# The RF MOSFET Line **RF Power Field Effect Transistors**N-Channel Enhancement-Mode Lateral MOSFETs

Designed for class AB PCN and PCS base station applications from 1.9 to 2.0 GHz. Suitable for CDMA, TDMA, GSM, and multicarrier amplifier applications.

• Typical CDMA Performance: 1990 MHz, 26 Volts

IS-97 CDMA Pilot, Sync, Paging, Traffic Codes 8 Through 13

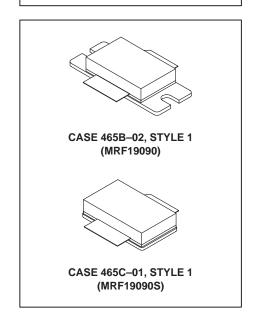
Output Power — 9 Watts Power Gain — 10 dB Adjacent Channel Power —

. 885 kHz: –47 dBc @ 30 kHz BW 1.25 MHz: –55 dBc @ 12.5 kHz BW 2.25 MHz: –55 dBc @ 1 MHz BW

- · Internally Matched, Controlled Q, for Ease of Use
- · High Gain, High Efficiency and High Linearity
- Integrated ESD Protection: Class 2 Human Body Model, Class M3 Machine Model
- Ease of Design for Gain and Insertion Phase Flatness
- Capable of Handling 10:1 VSWR, @ 26 Vdc, 1.93 GHz, 90 Watts (CW) Output Power
- · Excellent Thermal Stability
- Characterized with Series Equivalent Large-Signal Impedance Parameters

# MRF19090 MRF19090S

90 W, 1990 MHz LATERAL N-CHANNEL BROADBAND RF POWER MOSFETs



## **MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Drain-Source Voltage	V <sub>DSS</sub>	65	Vdc
Gate–Source Voltage	VGS	+15, -0.5	Vdc
Total Device Dissipation @ T <sub>C</sub> > = 25°C Derate above 25°C	PD	270 1.54	Watts W/°C
Storage Temperature Range	T <sub>stg</sub>	-65 to +150	°C
Operating Junction Temperature	TJ	200	°C

# THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case		0.65	°C/W

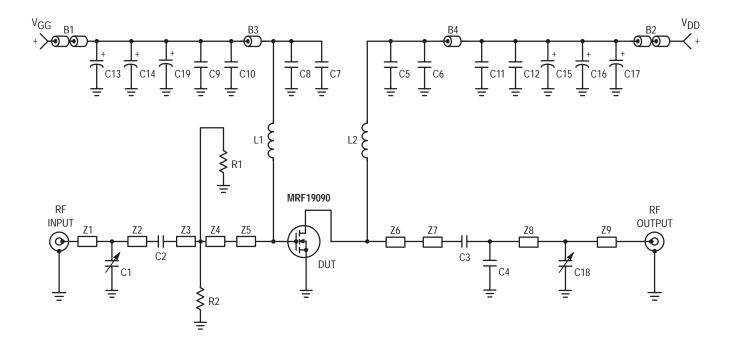
 $NOTE - \underline{\textbf{CAUTION}} - MOS$  devices are susceptible to damage from electrostatic charge. Reasonable precautions in handling and packaging MOS devices should be observed.



# $\textbf{ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS} \hspace{0.2cm} (T_{C} = 25^{\circ}\text{C unless otherwise noted})$

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTICS			•	•	
Drain–Source Breakdown Voltage (VGS = 0 Vdc, I <sub>D</sub> = 100 μA)	V(BR)DSS	65	_	_	Vdc
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current (VDS = 28 Vdc, VGS = 0)	IDSS	_	_	10	μAdc
Gate–Source Leakage Current (VGS = 5 Vdc, VDS = 0)	IGSS	_	_	1	μAdc
ON CHARACTERISTICS			•	•	
Forward Transconductance (V <sub>DS</sub> = 10 Vdc, I <sub>D</sub> = 3 Adc)	9fs	_	7.2	_	S
Gate Threshold Voltage (V <sub>DS</sub> = 10 Vdc, I <sub>D</sub> = 300 μAdc)	VGS <sub>(th)</sub>	2.0	_	4.0	Vdc
Gate Quiescent Voltage (V <sub>DS</sub> = 26 Vdc, I <sub>D</sub> = 750 mAdc)	V <sub>GS(Q)</sub>	2.5	3.8	4.5	Vdc
Drain-Source On-Voltage (VGS = 10 Vdc, ID = 1 Adc)	V <sub>DS(on)</sub>	_	0.10	_	Vdc
YNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS			•	•	•
Reverse Transfer Capacitance (1) (V <sub>DS</sub> = 26 Vdc, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0, f = 1 MHz)	C <sub>rss</sub>	_	4.2	_	pF
CUNCTIONAL TESTS (In Motorola Test Fixture)			•	•	
Two-Tone Common-Source Amplifier Power Gain (V <sub>DD</sub> = 26 Vdc, P <sub>out</sub> = 90 W PEP, I <sub>DQ</sub> = 750 mA, f = 1930 MHz and 1990 MHz, Tone Spacing = 100 kHz)	G <sub>ps</sub>	10	11.5	_	dB
Two-Tone Drain Efficiency (V <sub>DD</sub> = 26 Vdc, P <sub>out</sub> = 90 W PEP, I <sub>DQ</sub> = 750 mA, f = 1930 MHz and 1990 MHz, Tone Spacing = 100 kHz)	η	33	35	_	%
3rd Order Intermodulation Distortion (V <sub>DD</sub> = 26 Vdc, P <sub>out</sub> = 90 W PEP, I <sub>DQ</sub> = 750 mA, f = 1930 MHz and 1990 MHz, Tone Spacing = 100 kHz)	IMD	_	-30	-28	dBc
Input Return Loss $(V_{DD} = 26 \text{ Vdc}, P_{Out} = 90 \text{ W PEP}, I_{DQ} = 750 \text{ mA}, f = 1930 \text{ MHz} \text{ and } 1990 \text{ MHz}, \text{ Tone Spacing} = 100 \text{ kHz})$	IRL	_	-12	_	dB
P <sub>Out</sub> , 1 dB Compression Point (V <sub>DD</sub> = 26 Vdc, P <sub>Out</sub> = 90 W CW, f = 1990 MHz)	P1dB	_	90	_	W
Output Mismatch Stress (VDD = 26 Vdc, P <sub>Out</sub> = 90 W CW, I <sub>DQ</sub> = 750 mA, f = 1930 MHz, VSWR = 10:1, All Phase Angles at Frequency of Tests)	Ψ	No Degradation In Output Power Before and After Test			

<sup>(1)</sup> Part is internally matched both on input and output.



B1 – B4 B2 – B3	2 Ferrite Beads, Round, Ferroxcube 56–590–65–3B Ferrite Bead, Surface Mount Ferrite Bead, Ferroxcube	L1, L2	8 Turns, #26 AWG, 0.085" OD, 0.330" Long, Copper Wire
C1, C18	0.4 – 2.5 pF, Gigatrim Variable Capacitors, Johanson 27285	R1, R2	$270\Omega$ , 1/4 W Chip Resistor, Garrett
C2, C5, C8	10 pF, ATC RF Chip Capacitors, Case "B", 100B100CCA500X		Instruments RM73B2B271JT
C3	12 pF, ATC RF Chip Capacitors, Case "B", 100B120CCA500X	Z1	ZO = 50 Ohms
C4	0.3 pF, ATC RF Chip Capacitors, Case "B", 100B0R3CCA500X	Z2	ZO = 50 Ohms, Lambda = 0.123
C6, C7	120 pF, ATC RF Chip Capacitors, Case "B", 100B12R1CCA500X	Z3	ZO = 15.24 Ohms, Lambda = 0.0762
C9, C12	0.1 μF, Chip Capacitor, CDR33BX104AKWS, KEMET	Z4	ZO = 10.11 Ohms, Lambda = 0.0392
C10, C11	1000 pF, ATC RF Chip Capacitors, Case "B", 100B102JCA50X	Z5	ZO = 6.34 Ohms, Lambda = 0.0711
C13, C17	22 μF, 35 V Tantalum Surface Mount Electrolytic Chip Capacitor,	Z6	ZO = 5.02 Ohms, Lambda = 0.0476
	T491X226K035AS4394, KEMET	<b>Z</b> 7	ZO = 5.54 Ohms, Lambda = 0.0972
C14, C16	10 μF, 35 V Tantalum Surface Mount Electrolytic Chip Capacitor,	Z8	ZO = 50.0 Ohms, Lambda = 0.194
	T495X106K035AS4394, KEMET	Z9	ZO = 50.0 Ohms
C15, C19	1 μF, 35 V Tantalum Surface Mount Electrolytic Chip Capacitor,	Raw PCB Material	0.030" Glass Teflon <sup>®</sup> , $\varepsilon_r = 2.55$ ,
	T495X105K035AS4394, KEMET		2 oz Copper, 3" x 5" Dimensions

Figure 1. MRF19090 Test Circuit Schematic

# TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

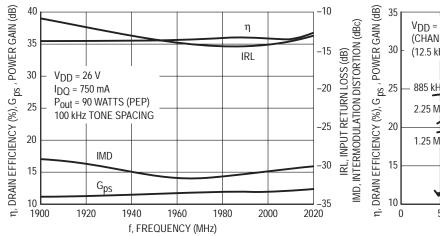


Figure 2. Class AB Performance versus Frequency

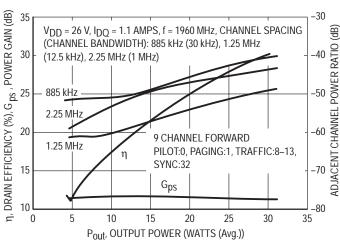


Figure 3. CDMA Performance ACPR, Gain and Drain Efficiency versus Output Power

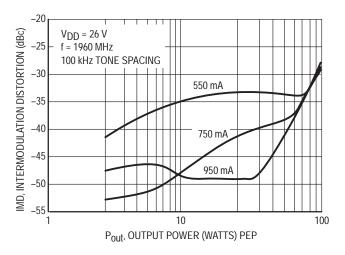


Figure 4. Third Order Intermodulation Distortion versus Output Power

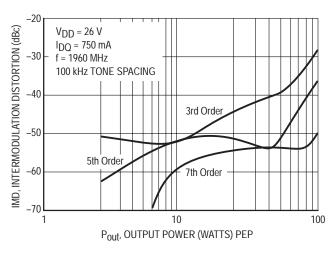


Figure 5. Intermodulation Products versus Output Power

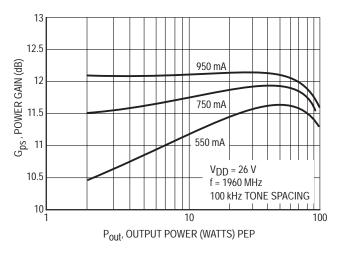


Figure 6. Power Gain versus Output Power

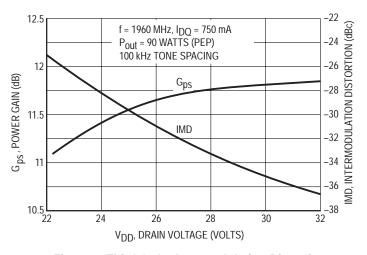
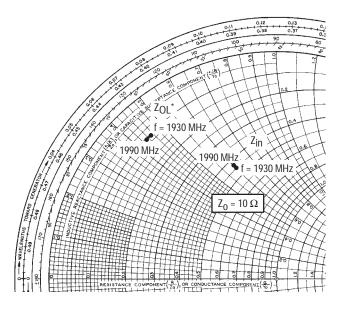


Figure 7. Third Order Intermodulation Distortion and Gain versus Supply Voltage



 $V_{DD}$  = 26 V,  $I_{DQ}$  = 750 mA,  $P_{out}$  = 90 Watts (PEP)

f MHz	<b>Z</b> <sub>in</sub> Ω	<b>Z<sub>OL</sub></b> *
1930	4.5 + j6.1	1.1 + j4.5
1960	4.4 + j6.0	1.1 + j4.4
1990	4.3 + j6.1	1.1 + j4.3

= Complex conjugate of source impedance.

 $Z_{OL}^*$  = Complex conjugate of the optimum load.

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

Figure 8. Series Equivalent Input and Output Impedance

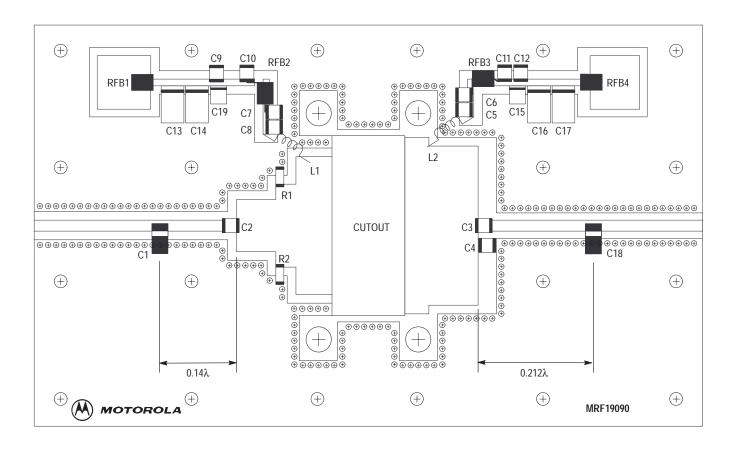
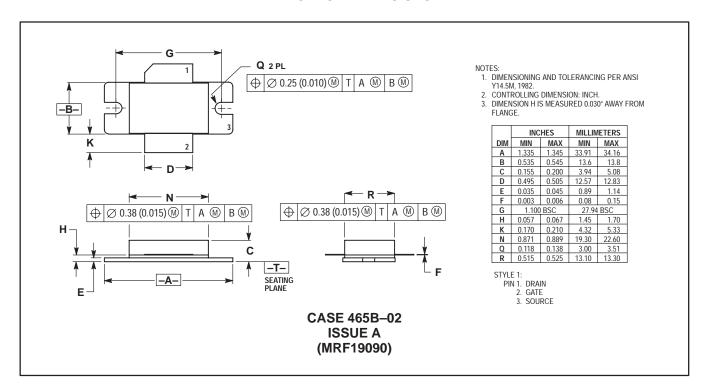
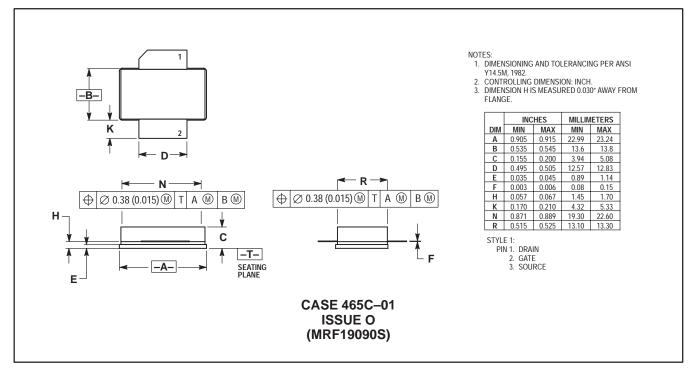


Figure 9. MRF19090 Populated PC Board Layout Diagram

# PACKAGE DIMENSIONS





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