

# DATA SHEET

## **CGY2021G** DCS/PCS 2 W power amplifier

Preliminary specification  
Supersedes data of 1996 Oct 15  
File under Integrated Circuits, IC17

1997 Apr 03

**DCS/PCS 2 W power amplifier****CGY2021G****FEATURES**

- Power Amplifier (PA) overall efficiency 50% (DCS)
- 34 dB gain
- 0 dBm input power
- Gain control range >50 dB
- Integrated power sensor driver
- Low output noise floor of PA <-121 dBm/Hz in DCS/PCS RX band
- Wide operating temperature range -20 to +85 °C
- LQFP 48-pin package
- Compatible with power ramping controller PCA5077 and GaAs PA power modulator UBA1710.

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

The CGY2021G is a DCS/PCS class 1 GaAs Monolithic Microwave Integrated Circuit (MMIC) power amplifier specifically designed to operate at 4.8 V battery supply.

The chip also includes a power sensor driver so that no directional coupler is required in the power control loop.

The PA requires only a simple low-pass filter to comply with the DCS/PCS transmit spurious specification. It can be switched off and its power controlled by monitoring the actual drain voltage applied to the amplifier stages.

**APPLICATIONS**

- Hand-held transceivers for DCS/PCS applications (DCS: 1710 to 1785 MHz and PCS: 1850 to 1910 MHz)
- 1800 MHz Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA) systems.

**QUICK REFERENCE DATA**

SYMBOL	PARAMETER <sup>(1)</sup>	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
V <sub>DD</sub>	positive supply voltage	-	4.5	-	V
I <sub>DD</sub>	positive peak supply current	-	1.4	-	A
P <sub>o(max)</sub>	maximum output power	-	34	-	dBm
T <sub>amb</sub>	operating ambient temperature	-20	-	+85	°C

**Note**

1. For conditions, see Chapters "AC characteristics" and "DC characteristics".

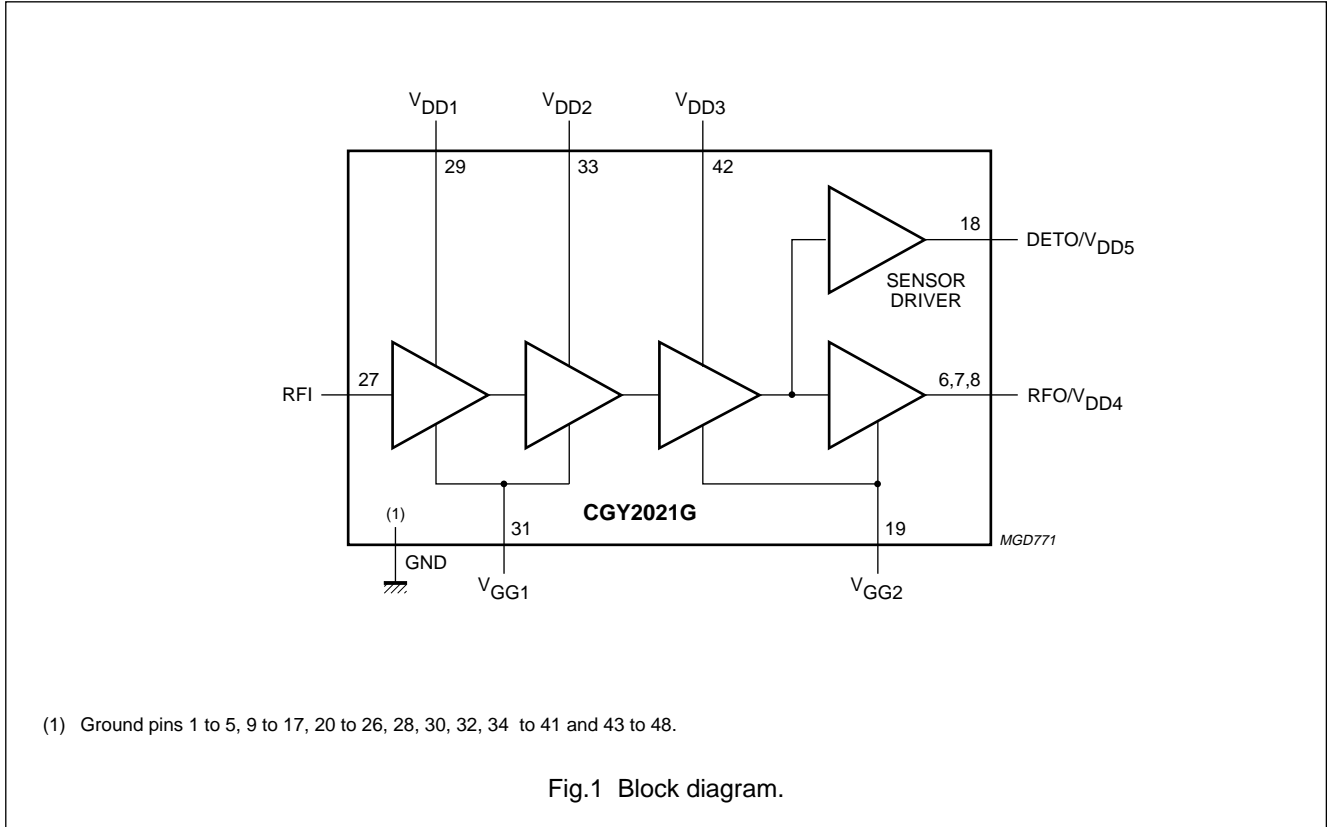
**ORDERING INFORMATION**

TYPE NUMBER	PACKAGE		
	NAME	DESCRIPTION	VERSION
CGY2021G	LQFP48	plastic low profile quad flat package; 48 leads; body 7 × 7 × 1.4 mm	SOT313-2

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BLOCK DIAGRAM



PINNING

SYMBOL	PIN	DESCRIPTION
GND	1 to 5	ground
RFO/V <sub>DD4</sub>	6 to 8	PA output and fourth stage supply voltage
GND	9 to 17	ground
DETO/V <sub>DD5</sub>	18	power sensor output and supply voltage
V <sub>GG2</sub>	19	third and fourth stage negative gate supply voltage
GND	20 to 26	ground
RFI	27	PA input
GND	28	ground
V <sub>DD1</sub>	29	first stage supply voltage
GND	30	ground
V <sub>GG1</sub>	31	first and second stage negative gate supply voltage
GND	32	ground
V <sub>DD2</sub>	33	second stage supply voltage
GND	34 to 41	ground
V <sub>DD3</sub>	42	third stage supply voltage
GND	43 to 48	ground

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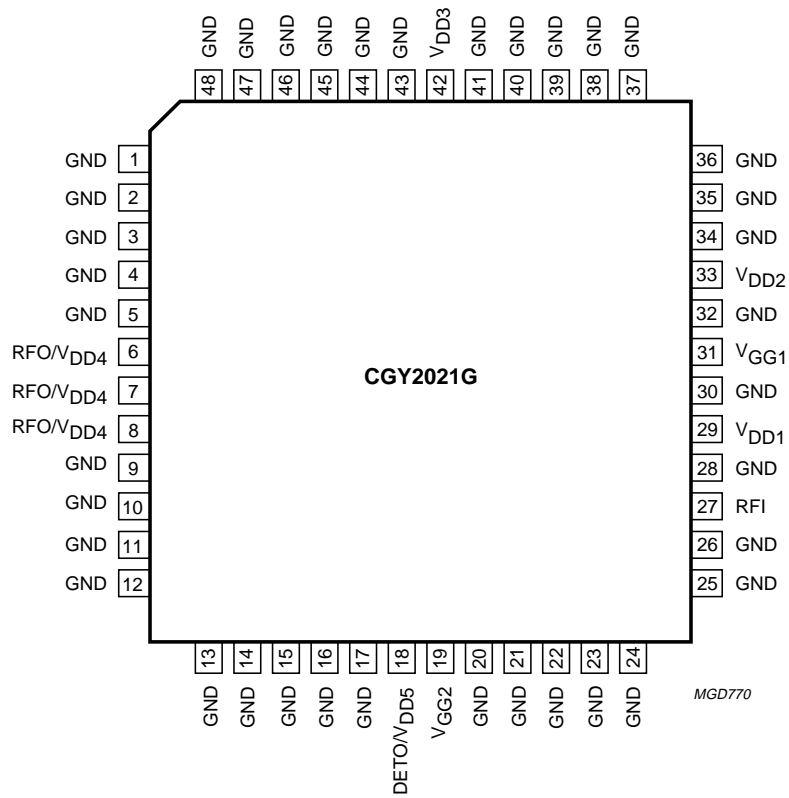


Fig.2 Pin configuration.

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**FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION****Operating conditions**

The CGY2021G is designed to meet the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) DCS documents, the ETS 300 577 specification, which are defined as follows:

- $t_{on} = 542.8 \mu s$
- $T = 4.3 ms$
- Duty cycle = 1/8.

This amplifier is specifically designed for pulse operation allowing the use of a LQFP48 plastic package.

**Power amplifier**

The Power Amplifier (PA) consists of four cascaded gain stages with an open-drain configuration. Each drain has to be loaded externally by an adequate reactive circuit which also has to be a DC path to the supply.

The amplifier bias is set by using a negative voltage applied at pins  $V_{GG1}$  and  $V_{GG2}$ . This negative voltage must be present before the supply voltage is applied to the drains to avoid current overstress of the amplifier.

**Power sensor driver**

The power sensor driver is a buffer amplifier that delivers an output signal at the DETO pin which is proportional to the amplifier power. This signal can be detected by external diodes for power control purpose. As the sensor signal is taken from the input of the last stage of the PA, it is isolated from disturbances at the output by the reverse isolation of the PA output stage. An impedance mismatch at the PA output therefore does not significantly influence the signal delivered by the power sensor as this normally occurs when power sense is made using a directional coupler. Consequently, the cost and space of using a directional coupler are saved.

**LIMITING VALUES**

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 134); general operating conditions applied.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
$V_{DD}$	positive supply voltage	–	7	V
$V_{GG}$	negative supply voltage	–	–10	V
$T_{j(max)}$	maximum operating junction temperature	–	150	°C
$T_{stg}$	IC storage temperature	–	150	°C
$P_{tot}$	total power dissipation	–	1.3	W

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

General operating conditions applied.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	VALUE	UNIT
$R_{th j-c}$	thermal resistance from junction to case; note 1	45	K/W

**Note**

1. This thermal resistance is a typical value and is measured under DCS/PCS pulse conditions.

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**DC CHARACTERISTICS**

$V_{DD} = 4.5 \text{ V}$ ;  $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ; peak current values during burst; general operating conditions applied; unless otherwise specified.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
<b>Pins RFO/<math>V_{DD4}</math>, <math>V_{DD3}</math>, <math>V_{DD2}</math>, <math>V_{DD1}</math> and DETO/<math>V_{DD5}</math></b>						
$V_{DD}$	positive supply voltage		–	4.5	–	V
$I_{DD}$	positive peak supply current		–	1.4	–	A
<b>Pins <math>V_{GG1}</math> and <math>V_{GG2}</math></b>						
$V_{GG1}$	negative supply voltage	note 1	–	–1.6	–	V
$V_{GG2}$	negative supply voltage	note 1	–	–1.6	–	V
$I_{GG1} + I_{GG2}$	negative peak supply current		–	–	2	mA

**Note**

1. The negative bias  $V_{GG}$  must be applied  $10 \mu\text{s}$  before the power amplifier is switched on, and must remain applied until the power amplifier has been switched off.

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## AC CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{DD} = 4.5 \text{ V}$ ;  $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ; general operating conditions applied; unless otherwise specified.

Measured and guaranteed on CGY2021G evaluation board.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
<b>Power amplifier</b>						
$P_i$	input power		-2	-	+2	dBm
$S_{11}$	input return loss	50 $\Omega$ source; note 1	-	-	-10	dB
$f_{RF}$	RF frequency range	DCS	1710	-	1785	MHz
		PCS	1850	-	1910	MHz
$P_{o(max)}$	maximum output power	$T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ; $V_{DD} = 4.5 \text{ V}$	33	34	-	dBm
		$T_{amb} = -20 \text{ to } +85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ; $V_{DD} = 4.2 \text{ V}$	31	-	-	dBm
$\eta$	efficiency	DCS; at $P_{o(max)}$	40	50	-	%
		PCS; at $P_{o(max)}$	-	47	-	%
$R_S$	optimum series load resistance		-	6	-	$\Omega$
$C_S$	optimum series load capacitance		-	11	-	pF
$P_{o(off)}$	isolation	PA OFF; $P_i = 0 \text{ dBm}$	-	-50	-	dBm
$N_{RX}$	output noise in RX band		-	-	-121	dBm/Hz
H2	2nd harmonic level		-	-40	-	dBc
H3	3rd harmonic level		-	-35	-	dBc
Stab	stability	note 2	-	-	-50	dBc
<b>Power sensor driver</b>						
$P_{o(DET)}$	sensor driver output power	$R_L = 100 \text{ } \Omega$ ; relative to PA output power into 50 $\Omega$ load	-	-25	-	dBc

## Notes

1. Including the 82  $\Omega$  resistor connected in parallel at the power amplifier input on the evaluation board.
2. The device is adjusted to provide nominal value of load power into a 50  $\Omega$  load. The device is switched off and a 6 : 1 load replaces the 50  $\Omega$  load. The device is switched on and the phase of the 6 : 1 load is varied 360 electrical degrees during a 60 seconds test period.





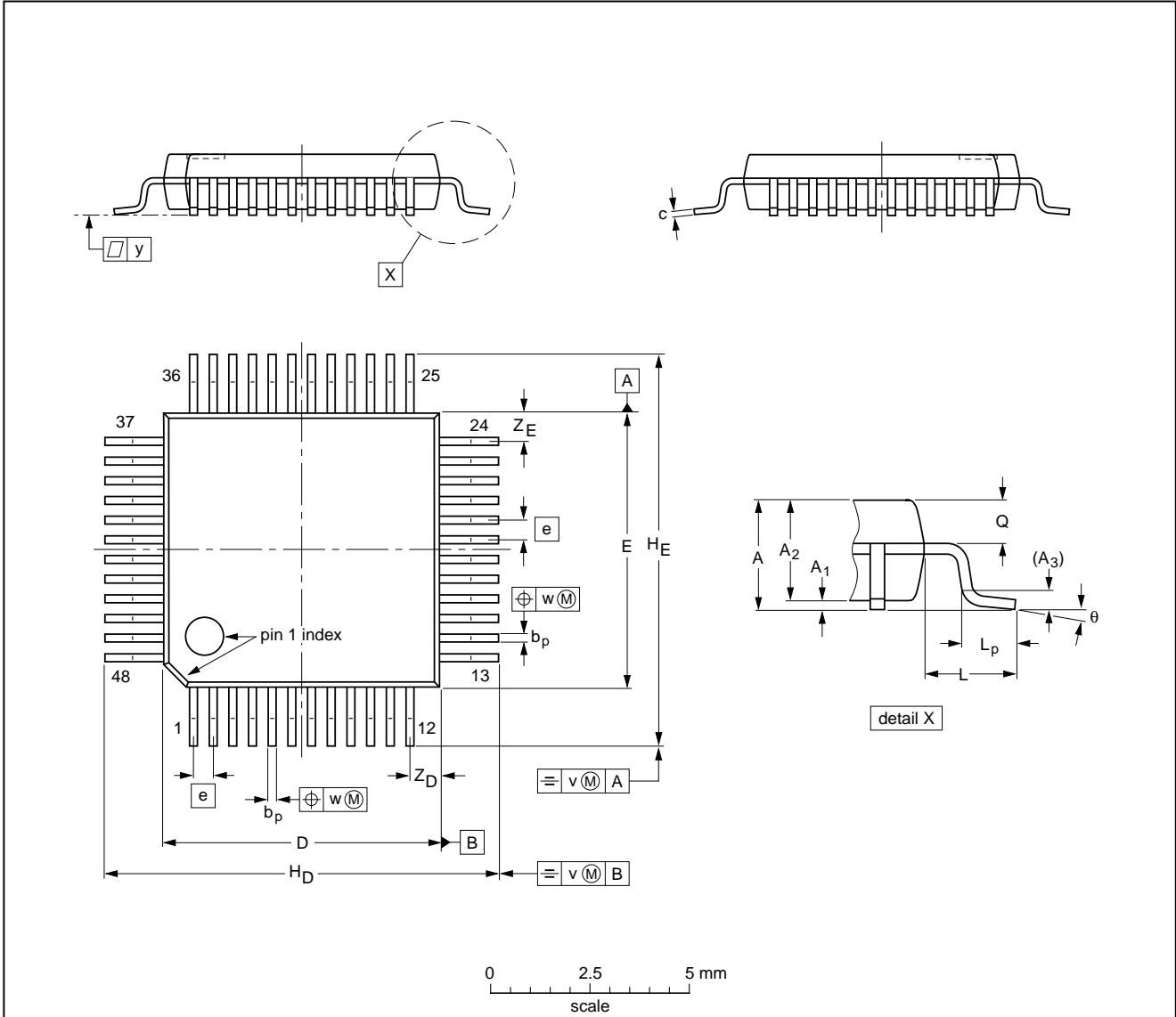
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PACKAGE OUTLINE

LQFP48: plastic low profile quad flat package; 48 leads; body 7 x 7 x 1.4 mm

SOT313-2



DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

UNIT	A max.	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>p</sub>	c	D <sup>(1)</sup>	E <sup>(1)</sup>	e	H <sub>D</sub>	H <sub>E</sub>	L	L <sub>p</sub>	Q	v	w	y	Z <sub>D</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	Z <sub>E</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	θ
mm	1.60	0.20 0.05	1.45 1.35	0.25	0.27 0.17	0.18 0.12	7.1 6.9	7.1 6.9	0.5	9.15 8.85	9.15 8.85	1.0	0.75 0.45	0.69 0.59	0.2	0.12	0.1	0.95 0.55	0.95 0.55	7° 0°

Note

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.25 mm maximum per side are not included.

OUTLINE VERSION	REFERENCES				EUROPEAN PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
	IEC	JEDEC	EIAJ			
SOT313-2						93-06-15 94-12-19

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### SOLDERING

#### Introduction

There is no soldering method that is ideal for all IC packages. Wave soldering is often preferred when through-hole and surface mounted components are mixed on one printed-circuit board. However, wave soldering is not always suitable for surface mounted ICs, or for printed-circuits with high population densities. In these situations reflow soldering is often used.

This text gives a very brief insight to a complex technology. A more in-depth account of soldering ICs can be found in our *"IC Package Databook"* (order code 9398 652 90011).

#### Reflow soldering

Reflow soldering techniques are suitable for all LQFP packages.

Reflow soldering requires solder paste (a suspension of fine solder particles, flux and binding agent) to be applied to the printed-circuit board by screen printing, stencilling or pressure-syringe dispensing before package placement.

Several techniques exist for reflowing; for example, thermal conduction by heated belt. Dwell times vary between 50 and 300 seconds depending on heating method. Typical reflow temperatures range from 215 to 250 °C.

Preheating is necessary to dry the paste and evaporate the binding agent. Preheating duration: 45 minutes at 45 °C.

#### Wave soldering

Wave soldering is **not** recommended for LQFP packages. This is because of the likelihood of solder bridging due to closely-spaced leads and the possibility of incomplete solder penetration in multi-lead devices.

If wave soldering cannot be avoided, the following conditions must be observed:

- **A double-wave (a turbulent wave with high upward pressure followed by a smooth laminar wave) soldering technique should be used.**
- **The footprint must be at an angle of 45° to the board direction and must incorporate solder thieves downstream and at the side corners.**

**Even with these conditions, do not consider wave soldering LQFP packages LQFP48 (SOT313-2), LQFP64 (SOT314-2) or LQFP80 (SOT315-1).**

During placement and before soldering, the package must be fixed with a droplet of adhesive. The adhesive can be applied by screen printing, pin transfer or syringe dispensing. The package can be soldered after the adhesive is cured.

Maximum permissible solder temperature is 260 °C, and maximum duration of package immersion in solder is 10 seconds, if cooled to less than 150 °C within 6 seconds. Typical dwell time is 4 seconds at 250 °C.

A mildly-activated flux will eliminate the need for removal of corrosive residues in most applications.

#### Repairing soldered joints

Fix the component by first soldering two diagonally-opposite end leads. Use only a low voltage soldering iron (less than 24 V) applied to the flat part of the lead. Contact time must be limited to 10 seconds at up to 300 °C. When using a dedicated tool, all other leads can be soldered in one operation within 2 to 5 seconds between 270 and 320 °C.

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**DEFINITIONS**

<b>Data sheet status</b>	
Objective specification	This data sheet contains target or goal specifications for product development.
Preliminary specification	This data sheet contains preliminary data; supplementary data may be published later.
Product specification	This data sheet contains final product specifications.
Short-form specification	The data in this specification is extracted from a full data sheet with the same type number and title. For detailed information see the relevant data sheet or data handbook.
<b>Limiting values</b>	
Limiting values given are in accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 134). Stress above one or more of the limiting values may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and operation of the device at these or at any other conditions above those given in the Characteristics sections of the specification is not implied. Exposure to limiting values for extended periods may affect device reliability.	
<b>Application information</b>	
Where application information is given, it is advisory and does not form part of the specification.	

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Tel. +61 2 9805 4455, Fax. +61 2 9805 4466

**Austria:** Computerstr. 6, A-1101 WIEN, P.O. Box 213,  
Tel. +43 1 60 101, Fax. +43 1 60 101 1210

**Belarus:** Hotel Minsk Business Center, Bld. 3, r. 1211, Volodarski Str. 6,  
220050 MINSK, Tel. +375 172 200 733, Fax. +375 172 200 773

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Tel. +359 2 689 211, Fax. +359 2 689 102

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**China/Hong Kong:** 501 Hong Kong Industrial Technology Centre,  
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**Denmark:** Prags Boulevard 80, PB 1919, DK-2300 COPENHAGEN S,  
Tel. +45 32 88 2636, Fax. +45 31 57 0044

**Finland:** Sinikalliontie 3, FIN-02630 ESPOO,  
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**France:** 4 Rue du Port-aux-Vins, BP317, 92156 SURESNES Cedex,  
Tel. +33 1 40 99 6161, Fax. +33 1 40 99 6427

**Germany:** Hammerbrookstraße 69, D-20097 HAMBURG,  
Tel. +49 40 23 53 60, Fax. +49 40 23 536 300

**Greece:** No. 15, 25th March Street, GR 17778 TAVROS/ATHENS,  
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**Ireland:** Newstead, Clonskeagh, DUBLIN 14,  
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**Israel:** RAPAC Electronics, 7 Kehilat Saloniki St, PO Box 18053,  
TEL AVIV 61180, Tel. +972 3 645 0444, Fax. +972 3 649 1007

**Italy:** PHILIPS SEMICONDUCTORS, Piazza IV Novembre 3,  
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**Norway:** Box 1, Manglerud 0612, OSLO,  
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**Spain:** Balmes 22, 08007 BARCELONA,  
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252042 KIEV, Tel. +380 44 264 2776, Fax. +380 44 268 0461

**United Kingdom:** Philips Semiconductors Ltd., 276 Bath Road, Hayes,  
MIDDLESEX UB3 5BX, Tel. +44 181 730 5000, Fax. +44 181 754 8421

**United States:** 811 East Arques Avenue, SUNNYVALE, CA 94088-3409,  
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Tel. +381 11 625 344, Fax. +381 11 635 777

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