

# IPAD™

# RF DETECTOR FOR POWER AMPLIFIER CONTROL

#### MAIN PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

The STPAC01F1 has two outputs, one for the signal detection and another one for the temperature compensation:

- V<sub>DCout</sub> = 0.88 V at 0.85 GHz at 10 dBm
- V<sub>DCout</sub> = 1.07 V at 1.85 GHz at 10 dBm
- Vsupply = 5 V max.

#### DESCRIPTION

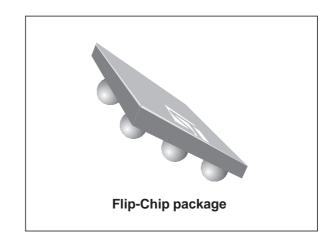
The STPAC01 is an integrated RF detector for the power control stage. It converts RF signal coming from the coupler into a DC signal usable by the digital stage. It is based on the use of two similar diodes, one providing the signal detection while the second one is used to provide a temperature information to thermal compensation stage. A biasing stage suppresses the detection diode drop voltage effect.

Target applications are cellular phones and PDA using GSM, DCS, PCS, AMPS, TDMA, CDMA and 800MHz to 1900MHz frequency ranges

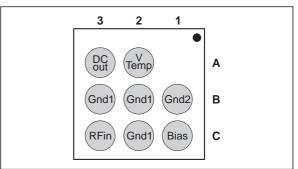
#### BENEFITS

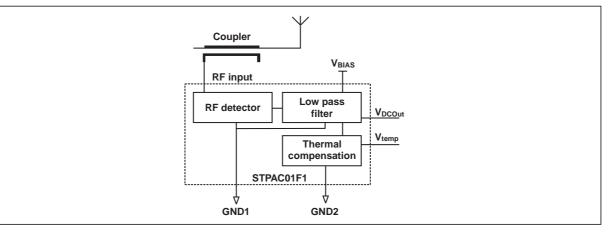
 The use of IPAD technology allows the RF front-end designer to save PCB area and to drastically suppress parasitic inductances.

#### **FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM**



#### PIN CONFIGURATION (ball side)





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Symbol	Parameter and test conditions	Value	Unit					
VBIAS	Bias voltage	5	V					
P <sub>RF</sub>	RF power at the RF input	20	dBm					
F <sub>OP</sub>	Operating frequency range	0.8 to 2	GHz					
V <sub>PP</sub>	ESD level as per MIL-STD 883E method 3015.7 notice 8 (HBM)	100	V					
T <sub>OP</sub>	Operating temperature range	-30 to +85	°C					
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage temperature range	-55 to 150	°C					

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# **ABSOLUTE RATINGS** (Tamb = 25°C)

# **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (Tamb = 25°C) PARAMETERS RELATED TO BIAS VOLTAGE

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
VBIAS	Operating bias voltage		2.2		3.2	V
I <sub>BIAS</sub>	Bias current	V <sub>BIAS</sub> = 3.2 V			0.5	mA

# **PARAMETERS RELATED TO DETECTION FUNCTION (** $V_{BIAS} = 2.7 \text{ V}$ , DC output load = 100 k $\Omega$ )

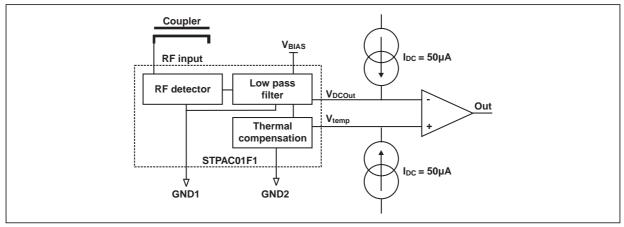
Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
V <sub>DCout</sub>	DC output voltage	$F = 1.85 \text{ GHz}, P_{RF} = 10 \text{ dBm}$	0.97	1.07	1.17	V
	(see fig. 1, $I_{DC} = 50\mu A$ )	$F=1.85~GHz,P_{RF}=-20~dBm$	1.83	1.93	2.03	
		$F = 0.85 \text{ GHz}, P_{RF} = 10 \text{ dBm}$	0.78	0.88	0.98	
		$F = 0.85 \text{ GHz}, P_{RF} = -20 \text{ dBm}$	1.83	1.93	2.03	
$\Delta V_{DCout}$	DC output voltage variation (see fig. 5, $I_{DC} = 50 \mu A$ )	$0 < T_{amb} < 70^{\circ}C$ , F = 1.85 GHz, P <sub>RF</sub> = 10 dBm		0.09		V
		$2.2 < V_{BIAS} < 3.2 V$ , F = 1.85 GHz, P <sub>RF</sub> = 10 dBm		0.44		

# PARAMETERS RELATED TO TEMPERATURE FUNCTION

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
V <sub>Temp</sub>	Temperature output voltage (see fig. 6)	$I_{DC} = 50 \mu A$	1.83	1.93	2.03	V
$\Delta V_{Temp}$	Temperature output	$I_{DC} = 50 \mu A, 0 < T_{amb} < 70 \ ^{\circ}C$		0.09		V
	voltage variation (see fig. 6)	$I_{DC} = 50 \mu A$ , 2.2 < $V_{BIAS} < 3.2 V$		0.44		

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#### **APPLICATION DIAGRAM**



The STPAC01 is the first part of the power amplifier stage and provides both RF power and die temperature measurements. The above figure gives the basic circuit of RF detector.

A coupler located on the line between RF amplifier output and the antenna takes a part of the available power and applies it to STPAC01 RF input.

The RF detector and the low pass filter provide a DC voltage depending on the input power. Thermal compensation provides a DC voltage depending on the ambient temperature. As the detection system and the thermal compensation are based on the same topology, VDCout will have the same temperature variation as Vtemp. Connected to a differential amplifier, the output will be a voltage directly linked to the RF input power. VDCout and Vtemp must be bias with 50µA DC current.

This topology offers the most accurate output value as it is 100% compensated.

Fig. 1: V<sub>DCout</sub> measurement circuit.

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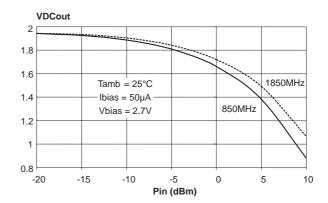


Fig. 2: V<sub>DCout</sub> versus RF input power.

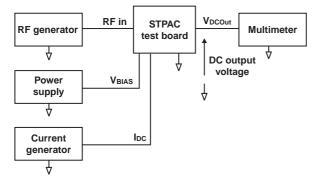


Fig. 3: Relative variation of  $V_{DCout}$  versus frequency (from 800 to 900 MHz).

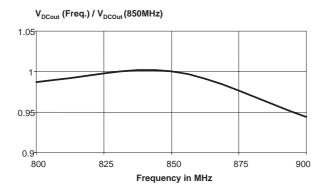


Fig. 4: Relative variation of  $V_{DCout}$  versus frequency (from 1800 to 1900 MHz).

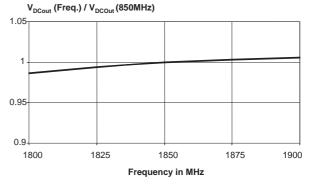
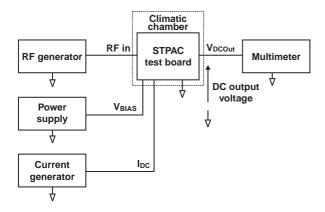


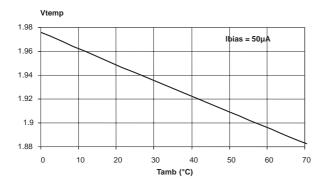
Fig. 5: Temperature effect measurement circuit on  $V_{\text{DCout}}$ 



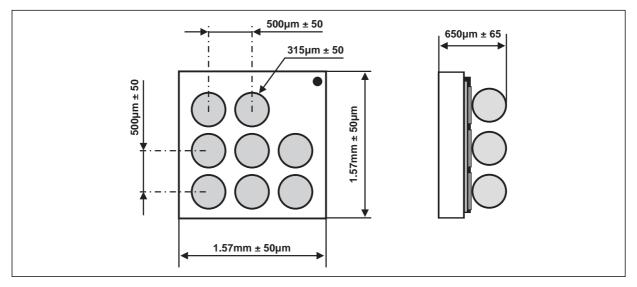
Climatic chamber Vtemp STPAC Multimeter test board Ą Temp. 4 voltage Power VBIAS Ą supply 4 Current IDC generator ∀

Fig. 6: Vtemp measurement circuit.

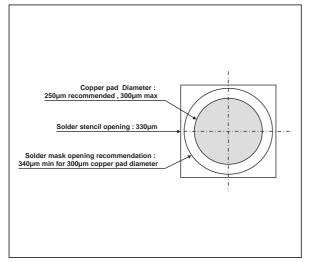
Fig. 7:  $V_{temp}$  output voltage versus ambient temperature.



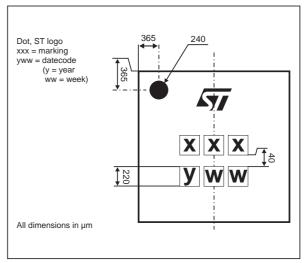
### PACKAGE MECHANICAL DATA



# FOOT PRINT RECOMMENDATIONS

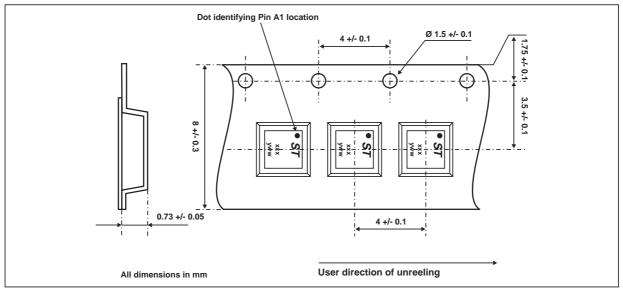


#### MARKING



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#### FLIP-CHIP TAPE AND REEL SPECIFICATION



#### **OTHER INFORMATION**

Ordering code	Marking	Package	Weight	Base qty	Delivery mode	
STPAC01F1	RAT	Flip-Chip	3.3 mg	5000	Tape & reel	

Note: More packing informations are available in the application note AN1235: "Flip-Chip: Package description and recommandations for use"

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