#### **RF** Power Amplifier Module

# **S-AU81**

#### Power Amplifier Modules for Domestic cdmaOne

Unit: mm

- GaAs HBT Micro PA (on-chip bias circuit and • matching circuit)
- Output power:  $P_0 = 27.0$ dBmW (min)
- Gain: Gp = 28.0dB (typ.) ٠
- Total current: It (1) = 385 mA (typ.) (@Pout = 27.0dBmW)
- Low-voltage operation: Operation at VCC = 1.5 V is possible

It (2) = 97 mA (typ) (@Pout = 14dBmW, VCC = 1.5 V)

• This device features an output control pin which can be switched between low-power and high-power settings.

It = 90 mA (typ.) (@Pout = 14dBmW, V<sub>CC</sub> = 2.70 V)



Weight: 0.0 g (typ.)

Characteristics	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Supply voltage 1	V <sub>CC1</sub>	5	V
Supply voltage 2	V <sub>CC2</sub>	5	V
Control voltage	V <sub>con</sub>	4	V
Collector current	ICC	1	А
Power dissipation	P <sub>D</sub> (Note 1)	2	W
Operating temperature	T <sub>op</sub>	-20~+60	°C
Storage temperature range	T <sub>stg</sub>	-30~+125	°C

### Maximum Ratings (Ta = 25°C)

Note 1: Ta = 25°C

### Marking



### **Electrical Characteristics (Tc = 25°C)**

Characteristics	3	Symbol	Test Condition		Min	Тур.	Max	Unit
Power gain (1)		G <sub>p</sub> (1)	$V_{224}$ $V_{222}$ $= 3.6 V V_{222} = 2.85 V (Note 2)$		25.0	28.0		dB
Control current Total current (1)		I <sub>con</sub>	$P_0 = 27$ dBmW f = 887~925 MHz, $P_{in}$ = adjust, $Z_G = Z_L = 50 \Omega$		—	3	5	mA
		l <sub>t</sub> (1)			—	385		mA
Adjacent-channel power ratio (1)		ACPR1 (1)	V <sub>CC1</sub> , V <sub>CC 2</sub> = 3.6 V, V <sub>con</sub> = 2.85 V (Note 2),	900 kHz	—	-50	-45	dB
		ACPR2 (2)	$P_0 = 27$ dBmW, f = 887~925 MHz, $Z_G = Z_L = 50 \Omega$ (Note 3)	1.98 MHz	—	-60	-56	dB
Power gain (2)		G <sub>p</sub> (2)	$V_{CC1}$ , $V_{CC2} = 1.5$ V, $V_{con} = 2.85$ V (N	lote 2),	21.0	24.0		dB
Total current (2)		I <sub>t</sub> (2)	$P_0$ = 14dBmvv, t = 887~925 winz, $P_{in}$ = Z <sub>G</sub> = Z <sub>L</sub> = 50 Ω	= aajust,	_	97		mA
Adjacent-channel power		ACPR1 (2)	$\begin{array}{l} V_{CC1},  V_{CC\ 2} = 1.5\ V, \\ V_{con} = 2.85\ V\ (Note\ 2), \\ P_0 = 14dBmW,  f = 887{\sim}925\ MHz, \\ Z_G = Z_L = 50\ \Omega\ (Note\ 3) \end{array}$	900 kHz	—	-50	-45	dB
ratio (2)	ACPR2 (2)	1.98 MHz		—	-60	-56	dB	
Power gain (3)		G <sub>p</sub> (3)	$\begin{array}{l} V_{CC1},  V_{CC\ 2} = 3.6\ V,  V_{con} = 2.85\ V \ (\text{Note 2}), \\ P_0 = 27dBmW,  f = 887 \\ \sim 925\ \text{MHz},  P_{in} = \text{adjust}, \\ Z_G = Z_L = 50\ \Omega),  \text{Tc} = -20 \\ \sim +60 \\ ^\circ\text{C} \end{array}$		24.0	27.0	_	dB
Adjacent-channel power ratio (3)		ACPR1 (3)	$\begin{array}{l} V_{CC1}, V_{CC2} = 3.6 \text{ V}, \\ V_{con} = 2.85 \text{ V} (\text{Note 2}), \\ P_0 = 27dBmW, \text{ f} = 887~925 \text{ MHz}, \\ Z_G = Z_L = 50 \ \Omega, \\ \text{Tc} = -20~+60^\circ\text{C} (\text{Note 3}) \end{array}$	900 kHz		-48	-43	dB
		ACPR2 (3)		1.98 MHz	_	-58	-55	dB
VSWRin		VSWRin	$V_{001}$ $V_{000} = 3.6 V V_{000} = 2.85 V (Note 3)$		_	2	3	
Harmoniae	2fo	HRM (1)	$P_0 = 27$ dBmW, f = 887~925 MHz, $P_{in} = adjust$ , $Z_G = Z_L = 50 \Omega$		—		-30	dB
armonics 3f	3fo	HRM (2)			—		-45	dB
Stability		SPR	$ \begin{array}{l} V_{CC1}, \ V_{CC\ 2} = 1.5\ V,\ 2.5\ V,\ 3.6\ V,\ 4.2\ V, \\ V_{con} = 2.85\ V\ (Note\ 3), \ P_{o} \leq 27 dBmW, \\ f = 887 \sim 925\ MHz, \ P_{in} = adjust, \\ Z_{G} = 50\ \Omega, \ VSWR\ LOAD = 3:1\ all\ phase \end{array} $		_	_	-60	dB
Receiving band noise	;	NRB	$ \begin{array}{l} V_{CC1}, \ V_{CC \ 2} = 3.6 \ V, \ V_{con} = 2.85 \ V \ (Note \ 2), \\ P_0 \leq 27 dBmW, \ f = 887 \\ \sim 925 \ MHz, \ P_{in} = adjust, \\ Z_G = Z_L = 50 \ \Omega \end{array} $		—	-135		dBmW/ Hz
Load mismatch		_	$ \begin{array}{l} V_{CC1},  V_{CC2} = 1.5  V{\sim}4.2  V, \\ V_{con} = 2.85  V  (\text{Note 2}),  P_{o} \leq 27 \text{dBmW}, \\ f = 887{\sim}925  \text{MHz},  P_{in} = \text{adjust}, \\ Z_{G} = 50  \Omega,  \text{VSWR LOAD} = 3:1  \text{all phase} \end{array} $		No degradation			_

Caution: This RF power amplifier is the electrostatic sensitive device. Please handle with caution.

Note 2:  $V_{CON} = 2.85$  V is set to obtain Iidle  $\simeq 75$  mA when  $V_{CC1}$ ,  $V_{CC2} = 3.6$  V

Note 3: ACPR

a) Pc (1.23 MHz) is average power measured for 1.23 MHz bandwidth with CDMA signal. b) P (30 kHz) is average power measured for 30 kHz bandwidth with 900 kHz/1.98 MHz offset. c) ACPR1 (or ACPR2) = P (30 kHz) – P<sub>c</sub> (1.23 MHz) dB

Note 4: These electrical characteristics are measured using Toshiba recommended test board.

### Package Dimensions

unit : mm



6 GND

# <u>TOSHIBA</u>

### **Typical Characteristic Curves**

(1) Frequency Characteristics  $P_0 = 27 dBmW$ ,  $V_{CON} = 2.85$  V,  $V_{CC1}$ ,  $V_{CC2} = 3.6$  V







ACPR (1.98 MHz) – f



(2) Temperature Characteristics

 $P_0=27dBmW,\ V_{COn}=2.85\ V,\ f=906\ MHz,\ V_{CC1},\ V_{CC2}=3.6\ V$ 



(3) Power Supply VoltageVCC Characteristics (f = 906 MHz, V<sub>con</sub> = 2.85 V)



Note: These are only typical curves and devices are not necessarily guaranteed at these curves.

#### **Test Board**



Note for biasing procedure: Please follow this sequence when you measure a device bias sequence.

a) V<sub>CC</sub>1, V<sub>CC</sub>2 On

 0 V to Supply Voltage adjust idle current

b)  $V_{con}$  On

c) RF on

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