

DATA SHEET

BFQ67

NPN 8 GHz wideband transistor

Product specification
File under Discrete Semiconductors, SC14

September 1995

NPN 8 GHz wideband transistor

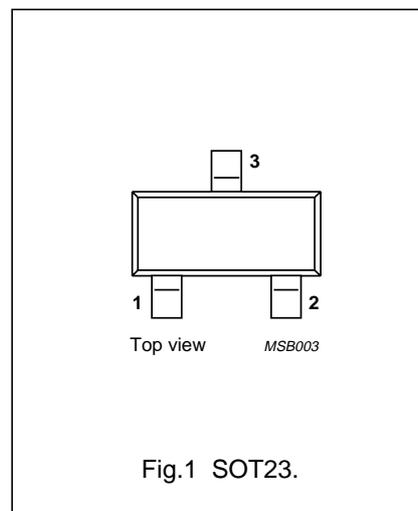
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FEATURES

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

PINNING

PIN	DESCRIPTION
1	base
2	emitter
3	collector



DESCRIPTION

Silicon NPN transistor in a plastic SOT23 envelope. It is designed for wideband applications such as satellite TV tuners and RF portable communications equipment 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	–	–	10	V
I_C	DC collector current		–	–	50	mA
P_{tot}	total power dissipation	up to $T_s = 97\text{ °C}$; note 1	–	–	300	mW
h_{FE}	DC current gain	$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 5\text{ V}$	60	100	–	
f_T	transition frequency	$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 8\text{ V}$	–	8	–	GHz
G_{UM}	maximum unilateral power gain	$I_C = 15\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 8\text{ V}$; $f = 1\text{ GHz}$	–	14	–	dB
F	noise figure	$I_C = 5\text{ mA}$; $V_{CE} = 8\text{ V}$; $f = 1\text{ GHz}$	–	1.3	–	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_{CEO}	collector-emitter voltage	open base	–	10	V
V_{EBO}	emitter-base voltage	open collector	–	2.5	V
I_C	DC collector current		–	50	mA
P_{tot}	total power dissipation	up to $T_s = 97\text{ °C}$; note 1	–	300	mW
T_{stg}	storage temperature range		–65	150	°C
T_j	junction temperature		–	175	°C

Note

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

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THERMAL RESISTANCE

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	THERMAL RESISTANCE
$R_{th\ j-s}$	from junction to soldering point (note 1)	260 K/W

Note

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

CHARACTERISTICS

$T_j = 25\text{ °C}$ unless otherwise specified.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
I_{CBO}	collector cut-off current	$I_E = 0; V_{CB} = 5\text{ V}$	–	–	50	nA
h_{FE}	DC current gain	$I_C = 15\text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 5\text{ V}$	60	100	–	
C_c	collector capacitance	$I_E = i_e = 0; V_{CB} = 8\text{ V}; f = 1\text{ MHz}$	–	0.7	–	pF
C_e	emitter capacitance	$I_C = i_c = 0; V_{EB} = 0.5\text{ V}; f = 1\text{ MHz}$	–	1.3	–	pF
C_{re}	feedback capacitance	$I_C = 0; V_{CB} = 8\text{ V}; f = 1\text{ MHz}$	–	0.5	–	pF
f_T	transition frequency	$I_C = 15\text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 8\text{ V}$	–	8	–	GHz
G_{UM}	maximum unilateral power gain (note 1)	$I_C = 15\text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 8\text{ V}; T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}; f = 1\text{ GHz}$	–	14	–	dB
		$I_C = 15\text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 8\text{ V}; f = 2\text{ GHz}$	–	8	–	dB
F	noise figure	$\Gamma_s = \Gamma_{opt}; I_C = 5\text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 8\text{ V}; T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}; f = 1\text{ GHz}$	–	1.3	–	dB
		$\Gamma_s = \Gamma_{opt}; I_C = 15\text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 8\text{ V}; T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}; f = 1\text{ GHz}$	–	1.7	–	dB
		$\Gamma_s = \Gamma_{opt}; I_C = 5\text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 8\text{ V}; T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}; f = 2\text{ GHz}$	–	2.2	–	dB
		$I_C = 5\text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 8\text{ V}; T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}; f = 2\text{ GHz}; Z_s = 60\ \Omega$	–	2.5	–	dB
		$\Gamma_s = \Gamma_{opt}; I_C = 15\text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 8\text{ V}; T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}; f = 2\text{ GHz}$	–	2.7	–	dB
		$I_C = 15\text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 8\text{ V}; T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}; f = 2\text{ GHz}; Z_s = 60\ \Omega$	–	3	–	dB

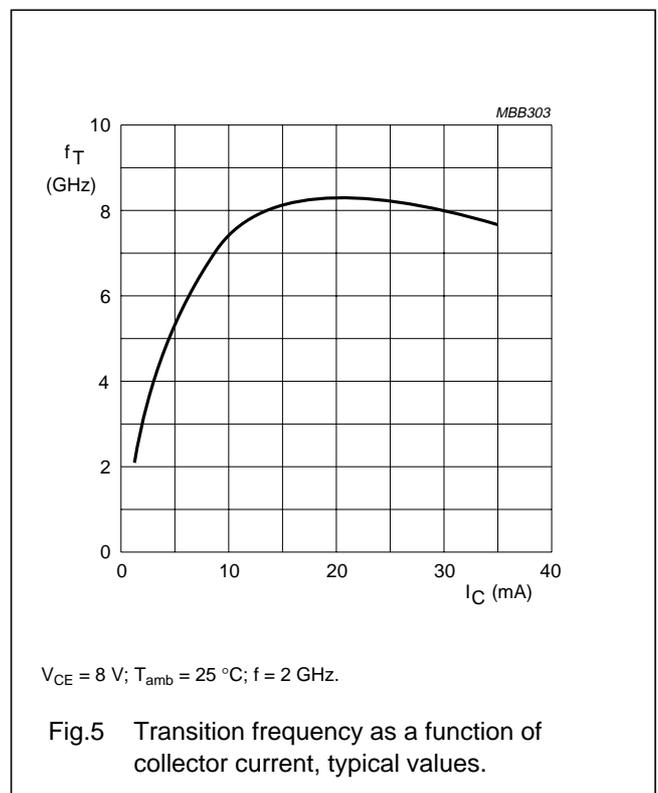
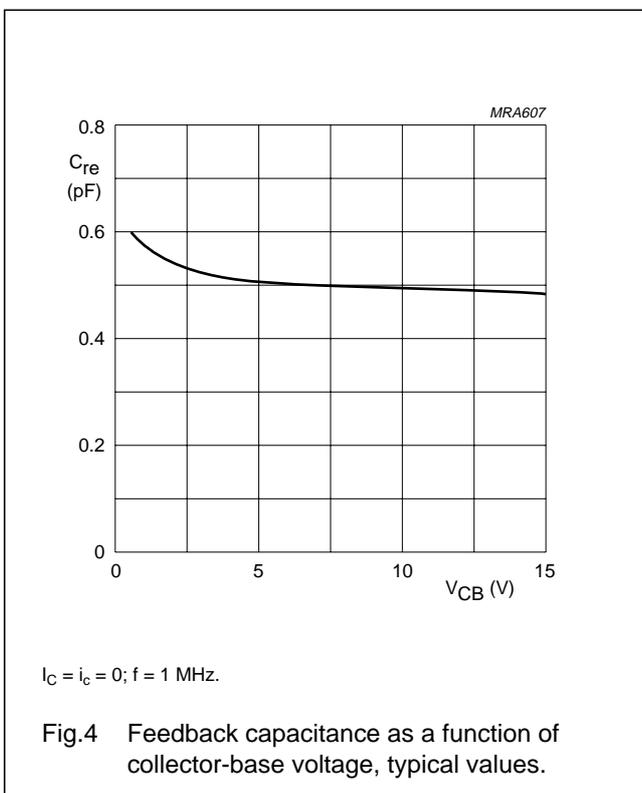
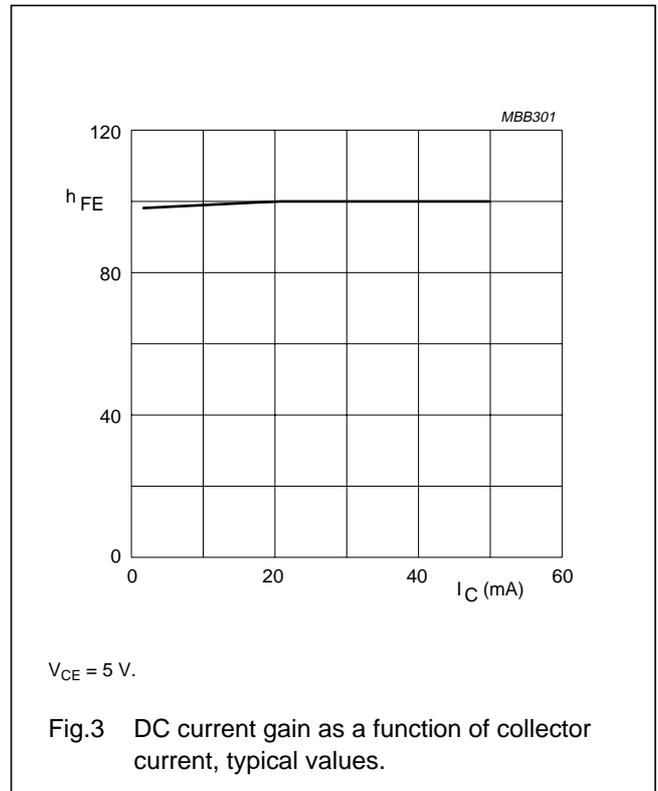
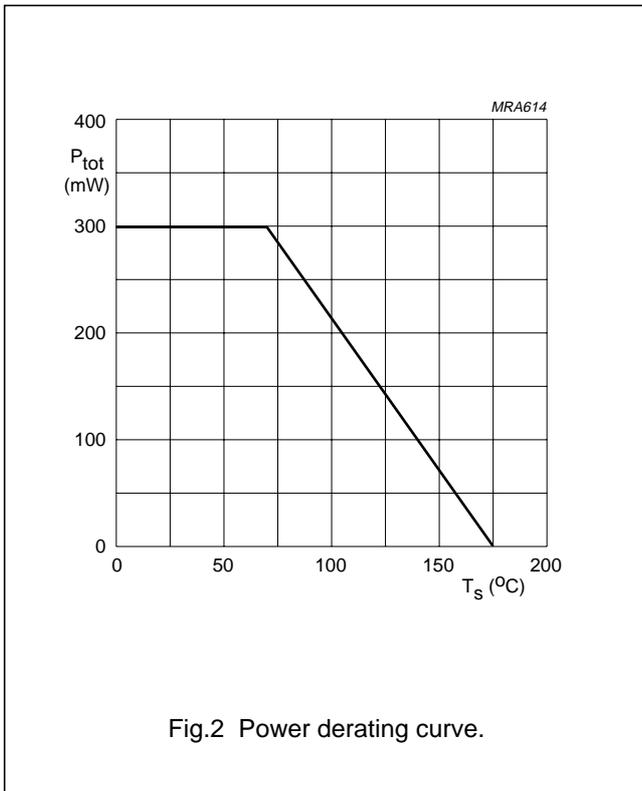
Note

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

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

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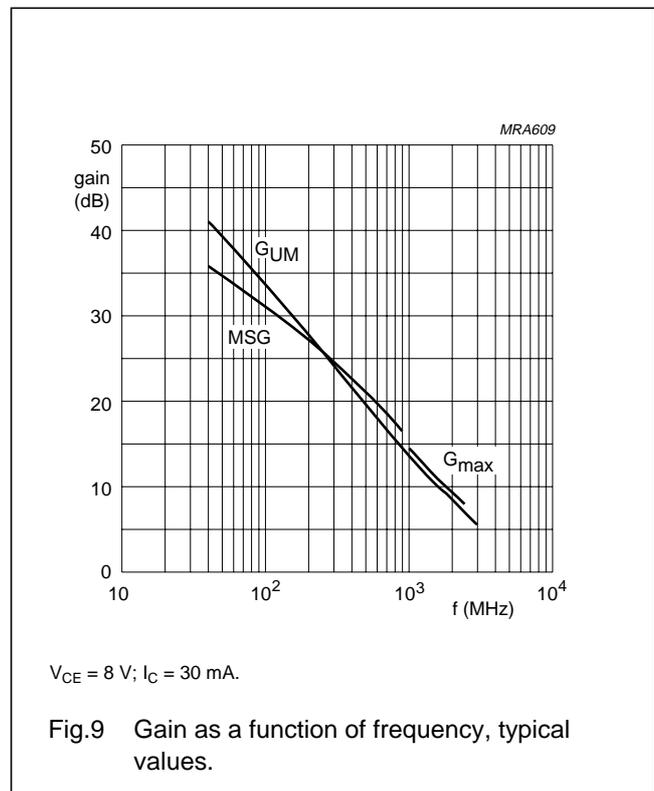
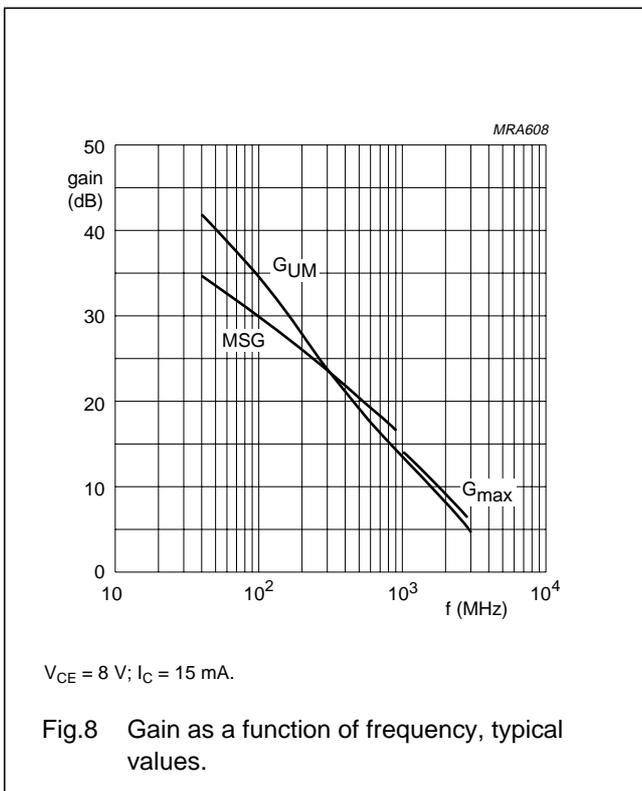
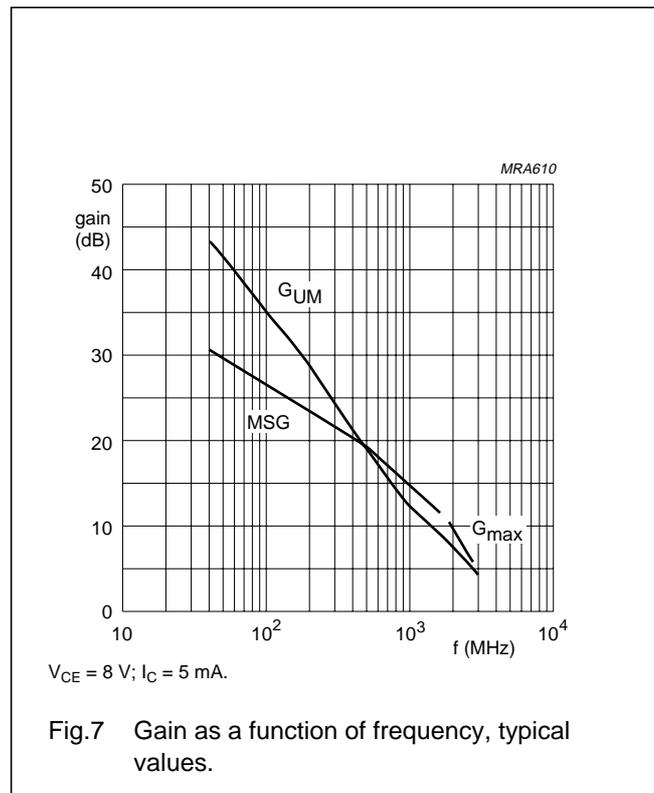
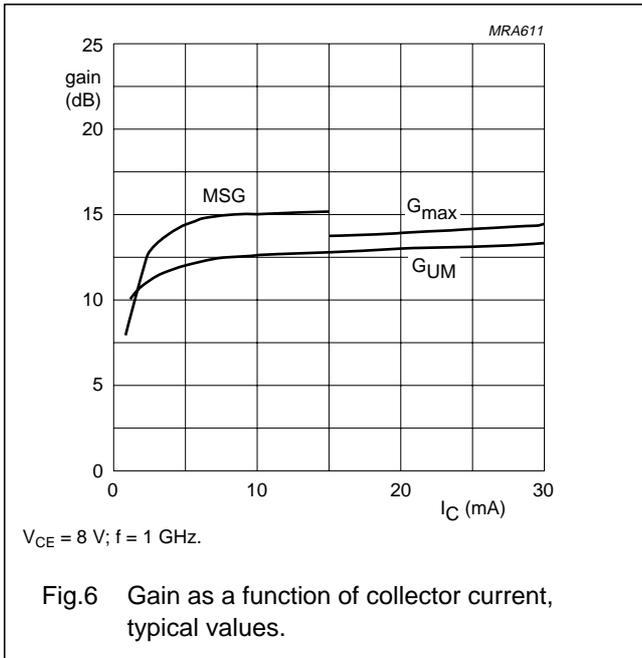
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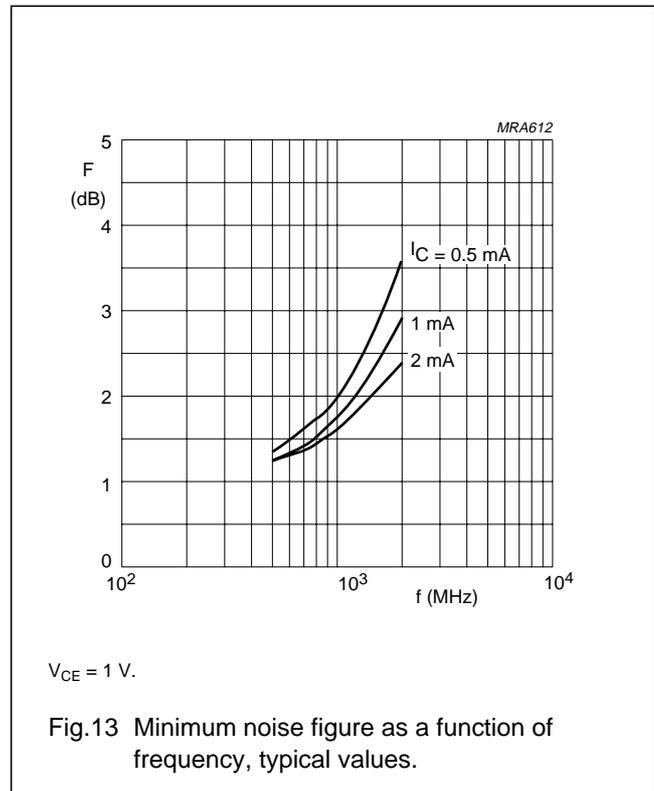
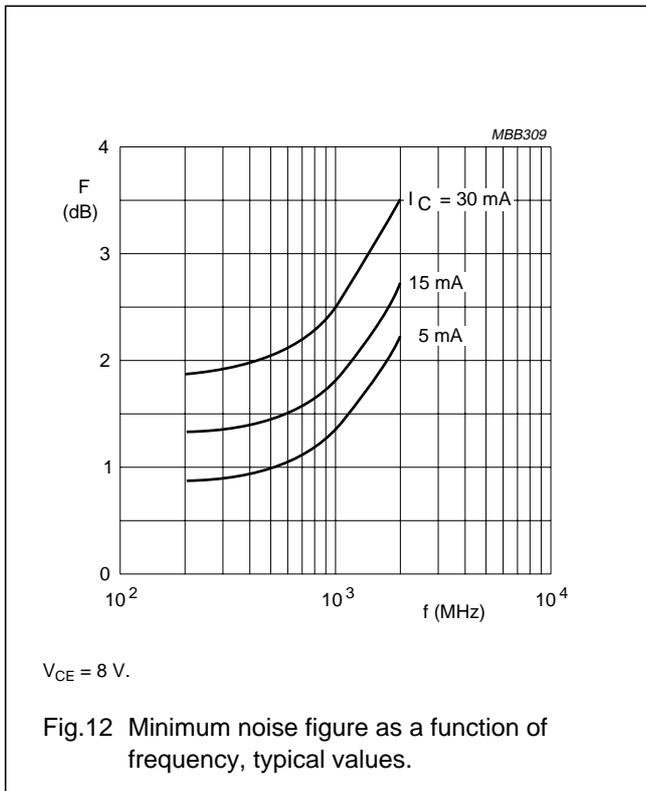
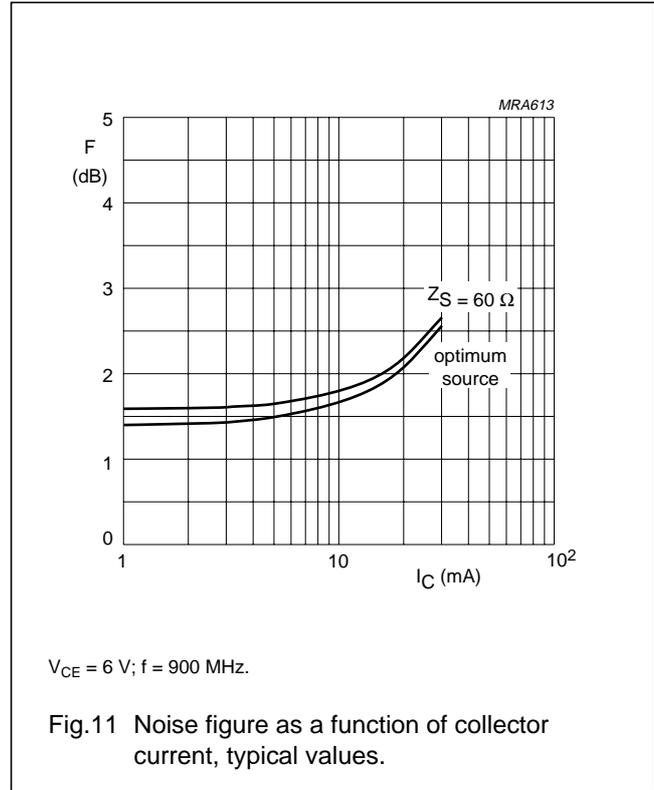
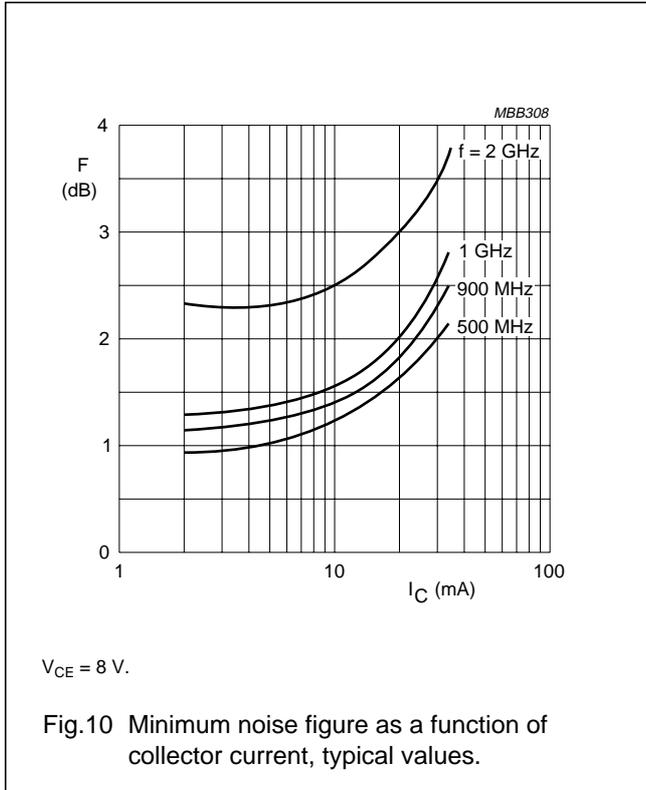
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In Figs 6 to 9, G_{UM} = maximum unilateral power gain; MSG = maximum stable gain; G_{max} = maximum available gain.



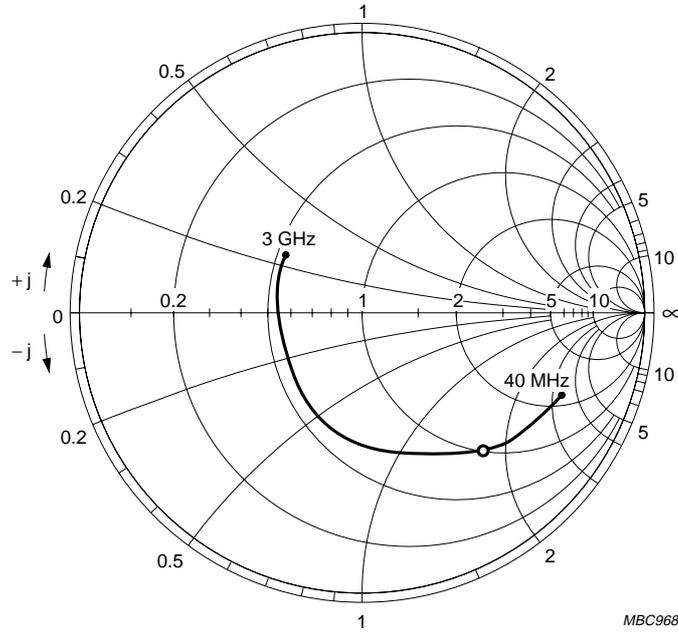
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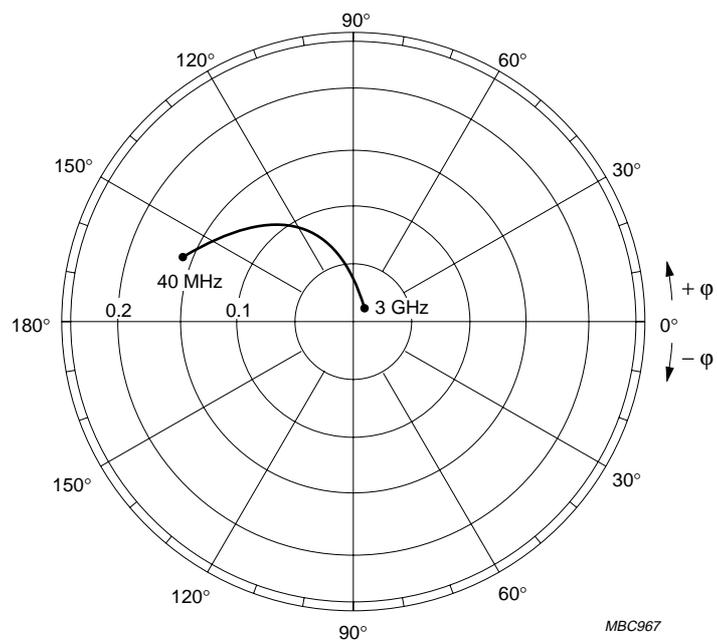
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$V_{CE} = 8 \text{ V}; I_C = 15 \text{ mA}.$
 $Z_o = 50 \Omega.$

Fig.14 Common emitter input reflection coefficient (S_{11}), typical values.

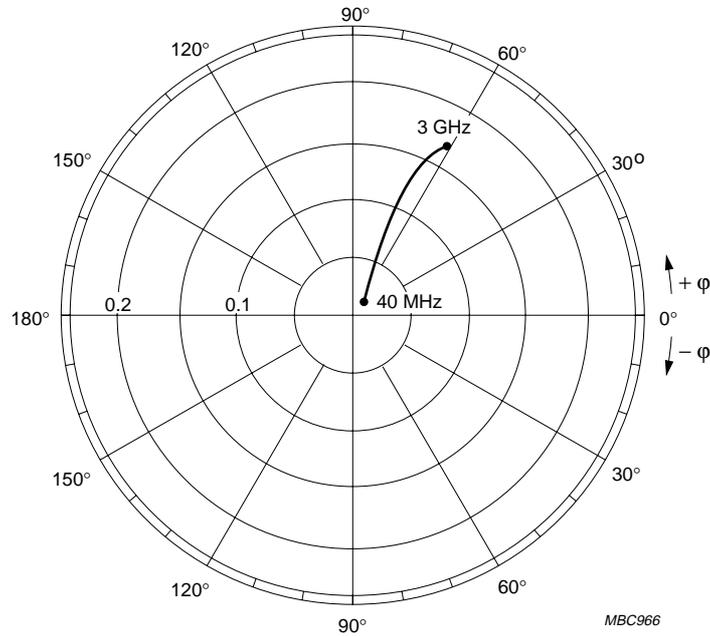


$V_{CE} = 8 \text{ V}; I_C = 15 \text{ mA}.$

Fig.15 Common emitter forward transmission coefficient (S_{21}), typical values.

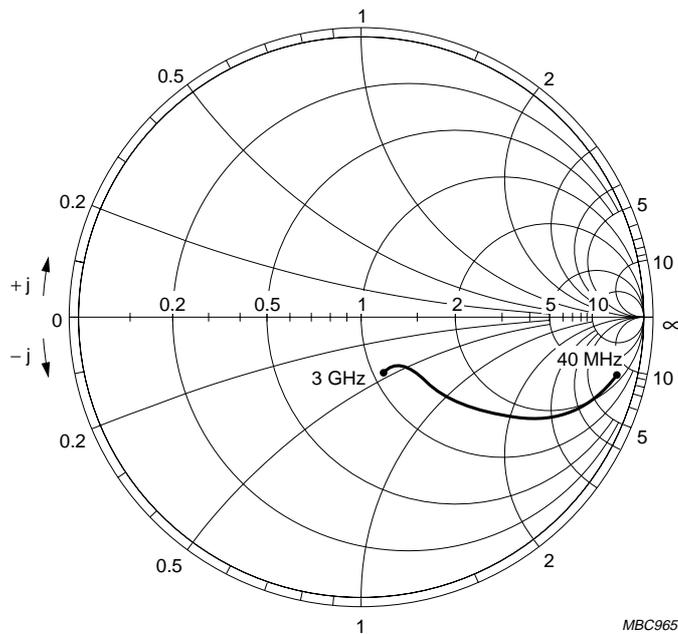
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$V_{CE} = 8\text{ V}; I_C = 15\text{ mA}$.

Fig.16 Common emitter reverse transmission coefficient (S_{12}), typical values.



$V_{CE} = 8\text{ V}; I_C = 15\text{ mA}$.
 $Z_o = 50\ \Omega$.

Fig.17 Common emitter output reflection coefficient (S_{22}), typical values.

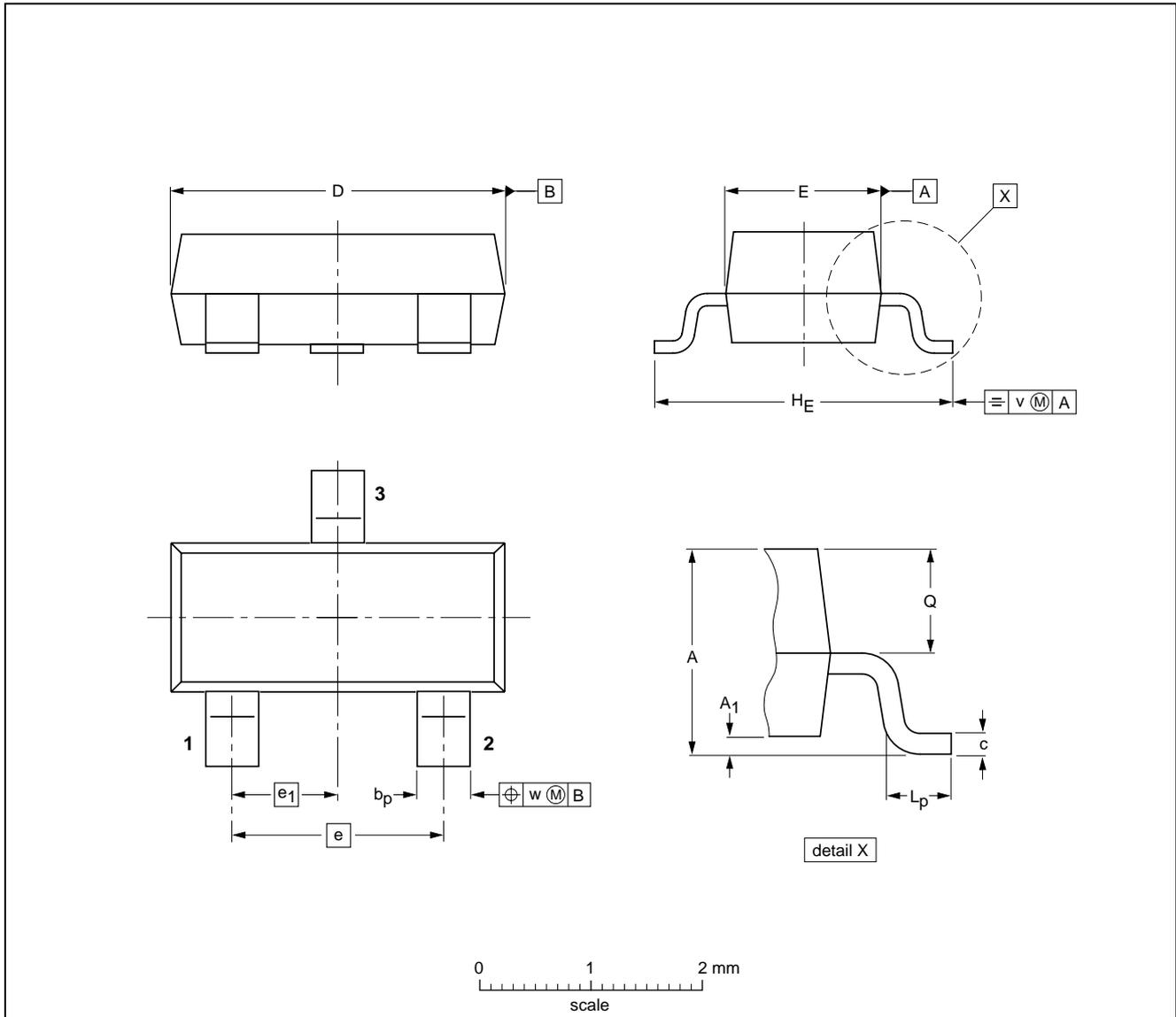
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PACKAGE OUTLINE

Plastic surface mounted package; 3 leads

SOT23



DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

UNIT	A	A ₁ max.	b _p	c	D	E	e	e ₁	H _E	L _p	Q	v	w
mm	1.1 0.9	0.1	0.48 0.38	0.15 0.09	3.0 2.8	1.4 1.2	1.9	0.95	2.5 2.1	0.45 0.15	0.55 0.45	0.2	0.1

OUTLINE VERSION	REFERENCES				EUROPEAN PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
	IEC	JEDEC	EIAJ			
SOT23						97-02-28

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DEFINITIONS

Data Sheet Status	
Objective specification	This data sheet contains target or goal specifications for product development.
Preliminary specification	This data sheet contains preliminary data; supplementary data may be published later.
Product specification	This data sheet contains final product specifications.
Limiting values	
Limiting values given are in accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 134). Stress above one or more of the limiting values may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and operation of the device at these or at any other conditions above those given in the Characteristics sections of the specification is not implied. Exposure to limiting values for extended periods may affect device reliability.	
Application information	
Where application information is given, it is advisory and does not form part of the specification.	

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