

Typical Applications

The HMC451 is ideal for use as a driver amplifier for:

- Point-to-Point Radios
- Point-to-Multi-Point Radios & VSAT
- Test Equipment & Sensors
- LO Driver for HMC Mixers
- Military & Space

Features

Gain: 22 dB

Saturated Output Power: +22 dBm @ 24% PAE

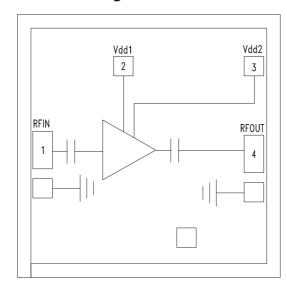
Output IP3: +30 dBm

Single Positive Supply: +5.0 V @ 127 mA

50 Ohm Matched Input/Output

Small Size: 1.35 mm x 1.35 mm x 0.1 mm

Functional Diagram



General Description

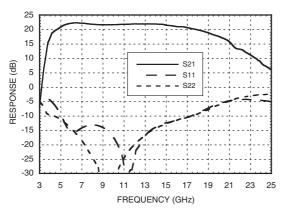
The HMC451 is a general purpose GaAs PHEMT MMIC Medium Power Amplifier which operates between 5.0 and 20.0 GHz. The amplifier provides 22 dB of gain, +22 dBm of saturated power and 24% PAE from a +5.0 V supply. Consistent gain and output power across the operating band make it possible to use a common driver/LO amplifier approach in multiple radio bands. The HMC451 amplifier can easily be integrated into Multi-Chip-Modules (MCMs) due to its small (1.82mm²) size, single supply operation and DC blocked I/Os. All data is tested with the chip in a 50 Ohm test fixture connected via 0.025mm (1 mil) diameter wire bonds of minimal length <0.31mm (<12 mils).

Electrical Specifications, $T_A = +25^{\circ}$ C, Vdd1, Vdd2 = +5V

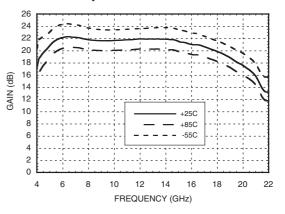
Parameter	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
Frequency Range	5 - 15		15 - 18			18 - 20			GHz	
Gain	19	22		17	20		15	18		dB
Gain Variation Over Temperature		0.03	0.04		0.03	0.04		0.03	0.04	dB/ °C
Input Return Loss		14			11			8		dB
Output Return Loss		16			11			8		dB
Output Power for 1 dB Compression (P1dB)	17	20		17	20		17	20		dBm
Saturated Output Power (Psat)		22			21			21		dBm
Output Third Order Intercept (IP3)		32			30			30		dBm
Noise Figure		7			6			6.5		dB
Supply Current (Idd)		127			127			127		mA



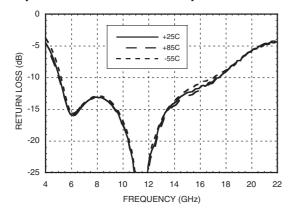
Broadband Gain & Return Loss



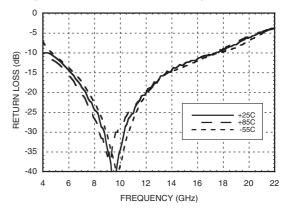
Gain vs. Temperature



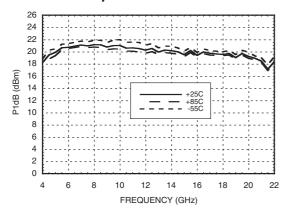
Input Return Loss vs. Temperature



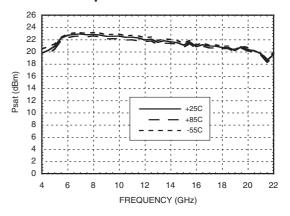
Output Return Loss vs. Temperature



P1dB vs. Temperature

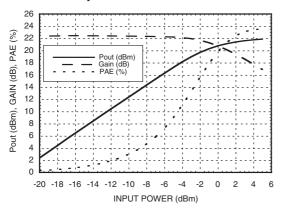


Psat vs. Temperature

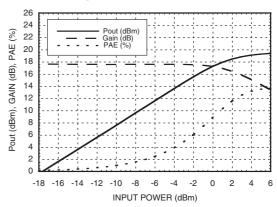




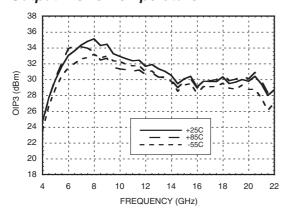
Power Compression @ 10 GHz



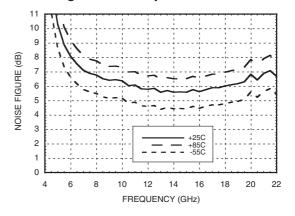
Power Compression @ 20 GHz



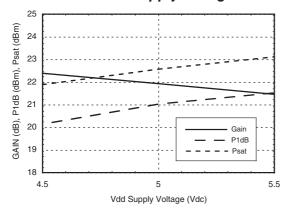
Output IP3 vs. Temperature



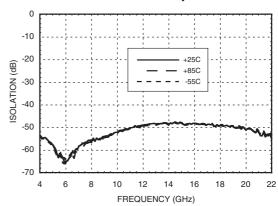
Noise Figure vs. Temperature



Gain & Power vs. Supply Voltage @ 10 GHz



Reverse Isolation vs. Temperature





Absolute Maximum Ratings

Drain Bias Voltage (Vdd)	+5.5 Vdc	
RF Input Power (RFin)(Vdd = +5.0 Vdc)	+10 dBm	
Channel Temperature	175 °C	
Continuous Pdiss (T= 85 °C) (derate 13 mW/°C above 85 °C)	1.2 W	
Thermal Resistance (channel to die bottom)	75 °C/W	
Storage Temperature	-65 to +150 °C	
Operating Temperature	-55 to +85 °C	



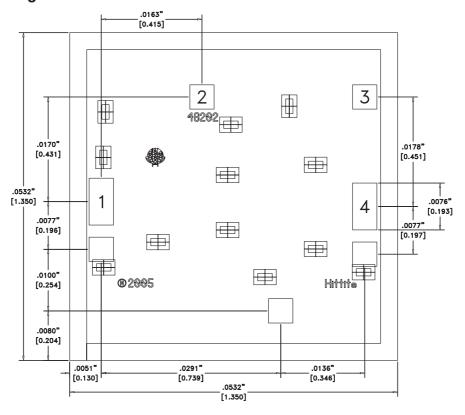
Typical Supply Current vs. Vdd

Vdd (V)	Idd (mA)
+4.5	125
+5.0	127
+5.5	129

Note: Amplifier will operate over full voltage ranges shown above



Outline Drawing



Die Packaging Information [1]

Standard	Alternate		
GP-2	[2]		

- [1] Refer to the "Packaging Information" section for die packaging dimensions.
- [2] For alternate packaging information contact Hittite Microwave Corporation.

NOTES:

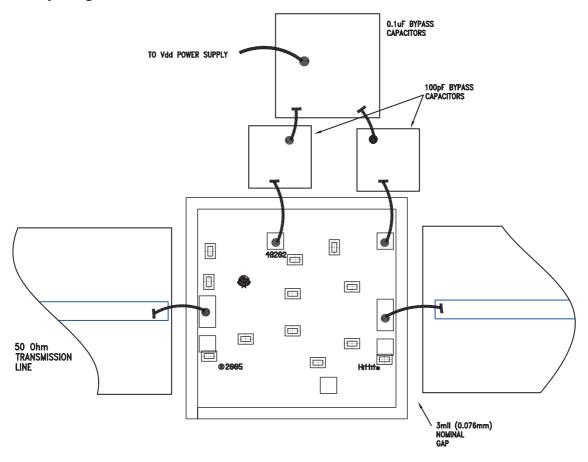
- 1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES [MM]
- 2. DIE THICKNESS IS .004"
- 3. TYPICAL BOND PAD IS .004" SQUARE
- 4. BACKSIDE METALLIZATION: GOLD
- 5. BOND PAD METALLIZATION: GOLD
- 6. BACKSIDE METAL IS GROUND.
- 7. CONNECTION NOT REQUIRED FOR UNLABELED BOND PADS.
- 8. OVERALL DIE SIZE \pm .002

Pad Descriptions

Pad Number	Function	Description	Interface Schematic	
1	RF IN	This pad is AC coupled and matched to 50 Ohms from 5 - 20 GHz.	RFIN○──	
2, 3	Vdd1, Vdd2	Power Supply Voltage for the amplifier. External bypass capacitors of 100 pF and 0.1 μF are required.	OVdd1, Vdd2	
4	RF OUT	This pad is AC coupled and matched to 50 Ohms from 5 - 20 GHz.	— —orfout	



Assembly Diagram





Mounting & Bonding Techniques for Millimeterwave GaAs MMICs

The die should be attached directly to the ground plane eutectically or with conductive epoxy (see HMC general Handling, Mounting, Bonding Note).

50 Ohm Microstrip transmission lines on 0.127mm (5 mil) thick alumina thin film substrates are recommended for bringing RF to and from the chip (Figure 1). If 0.254mm (10 mil) thick alumina thin film substrates must be used, the die should be raised 0.150mm (6 mils) so that the surface of the die is coplanar with the surface of the substrate. One way to accomplish this is to attach the 0.102mm (4 mil) thick die to a 0.150mm (6 mil) thick molybdenum heat spreader (moly-tab) which is then attached to the ground plane (Figure 2).

Microstrip substrates should be brought as close to the die as possible in order to minimize bond wire length. Typical die-to-substrate spacing is 0.076mm to 0.152 mm (3 to 6 mils).



Follow these precautions to avoid permanent damage.

Storage: All bare die are placed in either Waffle or Gel based ESD protective containers, and then sealed in an ESD protective bag for shipment. Once the sealed ESD protective bag has been opened, all die should be stored in a dry nitrogen environment.

Cleanliness: Handle the chips in a clean environment. DO NOT attempt to clean the chip using liquid cleaning systems.

Static Sensitivity: Follow ESD precautions to protect against $> \pm 250$ V ESD strikes.

Transients: Suppress instrument and bias supply transients while bias is applied. Use shielded signal and bias cables to minimize inductive pickup.

up. Figure 2.

General Handling: Handle the chip along the edges with a vacuum collet or with a sharp pair of bent tweezers. The surface of the chip has fragile air bridges and should not be touched with vacuum collet, tweezers, or fingers.

Mounting

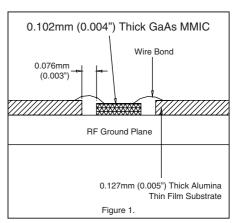
The chip is back-metallized and can be die mounted with AuSn eutectic preforms or with electrically conductive epoxy. The mounting surface should be clean and flat.

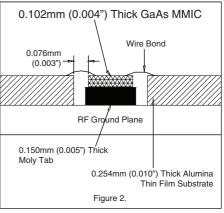
Eutectic Die Attach: A 80/20 gold tin preform is recommended with a work surface temperature of 255 deg. C and a tool temperature of 265 deg. C. When hot 90/10 nitrogen/hydrogen gas is applied, tool tip temperature should be 290 deg. C. DO NOT expose the chip to a temperature greater than 320 deg. C for more than 20 seconds. No more than 3 seconds of scrubbing should be required for attachment.

Epoxy Die Attach: Apply a minimum amount of epoxy to the mounting surface so that a thin epoxy fillet is observed around the perimeter of the chip once it is placed into position. Cure epoxy per the manufacturer's schedule.

Wire Bonding

Ball or wedge bond with 0.025mm (1 mil) diameter pure gold wire. Thermosonic wirebonding with a nominal stage temperature of 150 deg. C and a ball bonding force of 40 to 50 grams or wedge bonding force of 18 to 22 grams is recommended. Use the minimum level of ultrasonic energy to achieve reliable wirebonds. Wirebonds should be started on the chip and terminated on the package or substrate. All bonds should be as short as possible <0.31mm (12 mils).









Notes: