Product data sheet

## 1. Product profile

## 1.1 General description

NPN silicon RF transistor for high speed, low noise applications in a plastic, 4-pin dual-emitter SOT143R package.

The BFU520XR is part of the BFU5 family of transistors, suitable for small signal to medium power applications up to 2 GHz.

### 1.2 Features and benefits

- Low noise, high breakdown RF transistor
- AEC-Q101 qualified
- Minimum noise figure (NF<sub>min</sub>) = 0.65 dB at 900 MHz
- Maximum stable gain 20 dB at 900 MHz
- 11 GHz f<sub>T</sub> silicon technology

## 1.3 Applications

- Applications requiring high supply voltages and high breakdown voltages
- Broadband amplifiers up to 2 GHz
- Low noise amplifiers for ISM applications
- ISM band oscillators

### 1.4 Quick reference data

Table 1. Quick reference data

T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
$V_{CB}$	collector-base voltage	open emitter	-	-	24	V
$V_{CE}$	collector-emitter voltage	open base	-	-	12	V
		shorted base	-	-	24	V
$V_{EB}$	emitter-base voltage	open collector	-	-	2	V
I <sub>C</sub>	collector current		-	5	30	mA
P <sub>tot</sub>	total power dissipation	$T_{sp} \le 87  ^{\circ}C$		-	450	mW
h <sub>FE</sub>	DC current gain	$I_C = 5 \text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 8 \text{ V}$	60	95	200	
C <sub>CBS</sub>	collector-base capacitance	V <sub>CB</sub> = 8 V; f = 1 MHz	-	0.28	-	pF
f <sub>T</sub>	transition frequency	$I_C = 10 \text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 8 \text{ V}; f = 900 \text{ MHz}$	-	10.5	-	GHz



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Table 1. Quick reference data ...continued

 $T_{amb} = 25$  °C unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
G <sub>p(max)</sub>	maximum power gain	$I_C = 5 \text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 8 \text{ V}; f = 900 \text{ MHz}$	-	20	-	dB
$NF_{min}$	minimum noise figure	$I_C$ = 1 mA; $V_{CE}$ = 8 V; f = 900 MHz; $\Gamma_S$ = $\Gamma_{opt}$	-	0.65	-	dB
P <sub>L(1dB)</sub>	output power at 1 dB gain compression	$I_C$ = 10 mA; $V_{CE}$ = 8 V; $Z_S$ = $Z_L$ = 50 $\Omega$ ; $f$ = 900 MHz	-	7.0	-	dBm

- [1]  $T_{sp}$  is the temperature at the solder point of the collector lead.
- [2] If K > 1 then  $G_{p(max)}$  is the maximum power gain. If K < 1 then  $G_{p(max)} = MSG$ .

# 2. Pinning information

Table 2. Discrete pinning

Pin	Description	Simplified outline	Graphic symbol
1	collector		
2	emitter	3 4	
3	base		3—
4	emitter		2, 4
		2 1	aaa-010457

# 3. Ordering information

Table 3. Ordering information

Type number	Package	)	
	Name Description Ver		Version
BFU520XR	-	plastic surface-mounted package; reverse pinning; 4 leads	SOT143R
OM7964	-	Customer evaluation kit for BFU520XR, BFU530XR and BFU550XR [1]	-

- [1] The customer evaluation kit contains the following:
  - a) Unpopulated RF amplifier Printed-Circuit Board (PCB)
  - b) Unpopulated RF amplifier Printed-Circuit Board (PCB) with emitter degeneration
  - c) Four SMA connectors for fitting unpopulated Printed-Circuit Board (PCB)
  - d) BFU520XR, BFU530XR and BFU550XR samples
  - e) USB stick with data sheets, application notes, models, S-parameter and noise files

# 4. Marking

Table 4. Marking

Type number	Marking	Description
BFU520XR	*TJ	* = t : made in Malaysia
		* = w : made in China

# 5. Design support

Table 5. Available design support

Download from the BFU520XR product information page on http://www.nxp.com.

Support item	Available	Remarks
Device models for Agilent EEsof EDA ADS	yes	Based on Mextram device model.
SPICE model	yes	Based on Gummel-Poon device model.
S-parameters	yes	
Noise parameters	yes	
Customer evaluation kit	yes	See Section 3 and Section 10.
Solder pattern	yes	
Application notes	yes	See Section 10.1 and Section 10.2.

# 6. Limiting values

## Table 6. Limiting values

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$V_{CB}$	collector-base voltage	open emitter	-	30	V
$V_{CE}$	collector-emitter voltage	open base	-	16	V
		shorted base	-	30	V
V <sub>EB</sub>	emitter-base voltage	open collector	-	3	V
I <sub>C</sub>	collector current		-	50	mA
T <sub>stg</sub>	storage temperature		-65	+150	°C
V <sub>ESD</sub>	electrostatic discharge voltage	Human Body Model (HBM) According to JEDEC standard 22-A114E	-	±150	V
		Charged Device Model (CDM) According to JEDEC standard 22-C101B	-	±2	kV

# 7. Recommended operating conditions

Table 7. Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
$V_{CB}$	collector-base voltage	open emitter	-	-	24	V
V <sub>CE</sub>	collector-emitter voltage	open base	-	-	12	V
		shorted base	-	-	24	V
$V_{EB}$	emitter-base voltage	open collector	-	-	2	V
Ic	collector current		-	-	30	mA
Pi	input power	$Z_S = 50 \Omega$	-	-	10	dBm
Tj	junction temperature		-40	-	+150	°C
P <sub>tot</sub>	total power dissipation	T <sub>sp</sub> ≤ 87 °C	[1] _	-	450	mW

<sup>[1]</sup>  $T_{sp}$  is the temperature at the solder point of the collector lead.

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## 8. Thermal characteristics

Table 8. Thermal characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Тур	Unit
$R_{th(j-sp)}$	thermal resistance from junction to solder point	<u>[1]</u>	140	K/W

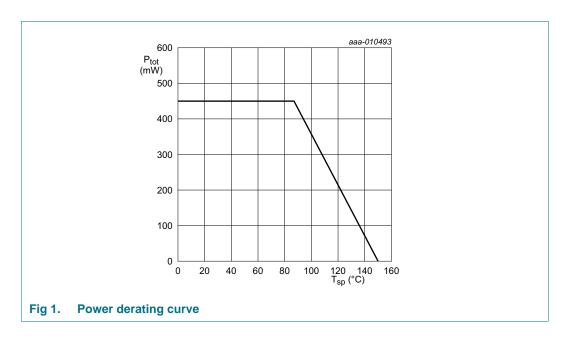
[1]  $T_{sp}$  is the temperature at the solder point of the collector lead.

 $T_{sp}$  has the following relation to the ambient temperature  $T_{amb}$ :

 $T_{sp} = T_{amb} + P \times R_{th(sp-a)}$ 

With P being the power dissipation and  $R_{th(sp-a)}$  being the thermal resistance between the solder point and ambient.  $R_{th(sp-a)}$  is determined by the heat transfer properties in the application.

The heat transfer properties are set by the application board materials, the board layout and the environment e.g. housing.



## 9. Characteristics

Table 9. Characteristics

T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
$V_{(BR)CBO}$	collector-base breakdown voltage	$I_C = 100 \text{ nA}; I_E = 0 \text{ mA}$	24	-	-	V
$V_{(BR)CEO}$	collector-emitter breakdown voltage	$I_C = 150 \text{ nA}; I_B = 0 \text{ mA}$	12	-	-	V
I <sub>C</sub>	collector current		-	5	30	mA
I <sub>CBO</sub>	collector-base cut-off current	I <sub>E</sub> = 0 mA; V <sub>CB</sub> = 8 V	-	<1	-	nA
h <sub>FE</sub>	DC current gain	I <sub>C</sub> = 5 mA; V <sub>CE</sub> = 8 V	60	95	200	
C <sub>EBS</sub>	emitter-base capacitance	V <sub>CE</sub> = 8 V; f = 1 MHz	-	0.55	-	pF
C <sub>CES</sub>	collector-emitter capacitance	V <sub>EB</sub> = 0.5 V; f = 1 MHz	-	0.38	-	pF
C <sub>CBS</sub>	collector-base capacitance	V <sub>CB</sub> = 8 V; f = 1 MHz	-	0.28	-	pF
f <sub>T</sub>	transition frequency	$I_C = 10 \text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 8 \text{ V}; f = 900 \text{ MHz}$	-	10.5	-	GHz

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 Table 9.
 Characteristics ...continued

T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit
G <sub>p(max)</sub>	maximum power gain	f = 433 MHz; V <sub>CE</sub> = 8 V	<u>[1]</u>				
		I <sub>C</sub> = 1 mA		-	17	-	dB
		I <sub>C</sub> = 5 mA		-	23.5	-	dB
		I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mA		-	26	-	dB
		f = 900 MHz; V <sub>CE</sub> = 8 V	<u>[1]</u>				
		I <sub>C</sub> = 1 mA		-	14	-	dB
		I <sub>C</sub> = 5 mA		-	20	-	dB
		I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mA		-	22	-	dB
		f = 1800 MHz; V <sub>CE</sub> = 8 V	<u>[1]</u>				
		I <sub>C</sub> = 1 mA		-	11.5	-	dB
		I <sub>C</sub> = 5 mA		-	17	-	dB
		I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mA		-	17.5	-	dB
$ s_{21} ^2$	insertion power gain	f = 433 MHz; V <sub>CE</sub> = 8 V					
		I <sub>C</sub> = 1 mA		-	10.5	-	dB
		I <sub>C</sub> = 5 mA		-	21	-	dB
		I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mA		-	23.5	-	dB
		f = 900 MHz; V <sub>CE</sub> = 8 V					
		I <sub>C</sub> = 1 mA		-	9.5	-	dB
		I <sub>C</sub> = 5 mA		-	17.5	-	dB
		I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mA		-	19	-	dB
		f = 1800 MHz; V <sub>CE</sub> = 8 V					
		I <sub>C</sub> = 1 mA		-	6.5	-	dB
		I <sub>C</sub> = 5 mA		-	12.5	-	dB
		I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mA		-	13	-	dB
NF <sub>min</sub>	minimum noise figure	f = 433 MHz; $V_{CE}$ = 8 V; $\Gamma_{S}$ = $\Gamma_{opt}$					
		I <sub>C</sub> = 1 mA		-	0.5	-	dB
		I <sub>C</sub> = 5 mA		-	0.75	-	dB
		I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mA		-	0.85	-	dB
		f = 900 MHz; $V_{CE}$ = 8 V; $\Gamma_{S}$ = $\Gamma_{opt}$					
		I <sub>C</sub> = 1 mA		-	0.65	-	dB
		I <sub>C</sub> = 5 mA		-	0.8	-	dB
		I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mA		-	0.9	-	dB
		f = 1800 MHz; $V_{CE}$ = 8 V; $\Gamma_{S}$ = $\Gamma_{opt}$					
		I <sub>C</sub> = 1 mA		-	0.9	-	dB
		I <sub>C</sub> = 5 mA		-	0.95	-	dB
		I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mA		_	1.0	_	dB

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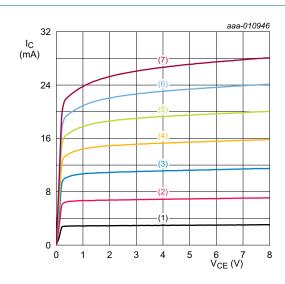
Table 9. Characteristics ...continued

T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
G <sub>ass</sub>	associated gain	f = 433 MHz; $V_{CE}$ = 8 V; $\Gamma_{S}$ = $\Gamma_{opt}$				
		I <sub>C</sub> = 1 mA	-	26	-	dB
		I <sub>C</sub> = 5 mA	-	25.5	-	dB
		I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mA	-	26	-	dB
		f = 900 MHz; $V_{CE}$ = 8 V; $\Gamma_{S}$ = $\Gamma_{opt}$				
		I <sub>C</sub> = 1 mA	-	18	-	dB
		I <sub>C</sub> = 5 mA	-	19	-	dB
		I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mA	-	20	-	dB
		f = 1800 MHz; $V_{CE}$ = 8 V; $\Gamma_{S}$ = $\Gamma_{opt}$				
		I <sub>C</sub> = 1 mA	-	11.5	-	dB
		I <sub>C</sub> = 5 mA	-	13.5	-	dB
		I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mA	-	14.5	-	dB
P <sub>L(1dB)</sub>	output power at 1 dB gain compression	$f = 433$ MHz; $V_{CE} = 8$ V; $Z_{S} = Z_{L} = 50$ Ω				
		I <sub>C</sub> = 5 mA	-	1.5	-	dBm
		I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mA	-	6	-	dBm
		$f = 900 \text{ MHz}$ ; $V_{CE} = 8 \text{ V}$ ; $Z_{S} = Z_{L} = 50 \Omega$				
		I <sub>C</sub> = 5 mA	-	2	-	dBm
		I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mA	-	7	-	dBm
		$f = 1800 \text{ MHz}; V_{CE} = 8 \text{ V}; Z_{S} = Z_{L} = 50 \Omega$				
		I <sub>C</sub> = 5 mA	-	3.5	-	dBm
		I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mA	-	7.5	-	dBm
IP3 <sub>o</sub>	output third-order intercept point	$f_1$ = 433 MHz; $f_2$ = 434 MHz; $V_{CE}$ = 8 V; $Z_S$ = $Z_L$ = 50 $\Omega$				
		I <sub>C</sub> = 5 mA	-	11	-	dBm
		I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mA	-	16	-	dBm
		$f_1$ = 900 MHz; $f_2$ = 901 MHz; $V_{CE}$ = 8 V; $Z_S$ = $Z_L$ = 50 $\Omega$				
		I <sub>C</sub> = 5 mA	-	12	-	dBm
		I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mA	-	17	-	dBm
		$f_1$ = 1800 MHz; $f_2$ = 1801 MHz; $V_{CE}$ = 8 V; $Z_S$ = $Z_L$ = 50 $\Omega$				
		I <sub>C</sub> = 5 mA	-	13	-	dBm
		I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mA	-	17	-	dBm
	+	+			+	

<sup>[1]</sup> If K > 1 then  $G_{p(max)}$  is the maximum power gain. If K < 1 then  $G_{p(max)} = MSG$ .

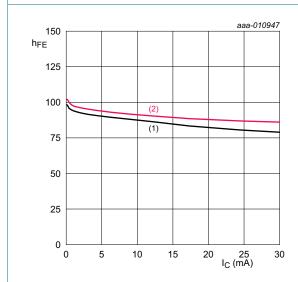
## 9.1 Graphs



 $T_{amb} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C.$ 

- (1)  $I_B = 25 \mu A$
- (2)  $I_B = 75 \mu A$
- (3)  $I_B = 125 \mu A$
- (4)  $I_B = 175 \mu A$
- (5)  $I_B = 225 \mu A$
- (6)  $I_B = 275 \mu A$
- (7)  $I_B = 325 \mu A$

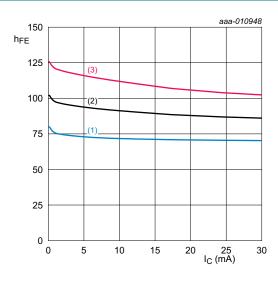
Fig 2. Collector current as a function of collector-emitter voltage; typical values



 $T_{amb} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C.$ 

- (1)  $V_{CE} = 3.0 \text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{CE} = 8.0 \text{ V}$

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



 $V_{CE} = 8 \text{ V}.$ 

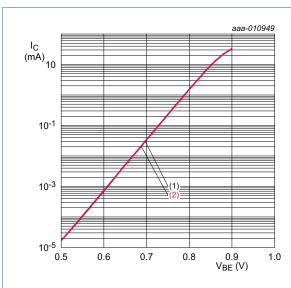
- (1)  $T_{amb} = -40 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (2)  $T_{amb} = +25 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (3)  $T_{amb} = +125 \, ^{\circ}C$

Fig 4. DC current gain as function of collector current; typical values

BFU520XR

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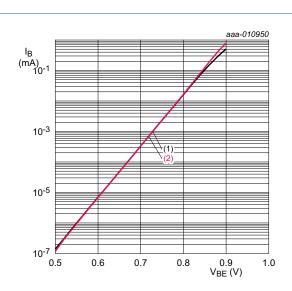
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 $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C.

- (1)  $V_{CE} = 3.0 \text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{CE} = 8.0 \text{ V}$

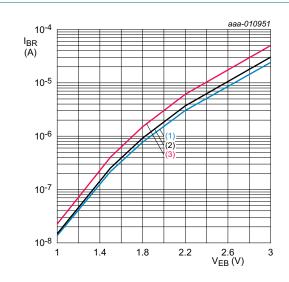
Fig 5. Collector current as a function of base-emitter voltage; typical values



 $T_{amb} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C.$ 

- (1)  $V_{CE} = 3.0 \text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{CE} = 8.0 \text{ V}$

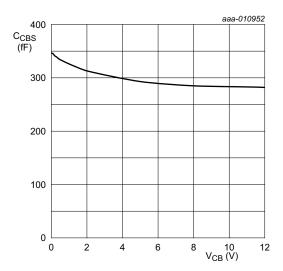
Fig 6. Base current as a function of base-emitter voltage; typical values



 $V_{CE} = 3 \text{ V}.$ 

- (1)  $T_{amb} = -40 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (2)  $T_{amb} = +25 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (3)  $T_{amb} = +125 \, ^{\circ}C$

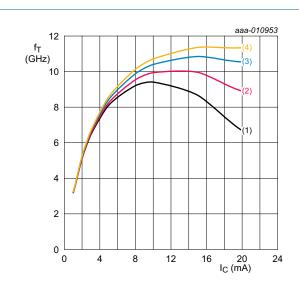
Fig 7. Reverse base current as a function of emitter-base voltage; typical values



 $I_C$  = 0 mA; f = 1 MHz;  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C.

Fig 8. Collector-base capacitance as a function of collector-base voltage; typical values

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 $T_{amb} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C.$ 

- (1)  $V_{CE} = 3.3 \text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ V}$
- (3)  $V_{CE} = 8.0 \text{ V}$
- (4)  $V_{CE} = 12.0 \text{ V}$

Fig 9. Transition frequency as a function of collector current; typical values

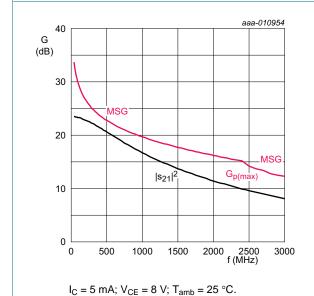
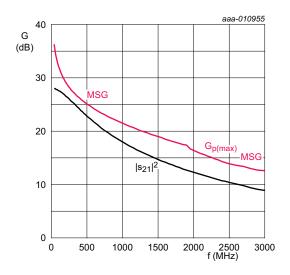


Fig 10. Gain as a function of frequency; typical values



 $I_{C}$  = 10 mA;  $V_{CE}$  = 8 V;  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C.

Fig 11. Gain as a function of frequency; typical values

30

25

20

15

10

5

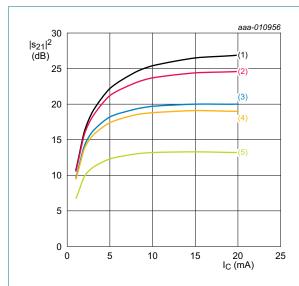
0

G<sub>p(max)</sub> (dB)

### NPN wideband silicon RF transistor

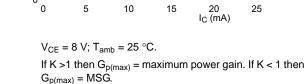
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(1)



 $V_{CE}$  = 8 V;  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C.

- (1) f = 300 MHz
- (2) f = 433 MHz
- (3) f = 800 MHz
- (4) f = 900 MHz
- (5) f = 1800 MHz

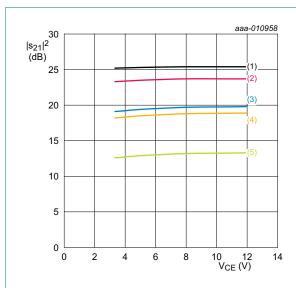


- (1) f = 300 MHz
- (2) f = 433 MHz
- (3) f = 800 MHz
- (4) f = 900 MHz
- (5) f = 1800 MHz

Fig 12. Insertion power gain as a function of collector current; typical values

Fig 13. Maximum power gain as a function of collector current; typical values

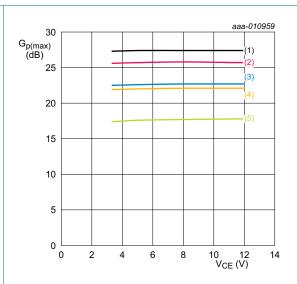
### NPN wideband silicon RF transistor



 $I_C$  = 10 mA;  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C.

- (1) f = 300 MHz
- (2) f = 433 MHz
- (3) f = 800 MHz
- (4) f = 900 MHz
- (5) f = 1800 MHz

Fig 14. Insertion power gain as a function of collector-emitter voltage; typical values



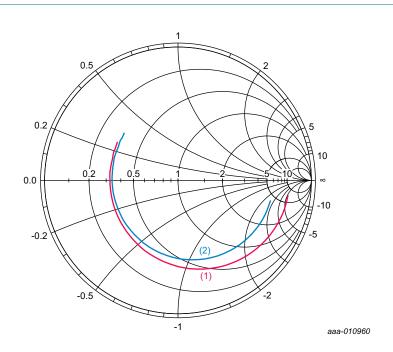
 $I_C$  = 10 mA;  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C.

If K >1 then  $G_{p(max)}$  = maximum power gain. If K < 1 then  $G_{p(max)}$  = MSG.

- (1) f = 300 MHz
- (2) f = 433 MHz
- (3) f = 800 MHz
- (4) f = 900 MHz
- (5) f = 1800 MHz

Fig 15. Maximum power gain as a function of collector-emitter voltage; typical values

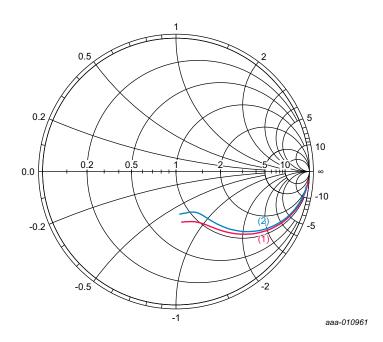
### NPN wideband silicon RF transistor



 $V_{CE}$  = 8 V; 40 MHz  $\leq$  f  $\leq$  3 GHz.

- (1)  $I_C = 5 \text{ mA}$
- (2)  $I_C = 10 \text{ mA}$

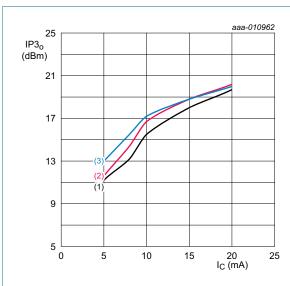
Fig 16. Input reflection coefficient (s<sub>11</sub>); typical values



 $V_{CE} = 8 \ V; \ 40 \ MHz \leq f \leq 3 \ GHz.$ 

- (1)  $I_C = 5 \text{ mA}$
- (2)  $I_C = 10 \text{ mA}$

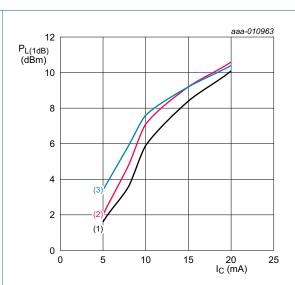
Fig 17. Output reflection coefficient  $(s_{22})$ ; typical values



$$V_{CE} = 8 \text{ V}; T_{amb} = 25 \,^{\circ}\text{C}.$$

- (1)  $f_1 = 433 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $f_2 = 434 \text{ MHz}$
- (2)  $f_1 = 900 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $f_2 = 901 \text{ MHz}$
- (3)  $f_1 = 1800 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $f_2 = 1801 \text{ MHz}$

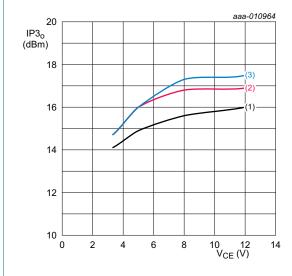
Fig 18. Output third-order intercept point as a function of collector current; typical values



$$V_{CE}$$
 = 8 V;  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C.

- (1) f = 433 MHz
- (2) f = 900 MHz
- (3) f = 1800 MHz

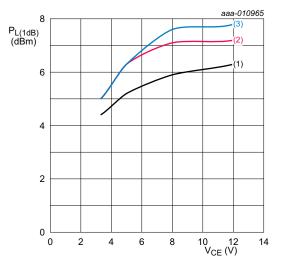
Fig 19. Output power at 1 dB gain compression as a function of collector current; typical values



 $I_C = 10 \text{ mA}$ ;  $T_{amb} = 25 \, ^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

- (1)  $f_1 = 433 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $f_2 = 434 \text{ MHz}$
- (2)  $f_1 = 900 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $f_2 = 901 \text{ MHz}$
- (3)  $f_1 = 1800 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $f_2 = 1801 \text{ MHz}$

Fig 20. Output third-order intercept point as a function of collector-emitter voltage; typical values

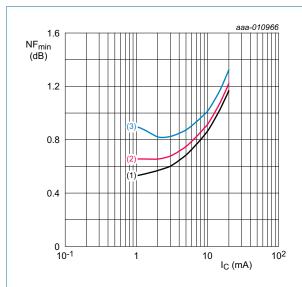


 $I_C = 10 \text{ mA}; T_{amb} = 25 \,^{\circ}\text{C}.$ 

- (1) f = 433 MHz
- (2) f = 900 MHz
- (3) f = 1800 MHz

Fig 21. Output power at 1 dB gain compression as a function of collector-emitter voltage; typical values

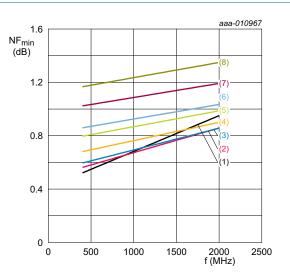
### NPN wideband silicon RF transistor



$$V_{CE} = 8 \text{ V}; T_{amb} = 25 \text{ °C}; \Gamma_{S} = \Gamma_{opt}.$$

- (1) f = 433 MHz
- (2) f = 900 MHz
- (3) f = 1800 MHz

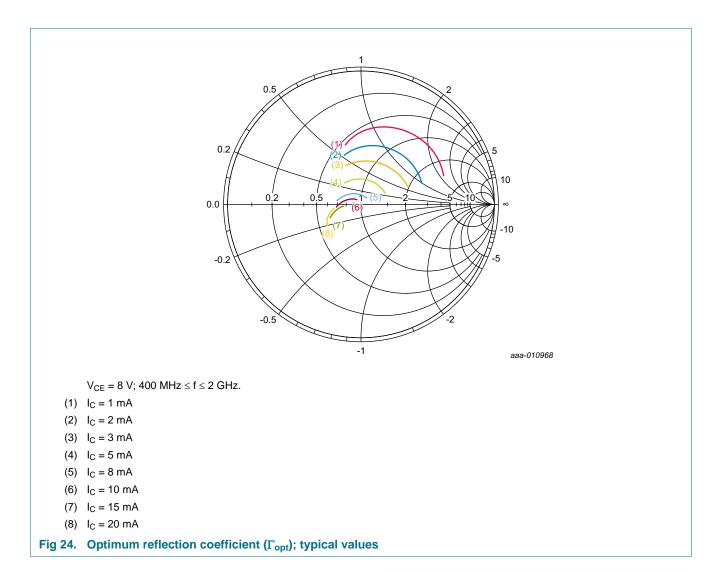
Fig 22. Minimum noise figure as a function of collector current; typical values



$$V_{CE} = 8 \text{ V}; T_{amb} = 25 \text{ °C}; \Gamma_{S} = \Gamma_{opt}.$$

- (1)  $I_C = 1 \text{ mA}$
- (2)  $I_C = 2 \text{ mA}$
- (3)  $I_C = 3 \text{ mA}$
- (4)  $I_C = 5 \text{ mA}$
- (5)  $I_C = 8 \text{ mA}$
- (6)  $I_C = 10 \text{ mA}$ (7)  $I_C = 15 \text{ mA}$
- (8)  $I_C = 20 \text{ mA}$
- Fig 23. Minimum noise figure as a function of frequency; typical values

## NPN wideband silicon RF transistor



# 10. Application information

More information about the following application example can be found in the application notes. See Section 5 "Design support".

The following application example can be implemented using the evaluation kit. See Section 3 "Ordering information" for the order type number.

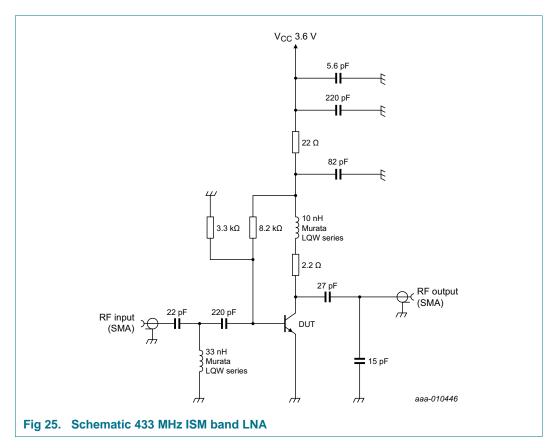
The following application example can be simulated using the simulation package. See Section 5 "Design support".

### NPN wideband silicon RF transistor

## 10.1 Application example: 433 ISM band LNA

433 ISM band LNA, optimized for low noise.

More detailed information of the application example can be found in the application note: *AN11439*.



Remark: fine tuning of components maybe required depending on PCB parasitics.

Table 10. Application performance data at 433 MHz

 $I_{CC} = 7 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.6 \text{ V}$ 

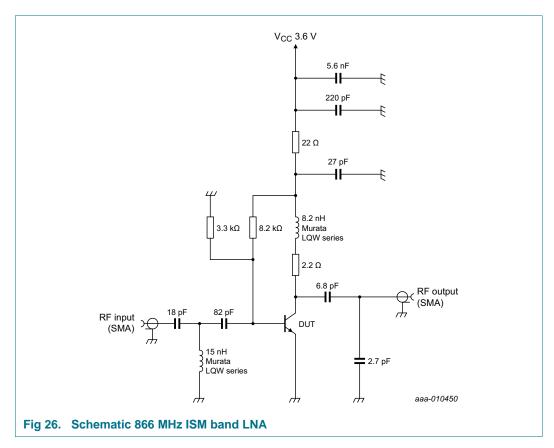
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
$ s_{21} ^2$	insertion power gain		-	19	-	dB
NF	noise figure		-	1.0	-	dB
IP3 <sub>o</sub>	output third-order intercept point	$f_1 = 433.1 \text{ MHz}; f_2 = 433.2 \text{ MHz};$ $P_i = -30 \text{ dBm per carrier}$	-	11	-	dBm

### NPN wideband silicon RF transistor

## 10.2 Application example: 866 ISM band LNA

866 ISM band LNA, optimized for low noise.

More detailed information of the application example can be found in the application note: *AN11440*.



Remark: fine tuning of components maybe required depending on PCB parasitics.

Table 11. Application performance data at 866 MHz

 $I_{CC} = 7 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.6 \text{ V}$ 

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
$ s_{21} ^2$	insertion power gain		-	16	-	dB
NF	noise figure		-	1.1	-	dB
IP3 <sub>o</sub>	output third-order intercept point	$f_1 = 866.1 \text{ MHz}; f_2 = 866.2 \text{ MHz};$ $P_i = -30 \text{ dBm per carrier}$	-	14	-	dBm

# 11. Package outline

### Plastic surface-mounted package; reverse pinning; 4 leads

SOT143R

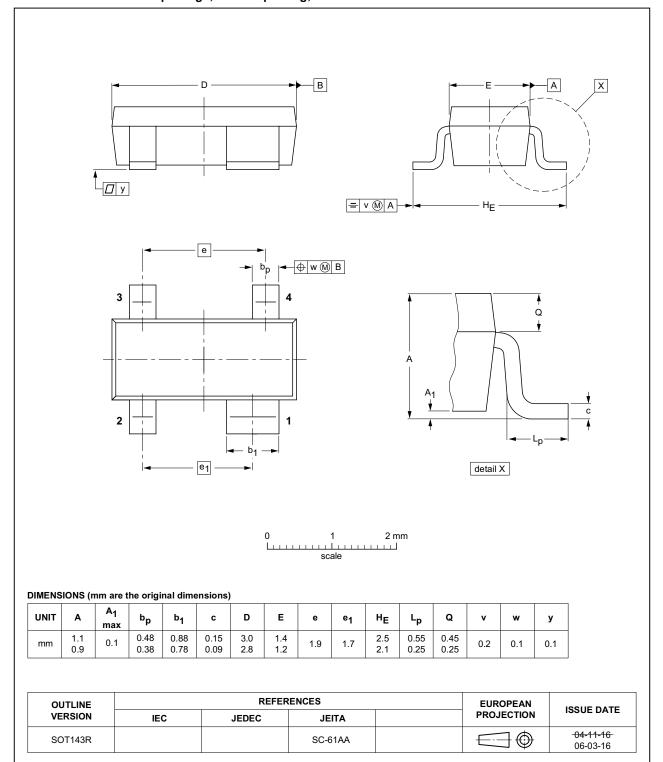


Fig 27. Package outline SOT143R

BFU520XR

### NPN wideband silicon RF transistor

# 12. Handling information

### CAUTION



This device is sensitive to ElectroStatic Discharge (ESD). Observe precautions for handling electrostatic sensitive devices.

Such precautions are described in the ANSI/ESD S20.20, IEC/ST 61340-5, JESD625-A or equivalent standards.

# 13. Abbreviations

Table 12. Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
AEC	Automotive Electronics Council
ISM	Industrial, Scientific and Medical
LNA	Low-Noise Amplifier
MSG	Maximum Stable Gain
NPN	Negative-Positive-Negative
SMA	SubMiniature version A

# 14. Revision history

Table 13. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
BFU520XR v.1	20140305	Product data sheet	-	-

## 15. Legal information

#### 15.1 Data sheet status

Document status[1][2]	Product status[3]	Definition
Objective [short] data sheet	Development	This document contains data from the objective specification for product development.
Preliminary [short] data sheet	Qualification	This document contains data from the preliminary specification.
Product [short] data sheet	Production	This document contains the product specification.

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- [2] The term 'short data sheet' is explained in section "Definitions"
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