High Frequency NPN Transistor Array

**Features**
- Gain Bandwidth Product ($f_T$)............. >1GHz
- Power Gain.................. 30dB (Typ) at 100MHz
- Noise Figure.................. 3.5dB (Typ) at 100MHz
- Five Independent Transistors on a Common Substrate

**Description**
The CA3127 consists of five general purpose silicon NPN transistors on a common monolithic substrate. Each of the completely isolated transistors exhibits low 1/f noise and a value of $f_T$ in excess of 1GHz, making the CA3127 useful from DC to 500MHz. Access is provided to each of the terminals for the individual transistors and a separate substrate connection has been provided for maximum application flexibility. The monolithic construction of the CA3127 provides close electrical and thermal matching of the five transistors.

**Ordering Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PART NUMBER (BRAND)</th>
<th>TEMP. RANGE (°C)</th>
<th>PACKAGE</th>
<th>PKG. NO.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CA3127E</td>
<td>-55 to 125</td>
<td>16 Ld PDIP</td>
<td>E16.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA3127M (3127)</td>
<td>-55 to 125</td>
<td>16 Ld SOIC</td>
<td>M16.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA3127M96 (3127)</td>
<td>-55 to 125</td>
<td>16 Ld SOIC Tape and Reel</td>
<td>M16.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Applications**
- VHF Amplifiers
- Multifunction Combinations - RF/Mixer/Oscillator
- Sense Amplifiers
- Synchronous Detectors
- VHF Mixers
- IF Converter
- IF Amplifiers
- Synthesizers
- Cascade Amplifiers

**Pinout**

CAUTION: These devices are sensitive to electrostatic discharge; follow proper IC Handling Procedures.

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Absolute Maximum Ratings

The following ratings apply for each transistor in the device:

Collector-to-Emitter Voltage, $V_{CEO}$: 15V
Collector-to-Base Voltage, $V_{CBO}$: 20V
Collector-to-Substrate Voltage, $V_{CIO}$ (Note 1): 20V
Collector Current, $I_C$: 20mA

Operating Conditions

Temperature Range: -55°C to 125°C

CAUTION: Stresses above those listed in “Absolute Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress only rating and operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied.

NOTES:

1. The collector of each transistor of the CA3127 is isolated from the substrate by an integral diode. The substrate (Terminal 5) must be connected to the most negative point in the external circuit to maintain isolation between transistors and to provide for normal transistor action.
2. $\theta_{JA}$ is measured with the component mounted on an evaluation PC board in free air.

Electrical Specifications $T_A = 25°C$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNITS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collector-to-Base Breakdown Voltage</td>
<td>$I_C = 10\mu A, I_E = 0$</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collector-to-Emitter Breakdown Voltage</td>
<td>$I_C = 1mA, I_B = 0$</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collector-to-Substrate Breakdown Voltage</td>
<td>$I_C = 10\mu A, I_B = 0, I_E = 0$</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emitter-to-Base Breakdown Voltage (Note 3)</td>
<td>$I_E = 10\mu A, I_C = 0$</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collector-Cutoff-Current</td>
<td>$V_{CE} = 10V, I_B = 0$</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>$\mu A$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collector-Cutoff-Current</td>
<td>$V_{CB} = 10V, I_E = 0$</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>nA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC Forward-Current Transfer Ratio</td>
<td>$V_{CE} = 6V$</td>
<td>$I_C = 5mA$</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$I_C = 1mA$</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$I_C = 0.1mA$</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base-to-Emitter Voltage</td>
<td>$V_{CE} = 6V$</td>
<td>$I_C = 5mA$</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$I_C = 1mA$</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>0.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$I_C = 0.1mA$</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collector-to-Emitter Saturation Voltage</td>
<td>$I_C = 10mA, I_B = 1mA$</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnitude of Difference in $V_{BE}$</td>
<td>$Q_1$ and $Q_2$ Matched</td>
<td>$V_{CE} = 6V, I_C = 1mA$</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnitude of Difference in $I_B$</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$\mu A$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dynamic Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNITS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Noise Figure</td>
<td>$f = 100kHz, R_S = 500\Omega, I_C = 1mA$</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain-Bandwidth Product</td>
<td>$V_{CE} = 6V, I_C = 5mA$</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>GHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collector-to-Base Capacitance</td>
<td>$V_{CB} = 6V, f = 1MHz$</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>See Fig. 5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>pF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collector-to-Substrate Capacitance</td>
<td>$V_{CI} = 6V, f = 1MHz$</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>pF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emitter-to-Base Capacitance</td>
<td>$V_{BE} = 4V, f = 1MHz$</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>pF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltage Gain</td>
<td>$V_{CE} = 6V, f = 10MHz, R_L = 1k\Omega, I_C = 1mA$</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Gain</td>
<td>Cascade Configuration</td>
<td>$f = 100MHz, V_+ = 12V, I_C = 1mA$</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noise Figure</td>
<td>$f = 100kHz, V_+ = 12V, I_C = 1mA$</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Resistance</td>
<td>Common-Emitter Configuration</td>
<td>$V_{CE} = 6V, I_C = 1mA, f = 200MHz$</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Resistance</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$k\Omega$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Capacitance</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>pF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Capacitance</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>pF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnitude of Forward Transadmittance</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>mS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE:

3. When used as a zener for reference voltage, the device must not be subjected to more than 0.1mJ of energy from any possible capacitance or electrostatic discharge in order to prevent degradation of the junction. Maximum operating zener current should be less than 10mA.
Test Circuits

FIGURE 1. VOLTAGE-GAIN TEST CIRCUIT USING CURRENT-MIRROR BIASING FOR Q₂

FIGURE 2. 100MHz POWER-GAIN AND NOISE-FIGURE TEST CIRCUIT

NOTES:
4. This circuit was chosen because it conveniently represents a close approximation in performance to a properly unilateralized single transistor of this type. The use of Q₃ in a current-mirror configuration facilitates simplified biasing. The use of the cascode circuit in no way implies that the transistors cannot be used individually.
5. E.F. Johnson number 160-104-1 or equivalent.

FIGURE 3. BLOCK DIAGRAMS OF POWER-GAIN AND NOISE-FIGURE TEST SET-UPS

FIGURE 3A. POWER GAIN SET-UP

FIGURE 3B. NOISE FIGURE SET-UP
Typical Performance Curves

**FIGURE 4. NOISE FIGURE vs COLLECTOR CURRENT**

**FIGURE 5. NOISE FIGURE vs COLLECTOR CURRENT**

**FIGURE 6. GAIN-BANDWIDTH PRODUCT vs COLLECTOR CURRENT**

**FIGURE 7. BASE-TO-EMITTER VOLTAGE vs COLLECTOR CURRENT**

**FIGURE 8A. CAPACITANCE vs BIAS VOLTAGE FOR Q2**

**FIGURE 8B. TYPICAL CAPACITANCE VALUES AT f = 1MHz. THREE TERMINAL MEASUREMENT. GUARD ALL TERMINALS EXCEPT THOSE UNDER TEST.**
Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

**FIGURE 9. VOLTAGE GAIN vs FREQUENCY**

- $T_A = 25^\circ C$, $V_{CE} = 6V$, $R_L = 100\, \Omega$
- FOR TEST CIRCUIT SEE FIGURE 19

**FIGURE 10. VOLTAGE GAIN vs FREQUENCY**

- $T_A = 25^\circ C$, $V_{CE} = 6V$, $R_L = 1k\, \Omega$
- FOR TEST CIRCUIT SEE FIGURE 19

**FIGURE 11. DC FORWARD-CURRENT TRANSFER RATIO ($h_{FE}$)**

vs COLLECTOR CURRENT

- $T_A = 25^\circ C$, $V_{CE} = 6V$

**FIGURE 12. INPUT ADMITTANCE ($Y_{11}$) vs FREQUENCY**

- $T_A = 25^\circ C$,
- $V_{CE} = 6V$, $I_C = 1mA$

**FIGURE 13. INPUT ADMITTANCE ($Y_{11}$) vs COLLECTOR CURRENT**

- $T_A = 25^\circ C$, $V_{CE} = 6V$
- $f = 200MHz$

**FIGURE 14. OUTPUT ADMITTANCE ($Y_{22}$) vs FREQUENCY**

- $T_A = 25^\circ C$, $V_{CE} = 6V$, $I_C = 1mA$
Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

Figure 15. Output Admittance ($Y_{22}$) vs Collector Current

Figure 16. Forward Transadmittance ($Y_{21}$) vs Collector Current

Figure 17. Forward Transadmittance ($Y_{21}$) vs Frequency

Figure 18. Reverse Transadmittance ($Y_{12}$) vs Collector Current

Figure 19. Reverse Transadmittance ($Y_{12}$) vs Frequency
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