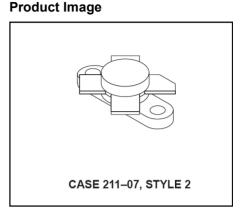


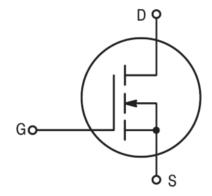
Rev. V1

Designed for wideband large—signal amplifier and oscillator applications up to 400 MHz range.

N-Channel enhancement mode

- Guaranteed 28V, 150 MHz performance
 Output power = 5.0 watts
 Minimum gain = 11 dB
 Efficiency = 55% (Typical)
- Small- and large-signal characterization
- Typical performance at 400 MHz, 28V, 5.0W
 Output = 10.6 dB gain
- 100% tested for load mismatch at all phase angles with 30:1 VSWR
- Low noise figure: 2.0 dB (Typ.) at 200 mA, 150 MHz
- Excellent thermal stability, ideally suited for Class A operation





MAXIMUM RATINGS

| Rating | Symbol | Value | Unit | |
|--|------------------|-------------|---------------|--|
| Drain-Source Voltage | V _{DSS} | 65 | Vdc | |
| Drain–Gate Voltage (R _{GS} = 1.0 M Ω) | V _{DGR} | 65 | Vdc | |
| Gate-Source Voltage | V _{GS} | ±40 | Vdc | |
| Drain Current — Continuous | I _D | 0.9 | Adc | |
| Total Device Dissipation @ T _C = 25°C Derate above 25°C | P _D | 17.5 0.1 | Watts W/°C | |
| Storage Temperature Range | T _{stg} | -65 to +150 | °C | |

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

| Ī | Rating | Symbol | Value | Unit |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------|-------|------|
| I | Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case | | 10 | °C/W |

 $\label{eq:handling} \textbf{Handling and Packaging} \ -\ \texttt{MOS} \ \ \text{devices are susceptible to damage from electrostatic charge}. \ \ \text{Reasonable precautions in handling and packaging MOS devices should be observed}.$



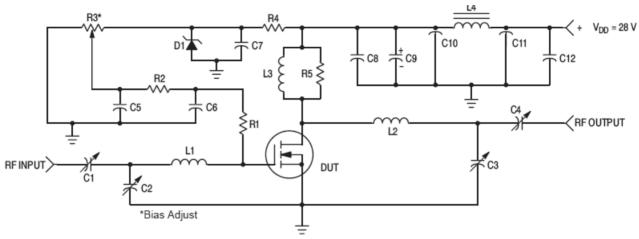
Rev. V1

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

| Characteristic | Symbol | Min | Тур | Max | Unit |
|--|----------------------|--------------------------------|------------|-----|-------|
| OFF CHARACTERISTICS | | • | | | |
| Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage (V _{GS} = 0, I _D = 5.0 mA) | V _{(BR)DSS} | 65 | _ | _ | Vdc |
| Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current (V _{DS} = 28 V, V _{GS} = 0) | I _{DSS} | _ | _ | 1.0 | mAdc |
| Gate-Source Leakage Current (V _{GS} = 20 V, V _{DS} = 0) | I _{GSS} | _ | _ | 1.0 | μAdc |
| ON CHARACTERISTICS | | | | | |
| Gate Threshold Voltage (I _D = 10 mA, V _{DS} = 10 V) | $V_{GS(th)}$ | 1.0 | 3.5 | 6.0 | Vdc |
| Forward Transconductance (V _{DS} = 10 V, I _D = 100 mA) | 9fs | 80 | 110 | _ | mmhos |
| DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS | | | | | |
| Input Capacitance (V _{DS} = 28 V, V _{GS} = 0, f = 1.0 MHz) | C _{iss} | _ | 7.0 | _ | pF |
| Output Capacitance (V _{DS} = 28 V, V _{GS} = 0, f = 1.0 MHz) | C _{oss} | _ | 9.7 | _ | pF |
| Reverse Transfer Capacitance (V _{DS} = 28 V, V _{GS} = 0, f = 1.0 MHz) | C _{rss} | _ | 2.3 | _ | pF |
| FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS | | | | • | |
| Noise Figure (V _{DS} = 28 Vdc, I _D = 200 mA, f = 150 MHz) | NF | _ | 2.0 | _ | dB |
| Common Source Power Gain (V _{DD} = 28 Vdc, P _{out} = 5.0 W, I _{DQ} = 50 mA) | G _{ps} | | | | dB |
| f = 150 MHz (Fig. 1) f = 400 MHz (Fig. 14) | | 11 — | 14 10.6 | _ | |
| Drain Efficiency (Fig. 1) (V _{DD} = 28 Vdc, P _{out} = 5.0 W, f = 150 MHz, I _{DQ} = 50 mA) | η | 50 | 55 | _ | % |
| Electrical Ruggedness (Fig. 1) (V _{DD} = 28 Vdc, P _{out} = 5.0 W, f = 150 MHz, I _{DQ} = 50 mA, VSWR 30:1 at all Phase Angles) | Ψ | No Degradation in Output Power | | | |



Rev. V1



C1, C4 - Arco 406, 15-115 pF

C2 — Arco 403, 3.0–35 pF C3 — Arco 402, 1.5–20 pF

C5, C6, C7, C8, C12 - 0.1 µF Erie Redcap

C9 - 10 µF, 50 V

C10, C11 - 680 pF Feedthru

D1 - 1N5925A Motorola Zener

L1 - 3 Turns, 0.310" ID, #18 AWG Enamel, 0.2" Long

L2 - 3-1/2 Turns, 0.310" ID, #18 AWG Enamel, 0.25" Long

L3 - 20 Turns, #20 AWG Enamel Wound on R5

L4 — Ferroxcube VK-200 — 19/4B

R1 - 68 Ω, 1.0 W Thin Film

R2 — 10 kΩ, 1/4 W

R3 — 10 Turns, 10 kΩ Beckman Instruments 8108

R4 — 1.8 kΩ, 1/2 W

R5 — 1.0 MΩ. 2.0 W Carbon

Board - G10, 62 mils

Figure 1. 150 MHz Test Circuit

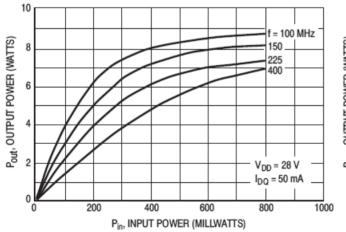


Figure 2. Output Power versus Input Power

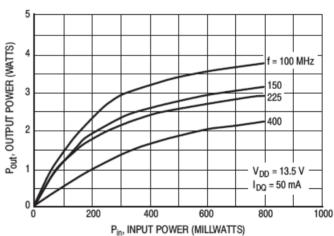
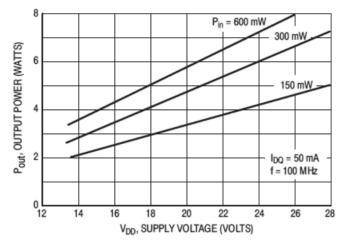


Figure 3. Output Power versus Input Power

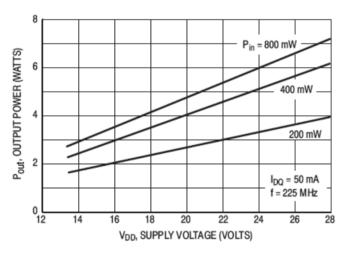




P_{in} = 800 mW - 400 mW - 400 mW - 1_{DQ} = 50 mA - f = 150 MHz - 1_{DD}, SUPPLY VOLTAGE (VOLTS)

Figure 4. Output Power versus Supply Voltage

Figure 5. Output Power versus Supply Voltage



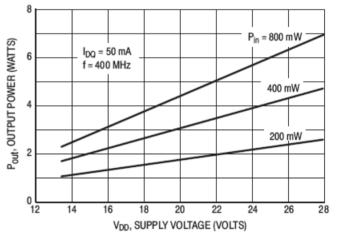


Figure 6. Output Power versus Supply Voltage

Figure 7. Output Power versus Supply Voltage



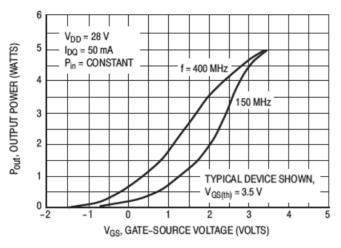


Figure 8. Output Power versus Gate Voltage

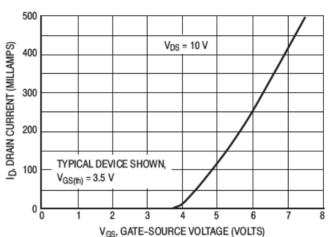


Figure 9. Drain Current versus Gate Voltage (Transfer Characteristics)

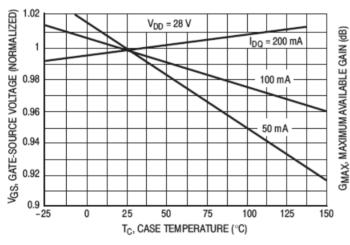


Figure 10. Gate-Source Voltage versus Case Temperature

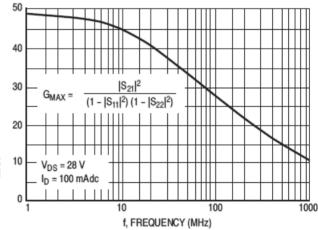


Figure 11. Maximum Available Gain versus Frequency



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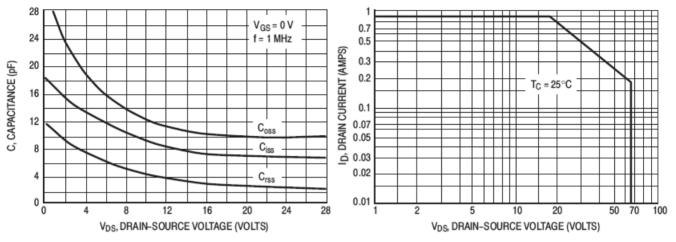
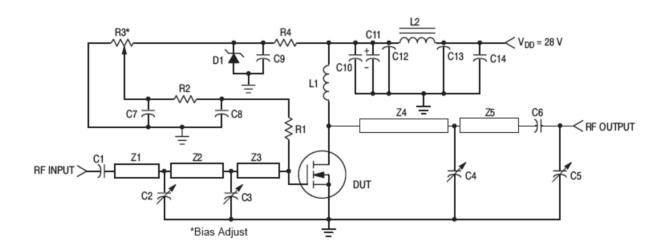


Figure 12. Capacitance versus Voltage

Figure 13. Maximum Rated Forward Biased Safe Operating Area



C2, C3, C4, C5 - 0-20 pF Johanson C7, C9, C10, C14 - 0.1 µF Erie Redcap, 50 V C8 - 0.001 µF C11 — 10 µF, 50 V C12, C13 - 680 pF Feedthru D1 - 1N5925A Motorola Zener

L1 - 6 Turns, 1/4" ID, #20 AWG Enamel

L2 — Ferroxcube VK-200 — 19/4B

C1, C6 - 270 pF, ATC 100 mils

R1 - 68 Ω, 1.0 W Thin Film

R2 - 10 kΩ, 1/4 W

R3 — 10 Turns, 10 k Ω Beckman Instruments 8108

R4 — 1.8 kΩ, 1/2 W

Z1 - 1.4" x 0.166" Microstrip

Z2 - 1.1" x 0.166" Microstrip

Z3 - 0.95" x 0.166" Microstrip

Z4 - 2.2" x 0.166" Microstrip

Z5 - 0.85" x 0.166" Microstrip

Board - Glass Teflon, 62 mils

Figure 14. 400 MHz Test Circuit



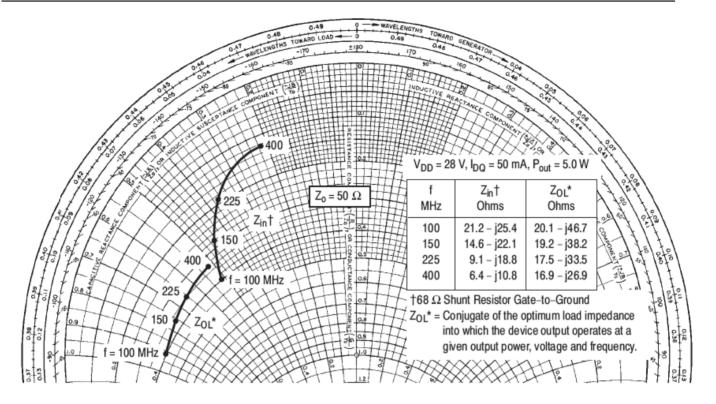


Figure 15. Large–Signal Series Equivalent Input/Output Impedances, Z_{in}^{\dagger} , Z_{OL}^{*}



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| | | 11 | S ₂₁ | | S ₁₂ | | S ₂₂ | |
|------------|-----------------|------|-----------------|-----|-----------------|-----|-----------------|------|
| f (MHz) | S ₁₁ | ∠ ф | S ₂₁ | ∠ φ | S ₁₂ | ∠ φ | S ₂₂ | ∠ φ |
| 1.0 | 0.989 | -1.0 | 11.27 | 179 | 0.0014 | 89 | 0.954 | -1.0 |
| 2.0 | 0.989 | -2.0 | 11.27 | 179 | 0.0028 | 89 | 0.954 | -2.0 |
| 5.0 | 0.988 | -5.0 | 11.26 | 176 | 0.0069 | 86 | 0.954 | -4.0 |
| 10 | 0.985 | -10 | 11.20 | 173 | 0.014 | 83 | 0.951 | -9.0 |
| 20 | 0.977 | -20 | 10.99 | 166 | 0.027 | 76 | 0.938 | -18 |
| 30 | 0.965 | -30 | 10.66 | 159 | 0.039 | 69 | 0.918 | -26 |
| 40 | 0.950 | -39 | 10.25 | 153 | 0.051 | 63 | 0.895 | -34 |
| 50 | 0.931 | -47 | 9.777 | 147 | 0.060 | 57 | 0.867 | -42 |
| 60 | 0.912 | -53 | 9.359 | 142 | 0.069 | 53 | 0.846 | -49 |
| 70 | 0.892 | -58 | 8.960 | 138 | 0.077 | 49 | 0.828 | -56 |
| 80 | 0.874 | -62 | 8.583 | 135 | 0.085 | 46 | 0.815 | -62 |
| 90 | 0.855 | -66 | 8.190 | 131 | 0.091 | 43 | 0.801 | -68 |
| 100 | 0.833 | -70 | 7.808 | 128 | 0.096 | 40 | 0.785 | -74 |
| 110 | 0.827 | -73 | 7.661 | 125 | 0.101 | 38 | 0.784 | -77 |
| 120 | 0.821 | -76 | 7.515 | 122 | 0.107 | 36 | 0.784 | -82 |
| 130 | 0.814 | -79 | 7.368 | 119 | 0.113 | 34 | 0.784 | -85 |
| 140 | 0.808 | -82 | 7.222 | 116 | 0.119 | 32 | 0.783 | -88 |
| 150 | 0.802 | -86 | 7.075 | 114 | 0.125 | 31 | 0.783 | -90 |
| 160 | 0.788 | -89 | 6.810 | 112 | 0.127 | 30 | 0.780 | -92 |
| 170 | 0.774 | -92 | 6.540 | 110 | 0.128 | 28 | 0.774 | -94 |
| 180 | 0.763 | -94 | 6.220 | 108 | 0.130 | 26 | 0.762 | -98 |
| 190 | 0.751 | -97 | 5.903 | 106 | 0.132 | 24 | 0.760 | -100 |
| 200 | 0.740 | -100 | 5.784 | 104 | 0.134 | 23 | 0.758 | -103 |
| 225 | 0.719 | -104 | 5.334 | 100 | 0.136 | 20 | 0.757 | -107 |
| 250 | 0.704 | -108 | 4.904 | 97 | 0.139 | 19 | 0.758 | -110 |
| 275 | 0.687 | -113 | 4.551 | 92 | 0.141 | 16 | 0.757 | -114 |
| 300 | 0.673 | -117 | 4.219 | 89 | 0.141 | 14 | 0.750 | -117 |
| 325 | 0.668 | -120 | 3.978 | 86 | 0.142 | 12 | 0.757 | -120 |
| 350 | 0.669 | -123 | 3.737 | 83 | 0.142 | 10 | 0.766 | -121 |
| 375 | 0.662 | -125 | 3.519 | 80 | 0.143 | 9.0 | 0.768 | -123 |
| 400 | 0.654 | -127 | 3.325 | 77 | 0.142 | 8.0 | 0.772 | -124 |
| 425 | 0.650 | -129 | 3.170 | 75 | 0.140 | 7.0 | 0.772 | -125 |
| 450 | 0.638 | -131 | 3.048 | 72 | 0.141 | 6.0 | 0.783 | -125 |
| 475 | 0.614 | -132 | 2.898 | 71 | 0.136 | 6.0 | 0.786 | -126 |
| 500 | 0.641 | -133 | 2.833 | 68 | 0.136 | 5.0 | 0.795 | -127 |
| 525 | 0.638 | -135 | 2.709 | 66 | 0.135 | 5.0 | 0.801 | -127 |
| 550 | 0.633 | -137 | 2.574 | 64 | 0.133 | 4.0 | 0.802 | -128 |
| 575 | 0.628 | -138 | 2.481 | 62 | 0.131 | 5.0 | 0.805 | -128 |
| 600 | 0.625 | -140 | 2.408 | 60 | 0.129 | 5.0 | 0.814 | -128 |

The Power RF characterization data were measured with a 68 ohm resistor shunting the MRF134 input port. The scattering parameters were measured on the MRF134 device alone with no external components.

(continued)

Table 1. Common Source Scattering Parameters V_{DS} = 28 V, I_{D} = 100 mA



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| f | f S ₁₁ | | S ₂₁ | | S ₁₂ | | S ₂₂ | |
|-------|-------------------|------|-----------------|-----|-----------------|-----|-----------------|------|
| (MHz) | S ₁₁ | ∠ ф | S ₂₁ | ∠ ф | S ₁₂ | ∠ φ | S ₂₂ | ∠ φ |
| 625 | 0.619 | -142 | 2.334 | 58 | 0.128 | 5.0 | 0.818 | -129 |
| 650 | 0.617 | -144 | 2.259 | 56 | 0.125 | 6.0 | 0.824 | -130 |
| 675 | 0.618 | -146 | 2.192 | 55 | 0.123 | 7.0 | 0.834 | -130 |
| 700 | 0.619 | -147 | 2.124 | 53 | 0.122 | 8.0 | 0.851 | -131 |
| 725 | 0.618 | -150 | 2.061 | 51 | 0.120 | 9.0 | 0.859 | -132 |
| 750 | 0.614 | -152 | 1.983 | 49 | 0.118 | 11 | 0.857 | -133 |
| 775 | 0.609 | -154 | 1.908 | 48 | 0.119 | 13 | 0.865 | -133 |
| 800 | 0.562 | -155 | 1.877 | 49 | 0.118 | 15 | 0.872 | -133 |
| 825 | 0.587 | -156 | 1.869 | 46 | 0.119 | 16 | 0.869 | -134 |
| 850 | 0.593 | -158 | 1.794 | 44 | 0.118 | 18 | 0.875 | -135 |
| 875 | 0.597 | -160 | 1.749 | 43 | 0.119 | 18 | 0.881 | -135 |
| 900 | 0.598 | -162 | 1.700 | 41 | 0.118 | 18 | 0.889 | -136 |
| 925 | 0.592 | -164 | 1.641 | 40 | 0.115 | 18 | 0.888 | -138 |
| 950 | 0.588 | -166 | 1.590 | 39 | 0.112 | 20 | 0.877 | -138 |
| 975 | 0.586 | -168 | 1.572 | 39 | 0.108 | 23 | 0.864 | -137 |
| 1000 | 0.590 | -171 | 1.551 | 37 | 0.107 | 28 | 0.863 | -137 |

The Power RF characterization data were measured with a 68 ohm resistor shunting the MRF134 input port. The scattering parameters were measured on the MRF134 device alone with no external components.

Table 1. Common Source Scattering Parameters (continued) $V_{DS} = 28 \text{ V, I}_D = 100 \text{ mA}$



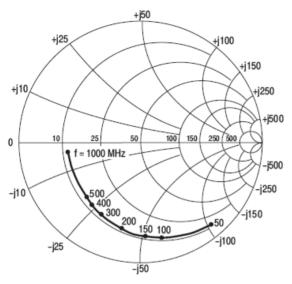


Figure 16. S₁₁, Input Reflection Coefficient versus Frequency V_{DS} = 28 V I_D = 100 mA

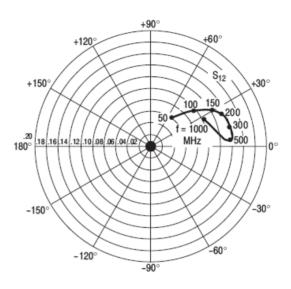


Figure 17. S_{12} , Reverse Transmission Coefficient versus Frequency $V_{DS} = 28 \text{ V}$ $I_D = 100 \text{ mA}$

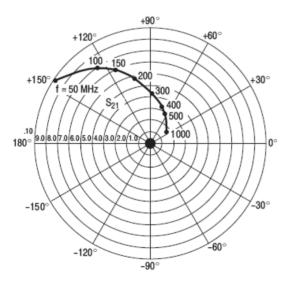


Figure 18. S₂₁, Forward Transmission Coefficient versus Frequency
V_{DS} = 28 V I_D = 100 mA

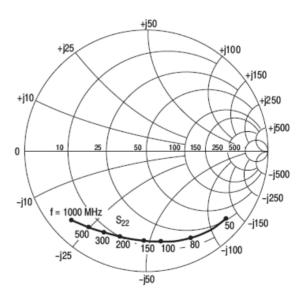


Figure 19. S₂₂, Output Reflection Coefficient versus Frequency
V_{DS} = 28 V I_D = 100 mA



Rev. V1

RF POWER MOSFET CONSIDERATIONS

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

The MRF137 is a RF power N-Channel enhancement-mode field-effect transistor (FET) designed especially for VHF power amplifier applications. M/A-COM RF MOS FETs feature a vertical structure with a planar design, thus avoiding the processing difficulties associated with V-groove vertical power FETs.

M/A-COM Application Note AN211A, FETs in Theory and Practice, is suggested reading for those not familiar with the construction and characteristics of FETs.

The major advantages of RF power FETs include high gain, low noise, simple bias systems, relative immunity from thermal runaway, and the ability to withstand severely mismatched loads without suffering damage. Power output can be varied over a wide range with a low power dc control signal, thus facilitating manual gain control, ALC and modulation.

DC BIAS

The MRF137 is an enhancement mode FET and, therefore, does not conduct when drain voltage is applied. Drain current flows when a positive voltage is applied to the gate. See Figure 10 for a typical plot of drain current versus gate voltage. RF power FETs require forward bias for optimum performance.

The value of quiescent drain current (IDQ) is not critical formany applications. The MRF137 was characterized at IDQ = 25 mA, which is the suggested minimum value of IDQ. For special applications such as linear amplification, IDQ may have to be selected to optimize the critical parameters.

The gate is a dc open circuit and draws no current. Therefore, the gate bias circuit may generally be just a simple

resistive divider network. Some special applications may require a more elaborate bias system.

GAIN CONTROL

Power output of the MRF137 may be controlled from its rated value down to zero (negative gain) by varying the dc gate voltage. This feature facilitates the design of manual gain control, AGC/ALC and modulation systems. (See Figure 9.)

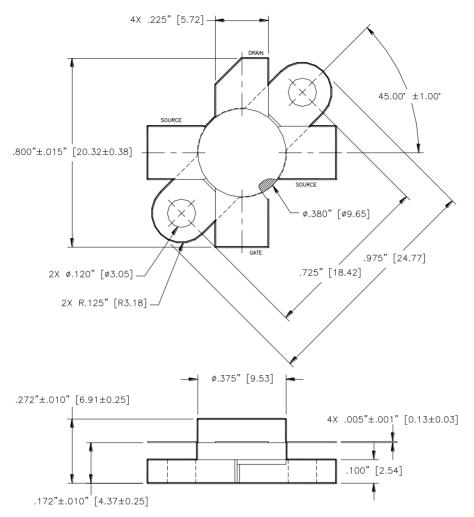
AMPLIFIER DESIGN

Impedance matching networks similar to those used with bipolar VHF transistors are suitable for MRF137. See M/A-COM Application Note AN721, Impedance Matching Networks Applied to RF Power Transistors. The higher input impedance of RF MOS FETs helps ease the task of broadband network design. Both small signal scattering parameters and large signal impedances are provided. While the sparameters will not produce an exact design solution for high power operation, they do yield a good first approximation. This is an additional advantage of RF MOS power FETs.

RF power FETs are triode devices and, therefore, not unilateral. This, coupled with the very high gain of the MRF137, yields a device capable of self oscillation. Stability may be achieved by techniques such as drain loading, input shunt resistive loading, or output to input feedback. Two port parameter stability analysis with the MRF137 s-parameters provides a useful tool for selection of loading or feedback circuitry to assure stable operation. See M/A-COM Application Note AN215A for a discussion of two port network theory and stability.



Rev. V1



Unless otherwise noted, tolerances are inches $\pm .005$ " [millimeters ± 0.13 mm]

MRF134



The RF MOSFET Line: Broadband RF Power FET 5.0W, to 400MHz, 28V

Rev. V1

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