

NPN 1 GHz wideband transistor

 **BFS17**

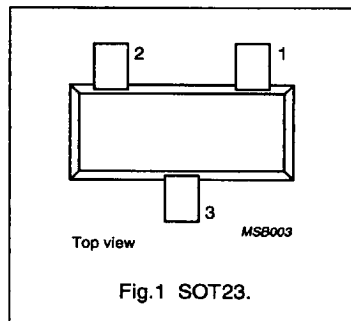
DESCRIPTION

NPN transistor in a plastic SOT23 envelope.

It is intended for a wide range of RF applications, such as mixers and oscillators in TV tuners and RF communications equipment.

PINNING

PIN	DESCRIPTION
Code: E1p	
1	base
2	emitter
3	collector



QUICK REFERENCE DATA

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
V_{CBO}	collector-base voltage	open emitter	—	25	V
V_{CEO}	collector-emitter voltage	open base	—	15	V
I_C	DC collector current		—	25	mA
P_{tot}	total power dissipation	up to $T_s = 70\text{ °C}$ (note 1)	—	300	mW
f_T	transition frequency	$I_C = 25\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 5\text{ V}$; $f = 500\text{ MHz}$; $T_j = 25\text{ °C}$	1	—	GHz
F	noise figure	$I_C = 2\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 5\text{ V}$; $R_s = 50\text{ }\Omega$; $f = 500\text{ MHz}$; $T_j = 25\text{ °C}$	4.5	—	dB

LIMITING VALUES

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

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
V_{CBO}	collector-base voltage	open emitter	—	25	V
V_{CEO}	collector-emitter voltage	open base	—	15	V
V_{EBO}	emitter-base voltage	open collector	—	2.5	V
I_C	DC collector current		—	25	mA
I_{CM}	peak collector current		—	50	mA
P_{tot}	total power dissipation	up to $T_s = 70\text{ °C}$ (note 1)	—	300	mW
T_{sig}	storage temperature		−65	150	°C
T_j	junction temperature		—	150	°C

Note

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

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THERMAL RESISTANCE

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	THERMAL RESISTANCE
$R_{th\ j-e}$	thermal resistance from junction to soldering point	up to $T_s = 70\text{ °C}$ (note 1)	260 K/W

Note

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

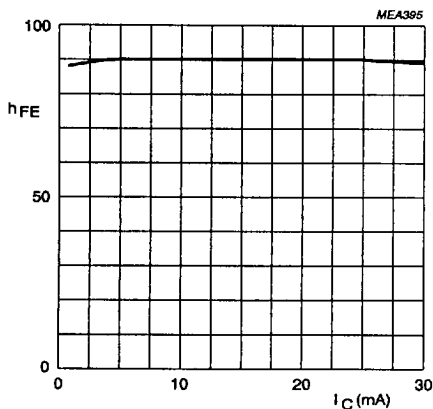
CHARACTERISTICS

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

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
I_{CBO}	collector cut-off current	$I_E = 0$; $V_{CB} = 10\text{ V}$	—	—	10	nA
h_{FE}	DC current gain	$I_C = 2\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 1\text{ V}$	25	90	—	
		$I_C = 25\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 1\text{ V}$	25	90	—	
f_T	transition frequency	$I_C = 2\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 5\text{ V}$; $f = 500\text{ MHz}$	—	1	—	GHz
		$I_C = 25\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 5\text{ V}$; $f = 500\text{ MHz}$	—	1.6	—	GHz
C_o	collector capacitance	$I_E = I_o = 0$; $V_{CB} = 10\text{ V}$; $f = 1\text{ MHz}$	—	0.8	1.5	pF
C_e	emitter capacitance	$I_C = I_o = 0$; $V_{EB} = 0.5\text{ V}$; $f = 1\text{ MHz}$	—	—	2	pF
C_{re}	feedback capacitance	$I_C = 1\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 5\text{ V}$; $f = 1\text{ MHz}$	—	0.65	—	pF
F	noise figure	$I_C = 2\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 5\text{ V}$; $R_s = 50\text{ }\Omega$; $f = 500\text{ MHz}$	—	4.5	—	dB

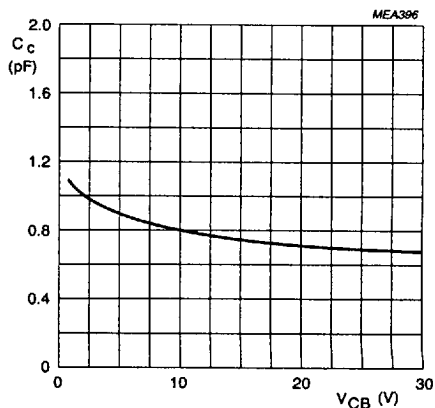
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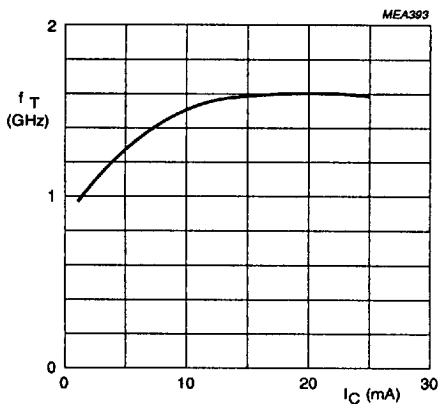
$V_{CE} = 1 \text{ V}; T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}.$

Fig.2 DC current gain as a function of collector current.



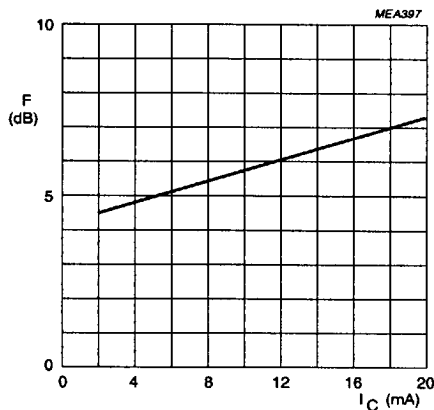
$I_E = I_B = 0; f = 1 \text{ MHz}; T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}.$

Fig.3 Collector capacitance as a function of collector-base voltage.



$V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}; f = 500 \text{ MHz}; T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}.$

Fig.4 Transition frequency as a function of collector current.



$V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}; R_S = 50 \Omega; f = 500 \text{ MHz}; T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}.$

Fig.5 Minimum noise figure as a function of collector current.