

HMC647

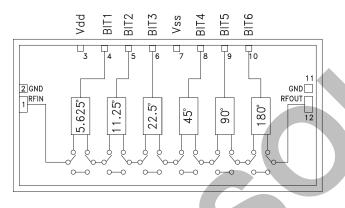
GaAs MMIC 6-BIT DIGITAL PHASE SHIFTER, 2.5 - 3.1 GHz

Typical Applications

The HMC647 is ideal for:

- EW Receivers
- Weather & Military Radar
- Satellite Communications
- Beamforming Modules
- Phase Cancellation

Functional Diagram



Features

Low RMS Phase Error: 1.0° Low Insertion Loss: 4 dB High Linearity: +54 dBm Positive Control Logic 360° Coverage, LSB = 5.625° Die Size: 3.85 x 1.90 x 0.1 mm

General Description

The HMC647 is a 6-bit digital phase shifter die which is rated from 2.5 to 3.1 GHz, providing 360 degrees of phase coverage, with a LSB of 5.625 degrees. The HMC647 features very low RMS phase error of 1.0 degrees and extremely low insertion loss variation of ± 0.5 dB across all phase states. This high accuracy phase shifter is controlled with positive control logic of 0/+5V, and is internally matched to 50 Ohms with no external components.

Electrical Specifications, $T_A = +25^{\circ}$ C, Vss= -5V, Vdd= +5V, Control Voltage = 0/+5V, 50 Ohm System

Parameter	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
Frequency Range	2.5		3.1	GHz
Insertion Loss*		4	6	dB
Input Return Loss*		16		dB
Output Return Loss*		17		dB
Phase Error*		±3	+5 / -15	deg
RMS Phase Error		1.0		deg
Insertion Loss Variation*		±0.5		dB
Input Power for 1 dB Compression		31		dBm
Input Third Order Intercept		54		dBm
Control Voltage Current		35	250	μA
Bias Control Current		5	15	mA

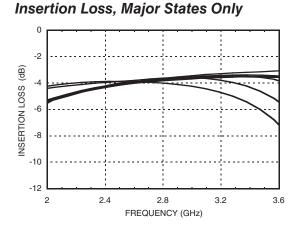
Note: Major States Shown

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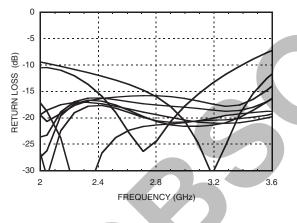


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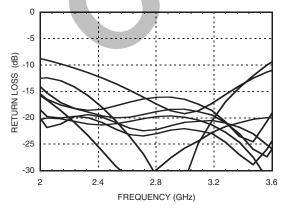
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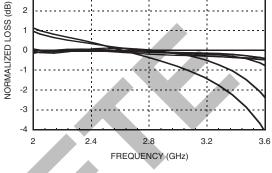
Input Return Loss, Major States Only



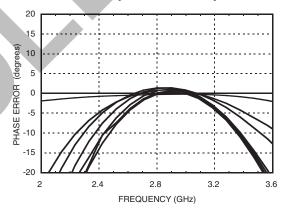
Output Return Loss, Major States Only



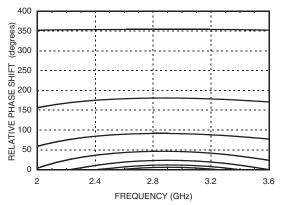




Phase Error, Major States Only



Relative Phase Shift Major States, Including All Bits

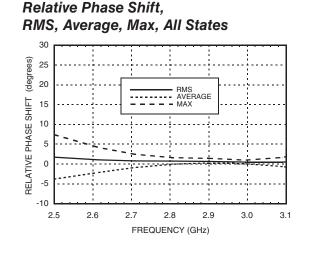


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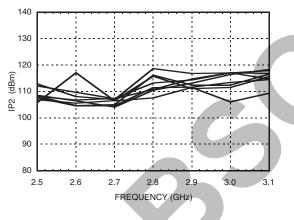


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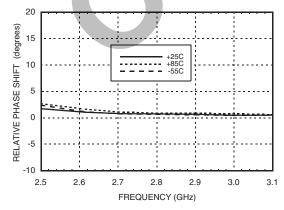
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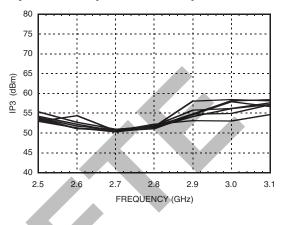
Input IP2, Major States Only



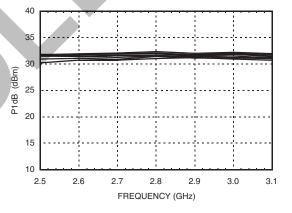
RMS Phase Error vs. Temperature



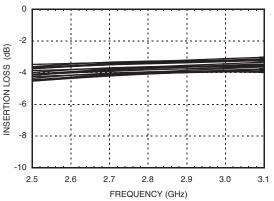




Input P1dB, Major States Only



Insertion Loss vs. Temperature, Major States Only

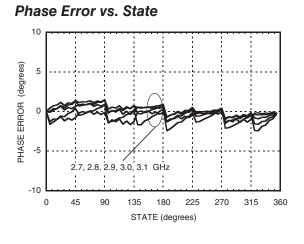


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Truth Table

Control Voltage Input				Phase Shift			
Bit 1	Bit 2	Bit 3	Bit 4	Bit 5	Bit 6	(Degrees) RFIN - RFOUT	
0	0	0	0	0	0	Reference*	
1	0	0	0	0	0	5.625	
0	1	0	0	0	0	11.25	
0	0	1	0	0	0	22.5	
0	0	0	1	0	0	45.0	
0	0	0	0	1	0	90.0	
0	0	0	0	0	1	180.0	
1	1	1	1	1	1	354.375	
Any combination of the above states will provide a phase shift approximately equal to the sum of the bits selected.							
*Reference corresponds to monotonic setting							

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Input Power (RFIN)	33 dBm (T= +85 °C)	
Bias Voltage Range (Vdd)	-0.2 to +12V	
Bias Voltage Range (Vss)	+0.2 to -12V	
Channel Temperature (Tc)	150 °C	
Thermal Resistance (channel to die bottom)	140 °C/W	
Storage Temperature	-65 to +150 °C	
Operating Temperature	-55 to +85 °C	



ELECTROSTATIC SENSITIVE DEVICE OBSERVE HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

Bias Voltage & Current

Vdd		ldd
	5.0	5.3mA
	Vss	lss
	-5.0	5.3mA

Control Voltage

State	Bias Condition
Low (0)	0 to 0.2 Vdc
High (1)	Vdd ±0.2 Vdc @ 35 µA Typ.

Pad Descriptions

Pad Number	Function	Description	Interface Schematic
1	RFIN	This port is DC coupled and matched to 50 Ohms.	RFIN O
2, 11	GND	These pads and die bottom must be connected to RF/DC ground.	
3	Vdd	Supply voltage.	
4 - 6, 8 - 10	BIT1, BIT2, BIT3, BIT4, BIT5. BIT6	Control Input. See truth table and control voltage tables.	
7	Vss	Supply voltage.	
12	RFOUT	This port is DC coupled and matched to 50 Ohms.	O RFOUT

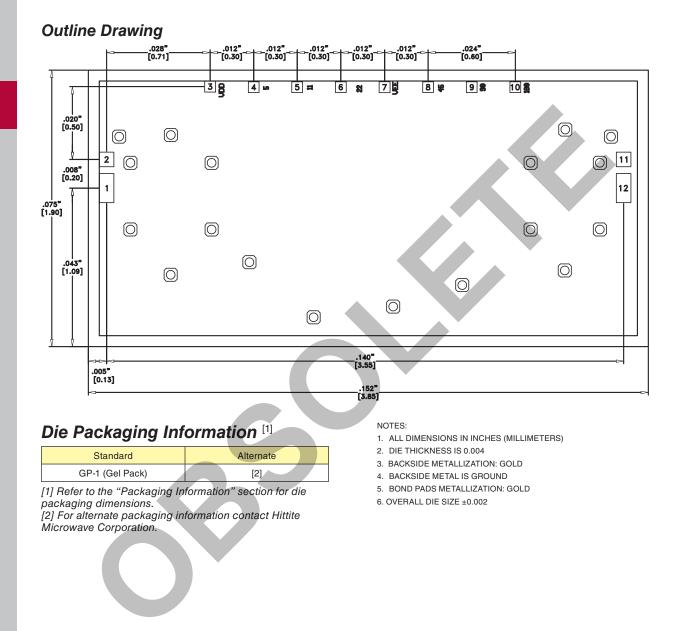
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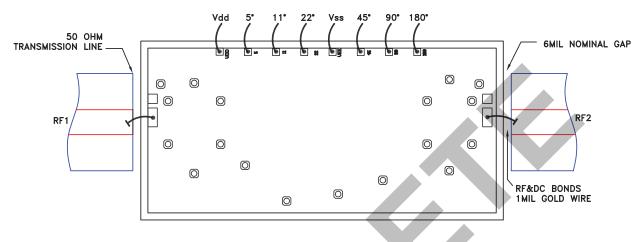
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Assembly Diagram



Handling Precautions

Follow these precautions to avoid permanent damage.

Storage: All bare die are placed in either Waffle or Gel based ESD protective containers, and then sealed in an ESD protective bag for shipment. Once the sealed ESD protective bag has been opened, all die should be stored in a dry nitrogen environment.

Cleanliness: Handle the chips in a clean environment. DO NOT attempt to clean the chip using liquid cleaning systems.

Static Sensitivity: Follow ESD precautions to protect against > ± 250V ESD strikes.

Transients: Suppress instrument and bias supply transients while bias is applied. Use shielded signal and bias cables to minimize inductive pick-up.

General Handling: Handle the chip along the edges with a vacuum collet or with a sharp pair of bent tweezers. The surface of the chip has fragile air bridges and should not be touched with vacuum collet, tweezers, or fingers.

Mounting

The chip is back-metallized and can be die mounted with electrically conductive epoxy. The mounting surface should be clean and flat.

Epoxy Die Attach: Apply a minimum amount of epoxy to the mounting surface so that a thin epoxy fillet is observed around the perimeter of the chip once it is placed into position. Cure epoxy per the manufacturer's schedule.

Wire Bonding

Ball or wedge bond with 0.025mm (1 mil) diameter pure gold wire. Thermosonic wirebonding with a nominal stage temperature of 150 deg. C and a ball bonding force of 40 to 50 grams or wedge bonding force of 18 to 22 grams is recommended. Use the minimum level of ultrasonic energy to achieve reliable wirebonds. Wirebonds should be started on the chip and terminated on the package or substrate. All bonds should be as short as possible <0.31mm (12 mils).

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