

VMMK-2103

0.5 to 6 GHz Bypass E-pHEMT LNA in Wafer Level Package



Data Sheet



Lead (Pb) Free
RoHS 6 fully
compliant

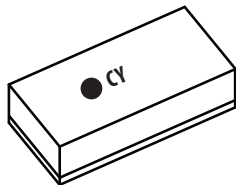


Description

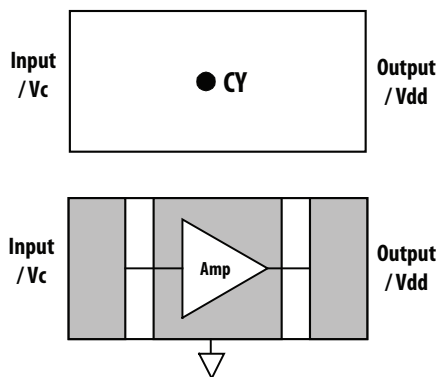
Avago's VMMK-2103 is an easy-to-use GaAs MMIC bypass LNA that offers good noise figure and flat gain from 0.5 to 6 GHz in a miniaturized wafer-level package (WLP). The bias circuit incorporates a power down feature which is accessed from the input port. This device contains an integrated bypass switch which engages when the amplifier is in shut down mode, resulting in an improvement in the input compression point while consuming minimal current.

The input and output are matched to $50\ \Omega$ (better than 2:1 SWR) across the entire bandwidth; no external matching is needed. This amplifier is fabricated with enhancement E-pHEMT technology and industry leading wafer level package. The WLP leadless package is small and ultra thin yet can be handled and placed with standard 0402 pick and place assembly.

WLP 0402, 1mm x 0.5mm x 0.25 mm



Pin Connections (Top View)



Note:
"C" = Device Code
"Y" = Month Code

Features

- 1 x 0.5 mm Surface Mount Package
- Ultrathin (0.25mm)
- LNA Bypass function
- 5V Supply
- RoHS6 + Halogen Free

Specifications (at 3GHz, $V_d = V_c = 5V$, 23mA Typ.)

- Noise Figure: 2.1dB typical
- Loss in Bypass Mode: 2.3dB
- Associated Gain: 14dB
- Input IP3 in Gain Mode: +8dBm
- Input IP3 in Bypass Mode: +21 dBm
- Input P1dB in Gain Mode: 0dBm
- Input P1dB in Bypass Mode: +17dBm

Applications

- Low Noise and Driver for Cellular/PCS and WCDMA Base Stations
- 2.4 GHz, 3.5GHz, 5-6GHz WLAN and WiMax notebook computer, access point and mobile wireless applications
- 802.16 & 802.20 BWA systems
- WLL and MMDS Transceivers
- Radar, radio and ECM Systems



Attention: Observe precautions for handling electrostatic sensitive devices.
ESD Machine Model =50V
ESD Human Body Model =125V
Refer to Avago Application Note A004R:
Electrostatic Discharge, Damage and Control.

Table 1. Absolute Maximum Ratings^[1]

Sym	Parameters/Condition	Unit	Absolute Max
Vd	Supply Voltage (RF Output) ^[2]	V	8
Vc	Bypass Control Voltage	V	6
Id	Device Current ^[2]	mA	40
P _{in, max}	CW RF Input Power (RF Input) ^[3]	dBm	+20
P _{diss}	Total Power Dissipation	mW	320
T _{ch}	Max channel temperature	°C	150
Θ _{jc}	Thermal Resistance ^[4]	°C/W	110

Notes

1. Operation in excess of any of these conditions may result in permanent damage to this device.
2. Bias is assumed DC quiescent conditions
3. With the DC (typical bias in both modes) and RF applied to the device at board temperature T_b = 25°C
4. Thermal resistance is measured from junction to board using IR method

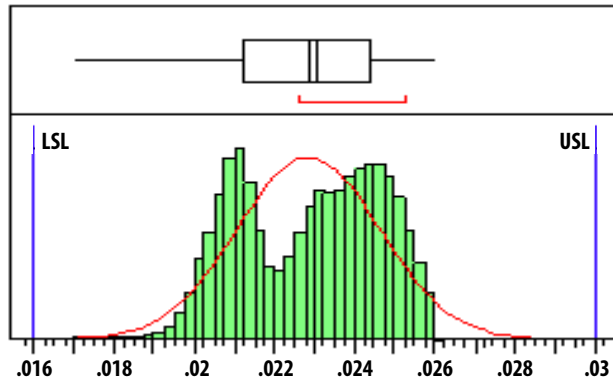
Table 2. DC and RF SpecificationsT_A = 25°C, Frequency = 3 GHz, Vd = 5V, Vc = 5V, Z_{in} = Z_{out} = 50Ω (unless otherwise specified)

Sym	Parameters/Condition	Unit	Minimum	Typ.	Maximum
Id	Device Current	mA	16	23	30
Id _{leakage} ^[6]	Current in Bypass Mode	mA		0.6	1.5
NF ^[1]	Noise Figure	dB	–	2.1	2.7
Ga ^[1]	Associated Gain	dB	12	14	16
Ga _{Bypass} ^[1,6]	Associated Gain in Bypass Mode	dB	-4.1	-2.3	
IIP3 _{Gain} ^[2,3]	Input IP3 in Gain Mode	dBm		8	–
IIP3 _{Bypass} ^[2,4,6]	Input IP3 in Bypass Mode	dBm		21	
IP1dB _{Gain} ^[2]	Input P1dB in Gain Mode	dBm		0	
IP1dB _{Bypass} ^[2,6]	Input P-1dB in Bypass Mode			17	
IRL ^[2]	Input Return Loss	dB	–	-11	–
ORL ^[2]	Output Return Loss	dB	–	-13	–
ts ^[5]	Switching Time	μs		0.1	

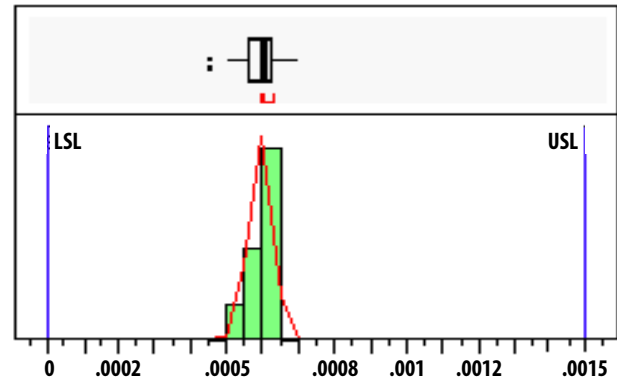
Notes:

1. Measure data obtained using 300um G-S production wafer probe
2. Measure data obtained using 300um G-S-G PCB probe on substrate
3. IIP3 test condition: F1 = 3.0GHz, F2 = 3.01GHz, Pin = -10dBm in Gain Mode for typical performance during characterization
4. IIP3 test condition: F1 = 3.0GHz, F2 = 3.01GHz, Pin = 0dBm in Bypass Mode for typical performance during characterization
5. Switching time measured using test board (Figure 20)
6. Bypass Mode Bias Voltages are Vd = 5V, Vc = 0V

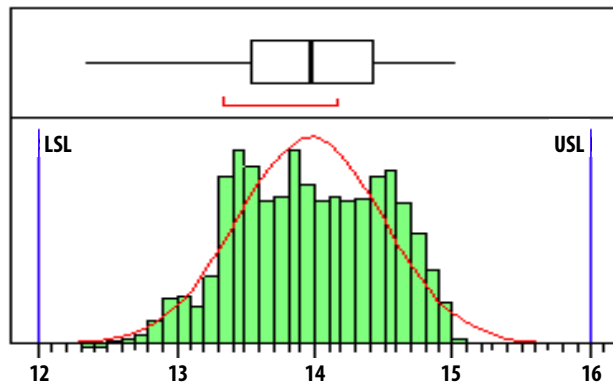
Product Consistency Distribution Charts at 3.0 GHz, $V_d = 5V$, $V_c = 5V$



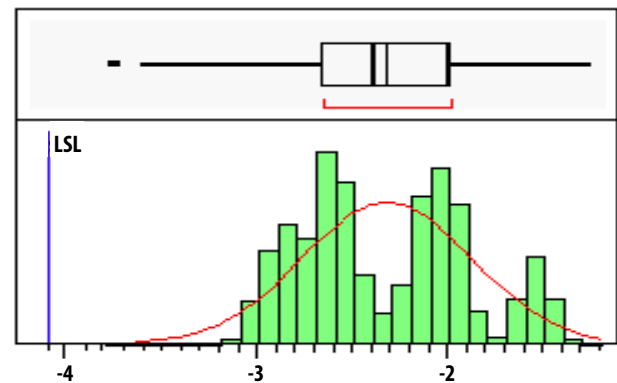
I_d @ $V_d=V_c=5V$, Mean=23mA, LSL=16mA, USL=30mA



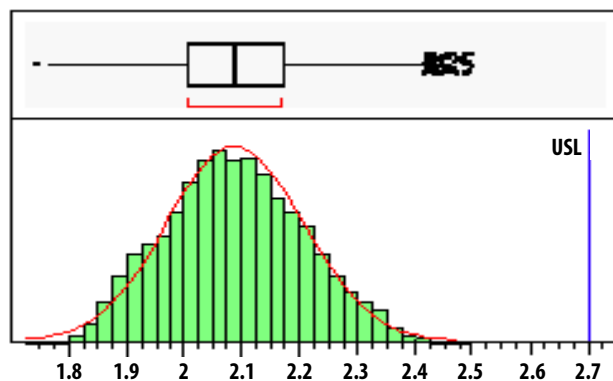
I_{d_bypass} @ $V_d=5V$, $V_c=0V$, Mean=0.6mA, USL=1.5mA



Gain @ 3 GHz, Mean=14dB, LSL=12dB, USL=16dB



Bypass Gain @ 3 GHz, Mean=-2.3dB, LSL=-4.1dB



NF @ 3 GHz, Mean=2.1dB, USL=2.7dB

Notes:

Distribution data based on 500 part sample size from 3 lots during initial characterization.

Measurements were obtained using 300um G-S production wafer probe.

Future wafers allocated to this product may have nominal values anywhere between the upper and lower limits.

VMMK-2103 Typical Performance

($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $Z_{in} = Z_{out} = 50\ \Omega$ unless noted)

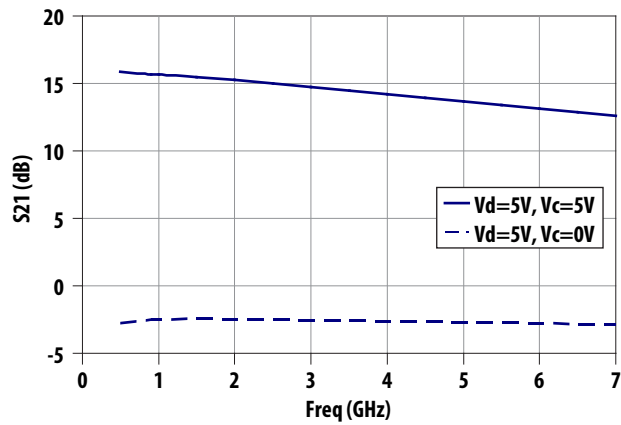


Figure 1. Small-signal Gain^[1]

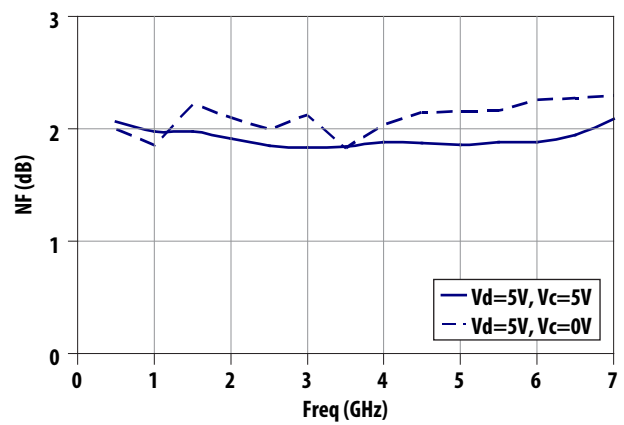


Figure 2. Noise Figure^[1]

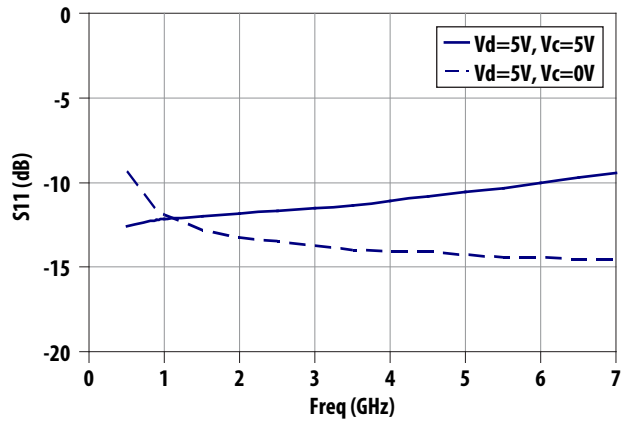


Figure 3. Input Return Loss^[1]

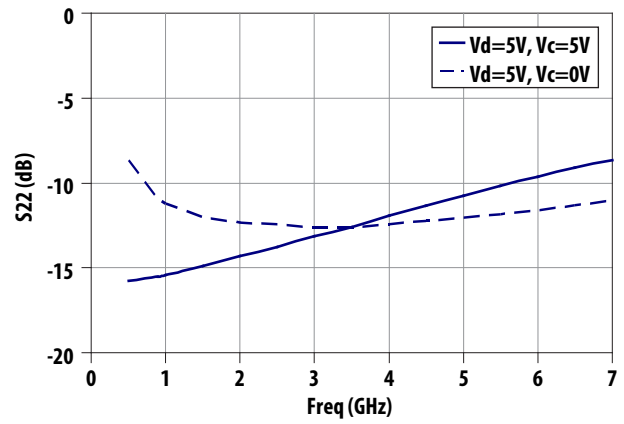


Figure 4. Output Return Loss^[1]

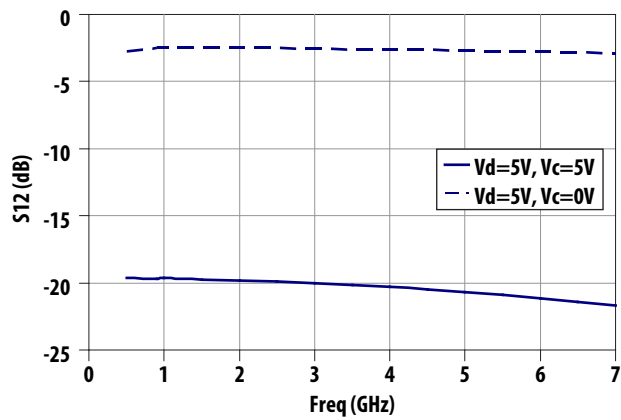


Figure 5. Isolation^[1]

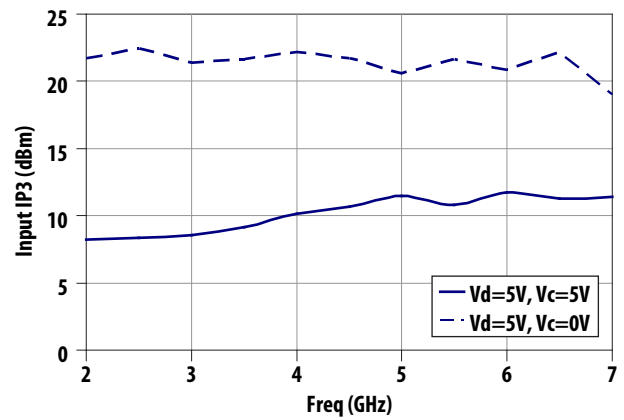


Figure 6. Input Third Order Intercept Point [1,2]

Notes:

1. Data taken on a G-S-G probe substrate fully de-embedded to the reference plane of the package
2. Input IP3 data for bypass mode ($V_c=0V$) taken at $P_{in}=0\text{dBm}$; for gain mode, $P_{in}=-15\text{dBm}$

VMMK-2103 Typical Performance (continue)

($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $Z_{in} = Z_{out} = 50\ \Omega$ unless noted)

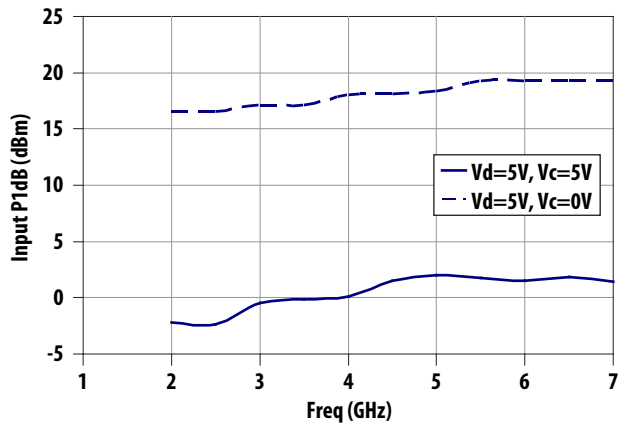


Figure 7. Input Power at 1dB Gain Compression ^[1]

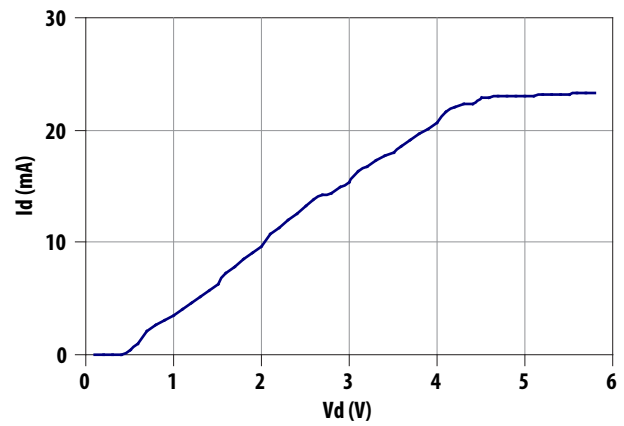


Figure 8. Total Current at $V_c = 5\text{V}$ ^[1]

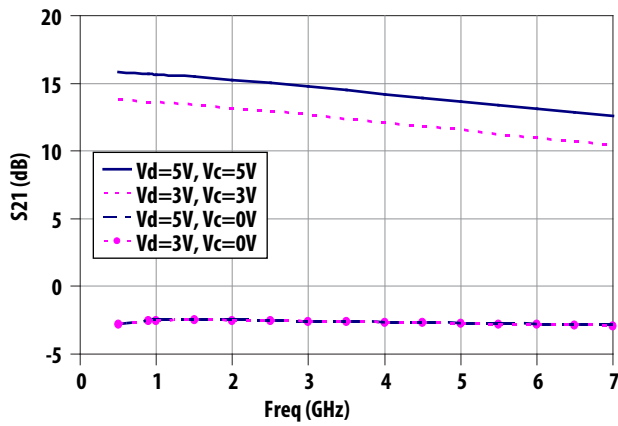


Figure 9. Gain Over V_{dd} ^[1]

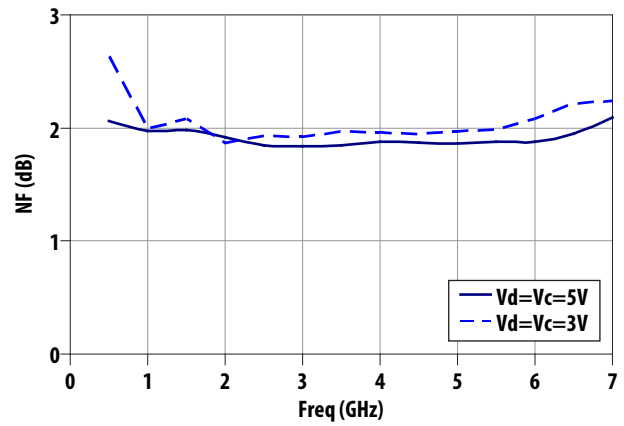


Figure 10 Noise Figure over V_{dd} ^[1]

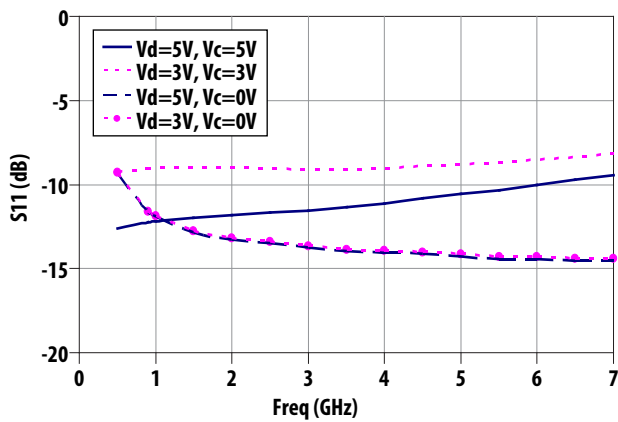


Figure 11. Input Return Loss over V_{dd} ^[1]

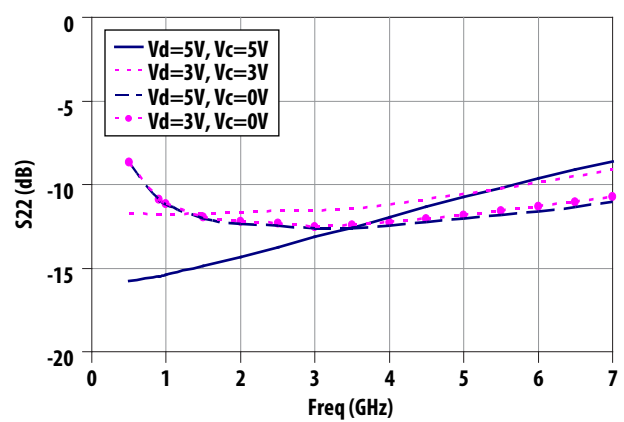


Figure 12. Output Return Loss Over V_{dd} ^[1]

Notes:

1. Data taken on a G-S-G probe substrate fully de-embedded to the reference plane of the package

VMMK-2103 Typical Performance (continue)

($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $Z_{in} = Z_{out} = 50\ \Omega$ unless noted)

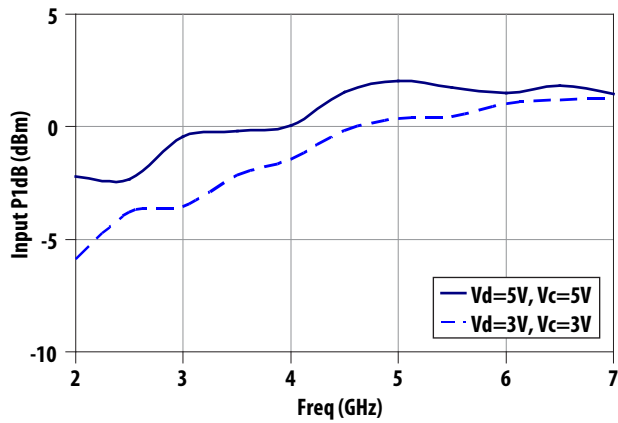


Figure 13. Input P1dB over Vdd in Gain Mode ^[1]

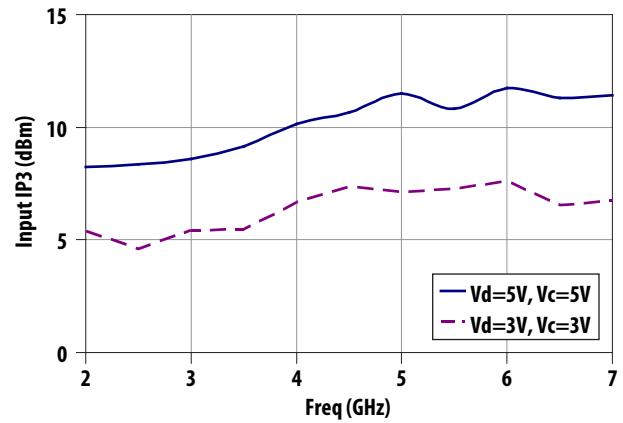


Figure 14. Input IP3 Over Vdd in Gain Mode ^[1,2]

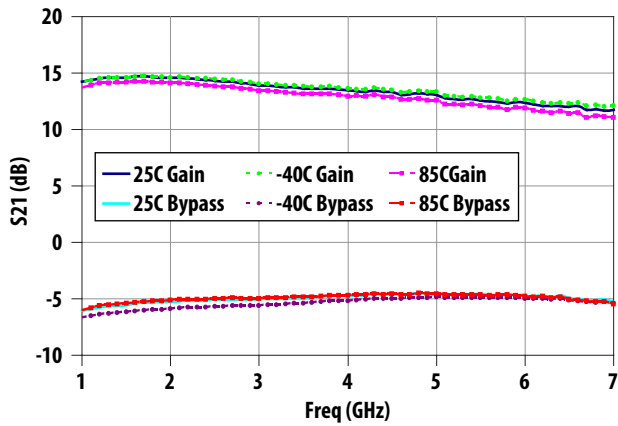


Figure 15. Gain over Temp ^[3]

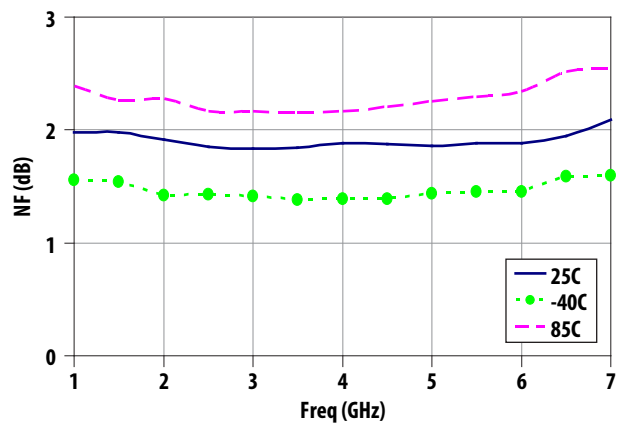


Figure 16 Noise Figure over Temp ^[3]

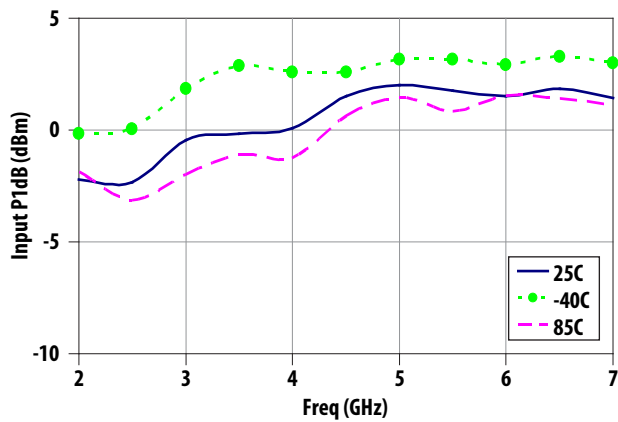


Figure 17. Input P1dB Over Temp in Gain Mode ^[3]

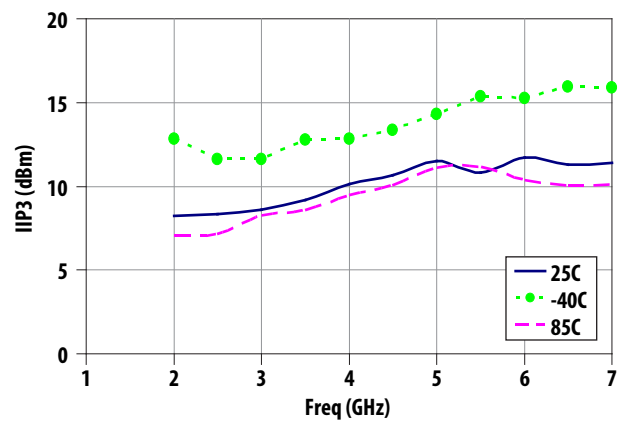


Figure 18. Input IP3 Over Temp in Gain Mode ^[2,3]

Notes:

1. Data taken on a G-S-G probe substrate fully de-embedded to the reference plane of the package
2. Input IP3 data for bypass mode ($V_c=0V$) taken at $P_{in}=0dBm$; for gain mode, $P_{in}=-15dBm$
3. Over temp data taken on a test fixture (Figure 20) without de-embedding

VMMK-2103 Typical S-parameters in Gain State

(Data obtained using 300um G-S-G PCB substrate, losses calibrated out to the package reference plane;
 $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{dd}=5\text{V}$, $V_c=5\text{V}$, $I_{dd}=23\text{mA}$, $Z_{in} = Z_{out} = 50\ \Omega$ unless noted)

Freq GHz	S11			S21			S12			S22		
	dB	Mag	Phase	dB	Mag	Phase	dB	Mag	Phase	dB	Mag	Phase
0.1	-8.876	0.360	-50.581	16.829	6.942	176.611	-19.494	0.106	5.108	-9.404	0.339	-55.085
0.2	-12.270	0.244	-36.591	16.319	6.546	172.477	-19.584	0.105	0.002	-13.850	0.203	-43.101
0.3	-12.887	0.227	-30.174	16.117	6.395	169.661	-19.551	0.105	-3.117	-15.427	0.169	-33.218
0.4	-12.910	0.226	-28.995	16.006	6.314	167.231	-19.626	0.104	-4.633	-16.071	0.157	-26.579
0.5	-12.608	0.234	-21.522	15.848	6.200	168.339	-19.601	0.105	-3.401	-15.746	0.163	-10.589
0.9	-12.234	0.245	-31.690	15.684	6.084	161.128	-19.668	0.104	-7.506	-15.504	0.168	-3.349
1	-12.164	0.247	-34.073	15.658	6.066	159.287	-19.651	0.104	-8.499	-15.406	0.170	-2.282
1.5	-11.989	0.252	-49.198	15.480	5.943	150.058	-19.752	0.103	-13.093	-14.890	0.180	0.197
2	-11.839	0.256	-63.764	15.263	5.796	140.942	-19.845	0.102	-17.609	-14.329	0.192	0.774
2.5	-11.684	0.261	-77.546	15.033	5.645	132.079	-19.914	0.101	-22.064	-13.748	0.205	0.477
3	-11.535	0.265	-91.848	14.756	5.468	123.472	-20.052	0.099	-26.489	-13.124	0.221	0.527
3.5	-11.366	0.270	-103.974	14.488	5.301	115.038	-20.184	0.098	-31.117	-12.586	0.235	-1.231
4	-11.119	0.278	-115.567	14.209	5.134	106.819	-20.291	0.097	-35.608	-11.938	0.253	-4.965
4.5	-10.818	0.288	-126.554	13.943	4.979	98.880	-20.473	0.095	-40.251	-11.337	0.271	-8.749
5	-10.562	0.296	-137.192	13.658	4.818	90.999	-20.677	0.093	-44.626	-10.737	0.291	-12.668
5.5	-10.323	0.305	-146.916	13.380	4.667	83.237	-20.896	0.090	-49.245	-10.190	0.309	-17.172
6	-10.017	0.316	-156.605	13.113	4.525	75.640	-21.130	0.088	-54.220	-9.653	0.329	-21.621
6.5	-9.730	0.326	-166.084	12.844	4.387	68.093	-21.432	0.085	-58.831	-9.121	0.350	-26.308
7	-9.427	0.338	-175.142	12.580	4.256	60.663	-21.692	0.082	-63.579	-8.650	0.369	-31.224
7.5	-9.091	0.351	176.177	12.311	4.126	53.307	-22.047	0.079	-68.271	-8.210	0.389	-36.074
8	-8.745	0.365	167.300	12.054	4.006	45.851	-22.372	0.076	-73.024	-7.763	0.409	-41.086
8.5	-8.443	0.378	159.051	11.786	3.884	38.662	-22.745	0.073	-77.870	-7.333	0.430	-46.100
9	-8.070	0.395	150.995	11.524	3.769	31.423	-23.198	0.069	-83.171	-6.930	0.450	-51.449
9.5	-7.689	0.413	142.602	11.262	3.657	24.176	-23.649	0.066	-87.948	-6.575	0.469	-56.356
10	-7.329	0.430	134.912	10.992	3.545	16.891	-24.138	0.062	-93.302	-6.162	0.492	-61.479
10.5	-6.922	0.451	127.167	10.724	3.437	9.738	-24.642	0.059	-98.766	-5.833	0.511	-66.707
11	-6.549	0.471	119.700	10.449	3.330	2.475	-25.288	0.054	-104.531	-5.479	0.532	-71.957
11.5	-6.168	0.492	112.078	10.158	3.220	-4.775	-25.849	0.051	-110.478	-5.150	0.553	-77.110
12	-5.811	0.512	105.112	9.865	3.114	-11.968	-26.614	0.047	-115.827	-4.808	0.575	-82.407
12.5	-5.451	0.534	97.806	9.555	3.004	-19.144	-27.412	0.043	-121.940	-4.485	0.597	-87.740
13	-5.069	0.558	91.034	9.234	2.895	-26.308	-28.179	0.039	-128.028	-4.203	0.616	-92.835
13.5	-4.728	0.580	84.198	8.903	2.787	-33.415	-29.119	0.035	-135.270	-3.900	0.638	-98.017
14	-4.401	0.603	77.730	8.567	2.681	-40.569	-30.257	0.031	-143.074	-3.612	0.660	-103.148

VMMK-2103 Typical S-parameters in Bypass State

(Data obtained using 300um G-S-G PCB substrate, losses calibrated out to the package reference plane;
 $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{dd}=5\text{V}$, $V_c=0\text{V}$, $I_{dd}=0.6\text{mA}$, $Z_{in} = Z_{out} = 50\ \Omega$ unless noted)

Freq GHz	S11			S21			S12			S22		
	dB	Mag	Phase	dB	Mag	Phase	dB	Mag	Phase	dB	Mag	Phase
0.1	-1.783	0.814	-28.679	-7.459	0.424	52.470	-7.488	0.422	52.351	-1.575	0.834	-26.461
0.2	-4.424	0.601	-42.034	-4.305	0.609	32.344	-4.329	0.608	32.536	-3.997	0.631	-39.454
0.3	-6.577	0.469	-46.955	-3.340	0.681	20.626	-3.359	0.679	20.936	-6.048	0.498	-44.552
0.4	-8.154	0.391	-48.467	-2.944	0.713	13.113	-2.952	0.712	13.388	-7.570	0.418	-46.186
0.5	-9.319	0.342	-44.468	-2.796	0.725	11.152	-2.796	0.725	11.316	-8.683	0.368	-42.316
0.9	-11.647	0.262	-42.225	-2.525	0.748	0.119	-2.534	0.747	0.318	-10.958	0.283	-39.530
1	-11.938	0.253	-41.789	-2.509	0.749	-1.784	-2.510	0.749	-1.634	-11.239	0.274	-38.886
1.5	-12.857	0.228	-43.145	-2.491	0.751	-9.483	-2.499	0.750	-9.319	-12.048	0.250	-39.139
2	-13.291	0.217	-46.787	-2.508	0.749	-15.778	-2.516	0.749	-15.569	-12.367	0.241	-41.755
2.5	-13.510	0.211	-51.914	-2.534	0.747	-21.385	-2.542	0.746	-21.281	-12.472	0.238	-45.429
3	-13.786	0.205	-58.267	-2.592	0.742	-26.797	-2.598	0.742	-26.724	-12.672	0.233	-50.016
3.5	-14.005	0.199	-64.423	-2.613	0.740	-32.019	-2.627	0.739	-31.925	-12.642	0.233	-55.405
4	-14.093	0.197	-71.644	-2.654	0.737	-37.161	-2.665	0.736	-37.053	-12.479	0.238	-59.927
4.5	-14.137	0.196	-79.054	-2.679	0.735	-42.193	-2.683	0.734	-42.150	-12.281	0.243	-64.996
5	-14.280	0.193	-87.252	-2.720	0.731	-47.296	-2.726	0.731	-47.196	-12.083	0.249	-70.218
5.5	-14.452	0.189	-95.034	-2.766	0.727	-52.335	-2.766	0.727	-52.294	-11.873	0.255	-75.476
6	-14.462	0.189	-103.880	-2.804	0.724	-57.423	-2.811	0.724	-57.354	-11.617	0.263	-80.534
6.5	-14.559	0.187	-113.166	-2.847	0.721	-62.558	-2.858	0.720	-62.499	-11.360	0.270	-85.294
7	-14.572	0.187	-122.733	-2.897	0.716	-67.739	-2.899	0.716	-67.657	-11.054	0.280	-90.818
7.5	-14.531	0.188	-132.794	-2.948	0.712	-72.905	-2.959	0.711	-72.847	-10.815	0.288	-95.990
8	-14.466	0.189	-143.549	-3.004	0.708	-78.235	-3.017	0.707	-78.118	-10.487	0.299	-101.093
8.5	-14.348	0.192	-153.759	-3.073	0.702	-83.500	-3.077	0.702	-83.352	-10.192	0.309	-106.034
9	-13.992	0.200	-164.621	-3.135	0.697	-88.876	-3.138	0.697	-88.811	-9.797	0.324	-111.230
9.5	-13.664	0.207	-176.432	-3.224	0.690	-94.404	-3.222	0.690	-94.284	-9.549	0.333	-116.425
10	-13.207	0.219	172.707	-3.305	0.684	-99.915	-3.301	0.684	-99.852	-9.196	0.347	-121.210
10.5	-12.631	0.234	161.575	-3.402	0.676	-105.528	-3.397	0.676	-105.465	-8.888	0.359	-126.564
11	-12.010	0.251	151.115	-3.510	0.668	-111.272	-3.501	0.668	-111.257	-8.573	0.373	-131.771
11.5	-11.415	0.269	140.472	-3.629	0.659	-117.082	-3.629	0.659	-117.046	-8.266	0.386	-136.822
12	-10.719	0.291	131.006	-3.768	0.648	-122.942	-3.773	0.648	-122.934	-7.946	0.401	-142.091
12.5	-10.072	0.314	121.223	-3.919	0.637	-128.970	-3.931	0.636	-128.910	-7.614	0.416	-147.433
13	-9.358	0.341	112.238	-4.096	0.624	-134.946	-4.105	0.623	-134.873	-7.383	0.427	-152.688
13.5	-8.678	0.368	103.491	-4.291	0.610	-141.009	-4.308	0.609	-140.922	-7.117	0.441	-157.942
14	-8.020	0.397	95.355	-4.501	0.596	-147.240	-4.521	0.594	-146.997	-6.878	0.453	-163.398

VMMK-2103 Application and Usage

(Please always refer to the latest Application Note AN5378 in website)

Biasing and Operation

The VMMK-2103 can be used as a low noise amplifier or as a driver amplifier. The nominal bias condition for the VMMK-2103 is $V_d = V_c = 5V$. At this bias condition, the device provides an optimal compromise between power consumption, noise figure, gain, power output, and OIP3. The VMMK-2103 is biased with a positive supply connected to the output pin V_d through an external user supplied bias decoupling network as shown in Figure 19. A control voltage V_c is applied to the input pin through a similar bias decoupling network. The VMMK-2103 operates in the gain mode when $V_c = V_d$. Nominal V_d is between 3 and 5 V. When V_c is at 0V, the device is biased in the “bypass” mode, which engages the integrated bypass switch which then shuts down the amplifier.

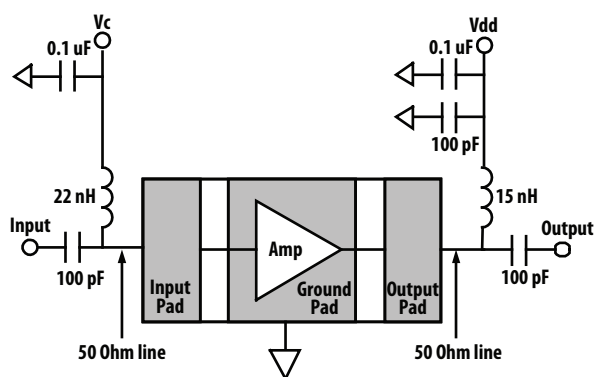


Figure 19. Example application of VMMK-2103 at 3GHz

The output bias decoupling network can be easily constructed using small surface mount components. The value of the output inductor can have a major effect on both low and high frequency operation. The demo board uses a 15 nH inductor that has a self resonant frequency higher than the maximum desired frequency of operation. If the self-resonant frequency of the inductor is too close to the operating band, the value of the inductor will need to be adjusted so that the self-resonant frequency is significantly higher than the highest frequency of operation.

Typically a passive component company like Murata does not specify S parameters at frequencies higher than 5 or 6 GHz for larger values of inductance making it difficult to properly simulate amplifier performance at higher frequencies. It has been observed that the Murata LQW15AN series of 0402 inductors actually works quite well above their normally specified frequency. As an example, increasing the output inductor from 15 nH to 39 nH provides bandwidth from 200 MHz through 6 GHz with good gain flatness. Further extending the low frequency response of the VMMK-2103 is possible by using two different value inductors in series with the smaller value inductor placed closest to the device and favoring the higher frequencies. The larger value inductor will then offer better low frequency performance by not loading the output of the device.

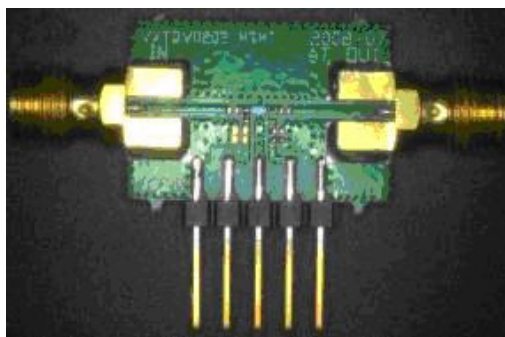


Figure 20. Evaluation/Test Board (available to qualified customer request)

The parallel combination of the 100pF and 0.1uF capacitors provide a low impedance in the band of operation and at lower frequencies and should be placed as close as possible to the inductor. The low frequency bypass provides good rejection of power supply noise and also provides a low impedance termination for third order low frequency mixing products that will be generated when multiple in-band signals are injected into any amplifier.

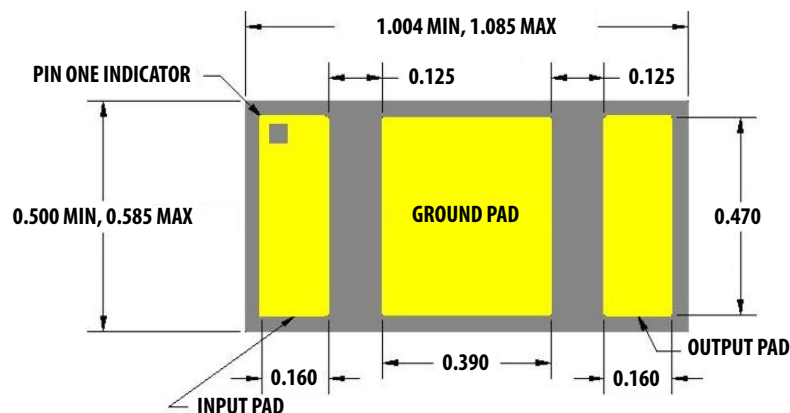
The input bias decoupling network is similar to that used on the output. A 22 nH inductor bypass with a 100pF capacitor provides a means to control V_c on the input port. Since there is a voltage developed internally to the VMMK-2103 at the input terminal, any resistance in series with the power supply will actually raise the input terminal above ground enough that it begins to affect linearity in the bypass mode. Switching time between the gain mode and the bypass mode is under 0.1 μ sec. If switching speed is not a high priority, then the bypass capacitor on the input should be raised to 0.1 uF to help minimize noise and spurious from the power supply adversely affecting the operation of the VMMK-2103.

S Parameter Measurements

The S-parameters are measured on a .016 inch thick RO4003 printed circuit test board, using G-S-G (ground signal ground) probes. Coplanar waveguide is used to provide a smooth transition from the probes to the device under test. The presence of the ground plane on top of the test board results in excellent grounding at the device under test. A combination of SOLT (Short - Open - Load - Thru) and TRL (Thru - Reflect - Line) calibration techniques are used to correct for the effects of the test board, resulting in accurate device S-parameters. The reference plane for the S Parameters is at the edge of the package.

The product consistency distribution charts shown on page 2 represent data taken by the production wafer probe station using a 300um G-S wafer probe. The ground-signal probing that is used in production allows the device to be probed directly at the device with minimal common lead inductance to ground. Therefore there will be a slight difference in the nominal gain obtained at the test frequency using the 300um G-S wafer probe versus the 300um G-S-G printed circuit board substrate method.

Outline Drawing



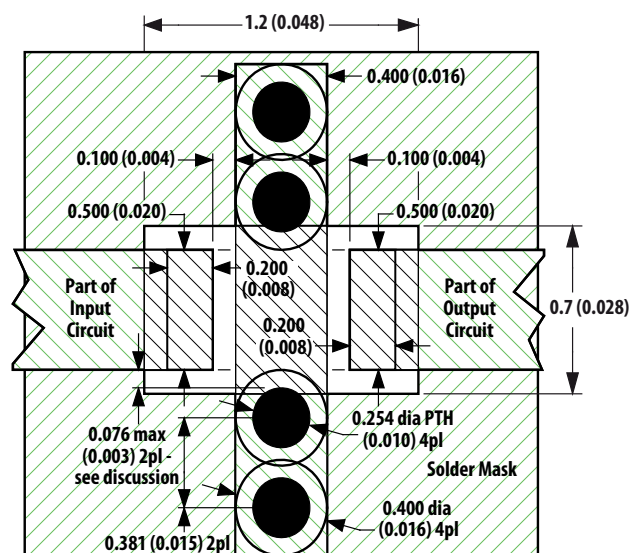
Notes:

Solderable area of the device shown in yellow.

Dimensions in mm.

Tolerance $\pm 0.015\text{mm}$

Suggested PCB Material and Land Pattern



Notes:

1. 0.010" Rogers RO4350

Recommended SMT Attachment

The VMMK Packaged Devices are compatible with high volume surface mount PCB assembly processes.

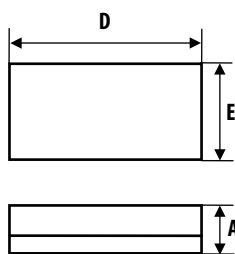
Manual Assembly for Prototypes

1. Follow ESD precautions while handling packages.
2. Handling should be along the edges with tweezers or from topside if using a vacuum collet.
3. Recommended attachment is solder paste. Please see recommended solder reflow profile. Conductive epoxy is not recommended. Hand soldering is not recommended.
4. Apply solder paste using either a stencil printer or dot placement. The volume of solder paste will be dependent on PCB and component layout and should be controlled to ensure consistent mechanical and electrical performance. **Excessive solder will degrade RF performance.**
5. Follow solder paste and vendor's recommendations when developing a solder reflow profile. A standard profile will have a steady ramp up from room temperature to the pre-heat temp to avoid damage due to thermal shock.
6. Packages have been qualified to withstand a peak temperature of 260°C for 20 to 40 sec. Verify that the profile will not expose device beyond these limits.
7. Clean off flux per vendor's recommendations.
8. Clean the module with Acetone. Rinse with alcohol. Allow the module to dry before testing.

Ordering Information

Part Number	Devices Per Container	Container
VMMK-2103-BLKG	100	Antistatic Bag
VMMK-2103-TR1G	5000	7" Reel

Package Dimension Outline



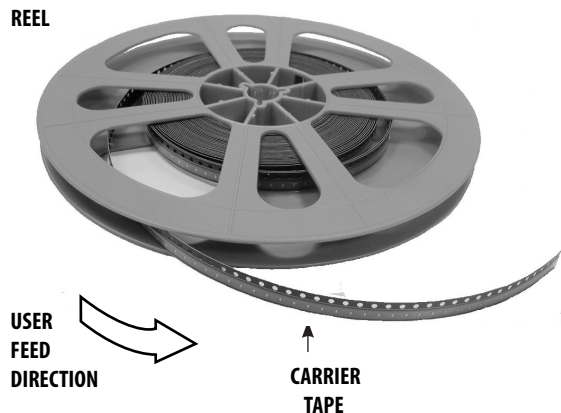
Die dimension:

Dim	Range	Unit
D	1.004 - 1.085	mm
E	0.500 - 0.585	mm
A	0.225 - 0.275	mm

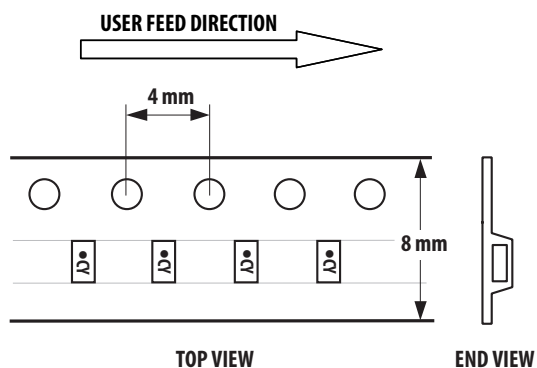
Note:
All dimensions are in mm

Reel Orientation

REEL

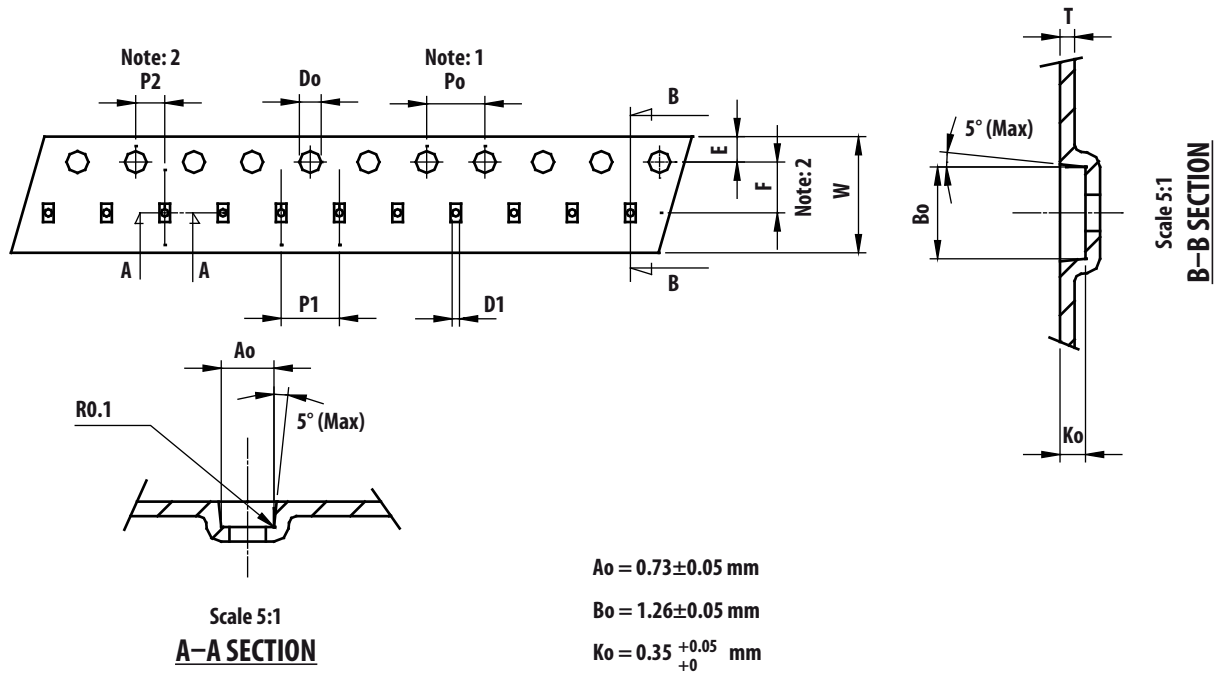


Device Orientation



Note:
"C" = Device Code
"Y" = Month Code

Tape Dimensions



Unit: mm

Symbol	Spec.
K1	—
Po	4.0±0.10
P1	4.0±0.10
P2	2.0±0.05
Do	1.55±0.05
D1	0.5±0.05
E	1.75±0.10
F	3.50±0.05
10Po	40.0±0.10
W	8.0±0.20
T	0.20±0.02

Notice:

1. 10 Sprocket hole pitch cumulative tolerance is $\pm 0.1 \text{ mm}$.
2. Pocket position relative to sprocket hole measured as true position of pocket not pocket hole.
3. Ao & Bo measured on a plane 0.3mm above the bottom of the pocket to top surface of the carrier.
4. Ko measured from a plane on the inside bottom of the pocket to the top surface of the carrier.
5. Carrier camber shall be not than 1m per 100mm through a length of 250mm.

For product information and a complete list of distributors, please go to our web site: www.avagotech.com

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 AV02-2000EN - December 6, 2013

AVAGO
TECHNOLOGIES

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- Техническую поддержку проекта.
- Защиту от снятия компонента с производства.
- Оценку стоимости проекта по компонентам.
- Изготовление тестовой платы монтаж и пусконаладочные работы.



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