MOTOROLA
SEMICONDUCTOR
TECHNICAL DATA

MRF453
MRF453A

The RF Line

60 W – 30 MHz

RF POWER TRANSISTORS

NPN SILICON

NPN SILICON RF POWER TRANSISTORS

. . . designed for power amplifier applications in industrial, commercial and amateur radio equipment to 30 MHz.

- Specified 12.5 Volt, 30 MHz Characteristics –
  Output Power = 60 Watts
  Minimum Gain = 13 dB
  Efficiency = 55%

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	18	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	36	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	4.0	Vdc
Collector Current – Continuous	I_C	15	Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^{\circ}C$ Derate above $25^{\circ}C$	P_D	175 1.0	Watts $W/^{\circ}C$
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +150	$^{\circ}C$

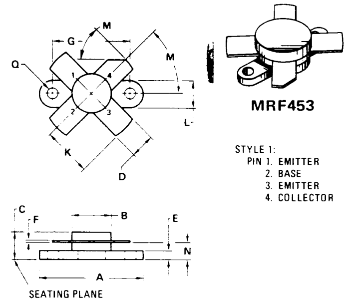
THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.0	$^{\circ}C/W$

MATCHING PROCEDURE

In the push-pull circuit configuration, it is preferred that the transistors are used as matched pairs to obtain optimum performance.

The matching procedure used by Motorola consists of measuring h_{FE} at the data sheet conditions and color coding the device to predetermined h_{FE} ranges within the normal h_{FE} limits. A color dot is added to the marking on top of the cap. Any two devices with the same color dot can be paired together to form a matched set of units.

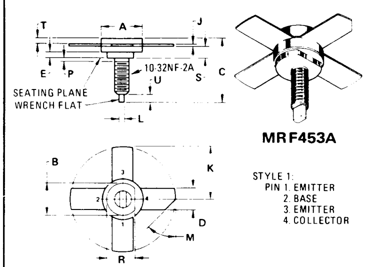


MRF453

STYLE 1:
PIN 1. EMITTER
2. BASE
3. EMITTER
4. COLLECTOR

DIM	MILLIMETERS MIN	MILLIMETERS MAX	INCHES MIN	INCHES MAX
A	24.64	24.89	0.970	0.980
B	11.81	12.95	0.465	0.510
C	5.82	6.98	0.229	0.275
D	5.46	5.97	0.216	0.235
E	2.13	2.79	0.084	0.110
F	0.08	0.18	0.003	0.007
G	18.29	18.54	0.720	0.730
K	11.05	–	0.435	–
L	6.22	6.48	0.246	0.255
M	45° NOM		45° NOM	
N	3.66	4.52	0.144	0.178
Q	2.92	3.30	0.115	0.130

CASE 211-11



MRF453A

STYLE 1:
PIN 1. EMITTER
2. BASE
3. EMITTER
4. COLLECTOR

NOTE
1. 145A-10, USE 10-32NF-2A STUD.

DIM	MILLIMETERS MIN	MILLIMETERS MAX	INCHES MIN	INCHES MAX
A	12.45	12.95	0.490	0.510
B	10.54	10.80	0.415	0.425
C	19.68	22.73	0.775	0.895
D	5.46	5.97	0.215	0.235
E	1.83	–	0.072	–
J	0.08	0.18	0.003	0.007
K	12.45	–	0.490	–
L	1.65	1.90	0.065	0.075
M	45° NOM		45° NOM	
P	–	1.27	–	0.050
R	9.73	10.06	0.383	0.396
S	3.84	4.50	0.151	0.177
T	2.11	2.54	0.083	0.100
U	2.49	3.35	0.098	0.132

CASE 145A-10

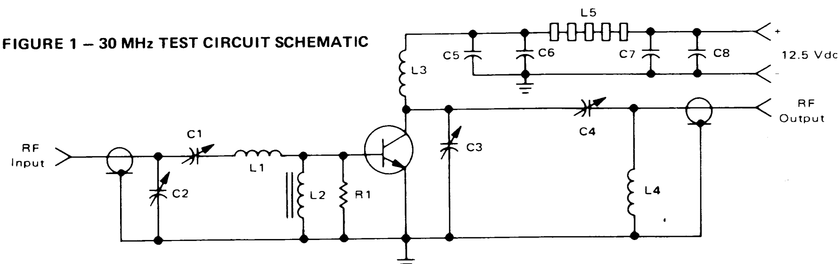
3

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (TC = 25°C unless otherwise noted.)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTICS					
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 100 mAdc, I_B = 0)	$V_{(BR)CEO}$	18	–	–	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 50 mAdc, V_{BE} = 0)	$V_{(BR)CES}$	36	–	–	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 10 mAdc, I_C = 0)	$V_{(BR)EBO}$	4.0	–	–	Vdc
ON CHARACTERISTICS					
DC Current Gain (I_C = 5.0 Adc, V_{CE} = 5.0 Vdc)	h_{FE}	10	–	150	–
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS					
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 12.5 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 1.0 MHz)	C_{ob}	–	–	250	pF
FUNCTIONAL TESTS (Figure 1)					
Common-Emitter Amplifier Power Gain (V_{CC} = 12.5 Vdc, P_{out} = 60 W, f = 30 MHz)	G_{pe}	13	–	–	dB
Collector Efficiency (V_{CC} = 12.5 Vdc, P_{out} = 60 W, f = 30 MHz)	η	55	–	–	%
Series Equivalent Input Impedance (V_{CC} = 12.5 Vdc, P_{out} = 60 W, f = 30 MHz)	Z_{in}	–	1.66-j.844	–	Ohms
Series Equivalent Output Impedance (V_{CC} = 12.5 Vdc, P_{out} = 60 W, f = 30 MHz)	Z_{out}	–	1.73-j.188	–	Ohms
Parallel Equivalent Input Impedance (V_{CC} = 12.5 Vdc, P_{out} = 60 W, f = 30 MHz)	Z_{in}	–	2.09/1030	–	Ω/pF
Parallel Equivalent Output Impedance (V_{CC} = 12.5 Vdc, P_{out} = 60 W, f = 30 MHz)	Z_{out}	–	1.75/330	–	Ω/pF

3

FIGURE 1 — 30 MHz TEST CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC



C1, C2, C4	ARCO 469	L1	3 Turns, #18 AWG, 5/16" I.D., 5/16" Long
C3	ARCO 466	L2	VK200 – 20/4B, FERROXCUBE
C5	1000 pF, UNELCO	L3	12 Turns, #18 AWG Enameled Wire, 1/4" I.D., Close Wound
C6, C7	0.1 μF Disk Ceramic	L4	3 Turns 1/8" O.D. Copper Tubing, 3/8" I.D., 3/4" Long
C8	1000 μF/15 V Electrolytic	L5	7 FERRITE Beads, FERROXCUBE #56-590-65/3B
R1	10 Ohm/1 Watt, Carbon		

FIGURE 2 — OUTPUT POWER versus INPUT POWER

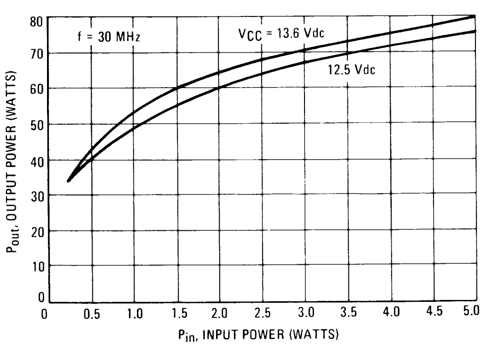
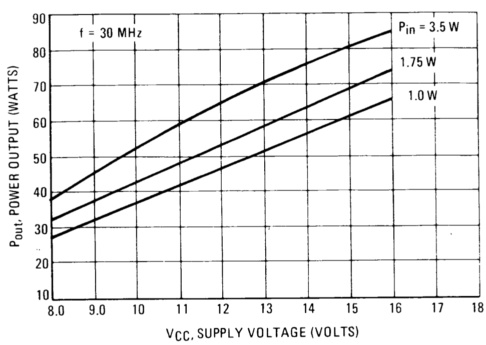


FIGURE 3 — OUTPUT POWER versus SUPPLY VOLTAGE



MOTOROLA
SEMICONDUCTOR
TECHNICAL DATA

MRF454
MRF454A

The RF Line

80 W – 30 MHz
RF POWER TRANSISTORS
NPN SILICON

NPN SILICON RF POWER TRANSISTORS

. . . designed for power amplifier applications in industrial, commercial and amateur radio equipment to 30 MHz.

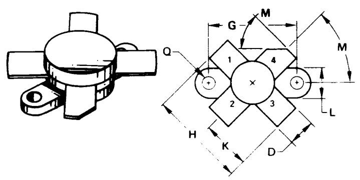
- Specified 12.5 Volt, 30 MHz Characteristics –
  Output Power = 80 Watts
  Minimum Gain = 12 dB
  Efficiency = 50%

MAXIMUM RATINGS

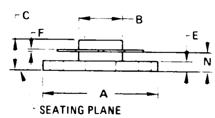
Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	25	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	45	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	4.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	I_C	20	Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25°C$ Derate above 25°C	P_D	250 1.43	Watts W/°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	−65 to +150	°C

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.7	°C/W



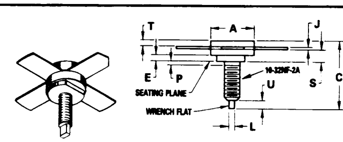
STYLE 1:
PIN 1. EMITTER
2. BASE
3. EMITTER
4. COLLECTOR



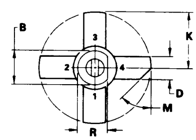
DIM	MILLIMETERS MIN	MILLIMETERS MAX	INCHES MIN	INCHES MAX
A	24.64	24.89	0.970	0.980
B	11.81	12.95	0.465	0.510
C	5.82	6.98	0.229	0.275
D	5.46	5.97	0.216	0.235
E	2.13	2.79	0.084	0.110
F	0.08	0.18	0.003	0.007
G	18.29	18.54	0.720	0.730
K	11.05	–	0.435	–
L	6.22	6.48	0.246	0.255
M	45° NOM		45° NOM	
N	3.66	4.52	0.144	0.178
Q	2.92	3.30	0.115	0.130

MRF454

CASE 211-11



STYLE 1:
PIN 1. EMITTER
2. BASE
3. EMITTER
4. COLLECTOR



NOTE:
1. 145A-10, USE 10-32NF-2A STUD.

DIM	MILLIMETERS MIN	MILLIMETERS MAX	INCHES MIN	INCHES MAX
A	12.45	12.95	0.490	0.510
B	10.54	10.80	0.415	0.425
C	19.68	22.73	0.775	0.895
D	5.46	5.97	0.215	0.235
E	1.83	—	0.072	—
J	0.08	0.18	0.003	0.007
K	12.45	—	0.490	—
L	1.65	1.90	0.065	0.075
M	45° NOM		45° NOM	
P	—	1.27	—	0.050
R	9.73	10.06	0.383	0.396
S	3.84	4.50	0.151	0.177
T	2.11	2.54	0.083	0.100
U	2.49	3.35	0.098	0.132

MRF454A

CASE 145A-10

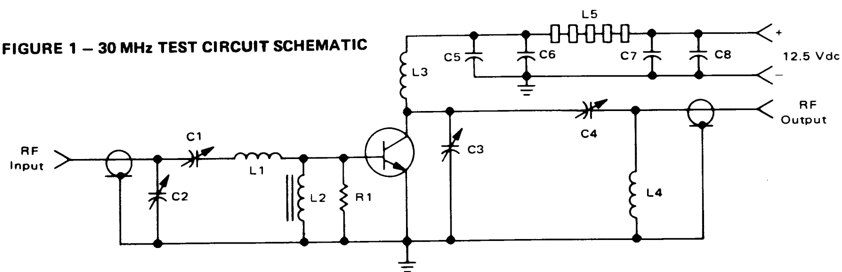
3

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_C = 25°C unless otherwise noted.)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTICS					
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 100 mAdc, I_B = 0)	$V_{(BR)CEO}$	18	–	–	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 50 mAdc, V_{BE} = 0)	$V_{(BR)CES}$	36	–	–	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 10 mAdc, I_C = 0)	$V_{(BR)EBO}$	4.0	–	–	Vdc
ON CHARACTERISTICS					
DC Current Gain (I_C = 5.0 Adc, V_{CE} = 5.0 Vdc)	h_{FE}	10	–	150	–
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS					
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 15 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 1.0 MHz)	C_{ob}	–	–	250	pF
FUNCTIONAL TESTS (Figure 1)					
Common-Emitter Amplifier Power Gain (V_{CC} = 12.5 Vdc, P_{out} = 80 W, f = 30 MHz)	G_{pe}	12	–	–	dB
Collector Efficiency (V_{CC} = 12.5 Vdc, P_{out} = 80 W, f = 30 MHz)	η	50	–	–	%
Series Equivalent Input Impedance (V_{CC} = 12.5 Vdc, P_{out} = 80 W, f = 30 MHz)	Z_{in}	–	.938–j.341	–	Ohms
Series Equivalent Output Impedance (V_{CC} = 12.5 Vdc, P_{out} = 80 W, f = 30 MHz)	Z_{out}	–	1.16–j.201	–	Ohms
Parallel Equivalent Input Impedance (V_{CC} = 12.5 Vdc, P_{out} = 80 W, f = 30 MHz)	–	–	1.06 Ω 1817 pF	–	–
Parallel Equivalent Output Impedance (V_{CC} = 12.5 Vdc, P_{out} = 80 W, f = 30 MHz)	–	–	1.19 Ω 777 pF	–	–

3

FIGURE 1 — 30 MHz TEST CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC



C1, C2, C4 — ARCO 469
C3 — ARCO 466
C5 — 1000 pF, UNELCO
C6, C7 — 0.1 μF Disk Ceramic
C8 — 1000 μF/15 V Electrolytic
R1 — 10 Ohm/1 Watt, Carbon

L1 — 3 Turns, #18 AWG, 5/16″ I.D., 5/16″ Long
L2 — VK200 – 20/4B, FERROXCUBE
L3 — 12 Turns, #18 AWG Enameled Wire, 1/4″ I.D., Close Wound
L4 — 3 Turns 1/8″ O.D. Copper Tubing, 3/8″ I.D., 3/4″ Long
L5 — 7 FERRITE Beads, FERROXCUBE #56-590-65/3B

FIGURE 2 — OUTPUT POWER versus INPUT POWER

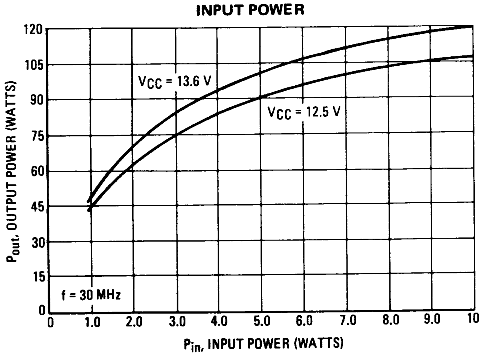
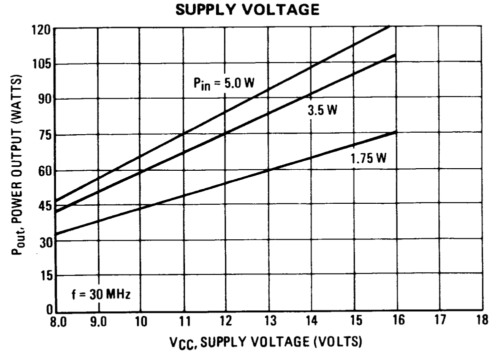


FIGURE 3 — OUTPUT POWER versus SUPPLY VOLTAGE



MOTOROLA
SEMICONDUCTOR
TECHNICAL DATA

MRF455
MRF455A

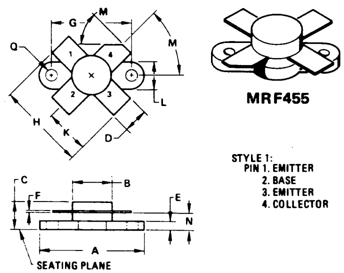
The RF Line

60 W – 30 MHz
RF POWER TRANSISTORS
NPN SILICON

NPN SILICON RF POWER TRANSISTORS

. . . designed for power amplifier applications in industrial, commercial and amateur radio equipment to 30 MHz.

- Specified 12.5 Volt, 30 MHz Characteristics –
  Output Power = 60 Watts
  Minimum Gain = 13 dB
  Efficiency = 55%



STYLE 1:
PIN 1. EMITTER
2. BASE
3. EMITTER
4. COLLECTOR

DIM	MILLIMETERS MIN	MILLIMETERS MAX	INCHES MIN	INCHES MAX
A	24.64	24.89	0.970	0.980
B	9.40	9.91	0.370	0.390
C	5.82	7.14	0.229	0.281
D	5.46	5.97	0.215	0.235
E	2.16	2.67	0.085	0.105
F	0.10	0.15	0.004	0.006
G	18.29	18.54	0.720	0.730
H	20.07	20.57	0.790	0.810
K	10.03	10.29	0.395	0.405
L	6.22	6.48	0.245	0.255
M	40°	50°	40°	50°
N	3.81	4.57	0.150	0.180
Q	2.87	3.30	0.113	0.130

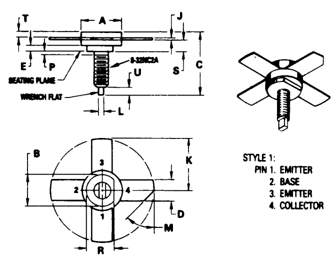
CASE 211-07

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	18	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	36	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	4.0	Vdc
Collector Current – Continuous	I_C	15	Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25°C$ Derate above 25°C	P_D	175 1.0	Watts W/°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	−65 to +150	°C

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.0	°C/W



STYLE 1:
PIN 1. EMITTER
2. BASE
3. EMITTER
4. COLLECTOR

DIM	MILLIMETERS MIN	MILLIMETERS MAX	INCHES MIN	INCHES MAX
A	9.40	9.78	0.370	0.385
B	8.13	8.38	0.320	0.330
C	17.02	20.07	0.670	0.790
D	5.46	5.97	0.215	0.235
E	1.78	—	0.070	—
J	0.08	0.18	0.003	0.007
K	12.45	—	0.490	—
L	1.40	1.78	0.055	0.070
M	45° NOM		45° NOM	
P	—	1.27	—	0.050
R	7.59	7.80	0.299	0.307
S	4.01	4.52	0.158	0.178
T	2.11	2.54	0.083	0.100
U	2.49	3.35	0.098	0.132

CASE 145A-09

MATCHING PROCEDURE

In the push-pull circuit configuration it is preferred that the transistors are used as matched pairs to obtain optimum performance.

The matching procedure used by Motorola consists of measuring h_{FE} at the data sheet conditions and color coding the device to predetermined h_{FE} ranges within the normal h_{FE} limits. A color dot is added to the marking on top of the cap. Any two devices with the same color dot can be paired together to form a matched set of units.

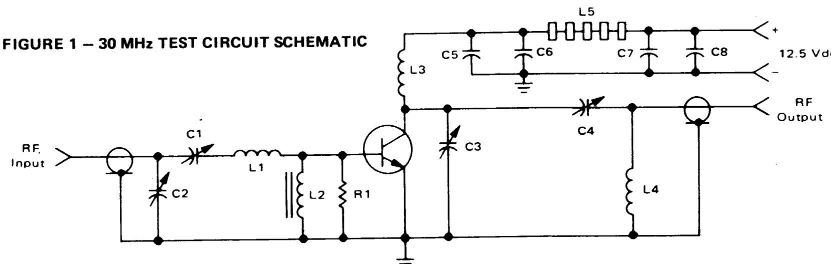
3

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_C = 25°C unless otherwise noted.)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTICS					
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 100 mAdc, I_B = 0)	$V_{(BR)CEO}$	18	—	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 50 mAdc, V_{BE} = 0)	$V_{(BR)CES}$	36	—	—	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 10 mAdc, I_C = 0)	$V_{(BR)EBO}$	4.0	—	—	Vdc
ON CHARACTERISTICS					
DC Current Gain (I_C = 5.0 Adc, V_{CE} = 5.0 Vdc)	h_{FE}	10	—	150	—
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS					
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 12.5 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 1.0 MHz)	C_{ob}	—	—	250	pF
FUNCTIONAL TESTS (Figure 1)					
Common-Emitter Amplifier Power Gain (V_{CC} = 12.5 Vdc, P_{out} = 60 W, f = 30 MHz)	G_{pe}	13	—	—	dB
Collector Efficiency (V_{CC} = 12.5 Vdc, P_{out} = 60 W, f = 30 MHz)	η	55	—	—	%
Series Equivalent Input Impedance (V_{CC} = 12.5 Vdc, P_{out} = 60 W, f = 30 MHz)	Z_{in}	—	1.66-j.844	—	Ohms
Series Equivalent Output Impedance (V_{CC} = 12.5 Vdc, P_{out} = 60 W, f = 30 MHz)	Z_{out}	—	1.73-j.188	—	Ohms
Parallel Equivalent Input Impedance (V_{CC} = 12.5 Vdc, P_{out} = 60 W, f = 30 MHz)	Z_{in}	—	2.09/1030	—	Ω/pF
Parallel Equivalent Output Impedance (V_{CC} = 12.5 Vdc, P_{out} = 60 W, f = 30 MHz)	Z_{out}	—	1.75/330	—	Ω/pF

3

FIGURE 1 — 30 MHz TEST CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC



C1, C2, C4 ARCO 469
C3 ARCO 466
C5 1000 pF, UNELCO
C6, C7 0.1 μF Disk Ceramic
C8 1000 μF/15 V Electrolytic
R1 10 Ohm/1 Watt, Carbon

L1 3 Turns, #18 AWG, 5/16" I.D., 5/16" Long
L2 VK200 – 20/4B, FERROXCUBE
L3 12 Turns, #18 AWG Enameled Wire, 1/4" I.D., Close Wound
L4 3 Turns 1/8" O.D. Copper Tubing, 3/8" I.D., 3/4" Long
L5 7 FERRITE Beads, FERROXCUBE #56-590-65/3B

FIGURE 2 — OUTPUT POWER versus INPUT POWER

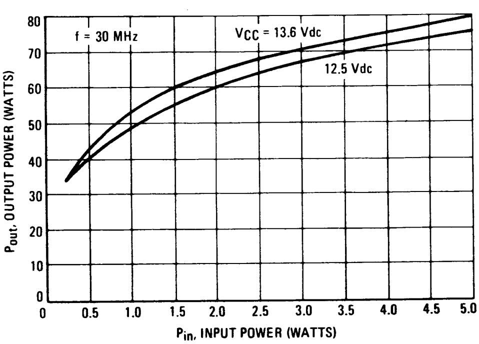
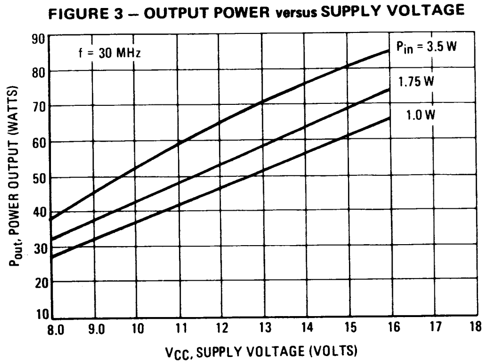


FIGURE 3 — OUTPUT POWER versus SUPPLY VOLTAGE



MRF458
MRF458A

The RF Line

NPN SILICON RF POWER TRANSISTOR

. . . designed for power amplifier applications in industrial, commerical and amateur radio equipment to 30 MHz.

- Specified 12.5 Volt, 30 MHz Characteristics –
  Output Power = 80 Watts
  Minimum Gain = 12 dB
  Efficiency = 50%
- Capable of Withstanding 30:1 Load VSWR @ Rated P_{out} and V_{CC}

80 W—30 MHz

RF POWER TRANSISTOR

NPN SILICON

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	18	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	36	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	4.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	I_C	10	Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ T_C = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P_D	175 1.0	Watts W/°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	−65 to +150	°C

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.0	°C/W

MATCHING PROCEDURE

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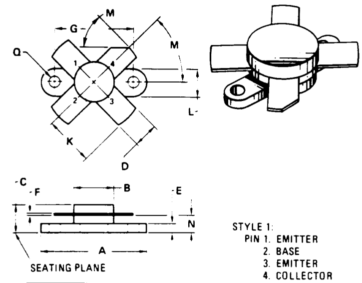
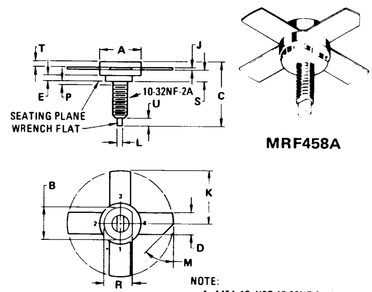


STYLE 1:
PIN 1. EMITTER
2. BASE
3. EMITTER
4. COLLECTOR

DIM	MILLIMETERS MIN	MILLIMETERS MAX	INCHES MIN	INCHES MAX
A	24.64	24.89	0.970	0.980
B	11.81	12.95	0.465	0.510
C	5.82	6.98	0.229	0.275
D	5.46	5.97	0.216	0.235
E	2.13	2.79	0.084	0.110
F	0.08	0.18	0.003	0.007
G	18.29	18.54	0.720	0.730
K	11.05	–	0.435	–
L	6.22	6.48	0.246	0.255
M	45° NOM		45° NOM	
N	3.66	4.52	0.144	0.178
Q	2.92	3.30	0.115	0.130

CASE 211-11



MRF458A

NOTE:
1. 145A-10, USE 10-32NF-2A STUD.

DIM	MILLIMETERS MIN	MILLIMETERS MAX	INCHES MIN	INCHES MAX
A	12.45	12.95	0.490	0.510
B	10.54	10.80	0.415	0.425
C	19.68	22.73	0.775	0.895
D	5.46	5.97	0.215	0.235
E	1.83	–	0.072	–
J	0.08	0.18	0.003	0.007
K	12.45	–	0.490	–
L	1.65	1.90	0.065	0.075
M	45° NOM		45° NOM	
P	–	1.27	–	0.050
R	9.73	10.06	0.383	0.396
S	3.84	4.50	0.151	0.177
T	2.11	2.54	0.083	0.100
U	2.49	3.35	0.098	0.132

STYLE 1:
PIN 1. EMITTER
2. BASE
3. EMITTER
4. COLLECTOR

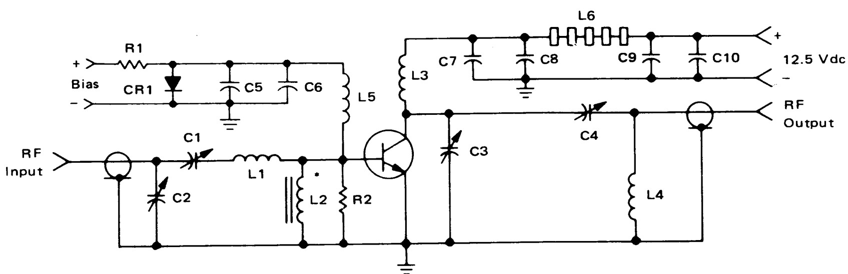
CASE 145A-10

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_C = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTICS					
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 100 mAdc, I_B = 0)	$V_{(BR)CEO}$	18	–	–	Vdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 50 mAdc, I_E = 0)	$V_{(BR)CBO}$	36	–	–	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 10 mAdc, I_C = 0)	$V_{(BR)EBO}$	4.0	–	–	Vdc
ON CHARACTERISTICS					
DC Current Gain (I_C = 5.0 Adc, V_{CE} = 5.0 Vdc)	h_{FE}	10	–	150	–
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS					
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 15 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 1.0 MHz)	C_{ob}	–	–	300	pF
FUNCTIONAL TESTS (Figure 1)					
Common-Emitter Amplifier Power Gain (V_{CC} = 12.5 Vdc, P_{out} = 80 W, f = 30 MHz)	G_{PE}	12	–	–	dB
Collector Efficiency (V_{CC} = 12.5 Vdc, P_{out} = 80 W, f = 30 MHz)	η	50	–	–	%
Intermodulation Distortion (V_{CC} = 12.5 Vdc, P_{out} = 70 W PEP, f = 30, 30.001 MHz	IMD_3 IMD_5	– –	-32 -35	– –	dB

3

FIGURE 1 – 30 MHz TEST CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC



C1,C2,C4 – ARCO 469
C3 – ARCO 466
C5 – ERIE 0.1 μF, 100 V
C6 – 500 μF, 15 V Electrolytic
C7 – 1000 pF, UNELCO
C8,C9 – 0.1 μF Disk Ceramic
C10 – 100 μF, 15 V Electrolytic
CR1 – 1N4997
R1 – 10 Ω, 25 Watt Wirewound
R2 – 10 Ohm, 1 Watt, Carbon

L1 – 3 Turns #18 AWG, 5/16" I.D., 5/16" Long
L2, L5 – VK200 – 20/4B, FERROXCUBE
L3 – 12 Turns, #18 AWG Enameled Wire, 1/4" I.D., Close Wound
L4 – 3 Turns 1/8" O.D. Copper Tubing, 3/8" I.D., 3/4" Long
L6 – 7 FERRITE Beads, FERROXCUBE #56-590-65/3B

*NOTE: For Class C operation bias network (R1, R2, CR1, C5, C6, L5) is not used.
For Class AB operation L2 is not used.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

FIGURE 2 – POWER GAIN versus FREQUENCY

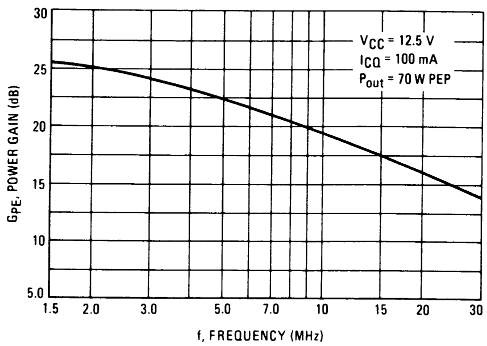


FIGURE 3 – OUTPUT RESISTANCE versus FREQUENCY

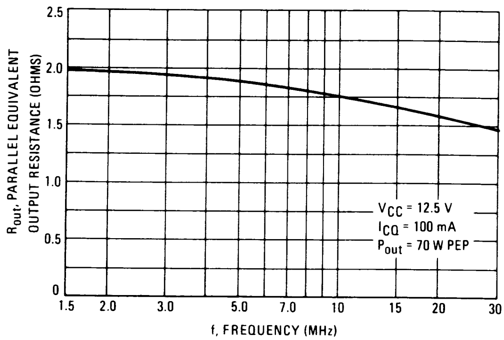


FIGURE 4 – OUTPUT CAPACITANCE versus FREQUENCY

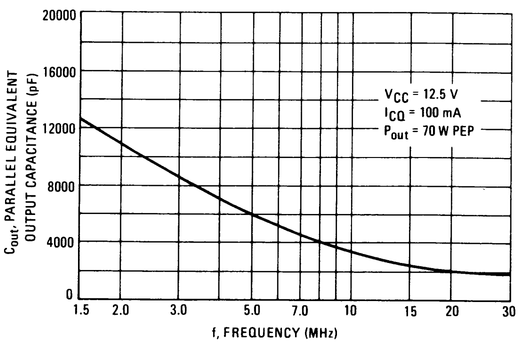


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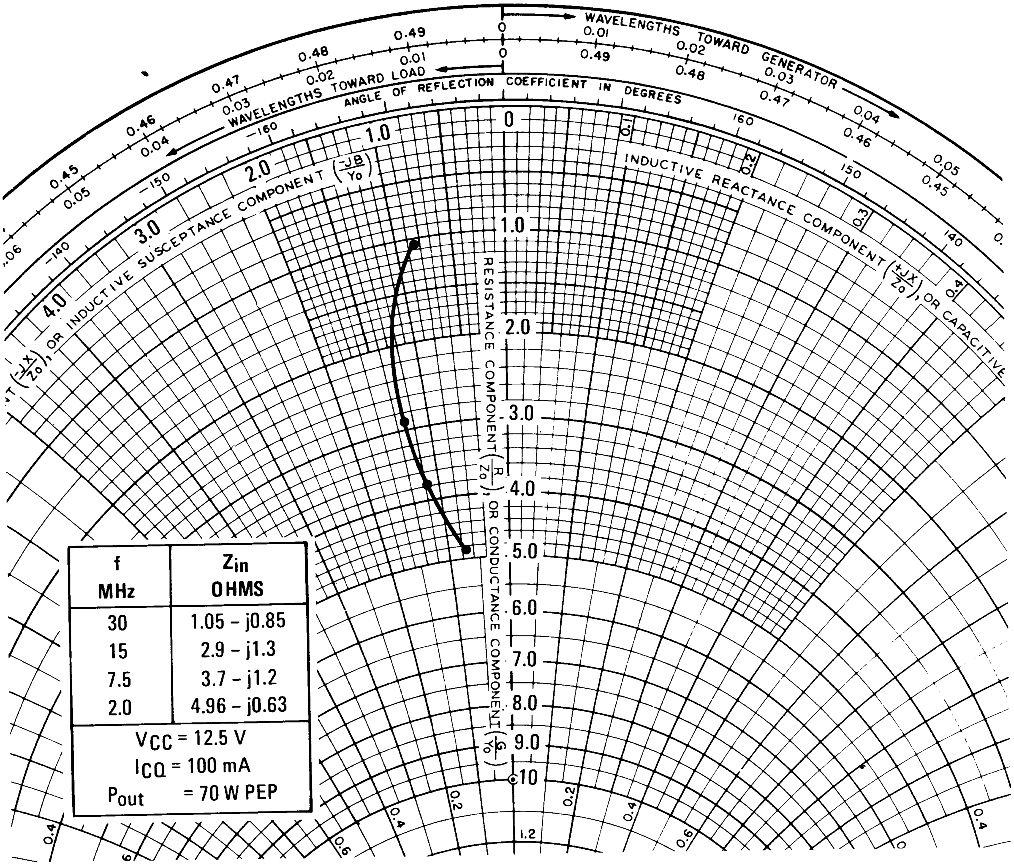
FIGURE 5 – SERIES EQUIVALENT INPUT-OUTPUT IMPEDANCE



f MHz	Z_{in} OHMS
30	1.05 – j0.85
15	2.9 – j1.3
7.5	3.7 – j1.2
2.0	4.96 – j0.63

V_{CC} = 12.5 V
I_{CQ} = 100 mA
P_{out} = 70 W PEP

3

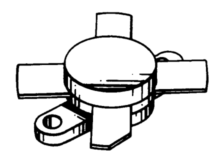
MRF460

The RF Line

40 W (PEP) – 30 MHz

RF POWER TRANSISTOR

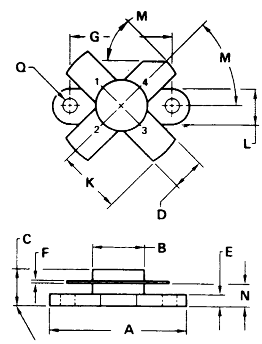
NPN SILICON



NPN SILICON RF POWER TRANSISTOR

. . . designed primarily for applications as a high-power linear amplifier from 2.0 to 30 MHz.

- Specified 12.5 Volt, 30 MHz Characteristics —
  Output Power = 40 W (PEP)
  Minimum Gain = 12 dB
  Efficiency = 40%
- Intermodulation Distortion at Rated Power Output —
  IMD = -30 dB (Max)
- Isothermal-Resistor Design Results in Rugged Device
- Replacement for 2N6368



STYLE 1:
PIN 1. EMITTER
2. BASE
3. EMITTER
4. COLLECTOR

DIM	MILLIMETERS MIN	MILLIMETERS MAX	INCHES MIN	INCHES MAX
A	24.64	24.89	0.970	0.980
B	11.81	12.95	0.465	0.510
C	5.82	6.98	0.229	0.275
D	5.46	5.97	0.216	0.235
E	2.13	2.79	0.084	0.110
F	0.08	0.18	0.003	0.007
G	18.29	18.54	0.720	0.730
K	11.05	–	0.435	–
L	6.22	6.48	0.246	0.255
M	45° NOM		45° NOM	
N	3.66	4.52	0.144	0.178
Q	2.92	3.30	0.115	0.130

CASE 211-11

MAXIMUM RATINGS

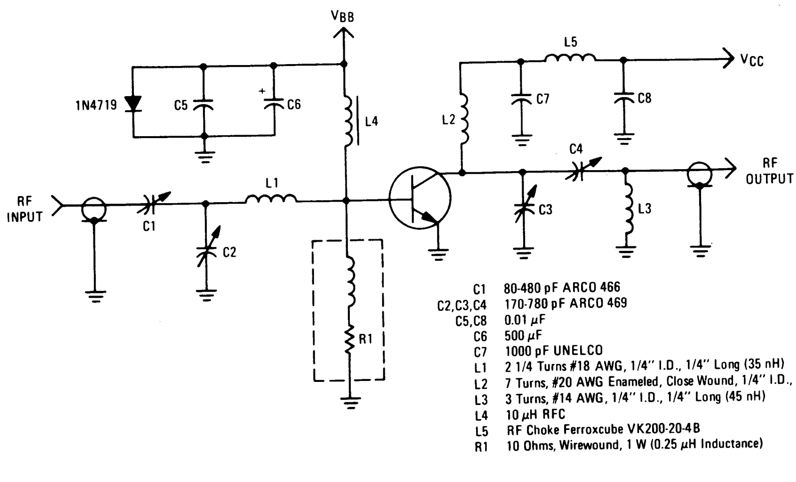
Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	20	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	40	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	4.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	I_C	15	Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ C$ Derate above 25°C	P_D	175 1.0	Watts W/°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	−65 to +150	°C

***ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (T_C = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTICS					
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 100 mAdc, I_B = 0)	$V_{(BR)CEO}$	20	–	–	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 100 mAdc, V_{BE} = 0)	$V_{(BR)CES}$	40	–	–	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 5.0 mAdc, I_C = 0)	$V_{(BR)EBO}$	4.0	–	–	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 12.5 Vdc, V_{BE} = 0, T_C = +55°C)	I_{CES}	–	–	10	mAdc
ON CHARACTERISTICS					
DC Current Gain (I_C = 1.0 Adc, V_{CE} = 5.0 Vdc)	h_{FE}	20	40	–	–
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS					
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 12.5 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 1.0 MHz)	C_{ob}	–	300	350	pF
FUNCTIONAL TEST					
Common-Emitter Amplifier Power Gain (Figure 1) (P_{out} = 40 W (PEP), I_C = 4.7 Adc Max, V_{CC} = 12.5 Vdc, I_{CQ} = 50 mAdc, f_1 = 30 MHz, f_2 = 30.001 MHz)	G_{PE}	12	15	–	dB
Intermodulation Distortion Ratio (Figure 1) (P_{out} = 40 W (PEP), I_C = 4.7 Adc Max, V_{CC} = 12.5 Vdc, I_{CQ} = 50 mAdc, f_1 = 30 MHz, f_2 = 30.001 MHz)	IMD	–	-35	-30	dB
Collector Efficiency (Figure 1) (P_{out} = 40 W (PEP), I_C = 4.7 Adc Max, V_{CC} = 12.5 Vdc, I_{CQ} = 50 mAdc, f_1 = 30 MHz, f_2 = 30.001 MHz)	η	40	45	–	%

*Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

FIGURE 1 — 30 MHz TEST CIRCUIT



C1 80-480 pF ARCO 466
C2,C3,C4 170-780 pF ARCO 469
C5,C8 0.01 µF
C6 500 µF
C7 1000 pF UNELCO
L1 2 1/4 Turns #18 AWG, 1/4" I.D., 1/4" Long (35 nH)
L2 7 Turns, #20 AWG Enameled, Close Wound, 1/4" I.D., (0.2 µH)
L3 3 Turns, #14 AWG, 1/4" I.D., 1/4" Long (45 nH)
L4 10 µH RFC
L5 RF Choke Ferroxcube VK200-20-4B
R1 10 Ohms, Wirewound, 1 W (0.25 µH Inductance)

FIGURE 2 — OUTPUT POWER versus INPUT POWER

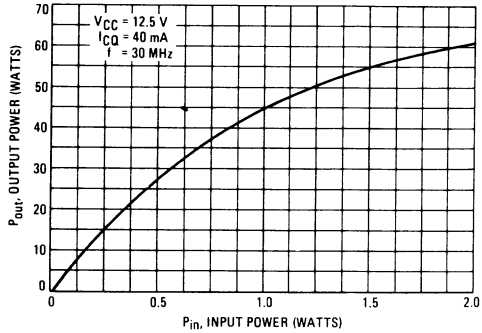


FIGURE 3 — POWER GAIN versus FREQUENCY

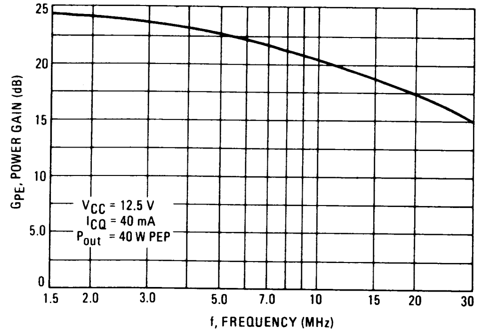


FIGURE 4 — INTERMODULATION DISTORTION versus OUTPUT POWER

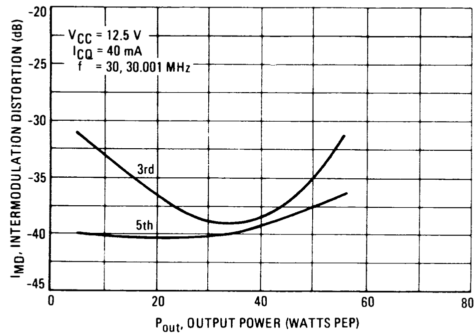


FIGURE 5 — OUTPUT POWER versus SUPPLY VOLTAGE

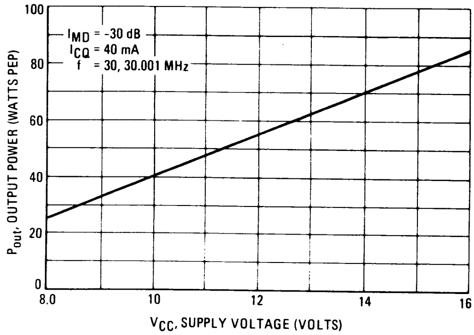


FIGURE 6 — OUTPUT RESISTANCE versus FREQUENCY

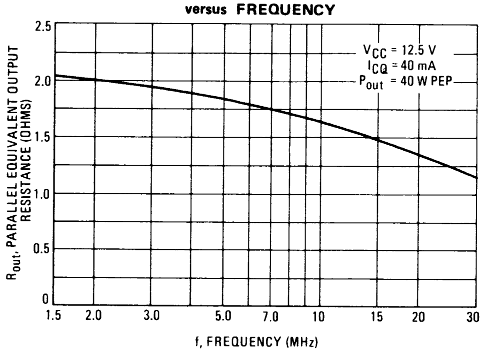


FIGURE 7 — OUTPUT CAPACITANCE versus FREQUENCY

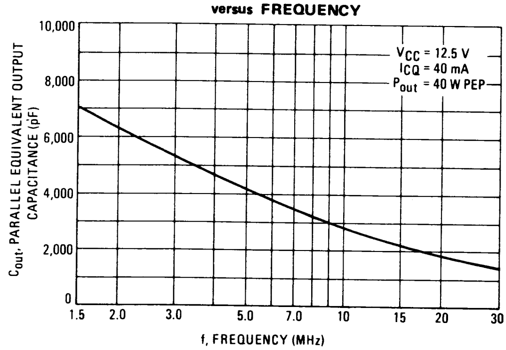


FIGURE 8 — DC SAFE OPERATING AREA

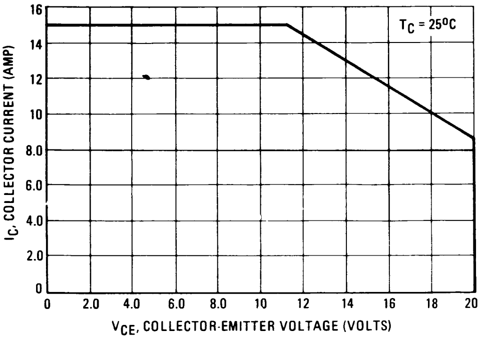
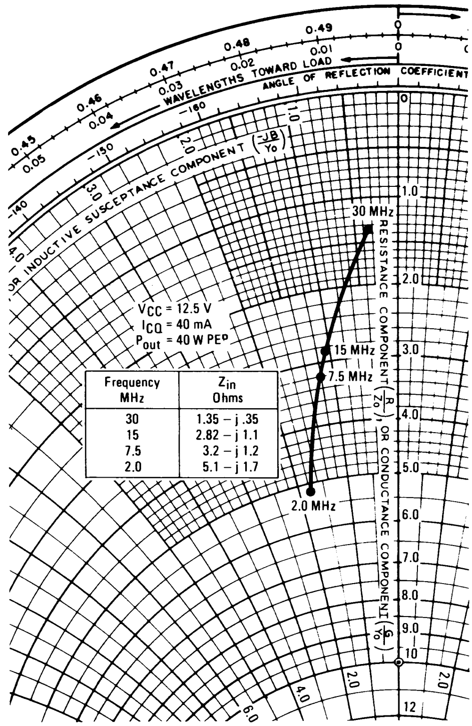


FIGURE 9 — SERIES EQUIVALENT IMPEDANCE



3

MATCHING PROCEDURE

In the push-pull circuit configuration two device parameters are critical for optimum circuit performance. These parameters are $V_{BE(on)}$ and h_{FE}. Both parameters can be guaranteed by measuring I_{CQ} of the devices and selecting pairs with a $\Delta I_{CQ} \leq 10$ mAdc.

Actual I_{CQ} matching is performed in the MRF460 test circuit with a V_{CE} equal to 28 Volts. The base bias supply is adjusted to set I_{CQ} equal to 40 mAdc using a reference standard MRF460. The production MRF460s are tested and categorized in ranges of 10 mAdc. Finally, the devices are stocked as pairs with a guaranteed $\Delta I_{CQ} \leq 10$ mAdc.

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

The MRF460 transistor is designed for linear power amplifier operation in the HF region (2 to 30 MHz). It features guaranteed linear amplifier performance rather than the conventional performance demonstrated in a class C* amplifier.

Class C operation is inherently non-linear, but in many power amplifier applications non-linear operation does not present major problems. With a single frequency driving signal, the only spurious signals generated are harmonics and these can be supressed in the amplifier tuned networks and output filter.

For single sideband (SSB), low level amplitude modulation (AM), and other types of complex signals, class C operation is generally not satisfactory. For instance, when a signal contains multiple frequencies at close spacings, odd-order non-linearities will generate spurious outputs which are within the passband of the tuned circuits and filters; therefore, the spurious outputs are not suppressed before they reach the antenna or other load. As a result, such complex signals require linear amplification if the amplified signal is to be free of spurious outputs.

A detailed analysis of spurious signals generated by non-linearities and linearity requirements of various applications is described in Chapter 12 of Reference 1.

The following discussion concerns itself with a detailed description of the MRF460 characterization curves and general information on solid-state linear power amplifier design.

*"Class C", as used here refers to operation with the no signal conditions $I_C = 0$, and $V_{BE} = 0$, and a theoretical conduction angle of less than 180°, even though the actual conduction angle may be more than 180°.

The Two-Tone Test

The MRF460 functional test specifications consist of a linear power amplifier test with guaranteed limits on power output, gain, efficiency, and intermodulation distortion (IMD) output levels. A two-tone test signal is used with the test amplifier as shown in Figure 1.

The two-tone test is one of many methods commonly used for testing linear amplifier performance. This test involves driving the amplifier with two RF signals, of equal amplitude, separated in frequency from each other by approximately 1 kHz.

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION (continued)

When a two-tone test signal consisting of frequencies f_1 and f_2 is passed through a non-linear amplifier, odd order non-linearities generate spurious signals near the desired carrier. The level of these spurious signals provides a measure of the degree of non-linearity of the amplifier. This type of non-linearity is called intermodulation distortion (IMD). The spurious signals generated by IMD are further classified according to the exponential order of the amplifier non-linearity, i.e., 3rd order IMD products, 5th order IMD products, etc. The 3rd and 5th order IMD products are usually the most significant encountered with linear power amplifiers. Data on both 3rd and 5th order IMD are included in the MRF460 characterization.

Third order IMD generates spurious signals near the operating frequency at frequencies $2f_1 - f_2$ and $2f_2 - f_1$; and 5th order IMD spurious are at frequencies $3f_1 - 2f_2$ and $3f_2 - 2f_1$.

Specifications and Characterization

The two-tone functional amplifier test is performed in a manner identical to the conventional class C functional test with two exceptions: a two-frequency signal is used in place of a single frequency, and amplifier linearity is added to the items tested and specified.

The functional test procedure for the MRF460 requires driving the test amplifier with a two-frequency signal and measuring power output, gain, efficiency, and linearity.

Power output, gain and efficiency measurement methods are the same for both linear and class C amplifier.

Since a multiple frequency test signal has an instantaneous power level which varies with time, power levels are normally expressed in peak envelope power (PEP). This is the average power level of the envelope at its greatest amplitude point.

When the test signal consists of multiple signals with equal amplitudes and different frequencies, the relationship of average power and PEP is given by the following expression:

$$\text{Average power} = \frac{\text{PEP}}{N}$$

where N = the number of input frequencies.

Therefore, when measuring the power level of a standard two-tone test signal, a true average reading power meter will indicate 1/2 the PEP of the signal.

Linearity is tested by measuring the amplitudes of the 3rd and 5th order IMD products. The ratio of one of the 3rd order products to one of the two desired frequencies is then expressed as a power ratio in decibels (dB). This is repeated for the 5th order products. The smaller of these two ratios (usually the 3rd order) is then included in the electrical characteristics specifications as intermodulation distortion ratio (IMD).

MRF460 Performance Curves

Figures 2 and 3 show typical power output and gain characteristics versus frequency and/or input power. These curves are similar to those found on other RF power transistor data sheets with one exception, a two-frequency test signal was used rather than a single frequency signal.

The curves shown in Figure 4 are unique to transistors characterized for linear power amplifier service and show the typical IMD levels versus power output.

The MRF460 features guaranteed IMD performance at the -30 dB level. However, the designer may desire IMD greater or less than -30 dB for a particular application. Figure 4 provides data on IMD levels that can be expected as a function of output power.

Figure 5 reflects the power output that can be obtained at a fixed IMD ratio for operation with dc supply voltages other than 12.5 Vdc.

Figures 6 and 7 show the large signal impedance characteristics of the MRF460. These are similar to curves shown on other Motorola data sheets except a two-frequency test signal was used rather than a single frequency signal.

It must be stressed that the data shown in Figures 6 and 7 do not represent y, z, h, s, or any standard two-port parameter set. The actual transistor impedance levels during normal operation in a power amplifier are given. For a detailed discussion of RF power transistor large signal impedance, see Reference 2.

Linear Amplifier Design

The following is a discussion of some general design considerations for solid-state linear power amplifiers. While this is not a detailed analysis of linear amplifier design, some general guidelines are provided.

The major difference between linear power amplifiers and class C power amplifiers is in the dc bias circuitry. As stated in the introduction, class C operation usually involves a collector dc supply as the only bias voltage with $V_E = V_B = 0$. The collector current is zero until the input RF signal turns the transistor "on."

In contrast, a linear amplifier is normally operated with forward bias and some collector current flowing when no signal is present.

The magnitude of no-signal collector current and the bias circuitry may vary with the application. Optimum no-signal collector current for the MRF460 was found to be approximately 50 mA.

The key to bias circuitry for good linearity lies in maintaining the base-emitter dc voltage relatively constant as the RF signal amplitude varies. The inherent nature of a forward-biased RF power transistor is to bias itself "off" with increasing RF drive signal. Therefore, a constant voltage source is required for base voltage.

3

Temperature effects also complicate the situation, since V_{BE} decreases with increasing temperature.

A simple solution to the bias problem involves the use of a forward-biased diode mounted on the transistor heat sink for thermal coupling to the transistor. A sample of this technique is shown in the test circuit of Figure 1. The reader is referred to reference 3 for a detailed description of the operation of this bias circuit. It is also possible to use complex active circuitry for biasing, and some rather exotic schemes have been developed to provide the same results.

Another important consideration is the collector-output network. Normally, a network with low impedance to ground for harmonics provides better linearity than a network with high harmonic impedances; therefore, some experimentation with network configuration is in order. Proper impedance matching remains the primary factor in both input and output network design. Further, it must also be stressed that the collector load impedance should be designed for the PEP, not the average power output. See Chapter 13 of Reference 1 for a detailed discussion of network design considerations.

Feedback may also be employed to improve linearity and may take the form of either neutralization or negative RF feedback. The possibilities here are limited only by the designer's imagination. Of course, negative RF feedback involves a decrease in gain to improve linearity.

REFERENCES

1. Pappenfus, Bruene, Schoenike, "Single Sideband Principles and Circuits", McGraw-Hill.
2. Hejhall, "Systemizing RF Power Amplifier Design", Motorola Semiconductor Products Inc., Application Note AN-282A.
3. Hejhall, "Solid-State Linear Power Amplifier Design," Motorola Semiconductor Products Inc., Application Note AN-546.

MRF464
MRF464A

80 W (PEP) – 30 MHz

RF POWER TRANSISTOR

NPN SILICON

The RF Line

NPN SILICON RF POWER TRANSISTORS

. . . designed primarily for applications as a high-power linear amplifier from 2.0 to 30 MHz, in single sideband mobile, marine and base station equipment.

- Specified 28 Volt, 30 MHz Characteristics –
  - Output Power = 80 W (PEP)
  - Minimum Gain = 15 dB
  - Efficiency = 40%
  - Intermodulation Distortion = –32 dB (Max)

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	35	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	65	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	4.0	Vdc
Collector Current – Continuous	I_C	10	Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^oC$ Derate above 25°C	P_D	250 1.4	Watts W/°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	–65 to +150	°C

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

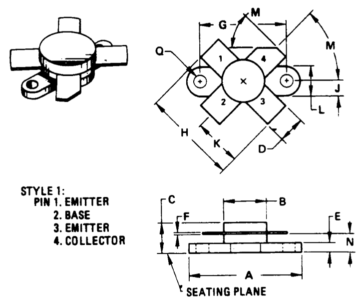
Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.7	°C/W
Stud Torque (1)	–	8.5	In. Lb

(1) Case 145A-08 – For Repeated Assembly Use 11 In. Lb.

MATCHING PROCEDURE

In the push-pull circuit configuration it is preferred that the transistors are used as matched pairs to obtain optimum performance.

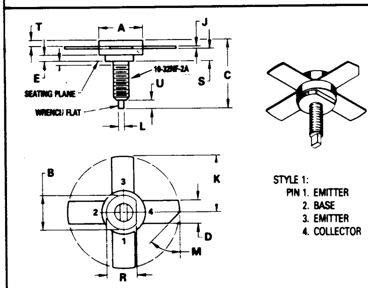
The matching procedure used by Motorola consists of measuring h_{FE} at the data sheet conditions and color coding the device to predetermined h_{FE} ranges within the normal h_{FE} limits. A color dot is added to the marking on top of the cap. Any two devices with the same color dot can be paired together to form a matched set of units.



DIM	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	24.38	25.15	0.960	0.990
B	9.40	9.91	0.370	0.390
C	5.82	7.14	0.229	0.281
D	5.46	5.97	0.215	0.235
E	2.16	2.67	0.085	0.105
F	0.10	0.15	0.004	0.006
G	18.29	18.54	0.720	0.730
H	20.07	20.57	0.790	0.810
K	10.03	10.29	0.395	0.405
L	6.22	6.48	0.245	0.255
M	40°	50°	40°	50°
N	3.81	4.57	0.150	0.180
Q	2.87	3.30	0.113	0.130

MRF464

CASE 211-11



NOTE:
1. 145A-10, USE 10-32NF-2A STUD.

DIM	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	12.45	12.95	0.490	0.510
B	10.54	10.80	0.415	0.425
C	19.68	22.73	0.775	0.895
D	5.46	5.97	0.215	0.235
E	1.83	—	0.072	—
J	0.08	0.18	0.003	0.007
K	12.45	—	0.490	—
L	1.65	1.90	0.065	0.075
M	45° NOM		45° NOM	
P	—	1.27	—	0.050
R	9.73	10.06	0.383	0.396
S	3.84	4.50	0.151	0.177
T	2.11	2.54	0.083	0.100
U	2.49	3.35	0.098	0.132

MRF464A

CASE 145A-10

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_C = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTICS				
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 100 mAdc, I_B = 0)	$V_{(BR)CEO}$	35	–	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 100 mAdc, V_{BE} = 0)	$V_{(BR)CES}$	65	–	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 1.0 mAdc, I_C = 0)	$V_{(BR)EBO}$	4.0	–	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 28 Vdc, V_{BE} = 0, T_C = +55°C)	I_{CES}	–	10	mAdc
ON CHARACTERISTICS				
DC Current Gain (I_C = 0.5 Adc, V_{CE} = 5.0 Vdc)	h_{FE}	10	–	–
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS				
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 28 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 1.0 MHz)	C_{ob}	–	200	pF
FUNCTIONAL TEST				
Common-Emitter Amplifier Power Gain (Figure 1) (P_{out} = 80 W (PEP), I_C = 3.6 Adc (Max), V_{CC} = 28 Vdc, f_1 = 30 MHz, f_2 = 30.001 MHz)	G_{PE}	15	–	dB
Intermodulation Distortion Ratio (Figure 1) (P_{out} = 80 W (PEP), I_C = 3.6 Adc (Max), V_{CC} = 28 Vdc, f_1 = 30 MHz, f_2 = 30.001 MHz)	IMD	–	-32	dB
Collector Efficiency (P_{out} = 80 W (PEP), I_C = 3.6 Adc (Max), V_{CC} = 28 Vdc, f_1 = 30 MHz, f_2 = 30.001 MHz)	η	40	–	%

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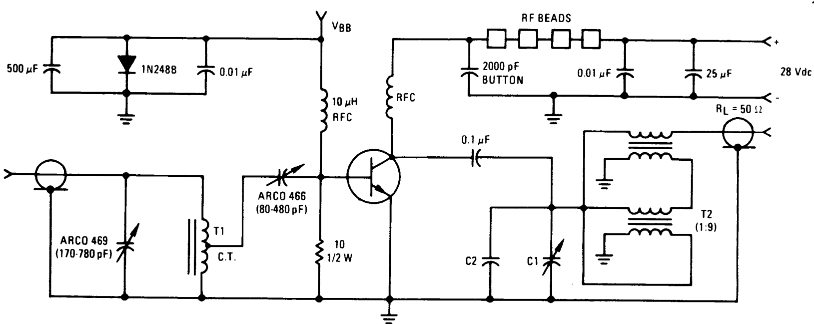
FIGURE 1—30 MHz TEST CIRCUIT



RFC: 20 TURNS #12 AWG ENAMELED WIRE CLOSE WOUND IN 2 LAYERS, 1/4" I.D.
T1: 20 TURNS #24 AWG WIRE WOUND ON MICRO-METALS T37-7 TOROID CORE CENTER TAPPED.
T2: 1:9 XFMR; 6 TURNS OF 2 TWISTED PAIRS OF #28 AWG ENAMELED WIRE. (8 CRESTS PER INCH) BIFILAR WOUND ON EACH OF 2 SEPARATE BALUN CORES. (Stackpole #57-1503, No. 14 Material) Interconnected as shown
RF BEADS: FERROXCUBE #56-590-65/3B

V_{BB} adjusted for I_{CQ}: 40 mAdc (I_{CQ} = Quiescent Collector Current)
C1 – 170-180 pF ARCO 469 or Equiv.
C2 – 330 pF

FIGURE 2 – OUTPUT POWER versus INPUT POWER

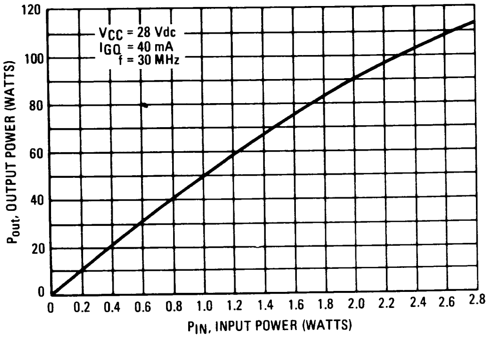


FIGURE 3 – POWER GAIN versus FREQUENCY

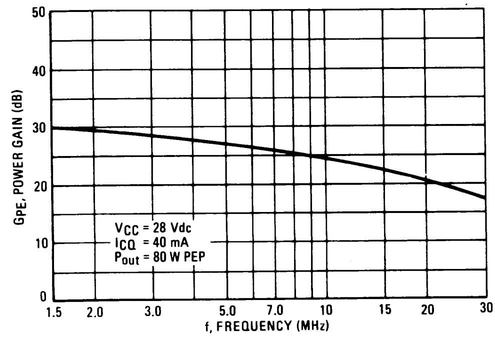


FIGURE 4 – OUTPUT POWER versus SUPPLY VOLTAGE

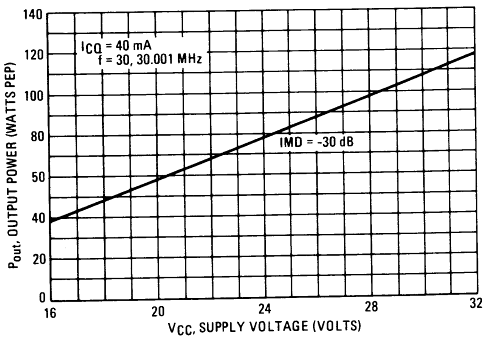


FIGURE 5 – INTERMODULATION DISTORTION versus OUTPUT POWER

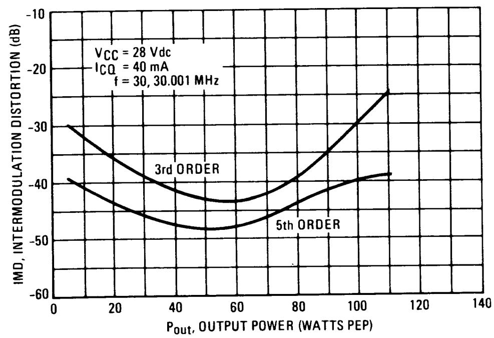


FIGURE 6 – OUTPUT CAPACITANCE versus FREQUENCY

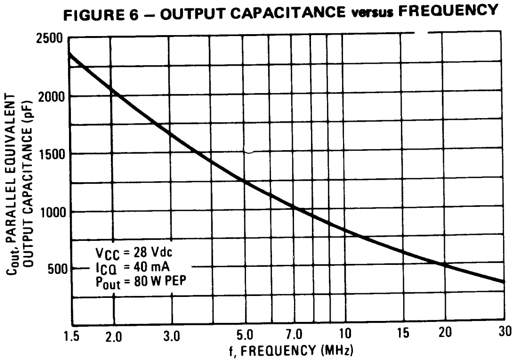


FIGURE 7 – OUTPUT RESISTANCE versus FREQUENCY

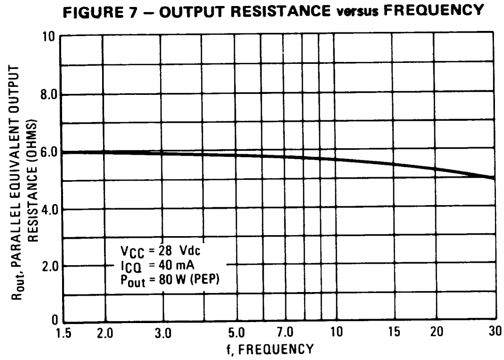


FIGURE 8 — DC SAFE OPERATING AREA

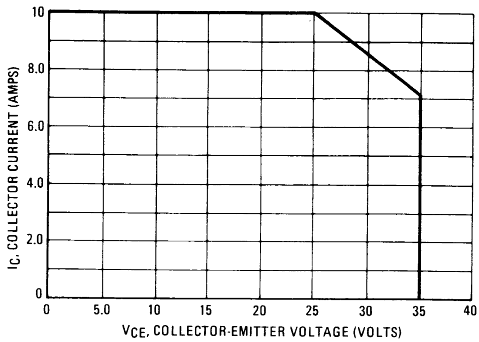
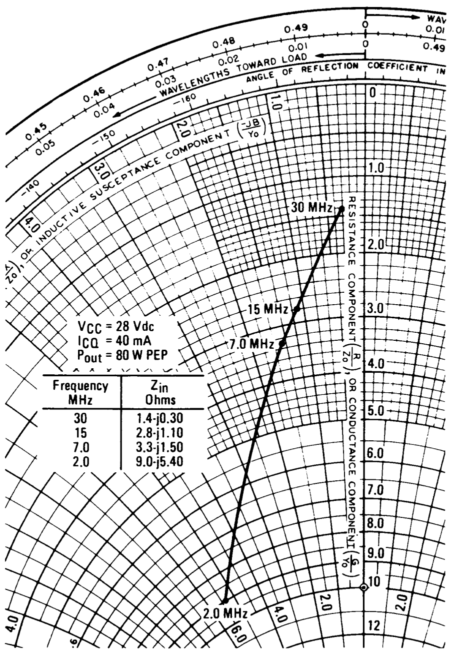


FIGURE 9 — SERIES INPUT IMPEDANCE



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MOTOROLA
SEMICONDUCTOR
TECHNICAL DATA

MRF466

The RF Line

NPN SILICON RF POWER TRANSISTOR

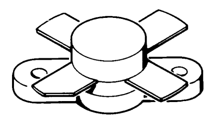
. . . designed primarily for applications as a high-power amplifier from 2.0 to 30 MHz, in single sideband mobile, marine and base station equipment.

- Specified 28 V, 30 MHz Characteristics —
  Output Power = 40 W PEP or CW
  Minimum Gain = 15 dB
  Efficiency = 40%
  Intermodulation Distortion d_3 = −30 dB Max
- Guaranteed Ruggedness
- 2N5941 Replacement

40 W (PEP) 30 MHz

RF POWER TRANSISTOR

NPN SILICON



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MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	35	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	65	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	4.0	Vdc
Collector-Current — Continuous	I_C	6.0	Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ T_C = 25°C (1) Derate above 25°C	P_D	175 1.0	Watts W/°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	−65 to +150	°C

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

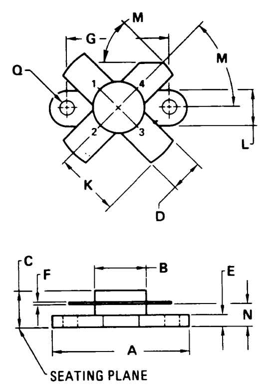
Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case (2)	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.0	°C/W

(1) These devices are designed for RF operation. The total device dissipation rating applies only when the devices are operated as RF amplifiers.
(2) Thermal Resistance is determined under specified RF operating conditions by infrared measurement techniques.

MATCHING PROCEDURE

In the push-pull circuit configuration it is preferred that the transistors are used as matched pairs to obtain optimum performance.

The matching procedure used by Motorola consists of measuring h_{FE} at the data sheet conditions and color coding the device to predetermined h_{FE} ranges within the normal h_{FE} limits. A color dot is added to the marking on top of the cap. Any two devices with the same color dot can be paired together to form a matched set of units.



STYLE 1:
PIN 1. EMITTER
2. BASE
3. EMITTER
4. COLLECTOR

DIM	MILLIMETERS MIN	MILLIMETERS MAX	INCHES MIN	INCHES MAX
A	24.64	24.89	0.970	0.980
B	9.40	9.91	0.370	0.390
C	5.82	7.14	0.229	0.281
D	5.46	5.97	0.215	0.235
E	2.29	2.79	0.090	0.110
F	0.08	0.18	0.003	0.007
G	18.29	18.54	0.720	0.730
K	11.05	–	0.435	–
L	6.22	6.48	0.245	0.255
M	45° NOM		45° NOM	
N	3.81	4.57	0.150	0.180
Q	2.87	3.30	0.113	0.130

CASE 211-09

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_C = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTICS					
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 100 mAdc, I_B = 0)	$V_{(BR)CEO}$	35	—	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 100 mAdc, V_{BE} = 0)	$V_{(BR)CES}$	65	—	—	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 1.0 mADC, I_C = 0)	$V_{(BR)EBO}$	4.0	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 28 Vdc, V_{BE} = 0)	I_{CES}	—	—	5.0	mAdc
ON CHARACTERISTICS					
DC Current Gain (I_C = 0.5 Adc, V_{CE} = 5.0 Vdc)	h_{FE}	10	40	80	—
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS					
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 28 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 1.0 MHz)	C_{ob}	—	125	200	pF
FUNCTIONAL TESTS					
Common-Emitter Amplifier Power Gain (V_{CC} = 28 Vdc, P_{out} = 40 W (PEP), f1 = 30 MHz, f2 = 30.001 MHz, I_{CQ} = 20 mA)	G_{PE}	15	19	—	dB
Collector Efficiency (V_{CC} = 28 Vdc, P_{out} = 40 W (PEP), f1 = 30 MHz f2 = 30.001 MHz, I_{CQ} = 20 mA)	η	40	—	—	%
Intermodulation Distortion (1) (V_{CC} = 28 Vdc, P_{out} = 40 W (PEP), f1 = 30 MHz, f2 = 30.001 MHz, I_{CQ} = 20 mA)	$IMD_{(d3)}$	—	-40	-30	dB
Load Mismatch (V_{CC} = 28 Vdc, P_{out} = 40 W (PEP), f = 30 MHz, VSWR = 30:1 All Angles)	—	No Degradation in Poutput Power			

(1) To MIL-STD-1311 Version A, Test Method 2204B, Two Tone, Reference Each Tone.

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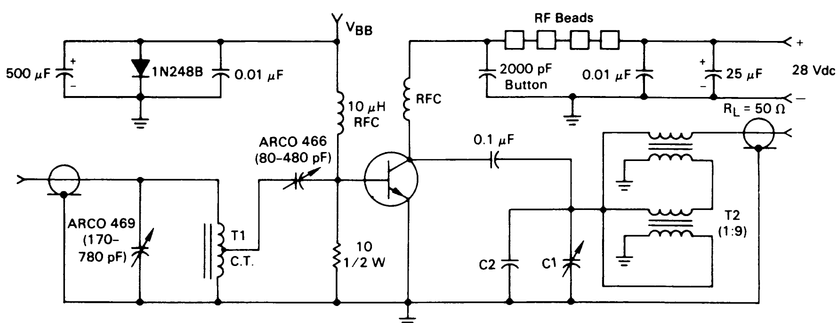
FIGURE 1 — 30 MHz TEST CIRCUIT



RFC: 20 Turns #18 AWG Enameled Wire Close Wound in 2 Layers, 1/4″ I.D.
T1: 20 Turns #24 AWG Wire Wound on Micro Metals T37-7 Toroid Core Center Tapped.
T2: 1:9 XFMR; 6 Turns of 2 Twisted Pairs of #28 AWG Enameled Wire (8 Crests per Inch) Bifilar Wound on each of 2 Separate Balun Cores. (Stackpole #57-1503 No. 14 Material) Interconnected as shown.
RF BEADS: Ferroxcube #56-590-65/3B

V_{BB} adjusted for I_{CQ}: 20 mAdc (I_{CQ} = Quiescent Collector Current)
C1 — 80–480 pF, ARCO 466 or Equiv
C2 — 220 pF

FIGURE 2 — OUTPUT POWER versus INPUT POWER

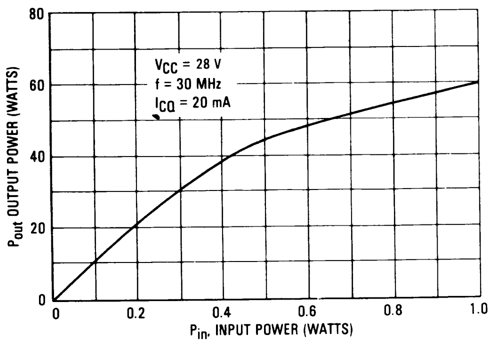


FIGURE 3 — POWER GAIN versus FREQUENCY

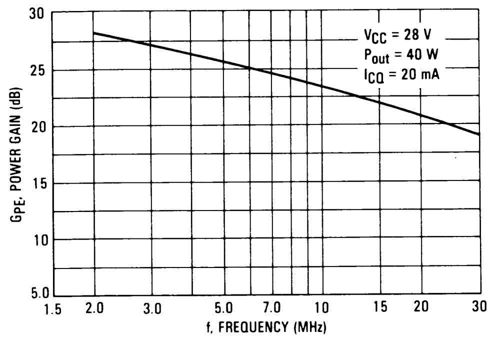


FIGURE 4 — OUTPUT POWER versus SUPPLY VOLTAGE

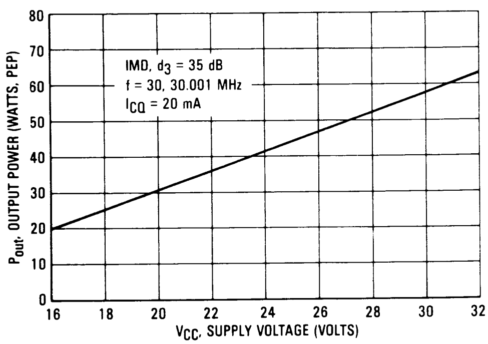


FIGURE 5 — INTERMODULATION DISTORTION versus OUTPUT POWER

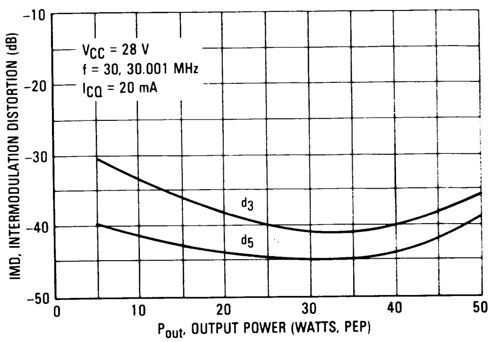


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FIGURE 6 — OUTPUT CAPACITANCE versus FREQUENCY

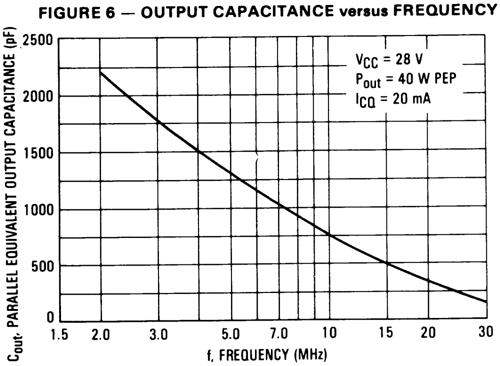


FIGURE 7 — OUTPUT RESISTANCE versus FREQUENCY

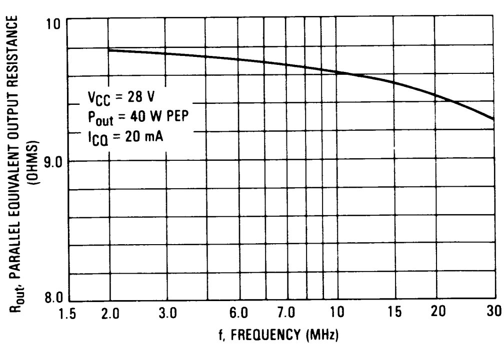


FIGURE 8 — SAFE OPERATING AREA

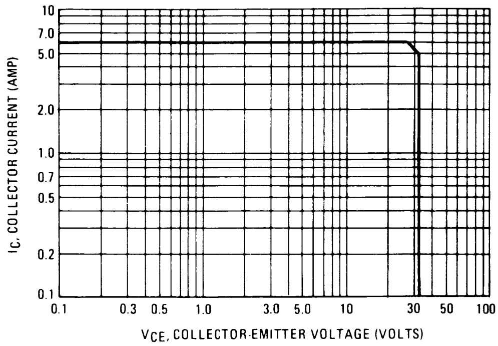
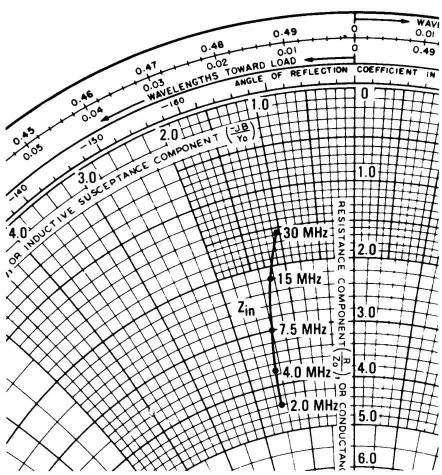


FIGURE 9 — SERIES INPUT IMPEDANCE



V_{CC} = 28 V
I_{CQ} = 20 mA
P_{out} = 40 W (PEP)

f MHz	Z_{in} Ohms
30	1.58 – j1.04
15	2.20 – j1.24
7.5	3.00 – j1.38
4.0	3.70 – j1.45
2.0	4.40 – j1.51

3