

BFG424F

NPN 25 GHz wideband transistor

Rev. 01 — 21 March 2006

Product data sheet

1. Product profile

1.1 General description

NPN double polysilicon wideband transistor with buried layer for low voltage applications in a plastic, 4-pin dual-emitter SOT343F package.

CAUTION



This device is sensitive to ElectroStatic Discharge (ESD). Therefore care should be taken during transport and handling.

1.2 Features

- Very high power gain
- Low noise figure
- High transition frequency
- Emitter is thermal lead
- Low feedback capacitance

1.3 Applications

- Radio Frequency (RF) front end wideband applications such as:
 - ◆ analog and digital cellular telephones
 - ◆ cordless telephones (Cordless Telephone (CT), Personal Handy-phone System (PHS), Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT), etc.)
 - ◆ radar detectors
 - ◆ pagers
 - ◆ Satellite Antenna TeleVison (SATV) tuners
 - ◆ high frequency oscillators e.g. Dielectric Resonator Oscillator (DRO) for Low Noise Block (LNB)

1.4 Quick reference data

Table 1: Quick reference data

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{CBO}	collector-base voltage	open emitter	-	-	10	V
V_{CEO}	collector-emitter voltage	open base	-	-	4.5	V
I_C	collector current		-	25	30	mA
P_{tot}	total power dissipation	$T_{sp} \leq 90\text{ °C}$	1 -	-	135	mW

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Table 1: Quick reference data ...continued

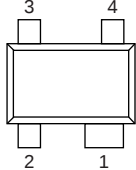
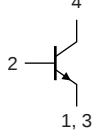
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
h_{FE}	DC current gain	$I_C = 25 \text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 2 \text{ V}$; $T_j = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	50	80	120	
C_{CBS}	collector-base capacitance	$V_{CB} = 2 \text{ V}$; $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	-	102	-	fF
f_T	transition frequency	$I_C = 25 \text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 2 \text{ V}$; $f = 2 \text{ GHz}$; $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	-	25	-	GHz
$G_{p(max)}$	maximum power gain	$I_C = 25 \text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 2 \text{ V}$; $f = 2 \text{ GHz}$; $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	[2]	-	23	dB
NF	noise figure	$I_C = 2 \text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 2 \text{ V}$; $f = 2 \text{ GHz}$; $\Gamma_S = \Gamma_{opt}$	-	1.2	-	dB

[1] T_{sp} is the temperature at the soldering point of the emitter pins.

[2] $G_{p(max)}$ is the maximum power gain, if $K > 1$. If $K < 1$ then $G_{p(max)}$ = Maximum Stable Gain (MSG), see Figure 8.

2. Pinning information

Table 2: Pinning

Pin	Description	Simplified outline	Symbol
1	emitter		 mbb159
2	base		
3	emitter		
4	collector		

3. Ordering information

Table 3: Ordering information

Type number	Package		
	Name	Description	Version
BFG424F	-	plastic surface mounted flat pack package; reverse pinning; 4 leads	SOT343F

4. Marking

Table 4: Marking

Type number	Marking code [1]
BFG424F	NE*

[1] * = p: made in Hong Kong.

5. Limiting values

Table 5: Limiting values
In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
V_{CBO}	collector-base voltage	open emitter	-	10	V
V_{CEO}	collector-emitter voltage	open base	-	4.5	V
V_{EBO}	emitter-base voltage	open collector	-	1	V
I_C	collector current		-	30	mA
P_{tot}	total power dissipation	$T_{sp} \leq 90\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	[1]	135	mW
T_{stg}	storage temperature		-65	+150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
T_j	junction temperature		-	150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

[1] T_{sp} is the temperature at the soldering point of the emitter pins.

6. Thermal characteristics

Table 6: Thermal characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ	Unit
$R_{th(j-sp)}$	thermal resistance from junction to solder point	$T_{sp} \leq 90\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	[1] 340	K/W

[1] T_{sp} is the temperature at the soldering point of the emitter pins.

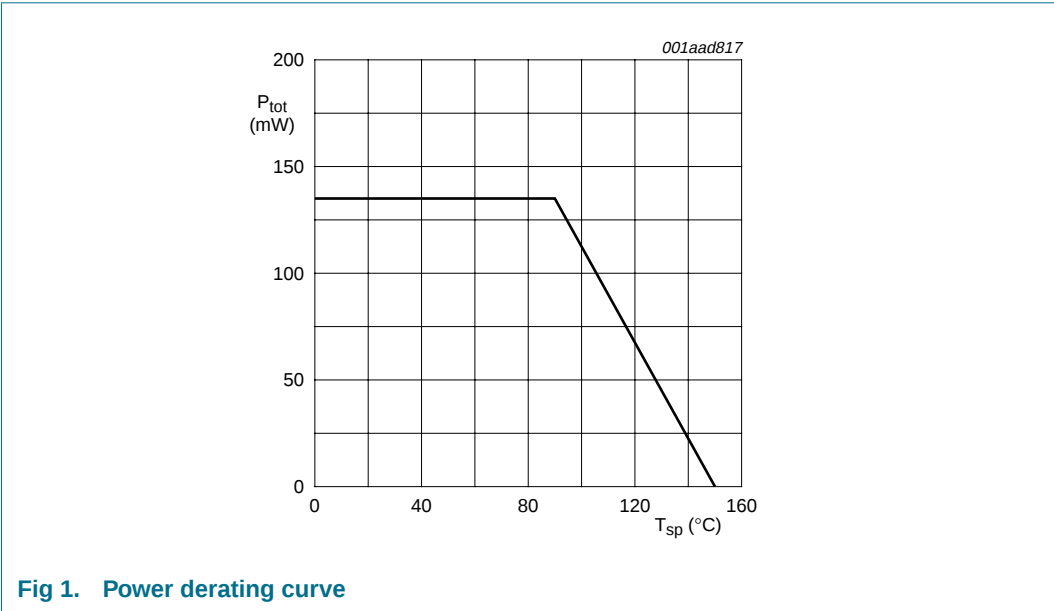


Fig 1. Power derating curve

7. Characteristics

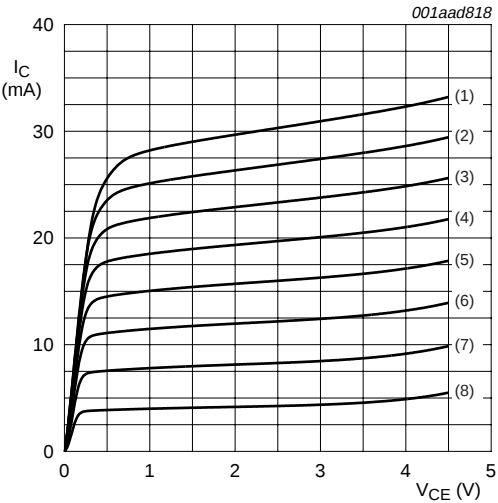
Table 7: Characteristics

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$V_{(BR)CBO}$	collector-base breakdown voltage	$I_C = 2.5\text{ }\mu\text{A}$; $I_E = 0\text{ mA}$	10	-	-	V
$V_{(BR)CEO}$	collector-emitter breakdown voltage	$I_C = 1\text{ mA}$; $I_B = 0\text{ mA}$	4.5	-	-	V
$V_{(BR)EBO}$	open-collector emitter-base breakdown voltage	$I_E = 2.5\text{ }\mu\text{A}$; $I_C = 0\text{ mA}$	1	-	-	V
I_{CBO}	collector-base cut-off current	$I_E = 0\text{ mA}$; $V_{CB} = 4.5\text{ V}$	-	-	15	nA
h_{FE}	DC current gain	$I_C = 25\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 2\text{ V}$	50	80	120	
C_{CES}	collector-emitter capacitance	$V_{CB} = 2\text{ V}$; $f = 1\text{ MHz}$	-	363	-	fF
C_{EBS}	emitter-base capacitance	$V_{EB} = 0.5\text{ V}$; $f = 1\text{ MHz}$	-	475	-	fF
C_{CBS}	collector-base capacitance	$V_{CB} = 2\text{ V}$; $f = 1\text{ MHz}$	-	102	-	fF
f_T	transition frequency	$I_C = 25\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 2\text{ V}$; $f = 2\text{ GHz}$; $T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$	-	25	-	GHz
$G_{p(max)}$	maximum power gain	$I_C = 25\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 2\text{ V}$; $f = 2\text{ GHz}$; $T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$ [1]	-	23	-	dB
$ S_{21} ^2$	insertion power gain	$I_C = 25\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 2\text{ V}$; $f = 2\text{ GHz}$; $T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$	-	18.5	-	dB
NF	noise figure	$I_C = 2\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 2\text{ V}$; $f = 900\text{ MHz}$; $\Gamma_S = \Gamma_{opt}$	-	0.8	-	dB
		$I_C = 2\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 2\text{ V}$; $f = 2\text{ GHz}$; $\Gamma_S = \Gamma_{opt}$	-	1.2	-	dB
$P_{L(1dB)}$	output power at 1 dB gain compression	$I_C = 25\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 2\text{ V}$; $f = 2\text{ GHz}$; $Z_S = Z_{S(opt)}$; $Z_L = Z_{L(opt)}$ [2]	-	12	-	dBm
IP3	third-order intercept point	$I_C = 25\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 2\text{ V}$; $f = 2\text{ GHz}$; $Z_S = Z_{S(opt)}$; $Z_L = Z_{L(opt)}$ [2]	-	22	-	dBm

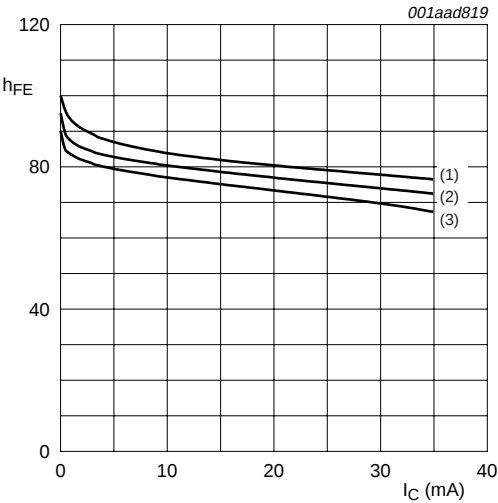
[1] $G_{p(max)}$ is the maximum power gain, if $K > 1$. If $K < 1$ then $G_{p(max)} = \text{MSG}$, see [Figure 8](#).

[2] Z_S is optimized for noise; Z_L is optimized for gain.



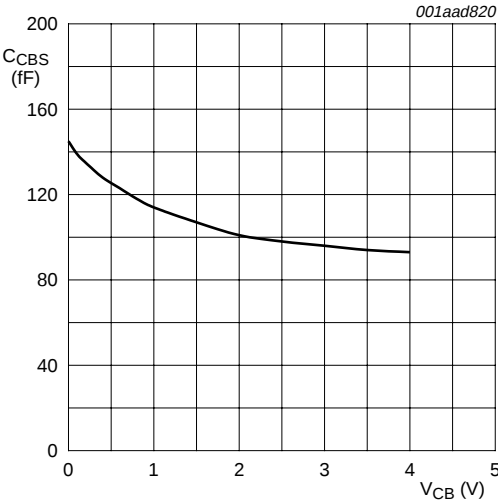
- (1) $I_B = 400 \mu A$
- (2) $I_B = 350 \mu A$
- (3) $I_B = 300 \mu A$
- (4) $I_B = 250 \mu A$
- (5) $I_B = 200 \mu A$
- (6) $I_B = 150 \mu A$
- (7) $I_B = 100 \mu A$
- (8) $I_B = 50 \mu A$

Fig 2. Collector current as a function of collector-emitter voltage; typical values



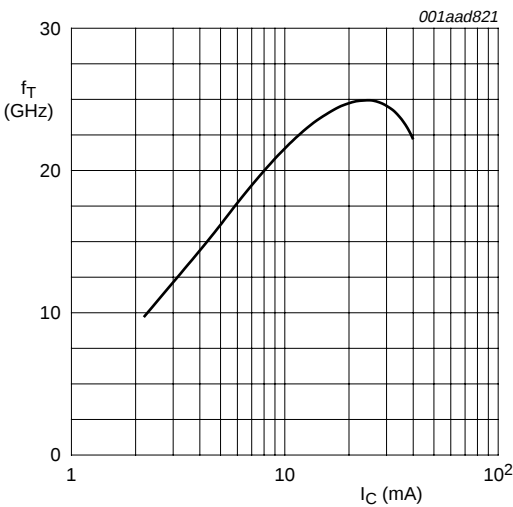
- (1) $V_{CE} = 3 V$
- (2) $V_{CE} = 2 V$
- (3) $V_{CE} = 1 V$

Fig 3. DC current gain as a function of collector current; typical values



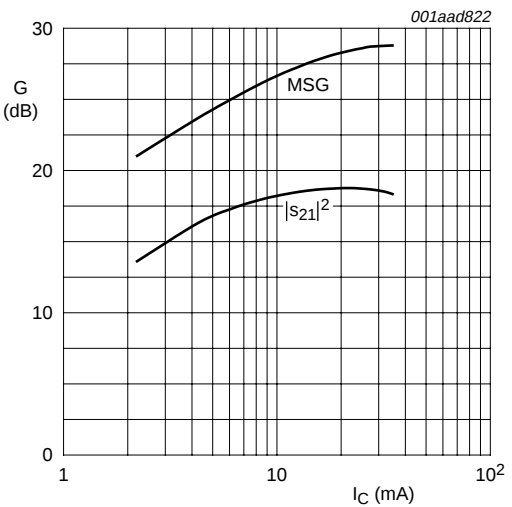
$f = 1 \text{ MHz}$

Fig 4. Collector-base capacitance as a function of collector-base voltage; typical values



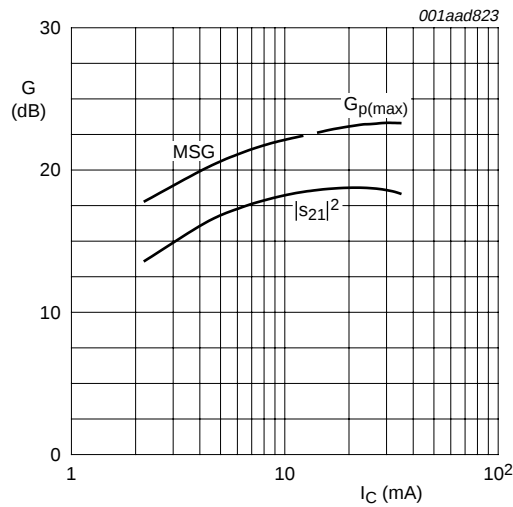
$V_{CE} = 2 \text{ V}$; $f = 2 \text{ GHz}$; $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Fig 5. Transition frequency as a function of collector current; typical values



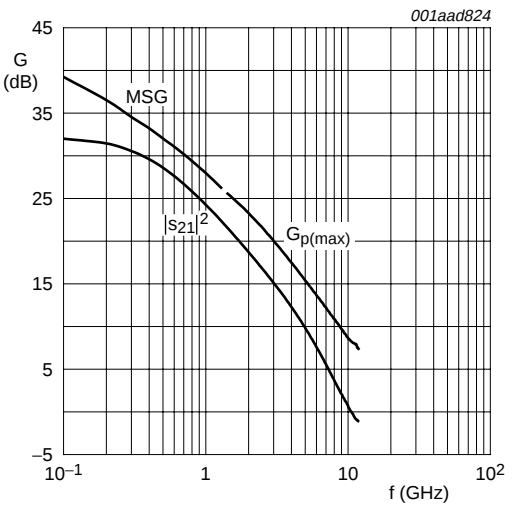
$V_{CE} = 2 \text{ V}$; $f = 0.9 \text{ GHz}$; $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Fig 6. Gain as a function of collector current; typical values



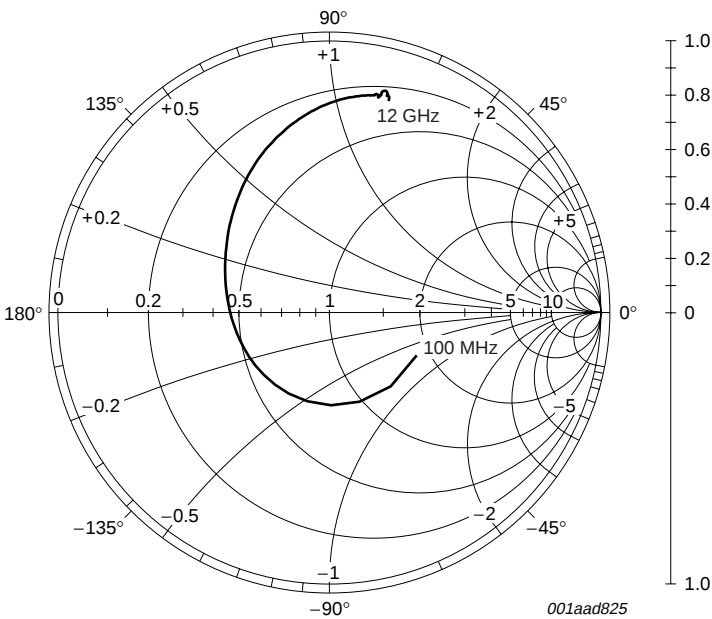
$V_{CE} = 2 \text{ V}$; $f = 2 \text{ GHz}$; $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Fig 7. Gain as a function of collector current; typical values



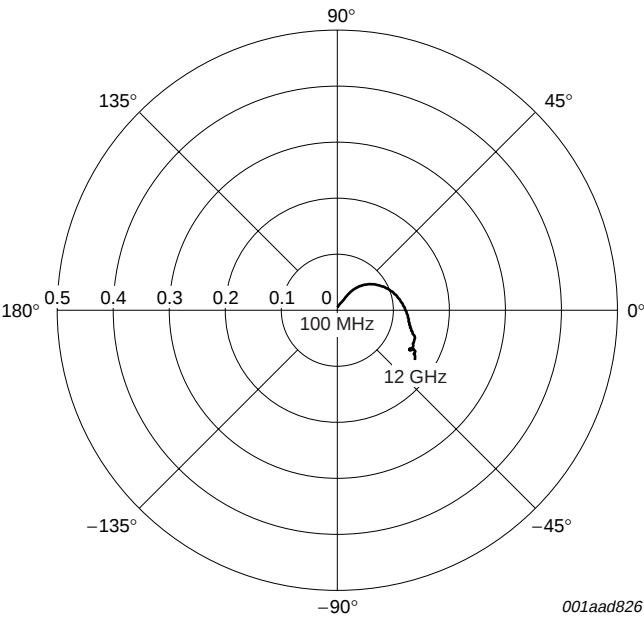
$V_{CE} = 2 \text{ V}$; $I_C = 25 \text{ mA}$; $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Fig 8. Gain as a function of frequency; typical values



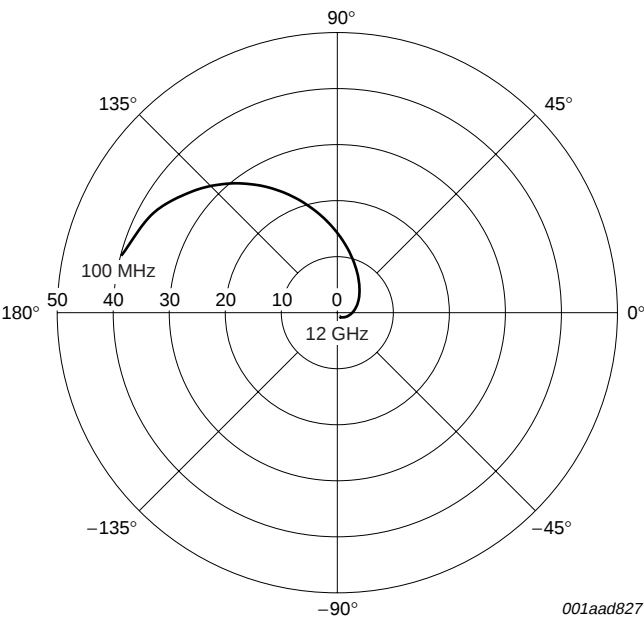
$V_{CE} = 2\text{ V}$; $I_C = 25\text{ mA}$; $Z_0 = 50\text{ }\Omega$

Fig 9. Common emitter input reflection coefficient (s_{11}); typical values



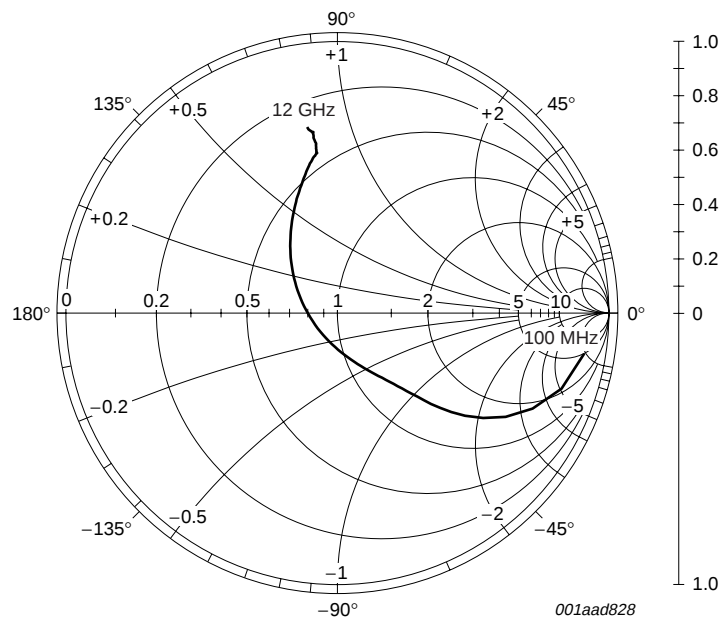
$V_{CE} = 2\text{ V}$; $I_C = 25\text{ mA}$

Fig 10. Common emitter reverse transmission coefficient (s_{12}); typical values



$V_{CE} = 2\text{ V}; I_C = 25\text{ mA}$

Fig 11. Common emitter forward transmission coefficient (s_{21}); typical values



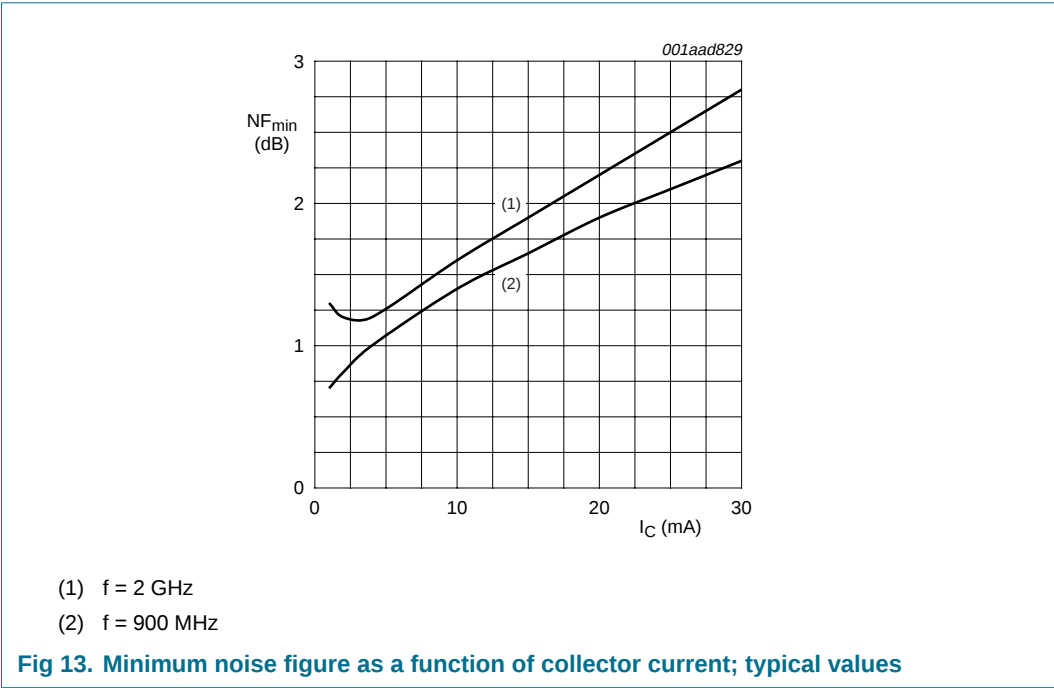
$V_{CE} = 2\text{ V}; I_C = 25\text{ mA}; Z_0 = 50\ \Omega$

Fig 12. Common emitter input reflection coefficient (s_{22}); typical values

7.1 Noise data

Table 8: Noise data
 $V_{CE} = 2\text{ V}$; typical values.

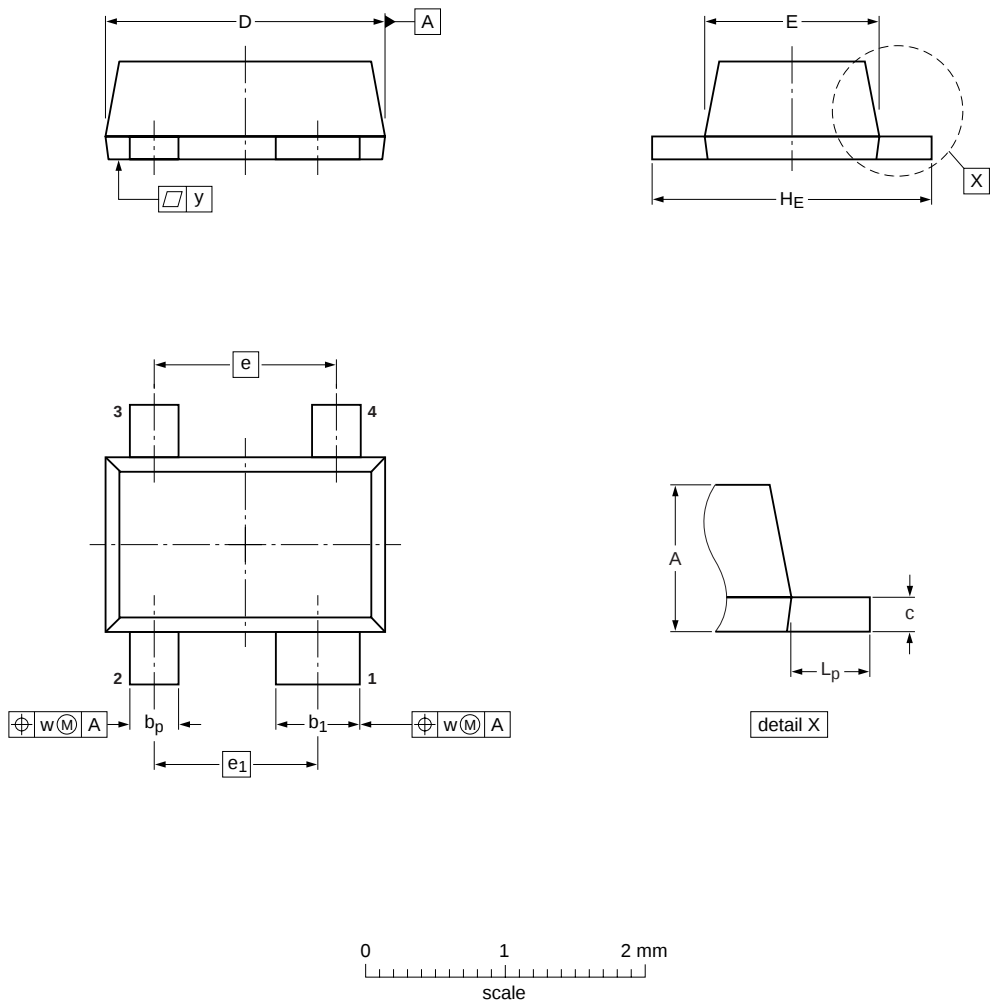
f (MHz)	I _C (mA)	NF _{min} (dB)	Γ _{opt}		r _n (Ω)
			ratio	(deg)	
900	1	0.7	0.67	19.1	0.40
	2	0.81	0.48	17.8	0.27
	4	1	0.28	11.7	0.24
	10	1.4	0.02	-63.9	0.19
	15	1.65	0.11	-162.4	0.18
	20	1.9	0.19	-165.5	0.18
	25	2.1	0.25	-166.3	0.19
	30	2.3	0.29	-166.5	0.19
2000	1	1.3	0.56	57.5	0.36
	2	1.2	0.43	57.2	0.25
	4	1.2	0.22	60.8	0.18
	10	1.6	0.06	137.4	0.19
	15	1.9	0.13	-162.1	0.20
	20	2.2	0.17	-155.5	0.20
	25	2.5	0.22	-152.2	0.21
	30	2.8	0.27	-150.8	0.25



8. Package outline

Plastic surface-mounted flat pack package; reverse pinning; 4 leads

SOT343F



DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

UNIT	A max	b _p	b ₁	c	D	E	e	e ₁	H _E	L _p	w	y
mm	0.75 0.65	0.4 0.3	0.7 0.5	0.25 0.10	2.2 1.8	1.35 1.15	1.3	1.15	2.2 2.0	0.48 0.38	0.2	0.1

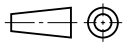
OUTLINE VERSION	REFERENCES				EUROPEAN PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
	IEC	JEDEC	JEITA			
SOT343F						05-07-12- 06-03-16

Fig 14. Package outline SOT343F

9. Revision history

Table 9: Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
BFG424F_1	20060321	Product data sheet	-	-

10. Data sheet status

Level	Data sheet status ^[1]	Product status ^{[2] [3]}	Definition
I	Objective data	Development	This data sheet contains data from the objective specification for product development. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to change the specification in any manner without notice.
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Limiting values definition — Limiting values given are in accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134). 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.

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