

The RF Sub-Micron MOSFET Line

RF Power Field Effect Transistor Array

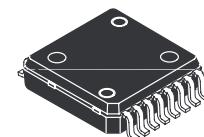
N-Channel Enhancement-Mode Lateral MOSFET

Designed for broadband commercial and industrial applications with frequencies to 1.0 GHz. The high gain and broadband performance of this device make it ideal for large-signal, common-source amplifier applications in 26 volt base station equipment.

- Typical Performance at 960 MHz, 26 Volts
 - Output Power — 2 Watts Per Transistor
 - Power Gain — 18 dB
 - Efficiency — 50%
- Designed for Maximum Gain and Insertion Phase Flatness
- Capable of Handling 10:1 VSWR, @ 26 Vdc, 960 MHz, 2 Watts CW Output Power
- Excellent Thermal Stability
- Characterized with Series Equivalent Large-Signal Impedance Parameters
- Available in Tape and Reel. R2 Suffix = 1,500 Units per 16 mm, 13 inch Reel.

MRF9002R2

1.0 GHZ, 2 W, 26 V
LATERAL N-CHANNEL
BROADBAND
RF POWER MOSFET



CASE 978-03
PLASTIC
PFP-16

PIN CONNECTIONS

N.C.	1	16	DRAIN 1-1
N.C.	2	15	DRAIN 1-2
GATE1	3	14	DRAIN 2-1
N.C.	4	13	DRAIN 2-2
GATE2	5	12	N.C.
N.C.	6	11	DRAIN 3-1
GATE3	7	10	DRAIN 3-2
N.C.	8	9	N.C.

(Top View)

NOTE: Exposed backside flag is source terminal for transistors.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Drain-Source Voltage	V _{DSS}	65	Vdc
Gate-Source Voltage	V _{GS}	-0.5, +15	Vdc
Total Dissipation Per Transistor @ T _C = 25°C	P _D	4	Watts
Storage Temperature Range	T _{stg}	-65 to +150	°C
Operating Junction Temperature	T _J	150	°C

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case, Single Transistor	R _{θJC}	12	°C/W

MOISTURE SENSITIVITY LEVEL

Test Methodology	Rating
Per JESD 22-A113	3

NOTE – **CAUTION** – MOS devices are susceptible to damage from electrostatic charge. Reasonable precautions in handling and packaging MOS devices should be observed.

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
ON CHARACTERISTICS					
Gate Threshold Voltage ($V_{DS} = 10$ Vdc, $I_D = 20 \mu\text{A}$)	$V_{GS(\text{th})}$	2.4	—	4	Vdc
Gate Quiescent Voltage ($V_{DS} = 26$ Vdc, $I_D = 25$ mA)	$V_{GS(Q)}$	3	—	5	Vdc
Drain–Source On–Voltage ($V_{GS} = 10$ Vdc, $I_D = 0.1$ Adc)	$V_{DS(\text{on})}$	—	0.3	—	Vdc

FUNCTIONAL TESTS (Per Transistor in Motorola Test Fixture, 50 ohm system)

Common–Source Amplifier Power Gain @ P1dB ($V_{DD} = 26$ Vdc, $I_{DQ} = 25$ mA, $f = 960.0$ MHz)	G_{ps}	15	18	—	dB
Drain Efficiency @ P1dB ($V_{DD} = 26$ Vdc, $I_{DQ} = 25$ mA, $f = 960.0$ MHz)	η	35	50	—	%
Input Return Loss @ P1dB ($V_{DD} = 26$ Vdc, $I_{DQ} = 25$ mA, $f = 960.0$ MHz)	IRL	—	-15	-9	dB
Power Output, 1 dB Compression Point ($V_{DD} = 26$ Vdc, $I_{DQ} = 25$ mA, $f = 960.0$ MHz)	$P_{1\text{dB}}$	34	37	—	dBm
Output Mismatch Stress ($V_{DD} = 26$ Vdc, $P_{out} = 2$ W CW, $I_{DQ} = 25$ mA, $f = 960.0$ MHz, VSWR = 10:1, All Phase Angles at Frequency of Tests)	Ψ	No Degradation In Output Power			

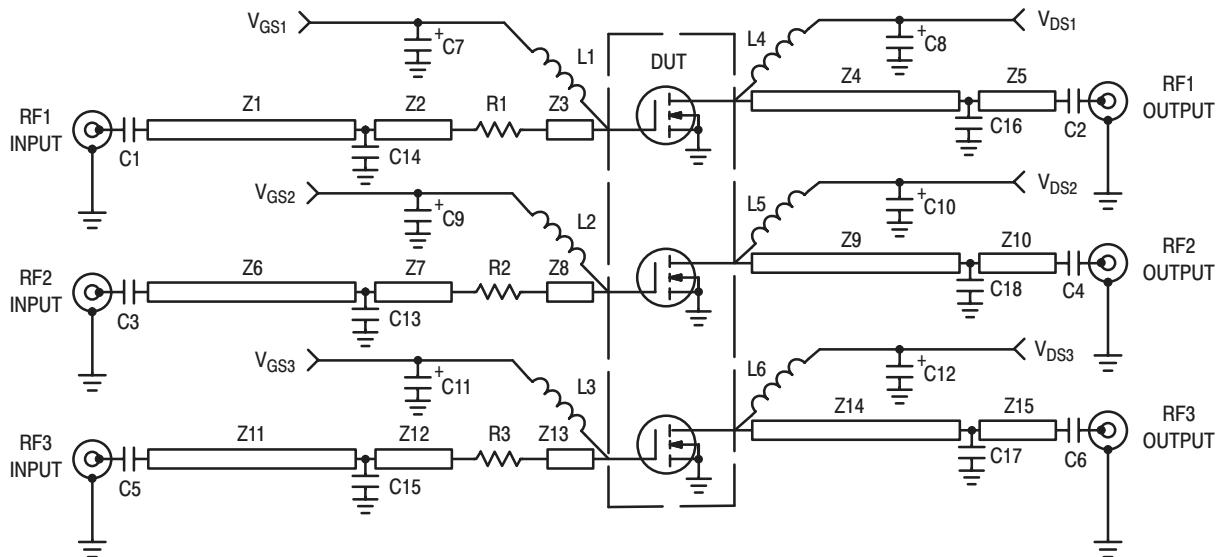


Figure 1. MRF9002R2 Broadband Test Circuit Schematic

Table 1. MRF9002R2 Broadband Test Circuit Component Designations and Values

Designators	Description
C1–C6	33 pF Chip Capacitors (0805)
C7–C12	1.0 μ F, 35 V Tantalum Capacitors, B Case, Kemet
C13	8.2 pF Chip Capacitor (0805)
C14, C15	10 pF Chip Capacitors (0805)
C16, C17	2.7 pF Chip Capacitors (0805)
C18	3.3 pF Chip Capacitor (0805)
L1–L6	12 nH Chip Inductors (0805)
R1–R3	0 Ω Chip Resistors (0805)
Z1, Z11	1.16 x 28.5 mm Microstrip
Z2, Z7, Z12	0.65 x 5.6 mm Microstrip
Z3, Z8, Z13	0.65 x 2.6 mm Microstrip
Z4, Z14	1.16 x 19.5 mm Microstrip
Z5, Z15	1.16 x 17.5 mm Microstrip
Z6	1.16 x 12.9 mm Microstrip
Z9	1.16 x 27.2 mm Microstrip
Z10	1.16 x 4.3 mm Microstrip
PCB	Etched Circuit Board
Raw PCB Material	Rogers RO4350, 0.020", 2.5", x 2.5", ϵ_r = 3.5
Bedstead	Copper Heatsink

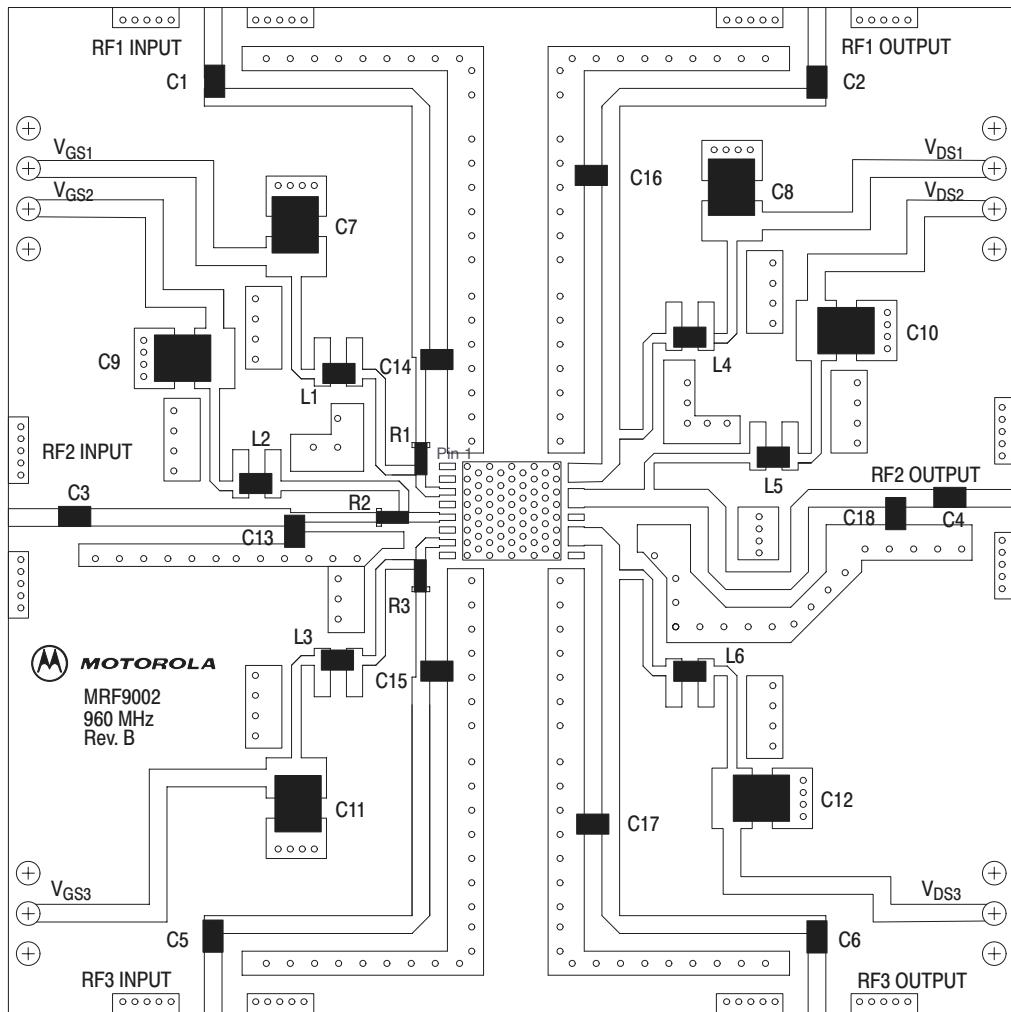


Figure 2. MRF9002R2 Broadband Test Circuit Component Layout

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

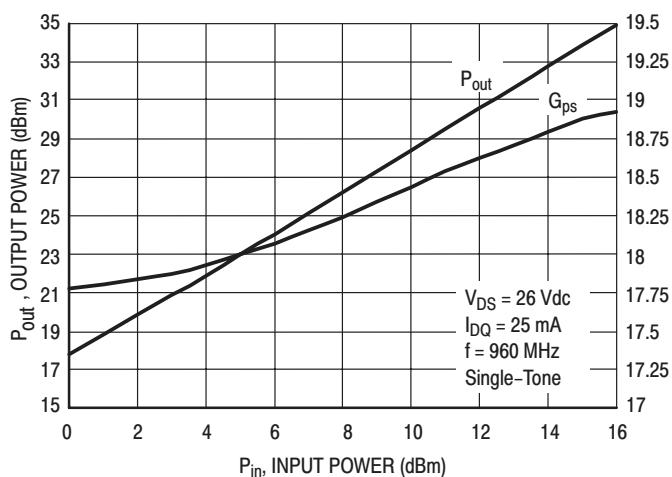


Figure 3. Output Power and Power Gain versus Input Power

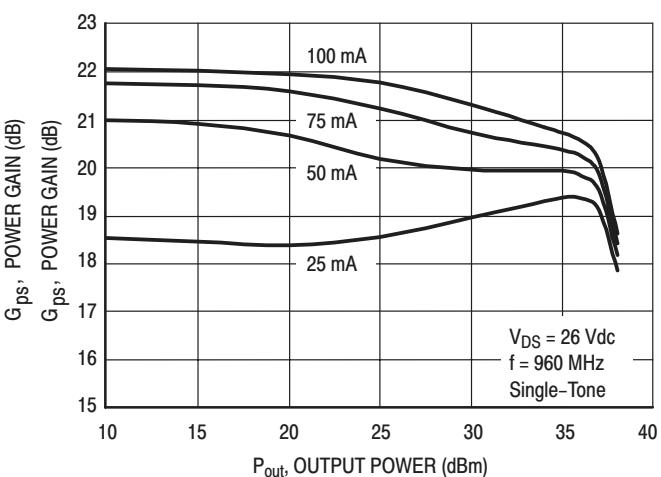


Figure 4. Power Gain versus Output Power

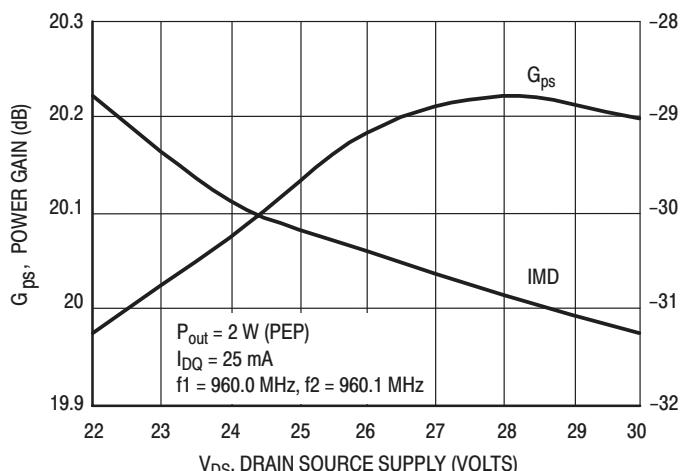


Figure 5. Power Gain and Intermodulation Distortion versus Supply Voltage

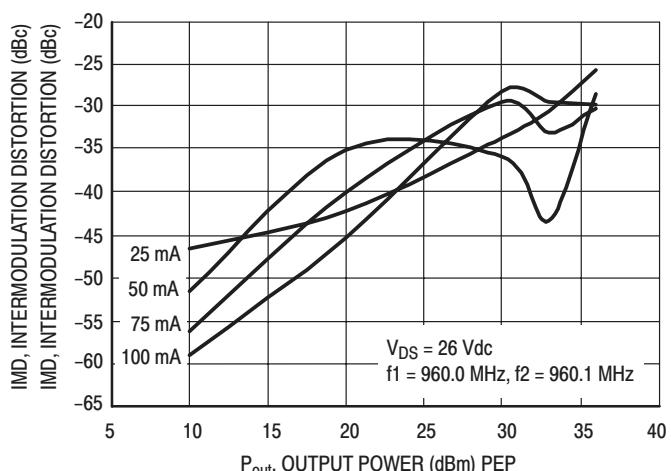


Figure 6. Intermodulation Distortion versus Output Power

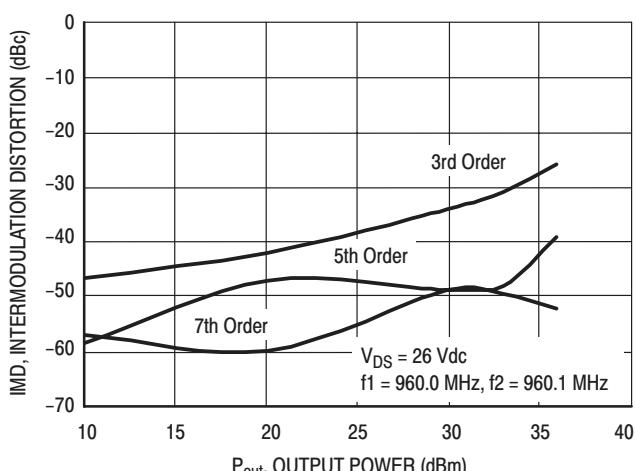


Figure 7. Intermodulation Distortion Products versus Output Power

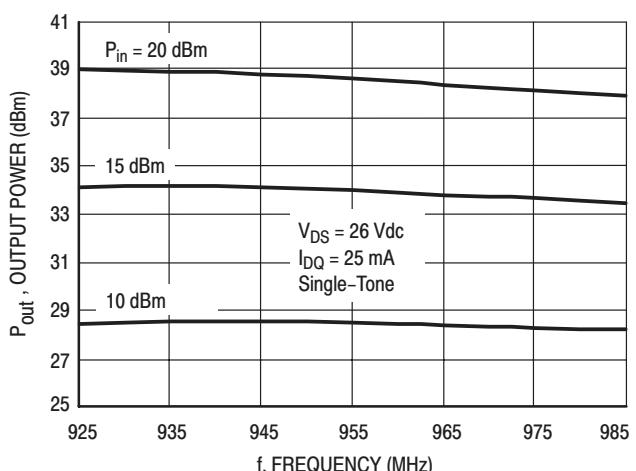


Figure 8. Output Power versus Frequency

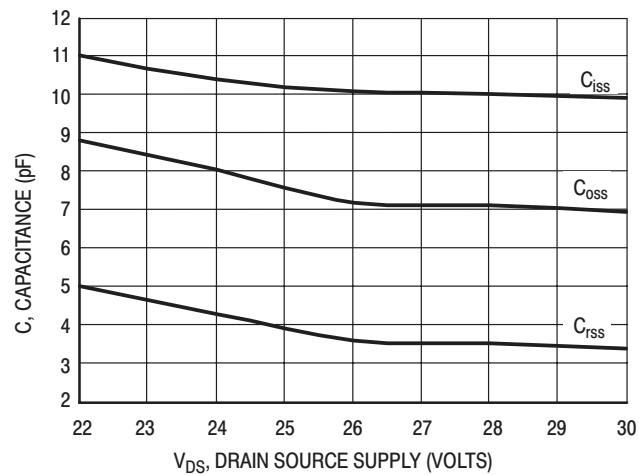
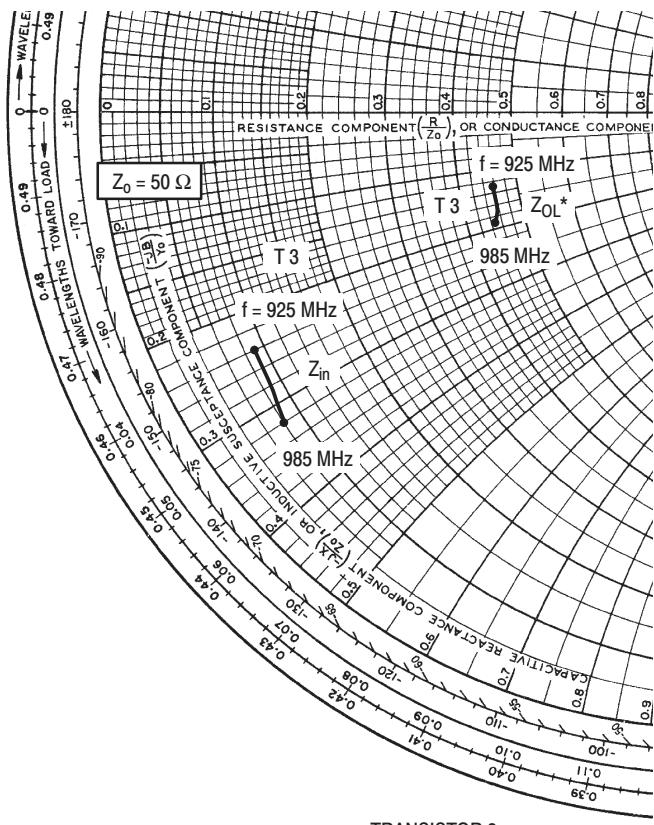
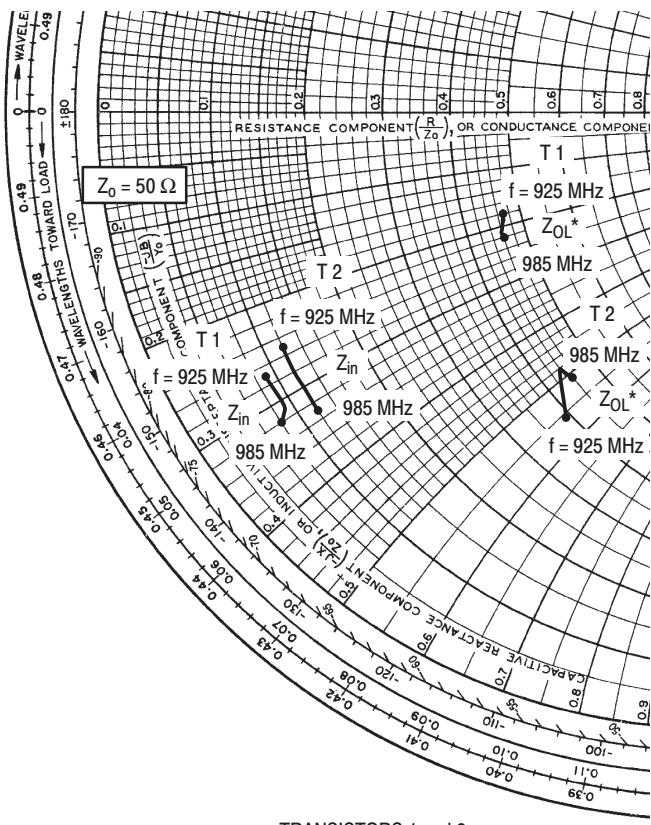


Figure 9. Capacitance versus Drain Source Voltage



$V_{DD} = 26 \text{ V}$, $I_{DQ} = 25 \text{ mA}$, $P_{out} = 2 \text{ W PEP}$

f MHz	Z_{in} Ω	Z_{OL^*} Ω
925	$4.5 - j13.3$	$23.4 - j9.2$
960	$4.3 - j15.3$	$23.2 - j10.4$
985	$4.1 - j15.8$	$23.0 - j11.1$

Transistor 1

$V_{DD} = 26 \text{ V}$, $I_{DQ} = 25 \text{ mA}$, $P_{out} = 2 \text{ W PEP}$

f MHz	Z_{in} Ω	Z_{OL^*} Ω
925	$6.0 - j12.3$	$19.7 - j27.8$
960	$5.9 - j14.3$	$22.0 - j23.9$
985	$5.8 - j16.5$	$22.5 - j25.4$

Transistor 2

$V_{DD} = 26 \text{ V}$, $I_{DQ} = 25 \text{ mA}$, $P_{out} = 2 \text{ W PEP}$

f MHz	Z_{in} Ω	Z_{OL^*} Ω
925	$4.3 - j12.2$	$23.1 - j6.5$
960	$4.3 - j14.0$	$22.8 - j8.4$
985	$3.9 - j15.9$	$22.6 - j9.3$

Transistor 3

Z_{in} = Complex conjugate of source impedance.

Z_{OL^*} = Complex conjugate of the optimum load impedance at a given output power, voltage, IMD, bias current and frequency.

Note: Z_{OL^*} was chosen based on tradeoffs between gain, output power, drain efficiency and intermodulation distortion.

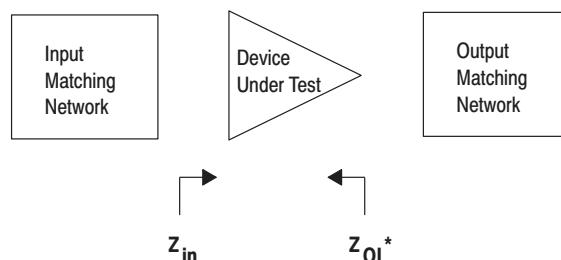


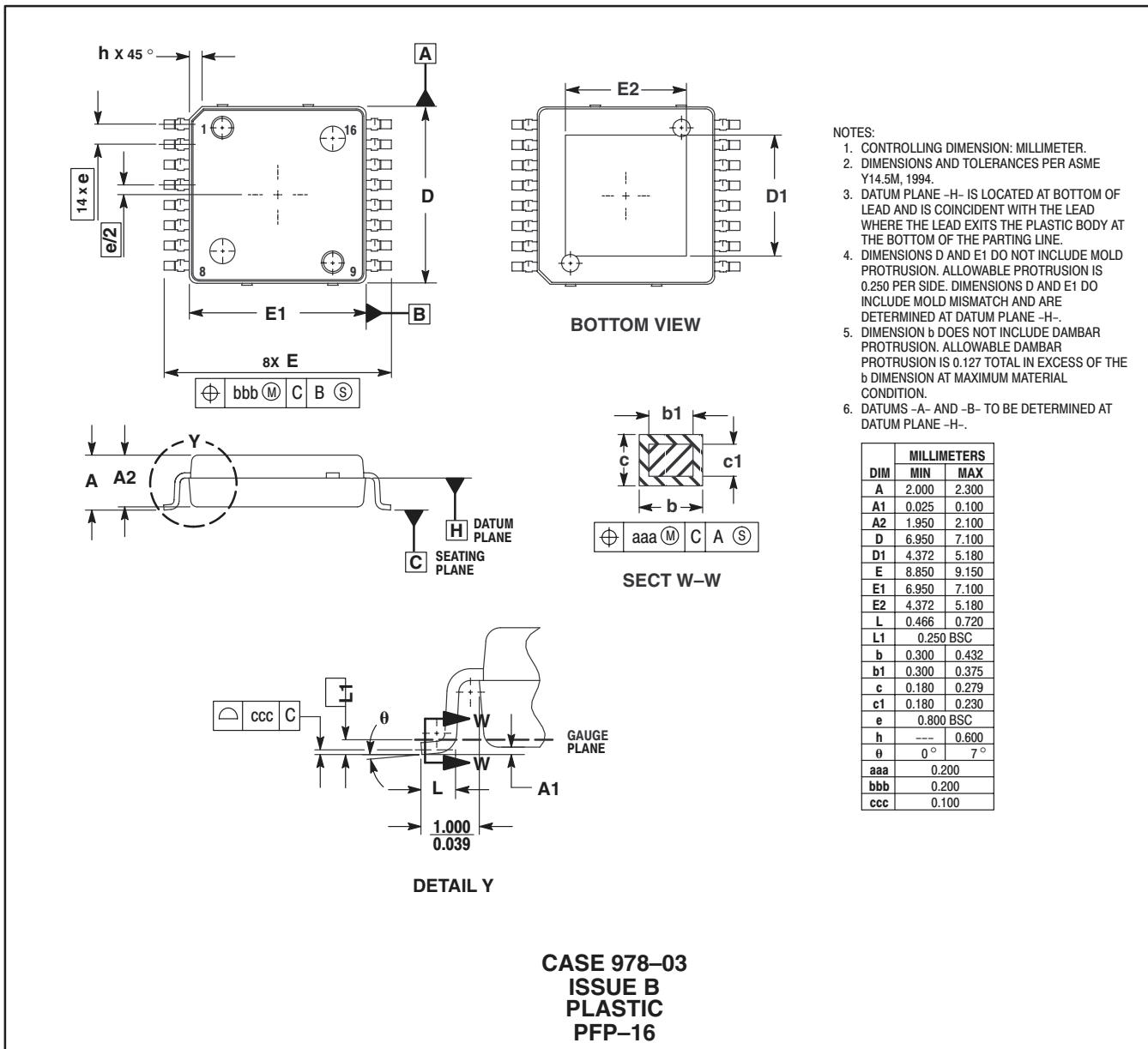
Figure 10. Series Equivalent Input and Output Impedance

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PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



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