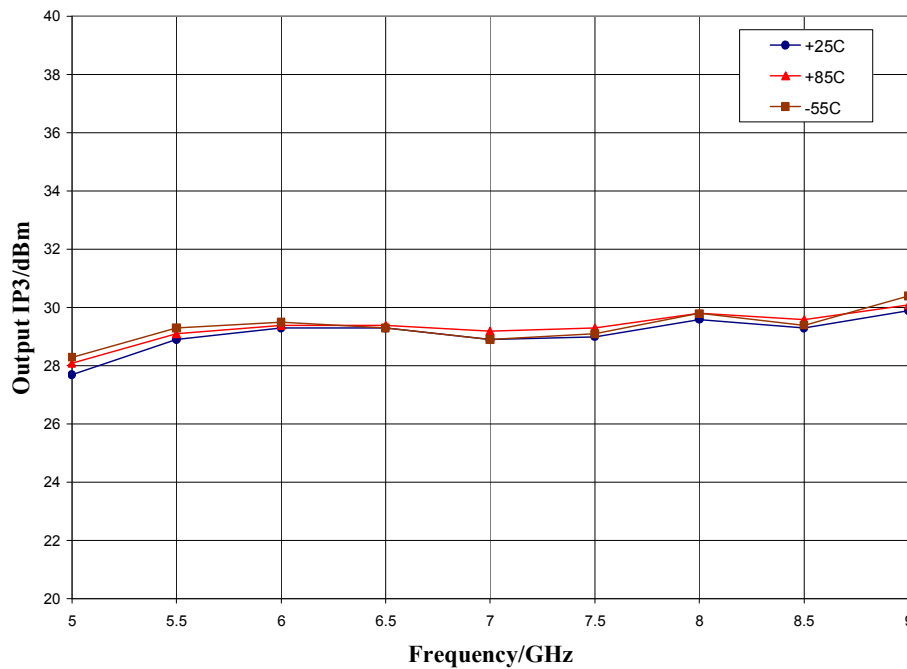
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### Typical Performance

**P1dB vs.  $V_{dd}$ ,  $V_{gg} = -2.3$  V,  $T_A = 25$  °C**



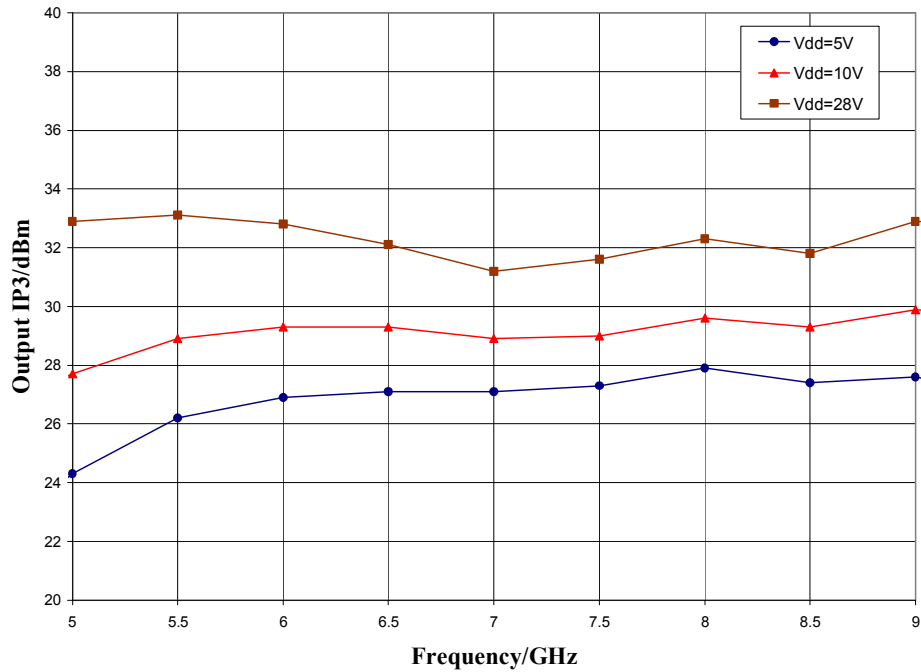
**Output IP3 vs. Temperature,  $V_{dd} = 10$  V,  $V_{gg} = -2.3$  V**



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### Typical Performance

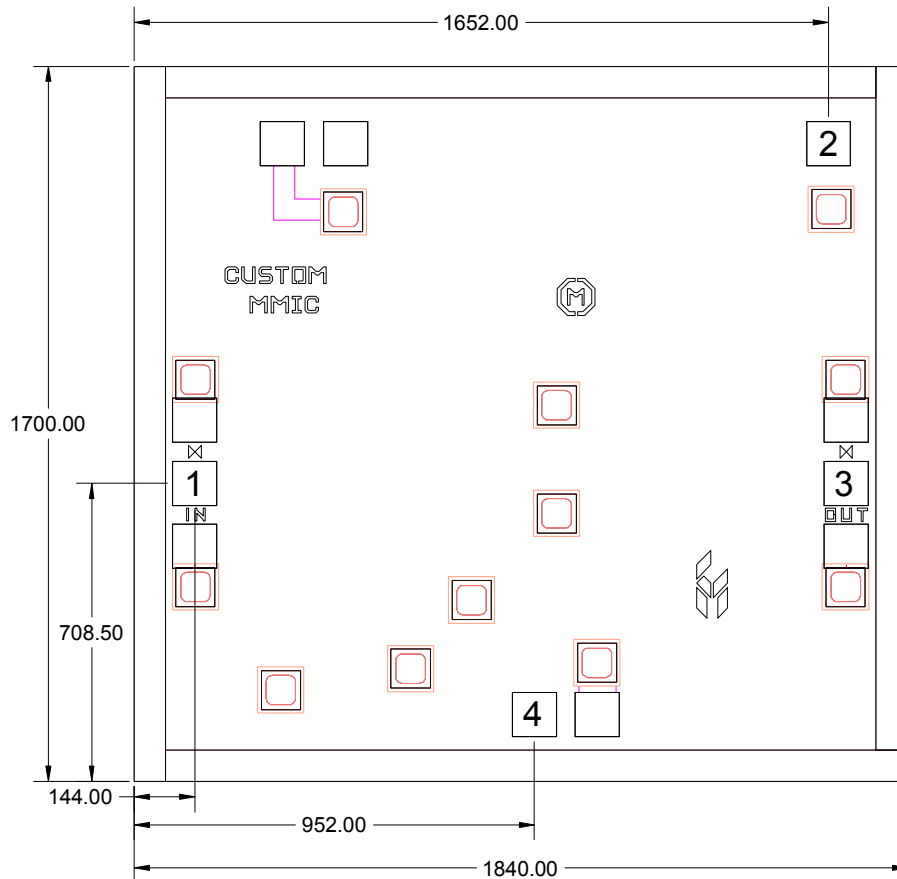
Output IP3 vs.  $V_{dd}$ ,  $V_{gg} = -2.3$  V,  $T_A = 25$  °C





### Mechanical Information

#### Die Outline (all dimensions in microns)

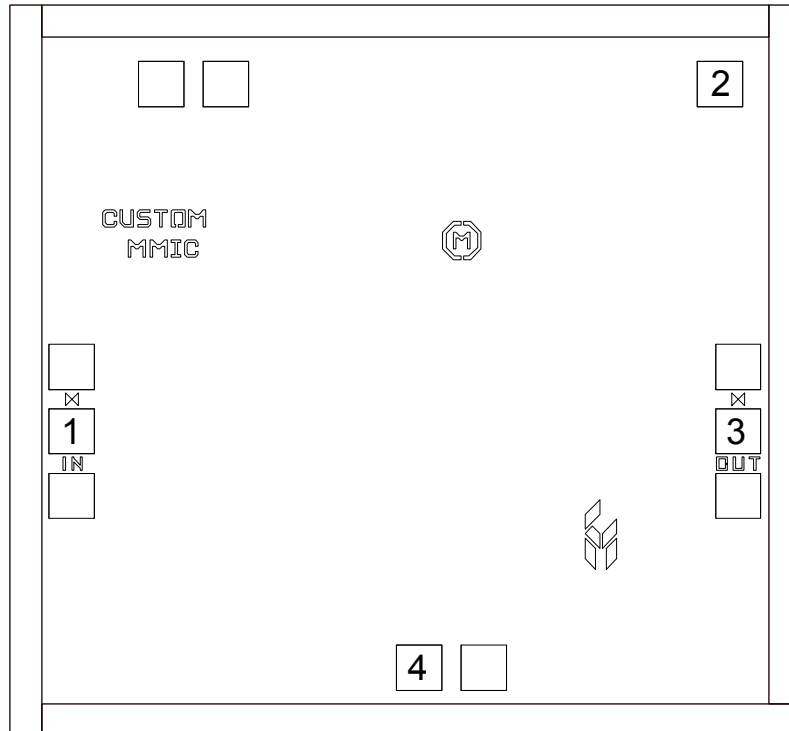


#### Notes:

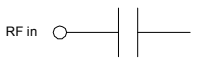
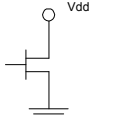
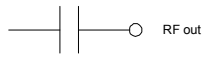
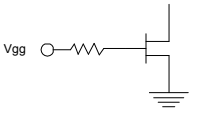

1. No connection required for unlabeled pads
2. Backside is RF and DC ground
3. Backside and bond pad metal: Gold
4. Die is 100 microns thick
5. DC bond pads are 100 microns square

### Pin Description

#### Pad Diagram



#### Functional Description

Pad	Function	Description	Schematic
1	RF in	DC blocked and 50 ohm matched	
2	Vdd	Power supply voltage Decoupling and bypass caps required	
3	RF out	DC blocked and 50 ohm matched	
4	Vgg	Power supply voltage Decoupling and bypass caps required	
Backside	Ground	Connect to RF / DC ground	

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### Applications Information

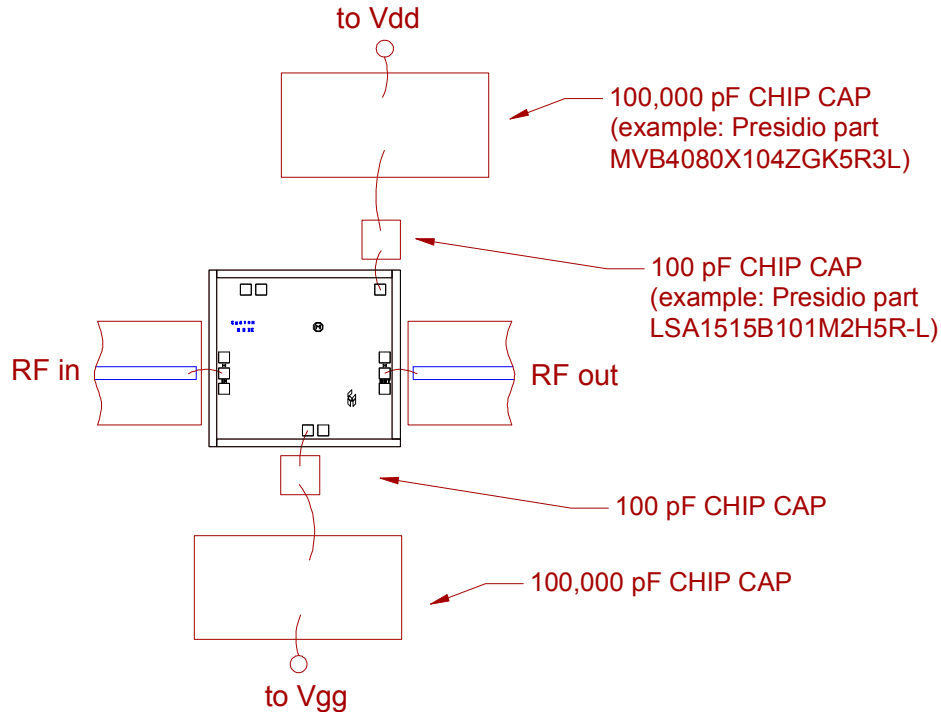
#### Assembly Guidelines

The backside of the CMD218 is RF ground. Die attach should be accomplished with electrically and thermally conductive epoxy or eutectic attach. Standard assembly procedures should be followed for high frequency devices. The top surface of the semiconductor should be made planar to the adjacent RF transmission lines, and the RF decoupling capacitors placed in close proximity to the DC connections on chip.

RF connections should be made as short as possible to reduce the inductive effect of the bond wire. Use of a 0.8 mil thermosonic wedge bonding is highly recommended as the loop height will be minimized. The RF input and output require a single bond wire as shown.

The semiconductor is 100 um thick and should be handled by the sides of the die or with a custom collet. Do not make contact directly with the die surface as this will damage the monolithic circuitry. Handle with care.

#### Assembly Diagram



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

### *Applications Information*

#### **Biasing and Operation**

The CMD218 is biased with a positive drain supply and a negative gate supply. Performance is optimized when the drain voltage is set to +10 V but may be set between +5 V and +28 V.

Turn ON procedure:

1. Apply gate voltage  $V_{gg}$  and set to a voltage sufficient to pinch off drain current ( $\sim -4$  V)
2. Apply drain voltage  $V_{dd}$  and set to +10 V
3. Increase  $V_{gg}$  (less negative) to achieve a drain current of 75 mA

Turn OFF procedure:

1. Turn off drain voltage  $V_{dd}$
2. Turn off gate voltage  $V_{gg}$

RF power can be applied at any time