

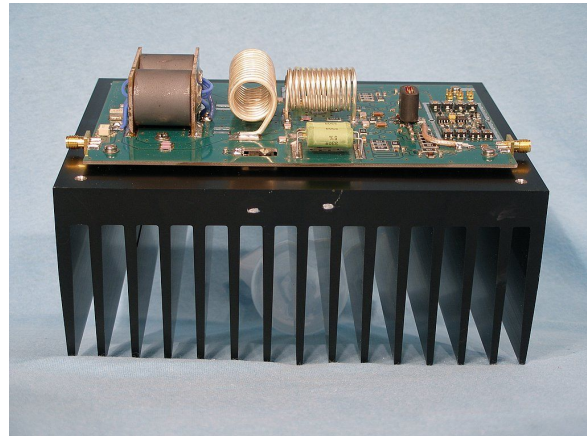
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## SPECIFICATION DB2933\_54

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### BROADBAND HF / VHF POWER AMPLIFIER

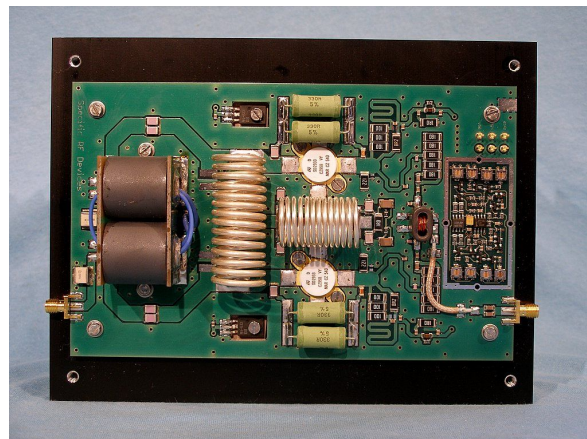
- Output power min. 300 W / 54.8 dBm with 16 dB gain
- Frequency range 1.6... 54 MHz
- 2 RF power MOSFETs in push-pull configuration
- Temperature compensating biasing circuit supporting class B and class AB operation
- 3 : 1 load VSWR capability
- Mounted on 0.38 K/W heatsink

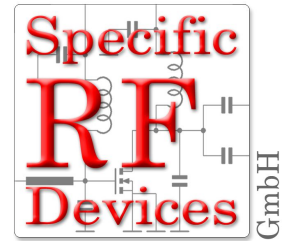


### DESCRIPTION

The DB2933\_54 is a RF broadband power amplifier intended for linear or nonlinear operation within the frequency range 1.6... 54 MHz.

The two RF power MOSFETs SD2933 in push-pull configuration provide typically 56 dBm / 400 W at 48 V.





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### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

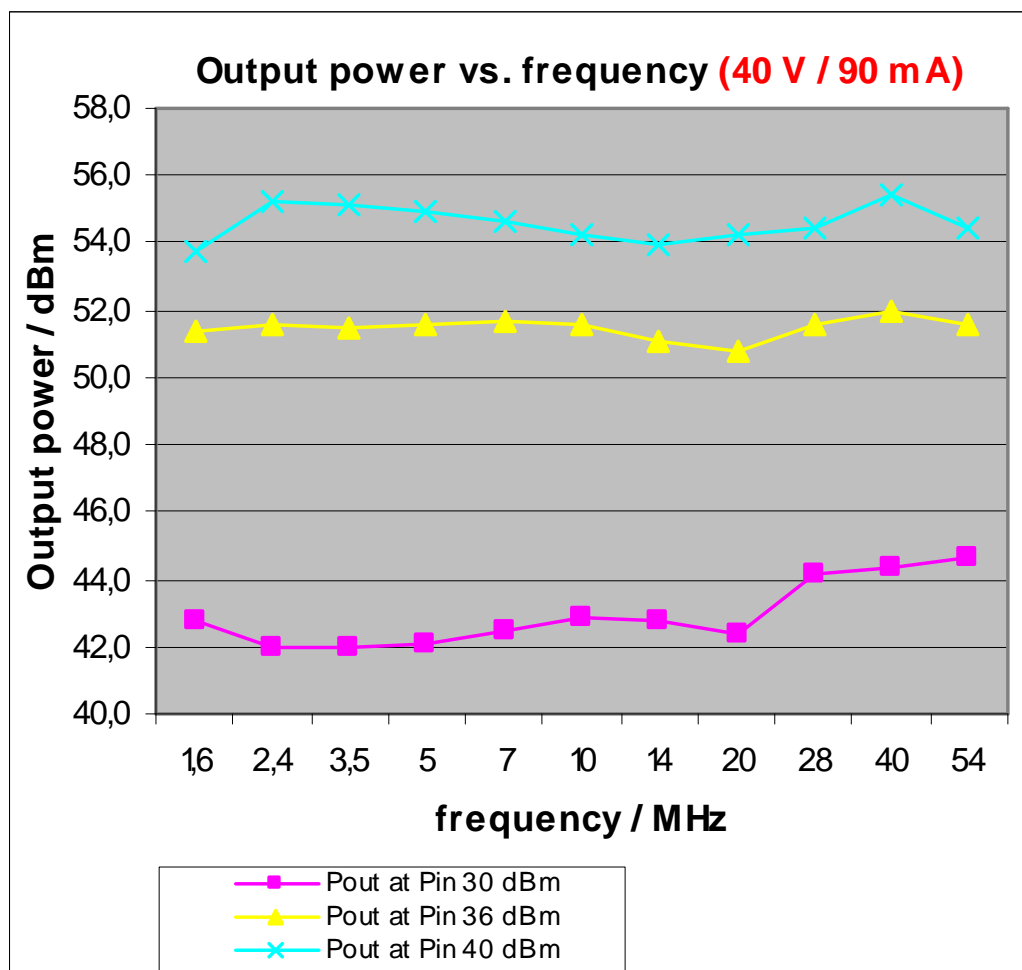
Symbol	Parameter	Test condition	Value
$P_{in}$	Input power		+42 dBm / 16 W
$P_{out}$	Output power	See “considerations on output power”	+57 dBm / 500 W
$V_{DD}$	Supply voltage drain	$V_{GG} = 9...15\text{ V}$ , $P_{in} \leq 42\text{ dBm}$	50 V
$V_{GG}$	Supply voltage gate biasing		15 V
$I_{DD}$	Drain current		20 A
$P_{DISS}$		See “considerations on power dissipation”	500 W

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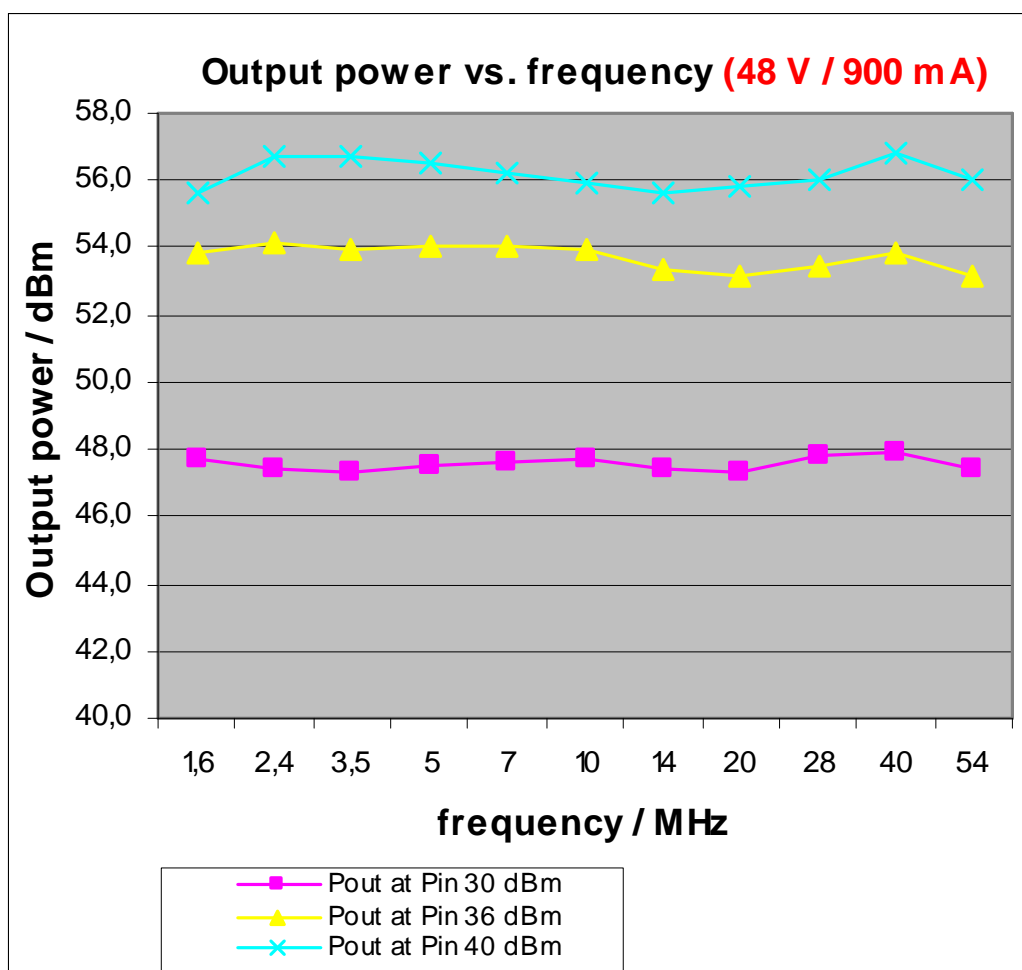
### RF CHARACTERISTICS FOR $f = 1.6... 54 \text{ MHz}$

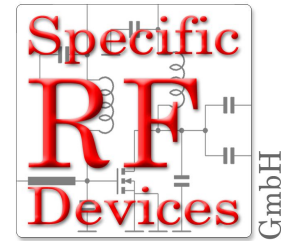
Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	min.	typ.	max.
$P_{\text{out}}$	Output power	$V_{\text{DD}} = 40 \text{ V}$ $I_{\text{dq}} = 2 \times 90 \text{ mA}$ $P_{\text{in}} = +40 \text{ dBm}$	53 dBm 200 W	54,5 dBm 280 W	
		$V_{\text{DD}} = 48 \text{ V}$ $I_{\text{dq}} = 2 \times 900 \text{ mA}$ $P_{\text{in}} = +40 \text{ dBm}$	54.8 dBm 300 W	56 dBm 400 W	
G	Small signal gain	$V_{\text{DD}} = 48 \text{ V}$ $I_{\text{dq}} = 2 \times 900 \text{ mA}$ $P_{\text{in}} = +30 \text{ dBm}$		17 dB	
$\eta$	Drain efficiency	$V_{\text{DD}} = 48 \text{ V}$ $I_{\text{dq}} = 2 \times 900 \text{ mA}$ $P_{\text{in}} = +40 \text{ dBm}$	55%	65%	
$S_{\text{in}}$	VSWR at input	$V_{\text{DD}} = 48 \text{ V}$ $I_{\text{dq}} = 2 \times 900 \text{ mA}$ $P_{\text{in}} = +40 \text{ dBm}$	1	1,2	2
IMA 3	Third order intermodulation ( 2 tone test )	$V_{\text{DD}} = 48 \text{ V}$ $I_{\text{dq}} = 2 \times 900 \text{ mA}$ $P_{\text{average}} = 51,8 \text{ dBm}/150 \text{ W}$ $\text{PEP} = 54,8 \text{ dBm}/300 \text{ W}$		27 dB	
$\Delta P_{2f}$	2 <sup>nd</sup> order harmonic distortion	$V_{\text{DD}} = 48 \text{ V}$ $I_{\text{dq}} = 2 \times 900 \text{ mA}$ $P_{\text{out}} = 54,8 \text{ dBm}/300 \text{ W}$		25 dB	
$\Delta P_{3f}$	3 <sup>rd</sup> order harmonic distortion	$V_{\text{DD}} = 48 \text{ V}$ $I_{\text{dq}} = 2 \times 900 \text{ mA}$ $P_{\text{out}} = 54,8 \text{ dBm}/300 \text{ W}$		15 dB	

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE



## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE





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### OPERATION OF DB2933\_54

DB2933\_54 supports 2 biasing modes:

- A low bias point with approximately 90 mA per transistor (class B)
- A higher bias point with approximately 900 mA per transistor (class AB).

To choose a bias point, DB 2933\_54 has a control port "BIAS". The bias point is 2 x 90 mA if "BIAS" is left open (in this case a DC voltage of ~ 5 V is present); it is 2 x 900 mA if "BIAS" is connected to ground.

DB2933\_54 also has a control port "PAON".

To turn on the biasing circuit, "PAON" has to be connected to ground.

If "PAON" is left open (in this case a DC voltage of ~5 V is present), the biasing circuit will deliver a DC voltage of < 0.5 V, which will switch off the RF power MOSFETs.

### SETTING DB2933\_54 INTO OPERATION:

Connect the output terminal of the amplifier to a 50  $\Omega$  load or attenuator with appropriate power capabilities (~ 500 W).

Switch on the supply voltage for the gate biasing circuit  $V_{GG}$  (9...15V). If the control port "PAON" is kept open, the DC voltage at the gates of the power MOSFETs will be ~ 0.4 V.

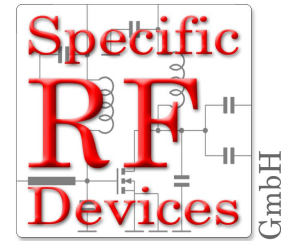
Connect the control port "PAON" to ground. The DC voltage at the gates will be within the range of 1.5... 3.0 V. The measurable DC voltage will be ~ 0.2...0.3 V lower for "BIAS" open than for "BIAS" connected to ground.

Switch on the drain voltage  $V_{DD}$ . Make sure that the current limitation is set to a value <20A.

For  $V_{DD} = 48$  V and depending on the chosen bias point ("BIAS"), the current consumption will be approximately 0.2 A / 1.8 A, respectively.

Connect the input terminal of the amplifier to a RF source with adjustable power ( ~ 27... 42 dBm / 0.5... 16 W).

Apply RF to the input terminal of the amplifier, beginning with moderate power. The amplifier will deliver output power according to the prevailing parameters.



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### CONSIDERATIONS ON POWER DISSIPATION

The SD2933 has a specified thermal resistance of  $R_{th(j-c)} = 0,27$  K/W (junction to case), additional  $R_{th(c-s)} = 0,15$  K/W have to be taken into account for thermal resistance from case to heatsink.

The thermal resistance of the heatsink is  $\approx 0,38$  K/W, this corresponds to  $R_{th(s-a)} = 0,76$  K/W for one of the transistors.

If assuming an ambient temperature of  $T_{amb} = 20$  °C and making use of the maximum operating junction temperature of the SD2933  $T_j = 200$  °C; the maximum power dissipation for one transistor is:

$$P_{DISS} = \frac{T_j - T_{amb}}{R_{th(j-c)} + R_{th(c-s)} + R_{th(s-a)}} = 150 \text{ W}$$

For 300 W of dissipated power for both transistors, approximately 200 W of RF output power (+ 53 dBm) are available. ( $\eta > 40$  % for  $P_{out} = 53$  dBm)

When operating the DB2933\_54 with higher power dissipation, the thermal resistance of the heatsink has to be reduced. This can be easily done by directing the air flow of a blower onto the heatsink. The resulting thermal resistance can be brought into the range of  $\sim 0.1$  K/W. In this case, a power dissipation of max. 500W can be handled.

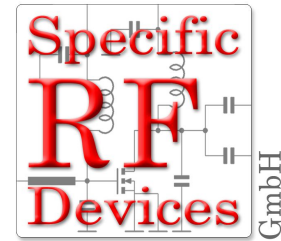
Upon request, DB2933\_54 can also be delivered mounted on a cooling aggregate instead of the heatsink. The thermal resistance of the cooling aggregate is  $< 0.1$  K/W.

When exceeding an output power of + 55 dBm, some additional cooling should be applied onto the component side of DB2933\_54 to prevent overheating of the RF output transformer. Usually a moderate airflow should be sufficient.

SRFD can deliver an assembly with a blower to be placed on top of DB2933\_54.

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### CONSIDERATIONS ON OUTPUT POWER

DB2933\_54 is specified for operation on a  $50\ \Omega$  load. As it is intended for a supply voltage of 48 V and employs a 1 : 4 transformer on the output, an output power of ~ 56 dBm / 400 W is achieved.

However, output power can be increased by applying load impedances different to  $50\ \Omega$  to the output of the amplifier, as these will alter the load impedance present at the drains of the SD2933.

Do be aware of the maximum output power of + 57 dBm / 500 W and the enhanced cooling requirements when doing so.

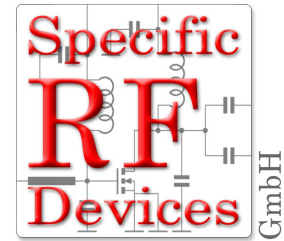
An impact on efficiency and maximum output power (and hereby intermodulation distortion) has also the termination of harmonics, especially 3 order harmonics. Further improvement can be achieved by designing the lowpass filter succeeding the amplifier to inhibit an advantageous phase angle for harmonic frequencies.

Specific RF Devices can develop a lowpass filter to your requirements.



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### REVISION HISTORY:

Rev.1: First release May 2010