

MRF8004

CASE 79-02, STYLE 1
TO-39 (TO-205AD)

RF AMPLIFIER TRANSISTOR

NPN SILICON



MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	30	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	60	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	3.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	I_C	1.0	Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (1) Derate above 25°C	P_D	5.0 28.6	Watts $\text{mW}/^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +200	$^\circ\text{C}$

(1) This device is designed for RF operation. The total device dissipation rating applies only when the device is operated as an RF amplifier.

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 Breakdown Voltage ($I_C = 50 \text{ mA}$, $I_B = 0$)	$V_{(BR)CEO}$	30	—	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage ($I_C = 200 \text{ mA}$, $V_{BE} = 0$)	$V_{(BR)CES}$	60	—	—	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage ($I_E = 1.0 \text{ mA}$, $I_C = 0$)	$V_{(BR)EBO}$	3.0	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ($V_{CB} = 15 \text{ Vdc}$, $I_E = 0$)	I_{CBO}	—	—	0.01	mA

ON CHARACTERISTICS

DC Current Gain ($I_C = 400 \text{ mA}$, $V_{CE} = 2.0 \text{ Vdc}$)	h_{FE}	10	—	—	—
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SMALL SIGNAL CHARACTERISTICS

Output Capacitance ($V_{CB} = 12.5 \text{ Vdc}$, $I_E = 0$, $f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$)	C_{obo}	—	35	70	pF
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FUNCTIONAL TEST

Common-Emitter Amplifier Power Gain (See Figure 1) ($P_{out} = 3.5 \text{ W}$, $V_{CC} = 12.5 \text{ Vdc}$, $f = 27 \text{ MHz}$)	G_{PE}	10	—	—	dB
Collector Efficiency(2) (See Figure 1) ($P_{out} = 3.5 \text{ W}$, $V_{CC} = 12.5 \text{ Vdc}$, $f = 27 \text{ MHz}$)	η	62.5	70	—	%
Percentage Up-Modulation(1) (See Figure 1) ($f = 27 \text{ MHz}$)	—	—	85	—	%
Parallel Equivalent Input Resistance ($P_{out} = 3.5 \text{ W}$, $V_{CC} = 12.5 \text{ Vdc}$, $f = 27 \text{ MHz}$)	R_{in}	—	21	—	Ohms
Parallel Equivalent Input Capacitance ($P_{out} = 3.5 \text{ W}$, $V_{CC} = 12.5 \text{ Vdc}$, $f = 27 \text{ MHz}$)	C_{in}	—	900	—	pF
Parallel Equivalent Output Capacitance ($P_{out} = 3.5 \text{ W}$, $V_{CC} = 12.5 \text{ Vdc}$, $f = 27 \text{ MHz}$)	C_{out}	—	200	—	pF

(1) Percentage Up-Modulation is measured in the test circuit (Figure 1) by setting the Carrier Power (P_c) to 3.5 Watts with $V_{CC} = 12.5 \text{ Vdc}$ and noting the power input. Then the Peak Envelope Power (PEP) is noted after doubling the original power input to simulate driver modulation (at a 25% duty cycle for thermal considerations) and raising the V_{CC} to 25 Vdc (to simulate the modulating voltage). Percentage Up-Modulation is then determined by the relation:

$$\text{Percentage Up-Modulation} = \left[\left(\frac{PEP}{P_c} \right)^{1/2} - 1 \right] \cdot 100$$

$$(2) \eta = \frac{R_F P_{out}}{(V_{CC}) (I_C)} \cdot 100$$

FIGURE 1 – 27 MHz TEST CIRCUIT

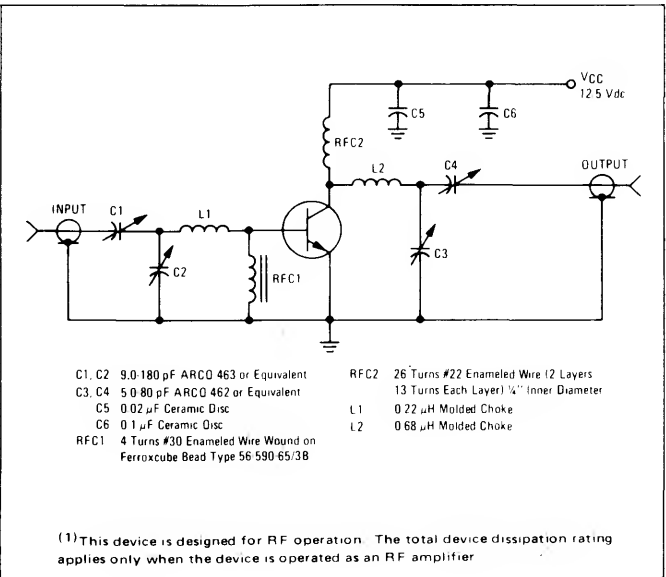


FIGURE 2 – CIRCUIT TUNED AT 25 V, 25% DUTY CYCLE.
 $P_{out} = 15$ W PEAK

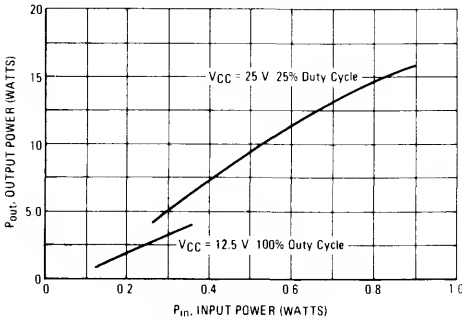


FIGURE 3 – CIRCUIT TUNED AT 12.5 V, $P_{out} = 4$ W

