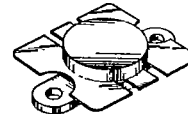


MOTOROLA
SEMICONDUCTOR
TECHNICAL DATA
J01006
The RF Line
VHF Power Transistor

... designed primarily for wideband large-signal output amplifier stages in 30–200 MHz frequency range.

- Guaranteed Performance at 175 MHz and 28 Vdc
Output Power = 100 W
Minimum Gain = 7 dB
- Built-In Matching Network for Broadband Operation
- 100% Tested for Load Mismatch at All Phase Angles with 3:1 VSWR
- Gold Metallization System for High Reliability
- High Output Saturation Power — $P_{sat} = 125$ W (Min)
- Diffused Ballast Resistors

28 VOLTS
30–200 MHz
VHF POWER
TRANSISTOR


.500 J ZERO
CASE 316A-01, STYLE 1

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	35	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CES}	60	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	4	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	I_C	12	Ade
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above 25°C	P_D	150 1.14	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating Junction Temperature	T_J	200	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	–65 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.88	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
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OFF CHARACTERISTICS

Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage ($I_C = 50$ mA, $I_B = 0$)	$V_{(BR)CEO}$	35	—	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage ($I_C = 100$ mA, $V_{BE} = 0$)	$V_{(BR)CES}$	60	—	—	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage ($I_E = 5$ mA, $I_C = 0$)	$V_{(BR)EBO}$	4	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ($V_{CE} = 25$ V, $V_{BE} = 0$)	I_{CES}	—	—	10	mAde

ON CHARACTERISTICS

DC Current Gain ($I_C = 1$ A, $V_{CE} = 10$ V)	h_{FE}	20	—	150	—
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DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Output Capacitance ($V_{CB} = 28$ V, $I_E = 0$, $f = 1$ MHz)	C_{ob}	—	—	200	pF
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(continued)

T-33-13

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS — continued

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
FUNCTIONAL TESTS					
Common-Emitter Amplifier Power Gain ($V_{CE} = 28 \text{ V}$, $P_{out} = 100 \text{ W}$, $f = 175 \text{ MHz}$)	G_{PE}	7	—	—	dB
Collector Efficiency ($V_{CE} = 28 \text{ V}$, $P_{out} = 100 \text{ W}$, $f = 175 \text{ MHz}$)	η_c	—	60	—	%
Load Mismatch ($V_{CE} = 28 \text{ V}$, $P_{out} = 100 \text{ W}$, $f = 175 \text{ MHz}$, Load VSWR = 3:1, All Phase Angles)	ψ	No Degradation in Output Power			
Saturated Output Power ($V_{CE} = 28 \text{ V}$, $f = 175 \text{ MHz}$)	P_{sat}	125	—	—	W

2

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

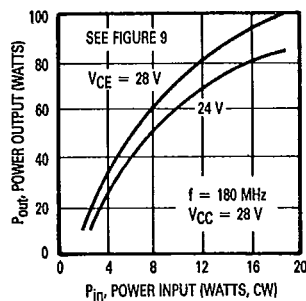
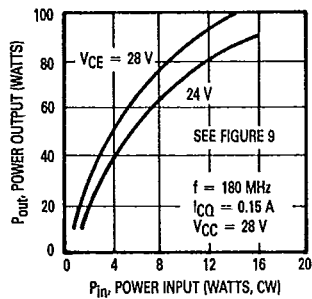
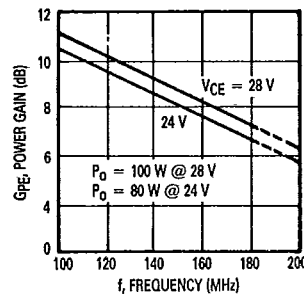
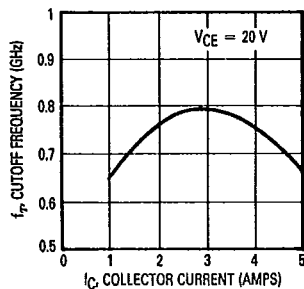
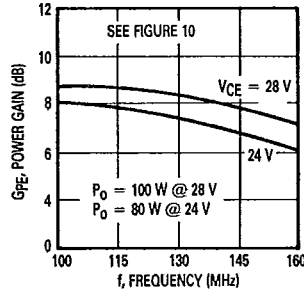
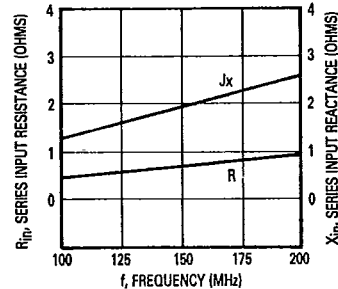
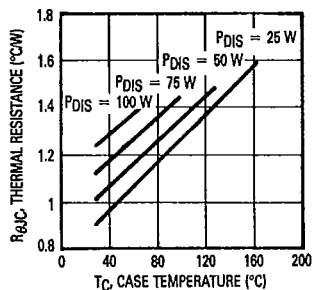
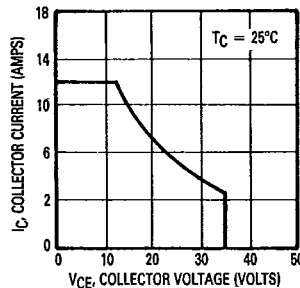
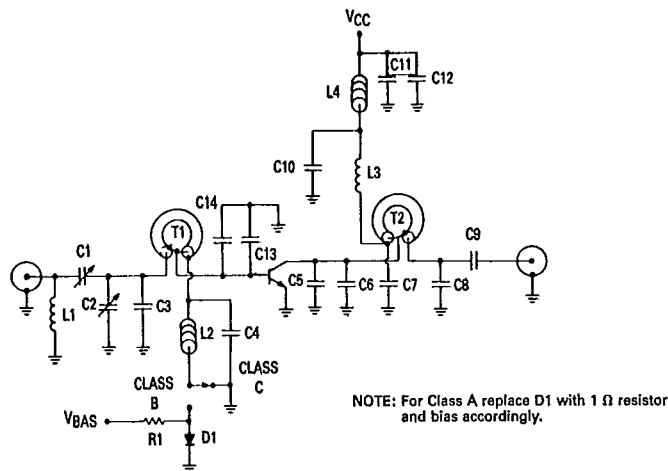
Figure 1. Power Input versus Power Output
(Class C Narrowband)Figure 2. Power Input versus Power Output
(Class B Narrowband)Figure 3. Power Gain
versus Frequency
(Class C Narrowband)Figure 4. Cutoff Frequency
versus CurrentFigure 5. Power Gain
versus Frequency
(Broadband)Figure 6. Series Input Impedance
versus FrequencyFigure 7. Thermal Resistance
versus Case Temperature

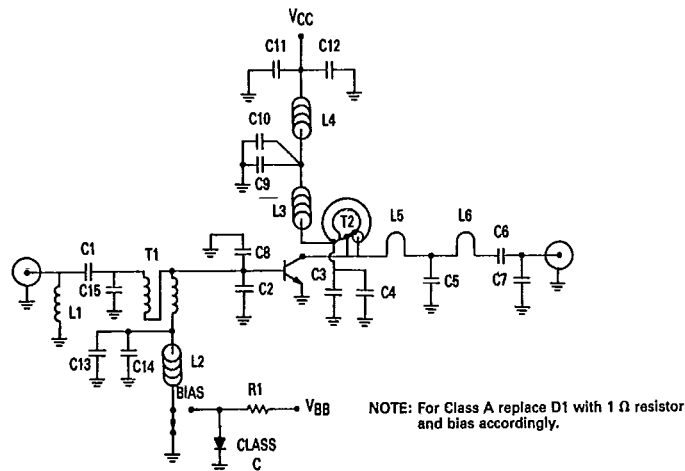
Figure 8. DC Safe Operating Area



C1 — 8–60 pF ARCO
C2 — 3–35 pF ARCO
C3 — 30 pF UNELCO
C4, C7, C9, C10, C11 — 1000 pF UNELCO
C5 — 110 pF UNELCO
C6 — 120 pF UNELCO
C8 — 40 pF UNELCO
C12 — 25 μ F Electrolytic

C13 — 350 pF UNELCO
C14 — 300 pF UNELCO
D1 — DSR 5050
L1 — 5 turns, 0.125" diameter #22 AWG
L2, L4 — 3 Ferrite beads
R1 — 12 Ω
T1 — 0.075" diameter semiridged 10 Ω co-ax
T2 — 0.075" diameter semiridged 25 Ω co-ax

Figure 9. Narrowband Test Circuit (100–180 MHz)



C1 — 50 pF UNELCO
C2 — 350 pF UNELCO
C3, C6, C9, C12, C14 — 1000 pF UNELCO
C4, C10, C13 — 0.1 μ F disc
C5, C15 — 30 pF UNELCO
C7 — 0–18 pF #402 ARCO
C8 — 300 pF UNELCO
C11 — 100 μ F Electrolytic
D1 — DSR 5050

L1 — 4 turns, 0.125" diameter #22 AWG
L2, L3, L4 — 3 Ferrite Beads on #22 AWG
L5 — 0.08" wide ribbon, 0.25" long
L6 — 0.08" wide ribbon, 0.125" long
R1 — 50 Ω
T1 — 1" long twisted pair #22 AWG
T2 — 0.075" diameter semiridged 25 Ω co-ax, 2" long (Balun transformer)

Figure 10. Broadband Test Circuit (100–160 MHz)

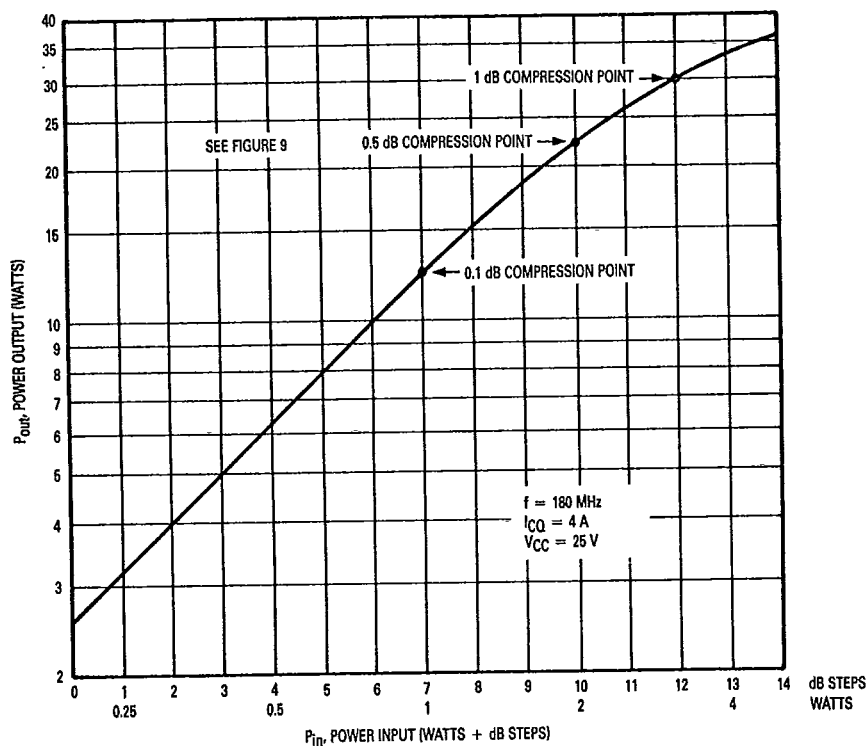
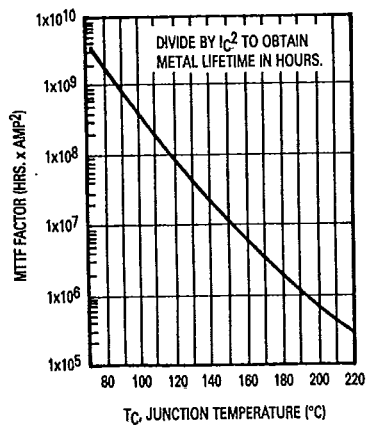


Figure 11. Power Input versus Power Output
(Class A Narrowband)



Conditions:

$P_o = 100 \text{ W}$
 $\eta_c = 60\%$
 $GT = 7 \text{ dB}$
 $T_c = 45^\circ\text{C}$
 $\theta_{JC} = 1.25$
 $V_{CE} = 28 \text{ V}$
 $P_{DJS} = 87 \text{ W}$
 $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
 $\text{MTTF Factor} = (1 \times 10^7 \text{ hrs.}) (\text{amp}^2)$
 $\text{MTTF (hr)} = \frac{(1 \times 10^7 \text{ hrs.}) (\text{amp}^2)}{(5.95 \text{ amp})^2}$
 $= 2.8 \times 10^5 \text{ hrs}$
 $= 32 \text{ yrs}$

Figure 12. MTTF Factor versus Junction Temperature