

NPN 9 GHz wideband transistor

BFR540

FEATURES

- High power gain
- Low noise figure
- High transition frequency
- Gold metallization ensures excellent reliability.

DESCRIPTION

The BFR540 is an npn silicon planar epitaxial transistor, intended for applications in the RF frontend in wideband applications in the GHz range, such as analog and digital cellular telephones, cordless telephones (CT1, CT2, DECT, etc.), radar detectors, satellite TV tuners (SATV), MATV/CATV amplifiers and repeater amplifiers in fibre-optic systems.

The transistor is encapsulated in a plastic SOT23 envelope.

PINNING

PIN	DESCRIPTION
Code: N29	
1	base
2	emitter
3	collector

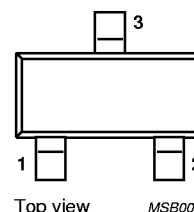


Fig.1 SOT23.

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
V_{CBO}	collector-base voltage	open emitter	—	—	20	V
V_{CES}	collector-emitter voltage	$R_{BE} = 0$	—	—	15	V
I_C	DC collector current		—	—	120	mA
P_{tot}	total power dissipation	up to $T_s = 70\text{ °C}$; note 1	—	—	500	mW
h_{FE}	DC current gain	$I_C = 40\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 8\text{ V}$	60	120	250	
C_{re}	feedback capacitance	$I_C = I_C = 0$; $V_{CB} = 8\text{ V}$; $f = 1\text{ MHz}$	—	0.6	—	pF
f_T	transition frequency	$I_C = 40\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 8\text{ V}$; $f = 1\text{ GHz}$	—	9	—	GHz
G_{UM}	maximum unilateral power gain	$I_C = 40\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 8\text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$; $f = 900\text{ MHz}$	—	14	—	dB
		$I_C = 40\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 8\text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$; $f = 2\text{ GHz}$	—	7	—	dB
$ S_{21} ^2$	insertion power gain	$I_C = 40\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 8\text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$; $f = 900\text{ MHz}$	12	13	—	dB
F	noise figure	$\Gamma_s = \Gamma_{opt}$; $I_C = 10\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 8\text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$; $f = 900\text{ MHz}$	—	1.3	1.8	dB
		$\Gamma_s = \Gamma_{opt}$; $I_C = 40\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 8\text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$; $f = 900\text{ MHz}$	—	1.9	2.4	dB
		$\Gamma_s = \Gamma_{opt}$; $I_C = 10\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 8\text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$; $f = 2\text{ GHz}$	—	2.1	—	dB

Note

1. T_s is the temperature at the soldering point of the collector tab.

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LIMITING VALUES

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum System (IEC 134).

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
V_{CBO}	collector-base voltage	open emitter	–	20	V
V_{CES}	collector-emitter voltage	$R_{BE} = 0$	–	15	V
V_{EBO}	emitter-base voltage	open collector	–	2.5	V
I_C	DC collector current		–	120	mA
P_{tot}	total power dissipation	up to $T_s = 70\text{ °C}$; note 1	–	500	mW
T_{stg}	storage temperature		–65	150	°C
T_j	junction temperature		–	175	°C

THERMAL RESISTANCE

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	THERMAL RESISTANCE
$R_{th\ j-s}$	from junction to soldering point	see note 1	260 K/W

Note

1. T_s is the temperature at the soldering point of the collector tab.

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CHARACTERISTICS

$T_j = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
I_{CBO}	collector cut-off current	$I_E = 0$; $V_{CB} = 8\text{ V}$	—	—	50	nA
h_{FE}	DC current gain	$I_C = 40\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 8\text{ V}$	60	120	250	
C_e	emitter capacitance	$I_C = I_e = 0$; $V_{EB} = 0.5\text{ V}$; $f = 1\text{ MHz}$	—	2	—	pF
C_c	collector capacitance	$I_E = I_e = 0$; $V_{CB} = 8\text{ V}$; $f = 1\text{ MHz}$	—	0.9	—	pF
C_{re}	feedback capacitance	$I_C = 0$; $V_{CB} = 8\text{ V}$; $f = 1\text{ MHz}$	—	0.6	—	pF
f_T	transition frequency	$I_C = 40\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 8\text{ V}$; $f = 1\text{ GHz}$	—	9	—	GHz
G_{UM}	maximum unilateral power gain (note 1)	$I_C = 40\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 8\text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; $f = 900\text{ MHz}$	—	14	—	dB
		$I_C = 40\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 8\text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; $f = 2\text{ GHz}$	—	7	—	dB
$ S_{21} ^2$	insertion power gain	$I_C = 40\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 8\text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; $f = 900\text{ MHz}$	12	13	—	dB
F	noise figure	$\Gamma_s = \Gamma_{opt}$; $I_C = 10\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 8\text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; $f = 900\text{ MHz}$	—	1.3	1.8	dB
		$\Gamma_s = \Gamma_{opt}$; $I_C = 40\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 8\text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; $f = 900\text{ MHz}$	—	1.9	2.4	dB
		$\Gamma_s = \Gamma_{opt}$; $I_C = 10\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 8\text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; $f = 2\text{ GHz}$	—	2.1	—	dB
P_{L1}	output power at 1 dB gain compression	$I_C = 40\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 8\text{ V}$; $R_L = 50\text{ }\Omega$; $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; $f = 900\text{ MHz}$	—	21	—	dBm
ITO	third order intercept point	note 2	—	34	—	dBm
V_o	output voltage (note 3)	$I_C = 40\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 8\text{ V}$; $Z_L = Z_S = 75\text{ }\Omega$; $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	550	—	mV

Notes

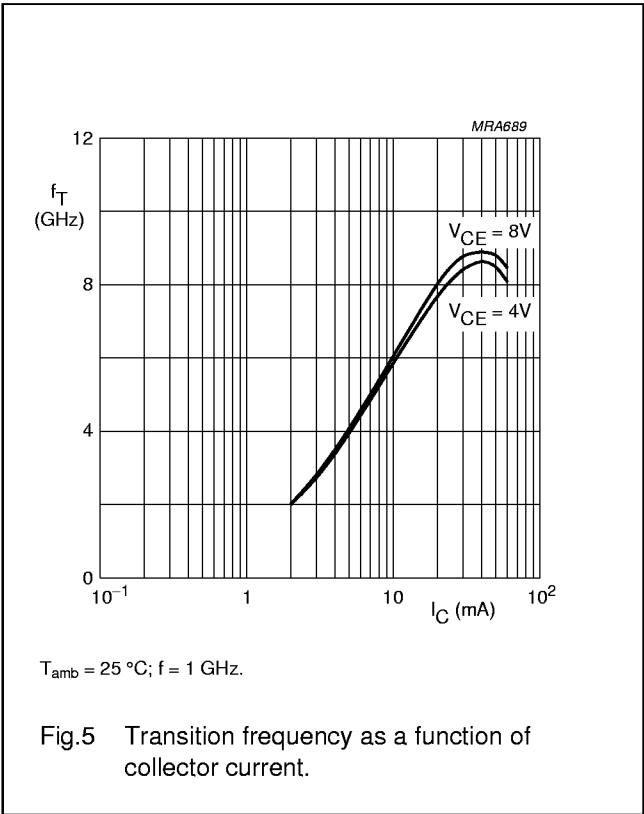
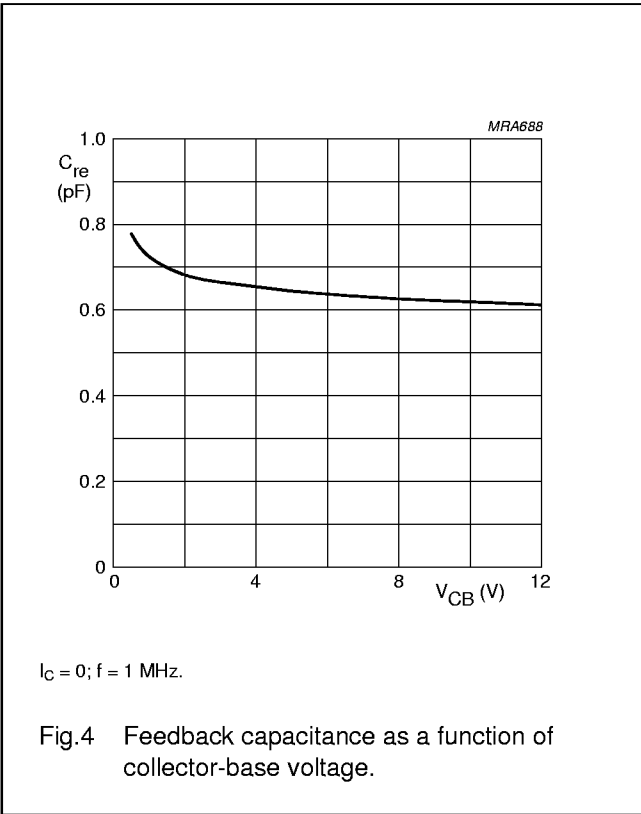
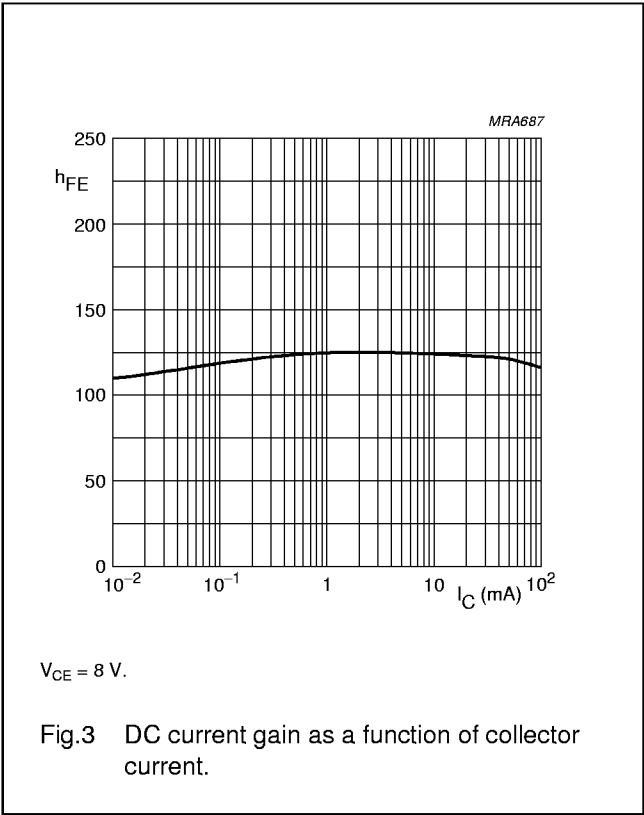
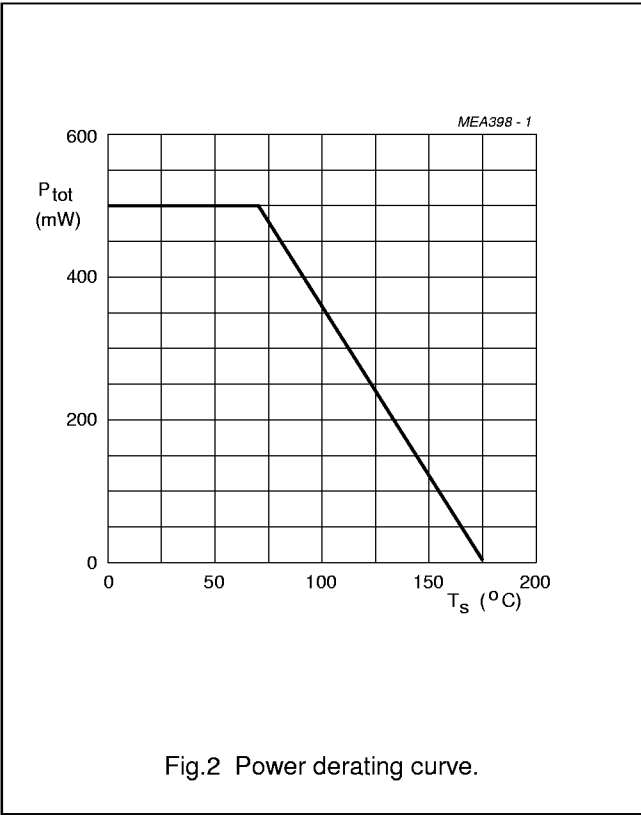
1. G_{UM} is the maximum unilateral power gain, assuming S_{12} is zero and

$$G_{UM} = 10 \log \frac{|S_{21}|^2}{(1 - |S_{11}|^2)(1 - |S_{22}|^2)} \text{ dB.}$$

2. $I_C = 40\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 8\text{ V}$; $R_L = 50\text{ }\Omega$;
 $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; $f = 900\text{ MHz}$;
 $f_p = 900\text{ MHz}$; $f_q = 902\text{ MHz}$;
 measured at $f_{(2p-q)} = 898\text{ MHz}$ and $f_{(2q-p)} = 904\text{ MHz}$.
3. $d_{im} = -60\text{ dB}$ (DIN 45004B);
 $V_p = V_o$; $V_q = V_o - 6\text{ dB}$; $f_p = 795.25\text{ MHz}$;
 $V_R = V_o - 6\text{ dB}$; $f_q = 803.25\text{ MHz}$; $f_r = 805.25\text{ MHz}$;
 measured at $f_{(p+q-r)} = 793.25\text{ MHz}$; preliminary data.

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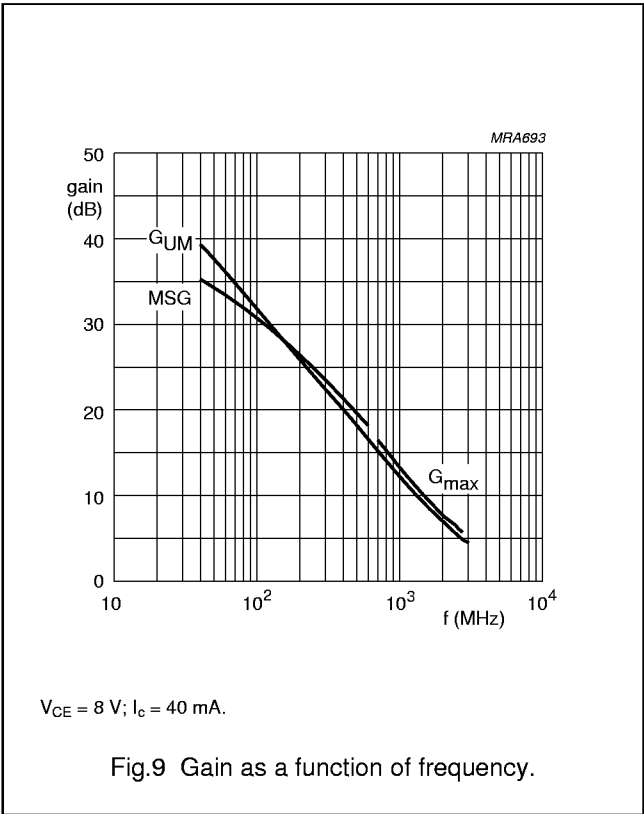
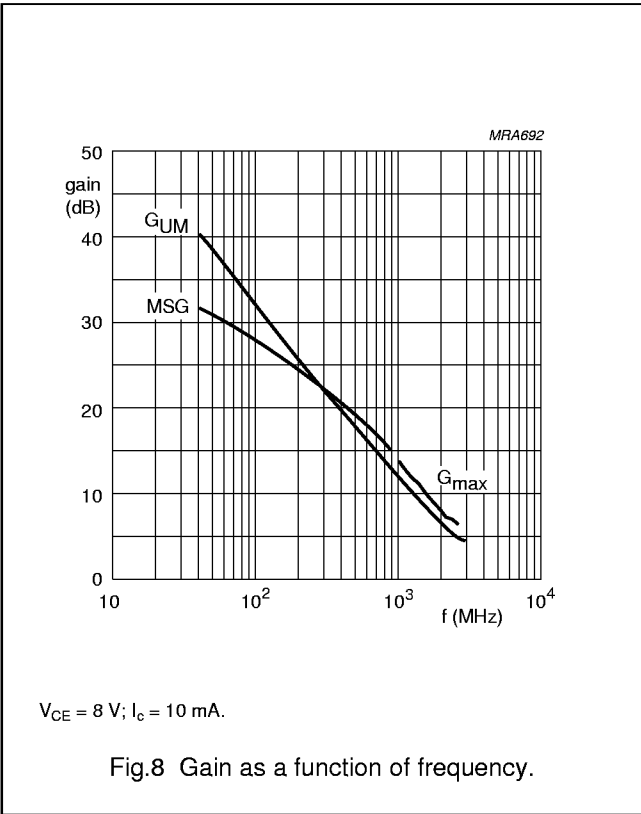
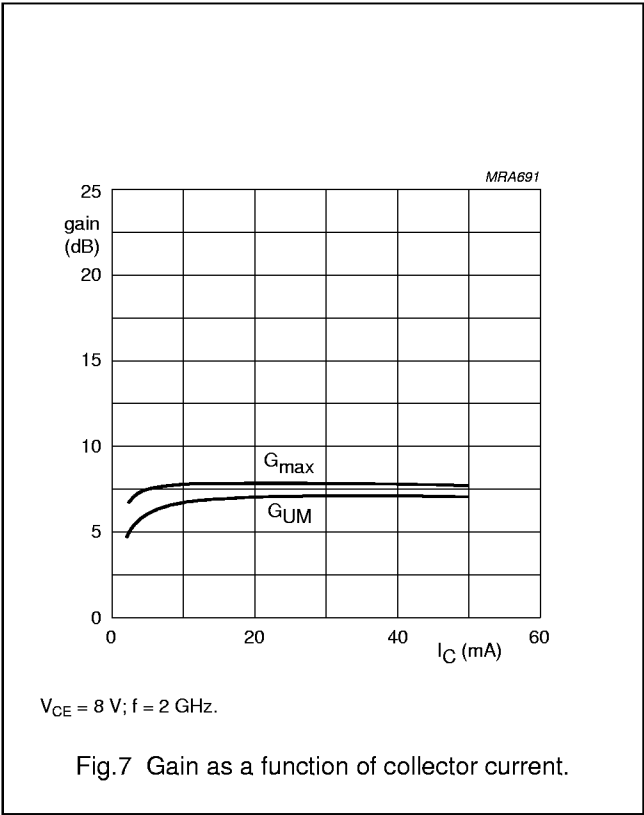
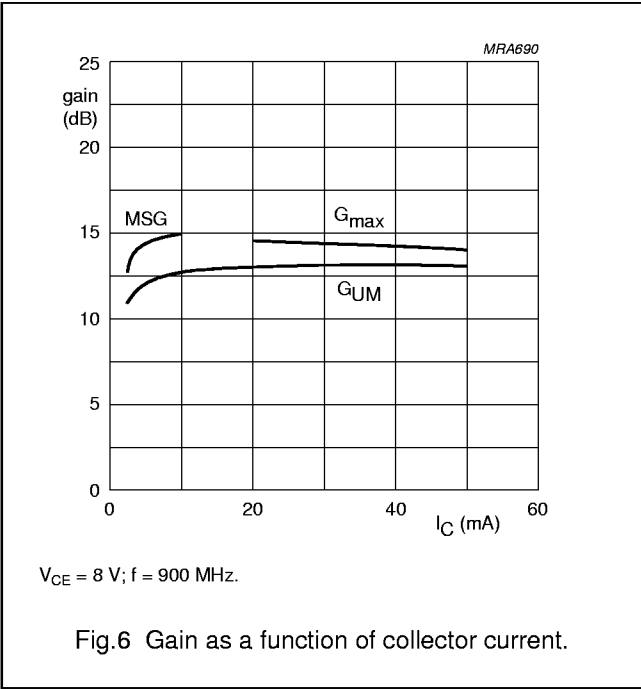
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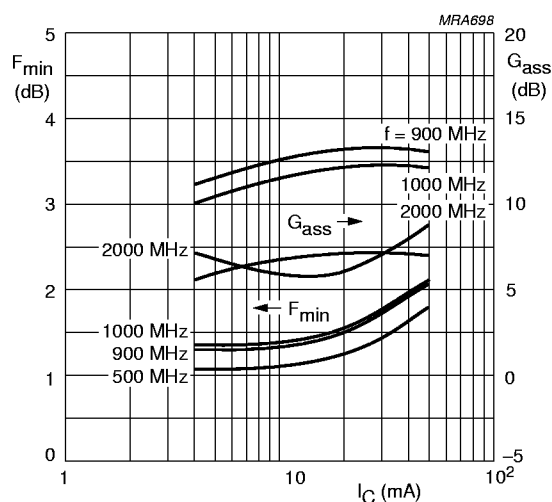
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In Figs 6 to 9, G_{UM} = maximum unilateral power gain; MSG = maximum stable gain; G_{max} = maximum available gain.



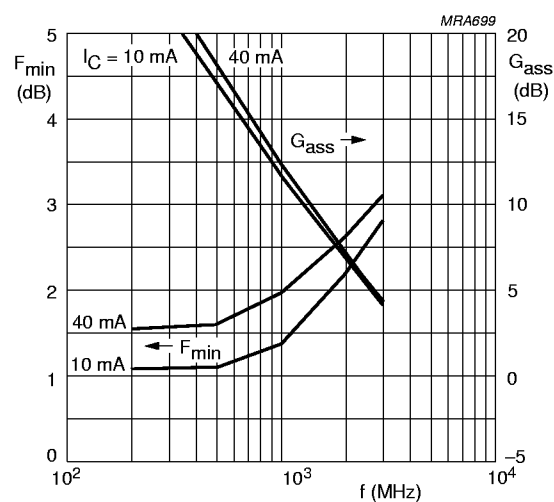
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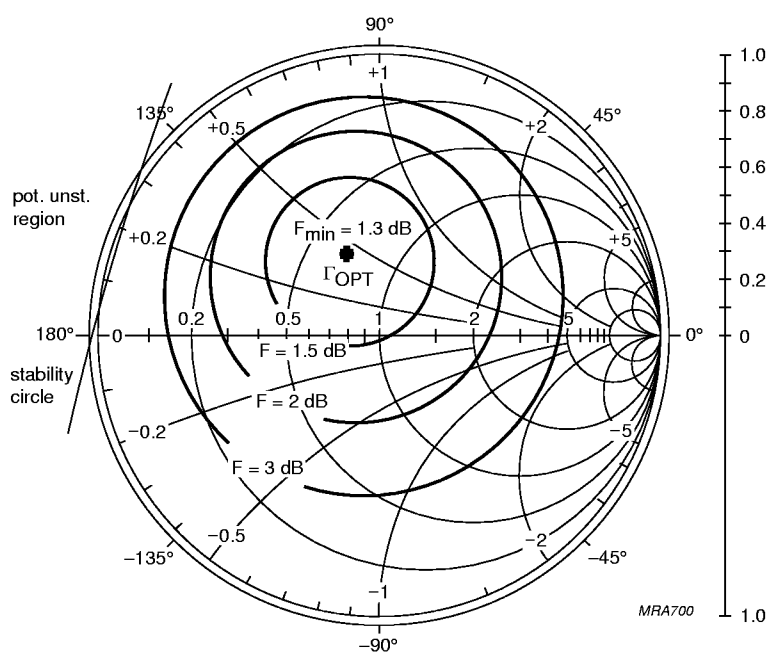
$V_{CE} = 8 \text{ V}$.

Fig.10 Minimum noise figure and associated available gain as functions of collector current.



$V_{CE} = 8 \text{ V}$.

Fig.11 Minimum noise figure and associated available gain as functions of frequency.



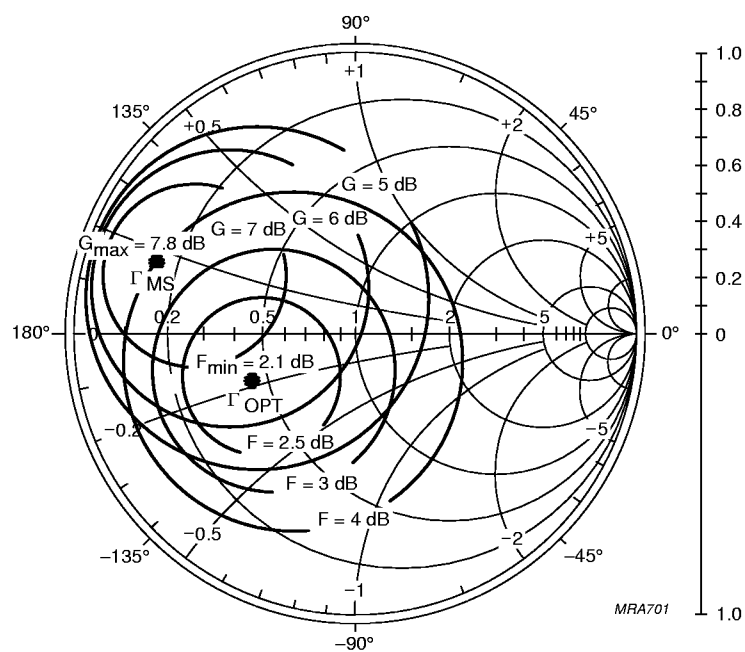
$Z_0 = 50 \Omega$.

$V_{CE} = 8 \text{ V}$; $I_C = 10 \text{ mA}$; $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$.

Fig.12 Noise circle figure.

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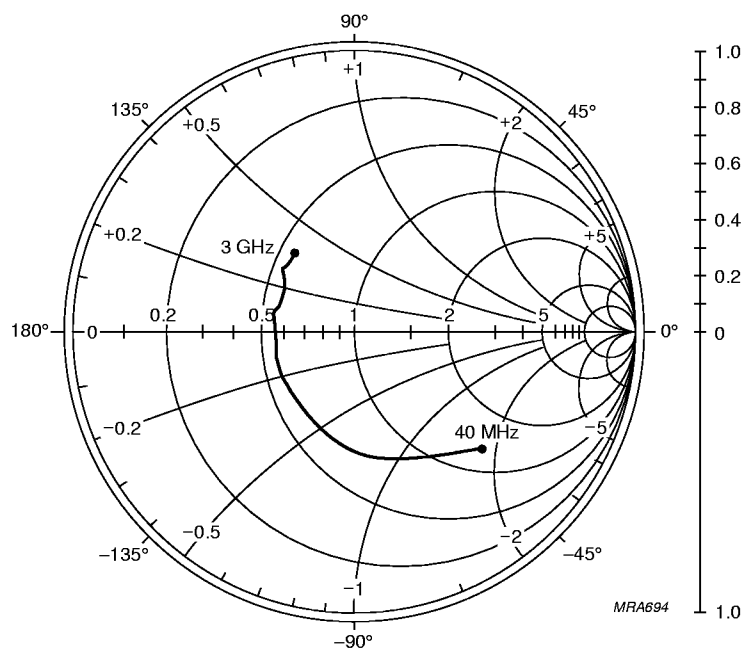
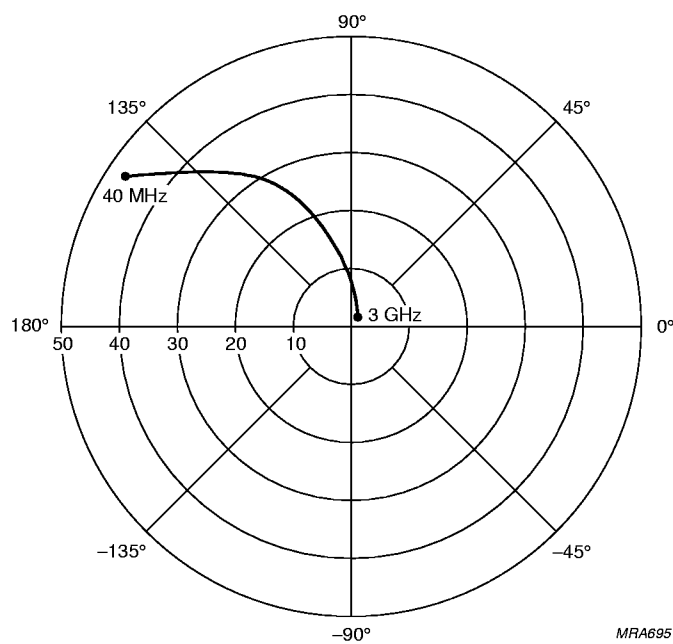
$Z_0 = 50 \Omega$.

$V_{CE} = 8 \text{ V}$; $I_C = 10 \text{ mA}$; $f = 2000 \text{ MHz}$.

Fig.13 Noise circle figure.

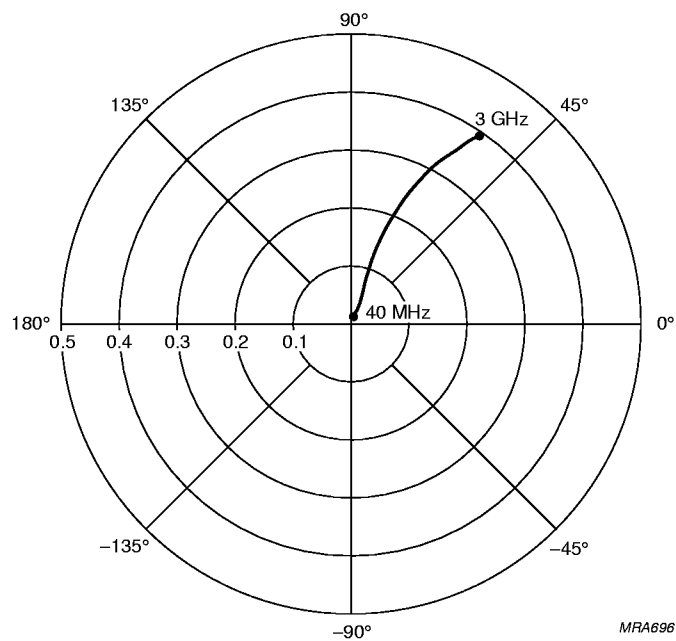
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Fig.14 Common emitter input reflection coefficient (S_{11}).Fig.15 Common emitter forward transmission coefficient (S_{21}).

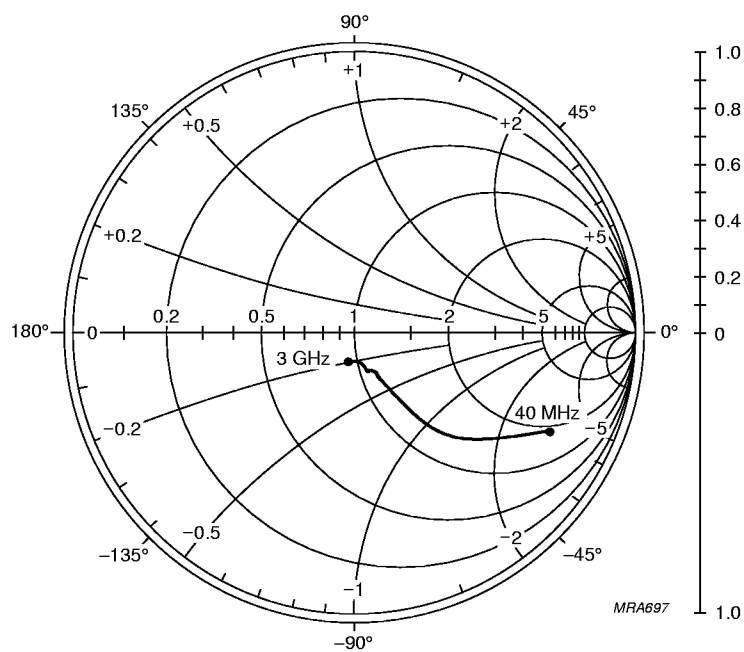
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$V_{CE} = 8 \text{ V}; I_C = 40 \text{ mA}.$

Fig.16 Common emitter reverse transmission coefficient (S_{12}).



$V_{CE} = 8 \text{ V}; I_C = 40 \text{ mA}.$
 $Z_0 = 50 \Omega.$

Fig.17 Common emitter output reflection coefficient (S_{22}).

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PACKAGE OUTLINE

Plastic surface mounted package; 3 leads

SOT23

