

## Feature

- High Precision GaAs process
- High performance, shielded
- GaAs substrate, 50Ω CPW output
- Au wire bonding, for MCM applications

## Environmental Specifications

|                       |              |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Operating Temperature | -55°C~+85°C  |
| Storage Temperature   | -65°C~+150°C |
| Max. Input Power      | 30dBm        |

## Electrical Specifications( $T_A=+25^\circ\text{C}$ )

| Parameter               | Min.                    | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|------|------|------|
| Cut-off Freq. ( $f_c$ ) | -                       | 0.8  | -    | GHz  |
| Insertion Loss @ $f_c$  | -                       | -    | 1.5  | dB   |
| Return Loss             | 15                      | -    | -    | dB   |
| Out of band Attenuation | $\geq 20@1.7\text{GHz}$ |      |      | dB   |
|                         | $\geq 40@2.6\text{GHz}$ |      |      | dB   |

S2P file name: BWLF-R8.s2p

## Outline Drawing

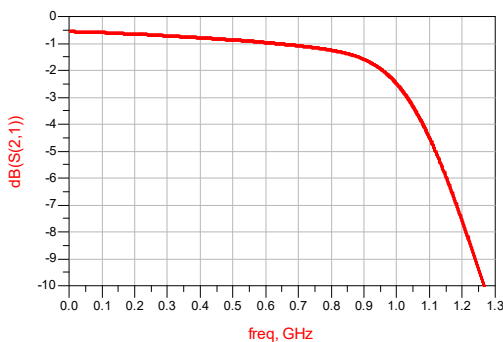


Notes:

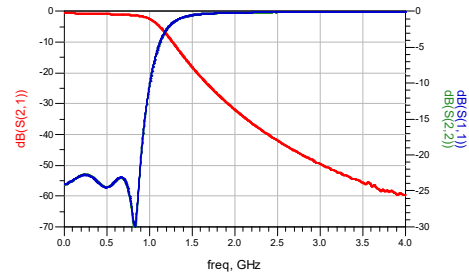
1. Dimensions are in millimeters. Tolerance:  $\pm 0.05\text{mm}$
2. Die thickness is 0.1mm
3. Typical bond pad is  $0.1 \times 0.1 \text{ mm}^2$ .
4. The bottom of the device is gold plated, should be

## Typical Test Curves

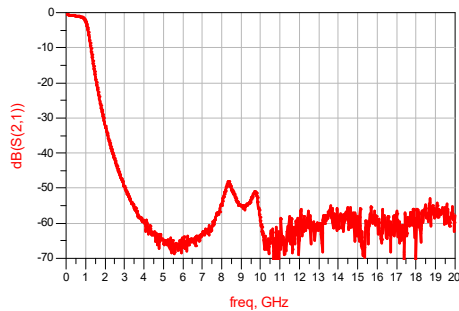
Insertion Loss VS Frequency ( $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ )



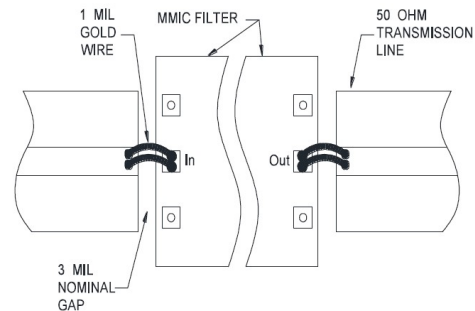
Insertion Loss & Return Loss VS Frequency ( $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ )



Broadband Insertion Loss VS Frequency ( $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ )



## Recommended Assembly Diagrams



## Application Notes:

1. The chip is back-metallized and can be die-mounted with AuSn eutectic preforms or with electrically conductive epoxy.
2. The die should be assembled on carriers like Kovar or Mu-Cu which have same Coefficient of thermal expansion. ( $5.8 \times 10^{-6}/^\circ\text{C}$ ) with GaAs.
3. Recommend using  $\Phi 25\mu\text{m}$  Au wire for bonding, whose length is around 400um.
4. Sinter by AuSn (80/20), which doesn't exceed  $300^\circ\text{C}$  within 30 seconds max.
4. Handle the chips in a clean environment. DO NOT attempt to clean the chip using liquid cleaning systems.
5. Handle the chip along the edges with a vacuum collet or with a sharp pair of bent tweezers.
6. The device is sensitive to ESD. ESD protection is required during storage and usage.
7. If you have any questions, please contact us.