

## HORIZONTAL DEFLECTION TRANSISTORS

...designed for use in large screen color deflection circuits

### FEATURES:

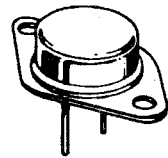
- \* Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage  
 $V_{CE(sus)} = 500V(\text{Min})$
- \* Fast Switching Time  
 $t_r = 1.0 \mu s @ I_C = 2.5A$
- \* Glass Passivated Collector-Base Junction

**NPN**  
**2SC1875**

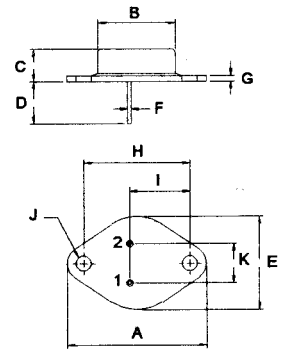
**4.5 AMPERE**  
**NPN SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**1500 VOLTS**  
**50 WATTS**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	2SC1875	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	500	V
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	1500	V
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	6.0	V
Collector Current - Continuous - Peak	$I_C$ $I_{CM}$	3.5 10	A
Base current	$I_B$	1.0	A
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ C$ Derate above $25^\circ C$	$P_D$	50 0.4	W W/ $^\circ C$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{STG}$	-65 to +150	$^\circ C$



**TO-3**

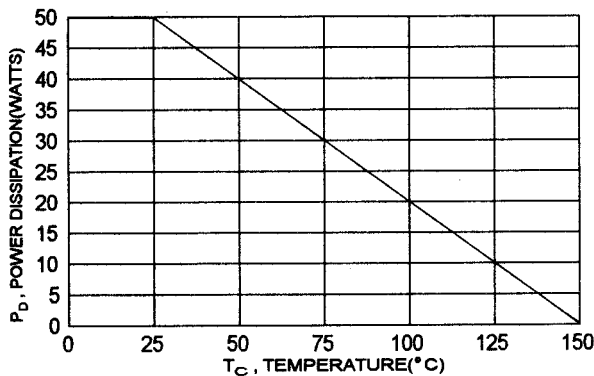


PIN 1. BASE  
2. EMITTER  
COLLECTOR(CASE)

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance Junction to Case	$R_{\theta jc}$	2.5	$^\circ C/W$

FIGURE -1 POWER DERATING



DIM	MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX
A	38.75	39.96
B	19.28	22.23
C	7.96	9.28
D	11.18	12.19
E	25.20	26.67
F	0.92	1.09
G	1.38	1.62
H	29.90	30.40
I	16.64	17.30
J	3.88	4.36
K	10.67	11.18

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
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**OFF CHARACTERISTICS**

Collector-Emitter Voltage ( $I_C = 100 \text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CE0}$	500		V
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 1500 \text{ V}$ , $V_{BE} = 0$ )	$I_{CES}$		1.0	mA
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 1000 \text{ V}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$		20	$\mu\text{A}$
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 5.0 \text{ V}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$		20	$\mu\text{A}$

**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

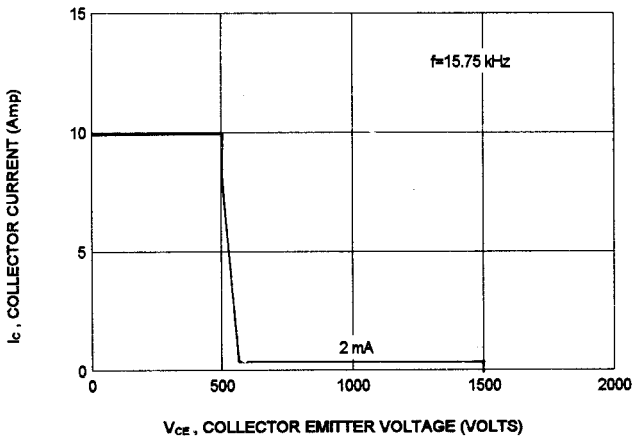
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.5 \text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}$ ) ( $I_C = 2.0 \text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}$ )	hFE	10 5.0	35 25	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 2.5 \text{ A}$ , $I_B = 0.6 \text{ A}$ )	$V_{CE(\text{sat})}$		10	V
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 2.5 \text{ A}$ , $I_B = 0.6 \text{ A}$ )	$V_{BE(\text{sat})}$		1.2	V

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

Storage Time	$I_C = 2.5 \text{ A}$ , $I_{B1} = -I_{B2} = 0.6 \text{ A}$ $P_w = 20 \mu\text{s}$	$t_s$	10	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time		$t_f$	1.0	$\mu\text{s}$

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

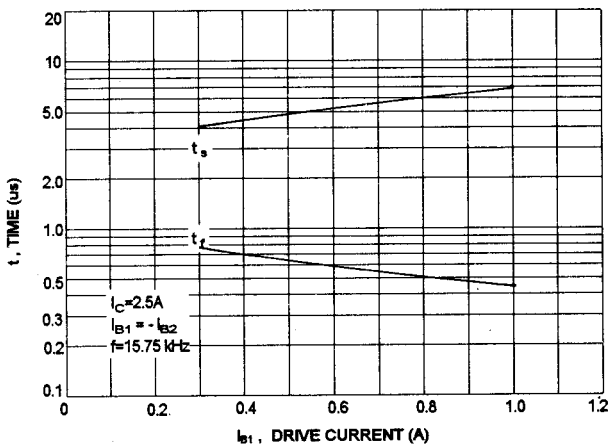
ACTIVE-REGION SAFE OPERATING AREA (SOA)



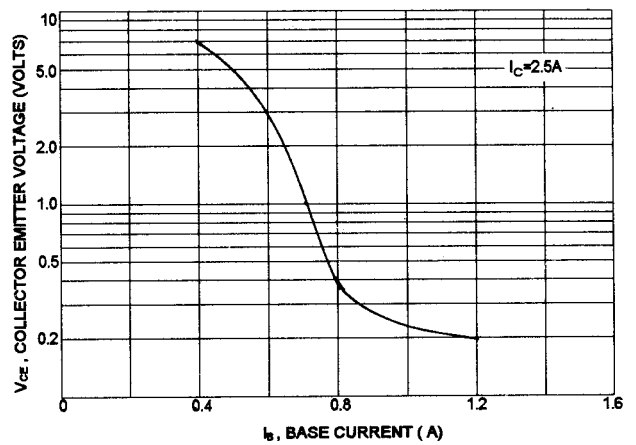
There are two limitation on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C$ - $V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than curves indicate.

The data of SOA curve is base on  $T_{J(PK)}=150^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(PK)} \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ . At high case temperatures, thermal limitation will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

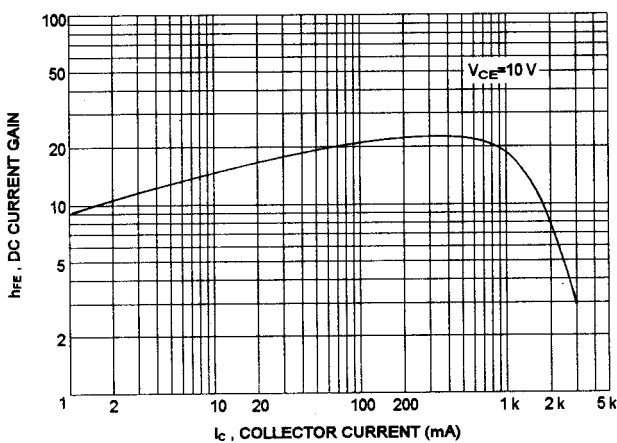
$t_s, t_f - I_{B1}$



$V_{CE(SAT)} - I_B$



DC CURRENT GAIN



$V_{BE(SAT)} - I_B$

