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# BFP843

Robust Low Noise Broadband Pre-Matched Bipolar RF Transistor

## Data Sheet

Revision 1.0, 2013-06-19

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**BFP843, Robust Low Noise Broadband Pre-Matched Bipolar RF Transistor**

**Revision History: 2013-06-19, Revision 1.0**

Page	Subjects (major changes since last revision)

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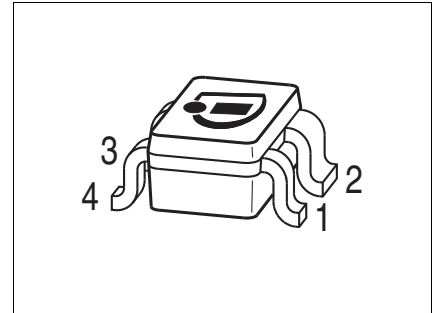
## 1 Product Brief

The BFP843 is a low noise broadband NPN bipolar RF transistor. Its integrated feedback provides a broadband pre-match to  $50\ \Omega$  at input and output and improves the stability against parasitic oscillations. These measures simplify the design of arbitrary LNA application circuits. The device is based on Infineon's reliable high volume silicon germanium carbon (SiGe:C) heterojunction bipolar technology. The collector design supports voltages up to  $V_{CE0} = 2.25\ \text{V}$  and currents up to  $I_C = 55\ \text{mA}$ . The device is especially suited for mobile applications in which low power consumption is a key requirement. The transistor is fitted with internal protection circuits, which enhance the robustness against electrostatic discharge (ESD) and against high levels of RF input power. The device is housed in an easy to use plastic package with visible leads.



## 2 Features

- Low noise broadband NPN RF transistor based on Infineon’s reliable, high volume SiGe:C bipolar technology
- High maximum RF input power and ESD robustness  
20 dBm maximum RF input power, 1.5 KV HBM ESD hardness
- Unique combination of high RF performance, robustness and ease of application circuit design
- Low noise figure:  $NF_{min} = 1.0$  dB at 2.4 GHz and 1.2 dB at 5.5 GHz, 1.8 V, 8 mA
- High gain:  $|S_{21}|^2 = 21$  dB at 2.4 GHz and 15.5 dB at 5.5 GHz, 1.8 V, 15 mA
- $OIP3 = 23$  dBm at 2.4 GHz and 20 dBm at 5.5 GHz, 1.8 V, 20 mA
- Ideal for low voltage applications e.g.  $V_{CC} = 1.2$  V and 1.8 V (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



### Applications

As Low Noise Amplifier (LNA) in

- Wireless Communications: WLAN IEEE802.11b,g,n,a,ac single- and dual band applications, broadband LTE or WiMAX LNA
- Satellite navigation systems (e.g. GPS, GLONASS, COMPASS...) and satellite C-band LNB (1st and 2nd stage LNA)
- Broadband amplifiers: Dualband WLAN, multiband mobile phone, UWB up to 10 GHz
- ISM bands up to 10 GHz
- Dedicated short range communication (DSRC) system: WLAN IEEE802.11p

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

Product Name	Package	Pin Configuration				Marking
BFP843	SOT343	1 = B	2 = E	3 = C	4 = E	T2s

### 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	$V_{CEO}$	–	2.25 2.0	V	$T_A = 25\text{ °C}$ $T_A = -55\text{ °C}$ Open base
Collector emitter voltage <sup>1)</sup>	$V_{CES}$	–	2.25 2.0	V	$T_A = 25\text{ °C}$ $T_A = -55\text{ °C}$ E-B short circuited
Collector base voltage <sup>2)</sup>	$V_{CBO}$	–	2.9 2.6	V	$T_A = 25\text{ °C}$ $T_A = -55\text{ °C}$ Open emitter
Base current	$I_B$	-5	5	mA	
Collector current	$I_C$	–	55	mA	
RF input power	$P_{RFIn}$	–	20	dBm	
ESD stress pulse	$V_{ESD}$	-1.5	1.5	kV	HBM, all pins, acc. to JESD22-A114
Total power dissipation <sup>3)</sup>	$P_{tot}$	–	125	mW	$T_S \leq 99\text{ °C}$
Junction temperature	$T_J$	–	150	°C	
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.

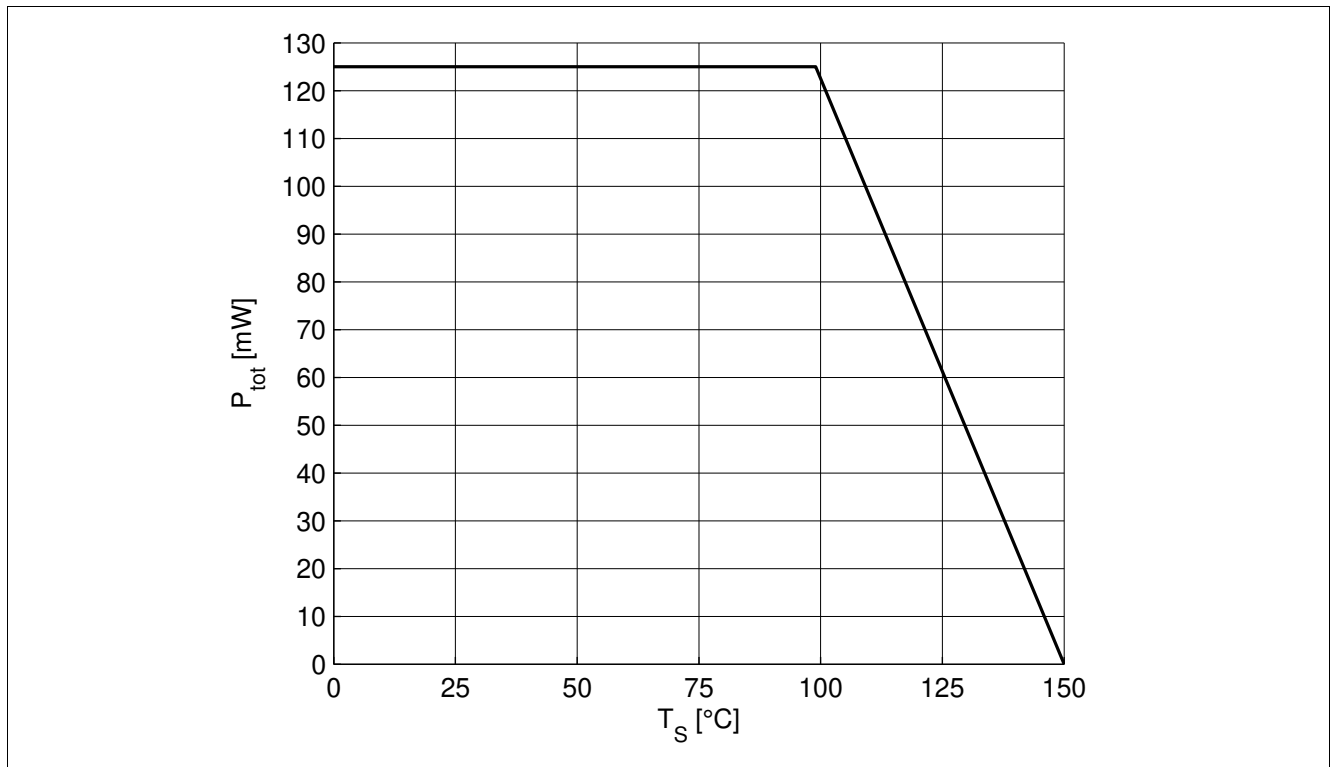
**Attention: Stresses above the max. values listed here may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability. Maximum ratings are absolute ratings; exceeding only one of these values may cause irreversible damage to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

## 4 Thermal Characteristics

**Table 4-1 Thermal Resistance**

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Junction - soldering point <sup>1)</sup>	$R_{thJS}$	–	405	–	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	$V_{(BR)CEO}$	2.25	2.6		V	$I_C = 1\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ Open base
Collector emitter leakage current	$I_{CES}$	–	–	400	nA	$V_{CE} = 1.5\text{ V}$ , $V_{BE} = 0$ E-B short circuited
Collector base leakage current	$I_{CBO}$	–	–	400	nA	$V_{CB} = 1.5\text{ V}$ , $I_E = 0$ Open emitter
Emitter base leakage current	$I_{EBO}$	–	–	10	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{EB} = 0.5\text{ V}$ , $I_C = 0$ Open collector
DC current gain	$h_{FE}$	150	260	450		$V_{CE} = 1.8\text{ V}$ , $I_C = 15\text{ mA}$ 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.		
Collector base capacitance <sup>1)</sup>	$C_{CB}$	–	5.23 0.06	–	pF	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$ $f = 1\text{ GHz}$ $V_{CB} = 1.8\text{ V}$ , $V_{BE} = 0$ Emitter grounded
Collector emitter capacitance	$C_{CE}$	–	0.50	–	pF	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$ $V_{CE} = 1.8\text{ V}$ , $V_{BE} = 0$ Base grounded
Emitter base capacitance	$C_{EB}$	–	0.73	–	pF	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$ $V_{EB} = 0.4\text{ V}$ , $V_{CB} = 0$ Collector grounded

1) Including integrated feedback capacitance

### 5.3 Frequency Dependent AC Characteristics

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

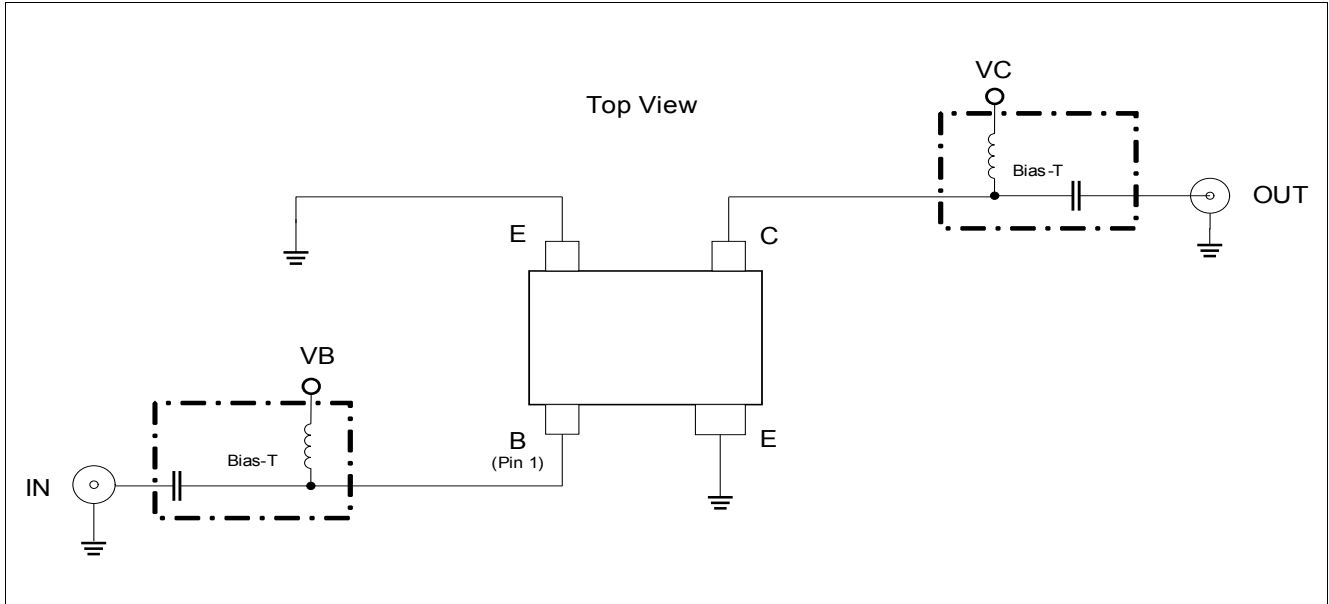


Figure 5-1 BFP843 Testing Circuit

Table 5-3 AC Characteristics,  $V_{CE} = 1.8\text{ V}$ ,  $f = 450\text{ MHz}$

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
<b>Power Gain</b>					dB	
Maximum power gain	$G_{ma}$	–	24.5	–		$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$
Transducer gain	$ S_{21} ^2$	–	24.5	–		$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$
<b>Minimum Noise Figure</b>					dB	
Minimum noise figure	$NF_{min}$	–	0.9	–		$I_C = 8\text{ mA}$
Associated gain	$G_{ass}$	–	22	–		$I_C = 8\text{ mA}$
<b>Linearity</b>					dBm	$Z_S = Z_L = 50\text{ }\Omega$
1 dB compression point at output	$OP_{1dB}$	–	7	–		$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$
3rd order intercept point at output	$OIP3$	–	24	–		$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$

Table 5-4 AC Characteristics,  $V_{CE} = 1.8\text{ V}$ ,  $f = 900\text{ MHz}$

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
<b>Power Gain</b>					dB	
Maximum power gain	$G_{ma}$	–	24	–		$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$
Transducer gain	$ S_{21} ^2$	–	24	–		$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$
<b>Minimum Noise Figure</b>					dB	
Minimum noise figure	$NF_{min}$	–	0.9	–		$I_C = 8\text{ mA}$
Associated gain	$G_{ass}$	–	22	–		$I_C = 8\text{ mA}$
<b>Linearity</b>					dBm	$Z_S = Z_L = 50\text{ }\Omega$
1 dB compression point at output	$OP_{1dB}$	–	8	–		$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$
3rd order intercept point at output	$OIP3$	–	23.5	–		$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$

## Electrical Characteristics

 Table 5-5 AC Characteristics,  $V_{CE} = 1.8\text{ V}$ ,  $f = 1.5\text{ GHz}$ 

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
<b>Power Gain</b>						
Maximum power gain	$G_{ma}$	–	23.5	–	dB	$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$
Transducer gain	$ S_{21} ^2$	–	23	–		$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$
<b>Minimum Noise Figure</b>						
Minimum noise figure	$NF_{min}$	–	0.95	–	dB	$I_C = 8\text{ mA}$
Associated gain	$G_{ass}$	–	21	–		$I_C = 8\text{ mA}$
<b>Linearity</b>						
1 dB compression point at output	$OP_{1dB}$	–	6	–	dBm	$Z_S = Z_L = 50\ \Omega$
3rd order intercept point at output	$OIP3$	–	22.5	–		$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$

 Table 5-6 AC Characteristics,  $V_{CE} = 1.8\text{ V}$ ,  $f = 1.9\text{ GHz}$ 

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
<b>Power Gain</b>						
Maximum power gain	$G_{ma}$	–	22.5	–	dB	$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$
Transducer gain	$ S_{21} ^2$	–	22	–		$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$
<b>Minimum Noise Figure</b>						
Minimum noise figure	$NF_{min}$	–	0.95	–	dB	$I_C = 8\text{ mA}$
Associated gain	$G_{ass}$	–	20	–		$I_C = 8\text{ mA}$
<b>Linearity</b>						
1 dB compression point at output	$OP_{1dB}$	–	8.5	–	dBm	$Z_S = Z_L = 50\ \Omega$
3rd order intercept point at output	$OIP3$	–	24	–		$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$

 Table 5-7 AC Characteristics,  $V_{CE} = 1.8\text{ V}$ ,  $f = 2.4\text{ GHz}$ 

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
<b>Power Gain</b>						
Maximum power gain	$G_{ma}$	–	21.5	–	dB	$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$
Transducer gain	$ S_{21} ^2$	–	21	–		$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$
<b>Minimum Noise Figure</b>						
Minimum noise figure	$NF_{min}$	–	1.0	–	dB	$I_C = 8\text{ mA}$
Associated gain	$G_{ass}$	–	19.5	–		$I_C = 8\text{ mA}$
<b>Linearity</b>						
1 dB compression point at output	$OP_{1dB}$	–	6.5	–	dBm	$Z_S = Z_L = 50\ \Omega$
3rd order intercept point at output	$OIP3$	–	22	–		$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$

## Electrical Characteristics

**Table 5-8 AC Characteristics,  $V_{CE} = 1.8\text{ V}$ ,  $f = 3.5\text{ GHz}$** 

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
<b>Power Gain</b>						
Maximum power gain	$G_{ma}$	–	19.5	–	dB	$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$
Transducer gain	$ S_{21} ^2$	–	19	–		$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$
<b>Minimum Noise Figure</b>						
Minimum noise figure	$NF_{min}$	–	1.1	–	dB	$I_C = 8\text{ mA}$
Associated gain	$G_{ass}$	–	17.5	–		$I_C = 8\text{ mA}$
<b>Linearity</b>						
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 5-9 AC Characteristics,  $V_{CE} = 1.8\text{ V}$ ,  $f = 5.5\text{ GHz}$** 

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
<b>Power Gain</b>						
Maximum power gain	$G_{ma}$	–	17	–	dB	$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$
Transducer gain	$ S_{21} ^2$	–	15.5	–		$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$
<b>Minimum Noise Figure</b>						
Minimum noise figure	$NF_{min}$	–	1.2	–	dB	$I_C = 8\text{ mA}$
Associated gain	$G_{ass}$	–	15	–		$I_C = 8\text{ mA}$
<b>Linearity</b>						
1 dB compression point at output	$OP_{1dB}$	–	4	–	dBm	$Z_S = Z_L = 50\ \Omega$
3rd order intercept point at output	$OIP3$	–	19.5	–		$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$

**Table 5-10 AC Characteristics,  $V_{CE} = 1.8\text{ V}$ ,  $f = 10\text{ GHz}$** 

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
<b>Power Gain</b>						
Maximum power gain	$G_{ma}$	–	13.5	–	dB	$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$
Transducer gain	$ S_{21} ^2$	–	8.5	–		$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$
<b>Minimum Noise Figure</b>						
Minimum noise figure	$NF_{min}$	–	1.85	–	dB	$I_C = 8\text{ mA}$
Associated gain	$G_{ass}$	–	9	–		$I_C = 8\text{ mA}$
<b>Linearity</b>						
1 dB compression point at output	$OP_{1dB}$	–	0	–	dBm	$Z_S = Z_L = 50\ \Omega$
3rd order intercept point at output	$OIP3$	–	16	–		$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$

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

## 6 Characteristic DC Diagrams

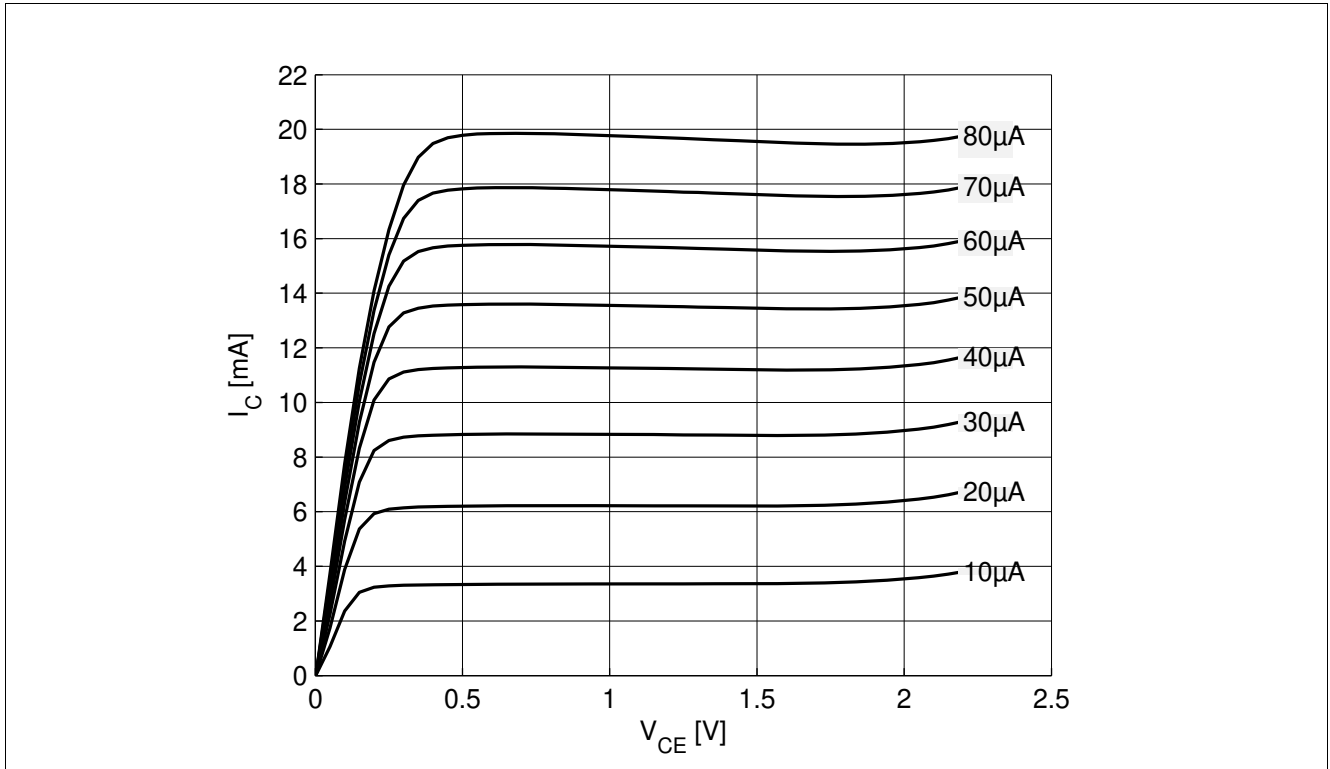


Figure 6-1 Collector Current vs. Collector Emitter Voltage  $I_C = f(V_{CE}), I_B = \text{Parameter}$

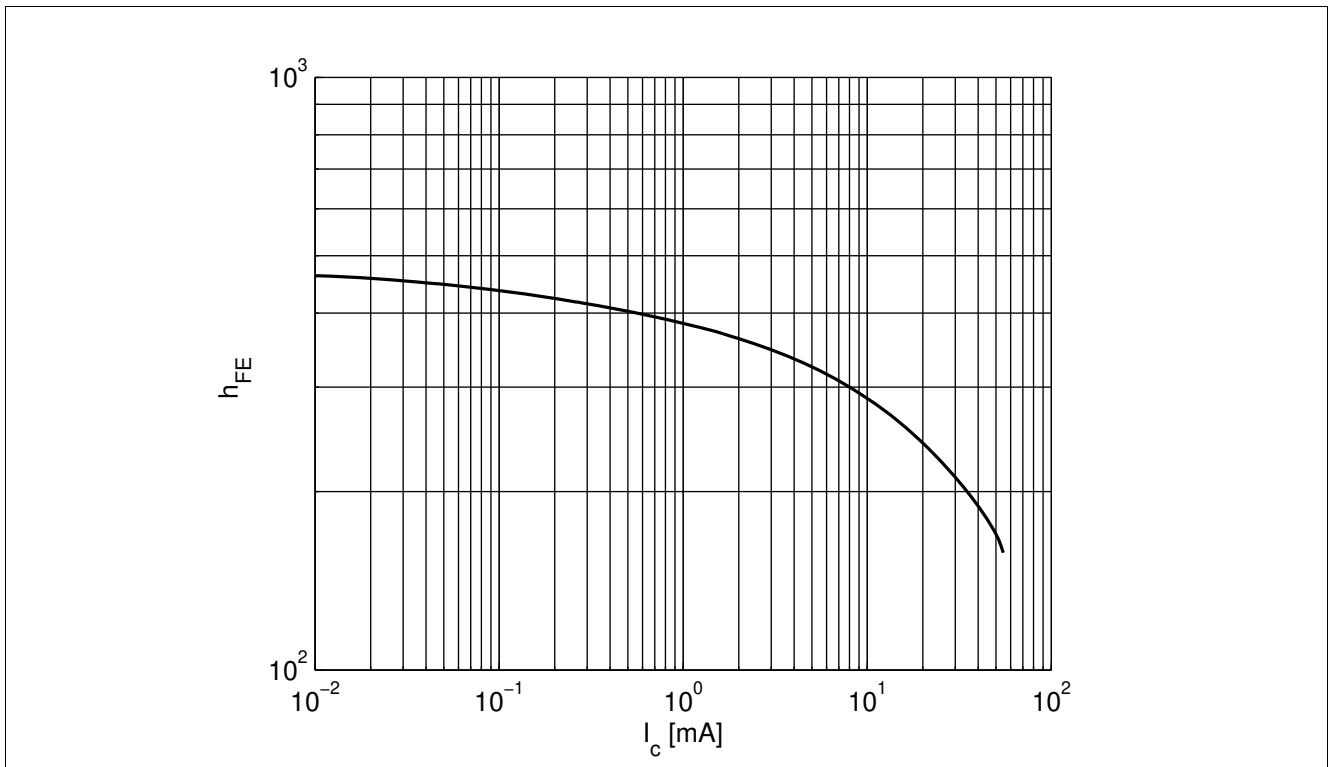


Figure 6-2 DC Current Gain  $h_{FE} = f(I_C), V_{CE} = 1.8 \text{ V}$



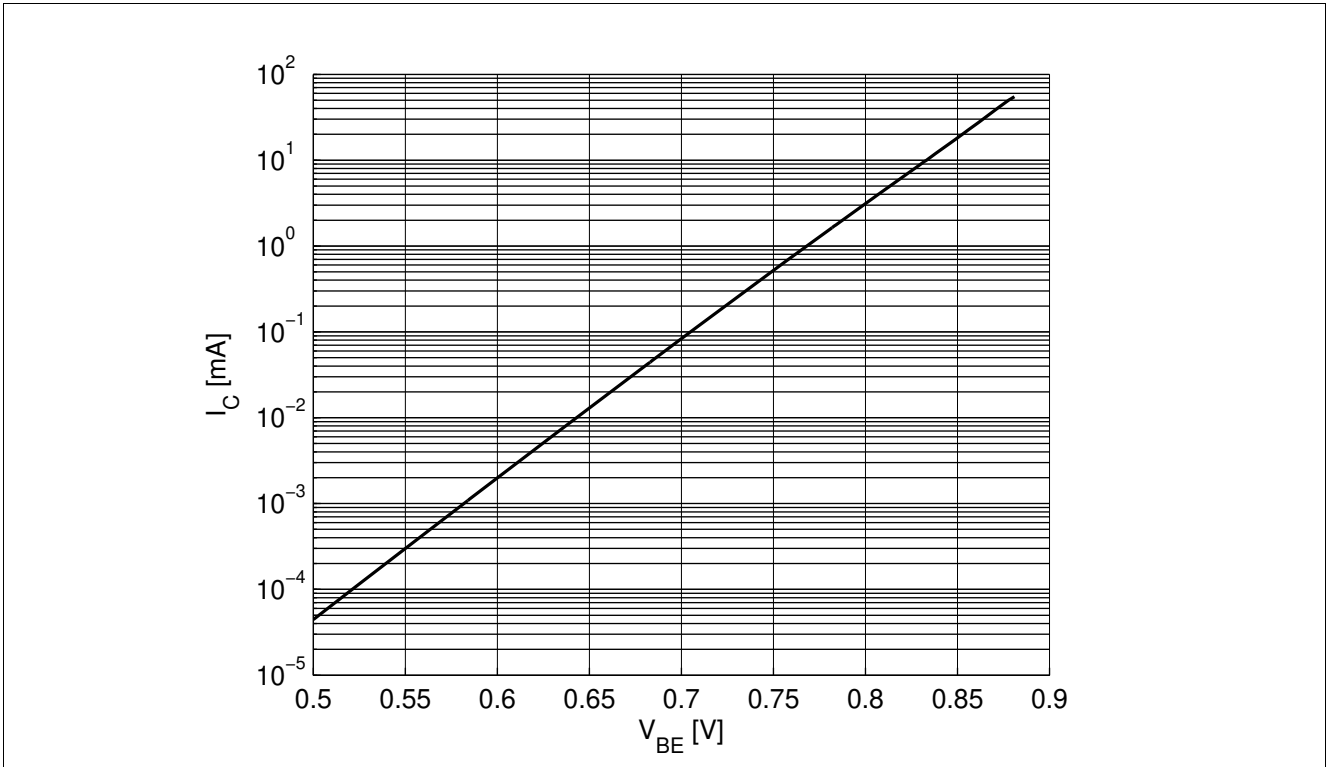


Figure 6-3 Collector Current vs. Base Emitter Forward Voltage  $I_C = f(V_{BE})$ ,  $V_{CE} = 1.8$  V

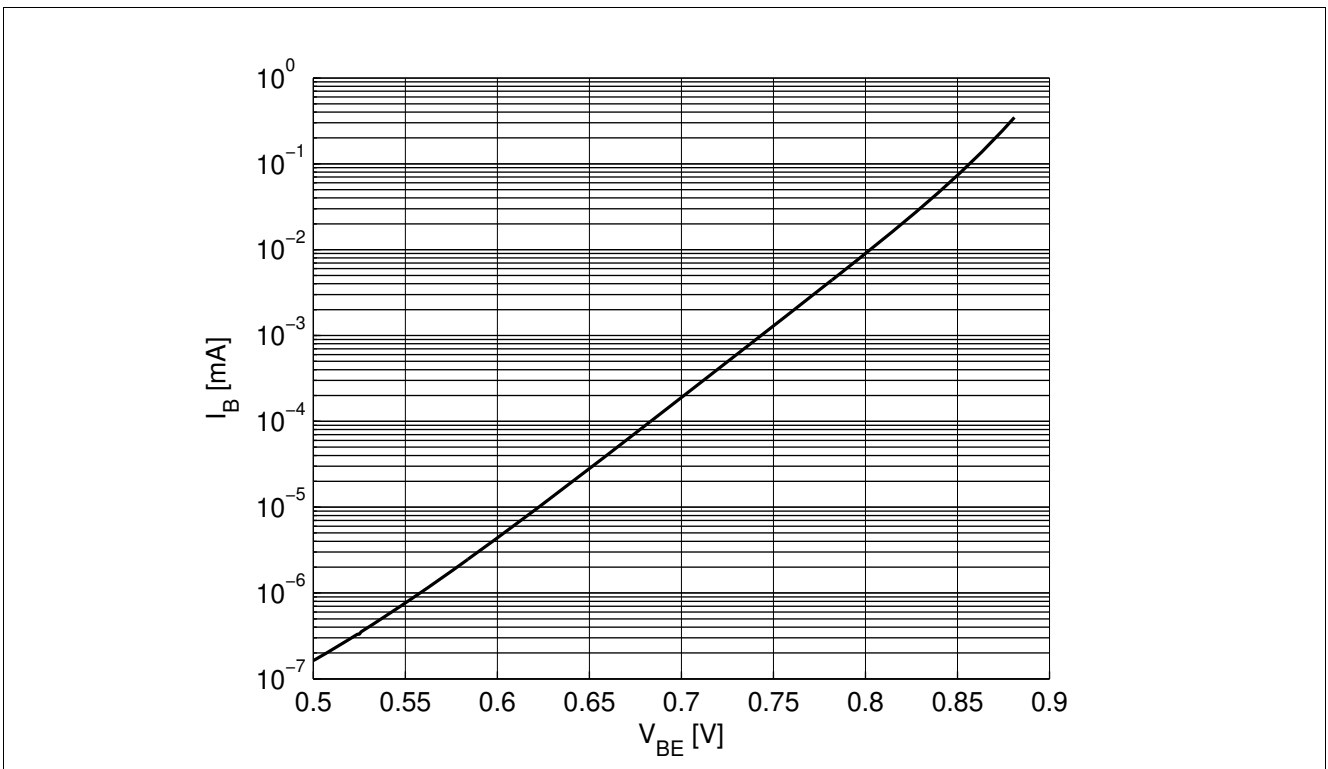


Figure 6-4 Base Current vs. Base Emitter Forward Voltage  $I_B = f(V_{BE})$ ,  $V_{CE} = 1.8$  V

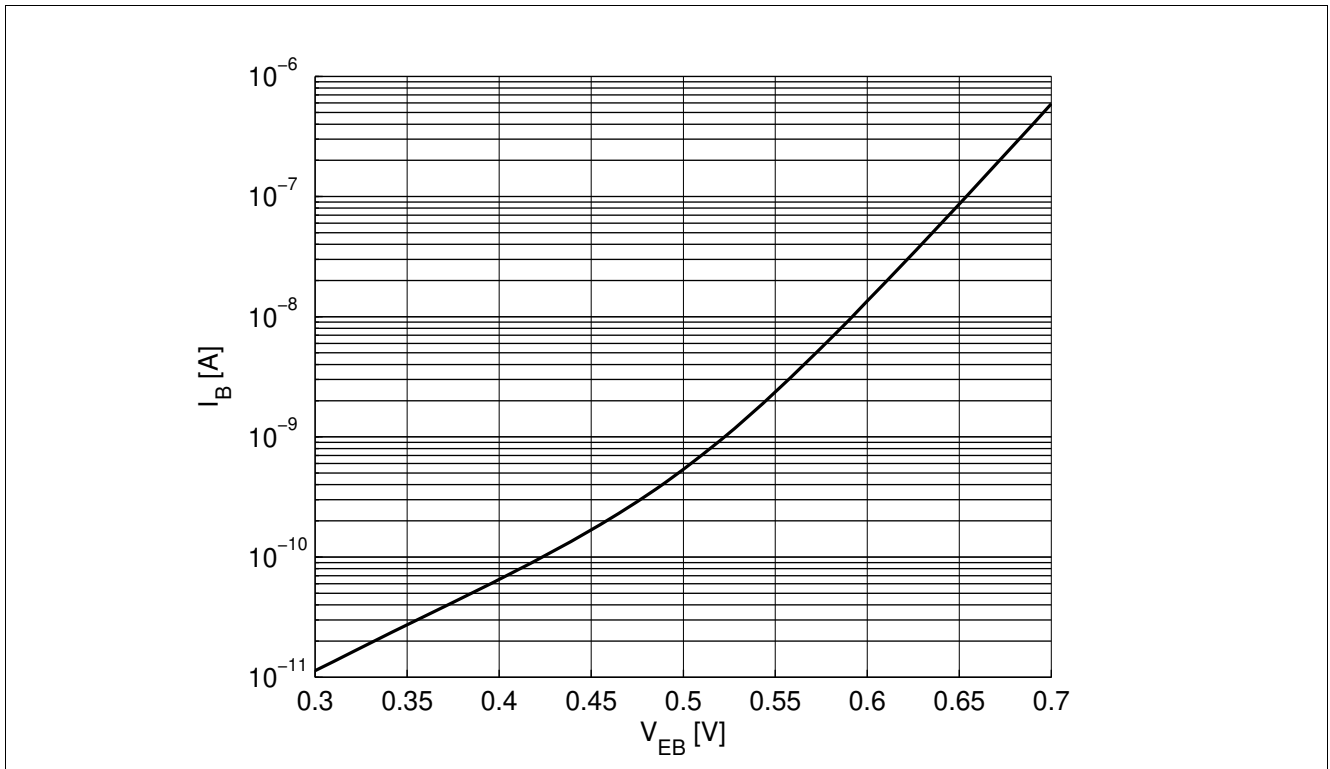


Figure 6-5 Base Current vs. Base Emitter Reverse Voltage  $I_B = f(V_{EB})$ ,  $V_{CE} = 1.8$  V

## 7 Characteristic AC Diagrams

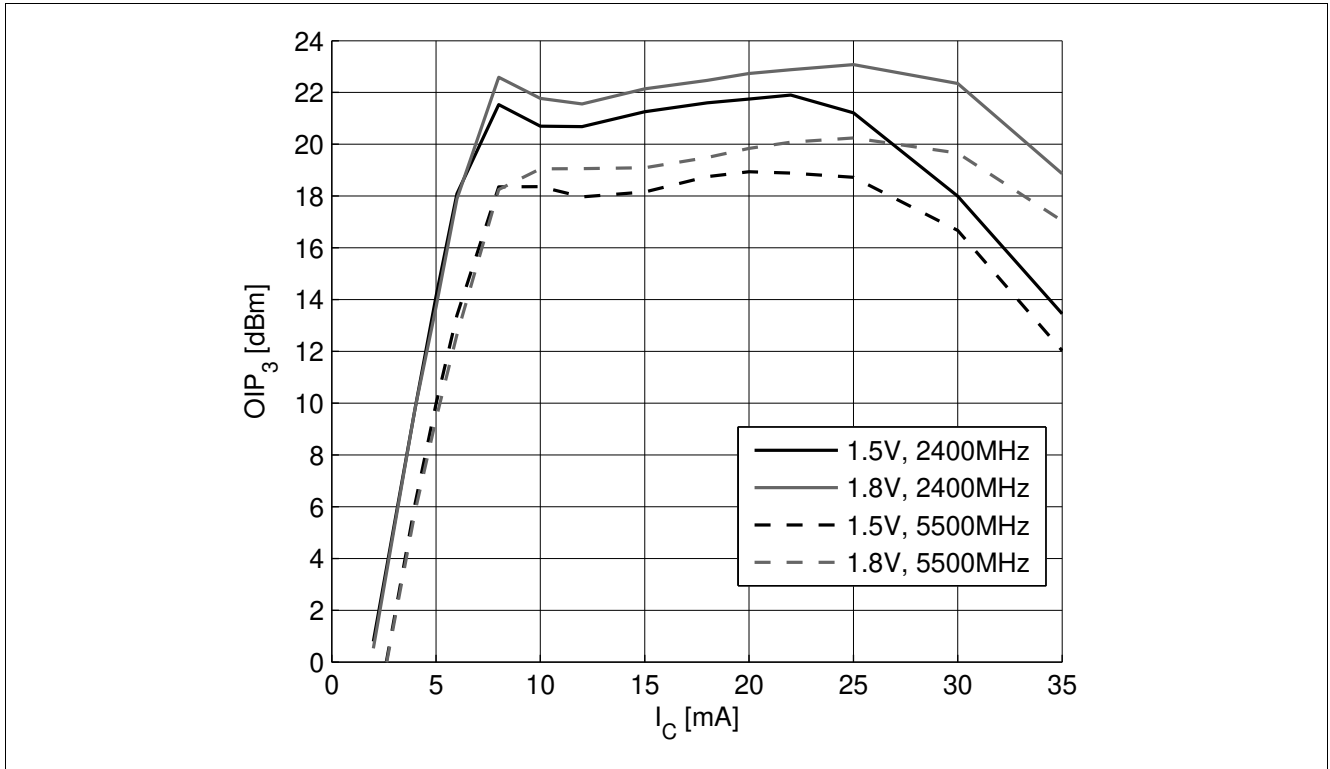


Figure 7-1 3rd Order Intercept Point at Output  $OIP_3 = f(I_C)$ ,  $Z_S = Z_L = 50 \Omega$ ,  $V_{CE}$ ,  $f =$  Parameters

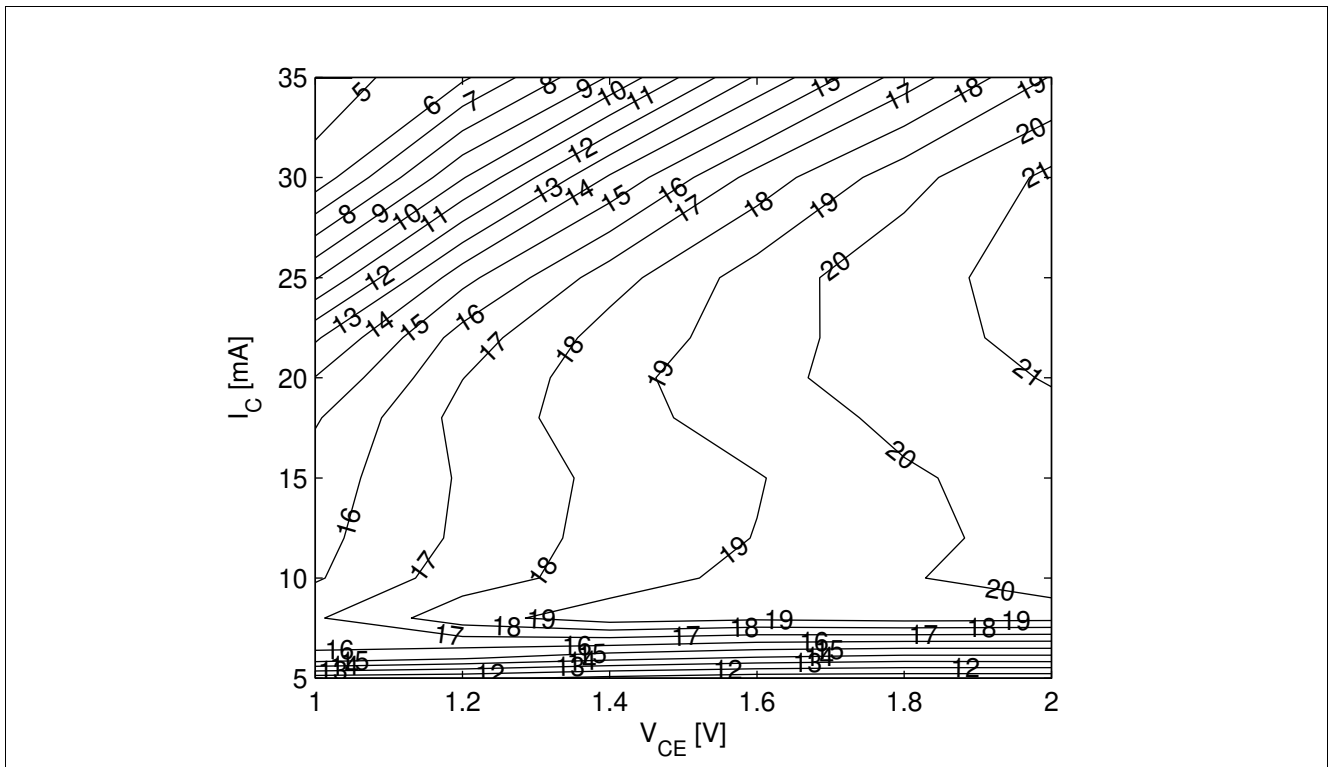


Figure 7-2 3rd Order Intercept Point at Output  $OIP_3 [dBm] = f(I_C, V_{CE})$ ,  $Z_S = Z_L = 50 \Omega$ ,  $f = 5.5 \text{ GHz}$

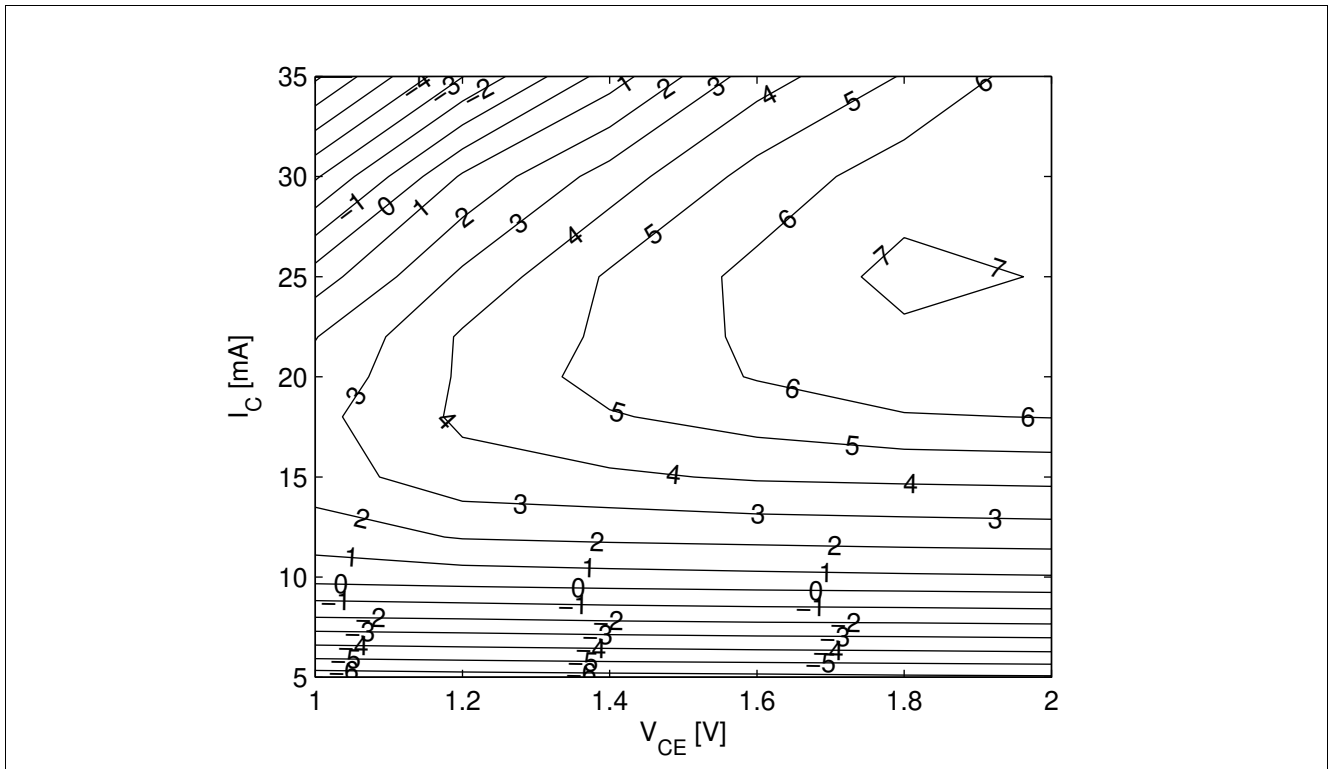


Figure 7-3 Compression Point at Output  $OP_{1dB} [dBm] = f(I_C, V_{CE}), Z_S = Z_L = 50 \Omega, f = 5.5 \text{ GHz}$

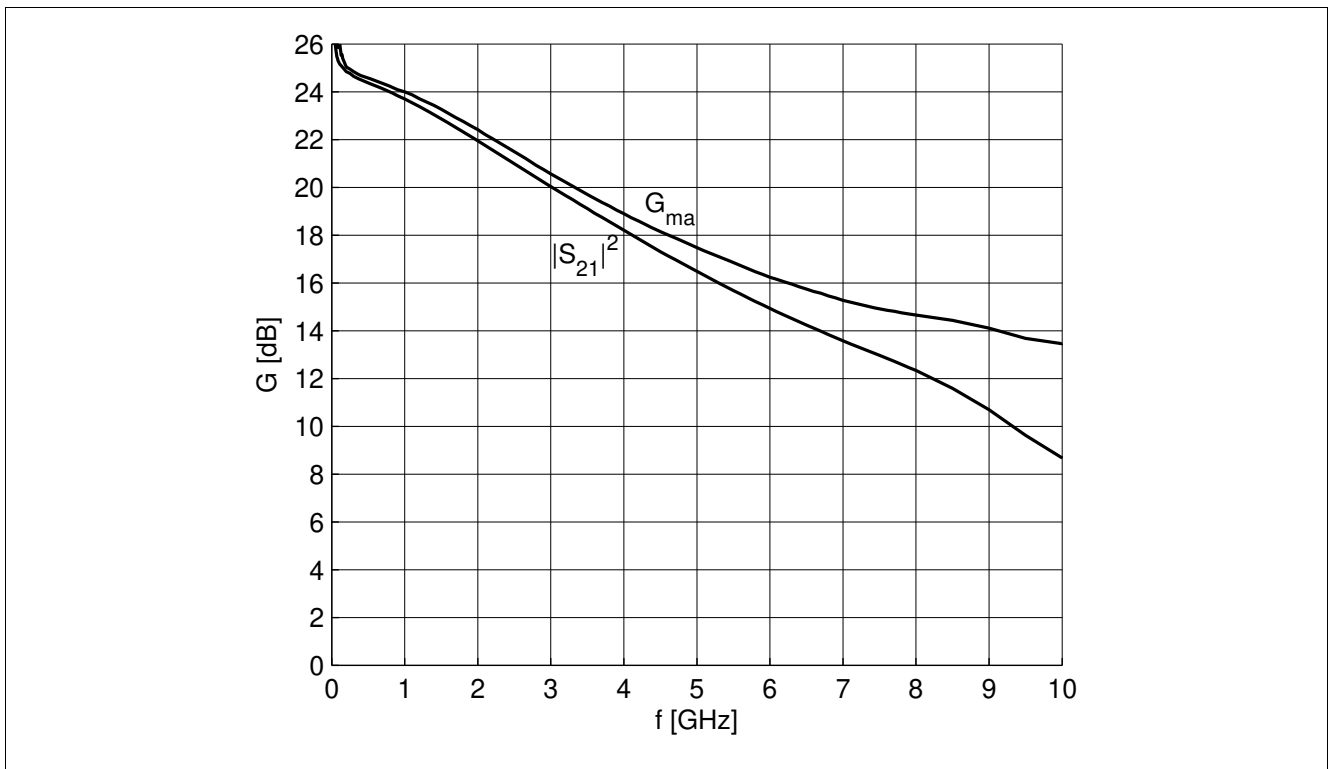


Figure 7-4 Gain  $G_{ma}, G_{ms}, |S_{21}|^2 = f(f), V_{CE} = 1.8 \text{ V}, I_C = 15 \text{ mA}$

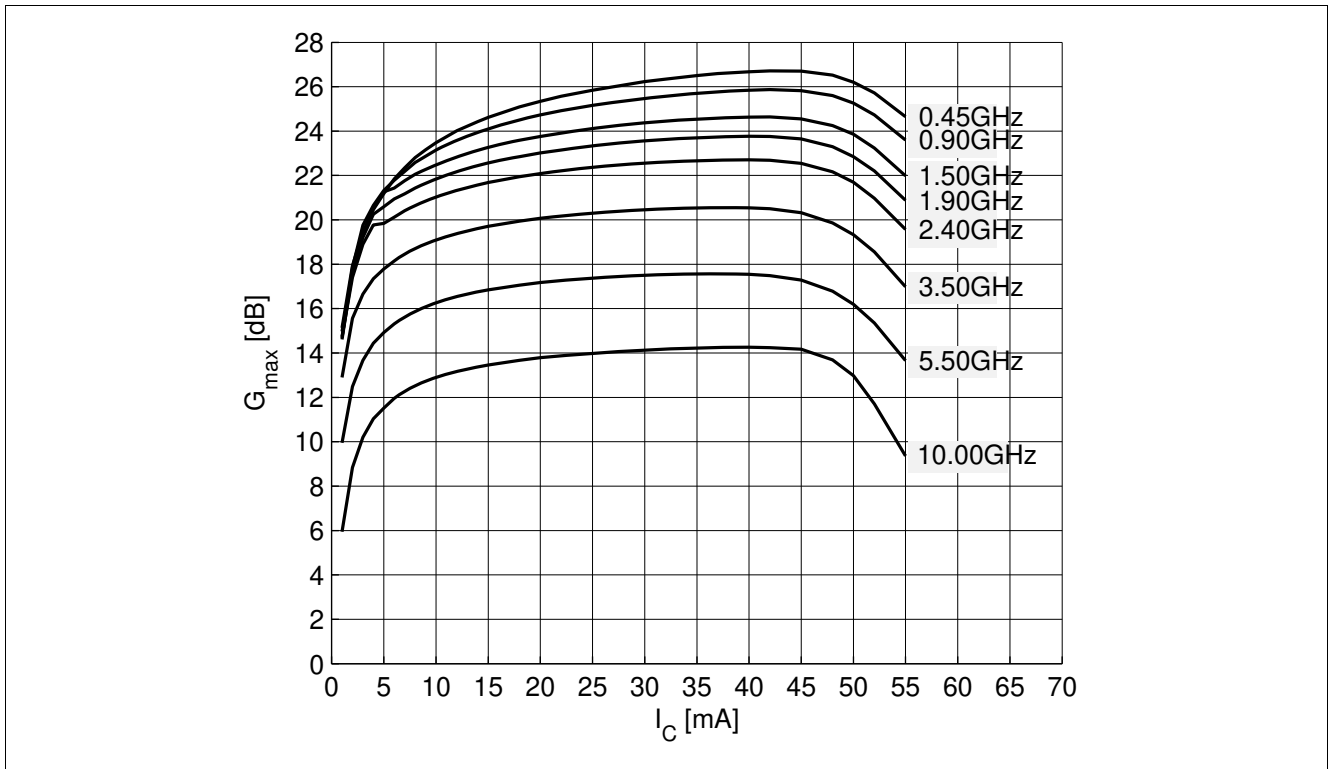


Figure 7-5 Maximum Power Gain  $G_{max} = f(I_C)$ ,  $V_{CE} = 1.8\text{ V}$ ,  $f = \text{Parameter in GHz}$

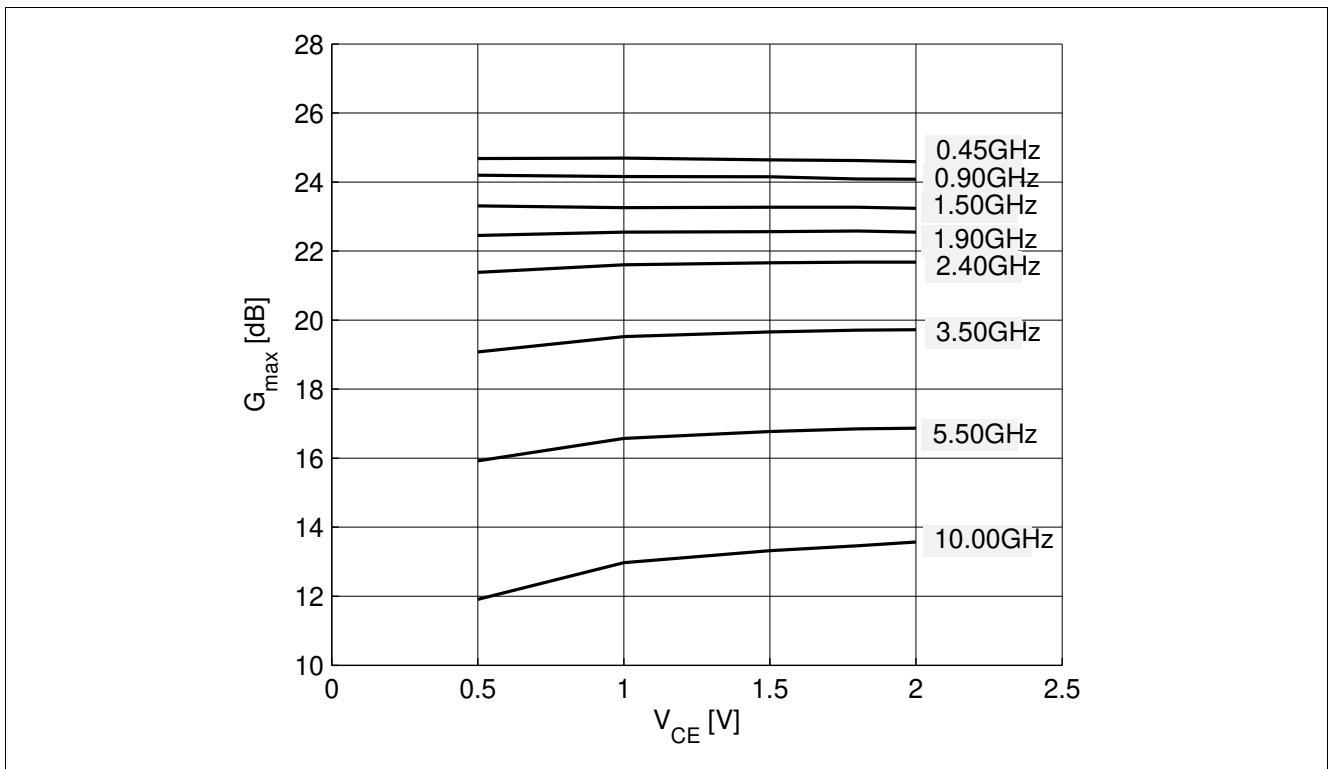


Figure 7-6 Maximum Power Gain  $G_{max} = f(V_{CE})$ ,  $I_C = 15\text{ mA}$ ,  $f = \text{Parameter in GHz}$

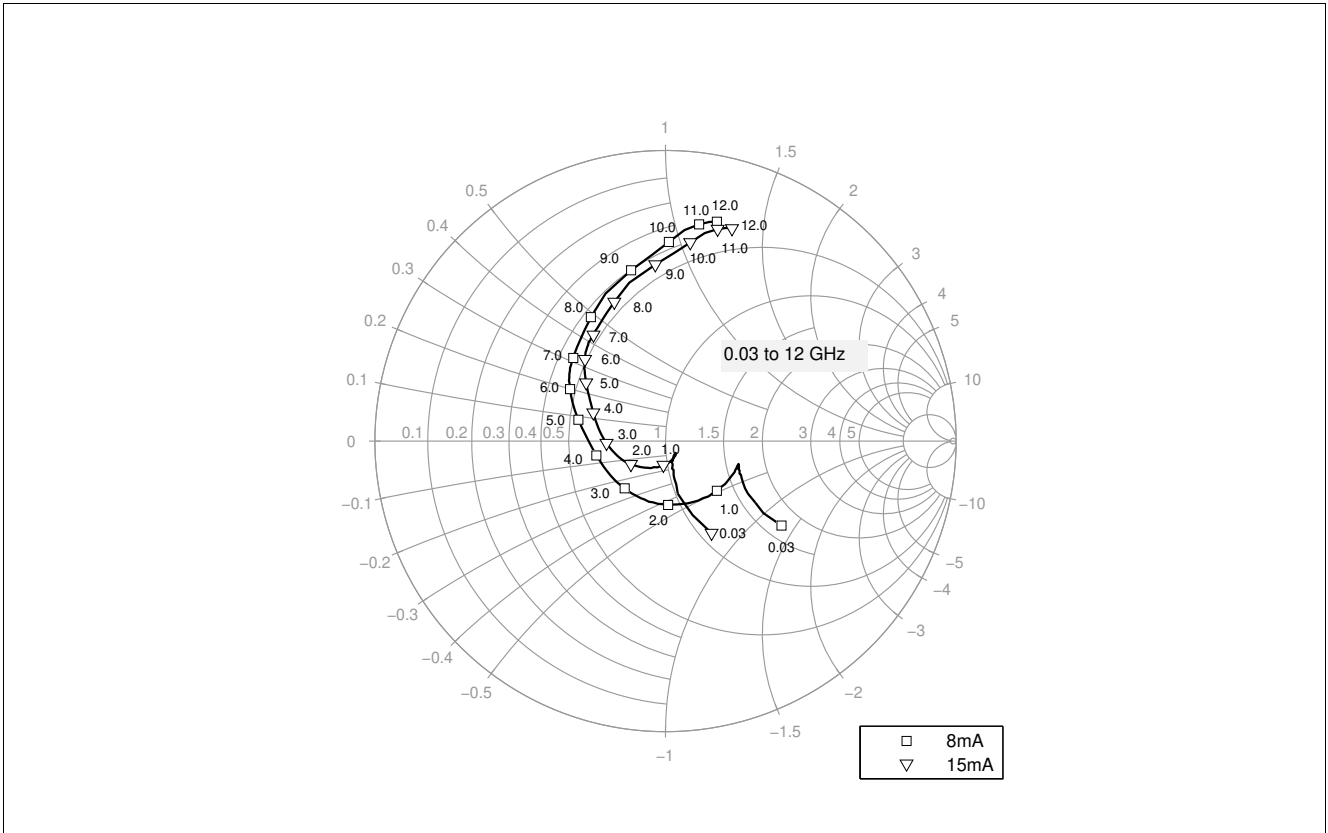


Figure 7-7 Input Reflection Coefficient  $S_{11} = f(f)$ ,  $V_{CE} = 1.8 \text{ V}$ ,  $I_C = 8 / 15 \text{ mA}$

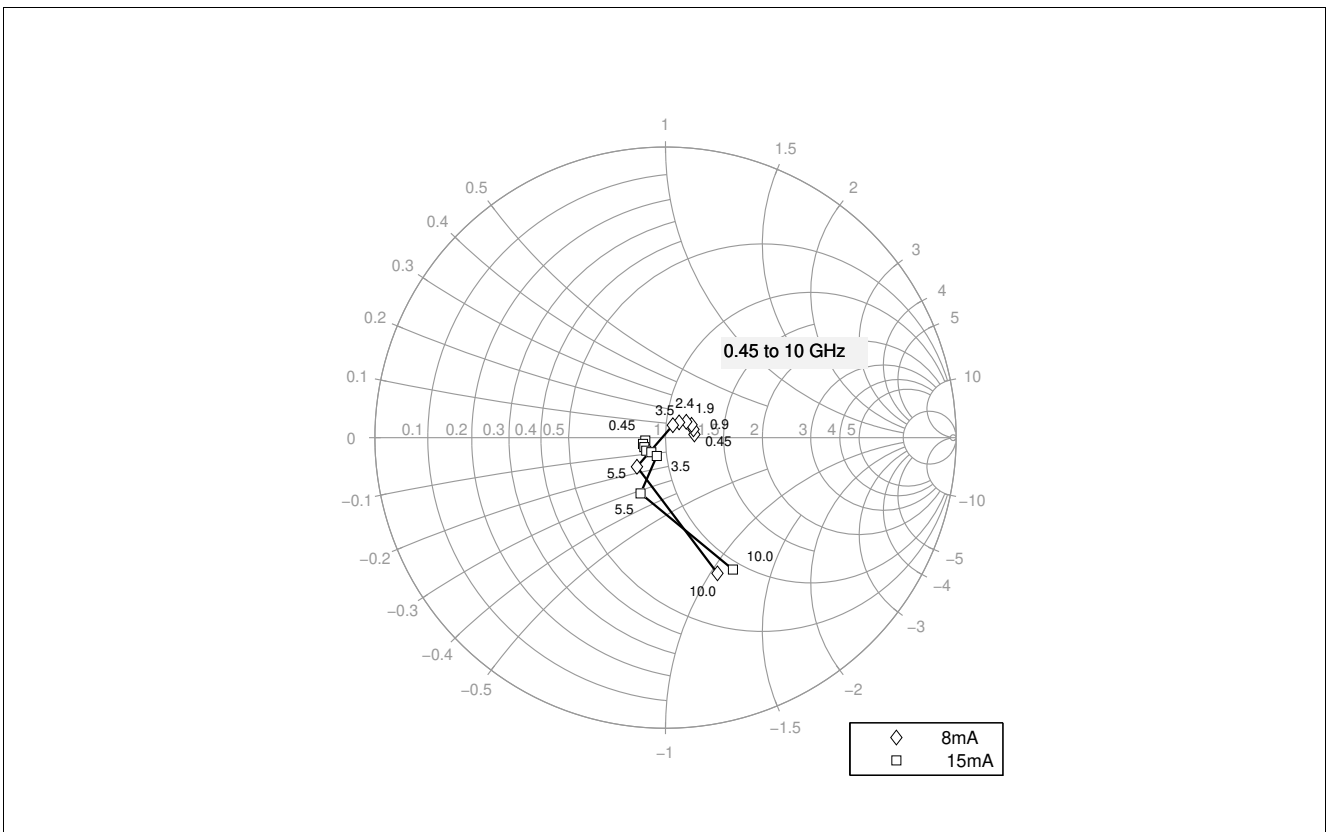


Figure 7-8 Source Impedance for Minimum Noise Figure  $Z_{opt} = f(f)$ ,  $V_{CE} = 1.8 \text{ V}$ ,  $I_C = 8 / 15 \text{ mA}$

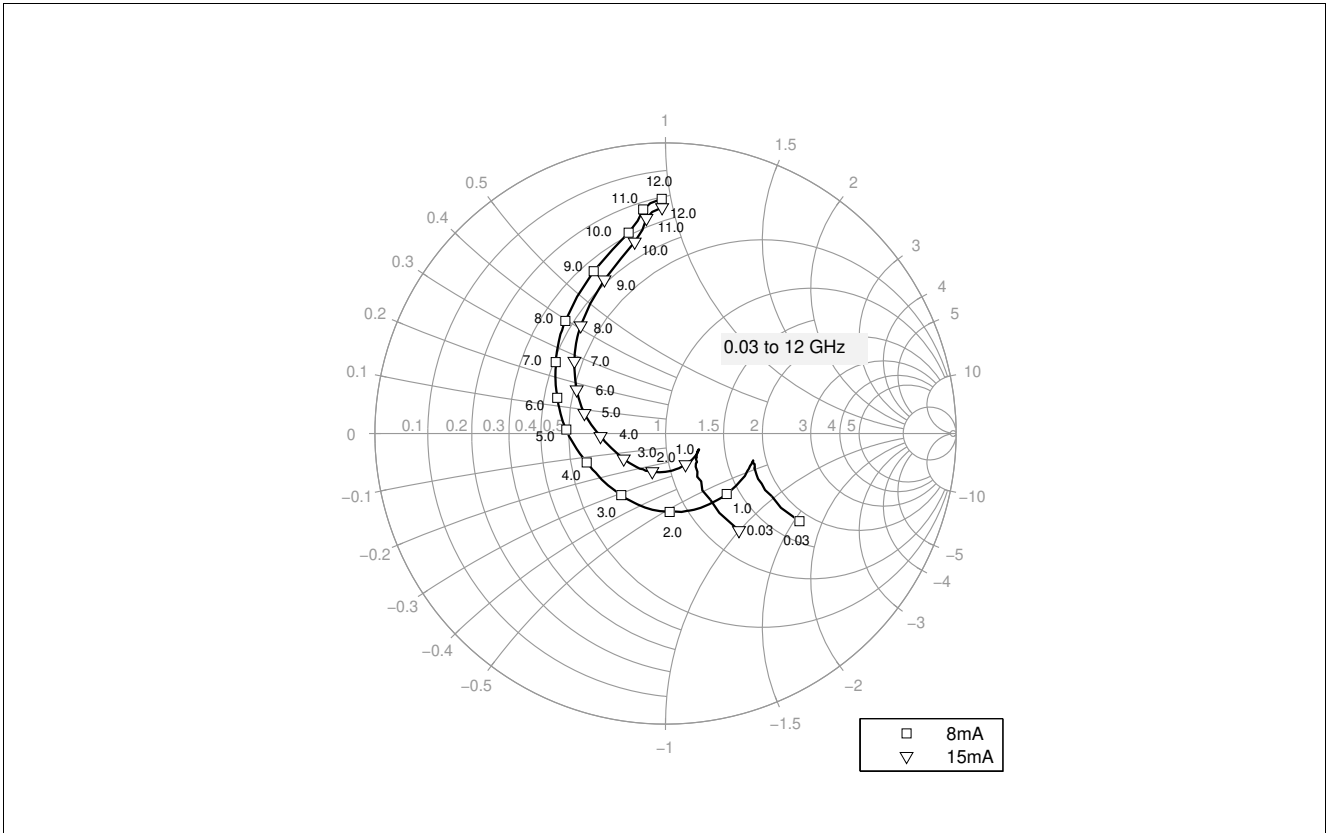


Figure 7-9 Output Reflection Coefficient  $S_{22} = f(f)$ ,  $V_{CE} = 1.8\text{ V}$ ,  $I_C = 8 / 15\text{ mA}$

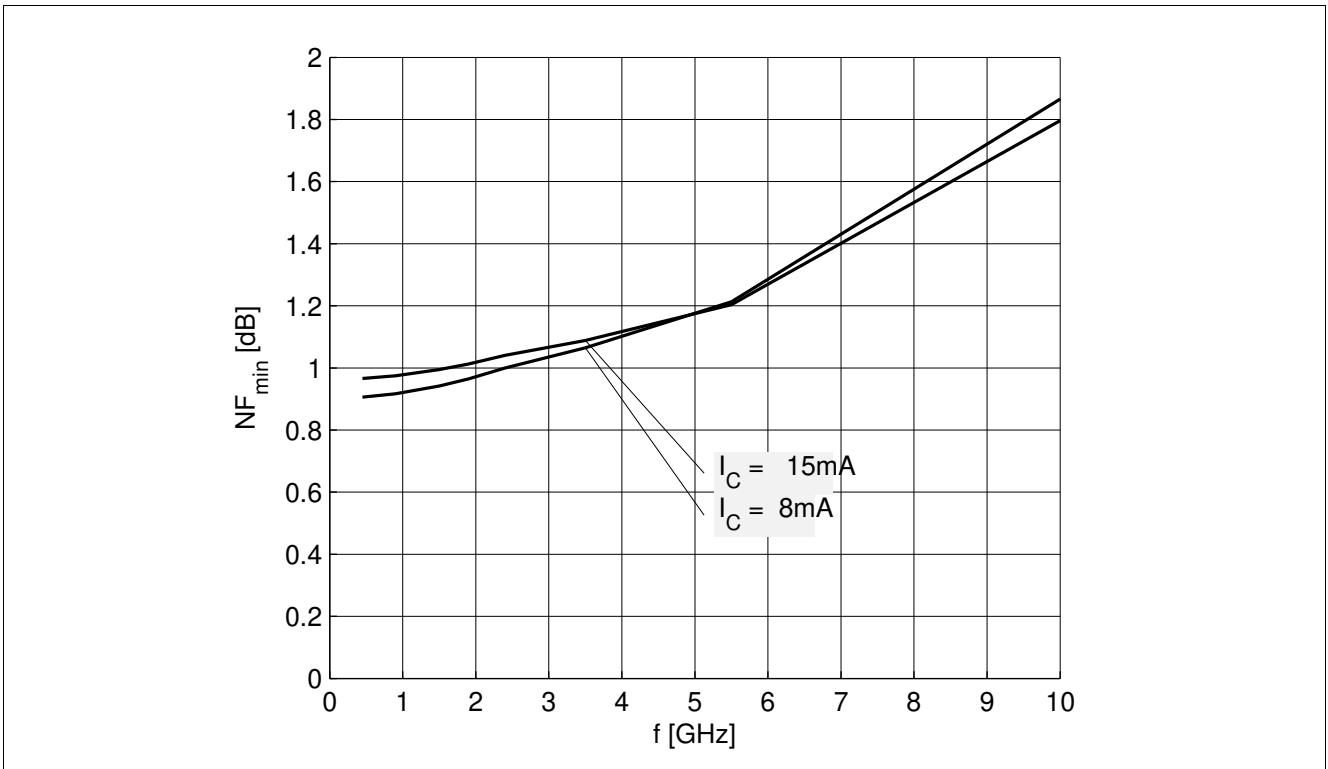


Figure 7-10 Noise Figure  $NF_{min} = f(f)$ ,  $V_{CE} = 1.8\text{ V}$ ,  $I_C = 8 / 15\text{ mA}$ ,  $Z_S = Z_{opt}$

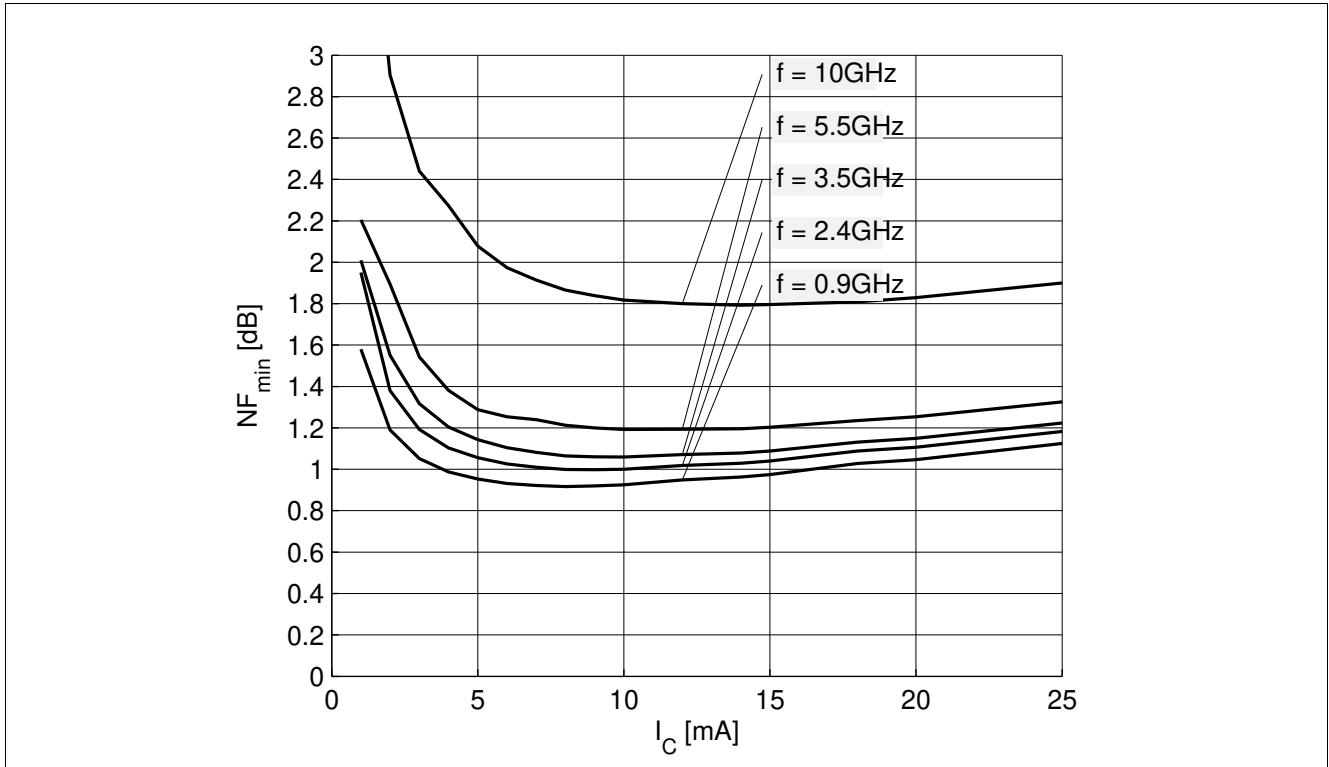


Figure 7-11 Noise Figure  $NF_{min} = f(I_C)$ ,  $V_{CE} = 1.8\text{ V}$ ,  $Z_S = Z_{opt}$ ,  $f = \text{Parameter in GHz}$

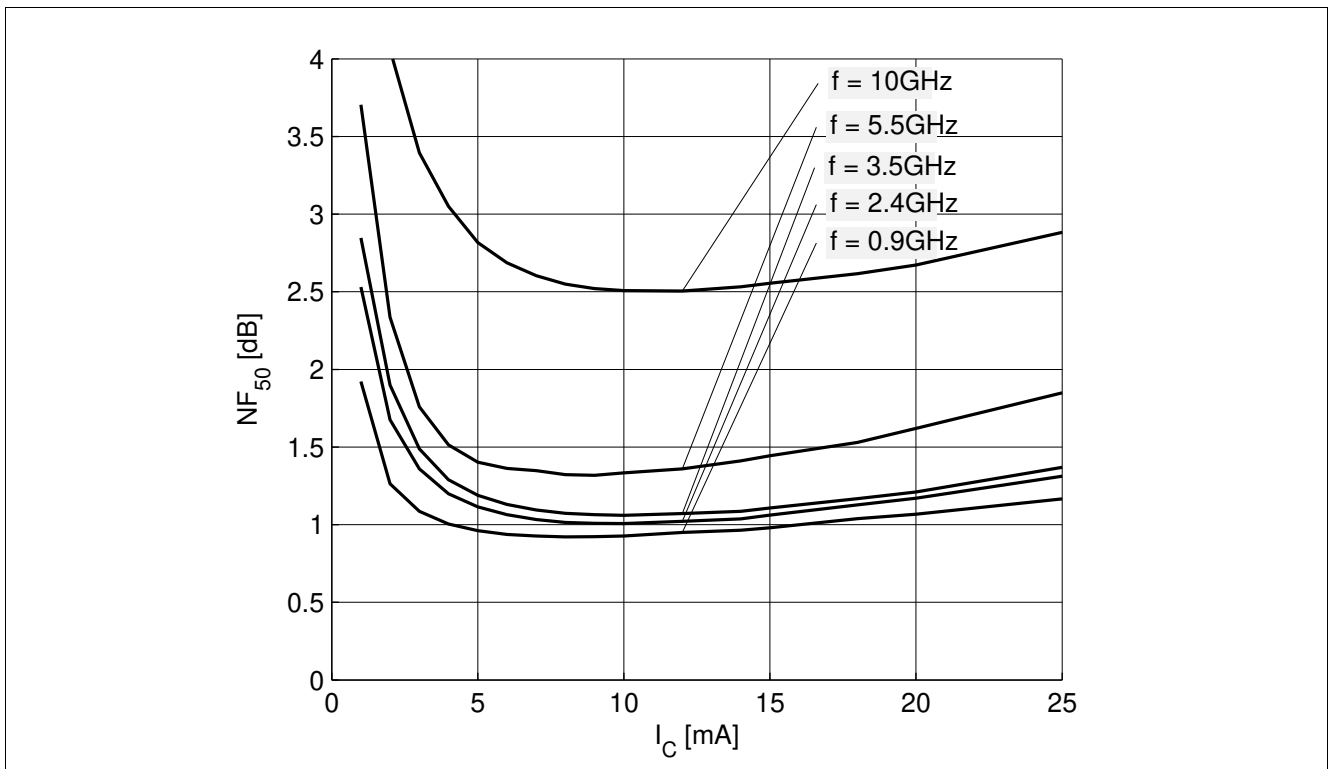


Figure 7-12 Noise Figure  $NF_{50} = f(I_C)$ ,  $V_{CE} = 1.8\text{ V}$ ,  $Z_S = 50\ \Omega$ ,  $f = \text{Parameter in GHz}$

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.  $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ .



## 8 Simulation Data

For the SPICE Gummel Poon (GP) model as well as for the S-parameters (including noise parameters) please refer to our internet website. Please consult our website and download the latest versions before actually starting your design.

You find the BFP843 SPICE GP model in the internet in MWO- and ADS-format, which you can import into these circuit simulation tools very quickly and conveniently. The model already contains the package parasitics and is ready to use for DC and high frequency simulations. The terminals of the model circuit correspond to the pin configuration of the device.

The model parameters have been extracted and verified up to 12 GHz using typical devices. The BFP843 SPICE GP model reflects the typical DC- and RF-performance within the limitations which are given by the SPICE GP model itself. Besides the DC characteristics all S-parameters in magnitude and phase, as well as noise figure (including optimum source impedance, equivalent noise resistance and flicker noise) and intermodulation have been extracted.

## 9 Package Information SOT343

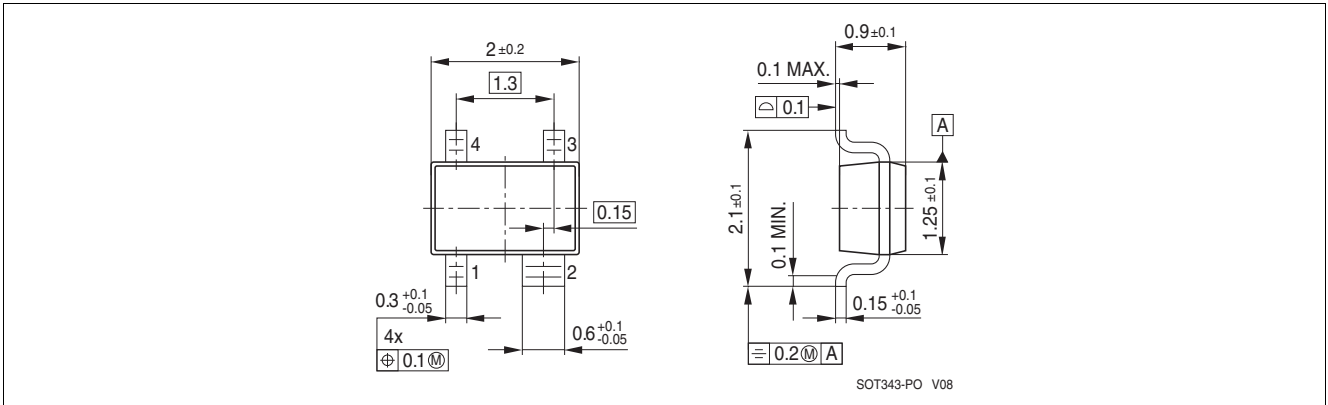


Figure 9-1 Package Outline

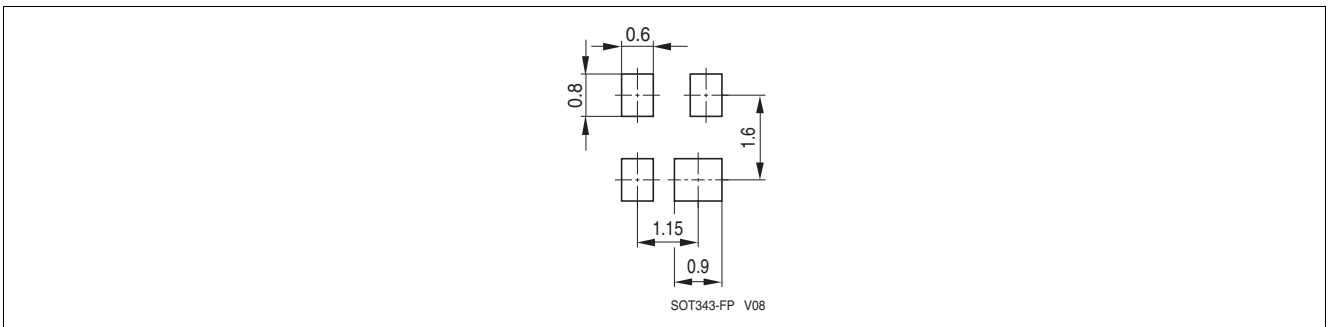


Figure 9-2 Package Footprint

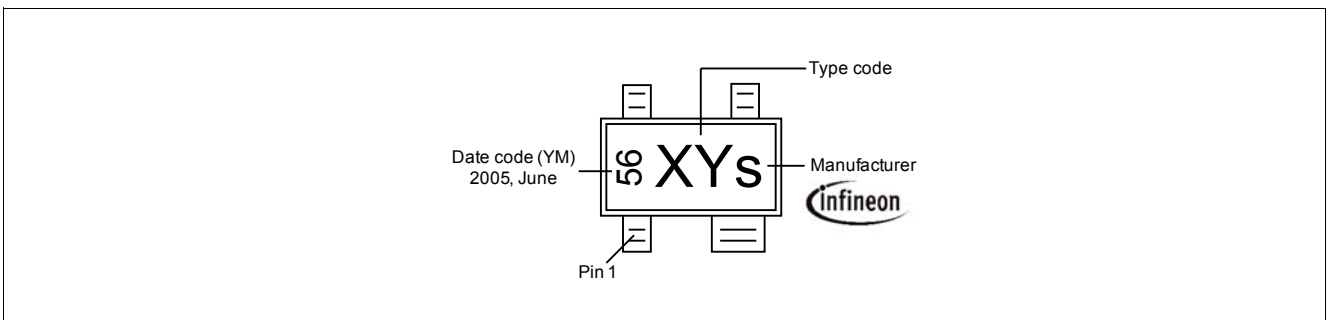


Figure 9-3 Marking Description (Marking BFP843: T2s)

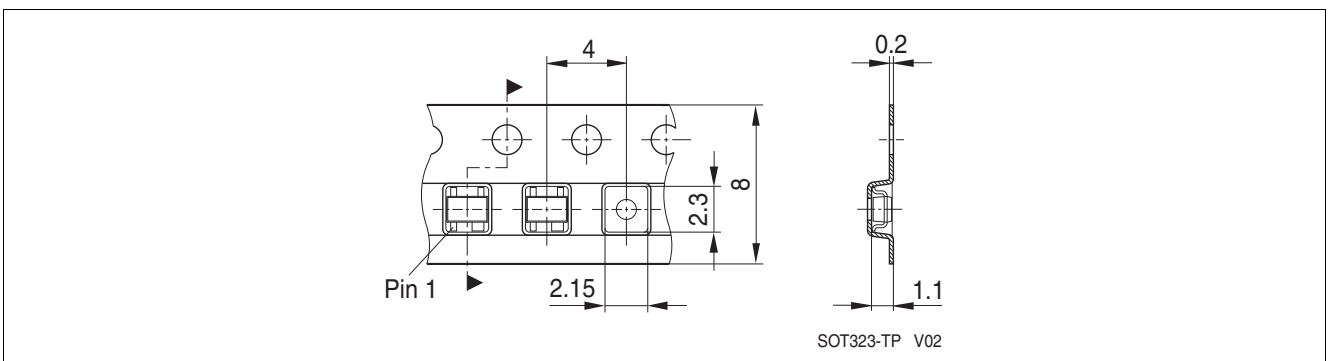


Figure 9-4 Tape Dimensions