



Package: Hermetic 2-Pin, Flanged Ceramic

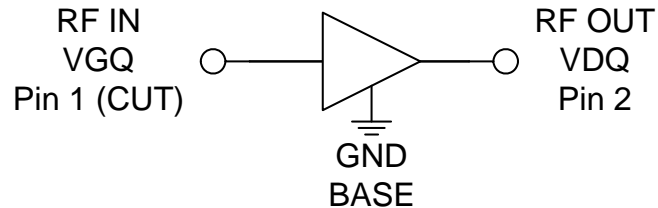


**Features**

- Broadband Operation DC to 3.5GHz
- Advanced GaN HEMT Technology
- Advanced Heat Sink Technology
- Small Signal Gain = 21dB at 0.9GHz
- 48V Operation Typical Performance:
  - Output Power 90W at P3dB
  - Drain Efficiency 75% at P3dB
  - -40°C to 85°C Operating Temperature

**Applications**

- Commercial Wireless Infrastructure
- Cellular and WiMAX Infrastructure
- Civilian and Military Radar
- General Purpose Broadband Amplifiers
- Public Mobile Radios
- Industrial, Scientific and Medical



Functional Block Diagram

**Product Description**

The RF3933 is a 48V, 90W high power discrete amplifier designed for commercial wireless infrastructure, cellular and WiMAX infrastructure, industrial/scientific/medical and general purpose broadband amplifier applications. Using an advanced high power density Gallium Nitride (GaN) semiconductor process, these high-performance amplifiers achieve high efficiency and flat gain over a broad frequency range in a single amplifier design. The RF3933 is an unmatched GaN transistor packaged in a hermetic, flanged ceramic package. This package provides excellent thermal stability through the use of advanced heat sink and power dissipation technologies. Ease of integration is accomplished through the incorporation of simple, optimized matching networks external to the package that provide wide-band gain and power performance in a single amplifier.

**Ordering Information**

RF3933S2	2-piece sample bag
RF3933SB	5-piece bag
RF3933SQ	25-piece bag
RF3933SR	100 pieces on 7" short reel
RF3933TR7	750 pieces on 7" reel
RF3933PCK-411	Fully assembled evaluation board optimized for 2.14GHz; 48V

**Optimum Technology Matching® Applied**

- |                                      |                                      |                                     |  |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> GaAs HBT    | <input type="checkbox"/> SiGe BiCMOS | <input type="checkbox"/> GaAs pHEMT | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GaN HEMT |
| <input type="checkbox"/> GaAs MESFET | <input type="checkbox"/> Si BiCMOS   | <input type="checkbox"/> Si CMOS    | <input type="checkbox"/> BiFET HBT           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> InGaP HBT   | <input type="checkbox"/> SiGe HBT    | <input type="checkbox"/> Si BJT     | <input type="checkbox"/> LDMOS               |

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## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Rating	Unit
Drain Voltage ( $V_D$ )	150	V
Gate Voltage ( $V_G$ )	-8 to +2	V
Gate Current ( $I_G$ )	54	mA
Operational Voltage	65	V
Ruggedness (VSWR)	10:1	
Storage Temperature Range	-55 to +125	°C
Operating Temperature Range ( $T_C$ )	-40 to +85	°C
Operating Junction Temperature ( $T_J$ )	200	°C
Human Body Model	Class 1A	
MTTF ( $T_J < 200$ °C, 95% Confidence Limits)*	3E + 06	Hours
Thermal Resistance, $R_{TH}$ (junction to case) measured at $T_C = 85$ °C, DC bias only	2.1	°C/W



**Caution!** ESD sensitive device.

Exceeding any one or a combination of the Absolute Maximum Rating conditions may cause permanent damage to the device. Extended application of Absolute Maximum Rating conditions to the device may reduce device reliability. Specified typical performance or functional operation of the device under Absolute Maximum Rating conditions is not implied.

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RFMD Green: RoHS compliant per EU Directive 2002/95/EC, halogen free per IEC 61249-2-21, < 1000ppm each of antimony trioxide in polymeric materials and red phosphorus as a flame retardant, and <2% antimony in solder.

\* MTTF - median time to failure for wear-out failure mode (30%  $I_{DSS}$  degradation) which is determined by the technology process reliability.

Refer to product qualification report for FIT(random) failure rate.

Operation of this device beyond any one of these limits may cause permanent damage. For reliable continuous operation, the device voltage and current must not exceed the maximum operating values.

Bias Conditions should also satisfy the following expression:  $P_{DISS} < (T_J - T_C) / R_{TH J-C}$  and  $T_C = T_{CASE}$

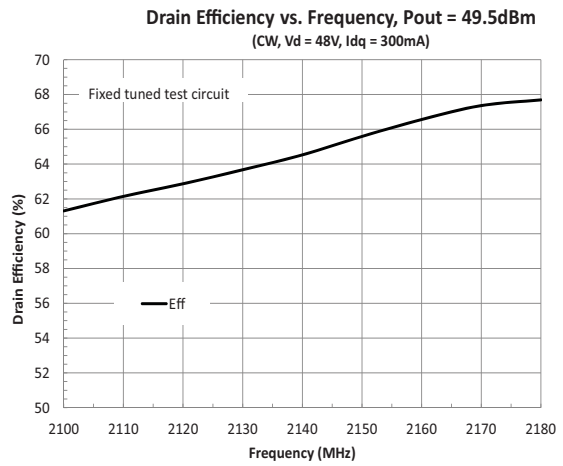
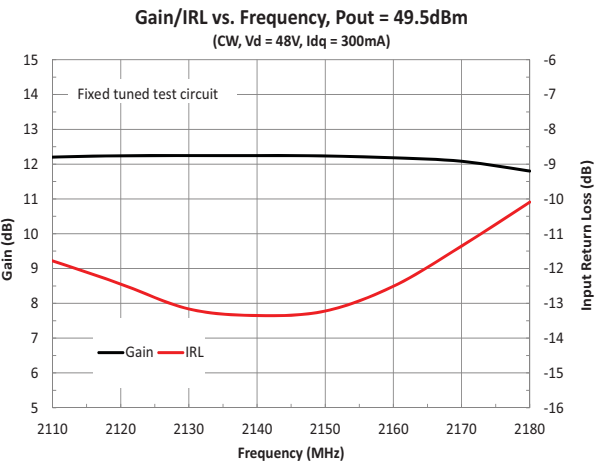
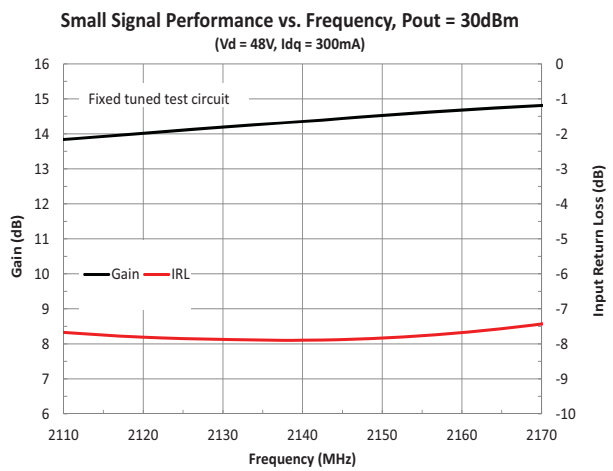
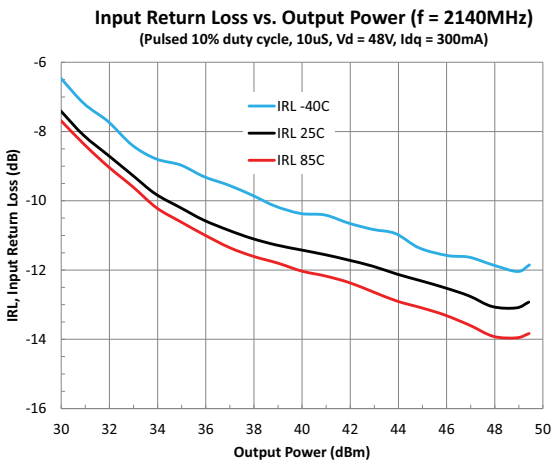
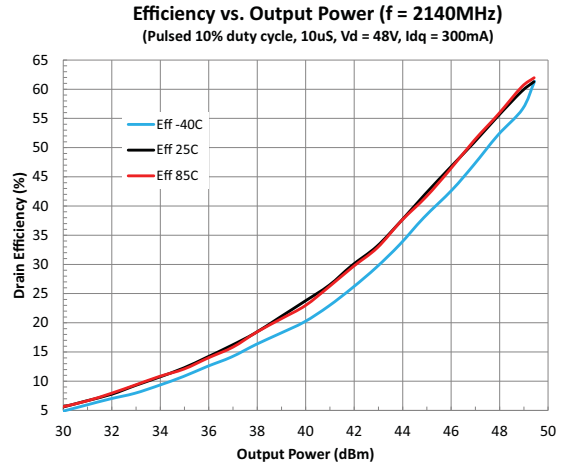
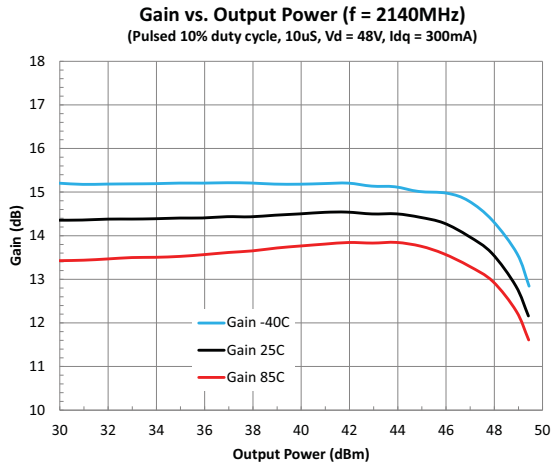
Parameter	Specification			Unit	Condition
	Min.	Typ.	Max.		
<b>Recommended Operating Conditions</b>					
Drain Voltage ( $V_{DSQ}$ )	28		48	V	
Gate Voltage ( $V_{GSQ}$ )	-4.5	-3.7	-2.5	V	
Drain Bias Current		300		mA	
Frequency of Operation	DC		3500	MHz	
<b>Capacitance</b>					
$C_{RSS}$		7		pF	$V_G = -8V, V_D = 0V$
$C_{ISS}$		30		pF	
$C_{OSS}$		21		pF	
<b>DC Functional Test</b>					
$I_{G(OFF)}$ - Gate Leakage			2	mA	$V_G = -8V, V_D = 0V$
$I_{D(OFF)}$ - Drain Leakage			2.5	mA	$V_G = -8V, V_D = 48V$
$V_{GS(TH)}$ - Threshold Voltage		-4.2		V	$V_D = 48V, I_D = 20mA$
$V_{DS(ON)}$ - Drain Voltage at High Current		0.25		V	$V_G = 0V, I_D = 1.5A$
<b>RF Functional Test</b>					
$V_{GS(Q)}$		-3.4		V	$V_D = 48V, I_D = 300mA$
Gain	10	12		dB	CW, $P_{OUT} = 49.5dBm, f = 2140MHz$
Drain Efficiency	55	60		%	CW, $P_{OUT} = 49.5dBm, f = 2140MHz$
Input Return Loss	-10	-12		dB	CW, $P_{OUT} = 49.5dBm, f = 2140MHz$

Parameter	Specification			Unit	Condition
	Min.	Typ.	Max.		
<b>RF Typical Performance</b>					[1], [2]
Small Signal Gain		21		dB	CW, F=900MHz
Small Signal Gain		13.5		dB	CW, F=2140MHz
Output Power at P3dB		49.5		dBm	CW, F=900MHz
Output Power at P3dB		49.5		dBm	CW, F=2140MHz
Drain Efficiency at P3dB		75		%	CW, F=900MHz
Drain Efficiency at P3dB		75		%	CW, F=2140MHz

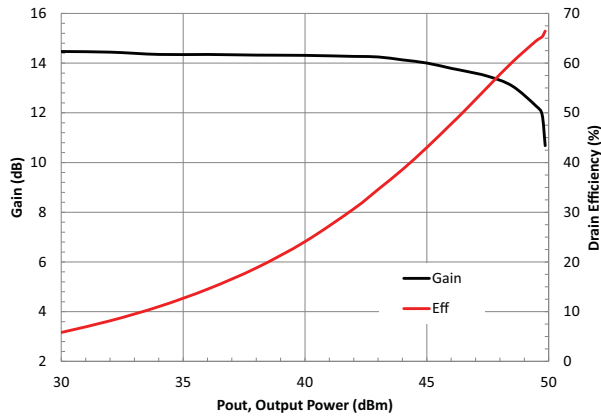
[1] Test Conditions: CW Operation,  $V_{DSQ}=48V$ ,  $I_{DQ}=300mA$ ,  $T=25\text{ }^{\circ}C$ .

[2] Performance in a standard tuned test fixture.

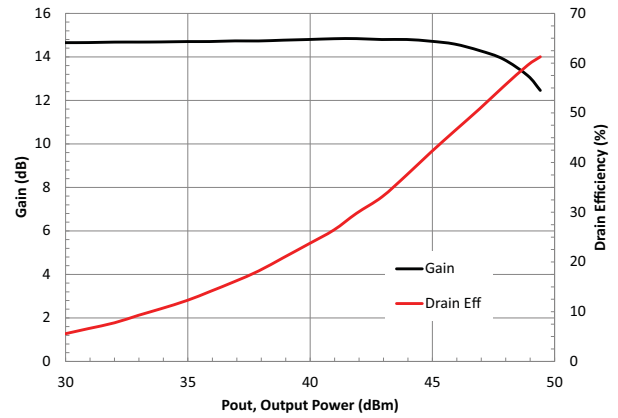
## Typical Performance in Standard 2.14GHz Tuned Test Fixture (T=25 °C, unless otherwise noted)



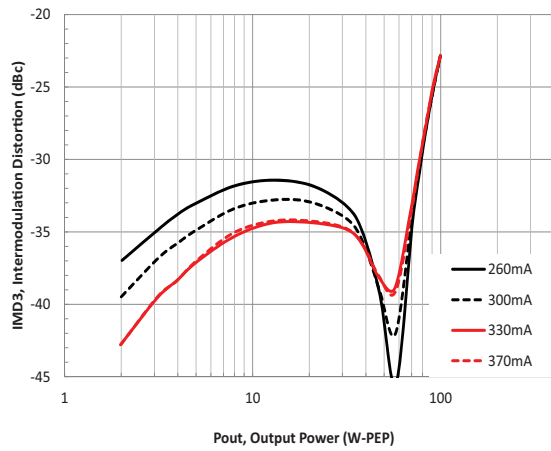
**Gain/ Efficiency vs. Pout, f = 2140MHz**  
(CW, Vd = 48V, Idq = 300mA)



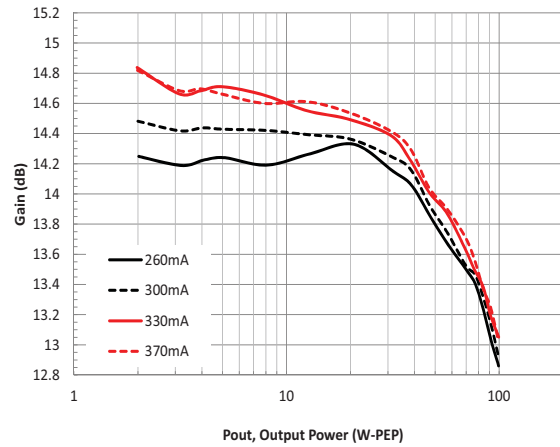
**Gain/ Efficiency vs. Pout, f = 2140MHz**  
(Pulsed 10% duty cycle, 10uS, Vd = 48V, Idq = 300mA)



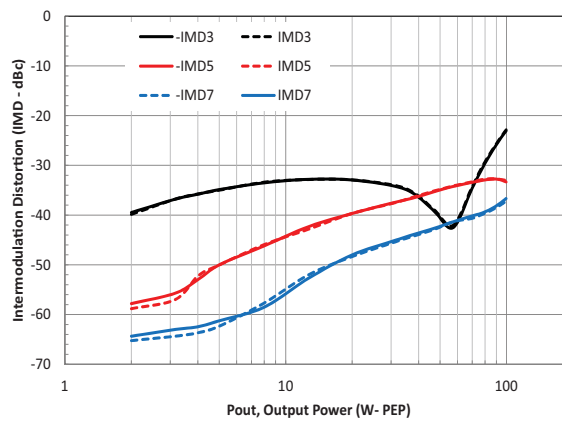
**IMD3 vs. Pout**  
(2-Tone 1MHz Separation, Vd = 48V, Idq varied, fc = 2140MHz)



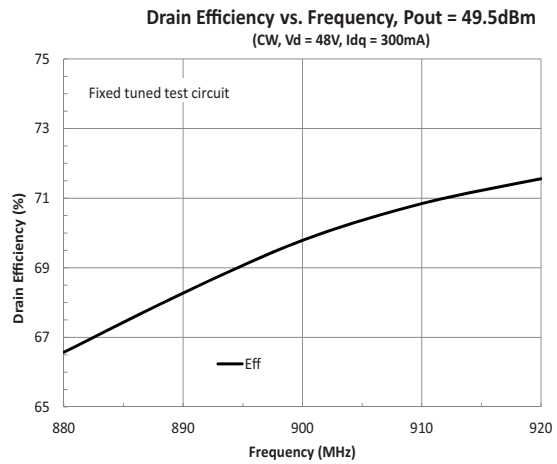
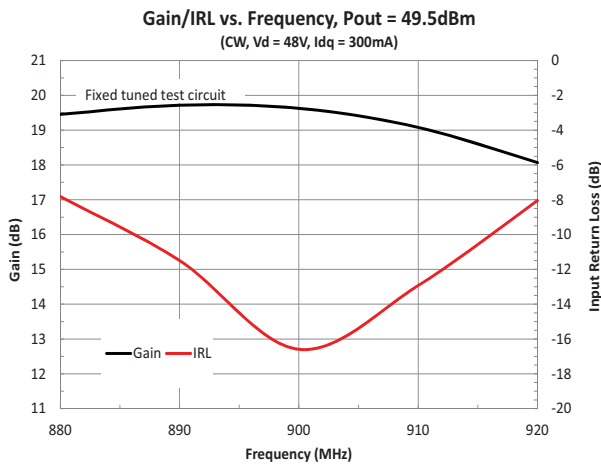
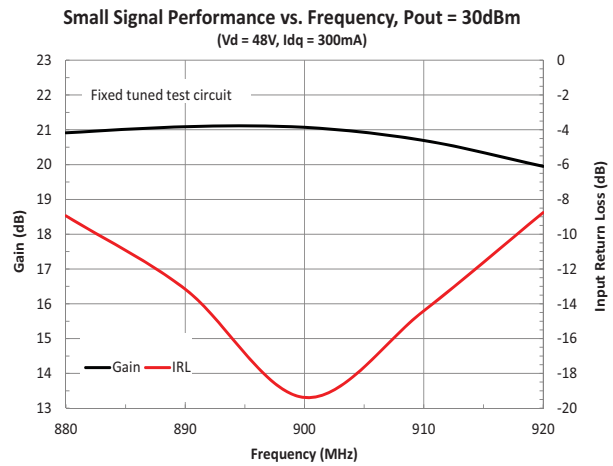
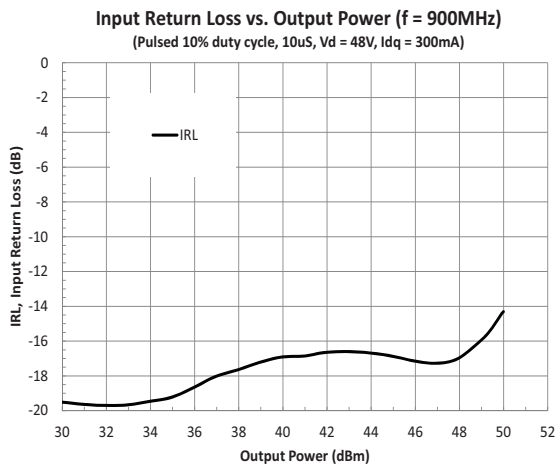
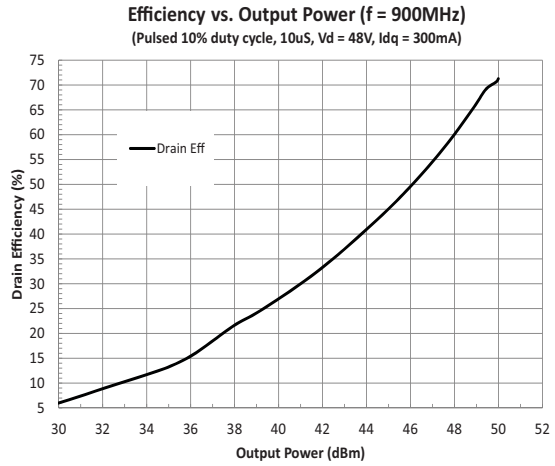
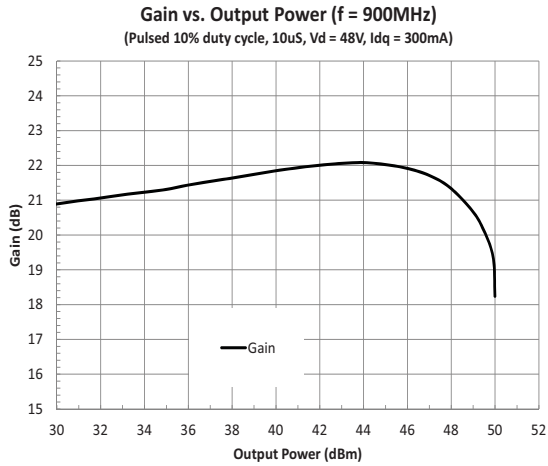
**Gain vs. Pout**  
(2-Tone 1MHz Separation, Vd = 48V, Idq varied, fc = 2140MHz)

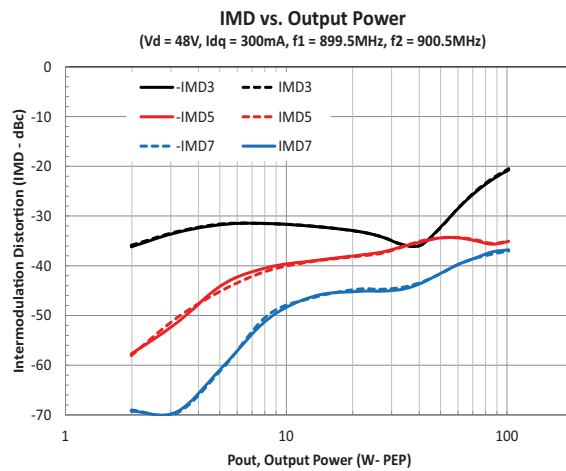
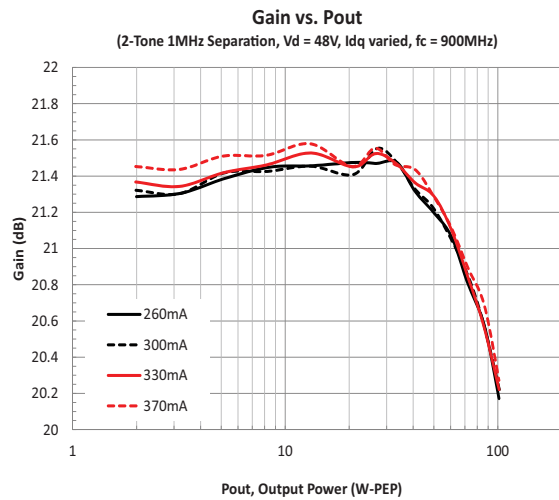
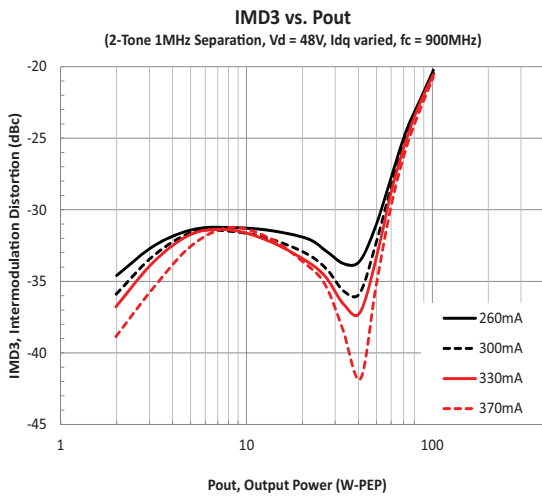
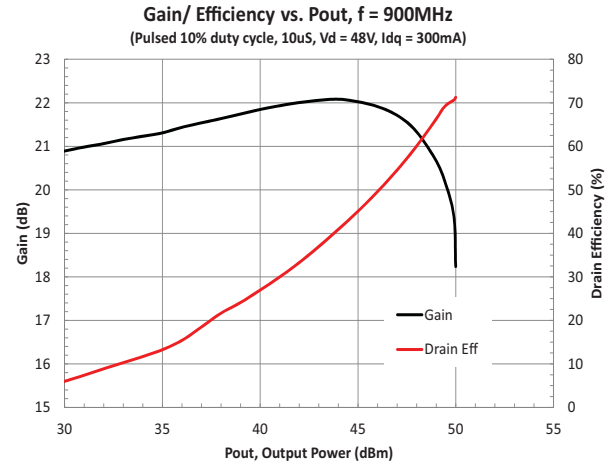
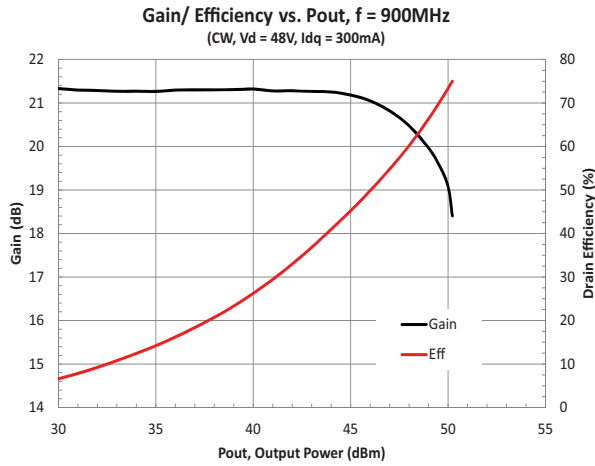


**IMD vs. Output Power**  
(Vd = 48V, Idq = 300mA, f1 = 2139.5MHz, f2 = 2140.5MHz)

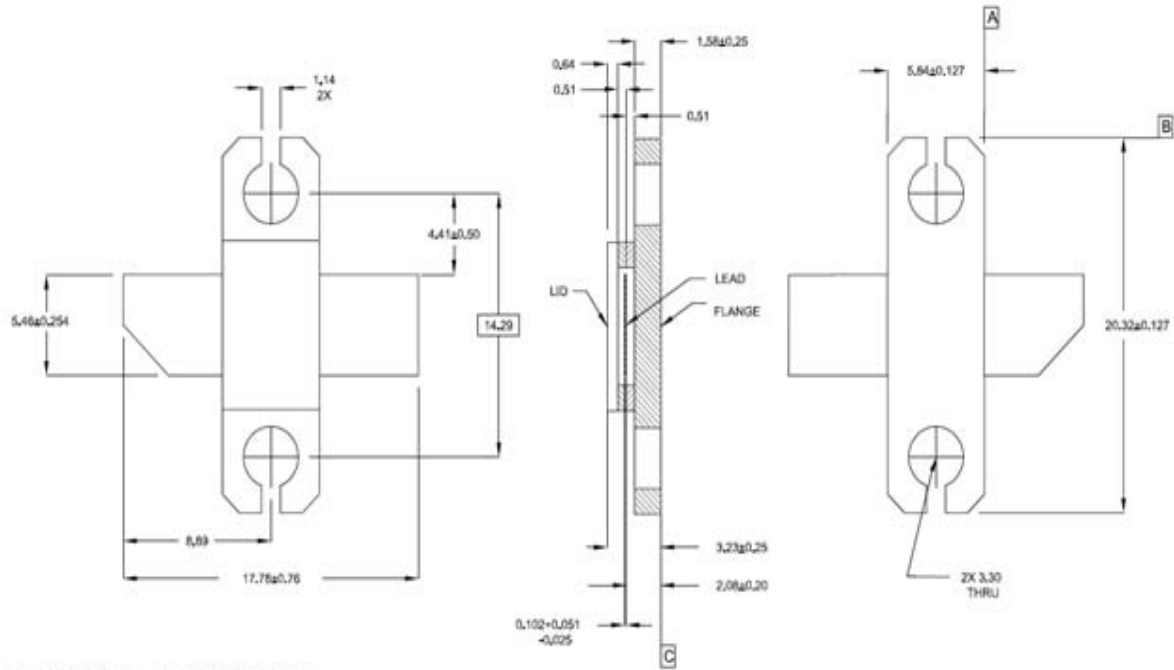


## Typical Performance in Standard 900MHz Tuned Test Fixture (T=25 °C, unless otherwise noted)





## Package Drawing



Package Style: Flanged Ceramic

## Pin-Out Table

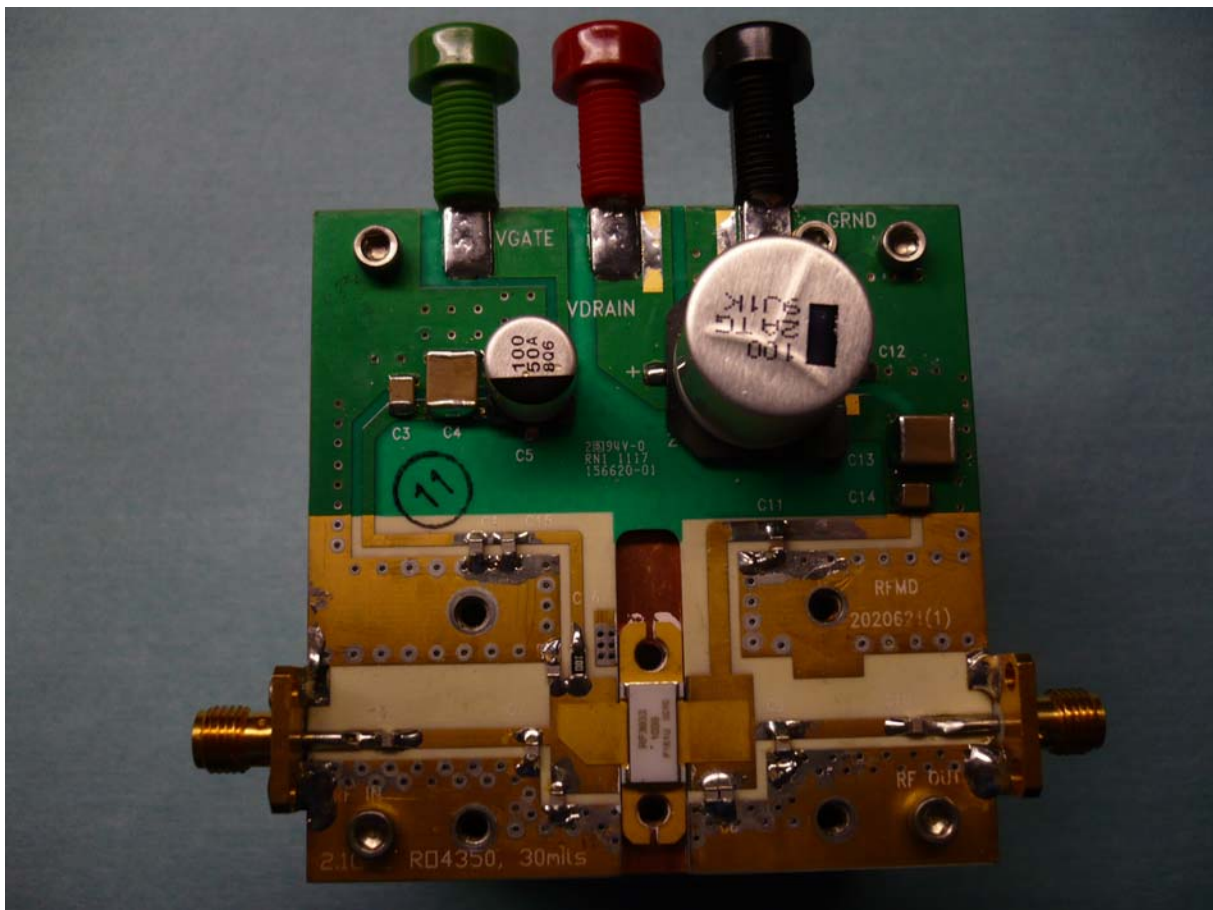
Pin	Function	Description
1	Gate	Gate - VG RF Output
2	Drain	Drain - VD RF Output
3	Source	Source - Ground Base



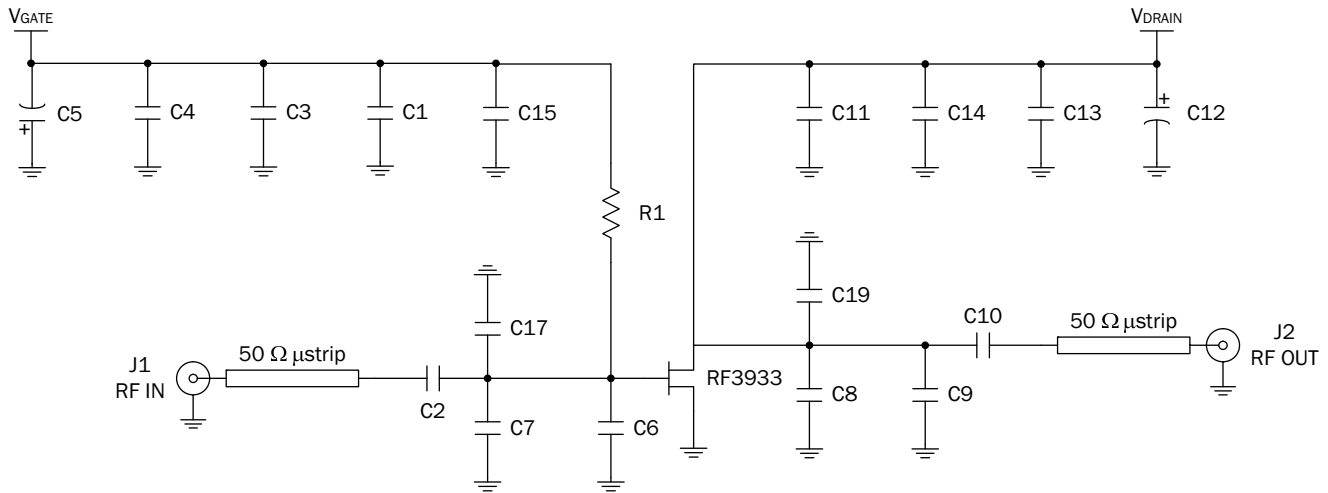
## Bias Instruction for RF3933 Evaluation Board

ESD Sensitive Material. Please use proper ESD precautions when handling devices of evaluation board.  
 Evaluation board requires additional external fan cooling.  
 Connect all supplies before powering up the evaluation board.

1. Connect RF cables at RF<sub>IN</sub> and RF<sub>OUT</sub>.
2. Connect ground to the ground supply terminal, and ensure that both the V<sub>G</sub> and V<sub>D</sub> grounds are also connected to this ground supply terminal.
3. Apply -8V to V<sub>G</sub>.
4. Apply 48V to V<sub>D</sub>.
5. Increase V<sub>G</sub> until drain current reaches 300mA or desired bias point.
6. Turn on the RF input.



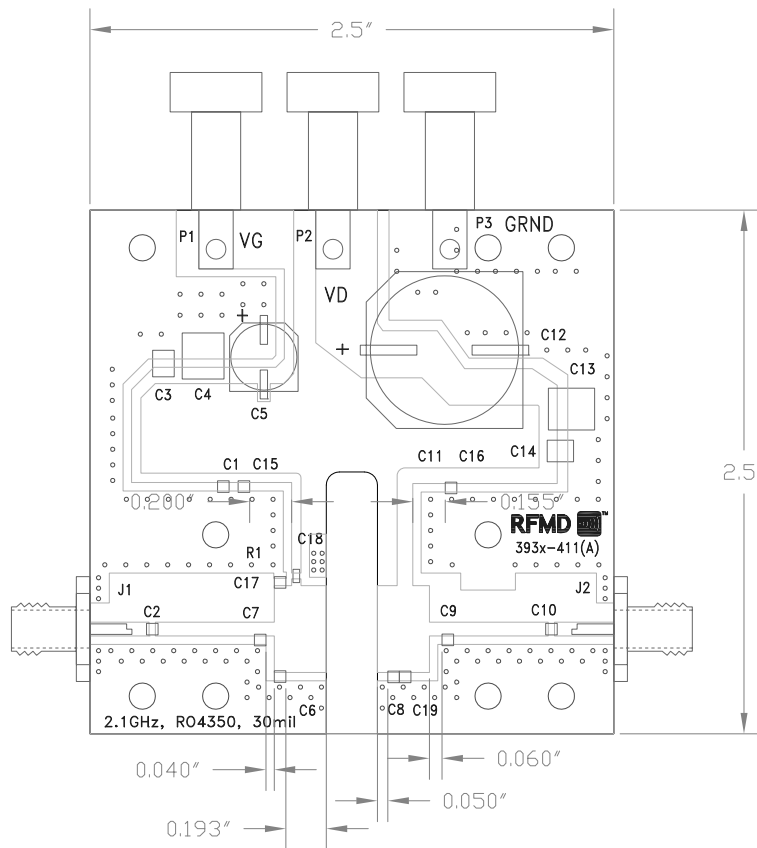
## 2.14GHz Evaluation Board Schematic



## 2.14GHz Evaluation Board Bill of Materials

Component	Value	Manufacturer	Part Number
C1	10pF	ATC	ATC800A100JT
C2, C10, C11, C15	33pF	ATC	ATC800A330JT
C3, C14	0.1μF	Murata	GRM32NR72A104KA01L
C4, C13	4.7μF	Murata	GRM55ER72A475KA01L
C5	100μF	Panasonic	ECE-V1HA101UP
C6	1.5pF	ATC	ATC800A1R5BT
C7, C8	0.5pF	ATC	ATC800A0R5BT
C9	2.7pF	ATC	ATC800A2R7BT
C12	100μF	Panasonic	EEV-TG2A101M
C17	1.8pF	ATC	ATC800A1R8BT
C19	1.0pF	ATC	ATC800A1R0BT
R1	10Ω	Panasonic	ERJ-8GEYJ100V
C16, C18	Not used	-	-
PCB	R04350, 0.030" thick dielectric	Rogers	-

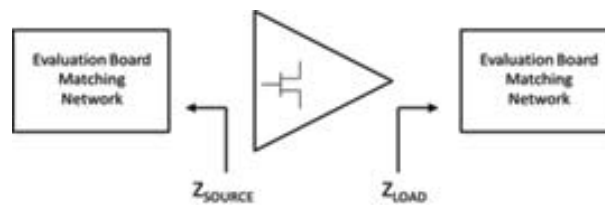
**2.14GHz Evaluation Board Layout**



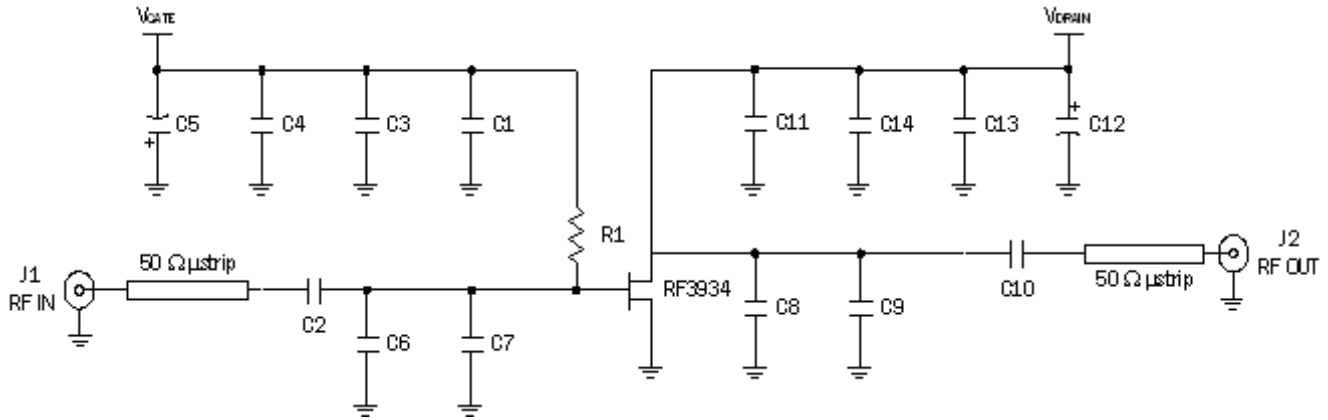
**Device Impedances**

Frequency	Z Source ( $\Omega$ )	Z Load ( $\Omega$ )
2110MHz	2.05 - j3.67	4.8 - j0.08
2140MHz	1.92 - j3.44	4.82 + j0.45
2170MHz	1.88 - j3.11	4.83 + j1.05

Device impedances reported are the measured evaluation board impedances chosen for a tradeoff of efficiency, peak power, and linear performance across the entire frequency bandwidth.



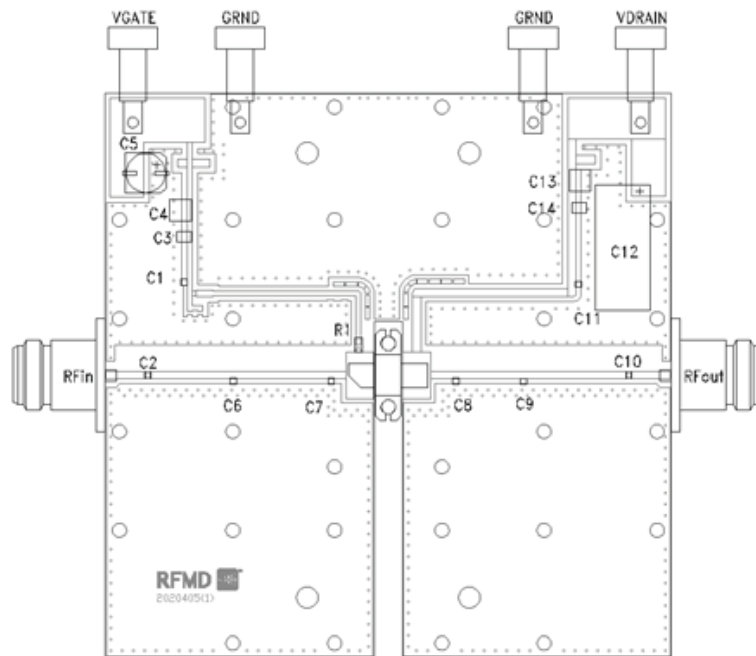
## 900MHz Evaluation Board Schematic



## 900MHz Evaluation Board Bill of Materials

Component	Value	Manufacturer	Part Number
C1, C2, C10, C11	68 pF	ATC	ATC800A680JT
C3, C14	0.1 μF	Murata	GRM32NR72A104KA01L
C4, C13	4.7 μF	Murata	GRM55ER72A475KA01L
C6	6.8 pF	ATC	ATC800A6R8JT
C7	18 pF	ATC	ATC800A180JT
C8	12 pF	ATC	ATC800A120JT
C9	4.7 pF	ATC	ATC800A4R7BT
C12	330 μF	Panasonic	EEU-FC2A331
C5	100 μF	Panasonic	ECE-V1HA101UP
R1	10 Ω	Panasonic	ERJ-8GEYJ100V

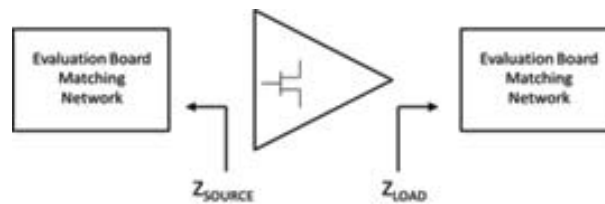
**900MHz Evaluation Board Layout**



**Device Impedances**

Frequency	Z Source ( $\Omega$ )	Z Load ( $\Omega$ )
880MHz	2.05 + j4.09	6.82 + j6.34
900MHz	2.12 + j4.15	7.18 + j5.82
920MHz	1.95 + j3.92	6.93 + j5.42

Device impedances reported are the measured evaluation board impedances chosen for a tradeoff of efficiency, peak power, and linear performance across the entire frequency bandwidth.



## Device Handling/Environmental Conditions

GaN HEMT devices are ESD sensitive materials. Please use proper ESD precautions when handling devices or evaluation boards.

## GaN HEMT Capacitances

The physical structure of the GaN HEMT results in three terminal capacitors similar to other FET technologies. These capacitances exist across all three terminals of the device. The physical manufactured characteristics of the device determine the value of the  $C_{DS}$  (drain to source),  $C_{GS}$  (gate to source) and  $C_{GD}$  (gate to drain). These capacitances change value as the terminal voltages are varied. RFMD presents the three terminal capacitances measured with the gate pinched off ( $V_{GS} = -8V$ ) and zero volts applied to the drain. During the measurement process, the parasitic capacitances of the package that holds the amplifier is removed through a calibration step. Any internal matching is included in the terminal capacitance measurements. The capacitance values presented in the typical characteristics table of the device represent the measured input ( $C_{ISS}$ ), output ( $C_{OSS}$ ), and reverse ( $C_{RSS}$ ) capacitance at the stated bias voltages. The relationship to three terminal capacitances is as follows:

$$C_{ISS} = C_{GD} + C_{GS}$$

$$C_{OSS} = C_{GD} + C_{DS}$$

$$C_{RSS} = C_{GD}$$

## DC Bias

The GaN HEMT device is a depletion mode high electron mobility transistor (HEMT). At zero volts  $V_{GS}$  the drain of the device is saturated and uncontrolled drain current will destroy the transistor. The gate voltage must be taken to a potential lower than the source voltage to pinch off the device prior to applying the drain voltage, taking care not to exceed the gate voltage maximum limits. RFMD recommends applying  $V_{GS} = -5V$  before applying any  $V_{DS}$ .

RF Power transistor performance capabilities are determined by the applied quiescent drain current. This drain current can be adjusted to trade off power, linearity, and efficiency characteristics of the device. The recommended quiescent drain current ( $I_{DQ}$ ) shown in the RF typical performance table is chosen to best represent the operational characteristics for this device, considering manufacturing variations and expected performance. The user may choose alternate conditions for biasing this device based on performance tradeoffs.

## Mounting and Thermal Considerations

The thermal resistance provided as  $R_{TH}$  (junction to case) represents only the packaged device thermal characteristics. This is measured using IR microscopy capturing the device under test temperature at the hottest spot of the die. At the same time, the package temperature is measured using a thermocouple touching the backside of the die embedded in the device heatsink but sized to prevent the measurement system from impacting the results. Knowing the dissipated power at the time of the measurement, the thermal resistance is calculated.

In order to achieve the advertised MTF, proper heat removal must be considered to maintain the junction at or below the maximum of 200°C. Proper thermal design includes consideration of ambient temperature and the thermal resistance from ambient to the back of the package including heatsinking systems and air flow mechanisms. Incorporating the dissipated DC power, it is possible to calculate the junction temperature of the device.