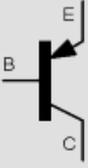


BFX11

BFX11			Advanced Information for: BFX11	
Silicon PNP Transistor			OEM	Texas Instruments
Uce/Ucb:	-45/-45V	pkg details:	TO-77	
Ic:	-0.5A			
β (Ic/Ib):	-			
N:	-			
F:	>130MHz			
Tmax:	-			
		complementary:		not available for this type
<p>the BFX11 is a silicon PNP transistor, Uce = 45V, Ic = 500mA, applications: dual transistor, low noise</p>		similar types:		2N3726, 2N3727, 2N4015, 2N4016
Source:	Jaeger electronic catalog 1999		see similar/compl. details push down ↓	

(CAPTURA DE INTERNET)

BFX11

CASE 654-07, STYLE 1

**DUAL
AMPLIFIER TRANSISTOR**

PNP SILICON

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value		Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CE0}	45		Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	45		Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	4.5		Vdc
Collector Current - Continuous	I_C	100		mAdc
		One Die	Both Die	
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above 25°C	P_D	400	500	mW mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above 25°C	P_D	0.85	1.4	Watts mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	T_J, T_{stg}	-65 to +200		$^\circ\text{C}$

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTICS				
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage(1) ($I_C = 10\text{ mA}, I_B = 0$)	$V_{CE0(sus)}$		45	Vdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage ($I_C = 10\text{ }\mu\text{A}, I_E = 0$)	$V_{(BR)CBO}$		45	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage ($I_C = 0, I_E = 10\text{ }\mu\text{A}$)	$V_{(BR)EBO}$		4.5	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ($V_{CB} = 30\text{ Vdc}, I_E = 0$) ($V_{CB} = 30\text{ Vdc}, I_E = 0, T_A = 150^\circ\text{C}$)	I_{CBO}		10 10	nAdc μAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ($I_C = 0, V_{EB} = 3\text{ Vdc}$)	I_{EBO}		100	nAdc
ON CHARACTERISTICS				
DC Current Gain ($I_C = 10\text{ }\mu\text{A}, V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$) ($I_C = 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}, V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$) ($I_C = 1\text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$) ($I_C = 50\text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$)	h_{FE}	50 80 90 80	— — — —	— — — —
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage ($I_C = 50\text{ mAdc}, I_B = 2.5\text{ mAdc}$)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	0.25	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage ($I_C = 50\text{ mAdc}, I_B = 2.5\text{ mAdc}$)	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	1.0	Vdc
SMALL-SIGNAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Current-Gain - Bandwidth Product ($I_C = 50\text{ mAdc}, V_{CE} = 20\text{ Vdc}, f = 100\text{ MHz}$)	f_T	130	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ($V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}, I_E = 0, f = 140\text{ kHz}$)	C_{obo}	—	8	pF
Input Capacitance ($V_{EB} = 0.5\text{ Vdc}, I_C = 0, f = 140\text{ kHz}$)	C_{ibo}	—	25	pF
Noise Figure ($I_C = 30\text{ }\mu\text{Adc}, V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}, R_S = 10\text{ kohms}, f = 1\text{ kHz}$)	NF	—	5	dB
MATCHING CHARACTERISTICS				
DC Current Gain Ratio(2) ($I_C = 100\text{ }\mu\text{Adc}, V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$)	h_{FE1}/h_{FE2}	0.8	1	—
Base-Emitter Voltage Differential ($I_C = 100\text{ }\mu\text{Adc}, V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$)	$ V_{BE1} - V_{BE2} $	—	5	mVdc
Base-Emitter Voltage Differential Gradient ($I_C = 100\text{ }\mu\text{Adc}, V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}, T_A = -55^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$)	$\frac{\Delta(V_{BE1} - V_{BE2})}{\Delta T_A}$	—	20	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width $\leq 300\text{ }\mu\text{s}$, Duty Cycle $\leq 2.0\%$.

(2) Lowest h_{FE} reading is taken as h_{FE1} for this ratio.