

# BLL8H1214L-500; BLL8H1214LS-500

LDMOS L-band radar power transistor

Rev. 1 — 30 September 2014

Objective data sheet

## 1. Product profile

### 1.1 General description

500 W LDMOS power transistor intended for L-band radar applications in the 1.2 GHz to 1.4 GHz range.

**Table 1. Test information**

Typical RF performance at  $T_{case} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $t_p = 300 \mu\text{s}$ ;  $\delta = 10\%$ ;  $I_{Dq} = 150 \text{ mA}$ ; in a class-AB production test circuit.

Test signal	f (GHz)	V <sub>DS</sub> (V)	P <sub>L</sub> (W)	G <sub>p</sub> (dB)	η <sub>D</sub> (%)	t <sub>r</sub> (ns)	t <sub>f</sub> (ns)
pulsed RF	1.2 to 1.4	50	500	17	50	20	6

### 1.2 Features and benefits

- Easy power control
- Integrated dual side ESD protection
- High flexibility with respect to pulse formats
- Excellent ruggedness
- High efficiency
- Excellent thermal stability
- Designed for broadband operation (1.2 GHz to 1.4 GHz)
- Internally matched for ease of use
- Compliant to Directive 2002/95/EC, regarding restriction of hazardous substances (RoHS)

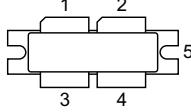
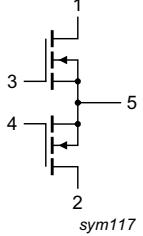
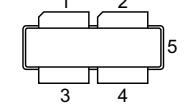
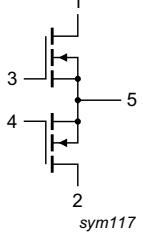
### 1.3 Applications

- L-band power amplifiers for radar applications in the 1.2 GHz to 1.4 GHz frequency range



## 2. Pinning information

Table 2. Pinning

Pin	Description	Simplified outline	Graphic symbol
<b>BLL8H1214L-500 (SOT539A)</b>			
1	drain1		
2	drain2		
3	gate1		
4	gate2		
5	source		
<b>BLL8H1214LS-500 (SOT539B)</b>			
1	drain1		
2	drain2		
3	gate1		
4	gate2		
5	source		

[1] Connected to flange.

## 3. Ordering information

Table 3. Ordering information

Type number	Package			Version
	Name	Description		
BLL8H1214L-500	-	flanged balanced ceramic package; 2 mounting holes; 4 leads		SOT539A
BLL8H1214LS-500	-	earless flanged balanced ceramic package; 4 leads		SOT539B

## 4. Limiting values

Table 4. Limiting values

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$V_{DS}$	drain-source voltage		-	100	V
$V_{GS}$	gate-source voltage		-6	+13	V
$T_{stg}$	storage temperature		-65	+150	°C
$T_j$	junction temperature		[1]	225	°C

[1] Continuous use at maximum temperature will affect the reliability, for details refer to the on-line MTF calculator.

## 5. Thermal characteristics

**Table 5. Thermal characteristics**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ	Unit
$Z_{th(j-c)}$	transient thermal impedance from junction to case	$T_{case} = 85^\circ\text{C}$ ; $P_L = 500 \text{ W}$		
		$t_p = 100 \mu\text{s}$ ; $\delta = 10\%$	0.046	K/W
		$t_p = 200 \mu\text{s}$ ; $\delta = 10\%$	0.059	K/W
		$t_p = 300 \mu\text{s}$ ; $\delta = 10\%$	0.069	K/W
		$t_p = 100 \mu\text{s}$ ; $\delta = 20\%$	0.064	K/W

## 6. Characteristics

**Table 6. DC characteristics**

$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ; per section unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$V_{(BR)DSS}$	drain-source breakdown voltage	$V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}$ ; $I_D = 2.7 \text{ mA}$	100	-	-	V
$V_{GS(th)}$	gate-source threshold voltage	$V_{DS} = 10 \text{ V}$ ; $I_D = 270 \text{ mA}$	1.3	1.8	2.2	V
$I_{DSS}$	drain leakage current	$V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{DS} = 50 \text{ V}$	-	-	1.4	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{DSX}$	drain cut-off current	$V_{GS} = V_{GS(th)} + 3.75 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{DS} = 10 \text{ V}$	32	42	-	A
$I_{GSS}$	gate leakage current	$V_{GS} = 11 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{DS} = 0 \text{ V}$	-	-	140	nA
$g_{fs}$	forward transconductance	$V_{DS} = 10 \text{ V}$ ; $I_D = 270 \text{ mA}$	1.7	3	-	S
$R_{DS(on)}$	drain-source on-state resistance	$V_{GS} = V_{GS(th)} + 3.75 \text{ V}$ ; $I_D = 9.5 \text{ A}$	-	100	164	$\text{m}\Omega$

**Table 7. RF characteristics**

Test signal: pulsed RF;  $t_p = 300 \mu\text{s}$ ;  $\delta = 10\%$ ; RF performance at  $V_{DS} = 50 \text{ V}$ ;  $I_{Dq} = 150 \text{ mA}$ ;  $T_{case} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ; unless otherwise specified, in a class-AB production test circuit.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$V_{DS}$	drain-source voltage	$P_L = 500 \text{ W}$	-	-	50	V
$G_p$	power gain	$P_L = 500 \text{ W}$	15	17	-	dB
$RL_{in}$	input return loss	$P_L = 500 \text{ W}$	-	-10	-	dB
$P_{L(1dB)}$	output power at 1 dB gain compression		-	600	-	W
$\eta_D$	drain efficiency	$P_L = 500 \text{ W}$	45	50	-	%
$P_{droop(pulse)}$	pulse droop power	$P_L = 500 \text{ W}$	-	0	0.3	dB
$t_r$	rise time	$P_L = 500 \text{ W}$	-	20	50	ns
$t_f$	fall time	$P_L = 500 \text{ W}$	-	6	50	ns

## 7. Test information

### 7.1 Ruggedness in class-AB operation

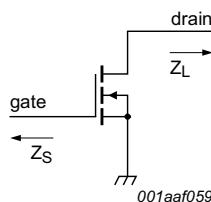
The BLL8H1214L-500 and BLL8H1214LS-500 are capable of withstanding a load mismatch corresponding to  $VSWR = 10 : 1$  through all phases under the following conditions:  $V_{DS} = 50 \text{ V}$ ;  $I_{Dq} = 150 \text{ mA}$ ;  $P_L = 500 \text{ W}$ ;  $t_p = 300 \mu\text{s}$ ;  $\delta = 10\%$ .

## 7.2 Impedance information

**Table 8. Typical impedance**

Typical values per section unless otherwise specified.

f (GHz)	$Z_S$ ( $\Omega$ )	$Z_L$ ( $\Omega$ )
1.2	$1.268 - j2.623$	$2.987 - j1.664$
1.3	$2.193 - j2.457$	$2.162 - j1.326$
1.4	$2.359 - j2.052$	$1.604 - j1.887$



**Fig 1. Definition of transistor impedance**

## 7.3 Test circuit

**Table 9. List of components**

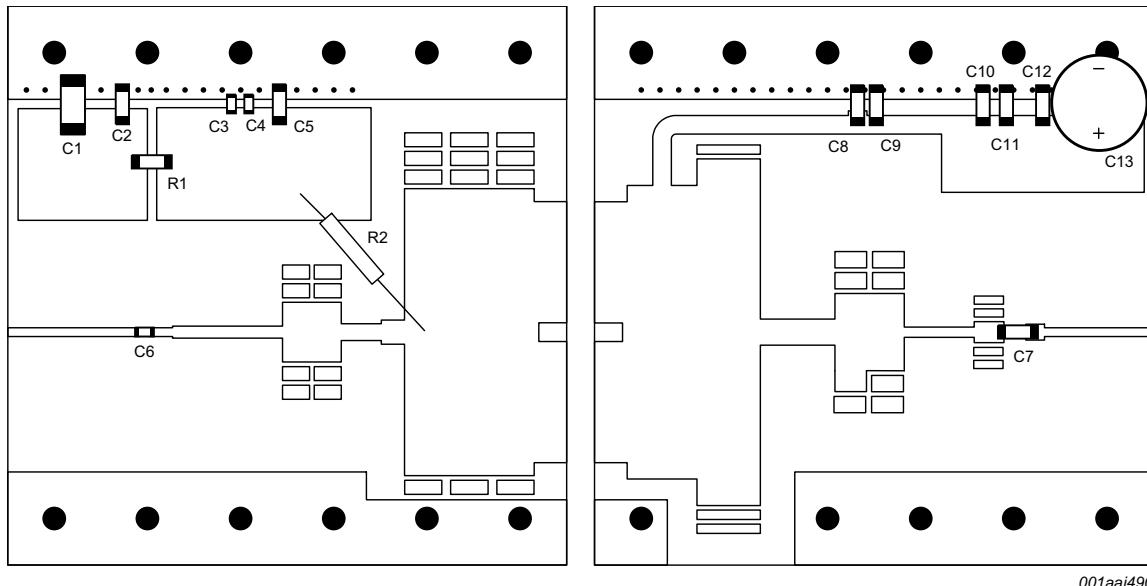
For test circuit see [Figure 2](#).

Component	Description	Value	Remarks
C1	multilayer ceramic chip capacitor	$22 \mu\text{F}$ , 35 V	
C2	multilayer ceramic chip capacitor	51 pF	[1]
C3, C4	multilayer ceramic chip capacitor	100 pF	[1]
C5, C11, C12	multilayer ceramic chip capacitor	1 nF	[2]
C6	multilayer ceramic chip capacitor	47 pF	[1]
C7, C8, C10	multilayer ceramic chip capacitor	51 pF	[3]
C9	multilayer ceramic chip capacitor	100 pF	[3]
C13	electrolytic capacitor	$10 \mu\text{F}$ , 63 V	
R1	SMD resistor	$56 \Omega$	SMD 0603
R2	metal film resistor	$51 \Omega$	

[1] American Technical Ceramics type 100A or capacitor of same quality.

[2] American Technical Ceramics type 100B or capacitor of same quality.

[3] American Technical Ceramics type 800B or capacitor of same quality.



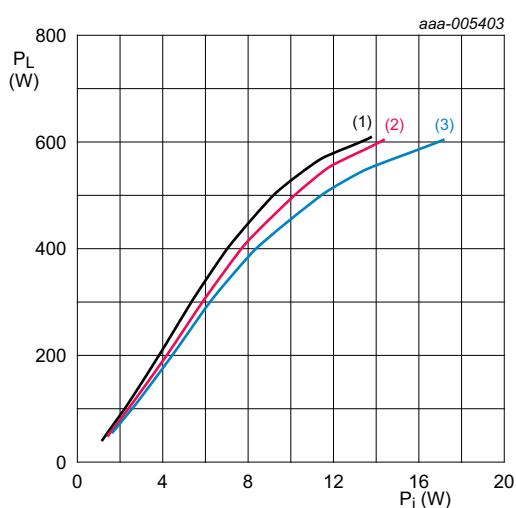
Printed-Circuit Board (PCB): Duroid 6006;  $\epsilon_r = 6.15$  F/m; thickness = 0.64 mm; thickness copper plating = 35  $\mu\text{m}$ .

See [Table 9](#) for a list of components.

**Fig 2. Component layout for class-AB production test circuit**

## 7.4 RF performance graphs

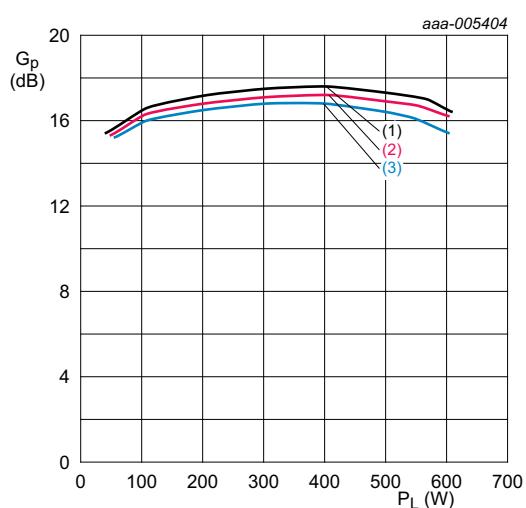
### 7.4.1 Performance curves measured with $\delta = 10\%$ , $t_p = 300 \mu\text{s}$ and $T_h = 25^\circ\text{C}$



$V_{DS} = 50$  V;  $I_{Dq} = 150$  mA.

- (1)  $f = 1200$  MHz
- (2)  $f = 1300$  MHz
- (3)  $f = 1400$  MHz

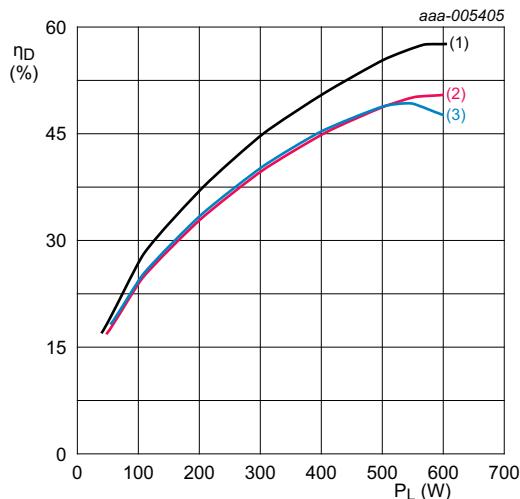
**Fig 3. Output power as a function of input power; typical values**



$V_{DS} = 50$  V;  $I_{Dq} = 150$  mA.

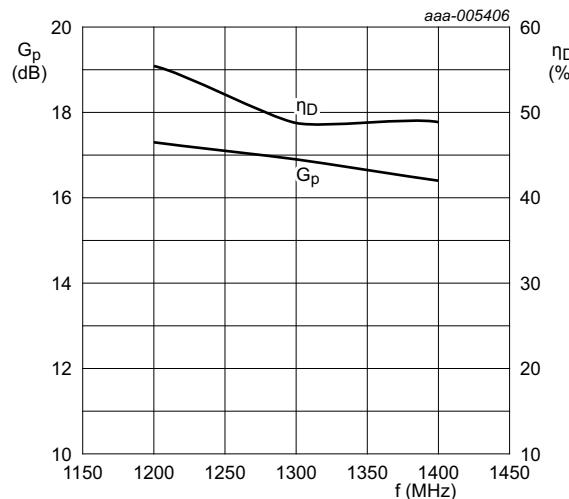
- (1)  $f = 1200$  MHz
- (2)  $f = 1300$  MHz
- (3)  $f = 1400$  MHz

**Fig 4. Power gain as a function of output power; typical values**



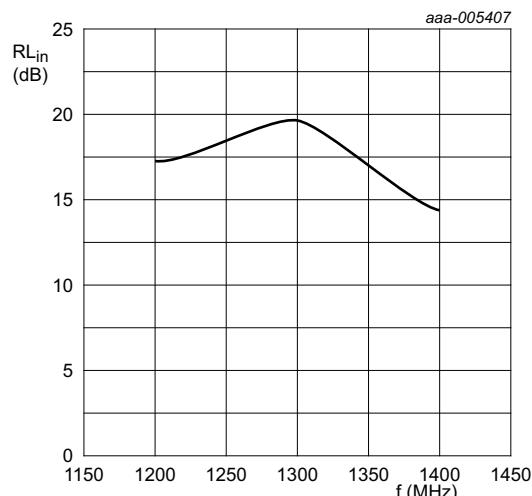
$V_{DS} = 50$  V;  $I_{Dq} = 150$  mA.  
(1)  $f = 1200$  MHz  
(2)  $f = 1300$  MHz  
(3)  $f = 1400$  MHz

**Fig 5. Drain efficiency as a function of output power; typical values**



$V_{DS} = 50$  V;  $P_L = 500$  W;  $I_{Dq} = 150$  mA.

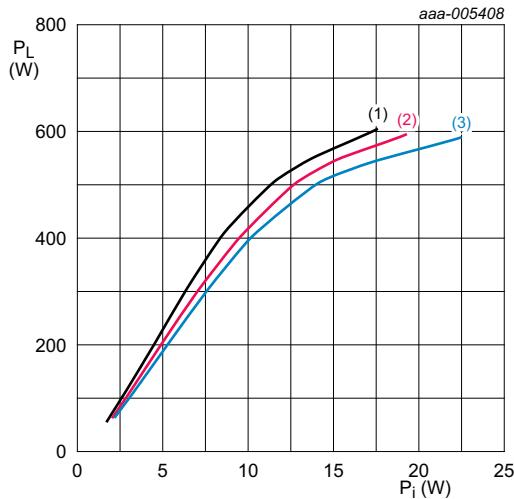
**Fig 6. Power gain and drain efficiency as function of frequency; typical values**



$V_{DS} = 50$  V;  $P_L = 500$  W;  $I_{Dq} = 150$  mA.

**Fig 7. Input return loss as a function of frequency; typical value**

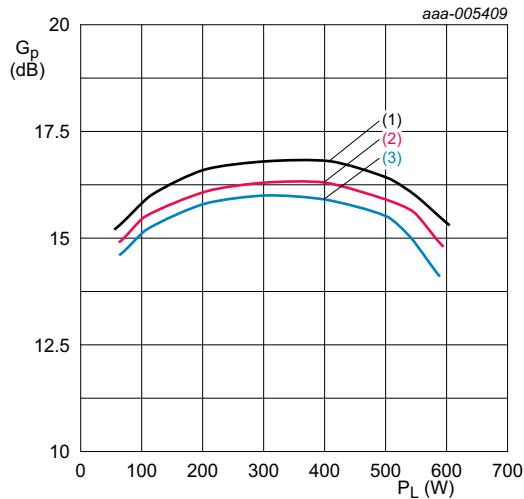
### 7.4.2 Performance curves measured with $\delta = 10\%$ , $t_p = 300 \mu s$ and $T_h = 65^\circ C$



$V_{DS} = 50 V$ ;  $I_{Dq} = 150 mA$ .

- (1)  $f = 1200 \text{ MHz}$
- (2)  $f = 1300 \text{ MHz}$
- (3)  $f = 1400 \text{ MHz}$

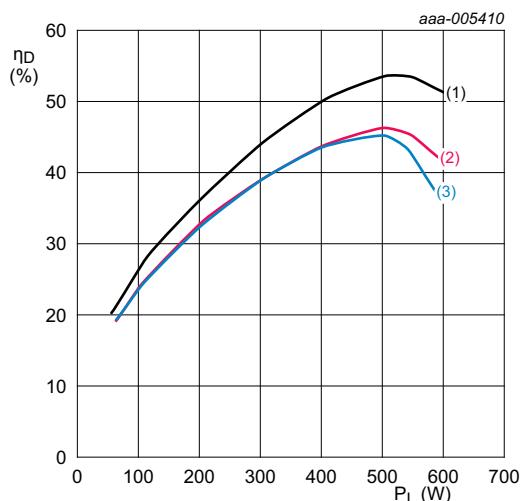
**Fig 8.** Output power as a function of input power; typical values



$V_{DS} = 50 V$ ;  $I_{Dq} = 150 mA$ .

- (1)  $f = 1200 \text{ MHz}$
- (2)  $f = 1300 \text{ MHz}$
- (3)  $f = 1400 \text{ MHz}$

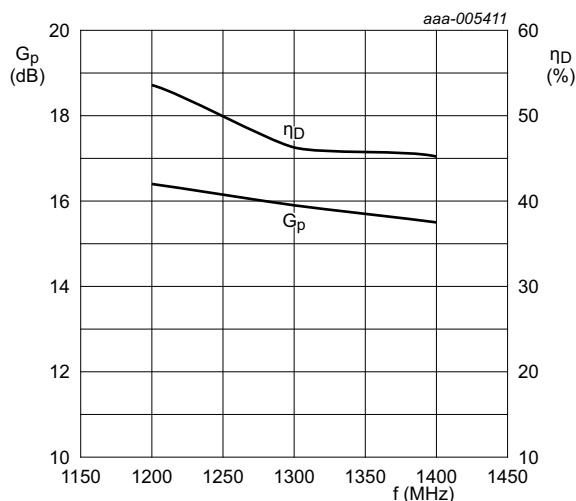
**Fig 9.** Power gain as a function of output power; typical values



$V_{DS} = 50 V$ ;  $I_{Dq} = 100 mA$ .

- (1)  $f = 1200 \text{ MHz}$
- (2)  $f = 1300 \text{ MHz}$
- (3)  $f = 1400 \text{ MHz}$

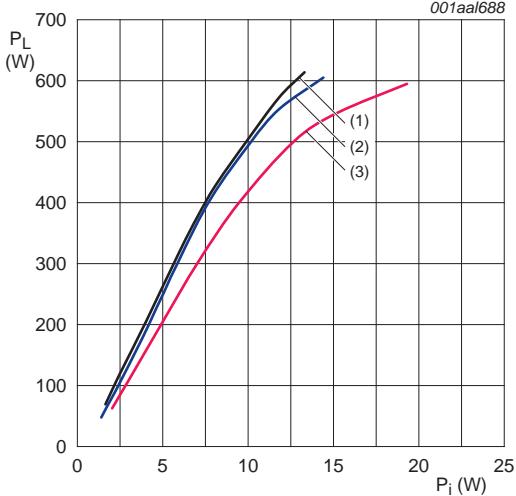
**Fig 10.** Drain efficiency as a function of output power; typical values



$V_{DS} = 50 V$ ;  $P_L = 500 W$ ;  $I_{Dq} = 100 mA$ .

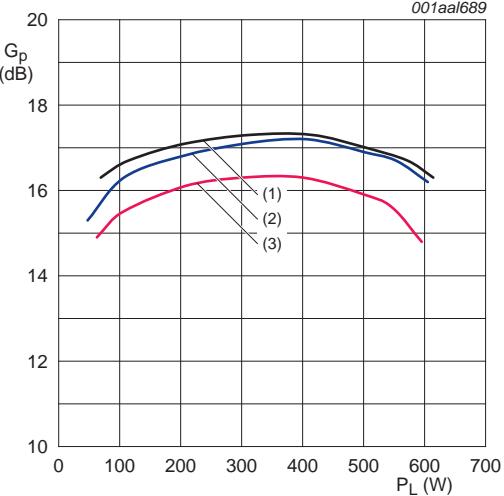
**Fig 11.** Power gain and drain efficiency as function of frequency; typical values

### 7.4.3 Performance curves measured with $\delta = 10\%$ , $t_p = 300 \mu s$ and $f = 1300 \text{ MHz}$



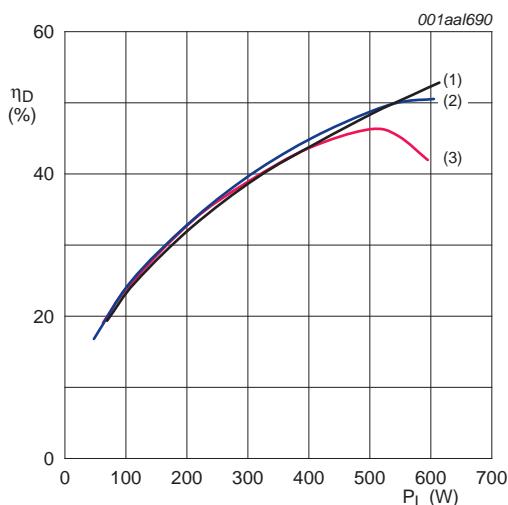
$V_{DS} = 50 \text{ V}; I_{Dq} = 150 \text{ mA}$ .  
(1)  $T_h = -40^\circ\text{C}$   
(2)  $T_h = +25^\circ\text{C}$   
(3)  $T_h = +65^\circ\text{C}$

**Fig 12.** Output power as a function of input power; typical values



$V_{DS} = 50 \text{ V}; I_{Dq} = 150 \text{ mA}$ .  
(1)  $T_h = -40^\circ\text{C}$   
(2)  $T_h = +25^\circ\text{C}$   
(3)  $T_h = +65^\circ\text{C}$

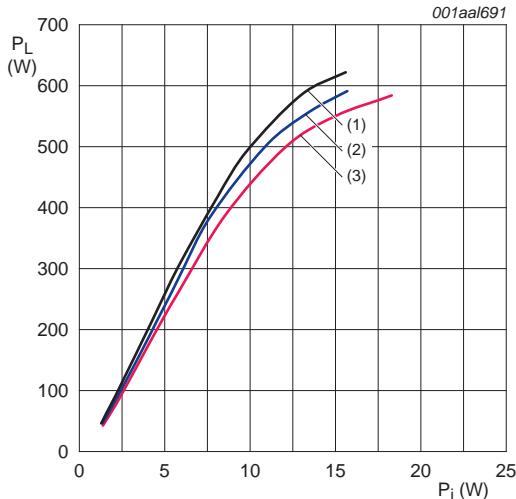
**Fig 13.** Power gain as a function of output power; typical values



$V_{DS} = 50 \text{ V}; I_{Dq} = 150 \text{ mA}$ .  
(1)  $T_h = -40^\circ\text{C}$   
(2)  $T_h = +25^\circ\text{C}$   
(3)  $T_h = +65^\circ\text{C}$

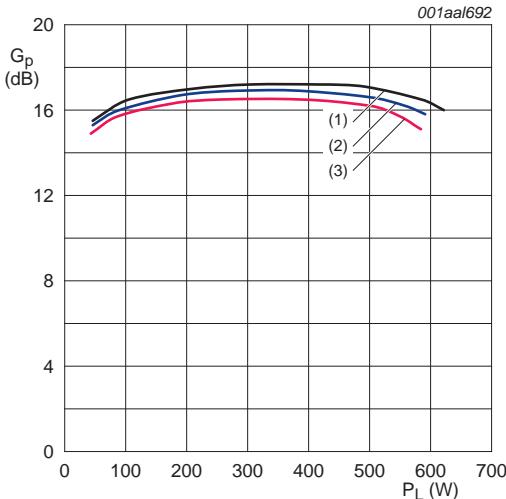
**Fig 14.** Drain efficiency as a function of output power; typical values

#### 7.4.4 Performance curves measured with $\delta = 20\%$ , $t_p = 500 \mu s$ and $T_h = 25^\circ C$



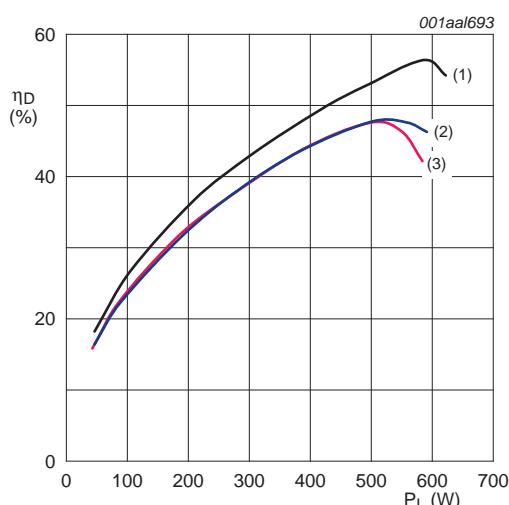
$V_{DS} = 50$  V;  $I_{Dq} = 150$  mA.  
(1)  $f = 1200$  MHz  
(2)  $f = 1300$  MHz  
(3)  $f = 1400$  MHz

**Fig 15.** Output power as a function of input power; typical values



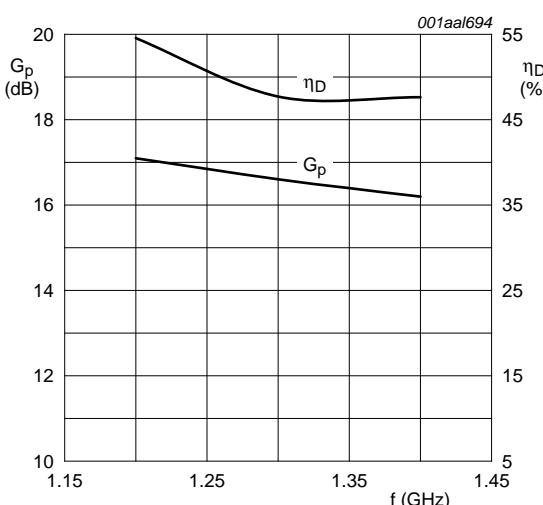
$V_{DS} = 50$  V;  $I_{Dq} = 150$  mA.  
(1)  $f = 1200$  MHz  
(2)  $f = 1300$  MHz  
(3)  $f = 1400$  MHz

**Fig 16.** Power gain as a function of output power; typical values



$V_{DS} = 50$  V;  $I_{Dq} = 150$  mA.  
(1)  $f = 1200$  MHz  
(2)  $f = 1300$  MHz  
(3)  $f = 1400$  MHz

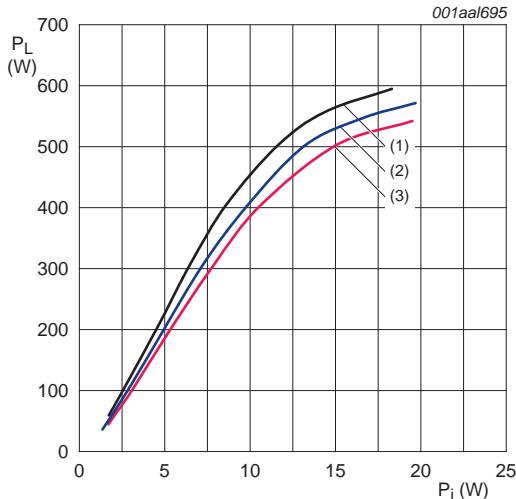
**Fig 17.** Drain efficiency as a function of output power; typical values



$V_{DS} = 50$  V;  $I_{Dq} = 150$  mA.

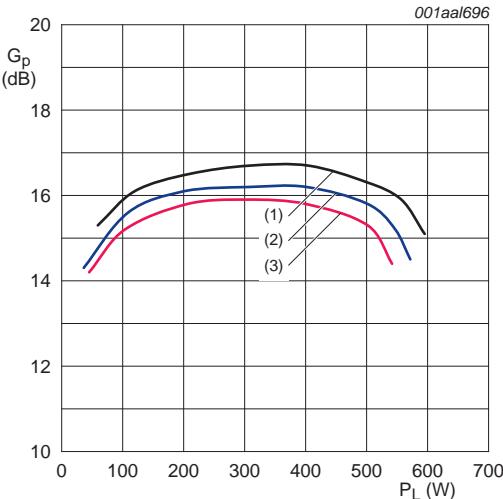
**Fig 18.** Power gain and drain efficiency as function of frequency; typical values

#### 7.4.5 Performance curves measured with $\delta = 20\%$ , $t_p = 500 \mu s$ and $T_h = 65^\circ C$



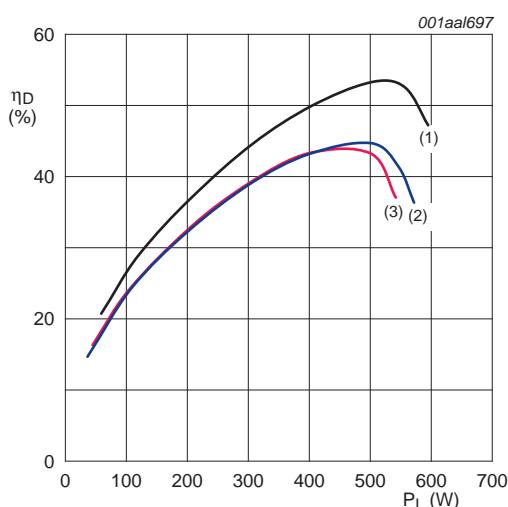
$V_{DS} = 50 \text{ V}$ ;  $I_{Dq} = 150 \text{ mA}$ .  
(1)  $f = 1200 \text{ MHz}$   
(2)  $f = 1300 \text{ MHz}$   
(3)  $f = 1400 \text{ MHz}$

**Fig 19.** Output power as a function of input power; typical values



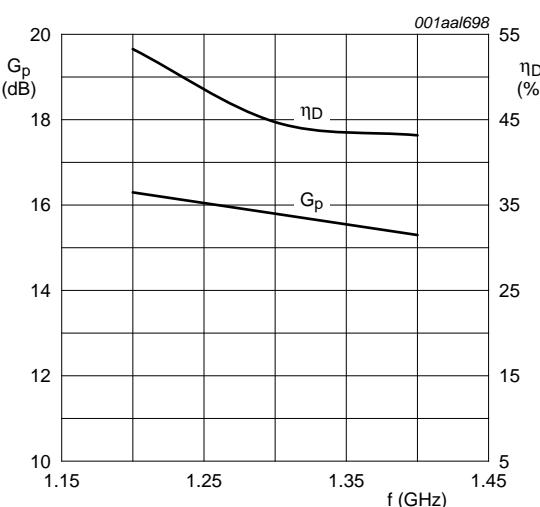
$V_{DS} = 50 \text{ V}$ ;  $I_{Dq} = 150 \text{ mA}$ .  
(1)  $f = 1200 \text{ MHz}$   
(2)  $f = 1300 \text{ MHz}$   
(3)  $f = 1400 \text{ MHz}$

**Fig 20.** Power gain as a function of output power; typical values



$V_{DS} = 50 \text{ V}$ ;  $I_{Dq} = 150 \text{ mA}$ .  
(1)  $f = 1200 \text{ MHz}$   
(2)  $f = 1300 \text{ MHz}$   
(3)  $f = 1400 \text{ MHz}$

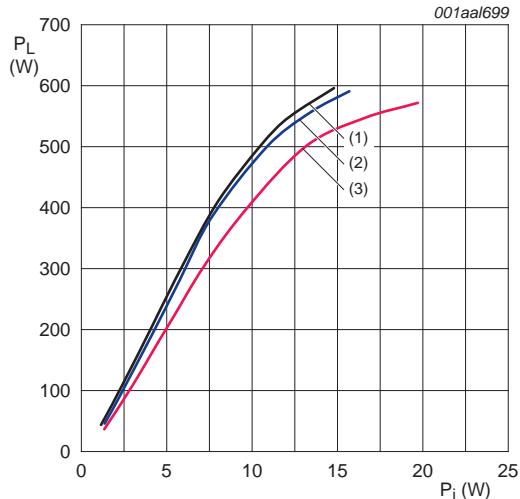
**Fig 21.** Drain efficiency as a function of output power; typical values



$V_{DS} = 50 \text{ V}$ ;  $I_{Dq} = 150 \text{ mA}$ .

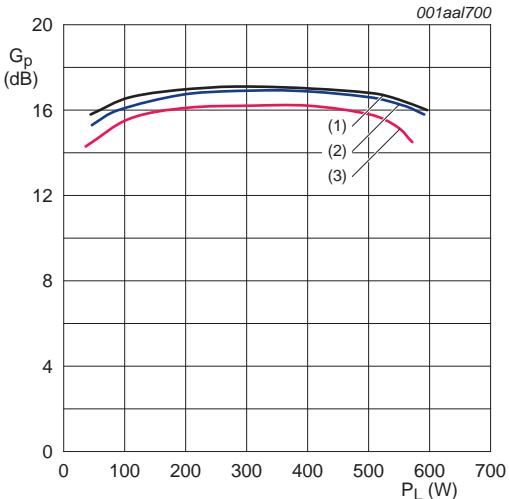
**Fig 22.** Power gain and drain efficiency as function of frequency; typical values

#### 7.4.6 Performance curves measured with $\delta = 20\%$ , $t_p = 500 \mu s$ and $f = 1300 \text{ MHz}$



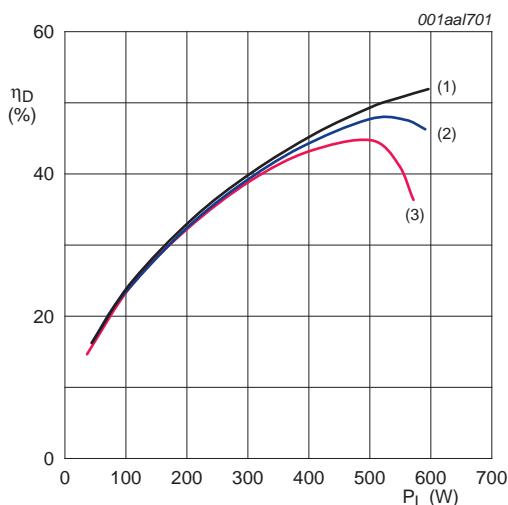
$V_{DS} = 50 \text{ V}$ ;  $I_{Dq} = 150 \text{ mA}$ .  
(1)  $T_h = -40^\circ\text{C}$   
(2)  $T_h = +25^\circ\text{C}$   
(3)  $T_h = +65^\circ\text{C}$

**Fig 23.** Output power as a function of input power; typical values



$V_{DS} = 50 \text{ V}$ ;  $I_{Dq} = 150 \text{ mA}$ .  
(1)  $T_h = -40^\circ\text{C}$   
(2)  $T_h = +25^\circ\text{C}$   
(3)  $T_h = +65^\circ\text{C}$

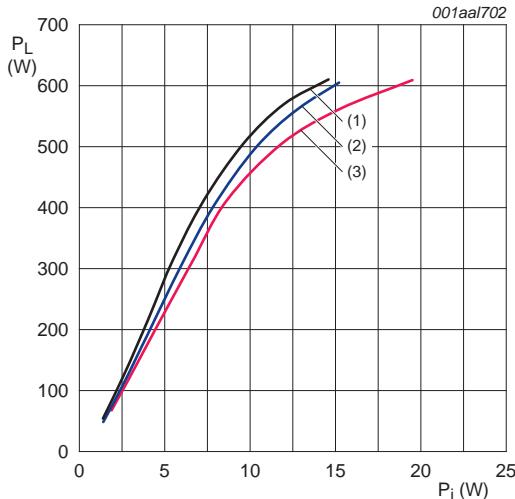
**Fig 24.** Power gain as a function of output power; typical values



$V_{DS} = 50 \text{ V}$ ;  $I_{Dq} = 150 \text{ mA}$ .  
(1)  $T_h = -40^\circ\text{C}$   
(2)  $T_h = +25^\circ\text{C}$   
(3)  $T_h = +65^\circ\text{C}$

**Fig 25.** Drain efficiency as a function of output power; typical values

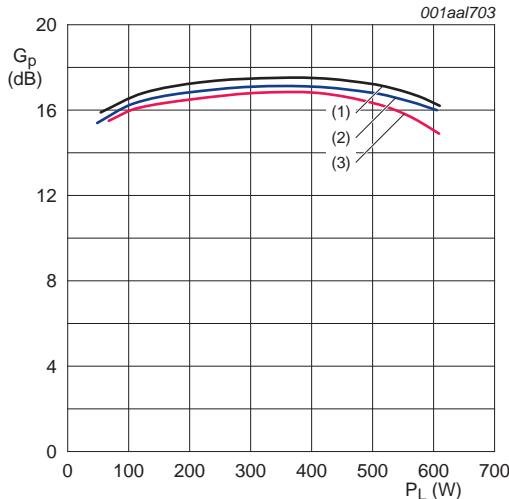
#### 7.4.7 Performance curves measured with $\delta = 10\%$ , $t_p = 1$ ms and $T_h = 25^\circ\text{C}$



$V_{DS} = 50$  V;  $I_{Dq} = 150$  mA.

- (1)  $f = 1200$  MHz
- (2)  $f = 1300$  MHz
- (3)  $f = 1400$  MHz

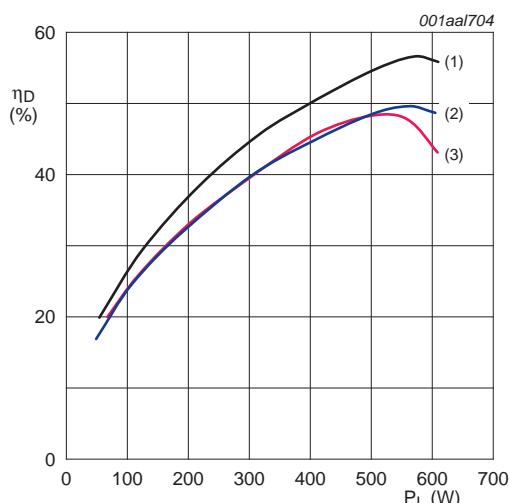
**Fig 26. Output power as a function of input power; typical values**



$V_{DS} = 50$  V;  $I_{Dq} = 150$  mA.

- (1)  $f = 1200$  MHz
- (2)  $f = 1300$  MHz
- (3)  $f = 1400$  MHz

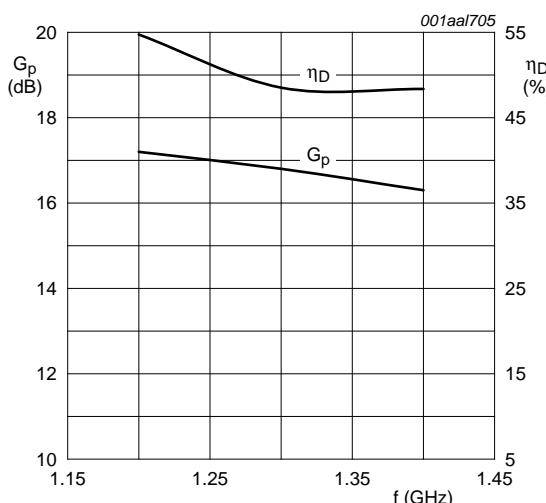
**Fig 27. Power gain as a function of output power; typical values**



$V_{DS} = 50$  V;  $I_{Dq} = 150$  mA.

- (1)  $f = 1200$  MHz
- (2)  $f = 1300$  MHz
- (3)  $f = 1400$  MHz

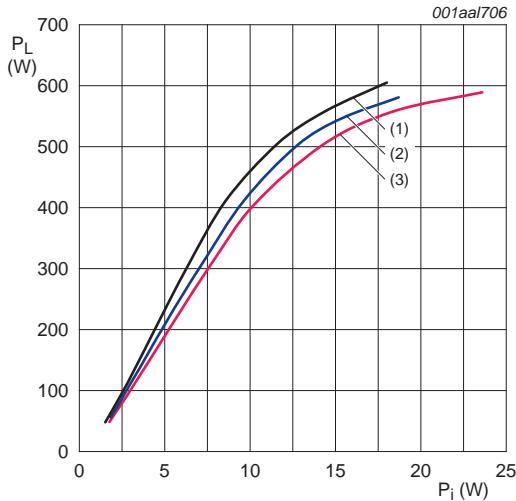
**Fig 28. Drain efficiency as a function of output power; typical values**



$V_{DS} = 50$  V;  $I_{Dq} = 150$  mA.

**Fig 29. Power gain and drain efficiency as function of frequency; typical values**

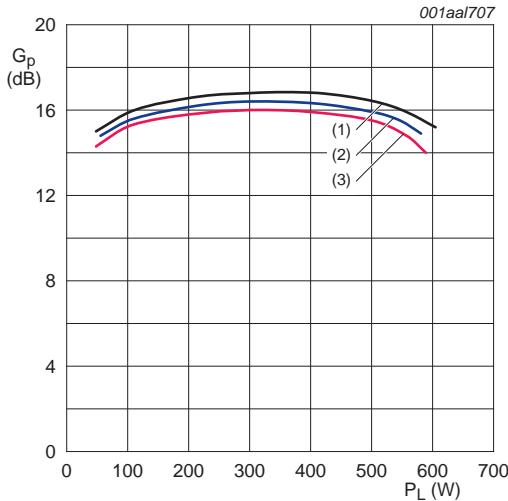
#### 7.4.8 Performance curves measured with $\delta = 10\%$ , $t_p = 1$ ms and $T_h = 65^\circ\text{C}$



$V_{DS} = 50$  V;  $I_{Dq} = 150$  mA.

- (1)  $f = 1200$  MHz
- (2)  $f = 1300$  MHz
- (3)  $f = 1400$  MHz

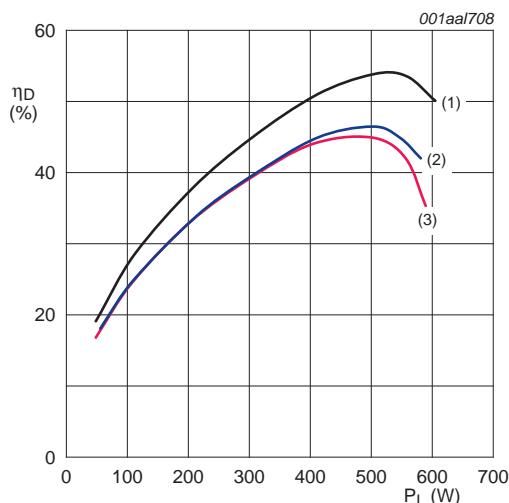
**Fig 30. Output power as a function of input power; typical values**



$V_{DS} = 50$  V;  $I_{Dq} = 150$  mA.

- (1)  $f = 1200$  MHz
- (2)  $f = 1300$  MHz
- (3)  $f = 1400$  MHz

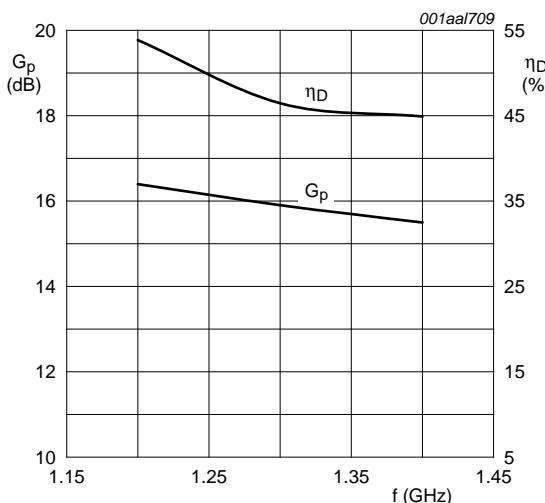
**Fig 31. Power gain as a function of output power; typical values**



$V_{DS} = 50$  V;  $I_{Dq} = 150$  mA.

- (1)  $f = 1200$  MHz
- (2)  $f = 1300$  MHz
- (3)  $f = 1400$  MHz

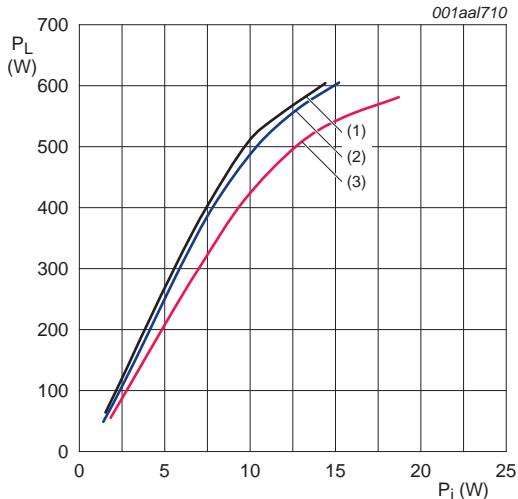
**Fig 32. Drain efficiency as a function of output power; typical values**



$V_{DS} = 50$  V;  $I_{Dq} = 150$  mA.

**Fig 33. Power gain and drain efficiency as function of frequency; typical values**

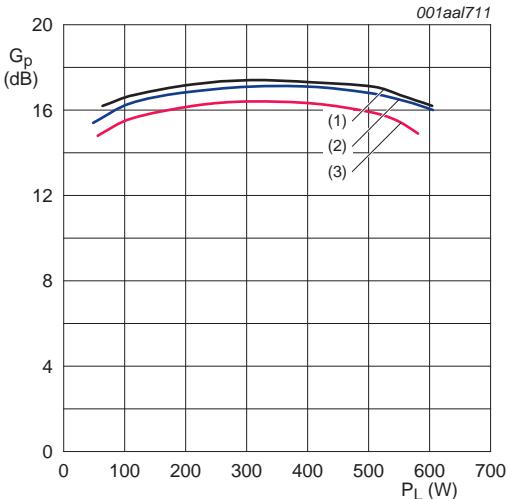
#### 7.4.9 Performance curves measured with $\delta = 10\%$ , $t_p = 1\text{ ms}$ and $f = 1300\text{ MHz}$



$V_{DS} = 50\text{ V}; I_{Dq} = 150\text{ mA}.$

- (1)  $T_h = -40^\circ\text{C}$
- (2)  $T_h = +25^\circ\text{C}$
- (3)  $T_h = +65^\circ\text{C}$

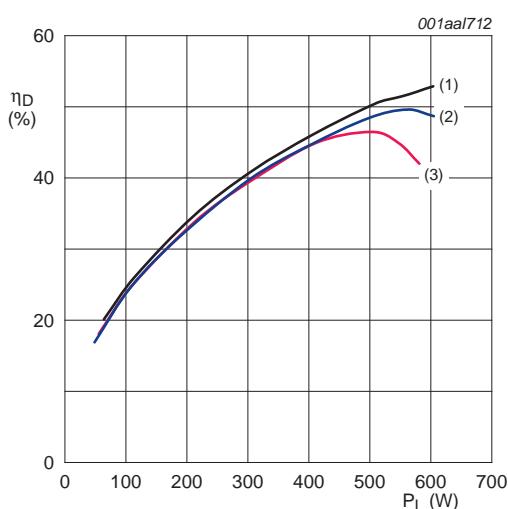
**Fig 34. Output power as a function of input power; typical values**



$V_{DS} = 50\text{ V}; I_{Dq} = 150\text{ mA}.$

- (1)  $T_h = -40^\circ\text{C}$
- (2)  $T_h = +25^\circ\text{C}$
- (3)  $T_h = +65^\circ\text{C}$

**Fig 35. Power gain as a function of output power; typical values**



$V_{DS} = 50\text{ V}; I_{Dq} = 150\text{ mA}.$

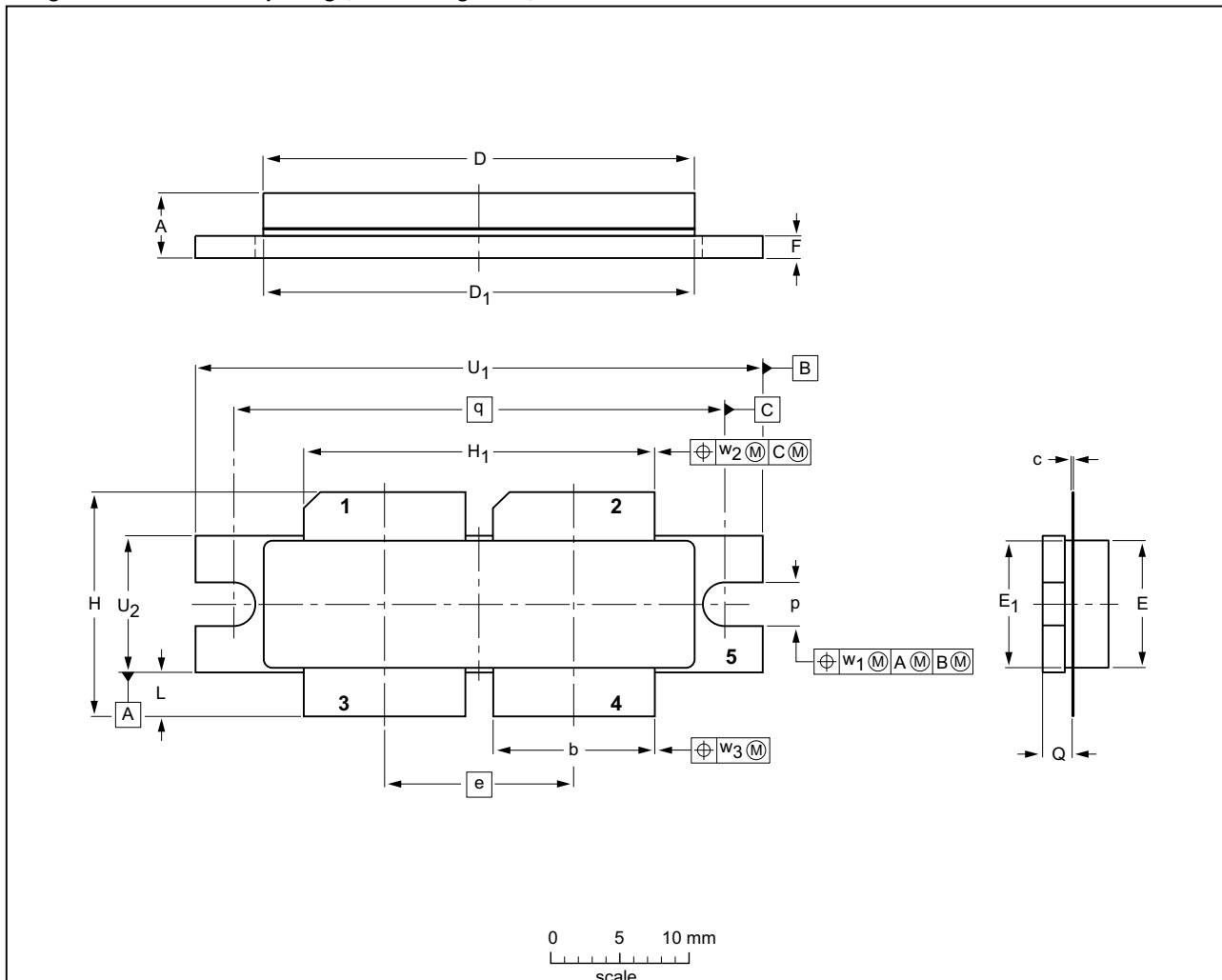
- (1)  $T_h = -40^\circ\text{C}$
- (2)  $T_h = +25^\circ\text{C}$
- (3)  $T_h = +65^\circ\text{C}$

**Fig 36. Drain efficiency as a function of output power; typical values**

## 8. Package outline

Flanged balanced ceramic package; 2 mounting holes; 4 leads

SOT539A



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

UNIT	A	b	c	D	D <sub>1</sub>	e	E	E <sub>1</sub>	F	H	H <sub>1</sub>	L	p	Q	q	U <sub>1</sub>	U <sub>2</sub>	w <sub>1</sub>	w <sub>2</sub>	w <sub>3</sub>
mm	4.7 4.2	11.81 11.56	0.18 0.10	31.55 30.94	31.52 30.96	13.72	9.50 9.30	9.53 9.27	1.75 1.50	17.12 16.10	25.53 25.27	3.48 2.97	3.30 3.05	2.26 2.01	35.56 41.02	41.28 10.29	10.03	0.25	0.51	0.25
inches	0.185 0.165	0.465 0.455	0.007 0.004	1.242 1.218	1.241 1.219	0.540	0.374 0.366	0.375 0.365	0.069 0.059	0.674 0.634	1.005 0.995	0.137 0.117	0.130 0.120	0.089 0.079	1.400 1.615	1.625 0.405	0.405 0.395	0.010 0.020	0.020 0.010	0.010 0.010

Note

1. millimeter dimensions are derived from the original inch dimensions.

2. recommended screw pitch dimension of 1.52 inch (38.6 mm) based on M3 screw.

OUTLINE VERSION	REFERENCES				EUROPEAN PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
	IEC	JEDEC	EIAJ			
SOT539A						10-02-02 12-05-02

Fig 37. Package outline SOT539A

## Earless flanged balanced ceramic package; 4 leads

SOT539B

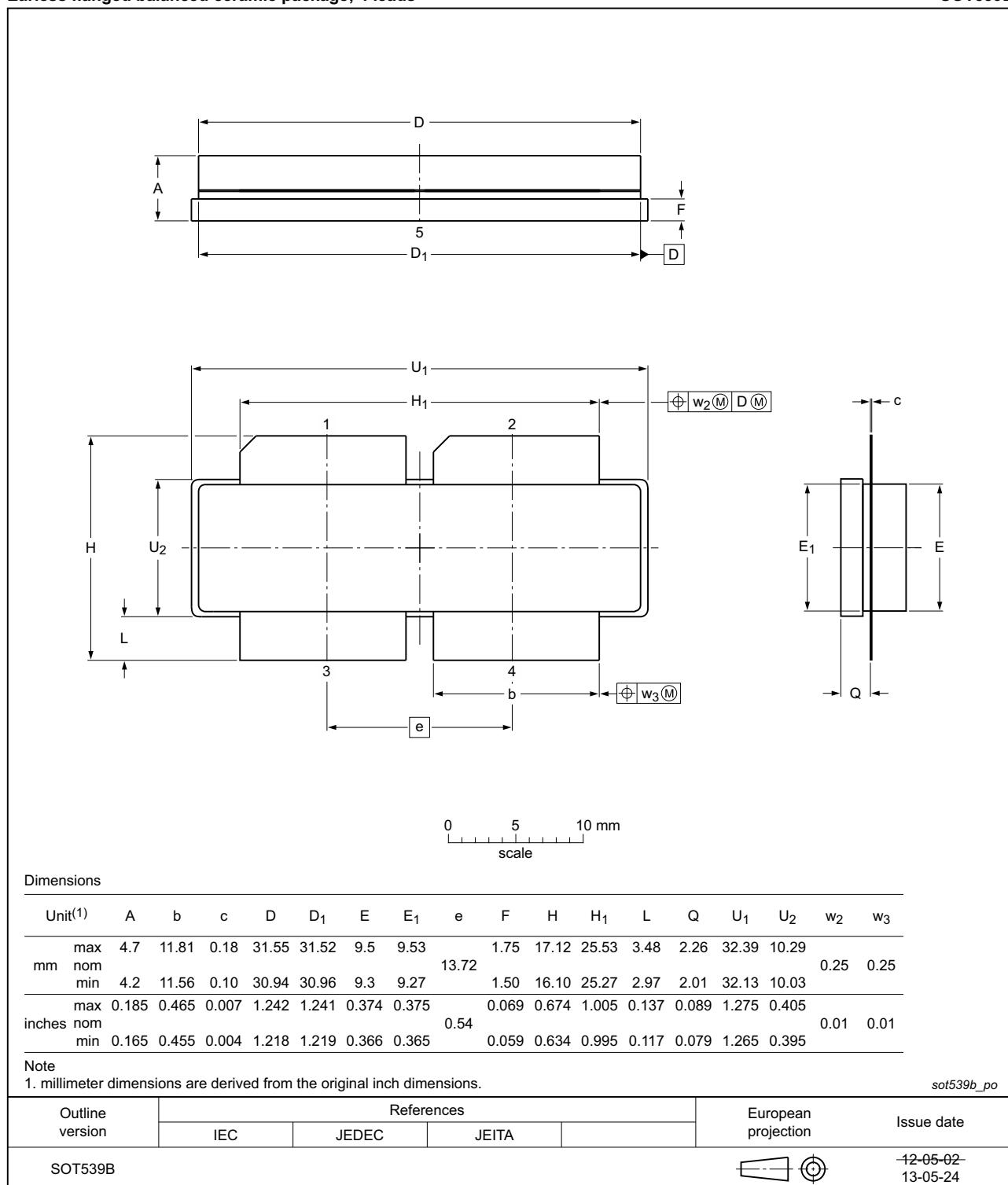


Fig 38. Package outline SOT539B

## 9. Handling information

**CAUTION**

This device is sensitive to ElectroStatic Discharge (ESD). Observe precautions for handling electrostatic sensitive devices.

Such precautions are described in the *ANSI/ESD S20.20*, *IEC/ST 61340-5*, *JESD625-A* or equivalent standards.

## 10. Abbreviations

**Table 10. Abbreviations**

Acronym	Description
ESD	ElectroStatic Discharge
L-band	Long wave Band
LDMOS	Laterally Diffused Metal-Oxide Semiconductor
MTF	Median Time to Failure
SMD	Surface Mounted Device
VSWR	Voltage Standing-Wave Ratio

## 11. Revision history

**Table 11. Revision history**

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
BLL8H1214L-500_1214LS-500 v.1	20140930	Objective data sheet	-	-

## 12. Legal information

### 12.1 Data sheet status

Document status <sup>[1][2]</sup>	Product status <sup>[3]</sup>	Definition
Objective [short] data sheet	Development	This document contains data from the objective specification for product development.
Preliminary [short] data sheet	Qualification	This document contains data from the preliminary specification.
Product [short] data sheet	Production	This document contains the product specification.

[1] Please consult the most recently issued document before initiating or completing a design.

[2] The term 'short data sheet' is explained in section "Definitions".

[3] The product status of device(s) described in this document may have changed since this document was published and may differ in case of multiple devices. The latest product status information is available on the Internet at URL <http://www.nxp.com>.

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