

CATV ultra-linear high gain transistor

The BFR 36 is a NPN multi-emitter silicon planar epitaxial transistor particularly suited for CATV-MATV amplifier application in a wide frequency range (40 - 860MHz).

It features :

- Very good intermodulation properties
- Very low feedback capacitance ($C_{re} = 1.7\text{pF}$)
- High power gain (16dB at 200 MHz)
- High power dissipation

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Characteristic and test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
h_{FE}	DC Current Gain (5) $I_C = 70\text{mA}$ $V_{CE} = 5\text{V}$ $I_C = 150\text{mA}$ $V_{CE} = 5\text{V}$ $I_C = 70\text{mA}$ $V_{CE} = 15\text{V}$ $I_C = 150\text{mA}$ $V_{CE} = 15\text{V}$	60 60 65 65	130		
V_{BEon}	Base-Emitter On Voltage $I_C = 70\text{mA}$ $V_{CE} = 5\text{V}$		750		mV
I_{CBO}	Collector Reverse Current $V_{CB} = 20\text{V}$ $I_E = 0$ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_A = 150^\circ\text{C}$		150 20		nA μA
BV_{CBO}	Collector to Base Breakdown Voltage $I_C = 100\mu\text{A}$ $I_E = 0$	40			V
BV_{EBO}	Emitter to Base Breakdown Voltage $I_E = 100\mu\text{A}$ $I_C = 0$	3			V
LV_{CEO}	Collector to Emitter Sustaining Voltage (4 and 5) $I_C = 10\text{mA}$ $I_B = 0$	30			V
C_{re}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance $I_C = 0$ $V_{CE} = 15\text{V}$ $f = 1\text{MHz}$	1.7	2.2		pF
C_{obo}	Base-Collector Capacitance $I_E = 0$ $V_{CB} = 15\text{V}$ $f = 1\text{MHz}$		3		pF
h_{fe}	High Frequency Current Gain $I_C = 70\text{mA}$ $V_{CE} = 15\text{V}$ $f = 100\text{MHz}$ $I_C = 150\text{mA}$ $V_{CE} = 15\text{V}$ $f = 100\text{MHz}$	10	14 12		
P_G	Power Gain (not neutralized) $I_C = 70\text{mA}$ $V_{CE} = 18\text{V}$ $f = 200\text{MHz}$ $f = 500\text{MHz}$ $f = 800\text{MHz}$		16 9.5 6.5		dB dB dB
P_O	Power Output (7 and 9) $I_C = 70\text{mA}$ $V_{CE} = 18\text{V}$ $f = 200\text{MHz}$ (8 and 9) $f = 800\text{MHz}$	130 70	150 90		mW mW
NF	Noise Figure ($f = 200\text{MHz}$) $I_C = 30\text{mA}$ $V_{CE} = 15\text{V}$ $R_S = 50\Omega$ $I_C = 70\text{mA}$ $V_{CE} = 15\text{V}$ $R_S = 50\Omega$		4 4.5		dB dB
V_{CEK}	Knee Voltage $I_C = 100\text{mA}$				
C_{TE}	$I_B = \text{value for which}$ $I_C = 110\text{mA}$ at $V_{CE} = 1\text{V}$ Emitter Transition Capacitance $I_C = 0$ $V_{BE} = 0.4\text{V}$ $f = 1\text{MHz}$		700 7	750	mV pF

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (1)

($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

Voltagess and Currents

Collector to Base	V_{CBO}	40 V
Collector to Emitter (4)	V_{CEO}	30 V
Emitter to Base	V_{EBO}	3 V
DC Collector Current	I_C	200 mA
Collector Peak Current	I_{CM}	400 mA

Temperatures

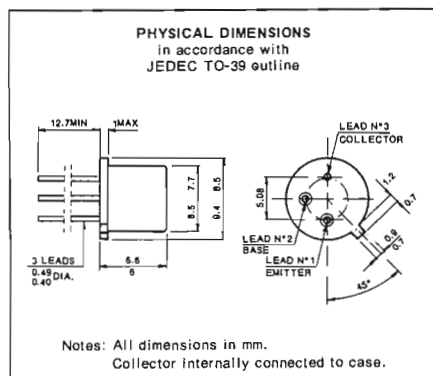
Storage Temperature Range	-55°C to $+200^\circ\text{C}$
Operating Junction Temperature	$+200^\circ\text{C}$

Power (2 and 3)

Dissipation at 50°C Case Temperature	P_D	5 W
Dissipation at 40°C Ambient Temperature	P_D	0.8 W

PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS

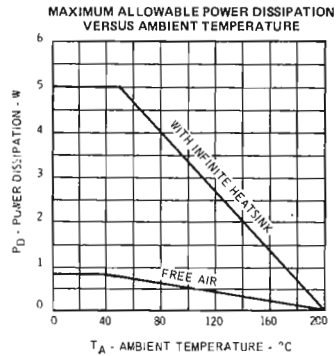
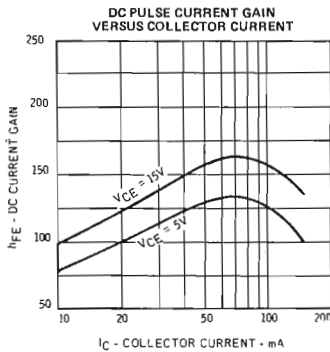
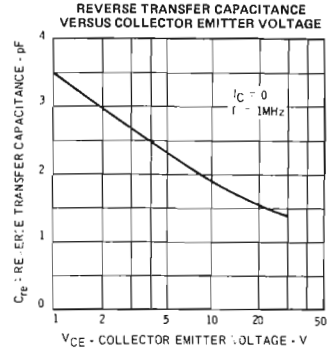
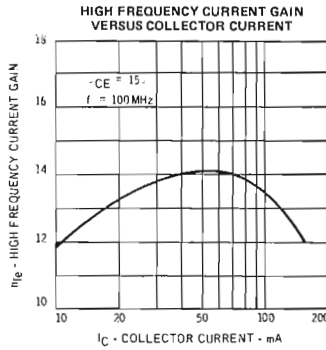
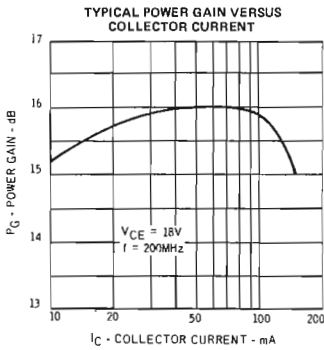
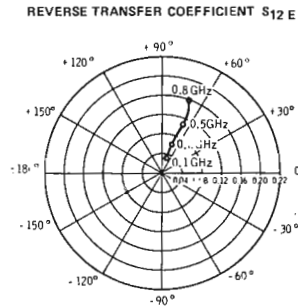
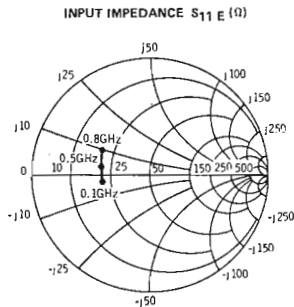
in accordance with JEDEC TO-39 outline



Notes: All dimensions in mm.
Collector internally connected to case.

NOTES:

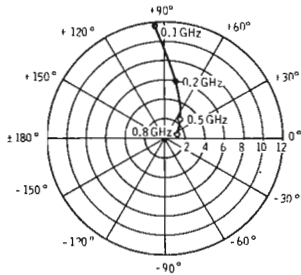
- 1) These ratings are limiting values above which the serviceability of any individual semiconductor device may be impaired.
- 2) These are steady state limits. The factory should be consulted on applications involving pulsed or low duty cycle operations.
- 3) These ratings give a maximum junction temperature of 200°C and junction-to-case thermal resistance of 30°C/W (derating factor of $33.3\text{ mW}/^\circ\text{C}$); junction-to-ambient thermal resistance of 200°C/W (derating factor of $5\text{ mW}/^\circ\text{C}$).
- 4) These ratings refer to a high-current point where collector-to-emitter voltage is lowest. For more information send for SGS AR 5.
- 5) Measured under pulse conditions: pulse length $\sim 300\mu\text{s}$; duty cycle = 1%.
- 6) See switching circuits for exact values of I_{C1} , I_{B1} and I_{B2} .
- 7) V.S.W.R. at output $\times 2$; $f_0 = 202\text{MHz}$; $f_q = 205\text{MHz}$; dim $\sim 30\text{dB}$ measured at f (2 q-p) 208MHz (channel 9).
- 8) V.S.W.R. at output $\times 2$; $f_0 = 798\text{MHz}$; $f_q = 802\text{MHz}$; dim $\sim 30\text{dB}$ measured at f (2 q-p) 806MHz (channel 62).
- 9) See test circuit.

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (25°C free air temperature unless otherwise noted)**TYPICAL COMMON EMITTER S-PARAMETERS**
($V_{CE} = 18V$; $I_C = 70mA$; $T_A = 25^\circ C$)

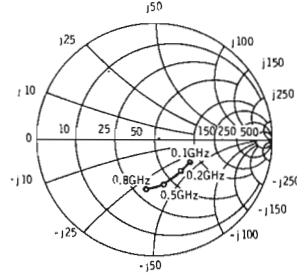
TYPICAL COMMON EMITTER S-PARAMETERS

($V_{CE} = 18V$; $I_C = 70mA$; $T_A = 25^\circ C$)

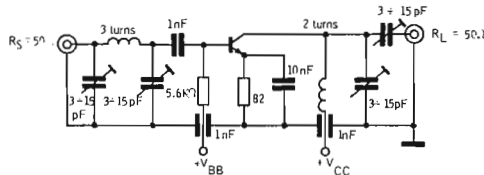
FORWARD TRANSFER COEFFICIENT S_{21E}



OUTPUT IMPEDANCE $S_{22E}(\Omega)$

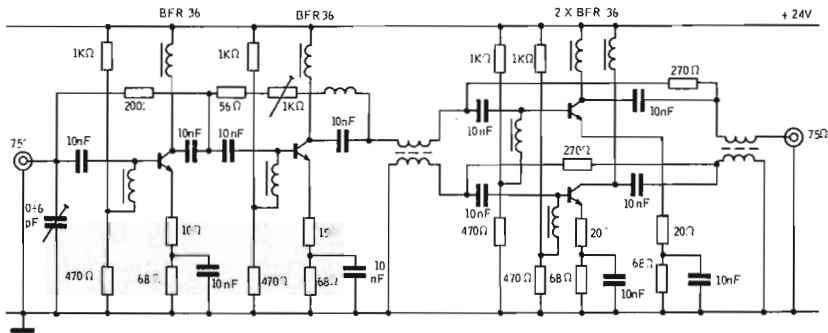


RF AMPLIFIER CIRCUIT FOR POWER GAIN TEST ($f = 200 MHz$)



TYPICAL APPLICATIONS :

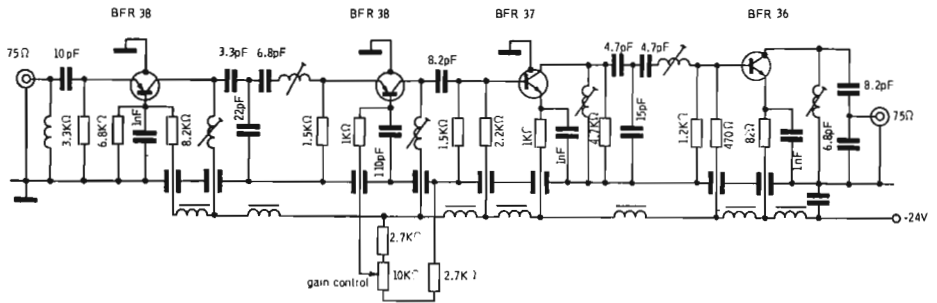
CATV - EXTENDER LINE AMPLIFIER



Second order distortion at $V_{OUT} = +46dBmV$:

$BW_{3dB} \approx 10 - 350MHz$
P.G. = 25dB

$d_{f1+f2} = -61dB$ $f1 \approx 159MHz$
 $d_{f1-f2} = -66dB$ $f2 = 57MHz$

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS (Contd.)**MATV - 200 MHz CHANNEL AMPLIFIER**

Supply Voltage : -24V
 Current Drain : 110mA
 P.G. : 70dB
 N.F. : 3dB

V.S.W.R._{IN} : < 1.5
 V.S.W.R._{OUT} : < 2
 P_{OUT} = 120mW at dim = -30dB
 Gain Control : > 30dB