

NPN 2 GHz wideband transistor

BFR53

FEATURES

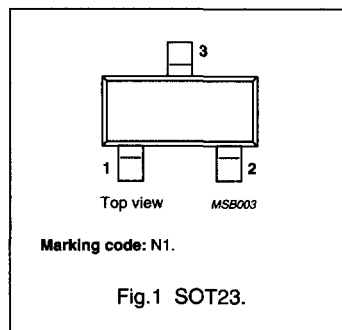
- Very low intermodulation distortion
- Very high power gain.

APPLICATIONS

- Thick and thin-film circuits.

PINNING

PIN	DESCRIPTION
1	base
2	emitter
3	collector



DESCRIPTION

NPN wideband transistor in a plastic SOT23 package.

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
V_{CBO}	collector-base voltage	open emitter	–	18	V
V_{CEO}	collector-emitter voltage	open base	–	10	V
I_{CM}	peak collector current	$f > 1$ MHz	–	100	mA
P_{tot}	total power dissipation	$T_s \leq 85$ °C	–	250	mW
C_{re}	feedback capacitance	$I_C = 2$ mA; $V_{CE} = 5$ V; $f = 1$ MHz; $T_{amb} = 25$ °C	0.9	–	pF
f_T	transition frequency	$I_C = 25$ mA; $V_{CE} = 5$ V; $f = 500$ MHz; $T_j = 25$ °C	2	–	GHz
G_{UM}	maximum unilateral power gain	$I_C = 30$ mA; $V_{CE} = 5$ V; $f = 800$ MHz; $T_{amb} = 25$ °C	10.5	–	dB

LIMITING VALUES

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

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
V_{CBO}	collector-base voltage	open emitter	–	18	V
V_{CEO}	collector-emitter voltage	open base	–	10	V
V_{EBO}	emitter-base voltage	open collector	–	2.5	V
I_C	collector current (DC)		–	50	mA
I_{CM}	peak collector current	$f > 1$ MHz	–	100	mA
P_{tot}	total power dissipation	$T_s \leq 85$ °C (note 1)	–	250	mW
T_{stg}	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 pin.

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THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	VALUE	UNIT
$R_{th\ j-s}$	thermal resistance from junction to soldering point	$T_s \leq 85\text{ °C}$; note 1	260	K/W

Note

- T_s is the temperature at the soldering point of the collector pin.

CHARACTERISTICS

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

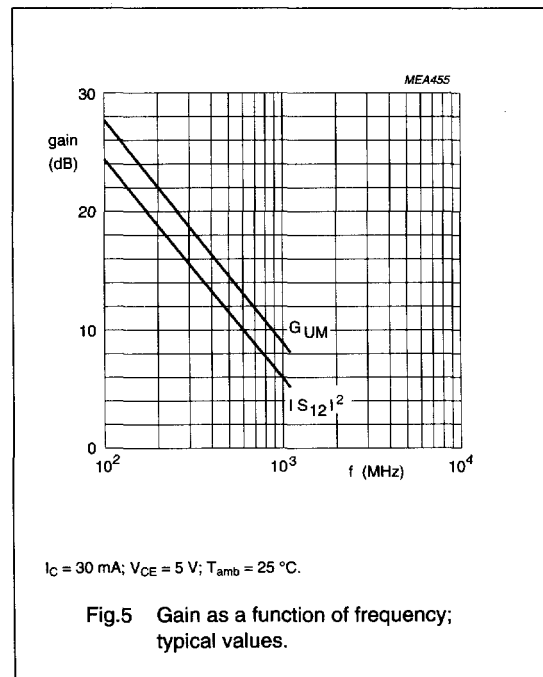
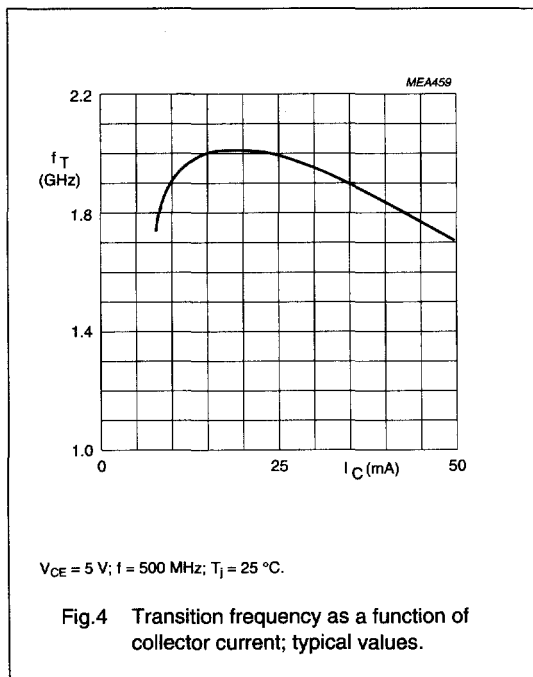
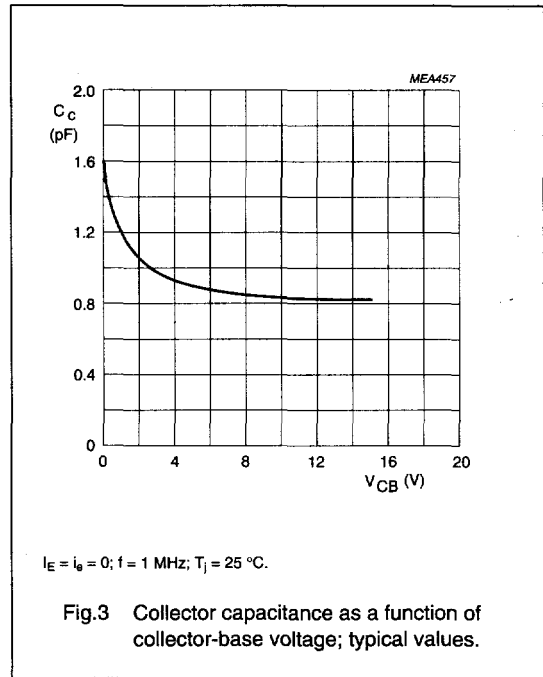
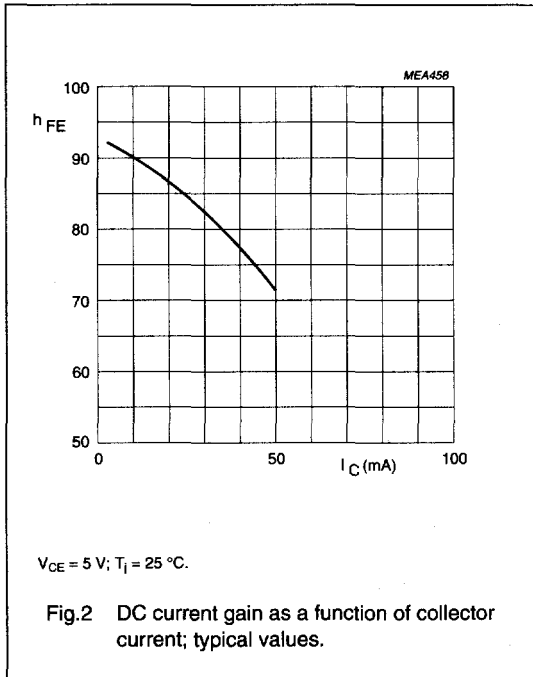
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
I_{CBO}	collector cut-off current	$I_E = 0$; $V_{CB} = 10\text{ V}$	–	–	50	nA
h_{FE}	DC current gain	$I_C = 25\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 5\text{ V}$; see Fig.2	25	–	–	
		$I_C = 50\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 5\text{ V}$; see Fig.2	25	–	–	
C_c	collector capacitance	$I_E = I_B = 0$; $V_{CB} = 5\text{ V}$; $f = 1\text{ MHz}$; see Fig.3	–	0.9	–	pF
C_e	emitter capacitance	$I_C = I_C = 0$; $V_{EB} = 0.5\text{ V}$; $f = 1\text{ MHz}$	–	1.5	–	pF
C_{re}	feedback capacitance	$I_C = 2\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 5\text{ V}$; $f = 1\text{ MHz}$; $T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$	–	0.9	–	pF
f_T	transition frequency	$I_C = 25\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 5\text{ V}$; $f = 500\text{ MHz}$; see Fig.4	–	2	–	GHz
G_{UM}	maximum unilateral power gain (note 1)	$I_C = 30\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 5\text{ V}$; $f = 800\text{ MHz}$; $T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$; see Fig.5	–	10.5	–	dB
F	noise figure	$I_C = 2\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 5\text{ V}$; $f = 500\text{ MHz}$; $T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$; see Fig.6	–	–	5	dB

Note

- 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.

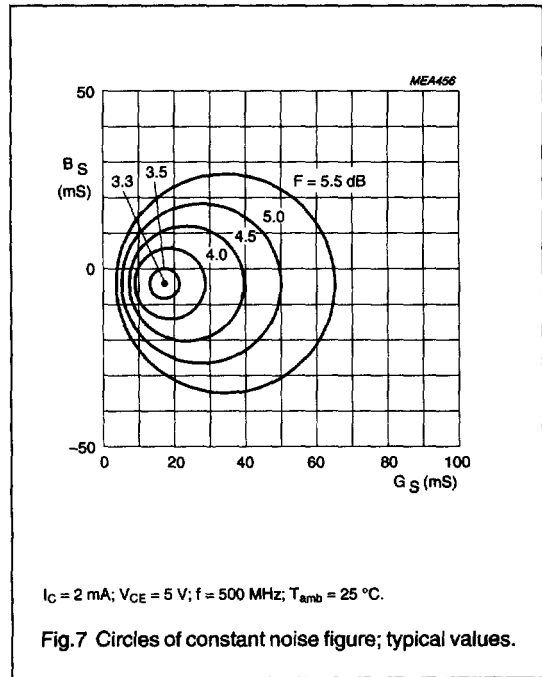
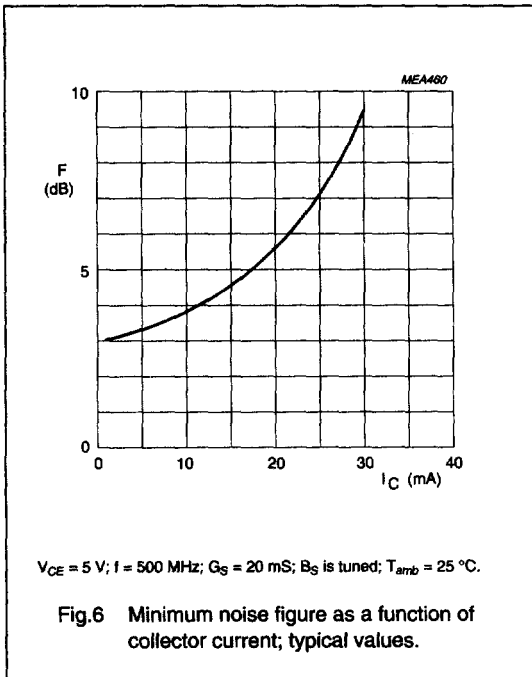
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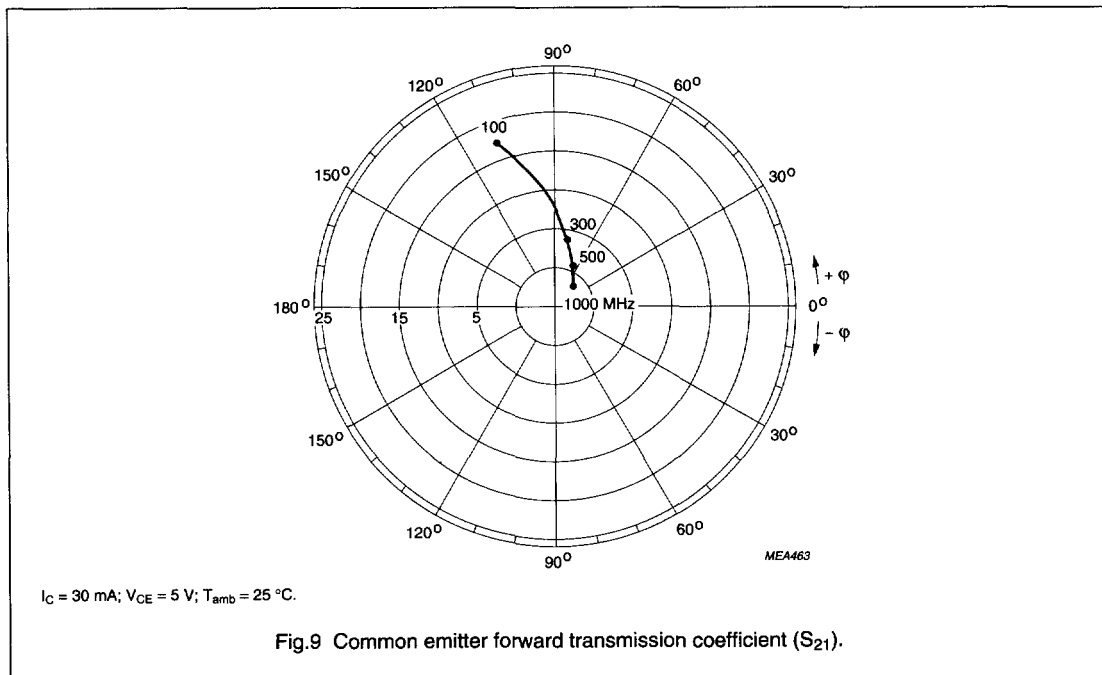
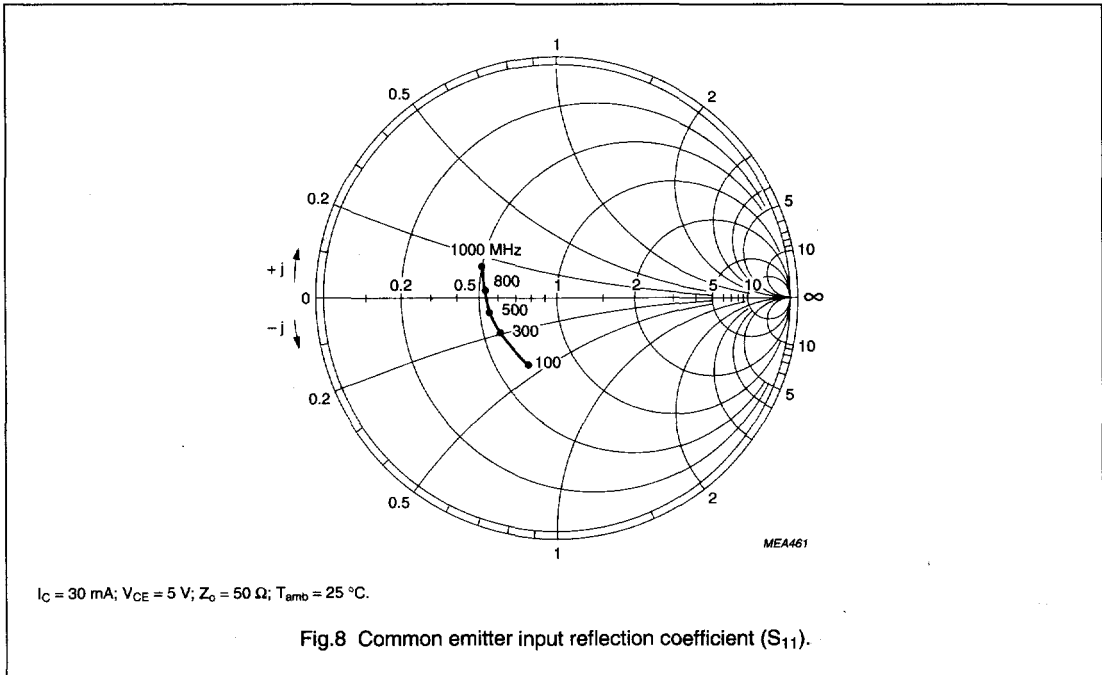
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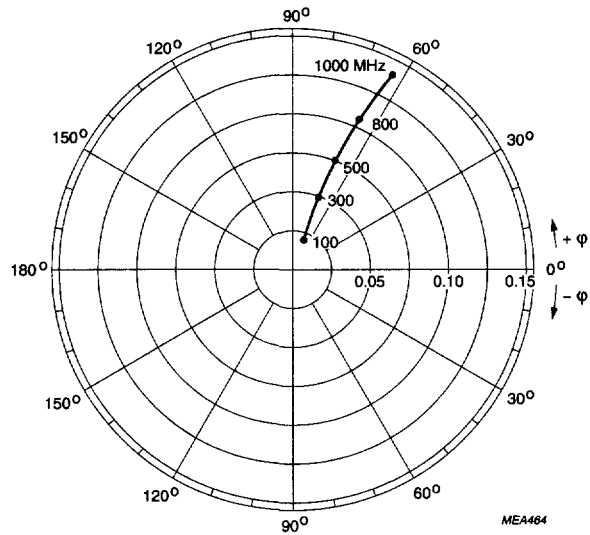
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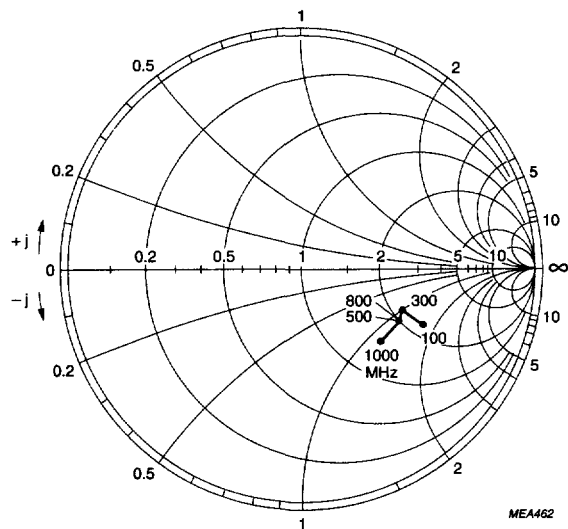
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$I_C = 30 \text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

Fig.10 Common emitter reverse transmission coefficient (S_{12}).



$I_C = 30 \text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$; $Z_0 = 50 \text{ } \Omega$; $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

Fig.11 Common emitter output reflection coefficient (S_{22}).