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# Contact us

Tel: +86-755-8981 8866 Fax: +86-755-8427 6832

Email & Skype: info@chipsmall.com Web: www.chipsmall.com

Address: A1208, Overseas Decoration Building, #122 Zhenhua RD., Futian, Shenzhen, China









#### **3V W-CDMA BAND 2 LINEAR PA MODULE**

Package Style: Module, 10-Pin, 3mmx3mmx1.0mm

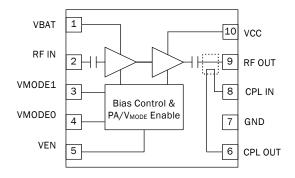


### **Features**

- HSDPA and HSPA+ Compliant
- Low Voltage Positive Bias Supply (3.0V to 4.35V)
- +28.5dBm Linear Output Power (+27.0dBm HSDPA and HSPA+)
- High Efficiency Operation 39% at  $P_{OUT}$ =+28.5dBm 19% at  $P_{OUT}$ =+19.0dBm (Without DC/DC Converter)
- Low Quiescent Current in Low Power Mode: 17mA
- Internal Voltage Regulator Eliminates Need for External Reference Voltage (V<sub>RFF</sub>)
- 3-Mode Power States with Digital Control Interface
- Integrated Power Coupler
- Integrated Blocking and Collector Decoupling Capacitors

## **Applications**

- WCDMA/HSDPA/HSUPA Wireless Handsets and Data Cards
- Dual-Mode UMTS Wireless Handsets



Functional Block Diagram

# **Product Description**

The RF7222 is a high-power, high-efficiency, linear power amplifier designed for use as the final RF amplifier in 3V,  $50\Omega$  W-CDMA mobile cellular equipment and spread-spectrum systems. This PA is developed for UMTS Band 2 which operates in the 1850MHz to 1910MHz frequency band. The RF7222 has two digital control pins, providing the option of one of three power modes to optimize performance and current drain at lower power levels. The part also has an integrated directional coupler which eliminates the need for an external discrete coupler at the output. The RF7222 is fully HSDPA and HSPA+ compliant and is assembled in a 10pin, 3mmx3mm module.

#### **Ordering Information**

RF7222 3V W-CDMA Band 2 Linear PA Module RF7222PCBA-410 Fully Assembled Evaluation Board

Optimum recimology Matching® Applied						
☐ GaAs HBT	☐ SiGe BiCMOS	☐ GaAs pHEMT	☐ GaN HEMT			
☐ GaAs MESFET  ✓ InGaP HBT	☐ Si BiCMOS	☐ Si CMOS	☐ RF MEMS			
▼ InGaP HBT	☐ SiGe HBT	☐ Si BJT	LDMOS			



# **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Parameter	Rating	Unit
Supply Voltage in Standby Mode	6.0	V
Supply Voltage in Idle Mode	6.0	V
Supply Voltage in Operating Mode, $50\Omega$ Load	6.0	V
Supply Voltage, V <sub>BAT</sub>	6.0	V
Control Voltage, VMODEO, VMODE1	3.5	V
Control Voltage, V <sub>EN</sub>	3.5	V
RF - Input Power	+6	dBm
RF - Output Power	+30	dBm
Output Load VSWR (Ruggedness)	10:1	
Operating Ambient Temperature	-30 to +110	°C
Storage Temperature	-55 to +150	°C



#### Caution! ESD sensitive device.

Exceeding any one or a combination of the Absolute Maximum Rating conditions may cause permanent damage to the device. Extended application of Absolute Maximum Rating conditions to the device may reduce device reliability. Specified typical performance or functional operation of the device under Absolute Maximum Rating conditions is not implied.

RoHS status based on EUDirective 2002/95/EC (at time of this document revision).

The information in this publication is believed to be accurate and reliable. However, no responsibility is assumed by RF Micro Devices, Inc. ("RFMD") for its use, nor for any infringement of patents, or other rights of third parties, resulting from its use. No license is granted by implication or otherwise under any patent or patent rights of RFMD. RFMD reserves the right to change component circuitry, recommended application circuitry and specifications at any time without prior notice.

Davamatav	Specification			11:4	One diking	
Parameter	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Condition	
Recommended Operating Conditions						
Operating Frequency Range	1850		1910	MHz		
V <sub>BAT</sub>	+3.0	+3.4	+4.35	V		
V <sub>CC</sub>	+3.0 <sup>1</sup>	+3.4	+4.35	V		
V <sub>EN</sub>	0		0.5	V	PA disabled.	
	1.4	1.8	3.0	V	PA enabled.	
V <sub>MODEO</sub> , V <sub>MODE1</sub>	0		0.5	V	Logic "low".	
	1.5	1.8	3.0	V	Logic "high".	
P <sub>OUT</sub>						
Maximum Linear Output (HPM)	28.5 <sup>2,3</sup>			dBm	High Power Mode (HPM)	
Maximum Linear Output (MPM)	19.0 <sup>2,3</sup>			dBm	Medium Power Mode (MPM)	
Maximum Linear Output (LPM)	8.0 <sup>2,3</sup>			dBm	Low Power Mode (LPM)	
Ambient Temperature	-30	+25	+85	°C		

#### Notes:

- 1. Minimum  $V_{CC}$  for max  $P_{OUT}$  is indicated.
- 2. For operation at  $V_{CC}$ =+3.2V, derate  $P_{OUT}$  by 0.6dB. For operation at  $V_{CC}$ =3.0V, derate  $P_{OUT}$  by 1.3dB.
- 3.  $P_{OUT}$  is specified for 3GPP (Voice) modulation. For HSDPA and HSPA+ operation, derate  $P_{OUT}$  by 1.5dB: HSDPA Configuration:  $\beta c=12$ ,  $\beta d=15$ ,  $\beta hs=24$

HSPA+ Configuration: Rel7 Subtest 1



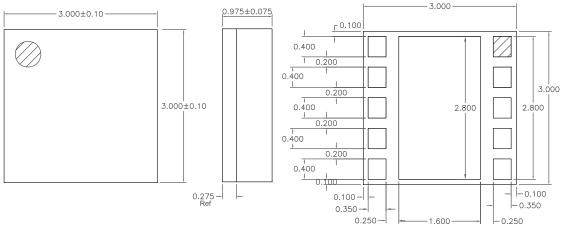
Davamatav	Specification			I lm:4	Condition	
Parameter	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Condition	
<b>Electrical Specifications</b>						
Gain	25.0	26.5		dB	HPM, P <sub>OUT</sub> =28.5dBm	
	15	17.5		dB	MPM, P <sub>OUT</sub> ≤19.0dBm	
	10.5	14.5		dB	LPM, P <sub>OUT</sub> ≤8.0 dBm	
Gain Linearity		±0.2		dB	HPM, 19.0dBm≤P <sub>OUT</sub> ≤28.5dBm	
ACLR - 5 MHz Offset		-39	-36	dBc	HPM, P <sub>OUT</sub> =28.5 dBm	
		-42	-36	dBc	MPM, P <sub>OUT</sub> =19.0dBm	
		-42	-36	dBc	LPM, P <sub>OUT</sub> =8.0dBm	
ACLR - 10 MHz Offset		-52	-47	dBc	HPM, P <sub>OUT</sub> =28.5dBm	
		-58	-47	dBc	MPM, P <sub>OUT</sub> =19.0dBm	
		-60	-47	dBc	LPM, P <sub>OUT</sub> =8.0dBm	
PAE Without DC/DC Converter	35	39		%	HPM, P <sub>OUT</sub> =28.5dBm	
	16	19		%	MPM, P <sub>OUT</sub> =19.0 dBm	
Current Drain		80		mA	MPM, P <sub>OUT</sub> =16.0dBm	
		38		mA	LPM, P <sub>OUT</sub> =8.0dBm	
		20		mA	LPM, P <sub>OUT</sub> =0.0dBm	
Quiescent Current		85	125	mA	HPM, DC only	
		20	28	mA	MPM, DC only	
		17	24	mA	LPM, DC only	
Enable Current		0.3	1.0	mA	Source or sink current. V <sub>EN</sub> =1.8V.	
Mode Current (I <sub>MODE0</sub> , I <sub>MODE1</sub> )		0.3	1.0	mA	Source or sink current. V <sub>MODE0</sub> , V <sub>MODE1</sub> =1.8V.	
Leakage Current		5.0	15.0	μΑ	DC only. $V_{CC} = V_{BAT} = 4.35 \text{ V}, V_{EN} = V_{MODEO} = V_{MODE1} = 0.5 \text{ V}.$	
Noise Power in Receive Band		-137	-134	dBm/Hz	All power modes, measured at duplex offset frequency (FTX+80 MHz). Rx: 1930 MHz to 1990 MHz, P <sub>OUT</sub> ≤28.5 dBm	
Input Impedance		1.7:1		VSWR	No ext. matching, P <sub>OUT</sub> ≤28.5dBm, all modes.	
Harmonic, 2F0		-27	-15	dBm	P <sub>OUT</sub> ≤28.5 dBm, all power modes.	
Harmonic, 3F0		-35	-20	dBm	P <sub>OUT</sub> ≤28.5 dBm, all power modes.	
Spurious Output Level			-70	dBc	All spurious, P <sub>OUT</sub> ≤28.5dBm, all conditions, load VSWR≤6:1, all phase angles.	
Insertion Phase Shift	-30		+30	o	Phase shift at 19dBm when switching from HPM to MPM and MPM to LPM at 8dBm.	
DC Enable Time			10	μS	DC only. Time from $V_{EN}$ =high to stable idle current (90% of steady state value).	
RF Rise/Fall Time			6	μS	$P_{OUT}{\le}28.5\text{dBm},$ all modes. 90% of target, DC settled prior to RF.	
Coupling Factor		19.5		dB	P <sub>OUT</sub> ≤28.5 dBm, all modes.	
Coupling Accuracy - Temp/Voltage		±0.5		dB	$\begin{array}{l} P_{OUT}{\le}28.5  dBm,  all  modes.  -30^{\circ}C{\le}T{\le}85^{\circ}C,  3.0V{\le}V_{CC} \\ \& V_{BAT}{\le}4.35V,  referenced  to  25^{\circ}C,  3.4V  conditions. \end{array}$	
Coupling Accuracy - VSWR		±0.7		dB	$P_{OUT} \le 28.5  dBm$ , all modes, load VSWR=2:1, $\pm 0.7  dB$ accuracy corresponds to 12dB directivity. Coupler termination resistance=33 $\Omega$ .	



Pin	Function	Description
1	VBAT	Supply voltage for bias circuitry and the first stage amplifier.
2	RF IN	RF input internally matched to $50\Omega$ and DC blocked. Input matching includes a shunt inductor to ground which would short DC voltage placed on this pin.
3	VMODE1	Digital control input for power mode selection (see Operating Modes truth table).
4	VMODE0	Digital control input for power mode selection (see Operating Modes truth table).
5	VEN	Digital control input for PA enable and disable (see Operating Modes truth table).
6	CPL_OUT	Coupler output.
7	GND	This pin must be grounded.
8	CPL_IN	Coupler input used for cascading couplers in series. Terminate this pin with a $50\Omega$ resistor if not connected to another coupler.
9	RF OUT	RF output internally matched to $50\Omega$ and DC blocked.
10	VCC	Supply voltage for first and second stage amplifier.
Pkg Base	GND	Ground connection. The package backside should be soldered to a topside ground pad connecting to the PCB ground plane with multiple ground vias. The pad should have a low thermal resistance and low electrical impedance to the ground plane.

V <sub>EN</sub>	V <sub>MODEO</sub>	V <sub>MODE1</sub>	$V_{BAT}$	v <sub>cc</sub>	Conditions/Comments
Low	Low	Low	3.0V to 4.35V	3.0V to 4.35V	Power down mode
Low	Х	Х	3.0V to 4.35V	3.0V to 4.35V	Standby Mode
High	Low	Low	3.0V to 4.35V	3.0V to 4.35V	High power mode
High	High	Low	3.0V to 4.35V	3.0V to 4.35V	Medium power mode
High	High	High	3.0V to 4.35V	3.0V to 4.35V	Low power mode

# **Package Drawing**

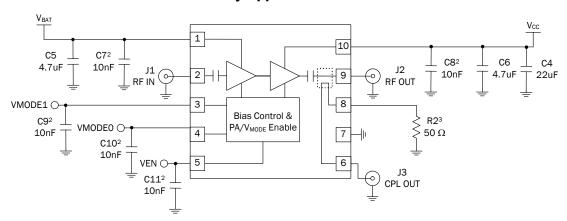


#### Notes:

1. Shaded area represents Pin 1 location



# **Preliminary Application Schematic**



#### Notes:

- 1. Place these capacitors as close to PA as possible.
- 2. 50  $\Omega$  resistor will be removed if pin 8 is connected to another coupler. Coupler Directivity can be improved with R2 = 33 $\Omega$



# **PCB Design Requirements**

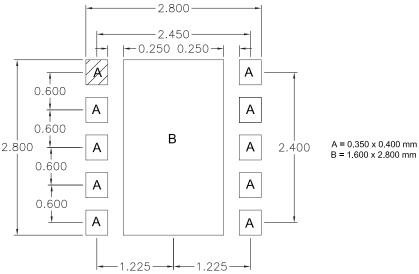
#### **PCB Surface Finish**

The PCB surface finish used for RFMD's qualification process is electroless nickel, immersion gold. Typical thickness is  $3\mu$ inch to  $8\mu$ inch gold over  $180\mu$ inch nickel.

### **PCB Land Pattern Recommendation**

PCB land patterns for RFMD components are based on IPC-7351 standards and RFMD empirical data. The pad pattern shown has been developed and tested for optimized assembly at RFMD. The PCB land pattern has been developed to accommodate lead and package tolerances. Since surface mount processes vary from company to company, careful process development is recommended.

## PCB Metal Land Pattern (Top View)



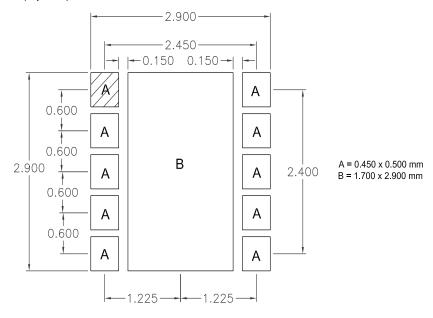
Note: Shaded area represents Pin



#### **PCB Solder Mask Pattern**

Liquid Photo-Imageable (LPI) solder mask is recommended. The solder mask footprint will match what is shown for the PCB metal land pattern with a 2mil to 3mil expansion to accommodate solder mask registration clearance around all pads. The center-grounding pad shall also have a solder mask clearance. Expansion of the pads to create solder mask clearance can be provided in the master data or requested from the PCB fabrication supplier.

#### PCB Solder Mask Pattern (Top View)



Note: Shaded area represents Pin 1 location.

#### Thermal Pad and Via Design

The PCB land pattern has been designed with a thermal pad that matches the die paddle size on the bottom of the device.

Thermal vias are required in the PCB layout to effectively conduct heat away from the package. The via pattern has been designed to address thermal, power dissipation and electrical requirements of the device as well as accommodating routing strategies.

The via pattern used for the RFMD qualification is based on thru-hole vias with 0.203mm to 0.330mm finished hole size on a 0.5mm to 1.2mm grid pattern with 0.025mm plating on via walls. If micro vias are used in a design, it is suggested that the quantity of vias be increased by a 4:1 ratio to achieve similar results.