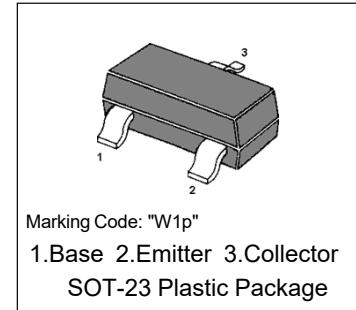


BFT92

PNP 5 GHz wideband transistor

It is primarily intended for use in RF wideband amplifiers, such as in aerial amplifiers, radar systems, oscilloscopes, spectrum analyzers, etc. The transistor features low intermodulation distortion and high power gain; due to its very high transition frequency, it also has excellent wideband properties and low noise up to high frequencies.



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	—	-15	V
V_{EBO}	emitter-base voltage	open collector	—	-2	V
I_C	DC collector current		—	-25	mA
I_{CM}	peak collector current	$f > 1 \text{ MHz}$	—	-35	mA
P_{tot}	total power dissipation	up to $T_s = 95^\circ\text{C}$; note 1	—	300	mW
T_{stg}	storage temperature		-65	150	°C
T_j	junction temperature		—	175	°C

THERMAL RESISTANCE

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	THERMAL RESISTANCE
$R_{\text{th j-s}}$	thermal resistance from junction to soldering point	up to $T_s = 95^\circ\text{C}$; note 1	260 K/W

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

Characteristics ($T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

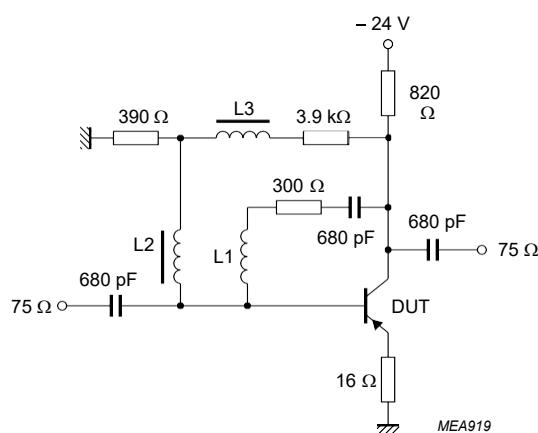
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
I_{CBO}	collector cut-off current	$I_E = 0; V_{CB} = -10 \text{ V};$	—	—	-50	nA
h_{FE}	DC current gain	$I_C = -14 \text{ mA}; V_{CE} = -10 \text{ V}$	20	50	—	
f_T	transition frequency	$I_C = -14 \text{ mA}; V_{CE} = -10 \text{ V}; f = 500 \text{ MHz}$	—	5	—	GHz
C_c	collector capacitance	$I_E = I_e = 0; V_{CB} = -10 \text{ V}; f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	—	0.75	—	pF
C_e	emitter capacitance	$I_C = i_e = 0; V_{EB} = -0.5 \text{ V}; f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	—	0.8	—	pF
C_{re}	feedback capacitance	$I_C = -2 \text{ mA}; V_{CE} = -10 \text{ V}; f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	—	0.7	—	pF
G_{UM}	maximum unilateral power gain (note 1)	$I_C = -14 \text{ mA}; V_{CE} = -10 \text{ V}; f = 500 \text{ MHz}; T_{\text{amb}} = 25^\circ\text{C}$	—	18	—	dB
F	noise figur	$I_C = -5 \text{ mA}; V_{CE} = -10 \text{ V}; f = 500 \text{ MHz}; T_{\text{amb}} = 25^\circ\text{C}$	—	2.5	—	dB
V_o	output voltage	note 2	—	150	—	mV

Notes

1. GUM is the maximum unilateral power gain, assuming S_{12} is zero and $G_{\text{UM}} = 10 \log \frac{|S_{21}|^2}{(1 - |S_{11}|^2)(1 - |S_{22}|^2)}$ dB.
2. $d_{\text{IM}} = -60 \text{ dB}$ (DIN 45004B); $I_C = -14 \text{ mA}; V_{CE} = -10 \text{ V}; R_L = 7.5 \Omega; V_p = V_o \text{ at } d_{\text{IM}} = -60 \text{ dB}; f_p = 495.25 \text{ MHz}; V_q = V_o - 6 \text{ dB}; f_q = 503.25 \text{ MHz}; V_r = V_o - 6 \text{ dB}; f_r = 505.25 \text{ MHz}; \text{ measured at } f(p+q+r) = 493.25 \text{ MHz.}$

PNP 5 GHz wideband transistor

BFT92



$L_2 = L_3 = 5 \mu\text{H}$ Ferroxcube choke, catalogue number 3122 108 20150.

$L_1 = 4$ turns 0.35 mm copper wire; winding pitch 1 mm; internal diameter 4 mm.

Fig.1 Intermodulation distortion test circuit.

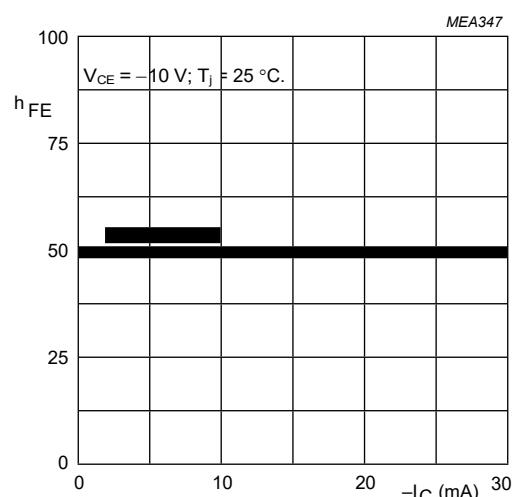


Fig.2 DC current gain as a function of collector current.

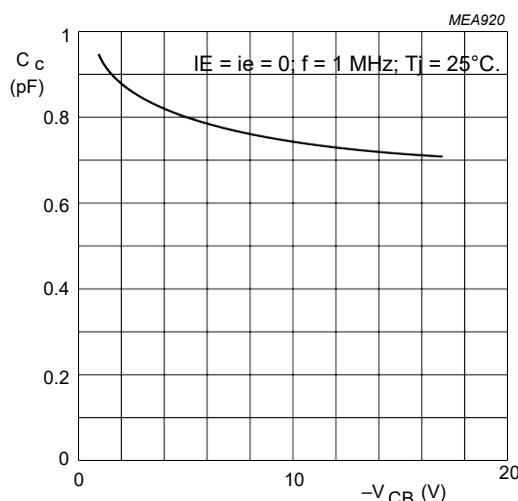


Fig.3 Collector capacitance as a function of collector-base voltage.

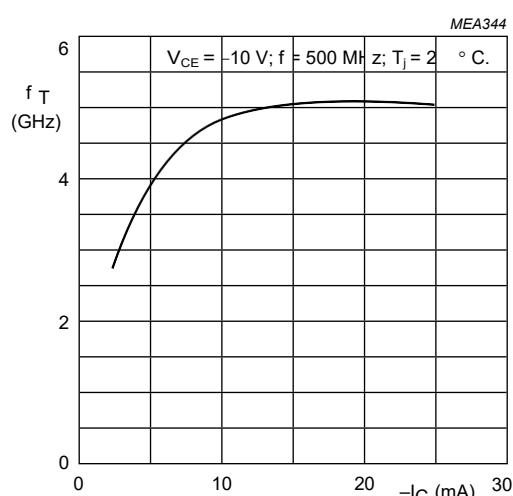


Fig.4 Transition frequency as a function of collector current.

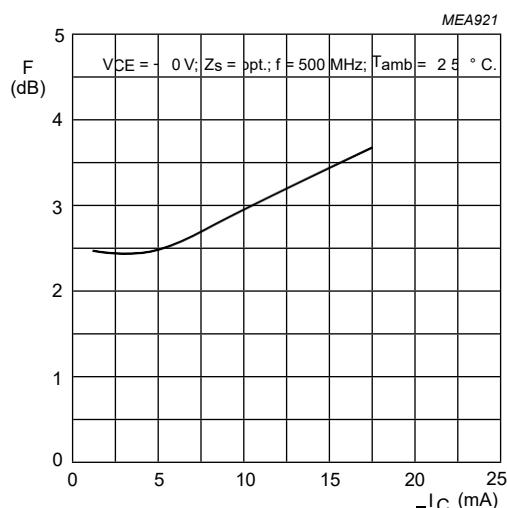


Fig.5 Minimum noise figure as a function of collector current.

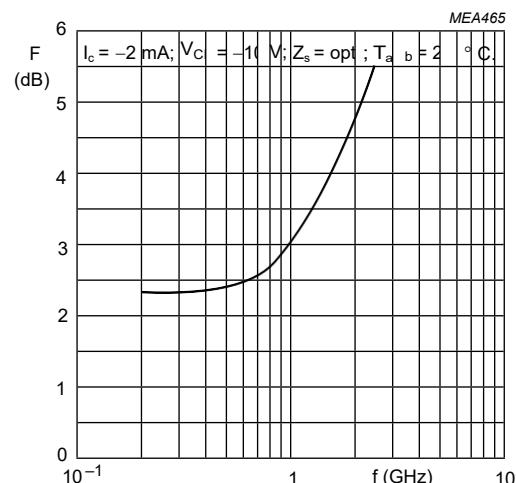
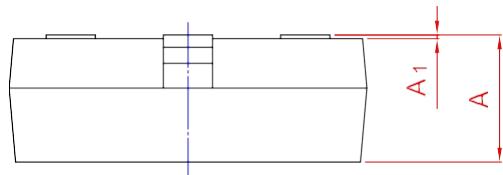
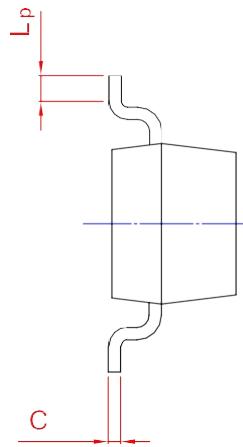
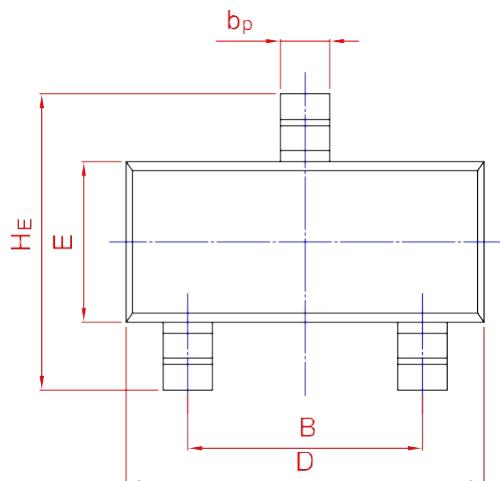


Fig.6 Minimum noise figure as a function of frequency.

PACKAGE OUTLINE

Plastic surface mounted package; 3 leads

SOT-23



UNIT	A 1.40	B	b_p	C	D 3.10	E 1.65	H_E	A_1	L_p
mm	0.95	2.04	0.50	0.19	2.70	1.20	3.00	0.100	0.50