

T-33-11

**MRF477**

**The RF Line**

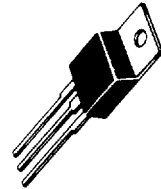
**NPN SILICON RF POWER TRANSISTOR**

... designed primarily for application as a high-power linear amplifier from 1.5 to 30 MHz, in single sideband mobile, marine and base station equipment.

- Low-Cost, Common-Emitter TO-220AB Package
- Specified 12.5 Volt, 30 MHz Performance —  
 Output Power = 40 W CW or PEP  
 Power Gain = 15 dB Min  
 Efficiency = 40% Min (PEP)
- Intermodulation Distortion @ 40 W (PEP) —  
 IMD = -30 dB (Max)
- 30:1 VSWR Load Mismatch Capability at Rated Output Power and Supply Voltage

40 W (PEP) — 30 MHz

**RF POWER  
 TRANSISTOR**  
**NPN SILICON**



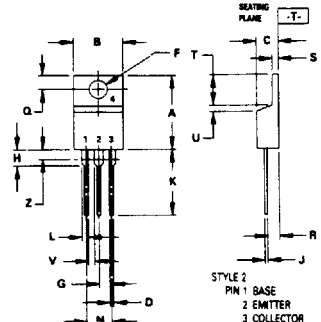
**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V <sub>CEO</sub>	18	Vdc
Collector Base Voltage	V <sub>CBO</sub>	36	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V <sub>EBO</sub>	4.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	I <sub>C</sub>	5.0	Adc
Withstand Current (t = 5.0 s)	—	8.0	Adc
Total Device Dissipat on @ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C (1) Derate above 25°C	P <sub>D</sub>	87.5 0.5	Watts W/°C
Storage Temperature Range	T <sub>stg</sub>	-65 to +150	°C

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristics	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	R <sub>θJC</sub>	2.0	°C/W

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



NOTES  
 1 DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M 1982  
 2 CONTROLLING DIMENSION INCH  
 3 DIM Z DEFINES A ZONE WHERE ALL BODY AND LEAD IRREGULARITIES ARE ALLOWED

DIM	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN1	MAX	MIN1	MAX
A	14.48	15.75	0.570	0.620
B	9.66	10.28	0.380	0.405
C	4.07	4.82	0.160	0.190
D	0.64	0.88	0.025	0.035
F	3.81	3.73	0.142	0.147
G	2.42	2.66	0.095	0.105
H	2.80	3.93	0.110	0.155
J	0.36	0.56	0.014	0.022
K	12.70	14.27	0.500	0.562
L	1.15	1.39	0.045	0.055
N	4.83	5.33	0.190	0.210
Q	2.54	3.04	0.100	0.120
R	2.04	2.79	0.080	0.110
S	1.15	1.39	0.045	0.055
T	5.97	6.47	0.235	0.255
U	0.00	1.27	0.000	0.050
V	1.15	—	0.045	—
Z	—	2.04	—	0.080

**CASE 221A-04**  
**TO-220AB**

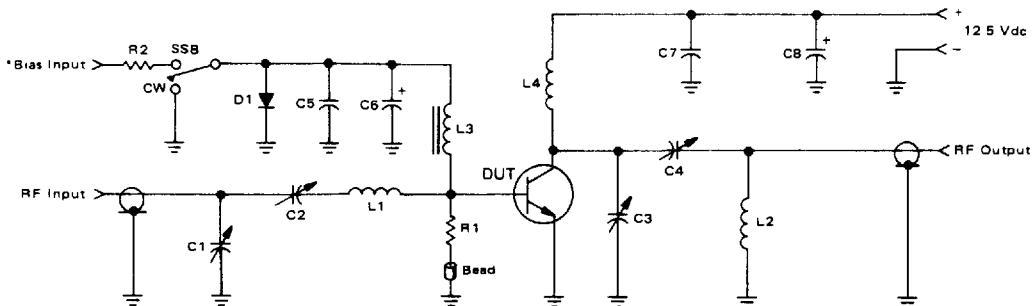
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**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage ( $I_C = 100\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{(BR)CEO}$	18	—	—	Vdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage ( $I_C = 100\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	$V_{(BR)CBO}$	36	—	—	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage ( $I_E = 50\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$V_{(BR)EBO}$	40	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 12.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE} = 0$ , $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CES}$	—	—	10	mAdc
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 20\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 50\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	20	70	—	—
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 12.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 10\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	175	250	pF
<b>FUNCTIONAL TESTS</b>					
Common-Emitter Amplifier Power Gain ( $V_{CC} = 12.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $P_{out} = 40\text{ W (PEP)}$ , $f_1 = 30\text{ MHz}$ , $f_2 = 30.001\text{ MHz}$ , $I_{CQ} = 40\text{ mAdc}$ )	GPE	15	17	—	dB
Collector Efficiency ( $V_{CC} = 12.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $P_{out} = 40\text{ W (PEP)}$ , $f_1 = 30\text{ MHz}$ , $f_2 = 30.001\text{ MHz}$ , $I_{CQ} = 40\text{ mAdc}$ )	$\eta$	40	45	—	%
Intermodulation Distortion (1) ( $V_{CC} = 12.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $P_{out} = 40\text{ W (PEP)}$ , $f_1 = 30\text{ MHz}$ , $f_2 = 30.001\text{ MHz}$ , $I_{CQ} = 40\text{ mAdc}$ )	IMD (d3)	—	-35	-30	dB

(1) To Proposed EIA Method of Measurement Reference Peak Envelope Power

**FIGURE 1 — 30 MHz TEST CIRCUIT**



C1, C2, C4 — Arco 469, 190-780 pF  
 C3 — Arco 429, 90-400 pF  
 C5, C7 — 0.001  $\mu\text{F}$  Disk Ceramics  
 C6 — 500  $\mu\text{F}$  3.0 Vdc Electrolytic  
 C8 — 100  $\mu\text{F}$  16 Vdc Electrolytic

R1 — 10  $\Omega$  10 Watt Resistor  
 R2 — 5  $\Omega$  50 Watt Resistor

L1 — 4 Turns #16 AWG 1/3" ID, 1/3" Long  
 L2 — 3 Turns #16 AWG 1/3" ID, 1/2" Long  
 L3 — 10  $\mu\text{H}$  Molded Choke  
 L4 — 12 Turns #18 AWG 1/4" ID

Bead — Ferroxcube #56 590-65/38  
 D1 — 1N4719

\*Adjust Bias (Base) Voltage for  $I_{CQ} = 40\text{ mA}$  with no RF applied.

FIGURE 2 – OUTPUT POWER versus INPUT POWER

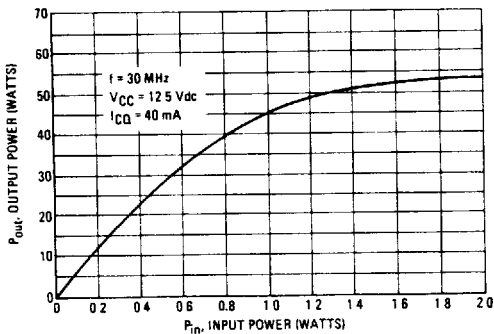


FIGURE 3 – OUTPUT POWER versus SUPPLY VOLTAGE

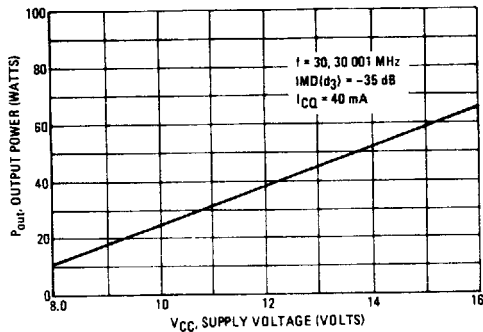


FIGURE 4 – POWER GAIN versus FREQUENCY

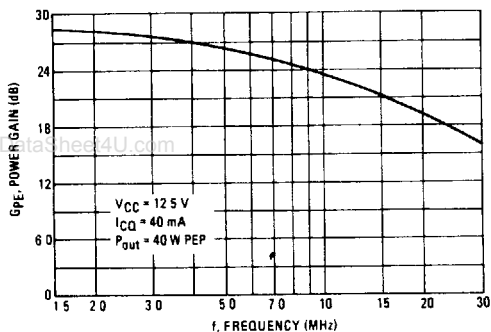


FIGURE 5 – INTERMODULATION DISTORTION versus OUTPUT POWER

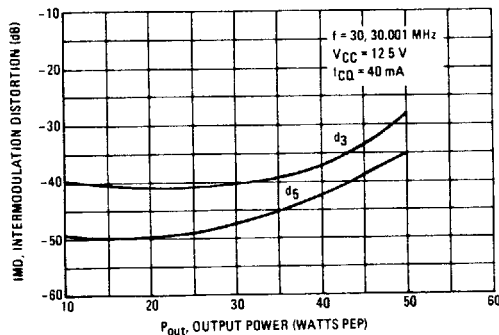
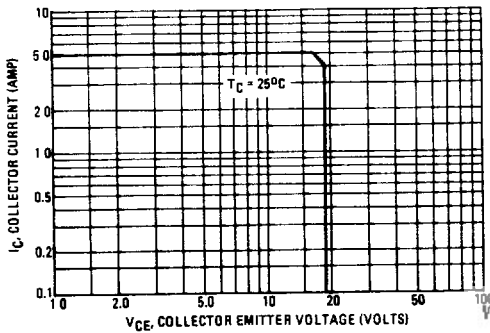
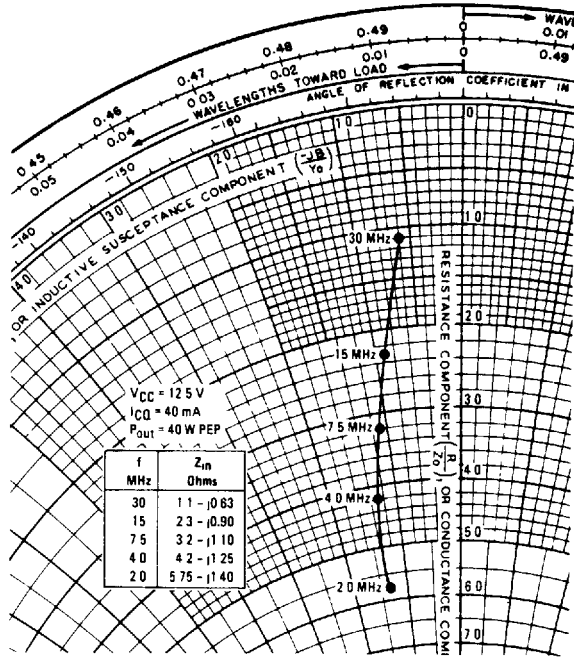


FIGURE 6 – SAFE OPERATING AREA





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FIGURE 8 – OUTPUT CAPACITANCE versus FREQUENCY

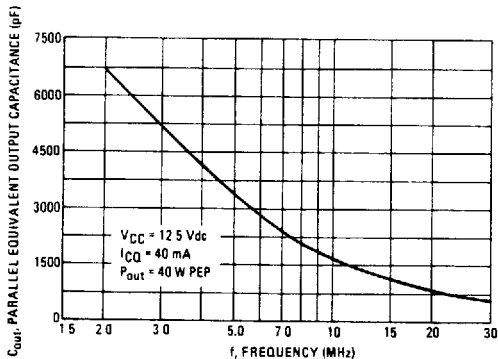
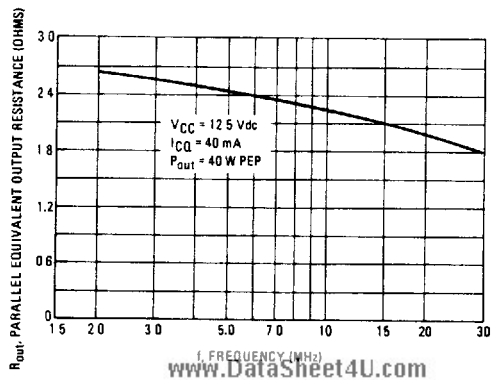


FIGURE 9 – OUTPUT RESISTANCE versus FREQUENCY



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