

**MOTOROLA**  
**SEMICONDUCTOR**  
TECHNICAL DATA

**MRF458**

**The RF Line**

**NPN SILICON RF POWER TRANSISTOR**

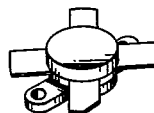
...designed for power amplifier applications in industrial, commercial and amateur radio equipment to 30 MHz.

- Specified 12.5 Volt, 30 MHz Characteristics -  
Output Power = 80 Watts  
Minimum Gain = 12 dB  
Efficiency = 50%
- Capable of Withstanding 30:1 Load VSWR @ Rated  $P_{out}$  and  $V_{CC}$

80 W-30 MHz

**RF POWER TRANSISTOR**  
NPN SILICON

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**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	18	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	36	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	4.0	Vdc
Collector Current - Continuous	$I_C$	10	Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ C$ Derate above $25^\circ C$	$P_D$	175	Watts W/ $^\circ C$
Storage Temperature Range	$T_{stg}$	-65 to +150	$^\circ C$

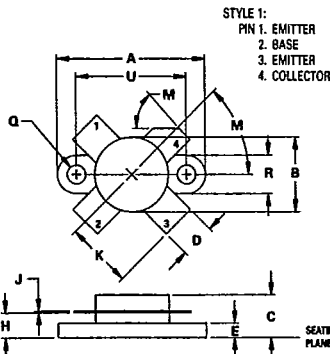
**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.0	$^\circ C/W$

**MATCHING PROCEDURE**

In the push-pull circuit configuration, it is preferred that the transistors are used as matched pairs to obtain optimum performance.

The matching procedure used by Motorola consists of measuring  $h_{FE}$  at the data sheet conditions and color coding the device to predetermined  $h_{FE}$  ranges within the normal  $h_{FE}$  limits. A color dot is added to the marking on top of the cap. Any two devices with the same color dot can be paired together to form a matched set of units.



- NOTES:  
1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.  
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.

DIM	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	24.39	25.14	0.960	0.990
B	11.82	12.95	0.465	0.510
C	5.82	6.98	0.229	0.275
D	5.49	5.96	0.216	0.235
E	2.14	2.79	0.084	0.110
H	3.66	4.52	0.144	0.178
J	0.08	0.17	0.003	0.007
K	11.05	-	0.435	-
M	45° NOM		45° NOM	
Q	2.93	3.30	0.115	0.130
R	6.25	6.47	0.246	0.255
U	18.29	18.54	0.720	0.730

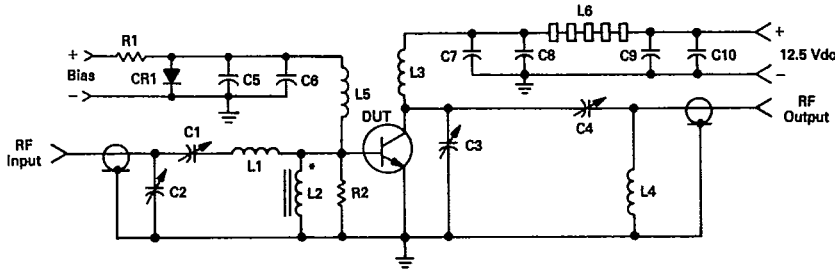
CASE 211-11

MOTOROLA SC XSTRS/R F

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T<sub>C</sub> = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 100 mA <sub>dc</sub> , I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	V(BR)CEO	18	—	—	V <sub>dc</sub>
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 50 mA <sub>dc</sub> , I <sub>E</sub> = 0)	V(BR)CBO	36	—	—	V <sub>dc</sub>
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I <sub>E</sub> = 10 mA <sub>dc</sub> , I <sub>C</sub> = 0)	V(BR)EBO	4.0	—	—	V <sub>dc</sub>
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
DC Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 5.0 A <sub>dc</sub> , V <sub>CE</sub> = 5.0 V <sub>dc</sub> )	h <sub>FE</sub>	10	—	150	—
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Output Capacitance (V <sub>CB</sub> = 15 V <sub>dc</sub> , I <sub>E</sub> = 0, f = 1.0 MHz)	C <sub>ob</sub>	—	—	300	pF
<b>FUNCTIONAL TESTS (Figure 1)</b>					
Common-Emitter Amplifier Power Gain (V <sub>CC</sub> = 12.5 V <sub>dc</sub> , P <sub>out</sub> = 80 W, f = 30 MHz)	G <sub>pE</sub>	12	—	—	dB
Collector Efficiency (V <sub>CC</sub> = 12.5 V <sub>dc</sub> , P <sub>out</sub> = 80 W, f = 30 MHz)	η	50	—	—	%
Intermodulation Distortion (V <sub>CC</sub> = 12.5 V <sub>dc</sub> , P <sub>out</sub> = 70 W PEP, f = 30, 30.001 MHz)	IMD <sub>3</sub> IMD <sub>5</sub>	—	-32 -35	—	dB

FIGURE 1 — 30 MHz TEST CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC



- C1, C2, C4 — ARCO 469
- C3 — ARCO 466
- C5 — ERIE 0.1 μF, 100 V
- C6 — 500 μF, 15 V Electrolytic
- C7 — 1000 pF, UNELCO
- C8, C9 — 0.1 μF Disk Ceramic
- C10 — 100 μF, 15 V Electrolytic
- CR1 — 1N4997
- R1 — 10 Ω, 25 Watt Wirewound
- R2 — 10 Ohm, 1 Watt, Carbon

- L1 — 3 Turns #18 AWG, 5/16" I.D., 5/16" Long
- L2, L5 — VK200 — 20/4B, FERROXCUBE
- L3 — 12 Turns, #18 AWG Enameled Wire, 1/4" I.D., Close Wound
- L4 — 3 Turns 1/8" O.D. Copper Tubing, 3/8" I.D., 3/4" Long
- L6 — 7 FERRITE Beads, FERROXCUBE #56-590-65/3B

\*NOTE: For Class C operation bias network (R1, R2, CR1, C5, C6, L5) is not used.  
For Class AB operation L2 is not used.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

FIGURE 2 - POWER GAIN versus FREQUENCY

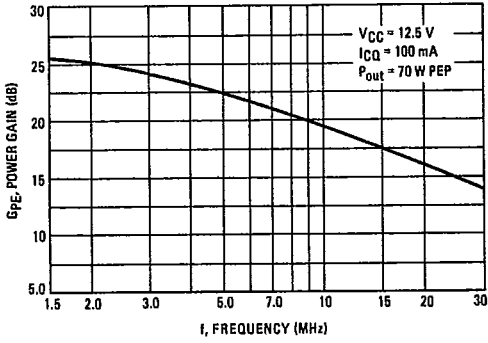
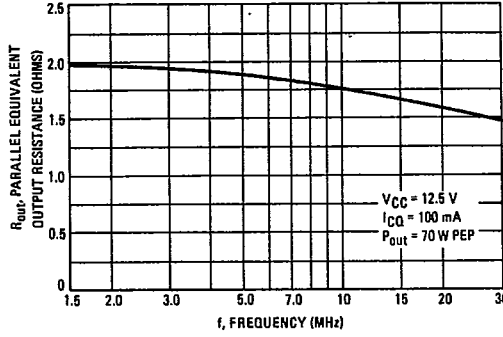


FIGURE 3 - OUTPUT RESISTANCE versus FREQUENCY



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FIGURE 4 - OUTPUT CAPACITANCE versus FREQUENCY

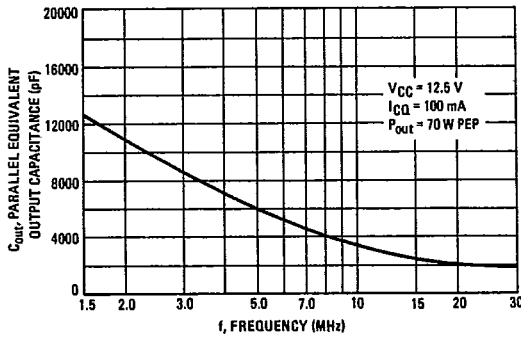


FIGURE 5 - SERIES EQUIVALENT INPUT-OUTPUT IMPEDANCE

