Chipsmall

Chipsmall Limited consists of a professional team with an average of over 10 year of expertise in the distribution of electronic components. Based in Hongkong, we have already established firm and mutual-benefit business relationships with customers from,Europe,America and south Asia,supplying obsolete and hard-to-find components to meet their specific needs.

With the principle of "Quality Parts,Customers Priority,Honest Operation,and Considerate Service",our business mainly focus on the distribution of electronic components. Line cards we deal with include Microchip,ALPS,ROHM,Xilinx,Pulse,ON,Everlight and Freescale. Main products comprise IC,Modules,Potentiometer,IC Socket,Relay,Connector.Our parts cover such applications as commercial,industrial, and automotives areas.

We are looking forward to setting up business relationship with you and hope to provide you with the best service and solution. Let us make a better world for our industry!

√RoHS

RF Power LDMOS Transistor
N–Channel Enhancement–Mode Lateral MOSFET

This 66 W asymmetrical Doherty RF power LDMOS transistor is optimized for instantaneous signal bandwidth capabilities covering the frequency range of 2300 to 2400 MHz. This part is ideally suited for commercial and defense communications and electronic warfare applications, such as an IED jammer.

MMRF1023HS

2300–2400 MHz, 66 W AVG., 28 V AIRFAST RF POWER LDMOS TRANSISTOR

2300 MHz

- Typical Doherty Single–Carrier W–CDMA Performance: V_{DD} = 28 Vdc, I_{DQA} = 750 mA, V_{GSB} = 0.7 Vdc, P_{out} = 66 W Avg., Input Signal PAR = 9.9 dB @ 0.01% Probability on CCDF.
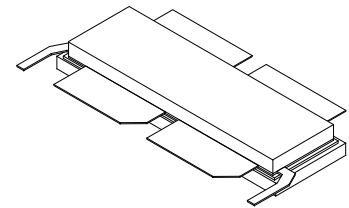
Frequency	G_{ps} (dB)	η_D (%)	Output PAR (dB)	ACPR (dBc)
2300 MHz	14.9	46.7	7.8	−34.0
2350 MHz	15.1	46.5	7.8	−35.6
2400 MHz	15.1	46.4	7.5	−34.6

Features

- Advanced high performance in–package Doherty
- Greater negative gate–source voltage range for improved Class C operation
- Designed for digital predistortion error correction systems
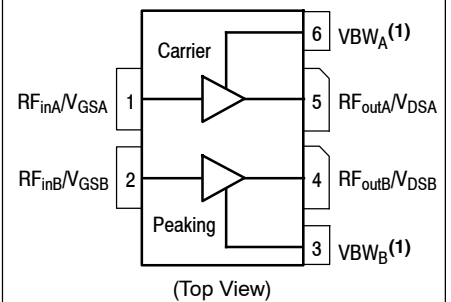
NI–1230S–4L2L

(Top View)

Figure 1. Pin Connections

1. Device cannot operate with the V_{DD} current supplied through pin 3 and pin 6.

Table 1. Maximum Ratings

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Drain–Source Voltage	V_{DSS}	−0.5, +65	Vdc
Gate–Source Voltage	V_{GS}	−6.0, +10	Vdc
Operating Voltage	V_{DD}	32, +0	Vdc
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	−65 to +150	°C
Case Operating Temperature Range	T_C	−40 to +150	°C
Operating Junction Temperature Range [1]	T_J	−40 to +225	°C
CW Operation @ T_C = 25°C Derate above 25°C	CW	248 1.2	W W/°C

Table 2. Thermal Characteristics

Characteristic	Symbol	Value [2]	Unit

Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case
  Case Temperature 72°C, 66 W Avg., W–CDMA, 28 Vdc, I_{DQA} = 750 mA,
    V_{GSB} = 0.7 Vdc, 2350 MHz
	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.25	°C/W

Table 3. ESD Protection Characteristics

Test Methodology	Class
Human Body Model (per JESD22–A114)	2, passes 2500 V
Machine Model (per EIA/JESD22–A115)	B, passes 250 V
Charge Device Model (per JESD22–C101)	IV, passes 1200 V

Table 4. Electrical Characteristics (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Off Characteristics [3]					
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Leakage Current (V_{DS} = 65 Vdc, V_{GS} = 0 Vdc)	I_{DSS}	—	—	10	μAdc
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Leakage Current (V_{DS} = 32 Vdc, V_{GS} = 0 Vdc)	I_{DSS}	—	—	1	μAdc
Gate–Source Leakage Current (V_{GS} = 5 Vdc, V_{DS} = 0 Vdc)	I_{GSS}	—	—	1	μAdc
On Characteristics – Side A (Carrier)					
Gate Threshold Voltage (V_{DS} = 10 Vdc, I_D = 160 μAdc)	$V_{GS(th)}$	0.8	1.2	1.6	Vdc
Gate Quiescent Voltage (V_{DD} = 28 Vdc, I_{DA} = 750 mAdc, Measured in Functional Test)	$V_{GS(Q)}$	1.4	1.8	2.2	Vdc
Drain–Source On–Voltage (V_{GS} = 10 Vdc, I_D = 1.6 Adc)	$V_{DS(on)}$	0.1	0.2	0.3	Vdc
On Characteristics – Side B (Peaking)					
Gate Threshold Voltage (V_{DS} = 10 Vdc, I_D = 240 μAdc)	$V_{GS(th)}$	0.8	1.2	1.6	Vdc
Drain–Source On–Voltage (V_{GS} = 10 Vdc, I_D = 2.4 Adc)	$V_{DS(on)}$	0.1	0.2	0.3	Vdc

1. Continuous use at maximum temperature will affect MTTF.
2. Refer to AN1955, *Thermal Measurement Methodology of RF Power Amplifiers.* Go to http://www.nxp.com/RF and search for AN1955.
3. Each side of device measured separately.

Table 4. Electrical Characteristics (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted) **(continued)**

| Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Functional Tests [1,2] (In Freescale Doherty Test Fixture, 50 ohm system) V_{DD} = 28 Vdc, I_{DQA} = 750 mA, V_{GSB} = 0.7 Vdc, P_{out} = 66 W Avg., f = 2300 MHz, Single-Carrier W-CDMA, IQ Magnitude Clipping, Input Signal PAR = 9.9 dB @ 0.01% Probability on CCDF. ACPR measured in 3.84 MHz Channel Bandwidth @ ±5 MHz Offset.					
Power Gain	G_{ps}	14.0	14.9	17.0	dB
Drain Efficiency	η_D	43.0	46.7	—	%
Output Peak-to-Average Ratio @ 0.01% Probability on CCDF	PAR	7.2	7.8	—	dB
Adjacent Channel Power Ratio	ACPR	—	−34.0	−31.0	dBc
Load Mismatch [2] (In Freescale Doherty Test Fixture, 50 ohm system) I_{DQA} = 750 mA, V_{GSB} = 0.7 Vdc, f = 2350 MHz, 100 μsec(on), 10% Duty Cycle					
VSWR 5:1 at 32 Vdc, 417 W Pulsed CW Output Power (3 dB Input Overdrive from 324 W Pulsed CW Rated Power)	No Device Degradation				
Typical Performance [2] (In Freescale Doherty Test Fixture, 50 ohm system) V_{DD} = 28 Vdc, I_{DQA} = 750 mA, V_{GSB} = 0.7 Vdc, 2300−2400 MHz Bandwidth					
P_{out} @ 1 dB Compression Point, CW	P1dB	—	275	—	W
P_{out} @ 3 dB Compression Point [3]	P3dB	—	410	—	W
AM/PM (Maximum value measured at the P3dB compression point across the 2300−2400 MHz frequency range)	Φ	—	−12.3	—	°
VBW Resonance Point (IMD Third Order Intermodulation Inflection Point)	VBW_{res}	—	90	—	MHz
Gain Flatness in 100 MHz Bandwidth @ P_{out} = 66 W Avg.	G_F	—	0.3	—	dB
Gain Variation over Temperature (−30°C to +85°C)	ΔG	—	0.008	—	dB/°C
Output Power Variation over Temperature (−30°C to +85°C)	$\Delta P1dB$	—	0.008	—	dB/°C

Table 5. Ordering Information

Device	Tape and Reel Information	Package
MMRF1023HSR5	R5 Suffix = 50 Units, 56 mm Tape Width, 13-inch Reel	NI-1230S-4L2L

1. Part internally matched both on input and output.
2. Measurements made with device in an asymmetrical Doherty configuration.
3. P3dB = P_{avg} + 7.0 dB where P_{avg} is the average output power measured using an unclipped W-CDMA single-carrier input signal where output PAR is compressed to 7.0 dB @ 0.01% probability on CCDF.
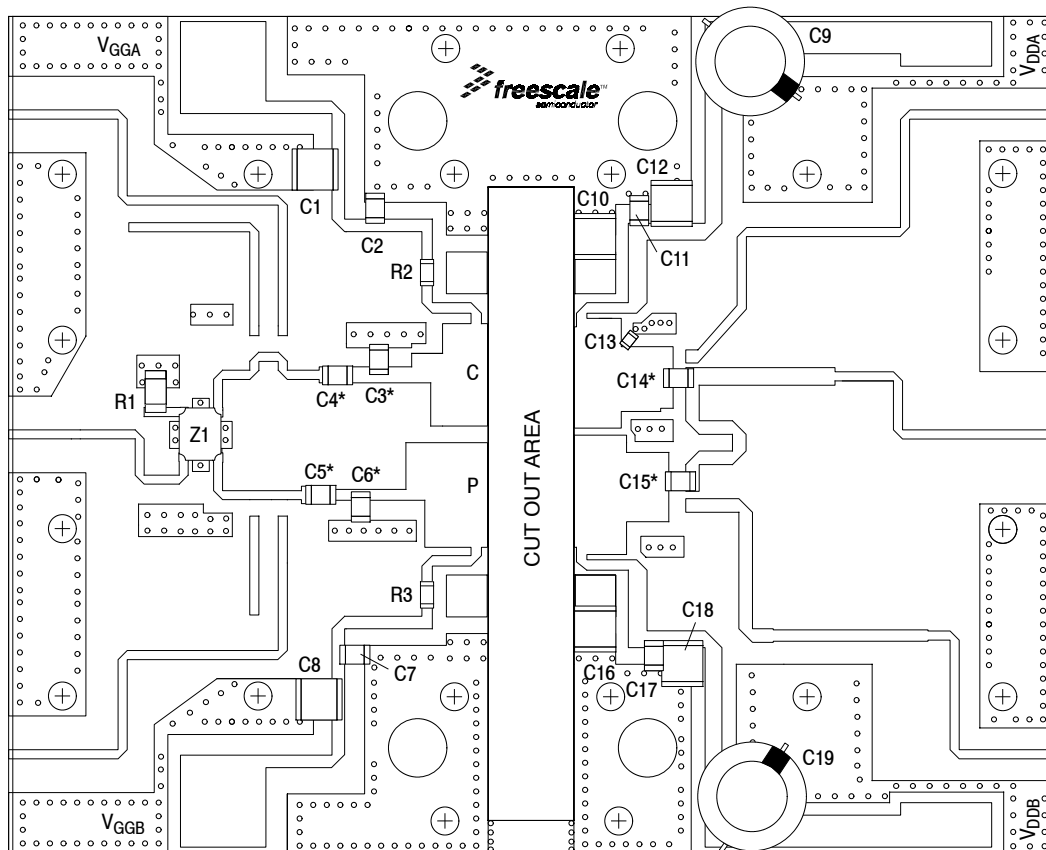
MMRF1023HS

*C3, C4, C5, C6, C14 and C15 are mounted vertically.

Figure 2. MMRF1023HS Test Circuit Component Layout

Table 6. MMRF1023HS Test Circuit Component Designations and Values

Part	Description	Part Number	Manufacturer
C1, C8, C10, C12, C16, C18	10 μF Chip Capacitors	C5750X7S2A106M230KB	TDK
C2, C4, C5, C7, C11, C17	8.2 pF Chip Capacitors	ATC100B8R2CT500XT	ATC
C3	0.7 pF Chip Capacitor	ATC100B0R7CT500XT	ATC
C6	0.8 pF Chip Capacitor	ATC100B0R8CT500XT	ATC
C9, C19	470 μF, 63 V Electrolytic Capacitors	MCGPR63V477M13X26	Multicomp
C13	0.6 pF Chip Capacitor	ATC00F0R6BT250XT	ATC
C14	5.6 pF Chip Capacitor	ATC100B5R6CT500XT	ATC
C15	6.8 pF Chip Capacitor	ATC100B6R8CT500XT	ATC
R1	50 Ω, 10 W Termination	CW12010T0050GBK	ATC
R2, R3	3.0 Ω, 1/4 W Chip Resistors	CRCW12063R0FKEA	Vishay
Z1	2300–2700 MHz Band, 90°, 2 dB Hybrid Coupler	X3C25P1-02S	Anaren
PCB	Rogers RO4350B, 0.020″, ε_r = 3.66	—	MTL

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS — 2300–2400 MHz
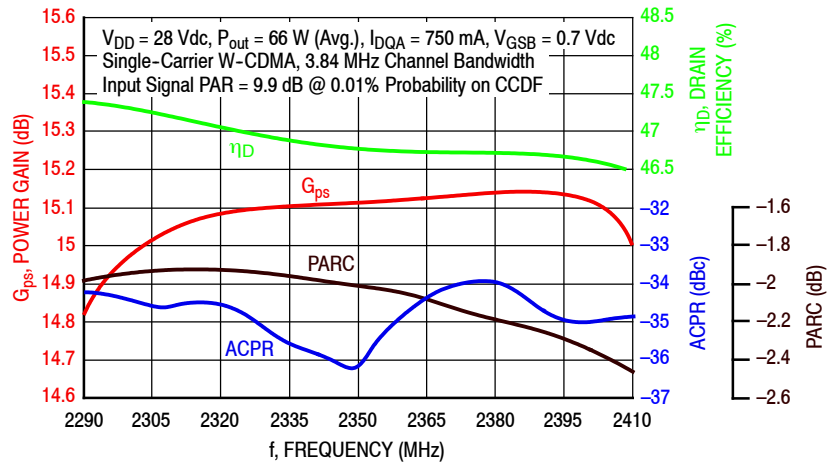
Figure 3. Single–Carrier Output Peak–to–Average Ratio Compression (PARC) Broadband Performance @ P$_{out}$ = 66 Watts Avg.
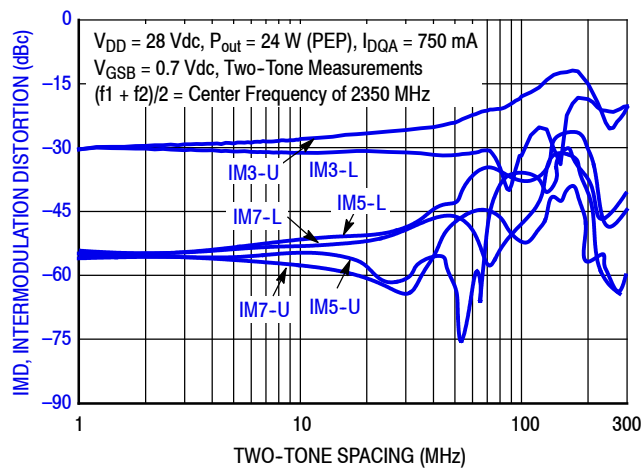

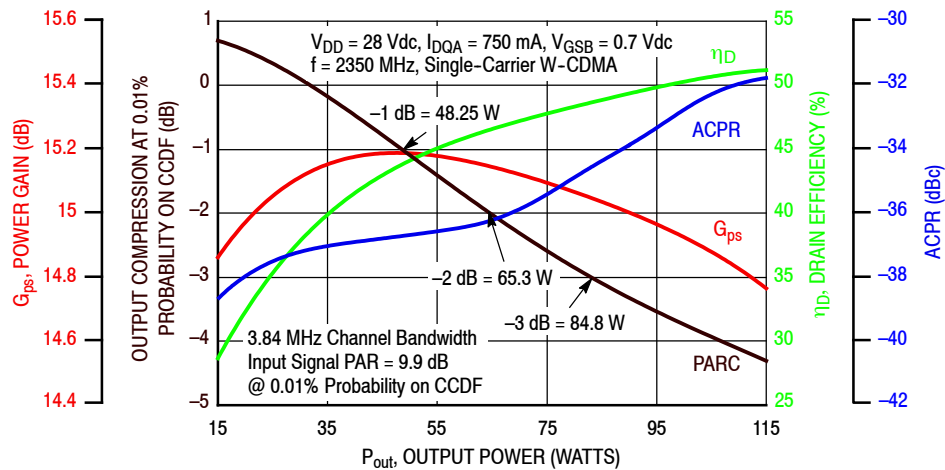**Figure 4. Intermodulation Distortion Products versus Two–Tone Spacing**

Figure 5. Output Peak–to–Average Ratio Compression (PARC) versus Output Power

MMRF1023HS

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS — 2300–2400 MHz
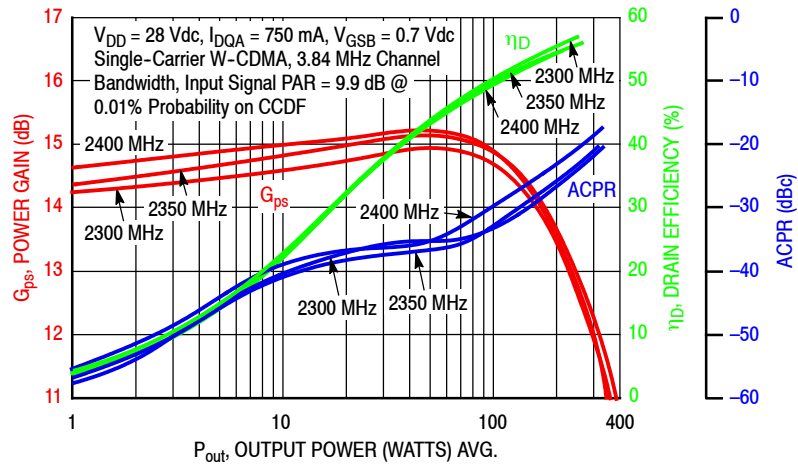
Figure 6. Single‑Carrier W‑CDMA Power Gain, Drain Efficiency and ACPR versus Output Power
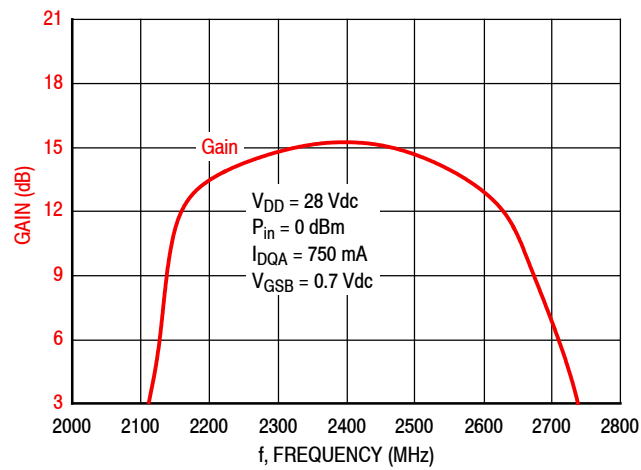
Figure 7. Broadband Frequency Response

Table 7. Carrier Side Load Pull Performance — Maximum Power Tuning

V_{DD} = 28 Vdc, I_{DQA} = 792 mA, Pulsed CW, 10 μsec(on), 10% Duty Cycle

f (MHz)	Z_{source} (Ω)	Z_{in} (Ω)	Max Output Power					
			P1dB					
			Z_{load} [1] (Ω)	Gain (dB)	(dBm)	(W)	η_D (%)	AM/PM (°)
2300	4.89 − j11.2	5.24 + j10.5	1.78 − j4.54	17.8	52.5	179	56.8	−14
2350	8.32 − j12.4	7.67 + j11.4	1.75 − j4.50	17.9	52.5	179	56.8	−14
2400	12.6 − j12.7	11.7 + j11.9	1.68 − j4.54	18.0	52.4	175	55.9	−14

f (MHz)	Z_{source} (Ω)	Z_{in} (Ω)	Max Output Power					
			P3dB					
			Z_{load} [2] (Ω)	Gain (dB)	(dBm)	(W)	η_D (%)	AM/PM (°)
2300	4.89 − j11.2	5.24 + j11.4	1.72 − j4.83	15.6	53.3	213	57.0	−19
2350	8.32 − j12.4	8.12 + j12.7	1.68 − j4.82	15.6	53.2	211	56.3	−19
2400	12.6 − j12.7	13.2 + j13.5	1.65 − j4.81	15.8	53.2	208	55.8	−20

(1) Load impedance for optimum P1dB power.
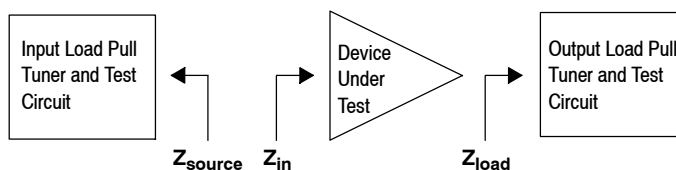(2) Load impedance for optimum P3dB power.
Z_{source} = Measured impedance presented to the input of the device at the package reference plane.
Z_{in} = Impedance as measured from gate contact to ground.
Z_{load} = Measured impedance presented to the output of the device at the package reference plane.

Table 8. Carrier Side Load Pull Performance — Maximum Drain Efficiency Tuning

V_{DD} = 28 Vdc, I_{DQA} = 792 mA, Pulsed CW, 10 μsec(on), 10% Duty Cycle

f (MHz)	Z_{source} (Ω)	Z_{in} (Ω)	Max Drain Efficiency					
			P1dB					
			Z_{load} [1] (Ω)	Gain (dB)	(dBm)	(W)	η_D (%)	AM/PM (°)
2300	4.89 − j11.2	4.97 + j11.1	4.10 − j2.52	20.6	50.1	103	67.1	−22
2350	8.32 − j12.4	7.36 + j12.4	3.57 − j2.19	20.7	50.0	99	66.9	−24
2400	12.6 − j12.7	11.6 + j13.0	3.31 − j2.28	20.9	49.9	97	66.2	−22

| f (MHz)	Z_{source} (Ω)	Z_{in} (Ω)	Max Drain Efficiency					
			P3dB					
			Z_{load} [2] (Ω)	Gain (dB)	(dBm)	(W)	η_D (%)	AM/PM (°)
2300	4.89 − j11.2	4.88 + j11.6	3.40 − j3.40	17.9	51.7	149	66.7	−28
2350	8.32 − j12.4	7.51 + j13.2	3.07 − j3.11	18.1	51.6	145	66.3	−29
2400	12.6 − j12.7	12.6 + j14.5	2.64 − j3.24	18.1	51.8	152	65.7	−28

(1) Load impedance for optimum P1dB efficiency.
(2) Load impedance for optimum P3dB efficiency.
Z_{source} = Measured impedance presented to the input of the device at the package reference plane.
Z_{in} = Impedance as measured from gate contact to ground.
Z_{load} = Measured impedance presented to the output of the device at the package reference plane.

Input Load Pull Tuner and Test Circuit ← Z_{source} → Z_{in} → Device Under Test → Z_{load} → Output Load Pull Tuner and Test Circuit

MMRF1023HS

Table 9. Peaking Side Load Pull Performance — Maximum Power Tuning

V_{DD} = 28 Vdc, V_{GSB} = 1.7 Vdc, Pulsed CW, 10 μsec(on), 10% Duty Cycle

f (MHz)	Z_{source} (Ω)	Z_{in} (Ω)	Max Output Power					
			P1dB					
			Z_{load} [1] (Ω)	Gain (dB)	(dBm)	(W)	η_D (%)	AM/PM (°)
2300	5.90 − j10.4	5.66 + j9.30	1.81 − j5.44	17.1	54.7	293	53.9	−19
2350	10.2 − j11.1	8.59 + j9.73	1.90 − j5.61	17.3	54.6	287	53.0	−20
2400	14.7 − j8.30	12.6 + j7.98	1.98 − j5.78	17.4	54.4	277	51.8	−20

f (MHz)	Z_{source} (Ω)	Z_{in} (Ω)	Max Output Power					
			P3dB					
			Z_{load} [2] (Ω)	Gain (dB)	(dBm)	(W)	η_D (%)	AM/PM (°)
2300	5.90 − j10.4	5.71 + j9.97	1.70 − j5.69	14.8	55.3	342	54.6	−24
2350	10.2 − j11.1	9.18 + j10.6	1.84 − j5.84	15.0	55.3	335	53.7	−25
2400	14.7 − j8.30	14.2 + j8.34	1.98 − j6.02	15.3	55.1	326	52.8	−25

(1) Load impedance for optimum P1dB power.
(2) Load impedance for optimum P3dB power.
Z_{source} = Measured impedance presented to the input of the device at the package reference plane.
Z_{in} = Impedance as measured from gate contact to ground.
Z_{load} = Measured impedance presented to the output of the device at the package reference plane.

Table 10. Peaking Side Load Pull Performance — Maximum Drain Efficiency Tuning

V_{DD} = 28 Vdc, V_{GSB} = 1.7 Vdc, Pulsed CW, 10 μsec(on), 10% Duty Cycle

f (MHz)	Z_{source} (Ω)	Z_{in} (Ω)	Max Drain Efficiency					
			P1dB					
			Z_{load} [1] (Ω)	Gain (dB)	(dBm)	(W)	η_D (%)	AM/PM (°)
2300	5.90 − j10.4	5.97 + j9.73	4.06 − j5.24	19.2	53.2	209	63.8	−25
2350	10.2 − j11.1	9.06 + j10.3	4.47 − j4.20	19.7	52.6	181	62.8	−27
2400	14.7 − j8.30	13.0 + j8.08	3.78 − j4.57	19.4	53.1	202	61.4	−24

f (MHz)	Z_{source} (Ω)	Z_{in} (Ω)	Max Drain Efficiency					
			P3dB					
			Z_{load} [2] (Ω)	Gain (dB)	(dBm)	(W)	η_D (%)	AM/PM (°)
2300	5.90 − j10.4	5.91 + j10.3	3.98 − j5.24	17.1	53.9	246	64.5	−32
2350	10.2 − j11.1	9.64 + j10.8	4.23 − j4.68	17.4	53.7	233	64.0	−34
2400	14.7 − j8.30	14.7 + j8.19	3.93 − j4.31	17.6	53.7	233	63.4	−34

(1) Load impedance for optimum P1dB efficiency.
(2) Load impedance for optimum P3dB efficiency.
Z_{source} = Measured impedance presented to the input of the device at the package reference plane.
Z_{in} = Impedance as measured from gate contact to ground.
Z_{load} = Measured impedance presented to the output of the device at the package reference plane.
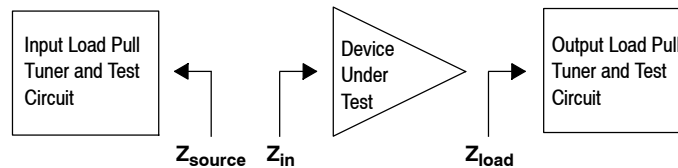
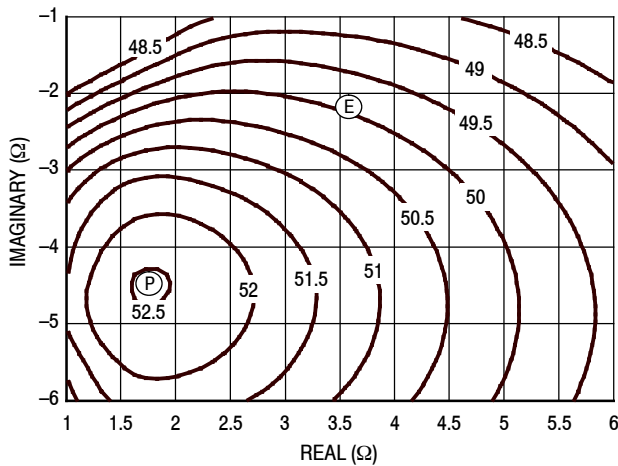## P1dB – TYPICAL CARRIER LOAD PULL CONTOURS — 2350 MHz

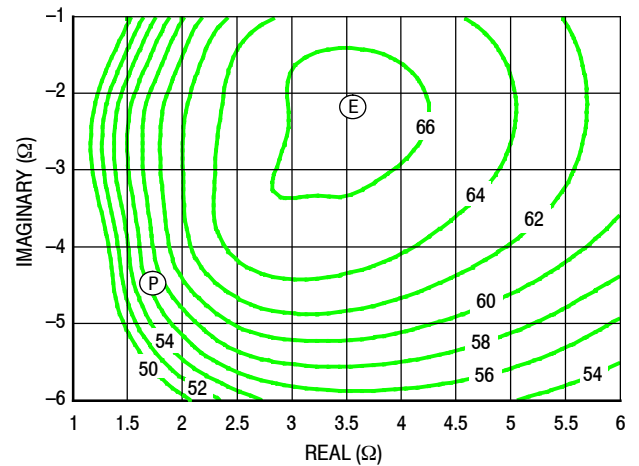Figure 8. P1dB Load Pull Output Power Contours (dBm)

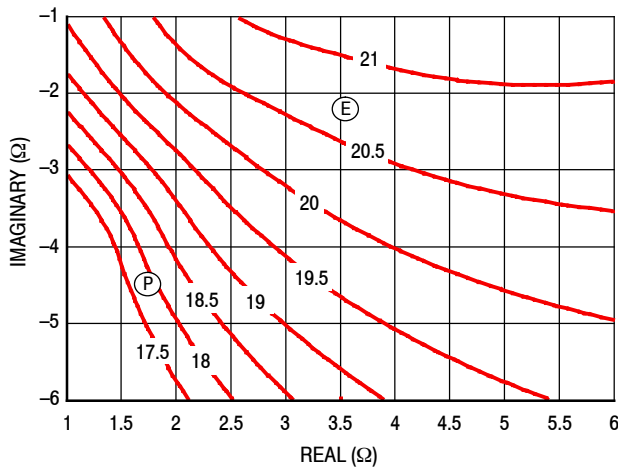

Figure 9. P1dB Load Pull Efficiency Contours (%)
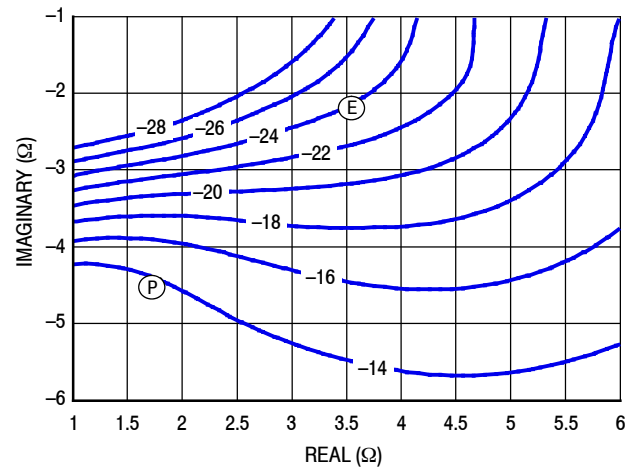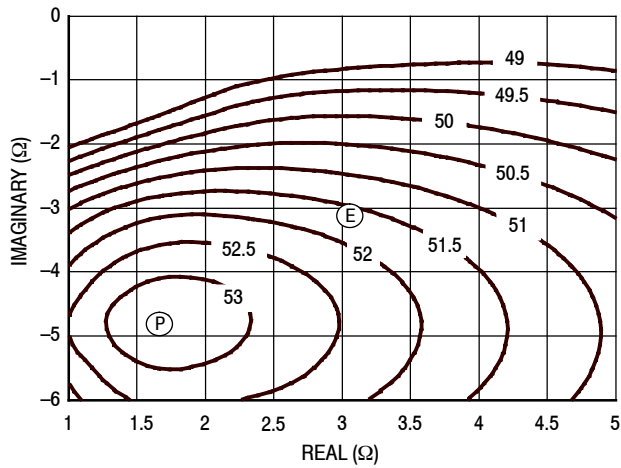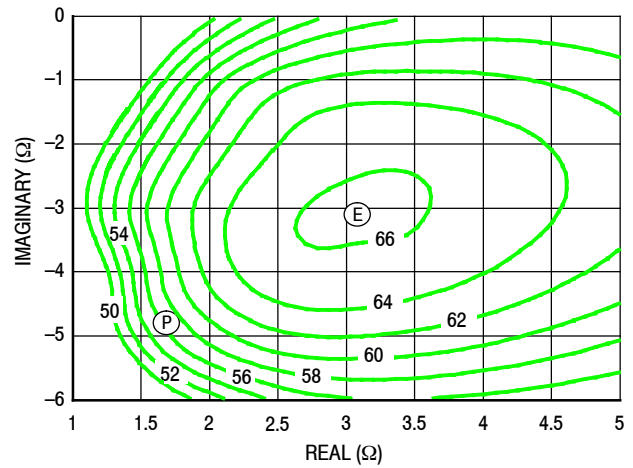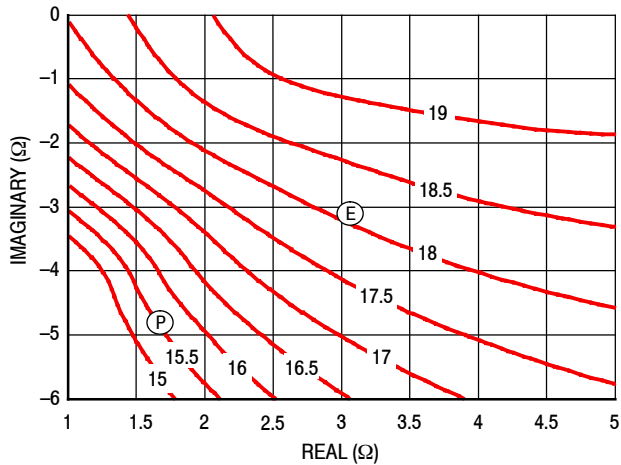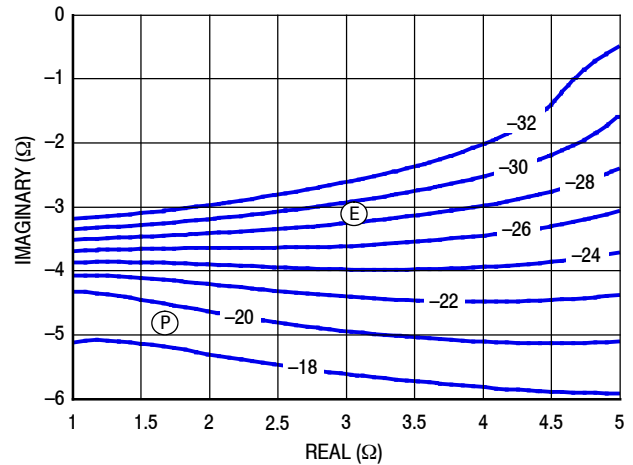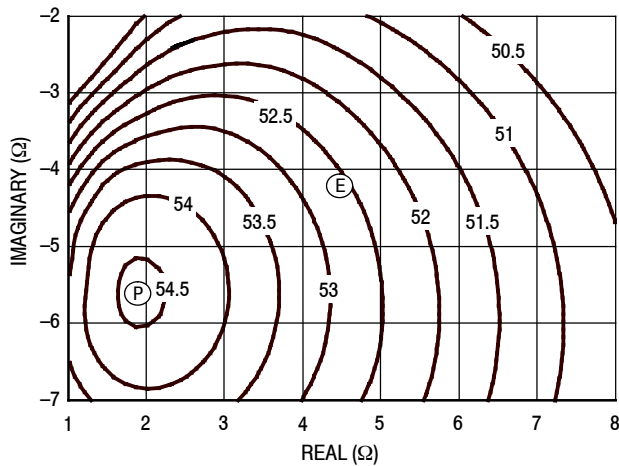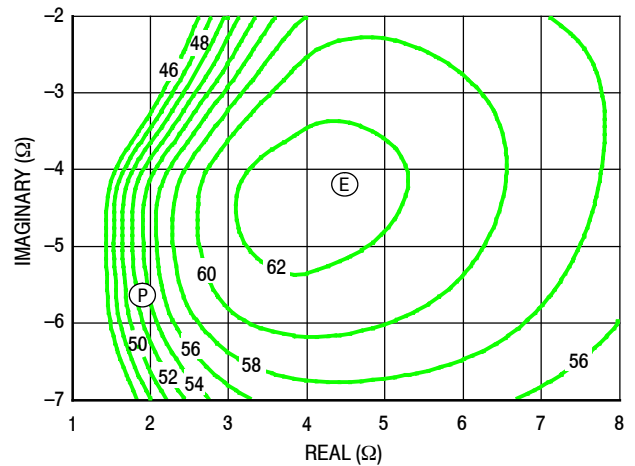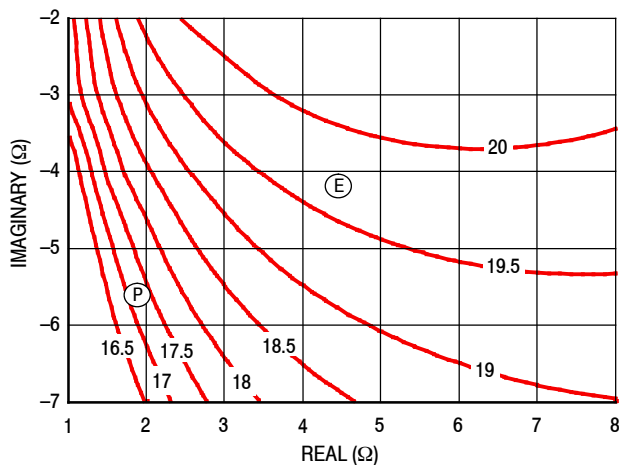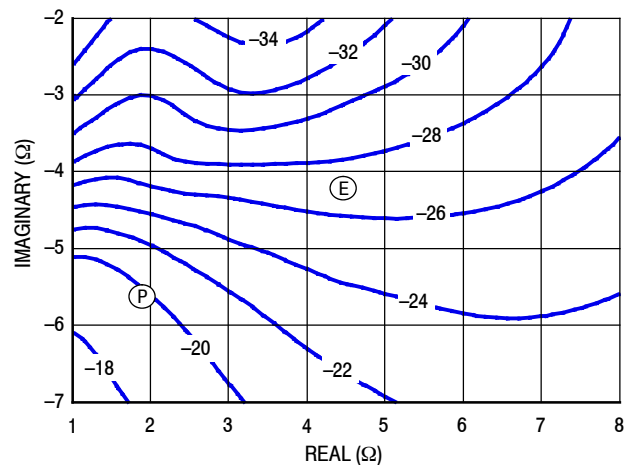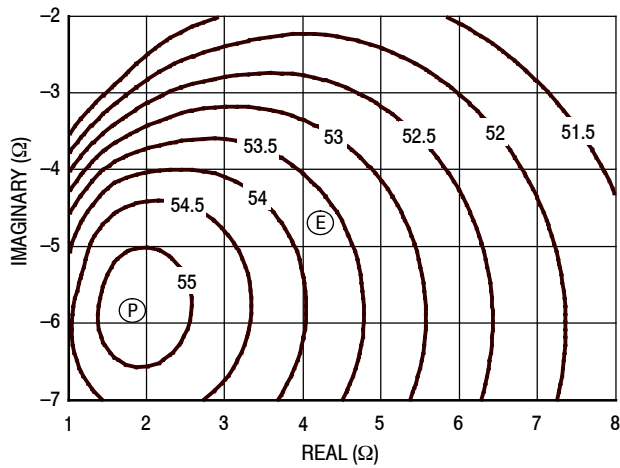

Figure 10. P1dB Load Pull Gain Contours (dB)

Figure 11. P1dB Load Pull AM/PM Contours (°)

NOTE: (P) = Maximum Output Power

(E) = Maximum Drain Efficiency

——— Gain
——— Drain Efficiency
——— Linearity
——— Output Power

P3dB – TYPICAL CARRIER LOAD PULL CONTOURS — 2350 MHz

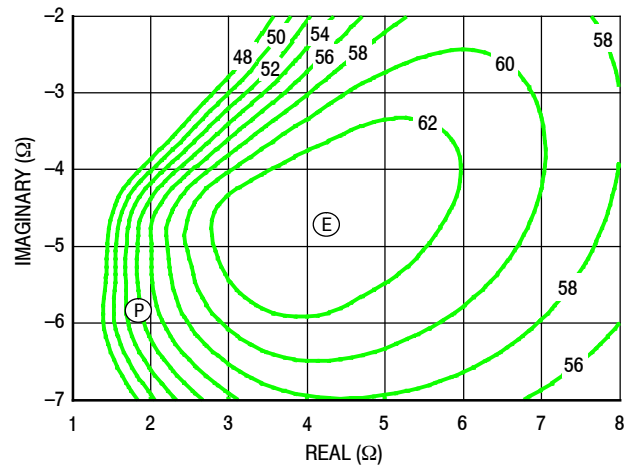**Figure 12. P3dB Load Pull Output Power Contours (dBm)**

Figure 13. P3dB Load Pull Efficiency Contours (%)

Figure 14. P3dB Load Pull Gain Contours (dB)

Figure 15. P3dB Load Pull AM/PM Contours (°)

NOTE: Ⓟ = Maximum Output Power

Ⓔ = Maximum Drain Efficiency

———— Gain

———— Drain Efficiency

———— Linearity

———— Output Power

P1dB – TYPICAL PEAKING LOAD PULL CONTOURS — 2350 MHz

Figure 16. P1dB Load Pull Output Power Contours (dBm)

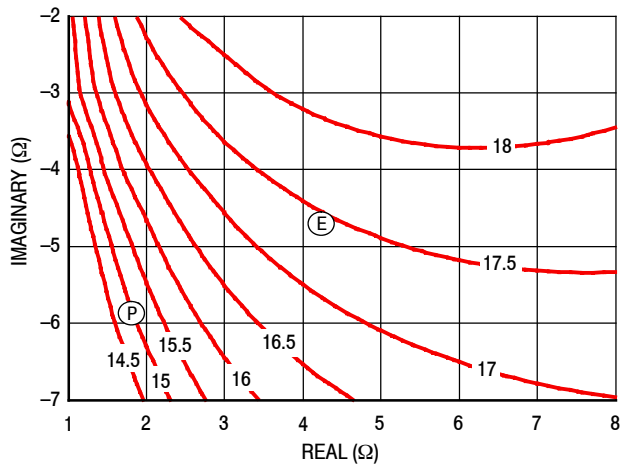Figure 17. P1dB Load Pull Efficiency Contours (%)
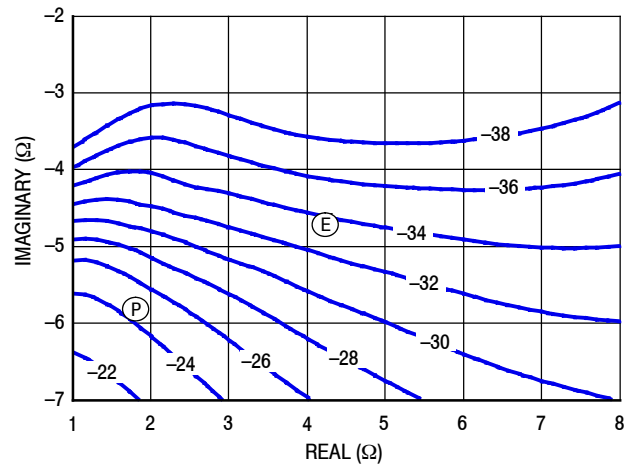

Figure 18. P1dB Load Pull Gain Contours (dB)

Figure 19. P1dB Load Pull AM/PM Contours (°)

NOTE: Ⓟ = Maximum Output Power

Ⓔ = Maximum Drain Efficiency

—— Gain
—— Drain Efficiency
—— Linearity
—— Output Power

P3dB – TYPICAL PEAKING LOAD PULL CONTOURS — 2350 MHz

Figure 20. P3dB Load Pull Output Power Contours (dBm)

Figure 21. P3dB Load Pull Efficiency Contours (%)
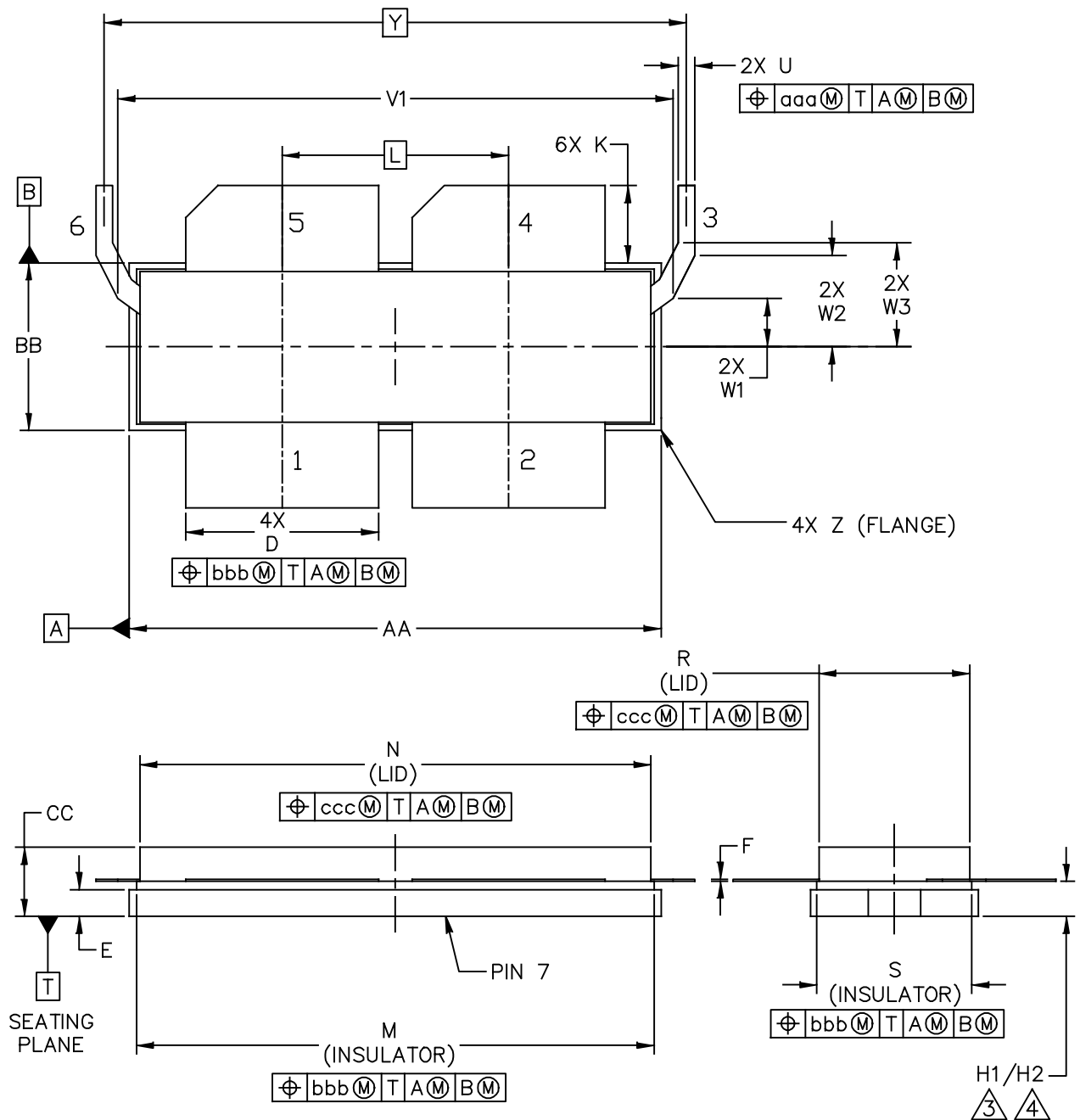

Figure 22. P3dB Load Pull Gain Contours (dB)

Figure 23. P3dB Load Pull AM/PM Contours (°)

NOTE: (P) = Maximum Output Power
       (E) = Maximum Drain Efficiency

— Gain
— Drain Efficiency
— Linearity
— Output Power

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

© NXP SEMICONDUCTORS N.V. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED	MECHANICAL OUTLINE	PRINT VERSION NOT TO SCALE
TITLE: NI-1230-4LS2L	DOCUMENT NO: 98ASA00513D	REV: B
	STANDARD: NON-JEDEC	
	SOT1800-1	08 FEB 2016

MMRF1023HS

NOTES:

1.   INTERPRET DIMENSIONS AND TOLERANCES PER ASME Y14.5M—1994.

2.   CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH

⚠3.   DIMENSIONS H1 AND H2 ARE MEASURED .030 INCH (0.762 MM) AWAY FROM FLANGE
      PARALLEL TO DATUM B. H1 APPLIES TO PINS 1, 2, 4 & 5. H2 APPLIES TO PINS 3 & 6.

⚠4.   TOLERANCE OF DIMENSION H2 IS TENTATIVE AND COULD CHANGE ONCE SUFFICIENT
      MANUFACTURING DATA IS AVAILABLE.

DIM	INCH MIN	INCH MAX	MILLIMETER MIN	MILLIMETER MAX	DIM	INCH MIN	INCH MAX	MILLIMETER MIN	MILLIMETER MAX
AA	1.265	1.275	32.13	32.39	N	1.218	1.242	30.94	31.55
BB	.395	.405	10.03	10.29	R	.365	.375	9.27	9.53
CC	.170	.190	4.32	4.83	S	.365	.375	9.27	9.53
D	.455	.465	11.56	11.81	U	.035	.045	0.89	1.14
E	.062	.066	1.57	1.68	V1	1.320	1.330	33.53	33.78
F	.004	.007	0.10	0.18	W1	.110	.120	2.79	3.05
H1	.082	.090	2.08	2.29	W2	.213	.223	5.41	5.66
H2	.078	.094	1.98	2.39	W3	.243	.253	6.17	6.43
K	.175	.195	4.45	4.95	Y	1.390 BSC		35.31 BSC	
L	.540 BSC		13.72 BSC		Z	R.000	R.040	R0.00	R1.02
M	1.219	1.241	30.96	31.52	aaa	.015		0.38	
					bbb	.010		0.25	
					ccc	.020		0.51	

MECHANICAL OUTLINE	PRINT VERSION NOT TO SCALE

TITLE:	DOCUMENT NO: 98ASA00513D REV: B
NI—1230—4LS2L	STANDARD: NON—JEDEC
	SOT1800—1 08 FEB 2016

MMRF1023HS

RF Device Data
Freescale Semiconductor, Inc.

PRODUCT DOCUMENTATION

Refer to the following resources to aid your design process.

Application Notes

- AN1955: Thermal Measurement Methodology of RF Power Amplifiers

Engineering Bulletins

- EB212: Using Data Sheet Impedances for RF LDMOS Devices

To Download Resources Specific to a Given Part Number:

1. Go to http://www.nxp.com/RF
2. Search by part number
3. Click part number link
4. Choose the desired resource from the drop down menu

REVISION HISTORY

The following table summarizes revisions to this document.

Revision	Date	Description
0	Apr. 2016	• Initial Release of Data Sheet