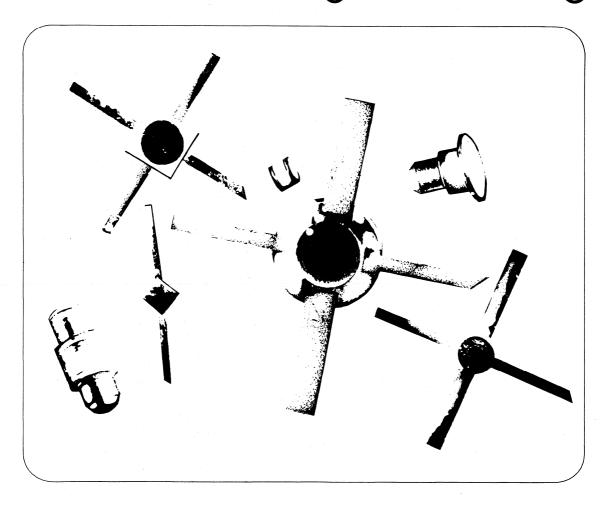
# 1977 Diode and Transistor Designer's Catalog



# A Brief Sketch

Hewlett-Packard is one of the world's leading designers and manufacturers of electronic, medical, analytical, and computing instruments and systems, diodes, transistors, and optoelectronic products. Since its founding in Palo Alto, California, in 1939, HP has done its best to offer only products that represent significant technological advancements.

To maintain its leadership in instrument and component technology, Hewlett-Packard invests heavily in new product development. Research and development expenditures traditionally average about 10 percent of sales revenue, and 1,500 engineers and scientists are assigned the responsibilities of carrying out the company's various R and D projects.

HP produces more than 3,500 products at 26 domestic divisions in California, Colorado, Oregon, Idaho, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Pennsylvania and at overseas plants located in the German Federal Republic, Scotland, France, Japan, Singapore, and Brazil.

However, for the customer, Hewlett-Packard is no farther away than the nearest telephone. There are 172 HP sales and service offices located in 65 countries around the world.

These field offices are staffed by trained engineers, each of whom has the primary responsibility of providing technical assistance and data to customers. A vast communications network has been established to link each field office with the factories and with corporate offices. No matter what the product or the request, a customer can be accommodated by a single contact with the company.

Hewlett-Packard is guided by a set of written objectives. One of these is "to provide products and services of the greatest possible value to our customers". Through application of advanced technology, efficient manufacturing, and imaginative marketing, it is the customer that the more than 30,000 Hewlett-Packard

people strive to serve. Every effort is made to anticipate the customer's needs, to provide the customer with products that will enable more efficient operation, to offer the kind of service and reliability that will merit the customer's highest confidence, and to provide all of this at a reasonable price.

To better serve its many customers' broad spectrum of technological needs, Hewlett-Packard publishes several catalogs. Among these are:

- Electronic Instruments and Systems for Measurement/Computation (General Catalog)
- DC Power Supply Catalog
- Medical Instrumentation Catalog
- Analytical Instruments for Chemistry Catalog
- Coax. and W/G Measurement Accessories Catalog
- Optoelectronics Designer's Catalog

All catalogs are available at no charge from your local HP sales office.

# RF and Microwave Semiconductors

A decade of intensive solid state research, the development of advanced manufacturing techniques and continued expansion has enabled Hewlett-Packard to become a high volume supplier of quality, competitively priced RF and Microwave diodes and transistors.

In addition to our broad product line, Hewlett-Packard also offers the following services: immediate delivery from any of our authorized stocking distributors, applications support, special QA testing, and a one year guarantee on all of our RF and Microwave products.

This package of products and services has enabled Hewlett-Packard to become a recognized leader in the RF and Microwave industry.

# About this Catalog

This Diode and Transistor Designer's Catalog contains detailed, up-to-date specifications on our complete product line. It is divided into the following major sections: Schottky Barrier Diodes, PIN Diodes for Signal Control, Microwave Source Diodes, Devices for Hybrid Integrated Circuits, Military Approved Devices, Microwave Transistors, and Integrated Products. It also includes an index of Microwave Semiconductor Application Notes which are available from any of the Hewlett-Packard Sales and Service Offices listed on page 8-6 or from any of the Distributors listed on page 8-4.

# How to Use this Catalog

For your convenience, we have incorporated three methods for locating components:

- a Table of Contents that allows you to locate components by their general description,
- a Numeric Index that lists all components by part number, and
- a Selection Guide for each product group giving a brief overview of the product line.

# How to Order

All Hewlett-Packard components may be ordered through any of the Sales and Service Offices listed on page 8-6. In addition, for immediate delivery of Hewlett-Packard components, contact any of the world-wide stocking distributors listed on page 8-4.

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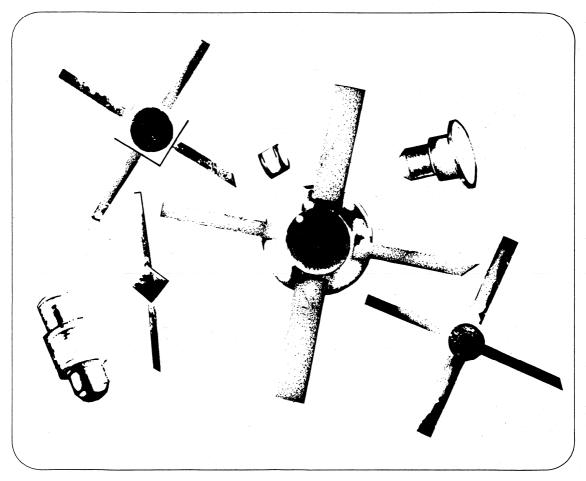
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# Schottky Barrier Diodes

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#### Schottky Barrier Diodes — Selection Guide

#### Schottky Barrier Diodes for General Purpose Applications (Page 1-4)

Part Number	Package	Minimum Breakdown Voltage	Maximum Forward Voltage	V <sub>F</sub> =1V Max at Forward Current	Maximum Reverse Leakage Current		age	Maximum Capacitance
5082-	Outline	V <sub>BR</sub> (V)	V <sub>F</sub> (mV)	I <sub>F</sub> (mA)	I <sub>R</sub> (nA)	at	V <sub>R</sub> (V)	C <sub>T</sub> (pF)
2800 (1N5711)	15	70	410	15	200		50	2.0
2837	05	70	410	15	200		50	2.0
2305	15	30	400	75	300		15	1.0
2301 (1N5765)	15	30	400	50	300		15	1.0
2302 (1N5766)	15	30	400	35	300		15	1.0
2303 (1N5767)	15	20	400	35	500		15	1.2
2810 (1N5712)	15	20	410	35	100		15	1.2
2811	15	15	410	20	100		8	1.2
2900	15	10	400	20	100		5	1.2
2835	15	5*	340	10*	100		1	1.0
HSCH-1001 (1N6263)	D0-35	60	410	15	200		50	2.2
Test Conditions		I <sub>R</sub> = 10 μA *I <sub>R</sub> = 100 μA	I <sub>F</sub> = 1 mA	*V <sub>F</sub> = .45V				V <sub>R</sub> = 0 V f = 1.0 MHz

Note: Effective Minority Carrier Lifetime (7) for all these diodes is 100 ps max. Measured with Krakauer method at 20 mA.

#### Schottky Barrier Diodes for Stripline and Microstrip Mixers and Detectors (Page 1-9)

Package Outline	Barrier	Part Number 5082-	Frequency Range (GHz)	Measure Of Performance*	Matched Pairs 5082-	Applications
05 Beam Lead	Medium	2709 2716 2767 2768 2769	1-12 1-18 1-18 1-12 1-18	0.25 pF 0.15 pF 0.10 pF 6.5 dB 7.5 dB (16 GHz)	2509 2510 ** 2778 2779	The beam lead diode is ideally suited for use in stripline or microstrip circuits. Its small physical size and uniform dimensions give it low parasitics through Ku Band.
	Low	2229 2299 2264	1-12 1-18 1-18	0.25 pF 0.15 pF 0.10 pF	**	
H-2 Hermetic	Medium Low	2200 2202 2765 2785	1-12 1-12 1-12 1-12	6.0 dB 6.5 dB 6.0 dB 6.5 dB	2201 2203 2766 2786	The H-2 Package provides a hermetic carrier for the beam lead diodes for easier handling.
C-2 Broadband	Medium Low	2207 2209 2774 2794	1-18 1-18 1-18 1-18	6.0 dB 6.5 dB 6.0 dB 6.5 dB	2208 2210 2775 2795	The C-2 package provides a broadband carrier for the beam lead diodes for easier handling.

<sup>\*</sup>The measure of performance is C<sub>T</sub> for DC specified diodes and NF at 9.375GHz for RF specified diodes.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Matched pairs are available upon request.

#### Schottky Barrier Diode Quads for Double Balanced Mixers (Page 1-13)

Frequency				A 4 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 -		
Package Outline	Barrier	To 2 GHz	2-4 GHz	4-8 GHz	8-12 GHz	12-18 GHz
05	Medium	5082-9696	5082-9696	5082-9394	5082-9396	5082-9398
Beam Lead	Low	5082-9697	5082-9697	5082-9395	5082-9397	5082-9399
E-1	Medium	5082-2830	5082-2276	5082-2277		
Low Cost	Low	5082-2831	4.			
H-4	Medium	5082-2261	5082-2261	5082-2263		
Hermetic	Low	5082-2231	5082-2231	5082-2233		
C-4	Medium	5082-2291	5082-2291	5082-2292	5082-2293	5082-2294
Broadband	Low	5082-2271	5082-2271	5082-2272	5082-2279	5082-2280

#### Schottky Barrier Diodes For Mixers and Detectors (Page 1-17)

			Frequency					
Package Outline	Barrier	Noise Figure NF (dB)	To 2 GHz	2-6 GHz	6-12 GHz	12-18 GHz		
15	Medium	6.0	5082-2817 5082-2400	5082-2565				
		7.0	5082-2350	5082-2520				
	Medium	6.0	4.1		5082-2713			
49		6.5	-		5082-2711	5082-2723 5082-2721*		
	Low	6.0			5082-2285	-		
		6.5		-	5082-2287			
	Medium	6.0	1 1		5082-2701			
44	Wiedram	6.5			5082-2702	5082-2273		
	Low	6.0			5082-2295			
	Low	6.5			5082-2297			

<sup>\*</sup>The Noise Figure for the 5082-2721 is 7.0 dB.

#### Schottky Barrier Diodes for Detectors

Part Number	Package Outline	Maximum Tangential Sensitivity TSS (dBm)	Voltage Sensitivity Minimum γ (mV/μW)	Resis RV	deo tance (ΚΩ)   Max.	Page Number
HSCH-3171	15	-46	30.0	80	300	1-15
HSCH-3206	49	-42	10.0	100	300	Zero Bias
HSCH-3207	44	-42	8.0	80	300	Schottky Detector
HSCH-3486		-52	8.0	2	8	Diodes
5082-2824	15	-56	6.0	1.2	1.5	1-21
5082-2787*		-52	3.5	1.2	1.6	Schottky
5082-2755		<b>-</b> 55	5.0	1.2	1.6	Barrier Diodes
5082-2751	49	-55	5.0	1.2	1.6	for
5082-2750	44	<b>-55</b>	5.0	1.2	1.6	Detectors
Test Conditions		Video Bandwidth=2 MHz $f_{RF}$ =2 GHz for 5082-2824, 10 GHz for all others $I_{BIAS}$ =20 $\mu$ A; Video Amp Eq. Noise, $R_A$ =500 $\Omega$	Same as for TSS at RF Sig- nal Power Level of -40 dBm			

<sup>\*</sup>RF Parameters for the 5082-2787 are sample tested only.



#### SCHOTTKY BARRIER DIODES FOR GENERAL PURPOSE APPLICATIONS

5082-2301/02 5082-2303/05 5082-2800 5082-2810/11 5082-2835 5082-2837 5082-2900 HSCH-1001 (1N6263)

#### **Features**

LOW TURN-ON VOLTAGE: .34V at 1mA PICO-SECOND SWITCHING SPEED HIGH BREAKDOWN VOLTAGE: Up to 70V UNIFORM FORWARD TRACKING

#### Description/Applications

The 5082-2800, 2810, 2811 are passivated Schottky barrier diodes which use a patented "guard ring" design to achieve a high breakdown voltage. They are packaged in a low cost glass package. They are well suited for high level detecting, mixing, switching, gating, log or A-D converting, video detecting, frequency discriminating, sampling and wave shaping.

The 5082-2835 is a passivated Schottky diode in a low cost glass package. It is optimized for low turn-on voltage. The 5082-2835 is particularly well suited for UHF mixing.

The 5082-2837 is a passivated Beam Lead version of the 5082-2800.

The 5082-2300 and 2900 Series devices are unpassivated Schottky diodes in a glass package. These diodes have extremely low 1/f noise and are ideal for low noise mixing, and high sensitivity detecting. They are particularly well suited for use in Doppler or narrow band video receivers.

Application Note 942 describes several applications in which these diodes are used for signal conversion, speed up of a transistor, clipping and clamping.

The HSCH-1001 is a Hybrid Schottky diode sealed in a rugged DO-35 glass package suitable for automatic insertion. The low turn-on voltage, fast switching speed, and low cost of these diodes make them ideal for general purpose switching.

#### Maximum Ratings at T<sub>a</sub>=25°C

Junction Operating and Storage Temperature Range

5082-2800,2810,2811,HSCH-100165°C1	to +125°C to +200°C to +150°C
DC Power Dissipation (Measured in an infinite he Derate linearly to zero at maximum rated tempe	
5082-2305, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2900	125 mW 250 mW 150 mW 400 mW

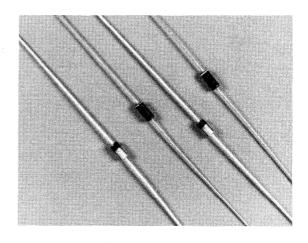
 Outline 15
 230°C for 5 sec.

 Outline DO-35
 260°C for 10 sec.

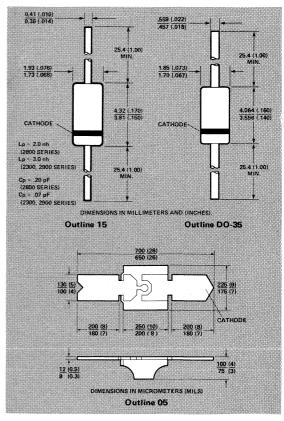
 Outline 05
 220°C for 10 sec.

 Peak Inverse Voltage
 V<sub>BR</sub>

Prolonged exposure to peak voltages exceeding PIV may cause gradual degradation of diode performance.



#### Package Dimensions



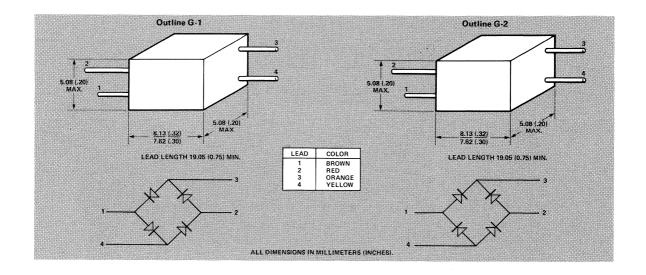
# Electrical Specifications at $T_A=25\,^{\circ}C$

Part Number 5082-	Package Outline	Minimum Breakdown Voltage V <sub>BR</sub> (V)	Maximum Forward Voltage V <sub>F</sub> (mV)	V <sub>F</sub> =1V Max at Forward Current I <sub>F</sub> (mA)	Rever	eximum se Leakage urrent at V <sub>B</sub> (V)	Maximum Capacitance C <sub>T</sub> (pF)
2800	15	70 PBR 147	410	15	200	50 E	2.0
2837	05	70	410	15	200	50	2.0
2305	15	30	400	75	300	15	1.0
2301	15	30	400	50	300	15	1.0
2302	15	30	400	35	300	15	1.0
2303	15	20	400	35	500	15	1.2
2810	15	20	410	35	100	15	1.2
2811	15	15	410	20	100	8	1.2
2900	15	10	400	20	100	5	1.2
2835	15	5*	340	10*	100	1	1.0
HSCH-1001 (1N6263)	D0-35	60	410	15	200	50	2.2
Test Conditions		I <sub>R</sub> = 10 μA *I <sub>R</sub> = 100 μA	I <sub>F</sub> = 1 mA	*V <sub>F</sub> = .45V			V <sub>R</sub> = 0 V f = 1.0 MHz

Note: Effective Minority Carrier Lifetime ( $\tau$ ) for all these diodes is 100 ps max. Measured with Krakauer method at 20 mA.

#### Matched Pairs and Quads

Basic Part Number 5082-	Matched Pair Unconnected	Matched Quad Unconnected	Matched Ring Quad Encapsulated G-1 Outline	Matched Bridge Quad Encapsulated G-2 Outline	Batch Matched	Test Conditions
2301	5082-2306 $\Delta V_F = 20 \text{ mV}$ $\Delta Co = 0.2 \text{ pF}$					$\Delta V_F$ at $I_F$ = 0.75–20 mA $\Delta Co$ at f = 1.0 MHz
2303	5082-2308 $\Delta V_F = 20 \text{ mV}$ $\Delta Co = 0.2 \text{ pF}$	5082-2370 $\Delta V_F = 20 \text{ mV}$ $\Delta Co = 0.2 \text{ pF}$	5082-2396 ΔV <sub>F</sub> = 20 mV ΔCo = 0,2 pF	5082-2356 $\Delta V_F = 20 \text{ mV}$ $\Delta Co = 0.2 \text{ pF}$		$\Delta V_F$ at I <sub>F</sub> = 0.75–20 mA $\Delta Co$ at f = 1.0 MHz
2900	5082-2912 ΔV <sub>F</sub> = 30 mV	5082-2970 ΔV <sub>F</sub> = 30 mV	5082-2996 ΔV <sub>F</sub> = 30 mV	5082-2997 ΔV <sub>F</sub> = 30 mV		$\Delta V_F$ at $I_F = 1.0 - 10 \text{ mA}$
2800	5082-2804 ΔV <sub>F</sub> = 20 mV	5082-2805 ΔV <sub>F</sub> = 20 mV			5082-2836 $\Delta V_F = 10 \text{ mV}$ $\Delta C_0 = 0.1 \text{ pF}$	$\Delta V_F$ at I <sub>F</sub> = 0.5 –5 mA $\Delta C_O$ at f = 1.0 MHz
2811		5082-2815 ΔV <sub>F</sub> = 20 mV	5082-2813 ΔV <sub>F</sub> = 20 mV	5082-2814 ΔV <sub>F</sub> = 20 mV	5082-2826 $\Delta V_F = 10 \text{ mV}$ $\Delta C_0 = 0.1 \text{ pF}$	$\Delta V_F$ at $I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$ $\Delta C_O$ at $f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$
2835					5082-2080 $\Delta V_F = 10 \text{ mV}$ $\Delta C_0 = 0.1 \text{ pF}$	$\Delta V_F$ at $I_F$ = 10 mA $\Delta C_O$ at f = 1.0 MHz



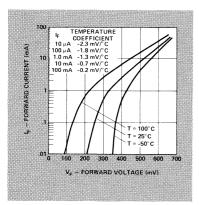


Figure 1. I-V Curve Showing Typical Temperature Variation for 5082-2300 Series Schottky Diodes.

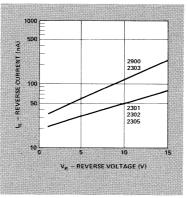


Figure 2. 5082-2300 and 5082-2900 Series Typical Reverse Current vs. Reverse Voltage at  $T_A = 25^{\circ}$ C.

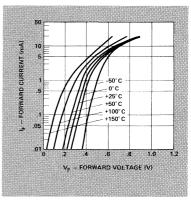


Figure 3. I-V Curve Showing Typical Temperature Variation for 5082-2800 Schottky Diodes.

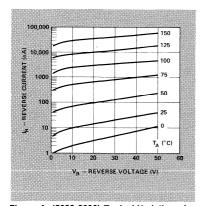


Figure 4. (5082-2800) Typical Variation of Reverse Current  $(I_R)$  vs. Reverse Voltage  $(V_R)$  at Various Temperatures.

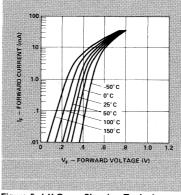


Figure 5. I-V Curve Showing Typical Temperature Variation for the 5082-2810 Schottky Diode.

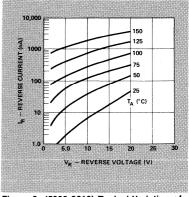


Figure 6. (5082-2810) Typical Variation of Reverse Current ( $I_{\rm R}$ ) vs. Reverse Voltage ( $V_{\rm R}$ ) at Various Temperatures.

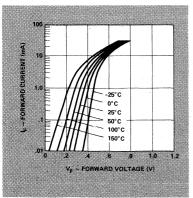


Figure 7. I-V Curve Showing Typical Temperature Variation for 5082-2811 Schottky Diode.

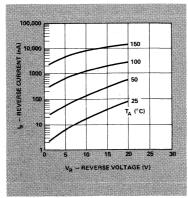


Figure 8. (5082-2811) Typical Variation of Reverse Current (I<sub>R</sub>) vs. Reverse Voltage (V<sub>R</sub>) at Various Temperatures.

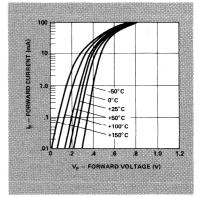


Figure 9. I-V Curve Showing Typical Temperature Variations for 5082-2835 Schottky Diode.

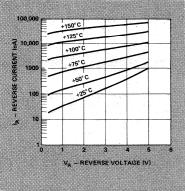


Figure 10. (5082-2835) Typical Variation of Reverse Current (I<sub>R</sub>) vs. Reverse Voltage (V<sub>R</sub>) at Various Temperatures.

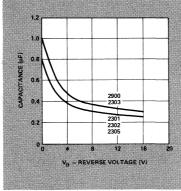


Figure 11. 5082-2300 Series Typical Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage at  $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ .

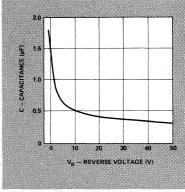


Figure 12. (5082-2800) Typical Capacitance (C) vs. Reverse Voltage ( $V_R$ ) at  $T_A$  = 25° C.

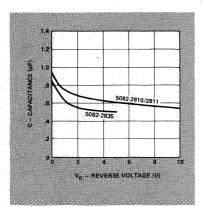


Figure 13. Typical Capacitance (C) vs. Reverse Voltage ( $V_R$ ).

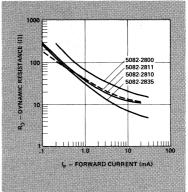


Figure 14. Typical Dynamic Resistance (R<sub>D</sub>) vs. Forward Current (I<sub>F</sub>).

#### **Mechanical Specifications**

Lead Material Dumet
Lead Finish: Tin
Maximum Soldering Temperature 235°C for 5 sec
Lead Strength 10 lb lead pull min
Typical Package Inductance 1.8 nH
Typical Package Capacitance 0.25 pF

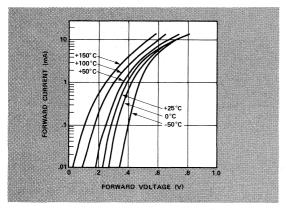


Figure 1. Typical Variation of Forward Current ( $I_F$ ) vs. Forward Voltage ( $V_F$ ) at Various Temperatures. HSCH-1001

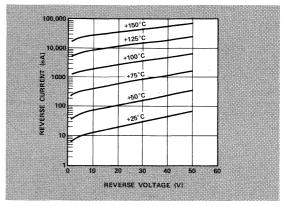


Figure 2. Typical Variation of Reverse Current ( $I_R$ ) vs. Reverse Voltage ( $V_R$ ) at Various Temperatures. HSCH-1001

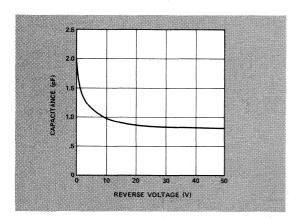


Figure 3. Typical Capacitance (C) vs. Reverse Voltage ( $V_R$ ) at  $T_A$  = 25°C. HSCH-1001

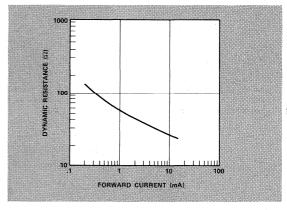


Figure 4. Typical Dynamic Resistance ( $R_D$ ) vs. Forward Current ( $I_F$ ) at = 25°C. HSCH-1001



#### SCHOTTKY BARRIER DIODES FOR STRIPLINE AND MICROSTRIP MIXERS AND DETECTORS

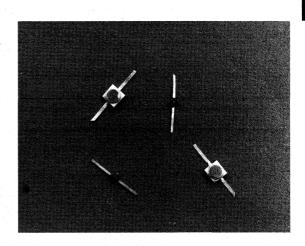
5082-2200 SERIES 5082-2229 SERIES 5082-2709 SERIES 5082-2765/66 5082-2774/75 5082-2785/86 5082-2794/95

#### **Features**

SMALL SIZE
LOW NOISE FIGURE
6 dB Typical at 9 GHz
RUGGED DESIGN
HIGH UNIFORMITY
HIGH BURNOUT RATING
1 W RF Pulse Power Incident
BOTH MEDIUM AND LOW BARRIER
AVAILABLE



This family consists of medium barrier and low barrier beam lead diodes and these same diodes mounted in easily handled carrier packages. Low barrier diodes provide optimum noise figure at low local oscillator drive levels. Medium barrier diodes provide a wider dynamic range for lower distortion mixer designs. The family provides a range of both dc and rf specified diodes. Application Note 940 gives recommended handling and bonding techniques. Application Note 963 presents impedance matching techniques for mixer and detector circuits.



#### Selection Guide

Package Outline	Barrier	Part Number 5082-	Frequency Range (GHz)	Measure Of Performance*	Matched Pairs 5082-	Applications		
05 Beam Lead	Medium	2709 2716 2767 2768 2769	1-12 1-18 1-18 1-12 1-18	0.25 pF 0.15 pF 0.10 pF 6.5 dB 7.5 dB (16 GHz)	2509 2510 ** 2778 2779	The beam lead diode is ideally suited for use in stripline or microstrip circuits. Its small physical size and uniform dimensions give it low parasitics through Ku Band.		
	Low	2229 2299 2264	1-12 1-18 1-18	0.25 pF 0.15 pF 0.10 pF				
H-2 Hermetic	Medium Low	2200 2202 2765 2785	1-12 1-12 1-12 1-12	6.0 dB 6.5 dB 6.0 dB 6.5 dB	2201 2203 2766 2786	The H-2 Package provides a hermetic carrier for the beam lead diodes for easier handling.		
C-2	Medium	2207 2209 2774	1-18 1-18 1-18	6.0 dB 6.5 dB 6.0 dB	2208 2210 2775	The C-2 package provides a broadband carrier for the beam lead diodes for		
Broadband	LOW	2774	1-18	6.5 dB	2775 2795	easier handling.		

<sup>\*</sup>The measure of performance is C<sub>T</sub> for DC specified diodes and NF at 9.375GHz for RF specified diodes.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Matched pairs are available upon request.

## RF Electrical Specifications at $T_A=25^{\circ}C$

Part Number 5082-	Package	Recommended Frequency	Barrier	L.O. Test Frequency (GHz)	Maximum Noise Figure NF (dB)	IF Impedance Min. Max, Z1F (Ω)	Maximum SWR	Matched Pair 5082-
2768		1-12 GHz	Medium	9.375	6.5	250 500	1.5:1	2778
2769	Daniel Land	12-18 GHz	Medium	16	7.5	250 500	1.5:1	2779
2229	Beam Lead	1-12 GHz	Low	9.375	6.5	100 300	1.5:1	
2299		12-18 GHz	Low	16	7.5	100 300	1.5:1	
2200		1-12 GHz	Medium	9.375	6.0	200 400	1.5:1	2201
2202	H-2	1-12 GHz	Medium	9.375	6.5	200 400	2.0:1	2203
2765	FI*2	1-12 GHz	Low	9.375	6.0	100 300	1.5:1	2766
2785		1-12 GHz	Low	9.375	6.5	100 300	2.0:1	2786
2207		1-18 GHz	Medium	9.375	6.0	250 500	1.5:1	2208
2209	C-2	1-18 GHz	Medium	9.375	6.5	250 500	2.0:1	2210
2774	5-2	1-18 GHz	Low	9.375	6.0	200 400	1,5:1	2775
2794		1-18 GHz	Low	9.375	6.5	200 400	2.0:1	2795
Test Co	onditions				L.O. p	ad Resistance ower = 1 mW 0 MHz, 1.5 dB		$\Delta$ NF $\leq$ 0.3 dB $\Delta$ Z <sub>IF</sub> $\leq$ 25 $\Omega$

<sup>\*</sup>Matched pairs are available upon request.

# DC Electrical Specifications at $T_A=25^{\circ}C$

#### **BEAM LEAD DIODES**

Part Number 5082-	Recommended Frequency	Barrier	Maximum Capacitance C <sub>T</sub> (pF)	Maximum Forward Voltage = 1 V at Forward Current I <sub>F</sub> (mA)	Maximum Reverse Current I <sub>R</sub> (μA)	Batch Matched
2709	1-12 GHz	Medium	0.25	30	10	2509
2716	1-18 GHz	Medium	0.15	20	10	2510
2767	1-18 GHz	Medium	0.10	20	10	*
2229	1-12 GHz	Low	0.25	20	10	*
2299	1-18 GHz	Low	0.15	15	10	
2264	1-18 GHz	Low	0.10	15	10	*
Test Conditions			V <sub>R</sub> = 0 V f = 1 MHz		V <sub>R</sub> = 3 V	$\Delta V_F \le 15 \text{mV}$ at 1 mA

<sup>\*</sup>Matched pairs are available upon request.

#### **Typical Detector Parameters**

Parameter	Symbol	Typical Value	Units	Test Conditions
Tangential Sensitivity	TSS	-54	dBm	20 μA Bias
Voltage Sensitivity	γ	6.6	mV/μW	Video Bandwidth = 2 MHz $R_L=100 \mathrm{K}\Omega$
Video Resistance	R <sub>V</sub>	1400	Ω	f = 10 GHz

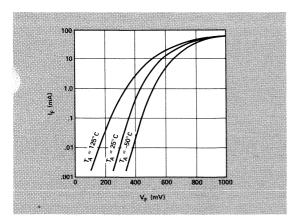
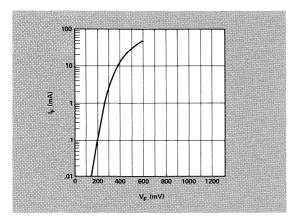


Figure 1. Typical Forward Characteristics, 5082-2709, -2509, -2768 and -2778.



igure 3. Typical Forward Characteristics, 5082-2229, 25°C.

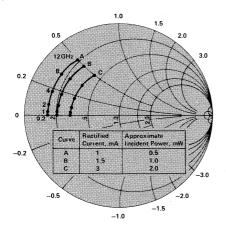


Figure 5. Typical Admittance Characteristics, 5082-2709, -2509, -2768 and -2778 with self bias.

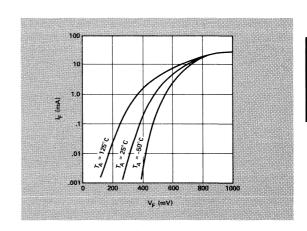


Figure 2. Typical Forward Characteristics, 5082-2716, -2510, -2767, -2769 and -2779.

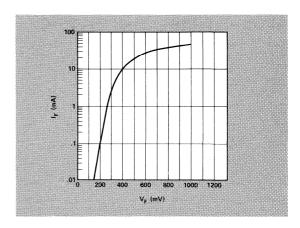


Figure 4. Typical Forward Characteristics, 5082-2299, at 25° C.

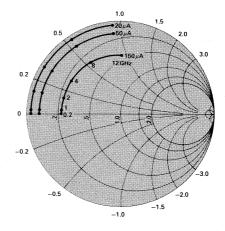


Figure 6. Typical Admittance Characteristics, 5082-2709, -2509, -2768 and -2778 with external bias.

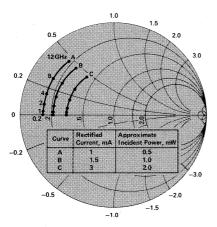


Figure 7. Typical Admittance Characteristics, 5082-2716, -2510, -2767, -2769 and -2779 with self bias.

### Maximum Ratings at T<sub>A</sub>=25°C

Prolonged exposure to peak voltages exceeding PIV may cause gradual degradation of diode performance.

### Package Dimensions

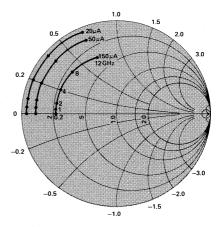


Figure 8. Typical Admittance Characteristics, 5082-2716, -2510, -2767, -2769 and -2779 with external bias.

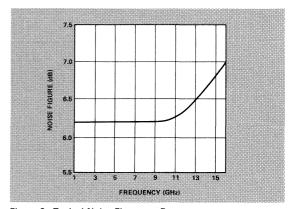


Figure 9. Typical Noise Figure vs. Frequency.

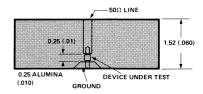


Figure 10. Admittance Test Circuit.



#### SCHOTTKY BARRIER DIODE QUADS FOR DOUBLE BALANCED MIXERS

5082-2231/33 5082-2261/63 5082-2271/72 5082-2279/80 5082-2291/92 5082-2293/94 5082-2830/31

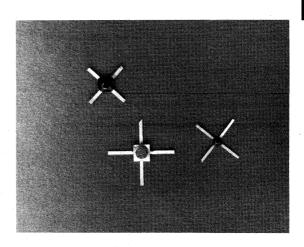
#### **Features**

SMALL SIZE
Eases Broad Band Designs
TIGHT MATCH
Improves Mixer Balance
IMPROVED BALANCE OVER TEMPERATURE
RUGGED DESIGN
BOTH MEDIUM AND LOW BARRIER
DIODES AVAILABLE

#### **Description / Applications**

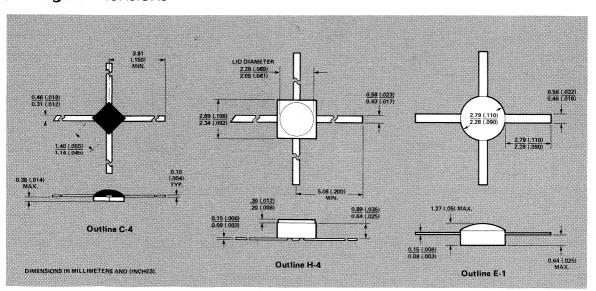
These matched diode quads use a monolithic array of Schottky diodes interconnected in ring configuration. The relative proximity of the diode junction on the wafer assures uniform electrical characteristics and temperature tracking.

These diodes are designed for use in double balanced mixers, phase detectors, AM modulators, and pulse modulators requiring wideband operation and small size. The low barrier diodes allow for optimum mixer noise figure at lower than conventional local oscillator levels. The wider dynamic range of the medium barrier diodes allows for better distortion performance.



#### Maximum Ratings at $T_A = 25$ °C

#### Package Dimensions



#### Selection Guide

Frequency Package Outline	Barrier	To 2 GHz	2-4 GHz	4-8 GHz	8-12 GHz	12-18 GHz
05	Medium	5082-9696	5082-9696	5082-9394	5082-9396	5082-9398
Beam Lead	Low	5082-9697	5082-9697	5082-9395	5082-9397	5082-9399
E-1	Medium	5082-2830	5082-2276	5082-2277		
Low Cost	Low	5082-2831				
H-4	Medium	5082-2261	5082-2261	5082-2263		
Hermetic	Low	5082-2231	5082-2231	5082-2233		
C-4	Medium	5082-2291	5082-2291	5082-2292	5082-2293	5082-2294
Broadband	Low	5082-2271	5082-2271	5082-2272	5082-2279	5082-2280
			1	1		1

# Electrical Characteristics at $T_A = 25$ °C Typical Parameters

Part Number 5082-	Package	Maximum Capacitance C <sub>T</sub> (pF)	Maximum Capacitance Difference $\Delta C_T$ (pF)	Forward Voltage V <sub>F</sub> (V)[2]	Series Resistance $\mathbf{R_S}\left(\Omega\right)$
9697		0.55	0.10	0.30	5
9395		0.40	0.10	0.30	5
9397		0.20	0.05	0.30	7
9399	05	0.15	0.05	0.30	7
9696	Beam	0.55	0.10	0,40	7
9394	Lead	0.35	0.10	0,40	7
9396		0.20	0.05	0.45	7
9398		0.15	0.05	0.45	7
2231		0.60	0.10	0,30	5
2233	H-4	0.35	0.05	0.30	7
2261	H-4	0.60	0.10	0.40	7
2263		0.35	0.05	0.45	7
2830		0.40	0.20	0.40	7
2831		0.40	0.20	0.25	7
2276	E-1	0.60	0.10	0.40	10
2277		0.40	0.10	0.45	15
2271		0.60	0.10	0.30	5
2272		0.45	0.10	0.30	5
2279		0.25	0.05	0.30	7
2280	^.	0.20	0.05	0.30	7
2291	C-4	0.60	0.10	0.40	7
2292		0.40	0.10	0.40	7
2293		0.25	0.05	0.45	7
2294		0.20	0.05	0.45	7
Test Conditions		V <sub>R</sub> =0 f=1 MHz <sup>[1]</sup>	V <sub>R</sub> =0 f=1 MHz[1]	I <sub>F</sub> =1mA Measured between Adjacent Leads.	

1. Measured between diagonal leads. 2. Maximum ΔV<sub>F</sub> = 20 mV at I<sub>F</sub> = 5mA measured between diagonal leads.

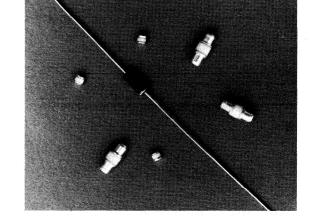


#### ZERO BIAS SCHOTTKY DETECTOR DIODE

HSCH-3171 HSCH-3206 HSCH-3207 HSCH-3486

#### **Features**

HIGH VOLTAGE SENSITIVITY
NO BIAS REQUIRED
CHOICE OF HIGH OR LOW VIDEO IMPEDANCE



#### **Description/Applications**

The high zero bias voltage sensitivity of these Schottky Barrier diodes makes them ideally suitable for narrow bandwidth video detectors, ECM receivers, and measurement equipment.

#### Maximum Ratings at T<sub>A</sub>=25°C

Operating and Storage Temperature60° C to +125° C
Incident RF Peak Power HSCH-3486,3207,3206 1W HSCH-3171 0.5W
CW Power Dissipation @T = 25° C
Soldering Temperature 230°C for 5 sec.

## Electrical Specifications at T<sub>A</sub>=25°C

Part Number	Package	Maximum Tangential Sensitivity	Minimum Voltage Sensitivity	Video Resistance R <sub>V</sub> (KΩ)	
HSCH-	Outline	T <sub>SS</sub> (dBm)	(mV/µW)	Min.	Max.
3486	15	-52	8	2	8
3171	15	-46	30	80	300
3207	44	-42	8	80	300
3206	49	-42	10	100	300
Test Conditions		Video Bandwidth = 2 MHz f <sub>test</sub> = 10 GHz	Power in = -40 dBm f <sub>test</sub> = 10 GHz		

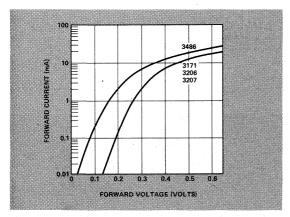


Figure 1. Typical I-V Characteristic.

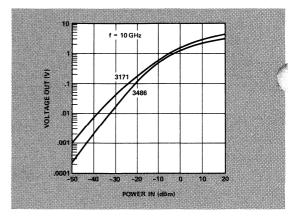
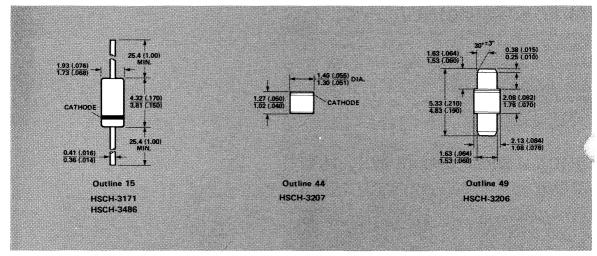


Figure 2. Dynamic Transfer Characteristic.

#### **Package Dimensions**





#### SCHOTTKY BARRIER DIODES FOR MIXERS AND DETECTORS

5082-2285/87 5082-2295/97 5082-2817 5082-2350 SERIES 5082-2701/02 5082-2711/13 5082-2721/23

#### **Features**

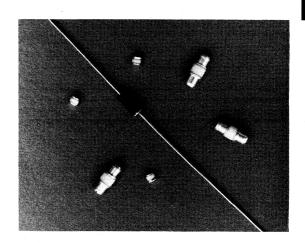
LOW AND STABLE NOISE FIGURE

HIGH BURNOUT RATING
1 W RF Pulse Power Incident

**RUGGED DESIGN** 

**HIGH UNIFORMITY** 

BOTH MEDIUM AND LOW BARRIER DIODES AVAILABLE



#### Description / Applications

These Schottky diodes are optimized for use in broad band and narrow band microstrip, coaxial, or waveguide mixer assemblies operating to 18 GHz. The low barrier diodes give optimum noise figure performance at low local oscillator drive levels. Medium barrier diodes provide a wider dynamic range for lower distortion mixer designs. The 5082-2350, -2400, -2510 and -2565 have extremely low 1/f noise, aking them ideal for use as Doppler mixers.

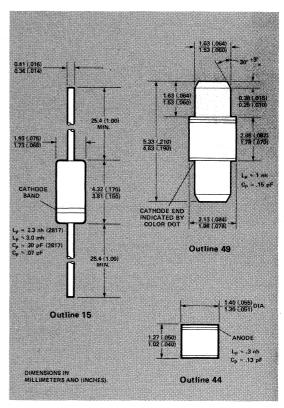
#### Maximum Ratings at T₁=25°C

Maximum Racings at 14-25 C
Junction Operating and Storage Temperature Range         5082-2400, 2401, 2565, 2566, 2350, 2351, 2520,         2521       -60°C to +125°C         All other diodes       -60°C to +150°C
CW Power Dissipation
Pulse Power Dissipation Power absorbed by the diode. 1 μs pulse, Du = .001 (For 1 minute) 5082-2400, 2350
Soldering Temperature 230°C for 5 sec.
Note: These diodes are pulse sensitive. Handle with care to avoid static discharge through the diode. Prolonged exposure to peak

voltages exceeding PIV may cause gradual degradation of diode

performance.

#### Package Dimensions



# Selection Guide

			Frequency				
Package Outline	Barrier	Noise Figure NF (dB)	To 2 GHz	2-6 GHz	6-12 GHz	12-18 GHz	
15	Medium	6.0	5082-2817 5082-2400	5082-2565			
		7.0	5082-2350	5082-2520			
	Medium	6.0			5082-2713		
49		6.5			5082-2711	5082-2723 5082-2721*	
	Low	6.0			5082-2285		
		6.5			5082-2287		
	Medium	6.0			5082-2701		
44	Wediani	6.5			5082-2702	5082-2273	
	Low	6.0			5082-2295		
	LOW	6.5			5082-2297		

<sup>\*</sup>The Noise Figure for the 5082-2721 is 7.0 dB.

# Electrical Characteristics at $T_A$ =25°C

Part Number 5082-	Package Outline	Barrier	LO Test Frequency (GHz)	Maximum Noise Figure NF(dB)		pedance (Ω) Max.	Maximum SWR	Matched Pair 5082-
2817		Medium	2.0	6.0	250	400	1,8:1	2818
2400		Medium	2.0	6.0	150	250	1.5:1	2401
2350	15	Medium	2.0	7.0	150	250	1.5:1	2351
2565		Medium	3.0	6.0	100	250	1,5:1	2566
2520		Medium	3.0	7.0	100	250	1.5:1	2521
2713		Medium	9.375	6.0	200	400	1,5:1	2714
2711		Medium	9.375	6.5	200	400	2.0:1	2712
2285	49	Low	9.375	6.0	100	250	1.5:1	2286
2287		Low	9.375	6.5	100	250	2.0:1	2288
2701		Medium	9.375	6.0	200	400	1.5:1	2706
2702		Medium	9.375	6.5	200	400	1.5:1	2707
2295	44	Low	9,375	6.0	100	250	1.5:1	2296
2297		Low	9.375	6.5	100	250	2.0:1	2298
2723		Medium	16	6.5	200	400	1.5:1	2724
2721	49	Medium	16	7.0	200	400	2.0:1	2722
2273	44	Medium	16	6.5	200	400	2.0:1	2298
Test Condi- tions			L.O. Powers IF = 30 MHz Zero DC Loc (100Ω for 5	1.5 dB NF id Resistance	exc	s for NF cept 10 KHz	Same as for NF	$\Delta$ NF $\leq 0.3$ dB $\Delta$ Z <sub>1F</sub> $\leq 25\Omega$

#### **Typical Parameters**

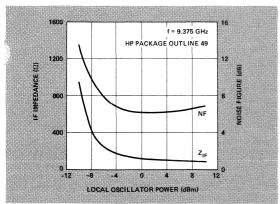
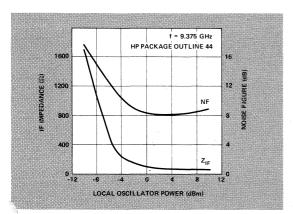


Figure 1. Typical Noise Figure and IF Impedance vs. Local Oscillator Power, 5082-2285 through -2288 (Package 49). Diode unmatched in  $50\Omega$  line.



jigure 2. Typical Noise Figure and IF Impedance vs. Local Oscillator Power, 5082-2295 through -2298 (Package 44). Diode unmatched in 50Ω line.

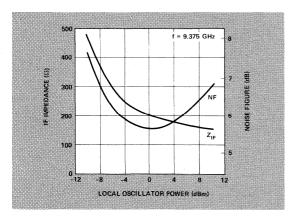


Figure 3. Typical Noise Figure and IF-Impedance vs. Local Oscillator Power. Diode matched at each local oscillator power level (5082-2285, 2295).

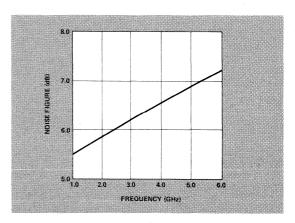


Figure 4. Typical HP 5082-2400 Noise Figure vs. Frequency with  $P_{LO}$  = 1.0 mW,  $f_{iF}$  = 30 MHz, and NF $_{iF}$  = 1.5 dB. Mount tuned at each frequency.

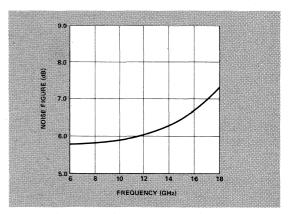


Figure 5. Typical Single Sideband Noise Figure vs. Frequency. IF = 30 MHz, NF $_{
m IF}$  = 1.5 dB, P $_{
m LO}$  = 1 mW. Diode matched at each frequency (5082-2200, 2700 series).

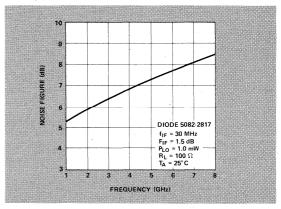


Figure 6. Single Sideband Noise Figure (including an IF-amplifier noise figure of 1.5 dB) vs. Frequency. The mount is tuned for minimum noise figure at each frequency.

## Typical Parameters (Continued)

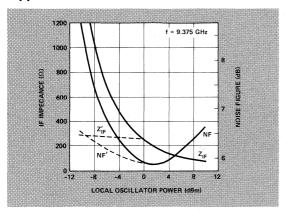


Figure 7. Typical Noise Figure and IF Impedance for 5082-2711 vs. Local Oscillator Power. Note the improved performance at low levels of LO power when dc bias is superimposed (dashed curves).

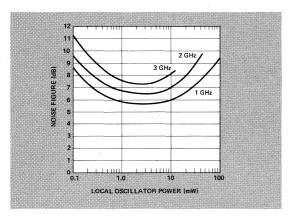


Figure 9. Typical 5082-2350 Noise Figure vs. Local Oscillator Power at 1.0, 2.0 and 3.0 GHz with  $f_{IF}$  = 30 MHz and NF $_{IF}$  - 1.5 dB.

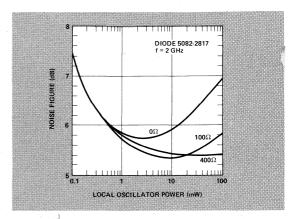


Figure 8. Single Sideband Noise Figure (including an IF-amplifier noise figure of 1.5 dB) vs. Incident LO Power for Various dc-load Resistances R<sub>L</sub>. (The mount is tuned for minimum noise figure at each LO power level).

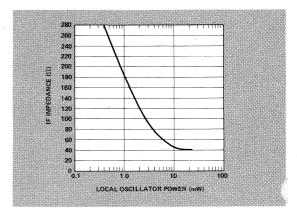
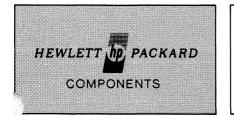


Figure 10. Typical 5082-2300 and 2400 Series IF Impedance vs. Local Oscillator Power with  $f_{LO}$  = 2.0 GHz and  $f_{\parallel F}$  = 30 MHz.



#### SCHOTTKY BARRIER DIODES FOR DETECTORS

5082-2750/51 5082-2755 5082-2787 5082-2824

#### **Features**

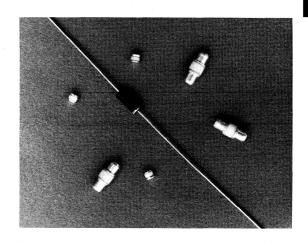
IMPROVED DETECTION SENSITIVITY
TSS OF -55 dBm at 10 GHz
LOW 1/f NOISE
Typical Noise-Temperature
Ratio = 4 dB at 1 kHz
HIGH PEAK POWER DISSIPATION
4.5 W RF Peak Pulse Power

#### **Description / Applications**

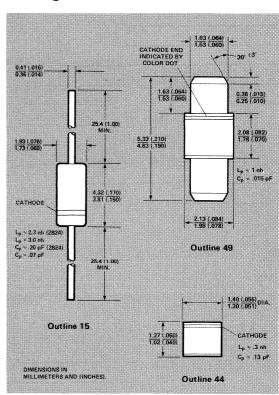
The low 1/f noise and high voltage sensitivity make these Schottky barrier diodes ideally suitable for narrow bandwidth video detectors, and Doppler mixers as required in Doppler radar equipment, ECM-receivers, and measurement equipment.

#### Maximum Ratings at T<sub>A</sub>=25°C

- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Junction Operating and Storage Temperature Range           5082-2824         -65°C to+200°C           All Others         -60°C to+150°C
DC Power Dissipation — Power Absorbed by Diode Derate Linearly to zero at Maximum Temperature 5082-2824 (Applied for 1 minute) 1 W 5082-2824 (Continuous)
Soldering Temperature
RF Peak Pulse Power Pulse Width = 1 $\mu$ s, Du = .001, R <sub>L</sub> = 38K $\Omega$ (Applied for 1 minute)
5082-2824 (Power Absorbed by Diode) 4.5 W All Others (Power Incident) 2.0 W
Maximum Peak Inverse Voltage (PIV) V <sub>BR</sub>
Prolonged exposure to peak voltages exceeding PIV may cause gradual degradation of diode performance.



#### Package Dimensions



#### Electrical Specifications at T<sub>A</sub>=25°C

#### Typical Parameters

Part Number 5082-	Package Outline	Maximum Tangential Sensitivity TSS (dBm)	Voltage Sensitivity Minimum γ (mV/μW)	Resis Rv (	leo tance kΩ)  Max.	Noise Temperature Ratio at f (dB)	Breakdown Voltage V <sub>BR</sub> (V)
2824		-56	6.0	1.2	1.5	2 at 20 kHz 8 at 1 kHz	15
2787*	15	-52	3.5	1.2	1.6		4
2755		-55	5.0	1.2	1.6	5.0 at 20 kHz	5
2751	49	-55	5.0	1.2	1.6	15.0 at 1 kHz	5
2750	44	-55	5.0	1.2	1.6		5
Test Conditions		Video Bandwidth = 2 MHz $f_{RF}$ = 2GHz for 5082-2824, 10 GHz for all others $I_{BIAS}$ = 20 $\mu$ A; Video Amp Eq. Noise, $R_A$ = 500 $\Omega$ .	Same as for TSS at RF Signal Power Level of -40 dBm		R <sub>V</sub> = 50 Ω	l <sub>R</sub> = 10 μA	

<sup>\*</sup>RF Parameters for the 5082-2787 are sample tested only.

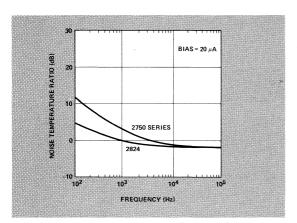


Figure 1. Typical Flicker (1/f) Noise vs. Frequency.

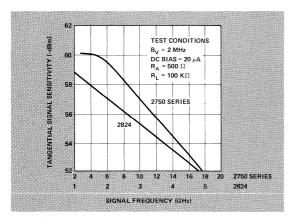


Figure 3. Typical TSS vs. Frequency.

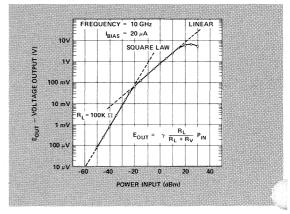


Figure 2. Typical Dynamic Transfer Characteristic. (5082-2750 Series).

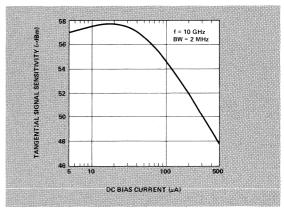


Figure 4. Typical TSS vs. Bias (5082-2750 Series).



# PRINTED CIRCUIT BALANCED MIXER

5082-9200

#### **Features**

LOW DISTORTION:

2nd Order Intercept +32 dBm 3rd Order Intercept +8 dBm

LOW CONVERSION LOSS:

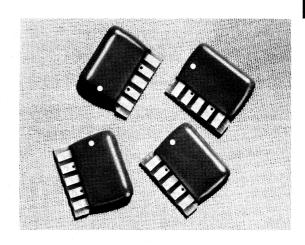
6.5 dB

**RUGGED:** 

**Only 2 Discrete Parts** 

LOW COST:

Prices for High Volume Applications



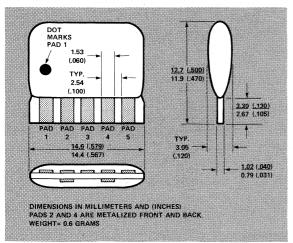
#### **Description / Applications**

The 5082-9200 is a single balanced mixer which exhibits excellent performance and reliability. Its design combines the advantages of three proven technologies: Schottky beam lead diodes, printed circuit boards, and epoxy encapsulation. The unique Hewlett-Packard monolithic diode pair and printed circuit transformer are optimized for low distortion, high isolation, and low conversion loss. The epoxy encapsulation provides a very rugged, low cost package for the mixer. The 5082-9200 package is designed to icilitate PC board insertion and solder connection.

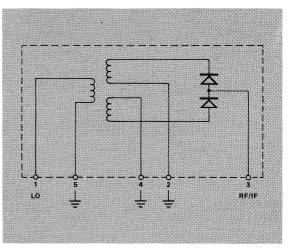
The 5082-9200 is designed for high volume mixer applications requiring a high degree of product uniformity and reliability. This low distortion, low-loss mixer performs well in many applications including TV, CATV, FM stereo, avionics, mobile radio, and instrumentation.

Other 5082-9200 functions include phase detection, sampling and doubling.

#### Package Dimensions



#### Schematic



## Maximum Ratings at T<sub>A</sub>=25°C

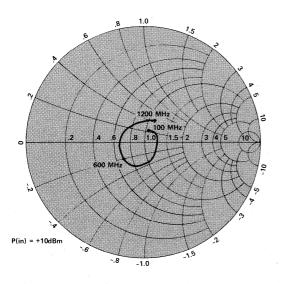
Operating Temperature Range	 30°C to 100°C
Storage Temperature Range	 55°C to 100°C

## Electrical Specifications at $T_A = 25$ °C

Parameter	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units	Test Conditions [1]
C:-1		6.5	7.5	dB	RF = 200-600MHz
Conversion Loss		7.5	8.0	dB	RF = 600-900MHz
Judicial MO Ta DEMEN	45	Can Cinnan E		dB	LO = 200MHz
Isolation (LO To RF/IF)	25	See Figure 5		UB UB	LO = 900MHz

RF/IF Frequency Range	DC to 1200	MHz	
LO Frequency Range	100 to 1200	MHz	
Signal Compression	+6	dBm	RF input level for 1dB output compression
Two Tone Intermodulation Output Intercepts			LO = 660MHz
Second Order     Third Order	+32	dBm	RF <sub>1</sub> = 600MHz RF <sub>2</sub> = 602MHz

#### Typical Parameters (Conditions per note [1])



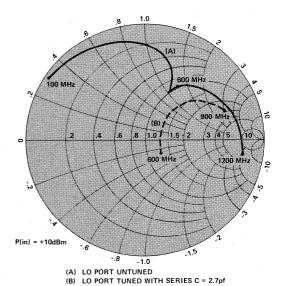


Figure 1. RF/IF Impedance Plot

Figure 2. LO Impedance Plot

NOTE [1] Basic Test Conditions: LO Level = +10dBm RF Level = -5dBm IF frequency = 60MHz

50 ohm resistive system Filter losses not included Mixer mounted as shown on Figure A and B.

#### Typical Parameters (Continued)

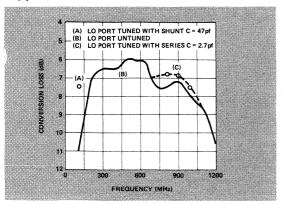


Figure 3. Conversion Loss vs. Frequency

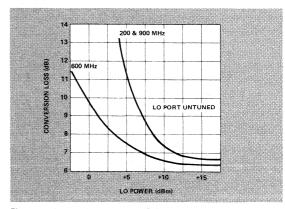
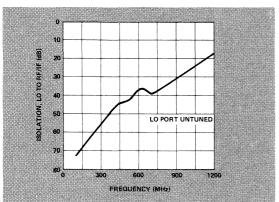


Figure 4. Conversion Loss vs. LO Power



igure 5. Isolation vs. Frequency

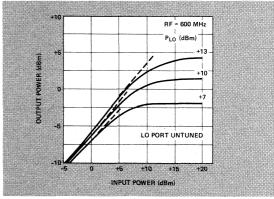


Figure 6. Signal Compression vs. LO Power

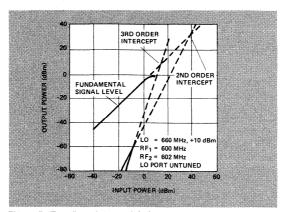


Figure 7. Two Tone Intermodulation

#### **Circuit Board Mounting**

Figure A is a test circuit board layout for the mixer in  $50\Omega$  microstrip form. Single sided layouts are satisfactory.

For optimum mixer performance, pads 2 & 4 should be soldered to RF ground from both sides of the 5082-9200 (Figure B), using either conventional hand soldering or high volume wave-soldering techniques.

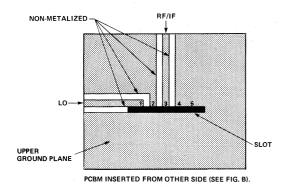


Figure A. Transmission Line Side

#### **CIRCUIT BOARD**

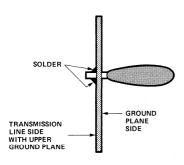
#### Glass Epoxy

Line Spacing:

(dielectric constant  $\approx$  5)

Thickness: 0.79mm (.031")

**Line Width:** 1.3mm (.050")



1.3mm (.050")

Figure B. Side View

#### Mixer Use

The 5082-9200 is a single balanced mixer with a common RF/IF port. A diplexer is required to separate the two signals. Many existing RF and IF filters will adequately perform the diplexing. Additionally, the diplexer can be designed to serve other functions.

- 1) RF input filtering for out-of-band protection.
- 2) IF selectivity improvement.
- 3) Image termination.
- 4) Spurious products termination.

Figure C is a schematic of a diplexer designed for RF operation of greater than 300MHz with an IF of 60MHz, using the Figure A circuit board.

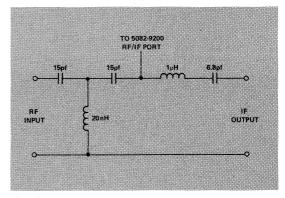
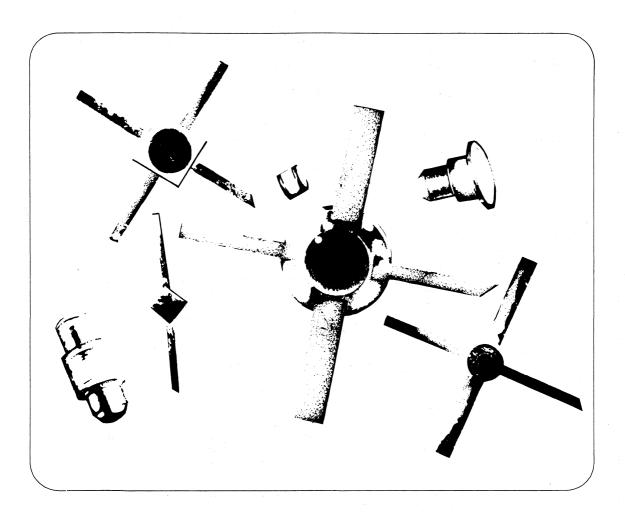


Figure C.

Additional details are contained in Hewlett Packard Application Note # AN965 "Printed Circuit Balanced Mixer, Design and Applications."

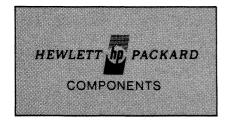
# Signal Control Diodes

Selection Guide	2-2
PIN Diodes for RF Switching and Attenuating	2-3
Beam Lead PIN Diodes	2-7
PIN Diodes for Fast Switching, RF Power Switching and Attenuation	2-9
PIN Diodes for Stripline and Microstrip Switches Attenuators and Limiters	2-15



## Signal Control Diodes — Selection Guide

PACKAGE	PART NO. 5082-	PAGE NO.	DESCRIPTION
	3080 3081 1N5767	2-3 2-3	VHF/UHF Attenuating and AGC
	3077 3001 3002	2-3 2-3 2-3	General Purpose VHF/UHF/Microwave
Glass 15	3039	2-3	
10	3003 3004	2-3 2-3	Specified for Controlled Attenuation
	3042 3043	2-3 2-3	10ns Switching
	3168 3188	2-3 2-3	VHF/UHF Band Switching
Ceramic	3201 3202	2-9 2-9	Medium Power – Anode Heat Sink
31	3303 3304	2-9 2-9	Medium Power — Cathode Heat Sink
	3306	2-9	10ns Switching — Cathode Heat Sink
Ceramic 38	3101 3102 3301	2-9 2-9 2-9	Medium Power — Anode Heat Sink  Medium Power — Cathode Heat Sink
	3302 3305	2-9 2-9	10ns Switching — Cathode Heat Sink
Stripline	3141 3170 3140	2-15 2-15 2-15	10ns Switching — Cathode Heat Sink Medium Power — Cathode Heat Sink Medium Power — Canode Heat Sink
(Hermetic) 60	3041 3304	2-15 2-15 2-9	10ns Switching — Cathode Heat Sink  Medium Power — Cathode Heat Sink
61	3040 3046	2-15 2-15	Medium Power – Anode Heat Sink High Pulse Power – Anode Heat Sink
Devices for Hybrid Integrated Circuits	3071	2-15	Limiter
Chip	0001 0025	4-3 4-3	10ns Switching — Cathode Back Contact VHF/UHF Attenuating and AGC — Anode Back Contact
	0039 0034	4-3 4-3	VHF/UHF Attenuating and AGC — Anode Back Contact VHF/UHF Band Switching — Cathode Back Contact
	0012 0030 0047	4-3 4-3 4-3	General Purpose — Anode Back Contact General Purpose — Cathode Back Contact General Purpose — Anode Back Contact
Beam Lead	3900	4-3 2-7	General Purpose — Anode Back Contact
LID	3045 3085	4-3 4-3	Beam Lead PIN Diodes  10ns Switching VHF/UHF Attenuating and AGC
	3005	4-3	General Purpose
Ministrip	3010 3086 3000 3309	4-3 4-3 4-3 4-3	10ns Switching — Cathode Heat Sink VHF/UHF Attenuating and AGC — Anode Heat Sink General Purpose — Anode Heat Sink General Purpose — Cathode Heat Sink
Microstrip Post	3258 3259	4-3 4-3	10ns Switching — Cathode Heat Sink General Purpose — Anode Heat Sink



#### PIN DIODES FOR RF SWITCHING AND ATTENUATING

5082-3003/04 5082-3039 5082-3042/43 5082-3077 5082-3080/81 5082-3168/88

5082-3001/02

#### **Features**

LOW HARMONIC DISTORTION
LARGE DYNAMIC RANGE
LOW SERIES RESISTANCE
LOW CAPACITANCE
LOW TEMPERATURE
COEFFICIENT
Typically Less Than 20%
Resistance Change from
25°C to 100°C

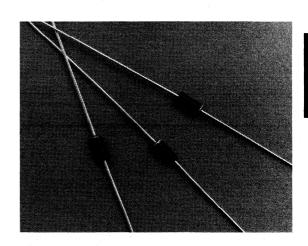


The general purpose switching diodes are intended for low power switching applications such as RF duplexers, antenna switching matrices, digital phase shifters, and time multiplex filters. The 5082-3168/3188 are optimized for VHF/UHF bandswitching.

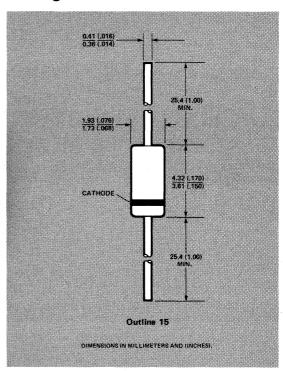
The RF resistance of a PIN diode is a function of the current flowing in the diode. The current controlled resistors are specified for use in control applications such as variable RF attenuators, automatic gain control circuits, RF modulators, electrically tuned filters, analog phase shifters, and RF limiters.

## Maximum Ratings at T<sub>A</sub>=25°C

Junction Operating and Storage	
Temperature Range	-65°C to +150°C
Power Dissipation	250 mW
(Derate linearly to zero at 150°C)	
Peak Inverse Voltage (PIV)	V <sub>BR</sub>
Soldering Temperature	235°C, 5 sec.



#### Package Dimensions



## General Purpose Diodes Electrical Specifications at $T_A = 25$ °C

Part Number 5082-	Maximum Total Capacitance C <sub>T</sub>	Minimum Breakdown Voltage V <sub>BR</sub>	Maximum Residual Series Resistance R <sub>S</sub>	Minimum Effective Carrier Lifetime T	Maximum Reverse Recovery Time t <sub>rr</sub>
GENERAL PL	JRPOSE SWITCHIN	IG AND ATTENU	ATING		
3002	0.2	300	1.0	100	100 (typ)
3001	0.25	200	1.0	100	100 (typ)
3039	0.25	150	1.25	100	100 (typ)
3077	0.3	200	1.5	100	100 (typ)
FAST SWITCH	HING				
3042	0.4*	70	1.0*	15 (typ)	5
3043	0.4*	50	1.5*	15 (typ)	10
BAND SWITC	HING				
3188	1.0*	35	0.6**	40 (typ)	12 (typ)
3168	2.0*	35	0.5**	40 (typ)	12 (typ)
Test	V <sub>R</sub> = 50V	V <sub>R</sub> = V <sub>BR</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> = 100mA	I <sub>F</sub> = 50mA	I <sub>F</sub> = 20mA
Conditions	*V <sub>R</sub> = 20V	Measure	*I <sub>F</sub> = 20mA	I <sub>R</sub> = 250mA	V <sub>R</sub> = 10V
	f = 1 MHz	I <sub>R</sub> ≤ 10μA	**I <sub>F</sub> = 10mA f = 100 MHz		90% Recovery

Note: Typical CW power switching capability for a short switch in a  $50\Omega$  system is 2.5W.

# RF Current Controlled Resistor Diodes Electrical Specifications at $T_A=25$ °C

Part Number	Minimum Effective Carrier Lifetime	Minimum Breakdown Voltage	Maximum Residual Series Resistance	Maximum Total Capacitance	High Resistance Limit, R <sub>H</sub>		Resi	ow stance it, R <sub>L</sub>	vs.	stance Bias pe, χ
5082-	T	V <sub>BR</sub>	Rs	CT	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
3003	100	100	1.5	0.3	920	1380	16	24	-0.9	-0.86
3004	100	100	1.5	0.3	690	1040	12	18	-0.9	-0.86
3080(IN5767)*	1300(typ)	100	2.5	0.4	1000			8**		
3081	2000(typ)	100	3.5	0.4	1500			8**		
Units	ns	٧	Ω	pF		2		Ω		
Test Conditions	I <sub>F</sub> =50mA I <sub>R</sub> =250mA	V <sub>R</sub> =V <sub>BR</sub> , Measure I <sub>R</sub> ≤10μA	l <sub>F</sub> =100mA f=100mHz	V <sub>R</sub> =50V f=1mHz	I <sub>B</sub> =0.01mA f=100mHz				and	.01mA 1.0mA 00mHz

<sup>\*</sup>The IN5767 has the additional specifications:

 $<sup>\</sup>tau = 1.0 \,\mu \text{sec minimum}$ 

 $I_R = 1 \mu A$  maximum at  $V_R = 50V$ 

VF = 1V maximum at IF = 100mA.

#### Typical Parameters

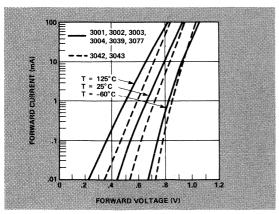


Figure 1. Typical Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage.

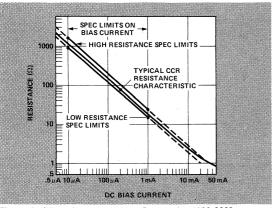


Figure 3. RF Resistance vs. Bias Current for 5082-3003.

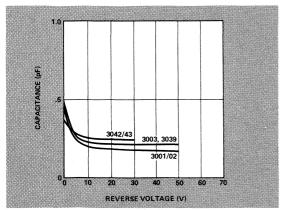


Figure 5. Typical Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage 5082-3001,3002,3003,3039,3042,3043.

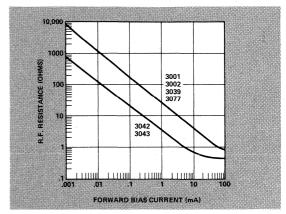


Figure 2. Typical RF Resistance vs. Forward Bias Current.

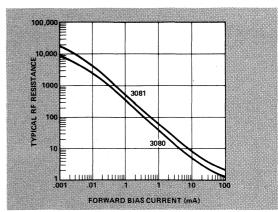


Figure 4. Typical RF Resistance vs. Forward Bias Current.

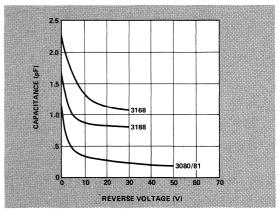


Figure 6. Typical Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage 5082-3080, 3081.3168.3188.

### Typical Parameters (Continued)

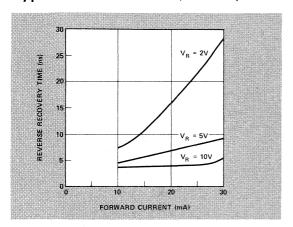


Figure 7. Typical Reverse Recovery Time vs. Forward Current for Various Reverse Driving Voltages, 5082-3042,3043.

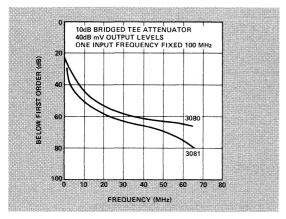


Figure 9. Typical Second Order Intermodulation Distortion.

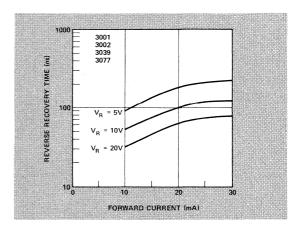


Figure 8. Typical Reverse Recovery Time vs. Forward Current for Various Reverse Driving Voltages.

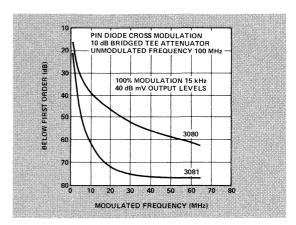
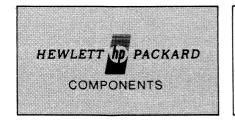


Figure 10. Typical Cross Modulation Distortion.



#### **BEAM LEAD PIN DIODES**

5082-3900

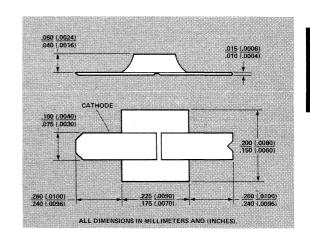
#### **Features**

HIGH BREAKDOWN VOLTAGE 200 V

LOW CAPACITANCE 0.02 pF

RUGGED CONSTRUCTION
2 Grams Minimum Lead Pull

**NITRIDE PASSIVATED** 



#### **Description / Applications**

The HP 5082-3900 Beam Lead PIN diodes are constructed to offer exceptional lead strength while achieving excellent electrical performance at microwave frequencies.

The HP 5082-3900 Beam Lead PIN diode is designed for use in stripline or microstrip circuits using welding or thermocompression bonding techniques. PIN applications include switching, attenuating, phase shifting, limiting and modulating at microwave frequencies.

## Maximum Ratings at T<sub>4</sub>=25°C

Junction Operating Temperature65°C to +150°C
Storage Temperature65°C to +150°C
Diode Mounting
Temperature 220°C for 10 sec. max.
Power Dissipation
(Derate linearly to zero at 150°C)
Minimum Lead Strength 2 grams pull
on either lead

### Electrical Specifications at T<sub>A</sub>=25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Breakdown Voltage[1]	V <sub>BR</sub>	150	200	_	٧	$V_{\rm R} = V_{\rm BR}$ , measure $I_{\rm R} \le 10 \mu$ A
Series Resistance[1]	Rs	-	6	8	ohm	I <sub>f</sub> = 50 mA, f = 100 MHz
Capacitance	Co		.02	.025	ρF	V = 0 V, f = 3 GHz

Note 1. Higher VBR or Lower RS units available for special requirements.

## **Typical Parameters**

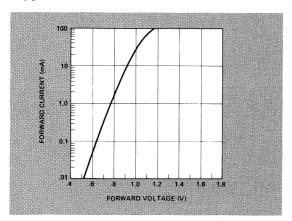


Figure 1. Typical Forward Conduction Characteristics.

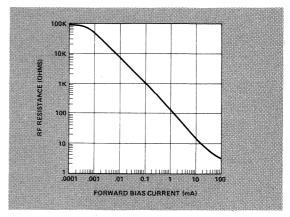
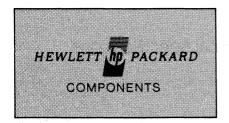


Figure 2. Typical RF Resistance vs. DC Bias Current.



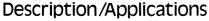
#### PIN DIODES FOR FAST SWITCHING RF POWER SWITCHING AND ATTENUATION

5082-3101/02 5082-3201/02 5082-3301/02 5082-3303/04 5082-3305/06

#### RF POWER SWITCHING/ATTENUATING

#### **Features**

HIGH ISOLATION
Greater Than 25 dB
LOW INSERTION LOSS
HIGH CONTROL SIGNAL DYNAMIC RANGE
10,000: 1 RF Resistance Change
LOW HARMONIC DISTORTION LIFETIME
Greater Than 100 ns
BOTH ANODE AND CATHODE HEAT SINK
MODELS AVAILABLE

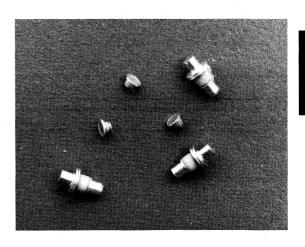


HP PIN diodes are silicon devices manufactured using modern processing techniques to provide optimum characteristics for RF switching, signal conditioning and control. These devices are of planar passivated design. Both anode and cathode heat sink models are available.

PIN diodes provide a variable RF resistance with DC bias current. The main advantages of a PIN diode over PN switching diodes are the low forward resistance and the low device capacitance.

These HP PIN Diodes are intended for use in RF switching, multiplexing, modulating, phase shifting, and attenuating applications from approximately 10 MHz to frequencies well into the microwave region. Due to their low parasitic capacitance and inductance, both HPPackage Outline 31 and 38 are well suited for broadband circuits up to 1 GHz and for resonated circuits up to 8 GHz. Broad band designs above 1 GHz are usually more economical using stripline PIN diodes (HP Package Outlines 60 and 61) or devices for microstrip circuits (HP Package Outlines 72 and 74).

These devices are especially useful where the lowest residual series resistance and junction capacitance are required for high on-to-off switching ratios. At constant bias the RF resistance is relatively insensitive to temperature, increasing only 20% for a temperature change from +25°C to +100°C.



## FAST SWITCHING/ATTENUATING Features

NANOSECOND SWITCHING TIME Typically Less Than 5 ns LOW RESIDUAL SERIES RESISTANCE Less Than 1 $\Omega$  LOW DRIVE CURRENT REQUIRED Less Than 20 mA for 1 $\Omega$  R<sub>S</sub> CATHODE HEAT SINK

#### Description/Applications

The HP 5082-3305 and 5082-3306 are passivated silicon PIN diodes of mesa construction. Precisely controlled processing provides an exceptional combination of fast RF switching and low residual series resistance.

These HP PIN diodes provide unique benefits in the high isolation to insertion loss ratio afforded by the low residual resistance at low bias currents and the ultra-fast recovery realized through lower stored charge. Where low drive power is desired these diodes provide excellent performance at very low bias currents.

The HP 5082-3305 and 5082-3306 ceramic package PIN diodes are intended for controlling and processing microwave signals up to Ku band. Typical applications include single and multi-throw switches, pulse modulators, amplitude modulators, phase shifters, duplexers, diplexers and TR switches.

## Maximum Ratings at T₁=25°C

Junction Operating and Storage Temperature Range
65°C to +150°C
DC Power Dissipation (Derate linearly to zero at 150°C)
HP 5082-3305 0.7 W
HP 5082-3306 1.25W
HP 5082-3101, 3102, 3301, 3302 1.0 W
HP 5082-3201, 3202, 3303, 3304 3.0 W
Soldering Temperature 230°C for 5 Sec.

## **Mechanical Specifications**

The HP Package Outline 31 has a metal ceramic hermetic seal. The heat sink stud is gold-plated copper. The opposite stud is gold-plated kovar. Typical package inductance is 1.0 nH and typical package capacitance is 0.2 pF.

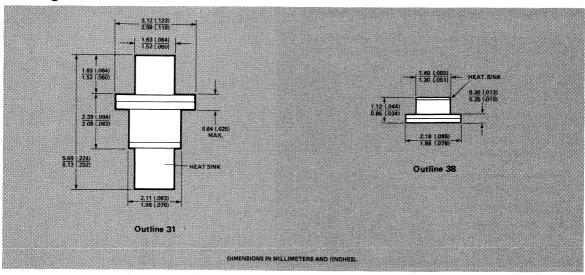
The HP Package Outline 38 also has a metal ceramic hermetic seal. The heat sink contact is gold plated copper. The opposite contact is gold-plated kover. Typical package inductance is 0.4 nH and typical package capacitance is 0.2 pF.

### **Environmental Capabilities**

Both packages are designed to have the environmental capabilities as outlined in MIL-STD-750 with the following conditions:

		Conditions
Temperature, Storage	1031	See Maximum Ratings
Temperature, Operating		See Maximum Ratings
Solderability	2026	230°C as applicable
Temperature, Cycling	1051	5 cycles, -65 to +125°C
Thermal Shock	1056	5 cycles, 0 to +100°C
Moisture Resistance	1021	10 days, 90-98% RH
Shock	2016	5 blows, X <sub>1</sub> , Y <sub>1</sub> , Y <sub>2</sub> at 1500 G
Vibration Fatigue	2046	32 hrs. X, Y, Z, at 1500 G
Vibration Variable Frequency	2056	Four 4-min cycles, X, Y, Z, at 20 G Min., 100 to 2000 Hz
Constant Acceleration	2006	X <sub>1</sub> , Y <sub>1</sub> , Y <sub>2</sub> at 20,000 G
Salt Atmosphere	1041	35°C fog for 24 hours

### Package Dimensions



# RF POWER SWITCHING/ATTENUATING Electrical Specifications at $T_A$ =25°C

Part Number 5082-	Package Outline	Heat Sink	Minimum Breakdown Voltage V <sub>BR</sub>	Maximum Total Capacitance C <sub>T</sub>	Maximum Residual Series Resistance R <sub>S</sub>	Minimum Carrier Lifetime τ	Typical Reverse Recovery Time t <sub>rr</sub>	Typical CW Power Handling Capability PA
3101	38		200	0.32	1.2	100	150	40
3102	38		300	0.30	0.8	100	150	60
3201	31	Anode	200	0.35	1.2	100	150	120
3202	31		300	0.32	0.8	100	150	180
3301	38		200	0.40	1.2	100	150	40
3302	38	6.3	300	0.32	0.8	100	150	60
3303	31	Cathode	200	0.40	1.2	100	150	120
3304	31		300	0.32	0.8	100	150	180
Units			>	рF	Ω	ns	ns	W
Test Conditions			V <sub>R</sub> =V <sub>BR</sub> , meas. I <sub>R</sub> ≤ 10µA	V <sub>R</sub> =50V,f=1MHz	I <sub>F</sub> =100mA f=100MHz		I <sub>F</sub> =20mA, V <sub>R</sub> =10V 90% Recovery	Series* Switch in $50\Omega$ System

<sup>\*</sup>Divide by four for a shunt switch.

# FAST SWITCHING/ATTENUATING Electrical Specifications at $T_A=25^{\circ}C$

Part Number 5082-	Package Outline	Heat Sink	Minimum Breakdown Voltage V <sub>BR</sub>	Maximum Total Capacitance C <sub>VR</sub>	Maximum Series Resistance R <sub>S</sub>	Maximum Reverse Recovery Time t <sub>rr</sub>
3305	38		70	0.4	1.0	10.0
3306	31	Cathode	70	0.45	1.0	10.0
Units			٧	pF	Ω	ns
Test Conditions			$V_{\rm R} = V_{\rm BR}$ , meas. $I_{\rm R} \leqslant 10~\mu{\rm A}$	f = 1 MHz V <sub>R</sub> = 20V	f = 100 MHz I <sub>F</sub> = 20mA	I <sub>F</sub> = 20mA V <sub>R</sub> = 10V 90% Recovery

# FAST SWITCHING/ATTENUATING Typical Parameters (5082-3305 and -3306)

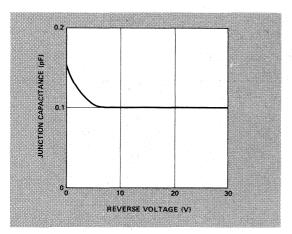


Figure 1. Typical Junction Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage.

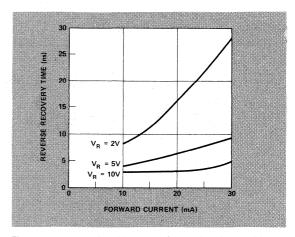


Figure 2. Typical Reverse Recovery Time vs. Forward Current for Various Reverse Driving Voltages. For further discussion of switching characteristics, see 5082-3041 data sheet.

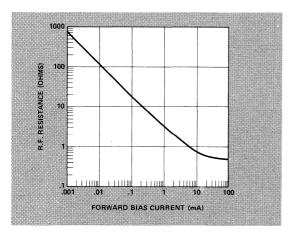


Figure 3. Typical RF Resistance vs. Forward Bias Current.

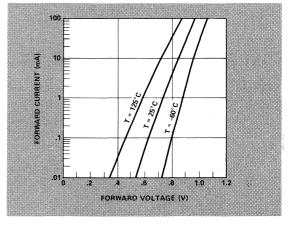


Figure 4. Typical Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage.

#### RF POWER SWITCHING/ATTENUATING

Typical Parameters (5082-3101, -3102, -3201, -3202, -3301, -3302, -3303, -3304)

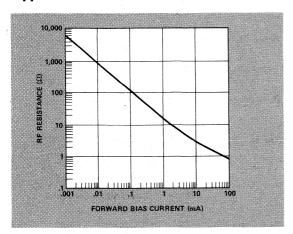


Figure 5. Typical RF Resistance vs. Forward Bias Current.

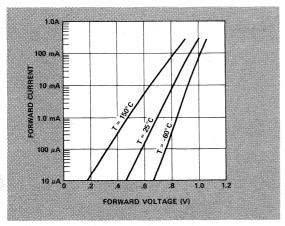


Figure 7. Typical Forward Characteristics.

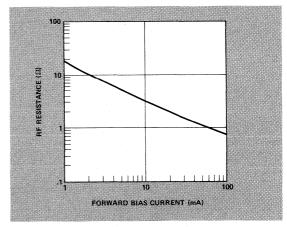


Figure 6. Typical RF Resistance vs. Forward Bias Current.

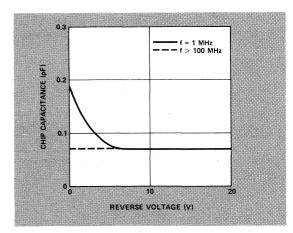


Figure 8. Typical Chip Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage.

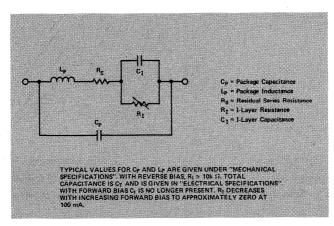


Figure 9. Device Equivalent Circuit.

#### Power Handling Capability

Calculation of Power Handling Capability of PIN Diode Attenuators and Switches: This summary of equations for power handling calculations is intended to provide the tools for a first order analysis of the RF power handling capability of TR switches, phase shifters, or attenuators. It is assumed that parasitic circuit elements are negligible or tuned out.

#### Summary of Symbols:

P<sub>A</sub> — Power in transmission line (maximum available power to load).

P<sub>R</sub> — Power dissipated in PIN diode, may be as high as P<sub>DISS</sub> max specified for the device under con-

R — Resistance of PIN diode in "on" or "off" condition,
 whichever creates higher P<sub>R</sub>.

V<sub>BR</sub> — Breakdown voltage of PIN diode.

A — Attenuation ratio of series or parallel diode inserted into transmission line.

#### CALCULATION SEQUENCE:

1. Read P<sub>DISS</sub> max from the absolute maximum ratings.

 Determine the CW Power Multiplier from Equation (1) for a shunt circuit, or Equation (4) for a series circuit. Alternatively, Figure 12 can be used if diode resistance is known, or Figure 13 can be used if circuit attenuation is known.

 Multiply P<sub>DISS</sub> max by the CW Power Multiplier to determine CW power handling capability.

 Determine the Pulse Power Multiplier, if applicable, from Figure 14.

Multiply the CW power handling capability by the Pulse Power Multiplier to determine pulse power handling capability.

 Check for power handling limit due to V<sub>BR</sub> by using Equation (3) for shunt circuits and Equation (6) for series circuits

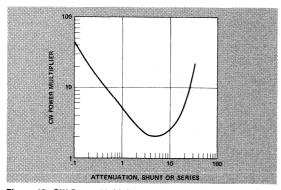


Figure 13. CW Power Multiplier vs. Series or Shunt Attenuation.

#### **Shunt Circuit**

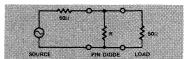


Figure 10. Shunt Attenuator/Switch Circuit.

Power Multiplier:  $\frac{P_A}{P_B} = \frac{(25 + R)^2}{50R}$  (1)

Attenuation: A =  $20 \log_{10} (1 + \frac{25}{R})$ , dB (2)

Breakdown Voltage Limit:  $P_A (max) = \frac{(V_{BR} - V_R)^2}{100}$ , W (3)

#### Series Circuit

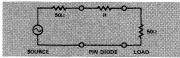


Figure 11. Series Attenuator/Switch Circuit.

Power Multiplier: 
$$\frac{P_A}{P_R} = \frac{(100 + R)^2}{200R}$$
 (4)

Attenuation: A = 
$$20 \log_{10} (1 + \frac{R}{100})$$
, dB (5)

Breakdown Voltage Limit: 
$$P_A (max) = \frac{(V_{BR} - V_R)^2}{400}$$
, W (6)

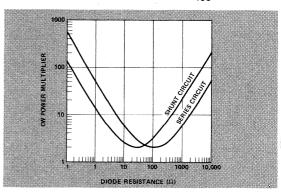


Figure 12. CW Power Multiplier vs. Diode Resistance.

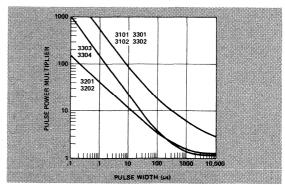
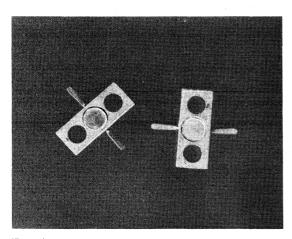


Figure 14. Pulse Power Multiplier vs. Pulse Width.



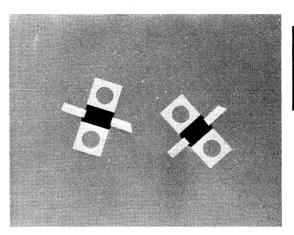
#### PIN DIODES FOR STRIPLINE AND MICROSTRIP SWITCHES ATTENUATORS AND LIMITERS

5082-3040/41 5082-3046 5082-3071 5082-3140/41 5082-3170 5082-3340



#### **Features**

HERMETIC
(5082-3140, 3141, 3170)
BROADBAND OPERATION
HF through X-band
LOW INSERTION LOSS
Less than 0.5 dB to 10 GHz (5082-3140, 3170)
HIGH ISOLATION
Greater than 20 dB to 10 GHz (5082-3140, 3170)
FAST SWITCHING/MODULATING
5 ns typical (5082-3141)
LESS DRIVE CURRENT REQUIRED
Less than 20 mA for 20 dB isolation (5082-3141)



#### **Features**

LOW COST TO USE
Designed for easy mounting
BROADBAND OPERATION
HF through Ku-band
LOW INSERTION LOSS
Less than 0.5 dB to 10 GHz (5082-3040, 3340)
LOW DRIVE CURRENT REQUIRED
Less than 20 mA for 20 dB isolation (5082-3041)
FAST SWITCHING MODULATION
5 ns typical (5082-3041)
HIGH POWER LIMITING
50 W peak pulse power (5082-3071)

#### Description

When forward biased these PIN diodes will appear as current variable resistors in shunt with a 50 ohm transmission line. The resistance varies between less than 1 ohm at high forward bias to greater than 10,000 ohms at zero or reverse bias

The HP 5082-3040, -3046, -3340, -3140 and -3170 are passivated planar devices. The HP 5082-3041, -3071 and -3141 are passivated mesa devices. All of the devices are in a shunt configuration in stripline packages. These diodes are optimized for good continuity of characteristic impedance which allows a continuous transition when used in 50 ohm microstrip or stripline circuits.

Of these devices, the HP 5082-3040, -3041, -3046, -3071 and -3340 are in HP Package Outline 61.

The HP 5082-3140, -3141 and -3170 are in HP Package Outline 60. This package is hermetic and can be used for Hi-Rel applications. The HP 5082-3140, -3141 and -3170 are direct mechanical replacements for Outline 61 (with top cap in place) diodes HP 5082-3040, -3041, and -3340 respectively. The only electrical difference is the location of the chip in each package. Except in those few applications where the difference in phase relationship is important, the Outline 60 devices can be used as replacements.

The HP 5082-3071 passive limiter chip is functionally integrated into a 50 ohm transmission line to provide a broadband, linear, low insertion loss transfer characteristic for small signal levels. At higher signal levels self-rectification reduces the diode resistance to provide limiting as shown in Figure 6. Limiter performance is practically independent of temperature over the rated temperature range.

#### **Applications**

#### SWITCHES/ATTENUATORS

These diodes are designed for applications in microwave and HF-UHF systems using stripline, or microstrip transmission line techniques.

Typical circuit functions performed consist of switching, duplexing, multiplexing, leveling, modulating, limiting, or gain control functions as required in TR switches, pulse modulators, phase shifters, and amplitude modulators operating in the frequency range from HF through Ku-Band.

These diodes provide nearly ideal transmission characteristics from HF through Ku-Band.

The 5082-3340 and 4082-3170 are reverse polarity devices with characteristics similar to the 5082-3040 and 5082-3140 respectively.

The 5082-3041 and 5082-3141 are recommended for applications requiring fast switching or high frequency modulation of microwave signals, or where the lowest bias current for maximum attenuation is required.

The 5082-3046 has been developed for high peak pulse power handling as required in TR switches for distance measurement and TACAN equipment. The long effective minority carrier lifetime provides for low intermodulation products down to 10 MHz.

More information is available in HP Application Note 922 (Applications of PIN Diodes) and 929 (Fast Switching PIN Diodes). Special Note #5 discusses harmonic generation in PIN diodes.

#### LIMITER

The 5082-3071 limiter module is designed for applications in telecommunication equipment, ECM receivers, distance measuring equipment, radar receivers, telemetry equipment, and transponders operating anywhere in the frequency range from 500 MHz through 10 GHz. An external dc return is required for self bias operation. This dc return is often present in the existing circuit, i.e. inductively coupled antennas, or it can be provided by a  $\lambda/4$  resonant shunt transmission line. Selection of a high characteristic impedance for the shunt transmission line affords broadband operation. Another easy to realize dc return consists of a small diameter wire connected at a right angle to the electric field in a microstrip or stripline circuit. A 10 mA forward current will actuate the PIN diode as a shunt switch providing approximately 20 dB of isolation.

## HP Package Outline 61 Cover Channel

The cover channel supplied with each diode should be used in balanced stripline circuits in order to provide good electrical continuity from the upper to the lower ground plane through the package base metal. Higher order modes will be excited if this cover is left off or if poor electrical contact is made to the ground plane.

The package transmission channel is filled with epoxy resin which combines a low expansion coefficient with high chemical stability.

#### Maximum Ratings at T<sub>A</sub>=25°C

Part No. 5082-	-3140 -3170	-3141	-3040 -3340	-3041	-3046	-3071	
Junction Operating and Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to 150°C	-65°C to 150°C	-65°C to 125°C	-65°C to 125°C		°C	
Power Dissipation[1]	2.5 W	1.0 W	2.5 W	1.0 W	4.0 W	1.0 W	
Peak Incident Pulse Power <sup>[2]</sup>	225 W	50 W	225 W	50 W	2000 W	50 W	
Peak Inverse Voltage	150 V	70 V	150 V	70 V	450 V	50 V	
Soldering Temperature	230°C for 5 sec.						

#### Notes:

- 1. Device properly mounted in sufficent heat sink, derate linearly to zero at maximum operating temperature.
- 2.  $t_D = 1 \mu s$ , f = 10 GHz, Du .001,  $Z_O = 50 \Omega$ . (Exception: -3071 is tested at 9.4 GHz.)

## Electrical Specifications at $T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ - Attenuator Diodes

Part Number 5082-	Package Outline	Heat Sink	Minimum Isolation (dB)	Maximum Insertion Loss (dB)	Maximum SWR	Maximum Reverse Recovery Time trr (ns)	Typical Carrier Lifetime  7 (ns)	Typical CW Power Switching Capability PA (W)
3140	60	Anode	20	0.5	1.5	-	500	30
3141	60	Cathode	20	1.0	1.5	10	15	13
3170	60	Cathode	20	0.5	1.5	-	500	30
3040	61	Anode	20	0.5	1.5	-	500	30
3041	61	Cathode	20	1.0	1.5	10	15	13
3046	61	Anode	20	1.0	1.5	-	1000	50
3340	61	Cathode	20	0.5	1.5	-	500	30
Test Conditions (Note 3)	<u>-</u>	-	I <sub>F</sub> =100mA (Except 3041,3141; I <sub>F</sub> =20mA)	I <sub>F</sub> = 0 P <sub>in</sub> = 1mW	I <sub>F</sub> = 0 P <sub>in</sub> = 1mW	I <sub>F</sub> = 20mA V <sub>R</sub> = 10V Recovery to 90%	I <sub>F</sub> = 50mA I <sub>R</sub> = 250mA	-

Note 3: Test Frequencies: 8 GHz 5082-3041, -3046 and -3141. 10 GHz 5082-3040, -3140, 3170 and -3340.

## Electrical Specifications at T<sub>A</sub>=25°C - Limiter Diode

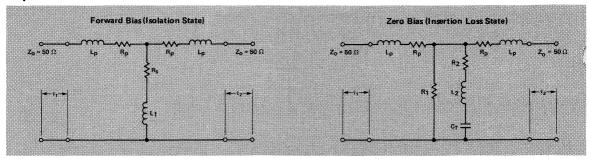
Part Number 5082-	Package Outline	Heat Sink	Maximum Insertion Loss (dB)	Maximum SWR	Maximum RF Leakage Power (W)	Typical Recovery Time (ns)
3071	61	Cathode	1.2	2.0	1.0	100
Test Conditions		-	P <sub>in</sub> = 0 dBm f = 9.4GHz	P <sub>in</sub> = 0 dBm f = 9.4GHz	P <sub>in</sub> = 50 W	P <sub>in</sub> = 50 W

## **Environmental Capabilities**

Applications requiring high reliability testing should use HP Package Style 60 diodes which are capable of passing the following anvironmental tests:

Characteristic	MIL-STD-750 Reference	Conditions
Moisture Resistance	1021	
Temperature, Storage	1031	-65°C to +150°C
Temperature, Operating	-	-65°C to +150°C
Solderability	2026	230°C as applicable
Temperature, Cycling	1051	5 cycles, -65°C to +150°C
Thermal Shock	1056	5 cycles, 0°C to +100°C
Shock	2016	5 blows, X <sub>1</sub> , X <sub>2</sub> , Y <sub>1</sub> , Y <sub>2</sub> , Z <sub>1</sub> , Z <sub>2</sub> at 1500 G
Vibration Fatigue	2046	32 hours, X, Y, Z at 20 G
Vibration Variable Frequency	2056	Four 4-min. cycles, X, Y, Z, at 20 G Min., 100 to 2000 Hz
Constant Acceleration	2006	20,000 G X <sub>1</sub> , X <sub>2</sub> , Y <sub>1</sub> , Y <sub>2</sub> , Z <sub>1</sub> , Z <sub>2</sub>
Terminal Strength	2036	Tension and Bending Stress
Barometric Pressure	1001	150,000 feet
Salt Atmosphere	1041	
Hermetic Seal	1071	Helium and Gross Leak

### **Equivalent Circuits**



## Typical Equivalent Circuit Parameters - Forward Bias

Part Number	Lp	Rp	Rs	Li	٤1	ℓ <sub>2</sub>
5082-	(pH)	(Ω)	(Ω)	(pH)	(mm)	(mm)
3040, 3340	200	0.25	1.0	20	2.4	5.0
3041	220	0.25	1.0	20	2.4	5.0
3046	220	0.25	0.6	17	2,4	5.0
3140, 3170	150	0.0	0.95	30	3.8	3.8
3141	150	0.0	0.8	20	3.8	3.8

### Typical Equivalent Circuit Parameters - Zero Bias

Part Number 5082-	Lp (pH)	Rp (Ω)	R <sub>1</sub> (KΩ)	L <sub>2</sub> (pH)	R <sub>2</sub> (KΩ)	C <sub>T</sub> (pF)	ℓ <sub>1</sub> (mm)	( <sub>2</sub> )
3040, 3340	200	0.25	<b>00</b>	0	5.0	0.10	2.4	5.0
3041	220	0.25	00	0	1.5	0.15	2.4	5.0
3046	220	0.25	Ç.Q	0	1.5	0.15	2.4	5.0
3140, 3170	30	0.0	1.2	16	0.0	0.20	5.3	5.3
3141	200	0.0	00	0	0.4	0.14	4.4	4.4

### Typical Parameters

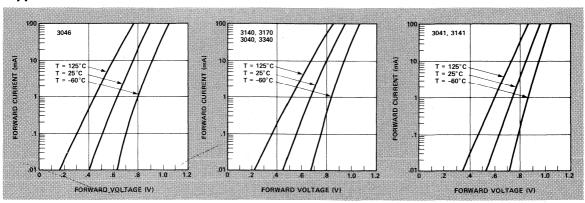


Figure 1. Typical Forward Characteristics.

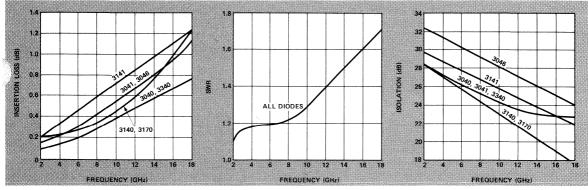


Figure 2. Typical Insertion Loss vs. Frequency.

Figure 3. Typical SWR vs. Frequency.

Figure 4. Typical Isolation vs. Frequency.

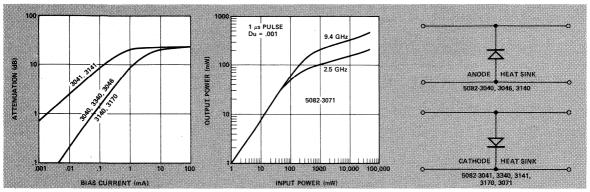


Figure 5. Typical Attenuation Above Zero Bias Insertion Loss vs. Bias Current at f = 8 GHz.

Figure 6. Typical Pulse Limiting Characteristics.

**HEAT SINK POLARITY** 

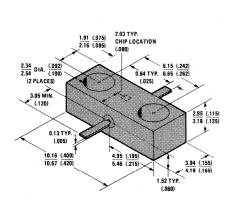


Figure 7. HP Package 60 Outline.

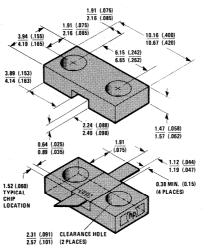


Figure 8. HP Package 61 Outline.

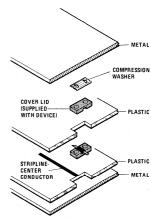


Figure 9. Suggested Stripline Assembly.

#### Typical Switching Parameters

#### RF SWITCHING SPEED

#### HP 5082-3141 and HP 5082-3041

The RF switching speed of the HP 5082-3141 and HP 5082-3041 may be considered in terms of the change in RF isolation at 2 GHz. This switching speed is dependent upon the forward bias current, reverse bias drive pulse, and characteristics of the pulse source. The RF switching speed for the shunt-mounted stripline diode in a  $50\Omega$  system is considered for two cases: one driving the diode from the forward bias state to the reverse bias state (isolation to insertion loss), second, driving the diode from the reverse bias state to the forward bias state (insertion loss to isolation).

The total time it takes to switch the shunt diode from the isolation state (forward bias) to the insertion loss state (reverse bias) is shown in Figure 10. These curves are for three forward bias conditions with the diode driven in each case with three different reverse voltage pulses ( $V_{PR}$ ). The total switching time for each case includes the delay time (pulse initiation to 20 dB isolation) and transition time (20 dB isolation to 0.9 dB isolation). Slightly faster switching times may be realized by spiking the leading edge of the pulse or using a lower impedance pulse driver.

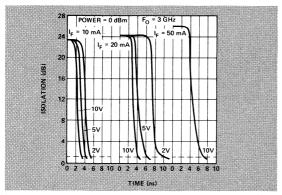


Figure 10. Isolation vs. Time (Turn-on) for HP 5082-3141 and HP 5082-3041. Frequency, 2 GHz.

The time it takes to switch the diode from zero or reverse bias to a given isolation is less than the time from isolation to the insertion loss case. For all cases of forward bias generated by the pulse generator (positive pulse), the RF switching time from the insertion loss state to the isolation state was less than 2 nanoseconds. A more detailed treatise on switching speed is published in AN929: Fast Switching PIN Diodes.

#### REVERSE RECOVERY TIME

Shown below is reverse recovery time,  $(t_{rr})$  vs. forward current,  $(l_F)$  for various reverse pulse voltages  $V_{PR}$ . The circuit used to measure  $t_{rr}$  is shown in Figure 11.

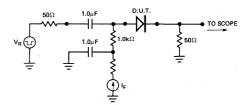


Figure 11. Basic t<sub>rr</sub> Test Setup.

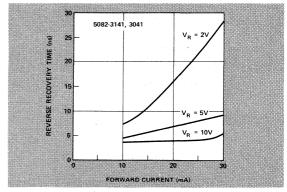


Figure 12. Typical Reverse Recovery Time vs. Forward Current for Various Reverse Driving Voltages, 5082-3141, -3041.

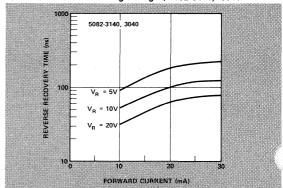


Figure 13. Typical Reverse Recovery Time vs. Forward Current for Various Reverse Driving Voltages, 5082-3140, -3040.

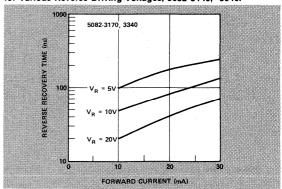
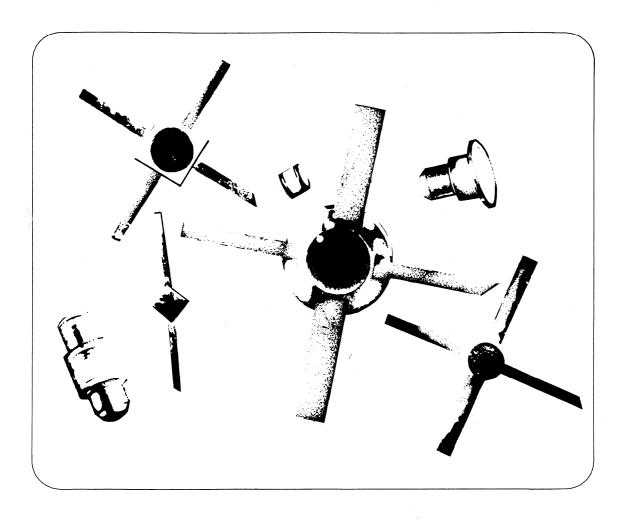


Figure 14. Typical Reverse Recovery Time vs. Forward Current for Various Reverse Driving Voltages, 5082-3170, -3340.

## Microwave Source Diodes

Selection Guide	3-2
Silicon Double Drift IMPATT Diodes for Pulsed Power Sources	3-3
Silicon Double Drift IMPATT Diodes for CW Power Sources	3-7
Silicon IMPATT Diodes 4-14 GHz	3-13
Step Recovery Diodes	3-15



#### Microwave Source Diodes — Selection Guide

## Double Drift Pulsed IMPATT Diodes (Page 3-3)

Peak Power Out/ Center Frequency	Part Number 5082-
12 W 10 GHz	-0710
9 W 16.5 GHz	-0716

## Double Drift CW IMPATT Diodes (Page 3-7)

Power Out/ Center Frequency	Part Number 5082-
1.75 W 7 GHz	-0607
3.00 W 8 GHz	-0608
1.5 W 10 GHz	-0610
2.5 W 11 GHz	-0611

#### IMPATT Diodes (Page 3-13)

	49
Power Out/	Part Number
Frequency Range	5082-
100 mW:	
5-9 GHz	0431/0434
8-12 GHz	0432/0435
10-14 GHz	0433/0436
500 mW:	
8-10 GHz	0400
10-12 GHz	0401
1.5-1.0 W:	
4-6.4 GHz	0423
5.9-8.4 GHz	0424
8-10 GHz	0425
10-12 GHz	0426
10-13.5 GHz	0427

#### Step Recovery Diodes (Page 3-15)

Typical Output Frequency Range, GHz	High Efficiency Multiplier Versions 5082-	RF Tested Versions 5082-	DC Tested Versions 5082-
.4-1.5	0803		0180
-	0815		0112
-	0825		0114
	0833		0151
	0840		
	0800	0300	0241
1-3	0801	0303	
	0802		
	0805	0310	0132
3-5	0806		
	0807		
	0810	0310	0132
5-8	0811		
	0812		
	0820		0243
7-10	0821		
	0822		
8-12	0830	0320	0253
	0831		l distribution of the state of
	0835	0335	
10-20	0836		
	0885		

Chips and other devices for MIC shown on page 4-3.



## SILICON DOUBLE DRIFT **IMPATT DIODES FOR PULSED POWER SOURCES**

5082-0710 X-BAND 5082-0716 Ku-RAND

#### **Features**

**HIGH PEAK POWER** 

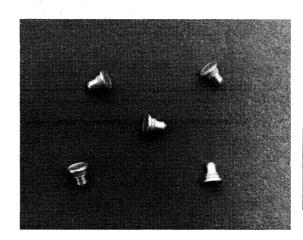
Typically Greater Than 14W Peak at 10 GHz, and 11W Peak at 16 GHz

HIGH AVERAGE POWER 25% Duty Cycle at Peak Power Rating

HIGH EFFICIENCY Typically 11%

SIN x **SPECTRUM** 

**HIGH RELIABILITY Designed to Meet the Requirements** of MIL-S-19500



#### Description / Applications

Silicon double drift IMPATT (IMPact Ionization Avalanche Transit Time) diodes are junction devices operated with reverse bias sufficient to cause avalanche breakdown. Holes and electrons generated in the avalanche region travel across their respective drift regions and are collected at the contacts. The phase delay between voltage and current resulting from the avalanche process in combination with the drift time produces negative resistance at crowave frequencies.

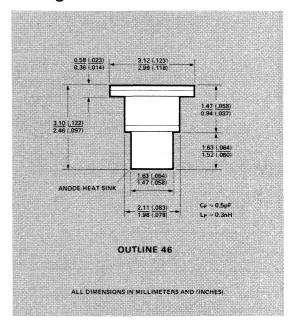
Double drift IMPATTs offer advantages of higher power and efficiency, lower junction capacitance per unit area, and lower fm noise as compared to single drift silicon IMPATTs.

Stable operation at high peak power levels make these devices ideally suited for X and Ku-band pulsed radar applications such as missile guidance systems, lightweight man-pack radar, and active phased array radar. For more information, see AN961, Silicon Double-Drift IMPATT Diodes for Pulse Applications.

## Maximum Ratings at T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C

Average Junction Operating
Temperature65°C to +225°C
Average Junction Temperature
Rise, ΔT <sub>i</sub> 200°C
Storage Temperature65°C to +150°C
Power Dissipation $\frac{200^{\circ}\text{C}}{\Theta_{\text{T}}}$
Θ <sub>T</sub>
Soldering Temperature 220°C for 5 sec.

#### Package Dimensions



## Electrical Specifications at T<sub>A</sub>=25°C

Parameter	Symbol	5082-0710	5082-0716	Units	Notes
Center Frequency	fo	10	16.5	GHz	1
Minimum Peak Output Power at Center Frequency	Pp	12	9	W	1,2
Minimum Average Output Power at Center Frequency	PAVG	3	2.25	W	1,2

## Typical Parameters at T<sub>A</sub>=25°C

Parameter	Symbol	5082-0710	5082-0716	Units	Notes
Efficiency	77	11	11	%	1,2
Pulsed Operating Voltage	VOP	145	100	٧	
Pulsed Operating Current	lop	900	900	mA	
Breakdown Voltage	VBR	115	78	٧	I <sub>R</sub> = .5mA
Junction Capacitance at Breakdown	C <sub>J (VBR)</sub>	1.25	0.8	ρF	f = 1 MHz
Thermal Resistance	$\Theta_{T}$	6.5	8.5	°C/W	3

NOTES: 1. Average output power is measured as an oscillator at approximately f<sub>0</sub>. Average junction temperature is less than 225°C with an ambient temperature of 25°C. Peak power is calculated using the relationship:

$$P_P = \frac{P_{AVG}}{\text{duty cycle}}$$

- 2. Measured at a pulse width of 800 ns and a duty cycle of 25%.
- Θ<sub>T</sub> is measured with the diode mounted in a copper heatsink using the dc avalanche resistance method (see HP Application Note 935, page 6).

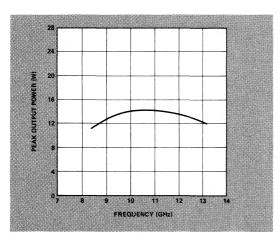


Figure 1. Typical Peak Power Output vs. Frequency, 5082-0710. 800 ns pulse width, 25% duty cycle,  $\Delta Tj$  (avg) = 175°C. Output power maximized at each frequency.

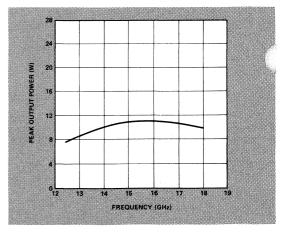


Figure 2. Typical Peak Power Output vs. Frequency, 5082-0716. 800 ns pulse width, 25% duty cycle, ΔTj (avg) = 175°C. Output power maximized at each frequency.

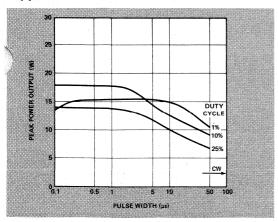


Figure 3. Typical Peak Power Output vs. Pulse Width at 10.5 GHz with duty cycle as a parameter, 5082-0710. ΔTj less than 200°C

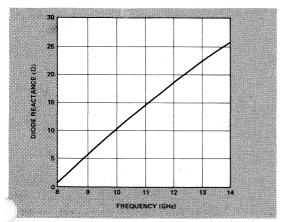


Figure 5. Typical Diode Reactance vs. Frequency, 5082-0710.

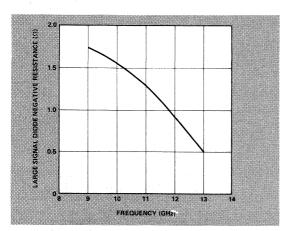


Figure 7. Typical Large Signal Diode Negative Resistance vs. Frequency, 5082-0710.

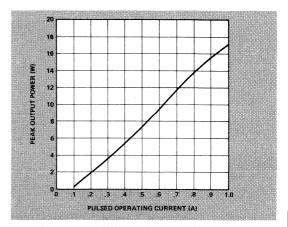


Figure 4. Typical Peak Power Output vs. Pulsed Operating Current, 5082-0710. 800 ns pulse width, 25% duty cycle, 10.5 GHz. Output power maximized at each current level.

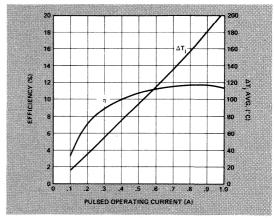


Figure 6. Typical Efficiency and  $\Delta T_{\rm j}$  (avg) vs. Pulsed Operating Current, 5082-0710. 800 ns pulse width, 25% duty cycle, 10.5 GHz. Output power maximized for each current level.

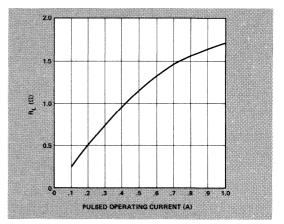


Figure 8. Typical Load Resistance vs. Pulsed Operating Current, 5082-0710. 800 ns pulse width, 25% duty cycle, 10.5 GHz. Output power maximized for each current level.

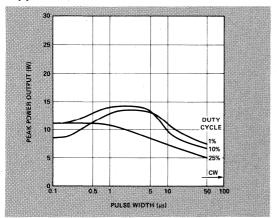


Figure 9. Typical Peak Power Output vs. Pulse Width at 16.5 GHz with duty cycle as a parameter, 5082-0716. Tj less than 200°C.

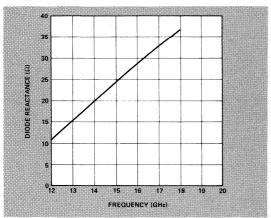


Figure 11. Typical Diode Reactance vs. Frequency, 5082-0716.

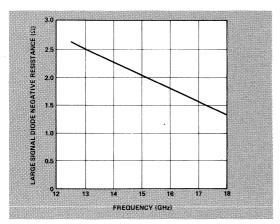


Figure 13. Typical Large Signal Diode Negative Resistance vs. Frequency, 5082-0716.

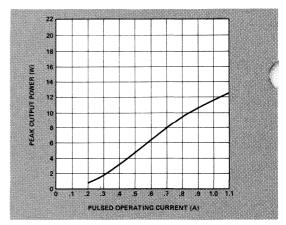


Figure 10. Typical Peak Power Output vs. Pulsed Operating Current, 5082-0716. 800 ns pulse width, 25% duty cycle, 16.5 GHz. Output power maximized at each current level.

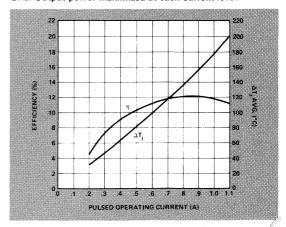


Figure 12. Typical Efficiency and ΔTj (avg) vs. Pulsed Operation Current, 5082-0716. 800 ns pulse width, 25% duty cycle, 16. GHz. Output power maximized for each current level.

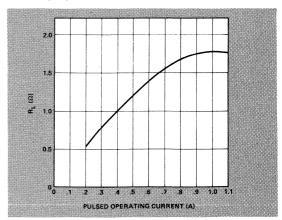


Figure 14. Typical Load Resistance vs. Pulsed Operating Current, 5082-0716. 800 ns pulse width, 25% duty cycle, 16.5 GHz. Output power maximized for each current level.



### SILICON DOUBLE DRIFT IMPATT DIODES FOR CW POWER SOURCES

5.9-8.4 GHz 5082-0607 5082-0608 10-14 GHz 5082-0610 5082-0611

#### **Features**

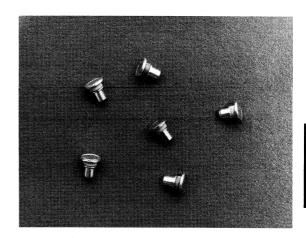
HIGH POWER OUTPUT
Typically: 3W from 5.9 to 8.4 GHz
2.5W from 10 to 14 GHz

HIGH EFFICIENCY

LOW NOISE

HIGH AMBIENT OPERATION
Specified Output Power Available
at 50° C Ambients

HIGH RELIABILITY
Designed to Exceed the Requirements
of MIL-S-19500



### **Description/Applications**

Double drift silicon IMPATT (IMPact Ionization Avalanche Transit Time) diodes are junction devices operated with reverse bias sufficient to cause avalanche breakdown. Holes and electrons generated in the avalanche region travel across their respective drift regions and are collected at the contacts. The phase delay between voltage and current resulting from the avalanche process in combination with the drift time produces negative resistance at incrowave frequencies.

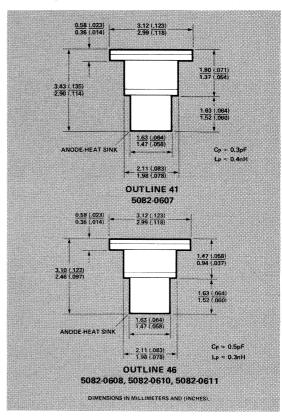
Double drift IMPATT diodes offer advantages of higher power and efficiency, lower junction capacitance per unit area, and lower fm noise, as compared to single drift silicon IMPATT diodes.

Because of their high output power, efficiency and reliability, these devices are ideally suited for use as the active element in oscillators and amplifiers in point-to-point telecommunications links and CW Doppler radar. For more information see HP AN 962 Silicon Double Drift IMPATT Diodes for high power CW microwave applications and HP AN 968 IMPATT Amplifier.

## Maximum Ratings at T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C

Junction Operating Temperature	-65°C to +250°C
Junction Temperature Rise, $\Delta T_1 \dots$	200°C
Storage Temperature	-65°C to +150°C
Power Dissipation	200°C
	$\Theta_{T}$
Soldering Temperature	. 220°C for 5 sec.

#### Package Dimensions



## Electrical Specifications at T<sub>A</sub>=25°C

Parameter	Symbol	5082- 0607	5082- 0608	5082- 0610	5082- 0611	Units	Notes
Minimum CW Output Power	Po	1.75	3.0	1.5	2.5	W	1,2
Test Frequency	fo	7.	.2	1	1.2	GHz	1

#### **Typical Parameters**

Parameter	Symbol	5082- 0607	5082- 0608	5082- 0610	5082- 0611	Units	Notes
Efficiency	η	11	10.5	10	10	%	$\eta = \frac{P_O}{P_{IN}} \times 100$
Operating Voltage	Voe	180	180	120	120	V	
Operating Current	lop	95	165	130	210	mA	
Breakdown Voltage	V <sub>BR</sub>	150	150	99	99	٧	I <sub>R</sub> = .5 mA
Junction Capacitance at Breakdown	C <sub>J(VBR)</sub>	0.35	0.7	0.35	0.7	pF	f = 1 MHz
Thermal Resistance	$\Theta_{T}$	11	6.5	14	8	°C/W	3
Package Outline	-	41	46	46	46		-

Notes: 1. Output power measured as an oscillator. Junction temperature is less than 225°C with an ambient temperature of 25°C. Typical diodes satisfy the minimum specification throughout the operating frequency range. Special models tested at other frequencies are available upon special request.

2. The mount for an IMPATT diode must provide an adequate heat flow path away from the diode stud. The junction temperature rise will be:  $\Delta T_i = \Theta_T (P_{IN} - P_O)$ .

3.  $\Theta_T$  is measured with the diode mounted in a copper heatsink using the dc avalanche resistance method (see HP AN 935, page 6).  $\Theta_{jc}$ , use  $\Theta_{jc} = \Theta_T - 1.5^{\circ}$  C/W (1.5° C/W has been found to be a nominal value for a good heat flow path in the diode mount).

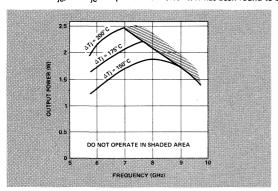


Figure 1. Typical Output Power vs. Frequency, 5082-0607. Output power maximized at each frequency.

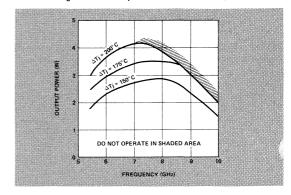


Figure 2. Typical Output Power vs. Frequency, 5082-0608. Output power maximized at each frequency.

**CAUTION:** Performance in shaded region may be characterized by power saturation and noisy output spectrum.

Operation under these conditions can result in diode failure (See HP AN 959-1).

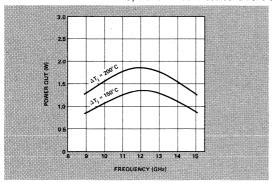


Figure 3. Typical Output Power vs. Frequency, 5082-0610. Output power maximized at each frequency.

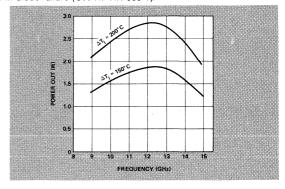


Figure 4. Typical Output Power vs. Frequency, 5082-0611. Output power maximized at each frequency.

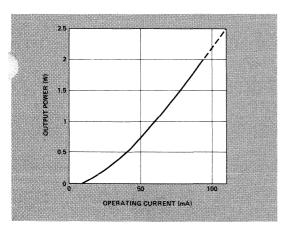


Figure 5. Typical Output Power vs. Operating Current at 7.2 GHz, 5082-0607. Output power maximized at each current level

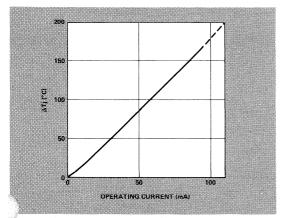


Figure 6. Typical Junction Operating Temperature Rise (ΔTj) vs Operating Current at 7.2 GHz, 5082-0607. Output power maximized at each current level.

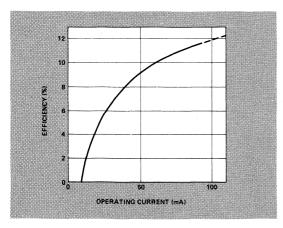


Figure 7. Typical Efficiency vs. Operating Current at 7.2 GHz, 5082-0607. Output power maximized at each current level.

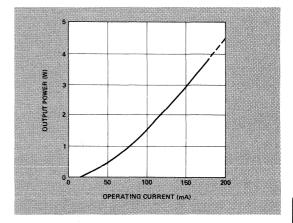


Figure 8. Typical Output Power vs. Operating Current at 7.2 GHz, 5082-0608. Output power maximized at each current level.

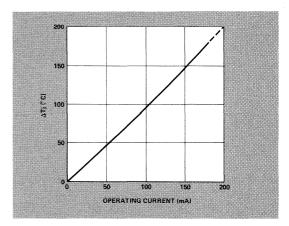


Figure 9. Typical Junction Operating Temperature Rise (ΔTj) vs. Operating Current at 7.2 GHz, 5082-0608. Output power maximized at each current level.

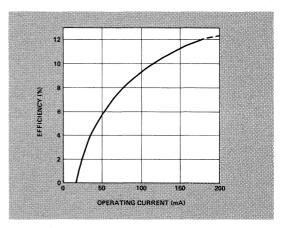


Figure 10. Typical Efficiency vs. Operating Current at 7.2 GHz, 5082-0608. Output power maximized at each current level.

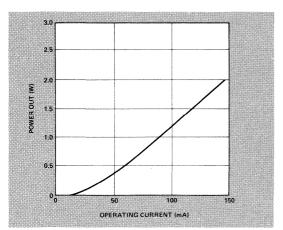


Figure 11. Typical Output Power vs. Operating Current at 11.5 GHz, 5082-0610. Output power maximized at each current level.

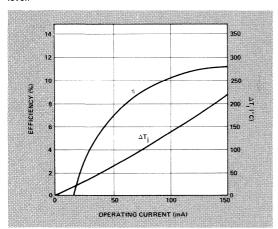


Figure 13. Typical Efficiency and Junction Operating Temperature Rise (ΔTj) vs. Operating Current at 11.5 GHz, 5082-0610. Output power maximized at each current level.

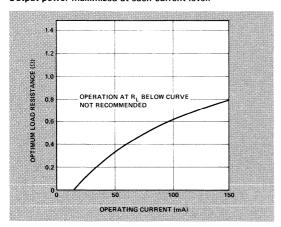


Figure 15. Typical Load Resistance vs. Operating Current at 11.5 GHz, 5082-0610. Output power maximized at each current level.

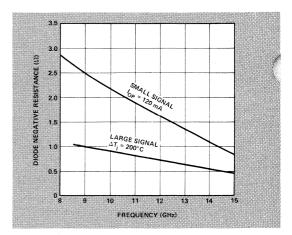


Figure 12. Typical Diode Negative Resistance vs. Frequency, 5082-0610. Large signal values derived with output power maximized at each frequency.

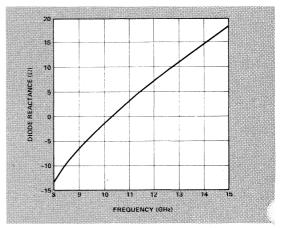


Figure 14. Typical Small Signal Diode Reactance vs. Frequency, 5082-0610.  $I_{OP}$  = 120 mA.

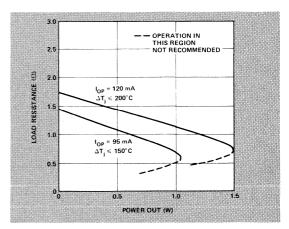


Figure 16. Typical Load Resistance vs. Output Power at 11.5 GHz with ∆Tj as a parameter, 5082-0610.

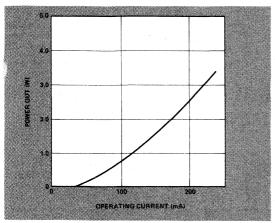


Figure 17. Typical Output Power vs. Operating Current at 11.5 GHz, 5082-0611. Output power maximized at each current level.

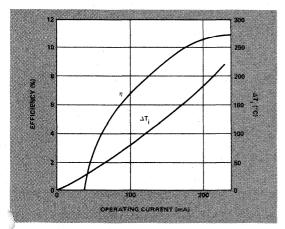


Figure 19. Typical Efficiency and Junction Operating Temperature Rise (ΔTj) vs. Operating Current at 11.5 GHz, 5082-0611. Output power maximized at each current level.

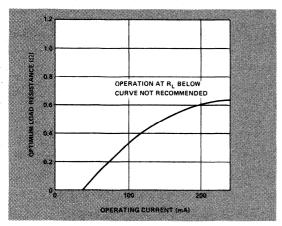


Figure 21. Typical Load Resistance vs. Operating Current at 11.5 GHz, 5082-0611. Output power maximized at each current level.

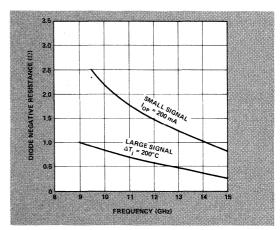


Figure 18. Typical Diode Negative Resistance vs. Frequency, 5082-0611. Large signal values derived with output power maximized at each frequency.

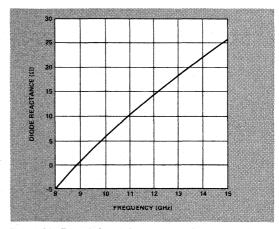


Figure 20. Typical Small Signal Diode Reactance vs. Frequency, 5082-0611.  $I_{OP} = 200$  mA.

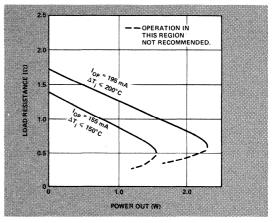


Figure 22. Typical Load Resistance vs. Output Power at 11.5 GHz with △Tj as a parameter, 5082-0611.

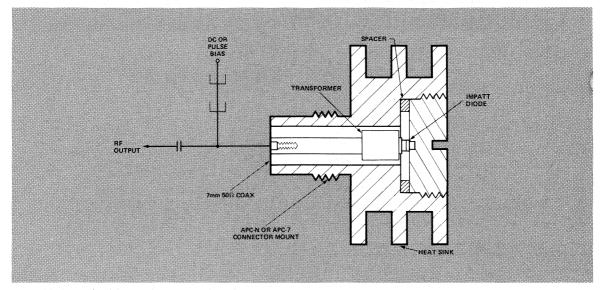


Figure 23. Simplified Drawing of Coaxial Cavity. Detailed mechanical drawings are available on request. A tuning screw should be used with this cavity. The use of fixed tuned cavities is not recommended for IMPATT Diodes. Minor variations of diode impedance among production units require some tuning capability.

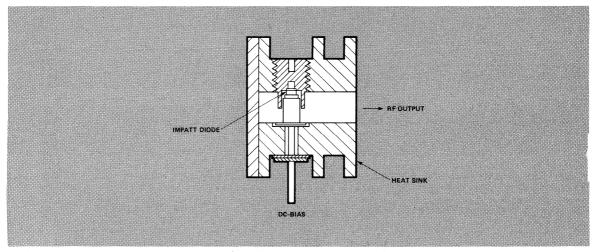


Figure 24. Waveguide Cavity.



### SILICON IMPATT DIODES 4-14 GHz

5082-0400 SFRIFS

#### **Features**

Description

amplifier.

5082-0423 THROUGH -0427 OPTIMIZED FOR HIGH OUTPUT POWER

5082-0431 THROUGH -0436 OPTIMIZED FOR CONSUMER AND INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT REQUIRING 10-150 mW

IMPATT (IMPact Ionization Avalanche Transit Time) diodes

are junction devices operated with reverse bias sufficient to

cause avalanche breakdown. In this diode, the combination

of avalanche generation and drift of carriers across the diode's

active region produces negative resistance at microwave fre-

quencies. Thus, in the appropriate circuit, the device can be

the active element of a microwave oscillator or microwave

These IMPATTs use the integral heatsink technology developed at Hewlett-Packard. During manufacture, junction

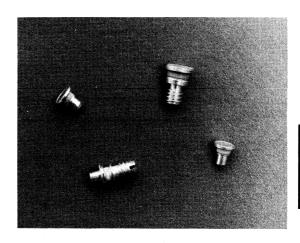
layers are grown epitaxially on the semiconductor wafer, the

heatsink is plated on, then the wafer is etched away to form individual diode mesas. The heatsink, which also serves as a

substrate, is then cut into separate chips. This fabrication

technique achieves intimate thermal contact between junction

LOW NOISE
HIGH RELIABILITY
LOW THERMAL RESISTANCE



## Applications

Devices of the 5082-0430 series are optimized for consumer and industrial applications requiring a low cost oscillator diode for the frequency range 5-14 GHz. The devices operate in a properly adjusted cavity as a 100 mW oscillator. Typical applications consist of intrusion alarm radars, traffic control radars, fuses, automatic braking systems and low cost telecommunications repeaters.

Because of their high power output, efficiency and reliability, the 5082-0423 through -0427 are ideally suited for use as the active element in oscillators and amplifiers from C to Ku-Band in point-to-point telecommunications links, telemetry systems, and Doppler landing and navigation systems.

Properly designed IMPATT oscillator circuits can have noise performance comparable to that of reflex klystron or Gunn oscillators in virtually any application. Of particular interest for Doppler radar systems is the fact that IMPATT diodes exhibit no measurable I/f noise near the carrier. More detailed information is available in HP Application Note 935.

#### Reliability

and heatsink

HP IMPATT diodes are designed to meet the requirements of MIL-S-19500 and are suitable for high reliability applications where maximum performance under the most adverse operating conditions is desired.

#### Maximum Ratings at $T_A = 25$ °C

Storage Temperature Range	-60°C to +150°C
Junction Operating Temperature Range	-65°C to +200°C
Power Dissipation	200 – T <sub>A</sub>
	$\Theta_{T}$
Soldering Temperature	220°C for 5 sec.

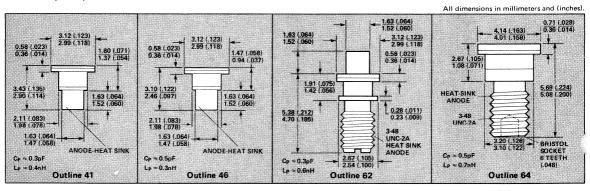
## Electrical Specifications and Typical Parameters at T<sub>A</sub>=25°C

Part Number 5082-	Minimum CW Output Power <sup>[1]</sup> W	Recommended Frequency Range [1] GHz	Typical Efficiency <sup>[2]</sup> %	Typical Operating Voltage V	Typical Operating Current mA	Typical Junction Capacitance pF[3]	Typical Thermal Resistance °C/W <sup>[4]</sup>	Package Style
Low Pow	er Series							
0431	0.1	5-9	3.5	110	25	0.29	35	41
0432	0.1	8-12	3.5	90	30	0.20	35	41
0435	0.1	8-12	3.5	90	30	0.20	35	62
0433	0.1	10-14	3.5	75	35	0.30	35	41
0436	0.1	10-14	3.5	75	35	0.30	35	62
Medium	Power Series							
0400	0.5	8-10	6.5	95	115	0.52	16	41
0401	0.5	10-12	6	80	130	0.57	17	41
High Po	wer Series							
0423	1.5	4-6.4	5.5	150	200	1.4	5.5	64
0424	1.5	5.9-8.4	6.5	125	220	1.1	6.5	64
0425	1.25	8-11	6	100	210	0.9	8.5	64
0426	1.0	10-12	7	80	200	0.8	10.5	41
0427	1.0	10-13.5	7	80	200	0.8	10.5	46

NOTES: 1. Measured in a fixed tuned oscillator at approximately midband. Typical diodes satisfy the minimum specification throughout the operating frequency range.

Special models tested at other frequencies are available upon request.

- 2.  $\eta = (P_0/P_{1N}) \times 100$ .
- 3. Measured at 1.0 MHz.
- 4. The mount for an IMPATT diode must provide an adequate heat flow path away from the diode stud. The junction temperature rise will be: ΔT<sub>j</sub> = Θ<sub>T</sub> (P<sub>1N</sub>-P<sub>O</sub>) Θ<sub>T</sub> is measured with the diode mounted in an OFHC copper heatsink using the dc avalanche resistance method (cf HP Application Note 935, Page 6). To determine Θ<sub>1C</sub>, use Θ<sub>1C</sub> = Θ<sub>T</sub> 1.5° C/M (1.5° C/M has been found to be a nominal value for a good heat flow path in the diode mount).



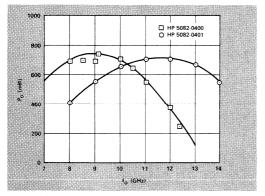


Figure 1. Typical Output Power as a Function of Frequency for HP 5082-0400 and HP 5082-0401.

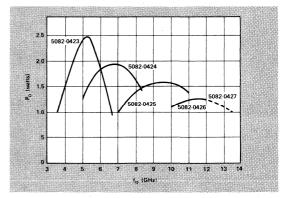
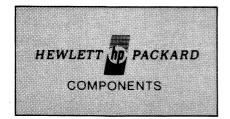


Figure 2. Typical Output Power vs. Frequency at  $\Delta T_j$  = 175°C. Optimized cavities will give better performance off center frequency.



## STEP RECOVERY DIODES

5082-0100 SERIES 5082-0200 SERIES 5082-0300 SERIES 5082-0800 SERIES

#### **Features**

OPTIMIZED FOR BOTH LOW AND HIGH ORDER MULTIPLIER DESIGNS FROM UHF THROUGH Ku BAND

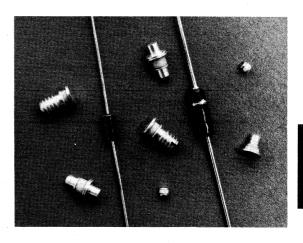
PASSIVATED CHIP FOR MAXIMUM STABILITY AND RELIABILITY

AVAILABLE IN A VARIETY OF PACKAGES SPECIAL ELECTRICAL SELECTIONS AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST

#### Description/Applications

These diodes are manufactured using modern epitaxial growth techniques. The diodes are passivated with a thermal oxide for maximum stability. The result is a family of devices offering highly repeatable, efficient and reliable performance. These diodes are designed to meet the general requirements of MIL-S-19500.

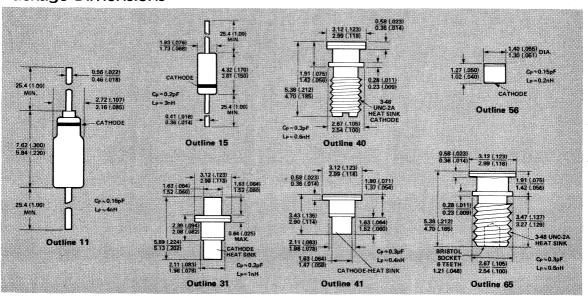
The 5082-0800 Series diode is designed to maximize cut-off frequency while maintaining a fast transition time. This characteristic leads to excellent performance in either low or high order multipliers and in comb generators. All ceramic package diodes in the 5082-0800 Series are supplied with measured data.



### Maximum Ratings at $T_{\Delta}$ =25°C

Junction Operating and	
	65°C to 200°C
DC Power Dissipation	$\dots \dots \dots \dots 200^{\circ}C-T_{case}$
	$\theta_{jc}$
Soldering Temperature	230°C for 5 sec

#### Package Dimensions



#### **Mechanical Specifications**

Hewlett-Packard's step recovery diodes are available in a variety of packages. Special package configuration is available upon request. Contact your local HP Field Office for additional information.

The metal-ceramic packages are hermetically sealed. The anode studs and flanges are gold-plated Kovar. The cathode

studs are gold-plated copper. The maximum soldering temperature is 230  $^{\circ}$ C for 5 seconds.

The HP outline 15 package has a glass hermetic seal with dumet leads. The leads should be restricted so that any bend starts at least 1.6 mm (.063 in.) from the glass body. The maximum soldering temperature is 230°C for 5 seconds.

## Diodes for High Efficiency Multipliers (All Specifications at T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C)

#### Ceramic Packaged Diodes

**ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS** 

#### **TYPICAL PARAMETERS**

		ction citance	Minimum Breakdown Voltage,	Minimum Cutoff		Typical Output	Typical Output	Typical	Typical Transition Time*		Typical Thermal	
Part Number 5082-	C <sub>j1-6</sub>	6V, ) *[1] F]	V <sub>BR</sub> * @ I <sub>R</sub> = 10μΑ [V]	Frequency, f <sub>c</sub> <sup>[2]</sup> [GHz]	Package Outline	- 1	Frequency Range [GHz]	Power, Po[3] [W]	Lifetime,	t <sub>t</sub> [ps]	Charge Level [pC]	Resistance, <sup>©</sup> jc [°C/W]
	Min.	Max.				0.000						
0800 0801 0802	3.5	5.0	75	100	40 31 41	1-3	10	250	350	1500	15	
0805 0806 0807	2.5	3.5	60	140	31 40 41	3-5	6	100	250	1500	20	
0810 0811 0812	1.5	2.5	60	140	31 40 41	5-8	4	100	200	1000	25	
0820 0821 0822	0.7	1.5	45	160	31 41 40	7-10	2.5	50	100	300	30	
0830 0831	0.35	1.2	25	200	31 41	8-12	1.0	20	75	300	45	
0835 0836 0885	0.1	0.5	15	350	31 41 56	10-20	0.3	10	50	100	60	

<sup>\*</sup>Data supplied with each diode includes measured  $V_{BR}$  and  $C_{T(-6)}$  and lot typical  $\tau$  and  $t_t$ .

#### Glass Packaged Diodes (Outline 15)[4]

#### **ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

Part Number 5082-	Maximum Junction Capacitance at -6V, C <sub>[(-6)</sub> [1] [pF]	Minimum Breakdown Voltage, V <sub>BR</sub> @I <sub>R</sub> =10µA [V]	Minimum Cutoff Frequency f <sub>C</sub> <sup>[2]</sup> [GHz]
0803	6.0	70	100
0815	4.0	50	140
0825	1.8	45	160
0833	1.4	25	175
0840	0.6	15	300

#### TYPICAL PARAMETERS

Typical Lifetime,	Турк	cal Transition Time
т [ns]	t <sub>t</sub> [ps]	Charge Level [pC]
250	350	1500
60	250	1500
50	95*	300
30	75*	300
10	50*	100

<sup>\*</sup>The transition times shown for the package 15 devices are limited by the package inductance to a minimum of 100 ps.

The lower transition times shown for the -0825, -0833 and -0840 are based on the performance of the chip.

#### RF Tested Diodes (All Specifications at T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C)

#### **ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

#### TYPICAL PARAMETERS

	Output Frequency, fo [GHz]	Output		Minimum		ction citance	1	down tage	Maximum Thermal			cimum tion Time	Typical
Part Number 5082-		N Order	Output Power,	at - Cj	10V,	at I <sub>R</sub> =		Resistance, θ <sub>jc</sub> [°C/W]	Package Outline	t <sub>t</sub> [ps]	Charge Level [pc]	Lifetime,	
			[W]	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.						
0300	2	X 10	2.0	3.2	4.7	75	100	14	40	450	2400	200	
0303	2	X 10	2.0	3.2	4.7	75	100	14	65[6]	450	2400	200	
0310	6	X 10	0.4	1.6	2.7	40	60	30	41	160	1000	75	
0320	10	X 5	0.23	0.35	1.0	25	40	60	41	75	300	40	
0335	16	X 8	0.03	0.25	0.5	20	30	75	31	60	100	15	

### DC Tested Diodes (All Specifications at T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C)

#### **ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

#### TYPICAL PARAMETERS

Part Ca	Maximum Junction	Minimum   Maximum   Transition Time   Charge   Charge   Level   t <sub>t</sub> [ps]   [pC]		Typical Lifetime		Typical Thermal	
	Capacitance at -10V, C <sub>j(-10)</sub> <sup>[1]</sup> [pF]			Level	7 [ns]	Package Outline	Resistance $\Theta_{jc}$ [°C/W]
0113 <sup>[7]</sup>	4.85	35	250	1500	100	11	300
0241	4.6	65	275	1500	100	31	60
0180	4.45	50	225	1500	100	11	300
0114 <sup>[7]</sup>	3.85	35	225	1500	100	11	300
0112	1.55	35	175	1000	50	11	300
0132	1.5	35	175	1000	50	31	100
0243	1.2	35	110	600	30	31	100
0151	0.65	15	90	200	20	15	600
0253[7]	0.6	25	80	200	20	31	75
0153	0.4	25	90	200	20	15	600

Suggested output frequency,  $f_0(max) \le 1/t_t$ 

NOTES: 1. Capacitance selection is available upon request. Contact your local sales office.

- $\frac{2\pi R_s C_{j(-6)}}{3. \text{ As a doubler at midband.}}$
- 4. For package outline 15 typical thermal resistance is 600° C/W with adequate heat sink.
- 5. Guaranteed multiplier tested results. Input power is: 5082-0300 15W 5082-0310 4W
  - 5082-0320 5082-0335 0.65W
- 6. Package 65 is a modified version of the package 40. It features a 6-tooth, 1.21mm (.048 in) Bristol socket rather than a screw driver slot. A Bristol socket wrench is shipped with each order for 5082-0303.
- 7. The 5082-0113, -0114 and -0253 are also available by EIA registration numbers 1N5163, 1N5164 and 1N4547 respectively.

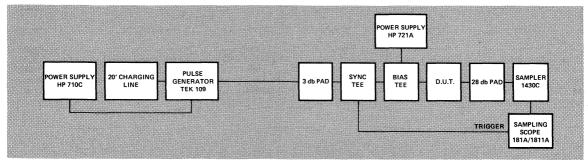


Figure 1. Test circuit for transition time. The pulse generator circuit is adjusted for a 0.5 A pulse when testing 5082-0151, 0253, 0335, 0835, 0885, 0885 and 0840. A pulse of 1.0 A is used for all other diodes. The bias current is adjusted for the specified stored charge level. The transition time is read between the 20% and the 80% points on the oscilloscope.

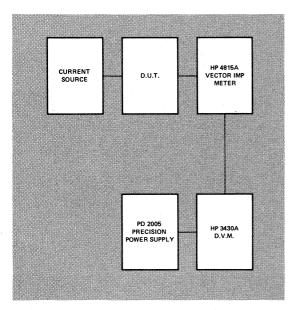


Figure 2. Test set-up for measurement of series resistance. The D.U.T. is forward biased ( $I_F$ ) and the real part of the diode impedance is measured at 100 MHz. The D.V.M. is set up to read the real part on the Vector Voltmeter. The precision power supply is used to offset the test circuit resistance.  $R_S$  is measured at  $I_F$  = 100mA except 0800, 0801, 0802, 0803 where  $I_F$  = 500mA.

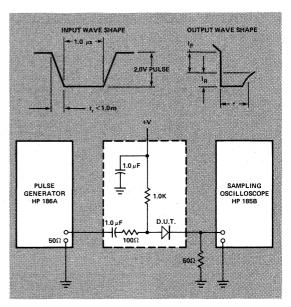


Figure 3. The Circuit for Measurement of the Effective Minority Carrier Lifetime. The value of the reverse current ( $I_R$ ) is approximately 6 mA and the forward current ( $I_F$ ) is 1.71  $I_R$ . The lifetime ( $\tau$ ) is measured across the 50% points of the observed wave shape. The input pulse is provided by a pulse generator having a rise time of less than one nanosecond. The output pulse is amplified and observed on a sampling oscilloscope.

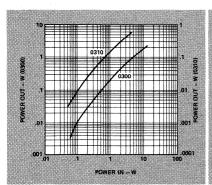


Figure 4. Typical Output Powers vs. Input Power at  $T_A=25^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ . The 5082-0300 is measured in a x 10 multiplier with  $P_{IN}$  at 0.2 GHz and  $P_O$  at 2.0 GHz. The 5082-0310 is measured in a x 10 multiplier with  $P_{IN}$  at 0.6 GHz and  $P_O$  at 6.0 GHz.

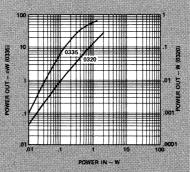


Figure 5. Typical Output Power vs. Input Power at  $T_A$  = 25°C. The 5082-0335 is measured in a x 8 multiplier with  $P_{IN}$  at 2 GHz and  $P_O$  at 16 GHz. The 5082-0320 is measured in a x 5 multiplier with  $P_{IN}$  at 2.0 GHz and  $P_O$  at 10 GHz.

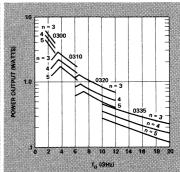
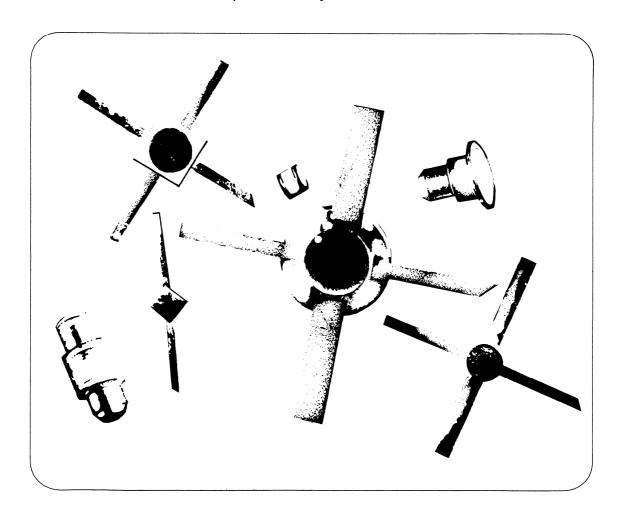


Figure 6. Predicted power output curves for 03XX step recovery diodes in X3, X4, and X5 multiplier applications. These results were obtained using computer organization programs.

# Devices For Hybrid Integrated Circuits

MIS Chip Capacitors	4-3
Schottky Barrier Diodes	4-4
PIN Diodes	4-5
Step Recovery Diodes	4-6





# DEVICES FOR HYBRID INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

#### **Devices**

MIS CHIP CAPACITORS
SCHOTTKY BARRIER DIODES
PIN DIODES
STEP RECOVERY DIODES

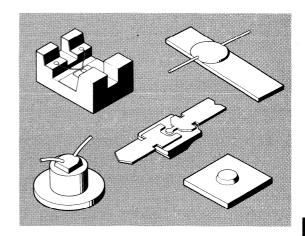
### Description

Hewlett-Packard offers a complete line of RF, microwave and switching semiconductor diodes and MIS capacitors in forms especially designed for hybrid integrated circuits.

Diodes included are Schottky barrier diodes for RF and microwave switches, mixers and detectors; PIN diodes for RF and microwave switches and AGC attenuators, and step recovery diodes for comb generators and frequency multipliers.

In addition to chips, package forms include the LID (Leadless Inverted Device), Ministrip, Microstrip Post, and Beam Lead.

Although all devices offered are passivated, it is recommended that the end item be hermetically sealed for maximum stability and reliability.



Most dc and RF parameters can be specially tested and guaranteed. Contact your local HP sales office for assistance if special specification is required.

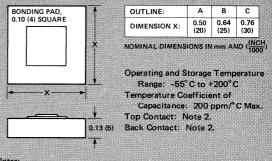
Although not all are listed in this brochure, most Hewlett-Packard diodes are available in chip form. Any available chip can be supplied in any of the carriers listed. Contact your local HP sales office for price, availability, and specifications of any special device not included in this brochure.

### MIS Chip Capacitors

#### ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS AT TA = 25°C

Part Number HCAP-	Capacitance ±15%[1] (pF)	Minimum Breakdown Voltage, V <sub>BR</sub> (V)	Chip Outline
6050	0.5	250	Α
6100	1.0	250	- A
6200	2.0	250	Α
4500	5.0	150	Α
4101	10.0	150	Α
4151	15.0	150	В
4201	20.0	100	В
4251	25.0	100	В
4301	30.0	100	В
4401	40.0	100	В
4451	45.0	100	В

#### CHIP OUTLINE DRAWING



#### Notes:

- Other capacitance values as well as tighter tolerances are available.
   Capacitance values from 46-100 pF supplied as Outline C.
- The chip back contact is nickel/gold and is suitable for AuGe or AuSn solder, or epoxy die attach. The bonding pad is Au and can be wire bonded by Thermo-compression or ultrasonic techniques.

## Schottky Barrier Diodes

### Schottky Barrier Diodes For General Purpose Applications

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS AT TA = 25°C

	Pa	rt Numb	er, 5082-						
Chip For Epoxy Or Solder Die Attach	Chip For Eutectic Or Solder Die Attach	Beam Lead	LID (Outline 50)	Ministrip (Outline 71)	Minimum Breakdown Voltage, V <sub>BR</sub> (V)	Minimum Forward Current I <sub>F</sub> (mA)	Maximum Junction Capacitance, Cjo (pF)	Nearest Equivalent Packaged Part No. 5082-	
0024	0094	2837	2802	2801	70	15	1.7	2800	
0087	0057				20	35	1.0	2810	
0097	0058		2844	2845	15	20	1.1	2811	
0031					5	10*	0.8	2835	
300°C 1 Min.	400°C 1 Min.	220°C 10 Sec.	250°C 5 Sec.	250°C 5 Sec.	-	_	-	Soldering Conditions	
Notes: 1,2	2	6	1,7,8 C <sub>P</sub> = .18 <sub>P</sub> F	1,4 C <sub>P</sub> = .13pF	I <sub>R</sub> = 10 μA	VF = 1V *V <sub>F</sub> = 0.45V	V <sub>R</sub> = 0V f = 1 MHz	Notes	

Note: Total capacitance C<sub>TO</sub> = C<sub>jo</sub> + C<sub>P</sub>.

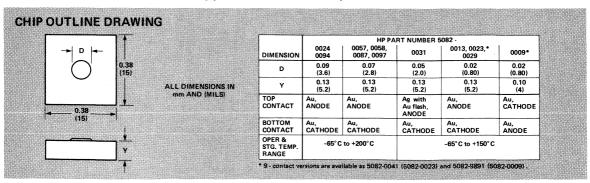
### Schottky Barrier Diodes For Mixing and Detecting

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS AT TA = 25°C

#### **TYPICAL PARAMETERS**

	Part Nun	nber, 5082-					
Chip	Beam Lead [B]	LID (Outline 50)	Ministrip (Outline 71)	Maximum Junction Capacitance, Cjo (pF)	Typical Noise Figure, NF (dB)[C]	Typical Tangential Sensitivity, TSS, (dBm)	Nearest Equivalent Packaged Part No. 5082-
0023	2709	2705	2710	0.18	6.0	-54	2713
0029	2716 2767	-	_	0.14	7.0*	-54	2721
0013[A]	2229 [A] 2229 [A]	-	_	0.18	6.0	-54	2285 [A]
0009	_	2754	2753	0.14	7.0	-55	2750
250°C, 1 Min.or 300°C, 15 Sec.	220°C 10 Sec.	250°C 5 Sec.	250°C 5 Sec.	-	-	Sec. 200	Soldering Conditions
Notes: 1,2	6	1,7,8 C <sub>P</sub> = .18 pF	1,4 Cp = .13 pF	V <sub>R</sub> = 0V f = 1 MHz	f = 9.375 GHz *f = 16 GHz	f = 10 GHz BW = 2MHz	Notes

Notes: [A] Low VF Schottky Barrier Diodes. [B] For complete Beam Lead specifications refer to individual product specification sheet: "Schottky Barrier Diodes for Stripline and Microstrip Mixers and Detectors". [C] NF includes 1.5 dB for the IF Amplifier.



### **PIN Diodes**

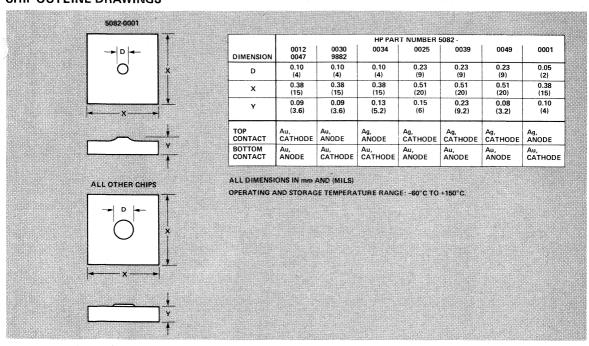
### ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS AT TA = 25°C

#### **TYPICAL PARAMETERS**

	Part Number, 5082-		Part Number, 5082-					Typical	Nearest
Chip	LID (Outline 50)	Ministrip (Outline 72)	Post (Outline 74)	Minimum Breakdown Voltage, V <sub>BR</sub> (V)	Typical Junction Capacitance, C <sub>JVR</sub> (pF)	Typical Series Resistance, Rs(Ω)	Typical Lifetime, τ (ns)	Reverse Recovery Time, t <sub>rr</sub> (ns)	Equivalent Packaged Part No. 5082-
0012	3005	3000	3259	150	0.07	0.8	400	100	3001
0030		3309		150	0.07	0.8	400	100	3301
0047	_		-	150	0.09	0.6	400	100	3001
9882		_	-	150	0.09	0.6	400	100	3301
0025	3085	3086	-	100	0.10	1.5	1300	1000	3080
0039	_			100	0.10	2.0	2000	1000	3081
0001*	3045	3010	3258	70	0.12*	0.8*	15	5	3041
0049	_		-	400	0.12	0.6	800	200	3046
0034	_		_	35	0.80*	0.4**	40	12	3168
425°C, 1 Min. *300°C, 1 Min.	250°C 5 Sec.	325°C 5 Sec.	250°C 5 Sec.				1		Soldering Conditions
Notes: 3 *2	7,8 C <sub>P</sub> = .18pF	4 C <sub>P</sub> = .13pF	9 C <sub>P</sub> = 13pF	I <sub>R</sub> = 10 μA	V <sub>R</sub> =50V *V <sub>R</sub> =20V f=1 MHz	I <sub>F</sub> =100mA *I <sub>F</sub> =20 mA **I <sub>F</sub> =10mA f=100MHz	I <sub>F</sub> =50mA I <sub>R</sub> =250mA	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA V <sub>R</sub> =10V	Notes

Note: Total capacitance CTVR = CIVR + Cp.

#### **CHIP OUTLINE DRAWINGS**



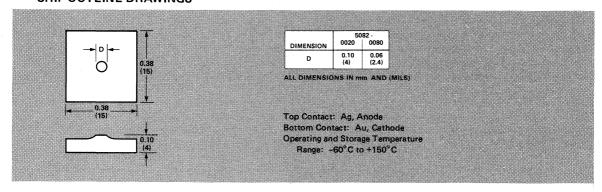
# Step Recovery Diodes

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS AT TA = 25°C

#### **TYPICAL PARAMETERS**

Pa	ırt Number, 5	082-					
Chip	LID (Outline 50)	Ministrip (Outline 72)	Minimum Breakdown Voltage, V <sub>BR</sub> (V)	Typical Chip Capacitance, CjvR(pF)	Typical Lifetime, τ (ns)	Typical Transition Time, t <sub>t</sub> (ps)	Nearest Equivalent Packaged Part No. 5082-
0020	0316	0305	25	0.4-1.0	30	75	0830
8000	0318	0340	15	0.15-0.5	10	50*	0835
300°C 1 Min	250°C 5 Sec.	250°C 5 Sec.	-		-		Soldering Conditions
3	7,8 C <sub>P</sub> = .18pF	4 C <sub>P</sub> = .13pF	I <sub>R</sub> =10 uA	V <sub>R</sub> =10 V f=1 MHz		Charge Level 300 pC *100 pC	Notes

#### **CHIP OUTLINE DRAWINGS**



### **Notes**

- Handle with grounded tweezers and grounded bonding equipment. These diodes are pulse sensitive and may be damaged by electrostatic charges. Eutectic bonding or die attaching may damage the chip. A preform must he used
- Use standard thermocompression bonding techniques. Ultrasonic bonding is not recommended.
- Either ultrasonic or thermocompression bonding techniques can be employed.
- 4. Ministrip Handling and Mounting Techniques

The Ministrips may be mounted by using conductive epoxy such as Hysol K20 or Dupont 5504. Conventional soldering techniques may also be used.

Direct heating or resistive heating of the substrate using a parallel gap welder are acceptable methods. High temperature solder preforms such as gold-tin (280°C Eutectic) may be used for the Step Recovery and PIN diodes. Low temperature solder preforms such as tinlead should be used with the Schottky barrier diodes. The composition of the solder preform should be compatible with the techniques and materials used in the substrate and conductive land patterns.

The leads may be attached by using ultrasonic or thermocompression bonding methods. A parallel gap welder may also be used (Figure 1). Conventional soldering techniques are not recommended for the gold leads.

- Reverse Polarity Anode is the bottom contact and the Cathode is the top contact.
- Handling Beam Lead Diodes
   Hewlett-Packard beam lead diodes require careful hand-

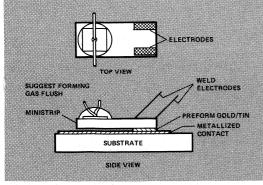
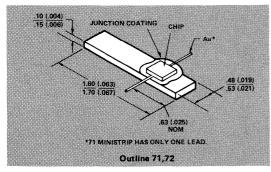


Figure 1. Resistance Heating the Ministrip



ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS AND (INCHES)

ling. The handling techniques described here are necessary so that the diodes will not be mechanically or electrically damaged. The diodes are very small and magnification may be used to see them inside the shipping container.

These beam lead diodes are shipped in a flat, plastic container. The inside bottom surface of the container is coated with a thin layer of silicone to which the diodes adhere. They are covered with anti-static silk. A vacuum pickup with a #27 tip is recommended for picking up single beam lead devices. This should be done under 20 X magnification for accurate positioning of the tip on the die.

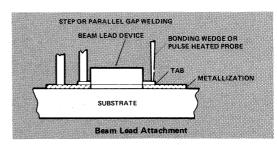
If a vacuum pickup is not used, it is recommended that a wooden toothpick or a plain Q-tip stick be used as a handling probe. The diode will adhere to the end of the wooden probe without danger of mechanically or electrically damaging the diode. It can then be placed where needed.

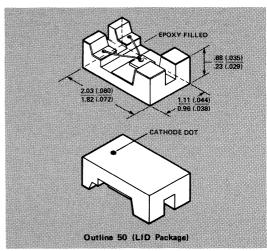
Tweezers can also be used but they must be electrically grounded to the surface upon which the device is being placed. The tweezers should be used as a probe to lift the diode, not to grasp the diode. If used to grasp the diode, the gold tabs can be deformed.

A beam lead diode can be destroyed electrically by a static discharge through the diode. Hence they must be handled so static discharges cannot occur.

Parallel gap welding or thermocompression bonding are recommended.

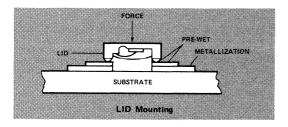
7. Polarity Designation on LIDs. See Outline 50 (LID Package) below.

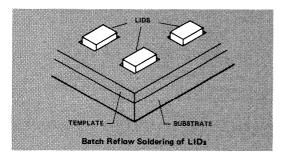




# 8. Leadless Inverted Device (LID) Mounting Recommendations

The LID may be mounted by individually soldering each device or batch flow soldered as illustrated below:





Prior to soldering it is advisable to tin each device. Scrub the pads of the LID with a Pink Pearl eraser to remove any dirt or other foreign matter. Then rinse the LID in TCE (Trichloroethylene).

Dip the LID in Alpha 711 Flux using titanium tweezers. With those tweezers, place the unit in a solder bath of 62% Sn, 36% Pb, and 2% Ag, for 30 seconds and remove. Note, the solder bath must be maintained at a temperature of 220°C plus or minus  $5\,^{\circ}\text{C}$  through the process.

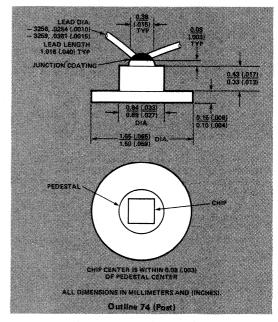
Dip the LID in the solder bath again for 3 seconds. When removing the LID, hold it 1/8 inch above the solder pot for 5 seconds to obtain thermal equilibrium. Wait 10 seconds before rinsing in TCE. Brush off the TCE with an artist's brush.

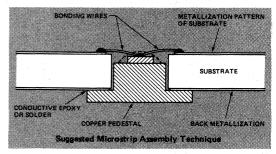
Now inspect each LID under a microscope to see if the tin covers over 90% of the contact pad area and if this area appears to have a shiny, bright, continuous homogeneous solder casting. If the LID appearance fails to meet the inspection criteria, repeat the tinning process, starting with the flux dip.

 The HP package outline 74 consists of a gold plated copper pedestal. The top contact wire exhibits an inductance (Lp) of approximately .5 nH for a typical connecting wire length of approximately 20 mils.

The polarity of the 5082-3258 is cathode on heat sink. The polarity of the 5082-3259 is anode on heat sink.

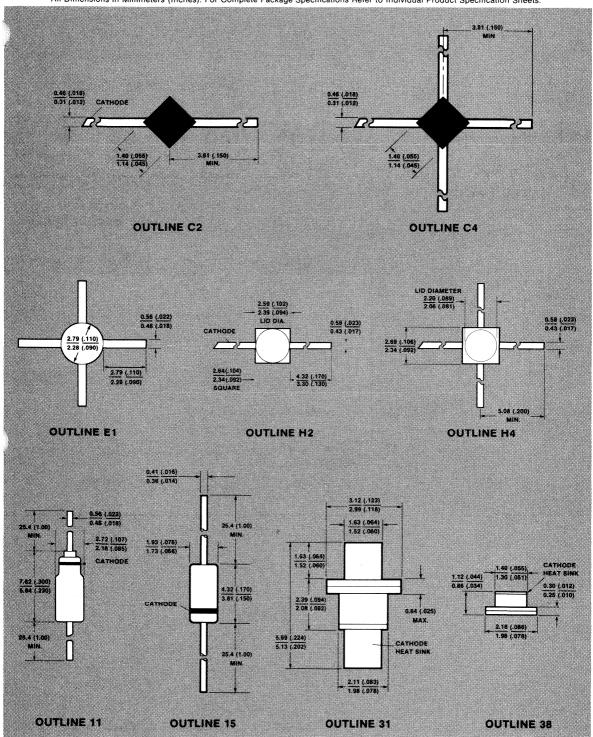
After attachment of a gold wire, the chip is covered with a thin layer of silicone junction coating for protection against mechanical damage. The connecting wires are bent upwards for transportation and easy circuit insertion.

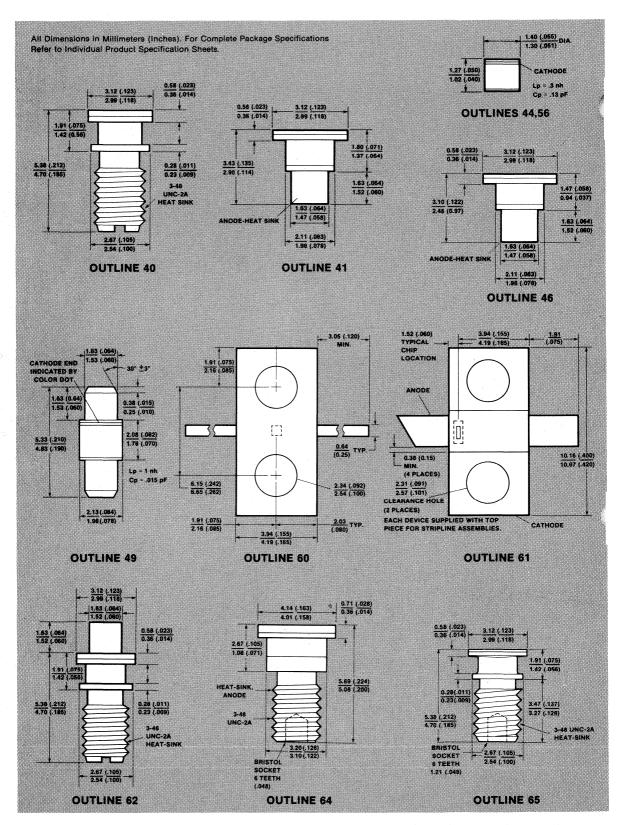




# Microwave Diode Package Outlines

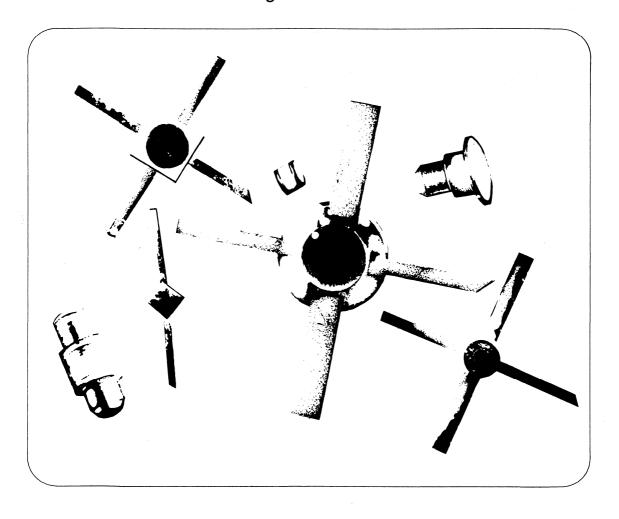
All Dimensions in Millimeters (Inches). For Complete Package Specifications Refer to Individual Product Specification Sheets.





# Military Approved Devices

Selection Guide	5-2
High Reliability Test Programs – Selection Guide	5-3
Schottky Switching Diode Military Approved MIL-S-19500/444	5-5
Schottky Switching Diode Military Approved MIL-S-19500/445	5-7
PIN Switching Diode Military Approved MIL-S-10500/443	5-9
Standard High Reliability Test Programs	5-11



# Military Approved PIN and Schottky Diodes — Selection Guide

Commercial Part No. 5082-	Military Approved JAN/JANTX/JANTXV*	Page Number
2800	1N5711	5-5
2810	1N5712	5-7
3039	1N5719	5-9

<sup>\*</sup>JANTXV approval does not apply to the 1N5719.

# High Reliability Test Program [1] - Selection Guide

Commercial Part No. 5082-[1]	Commercial Part Page No.	High Reliability Test Program Page No.	Commercial Part No. 5082-[1]	Commercial Part Page No.	High Reliability Test Program Page No.
GLASS PACKAG	ED STEP RECOVE	RY DIODES	CERAMIC PACK	AGED PIN DIOD	ES
0112	3-15	5-11	3101	2-9	5-11
0114	3-15	5-11	3102	2-9	5-11
0151	3-15	5-11	3201	2-9	5-11
0180	3-15	5-11	3202	2-9	5-11
[2]	3-15	5-11	3304	2-9	5-11
			3305	2-9	5-11
			3306	2-9	5-11
CERAMIC PACK	AGED STEP RECO	OVERY DIODES			
0132	3-15	5-11			
0241	3-15	5-11	HERMETIC STR	IPLINE PIN DIOD	DES
0243	3-15	5-11	3140	2-15	5-11
0253	3-15	5-11	3141	2-15 2-15	5-11 5-11
0300	3-15	5-11	3170	2-15 2-15	5-11 5-11
0310	3-15	5-11	3170	2-15	5-11
0320	3-15	5-11			
0335	3-15	5-11	DIODE CHIPS		
[2]	3-15	5-11			
			0001	4-3	5-11
CERAMIC PACK	AGED MICROWAY	VE MIXER DIODES	0008	4-3	5-11
2701	1-17	5-11	0009	4-3	5-11
2702	1-17	5-11	0012	4-3	5-11
2706	1-17	5-11	0020	4-3	5-11
2707	1-17	5-11 5-11	0023	4-3	5-11
2711	1-17	5-11 5-11	0024	4-3	5-11
2711	1-17	5-11 5-11	0025	4-3	5-11
2712	1-17	5-11 5-11	0029	4-3	5-11
2713 2714	1-17	5-11 5-11	0030	4-3	5-11
2714	1-17	5-11	0031	4-3	5-11
2722	1-17	5-11 5-11	0087	4-3	5-11
2722	1-17	5-11 5-11	0097	4-3	5-11
2723		5-11 5-11	4,		
2724	1-17	5-11	MICROWAVETE	RANSISTORS	
PIN RF RESISTO	OR DIODES		35824A	6-10	5-11
3003	2-3	5-11	35824A 35826E	6-10	5-11 5-11
3004	2-3 2-3	5-11 5-11	35829E	6-10 6-10	5-11
3080	2-3 2-3	5-11 5-11	35866E	6-10 6-11	5-11 5-11
3081	2-3 2-3	5-11 5-11	30000€	0-11	D-11

Note 1. All Hewlett-Packard Diodes that have been Hi-Rel tested and are offered as part of one of our High Reliability Test
Programs have been assigned a two or three digit prefix, TX- or TXB-, which replaces the commercial part number
prefix 5082-.

Note 2. All 0800 series high efficiency SRD diodes are available.



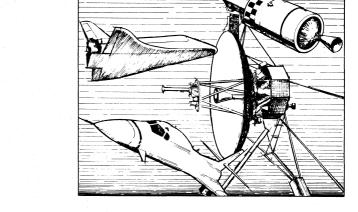


# SCHOTTKY SWITCHING DIODE MILITARY APPROVED MIL-S-19500/444

1N5711 Jan 1N5711 Jantx 1N5711 Jantxv 1N5711

### **Features**

HIGH BREAKDOWN VOLTAGE PICO-SECOND SWITCHING SPEED LOW TURN-ON



### **Description/Applications**

The JAN Series 1N5711 is an epitaxial, planar passivated Schottky Barrier Diode designed to have pico-second switching speed. HP commercial part number 5082-2800 is equivalent to the 1N5711. These devices are well suited for high level detecting, mixing, switching, gating and converting, video detecting, frequency discriminating sampling and wave shaping applications that require the hi-reliability of a JAN/JANTX device.

# Maximum Ratings at $T_A = 25$ °C

## lectrical Specifications at T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C (Unless Otherwise Specified)

(Per Table I, Group A Testing of MIL-S-19500/444)

Specification	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Breakdown Voltage	V <sub>BR</sub>	70	-	V <sub>dc</sub>	I <sub>R</sub> = 10μA
Forward Voltage	V <sub>F1</sub>	-	.410	V <sub>dc</sub>	I <sub>F1</sub> = 1mA
Forward Voltage	V <sub>F2</sub>	-	1.0	V <sub>dc</sub>	I <sub>F2</sub> = 15mA dc
Reverse Leakage Current	I <sub>R</sub>	-	200	nA	V <sub>R</sub> = 50V
Reverse Leakage Current	I <sub>B</sub>	-	200	μΑ	V <sub>R</sub> = 50V, T <sub>A</sub> = +150°C
Capacitance	CT(o)		2.0	рF	V <sub>B</sub> = 0V and f = 1MHz
Effective Minority Carrier Lifetime	T	-	100	pS	I <sub>F</sub> = 5mA Krakauer Method

Note 1: Per DESC drawing C-68001

**JAN 1N5711:** Samples of each lot are subjected to Group A inspection for parameters listed in Table I, and to Group B and Group C tests listed below. All tests are to the conditions and limits specified by MIL-S-19500/444.

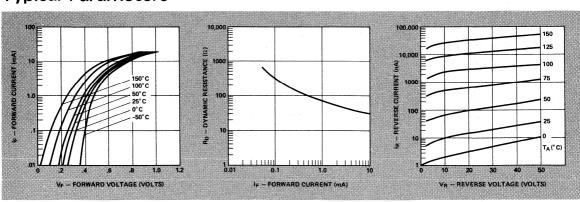
JANTX 1N5711: Devices undergo 100% screening tests as listed below to the conditions and limits specified by MIL-S-19500/444. A sample of the JANTX lot is then subjected to Group A, Group B, and Group C tests as for the JAN 1N5711 above

**JANTXV 1N5711:** Devices are subject to 100% visual inspection in accordance with amendment 4 of MIL-S-19500/444 pr to being subjected to TX screening.

Group B Sample Acceptance Tests	Method MIL-STD-750
Physical Dimensions	2066
Solderability	2026
Temperature Cycling	1051C
Thermal Shock (Strain)	1056A
Terminal Strength: Tension	2036A
Fine Leak Test	1071H
Gross Leak Test	1071E
Moisture Resistance	1021
Mechanical Shock	2016
Vibration, Variable Frequency	2056
Constant Acceleration	2006
Terminal Strength: Lead Fatigue	2036E
Temperature Storage (200°C, 1K hrs.)	1031
Operating Life $P_T$ =250 mW, $V_r$ =50 V [pk] (f = 60, $T_A$ = 25°C, t = 1K hrs.)	1026

Group C Sample Acceptance Tests	Method MIL-STD-750
Low Temp. Operation (-65°C)	
Forward Voltage Breakdown Voltage	4011 4021
Salt Atmosphere	1041
Resistance to Solvents	
Temperature Cycling	1051C
TX Screening (100%)	
High Temp. Storage (200°C, 48 hrs.)	1032
Thermal Shock (Strain)	1056A
Constant Acceleration	2006
Fine Leak	1071H
Gross Leak	1071E
Burn-In $P_T$ = 250 mW dc, V = 50V[pk] ( $T_A$ = 25°C, f = 60 Hz, t = 96 hrs)	
Evaluation of Drift (I <sub>R</sub> , V <sub>F</sub> )	

# Typical Parameters



<sup>\*</sup>MIL-STD-202, Method 215

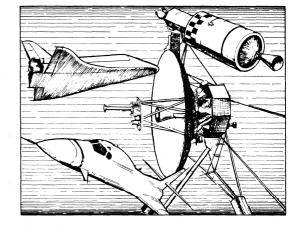


# SCHOTTKY SWITCHING DIODE MILITARY APPROVED MIL-S-19500/445

1N5712 Jan 1N5712 Jantx 1N5712 Jantxv 1N5712

### **Features**

PICO-SECOND SWITCHING SPEED LOW TURN-ON VOLTAGE



### **Description/Applications**

The 1N5712 is an epitaxial, planar passivated Schottky Barrier Diode designed to have pico-second switching speed. Commercial part number 5082-2810 is equivalent to the 1N5712. These devices are well suited for high level detecting, mixing, switching, gating, A-D converting, video detecting, frequency discriminating sampling and wave shaping applications that require the high reliability of a JAN/JANTX device.

## Maximum Ratings at $T_A = 25$ °C

# ectrical Specifications at T<sub>A</sub>=25°C

Per Table I, Group A Testing of MIL-S-19500/445)

Specification	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Breakdown Voltage	V <sub>BR</sub>	20		V <sub>de</sub>	I <sub>R</sub> = 10μAdc
Forward Voltage	V <sub>F1</sub>		.55	V <sub>dc</sub>	I <sub>F1</sub> = 1 mAdc
Forward Voltage	V <sub>F2</sub>		1,0	V <sub>dc</sub>	I <sub>F2</sub> = 35mAdc
Reverse Leakage Current	I <sub>R</sub>		150	nAdc	V <sub>R</sub> = 16Vdc
Capacitance	C <sub>T(o)</sub>		1.2	ρF	V <sub>R</sub> = 0V and f = 1 MHz
Effective Minority Carrier Lifetime	7		100	pS	I <sub>F</sub> = 5mA Krakauer Method (Note 1)

Note 1: Per DESC drawing C-68001

JAN 1N5712: Samples of each lot are subjected to Group A inspection for parameters listed in Table I, and to Group B and Group C tests listed below. All tests are to the conditions and limits specified by MIL-S-19500/445. A summary of the data gathered in groups A, B, and C lot acceptance testing is supplied with each shipment.

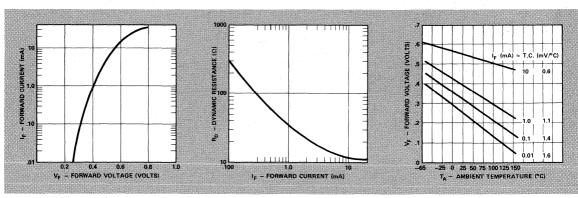
JANTX 1N5712: Devices undergo 100% screening tests as listed below to the conditions and limits specified by MIL-S-19500/445. A sample of the JANTX lot is then subjected to Group A, Group B, and Group C tests as for the JAN1N5712 above. summary of the data gathered in groups A, B, and C lot acceptance testing is supplied with each shipment.

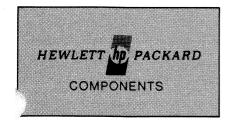
JANTXV 1N5712: Devices are subject to 100% visual inspection in accordance with amendment 4 of MIL-S-19500/445 prior to being subjected to TX screening.

Group B Sample Acceptance Tests	Method MIL-STD-750	Group C Sample Acceptance Tests	Method MIL-STD-750
Physical Dimensions	2066	Low Temp. Operation (-65°C)	
Solderability	2026	Forward Voltage Reverse Breakdown Voltage	4011 4021
Temperature Cycling	1051C	Salt Atmosphere	1041
Thermal Shock (Strain)	1056A	Resistance to Solvents	
Terminal Strength: Tension	2036A	Temperature Cycling	1051C
Fine Leak Test	1071H		
Gross Leak Test	1071E	TX Screening (100%)	
Moisture Resistance	1021	High Temp. Storage (200°C, 48 hrs.)	1032
Mechanical Shock	2016	Thermal Shock (Strain)	1056A
Vibration, Variable Frequency	2056	Constant Acceleration	2006
Constant Acceleration	2006	Fine Leak	1071H
Terminal Strength: Lead Fatigue	2036E	Gross Leak	1071E
Temperature Storage (200°C, 1K hrs.)	1031	Burn-In (P <sub>T</sub> =250mW dc, V=16V [pk] (T <sub>A</sub> =25°C, f=60 Hz, t=96 hrs.)	
Operating Life ( $P_T$ =250mW, $V_r$ =16V [pk] (f=60, $T_A$ =25°C,t=1Khrs.)	1026	Evaluation of Drift (I <sub>R</sub> , V <sub>F</sub> )	

<sup>\*</sup>MIL-STD-202, Method 215

# **Typical Parameters**



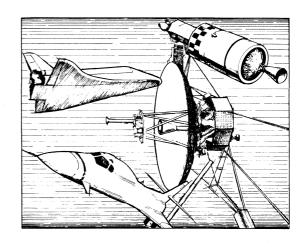


# PIN SWITCHING DIODE **MILITARY APPROVED** MIL-S-10500/443

1N5719 JAN 1N5719 **JANTX 1N5719** 

### **Features**

LARGE DYNAMIC RANGE LOW HARMONIC DISTORTION HIGH SERIES ISOLATION



### **Description/Applications**

The 1N5719 is a planar passivated silicon PIN diode designed for use in RF switching circuits. HP commercial part number 5082-3039 is equivalent to the 1N5719. These devices are well suited for variable attenuator, AGC, modulator, limiter and phase shifter applications that require the high reliability of a JAN/JANTX device.

## Maximum Ratings at $T_{\Delta} = 25^{\circ}C$

Operating and Storage Temperature Range .....-65°C to +150°C Reverse Voltage (Working) ..... 100 V dc Reverse Voltage (non-rep) ...... 150 V pk 

Derate at 2.0 mW/ $^{\circ}$ C above T<sub>A</sub> = 25 $^{\circ}$ C;

assumes an infinite heat sink.

## Electrical Specifications at T<sub>4</sub>=25°C

(Per Table I, Group A Testing of MIL-S-19500/443)

Specification	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Breakdown Voltage	V <sub>BR</sub>	150		Vdc	I <sub>R</sub> = 10μA dc
Forward Voltage	V <sub>F</sub>		1.0	Vdc	I <sub>F</sub> = 100mA dc
Reverse Current	I <sub>R</sub>		250	nAdc	V <sub>R</sub> = 100V dc
Reverse Current	I <sub>R</sub>		15	μAdc	V <sub>R</sub> = 100Vdc, T <sub>A</sub> = 150°C
Capacitance	C <sub>VR</sub>		.30	pF	V <sub>R</sub> = 100V dc, f = 1MHz
Series Resistance	R <sub>S</sub>		1.25	Ω	I <sub>F</sub> = 100mAdc, f = 100MHz
Effective Carrier Lifetime	т	100		пs	I <sub>F</sub> = 50mA, I <sub>B</sub> = 250mA

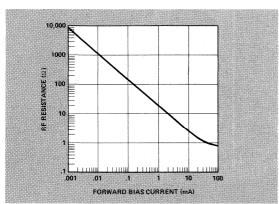
**JAN 1N5719:** Samples of each lot are subjected to Group A inspection for parameters listed in Table I, and to Group B and Group C tests listed below. All tests are to the conditions and limits specified by MIL-S-19500/443. A summary of the data gathered in Groups A, B, and C lot acceptance testing is supplied with each shipment.

JANTX 1N5719: Devices undergo 100% screening tests as listed below to the conditions and limits specified by MIL-S-19500/443. A sample of the JANTX lot is then subjected to Group A, Group B, and Group C tests as for the JAN1N5719 above. summary of the data gathered in Groups A, B, and C lot acceptance testing is supplied with each shipment.

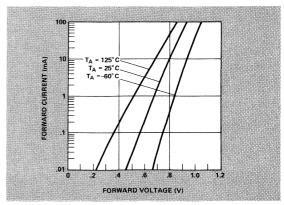
Group B Sample Acceptance Tests	Method MIL-STD-750	Group C Sample Acceptance Tests	Method MIL-STD-750
Physical Dimensions	2066	Barometric Pressure	1001
Solderability	2026	Reverse Current	4016
Temperature Cycling	1051F	Salt Atmosphere Resistance to Solvents	1041
Thermal Shock (Strain)	1056A	Temperature Cycling	1051F
Terminal Strength: Tension	2036A	Low Temperature Operation (-65°C)	
Hermetic Seal	1071E	Forward Voltage Breakdown Voltage	4011 4021
Moisture Resistance	1021	Dreakdown Voltage	4021
Mechanical Shock	2016	TX Screening (100%)	
Vibration, Variable Frequency	2056	High Temp Storage (150°C, 48 hrs.)	1032
Constant Acceleration	2006	Temperature Cycling	1051F
Tarminal Chambels Land Engineer	2036E	Constant Acceleration	2006
Terminal Strength: Lead Fatigue		Fine Leak	1071 G or H
Salt Atmosphere	1041	Gross Leak	1071E
Temperature Storage ( $T_A = 150^{o}C$ , $t = 1k$ hrs.)	1031	Burn-in (I <sub>0</sub> =70mAdc, V <sub>R</sub> = 120V [pk],	
Operating Life ( $I_0 = 70 \text{ mAdc}$ , $V_R = 120 \text{V [pk]}$ ,	1026	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C, f = 60 Hz, t = 96 hrs.)	
f = 60Hz, T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C, t = 1k hrs.)		Evaluation of Drift (I <sub>R</sub> , V <sub>F</sub> )	

<sup>\*</sup>MIL-STD-202, Method 215

## Typical Parameters



Typical RF Resistance vs. Forward Bias Current.



Typical Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage.



# STANDARD HIGH RELIABILITY TEST PROGRAMS

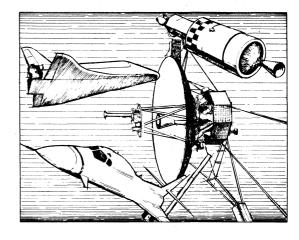
### Description

In addition to military qualified (JAN/JANTX) Schottky barrier and PIN diodes, Hewlett-Packard offers a line of standard high reliability test programs for many of our commercial devices. These programs are patterned after MIL-S-19500 and are designed to:

- Eliminate the costly requirement of generating High-Reliability specifications, and
- 2. Offer off-the-shelf delivery for many High-Reliability
- Aid in writing High Reliability specifications, if required.
   Standard High-Reliability Test Programs are available for all of the HP commercial devices listed in Table I.

Three basic levels of High-Reliability testing are offered:

- The TX prefix indicates a part that is preconditioned and screened to a program similar to that shown in Table III.
- The TXB prefix identifies a part that is preconditioned and screened to TX level with a Group B lot sample test as shown in Table V.
- The TXV and TXVB prefix indicates that an internal visual is included as part of the preconditioning and screening.



From these three basic levels, several combinations are available. Please refer to Table II as a guide for ordering.

Detailed Data Sheets are available for all devices in the program. Please contact your local HP sales office for additional information.

TABLE I. HIGH RELIABILITY TEST PROGRAMS

Commercial	High Reliability
Part No.	Part No.
STEP RECOVER	Y DIODES
5082-0112	TX-0112
5082-0114	TX-0114
5082-0132	TX-0132
5082-0151	TX-0151
5082-0180	TX-0180
5082-0241	TX-0241
5082-0243	TX-0243
5082-0253	TX-0253
5082-0300	TX-0300
5082-0310	TX-0310
5082-0320	TX-0320
5082-0335	TX-0335
SCHOTTKY BAI	RRIER DIODES
5082-2234	TX-2234
5082-2235	TX-2235
5082-2701	TX-2701
5082-2702	TX-2702
5082-2703	TX-2703
5082-2706	TX-2706
5082-2707	TX-2707
5082-2708	TX-2708
5082-2711	TX-2711

Commercial Part No.	High Reliability Part No.
5082-2712	TX-2712
5082-2713	TX-2713
5082-2714	TX-2714
5082-2721	TX-2721
5082-2722	TX-2722
5082-2723	TX-2723
5082-2724	TX-2724
PIN DIODES	
5082-3003	TX-3003
5082-3004	TX-3004
5082-3080	TX-3080
5082-3081	TX-3081
5082-3101	TX-3101
5082-3102	TX-3102
5082-3140 5082-3141	TX-3140
5082-3141	TX-3141 TX-3170
5082-3201	TX-3201
5082-3201	TX-3201
5082-3304	TX-3304
5082-3305	TX-3305
5082-3306	TX-3306

Commercial	High Reliability
Part No.	Part No.
DIODE CHIPS	
5082-0001	TX-0001
5082-0008	TX-0008
5082-0009	TX-0009
5082-0012	TX-0012
5082-0020	TX-0020
5082-0023	TX-0023
5082-0024	TX-0024
5082-0025	TX-0025
5082-0029	TX-0029
5082-0030	TX-0030
5082-0031	TX-0031
5082-0087	TX-0087
5082-0097	TX-0097
MICROWAVE TI	
35824A	TX35824A
35826E	TX35826E
35829E	TX35829E
35866E	TX35866E

<sup>\*</sup>All 0800 Series high efficiency SRD diodes are available.

#### TABLE II. HIGH RELIABILITY TEST LEVELS

#### **Ordering Information**

#### Examples:

Diode	Transistor	Inspection Level
5082-3080	35829E	Commercial
TX-3080	TX35829E	100% Screen
TXB-3080	TXB35829E	100% Screen/Group B
TXV-3080	TXV35829E	100% Screen/Visual
TXVB-3080	TXVB35829E	100% Screen/Visual/ Group B

#### TABLE IV. TYPICAL<sup>[1]</sup> GROUP PROGRAM (T<sub>A</sub>=25°C).

Inspection	MIL-STD-750 Method	Condition	LTPD
Subgroup 1 Visual Mechanical	2071	<u>-</u>	5
Subgroup 2 Electrical	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	See Note 3	5

#### TABLE V, TYPICAL[1] GROUP B PROGRAM

# TABLE III. TYPICAL<sup>[1]</sup> 100% PRECONDITIONING AND SCREENING PROGRAM

Inspection	MIL-STD-750 Method	Condition	
1. Internal Visual and/or X-ray <sup>[2]</sup>	2072 or 2076	-	
2. High Temp- erature Life	1032	48 hrs. min. at max. storage temp.	
3. Thermal Shock	1051	10 cycles, see Note 3.	
4. Constant Acceleration	2006	20,000 G, Y <sub>1</sub>	
5. Fine Leak	1071	H or G	
6. Gross Leak	1071	A or C	
7. Electrical	_	See Note 3.	
8. Burn-in	1038	See Note 3.	
9. Electrical	-	Same as Step 7.	
10, Stability Verification	-	See Note 3.	

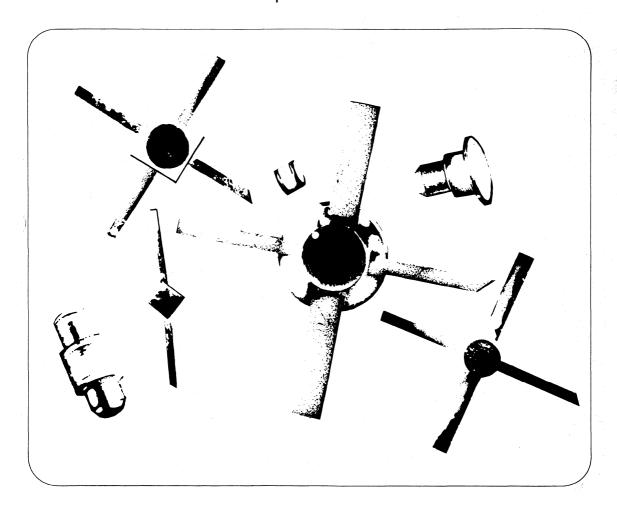
Inspection	MIL-STD-750 Method	Conditions	LTPD
Subgroup 1 Physical dimensions	2066		10-20
Subgroup 2 Solderability Thermal Shock Thermal Shock Hermetic Seal Moisture Resistance Electrical	2026 1051 1056 1071 1021	10 Cycles, See Note A Condition A or C Same as Step 7, Table III	10-20
Subgroup 3 Shock Vibration, Variable Frequency Constant Acceleration Electrical	2016 2056 2006 —	1500G, 1/2 ms, 5X@  X <sub>1</sub> , Y <sub>1</sub> , Y <sub>2</sub> 20,000 G @ X <sub>1</sub> , Y <sub>1</sub> , Y <sub>2</sub> Same as Step 7, Table III	10-20
Subgroup 4 Terminal Strength	2036	E	10-20
Subgroup 5 High Temperature Life Electricals	1031 —	Max. storage temperature Same as Step 7, Table III	λ=5
Subgroup 6 Operating Life Electricals	1026 —	See Note 3 Same as Step 7, Table III	λ=5

#### Notes:

- The program shown is representative of packaged diode devices. A typical program for diode chips, beam leads or transistors would differ.
   Please refer to the detailed Hi-Rel data sheets for these products.
- 2. X-ray is optional and available for a lot charge.
- 3. Please refer to the detailed Hi-Rel data sheets for the actual test conditions. Contact your nearest HP Sales Office.

# Microwave Transistors

Selection Guide	6-2
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General Purpose Microwave Transistor	6-23



#### Microwave Transistors — Selection Guide

Hewlett-Packard has a major commitment to the needs of microwave component users. Typical of this commitment is our new line of silicon bipolar and Gallium Arsenide Field Effect Transistors.

Recent advances in silicon processing, including ion implantation and local oxidation, have yielded a new line of silicon bipolar transistors offering improved noise figures and very consistent DC and RF parameters.

The HXTR Series transistors are recommended for all new designs in the frequency range to 6 GHz. The 35800 Series of transistors will remain in production.

The HFET-1000 is the first in a series of GaAs FET products from HP. Total materials control from growing the bulk crystal to final device fabrication assures the user a continuous supply of high performance devices.

#### Noise Figure Specified Transistors

Part Number	Specification Frequency	Max. N.F.	Package	Page Number
HXTR-6101	4 GHz	3.0 dB	HPAC 70GT	6-13
HXTR-6102	4 GHz	2.7 dB	HPAC 70GT	6-15
HXTR-6103	2 GHz	2.2 dB	HPAC 100	6-17
HXTR-6104	1.5 GHz	1.6 dB	HPAC 100	6-19
HXTR-6105	4 GHz	4.2 dB	HPAC 100	6-21
35861E Option 100	4 GHz	4.5 dB	HPAC 200	6-11
35866E Option 100	4 GHz	4.5 dB	HPAC 100	6-11
35868L	4 GHz	4.5 dB	HPAC 70GT	6-11
HFET-1000	10 GHz	3.6 dB*	Chip	6-5

<sup>\*</sup>Typical Noise Figure.

#### General Purpose Transistors

	Specification	Min.		
Part Number	Frequency	Gain	Package	Page Number
HXTR-2101	4 GHz	9.0 dB	HPAC 100	6-23
35821E	2 GHz	6.0 dB*	HPAC 200	6-10
35824A	1 GHz	10.0 dB <sup>†</sup>	TO-72	6-10
35826E	2 GHz	6.0 dB*	HPAC 100	6-10
35827E	2 GHz	6.0 dB*	Coax	6-10
35828E	2 GHz	11.0 dB	HPAC 70GT	6-10
35829E	2 GHz	10.0 dB	HPAC 200A	6-10
35861E	2 GHz	8.0 dB*	HPAC 200	6-11
35866E	2 GHz	8.0 dB*	HPAC 100	6-11
35868E	4 GHz	8.0 dB	HPAC 70GT	6-11

<sup>\*</sup>Minimum |S21E |2

#### Linear Power Transistors

	Specification	Min.		
Part Number	Frequency	P <sub>1 dB</sub>	Package	Page Number
35812E	2 GHz	25 dBm	HPAC 200SA	6-9
35831E Option 005	2 GHz	_	HPAC 200	6-9
35853E	2 GHz	<b>26</b> dBm*	HPAC 200 GB	6-9
35854E	2 GHz	26 dBm*	HPAC 200GS	6-9
35859E	2 GHz	25 dBm	HPAC 200A	6-9

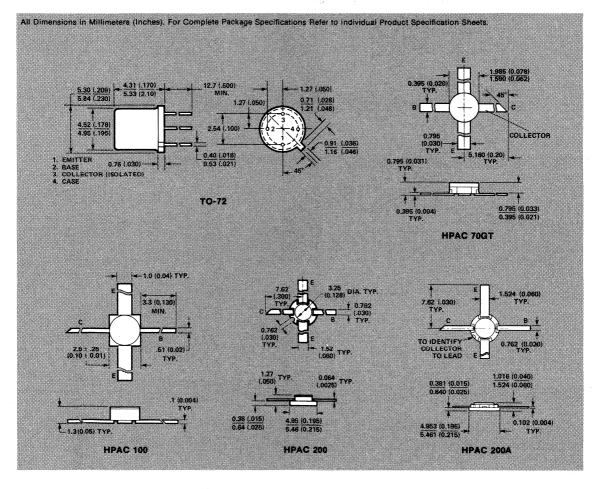
P<sub>1 dB</sub> = Output power at 1 dB gain compression

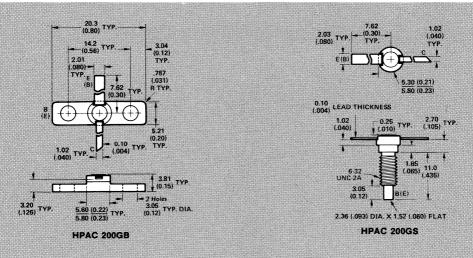
<sup>†</sup>typ S<sub>21</sub>

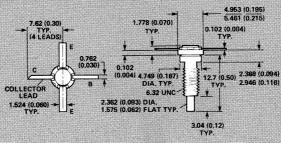
<sup>\*</sup>Typical P<sub>1 dB</sub>

## Transistor Package Selection Guide

			TRANSISTO	OR CATEGOR	Υ	
Package	Low No	General	Purpose	Linear Power		
Style	Part Number	Page Number	Part Number	Page Number	Part Number	Page Number
Chip	HFET-1000	6-5				
TO-72			35824A	6-10		
HPAC 70GT	HXTR-6101 HXTR-6102 35868L	6-13 6-15 6-11	35828E 35868E	6-10 6-11		
HPAC 100	HXTR-6103 HXTR-6104 HXTR-6105 35866E Option 100	6-17 6-19 6-21 6-11	HXTR-2101 35826E 35866E	6-23 6-10 6-11		
HPAC 200	35861 E Option 100	6-11	35821E 35861E	6-10 6-10	35831 E Option 005	6-9
HPAC 200A			35829E	6-10	35859E	6-9
HPAC 200GB					35853E	6-9
HPAC 200GS					35854E	6-9
HPAC 200SA					35812E	6-9







**HPAC 200SA** 

6-4

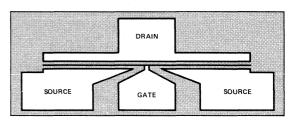


### MICROWAVE GaAs FET CHIP

HFET-1000

### **Features**

LOW NOISE FIGURE
3.6 dB Typical N.F. at 10 GHz
HIGH GAIN
11.0 dB Typical Gain at 10 GHz
HIGH DYNAMIC RANGE
14.5 dBm Linear Power Output at 10 GHz
RUGGED CHIP
INTEGRAL CHANNEL SCRATCH
PROTECTION



Chip Dimensions in mm (in.)  $0.66 (.026) \times 0.29 (.011) \times 0.13 (.005)$ Length and width  $\pm$  .02 (.0008) (See page 4 for bonding pad dimensions.)

### Description

The HFET-1000 is a Gallium Arsenide Schottky Barrier Field Effect Transistor Chip designed for low noise figure, high gain and substantial power at 10 GHz. The chip is

provided with a dielectric scratch protection layer over the active area. The gate width is 500 micrometers resulting in a typical linear output power greater than 25 mW.

# Electrical Specifications at T<sub>A</sub>=25°C

Symbol	Parameters and Test Cond	litions	Units	Min.	Тур.	Max.
IDSS	Saturated Drain Current $V_{\rm DS}$ = 4.0 V, $V_{\rm GS}$ = 0 V		mA	40		120
V <sub>GSP</sub>	Pinch Off Voltage $V_{\rm DS} = 4.0 \text{ V}, I_{\rm DS} = 100 \ \mu\text{A}$		٧	-1.5		-5.0
g <sub>in</sub>	Transconductance $V_{DS} = 4.0 \text{ V}, \ \Delta \ V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V to } -0.5 \text{ V}$	3000	mmho	30	45	
G <sub>a(max)</sub>	Maximum Available Gain $V_{DS} = 4.0 \text{ V, } V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}$	FREQ = 8 GHz 10 GHz 12 GHz	dB dB dB		13.0 11.0 9.5	
F <sub>min</sub>	Noise Figure $V_{\rm DS}=3.5V$ $I_{\rm DS}=15\%~I_{\rm DSS}$ (Typ. 12 mA)	FREQ = 8 GHz 10 GHz 12 GHz	dB dB dB		2.9 3.6 4.1	
G <sub>a</sub>	Associated Gain At N.F. Bias	FREQ = 8 GHz 10 GHz 12 GHz	dB dB dB		8.9 6.9 4.3	
P <sub>IdB</sub>	Power At 1 dB Compression $V_{DS} = 4.0 \text{ V}$ , $I_{DS} = 50\% \text{ I}_{DSS}$	FREQ = 10 GHz	dBm		14.5	

# Maximum Ratings at T<sub>A</sub>=25°C

Symbol	Parameter	Limits
V <sub>DS</sub>	Drain To Source Voltage -5V ≤ V <sub>GS</sub> ≤ 0 V	5V
V <sub>GS</sub> *	Gate To Source Voltage 5.0 V ≥ V <sub>DS</sub> ≥ 0.0 V	-5V
Тон**	Max. Channel Temperature	125°C
	Storage Temperature	-65°C to +125°C

<sup>\*</sup>Max. Forward Gate Current should not exceed 1 mA.

<sup>\*\*@</sup>CB - Thermal resistance, channel to back of chip = 100°C/W.

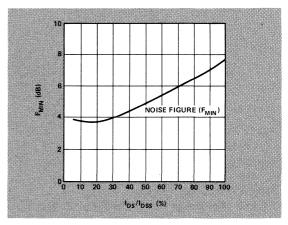


Figure 1. Typical noise figure vs.  $I_{DS}$  as a percentage of  $I_{DSS}$  Frequency = 10 GHz,  $V_{DS}$  = 3.5V.

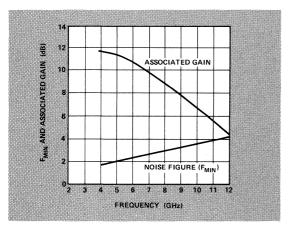


Figure 2. Typical F<sub>min</sub> and associated gain vs. frequency.  $V_{DS}=3.5V,\,I_{DS}=15\%\,\,I_{DSS}.$ 

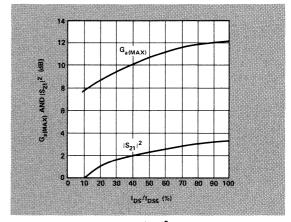


Figure 3. Typical  $G_{a~(max)}$  and  $|S_{21}|^2$  vs.  $I_{DS}$  as a percentage of  $I_{DSS}.$  Frequency = 10 GHz,  $V_{DS}$  = 4.0V.

# Typical S-Parameters $v_{DS}$ = 3.5V, $I_{DS}$ = 15% $I_{DSS}$ (Noise Figure Bias)

Frequency,	S	11	s	21	S	12	S	22
GHz	Mag.	Ang.	Mag.	Ang.	Mag.	Ang.	Mag.	Ang.
2.0	0.954	-32	2.171	152	0.037	72	0.719	-11
3.0	0.912	-49	2.100	139	0.054	63	0.742	-18
4.0	0.862	-66	1.957	124	0.067	55	0.735	-23
5.0	0.821	-81	1.820	111	0.075	48	0.710	-28
6.0	0.791	-94	1.609	99	0.078	42	0.700	-34
7.0	0.762	-104	1.525	91	0.081	38	0.693	-40
8.0	0.745	-113	1,350	80	0.085	33	0.691	-47
9.0	0.738	-120	1,210	71	0.084	30	0.701	-54
10.0	0.737	-125	1.081	65	0.082	30	0.712	-58
11.0	0.720	-128	1.011	60	0.082	31	0.719	-60
12.0	0.714	-131	0.907	55	0.081	31	0.738	-62

### Typical S-Parameters V<sub>DS</sub> = 4.0V, V<sub>GS</sub> = 0V (G<sub>a (max)</sub> Bias)

Frequency,	S	Sil		S <sub>21</sub>		12	<b>S</b> 22		
ĞHz	Mag.	Ang.	Mag.	Ang.	Mag.	Ang.	Mag.	Ang.	
2.0	0.941	-41	3.358	148	0.019	71	0.790	-9	
3.0	0.900	-62	3.178	133	0.028	62	0.760	-17	
4.0	0.851	-80	2.801	120	0.031	57	0.759	-19	
5.0	0.823	-96	2.500	107	0.032	53	0.744	-24	
6.0	0.804	-106	2.208	97	0.034	50	0.742	-29	
7.0	0.781	-117	2.050	90	0.035	50	0.743	-33	
8.0	0.765	-125	1.790	80	0.031	49	0.744	-40	
9.0	0.760	-132	1.600	72	0.036	52	0.756	-44	
10.0	0.758	-135	1.417	66	0.036	55	0.764	-50	
11.0	0.740	-139	1.351	62	0.037	60	0.779	-52	
12.0	0.733	-141	1.191	57	0.038	64	0.787	-54	

# Mason's Gain, U

Mason's Gain is an invariant obtained by unilateralizing a two port device with a reciprocal, linear and lossless feedback network. It is useful as a comparison of FET gain performance in frequency ranges where the gain is conditionally stable.

$$U = \frac{1/2 |(S_{21}/S_{12}) - 1|^2}{k |(S_{21}/S_{12}) - Re (S_{21}/S_{12})}$$

$$k = \frac{1 + \left| S_{11} S_{22} - S_{12} S_{21} \right|^2 - \left| S_{11} \right|^2 - \left| S_{22} \right|^2}{2 \left| S_{12} \right| \left| S_{21} \right|}$$

$$G_{a \text{ (max)}} = |S_{21}/S_{12}| (k \pm \sqrt{k^2 - 1})$$

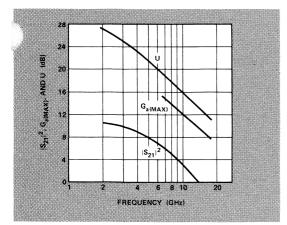


Figure 4. U<sub>1</sub>,  $|S_{21}|^2$  and  $G_{a\ (max)}$  vs. frequency.  $V_{DS}$  = 4.0V,  $V_{GS}$  = 0.0V.

# Handling And Use Precautions

- Device voltage breakdown and permanent damage can be caused by the following:
  - a. Inductive Pickup —

From large transformers, switching power supplies, induction ovens, etc. Use shielded signal and power cables.

b. Transients -

From voltmeters, multimeters, signal generators, curve tracers, etc. Avoid turning instrument power on and off, or switching between instrument ranges when bias is applied to the device.

From thermal compression and pulse bonders. Ensure that bonders are adequately grounded.

- c. Static Discharge —
   From humans and instruments. Use grounded tweezers to handle chips. Discharge static charge
- Light Sensitivity GaAs FET characteristics are light sensitive and this should be borne in mind when making d.c. and r.f. measurements. Ensure that the measurement environment is the same as the use environment.

before connecting instruments to the chip.

- Moisture The presence of excessive moisture on a FET chip surface under normal operating voltages may cause irreversible damage.
- Application of Bias When applying bias to the FET, first apply the gate voltage, then the drain voltage. When removing bias remove the gate voltage last.

## Die Attach And Wire Bonding

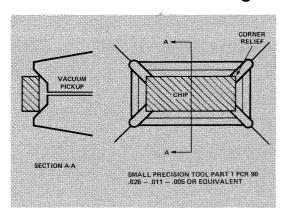


Figure 5. Recommended Die Attach Collect.

### Die Attaching

The FET chip can be die attached manually using a pair of tweezers, or automatically using a collet. In either case provide a flow of forming gas over the stage area. Start with a stage temperature of 300° C and raise as required. The chip should not be exposed to greater than 320° C for more than 30 seconds. Use 80/20 gold/tin preform of 625 x 250 x 25 micrometers (.025 x .010 x .001 in.). When using tweezers make sure that the chip is level to facilitate subsequent capillary wire bonding. The requirement is less critical for wedge bonding.

Gallium arsenide material is more brittle than silicon and should be handled with care. When using a collet, it is important to have a flat die attach surface. By using a minimum of downward force, the chance of breaking the chip is reduced.

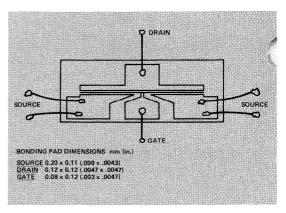


Figure 6. Bonding Diagram and Pad Dimensions.

### Wire Bonding

Thermal-compression bonding of eighteen micron (.0007") diameter, pure gold, stress relieved wire can be used.

Start with a stage temperature of 225° C and a tip temperature of 150° C. The typical bonding force should be approximately 30 grams and should not exceed 40 grams.

The wire bond on the gate pad should remain well inside the pad boundaries. Additionally, mechanical contact with the transparent channel area must be avoided to prevent gate damage.



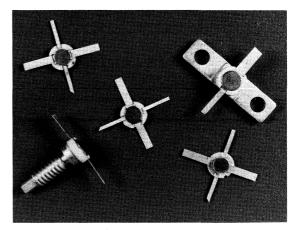
# LINEAR POWER MICROWAVE TRANSISTORS

35812E 35831E OPTN 005 35853E 35854E 35850E

### **Features**

GUARANTEED LINEAR POWER 26 dBm Typical at 2 GHz

GUARANTEED TUNED GAIN VERSIONS EMITTER BALLASTED CHIP VERSIONS RUGGED HERMETIC PACKAGE



### DC Electrical Specifications at T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions		Optn 005   Max.			Units
l <sub>CBO1</sub>	Collector-Base Leakage Current	V <sub>CB</sub> =30 V (35 V[1])	-	100		300	μΑ
ICEO	Collector-Emitter Leakage Current	V <sub>CE</sub> =25 V (30 VIII)		0.5	-	2.5	mA
I <sub>CBO2</sub>	Collector-Cut-off Current	V <sub>CB</sub> =15 V	-	100	-	100	μΑ
hFE	Forward Current Transfer Ratio	V <sub>CE</sub> =15 V, I <sub>C</sub> =100 mA (15 mA  <sup>1</sup> 1)		125	15	150	-

**Packages** 

Part Number	Package Outline	Thermal Resistance, ⊖ <sub>JC</sub>
35812E	HPAC-200SA	90°C/W
35831E	HPAC-200	50°C/W
35853E	HPAC-200GB	50°C/W
35854E	HPAC-200GS	50°C/W
35859E	HPAC-200A	90°C/W

Note 1, 35831 E Option 005 only

## RF Electrical Specifications at T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C

		Test	950	312E		31E 1005	35853E	35854E	260	859E	
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Typ.		Typ.	Тур.	Typ.		Typ.	Units
IS <sub>21E</sub> P	Transducer Power Gain	Note 1	-	-	3.0	4.0	3.3	3,3	-	-	dB
GT	Tuned Gain	Note 1	6.0	7.0	-	_	-		6.0	7.0	dB
P <sub>1dB</sub>	Output Power at 1 dB Compression	Note 1	25.0	26.5	-		26.0	26.0	25.0	26.5	dBm
P <sub>SAT</sub>	Saturated Output Power at 3 dB Gain	Note 1	-	28.0	-	-	29.0	29.0	-	28.0	dBm

Note 1:  $V_{CE}$ =15 V,  $I_{C}$ =100 mA (except 35831E Optn 005, where  $I_{C}$ =60 mA), f=2 GHz. Reflection coefficients: 35812E, 35859E;  $\Gamma_{S}$  = 0.83  $\frac{147^{\circ}}{\Gamma_{C}}$ ,  $\Gamma_{C}$  = 0.69  $\frac{114^{\circ}}{\Gamma_{C}}$ 

35853E, 35854E;  $\Gamma_S = 0.85 \frac{\sqrt{-132}^\circ}{}$ ,  $\Gamma_L = 0.53 \frac{\sqrt{129}^\circ}{}$ 

# Maximum Ratings at T<sub>CASE</sub> = 25°C

T <sub>J</sub> - Junction Temperature	175°C	V <sub>CBO</sub> - Collector to Base Voltage	30 V (35 VI2I)
T <sub>STG</sub> - Storage Temperature	-65°C to +200°C	V <sub>CEO</sub> - Collector to Emitter Voltage	25 V (30 V[2])
P <sub>T</sub> - Total Power Dissipation: <sup>[1]</sup>		V <sub>EBO</sub> - Emitter to Base Voltage	1.5 V
35812E, 35831E, 35859E	1.6 W	I <sub>C</sub> - DC Collector Current	125 mA (80 mA[2])
35853E, 35854E	2.5 W	Lead Soldering Temperature	250°C, 10 sec



# GENERAL PURPOSE MICROWAVE TRANSISTORS

35821E 35824A 35826E 35827B/E 35828E 35829E

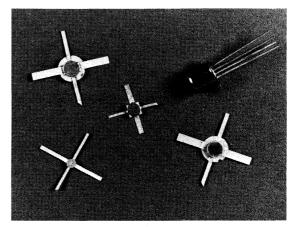
### **Features**

HIGH FREQUENCY
Usable to 6 GHz

**RUGGED HERMETIC PACKAGES** 

LOW NOISE FIGURE
2 dB Typical at 2 GHz

**GUARANTEED TUNED GAIN VERSIONS** 



### **Packages**

Part Number	Package Outline	Thermal Resistance, Θ <sub>JC</sub>
35821E	HPAC-200	70°C/W
35824A	TO72	375°C/W
35826E	HPAC-100	150°C/W
35827B/E	COAX	[1]
35828E	HPAC-70GT	225°C/W
35829E	HPAC-200A	160°C/W

Note 1. 70° C/W to collector post, 130° C/W to base or emitter ring.

# DC Electrical Specifications at T<sub>A</sub>=25°C

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Max. Units
I <sub>CBO1</sub>	Collector-Base Leakage Current	V <sub>CB</sub> =27 V		100 μΑ
ICEO	Collector-Emitter Leakage Current	V <sub>CE</sub> =20 V	1	500 μΑ
I <sub>CBO2</sub>	Collector-Cut-off Current	V <sub>CB</sub> =15 V	1	10 μΑ
h <sub>FE</sub>	Forward Current Transfer Ratio	V <sub>CE</sub> =15 V, I <sub>C</sub> =15 mA	15	150 -

# RF Electrical Specifications at T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions		35824A						28E ITvn		29E	Haite
	Transducer Power Gain		 	•			6.0			- 192		- YP.	dB
GAIMAXI	Maximum Available Gain	Note 1	 12.0	6.0		12.0	-	12.0		_		-	dB
GT	Tuned Gain	Notes 1,3	 		_	-	-	-	11.0	13.0	10.0	12.5	dB
F <sub>MIN</sub>	Minimum Noise Figure	Note 2	 3.8	-	-	3.8	-		-	-	-		dB
	Output Power at 1 dB Compression	Note 1	 -	-	-	15.0		-	-	17.5		17.0	dBm

Note 1:  $V_{CE} = 15 \text{ V}, I_{C} = 15 \text{ mA}, f = 2 \text{ GHz}$ Note 2:  $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}, I_{C} = 5 \text{ mA}, f = 2 \text{ GHz}$ 

Note 3: 35828E measured with  $\Gamma_S = 0.87 \frac{-167^{\circ}}{.}$ ,  $\Gamma_L = 0.75 \frac{/92^{\circ}}{.}$  35829E measured with  $\Gamma_S = 0.72 \frac{/-155^{\circ}}{.}$ ,  $\Gamma_L = 0.76 \frac{/91^{\circ}}{.}$ 

## Maximum Ratings at T<sub>CASE</sub> = 25°C

T <sub>J</sub> - Junction Temperature	175°C	P <sub>T</sub> - Total Power Dissipation: [1]	
T <sub>STG</sub> - Storage Temperature	-65°C to +200°C	35821E, 35826E, 35827B/E	700 mW
V <sub>CBO</sub> - Collector to Base Voltage	27 V	35824A	400 mW
V <sub>CEO</sub> - Collector to Emitter Voltage	20 V	35828E	600 mW
V <sub>EBO</sub> - Emitter to Base Voltage	1.5 V	35829E	630 mW
1 <sub>C</sub> - DC Collector Current	35 mA	Lead Soldering Temperature	250°C, 10 sec



# LOW NOISE MICROWAVE TRANSISTORS

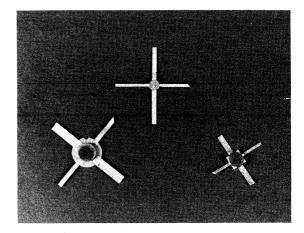
35861E 35861E OPTN 100 35866E 35866E OPTN 100 35868E/L

### **Features**

LOW NOISE FIGURE
4.2 dB Typical at 4 GHz

HIGH GAIN
7.5 dB Typical at 4 GHz
Guaranteed Tuned Gain Versions

**RUGGED HERMETIC PACKAGES** 



# DC Electrical Specifications at T<sub>A</sub>=25°C

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
BV <sub>CBO</sub>	Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage	l <sub>C</sub> =100 μA	20	30	-	٧
ICEO	Collector-Emitter Leakage Current	V <sub>CE</sub> =15 V		-	500	μА
ICBO2	Collector-Cut-off Current	V <sub>CB</sub> =10 V	-	-	1.0	μΑ
hFE	Forward Current Transfer Ratio	V <sub>CE</sub> =10 V, I <sub>C</sub> =10 mA	20		200	-

## **Packages**

Part	Package	Thermal
Number	Outline	Resistance, $\Theta_{\rm JC}$
35861E	HPAC-200	80° C/W
35866E	HPAC-100	200°C/W
35868E/L	HPAC-70GT	250° C/W

## RF Electrical Specifications at T<sub>A</sub>=25°C

		Test	35861 Std.	E, 35 Opto		358	68E		35868	L	
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ.	Тур.	Max.	Min.	Тур.	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
F <sub>MIN</sub>	Min Noise f = 2 GHz	Note 1	3.3	2.5	3.0	-	-		-		dB
	Figure @ f = 4 GHz	Note 1	4.8	4.2	4.5			-	4.2	4.5	dΒ
GA	Associated Gain	Note 1		-	-		-	7.0	7.5	-	dB
GT	Tuned Gain	Note 2	ı		-	8.0	10.0	8.0	10.0	-	d <b>B</b>

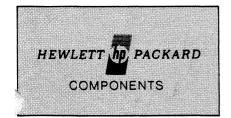
Note 1:  $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}$ ,  $I_{C} = 5 \text{ mA}$ , f = 4 GHz (except as noted) 35868L measured with  $\Gamma_{O} = 0.5 \frac{\sqrt{-170^{\circ}}}{}$ ,  $\Gamma_{L} = 0.69 \frac{\sqrt{102^{\circ}}}{}$ 

Note 2:  $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V, } I_{C} = 10 \text{ mA, } f = 4 \text{ GHz, } \Gamma_{S} = 0.85 \frac{\sqrt{-149^{\circ}}}{1000 \text{ pc}}, \Gamma_{L} = 0.88 \frac{\sqrt{88^{\circ}}}{1000 \text{ pc}}$ 

# Maximum Ratings at T<sub>CASE</sub> = 25°C

T <sub>J</sub> - Junction Temperature	175°C	V <sub>CBO</sub> - Collector to Base Voltage	20 V
T <sub>STG</sub> - Storage Temperature	-65°C to +200°C	V <sub>CEO</sub> - Collector to Emitter Voltage	15 V
P <sub>T</sub> - Total Power Dissipation: [1]		V <sub>EBO</sub> - Emitter to Base Voltage	1.5 V
35861 E, 35866E	300 mW	I <sub>C</sub> - DC Collector Current	20 mA
35868E/L	250 mW	Lead Soldering Temperature	250°C, 10 sec

Note 1. See package table for junction-to-case thermal resistance.



# LOW NOISE MICROWAVE TRANSISTOR

HXTR-6101

### **Features**

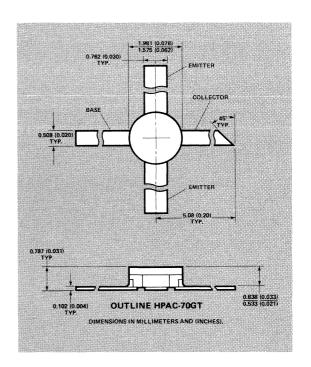
LOW NOISE FIGURE 2.8dB at 4GHz, Typical

HIGH GAIN
9.0dB Typical Gain at N.F. Bias Conditions

RUGGED HERMETIC PACKAGE
Co-fired Metal/Ceramic Construction

### Description

The HXTR-6101 is an NPN bipolar transistor designed for minimum noise figure at 4 GHz. The device utilizes ion implantation techniques in its manufacture and the chip is also provided with scratch protection over its active area. The HXTR-6101 is supplied in the HPAC-70GT, a rugged metal/ceramic hermetic package, and is capable of meeting the environmental requirements of MIL-S-19500 and the test requirements of MIL-STD 750/883.



## Electrical Specifications at T<sub>A</sub>=25°C

Symbol	Parameters And Test Conditions	Test MIL-STD-750B	Units	Min.	Тур.	Max.
BV <sub>CES</sub>	Collector Emitter Breakdown Voltage at I <sub>C</sub> =100μA	3001.1	٧	30		
I <sub>CEO</sub>	Collector emitter leakage current at V <sub>CE</sub> = 10V	3041.1	nA			500
Ісво	Collector cut off current at V <sub>CB</sub> = 10V	3036.1	nA			100
h <sub>FE</sub>	Forward current transfer ratio at $V_{CE}$ = 10V, $I_{C}$ = 4mA	3076.1	-	50	150	250
F <sub>MIN</sub>	Minimum Noise Figure at 4GHz at 1.5GHz	3246.1	dB dB		2.8 1.6	3.0
G <sub>a</sub>	Associated Gain at 4GHz at 1.5GHz		dB dB	8.0	9.0 15	
	Bias for above: V <sub>CE</sub> = 10V, I <sub>C</sub> = 4mA					
M <sub>MIN</sub> *	Minimum Noise Measure $V_{CE} = 10V$ , $I_C = 4mA$ , $f = 4GHz$		*		3.1	3.4

$$^{\star}M_{M\bar{I}N} = 10 \text{ Log} \left( 1 + \frac{F_{M\bar{I}N} - 1}{1 - 1/G_a} \right)$$
 Noise measure (M<sub>MIN</sub>) is the system noise figure of an infinite cascaded chain of identical amplifier stages.

# Maximum Ratings at $T_A=25^{\circ}C$

Symbol	Parameter	Limits
Vcво	Collector to Base Voltage*	25V
Vceo	Collector to Emitter Voltage	16V
VEBO	Emitter to Base Voltage*	1.0V
le	D.C. Collector Current	10mA
PT	Total Device Dissipation**	150mW
Tj	Junction Temperature	200°C
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage Temperature	−65° C to +200° C
	Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 seconds each lead)	+250°C

<sup>\*</sup>Case Temperature = 25° C

<sup>\*\*</sup>Derate at 4mW/°C For T<sub>C</sub>>163°C

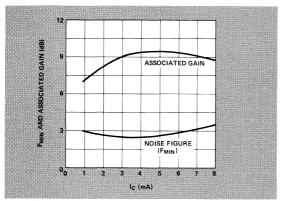


Figure 2. Typical F<sub>MIN</sub> and Associated Gain vs. I<sub>C</sub> at 4GHz for V<sub>CE</sub> = 10V (Tuned for F<sub>MIN</sub>).

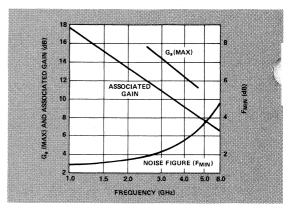


Figure 1. Typical  $G_{a(MAX)},\,F_{MIN}$  and Associated Gain vs. Frequency at  $V_{CE}$  = 10V,  $I_{C}$  = 4mA.

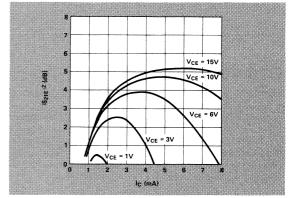


Figure 3. Typical  $|S_{21E}|^2$  vs. Bias at 4GHz.

# Typical S-Parameters $v_{CE} = 10V$ , $I_C = 4mA$

Freq. (GHz)	Sil		<b>S</b> <sub>21</sub>		S <sub>12</sub>		\$22	
	Mag.	Ang.	Mag.	Ang.	Mag.	Ang.	Mag.	Ang.
0.100	0.917	-11	7.149	168	0.007	79	0.991	-4
0.500	0.782	-54	6.277	135	0.026	54	0.901	-18
1.000	0.635	-98	5.037	113	0.037	33	0.787	-30
1,500	0.598	-127	3.881	87	0.039	28	0.763	-35
2.000	0.589	-149	3.148	71	0.042	26	0.754	-43
2.500	0.570	-163	2.646	59	0.042	25	0.760	-50
3.000	0.575	-173	2.209	48	0.043	25	0.773	-58
3.500	0.560	180	1.948	37	0.046	25	0.795	-64
4.000	0.548	173	1.665	29	0.049	24	0.816	-71
4.500	0.530	167	1.450	20	0.053	24	0.850	-76
5.000	0.518	160	1.346	11	0.058	23	0.860	-84
5.500	0.500	152	1.210	1	0.060	22	0.880	-92
6.000	0.489	146	1.076	-7	0.063	20	0.877	-99
7.000	0.491	132	0.897	-23	0.069	15	0.872	-108
8.000	0.512	120	0.770	-35	0.083	10	0.870	-116



# LOW NOISE MICROWAVE TRANSISTOR

HXTR-6102

#### **Features**

GUARANTEED LOW NOISE FIGURE 2.7 dB at 4 GHz, Max., 2.5 dB Typical

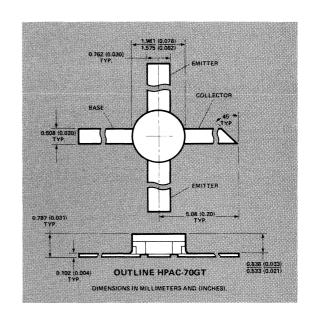
HIGH GAIN
9.0 dB Typical Gain at N.F. Bias Conditions

RUGGED HERMETIC PACKAGE
Co-fired Metal/Ceramic Construction

## Description

The HXTR-6102 is an NPN bipolar transistor designed for minimum noise figure at 4 GHz. The device utilizes ion implantation techniques in its manufacture and the chip is also provided with scratch protection over its active area.

The HXTR-6102 is supplied in the HPAC-70GT, a rugged metal/ceramic hermetic package, and is capable of meeting the environmental requirements of MIL-S-19500 and the test requirements of MIL-STD-750/883.



## Electrical Specifications T<sub>A</sub>=25°C

Symbol	Parameters And Test Conditions	Test MIL-STD-750B	Units	Min.	Typ.	Max.
BV <sub>CES</sub>	Collector Emitter Breakdown Voltage at $I_C = 100 \mu A$	3001.1	٧	30		
ICEO	Collector emitter leakage current at $V_{CE} = 10V$	3041.1	nA			500
Ісво	Collector cut off current at V <sub>CB</sub> = 10V	3036,1	nA			100
h <sub>FE</sub>	Forward current transfer ratio at $V_{CE}$ = 10V, $I_{C}$ = 4mA	3076.1	-	50	150	250
F <sub>MIN</sub>	Minimum Noise Figure at 4GHz		dB		2.5	2.7
G <sub>a</sub>	Associated Gain at 4GHz	3246.1	dB	8.0	9.0	
	Bias for above: $V_{CE}$ = 10V, $I_{C}$ = 4mA					
M <sub>MIN</sub> *	Minimum Noise Measure V <sub>CE</sub> = 10V, I <sub>C</sub> = 4mA, f = 4GHz				2.8	3.1

\*
$$M_{MIN} = 10 \text{ Log} \left( 1 + \frac{F_{MIN} - 1}{1 - 1/G_a} \right)$$
 Noise measure ( $M_{MIN}$ ) is the system noise figure of an infinite cascaded chain of identical amplifier stages.

## Maximum Ratings at $T_A=25^{\circ}C$

Symbol	Parameter	Limits
V <sub>CBO</sub>	Collector to Base Voltage*	25V
VCEO	Collector to Emitter Voltage	16V
V <sub>EBO</sub>	Emitter to Base Voltage*	1.0V
lc	D.C. Collector Current	10mA
PT	Total Device Dissipation**	150mW
T <sub>J</sub>	Junction Temperature	200°C
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage Temperature	-65° C to +200° C
	Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 seconds each lead)	+250° C

<sup>\*</sup>Case Temperature = 25° C

<sup>\*\*</sup>Derate at 4mW/°C For T<sub>C</sub>>163°C

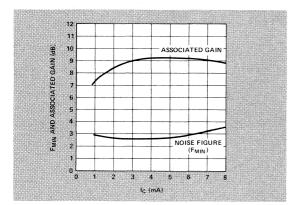


Figure 2. Typical F $_{MIN}$  and Associated Gain vs. I $_{C}$  at 4GHz for V $_{CE}$  = 10V (Tuned for  $F_{MIN}).$ 

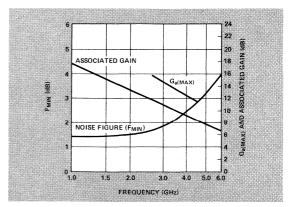


Figure 1. Typical  $G_{a(MAX)},\ F_{MIN}$  and Associated Gain vs. Frequency at  $V_{CE}$  = 10V,  $I_{C}$  = 4mA.

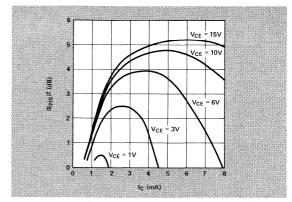


Figure 3. Typical  $|S_{21E}|^2$  vs. Bias at 4GHz.

## Typical S-Parameters $V_{CE} = 10V$ , $I_C = 4mA$

	<b>S</b> <sub>11</sub>		S	S <sub>21</sub>		<b>S</b> <sub>12</sub>		22
Freq. (GHz)	Mag.	Ang.	Mag.	Ang.	Mag.	Ang.	Mag.	Ang.
0.100	0.917	-11	7.149	168	0.007	79	0.991	-4
0.500	0.782	-54	6.277	135	0.026	54	0.901	-18
1.000	0.635	-98	5.037	113	0.037	33	0.787	-30
1.500	0.598	-127	3.881	87	0.039	28	0.763	-35
2.000	0.589	-149	3.148	71	0.042	26	0.754	-43
2.500	0.570	-163	2.646	59	0.042	25	0.760	-50
3.000	0.575	-173	2.209	48	0.043	25	0.773	-58
3.500	0.560	180	1.948	37	0.046	25	0.795	-64
4.000	0.548	173	1.665	29	0.049	24	0.816	-71
4.500	0.530	167	1.450	20	0.053	24	0.850	-76
5.000	0.518	160	1.346	11	0.058	23	0.860	-84
5.500	0.500	152	1.210	1	0.060	22	0.880	-92
6.000	0.489	146	1.076	-7	0.063	20	0.877	-99
7.000	0.491	132	0.897	-23	0.069	15	0.872	-108
8.000	0.512	120	0.770	-35	0.083	10	0.870	-116



## LOW NOISE MICROWAVE TRANSISTOR

HXTR-6103

#### **Features**

GUARANTEED LOW NOISE FIGURE 2.2 dB Max. at 2 GHz, 1.8 dB Typical

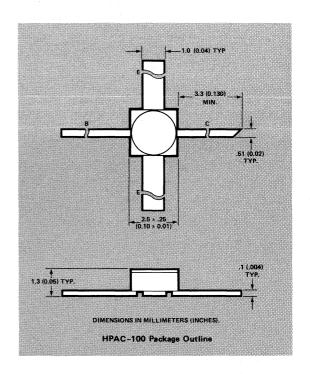
HIGH GAIN
12.0 dB Typical Gain at N.F. Bias Conditions

RUGGED HERMETIC PACKAGE
Co-fired Metal/Ceramic Construction

### Description

The HXTR-6103 is an NPN bipolar transistor designed for minimum noise figure at 2 GHz. The device utilizes ion implantation techniques and Ti-Pt-Au metalization in its manufacture. The chip is provided with scratch protection over its active area.

The HXTR-6103 is supplied in the HPAC-100, a rugged metal/ceramic hermetic package, and is capable of meeting the environmental requirements of MIL-S-19500 and the test requirements of MIL-STD-750/883.



## Electrical Specifications at T<sub>A</sub>=25°C

Symbol	Parameters And Test Conditions	Test MIL-STD-750B	Units	Min.	Тур.	Max.
BV <sub>CES</sub>	Collector Emitter Breakdown Voltage at $I_C = 100 \mu A$	3011.1	٧	30		
ICEO	Collector Emitter Leakage Current at V <sub>CE</sub> = 10V	3041.1	nA			500
Ісво	Collector Cut Off Current at V <sub>CB</sub> = 10V	3036.1	nA			100
h <sub>FE</sub>	Forward Current Transfer Ratio at V <sub>CE</sub> =10V,I <sub>C</sub> =3mA	3076.1	-	50	150	250
F <sub>MIN</sub>	Minimum Noise Figure at 2 GHz		dB		1.8	2.2
G.	Associated Gain at 2 GHz  Bias for above: V <sub>CE</sub> = 10V, I <sub>C</sub> = 3 mA	3246.1	dΒ	11.0	12.0	
M <sub>MIN</sub> *	Minimum Noise Measure V <sub>CE</sub> = 10V, I <sub>C</sub> = 3 mA, f= 2 GHz				1.90	2.35

<sup>\*</sup>M<sub>MIN</sub> = 10 Log  $\left(1 + \frac{F_{MIN} - 1}{1 - 1/G_a}\right)$  Noise measure (M<sub>MIN</sub>) is the system noise figure of an infinite cascaded chain of identical amplifier stages.  $F_{MIN}$  and  $G_a$  specified as power ratios.

## Maximum Ratings at T<sub>A</sub>=25°C

	<u> </u>	
Symbol	Parameter	Limits
Vcвo	Collector to Base Voltage*	25V
Vceo	Collector to Emitter Voltage	16V
V <sub>EBO</sub>	Emitter to Base Voltage*	1.0V
lc	D.C. Collector Current	10mA
PT	Total Device Dissipation**	150mW
Tj	Junction Temperature	200° C
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage Temperature	-65° C to +200° C
	Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 seconds each lead)	+250° C

<sup>\*</sup>Case Temperature = 25° C

<sup>\*\*</sup>Derate at 3.3 mW/° C For T<sub>C</sub>>155° C

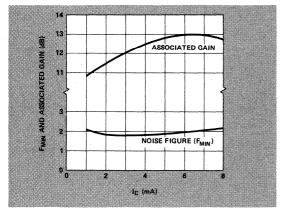


Figure 2. Typical FMIN and Associated Gain vs. I<sub>C</sub> at 2 GHz for  $V_{CE}$  = 10V (Tuned for F<sub>MIN</sub>).

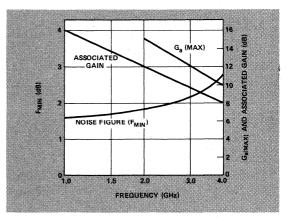


Figure 1. Typical Ga(MAX), FMIN and Associated Gain vs. Frequency at VCE = 10V, IC = 3 mA.

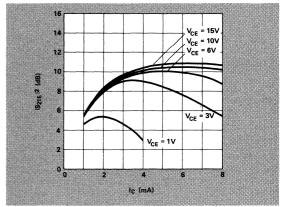


Figure 3. Typical | S21E|<sup>2</sup> vs. Bias at 2 GHz.

## Typical S Parameters $v_{CE} = 10V$ , $I_C = 3 \text{ mA}$

	S	11		S <sub>21</sub>			S <sub>12</sub>		S;	22
Freq. (GHz)	Mag.	Ang.	Mag.	dB	Ang.	Mag.	dB	Ang.	Mag.	Ang.
0.100	0.886	-14.0	9.012	19.10	169.0	0.007	-43.10	80.0	0.997	-5.0
0.200	0.852	-28.0	8.830	18.92	158.0	0.014	-37.08	72.0	0.974	-9.0
0.300	0.809	-42.0	8.483	18.57	148.0	0.022	-33.15	67.0	0.952	-13.0
0.400	0.773	-54.0	8.049	18.11	139.0	0.026	-31.70	62.0	0.923	-16.0
0.500	0.753	-66.0	7.534	17.54	131.0	0.031	-30.17	55.0	0.897	-19.0
0.600	0.720	-76.0	7.025	16.93	124.0	0.034	-29.37	51.0	0.871	-22.0
0.700	0.704	-85.0	6,497	16.25	118.0	0.037	-28.64	48.0	0.850	-23.0
0.800	0.683	-93.0	6.016	15.59	113.0	0.038	-28.40	44.0	0.827	-26.0
0.900	0.663	-100.0	5.584	14.94	109.0	0.041	-27.74	42.0	0.814	-27.0
1.000	0.638	-105.0	5.223	14.36	104.0	0.042	-27.54	39.0	0.793	-29.0
1.500	0.537	-134.0	3.738	11.45	83.0	0.045	-26.94	31.0	0.747	-38.0
2.000	0.515	-154.0	2.974	9.47	68.0	0.047	-26.56	30.0	0.718	-45.0
2,500	0.508	-170.0	2.391	7.57	55.0	0.049	-26.20	29.0	0.707	-57.0
3.000	0.494	179.0	2.052	6.24	42.0	0.051	-25.85	34.0	0.727	-63.0
3.500	0.502	168.0	1.773	4.97	31.0	0.054	-25.35	35.0	0.739	-74.0
4.000	0.487	156.0	1.521	3.64	20.0	0.061	-24.29	39.0	0.760	-81.0
5.000	0.484	136.0	1.195	1.55	-1.0	0.075	-22.50	40.0	0.775	-95.0
6.000	0.511	121.0	1.015	0.13	-17.0	0.096	-20.35	41.0	0.824	-107.0



# LOW NOISE MICROWAVE TRANSISTOR

HXTR-6104

#### **Features**

GUARANTEED LOW NOISE FIGURE
1.6 dB Max. at 1.5 GHz

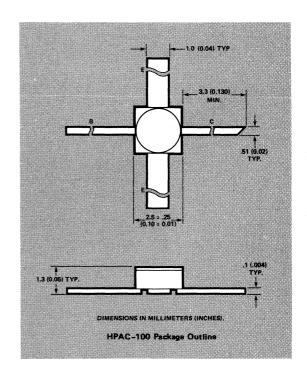
HIGH GAIN
14.0 dB Typical Gain at N.F. Bias Conditions

RUGGED HERMETIC PACKAGE
Co-fired Metal/Ceramic Construction

## Description

The HXTR-6104 is an NPN bipolar transistor designed for minimum noise figure at 1.5 GHz. The device utilizes ion implantation techniques and Ti-Pt-Au metalization in its manufacture. The chip is provided with scratch protection over its active area.

The HXTR-6104 is supplied in the HPAC-100, a rugged metal/ceramic hermetic package, and is capable of meeting the environmental requirements of MIL-S-19500 and the test requirements of MIL-STD-750/883.



## Electrical Specifications at T<sub>A</sub>=25°C

Symbol	Parameters And Test Conditions	Test MIL-STD-750B	Units	Min.	Typ.	Mex.
BV <sub>CES</sub>	Collector Emitter Breakdown Voltage at $I_C = 100 \mu A$	3011.1	٧	30		
Iceo	Collector Emitter Leakage Current at V <sub>CE</sub> = 10V	3041.1	nA			500
Ісво	Collector Cut Off Current at V <sub>CB</sub> = 10V	3036.1	nA			100
hFE	Forward Current Transfer Ratio at V <sub>CE</sub> =10V,I <sub>C</sub> =3mA	3076.1	-	50	150	250
F <sub>MIN</sub>	Minimum Noise Figure at 1.5 GHz		dB		1.4	1.6
G,	Associated Gain at 1.5GHz  Bias for above: V <sub>CE</sub> = 10V, I <sub>C</sub> = 3 mA	3246.1	dB	13.0	14.0	
M <sub>MIN</sub> *	Minimum Noise Measure V <sub>CE</sub> = 10V, I <sub>C</sub> = 3 mA, f= 1.5 GHz				1.45	1.67

\*M<sub>MIN</sub> = 10 Log 
$$\left(1 + \frac{F_{MIN} - 1}{1 - 1/G_a}\right)$$
 Noise measure (M<sub>MIN</sub>) is the system noise figure of an infinite cascaded chain of identical amplifier stages.  $F_{MIN}$  and  $G_a$  specified as power ratios.

## Maximum Ratings at T<sub>A</sub>=25°C

Symbol	Parameter	Limits
V <sub>СВО</sub>	Collector to Base Voltage*	25V
VCEO	Collector to Emitter Voltage	16V
$V_{\text{EBO}}$	Emitter to Base Voltage*	1.0V
lc	D.C. Collector Current	10mA
PT	Total Device Dissipation**	150mW
Tj	Junction Temperature	200°C
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage Temperature	-65° € to +200° €
	Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 seconds each lead)	+250°C

<sup>\*</sup>Case Temperature = 25°C

<sup>\*\*</sup>Derate at 3.3 mW/°C For T<sub>C</sub>> 155°C

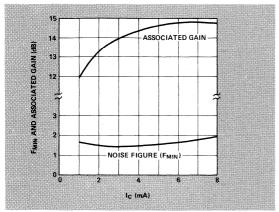


Figure 2. Typical F<sub>MIN</sub> and Associated Gain vs. I<sub>C</sub> at 1.5 GHz for V<sub>CE</sub> = 10V (Tuned for F<sub>MIN</sub>).

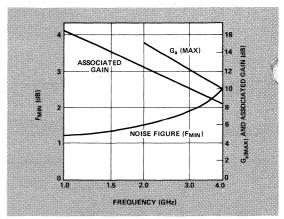


Figure 1. Typical Ga(MAX), FMIN and Associated Gain vs. Frequency at VCE = 10V, IC = 3 mA.

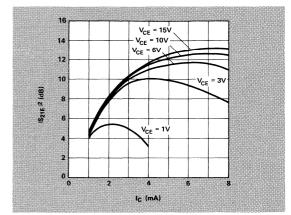
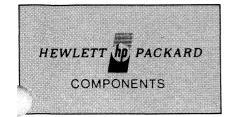


Figure 3. Typical  $|S_{21E}|^2$  vs. Bias at 1.5 GHz.

## Typical S Parameters V<sub>CF</sub> = 10V, I<sub>C</sub> = 3 mA

y picai 3 i			CE 101	, 10 0 11	11/3					
	Ġ	11		S <sub>21</sub>			S <sub>12</sub>			22
Freq. (GHz)	Mag.	Ang.	Mag.	dB	Ang.	Mag.	dB	Ang.	Mag.	Ang.
0.100	0.886	-14.0	9.012	19.10	169.0	0.007	-43.10	80.0	0.997	-5.0
0.200	0.852	-28.0	8.830	18.92	158.0	0.014	-37.08	72.0	0.974	-9.0
0.300	0.809	-42.0	8.483	18.57	148.0	0.022	-33.15	67.0	0.952	-13.0
0.400	0.773	-54.0	8.049	18.11	139.0	0.026	-31.70	62.0	0.923	-16.0
0.500	0.753	-66.0	7.534	17.54	131.0	0.031	-30.17	55.0	0.897	-19.0
0.600	0.720	-76.0	7.025	16.93	124.0	0.034	-29.37	51.0	0.871	-22.0
0.700	0.704	-85.0	6.497	16.25	118.0	0.037	-28.64	48.0	0.850	-23.0
0.800	0.683	-93.0	6.016	15.59	113.0	0.038	-28.40	44.0	0.827	-26.0
0.900	0.663	-100.0	5.584	14.94	109.0	0.041	-27.74	42.0	0.814	-27.0
1.000	0.638	-105.0	5.223	14.36	104.0	0.042	-27.54	39.0	0.793	-29.0
1.500	0.537	-134.0	3.738	11.45	83.0	0.045	-26.94	31.0	0.747	-38.0
2.000	0.515	-154.0	2.974	9.47	68.0	0.047	-26.56	30.0	0.718	-45.0
2.500	0.508	-170.0	2.391	7.57	55.0	0.049	-26.20	29.0	0.707	-57.0
3.000	0.494	179.0	2.052	6.24	42.0	0.051	-25.85	34.0	0.727	-63.0
3,500	0.502	168.0	1.773	4.97	31.0	0.054	-25.35	35.0	0.739	-74.0
4.000	0.487	156.0	1.521	3.64	20.0	0.061	-24.29	39.0	0.760	-81.0
5.000	0.484	136.0	1.195	1.55	-1.0	0.075	-22.50	40.0	0.775	-95.0
6.000	0.511	121.0	1.015	0.13	-17.0	0.096	-20.35	41.0	0.824	-107.0



## LOW NOISE MICROWAVE TRANSISTOR

HXTR-6105

#### **Features**

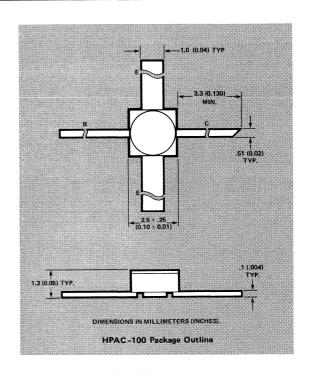
LOW NOISE FIGURE
4.2 dB Maximum at 4 GHz Guaranteed
HIGH GAIN
9 dB Typ. at NF Bias Conditions
WIDE OUTPUT DYNAMIC RANGE
RUGGED HERMETIC PACKAGE
Co-fired Metal/Ceramic Construction

### Description

The HXTR-6105 is an NPN bipolar transistor designed for low noise at 4 GHz with high output dynamic range. This transistor also features high output power and high gain at the NF bias and tuning conditions.

The device utilizes ion implantation techniques and Ti-Pt-Au metalization in its manufacture, and the chip is provided with a dielectric scratch protection over its active area.

The HXTR-6105 is supplied in the HPAC-100, a rugged metal/ceramic hermetic package, and is capable of meeting the environmental requirements of MIL-S-19500 and the test requirements of MIL-STD-750/883.



## Liectrical Specifications at T<sub>A</sub>=25°C

Symbol	Parameters and Test Conditions	MIL-STD-750B Test Method	Units	Min.	Тур.	Max.
BV <sub>CES</sub>	Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage I <sub>C</sub> =100µA	3011.1	٧	30		
ICEO	Collector-Emitter Leakage Current at V <sub>CE</sub> =15V	3041.1	nA			500
Ісво	Collector Cut Off Current at V <sub>CB</sub> = 15V	3036.1	nA			100
hFE	Forward Current Transfer Ratio at V <sub>CE</sub> =15V, I <sub>C</sub> =15mA	3076.1*	-	50	120	220
F <sub>MIN</sub>	Minimum Noise Figure At 4 GHz At 1.5 GHz	3246.1	dB dB		3.8 2.2	4.2
G <sub>a</sub>	Associated Gain At 4 GHz At 1.5 GHz		dB dB	8.0	9.0 15.0	
P <sub>1dB</sub>	Associated Power Output at 1dB Compression At 4 GHz V <sub>CE</sub> = 15V, I <sub>C</sub> = 15mA		dBm		14	
M <sub>MIN</sub>	Minimum Noise Measure V <sub>CE</sub> = 15V, I <sub>C</sub> = 15mA, F = 4 GHz		dB		4.2	4.7

<sup>\*300</sup> µsec wide pulse measurement ≤2% duty cycle.

## Maximum Ratings at T<sub>A</sub>=25°C

Symbol	Parameter	Limits
Vcво	Collector to Base Voltage*	25V
VCEO	Collector to Emitter Voltage	16V
VEBO	Emitter to Base Voltage*	1.0V
lc	D.C. Collector Current	30mA
PT	Total Device Dissipation**	400mW
Tı	Junction Temperature	200°C
Tsto	Storage Temperature	-65° C to +200° C
	Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 seconds each lead)	+250° C

<sup>\*</sup>Case Temperature = 25°C

<sup>\*\*</sup>Derate at 4.4 mW/° C TC ≥110°C

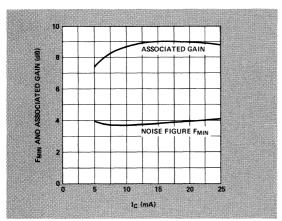


Figure 2. Typical F<sub>MIN</sub> and Associated Gain vs. I<sub>C</sub> at 4 GHz for V<sub>CE</sub> = 15V (Tuned for F<sub>MIN</sub>).

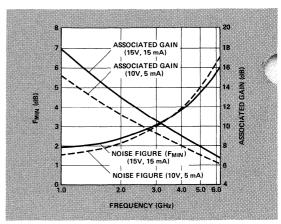


Figure 1. Typical F<sub>MIN</sub> and Associated Gain vs. Frequency.

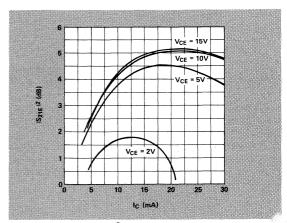


Figure 3. Typical |S<sub>2|E</sub>|<sup>2</sup> vs. Bias at 4 GHz.

## Typical S Parameters V<sub>CE</sub> = 15V, I<sub>C</sub> = 15mA

	S	11		S <sub>21</sub>			S <sub>12</sub>			!2
Freq. (GHz)	Mag.	Ang.	Mag.	dB	Ang.	Mag.	dB	Ang.	Mag.	Ang.
0.100	0.661	-52.0	28.291	29.03	152.0	0.011	-39.17	69.0	0.899	-16.0
0.500	0.589	-139.0	12.519	21.95	101.0	0.026	-37.70	41.0	0.553	-33.0
1.000	0.589	-169.0	6.712	16.54	80.0	0.033	-29.63	45.0	0.472	-37.0
1.500	0.586	177.0	4.538	13.14	65.0	0.042	-27.54	49.0	0.468	-41.0
2.000	0.614	165.0	3.483	10.84	53.0	0.053	-25.51	50.0	0.471	-50.0
2.500	0.603	159.0	2.752	8.79	43.0	0.063	-24 01	51.0	0.495	-61.0
3.000	0.616	148.0	2.283	7.17	32.0	0.073	-22.73	52.0	0.502	-68.0
3.500	0.615	141.0	1.926	5.69	21.0	0.085	-21.41	49.0	0.542	-80.0
4.000	0.615	132.0	1.696	4.59	10.0	0,100	-20.00	47.0	0.570	-85.0
4.500	0.601	126.0	1.495	3.49	0.0	0.112	-19.02	45.0	0.603	-94.0
5.000	0.598	118.0	1.348	2.59	-9.0	0.138	-17.20	42.0	0.652	-102.0
5.500	0.605	112.0	1.229	1.79	-20.0	0.144	-16.83	35.0	0.658	-112.0
6.000	0.624	104.0	1.113	0.93	-29.0	0.156	-16.14	31.0	0.670	-122.0
7.000	0.619	84.0	0.932	-0.61	-47.0	0.203	-13.85	18.0	0.677	-143.0
8.000	0.632	56.0	0.743	-2.58	-64.0	0.220	-13.15	6.0	0.650	-153.0



# GENERAL PURPOSE MICROWAVE TRANSISTOR

HXTR-2101

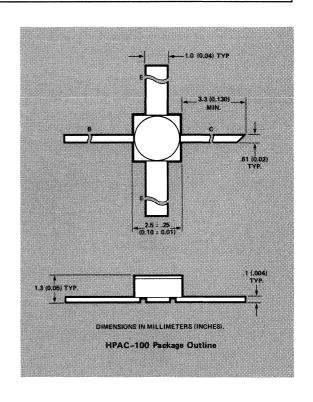
#### **Features**

HIGH GAIN
10.5 dB Typical at 4 GHz
WIDE OUTPUT DYNAMIC RANGE
RUGGED HERMETIC PACKAGE

## Description

The HXTR-2101 is an NPN bipolar transistor designed for high gain and output power at 4 GHz. The device utilizes ion implantation techniques and Ti-Pt-Au metalization in its manufacture. The chip is provided with a dielectric scratch protection over its active area.

The HXTR-2101 is supplied in the HPAC-100, a rugged metal/ceramic hermetic package, and is capable of meeting the environmental requirements of MIL-S-19500 and the test requirements of MIL-STD-750/883.



## Electrical Specifications at T<sub>A</sub>=25°C

Symbol	Parameters and Test Conditions	MIL-STD-750B Test Method	Units	Min.	Тур.	Max.
BV <sub>CES</sub>	Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage I <sub>C</sub> =100µA	3011.1	٧	30		
ICEO	Collector-Emitter Leakage Current at V <sub>CE</sub> =15V	3041.1	nA			500
Ісво	Collector Cutoff Current at V <sub>CB</sub> =15V	3036.1	nA			100
hFE	Forward Current Transfer Ratio V <sub>CE</sub> =15V, I <sub>C</sub> =15mA	3076.1*	-	50	120	220
G <sub>T</sub>	Tuned Gain		dB	9.0	10.5	
P <sub>1dB</sub>	Power Output at 1 dB Compression		dBm		18.5	
	Bias Conditions for Above: V <sub>CE</sub> =15V, I <sub>C</sub> =25mA, Frequency = 4 GHz					

<sup>\*300</sup> µsec wide pulse measurement ≤2% duty cycle.

## Maximum Ratings at T<sub>A</sub>=25°C

Symbol	Parameter	Limits
V <sub>CBO</sub>	Collector to Base Voltage*	25V
VCEO	Collector to Emitter Voltage	167
VEBO	Emitter to Base Voltage*	1.0V
lc	D.C. Collector Current	35 mA
PT	Total Device Dissipation**	450 mW
T,	Junction Temperature	200°C
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage Temperature	-65°C to +200°C
	Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 seconds each lead)	+250°C

<sup>\*</sup>Case Temperature = 25°C

<sup>\*\*</sup>Derate at 4.4mW/°C  $T_C > 97$ °C.

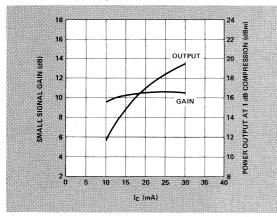


Figure 2. Typical Power Output at 1 dB Compression and Small Signal Gain vs.  $I_C$  at 4 GHz for  $V_{CE}$  = 15V.

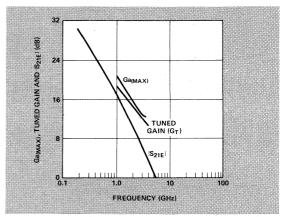


Figure 1. Typical Ga(MAX),  $S_{21E}$  and Tuned Gain vs. Frequency at  $V_{CE}$  = 15V,  $I_C$  =25 mA.

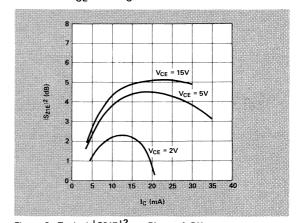


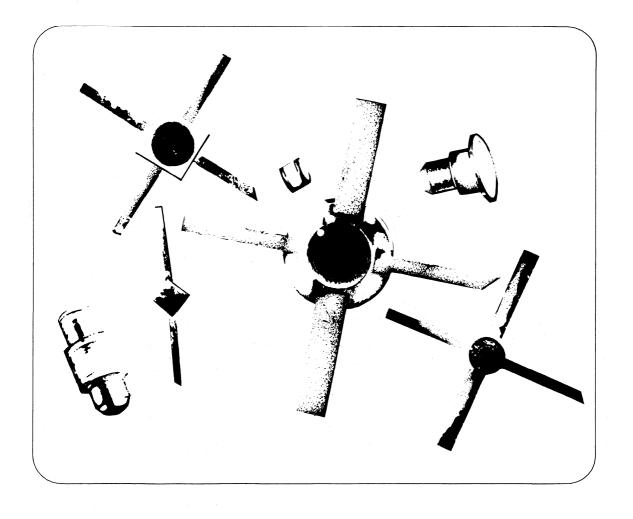
Figure 3. Typical | S21E | 2 vs. Bias at 4 GHz.

## Typical S Parameters $V_{CE} = 15V$ , $I_C = 25mA$

	S	S <sub>11</sub>		S <sub>21</sub>		S <sub>12</sub>			S <sub>22</sub>	
Freq. (GHz)	Mag.	Ang.	Mag.	dB	Ang.	Mag.	db	Ang.	Mag.	Ang.
0.100	0.591	-66.0	34.601	30.78	146.0	0.010	-40.00	69.0	0.858	-18.0
0.500	0.584	-150.0	12.740	22.10	96.0	0.022	-33.15	44.0	0514	-27.0
1.000	0.594	-175.0	6.858	16.72	78.0	0.030	-30.46	51.0	0.437	-32.0
1.500	0.591	173.0	4.613	13.28	64.0	0.040	-27.96	55.0	0.446	-39.0
2.000	0.601	162.0	3 533	10.96	53.0	0.052	-25.68	55.0	0.442	-49.0
2.500	0.607	156.0	2.790	8.91	43.0	0.062	-24.15	55.0	0.470	-60.0
3.000	0.621	146.0	2.320	7.31	33.0	0.074	-22 62	56.0	0.477	-67.0
3 500	0.625	139.0	1.960	5.85	22.0	0.087	-21.21	53.0	0.520	-79.0
4.000	0.617	131.0	1.730	4.76	11.0	0.103	-19.74	50.0	0.552	-84.0
4.500	0.610	123.0	1.496	3.50	1.0	0.115	-18.79	48.0	0.592	-93.0
5.000	0.601	116.0	1.348	2.59	-90	0.141	-17 02	44.0	0.648	-102.0
5 500	0.617	109.0	1.229	1 79	-19.0	0.161	-15.86	36.0	0.655	-113.0
6.000	0.620	103.0	1 1 1 0	0.91	-280	0.166	-15.60	32.0	0.662	-123.0
6.500	0.617	93.0	1.005	0.04	-37.0	0.207	-13.68	28.0	0.665	-131.0
7.000	0.613	83.0	0.939	-0.55	-46.0	0.210	-13.56	14.0	0.648	·140.0
7.500	0.601	70.0	0.841	-1.50	-53.0	0.215	-13.35	5.0	0.638	-145.0
8.000	0.623	55.0	0.749	-2 51	-63.0	0.220	-13.15	30	0.625	-150.0

# Integrated Products

PIN Diode Switches	7-2
Double Balanced Mixers	7-2
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PIN Diode Limiters	7-2
Comb Generators	7-2



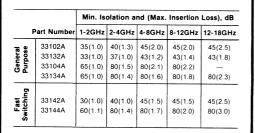


# PRODUCTS PRODUCTS

SWITCHES MIXERS MODULATORS LIMITERS GENERATORS

#### **PIN DIODE SWITCHES**

- Broadband, .1-18 GHz
- 33140 Series Optimized for Fast Switching, 5ns
- Add-on Driver Available for 33190A Series
- 33130 Series Optimized for Low Insertion Loss
- Medium and High Isolation Units Available in Each Series
- Hermetic PIN Diode Modules



#### **DOUBLE BALANCED MIXERS**

Broadband

10534 Series: .05 - 150 MHz 10514 Series: .2 - 500 MHz

- Low Conversion Loss
- Low 1/f Noise, Typically Less than 100 mV per Root Hz



- Wide Range of Package Styles
  - "A" Versions: BNC Jacks
    (Options Available)
    "B" Versions: Pins for PC Mounting

"C" Versions: Miniature, Pins for PC Mounting

Hermetically Sealed Schottky Diodes

	Frequency I	Range, MHz	
Part Number	LO and RF	IF	Typical Conversion Loss, dB
10534A 10534B 10534C	.2 — 35 .05 — 150	dc — 35 dc — 150	5.5 7.5
10514A 10514B	.5 — 50 .2 — 500	dc — 50 dc — 500	5.5 8.0
10514C	15 — 250 10 — 500	dc — 250 dc — 500	6.0 8.0

#### PIN ABSORPTIVE MODULATORS

- 50 Ω Match at all Attenuation Levels
- Greater than Octave
   Band Coverage
- 50ns Switching (10ns Available on Special Request)
- Hermetic PIN Diode
   Modules



Part	Min. Attenuation and (Max. Insertion Loss), dB						
Number	1-2GHz	2-4GHz	4-8GHz	8-12GHz	12-15GHz	15-18GHz	
33000C 33000D	35(1.8) 65(2.0)	40(2.5) 80(3.0)	_	_	=		
33008C 33008E* 33008D		_	45(2.3) 45(1.8) 80(2.5)	=	=	=	
33001C 33001E* 33001D 33001F*	1 -			45(3.0) 45(2.5) 80(3.0) 80(2.5)	45(3.2) 45(3.0) 80(3.5) 80(3.0)	45(4.3) 45(3.5) 80(4.5) 80(4.0)	

\*Low Insertion Loss Models

#### PIN DIODE LIMITERS

- Broadband, .4-12 GHz
- Low Limiting Threshold, 5mW Typical, 8-12 GHz
- Low Insertion Loss, 1.5dB Typical, 8-12 GHz
- Low Leakage, 20mW Typical, 8-12 GHz
- Hermetic PIN Diode Module 33701A — Module 33711A — Module with SMA Connectors

#### COMB GENERATORS

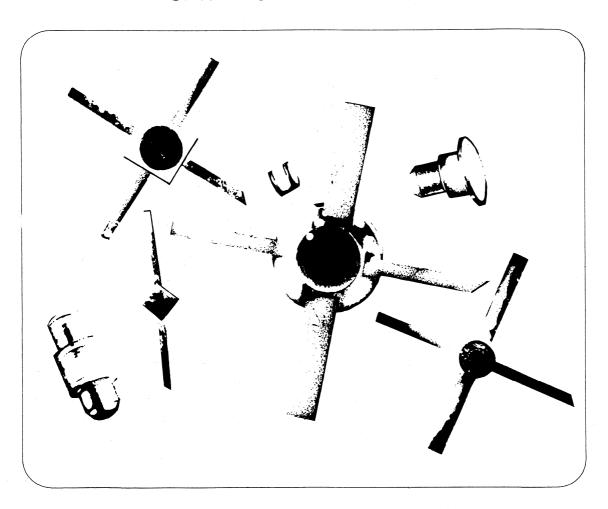


- 100, 250, 500 and 1000 MHz
   Drive Frequencies (Drive
   Frequencies in 50-1500 MHz Range
   Available on Special Request)
- Input Matched to 50  $\Omega$
- · Self-biased, no External Bias Required
  - Narrow Output Pulses:
  - 130ps Pulse Width with 10V Amplitude
- Broadband Output Comb
- Hermetic Step Recovery Diode Modules

Part Number		Drive	Typ. Output Power per Comb, de				
Comb Generator	Design Module	Freq., MHz	1-4 GHz	4-8 GHz	8-12 GHz	12-18 GHz	
33002A	33002B	100	-5	-15	-25	-35	
33003A	33003B	250	0	-5	-15	-30	
33004A	33004B	500	+10	+5	-5	-15	
33005C	33005D	1000	+10	+5	0	-5	

# **Appendix**

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# Application | Schottky Barrier Diodes | NO: TITLE | NO: AN 923 | Hot Carrier

NO.	TITLE
AN 923	Hot Carrier Diode Video Detectors
AN 942	Schottky Diodes for High Volume, Low Cost Applications
AN 956-1	The Criterion for the Tangential Sensitivity Measurement
AN 956-3	Flicker Noise in Schottky Diodes
AN 956-4	Schottky Diode Voltage Doubler
AN 956-5	Dynamic Range Extension of Schottky Detectors
AN 956-6	Temperature Dependence of Schottky Detector Voltage Sensitivity
AN-963	Impedance Matching Techniques for Mixer and Detectors
AN 969	An Optimum Zero Bias Schottky Detector Diode

### **Signal Control Diodes**

AN 922	Applications of PIN Diodes
AN 929	Fast Switching PIN Diodes
AN 936	High Performance PIN Attenuator for Low Cost AGC Performance
AN 957-1	Broadbanding the Shunt PIN Diode SPDT Switch
AN 957-2	Reducing the Insertion Loss of a Shunt PIN Diode
AN 957-3	Rectification Effects in PIN Attenuators

#### **Microwave Source Diodes**

AN 935	Microwave Power Generation and Amplification Using IMPATT Diodes
AN 959-1	Factors Affecting Silicon IMPATT Diode Reliability and Safe Operation
AN 959-2	Reliability of Silicon IMPATT Diodes
AN 961	Silicon Double-Drift IMPATT Diodes for Pulse Applications

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AN 962	Silicon Double-Drift IMPATT Diodes for High Power CW Microwave Applications					
AN 968	IMPATT Amplifier					
Step Recovery Diodes						
AN 928	KU-Band Step Recovery Multipliers					
Microwave Transistors						
AN 944-1	Microwave Transistor Bias Considerations					
AN 949-1	Linear Power Amplification Using the HP 35850 Series Transistors					
AN 949-2	HP 35826E 1.5 GHz Lumped Element Amplifier					
AN 967	A Low Noise 4 GHz Transistor Amplifier Using the HXTR-6101 Silicon Bipolar Transistor					
General						
AN 932	Selection and Use of Microwave Diode Switches and Limiters					
AN 940	Diodes for Hybrid Integrated Circuits					
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# Application Bulletin Index

NO.	TITLE					
5	Current Source for Diode Testing					
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9	Derivation, Definition and Application of Noise Measure					
10	Transistor Noise Figure Measurements					
11	Chip Parameters for HXTR-6001					
12	Chip Parameters for HXTR-2001					
13	Transistor Speed Up Using Schottky Diodes					
14	Waveform Clipping with Schottky Diodes					
15	Waveform Clamping with Schottky Diodes					
16	Waveform Sampling with Schottky Diodes					
17	Noise Parameters and Noise Circles for HXTR-6101, -6102, -6103, -6104, and -6105 Low Noise Transistors					

# Hewlett-Packard Distributor Stocking Locations

#### UNITED STATES

#### **ALABAMA**

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#### **ARIZONA**

Liberty Electronics 3130 N. 27th Avenue Phoenix 85017 (602) 257-1272

#### **CALIFORNIA**

Schweber Electronics 3000 Redhill Avenue Costa Mesa 92626 (714) 556-3880 (213) 924-5594

Liberty Electronics 124 Maryland Street El Segundo 90245 (213) 322-8100

Elmar Electronics 2288 Charleston Road Mt. View 94040 (415) 961-3611

Liberty Electronics 8248 Mercury Court San Diego 92111 (714) 565-9171

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Schweber Electronics 2 Townline Circle Rochester 14623 (716) 461-4000

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Hall-Mark Electronics 458 Pike Road Huntingdon Valley 19001 (215) 355-7300

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Liberty Electronics 5305 Second Avenue, So. Seattle 98108 (206) 763-8200

#### Representative

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Cantec (Rep.) 624 Elliot Crescent Milton, Ontario, L9T3G4 (416) 457-4455

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Amphenol Tyree Pty. Ltd. 115 Highbury Road Burwood, Victoria 3125 Tel: 03 292338

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Slough, Berks SL1 3UZ
Tel: Slough 31222

Macro Marketing 396 Bath Road Slough Bucks Tel: Slough 38811

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93 Rte des Fusilles de la Resistance 92150 Suresnes

Tel: 772 46 46

Ets. F. Feutrier
Mat. Electrique Et Electronique
Rue des Trois Glorieuses
42270 St-Priest-En-Jarez
St. Etienne
Tel: 77- 74 67 33

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EBV Elektronik Myliusstrasse 54 6000 Frankfurt 1

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Tel: (0231) 54 951

RTG Distron Mecklenburgische Str. 241 1000 Berlin 33 Tel: (030) 8 24 30 61

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Eledra S.P.A. Viale Elvezia, 18 20154 Milano Tel: 3493041

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Avda Principe de Asturias, 41/45 Tel: 227 33 78

Tel: 227 08 01

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Tel: (305) 731-2020

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7301 North Shadeland Ave Indianapolis46250 Tel: (317)842-1000 TWX: 810-260-1796

IOWA 1902 Broadway Iowa City 52240 Tel: (319) 338-9466 Night: (319) 338-9467

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**BRITISH COLUMBIA** 

Hewlett-Packard (Canada) Ltd. 837 E. Cordova Street Vancouver V6A 3R2 Tel: (604) 254-0531 TWX: 610-922-5059 VCR

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**NOVA SCOTIA** 

Hewlett-Packard (Canada) Ltd 800 Windmill Road P.O. Box 9331 Dartmouth B2Y 3Z6 Tel: (902) 469-7820 TWX: 6I0-27I-4482 HFX

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Ottawa K2C 0P9
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TWX: 610-562-8968

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tambuk & Mark (Bolivia) Ltda Mariscal Santa Cruz 1342

Telex: 3560014 Cable: BUKMAR BRAZIL

Hewlett-Packard do Brasil I.E.C. Ltda. Rua Frei Caneca, 1140/52 Bela Vista

01307-São Paulo-SP Tel: 288-71-11, 287-81-20, 287-61-93 Telex: 391-II2-3602 HPBR-BR Cable: HEWPACK São Paulo Hewlett-Packard do Brasil

Hewlett-Packaru do brasii I.E.C. Ltda. Rua Padre Chagas, 32 90000-**Pórto Alegre**-RS Tel: (0512) 22-2998, 22-5621 Cable: HEWPACk porto Alegre

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Telex: 3520001 CALMET
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Tel: 31123, 31124
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COLOMBIA Instrumentación Henrik A. Langebaek & Kier S.A. Carrera 7 No. 48-75

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