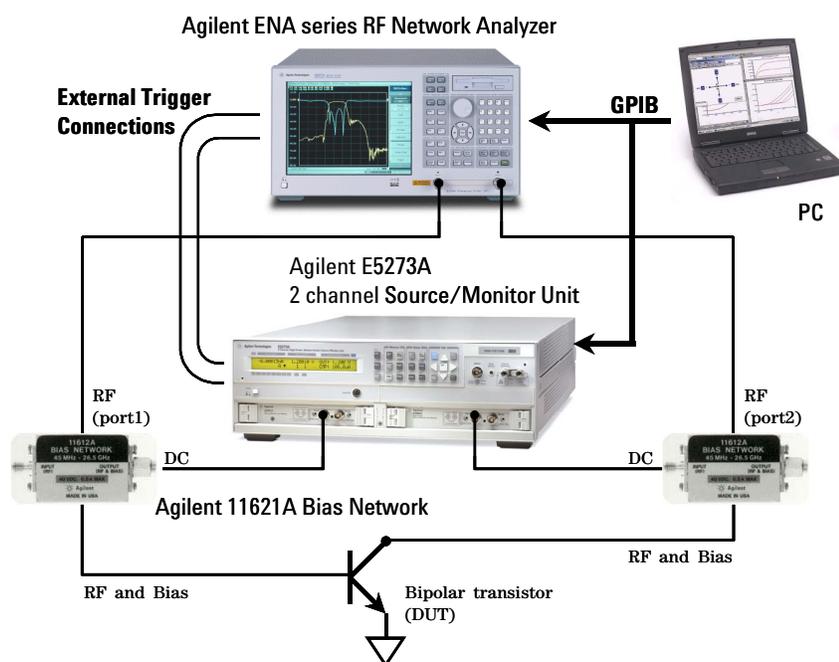


# High Speed $f_T$ versus $I_c$ Characterization of Bipolar Transistors Using Agilent E5270A and ENA series RF Network Analyzer

## Application Note E5270-2



### Overview

This application note shows you how to perform high-speed  $f_T$  versus  $I_c$  characterization of bipolar transistors using the Agilent E5270 Series of Parametric Measurement Solutions. The enhanced trigger functions of the E5270 Series enable you to perform a frequency sweep using the Agilent E5070B ENA Series RF Network Analyzer for each bias output step. As a result, you can execute complex measurements with the ENA such as  $f_T$  versus  $I_c$  very quickly.

### System Configuration

A bipolar transistor (DUT) is connected to the RF ports of the ENA and to the DC output terminals of E5273A through 11621A bias networks.

A computer controls the E5273A 2ch DC source/monitor and E5071B network analyzer through GPIB. In addition, the external trigger input and output of the E5273A are connected to the handler interface of the ENA as follows:

E5273A Trigger Output

⇔ E5071B External Input

E5273A Trigger Input

⇔ E5071B Port A0

The E5273A acts as the trigger master.

### S-Parameter Measurements and Cut-Off Frequency, $f_T$ , Calculation

The E5273A supplies bias voltages to a bipolar transistor, and the ENA measures S-parameters. H-parameters are calculated from the measured S-parameters, and the absolute value of H21 is plotted versus frequency. The Figure 2 shows typical  $|H_{21}|$  characteristics. From the H21-frequency characteristics, the cut-off frequency  $f_T$  is calculated. In order to calculate the  $f_T$ , the absolute value of H21 at 1 GHz is calculated, and a line is drawn there with a  $-6$  dB/octave slope. The intercept point of this line with the X-axis is the  $f_T$ . In the example just shown, the  $f_T$  is 14.8 GHz.

### $f_T$ versus $I_c$ Characteristics

S-parameters are measured at particular bias conditions. To find a maximum cut-off frequency  $f_{T\_max}$ , it is necessary to change the bias conditions. For example, base current ( $I_b$ ) is swept while measuring the collector current ( $I_c$ ). At each step of the  $I_b$  sweep, S-parameters are



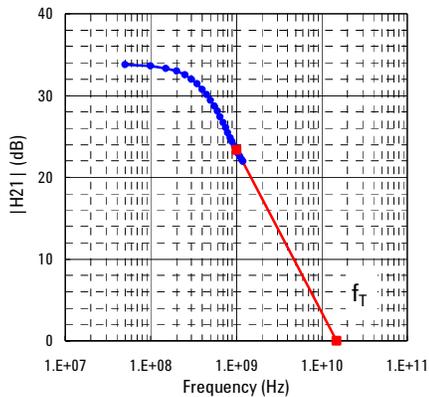


Figure 1. Typical |H21| characteristics

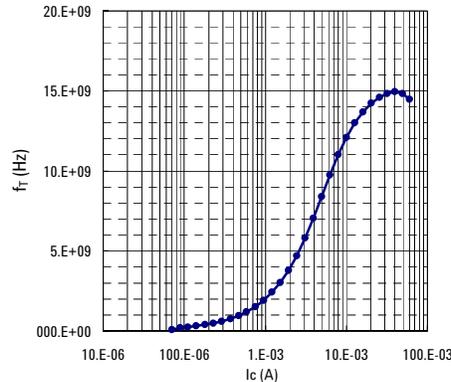


Figure 2.  $f_T$  versus  $I_C$  Curve

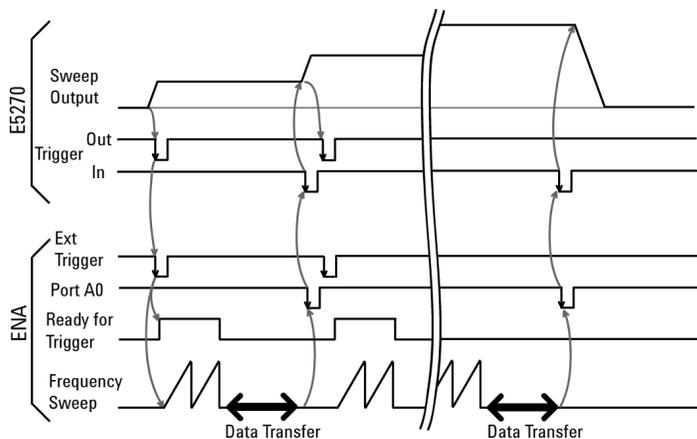


Figure 3. Handshake between E5270A and ENA Network Analyzer

measured to calculate the cut-off frequency,  $f_T$ . Then an  $f_T$  versus  $I_C$  curve is drawn (similar to the graph shown in Figure 1), and the maximum cut-off frequency,  $f_{T\_max}$ , is extracted from this curve. In the example shown in Figure 2, the  $f_{T\_max}$  is 14.9 GHz at a collector current of 40 mA.

### Handshake between the ENA and E5270A through External Triggers

A computer controls both the ENA and E5270A through GPIB. Additionally, the ENA and E5270A perform handshaking with each other using the external trigger.

Figure 3 shows a handshake between the ENA and the

E5270A. After outputting a step of bias voltage, the E5270A sends a trigger signal to the ENA to notify it that it is ready for the frequency sweep. After receiving a trigger signal, the ENA starts a frequency sweep to measure S parameters. After completing the data transfer, the ENA sends a trigger signal to the E5270A. The E5270A then outputs the next step voltage. This cycle continues until the last step voltage.

### Conclusion

By using trigger functions of ENA and E5270A, you can perform high-speed  $f_T$  versus  $I_C$  characterization, and retrieve the maximum  $f_T$  parameter effectively.

For more information about Agilent and its product, go to [www.agilent.com](http://www.agilent.com).

For more information about Agilent Technologies semiconductor test products, applications, and services, visit our website: [www.agilent.com/go/semiconductor](http://www.agilent.com/go/semiconductor) or you can call one of the centers listed and ask to speak with a semiconductor test sales representative.

#### Americas

Brazil (11) 4197-3600  
 Canada (French) 1 877 894-4414  
 Canada (English) 1 800 447-8378  
 Mexico 33 134-5841  
 United States 1 800 447-8378

#### Asia/Asia Pacific

Australia 1 800 629-485  
 China 1 800 276-3059  
 Hong Kong 852 2599 7889  
 India 91/11 690-6156  
 Japan 0120 421-345  
 Malaysia 1 800 880-780  
 New Zealand 0 800 738 378  
 Philippines 1 800 1651-0135  
 Singapore 1 800 276-3059  
 South Korea 080 778-0011  
 Taiwan 0 800 047-662  
 Thailand 1 800 2758-5822

#### Europe

Austria (01) 25 125-7183  
 Belgium (0) 2 404-9380  
 Denmark 080301040  
 Finland 20 547-9999  
 France (0) 825 010710  
 Germany (0) 18 05 24-63 34  
 Greece 20 547-9999  
 Ireland 016158393  
 Italy 02 92 60 8333  
 Luxembourg (0) 2 404-9340  
 Netherlands (0) 20 547-9999  
 Poland 20 547-9999  
 Russia 20 547-9999  
 Spain 91 631 3383  
 Sweden 020 120-9975  
 Switzerland (Italian) (0) 2 92 60 8484  
 Switzerland (German) (0) 1 735-9300  
 Switzerland (French) (0) 825 010 700  
 United Kingdom (0) 7004 222-222

#### Middle East

Israel 20 547-9999

Technical data subject to change without notice.  
 © Copyright 2003 Agilent Technologies  
 Printed in USA Aug 10, 2003

5988-9994EN