



# THE DATASHEET OF BFG540/X



**MICROWAVE LOW NOISE AMPLIFIER NPN SILICON EPITAXIAL TRANSISTOR**
**1. Brief Description :**

Made with the silicon epitaxy technology, the chip has characteristics such as high power gains, low noise factor, wide inversion frequency, low leakage current, gold material leading structure and high reliability;

✚ It is mainly applied to products of ultrahigh frequency microwave, VHF, UHF and CATV high frequency broad band low noise amplifiers, such as SATV tuners, CATV amplifiers, analog digital cordless telephone, radar detectors, radio frequency modules and relay amplifiers in optical fiber transmission;

✚ Collector-emitter breakdown voltage:  $BV_{CEO}=12V$ , maximum collector current:  $I_C=120mA$ , collector wasted power:  $P_C=400mW$ , characteristic frequency:  $f_T=9GHz$ ;

✚ The 4-pin (the wide collector pins and the dual-emitter pins) SOT143B surface plastic package is adopted; BFG540 and BFG540/X have the same package forms but different definitions in pins.


**2. Mode of Package and Definition of Pins:**

Model	BFG540	BFG540/X
Package	SOT143B	SOT143B
Marking	WMG	WMM
Pin 1	collector	collector
Pin 2	base	emitter
Pin 3	emitter	base
Pin 4	emitter	emitter

**3. Absolute parameters (  $T_{amb}=25^{\circ}C$  ) :**

Name of parameter	Symbol	Rated value	Unit
Collector-base breakdown voltage	$BV_{CBO}$	20	V
Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	$BV_{CEO}$	15	V
Emitter-base breakdown voltage	$BV_{EBO}$	2.5	V
Collector current	$I_C$	120	mA
Power dissipation	$P_T$	400	mW
Maximum junction temperature	$T_J$	150	$^{\circ}C$
Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$	-65~+150	$^{\circ}C$

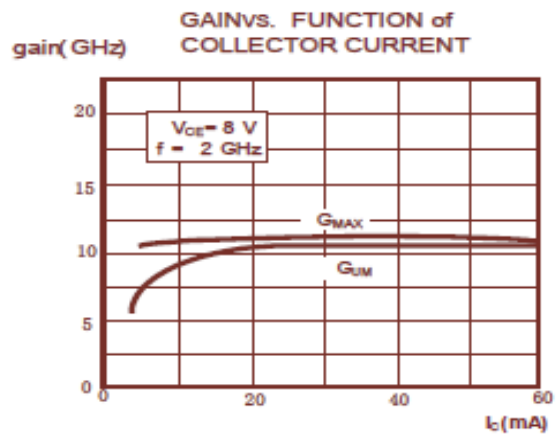
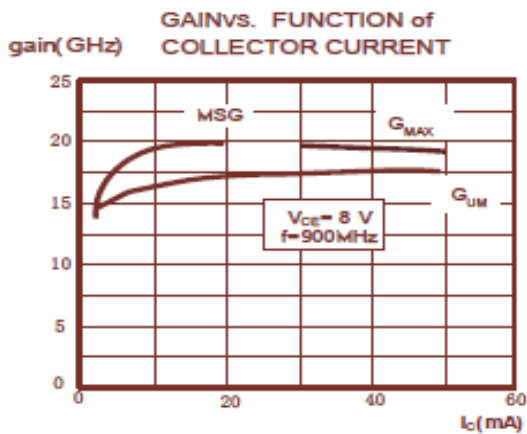
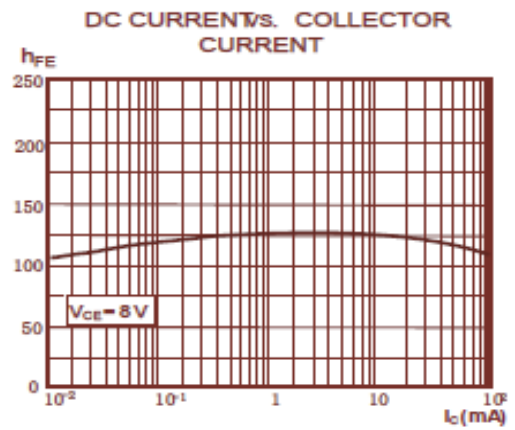
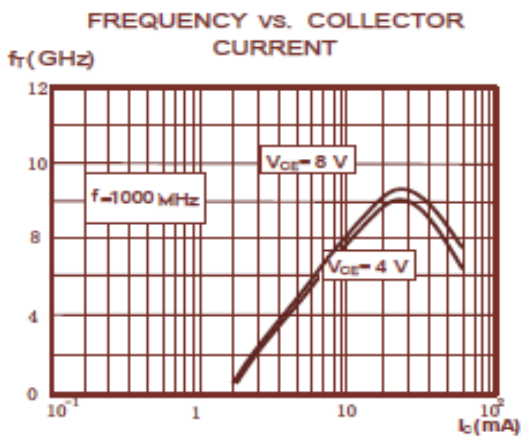
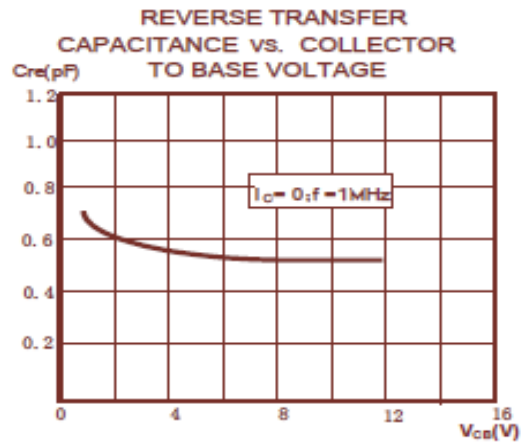
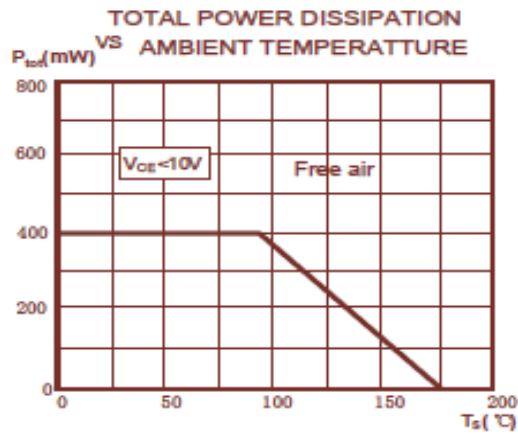
**4. Electrical Parameter and Specification (Tamb=25°C) :**

Paramet	Sym	Testing	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Collector cut-off current	ICBO	V <sub>CB</sub> =6V, I <sub>E</sub> =0	-	-	0.05	μA
Direct current amplifying coefficient	h <sub>FE</sub>	V <sub>CE</sub> =8V, I <sub>C</sub> =40mA	60	120	250	
Eigenfrequency	f <sub>T</sub>	I <sub>C</sub> =40mA, V <sub>CE</sub> =8V, f=1MHz, T <sub>amb</sub> =25°C	-	9	-	GHz
feedback capacitor	C <sub>re</sub>	I <sub>C</sub> =i <sub>C</sub> =0, V <sub>CB</sub> =8V, f=1MHz	-	0.5	-	pF
Collector Capacitance	CC	I <sub>E</sub> =i <sub>e</sub> =0, V <sub>CB</sub> =8V, f=1MHz	-	0.9	-	pF
Emitter capacitance	C <sub>e</sub>	I <sub>C</sub> =i <sub>C</sub> =0, V <sub>EB</sub> =0.5V, f=1MHz	-	2.0	-	pF
Inserted power gain	S <sub>21</sub>	I <sub>C</sub> =40mA, V <sub>CE</sub> =8V, f=900MHz, T <sub>amb</sub> =25°C	15	16	-	dB
		V <sub>CE</sub> =8V, I <sub>C</sub> =10mA, f=900MHz, T <sub>amb</sub> =25°C	-	1.3	1.8	dB
Noise coefficient	NF	V <sub>CE</sub> =8V, I <sub>C</sub> =40mA, f=900MHz, T <sub>amb</sub> =25°C	-	1.9	2.4	dB
		V <sub>CE</sub> =8V, I <sub>C</sub> =10mA, f=2GHz, T <sub>amb</sub> =25°C	-	2.1	-	dB
Maximum unilateral power gain	G <sub>UM</sub> *	I <sub>C</sub> =40mA, V <sub>CE</sub> =8V, f=900MHz, T <sub>amb</sub> =25°C	-	18	-	dB
		I <sub>C</sub> =40mA, V <sub>CE</sub> =8V, f=2GHz, T <sub>amb</sub> =25°C	-	11	-	dB
third-order intercept point	ITO	I <sub>C</sub> =40mA, V <sub>CE</sub> =8V, R <sub>L</sub> =50Ω, f <sub>p</sub> =900MHz, f <sub>q</sub> =902MHz, T <sub>amb</sub> =25°C	-	34	-	dBm
Output voltage		V <sub>O</sub> =275mV, I <sub>C</sub> =40mA, V <sub>CE</sub> =8V, f <sub>q</sub> =803.25MHz, f <sub>r</sub> =803.25MHz, T <sub>amb</sub> =25°C dim=-60dB		500	-	mV
Gain compression of the output power at 1dB	PL1	I <sub>C</sub> =40mA, V <sub>CE</sub> =8V, R <sub>L</sub> =50Ω, f=900MHz, T <sub>amb</sub> =25°C		21	-	dBm
Second-order intermodulation	 d <sub>2</sub>	V <sub>O</sub> =275mV, I <sub>C</sub> =40mA, V <sub>CE</sub> =8V, f <sub>p</sub> =250MHz, f <sub>q</sub> =560MHz, T <sub>amb</sub> =25°C		50	-	dB

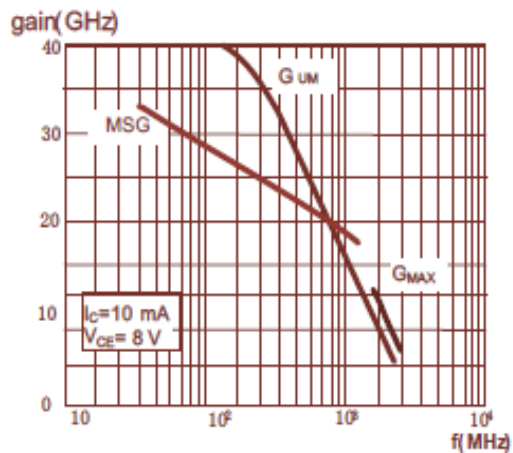
$$*G_{UM} = 10 \log \frac{|S_{21}|^2}{(1 - S_{11})^2 (1 - S_{22})^2} \text{ dB}$$

## 5. Typical Characteristic Curves

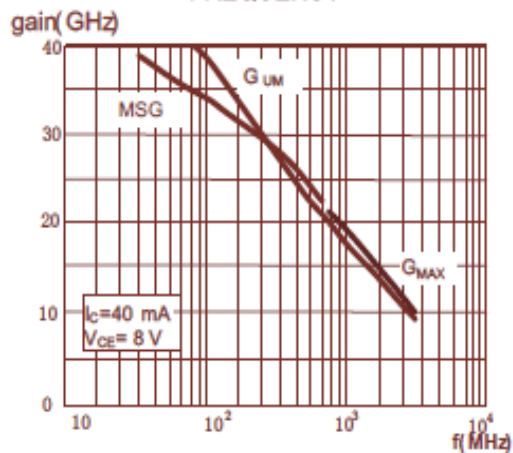
**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**  
( $T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified)



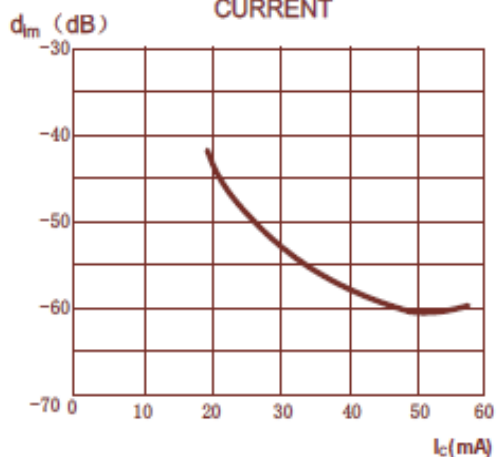
GAIN vs. FUNCTION of FREQUENCY



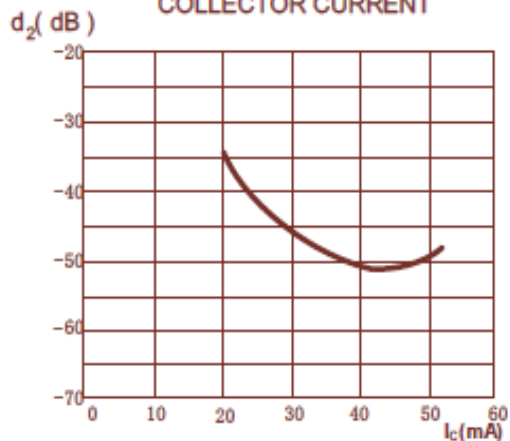
GAIN vs. FUNCTION of FREQUENCY

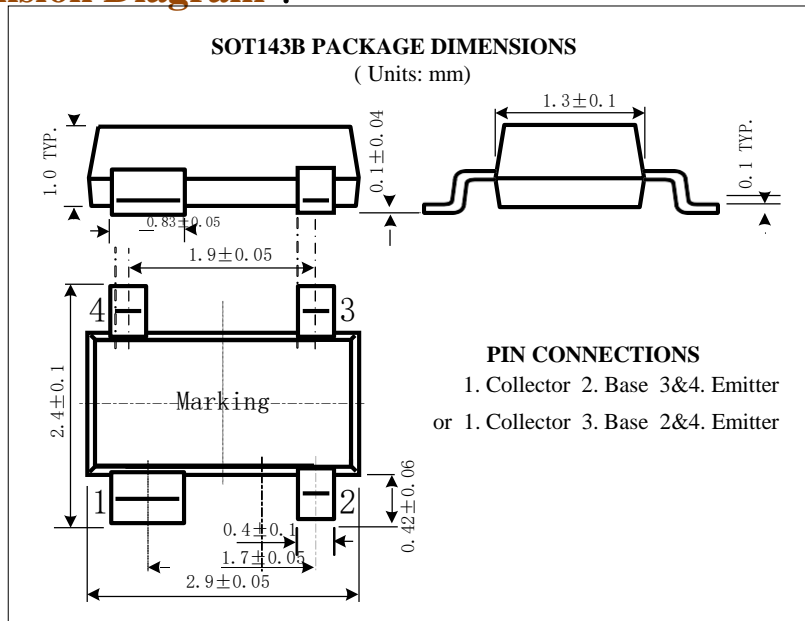


INTERMODULATION DISTORTION vs. FUNCTION of COLLECTOR CURRENT



SECOND ORDER INTERMODULATION DISTORTION vs. FUNCTION of COLLECTOR CURRENT



**6. Package Dimension Diagram :**

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