



## RF Power GaN Transistor

This 40 W RF power GaN transistor is designed for cellular base station applications requiring very wide instantaneous bandwidth covering the frequency range of 3400 to 3600 MHz.

This part is characterized and performance is guaranteed for applications operating in the 3400 to 3600 MHz band. There is no guarantee of performance when this part is used in applications designed outside of these frequencies.

### 3500 MHz

- Typical Single-Carrier W-CDMA Performance:  $V_{DD} = 48$  Vdc,  $I_{DQ} = 291$  mA,  $P_{out} = 40$  W Avg., Input Signal PAR = 9.9 dB @ 0.01% Probability on CCDF.

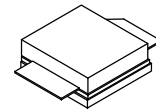
Frequency	$G_{ps}$ (dB)	$\eta_D$ (%)	Output PAR (dB)	ACPR (dBc)	IRL (dB)
3400 MHz	14.7	32.4	7.2	-34.9	-10
3500 MHz	16.1	35.3	7.0	-34.7	-19
3600 MHz	16.1	36.7	6.6	-32.8	-9

### Features

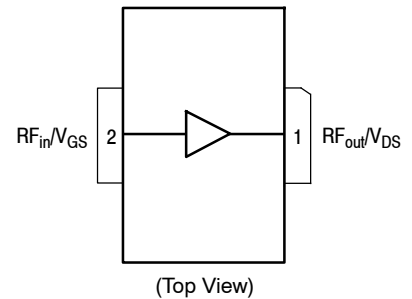
- High Terminal Impedances for Optimal Broadband Performance
- Designed for Digital Predistortion Error Correction Systems
- Optimized for Doherty Applications

**A2G35S200-01SR3**

**3400–3600 MHz, 40 W AVG., 48 V  
AIRFAST RF POWER GaN  
TRANSISTOR**



**NI-400S-2S**



**Figure 1. Pin Connections**

**Table 1. Maximum Ratings**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Drain-Source Voltage	$V_{DSS}$	125	Vdc
Gate-Source Voltage	$V_{GS}$	-8, 0	Vdc
Operating Voltage	$V_{DD}$	0 to +55	Vdc
Maximum Forward Gate Current @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$I_{GMAX}$	25	mA
Storage Temperature Range	$T_{stg}$	-65 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$
Case Operating Temperature Range	$T_C$	-55 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$
Operating Junction Temperature Range	$T_J$	-55 to +225	$^\circ\text{C}$
Absolute Maximum Junction Temperature (1)	$T_{MAX}$	275	$^\circ\text{C}$

**Table 2. Thermal Characteristics**

Characteristic	Symbol	Value	Unit
Thermal Resistance by Infrared Measurement, Active Die Surface-to-Case Case Temperature $75^\circ\text{C}$ , $P_D = 81\text{ W}$	$R_{\theta JC}$ (IR)	1.3 (2)	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Thermal Resistance by Finite Element Analysis, Junction-to-Case Case Temperature $85^\circ\text{C}$ , $P_D = 80\text{ W}$	$R_{\theta JC}$ (FEA)	1.75 (3)	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

**Table 3. ESD Protection Characteristics**

Test Methodology	Class
Human Body Model (per JESD22-A114)	1B
Machine Model (per EIA/JESD22-A115)	A
Charge Device Model (per JESD22-C101)	IV

**Table 4. Electrical Characteristics** ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
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**Off Characteristics**

Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage ( $V_{GS} = -8\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_D = 24.3\text{ mAdc}$ )	$V_{(BR)DSS}$	150	—	—	Vdc
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**On Characteristics**

Gate Threshold Voltage ( $V_{DS} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_D = 24.3\text{ mAdc}$ )	$V_{GS(th)}$	-3.8	-2.8	-2.3	Vdc
Gate Quiescent Voltage ( $V_{DD} = 48\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_D = 291\text{ mAdc}$ , Measured in Functional Test)	$V_{GS(Q)}$	-3.6	-3.1	-2.3	Vdc
Gate-Source Leakage Current ( $V_{DS} = 0\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{GS} = -5\text{ Vdc}$ )	$I_{GSS}$	-7.5	—	—	mAdc

- Functional operation above  $225^\circ\text{C}$  has not been characterized and is not implied. Operation at  $T_{MAX}$  ( $275^\circ\text{C}$ ) reduces median time to failure by an order of magnitude; operation beyond  $T_{MAX}$  could cause permanent damage.
- Refer to AN1955, *Thermal Measurement Methodology of RF Power Amplifiers*. Go to <http://www.nxp.com/RF> and search for AN1955.
- $R_{\theta JC}$  (FEA) must be used for purposes related to reliability and limitations on maximum junction temperature. MTTF may be estimated by the expression  $MTTF (\text{hours}) = 10^{[A + B/(T + 273)]}$ , where  $T$  is the junction temperature in degrees Celsius,  $A = -10.3$  and  $B = 8260$ .

(continued)

**Table 4. Electrical Characteristics** ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted) (continued)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Functional Tests</b> <sup>(1)</sup> (In Freescale Test Fixture, 50 ohm system) $V_{DD} = 48\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_{DQ} = 291\text{ mA}$ , $P_{out} = 40\text{ W Avg.}$ , $f = 3500\text{ MHz}$ , Single-Carrier W-CDMA, IQ Magnitude Clipping, Input Signal PAR = 9.9 dB @ 0.01% Probability on CCDF. ACPR measured in 3.84 MHz Channel Bandwidth @ $\pm 5\text{ MHz}$ Offset. [See note on correct biasing sequence.]					
Power Gain	$G_{ps}$	14.3	16.1	17.4	dB
Drain Efficiency	$\eta_D$	29.4	35.3	—	%
Output Peak-to-Average Ratio @ 0.01% Probability on CCDF	PAR	6.4	7.0	—	dB
Adjacent Channel Power Ratio	ACPR	—	-34.7	-29.9	dBc
Input Return Loss	IRL	—	-19	-9	dB

**Load Mismatch** (In Freescale Test Fixture, 50 ohm system)  $I_{DQ} = 291\text{ mA}$ ,  $f = 3500\text{ MHz}$ , 12  $\mu\text{sec(on)}$ , 10% Duty Cycle

VSWR 10:1 at 55 Vdc, 205 W Pulsed CW Output Power (3 dB Input Overdrive from 180 W Pulsed CW Rated Power)	No Device Degradation
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**Typical Performance** (In Freescale Test Fixture, 50 ohm system)  $V_{DD} = 48\text{ Vdc}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 291\text{ mA}$ , 3400–3600 MHz Bandwidth

$P_{out}$ @ 1 dB Compression Point, CW	P1dB	—	180	—	W
$P_{out}$ @ 3 dB Compression Point <sup>(2)</sup>	P3dB	—	225	—	W
AM/PM (Maximum value measured at the P3dB compression point across the 3400–3600 MHz bandwidth)	$\Phi$	—	-12	—	°
VBW Resonance Point (IMD Third Order Intermodulation Inflection Point)	VBW <sub>res</sub>	—	100	—	MHz
Gain Flatness in 200 MHz Bandwidth @ $P_{out} = 40\text{ W Avg.}$	$G_F$	—	1.2	—	dB
Gain Variation over Temperature (-30°C to +85°C)	$\Delta G$	—	0.03	—	dB/°C
Output Power Variation over Temperature (-30°C to +85°C)	$\Delta P_{1dB}$	—	0.01	—	dB/°C

**Table 5. Ordering Information**

Device	Tape and Reel Information	Package
A2G35S200-01SR3	R3 Suffix = 250 Units, 32 mm Tape Width, 13-inch Reel	NI-400S-2S

1. Part internally input matched.

2. P3dB =  $P_{avg} + 7.0\text{ dB}$  where  $P_{avg}$  is the average output power measured using an unclipped W-CDMA single-carrier input signal where output PAR is compressed to 7.0 dB @ 0.01% probability on CCDF.

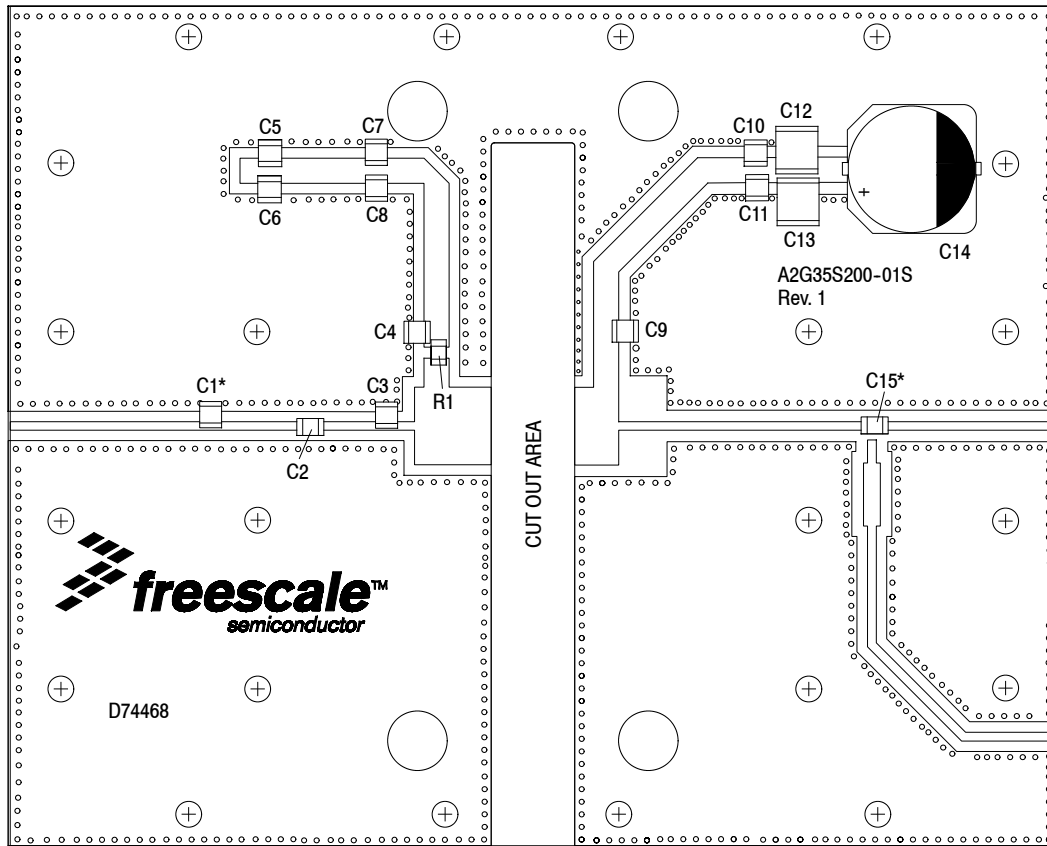
## NOTE: Correct Biasing Sequence for GaN Depletion Mode Transistors

### Turning the device ON

1. Set  $V_{GS}$  to the pinch-off ( $V_P$ ) voltage, typically -5 V
2. Turn on  $V_{DS}$  to nominal supply voltage (50 V)
3. Increase  $V_{GS}$  until  $I_{DS}$  current is attained
4. Apply RF input power to desired level

### Turning the device OFF

1. Turn RF power off
2. Reduce  $V_{GS}$  down to  $V_P$ , typically -5 V
3. Reduce  $V_{DS}$  down to 0 V (Adequate time must be allowed for  $V_{DS}$  to reduce to 0 V to prevent severe damage to device.)
4. Turn off  $V_{GS}$



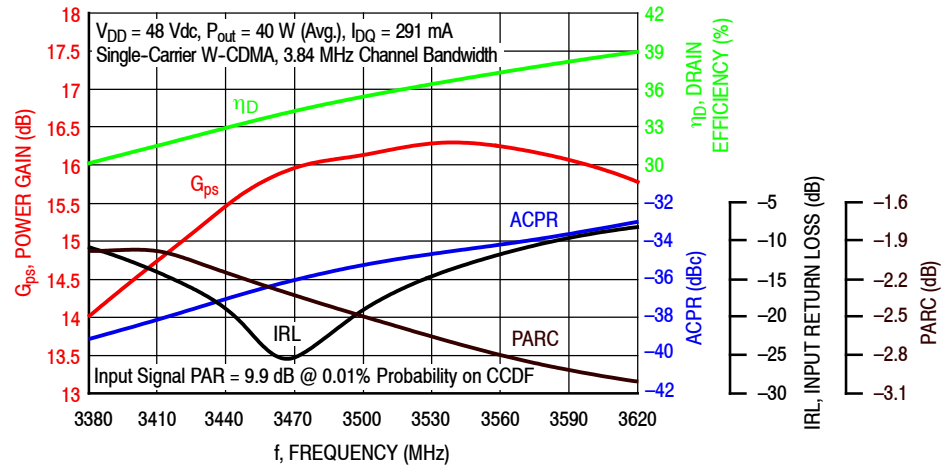
\*C1 and C15 are mounted vertically.

**Figure 2. A2G35S200-01SR3 Test Circuit Component Layout**

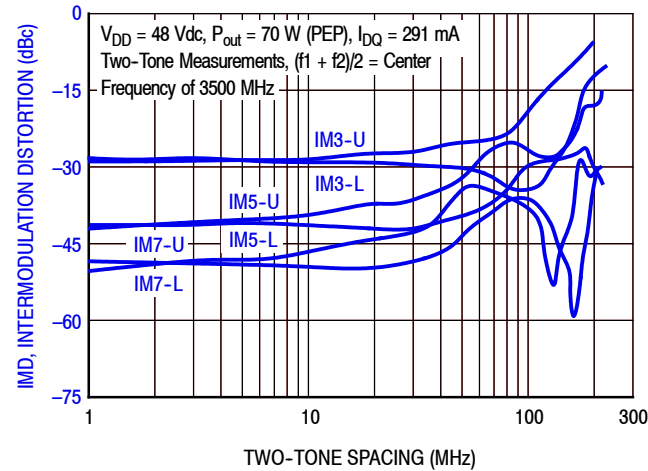
**Table 6. A2G35S200-01SR3 Test Circuit Component Designations and Values**

Part	Description	Part Number	Manufacturer
C1	0.7 pF Chip Capacitor	ATC100B0R7BT500XT	ATC
C2, C7, C8, C15	10 pF Chip Capacitors	ATC800B100JT500XT	ATC
C3	1 pF Chip Capacitor	ATC100B1R0BT500XT	ATC
C4, C9	8.2 pF Chip Capacitors	ATC800B8R2CT500XT	ATC
C5, C6	10 $\mu$ F Chip Capacitors	GRM32ER61H106KA12L	Murata
C10, C11	12 pF Chip Capacitors	ATC800B120JT500XT	ATC
C12, C13	10 $\mu$ F Chip Capacitors	C5750X7S2A106M230KB	TDK
C14	220 $\mu$ F, 100 V Electrolytic Capacitor	EEV-FK2A221M	Panasonic-ECG
R1	5.6 $\Omega$ , 1/4 W Chip Resistor	CRCW12065R60FKEA	Vishay
PCB	Rogers RO4350B, 0.023", $\epsilon_r = 3.66$	D74468	MTL

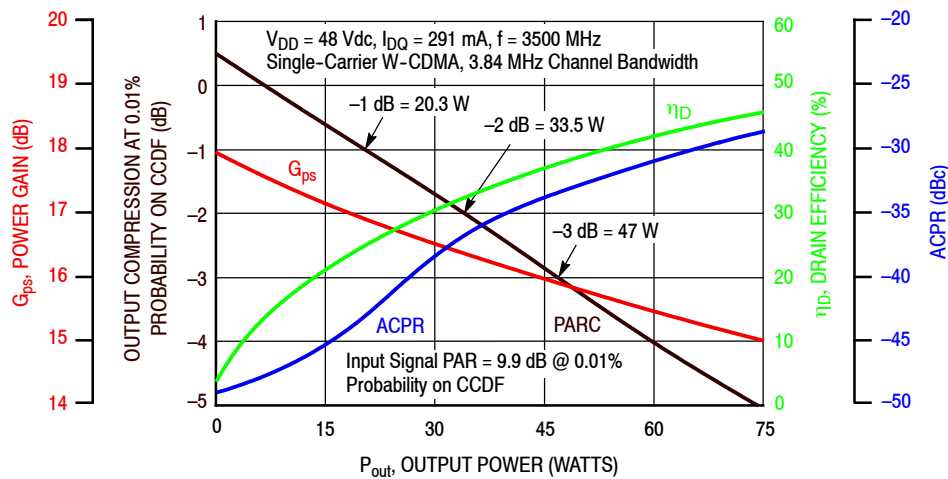
## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS — 3400–3600 MHz



**Figure 3. Single-Carrier Output Peak-to-Average Ratio Compression (PARC) Broadband Performance @  $P_{out} = 40$  Watts Avg.**

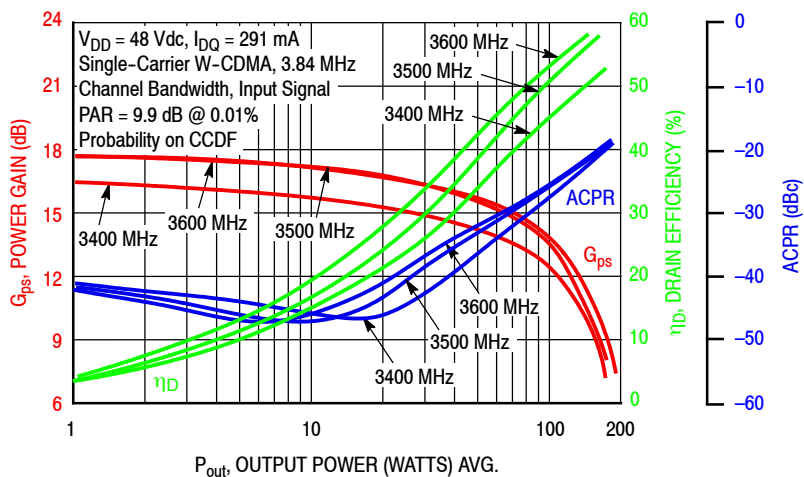


**Figure 4. Intermodulation Distortion Products versus Two-Tone Spacing**

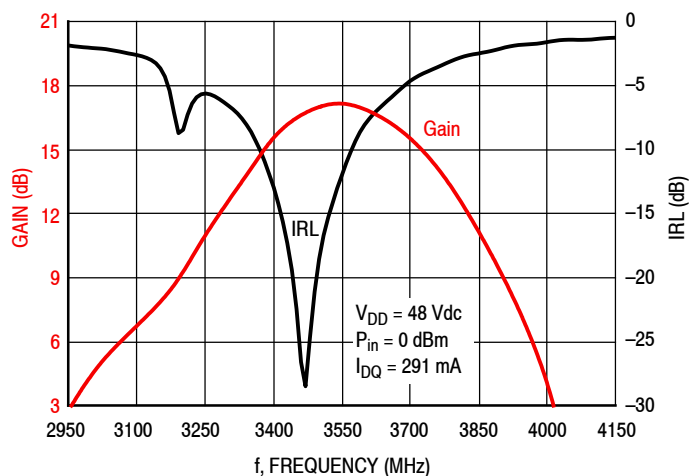


**Figure 5. Output Peak-to-Average Ratio Compression (PARC) versus Output Power**

## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS — 3400–3600 MHz

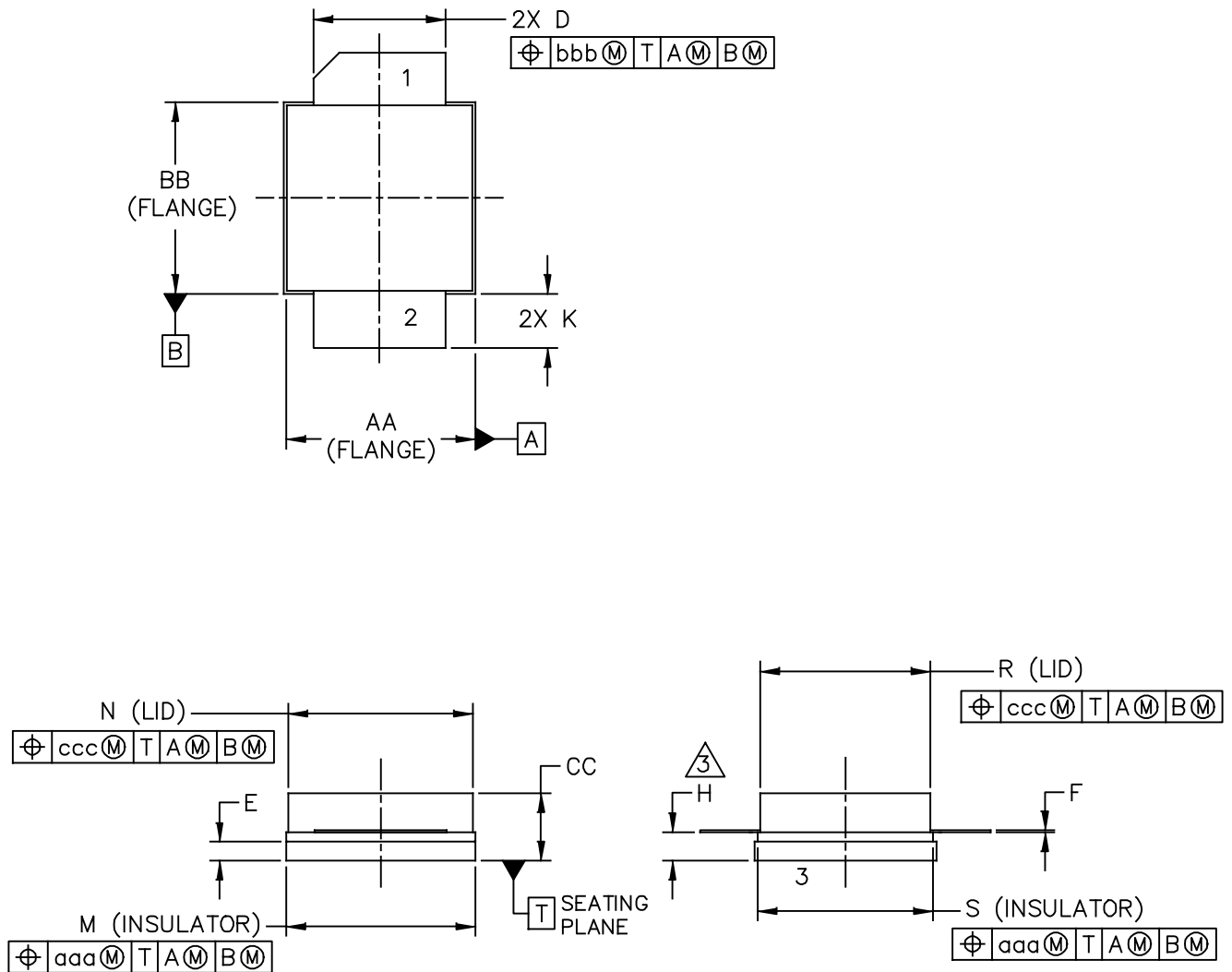


**Figure 6. Single-Carrier W-CDMA Power Gain, Drain Efficiency and ACPR versus Output Power**



**Figure 7. Broadband Frequency Response**

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



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TITLE:  NI-400S-2S	DOCUMENT NO: 98ASA10732D	REV: C
	STANDARD: NON-JEDEC	
	SOT1828-1	13 JAN 2016

NOTES:

1. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH
2. INTERPRET DIMENSIONS AND TOLERANCES  
PER ASME Y14.5M–1994.

3. DIMENSION H IS MEASURED .030 INCH (0.762 MM) AWAY FROM THE FLANGE TO CLEAR THE EPOXY FLOW OUT REGION PARALLEL TO DATUM B.

4. INPUT & OUTPUT LEADS (PIN 1 & 2) MAY HAVE SMALL FEATURES SUCH AS SQUARE HOLES OR NOTCHES FOR MANUFACTURING CONVENIENCE.

DIM	INCH		MILLIMETER		DIM	INCH		MILLIMETER	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX		MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
AA	.395	.405	10.03	10.29	aaa	.005		0.13	
BB	.382	.388	9.70	9.86	bbb	.010		0.25	
CC	.125	.163	3.18	4.14	ccc	.015		0.38	
D	.275	.285	6.98	7.24					
E	.035	.045	0.89	1.14					
F	.004	.006	0.10	0.15					
H	.057	.067	1.45	1.70					
K	.0995	.1295	2.53	3.29					
M	.395	.405	10.03	10.29					
N	.385	.395	9.78	10.03					
R	.355	.365	9.02	9.27					
S	.365	.375	9.27	9.53					
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TITLE:  NI-400S-2S					DOCUMENT NO: 98ASA10732D                      REV: C				
					STANDARD: NON-JEDEC				
					SOT1828-1				



## PRODUCT DOCUMENTATION, SOFTWARE AND TOOLS

Refer to the following resources to aid your design process.

### Application Notes

- AN1955: Thermal Measurement Methodology of RF Power Amplifiers

### Engineering Bulletins

- EB212: Using Data Sheet Impedances for RF LDMOS Devices

### Software

- RF High Power Model
- .s2p File

### Development Tools

- Printed Circuit Boards

### To Download Resources Specific to a Given Part Number:

1. Go to <http://www.nxp.com/RF>
2. Search by part number
3. Click part number link
4. Choose the desired resource from the drop down menu

## REVISION HISTORY

The following table summarizes revisions to this document.

Revision	Date	Description
0	May 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Initial Release of Data Sheet</li></ul>

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