2N5943

The RF Line

NPN SILICON HIGH-FREQUENCY TRANSISTOR

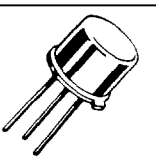
. . . designed specifically for broadband applications requiring low cross-modulation distortion and low-noise figure. Characterized for use in CATV applications.

- Low Noise Figure – @ f = 200 MHz
  NF (Narrowband) = 3.4 dB (Typ)
  NF (Broadband) = 6.8 dB (Typ)
- High Current-Gain – Bandwidth Product –
  f_T = 1200 MHz (Min) @ I_C = 50 mAdc
- Completely Characterized with s and y-Parameters

1.2 GHz – 50 mAdc

NPN SILICON HIGH-FREQUENCY TRANSISTOR

NPN SILICON

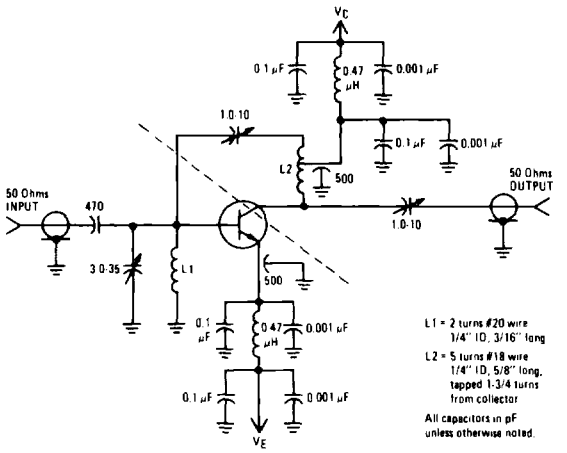


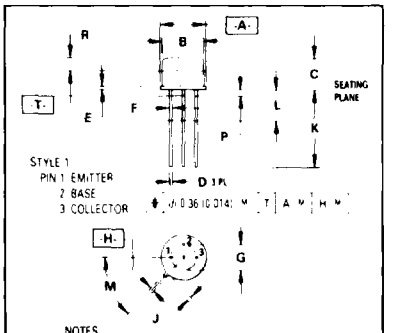
***MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	30	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	40	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	3.5	Vdc
Collector Current – Continuous	I_C	400	mAdc
Total Device Dissipation @ T_A = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P_D	1.0 5.7	Watt mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation @ T_C = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P_D	3.5 0.02	Watts W/°C
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	T_J, T_{stg}	-65 to +200	°C

*Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

FIGURE 1 – NARROW-BAND TEST CIRCUIT





NOTES
1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.
3. DIMENSION J MEASURED FROM DIMENSION A MAXIMUM.
4. DIMENSION B SHALL NOT VARY MORE THAN 0.25 (0.010) IN ZONE R. THIS ZONE CONTROLLED FOR AUTOMATIC HANDLING.
5. DIMENSION F APPLIES BETWEEN DIMENSION P AND L. DIMENSION D APPLIES BETWEEN DIMENSION L AND K MINIMUM. LEAD DIAMETER IS UNCONTROLLED IN DIMENSION P AND BEYOND DIMENSION K MINIMUM.

DIM	MILLIMETERS MIN	MILLIMETERS MAX	INCHES MIN	INCHES MAX
A	8.51	9.39	0.335	0.370
B	7.75	8.50	0.305	0.335
C	6.10	6.60	0.240	0.260
D	0.41	0.53	0.016	0.021
E	0.23	1.04	0.009	0.041
F	0.41	0.48	0.016	0.019
G	5.08 BSC		0.200 BSC	
H	0.72	0.86	0.028	0.034
J	0.74	1.14	0.029	0.045
K	12.70	19.05	0.500	0.750
L	6.35	–	0.250	–
M	45° BSC		45° BSC	
P	–	1.27	–	0.050
R	2.54	–	0.100	

CASE 79-04
TO-205AD
(TO-39)

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***ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTICS					
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 5.0 mAdc, I_B = 0)	$V_{(BR)CEO}$	30	–	–	Vdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 100 μAdc, I_E = 0)	$V_{(BR)CBO}$	40	–	–	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 100 μAdc, I_C = 0)	$V_{(BR)EBO}$	3.5	–	–	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 20 Vdc, I_B = 0)	I_{CEO}	–	–	50	μAdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 15 Vdc, I_E = 0)	I_{CBO}	–	–	10	μAdc
ON CHARACTERISTICS					
DC Current Gain (I_C = 50 mAdc, V_{CE} = 15 Vdc)	h_{FE}	25	–	300	–
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 100 mAdc, I_B = 10 mAdc)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	–	0.15	0.2	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 100 mAdc, I_B = 10 mAdc)	$V_{BE(sat)}$	–	0.88	1.0	Vdc
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS					
Current-Gain – Bandwidth Product (Figure 2)	f_T				MHz
(I_C = 25 mAdc, V_{CE} = 15 Vdc, f = 200 MHz)		1000	1350	–	
(I_C = 50 mAdc, V_{CE} = 15 Vdc, f = 200 MHz)		1200	1550	2400	
(I_C = 100 mAdc, V_{CE} = 15 Vdc, f = 200 MHz)		1000	1425	–	
Collector-Base Capacitance (Figure 5) (V_{CB} = 30 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kHz)	C_{cb}	1.0	1.6	2.5	pF
Emitter-Base Capacitance (Figure 5) (V_{EB} = 0.5 Vdc, I_C = 0, f = 100 kHz)	C_{eb}	–	8.4	15	pF
Small-Signal Current Gain (I_C = 50 mAdc, V_{CE} = 15 Vdc, f = 1.0 kHz)	h_{fe}	25	–	350	–
Collector-Base Time Constant (I_E = 50 mAdc, V_{CB} = 15 Vdc, f = 31.8 MHz)	$r_b'C_c$	–	5.5	–	ps
Noise Figure	NF				dB
(I_C = 30 mAdc, V_{CE} = 15 Vdc, f = 200 MHz) (Figure 1)		–	3.4	–	
(I_C = 35 mAdc, V_{CE} = 15 Vdc, f = 200 MHz) (Figures 6, 11, 14) (1)		–	6.8	8.0	
FUNCTIONAL TEST					
Common-Emitter Amplifier Power Gain	G_{pe}				dB
(I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 15 Vdc, f = 200 MHz) (Figure 1)		–	11.4	–	
(I_C = 50 mAdc, V_{CE} = 15 Vdc, f = 250 MHz) (Figure 6)		7.0	7.6	–	
Intermodulation Distortion (Figure 7) (I_C = 50 mAdc, V_{CE} = 15 Vdc, V_{out} = +50 dBmV)	IM	–	–	-50	dB
Cross Modulation Distortion (Figure 8)	XM				dB
(I_C = 50 mAdc, V_{CE} = 15 Vdc, V_{out} = +40 dBmV)		–	-67	–	
(I_C = 50 mAdc, V_{CE} = 15 Vdc, V_{out} = +50 dBmV)		–	-45	-42	

*Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

(1) Includes noise figure of post-amplifier and matching pad.

FIGURE 2 – CURRENT-GAIN – BANDWIDTH PRODUCT

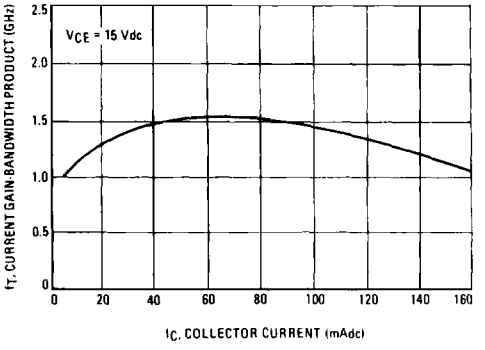


FIGURE 3 – COLLECTOR-BASE TIME CONSTANT

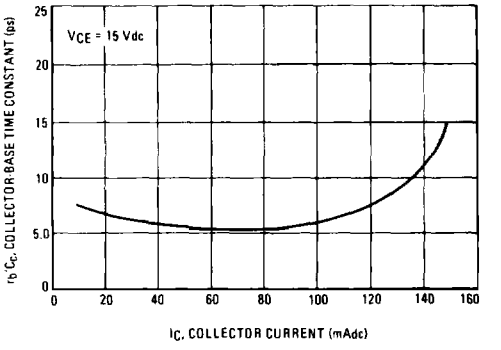


FIGURE 4 – SATURATION VOLTAGES

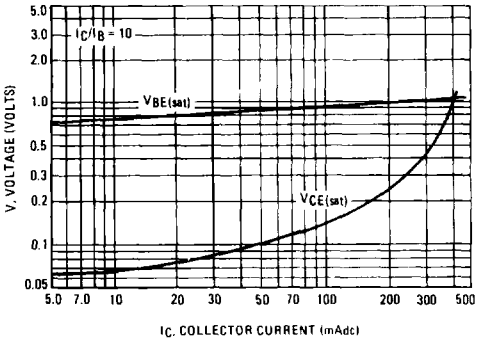


FIGURE 5 – CAPACITANCES versus REVERSE VOLTAGE

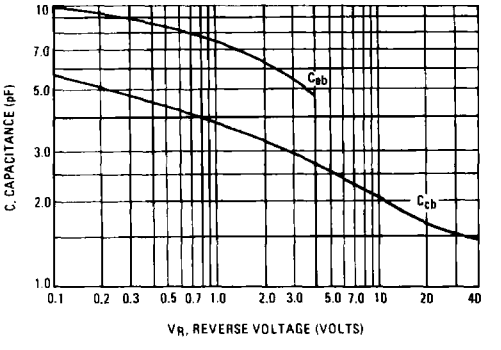
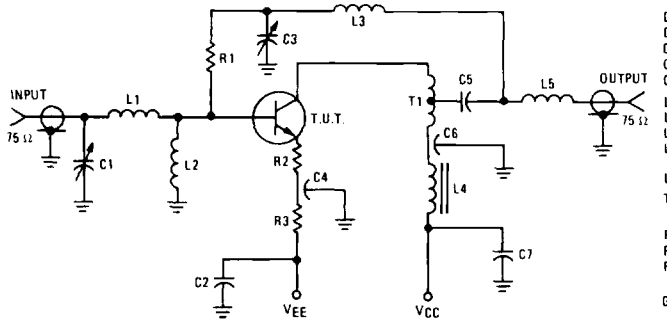


FIGURE 6 – BROADBAND TEST CIRCUIT



C1	1.0-10 pF	JOHANSON 2951 OR EQUIVALENT
C2, C7	0.01 μF	
C3	0.5-6.0 pF	JOHANSON 4642 OR EQUIVALENT
C4, C6	1500 pF	
C5	470 pF	
L1	2 TURNS AWG #26, 5/32" I.D.	
L2	1 μH MOLDED CHOKE	
L3	5 TURNS AWG #26, 3/32" I.D.	
L4	FERRITE CHOKE, 3 TURNS #30 ON STACKPOLE 57-0156 BEAD	
L5	2 TURNS AWG #26, 3/32" I.D.	
T1	AWG #30 TRIFILAR WOUND 1-9-9 ON STACKPOLE 57-0985, #11 TOROID	
R1	270 OHMS	
R2	18 OHMS	
R3	150 OHMS	

GARLOCK TEFLON SOCKET

FIGURE 7 – CROSS-MODULATION DISTORTION versus COLLECTOR CURRENT

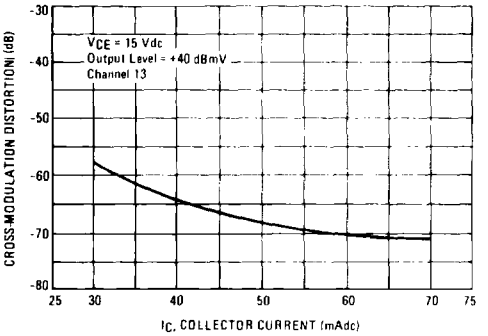


FIGURE 8 – CROSS-MODULATION DISTORTION versus OUTPUT LEVEL

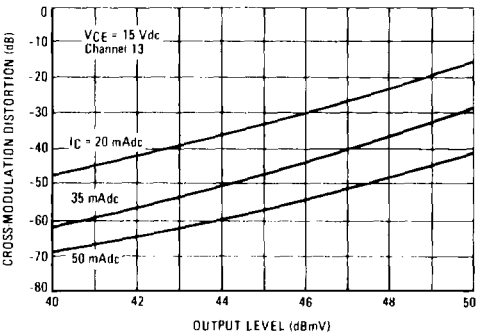


FIGURE 9 – NARROWBAND NOISE FIGURE versus COLLECTOR CURRENT

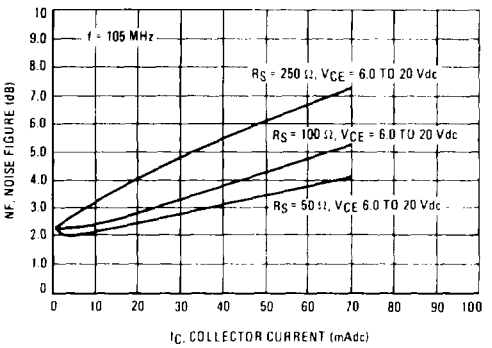


FIGURE 10 – NARROWBAND NOISE FIGURE versus COLLECTOR CURRENT

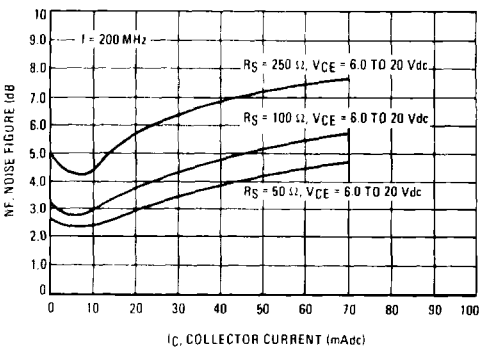


FIGURE 11 – BROADBAND NOISE FIGURE versus COLLECTOR CURRENT

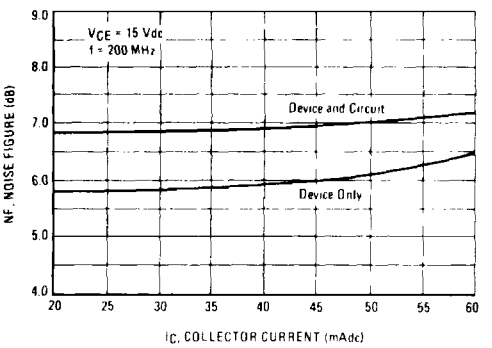


FIGURE 12 – NARROWBAND NOISE FIGURE versus FREQUENCY

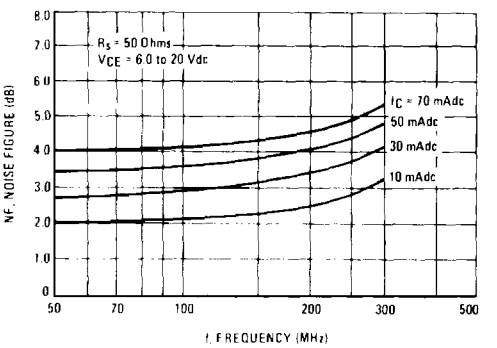


FIGURE 13 – INPUT ADMITTANCE versus FREQUENCY

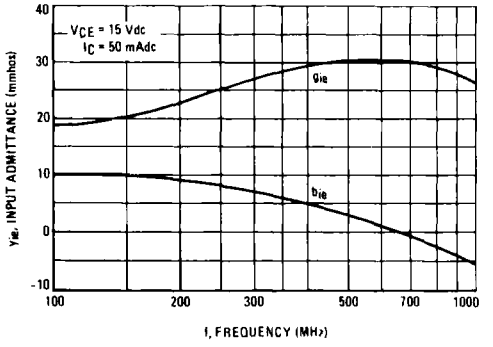


FIGURE 14 – INPUT ADMITTANCE versus COLLECTOR CURRENT

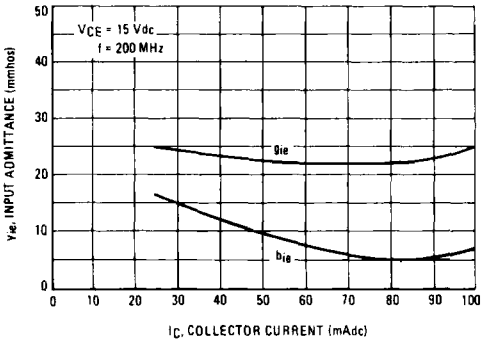


FIGURE 15 – REVERSE TRANSFER ADMITTANCE versus FREQUENCY

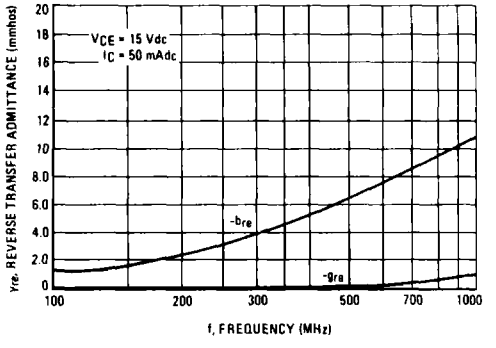


FIGURE 16 – REVERSE TRANSFER ADMITTANCE versus COLLECTOR CURRENT

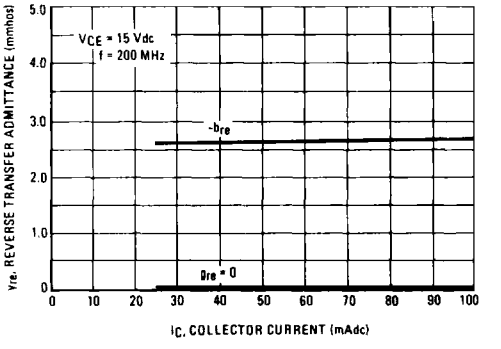


FIGURE 17 – FORWARD TRANSFER ADMITTANCE versus FREQUENCY

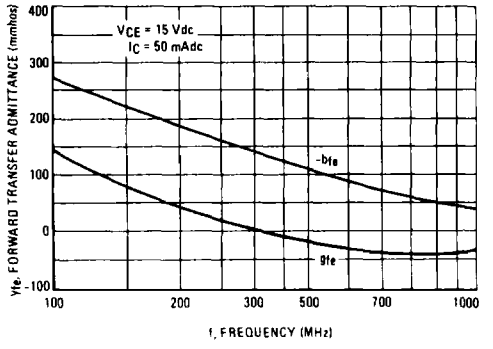


FIGURE 18 – FORWARD TRANSFER ADMITTANCE versus COLLECTOR CURRENT

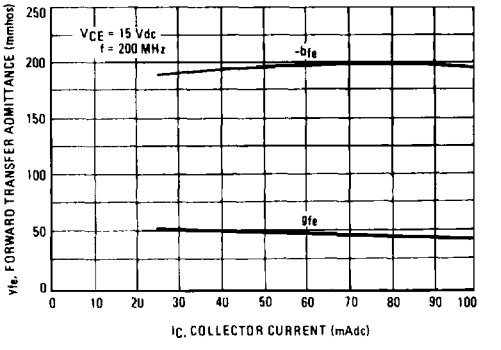


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FIGURE 19 – OUTPUT ADMITTANCE versus FREQUENCY

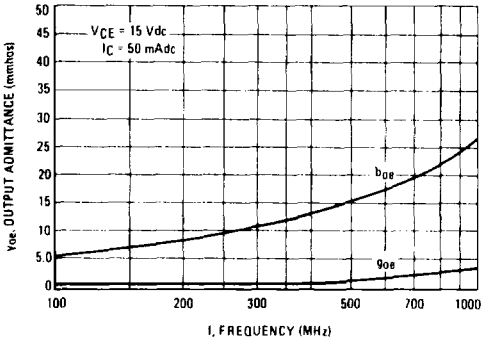

FIGURE 20 – OUTPUT ADMITTANCE versus COLLECTOR CURRENT

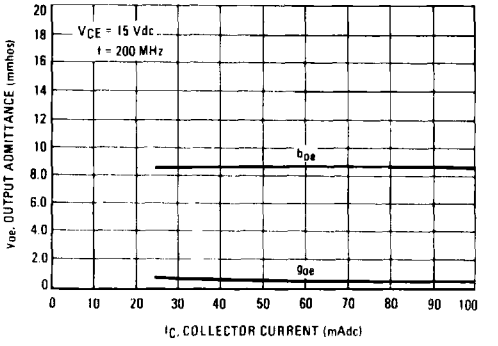

FIGURE 21 – INPUT REFLECTION COEFFICIENT versus FREQUENCY

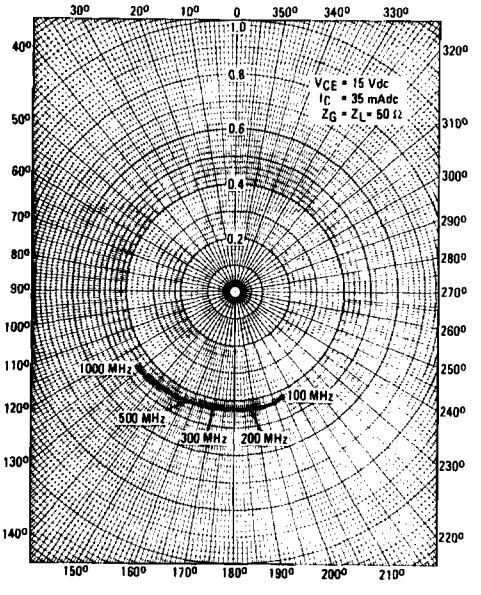

FIGURE 22 – OUTPUT REFLECTION COEFFICIENT versus FREQUENCY

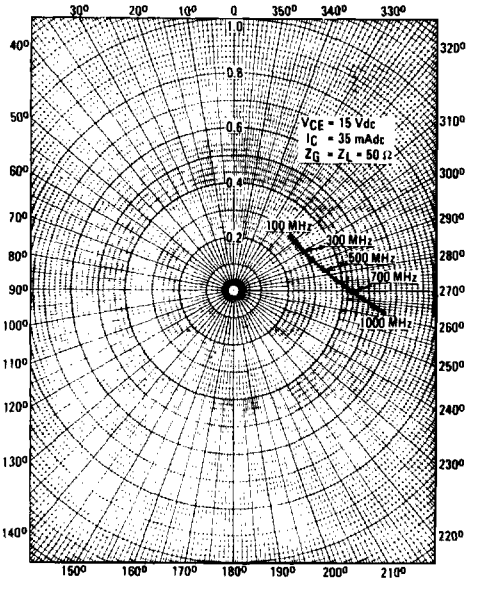

FIGURE 23 – REVERSE TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT versus FREQUENCY

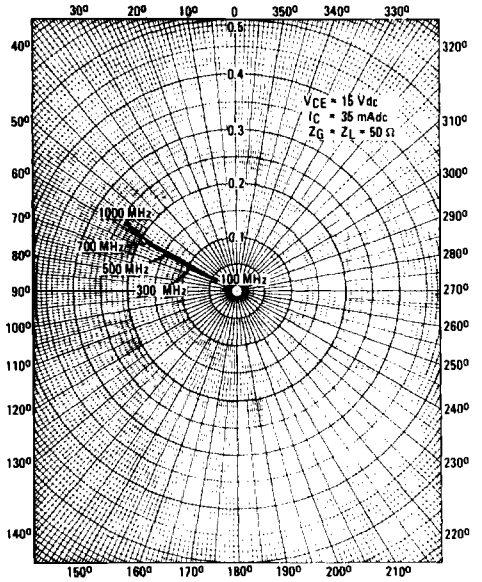

FIGURE 24 – FORWARD TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT versus FREQUENCY

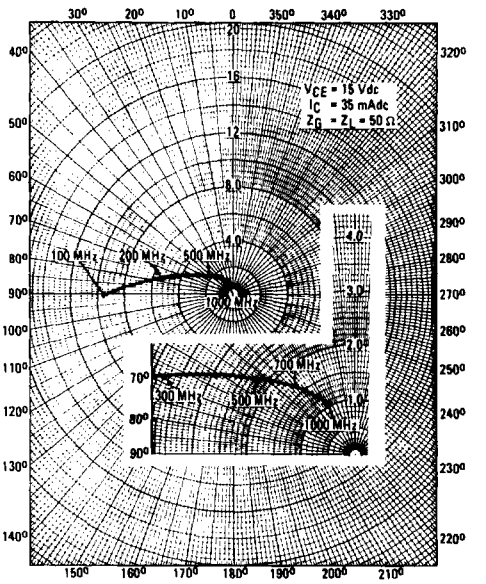

FIGURE 25 – INPUT REFLECTION COEFFICIENT AND OUTPUT REFLECTION COEFFICIENT versus FREQUENCY