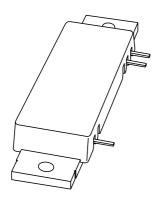
DISCRETE SEMICONDUCTORS

DATA SHEET



BGF802-20 CDMA800 power module

Product specification Supersedes data of 2003 Jun 13 2005 Jun 03





CDMA800 power module

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FEATURES

- Typical CDMA IS95 performance at a supply voltage of 28 V:
 - Output power = 3 W
 - Gain = 30 dB
 - Efficiency = 18%
 - ACPR < -53 dBc at 750 kHz and BW = 30 kHz
 - ACPR < -69 dBc at 1.98 MHz and BW = 30 kHz.
- · Low distortion to CDMA signals
- Excellent 2-tone performance
- Low die temperature due to copper flange
- · Integrated temperature compensated bias
- 50 Ω input/output system
- Flat gain over frequency range.

APPLICATIONS

- Base station RF power amplifiers in the 869 to 894 MHz frequency range
- CDMA IS95, CDMA2000, multi carrier applications
- Macrocell (driver stage) and Microcell (final stage).

DESCRIPTION

25 W LDMOS power amplifier module for base station amplifier applications in the 869 to 894 MHz range.

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Typical RF performance at $T_{mb} = 25$ °C.

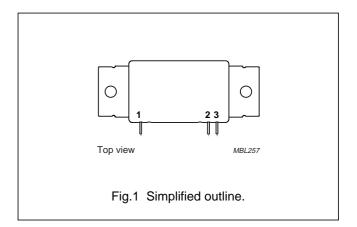
MODE OF OPERATION	f (MHz)	V _{DS} (V)	P _L (W)	G _p (dB)	η (%)	ACPR (dBc)	EVM (%)
CW	869 to 894	28	25	29	48	_	_
IS95 CDMA ⁽¹⁾	869 to 894	28	3	30	18	-53 ⁽²⁾ -69 ⁽³⁾	_
GSM EDGE	869 to 894	26	2.5	30	16	-65 ⁽⁴⁾	0.4

Notes

- 1. IS95 CDMA (Pilot, paging, sync and traffic codes 8-13).
- 2. ACPR 750 kHz at 30 kHz resolution bandwidth.
- 3. ACPR 1.98 MHz at 30 kHz resolution bandwidth.
- 4. ACPR 400 kHz at 30 kHz resolution bandwidth.

PINNING - SOT365C

PIN	DESCRIPTION
1	RF input
2	V _S
3	RF output
Flange	ground



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LIMITING VALUES

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

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
Vs	DC supply voltage	_	30	V
P _D	input drive power	_	100	mW
PL	load power	_	30	W
T _{stg}	storage temperature	-40	+100	°C
T _{mb}	operating mounting base temperature	-20	+90	°C

CHARACTERISTICS

 $T_{mb} = 25~^{\circ}C;~V_S = 28~V;~P_L = 3.0~W;~f = 869~to~894~MHz;~Z_S = Z_L = 50~\Omega;~unless~otherwise~specified.$

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
I _{DQ}	quiescent current (pin 2)	$P_D = 0 \text{ mW}$	245	280	320	mA
P _{1dB} load power		at 1 dB gain compression	18	25	_	W
Gp	power gain		28	30	32	dB
$\Delta G_{p freq}$ gain flatness over frequency range			_	0.2	1	dB
$\Delta G_{p pwr}$	gain flatness over power band	P _L = 30 mW up to 3 W	-0.8	-0.2	0.2	dB
$\Delta \phi$ freq	phase linearity over frequency range		_	0.2	_	deg
	delay flatness		_	200	_	ps
G _{OB}	out of band gain	small signal, P _D = 0 dBm; 894 MHz < f < 869 MHz	_	_	G _{Pi max} + 1 note 1	dB
VSWR _{in}	input VSWR		_	1.6 : 1	2:1	
H ₂	second harmonic		_	-37	-34	dBc
H ₃	third harmonic		_	-61	-58	dBc
	stability	VSWR \leq 3 : 1 through all phases; $V_{S2} = 25$ to 28 V	all spurious outputs more than 60 dB below desired signal			
	ruggedness VSWR = 10 : 1 through all no degradation in output phases; P _L = 5 W		ower			
IS95 CDMA (PL =	= 3 W average)	•				
η	efficiency		15	18	_	%
ACPR _{750 kHz}	spectral regrowth;		-	-53	-49	dBc
ACPR _{1.98 MHz}	measured in 30 kHz RBW		_	-69	-66	dBc

Note

1. G_{Pi} is small signal in-band gain.

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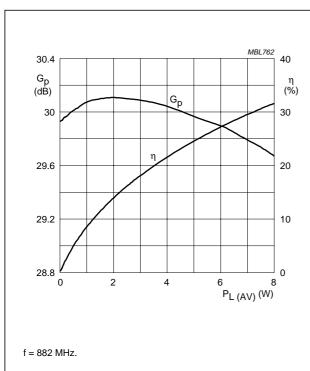
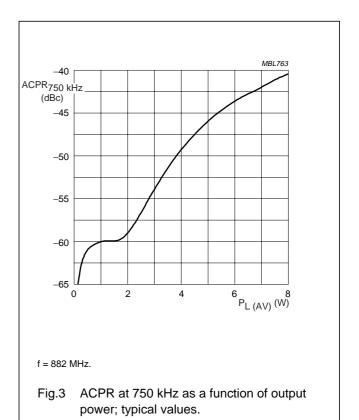
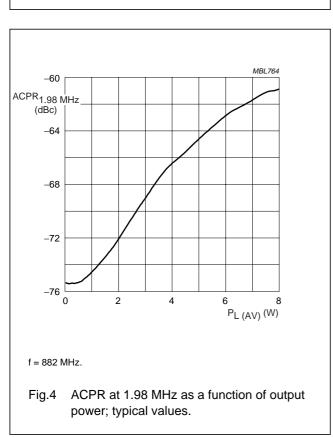
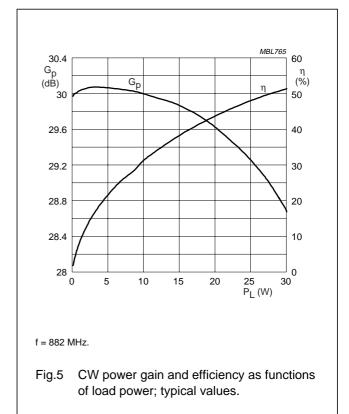


Fig.2 IS95 power gain and efficiency as functions of load power; typical values.

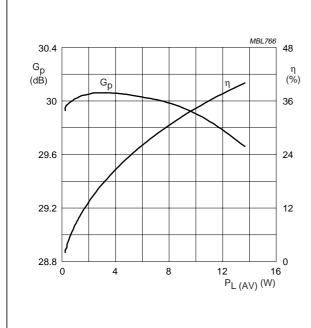






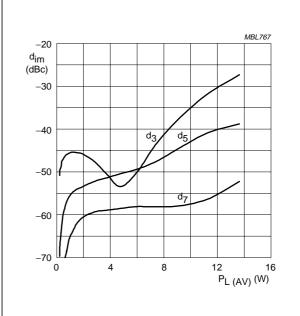
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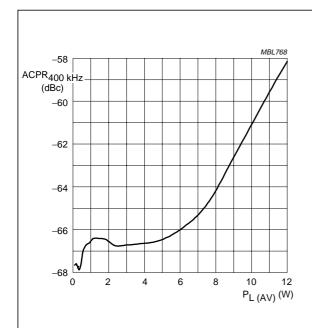
 $f_1 = 882 \text{ MHz}; f_2 = 883 \text{ MHz}.$

Fig.6 Two tone power gain and efficiency as functions of load power; typical values.



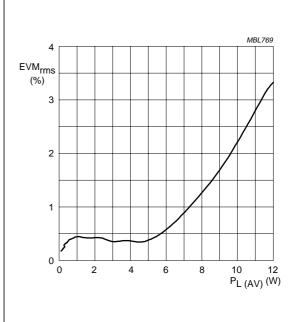
 $f_1 = 882 \text{ MHz}; f_2 = 883 \text{ MHz}.$

Fig.7 Two tone intermodulation distortion as function of load power; typical values.



f = 882 MHz.

Fig.8 GSM EDGE ACPR at 400 kHz as a function of load power; typical values.

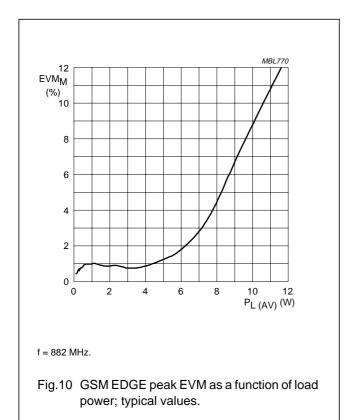


f = 882 MHz.

Fig.9 GSM EDGE rms EVM as a function of load power; typical values.

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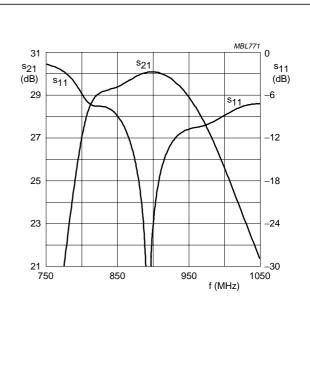


Fig.11 s-parameters as a function of frequency.

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MOUNTING RECOMMENDATIONS

General

LDMOST base station modules are manufactured with the dies directly mounted onto a copper flange. The matching and bias circuit components are mounted on a printed-circuit board (PCB), which is also soldered onto the copper flange. The dies and the PCB are encapsulated in a plastic cap, and pins extending from the module provide a means of electrical connection. This construction allows the module to withstand a limited amount of flexing, although bending of the module is to be avoided as much as possible. Mechanical stress can occur if the bottom surface of the module and the surface of the amplifier casing (external heatsink) are not mutually flat. This, therefore, should be a consideration when mounting the module in the amplifier. Another cause of mechanical stress can arise from thermal mismatch after soldering of the pins. Precautions should be taken during soldering, and efforts made to ensure a good thermal contact between the flange and the external heatsink.

External heatsink (amplifier casing)

The module should always be mounted on a heatsink with a low thermal resistance to keep the module temperature as low as possible. The mounting area of the heatsink should be flat and free from burrs and loose particles. We recommend a flatness for the mounting area of between 50 μm concave and 50 μm convex. The 50 μm concave value is to ensure optimal thermal behaviour, while the 50 μm convex value is intended to limit mechanical stress due to bending.

In order to ensure optimal thermal behaviour, the use of thermal compound is recommended when mounting the module onto the amplifier external heatsink.

The following recommended thermal compounds have a thermal conductivity of >0.5 W/mK:

- WPS II (silicone-free) from Austerlitz-Electronics
- Comp. Trans. from KF
- 340 from Dow Corning
- Trans-Heat from E. Friis-Mikkelsen.

The use of thermal pads instead of thermal compound is not recommended as the pads may not maintain a uniform flatness over a period of time.

Mounting

PREPARATION

Ensure that the surface finishes are free from burrs, dirt and grease.

CAUTION

During the following procedures ESD precautions should be taken to protect the device from electrostatic damage.

PROCEDURE

- Apply a thin, evenly spread layer of thermal compound to the module flange bottom surface. Excessive use of thermal compound may result in increased thermal resistance and possible bending of the of the flange. Too little thermal compound will result in an increase in thermal resistance.
- Take care that there is some space between the cap and the PCB. Bring the module into contact with the external heatsink casing, ensuring that there is sufficient space for excessive thermal compound to escape.
- Carefully align the module with the heatsink casing mounting holes, and secure with two 3 mm bolts and two flat washers. Initially tighten the bolts to "finger tight" (approximately 0.05 Nm). Using a torque wrench, tighten each bolt in alternating steps to a final torque of 0.4 Nm.
- 4. After the module is secured to the casing, the module leads may be soldered to the PCB. The leads are for electrical connection only, and should not be used to support the module at any time in the assembly process.

A soldering iron may be used up to a temperature of 250 °C for a maximum of 10 seconds. Avoid contact between the soldering iron and the plastic cap.

Electrical connections

The main ground path of all modules is via the flange. It is therefore important that the flange is well grounded and that return paths are kept as short as possible. An incorrectly grounded flange can result in a loss of output power or in oscillation.

The RF input and output of the module are designed for 50Ω connections.

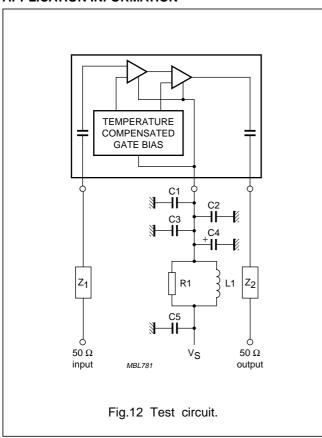
Incoming inspection

When incoming inspection is performed, use a properly designed test fixture to avoid excessive mechanical stress and to ensure optimal RF performance. Philips can deliver dedicated test fixtures on request.

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APPLICATION INFORMATION



List of components (see Figs 12 and 13)

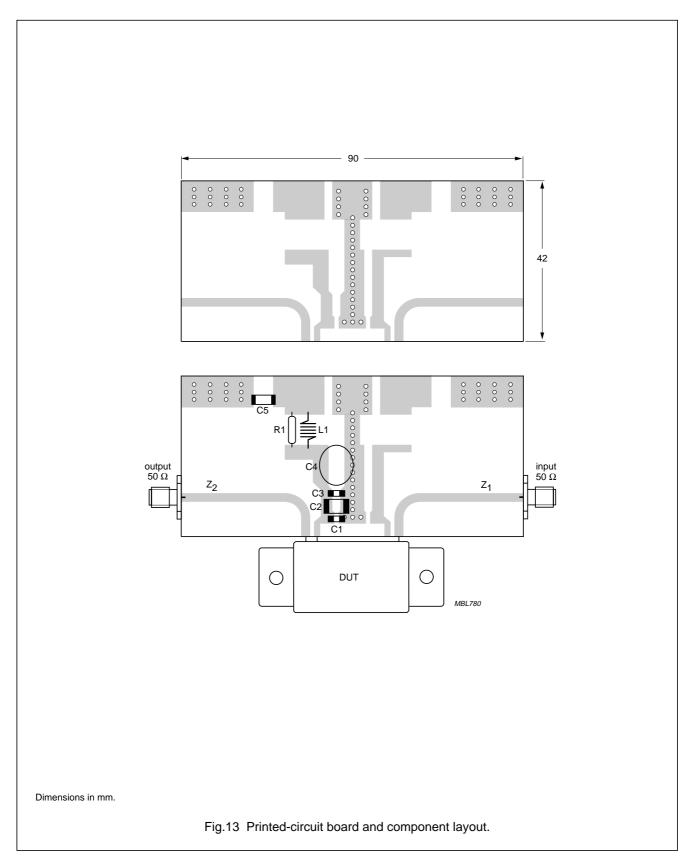
COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION	VALUE	CATALOGUE NUMBER
C1, C3	multilayer X7R ceramic chip capacitor	100 nF; 50 V	
C2, C5	tantalum SMD capacitor	10 μF; 35 V	
C4	electrolytic capacitor	100 μF; 35 V	
L1	grade 4S2 Ferroxcube bead		4330 030 36300
R1	metal film resistor	10 Ω; 0.4 W	2322 195 13109
Z ₁ , Z ₂	stripline; note 1	50 Ω	

Note

1. The striplines are on a double copper-clad printed-circuit board (RO5880) with ϵ_{r} = 2.2 and thickness = 0.79 mm.

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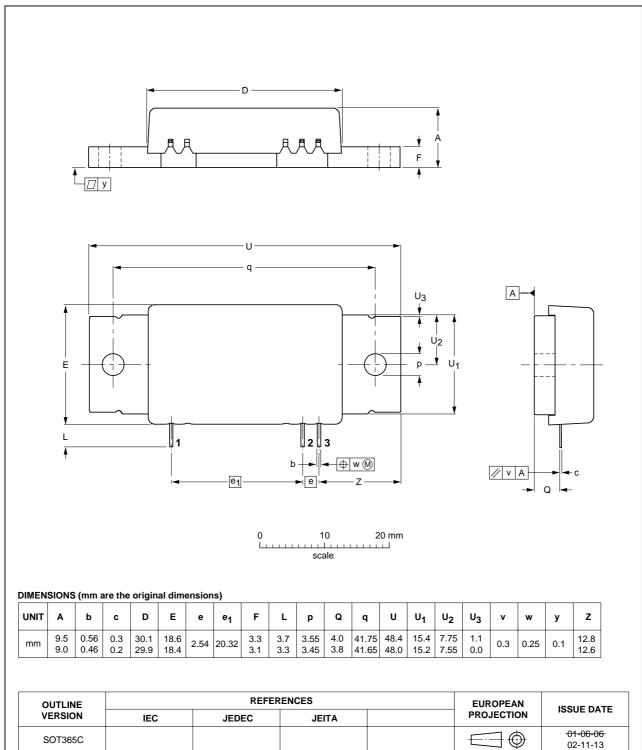


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PACKAGE OUTLINE

Plastic rectangular single-ended flat package; flange mounted; 2 mounting holes; 3 in-line leads SOT365C



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DATA SHEET STATUS

LEVEL	DATA SHEET STATUS ⁽¹⁾	PRODUCT STATUS ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	DEFINITION
I	Objective data	Development	This data sheet contains data from the objective specification for product development. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to change the specification in any manner without notice.
II	Preliminary data	Qualification	This data sheet contains data from the preliminary specification. Supplementary data will be published at a later date. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to change the specification without notice, in order to improve the design and supply the best possible product.
III	Product data	Production	This data sheet contains data from the product specification. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to make changes at any time in order to improve the design, manufacturing and supply. Relevant changes will be communicated via a Customer Product/Process Change Notification (CPCN).

Notes

- 1. Please consult the most recently issued data sheet before initiating or completing a design.
- 2. The product status of the device(s) described in this data sheet may have changed since this data sheet was published. The latest information is available on the Internet at URL http://www.semiconductors.philips.com.
- 3. For data sheets describing multiple type numbers, the highest-level product status determines the data sheet status.

DEFINITIONS

Short-form specification — The data in a short-form specification is extracted from a full data sheet with the same type number and title. For detailed information see the relevant data sheet or data handbook.

Limiting values definition — Limiting values given are in accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134). 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.

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