

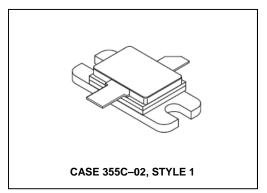
## Microwave Long Pulse Power Silicon NPN Transistor 120W (peak), 960–1215MHz

M/A-COM Products Released - Rev. 07.07

Designed for 960–1215 MHz long pulse common base amplifier applications such as JTIDS and Mode S transmitters.

- Guaranteed performance @ 1.215 GHz, 36 Vdc
   Output power = 120 W Peak
   Gain = 7.6 dB min., 8 .5 dB (typ.)
- 100% tested for load mismatch at all phase angles with 3:1 VSWR
- Hermetically sealed industry standard package
- Silicon nitride passivated
- Gold metalized, emitter ballasted for long life and resistance to metal migration
- Internal input and output matching for broadband operation

### Product Image



### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit	
Collector–Emitter Voltage	V <sub>CES</sub>	55	Vdc	
Collector–Base Voltage	V <sub>CBO</sub>	55	Vdc	
Emitter-Base Voltage	V <sub>EBO</sub>	3.5	Vdc	
Collector Current — Peak (1)	Ic	15	Adc	
Total Device Dissipation @ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C (1), (2) Derate above 25°C	P <sub>D</sub>	380 2.17	Watts W/°C	
Storage Temperature Range	T <sub>stg</sub>	-65 to +200	°C	
Junction Temperature	TJ	200		

#### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case (3)	R <sub>eJC</sub>	0.46	°C/W

### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T<sub>C</sub> = 25°C unless otherwise noted.)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTICS					
Collector–Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 60 mAdc, V <sub>BE</sub> = 0)	V <sub>(BR)CES</sub>	55	_	_	Vdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 60 mAdc, I <sub>E</sub> = 0)	V <sub>(BR)CBO</sub>	55	_	_	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I <sub>E</sub> = 10 mAdc, I <sub>C</sub> = 0)	V <sub>(BR)EBO</sub>	3.5	_	_	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CB</sub> = 36 Vdc, I <sub>E</sub> = 0)	I <sub>CBO</sub>	_	_	25	mAdc

NOTES:

(continued)

- Under pulse RF operating conditions.
- 2. These devices are designed for RF operation. The total device dissipation rating applies only when the device is operated as RF amplifiers.
- 3. Thermal Resistance is determined under specified RF operating conditions by infrared measurement techniques.

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### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS — continued (T<sub>C</sub> = 25°C unless otherwise noted.)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
ON CHARACTERISTICS	,				
DC Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 5.0 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5.0 Vdc)	h <sub>FE</sub>	20	_	_	_
FUNCTIONAL TESTS (7.0 μs Pulses @ 54% duty cycle for 3.4 ms	then off for 4.5	ms; overall du	uty cycle = 23	%)	
Common–Base Amplifier Power Gain (V <sub>CC</sub> = 36 Vdc, P <sub>out</sub> = 120 W Peak, f = 1215 MHz)	G <sub>PB</sub>	7.6	8.5	_	dB
Collector Efficiency (V <sub>CC</sub> = 36 Vdc, P <sub>out</sub> = 120 W Peak, f = 1215 MHz)	η	50	55	_	%
Load Mismatch (V <sub>CC</sub> = 36 Vdc, P <sub>out</sub> = 120 W Peak, f = 1215 MHz, VSWR = 3:1 All Phase Angles)	Ψ	No Degradation in Output Power			

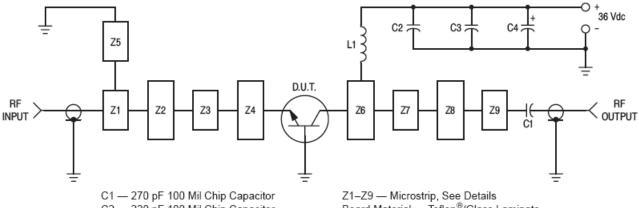
<sup>•</sup> Europe Tel: 44.1908.574.200 / Fax: 44.1908.574.300

Asia/Pacific Tel: 81.44.844.8296 / Fax: 81.44.844.8298
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C2 — 220 pF 100 Mil Chip Capacitor

 $C3 - 0.1 \,\mu F$ 

C4 - 47 µF 50 V Electrolytic

L1 — 3 Turns #18 AWG, 1/8" ID, 0.18 Long

Z1–Z9 — Microstrip, See Details
Board Material — Teflon<sup>®</sup>/Glass Laminate,
Dielectric Thickness = 0.030″,

 $\varepsilon_r$  = 2.55, 2 Oz. Copper

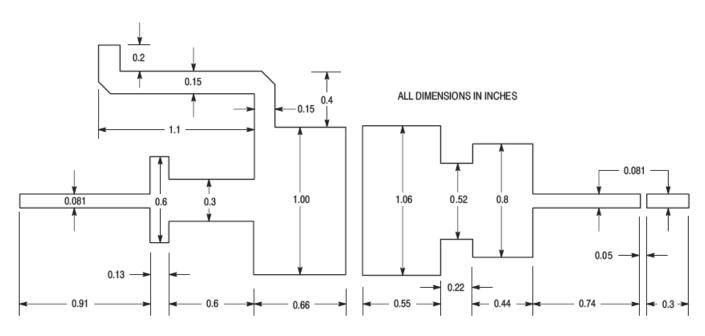


Figure 1. Test Circuit

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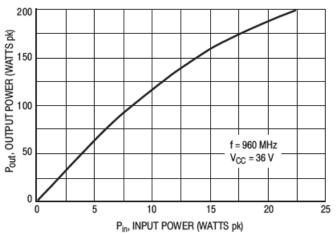
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200 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |

Figure 2. Output Power versus Input Power

Figure 3. Output Power versus Input Power

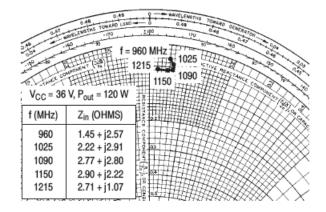
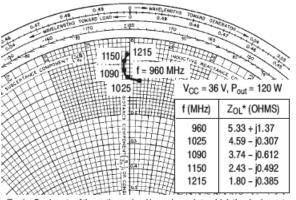


Figure 4. Series Equivalent Input Impedances



 $Z_{OL}^*$  = Conjugate of the optimum load impedance into which the device output operates at a given output power, voltage and frequency.

Figure 5. Series Equivalent Output Impedance

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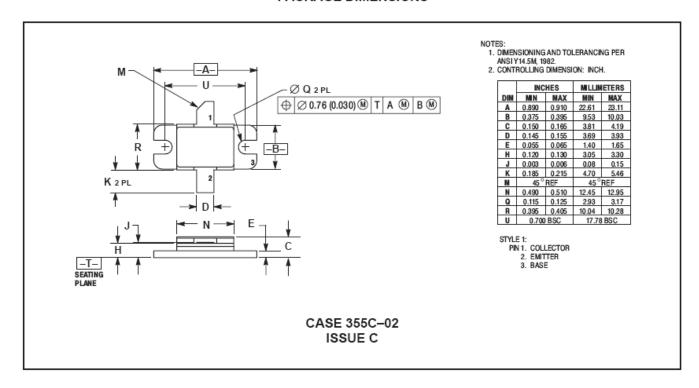
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