

2-Stage Bluetooth InGaP HBT Power Amplifier

Description:

The CGB240 GaAs Power Amplifier MMIC has been especially developed for wireless applications in the 2.4 - 2.5 GHz ISM band (e.g. Bluetooth class 1). Its high power added efficiency and single positive supply operation makes the device ideally suited to handheld applications. The device delivers 23 dBm output power at a supply voltage of 3.2 V, with an overall *PAE* of 50%. The output power can be adjusted using an analog control voltage (V_{CTR}). Simple external input-, interstage-, and output matching circuits are used to adapt to the different requirements of linearity and harmonic suppression in various applications.

For WLAN applications (IEEE802.11b) or applications serving both WLAN and Bluetooth, we recommend to use the CGB240B device.

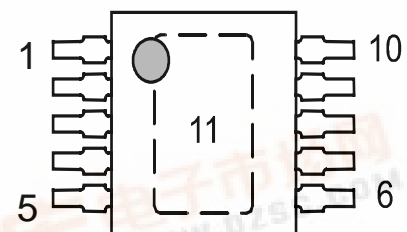
Features:

- Single voltage supply.
- Wide operating voltage range 2.0 - 5.5 V.
- $P_{OUT} = 23$ dBm at $V_C = 3.2$ V.
- Overall power added efficiency (*PAE*) typically 50%.
- High *PAE* at low-power mode.
- Analog power control with four power steps.
- Straight-Forward Matching; Few external components.

Applications:

- Bluetooth Class 1
- Cordless Phones
- Home RF

Package Outline:



MSOP-10

Pin Configuration:

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| 1 & 2: | Vc1 |
| 3: | RF In |
| 4, 5, & 10: | NC |
| 6: | Vcntrl1 |
| 7: | Vcntrl2 |
| 8 & 9: | Vc2 |
| 11 (Paddle): | GND |



Absolute Maximum Ratings:

| Parameter | Symbol | Min. | Max. | Units |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|------|-------|----------|
| Supply voltage- CW | V_{cc} | 0 | 5.5 | V_{dc} |
| Supply voltage- Pulsed | V_{cc} | 0 | 5.0 | V_{dc} |
| Power control voltage | V_{apc} | 0 | 3.2 | V |
| DC supply current- Stage 1 | I_{cc} | 0 | 40.0 | mA |
| DC supply current- Stage 2 | I_{cc} | 0 | 160.0 | mA |
| Total Power Dissipation ¹ | P_{TOT} | | 0.5 | W |
| RF Input Power ² | $P_{IN, MAX}$ | | +10 | dBm |
| RF Output Power ² | $P_{OUT, MAX}$ | | +25 | dBm |
| Operating case temperature | T_a | -20 | 85 | °C |
| Storage temperature | T_s | -55 | 150 | °C |

¹ Thermal resistance between junction and pad 11 (= heatsink): $R_{THCH} = 100$ K/W.

² No RF input signal should be applied before turn-on of DC Power. An output VSWR of 1:1 is assumed.

Electrical Characteristics of CGB240 Device used in Bluetooth PA Reference Design (See Application Note 1)

$T_A = 25$ °C; $V_{CC} = 3.2$ V; $f = 2.4 \dots 2.5$ GHz; $Z_{IN} = Z_{OUT} = 50$ Ohms

| Parameter | Symbol | Limit Values | | | Unit | Test Conditions |
|--|-------------|--------------|-----|-----|------|---|
| | | min | typ | max | | |
| Supply Current Small-Signal Operation | $I_{CC,SS}$ | | 125 | 150 | mA | $P_{IN} = -10$ dBm $V_{CTR} = 2.5$ V |
| Power Gain Small-Signal Operation | G_{SS} | 23 | 26 | | dB | $P_{IN} = -10$ dBm $V_{CTR} = 2.5$ V |
| Output Power Power Step 1 | $P_{OUT,1}$ | | 7 | | dBm | $P_{IN} = +3$ dBm $V_{CTR} = 1.15$ V |
| Supply Current Power Step 1 | $I_{CC,1}$ | | 15 | | mA | $P_{IN} = +3$ dBm $V_{CTR} = 1.15$ V |
| Power Added Efficiency Power Step 1 | PAE_1 | | 10 | | % | $P_{IN} = +3$ dBm $V_{CTR} = 1.15$ V |

Electrical Characteristics of CGB240 used in PA Reference Design (cont.)

| Parameter | Symbol | Limit Values | | | Unit | Test Conditions |
|---|--------------|--------------|------|-----|------|--|
| | | Min | Typ | Max | | |
| Output Power Power Step 2 | $P_{OUT,2}$ | | 12 | | dBm | $P_{IN} = +3 \text{ dBm}$ $V_{CTR} = 1.3 \text{ V}$ |
| Supply Current Power Step 2 | $I_{CC,2}$ | | 25 | | mA | $P_{IN} = +3 \text{ dBm}$ $V_{CTR} = 1.3 \text{ V}$ |
| Power Added Efficiency Power Step 2 | PAE_2 | | 20 | | % | $P_{IN} = +3 \text{ dBm}$ $V_{CTR} = 1.3 \text{ V}$ |
| Output Power Power Step 3 | $P_{OUT,3}$ | | 17 | | dBm | $P_{IN} = +3 \text{ dBm}$ $V_{CTR} = 1.5 \text{ V}$ |
| Supply Current Power Step 3 | $I_{CC,3}$ | | 52 | | mA | $P_{IN} = +3 \text{ dBm}$ $V_{CTR} = 1.5 \text{ V}$ |
| Power Added Efficiency Power Step 3 | PAE_3 | | 32 | | % | $P_{IN} = +3 \text{ dBm}$ $V_{CTR} = 1.5 \text{ V}$ |
| Output Power Power Step 4 | $P_{OUT,4}$ | 22 | 23 | 24 | dBm | $P_{IN} = +3 \text{ dBm}$ $V_{CTR} = 2.5 \text{ V}$ |
| Supply Current Power Step 4 | $I_{CC,4}$ | | 125 | | mA | $P_{IN} = +3 \text{ dBm}$ $V_{CTR} = 2.5 \text{ V}$ |
| Power Added Efficiency Power Step 4 | PAE_4 | 40 | 50 | - | % | $P_{IN} = +3 \text{ dBm}$ $V_{CTR} = 2.5 \text{ V}$ |
| 2 nd Harm. Suppression Power Step 4 | h_2 | | - 35 | | dBc | $P_{IN} = +3 \text{ dBm}$ $V_{CTR} = 2.5 \text{ V}$ |
| 3 rd Harm. Suppression Power Step 4 | h_3 | | - 50 | | dBc | $P_{IN} = +3 \text{ dBm}$ $V_{CTR} = 2.5 \text{ V}$ |
| Turn-Off Current | $I_{CC,OFF}$ | | 1 | | uA | $V_{CC} = 3.2 \text{ V}$; $V_{CTR} < 0.4 \text{ V}$; No RF Input |
| Off-State Isolation | $S_{21,0}$ | | 26 | | dB | $P_{IN} = +3 \text{ dBm}$ $V_{CTR} = 0 \text{ V}$ |
| Rise Time 1) | T_{R1} | | | 1 | μs | $V_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V}$ $V_{CTR} = 0 \text{ to } 1\text{V Step}$ |
| Rise Time 2 ¹⁾ | T_{R2} | | | 1 | μs | $V_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V}$ $V_{CTR} = 0 \text{ to } 3\text{V Step}$ |
| Fall Time 1 ¹⁾ | T_{F1} | | | 1 | μs | $V_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V}$ $V_{CTR} = 1 \text{ to } 0\text{V Step}$ |
| Fall Time 2 ¹⁾ | T_{F2} | | | 1 | μs | $V_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V}$ $V_{CTR} = 3 \text{ to } 0\text{V Step}$ |
| Maximum Load VSWR (no damage to device) allowed for 10s | VSWR | | | 6 | | $P_{IN} = +5 \text{ dBm}$; $V_{CC} = 4.8 \text{ V}$; $V_{CTR} = 2.5 \text{ V}$ $Z_{IN} = 50 \text{ Ohms}$ |

1) Rise time T_R : time between turn-on of V_{CTR} voltage until reach of 90% of full output power level.
 Fall time T_F : as time between turn-off of V_{CTR} voltage until reach of 10% of full output power level.
 Please note: Reduced $V_{CC,max}$ for pulsed operation applies (see “absolute maximum ratings”).

S-Parameters for Linear Small-Signal Operation

$T_A = 25\text{ °C}$; $V_{CC} = 2.8\text{ to }3.2\text{ V}$; $V_{CTR} = 2.5\text{ to }2.8\text{ V}$; $f = 2.4 \dots 2.5\text{ GHz}$

$P_{IN} < -4\text{ dBm}$; Interstage match pin terminated with $(1 + j 12.5)\text{ Ohms}$.

| Parameter (Target Data) | Symbol | Typ. Value | Unit |
|--|------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Magnitude Input Reflection | MAG (S_{11}) | 0.67 | |
| Phase Input Reflection | ANG (S_{11}) | + 180 | Degrees |
| Magnitude Forward Power Gain ²⁾ | MAG (S_{21}) | 20 | dB |
| Magnitude Reverse Power Gain ²⁾ | MAG (S_{12}) | - 47 | dB |
| Magnitude Output Reflection) | MAG (S_{22}) | 0.59 | |
| Phase Output Reflection ²⁾ | ANG (S_{22}) | + 147 | Degrees |

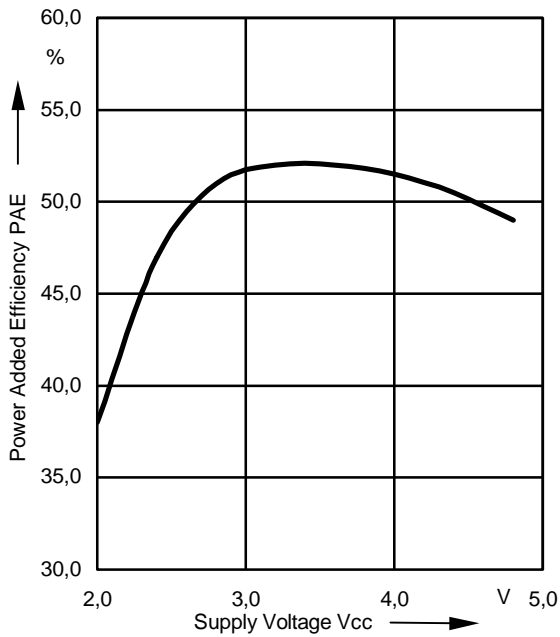
²⁾ Measured for small signal conditions in pure 50 Ohm environment.

Typical Device Performance for Reference Design (see Application Note 1)

Valid for all plots: $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; $V_{CC} = 3.2\text{ V}$; $V_{CTR} = 2.5\text{ V}$; $f = 2.4 \dots 2.5\text{ GHz}$; $Z_{IN} = Z_{OUT} = 50\text{ Ohms}$. Changes from these values noted.

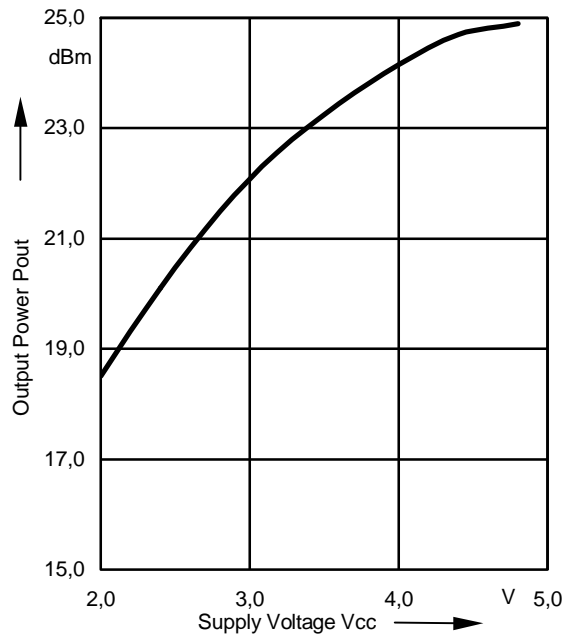
Efficiency PAE = f (V_{CC})

$P_{IN} = +3\text{dBm}$



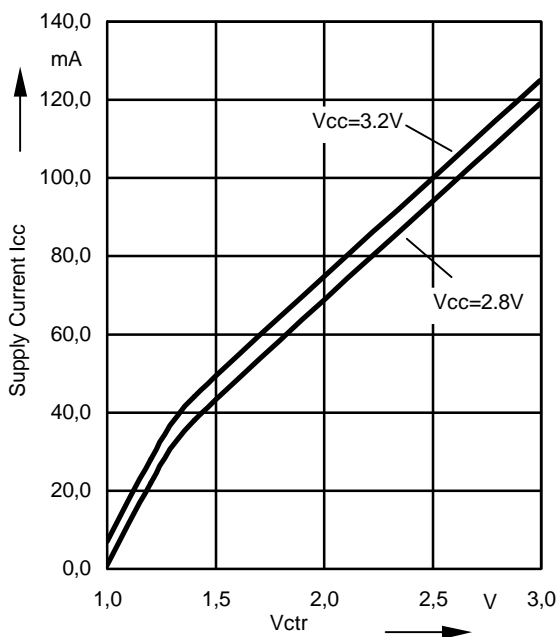
Output Power $P_{OUT} = f (V_{CC})$

$P_{IN} = +3\text{dBm}$



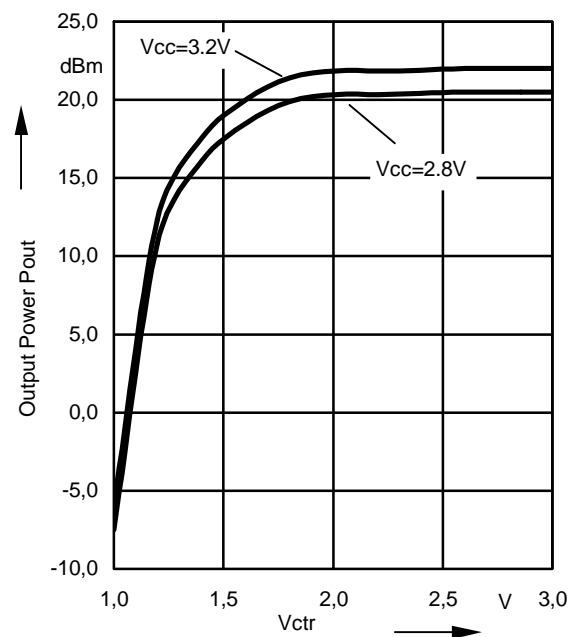
Supply Current $I_{CC} = f (V_{CTR})$

$P_{IN} = +3\text{dBm}$

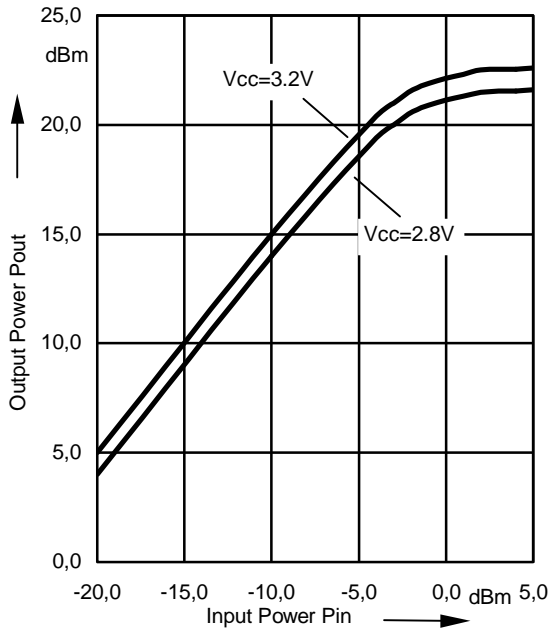


Output Power $P_{OUT} = f (V_{CTR})$

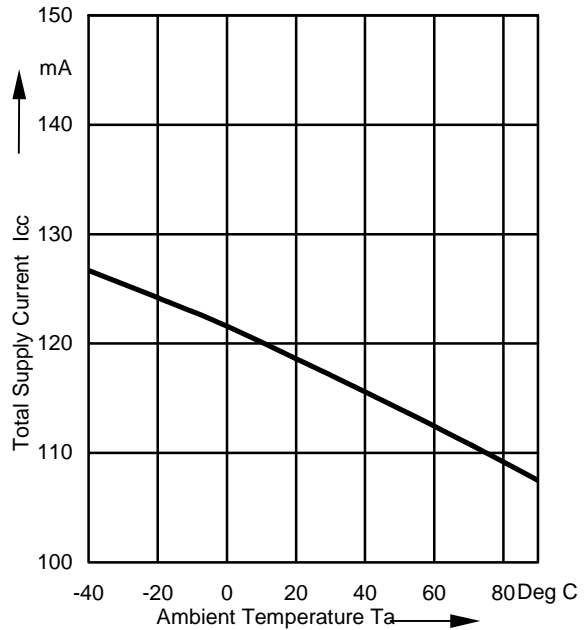
$P_{IN} = +3\text{dBm}$



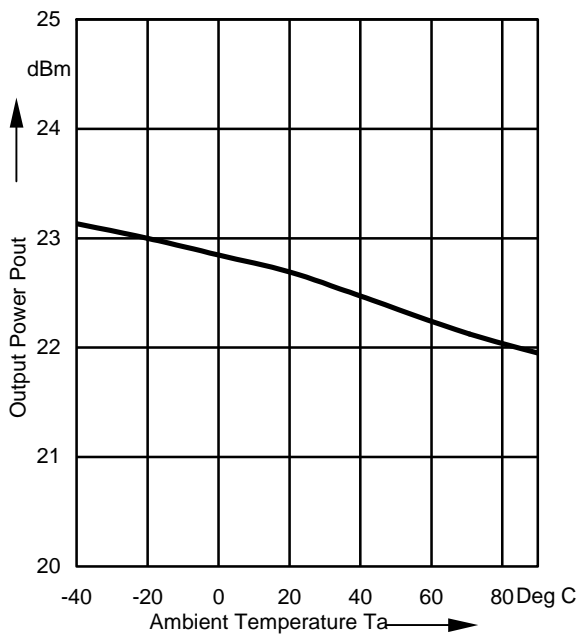
Output Power Compression $P_{OUT} = f(P_{CIN})$
 $P_{IN} = +3\text{dBm}$



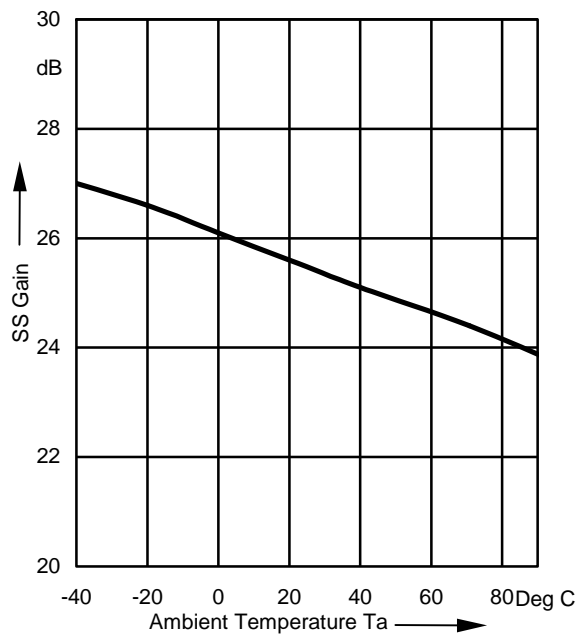
Supply Current $I_{CC} = f(T_A)$
 $P_{IN} = +3\text{dBm}, V_{CC} = 3.2\text{V}$



Output Power $P_{OUT} = f(T_A)$
 $P_{IN} = +3\text{dBm}$



Small-Signal Gain $S_{21} = f(T_A)$
 $P_{IN} = -10\text{ dBm}, V_{CC} = 3.2\text{V}$



Pinning

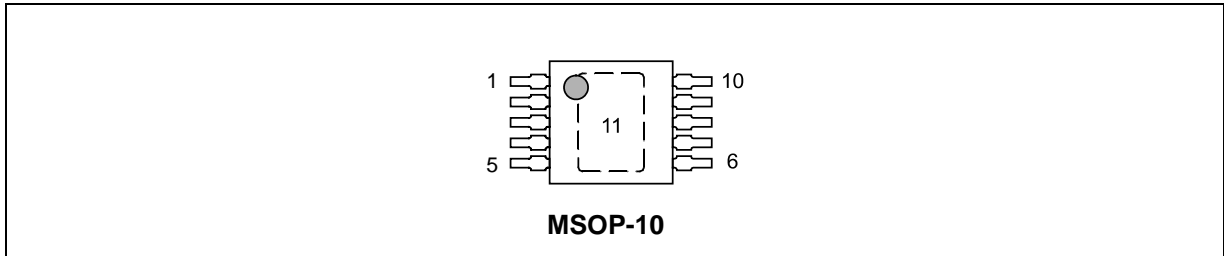


Figure 1 CGB240 Outline

| Pad | Symbol | Function |
|-----|-------------------|---|
| 1 | V _{C1} | Supply voltage of 1 st stage / interstage match |
| 2 | V _{C1} | Supply voltage of 1 st stage / interstage match |
| 3 | RF _{IN} | RF input |
| 4 | N.C. | |
| 5 | N.C. | |
| 6 | V _{CTR1} | Control voltage 1 st stage |
| 7 | V _{CTR2} | Control voltage 2 nd stage |
| 8 | V _{C2} | Supply voltage of 2 nd stage / RF output |
| 9 | V _{C2} | Supply voltage of 2 nd stage / RF output |
| 10 | N.C. | |
| 11 | GND | RF and DC ground (pad located on backside of package) Heatsink. Thermal resistance between junction – pad 11: R _{THCH} = 100 K/W. |

Functional Diagram

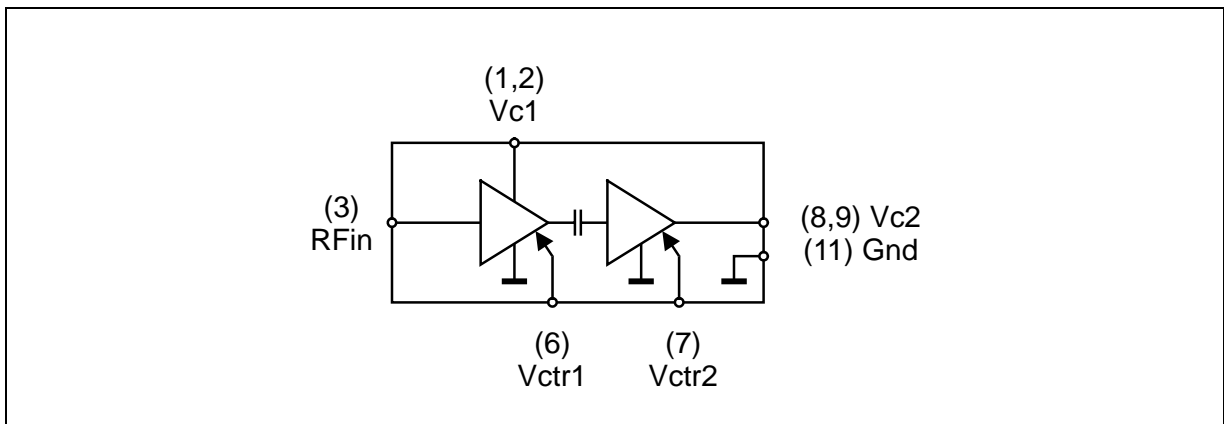


Figure 2 CGB240 Functional Diagram

Application Note 1: Bluetooth CGB240 PA Reference Design (TRL matching)

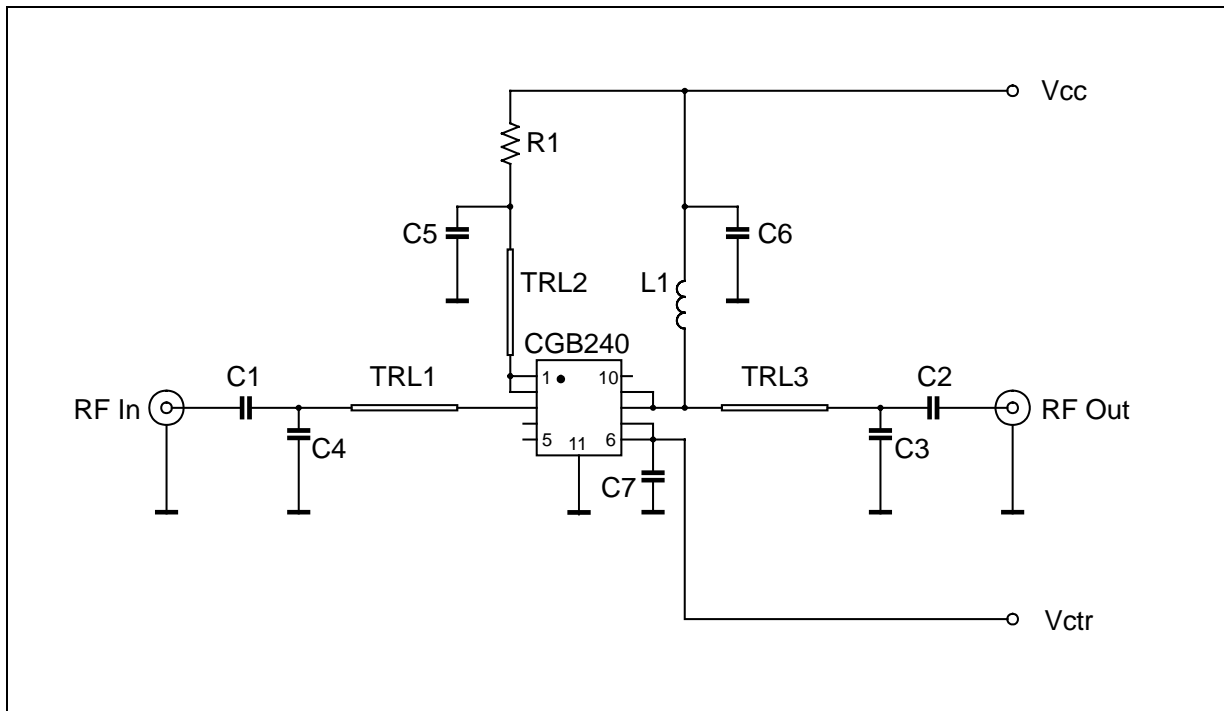


Figure 3 Schematic of Bluetooth CGB240 PA reference design.

| Part | Type | Value | Outline | Source | Part No. |
|--------------------|-----------------|--|---------|------------|--------------|
| C1 | Cer. Capacitor | 22 pF | 0402 | Murata COG | |
| C2 | Cer. Capacitor | 22 pF | 0402 | Murata COG | |
| C3) | Cer. Capacitor | 1.5 pF | 0603 | AVX ACCU-P | 06035J1R5BBT |
| C4 | Cer. Capacitor | 2.2 pF | 0402 | Murata COG | |
| C5 | Cer. Capacitor | 10 pF | 0402 | Murata COG | |
| C6 | Cer. Capacitor | 1 μF | 0603 | Murata X7R | |
| C7 | Cer. Capacitor | 1 nF | 0402 | Murata X7R | |
| L1 | Inductor | 22 nH | 0603 | Toko | LL1608-FS |
| R1 | Resistor | 10 R | 0402 | Mira | |
| TRL1) | Microstrip Line | $l = 2,5 \text{ mm}$; FR4 substrate; $h = 0,2 \text{ mm}$; $w = 0,32 \text{ mm}$ | | | |
| TRL2 ⁴⁾ | Microstrip Line | $l = 1,8 \text{ mm}$; FR4 substrate; $h = 0,2 \text{ mm}$; $w = 0,32 \text{ mm}$ | | | |
| TRL3 ⁴⁾ | Microstrip Line | $l = 4,0 \text{ mm}$; FR4 substrate; $h = 0,2 \text{ mm}$; $w = 0,32 \text{ mm}$ | | | |

³⁾ Cost optimization might take place by using lower-Q AVX-CU capacitors instead of the AccuP version. This will lead to better h_2 performance, however resulting in a loss of about 2% PAE.

⁴⁾ Line length measured from corner of capacitor to end of MMIC's lead.

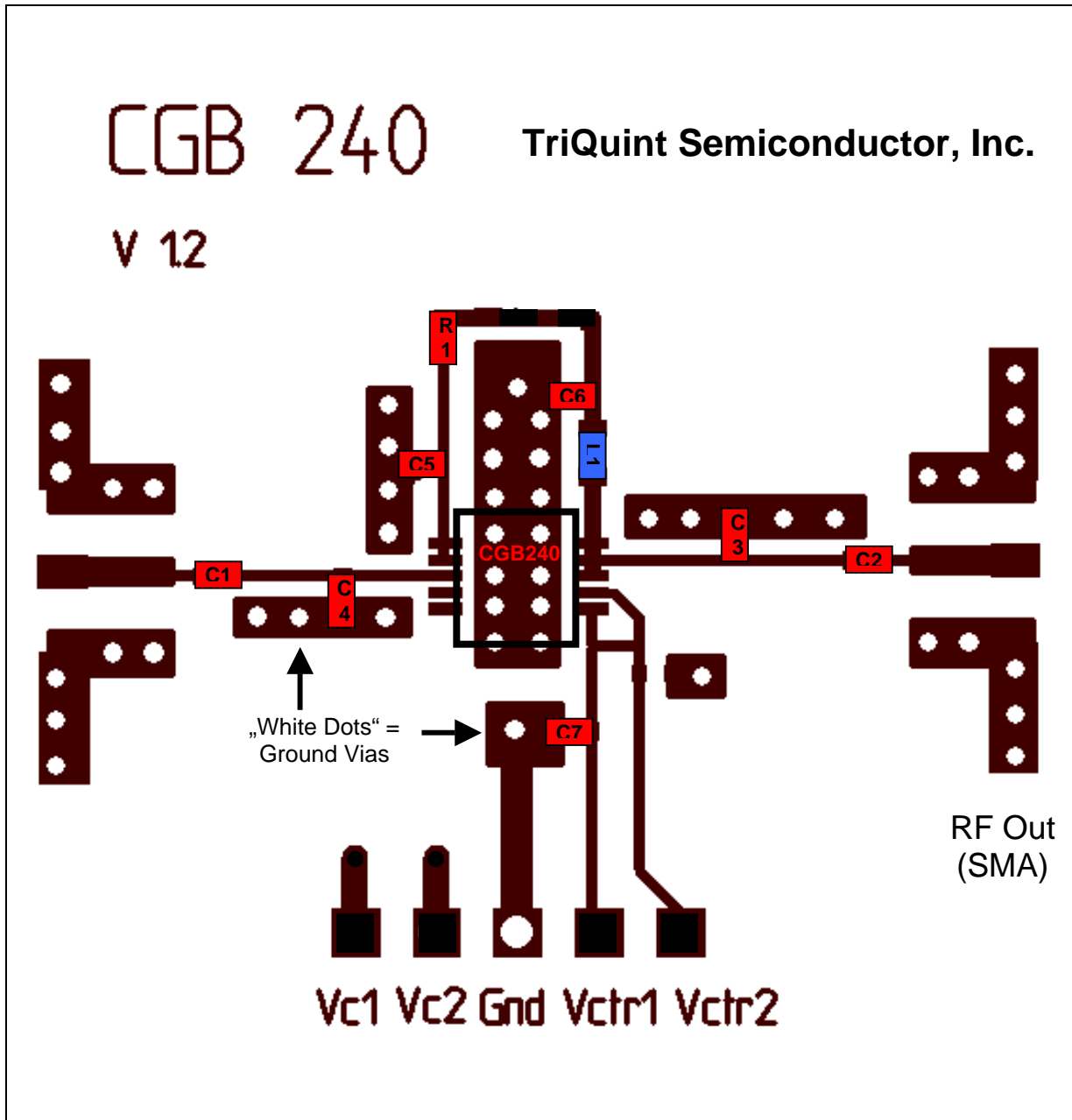


Figure 4 Layout of Bluetooth CGB240 PA reference design using TRL matching (see application note 1).

Vc1 and Vc2 are connected together on the PCB.

Vctr1 and Vctr2 are connected together on the PCB.

Application Note 2: Bluetooth Power Amplifier using Discrete Matching

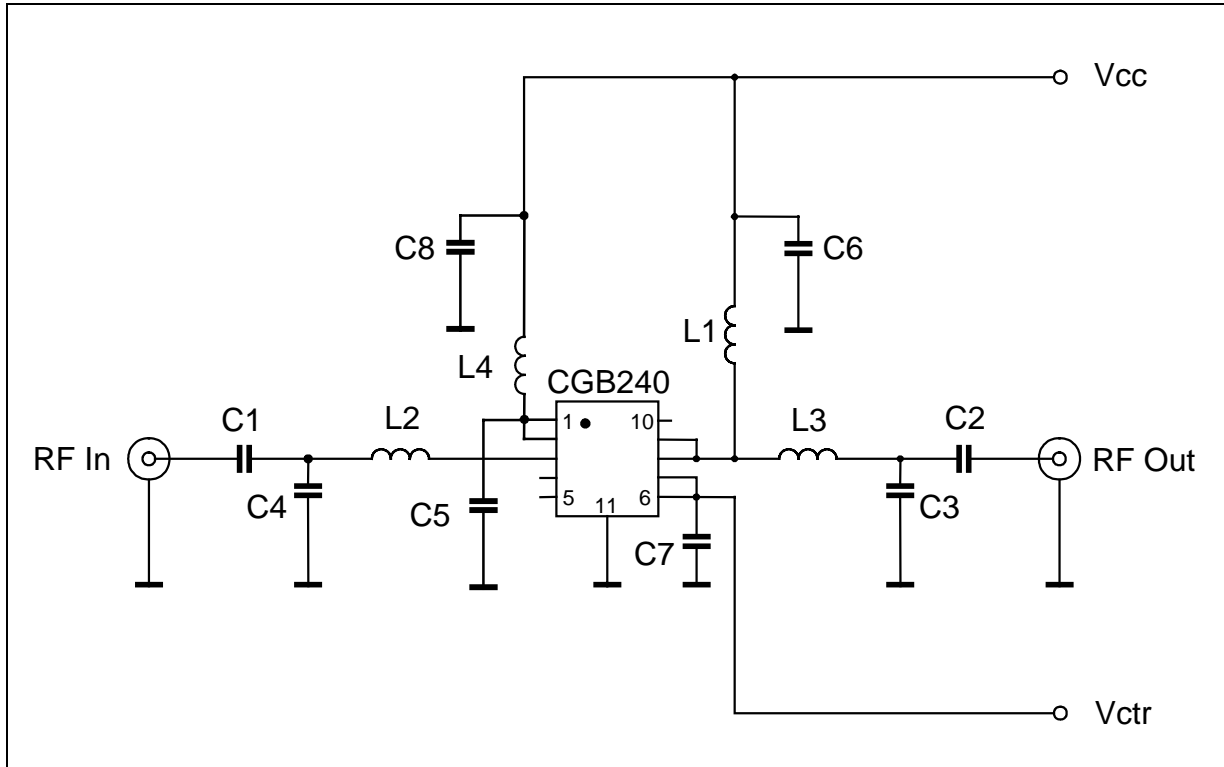


Figure 5 Bluetooth Amplifier using discrete matching.

| Part | Type | Value | Outline | Source | Part No. |
|------|----------------|--------|---------|------------|----------------|
| C1 | Cer. Capacitor | 22 pF | 0402 | Murata COG | |
| C2 | Cer. Capacitor | 22 pF | 0402 | Murata COG | |
| C3 | Cer. Capacitor | 1.5 pF | 0603 | AVX ACCU-P | 06035J1R5BBT |
| C4 | Cer. Capacitor | 2.0 pF | 0402 | Murata COG | |
| C5 | Cer. Capacitor | 82 pF | 0402 | Murata COG | |
| C6 | Cer. Capacitor | 0.1 μF | 0603 | Murata X7R | |
| C7 | Cer. Capacitor | 1 nF | 0402 | Murata X7R | |
| C8 | Cer. Capacitor | 0.1 μF | 0603 | Murata X7R | |
| L1 | Inductor | 22 nH | 0603 | Toko | LL1005-FH22NJ |
| L2 | Inductor | 1.0 nH | 0402 | Coilcraft | 0402CS-1N0X_BG |
| L3 | Inductor | 1.0 nH | 0402 | Coilcraft | 0402CS-1N0X_BG |
| L4 | Inductor | 22 nH | 0603 | Toko | LL1005-FH22NJ |

CGB 240

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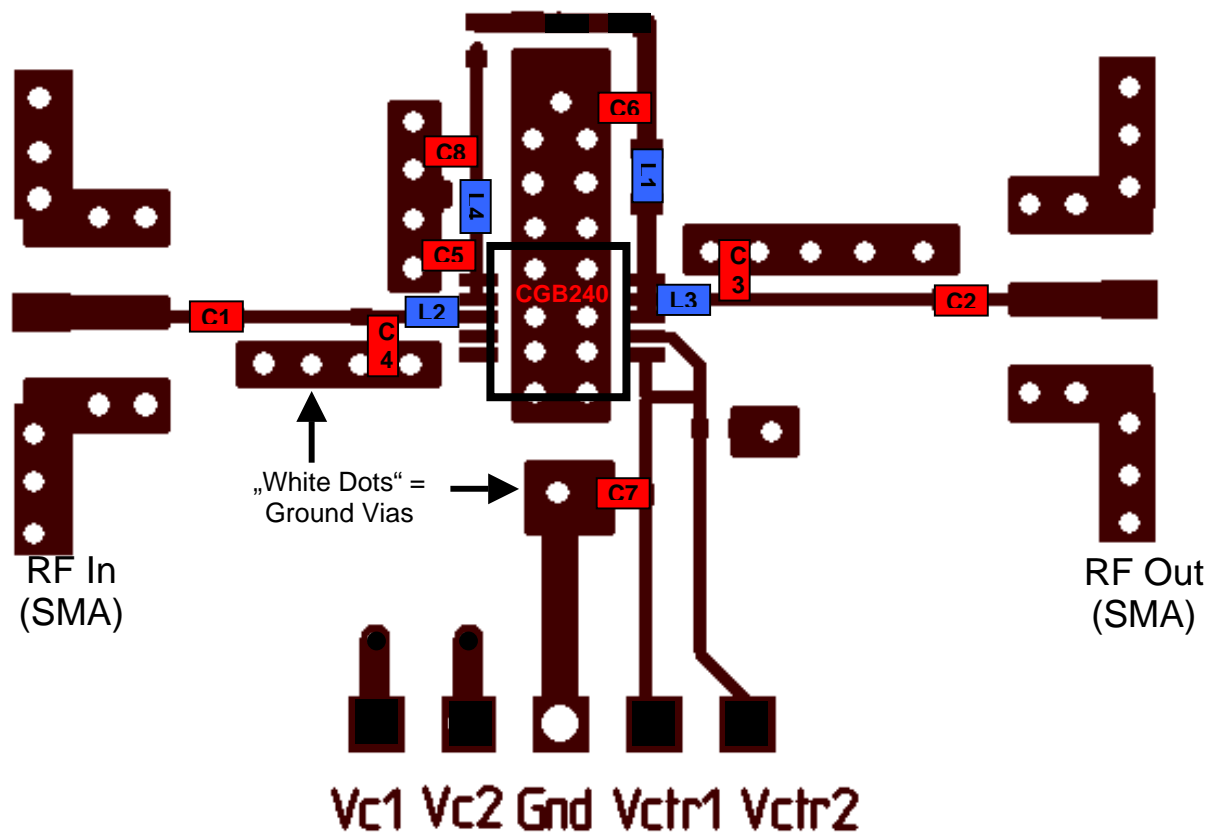


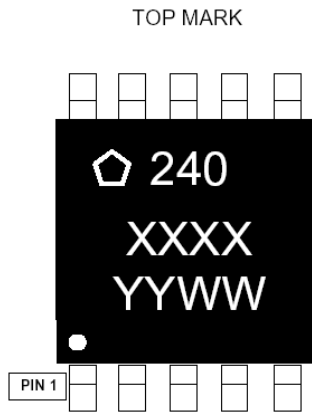
Figure 6 Layout of CGB240 Bluetooth evaluation board used in application note 2.

For a discrete matching concept, the same evaluation board (V1.2) as shown in figure 5 might be used. However, to insert the series elements (L2, L3, L4), the pcb lines have to be cut mechanically.

The use of a discrete matching concept saves pcb space but will lead to a lower output power (typ. 0.3dB lower) and higher BOM cost.

CGB 240 Datasheet

Part Marking:



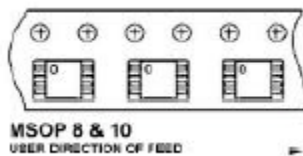
WHITE INK OR LASER MARK .

Line 1: (pentagon symbol) + 240

Line 2: XXXX = TriQuint assembly lot number

Line 3: YYWW = Year and Work Week

Part Orientation on Reel:



Ordering Information:

| Type | Marking | Package |
|--------|---------|---------|
| CGB240 | CGB240 | MSOP-10 |

ESD: Electrostatic discharge sensitive device
Observe handling precautions !

Additional Information

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