MOTOR®LA8供应商 SEMICONDUCTOR TECHNICAL DATA

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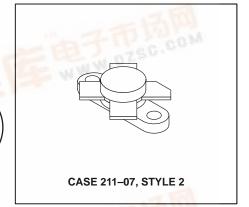
The RF MOSFET Line **RF Power Field-Effect Transistor** N-Channel Enhancement-Mode

Designed for power amplifier applications in industrial, commercial and amateur radio equipment to 175 MHz.

- Superior High Order IMD
- Specified 50 Volts, 30 MHz Characteristics Output Power = 30 Watts Power Gain = 18 dB (Typ) Efficiency = 40% (Typ)
- IMD_(d3) (30 W PEP) -35 dB (Typ)
- IMD(d11) (30 W PEP) -60 dB (Typ)
- 100% Tested For Load Mismatch At All Phase Angles With 30:1 VSWR



30 W, to 175 MHz N-CHANNEL MOS LINEAR RF POWER FET



MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Drain-Source Voltage	VDSS	120	Vdc
Drain–Gate Voltage	VDGO	VDGO 120	
Gate-Source Voltage	VGS	V _{GS} ±40	
Drain Current — Continuous	۱ _D	I _D 6.0	
Total Device Dissipation @ T _C = 25°C Derate above 25°C	PD	115 0.66	Watts W/°C
Storage Temperature Range	T _{stg}	-65 to +150	°C
Operating Junction Temperature	Тј	200	°C

Ge

DQ

S

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	R _{0JC}	1.52	°C/W

Handling and Packaging — MOS devices are susceptible to damage from electrostatic charge. Reasonable precautions in handling and packaging MOS devices should be observed.



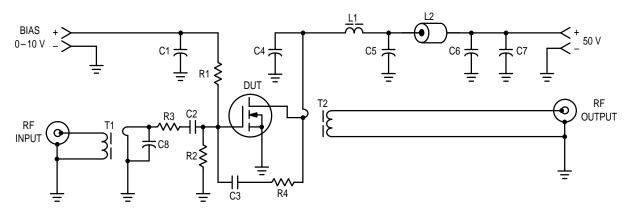


Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTICS	•	•	-	-	-
Drain–Source Breakdown Voltage ($V_{GS} = 0$, $I_D = 10$ mA)	V(BR)DSS	125	—	-	Vdc
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current (V_{DS} = 50 V, V_{GS} = 0)	IDSS	_	—	1.0	mAdc
Gate–Body Leakage Current ($V_{GS} = 20 \text{ V}, V_{DS} = 0$)	IGSS	—	_	100	nAdc
ON CHARACTERISTICS					
Gate Threshold Voltage (V _{DS} = 10 V, I_D = 10 mA)	VGS(th)	1.0	3.0	5.0	Vdc
Drain–Source On–Voltage (V _{GS} = 10 V, I_D = 2.5 A)	V _{DS(on)}	1.0	3.0	5.0	Vdc
Forward Transconductance (V _{DS} = 10 V, I _D = 2.5 A)	9fs	0.8	1.2	_	mhos
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS					
Input Capacitance (V_{DS} = 50 V, V_{GS} = 0, f = 1.0 MHz)	C _{iss}	—	50	-	pF
Output Capacitance (V_{DS} = 50 V, V_{GS} = 0, f = 1.0 MHz)	C _{OSS}	—	35	—	pF
Reverse Transfer Capacitance (V_{DS} = 50 V, V_{GS} = 0, f = 1.0 MHz)	C _{rss}	—	8.0	-	pF
FUNCTIONAL TESTS (SSB)					
	G _{ps}		18 15	_	dB
Drain Efficiency (30 W PEP) (V _{DD} = 50 V, f = 30 MHz, I _{DQ} = 100 mA) (30 W CW)	η	—	40 50		%
Intermodulation Distortion ($V_{DD} = 50 \text{ V}, P_{out} = 30 \text{ W} (PEP),$ f = 30; 30.001 MHz, I _{DQ} = 100 mA)	IMD _(d3) IMD _(d11)		-35 -60		dB
Load Mismatch (V _{DD} = 50 V, P _{out} = 30 W (PEP), f = 30; 30.001 MHz, I _{DQ} = 100 mA, VSWR 30:1 at all Phase Angles)	ψ	No Degradation in Output Power			
CLASS A PERFORMANCE	•	•			
Intermodulation Distortion (1) and Power Gain ($V_{DD} = 50 \text{ V}, P_{out} = 10 \text{ W} (PEP), f1 = 30 \text{ MHz},$ f2 = 30.001 MHz, I _{DQ} = 1.0 A)	G _{PS} IMD _(d3) IMD _(d9-13)		20 -50 -70		dB

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

NOTE:

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



C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6 — 0.1 μF Ceramic Chip or Equivalent

C7 — 10 $\mu\text{F},$ 100 V Electrolytic

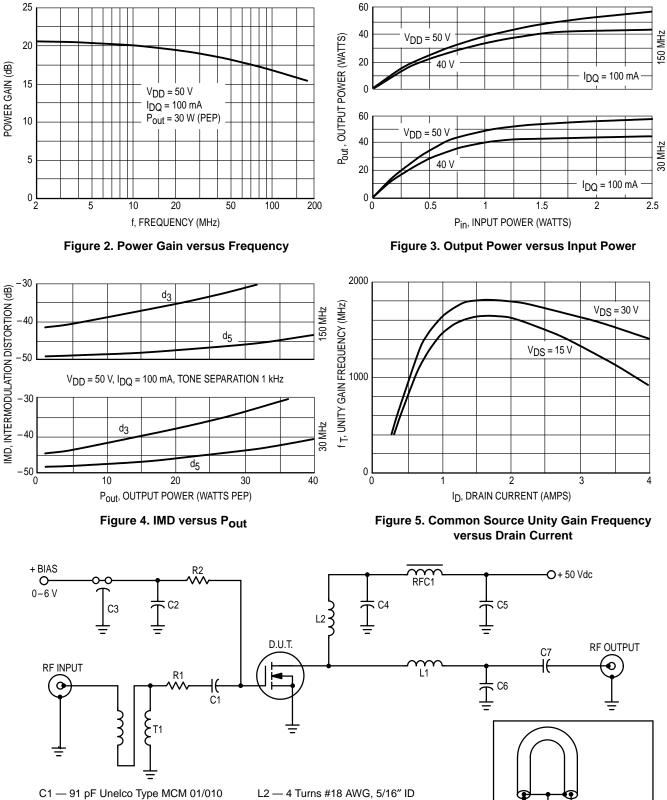
C8 — 100 pF Dipped Mica

L1 — VK200 20/4B Ferrite Choke or Equivalent (3.0 $\mu H)$

 $\text{L2}-\text{Ferrite Bead(s), 2.0}\,\mu\text{H}$

- R1, R2 200 Ω, 1/2 W Carbon R3 — 4.7 Ω, 1/2 W Carbon
- R4 470 Ω, 1.0 W Carbon
- T1 4:1 Impedance Transformer
- T2 1:2 Impedance Transformer

Figure 1. 2.0 to 50 MHz Broadband Test Circuit



C2, C4 – 0.1 μ F Erie Red Cap C3 – Allen Bradley 680 pF Feed Thru C5 – 1.0 μ F, 50 Vdc Electrolytic C6 – 15 pF Unelco Type J101 C7 – 24 pF Unelco Type MCM 01/010

L1 - 2 Turns #18 AWG, 5/16" ID

Figure 6. 150 MHz Test Circuit

R1 — 1.0 Ohm, 1/4 W Carbon

RFC1 — VK200 21/4B

Coaxial Cable

R2 - 2000 Ohm, 1/4 W Carbon

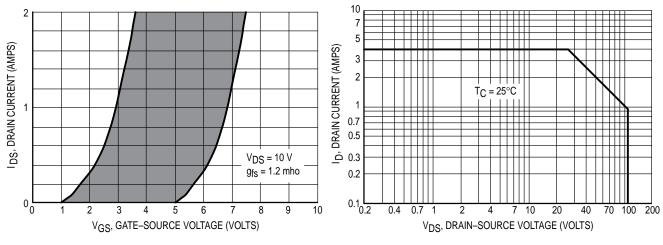
T1 — 4:1 Transformer, 1.75" Subminiature

Transformer, Line Impedance = 25Ω

T1 — 4:1 Impedance Ratio

► 50 Ω

12.5 Ω



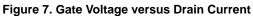


Figure 8. DC Safe Operating Area (SOA)

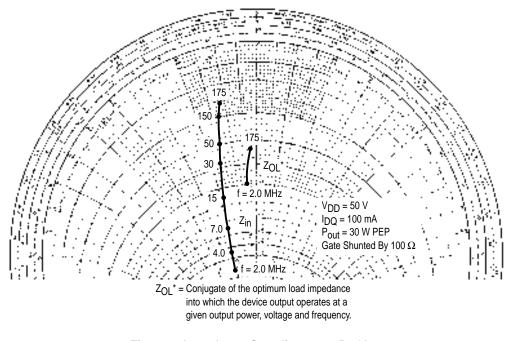


Figure 9. Impedance Coordinates — 50 Ohm Characteristic Impedance

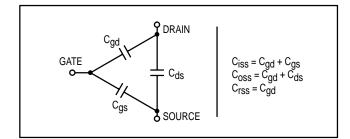
RF POWER MOSFET CONSIDERATIONS

MOSFET CAPACITANCES

The physical structure of a MOSFET results in capacitors between the terminals. The metal oxide gate structure determines the capacitors from gate–to–drain (C_{gd}), and gate–to–source (C_{gs}). The PN junction formed during the fabrication of the RF MOSFET results in a junction capacitance from drain–to–source (C_{ds}).

These capacitances are characterized as input (C_{iss}), output (C_{oss}) and reverse transfer (C_{rss}) capacitances on data sheets. The relationships between the inter-terminal capacitances and those given on data sheets are shown below. The C_{iss} can be specified in two ways:

- 1. Drain shorted to source and positive voltage at the gate.
- Positive voltage of the drain in respect to source and zero volts at the gate. In the latter case the numbers are lower. However, neither method represents the actual operating conditions in RF applications.



LINEARITY AND GAIN CHARACTERISTICS

In addition to the typical IMD and power gain data presented, Figure 5 may give the designer additional information on the capabilities of this device. The graph represents the small signal unity current gain frequency at a given drain current level. This is equivalent to f_T for bipolar transistors.

Since this test is performed at a fast sweep speed, heating of the device does not occur. Thus, in normal use, the higher temperatures may degrade these characteristics to some extent.

DRAIN CHARACTERISTICS

One figure of merit for a FET is its static resistance in the full-on condition. This on-resistance, $V_{DS(on)}$, occurs in the linear region of the output characteristic and is specified under specific test conditions for gate-source voltage and drain current. For MOSFETs, $V_{DS(on)}$ has a positive temperature coefficient and constitutes an important design consideration at high temperatures, because it contributes to the power dissipation within the device.

GATE CHARACTERISTICS

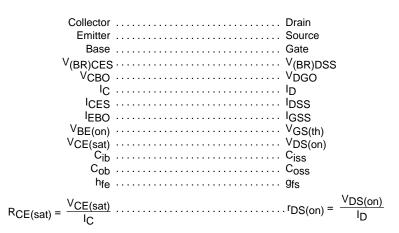
The gate of the RF MOSFET is a polysilicon material, and is electrically isolated from the source by a layer of oxide. The input resistance is very high — on the order of 10⁹ ohms — resulting in a leakage current of a few nanoamperes.

Gate control is achieved by applying a positive voltage slightly in excess of the gate-to-source threshold voltage, V_{GS} (th).

Gate Voltage Rating — Never exceed the gate voltage rating. Exceeding the rated V_{GS} can result in permanent damage to the oxide layer in the gate region.

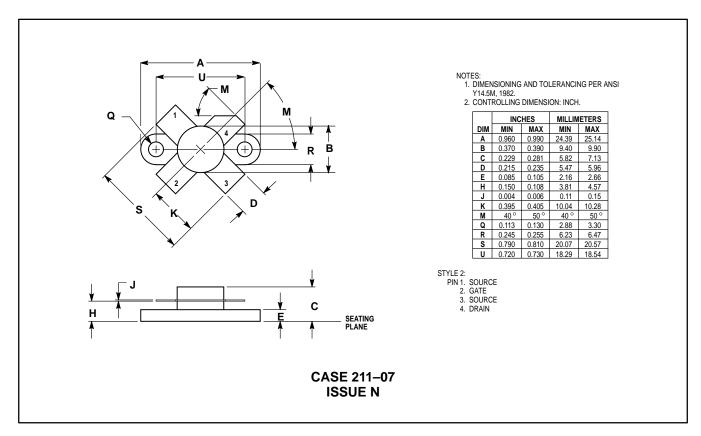
Gate Termination — The gates of these devices are essentially capacitors. Circuits that leave the gate open-circuited or floating should be avoided. These conditions can result in turn-on of the devices due to voltage build-up on the input capacitor due to leakage currents or pickup.

Gate Protection — These devices do not have an internal monolithic zener diode from gate-to-source. If gate protection is required, an external zener diode is recommended.



EQUIVALENT TRANSISTOR PARAMETER TERMINOLOGY

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



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