

**FEATURES**

**Low noise figure: 1.4 dB typical**  
**Single positive supply (self biased)**  
**High gain:  $\leq 15.5$  dB typical**  
**High OIP3:  $\leq 33$  dBm typical**  
**RoHS-compliant, 2 mm  $\times$  2 mm, 6-lead LFCSP**

**APPLICATIONS**

**Test instrumentation**  
**Telecommunications**  
**Military radar and communication**  
**Electronic warfare**  
**Aerospace**

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

The HMC8412 is a gallium arsenide (GaAs), monolithic microwave integrated circuit (MMIC), pseudomorphic high electron mobility transistor (pHEMT), low noise wideband amplifier that operates from 0.4 GHz to 11 GHz.

The HMC8412 provides a typical gain of 15.5 dB, a 1.4 dB typical noise figure, and a typical output third-order intercept (OIP3) of  $\leq 33$  dBm, requiring only 60 mA from a 5 V drain supply voltage. The saturated output power ( $P_{SAT}$ ) of  $\leq 20.5$  dBm typical enables the low noise amplifier (LNA) to function as a local oscillator

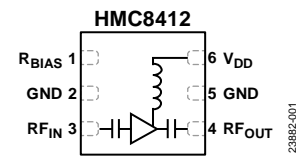
**FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM**

Figure 1.

(LO) driver for many Analog Devices, Inc., balanced, inphase and quadrature (I/Q) or image rejection mixers.

The HMC8412 also features inputs and outputs that are internally matched to 50  $\Omega$ , making the device ideal for surface-mount technology (SMT)-based, high capacity microwave radio applications.

The HMC8412 is housed in an **RoHS-compliant, 2 mm  $\times$  2 mm, 6-lead LFCSP**.

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**REVISION HISTORY**

5/2020—Revision 0: Initial Version

## SPECIFICATIONS

### 0.4 GHz TO 3 GHz FREQUENCY RANGE

$V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ , supply current ( $I_{DQ}$ ) = 60 mA,  $R_{BIAS} = 1.47\text{ k}\Omega$ , and  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted.

Table 1.

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
FREQUENCY RANGE	0.4		3	GHz	
GAIN	13	15.5		dB	
Gain Variation over Temperature		0.010		dB/ $^\circ\text{C}$	
NOISE FIGURE		1.4		dB	
RETURN LOSS					
Input		14		dB	
Output		13		dB	
OUTPUT					
Power for 1 dB Compression (OP1dB)	15	18		dBm	
$P_{SAT}$		20.5		dBm	
OIP3		32		dBm	Measurement taken at output power ( $P_{OUT}$ ) per tone = 0 dBm
Second-Order Intercept (OIP2)		40		dBm	Measurement taken at $P_{OUT}$ per tone = 0 dBm
POWER ADDED EFFICIENCY (PAE)		28		%	Measured at $P_{SAT}$
SUPPLY					
$I_{DQ}$		60		mA	
$V_{DD}$	2	5	6	V	

### 3 GHz TO 9 GHz FREQUENCY RANGE

$V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 60\text{ mA}$ ,  $R_{BIAS} = 1.47\text{ k}\Omega$ , and  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted.

Table 2.

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
FREQUENCY RANGE	3		9	GHz	
GAIN	13	15		dB	
Gain Variation over Temperature		0.012		dB/ $^\circ\text{C}$	
NOISE FIGURE		1.5		dB	
RETURN LOSS					
Input		15		dB	
Output		16		dB	
OUTPUT					
OP1dB	15.5	18		dBm	
$P_{SAT}$		20.5		dBm	
OIP3		33		dBm	Measurement taken at $P_{OUT}$ per tone = 0 dBm
OIP2		41.5		dBm	Measurement taken at $P_{OUT}$ per tone = 0 dBm
PAE		29		%	Measured at $P_{SAT}$
SUPPLY					
$I_{DQ}$		60		mA	
$V_{DD}$	2	5	6	V	

**9 GHz TO 11 GHz FREQUENCY RANGE**

$V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 60\text{ mA}$ ,  $R_{BIAS} = 1.47\text{ k}\Omega$ , and  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted.

**Table 3.**

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
FREQUENCY RANGE	9		11	GHz	
GAIN	12	14		dB	
Gain Variation over Temperature		0.022		dB/°C	
NOISE FIGURE		1.8		dB	
RETURN LOSS					
Input		14		dB	
Output		10		dB	
OUTPUT					
OP1dB	11	14		dBm	
$P_{SAT}$		18		dBm	
OIP3		31		dBm	Measurement taken at $P_{OUT}$ per tone = 0 dBm
OIP2		49.5		dBm	Measurement taken at $P_{OUT}$ per tone = 0 dBm
PAE		15.5		%	Measured at $P_{SAT}$
SUPPLY					
$I_{DQ}$		60		mA	
$V_{DD}$	2	5	6	V	

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Table 4.

Parameter	Rating
$V_{DD}$	7 V
RF Input Power	25 dBm
Continuous Power Dissipation ( $P_{DISS}$ ), $T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$ (Derate 9.15 mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$ Above $85^\circ\text{C}$ )	0.82 W
Temperature	
Storage Range	$-65^\circ\text{C}$ to $+150^\circ\text{C}$
Operating Range	$-40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$
Peak Reflow (Moisture Sensitivity Level 1 (MSL1)) <sup>1</sup>	$260^\circ\text{C}$
Junction Temperature to Maintain 1,000,000 Hours Mean Time to Failure (MTTF)	$175^\circ\text{C}$
Nominal Junction Temperature ( $T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ , $I_{DQ} = 60\text{ mA}$ )	$117.8^\circ\text{C}$

<sup>1</sup> See the Ordering Guide for more information.

Stresses at or above those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the product. This is a stress rating only; functional operation of the product at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational section of this specification is not implied. Operation beyond the maximum operating conditions for extended periods may affect product reliability.

### THERMAL RESISTANCE

Thermal performance is directly linked to printed circuit board (PCB) design and operating environment. Close attention to PCB thermal design is required.

$\theta_{JC}$  is the junction to case thermal resistance.

Table 5. Thermal Resistance

Package Type	$\theta_{JC}$	Unit
CP-6-12	109.3	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

### ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE (ESD) RATINGS

The following ESD information is provided for handling of ESD-sensitive devices in an ESD protected area only.

Human body model (HBM) per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001.

#### ESD Ratings for HMC8412

Table 6. HMC8412, 6-Lead LFCSP

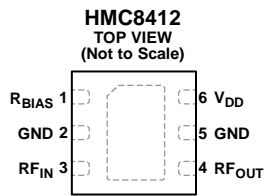
ESD Model	Withstand Threshold (V)	Class
HBM	$\pm 500$	1B

### ESD CAUTION



**ESD (electrostatic discharge) sensitive device.** Charged devices and circuit boards can discharge without detection. Although this product features patented or proprietary protection circuitry, damage may occur on devices subjected to high energy ESD. Therefore, proper ESD precautions should be taken to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality.

## PIN CONFIGURATION AND FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS



**NOTES**  
 1. EXPOSED PAD. THE EXPOSED PAD MUST BE CONNECTED TO THE RF AND DC GROUND.

23882-002

Figure 2. Pin Configuration

Table 7. Pin Function Descriptions

Pin No.	Mnemonic	Description
1	$R_{BIAS}$	Current Mirror Bias Resistor. Use the $R_{BIAS}$ pin to set the quiescent current by connecting the external bias resistor as defined in Table 8. Refer to Figure 60 for the bias resistor connection. See Figure 3 for the interface schematic.
2, 5	GND	Ground. The GND pin must be connected to RF and dc ground. See Figure 6 for the interface schematic.
3	$RF_{IN}$	RF Input. The $RF_{IN}$ pin is ac-coupled and matched to 50 $\Omega$ . See Figure 4 for the interface schematic.
4	$RF_{OUT}$	RF Output. The $RF_{OUT}$ pin is ac-coupled and matched to 50 $\Omega$ . See Figure 5 for the interface schematic.
6	$V_{DD}$ EPAD	Drain Supply Voltage for the Amplifier. See Figure 5 for the interface schematic. Exposed Pad. The exposed pad must be connected to the RF and dc ground.

### INTERFACE SCHEMATICS

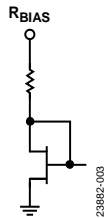


Figure 3.  $R_{BIAS}$  Interface Schematic

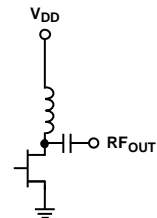


Figure 5.  $V_{DD}$  and  $RF_{OUT}$  Interface Schematic

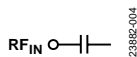


Figure 4.  $RF_{IN}$  Interface Schematic



Figure 6. GND Interface Schematic

### TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

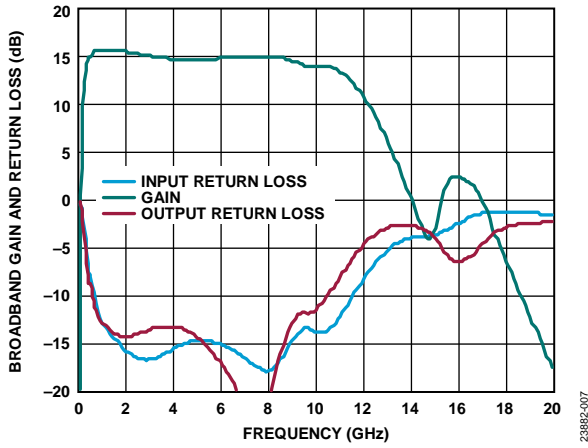


Figure 7. Broadband Gain and Return Loss vs. Frequency, 10 MHz to 20 GHz,  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 60\text{ mA}$ ,  $R_{BIAS} = 1.47\text{ k}\Omega$

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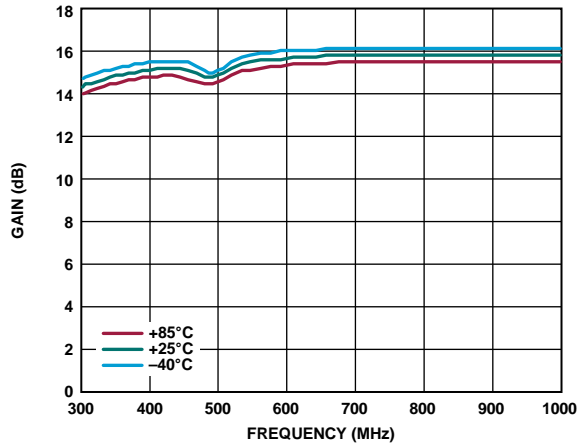


Figure 10. Gain vs. Frequency for Various Temperatures, 300 MHz to 1 GHz,  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 60\text{ mA}$ ,  $R_{BIAS} = 1.47\text{ k}\Omega$

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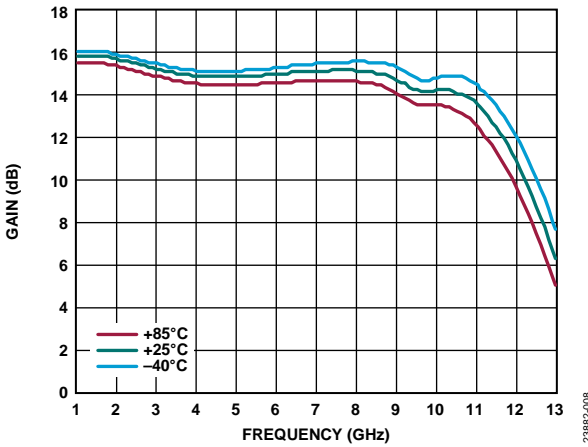


Figure 8. Gain vs. Frequency for Various Temperatures, 1 GHz to 13 GHz,  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 60\text{ mA}$ ,  $R_{BIAS} = 1.47\text{ k}\Omega$

23882-008

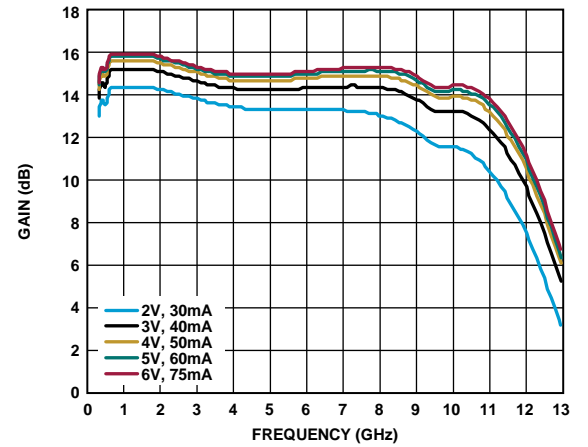


Figure 11. Gain vs. Frequency for Various  $V_{DD}$  and  $I_{DQ}$  Values, 300 MHz to 13 GHz,  $R_{BIAS} = 1.47\text{ k}\Omega$

23882-011

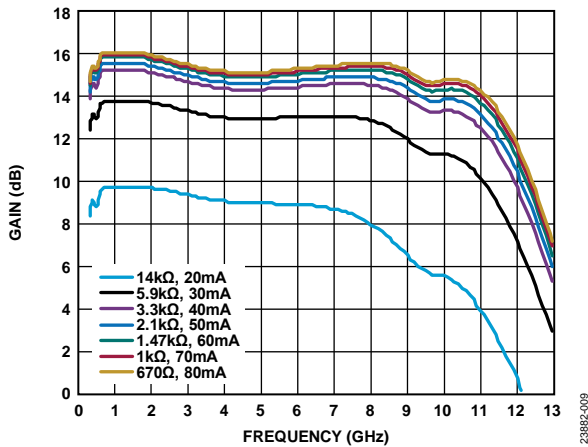


Figure 9. Gain vs. Frequency for Various  $R_{BIAS}$  Values and  $I_{DQ}$ , 300 MHz to 13 GHz,  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$

23882-009

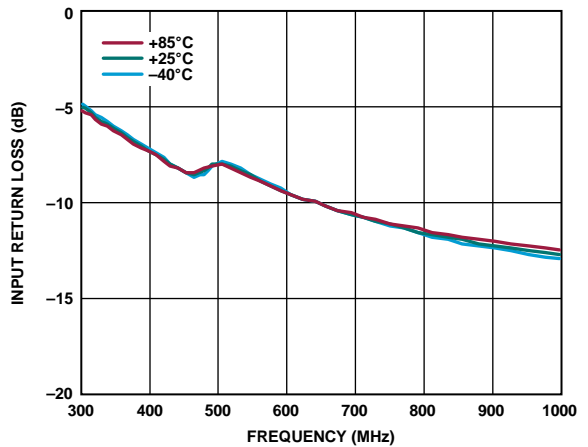


Figure 12. Input Return Loss vs. Frequency for Various Temperatures, 300 MHz to 1 GHz,  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 60\text{ mA}$ ,  $R_{BIAS} = 1.47\text{ k}\Omega$

23882-012

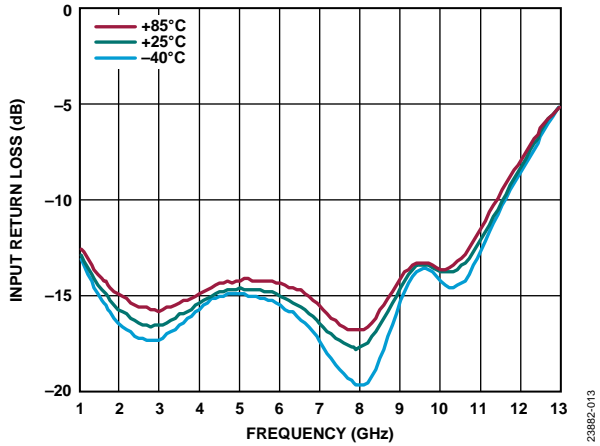


Figure 13. Input Return Loss vs. Frequency for Various Temperatures, 1 GHz to 13 GHz,  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 60\text{ mA}$ ,  $R_{BIAS} = 1.47\text{ k}\Omega$

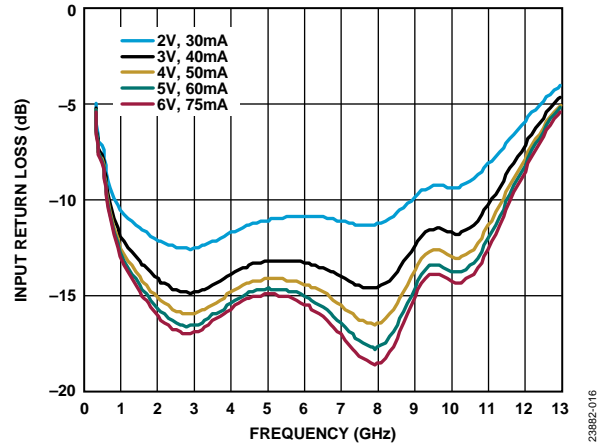


Figure 16. Input Return Loss vs. Frequency for Various  $V_{DD}$  and  $I_{DQ}$  Values, 300 MHz to 13 GHz,  $R_{BIAS} = 1.47\text{ k}\Omega$

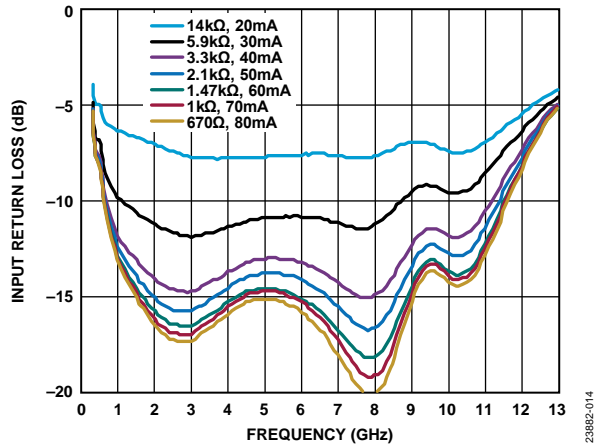


Figure 14. Input Return Loss vs. Frequency for Various  $R_{BIAS}$  Values and  $I_{DQ}$ , 300 MHz to 13 GHz,  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$

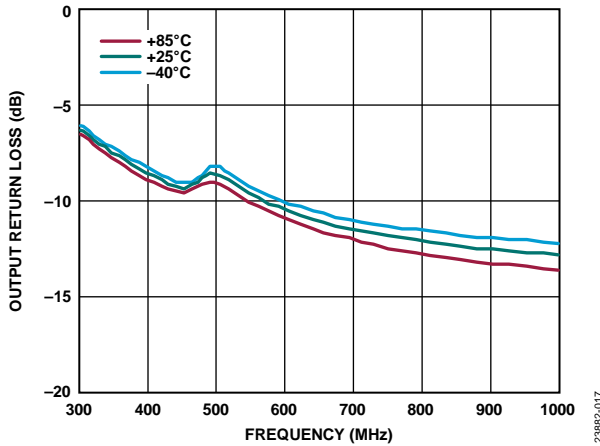


Figure 17. Output Return Loss vs. Frequency for Various Temperatures, 300 MHz to 1 GHz,  $R_{BIAS} = 1.47\text{ k}\Omega$

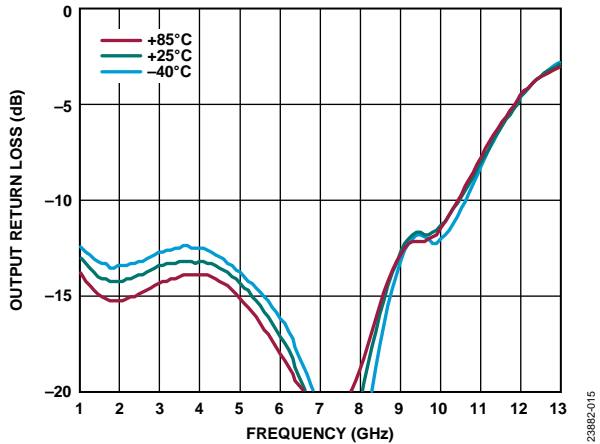


Figure 15. Output Return Loss vs. Frequency for Various Temperatures, 1 GHz to 13 GHz,  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 60\text{ mA}$ ,  $R_{BIAS} = 1.47\text{ k}\Omega$

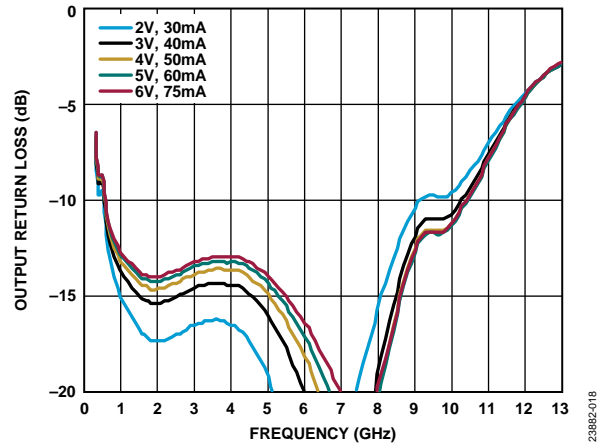


Figure 18. Output Return Loss vs. Frequency for Various  $V_{DD}$  and  $I_{DQ}$  Values, 300 MHz to 13 GHz,  $R_{BIAS} = 1.47\text{ k}\Omega$



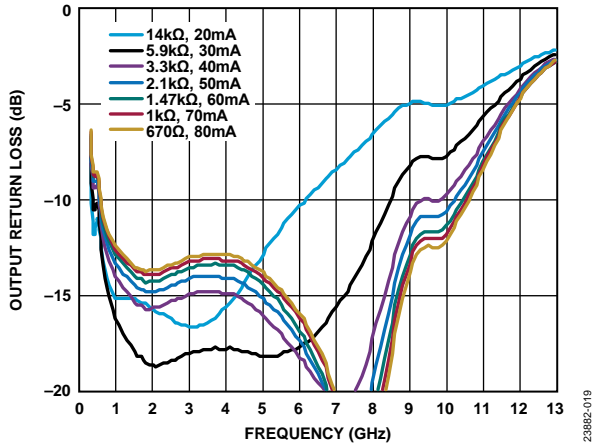


Figure 19. Output Return Loss vs. Frequency for Various  $R_{BIAS}$  Values and  $I_{DQ}$ , 300 MHz to 13 GHz,  $V_{DD} = 5 V$

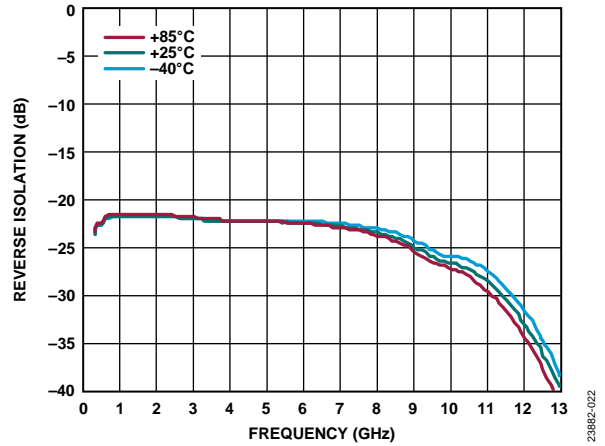


Figure 22. Reverse Isolation vs. Frequency for Various Temperatures, 300 MHz to 13 GHz,  $V_{DD} = 5 V$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 60 mA$ ,  $R_{BIAS} = 1.47 k\Omega$

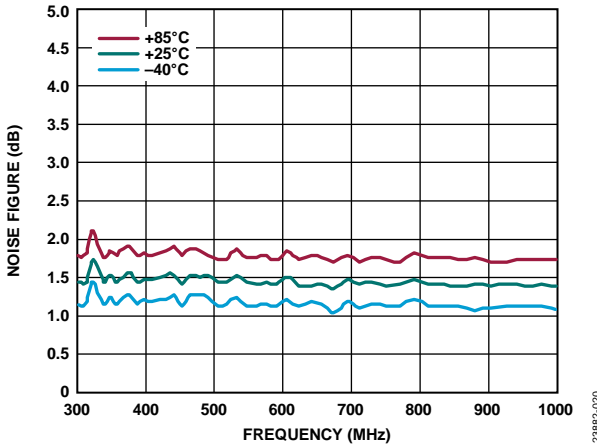


Figure 20. Noise Figure vs. Frequency for Various Temperatures, 300 MHz to 1 GHz,  $V_{DD} = 5 V$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 60 mA$ ,  $R_{BIAS} = 1.47 k\Omega$

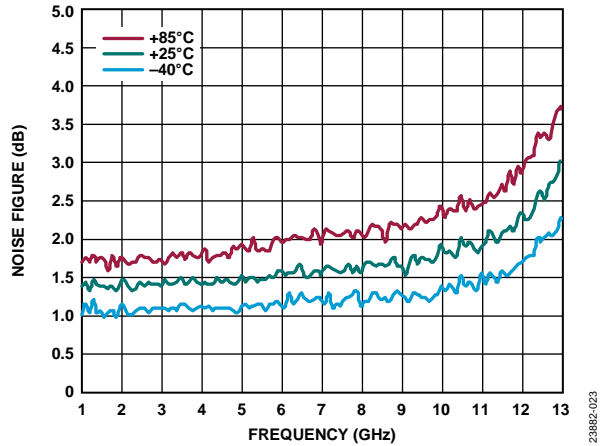


Figure 23. Noise Figure vs. Frequency for Various Temperatures, 1 GHz to 13 GHz,  $V_{DD} = 5 V$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 60 mA$ ,  $R_{BIAS} = 1.47 k\Omega$

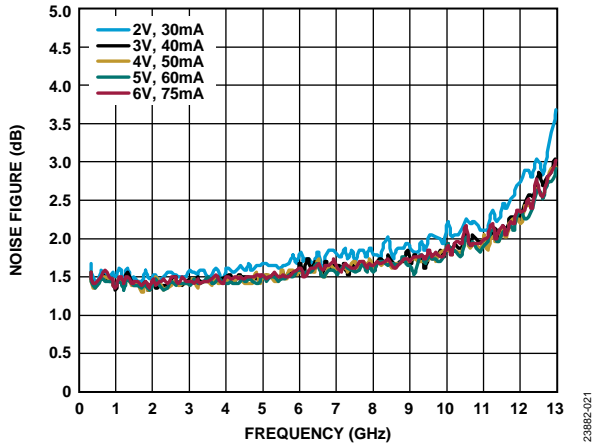


Figure 21. Noise Figure vs. Frequency for Various  $V_{DD}$  and  $I_{DQ}$  Values, 300 MHz to 13 GHz,  $R_{BIAS} = 1.47 k\Omega$

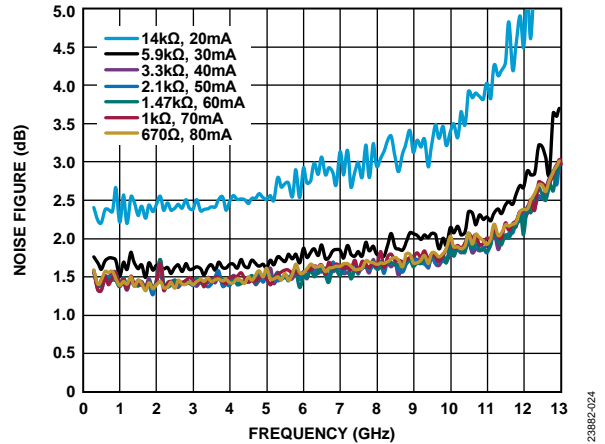


Figure 24. Noise Figure vs. Frequency for Various  $R_{BIAS}$  Values and  $I_{DQ}$ , 300 MHz to 13 GHz,  $V_{DD} = 5 V$

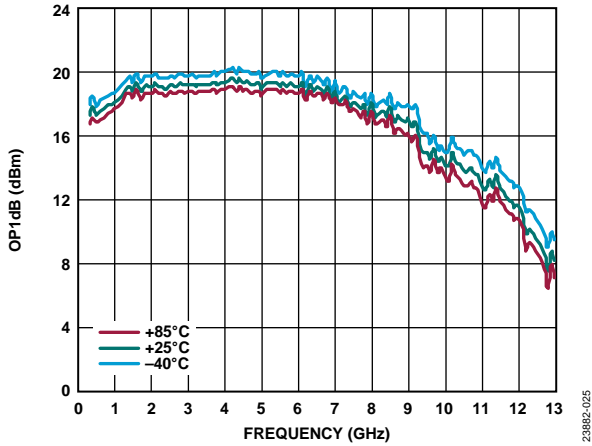


Figure 25. OP1dB vs. Frequency for Various Temperatures, 300 MHz to 13 GHz,  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 60\text{ mA}$ ,  $R_{BIAS} = 1.47\text{ k}\Omega$

23882-025

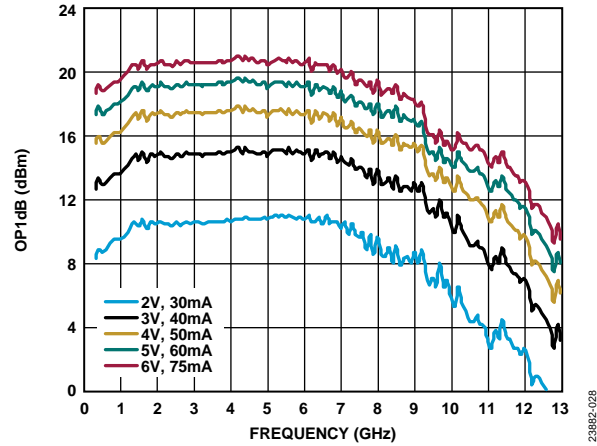


Figure 28. OP1dB vs. Frequency for Various  $V_{DD}$  and  $I_{DQ}$  Values, 300 MHz to 13 GHz,  $R_{BIAS} = 1.47\text{ k}\Omega$

23882-028

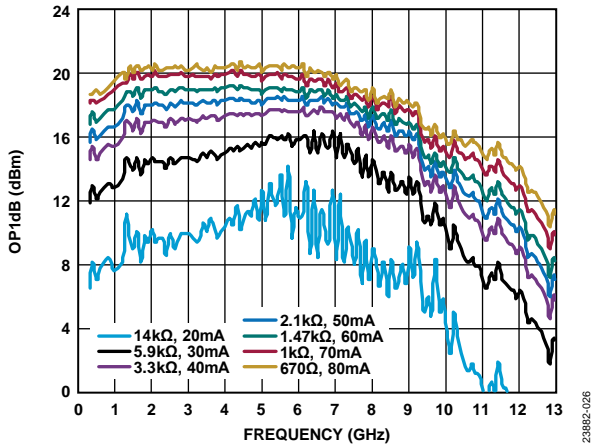


Figure 26. OP1dB vs. Frequency for Various  $R_{BIAS}$  Values and  $I_{DQ}$ , 300 MHz to 13 GHz,  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$

23882-026

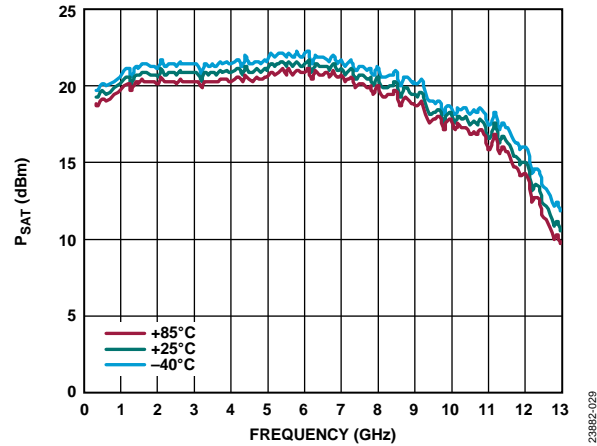


Figure 29.  $P_{SAT}$  vs. Frequency for Various Temperatures, 300 MHz to 13 GHz,  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 60\text{ mA}$ ,  $R_{BIAS} = 1.47\text{ k}\Omega$

23882-029

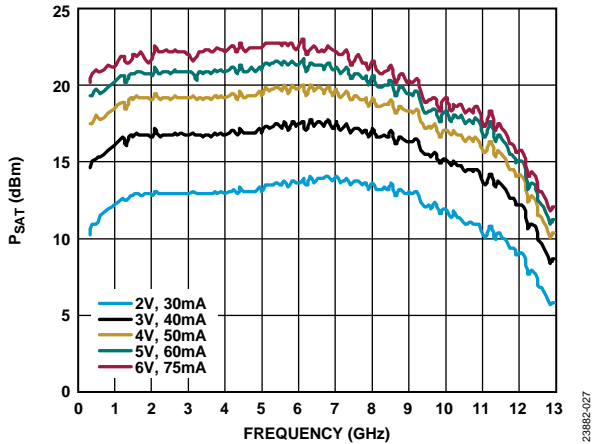


Figure 27.  $P_{SAT}$  vs. Frequency for Various  $V_{DD}$  and  $I_{DQ}$  Values, 300 MHz to 13 GHz,  $R_{BIAS} = 1.47\text{ k}\Omega$

23882-027

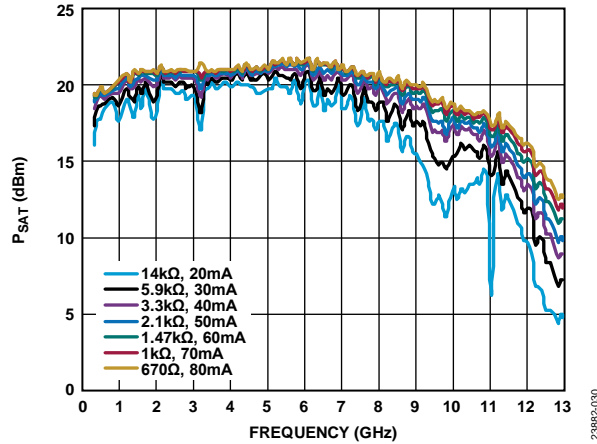


Figure 30.  $P_{SAT}$  vs. Frequency for Various  $R_{BIAS}$  Values and  $I_{DQ}$ , 300 MHz to 13 GHz,  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$

23882-030

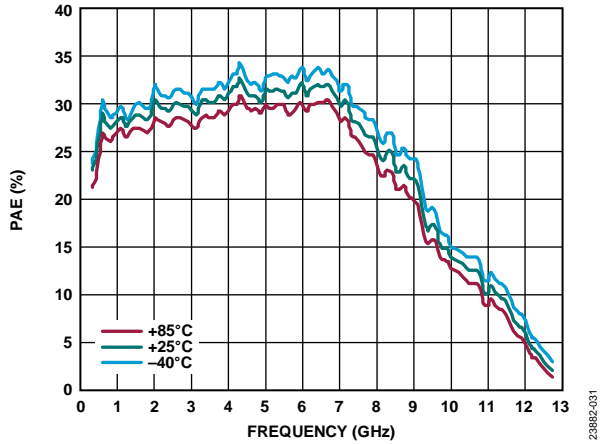


Figure 31. PAE vs. Frequency for Various Temperatures, 300 MHz to 13 GHz,  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 60\text{ mA}$ ,  $R_{BIAS} = 1.47\text{ k}\Omega$

23882-031

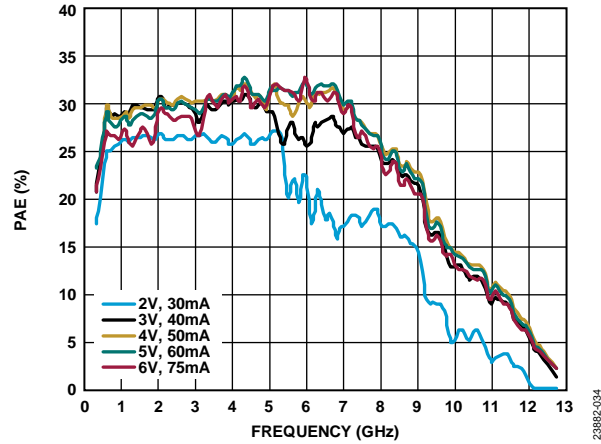


Figure 34. PAE vs. Frequency for Various  $V_{DD}$  and  $I_{DQ}$  Values, 300 MHz to 13 GHz,  $R_{BIAS} = 1.47\text{ k}\Omega$

23882-034

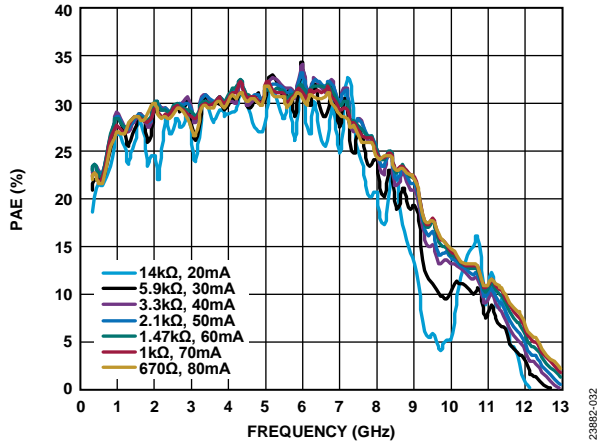


Figure 32. PAE vs. Frequency for Various  $R_{BIAS}$  Values and  $I_{DQ}$ , 300 MHz to 13 GHz,  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$

23882-032

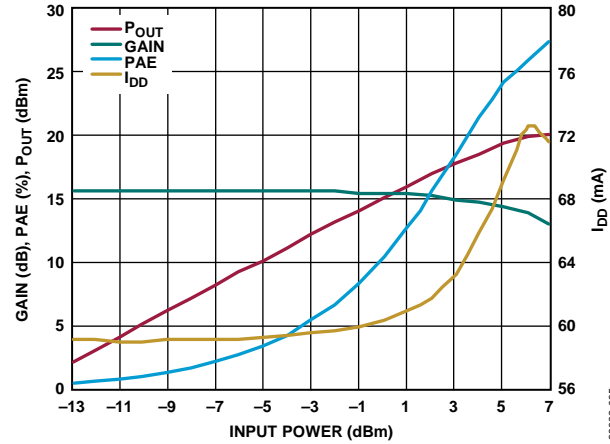


Figure 35. Gain, PAE,  $P_{OUT}$ , and  $I_{DD}$  vs. Input Power, Power Compression at 1 GHz,  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 60\text{ mA}$ ,  $R_{BIAS} = 1.47\text{ k}\Omega$

23882-035

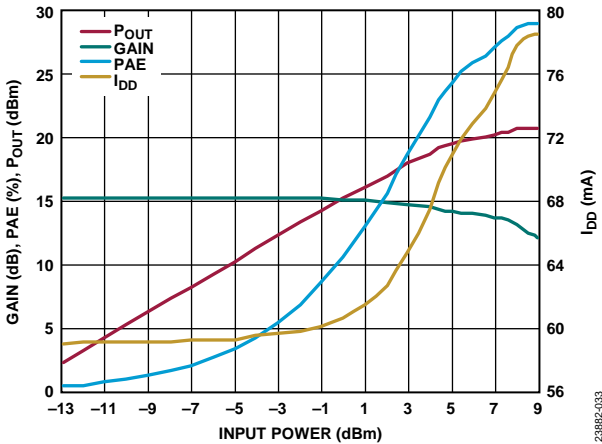


Figure 33. Gain, PAE,  $P_{OUT}$ , and Drain Current ( $I_{DD}$ ) vs. Input Power, Power Compression at 3 GHz,  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 60\text{ mA}$ ,  $R_{BIAS} = 1.47\text{ k}\Omega$

23882-033

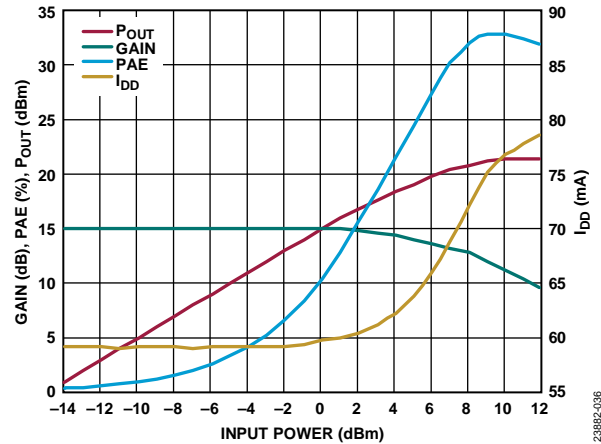


Figure 36. Gain, PAE,  $P_{OUT}$ , and  $I_{DD}$  vs. Input Power, Power Compression at 6 GHz,  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 60\text{ mA}$ ,  $R_{BIAS} = 1.47\text{ k}\Omega$

23882-036

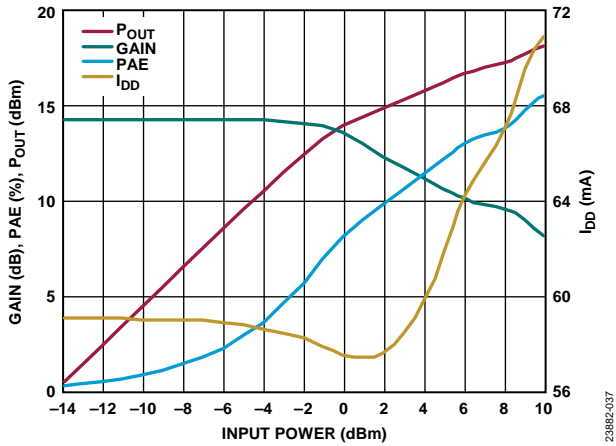


Figure 37. Gain, PAE,  $P_{OUT}$ , and  $I_{DD}$  vs. Input Power, Power Compression at 10 GHz,  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 60\text{ mA}$ ,  $R_{BIAS} = 1.47\text{ k}\Omega$

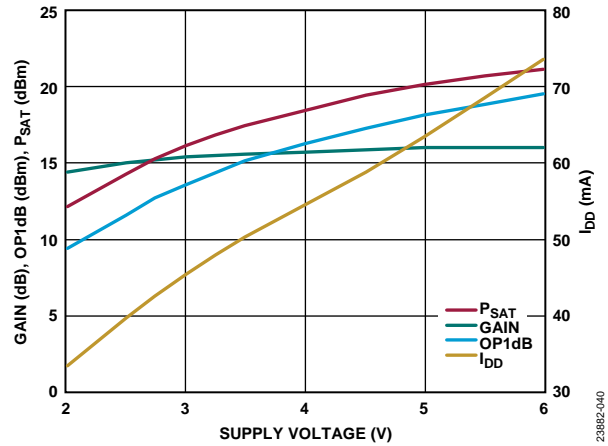


Figure 40. Gain, OP1dB,  $P_{SAT}$ , and  $I_{DD}$  vs. Supply Voltage, Power Compression at 1 GHz,  $R_{BIAS} = 1.47\text{ k}\Omega$

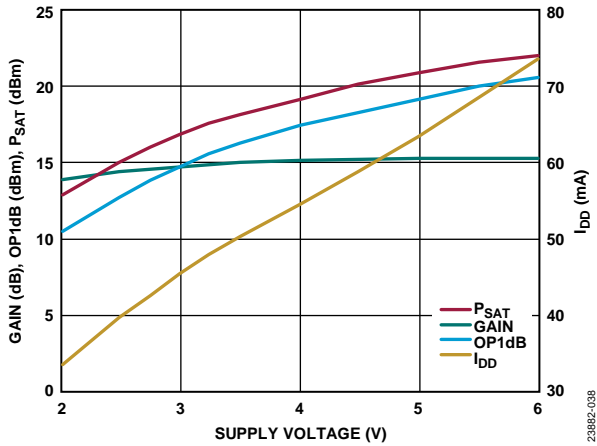


Figure 38. Gain, OP1dB,  $P_{SAT}$ , and  $I_{DD}$  vs. Supply Voltage, Power Compression at 3 GHz,  $R_{BIAS} = 1.47\text{ k}\Omega$

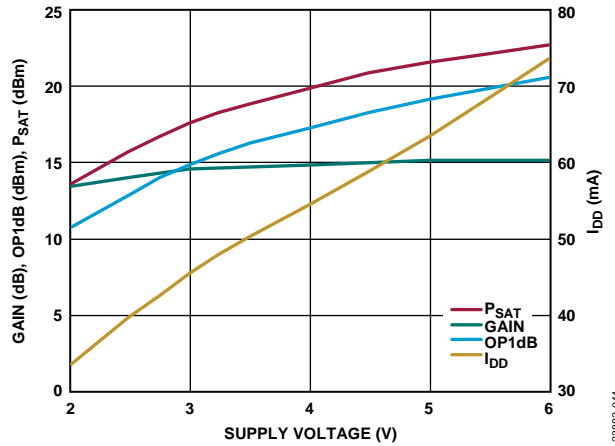


Figure 41. Gain, OP1dB,  $P_{SAT}$ , and  $I_{DD}$  vs. Supply Voltage, Power Compression at 6 GHz,  $R_{BIAS} = 1.47\text{ k}\Omega$

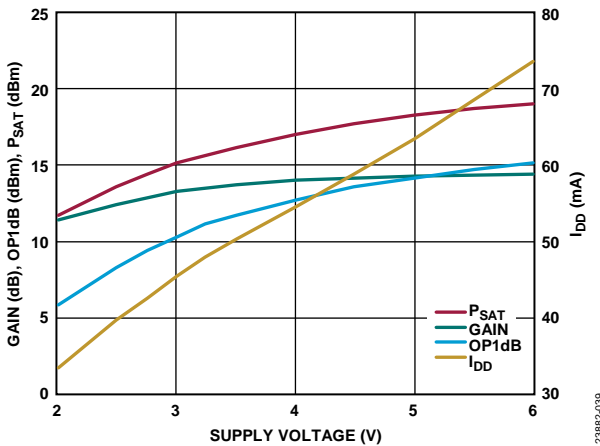


Figure 39. Gain, OP1dB,  $P_{SAT}$ , and  $I_{DD}$  vs. Supply Voltage, Power Compression at 10 GHz,  $R_{BIAS} = 1.47\text{ k}\Omega$

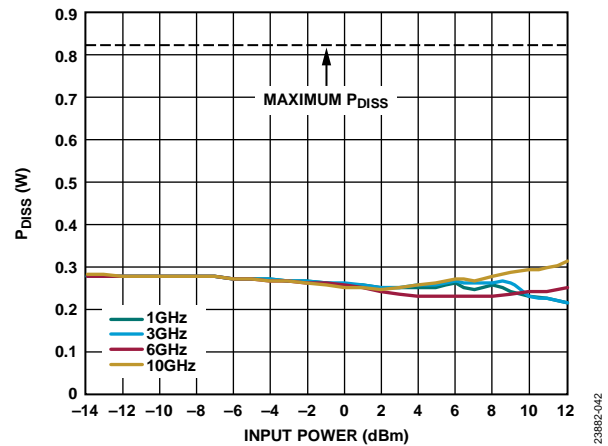


Figure 42.  $P_{DISS}$  vs. Input Power at  $T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 60\text{ mA}$ ,  $R_{BIAS} = 1.47\text{ k}\Omega$

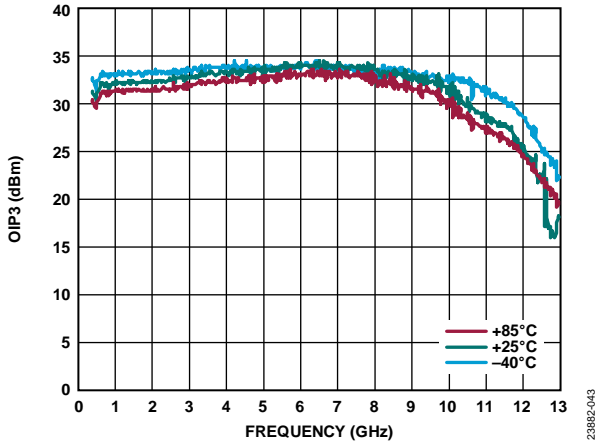


Figure 43. OIP3 vs. Frequency for Various Temperatures, 300 MHz to 13 GHz,  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 60\text{ mA}$ ,  $R_{BIAS} = 1.47\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $P_{OUT}$  per Tone = 0 dBm

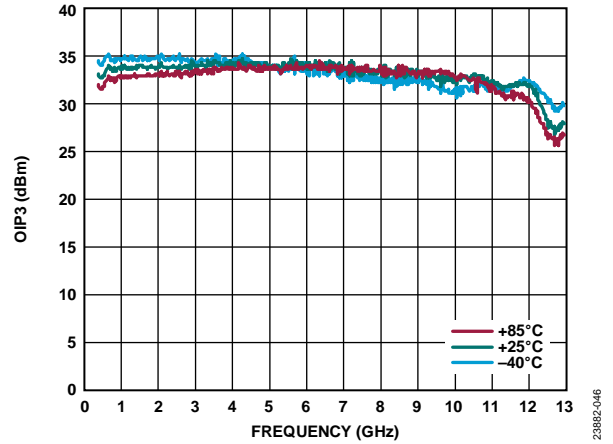


Figure 46. OIP3 vs. Frequency for Various Temperatures, 300 MHz to 13 GHz,  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 70\text{ mA}$ ,  $R_{BIAS} = 1\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $P_{OUT}$  per Tone = 0 dBm

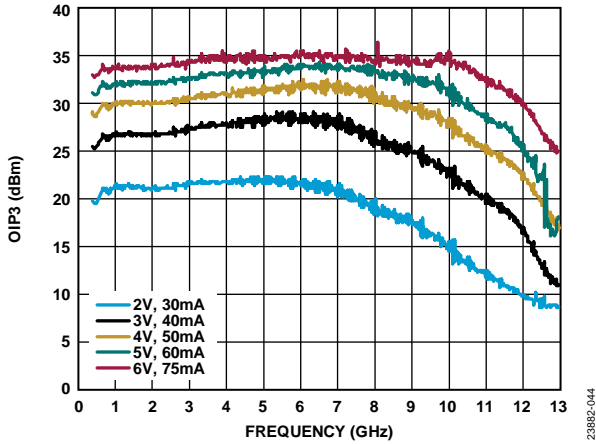


Figure 44. OIP3 vs. Frequency for Various  $V_{DD}$  and  $I_{DQ}$  Values, 300 MHz to 13 GHz,  $R_{BIAS} = 1.47\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $P_{OUT}$  per Tone = 0 dBm

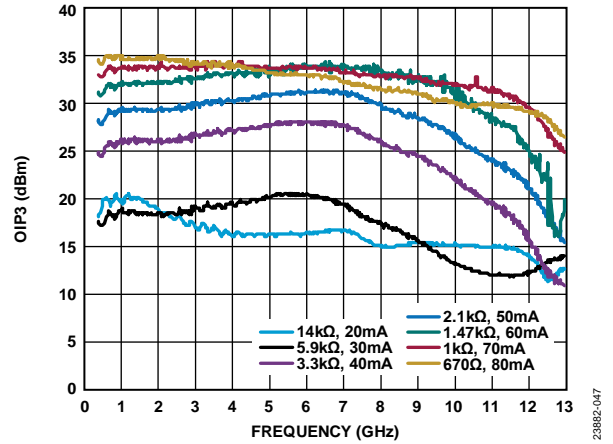


Figure 47. OIP3 vs. Frequency for Various  $R_{BIAS}$  Values and  $I_{DQ}$ , 300 MHz to 13 GHz,  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $P_{OUT}$  per Tone = 0 dBm

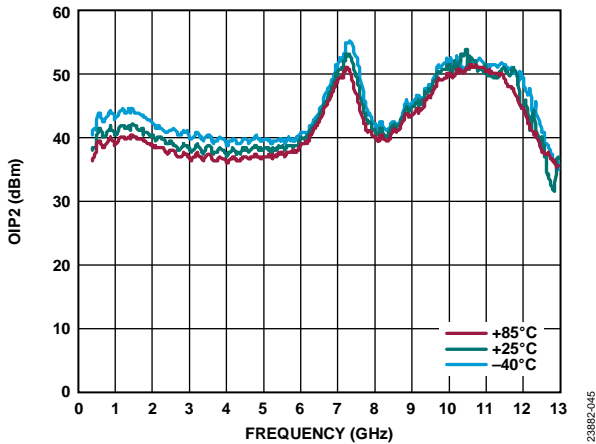


Figure 45. OIP2 vs. Frequency for Various Temperatures, 300 MHz to 13 GHz,  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 60\text{ mA}$ ,  $R_{BIAS} = 1.47\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $P_{OUT}$  per Tone = 0 dBm

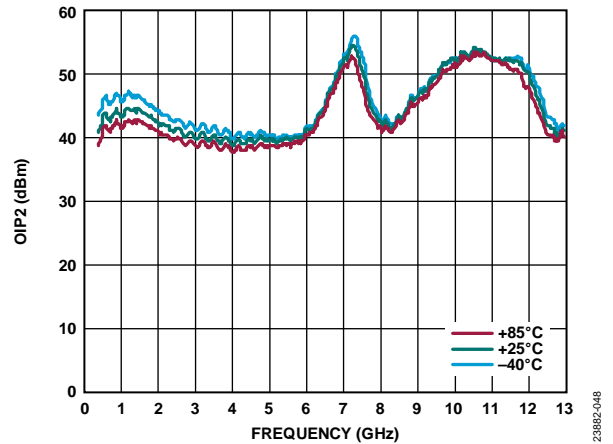


Figure 48. OIP2 vs. Frequency for Various Temperatures, 300 MHz to 13 GHz,  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 70\text{ mA}$ ,  $R_{BIAS} = 1\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $P_{OUT}$  per Tone = 0 dBm

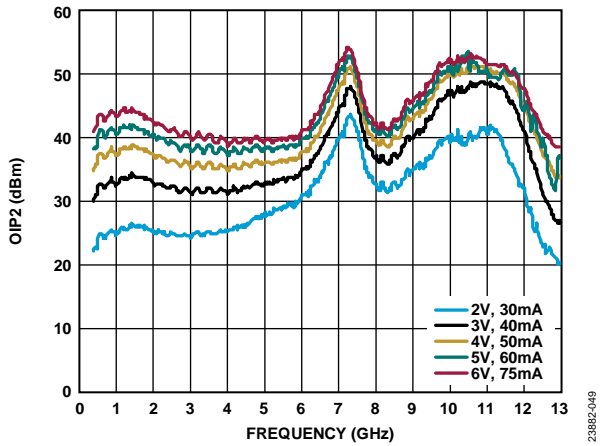


Figure 49. OIP2 vs. Frequency for Various  $V_{DD}$  and  $I_{DQ}$  Values, 300 MHz to 13 GHz,  $R_{BIAS} = 1.47\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $P_{OUT}$  per Tone = 0 dBm

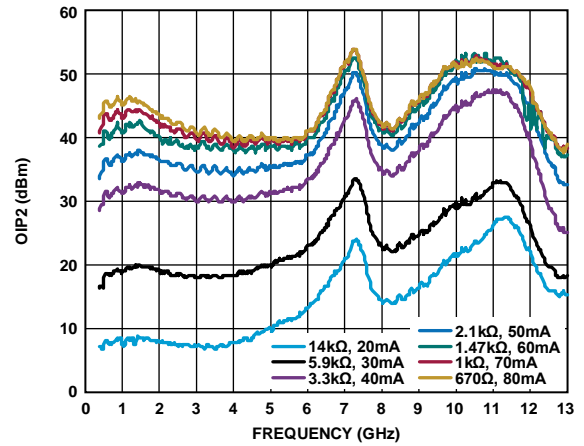


Figure 52. OIP2 vs. Frequency for Various  $R_{BIAS}$  Values and  $I_{DQ}$ , 300 MHz to 13 GHz,  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $P_{OUT}$  per Tone = 0 dBm

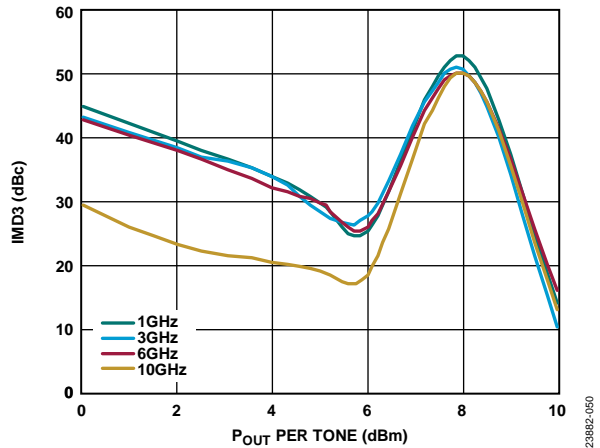


Figure 50. Third-Order Intermodulation Distortion Relative to Carrier (IMD3) vs.  $P_{OUT}$  per Tone for Various Frequencies,  $V_{DD} = 2\text{ V}$ ,  $R_{BIAS} = 1.47\text{ k}\Omega$

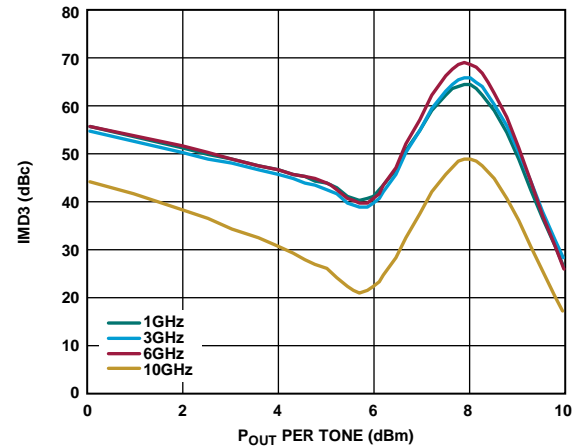


Figure 53. IMD3 vs.  $P_{OUT}$  per Tone for Various Frequencies,  $V_{DD} = 3\text{ V}$ ,  $R_{BIAS} = 1.47\text{ k}\Omega$

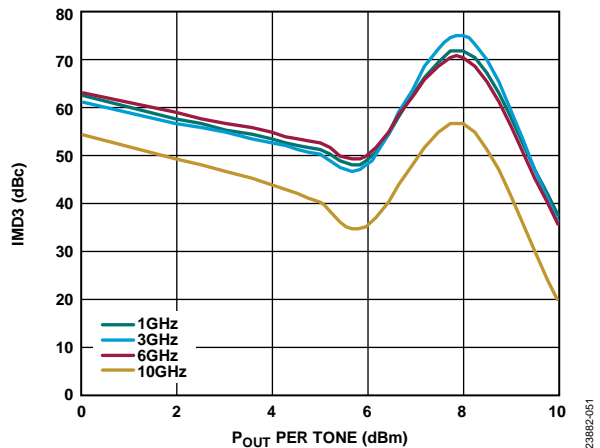


Figure 51. IMD3 vs.  $P_{OUT}$  per Tone for Various Frequencies,  $V_{DD} = 4\text{ V}$ ,  $R_{BIAS} = 1.47\text{ k}\Omega$

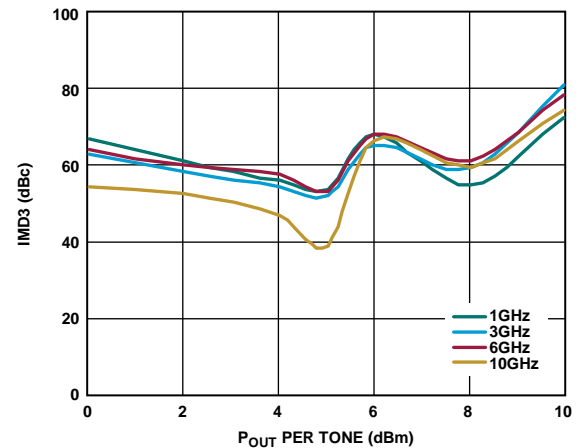


Figure 54. IMD3 vs.  $P_{OUT}$  per Tone for Various Frequencies,  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $R_{BIAS} = 1.47\text{ k}\Omega$

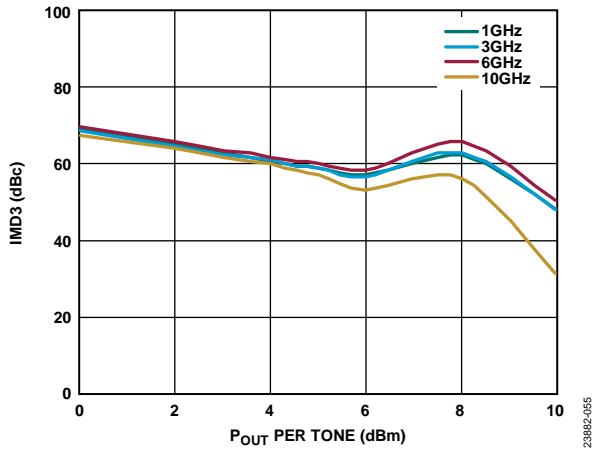


Figure 55. IMD3 vs.  $P_{OUT}$  per Tone for Various Frequencies,  $V_{DD} = 6 V$ ,  $R_{BIAS} = 1.47 k\Omega$

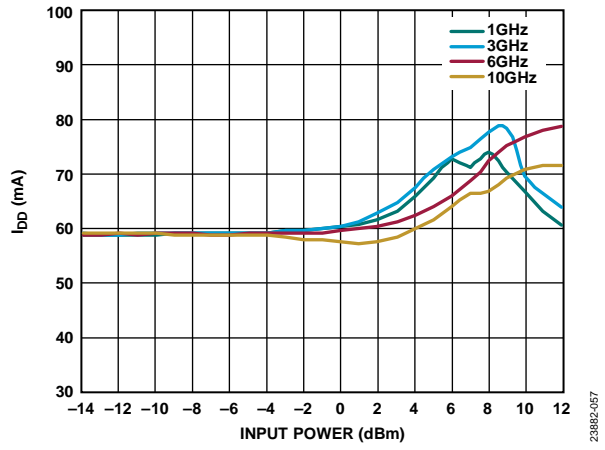


Figure 57.  $I_{DD}$  vs. Input Power for Various Frequencies,  $V_{DD} = 5 V$ ,  $R_{BIAS} = 1.47 k\Omega$

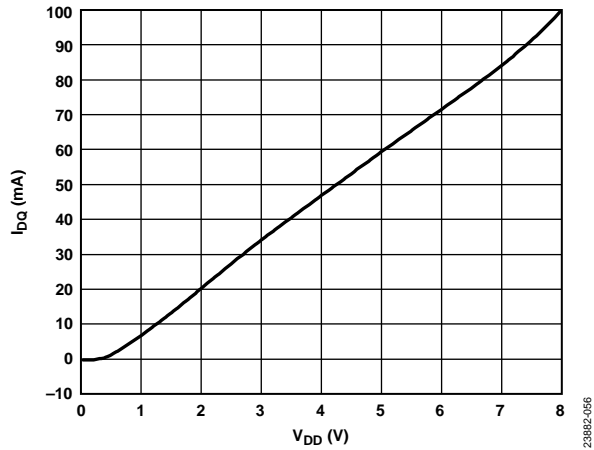


Figure 56.  $I_{DQ}$  vs.  $V_{DD}$ ,  $R_{BIAS} = 1.47 k\Omega$

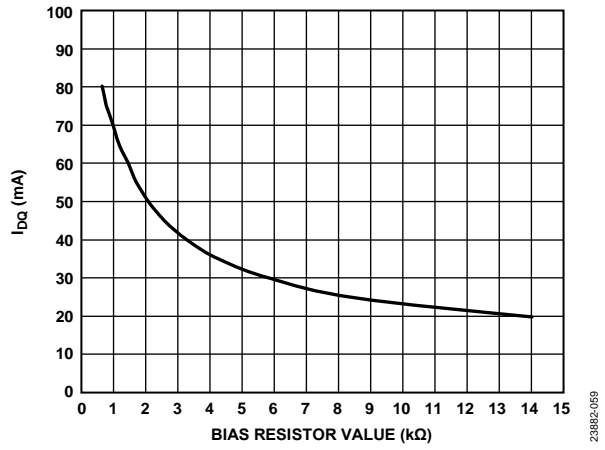


Figure 58.  $I_{DQ}$  vs. Bias Resistor Value,  $V_{DD} = 5 V$

## THEORY OF OPERATION

The HMC8412 is a GaAs, MMIC, pHEMT, low noise wideband amplifier with integrated ac-coupling capacitors and a bias inductor. A simplified schematic is shown in Figure 59.

The HMC8412 has ac-coupled, single-ended input and output ports with impedances that are nominally equal to  $50\ \Omega$  over the 0.4 GHz to 11 GHz frequency range. No external matching

components are required. To adjust the drain bias current, connect an external resistor between the  $R_{BIAS}$  and  $V_{DD}$  pins.

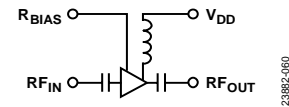


Figure 59. Simplified Schematic



## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

The basic connections for operating the HMC8412 over the specified frequency range are shown in Figure 60. No external biasing inductor is required, allowing the 5 V supply to be connected to the  $V_{DD}$  pin. 0.1  $\mu$ F and 100 pF power supply decoupling capacitors are recommended. The power supply decoupling capacitors shown in Figure 60 represent the configuration used to characterize and qualify the HMC8412. It is possible to reduce the number of capacitors, but this varies from system to system. It is recommended to first remove the largest capacitors that are farthest from the device when reducing the number of capacitors.

To set  $I_{DQ}$ , connect a resistor, R1, between the  $R_{BIAS}$  and  $V_{DD}$  pins. A default value of 1.47 k $\Omega$  is recommended, which results in a nominal  $I_{DQ}$  of 60 mA. Table 8 shows how the  $I_{DQ}$  and  $I_{DD}$  varies vs. the bias resistor value. The  $R_{BIAS}$  pin also draws a current that varies with the value of  $R_{BIAS}$  (see Table 8). Do not leave the  $R_{BIAS}$  pin open.

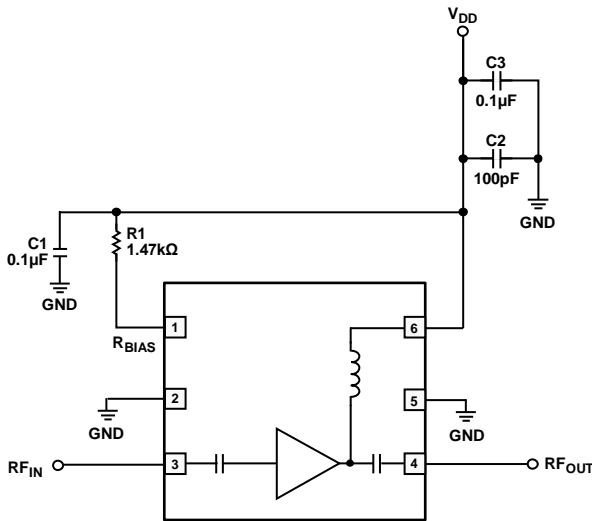


Figure 60. Typical Application Circuit

## RECOMMENDED BIAS SEQUENCING

### Power-Up Sequence

To power up, follow this bias sequence:

1. Set  $V_{DD}$  to 5 V.
2. Apply the RF signal.

### Power-Down Sequence

To power down, follow this bias sequence:

1. Turn off the RF signal.
2. Set  $V_{DD}$  to 0 V.

Table 8. Recommended Bias Resistor Values

$R_{BIAS}$ ( $\Omega$ )	Total Current (mA)	$I_{DD}$ (mA)	$R_{BIAS}$ Current (mA)
670	80	77.05	2.95
790	75	72.29	2.71
1000	70	67.53	2.47
1170	65	62.76	2.24
1470	60	58.04	1.96
1730	55	53.24	1.76
2100	50	48.45	1.55
2600	45	43.67	1.33
3300	40	38.89	1.11
4300	35	34.11	0.89
5900	30	29.38	0.62
8500	25	24.51	0.49
14000	20	19.69	0.31

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

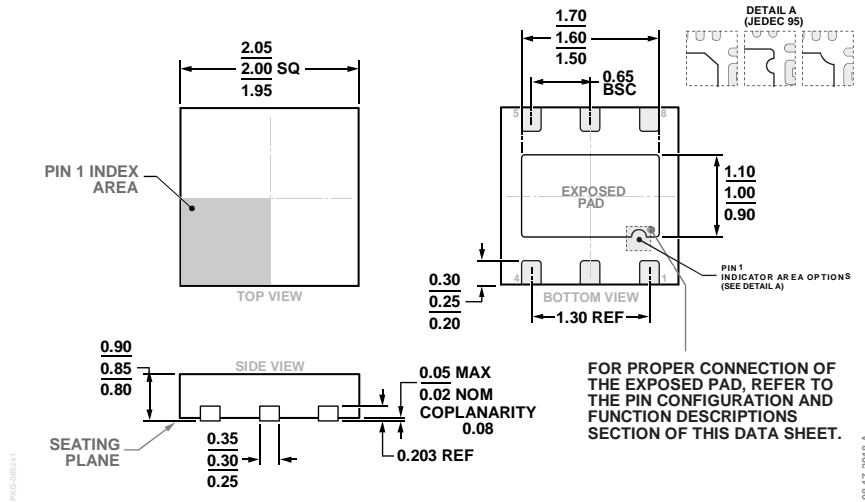


Figure 61. 6-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package [LFCSP]  
 2 mm x 2 mm Body and 0.85 mm Package Height  
 (CP-6-12)  
 Dimensions shown in millimeters

ORDERING GUIDE

Model <sup>1,2</sup>	Temperature Range	MSL Rating <sup>3</sup>	Package Description <sup>4</sup>	Package Option
HMC8412LP2FE	-40°C to +85°C	MSL1	6-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package [LFCSP]	CP-6-12
HMC8412LP2FETR	-40°C to +85°C	MSL1	6-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package [LFCSP]	CP-6-12
EV1HMC8412LP2F			Evaluation Board	

<sup>1</sup> The HMC8412LP2FE, HMC8412LP2FETR, and EV1HMC8412LP2F are RoHS compliant parts.  
<sup>2</sup> When ordering the evaluation board only, reference the model number, EV1HMC8412LP2F.  
<sup>3</sup> See the Absolute Maximum Ratings section for additional information.  
<sup>4</sup> The lead finish of the HMC8412LP2FE and HMC8412LP2FETR is nickel palladium gold (NiPdAu).