

# 20.0-32.0 GHz GaAs MMIC Receiver

Mimix  
BROADBAND

October 2001 – Rev 10/05/01

XR1003

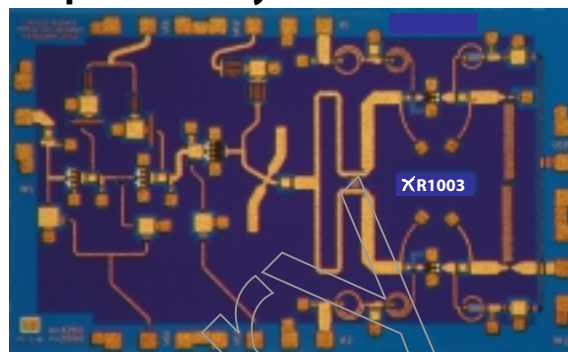
## Features

- 20.0–32.0 GHz Frequency Range
- 17.0 dB Typical Conversion Gain
- 3.0 dB Typical Noise Figure
- 22.0 dB Typical Image Rejection
- 100% On-Wafer RF and DC Testing
- 100% Visual Inspection to MIL-STD-883 Method 2010

## General Description

Mimix Broadband's 20.0–32.0 GHz GaAs MMIC receiver has a typical conversion gain of 17.0 dB with a typical noise figure of 3.0 dB and 22.0 dB typical image rejection across the band. This receiver is well suited to provide minimum distortion for modulation schemes as high as 64 QAM. This device is a three stage LNA followed by an image reject fundamental resistive HEMT mixer. The image reject mixer removes the need for a bandpass filter after the LNA to remove thermal noise at the image frequency. This MMIC uses Mimix Broadband's 0.15  $\mu\text{m}$  GaAs PHEMT device model technology, and is based upon electron beam lithography to ensure high repeatability and uniformity. The chip has surface passivation to protect and provide a rugged part with backside via holes and gold metallization to allow either a conductive epoxy or eutectic solder die attach process. This device is well suited for Millimeter-wave Point-to-Point Radio, LMDS, SATCOM and VSAT applications.

## Chip Device Layout



## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Supply Voltage (Vd)	+6.0 VDC
Supply Current (Id)	300 mA
Gate Bias Voltage (Vg)	+0.3 VDC
Input Power (Pin)	0.0 dBm
Storage Temperature (Tstg)	-65 to +165 °C
Operating Temperature (Ta)	-55 to +75 °C
Channel Temperature (Tch)	150 °C <sup>2</sup>
Heat Rise @ Nominal Bias	38 °C

(2) Channel temperature effects a device's MTBF. It is recommended to keep channel temperature as low as possible for maximum life.

## Electrical Characteristics (Ambient Temperature T = 25° C)

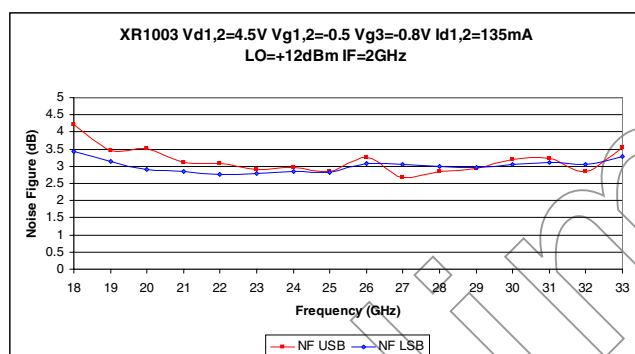
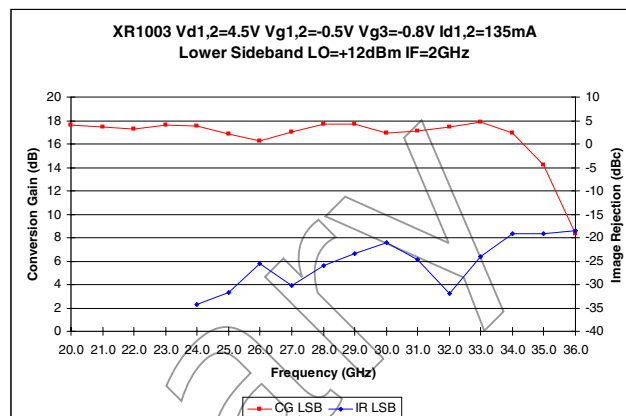
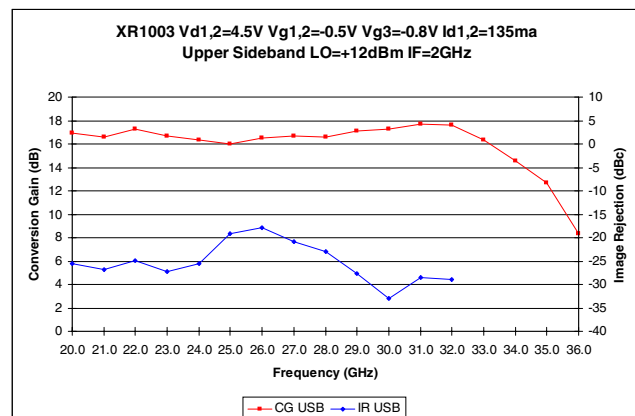
Parameter	Units	Min.	Typ.	Max.
Frequency Range RF (f) IF=DC–2.0 GHz	GHz	20.0	–	32.0
Input Return Loss RF (S11)	dB	–	10.0	–
Small Signal Conversion Gain RF/IF (S21)	dB	–	17.0	–
LO Input Drive (Pin)	dBm	+12.0	+15.0	+18.0
Image Rejection	dB	–	22.0	–
Noise Figure (NF)	dB	–	3.0	–
Isolation LO/RF	dB	–	–	–
Input Third Order Intercept (IIP3) <sup>1</sup>	dBm	–	–6.0	–
Drain Bias Voltage (Vd1 & Vd2)	VDC	–	+4.5	+5.5
Gate Bias Voltage (Vg1 & Vg2) (Vg3=–0.8V)	VDC	–1.0	–0.5	0.0
Supply Current (Id) (Vd=4.5V, Vg=–0.5V Typical)	mA	–	135	270

(1) Measured using constant current and –22 dBm total input power.

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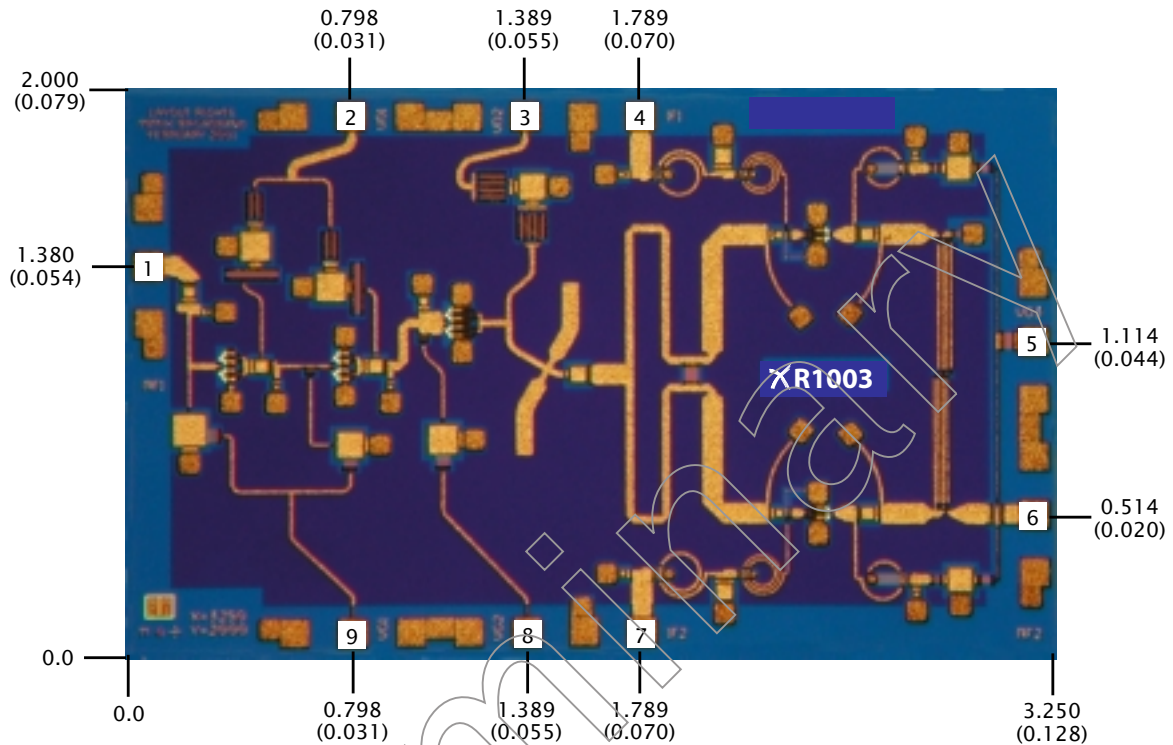
## Receiver Measurements



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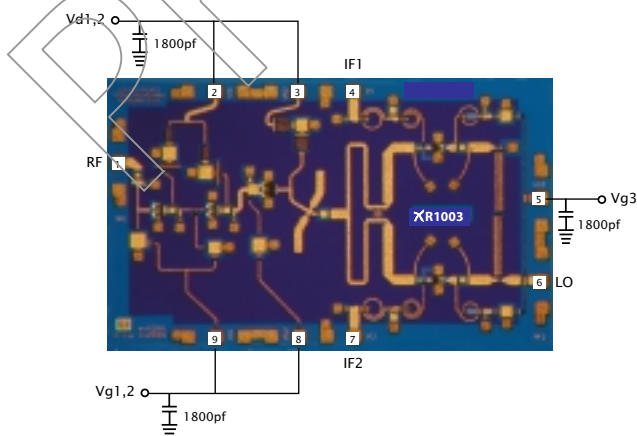
## Mechanical Drawing



Units: millimeters (inches) Bond pad dimensions are shown to center of bond pad.  
Thickness: 0.100 (0.004) (for reference only), Backside is ground, Bond Pad/Backside Metallization: Gold  
All Bond Pads are 0.100 x 0.100 (0.004 x 0.004).

Bond Pad #1 (RF)	Bond Pad #3 (Vd2)	Bond Pad #5 (Vg3)	Bond Pad #7 (IF2)	Bond Pad #9 (Vg1)
Bond Pad #2 (Vd1)	Bond Pad #4 (IF1)	Bond Pad #6 (LO)	Bond Pad #8 (Vg2)	

## Bias Arrangement



**Bypass Capacitors** – Recommended Capacitors can be found at Presidio Components ([www.presidiocomponents.com](http://www.presidiocomponents.com))

### For Individual Stage Bias:

5EA Single Element P/N – SL3535XR182M16VG5

### For Parallel Stage Bias:

3EA Single Element P/N – SL3535XR182M16VG5

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**App Note [1] Biasing** – As shown in the bonding diagram, this device is operated with both stages in parallel, and can be biased for low noise performance or high power performance. Low noise bias is nominally  $V_d=4.5V$ ,  $I_d=135mA$  and is the recommended bias condition. More controlled performance will be obtained by separately biasing  $V_{d1}$  and  $V_{d2}$  each at 4.5V, 65mA. Power bias may be as high as  $V_d=5.5V$ ,  $I_d=270mA$  with all stages in parallel, or most controlled performance will be obtained by separately biasing  $V_{d1}$  and  $V_{d2}$  each at 5.5V, 270mA. Image reject mixer bias,  $V_{g3}$ , should nominally be  $-0.8V$  to minimize sensitivity of mixer performance to LO level. It is recommended to use active biasing to keep the currents constant as the RF power and temperature vary, this gives the most reproducible results. Depending on the supply voltage available and the power dissipation constraints, the bias circuit may be a single transistor or a low power operational amplifier, with a low value resistor in series with the drain supply used to sense the current. The gate of the pHEMT is controlled to maintain correct drain current and thus drain voltage. The typical gate voltage needed to do this is  $-0.5V$ . Typically the gate is protected with Silicon diodes to limit the applied voltage. Also make sure to sequence the applied voltage to ensure negative gate bias is available before applying the positive drain supply.

Preliminary

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## Handling and Assembly Information

**CAUTION!** – Mimix Broadband MMIC Products contain *gallium arsenide (GaAs)* which can be hazardous to the human body and the environment. For safety, observe the following procedures:

- Do not ingest.
- Do not alter the form of this product into a gas, powder, or liquid through burning, crushing, or chemical processing as these by products are dangerous to the human body if inhaled, ingested, or swallowed.
- Observe government laws and company regulations when discarding this product. This product must be discarded in accordance with methods specified by applicable hazardous waste procedures.

**ESD** – Gallium Arsenide (GaAs) devices are susceptible to electrostatic and mechanical damage. Die are supplied in antistatic containers, which should be opened in cleanroom conditions at an appropriately grounded anti-static workstation. Devices need careful handling using correctly designed collets, vacuum pickups or, with care, sharp tweezers.

**Die Attachment** – GaAs Products from Mimix Broadband are 0.100 mm (0.004 ) thick and have vias through to the backside to enable grounding to the circuit. Microstrip substrates should be brought as close to the die as possible. The mounting surface should be clean and flat. If using conductive epoxy, recommended epoxies are Ablestick 84-1LMI or 84-1LMI cured in a nitrogen atmosphere per manufacturer's cure schedule. Apply epoxy sparingly to avoid getting any on to the top surface of the die. An epoxy fillet should be visible around the total die periphery. If eutectic mounting is preferred, then a fluxless gold-tin (AuSn) preform, approximately 0.001<sup>2</sup> thick, placed between the die and the attachment surface should be used. A die bonder that utilizes a heated collet and provides scrubbing action to ensure total wetting to prevent void formation in a nitrogen atmosphere is recommended. The gold-tin eutectic (80% Au 20% Sn) has a melting point of approximately 280°C (Note: Gold Germanium should be avoided). The work station temperature should be 310°C ± 10°C. Exposure to these extreme temperatures should be kept to minimum. The collet should be heated, and the die pre-heated to avoid excessive thermal shock. Avoidance of air bridges and force impact are critical during placement.

**Wire Bonding** – Windows in the surface passivation above the bond pads are provided to allow wire bonding to the die's gold bond pads. The recommended wire bonding procedure uses 0.076 mm x 0.013 mm (0.003 x 0.0005 ) 99.99% pure gold ribbon with 0.5–2% elongation to minimize RF port bond inductance. Gold 0.025 mm (0.001 ) diameter wedge or ball bonds are acceptable for DC Bias connections. Aluminum wire should be avoided. Thermo-compression bonding is recommended though thermosonic bonding may be used providing the ultrasonic content of the bond is minimized. Bond force, time and ultrasonics are all critical parameters. Bonds should be made from the bond pads on the die to the package or substrate. All bonds should be as short as possible.