

SILICON P-N-P HIGH-VOLTAGE TRANSISTORS

Transistors in TO-39 metal envelopes with the collector connected to the case. They are intended for high-speed switching and linear amplifier applications in military, industrial and commercial equipment.

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

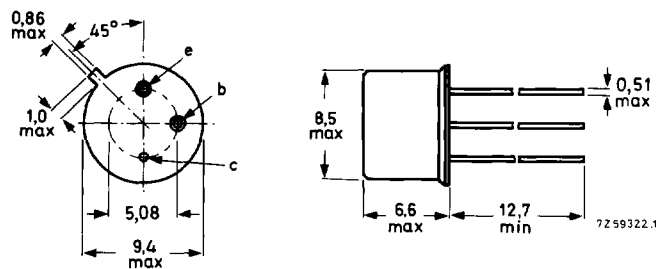
		2N5415	2N5416
Collector-base voltage (open emitter)	$-V_{CBO}$ max.	200	350 V
Collector-emitter voltage (open base)	$-V_{CEO}$ max.	200	300 V
Collector current (d.c.)	$-I_C$ max.	1	1 A
Total power dissipation up to $T_{amb} = 50\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	P_{tot} max.	1	1 W
Junction temperature	T_j max.	200	200 $^\circ\text{C}$
D.C. current gain			
$-I_C = 50\text{ mA}; -V_{CE} = 10\text{ V}$	$h_{FE} >$	30	30
	$h_{FE} <$	150	120

MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

Fig. 1 TO-39.

Collector connected to case



Maximum lead diameter is guaranteed only for 12,7 mm.

2N5415 2N5416

RATINGS

Limiting values in accordance with the Absolute Maximum System (IEC 134)

		2N5415	2N5416
Collector-base voltage (open emitter)	$-V_{CBO}$ max.	200	350 V
Collector-emitter voltage (open base)	$-V_{CEO}$ max.	200	300 V
Emitter-base voltage (open collector)	$-V_{EBO}$ max.	4	6 V
Collector current (d.c.)	$-I_C$ max.	1	A
Base current (d.c.)	$-I_B$ max.	0,5	A
Total power dissipation up to $T_{case} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	P_{tot} max.	10	W
Total power dissipation up to $T_{amb} = 50\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	P_{tot} max.	1	W

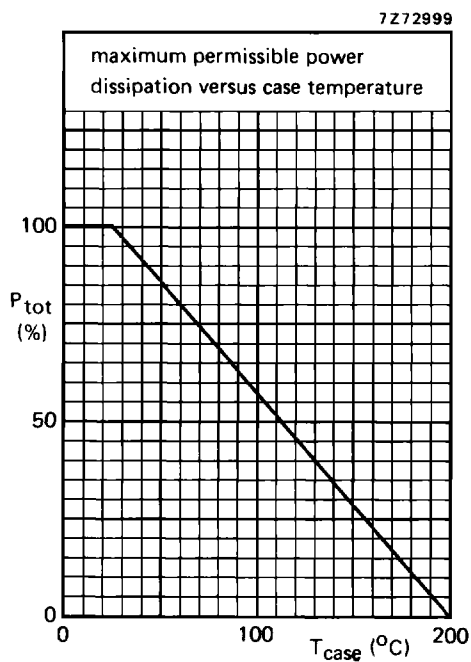


Fig. 2.

Storage temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Junction temperature	T_j max.	200	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

THERMAL RESISTANCE

From junction to case	$R_{th\ j-c}$	=	17,5	K/W
From junction to ambient in free air	$R_{th\ j-a}$	=	150	K/W

CHARACTERISTICS

$T_{case} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified

Collector cut-off currents

$I_E = 0; -V_{CB} = 175\text{ V}$

$-I_{CBO} <$

$I_E = 0; -V_{CB} = 280\text{ V}$

$-I_{CBO} <$

$I_B = 0; -V_{CE} = 150\text{ V}$

$-I_{CEO} <$

$I_B = 0; -V_{CE} = 250\text{ V}$

$-I_{CEO} <$

Emitter cut-off current

$I_C = 0; -V_{EB} = 4\text{ V}$

$-I_{EBO} <$

$I_C = 0; -V_{EB} = 6\text{ V}$

$-I_{EBO} <$

Sustaining voltage

$I_B = 0; -I_C = 0\text{ to }50\text{ mA}$

$-V_{CEO_{sust}} >$

	2N5415	2N5416
$-I_{CBO}$	50	$-\mu\text{A}$
$-I_{CBO}$	-	50 μA
$-I_{CEO}$	50	$-\mu\text{A}$
$-I_{CEO}$	-	50 μA
$-I_{EBO}$	20	$-\mu\text{A}$
$-I_{EBO}$	-	20 μA
$-V_{CEO_{sust}}$	200	300 V*

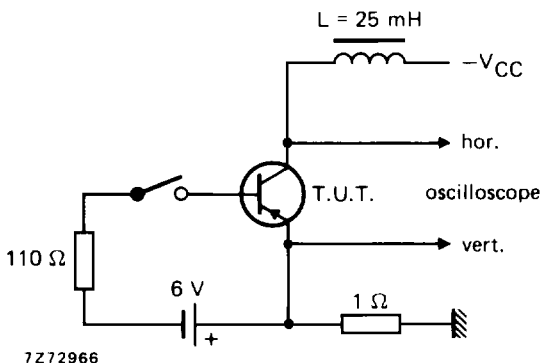


Fig. 3 Test circuit for $V_{CEO_{sust}}$.

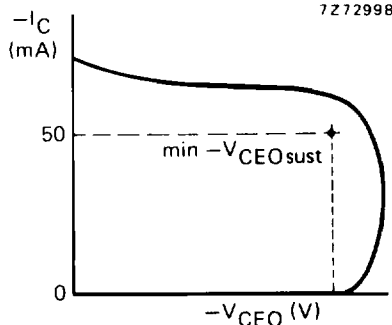


Fig. 4 Oscilloscope display for $V_{CEO_{sust}}$.

Saturation voltages

$-I_C = 50\text{ mA}; -I_B = 5\text{ mA}$

$-V_{CE_{sat}} <$

$-V_{BE_{sat}} <$

	0,5	0,5 V
	1,5	1,5 V
h_{FE}	$>$	30
	$<$	150
		30
		120

D.C. current gain

$-I_C = 50\text{ mA}; -V_{CE} = 10\text{ V}$

$h_{FE} >$

$<$

Collector capacitance at $f = 1\text{ MHz}$

$I_E = I_e = 0; -V_{CB} = 10\text{ V}$

$C_c <$

Emitter capacitance at $f = 1\text{ MHz}$

$I_C = I_c = 0; -V_{EB} = -V_{EBO_{max}}$

$C_e <$

	15	pF
	75	pF

* Measured under pulse conditions to avoid excessive dissipation.

2N5415
2N5416

Transition frequency at $f = 5$ MHz

$-I_C = 10$ mA; $-V_{CE} = 10$ V

$f_T > 15$ MHz

h-parameters (common emitter)

$-I_C = 5$ mA; $-V_{CE} = 10$ V

real part of input impedance at $f = 1$ MHz

$R_e(h_{ie}) < 300 \Omega$

small-signal current gain at $f = 1$ kHz

$h_{fe} > 25$