

# DATA SHEET

## **BFG541** NPN 9 GHz wideband transistor

Product specification  
File under Discrete Semiconductors, SC14

September 1995

**NPN 9 GHz wideband transistor**

**BFG541**

**FEATURES**

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

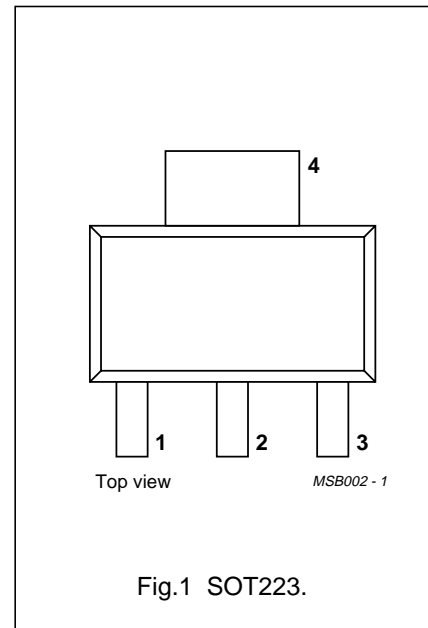
**PINNING**

PIN	DESCRIPTION
1	emitter
2	base
3	emitter
4	collector

**DESCRIPTION**

NPN silicon planar epitaxial transistor, intended for 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 transistors are mounted in a plastic SOT223 envelope.



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## QUICK REFERENCE DATA

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
V <sub>CBO</sub>	collector-base voltage	open emitter	–	–	20	V
V <sub>CES</sub>	collector-emitter voltage	R <sub>BE</sub> = 0	–	–	15	V
I <sub>C</sub>	DC collector current		–	–	120	mA
P <sub>tot</sub>	total power dissipation	up to T <sub>s</sub> = 140 °C; note 1	–	–	650	mW
h <sub>FE</sub>	DC current gain	I <sub>C</sub> = 40 mA; V <sub>CE</sub> = 8 V; T <sub>j</sub> = 25 °C	60	120	250	
C <sub>re</sub>	feedback capacitance	I <sub>C</sub> = 0; V <sub>CB</sub> = 8 V; f = 1 MHz	–	0.7	–	pF
f <sub>T</sub>	transition frequency	I <sub>C</sub> = 40 mA; V <sub>CE</sub> = 8 V; f = 1 GHz; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	–	9	–	GHz
G <sub>UM</sub>	maximum unilateral power gain	I <sub>C</sub> = 40 mA; V <sub>CE</sub> = 8 V; f = 900 MHz; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	–	15	–	dB
		I <sub>C</sub> = 40 mA; V <sub>CE</sub> = 8 V; f = 2 GHz; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	–	9	–	dB
S <sub>21</sub>   <sup>2</sup>	insertion power gain	I <sub>C</sub> = 40 mA; V <sub>CE</sub> = 8 V; f = 900 MHz; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	13	14	–	dB
F	noise figure	Γ <sub>s</sub> = Γ <sub>opt</sub> ; I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mA; V <sub>CE</sub> = 8 V; f = 900 MHz; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	–	1.3	1.8	dB
P <sub>L1</sub>	output power at 1 dB gain compression	I <sub>C</sub> = 40 mA; V <sub>CE</sub> = 8 V; R <sub>L</sub> = 50 Ω; f = 900 MHz; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	–	21	–	dBm
ITO	third order intercept point	I <sub>C</sub> = 40 mA; V <sub>CE</sub> = 8 V; R <sub>L</sub> = 50 Ω; f = 900 MHz; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	–	34	–	dBm

## LIMITING VALUES

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

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
V <sub>CBO</sub>	collector-base voltage	open emitter	–	20	V
V <sub>CES</sub>	collector-emitter voltage	R <sub>BE</sub> = 0	–	15	V
V <sub>EBO</sub>	emitter-base voltage	open collector	–	2.5	V
I <sub>C</sub>	DC collector current		–	120	mA
P <sub>tot</sub>	total power dissipation	up to T <sub>s</sub> = 140 °C; note 1	–	650	mW
T <sub>stg</sub>	storage temperature		–65	150	°C
T <sub>j</sub>	junction temperature		–	175	°C

## THERMAL RESISTANCE

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	THERMAL RESISTANCE
R <sub>th j-s</sub>	thermal resistance from junction to soldering point	up to T <sub>s</sub> = 140 °C; note 1	55 K/W

## Note

1. T<sub>s</sub> is the temperature at the soldering point of the collector tab.

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## CHARACTERISTICS

$T_j = 25\text{ °C}$  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	$I_C = i_c = 0; V_{EB} = 0.5\text{ V}; f = 1\text{ MHz}$	–	2	–	pF
$C_c$	collector capacitance	$I_E = i_e = 0; V_{CB} = 8\text{ V}; f = 1\text{ MHz}$	–	1	–	pF
$C_{re}$	feedback capacitance	$I_C = 0; V_{CB} = 8\text{ V}; f = 1\text{ MHz}$	–	0.7	–	pF
$f_T$	transition frequency	$I_C = 40\text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 8\text{ V}; f = 1\text{ GHz}; T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$	–	9	–	GHz
$G_{UM}$	maximum unilateral power gain (note 1)	$I_C = 40\text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 8\text{ V}; f = 900\text{ MHz}; T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$	–	15	–	dB
		$I_C = 40\text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 8\text{ V}; f = 2\text{ GHz}; T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$	–	9	–	dB
$ S_{21} ^2$	insertion power gain	$I_C = 40\text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 8\text{ V}; f = 900\text{ MHz}; T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$	13	14	–	dB
F	noise figure	$\Gamma_s = \Gamma_{opt}; I_C = 10\text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 8\text{ V}; f = 900\text{ MHz}; T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$	–	1.3	1.8	dB
		$\Gamma_s = \Gamma_{opt}; I_C = 40\text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 8\text{ V}; f = 900\text{ MHz}; T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$	–	1.9	2.4	dB
		$\Gamma_s = \Gamma_{opt}; I_C = 10\text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 8\text{ V}; f = 2\text{ GHz}; T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$	–	2.1	–	dB
$P_{L1}$	output power at 1 dB gain compression	$I_C = 40\text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 8\text{ V}; R_L = 50\text{ }\Omega; f = 900\text{ MHz}; T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$	–	21	–	dBm
ITO	third order intercept point	note 2	–	34	–	dBm
$V_o$	output voltage	note 3	–	500	–	mV
$d_2$	second order intermodulation distortion	note 4	–	–50	–	dB

## Notes

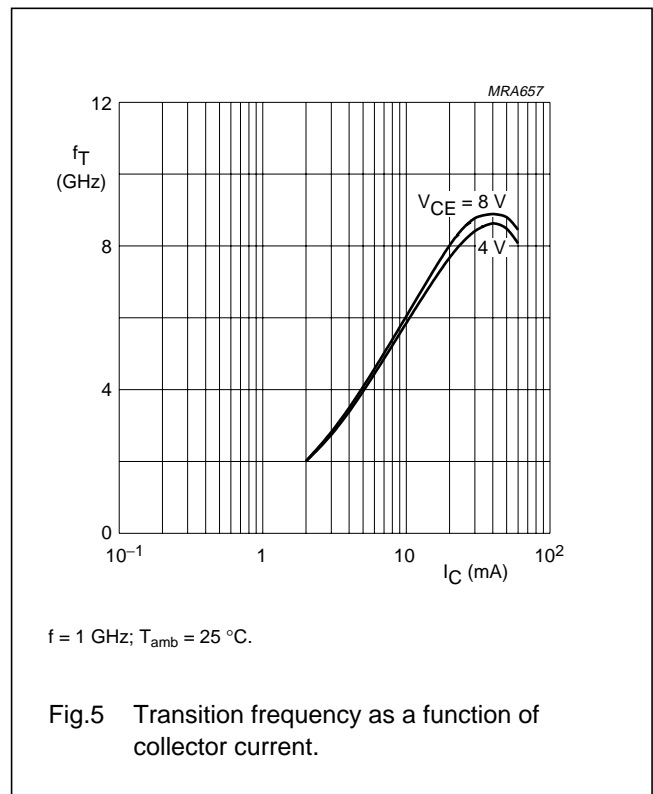
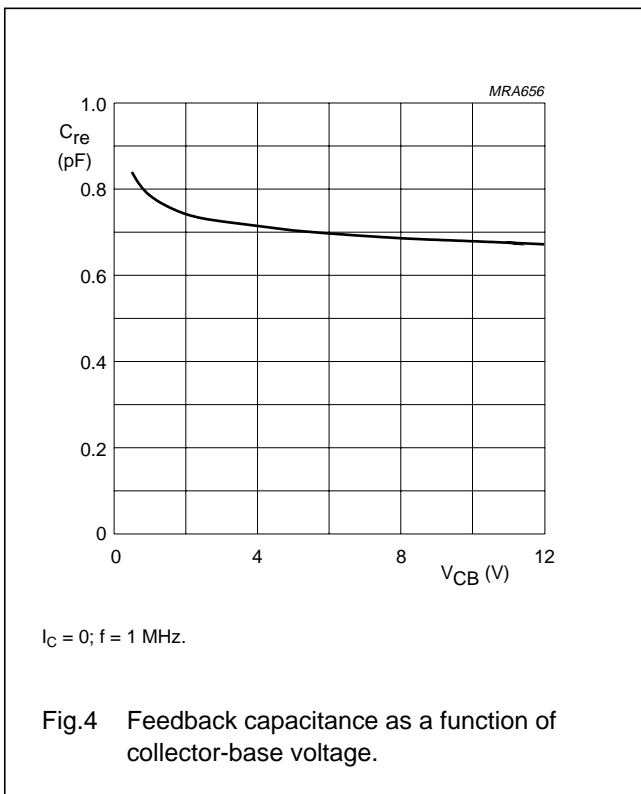
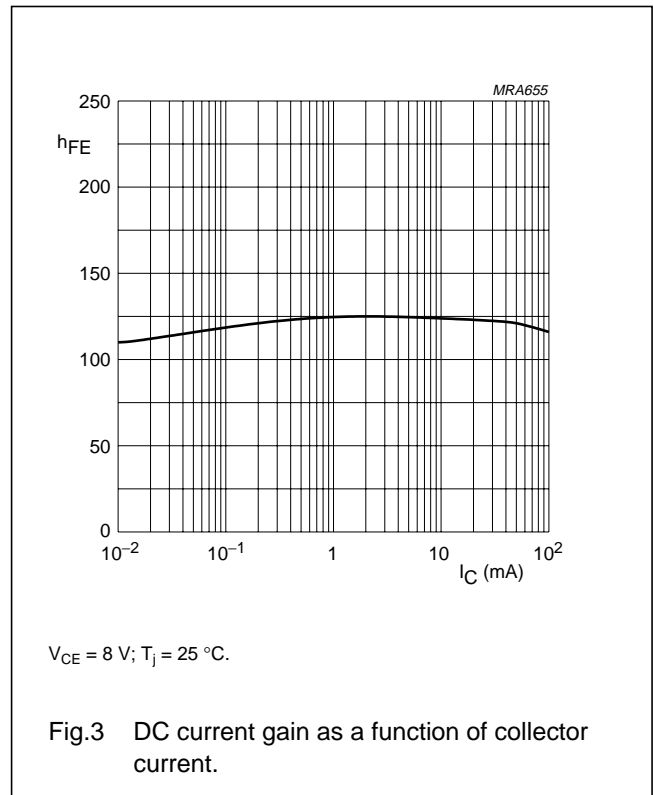
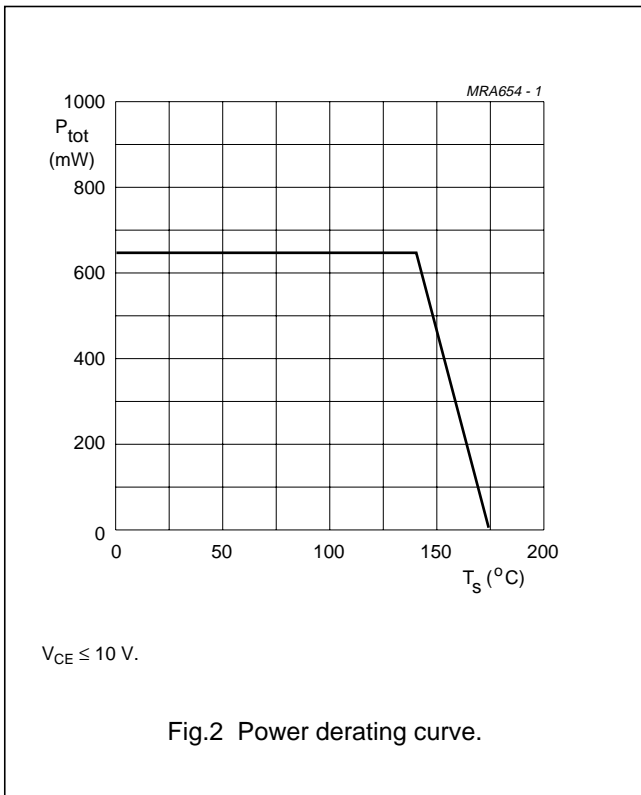
1.  $G_{UM}$  is the maximum unilateral power gain, assuming  $S_{12}$  is zero and

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

2.  $I_C = 40\text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 8\text{ V}; R_L = 50\text{ }\Omega; f = 900\text{ MHz}; T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C};$   
 $f_p = 900\text{ MHz}; f_q = 902\text{ MHz};$   
 measured at  $f_{(2p-q)} = 898\text{ MHz}$  and at  $f_{(2p-q)} = 904\text{ MHz}.$
3.  $d_{im} = -60\text{ dB (DIN 45004B)}; I_C = 40\text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 8\text{ V}; Z_L = Z_s = 75\text{ }\Omega; T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C};$   
 $V_p = V_o; V_q = V_o - 6\text{ dB}; V_r = V_o - 6\text{ dB};$   
 $f_p = 795.25\text{ MHz}; f_q = 803.25\text{ MHz}; f_r = 805.25\text{ MHz};$   
 measured at  $f_{(p+q-r)} = 793.25\text{ MHz}$
4.  $I_C = 40\text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 8\text{ V}; V_o = 325\text{ mV}; T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C};$   
 $f_p = 250\text{ MHz}; f_q = 560\text{ MHz};$   
 measured at  $f_{(p+q)} = 810\text{ MHz}$

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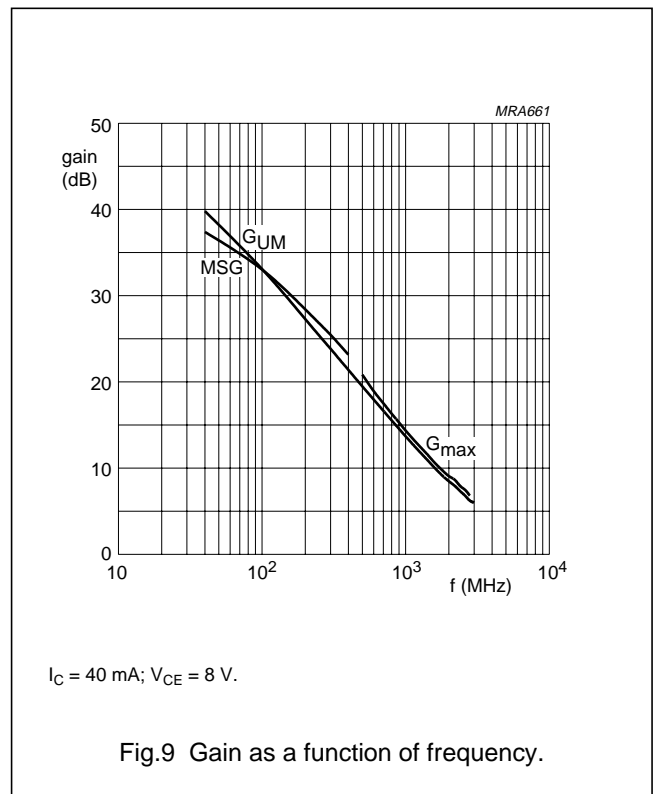
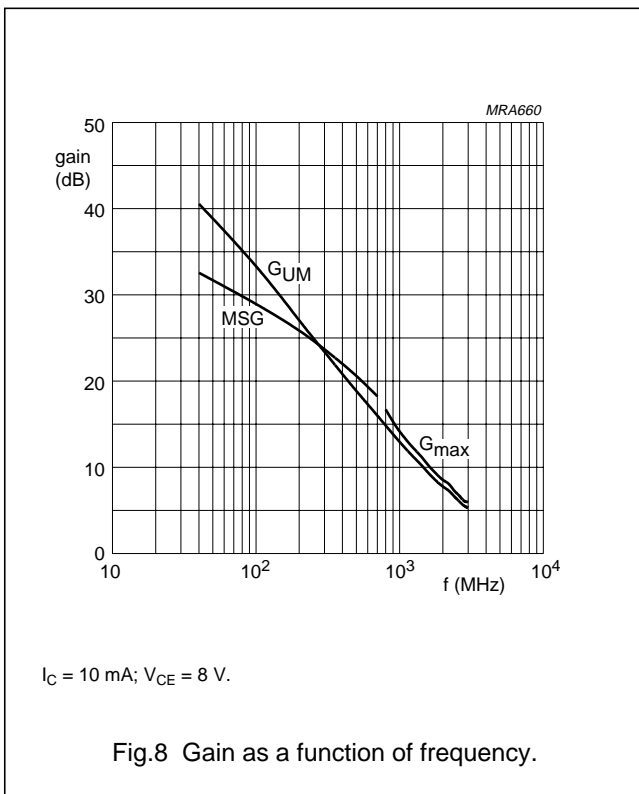
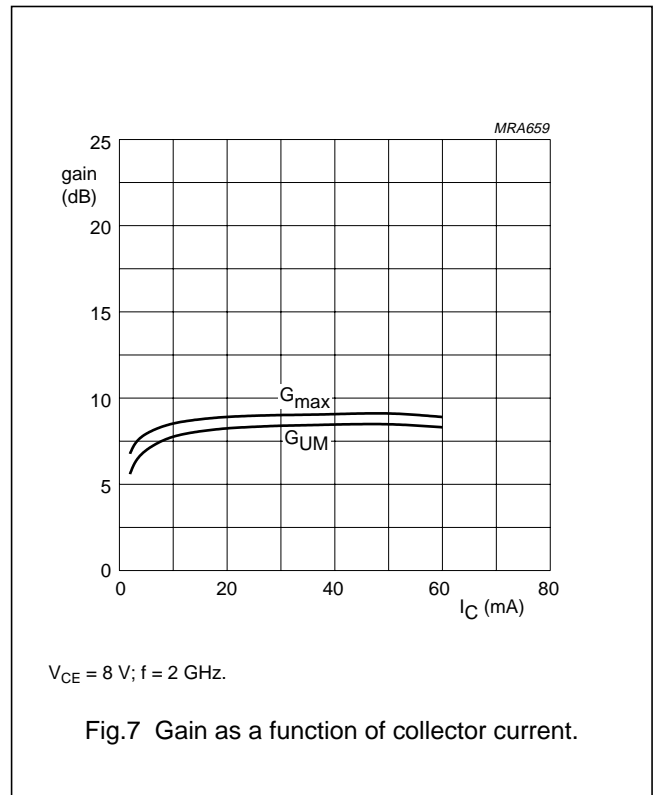
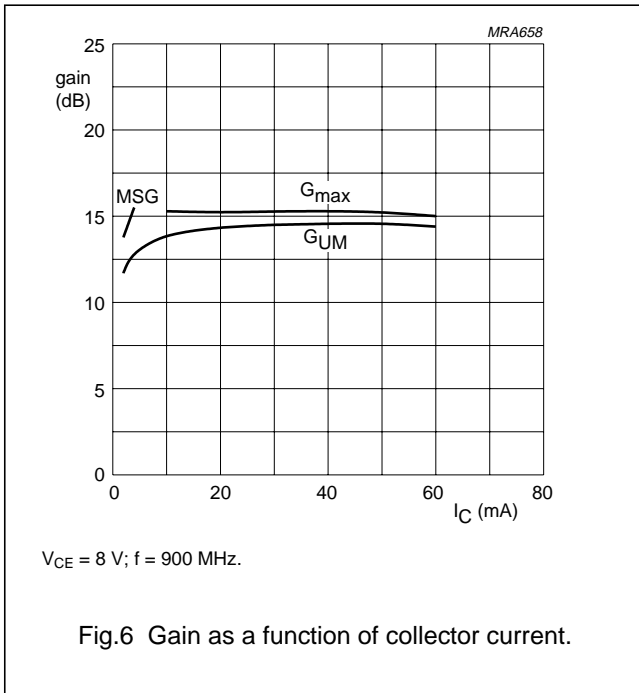
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In Figs 6 to 9,  $G_{UM}$  = maximum power gain;  $MSG$  = maximum stable gain;  $G_{max}$  = maximum available gain.



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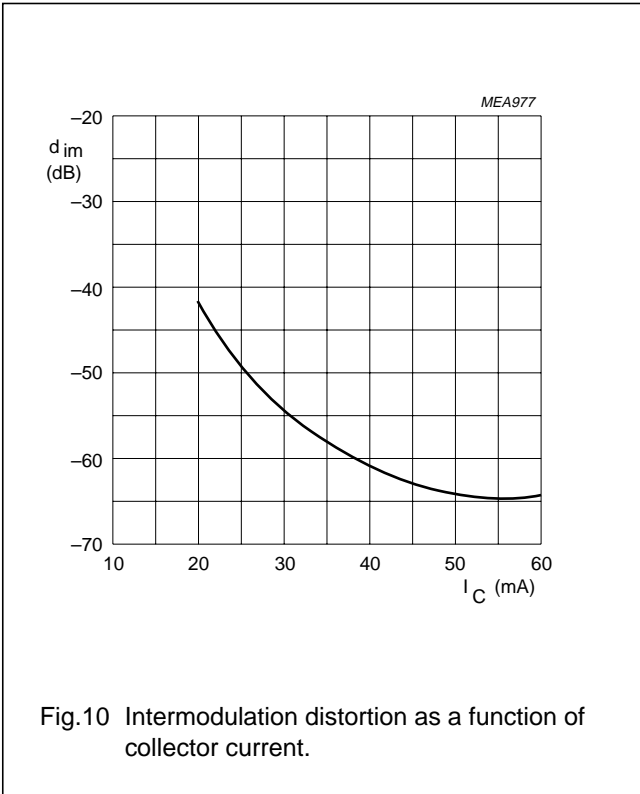


Fig.10 Intermodulation distortion as a function of collector current.

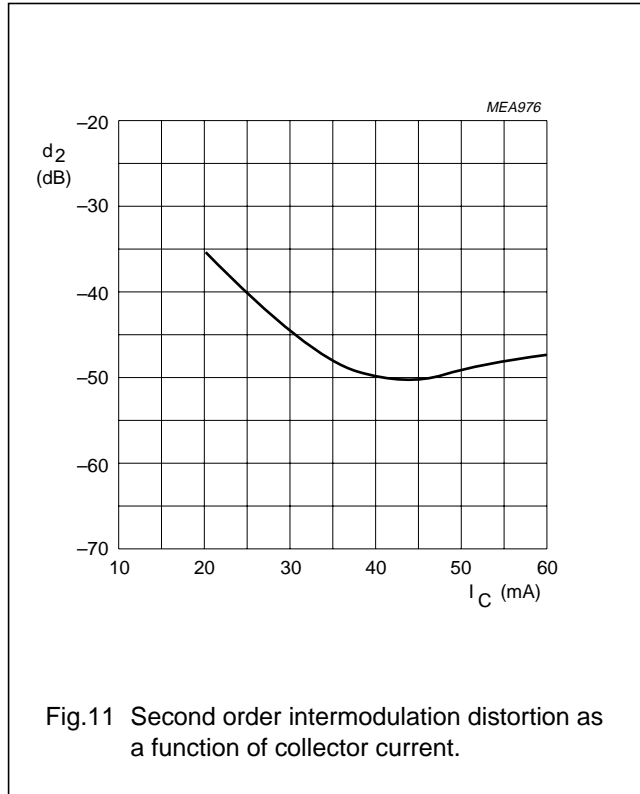
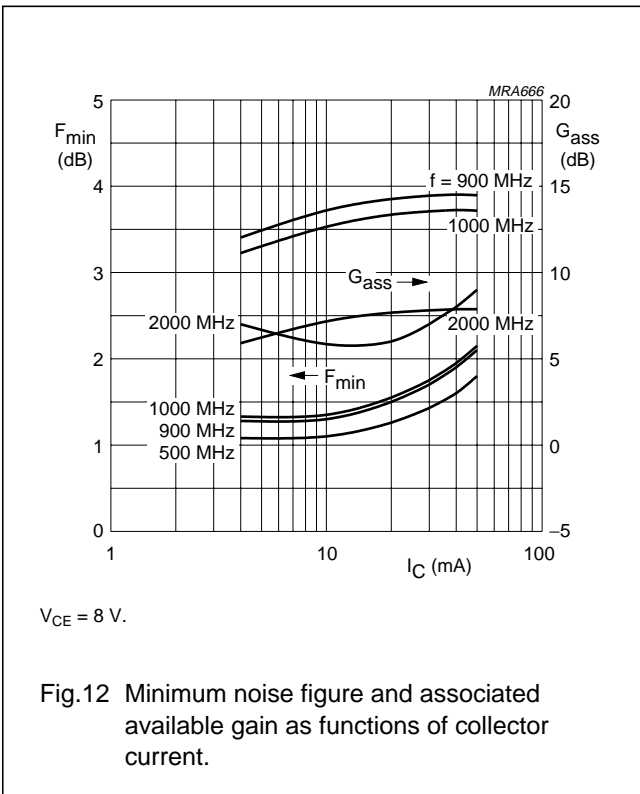
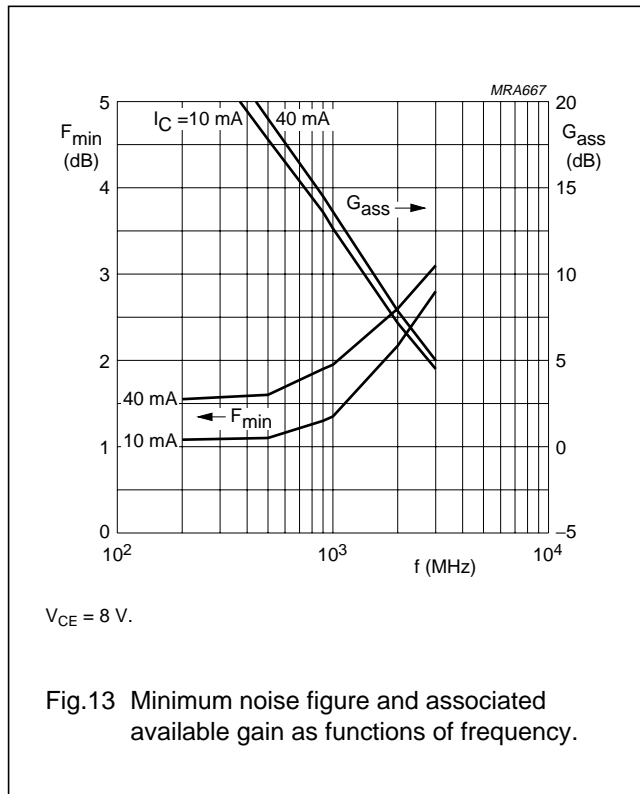


Fig.11 Second order intermodulation distortion as a function of collector current.



$V_{CE} = 8 V.$

Fig.12 Minimum noise figure and associated available gain as functions of collector current.

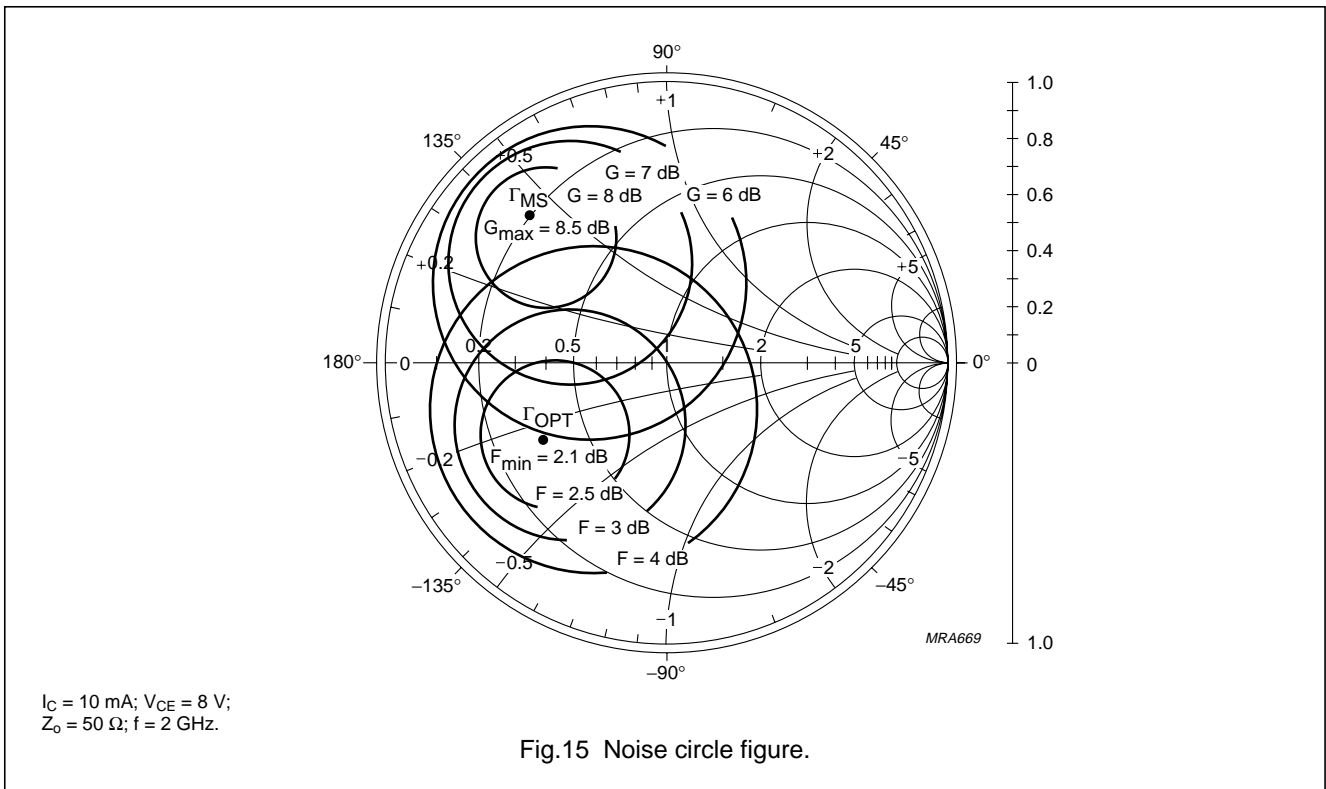
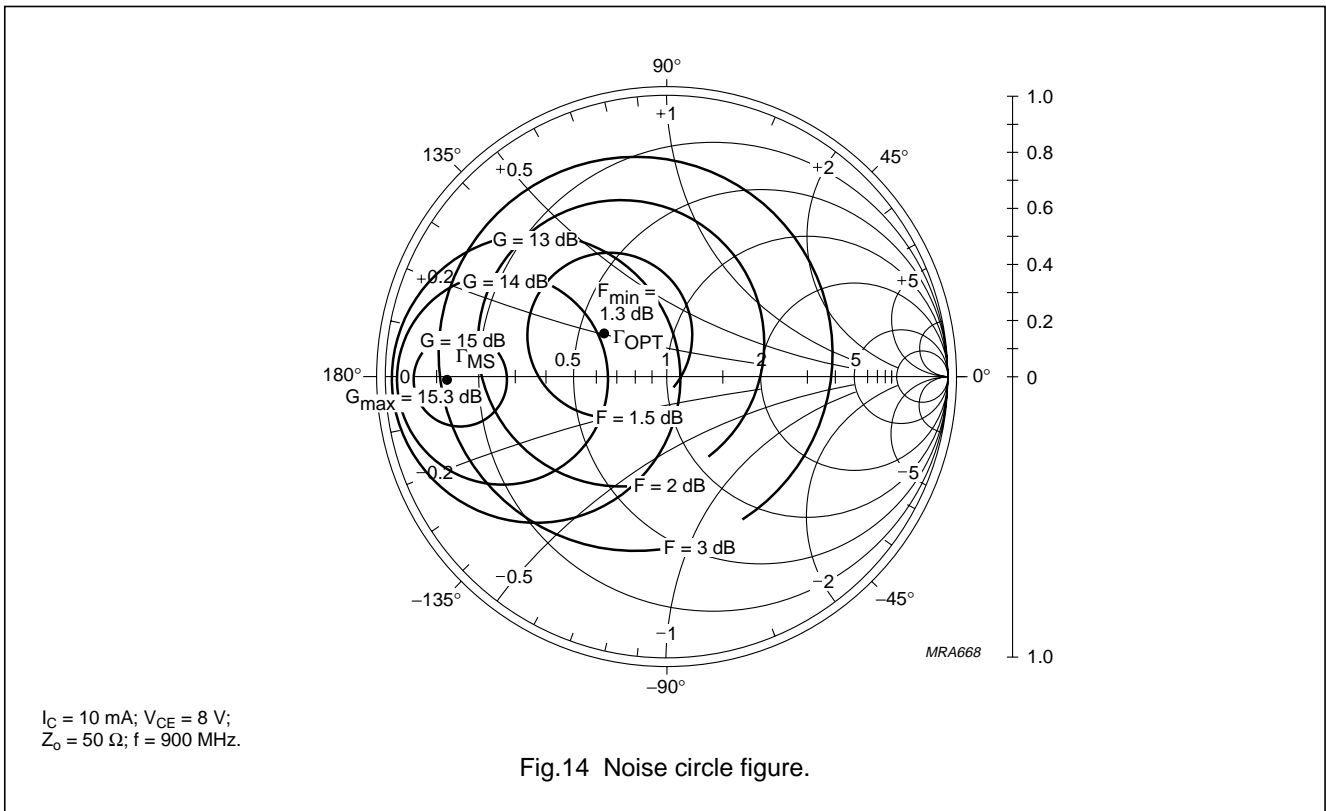


$V_{CE} = 8 V.$

Fig.13 Minimum noise figure and associated available gain as functions of frequency.

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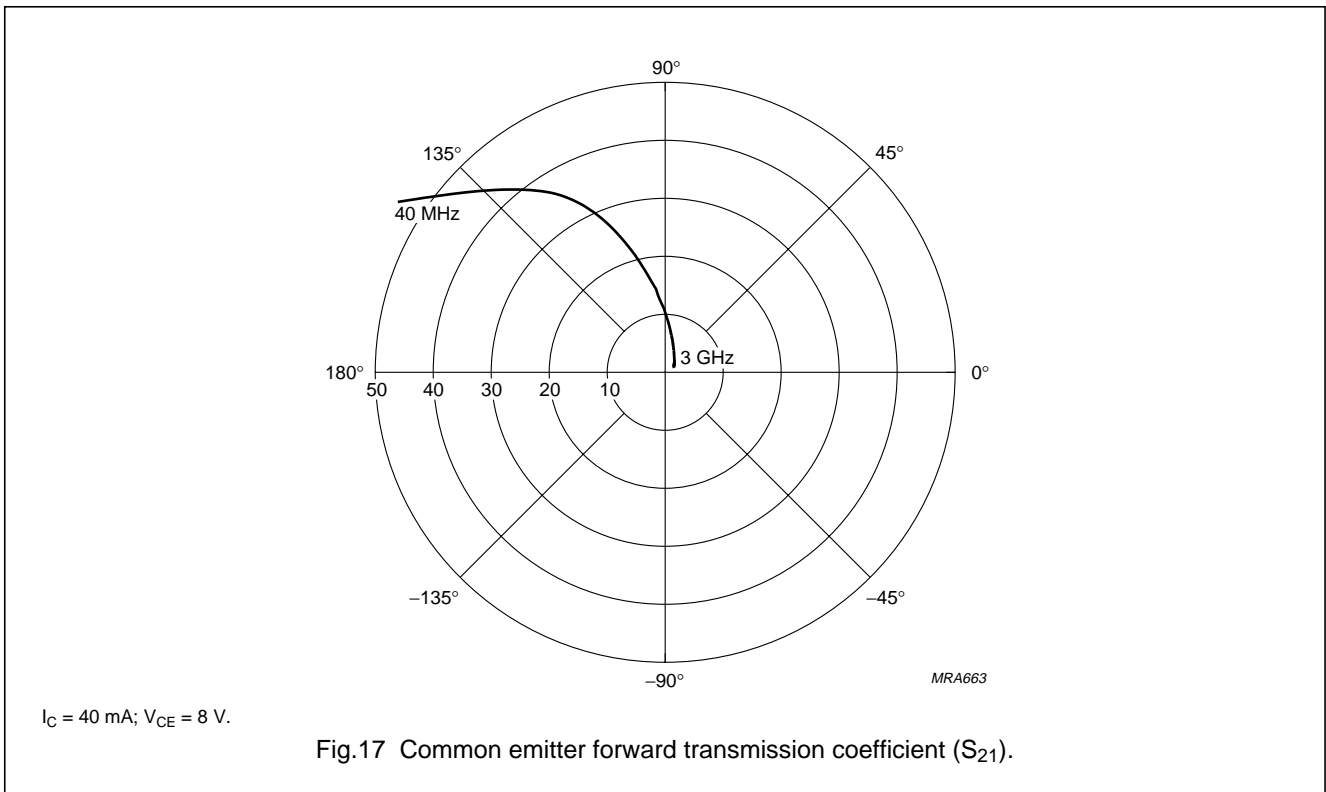
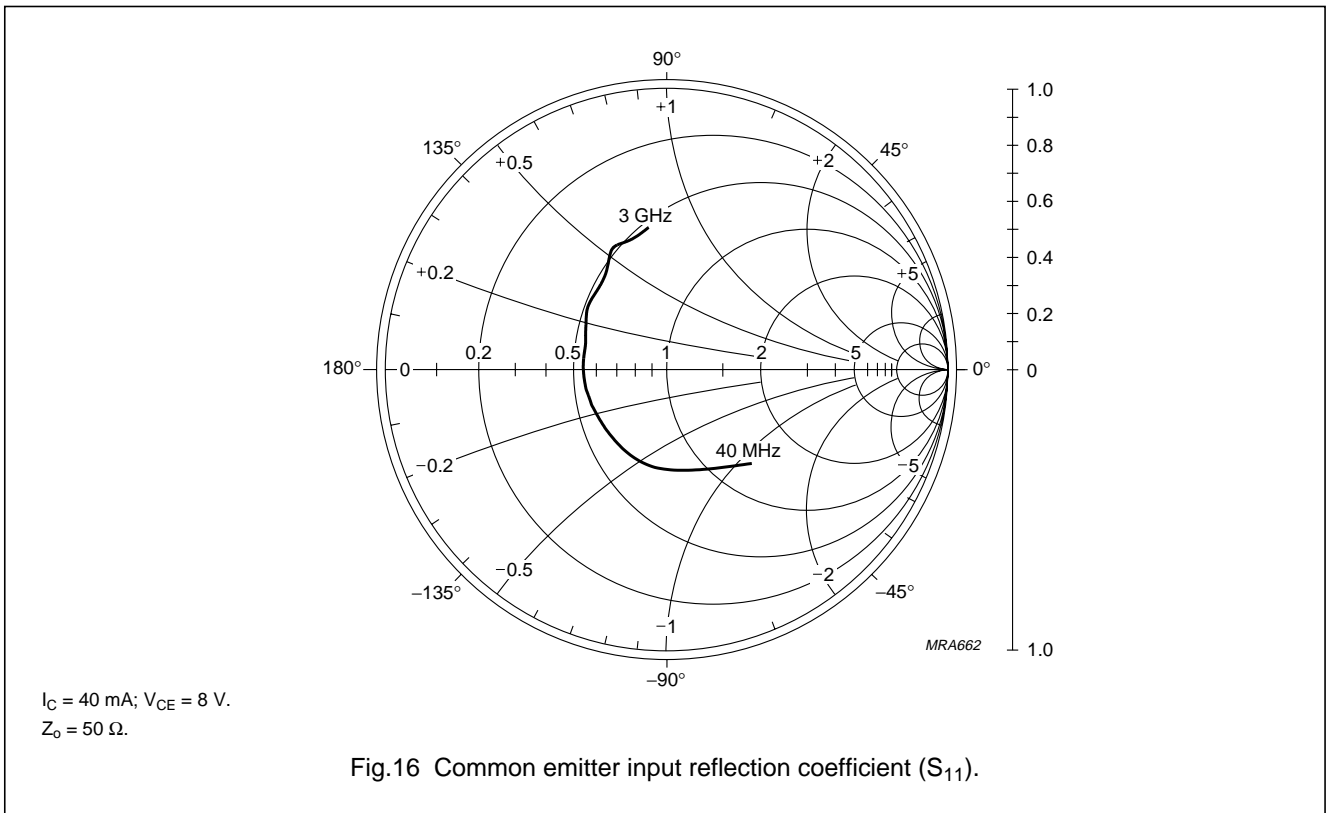
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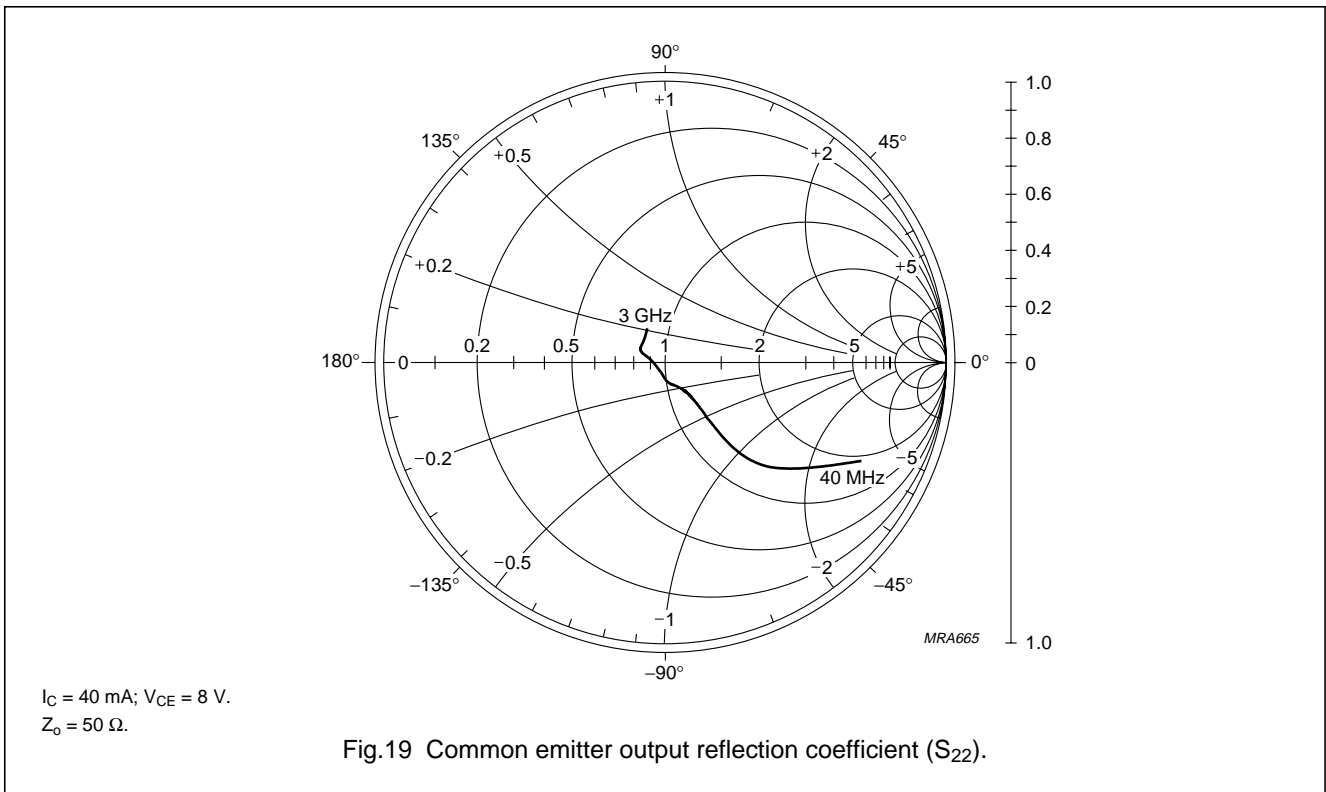
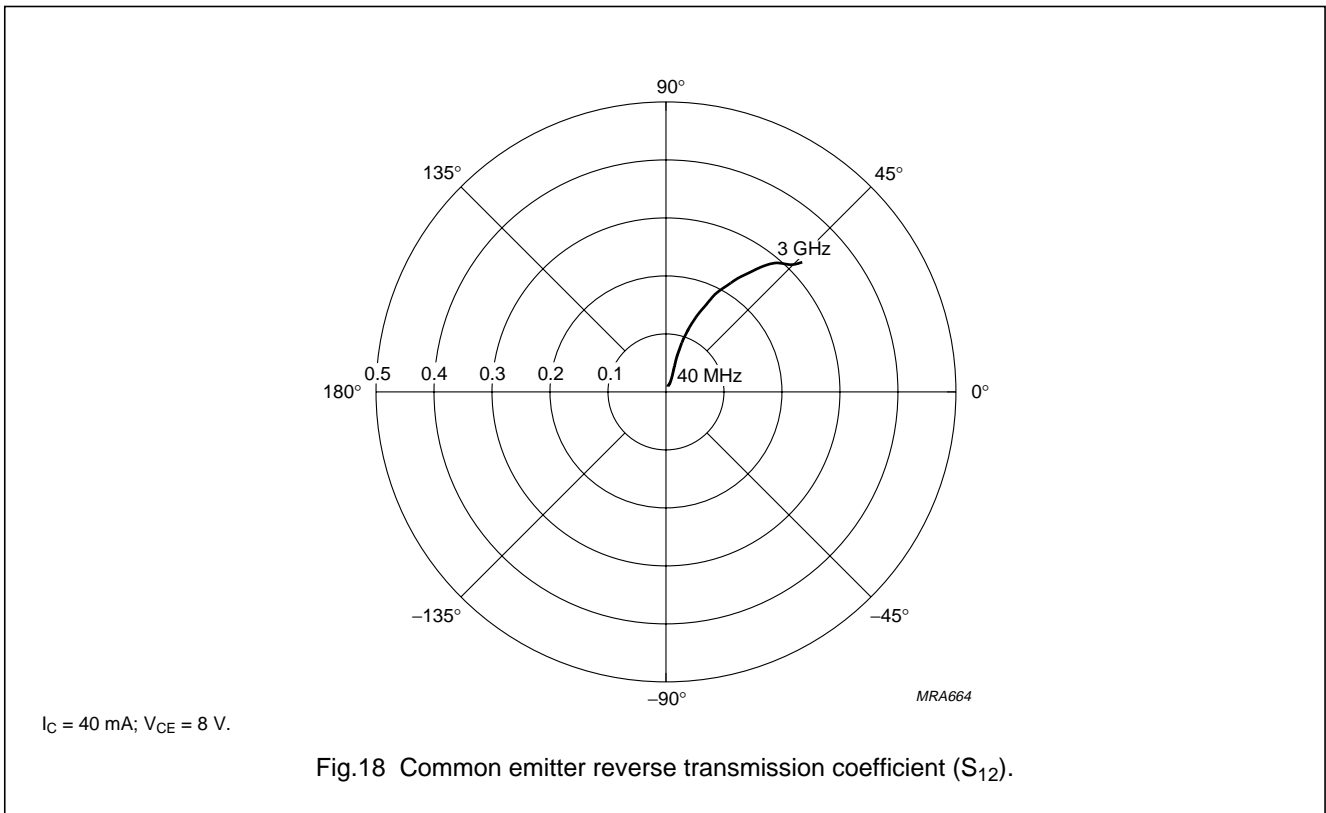
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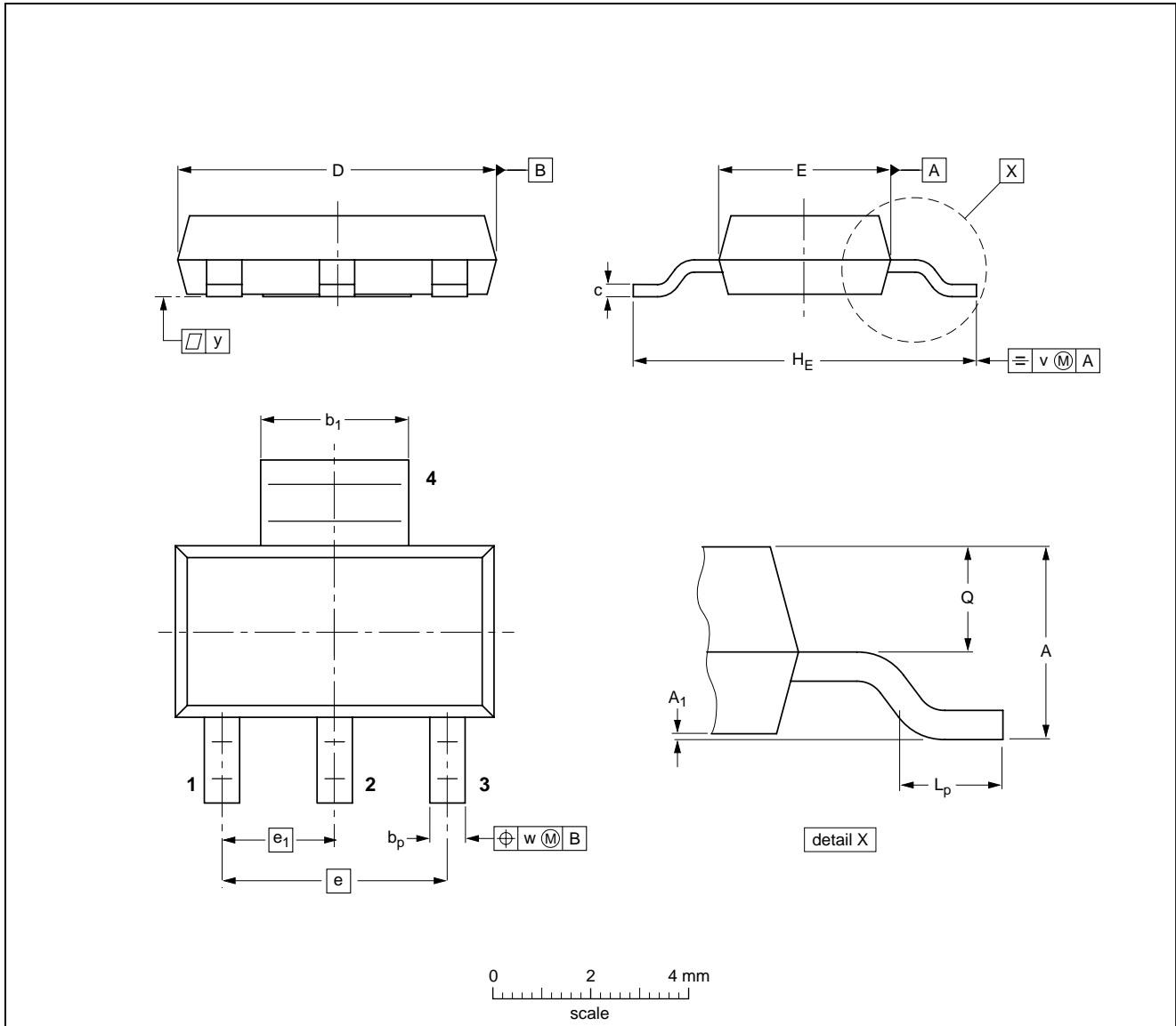
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PACKAGE OUTLINE

Plastic surface mounted package; collector pad for good heat transfer; 4 leads

SOT223



DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

UNIT	A	A <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>p</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	c	D	E	e	e <sub>1</sub>	H <sub>E</sub>	L <sub>p</sub>	Q	v	w	y
mm	1.8 1.5	0.10 0.01	0.80 0.60	3.1 2.9	0.32 0.22	6.7 6.3	3.7 3.3	4.6	2.3	7.3 6.7	1.1 0.7	0.95 0.85	0.2	0.1	0.1

OUTLINE VERSION	REFERENCES				EUROPEAN PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
	IEC	JEDEC	EIAJ			
SOT223						96-11-11 97-02-28

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**DEFINITIONS**

<b>Data Sheet Status</b>	
Objective specification	This data sheet contains target or goal specifications for product development.
Preliminary specification	This data sheet contains preliminary data; supplementary data may be published later.
Product specification	This data sheet contains final product specifications.
<b>Limiting values</b>	
Limiting values given are in accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 134). Stress above one or more of the limiting values may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and operation of the device at these or at any other conditions above those given in the Characteristics sections of the specification is not implied. Exposure to limiting values for extended periods may affect device reliability.	
<b>Application information</b>	
Where application information is given, it is advisory and does not form part of the specification.	

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