NPN 5 GHz wideband transistor

BFR90

DESCRIPTION

NPN transistor in a plastic SOT37 envelope. It is primarily intended for use in RF amplifiers such as aerial amplifiers, radar systems, oscilloscopes, spectrum analyzers etc.

The transistor features low intermodulation distortion and high power gain; due to its very high transition frequency, it also has excellent wideband properties and low noise up to high frequencies.

PNP complement is the BFQ51.

PINNING

PIN	DESCRIPTION
	Code: BFR90/02
1	base
2	emitter
3	collector

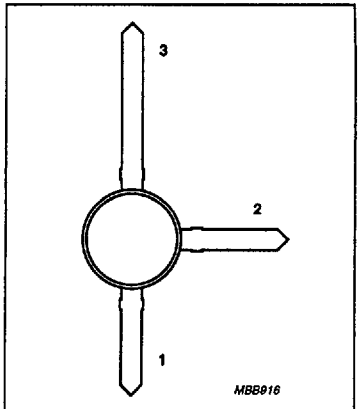

Fig.1 SOT37.

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
V_{CBO}	collector-base voltage	open emitter	–	20	V
V_{CEO}	collector-emitter voltage	open base	–	15	V
I_C	DC collector current		–	25	mA
P_{tot}	total power dissipation	up to T_s = 155 °C (note 1)	–	300	mW
f_T	transition frequency	I_C = 14 mA; V_{CE} = 10 V; f = 500 MHz; T_j = 25 °C	5	–	GHz
C_{re}	feedback capacitance	I_C = 0; V_{CE} = 10 V; f = 1 MHz	0.4	–	pF
F	noise figure	I_C = 2 mA; V_{CE} = 10 V; f = 500 MHz; T_{amb} = 25 °C; Z_S = opt.	2.4	–	dB
G_{UM}	maximum unilateral power gain	I_C = 14 mA; V_{CE} = 10 V; f = 500 MHz; T_{amb} = 25 °C	19.5	–	dB
V_O	output voltage	d_{im} = –60 dB; I_C = 14 mA; V_{CE} = 10 V; R_L = 75 Ω; T_{amb} = 25 °C; $f_{(p+q-r)}$ = 493.25 MHz	150	–	mV

Note

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

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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_{CEO}	collector-emitter voltage	open base	–	15	V
V_{EBO}	emitter-base voltage	open collector	–	2	V
I_C	DC collector current		–	25	mA
P_{tot}	total power dissipation	up to T_s = 155 °C (note 1)	–	300	mW
T_{stg}	storage temperature		–65	150	°C
T_j	junction temperature		–	175	°C

THERMAL RESISTANCE

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	THERMAL RESISTANCE
$R_{th\ j\text{-}s}$	from junction to soldering point	up to T_s = 155 °C (note 1)	65 K/W

Note

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

CHARACTERISTICS

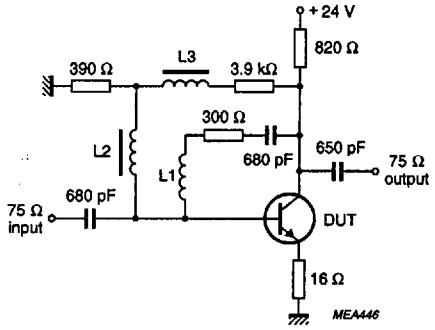
T_j = 25 °C unless otherwise specified.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
I_{CBO}	collector cut-off current	I_E = 0; V_{CB} = 10 V	–	–	50	nA
h_{FE}	DC current gain	I_C = 14 mA; V_{CE} = 10 V	40	90	–	
f_T	transition frequency	I_C = 14 mA; V_{CE} = 10 V; f = 500 MHz	–	5	–	GHz
C_c	collector capacitance	$I_E = i_e$ = 0; V_{CB} = 10 V; f = 1 MHz	–	0.5	–	pF
C_e	emitter capacitance	$I_C = i_c$ = 0; V_{EB} = 0.5 V; f = 1 MHz	–	1.2	–	pF
C_{re}	feedback capacitance	I_C = 0; V_{CE} = 10 V; f = 1 MHz	–	0.4	–	pF
G_{UM}	maximum unilateral power gain (note 1)	I_C = 14 mA; V_{CE} = 10 V; f = 500 MHz; T_{amb} = 25 °C	–	19.5	–	dB
F	noise figure	I_C = 2 mA; V_{CE} = 10 V; f = 500 MHz; T_{amb} = 25 °C; Z_S = opt.	–	2.4	–	dB
V_O	output voltage	note 2	–	150	–	mV

Notes

1. G_{UM} is the maximum unilateral power gain, assuming S_{12} is zero and $G_{UM} = 10 \log \frac{|S_{21}|^2}{(1-|S_{11}|^2)(1-|S_{22}|^2)}$ dB.

2. d_{im} = –60 dB; I_C = 14 mA; V_{CE} = 10 V; R_L = 75 Ω; T_{amb} = 25 °C;
   $V_p = V_O$ at d_{im} = –60 dB; f_p = 495.25 MHz;
   $V_q = V_O$ –6 dB; f_q = 503.25 MHz;
   $V_r = V_O$ –6 dB; f_r = 505.25 MHz;
   measured at $f_{(p+q-r)}$ = 493.25 MHz.



L2 = L3 = 5 μH Ferroxcube choke, catalogue number 3122 108 20150.

L1 = 4 turns 0.35 mm copper wire, internal diameter 4 mm, winding pitch 1 mm.

Fig.2 Intermodulation distortion test circuit.

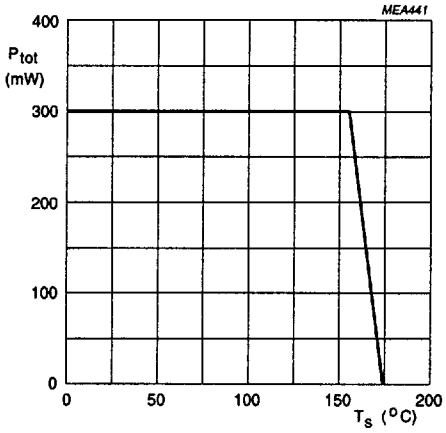
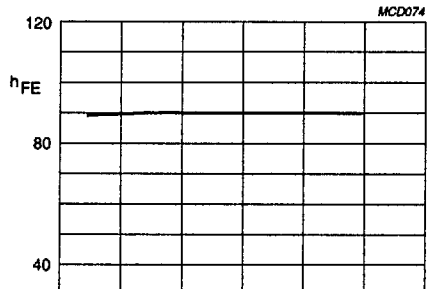
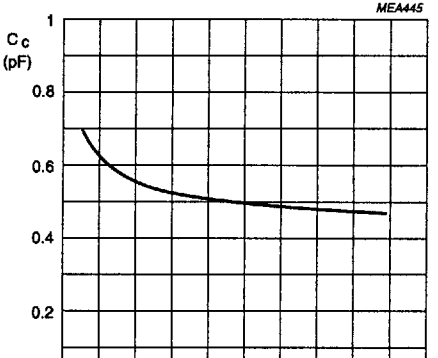


Fig.3 Power derating curve.



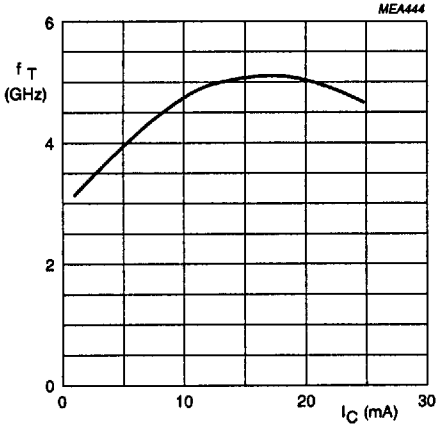
V_{CE} = 10 V; T_j = 25 °C.

Fig.4 DC current gain as a function of collector current.



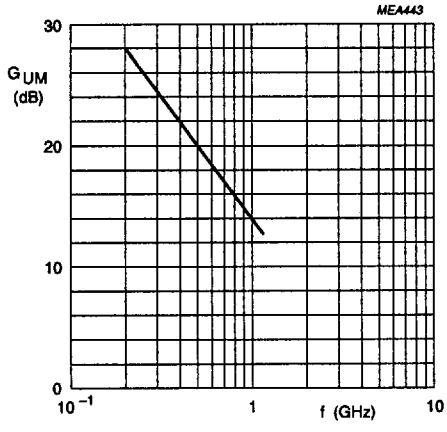
$I_E = i_e = 0$; f = 1 MHz; T_j = 25 °C

Fig.5 Collector capacitance as a function of collector-base voltage.



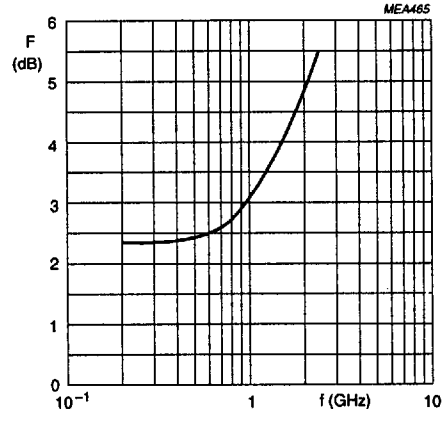
V_{CE} = 10 V; f = 500 MHz; T_j = 25 °C.

Fig.6 Transition frequency as a function of collector current.



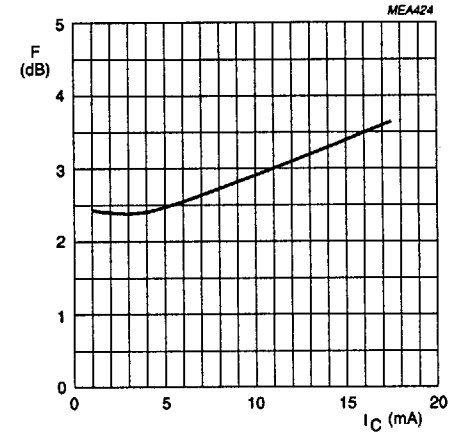
I_C = 14 mA; V_{CE} = 10 V; T_{amb} = 25 °C.

Fig.7 Maximum unilateral power gain as a function of frequency.



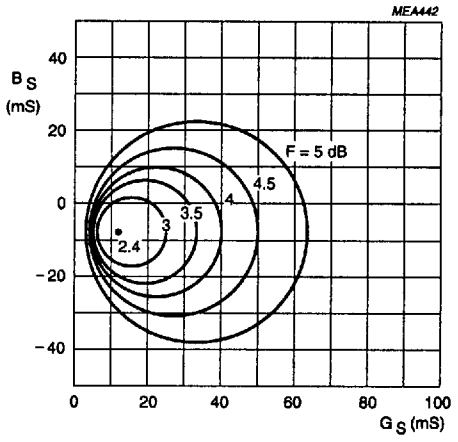
I_C = 2 mA; V_{CE} = 10 V; Z_S = opt.; T_{amb} = 25 °C.

Fig.8 Minimum noise figure as a function of frequency.



V_{CE} = 10 V; f = 500 MHz; Z_S = opt.; T_{amb} = 25 °C.

Fig.9 Minimum noise figure as a function of collector current.



I_C = 2 mA; V_{CE} = 10 V; f = 500 MHz; T_{amb} = 25 °C.

Fig.10 Noise circle figure.