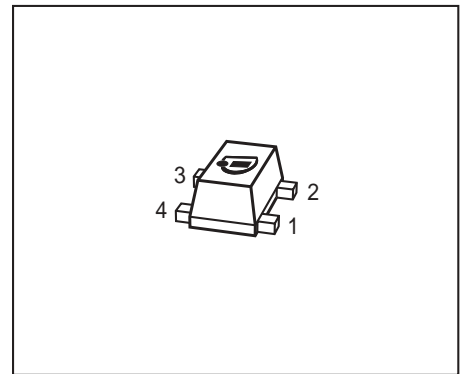


**NPN Silicon RF Transistor\***

- For high gain low noise amplifiers
- Smallest Package 1.4 x 0.8 x 0.59 mm
- Noise figure  $F = 1.1$  dB at 1.8 GHz  
outstanding  $G_{ms} = 20$  dB at 1.8 GHz
- Transition frequency  $f_T = 25$  GHz
- Gold metallization for high reliability
- SIEGET<sup>®</sup> 25 GHz ft - Line
- Pb-free (RoHS compliant) package<sup>1)</sup>
- Qualified according AEC Q101

\* Short term description



**ESD (Electrostatic discharge) sensitive device, observe handling precaution!**

Type	Marking	Pin Configuration						Package
BFP420F	AMs	1=B	2=E	3=C	4=E	-	-	TSFP-4

**Maximum Ratings**

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-emitter voltage	$V_{CEO}$		V
$T_A > 0$ °C		4.5	
$T_A \leq 0$ °C		4.1	
Collector-emitter voltage	$V_{CES}$	15	
Collector-base voltage	$V_{CBO}$	15	
Emitter-base voltage	$V_{EBO}$	1.5	
Collector current	$I_C$	35	mA
Base current	$I_B$	3	
Total power dissipation <sup>2)</sup>	$P_{tot}$	160	mW
$T_S \leq 111$ °C			
Junction temperature	$T_j$	150	°C
Ambient temperature	$T_A$	-65 ... 150	
Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$	-65 ... 150	

<sup>1</sup>Pb-containing package may be available upon special request

<sup>2</sup> $T_S$  is measured on the collector lead at the soldering point to the pcb

**Thermal Resistance**

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Junction - soldering point <sup>1)</sup>	$R_{thJS}$	$\leq 240$	K/W

**Electrical Characteristics** at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit
		min.	typ.	max.	

**DC Characteristics**

Collector-emitter breakdown voltage $I_C = 1 \text{ mA}, I_B = 0$	$V_{(BR)CEO}$	4.5	5	-	V
Collector-emitter cutoff current $V_{CE} = 15 \text{ V}, V_{BE} = 0$	$I_{CES}$	-	-	10	$\mu\text{A}$
Collector-base cutoff current $V_{CB} = 5 \text{ V}, I_E = 0$	$I_{CBO}$	-	-	100	nA
Emitter-base cutoff current $V_{EB} = 0.5 \text{ V}, I_C = 0$	$I_{EBO}$	-	-	10	$\mu\text{A}$
DC current gain $I_C = 5 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 4 \text{ V}$ , pulse measured	$h_{FE}$	60	95	130	-

<sup>1)</sup>For calculation of  $R_{thJA}$  please refer to Application Note Thermal Resistance

**Electrical Characteristics at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified**

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit
		min.	typ.	max.	
<b>AC Characteristics (verified by random sampling)</b>					
Transition frequency $I_C = 30\text{ mA}$ , $V_{CE} = 3\text{ V}$ , $f = 2\text{ GHz}$	$f_T$	18	25	-	GHz
Collector-base capacitance $V_{CB} = 2\text{ V}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ , $V_{BE} = 0$ , emitter grounded	$C_{cb}$	-	0.15	0.3	pF
Collector emitter capacitance $V_{CE} = 2\text{ V}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ , $V_{BE} = 0$ , base grounded	$C_{ce}$	-	0.33	-	
Emitter-base capacitance $V_{EB} = 0.5\text{ V}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ , $V_{CB} = 0$ , collector grounded	$C_{eb}$	-	0.5	-	
Noise figure $I_C = 5\text{ mA}$ , $V_{CE} = 2\text{ V}$ , $f = 1.8\text{ GHz}$ , $Z_S = Z_{Sopt}$	$F$	-	1.1	-	dB
Power gain, maximum available <sup>1)</sup> $I_C = 20\text{ mA}$ , $V_{CE} = 2\text{ V}$ , $Z_S = Z_{Sopt}$ , $Z_L = Z_{Lopt}$ , $f = 1.8\text{ GHz}$	$G_{ma}$	-	19.5	-	
Insertion power gain $V_{CE} = 2\text{ V}$ , $I_C = 20\text{ mA}$ , $f = 1.8\text{ GHz}$ , $Z_S = Z_L = 50\ \Omega$	$ S_{21} ^2$	-	16.5	-	dB
Third order intercept point at output <sup>2)</sup> $V_{CE} = 2\text{ V}$ , $I_C = 20\text{ mA}$ , $f = 1.8\text{ GHz}$ , $Z_S = Z_L = 50\ \Omega$	$IP_3$	-	24	-	dBm
1dB Compression point at output $I_C = 20\text{ mA}$ , $V_{CE} = 2\text{ V}$ , $Z_S = Z_L = 50\ \Omega$ , $f = 1.8\text{ GHz}$	$P_{-1dB}$	-	10.5	-	

$$^1 G_{ma} = |S_{21e} / S_{12e}| (k - (k^2 - 1)^{1/2})$$

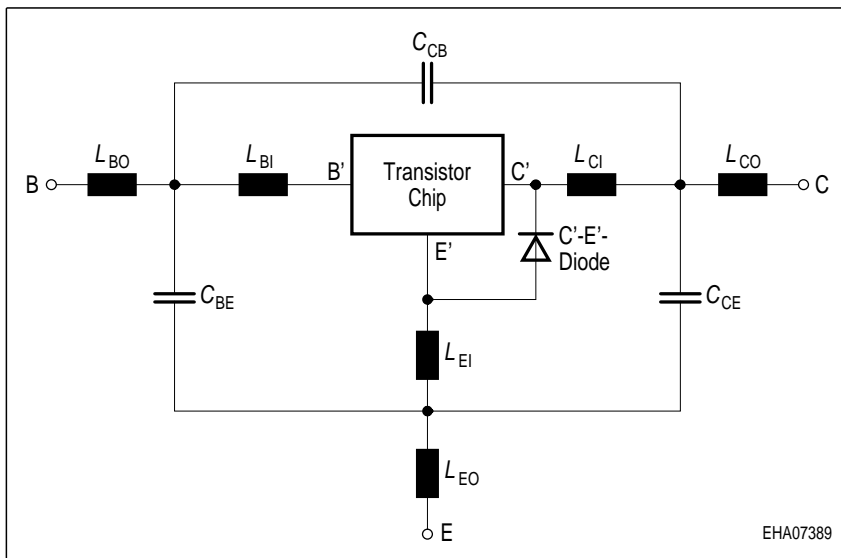
<sup>2)</sup>IP3 value depends on termination of all intermodulation frequency components.  
Termination used for this measurement is 50Ω from 0.1 MHz to 6 GHz

**SPICE Parameter (Gummel-Poon Model, Berkley-SPICE 2G.6 Syntax):**
**Transistor Chip Data:**

IS =	0.20045	fA	BF =	72.534	-	NF =	1.2432	-
VAF =	28.383	V	IKF =	0.48731	A	ISE =	19.049	fA
NE =	2.0518	-	BR =	7.8287	-	NR =	1.3325	-
VAR =	19.705	V	IKR =	0.69141	A	ISC =	0.019237	fA
NC =	1.1724	-	RB =	8.5757	$\Omega$	IRB =	0.72983	mA
RBM =	3.4849	$\Omega$	RE =	0.31111	-	RC =	0.10105	$\Omega$
CJE =	1.8063	fF	VJE =	0.8051	V	MJE =	0.46576	-
TF =	6.7661	ps	XTF =	0.42199	-	VTF =	0.23794	V
ITF =	1	mA	PTF =	0	deg	CJC =	234.53	fF
VJC =	0.81969	V	MJC =	0.30232	-	XCJC =	0.3	-
TR =	2.3249	ns	CJS =	0	F	VJS =	0.75	V
MJS =	0	-	XTB =	0	-	EG =	1.11	eV
XTI =	3	-	FC =	0.73234	-	TNOM	300	K

**C`-E`-diode Data (Berkley-Spice 1G.6 Syntax):** IS = 3.5 fA; N = 1.02 -, RS = 10  $\Omega$

All parameters are ready to use, no scaling is necessary.

**Package Equivalent Circuit:**


$L_{BO}$ =	0.22	nH
$L_{EO}$ =	0.28	nH
$L_{CO}$ =	0.22	nH
$L_{BI}$ =	0.42	nH
$L_{EI}$ =	0.26	nH
$L_{CI}$ =	0.35	nH
$C_{BE}$ =	34	fF
$C_{BC}$ =	2	fF
$C_{CE}$ =	33	fF
$K_{BO-EO}$ =	0.1	-
$K_{BO-CO}$ =	0.01	-
$K_{EO-CO}$ =	0.11	-
$K_{CI-EI}$ =	-0.05	-
$K_{BI-CI}$ =	-0.08	-
$K_{BI-EI}$ =	0.2	-
$R_{LBI}$ =	0.15	$\Omega$
$R_{LEI}$ =	0.11	$\Omega$
$R_{LCI}$ =	0.13	$\Omega$

Valid up to 6GHz

The TSFP-4 package has two emitter leads. To avoid high complexity for the package equivalent circuit, both leads are combined in one electrical connection.

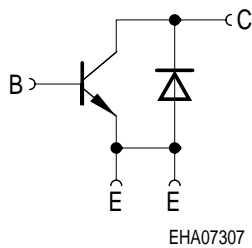
RLXI are series resistors for the inductances  $L_{XI}$  and  $K_{xa-by}$  are the coupling coefficients between the inductances  $L_{ax}$  and  $L_{yb}$ . The referencepin for the couple ports are B, E, C, B', E', C. For examples and ready to use parameters please contact your local Infineon Technologies distributor or sales office to obtain a InfineonTechnologies CD-ROM or see Internet: <http://www.infineon.com/silicondiscretres>

**For non-linear simulation:**

- Use transistor chip parameters in Berkeley SPICE 2G.6 syntax for all simulators.
- If you need simulation of the reverse characteristics, add the diode with the C'-E'- diode data between collector and emitter.
- Simulation of package is not necessary for frequencies < 100MHz.  
For higher frequencies add the wiring of package equivalent circuit around the non-linear transistor and diode model.

**Note:**

- This transistor is constructed in a common emitter configuration. This feature causes an additional reverse biased diode between emitter and collector, which does not effect normal operation.

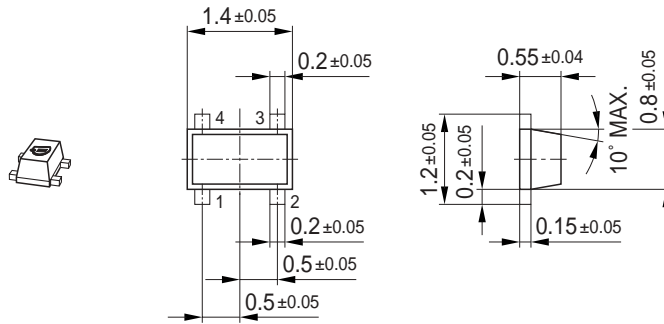

**Transistor Schematic Diagram**

The common emitter configuration shows the following advantages:

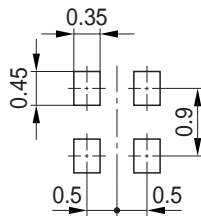
- Higher gain because of lower emitter inductance.
- Power is dissipated via the grounded emitter leads, because the chip is mounted on copper emitter leadframe.

Please note, that the broadest lead is the emitter lead.

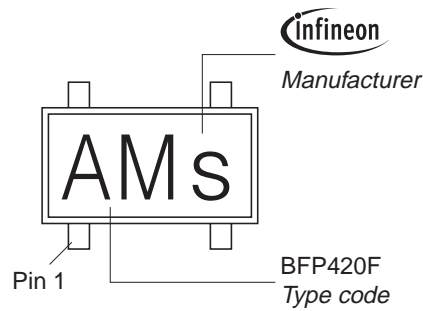
Package Outline



Foot Print

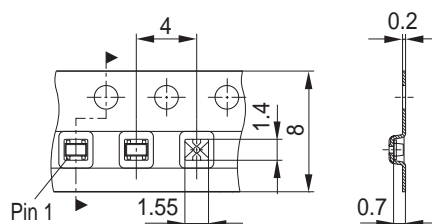


Marking Layout (Example)



Standard Packing

Reel ø180 mm = 3.000 Pieces/Reel  
 Reel ø330 mm = 10.000 Pieces/Reel



Edition 2006-02-01

Published by

Infineon Technologies AG

81726 München, Germany

© Infineon Technologies AG 2007.

All Rights Reserved.

### **Attention please!**

The information given in this dokument shall in no event be regarded as a guarantee of conditions or characteristics ("Beschaffenheitsgarantie"). With respect to any examples or hints given herein, any typical values stated herein and/or any information regarding the application of the device, Infineon Technologies hereby disclaims any and all warranties and liabilities of any kind, including without limitation warranties of non-infringement of intellectual property rights of any third party.

### **Information**

For further information on technology, delivery terms and conditions and prices please contact your nearest Infineon Technologies Office ([www.infineon.com](http://www.infineon.com)).

### **Warnings**

Due to technical requirements components may contain dangerous substances. For information on the types in question please contact your nearest Infineon Technologies Office.

Infineon Technologies Components may only be used in life-support devices or systems with the express written approval of Infineon Technologies, if a failure of such components can reasonably be expected to cause the failure of that life-support device or system, or to affect the safety or effectiveness of that device or system.

Life support devices or systems are intended to be implanted in the human body, or to support and/or maintain and sustain and/or protect human life. If they fail, it is reasonable to assume that the health of the user or other persons may be endangered.