



AN-60-009
EA-7193

Application Note on
HELA-10: HIGH IP3, WIDE BAND,
LINEAR POWER AMPLIFIER

Mini-Circuits
Engineering Department
P.O. Box 350166
Brooklyn, NY 11235

Table of Contents

Section		Page
1.0	Introduction	5
2.0	HELA-10, A Balanced Power Amplifier	5
3.0	Specifications and Typical Performance	6
3.1	Typical Performance at Different Values of Supply Voltage	10
3.2	Performance Summary	10
4.0	HELA-10 as a Cascaded Amplifier	24
4.1	Typ. Performance, Supply Current Control via Shunt Resistance	24
4.2	Typical Performance at Higher Supply Current	25
5.0	Layout and Thermal Aspects	33
5.1	Operating Ambient Temperature Range using a Test Board	35
6.0	Typical S-parameters	40
7.0	Environmental Capabilities and Mean-Time-to-Failure (MTTF)	44
8.0	Transients on the Bias Line	46
9.0	Conclusion	46

List of Tables

Table		Page
1	Electrical Specifications at 25°C	7
2	Performance Summary	11
3	Thermal Resistance of Solder Filled, Plated Thru Via Hole, 0.8-mil plating	37
4	Thermal Resistance of Solder Filled, Plated Thru Via Hole, 1-mil plating	38
5	Thermal Resistance of Solder Filled, Plated Thru Via Hole, 2-mil plating	39
6	HELA-10A S-parameters	40
7	HELA-10B S-parameters, -40°C	41
8	HELA-10B S-parameters, 25°C	42
9	HELA-10B S-parameters, 85°C	43
10	Qualification Tests	44

List of Figures

Fig.		Page
1	HELA-10 Photograph	5
2	HELA-10 in Application Circuit	7
3	Functional Schematic: HELA-10 with Baluns	8
4	Second Harmonics Cancel	8
5	HELA-10A Gain	12
6	HELA-10A VSWR	12
7	HELA-10B Gain, over Temperature	13
8	HELA-10B VSWR, over Temperature	13
9	HELA-10C Gain	14
10	HELA-10C VSWR	14
11	HELA-10D Gain	15
12	HELA-10D VSWR	15
13	HELA-10A, HELA-10B Output Power at 1-dB Compression	16
14	HELA-10C, HELA-10D Output Power at 1-dB Compression	16
15	HELA-10B Output Power at 1-dB Compr., over Temperature	17
16	HELA-10B Output Power at Several Values of Compression	17
17	HELA-10B Third-Order Intercept Point, over Temperature	18
18	HELA-10B Second-Order Intercept Point	18
19	HELA-10A and HELA-10B Noise Figure	19
20	HELA-10C and HELA-10D Noise Figure	19
21	HELA-10B Noise Figure, over Temperature	20
22	HELA-10 DC Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage	20
23	HELA-10A Gain at Several Values of Supply Voltage	21
24	HELA-10B Gain at Several Values of Supply Voltage	21
25	HELA-10A Output Power at 1-dB Compr., Several Supply V.	22
26	HELA-10B Output Power at 1-dB Compr., Several Supply V.	22
27	HELA-10A Third-Order Intercept Point, Several Supply V. . .	23
28	HELA-10B Third-Order Intercept Point, Several Supply V. . .	23
29	Cascaded HELA-10 Amplifiers	26
30	HELA-10 DC Supply Current vs. Shunt Resistance at Pin 7 . .	26
31	HELA-10A Gain at Several Values of Shunt Resistance . . .	27
32	HELA-10B Gain at Several Values of Shunt Resistance . . .	27

List of Figures, continued

Fig.		Page
33	HELA-10A Output Power at 1-dB Compr., Several Shunt Res.	28
34	HELA-10A Output Power at 1-dB Compr. vs. Shunt Res. . .	28
35	HELA-10B Output Power at 1-dB Compr., Several Shunt Res.	29
36	HELA-10B Output Power at 1-dB Compr. vs. Shunt Res. . .	29
37	HELA-10A Third-Order Intercept Point vs. Shunt Resistance	30
38	HELA-10B Third-Order Intercept Point vs. Shunt Resistance	30
39	HELA-10B Gain at Higher Current	31
40	HELA-10B VSWR, Input and Output at Higher Current . . .	31
41	HELA-10B Output Power at 1-dB Compr. at Higher Current	31
42	HELA-10B Third-Order Intercept Point at Higher Current . .	32
43	HELA-10B Second-Order Intercept Point at Higher Current .	32
44	Mean-Time-to Failure (MTTF) vs. FET Channel Temperature	45
45	HELA-10 PCB Mounting – Front View	47
46	HELA-10 PCB Mounting – Side View	48

HELA-10

HIGH IP3, WIDE BAND, LINEAR POWER AMPLIFIER

1.0 Introduction

Communication systems are becoming increasingly complex. The number of simultaneous carriers used in systems such as CATV is constantly increasing. This complexity increases the inter-modulation products. In order to keep the inter-modulation products under control, the carrier levels need to be lower or the system power output capability relative to the carrier level needs to be increased.

Increased output power results in a corresponding increase in DC power consumption and cost. Feed-forward amplifiers are used extensively to increase inter-modulation intercept point and thereby decrease the inter-modulation products. Feed-forward amplifiers are generally expensive and are not readily available. This application note presents a new device, HELA-10 which incorporates a pair of amplifiers providing high intercept point comparable to a feed forward amplifier, but at a significantly lower cost.

HELA-10 is very versatile, and can work in both 50- and 75-ohm systems. Four models, designated HELA-10A, HELA-10B, HELA-10C, and HELA-10D, are the same device with a choice of specifications. Each model corresponds to the device being embedded in a different set of baluns and biasing components that optimize it for 50- or 75-ohm system interfaces and different frequency ranges. This Application Note refers to the individual model numbers when distinguishing their individual performance, or simply as HELA-10 when describing their common characteristics.

2.0 HELA-10, A Balanced Power Amplifier

HELA-10 is a balanced, sixteen-lead, power amplifier with a nominal gain of 11 dB. Figure 1 is a photograph of the amplifier.

Figure 2 shows how the amplifier is used with external baluns and bias components. The amplifier is powered by a single +12V DC power supply. It operates in Class-A and produces a nominal output power of 1 watt.



Figure 1 – HELA-10 Photograph

HELA –10 consists of a pair of amplifiers. As they are on the same chip, their gain and phase are very well matched. If a balanced signal is applied to the input of the HELA-10 then the output is also balanced. By using a set of baluns (or transformers) at the input and output, shown functionally in Figure 3, a single-ended input is first converted into a balanced signal in balun #1, amplified in amplifiers #1 & #2, and combined in the balun #2 to produce a single-ended output. The amplifier pair can ideally produce twice the output power of a single amplifier. Since Figure 3 presents signal levels in terms of voltage and “A” is the voltage gain of each amplifier, the $\sqrt{2}$ factor is used to indicate power doubling. Factors k1 and k2 are a function of the turns ratios and losses of baluns #1 and #2.

Amplifiers are nonlinear devices. Minimizing non-linearity of an amplifier, for a given drive level, requires good design. HELA-10 is fabricated utilizing a GaAs MESFET process. MESFETs enhances third-order distortion performance since they are generally square law devices with low third-order terms. The balanced configuration increases IP3 by 3dB over that of a single-ended amplifier, while doubling the output power at 1-dB compression.

Figure 4 shows how the balanced configuration provides second-order cancellation, yielding outstanding IP2 performance. This is due to phase cancellation in the balanced circuit, whereby the second harmonic does not appear at the output of the second balun. The same is true for all even harmonics. In reality, the amplifiers and baluns are not perfect; thus a small amount of even harmonic is present. HELA-10 has an excellent second-order intercept of 88 dBm typical when used with specified Mini-Circuits baluns.

3.0 Specifications and Performance

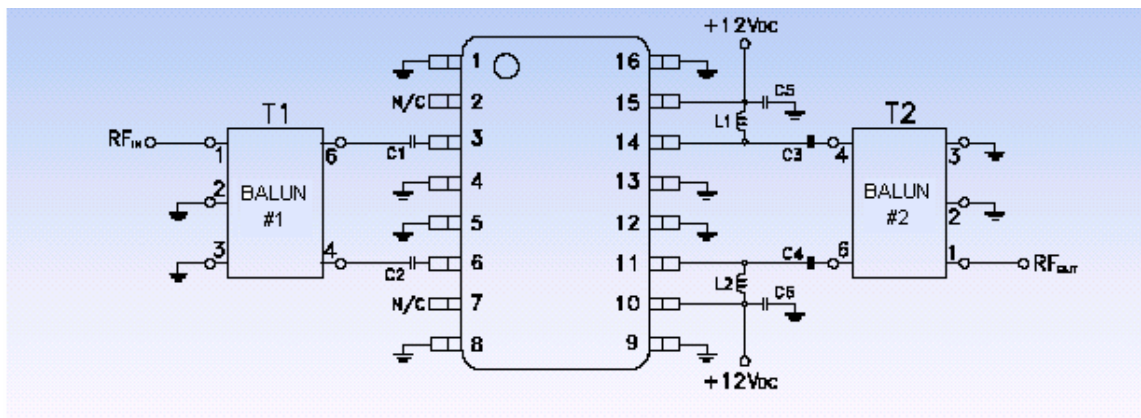
Table 1 lists the electrical specifications of the amplifier at room temperature. Power output is typically 30 dBm in all four configurations. A unique feature of the HELA-10 amplifier is its ability to work in both 50- and 75-ohm systems depending upon the baluns chosen, as shown in the table in Figure 2.

All the referenced graphs and conclusions cover the entire circuit which includes the baluns and the biasing circuits described in 2.0. This amplifier, as well as the transformers used as baluns, are housed in surface mount packages making this set of components ideally suited to pick-and-place and high volume production.

APPLICATION CIRCUIT	FREQ. (MHz)	OHMS	GAIN (dB)		MAXIMUM POWER (dBm)		DYNAMIC RANGE		VSWR (:1)		DC POWER		THERMAL RESISTANCE	
			Typ.	Typ. Flatness	Output (1 dB Comp.) Typ.	Input (no damage)	NF (dB) Typ.	IP3 (dBm) Typ.	In	Out	Volt Typ.	Current (mA)	θ_{jc} °C/W	
HELA-10A	A	50 - 1000	75	12.0	±0.4	30	20	3.5	47	1.22	1.22	12	525	6
HELA-10B	B	50 - 1000	50	12.0	±0.4	30	20	3.5	47	1.22	1.22	12	525	6
HELA-10C	C	5 - 450	75	11.4	±0.4	30	20	3.5	48	1.30	1.22	12	525	6
HELA-10D	D	8 - 300	50	11.0	±0.4	30	20	3.5	48	1.20	1.20	12	525	6

This table is for guidance only. See Mini-Circuits catalog for full specifications. Performance includes the effect of the respective application circuits; see Figure 2 for details. Thermal resistance is from junction to heat slug, or mounting paddle.

Table 1 – Electrical Specifications at 25°C



APPLICATION CIRCUIT	T1	T2	C1 TO C6	L1,L2	PCB LAYOUT	EVALUATION BOARD
A	ADTL1-18-75	ADTL1-18-75	0.01µF	0.75µH	B14-TB-30	TB-16
B	ADTL1-12	ADTL1-12	0.01µF	0.75µH	B14-TB-17	TB-17
C	ADT1-1WT	ADTL1-4-75	0.039µF	3.3µH	B14-TB-16	TB-30
D	ADT1.5-1	ADT1.5-1	0.039µF	3.3µH	B14-TB-17	TB-45

Balun Pin 2 connection is not required for:
T1 and T2 of HELA-10A and HELA-10B, T2 of HELA-10C.
Kits are available containing HELA-10 and transformers for the Application Circuits.
Suggested manufacturers' part numbers for the remaining components:

Application Circuits	C1 to C6	L1, L2
A and B	AVX 08055C103KAT2A	Coilcraft 1008CS- 751XJLC
C and D	AVX 08055C393KAT2A	Coilcraft 1008CS- 332XJLC

Figure 2 – HELA-10 in Application Circuit

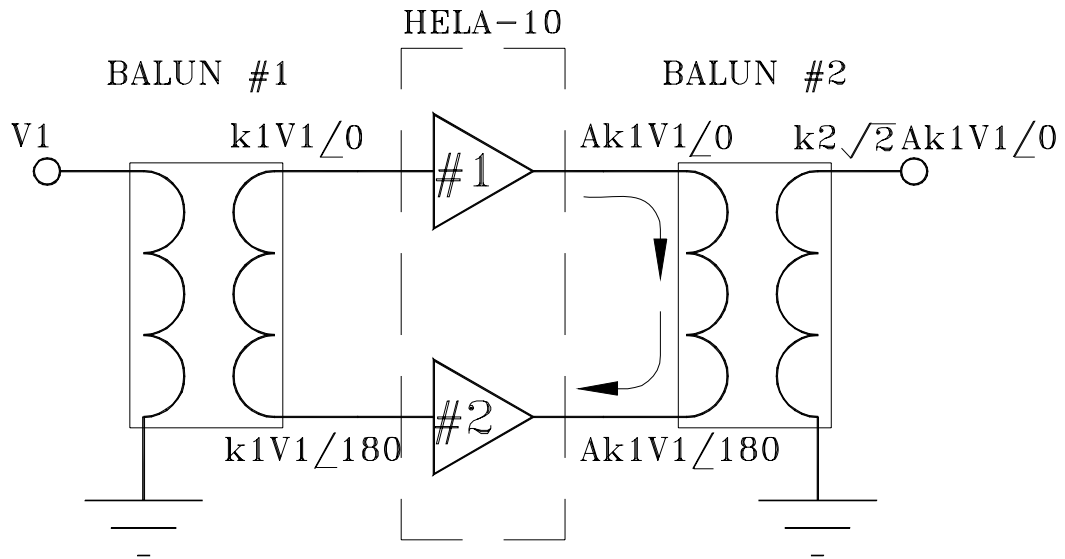


Figure 3 – Functional Schematic: HELA-10 with Baluns

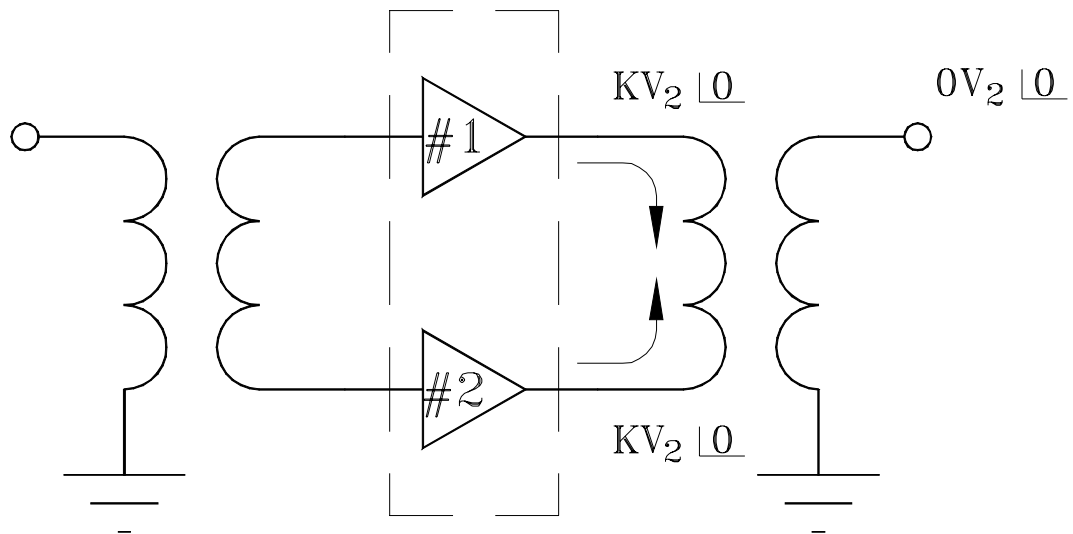


Figure 4 – Second Harmonics Cancel

Figures 5 through 12 show the gain and VSWR of HELA-10 in each of the configurations HELA-10A through HELA-10D. Gain is extremely flat, typically within ± 0.3 to ± 0.4 dB. This is an excellent feature for wideband systems. The VSWR is typically 1.15:1 to 1.3:1 over most of the respective frequency bands, and is determined largely by the baluns. The excellent match of the 75-ohm HELA-10A, for example, meets the stringent matching requirements of a CATV amplifier. For the 50-ohm HELA-10B, port matching is excellent above 300 MHz. Below 300 MHz, the VSWR increases to a manageable 2:1 at 50 MHz. The curves for HELA-10B in Figures 7 and 8 include performance at 3 ambient temperatures: -40, 25, and 85°C. Gain change with temperature is about ± 0.3 dB at low frequency, increasing to about ± 0.6 dB at 1000 MHz. VSWR changes with temperature are very small.

Figure 13 shows typical output power at 1-dB compression for HELA-10A and HELA-10B; Figure 14 shows it for HELA-10C and HELA-10D. For HELA-10A output power is about 30.5 dBm up to 600 MHz and tapers to 28.7 dBm at 1000 MHz. For HELA-10B output power peaks above 31 dBm at 500 MHz and decreases to 29.0 and 28.5 dBm at the 50 and 1000 MHz band edges. For HELA-10C it stays around 30 dBm across the 5 to 450 MHz range. For HELA-10D output power is 30 dBm up to about 400 MHz. Figure 15 shows how HELA-10B output power varies with temperature: hardly at all at low frequency, and typically ± 0.35 dB at 1000 MHz.

So far, output power at 1-dB compression has been described. Figure 16 shows output power of HELA-10B at several steps of gain compression: 0.2 dB through 2.0 dB. From 300 to 1000 MHz the curves for 0.5 dB and greater compression values group together, indicating that the amplifier does not have to be driven hard to obtain high output power. This is significant for satisfying the needs of high-linearity, low distortion applications.

Figure 17 shows the output third-order intercept point (IP3) of HELA-10B at three temperatures. At room ambient IP3 is typically 48 to 51 dB. IP3 of amplifiers is, in general, 10 dB above 1 dB compression. Comparing Figures 15 and 17, it is seen that for HELA-10, IP3 is typically 19 – 20 dB above 1 dB compression across the frequency range. This is equivalent to using 10-watt amplifier. High IP3 is of great advantage when using this amplifier in multi-carrier systems.

Another important distortion measure is the output second-order intercept (IP2), shown in Figure 18 for HELA-10B. IP2 is typically 88 dBm at 50 MHz, and around 80 dBm over the upper half of the band.

Noise figure of HELA-10A and HELA-10B is shown in Figure 19, and HELA-10C and HELA-10D in Figure 20. Noise Figure over temperature for HELA-10B is in Figure 19. Typically, noise figure is 3.0 to 3.5 dB in the mid-frequency range. For HELA-10A and HELA-10B it increases to 4.0 – 4.5 dB at 1000 MHz; for HELA-10C and HELA-10D it remains quite constant from about 80 MHz to the top of their respective frequency bands. Figure 21 shows noise figure over temperature; it varies typically 0.008 dB/°C.

3.1 Typical Performance at Different Values of Supply Voltage

HELA-10 can also be used at different supply voltages, at the user's discretion; the performance is not guaranteed by Mini-Circuits. Figure 22 shows that DC current varies proportionally with voltage. Figures 23 (HELA-10A) and 24 (HELA-10B) show that the gain is nearly constant with voltage, especially in the range 8 to 15V.

Output power at 1-dB compression, shown in Figure 25 for HELA-10A and in Figure 26 for HELA-10B is affected by supply voltage, giving the user a trade-off of DC power and signal power handling capacity. Third-order intercept point (IP3) is shown in Figures 27 and 28 for HELA-10A and HELA-10B respectively. At supply voltages 10 to 15V, IP3 is about 19 dB above the 1-dB compression power for HELA-10A, and for HELA-10B it is about 23 dB above throughout the frequency range. At lower supply voltages the difference between IP3 and output at 1-dB compression is less, especially at the higher frequencies; at 4V it is about 15 dB up to 500 MHz, and 10 – 13 dB at 1000 MHz.

3.2 Performance summary

Table 2 summarizes the typical electrical performance in 50-ohm and 75-ohm systems (25°C). It includes results from Sections 3.0 and 3.1, as well as Section 4.1.

	75-Ohm System		50-Ohm System	
	HELA-10A	HELA-10C	HELA-10B	HELA-10D
Gain vs. Frequency	Decreases from 11.5 dB at 50 MHz to 10.7 dB at 1000 MHz.	Flat 11.5 dB at 10-100 MHz; decr. to 11.1 dB at 5 MHz, 10.9 dB at 450 MHz.	11.0-11.3 dB at 50-700 MHz, decreases to 10.7 dB at 1000 MHz.	Flat 11.3 dB at 10-50 MHz; decr. to 11 dB at 8 MHz, 10.6 dB at 30.0 MHz.
VSWR (Input) vs. Frequency	1.2:1 at 50 MHz, 1.15:1 at 100-700 MHz, increases to 1.5:1 at 1000 MHz.	Decreases from 2.1:1 at 5 MHz to 1.4:1 at 20-450 MHz.	Decreases from 2.1:1 at 50 MHz to 1.3:1 at 300 MHz and beyond.	Decreases from 1.6:1 at 8 MHz to 1.15:1 at 30-100 MHz, increases to 1.60:1 at 300 MHz.
VSWR (Output) vs. Frequency	1.2:1 at 50 MHz, 1.15:1 at 100-700 MHz, increases to 1.4:1 at 1000 MHz.	Decreases from 1.4:1 at 5 MHz to very low 1.15:1-1.2:1 at 10-450 MHz.	Decreases from 2.1:1 at 50 MHz to 1.4:1 at 300-700 MHz, 1.15:1 up to 1000 MHz.	Very low 1.15:1 at 8-100 MHz, increases to 1.60:1 at 300 MHz.
Output Power at 1-dB Compression, P1dB	30.5 dBm 50-600 MHz, 28.7 at 1000 MHz.	29.9-30.8 dBm from 5 to 450 MHz.	31.0 dBm 300-600 MHz, 29.0 at 50 MHz, 28.5 at 1000 MHz.	29.9-30.4 dBm from 8 to 300 MHz.
Third-Order Intercept Point, IP3	---	IP3 is 48-51 dBm.	---	---
Second-Order Intercept, IP2	---	IP2 is 88 dBm at 50 MHz, ~80 dBm at 500-1000 MHz.	---	---
Noise Figure	3.5 dB at mid-freq, 4 dB at 50 & 4.5 at 1000 MHz.	3.2 dB at mid-freq, 3.5 dB at upper band edge.	3.0 dB at mid-freq, 4 dB at 50 & 1000 MHz.	3.0 dB at mid-freq, 3.5 dB at upper band edge.
DC Current vs. Supply Voltage	Increases 15% when supply voltage is increased 12V to 15V, decreases 10% when supply voltage is decreased 12V to 10V, decreases 40% from 12V to 4V.			
Gain vs. Supply Voltage, rel. to 12V	Gain decreases by 0.1, 0.2, 0.3 dB at 6, 5, 4V respectively.		---	---
P1dB & IP3 vs. Supply V. rel. to 12V	P1dB decreases approx. .1 dB / volt. IP3 decreases more quickly.		---	---
DC Current with Resistor Pin 7 – gnd.	Decreases 15% with 1 k-ohms, 40% with 100 ohms, 53% with 1 – 10 ohms.		---	---
Gain, with Resistor from Pin 7 to ground	Decreases 0.1 dB with 1 k-ohms, 0.3 dB with 100 ohms, 0.4 dB with 1 - 10 ohms.		---	---
P1dB & IP3, with Resistor from Pin 7 to ground	P1dB decreases 1 dB with 1 k-ohms, 4 dB with 100 ohms, 6 dB with 1 – 10 ohms. IP3 decreases twice as quickly.		---	---

Table 2 – Performance Summary

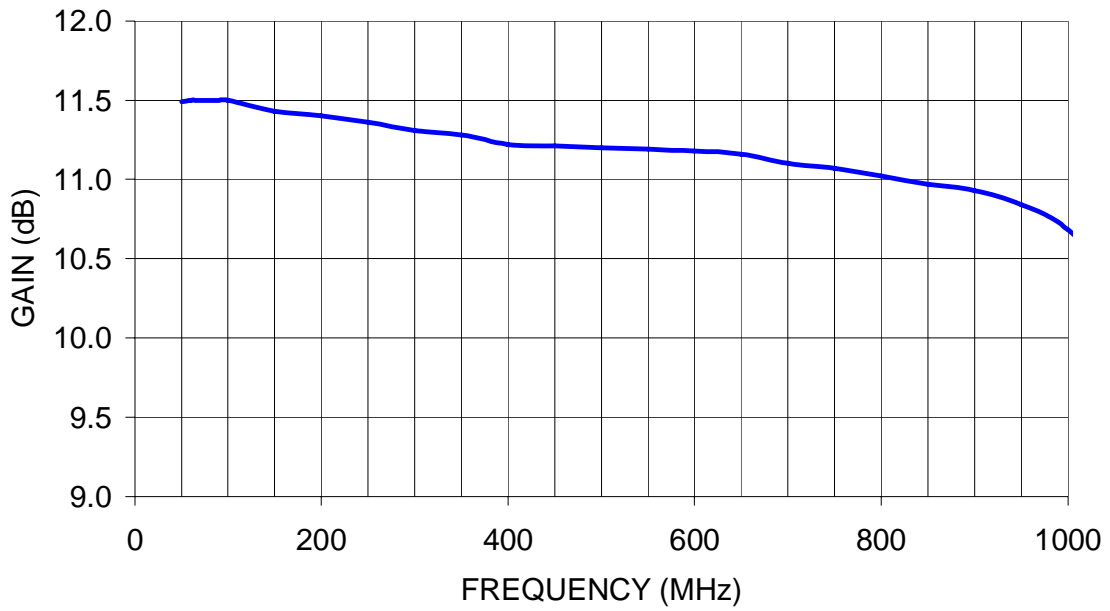


Figure 5 – HELA-10A Gain, 75-ohm System

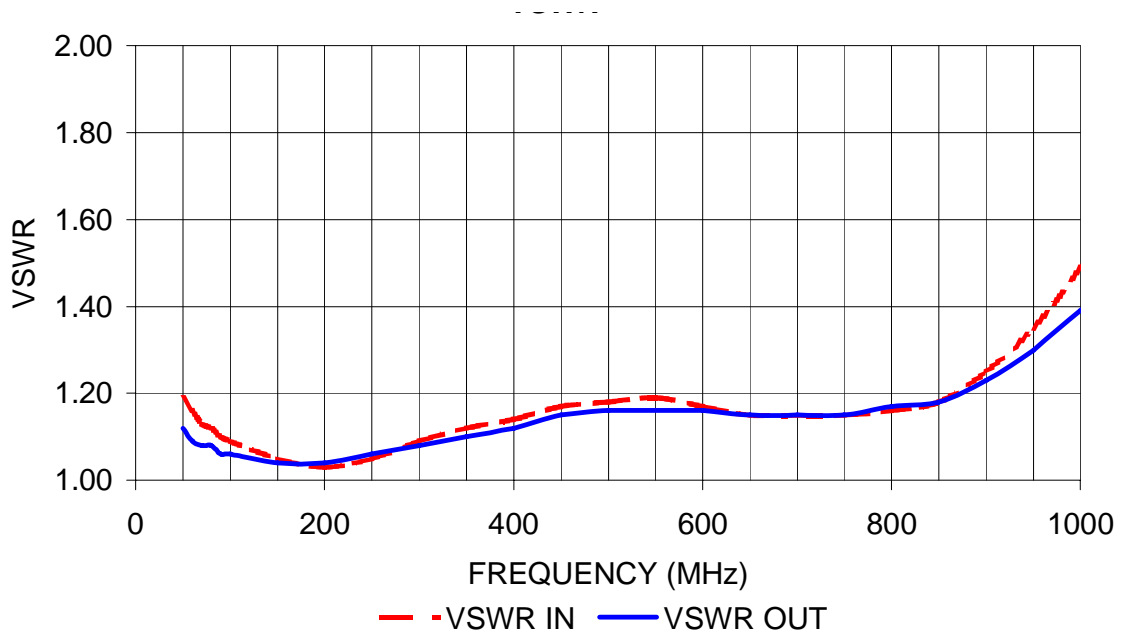


Figure 6 – HELA-10A VSWR, Input and Output, 75-ohm System

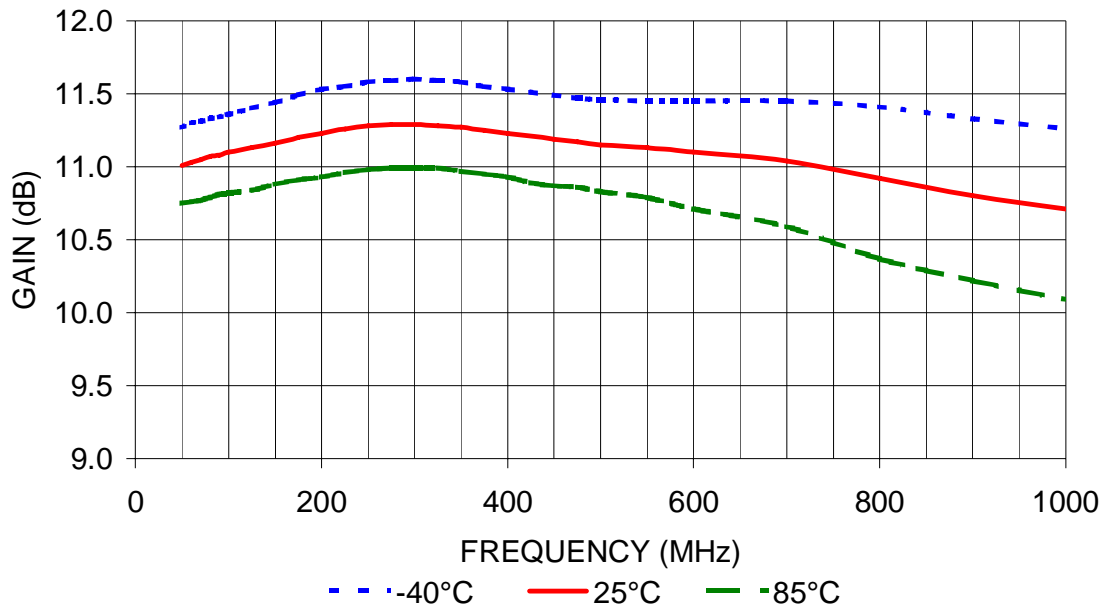


Figure 7 – HELA-10B Gain over Temperature, 50-ohm System

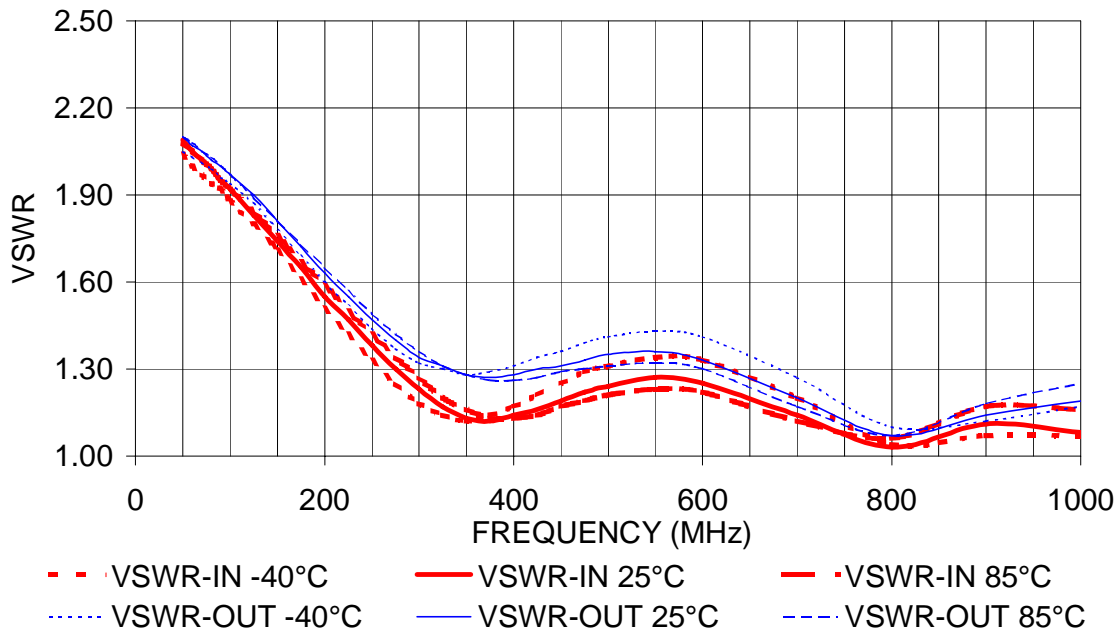


Figure 8 – HELA-10B VSWR, Input and Output, over Temperature 50-ohm System

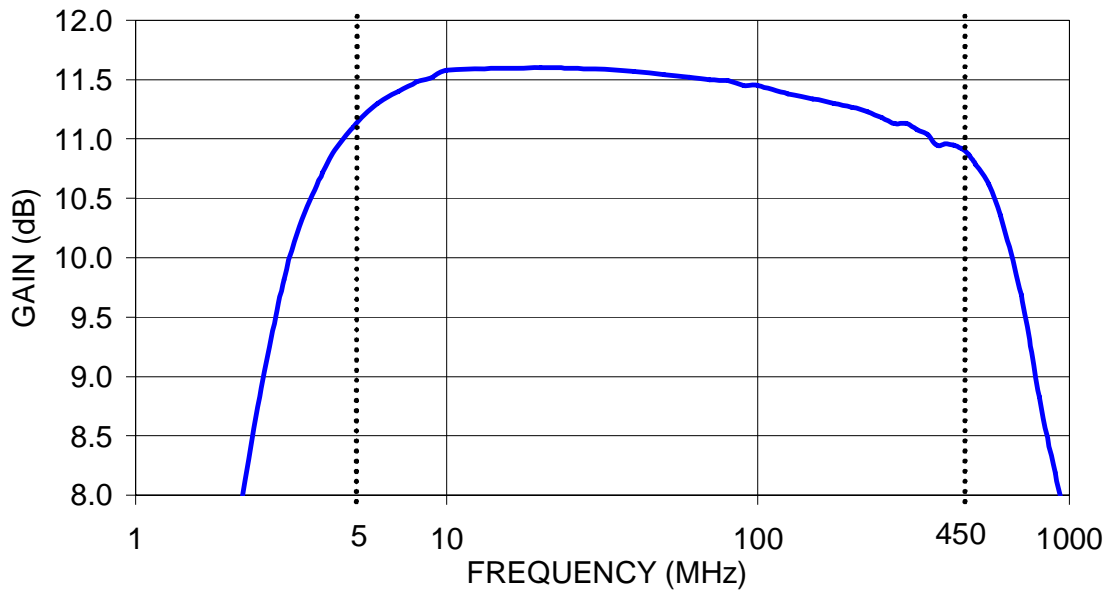


Figure 9 – HELA-10C Gain, 75-ohm System

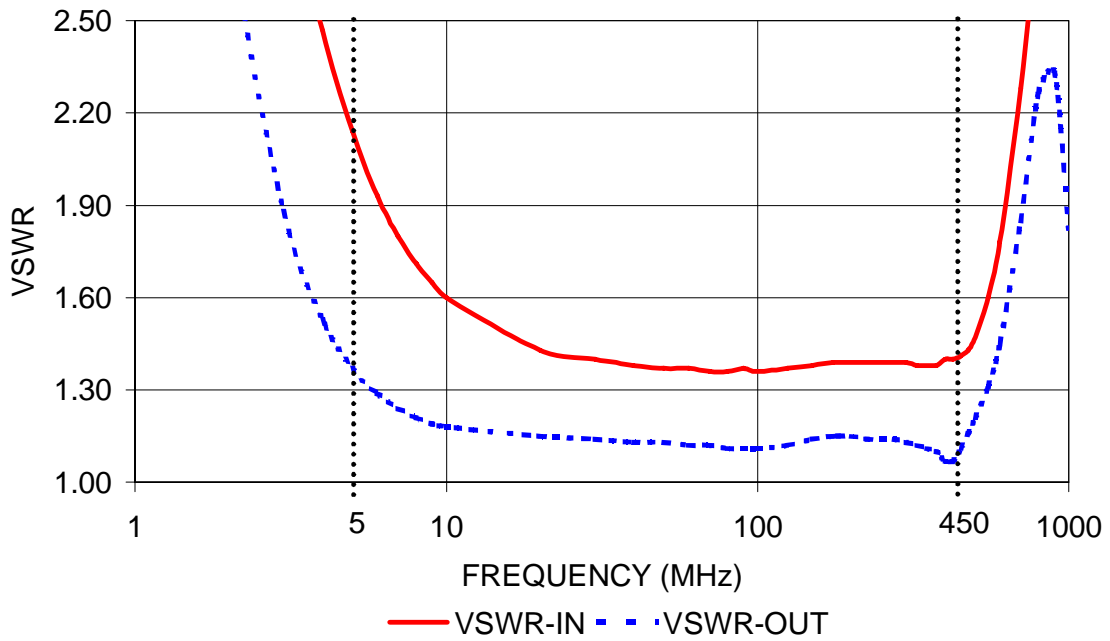


Figure 10 – HELA-10C VSWR, Input and Output, 75-ohm System

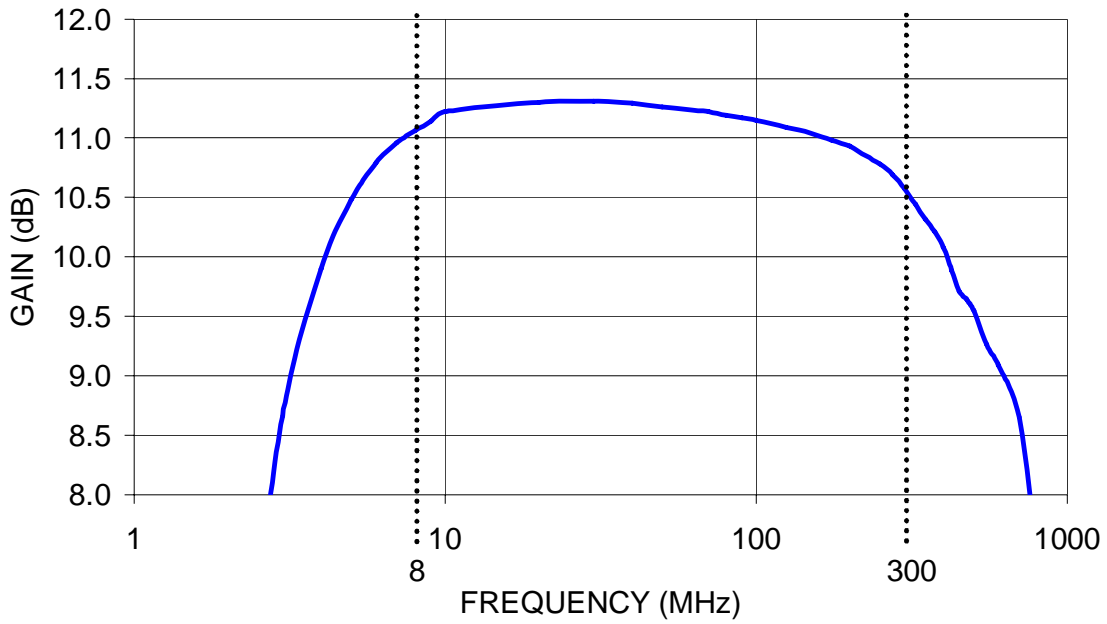


Figure 11 – HELA-10D Gain, 50-ohm System

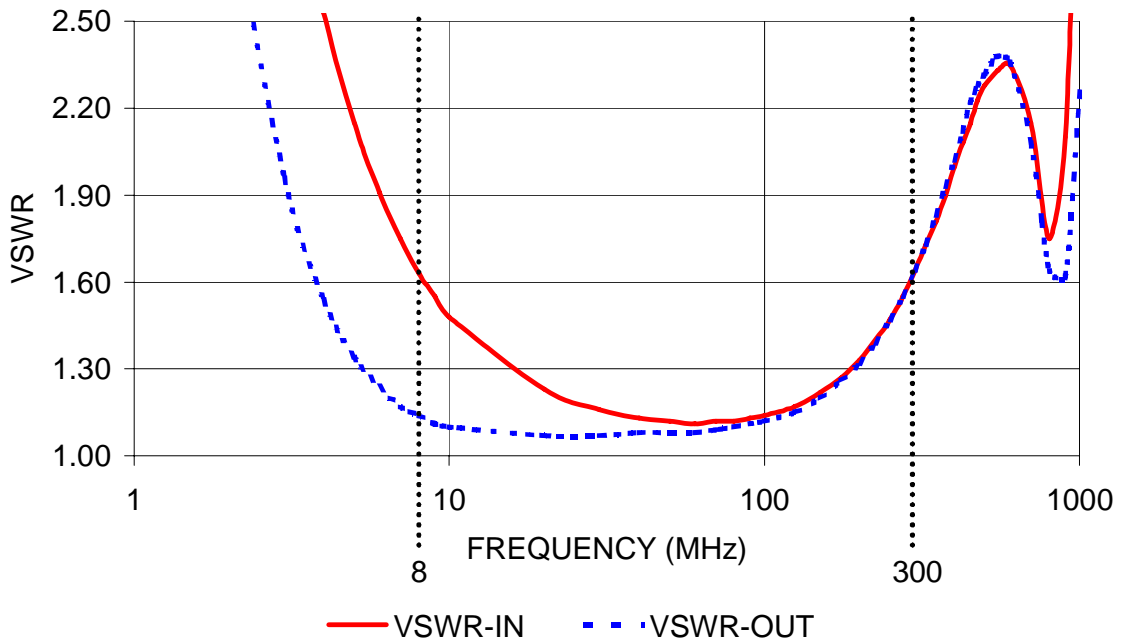
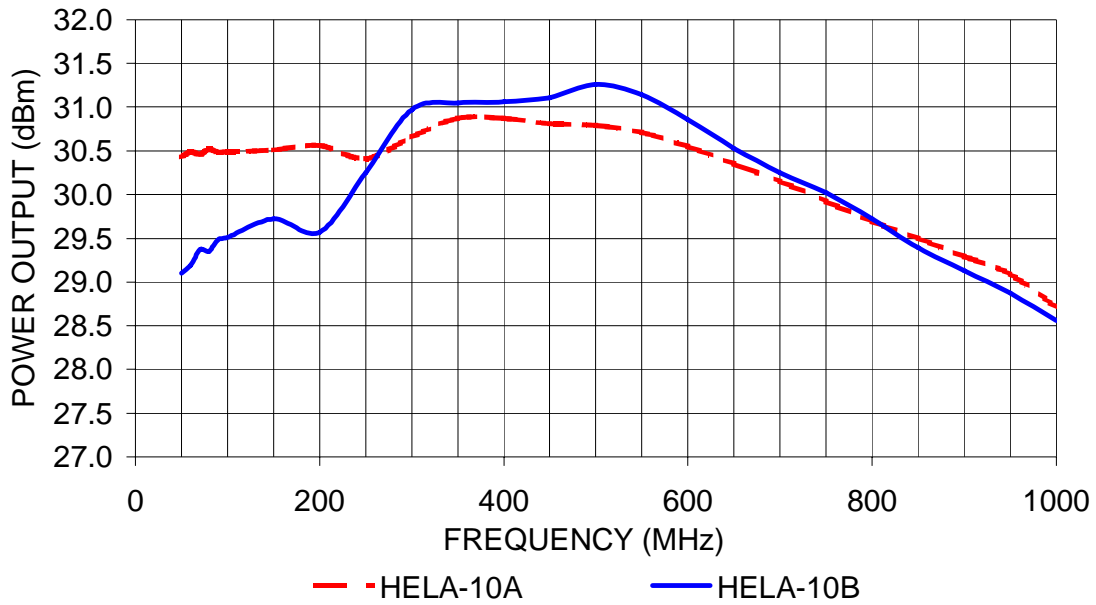
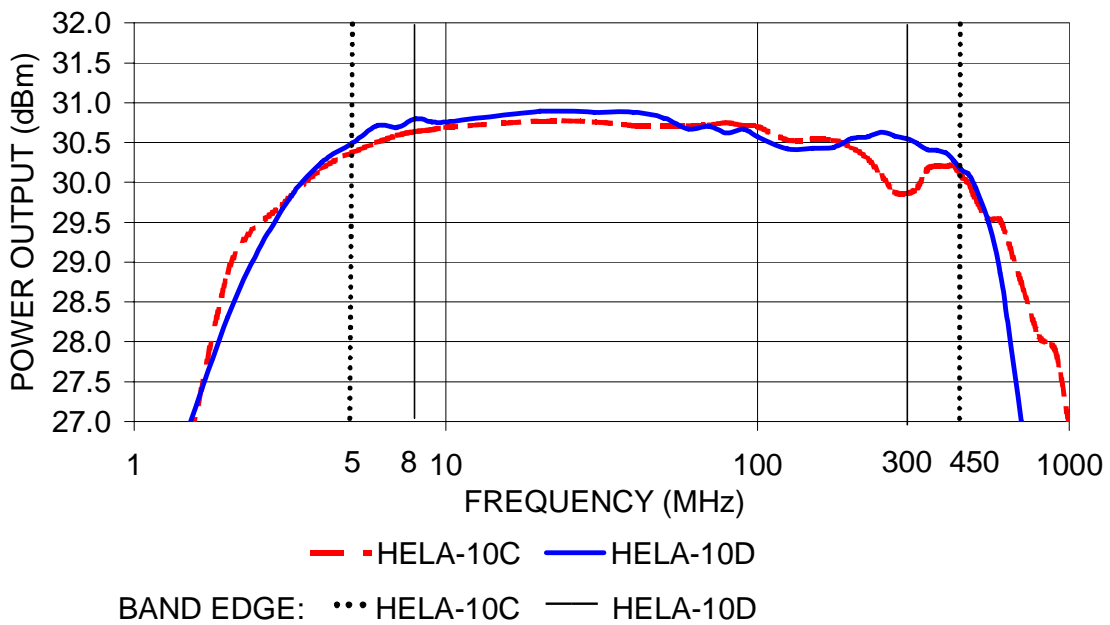


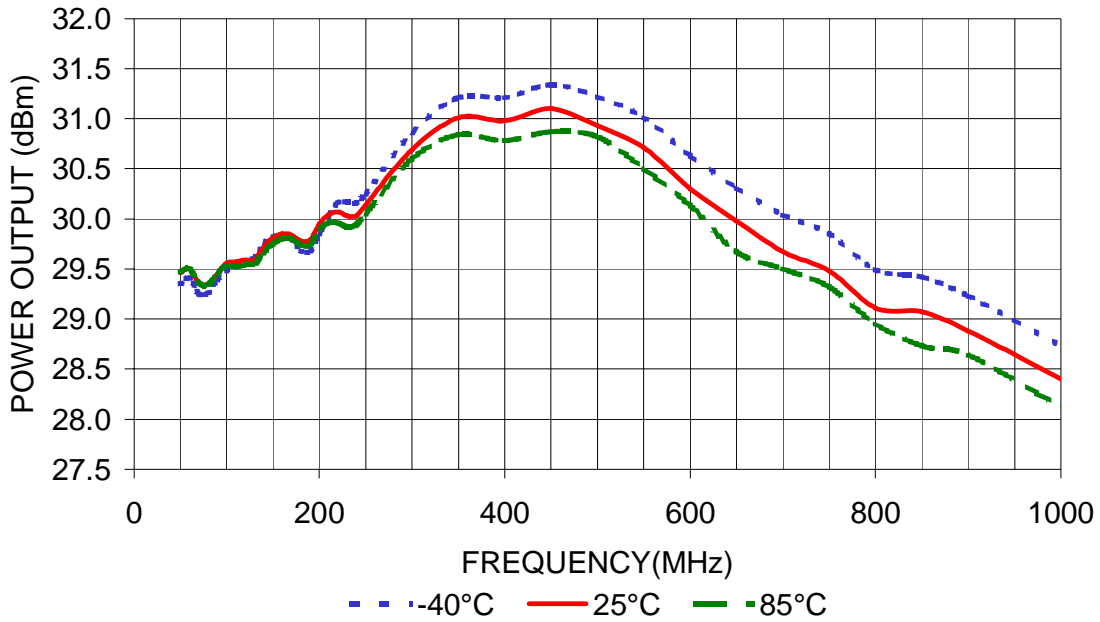
Figure 12 – HELA-10D VSWR, Input and Output, 50-ohm System



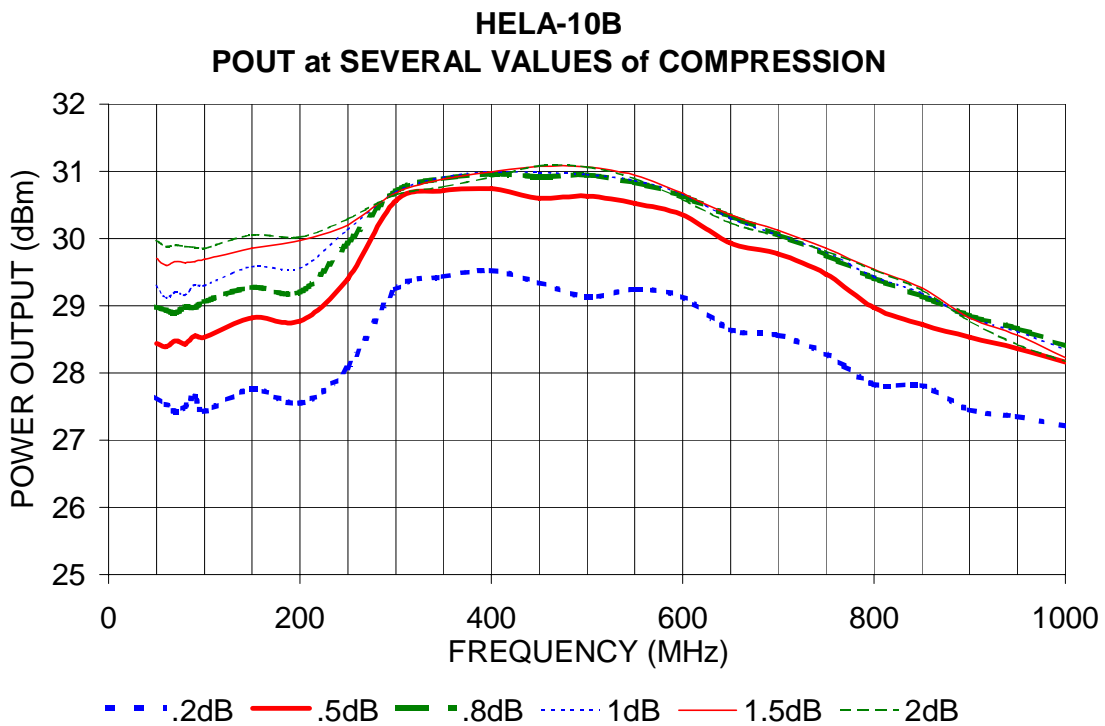
**Figure 13 – HELA-10A and HELA-10B Output Power at 1-dB Compression
75-ohm and 50-ohm System, respectively**



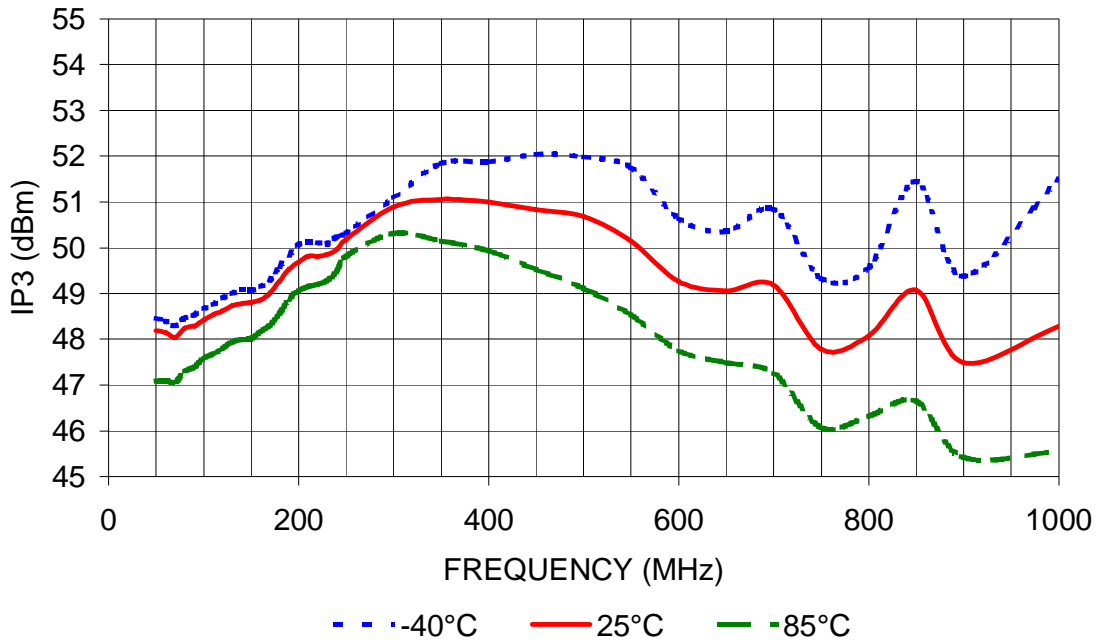
**Figure 14 – HELA-10C and HELA-10D Output Power at 1-dB Compression
75-ohm and 50-ohm System, respectively**



**Figure 15 – HELA-10B Output Power at 1-dB Compression, over Temperature
50-ohm System**



**Figure 16 – HELA-10B Output Power at Several Values of Compression
50-ohm System**



**Figure 17 – HELA-10B Third-Order Intercept Point, over Temperature
50-ohm System**

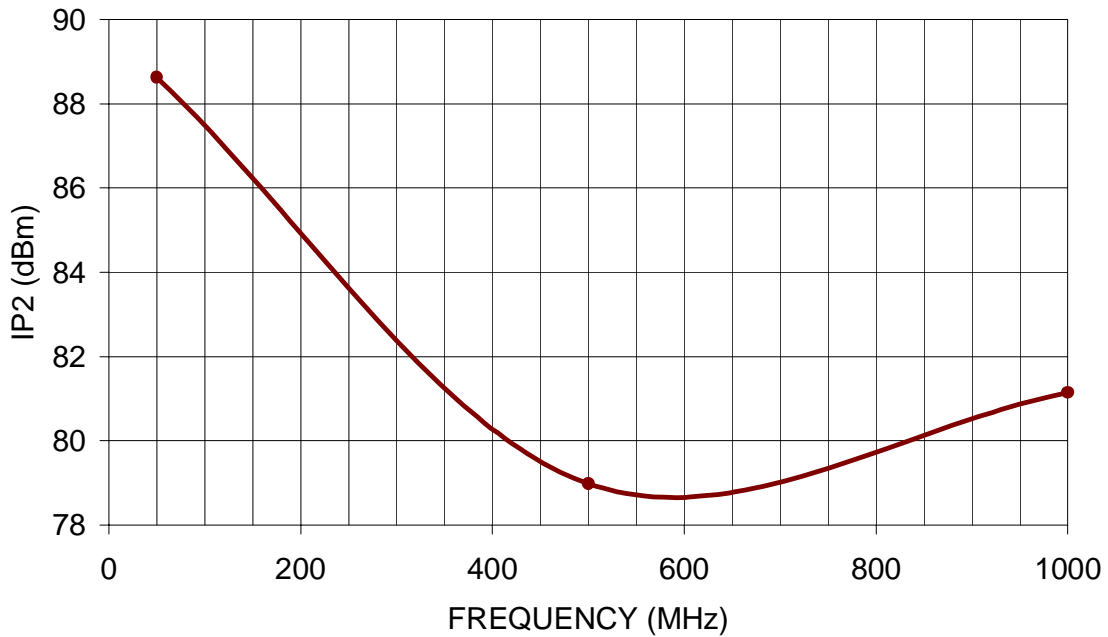
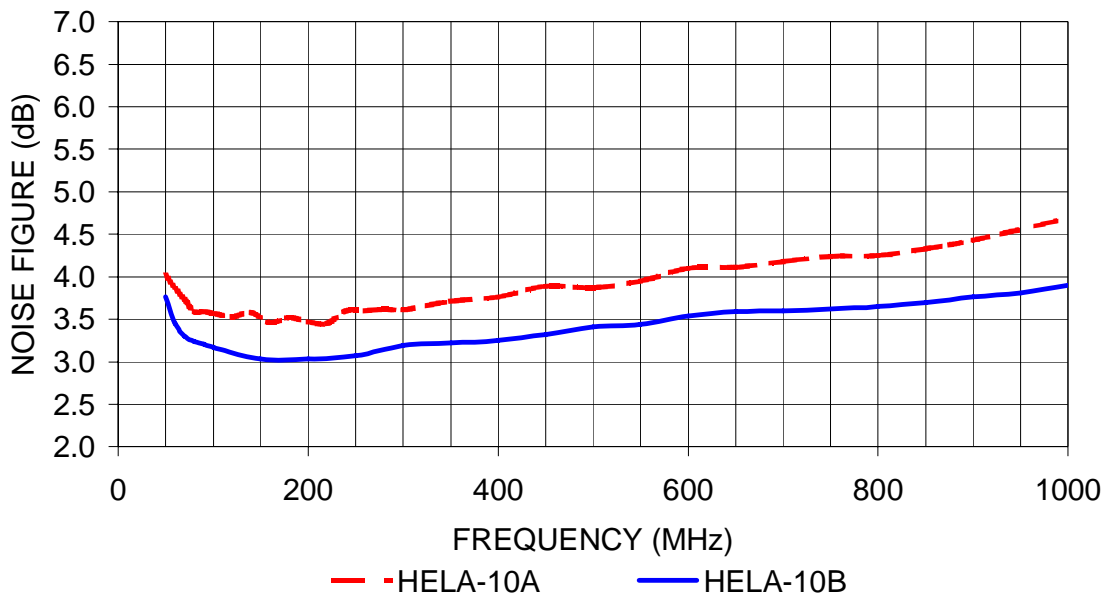
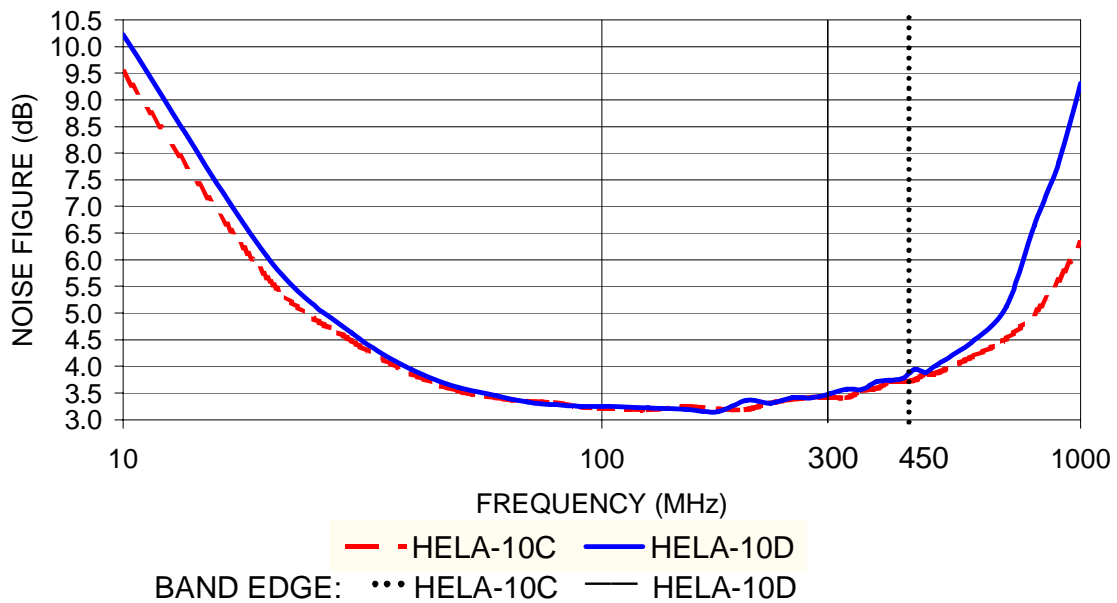


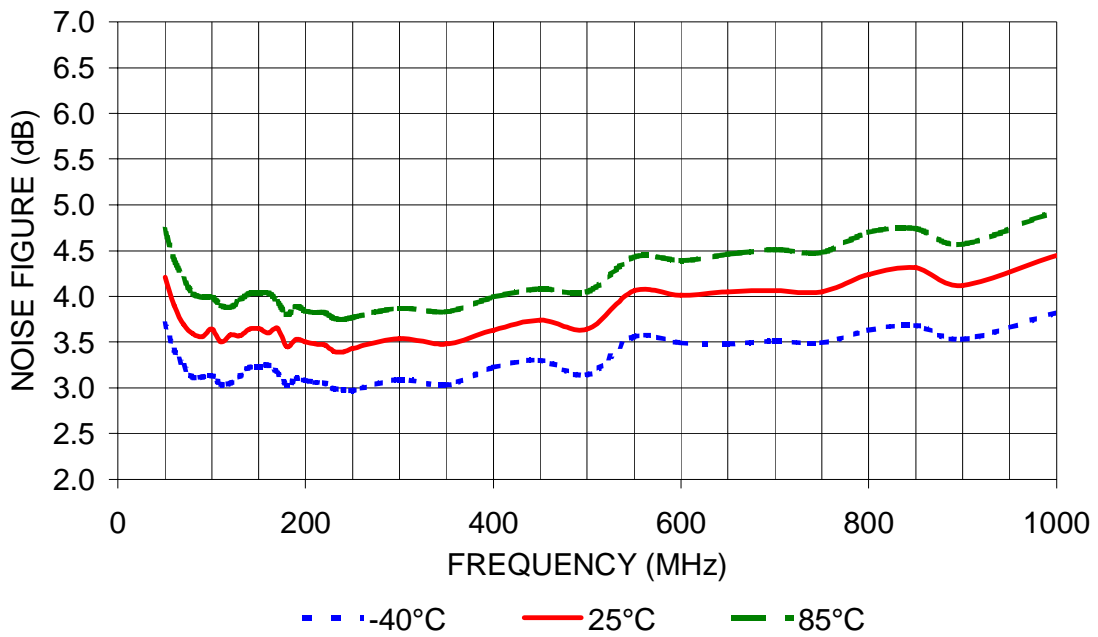
Figure 18 – HELA-10B Second-Order Intercept Point, 50-ohm System



**Figure 19 – HELA-10A and HELA-10B Noise Figure
75-ohm and 50-ohm System, respectively**



**Figure 20 – HELA-10C and HELA-10D Noise Figure
75-ohm and 50-ohm System, respectively**



**Figure 21 – HELA-10B Noise Figure, over Temperature
50-ohm System**

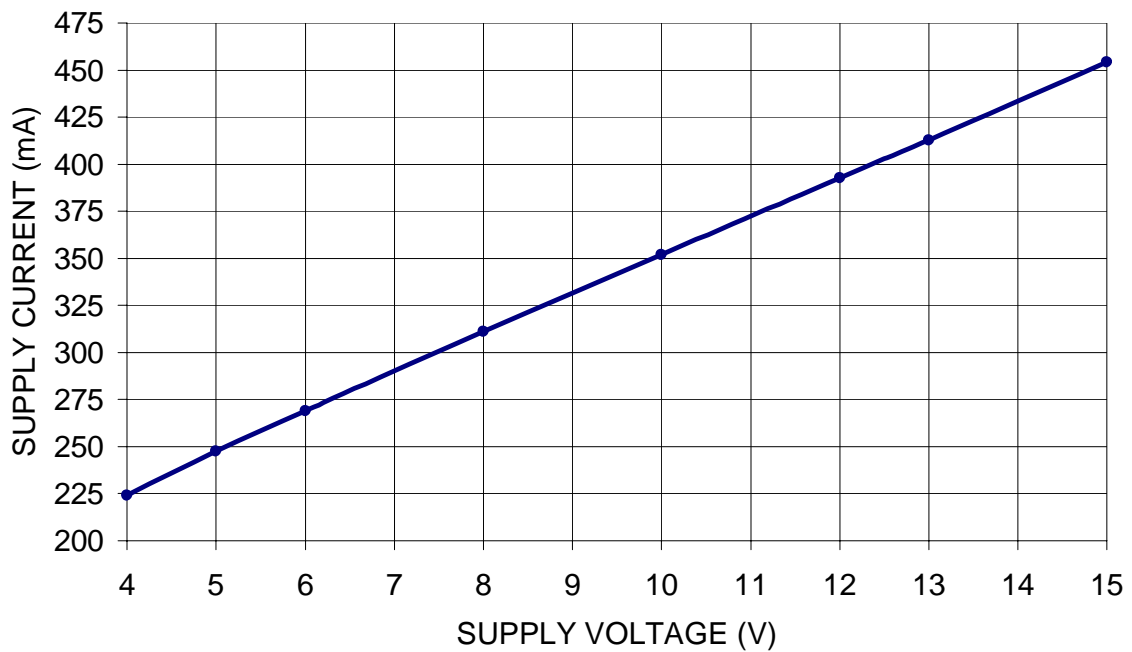
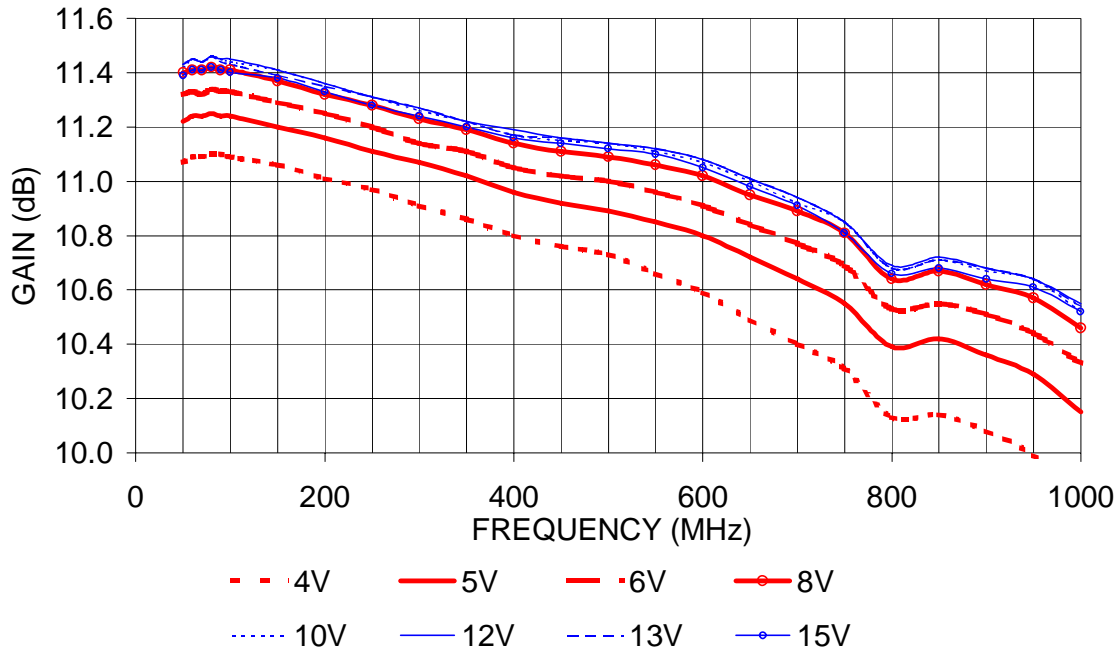
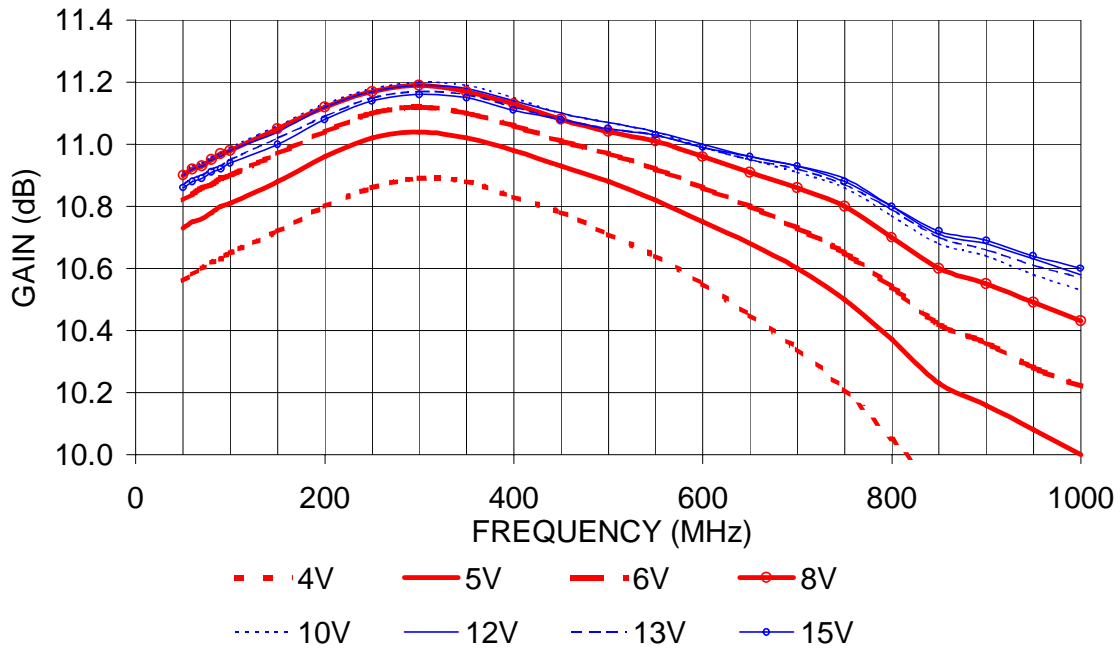


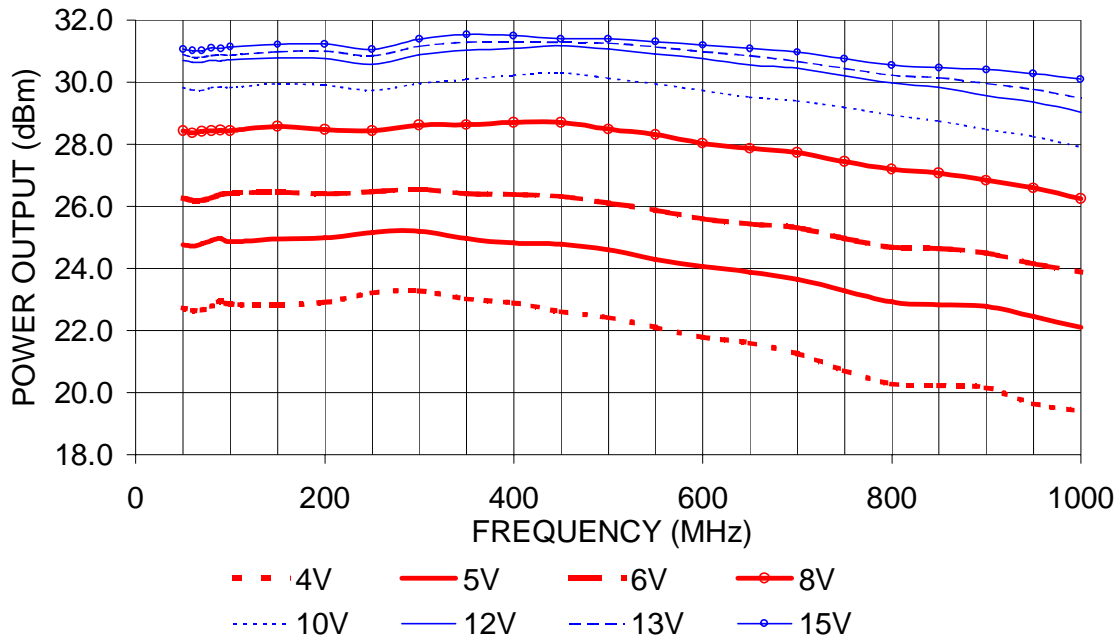
Figure 22 – HELA-10 DC Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage



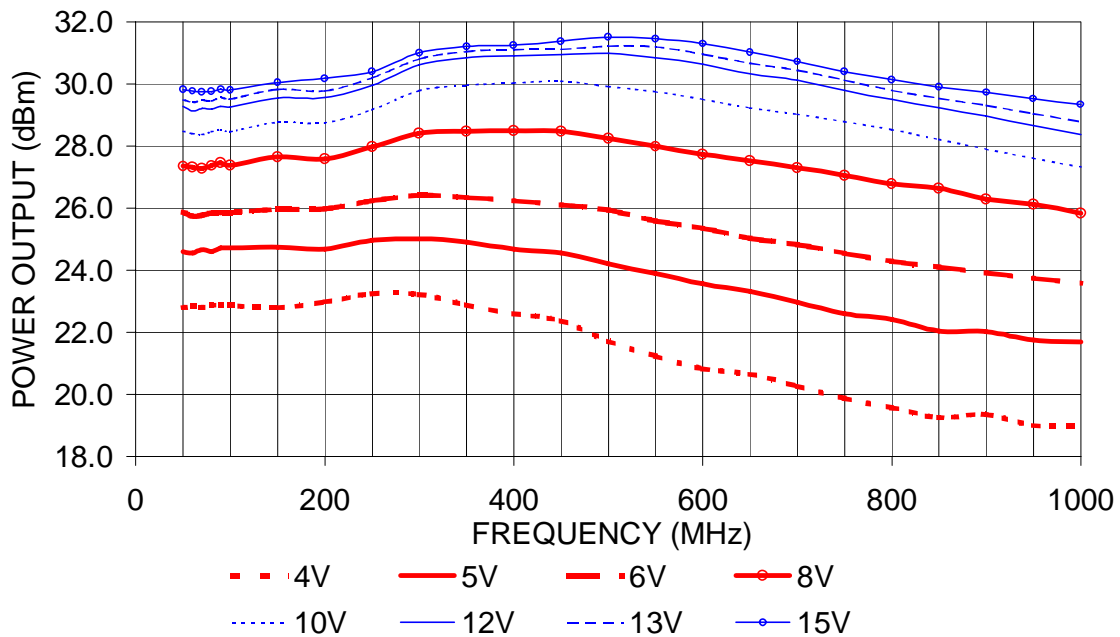
**Figure 23 – HELA-10A Gain at Several Values of Supply Voltage
75-ohm System**



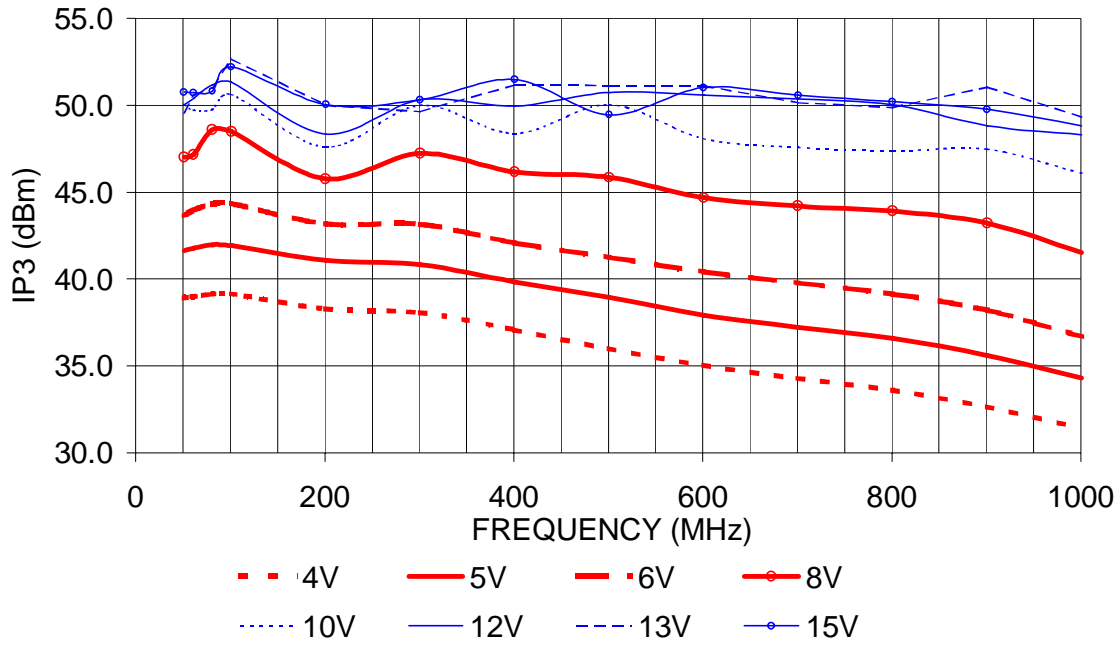
**Figure 24 – HELA-10B Gain at Several Values of Supply Voltage
50-ohm System**



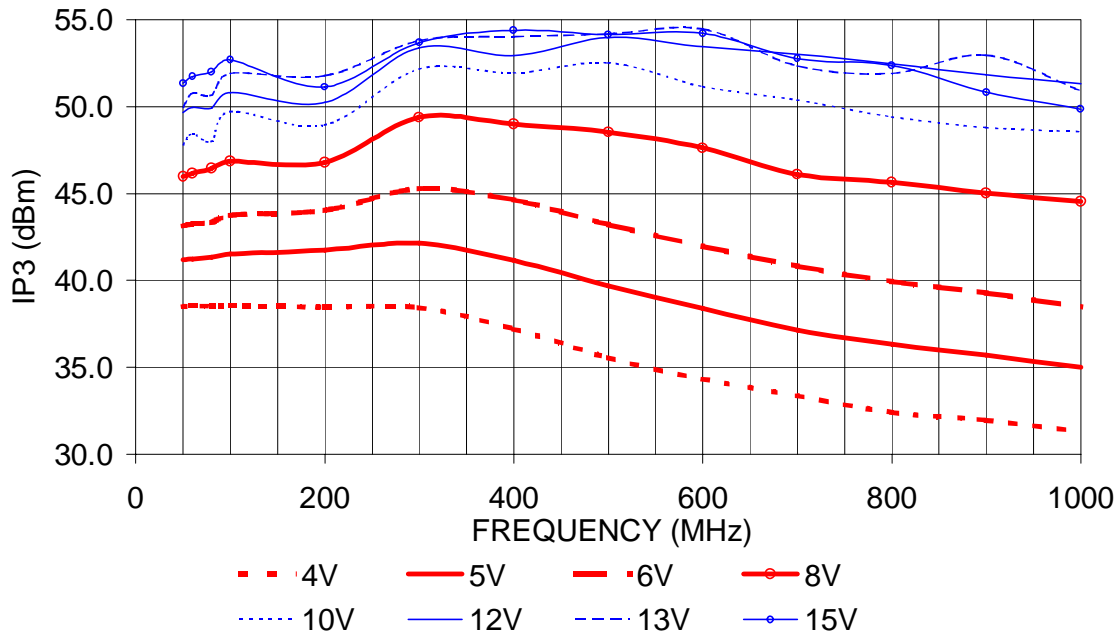
**Figure 25 – HELA-10A Output Power at 1-dB Compr., Several Supply Voltages
75-ohm System**



**Figure 26 – HELA-10B Output Power at 1-dB Compr., Several Supply Voltages
50-ohm System**



**Figure 27 – HELA-10A Third-Order Intercept Point, Several Supply Voltages
75-ohm System**



**Figure 28 – HELA-10B Third-Order Intercept Point, Several Supply Voltages
50-ohm System**

4.0 HELA-10 as a Cascaded Amplifier

For higher gain applications, a driver amplifier is required. It has not been easy to find a driver having sufficiently high IP3 since the driver contributes to the overall IP3. HELA-10 is a cascaded amplifier, thus it can also be used as a driver. Figure 29 shows the schematic block diagram of a two stage, cascaded HELA-10 amplifier. A typical gain of 20 dB can be achieved using this cascade.

A direct cascade could have a disadvantage in power consumption, which would be twice that of a single amplifier. But, HELA-10 has an intelligent biasing scheme to overcome this. By connecting an external shunt resistance from Pin 7 to ground the supply current can be controlled in the driver stage of a cascade. This biasing feature can also serve to reduce the current consumption when HELA-10 is used for other low power applications.

4.1 Typical Performance, Supply Current Control via Shunt Resistance

The graphs described in this section show performance using a 12V DC supply, with current reduced by connecting an external shunt resistor from Pin 7 to ground. The purpose is to show a trade-off available: reduced DC current consumption against output power and intermodulation performance. Figure 30 plots the supply current of a typical amplifier as a function of shunt resistance, demonstrating for example, that the current can be reduced by about half by using a resistor of 10 ohms or less.

Gain varies by only about 0.5 dB over the entire range of resistance, as shown in Figure 31 for HELA-10A and Figure 32 for HELA-10B.

Power output at 1-dB compression is presented two ways: swept-frequency with resistance as parameter, and versus resistance with frequency as parameter. The graphs for HELA-10A are in Figures 33 and 34, and the graphs for HELA-10B are in Figures 35 and 36. They show that the user can exercise a 4 – 6 dB trade-off of output power against supply current. For example, a bias resistor of 100 ohms typically reduces current consumption by 100 mA. It still produces a HELA-10A power output of 26 dBm, more than adequate as a driver.

Third-order intercept point (IP3) is shown in Figures 37 and 38 as a function of shunt resistance, for 2-tone signal at 799 and 800 MHz. At resistance values corresponding to high supply current, IP3 is typically 50 – 51 dBm, which is about 21 – 22 dB above the 1-dB compression level. At resistances corresponding to low supply current, IP3 is typically 39 dBm, which is about 15 dB above 1-dB compression.

4.2 Typical Performance at Higher Supply Current

As an extension of the work reported in 4.1 where current was reduced, this section describes performance obtained when current is increased to typically 525 mA. Instead of a shunt resistor from Pin 7 to ground, the increase is obtained using a voltage divider: 2430 ohms from the 12V supply to Pin 7, and 365 ohms from Pin 7 to ground. The trade-off in this case provides increased output power and improved intermodulation performance with higher current consumption.

Typical performance with this arrangement is shown for HELA-10B (50-ohm system) in Figures 39 through 43. We will compare it with the 25°C curve in the graphs for HELA-10B operating with no connection to Pin 7 (390 mA typical).

Gain, comparing Figures 39 and 7, is about 0.2 dB greater at the higher current. Input and Output VSWR, comparing Figures 40 and 8, is virtually the same. Output Power at 1-dB Compression, comparing Figures 41 and 15, is typically 1 dB greater at the higher current. A larger improvement in Third Order Intercept Point (IP3) is seen at the higher current, typically 3 dB comparing Figures 42 and 17. For Second Order Intercept Point (IP2), Figures 43 and 18 indicate that the low point in the frequency band is typically 7 dB greater at the higher current.

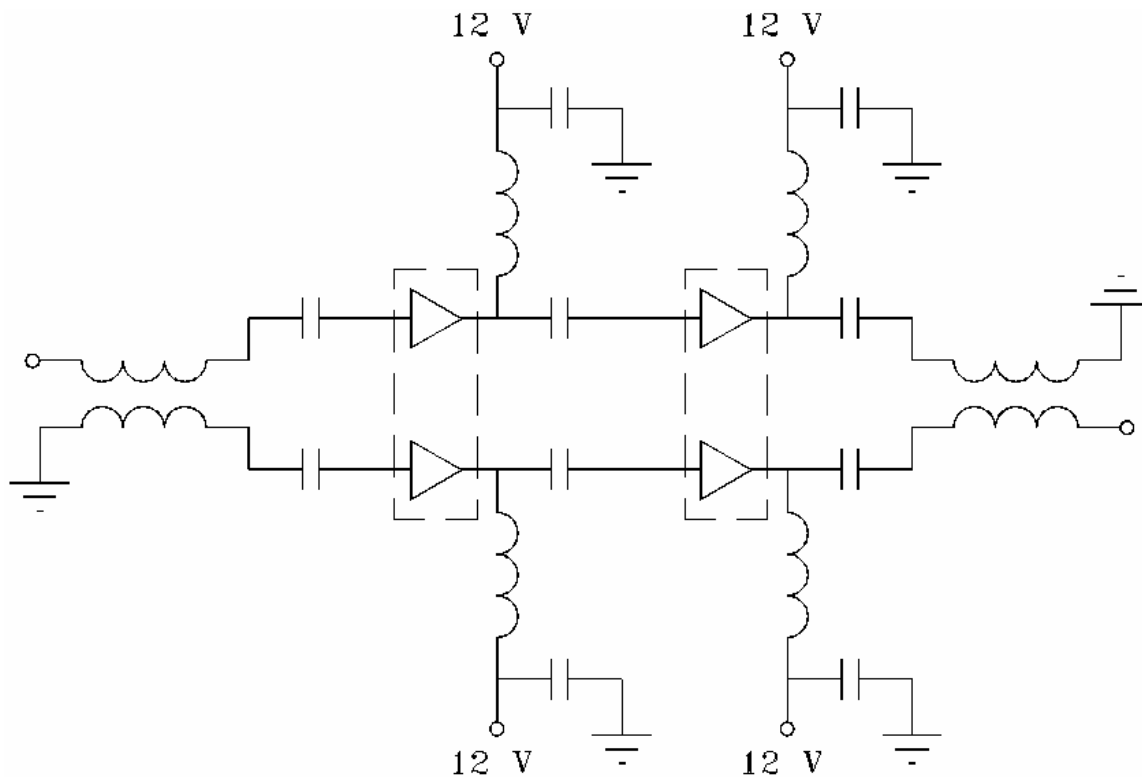


Figure 29 – Cascaded HELA-10 Amplifiers

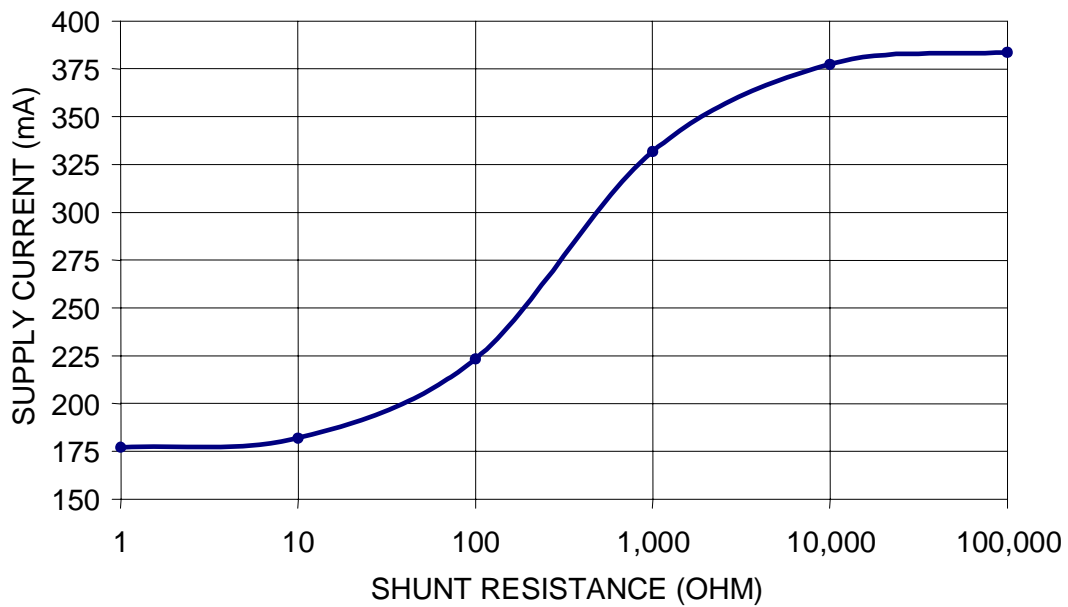
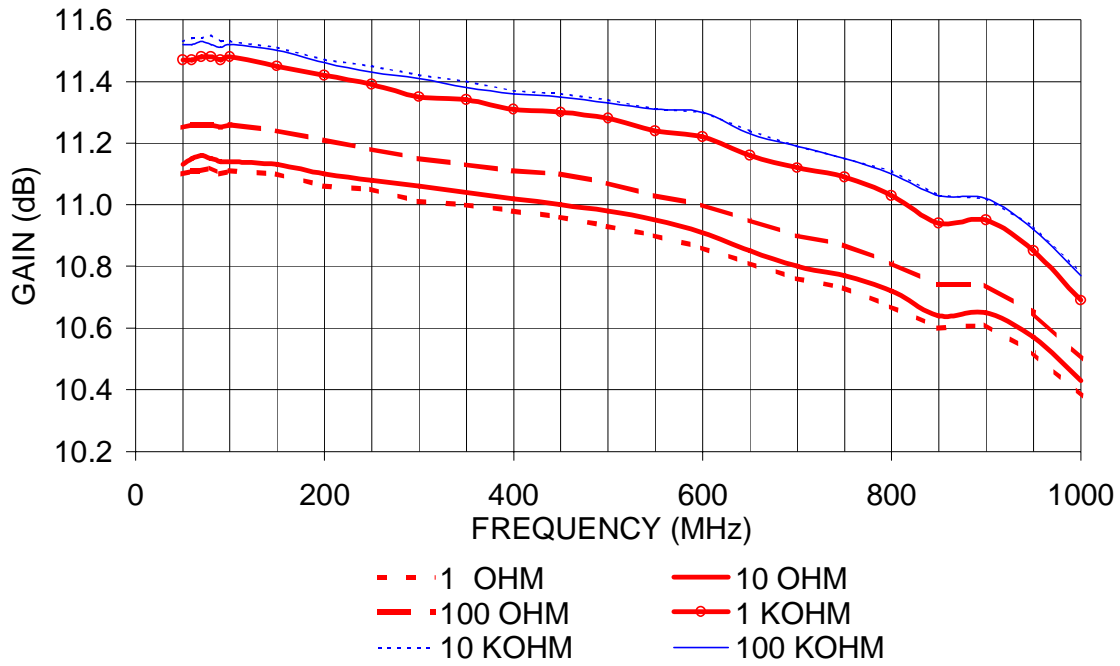
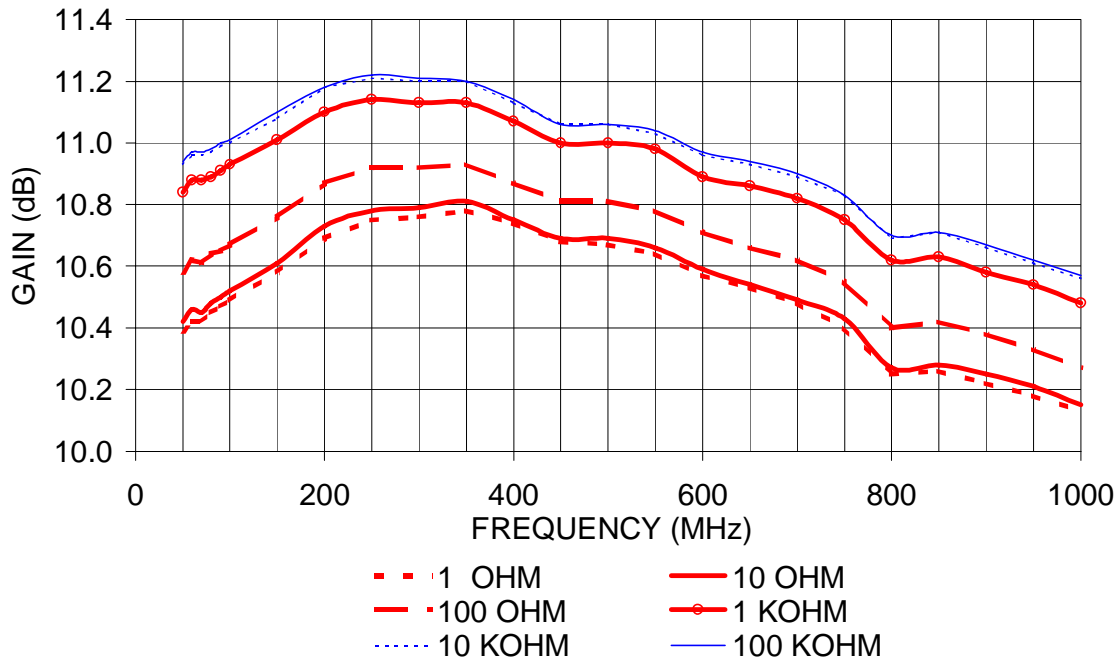


Figure 30 – DC Supply Current vs. Shunt Resistance at Pin 7



**Figure 31 – HELA-10A Gain at Several Values of Shunt Resistance
75-ohm System**



**Figure 32 – HELA-10B Gain at Several Values of Shunt Resistance
50-ohm System**

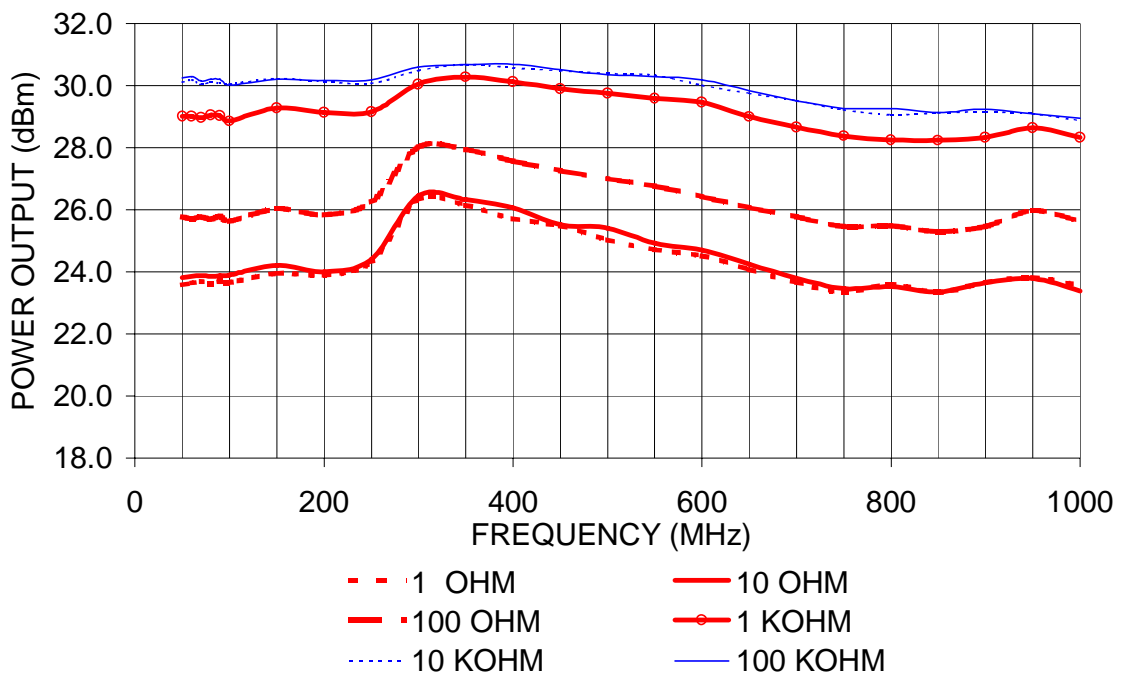


Figure 33 – HELA-10A Output Power at 1-dB Compression at Several Values of Shunt Resistance, 75-ohm System

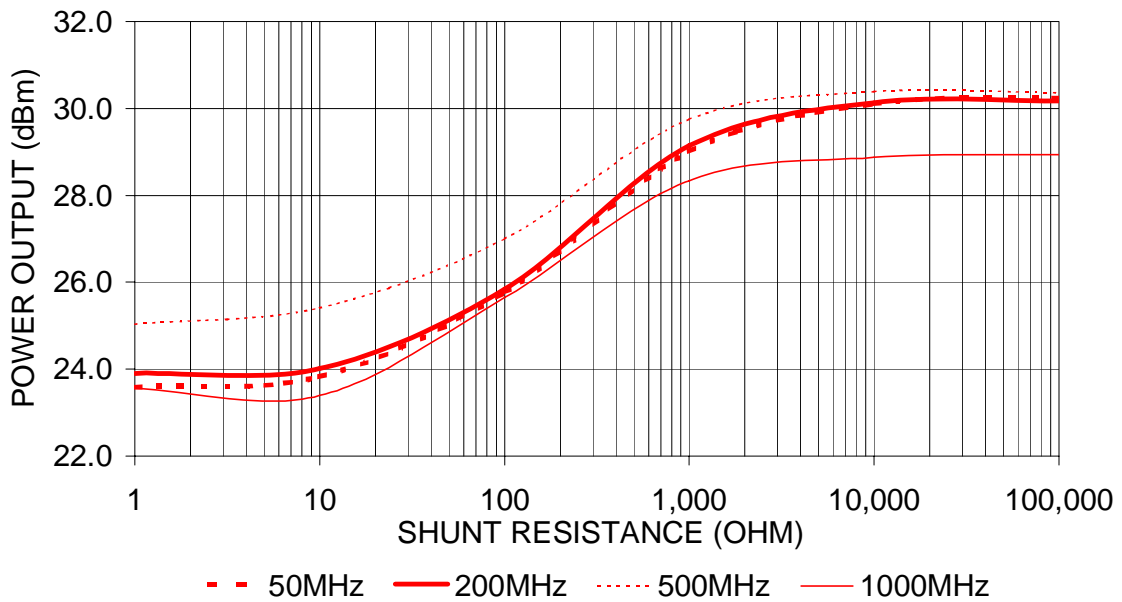


Figure 34 – HELA-10A Output Power at 1-dB Compression vs. Shunt Resistance 75-ohm System

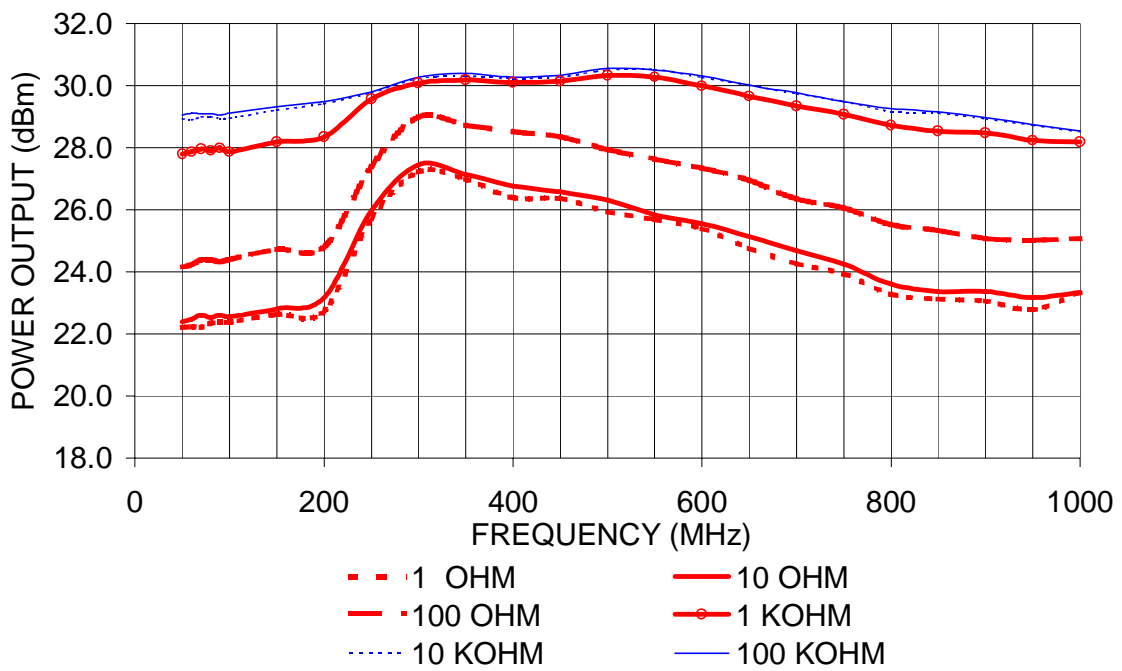


Figure 35 – HELA-10B Output Power at 1-dB Compression at Several Values of Shunt Resistance, 50-ohm System

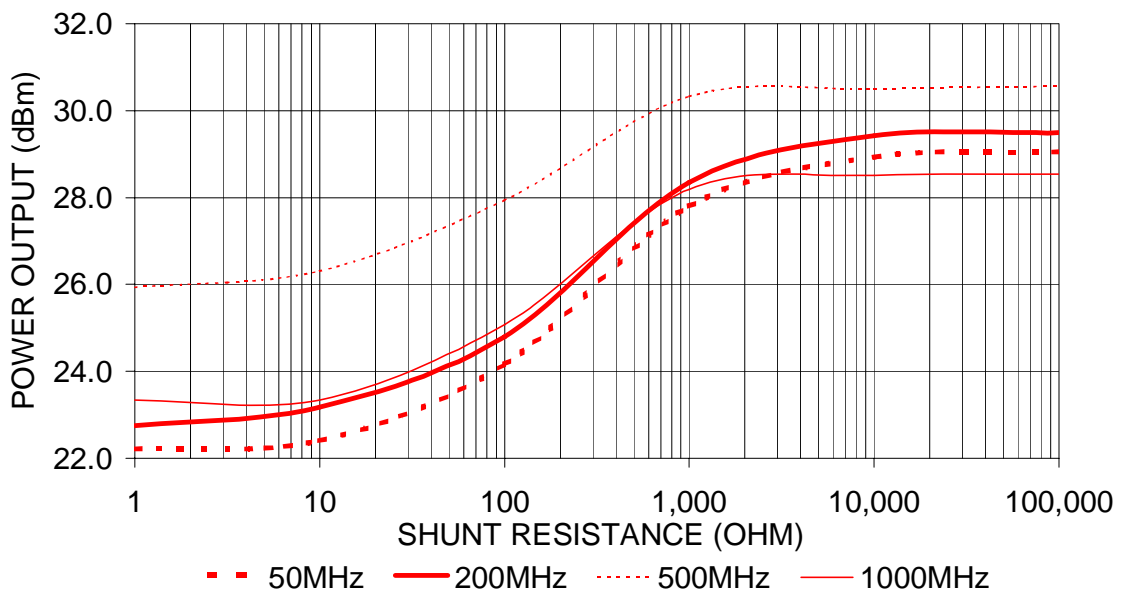


Figure 36 – HELA-10B Output Power at 1-dB Compression vs. Shunt Resistance 50-ohm System

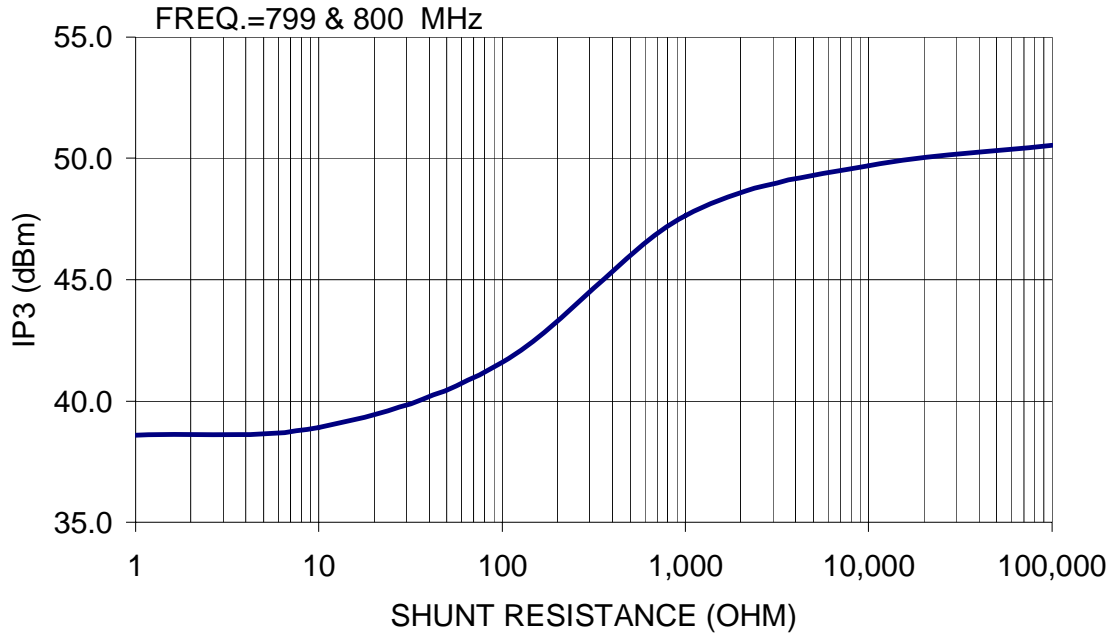


Figure 37 – HELA-10A Third-Order Intercept Point vs. Shunt Resistance

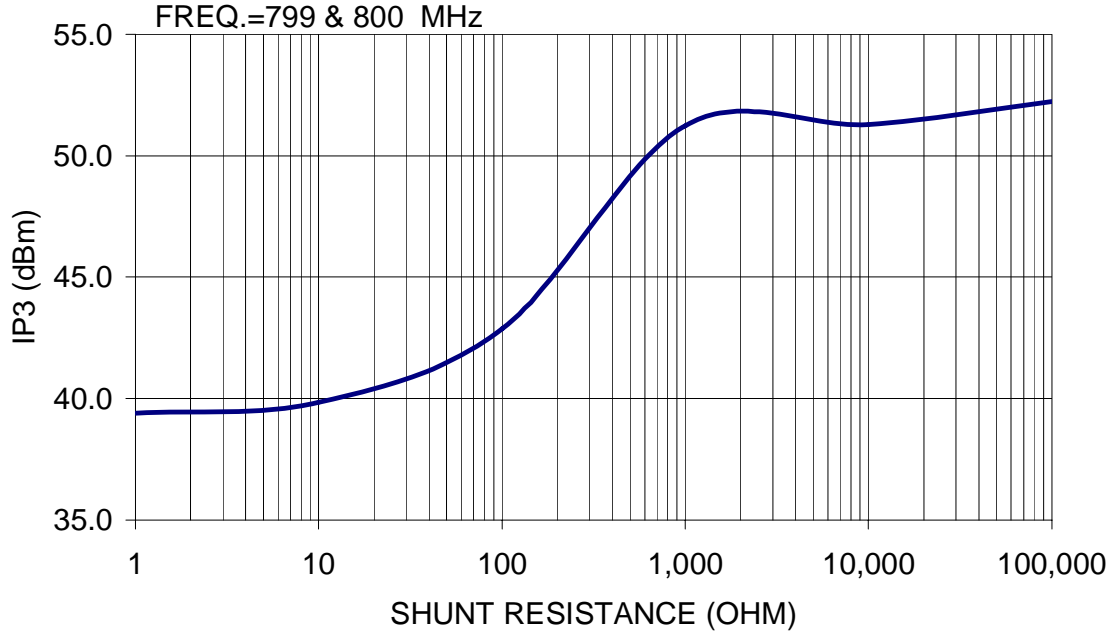


Figure 38 – HELA-10B Third-Order Intercept Point vs. Shunt Resistance

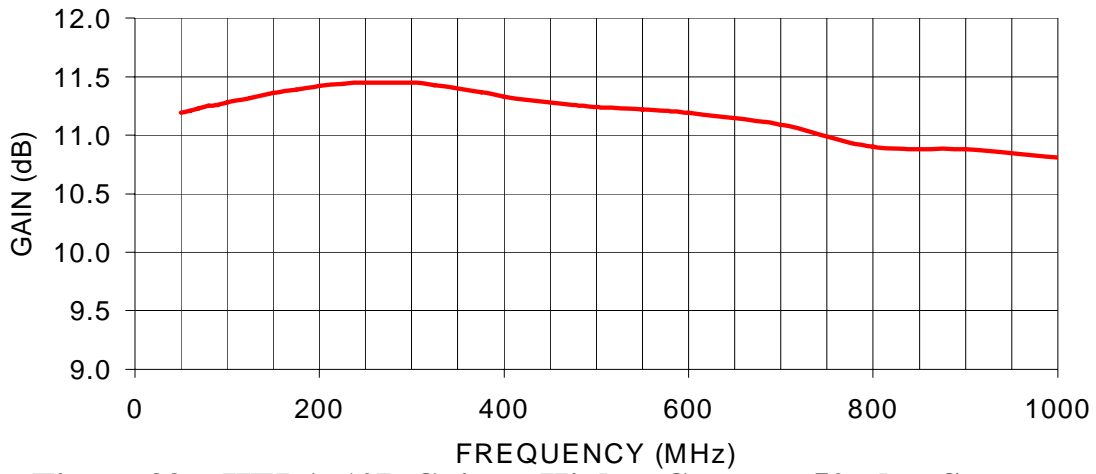


Figure 39 – HELA-10B Gain at Higher Current, 50-ohm System

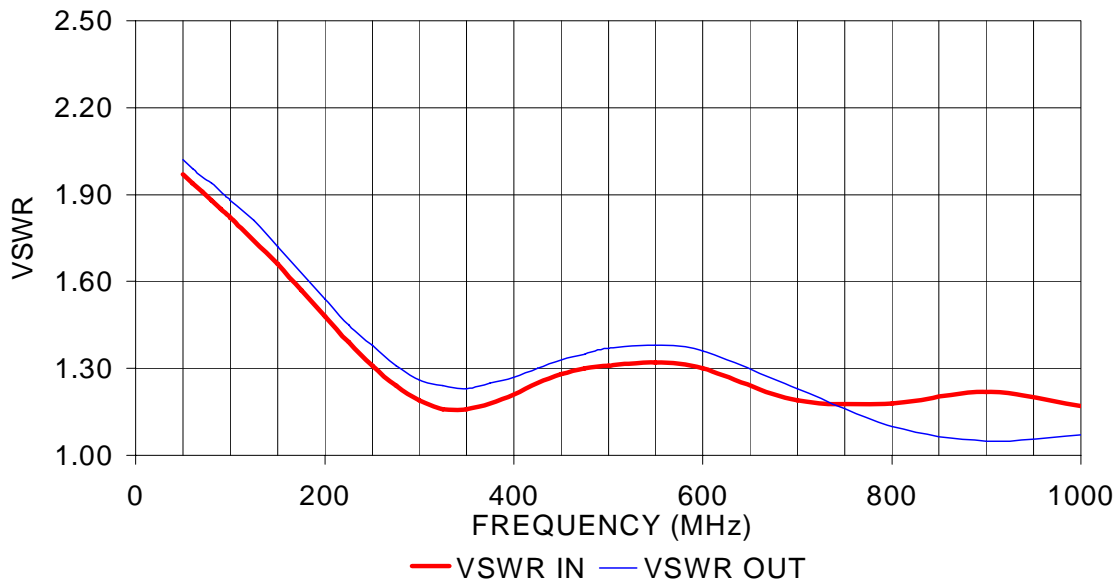


Figure 40 – HELA-10B VSWR, Input and Output at Higher Current, 50-ohm System

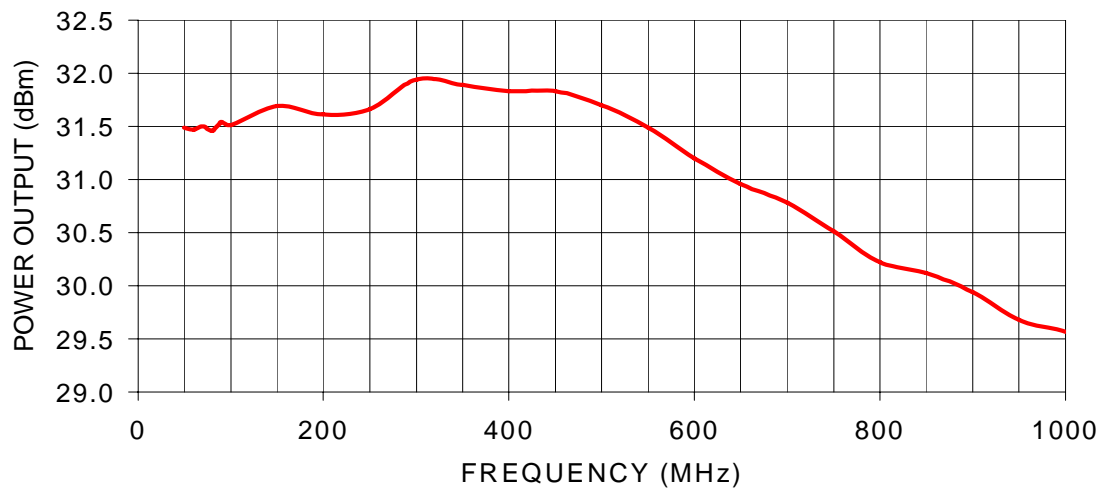


Figure 41 – HELA-10B Output Power at 1-dB Compression at Higher Current, 50-ohm System

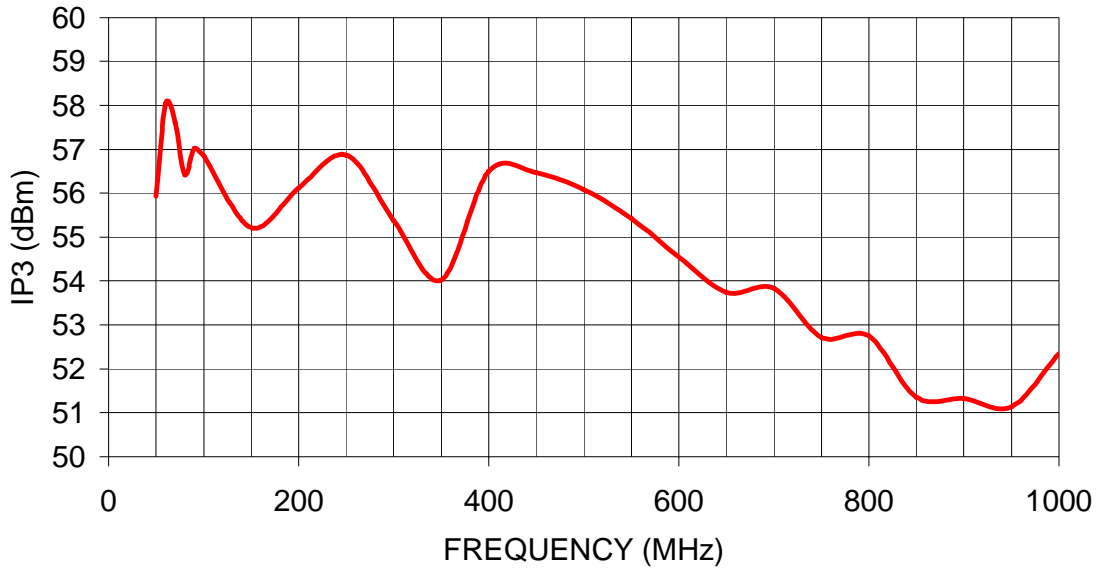


Figure 42 – HELA-10B Third-Order Intercept Point at Higher Current 50-ohm System

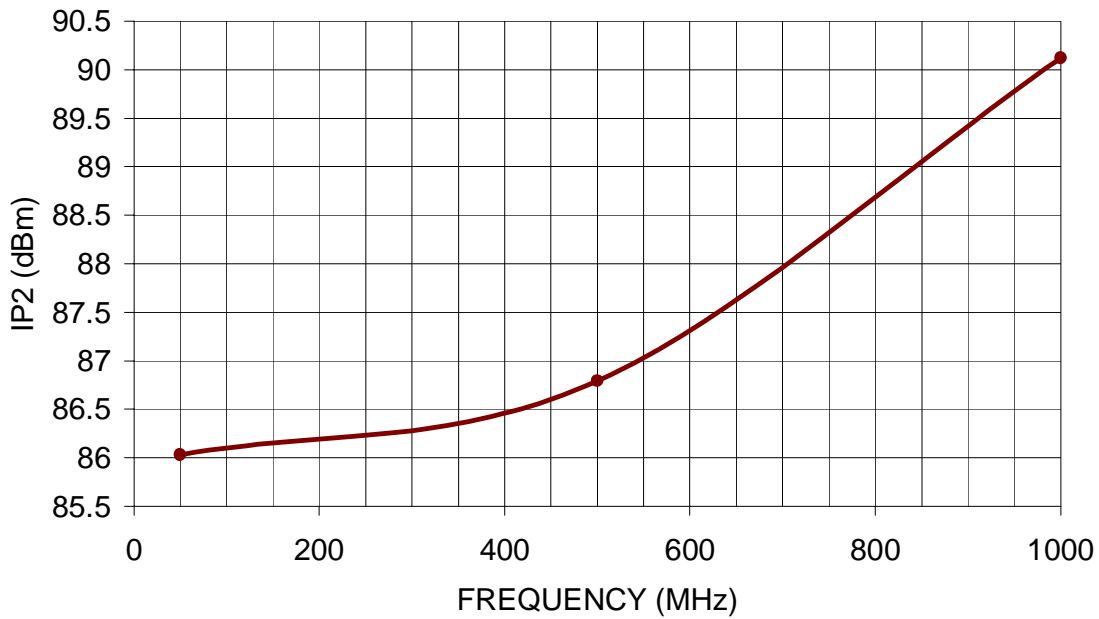


Figure 43 – HELA-10B Second-Order Intercept Point at Higher Current 50-ohm System

5.0 Layout and Thermal Aspects

The PCB layout for the HELA-10 amplifier must consider both the electrical requirements of the parts (proper line impedance, bypassing, etc.) and the thermal requirements. The thermal requirement, to meet the stated MTTF of better than 800 years, states that the maximum temperature of the heat slug on the bottom of the HELA-10 package is 110°C. There are three different thermal interfaces between the bottom of the HELA-10 and the chassis. The first is the solder connection of the HELA-10 heat slug to the PCB. The second interface is the heat transfer through the PCB, and the third is the PCB to chassis interface. These interfaces are shown in Figures 45 and 46, which illustrate how the HELA-10 is mounted.

The first interface, the solder connection of the HELA-10 heat slug to the PCB, should cover the full area of the HELA-10 heat slug for maximum effectiveness.

The mounting system, including the PCB, must be designed for the maximum expected system ambient temperature. To do this, the following two parameters need to be known: the maximum external ambient temperature and the temperature rise of the chassis above the external ambient temperature.

Once these two parameters are known the maximum temperature rise between the chassis and the HELA-10 can easily be calculated.

Maximum Temperature Rise (°C), Chassis to HELA-10 slug =
 $110 - \text{maximum external temperature} - \text{chassis rise}$

For example if: Maximum external temperature = 60°C, and
 Chassis rise due to internal heating = 20°C

Then:

Maximum Temperature Rise (°C), Chassis to HELA-10 slug = $110 - 60 - 20 = 30^\circ\text{C}$.

In the above example a 30°C rise is allowed in the PCB mount between the bottom of the HELA-10 slug and the chassis. Knowing this, the second and third interfaces need to be designed to provide a thermal resistance which will maintain a 30°C or less temperature rise.

The second interface is the heat transfer through the PCB. FR4, the typical PCB material used in most applications, has very poor thermal conduction properties and cannot be used without the addition of via (through) holes under the HELA-10. The via holes should be copper plated and then solder filled for the lowest thermal resistance. The via holes then conduct the heat through the FR4 to the bottom of the PCB, while the FR4 material provides the mechanical support. The thermal resistance of the via holes, given in degree C rise per watt of power dissipation, is a function of via diameter and the thickness of the copper plating on the walls of the via holes. Tables 3, 4, 5 show the calculated thermal resistance of a solder-filled, plated through via hole with different via diameters and copper plating thicknesses. Table 3 shows the thermal resistance with 0.8 mil copper plating, Table 4 with 1 mil, and Table 5 with 2 mil copper plating. The thermal resistance of the copper plating alone is shown in the column Plating, the thermal resistance of the solder fill is shown in the next column, and the column labeled "combined" shows the calculated thermal resistance of the copper plating and the solder fill together, for a single via. The next columns show the thermal resistance achieved by using multiple via holes.

As an example, a 32 mil diameter via with 2 mil thick copper plating has the following properties:

Thermal resistance of the copper plating = 32.5°C / watt

Thermal resistance of the solder fill = 77.7°C / watt

Combined thermal resistance of single via, which is the parallel combination of the above = 22.94°C / watt

A thermal resistance of 22.94°C / Watt would produce a 145°C rise with 6.3 Watts of power dissipation (HELA-10) and therefore a single via cannot be used. As more via holes are added, the combined thermal resistance decreases quickly and is determined the same way as for parallel resistors. If we use 36 such via holes the total thermal resistance will be only 0.64°C per Watt and the temperature rise though the PCB will be only 4°C. The actual via diameter, thickness of the copper plating, and number of via holes used will be determined by the limits of the PCB manufacturing process used.

The third interface is between the PCB and the chassis. Note that the chassis is considered to be an infinite heat sink in this application note. Unlike the HELA-10 to PCB interface, this cannot be a solder connection due to the mismatch in thermal expansion of the PCB and chassis material and other production limitations. A thermally conductive elastomer or gasket material is recommended. One such material that may be applicable for this application is Thermagon, Inc.'s T-PLI 200 material. This material is a thermally conductive, conformable elastomer that is available in either sheet form or cut to size.

The thermally conductive elastomer should conform to any irregularities on the PCB and chassis surfaces caused by the manufacturing process, while providing a low thermal resistance. A sheet thickness of 20 mils appears to be the best compromise between thermal resistance, tolerance build-up, and handling. The 20 mil thick material has a stated thermal resistance of $0.14^{\circ}\text{C} - \text{in}^2$ per Watt. Using a square area of 0.1 square inches at this interface and a power dissipation of 6.3 watts, a temperature rise of 8.8°C is expected. The PCB should be attached to the chassis with screws, providing a slight compression of the elastomer material. Users must determine if this material is acceptable for their application.

5.1 Operating Ambient Temperature Range using a Test Board

As a practical example, temperature rise of the HELA-10 above room-ambient temperature was measured with the unit mounted in Mini-Circuits Test Board TB-17 (which characterizes it as HELA-10B). It would be desirable to measure the temperature of the heat slug, but it is difficult to do this directly because of the way the unit must be mounted for heat sinking. Therefore, measurement proceeded as follows.

$$\text{Ambient temperature} = 27^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{Case temperature (measured at the top of the plastic body)} = 56^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{DC Supply Voltage} = 12\text{V}$$

$$\text{DC current} = 0.39\text{A}$$

$$\text{Temperature rise, case above ambient} = 56 - 27 = 29^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{Power dissipated} = 12 \times 0.39 = 4.68\text{W}$$

$$\text{Thermal resistance, case-to ambient} = 29 / 4.68 = 6.2^{\circ}\text{C/W}$$

To maintain the heat slug at a maximum temperature of 110°C for best reliability, the maximum ambient temperature T_{max} for the Test Board is calculated as:

$$T_{\max} = (\text{Maximum heat slug temperature}) - (\text{Supply voltage}) \times (\text{Maximum specified DC current}) \times (\text{Thermal resistance, case-to-ambient}) - 5^{\circ}\text{C}$$

In this formula 5°C is a margin accounting for having measured case temperature instead of heat slug temperature. Substituting the values in this example:

$$T_{\max} = 110^{\circ}\text{C} - 12\text{V} \times 0.525\text{A} \times 6.2 - 5 = 66^{\circ}\text{C}.$$

For reference, the FET channel temperature in HELA-10 can be estimated under those conditions:

$$\begin{aligned} T_{\text{ch}} &= (\text{Maximum heat slug temperature}) + (\text{Supply voltage}) \times (\text{Maximum specified DC current}) \times (\text{Thermal resistance, channel-to-heat slug}) \\ &= 110^{\circ}\text{C} + 12\text{V} \times 0.525\text{A} \times 6.0 = 148^{\circ}\text{C}. \end{aligned}$$

From Figure 44, the corresponding MTTF is 3×10^6 hours.

Table 3 – Thermal Resistance of Solder Filled, Plated Thru Via Hole

PCB Thickness 62 mils (1 mil = .001 inch)
 Plating Thickness 0.8 mils
 Plating Thermal Conductivity 3.98 Watts/cm°C
 Fill Conductivity 0.51 Watts/cm°C

Via Drill Dia. (Mils)	Thermal Resistance (°C/Watt)			Multiple Vias					
	Plating	Fill	Combined	10	20	30	40	50	60
10	265.2	863.7	202.92	20.29	10.15	6.76	5.07	4.06	3.38
11	239.2	689.7	177.62	17.76	8.88	5.92	4.44	3.55	2.96
12	217.9	563.4	157.12	15.71	7.86	5.24	3.93	3.14	2.62
13	200.0	468.9	140.21	14.02	7.01	4.67	3.51	2.80	2.34
14	184.9	396.3	126.06	12.61	6.30	4.20	3.15	2.52	2.10
15	171.8	339.4	114.08	11.41	5.70	3.80	2.85	2.28	1.90
16	160.5	293.9	103.83	10.38	5.19	3.46	2.60	2.08	1.73
17	150.6	257.0	94.96	9.50	4.75	3.17	2.37	1.90	1.58
18	141.9	226.6	87.24	8.72	4.36	2.91	2.18	1.74	1.45
19	134.1	201.3	80.47	8.05	4.02	2.68	2.01	1.61	1.34
20	127.1	180.0	74.49	7.45	3.72	2.48	1.86	1.49	1.24
21	120.8	161.9	69.19	6.92	3.46	2.31	1.73	1.38	1.15
22	115.1	146.4	64.45	6.44	3.22	2.15	1.61	1.29	1.07
23	109.9	133.1	60.20	6.02	3.01	2.01	1.50	1.20	1.00
24	105.2	121.5	56.37	5.64	2.82	1.88	1.41	1.13	0.94
25	100.8	111.3	52.90	5.29	2.65	1.76	1.32	1.06	0.88
26	96.8	102.4	49.76	4.98	2.49	1.66	1.24	1.00	0.83
27	93.1	94.5	46.90	4.69	2.34	1.56	1.17	0.94	0.78
28	89.7	87.4	44.28	4.43	2.21	1.48	1.11	0.89	0.74
29	86.5	81.2	41.88	4.19	2.09	1.40	1.05	0.84	0.70
30	83.6	75.6	39.68	3.97	1.98	1.32	0.99	0.79	0.66
31	80.8	70.5	37.65	3.77	1.88	1.26	0.94	0.75	0.63
32	78.2	65.9	35.78	3.58	1.79	1.19	0.89	0.72	0.60
33	75.8	61.8	34.04	3.40	1.70	1.13	0.85	0.68	0.57
34	73.5	58.1	32.43	3.24	1.62	1.08	0.81	0.65	0.54
35	71.4	54.6	30.94	3.09	1.55	1.03	0.77	0.62	0.52
36	69.3	51.5	29.55	2.95	1.48	0.98	0.74	0.59	0.49
37	67.4	48.6	28.25	2.82	1.41	0.94	0.71	0.56	0.47
38	65.6	46.0	27.04	2.70	1.35	0.90	0.68	0.54	0.45
39	63.9	43.6	25.90	2.59	1.30	0.86	0.65	0.52	0.43
40	62.3	41.3	24.84	2.48	1.24	0.83	0.62	0.50	0.41
41	60.7	39.3	23.84	2.38	1.19	0.79	0.60	0.48	0.40
42	59.2	37.3	22.90	2.29	1.15	0.76	0.57	0.46	0.38
43	57.8	35.6	22.02	2.20	1.10	0.73	0.55	0.44	0.37
44	56.5	33.9	21.18	2.12	1.06	0.71	0.53	0.42	0.35
45	55.2	32.4	20.40	2.04	1.02	0.68	0.51	0.41	0.34
46	54.0	30.9	19.66	1.97	0.98	0.66	0.49	0.39	0.33
47	52.8	29.6	18.96	1.90	0.95	0.63	0.47	0.38	0.32
48	51.7	28.3	18.29	1.83	0.91	0.61	0.46	0.37	0.30
49	50.6	27.1	17.66	1.77	0.88	0.59	0.44	0.35	0.29
50	49.6	26.0	17.06	1.71	0.85	0.57	0.43	0.34	0.28

Table 4 – Thermal Resistance of Solder Filled, Plated Thru Via Hole

PCB Thickness 62 mils (1 mil = .001 inch)
 Plating Thickness 1 mils
 Plating Thermal Conductivity 3.98 Watts/cm°C
 Fill Conductivity 0.51 Watts/cm°C

Via Drill Dia. (Mils)	Thermal Resistance (°C/Watt)			Multiple Vias					
	Plating	Fill	Combined	10	20	30	40	50	60
10	216.9	952.2	176.67	17.67	8.83	5.89	4.42	3.53	2.94
11	195.2	752.3	155.00	15.50	7.75	5.17	3.88	3.10	2.58
12	177.5	609.4	137.45	13.74	6.87	4.58	3.44	2.75	2.29
13	162.7	503.6	122.96	12.30	6.15	4.10	3.07	2.46	2.05
14	150.2	423.2	110.84	11.08	5.54	3.69	2.77	2.22	1.85
15	139.4	360.6	100.56	10.06	5.03	3.35	2.51	2.01	1.68
16	130.1	310.9	91.74	9.17	4.59	3.06	2.29	1.83	1.53
17	122.0	270.8	84.12	8.41	4.21	2.80	2.10	1.68	1.40
18	114.8	238.0	77.47	7.75	3.87	2.58	1.94	1.55	1.29
19	108.5	210.9	71.62	7.16	3.58	2.39	1.79	1.43	1.19
20	102.7	188.1	66.45	6.64	3.32	2.21	1.66	1.33	1.11
21	97.6	168.8	61.85	6.18	3.09	2.06	1.55	1.24	1.03
22	93.0	152.3	57.73	5.77	2.89	1.92	1.44	1.15	0.96
23	88.7	138.2	54.04	5.40	2.70	1.80	1.35	1.08	0.90
24	84.9	125.9	50.70	5.07	2.53	1.69	1.27	1.01	0.84
25	81.3	115.2	47.68	4.77	2.38	1.59	1.19	0.95	0.79
26	78.1	105.8	44.93	4.49	2.25	1.50	1.12	0.90	0.75
27	75.1	97.5	42.42	4.24	2.12	1.41	1.06	0.85	0.71
28	72.3	90.1	40.12	4.01	2.01	1.34	1.00	0.80	0.67
29	69.7	83.6	38.01	3.80	1.90	1.27	0.95	0.76	0.63
30	67.3	77.7	36.07	3.61	1.80	1.20	0.90	0.72	0.60
31	65.1	72.5	34.28	3.43	1.71	1.14	0.86	0.69	0.57
32	63.0	67.7	32.63	3.26	1.63	1.09	0.82	0.65	0.54
33	61.0	63.4	31.09	3.11	1.55	1.04	0.78	0.62	0.52
34	59.2	59.5	29.67	2.97	1.48	0.99	0.74	0.59	0.49
35	57.4	56.0	28.34	2.83	1.42	0.94	0.71	0.57	0.47
36	55.8	52.7	27.10	2.71	1.36	0.90	0.68	0.54	0.45
37	54.2	49.7	25.95	2.59	1.30	0.86	0.65	0.52	0.43
38	52.8	47.0	24.86	2.49	1.24	0.83	0.62	0.50	0.41
39	51.4	44.5	23.85	2.38	1.19	0.79	0.60	0.48	0.40
40	50.1	42.2	22.90	2.29	1.14	0.76	0.57	0.46	0.38
41	48.8	40.1	22.00	2.20	1.10	0.73	0.55	0.44	0.37
42	47.6	38.1	21.16	2.12	1.06	0.71	0.53	0.42	0.35
43	46.5	36.3	20.37	2.04	1.02	0.68	0.51	0.41	0.34
44	45.4	34.5	19.62	1.96	.098	0.65	0.49	0.39	0.33
45	44.4	33.0	18.91	1.89	0.95	0.63	0.47	0.38	0.32
46	43.4	31.5	18.24	1.82	0.91	0.61	0.46	0.36	0.30
47	42.4	30.1	17.61	1.76	0.88	0.59	0.44	0.35	0.29
48	41.5	28.8	17.01	1.70	0.85	0.57	0.43	0.34	0.28
49	40.7	27.6	16.44	1.64	0.82	0.55	0.41	0.33	0.27
50	39.8	26.4	15.90	1.59	0.79	0.53	0.40	0.32	0.26

Table 5 – Thermal Resistance of Solder Filled, Plated Thru Via Hole

PCB Thickness 62 mils (1 mil = .001 inch)
 Plating Thickness 2 mils
 Plating Thermal Conductivity 3.98 Watts/cm°C
 Fill Conductivity 0.51 Watts/cm°C

Via Drill Dia. (Mils)	Thermal Resistance (°C/Watt)			Multiple Vias					
	Plating	Fill	Combined	10	20	30	40	50	60
10	122.0	1692.8	113.81	11.38	5.69	3.79	2.85	2.28	1.90
11	108.5	1243.7	99.76	9.98	4.99	3.33	2.49	2.00	1.66
12	97.6	952.2	88.53	8.85	4.43	2.95	2.21	1.77	1.48
13	88.7	752.3	79.37	7.94	3.97	2.65	1.98	1.59	1.32
14	81.3	609.4	71.76	7.18	3.59	2.39	1.79	1.44	1.20
15	75.1	503.6	65.34	6.53	3.27	2.18	1.63	1.31	1.09
16	69.7	423.2	59.86	9.00	2.99	2.00	1.50	1.20	1.00
17	65.1	360.6	55.13	5.51	2.76	1.84	1.38	1.10	0.92
18	61.0	310.9	51.00	5.10	2.55	1.70	1.27	1.02	0.85
19	57.4	270.8	47.37	4.74	2.37	1.58	1.18	0.95	0.79
20	54.2	238.0	44.17	4.42	2.21	1.47	1.10	0.88	0.74
21	51.4	210.9	41.31	4.13	2.07	1.38	1.03	0.83	0.69
22	48.8	188.1	38.75	3.88	1.94	1.29	0.97	0.78	0.65
23	46.5	168.8	36.45	3.64	1.82	1.21	0.91	0.73	0.61
24	44.4	152.3	34.36	3.44	1.72	1.15	0.86	0.69	0.57
25	42.4	138.2	32.47	3.25	1.62	1.08	0.81	0.65	0.54
26	40.7	125.9	30.74	3.07	1.54	1.02	0.77	0.61	0.51
27	39.0	115.2	29.16	2.92	1.46	0.97	0.73	0.58	0.49
28	37.5	105.8	27.71	2.77	1.39	0.92	0.69	0.55	0.46
29	36.2	97.5	26.37	2.64	1.32	0.88	0.66	0.53	0.44
30	34.9	90.1	25.14	2.51	1.26	0.84	0.63	0.50	0.42
31	33.7	83.6	24.00	2.40	1.20	0.80	0.60	0.48	0.40
32	32.5	77.7	22.94	2.29	1.15	0.76	0.57	0.46	0.38
33	31.5	72.5	21.95	2.19	1.10	0.73	0.55	0.44	0.37
34	30.5	67.7	21.03	2.10	1.05	0.70	0.53	0.42	0.35
35	29.6	63.4	20.17	2.02	1.01	0.67	0.50	0.40	0.34
36	28.7	59.5	19.37	1.94	0.97	0.65	0.48	0.39	0.32
37	27.9	56.0	18.61	1.86	0.93	0.62	0.47	0.37	0.31
38	27.1	52.7	17.90	1.79	0.90	0.60	0.45	0.36	0.30
39	26.4	49.7	17.24	1.72	0.86	0.57	0.43	0.34	0.29
40	25.7	47.0	16.61	1.66	0.83	0.55	0.42	0.33	0.28
41	25.0	44.5	16.02	1.60	0.80	0.53	0.40	0.32	0.27
42	24.4	42.2	15.46	1.55	0.77	0.52	0.39	0.31	0.26
43	23.8	40.1	14.93	1.49	0.75	0.50	0.37	0.30	0.25
44	23.2	38.1	14.43	1.44	0.72	0.48	0.36	0.29	0.24
45	22.7	36.3	13.96	1.40	0.70	0.47	0.35	0.28	0.23
46	22.2	34.5	13.51	1.35	0.68	0.45	0.34	0.27	0.23
47	21.7	33.0	13.08	1.31	0.65	0.44	0.33	0.26	0.22
48	21.2	31.5	12.67	1.27	0.63	0.42	0.32	0.25	0.21
49	20.8	30.1	12.29	1.23	0.61	0.41	0.31	0.25	0.20
50	20.3	28.8	11.92	1.19	0.60	0.40	0.30	0.24	0.20

6.0 Typical S-parameters

Tables 6 through 9 list typical s-parameters of HELA-10A (75-ohm system) and HELA-10B (50-ohm system). For HELA-10B there are three separate tables: for -40, 25, and 85°C. These s-parameters include the effect of the baluns and biasing components shown in Figure 2. From the tables it is evident that HELA-10 is unconditionally stable.

Table 6

HELA-10A		75-Ohm System			12V, 391mA, 25 degrees C								
FREQ MHz	S11			S21			S12			S22			K
	dB	Mag	Ang	dB	Mag	Ang	dB	Mag	Ang	dB	Mag	Ang	
1	-6.15	0.49	-8.00	-5.03	0.56	-161.25	-23.09	0.07	-56.54	-5.60	0.52	-95.59	7.12
2	-5.68	0.52	-18.32	-3.01	0.71	145.40	-24.35	0.06	-102.26	-1.42	0.85	-178.36	2.62
4	-6.85	0.45	5.96	5.58	1.90	115.93	-19.40	0.11	-113.19	-2.80	0.72	138.05	1.28
6	-5.24	0.55	-29.05	9.13	2.86	77.16	-17.48	0.13	-137.45	-5.57	0.53	116.24	1.10
8	-6.81	0.46	-44.76	10.17	3.22	56.90	-16.97	0.14	-151.77	-7.80	0.41	103.08	1.12
10	-8.25	0.39	-52.94	10.64	3.40	44.45	-16.75	0.15	-157.49	-9.73	0.33	94.70	1.13
20	-13.55	0.21	-66.85	11.30	3.67	16.40	-16.52	0.15	-174.74	-15.66	0.16	72.57	1.16
30	-16.68	0.15	-71.24	11.39	3.71	4.37	-16.65	0.15	177.63	-18.01	0.13	55.11	1.17
40	-18.94	0.11	-76.29	11.46	3.74	-3.93	-16.74	0.15	169.98	-20.47	0.09	46.62	1.18
50	-20.82	0.09	-75.64	11.48	3.75	-10.96	-16.59	0.15	165.49	-22.42	0.08	32.11	1.17
60	-22.03	0.08	-76.69	11.49	3.75	-16.61	-16.61	0.15	160.41	-22.99	0.07	24.12	1.17
70	-23.98	0.06	-79.46	11.48	3.75	-21.95	-16.51	0.15	156.47	-24.22	0.06	14.85	1.17
80	-24.85	0.06	-86.60	11.49	3.75	-26.89	-16.61	0.15	152.84	-24.45	0.06	8.57	1.18
90	-27.74	0.04	-89.64	11.52	3.77	-31.71	-16.59	0.15	147.77	-26.14	0.05	1.46	1.17
100	-28.63	0.04	-95.97	11.47	3.75	-36.58	-16.64	0.15	143.03	-26.48	0.05	1.07	1.18
150	-42.06	0.01	-170.53	11.43	3.73	-58.79	-16.65	0.15	122.73	-31.26	0.03	4.64	1.19
200	-30.84	0.03	77.36	11.37	3.70	-79.92	-16.86	0.14	103.57	-32.97	0.02	51.35	1.21
250	-25.25	0.05	55.13	11.32	3.68	-101.49	-16.87	0.14	85.27	-27.52	0.04	52.75	1.21
300	-22.26	0.08	30.33	11.25	3.65	-121.70	-17.13	0.14	65.35	-23.43	0.07	39.33	1.23
350	-20.84	0.09	10.43	11.19	3.63	-142.25	-17.11	0.14	45.26	-22.34	0.08	20.97	1.23
400	-20.17	0.10	-14.52	11.12	3.60	-162.89	-17.45	0.13	26.11	-22.40	0.08	0.96	1.26
450	-21.03	0.09	-31.02	11.13	3.60	176.20	-17.11	0.14	5.98	-22.70	0.07	-15.34	1.24
500	-23.83	0.06	-49.04	11.09	3.59	155.78	-17.32	0.14	-12.38	-25.61	0.05	-38.94	1.26
550	-27.25	0.04	-57.33	11.07	3.58	134.77	-17.32	0.14	-32.30	-30.96	0.03	-31.25	1.27
600	-30.32	0.03	-20.83	11.06	3.57	113.25	-17.65	0.13	-52.82	-32.54	0.02	37.61	1.30
650	-25.72	0.05	3.61	10.98	3.54	91.96	-18.13	0.12	-71.24	-25.92	0.05	49.07	1.35
700	-22.55	0.07	-9.03	10.85	3.49	70.48	-17.84	0.13	-90.95	-21.14	0.09	32.43	1.32
750	-20.16	0.10	-27.94	10.74	3.44	49.05	-18.15	0.12	-111.92	-19.29	0.11	16.32	1.35
800	-19.76	0.10	-50.67	10.71	3.43	28.07	-18.20	0.12	-130.55	-18.43	0.12	-5.03	1.36
850	-20.03	0.10	-82.24	10.60	3.39	6.03	-18.63	0.12	-151.59	-18.43	0.12	-23.78	1.42
900	-21.49	0.08	-125.35	10.61	3.39	-15.99	-18.65	0.12	-173.95	-20.50	0.09	-38.30	1.43
1000	-19.61	0.10	123.82	10.54	3.37	-62.24	-19.03	0.11	143.83	-28.69	0.04	-47.94	1.50
1100	-13.29	0.22	51.00	10.20	3.24	-111.22	-19.73	0.10	98.33	-23.85	0.06	34.12	1.59
1200	-9.57	0.33	10.83	9.19	2.88	-163.97	-21.43	0.08	47.94	-16.86	0.14	36.94	1.95
1300	-6.64	0.47	-21.05	7.69	2.42	142.42	-22.99	0.07	-0.44	-9.88	0.32	17.24	2.25
1400	-3.89	0.64	-56.18	4.46	1.67	89.44	-26.82	0.05	-48.13	-5.36	0.54	-18.78	2.94
1500	-2.31	0.77	-91.74	0.44	1.05	46.40	-31.71	0.03	-86.93	-3.39	0.68	-55.68	4.25
1600	-1.94	0.80	-123.89	-3.45	0.67	13.27	-36.20	0.02	-111.30	-2.53	0.75	-86.51	7.86

Table 7

HELA-10B 50-Ohm System 12V, 386mA, -40 degrees C

FREQ MHz	S11			S21			S12			S22			K
	dB	Mag	Ang	dB	Mag	Ang	dB	Mag	Ang	dB	Mag	Ang	
1	-3.98	0.63	-7.34	-5.21	0.55	-137.21	-25.10	0.06	-42.23	-8.32	0.38	-77.15	8.42
5	-5.59	0.53	4.17	7.51	2.37	96.26	-18.71	0.12	-121.63	-3.95	0.63	104.38	1.15
10	-6.09	0.50	-21.26	10.02	3.17	43.90	-17.48	0.13	-158.30	-6.97	0.45	59.63	1.12
20	-8.19	0.39	-23.02	10.56	3.37	15.73	-17.45	0.13	-175.20	-8.53	0.37	27.30	1.17
30	-8.86	0.36	-23.26	10.72	3.44	3.26	-17.41	0.13	176.69	-8.90	0.36	12.61	1.18
40	-9.19	0.35	-24.75	10.81	3.47	-5.17	-17.38	0.14	170.47	-9.06	0.35	3.15	1.18
50	-9.38	0.34	-27.06	10.88	3.50	-11.99	-17.36	0.14	165.13	-9.19	0.35	-3.82	1.18
60	-9.57	0.33	-29.92	10.94	3.52	-18.03	-17.33	0.14	160.14	-9.34	0.34	-9.51	1.17
70	-9.76	0.33	-32.94	10.89	3.50	-23.46	-17.31	0.14	155.57	-9.50	0.33	-14.45	1.18
80	-9.94	0.32	-36.24	10.93	3.52	-28.75	-17.28	0.14	150.95	-9.67	0.33	-19.11	1.18
90	-10.18	0.31	-39.55	10.98	3.54	-33.83	-17.26	0.14	146.45	-9.88	0.32	-23.30	1.18
100	-10.46	0.30	-42.89	11.01	3.55	-38.78	-17.23	0.14	142.11	-10.11	0.31	-27.46	1.18
120	-11.10	0.28	-49.37	11.07	3.58	-48.48	-17.20	0.14	133.23	-10.69	0.29	-35.43	1.18
140	-11.85	0.26	-55.75	11.10	3.59	-57.92	-17.17	0.14	124.51	-11.35	0.27	-42.92	1.19
160	-12.73	0.23	-61.86	11.18	3.62	-67.49	-17.14	0.14	115.75	-12.11	0.25	-49.51	1.19
180	-13.79	0.20	-68.07	11.15	3.61	-76.83	-17.08	0.14	106.90	-13.03	0.22	-55.17	1.19
200	-15.14	0.17	-73.45	11.19	3.63	-86.25	-17.06	0.14	98.24	-14.11	0.20	-59.33	1.20
250	-19.52	0.11	-77.42	11.28	3.66	-109.84	-17.03	0.14	76.29	-17.38	0.14	-62.40	1.20
300	-23.06	0.07	-51.36	11.20	3.63	-133.10	-17.09	0.14	54.18	-19.76	0.10	-48.92	1.22
350	-20.12	0.10	-27.11	11.17	3.62	-156.40	-17.19	0.14	32.38	-18.48	0.12	-33.06	1.22
400	-17.03	0.14	-31.79	11.11	3.59	-179.27	-17.29	0.14	10.95	-16.34	0.15	-34.76	1.22
450	-15.51	0.17	-45.32	11.09	3.59	158.03	-17.38	0.14	-10.44	-15.05	0.18	-47.66	1.23
500	-15.03	0.18	-61.57	11.08	3.58	135.26	-17.48	0.13	-31.88	-14.59	0.19	-63.30	1.24
550	-15.54	0.17	-78.74	11.05	3.57	112.62	-17.51	0.13	-53.24	-15.22	0.17	-80.73	1.25
600	-16.99	0.14	-93.94	11.07	3.58	89.26	-17.59	0.13	-75.10	-16.60	0.15	-101.33	1.27
650	-19.73	0.10	-106.24	11.06	3.57	65.94	-17.70	0.13	-97.30	-19.54	0.11	-120.05	1.29
700	-23.57	0.07	-100.99	11.03	3.56	42.23	-17.82	0.13	-119.40	-26.05	0.05	-141.51	1.32
750	-24.15	0.06	-75.49	10.98	3.54	18.43	-17.96	0.13	-141.75	-45.51	0.01	-44.96	1.34
800	-20.97	0.09	-69.32	10.86	3.49	-5.67	-18.22	0.12	-164.52	-26.29	0.05	-16.39	1.37
850	-19.05	0.11	-82.77	10.84	3.48	-28.90	-18.35	0.12	173.63	-21.96	0.08	-30.94	1.38
900	-18.39	0.12	-103.20	10.77	3.46	-52.95	-18.50	0.12	151.06	-20.70	0.09	-55.08	1.40
950	-18.79	0.11	-130.22	10.76	3.45	-77.46	-18.60	0.12	127.87	-21.43	0.08	-77.81	1.41
1000	-20.50	0.09	-164.91	10.77	3.46	-102.77	-18.74	0.12	104.08	-25.41	0.05	-106.22	1.44
1050	-23.01	0.07	142.72	10.75	3.45	-128.96	-18.93	0.11	79.81	-35.59	0.02	163.31	1.47
1100	-21.73	0.08	73.36	10.66	3.41	-156.14	-19.16	0.11	54.24	-24.02	0.06	64.13	1.51
1200	-15.38	0.17	2.47	10.15	3.22	146.89	-20.08	0.10	0.82	-15.34	0.17	16.71	1.66
1300	-12.10	0.25	-29.61	9.00	2.82	89.13	-21.74	0.08	-53.68	-11.01	0.28	-4.41	1.96
1400	-6.88	0.45	-52.67	6.72	2.17	24.96	-24.44	0.06	-113.20	-6.80	0.46	-24.83	2.28
1500	-3.59	0.66	-91.82	2.33	1.31	-31.37	-29.73	0.03	-165.11	-3.69	0.65	-58.11	3.50
1600	-2.42	0.76	-128.07	-2.53	0.75	-75.12	-35.37	0.02	161.50	-2.65	0.74	-90.20	7.34

Table 8

HELA-10B 50-Ohm System 12V, 395mA, 25 degrees C

FREQ MHz	S11			S21			S12			S22			K
	dB	Mag	Ang	dB	Mag	Ang	dB	Mag	Ang	dB	Mag	Ang	
1	-3.85	0.64	-5.46	-8.27	0.39	-166.62	-26.80	0.05	-65.61	-3.35	0.68	-100.66	9.23
5	-4.05	0.63	-10.90	7.35	2.33	86.39	-18.58	0.12	-133.70	-4.30	0.61	104.43	1.13
10	-6.16	0.49	-23.79	9.72	3.06	41.72	-17.70	0.13	-160.52	-7.03	0.45	58.48	1.16
20	-8.11	0.39	-23.35	10.39	3.31	14.82	-17.50	0.13	-175.98	-8.43	0.38	26.46	1.18
30	-8.73	0.37	-23.41	10.56	3.37	2.61	-17.44	0.13	176.10	-8.78	0.36	12.02	1.19
40	-9.05	0.35	-25.04	10.66	3.41	-5.66	-17.40	0.13	169.92	-8.98	0.36	2.78	1.19
50	-9.29	0.34	-27.37	10.73	3.44	-12.48	-17.37	0.14	164.73	-9.14	0.35	-4.15	1.18
60	-9.47	0.34	-30.13	10.78	3.46	-18.49	-17.36	0.14	159.78	-9.29	0.34	-10.06	1.18
70	-9.65	0.33	-33.18	10.74	3.44	-23.92	-17.35	0.14	155.08	-9.45	0.34	-15.16	1.19
80	-9.85	0.32	-36.54	10.78	3.46	-29.18	-17.33	0.14	150.57	-9.64	0.33	-19.96	1.19
90	-10.07	0.31	-39.93	10.82	3.48	-34.25	-17.32	0.14	146.08	-9.83	0.32	-24.45	1.19
100	-10.34	0.30	-43.39	10.84	3.48	-39.25	-17.31	0.14	141.46	-10.05	0.31	-28.65	1.19
120	-10.93	0.28	-50.29	10.90	3.51	-48.99	-17.25	0.14	132.74	-10.56	0.30	-36.62	1.19
140	-11.65	0.26	-57.12	10.93	3.52	-58.39	-17.20	0.14	124.13	-11.20	0.28	-43.98	1.20
160	-12.50	0.24	-63.89	11.01	3.55	-67.93	-17.16	0.14	115.32	-11.95	0.25	-50.54	1.20
180	-13.52	0.21	-70.30	10.98	3.54	-77.28	-17.14	0.14	106.53	-12.84	0.23	-56.56	1.21
200	-14.74	0.18	-76.09	11.01	3.55	-86.73	-17.13	0.14	97.88	-13.90	0.20	-61.64	1.22
250	-18.71	0.12	-83.09	11.11	3.59	-110.40	-17.11	0.14	75.86	-17.03	0.14	-67.81	1.22
300	-23.02	0.07	-65.17	11.04	3.56	-133.69	-17.14	0.14	53.76	-19.88	0.10	-57.44	1.24
350	-21.52	0.08	-36.73	11.01	3.55	-157.02	-17.25	0.14	31.96	-19.49	0.11	-40.89	1.24
400	-18.54	0.12	-37.09	10.95	3.53	179.95	-17.36	0.14	10.25	-17.46	0.13	-40.12	1.25
450	-16.88	0.14	-49.62	10.91	3.51	157.07	-17.46	0.13	-11.02	-16.25	0.15	-50.81	1.26
500	-16.45	0.15	-65.00	10.89	3.50	134.17	-17.54	0.13	-32.62	-15.88	0.16	-65.97	1.27
550	-17.03	0.14	-81.15	10.84	3.48	111.32	-17.64	0.13	-54.38	-16.54	0.15	-83.35	1.29
600	-18.85	0.11	-95.76	10.83	3.48	87.83	-17.73	0.13	-76.35	-18.32	0.12	-103.18	1.31
650	-22.21	0.08	-103.99	10.78	3.46	64.42	-17.87	0.13	-98.58	-21.96	0.08	-122.64	1.34
700	-25.71	0.05	-87.29	10.72	3.44	40.67	-18.03	0.13	-120.66	-30.85	0.03	-141.99	1.37
750	-23.79	0.06	-62.43	10.65	3.41	16.81	-18.21	0.12	-143.15	-33.66	0.02	0.71	1.40
800	-20.43	0.10	-67.36	10.50	3.35	-6.76	-18.49	0.12	-165.45	-24.67	0.06	-12.72	1.44
850	-18.73	0.12	-83.05	10.48	3.34	-30.50	-18.64	0.12	172.40	-21.37	0.09	-33.57	1.45
900	-18.27	0.12	-105.53	10.41	3.32	-54.59	-18.81	0.11	149.80	-20.56	0.09	-56.76	1.48
950	-18.93	0.11	-134.18	10.40	3.31	-79.26	-18.96	0.11	126.59	-21.97	0.08	-81.77	1.50
1000	-20.78	0.09	-170.46	10.39	3.31	-104.74	-19.12	0.11	102.64	-26.33	0.05	-118.24	1.53
1050	-23.00	0.07	134.55	10.35	3.29	-131.21	-19.32	0.11	78.05	-31.46	0.03	138.90	1.57
1100	-21.21	0.09	69.32	10.22	3.24	-158.73	-19.60	0.10	52.23	-22.42	0.08	70.26	1.63
1200	-15.30	0.17	5.06	9.55	3.00	143.62	-20.72	0.09	-1.49	-15.06	0.18	24.87	1.85
1300	-11.52	0.27	-25.45	8.24	2.58	84.80	-22.53	0.07	-56.78	-10.62	0.29	1.65	2.25
1400	-6.36	0.48	-55.08	5.44	1.87	21.95	-25.76	0.05	-114.79	-6.36	0.48	-22.45	2.89
1500	-3.63	0.66	-94.49	0.86	1.10	-31.49	-31.27	0.03	-163.14	-3.76	0.65	-56.04	5.15
1600	-2.61	0.74	-129.48	-3.93	0.64	-72.95	-36.24	0.02	167.24	-2.99	0.71	-86.21	11.14

Table 9

HELA-10B 50-Ohm System 12V, 399mA, 85 degrees C

FREQ MHz	S11			S21			S12			S22			K
	dB	Mag	Ang	dB	Mag	Ang	dB	Mag	Ang	dB	Mag	Ang	
1	-3.78	0.65	-3.87	-10.82	0.29	-173.29	-28.39	0.04	-71.06	-2.38	0.76	-103.91	11.54
5	-3.85	0.64	-16.89	7.08	2.26	82.71	-18.76	0.12	-137.80	-4.56	0.59	105.47	1.17
10	-6.13	0.49	-24.89	9.55	3.00	40.72	-17.76	0.13	-161.46	-7.07	0.44	58.25	1.17
20	-8.00	0.40	-23.68	10.25	3.25	14.18	-17.52	0.13	-176.52	-8.38	0.38	25.98	1.19
30	-8.60	0.37	-23.72	10.42	3.32	2.17	-17.46	0.13	175.75	-8.70	0.37	11.80	1.20
40	-8.95	0.36	-25.26	10.52	3.36	-6.06	-17.46	0.13	169.66	-8.92	0.36	2.55	1.20
50	-9.18	0.35	-27.57	10.59	3.38	-12.86	-17.41	0.13	164.44	-9.09	0.35	-4.48	1.20
60	-9.37	0.34	-30.40	10.64	3.40	-18.84	-17.40	0.13	159.55	-9.26	0.34	-10.42	1.20
70	-9.58	0.33	-33.39	10.59	3.38	-24.26	-17.37	0.14	154.85	-9.42	0.34	-15.72	1.20
80	-9.78	0.32	-36.70	10.62	3.40	-29.52	-17.35	0.14	150.22	-9.62	0.33	-20.59	1.20
90	-10.00	0.32	-40.12	10.65	3.41	-34.58	-17.35	0.14	145.73	-9.81	0.32	-25.21	1.20
100	-10.24	0.31	-43.64	10.68	3.42	-39.55	-17.34	0.14	141.30	-10.02	0.32	-29.65	1.21
120	-10.81	0.29	-50.85	10.73	3.44	-49.28	-17.31	0.14	132.62	-10.50	0.30	-37.68	1.21
140	-11.51	0.27	-58.16	10.76	3.45	-58.63	-17.29	0.14	123.81	-11.09	0.28	-44.82	1.22
160	-12.34	0.24	-65.13	10.82	3.48	-68.24	-17.24	0.14	115.11	-11.81	0.26	-51.44	1.22
180	-13.31	0.22	-71.89	10.80	3.47	-77.57	-17.21	0.14	106.45	-12.72	0.23	-57.61	1.23
200	-14.47	0.19	-77.81	10.83	3.48	-86.98	-17.19	0.14	97.67	-13.74	0.21	-63.09	1.23
250	-18.16	0.12	-86.83	10.92	3.52	-110.62	-17.17	0.14	75.69	-16.75	0.15	-71.23	1.24
300	-22.74	0.07	-73.88	10.84	3.48	-133.94	-17.21	0.14	53.62	-19.81	0.10	-62.39	1.26
350	-22.21	0.08	-43.85	10.82	3.48	-157.26	-17.31	0.14	31.73	-20.06	0.10	-44.95	1.27
400	-19.41	0.11	-41.07	10.75	3.45	179.67	-17.43	0.13	10.17	-18.19	0.12	-42.81	1.28
450	-17.68	0.13	-52.92	10.71	3.43	156.71	-17.55	0.13	-11.39	-16.94	0.14	-51.72	1.29
500	-17.26	0.14	-67.74	10.68	3.42	133.69	-17.66	0.13	-32.89	-16.63	0.15	-66.06	1.31
550	-17.78	0.13	-83.26	10.61	3.39	110.70	-17.77	0.13	-54.70	-17.24	0.14	-83.42	1.33
600	-19.73	0.10	-97.45	10.58	3.38	87.30	-17.90	0.13	-76.64	-19.10	0.11	-102.20	1.36
650	-23.28	0.07	-102.26	10.51	3.35	63.93	-18.07	0.12	-98.82	-23.20	0.07	-119.91	1.40
700	-25.93	0.05	-79.94	10.43	3.32	40.22	-18.26	0.12	-120.98	-33.38	0.02	-128.69	1.43
750	-23.07	0.07	-59.69	10.33	3.28	16.43	-18.47	0.12	-143.22	-30.43	0.03	-9.96	1.46
800	-19.81	0.10	-67.48	10.18	3.23	-6.90	-18.76	0.12	-165.01	-23.33	0.07	-18.59	1.51
850	-18.03	0.13	-84.35	10.13	3.21	-30.68	-18.93	0.11	172.75	-20.48	0.09	-38.78	1.53
900	-17.44	0.13	-106.62	10.05	3.18	-54.70	-19.14	0.11	150.26	-19.52	0.11	-61.88	1.56
950	-17.79	0.13	-133.99	10.03	3.17	-79.30	-19.28	0.11	127.13	-20.39	0.10	-87.03	1.59
1000	-19.18	0.11	-167.14	10.01	3.17	-104.68	-19.44	0.11	103.51	-23.16	0.07	-121.58	1.62
1050	-21.15	0.09	147.65	9.95	3.14	-131.20	-19.69	0.10	78.88	-27.46	0.04	175.23	1.68
1100	-21.15	0.09	89.11	9.82	3.10	-158.70	-20.00	0.10	53.12	-23.59	0.07	94.52	1.75
1200	-15.82	0.16	16.05	9.07	2.84	143.45	-21.19	0.09	-0.71	-15.75	0.16	38.06	2.04
1300	-11.40	0.27	-19.66	7.66	2.42	84.22	-23.11	0.07	-56.12	-10.69	0.29	8.84	2.54
1400	-6.40	0.48	-54.89	4.64	1.71	22.66	-26.58	0.05	-112.55	-6.47	0.47	-19.52	3.56
1500	-3.90	0.64	-94.71	0.08	1.01	-29.32	-32.07	0.02	-158.86	-4.09	0.62	-53.59	6.89
1600	-2.90	0.72	-129.53	-4.66	0.58	-69.52	-36.60	0.01	172.36	-3.37	0.68	-82.47	14.86

7.0 Environmental Capabilities and Mean-Time-to-Failure (MTTF)

As part of qualification, the HELA-10 amplifier in its 16-lead SOIC package has passed environmental tests as listed in Table 10.

Figure 44 shows how MTTF varies with FET channel temperature in HELA-10. The slope in the graph corresponds to an activation energy of 2.0 eV.

TEST	SPECIFICATION	CONDITIONS	PASS/FAIL
Temperature Cycling w/ Pre-stress	Pre-stress: JESD22-A112 (Reduced) Temp Cycling: MIL-STD-883 Method 1010	Pre-stress: 85%RH / 85C 72Hours; Reflow 230C Peak Temp Cycling: -65C to +150C Air to Air 100 Cycles 500 Cycles 1000 Cycles	110 / 0 55 / 0 55 / 0
Steady State Humidity w/Pre-stress	Pre-stress JESD22-A112 (Reduced) Humidity: JESD22-A101 Without Bias	Pre-Stress: 85%RH / 85C 72 Hours; Reflow 230C Peak Humidity: 85%RH / 85C 1000 Hours	153 / 0
HAST Accelerated Humidity	JESD22-A110 w/o Bias	85%RH / 125C 72 Hours	110 / 0
Solderability	MIL-STD-883 Method 2003	8 Hour Steam-Age 95% Coverage	22 / 0
Lead Integrity	MIL-STD-883 Method 2004 (ref.)	One 90-degree Bend and Return	22 / 0
Wire Pull	MIL-STD-883 Method 2011 (ref.)	4-Grams Minimum, 4 Wires/Device	263 / 1
Die Shear	MIL-STD-883 Method 201 (ref.)	1-kg Minimum	66 / 0
ESD Sensitivity	MIL-STD-883 Method 3015 HBM/100pF/ 1500 ohms	+/- 250 Volts Pins 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11,14,15	21 / 0

Table 10 - Qualification Tests

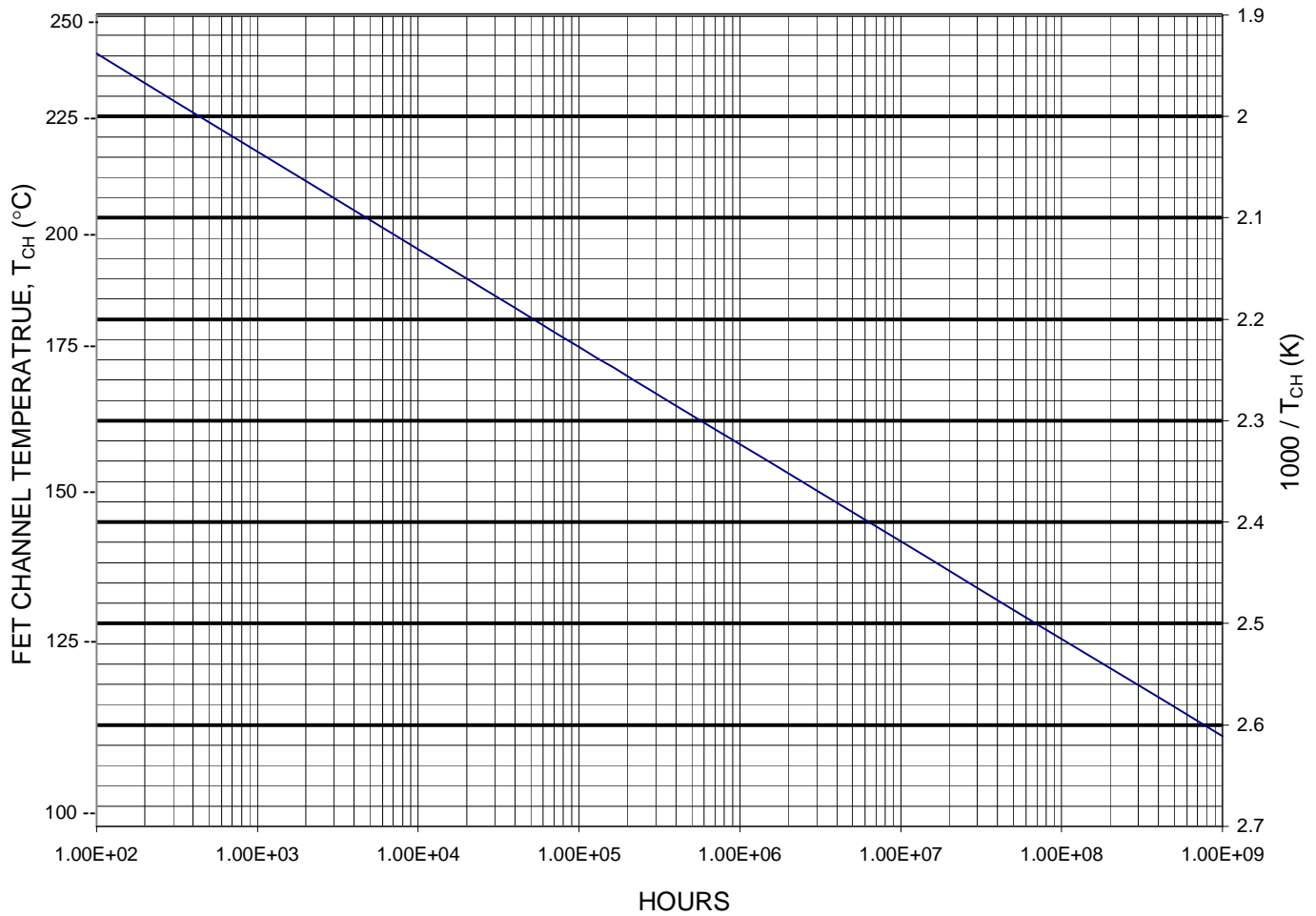


Figure 44 - Mean-Time-to Failure (MTTF) vs. FET Channel Temperature

The MTTF is a guideline only and merely reflects Mini-Circuits opinion or commendation of the model as it is not appropriate to predict linearly the life expectancy of a model strictly based on MTTF and junction temperature. Other factors such as ambient temperature, heat dissipation, current and voltage applied and length of use of the model are just a few factors that also need to be considered.

Accordingly, the MTTF does not constitute or create a warranty, express or implied, including, without limitation, any warranty of future performance or the life expectancy of the model.

8.0 Transients on the Bias Line

Large voltage transients on the DC bias lines can damage the HELA-10 amplifier. Suddenly connecting or disconnecting, or even momentarily shorting the DC bias to the device can generate such transients. The rapid change in the supply current results in very large voltage transients on the DC bias line due to the circuit inductance, as $V = L \times di/dt$.

To reduce voltage transients, take the precaution of adding a Transient Voltage Suppressor (TVS) on the DC bias line. This part should be installed between the location of the power supply discontinuity and the HELA-10, the closer to the amplifier the better. A part should be selected with a nominal breakdown voltage of 15VDC. The Series SMBJ TVS from Microsemi may work for this application. For example, Part No. SMBJ13A is listed as having a breakdown voltage of 14.4V minimum and 15.9V maximum at 1mA, and a maximum clamping voltage of 21.5V at 27.9A peak pulse current. It is a 600W surface mount device in a DO-214AA case. The use of a TVS is required if DC bias discontinuities are expected. The use of TVS and the bias line decoupling capacitors will prevent voltage transients from damaging the amplifier.

When using multiple HELA-10 amplifiers together, a single TVS can be used to protect all them if the placement of the TVS is between the DC bias discontinuity and the amplifiers.

9.0 Conclusion

HELA-10 is a versatile one watt high IP3 (45 dBm) and IP2 (88 dBm) low cost monolithic amplifier. External baluns are required. Balun sets as well as amplifier test boards are offered by Mini-Circuits. The amplifiers are cascadable and perform equally well in 75-ohm and 50-ohm systems. HELA-10 can also be used as a high IP3 low power driver amplifier with reduced maximum power out capability. As a driver, it has a low current mode built into its biasing circuit in order to reduce DC power consumption.

HELA-10 PCB MOUNTING – FRONT VIEW

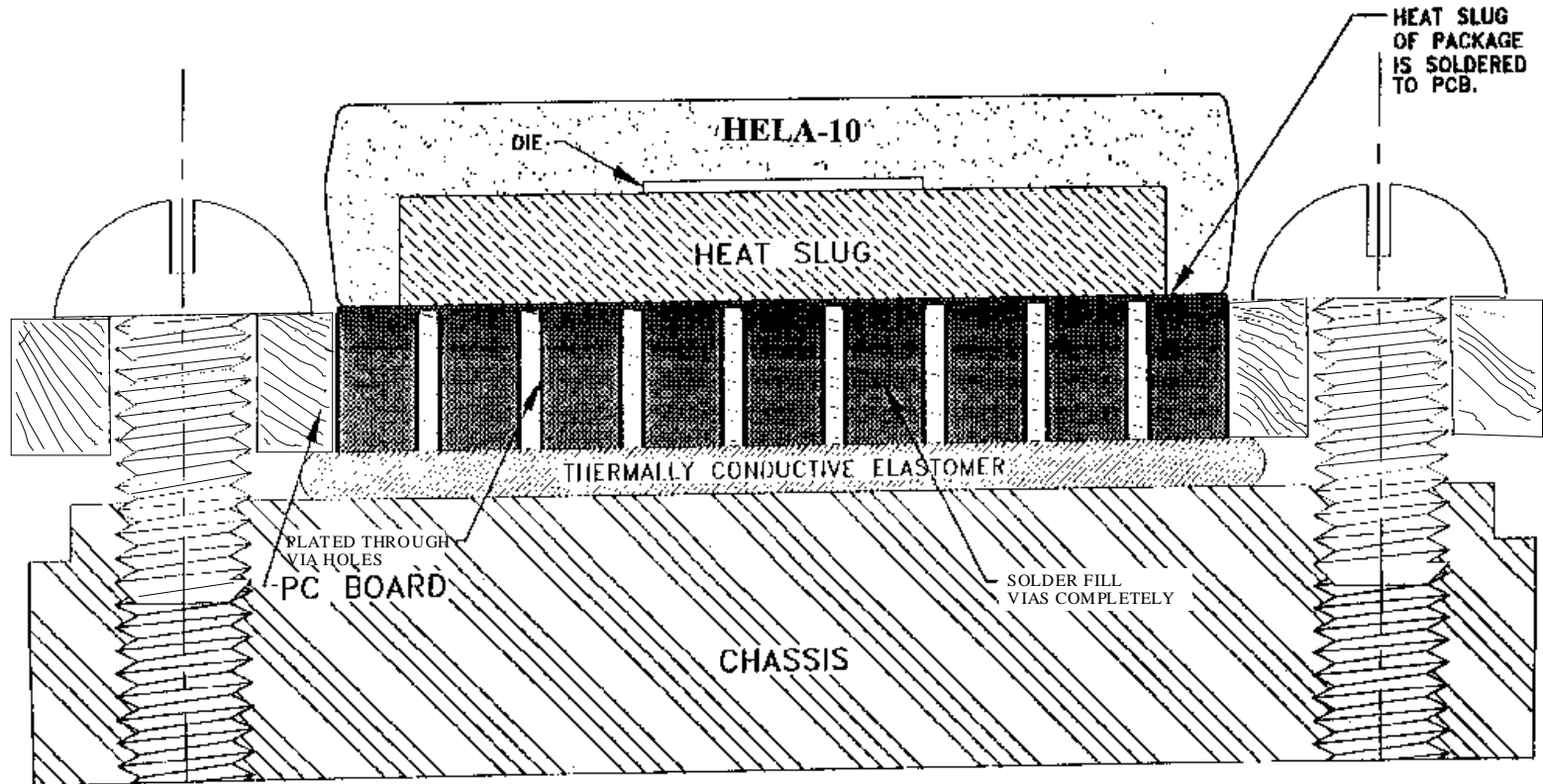


Figure 45

HELA-10 PCB MOUNTING – SIDE VIEW

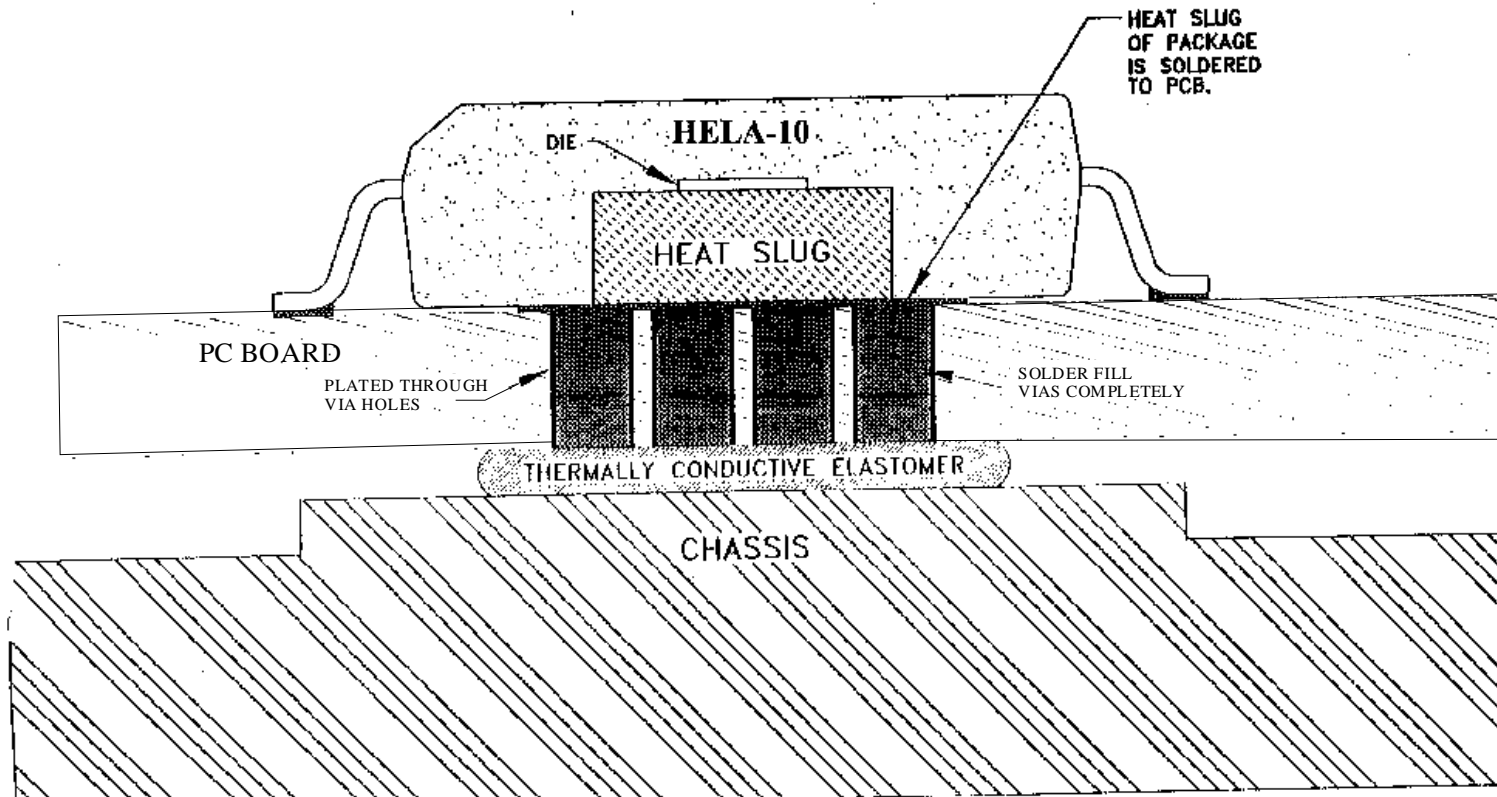


Figure 46