

### Product Features

Frequency: DC ~ 3.2GHz

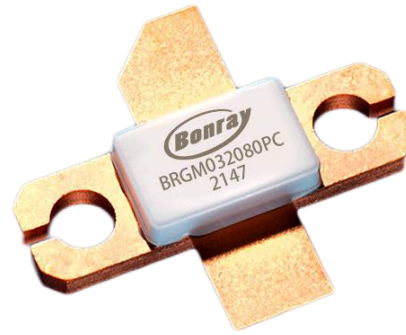
Gain : 18.0dB@0.8GHz

Psat: 49.2dBm@0.8GHz

PAE: 51.4% (0.8GHz, Pout=49.2dBm)

Operation Voltage: 28V,  $I_{DQ}$ 500mA

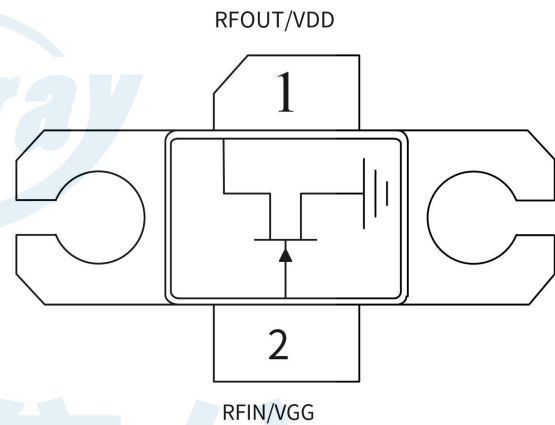
Package: PC (ceramic seal)



### General Description

The BRGM032080PC is an wideband power amplifier designed using the GaN HEMT process to achieves 80W (49dBm) output in the DC to 3.2GHz with a power efficiency of 51.4%. The power amplifier has the characteristics of high efficiency, high gain and wide bandwidth. This makes the product has a strong application ability in both linear and compressed amplifier circuits, and also simplifies link design and related heat consumption management.

### Functional Block Diagram



### Applications

Power Amplification Stage for Wireless

Infrastructure

Test and Measurement Equipment

Commercial and Military Radars

Universal Transmitters and Jammers

Ultrashort Wave Communication Equipment

### Ordering Information

Part Number	Package	Description
BRGM032080PC	PC	DC ~ 3.2GHz 80W GaN Transistor

**Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Parameters	Values
Gate Drain Breakdown Voltage ( $BV_{DG}$ )	100V
Gate Voltage Range ( $V_{GG}$ )	-6 to 0V
Drain Current ( $I_D$ )	7.5 A
Gate Current ( $I_G$ )	19mA
Continuous Dissipated Power ( $P_D$ )	120W
Channel Temperature ( $T_{CH}$ )	275 °C
Mounting Temperature (30 seconds)	245 °C

**Recommended Operating Conditions**

Parameters	Values
Drain Voltage ( $V_{DD}$ )	+28V (Typ)
Drain Static Current ( $I_{DQ}$ )	500mA (Typ)
Gate Voltage ( $V_{GG}$ )	-2.65V (Typ)
Channel Temperature ( $T_{CH}$ )	225 ° C (Max)
Continuous Dissipated Power CW ( $P_D$ )	100W
Storage Temperature	-65°C to +150°C
Operating Temperature	-55°C ~ +85°C

Note: 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. Please pay attention to good heat dissipation under high temperature operation.

Note: The electrical specifications of power amplifier tubes are tested under specified test conditions. Electrical performance is not guaranteed when the test specifications are exceeded.

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### Impedance Mismatch

Markers	Parameters	Typ.
VSWR	Impedance Mismatch Ruggedness	5:1

Test Conditions: DEMO board test,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  
 $V_{DD} = +28\text{V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 500\text{mA}$ ,  $f_{re} = 0.8\text{GHz}$ , CW wave,  
 $P_{out} = 80\text{W}$ .

### Thermal parameters

Parameters	Test Conditions	Value	Units
Thermal resistance ( $\theta_{JC}$ )	Continuous wave mode tested at $70^\circ$	1.9	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Channel temperature ( $T_{ch}$ )	C	225	$^\circ\text{C}$

Note:  $\theta_{JC}$  to measure the thermal resistance to the  
bottom of the package

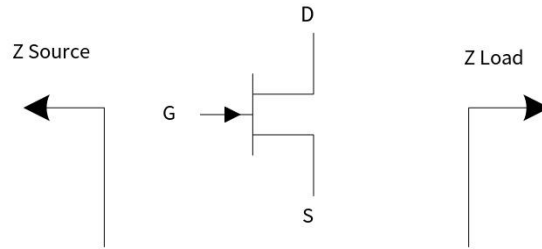
### ESD WARNING



**ELECTROSTATIC SENSITIVE DEVICE**  
**OBSERVE HANDLING PRECAUTIONS**

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## Radio Frequency Features (Load Pull Data)



### Optimum Power Matching

Load Pull Data -- Optimal Power Matching					
Parameters	Typ.				Units
Frequency	1000	2000	3000	3200	MHz
$Z_{source}$	$1.63 * 1.58 j$	$6-j*10$	$5.2 * 18.7 j$	$8.7 * 18.4 j$	$\Omega$
$Z_{load}$	$2.32 + j * 0.02$	$2.4 * 11.6 j$	$4.88 * 18.5 j$	$2.3 * 20.6 j$	$\Omega$
$I_D@P_{sat}$	6.47	5.98	5	6.55	A
Output $P_{sat}$	50.13	49.64	49.22	49.47	dBm
PAE@ $P_{sat}$	56.2	49.62	53.86	40.64	%
Power Gain @ $P_{sat}$	18.49	10.14	10.12	8	dB

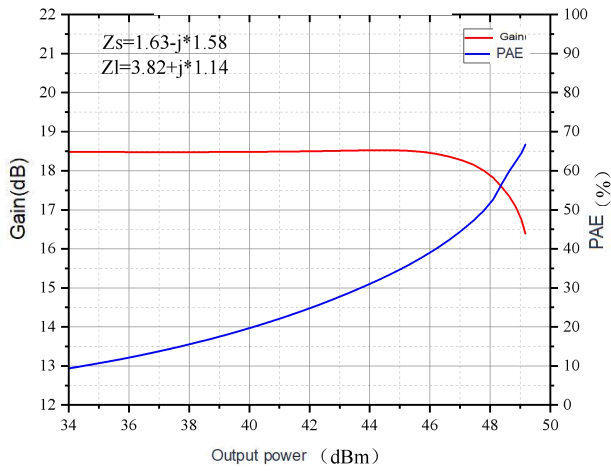
Test Conditions: Temp=+25°C,  $V_{DD}$ =+28V,  $I_{DQ}$ =500mA, CW wave test;

### Optimum Efficiency Matching

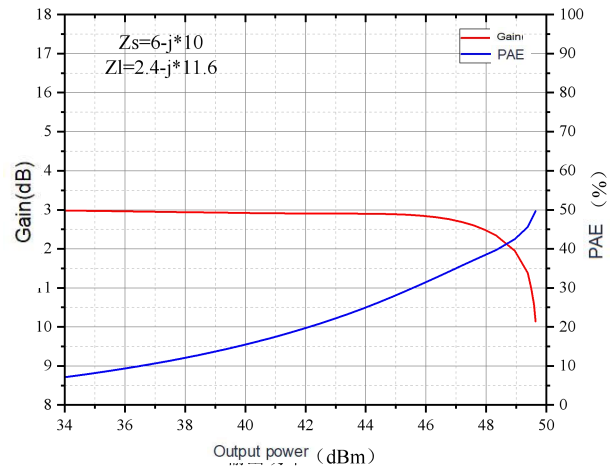
Load Pull Data -- Best Efficiency Matching					
Parameters	Typ.				Units
Frequency	1000	2000	3000	3200	MHz
$Z_{source}$	$1.63 * 1.58 j$	$2.2 * 11.2 j$	$5.2 * 18.7 j$	$8.7 * 18.4 j$	$\Omega$
$Z_{load}$	$3.82 + j * 1.14$	$5.86 - j * 9$	$4.88 - j * 17$	$2.3 - j * 19$	$\Omega$
$I_D@P_{sat}$	4.3	4.15	3.78	3.67	A
Output $P_{sat}$	49.14	48.61	48.54	48.13	dBm
PAE@ $P_{sat}$	67.2	57.81	59.01	53.58	%
Power Gain @ $P_{sat}$	16.39	11.21	9.04	8.13	dB

Test Conditions: Temp =+25°C,  $V_{DD}$ =+28V,  $I_{DQ}$ =500mA, CW;

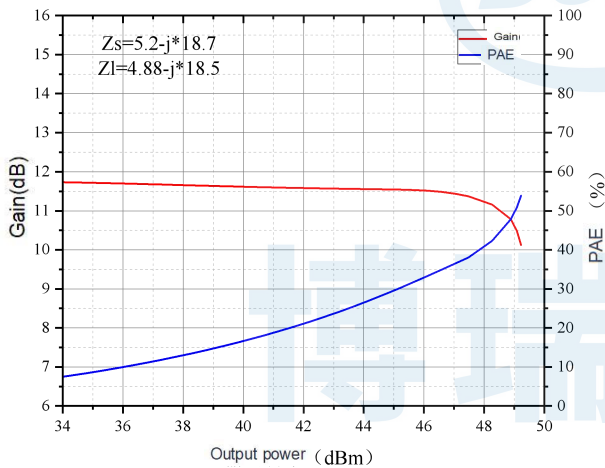
**Typical Performance (Load Pull data, Temp =+25°C, V<sub>DD</sub>=+28V, I<sub>DQ</sub>=500mA, CW wave test)**



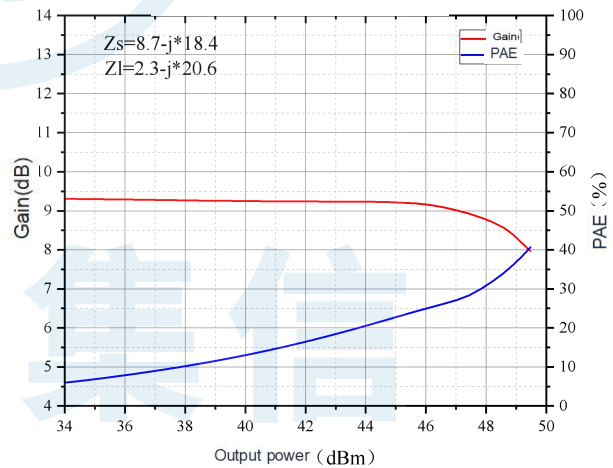
**Gain, PAE vs. P<sub>out</sub> @1GHz**



**Gain, PAE vs. P<sub>out</sub> @2GHz**



**Gain, PAE vs. P<sub>out</sub> @3GHz**



**Gain, PAE vs. P<sub>out</sub> @4GHz**

**Typical Performance (Evaluation board data)**

Evaluation Board (0.7GHz ~ 1.1GHz) Test Data						
Parameters	Typ.					Units
	700	800	900	1000	1100	
Frequency	700	800	900	1000	1100	MHz
Gain	17.8	18.0	17.7	17.2	16.6	dB
Small Signal Input Return Loss	-9.9	-20.0	-13.2	-8.0	-5.0	dB
Drain Current @P <sub>sat</sub>	5.29	5.41	5.58	7.10	6.51	A
Output Power @P <sub>sat</sub>	49.4	49.2	48.9	50.2	49.5	dBm
Output Power @P <sub>sat</sub>	87.1	83.2	77.6	104.7	89.1	W
PAE@P <sub>sat</sub>	56.1	51.4	47.0	49.7	47.0	%
Gain @P <sub>sat</sub>	12.6	12.7	13.2	12.6	13.3	dB

Test Conditions: Temp =+25°C, V<sub>DD</sub>=+28V, I<sub>DQ</sub>=500mA, CW.

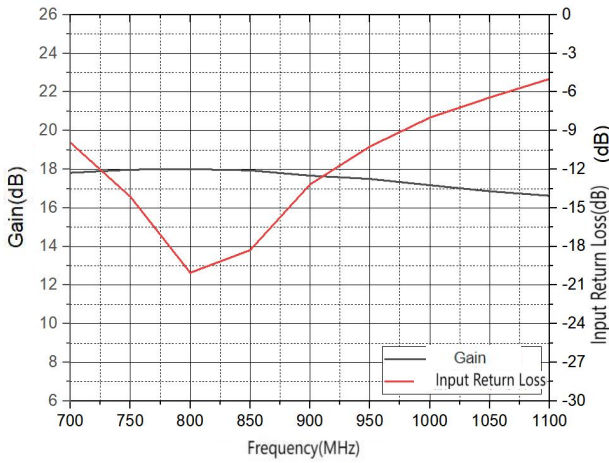
Note: P<sub>sat</sub> defined as the maximum power output by the evaluation board;

**Wide Voltage Characteristics (Evaluation board data)**

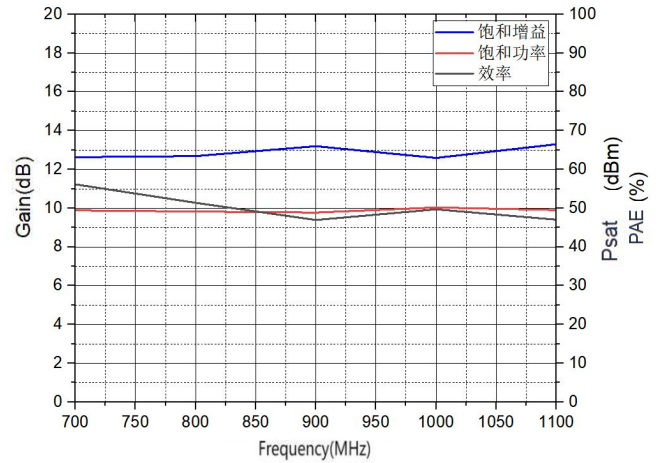
Evaluation Board (0.7GHz ~ 1.1GHz) Test Data				
Parameters	Typ.			Units
	700	900	1100	
Frequency	700	900	1100	MHz
Output Power @P <sub>sat</sub>	49.9	49.3	49.6	dBm
Output Power @P <sub>sat</sub>	97.7	85.1	91.2	W
Drain Current @P <sub>sat</sub>	5.58	5.82	7.29	A
PAE@P <sub>sat</sub>	58.3	49.3	41.4	%
Gain @P <sub>sat</sub>	12.24	12.73	11.69	dB

Test Conditions: Temp =25°C, V<sub>DD</sub>=+32V, I<sub>DQ</sub>=500mA, CW.

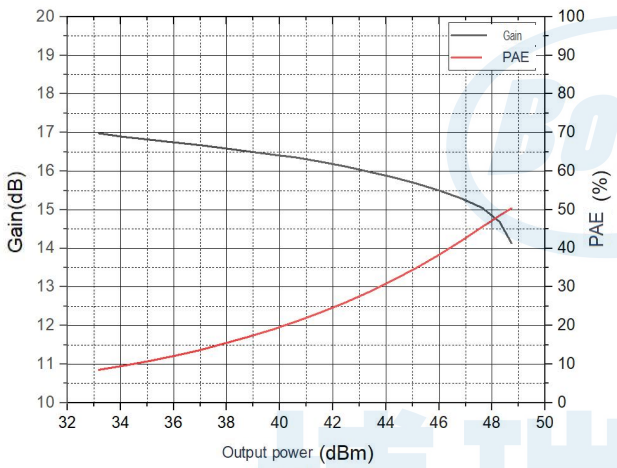
Typical Performance (Evaluation board: 0.7GHz-1.1GHz, Temp =+25°C,  $V_{DD}=+28V$ ,  $I_{DQ}500mA$ , CW wave test)



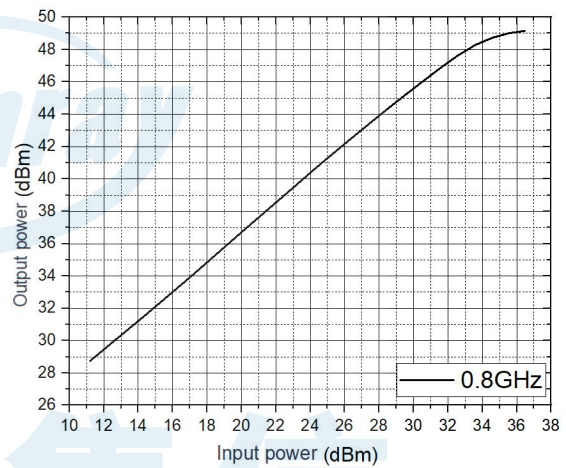
Standing Wave, Gain vs. Freq@25°C



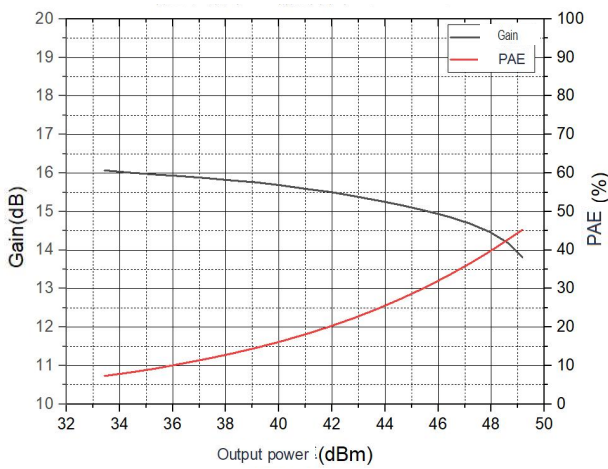
Gain,Psat,PEA vs. Freq@25°C



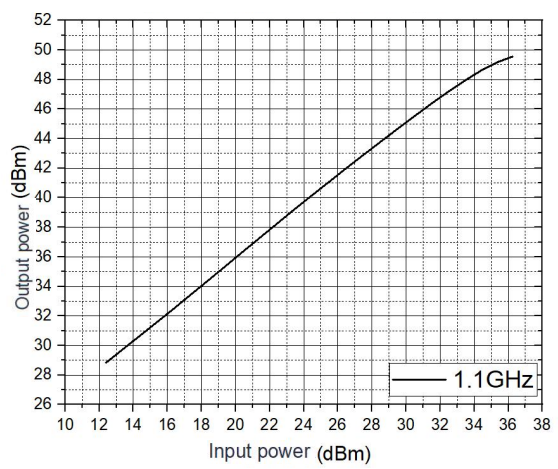
Gain, PEA vs. P<sub>out</sub>@0.8GHz



P<sub>out</sub> vs. P<sub>in</sub>@0.8GHz

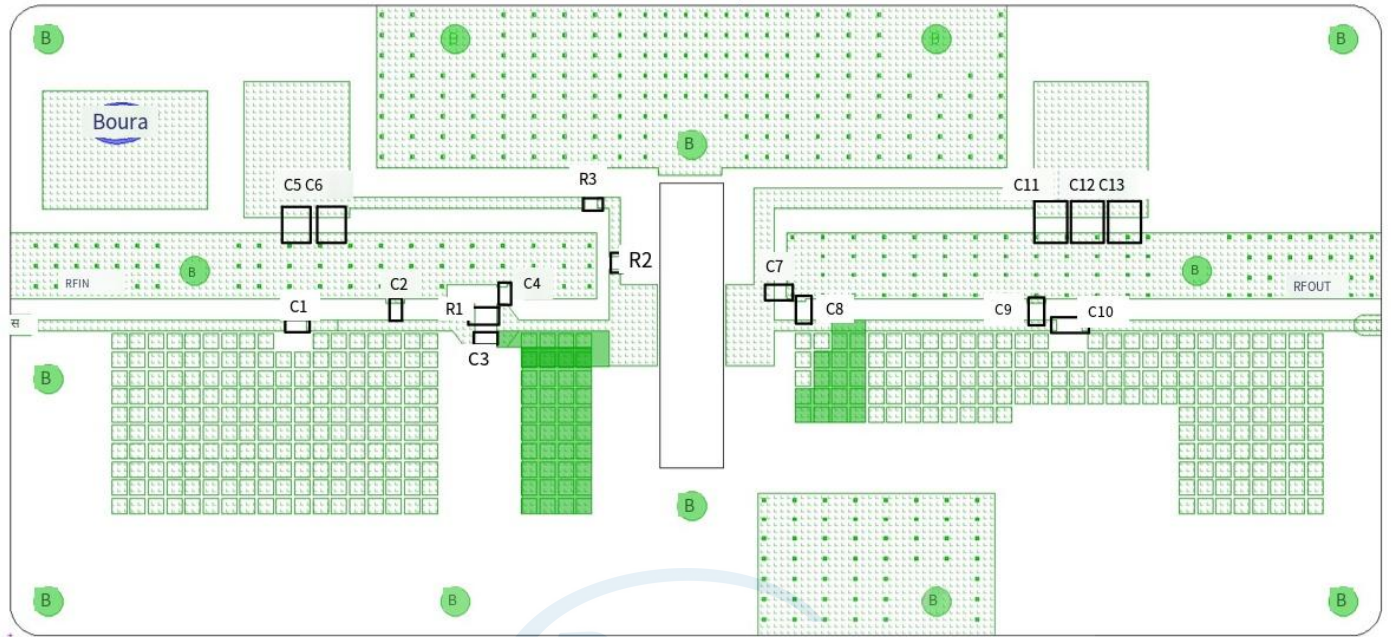


Gain, PEA vs. P<sub>out</sub>@1.1GHz



Gain, PEA vs. P<sub>out</sub>@1.1GHz

**PCB Evaluation Board**

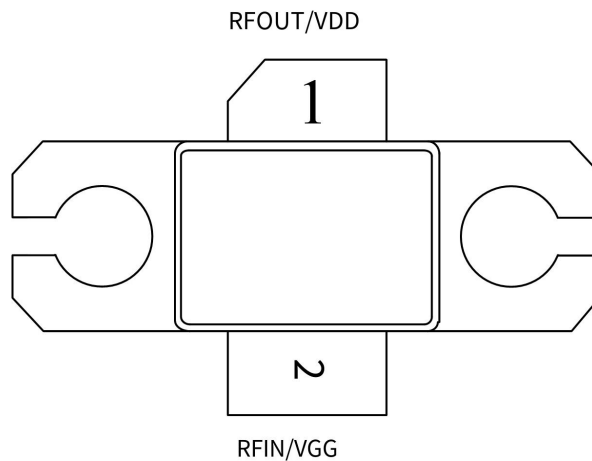


**Bill of Material**

Number	Designator	Description	Package	Quantity
1	C1	CAP, 5.6 pF, 50 VDC	C0603	1
2	C2	CAP, 2.4 pF, 50 VDC	C0603	1
3	C3	CAP, 4.3 pF, 50 VDC	C0603	1
4	C4	CAP, 3.6 pF, 50 VDC	C0603	1
5	C5,C6,C11,C12,C13	CAP,10uF,50VDC	C1210	5
6	C7	CAP, 5.6 pF, 200 VDC	C0805	1
7	C8	CAP, 8.2 pF, 200 VDC	C0805	1
8	C9	CAP, 2.7 pF, 200 VDC	C0805	1
9	C10	CAP,100pF,50VDC	C1206	1
10	R1	RES, 6.8 Ohm	R1206	1
11	R2	RES,270hm	R0603	1
12	R3	RES,12Ohm	R0603	1



### Pin Configuration and Description



Pin Number	Pin Name	Description
1	RFout/ $V_{DD}$	Drain voltage / RF Output matched to 50 ohms;
2	RFin/ $V_{GG}$	Gate voltage / RF Input matched to 50 ohms;
-	Package Base	Source connected to ground;

#### Power-on Sequence

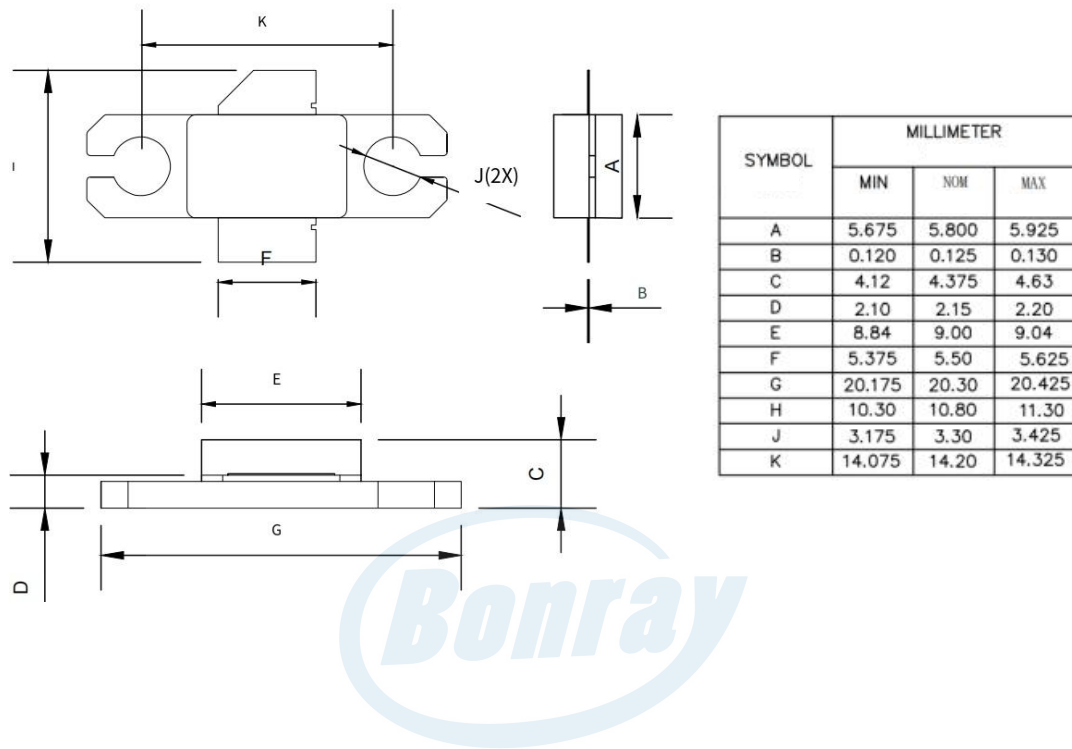
1. Set the gate voltage ( $V_{GG}$ ) to -5V
2. Set drain voltage ( $V_{DD}$ ) to +28V, current limit 11A;
3. Turn on the gate voltage;
4. Turn on drain voltage;
5. Increase the gate voltage ( $V_{GG}$ ) so that the drain current is 500mA;
6. Input RF signal;

#### Power-off Sequence

1. Turn off the RF signal;
2. Reduce the gate voltage ( $V_{GG}$ ) to -5V;
3. Turn off the drain Supply Voltage voltage;
4. Turn off the gate Supply Voltage voltage;

Note: In circuit design, bias voltage under-voltage protection is needed with timing protection circuits to ensure that  $V_{GG}$  is fully powered up before  $V_{DD}$  is applied, and that  $V_{DD}$  is lowered to below 5V before  $V_{GG}$  is powered down, especially in  $T_{DD}$  applications. The gate driving decoupling capacitor needs to be carefully evaluated to meet the switching speed requirements.

**Package Dimensions (mm)**



**Recommended Soldering Temperature Profile**

