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# Contact us

Tel: +86-755-8981 8866 Fax: +86-755-8427 6832

Email & Skype: info@chipsmall.com Web: www.chipsmall.com

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



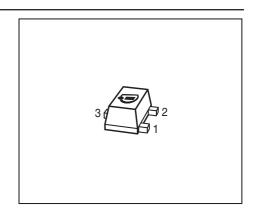






#### Low Noise Silicon Bipolar RF Transistor

- General purpose Low Noise Amplifier
- Ideal for low current operation
- High breakdown voltage enables operation in automotive applications
- Minimum noise figure 1.0 dB @ 1mA,1.5 V,1.9 GHz
- Pb-free (RoHS compliant) and halogen-free thin small flat package (1.2 x 1.2 mm<sup>2</sup>) with visible leads
- Qualification report according to AEC-Q101 available







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

Type	Marking	Pir	Package		
BFR340F	FAs	1 = B	2 = E	3 = C	TSFP-3

#### **Maximum Ratings** at $T_A$ = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-emitter voltage	$V_{\sf CEO}$	6	V
Collector-emitter voltage	$V_{CES}$	15	
Collector-base voltage	$V_{\mathrm{CBO}}$	15	
Emitter-base voltage	$V_{EBO}$	2	
Collector current	$I_{\rm C}$	20	mA
Base current	$I_{B}$	2	
Total power dissipation <sup>1)</sup>	P <sub>tot</sub>	75	mW
<i>T</i> <sub>S</sub> ≤ 110°C			
Junction temperature	$T_{J}$	150	°C
Storage temperature	T <sub>Stg</sub>	-55 150	

#### **Thermal Resistance**

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Junction - soldering point <sup>2)</sup>	R <sub>thJS</sub>	530	K/W

 $<sup>{}^{1}</sup>T_{\rm S}$  is measured on the collector lead at the soldering point to the pcb

 $<sup>^2</sup>$ For the definition of  $R_{\text{thJS}}$  please refer to Application Note AN077 (Thermal Resistance Calculation)



# **Electrical Characteristics** at $T_A$ = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Values		s Unit	
		min.	typ.	max.	
DC Characteristics					
Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	V <sub>(BR)CEO</sub>	6	9	-	V
$I_{\rm C}$ = 1 mA, $I_{\rm B}$ = 0					
Collector-emitter cutoff current	I <sub>CES</sub>				nA
$V_{CE} = 4 \text{ V}, V_{BE} = 0, T_{A} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		-	1	30	
$V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}, V_{BE} = 0, T_{A} = 85^{\circ}\text{C}$		-	2	50	
Verified by random sampling					
Collector-base cutoff current	I <sub>CBO</sub>	-	1	30	
$V_{\rm CB} = 4 \text{ V}, I_{\rm E} = 0$					
Emitter-base cutoff current	I <sub>EBO</sub>	-	1	500	
$V_{\rm EB}$ = 1 V, $I_{\rm C}$ = 0					
DC current gain	h <sub>FE</sub>	90	120	160	-
$I_{\rm C}$ = 5 mA, $V_{\rm CE}$ = 3 V, pulse measured					



**Electrical Characteristics** at  $T_A$  = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Values		Unit	
		min.	typ.	max.	
AC Characteristics (verified by random sampling	j)				
Transition frequency	$f_{T}$	11	14	-	GHz
$I_{\rm C}$ = 6 mA, $V_{\rm CE}$ = 3 V, $f$ = 1 GHz					
Collector-base capacitance	C <sub>cb</sub>	-	0.21	0.4	pF
$V_{\text{CB}} = 5 \text{ V}, f = 1 \text{ MHz}, V_{\text{BE}} = 0$ ,					
emitter grounded					
Collector emitter capacitance	C <sub>ce</sub>	-	0.17	-	
$V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}, f = 1 \text{ MHz}, V_{BE} = 0$ ,					
base grounded					
Emitter-base capacitance	$C_{eb}$	-	0.11	-	
$V_{\text{EB}} = 0.5 \text{ V}, f = 1 \text{ MHz}, V_{\text{CB}} = 0$ ,					
collector grounded					
Minimum noise figure	NF <sub>min</sub>				dB
$I_{\rm C}$ = 3 mA, $V_{\rm CE}$ = 1.5 V, $Z_{\rm S}$ = $Z_{\rm Sopt}$ , $f$ = 100 MHz		-	0.9	-	
$I_{\rm C}$ = 1 mA, $V_{\rm CE}$ = 1.5 V, $Z_{\rm S}$ = $Z_{\rm Sopt}$ , $f$ = 1.9 GHz		-	1	_	
$I_{\rm C}$ = 1 mA, $V_{\rm CE}$ = 1.5 V, $Z_{\rm S}$ = $Z_{\rm Sopt}$ , $f$ = 2.4 GHz		-	1.2	-	

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**Electrical Characteristics** at  $T_A$  = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	
		min.	typ.	max.		
AC Characteristics (verified by random sampling)						
Maximum power gain <sup>1)</sup>	G <sub>max</sub>				dB	
$I_{\rm C}$ = 3 mA, $V_{\rm CE}$ = 1.5 V, $Z_{\rm S}$ = $Z_{\rm Sopt}$ , $Z_{\rm L}$ = $Z_{\rm Lopt}$ ,						
f = 100 MHz		-	28	-		
$I_{\rm C}$ = 5 mA, $V_{\rm CE}$ = 3 V, $Z_{\rm S}$ = $Z_{\rm Sopt}$ , $Z_{\rm L}$ = $Z_{\rm Lopt}$ ,						
f = 1.8 GHz		-	16.5	-		
f = 3 GHz		-	13	-		
Transducer gain	S <sub>21e</sub>   <sup>2</sup>				dB	
$I_{\rm C}$ = 3 mA, $V_{\rm CE}$ = 1.5 V, $Z_{\rm S}$ = $Z_{\rm L}$ = 50 $\Omega$ ,						
f = 100 MHz		-	19	-		
$I_{\rm C}$ = 5 mA, $V_{\rm CE}$ = 3 V, $Z_{\rm S}$ = $Z_{\rm L}$ = 50 $\Omega$ ,						
f = 1.8 GHz		-	14	_		
f = 3 GHz		-	10	-		
Third order intercept point at output <sup>2)</sup>	IP3				dBm	
$V_{CE} = 3 \text{ V}, I_{C} = 5 \text{ mA}, f = 100 \text{ MHz},$						
$Z_{\rm S} = Z_{\rm L} = 50\Omega$		-	14	-		
$V_{CE} = 3 \text{ V}, I_{C} = 5 \text{ mA}, f = 1.8 \text{ GHz},$						
$Z_{\rm S} = Z_{\rm L} = 50\Omega$		-	13	-		
1dB compression point at output	P <sub>-1dB</sub>					
$V_{\rm CE}$ = 3V, $I_{\rm C}$ = 5 mA, $Z_{\rm S}$ = $Z_{\rm L}$ = 50 $\Omega$ , $f$ = 100 MHz		-	-3	-		
$V_{\text{CE}} = 3\text{V}, I_{\text{C}} = 5 \text{ mA}, Z_{\text{S}} = Z_{\text{L}} = 50\Omega, f = 1.8 \text{ GHz}$		-	-1	-		

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>G_{\mathsf{ma}} = |S_{21\mathrm{e}} \, / \, S_{12\mathrm{e}}| \; (k \cdot (k^{2} \cdot 1)^{1/2}), \; G_{\mathsf{ms}} = |S_{21\mathrm{e}} \, / \, S_{12\mathrm{e}}|$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>IP3 value depends on termination of all intermodulation frequency components.

Termination used for this measurement is  $50\Omega$  from 0.1 MHz to 6 GHz



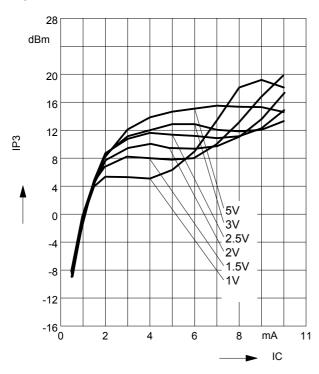
# Total power dissipation $P_{tot} = f(T_S)$

# 80 V 60 50 40 40 20 10 0 15 30 45 60 75 90 105 120 A 150

# Third order Intercept Point $IP_3 = f(I_C)$

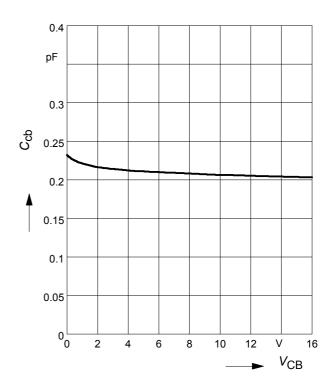
(Output,  $Z_S = Z_L = 50\Omega$ )

 $V_{CE}$  = parameter, f = 1.9GHz



# Collector-base capacitance $C_{cb} = f(V_{CB})$

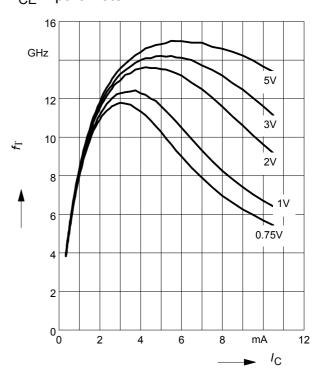
f = 1MHz



# Transition frequency $f_T = f(I_C)$

f = 1 GHz

 $V_{CE}$  = parameter

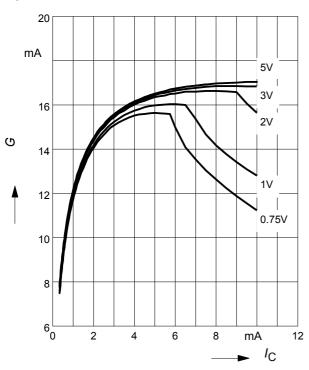




Power gain  $G_{\text{ma}}$ ,  $G_{\text{ms}} = f(I_{\text{C}})$ 

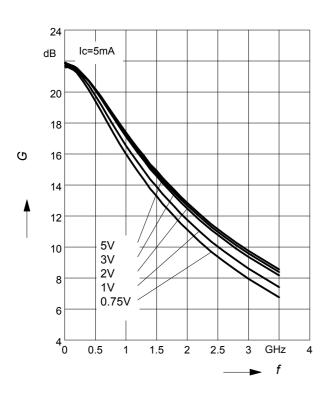
f = 1.8 GHz

 $V_{\sf CE}$  = parameter



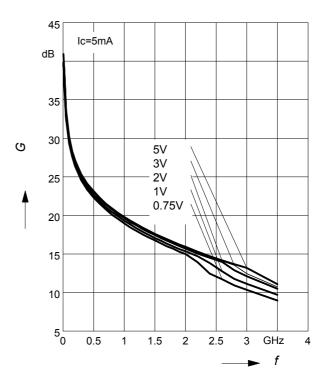
Insertion Power Gain  $|S_{21}|^2 = f(f)$ 

 $V_{CE}$  = parameter



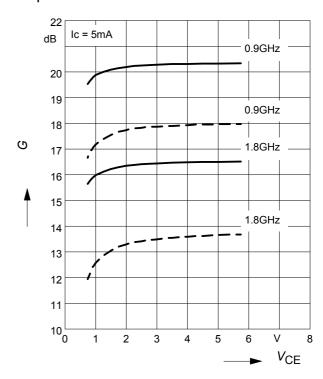
Power Gain  $G_{ma}$ ,  $G_{ms} = f(f)$ 

 $V_{CE}$  = parameter



Power Gain  $G_{ma}$ ,  $G_{ms} = f(V_{CE})$ : ——  $|S_{21}|^2 = f(V_{CE})$ : - - - -

f = parameter

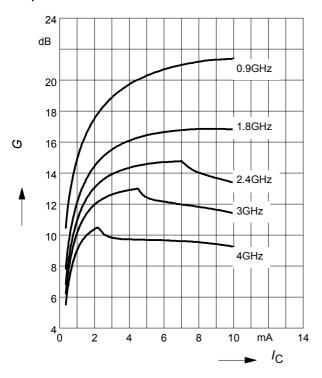




Power gain  $G_{ma}$ ,  $G_{ms} = f(I_C)$ 

 $V_{CE} = 3V$ 

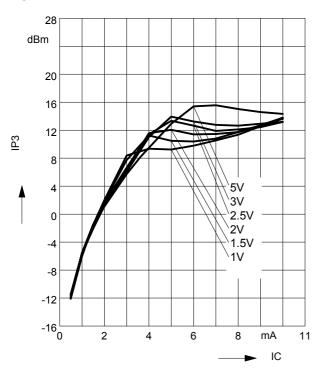
f = parameter



Third order Intercept Point  $IP_3 = f(I_C)$ 

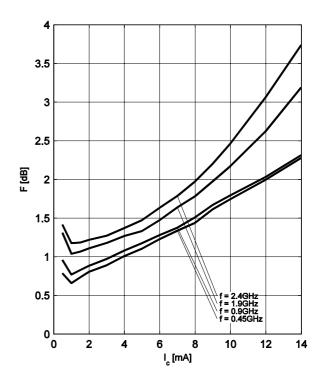
(Output,  $Z_S=Z_L=50\Omega$ )

 $V_{CE}$  = parameter, f = 100MHz



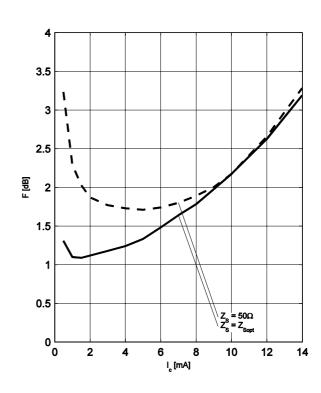
Noise figure  $F = f(I_C)$ 

$$V_{CE} = 1.5 \text{V}, Z_{S} = Z_{Sopt}$$



Noise figure  $F = f(I_C)$ 

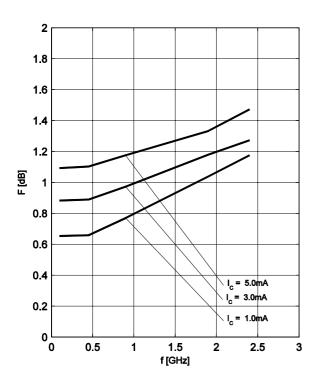
$$V_{CE} = 1.5 \text{V}, f = 1.9 \text{GHz}$$





### Noise figure F = f(f)

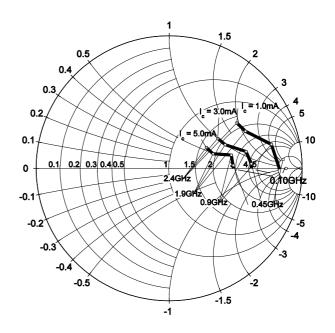
 $V_{CE}$  = 1.5V,  $Z_{S}$ = $Z_{Sopt}$ ,  $I_{C}$ =Parameter



### Source impedance for min.

noise figure vs. frequency

 $V_{CE}$  = 1.5V, I<sub>C</sub>=Parameter



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#### SPICE GP Model

For the SPICE Gummel Poon (GP) model as well as for the S-parameters (including noise parameters) please refer to our internet website www.infineon.com/rf.models.

Please consult our website and download the latest versions before actually starting your design. You find the BFR340F 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 10 GHz using typical devices. The BFR340F 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.

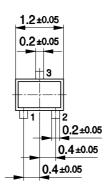
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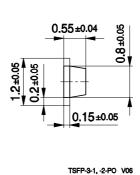
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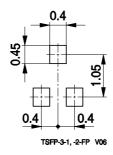
## Package Outline



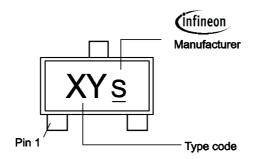




#### **Foot Print**

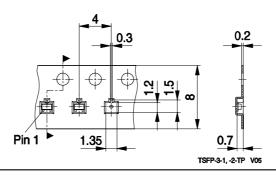


# Marking Layout (Example)



## Standard Packing

Reel Ø 180 mm = 3.000 Pieces/Reel Reel Ø 330 mm = 10.000 Pieces/Reel





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