## 50W SSPA 10 GHz

http://www.urel.feec.vutbr.cz/esl/files/EME/EME.htm


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## Outline

1. Why such high power? And why SSPA ?
2. New technology
3. TGA 2312FL and similar MMIC
4. Construction of the PA end stage
5. Driver
6. Supply and control circuits

OK2AQ $\mathrm{d} 1=1,8 \mathrm{~m}$ A1 $=2,5 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ G1 $=43,6 \mathrm{dBi}$
EiRP1 $=56,6 \mathrm{dBi}(\mathrm{W})$

$$
=457 \mathrm{~kW}
$$



S2/N
VK7MO

$\mathrm{d} 2=0,77 \mathrm{~m}$
$\mathrm{A} 2=0,5 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$
G2 $=36,2 \mathrm{dBi}$
$\mathrm{EiRP} 2=53,2 \mathrm{dBi}(\mathrm{W})$ $=209 \mathrm{~kW}$


$$
\frac{S_{2}}{S_{1}}=\frac{P_{2}}{P_{1}}=>10 \log \frac{50}{20}=4 \mathrm{~dB}
$$

$$
\mathrm{S} 1 / \mathrm{N}=\mathrm{S} 2 / \mathrm{N}-4 \mathrm{~dB}
$$

## GaAs FET-12 V, X A $\eta$ ~ $25 \%$

## SSPA

## TWT High voltage in outdoor environment

GaN FET - $24 \mathrm{~V},<\mathrm{X} / 2 \mathrm{~A}$ $\eta$ ~ $40 \%$
Higher gain,
Better thermal stability, MMIC

## 90 Watt Discrete Power GaN on SiC HEMT

## Key Features

Frequency Range: DC - 18 GHz

- 49.6 dBm Nominal Psat at 3 GHz
- $52 \%$ Maximum PAE
- 17.5 dB Nominal Power Gain
- Bias: $\mathrm{Vd}=28-32 \mathrm{~V}, \| \mathrm{dq}=2 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{Vg}=-3.6 \mathrm{~V}$ Typical
- Technology. 0.25 um Power GaN on SiC
- Chip Dimensions: $0.82 \times 4.56 \times 0.10 \mathrm{~mm}$


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## now TriQuint + RFMD = Qorvo

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Frequency } \\ & (\mathrm{GHz}) \end{aligned}$ | Power (dBm) | Gain <br> (dB) | NF <br> (dB) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PAE } \\ & \text { (\%) } \end{aligned}$ | Voltage <br> (V) | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{IQ} \\ & (\mathrm{~mA}) \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 11 | 43.5 | 25 |  | >25 | 14 | 3,600 |

Product Features

- Frequency range: 8-11 GHz
- Saturated output power: 43.5 dBm
- Small signal gain: 25 dB
- Bias: $\mathrm{Vd}=14 \mathrm{~V}$, Idq $=3.6 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{Vg}=-0.6 \mathrm{~V}$ typical



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## Product Features

- Frequency Range: $9-10 \mathrm{GHz}$
- $\mathrm{P}_{\text {SAT }}: 48 \mathrm{dBm}$
- PAE: $38 \%$
- Small Signal Gain: 13 dB
- Bias: $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{D}}=24 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{DQ}}=2.4 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{G}}=-2.6 \mathrm{~V}$ Typical
- Pulsed: $P W=100 u s, D C=10 \%$
- Integrated Thermistor Temperature Monitor
- Package Dimensions: $17.4 \times 24.0 \times 3.9 \mathrm{~mm}$


## Functional Block Diagram



## Electrical Specifications

Test conditions unless otherwise noted: $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{D}}=24 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{DQ}}=2400 \mathrm{~mA}$, Pulsed: $\mathrm{PW}=100 \mathrm{us}, \mathrm{DC}=10 \%, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{G}}=-2.6 \mathrm{~V}$

| Parameter | Min | Mypical | Max | Units |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operational Frequency Range | 9 |  |  | dB |
| Small Signal Gain |  | 13 | dB |  |
| Input Return Loss |  | 15 |  | dB |
| Output Return Loss |  | 14 |  | dBm |
| Output Power at Saturation (Pin $=38 \mathrm{dBm})$ |  | 48 |  | $\%$ |
| Power-Added Efficiency (Pin $=38 \mathrm{dBm})$ |  | 38 |  | dBm |
| Output TOI |  | 49 |  | $\mathrm{~dB} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Gain Temperature Coefficient | -0.02 | $\mathrm{dBm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| Power Temperature Coefficient |  | -0.001 | $\mathrm{dBm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| TOI Temperature Coefficient | -0.001 |  |  |  |

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

THANKS to Dominique HB9BBD and Eddy ON7UN for help with TGA2312FL provision

THANKS to Charlie G3WDG for help and support with TGA2312FL bearing and PCB

## Substrate

Top dielectric material is RO4350 0.020 inch thickness with 0.5 oz . copper.


## With 400320 mil predicted rise above ambient is 71 C and on 6035 HTC it is only 25 C

0.635 mm Rogers 3210


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This has been seen on a number of Gigalane connectors now, on several different amplifiers with output powers of $50-90 \mathrm{~W}$ at 10 GHz . Usually both plugs are similarly affected. Hot smells have also been observed with the connector under power. Connectors also run hot to the touch.

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## Indium Foil



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AMSR1-7812-NZ



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# 8.5 dBm 

$+30.6 \mathrm{dBm}=39.1 \mathrm{dBm} \Rightarrow 8.1 \mathrm{~W}$
(Input $2 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{dq}}=3 \mathrm{~A}$ )

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## $6.6 \mathrm{dBm}+30.6 \mathrm{dBm}=37.2 \mathrm{dBm} \Rightarrow 5.2 \mathrm{~W}$

 (Input $1,4 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{dq}}=1 \mathrm{~A}$ )Gajów, June 9-11, 2017


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## PA cooling design

Thermal and Reliability Information

| Parameter | Test Conditions | Value | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Thermal Resistance, $\theta_{\mathrm{Jc}}$ (Note 1) | Tbaseplate $=85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 0.85 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
| Channel Temperature, $\mathrm{T}_{\text {CH }}$ (Without RF Drive) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tbaseplate }=85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{D}}=\mathbf{2 4} \mathrm{V}, \\ & \mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{DQ}}=2400 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{P}_{\text {DISs }} \mathrm{D8W}, \\ & \text { Pulsed: } \mathrm{PW}=100 \mathrm{us}, \mathrm{DC}=10 \% \end{aligned}$ | 135 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Median Lifetime, $\mathrm{T}_{\text {M }}$ (Without RF Drive) |  | $9.75 \times 10^{\wedge} 10$ | Hrs |
| Channel Temperature, $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{CH}}$ (Under RF Drive) | Tbaseplate $=85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{D}}=24 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}$ Drive $=$ $6360 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{P}_{\text {OUt }}=48 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{P}_{\text {DISs }}=87 \mathrm{~W}$, Pulsed: PW = 100us, DC = 10\% | 158 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Median Lifetime, $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{M}}$ (Under RF Drive) |  | $7.38 \times 10^{\wedge} 9$ | Hrs |
| Channel Temperature, $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{CH}}$ (Under RF Drive) | Tbaseplate $=85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{D}}=30 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D} \text { Drive }}=$ 6670 mA, Pout $=48.8 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{P}_{\text {DISS }}=124$ W, Pulsed: $P W=100$ us, $D C=10 \%$ | 190 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Median Lifetime, $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{M}}$ (Under RF Drive) |  | $3.12 \times 10^{\wedge} 8$ | Hrs |

Notes: (1) Thermal resistance measured at back of the package.
For $\mathbf{D C}=100 \%$ is $\Theta_{\mathrm{Jc}}$ is 2 times higher - it is $1.7^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$. Dissipated heat is $5 \mathrm{~A}^{*} 24 \mathrm{~V}+8 \mathrm{~W}-$ $-52 \mathrm{~W}=76 \mathrm{~W} . \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{CH}}=50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+27.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+76 \mathrm{~W} * 1.7^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}=207^{\circ} \mathrm{C}->$ lifetime $>5 \mathrm{E}+06$ hours



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## Driver 8W (C)

For $\mathbf{D C}=\mathbf{5 0 \%}$ is $\Theta_{\mathrm{JC}}=1.7^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$. Dissipated heat is $\left(5 \mathrm{~A}^{*} 24 \mathrm{~V}+8 \mathrm{~W}-52 \mathrm{~W}\right) / 2=38 \mathrm{~W}$. $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{CH}}=50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+13.7^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+38 \mathrm{~W} * 1.7^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}=129^{\circ} \mathrm{C}->$ lifetime $>1 \mathrm{E}+10$ hodin

$$
\Theta_{\mathrm{H}}=1.4^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}=>0.24^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}(\mathrm{~V}) \quad \Delta \mathrm{TH}=0.24^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}^{*}\left(1.6 \mathrm{~A}^{*} 24 \mathrm{~V}+76 \mathrm{~W}\right) / 2=13.7^{\circ} \mathrm{C}
$$

## Driver 5W (A)

For $\mathrm{DC}=\mathbf{5 0 \%}$ is $\Theta_{\mathrm{JC}}=1.7^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$. Dissipated heat is $\left(4.3 \mathrm{~A}^{*} 24 \mathrm{~V}+5 \mathrm{~W}-42 \mathrm{~W}\right)=66 \mathrm{~W}$.
$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{CH}}=50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+19.3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+66 \mathrm{~W}{ }^{*} 1.7^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}=182^{\circ} \mathrm{C}->$ lifetime $>5 \mathrm{E}+07$ hodin

$$
\Theta_{\mathrm{H}}=1.4^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}=>0.24^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}(\mathrm{~V}) \quad \Delta \mathrm{TH}=0.24^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}^{*}\left(0.6 \mathrm{~A}^{*} 24 \mathrm{~V}+66 \mathrm{~W}\right)=19.3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}
$$



## Overheating protection adjustment



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## $16.6 \mathrm{dBm}+30.6 \mathrm{dBm}=47.2 \mathrm{dBm} \Rightarrow 52.5 \mathrm{~W}$

(Input $2 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{dq}}=2.3 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{d}}=4.9 \mathrm{~A}$ )
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## Amplifier A (5 W)

| Gen | Inp | Inp | Measur |  | Input | Output | Output | Drain | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Level [dBm] | Level <br> [dBm] | Level <br> [W] | Level <br> [dBm] | Id <br> [A] | Power <br> [W] | Power [dBm] | Power [W] | Efficiency <br> [\%] | Efficiency [\%] | Gain [dB] |
| -14 | 19.10 | 0.081 | 6.40 | 1.90 | 45.6 | 37.00 | 5.01 | 11 | 9 | 17.9 |
| -13 | 20.10 | 0.102 | 7.30 | 2.00 | 48.0 | 37.90 | 6.17 | 13 | 10 | 17.8 |
| -12 | 21.15 | 0.130 | 8.20 | 2.10 | 50.4 | 38.80 | 7.59 | 15 | 12 | 17.7 |
| -11 | 22.15 | 0.164 | 9.10 | 2.20 | 52.8 | 39.70 | 9.33 | 18 | 14 | 17.6 |
| -10 | 23.20 | 0.209 | 10.00 | 2.40 | 57.6 | 40.60 | 11.48 | 20 | 16 | 17.4 |
| -9 | 24.20 | 0.263 | 10.90 | 2.60 | 62.4 | 41.50 | 14.13 | 23 | 19 | 17.3 |
| -8 | 25.20 | 0.331 | 11.80 | 2.80 | 67.2 | 42.40 | 17.38 | 26 | 22 | 17.2 |
| -7 | 26.20 | 0.417 | 12.80 | 3.10 | 74.4 | 43.40 | 21.88 | 29 | 25 | 17.2 |
| -6 | 27.20 | 0.525 | 13.70 | 3.50 | 84.0 | 44.30 | 26.92 | 32 | 28 | 17.1 |
| -5 | 28.30 | 0.676 | 14.60 | 3.70 | 88.8 | 45.20 | 33.11 | 37 | 33 | 16.9 |
| -4 | 29.40 | 0.871 | 15.10 | 3.97 | 95.3 | 45.70 | 37.15 | 39 | 35 | 16.3 |
| -3 | 30.50 | 1.122 | 15.60 | 4.24 | 101.8 | 46.20 | 41.69 | 41 | 37 | 15.7 |
| -2 | 31.60 | 1.445 | 15.70 | 4.31 | 103.4 | 46.30 | 42.66 | 41 | 37 | 14.7 |
| -1 | 32.70 | 1.862 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 33.80 | 2.399 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 34.70 | 2.951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 35.50 | 3.548 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | 36.30 | 4.266 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | 37.00 | 5.012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Amplifier C (8 W)

| Gen | Inp | Inp | Measur |  | Input | Output | Output | Drain Efficien | Total <br> fficien |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Level |  | Level | Level | Id | Power |  | Power | y | y | Gain |
| [dBm] | [dBm] | [W] | [dBm] | [A] | [W] | [dBm] | [W] | [\%] | [\%] | [dB] |
| -14 | 19.10 | 0.081 | 6.20 | 1.90 | 45.6 | 36.80 | 4.79 | 10 | 6 | 17.7 |
| -13 | 20.10 | 0.102 | 7.20 | 1.90 | 45.6 | 37.80 | 6.03 | 13 | 7 | 17.7 |
| -12 | 21.15 | 0.130 | 8.20 | 2.00 | 48.0 | 38.80 | 7.59 | 16 | 9 | 17.7 |
| -11 | 22.15 | 0.164 | 9.00 | 2.20 | 52.8 | 39.60 | 9.12 | 17 | 10 | 17.5 |
| -10 | 23.20 | 0.209 | 10.10 | 2.40 | 57.6 | 40.70 | 11.75 | 20 | 13 | 17.5 |
| -9 | 24.20 | 0.263 | 10.90 | 2.60 | 62.4 | 41.50 | 14.13 | 23 | 14 | 17.3 |
| -8 | 25.20 | 0.331 | 11.80 | 2.80 | 67.2 | 42.40 | 17.38 | 26 | 17 | 17.2 |
| -7 | 26.20 | 0.417 | 12.70 | 3.10 | 74.4 | 43.30 | 21.38 | 29 | 19 | 17.1 |
| -6 | 27.20 | 0.525 | 13.50 | 3.30 | 79.2 | 44.10 | 25.70 | 32 | 22 | 16.9 |
| -5 | 28.30 | 0.676 | 14.40 | 3.60 | 86.4 | 45.00 | 31.62 | 37 | 26 | 16.7 |
| -4 | 29.40 | 0.871 | 15.10 | 4.00 | 96.0 | 45.70 | 37.15 | 39 | 28 | 16.3 |
| -3 | 30.50 | 1.122 | 15.70 | 4.30 | 103.2 | 46.30 | 42.66 | 41 | 31 | 15.8 |
| -2 | 31.60 | 1.445 | 16.00 | 4.50 | 108.0 | 46.60 | 45.71 | 42 | 32 | 15.0 |
| -1 | 32.70 | 1.862 | 16.30 | 4.80 | 115.2 | 46.90 | 48.98 | 43 | 32 | 14.2 |
| 0 | 33.80 | 2.399 | 16.60 | 4.99 | 119.8 | 47.20 | 52.48 | 44 | 34 | 13.4 |

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Amplifier C-Drain efficiency


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## 10 GHz PA by OK2AQ



Figure 1. Two 10 GHz power amplifiers with TGA2312FL
Both PA are identical except drivers. TGA2312FL internal thermistor is used for a protection agains overheating. A $24 \mathrm{~V} / 12 \mathrm{~V}$ step down converter is used for the drivers supply. The TGA2312FL bearing including PCB with tuned microstrip structure were designed and produced by G3WDG.

The left one developed for OK1DFC has bigger driver - 8 W and gives 52 W output power at 2.4 W at the input. The total efficiency is a little bit worse due bigger driver.

The right one developed for OK2AQ has driver 4.5 W and gives 42 W output power at 1.4 W at the input. Very good total efficiency results in slightly warm cooler after long time operation.


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## CMPA801B025F

25 W, 8.0-11.0 GHz, GaN MMIC, Power Amplifier

Cree's CMPA801B025F is a gallium nitride (GaN) High Electron Mobility Transistor (HEMT) based monolithic microwave integrated circuit (MMIC). GaN has superior properties compared to silicon or gallium arsenide, including higher breakdown voltage, higher saturated electron drift velocity and higher thermal conductivity. GaN HEMTs also offer greater power density and wider bandwidths compared to Si and GaAs transistors. This MMIC is available in a 10 lead metal/ceramic flanged package for optimal electrical and thermal performance.


Typical Performance Over 8.5-11.0 GHz ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{c}}=\mathbf{2 5}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )

| Parameter | $\mathbf{8 . 5} \mathbf{~ G H z}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 0} \mathbf{~ G H z}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 . 0} \mathbf{~ G H z}$ | Units |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Output Power $^{1}$ | 38.0 | 37.0 | 35.5 | W |
| Output Power $^{1}$ | 45.8 | 45.7 | 45.5 | dBm |
| Power Added Efficiency $^{1}$ | 37.0 | 36.0 | 35.0 | \% |

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Cenypou uvodeny vCZK a poustanoweny pro kurz CNB 1 USD $=25,434 \mathrm{KC}$

DB6NT: 1 W costs ~ 67 EUR => $50 \mathrm{~W} \sim 3300$ EUR 60 W ~ 4000 EUR









Aibox dist
-Vrual O.
-vitual
Viruabobe.



Variales



## Děkuji Vám za pozornost Thanks for your attention

