

LT-LNA-CRYO-14G
Cryogenic Low Noise Amplifier
2-14GHz/5K Noise Temperature/30dB Gain
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LT-LNA-CRYO-14G is a cryogenic low noise amplifier with a typical small signal gain of 30 dB across the frequency range of 2 to 14 GHz. The drain voltage range requirement for the amplifier is 0.7 to 4V DC and gate voltage range is from -2 to +2V DC. The input and output port configuration offers coax adapter structure with 2.92mm female.

Features:

- Frequency range: 2-14GHz
- Gain: 30dB Typ
- Noise Temperature: 5K @Temperature≤4K
- Capable of operation at 4 K
- Good Power and Gain Flatness
- 50 Ohm Matched Input / Output

Applications:

- Communication systems

Electrical Characteristics:

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Frequency range	2		14	GHz
Small Signal Gain		30		dB
Gain Flatness		±1.4		dB
Noise Temperature@TEM≤15K		6	7.1	K
Noise Temperature@TEM≤4K		5	6	K
Input Return Loss			-1.5	dB
Output Return Loss			-15	dB
Drain voltage range	0.7		4	V
Drain current range		20		mA
Gate voltage range	-2		+2	V
Power Consumption			36	mW
Impedance	50			Ohms

Mechanical Specifications:

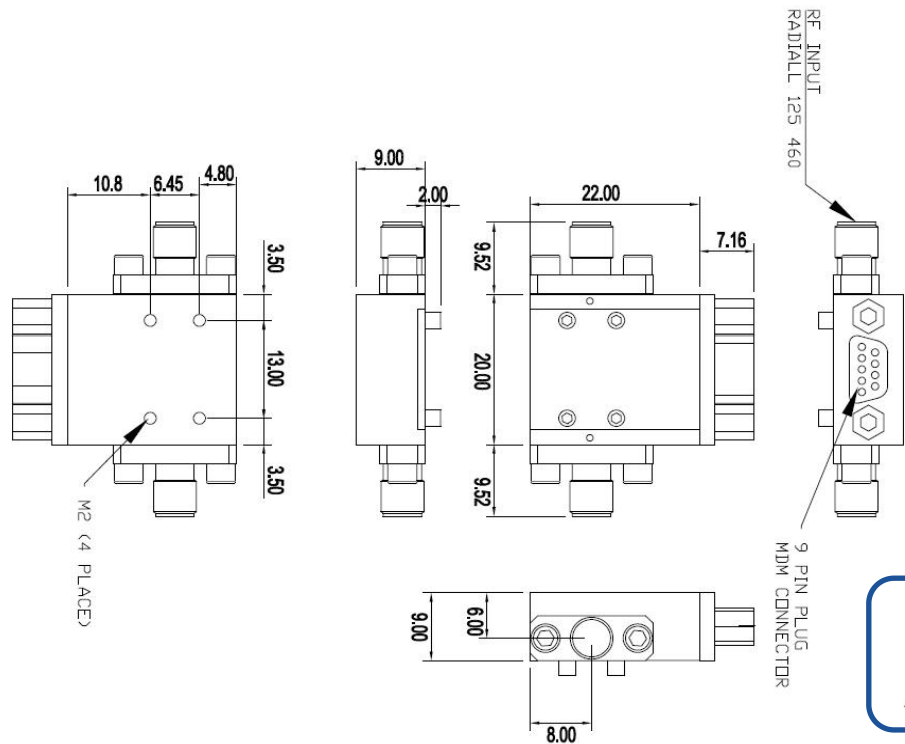
Parameter	Value	Units
Input /Output Connector	2.92mm Female/2.92mm Female	
DC Bias	Nano D 9-Pin	
Size	46*32.5*9	mm
Weight	65	g

Absolute Maximum Ratings:

Parameter	Value
Drain voltage	+4 V
Gate voltage	±2 V
ESD sensitivity (HBm)	Class 0, passed 150V

Outline Drawing:

Unit:mm(±0.1mm)





ESD Protection: Strictly adhere to ESD precautions to prevent electrostatic damage.

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Power Supply Conector:

Nano D 9Pin			
Pin#	Function	Pin#	Function
1	GND	5	VG2(-2~+2V)
2	VD1(+0.7~+4V)	6	VD3(+0.7~+4V)
3	VG1(-2~+2V)	7	VG3(-2~+2V)
4	VD2(+0.7~+4V)	8~9	NC

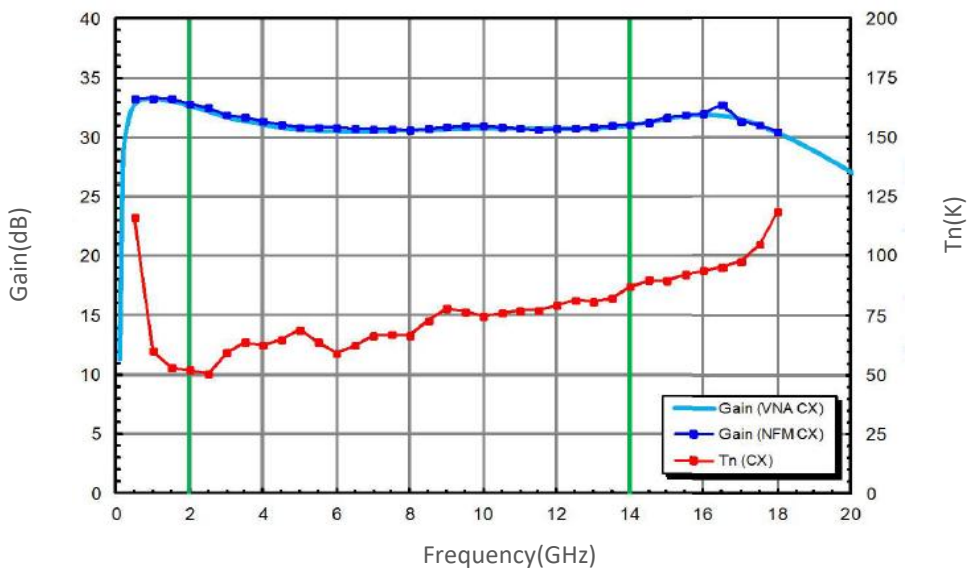
Environmental Conditions:

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Relative humidity		95		%
Altitude	10,000			feet
Shock / Vibration(MIL-STD-810F)	25g rms (15 degree 2KHz) endurance, 1 hour per axis			
Shock(non operating)	20G for 11msc half sin wave,3 axis both directions			

Typical Performance Data:

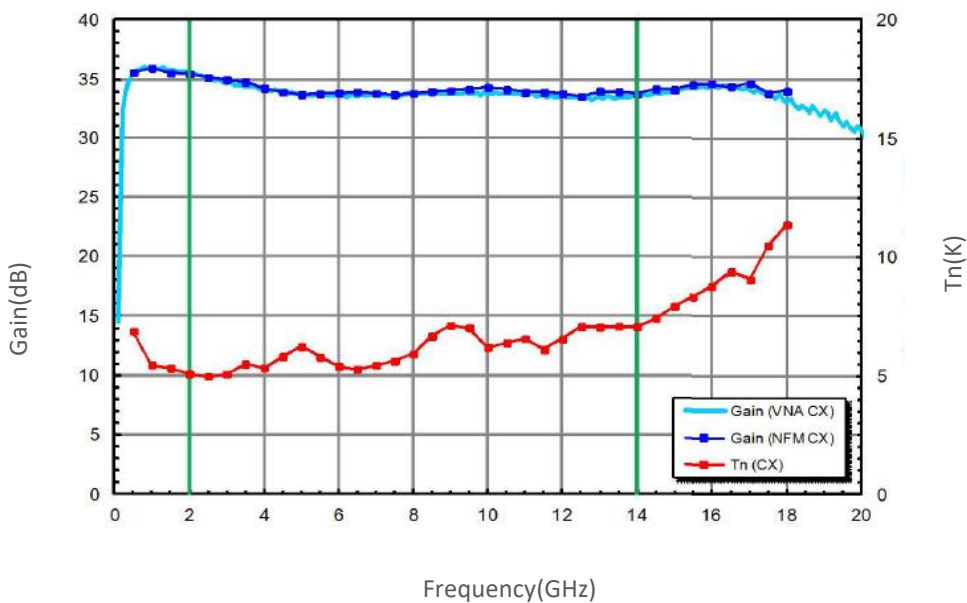
Gain vs Frequency

Vd(1,2,3)=(4,2,2)V; Id(1,2,3)=(20,10,10)mA; T=297.6K:



Gain vs Frequency

Vd(1,2,3)=(2.4,1.2,1.2)V; Id(1,2,3)=(10,5,5)mA; T=13.6K:

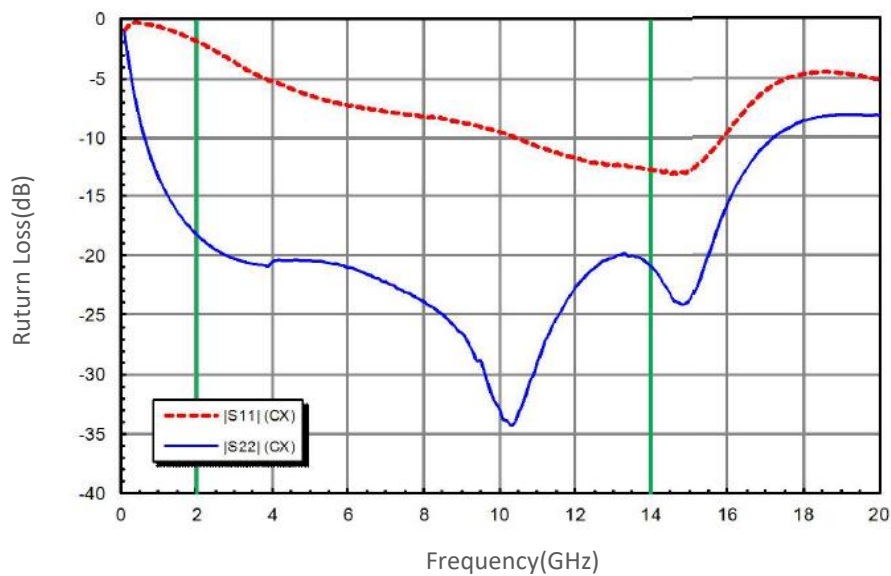


Note: Above data is for ref only, actual data may vary from unit to unit depending on operating environment and other factors like material lots etc.

Typical Performance Data:

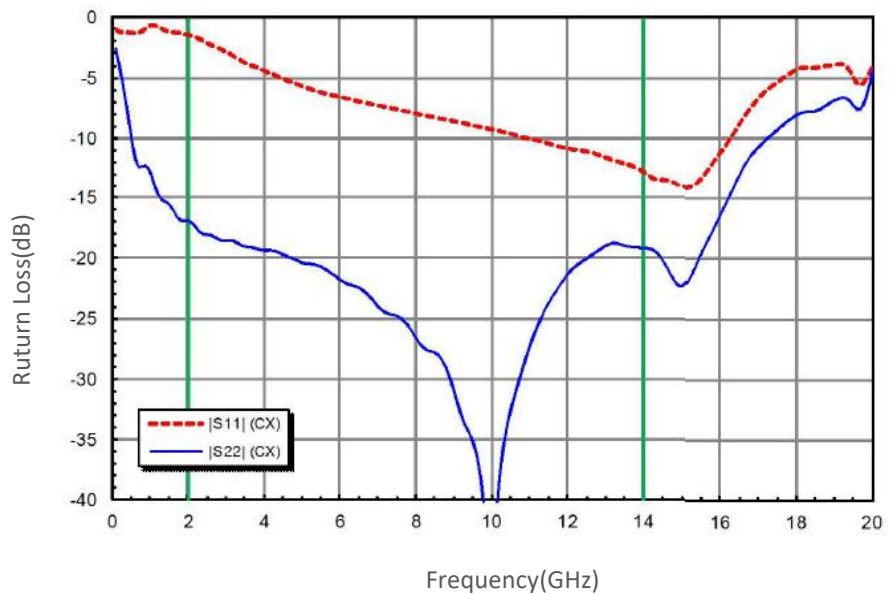
Return Loss vs Frequency

$V_d(1,2,3)=(4,2,2)V$; $I_d(1,2,3)=(20,10,10)mA$; $T=300K$:



Return Loss vs Frequency

$V_d(1,2,3)=(2.4,1.2,1.2)V$; $I_d(1,2,3)=(10,5,5)mA$; $T=19K$:



Note: Above data is for ref only, actual data may vary from unit to unit depending on operating environment and other factors like material lots etc.