BFP640

Low Noise Silicon Germanium Bipolar RF Transistor

Data Sheet

Revision 2.0, 2015-03-13

RF & Protection Devices

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BFP640, **Low Noise Silicon Germanium Bipolar RF Transistor**

Revision History: 2015-03-13, Revision 2.0

Page	Subjects (major changes since last revision)
	This data sheet replaces the revision from 2007-05-29. The reason for the new revision is to increase the information content for the circuit designer. The performance parameters are now enlisted in a table containing many relevant application frequencies. The measurements of typical devices have been repeated and the device description has been expanded by adding several new characteristic curves. For customers who bought the product prior to the issue of the new revision the old specifications remain valid.

Table of Contents

List of Figures

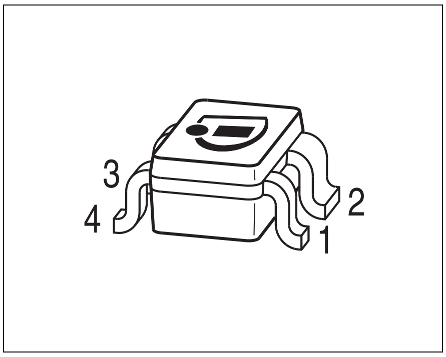
List of Tables

1 Product Brief

The BFP640 is a linear very low noise wideband NPN bipolar RF transistor. 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_{CE} = 4.1 V and currents up to I_C = 50 mA. With its high linearity at currents as low as 10 mA (see Fig. 5-8) the device supports energy efficient designs. The typical transition frequency is approximately 40 GHz, hence the device offers high power gain at frequencies up to 8 GHz in amplifier applications. The device is housed in an easy to use plastic package with visible leads.

2 Features

- Linear low noise amplifier based on Infineon´s reliable, high volume SiGe:C technology
- High linearity $OIP3$ = 27.5 dBm @ 5.5 GHz, 3 V, 25 mA
- High transition frequency f_T = 42 GHz @ 3 V, 30 mA
- NF_{min} = 0.85 dB @ 3.5 GHz, 3 V, 6 mA
- Maximum power gain Gma = 18 dB @ 3.5 GHz, 3 V, 25 mA
- Low power consumption, ideal for mobile applications
- Very common as GPS low noise amplifier, see respective application notes on Infineon internet page
- Easy to use Pb-free (RoHS compliant) and halogen-free standard package with visible leads
- Qualification report according to AEC-Q101 available



RoHS HAL

Applications

As Low Noise Amplifier (LNA) in

- Satellite communication systems: Navigation systems (GPS, Glonass), satellite radio (SDARs, DAB) and C-band LNB
- Mobile, portable and fixed connectivity applications: WLAN 802.11a/b/g/n/ac, WiMAX 2.5/3.5/5.5 GHz, UWB, Bluetooth
- Multimedia applications such as mobile/portable TV, CATV, FM Radio
- 3G/4G UMTS/LTE mobile phone applications
- ISM applications like RKE, AMR and Zigbee, as well as for emerging wireless applications

As discrete active mixer, amplifier in VCOs and buffer amplifier

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

Product Name	Package	Pin Configuration				Marking
BFP640	SOT343	1 = B	2 = E	3 = C	4 = E	R4s

3 Maximum Ratings

Table 3-1 Maximum Ratings at T_A = 25 °C (unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Values		Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Max.		
Collector emitter voltage	V_{CEO}	 – –	 4.1 3.6	V	Open base T_A = 25 °C T_A = -55 °C
Collector emitter voltage	V_{CES}	–	13	V	E-B short circuited
Collector base voltage	V_{CBO}	–	13	V	Open emitter
Emitter base voltage	V_{EBO}	–	1.2	V	Open collector
Collector current	I_C	–	50	mA	–
Base current	I_B	–	3	mA	–
Total power dissipation[1)]	P_{tot}	–	200	mW	$T_S \leq 90$ °C
Junction temperature	T_J	–	150	°C	–
Storage temperature	T_{Stg}	-55	150	°C	–

1) 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}	–	–	300	K/W	–

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

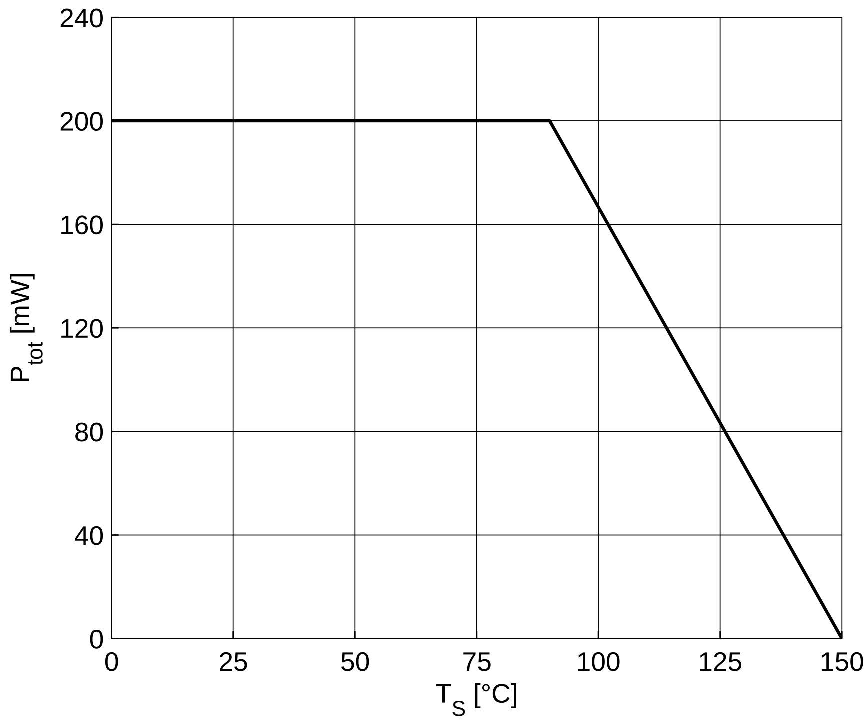


Figure 4-1 Total Power Dissipation $P_{tot} = f(T_S)$

5 Electrical Characteristics

5.1 DC Characteristics

Table 5-1 DC Characteristics at T_A = 25 °C

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Collector emitter breakdown voltage	$V_{(BR)CEO}$	4.1	4.7	–	V	I_C = 1 mA, I_B = 0 Open base
Collector emitter leakage current	I_{CES}	–	1 1	400[1)] 40[1)]	nA	V_{CE} = 13 V, V_{BE} = 0 V_{CE} = 5 V, V_{BE} = 0 E-B short circuited
Collector base leakage current	I_{CBO}	–	1	40[1)]	nA	V_{CB} = 5V, I_E = 0 Open emitter
Emitter base leakage current	I_{EBO}	–	1	40[1)]	nA	V_{EB} = 0.5V, I_C = 0 Open collector
DC current gain	h_{FE}	110	180	270		V_{CE} = 3 V, I_C = 30 mA Pulse measured

1) Maximum values not limited by the device but by the short cycle time of the 100% test

5.2 General AC Characteristics

Table 5-2 General AC Characteristics at T_A = 25 °C

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Transition frequency	f_T	–	42	–	GHz	V_{CE} = 3 V, I_C = 30 mA f = 2 GHz
Collector base capacitance	C_{CB}	–	0.08	–	pF	V_{CB} = 3 V, V_{BE} = 0 f = 1 MHz Emitter grounded
Collector emitter capacitance	C_{CE}	–	0.24	–	pF	V_{CE} = 3 V, V_{BE} = 0 f = 1 MHz Base grounded
Emitter base capacitance	C_{EB}	–	0.51	–	pF	V_{EB} = 0.5 V, V_{CB} = 0 f = 1 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 °C

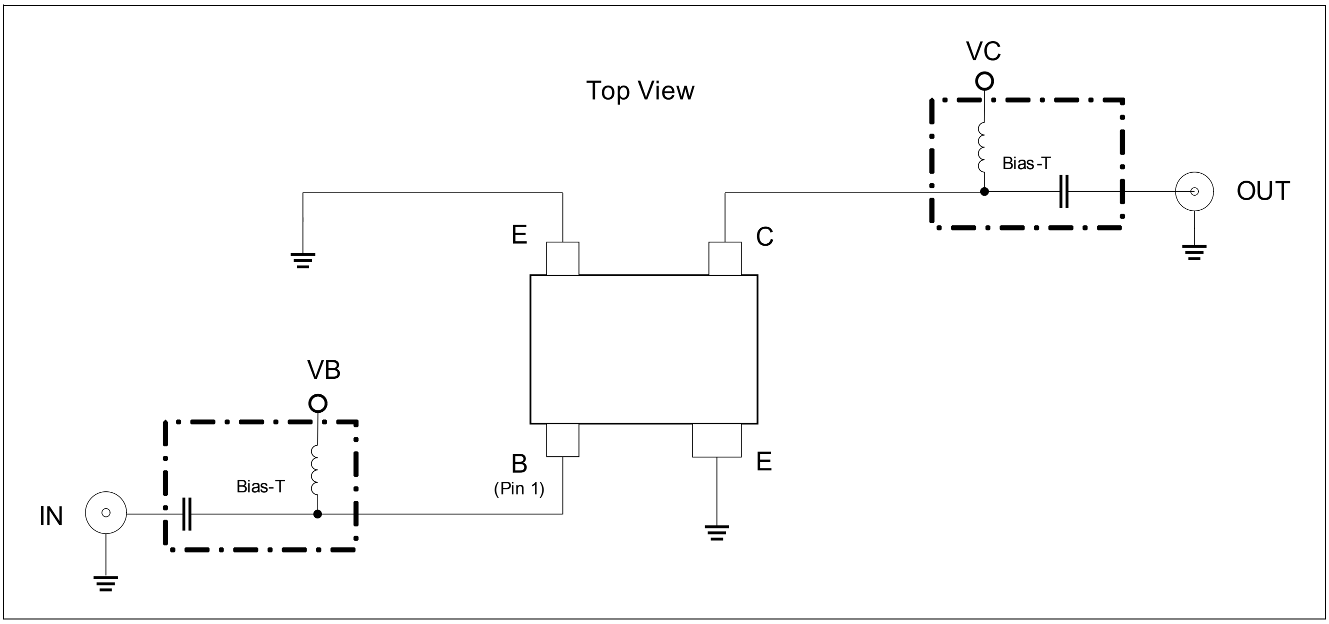


Figure 5-1 BFP640 Testing Circuit

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

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Power Gain					dB	
Maximum power gain	G_{ms}	–	33	–		I_C = 25 mA
Transducer gain	$\|S_{21}\|^2$	–	31.5	–		I_C = 25 mA
Minimum Noise Figure					dB	
Minimum noise figure	NF_{min}	–	0.55	–		I_C = 6 mA
Associated gain	G_{ass}	–	26	–		I_C = 6 mA
Linearity					dBm	Z_S = Z_L = 50 Ω
1 dB compression point at output	OP_{1dB}	–	10.5	–		I_C = 25 mA
3rd order intercept point at output	$OIP3$	–	23.5	–		I_C = 25 mA

Table 5-4 AC Characteristics, V_{CE} = 3 V, f = 0.9 GHz

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Power Gain					dB	
Maximum power gain	G_{ms}	–	29	–		I_C = 25 mA
Transducer gain	$\|S_{21}\|^2$	–	27.5	–		I_C = 25 mA
Minimum Noise Figure					dB	
Minimum noise figure	NF_{min}	–	0.6	–		I_C = 6 mA
Associated gain	G_{ass}	–	24	–		I_C = 6 mA
Linearity					dBm	Z_S = Z_L = 50 Ω
1 dB compression point at output	OP_{1dB}	–	12	–		I_C = 25 mA
3rd order intercept point at output	$OIP3$	–	25.5	–		I_C = 25 mA

Table 5-5 AC Characteristics, V_{CE} = 3 V, f = 1.5 GHz

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Power Gain					dB	
Maximum power gain	G_{ms}	–	25.5	–		I_C = 25 mA
Transducer gain	$\|S_{21}\|^2$	–	23.5	–		I_C = 25 mA
Minimum Noise Figure					dB	
Minimum noise figure	NF_{min}	–	0.6	–		I_C = 6 mA
Associated gain	G_{ass}	–	21	–		I_C = 6 mA
Linearity					dBm	Z_S = Z_L = 50 Ω
1 dB compression point at output	OP_{1dB}	–	11.5	–		I_C = 25 mA
3rd order intercept point at output	$OIP3$	–	25.5	–		I_C = 25 mA

Table 5-6 AC Characteristics, V_{CE} = 3 V, f = 1.9 GHz

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Power Gain					dB	
Maximum power gain	G_{ms}	–	24	–		I_C = 25 mA
Transducer gain	$\|S_{21}\|^2$	–	21.5	–		I_C = 25 mA
Minimum Noise Figure					dB	
Minimum noise figure	NF_{min}	–	0.65	–		I_C = 6 mA
Associated gain	G_{ass}	–	19.5	–		I_C = 6 mA
Linearity					dBm	Z_S = Z_L = 50 Ω
1 dB compression point at output	OP_{1dB}	–	12.5	–		I_C = 25 mA
3rd order intercept point at output	$OIP3$	–	26.5	–		I_C = 25 mA

Table 5-7 AC Characteristics, V_{CE} = 3 V, f = 2.4 GHz

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Power Gain					dB	
Maximum power gain	G_{ms}	–	22	–		I_C = 25 mA
Transducer gain	$\|S_{21}\|^2$	–	19.5	–		I_C = 25 mA
Minimum Noise Figure					dB	
Minimum noise figure	NF_{min}	–	0.7	–		I_C = 6 mA
Associated gain	G_{ass}	–	18	–		I_C = 6 mA
Linearity					dBm	Z_S = Z_L = 50 Ω
1 dB compression point at output	OP_{1dB}	–	12	–		I_C = 25 mA
3rd order intercept point at output	$OIP3$	–	27.5	–		I_C = 25 mA

Table 5-8 AC Characteristics, V_{CE} = 3 V, f = 3.5 GHz

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Power Gain					dB	
Maximum power gain	G_{ma}	–	18	–		I_C = 25 mA
Transducer gain	$\|S_{21}\|^2$	–	16.5	–		I_C = 25 mA
Minimum Noise Figure					dB	
Minimum noise figure	NF_{min}	–	0.85	–		I_C = 6 mA
Associated gain	G_{ass}	–	15	–		I_C = 6 mA
Linearity					dBm	Z_S = Z_L = 50 Ω
1 dB compression point at output	OP_{1dB}	–	12	–		I_C = 25 mA
3rd order intercept point at output	$OIP3$	–	27.5	–		I_C = 25 mA

Table 5-9 AC Characteristics, V_{CE} = 3 V, f = 5.5 GHz

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Power Gain					dB	
Maximum power gain	G_{ma}	–	14	–		I_C = 25 mA
Transducer gain	$\|S_{21}\|^2$	–	12.5	–		I_C = 25 mA
Minimum Noise Figure					dB	
Minimum noise figure	NF_{min}	–	1.1	–		I_C = 6 mA
Associated gain	G_{ass}	–	12	–		I_C = 6 mA
Linearity					dBm	$Z_S = Z_L$ = 50 Ω
1 dB compression point at output	OP_{1dB}	–	12.5	–		I_C = 25 mA
3rd order intercept point at output	$OIP3$	–	27.5	–		I_C = 25 mA

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

5.4 Characteristic DC Diagrams

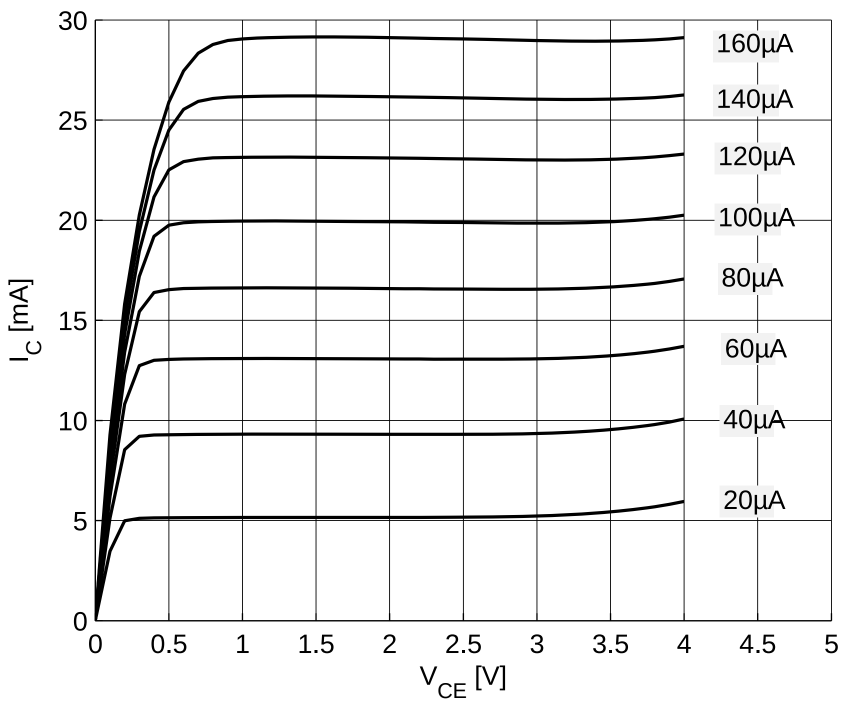


Figure 5-2 Collector Current vs. Collector Emitter Voltage $I_C = f(V_{CE})$, I_B = Parameter in µA

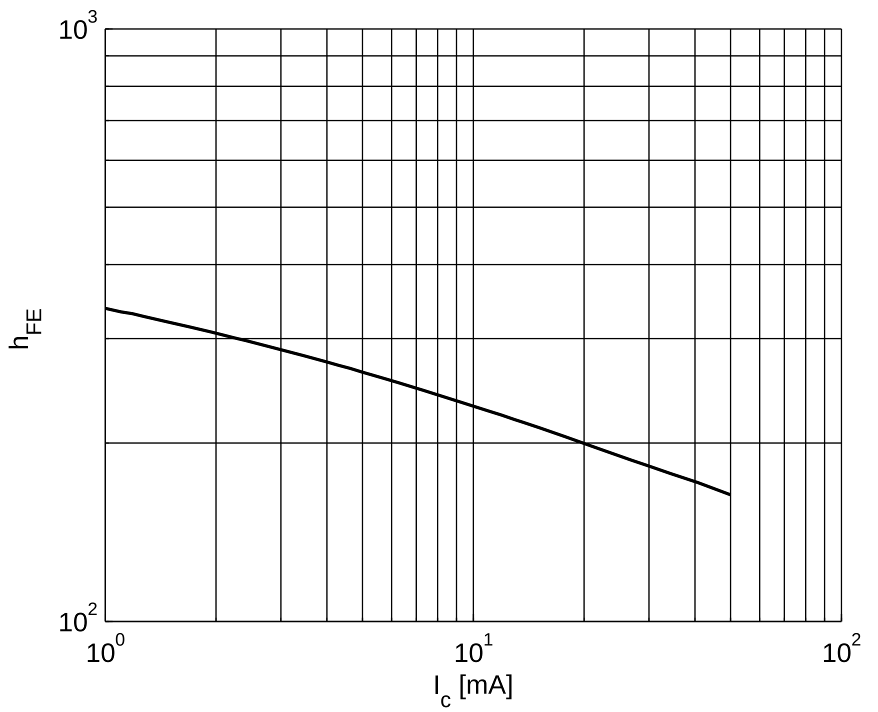


Figure 5-3 DC Current Gain $h_{FE} = f(I_C)$, V_{CE} = 3 V

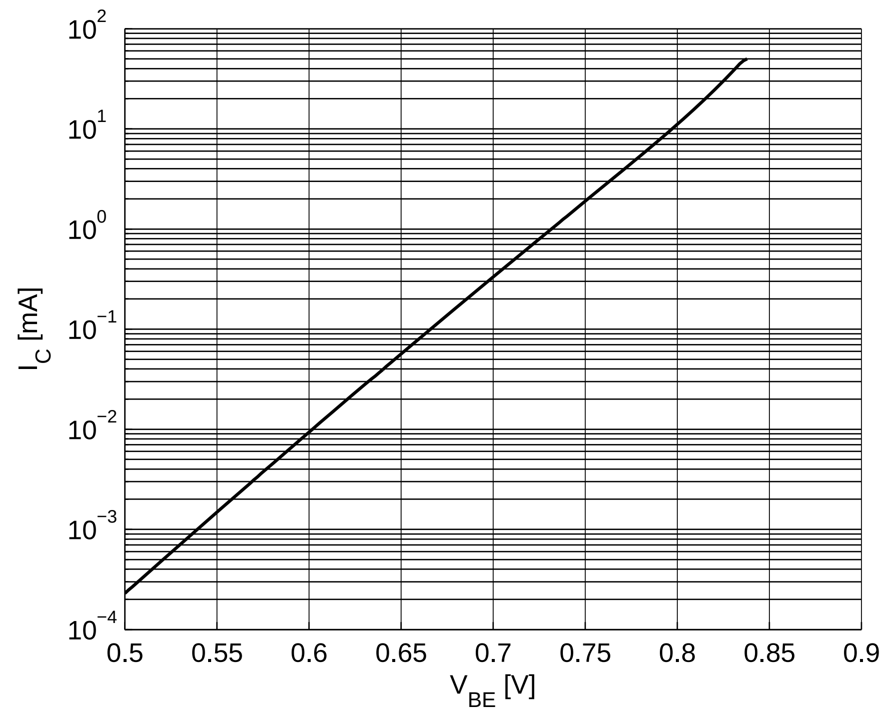


Figure 5-4 Collector Current vs. Base Emitter Forward Voltage $I_C = f(V_{BE})$, V_{CE} = 2 V

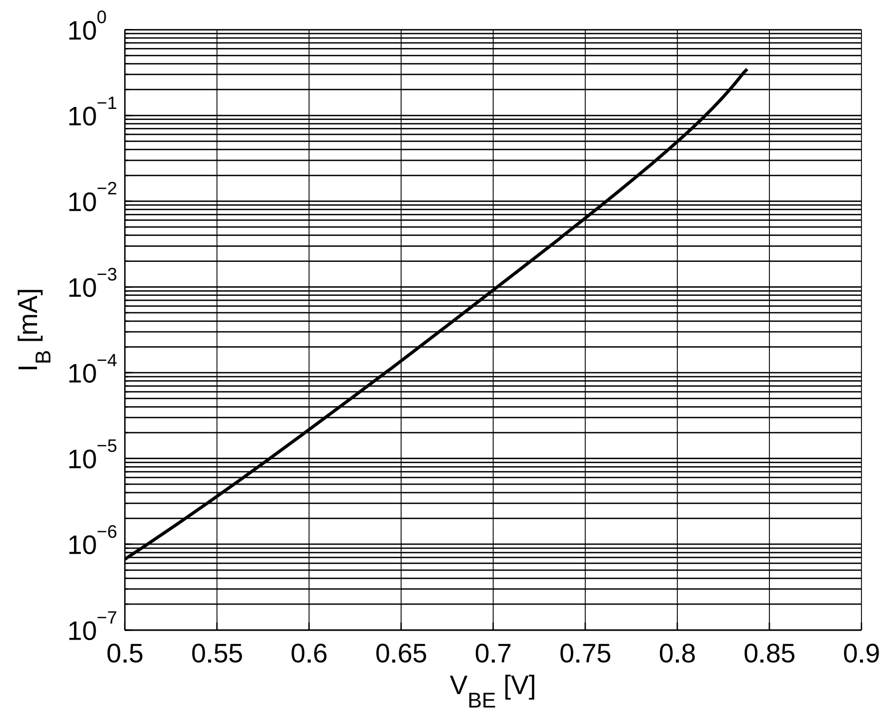


Figure 5-5 Base Current vs. Base Emitter Forward Voltage $I_B = f(V_{BE})$, V_{CE} = 2 V

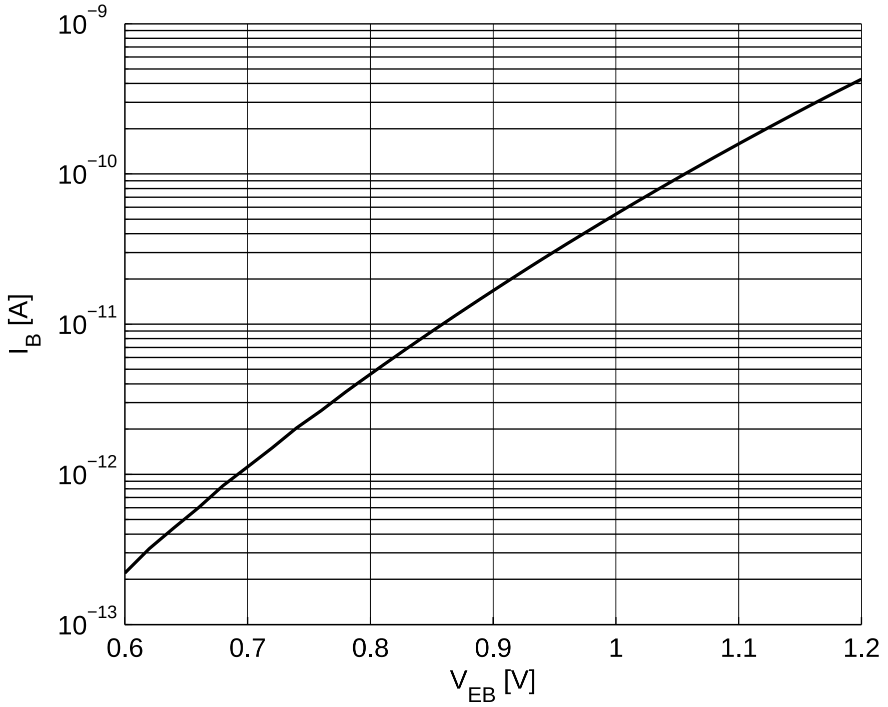


Figure 5-6 Base Current vs. Base Emitter Reverse Voltage $I_B = f(V_{EB})$, V_{CE} = 2 V

5.5 Characteristic AC Diagrams

Measurement setup is a test fixture with Bias T´s in a 50 Ω system, T_A = 25 °C.

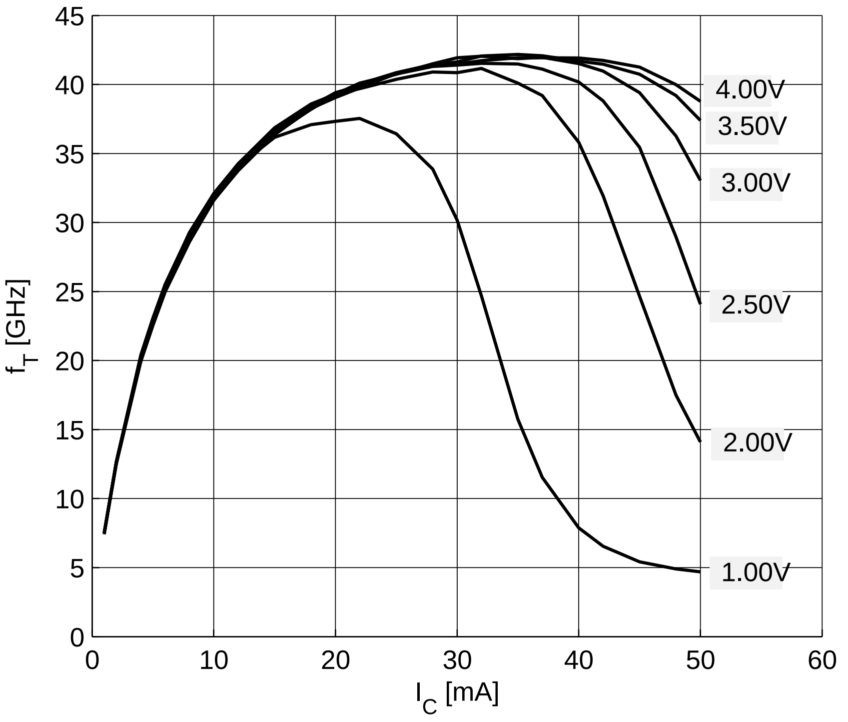


Figure 5-7 Transition Frequency $f_T = f(I_C)$, f = 2 GHz, V_{CE} = Parameter in V

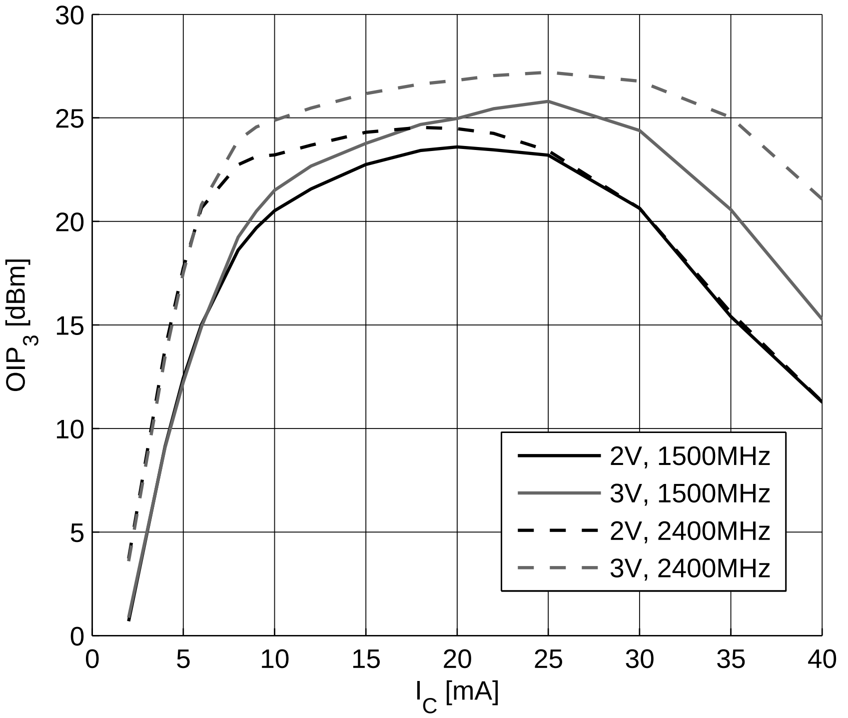


Figure 5-8 3rd Order Intercept Point at output $OIP3 = f(I_C)$, $Z_S = Z_L$ = 50 Ω, Parameters: V_{CE} in V, f in MHz

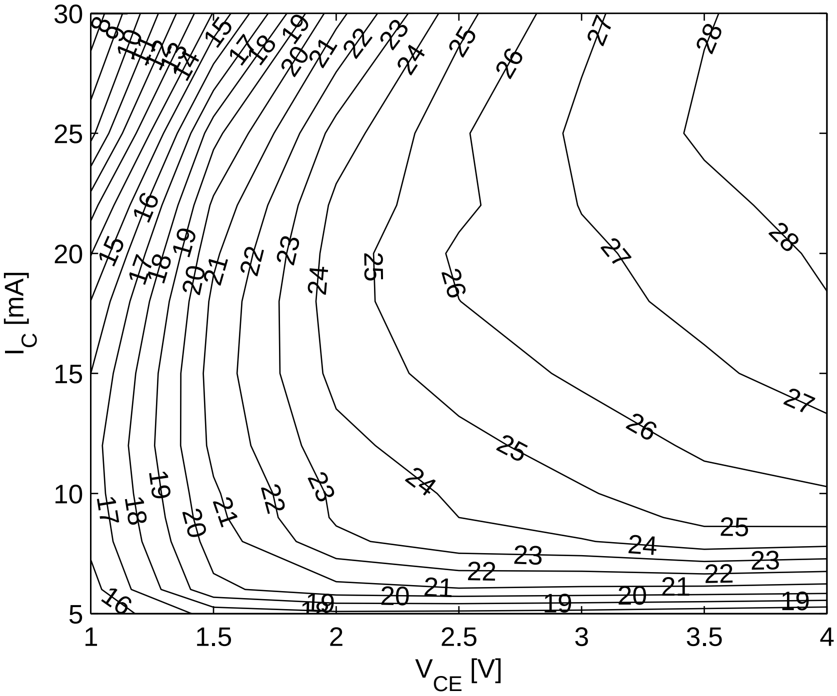


Figure 5-9 3rd Order Intercept Point at output $OIP3$ **[dBm] =** $f(I_C, V_{CE})$**,** $Z_S = Z_L = 50\ \Omega$**,** $f = 2.4$ **GHz**

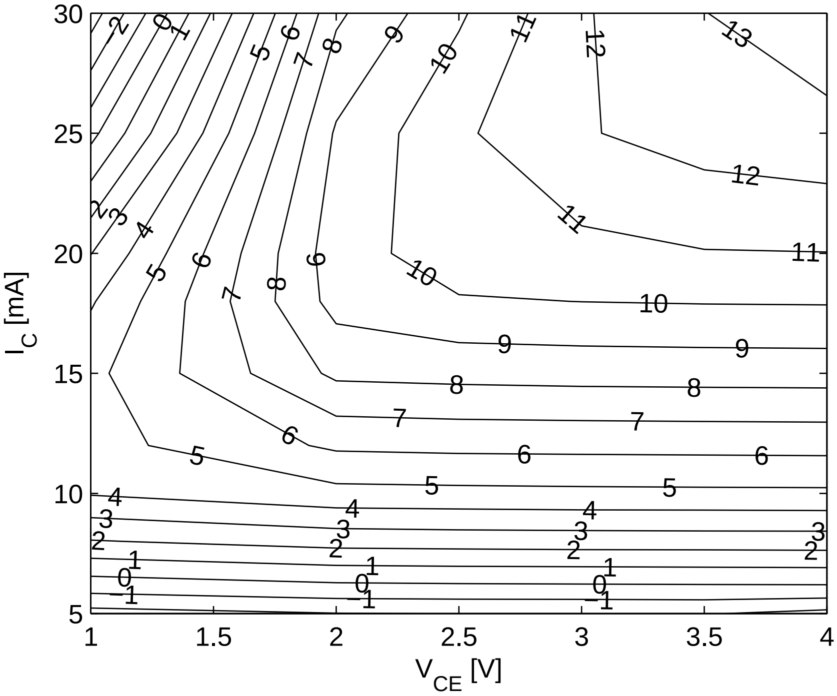


Figure 5-10 Compression Point at output OP_{1dB} **[dBm] =** $f(I_C, V_{CE})$**,** $Z_S = Z_L = 50\ \Omega$**,** $f = 2.4$ **GHz**

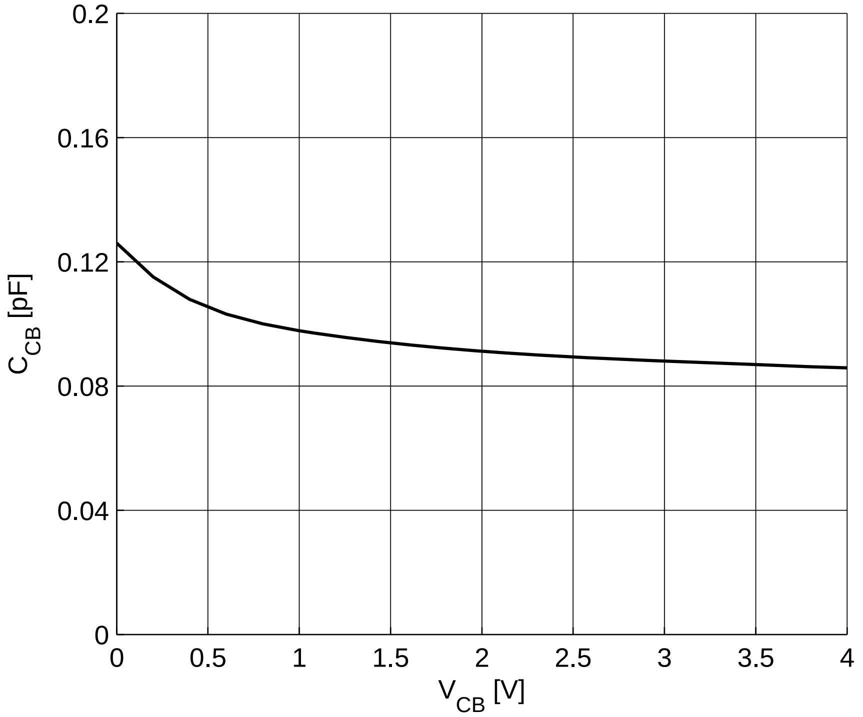


Figure 5-11 Collector Base Capacitance $C_{CB} = f\,(V_{CB})$, f = 1 MHz

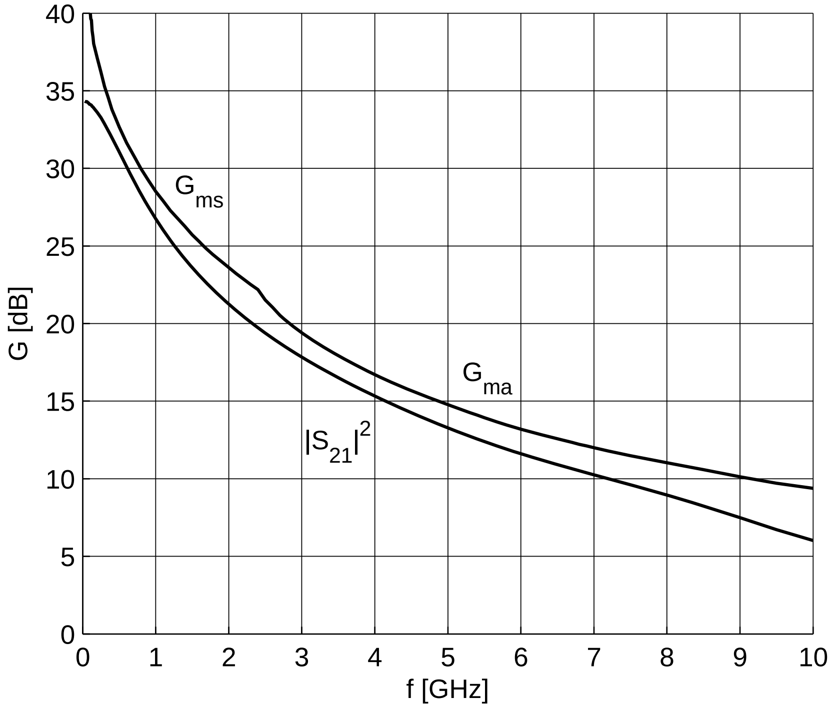


Figure 5-12 Gain G_{ma}, G_{ms}, $|S_{21}|^2 = f\,(f)$, V_{CE} = 3 V, I_C = 25 mA

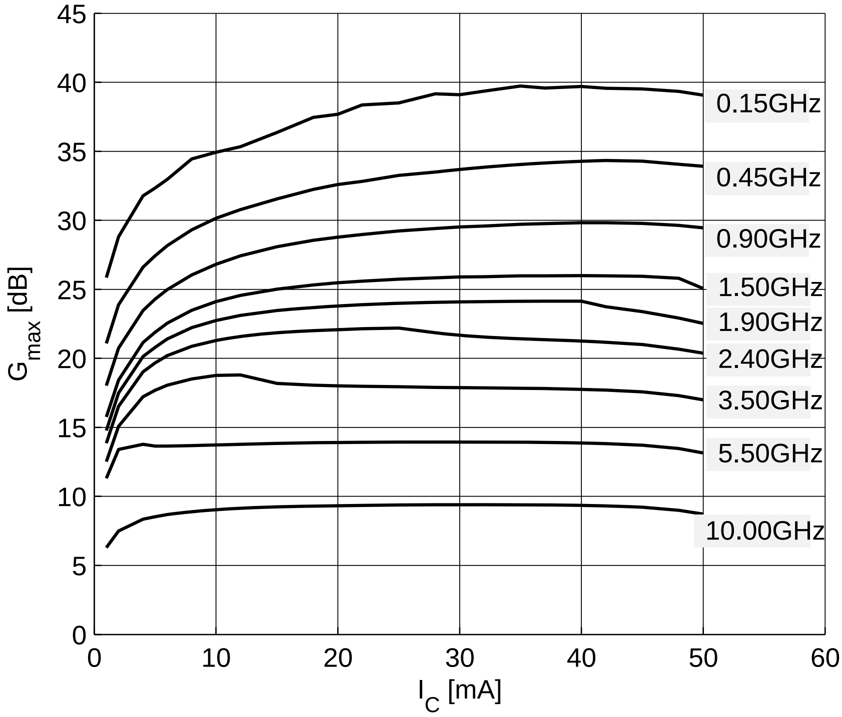


Figure 5-13 Maximum Power Gain $G_{max} = f(I_C)$, V_{CE} = 3 V, f = Parameter in GHz

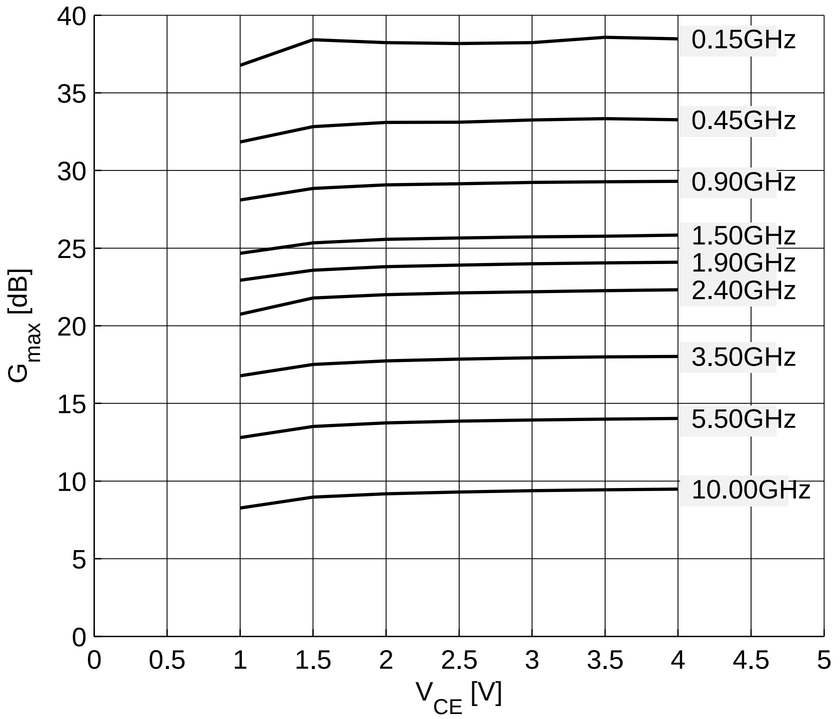


Figure 5-14 Maximum Power Gain $G_{max} = f(V_{CE})$, I_C = 25 mA, f = Parameter in GHz

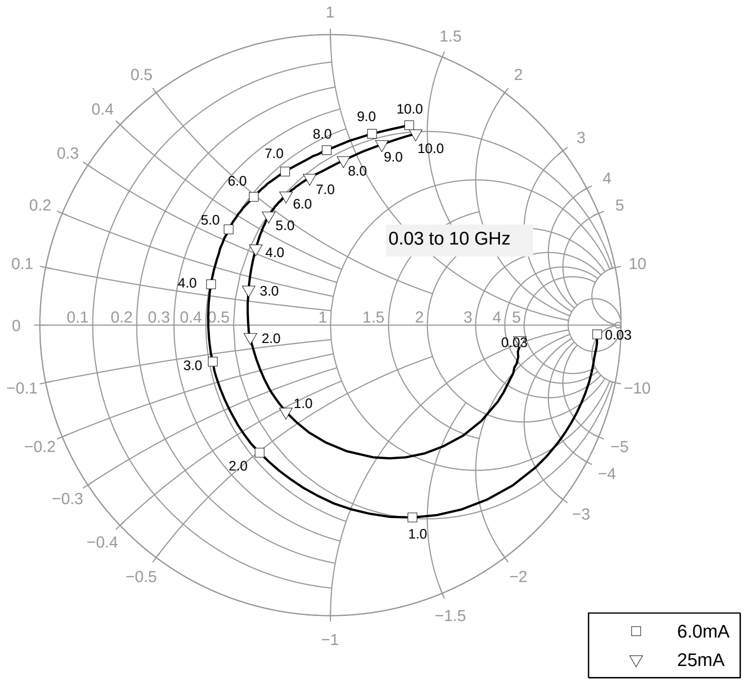


Figure 5-15 Input Matching S_{11} = $f(f)$, V_{CE} = 3 V, I_C = 6 / 25 mA

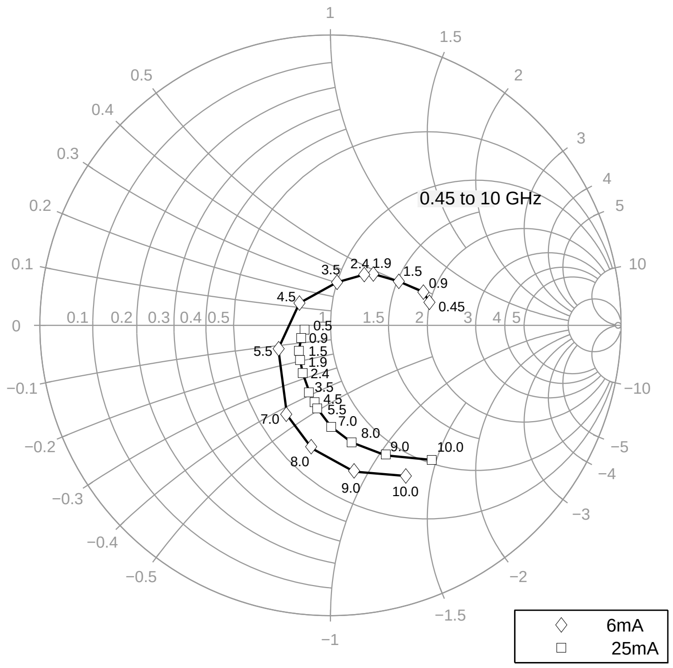


Figure 5-16 Source Impedance for Minimum Noise Figure Z_{opt} = $f(f)$, V_{CE} = 3 V, I_C = 6 / 25 mA

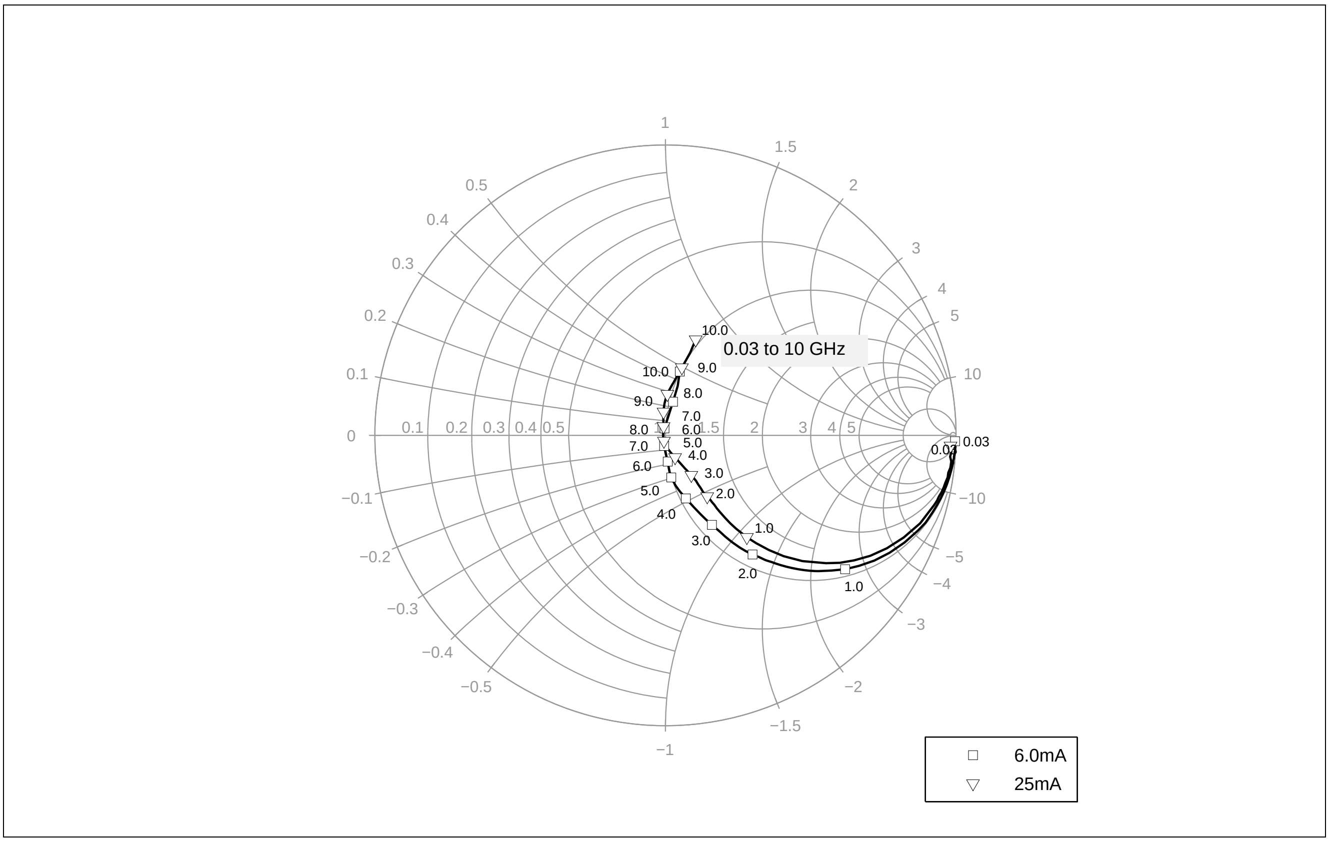


Figure 5-17 Output Matching $S_{22} = f(f)$, V_{CE} = 3 V, I_C = 6 / 25 mA

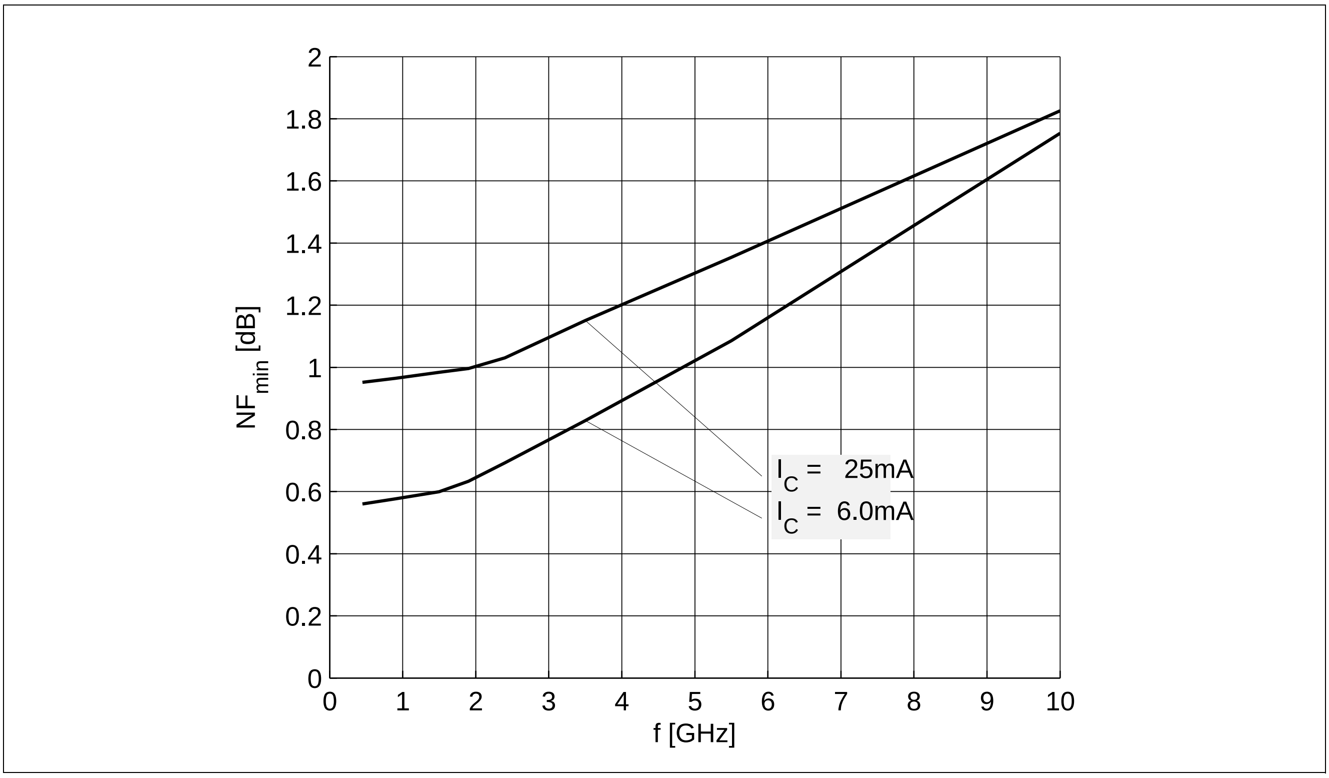


Figure 5-18 Noise Figure $NF_{min} = f(f)$, V_{CE} = 3 V, I_C = 6 / 25 mA, $Z_S = Z_{opt}$

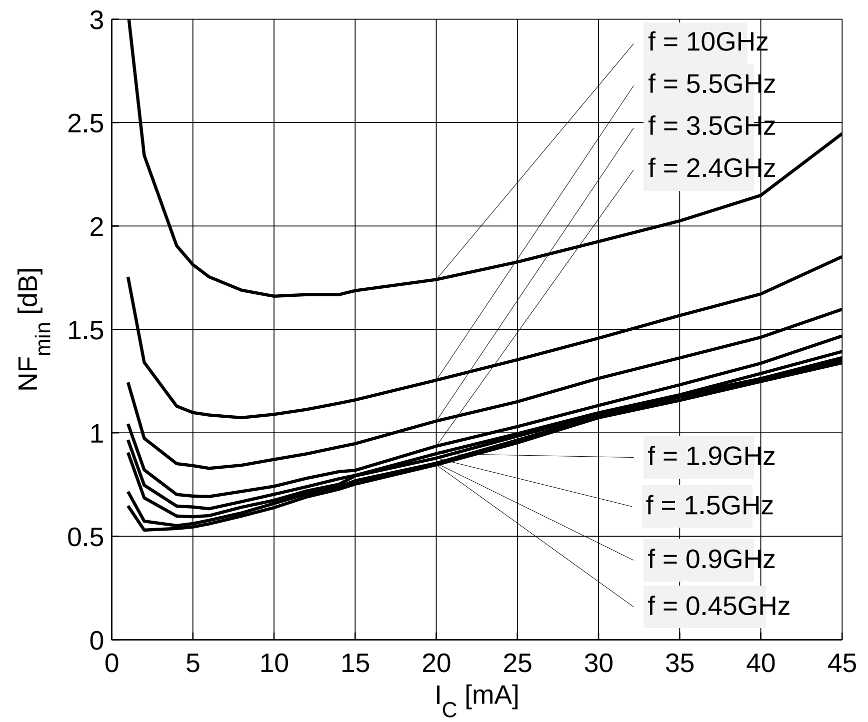


Figure 5-19 Noise Figure $NF_{min} = f(I_C)$, V_{CE} = 3 V, $Z_S = Z_{opt}$, f = Parameter in GHz

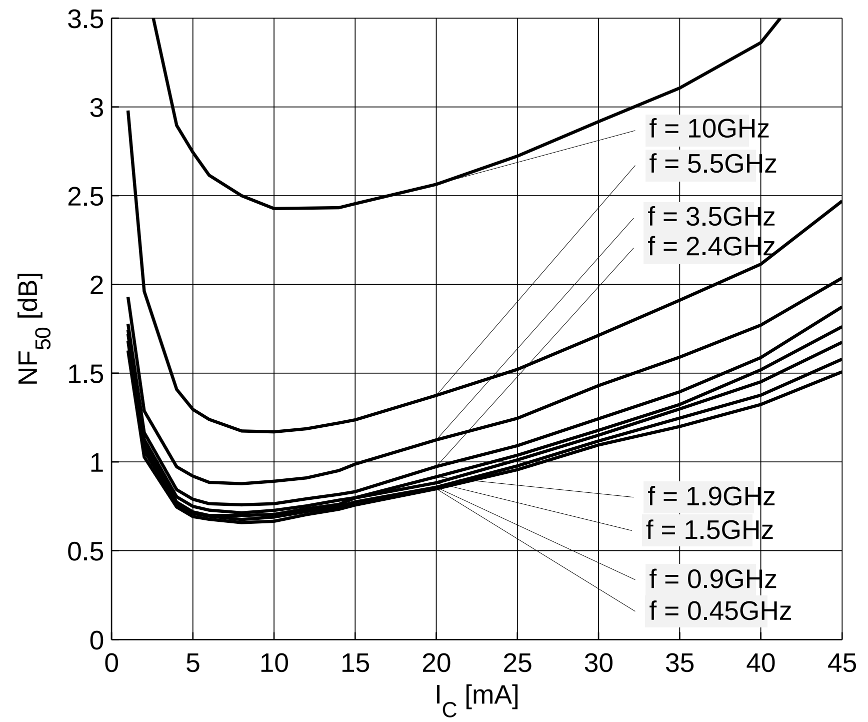


Figure 5-20 Noise Figure $NF_{50} = f(I_C)$, V_{CE} = 3 V, Z_S = 50 Ω, f = Parameter in GHz

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.

6 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 BFP640 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 BFP640 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.

7 Package Information SOT343

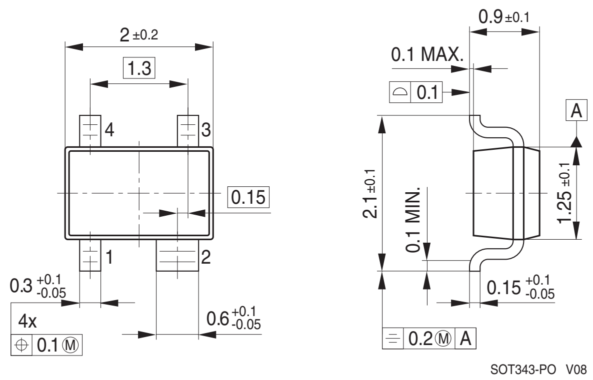


Figure 7-1 Package Outline

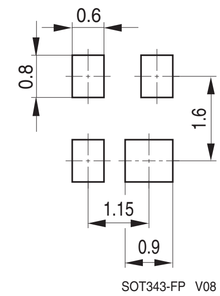


Figure 7-2 Package Footprint

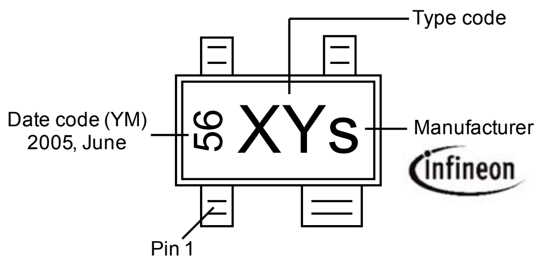


Figure 7-3 Marking Description (Marking BFP640: R4s)

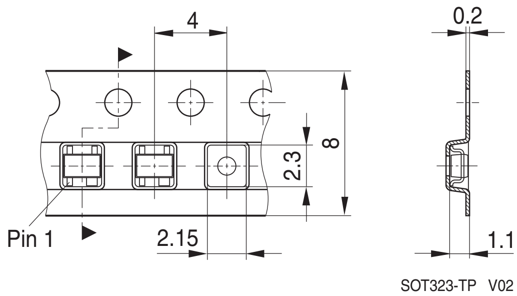


Figure 7-4 Tape Dimensions

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