

## NPN 3.5 GHz wideband transistor

T-33-05

BFR95

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## DESCRIPTION

NPN resistance-stabilized transistor in a SOT5 (TO-39) metal envelope, with collector connected to the case.

The transistor features low cross modulation, intermodulation and second order intermodulation distortion. Due to its high transition frequency, it has a high power gain combined with excellent wideband properties and low noise up to high frequencies.

It is primarily intended for CATV and MATV applications.

## PINNING

| PIN | DESCRIPTION |
|-----|-------------|
| 1   | emitter     |
| 2   | base        |
| 3   | collector   |

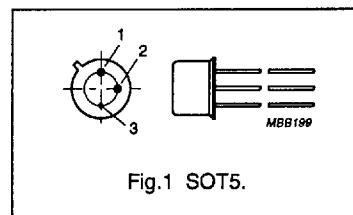


Fig.1 SOT5.

## 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 $T_s = 125^\circ\text{C}$ (note 1)   | —    | 1.5  | W    |
| $f_T$     | transition frequency                    | $I_C = 80 \text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 20 \text{ V}; f = 500 \text{ MHz}; T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$  | 3.5  | —    | GHz  |
| F         | noise figure                            | $I_C = 80 \text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 18 \text{ V}; f = 200 \text{ MHz}; T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$  | 9    | 10   | dB   |
| $d_{im}$  | intermodulation distortion              | $I_C = 80 \text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 18 \text{ V}; R_L = 75 \Omega; T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}; V_O = 60 \text{ dBmV}; f_{(p+q-r)} = 194.25 \text{ MHz}$ | -64  | —    | dB   |
| $d_2$     | second order intermodulation distortion | $I_C = 80 \text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 18 \text{ V}; T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}; V_O = 48 \text{ dBmV}; f_{(p+q)} = 210 \text{ MHz}$                       | -62  | —    | dB   |

## Note

1.  $T_s$  is the temperature at the soldering point of the collector lead.

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**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 $T_s = 125^\circ\text{C}$ (note 1) | -    | 1.5  | W                |
| $T_{stg}$ | storage temperature       |  | -65  | 200  | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| $T_J$     | junction temperature      |  | -    | 200  | $^\circ\text{C}$ |

**THERMAL RESISTANCE**

| SYMBOL        | PARAMETER   | CONDITIONS                               | THERMAL RESISTANCE |
|---------------|---|--|--------------------|
| $R_{th\ j-s}$ | thermal resistance from junction to soldering point | up to $T_s = 125^\circ\text{C}$ (note 1) | 50 K/W             |

**Note**

1.  $T_s$  is the temperature at the soldering point of the collector lead.

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## CHARACTERISTICS

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

| SYMBOL    | PARAMETER                               | CONDITIONS  | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT          |
|-----------|---|---|------|------|------|---------------|
| $I_{CBO}$ | collector cut-off current               | $I_E = 0; V_{CB} = 20 \text{ V}$  | -    | -    | 50   | $\mu\text{A}$ |
| $h_{FE}$  | 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                    | $I_C = 80 \text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 20 \text{ V}; f = 500 \text{ MHz}$                             | -    | 3.5  | -    | GHz           |
|           |   | $I_C = 150 \text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 20 \text{ V}; f = 500 \text{ MHz}$                            | -    | 3.5  | -    | GHz           |
| $C_c$     | collector capacitance                   | $I_E = i_e = 0; V_{CB} = 20 \text{ V}; f = 1 \text{ MHz}$                                     | -    | 3.5  | -    | pF            |
| $C_{re}$  | feedback capacitance                    | $I_C = 10 \text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 20 \text{ V}; f = 1 \text{ MHz}$                               | -    | 1.6  | -    | pF            |
| $F$       | noise figure                            | $I_C = 80 \text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 18 \text{ V}; f = 200 \text{ MHz}; T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | -    | 9    | 10   | dB            |
| $d_{im}$  | intermodulation distortion              | note 1  | -    | -64  | -    | dB            |
| $d_2$     | second order intermodulation distortion | note 2  | -    | -62  | -56  | dB            |

## Notes

- $I_C = 80 \text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 18 \text{ V}; R_L = 75 \Omega; T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C};$   
 $V_p = V_O = 60 \text{ dBmV}$  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  $f_{(p+q-r)} = 194.25 \text{ MHz}.$
- $I_C = 80 \text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 18 \text{ V}; T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C};$   
 $f_p = 66 \text{ MHz}; f_q = 144 \text{ MHz}; f_{(p+q)} = 210 \text{ MHz}; V_O = 48 \text{ dBmV}.$