

GaAs MMIC PASSIVE FREQUENCY DOUBLER, 0.7 - 2.4 GHz INPUT

Typical Applications

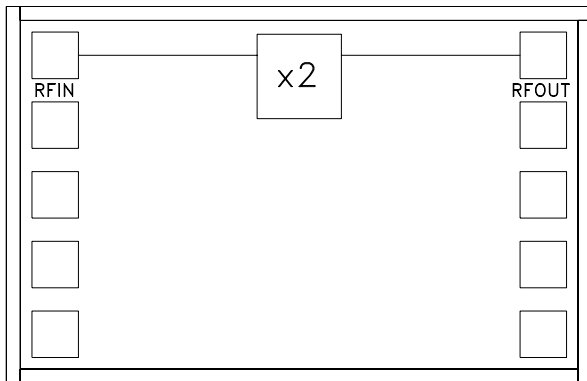
The HMC156 is suitable for:

- Wireless Local Loop
- LMDS, VSAT, and Pt to Pt Radios
- UNII & HiperLAN
- Test Equipment

Features

- Conversion Loss: 15 dB
- Fo, 3Fo, 4Fo Isolation: 38 dB
- Input Drive Level: 10 to 20 dBm

Functional Diagram



General Description

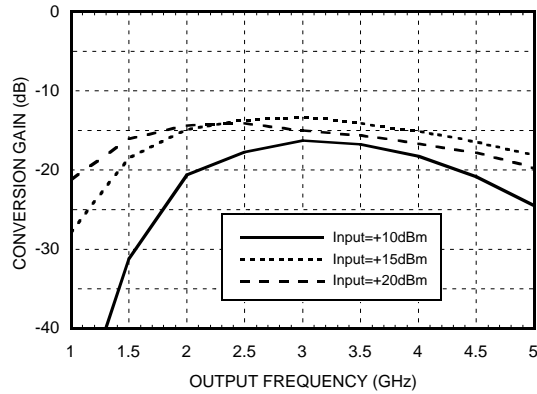
The HMC156 is a miniature frequency doubler in a MMIC die. Suppression of undesired fundamental and higher order harmonics is 38 dB typical with respect to input signal levels. The doubler uses the same diode/balun technology used in Hittite MMIC mixers, features small size and requires no DC bias.

Electrical Specifications, $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, As a Function of Drive Level

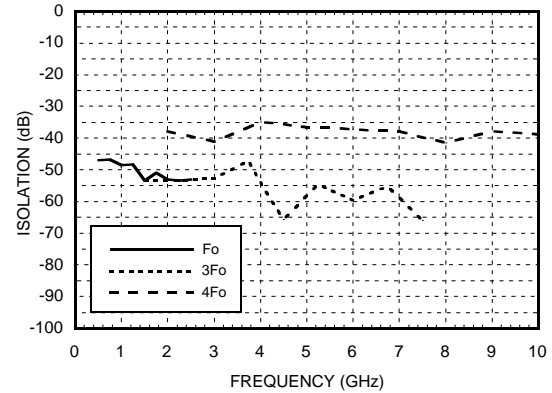
Parameter	Input = +10 dBm			Input = +15 dBm			Input = +20 dBm			Units
	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Frequency Range, Input	1.1 - 2.1			0.8 - 2.4			0.7 - 2.3			GHz
Frequency Range, Output	2.2 - 4.2			1.6 - 4.8			1.4 - 4.6			GHz
Conversion Loss		17	22		15	20		15	20	dB
FO Isolation (with respect to input level)	42	47		43	47		27	35		dB
3FO Isolation (with respect to input level)	45	55		44	55		29	40		dB
4FO Isolation (with respect to input level)	28	38		31	38		25	35		dB

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Conversion Gain vs. Drive Level

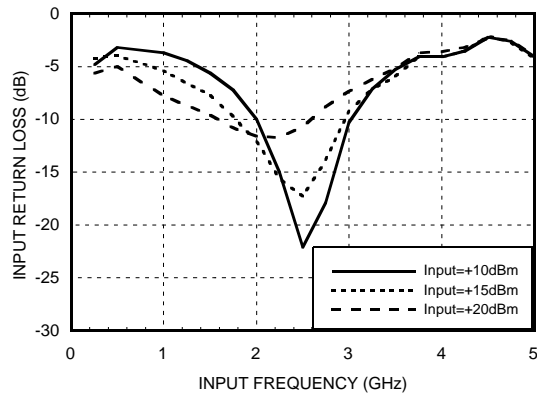


Isolation @ +15 dBm Drive Level*

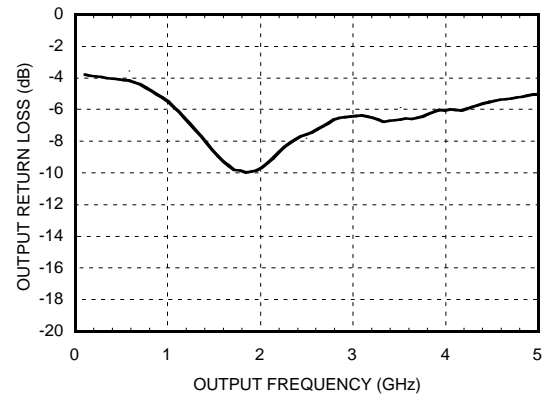


*With respect to input level

Input Return Loss vs. Drive Level



Output Return Loss @ +15 Drive Level



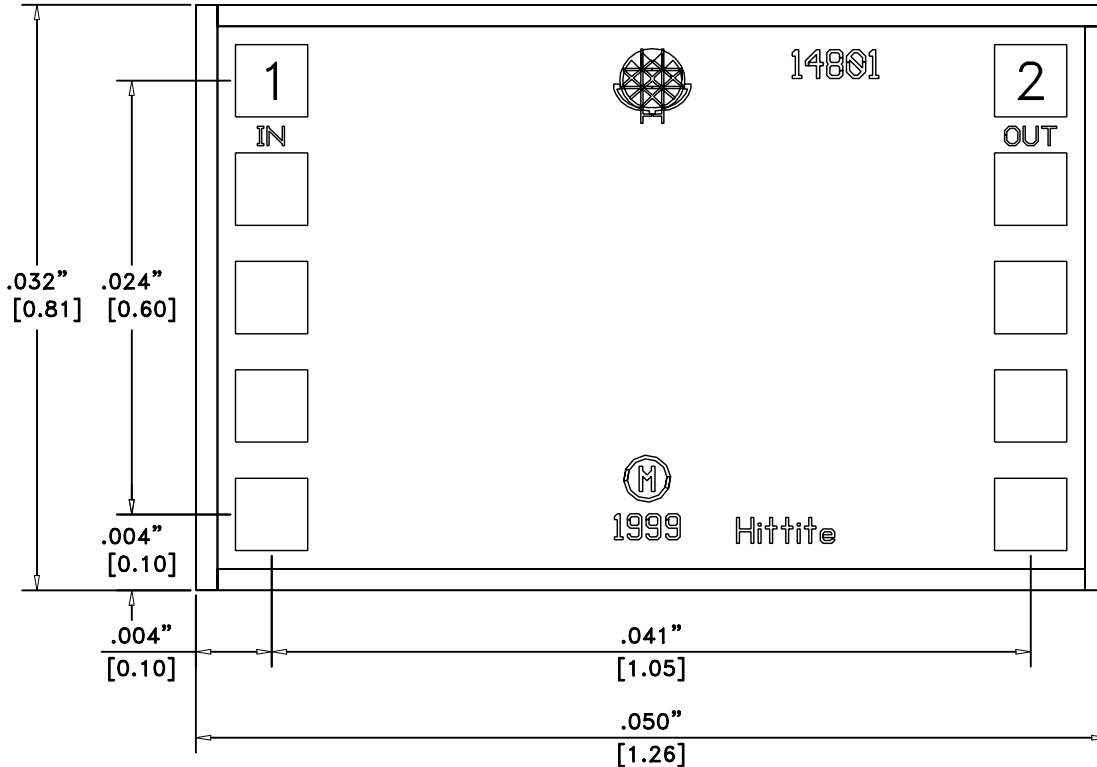
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Absolute Maximum Ratings

Input Drive	+27 dBm
Storage Temperature	-65 to +150 °C
Operating Temperature	-55 to +85 °C

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Outline Drawing



NOTES:

1. ALL UNLABELED PADS MUST BE BONDED TO GROUND (8 TOTAL).
2. ALL DIMENSIONS IN INCHES [MILLIMETERS]
3. ALL TOLERANCES ARE ± 0.001 [0.025]
4. DIE THICKNESS IS ± 0.005 [0.127]
5. BOND PADS ARE ± 0.004 [0.100] SQUARE
6. EQUALLY SPACED AT ± 0.006 [0.150] CENTERS
7. BACKSIDE METALLIZATION: NONE
8. BOND PAD METALLIZATION: GOLD

**GaAs MMIC FREQUENCY
DOUBLER, 0.7 - 2.4 GHz INPUT****Handling Precautions**

Follow these precautions to avoid permanent damage.

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 $> \pm 250\text{V}$ ESD strikes.

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

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.

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 1.0 diameter pure gold wire. Thermosonic wirebonding with a nominal stage temperature of $150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 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. RF bonds should be as short as possible.