

Wide Band Low Noise Amplifier 0.01GHz–45GHz



Product Description

RLNA00M45GA is a wideband low noise amplifier with a frequency range of 0.01 to 45GHz.

The 1dB compression point of this amplifier is 20dBm typical. The typical small signal gain is 35dB with a gain flatness of ± 3 dB.

The power amplifier's input connector is 2.92mm and output connector is 2.92mm.

The operating temperature of this product is within -40 to +85°C.

Features

- Wideband Low Noise Amplifier
- Small Signal Gain 36dB Typical
- Output P1dB 20dBm Typical
- Supply Voltage +12VDC
- 50 Ohm Matched Input/Output
- Gain Flatness +/-3dB

Typical Applications

- Wireless Infrastructure
- Military and Aerospace Applications
- Test Instrumentation
- Radar Systems
- 5G Wireless Communications
- Microwave Radio Systems
- TR Modules
- Research and Development
- Cellular Base Stations

Electrical Specifications ($T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$)

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Frequency Range		0.01 to 20			20 to 45		GHz
Small Signal Gain		40			34		dB
Gain Variance		+/-3			+/-3		dB
Gain Variation Over Temperature (-40°C to +70°C)		+/-3			+/-3		dB
Input Return Loss		-15			-15		dB
Output Return Loss		-20			-15		dB
Noise Figure		5			5		dB
Output 1dB Compression Point (P1dB)		22			18		dBm
Saturated Output Power (Psat)		24			20		dBm
Supply Current		425	500		425	500	mA
Weight					136		g
Impedance					50		Ohms
Input / Output Connectors					2.92mm (Input) – 2.92mm (Output)		
Package					Screw Sealed (Standard)		
					Hermetically Sealed (Optional)		

Note: Special screening is available with extra cost. Please inquire with sales..

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Rating
Positive Supply Voltage Range	+12VDC to +12.5VDC
*RF Input Power (RFIN)	Psat – Large Signal Gain

Bias Up Procedure

1. Connect ground
2. Connect input and output with 50 Ohm source/load.
(In band VSWR < 1.9:1 or >10dB return loss.)
3. Connect positive supply and make sure power supply can handle max current.

Bias Down Procedure

1. Turn off power supply
2. Remove positive supply Connection
3. Remove RF Connection
4. Remove ground

Environmental Specifications and Test Standards

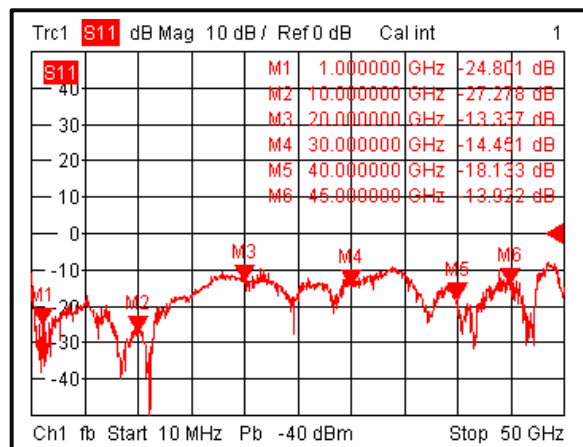
Parameter	Description
Operational Temperature	-40°C to +85°C (Case Temperature)
Storage Temperature	-55°C to +125°C
Thermal Shock	-40°C → +85°C (5 Cycles / 10 hours)
**Random Vibration	MIL-STD-202G Table 214-I, Test Condition Letter C 1.5 Hours Per Axis
High Temperature Burn In	Temperature +85°C for 72 Hours
Shock	1. Weight >20g, 50g Half sine wave for 11ms, Speed variation 3.44m/s 2. Weight <=20g, 100g Half sine wave for 6ms, Speed variation 3.75m/s 3. Total 18 times (6 directions, 3 repetitions per direction).
Altitude	Standard: 30,000 Ft (Epoxy Sealed Controlled Environment) Optional: Hermetically Sealed (60,000 ft. 1.0 PSI min)
Hermetically Sealed (Optional)	MIL-STD-883 (For Hermetically Sealed Units)

*Maximum RF input power is set to assure safety of amplifier. Input power may be increased at own risk to achieve full power of amplifier. Please reference gain and power curves.

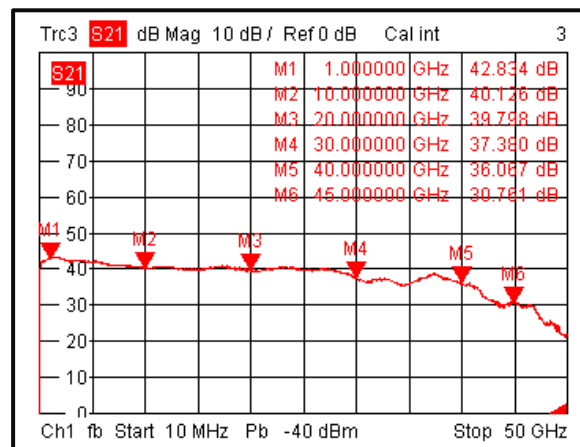
**For vibration testing details please see additional information section.

Typical Performance Plots

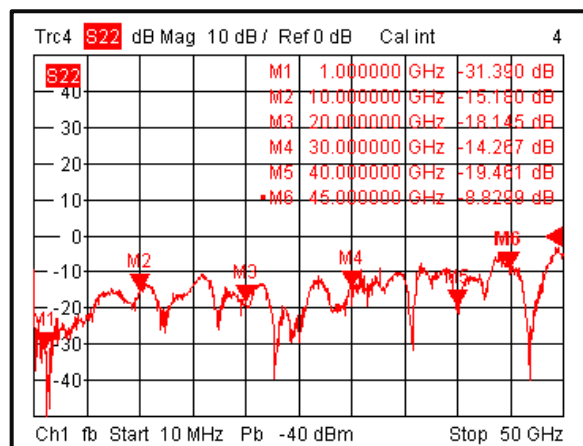
Input Return Loss vs Frequency @+25°C



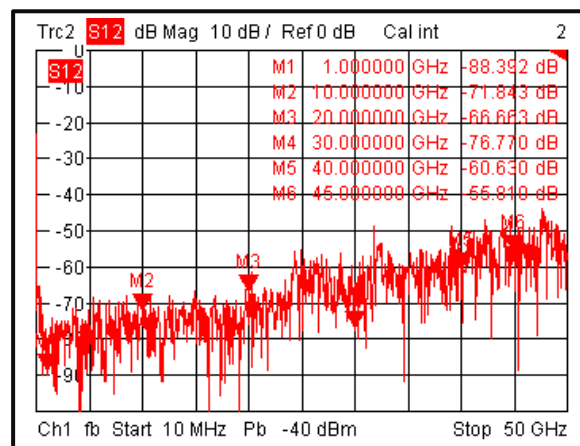
Gain vs Frequency @+25°C



Output Return Loss vs Frequency @+25°C



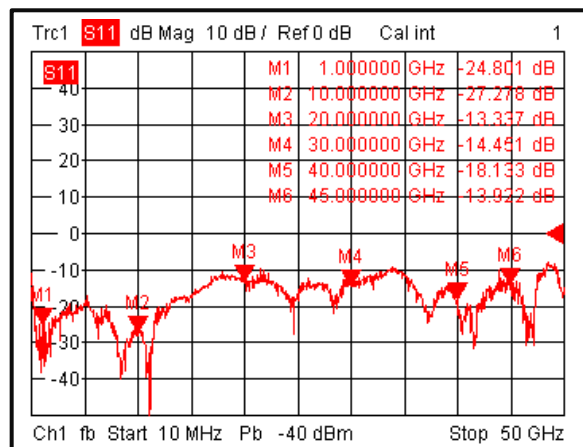
Isolation vs Frequency @+25°C



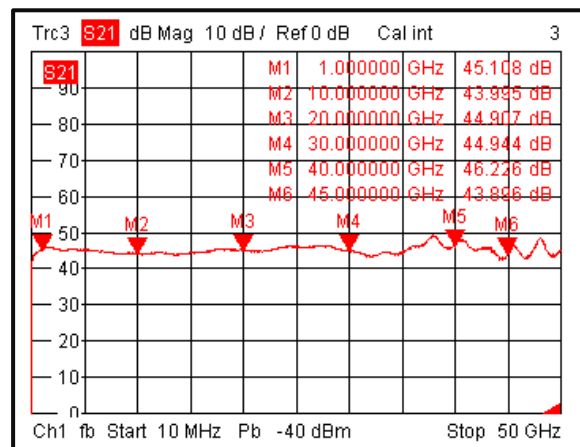
Note: Small signal VNA measurements may include attenuators to protect equipment

Typical Performance Plots

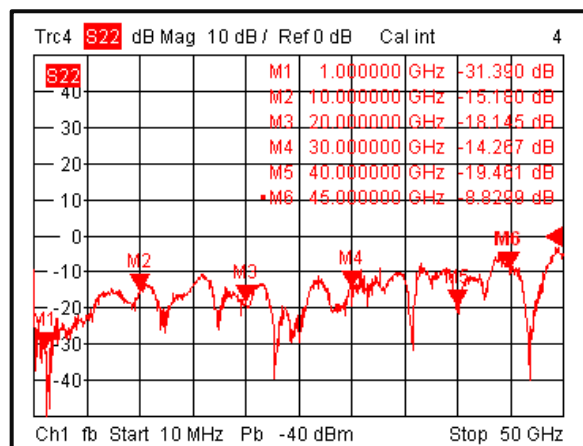
Input Return Loss vs Frequency @-40°C



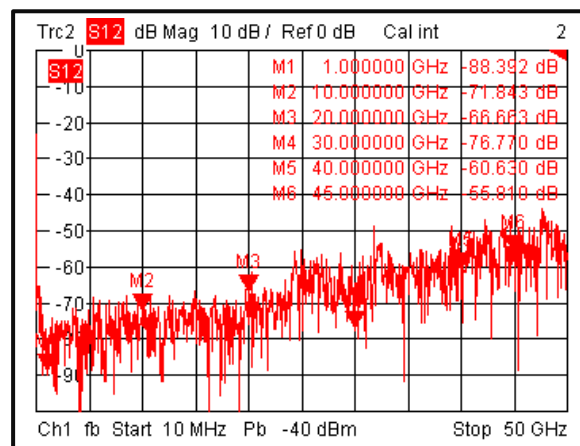
Gain vs Frequency @-40°C



Output Return Loss vs Frequency @-40°C



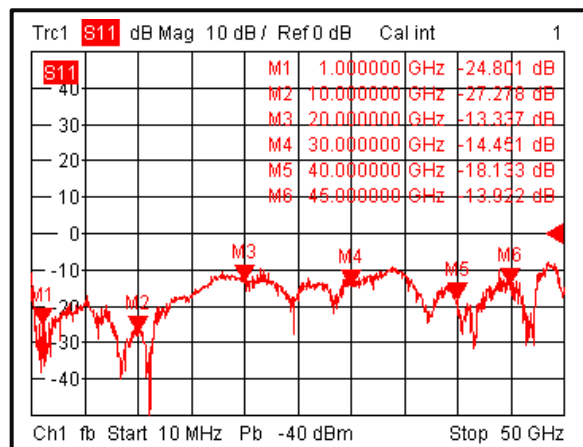
Isolation vs Frequency @-40°C



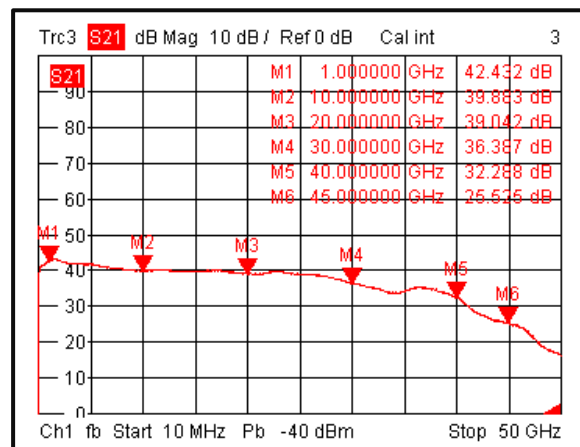
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Typical Performance Plots

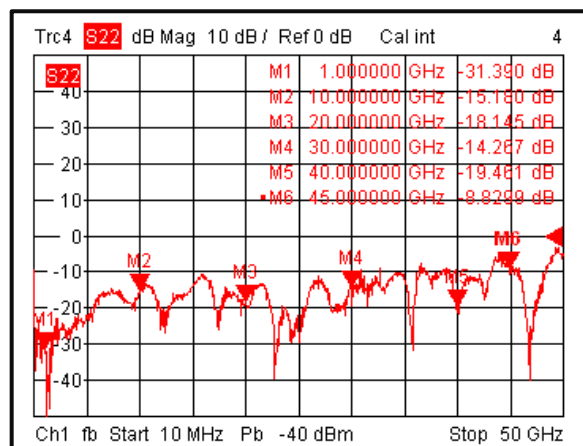
Input Return Loss vs Frequency @+85°C



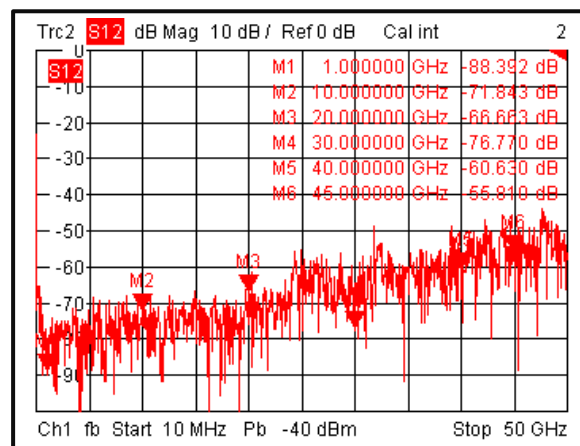
Gain vs Frequency @+85°C



Output Return Loss vs Frequency @+85°C



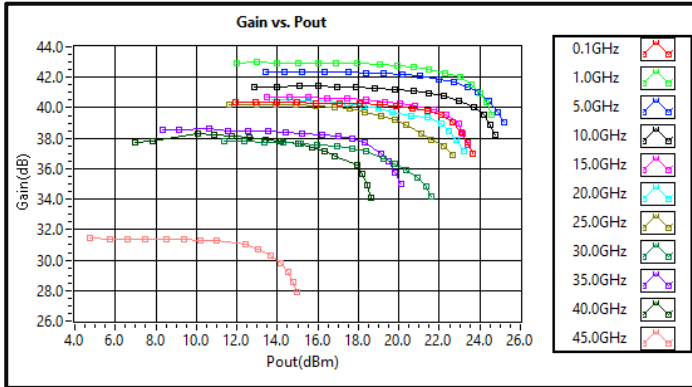
Isolation vs Frequency @+85°C



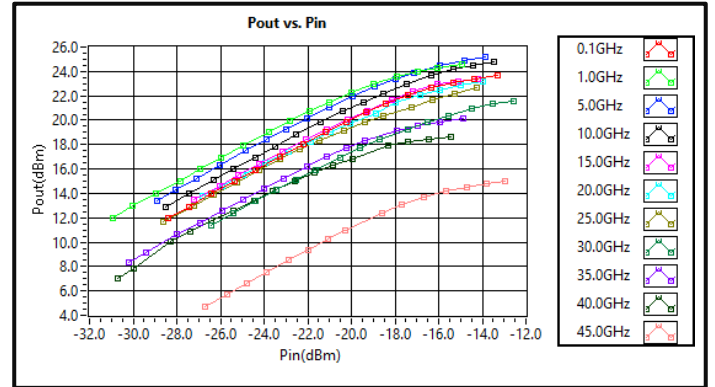
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Typical Performance Plots

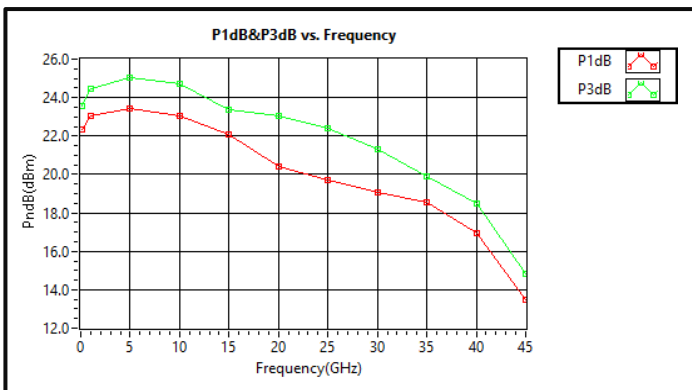
Gain vs Output Power



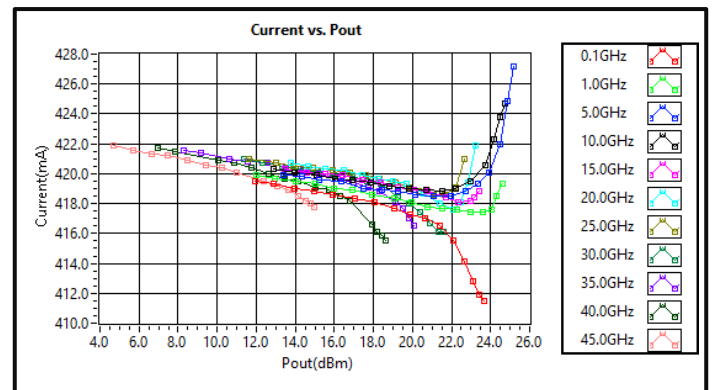
Output vs Input Power



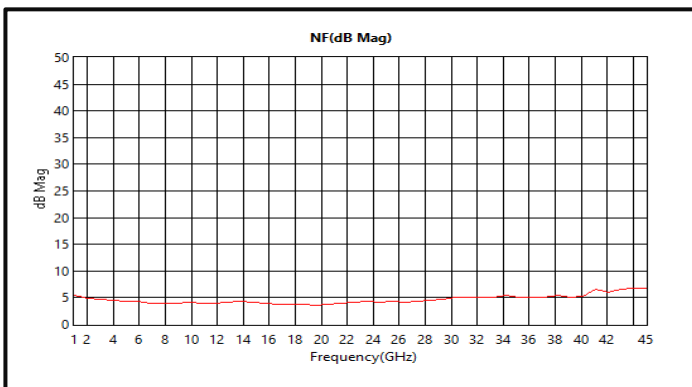
PxdB vs Frequency



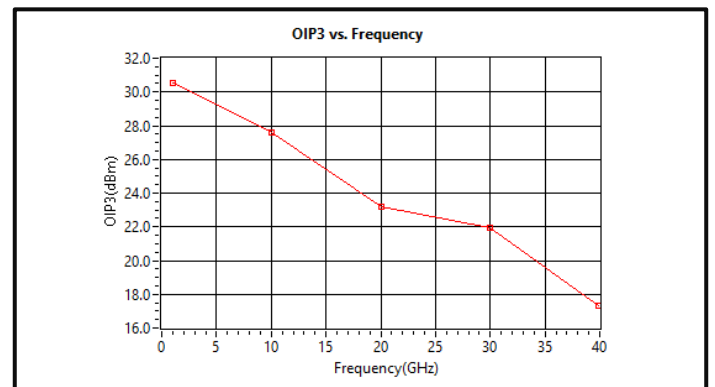
Current vs Output Power



Noise Figure vs Frequency

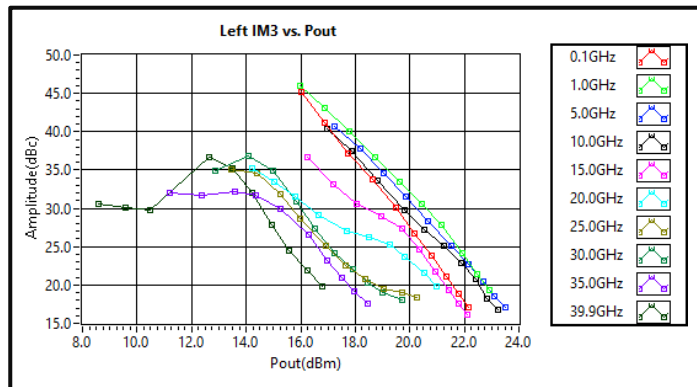


OIP3 vs Frequency

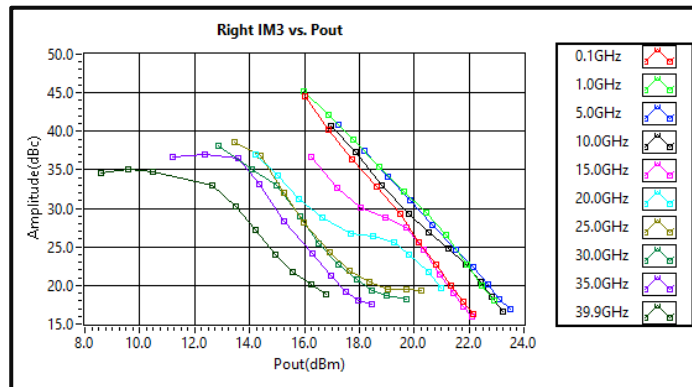


Typical Performance Plots

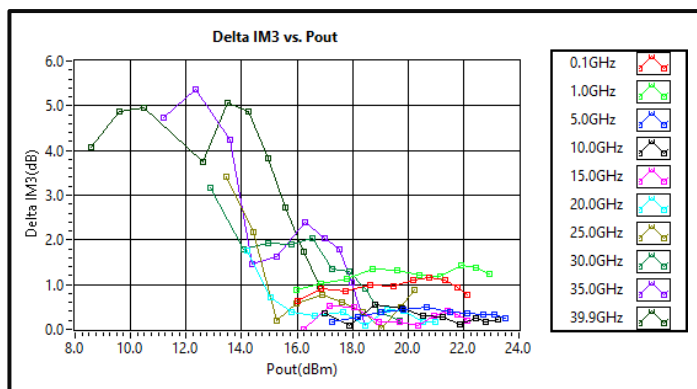
Left IM3 vs Output Power



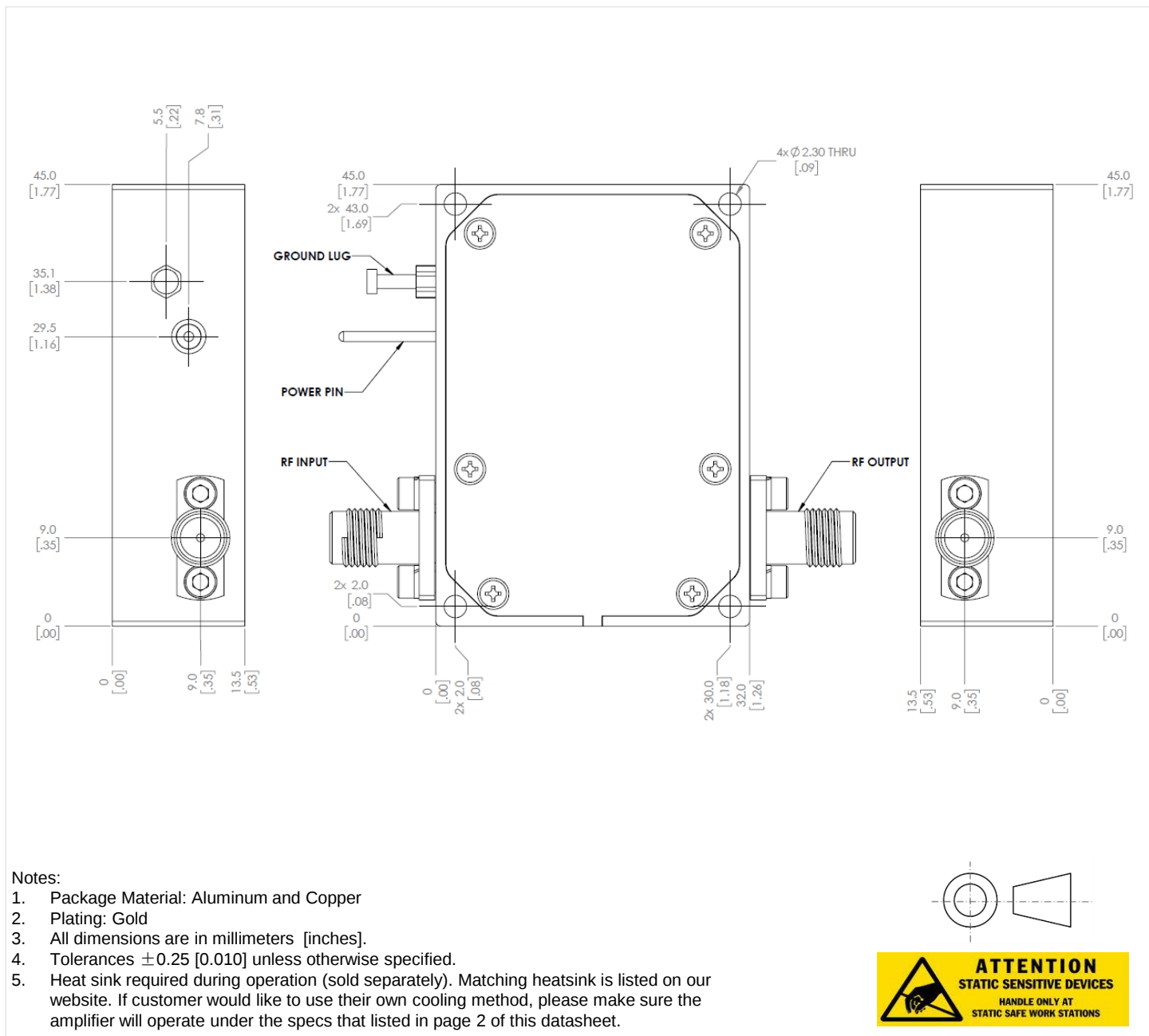
Right IM3 vs Output Power



Delta IM3 vs Output Power



Outline Drawing



Additional Information

Documentation

Webpage

ESD Policy

https://rflambda.com/pdf/rflambda_esd_control.pdf

Heatsink Lookup Specifications

https://rflambda.com/search_heatsink.jsp

Connector Torque Specifications

https://www.rflambda.com/pdf/Torque_Specifications.pdf

Random Vibration Test Standard

https://www.rflambda.com/pdf/rflambda_random_vibration_MIL-STD-202G.pdf

Ordering Information

Part Number	Modification	Description
RLNA00M45GA	Input connector 2.92mm and Output connector 2.92mm	0.01GHz-45GHz DC Low Noise Amplifier
RAMP00M45GA	Input connector 2.92mm and Output connector 2.92mm	0.01GHz-45GHz AC Power Supplied Amplifier

Amplifier Use

Ensure that the amplifier input and output ports are safely terminated into a proper 50 ohm load before turning on the power. Never operate the amplifier without a load. A proper 50 ohm load is defined as a load with impedance less than 1.9:1 or return loss larger than 10dB relative to 50 Ohm within the specified operating band width.

Power Supply Requirements

Power supply must be able to provide adequate current for the amplifier. Power supply should be able to provide 1.5 times the typical current or 1.2 times the maximum current (whichever is greater).

In most cases, RF - Lambda amplifiers will withstand severe mismatches without damage. However, operation with poor loads is discouraged. If prolonged operation with poor or unknown loads is expected, an external device such as an isolator or circulator should be used to protect the amplifier.

Ensure that the power is off when connecting or disconnecting the input or output of the amp.

Prevent overdriving the amplifier. Do not exceed the recommended input power level.

Adequate heat-sinking required for RF amplifier modules. Please inquire.

Amplifiers do not contain Thermal protection, Reverse DC polarity protection or Over voltage protection with the exception of a few models. Please inquire.

Proper electrostatic discharge (ESD) precautions are recommended to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality.

What is not covered with warranty?

Each RF - Lambda amplifier will go through power and temperature stress testing.

Since the die, ICs or MMICs are fragile, these are not covered by warranty. Any damage to these will NOT be free to repair.

Important Notice

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