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Address: A1208, Overseas Decoration Building, #122 Zhenhua RD., Futian, Shenzhen, China



BFP842ESD

Robust Low Noise Silicon Germanium Bipolar RF Transistor

Data Sheet

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BFP842ESD, Robust Low Noise Silicon Germanium Bipolar RF Transistor

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Page	Subjects (major changes since last revision)
	This data sheet replaces the revision from 2012-08-03.
P. 8	Item about AEC-Q101 added to feature list, minor changes.
P. 27	Picture for marking description updated.

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1 Product Brief

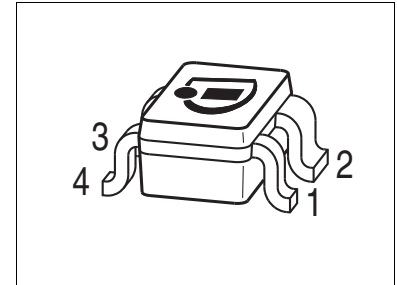
The BFP842ESD is a high performance HBT (Heterojunction Bipolar Transistor) specifically designed for 2.3 - 3.5 GHz LNA applications. The device is based upon the reliable high volume SiGe:C technology of Infineon.

The BFP842ESD provides inherently good input power match as well as inherently good noise match between 2.3 and 3.5 GHz. The simultaneous noise and power match without lossy external matching components at the input leads to a low external parts count, to a very good noise figure and to a high transducer gain in the application. Integrated protection elements at in- and output make the device robust against ESD and excessive RF input power.

The device offers its high performance at low current and voltage and is especially well-suited for portable battery-powered applications in which energy efficiency is a key requirement. The device comes in an easy to use industry standard package with visible leads.

2 Features

- Robust very low noise amplifier based on Infineon’s reliable, high volume SiGe:C technology
- Unique combination of high-end RF performance and robustness: 16 dBm maximum RF input power, 1 kV HBM ESD hardness
- High linearity $OIP3 = 25.5$ dBm at 3.5 GHz, 2.5 V, 15 mA
- High transition frequency $f_T = 60$ GHz enables very low noise figure at high frequencies: $NF_{min} = 0.65$ dB at 3.5 GHz, 2.5 V, 5 mA
- Transducer gain $|S_{21}|^2 = 16$ dB @ 3.5 GHz, 2.5 V, 15 mA
- Ideal for low voltage applications e.g. $V_{CC} = 1.8$ V and 2.85 V (3.3 V, 3.6 V requires corresponding collector resistor)
- Low power consumption, ideal for mobile applications
- Easy to use Pb free (RoHS compliant) and halogen free industry standard package with visible leads
- Qualification report according to AEC-Q101 available



SOT343



Applications

As very low noise amplifier (LNA) in

- Mobile and fixed connectivity applications: WLAN 802.11b/g/n, WiMAX 2.5/3.5 GHz, Bluetooth
- Satellite communication systems: GNSS Navigation systems (GPS, GLONASS, COMPASS/Beidou/Galileo) Satellite radio (SDARs, DAB and C-band LNB) and C-band LNB (1st and 2nd stage LNA)
- Multimedia applications such as mobile/portable TV, Mobile TV, FM Radio
- 3G/4G UMTS/LTE mobile phone applications
- ISM applications like RKE, AMR and Zigbee

As discrete active mixer, buffer amplifier in VCOs

Attention: ESD (Electrostatic discharge) sensitive device, observe handling precautions

Product Name	Package	Pin Configuration				Marking
BFP842ESD	SOT343	1 = B	2 = E	3 = C	4 = E	T9s

3 Maximum Ratings

Table 3-1 Maximum Ratings at $T_A = 25\text{ °C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Values		Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Max.		
Collector emitter voltage	V_{CEO}	–	3.25 2.9	V	$T_A = 25\text{ °C}$ $T_A = -40\text{ °C}$ Open base
Collector emitter voltage ¹⁾	V_{CES}	–	3.25 2.9	V	$T_A = 25\text{ °C}$ $T_A = -40\text{ °C}$ E-B short circuited
Collector base voltage ²⁾	V_{CBO}	–	4.1 3.5	V	$T_A = 25\text{ °C}$ $T_A = -40\text{ °C}$ Open emitter
Base current	I_B	-5	3	mA	
Collector current	I_C	–	40	mA	
RF input power	P_{RFIn}	–	16	dBm	
ESD stress pulse	V_{ESD}	-1	1	kV	HBM, all pins, acc. to JESD22-A114
Total power dissipation ³⁾	P_{tot}	–	120	mW	$T_S \leq 111\text{ °C}$
Junction temperature	T_J	–	150		
Storage temperature	T_{Stg}	-55	150	°C	

1) V_{CES} is identical to V_{CEO} due to design

2) V_{CBO} is similar to V_{CEO} due to design

3) T_S is the soldering point temperature. T_S is measured on the emitter lead at the soldering point of the pcb.

Attention: Stresses above the max. values listed here may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability. Maximum ratings are absolute ratings; exceeding only one of these values may cause irreversible damage to the integrated circuit.

4 Thermal Characteristics

Table 4-1 Thermal Resistance

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Junction - soldering point ¹⁾	R_{thJS}		324		K/W	

1) For the definition of R_{thJS} please refer to Application Note AN077 (Thermal Resistance Calculation)

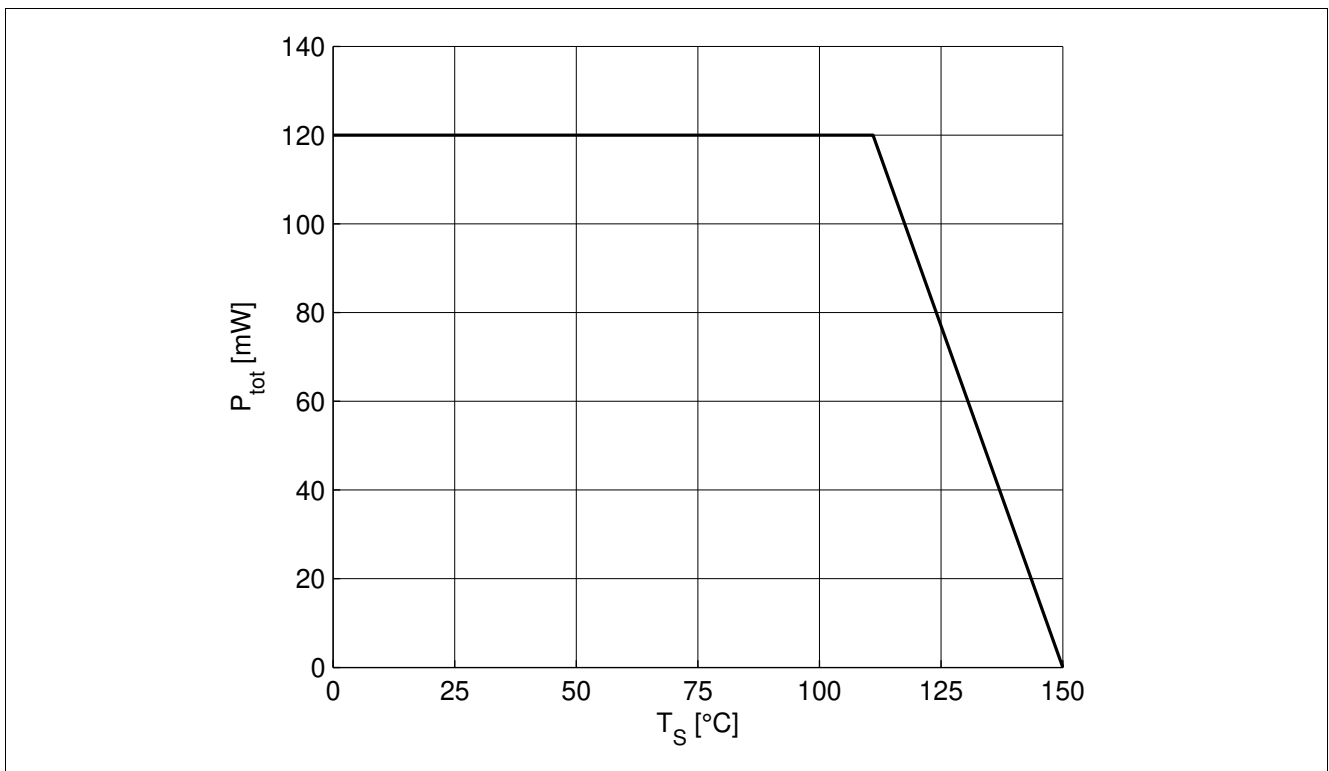


Figure 4-1 Total Power Dissipation $P_{tot} = f(T_S)$

5 Electrical Characteristics

5.1 DC Characteristics

Table 5-1 DC Characteristics at $T_A = 25\text{ °C}$

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Collector emitter breakdown voltage	$V_{(BR)CEO}$	3.25	3.7		V	$I_C = 1\text{ mA}$, $I_B = 0$ Open base
Collector emitter leakage current	I_{CES}			400	nA	$V_{CE} = 2\text{ V}$, $V_{BE} = 0$ E-B short circuited
Collector base leakage current	I_{CBO}			400	nA	$V_{CB} = 2\text{ V}$, $I_E = 0$ Open emitter
Emitter base leakage current	I_{EBO}			10	μA	$V_{EB} = 0.5\text{ V}$, $I_C = 0$ Open collector
DC current gain	h_{FE}	150	260	450		$V_{CE} = 2.5\text{ V}$, $I_C = 15\text{ mA}$ Pulse measured

5.2 General AC Characteristics

Table 5-2 General AC Characteristics at $T_A = 25\text{ °C}$

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Transition frequency	f_T		57		GHz	$V_{CE} = 2.5\text{ V}$, $I_C = 25\text{ mA}$ $f = 1\text{ GHz}$
Collector base capacitance	C_{CB}		64		fF	$V_{CB} = 2\text{ V}$, $V_{BE} = 0$ $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ Emitter grounded
Collector emitter capacitance	C_{CE}		0.46		pF	$V_{CE} = 2\text{ V}$, $V_{BE} = 0$ $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ Base grounded
Emitter base capacitance	C_{EB}		0.44		pF	$V_{EB} = 0.4\text{ V}$, $V_{CB} = 0$ $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ Collector grounded

5.3 Frequency Dependent AC Characteristics

Measurement setup is a test fixture with Bias T's in a 50 Ω system, $T_A = 25\text{ °C}$

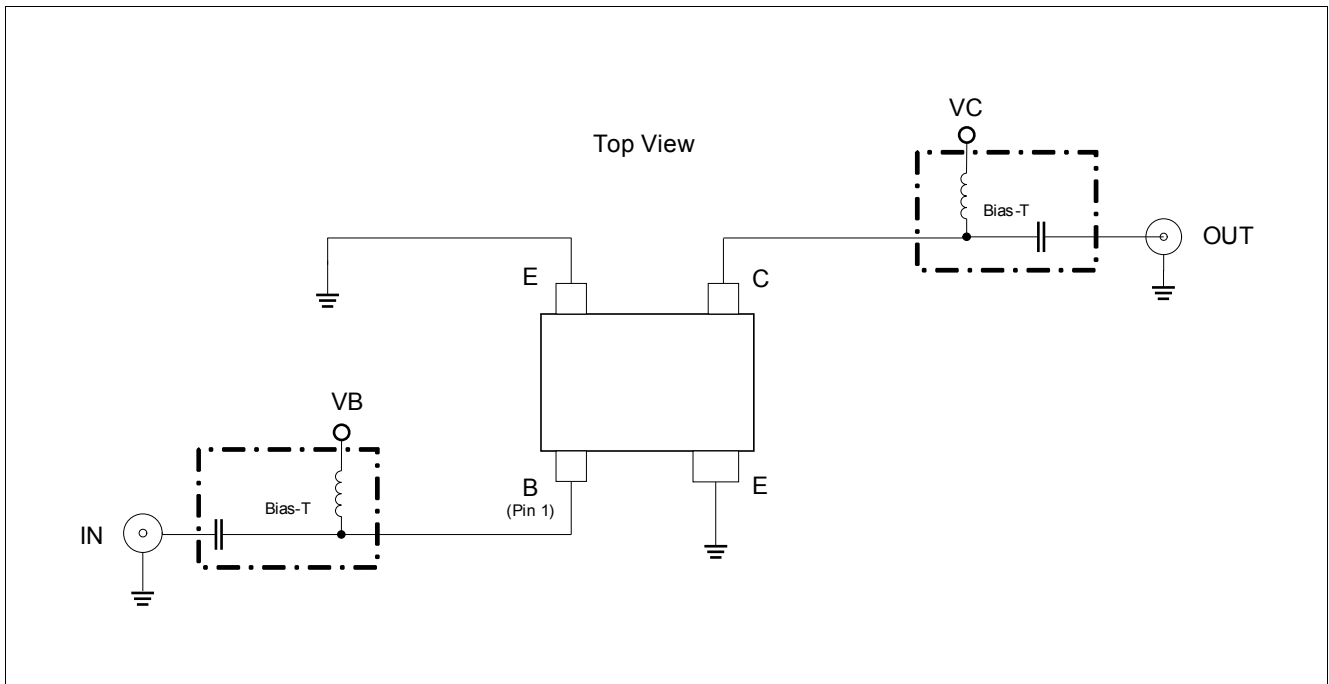


Figure 5-1 BFP842ESD Testing Circuit

Table 5-3 AC Characteristics, $V_{CE} = 2.5\text{ V}$, $f = 0.45\text{ GHz}$

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Power Gain					dB	
Maximum power gain	G_{ms}	–	33	–		$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$
Transducer gain	$ S_{21} ^2$	–	29.5	–		$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$
Minimum Noise Figure					dB	
Minimum noise figure	NF_{min}	–	0.4	–		$I_C = 5\text{ mA}$
Associated gain	G_{ass}	–	26	–		$I_C = 5\text{ mA}$
Linearity					dBm	
1 dB compression point at output	OP_{1dB}	–	6.5	–		$Z_S = Z_L = 50\text{ }\Omega$ $I_C = 15\text{ mA}$
3rd order intercept point at output	$OIP3$	–	22	–		$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$

Electrical Characteristics
Table 5-4 AC Characteristics, $V_{CE} = 2.5\text{ V}$, $f = 0.9\text{ GHz}$

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Power Gain						
Maximum power gain	G_{ms}	–	29	–	dB	$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$
Transducer gain	$ S_{21} ^2$	–	26	–		$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$
Minimum Noise Figure						
Minimum noise figure	NF_{min}	–	0.45	–	dB	$I_C = 5\text{ mA}$
Associated gain	G_{ass}	–	24	–		$I_C = 5\text{ mA}$
Linearity						
1 dB compression point at output	OP_{1dB}	–	7	–	dBm	$Z_S = Z_L = 50\ \Omega$
3rd order intercept point at output	$OIP3$	–	22.5	–		$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$

Table 5-5 AC Characteristics, $V_{CE} = 2.5\text{ V}$, $f = 1.5\text{ GHz}$

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Power Gain						
Maximum power gain	G_{ms}	–	25.5	–	dB	$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$
Transducer gain	$ S_{21} ^2$	–	23	–		$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$
Minimum Noise Figure						
Minimum noise figure	NF_{min}	–	0.45	–	dB	$I_C = 5\text{ mA}$
Associated gain	G_{ass}	–	21	–		$I_C = 5\text{ mA}$
Linearity						
1 dB compression point at output	OP_{1dB}	–	7.5	–	dBm	$Z_S = Z_L = 50\ \Omega$
3rd order intercept point at output	$OIP3$	–	23.5	–		$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$

Table 5-6 AC Characteristics, $V_{CE} = 2.5\text{ V}$, $f = 1.9\text{ GHz}$

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Power Gain						
Maximum power gain	G_{ms}	–	23.5	–	dB	$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$
Transducer gain	$ S_{21} ^2$	–	21	–		$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$
Minimum Noise Figure						
Minimum noise figure	NF_{min}	–	0.5	–	dB	$I_C = 5\text{ mA}$
Associated gain	G_{ass}	–	19.5	–		$I_C = 5\text{ mA}$
Linearity						
1 dB compression point at output	OP_{1dB}	–	8	–	dBm	$Z_S = Z_L = 50\ \Omega$
3rd order intercept point at output	$OIP3$	–	24.5	–		$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$

Electrical Characteristics
Table 5-7 AC Characteristics, $V_{CE} = 2.5\text{ V}$, $f = 2.4\text{ GHz}$

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Power Gain						
Maximum power gain	G_{ms}	–	22	–	dB	$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$
Transducer gain	$ S_{21} ^2$	–	19	–		$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$
Minimum Noise Figure						
Minimum noise figure	NF_{min}	–	0.5	–	dB	$I_C = 5\text{ mA}$
Associated gain	G_{ass}	–	18	–		$I_C = 5\text{ mA}$
Linearity						
1 dB compression point at output	OP_{1dB}	–	8	–	dBm	$Z_S = Z_L = 50\ \Omega$ $I_C = 15\text{ mA}$
3rd order intercept point at output	$OIP3$	–	25	–		$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$

Table 5-8 AC Characteristics, $V_{CE} = 2.5\text{ V}$, $f = 3.5\text{ GHz}$

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Power Gain						
Maximum power gain	G_{ma}	–	17.5	–	dB	$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$
Transducer gain	$ S_{21} ^2$	–	16	–		$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$
Minimum Noise Figure						
Minimum noise figure	NF_{min}	–	0.65	–	dB	$I_C = 5\text{ mA}$
Associated gain	G_{ass}	–	15	–		$I_C = 5\text{ mA}$
Linearity						
1 dB compression point at output	OP_{1dB}	–	8.5	–	dBm	$Z_S = Z_L = 50\ \Omega$ $I_C = 15\text{ mA}$
3rd order intercept point at output	$OIP3$	–	25.5	–		$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$

Table 5-9 AC Characteristics, $V_{CE} = 2.5\text{ V}$, $f = 5.5\text{ GHz}$

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Power Gain						
Maximum power gain	G_{ma}	–	12.5	–	dB	$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$
Transducer gain	$ S_{21} ^2$	–	11.5	–		$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$
Minimum Noise Figure						
Minimum noise figure	NF_{min}	–	0.85	–	dB	$I_C = 5\text{ mA}$
Associated gain	G_{ass}	–	10.5	–		$I_C = 5\text{ mA}$
Linearity						
1 dB compression point at output	OP_{1dB}	–	8	–	dBm	$Z_S = Z_L = 50\ \Omega$ $I_C = 15\text{ mA}$
3rd order intercept point at output	$OIP3$	–	24	–		$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$

Note: $OIP3$ value depends on termination of all intermodulation frequency components. Termination used for this measurement is $50\ \Omega$ from 0.2 MHz to 12 GHz.

5.4 Characteristic DC Diagrams

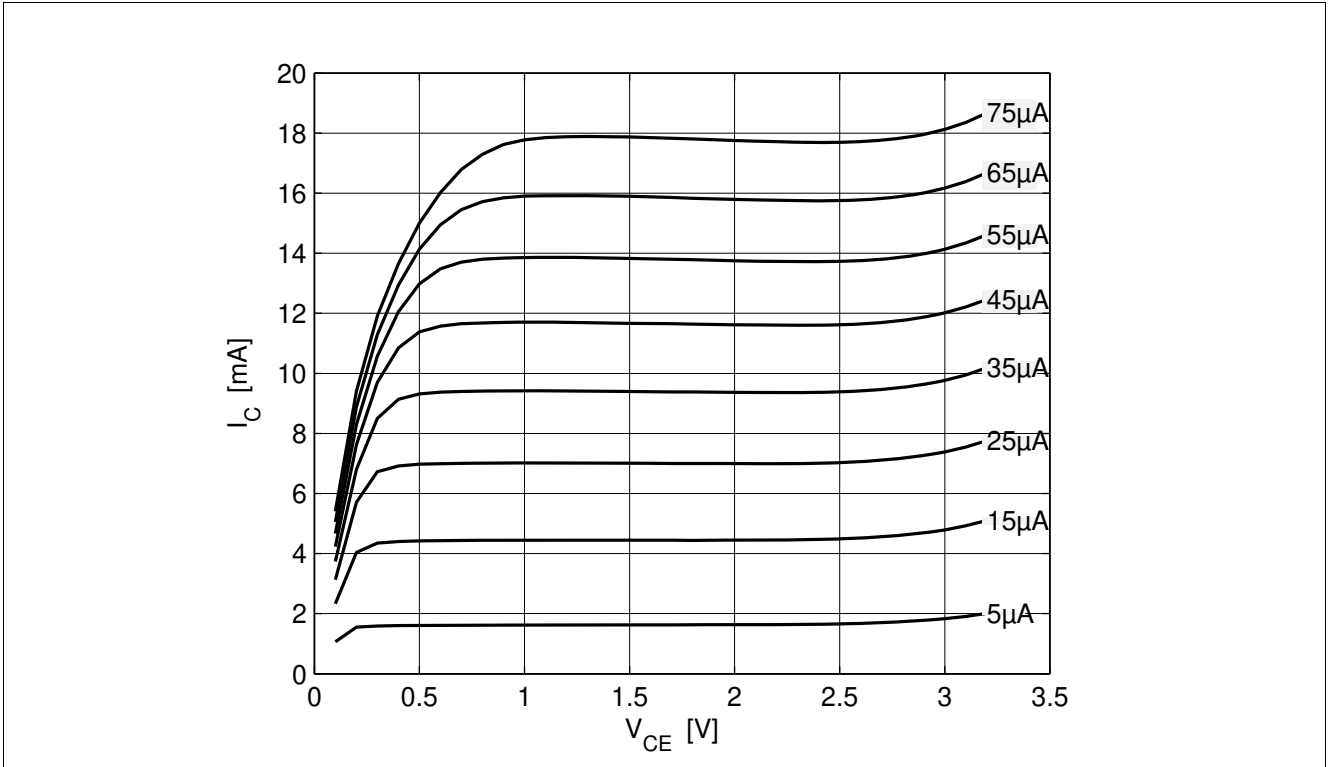


Figure 5-2 Collector Current vs. Collector Emitter Voltage $I_C = f(V_{CE})$, $I_B = \text{Parameter}$

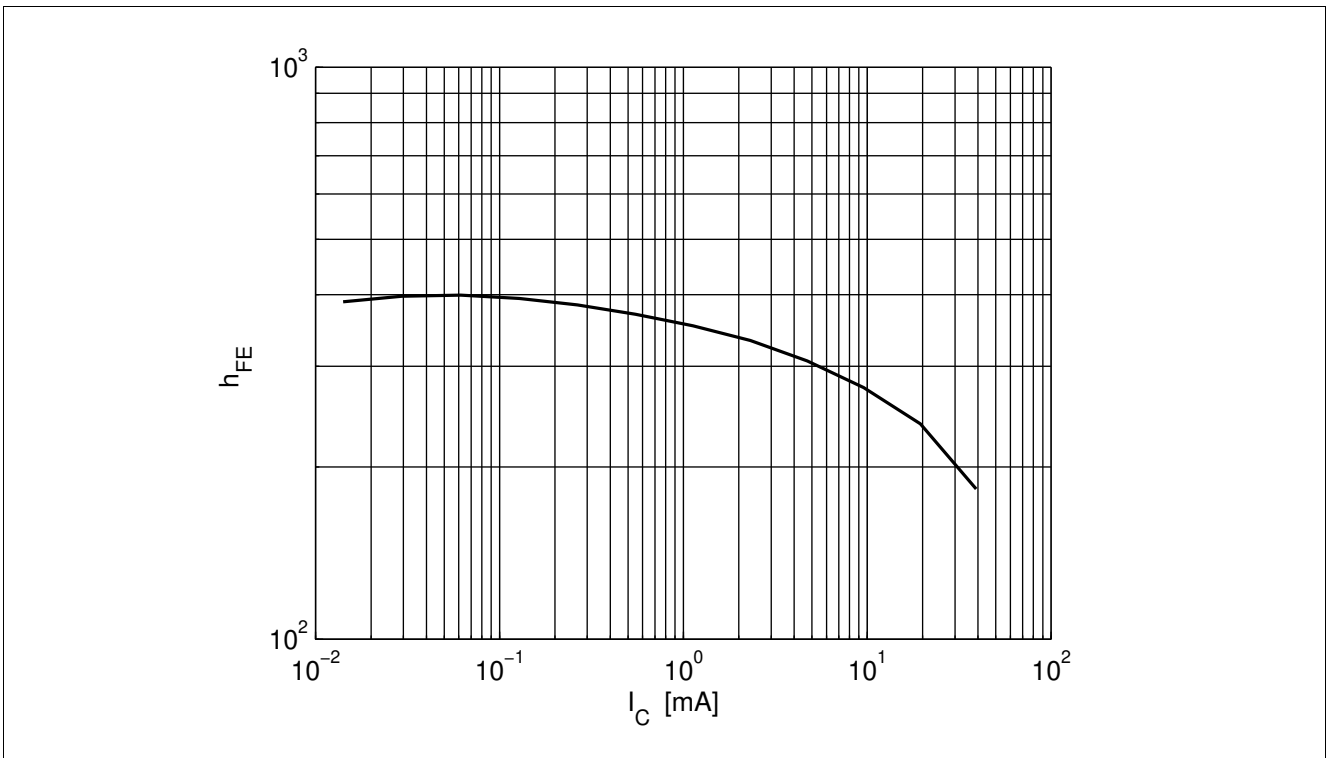


Figure 5-3 DC Current Gain $h_{FE} = f(I_C)$, $V_{CE} = 2.5 \text{ V}$

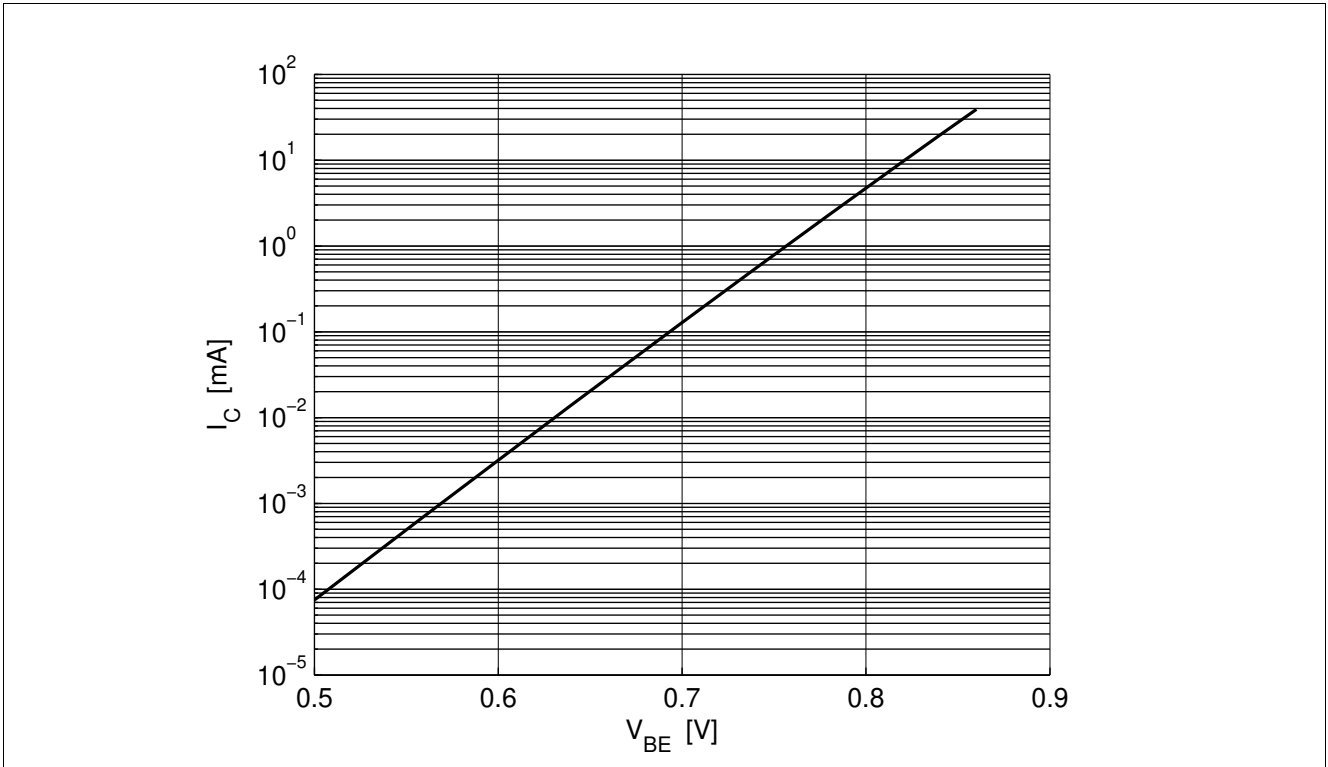


Figure 5-4 Collector Current vs. Base Emitter Forward Voltage $I_C = f(V_{BE})$, $V_{CE} = 2.5$ V

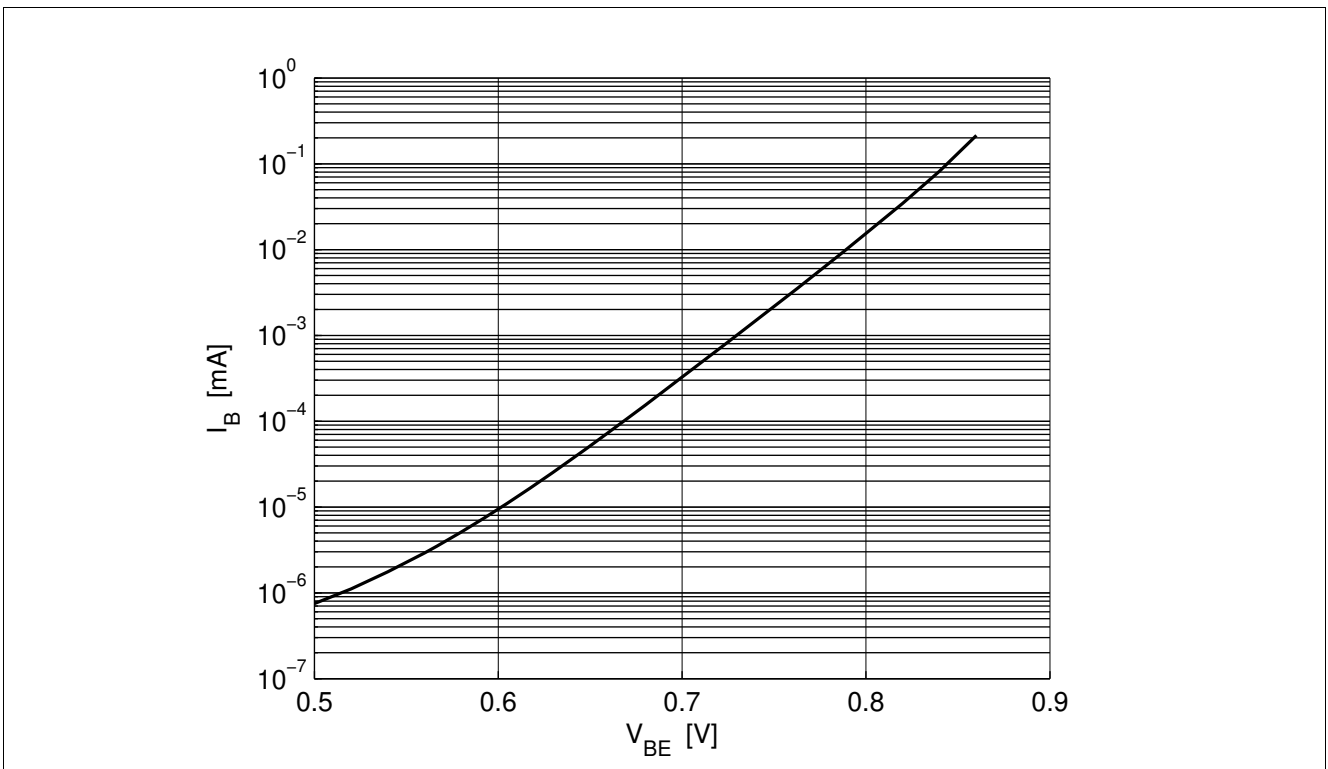


Figure 5-5 Base Current vs. Base Emitter Forward Voltage $I_B = f(V_{BE})$, $V_{CE} = 2.5$ V

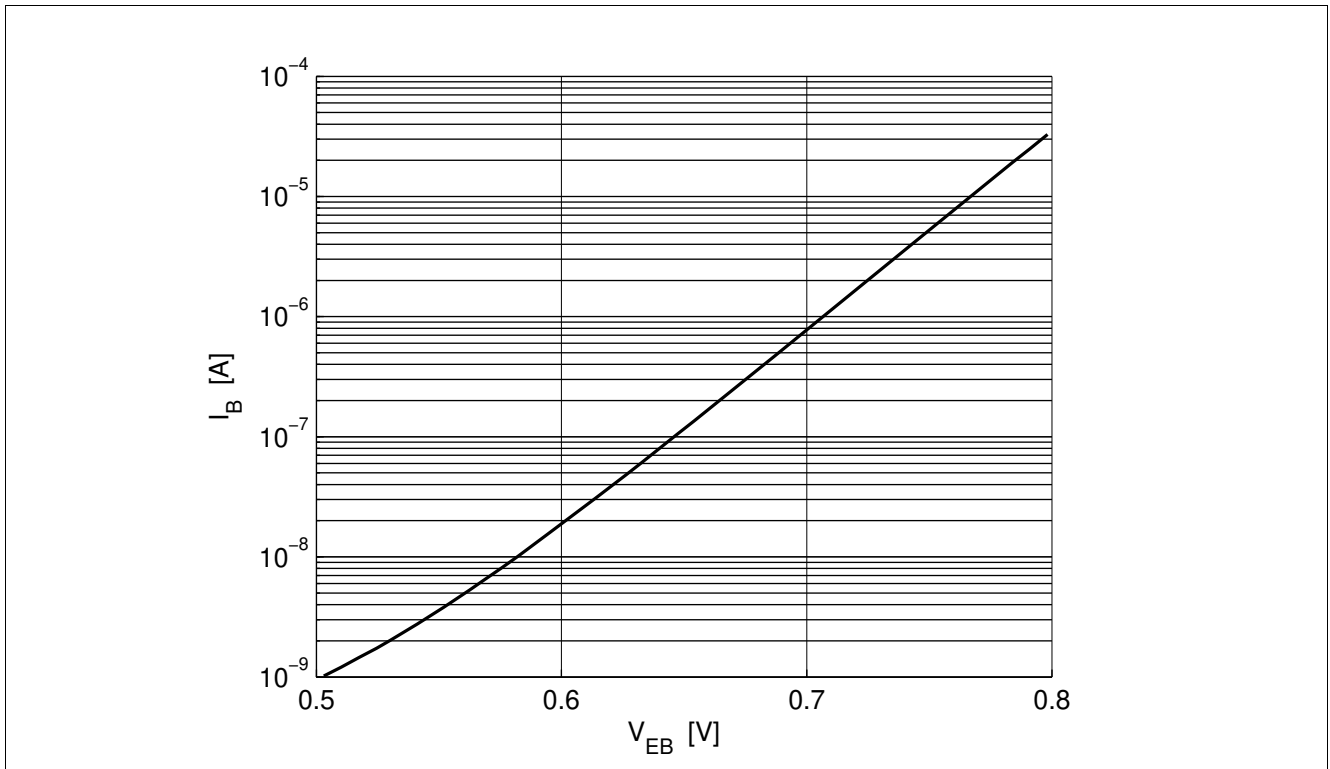


Figure 5-6 Base Current vs. Base Emitter Reverse Voltage $I_B = f(V_{EB})$, $V_{CE} = 2.5$ V

5.5 Characteristic AC Diagrams

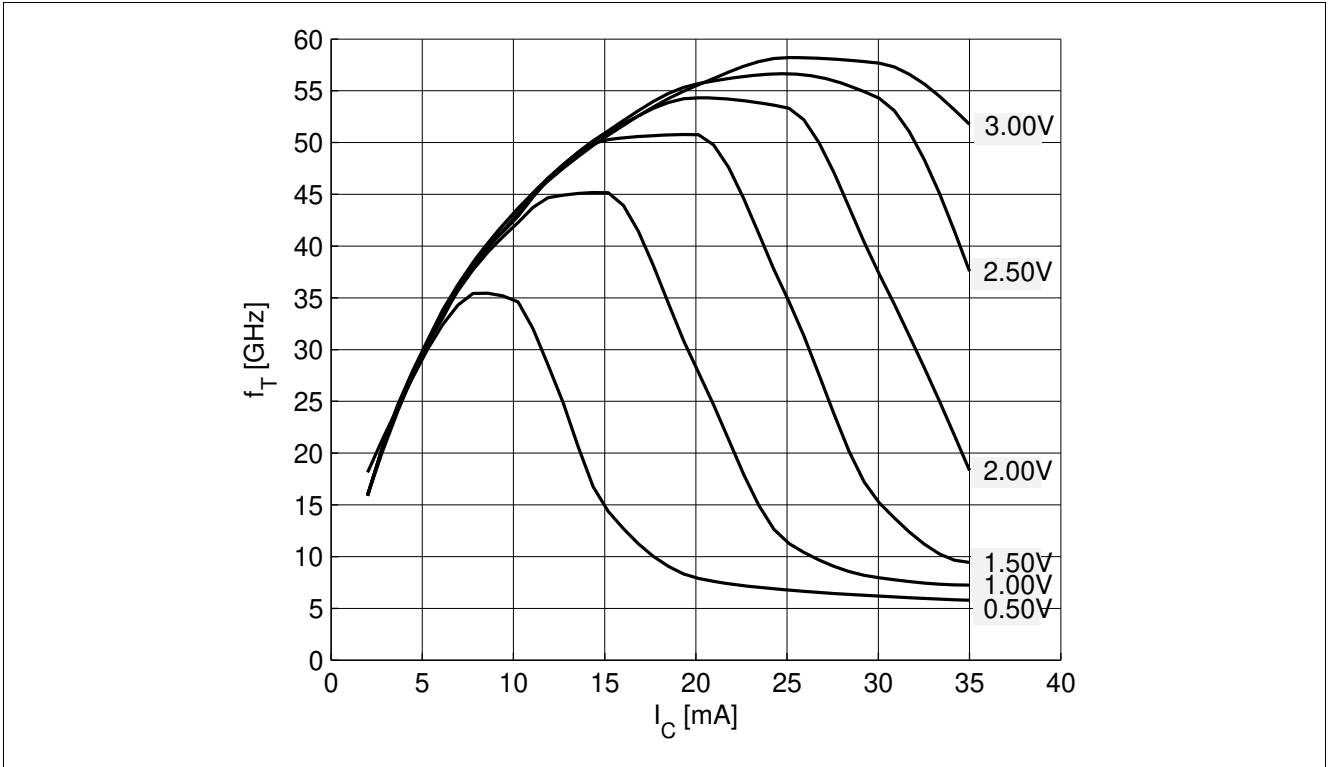


Figure 5-7 Transition Frequency $f_T = f(I_C)$, $f = 1 \text{ GHz}$, $V_{CE} = \text{Parameter}$

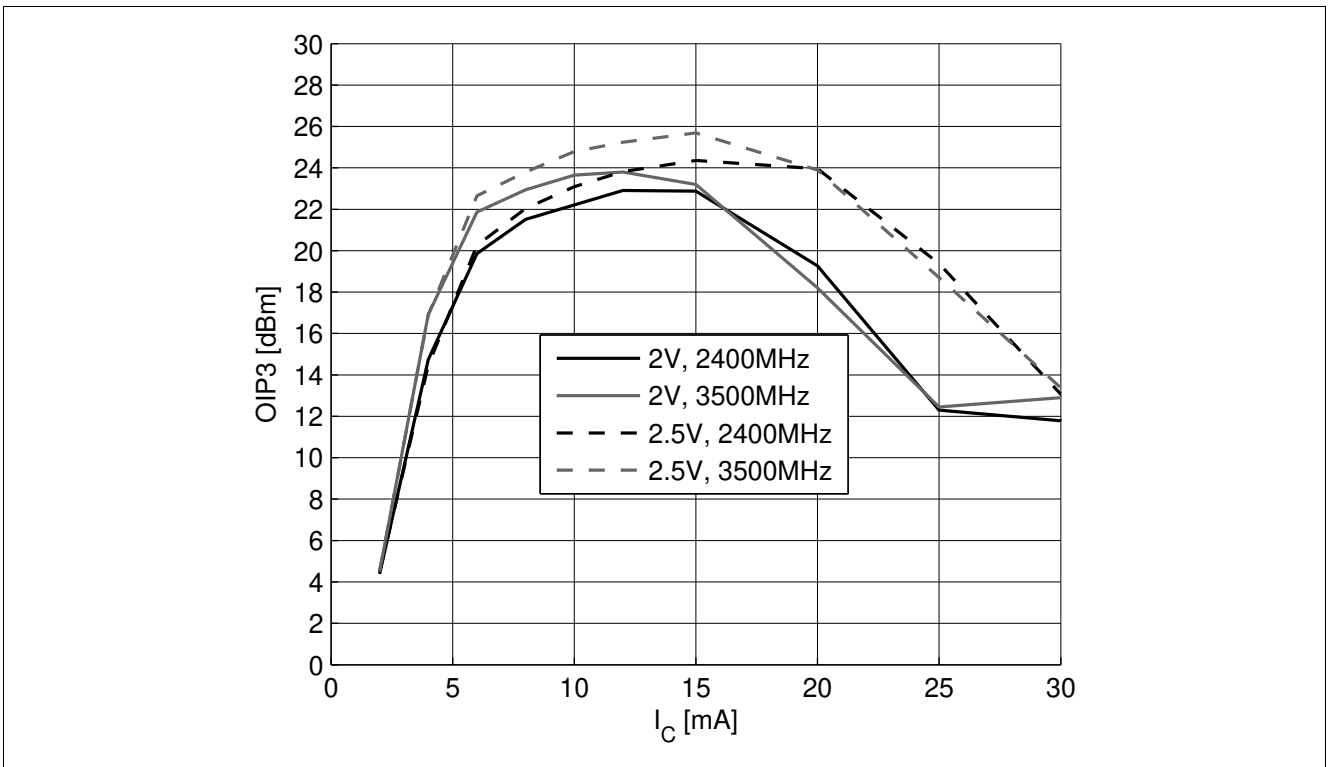


Figure 5-8 3rd Order Intercept Point at output $OIP3 = f(I_C)$, $Z_S = Z_L = 50 \Omega$, $V_{CE}, f = \text{Parameters}$

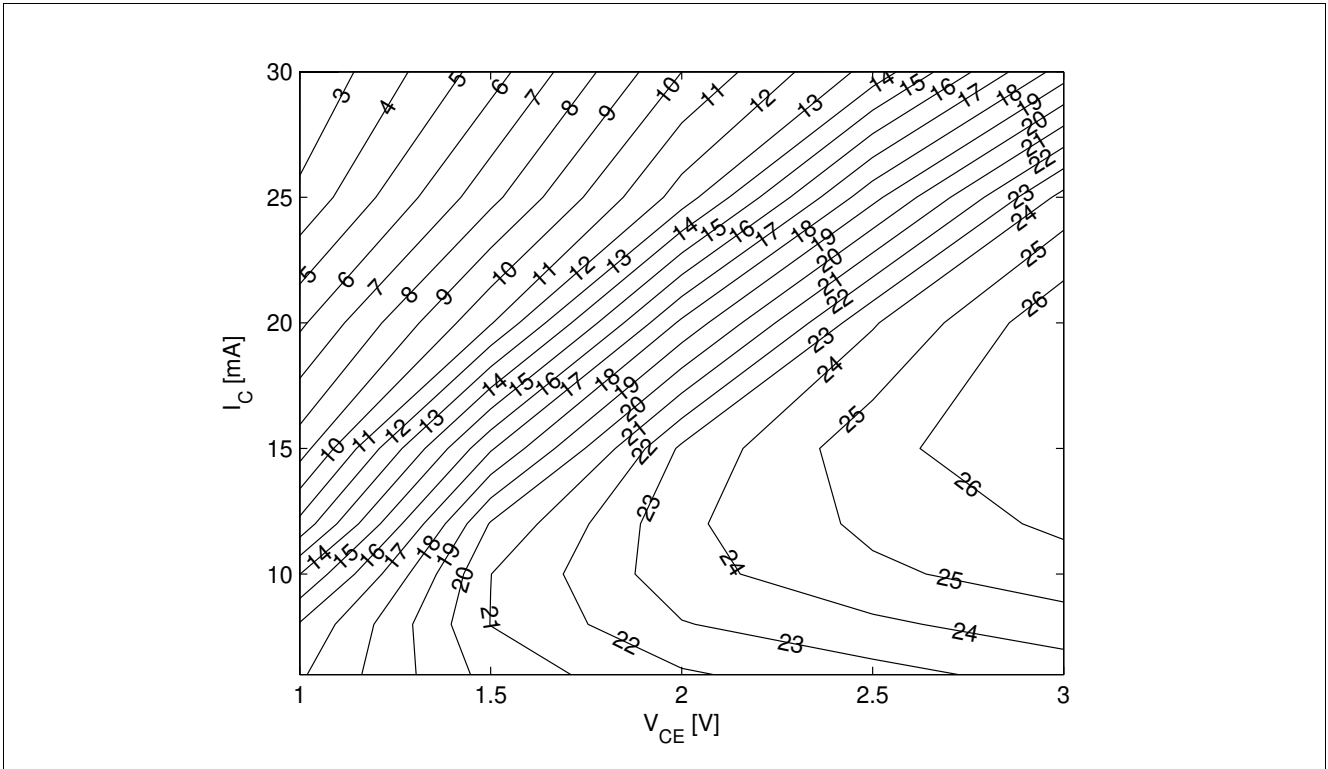


Figure 5-9 3rd Order Intercept Point at output $OIP3$ [dBm] = $f(I_C, V_{CE})$, $Z_S = Z_L = 50 \Omega$, $f = 3.5$ GHz

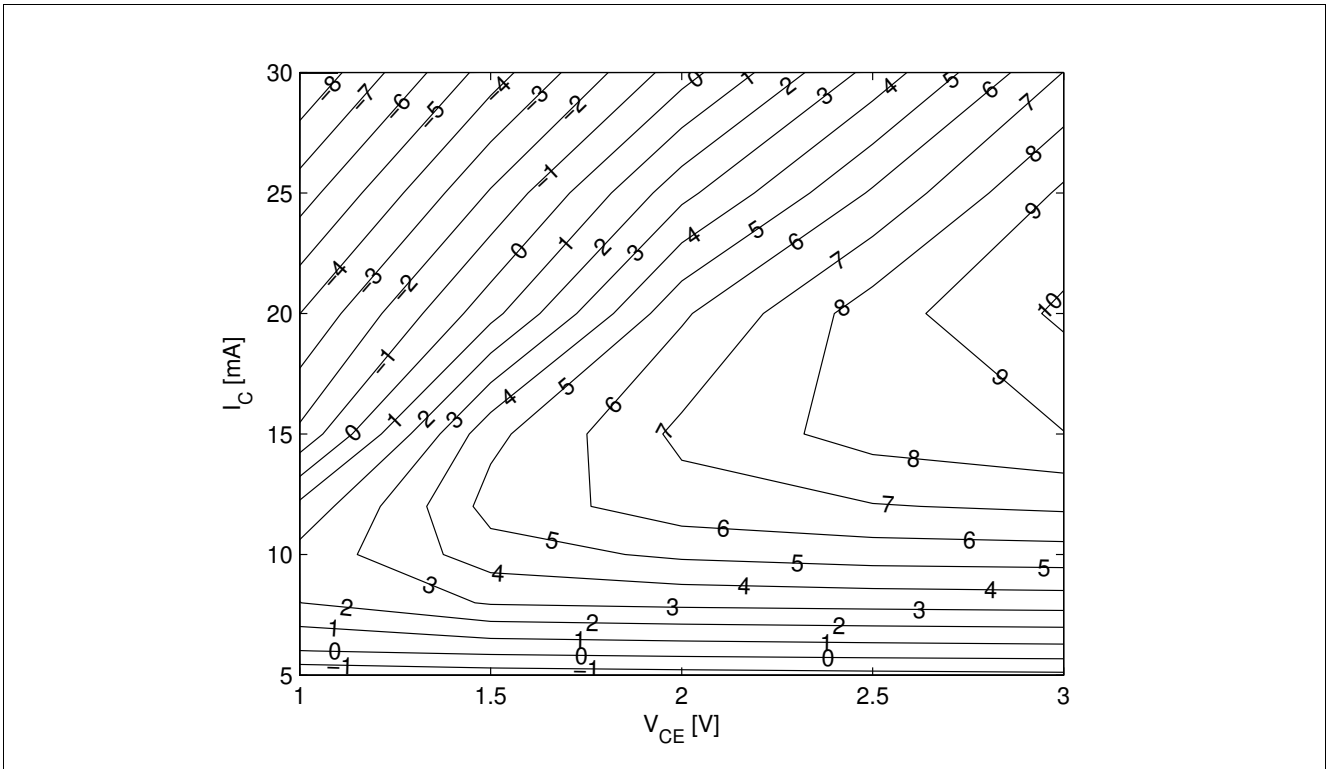


Figure 5-10 Compression Point at output OP_{1dB} [dBm] = $f(I_C, V_{CE})$, $Z_S = Z_L = 50 \Omega$, $f = 3.5$ GHz

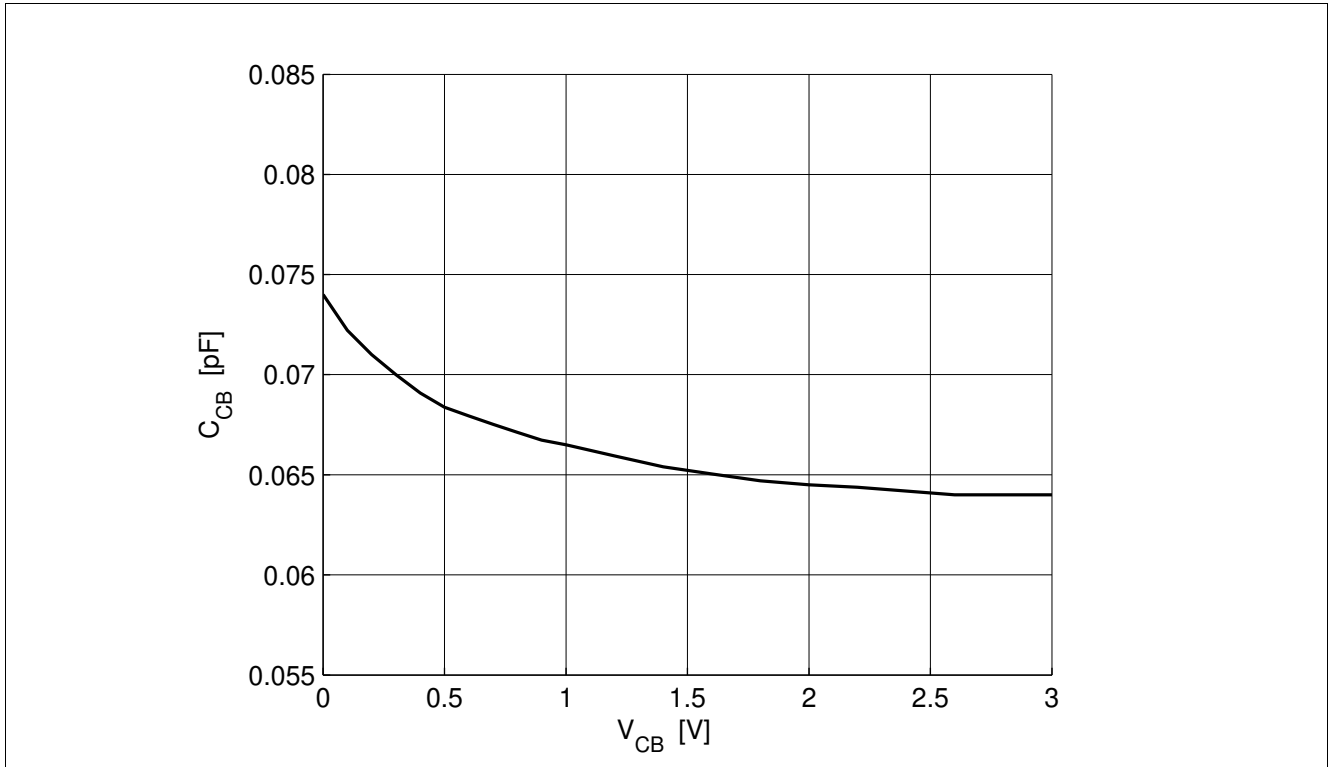


Figure 5-11 Collector Base Capacitance $C_{CB} = f(V_{CB}), f = 1 \text{ MHz}$

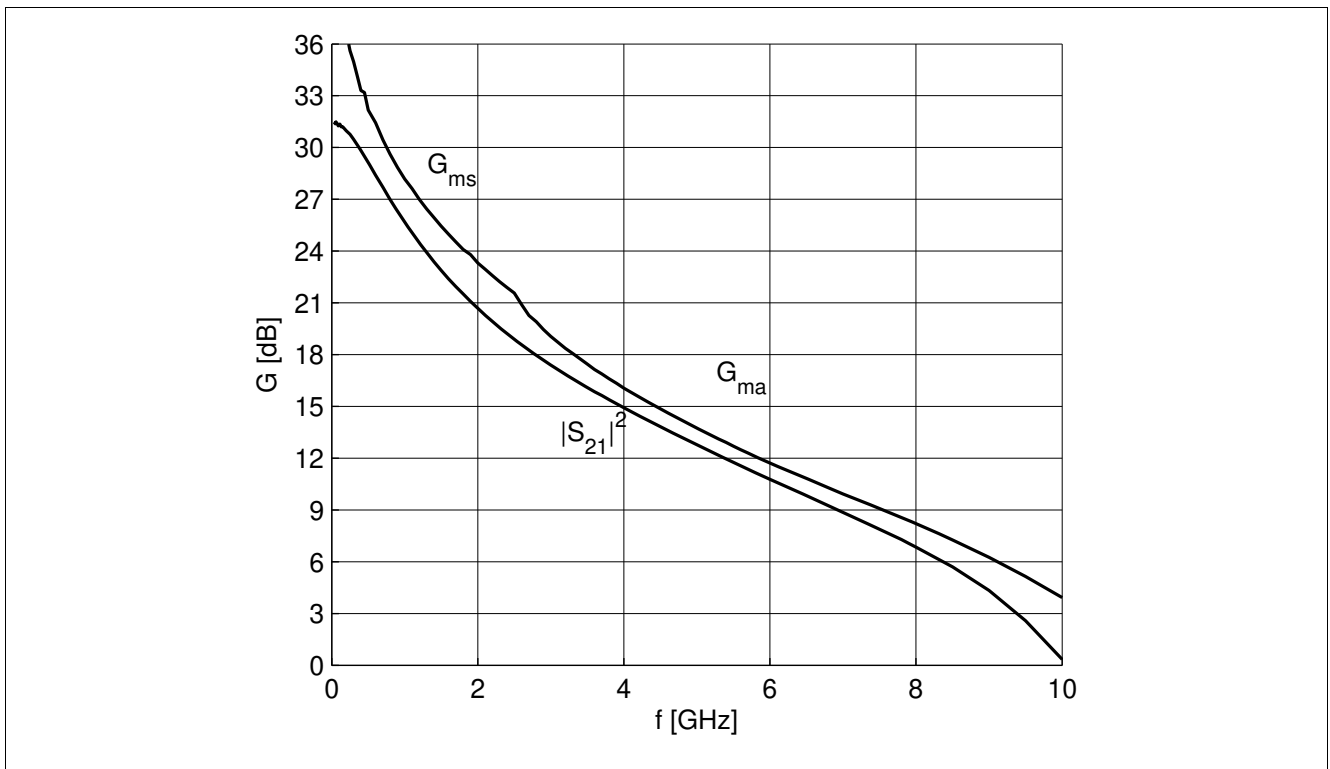


Figure 5-12 Gain $G_{ma}, G_{ms}, |S_{21}|^2 = f(f), V_{CE} = 2.5 \text{ V}, I_C = 15 \text{ mA}$

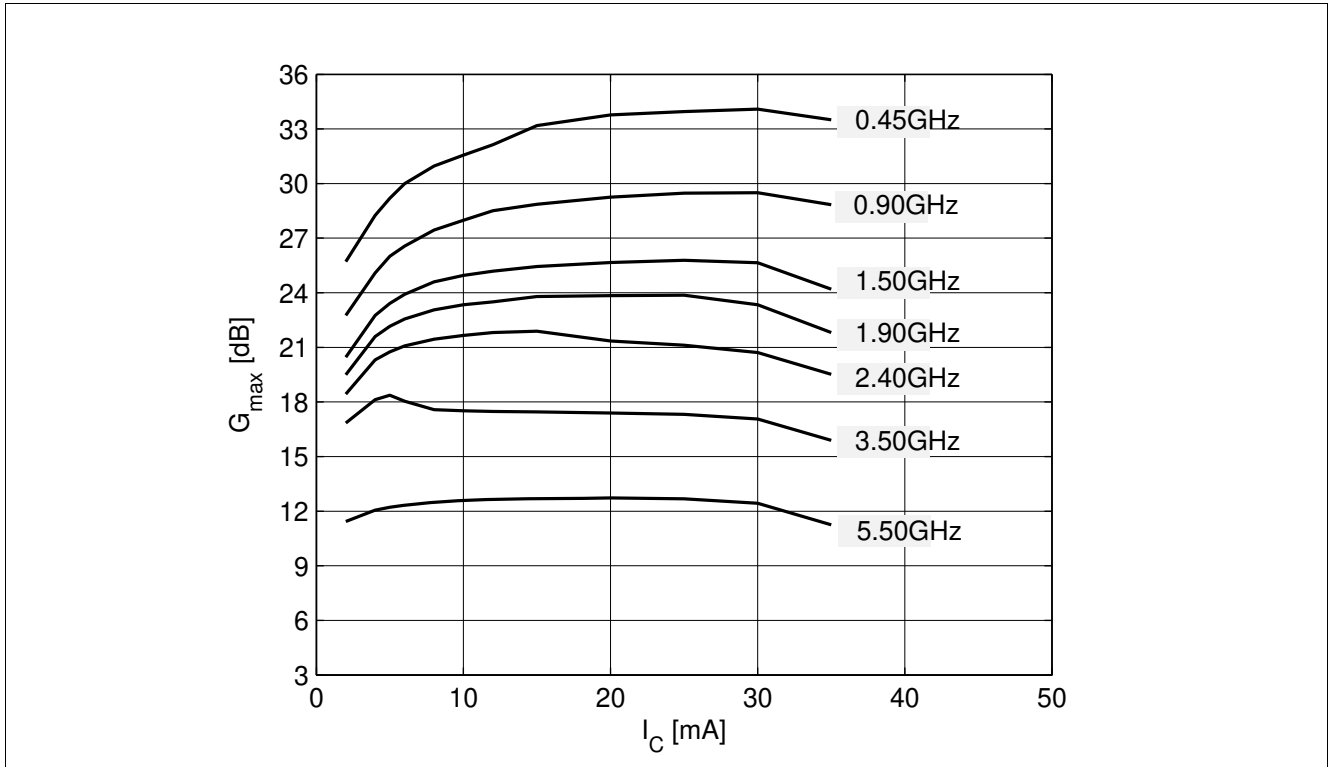


Figure 5-13 Maximum Power Gain $G_{max} = f(I_C)$, $V_{CE} = 2.5\text{ V}$, $f = \text{Parameter in GHz}$

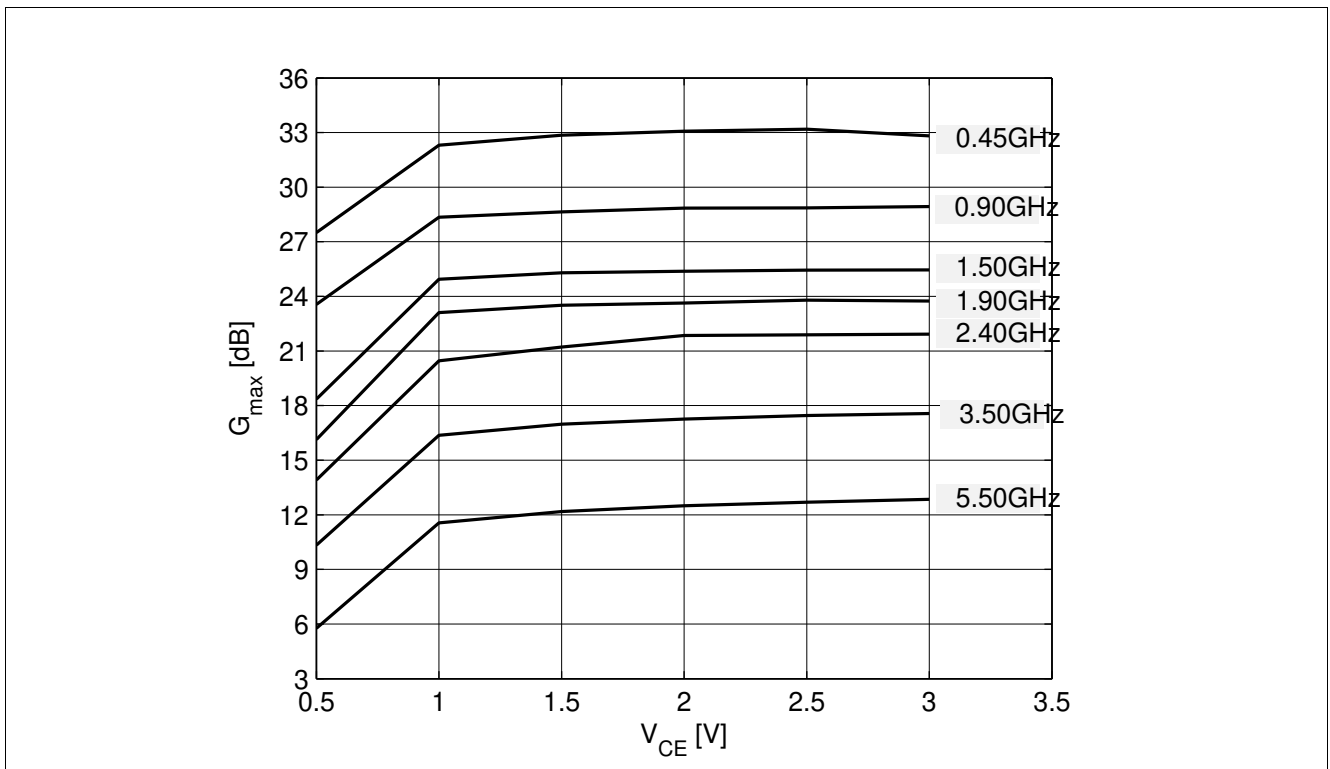


Figure 5-14 Maximum Power Gain $G_{max} = f(V_{CE})$, $I_C = 15\text{ mA}$, $f = \text{Parameter in GHz}$

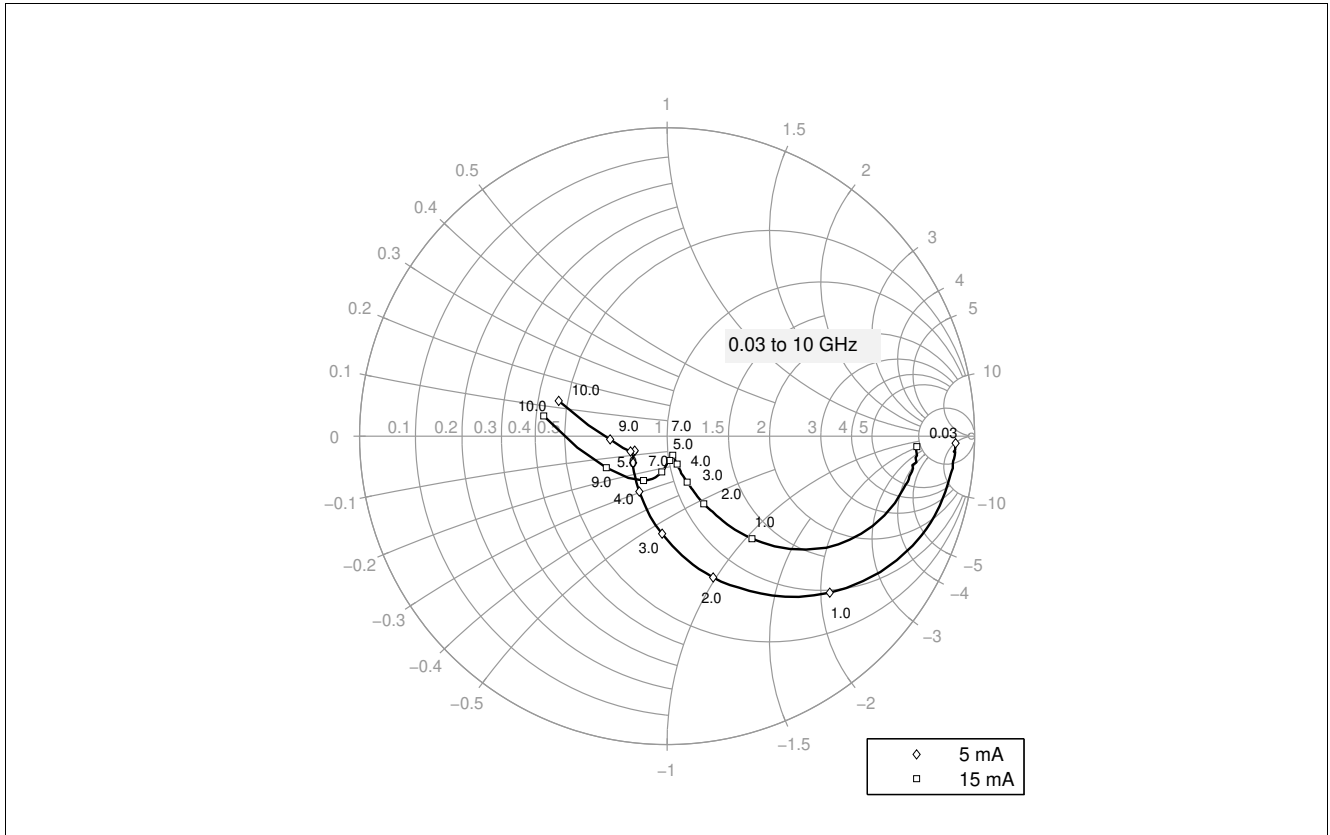


Figure 5-15 Input Reflection Coefficient $S_{11} = f(f)$, $V_{CE} = 2.5 \text{ V}$, $I_C = 5 / 15 \text{ mA}$

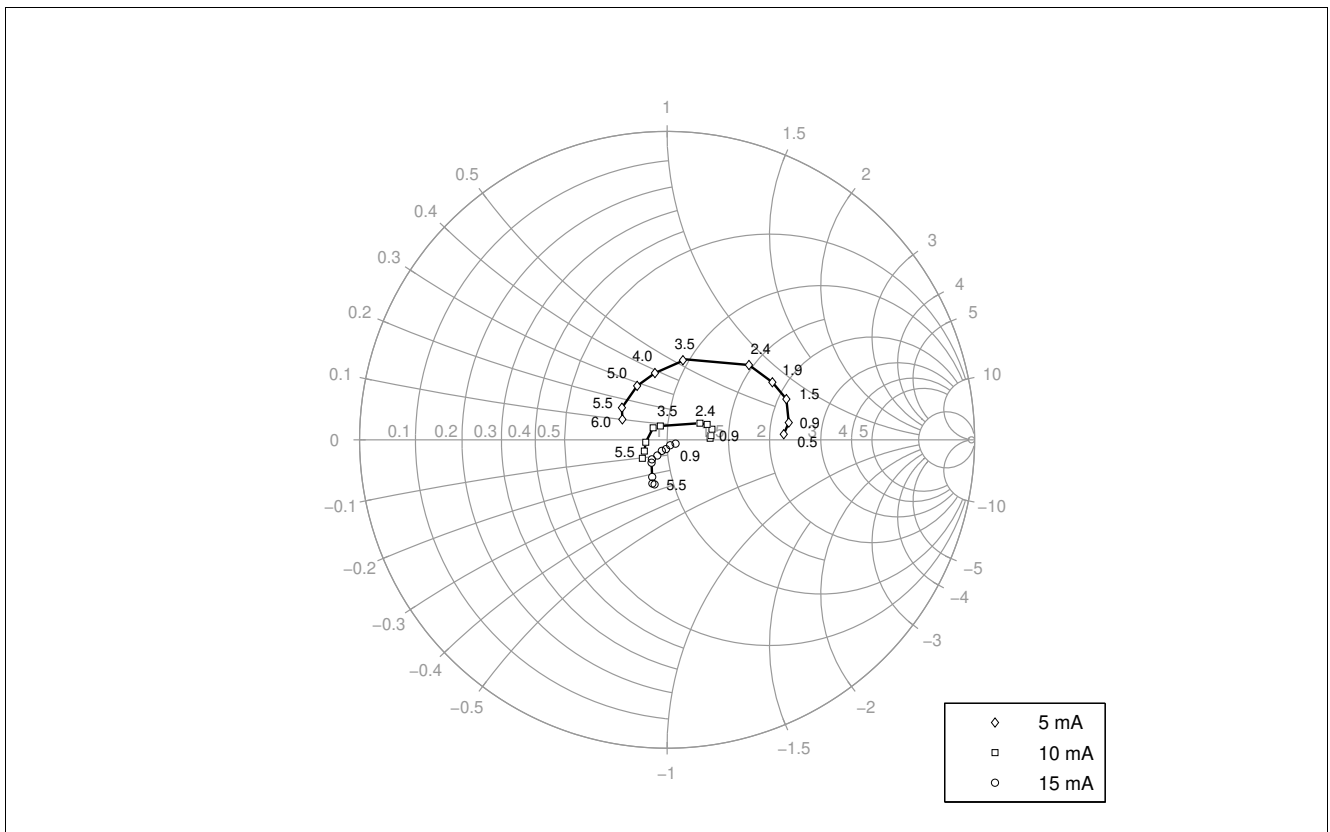


Figure 5-16 Source Impedance for Minimum Noise Figure $Z_{opt} = f(f)$, $V_{CE} = 2.5 \text{ V}$, $I_C = 5 / 10 / 15 \text{ mA}$

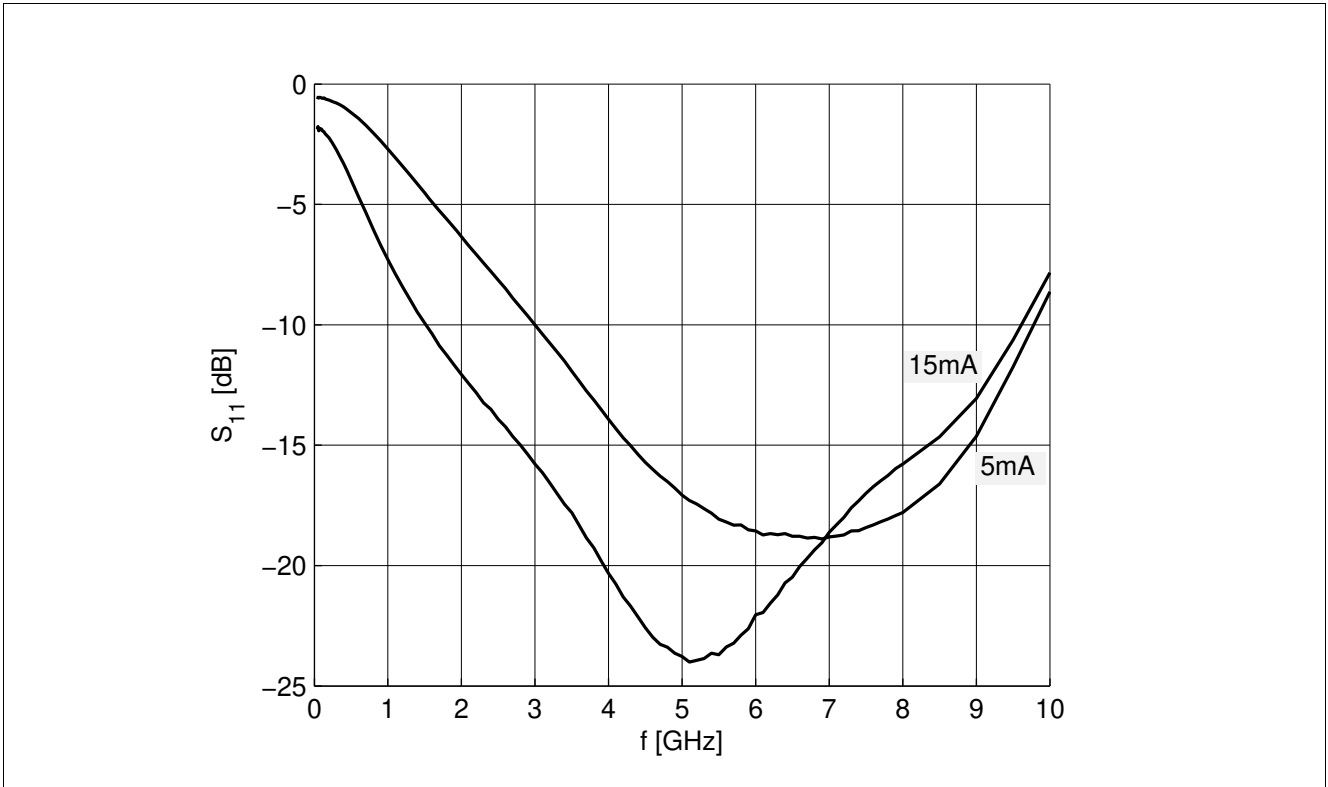


Figure 5-17 Input Reflection Coefficient $S_{11} = f(f)$, $V_{CE} = 2.5\text{ V}$, $I_C = 5 / 15\text{ mA}$

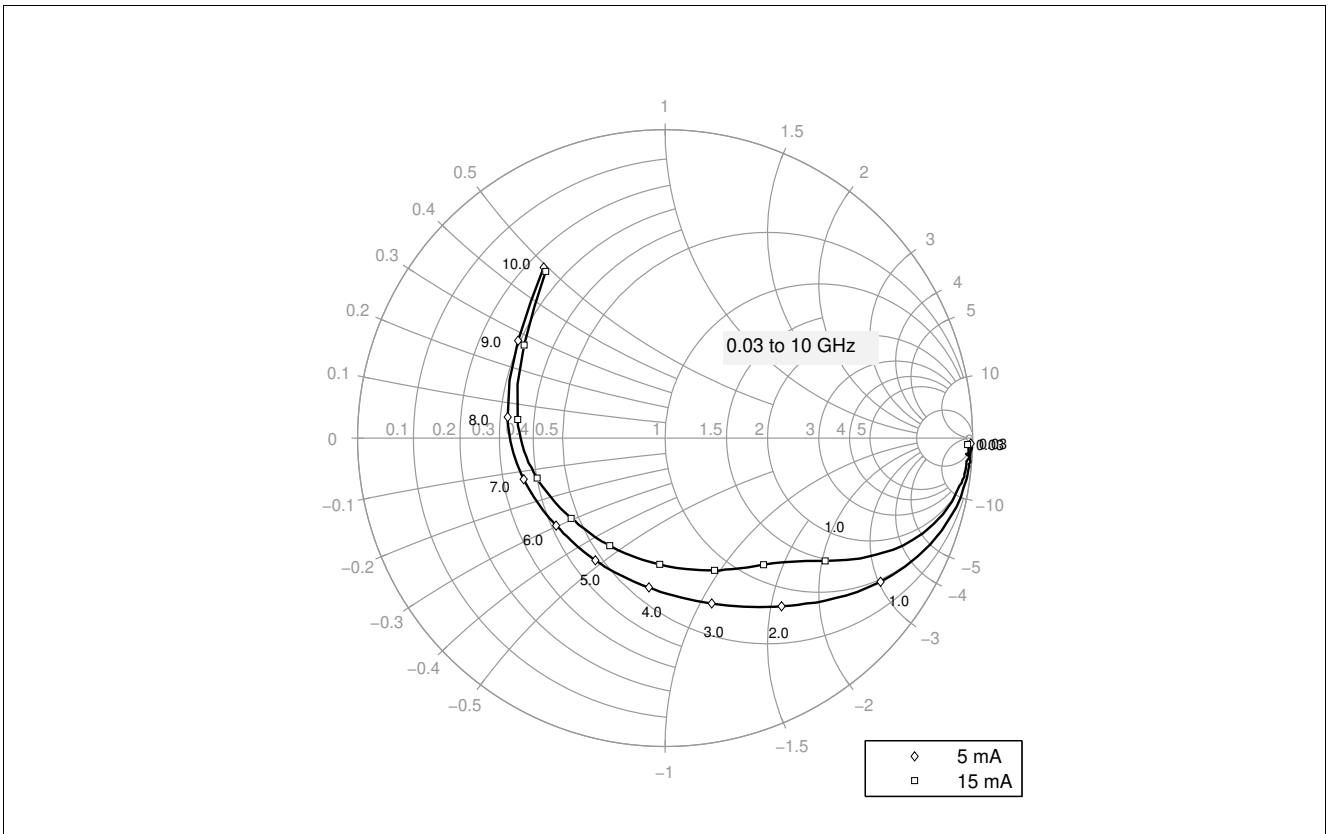


Figure 5-18 Output Reflection Coefficient $S_{22} = f(f)$, $V_{CE} = 2.5\text{ V}$, $I_C = 5 / 15\text{ mA}$

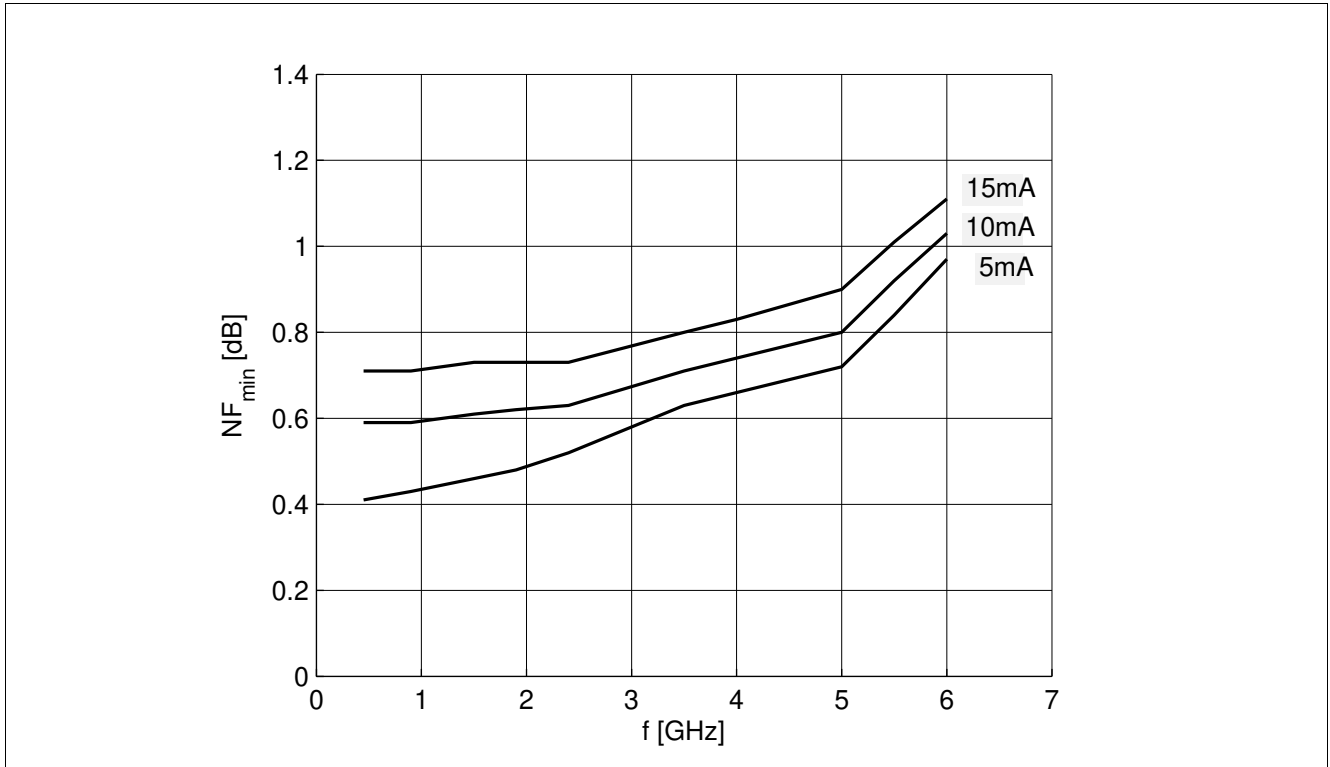


Figure 5-19 Noise Figure $NF_{min} = f(f)$, $V_{CE} = 2.5\text{ V}$, $I_C = 5 / 10 / 15\text{ mA}$, $Z_S = Z_{opt}$

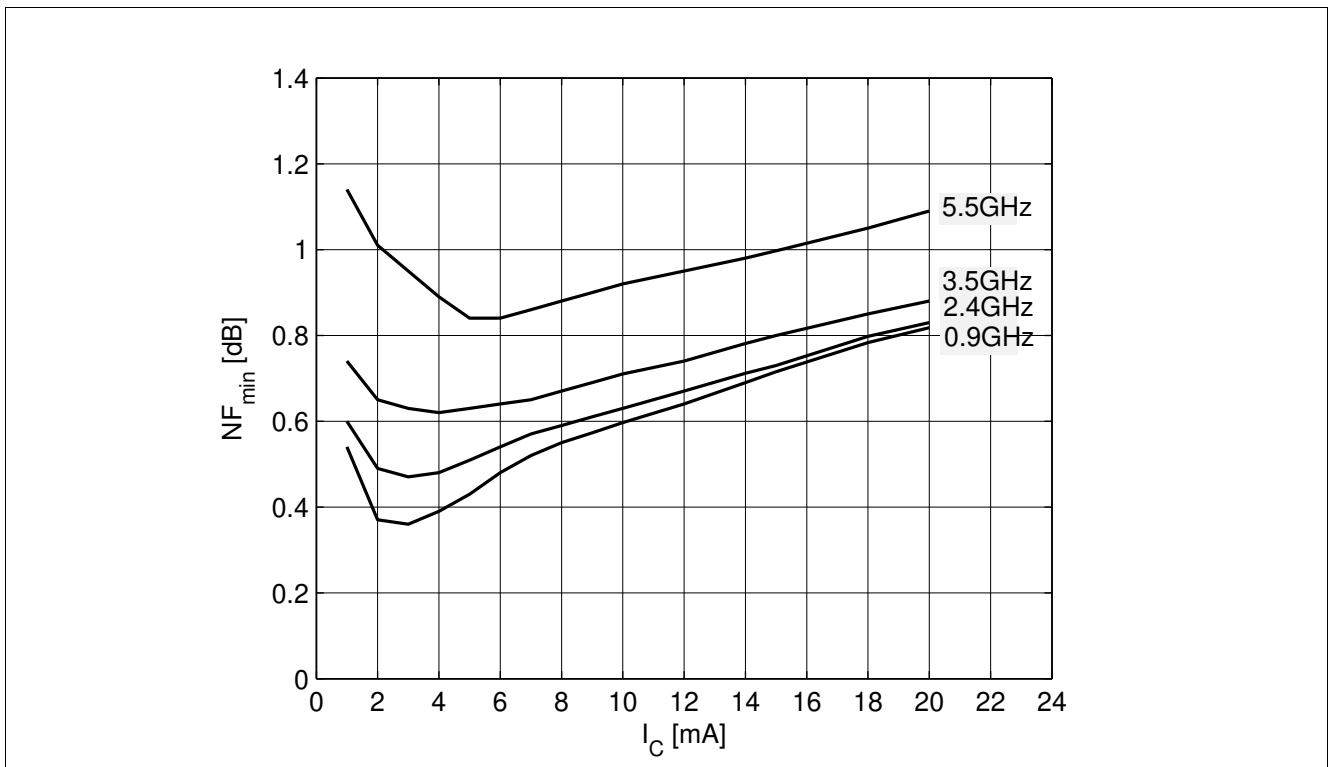


Figure 5-20 Noise Figure $NF_{min} = f(I_C)$, $V_{CE} = 2.5\text{ V}$, $Z_S = Z_{opt}$, $f = \text{Parameter in GHz}$

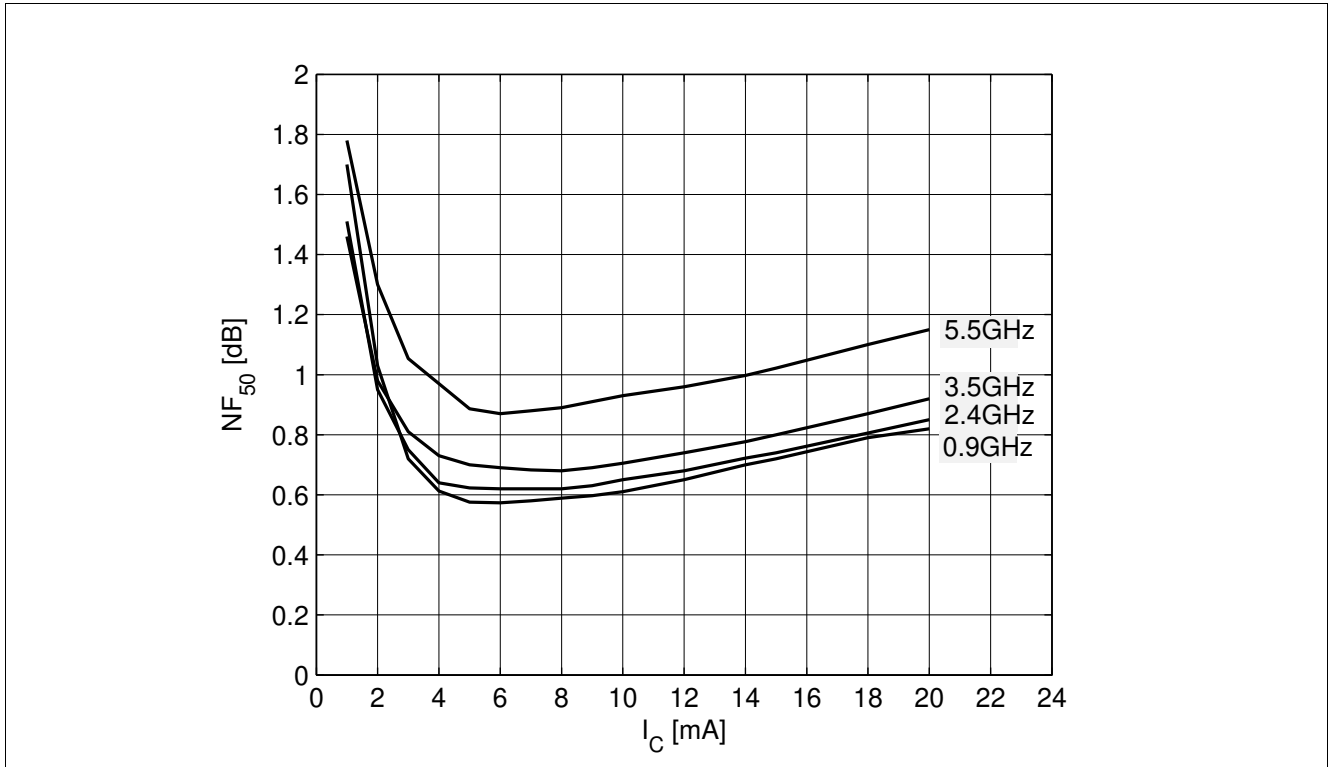


Figure 5-21 Noise Figure $NF_{50} = f(I_C)$, $V_{CE} = 2.5\text{ V}$, $Z_S = 50\ \Omega$, $f = \text{Parameter in GHz}$

Note: The curves shown in this chapter have been generated using typical devices but shall not be considered as a guarantee that all devices have identical characteristic curves. $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$