## Let Performance Drive



# **CMD225**

## Passive Frequency Doubler, 4-8 GHz Input

#### **Features**

- ► Low conversion loss
- ► Excellent Fo isolation
- ► Broadband performance
- ► No bias required
- ► Small die size

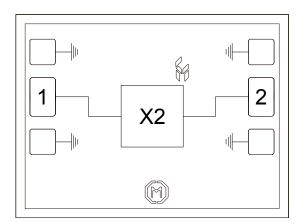
#### Description

The CMD225 die is a broadband MMIC GaAs x2 passive frequency multiplier. When driven by a +15 dBm signal, the multiplier provides 12 dB conversion loss at an output frequency of 12 GHz. The Fo and 3Fo isolations are >48 dBc and >51 dBc respectively. The CMD225 is a 50 ohm matched design eliminating the need for external DC blocks and RF port matching.

#### **Applications**

- ► Point-to-point radios
- ► Wireless local loop
- ► LMDS and VSAT
- ► Test instrumentation

#### Functional Block Diagram



Electrical Performance - T <sub>A</sub> = 25 °C, Pin = +15 dBm, Fin = 6 GHz					
Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Units	
Frequency Range, Input		4 - 8			
Frequency Range, Output		8 - 16			
Conversion Loss		12		dB	
Fo Isolation (with respect to input level)		48		dB	
3Fo Isolation (with respect to input level)		50		dB	
4Fo Isolation (with respect to input level)		50		dB	



# Passive Frequency Doubler, 4-8 GHz Input

#### **Specifications**

#### **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Parameter	Rating		
RF Input Power	+27 dBm		
Operating Temperature	-55 to 85 °C		
Storage Temperature	-55 to 150 °C		

Operation of this device outside the maximum ratings may cause permanent damage.

### Electrical Specifications - $T_A = 25$ °C, Pin = +15 dBm

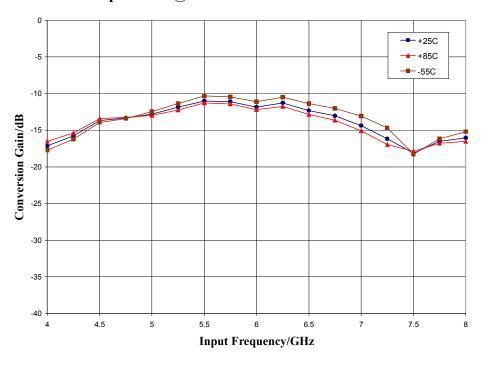
Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Units
Frequency Range, Input	4 - 8 5 -		5 - 7		GHz		
Frequency Range, Output		8 - 16		10 - 14		GHz	
Conversion Loss		12	19		12	16	dB
Fo Isolation (with respect to input level)	33	48		38	48		dB
3Fo Isolation (with respect to input level)	43	50		43	50		dB
4Fo Isolation (with respect to input level)	23	50		33	50		dB



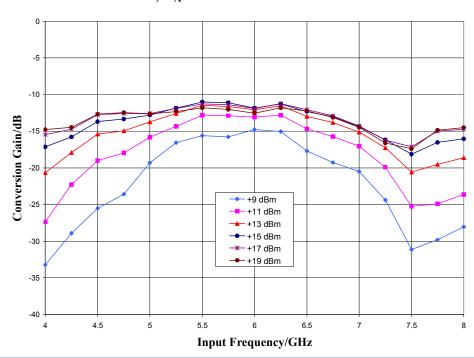
# Passive Frequency Doubler, 4-8 GHz Input

## Typical Performance

#### Conversion Gain vs. Temperature @ +15 dBm Drive Level



#### Conversion Gain vs. Drive Level, T<sub>A</sub> = 25 °C

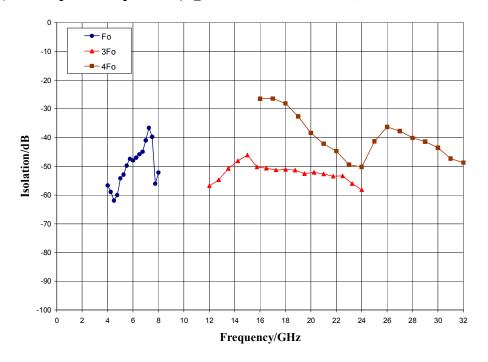




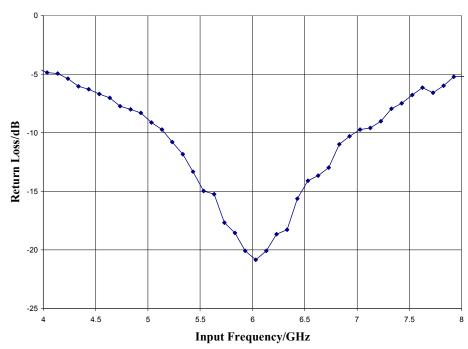
# Passive Frequency Doubler, 4-8 GHz Input

## Typical Performance

### Isolation (with respect to input level) @ +15 dBm Drive Level, $T_A = 25$ °C



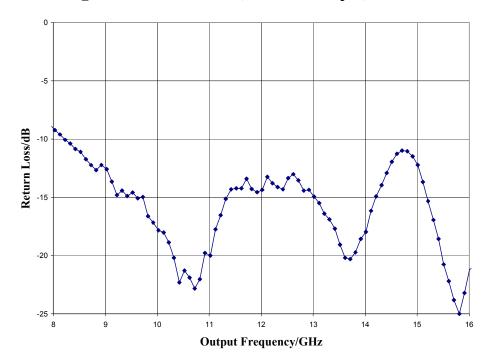
### Input Return Loss @ +15 dBm Drive Level, T<sub>A</sub> = 25 °C



## Passive Frequency Doubler, 4-8 GHz Input

### Typical Performance

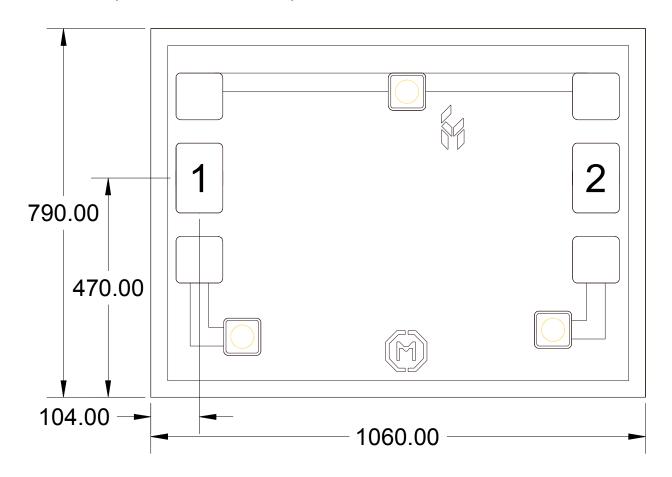
### Output Return Loss @ +15 dBm Drive Level, F = 6 GHz Input, T<sub>A</sub> = 25 °C





## Mechanical Information

#### Die Outline (all dimensions in microns)



#### Notes:

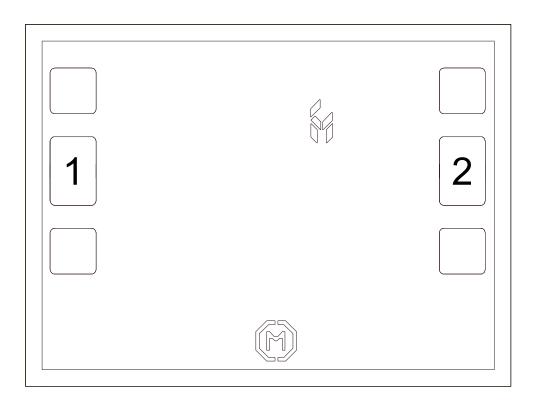
- 1. No connection required for unlabeled pads
- 2. Backside is RF and DC ground
- 3. Backside and bond pad metal: Gold
- 4. Die is 100 microns thick
- 5. DC bond pads are 100 microns square



## Passive Frequency Doubler, 4-8 GHz Input

Pin Description

#### **Pad Diagram**



#### **Functional Description**

Pad	Function	Description	Schematic
1	RF in	Pad is DC coupled and 50 ohm matched	RF in O
2	RF out	Pad is DC coupled and 50 ohm matched	RF out
Backside	Ground	Connect to RF / DC ground	GND ==



## Passive Frequency Doubler, 4-8 GHz Input

### Applications Information

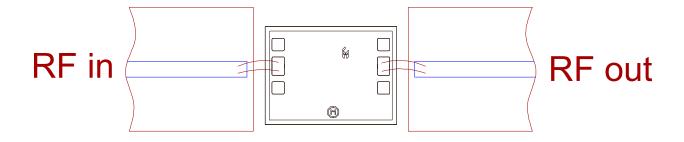
#### **Assembly Guidelines**

The backside of the CMD225 is RF ground. Die attach should be accomplished with electrically and thermally conductive epoxy or eutectic attach. Standard assembly procedures should be followed for high frequency devices. The top surface of the semiconductor should be made planar to the adjacent RF transmission lines.

RF connections should be made as short as possible to reduce the inductive effect of the bond wire. Use of a 0.8 mil thermosonic wedge bonding is highly recommended as the loop height will be minimized. The RF input and output require a single bond wire as shown.

The semiconductor is 100 um thick and should be handled by the sides of the die or with a custom collet. Do not make contact directly with the die surface as this will damage the monolithic circuitry. Handle with care.

#### **Assembly Diagram**



GaAs MMIC devices are susceptible to damage from Electrostatic Discharge. Proper precautions should be observed during handling, assembly and test.