

Preliminary

**Wideband Power Divider, DIE, 2 to 19 GHz**

ENGPD00014

**Typical Applications**

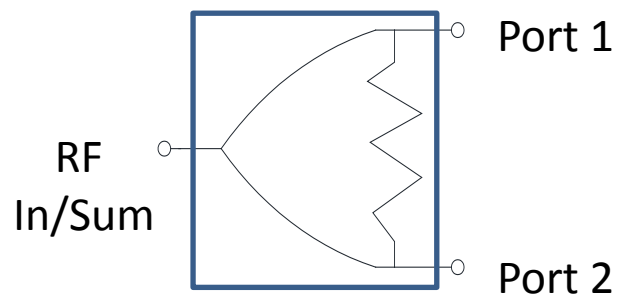
- Space Hybrids
- Military Hybrids
- Microwave Radios
- Test and Measurement Systems

**Features**

- Wideband performance
- Excellent return loss
  - > 20 dB typical
- Small Size
  - 2.76 x 2.26 x 0.1 mm
  - 0.109 x 0.089 x 0.004 inch
- Excellent balance
- RF Power handling: +27 dBm

**Description**

The ENGPD00014 is a two-way, in-phase Wilkinson-style power splitter / combiner. The device is optimized for performance from 2 to 19 GHz. The chip device offers excellent return loss, high isolation, and very small size. The power divider has gold backside metallization and is designed to be silver epoxy attached. The RF interconnects are designed to account for wire bonds and external microstrip flares for optimal integrated return loss. No additional ground interconnects are required. Nichrome resistors with low temperature coefficients are set up to handle half watt RF input power levels.

**Functional Block Diagram**

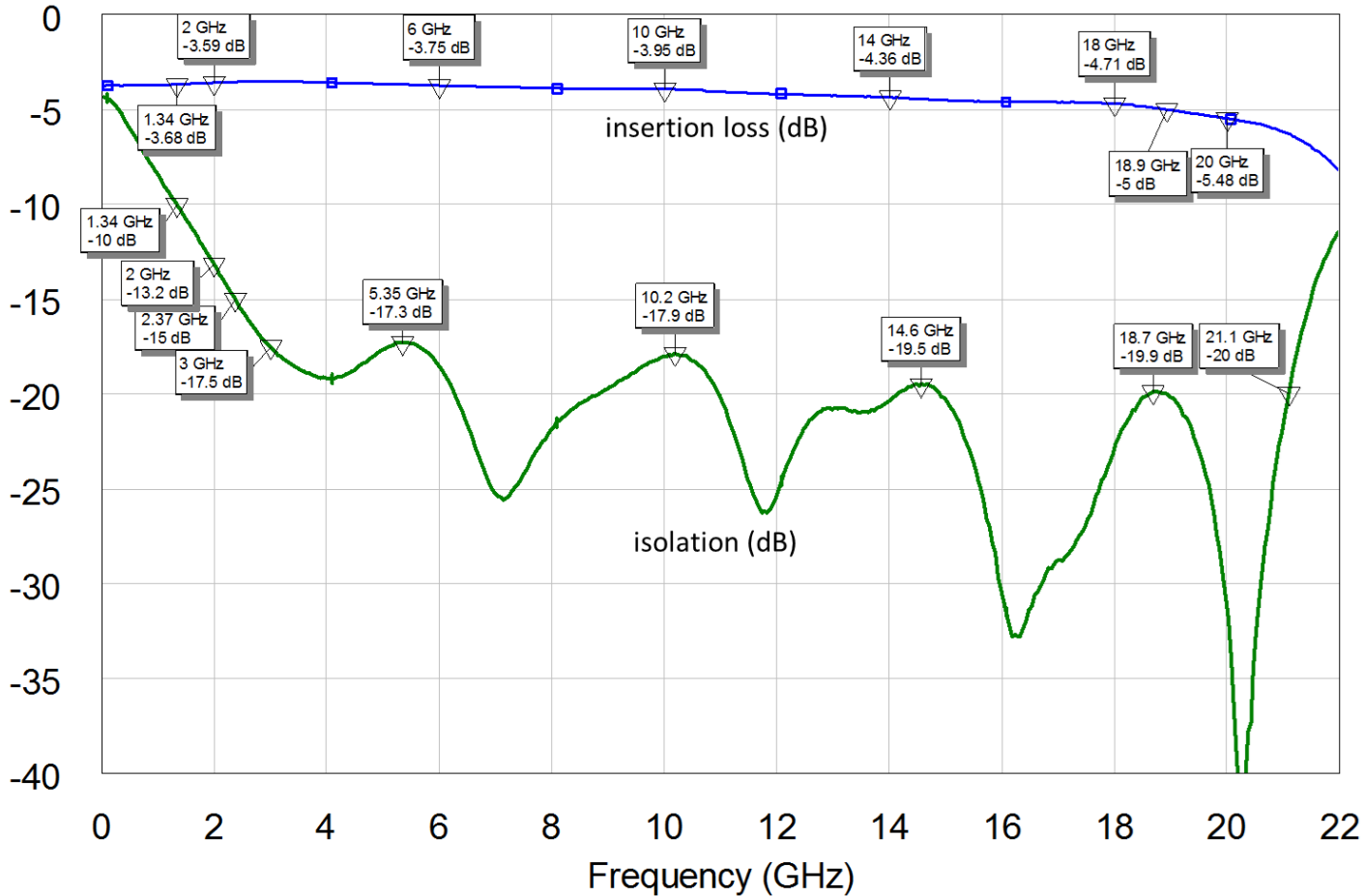
***Electrical Specifications, T = 25 °C, Typical Data, 2 – 19 GHz***

Parameter	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
Insertion Loss	IL	0.4	1.0	2.5	dB
Input Return Loss	S11	15.0	19.0		dB
Output Return Loss	S22/S33	17.0	20.0		dB
Isolation	Iso	12.0	18.0		dB
Amplitude Balance	Abal		+0.1 / -0.1	+0.2/-0.2	dB
Phase Balance	Pbal		+1.0 / -1.0	+3.5 / -3.5	Deg
Power Handling	Phand			27	dBm

***Absolute Maximum Ratings***

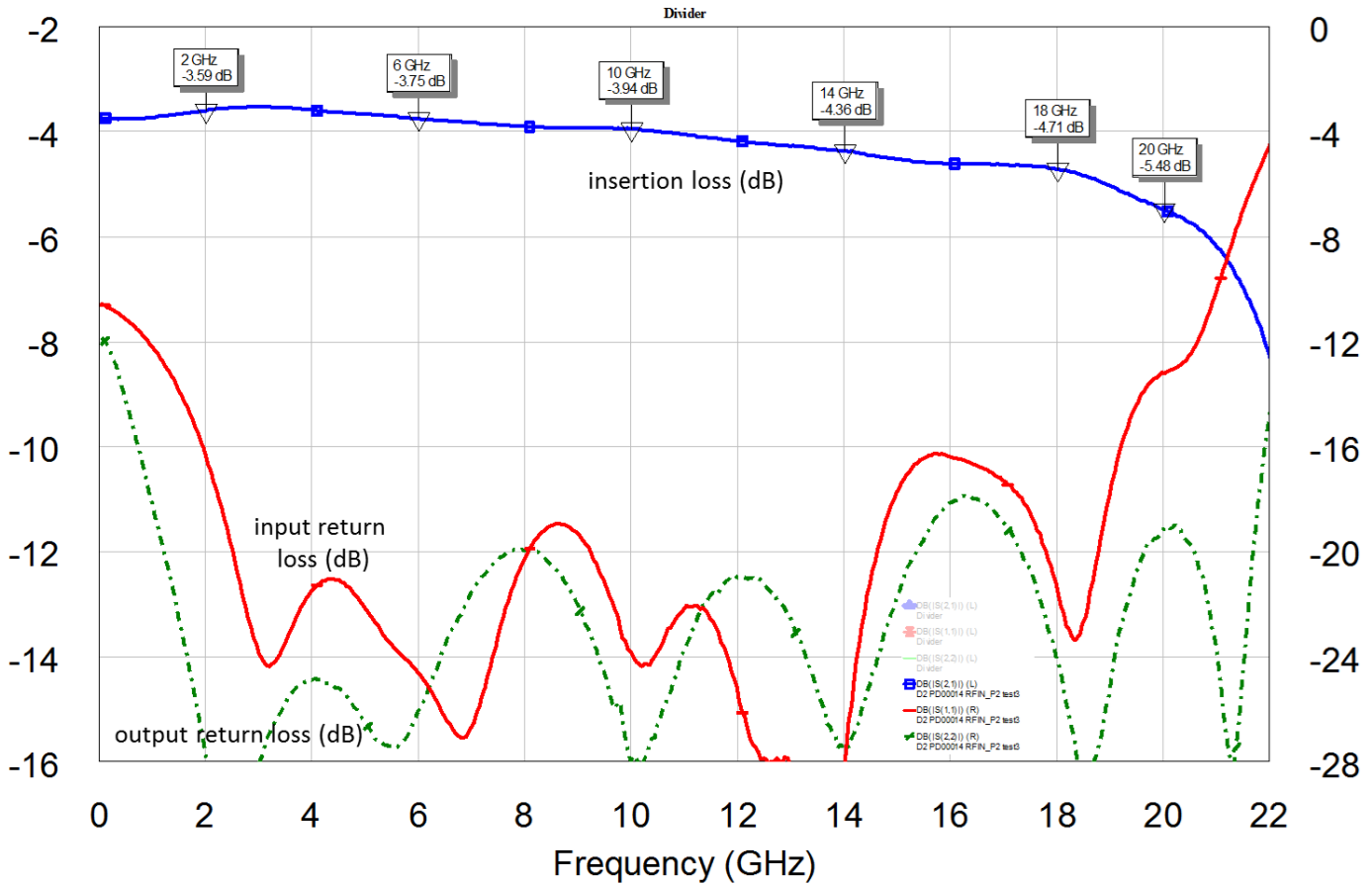
Parameter	Max level
RF Power	+28 dBm
Storage Temperature	-65 °C to +150 °C
Operating Temperature	-55 °C to +125 °C

### Measured RF Insertion Loss\*, & Isolation Between Output Ports (dB)



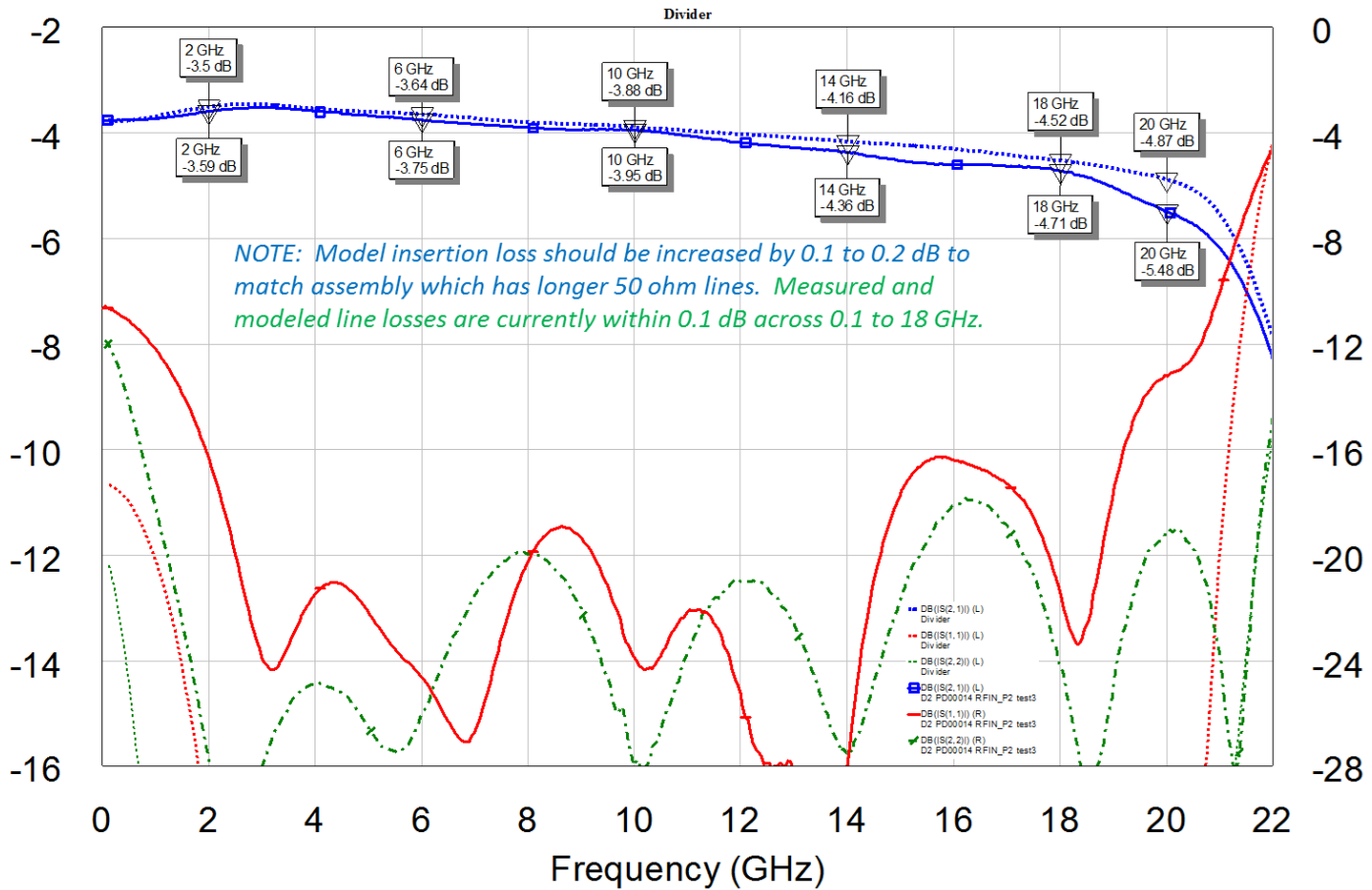
\* Note: Insertion loss (from common arm to either output port) is 0.1 - 0.2 dB less than shown in the plot; fixture losses were not fully deembedded

Measured RF Insertion Loss\*, & In / Out Return Loss (dB)



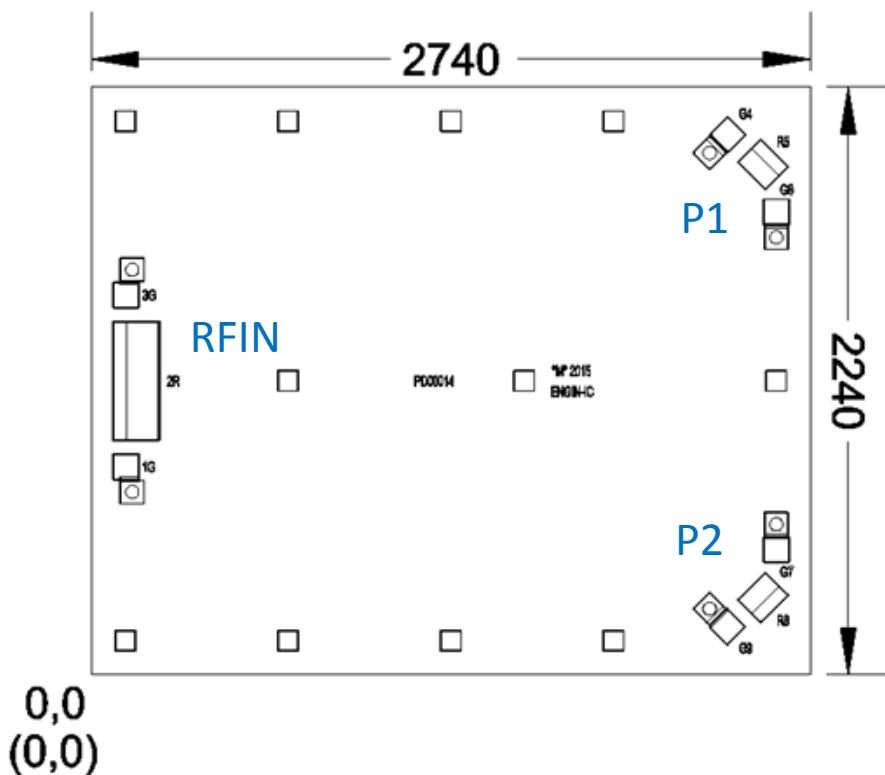
\* Note: Insertion loss (from common arm to either output port) is 0.1 - 0.2 dB less than shown in the plot; fixture losses were not fully deembedded

Measured (solid lines) and Modeled RF Insertion Loss – good agreement to 18 GHz



\* Note: Insertion loss (from common arm to either output port) is 0.1 - 0.2 dB less than shown in the plot; fixture losses were not fully deembedded

### Outline Drawing



	Pad Dimensions			
	Length (x-dim, $\mu\text{m}$ )	Width (y-dim, $\mu\text{m}$ )	Length (x-dim, mils)	Width (y-dim, mils)
RF In / Sum Pad Dimensions	179	454	7	17.9
Port 1 / Port 2 Dimensions	125	150	4.9	5.9

	RF Bond Pad Center Point Locations				
	x-dim, $\mu\text{m}$	y-dim, $\mu\text{m}$	Angle (deg)	x-dim, mils	y-dim, mils
RF In / Sum Pad location	173	1120	0	6.8	44.1
Port 1 Location	2560	1945	45	100.8	76.6
Port 2 Location	2560	296	45	100.8	11.7

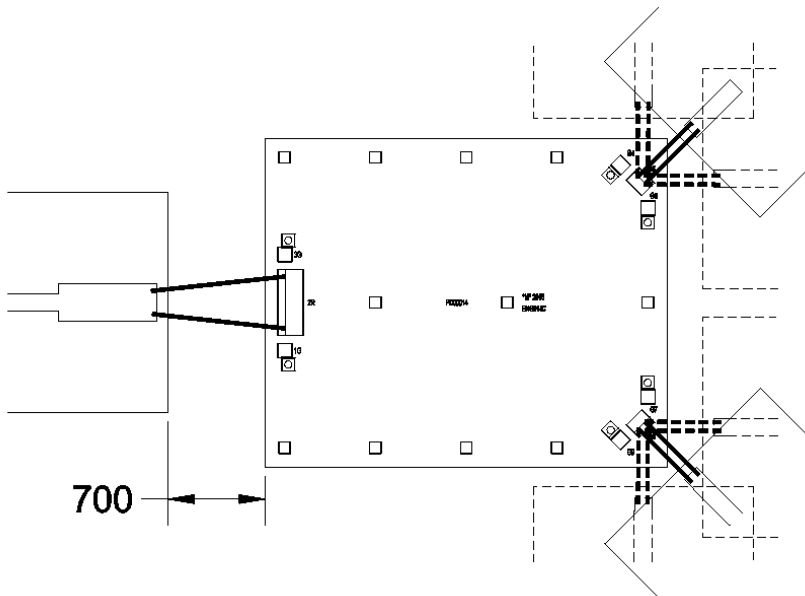
**Notes:**

1. All dimensions are given in both  $\mu\text{m}$  and mils. Substrate thickness: 100  $\mu\text{m}$  (0.004").
2. Backside metallization is gold.
3. Bond pad metallization is gold.

## External I/O Microstrip Flare Dimensions (on 5-mil Alumina) and I/O Bond Wire Inductances for Optimum Insertion and Return Loss Performance

*S-parameters can be supplied at DIE level such that optimal flare dimensions can be made for the substrate connection medium used (if different from 5-mil Alumina).*

	RF I/O port - External Microstrip Flares on 5-mil Alumina				
	Flare Width y-dim, um	Flare Length x-dim, um	Wire Inductance (nH)	Wire Length (um)	Number of Wires
P1 RF Input Pad Flare Dimension	205	228	0.21	457	2
P2 RF Output Pad Flare Dimension	334	409	0.35	762	2



### Notes:

- To achieve bond wire inductance noted, bond the number of wires shown in parallel from each external flare to each associated MMIC RF bond pad as shown above.
- Gold Wire details:
  - Diameter: 25.4  $\mu\text{m}$  (1 mil)
  - Spacing: 4 mils ( $\sim 100 \mu\text{m}$ ) typical
  - Height above Ground: 8 mils ( $\sim 200 \mu\text{m}$ ) typical (wedge bonds)
- Wire Length is total length if the wire were made perfectly straight.
- Ports 1 and 2 can be connected at an angle between 0 and 90 degrees.