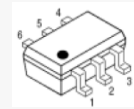


### Features

- Two-stage LNA
- 30 dB gain & 0.8 dB NF at 1575 MHz  
GPS, GLONASS, Galileo and Compass
- Unconditionally Stable
- Need only 6 components
- 2 kV Contact Discharge ESD Rating  
achievable with one external L (Refer  
to an application circuit at page 8, 14)

### Description

ASL30G is a two-stage LNA for GPS, GLONASS, Galileo and Compass receiver low noise block. It has a low noise, high gain, and high linearity over a wide range of frequency up to 6 GHz. It is also suitable for use in the low noise amplifier block of the mobile wireless system. The amplifier is available in a SOT363 package and passes the stringent DC, RF, and reliability tests.



Package Style: SOT363

### Typical Performance

(Supply Voltage = +3 V, T<sub>A</sub> = +25 °C, Z<sub>0</sub> = 50 Ω)

Parameters	Units	Typical					
Frequency	MHz	900	1575	1950	2400	3500	
Gain	dB	36	30	23	23	17	
S11	dB	-18	-20	-20	-20	-18	
S22	dB	-18.0	-16.0	-18.0	-18.0	-13.5	
S12	dB	-40	-38	-34	-34	-28	
Output IP3 <sup>1)</sup>	dBm	22	22	21	21	18	
Noise Figure	dB	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.6	
Output P1dB	dBm	11	11	11	11	8	
Current	mA	20	20	20	20	22	
Device Voltage	V	+3	+3	+3	+3	+3	

1) OIP3 is measured with two tones at an output power of -3 dBm/tone separated by 1MHz.

### Product Specifications

Parameters	Units	Min	Typ	Max
Frequency	MHz		1575	
Gain	dB	28	30	33
S11	dB	-10	-20	
S22	dB	-10	-16	
S12	dB		-38	
Output IP3	dBm	20	22	
Noise Figure	dB		0.8	1.2
Output P1dB	dBm	10	11	
Current	mA	17	20	25
Device Voltage	V		+3	

### Absolute Maximum Ratings, T<sub>A</sub> = +25 °C

Parameters	Rating
Operating Case Temperature	-40 to +85 °C
Storage Temperature	-40 to +150 °C
Device Voltage	+5 V
Operating Junction Temperature	+150 °C
Input RF Power (CW, 50 Ω matched as in 1950 MHz application circuit)*	+22 dBm
Thermal Resistance	285 °C/W

The operation of this device in excess of any of these limits may cause permanent damage.

\* Refer to the max. input power data at [http://www.asb.co.kr/pdf/Maximum\\_Input\\_Power\\_Analysis.pdf](http://www.asb.co.kr/pdf/Maximum_Input_Power_Analysis.pdf). The max. input power, in principle, depends upon the application frequency, the matching circuit, and device voltage.

### Application Circuit

- GPS, GLONASS, Galileo, Compass
- 1559 MHz ~ 1610 MHz  
(3 V, 4 V, 3.3 V, 1.8 V)
- 1559 MHz ~ 1610 MHz  
(Robust ESD, ± 2 kV)
- 1164 MHz ~ 1300 MHz (3 V, 3.3 V)
- 1164 MHz ~ 1300 MHz  
(Robust ESD, ± 2 kV)

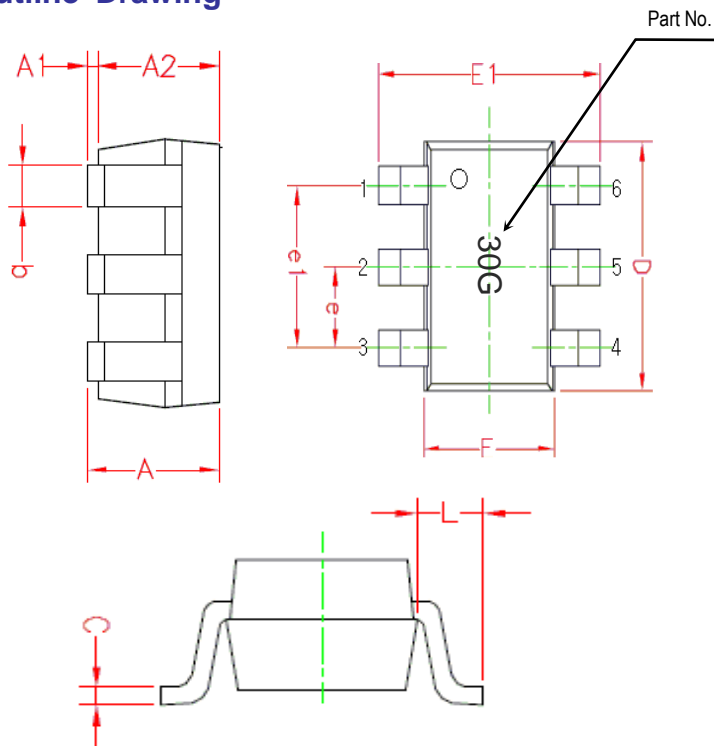
### Others

- 900 MHz (3 V, 4 V)
- 1950 MHz (3 V, 4 V)
- 2400 MHz (3 V, 4 V)
- 3300 ~ 3800 MHz (3 V, 4 V)

### Pin Configuration

Pin No.	Function
1	VDD
2, 4, 5	GND
3	RF OUT
6	RF IN

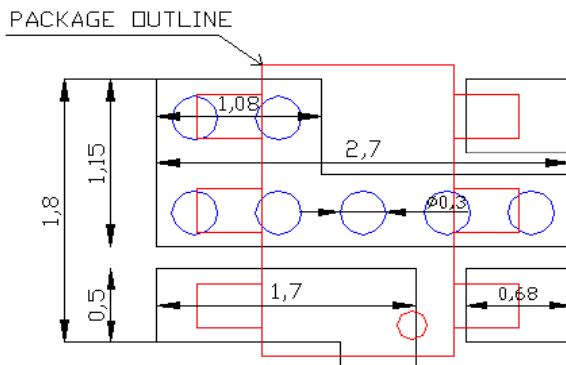
### Outline Drawing



Symbols	Dimensions (In mm)		Dimensions (In inch)	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.90	1.10	.036	.044
A1	0.025	0.10	.001	.004
A2	0.875	1.00	.035	.040
b	0.20	0.40	.008	.016
C	0.10	0.15	.004	.006
D	1.90	2.10	.076	.084
F	1.15	1.35	.046	.054
E1	2.00	2.20	.080	.088
e	0.65 BSC.		.026 BSC.	
e1	1.30 BSC.		.052 BSC.	
L	0.425 REF.		.017 REF..	

Pin No.	Function	Pin No.	Function.
1	VDD	4	GND
2	GND	5	GND
3	RF OUT	6	RF IN

### Mounting Recommendation (In mm)



#### Note:

1. The number and size of ground via holes in a circuit board is critical for thermal and RF grounding considerations.
2. We recommend that the ground via holes be placed on the bottom of lead pin 2, 4 and 5 for better RF and thermal performance, as shown in the drawing at the left side.
3. You can download the gerber file of ASL30G from <http://www.asb.co.kr/datasheet/EB-363-B55.zip>

### ESD Classification & Moisture Sensitivity Level

#### ESD Classification

HBM	Class H0 (Voltage Level: 200 V)
MM	Class M0 (Voltage Level: 50 V)
CDM	Class C4 (Voltage Level: 800 V)

CAUTION: Gallium Arsenide Integrated Circuits are sensitive to electrostatic discharge (ESD) and can be damaged by static electricity. Proper ESD control techniques should be used when handling these devices.

#### Moisture Sensitivity Level

Level 3 at 260 °C reflow

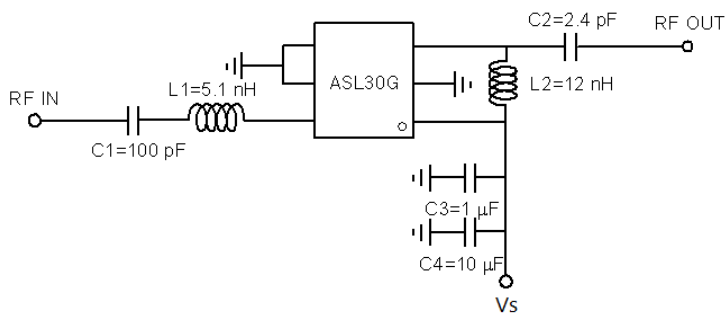
### APPLICATION CIRCUIT

**GSM**  
**900 MHz**  
**+3 V, +4 V**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	TYP.		Unit
Power Gain	$G_p$	F = 900 MHz	36.0	37.5	dB
Noise Figure	NF	F = 900 MHz	0.9	0.9	dB
Input Return Loss	$RL_{in}$	F = 900 MHz	-18	-20	dB
Output Return Loss	$RL_{out}$	F = 900 MHz	-18	-14	dB
Reverse Isolation	ISO	F = 900 MHz	-40	-40	dB
1 dB Gain Compression Output Power	$P_{o(1dB)}$	F = 900 MHz	11.0	13.5	dBm
3 <sup>rd</sup> Intercept Point Output Power <sup>1)</sup>	OIP3	F = 900 MHz	22	25	dBm
Current	$I_d$	F = 900 MHz, Non-RF	20	30	mA
Device Voltage	$V_d$	F = 900 MHz, Non-RF	+3	+4	V

1) OIP3 is measured with two tones at an output power of -3 dBm/tone separated by 1MHz.

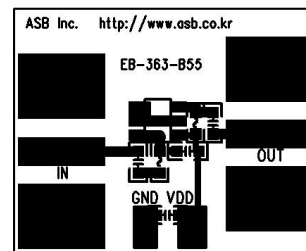
### Schematic



\* Note: Gain and current can be reduced by controlling Vs to 2 V. C3 must be placed as close as possible to the device.

### Board Layout (FR4, 14x11.3 mm<sup>2</sup>, 0.8T)

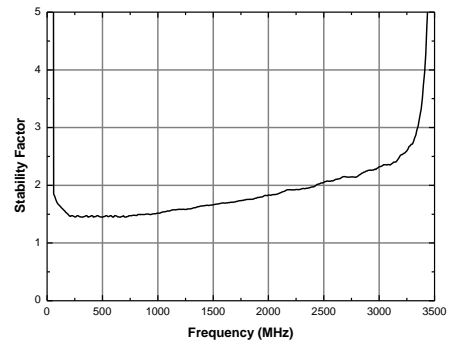
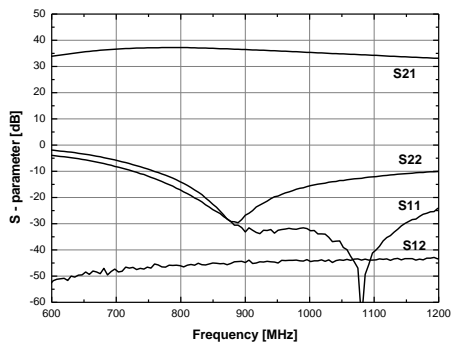
Top



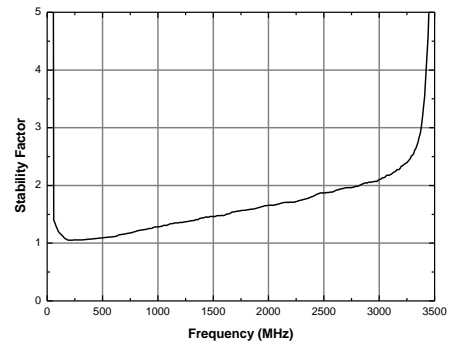
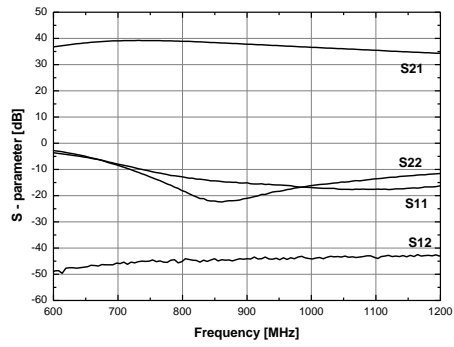
Bottom



### S-parameters & K-factor ( 3 V )



### S-parameters & K-factor ( 4 V )



### APPLICATION CIRCUIT

GPS, GLONASS, Galileo & Compass

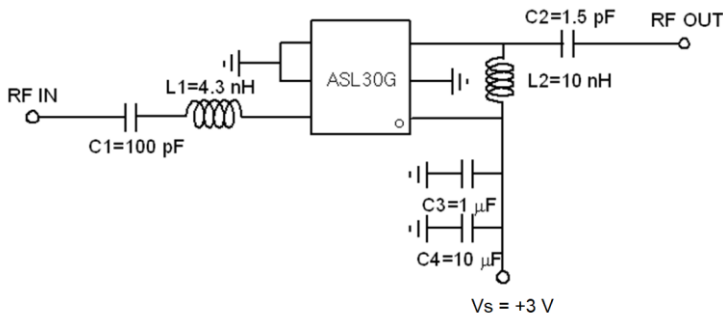
1164 MHz ~ 1300 MHz

+3 V

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Frequency [MHz]	
			1176	1227
Power Gain	$G_p$	dB	33	32
Noise Figure	NF	dB	1.00	0.95
Input Return Loss	$RL_{in}$	dB	-18	-18
Output Return Loss	$RL_{out}$	dB	-18	-18
Reverse Isolation	ISO	dB	-40	-40
1 dB Gain Compression Output Power	$P_{o(1dB)}$	dBm	11.0	11.5
3 <sup>rd</sup> Intercept Point Output Power <sup>1)</sup>	OIP3	dBm	21.0	21.5
Current	$I_d$	mA	20	20
Device Voltage	$V_d$	V	+3	+3

1) OIP3 is measured with two tones at an output power of -10 dBm/tone separated by 1 MHz.

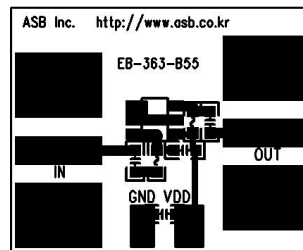
### Schematic



\* Note: Gain and current can be reduced by controlling  $V_s$  to 2 V.  
C3 must be placed as close as possible to the device.

### Board Layout (FR4, 14x11.3 mm<sup>2</sup>, 0.8T)

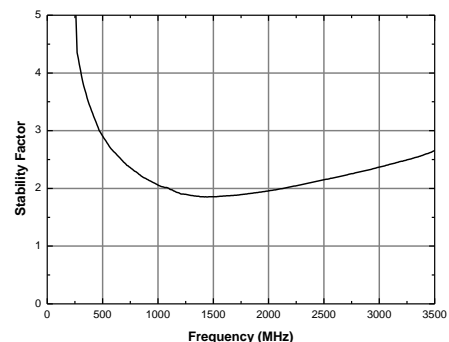
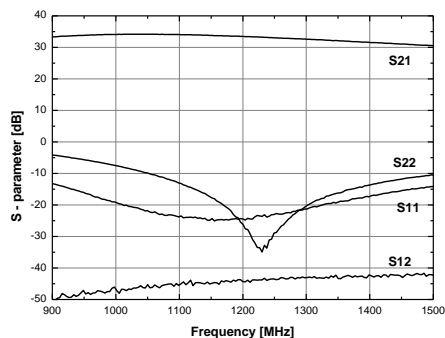
Top



Bottom



### S-parameters & K-factor



### APPLICATION CIRCUIT

GPS, GLONASS, Galileo & Compass

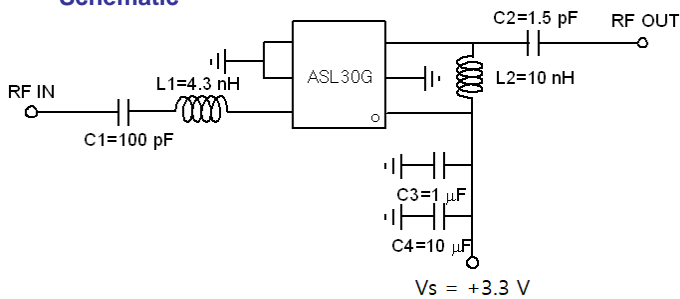
1164 MHz ~ 1300 MHz

+3.3 V

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Frequency [MHz]	
			1176	1227
Power Gain	$G_p$	dB	33	32
Noise Figure	NF	dB	1.00	0.95
Input Return Loss	$RL_{in}$	dB	-18	-17
Output Return Loss	$RL_{out}$	dB	-17	-16
Reverse Isolation	ISO	dB	-40	-40
1 dB Gain Compression Output Power	$P_{o(1dB)}$	dBm	12	12
3 <sup>rd</sup> Intercept Point Output Power <sup>1)</sup>	OIP3	dBm	22	23
Current	$I_d$	mA	23	23
Device Voltage	$V_d$	V	+3.3	+3.3

1) OIP3 is measured with two tones at an output power of -10 dBm/tone separated by 1MHz.

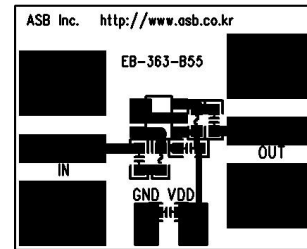
### Schematic



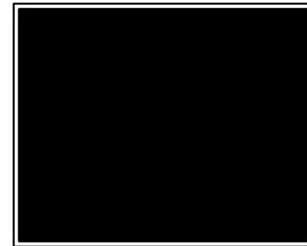
\* Note: Gain and current can be reduced by controlling  $V_s$  to 2 V. C3 must be placed as close as possible to the device.

### Board Layout (FR4, 14x11.3 mm<sup>2</sup>, 0.8T)

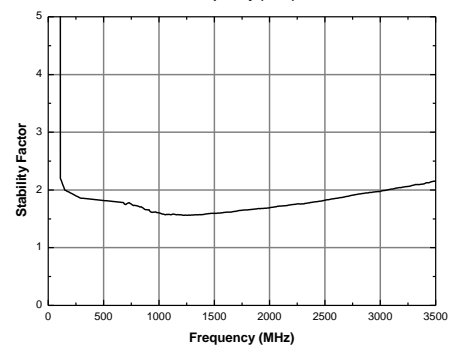
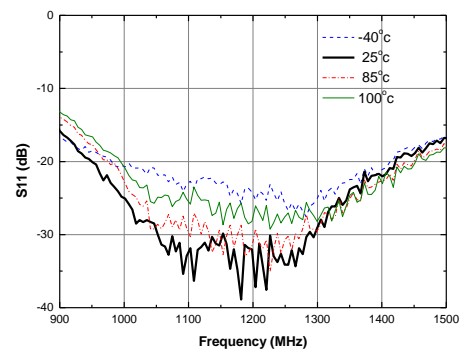
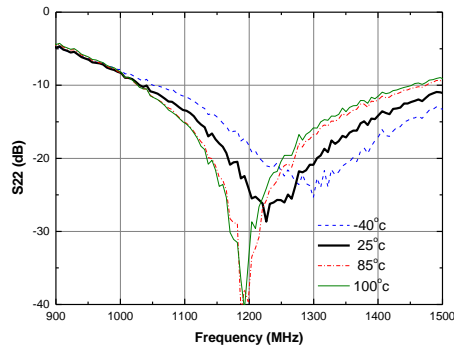
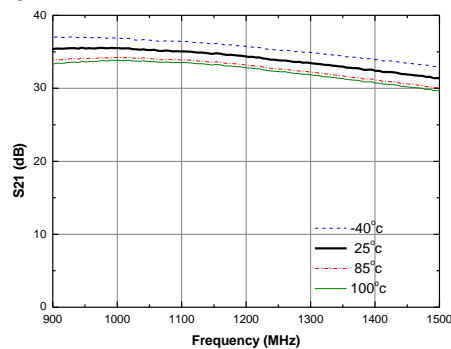
#### Top



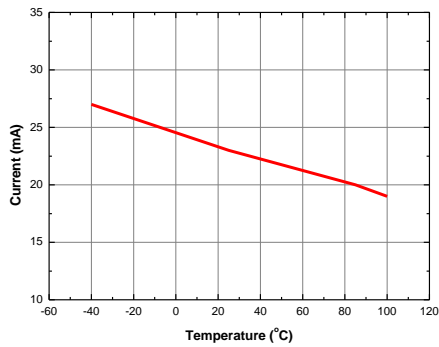
#### Bottom



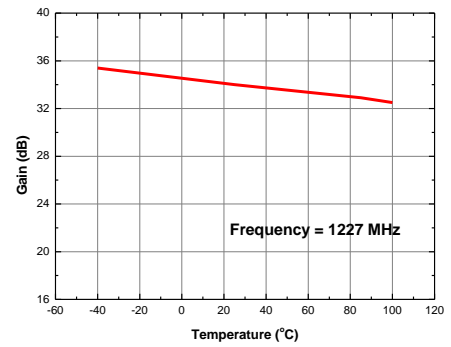
### S-parameters & K-factor



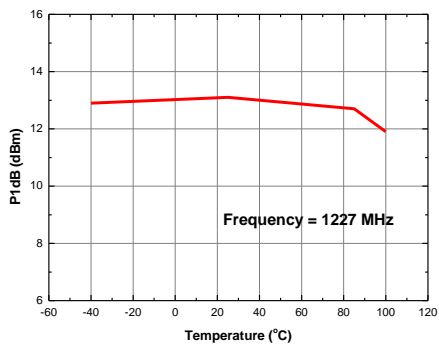
### Current vs. Temperature



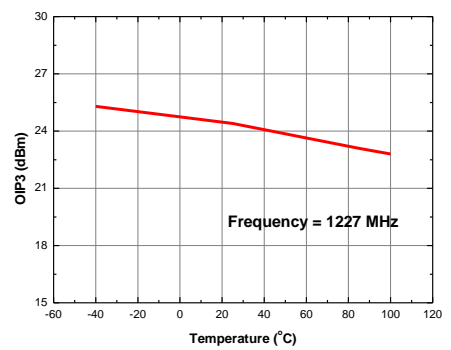
### Gain vs. Temperature



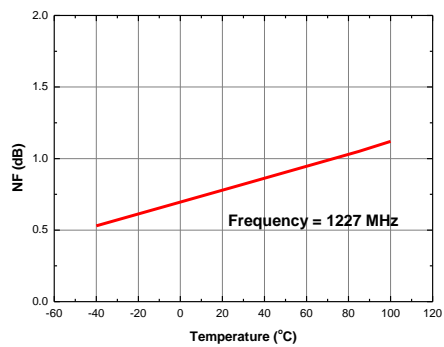
### P1dB vs. Temperature



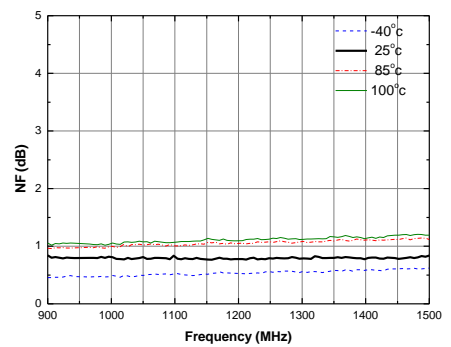
### Output IP3 vs. Temperature



### NF vs. Temperature



### NF vs. Frequency



### APPLICATION CIRCUIT

Robust ESD ( $\pm 2$  kV)<sup>1)</sup>

GPS, GLONASS, Galileo & Compass

1164 MHz ~ 1300 MHz

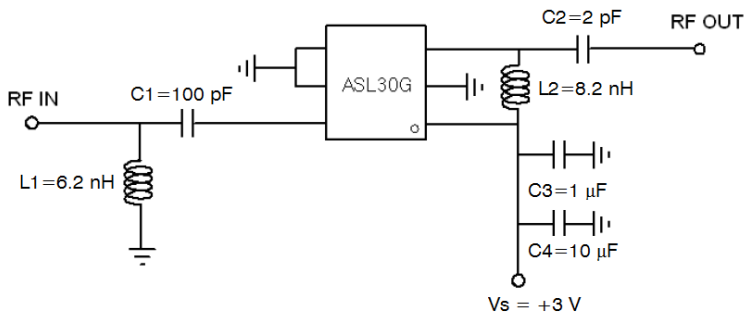
+3 V

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Frequency [MHz]	
			1176	1227
Power Gain	$G_p$	dB	31.5	31.2
Noise Figure	NF	dB	1.45	1.45
Input Return Loss	$RL_{in}$	dB	-11	-11
Output Return Loss	$RL_{out}$	dB	-18	-18
Reverse Isolation	ISO	dB	-40	-40
1 dB Gain Compression Output Power	$P_{o(1dB)}$	dBm	11.0	11.5
3 <sup>rd</sup> Intercept Point Output Power <sup>1)</sup>	OIP3	dBm	20	21
Current	$I_d$	mA	20	20
Device Voltage	$V_d$	V	+3	+3

1) OIP3 is measured with two tones at an output power of -10 dBm/tone separated by 1MHz.

1) Test Method: Contact discharge on GPS patch antenna input. Applying 10 times repeated voltage at 1 sec time Interval.

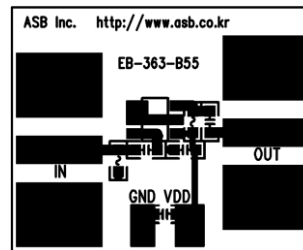
### Schematic



\* Note: Gain and current can be reduced by controlling  $V_s$  to 2 V.  
C3 must be placed as close as possible to the device.

### Board Layout (FR4, 14x11.3 mm<sup>2</sup>, 0.8T)

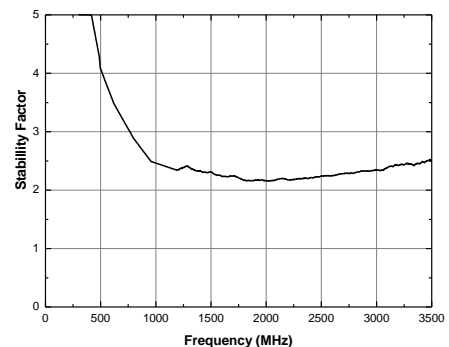
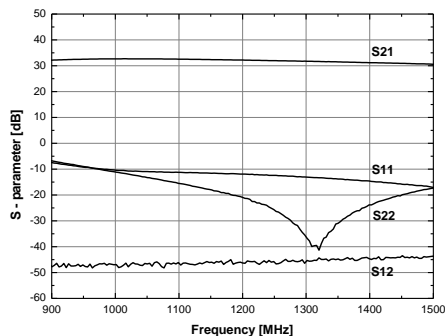
Top



Bottom



### S-parameters & K-factor





### APPLICATION CIRCUIT

GPS, GLONASS, Galileo & Compass

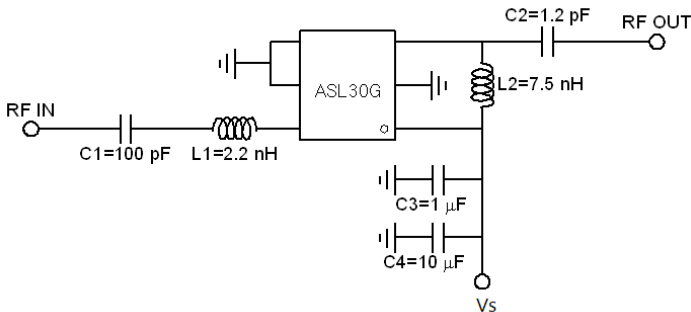
1559 MHz ~ 1610 MHz

+3 V, +4 V

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	TYP.		Unit
Power Gain	$G_p$	F = 1575 MHz	30.0	30.5	dB
Noise Figure	NF	F = 1575 MHz	0.8	0.8	dB
Input Return Loss	$RL_{in}$	F = 1575 MHz	-20	-20	dB
Output Return Loss	$RL_{out}$	F = 1575 MHz	-16	-15	dB
Reverse Isolation	ISO	F = 1575 MHz	-38	-38	dB
1 dB Gain Compression Output Power	$P_{o(1dB)}$	F = 1575 MHz	11	13	dBm
3 <sup>rd</sup> Intercept Point Output Power <sup>1)</sup>	OIP3	F = 1575 MHz	22	26	dBm
Current	$I_d$	F = 1575 MHz, Non-RF	20	30	mA
Device Voltage	$V_d$	F = 1575 MHz, Non-RF	+3	+4	V

1) OIP3 is measured with two tones at an output power of -3 dBm/tone separated by 1MHz.

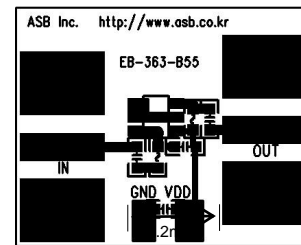
### Schematic



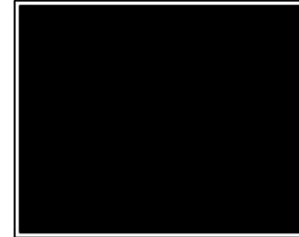
\* Note: Gain and current can be reduced by controlling Vs to 2V.  
C3 must be placed as close as possible to the device.

### Board Layout (FR4, 14x11.3 mm<sup>2</sup>, 0.8T)

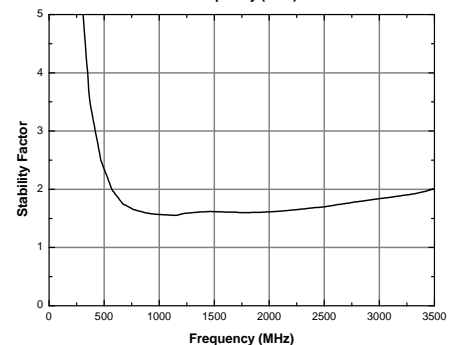
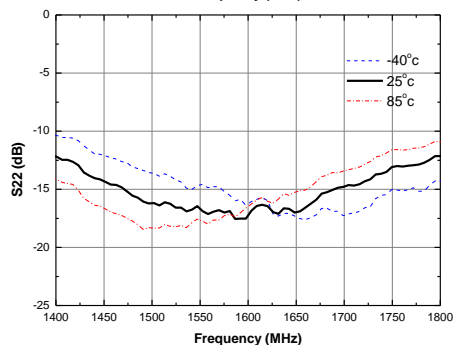
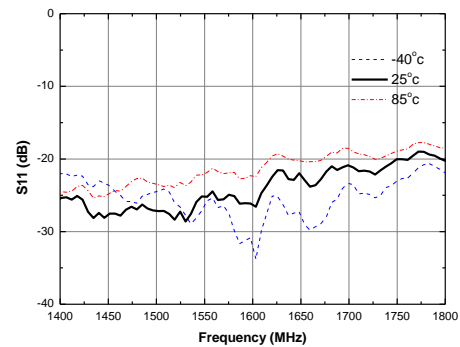
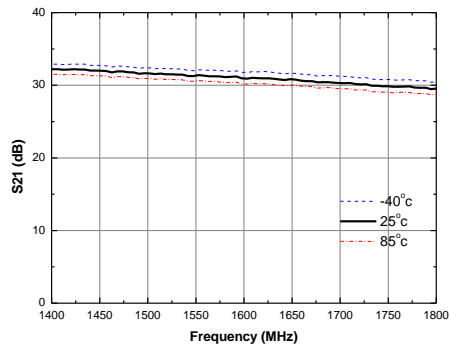
Top



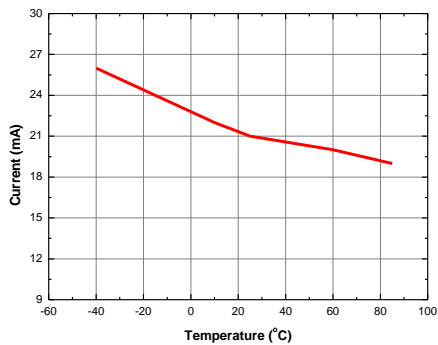
Bottom



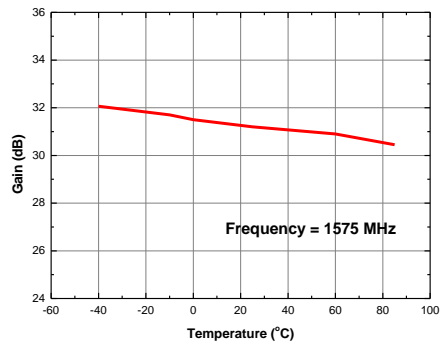
### S-parameters & K-factor (3 V)



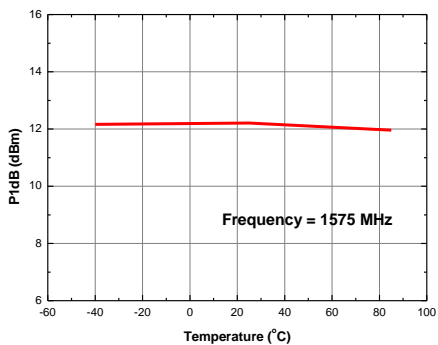
### Current vs. Temperature



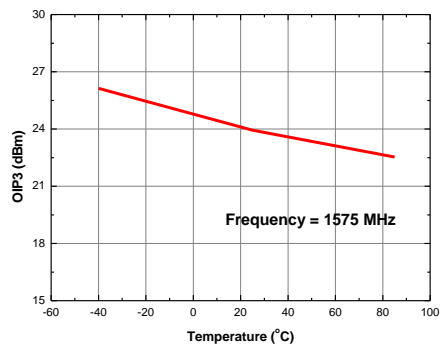
### Gain vs. Temperature



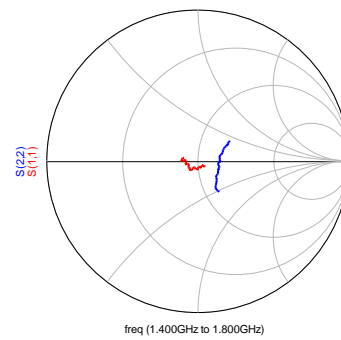
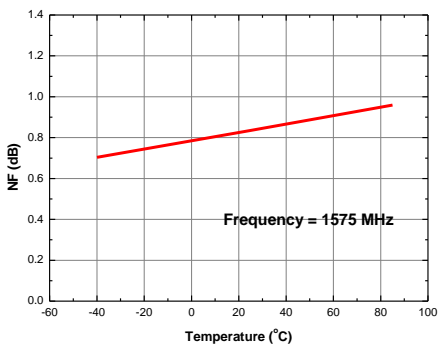
### P1dB vs. Temperature



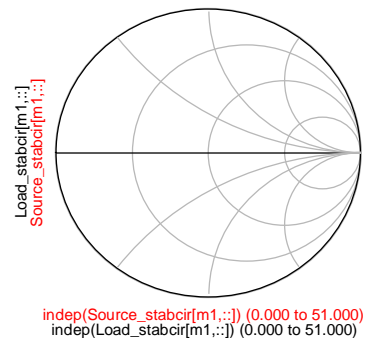
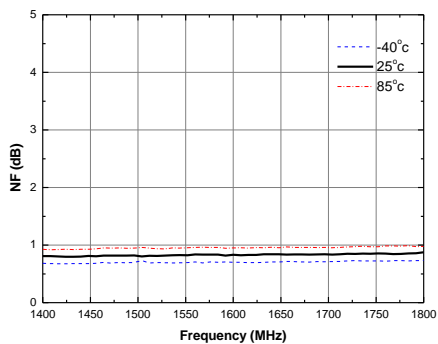
### Output IP3 vs. Temperature



### NF vs. Temperature



### NF vs. Frequency



### APPLICATION CIRCUIT

GPS, GLONASS, Galileo & Compass

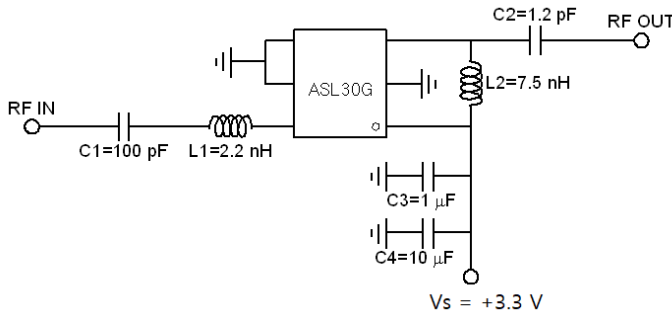
1559 MHz ~ 1610 MHz

+3.3 V

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	TYP.	Unit
Power Gain	$G_p$	F = 1575 MHz	30.0	dB
Noise Figure	NF	F = 1575 MHz	0.8	dB
Input Return Loss	$RL_{in}$	F = 1575 MHz	-20	dB
Output Return Loss	$RL_{out}$	F = 1575 MHz	-16	dB
Reverse Isolation	ISO	F = 1575 MHz	-38	dB
1 dB Gain Compression	$P_{o(1dB)}$	F = 1575 MHz	12	dBm
Output Power	OIP3	F = 1575 MHz	23	dBm
3 <sup>rd</sup> Intercept Point Output Power <sup>1)</sup>	$I_d$	F = 1575 MHz, Non-RF	23	mA
Current	$V_d$	F = 1575 MHz, Non-RF	+3.3	V
Device Voltage				

1) OIP3 is measured with two tones at an output power of -10 dBm/tone separated by 1MHz.

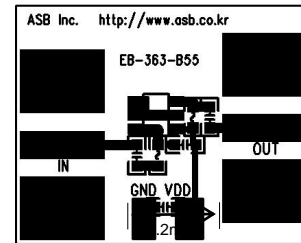
### Schematic



\* Note: Gain and current can be reduced by controlling  $V_s$  to 2V. C3 must be placed as close as possible to the device.

### Board Layout (FR4, 14x11.3 mm<sup>2</sup>, 0.8T)

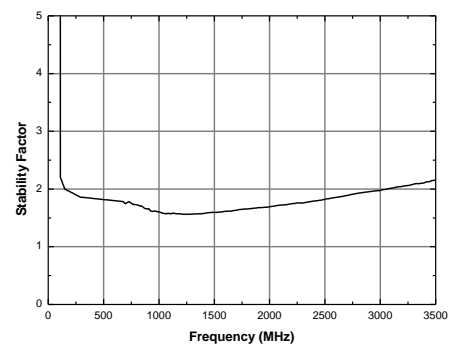
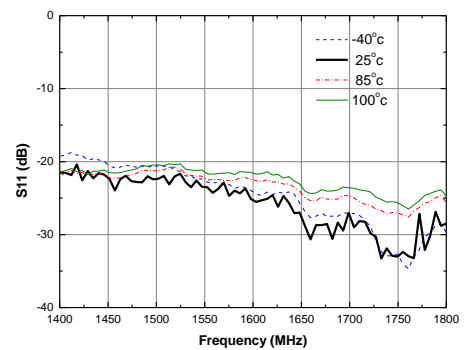
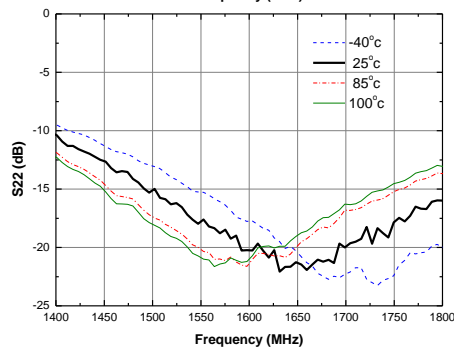
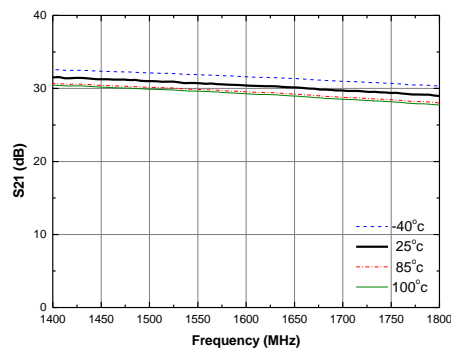
Top



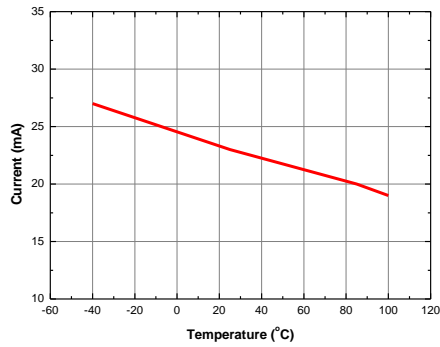
Bottom



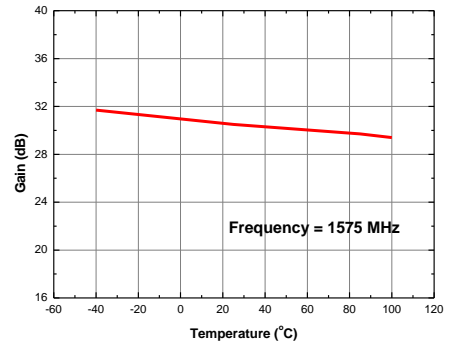
### S-parameters & K-factor



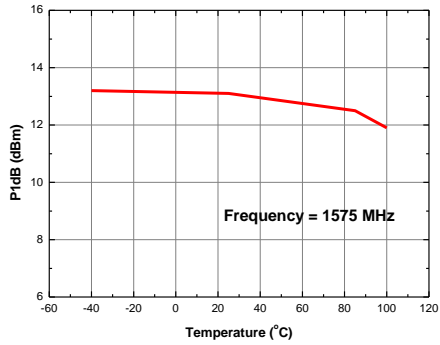
### Current vs. Temperature



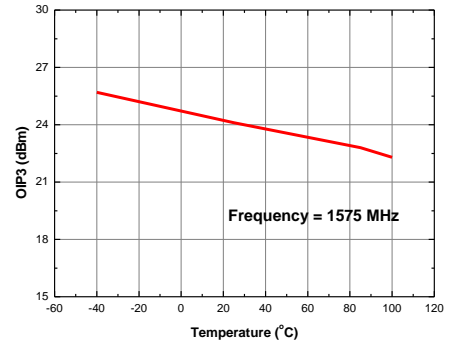
### Gain vs. Temperature



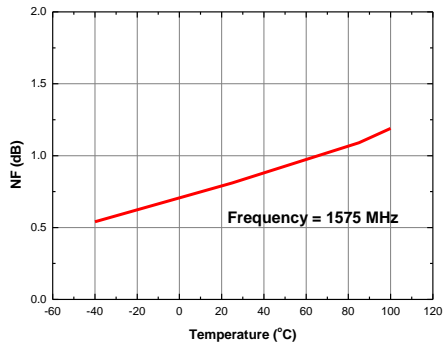
### P1dB vs. Temperature



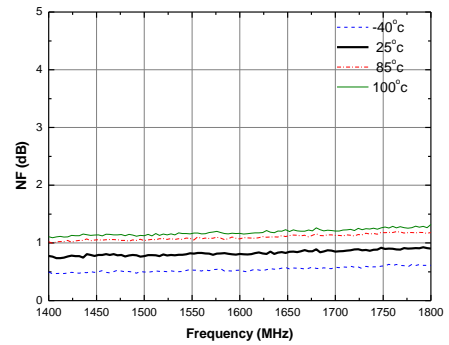
### Output IP3 vs. Temperature



### NF vs. Temperature



### NF vs. Frequency



### APPLICATION CIRCUIT

GPS, GLONASS, Galileo & Compass

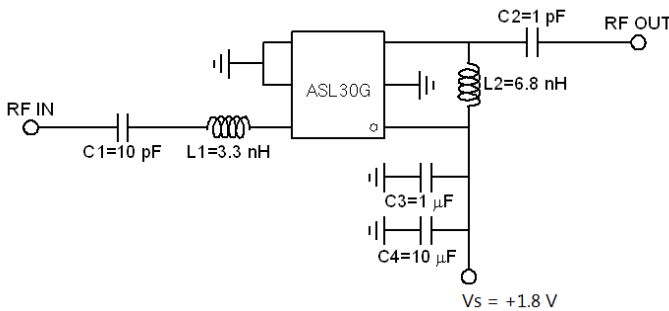
1559 MHz ~ 1610 MHz

+1.8 V

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Power Gain	$G_p$	$F = 1.575 \text{ GHz}$		26		dB
Noise Figure	NF	$F = 1.575 \text{ GHz}$		1.0		dB
Input Return Loss	$RL_{in}$	$F = 1.575 \text{ GHz}$		-14		dB
Output Return Loss	$RL_{out}$	$F = 1.575 \text{ GHz}$		-18		dB
Reverse Isolation	ISO	$F = 1.575 \text{ GHz}$		-38		dB
1 dB Gain Compression Output Power	$P_{o(1dB)}$	$F = 1.575 \text{ GHz}$		6		dBm
3 <sup>rd</sup> Intercept Point Output Power <sup>1)</sup>	OIP3	$F = 1.575 \text{ GHz}$		15		dBm
Current	$I_d$	$F = 1.575 \text{ GHz}$ , Non-RF		8.5		mA

1) OIP3 is measured with two tones at an output power of -5 dBm/tone separated by 1MHz.

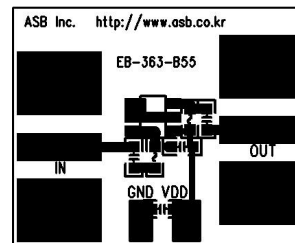
### Schematic



\* Note: Gain and current can be reduced by controlling  $V_s$  to 2V.  
C3 must be placed as close as possible to the device.

### Board Layout (FR4, 14x11.3 mm<sup>2</sup>, 0.8T)

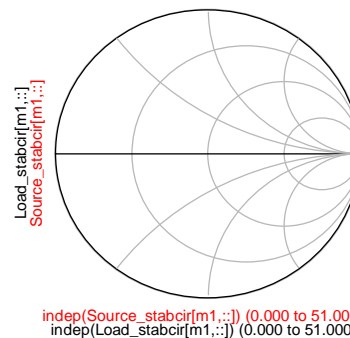
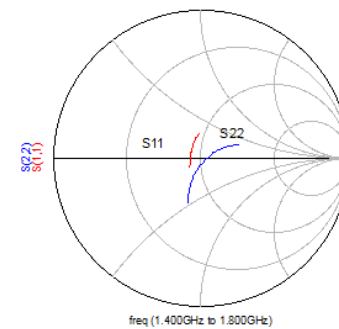
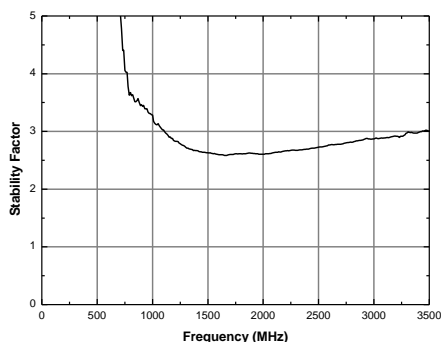
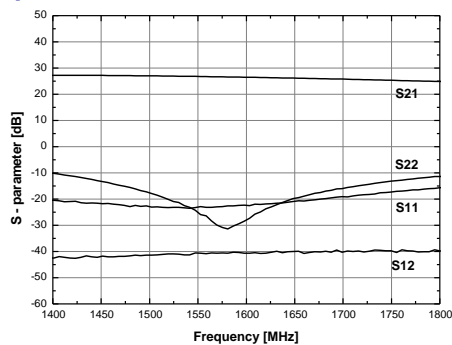
#### Top



#### Bottom



### S-parameters & K-factor



### APPLICATION CIRCUIT

Robust ESD ( $\pm 2$  kV)<sup>1)</sup>

GPS, GLONASS, Galileo & Compass

1559 MHz ~ 1610 MHz

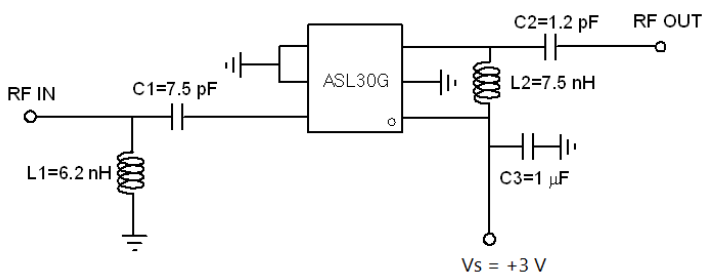
+3 V

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Power Gain	G <sub>p</sub>	F = 1.575 GHz		30		dB
Noise Figure	NF	F = 1.575 GHz		1.1		dB
Input Return Loss	RL <sub>in</sub>	F = 1.575 GHz		-15		dB
Output Return Loss	RL <sub>out</sub>	F = 1.575 GHz		-18		dB
Reverse Isolation	ISO	F = 1.575 GHz		-40		dB
1 dB Gain Compression	P <sub>o(1dB)</sub>	F = 1.575 GHz		11		dBm
3 <sup>rd</sup> Intercept Point Output Power <sup>1)</sup>	OIP3	F = 1.575 GHz		22		dBm
Current	I <sub>d</sub>	F = 1.575 GHz, Non-RF		20		mA

1) OIP3 is measured with two tones at an output power of -3 dBm/tone separated by 1MHz.

1) Test Method: Contact discharge on GPS patch antenna input. Applying 10 times repeated voltage at 1 sec time Interval.

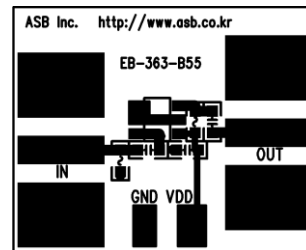
### Schematic



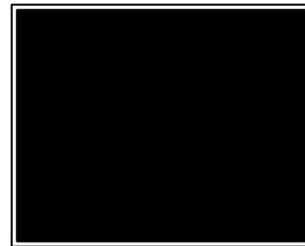
\* Note: Gain and current can be reduced by controlling Vs to 2 V.  
C3 must be placed as close as possible to the device.

### Board Layout (FR4, 14x11.3 mm<sup>2</sup>, 0.8T)

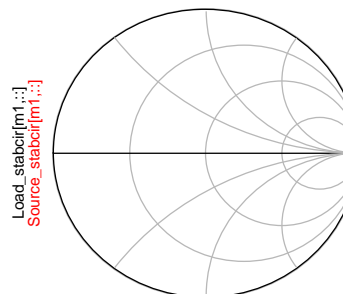
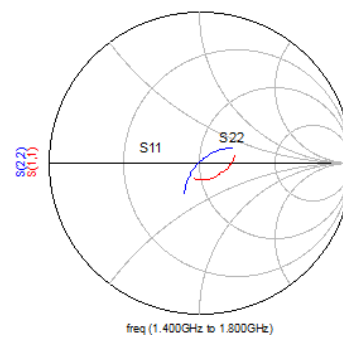
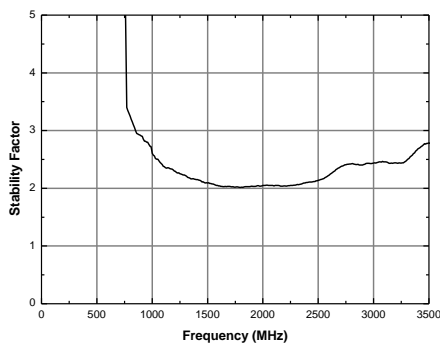
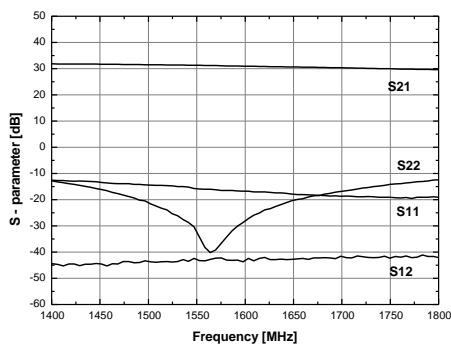
Top



Bottom



### S-parameters & K-factor



indep(Source\_stabcir[m1,:]) (0.000 to 51.000)  
indep(Load\_stabcir[m1,:]) (0.000 to 51.000)

### APPLICATION CIRCUIT

Robust ESD ( $\pm 2$  kV)<sup>1)</sup>

GPS, GLONASS, Galileo & Compass

1559 MHz ~ 1610 MHz

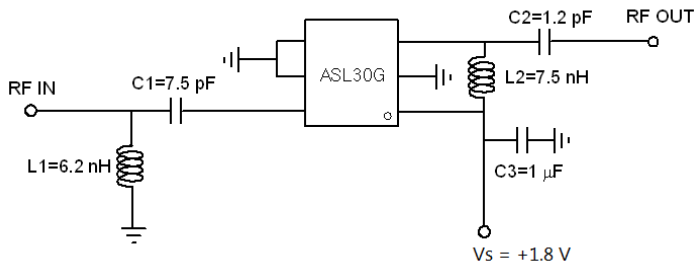
+1.8 V

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Power Gain	$G_p$	$F = 1.575$ GHz		26.5		dB
Noise Figure	NF	$F = 1.575$ GHz		1.25		dB
Input Return Loss	$RL_{in}$	$F = 1.575$ GHz		-12		dB
Output Return Loss	$RL_{out}$	$F = 1.575$ GHz		-14		dB
Reverse Isolation	ISO	$F = 1.575$ GHz		-40		dB
1 dB Gain Compression Output Power	$P_{o(1dB)}$	$F = 1.575$ GHz		6		dBm
3 <sup>rd</sup> Intercept Point Output Power <sup>1)</sup>	OIP3	$F = 1.575$ GHz		15		dBm
Current	$I_d$	$F = 1.575$ GHz, Non-RF		8.5		mA

1) OIP3 is measured with two tones at an output power of -5 dBm/tone separated by 1MHz.

1) Test Method: Contact discharge on GPS patch antenna input. Applying 10 times repeated voltage at 1 sec time interval.

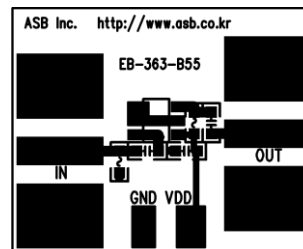
### Schematic



\* Note: Gain and current can be reduced by controlling  $V_s$  to 2 V. C3 must be placed as close as possible to the device.

### Board Layout (FR4, 14x11.3 mm<sup>2</sup>, 0.8T)

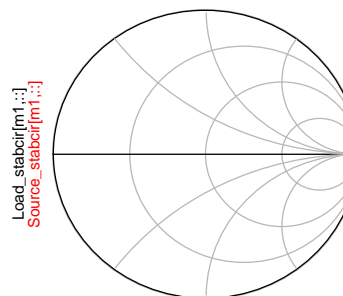
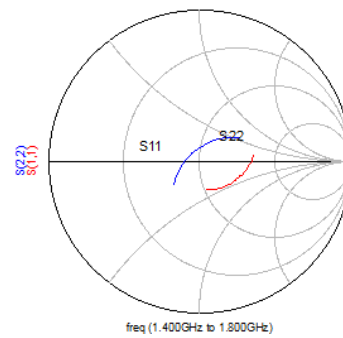
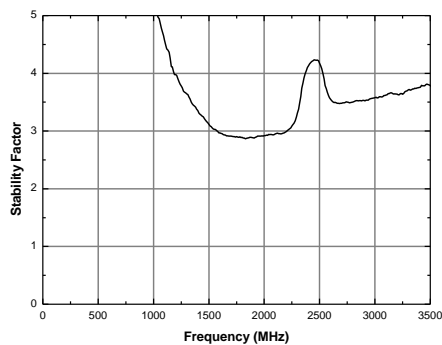
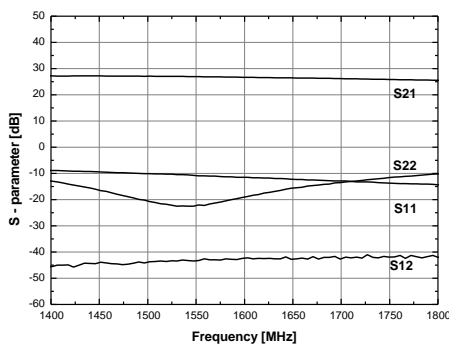
Top



Bottom



### S-parameters & K-factor



indep(Source\_stabcir[m1,:]) (0.000 to 51.000)  
indep(Load\_stabcir[m1,:]) (0.000 to 51.000)

### APPLICATION CIRCUIT

WCDMA

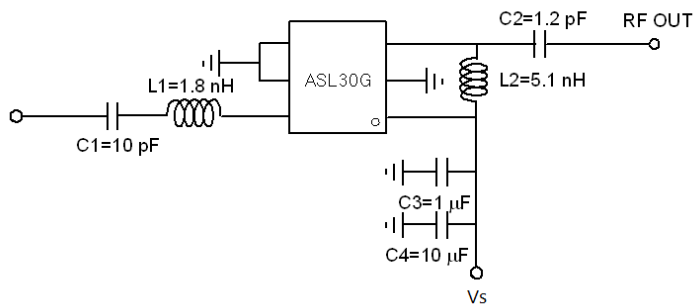
1950 MHz

+3 V, +4 V

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	TYP.		Unit
Power Gain	$G_p$	F = 1950 MHz	25	26	dB
Noise Figure	NF	F = 1950 MHz	1.10	1.05	dB
Input Return Loss	$RL_{in}$	F = 1950 MHz	-20	-20	dB
Output Return Loss	$RL_{out}$	F = 1950 MHz	-18	-18	dB
Reverse Isolation	ISO	F = 1950 MHz	-34	-34	dB
1 dB Gain Compression Output Power	$P_{o(1dB)}$	F = 1950 MHz	11	13	dBm
3 <sup>rd</sup> Intercept Point Output Power <sup>1)</sup>	OIP3	F = 1950 MHz	21.0	24.5	dBm
Current	$I_d$	F = 1950 MHz, Non-RF	20	30	mA
Device Voltage	$V_d$	F = 1950 MHz, Non-RF	+3	+4	V

1) OIP3 is measured with two tones at an output power of -3 dBm/tone separated by 1MHz.

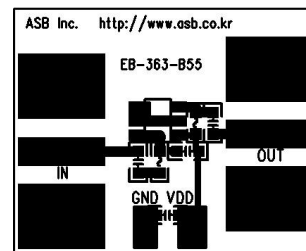
### Schematic



\* Note: Gain and current can be reduced by controlling  $V_s$  to 2 V. C3 must be placed as close as possible to the device.

### Board Layout (FR4, 14x11.3 mm<sup>2</sup>, 0.8T)

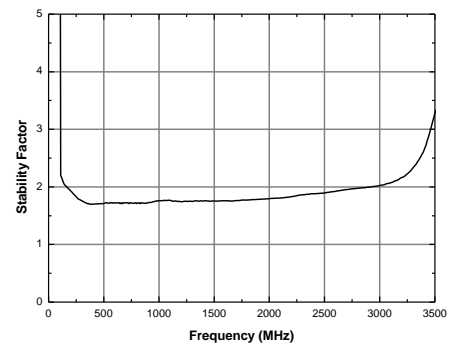
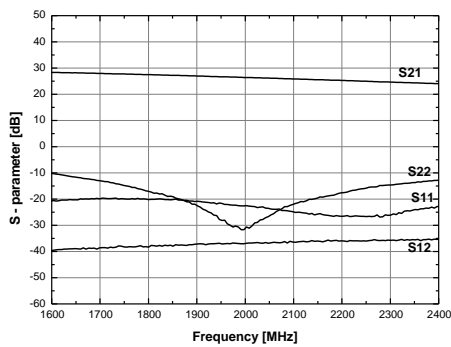
Top



Bottom

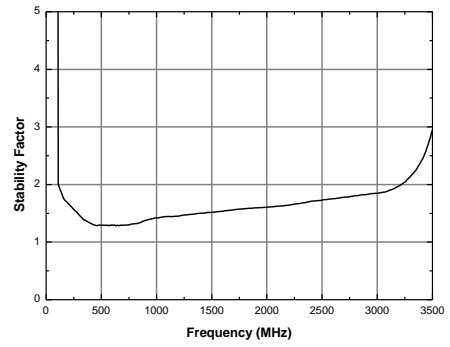
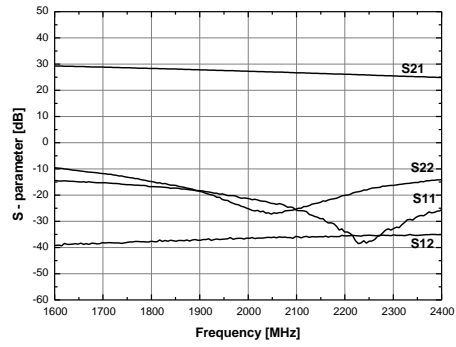


### S-parameters & K-factor (3 V)





### S-parameters & K-factor ( 4 V )



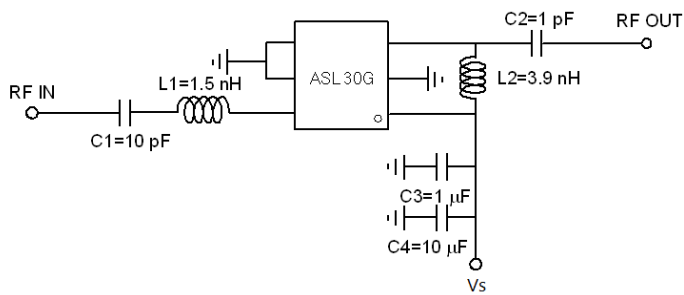
### APPLICATION CIRCUIT

**WLAN**  
**2400 MHz**  
**+3 V, +4 V**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	TYP.		Unit
Power Gain	$G_p$	F = 2400 MHz	23	24	dB
Noise Figure	NF	F = 2400 MHz	1.10	1.05	dB
Input Return Loss	$RL_{in}$	F = 2400 MHz	-20	-20	dB
Output Return Loss	$RL_{out}$	F = 2400 MHz	-18	-18	dB
Reverse Isolation	ISO	F = 2400 MHz	-34	-34	dB
1 dB Gain Compression Output Power	$P_{o(1dB)}$	F = 2400 MHz	11	13	dBm
3 <sup>rd</sup> Intercept Point Output Power <sup>1)</sup>	OIP3	F = 2400 MHz	21.0	24.5	dBm
Current	$I_d$	F = 2400 MHz, Non-RF	20	30	mA
Device Voltage	$V_d$	F = 2400 MHz, Non-RF	+3	+4	V

1) OIP3 is measured with two tones at an output power of -3 dBm/tone separated by 1MHz.

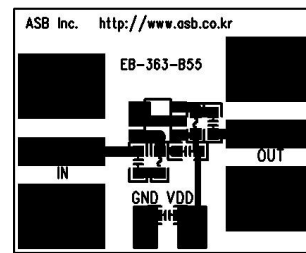
### Schematic



\* Note: Gain and current can be reduced by controlling Vs to 2 V. C3 must be placed as close as possible to the device.

### Board Layout (FR4, 14x11.3 mm<sup>2</sup>, 0.8T)

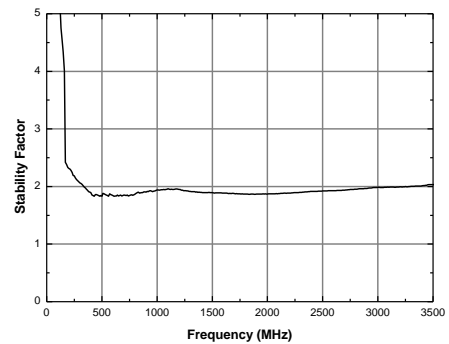
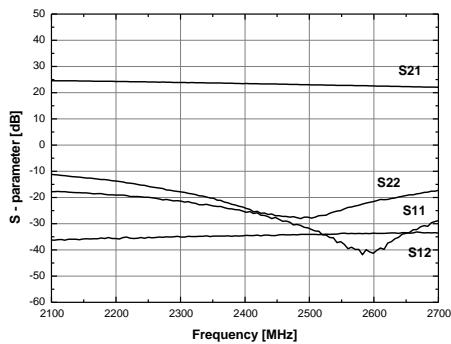
Top



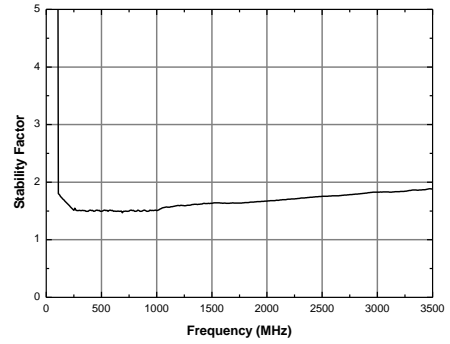
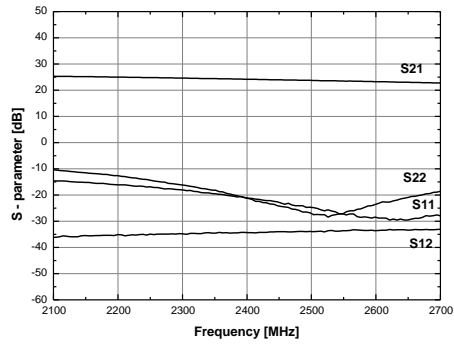
Bottom



### S-parameters & K-factor ( 3 V )



### S-parameters & K-factor ( 4 V )



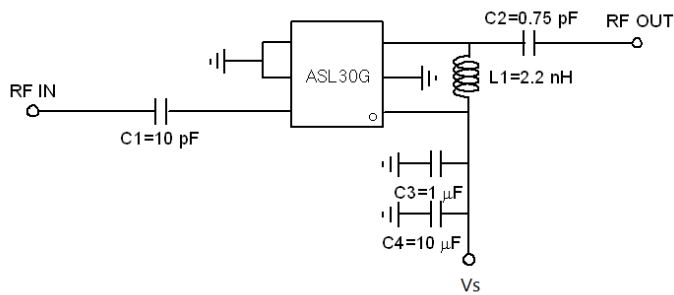
### APPLICATION CIRCUIT

**WiMAX**  
**3300 ~ 3800 MHz**  
**+3 V, +4 V**

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Frequency [MHz]			
			3300	3800	3300	3800
Power Gain	$G_p$	dB	18.5	17.0	19.0	17.5
Noise Figure	NF	dB	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.8
Input Return Loss	$RL_{in}$	dB	-18	-18	-18	-18
Output Return Loss	$RL_{out}$	dB	-12.5	-13.5	-12.0	-13.5
Reverse Isolation	ISO	dB	-30	-28	-29	-28
1 dB Gain Compression Output Power	$P_{o(1dB)}$	dBm	12.5	7.5	14.0	11.0
3 <sup>rd</sup> Intercept Point Output Power <sup>1)</sup>	OIP3	dBm	21	18	25	22
Current	$I_d$	mA	22		33	
Device Voltage	$V_d$	V	+3		+4	

1) OIP3 is measured with two tones at an output power of -3 dBm/tone separated by 1MHz.

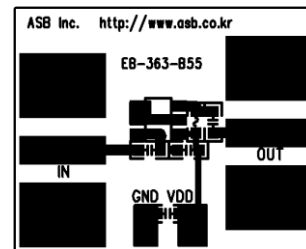
### Schematic



\* Note: Gain and current can be reduced by controlling Vs to 2 V.  
C3 must be placed as close as possible to the device.

### Board Layout (FR4, 14x11.3 mm<sup>2</sup>, 0.8T)

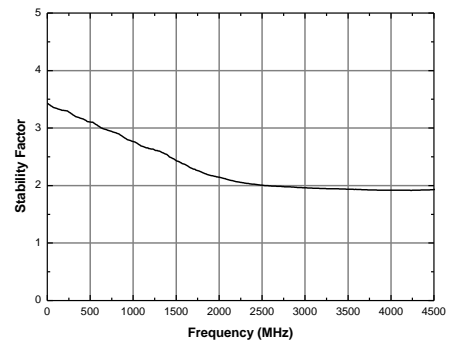
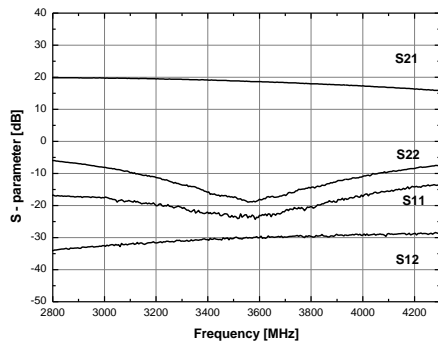
Top



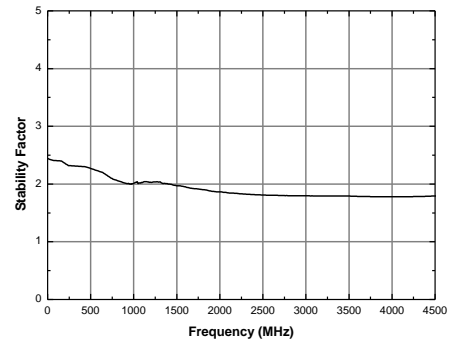
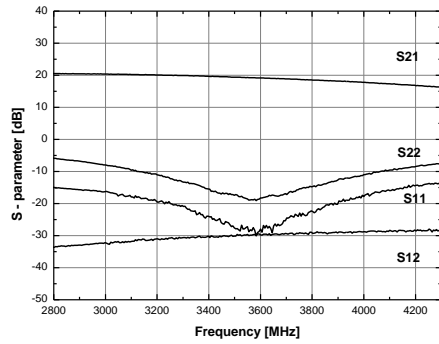
Bottom

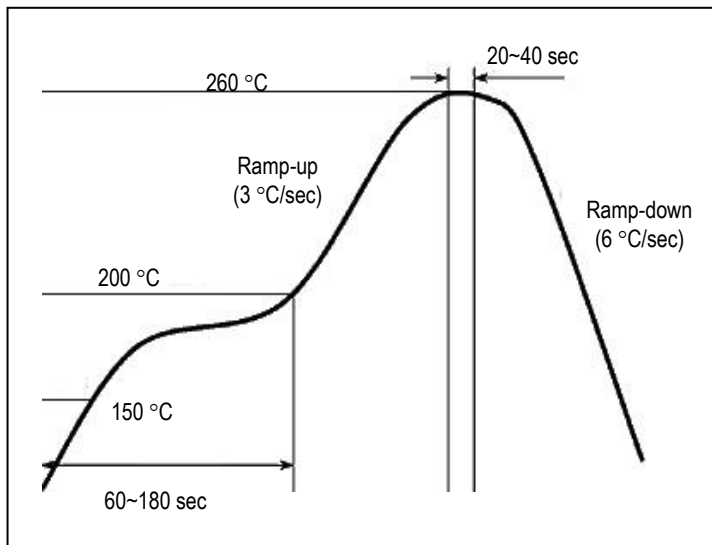


### S-parameters & K-factor (3 V)



### S-parameters & K-factor ( 4 V )



**Recommended Soldering Reflow Profile**

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