

**ELECTROSTATIC SENSITIVE DEVICE**  
OBSERVE HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

**MITSUBISHI RF MOSFET MODULE**  
**RA30H3340M**

330-400MHz 30W 12.5V MOBILE RADIO

**DESCRIPTION**

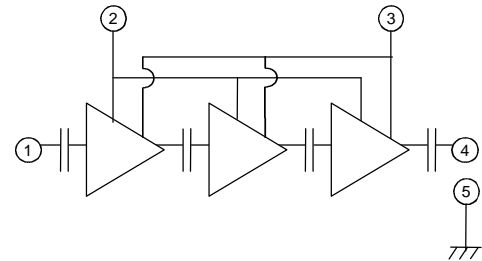
The RA30H3340M is a 30-watt RF MOSFET Amplifier Module for 12.5-volt mobile radios that operate in the 330- to 400-MHz range.

The battery can be connected directly to the drain of the enhancement-mode MOSFET transistors. Without the gate voltage ( $V_{GG}=0V$ ), only a small leakage current flows into the drain and the RF input signal attenuates up to 60 dB. The output power and drain current increase as the gate voltage increases. With a gate voltage around 4V (minimum), output power and drain current increases substantially. The nominal output power becomes available at 4.5V (typical) and 5V (maximum). At  $V_{GG}=5V$ , the typical gate current is 1 mA. This module is designed for non-linear FM modulation, but may also be used for linear modulation by setting the drain quiescent current with the gate voltage and controlling the output power with the input power.

**FEATURES**

- Enhancement-Mode MOSFET Transistors ( $I_{DD} \approx 0$  @  $V_{DD}=12.5V$ ,  $V_{GG}=0V$ )
- $P_{out} > 30W$ ,  $\eta_T > 40\%$  @  $V_{DD}=12.5V$ ,  $V_{GG}=5V$ ,  $P_{in}=50mW$
- Broadband Frequency Range: 330-400MHz
- Low-Power Control Current  $I_{GG}=1mA$  (typ) at  $V_{GG}=5V$
- 66 x 21 x 9.8 mm
- Linear operation is possible by setting the quiescent drain current with the gate voltage and controlling the output power with the input power

**BLOCK DIAGRAM**



- ① RF Input ( $P_{in}$ )
- ② Gate Voltage ( $V_{GG}$ ), Power Control
- ③ Drain Voltage ( $V_{DD}$ ), Battery
- ④ RF Output ( $P_{out}$ )
- ⑤ RF Ground (Case)

**ORDERING INFORMATION:**

ORDER NUMBER	SUPPLY FORM
RA30H3340M-E01	Antistatic tray, 10 modules/tray
RA30H3340M-01 (Japan - packed without desiccator)	



**MAXIMUM RATINGS** ( $T_{case}=+25^{\circ}C$ , unless otherwise specified)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	RATING	UNIT
$V_{DD}$	Drain Voltage	$V_{GG}<5V$	17	V
$V_{GG}$	Gate Voltage	$V_{DD}<12.5V, P_{in}=0mW$	6	V
$P_{in}$	Input Power	$f=330-400MHz,$ $Z_G=Z_L=50\Omega$	100	mW
$P_{out}$	Output Power		45	W
$T_{case(OP)}$	Operation Case Temperature Range		-30 to +110	$^{\circ}C$
$T_{stg}$	Storage Temperature Range		-40 to +110	$^{\circ}C$

Above Parameters are guaranteed independently

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $T_{case}=+25^{\circ}C, Z_G=Z_L=50\Omega$ , unless otherwise specified)

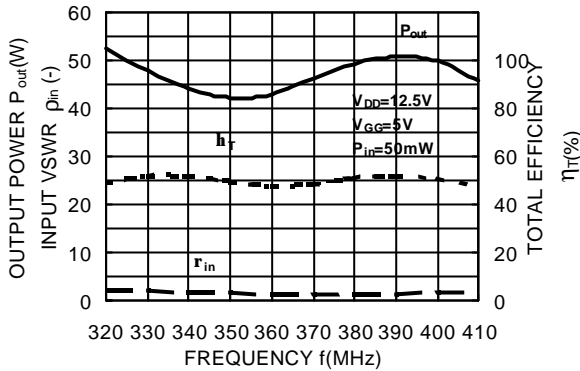
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
f	Frequency Range		330		400	MHz
$P_{out}$	Output Power	$V_{DD}=12.5V,$ $V_{GG}=5V,$ $P_{in}=50mW$	30			W
$\eta_T$	Total Efficiency		40			%
$2f_o$	2 <sup>nd</sup> Harmonic				-25	dBc
$\rho_{in}$	Input VSWR				3:1	—
$I_{GG}$	Gate Current				0.6	mA
—	Stability	$V_{DD}=10.0-15.2V, P_{in}=25-70mW,$ $P_{out}<40W$ ( $V_{GG}$ control), Load VSWR=3:1	No parasitic oscillation			—
—	Load VSWR Tolerance	$V_{DD}=15.2V, P_{in}=50mW, P_{out}=30W$ ( $V_{GG}$ control), Load VSWR=20:1	No degradation or destroy			—

All Parameters, Conditions, Ratings and Limits are subject to change without notice

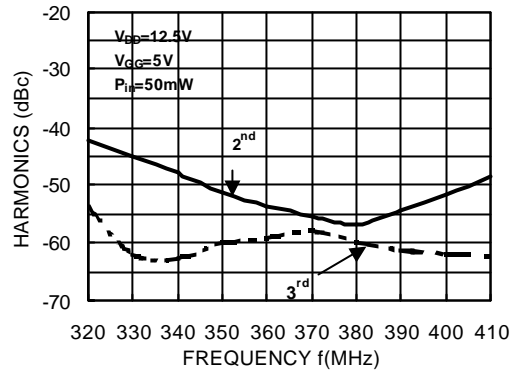


TYPICAL PERFORMANCE ( $T_{case}=+25^{\circ}C$ ,  $Z_G=Z_L=50\Omega$ , unless otherwise specified)

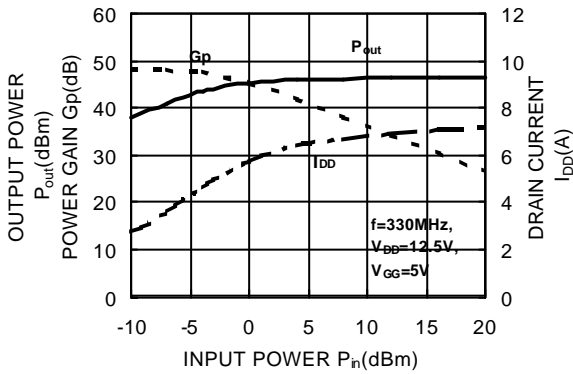
OUTPUT POWER, TOTAL EFFICIENCY, and INPUT VSWR versus FREQUENCY



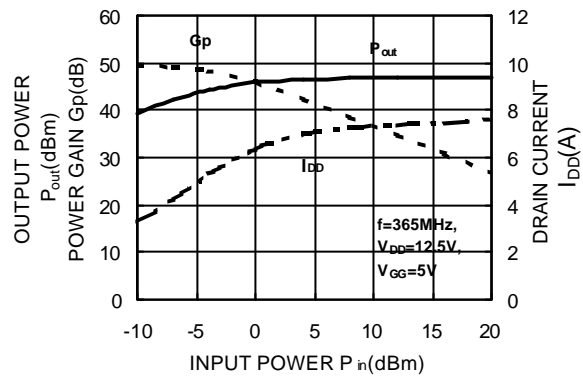
2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> HARMONICS versus FREQUENCY



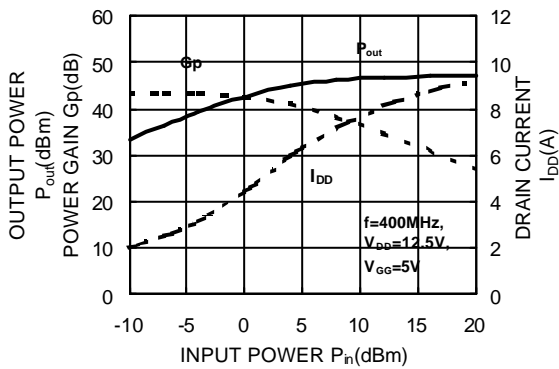
OUTPUT POWER, POWER GAIN and DRAIN CURRENT versus INPUT POWER



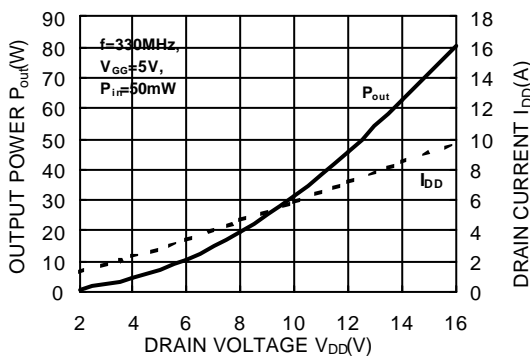
OUTPUT POWER, POWER GAIN and DRAIN CURRENT versus INPUT POWER



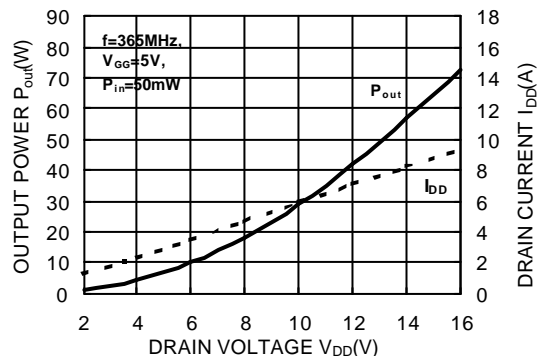
OUTPUT POWER, POWER GAIN and DRAIN CURRENT versus INPUT POWER



OUTPUT POWER and DRAIN CURRENT versus DRAIN VOLTAGE



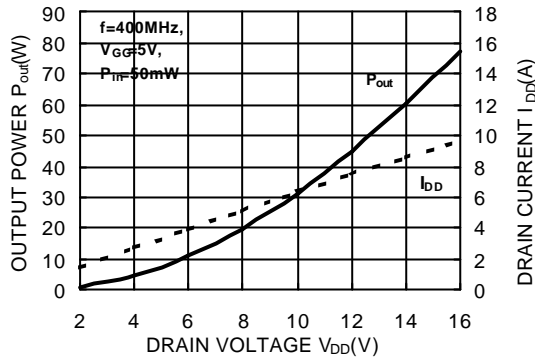
OUTPUT POWER and DRAIN CURRENT versus DRAIN VOLTAGE



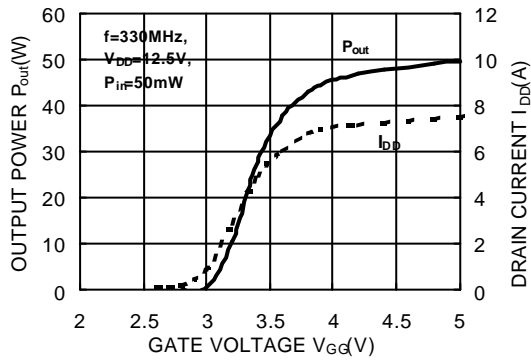


TYPICAL PERFORMANCE ( $T_{case}=+25^{\circ}C$ ,  $Z_G=Z_L=50\Omega$ , unless otherwise specified)

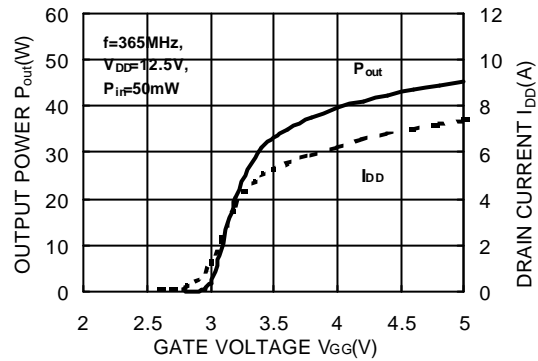
OUTPUT POWER and DRAIN CURRENT  
versus DRAIN VOLTAGE



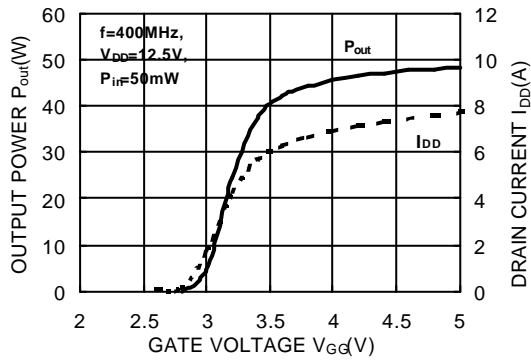
OUTPUT POWER and DRAIN CURRENT  
versus GATE VOLTAGE



OUTPUT POWER and DRAIN CURRENT  
versus GATE VOLTAGE

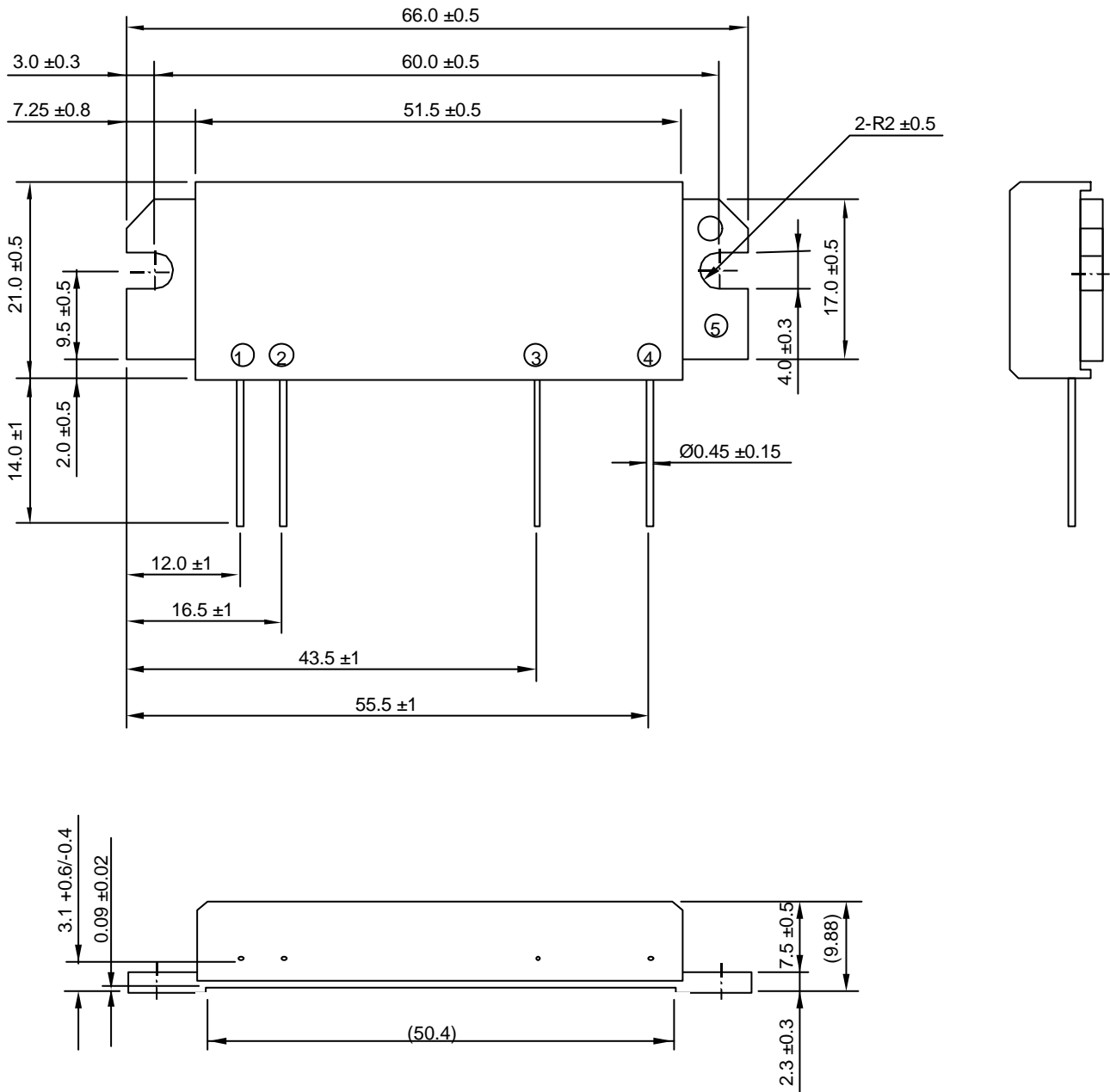


OUTPUT POWER and DRAIN CURRENT  
versus GATE VOLTAGE





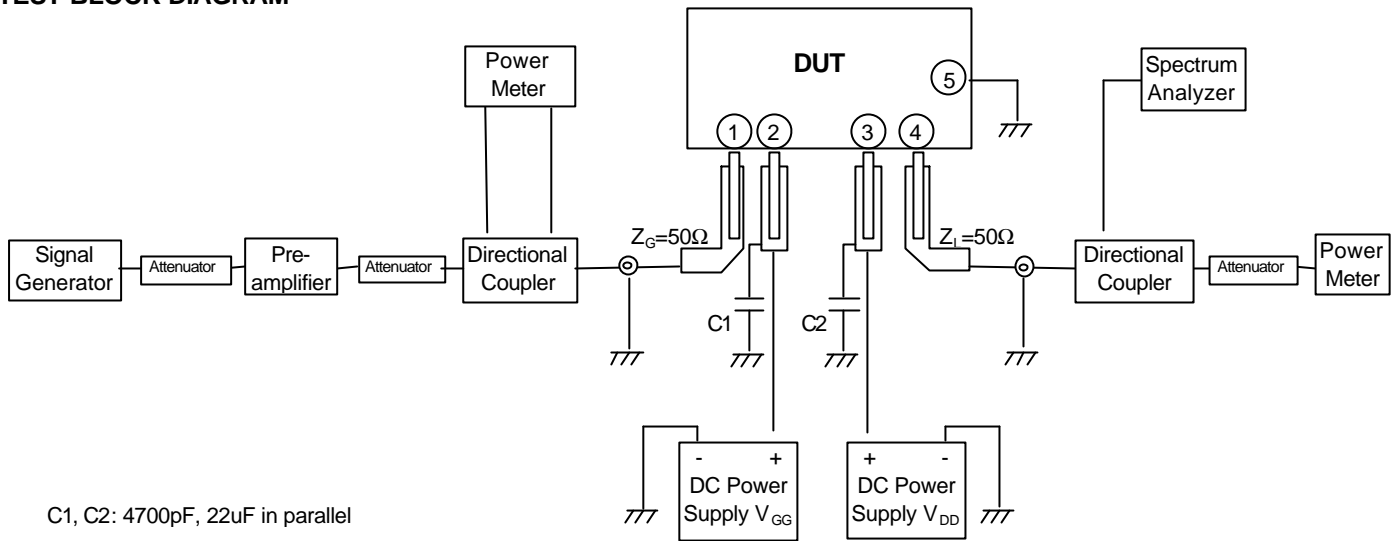
OUTLINE DRAWING (mm)



- ① RF Input ( $P_{in}$ )
- ② Gate Voltage ( $V_{GC}$ )
- ③ Drain Voltage ( $V_{DD}$ )
- ④ RF Output ( $P_{out}$ )
- ⑤ RF Ground (Case)



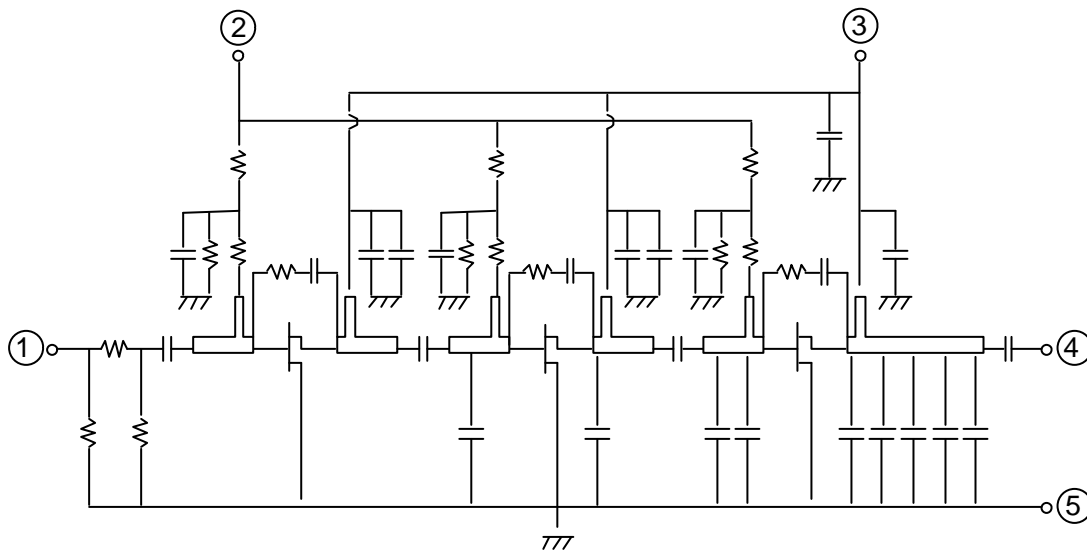
TEST BLOCK DIAGRAM



C1, C2: 4700pF, 22uF in parallel

- ① RF Input ( $P_{in}$ )
- ② Gate Voltage ( $V_{GG}$ )
- ③ Drain Voltage ( $V_{DD}$ )
- ④ RF Output ( $P_{out}$ )
- ⑤ RF Ground (Case)

EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT





**PRECAUTIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS and APPLICATION INFORMATION:**

**Construction:**

This module consists of an alumina substrate soldered on a copper flange. For mechanical protection a plastic cap is attached by Silicone. The MOSFET transistor chips are die bonded onto metal, wire bonded to the substrate and coated by resin. Lines on the substrate (eventually inductors), chip capacitors and resistors form the bias and matching circuits. Wire leads soldered onto the alumina substrate provide DC and RF connection.

Following conditions shall be avoided:

- a) Bending forces on the alumina substrate (for example during screwing or by fast thermal changes)
- b) Mechanical stress on the wire leads (for example by first soldering then screwing or by thermal expansion)
- c) Defluxing solvents reacting with the resin coating the MOSFET chips (for example Trichlorethylene)
- d) Frequent on/off switching causing thermal expansion of the resin
- e) ESD, surge, overvoltage in combination with load VSWR, oscillation, etc.

**ESD:**

This MOSFET module is sensitive to ESD voltages down to 1000V. Appropriate ESD precautions are required.

**Mounting:**

The heat sink flatness shall be less than 50µm (not flat heat sink or particles between module and heat sink may cause the ceramic substrate in the module to crack by bending forces, either immediately when screwing or later when thermal expansion forces are added).

Thermal compound between module and heat sink is recommended for low thermal contact resistance and to reduce the bending stress on the ceramic substrate caused by temperature difference to the heat sink.

The module shall first be screwed to the heat sink, after this the leads can be soldered to the PCB.

M3 screws are recommended with tightening torque 0.4 to 0.6Nm.

**Soldering and Defluxing:**

This module is designed for manual soldering.

The leads shall be soldered after the module is screwed onto the heat sink.

The soldering temperature shall be lower than 260°C for maximum 10 seconds, or lower than 350°C for maximum 3 seconds.

Ethyl Alcohol is recommend to remove flux. Trichlorethylene type solvents must not be used (they may cause bubbles in the coating of the transistor chips, which can lift off bond wires).

**Thermal Design of the Heat Sink:**

At  $P_{out}=30W$ ,  $V_{DD}=12.5V$  and  $P_{in}=50mW$  each stage transistor operating conditions are:

Stage	$P_{in}$ (W)	$P_{out}$ (W)	$R_{th(ch-case)}$ (°C/W)	$I_{DD}$ @ $\eta_T=40\%$ (A)	$V_{DD}$ (V)
1 <sup>st</sup>	0.05	1.5	5.0	0.30	12.5
2 <sup>nd</sup>	1.5	9.0	2.4	1.50	
3 <sup>rd</sup>	9.0	30.0	1.2	4.20	

The channel temperatures of each stage transistor  $T_{ch} = T_{case} + (V_{DD} \times I_{DD} - P_{out} + P_{in}) \times R_{th(ch-case)}$  are:

$$T_{ch1} = T_{case} + (12.5V \times 0.30A - 1.5W + 0.05W) \times 5.0^{\circ}C/W = T_{case} + 11.5^{\circ}C$$

$$T_{ch2} = T_{case} + (12.5V \times 1.50A - 9.0W + 1.50W) \times 2.4^{\circ}C/W = T_{case} + 27.0^{\circ}C$$

$$T_{ch3} = T_{case} + (12.5V \times 4.20A - 30.0W + 9.0W) \times 1.2^{\circ}C/W = T_{case} + 37.8^{\circ}C$$

For long term reliability the module case temperature  $T_{case}$  is better kept below 90°C. For an ambient temperature  $T_{air}=60^{\circ}C$  and  $P_{out}=30W$  the required thermal resistance  $R_{th(case-air)} = (T_{case} - T_{air}) / ((P_{out} / \eta_T) - P_{out} + P_{in})$  of the heat sink, including the contact resistance, is:

$$R_{th(case-air)} = (90^{\circ}C - 60^{\circ}C) / (30W/40\% - 30W + 0.05W) = 0.67^{\circ}C/W$$

When mounting the module with the thermal resistance of 0.67 °C/W, the channel temperature of each stage transistor is:

$$T_{ch1} = T_{air} + 41.5^{\circ}C$$

$$T_{ch2} = T_{air} + 57.0^{\circ}C$$

$$T_{ch3} = T_{air} + 67.8^{\circ}C$$

175°C maximum rating for the channel temperature ensures application under derated conditions.



**Output Power Control:**

Depending on linearity following 2 methods are recommended to control the output power:

a) Non-linear FM modulation:

By Gate voltage  $V_{GG}$ .

When the Gate voltage is close to zero, the RF input signal is attenuated up to 60dB and only a small leakage current is flowing from the battery into the Drain.

Around  $V_{GG}=3V$  the output power and Drain current increases strongly.

Around  $V_{GG}=3.5V$ , latest at  $V_{GG}=5V$ , the nominal output power becomes available.

b) Linear AM modulation:

By RF input power  $P_{in}$ .

The Gate voltage is used to set the Drain quiescent current for the required linearity.

**Oscillation:**

To test RF characteristic this module is put on a fixture with 2 bias decoupling capacitors each on Gate and Drain, a 4.700pF chip capacitor, located close to the module, and a 22 $\mu$ F (or more) electrolytic capacitor.

When an amplifier circuit around this module shows oscillation following may be checked:

a) Do the bias decoupling capacitors have a low inductance pass to the case of the module ?

b) Is the load impedance  $Z_L=50\Omega$  ?

c) Is the source impedance  $Z_G=50\Omega$  ?

**Frequent on/off switching:**

In Base Stations frequent on/off switching can result in reduced or no output power, when the resin that coats the transistor chips gets thermally expanded by the on/off switching. The bond wires in the resin will break after long time thermally induced mechanical stress.

**Quality:**

MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC cannot take any liability for failures resulting from Base Station operation time or operating conditions exceeding those in Mobile Radios.

The technology of this module is the result of more than 20 years experience, field proven in several 10 million Mobile Radios. Today most returned modules show failures as ESD, substrate crack, transistor burn-out, etc which are caused by handling or operating conditions. Few degradation failures can be found.

**Keep safety first in your circuit**

Mitsubishi Electric Corporation puts the maximum effort into making semiconductor products better and more reliable, but there is always the possibility that trouble may occur with them. Trouble with semiconductors may lead to personal injury, fire or property damage. Remember to give due consideration to safety when making your circuit designs, with appropriate measures such as (i) placement of substitutive, auxiliary circuits, (ii) use of non-flammable material or (iii) prevention against any malfunction or mishap.



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## SALES CONTACT

### JAPAN:

Mitsubishi Electric Corporation  
Semiconductor Sales Promotion Department  
2-2-3 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku  
Tokyo, Japan 100  
Email: sod.sophp@hq.melco.co.jp  
Phone: +81-3-3218-4854  
Fax: +81-3-3218-4861

### HONG KONG:

Mitsubishi Electric Hong Kong Ltd.  
Semiconductor Division  
41/F. Manulife Tower, 169 Electric Road  
North Point, Hong Kong  
Email: scdinfo@mehk.com  
Phone: +852 2510-0555  
Fax: +852 2510-9822

### SINGAPORE:

Mitsubishi Electric Asia PTE Ltd  
Semiconductor Division  
307 Alexandra Road  
#3-01/02 Mitsubishi Electric Building,  
Singapore 159943  
Email: semicon@asia.meap.com  
Phone: +65 64 732 308  
Fax: +65 64 738 984

### TAIWAN:

Mitsubishi Electric Taiwan Company, Ltd.,  
Semiconductor Department  
9F, No. 88, Sec. 6  
Chung Shan N. Road  
Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C.  
Email: metwnssi@metwn.meap.com  
Phone: +886-2-2836-5288  
Fax: +886-2-2833-9793

### U.S.A.:

Mitsubishi Electric & Electronics USA, Inc.  
Electronic Device Group  
1050 East Arques Avenue  
Sunnyvale, CA 94085  
Email: customerservice@edg.meap.com  
Phone: 408-730-5900  
Fax: 408-737-1129

### CANADA:

Mitsubishi Electric Sales Canada, Inc.  
4299 14th Avenue  
Markham, Ontario, Canada L3R OJ2  
Phone: 905-475-7728  
Fax: 905-475-1918

### GERMANY:

Mitsubishi Electric Europe B.V.  
Semiconductor  
Gothaer Strasse 8  
D-40880 Ratingen, Germany  
Email: semis.info@meg.mee.com  
Phone: +49-2102-486-0  
Fax: +49-2102-486-3670

### FRANCE:

Mitsubishi Electric Europe B.V.  
Semiconductor  
25 Boulevard des Bouvets  
F-92741 Nanterre Cedex, France  
Email: semis.info@meg.mee.com  
Phone: +33-1-55685-668  
Fax: +33-1-55685-739

### ITALY:

Mitsubishi Electric Europe B.V.  
Semiconductor  
Centro Direzionale Colleoni,  
Palazzo Perseo 2, Via Paracelso  
I-20041 Agrate Brianza, Milano, Italy  
Email: semis.info@meg.mee.com  
Phone: +39-039-6053-10  
Fax: +39-039-6053-212

### U.K.:

Mitsubishi Electric Europe B.V.  
Semiconductor  
Travellers Lane, Hatfield  
Hertfordshire, AL10 8XB, England  
Email: semis.info@meuk.mee.com  
Phone: +44-1707-278-900  
Fax: +44-1707-278-837

### AUSTRALIA:

Mitsubishi Electric Australia,  
Semiconductor Division  
348 Victoria Road  
Rydalmere, NSW 2116  
Sydney, Australia  
Email: semis@meaust.meap.com  
Phone: +61 2 9684-7210  
+61 2 9684 7212  
+61 2 9684 7214  
+61 3 9262 9898  
Fax: +61 2 9684-7208  
+61 2 9684 7245