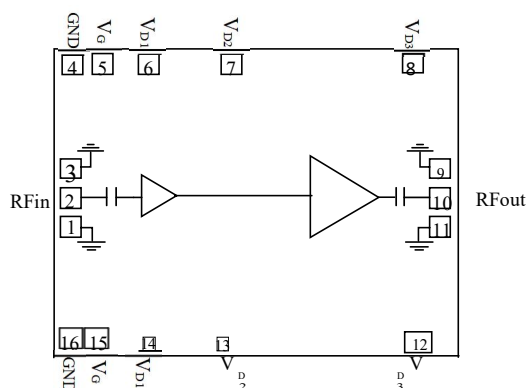


**new** HX116791C-1617P80 GaN MMIC power amplifier chip, 16GHz ~ 17GHz

**Performance Features**

- Frequency range: 16GHz to 17GHz
- Power gain: 21dB
- Maximum output power: 49dBm
- Additional efficiency: 35%
- Static current: +48V@2.08A
- Chip dimensions: 6.0mm × 3.6mm × 0.08mm

functional block diagram



**Product Overview**

The HX116791C-1617P80 is a high-power amplifier chip implemented using GaN HEMT transistors, fabricated through the 0.35μm GaN power MMIC process. Capable of operating in both pulse and continuous wave modes, it covers a frequency range of 16GHz to 17GHz with power gains exceeding 21dB, saturated output power surpassing 49dBm, and power add-on efficiency above 35%. The chip features backside via grounding and dual power supply operation, with typical operating voltages of Vd=+48V and Vg=-1.8V. It is primarily applied in microwave transceiver components and high-power solid-state transmitters.

**Microwave electrical parameters (TA = +25°C, Vd = +48V)**

Metric	Symbol	Least value	Representative value	Crest value	Unit
Frequency range	f	16~17			GHz
Saturated output power	Psat	49			dBm
Power gain	Gp	21			dB
Power gain flatness	Δ Gp			±0.5	dB
Power added efficiency	PAE	35			%
Linear gain	Gain		29		dB
Linear gain flatness	Δ Gain			±0.5	dB
Input standing wave	VSWR(in)			2.5	-

Note: 1) All chips have undergone 100% DC test and 100%

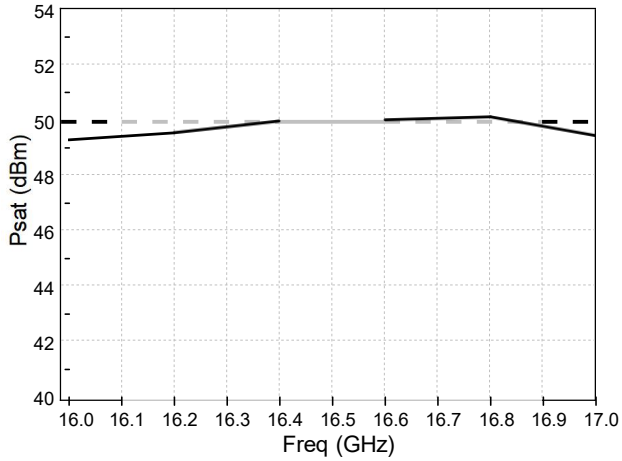
RF test in chip; **Use limit parameters**

Parameter	Symbol	Limit value
Maximum drain-source forward bias voltage	Vd	+56V
Minimum gate-source negative bias	Vg	-5V
Maximum input power	Pin	+33dBm
End-use temperature	T <sub>op</sub>	-55°C ~ +85°C
Storage temperature	T <sub>STG</sub>	-65°C ~ +150°C

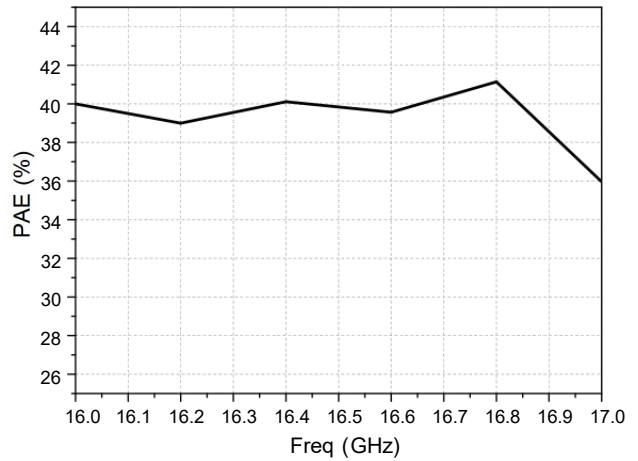
## Representative Set of Curves

1、 Test data ( $V_d=+48V$ ,  $V_{GC}=-1.8V$ ,  $V_G=-1.8V$ )

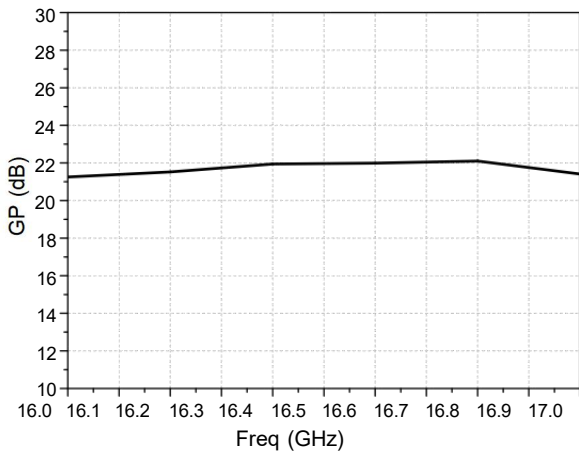
Maximum output power vs. frequency ( $P_{in}=28dBm$ )



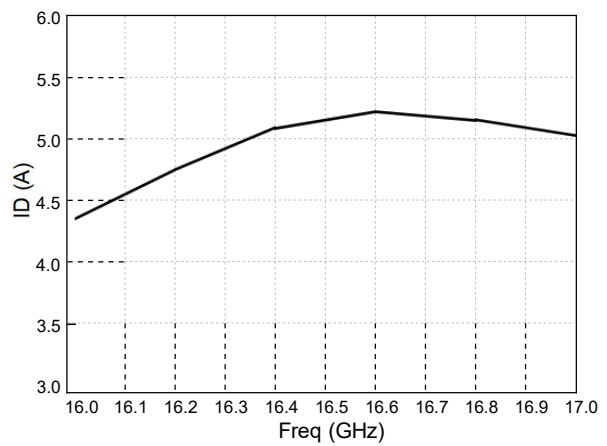
Additional efficiency vs. frequency ( $P_{in}=28dBm$ )



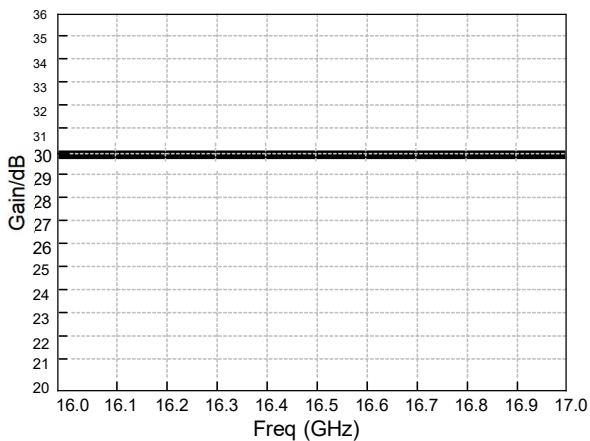
Power gain vs. frequency ( $P_{in}=28dBm$ )



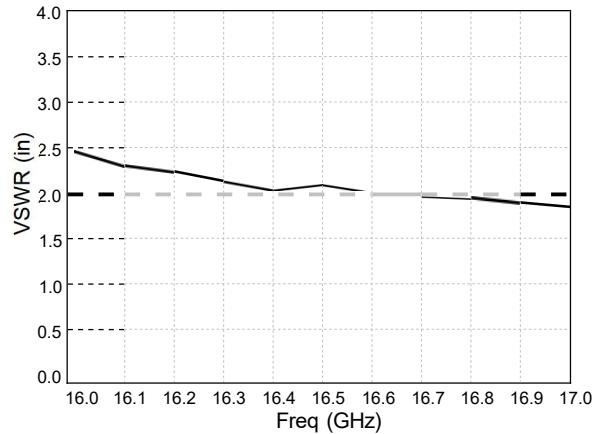
Drain dynamic current vs. frequency ( $P_{in}=28dBm$ )



Small signal gain vs. frequency ( $P_{in}=-20dBm$ )

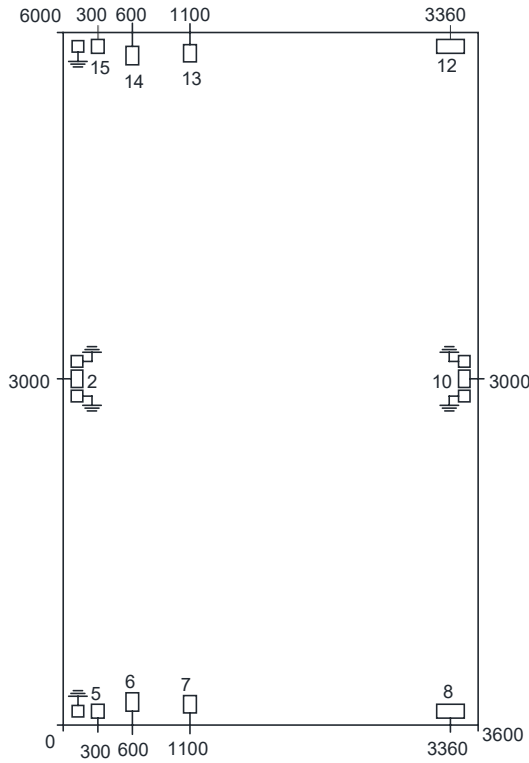


Enter standing wave vs. frequency ( $P_{in}=-20dBm$ )



### External Dimensions and Pressure Point Arrangement Diagram

External dimensions of HX116791C-1617P80

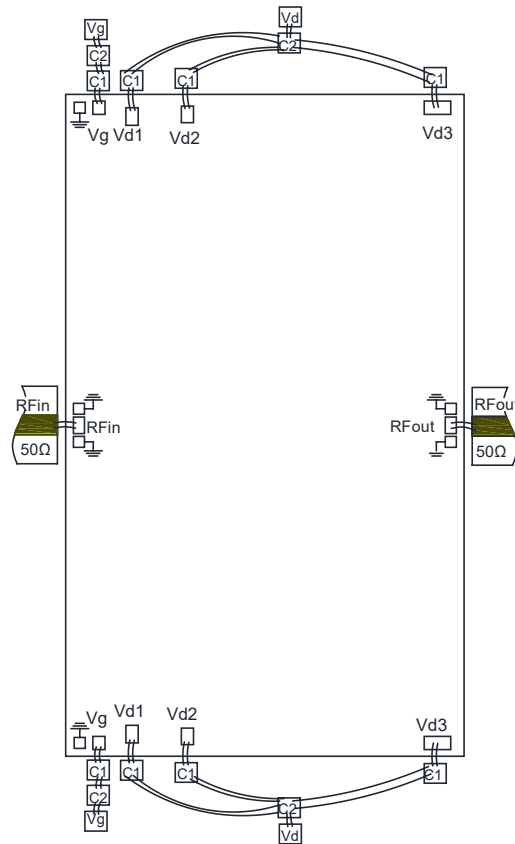


Note: The unit in the figure is micrometer ( $\mu\text{m}$ ), with dimensional tolerance  $\pm 50\mu\text{m}$ .

### Pressure Point Arrangement Diagram

Serial number	Symbol	Function	Size $\mu\text{m}$	Coordinate $\mu\text{m}$
1	$GND$	Probe testing for grounding purposes	$100 \times 100 \mu\text{m}^2$	
2	$RF_{in}$	Radio frequency input	$100 \times 150 \mu\text{m}^2$	120,3000
3	$GND$	Probe testing for grounding purposes	$100 \times 100 \mu\text{m}^2$	
4	$GND$	Probe testing for grounding purposes	$100 \times 100 \mu\text{m}^2$	
5	$V_g$	Gate bias bonding point	$110 \times 120 \mu\text{m}^2$	300,120
6	$V_{d1}$	First-level leak-bias bonding point	$110 \times 160 \mu\text{m}^2$	600,200
7	$V_{d2}$	Second-order leakage bias junction	$110 \times 150 \mu\text{m}^2$	1100,180
8	$V_{d3}$	Third-order leakage bias junction	$240 \times 120 \mu\text{m}^2$	3360,120
9	$GND$	Probe testing for grounding purposes	$100 \times 100 \mu\text{m}^2$	
10	$RF_{out}$	Radio frequency output	$100 \times 150 \mu\text{m}^2$	3480,3000
11	$GND$	Probe testing for grounding purposes	$100 \times 100 \mu\text{m}^2$	
12	$V_{d3}$	Third-order leakage bias junction	$240 \times 120 \mu\text{m}^2$	3360,5880
13	$V_{d2}$	Second-order leakage bias junction	$110 \times 150 \mu\text{m}^2$	1100,5840
14	$V_{d1}$	First-level leak-bias bonding point	$110 \times 160 \mu\text{m}^2$	600,5800
15	$V_g$	Gate bias bonding point	$110 \times 120 \mu\text{m}^2$	00,5880
16	$GND$	Probe testing for grounding purposes	$100 \times 100 \mu\text{m}^2$	

## Recommended Assembly Drawing



Note: 1) The capacitance values for peripheral capacitors are  $C1=100\text{pF}$  and  $C2=1000\text{pF}$ . These capacitors should be positioned as close as possible to the chip, with a maximum distance of  $300\mu\text{m}$ .

2) The length of the input-output key alloy wire should be controlled within  $300\mu\text{m} \pm 50\mu\text{m}$ , with a minimum possible length.

## Matters Need Attention

- 1) For use in environmental purification systems;
- 2) GaN materials are brittle and their chip surfaces are highly susceptible to damage (avoid direct contact with the surface). Exercise caution during handling.
- 3) The input and output connections should use two bonding wires ( $25\mu\text{m}$  diameter gold wires), with the bonding wires kept as short as possible, not exceeding  $300\mu\text{m}$  in length.
- 4) The input and output are connected by a DC-blocking capacitor.
- 5) Use 80/20 gold-tin solder for sintering. The sintering temperature should not exceed  $300^\circ\text{C}$ , and the sintering time should be as short as possible, not exceeding 30 seconds.
- 6) This product belongs to electrostatic-sensitive devices. Prevent static electricity during storage and use.
- 7) Store in a dry, nitrogen atmosphere;
- 8) Do not attempt to clean the chip surface using dry or wet chemical methods;
- 9) Please contact the supplier if you have any questions.



This product is sensitive to static electricity. Please take anti-static precautions during use.