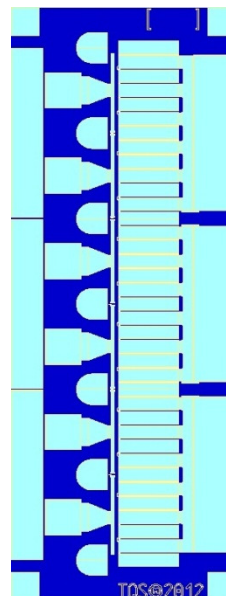


## Applications

- Defense & Aerospace
- Broadband Wireless



## Product Features

- Frequency Range: DC - 12 GHz
- 46.4 dBm Nominal  $P_{SAT}$  at 3 GHz
- 69.0% Maximum PAE at 3 GHz
- 19.2 dB Nominal Power Gain at 3 GHz
- Bias:  $V_D = 32\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 150\text{ mA}$
- Technology: TQGaN25 on SiC
- Chip Dimensions: 1.01 x 2.31 x 0.10 mm

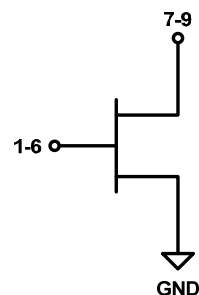
## General Description

The TriQuint TGF2955 is a discrete 7.56 mm GaN on SiC HEMT which operates from DC-12 GHz. The TGF2955 is designed using TriQuint's proven TQGaN25 production process. This process features advanced field plate techniques to optimize microwave power and efficiency at high drain bias operating conditions.

The TGF2955 typically provides 46.4 dBm of saturated output power with power gain of 19.2 dB at 3 GHz. The maximum power added efficiency is 69.0 % which makes the TGF2955 appropriate for high efficiency applications.

Lead-free and RoHS compliant.

## Functional Block Diagram



## Pad Configuration

Pad No.	Symbol
1-6	$V_G$ / RF IN
7-9	$V_D$ / RF OUT
Backside	Source / Ground

## Ordering Information

Part	ECCN	Description
TGF2955	3A001b.3.b	40 Watt GaN HEMT

### Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Value
Drain to Gate Voltage ( $V_{DG}$ )	100 V
Drain Voltage ( $V_D$ )	40 V
Gate Voltage Range ( $V_G$ )	-10 to 0 V
Drain Current ( $I_D$ )	4.5 A
Gate Current ( $I_G$ )	-7.6 to 12.6 mA
CW Power Dissipation ( $P_D$ )	41 W
CW Input Power ( $P_{IN}$ ) @ 10GHz	39 dBm
Channel Temperature ( $T_{CH}$ )	275 °C
Mounting Temperature (30 Sec.)	320 °C
Storage Temperature	-65 to 150 °C

Operation of this device outside the parameter ranges given above may cause permanent damage. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these conditions is not implied.

### Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Value
Drain Voltage Range ( $V_D$ )	32 V
Drain Quiescent Current ( $I_{DQ}$ )	150 mA
Drain Current Under RF Drive ( $I_D$ ) <sup>(1)</sup>	2.5 A
Pinch-off Gate Voltage ( $V_G$ )	-3.5 V (Typ.)
Channel Temperature ( $T_{CH}$ )	225 °C (Max.)

(1) 10% pulses at 3GHz, Power Tuned

### RF Characterization – Model Optimum Power Tune

Simulation conditions unless otherwise noted: T = 25 °C, Bond wires not included, Pulse: 100uS PW, 10%. See page 17 for reference planes.

Parameter	Typical Value					Units
	1	3	6	10	15	
Frequency (F)	1	3	6	10	15	GHz
Drain Voltage (V <sub>D</sub> )	32	32	32	32	32	V
Bias Current (I <sub>DQ</sub> )	150	150	150	150	150	mA
Output P3dB (P <sub>3dB</sub> )	46.3	46.4	46.3	46.3	46.0	dBm
PAE @ P <sub>3dB</sub> (PAE <sub>3dB</sub> )	64.7	63.2	58.9	53.5	45.4	%
Gain @ P3dB (G <sub>3dB</sub> )	26.7	19.2	14.3	10.7	7.8	dB
Parallel Output Resistance <sup>(1)</sup> (R <sub>p</sub> )	95.2	96.1	86.9	68.5	45.7	Ω·mm
Parallel Output Capacitance <sup>(1)</sup> (C <sub>p</sub> )	-0.023	0.123	0.206	0.234	0.224	pF/mm
Load Impedance (ZL)	12.6-j0.17	12.1+j2.70	7.89+j5.33	4.51+j4.53	3.13+j3.02	Ω
Source Impedance (ZS)	1.64+j12.3	0.74+j4.08	0.70+j1.66	0.62+j0.39	0.55-j0.55	Ω

Notes:

1. Large signal equivalent output network (normalized).

### RF Characterization – Model Optimum Efficiency Tune

Simulation conditions unless otherwise noted: T = 25 °C, Bond wires not included, Pulse: 100uS PW, 10%. See page 17 for reference planes.

Parameter	Typical Value					Units
	1	3	6	10	15	
Frequency (F)	1	3	6	10	15	GHz
Drain Voltage (V <sub>D</sub> )	32	32	32	32	32	V
Bias Current (I <sub>DQ</sub> )	150	150	150	150	150	mA
Output P3dB (P <sub>3dB</sub> )	45.1	45.1	44.9	45.7	45.8	dBm
PAE @ P <sub>3dB</sub> (PAE <sub>3dB</sub> )	70.5	69.0	63.9	56.4	46.8	%
Gain @ P3dB (G <sub>3dB</sub> )	27.9	20.7	15.2	11.1	8.1	dB
Parallel Output Resistance <sup>(1)</sup> (R <sub>p</sub> )	160.0	154.3	142.6	88.6	49.5	Ω·mm
Parallel Output Capacitance <sup>(1)</sup> (C <sub>p</sub> )	0.292	0.276	0.277	0.269	0.252	pF/mm
Load Impedance (ZL)	19.5+j5.70	12.4+j9.97	5.85+j8.73	3.61+j5.41	2.75+j3.23	Ω
Source Impedance (ZS)	1.64+j12.3	0.74+j4.08	0.70+j1.66	0.62+j0.39	0.55-j0.55	Ω

Notes:

1. Large signal equivalent output network (normalized).

### Thermal and Reliability Information - Pulsed <sup>(1)</sup>

Parameter	Test Conditions	Value	Units
Thermal Resistance, $\theta_{JC}$	$P_D = 30.2$ W, $T_{baseplate} = 85^\circ\text{C}$ Pulse: 100 $\mu\text{s}$ , 5%	2.56	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Channel Temperature, $T_{CH}$		162	$^\circ\text{C}$
Median Lifetime, $T_M$		6.57E08	Hrs
Thermal Resistance, $\theta_{JC}$	$P_D = 30.2$ W, $T_{baseplate} = 85^\circ\text{C}$ Pulse: 100 $\mu\text{s}$ , 10%	2.70	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Channel Temperature, $T_{CH}$		167	$^\circ\text{C}$
Median Lifetime, $T_M$		4.11E8	Hrs
Thermal Resistance, $\theta_{JC}$	$P_D = 30.2$ W, $T_{baseplate} = 85^\circ\text{C}$ Pulse: 100 $\mu\text{s}$ , 20%	2.95	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Channel Temperature, $T_{CH}$		174	$^\circ\text{C}$
Median Lifetime, $T_M$		1.87E8	Hrs
Thermal Resistance, $\theta_{JC}$	$P_D = 30.2$ W, $T_{baseplate} = 85^\circ\text{C}$ Pulse: 100 $\mu\text{s}$ , 50%	3.81	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Channel Temperature, $T_{CH}$		200	$^\circ\text{C}$
Median Lifetime, $T_M$		1.54E7	Hrs

Notes:

- Assumes eutectic attach using 1mil thick 80/20 AuSn mounted to a 10 mil CuMo Carrier Plate.

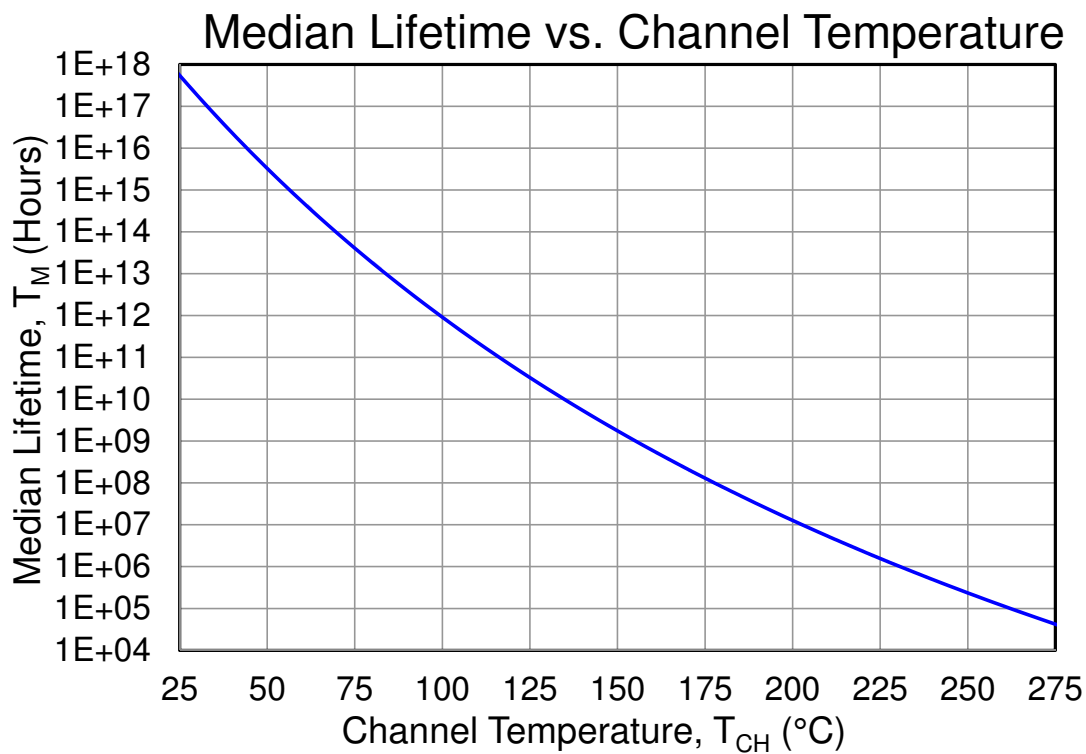
### Thermal and Reliability Information - CW <sup>(1)</sup>

Parameter	Test Conditions	Value	Units
Thermal Resistance, $\theta_{JC}$	$P_D = 7.56$ W, $T_{baseplate} = 85^\circ\text{C}$ CW	4.37	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Channel Temperature, $T_{CH}$		118	$^\circ\text{C}$
Median Lifetime, $T_M$		1.25E11	Hrs
Thermal Resistance, $\theta_{JC}$	$P_D = 15.1$ W, $T_{baseplate} = 85^\circ\text{C}$ CW	4.70	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Channel Temperature, $T_{CH}$		156	$^\circ\text{C}$
Median Lifetime, $T_M$		1.27E9	Hrs
Thermal Resistance, $\theta_{JC}$	$P_D = 22.7$ W, $T_{baseplate} = 85^\circ\text{C}$ CW	5.07	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Channel Temperature, $T_{CH}$		200	$^\circ\text{C}$
Median Lifetime, $T_M$		1.54E7	Hrs
Thermal Resistance, $\theta_{JC}$	$P_D = 30.2$ W, $T_{baseplate} = 85^\circ\text{C}$ CW	5.53	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Channel Temperature, $T_{CH}$		252	$^\circ\text{C}$
Median Lifetime, $T_M$		2.22E5	Hrs

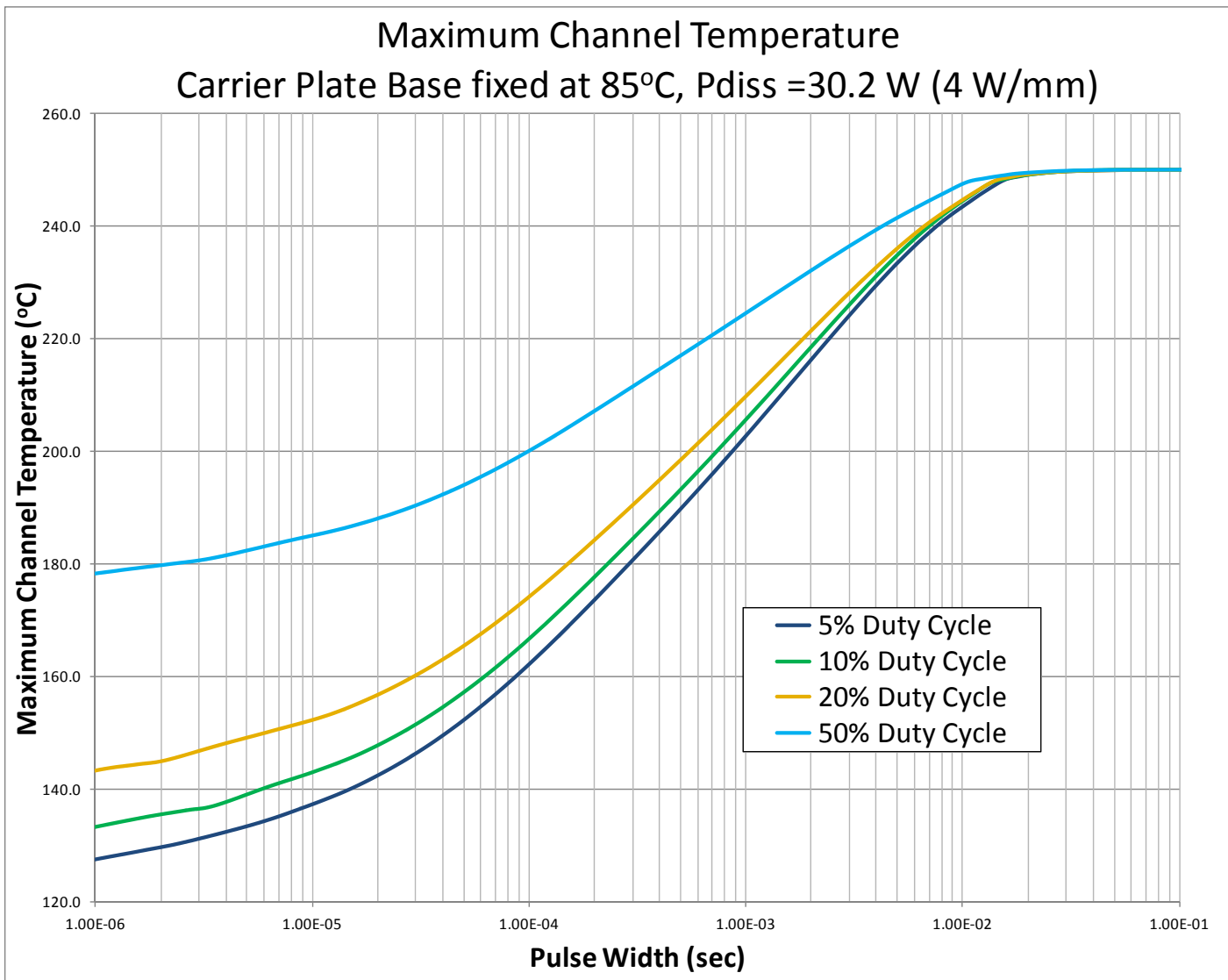
Notes:

- Assumes eutectic attach using 1mil thick 80/20 AuSn mounted to a 10 mil CuMo Carrier Plate.

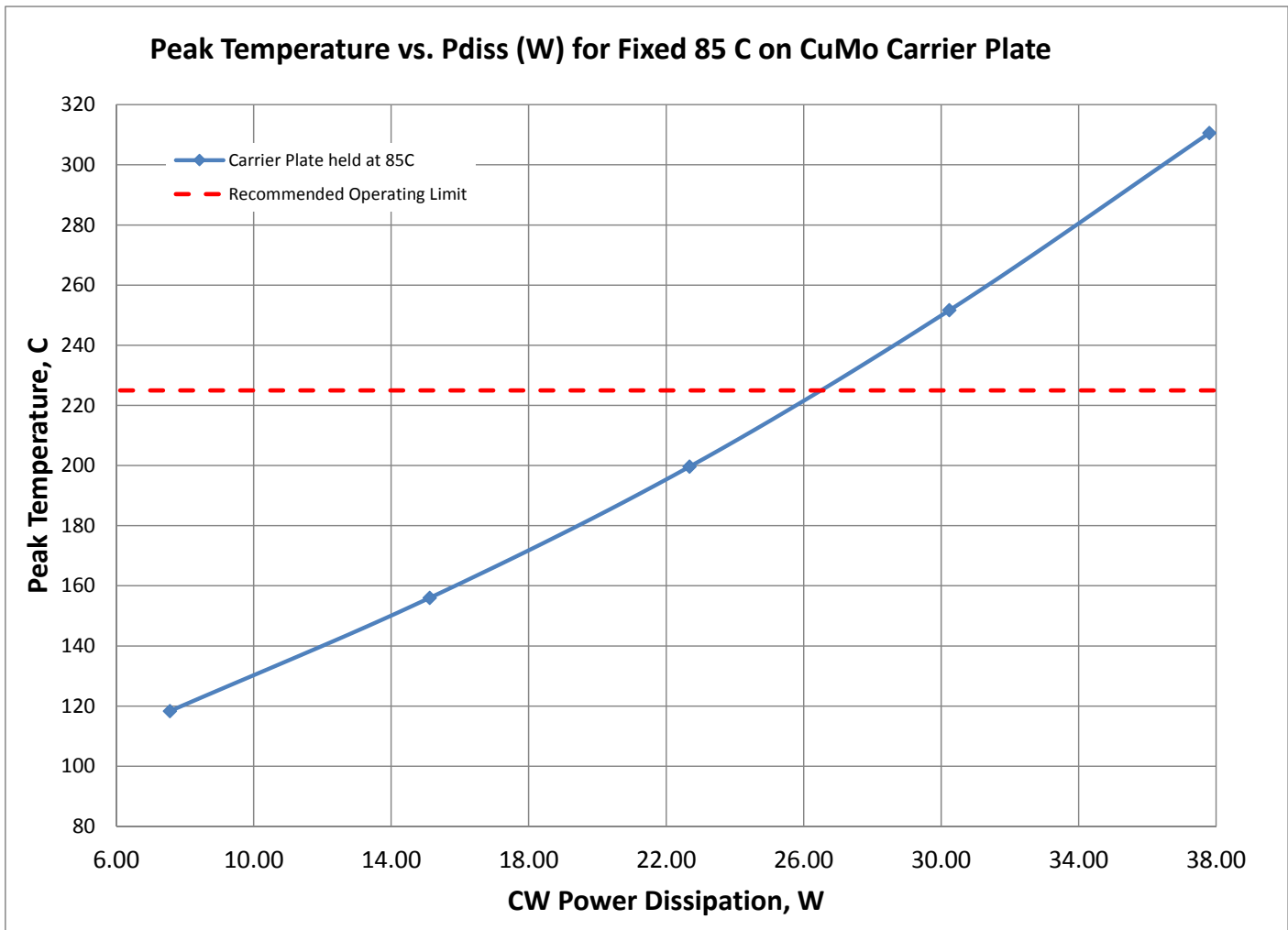
**Median LifeTime**



**Maximum Channel Temperature - Pulsed**



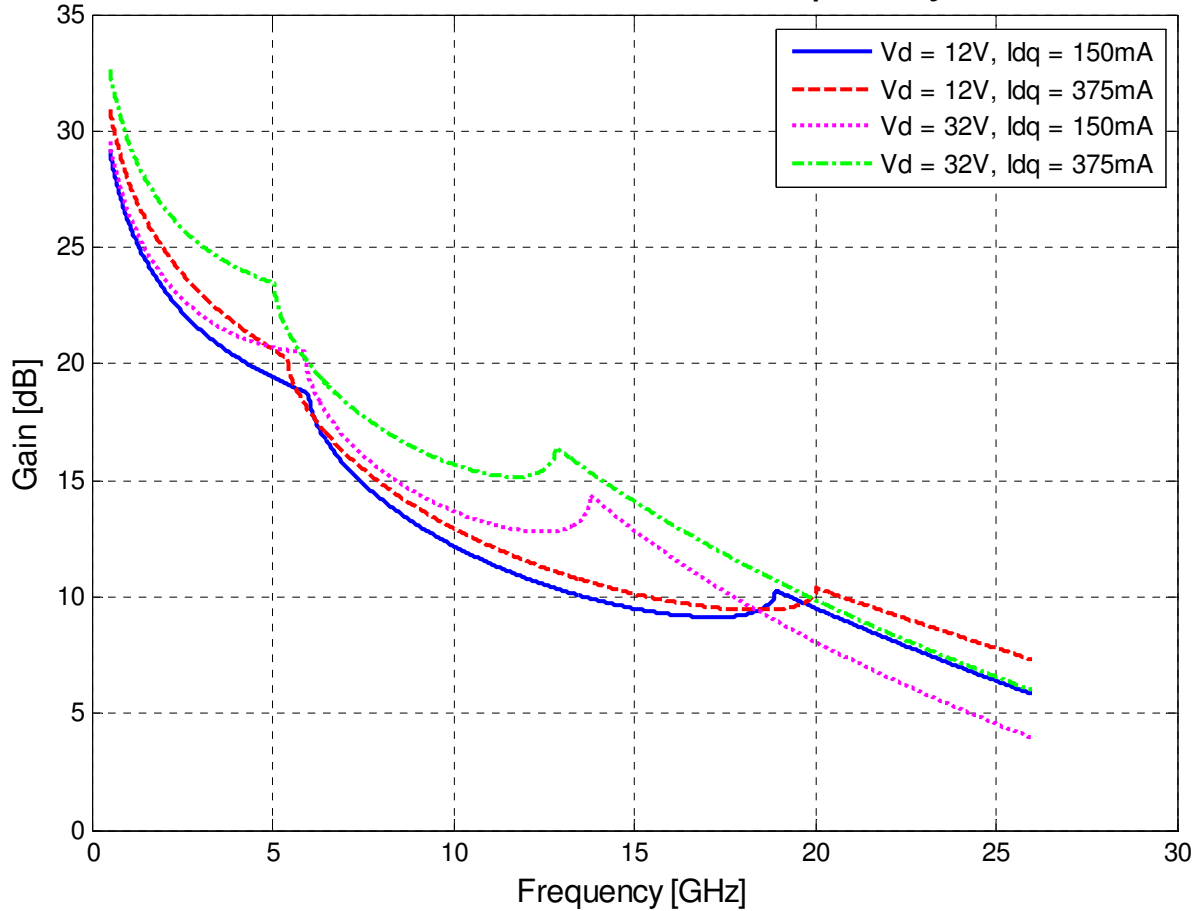
**Maximum Channel Temperature - CW**



**Model Maximum Gain Performance**

Bondwires not included. See page 17 for reference planes.

**Maximum Gain vs. Frequency**

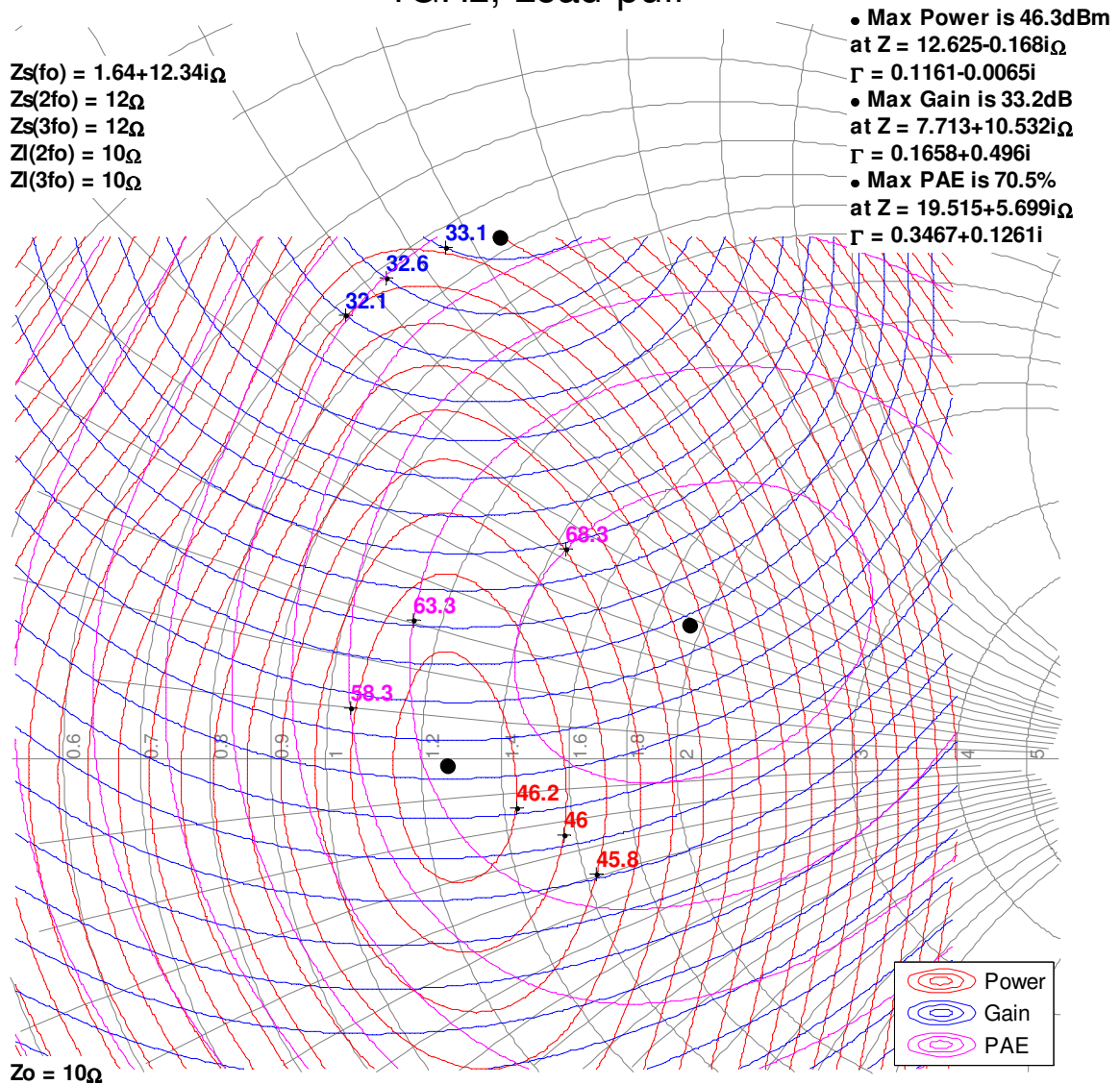




**Model Load Pull Contours**

Vds = 32V, Idq = 150mA. 3dB compression referenced to peak gain.  
 Simulated signal: 10% pulses. Bond wires not included. See page 17 for reference planes.

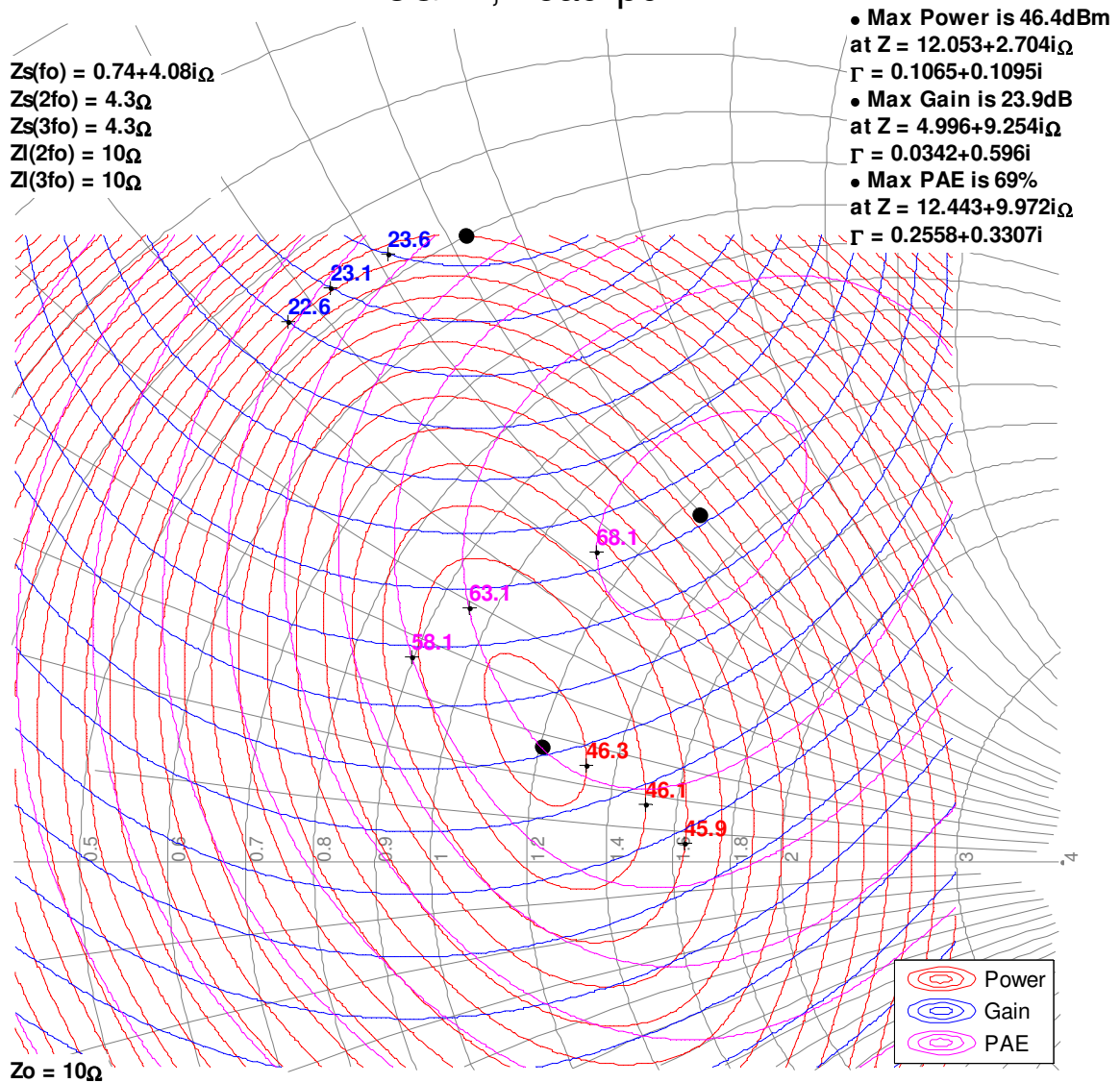
**1GHz, Load-pull**



**Model Load Pull Contours**

V<sub>ds</sub> = 32V, I<sub>dq</sub> = 150mA. 3dB compression referenced to peak gain.  
 Simulated signal: 10% pulses. Bond wires not included. See page 17 for reference planes.

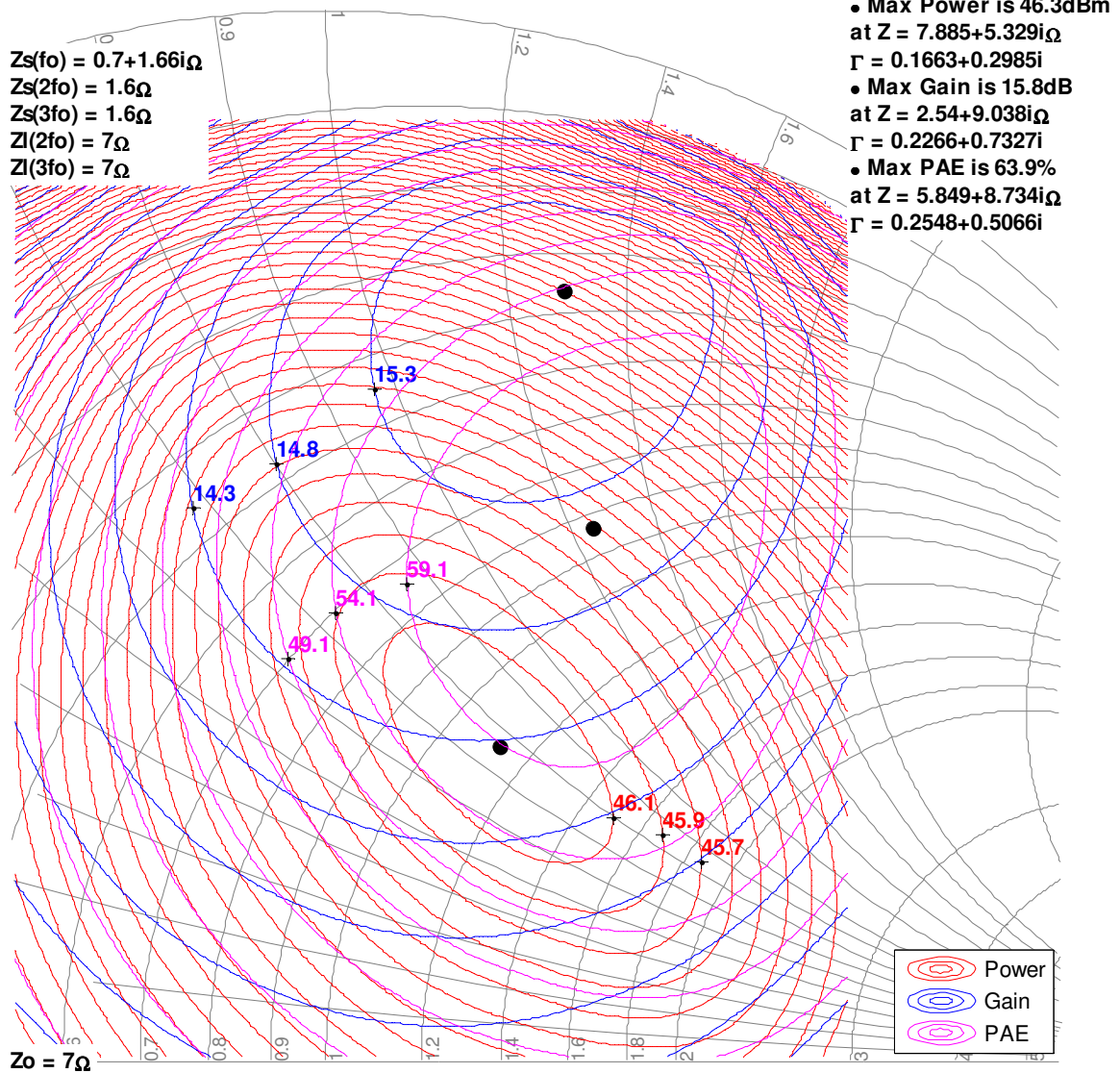
**3GHz, Load-pull**



**Model Load Pull Contours**

V<sub>ds</sub> = 32V, I<sub>dq</sub> = 150mA. 3dB compression referenced to peak gain.  
 Simulated signal: 10% pulses. Bond wires not included. See page 17 for reference planes.

**6GHz, Load-pull**



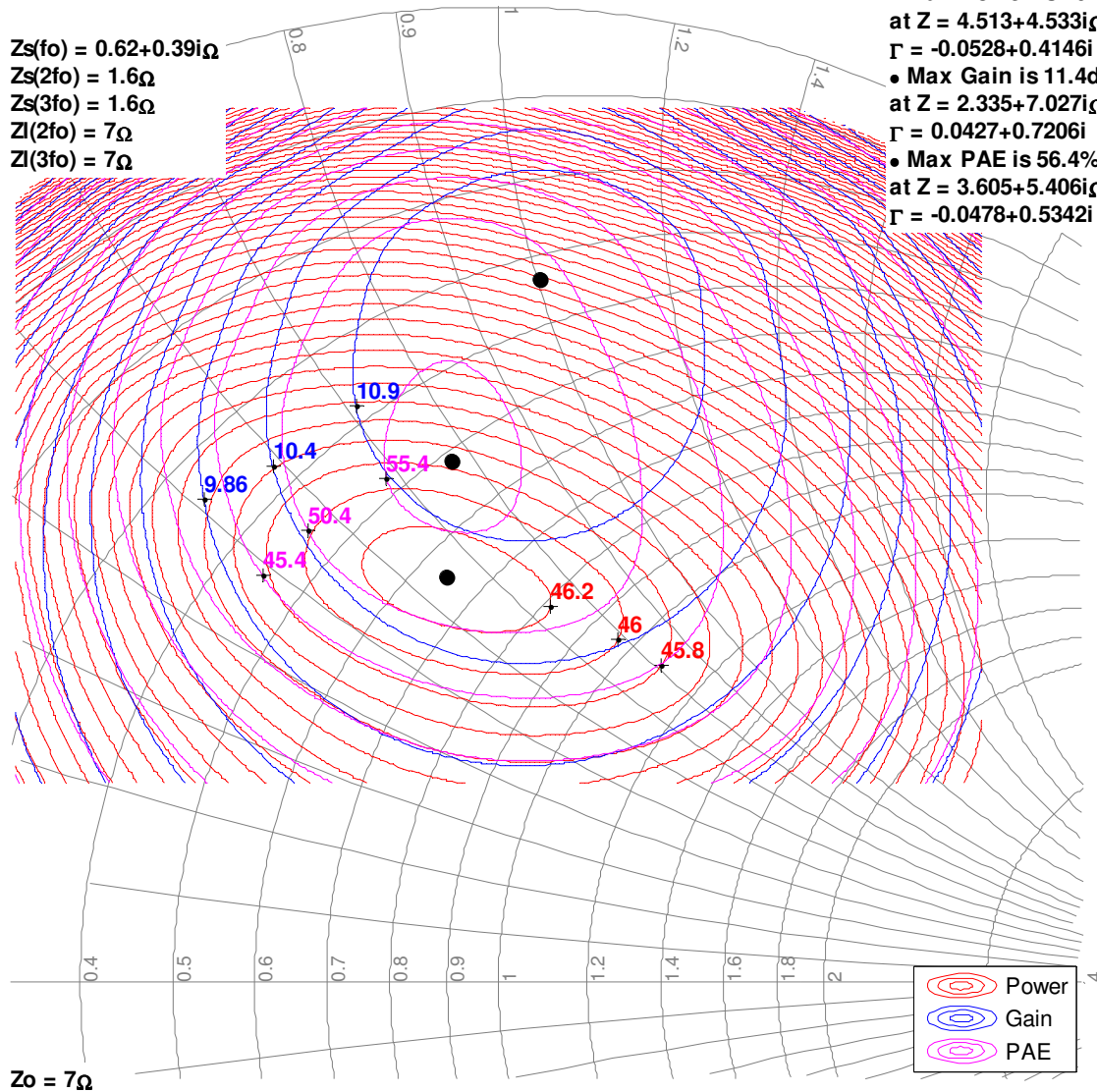
**Model Load Pull Contours**

V<sub>ds</sub> = 32V, I<sub>dq</sub> = 150mA. 3dB compression referenced to peak gain.  
 Simulated signal: 10% pulses. Bond wires not included. See page 17 for reference planes.

**10GHz, Load-pull**

Z<sub>s</sub>(fo) = 0.62+0.39iΩ  
 Z<sub>s</sub>(2fo) = 1.6Ω  
 Z<sub>s</sub>(3fo) = 1.6Ω  
 Z<sub>l</sub>(2fo) = 7Ω  
 Z<sub>l</sub>(3fo) = 7Ω

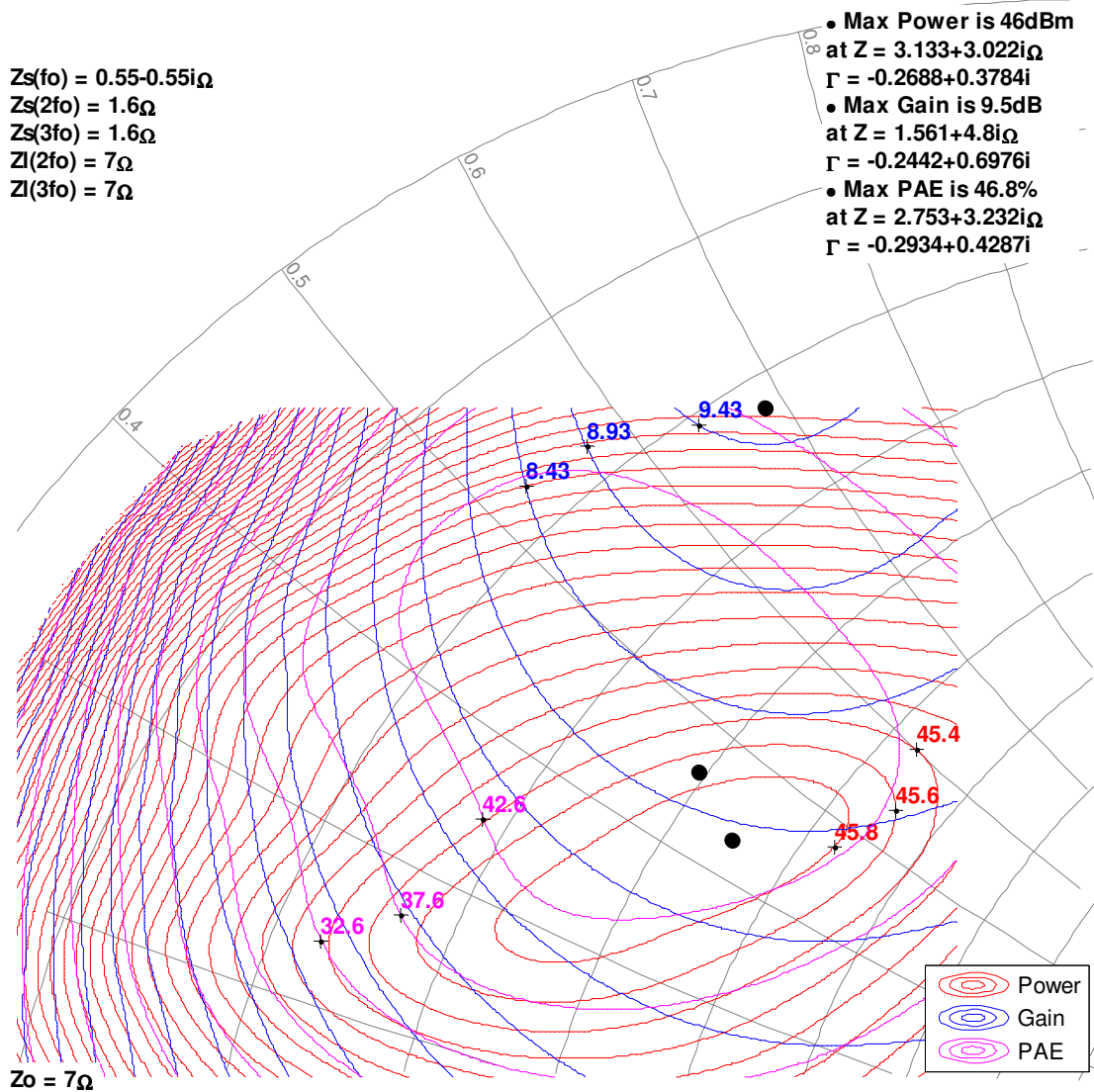
- Max Power is 46.3dBm at Z = 4.513+4.533iΩ  
 Γ = -0.0528+0.4146i
- Max Gain is 11.4dB at Z = 2.335+7.027iΩ  
 Γ = 0.0427+0.7206i
- Max PAE is 56.4% at Z = 3.605+5.406iΩ  
 Γ = -0.0478+0.5342i



**Model Load Pull Contours**

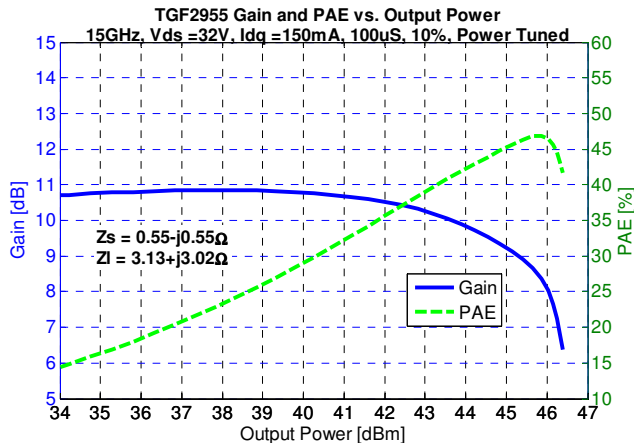
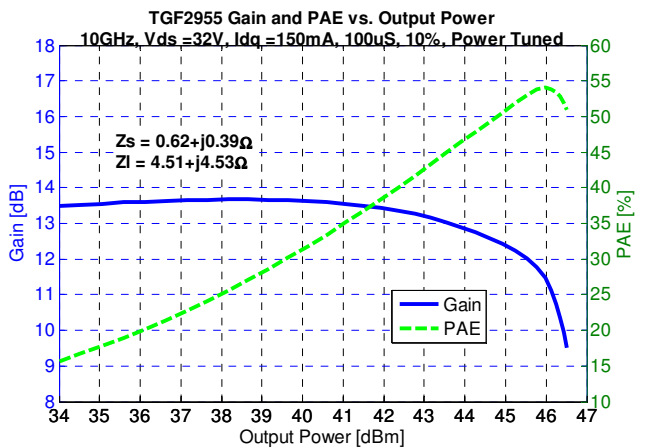
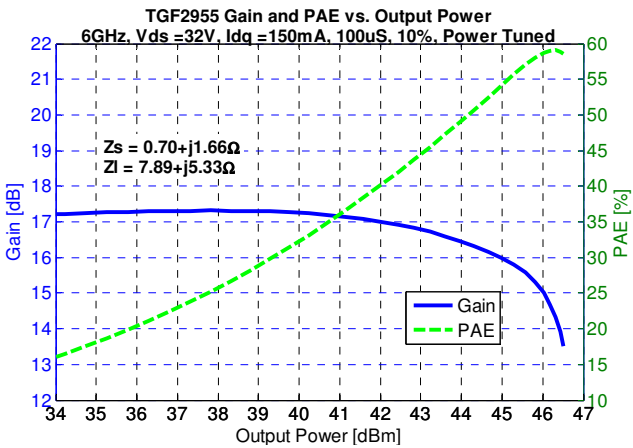
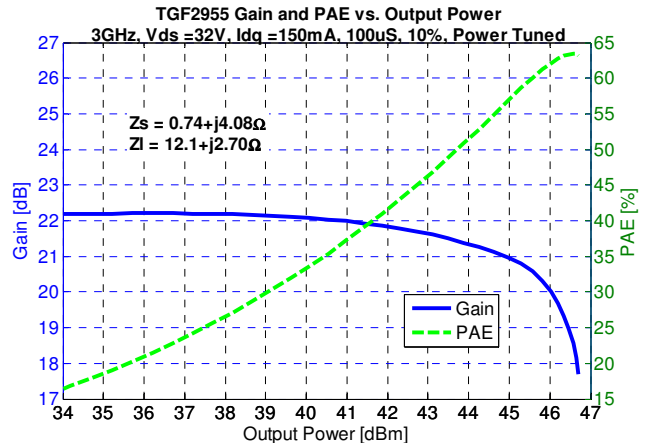
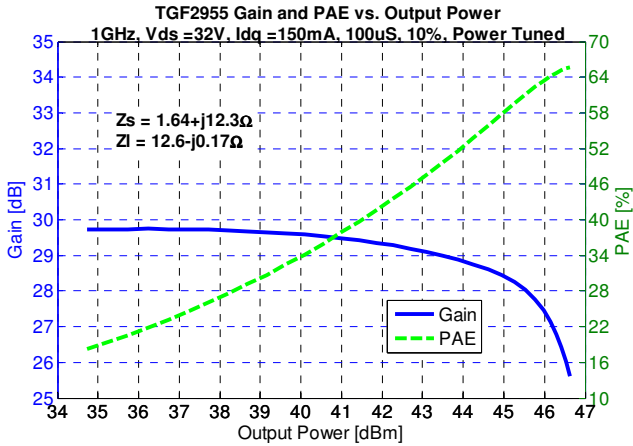
Vds = 32V, Idq = 150mA. 3dB compression referenced to peak gain.  
 Simulated signal: 10% pulses. Bond wires not included. See page 17 for reference planes.

15GHz, Load-pull



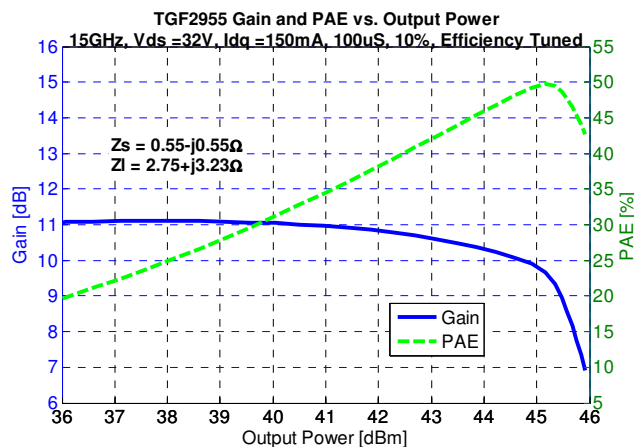
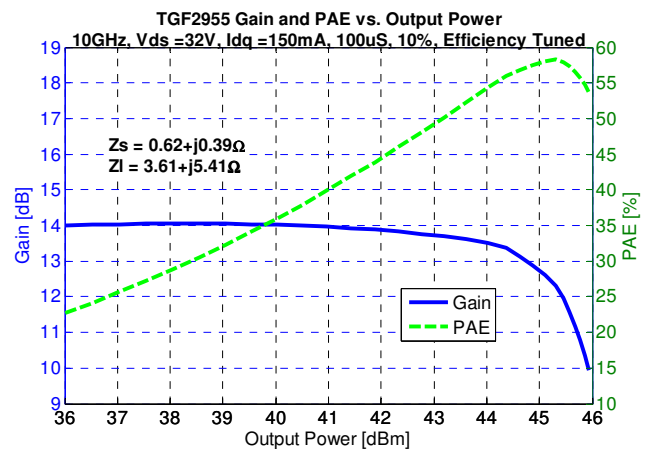
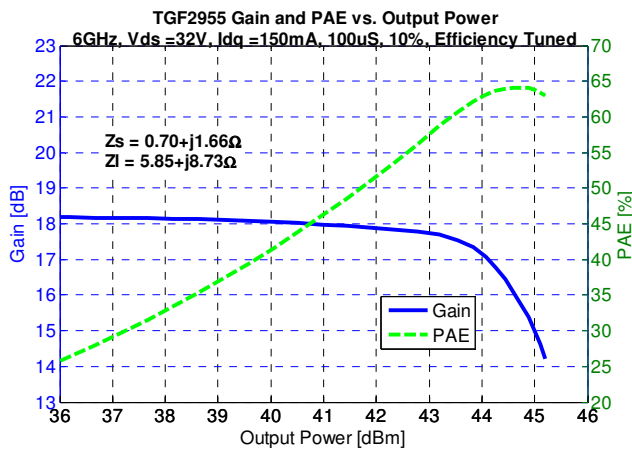
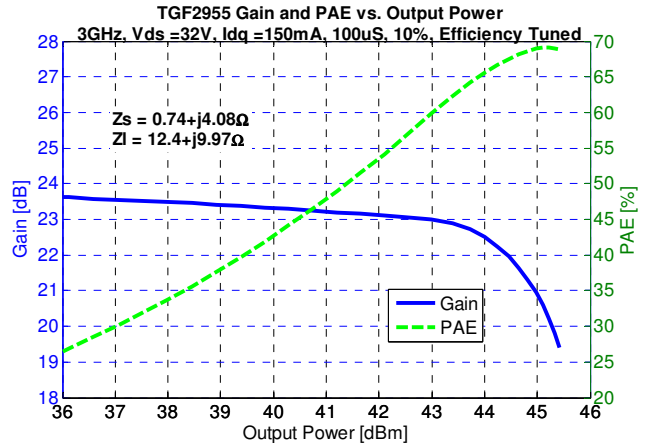
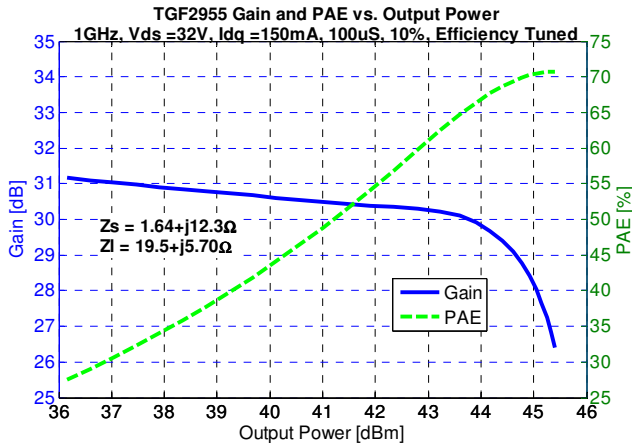
**Model Power Tuned Data**

Bond wires not included. See page 17 for reference planes.

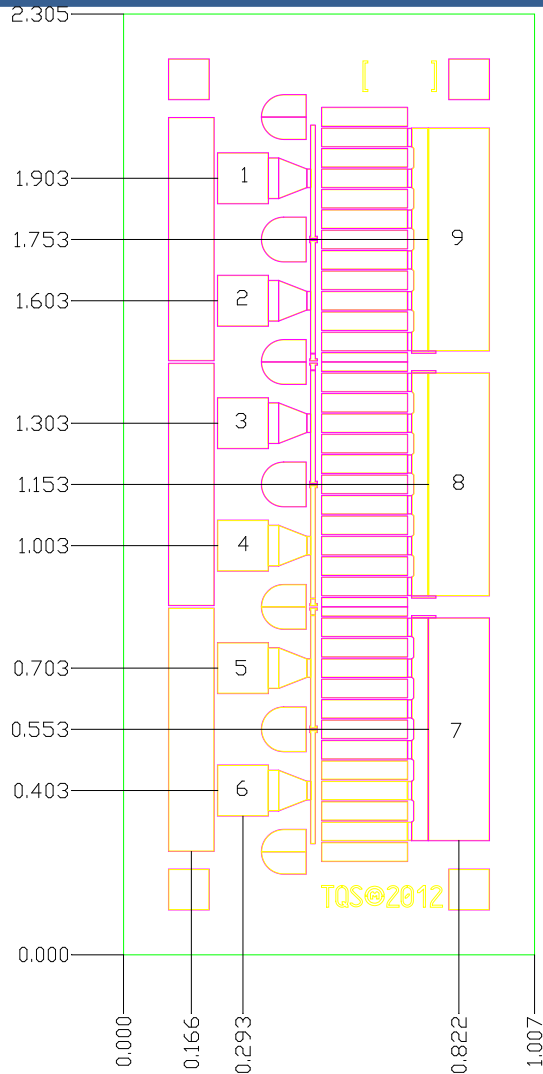


### Model Efficiency Tuned Data

Bond wires not included. See page 17 for reference planes.



**Mechanical Drawing**



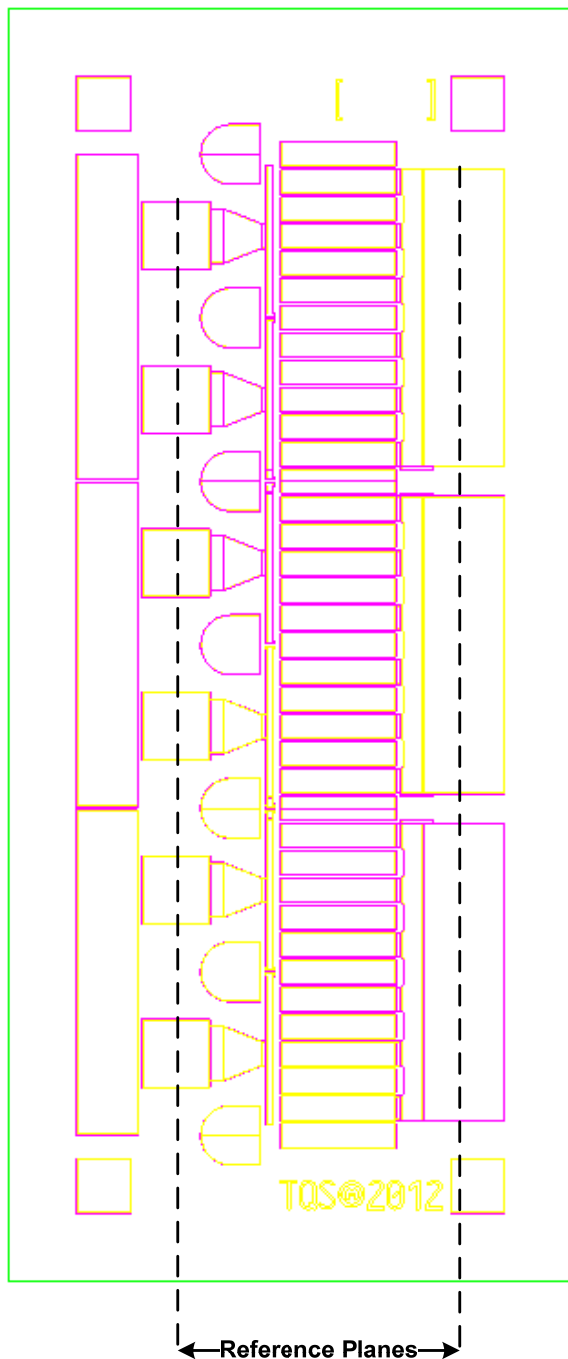
1. Units: millimeters
2. Thickness: 0.100 mm
3. Die xy size tolerance:  $\pm 0.050$  mm

**Bond Pads**

Pad No.	Description	Dimensions
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	Gate	0.125 x 0.125
7, 8, 9	Drain	0.150 x 0.546
Die Backside	Source / Ground	1.007 x 2.305



Reference Planes



## Model

A model is available for download from Modelithics (at <http://www.modelithics.com/mvp/Triquint&tab=3>) by approved TriQuint customers. The model is compatible with the industry's most popular design software including Agilent ADS and National Instruments/AWR applications. Once on the Modelithics web page, the user will need to register for a free license before being granted the download.

## Assembly Notes

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 (i.e. epoxy) not recommended.

Reflow process assembly notes:

- Use AuSn (80/20) solder and limit exposure to temperatures above 300°C to 3-4 minutes, maximum.
- An alloy station or conveyor furnace with reducing atmosphere should be used.
- Do not use any kind of flux.
- Coefficient of thermal expansion matching is critical for long-term reliability.
- Devices must be stored in a dry nitrogen atmosphere.

Interconnect process assembly notes:

- Ball bonding is the preferred interconnect technique, except where noted on the assembly diagram.
- Force, time, and ultrasonics are critical bonding parameters.
- Aluminum wire should not be used.
- Devices with small pad sizes should be bonded with 0.0007-inch wire.

## Disclaimer

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

## Bias-up Procedure

1.  $V_G$  set to -5 V.
2.  $V_D$  set to 32 V.
3. Adjust  $V_G$  more positive until quiescent  $I_D$  is 150 mA.
4. Apply RF signal.

## Bias-down Procedure

1. Turn off RF signal.
2. Turn off  $V_D$  and wait 1 second to allow drain capacitor dissipation.
3. Turn off  $V_G$ .