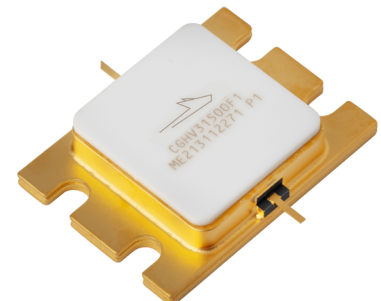


# CGHV31500F1

2.7 – 3.1 GHz, 500 W GaN HEMT

## Description

WolfSpeed's CGHV31500F1 is a gallium nitride (GaN) high electron mobility transistor (HEMT) designed specifically with high efficiency and high gain for the 2.7 - 3.1 GHz S-Band radar band. The device has been developed with long pulse capability to meet the developing trends in radar architectures. The transistor is matched to 50-ohms on the input and 50-ohms on the output. The CGHV31500F1 is based on WolfSpeed's high power density 50 V, 0.4  $\mu\text{m}$  GaN on Silicon Carbide (SiC) manufacturing process. The transistor is supplied in a ceramic/metal flange package.



Package Type: 440226  
PN: CGHV31500F1

## Features

- $P_{SAT}$ : 500W
- DE: >65%
- LSG: 13 dB

Note: Features are typical performance across frequency under 25°C operation. Please reference performance charts for additional details.

## Applications

- Civil and Military Pulsed Radar Amplifiers

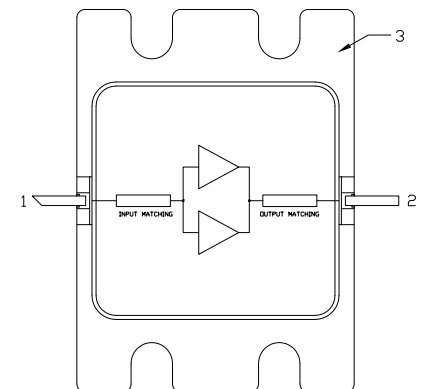


Figure 1: Functional Block Diagram





## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Units	Conditions
Drain Voltage	$V_D$	50	V	25°C
Gate Voltage	$V_G$	-10, +2		
Drain Current	$I_D$	24	A	
Gate Current	$I_G$	80	mA	25°C
Input Power	$P_{IN}$	48	dBm	
Dissipated Power	$P_{DISS}$	418	W	85°C
Storage Temperature	$T_{STG}$	-55, +150	°C	30 seconds MTTF > 1e6 Hours
Mounting Temperature	$T_J$	320		
Junction Temperature		225		
Output Mismatch Stress	VSWR	5:1	Ψ	
PulseWidth	PW	2000	μs	
Duty Cycle	DC	20	%	

## Recommended Operating Conditions

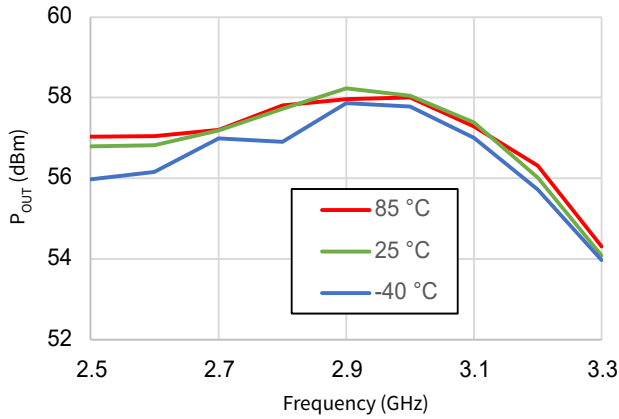
Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Units	Conditions
Drain Voltage	$V_D$	50	V	
Gate Voltage	$V_G$	-2.7		
Drain Current	$I_{DQ}$	500	mA	
Input Power	$P_{IN}$	46	dBm	
Case Temperature	$T_{CASE}$	-40 to 75	°C	2mS, DC = 20%

## RF Specifications

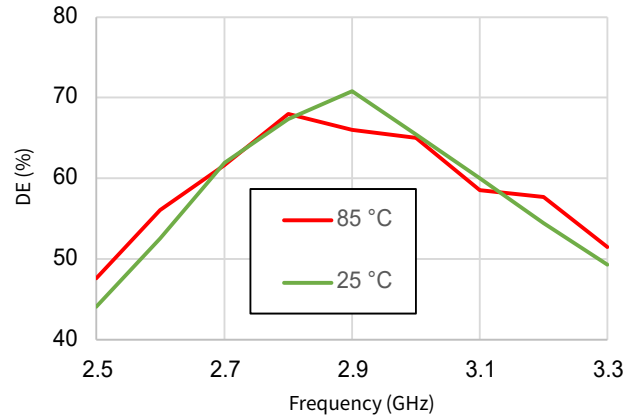
Test conditions unless otherwise noted:  $V_D = 50$  V,  $I_{DQ} = 500$  mA, PW = 2000 μs, DC = 20%,  $T_{BASE} = +25$  °C

Parameter	Units	Frequency	Min	Typical	Max	Conditions
Frequency	GHz		2.7	—	3.1	
Output Power	dBm	2.7 GHz	—	57.0	—	$P_{IN} = 46$ dBm
		2.9 GHz	—	57.9	—	
		3.1 GHz	—	57.0	—	
Drain Efficiency	%	2.7 GHz	—	63	—	
		2.9 GHz	—	71	—	
		3.1 GHz	—	61	—	
LSG	dB	2.7 GHz	—	11.0	—	
		2.9 GHz	—	11.9	—	
		3.1 GHz	—	11.0	—	
Small-Signal			—	14.5	—	$P_{IN} = -20$ dBm
Input Return		—	—	-15	—	
Output Return		—	—	-6	—	

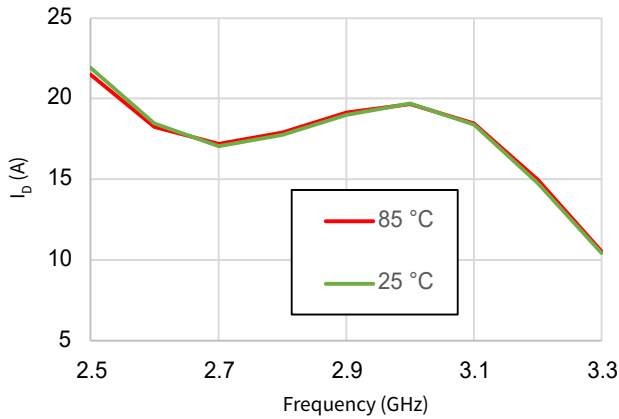
### Large Signal Performance Versus Temperature – Short Pulse



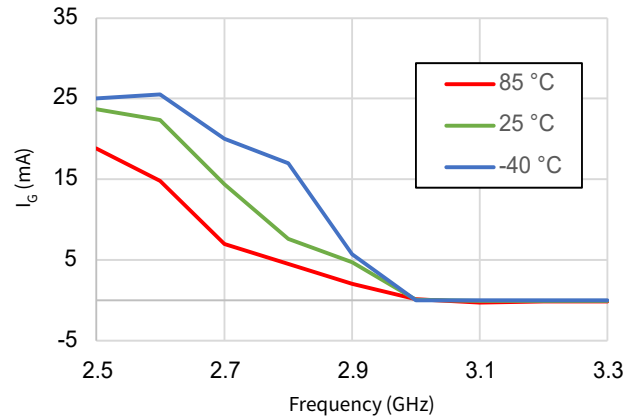
**Figure 2.** P<sub>OUT</sub> v. Frequency v. Temperature



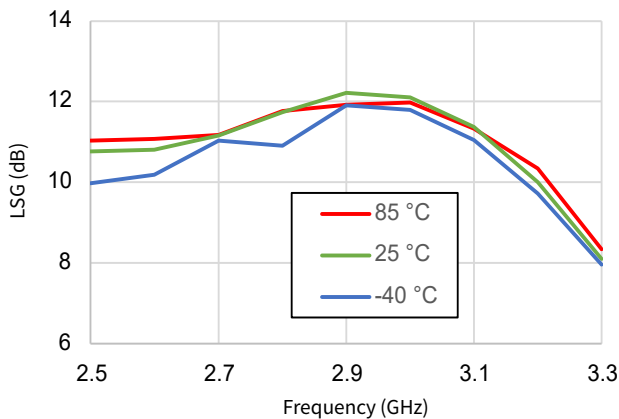
**Figure 3.** DE v. Frequency v. Temperature



**Figure 4.** I<sub>D</sub> v. Frequency v. Temperature



**Figure 5.** I<sub>G</sub> v. Frequency v. Temperature

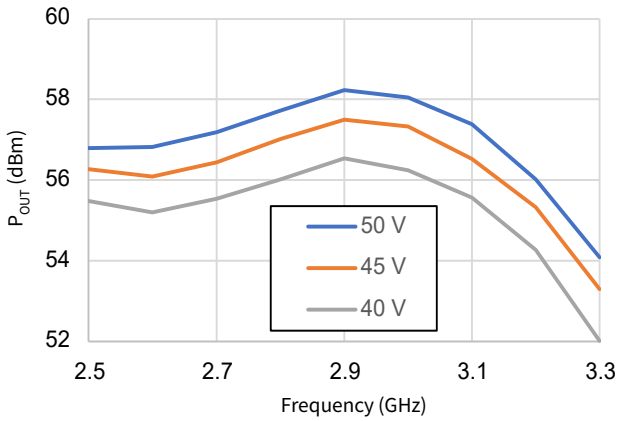


**Figure 6.** LSG v. Frequency v. Temperature

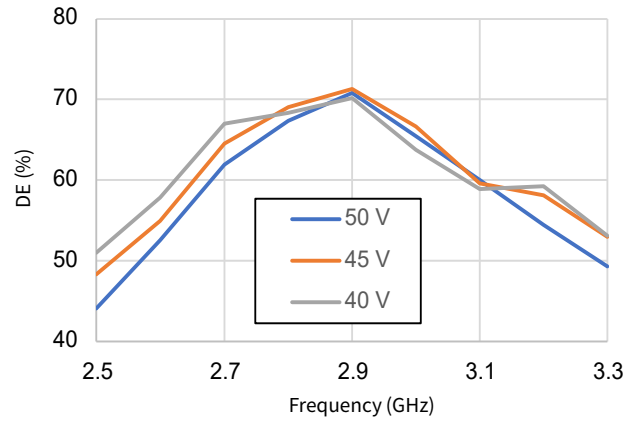


### Large Signal Performance Versus $V_D$ – Short Pulse

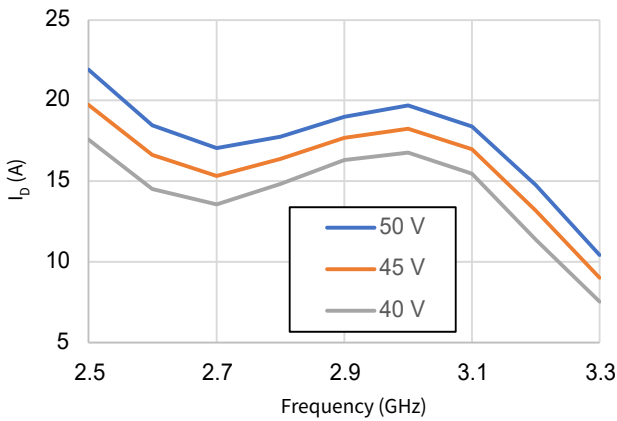
Test conditions unless otherwise noted:  $V_D = 50\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 500\text{ mA}$ ,  $PW = 100\mu\text{s}$ ,  $DC = 10\%$ ,  $P_{IN} = 46\text{ dBm}$ ,  $T_{BASE} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , Frequency = 2.9 GHz



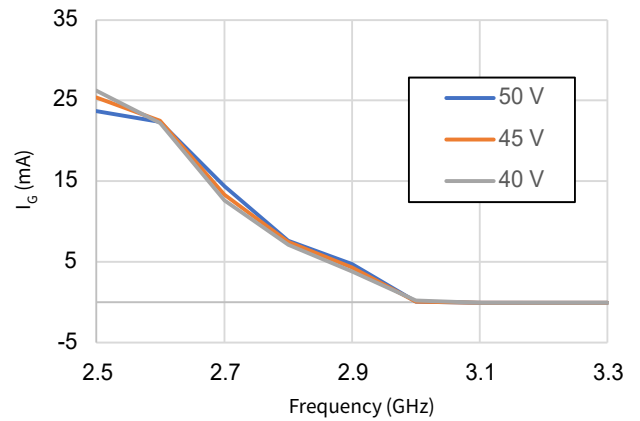
**Figure 7.**  $P_{OUT}$  v. Frequency v.  $V_D$



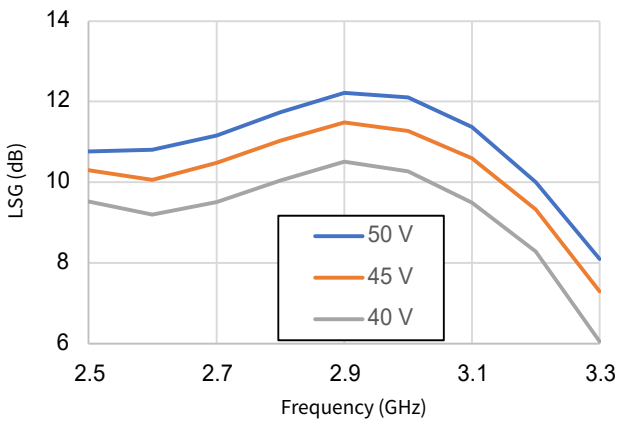
**Figure 8.** DE v. Frequency v.  $V_D$



**Figure 9.**  $I_D$  v. Frequency v.  $V_D$



**Figure 10.**  $I_G$  v. Frequency v.  $V_D$

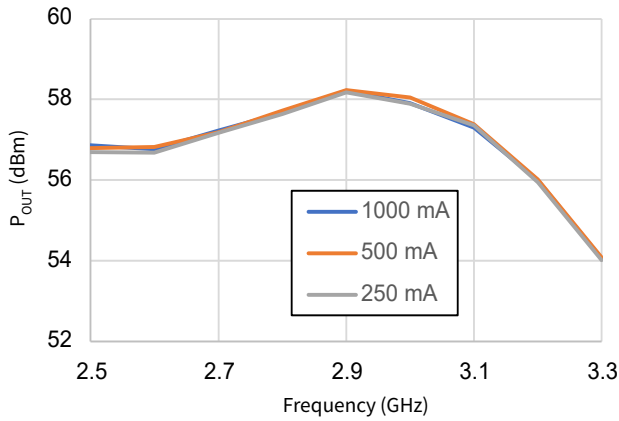


**Figure 11.** LSG v. Frequency v.  $V_D$

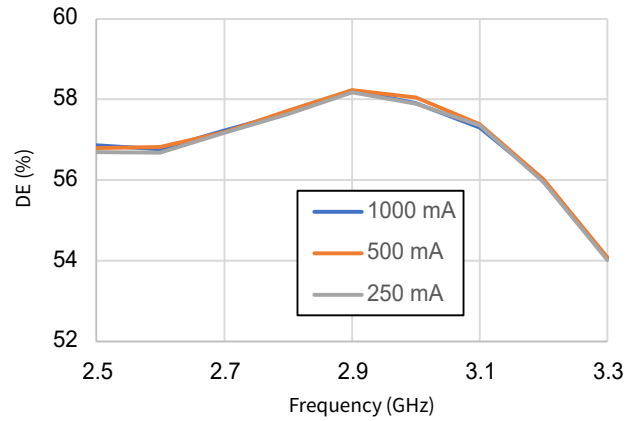


### Large Signal Performance Versus $V_D$ – Short Pulse

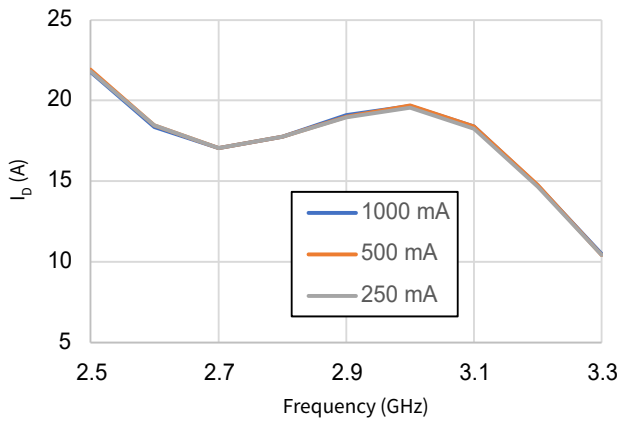
Test conditions unless otherwise noted:  $V_D = 50\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 500\text{ mA}$ ,  $PW = 100\mu\text{s}$ ,  $DC = 10\%$ ,  $P_{IN} = 46\text{ dBm}$ ,  $T_{BASE} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , Frequency = 2.9 GHz



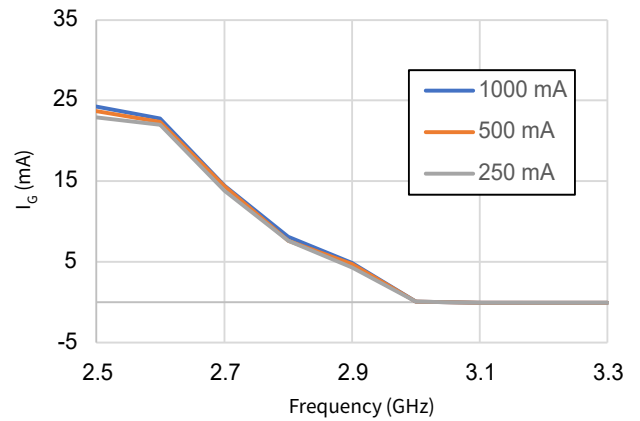
**Figure 12.**  $P_{OUT}$  v. Frequency v.  $I_{DQ}$



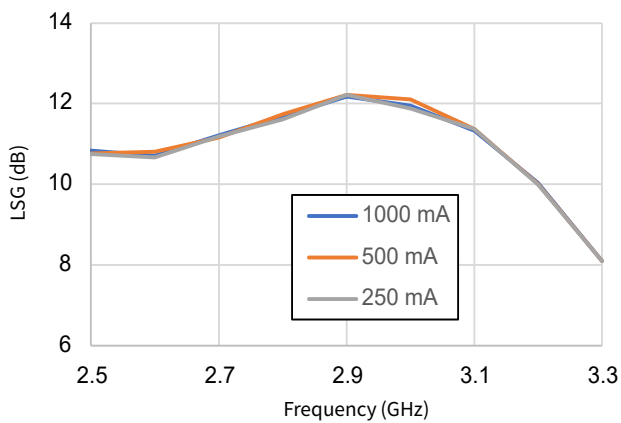
**Figure 13.** DE v. Frequency v.  $I_{DQ}$



**Figure 14.**  $I_D$  v. Frequency v.  $I_{DQ}$



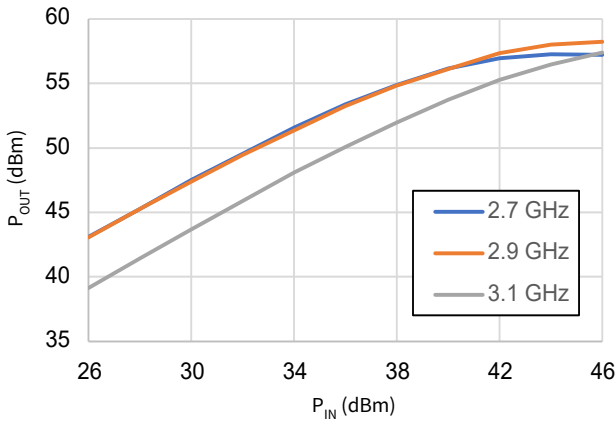
**Figure 15.**  $I_G$  v. Frequency v.  $I_{DQ}$



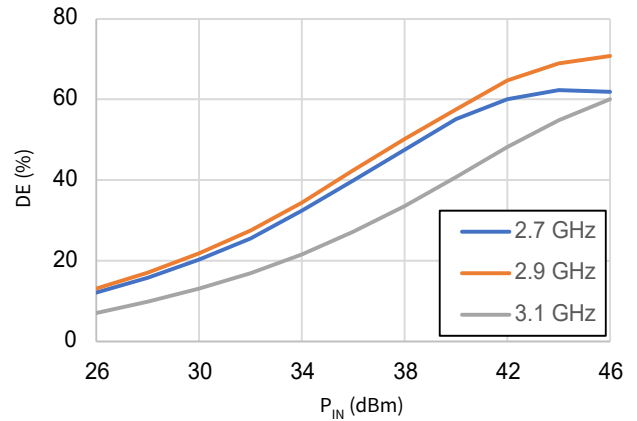
**Figure 16.** LSG v. Frequency v.  $I_{DQ}$

### Drive-up Versus Frequency – Short Pulse

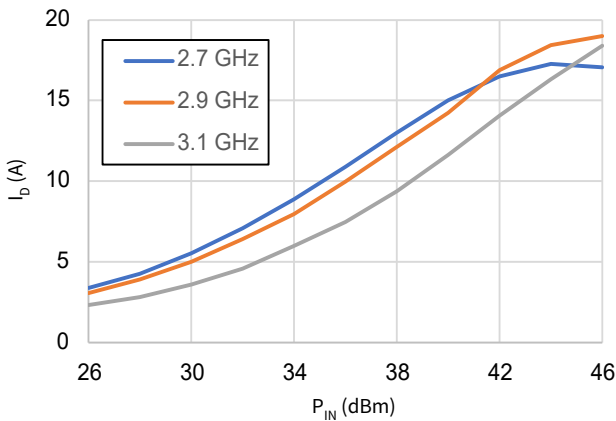
Test conditions unless otherwise noted:  $V_D = 50\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 500\text{ mA}$ ,  $PW = 100\mu\text{s}$ ,  $DC = 10\%$ ,  $P_{IN} = 46\text{ dBm}$ ,  $T_{BASE} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , Frequency = 2.9 GHz



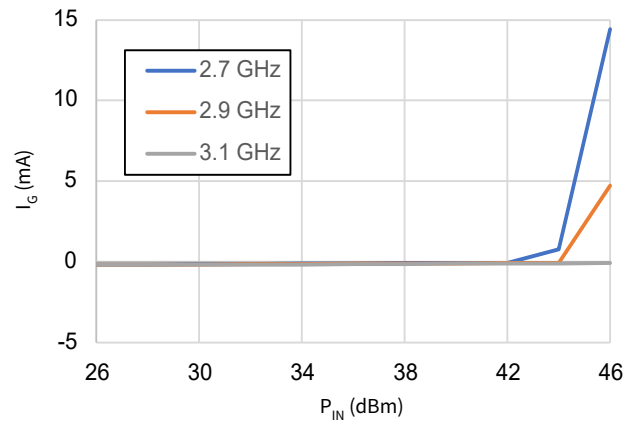
**Figure 17.**  $P_{OUT}$  v.  $P_{IN}$  v. Frequency



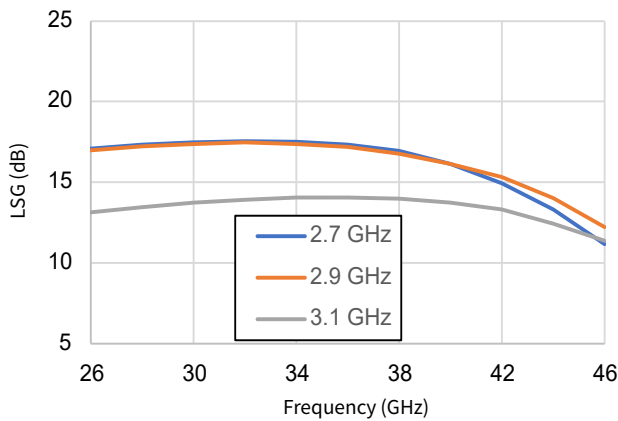
**Figure 18.** DE v.  $P_{IN}$  v. Frequency



**Figure 19.**  $I_D$  v.  $P_{IN}$  v. Frequency



**Figure 20.**  $I_G$  v.  $P_{IN}$  v. Frequency

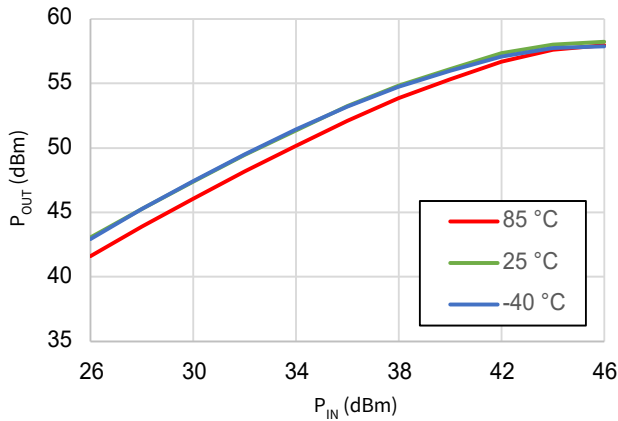


**Figure 21.** Gain v.  $P_{IN}$  v. Frequency

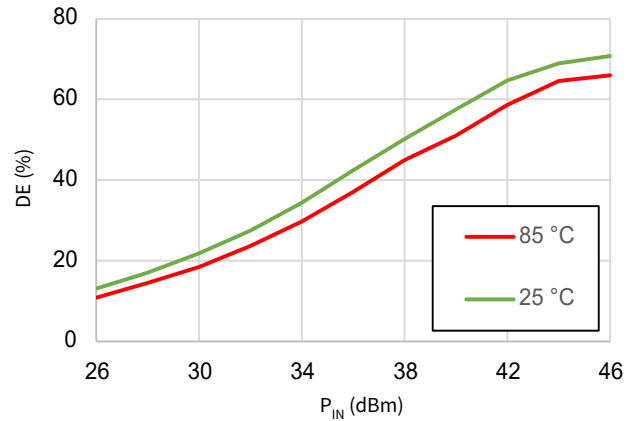


### Drive-up Versus Temperature – Short Pulse

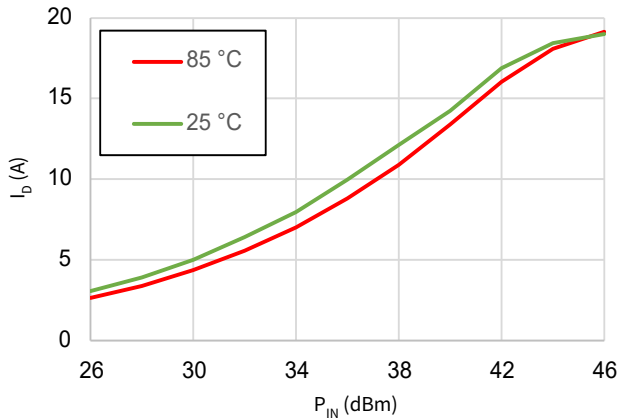
Test conditions unless otherwise noted:  $V_D = 50\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 500\text{ mA}$ ,  $PW = 100\mu\text{s}$ ,  $DC = 10\%$ ,  $P_{IN} = 46\text{ dBm}$ ,  $T_{BASE} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , Frequency = 2.9 GHz



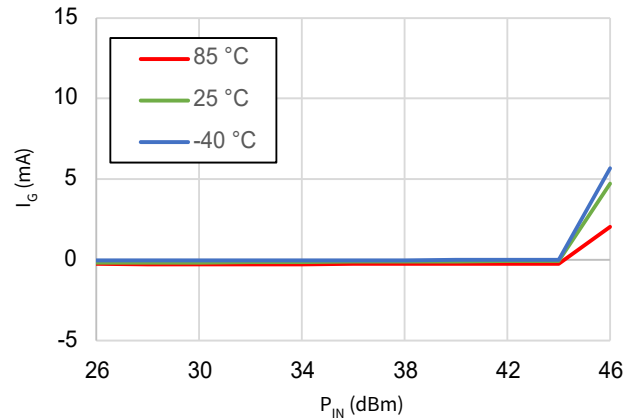
**Figure 22.**  $P_{OUT}$  v.  $P_{IN}$  v. Temperature



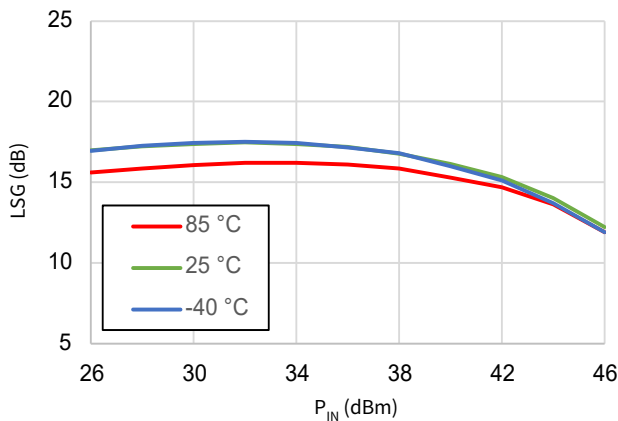
**Figure 23.** DE v.  $P_{IN}$  v. Temperature



**Figure 24.**  $I_D$  v.  $P_{IN}$  v. Temperature



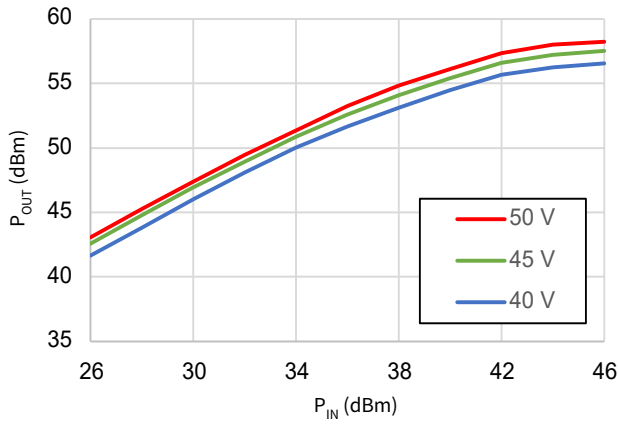
**Figure 25.**  $I_G$  v.  $P_{IN}$  v. Temperature



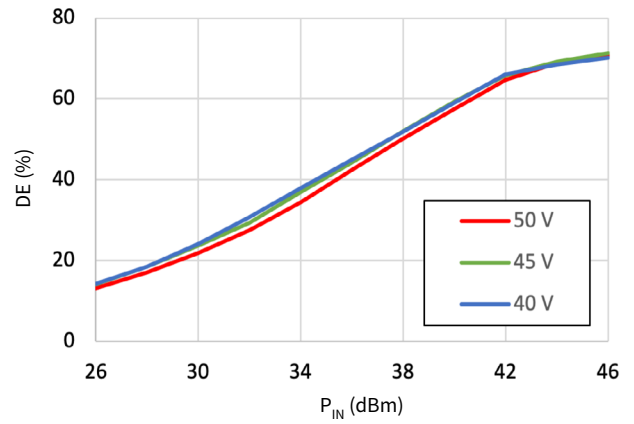
**Figure 26.** Gain v.  $P_{IN}$  v. Temperature

### Drive-up Versus $V_D$ – Short Pulse

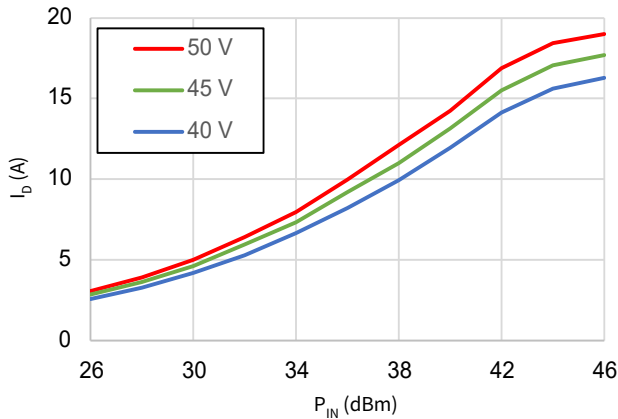
Test conditions unless otherwise noted:  $V_D = 50\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 500\text{ mA}$ ,  $PW = 100\mu\text{s}$ ,  $DC = 10\%$ ,  $P_{IN} = 46\text{ dBm}$ ,  $T_{BASE} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , Frequency = 2.9 GHz



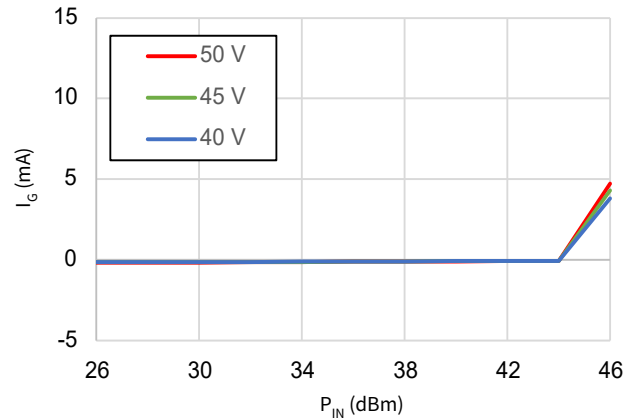
**Figure 27.**  $P_{OUT}$  v.  $P_{IN}$  v.  $V_D$



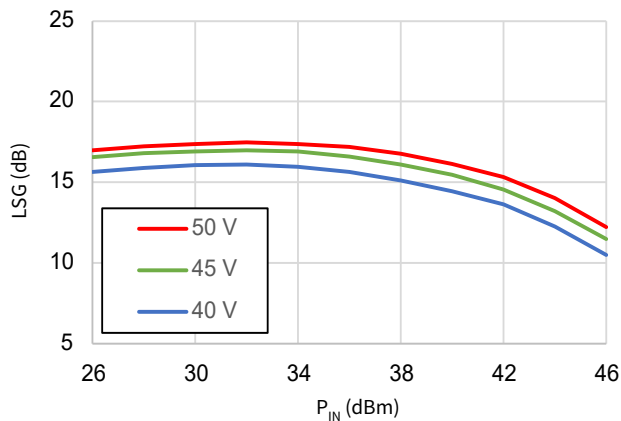
**Figure 28.** DE v.  $P_{IN}$  v.  $V_D$



**Figure 29.**  $I_D$  v.  $P_{IN}$  v.  $V_D$



**Figure 30.**  $I_G$  v.  $P_{IN}$  v.  $V_D$



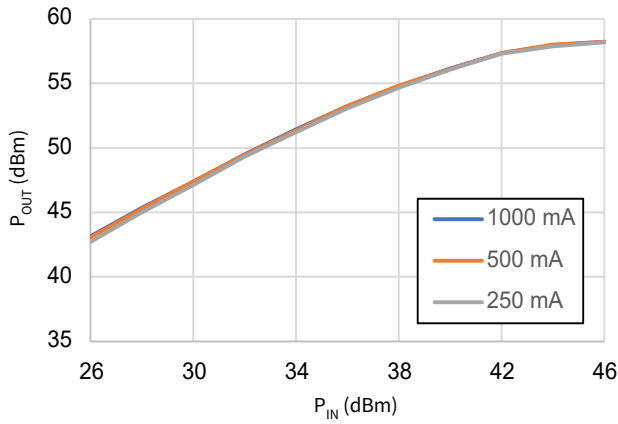
**Figure 31.** Gain v.  $P_{IN}$  v.  $V_D$



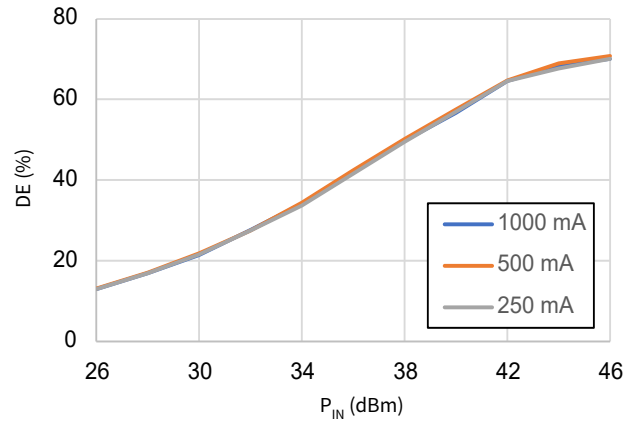


### Drive up Versus $I_{DQ}$ – Short Pulse

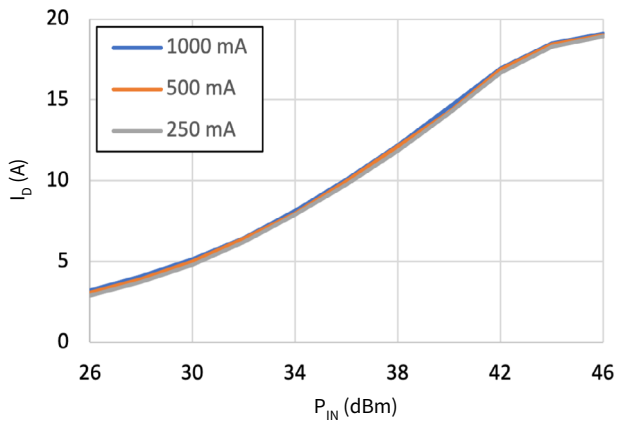
Test conditions unless otherwise noted:  $V_D = 50$  V,  $I_{DQ} = 500$  mA,  $PW = 100\mu s$ ,  $DC = 10\%$ ,  $P_{IN} = 46$  dBm,  $T_{BASE} = 25^\circ C$ , Frequency = 2.9 GHz



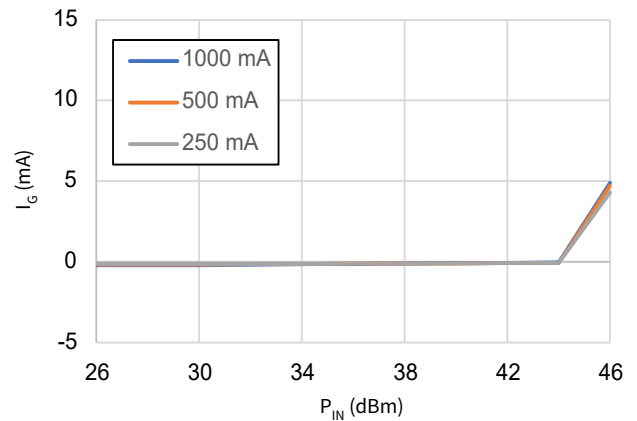
**Figure 32.**  $P_{OUT}$  v.  $P_{IN}$  v.  $I_{DQ}$



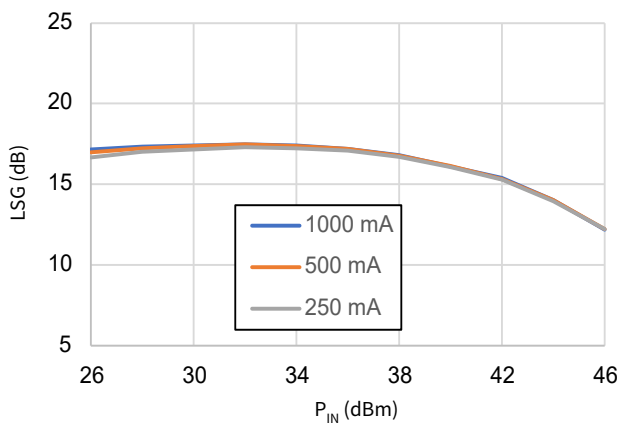
**Figure 33.** DE v.  $P_{IN}$  v.  $I_{DQ}$



**Figure 34.**  $I_D$  v.  $P_{IN}$  v.  $I_{DQ}$



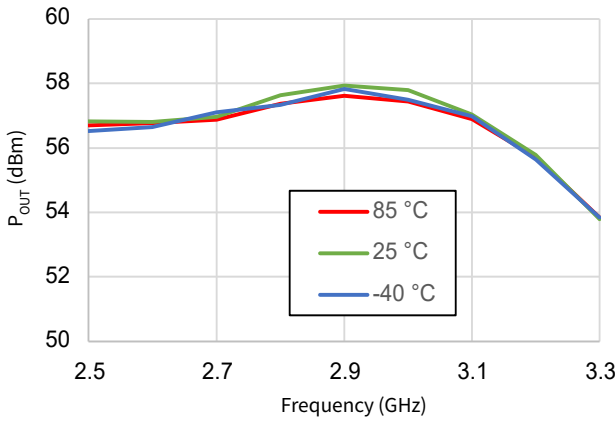
**Figure 35.**  $I_G$  v.  $P_{IN}$  v.  $I_{DQ}$



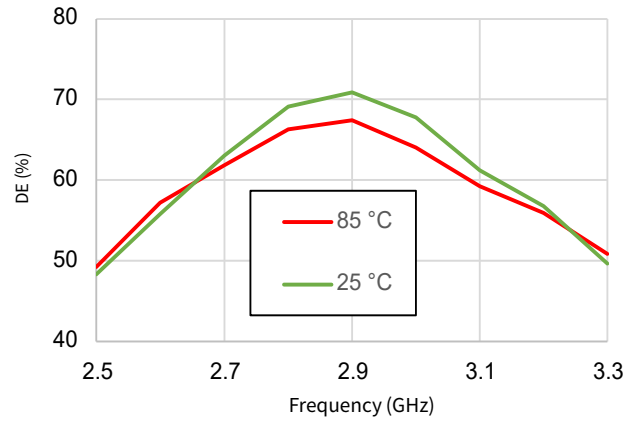
**Figure 36.** Gain v.  $P_{IN}$  v.  $I_{DQ}$

### Large Signal Performance Versus Temperature – Short Pulse

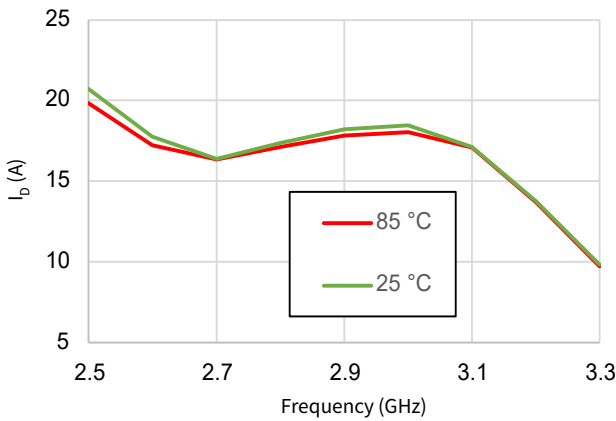
Test conditions unless otherwise noted:  $V_D = 50\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 500\text{ mA}$ ,  $PW = 100\mu\text{s}$ ,  $DC = 10\%$ ,  $P_{IN} = 46\text{ dBm}$ ,  $T_{BASE} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , Frequency = 2.9 GHz



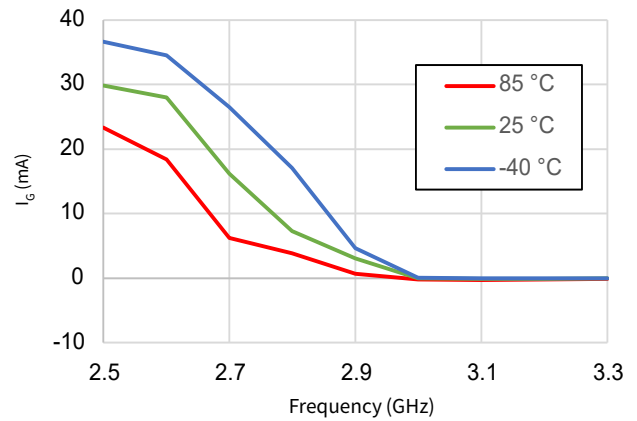
**Figure 37.**  $P_{OUT}$  v. Frequency v. Temperature



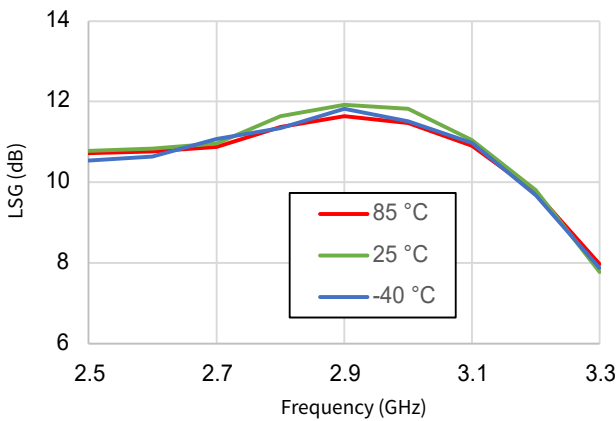
**Figure 38.** DE v. Frequency v. Temperature



**Figure 39.**  $I_D$  v. Frequency v. Temperature



**Figure 40.**  $I_G$  v. Frequency v. Temperature

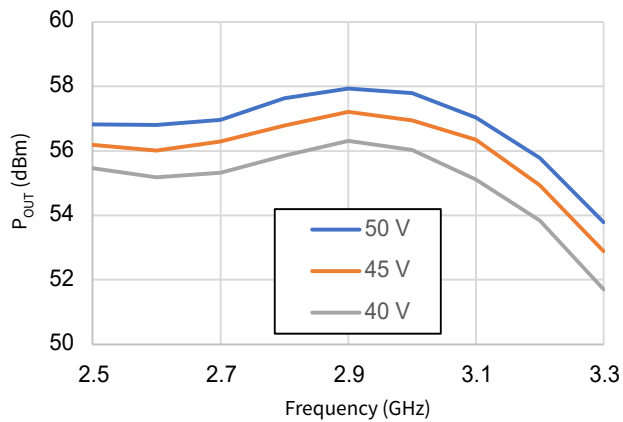


**Figure 41.** LSG v. Frequency v. Temperature

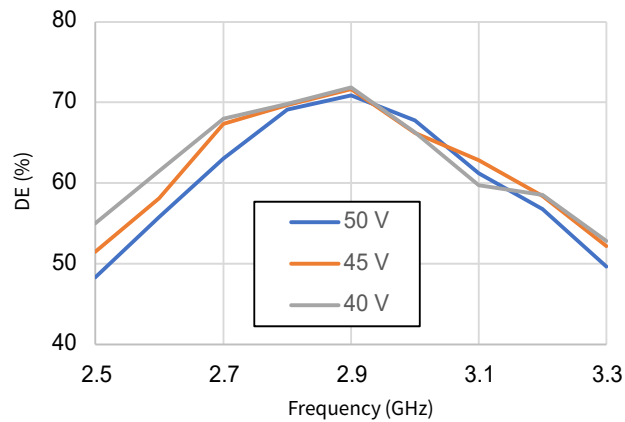


### Large Signal Performance Versus $V_D$ – Short Pulse

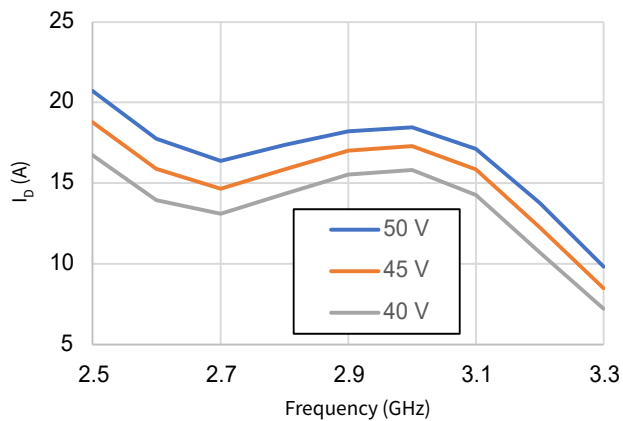
Test conditions unless otherwise noted:  $V_D = 50$  V,  $I_{DQ} = 500$  mA,  $PW = 100\mu s$ ,  $DC = 10\%$ ,  $P_{IN} = 46$  dBm,  $T_{BASE} = 25^\circ C$ , Frequency = 2.9 GHz



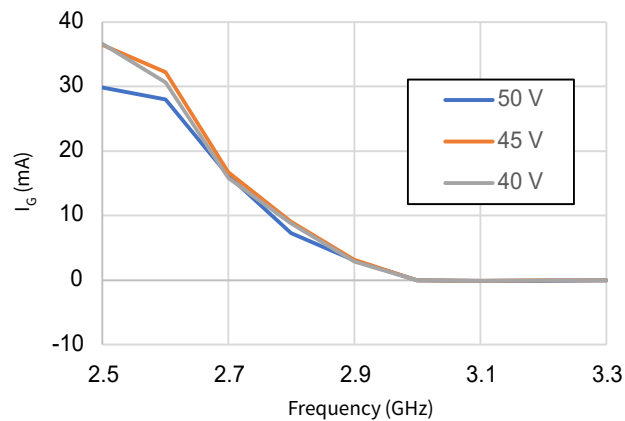
**Figure 42.**  $P_{OUT}$  v. Frequency v.  $V_D$



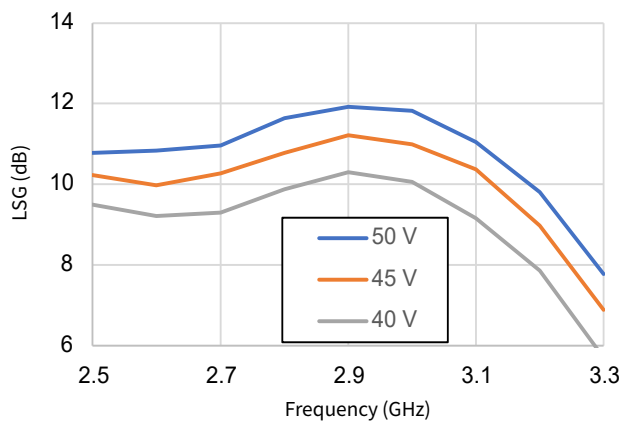
**Figure 43.** DE v. Frequency v.  $V_D$



**Figure 44.**  $I_D$  v. Frequency v.  $V_D$



**Figure 45.**  $I_G$  v. Frequency v.  $V_D$

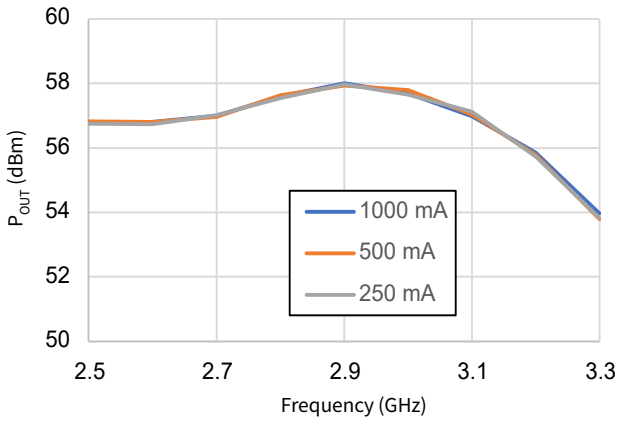


**Figure 46.** LSG v. Frequency v.  $V_D$

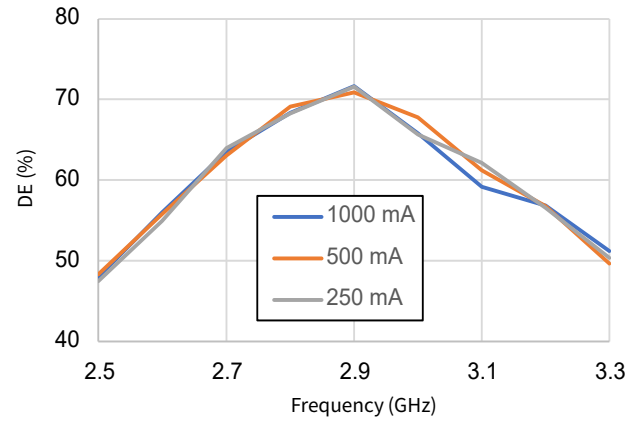


### Large Signal Performance Versus $I_{DQ}$ – Short Pulse

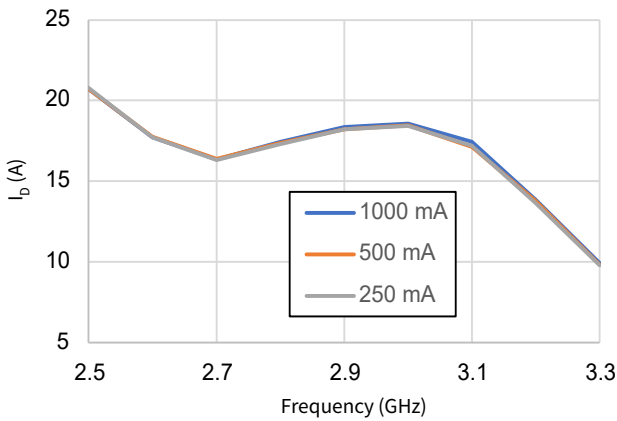
Test conditions unless otherwise noted:  $V_D = 50$  V,  $I_{DQ} = 500$  mA,  $PW = 100\mu s$ ,  $DC = 10\%$ ,  $P_{IN} = 46$  dBm,  $T_{BASE} = 25^\circ C$ , Frequency = 2.9 GHz



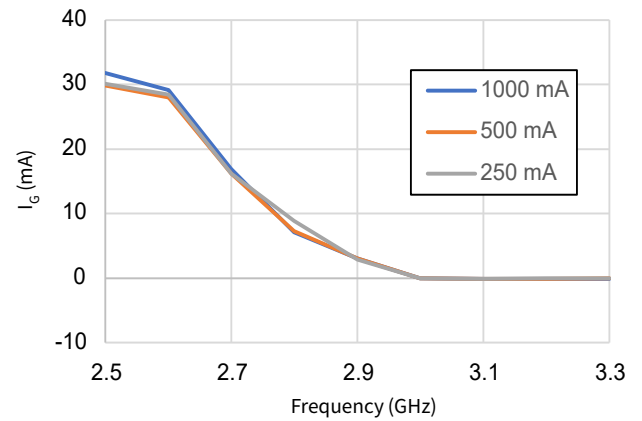
**Figure 47.**  $P_{OUT}$  v. Frequency v.  $I_{DQ}$



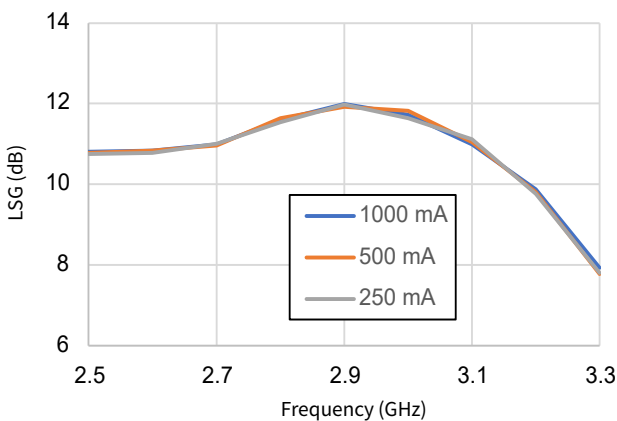
**Figure 48.** DE v. Frequency v.  $I_{DQ}$



**Figure 49.**  $I_D$  v. Frequency v.  $I_{DQ}$



**Figure 50.**  $I_G$  v. Frequency v.  $I_{DQ}$

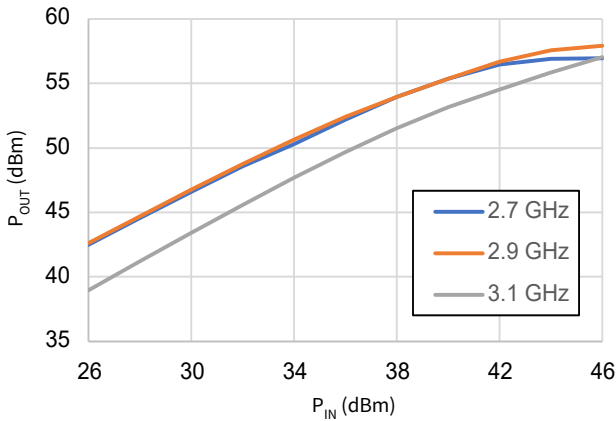


**Figure 51.** LSG v. Frequency v.  $I_{DQ}$

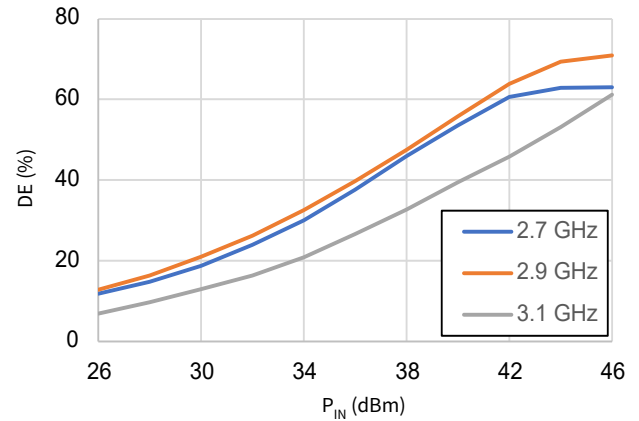


### Drive-up Versus Frequency – Short Pulse

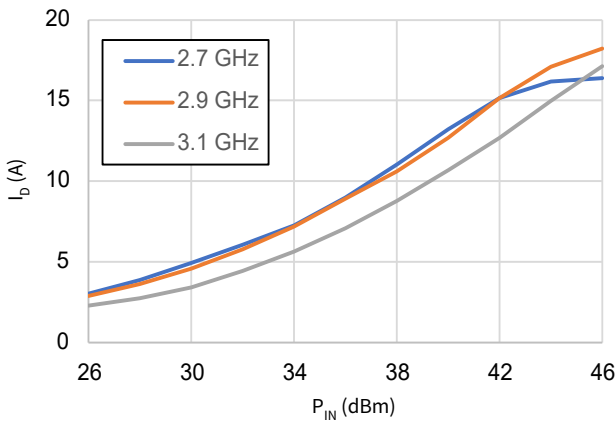
Test conditions unless otherwise noted:  $V_D = 50\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 500\text{ mA}$ ,  $PW = 100\mu\text{s}$ ,  $DC = 10\%$ ,  $P_{IN} = 46\text{ dBm}$ ,  $T_{BASE} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , Frequency = 2.9 GHz



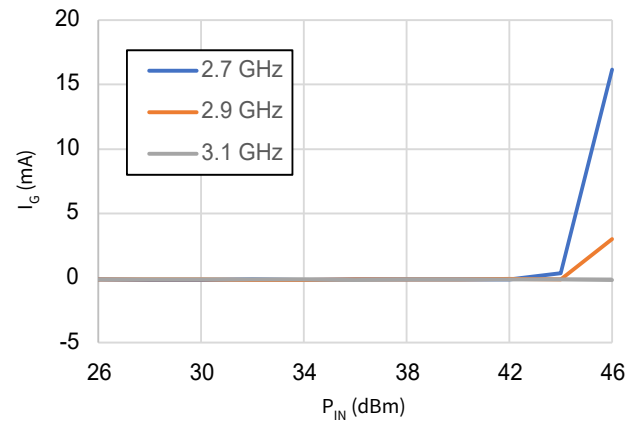
**Figure 52.**  $P_{OUT}$  v.  $P_{IN}$  v. Frequency



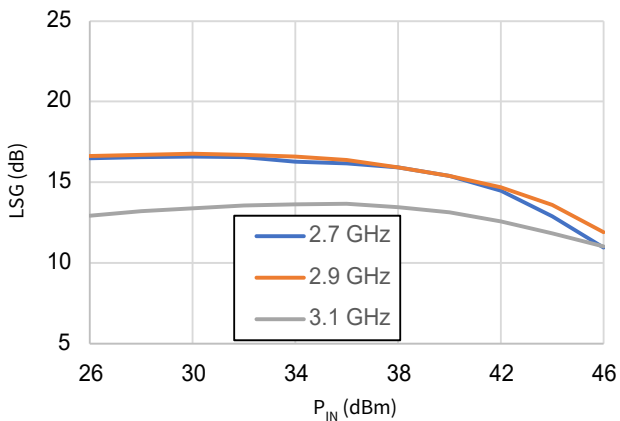
**Figure 53.** DE v.  $P_{IN}$  v. Frequency



**Figure 54.**  $I_D$  v.  $P_{IN}$  v. Frequency



**Figure 55.**  $I_G$  v.  $P_{IN}$  v. Frequency

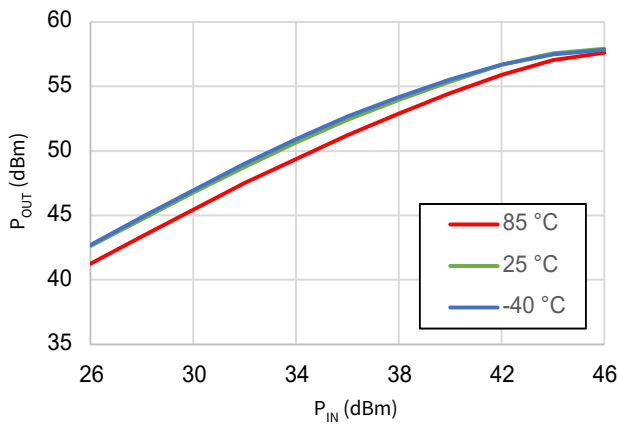


**Figure 56.** Gain v.  $P_{IN}$  v. Frequency

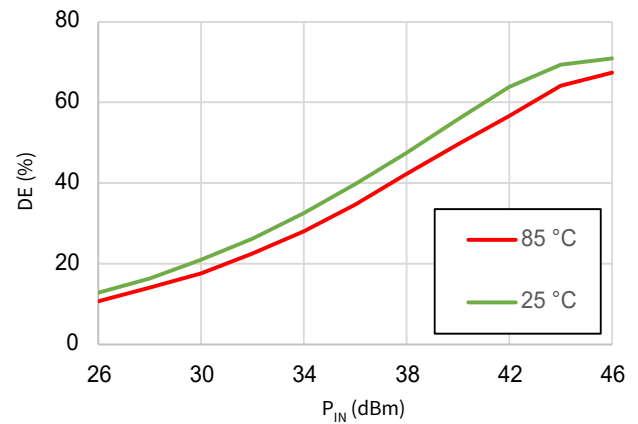


### Drive-up Versus Temperature – Short Pulse

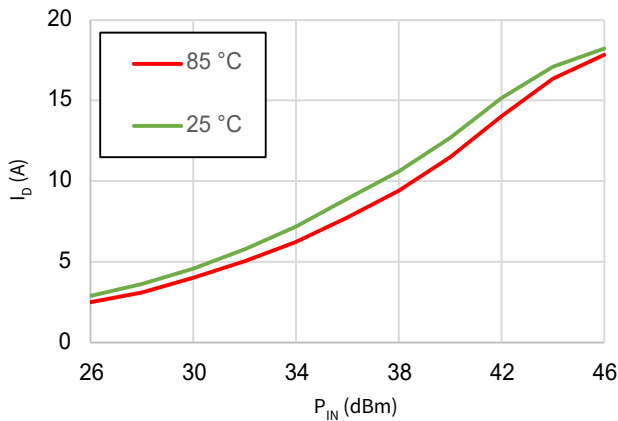
Test conditions unless otherwise noted:  $V_D = 50\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 500\text{ mA}$ ,  $PW = 100\mu\text{s}$ ,  $DC = 10\%$ ,  $P_{IN} = 46\text{ dBm}$ ,  $T_{BASE} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , Frequency = 2.9 GHz



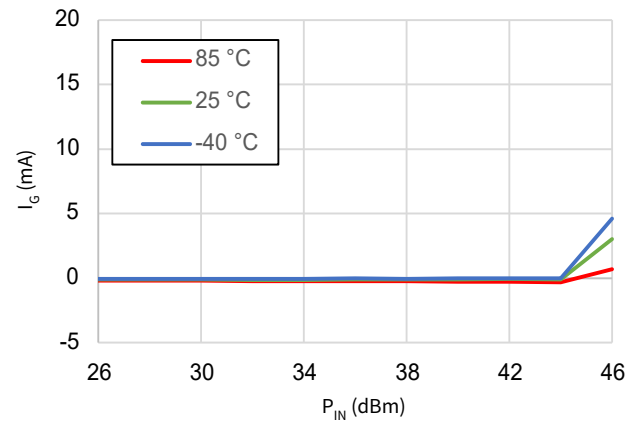
**Figure 57.**  $P_{OUT}$  v.  $P_{IN}$  v. Temperature



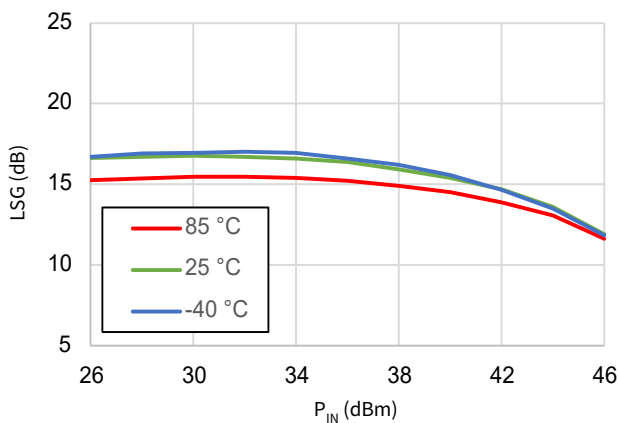
**Figure 58.** DE v.  $P_{IN}$  v. Temperature



**Figure 59.**  $I_D$  v.  $P_{IN}$  v. Temperature



**Figure 60.**  $I_G$  v.  $P_{IN}$  v. Temperature

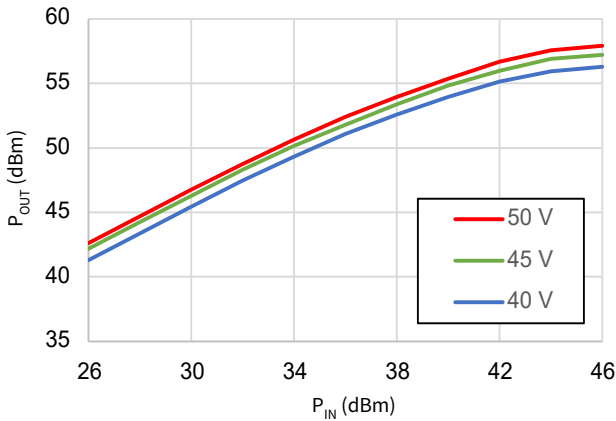


**Figure 61.** Gain v.  $P_{IN}$  v. Temperature

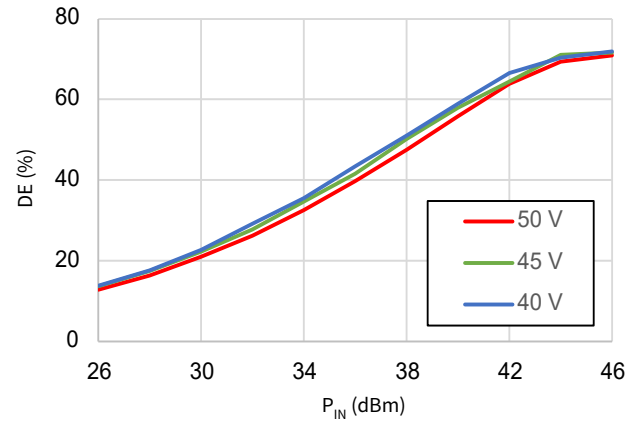


### Drive-up Versus $V_D$ – Long Pulse

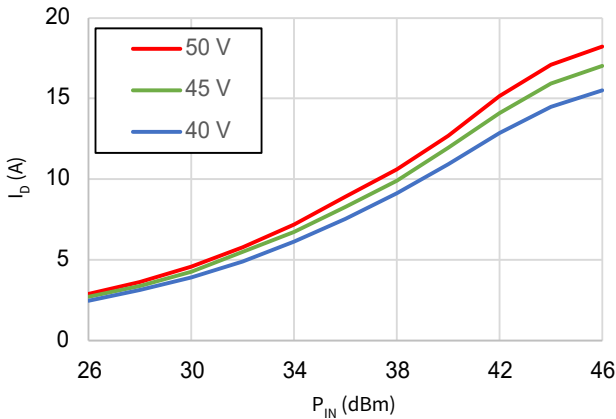
Test conditions unless otherwise noted:  $V_D = 50\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 500\text{ mA}$ ,  $PW = 2000\mu\text{s}$ ,  $DC = 20\%$ ,  $P_{IN} = 46\text{ dBm}$ ,  $T_{BASE} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , Frequency = 2.9 GHz



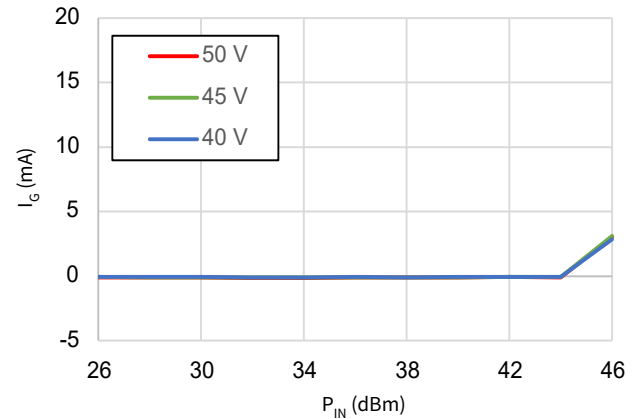
**Figure 62.**  $P_{OUT}$  v.  $P_{IN}$  v.  $V_D$



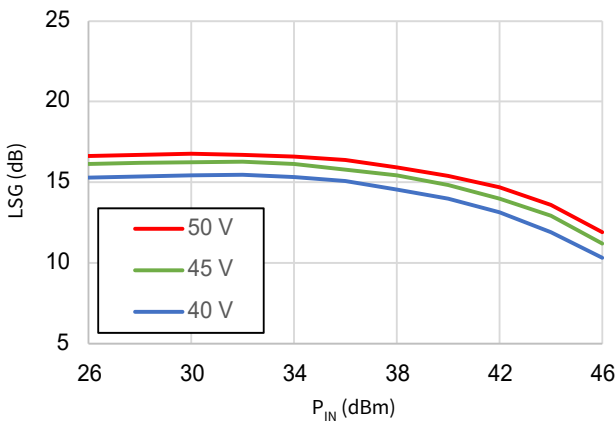
**Figure 63.** DE v.  $P_{IN}$  v.  $V_D$



**Figure 64.**  $I_D$  v.  $P_{IN}$  v.  $V_D$



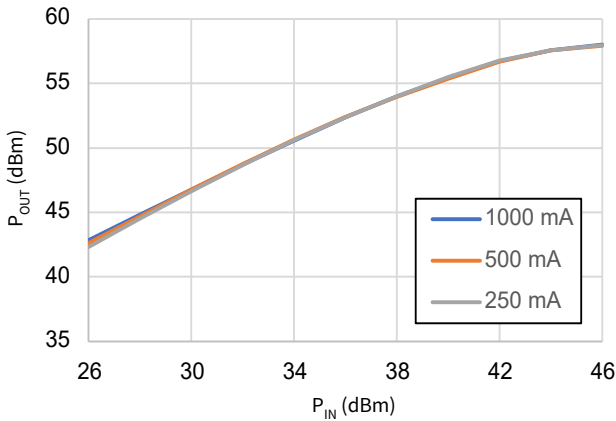
**Figure 65.**  $I_G$  v.  $P_{IN}$  v.  $V_D$



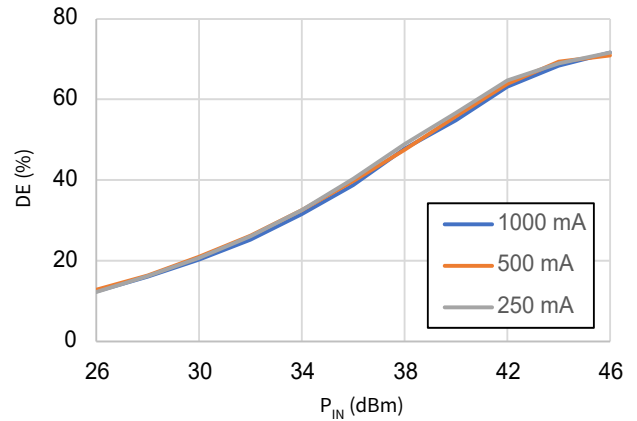
**Figure 66.** Gain v.  $P_{IN}$  v.  $V_D$

### Drive-up Versus $V_D$ – Long Pulse

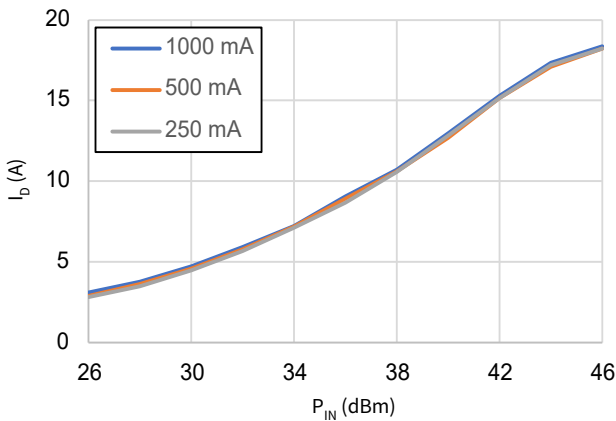
Test conditions unless otherwise noted:  $V_D = 50\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 500\text{ mA}$ ,  $PW = 2000\mu\text{s}$ ,  $DC = 20\%$ ,  $P_{IN} = 46\text{ dBm}$ ,  $T_{BASE} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , Frequency = 2.9 GHz



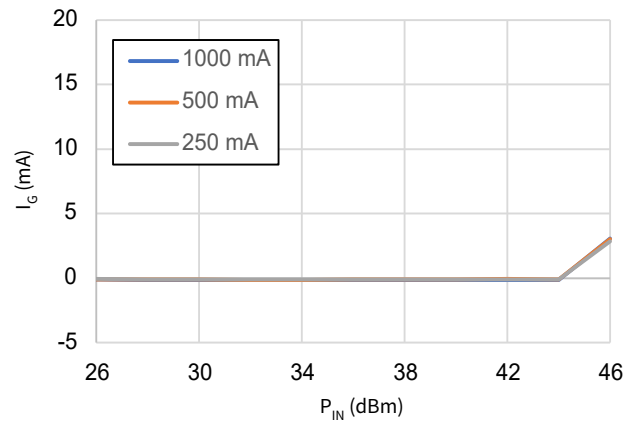
**Figure 67.**  $P_{OUT}$  v.  $P_{IN}$  v.  $I_{DQ}$



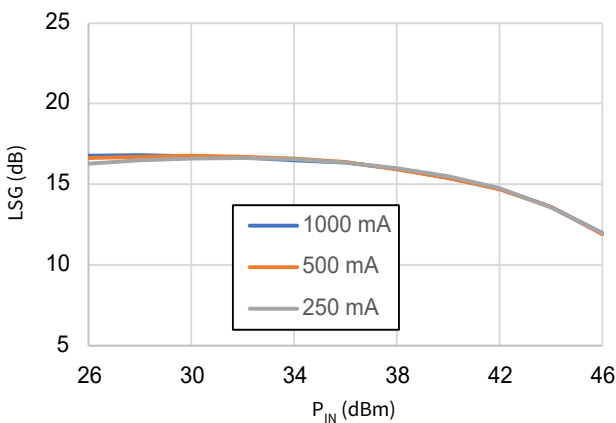
**Figure 68.** DE v.  $P_{IN}$  v.  $I_{DQ}$



**Figure 69.**  $I_D$  v.  $P_{IN}$  v.  $I_{DQ}$



**Figure 70.**  $I_G$  v.  $P_{IN}$  v.  $I_{DQ}$



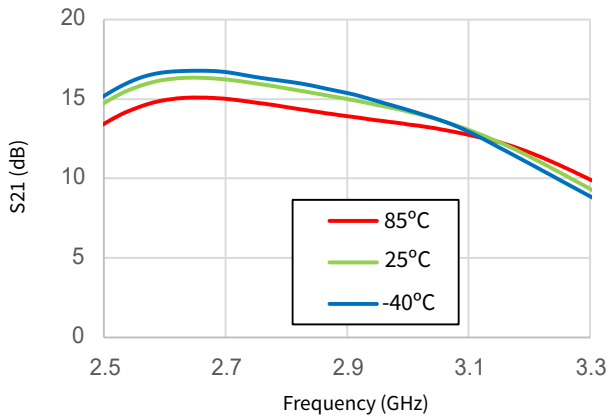
**Figure 71.** Gain v.  $P_{IN}$  v.  $I_{DQ}$



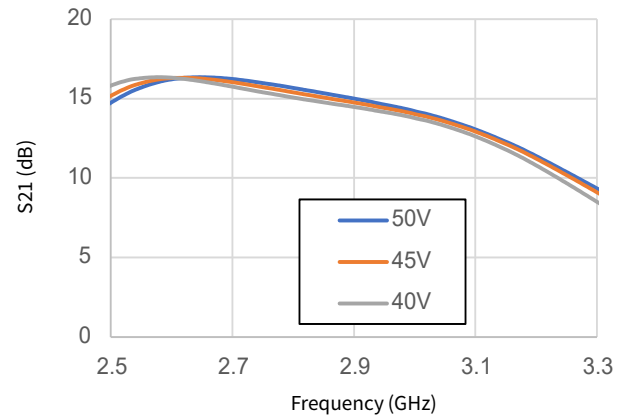


### Small Signal v. Temperature and Bias

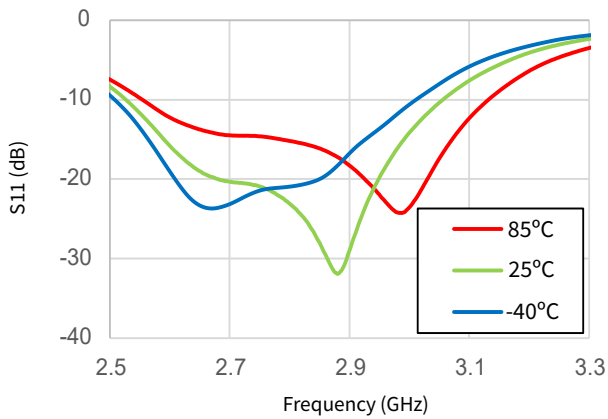
Test conditions unless otherwise noted:  $V_D = 50\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 500\text{ mA}$ ,  $P_{IN} = -20\text{ dBm}$ ,  $T_{BASE} = 25^\circ\text{C}$



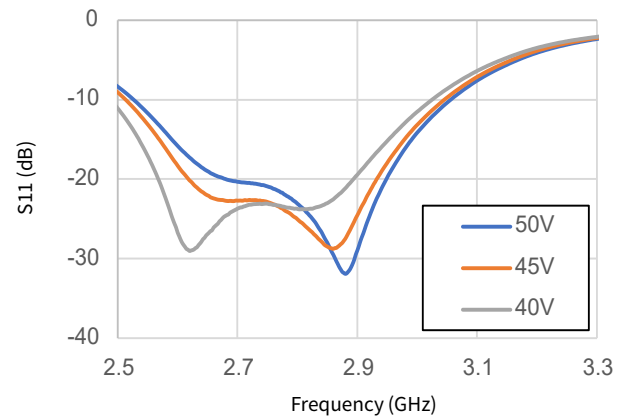
**Figure 72.** S21 v. Frequency v. Temperature



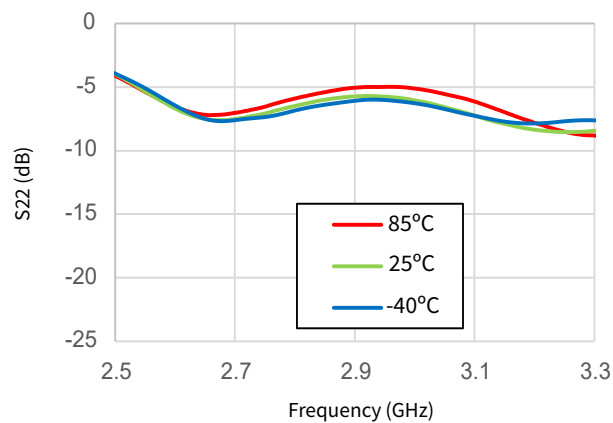
**Figure 73.** S21 v. Frequency v.  $V_D$



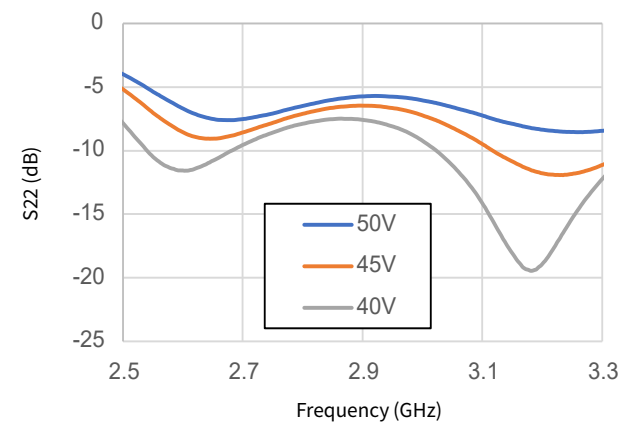
**Figure 74.** S11 v. Frequency v. Temperature



**Figure 75.** S11 v. Frequency v.  $V_D$



**Figure 76.** S22 v. Frequency v. Temperature

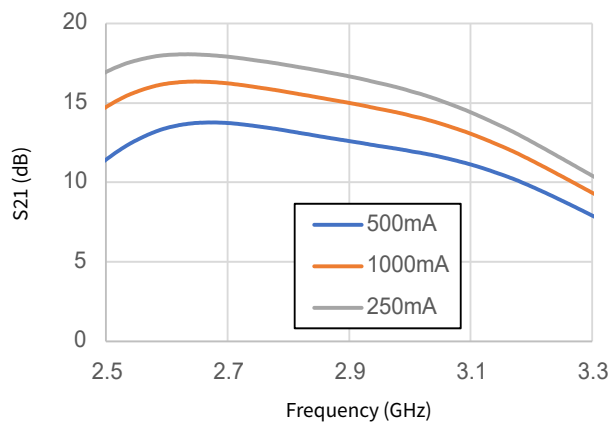


**Figure 77.** S22 v. Frequency v.  $V_D$

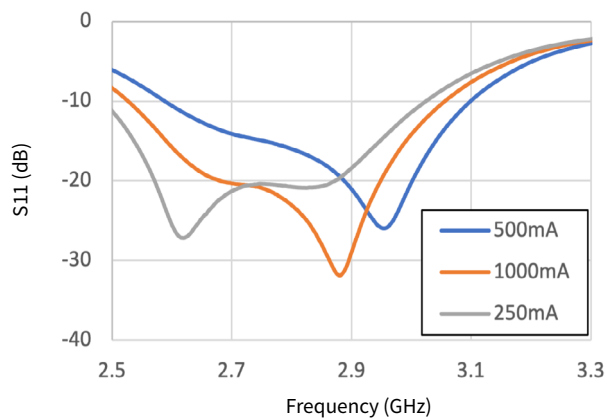


### Small Signal v. Bias

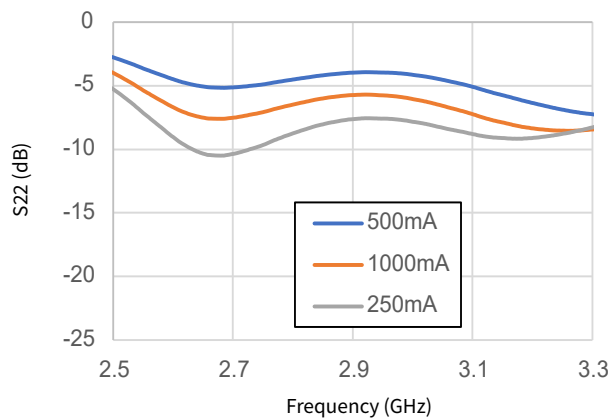
Test conditions unless otherwise noted:  $V_D = 50\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DQ} = 500\text{ mA}$ ,  $P_{IN} = -20\text{ dBm}$ ,  $T_{BASE} = 25^\circ\text{C}$



**Figure 78.** S21 v. Frequency v.  $I_{DQ}$



**Figure 79.** S11 v. Frequency v.  $I_{DQ}$



**Figure 80.** S22 v. Frequency v.  $I_{DQ}$



### Harmonics

Test conditions unless otherwise noted:  $V_D = 50\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{DO} = 500\text{ mA}$ ,  $PW = 2000\mu\text{s}$ ,  $DC = 20\%$ ,  $P_{IN} = 46\text{ dBm}$ , Frequency 1 = 2.7 GHz (F1), Frequency 2 = 2.9 GHz (F2), Frequency 3 = 3.1 GHz (F3),  $T_{BASE} = 25^\circ\text{C}$

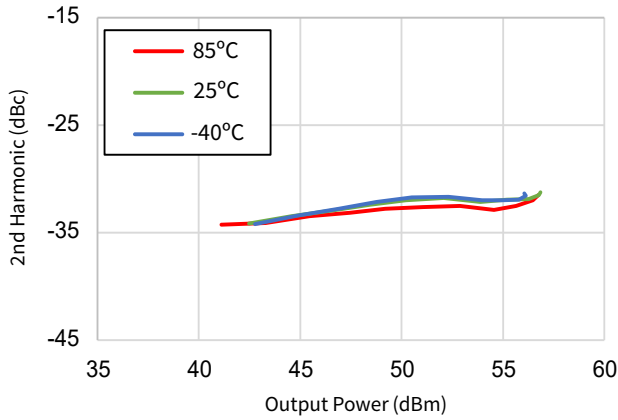


Figure 81. 2f v.  $P_{OUT}$  v. Temperature, F1

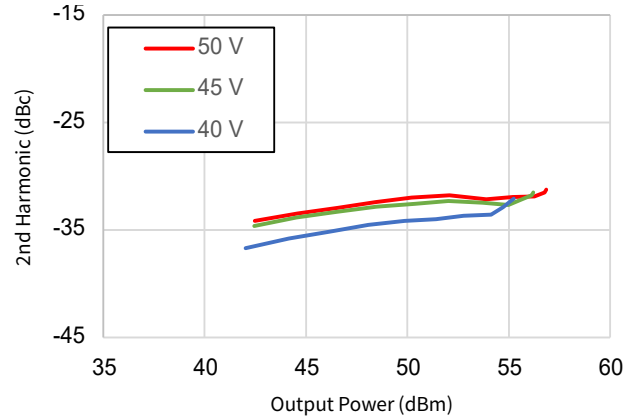


Figure 82. 2f v.  $P_{OUT}$  v.  $V_D$ , F1

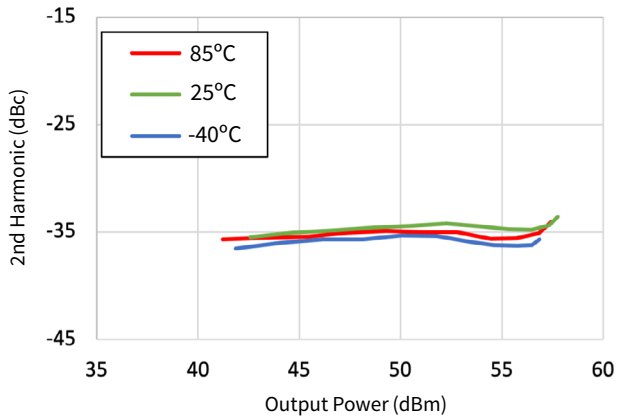


Figure 83. 2f v.  $P_{OUT}$  v. Temperature, F2

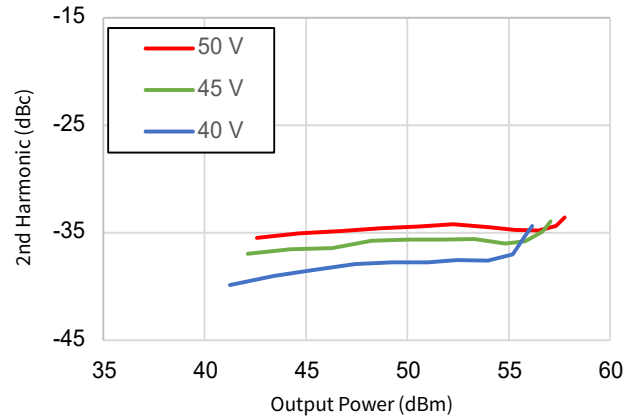


Figure 84. 2f v.  $P_{OUT}$  v.  $V_D$ , F2

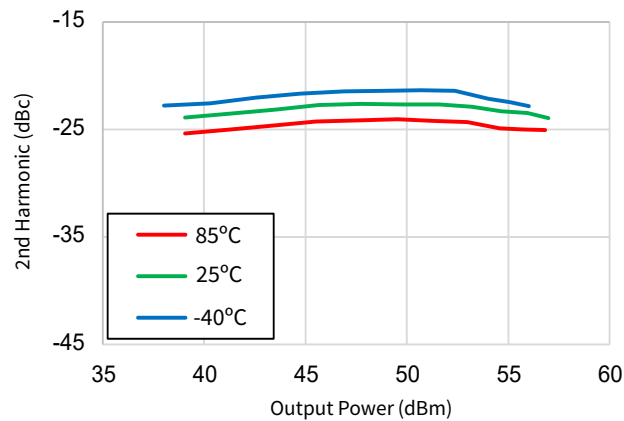


Figure 85. 2f v.  $P_{OUT}$  v. Temperature, F3

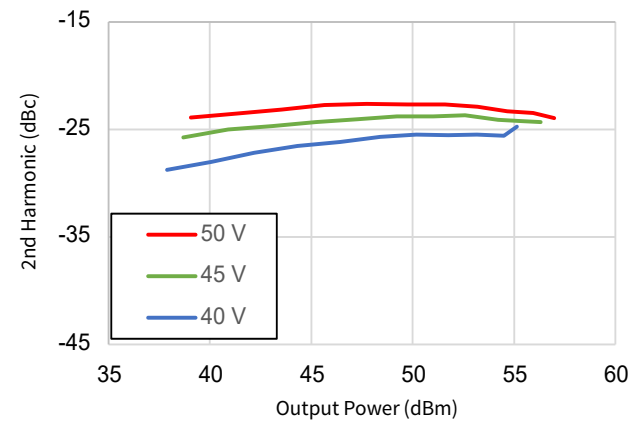


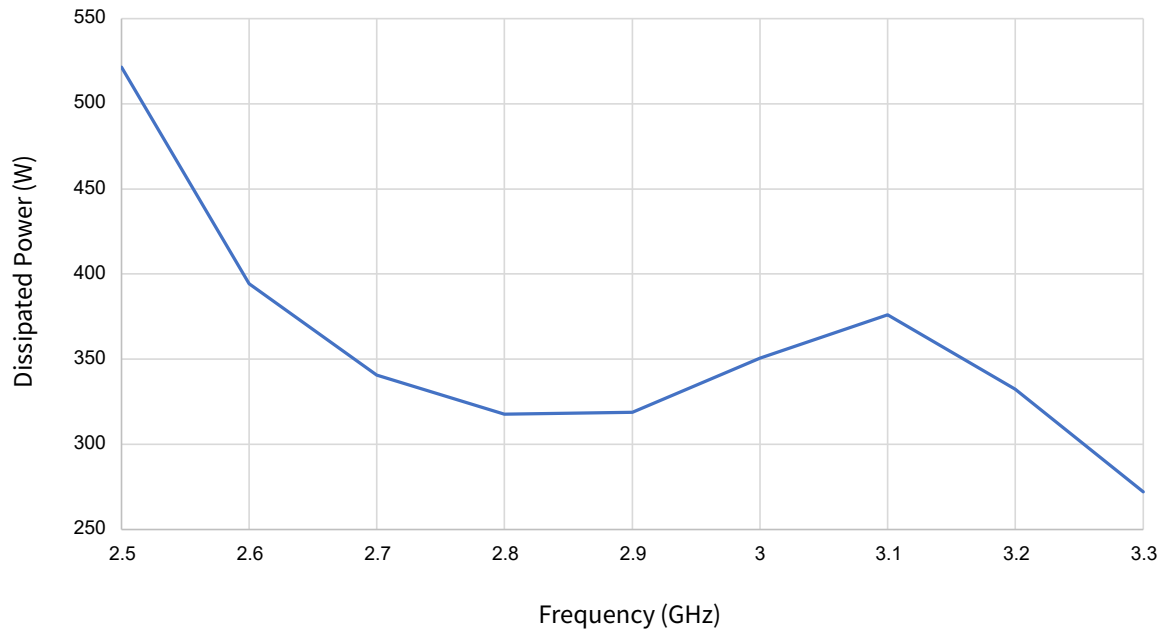
Figure 86. 2f v.  $P_{OUT}$  v.  $V_D$ , F3



## Thermal Information

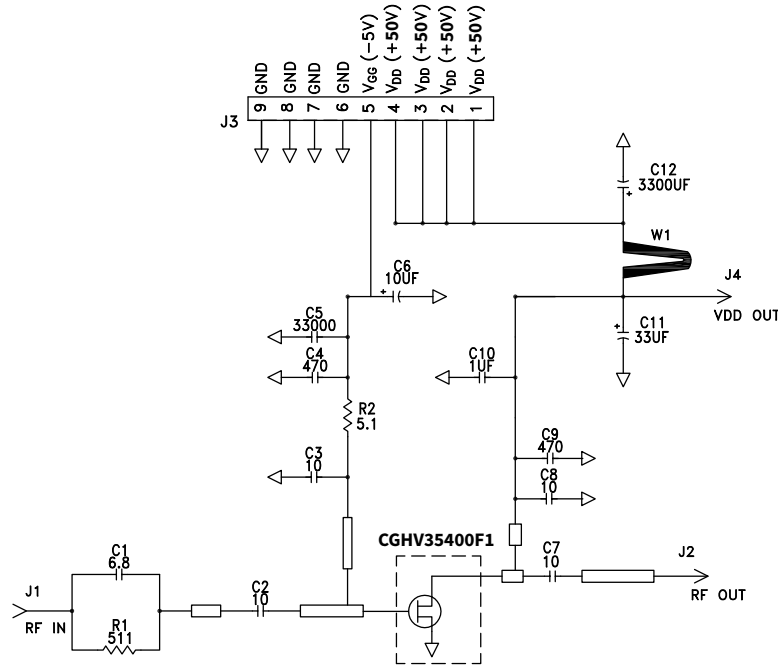
Thermal Characteristics	Symbol	Value	Operating Conditions
Operating Junction Temperature	$T_J$	212	Freq = 2.9 GHz, $V_D = 50$ V, $I_{DQ} = 500$ mA, $I_{DRIVE} = 18.2$ A, $P_{IN} = 46$ dBm, $P_{OUT} = 57.9$ dBm, $P_{DISS} = 319$ W, $T_{CASE} = 85^\circ\text{C}$ , PW = 2000 $\mu\text{s}$ , DC = 20%
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.4	

## Power Dissipation v. Frequency ( $T_{CASE} = 85^\circ\text{C}$ )





**CGHV31500F1-AMP Evaluation Board Schematic**

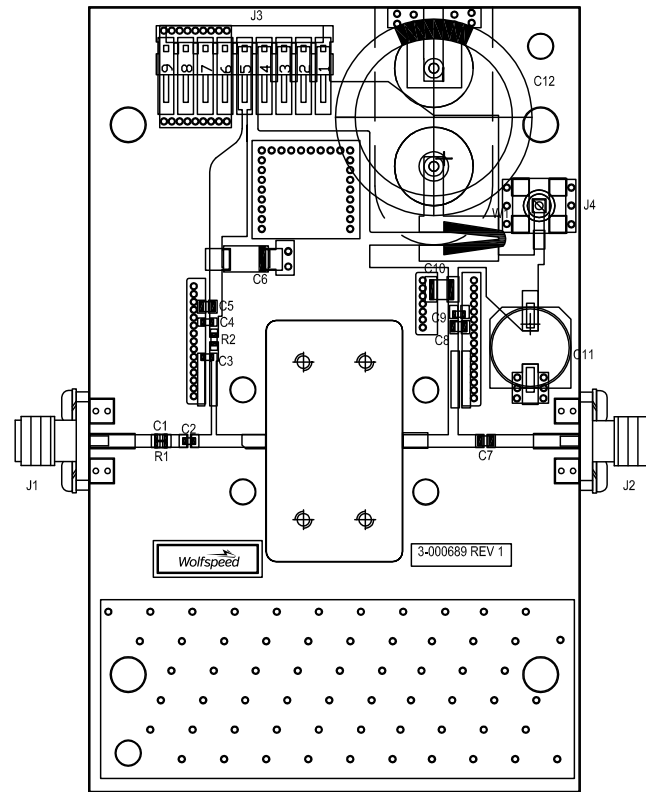


**CGHV31500F1-AMP Bill of Materials**

Designator	Description	Qty
R1	RES, 511 ohm, +/- 1%, 1/16W, 0603	1
R2	RES, 5.1 ohm, +/- 1%, 1/16W, 0603	1
C1	CAP, 6.8 pF, +/-0.25%, 250V, 0603	1
C2, C7, C8	CAP, 10.0 pF, +/-1%, 250V, 0805	3
C3	CAP, 10.0 pF, +/-5%, 250V, 0603	1
C4, C9	CAP, 470 pF, 5%, 100V, 0603, X	2
C5	CAP, 33000 pF, 0805, 100V, X7R	1
C6	CAP, 10 µF 16V TANTALUM	1
C10	CAP, 1.0 µF, 100V, 10%, X7R, 1210	1
C11	CAP, 33 µF, 20%, G CASE	1
C12	CAP, 3300 µF, +/-20%, 100V, ELECTROLYTIC	1
J1, J2	CONN, SMA, PANEL MOUNT JACK, FL	2
J3	HEADER, RT>PLZ, 0.1CEN LK 9POS	1
J4	CONNECTOR; SMB, Straight, JACK, SMD	1
W1	CABLE, 18 AWG, 4.2	1
	PCB, RO4350, 2.5 X 4.0 X 0.030	1
Q1	CGHV35400F1	1



## CGHV31500F1-AMP Evaluation Board Assembly Drawing



### Bias On Sequence

1. Ensure RF is turned-off
2. Apply pinch-off voltage of -5 V to the gate ( $V_G$ )
3. Apply nominal drain voltage ( $V_D$ )
4. Adjust  $V_G$  to obtain desired quiescent drain current ( $I_{DQ}$ )
5. Apply RF

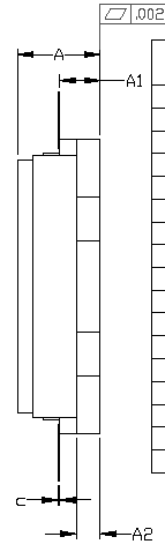
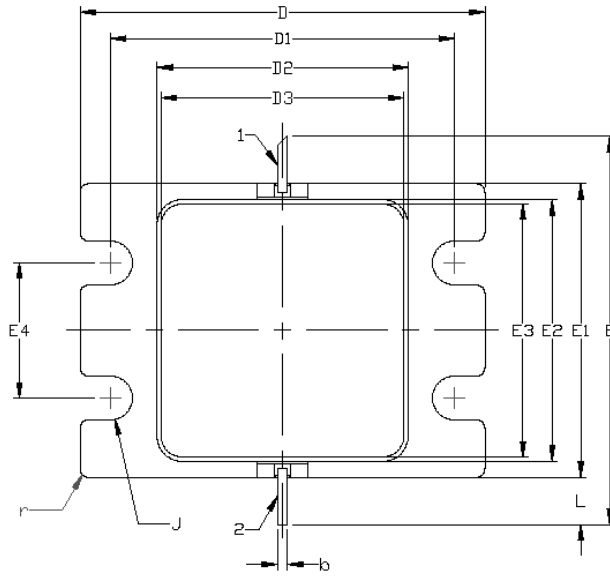
### Bias Off Sequence

1. Turn RF off
2. Apply pinch-off to the gate ( $V_G = -5V$ )
3. Turn off drain voltage ( $V_D$ )
4. Turn off gate voltage ( $V_G$ )



### Product Dimensions (Package 440226)

- NOTES: (UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED)
1. INTERPRET DRAWING IN ACCORDANCE WITH ANSI Y14.5M-2009
  2. ADHESIVE FROM LID MAY EXTEND A MAXIMUM OF .020 BEYOND EDGE OF LID
  3. LID MAY BE MISALIGNED TO THE BODY OF PACKAGE BY A MAXIMUM OF .008 IN ANY DIRECTION
  4. ALL PLATED SURFACES ARE GOLD OVER NICKEL



DIM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS		NOTES
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
A	0.185	0.201	4.70	5.11	
A1	0.088	0.100	2.24	2.54	2x
A2	0.049	0.061	1.24	1.55	
b	0.022	0.026	0.56	0.66	2x
c	0.003	0.006	0.08	0.15	
D	0.935	0.955	23.75	24.26	
D1	0.797	0.809	20.24	20.55	2x
D2	0.581	0.593	14.76	15.06	
D3	0.565	0.571	14.35	14.50	
E	0.906		23.01		REF
E1	0.679	0.691	17.25	17.55	
E2	0.604	0.616	15.34	15.65	
E3	0.588	0.594	14.93	15.09	
E4	0.309	0.321	7.85	8.15	2x
J	∅0.097	∅0.107	∅2.46	∅2.72	4x
L	0.090	0.130	2.29	3.30	2x
r	0.02 TYP		0.51 TYP		12x

Pin	Description
1	GATE/RFIN
2	DRAIN/RFOUT
3	SOURCE/FLANGE




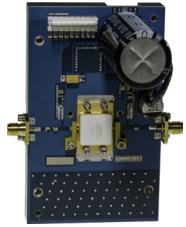
## Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) Classifications

Parameter	Symbol	Class	Classification Level	Test Methodology
Human Body Model	HBM	TBD	ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 Table 3	JEDEC JESD22 A114-D
Charge Device Model	CDM	TBD	ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-002 Table 3	JEDEC JESD22 C101-C





**Product Ordering Information**

Order Number	Description	Unit of Measure	Image
CGHV35400F1	Packaged GaN HEMT	Each	 A photograph of a packaged GaN HEMT component. It consists of a white square die mounted on a gold-colored carrier package with several pins extending from the sides.
CGHV31500F1-AMP	Evaluation Board w/ GaN HEMT	Each	 A photograph of a blue printed circuit board (PCB) evaluation board. It features a central white component, various electronic components, and connectors.

**For more information, please contact:**

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## Notes & Disclaimer

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