# DISCRETE SEMICONDUCTORS

# DATA SHEET

# **BLW60C**VHF power transistor

**Product specification** 

March 1993





# VHF power transistor

**BLW60C** 

#### **DESCRIPTION**

N-P-N silicon planar epitaxial transistor intended for use in class-A, B and C operated mobile, industrial and military transmitters with a nominal supply voltage of 12,5 V. The transistor is resistance stabilized and is guaranteed to withstand severe load mismatch conditions with a supply over-voltage to 16,5 V.

Matched  $h_{\text{FE}}$  groups are available on request.

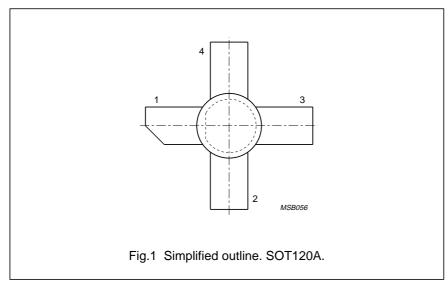
It has a 3/8" capstan envelope with a ceramic cap. All leads are isolated from the stud.

#### **QUICK REFERENCE DATA**

R.F. performance up to  $T_h = 25$  °C

| MODE OF OPERATION | V <sub>CC</sub> | f<br>MHz | P <sub>L</sub><br>W | G <sub>L</sub><br>dB | η<br><b>%</b> | $ar{f z_i}$ | $\overline{f Z}_{f L}$ | d <sub>3</sub><br>dB |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| c.w. (class-B)    | 12,5            | 175      | 45                  | > 5,0                | > 75          | 1,2 + j1,4  | 2,6 - j1,2             | _                    |
| s.s.b. (class-AB) | 12,5            | 1,6-28   | 3-30 (P.E.P.)       | typ. 19,5            | typ. 35       | _           | _                      | typ33                |

#### **PIN CONFIGURATION**



#### **PINNING - SOT120A.**

| PIN | DESCRIPTION |
|-----|-------------|
| 1   | collector   |
| 2   | emitter     |
| 3   | base        |
| 4   | emitter     |

PRODUCT SAFETY This device incorporates beryllium oxide, the dust of which is toxic. The device is entirely safe provided that the BeO disc is not damaged.

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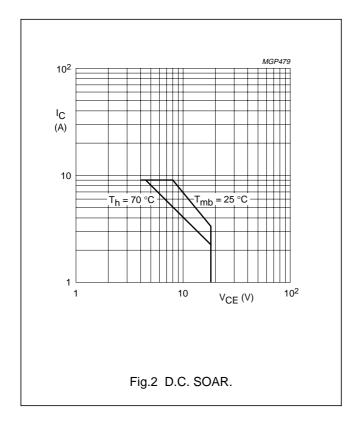
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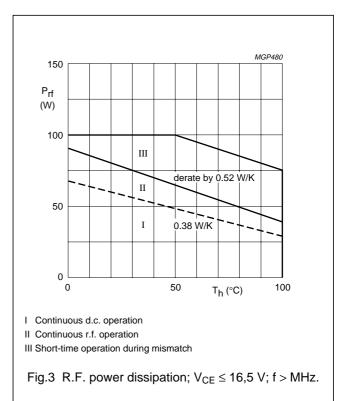
#### **RATINGS**

Limiting values in accordance with the Absolute Maximum System (IEC 134)

Collector-emitter voltage  $(V_{BE} = 0)$ 

| peak value   | $V_{CESM}$    | max.     | 36  | V  |
|--|---------------|----------|-----|----|
| Collector-emitter voltage (open base)                | $V_{\sf CEO}$ | max.     | 16  | ٧  |
| Emitter-base voltage (open collector)                | $V_{EBO}$     | max.     | 4   | V  |
| Collector current (average)                          | $I_{C(AV)}$   | max.     | 9   | Α  |
| Collector current (peak value); f > 1 MHz            | $I_{CM}$      | max.     | 22  | Α  |
| R.F. power dissipation (f > 1 MHz); $T_{mb}$ = 25 °C | $P_{rf}$      | max.     | 100 | W  |
| Storage temperature                                  | $T_{stg}$     | -65 to + | 150 | °С |
| Operating junction temperature                       | $T_j$         | max.     | 200 | °С |
|  |               |          |     |    |





#### THERMAL RESISTANCE

(dissipation = 40 W;  $T_{mb}$  = 88 °C, i.e.  $T_h$  = 70 °C)

From junction to mounting base (d.c. dissipation)

From junction to mounting base (r.f. dissipation)

From mounting base to heatsink

 $R_{th j-mb(dc)} = 2,8 \text{ K/W}$   $R_{th j-mb(rf)} = 2,05 \text{ K/W}$  $R_{th mb-h} = 0,45 \text{ K/W}$ 

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| CHARACTERISTICS                                  |                                    |       |     |     |
|--|------------------------------------|-------|-----|-----|
| $T_j = 25  ^{\circ}C$                            |                                    |       |     |     |
| Breakdown voltage                                |                                    |       |     |     |
| Collector-emitter voltage                        |                                    |       |     |     |
| $V_{BE} = 0$ ; $I_{C} = 50 \text{ mA}$           | $V_{(BR)CES}$                      | >     | 36  | V   |
| Collector-emitter voltage                        |                                    |       |     |     |
| open base; $I_C = 100 \text{ mA}$                | $V_{(BR)CEO}$                      | >     | 16  | V   |
| Emitter-base voltage                             |                                    |       |     |     |
| open collector; I <sub>E</sub> = 25 mA           | $V_{(BR)EBO}$                      | >     | 4   | V   |
| Collector cut-off current                        |                                    |       |     |     |
| $V_{BE} = 0; V_{CE} = 15 \text{ V}$              | I <sub>CES</sub>                   | <     | 25  | mA  |
| Transient energy                                 |                                    |       |     |     |
| L = 25 mH; f = 50 Hz                             |                                    |       |     |     |
| open base  | E                                  | >     | 8   | ms  |
| $-V_{BE}$ = 1,5 V; $R_{BE}$ = 33 $\Omega$        | E                                  | >     | 8   | ms  |
| D.C. current gain <sup>(1)</sup>                 |                                    |       |     |     |
| $I_C = 4 \text{ A}; V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$        | h <sub>FE</sub>                    | typ   | 50  |     |
|  |                                    | 10 to | 80  |     |
| D.C. current gain ratio of matched devices (1)   |                                    |       |     |     |
| $I_C = 4 A; V_{CE} = 5 V$                        | h <sub>FE1</sub> /h <sub>FE2</sub> | <     | 1,2 |     |
| Collector-emitter saturation voltage (1)         |                                    |       |     |     |
| $I_C = 12.5 \text{ A}; I_B = 2.5 \text{ A}$      | $V_{CEsat}$                        | typ   | 1,5 | V   |
| Transition frequency at f = 100 MHz (1)          |                                    |       |     |     |
| $I_C = 4 \text{ A}; V_{CE} = 12,5 \text{ V}$     | f <sub>T</sub>                     | typ   | 650 | MHz |
| $I_C = 12,5 \text{ A}; V_{CE} = 12,5 \text{ V}$  | $f_{T}$                            | typ   | 600 | MHz |
| Collector capacitance at f = 1 MHz               |                                    |       |     |     |
|  |                                    | typ   | 120 | pF  |
| $I_E = I_e = 0; V_{CB} = 15 \text{ V}$           | C <sub>c</sub>                     | <     | 160 | pF  |
| Feedback capacitance at f = 1 MHz                |                                    |       |     |     |
| $I_C = 200 \text{ mA}$ ; $V_{CE} = 15 \text{ V}$ | $C_{re}$                           | typ   | 80  | pF  |
| Collector-stud capacitance                       | C <sub>cs</sub>                    | typ   | 2   | pF  |
|  |                                    |       |     |     |

#### Note

<sup>1.</sup> Measured under pulse conditions:  $t_p \le 200~\mu s;~\delta \le 0{,}02.$ 

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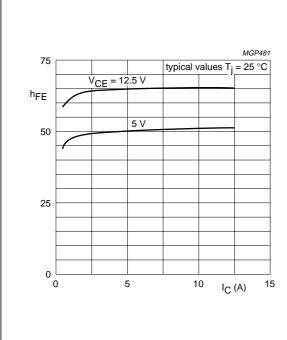


Fig.4 DC current gain as a function of collector current.

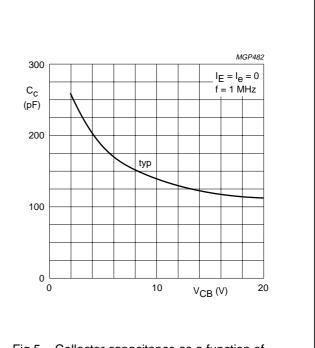
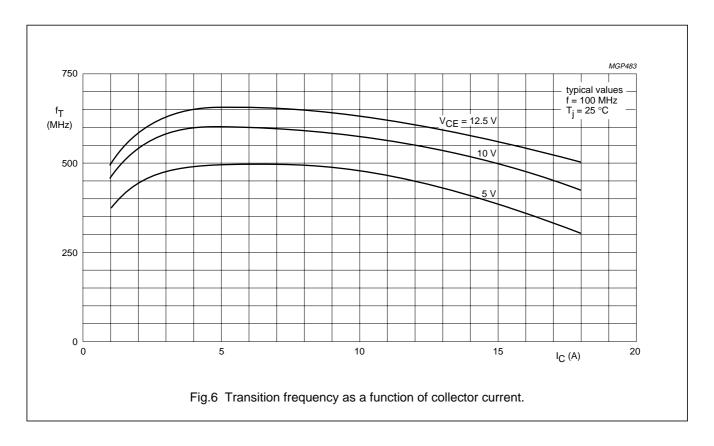


Fig.5 Collector capacitance as a function of collector-base voltage.



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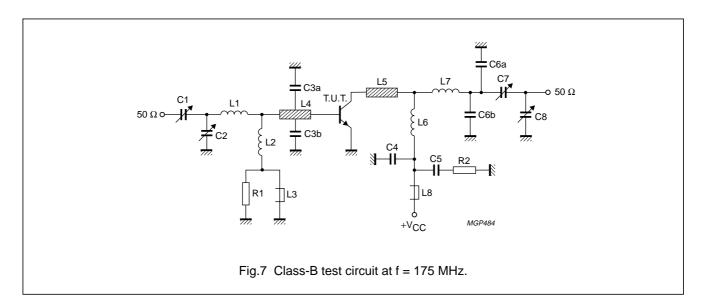
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#### APPLICATION INFORMATION

R.F. performance in c.w. operation (unneutralized common-emitter class-B circuit);  $T_h = 25$  °C

| f (MHz) | V <sub>CC</sub> (V) | P <sub>L</sub> (W) | P <sub>S</sub> (W) | G <sub>p</sub> (dB) | I <sub>C</sub> (A) | η <b>(%)</b> | _z <sub>i</sub> (Ω) | <b>Z</b> <sub>L</sub> (Ω) |
|---------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 175     | 12,5                | 45                 | < 14,2             | > 5,0               | < 4,8              | > 75         | 1,2 + j1,4          | 2,6 – j1,2                |
| 175     | 13,5                | 45                 | _                  | typ. 6,0            | _                  | typ. 75      | _                   | _                         |

Test circuit for 175 MHz



#### List of components:

C1 = 2,5 to 20 pF film dielectric trimmer (cat. no. 2222 809 07004)

C2 = C8 = 4 to 40 pF film dielectric trimmer (cat. no. 2222 809 07008)

C3a = C3b = 47 pF ceramic capacitor (500 V)

C4 = 120 pF ceramic capacitor

C5 = 100 nF polyester capacitor

C6a = C6b = 8,2 pF ceramic capacitor (500 V)

C7 = 5 to 60 pF film dielectric trimmer (cat. no. 2222 809 07011)

L1 = 1 turn Cu wire (1,6 mm); int. dia. 9,0 mm; leads  $2 \times 5$  mm

L2 = 100 nH; 7 turns closely wound enamelled Cu wire (0,5 mm); int. dia. 3 mm; leads 2 × 5 mm

L3 = L8 = Ferroxcube wide-band h.f. choke, grade 3B (cat. no. 4312 020 36640)

 $L4 = L5 = strip (12 \text{ mm} \times 6 \text{ mm})$ ; taps for C3a and C3b at 5 mm from transistor

L6 = 2 turns enamelled Cu wire (1,6 mm); int. dia. 5,0 mm; length 6,0 mm; leads  $2 \times 5$  mm

L7 = 2 turns enamelled Cu wire (1,6 mm); int. dia. 4,5 mm; length 6,0 mm; leads  $2 \times 5$  mm

L4 and L5 are strips on a double Cu-clad printed-circuit board with epoxy fibre-glass dielectric, thickness 1/16".

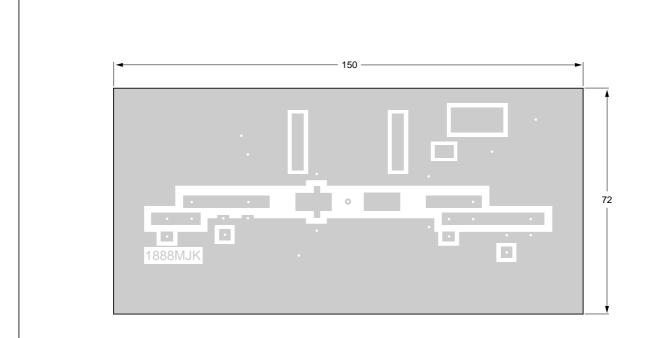
R1 =  $10 \Omega (\pm 10\%)$  carbon resistor

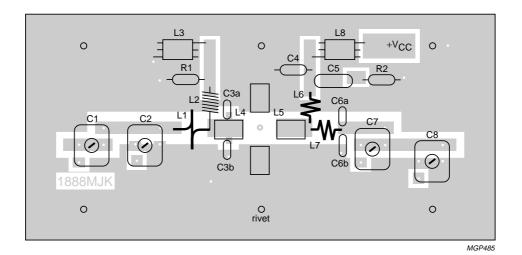
R2 = 4,7  $\Omega$  (±5%) carbon resistor

Component layout and printed-circuit board for 175 MHz test circuit: Fig.8.

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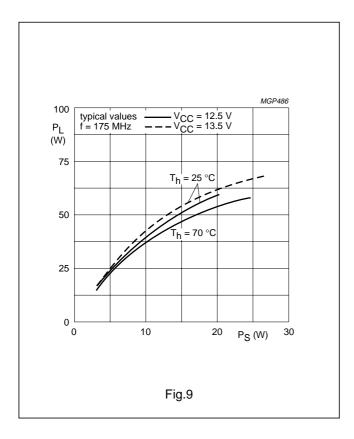


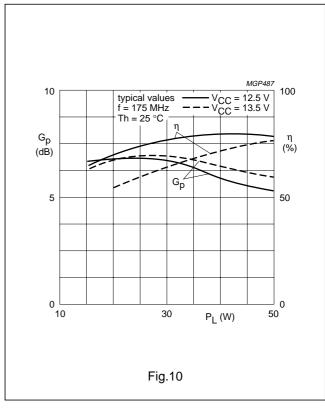
The circuit and the components are situated on one side of the epoxy fibre-glass board, the other side being fully metallized to serve as earth. Earth connections are made by means of hollow rivets, whilst under the emitter leads Cu straps are used for a direct contact between upper and lower sheets.

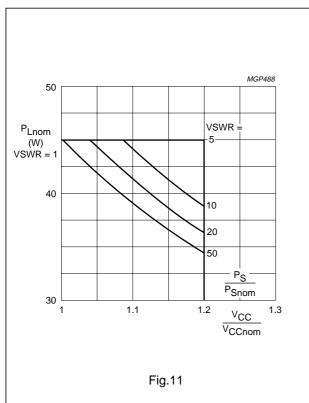
Fig.8 Component layout and printed-circuit board for 175 MHz class-B test circuit.

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Conditions for R.F. SOAR

f = 175 MHz

T<sub>h</sub> = 70 °C

 $R_{th mb-h} = 0.45 \text{ K/W}$ 

 $V_{CCnom} = 12.5 \text{ V or } 13.5 \text{ V}$ 

 $P_S = P_{Snom}$  at  $V_{CCnom}$  and VSWR = 1

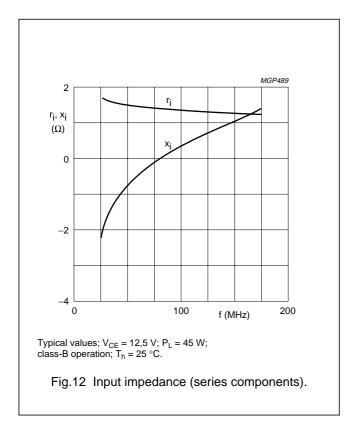
measured in circuit of Fig.7.

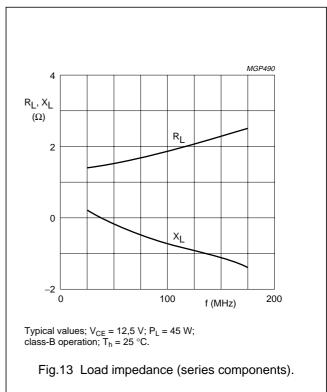
The transistor has been developed for use with unstabilized supply voltages. As the output power and drive power increase with the supply voltage, the nominal output power must be derated in accordance with the graph for safe operation at supply voltages other than the nominal. The graph shows the permissible output power under nominal conditions (VSWR = 1), as a function of the expected supply over-voltage ratio with VSWR as parameter.

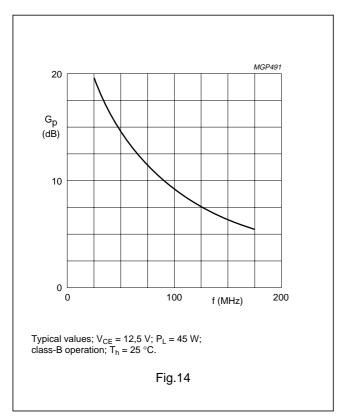
The graph applies to the situation in which the drive  $(P_S/P_{Snom})$  increases linearly with supply over-voltage ratio.

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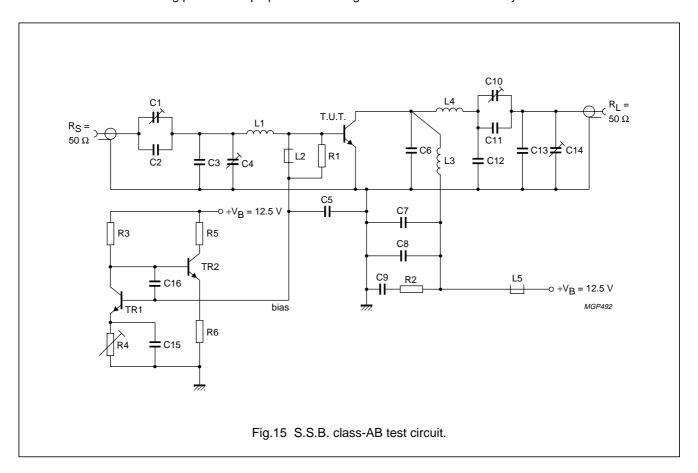
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R.F. performance in s.s.b. class-AB operation  $V_{CE}$  = 12,5 V;  $T_h$  up to 25 °C;  $R_{th\ mb-h} \le 0,45$  K/W  $f_1$  = 28,000 MHz;  $f_2$  = 28,001 MHz

| OUTPUT POWER     | G <sub>p</sub> | η <sub>dt</sub> | d <sub>3</sub>    | d <sub>5</sub>    | I <sub>C(ZS)</sub> |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| W                | dB             | %               | dB <sup>(1)</sup> | dB <sup>(1)</sup> | mA                 |
| 3 to 30 (P.E.P.) | typ 19,5       | typ 35          | typ -33           | typ -36           | 25                 |

#### Note

1. Stated intermodulation distortion figures are referred to the according level of either of the equal amplified tones. Relative to the according peak envelope powers these figures should be increased by 6 dB.



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#### List of components:

TR1 = TR2 = BD137

C1 = 100 pF air dielectric trimmer (single insulated rotor type)

C2 = 27 pF ceramic capacitor

C3 = 180 pF ceramic capacitor

C4 = 100 pF air dielectric trimmer (single non-insulated rotor type)

C5 = C7 = 3,9 nF polyester capacitor

 $C6 = 2 \times 270 \text{ pF}$  polystyrene capacitors in parallel

C8 = C15 = C16 = 100 nF polyester capacitor

C9 = 2,2 μF moulded metallized polyester capacitor

 $C10 = 2 \times 385 \text{ pF}$  film dielectric trimmer

C11 = 68 pF ceramic capacitor

C12 = 2 x 82 pF ceramic capacitors in parallel

C13 = 47 pF ceramic capacitor

C14 = 385 pF film dielectric trimmer

L1 = 88 nH; 3 turns Cu wire (1,0 mm); int. dia. 9 mm; length 6,1 mm; leads  $2 \times 5$  mm

L2 = L5 = Ferroxcube choke coil (cat. no. 4312 020 36640)

L3 = 68 nH; 3 turns enamelled Cu wire (1,6 mm); int. dia. 8 mm; length 8,3 mm; leads  $2 \times 5$  mm

L4 = 96 nH; 3 turns enamelled Cu wire (1,6 mm); int. dia. 10 mm; length 7,6 mm; leads 2 × 5 mm

R1 = 27  $\Omega$  (± 5%) carbon resistor

R2 = 4,7  $\Omega$  (±5%) carbon resistor

R3 = 1,5 k $\Omega$  (±5%) carbon resistor

 $R4 = 10 \Omega$  wirewound potentiometer (3 W)

R5 = 47  $\Omega$  wirewound resistor (5,5 W)

R6 = 150  $\Omega$  (±5%) carbon resistor

#### Measuring conditions for Figs 16 and 17:

 $V_{CC} = 12,5 \text{ V}$ 

 $f_1 = 28,000 \text{ MHz}$ 

 $f_2 = 28,001 \text{ MHz}$ 

 $T_h = 25 \, ^{\circ}C$ 

 $R_{th\ mb-h} \leq 0.45\ ^{\circ}\ K/W$ 

 $I_{C(ZS)} = 25 \text{ mA}$ 

typical values

#### Measuring conditions for Figs 18 and 19:

 $V_{CC} = 13,5 \text{ V}$ 

 $f_1 = 28,000 \text{ MHz}$ 

 $f_2 = 28,001 \text{ MHz}$ 

 $T_h = 25 \, ^{\circ}C$ 

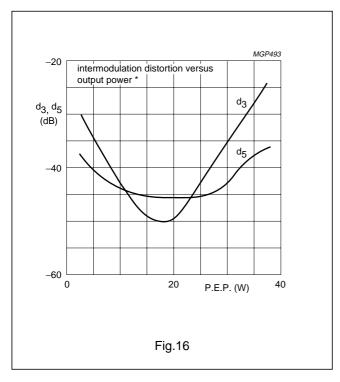
 $R_{th mb-h} \leq 0.45 \, ^{\circ} \, \text{K/W}$ 

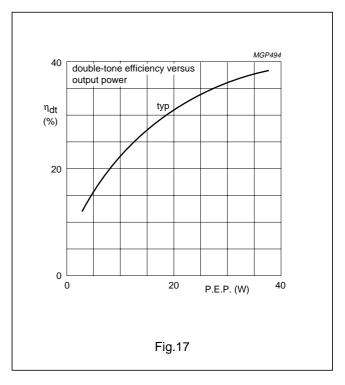
 $I_{C(ZS)} = 25 \text{ mA}$ 

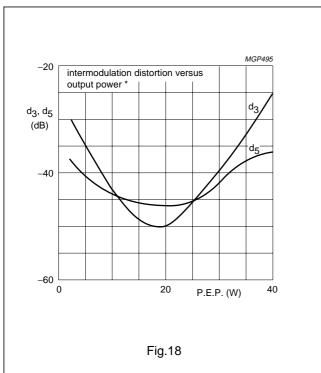
typical values

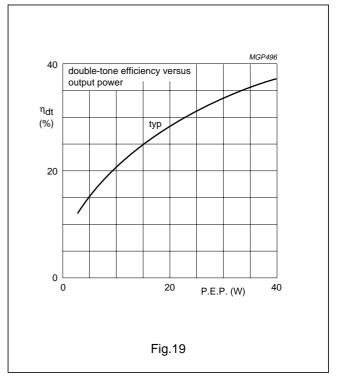
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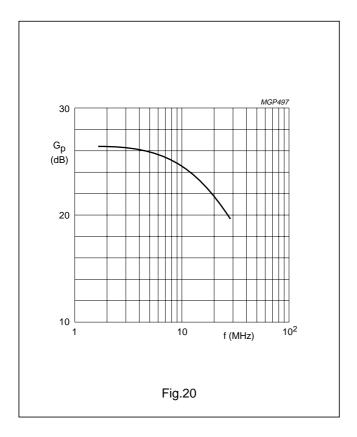


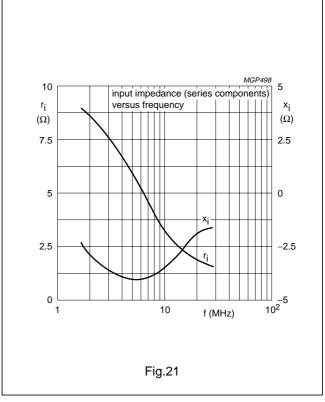


<sup>\*</sup> Stated intermodulation distortion figures are referred to the according level of either of the equal amplified tones. Relative to the according peak envelope powers these figures should be increased by 6 dB.

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#### S.S.B. class-AB operation

Conditions for Figs 20 and 21:

| $V_{CC} = 12,5 \text{ V}$          | $V_{CC} = 13.5 \text{ V}$           |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| $P_L = 30 \text{ W (P.E.P.)}$      | $P_{L} = 35 \text{ W (P.E.P.)}$     |
| T <sub>h</sub> = 25 °C             | $T_h = 25  ^{\circ}C$               |
| $R_{th mb-h} \le 0.45 \text{ K/W}$ | $R_{th mb-h} \leq 0.45 \text{ K/W}$ |
| $I_{C(ZS)} = 25 \text{ mA}$        | $I_{C(ZS)} = 25 \text{ mA}$         |
| $Z_L = 1.9 \Omega$                 | $Z_L = 1.9 \Omega$                  |
|                                    |                                     |

The typical curves (both conditions) hold for an unneutralized amplifier.

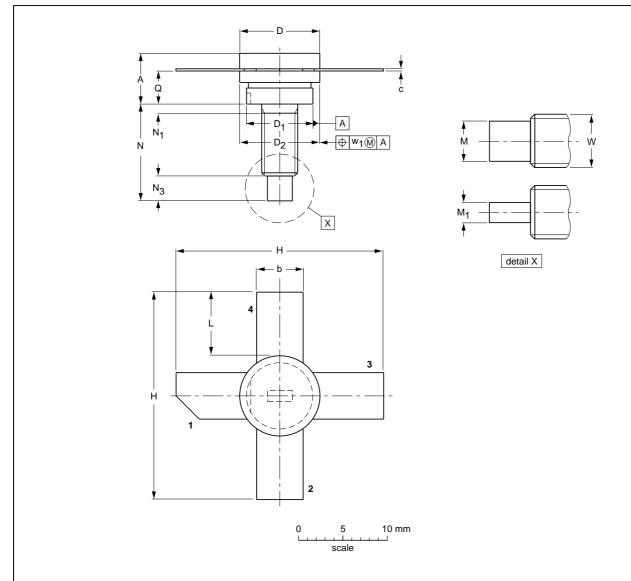
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#### **PACKAGE OUTLINE**

## Studded ceramic package; 4 leads

SOT120A



## ${\color{red} \textbf{DIMENSIONS}} \ (\textbf{millimetre dimensions are derived from the original inch dimensions})$

| ι  | JNIT | A              | b              | С            | D            | D <sub>1</sub> | D <sub>2</sub> | н              | L              | М              | М1             | N              | N <sub>1</sub> | N <sub>3</sub> | Q            | w    | w <sub>1</sub> |
|----|------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|------|----------------|
|    | mm   | 5.97<br>4.74   | 5.90<br>5.48   | 0.18<br>0.14 | 9.73<br>9.47 | 8.39<br>8.12   | 9.66<br>9.39   | 27.44<br>25.78 | 9.00<br>8.00   | 3.41<br>2.92   | 1.66<br>1.39   | 12.83<br>11.17 | 1.60<br>0.00   | 3.31<br>2.54   | 4.35<br>3.98 | 8-32 | 0.38           |
| ir | ches | 0.283<br>0.248 | 0.232<br>0.216 |              |              | 0.330<br>0.320 | 0.380<br>0.370 |                | 0.354<br>0.315 | 0.134<br>0.115 | 0.065<br>0.055 | 0.505<br>0.440 |                | 0.130<br>0.100 |              | UNC  | 0.015          |

| OUTLINE |     | REFER | ENCES | EUROPEAN ISSUE DATE |            |  |
|---------|-----|-------|-------|---------------------|------------|--|
| VERSION | IEC | JEDEC | EIAJ  | PROJECTION          | ISSUE DATE |  |
| SOT120A |     |       |       |                     | 97-06-28   |  |

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#### **DEFINITIONS**

| Data Sheet Status         |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| Objective specification   | This data sheet contains target or goal specifications for product development.       |
| Preliminary specification | This data sheet contains preliminary data; supplementary data may be published later. |
| Product specification     | This data sheet contains final product specifications.                                |
| Limiting values           |   |

#### Limiting values

Limiting values given are in accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 134). Stress above one or more of the limiting values may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and operation of the device at these or at any other conditions above those given in the Characteristics sections of the specification is not implied. Exposure to limiting values for extended periods may affect device reliability.

#### **Application information**

Where application information is given, it is advisory and does not form part of the specification.

#### LIFE SUPPORT APPLICATIONS

These products are not designed for use in life support appliances, devices, or systems where malfunction of these products can reasonably be expected to result in personal injury. Philips customers using or selling these products for use in such applications do so at their own risk and agree to fully indemnify Philips for any damages resulting from such improper use or sale.

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