**Product data sheet** 

### 1. Product profile

### 1.1 General description

NPN silicon microwave transistor for high speed, medium power applications in a plastic, 3-pin SOT89 package.

The BFU590Q is part of the BFU5 family of transistors, suitable for small signal to medium power applications up to 2 GHz.

#### 1.2 Features and benefits

- Medium power, high linearity, high breakdown voltage RF transistor
- AEC-Q101 qualified
- Maximum stable gain 11 dB at 900 MHz
- P<sub>L(1dB)</sub> 22 dBm at 900 MHz
- 8 GHz f<sub>T</sub> silicon technology

### 1.3 Applications

- Automotive applications
- Broadband amplifiers
- Medium power amplifiers (500 mW at a frequency of 433 MHz or 866 MHz)
- Large signal amplifiers for ISM applications

#### 1.4 Quick reference data

Table 1. Quick reference data

T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
$V_{CB}$	collector-base voltage	open emitter	-	-	24	V
$V_{CE}$	collector-emitter voltage	open base	-	-	12	V
		shorted base	-	-	24	V
$V_{EB}$	emitter-base voltage	open collector	-	-	2	V
I <sub>C</sub>	collector current		-	80	200	mA
P <sub>tot</sub>	total power dissipation	$T_{sp} \le 90  ^{\circ}C$	-	-	2000	mW
h <sub>FE</sub>	DC current gain	I <sub>C</sub> = 80 mA; V <sub>CE</sub> = 8 V	60	95	130	
C <sub>c</sub>	collector capacitance	V <sub>CB</sub> = 8 V; f = 1 MHz	-	2.0	-	pF
f <sub>T</sub>	transition frequency	I <sub>C</sub> = 80 mA; V <sub>CE</sub> = 8 V; f = 900 MHz	-	8.0	-	GHz





Table 1. Quick reference data ...continued

T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
G <sub>p(max)</sub>	maximum power gain	$I_C = 80 \text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 8 \text{ V}; f = 900 \text{ MHz}$	-	11	-	dB
P <sub>L(1dB)</sub>	output power at 1 dB gain compression	$I_C$ = 80 mA; $V_{CE}$ = 8 V; $Z_S$ = $Z_L$ = 50 $\Omega$ ; f = 900 MHz	-	22	-	dBm

- [1]  $T_{sp}$  is the temperature at the solder point of the collector lead.
- [2] If K > 1 then  $G_{p(max)}$  is the maximum power gain. If K < 1 then  $G_{p(max)} = MSG$ .

## 2. Pinning information

Table 2. Discrete pinning

Pin	Description	Simplified outline	Graphic symbol
1	emitter		2
2	collector		J
3	base	-1	3—
		3 2 1	
		3 2 1	aaa-011580

### 3. Ordering information

Table 3. Ordering information

Type number	Packag	ackage						
	Name	Description	Version					
BFU590Q	-	plastic surface-mounted package; exposed die pad with good heat transfer; 3 leads	SOT89					
OM7965	-	Customer evaluation kit for BFU580Q and BFU590Q [1]	-					

- [1] The customer evaluation kit contains the following:
  - a) Unpopulated RF amplifier Printed-Circuit Board (PCB)
  - b) Unpopulated RF amplifier Printed-Circuit Board (PCB) with emitter degeneration
  - c) Four SMA connectors for fitting unpopulated Printed-Circuit Board (PCB)
  - d) BFU580Q and BFU590Q samples
  - e) USB stick with data sheets, application notes, models, S-parameter and noise files

# 4. Marking

Table 4. Marking

Type number	Marking
BFU590Q	S59

# 5. Design support

Table 5. Available design support

Download from the BFU590Q product information page on <a href="http://www.nxp.com">http://www.nxp.com</a>.

Support item	Available	Remarks
Device models for Agilent EEsof EDA ADS	yes	Based on Mextram device model.
SPICE model	yes	Based on Gummel-Poon device model.
S-parameters	yes	
Customer evaluation kit	yes	See Section 3 and Section 10.
Solder pattern	yes	
Application notes	yes	See Section 10.1 and Section 10.2.

# 6. Limiting values

#### Table 6. Limiting values

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
V <sub>CB</sub>	collector-base voltage	open emitter	-	30	V
V <sub>CE</sub>	collector-emitter voltage	open base	-	16	V
		shorted base	-	30	V
$V_{EB}$	emitter-base voltage	open collector	-	3	V
Ic	collector current		-	300	mA
T <sub>stg</sub>	storage temperature		-65	+150	°C
V <sub>ESD</sub>	electrostatic discharge voltage	Human Body Model (HBM) According to JEDEC standard 22-A114E	-	±250	V
		Charged Device Model (CDM) According to JEDEC standard 22-C101B	-	±2	kV

# 7. Recommended operating conditions

Table 7. Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
$V_{CB}$	collector-base voltage	open emitter	-	-	24	V
$V_{CE}$	collector-emitter voltage	open base	-	-	12	٧
		shorted base	-	-	24	V
$V_{EB}$	emitter-base voltage	open collector	-	-	2	V
Ic	collector current		-	-	200	mA
Pi	input power	$Z_S = 50 \Omega$	-	-	20	dBm
Tj	junction temperature		-40	-	+150	°C
P <sub>tot</sub>	total power dissipation	$T_{sp} \le 90  ^{\circ}C$	-	-	2000	mW

<sup>[1]</sup>  $T_{sp}$  is the temperature at the solder point of the collector lead.

### 8. Thermal characteristics

Table 8. Thermal characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Тур	Unit
$R_{th(j-sp)}$	thermal resistance from junction to solder point	<u>[1]</u>	30	K/W

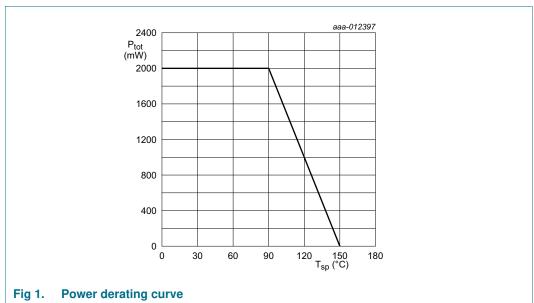
[1]  $T_{sp}$  is the temperature at the solder point of the collector lead.

 $T_{\text{sp}}$  has the following relation to the ambient temperature  $T_{\text{amb}}\!:$ 

 $T_{sp} = T_{amb} + P \times R_{th(sp-a)}$ 

With P being the power dissipation and  $R_{th(sp-a)}$  being the thermal resistance between the solder point and ambient.  $R_{th(sp-a)}$  is determined by the heat transfer properties in the application.

The heat transfer properties are set by the application board materials, the board layout and the environment e.g. housing.



#### 9. Characteristics

Table 9. Characteristics

T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
$V_{(BR)CBO}$	collector-base breakdown voltage	$I_C = 100 \text{ nA}; I_E = 0 \text{ mA}$	24	-	-	V
$V_{(BR)CEO}$	collector-emitter breakdown voltage	$I_C = 150 \text{ nA}; I_B = 0 \text{ mA}$	12	-	-	V
I <sub>C</sub>	collector current		-	80	200	mA
I <sub>CBO</sub>	collector-base cut-off current	$I_E = 0 \text{ mA}; V_{CB} = 8 \text{ V}$	-	<1	-	nA
h <sub>FE</sub>	DC current gain	I <sub>C</sub> = 80 mA; V <sub>CE</sub> = 8 V	60	95	130	
C <sub>e</sub>	emitter capacitance	$V_{EB} = 0.5 \text{ V}; f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	-	3.6	-	pF
C <sub>re</sub>	feedback capacitance	V <sub>CE</sub> = 8 V; f = 1 MHz	-	1.3	-	pF
C <sub>c</sub>	collector capacitance	V <sub>CB</sub> = 8 V; f = 1 MHz	-	2	-	pF
f <sub>T</sub>	transition frequency	$I_C = 50 \text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 8 \text{ V}; f = 900 \text{ MHz}$	-	8.0	-	GHz



 Table 9.
 Characteristics ...continued

T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
G <sub>p(max)</sub>	maximum power gain	f = 433 MHz; V <sub>CE</sub> = 8 V	1			
		I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mA	-	17	-	dB
		I <sub>C</sub> = 50 mA	-	17.5	-	dB
		I <sub>C</sub> = 80 mA	-	17.5	-	dB
		f = 900 MHz; V <sub>CE</sub> = 8 V	1			
		I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mA	-	11	-	dB
		I <sub>C</sub> = 50 mA	-	11	-	dB
		I <sub>C</sub> = 80 mA	-	11	-	dB
		f = 1800 MHz; V <sub>CE</sub> = 8 V	1			
		I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mA	-	6	-	dB
		I <sub>C</sub> = 50 mA	-	6.5	-	dB
		I <sub>C</sub> = 80 mA	-	6.5	-	dB
s <sub>21</sub>   <sup>2</sup>	insertion power gain	f = 433 MHz; V <sub>CE</sub> = 8 V				
		I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mA	-	14.5	-	dB
		I <sub>C</sub> = 50 mA	-	16	-	dB
		I <sub>C</sub> = 80 mA	-	16	-	dB
		f = 900 MHz; V <sub>CE</sub> = 8 V				
		I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mA	-	9	-	dB
		I <sub>C</sub> = 50 mA	-	10	-	dB
		I <sub>C</sub> = 80 mA	-	10	-	dB
		f = 1800 MHz; V <sub>CE</sub> = 8 V				
		I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mA	-	3.5	-	dB
		I <sub>C</sub> = 50 mA	-	4.5	-	dB
		I <sub>C</sub> = 80 mA	-	4.5	-	dB
P <sub>L(1dB)</sub>	output power at 1 dB gain compression	$f = 433$ MHz; $V_{CE} = 8$ V; $Z_{S} = Z_{L} = 50$ Ω				
		I <sub>C</sub> = 50 mA	-	20.5	-	dBm
		I <sub>C</sub> = 80 mA	-	23	-	dBm
		$f = 900 \text{ MHz}$ ; $V_{CE} = 8 \text{ V}$ ; $Z_{S} = Z_{L} = 50 \Omega$				
		I <sub>C</sub> = 50 mA	-	20	-	dBm
		I <sub>C</sub> = 80 mA	-	22	-	dBm
		$f = 1800 \text{ MHz}; V_{CE} = 8 \text{ V}; Z_{S} = Z_{L} = 50 \Omega$				
		I <sub>C</sub> = 50 mA	-	19.5	-	dBm
		I <sub>C</sub> = 80 mA	-	22	-	dBm

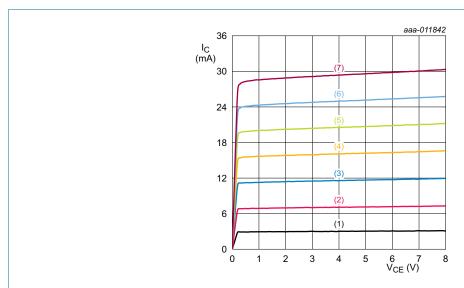
Table 9. Characteristics ... continued

T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
IP3 <sub>o</sub>	output third-order intercept point	$\begin{aligned} &f_1 = 433 \text{ MHz};  f_2 = 434 \text{ MHz};  V_{CE} = 8 \text{ V}; \\ &Z_S = Z_L = 50 \; \Omega \end{aligned}$				
		I <sub>C</sub> = 50 mA	-	30	-	dBm
		I <sub>C</sub> = 80 mA	-	32.5	-	dBm
		$\begin{aligned} &f_1 = 900 \text{ MHz};  f_2 = 901 \text{ MHz};  V_{CE} = 8 \text{ V}; \\ &Z_S = Z_L = 50 \; \Omega \end{aligned}$				
		I <sub>C</sub> = 50 mA	-	29.5	-	dBm
		I <sub>C</sub> = 80 mA	-	31.5	-	dBm
		$ f_1 = 1800 \text{ MHz}; f_2 = 1801 \text{ MHz};                                    $				
		I <sub>C</sub> = 50 mA	-	29	-	dBm
		I <sub>C</sub> = 80 mA	-	31.5	-	dBm

[1] If K > 1 then  $G_{p(max)}$  is the maximum power gain. If K < 1 then  $G_{p(max)} = MSG$ .

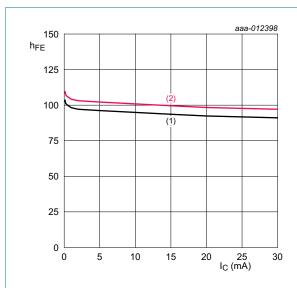
### 9.1 Graphs



 $T_{amb} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C.$ 

- (1)  $I_B = 25 \mu A$
- (2)  $I_B = 75 \mu A$
- (3)  $I_B = 125 \mu A$
- (4)  $I_B = 175 \mu A$
- (5)  $I_B = 225 \mu A$ (6)  $I_B = 275 \mu A$
- (7)  $I_B = 325 \,\mu\text{A}$

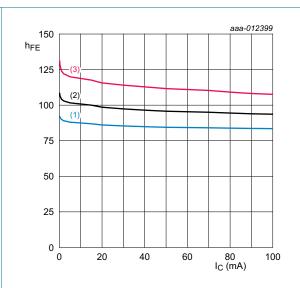
Fig 2. Collector current as a function of collector-emitter voltage; typical values



$$T_{amb} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C.$$

- (1)  $V_{CE} = 3.0 \text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{CE} = 8.0 \text{ V}$

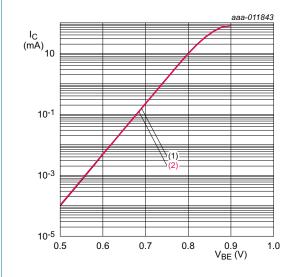
Fig 3. DC current gain as a function of collector current; typical values



$$V_{CE} = 8 V.$$

- (1)  $T_{amb} = -40 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (2)  $T_{amb} = +25 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (3)  $T_{amb} = +125 \, ^{\circ}C$

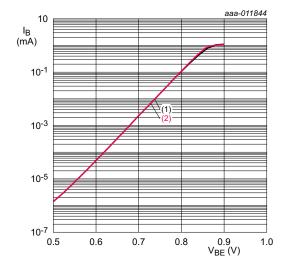
Fig 4. DC current gain as a function of collector current; typical values



 $T_{amb} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C.$ 

- (1)  $V_{CE} = 3.0 \text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{CE} = 8.0 \text{ V}$

Fig 5. Collector current as a function of base-emitter voltage; typical values



 $T_{amb} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C.$ 

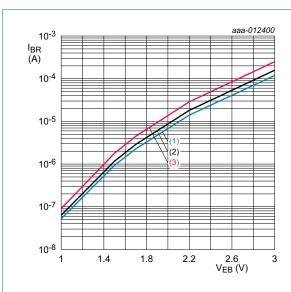
- (1)  $V_{CE} = 3.0 \text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{CE} = 8.0 \text{ V}$

Fig 6. Base current as a function of base-emitter voltage; typical values

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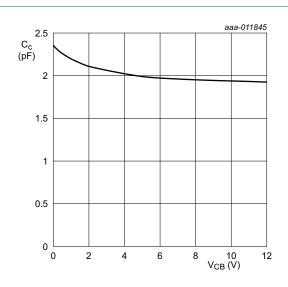
#### NPN wideband silicon RF transistor



$$V_{CE} = 3 \text{ V}.$$

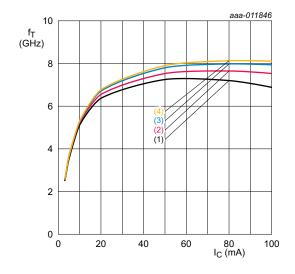
- (1)  $T_{amb} = -40 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (2)  $T_{amb} = +25 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (3)  $T_{amb} = +125 \, ^{\circ}C$

Fig 7. Reverse base current as a function of emitter-base voltage; typical values



 $I_C = 0$  mA; f = 1 MHz;  $T_{amb} = 25$  °C.

Fig 8. Collector capacitance as a function of collector-base voltage; typical values



$$T_{amb} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C.$$

- (1)  $V_{CE} = 3.3 \text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ V}$
- (3)  $V_{CE} = 8.0 \text{ V}$
- (4)  $V_{CE} = 12.0 \text{ V}$

Fig 9. Transition frequency as a function of collector current; typical values

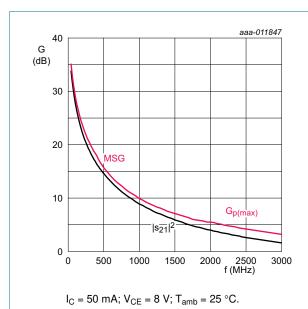
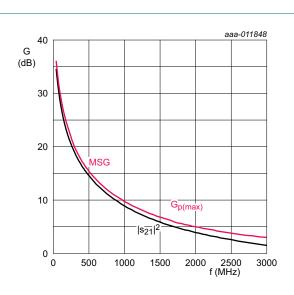
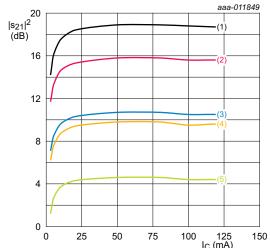


Fig 10. Gain as a function of frequency; typical values



 $I_C$  = 80 mA;  $V_{CE}$  = 8 V;  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C.

Fig 11. Gain as a function of frequency; typical values



 $V_{CE} = 8 \text{ V}$ ;  $T_{amb} = 25 \, ^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

current; typical values

- (1) f = 300 MHz
- (2) f = 433 MHz
- (3) f = 800 MHz
- (4) f = 900 MHz
- f = 1800 MHz

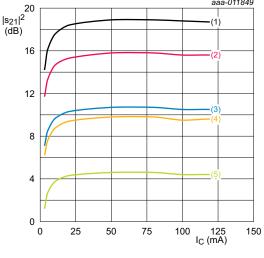
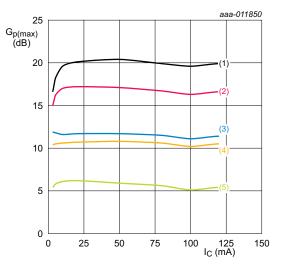


Fig 12. Insertion power gain as a function of collector



 $V_{CE} = 8 \text{ V}; T_{amb} = 25 \,^{\circ}\text{C}.$ 

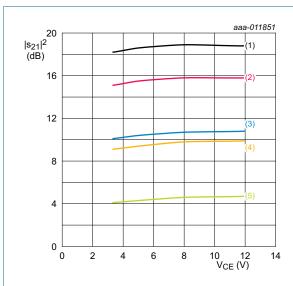
If K > 1 then  $G_{p(max)} = maximum$  power gain. If K < 1 then  $G_{p(max)} = MSG.$ 

- (1) f = 300 MHz
- (2) f = 433 MHz
- (3) f = 800 MHz
- (4) f = 900 MHz
- f = 1800 MHz

Fig 13. Maximum power gain as a function of collector current; typical values

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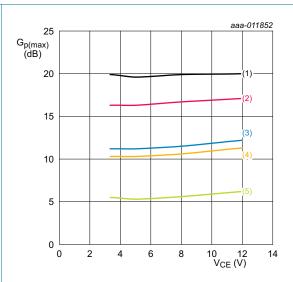
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 $I_C = 50$  mA;  $T_{amb} = 25$  °C.

- (1) f = 300 MHz
- (2) f = 433 MHz
- (3) f = 800 MHz
- (4) f = 900 MHz
- (5) f = 1800 MHz

Fig 14. Insertion power gain as a function of collector-emitter voltage; typical values



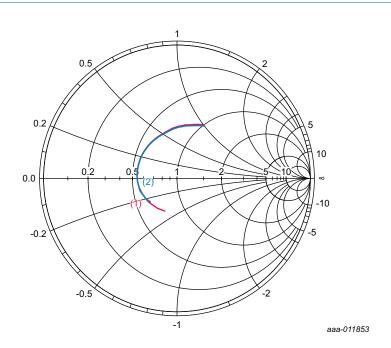
 $I_C$  = 80 mA;  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C.

If K >1 then  $G_{p(max)}=\mbox{maximum}$  power gain. If K < 1 then  $G_{p(max)}=\mbox{MSG}.$ 

- (1) f = 300 MHz
- (2) f = 433 MHz
- (3) f = 800 MHz
- (4) f = 900 MHz
- (5) f = 1800 MHz

Fig 15. Maximum power gain as a function of collector-emitter voltage; typical values

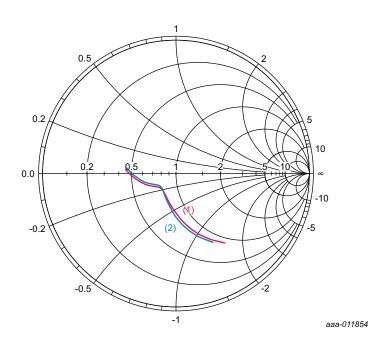




 $V_{CE} = 8 \text{ V}$ ; 40 MHz  $\leq f \leq 3 \text{ GHz}$ .

- (1)  $I_C = 50 \text{ mA}$
- (2)  $I_C = 80 \text{ mA}$

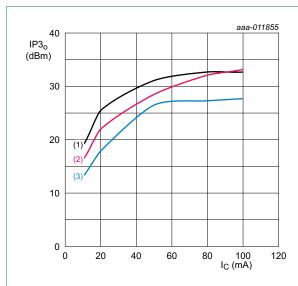
Fig 16. Input reflection coefficient (s<sub>11</sub>); typical values



 $V_{CE}$  = 8 V; 40 MHz  $\leq$  f  $\leq$  3 GHz.

- (1)  $I_C = 50 \text{ mA}$
- (2)  $I_C = 80 \text{ mA}$

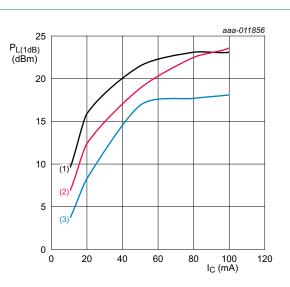
Fig 17. Output reflection coefficient ( $s_{22}$ ); typical values



 $V_{CE} = 8 \text{ V}; T_{amb} = 25 \,^{\circ}\text{C}.$ 

- (1)  $f_1 = 433 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $f_2 = 434 \text{ MHz}$
- (2)  $f_1 = 900 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $f_2 = 901 \text{ MHz}$
- (3)  $f_1 = 1800 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $f_2 = 1801 \text{ MHz}$

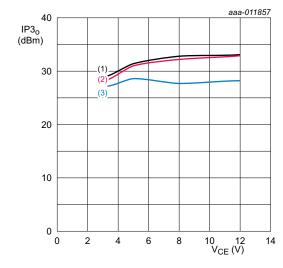
Fig 18. Output third-order intercept point as a function of collector current; typical values



 $V_{CE} = 8 \text{ V}; T_{amb} = 25 \,^{\circ}\text{C}.$ 

- (1) f = 433 MHz
- (2) f = 900 MHz
- (3) f = 1800 MHz

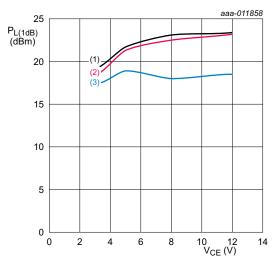
Fig 19. Output power at 1 dB gain compression as a function of collector current; typical values



 $I_C = 80 \text{ mA}$ ;  $T_{amb} = 25 ^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

- (1)  $f_1 = 433 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $f_2 = 434 \text{ MHz}$
- (2)  $f_1 = 900 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $f_2 = 901 \text{ MHz}$
- (3)  $f_1 = 1800 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $f_2 = 1801 \text{ MHz}$

Fig 20. Output third-order intercept point as a function of collector-emitter voltage; typical values



 $I_C = 80 \text{ mA}; T_{amb} = 25 ^{\circ}C.$ 

- (1) f = 433 MHz
- (2) f = 900 MHz
- (3) f = 1800 MHz

Fig 21. Output power at 1 dB gain compression as a function of collector-emitter voltage; typical values

# 10. Application information

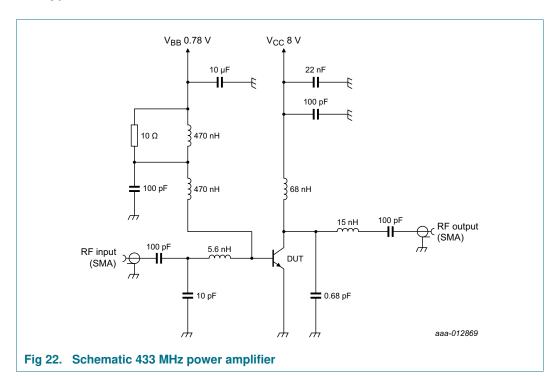
More information about the following application example can be found in the application notes. See Section 5 "Design support".

The following application example can be implemented using the evaluation kit. See Section 3 "Ordering information" for the order type number.

The following application example can be simulated using the simulation package. See Section 5 "Design support".

### 10.1 Application example: 433 MHz PA

More detailed information of the application example can be found in the application note: *AN11504*.



Remark: fine tuning of components maybe required depending on PCB parasitics.

Table 10. Application performance data at 433 MHz

 $I_{CC} = 100 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 8 \text{ V}$ 

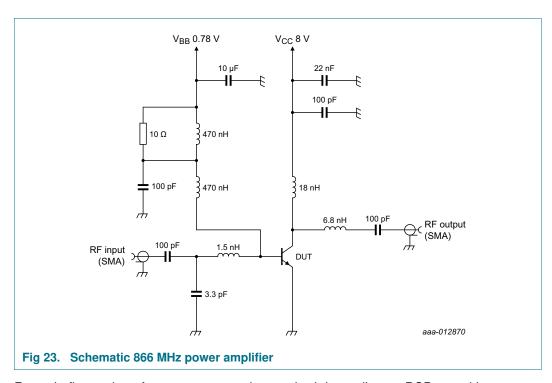
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
$ s_{21} ^2$	insertion power gain		-	15	-	dB
$ s_{11} ^2$	input return loss		-	-7	-	dB
P <sub>L(1dB)</sub>	output power at 1 dB gain compression		-	26	-	dBm
ης	collector efficiency		-	60	-	%

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### 10.2 Application example: 866 MHz PA

More detailed information of the application example can be found in the application note: *AN11502*.



Remark: fine tuning of components maybe required depending on PCB parasitics.

Table 11. Application performance data at 866 MHz

 $I_{CC} = 100 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 8 \text{ V}$ 

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
$ s_{21} ^2$	insertion power gain		-	10	-	dB
S <sub>11</sub>   <sup>2</sup>	input return loss		-	-12	-	dB
P <sub>L(1dB)</sub>	output power at 1 dB gain compression		-	27	-	dBm
ης	collector efficiency		-	55	-	%

# 11. Package outline

Plastic surface-mounted package; exposed die pad for good heat transfer; 3 leads

SOT89

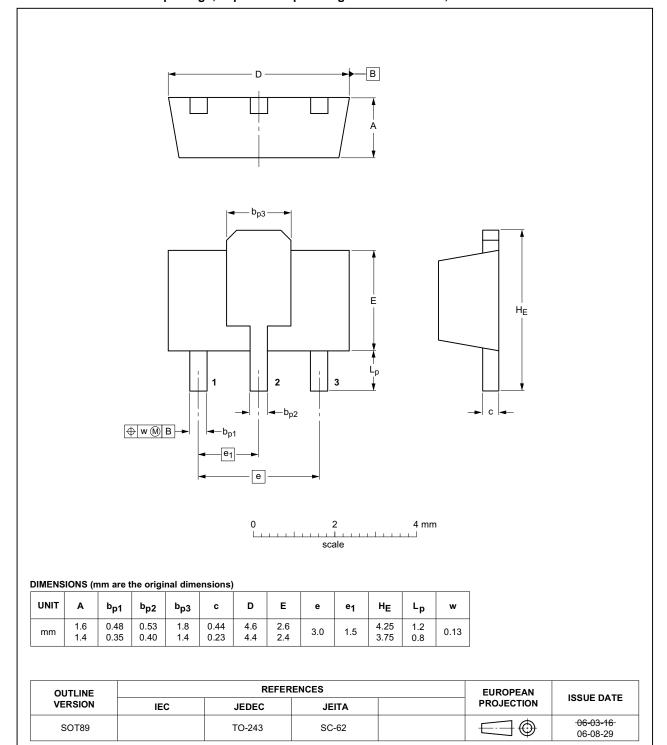


Fig 24. Package outline SOT89

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#### NPN wideband silicon RF transistor

# 12. Handling information

#### CAUTION



This device is sensitive to ElectroStatic Discharge (ESD). Observe precautions for handling electrostatic sensitive devices.

Such precautions are described in the ANSI/ESD S20.20, IEC/ST 61340-5, JESD625-A or equivalent standards.

### 13. Abbreviations

Table 12. Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
AEC	Automotive Electronics Council
ISM	Industrial, Scientific and Medical
LNA	Low-Noise Amplifier
MSG	Maximum Stable Gain
NPN	Negative-Positive-Negative
PA	Power Amplifier
SMA	SubMiniature version A

# 14. Revision history

Table 13. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
BFU590Q v.1	20140428	Product data sheet	-	-

### 15. Legal information

#### 15.1 Data sheet status

Document status[1][2]	Product status[3]	Definition
Objective [short] data sheet	Development	This document contains data from the objective specification for product development.
Preliminary [short] data sheet	Qualification	This document contains data from the preliminary specification.
Product [short] data sheet	Production	This document contains the product specification.

- [1] Please consult the most recently issued document before initiating or completing a design.
- [2] The term 'short data sheet' is explained in section "Definitions"
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#### NPN wideband silicon RF transistor

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