

2N3818 (SILICON)

The RF Line

NPN SILICON RF POWER TRANSISTOR

... designed for applications to 150 MHz.

- High Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage –
V_{CE(sus)} = 80 Vdc (Min)
- Power Output –
P_{out} = 15 Watts at 100 MHz
- Power Gain –
G_{PE} = 7.0 dB (Typ) at 100 MHz with 15 Watts RF Power Output

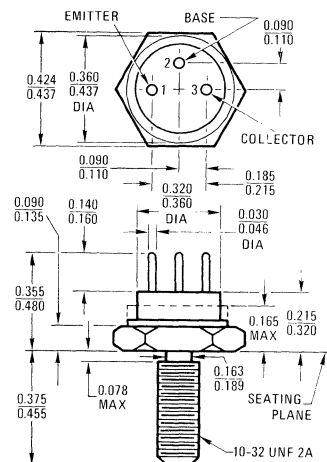
15 W - 100 MHz
RF POWER
TRANSISTOR
NPN SILICON



MAXIMUM RATINGS (Note 1)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V _{CEs}	60	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	V _{CB}	60	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V _{EB}	4.0	Vdc
Collector Current – Continuous	I _C	2.0	Adc
Base Current – Continuous	I _B	1.0	mAdc
Total Device Dissipation @ T _C = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P _D	25 167	Watts mW/°C
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	T _J , T _{stg}	-65 to +175	°C
Power Input (Nominal)	P _{in}	5.0	Watts
Power Output (Nominal)	P _{out}	20	Watts

Note 1. The maximum ratings as given for dc conditions can be exceeded on a pulse basis. See electrical characteristics.



To convert inches to millimeters multiply by 25.4

All JEDEC dimensions and notes apply
STYLE 1. All leads isolated from case

CASE 36
TO 60

2N3818 (continued)

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
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OFF CHARACTERISTICS

Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage(1) ($I_C = 0.25 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 0$)	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	40	—	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage(1) ($I_C = 0.25 \text{ Adc}, R_{BE} = 0$)	$V_{CES(sus)}$	80	100	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Current ($V_{CE} = 60 \text{ Vdc}, V_{BE} = 0$) ($V_{CE} = 50 \text{ Vdc}, V_{BE} = 0, T_C = 175^\circ\text{C}$)	I_{CES}	—	—	0.5 1.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ($V_{CB} = 50 \text{ Vdc}, I_E = 0$)	I_{CBO}	—	—	1.0	μAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ($V_{EB} = 4.0 \text{ Vdc}, I_C = 0$)	I_{EBO}	—	—	100	μAdc

ON CHARACTERISTICS

DC Current Gain ($I_C = 400 \text{ mAdc}, V_{CE} = 2.0 \text{ Vdc}$) ($I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 2.0 \text{ Vdc}$)	h_{FE}	5.0 5.0	— —	50 —	—
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage ($I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 250 \text{ mAdc}$)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	—	0.5	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage ($I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 250 \text{ mAdc}$)	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	—	2.0	Vdc

DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Current-Gain—Bandwidth Product ($V_{CE} = 2.0 \text{ Vdc}, I_C = 400 \text{ mAdc}, f = 50 \text{ MHz}$)	f_T	150	—	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ($V_{CB} = 25 \text{ Vdc}, I_E = 0, f = 100 \text{ kHz}$)	C_{ob}	—	—	40	pF

FUNCTIONAL TEST

Power Input	Test Circuit Figure 5 ($P_{out} = 15 \text{ W}, f = 100 \text{ MHz}, V_{CE} = 25 \text{ Vdc},$ $I_C(\text{max}) = 1.0 \text{ Adc}$)	P_{in}	—	3.0	3.75	Watts
Efficiency		η	60	70	—	%

(1)Pulse Test: Pulse Width $\leq 100 \mu\text{s}$, Duty Cycle = 2.0%.

FIGURE 1 – OUTPUT POWER versus FREQUENCY

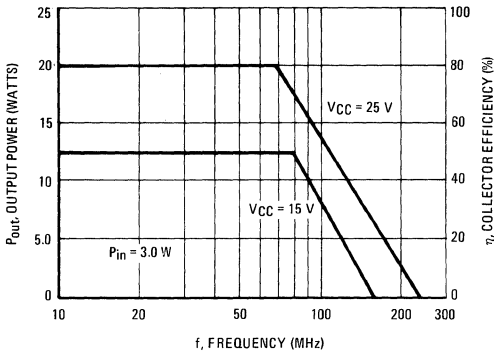


FIGURE 2 – OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS versus INPUT POWER

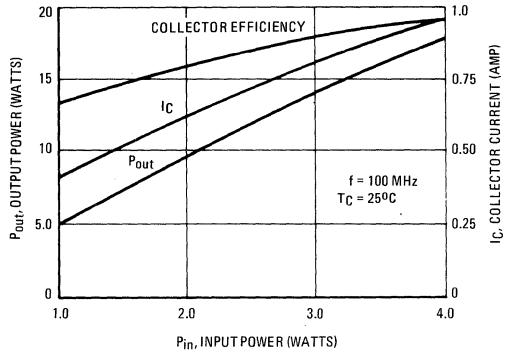


FIGURE 3 – OUTPUT POWER versus COLLECTOR VOLTAGE

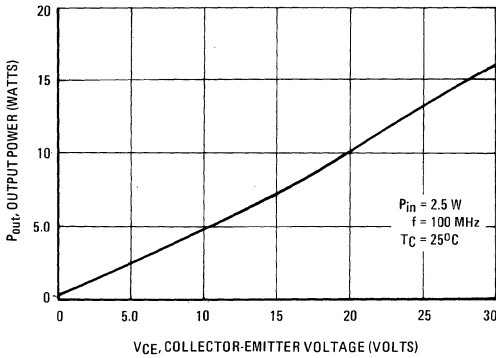


FIGURE 4 – OUTPUT POWER versus INPUT POWER

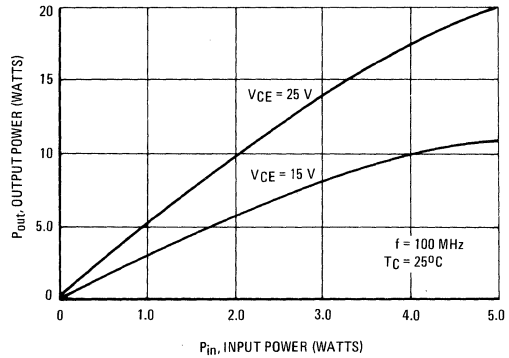


FIGURE 5 – TEST CIRCUIT

- L1: 5 Turns #16 AWG, tinned wire 1/4" ID, 3/8" long, tapped 2-3/4 Turns from ground.
- L3: 2 Turns #10 AWG, tinned wire, 1/2" ID, 1/4" long.

