BFS540

DATA SHEET

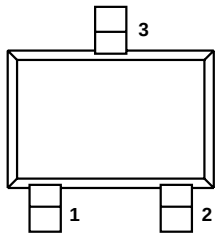
BFS540

FEATURES

- High power gain
- Low noise figure
- High transition frequency
- Gold metallization ensures excellent reliability
- SOT323 envelope.

PINNING

PIN	DESCRIPTION
Code: N4	
1	base
2	emitter
3	collector



Top view MBC870

Fig.1 SOT323.

DESCRIPTION

NPN transistor in a plastic SOT323 envelope.

It is intended for RF wideband amplifier applications such as satellite TV systems and RF portable communication equipment with signal frequencies up to 2 GHz.

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
V_{CBO}	collector-base voltage	open emitter	–	–	20	V
V_{CEO}	collector-emitter voltage	open base	–	–	15	V
I_C	DC collector current		–	–	120	mA
P_{tot}	total power dissipation	up to T_s = 80 °C; note 1	–	–	500	mW
h_{FE}	DC current gain	I_C = 40 mA; V_{CE} = 8 V; T_j = 25 °C	60	120	250	
f_T	transition frequency	I_C = 40 mA; V_{CE} = 8 V; f = 1 GHz; T_{amb} = 25 °C	–	9	–	GHz
G_{UM}	maximum unilateral power gain	I_C = 40 mA; V_{CE} = 8 V; f = 900 MHz; T_{amb} = 25 °C	–	14	–	dB
F	noise figure	I_C = 10 mA; V_{CE} = 8 V; f = 900 MHz; T_{amb} = 25 °C	–	1.3	1.7	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	–	20	V
V_{CES}	collector-emitter voltage	R_{BE} = 0	–	15	V
V_{EBO}	emitter-base voltage	open collector	–	2.5	V
I_C	DC collector current		–	120	mA
P_{tot}	total power dissipation	up to T_s = 80 °C; note 1	–	500	mW
T_{stg}	storage temperature		–65	150	°C
T_j	junction temperature		–	175	°C

Note

1. T_s is the temperature at the soldering point of the collector tab.

THERMAL RESISTANCE

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	THERMAL RESISTANCE
$R_{th\ j\text{-}s}$	thermal resistance from junction to soldering point	up to T_s = 80 °C; note 1	190 K/W

Note

1. T_s is the temperature at the soldering point of the collector tab.

CHARACTERISTICS

T_j = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
I_{CBO}	collector cut-off current	I_E = 0; V_{CE} = 8 V	–	–	50	nA
h_{FE}	DC current gain	I_C = 40 mA; V_{CE} = 8 V	60	120	250	
C_e	emitter capacitance	$I_C = i_c$ = 0; V_{EB} = 0.5 V; f = 1 MHz	–	2	–	pF
C_c	collector capacitance	$I_E = i_e$ = 0; V_{CB} = 8 V; f = 1 MHz	–	0.9	–	pF
C_{re}	feedback capacitance	I_C = 0; V_{CB} = 8 V; f = 1 MHz	–	0.6	–	pF
f_T	transition frequency	I_C = 40 mA; V_{CE} = 8 V; f = 1 GHz; T_{amb} = 25 °C	–	9	–	GHz
G_{UM}	maximum unilateral power gain (note 1)	I_C = 40 mA; V_{CE} = 8 V; f = 900 MHz; T_{amb} = 25 °C	–	14	–	dB
		I_C = 40 mA; V_{CE} = 8 V; f = 2 GHz; T_{amb} = 25 °C	–	8	–	dB
$\lvert S_{21}\rvert^2$	insertion power gain	I_C = 40 mA; V_{CE} = 8 V; f = 900 MHz; T_{amb} = 25 °C	12	13	–	dB
F	noise figure	$\Gamma_s = \Gamma_{opt}$; I_C = 10 mA; V_{CE} = 8 V; f = 900 MHz; T_{amb} = 25 °C	–	1.3	1.8	dB
		$\Gamma_s = \Gamma_{opt}$; I_C = 40 mA; V_{CE} = 8 V; f = 900 MHz; T_{amb} = 25 °C	–	1.9	2.4	dB
		$\Gamma_s = \Gamma_{opt}$; I_C = 10 mA; V_{CE} = 8 V; f = 2 GHz; T_{amb} = 25 °C	–	2.1	–	dB
P_{L1}	output power at 1 dB gain compression	I_c = 40 mA; V_{CE} = 8 V; R_L = 50 Ω; f = 900 MHz; T_{amb} = 25 °C	–	21	–	dBm
ITO	third order intercept point	note 2	–	34	–	dBm

Notes

1. G_{UM} is the maximum unilateral power gain, assuming S_{12} is zero and

$$G_{UM} = 10 \log \frac{|S_{21}|^2}{\left(1-|S_{11}|^2\right)\left(1-|S_{22}|^2\right)} \text{ dB.}$$

2. I_C = 40 mA; V_{CE} = 8 V; R_L = 50 Ω; f = 900 MHz; T_{amb} = 25 °C;
   f_p = 900 MHz; f_q = 902 MHz; measured at $f_{(2p-q)}$ = 898 MHz and at $f_{(2q-p)}$ = 904 MHz.