

# CMPA601C025D

6 - 12 GHz, 40 W GaN HPA

## Description

The CMPA601C025D is a 40 W MMIC HPA utilizing the high performance, 0.25  $\mu\text{m}$  GaN on SiC production process. The CMPA601C025D operates from 6 - 12 GHz and supports both defense and commercial-related radar and electronic warfare applications. The CM-PA601C025D achieves 40 W of saturated output power with 25 dB of large signal gain and typically 30% power-added efficiency under CW operation.

The CMPA601C025D provides superior, broadband performance allowing customers to improve SWaP-C benchmarks in their next-generation systems.

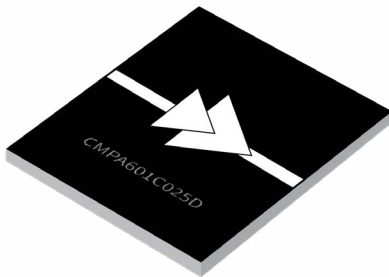


Figure 1. CMPA601C025D

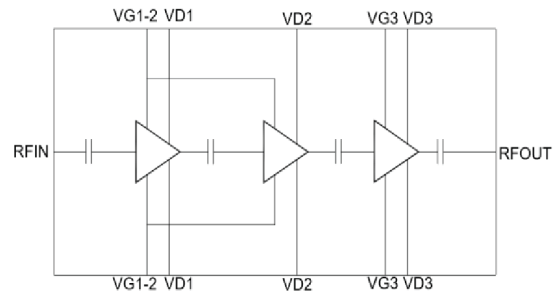


Figure 2. Functional Block Diagram

### Features

- $P_{SAT}$ : 40 W
- PAE: 30%
- LSG: 25 dB
- S21: 37 dB
- S11: <-5 dB
- S22: <-5 dB
- CW operation

Note:

Features are typical performance across frequency under 25 °C operation. Please reference performance charts for additional information.

### Applications

- Military and commercial radar
- Electronic warfare
- Test instrumentation
- General broadband amplifiers



## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Units	Value	Conditions
Drain Voltage	$V_D$	V	28	
Gate Voltage	$V_G$	V	-10, +2	
Drain Current	$I_D$	A	7.1	
Gate Current	$I_G$	mA	15	
Input Power	$P_{IN}$	dBm	26	CW
Dissipated Power	$P_{DISS}$	W	120	85 °C
Storage Temperature	$T_{STG}$	°C	-65, +150	
Mounting Temperature	$T_J$	°C	260	30 Seconds
Junction Temperature	$T_J$	°C	225	MTTF > 1E6
Output Mismatch Stress	VSWR	$\Psi$	5:1	

## Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Units	Typical Value	Conditions
Drain Voltage	$V_D$	V	28	
Gate Voltage	$V_G$	V	-2.8	
Drain Current	$I_{DQ}$	A	2	
Input Power	$P_{IN}$	dBm	22	
Case Temperature	$T_{CASE}$	°C	-40 to 85	

## RF Specifications<sup>1</sup>

Test conditions unless otherwise noted:  $V_D = 28$  V,  $I_{DQ} = 2400$  mA,  $PW = 10$   $\mu$ s,  $DC = 0.1\%$ ,  $T_{BASE} = 25$  °C

Parameter	Units	Frequency	Min.	Typical	Max.	Conditions
Frequency	GHz		6		12	
Output Power	dBm	6	45.5	47		$P_{IN} = 19$ dBm
		10	45.5	47		
		12	45.5	47		
Power-Added Efficiency	%	6	23	30		$P_{IN} = 19$ dBm
		10	23.3	32		
		12	23.7	31		
LSG	dB	6		28		$P_{IN} = 19$ dBm
		10		28		
		12		28		
Small-Signal Gain (S21)	dB	6	29.8	35		$P_{IN} = 10$ dBm
		10	30.2	35		
		12	27.8	35		
Input Return Loss	dB			-10		
Output Return Loss	dB			-8		

Note:

<sup>1</sup>Above RF specifications are screened at on-wafer probe under short pulse operation. Subsequent data plots in this document represent fixture performance under CW operation as noted.

## Large Signal Performance versus Temperature

Test conditions unless otherwise noted:  $V_D = 28\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 2000\text{ mA}$ , CW,  $P_{IN} = 22\text{ dBm}$ ,  $T_{BASE} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , frequency = 9.5 GHz

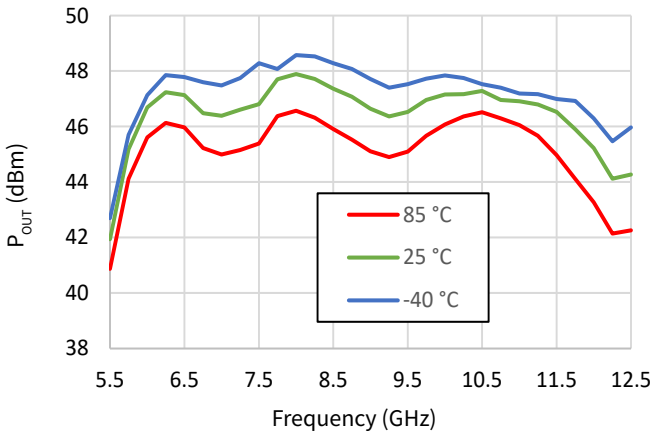


Figure 3.  $P_{OUT}$  v. Frequency v. Temperature

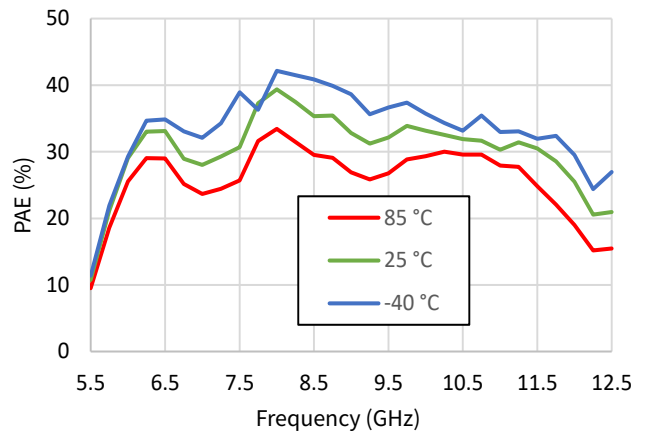


Figure 4. PAE v. Frequency v. Temperature

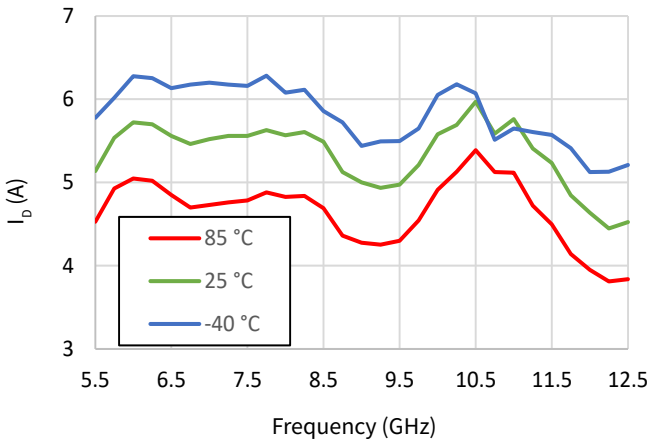


Figure 5.  $I_b$  v. Frequency v. Temperature

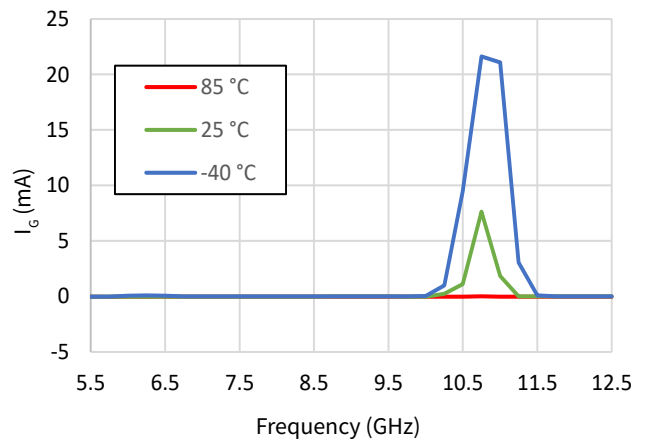


Figure 6.  $I_g$  v. Frequency v. Temperature

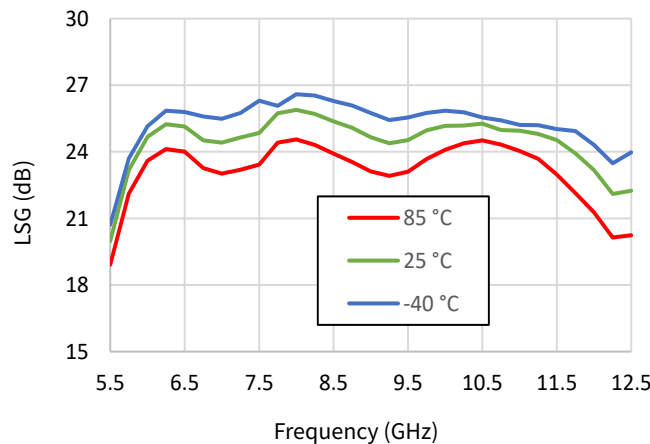


Figure 7. LSG v. Frequency v. Temperature

### Large Signal Performance versus $V_D$

Test conditions unless otherwise noted:  $V_D = 28\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 2000\text{ mA}$ , CW,  $P_{IN} = 22\text{ dBm}$ ,  $T_{BASE} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , frequency = 9.5 GHz

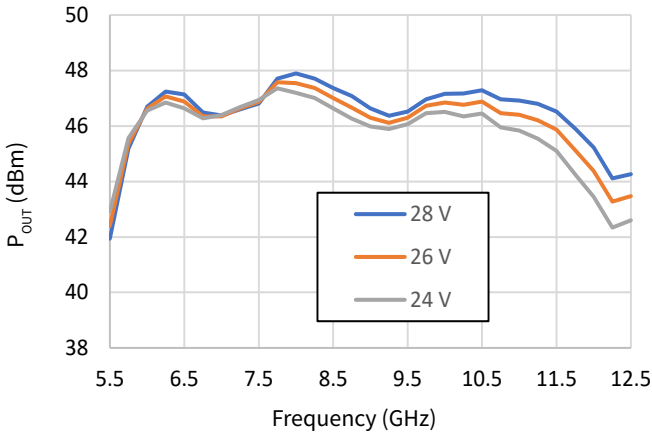


Figure 8.  $P_{OUT}$  v. Frequency v.  $V_D$

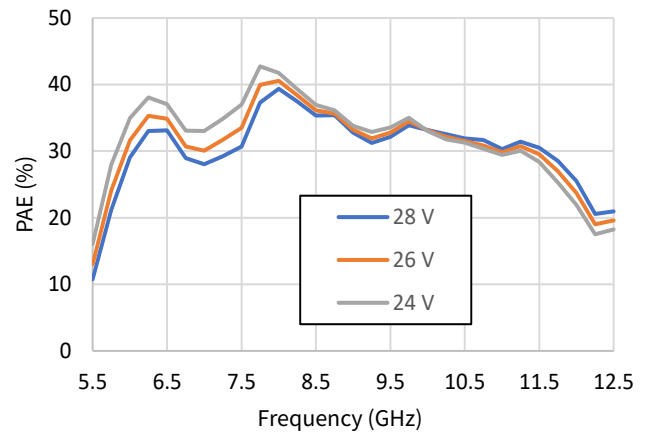


Figure 9. PAE v. Frequency v.  $V_D$

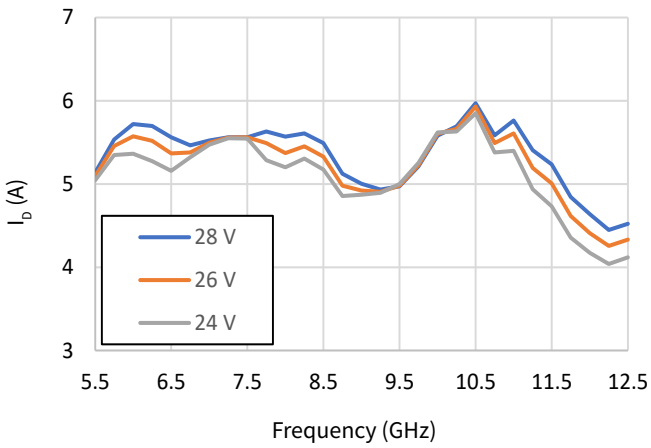


Figure 10.  $I_D$  v. Frequency v.  $V_D$

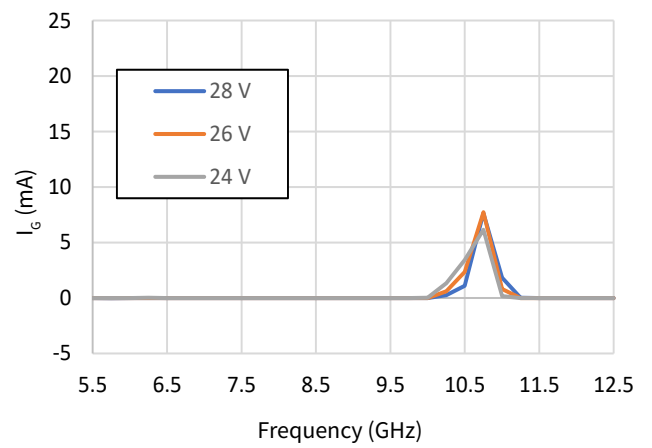


Figure 11.  $I_G$  v. Frequency v.  $V_D$

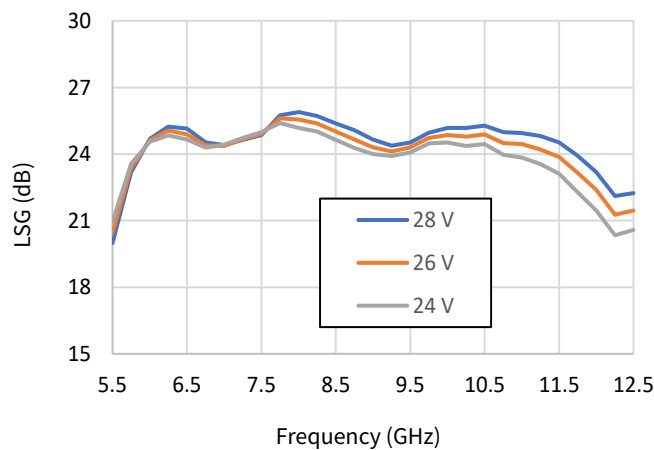


Figure 12. LSG v. Frequency v.  $V_D$

### Large Signal Performance versus $I_{DQ}$

Test conditions unless otherwise noted:  $V_D = 28\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 2000\text{ mA}$ , CW,  $P_{IN} = 22\text{ dBm}$ ,  $T_{BASE} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , frequency = 9.5 GHz

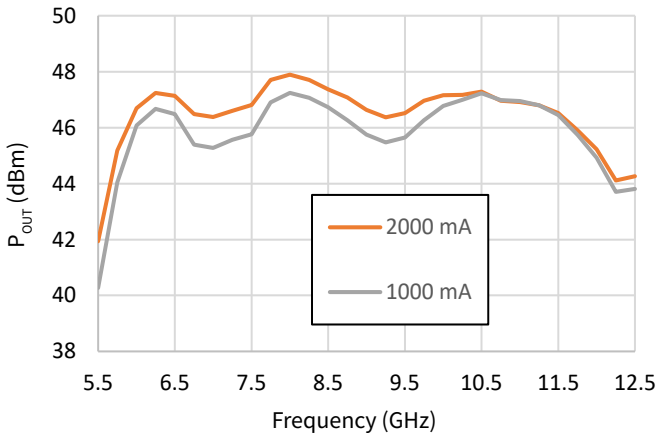


Figure 13.  $P_{OUT}$  v. Frequency v.  $I_{DQ}$

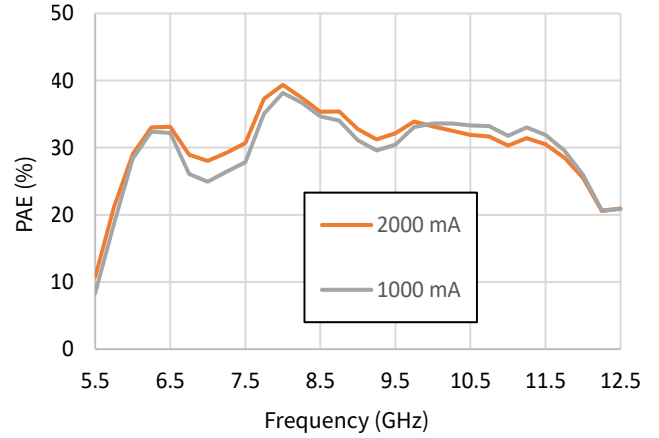


Figure 14. PAE v. Frequency v.  $I_{DQ}$

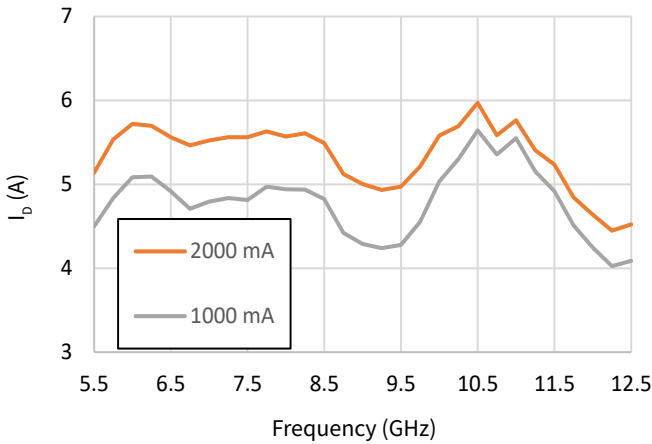


Figure 15.  $I_D$  v. Frequency v.  $I_{DQ}$

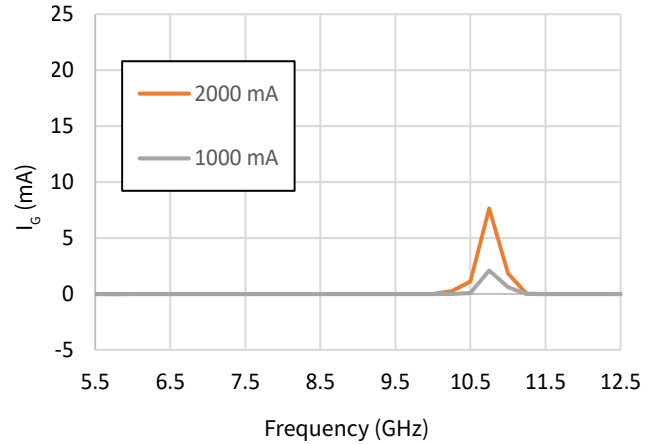


Figure 16.  $I_G$  v. Frequency v.  $I_{DQ}$

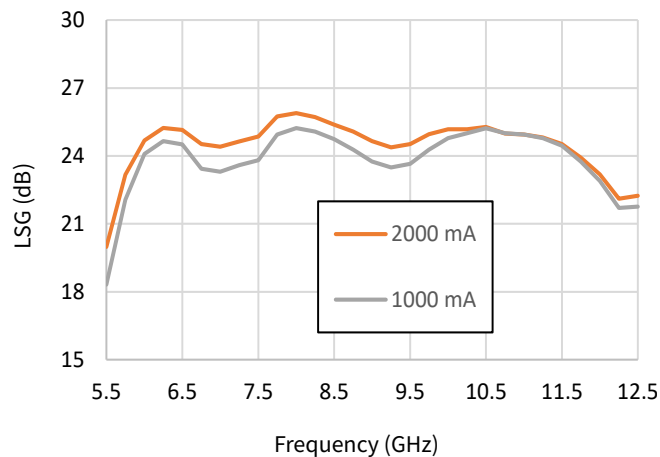


Figure 17. LSG v. Frequency v.  $I_{DQ}$

### Drive-Up versus Frequency

Test conditions unless otherwise noted:  $V_D = 28\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 2000\text{ mA}$ , CW,  $P_{IN} = 22\text{ dBm}$ ,  $T_{BASE} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , frequency = 9.5 GHz

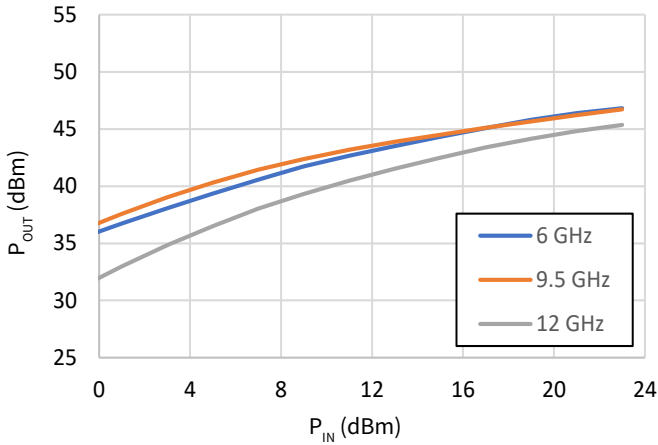


Figure 18.  $P_{OUT}$  v.  $P_{IN}$  v. Frequency

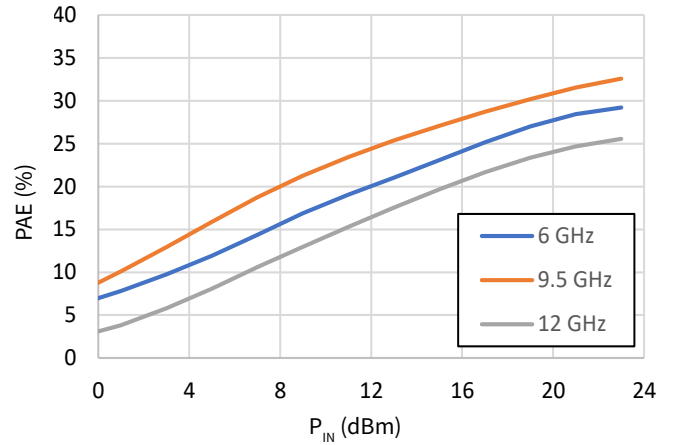


Figure 19. PAE v.  $P_{IN}$  v. Frequency

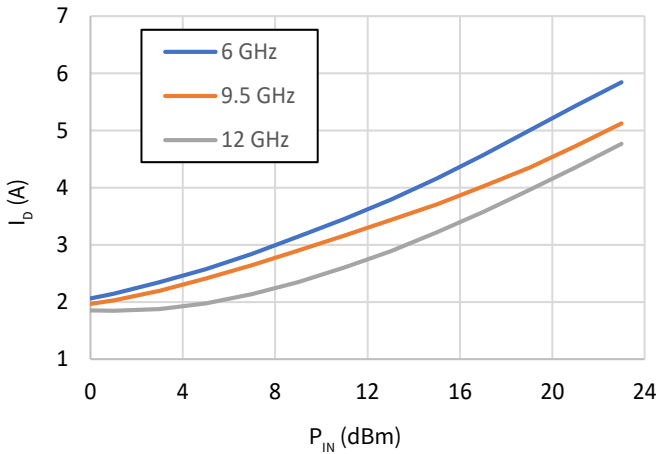


Figure 20.  $I_D$  v.  $P_{IN}$  v. Frequency

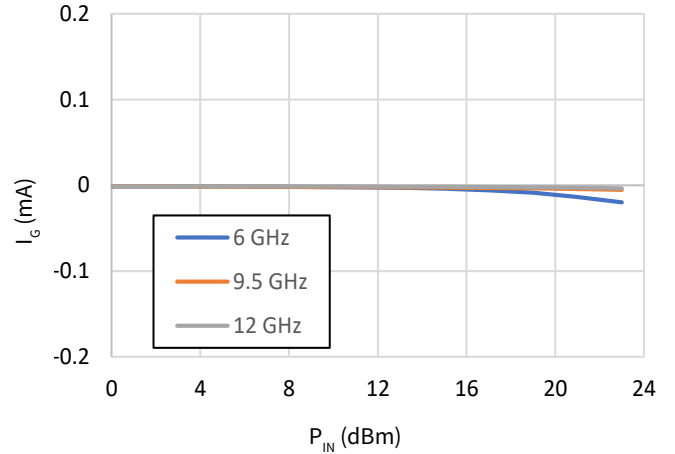


Figure 21.  $I_G$  v.  $P_{IN}$  v. Frequency

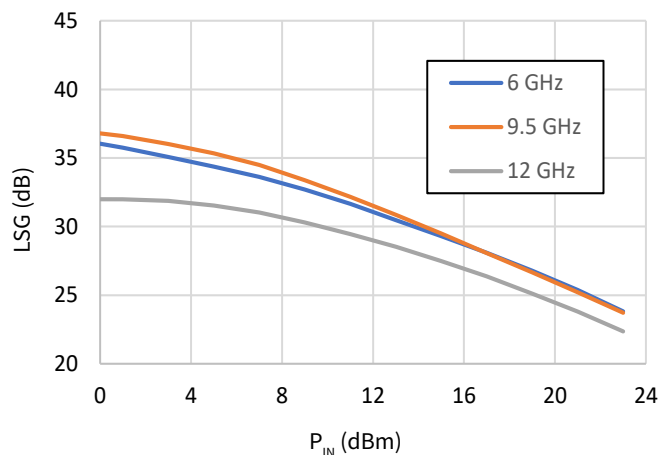


Figure 22. Gain v.  $P_{IN}$  v. Frequency

### Drive-Up versus Temperature

Test conditions unless otherwise noted:  $V_D = 28\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 2000\text{ mA}$ , CW,  $P_{IN} = 22\text{ dBm}$ ,  $T_{BASE} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , frequency = 9.5 GHz

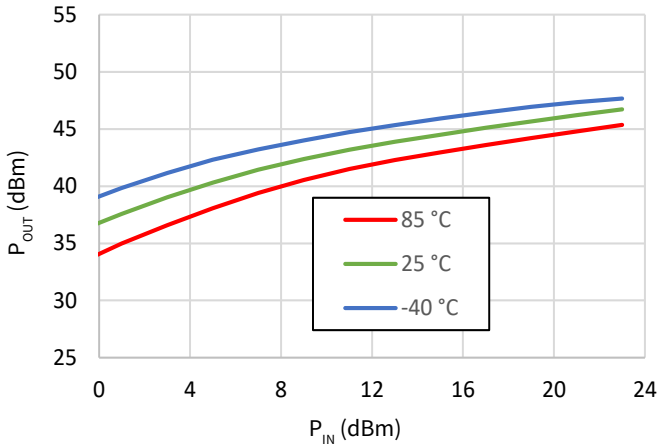


Figure 23.  $P_{OUT}$  v.  $P_{IN}$  v. Temperature

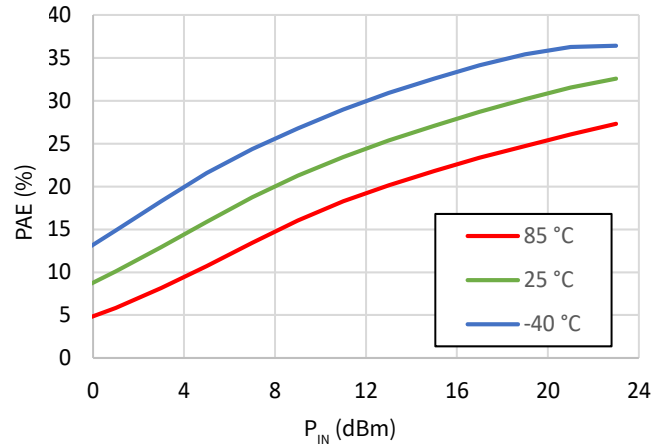


Figure 24. PAE v.  $P_{IN}$  v. Temperature

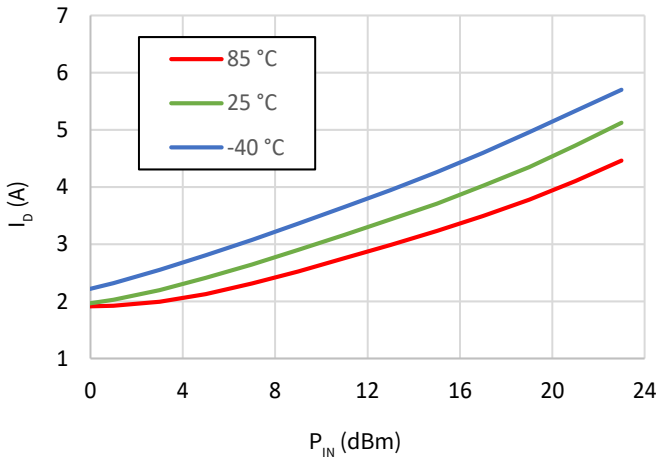


Figure 25.  $I_D$  v.  $P_{IN}$  v. Temperature

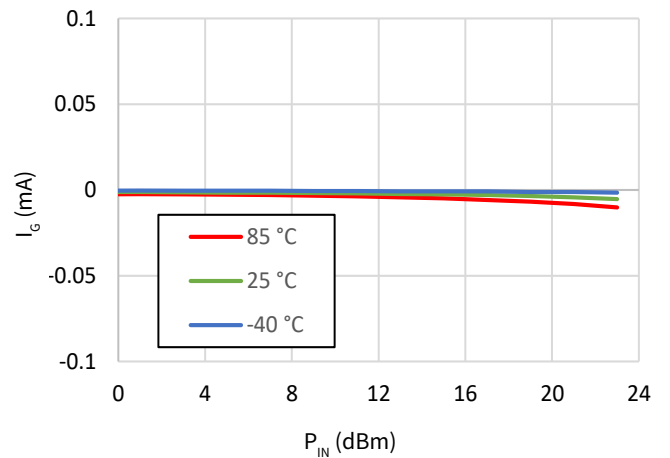


Figure 26.  $I_G$  v.  $P_{IN}$  v. Temperature

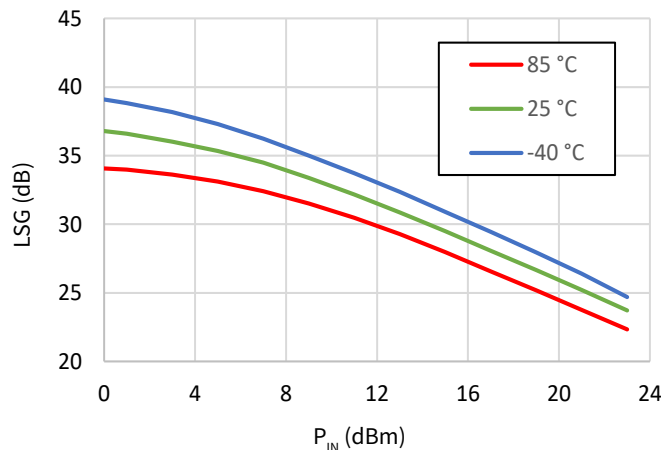


Figure 27. Gain v.  $P_{IN}$  v. Temperature

### Drive-Up versus $V_D$

Test conditions unless otherwise noted:  $V_D = 28\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 2000\text{ mA}$ , CW,  $P_{IN} = 22\text{ dBm}$ ,  $T_{BASE} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , frequency = 9.5 GHz

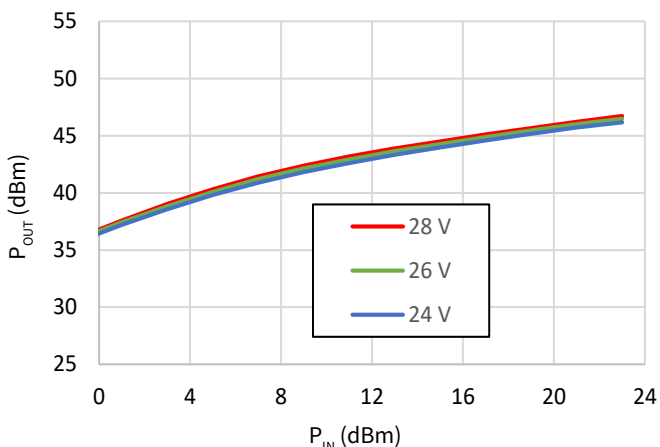


Figure 28.  $P_{OUT}$  v.  $P_{IN}$  v.  $V_D$

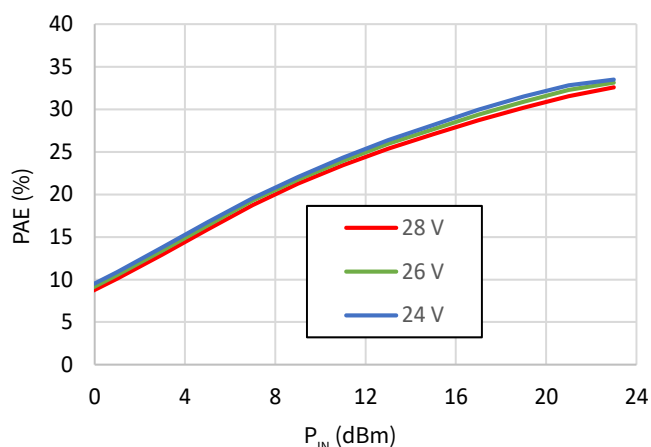


Figure 29. PAE v.  $P_{IN}$  v.  $V_D$

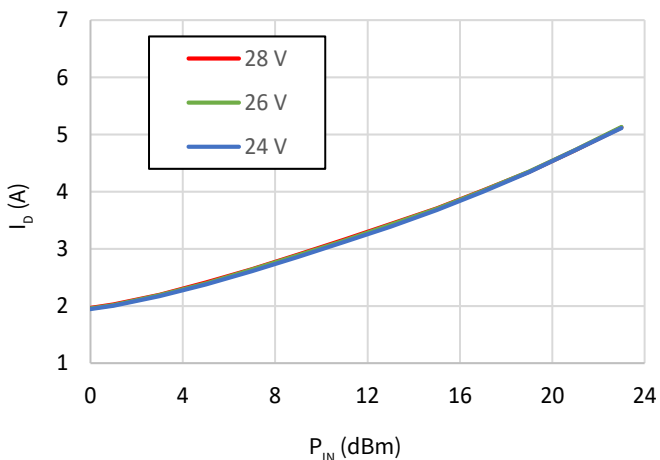


Figure 30.  $I_D$  v.  $P_{IN}$  v.  $V_D$

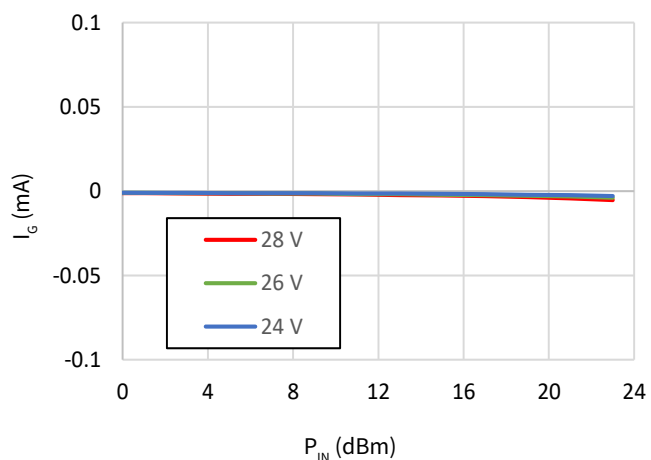


Figure 31.  $I_G$  v.  $P_{IN}$  v.  $V_D$

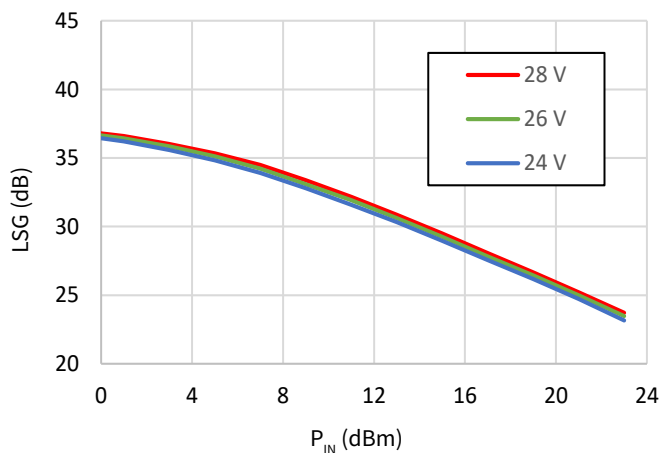


Figure 32. Gain v.  $P_{IN}$  v.  $V_D$



### Drive-Up versus $I_{DQ}$

Test conditions unless otherwise noted:  $V_D = 28\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 2000\text{ mA}$ , CW,  $P_{IN} = 22\text{ dBm}$ ,  $T_{BASE} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , frequency = 9.5 GHz

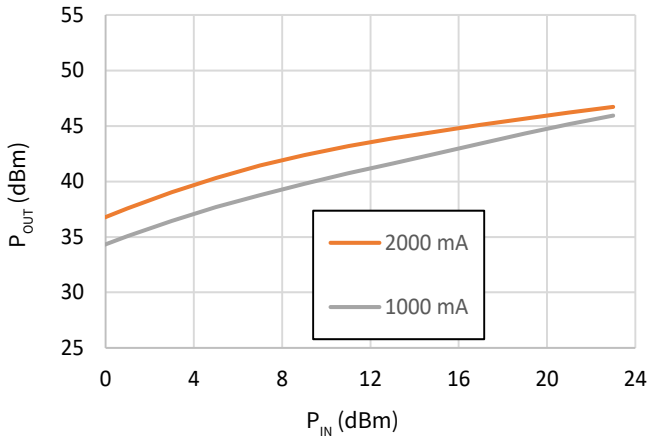


Figure 33.  $P_{OUT}$  v.  $P_{IN}$  v.  $I_{DQ}$

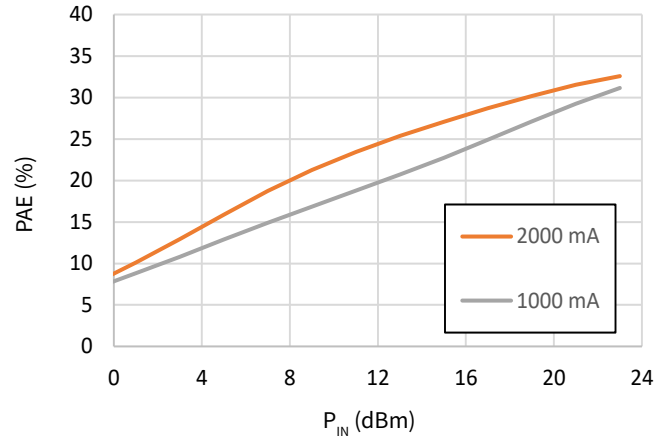


Figure 34. PAE v.  $P_{IN}$  v.  $I_{DQ}$

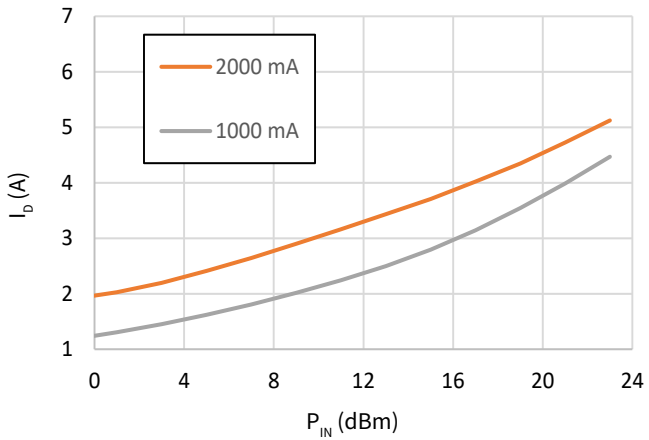


Figure 35.  $I_D$  v.  $P_{IN}$  v.  $I_{DQ}$

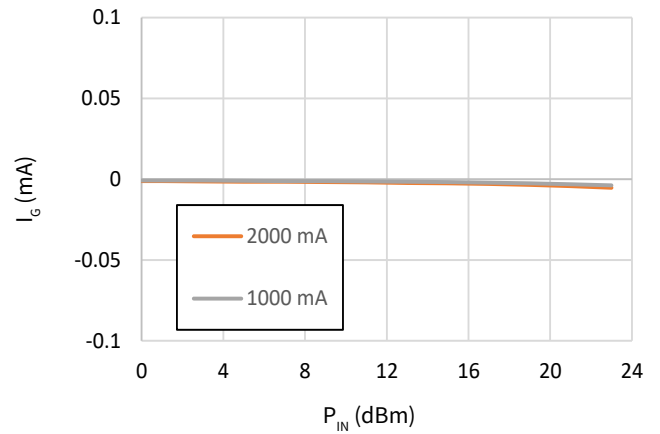


Figure 36.  $I_G$  v.  $P_{IN}$  v.  $I_{DQ}$

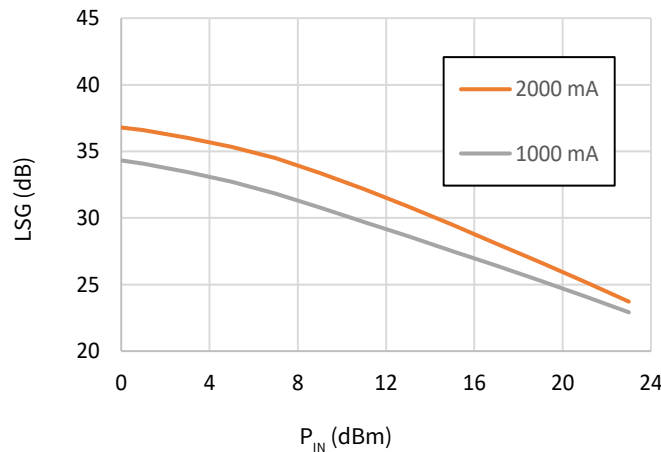


Figure 37. Gain v.  $P_{IN}$  v.  $I_{DQ}$

### Small Signal v. Temperature and $V_D$

Test conditions unless otherwise noted:  $V_D = 28\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 2000\text{ mA}$ ,  $P_{IN} = -30\text{ dBm}$ ,  $T_{BASE} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

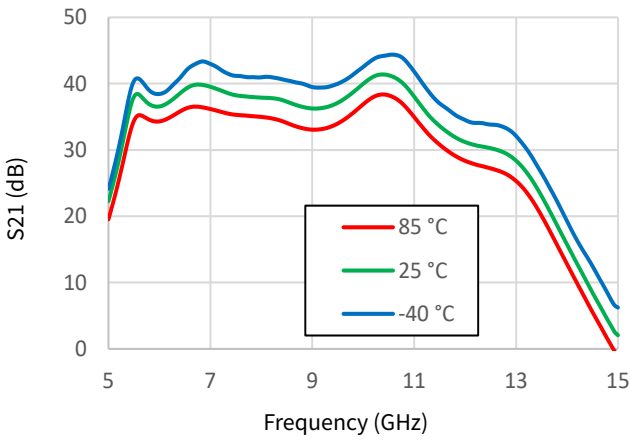


Figure 38. S21 v. Frequency v. Temperature

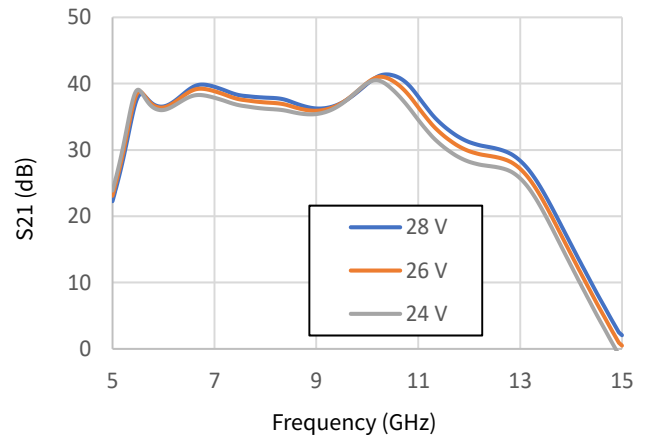


Figure 39. S21 v. Frequency v.  $V_D$

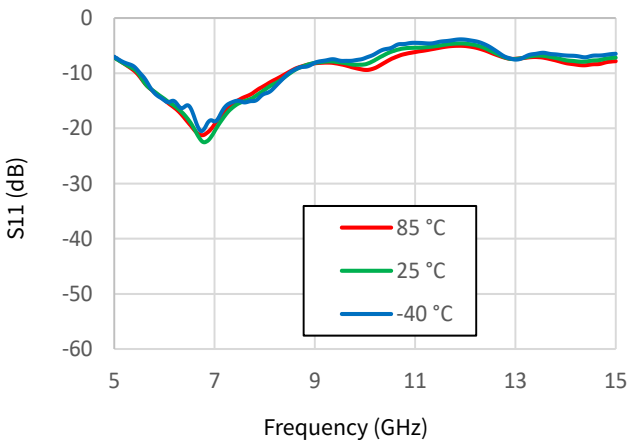


Figure 40. S11 v. Frequency v. Temperature

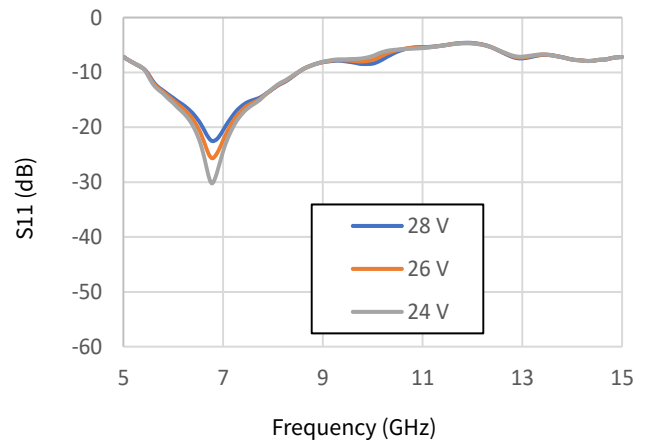


Figure 41. S11 v. Frequency v.  $V_D$

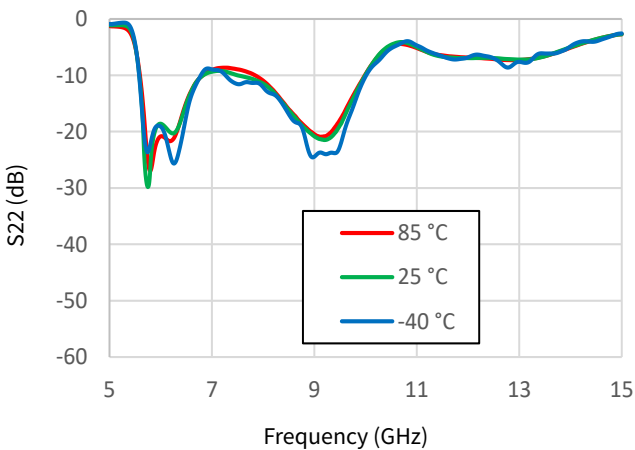


Figure 42. S22 v. Frequency v. Temperature

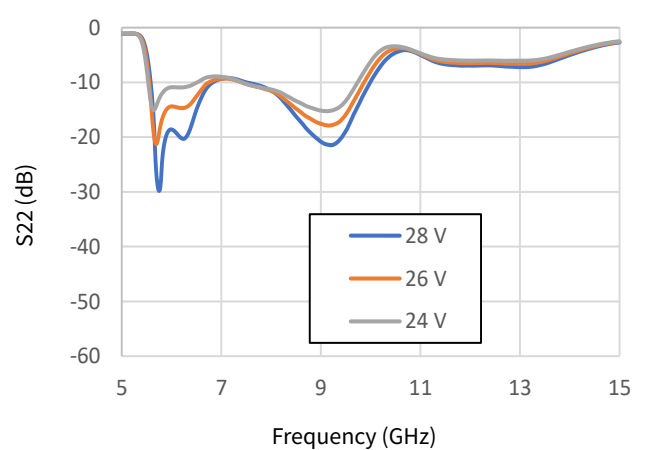


Figure 43. S22 v. Frequency v.  $V_D$

### Small Signal v. $I_{DQ}$

Test conditions unless otherwise noted:  $V_D = 28\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 2000\text{ mA}$ ,  $P_{IN} = -30\text{ dBm}$ ,  $T_{BASE} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

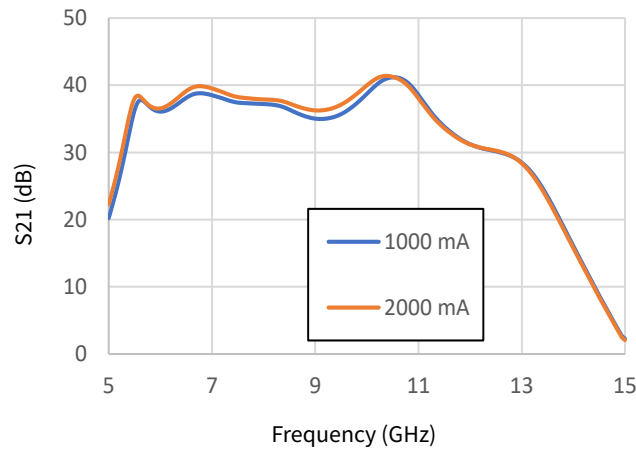


Figure 44. S21 v. Frequency v.  $I_{DQ}$

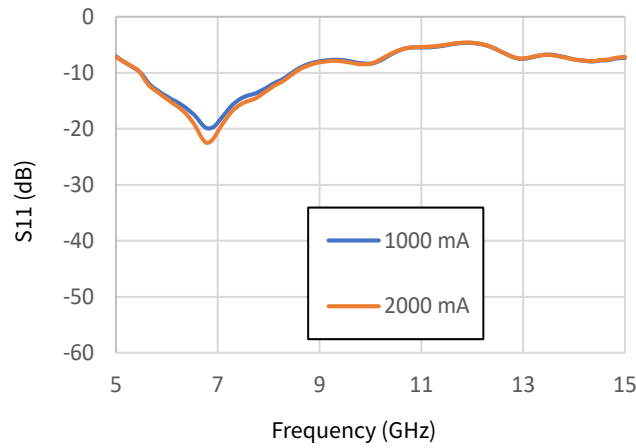


Figure 45. S11 v. Frequency v.  $I_{DQ}$

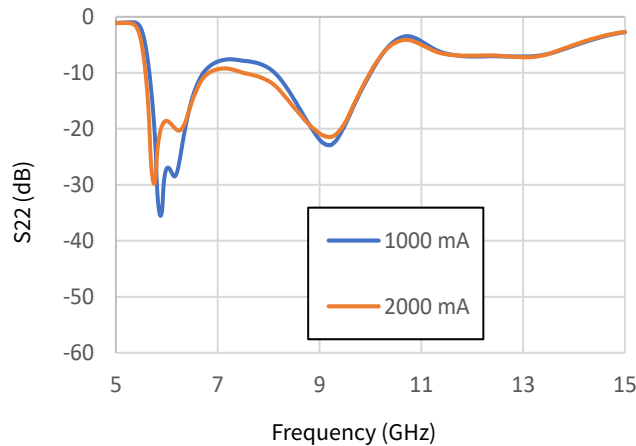


Figure 46. S22 v. Frequency v.  $I_{DQ}$

### Harmonics

Test conditions unless otherwise noted:  $V_D = 28\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 2000\text{ mA}$ , CW,  $P_{IN} = 22\text{ dBm}$ ,  $T_{BASE} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

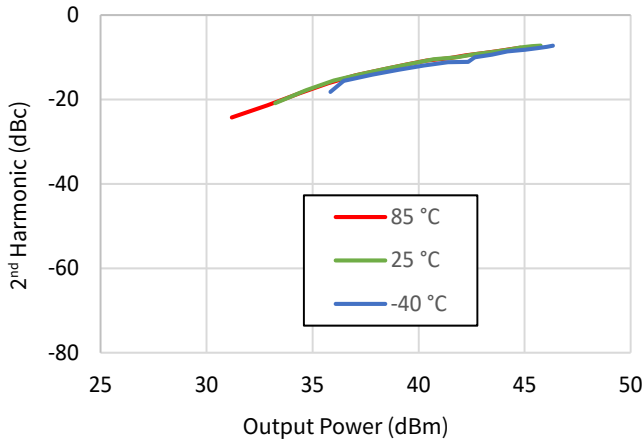


Figure 47.  $2f$  v.  $P_{OUT}$  v. Temperature, 6 GHz

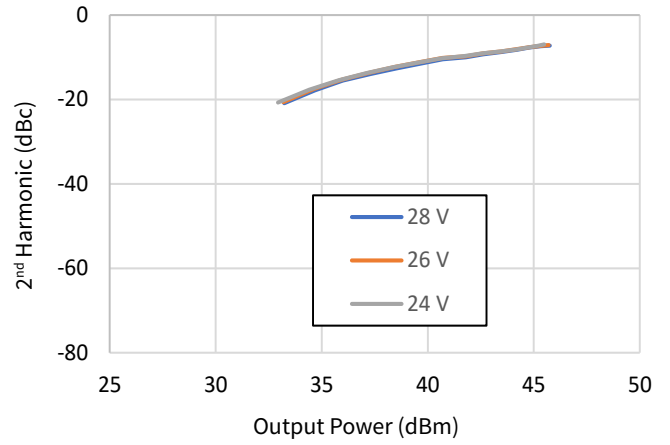


Figure 48.  $2f$  v.  $P_{OUT}$  v.  $V_D$ , 6 GHz

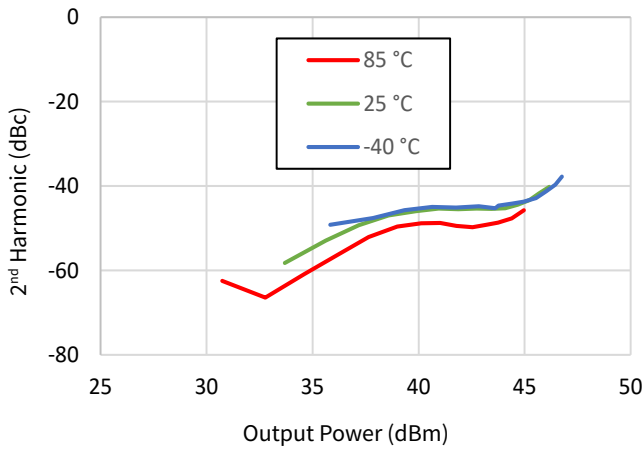


Figure 49.  $2f$  v.  $P_{OUT}$  v. Temperature, 9.5 GHz

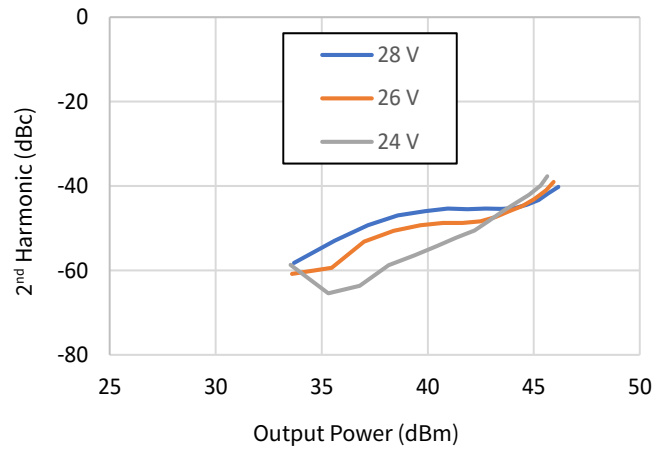


Figure 50.  $2f$  v.  $P_{OUT}$  v.  $V_D$ , 9.5 GHz

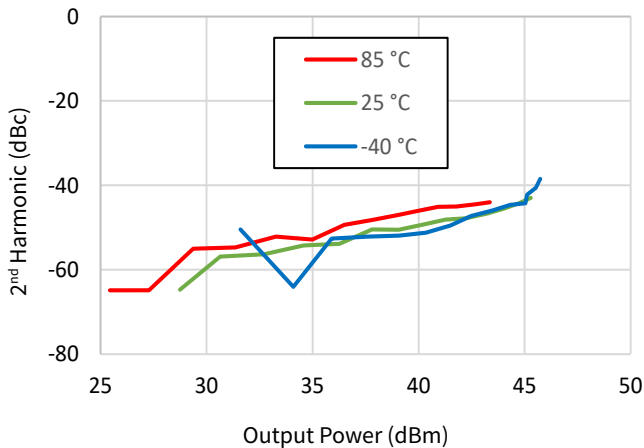


Figure 51.  $2f$  v.  $P_{OUT}$  v. Temperature, 12 GHz

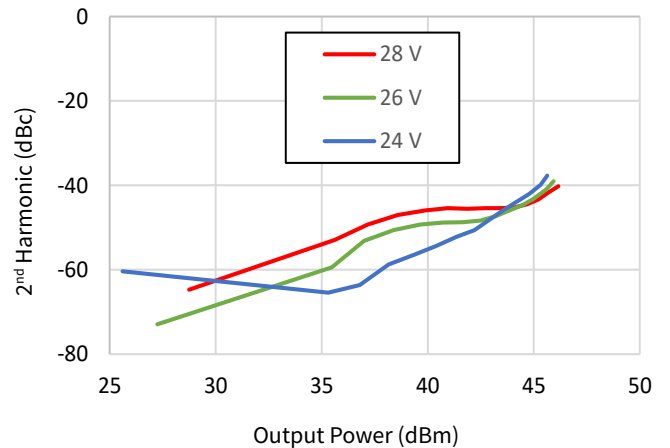


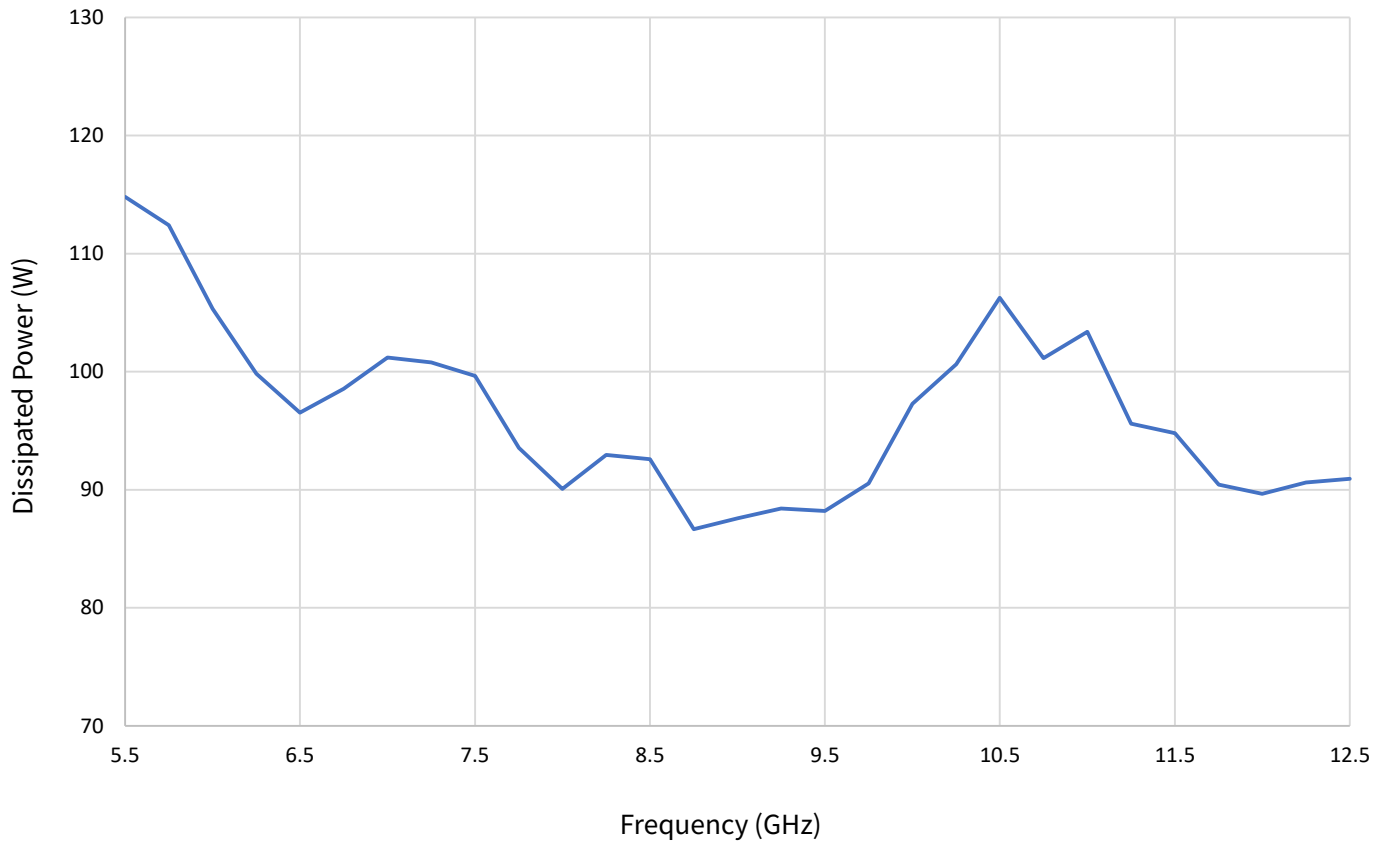
Figure 52.  $2f$  v.  $P_{OUT}$  v.  $V_D$ , 12 GHz

### Thermal Characteristics

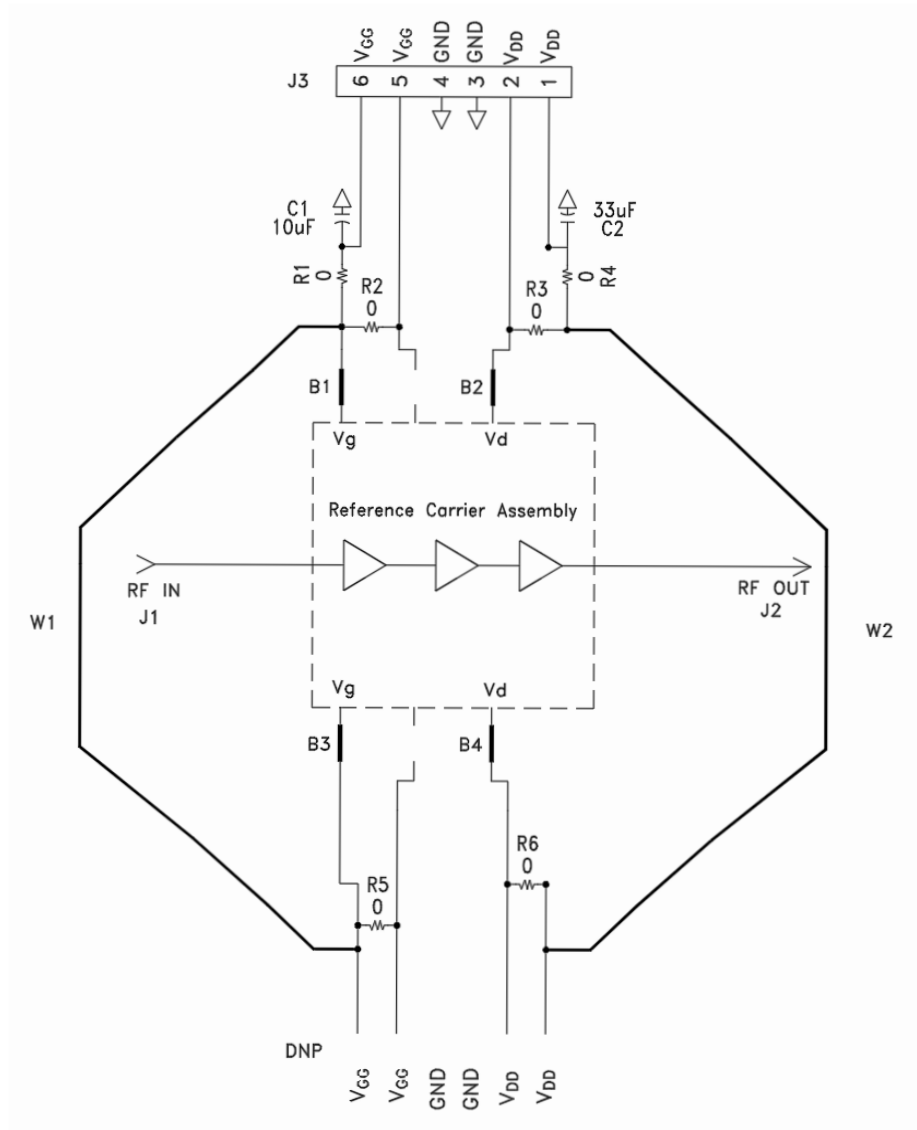
Parameter	Symbol	Value	Operating Conditions
Operating Junction Temperature	$T_J$	116.5 °C	Freq = 9 GHz, $V_D = 28$ V, $I_{DQ} = 2$ A, $I_{DRIVE} = 4.28$ A, $P_{IN} = 22$ dBm, $P_{OUT} = 45.1$ dBm, $P_{DISS} = 87.6$ W, $T_{BASE} = 85$ °C, CW
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Back of Die	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.36 °C/W	

### Power Dissipation vs Frequency ( $T_{CASE} = 85$ °C)

Dissipated Power vs Frequency



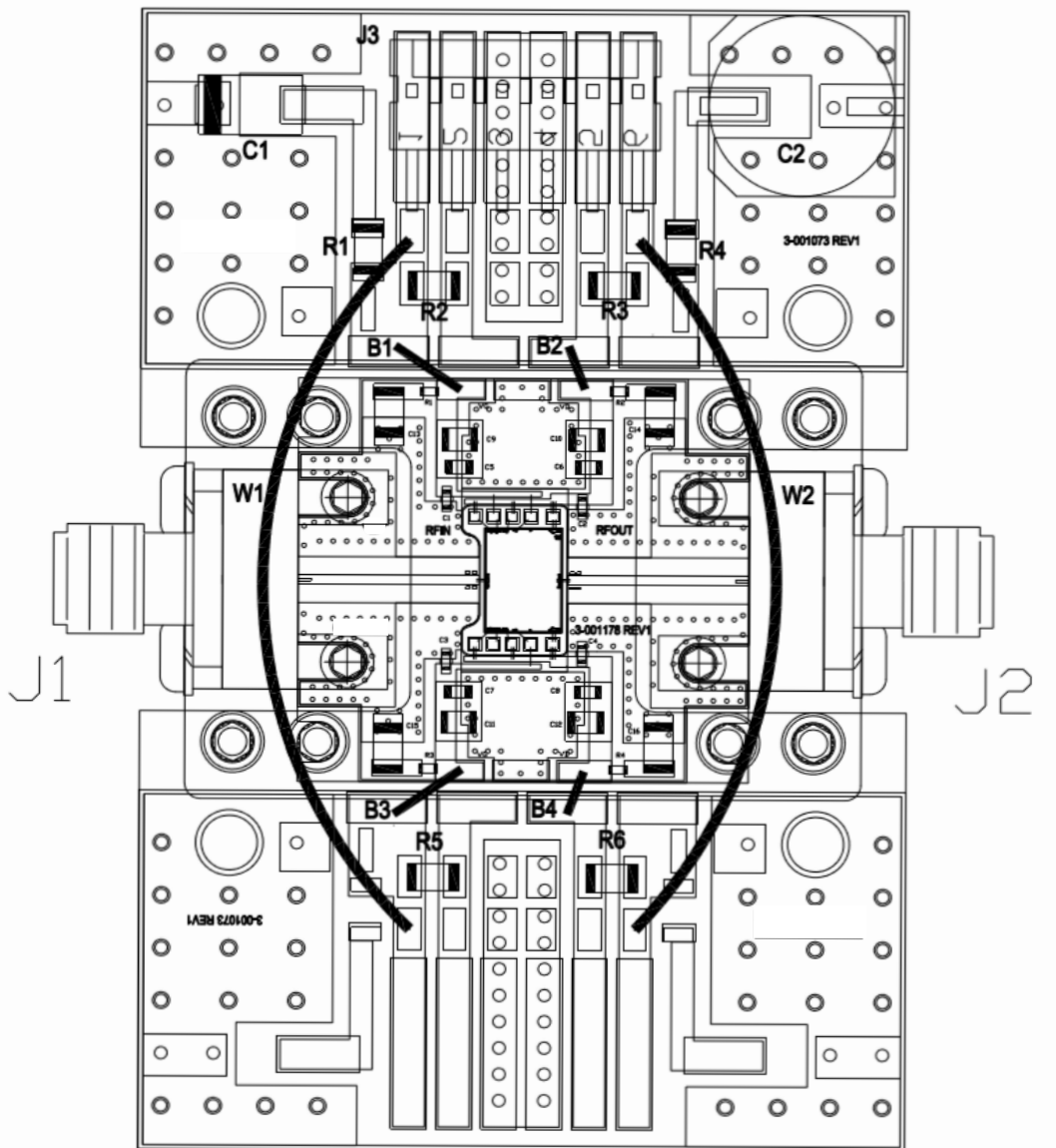
### CMPA601C025D-AMP Evaluation Board Schematic Drawing



### CMPA601C025D-AMP Evaluation Board Bill of Materials

Reference Designator	Description	Qty
J1, J2	CONNECTOR SMA JACK (FEMALE) END LAUNCH	2
J3	6-PIN DC HEADER, RIGHT ANGLE	1
R1 - R6	RESISTOR, 0 OHMS, 1206	6
C1	CAPACITOR, 10 UF, TANTALUM	1
C2	CAPACITOR, 33 UF, ELECTROLYTIC	1
B1 - B4	JUMPER WIRE	4
W1 - W2	WIRE, BLACK, 22 AWG (~2")	2

## CMPA601C025D-AMP Evaluation Board Assembly Drawing



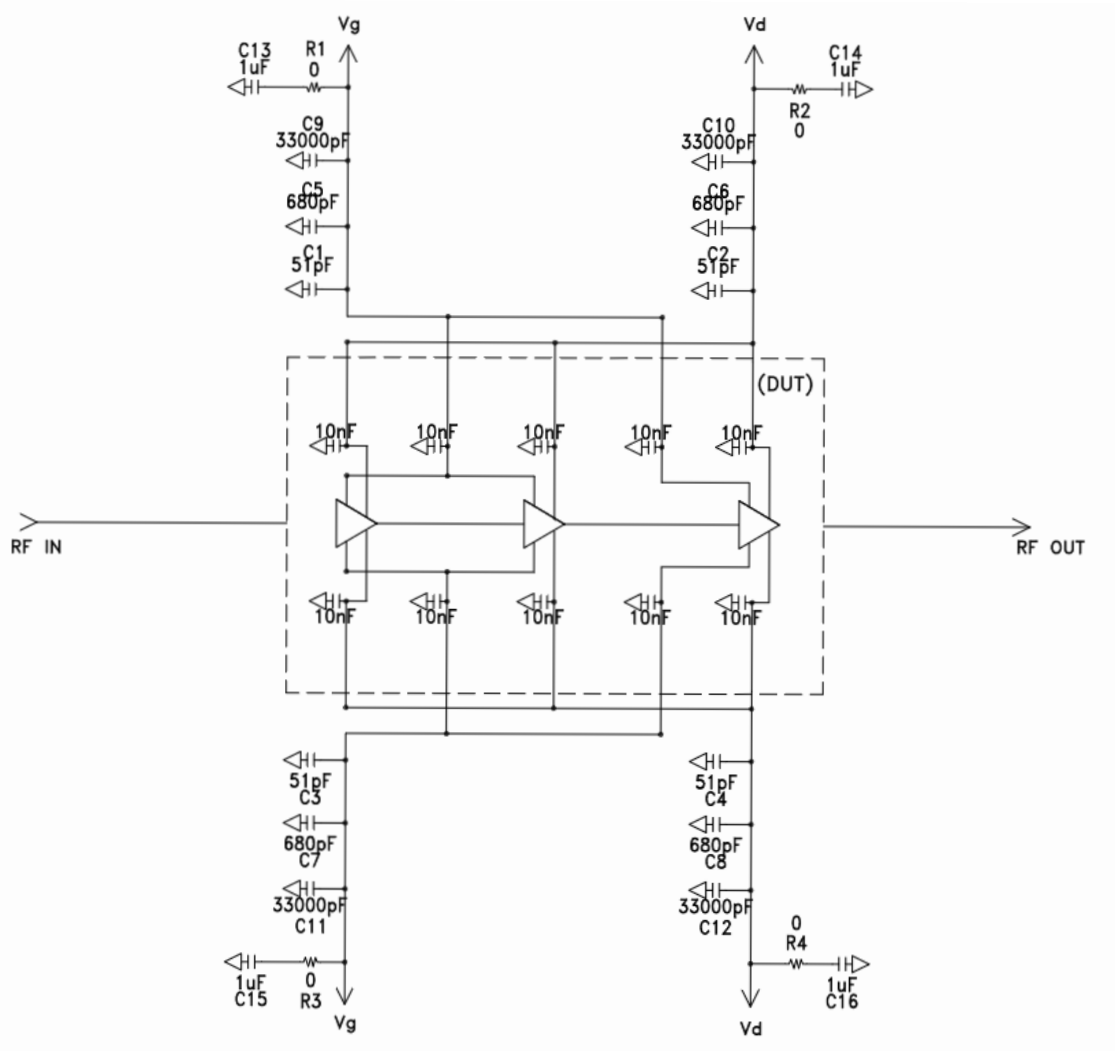
### Bias On Sequence

- Ensure RF is turned-off
- Apply pinch-off voltage of -5 V to the gate ( $V_G$ )
- Apply nominal drain voltage ( $V_D$ )
- Adjust  $V_G$  to obtain desired quiescent drain current ( $I_{DQ}$ )
- Apply RF

### Bias Off Sequence

- Turn RF off
- Apply pinch-off to the gate ( $V_G = -5$  V)
- Turn off drain voltage ( $V_D$ )
- Turn off gate voltage ( $V_G$ )

### CMPA601C025D-AMP Carrier Schematic Drawing

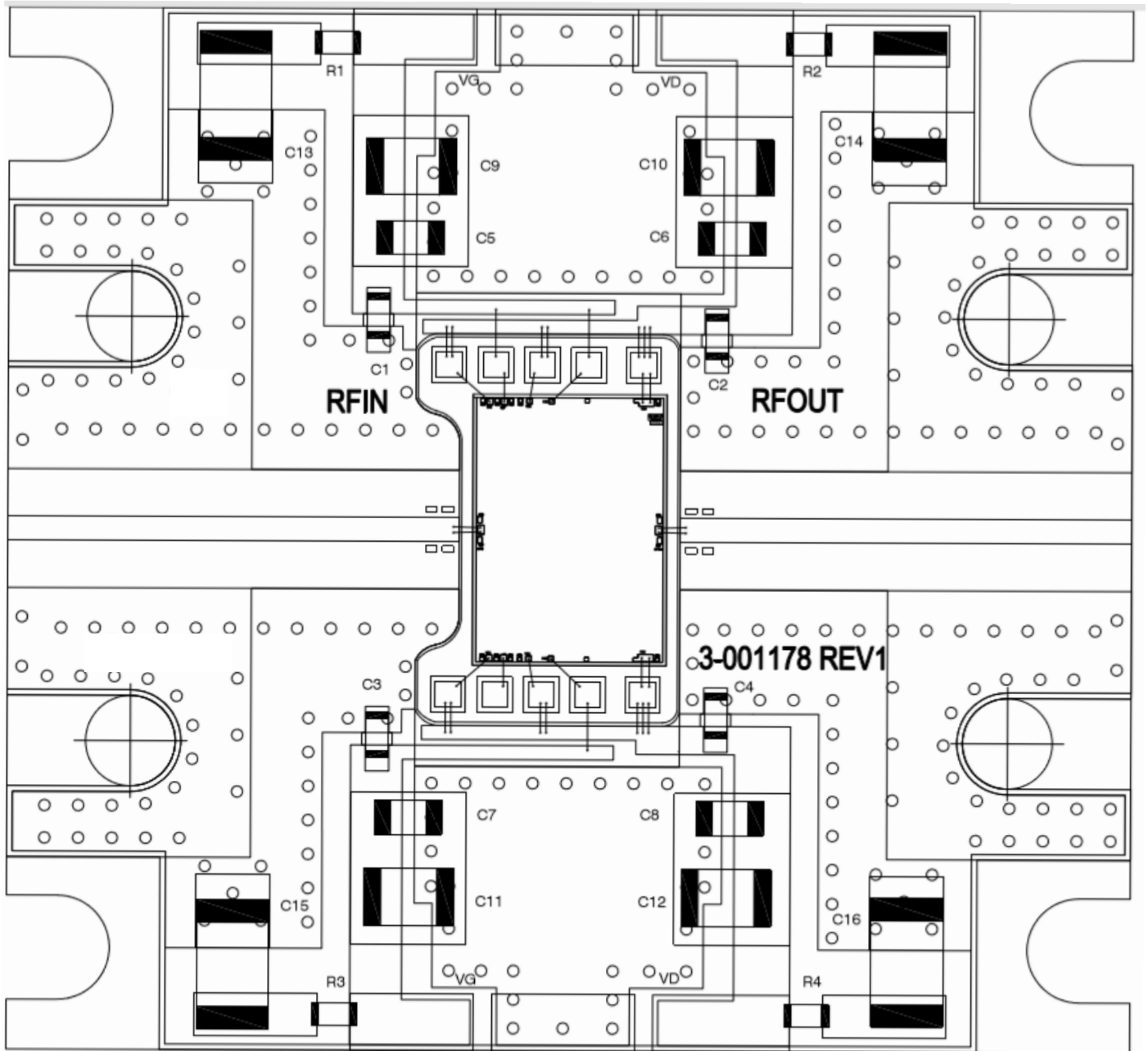


### CMPA601C025D-AMP Carrier Bill of Materials

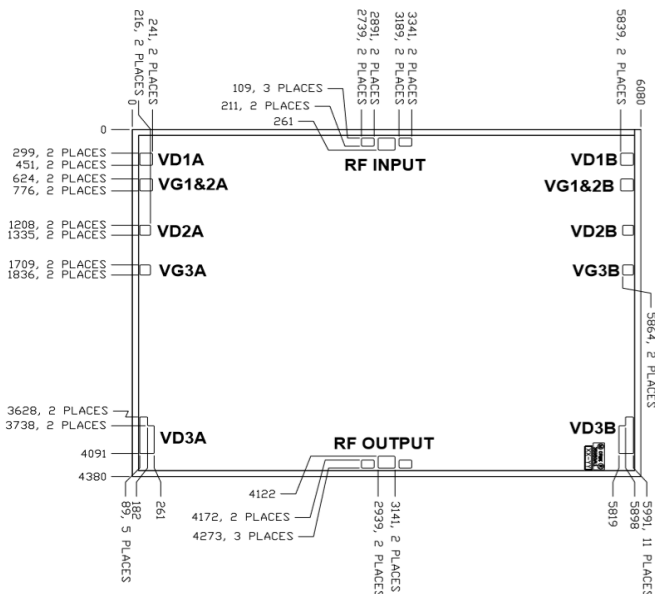
Reference Designator	Description	Qty
C1 - C4	CAPACITOR, 51 pF, 5%, 0402, AVX	4
C5 - C8	CAPACITOR, 680 pF, 5%, 0603, Vishay	4
C9 - C12	CAPACITOR, 33000 pF, 0805, 100 V, X7R	4
C13 - C16	CAPACITOR, 1 uF, +/-15%, 100 V, 1206, X7R	4
R1 - R4	RESISTOR, 0402, 0 OHMS	4



**CMPA601C025D-AMP Carrier Assembly Drawing**



### Product Dimensions (Units in microns)



Overall Die Size 4380 x 6080 (+0/-50) microns, Die Thickness 100 (+/-10) microns.  
 All Gate and Drain Pads Must be Wire Bonded for Electrical Connection.

Function	Description	Pad Size (um)	Note
RF IN	RF-Input Pad. Matched to 50 ohms. The DC Impedance ~ 0 ohm Due Matching Circuit	152 x 202	4
VD1_A	Drain Supply for Stage 1A. $V_D = 28\text{ V}$	152 x 152	1
VD1_B	Drain Supply for Stage 1B. $V_D = 28\text{ V}$	152 x 152	1
VG1 & 2_A	Gate Control for Stage 1 & 2A. $V_G = -2.0\text{ to }-3.5\text{ V}$	152 x 152	1, 2
VG1 & 2_B	Gate Control for Stage 1 & 2B. $V_G = -2.0\text{ to }-3.5\text{ V}$	152 x 152	1, 2
VD2_A	Drain Supply for Stage 2A. $V_D = 28\text{ V}$	127 x 127	1
VD2_B	Drain Supply for Stage 2B. $V_D = 28\text{ V}$	127 x 127	1
VG3_A	Gate Control for Stage 3A. $V_G = -2.0\text{ to }-3.5\text{ V}$	127 x 127	1, 3
VG3_B	Gate Control for Stage 3B. $V_G = -2.0\text{ to }-3.5\text{ V}$	127 x 127	1, 3
VD3_A	Drain Supply for Stage 3A. $V_D = 28\text{ V}$	-	1
VD3_B	Drain Supply for Stage 3B. $V_D = 28\text{ V}$	-	1
RF OUT	RF Output Pad. Matched to 50 ohms	152 x 202	4


Notes:

- <sup>1</sup> Attach bypass capacitor to pads per application circuit.
- <sup>2</sup> VG1 & 2\_A and VG1 & 2\_B are connected internally so it would be enough to connect either one for proper orientation.
- <sup>3</sup> VG3\_A and VG3\_B are connected internally so it would be enough to connect either one for proper orientation.
- <sup>4</sup> The RF input and output pad have a ground-signal-ground with a nominal pitch of 250 um. The RF ground pads are 100 x 100 microns.

### Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) Classifications

Parameter	Symbol	Class	Test Methodology
Human Body Model	HBM	TBD	JEDEC JESD22 A114-D
Charge Device Model	CDM	TBD	JEDEC JESD22 C101-C

**Product Ordering Information**

Part Number	Description	MOQ Increment	Image
CMPA601C025D	6 - 12 GHz, 40 W GaN MMIC	1 Each	
CMPA601C025D-AMP	Evaluation Board W/PA	1 Each	

## Notes & Disclaimer

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