

NPN 3.5 GHz wideband transistor

BFR94A

DESCRIPTION

NPN resistance-stabilized transistor in a SOT122E capstan envelope.

It features extremely low cross modulation, intermodulation and second order intermodulation distortion. Due to its high transition frequency, it has a high power gain, in conjunction with good wideband properties, and low noise up to high frequencies.

It is primarily intended for CATV and MATV applications.

The BFR94A is a replacement for the BFR94. The SOT122E footprint is similar to that of the SOT48, used for the BFR94.

PINNING

PIN	DESCRIPTION
1	collector
2	emitter
3	base
4	emitter

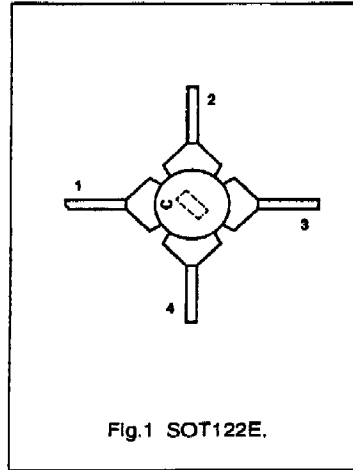


Fig.1 SOT122E.

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
V_{CBO}	collector-base voltage	open emitter	-	30	V
V_{CEO}	collector-emitter voltage	open base	-	25	V
I_C	DC collector current		-	150	mA
P_{tot}	total power dissipation	up to $T_c = 145^\circ\text{C}$; $f > 1\text{ MHz}$	-	3.5	W
f_T	transition frequency	$I_C = 90\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 20\text{ V}$; $f = 500\text{ MHz}$; $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	3.5	-	GHz
F	noise figure	$I_C = 90\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 20\text{ V}$; $f = 200\text{ MHz}$; $T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$	8	10	dB
d_{im}	intermodulation distortion	$I_C = 90\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 20\text{ V}$; $V_o = 60\text{ dBmV}$; $f_{(out)} = 194.25\text{ MHz}$	-63	-	dB
d_2	second order intermodulation distortion	$I_C = 90\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 20\text{ V}$; $V_o = 48\text{ dBmV}$; $f_p + f_q = 210\text{ MHz}$	-	-56	dB

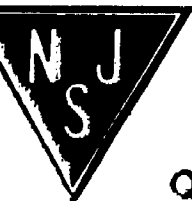
LIMITING VALUES

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

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
V_{CBO}	collector-base voltage	open emitter	-	30	V
V_{CEO}	collector-emitter voltage	open base	-	25	V
V_{CER}	collector-emitter voltage	$R_{BE} = 100\ \Omega$	-	35	V
V_{EBO}	emitter-base voltage	open collector	-	3	V
I_C	DC collector current		-	150	mA
I_{CM}	peak collector current	$f > 1\text{ MHz}$	-	300	mA
P_{tot}	total power dissipation	up to $T_c = 145^\circ\text{C}$; $f > 1\text{ MHz}$	-	3.5	W
T_{stg}	storage temperature		-65	200	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_j	junction temperature		-	200	$^\circ\text{C}$

THERMAL RESISTANCE

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	THERMAL RESISTANCE
$R_{th(jc)}$	thermal resistance from junction to case	15 K/W



CHARACTERISTICS

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

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
I_{CBO}	collector cut-off current	$I_E = 0; V_{CE} = 20\text{ V}$	–	–	50	μA
h_{FE}	DC current gain	$I_C = 50\text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 20\text{ V}$	30	–	–	
		$I_C = 150\text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 20\text{ V}$	30	–	–	
f_T	transition frequency	$I_C = 90\text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 20\text{ V}; f = 500\text{ MHz}$	–	3.5	–	GHz
		$I_C = 150\text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 20\text{ V}; f = 500\text{ MHz}$	–	3.5	–	GHz
C_C	collector capacitance	$I_E = I_B = 0; V_{CB} = 20\text{ V}; f = 1\text{ MHz}$	–	3.5	–	pF
C_E	emitter capacitance	$I_C = I_E = 0; V_{EB} = 0.5\text{ V}; f = 1\text{ MHz}$	–	12	–	pF
C_{fe}	feedback capacitance	$I_C = 10\text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 20\text{ V}; f = 1\text{ MHz}$	–	1.3	–	pF
C_{cs}	collector-stud capacitance	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$	–	2	–	pF
G_{UM}	maximum unilateral power gain (note 1)	$I_C = 90\text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 20\text{ V}; f = 500\text{ MHz}; T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	–	13.5	–	dB
F	noise figure	$I_C = 90\text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 20\text{ V}; f = 200\text{ MHz}; T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	–	8	10	dB
		$I_C = 90\text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 20\text{ V}; f = 500\text{ MHz}; T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	–	5	–	dB
d_{im}	intermodulation distortion	note 2	–	–63	–	dB
d_2	second order intermodulation distortion	note 3	–	–	–56	dB
V_O	output voltage	see Fig.2 and note 4	–	700	–	mV

Notes

- 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.
- $I_C = 90\text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 20\text{ V}; R_L = 75\ \Omega;$
 $V_p = V_O = 60\text{ dBmV}$ at $f_p = 196.25\text{ MHz};$
 $V_q = V_O - 6\text{ dB}$ at $f_q = 203.25\text{ MHz};$
 $V_r = V_O - 6\text{ dB}$ at $f_r = 205.25\text{ MHz};$
 measured at $f_{(p+q-r)} = 194.25\text{ MHz}.$
- $I_C = 90\text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 20\text{ V};$
 $f_p = 66\text{ MHz}; f_q = 144\text{ MHz}; f_p + f_q = 210\text{ MHz}; V_O = 48\text{ dBmV}.$
- $d_{im} = -60\text{ dB}$ (DIN 45004B); $I_C = 90\text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 20\text{ V}; R_L = 75\ \Omega; T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C};$
 $V_p = V_O$ at $d_{im} = -60\text{ dB}; f_p = 495.25\text{ MHz};$
 $V_q = V_O - 6\text{ dB}; f_q = 503.25\text{ MHz};$
 $V_r = V_O - 6\text{ dB}; f_r = 505.25\text{ MHz};$
 measured at $f_{(p+q-r)} = 493.25\text{ MHz}.$