



# RF Power LDMOS Transistor

## N-Channel Enhancement-Mode Lateral MOSFET

This 63 W asymmetrical Doherty RF power LDMOS transistor is designed for cellular base station applications requiring very wide instantaneous bandwidth capability covering the frequency range of 1805 to 1880 MHz.

### 1800 MHz

- Typical Doherty Single-Carrier W-CDMA Performance:  $V_{DD} = 28$  Vdc,  $I_{DQA} = 700$  mA,  $V_{GSB} = 0.6$  Vdc,  $P_{out} = 63$  W Avg., Input Signal PAR = 9.9 dB @ 0.01% Probability on CCDF.

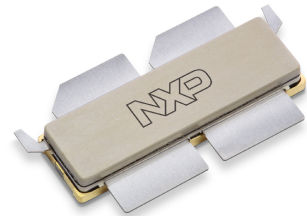
Frequency	$G_{ps}$ (dB)	$\eta_D$ (%)	Output PAR (dB)	ACPR (dBc)
1805 MHz	16.3	52.8	7.7	-30.3
1840 MHz	16.6	52.3	7.6	-31.7
1880 MHz	16.6	51.6	7.5	-32.8

### Features

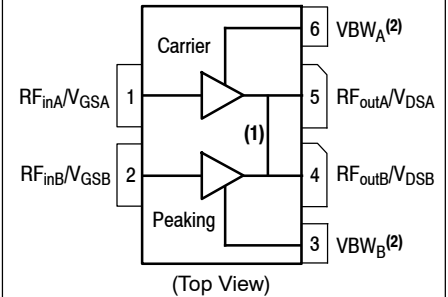
- Advanced high performance in-package Doherty
- Designed for wide instantaneous bandwidth applications
- Greater negative gate-source voltage range for improved Class C operation
- Able to withstand extremely high output VSWR and broadband operating conditions
- Designed for digital predistortion error correction systems

## A3T18H360W23SR6

**1805–1880 MHz, 63 W AVG., 28 V AIRFAST RF POWER LDMOS TRANSISTOR**



**ACP-1230S-4L2S**



**Figure 1. Pin Connections**

1. Pin connections 4 and 5 are DC coupled and RF independent.
2. Device can operate with  $V_{DD}$  current supplied through pin 3 and pin 6.

**Table 1. Maximum Ratings**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Drain-Source Voltage	$V_{DSS}$	-0.5, +65	Vdc
Gate-Source Voltage	$V_{GS}$	-6.0, +10	Vdc
Operating Voltage	$V_{DD}$	32, +0	Vdc
Storage Temperature Range	$T_{stg}$	-65 to +150	°C
Case Operating Temperature Range	$T_C$	-40 to +150	°C
Operating Junction Temperature Range (1,2)	$T_J$	-40 to +225	°C
CW Operation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ when DC current is fed through pin 3 and pin 6 Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	CW	104 0.48	W W/°C

**Table 2. Thermal Characteristics**

Characteristic	Symbol	Value (2,3)	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case Case Temperature $74^\circ\text{C}$ , 63 W Avg., W-CDMA, 28 Vdc, $I_{DQA} = 700\text{ mA}$ , $V_{GSB} = 0.6\text{ Vdc}$ , 1840 MHz	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.22	°C/W

**Table 3. ESD Protection Characteristics**

Test Methodology	Class
Human Body Model (per JESD22-A114)	2
Charge Device Model (per JESD22-C101)	C3

**Table 4. Electrical Characteristics** ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
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**Off Characteristics (4)**

Zero Gate Voltage Drain Leakage Current ( $V_{DS} = 65\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{GS} = 0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$I_{DSS}$	—	—	10	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Leakage Current ( $V_{DS} = 32\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{GS} = 0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$I_{DSS}$	—	—	5	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Gate-Source Leakage Current ( $V_{GS} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{DS} = 0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$I_{GSS}$	—	—	1	$\mu\text{Adc}$

**On Characteristics - Side A, Carrier**

Gate Threshold Voltage ( $V_{DS} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_D = 120\ \mu\text{Adc}$ )	$V_{GS(th)}$	1.4	1.8	2.3	Vdc
Gate Quiescent Voltage ( $V_{DD} = 28\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_{DA} = 700\text{ mAdc}$ , Measured in Functional Test)	$V_{GSA(Q)}$	2.3	2.7	3.1	Vdc
Drain-Source On-Voltage ( $V_{GS} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_D = 1.2\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{DS(on)}$	0.1	0.15	0.3	Vdc

**On Characteristics - Side B, Peaking**

Gate Threshold Voltage ( $V_{DS} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_D = 240\ \mu\text{Adc}$ )	$V_{GS(th)}$	0.8	1.2	1.6	Vdc
Drain-Source On-Voltage ( $V_{GS} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_D = 2.4\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{DS(on)}$	0.1	0.15	0.3	Vdc

1. Continuous use at maximum temperature will affect MTTF.
2. MTTF calculator available at <http://www.nxp.com/RF/calculators>.
3. Refer to AN1955, *Thermal Measurement Methodology of RF Power Amplifiers*. Go to <http://www.nxp.com/RF> and search for AN1955.
4. Side A and Side B are tied together for these measurements.

(continued)

**Table 4. Electrical Characteristics** ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted) (continued)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Functional Tests</b> <sup>(1,2,3)</sup> (In NXP Doherty Test Fixture, 50 ohm system) $V_{DD} = 28\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_{DQA} = 700\text{ mA}$ , $V_{GSB} = 0.6\text{ Vdc}$ , $P_{out} = 63\text{ W Avg.}$ , $f = 1880\text{ MHz}$ , Single-Carrier W-CDMA, IQ Magnitude Clipping, Input Signal PAR = 9.9 dB @ 0.01% Probability on CCDF. ACPR measured in 3.84 MHz Channel Bandwidth @ $\pm 5\text{ MHz}$ Offset.					
Power Gain	$G_{ps}$	16.0	16.6	19.0	dB
Drain Efficiency	$\eta_D$	49.0	51.6	—	%
$P_{out}$ @ 3 dB Compression Point, CW	P3dB	54.0	54.7	—	dBm
Adjacent Channel Power Ratio	ACPR	—	-32.8	-29.0	dBc

**Load Mismatch** <sup>(3)</sup> (In NXP Doherty Test Fixture, 50 ohm system)  $I_{DQA} = 700\text{ mA}$ ,  $V_{GSB} = 0.6\text{ Vdc}$ ,  $f = 1840\text{ MHz}$ , 12  $\mu\text{sec(on)}$ , 10% Duty Cycle

VSWR 10:1 at 32 Vdc, 372 W Pulsed CW Output Power (3 dB Input Overdrive from 199 W Pulsed CW Rated Power)	No Device Degradation
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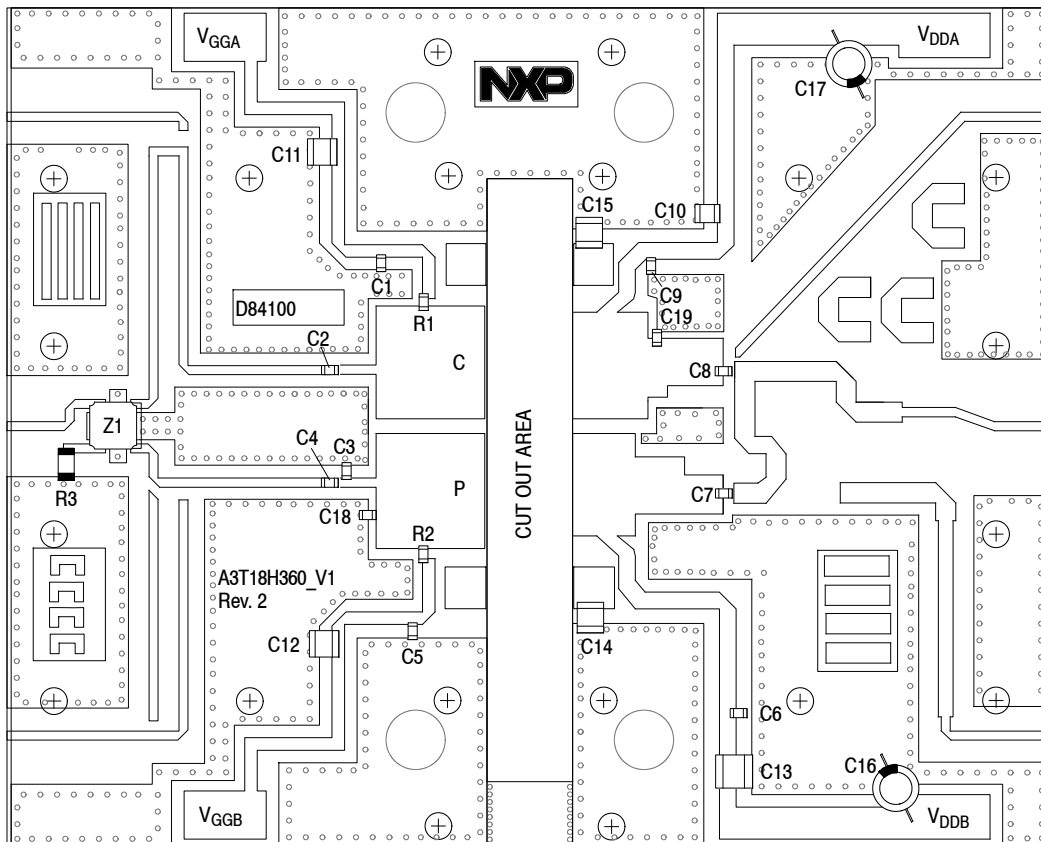
**Typical Performance** <sup>(3)</sup> (In NXP Doherty Test Fixture, 50 ohm system)  $V_{DD} = 28\text{ Vdc}$ ,  $I_{DQA} = 700\text{ mA}$ ,  $V_{GSB} = 0.6\text{ Vdc}$ , 1805–1880 MHz Bandwidth

$P_{out}$ @ 3 dB Compression Point <sup>(4)</sup>	P3dB	—	375	—	W
AM/PM (Maximum value measured at the P3dB compression point across the 1805–1880 MHz bandwidth)	$\Phi$	—	-23	—	$^\circ$
VBW Resonance Point (IMD Third Order Intermodulation Inflection Point)	$VBW_{res}$	—	130	—	MHz
Gain Flatness in 75 MHz Bandwidth @ $P_{out} = 63\text{ W Avg.}$	$G_F$	—	0.3	—	dB
Gain Variation over Temperature ( $-30^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$ )	$\Delta G$	—	0.003	—	dB/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Output Power Variation over Temperature ( $-30^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$ )	$\Delta P_{1dB}$	—	0.04	—	dB/ $^\circ\text{C}$

**Table 5. Ordering Information**

Device	Tape and Reel Information	Package
A3T18H360W23SR6	R6 Suffix = 150 Units, 56 mm Tape Width, 13-inch Reel	ACP-1230S-4L2S

- $V_{DDA}$  and  $V_{ddb}$  must be tied together and powered by a single DC power supply.
- Part internally matched both on input and output.
- Measurements made with device in an asymmetrical Doherty configuration.
- $P_{3dB} = P_{avg} + 7.0\text{ dB}$  where  $P_{avg}$  is the average output power measured using an unclipped W-CDMA single-carrier input signal where output PAR is compressed to 7.0 dB @ 0.01% probability on CCDF.



Note:  $V_{DDA}$  and  $V_{DDB}$  must be tied together and powered by a single DC power supply.

**Figure 2. A3T18H360W23SR6 Test Circuit Component Layout**

**Table 6. A3T18H360W23SR6 Test Circuit Component Designations and Values**

Part	Description	Part Number	Manufacturer
C1, C5, C6, C9	20 pF Chip Capacitor	GQM2195C2E200GB12D	Murata
C2, C4	12 pF Chip Capacitor	GQM2195C2E120FB12D	Murata
C3, C18, C19	0.6 pF Chip Capacitor	GQM2195C2ER60BB12D	Murata
C7, C8	5 pF Chip Capacitor	GQM2195C2E5R0BB12D	Murata
C10	2.2 $\mu$ F Chip Capacitor	HMK432B7225KM-T	Taiyo Yuden
C11, C12, C13, C14, C15	15 $\mu$ F Chip Capacitor	C5750X7S2A156M230KB	TDK
C16, C17	220 $\mu$ F, 100 V Electrolytic Capacitor	MCGPR100V227M16X26-RH	Multicomp
R1, R2	2.2 $\Omega$ , 1/8 W Chip Resistor	CRCW08052R20JNEA	Vishay
R3	50 $\Omega$ , 8 W Termination Chip Resistor	C8A50Z4A	Anaren
Z1	1700-2000 MHz Band, 90°, 5 dB Directional Coupler	X3C19P1-05S	Anaren
PCB	Rogers RO4350B, 0.020", $\epsilon_r = 3.66$	D84100	MTL

### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS — 1805–1880 MHz

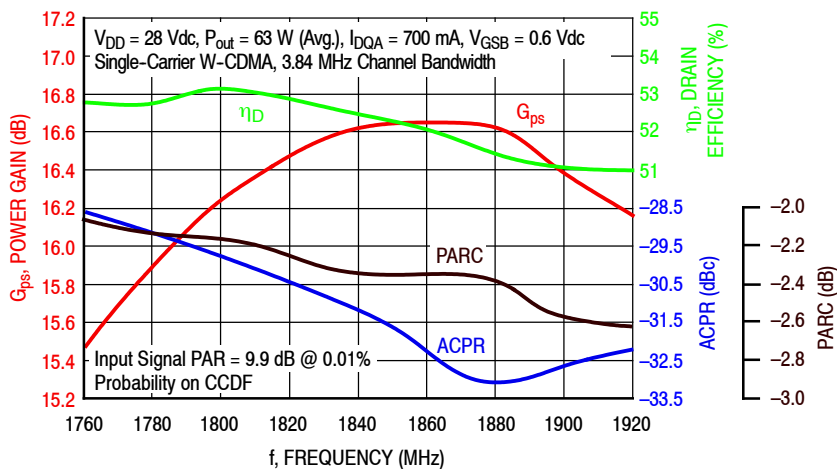


Figure 3. Single-Carrier Output Peak-to-Average Ratio Compression (PARC) Broadband Performance @  $P_{out} = 63$  Watts Avg.

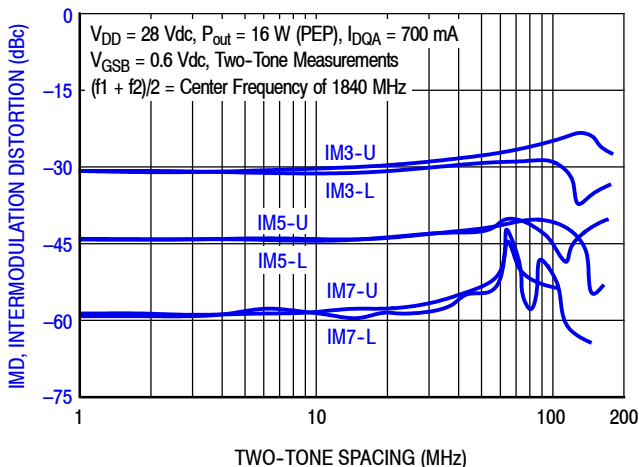


Figure 4. Intermodulation Distortion Products versus Two-Tone Spacing

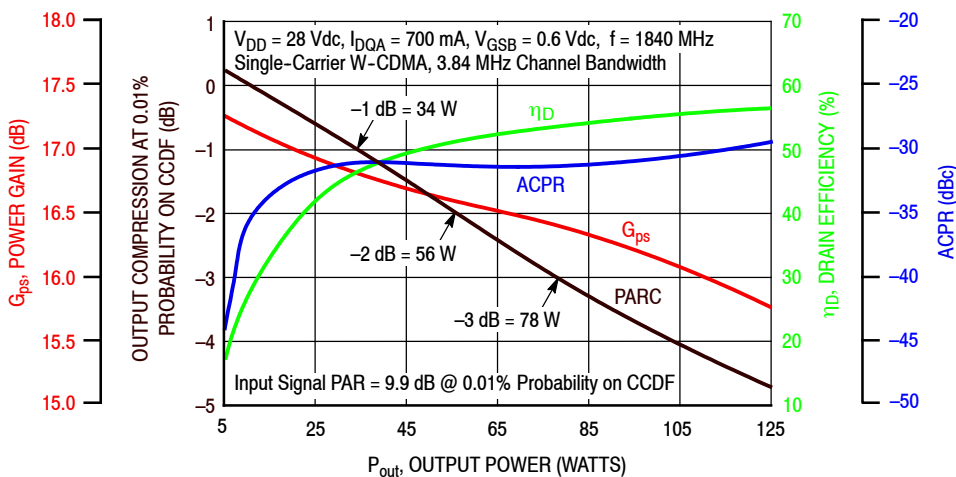


Figure 5. Output Peak-to-Average Ratio Compression (PARC) versus Output Power

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS — 1805–1880 MHz

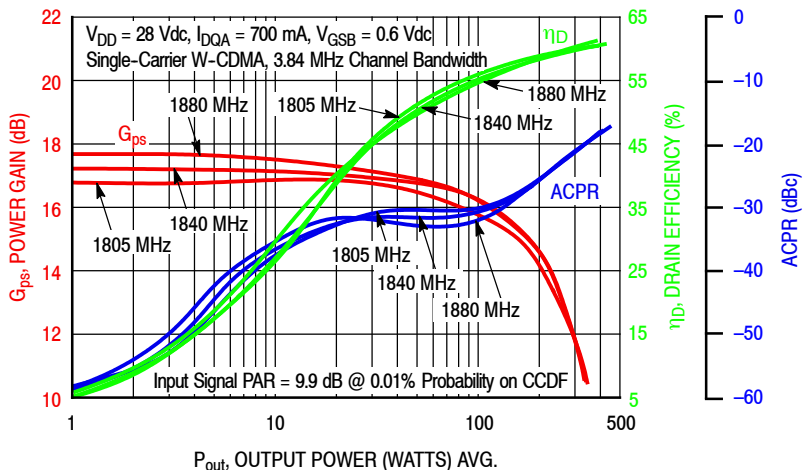


Figure 6. Single-Carrier W-CDMA Power Gain, Drain Efficiency and ACPR versus Output Power

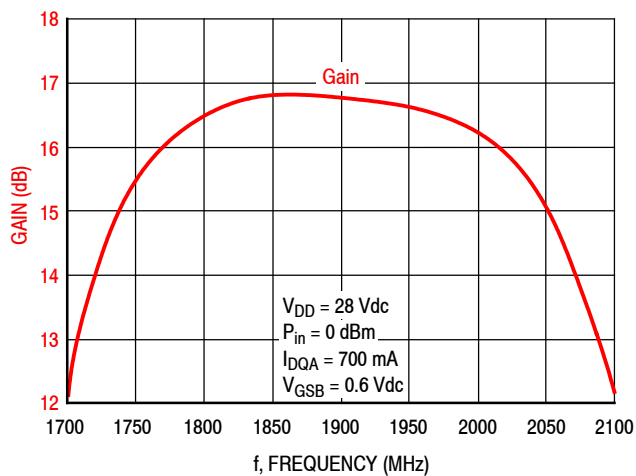


Figure 7. Broadband Frequency Response

**Table 7. Carrier Side Load Pull Performance — Maximum Power Tuning**

$V_{DD} = 28$  Vdc,  $I_{DQA} = 726$  mA, Pulsed CW, 10  $\mu$ sec(on), 10% Duty Cycle

f (MHz)	$Z_{source}$ ( $\Omega$ )	$Z_{in}$ ( $\Omega$ )	Max Output Power					
			P1dB					
			$Z_{load}^{(1)}$ ( $\Omega$ )	Gain (dB)	(dBm)	(W)	$\eta_D$ (%)	AM/PM ( $^\circ$ )
1805	0.99 – j5.03	1.16 + j5.13	1.70 – j3.99	17.9	51.7	148	58.8	–11
1840	1.08 – j5.40	1.33 + j5.44	1.63 – j4.13	17.7	51.7	148	57.7	–12
1880	1.31 – j5.86	1.62 + j5.86	1.61 – j4.34	17.7	51.5	141	55.9	–12

f (MHz)	$Z_{source}$ ( $\Omega$ )	$Z_{in}$ ( $\Omega$ )	Max Output Power					
			P3dB					
			$Z_{load}^{(2)}$ ( $\Omega$ )	Gain (dB)	(dBm)	(W)	$\eta_D$ (%)	AM/PM ( $^\circ$ )
1805	0.99 – j5.03	1.02 + j5.28	1.67 – j4.35	15.7	52.5	177	59.9	–17
1840	1.08 – j5.40	1.18 + j5.64	1.65 – j4.43	15.6	52.4	175	59.2	–18
1880	1.31 – j5.86	1.44 + j6.13	1.67 – j4.66	15.6	52.2	168	57.5	–18

(1) Load impedance for optimum P1dB power.

(2) Load impedance for optimum P3dB power.

$Z_{source}$  = Measured impedance presented to the input of the device at the package reference plane.

$Z_{in}$  = Impedance as measured from gate contact to ground.

$Z_{load}$  = Measured impedance presented to the output of the device at the package reference plane.

**Table 8. Carrier Side Load Pull Performance — Maximum Efficiency Tuning**

$V_{DD} = 28$  Vdc,  $I_{DQA} = 726$  mA, Pulsed CW, 10  $\mu$ sec(on), 10% Duty Cycle

f (MHz)	$Z_{source}$ ( $\Omega$ )	$Z_{in}$ ( $\Omega$ )	Max Drain Efficiency					
			P1dB					
			$Z_{load}^{(1)}$ ( $\Omega$ )	Gain (dB)	(dBm)	(W)	$\eta_D$ (%)	AM/PM ( $^\circ$ )
1805	0.99 – j5.03	1.07 + j5.07	3.12 – j2.79	20.2	50.2	105	67.6	–14
1840	1.08 – j5.40	1.27 + j5.38	2.96 – j3.21	20.0	50.3	108	66.1	–14
1880	1.31 – j5.86	1.50 + j5.77	2.44 – j2.83	19.7	50.1	101	63.2	–15

f (MHz)	$Z_{source}$ ( $\Omega$ )	$Z_{in}$ ( $\Omega$ )	Max Drain Efficiency					
			P3dB					
			$Z_{load}^{(2)}$ ( $\Omega$ )	Gain (dB)	(dBm)	(W)	$\eta_D$ (%)	AM/PM ( $^\circ$ )
1805	0.99 – j5.03	0.94 + j5.23	3.49 – j2.86	18.5	50.8	120	70.6	–23
1840	1.08 – j5.40	1.09 + j5.57	3.35 – j2.88	18.4	50.8	120	70.3	–24
1880	1.31 – j5.86	1.31 + j6.04	3.22 – j2.88	18.4	50.7	117	69.1	–23

(1) Load impedance for optimum P1dB efficiency.

(2) Load impedance for optimum P3dB efficiency.

$Z_{source}$  = Measured impedance presented to the input of the device at the package reference plane.

$Z_{in}$  = Impedance as measured from gate contact to ground.

$Z_{load}$  = Measured impedance presented to the output of the device at the package reference plane.



## P1dB – TYPICAL CARRIER SIDE LOAD PULL CONTOURS — 1840 MHz

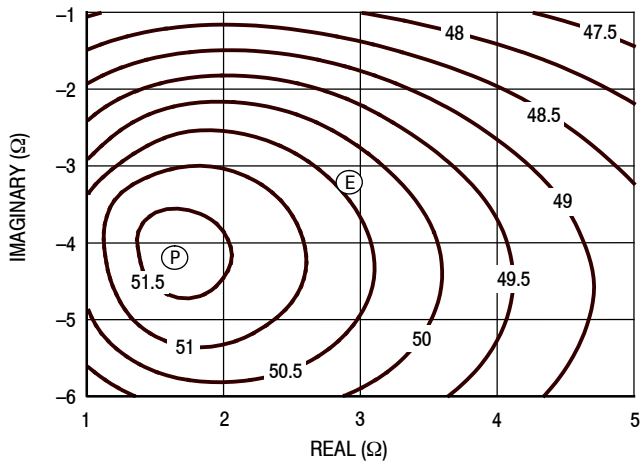


Figure 8. P1dB Load Pull Output Power Contours (dBm)

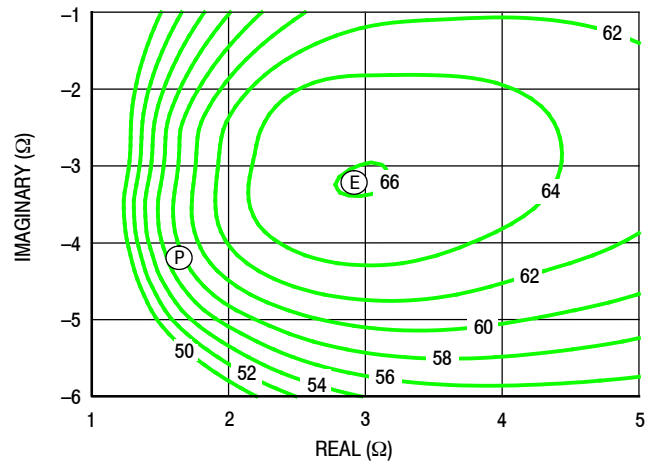


Figure 9. P1dB Load Pull Efficiency Contours (%)

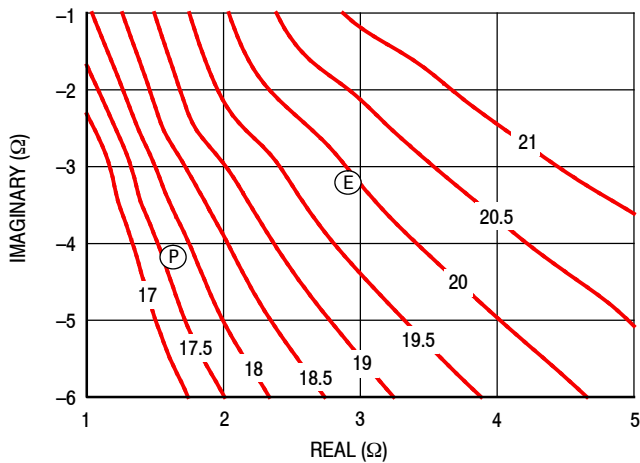


Figure 10. P1dB Load Pull Gain Contours (dB)

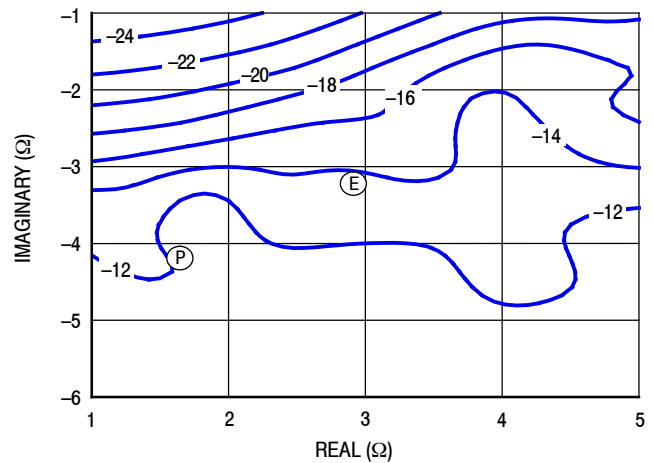


Figure 11. P1dB Load Pull AM/PM Contours (°)

**NOTE:** (P) = Maximum Output Power  
(E) = Maximum Drain Efficiency

- Gain
- Drain Efficiency
- Linearity
- Output Power



### P3dB – TYPICAL CARRIER SIDE LOAD PULL CONTOURS — 1840 MHz

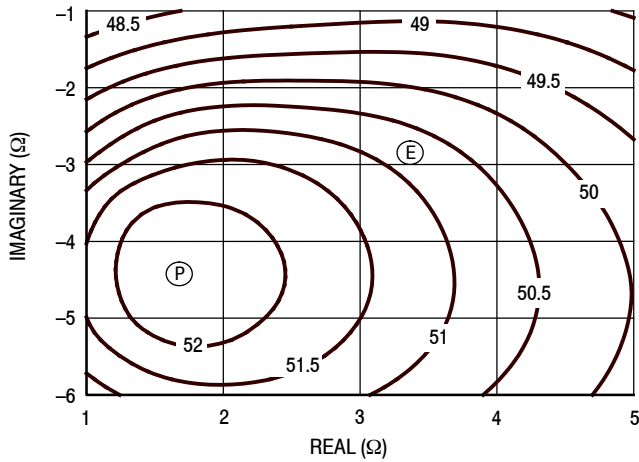


Figure 12. P3dB Load Pull Output Power Contours (dBm)

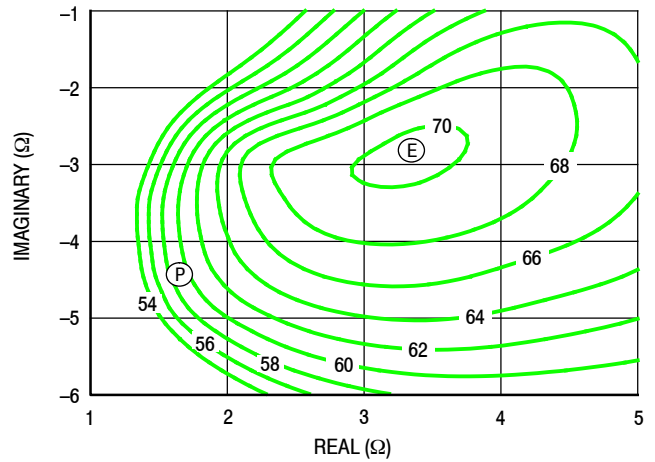


Figure 13. P3dB Load Pull Efficiency Contours (%)

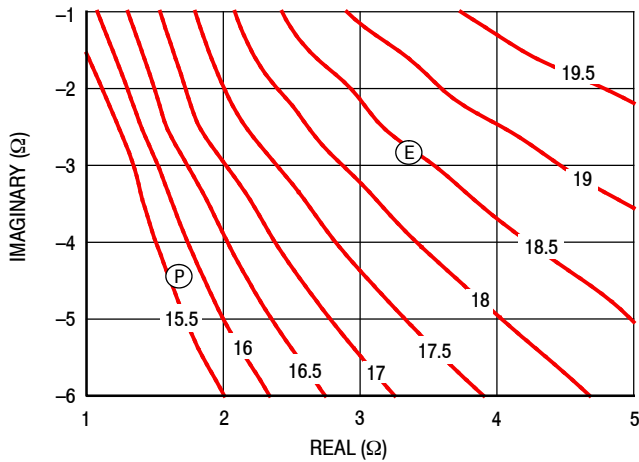


Figure 14. P3dB Load Pull Gain Contours (dB)

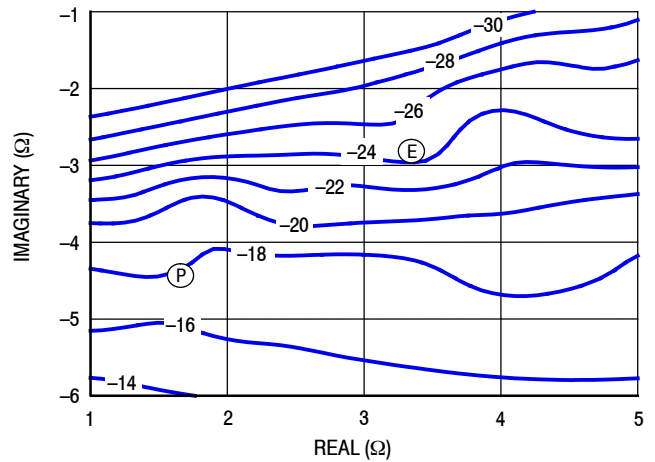


Figure 15. P3dB Load Pull AM/PM Contours (°)

**NOTE:** (P) = Maximum Output Power

(E) = Maximum Drain Efficiency

- Gain
- Drain Efficiency
- Linearity
- Output Power

**Table 9. Peaking Side Load Pull Performance — Maximum Power Tuning**

$V_{DD} = 28$  Vdc,  $V_{GSB} = 0.7$  Vdc, Pulsed CW, 10  $\mu$ sec(on), 10% Duty Cycle

f (MHz)	$Z_{source}$ ( $\Omega$ )	$Z_{in}$ ( $\Omega$ )	Max Output Power					
			P1dB					
			$Z_{load}^{(1)}$ ( $\Omega$ )	Gain (dB)	(dBm)	(W)	$\eta_D$ (%)	AM/PM ( $^\circ$ )
1805	1.11 – j4.67	1.06 + j4.94	2.06 – j4.24	15.6	54.9	310	58.8	–31
1840	1.29 – j5.10	1.34 + j5.39	2.16 – j4.38	15.7	54.9	309	59.2	–33
1880	1.74 – j5.74	1.81 + j6.07	2.23 – j4.45	15.8	54.9	308	59.4	–34

f (MHz)	$Z_{source}$ ( $\Omega$ )	$Z_{in}$ ( $\Omega$ )	Max Output Power					
			P3dB					
			$Z_{load}^{(2)}$ ( $\Omega$ )	Gain (dB)	(dBm)	(W)	$\eta_D$ (%)	AM/PM ( $^\circ$ )
1805	1.11 – j4.67	1.05 + j5.16	2.16 – j4.63	13.4	55.6	367	60.2	–39
1840	1.29 – j5.10	1.35 + j5.68	2.23 – j4.65	13.5	55.7	369	60.9	–41
1880	1.74 – j5.74	1.87 + j6.48	2.38 – j4.82	13.5	55.6	362	60.3	–42

(1) Load impedance for optimum P1dB power.

(2) Load impedance for optimum P3dB power.

$Z_{source}$  = Measured impedance presented to the input of the device at the package reference plane.

$Z_{in}$  = Impedance as measured from gate contact to ground.

$Z_{load}$  = Measured impedance presented to the output of the device at the package reference plane.

**Table 10. Peaking Side Load Pull Performance — Maximum Efficiency Tuning**

$V_{DD} = 28$  Vdc,  $V_{GSB} = 0.7$  Vdc, Pulsed CW, 10  $\mu$ sec(on), 10% Duty Cycle

f (MHz)	$Z_{source}$ ( $\Omega$ )	$Z_{in}$ ( $\Omega$ )	Max Drain Efficiency					
			P1dB					
			$Z_{load}^{(1)}$ ( $\Omega$ )	Gain (dB)	(dBm)	(W)	$\eta_D$ (%)	AM/PM ( $^\circ$ )
1805	1.11 – j4.67	0.89 + j4.82	4.60 – j1.84	17.1	53.0	199	71.0	–35
1840	1.29 – j5.10	1.13 + j5.25	3.97 – j1.98	17.2	53.3	213	71.9	–37
1880	1.74 – j5.74	1.54 + j5.89	3.49 – j2.09	17.1	53.4	217	71.9	–38

f (MHz)	$Z_{source}$ ( $\Omega$ )	$Z_{in}$ ( $\Omega$ )	Max Drain Efficiency					
			P3dB					
			$Z_{load}^{(2)}$ ( $\Omega$ )	Gain (dB)	(dBm)	(W)	$\eta_D$ (%)	AM/PM ( $^\circ$ )
1805	1.11 – j4.67	0.93 + j5.09	4.75 – j2.97	14.9	54.1	258	69.7	–43
1840	1.29 – j5.10	1.19 + j5.58	4.34 – j2.64	15.0	54.2	262	70.5	–45
1880	1.74 – j5.74	1.65 + j6.34	4.06 – j2.49	14.9	54.1	258	70.1	–47

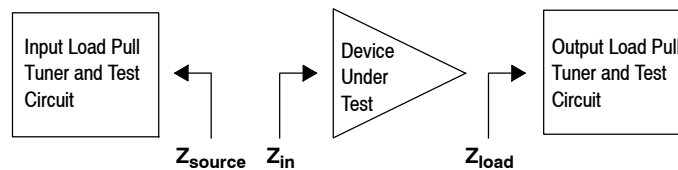
(1) Load impedance for optimum P1dB efficiency.

(2) Load impedance for optimum P3dB efficiency.

$Z_{source}$  = Measured impedance presented to the input of the device at the package reference plane.

$Z_{in}$  = Impedance as measured from gate contact to ground.

$Z_{load}$  = Measured impedance presented to the output of the device at the package reference plane.



## P1dB – TYPICAL PEAKING SIDE LOAD PULL CONTOURS — 1840 MHz

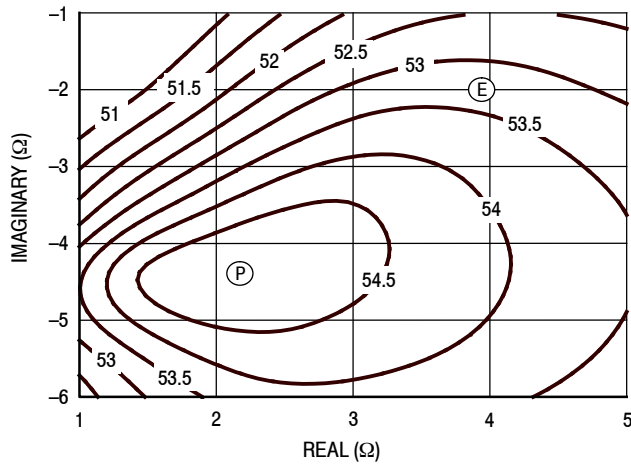


Figure 16. P1dB Load Pull Output Power Contours (dBm)

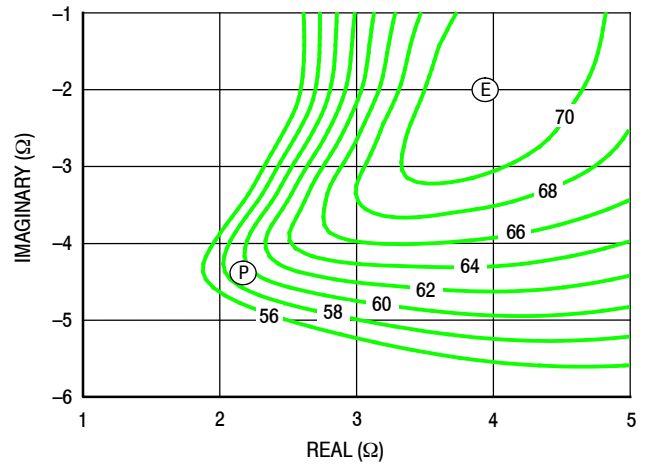


Figure 17. P1dB Load Pull Efficiency Contours (%)

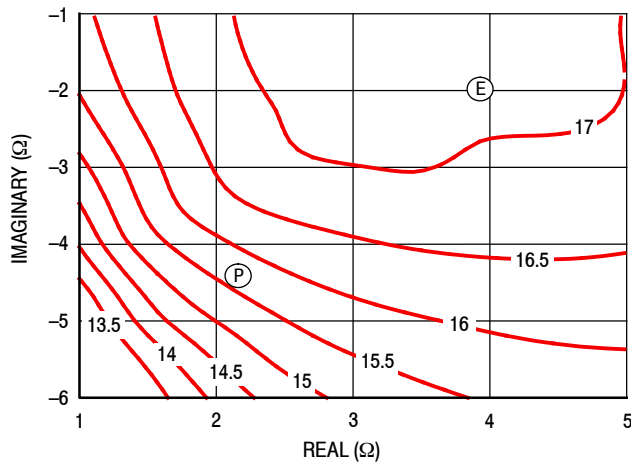


Figure 18. P1dB Load Pull Gain Contours (dB)

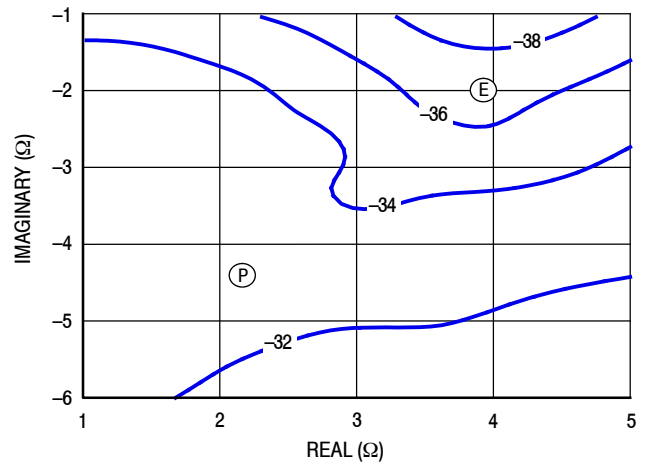


Figure 19. P1dB Load Pull AM/PM Contours (°)

**NOTE:** (P) = Maximum Output Power

(E) = Maximum Drain Efficiency

- Gain
- Drain Efficiency
- Linearity
- Output Power

### P3dB – TYPICAL PEAKING SIDE LOAD PULL CONTOURS — 1840 MHz

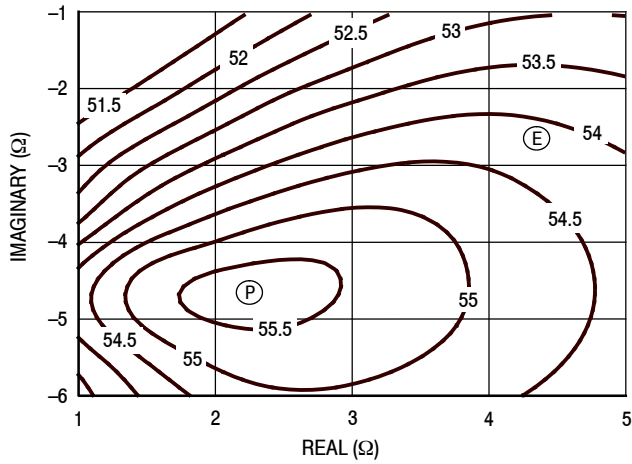


Figure 20. P3dB Load Pull Output Power Contours (dBm)

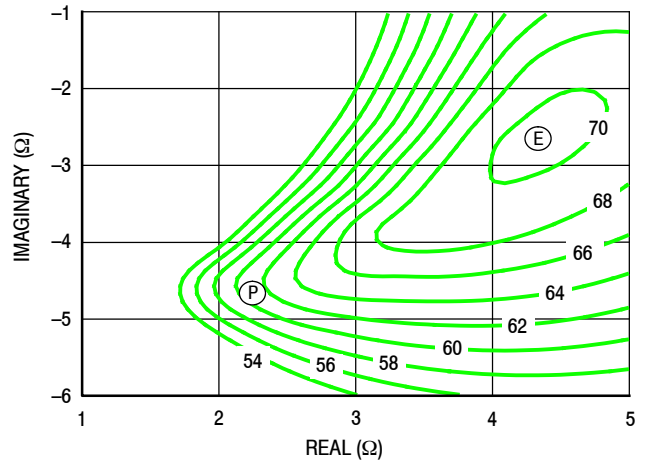


Figure 21. P3dB Load Pull Efficiency Contours (%)

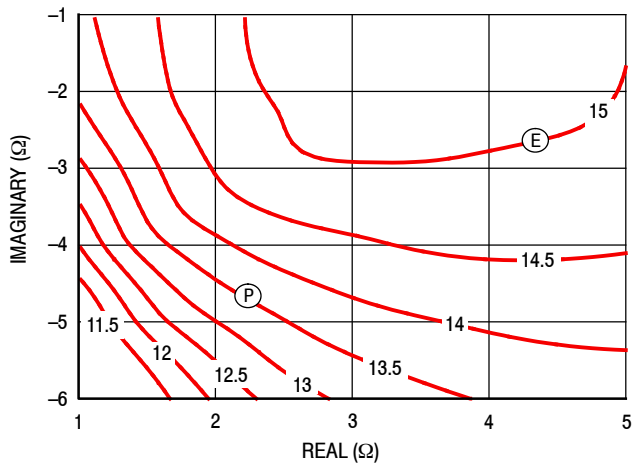


Figure 22. P3dB Load Pull Gain Contours (dB)

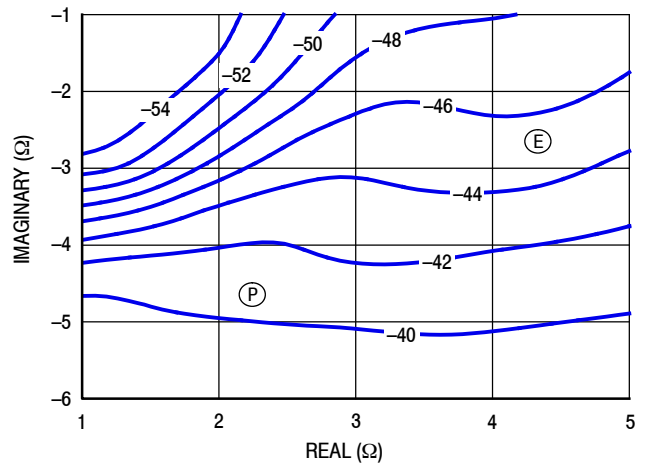


Figure 23. P3dB Load Pull AM/PM Contours (°)

**NOTE:** (P) = Maximum Output Power  
(E) = Maximum Drain Efficiency

- Gain
- Drain Efficiency
- Linearity
- Output Power

### PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



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	STANDARD: NON-JEDEC	
	SOT1800-4	21 JUN 2017

A3T18H360W23SR6

NOTES:

1. INTERPRET DIMENSIONS AND TOLERANCES PER ASME Y14.5M-1994.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH
3. DIMENSIONS H1 AND H2 ARE MEASURED .030 INCH (0.762 MM) AWAY FROM FLANGE PARALLEL TO DATUM B. H1 APPLIES TO PINS 1, 2, 4 & 5. H2 APPLIES TO PINS 3 & 6.
4. TOLERANCE OF DIMENSION H2 IS TENTATIVE.
5. THESE SURFACES OF THE HEAT SLUG ARE NOT PART OF THE SOLDERABLE SURFACES AND MAY REMAIN UNPLATED.
6. DATUM H IS LOCATED AT THE BOTTOM OF THE LEAD FRAME AND IS COINCIDENT WITH THE LEAD WHERE THE LEADS EXIT THE PLASTIC BODY.
7. DIMENSIONS M AND S DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD PROTRUSION. ALLOWABLE PROTRUSION IS .012 INCH (0.30 MM) PER SIDE. DIMENSIONS M AND S DO INCLUDE MOLD MISMATCH AND ARE DETERMINED AT DATUM PLANE H.
8. DIMENSIONS D, U AND K DO NOT INCLUDE DAMBAR PROTRUSION. ALLOWABLE DAMBAR PROTRUSION SHALL BE .010 INCH (0.25 MM) TOTAL IN EXCESS OF THE D, U AND K DIMENSION AT MAXIMUM MATERIAL CONDITION.
9. DATUM A AND B TO BE DETERMINED AT DATUM T.

DIM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS		DIM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX		MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
AA	1.265	1.275	32.13	32.39	S	.365	.375	9.27	9.53
BB	.395	.405	10.03	10.29	U	.035	.045	0.89	1.14
CC	.160	.190	4.06	4.83	V1	.640	.655	16.26	16.64
D	.455	.465	11.56	11.81	W1	.105	.115	2.67	2.92
E	.062	.069	1.57	1.75	W2	.135	.145	3.43	3.68
F	.004	.007	0.10	0.18	W3	.245	.255	6.22	6.48
H1	.082	.090	2.08	2.29	W4	.265	.281	6.73	7.14
H2	.078	.094	1.98	2.39	Y	0.695 BSC		17.65 BSC	
K	.175	.195	4.45	4.95	Z1	R.000	R.040	R0.00	R1.02
L	0.270 BSC		6.86 BSC		Z2	.060	.100	1.52	2.54
M	1.219	1.241	30.96	31.52	aaa	.015		0.38	
N	1.218	1.242	30.94	31.55	bbb	.010		0.25	
R	.365	.375	9.27	9.53	ccc	.020		0.51	

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SOT1800-4

21 JUN 2017

## PRODUCT DOCUMENTATION, SOFTWARE AND TOOLS

Refer to the following resources to aid your design process.

### Application Notes

- AN1908: Solder Reflow Attach Method for High Power RF Devices in Air Cavity Packages
- AN1955: Thermal Measurement Methodology of RF Power Amplifiers

### Engineering Bulletins

- EB212: Using Data Sheet Impedances for RF LDMOS Devices

### Software

- Electromigration MTTF Calculator
- .s2p File

### Development Tools

- Printed Circuit Boards

### To Download Resources Specific to a Given Part Number:

1. Go to <http://www.nxp.com/RF>
2. Search by part number
3. Click part number link
4. Choose the desired resource from the drop down menu

## REVISION HISTORY

The following table summarizes revisions to this document.

Revision	Date	Description
0	May 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Initial release of data sheet</li></ul>
1	June 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Table 6, Test Circuit Component Designations and Values: corrected C18 and C19 value and part number to 0.6 pF, GQM2195C2ER60BB12D, p. 4</li><li>• Package Outline: replaced 98ASA00974D, Rev. O with Rev. A, pp. 13, 14. Corrected dimension E.</li></ul>