

MRF234 (SILICON)

The RF Line

NPN SILICON RF POWER TRANSISTORS

... designed for 12.5 Volt, mid-band large-signal amplifier applications in industrial and commercial FM equipment operating in the 40 to 100 MHz range.

- Specified 12.5 Volt, 90 MHz Characteristics –
Output Power = 25 Watts
Minimum Gain = 9.5 dB
Efficiency = 55%
- 100% Tested for Load Mismatch at all Phase Angles with 30:1 VSWR.
- Characterized with Series Equivalent Large-Signal Impedance Parameters
- Characterized with Parallel Equivalent Large-Signal Impedance Parameters

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V _{CEO}	18	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	V _{CBO}	36	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V _{EBO}	4.0	Vdc
Collector Current – Continuous	I _C	4.0	Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ T _C = 25°C (1) Derate above 25°C	P _D	70 400	Watts mW/°C
Storage Temperature Range	T _{stg}	-65 to +200	°C
Stud Torque (2)	–	6.5	In. Lb.

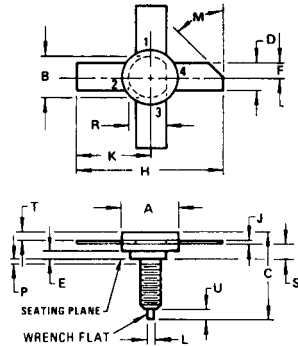
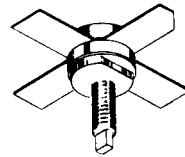
THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	R _{θJC}	2.5	°C/W

- (1) These devices are designed for RF operation. The total device dissipation rating applies only when the devices are operated as Class C RF Amplifiers.
 (2) For repeated assembly use 5 In. Lb.

25 W – 90 MHz

RF POWER
TRANSISTOR
NPN SILICON



STYLE 1:
1. EMITTER
2. BASE
3. EMITTER
4. COLLECTOR

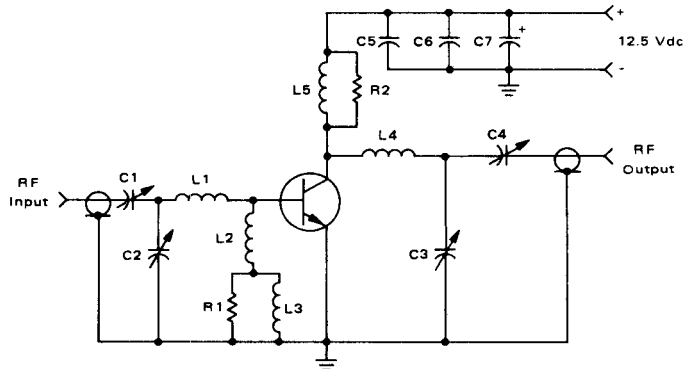
DIM	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	9.40	9.78	0.370	0.385
B	8.13	8.38	0.320	0.330
C	18.03	19.05	0.710	0.750
D	5.55	5.84	0.220	0.230
E	1.78	2.03	0.070	0.080
F	2.79	2.82	0.110	0.115
H	26.42	28.70	1.040	1.130
J	0.10	0.15	0.004	0.006
K	13.21	14.35	0.520	0.565
L	1.40	1.65	0.065	0.065
M	45°	NOM	45°	NOM
P	–	1.27	–	0.050
R	7.59	7.80	0.298	0.307
S	4.01	4.52	0.158	0.178
T	2.16	2.41	0.085	0.095
U	2.54	3.30	0.100	0.130

NOTE:
CASE 145A 01 USE 8 32NC2A STUD
CASE 145A-01

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTICS					
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage ($I_C = 200 \text{ mAdc}$, $I_B = 0$)	BV_{CEO}	18	—	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage ($I_C = 200 \text{ mAdc}$, $V_{BE} = 0$)	BV_{CES}	36	—	—	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage ($I_E = 5.0 \text{ mAdc}$, $I_C = 0$)	BV_{EBO}	4.0	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ($V_{CB} = 15 \text{ Vdc}$, $I_E = 0$)	I_{CBO}	—	—	1.0	mAdc
ON CHARACTERISTICS					
DC Current Gain ($I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}$, $V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$)	h_{FE}	5.0	—	—	—
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS					
Output Capacitance ($V_{CB} = 12.5 \text{ Vdc}$, $I_E = 0$, $f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$)	C_{ob}	—	100	120	pF
FUNCTIONAL TESTS (Figure 1)					
Common-Emitter Amplifier Power Gain ($V_{CC} = 12.5 \text{ Vdc}$, $P_{out} = 25 \text{ W}$, $f = 90 \text{ MHz}$)	G_{pE}	9.5	—	—	dB
Collector Efficiency ($V_{CC} = 12.5 \text{ Vdc}$, $P_{out} = 25 \text{ W}$, $f = 90 \text{ MHz}$)	η	55	—	—	%
Load Mismatch ($V_{CC} = 12.5 \text{ Vdc}$, $P_{out} = 25 \text{ W}$, $f = 90 \text{ MHz}$, $T_C \leq 25^\circ\text{C}$)	—	VSWR > 30:1 Through All Phase Angles in a 3 Second Interval After Which Devices Will Meet G_{pE} Test Limits.			

FIGURE 1 — 90 MHz TEST CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC



- | | | | |
|--------|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| C1, C4 | 5.0-80 pF, ARCO 462 | L3 | 22 μH , 9230-52 MILLER Molded Choke |
| C2, C3 | 25-280 pF, ARCO 464 | L4 | 2 Turns, #14 AWG, 3/8" I.D., 1/4" Long |
| C5 | 1000 pF UNELCO | L5 | 10 Turns, #18 AWG, 1/4" I.D., wound on R2 |
| C6 | 0.047 μF , ERIE disc ceramic | R1 | 15 Ohms, 1/2 W, 10% |
| C7 | 10 μF , 15 Vdc TANTALUM | R2 | 47 Ohm, 1 W Carbon |
| L1 | 1 Turn, #16 AWG, 3/8" I.D., 1/8" Long | Input/Output Connector — Type BNC | |
| L2 | 0.22 μH , 9230-04 MILLER Molded Choke | | |

FIGURE 2 – OUTPUT POWER versus INPUT POWER

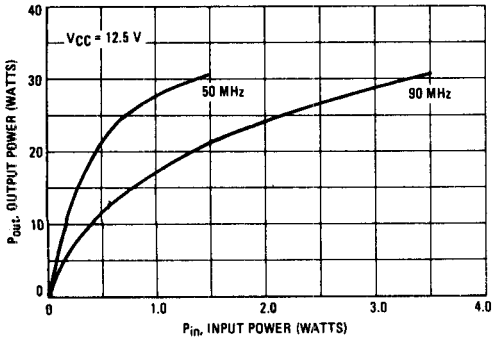


FIGURE 3 – OUTPUT POWER versus FREQUENCY

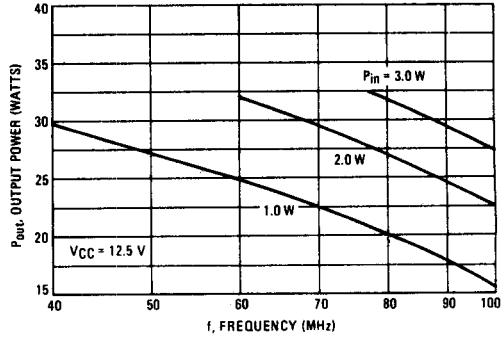


FIGURE 4 – OUTPUT POWER versus SUPPLY VOLTAGE

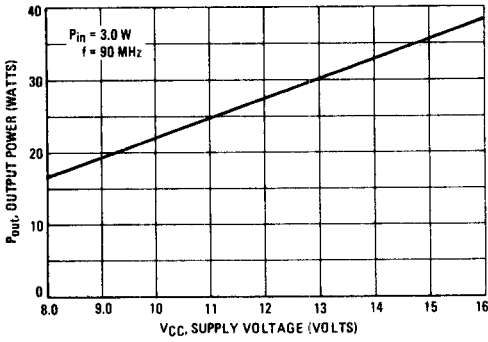


FIGURE 5 – SERIES EQUIVALENT IMPEDANCE

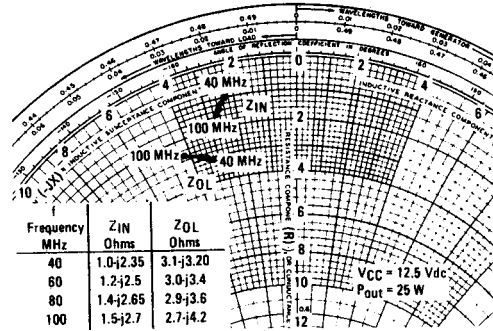


FIGURE 6 – PARALLEL EQUIVALENT INPUT RESISTANCE versus FREQUENCY

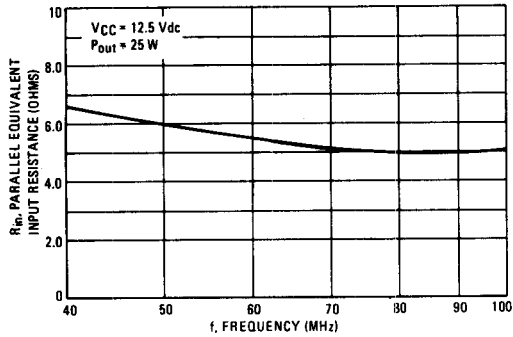


FIGURE 7 – PARALLEL EQUIVALENT INPUT CAPACITANCE versus FREQUENCY

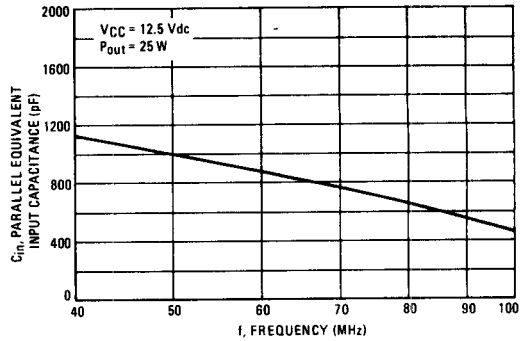


FIGURE 8 – PARALLEL EQUIVALENT OUTPUT RESISTANCE versus FREQUENCY

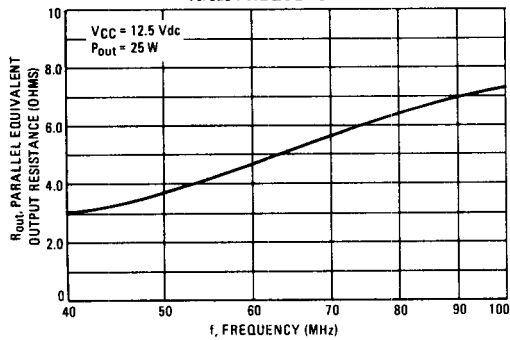


FIGURE 9 – PARALLEL EQUIVALENT OUTPUT CAPACITANCE versus FREQUENCY

