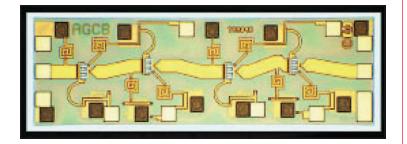
# Keysight Technologies HMMC-5023 23 GHz LNA (21.2-26.5 GHz)

Data Sheet



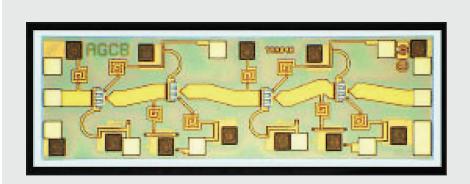
## Features

- Frequency range: 21.2-23.6 GHz and 24.5-26.5 GHz specified 21-30 GHz performance
- Low-noise temperature: 226 k (2.5 dB N.F.) typical
- High gain: 24 dB typical
- $50 \Omega$  input/output matching
- Single supply bias with optional bias adjust: 5 volts (@ 24 mA typical)



# Description

The HMMC-5023 MMIC is a highgain low-noise amplifi er (LNA) that operates from 21 GHz to over 30 GHz. By eliminating the complex tuning and assembly processes typically required by hybrid (discrete-FET) amplifiers, the HMMC-5023 is a costeffective alternative in both 21.2-23.6 GHz and 24.5-26.5 GHz communications receivers. The device has good input and output match to 50 ohms and is unconditionally stable to more than 40 GHz. The backside of the chip is both RF and DC ground. This helps simplify the assembly process and reduces assembly related performance variations and costs. It is fabricated using PHEMT integrated circuit structure that provides exceptional noise and gain performance.



Chip Size:

 $1880 \times 600 \, \mu \text{m} \, (74 \times 23.6 \, \text{mils})$ 

Chip Size Tolerance:

±10 μm (±0.4 mils)

Chip Thickness:

 $127 \pm 15 \,\mu\text{m} \,(5 \pm 0.6 \,\text{mils})$ 

Pad Dimensions:

 $80 \times 80 \mu m$  (3.1 × 3.1 mils), or larger

## Absolute Maximum Ratings<sup>1</sup>

Symbol	Parameters/conditions	Min	Max	Units		
V <sub>D1</sub> , V <sub>D2</sub>	Drain Supply Voltage	3	8	volts		
$V_{G1}, V_{G2}$	Gate Supply Voltage	0.4	2	volts		
I <sub>D1</sub>	Drain Supply Current		35	mA		
I <sub>D2</sub>	Drain Supply Current		35	mA		
P <sub>in</sub>	RF Input Power <sup>2</sup>		15	dBm		
T <sub>ch</sub>	Channel Temperature <sup>3</sup>		150	°C		
T <sub>A</sub>	Backside Ambient Temperature	-55	+140	°C		
T <sub>st</sub>	Storage Temperature	-65	+165	°C		
T <sub>max</sub>	Max. Assembly Temperature		300	°C		

- 1. Absolute maximum ratings for continuous operation unless otherwise noted.
- 2. Operating at this power level for extended (continuous) periods is not recommended.
- 3. Refer to DC Specifications/Physical Properties table for derating information.

## DC Specifications/Physical Properties<sup>1</sup>

Symbol	Parameters/conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max	Units
$V_{D1}, V_{D2}$	Recommended Drain Supply Voltage	3	5	7	Volts
$V_{G1}, V_{G2}$	Gate Supply Voltage ( $V_{D1} \le V_{D1 \text{ (max)}}, V_{D2} \le V_{D2 \text{ (max)}}$ )	0.4	0.82	2	Volts
I <sub>D1</sub> , I <sub>D2</sub>	Input and Output Stage Drain Supply Current ( $V_{G1} = V_{G2} = Open$ , $V_{D1} = V_{D2} = 5$ Volts)		12	35	mA
$I_{D1} + I_{D2}$	Total Drain Supply Current ( $V_{G1} = V_{G2} = Open$ , $V_{D1} = V_{D2} = 5 Volts$ )	13	24	30	mA
$\theta_{\text{ch-bs}}$	Thermal Resistance <sup>3</sup> (Channel-to-Backside at T <sub>ch</sub> = 150 °C)		75		°C/Watt
T <sub>ch</sub>	Channel Temperature $^4$ (T <sub>A</sub> = 140 °C, MTTF = 106 hrs, V <sub>G1</sub> = V <sub>G2</sub> = Open, V <sub>D1</sub> = V <sub>D2</sub> = 5 Volts)		150		°C

- 1. Backside ambient operating temperature  $T_{\textrm{A}}$  = 25  $^{\circ}\textrm{C}$  unless otherwise noted.
- 2. Open circuit voltage at  $\rm V_{G1}$  and  $\rm V_{G2}$  when  $\rm V_{D1}$  and  $\rm V_{D2}$  are 5 volts.
- 3. Thermal resistance (in °C/Watt) at a channel temperature T(°C) can be estimated using the equation:
- 4.  $\theta(T) = 75 \times [T(^{\circ}C) + 273] / [150^{\circ}C + 273].$
- 5. Derate MTTF by a factor of two for every 8 °C above  $T_{\rm ch}$ .

## **RF** Specifications

(Top = 25°C,  $V_{D1}$  =  $V_{D2}$  = 5 V,  $V_{G1}$  =  $V_{G2}$  = Open, ZO = 50  $\Omega$ , unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Davamatawa/aan ditiana	21.2 to 23.6 GHz				24.5 to 26.5 GHz				
	Parameters/conditions		Тур	Min	Max	Тур.	Min	Max	Units	
BW	Operating Bandwidth		21.2		23.6	24.5		26.5	GHz	
Gain	Small Signal Gain		21	24	28	17	21	25	dB	
Δ Gain	Small Signal Gain Flatness			± 1			± 1.5		dB	
RL <sub>in(min)</sub>	Minimum Input Return Loss		10	12		12	20		dB	
RL <sub>out(min)</sub>	Minimum Output Return Loss		8	10		8	10		dB	
Isolation	Reverse Isolation		40	50		40	48		dB	
	Output Power @ 1 dB Gain Compression			10			10		dBm	
P <sub>-1 dB</sub>	Output Power @ 1 dB Gain Compression $(V_D = 5 \text{ V}, V_{G1} = \text{Open}, V_{D2} = 7 \text{ V}, V_{G2} \text{ set for } I_{D2} = 35 \text{ mA})$			14			14		dBm	
P <sub>sat</sub>	Saturated Output Power (@ 3 dB Gain Compression)			12			12		dBm	
H <sub>2(max)</sub>	Second Harmonic Power Level $[f = 2f_0, Pout(f_0) = P_{-1 dB},$ 21.2 GHz $\leq f_0 \leq$ 23.6 GHz]			-30			-30		dBc	
NE	Naisa Figura	22 GHz		2.5	3.0				dB	
NF	Noise Figure	25 GHz					2.8	3.3	dB	

# **Applications**

The HMMC-5023 low noise amplifier (LNA) is designed for use in digital radio communication systems that operate within the 21.2 to 23.6 GHz and 24.5 to 26.5 GHz frequency bands. High gain and low noise temperture make it ideally suited as a frontend gain stage. The MMIC solution is a cost effective alternative to hybrid assemblies.

# Biasing and Operation

The HMMC-5023 has four cascaded gain stages as shown Figure 1. The first two gain stages at the input are biased with the VD1 drain supply. Similarly the two output stages are biased with the VD2 supply. Standard LNA operation is with a single positive DC drain supply voltage (VD1 = VD2 = 5 V) using the assembly diagram shown in Figure 8(a).

If desired, the output stage DC supply voltage (VD2) can be increased to improve output power capability while maintaining optimum low noise bias conditions for the input section. The output power may also be adjusted by applying a positive voltage at VG2 to alter the operating bias point for both output FETs. Increasing the voltage applied to VG2 (more positively) results in a more negative gate-to-source voltage and, therefore, lower drain current. Figures 8(b) and 8(c) illustrate how the device can be assembled for both independent drain supply operation and for output-stage gate bias control.

No ground wires are required since ground connections are made with plated throughholes to the backside of the device.

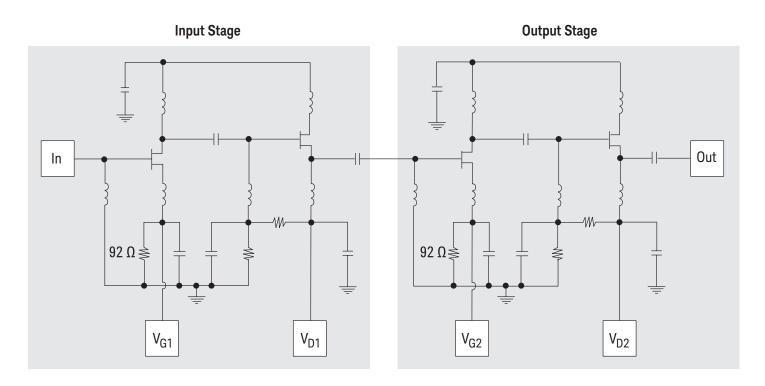


Figure 1. Simplified schematic diagram

# **Assembly Techniques**

It is recommended that the RF input and RF output connections be made using either 500 line/inch (or equivalent) gold wire mesh, or dual 0.7 mil diameter gold wire. The RF wires should be kept as short as possible to minimize inductance. The bias supply wire can be a 0.7 mil diameter gold wire attached to either of the VDD bonding pads.

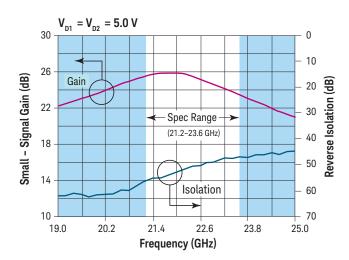
GaAs MMICs are ESD sensitive. ESD preventive measures must be employed in all aspects of storage, handling, and assembly. MMIC ESD precautions, handling considerations, die attach and bonding methods are critical factors in successful GaAs MMIC performance and reliability. Keysight Technologies, Inc. application note (5991–3484EN), "GaAs MMIC ESD, Die Attach and Bonding Guidelines" provides basic information on these subjects.

## Additional References:

5991-3560EN, "HMMC-5023 32 GHz Noise Figure Measurements,"

5991-3561EN, "HMMC-5023 as a Doubler to 24 and 28 GHz,"

5991-3569EN, "HMMC-5023 Configured as a Gain Control Device at 24 and 28 GHz."



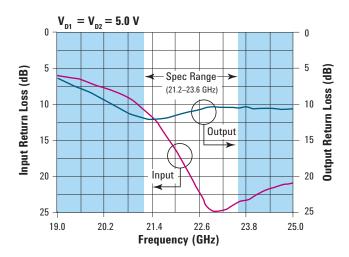


Figure 2. Gain and Isolation vs. Frequency

Figure 3. Input and Output Return Loss vs. Frequency

# Typical S-Parameters<sup>1</sup>

(Top = 25 °C,  $V_{D1}$  =  $V_{D2}$  = 5.0 V,  $V_{G1}$  =  $V_{G2}$  = Open, Zo = 50  $\Omega$ )

From (CU-)	S <sub>11</sub>			S <sub>12</sub>			S <sub>21</sub>			S <sub>22</sub>		
Freq. (GHz)	dB	Mag	Ang	dB	Mag	Ang	dB	Mag	Ang	dB	Mag	Ang
19.0	-6.3	0.486	61.9	-61.6	0.0008	122.7	22.3	13.090	83.3	-6.6	0.470	-179.1
19.2	-6.4	0.477	59.4	-61.6	0.0008	116.3	22.6	13.509	74.2	-6.9	0.450	175.7
19.4	-6.6	0.466	56.7	-61.0	0.0009	113.1	22.5	13.355	64.0	-7.4	0.427	169.7
19.6	-6.8	0.455	53.8	-61.3	0.0009	104.2	23.2	14.459	56.1	-7.9	0.403	163.5
19.8	-7.1	0.443	50.6	-62.3	0.0008	93.0	23.0	14.142	45.0	-8.4	0.381	156.5
20.0	-7.4	0.428	47.1	-61.2	0.0009	72.6	23.5	14.913	36.4	-8.9	0.358	148.8
20.2	-7.8	0.409	43.8	-61.3	0.0009	66.1	23.9	15.599	26.2	-9.5	0.333	139.9
20.4	-8.2	0.391	40.2	-60.9	0.0009	47.3	24.4	16.617	15.7	-10.2	0.309	130.7
20.6	-8.7	0.368	36.2	-59.5	0.0011	25.8	24.7	17.085	5.7	-10.8	0.290	119.5
20.8	-9.3	0.344	31.8	-59.6	0.0011	11.5	25.1	18.061	-4.7	-11.2	0.274	106.2
21.0	-10.0	0.318	27.4	-58.2	0.0012	-4.2	25.4	18.663	-15.3	-11.7	0.259	91.3
21.2	-10.8	0.288	22.9	-56.0	0.0016	-17.6	25.6	19.010	-26.6	-12.0	0.252	74.6
21.4	-11.8	0.256	18.4	-54.9	0.0018	-36.9	25.7	19.209	-38.7	-12.1	0.247	56.4
21.6	-13.1	0.220	14.9	-55.1	0.0018	-52.2	25.7	19.209	-51.3	-12.2	0.247	38.2
21.8	-14.7	0.185	12.1	-53.8	0.0020	-64.6	25.7	19.354	-61.4	-11.9	0.254	21.9
22.0	-16.5	0.149	11.0	-52.5	0.0024	-75.8	25.9	19.769	-74.0	-11.7	0.261	6.8
22.2	-18.5	0.118	12.1	-51.2	0.0028	-90.4	25.6	19.066	-85.2	-11.3	0.271	-6.6
22.4	-20.6	0.094	15.9	-50.5	0.0030	-100.3	25.6	19.113	-96.2	-11.0	0.282	-18.4
22.6	-22.7	0.074	22.8	-50.0	0.0031	-108.7	25.0	17.824	-107.5	-10.7	0.291	-28.7
22.8	-24.3	0.061	37.4	-49.3	0.0034	-118.9	25.1	17.943	-116.9	-10.5	0.298	-37.9
23.0	-24.9	0.057	54.0	-48.5	0.0037	-126.2	24.3	16.401	-127.6	-10.4	0.301	-45.5
23.2	-24.7	0.059	68.3	-47.6	0.0042	-134.9	24.2	16.279	-137.5	-10.4	0.300	-52.3
23.4	-24.2	0.061	78.9	-47.3	0.0043	-144.0	23.9	15.625	-146.3	-10.5	0.298	-58.0
23.6	-23.6	0.066	86.3	-47.2	0.0044	-148.9	23.2	14.469	-154.0	-10.6	0.295	-62.4
23.8	-23.3	0.068	93.5	-46.9	0.0045	-156.1	23.3	14.607	-163.4	-10.5	0.298	-65.9
24.0	-22.6	0.074	98.0	-46.4	0.0048	-161.1	22.4	13.168	-170.8	-10.6	0.296	-69.2
24.2	-22.2	0.078	100.8	-46.1	0.0049	-167.3	22.3	13.002	-179.0	-10.6	0.294	-72.0
24.4	-21.8	0.082	102.8	-45.5	0.0053	-171.7	21.6	12.087	173.1	-10.6	0.294	-74.7
24.6	-21.4	0.086	105.5	-45.6	0.0052	-176.4	21.8	12.350	166.3	-10.7	0.291	-76.8
24.8	-21.2	0.088	108.1	-44.9	0.0057	179.1	21.4	11.771	159.2	-10.8	0.289	-78.4
25.0	-20.9	0.091	293.2	-44.4	0.0061	353.0	21.0	11.257	331.9	-10.8	0.289	-79.3

<sup>1.</sup> Data obtained from on-wafer measurements.

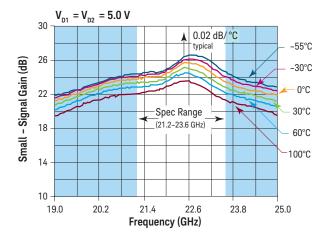


Figure 4. Small-Signal Gain vs. Frequency and Ambient Temperature\*

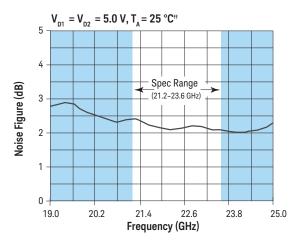


Figure 5. Noise Figure vs. Frequency<sup>†</sup>

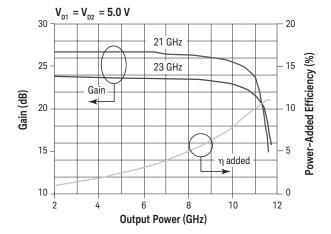


Figure 6. Gain Compression and Efficiency Characteristics<sup>†</sup>

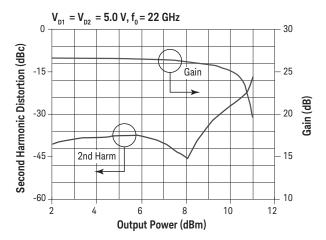


Figure 7. Second Harmonic and Gain Compression Characteristics<sup>†</sup>

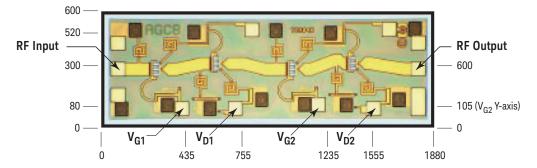
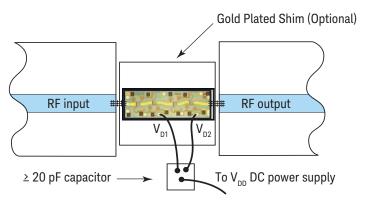


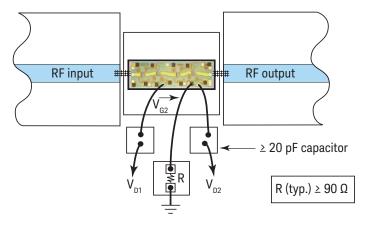
Figure 8. Bonding Pad Positions (Dimensions are micrometers)

- \* Device tested while mounted on a Keysight Technologies 83040 Modular Microcircuit Fixture calibrated at the coaxial connectors. Test results shown have been degraded by the fixture due to loss and impedance missmatch errors. The temperature coefficient of the fixture alone is approximately 0.003 dB/°C at 20 GHz.
- 2. † Data obtained from wafer-probed measurements.
- 3. If The temperature coefficient of noise figure was measured for one device mounted on a Keysight Tehcnologie 83040 Modular Microcircuit Fixture.
- 4. The uncorrected result, < 0.014 dB/°C, includes the effects of the fixture.

#### (a) Single DC Drain Supply.



(b) Assembly for custom biasing of output gain stages using an external chip-resistor.



(c) A VG2 DC supply or a resistive divider network can also be used to bias the output stages for custom applications.

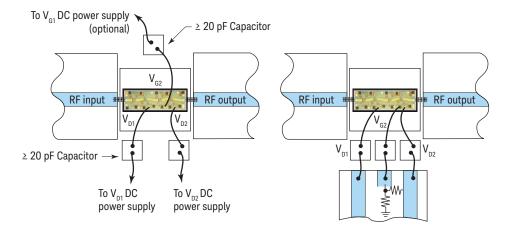


Figure 9. Assembly Diagram Examples

### Notes

This data sheet contains a variety of typical and guaranteed performance data. The information supplied should not be interpreted as a complete list of circuit specifications. Customers considering the use of this, or other TCA GaAs ICs, for their design should obtain the current production specifications from Keysight. In this data sheet the term typical refers to the 50th percentile performance. For additional information and support email: mmic\_helpline@keysight.com.

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