# **Broadcast Concepts Inc.**

RF power components for commercial, military, scientific & amateur applications.

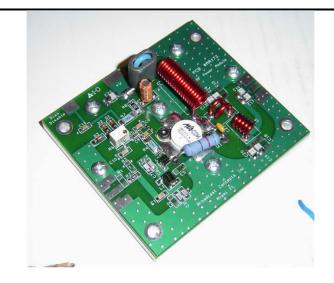
9737 NW 41st Street Suite 527 Miami FL 33178, USA Telephone: 305.513.0941 Fax 305.513.0541 Email: rfengineer@broadcastconcepts.com Email: broadcast0541@bellsouth.net



# **Model FM70 Pallet Amplifier Module**

This amplifier module is ideal for driver and final output stages in analog and digital FM broadcast equipment.

- 86 110MHz
- 28 Volts
- Input/output 50 ohms
- Pout: 70W minimum
- 18dB Gain (75W)
- Class AB

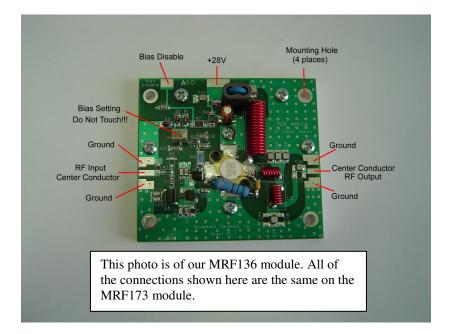


Dimension (L x W x H inch) [3" x 3.325" x 1.2"]

Absolute Maximum Ratings (T case = 25C)						
Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit			
Vs	Drain voltage supply	28	V DC			
ls	Supply Current	4.5	A dc			
VSWR	Load Mismatch (All phase angles, Id=4.5A, TC=+50C)	3 to 1				
Tstg	Storage temperature range	-40 to +85C	Celsius			
Тс	CNC Base plate operating temperature	-40 to +55C	Celsius			

Electrical Specifications (T case = 25C, 50 ohm loaded, VS=28V Id=4.5A, bias=215ma)						
Characteristics	min	typ	max	unit		
Operating Frequency range	86		110	MHz		
Fundamental output power	70	75	80	W		
Power Input	n/a	1.0	1.5	W		
Power Gain (150w output)	17.5	18.5	n/a	dB		
Collector Efficiency	60	68	n/a	%		
Insertion Phase variation (unit to unit)		+/-5		degrees		
Power gain (unit to unit)		+/-0.5		dB		
F2 Second Harmonic		-30dB		dB		
F3 Third Harmonic		-45dB		dB		





# **Electrical Connections**

- This module requires 1 power supply connection. A wire, #16 AWG or larger must be soldered to the surface mount pad shown in the photo above marked "+28V". Ground should be connected any where on your heat sink and not to the module.
- The RF input is on the left side of the photo and the RF output is on the right. A flexible 50-ohm coax should be used to make the input and output RF connections. Use small diameter coax 0.141 inch outer diameter or smaller to make the connections to the pallet; then transition to larger coax as required. When choosing a small diameter coax use something that has a Teflon dielectric. This is very important, low quality coax that is not made with Teflon will melt when soldered to.

# **Heatsink Mounting/Hardware**

Planarity: better than 0.03mm

### Roughness: typical value 0.8u

Heat sink size: What size heat sink should be used? This is a difficult question to answer because heatsinks come in many different sizes and shapes. The heatsink must be large enough to prevent the base plate of the pallet from exceeding +55C. Pay close attention to the deck thickness of the heatsink and the number of fins per inch. The deck thickness should be <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> inch or larger. Fins should be 1 inch long or better. The fin density should be 4 fins per inch or more. Forced air-cooling may be required. The heatsink should be twice the length and width of the pallet. Avoid CPU heatsinks or any heatsink developed for computer equipment. Most of these are unsuitable.



### Thermal compound

Silicon free compound is highly recommended because silicon based compounds may dry out in time.

Paste thickness: optimum between 0.06mm and 0.15mm, on the whole back surface of the pallet. Basically the thermal compound that is applied should not be thicker than a coat of paint. Using too much thermal compound is worse than using none.

### Suggested Coaxial Connection Procedure:

Use 50ohm RG178 Mil-17-C Teflon, Belden part number 83284. Prepare with an exacto knife. Begin by rolling the coax on a flat surface with an exacto knife. Score and remove the outer insulation without damaging the braid (don't use too much pressure on the knife, this requires some practice). Next tin the braid with solder and score it by rolling the coax on a flat surface. Now use a pair of needle nose pliers to twist the braid back and forth. It will break on the score line. Finally strip the insulation from the center conductor by rolling the coax on a flat surface with an exacto knife.

The procedure described above will yield professional results. Many choose to twist the braid into a wire to solder to ground. This creates inductance and it's sloppy.

Mounting considerations:

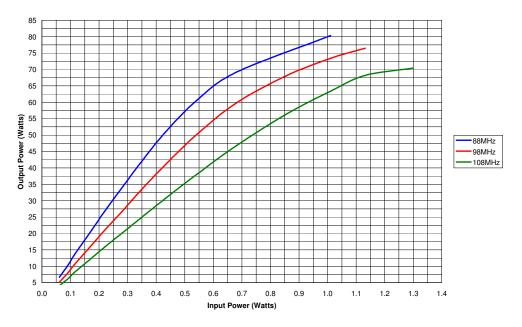
- 6-32 or 8-32 screws. There are 4 mounting locations; 1 at each corner.
- Recommended Torque is 12 Kg. cm (10.5 in . lbs).
- Additional Mechanical information can be downloaded from the main webpage for this product. DXF and PDF formats are provided

#### Final Warnings: Solid state amplifiers can be easily destroyed!!!. Pay attention to these precautions.

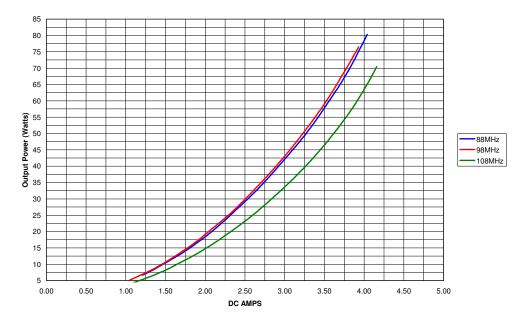
- Do not over drive the amplifier. Exceeding 80 watts can destroy the transistor. Follow the charts on the next page. Beware of operating into narrow band loads, as these loads will allow the amp to achieve 80 watts with less drive than shown in the charts.
- Do not run the amplifier into an open circuit. Do not run the amplifier when the SWR is unknown. Basically don't run the amplifier without a wattmeter.
- Don't use an unregulated power supply. Don't reverse the power supply connections.
- Don't touch the amplifier circuit while it is running.
- Do not allow the amplifier to overheat. Do not let the base plate temp exceed 55C.
- Don't attach anything to the bias disable pad if you don't plan to use this control line.



Input Power Vs Output Power @ 28VDC; Class AB 215ma bias current MRF173

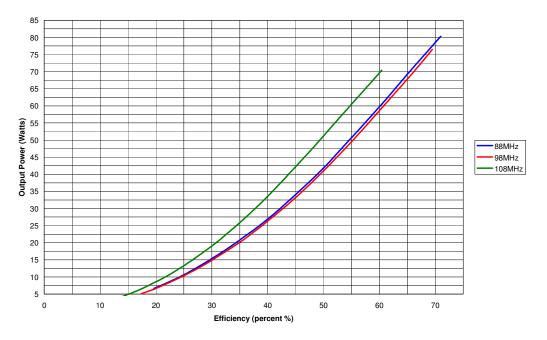


DC Amps Vs Output Power @ 28VDC; Class AB 215ma bias current MRF173





Efficiency Vs Output Power @ 28VDC; Class AB 215ma bias current MRF173



#### Note concerning RF overdrive.

The gain of the MRF173 mosfet is lower at 108MHz than it is at 88MHz. While 1.3 watts input may be perfectly safe at 108MHz it could be harmful at 88MHz. Use common sense to avoid overdrive situations.

#### Note concerning bias disable control:

The bias disable control line is used to turn off the bias of the amplifier in a high SWR condition. It is included for customer systems that employ automatic SWR protection. Any circuit that connects to this pad must not introduce a higher voltage than is present on the pad. Introducing a higher voltage here could create an over bias condition and destroy the amplifier. Circuits that connect to this point should bring the voltage as close to ground as possible. When the bias disable pad is grounded the amp will not operate.

#### Note concerning harmonic output:

If this product is being used as a final output stage then a low pass filter should be used to avoid problems with regulatory agencies.