### **Key Features**

0.8 ~ 1.3 GHz

17.0 dB Gain

12.0 dBm P<sub>1dB</sub> 1.5:1 VSWR Single Power Supply

0.9 dB Noise Figure

25.0 dBm Output IP<sub>3</sub>



# **Applications**

#### ••

- Mobile Infrastructures
- UHF
- GPS
- Measurement
- Fixed Wireless



### **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Parameters	Units	Rating		
DC Power Supply Voltage	V	6.0		
Drain Current	mA	70		
Total Power Dissipation	mW	400		
RF Input Power	dBm	10		
Channel Temperature	°C	150		
Storage Temperature	°C	-55~125		
Operating Temperature	°C	-40~85		
Thermal Resistance	°C/W	220		

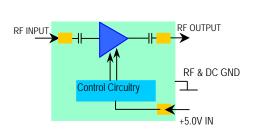
Operation of this device above any one of these parameters may cause permanent damage.

# RoHS Compliant MADE IN USA

**Specifications** 

Summary of the electrical specifications WZA104 at room temperature

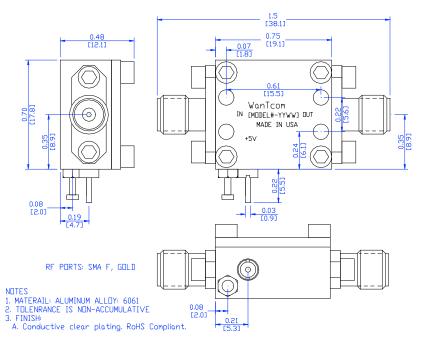
Index	Testing Item	Symbol	Test Constraints	Min	Nom	Max	Unit
1	Gain	S <sub>21</sub>	0.8 – 1.3 GHz		17		dB
2	Gain Variation	ΔG	0.8 – 1.3 GHz		+/- 1.0		dB
3	Input VSWR	SWR <sub>1</sub>	0.8 – 1.3 GHz		1.5:1	1.7:1	Ratio
4	Output VSWR	SWR <sub>2</sub>	0.8 – 1.3 GHz		1.5:1	1.7:1	Ratio
5	Reverse Isolation	S <sub>12</sub>	0.8 – 1.3 GHz		20		dB
6	Noise figure	NF	0.8 – 1.3 GHz		0.9	1.2	dB
7	Output Power 1dB compression Point	P <sub>1dB</sub>	0.8 – 1.3 GHz	9	12		dBm
8	Output-Third-Order Interception point	IP <sub>3</sub>	Two-Tone, P <sub>out</sub> = 0 dBm each, 1 MHz separation	22	25		dBm
9	Current Consumption	I <sub>dd</sub>	@ 25 °C		25		mA
10	Power Supply Voltage	$V_{dd}$		+4.7	+5.0	+5.3	V
11	Thermal Resistance	R <sub>th,c</sub>	Junction to case			220	°C/W
12	Operating Temperature	T <sub>o</sub>	Case temperature at the bottom of the housing	-40		+85	°C
13	Maximum Average RF Input Power	P <sub>IN, MAX</sub>	DC – 13 GHz			10	dBm
14	Spurious	P <sub>spur</sub>	DC – 13 GHz	-70			dBc



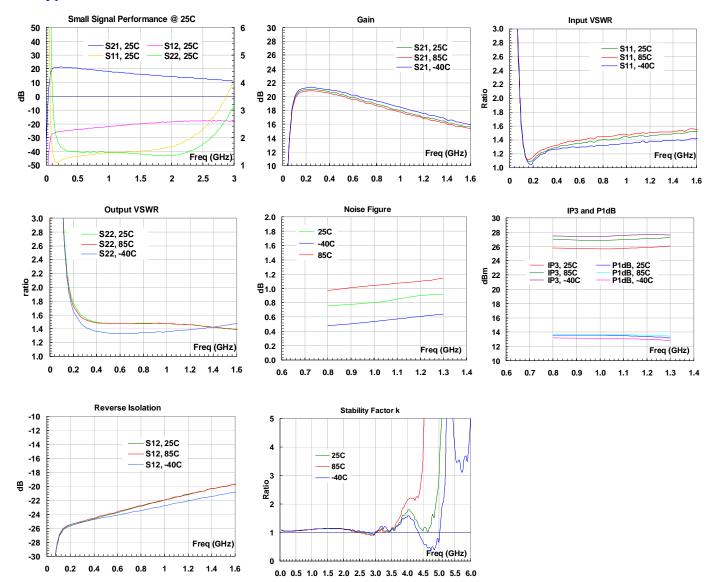
# **Outline, WP-30 Housing**

# **Ordering Information**

Model Number	WZA104



### **Typical Performance**



### **Application Notes**

#### A. SMA Torque Wrench Selection

Always use a torque wrench with  $5 \sim 6$  inch-lb coupling torque setting for mating the SMA cables to the amplifier. Never use torque more than 8 inch-lb wrench for tightening the mating cable connector to the amplifier connector. Otherwise, the permanent damage will occur to the SMA connectors of the amplifier. 8710-1582 (5 inch-lb) is one of the ideal torque wrench choice from Agilent Technology.

#### B. Mounting the Amplifier

Use three pieces of #2-56 with longer than 9/16" screws for mounting the amplifier on a metal-based chase. Flat and spring washers are needed to prevent the screw loosening after any shock and vibration. Always use the appropriate torque setting of the power screwdriver to mount the screws.

#### C. Soldering DC Power Supply Wires

Always turn off the DC power supply of +5.0V when connect the DC cables to the amplifier. Only turn on the power supply after the correct connections are confirmed. Any accidentally short the live +5.0V to the ground while applying DC cable to the DC feed thru pin may damage the amplifier.

The AWG of 18  $\sim$  24 insulated wires are recommended for the DC cables. Red and Black color wires are recommended for +5.0V and its return for easier identification of the polarity to avoid the wrong DC bias. Only  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 1 turn wrap around the feed thru pin and ground turret per the IPC standard. The soldering iron tip size between 0.010" to 0.020" is recommended. The temperature of the tip shall be set around 700  $^{0}$ F in order to avoid too high temperature. The DC Pin will be damaged if it is exposed too high temperature for too long.

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