

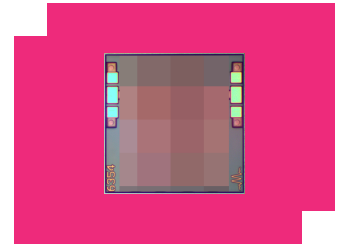
# MFB-2500CH

## Passive MMIC 18-32 GHz Bandpass Filter

### DEVICE OVERVIEW

#### General Description

The MFB-2500 is a passive MMIC bandpass filter. It is a low loss integrated filter that passes K-Band and lower Ka-Band frequencies (18-32GHz). Passive GaAs MMIC technology allows production of smaller filter constructions that replace larger form factor circuit board constructions. Tight fabrication tolerances allow for less unit to unit variation than traditional filter technologies. The MFB-2500 is available as a wire bondable chip. Low unit to unit variation allow for accurate simulations using the provided S2P file taken from measured production units.



#### Features

- Insertion Loss Typically 1.5dB at Center Frequency
- Excellent Return Loss
- High Stop Band Suppression
- Wide Stop Band

#### Applications

- Designed for K-Band, Ka-Band, 5G, and SATCOM Applications

#### Functional Block Diagram



#### Part Ordering Options

Part Number	Description	Package	Green Status	Product Lifecycle	Export Classification
MFB-2500CH	Passive MMIC 18-32 GHz Bandpass Filter	CH	REACH RoHS	Released	EAR99

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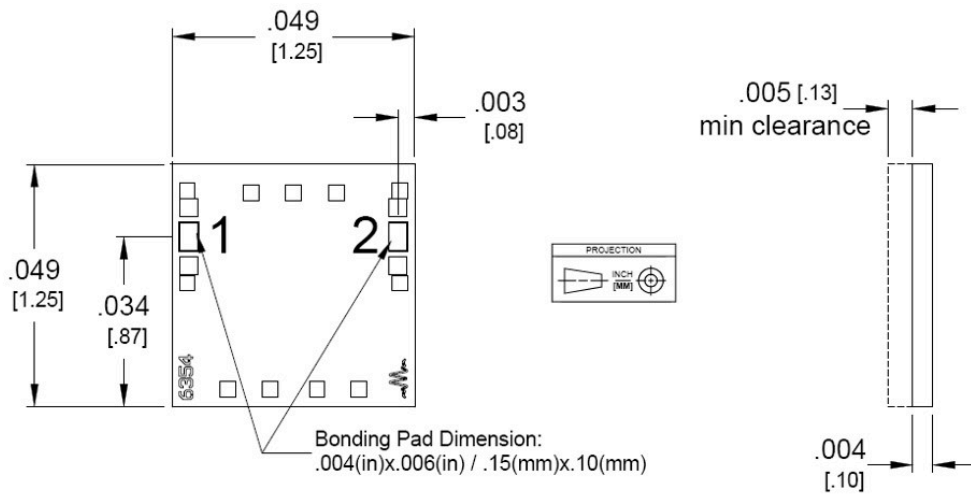
## Revision History

Revision Code	Revision Date	Comment
A	2024-01-05	Updated Production Test Criteria

### Port Configuration and Functions


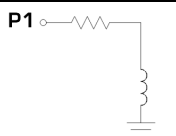
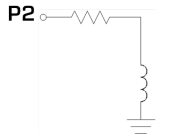
#### Port Diagram

A top-down view of the MFB-2500CH package outline drawing is shown below. The MMIC bandpass filters are symmetrical allowing Port 1 or Port 2 to be used as the input.



1. CH Substrate material is 0.004 in thick GaAs.
2. I/O trace finish is 5 microns Au. Ground plane finish is 4 microns Au.

### Port Functions

Port	Function	Description	DC Equivalent Circuit
Pad	Ground	CH package ground path is provided through the substrate and ground bond pads.	
Port 1	Input/Output	Port 1 is DC connected to ground through a resistor. DC block is required if voltage present.	
Port 2	Input/Output	Port 2 is DC connected to ground through a resistor. DC block is required if voltage present.	

## Specifications

### Absolute Maximum Ratings

The Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage may occur to the device. If these limits are exceeded, the device may be inoperable or have a reduced lifetime.

Parameter	Maximum Rating	Unit
Maximum Operating Temperature	100	°C
Maximum Storage Temperature	125	°C
Minimum Operating Temperature	-55	°C
Minimum Storage Temperature	-65	°C
Port 1 DC Current	40	mA
Port 2 DC Current	40	mA
Power Handling, at any Port	30	dBm

### Package Information

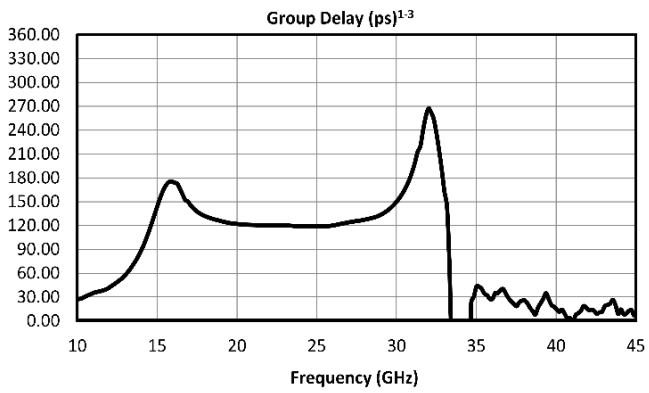
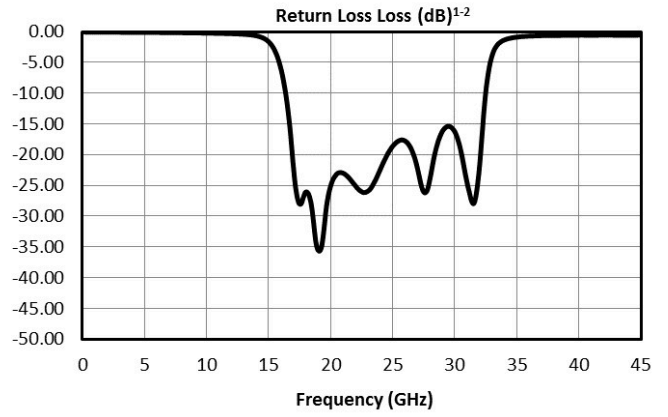
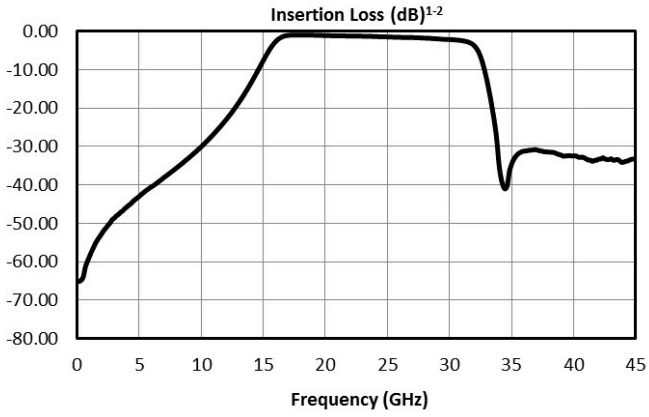
Parameter	Details	Rating
Dimensions	-	1.25 x 1.25 mm

**Electrical Specifications**

The electrical specifications apply at TA=+25°C in a 50Ω system. Min and Max limits are guaranteed at TA=+25°C. All bare die are 100% visually inspected and RF performance is guaranteed by sample testing.

Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum Frequency (GHz)	Maximum Frequency (GHz)	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
1 dBc Passband	Configuration A, 25°C	16.42	28.82	-	-	-	GHz
30 dBc Rejection Point	Configuration A, 25°C	9.72	33.84	-	-	-	GHz
3 dBc Passband	Configuration A, 25°C	15.75	32	-	-	-	GHz
Center Freq	Configuration A, 25°C	-	-	-	21.75	-	GHz
Group Delay	Configuration A, 25°C	-	-	-	122	-	ps
Impedance	Configuration A, 25°C	-	-	-	50	-	Ω
Insertion Loss @ fc	Configuration A, 25°C	-	-	-	1.3	-	dB
Passband Return Loss	Configuration A, 25°C	-	-	-	24	-	dB
Stopband Suppression	-	10	34	25	30	-	dB
Stopband Suppression	-	2.5	2.5	40	50	-	dB

**Typical Performance Plots**



## Die Mounting Recommendations

### Mounting and Bonding Recommendations

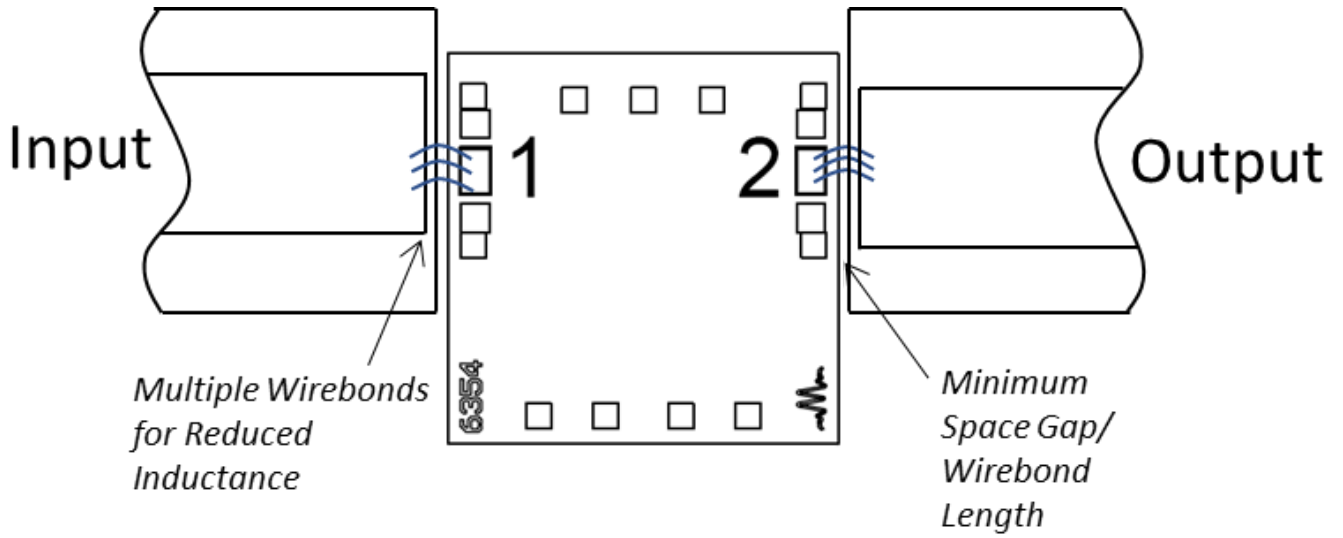
Marki MMICs should be attached directly to a ground plane with conductive epoxy. The ground plane electrical impedance should be as low as practically possible. This will prevent resonances and permit the best possible electrical performance. Datasheet performance is only guaranteed in an environment with a low electrical impedance ground.

**Mounting** - To epoxy the chip, apply a minimum amount of conductive epoxy to the mounting surface so that a thin epoxy fillet is observed around the perimeter of the chip. Cure epoxy according to manufacturer instructions.

**Wire Bonding** - Ball or wedge bond with 0.025 mm (1 mil) diameter pure gold wire. Thermosonic wirebonding with a nominal stage temperature of 150 °C and a ball bonding force of 40 to 50 grams or wedge bonding force of 18 to 22 grams is recommended. Use the minimum level of ultrasonic energy to achieve reliable wirebonds. Wirebonds should be started on the chip and terminated on the package or substrate. All bonds should be as short as possible <0.31 mm (12 mils).

**Circuit Considerations** – 50  $\Omega$  transmission lines should be used for all high frequency connections in and out of the chip. Wirebonds should be kept as short as possible, with multiple wirebonds recommended for higher frequency connections to reduce parasitic inductance. In circumstances where the chip more than .001" thinner than the substrate, a heat spreading spacer tab is optional to further reduce bondwire length and parasitic inductance.

**Bonding Diagram**



## Handling Precautions

### General Handling

Chips should be handled with care using tweezers or a vacuum collet. Users should take precautions to protect chips from direct human contact that can deposit contaminants, like perspiration and skin oils on any of the chip's surfaces.

### Static Sensitivity

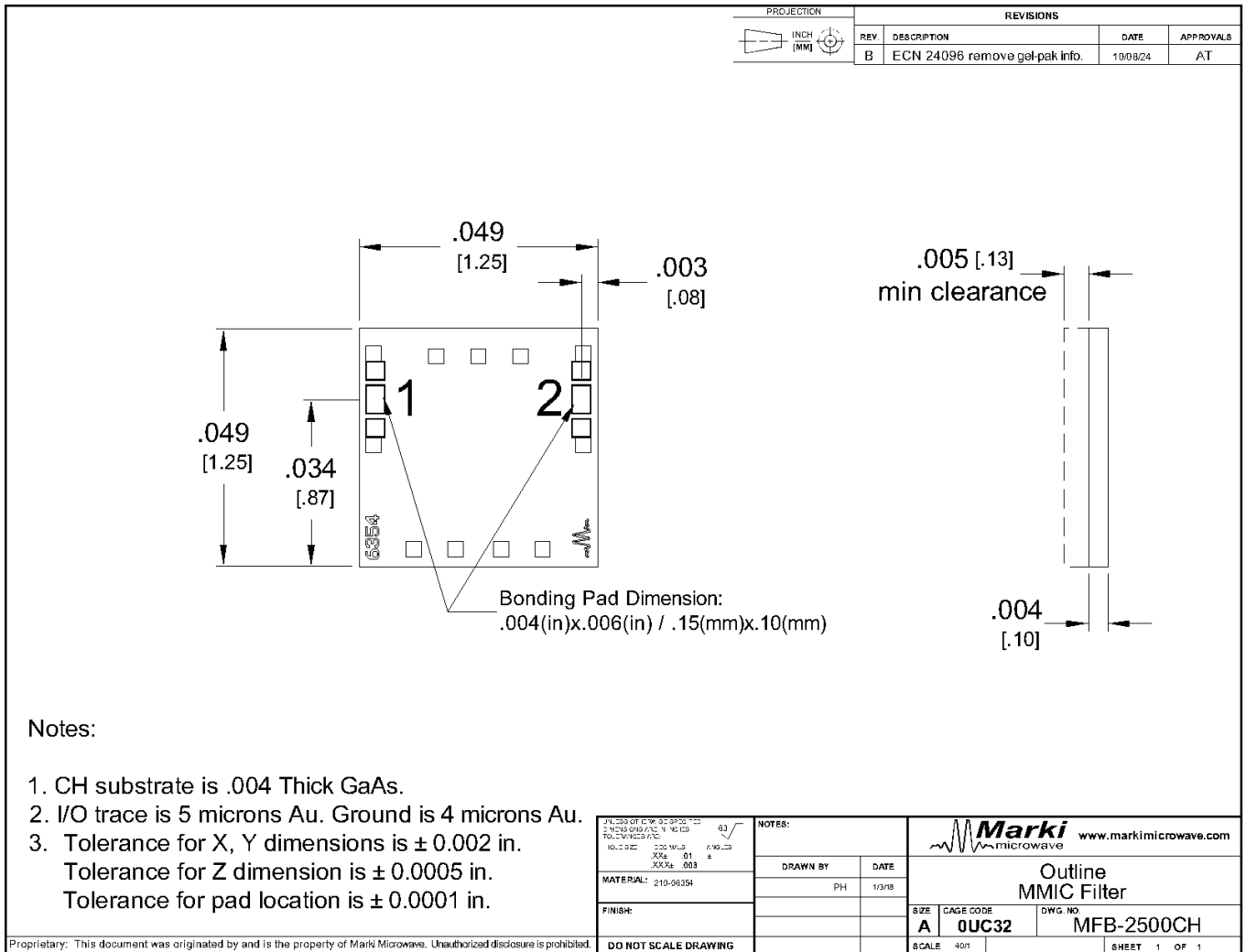
GaAs MMIC devices are sensitive to ESD and should be handled, assembled, tested, and transported only in static protected environments.

**Cleaning and Storage:** Do not attempt to clean the chip with a liquid cleaning system or expose the bare chips to liquid. Once the ESD sensitive bags the chips are stored in are opened, chips should be stored in a dry nitrogen atmosphere.

### Mechanical Data

### Outline Drawing

Download : [Outline 2D Drawing](#)



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