

**VHF amplifier module****BGY145B****DESCRIPTION**

The BGY145B is a RF amplifier module, designed for use in transmitters of mobile communications equipment powered by vehicles with 12.5 V battery supplies.

The module is a two-stage transistor amplifier and consists of two RF npn transistors mounted on a ceramic substrate, together with surface mounted components that make up the matching and bias circuits.

The module will provide 28 W RF power into a  $50 \Omega$  load, when operated at nominal conditions within the frequency range of 146 to 174 MHz.

**PINNING - SOT183A**

PIN	DESCRIPTION
1	output
2	$V_{S2}$
3	$V_{S1}$
4	input
flange	ground

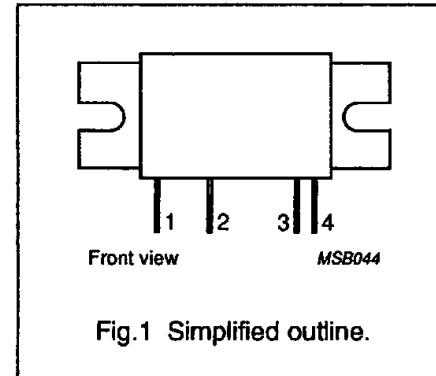


Fig.1 Simplified outline.

**QUICK REFERENCE DATA**

Mode of operation: continuous wave.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
f	frequency range		146	—	174	MHz
$P_D$	RF output power	$P_D = 300 \text{ mW}$	28	—	—	W
$G_p$	RF power gain	$P_L = 28 \text{ W}$	19.7	—	—	dB
n	efficiency	$P_L = 28 \text{ W}$	40	—	—	%
$V_{S1}, V_{S2}$	DC supply voltage		—	12.5	—	V
$Z_i$	input impedance		—	50	—	$\Omega$
$Z_L$	output load impedance		—	50	—	$\Omega$

■ 7110826 0074289 038 ■

May 1991

171

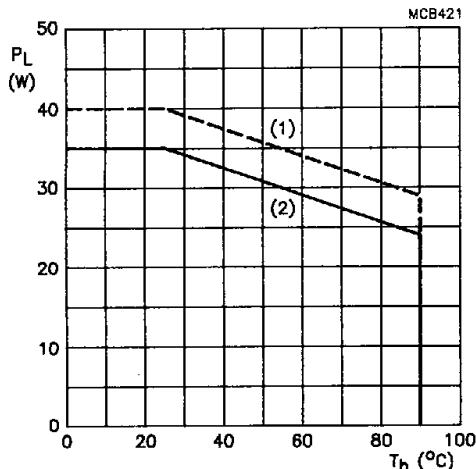
## VHF amplifier module

BGY145B

**LIMITING VALUES**

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum System (IEC 134).

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
$V_{S1}, V_{S2}$	DC supply voltage	—	15.5	V
$\pm V_i$	RF input terminal voltage	—	25	V
$\pm V_o$	RF output terminal voltage	—	25	V
$P_D$	RF input power	—	450	mW
$P_L$	RF output power (see Fig.2)	—	40	W
$T_{sg}$	storage temperature range	-30	100	°C
$T_h$	heatsink operating temperature	—	90	°C



(1) Matched.

(2) 3:1 mismatch.

Fig.2 Load power derating.

**CHARACTERISTICS** $T_h = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $V_{S1} = V_{S2} = 12.5 \text{ V}$ ;  $R_s = R_L = 50 \Omega$ ; frequency range = 146 to 174 MHz.

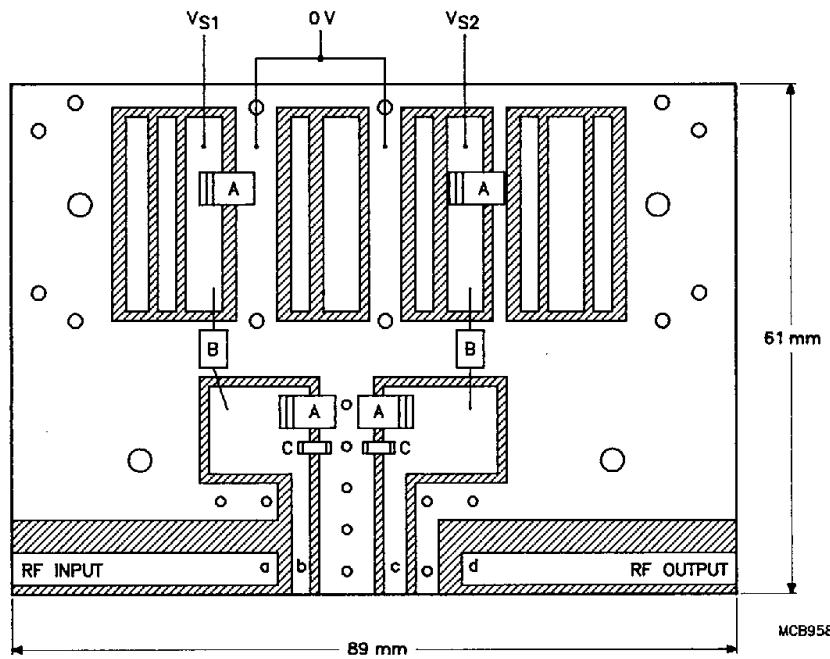
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
$I_{Q1}$	quiescent current	$P_D = 0$	—	10	25	mA
$I_{Q2}$	quiescent current	$P_D = 0$	—	—	35	mA
$P_L$	RF output power	$P_D = 300 \text{ mW}$	28	—	—	W
$G_p$	RF power gain	$P_L = 28 \text{ W}$	19.7	—	—	dB
$\eta$	efficiency	$P_L = 28 \text{ W}$	40	—	—	%
$H_{R2}, H_{R3}$	2nd & 3rd harmonic outputs	$P_L = 28 \text{ W}$	—	—	-30	dBc
	input VSWR with respect to $50 \Omega$	$P_L = 28 \text{ W}$	—	—	2:1	

7110826 0074290 85T

May 1991

## VHF amplifier module

BGY145B



Epoxy fibre-glass board, 1/16 inch thick,  $\epsilon_r = 4.5$ .

A: 10  $\mu\text{F}$ , 16 V, tantalum chip capacitor.

B: 2 turns FX1115 Ferroxcube bead.

C: 0.1  $\mu\text{F}$ , 60 V, ceramic multilayer chip capacitor.

Track widths 'a' and 'd' ( $50 \Omega$ ) = 4 mm.

Track width 'b' = 2.5 mm.

Track width 'c' = 3 mm.

Circles indicate the positions of through rivets.

Fig.3 Test jig.

■ 7110826 0074291 796 ■

May 1991

173

## VHF amplifier module

BGY145B

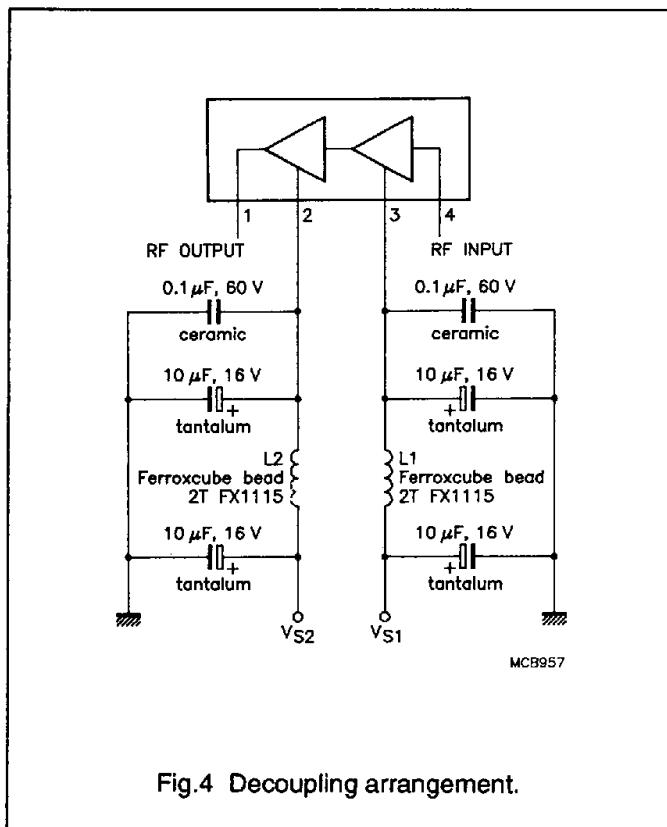


Fig.4 Decoupling arrangement.

**STABILITY**

The module is stable when operated into a load of 3:1 at all phases, providing the operating conditions are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} P_D & 30 \text{ to } 450 \text{ mW}; P_L \geq 3 \text{ to } \leq 40 \text{ W}; \\ V_{S1} & = 3 \text{ to } 15.5 \text{ V}; \\ V_{S2} & = 10.5 \text{ to } 15.5 \text{ V and } V_{S1} < V_{S2}. \end{aligned}$$

**RUGGEDNESS**

The output power of the module into a  $50 \Omega$  load will be unchanged after one minute of operation into a load mismatch of 20:1 (any phase), providing maximum ratings are not exceeded.

$$\begin{aligned} V_{S1}, V_{S2} & \leq 15.5 \text{ V}; T_h \leq 90^\circ\text{C}; \\ P_L & \leq 40 \text{ W}; P_D < 450 \text{ mW}. \end{aligned}$$

**RF POWER CONTROL**

The module is designed to be operated at constant output power.

However, the module may be operated over a range of output power levels by varying the input drive power level,  $P_{IN}$ . For stable operation, care must be taken to maintain conditions within the specified range:

$$\begin{aligned} P_D & 30 \text{ to } 450 \text{ mW}; V_{S1} = 3 \text{ V to } V_{S2}; \\ P_L & = 3 \text{ to } 28 \text{ W}. \end{aligned}$$

**CAUTIONS**

The main earth return path for this module is via the flange. Therefore, it is important that the heatsink is well earthed and that the return paths are kept as short as possible. Failure to do this may result in loss of output power or oscillation, which will have a detrimental effect upon the life of the module.

The RF output connection should be made to correctly designed  $50 \Omega$  terminals. Failure to do so will result

in a mismatch being presented to the module, with a resultant reduction in module life.

The leads of the devices may be soldered directly into a circuit using a soldering iron with a maximum temperature of  $245^\circ\text{C}$ , for not more than 10 seconds at a distance of at least 1 mm from the plastic.

Under no circumstances must the maximum specified operating or storage temperatures be exceeded, even for short periods.

7110826 0074292 622

## VHF amplifier module

BGY145B

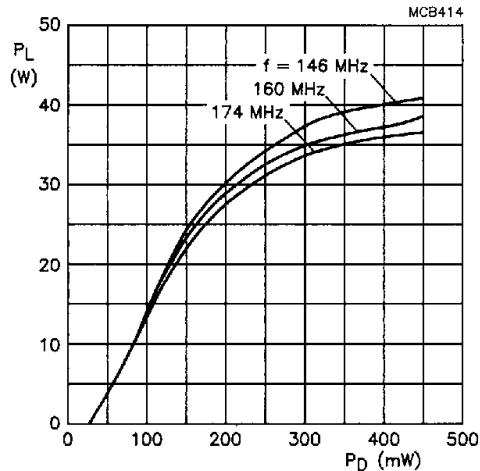


Fig.5 Load power as a function of drive power;  
 $V_{S1} = V_{S2} = 12.5$  V; typical values.

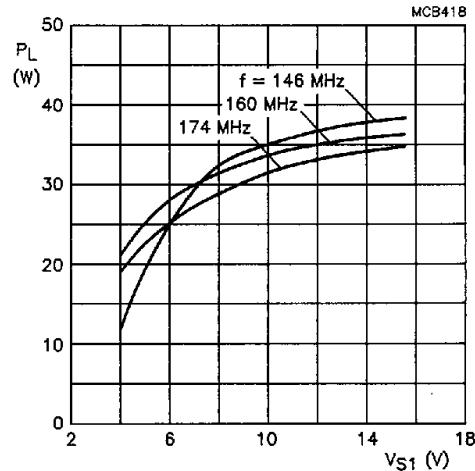


Fig.6 Load power as a function of supply voltage  $V_{S1}$ ;  $P_D = 300$  mW;  $V_{S2} = 12.5$  V; typical values.

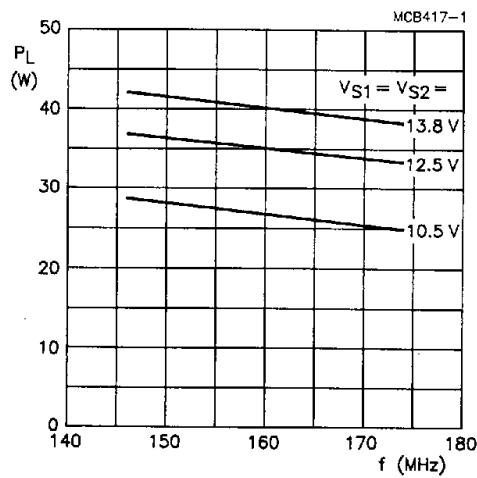


Fig.7 Load power as a function of frequency;  
 $P_D = 300$  mW; typical values.

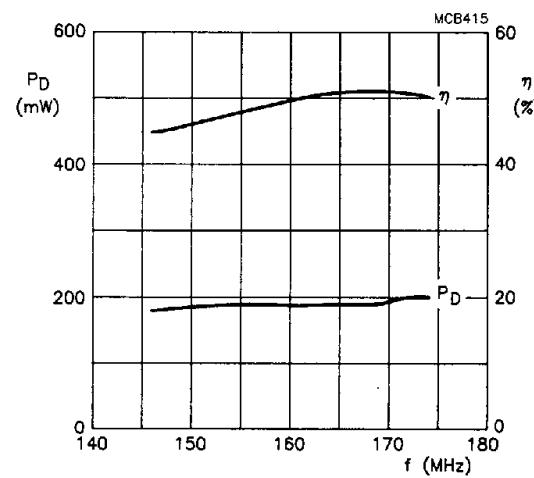


Fig.8 Efficiency and drive power as functions of frequency;  $P_L = 28$  W;  $V_{S1} = V_{S2} = 12.5$  V; typical values.

7110826 0074293 569

May 1991

## VHF amplifier module

BGY145B

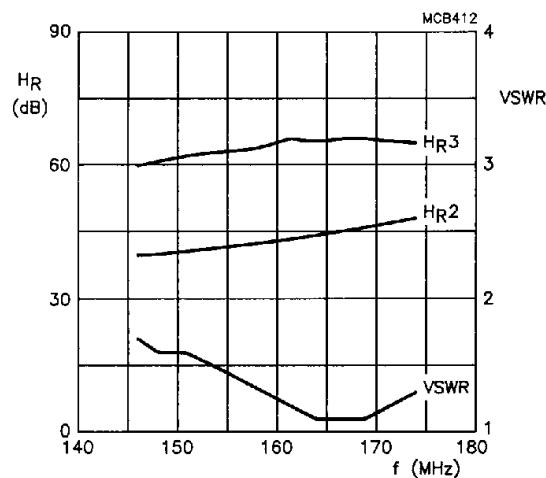


Fig.9 Second and third harmonic rejection as a function of frequency;  $P_L = 28 \text{ W}$ ;  $V_{S1} = V_{S2} = 12.5 \text{ V}$ ; typical values.

■ 7110826 0074294 4T5 ■

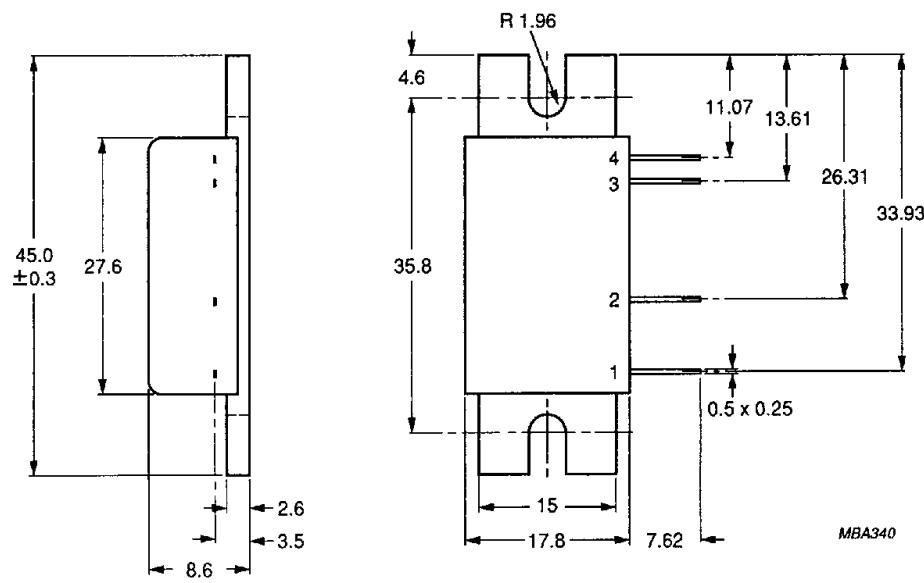
May 1991

176

## VHF amplifier module

BGY145B

## PACKAGE OUTLINE



Dimensions in mm.

Fig.10 SOT183A.

■ 7110826 0074295 331 ■