

To our customers,

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## Old Company Name in Catalogs and Other Documents

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Renesas Electronics website: <http://www.renesas.com>

April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2010  
Renesas Electronics Corporation

Issued by: Renesas Electronics Corporation (<http://www.renesas.com>)

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### 3 V, SILICON MMIC MEDIUM OUTPUT POWER AMPLIFIER FOR MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS

#### DESCRIPTION

The μPC8181TB is a silicon monolithic integrated circuit designed as amplifier for mobile communications. This IC operates at 3 V. The medium output power is suitable for RF-TX of mobile communications system.

This IC is manufactured using NEC's 30 GHz  $f_{\max}$  UHS0 (Ultra High Speed Process) silicon bipolar process. This process uses direct silicon nitride passivation film and gold electrodes. These materials can protect the chip surface from pollution and prevent corrosion/migration. Thus, this IC has excellent performance, uniformity and reliability.

#### FEATURES

- Supply voltage :  $V_{CC} = 2.7$  to  $3.3$  V
- Circuit current :  $I_{CC} = 23.0$  mA TYP. @  $V_{CC} = 3.0$  V
- Medium output power :  $PO(1dB) = +8.0$  dBm TYP. @  $f = 0.9$  GHz  
 $PO(1dB) = +7.0$  dBm TYP. @  $f = 1.9$  GHz  
 $PO(1dB) = +7.0$  dBm TYP. @  $f = 2.4$  GHz
- Power gain :  $GP = 19.0$  dB TYP. @  $f = 0.9$  GHz  
 $GP = 21.0$  dB TYP. @  $f = 1.9$  GHz  
 $GP = 22.0$  dB TYP. @  $f = 2.4$  GHz
- Upper limit operating frequency :  $f_u = 4.0$  GHz TYP. @ 3 dB bandwidth (Standard value)
- High-density surface mounting : 6-pin super minimold package ( $2.0 \times 1.25 \times 0.9$  mm)

#### APPLICATION

- Buffer amplifiers on 1.9 to 2.4 GHz mobile communications system.

#### ORDERING INFORMATION

Part Number	Package	Marking	Supplying Form
μPC8181TB-E3	6-pin super minimold	C3E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Embossed tape 8 mm wide</li> <li>• 1, 2, 3 pins face the perforation side of the tape</li> <li>• Qty 3 kpcs/reel</li> </ul>

**Remark** To order evaluation samples, please contact your local NEC sales office.

Part number for sample order: μPC8181TB

**Caution** Electro-static sensitive devices

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Not all devices/types available in every country. Please check with local NEC representative for availability and additional information.

**PRODUCT LINE-UP** ( $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = V_{out} = 3.0\text{ V}$ ,  $Z_S = Z_L = 50\ \Omega$ )

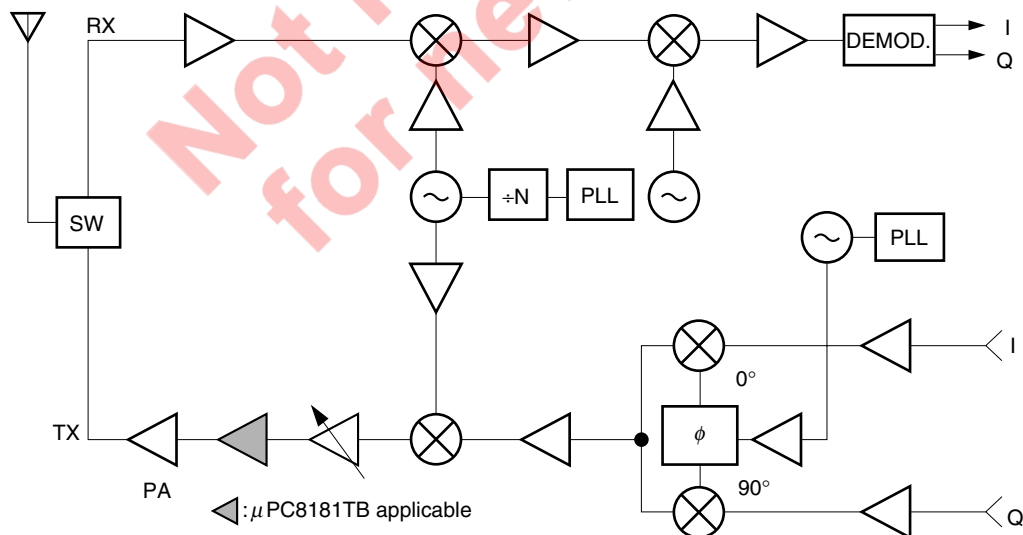
Part No.	$f_u$ (GHz)	$PO(1\text{ dB})$ (dBm)	GP (dB)	$I_{CC}$ (mA)	Package	Marking
$\mu$ PC8181TB	4.0	+8.0 @ $f = 0.9\text{ GHz}$ +7.0 @ $f = 1.9\text{ GHz}$ +7.0 @ $f = 2.4\text{ GHz}$	19.0 @ $f = 0.9\text{ GHz}$ 21.0 @ $f = 1.9\text{ GHz}$ 22.0 @ $f = 2.4\text{ GHz}$	23.0	6-pin super minimold	C3E
$\mu$ PC8182TB	2.9	+9.5 @ $f = 0.9\text{ GHz}$ +9.0 @ $f = 1.9\text{ GHz}$ +8.0 @ $f = 2.4\text{ GHz}$	21.5 @ $f = 0.9\text{ GHz}$ 20.5 @ $f = 1.9\text{ GHz}$ 20.5 @ $f = 2.4\text{ GHz}$	30.0	6-pin super minimold	C3F
$\mu$ PC2762T	2.9	+8.0 @ $f = 0.9\text{ GHz}$ +7.0 @ $f = 1.9\text{ GHz}$	13.0 @ $f = 0.9\text{ GHz}$ 15.5 @ $f = 1.9\text{ GHz}$	26.5	6-pin minimold	C1Z
$\mu$ PC2762TB					6-pin super minimold	
$\mu$ PC2763T	2.7	+9.5 @ $f = 0.9\text{ GHz}$ +6.5 @ $f = 1.9\text{ GHz}$	20.0 @ $f = 0.9\text{ GHz}$ 21.0 @ $f = 1.9\text{ GHz}$	27.0	6-pin minimold	C2A
$\mu$ PC2763TB					6-pin super minimold	
$\mu$ PC2771T	2.2	+11.5 @ $f = 0.9\text{ GHz}$ +9.5 @ $f = 1.5\text{ GHz}$	21.0 @ $f = 0.9\text{ GHz}$ 21.0 @ $f = 1.5\text{ GHz}$	36.0	6-pin minimold	C2H
$\mu$ PC2771TB					6-pin super minimold	

**Remark** Typical performance. Please refer to ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS in detail.

**Caution** The package size distinguishes between minimold and super minimold.

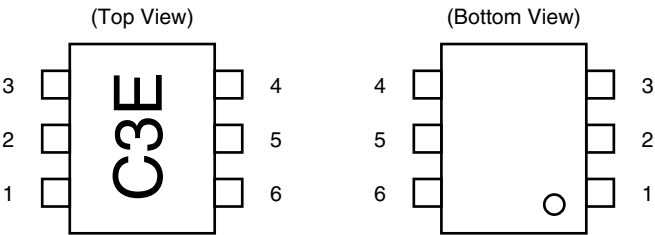
**SYSTEM APPLICATION EXAMPLE**

**Digital cellular telephone**



**Caution** The insertion point is different due to the specifications of conjunct devices.

PIN CONNECTIONS



Pin No.	Pin Name
1	INPUT
2	GND
3	GND
4	OUTPUT
5	GND
6	V <sub>CC</sub>

PIN EXPLANATION

Pin No.	Pin Name	Applied Voltage (V)	Pin Voltage (V) <small>Note</small>	Function and Applications	Internal Equivalent Circuit
1	INPUT	–	0.99	Signal input pin. A internal matching circuit, configured with resistors, enables 50 Ω connection over a wide band. A multi-feedback circuit is designed to cancel the deviations of h <sub>FE</sub> and resistance. This pin must be coupled to signal source with capacitor for DC cut.	
2 3 5	GND	0	–	Ground pin. This pin should be connected to system ground with minimum inductance. Ground pattern on the board should be formed as wide as possible. All the ground pins must be connected together with wide ground pattern to decrease impedance difference.	
4	OUTPUT	Voltage as same as V <sub>CC</sub> through external inductor	–	Signal output pin. The inductor must be attached between V <sub>CC</sub> and output pins to supply current to the internal output transistors.	
6	V <sub>CC</sub>	2.7 to 3.3	–	Power supply pin, which biases the internal input transistor. This pin should be externally equipped with bypass capacitor to minimize its impedance.	

**Note** Pin voltage is measured at V<sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V.

**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C, pin 4 and pin 6	3.6	V
Total Circuit Current	I <sub>CC</sub>	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C	60	mA
Power Dissipation	P <sub>D</sub>	T <sub>A</sub> = +85°C <b>Note</b>	270	mW
Operating Ambient Temperature	T <sub>A</sub>		–40 to +85	°C
Storage Temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>		–55 to +150	°C
Input Power	P <sub>in</sub>	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C	+10	dBm

**Note** Mounted on double copper clad 50 × 50 × 1.6 mm epoxy glass PWB

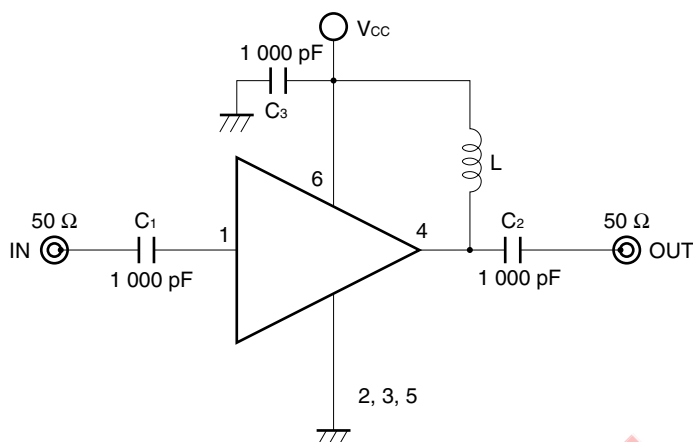
**RECOMMENDED OPERATING RANGE**

Parameter	Symbol	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit	Remark
Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	2.7	3.0	3.3	V	Same voltage should be applied to pin 4 and pin 6.

★ **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (Unless otherwise specified,  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = V_{out} = 3.0\text{ V}$ ,  
 $Z_s = Z_L = 50\ \Omega$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Circuit Current	$I_{CC}$	No signal	—	23.0	30.0	mA
Power Gain	GP	$f = 0.9\text{ GHz}$ , $P_{in} = -30\text{ dBm}$	17.0	19.0	22.0	dB
		$f = 1.9\text{ GHz}$ , $P_{in} = -30\text{ dBm}$	18.0	21.0	24.0	
		$f = 2.4\text{ GHz}$ , $P_{in} = -30\text{ dBm}$	19.0	22.0	25.0	
Noise Figure	NF	$f = 0.9\text{ GHz}$	—	4.5	6.0	dB
		$f = 1.9\text{ GHz}$	—	4.5	6.0	
		$f = 2.4\text{ GHz}$	—	4.5	6.0	
Isolation	ISL	$f = 0.9\text{ GHz}$ , $P_{in} = -30\text{ dBm}$	28.0	33.0	—	dB
		$f = 1.9\text{ GHz}$ , $P_{in} = -30\text{ dBm}$	27.0	32.0	—	
		$f = 2.4\text{ GHz}$ , $P_{in} = -30\text{ dBm}$	26.5	31.5	—	
Input Return Loss	$RL_{in}$	$f = 0.9\text{ GHz}$ , $P_{in} = -30\text{ dBm}$	5.5	7.5	—	dB
		$f = 1.9\text{ GHz}$ , $P_{in} = -30\text{ dBm}$	8.5	10.5	—	
		$f = 2.4\text{ GHz}$ , $P_{in} = -30\text{ dBm}$	9.0	11.0	—	
Output Return Loss	$RL_{out}$	$f = 0.9\text{ GHz}$ , $P_{in} = -30\text{ dBm}$	6.5	9.0	—	dB
		$f = 1.9\text{ GHz}$ , $P_{in} = -30\text{ dBm}$	7.5	10.0	—	
		$f = 2.4\text{ GHz}$ , $P_{in} = -30\text{ dBm}$	9.0	12.0	—	
Gain 1 dB Compression Output Power	$PO_{(1dB)}$	$f = 0.9\text{ GHz}$	+6.0	+8.0	—	dBm
		$f = 1.9\text{ GHz}$	+4.5	+7.0	—	
		$f = 2.4\text{ GHz}$	+4.5	+7.0	—	
Saturated Output Power	$PO_{(sat)}$	$f = 0.9\text{ GHz}$ , $P_{in} = -5\text{ dBm}$	—	+9.5	—	dBm
		$f = 1.9\text{ GHz}$ , $P_{in} = -5\text{ dBm}$	—	+9.0	—	
		$f = 2.4\text{ GHz}$ , $P_{in} = -5\text{ dBm}$	—	+9.0	—	
Upper Limit Operating Frequency	$f_u$	3 dB down below from gain at $f = 0.1\text{ GHz}$	—	4.0	—	GHz

## TEST CIRCUIT

COMPONENTS OF TEST CIRCUIT  
FOR MEASURING ELECTRICAL  
CHARACTERISTICS

	Type	Value
C <sub>1</sub> , C <sub>2</sub>	Bias Tee	1 000 pF
C <sub>3</sub>	Capacitor	1 000 pF
L	Bias Tee	1 000 nH

## EXAMPLE OF ACTUAL APPLICATION COMPONENTS

	Type	Value	Operating Frequency
C <sub>1</sub> to C <sub>3</sub>	Chip capacitor	1 000 pF	100 MHz or higher
L	Chip inductor	100 nH	100 MHz or higher
		10 nH	2.0 GHz or higher

## INDUCTOR FOR THE OUTPUT PIN

The internal output transistor of this IC consumes 20 mA, to output medium power. To supply current for output transistor, connect an inductor between the Vcc pin (pin 6) and output pin (pin 4). Select large value inductance, as listed above.

The inductor has both DC and AC effects. In terms of DC, the inductor biases the output transistor with minimum voltage drop to output enable high level. In terms of AC, the inductor make output-port-impedance higher to get enough gain. In this case, large inductance and Q is suitable.

For above reason, select an inductance of 100 Ω or over impedance in the operating frequency. The gain is a peak in the operating frequency band, and suppressed at lower frequencies.

The recommendable inductance can be chosen from example of actual application components list as shown above.

## CAPACITORS FOR THE Vcc, INPUT, AND OUTPUT PINS

Capacitors of 1 000 pF are recommendable as the bypass capacitor for the Vcc pin and the coupling capacitors for the input and output pins.

The bypass capacitor connected to the Vcc pin is used to minimize ground impedance of Vcc pin. So, stable bias can be supplied against Vcc fluctuation.

The coupling capacitors, connected to the input and output pins, are used to cut the DC and minimize RF serial impedance. Their capacitance are therefore selected as lower impedance against a 50 Ω load. The capacitors thus perform as high pass filters, suppressing low frequencies to DC.

To obtain a flat gain from 100 MHz upwards, 1 000 pF capacitors are used in the test circuit. In the case of under 10 MHz operation, increase the value of coupling capacitor such as 10 000 pF. Because the coupling capacitors are determined by equation,  $C = 1/(2\pi Rf_c)$ .

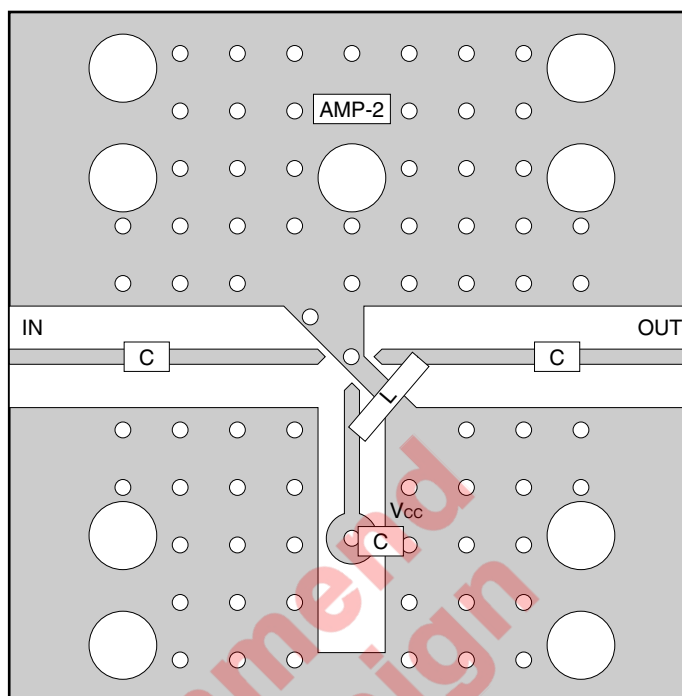


Top View

1 2 3  
C3E  
6 5 4

→

Mounting direction



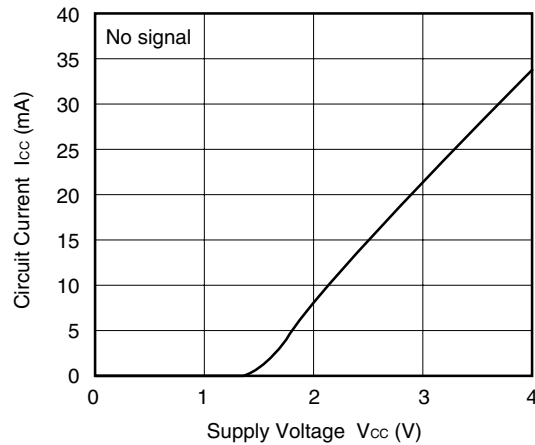
**Remarks**

1.  $30 \times 30 \times 0.4$  mm double sided copper clad polyimide board.
2. Back side: GND pattern
3. Solder plated on pattern
4.  $\bigcirc \bigcirc$ : Through holes

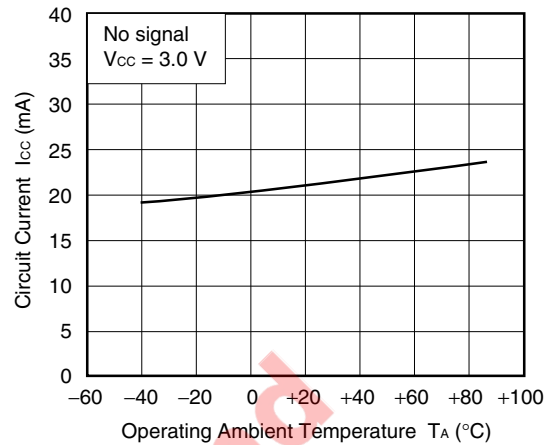
	Value
C	1 000 pF
L	Example: 10 nH

★ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Unless otherwise specified,  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ )

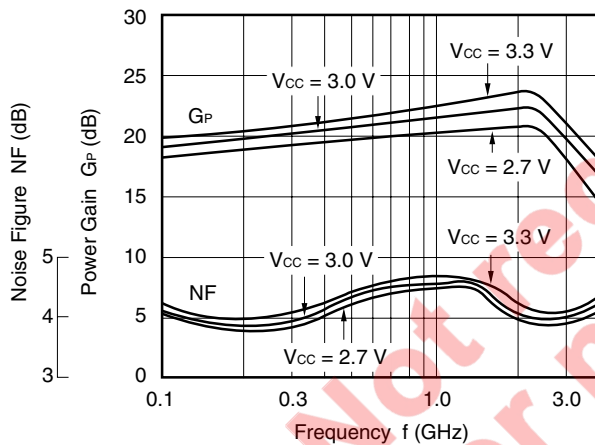
CIRCUIT CURRENT vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE



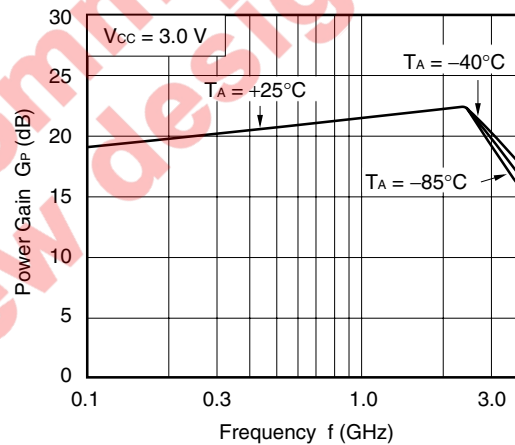
CIRCUIT CURRENT vs. OPERATING AMBIENT TEMPERATURE



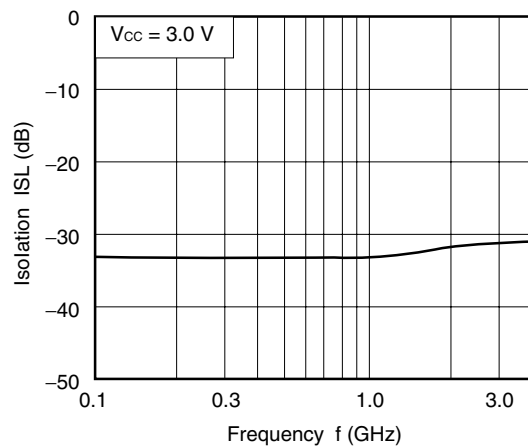
NOISE FIGURE, POWER GAIN vs. FREQUENCY



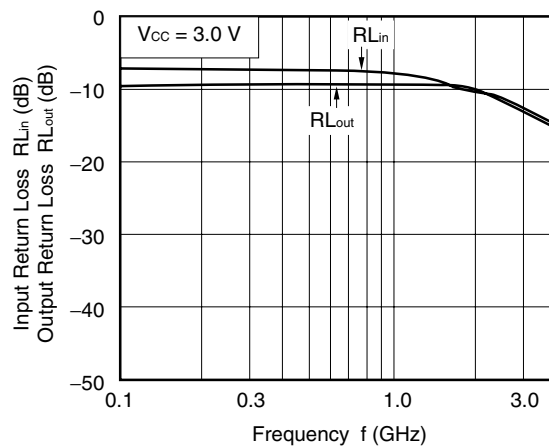
POWER GAIN vs. FREQUENCY



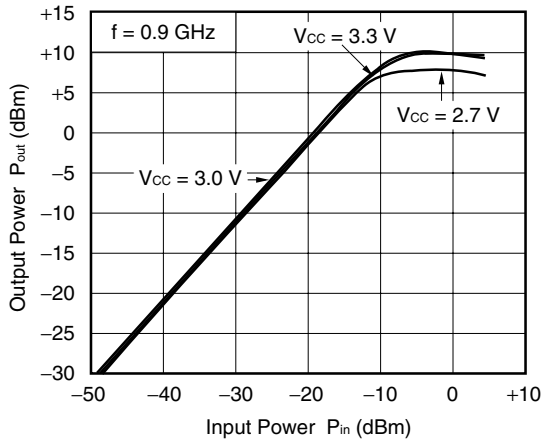
ISOLATION vs. FREQUENCY



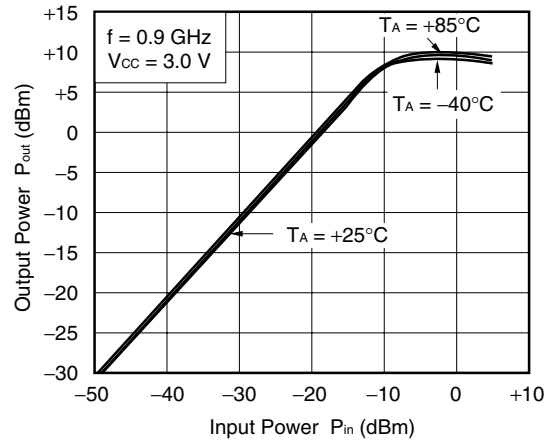
INPUT RETURN LOSS, OUTPUT RETURN LOSS vs. FREQUENCY



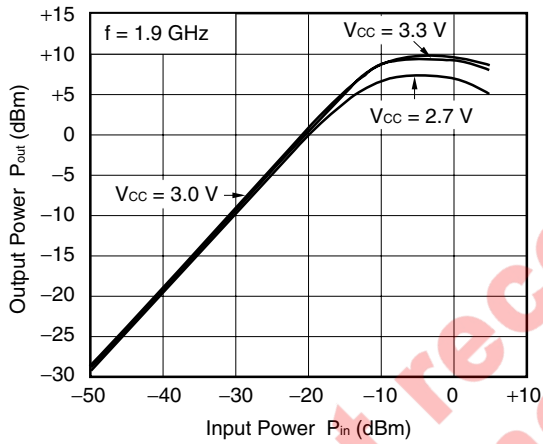
OUTPUT POWER vs. INPUT POWER



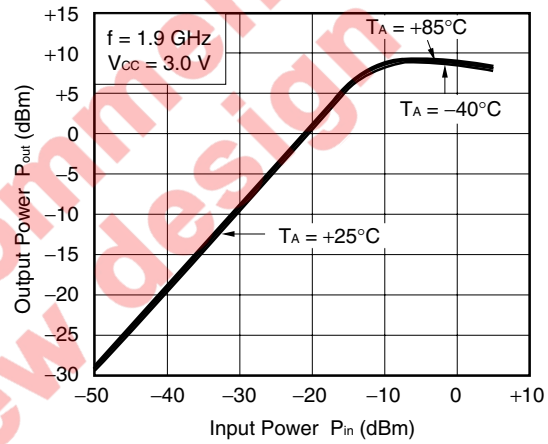
OUTPUT POWER vs. INPUT POWER



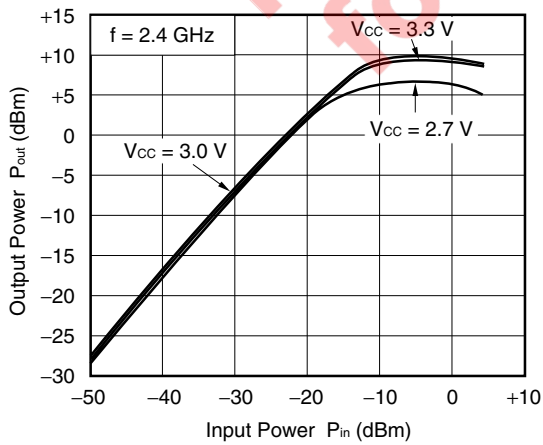
OUTPUT POWER vs. INPUT POWER



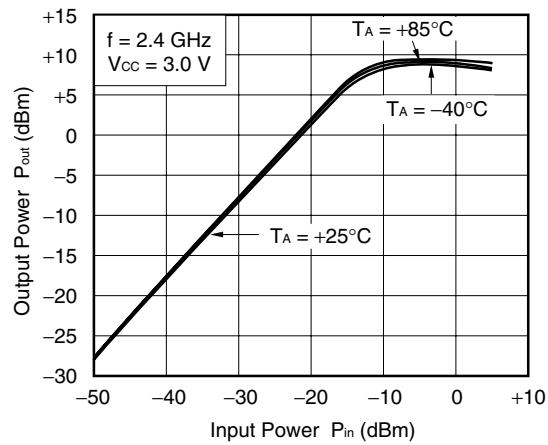
OUTPUT POWER vs. INPUT POWER



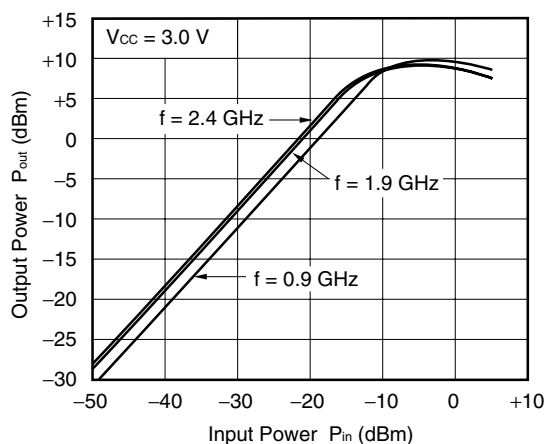
OUTPUT POWER vs. INPUT POWER



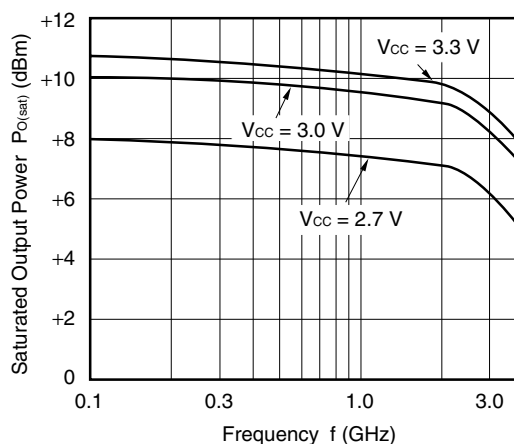
OUTPUT POWER vs. INPUT POWER



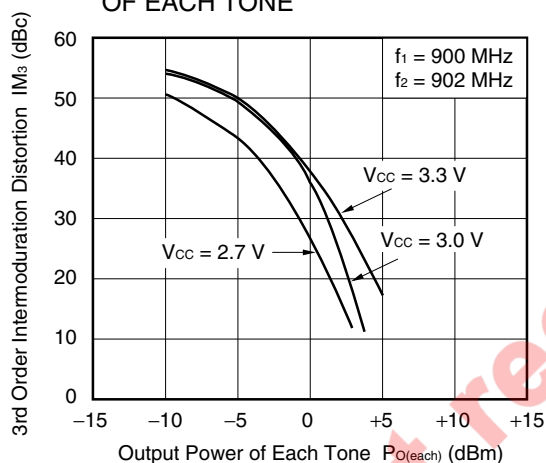
OUTPUT POWER vs. INPUT POWER



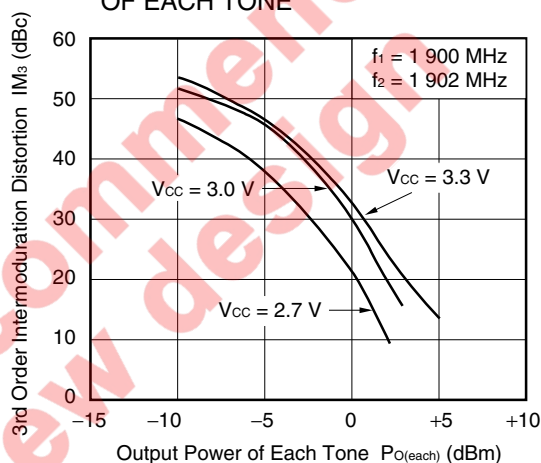
SATURATED OUTPUT POWER vs. FREQUENCY



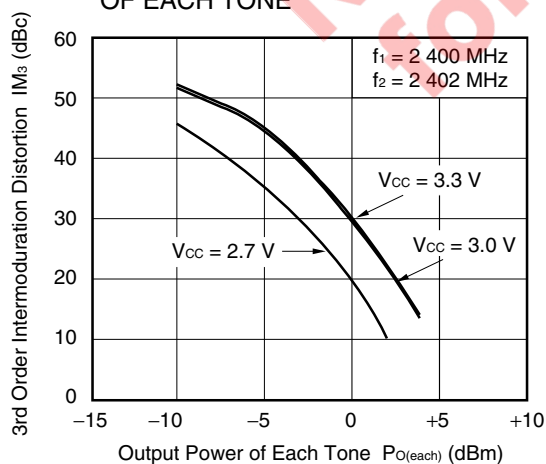
3RD ORDER INTERMODULATION DISTORTION vs. OUTPUT POWER OF EACH TONE



3RD ORDER INTERMODULATION DISTORTION vs. OUTPUT POWER OF EACH TONE



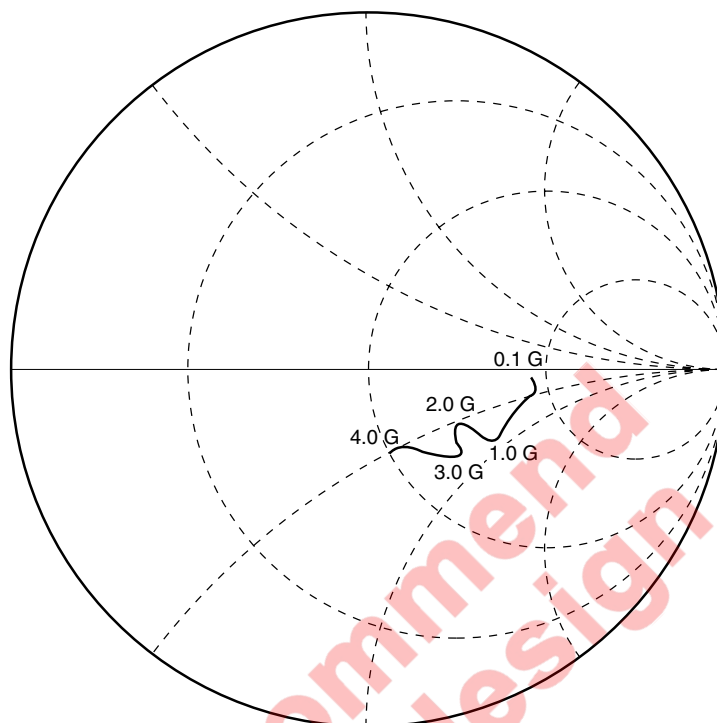
3RD ORDER INTERMODULATION DISTORTION vs. OUTPUT POWER OF EACH TONE



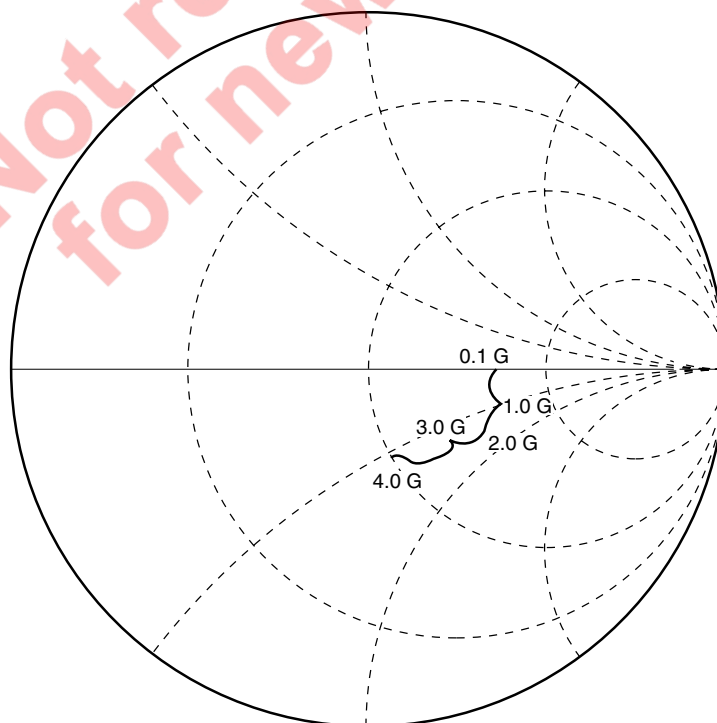
**Remark** The graphs indicate nominal characteristics.

**S-PARAMETERS ( $V_{CC} = V_{out} = 3.0\text{ V}$ )**

**S<sub>11</sub>-Frequency**



**S<sub>22</sub>-Frequency**

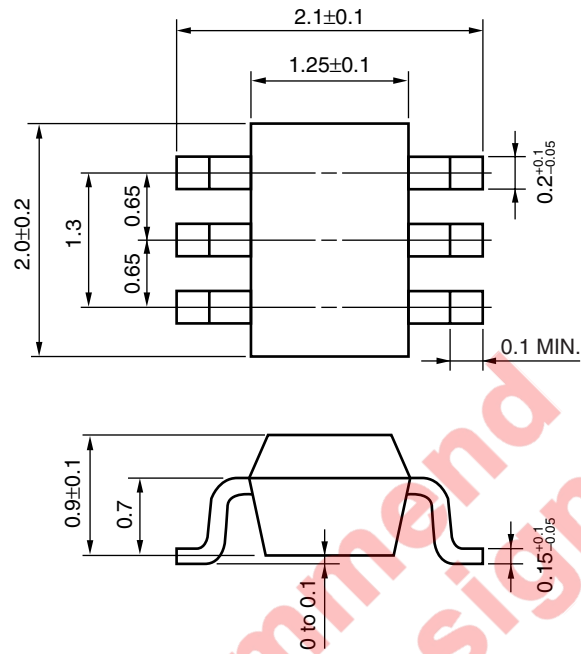


★ TYPICAL S-PARAMETER VALUES ( $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ) $V_{CC} = V_{out} = 3.0\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{CC} = 23\text{ mA}$ 

FREQUENCY MHz	S <sub>11</sub>		S <sub>21</sub>		S <sub>12</sub>		S <sub>22</sub>		K
	MAG.	ANG.	MAG.	ANG.	MAG.	ANG.	MAG.	ANG.	
100.0000	0.452	-2.7	9.078	-2.0	0.020	4.3	0.338	-1.6	1.89
200.0000	0.467	-5.7	9.098	-4.9	0.021	4.2	0.346	-2.1	1.73
300.0000	0.470	-7.5	9.143	-6.9	0.021	8.2	0.344	-1.0	1.72
400.0000	0.460	-9.3	9.237	-10.1	0.021	9.8	0.335	-2.7	1.75
500.0000	0.438	-11.5	9.284	-11.9	0.021	11.4	0.328	-4.8	1.84
600.0000	0.415	-14.7	9.442	-14.6	0.022	8.1	0.337	-7.5	1.73
700.0000	0.397	-18.6	9.670	-17.0	0.022	11.5	0.350	-7.9	1.72
800.0000	0.395	-22.4	9.897	-19.7	0.022	16.3	0.354	-6.8	1.69
900.0000	0.399	-25.6	10.166	-22.7	0.023	14.5	0.342	-6.0	1.56
1000.0000	0.404	-28.1	10.496	-26.0	0.022	13.4	0.331	-7.9	1.60
1100.0000	0.396	-29.0	10.903	-29.0	0.023	18.0	0.332	-10.8	1.48
1200.0000	0.394	-28.5	11.329	-32.8	0.025	16.6	0.353	-13.4	1.33
1300.0000	0.385	-28.0	11.895	-37.9	0.025	17.4	0.376	-14.3	1.26
1400.0000	0.368	-28.8	12.145	-42.4	0.024	22.0	0.374	-15.0	1.28
1500.0000	0.347	-29.5	12.356	-47.6	0.025	24.3	0.361	-16.3	1.28
1600.0000	0.335	-30.9	12.670	-51.8	0.026	20.6	0.356	-19.3	1.22
1700.0000	0.327	-31.5	12.966	-56.4	0.024	21.4	0.356	-22.0	1.29
1800.0000	0.328	-31.2	13.410	-61.4	0.026	23.2	0.366	-23.9	1.17
1900.0000	0.327	-29.4	13.722	-66.8	0.027	27.5	0.367	-25.6	1.11
2000.0000	0.325	-29.4	14.151	-72.3	0.026	24.6	0.369	-28.5	1.11
2100.0000	0.316	-28.5	14.412	-78.1	0.028	26.4	0.363	-31.7	1.05
2200.0000	0.295	-29.4	14.747	-84.1	0.027	26.5	0.361	-35.4	1.08
2300.0000	0.288	-30.8	15.144	-90.3	0.029	27.5	0.359	-37.1	1.02
2400.0000	0.291	-34.1	15.463	-97.4	0.029	27.1	0.346	-39.0	1.01
2500.0000	0.303	-38.3	15.264	-104.6	0.029	27.7	0.323	-40.6	1.04
2600.0000	0.317	-41.1	15.137	-112.6	0.028	25.5	0.303	-43.1	1.09
2700.0000	0.335	-41.3	14.774	-119.8	0.029	25.5	0.294	-43.9	1.07
2800.0000	0.349	-41.0	14.176	-127.7	0.031	25.0	0.299	-43.0	1.03
2900.0000	0.347	-39.4	13.710	-133.7	0.029	32.9	0.304	-41.3	1.09
3000.0000	0.345	-43.2	12.808	-139.8	0.029	24.8	0.317	-44.9	1.15
3100.0000	0.341	-45.4	12.313	-146.0	0.031	28.9	0.325	-46.7	1.13
3200.0000	0.331	-47.9	11.587	-149.3	0.029	31.6	0.318	-48.7	1.25
3300.0000	0.323	-49.8	11.003	-154.5	0.031	31.2	0.315	-52.1	1.27
3400.0000	0.311	-52.1	10.638	-157.7	0.031	29.5	0.307	-56.1	1.32
3500.0000	0.302	-52.6	10.228	-162.0	0.029	32.5	0.302	-60.0	1.44
3600.0000	0.289	-54.9	9.985	-166.5	0.030	31.4	0.303	-63.7	1.47
3700.0000	0.266	-56.5	9.543	-170.1	0.030	39.6	0.301	-65.1	1.54
3800.0000	0.253	-61.5	9.184	-174.5	0.031	34.1	0.294	-67.5	1.55
3900.0000	0.238	-65.6	8.816	-177.7	0.030	36.2	0.275	-68.8	1.71
4000.0000	0.238	-70.7	8.488	-178.2	0.032	38.9	0.270	-71.0	1.70
4100.0000	0.244	-74.0	8.186	-174.3	0.032	37.0	0.266	-75.1	1.75

# PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

6-PIN SUPER MINIMOLD (UNIT: mm)



**NOTES ON CORRECT USE**

- (1) Observe precautions for handling because of electro-static sensitive devices.
- (2) Form a ground pattern as widely as possible to minimize ground impedance (to prevent undesired oscillation).  
All the ground pins must be connected together with wide ground pattern to decrease impedance difference.
- (3) The bypass capacitor should be attached to the V<sub>CC</sub> pin.
- (4) The inductor must be attached between V<sub>CC</sub> and output pins. The inductance value should be determined in accordance with desired frequency.
- (5) The DC cut capacitor must be attached to input and output pins.

**RECOMMENDED SOLDERING CONDITIONS**

This product should be soldered under the following recommended conditions. For soldering methods and conditions other than those recommended below, contact your NEC sales representative.

Soldering Method	Soldering Conditions	Recommended Condition Symbol
Infrared Reflow	Package peak temperature: 235°C or below Time: 30 seconds or less (at 210°C) Count: 3, Exposure limit: None <sup>Note</sup>	IR35-00-3
VPS	Package peak temperature: 215°C or below Time: 40 seconds or less (at 200°C) Count: 3, Exposure limit: None <sup>Note</sup>	VP15-00-3
Wave Soldering	Soldering bath temperature: 260°C or below Time: 10 seconds or less Count: 1, Exposure limit: None <sup>Note</sup>	WS60-00-1
Partial Heating	Pin temperature: 300°C or below Time: 3 seconds or less (per side of device) Exposure limit: None <sup>Note</sup>	—

**Note** After opening the dry pack, keep it in a place below 25°C and 65% RH for the allowable storage period.

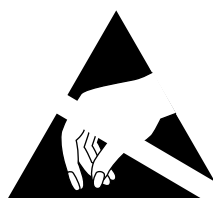
**Caution** Do not use different soldering methods together (except for partial heating).

For details of recommended soldering conditions for surface mounting, refer to information document **SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE MOUNTING TECHNOLOGY MANUAL (C10535E)**.



[MEMO]

Not recommend  
for new design



# ATTENTION

OBSERVE PRECAUTIONS  
FOR HANDLING  
ELECTROSTATIC  
SENSITIVE  
DEVICES

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