# The RF Line NPN Silicon RF Power Transistor

The TPV8200B is designed for output stages in band IV and V TV transmitter amplifiers. It incorporates high value emitter ballast resistors, gold metallizations and offers a high degree of reliability and ruggedness.

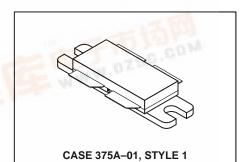
Including input and output matching networks, the TPV8200B features high impedances. It can operate over the 470 MHz to 860 MHz bandwidth using a single fixed tuned circuit.

- To be used class AB for TV band IV and V.
- Specified 28 Volts, 860 MHz Characteristics
   Output Power = 190 Watts (peak sync.)
   Output Power = 150 Watts (CW)
   Gain = 8 dB Min
- Circuit board photomaster available upon request by contacting RF Tactical Marketing in Phoenix, AZ.

### **TPV8200B**

Motorola Preferred Device

190 W, 470-860 MHz RF POWER TRANSISTOR NPN SILICON



#### **MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit	
Collector–Emitter Voltage	VCEO	30	Vdc	
Collector–Base Voltage	VCBO	65	Vdc	
Emitter-Base Voltage	VEBO	WW 4	Vdc	
Collector–Current — Continuous	IC	20	Adc	
Total Device Dissipation @ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C Derate above 25°C	PD	250 1.43	Watts W/°C	
Quiescent Current (without RF drive)	lcq	2 x 500	mAdc	
Storage Temperature Range	T <sub>stg</sub>	-65 to +150	°C	

#### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

dfrevsc.com

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case (1)		0.7	°C/W

#### **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $T_C = 25^{\circ}C$ unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTICS	-N/2 -				
Collector–Emitter Breakdown Voltage (IC = 20 mAdc, IB = 0)	V <sub>(BR)</sub> CEO	30	35	_	Vdc
Collector–Base Breakdown Voltage (IC = 20 mAdc, IE = 0)	V(BR)CBO	65	80	_	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I <sub>E</sub> = 20 mAdc, I <sub>C</sub> = 0)	V(BR)EBO	4	5	_	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Leakage Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = 28 Vdc, R <sub>BE</sub> = 75 Ω)	ICER	_	_	15	mAdc

NOTE:

1. Thermal resistance is determined under specific RF condition.

Teflon is a registered trademark of du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.



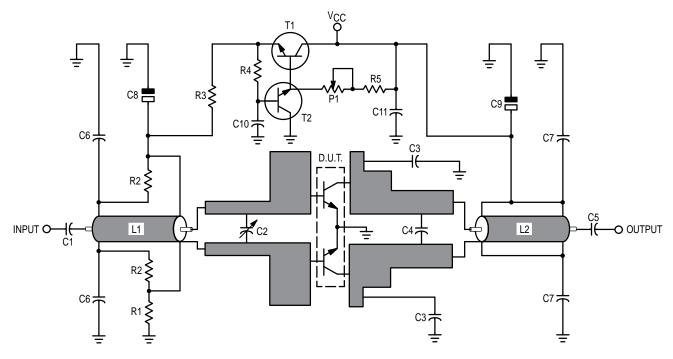
(continued)

#### **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** — **continued** ( $T_C = 25^{\circ}C$ unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
ON CHARACTERISTICS					
DC Current Gain (I <sub>CE</sub> = 2 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 10 Vdc)	hFE	30	75	120	_
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS					
Output Capacitance (each side) (2) (V <sub>CB</sub> = 28 Vdc, I <sub>E</sub> = 0, f = 1 MHz)	C <sub>ob</sub>	_	76	_	pF
FUNCTIONAL TESTS IN CW					
Common–Emitter Amplifier Power Gain (V <sub>CE</sub> = 28 Vdc, P <sub>Out</sub> = 150 W, I <sub>CQ</sub> = 2 x 75 mA, f = 860 MHz)	G <sub>pe</sub>	8	9.5	_	dB
Collector Efficiency (VCE = 28 Vdc, P <sub>Out</sub> = 150 W, I <sub>CQ</sub> = 2 x 75 mA, f = 860 MHz)	η	45	53	_	%
Output Power @ 1 dB Compression (P <sub>ref</sub> = 40 W) (V <sub>CE</sub> = 28 Vdc, I <sub>CQ</sub> = 2 x 75 mA, f = 860 MHz)	P <sub>out</sub>	150	165	_	W
Input overdrive: no degradation (V <sub>CE</sub> = 28 Vdc, I <sub>CQ</sub> = 2 x 75 mA, f = 860 MHz)	P <sub>in</sub>	30	_	_	W
Output Mismatch Stress:  (VCE = 28 Vdc, Pout = 120 W, ICQ = 2 x 75 mA, f = 860 MHz, Load VSWR = 3:1, all phase angles at frequency of test)	Ψ	No Degradation in Output Power Before or After Test			
FUNCTIONAL TESTS IN VIDEO (Standard Black Level)					
Peak Output Power @ 1 dB Compression (V <sub>CE</sub> = 28 Vdc, I <sub>CQ</sub> = 2 x 75 mA, f = 860 MHz)	P <sub>out</sub>	190	210	_	W

#### NOTE:

2. Value of " $C_{0b}$ " is that of die only. It is not measurable in TPV8200B because of internal matching network.



C1 — Chip Capacitor 47 pF ATC 100A

C2 — Chip Capacitor 12 pF ATC 100B + Trimmer Capacitor 0.5-4 pF

C3 — Chip Capacitor 8.2 pF ATC 100B

C4 — Chip Capacitor 12 pF ATC 100B

C5 — Chip Capacitor 100 pF ATC 100A

C6 — Chip Capacitor 2 x 1000 pF Vitramon

C7 — Chip Capacitor 2 x 0.1  $\mu F$  Vitramon

C8 — Capacitor 220 µF/16 V

C9 — Capacitor 100 µF/40 V

C10 — Chip Capacitor 100 pF Vitramon

C11 — Chip Capacitor 15 nF Vitramon

L1 — Coaxial 25  $\Omega$ /length = 41 mm

L2 — Coaxial 25  $\Omega$ /length = 41 mm

R1 — Chip Resistor 47  $\Omega$ 

R2 — 2 x 1  $\Omega$  (0.5  $\Omega$ )

R3 — Resistor 0.8  $\Omega$ 

R4 — Resistor 47  $\Omega$ 

R5 — Resistor 1.2 k $\Omega$ 

P1 — Trimmer Resistor 5 k $\Omega$ 

T1 — Transistor BD 135

T2 — Transistor BD 135

PC Board: 1/50'' Glass Teflon<sup>®</sup>  $\in$   $_{r}$  = 2.55

Figure 1. 860 MHz Test Circuit

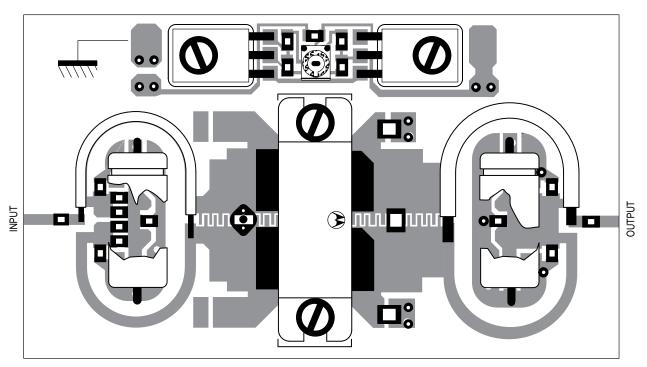


Figure 2. Components View

#### **CAUTION**

The TPV8200B is a high power transistor and thermal adaptation is very important for good RF performance (see mechanical drawing for mounting recommendations).

Maximum Ratings are given to avoid destruction of the transistor; another limitation is MMMTBF and the user must first determine the minimum wanted life—time in order to choose the right way of use for the device (see MMMTBF curves), especially in case of CW application.

#### **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

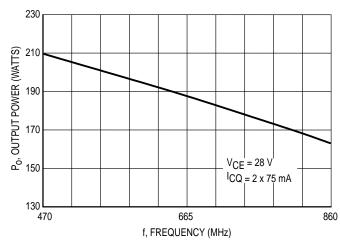


Figure 3. Output Power @ 1 dB Comp. versus Frequency

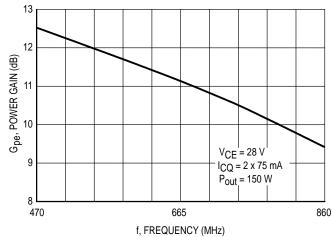


Figure 4. Power Gain versus Frequency

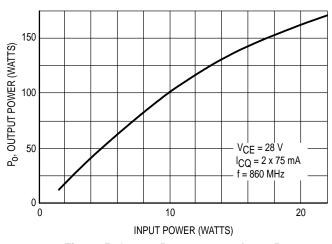


Figure 5. Output Power versus Input Power

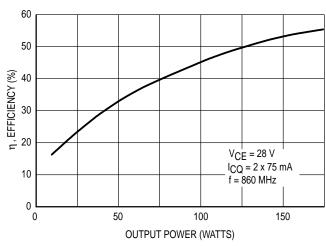


Figure 6. Collector Efficiency versus Output Power

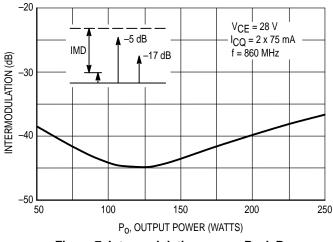


Figure 7. Intermodulation versus Peak Power (Side Band)

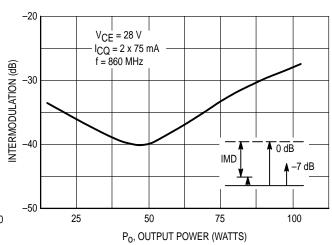


Figure 8. Intermodulation versus Peak Power (Dual Sound)

## TYPICAL VIDEO CHARACTERISTICS @ f = 860 MHz VCE = 28 V

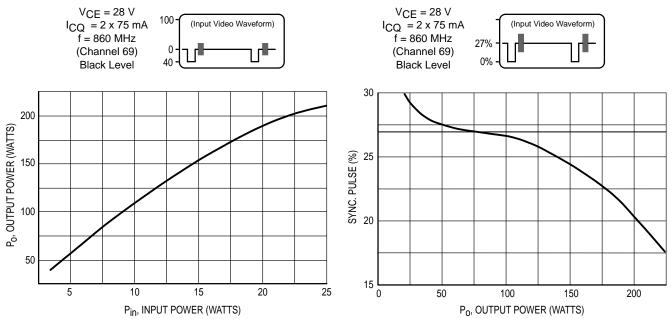


Figure 9. Peak Output Power versus Peak Input Power

Figure 10. Sync. Pulse versus Peak Output Power

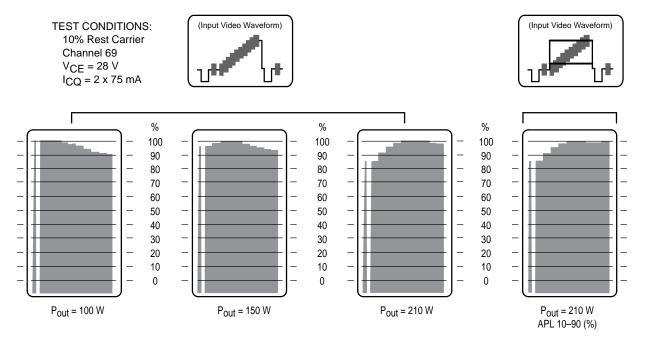
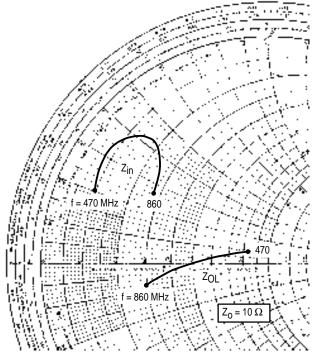


Figure 11. Gain versus Output Power



f MHz	Z <sub>in</sub> Ohms	Z <sub>OL</sub> * Ohms
470 567	0.80 + j2.11	7.93 + j0.94
665	0.85 + j3.15 1.56 + j4.20	5.94 + j0.30 4.55 – j0.02
762	2.64 + j3.36	3.70 – j0.52
860	2.72 + j2.24	2.91 – j0.92

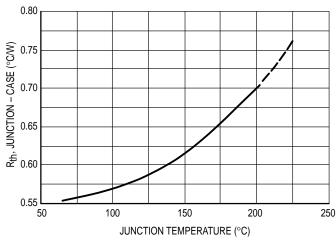
Z<sub>OL\*</sub> = Conjugate of optimum load impedance into which the device operates at a given output power, voltage, current, and frequency.

Base–base & collector–collector Impedances with Circuit Tuned for Maximum Gain @  $V_{CE}$  = 28  $V/I_{CQ}$  = 2 x 75 mA/ $P_{out}$  = 150 W

Figure 12. Series Equivalent Input/Output Impedances

#### RELIABILITY DEPENDENCE ON THERMAL CONSIDERATIONS

MMMTBF: Metal Migration Mean Time Before Failure.





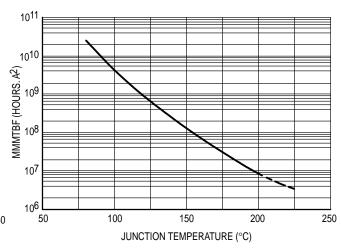


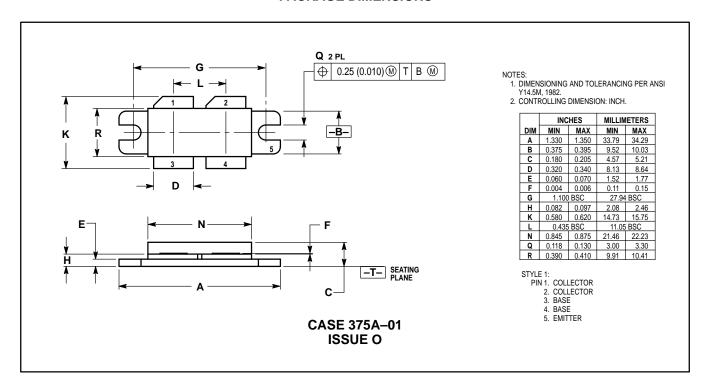
Figure 14. MMMTBF versus Junction Temperature

TYPICAL CONDITIONS (120 W CW):

TYPICAL CONDITIONS (210 W VIDEO):

$$\begin{cases} P_{\text{out}} = 120 \text{ W} \\ P_{\text{in}} = 15 \text{ W} \\ V_{\text{CE}} = 28 \text{ V} \\ \eta = 45\% \\ I_{\text{CQ}} = 9.5 \text{ A} \\ R_{\text{TH}} = 0.7^{\circ}\text{C/W} \\ T_{\text{max}} = 70^{\circ}\text{C} \end{cases} \\ \end{cases} \begin{cases} P_{\text{diss}} = 161 \text{ W} \\ P_{\text{in}} = 7.8 \text{ W} \\ P_{\text{in}} = 7.8 \text{ W} \\ V_{\text{CE}} = 28 \text{ V} \\ \eta = 38\% \\ I_{\text{CQ}} = 6.6 \text{ A} \\ R_{\text{TH}} = 0.7^{\circ}\text{C/W} \\ T_{\text{max}} = 70^{\circ}\text{C} \end{cases} \\ \end{cases} \begin{cases} P_{\text{diss}} = 123 \text{ W} \\ P_{\text{in}} = 7.8 \text{ W} \\ P_{\text{in}} = 38\% \\ P_{\text{cot}} = 123 \text{ W} \\ P_{\text{in}} = 156^{\circ}\text{C} \\ P_{\text{diss}} = 123 \text{ W} \\ P_{\text{in}} = 156^{\circ}\text{C} \\ P_{\text{diss}} = 123 \text{ W} \\ P_{\text{in}} = 7.8 \text{ W} \\$$

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