

DATA SHEET

BLW83
HF/VHF power transistor

Product specification

August 1986

HF/VHF power transistor**BLW83****DESCRIPTION**

N-P-N silicon planar epitaxial transistor for use in transmitting amplifiers operating in the h.f. and v.h.f. bands, with a nominal supply voltage of 28 V. The transistor is specified for s.s.b. applications as linear amplifier in class-A and AB. The device is resistance stabilized and is guaranteed to withstand severe load mismatch conditions.

Matched h_{FE} groups are available on request.

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

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

R.F. performance

MODE OF OPERATION	V_{CE} V	f MHz	P_L W	G_p dB	η_{dt} %	I_C A	d_3 dB	T_h °C
s.s.b. (class-A)	26	1,6 – 28	0 – 10 (P.E.P.)	> 20	–	1,35	< -40	70
s.s.b. (class-AB)	28	1,6 – 28	3 – 30 (P.E.P.)	typ. 21	typ. 40	typ. 1,34	typ. -30	25

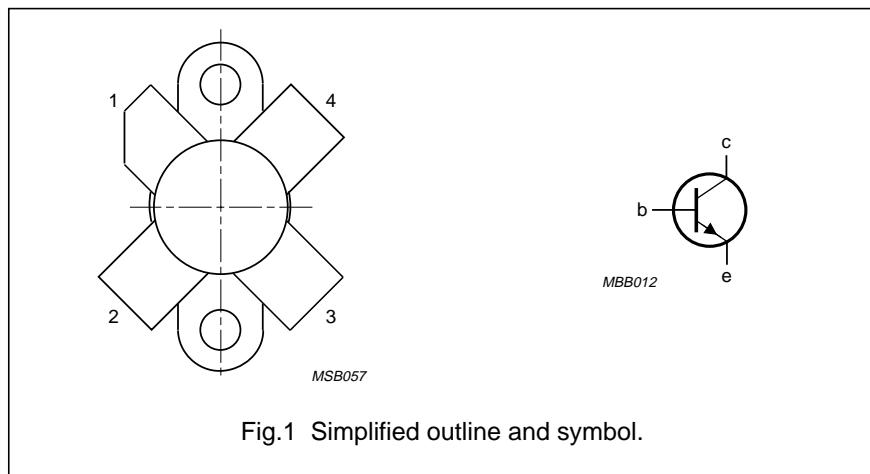
PIN CONFIGURATION

Fig.1 Simplified outline and symbol.

PINNING - SOT123

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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RATINGS

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

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

peak value

 V_{CESM} max. 65 V

Collector-emitter voltage (open base)

 V_{CEO} max. 36 V

Emitter-base voltage (open-collector)

 V_{EBO} max. 4 V

Collector current (average)

 $I_{C(AV)}$ max. 3 ACollector current (peak value); $f > 1$ MHz I_{CM} max. 9 AR.F. power dissipation ($f > 1$ MHz); $T_{mb} = 25$ °C P_{rf} max. 76 W

Storage temperature

 T_{stg} -65 to + 150 °C

Operating junction temperature

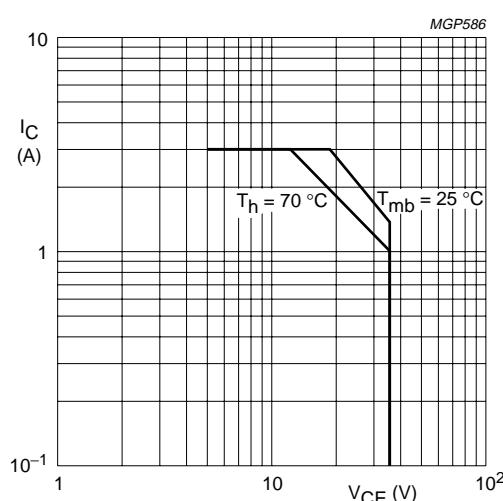
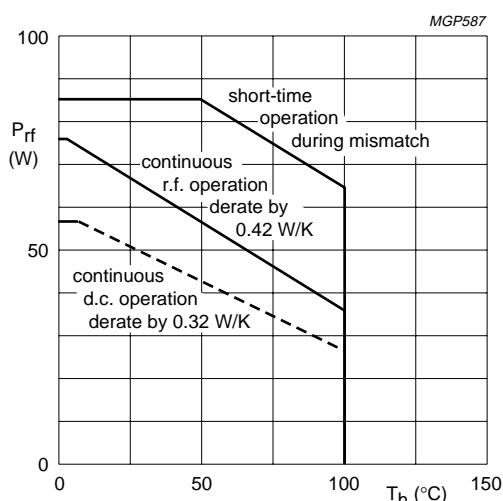
 T_j max. 200 °C

Fig.2 D.C. SOAR.

Fig.3 R.F. power dissipation; $V_{CE} \leq 28$ V; $f \geq 1$ MHz.**THERMAL RESISTANCE**(dissipation = 35 W; $T_{mb} = 80$ °C, i.e. $T_h = 70$ °C)

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

 $R_{th j-mb(dc)}$ = 3,15 K/W

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

 $R_{th j-mb(rf)}$ = 2,35 K/W

From mounting base to heatsink

 $R_{th mb-h}$ = 0,3 K/W

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CHARACTERISTICS $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified

Collector-emitter breakdown voltage

 $V_{BE} = 0; I_C = 10 \text{ mA}$ $V_{(BR)CES} > 65 \text{ V}$

Collector-emitter breakdown voltage

open base; $I_C = 50 \text{ mA}$ $V_{(BR)CEO} > 36 \text{ V}$

Emitter-base breakdown voltage

open collector; $I_E = 10 \text{ mA}$ $V_{(BR)EBO} > 4 \text{ V}$

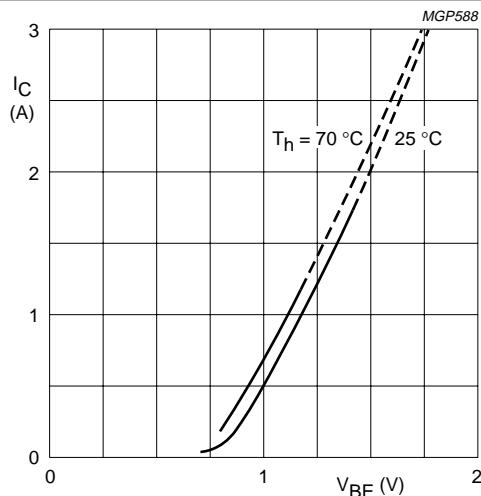
Collector cut-off current

 $V_{BE} = 0; V_{CE} = 36 \text{ V}$ $I_{CES} < 4 \text{ mA}$ Second breakdown energy; $L = 25 \text{ mH}; f = 50 \text{ Hz}$ open base $E_{SBO} > 8 \text{ mJ}$ $R_{BE} = 10 \Omega$ $E_{SBR} > 8 \text{ mJ}$ D.C. current gain ⁽¹⁾ $I_C = 1,25 \text{ A}; V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$ $h_{FE} \text{ typ. } 50$ D.C. current gain ratio of matched devices⁽¹⁾ $I_C = 1,25 \text{ A}; V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$ $h_{FE1}/h_{FE2} < 1,2$ Collector-emitter saturation voltage⁽¹⁾ $I_C = 3,75 \text{ A}; I_B = 0,75 \text{ A}$ $V_{CEsat} \text{ typ. } 1,5 \text{ V}$ Transition frequency at $f = 100 \text{ MHz}$ ⁽¹⁾ $-I_E = 1,25 \text{ A}; V_{CB} = 28 \text{ V}$ $f_T \text{ typ. } 530 \text{ MHz}$ $-I_E = 3,75 \text{ A}; V_{CB} = 28 \text{ V}$ $f_T \text{ typ. } 530 \text{ MHz}$ Collector capacitance at $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$ $I_E = I_e = 0; V_{CB} = 28 \text{ V}$ $C_c \text{ typ. } 50 \text{ pF}$ Feedback capacitance at $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$ $I_C = 100 \text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 28 \text{ V}$ $C_{re} \text{ typ. } 31 \text{ pF}$

Collector-flange capacitance

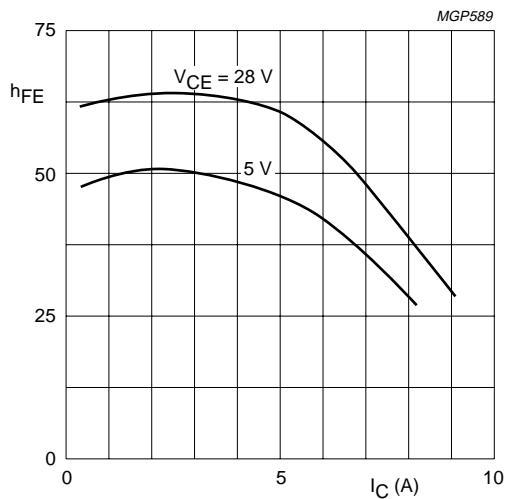
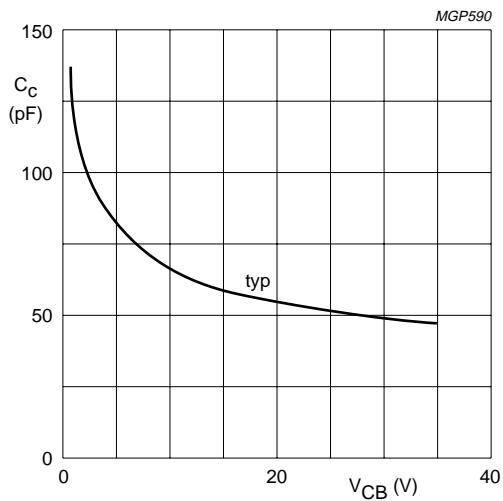
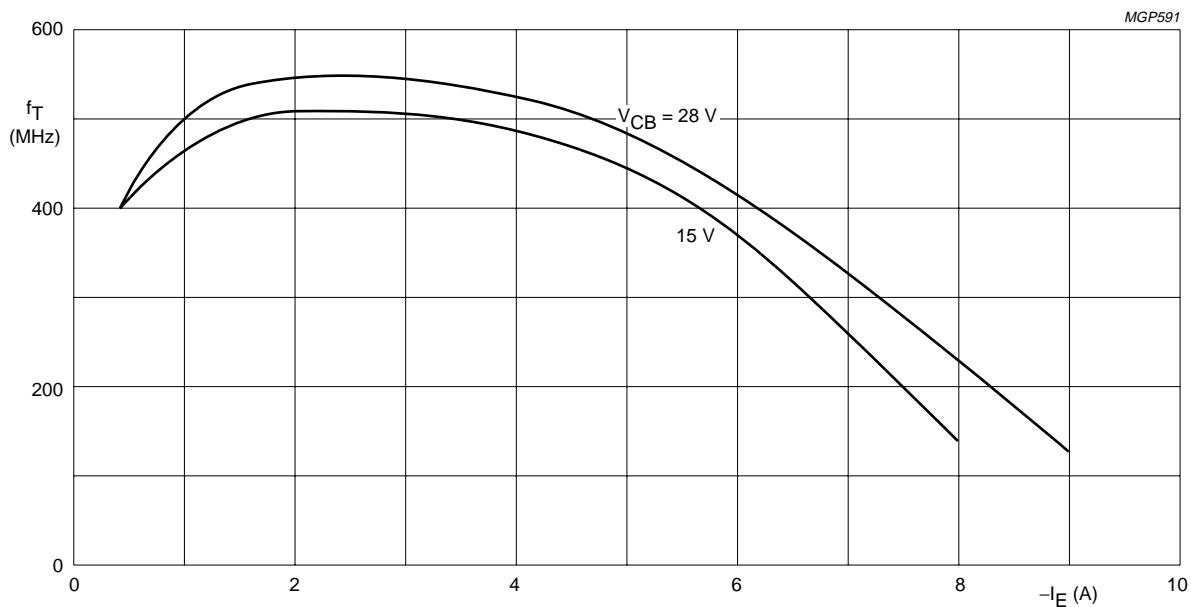
 $C_{cf} \text{ typ. } 2 \text{ pF}$ **Note**

1. Measured under pulse conditions: $t_p \leq 200 \mu\text{s}$; $\delta \leq 0,02$.

Fig.4 Typical values; $V_{CE} = 28 \text{ V}$.

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Fig.5 Typical values; $T_j = 25$ °C.Fig.6 $I_E = I_e = 0$; $f = 1$ MHz; $T_j = 25$ °C.Fig.7 Typical values; $f = 100$ MHz; $T_j = 25$ °C.

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APPLICATION INFORMATION

R.F. performance in s.s.b. class-A operation (linear power amplifier)

 $V_{CE} = 26 \text{ V}$; $f_1 = 28,000 \text{ MHz}$; $f_2 = 28,001 \text{ MHz}$

OUTPUT POWER W	G_p dB	I_C A	d_3 dB ⁽¹⁾	d_5 dB ⁽¹⁾	T_h °C
> 10 (P.E.P.)	> 20	1,35	-40	< -40	70
typ. 11 (P.E.P.)					
typ. 12 (P.E.P.)	typ. 24	1,35	-40	< -40	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.

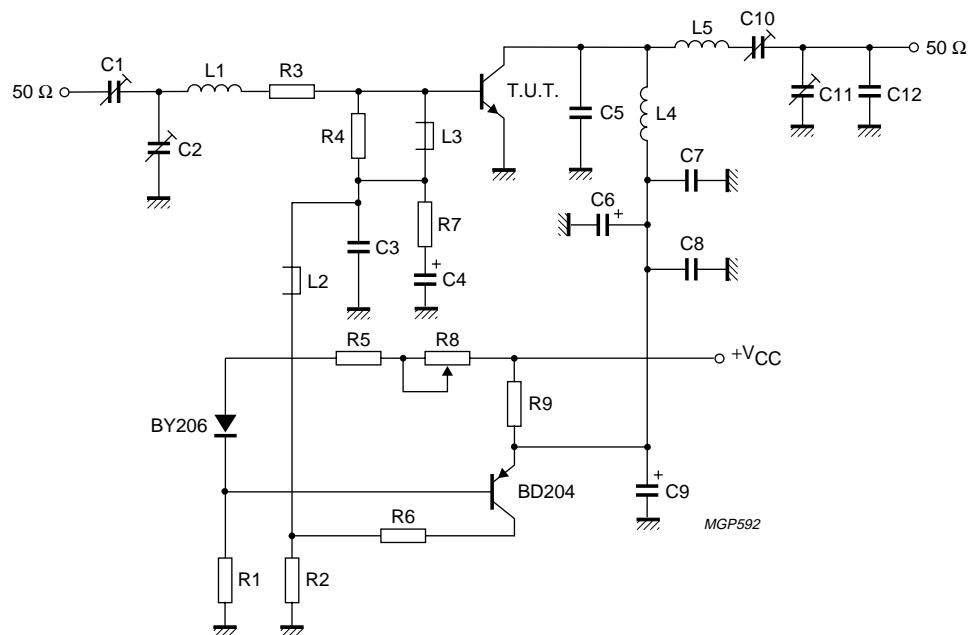


Fig.8 Test circuit; s.s.b. class-A.

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List of components in Fig.8:

- C1 = C2 = 10 to 780 pF film dielectric trimmer
 C3 = 22 nF ceramic capacitor (63 V)
 C4 = 47 μ F/10 V electrolytic capacitor
 C5 = 56 pF ceramic capacitor (500 V)
 C6 = 47 μ F/35 V electrolytic capacitor
 C7 = C8 = 220 nF polyester capacitor
 C9 = 10 μ F/35 V electrolytic capacitor
 C10 = C11 = 7 to 100 pF film dielectric trimmer
 C12 = 82 pF ceramic capacitor (500 V)
 L1 = 3 turns closely wound enamelled Cu wire (1,6 mm); int. dia. 9,0 mm; leads to 2 \times 5 mm
 L2 = L3 = Ferroxcube wide-band h.f. choke, grade 3B (cat. no. 4312 020 36640)
 L4 = 11 turns closely wound enamelled Cu wire (1,6 mm); int. dia. 11,0 mm
 L5 = 14 turns closely wound enamelled Cu wire (1,6 mm); int. dia. 11,0 mm
 R1 = 600 Ω ; parallel connection of 2 \times 1,2 k Ω carbon resistors (\pm 5%; 0,5 W each)
 R2 = 15 Ω carbon resistor (\pm 5%; 0,25 W)
 R3 = 1,2 Ω ; parallel connection of 4 \times 4,7 Ω carbon resistors (\pm 5%; 0,125 W each)
 R4 = 33 Ω carbon resistor (\pm 5%; 0,25 W)
 R5 = 18 Ω carbon resistor (\pm 5%; 0,25 W)
 R6 = 120 Ω wirewound resistor (\pm 5%; 5,5 W)
 R7 = 1 Ω carbon resistor (\pm 5%; 0,125 W)
 R8 = 47 Ω wirewound potentiometer (3 W)
 R9 = 1,57 Ω ; parallel connection of 3 \times 4,7 Ω wirewound resistors (5%; 5,5 W each)

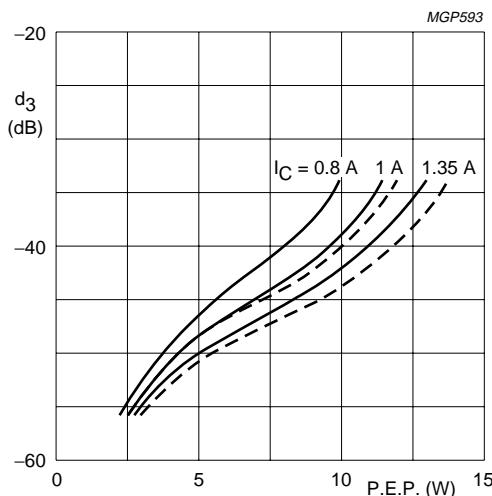


Fig.9 Intermodulation distortion as a function of output power.
 Typical values; $V_{CE} = 26$ V; — $T_h = 70$ °C; - - - $T_h = 25$ °C.

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R.F. performance in s.s.b. class-AB operation (linear power amplifier)

 $V_{CE} = 28 \text{ V}$; $f_1 = 28,000 \text{ MHz}$; $f_2 = 28,001 \text{ MHz}$

OUTPUT POWER W	G_p dB	η_{dt} (%) at 30 W P.E.P.	I_c (A)	d_3 dB ⁽¹⁾	d_5 dB ⁽¹⁾	$I_{c(zs)}$ mA	T_h °C
3 to 30 (P.E.P.)	typ. 21	typ. 40	typ. 1,34	typ. -30	< -30	25	25
3 to 25 (P.E.P.)	typ. 21	-	-	typ. -30	< -30	25	70

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.

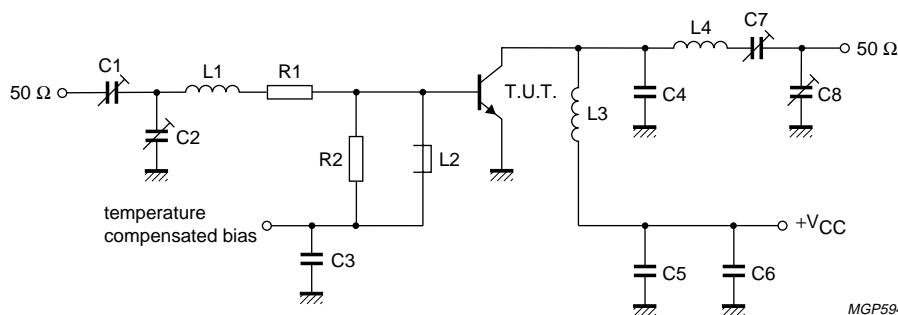


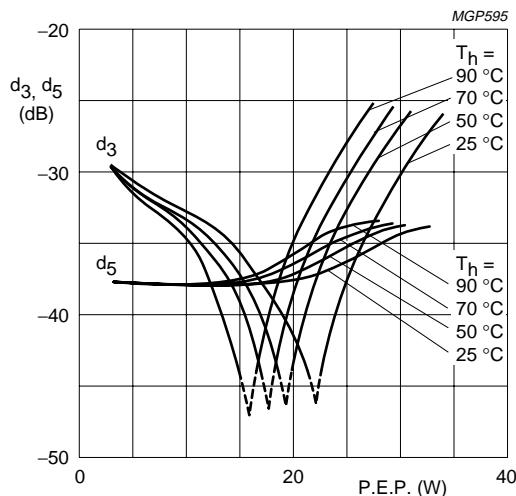
Fig.10 Test circuit; s.s.b. class-AB.

List of components:

- C1 = C2 = 10 to 780 pF film dielectric trimmer
 C3 = C5 = C6 = 220 nF polyester capacitor
 C4 = 56 pF ceramic capacitor (500 V)
 C7 = C8 = 15 to 575 pF film dielectric trimmer
 L1 = 4 turns closely wound enamelled Cu wire (1,6 mm); int. dia. 7,0 mm; leads 2 × 5 mm
 L2 = Ferroxcube wide-band h.f. choke, grade 3B (cat. no. 4312 020 36640)
 L3 = 4 turns enamelled Cu wire (1,6 mm); int. dia. 10 mm; length 9,4 mm; leads 2 × 5 mm
 L4 = 7 turns enamelled Cu wire (1,6 mm); int. dia. 12 mm; length 17,2 mm; leads 2 × 5 mm
 R1 = 1,2 Ω; parallel connection of 4 × 4,7 Ω carbon resistors
 R2 = 39 Ω carbon resistor

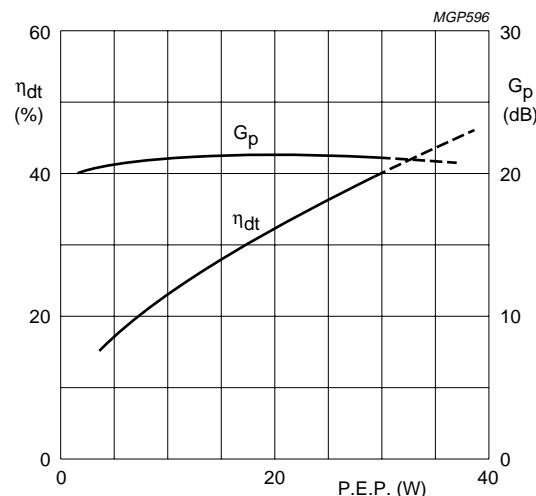
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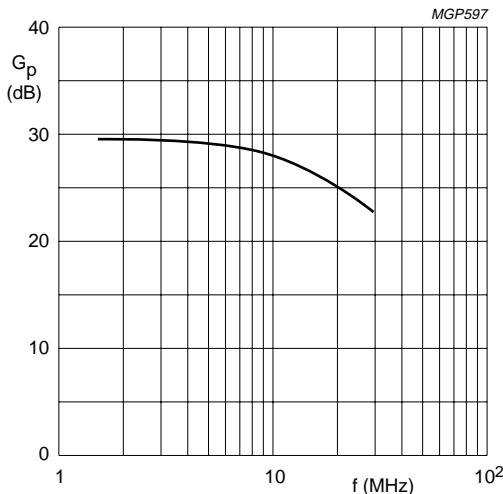
$V_{CE} = 28 \text{ V}$; $I_{C(ZS)} = 25 \text{ mA}$; $f_1 = 28,000 \text{ MHz}$;
 $f_2 = 28,001 \text{ MHz}$; typical values

Fig.11 Intermodulation distortion as a function of output power.⁽¹⁾



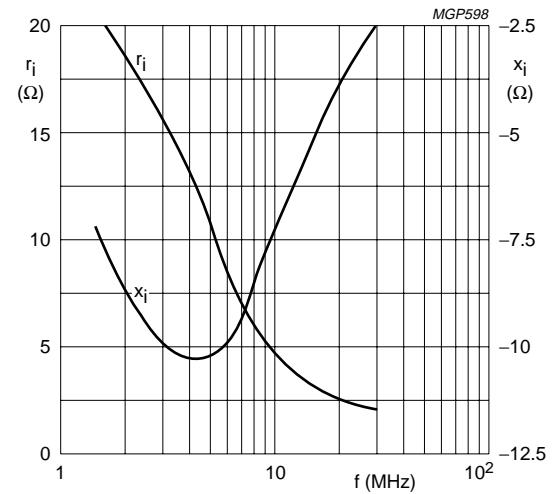
$V_{CE} = 28 \text{ V}$; $I_{C(ZS)} = 25 \text{ mA}$; $f_1 = 28,000 \text{ MHz}$;
 $f_2 = 28,001 \text{ MHz}$; $T_h = 25^\circ\text{C}$; typical values

Fig.12 Double-tone efficiency and power gain as a function of output power.



$V_{CE} = 28 \text{ V}$; $I_{C(ZS)} = 25 \text{ mA}$; $P_L = 30 \text{ W}$; $T_h = 25^\circ\text{C}$; $Z_L = 9.5 \Omega$

Fig.13 Power gain as a function of frequency.



$V_{CE} = 28 \text{ V}$; $I_{C(ZS)} = 25 \text{ mA}$; $P_L = 30 \text{ W}$; $T_h = 25^\circ\text{C}$; $Z_L = 9.5 \Omega$

Fig.14 Input impedance (series components) as a function of frequency.

Figs 13 and 14 are typical curves and hold for an unneutralized amplifier in s.s.b. class-AB operation.

Ruggedness in s.s.b. operation

The BLW83 is capable of withstanding a load mismatch ($VSWR = 50$) under the following conditions:

$f_1 = 28,000 \text{ MHz}$; $f_2 = 28,001 \text{ MHz}$; $V_{CE} = 28 \text{ V}$; $T_h = 70^\circ\text{C}$ and $P_{Lnom} = 35 \text{ W}$ (P.E.P.).

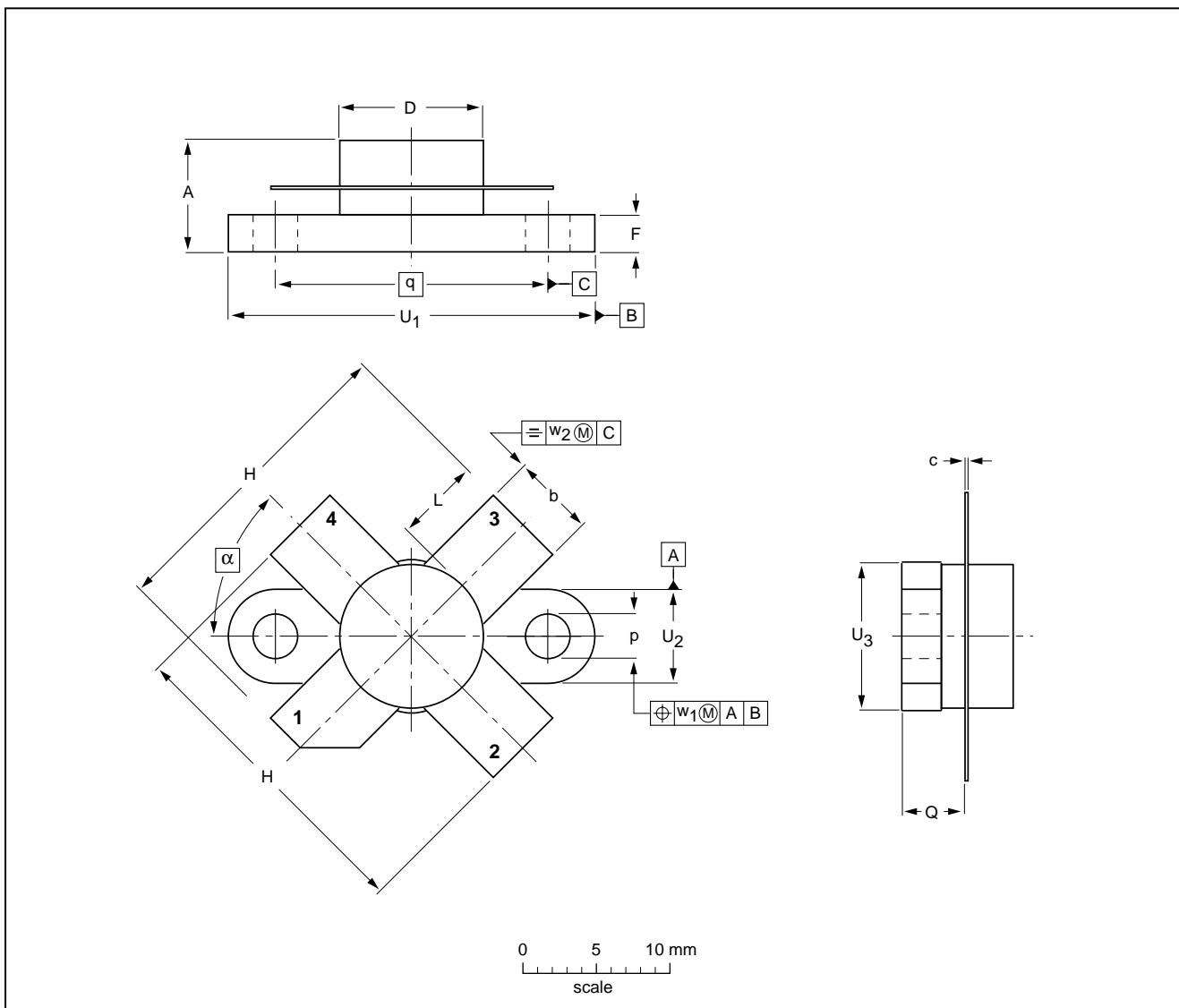
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PACKAGE OUTLINE

Flanged ceramic package; 2 mounting holes; 4 leads

SOT123A



DIMENSIONS (millimetre dimensions are derived from the original inch dimensions)

UNIT	A	b	c	D	D ₁	F	H	L	p	Q	q	U ₁	U ₂	U ₃	w ₁	w ₂	α
mm	7.47 6.37	5.82 5.56	0.18 0.10	9.73 9.47	9.63 9.42	2.72 2.31	20.71 19.93	5.61 5.16	3.33 3.04	4.63 4.11	18.42	25.15 24.38	6.61 6.09	9.78 9.39	0.51	1.02	
inches	0.294 0.251	0.229 0.219	0.007 0.004	0.383 0.373	0.397 0.371	0.107 0.091	0.815 0.785	0.221 0.203	0.131 0.120	0.182 0.162	0.725	0.99 0.96	0.26 0.24	0.385 0.370	0.02	0.04	45°

OUTLINE VERSION	REFERENCES				EUROPEAN PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
	IEC	JEDEC	EIAJ			
SOT123A						97-06-28

HF/VHF power transistor**BLW83****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 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

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