

Product Features

- 1705 1790 MHz
- 31.5 dB Gain
- +25 dBm CDMA2k 7fa Power (-63 dBc ACPR)
- +12 V Single Supply
- Power Down Mode
- Bias Current Adjustable
- RoHS-compliant flange-mount pkg

Applications

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- Final stage amplifiers for Repeaters
- Optimized for driver amplifier PA mobile infrastructure

Product Description

TriQuint

SEMICONDU

Functional D

Function

RF Output

Vcc

Vpd

RF Input

Ground

The AP504 is a high dynamic range power amplifier in a RoHS-compliant flange-mount package. The multi-stage amplifier module has 31.5 dB gain. The module has been internally optimized for linearity to provide +25 dBm (-63 dBc ACPR) linear power for 7-carrier CDMA2000 applications.

The AP504 uses a high reliability InGaP/GaAs, process technology and does not require any matching components. The module operates off of (supply and does not requiring any negative biasing ve an internal active bias allows the amplifier to ma tain high linearity over temperature. It has the added +5V power down control pin. While the ne tuned for optimal performance for Class Ø the quiescent current can also be adi applications through an external resist housing allows the device to have a lo and achieves over 100 years MT All devic e 100 RF and DC tested.

The AP504 is targeted to a drive final amplifier in wireless infrastroner when the prime and high power is required this combine of akes to vice an excellent candida to xt grive multiplication of the prime and th

Specifications ⁽¹⁾ 25 °C, V_{cc}=12V, V_{cd}=5V, I_{cd}=835mA, R7=0Ω, 50Ω

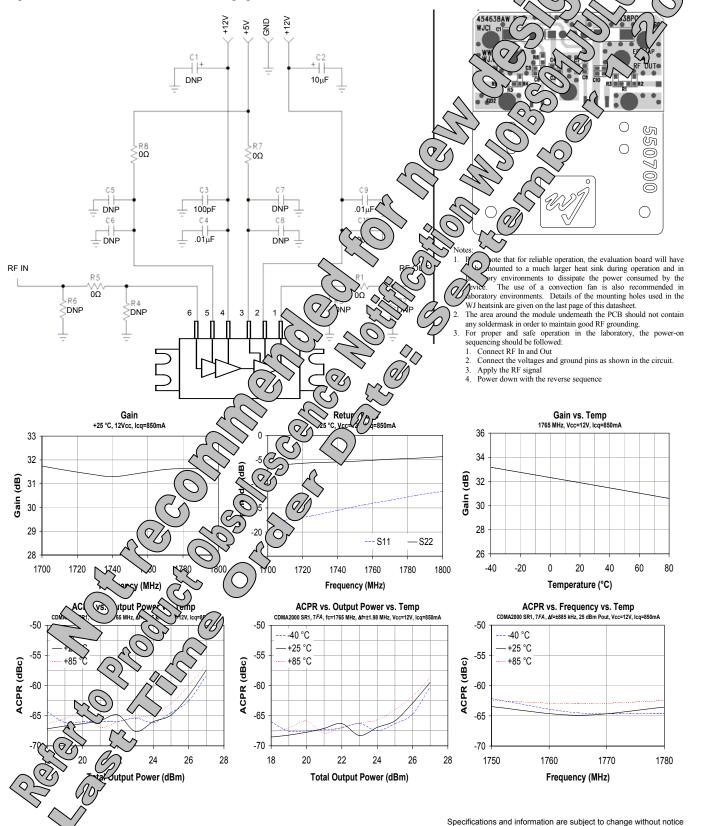
25 C, V _{cc} -12V, V _{pd} -5V, I _{cq} -65511	A, K7=012, 501		\checkmark		
Parameter	Units			<i>(0/)</i> st Conc	litions
Operational Bandwidth	MHz	√ 1705 (1)	y M	۲ <u>ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ</u>	
Test Frequency	MH	S all		1	
Adjacent Channel Power Ratio	$d < \bigcirc$			CDMA2000 7	fa 25 dBm Total Power, 885 kHz offset
Power Gain		30.5	$(1)^{5.5}$	Pout = $+25 \text{ dE}$	m
Input Return Loss			\mathbf{i}		
Output Return Loss		The second	ľ		
Output P1dB	🗅)dBm 🚫				
Output IP3	dBm(O)	~ (0/)-52		Pout = $+23 \text{ dE}$	$dm/tone, \Delta f = 1 MHz$
Operating Current ⁽²⁾		75 850	940	Pout = $+25 \text{ dE}$	m
Quiescent Current, Icq ⁽²⁾	NOV	7 Or 835	920		
Device Voltage, Vc	(OP K	+12			
Device Voltage Xpd 💙 🔪		+5		Pull-down vol	tage: 0V = "OFF", 5V="ON"
Load Stability	Svs(O)	10:1			
1. Test conditions un (so) wise noted:)				
2. The current be through the 5V supply to the pull-down voltage pin (pin 3).					
V Con /	\sim				
2	× .				
Absolute Maxim m	Rating				
(0)	Ordering Information				
Paramet	Rating	g			
Operatify Case T/~perature	-40 to +8	85 °C	P	Part No.	Description
Stores Minperann	-55 to +1	150 °C	A	P504	DCS-band 4W HBT Amplifier Module
RF v Powe ntinuous)	+15 dBn	n	A	P504-PCB	Fully-Assembled Evaluation Board (Class AB configuration, Icq=835mA)
of this of pabove any of these parameter	ers may cause perman	ent damage.			
					Specifications and information are subject to change without notice





Performance Graphs – Class AB Configuration (AP504-F

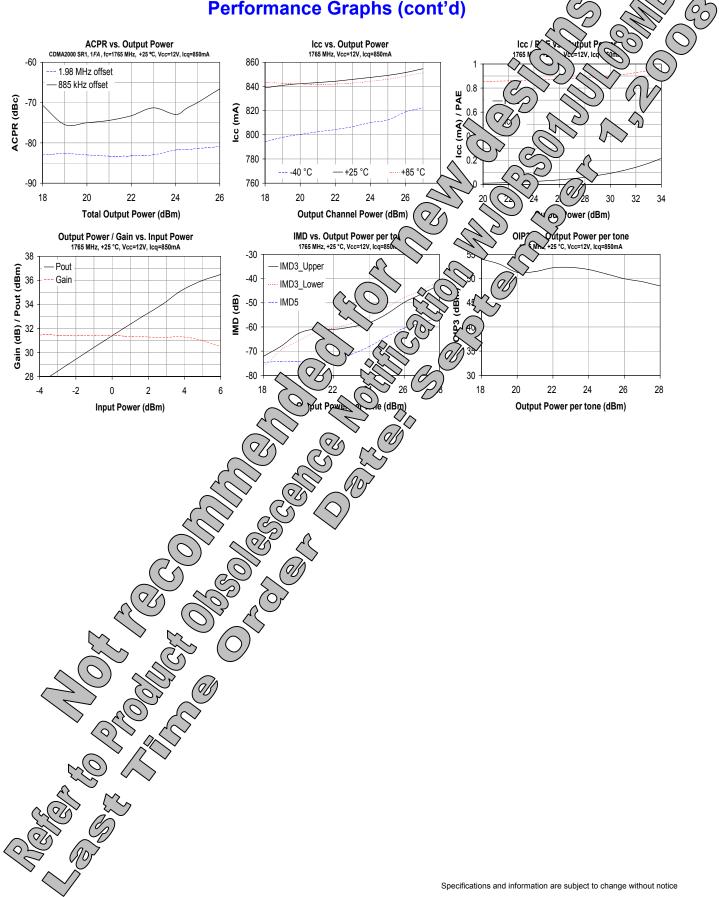
The AP504-PCB and AP504 module is configured for Class AB by default. The resistor -R7 – which a the current the amplifier is set at 0 Ω in this configuration. Increasing that value will decrease the quiescent are to can amplifier module, as described on the next page.















MTTF Calculation

The MTTF of the AP504 can be calculated by first determining how much power is being dissipated by the amplifier module. Because the device's intended application is to be a power amplifier pre-driver or final stage output amplifier, the output RF power of the amplifier will help lower the overall power dissipation. In addition, the amplifier can be biased with different quiescent currents, so the calculation of the MTTF is custom to each application.

The power dissipation of the device can be calculated with the following equation:

$$\begin{split} P_{diss} &= V_{cc} * I_{cc} - (Output RF Power - Input RF Power), \\ V_{cc} &= Operating \ supply \ voltage = 12V \\ I_{cc} &= Operating \ current \\ \{The RF \ power \ is \ converted \ to \ Watts\} \end{split}$$

While the maximum recommended case temperature on the datasheet is listed at 85 °C, it is suggested that customers maintain an MTTF above 1 million hours. This would convert to a derating curve for maximum case temperature power dissipation as shown in the plot below.

To calculate the MTTF for the dule, the inctitemperature needs to be determ to This the calculated with the module's period the the dule of the the the the resistance value, and the case down ture of the tratic of the transference of the transf

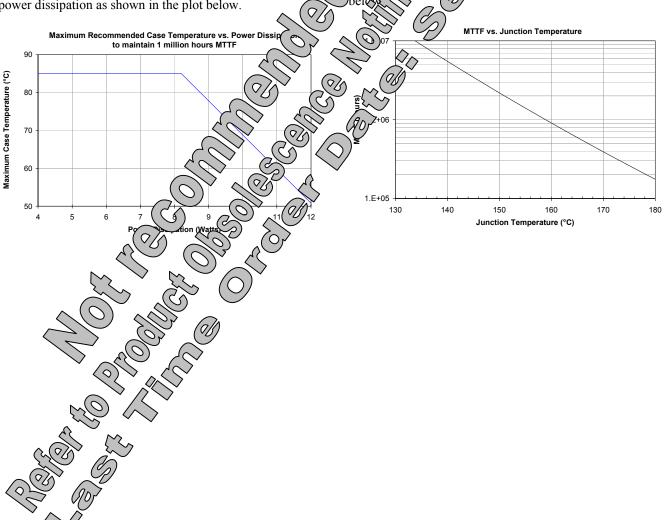
 $T_{j} = P_{diss} * R_{th} + T_{ce}$ $T_{j} = Junction$ $P_{diss} = Power$ $T_{case} = C$ $T_{case} = C$

From a num stand, he we calculated using the rest tige

MTTP A* $e^{(Lak'T)}$ A = Pre-expected on the formula Formula

 $= \frac{3.017 \times 10}{100} \text{ eV/ K}$

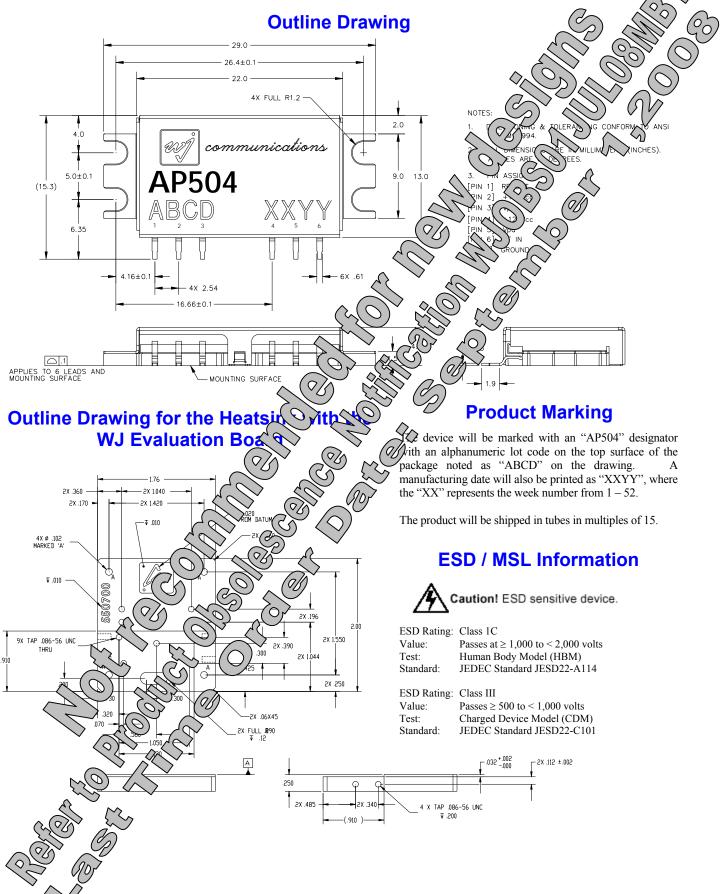
MTTF can be shown in the plot



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