

Silicon PNP Power Transistors

... for use in power amplifier and switching circuits, — excellent safe area limits.
Complement to NPN 2N5191, 2N5192

2N5194
2N5195*

*Motorola Preferred Device

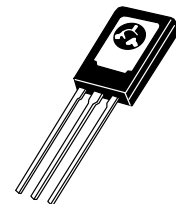
4 AMPERE
POWER TRANSISTORS
SILICON PNP
60–80 VOLTS

*MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	2N5194	2N5195	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	60	80	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	V_{CB}	60	80	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	V_{EB}	5.0		Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	4.0		Adc
Base Current	I_B	1.0		Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above 25°C	P_D	40	320	Watts mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	T_J, T_{stg}	–65 to +150		$^\circ\text{C/W}$

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	θ_{JC}	3.12	$^\circ\text{C/W}$



CASE 77–08
TO–225AA TYPE

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
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OFF CHARACTERISTICS

Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ($I_C = 0.1 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 0$)	2N5194 2N5195	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	60 80	— —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ($V_{CE} = 60 \text{ Vdc}, I_B = 0$) ($V_{CE} = 80 \text{ Vdc}, I_B = 0$)	2N5194 2N5195	I_{CEO}	— —	1.0 1.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ($V_{CE} = 60 \text{ Vdc}, V_{BE(off)} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}$) ($V_{CE} = 80 \text{ Vdc}, V_{BE(off)} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}$) ($V_{CE} = 60 \text{ Vdc}, V_{BE(off)} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}, T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$) ($V_{CE} = 80 \text{ Vdc}, V_{BE(off)} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}, T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$)	2N5194 2N5195 2N5194 2N5195	I_{CEX}	— — — —	0.1 0.1 2.0 2.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ($V_{CB} = 60 \text{ Vdc}, I_E = 0$) ($V_{CB} = 80 \text{ Vdc}, I_E = 0$)	2N5194 2N5195	I_{CBO}	— —	0.1 0.1	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ($V_{BE} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}, I_C = 0$)		I_{EBO}	—	1.0	mAdc

(continued)

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 7

2N5194 2N5195

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	
ON CHARACTERISTICS					
DC Current Gain (1) ($I_C = 1.5 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 2.0 \text{ Vdc}$)	hFE	25	100	—	
					2N5194
					2N5195
					2N5195
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (1) ($I_C = 1.5 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 0.15 \text{ Adc}$) ($I_C = 4.0 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 1.0 \text{ Adc}$)	$V_{CE(\text{sat})}$	—	0.6	Vdc	
		—	1.4		
Base–Emitter On Voltage (1) ($I_C = 1.5 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 2.0 \text{ Vdc}$)	$V_{BE(\text{on})}$	—	1.2	Vdc	
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS					
Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product ($I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}, f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$)	f_T	2.0	—	MHz	

* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

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

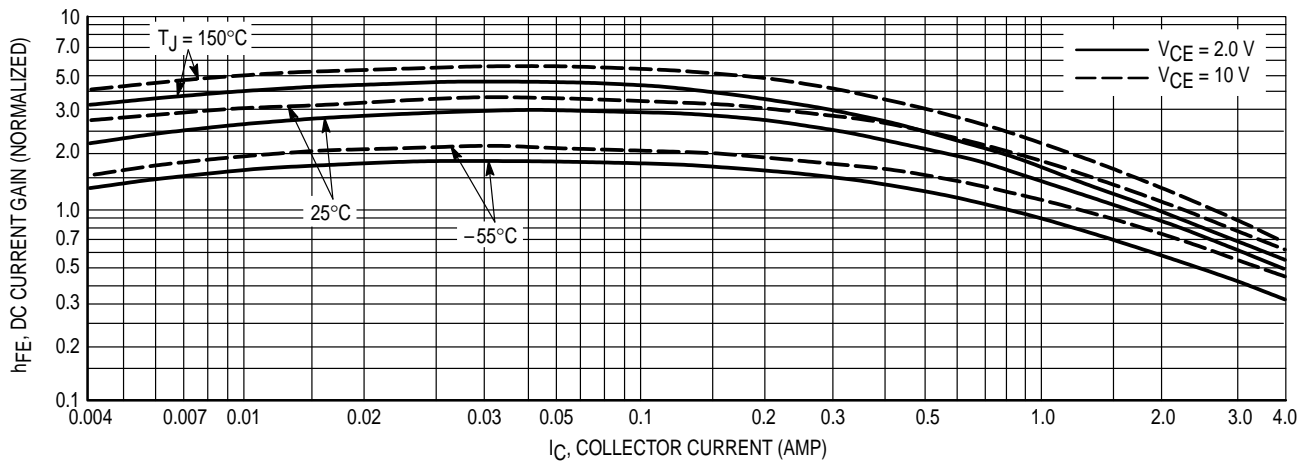


Figure 1. DC Current Gain

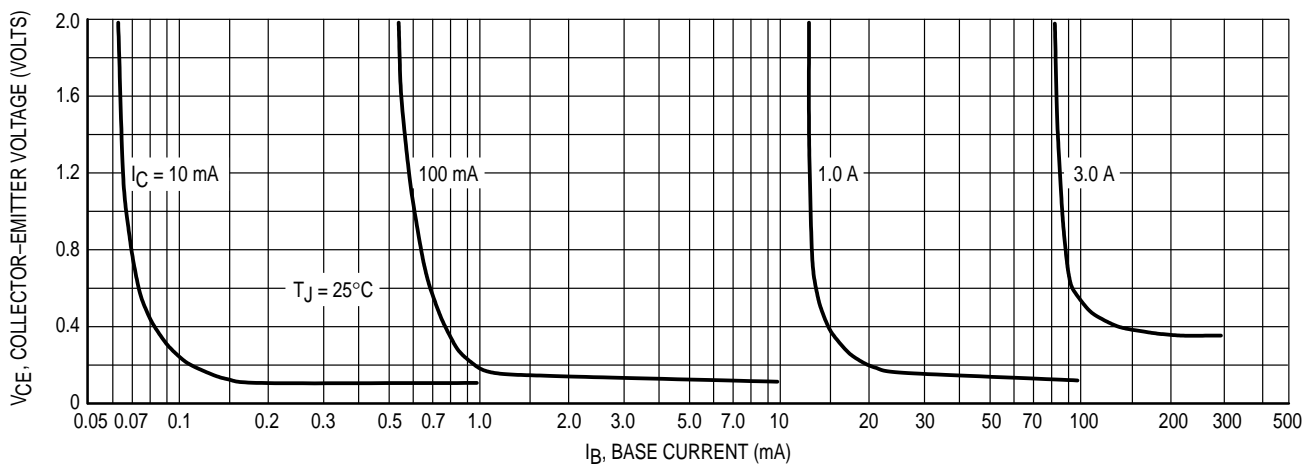


Figure 2. Collector Saturation Region

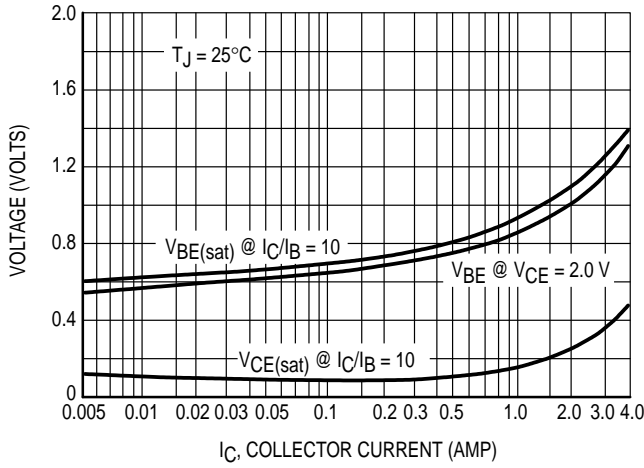


Figure 3. "On" Voltage

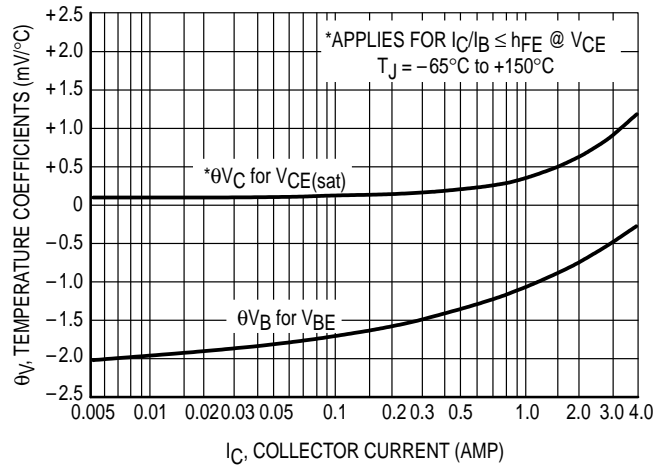


Figure 4. Temperature Coefficients

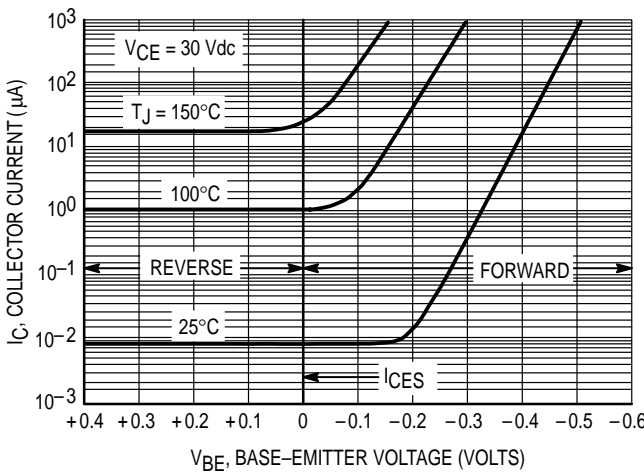


Figure 5. Collector Cut-Off Region

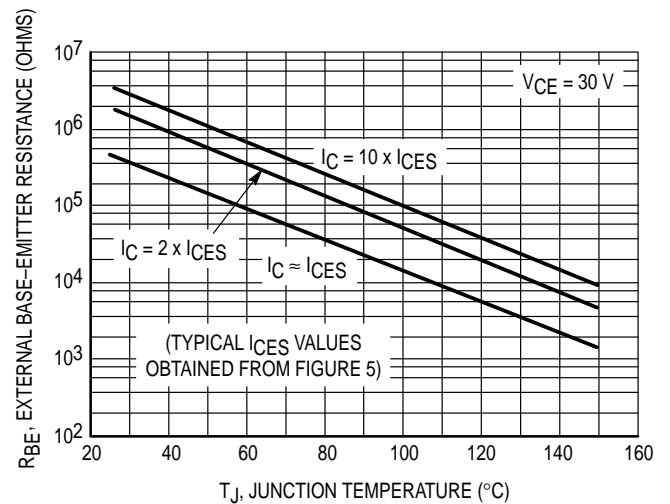


Figure 6. Effects of Base-Emitter Resistance

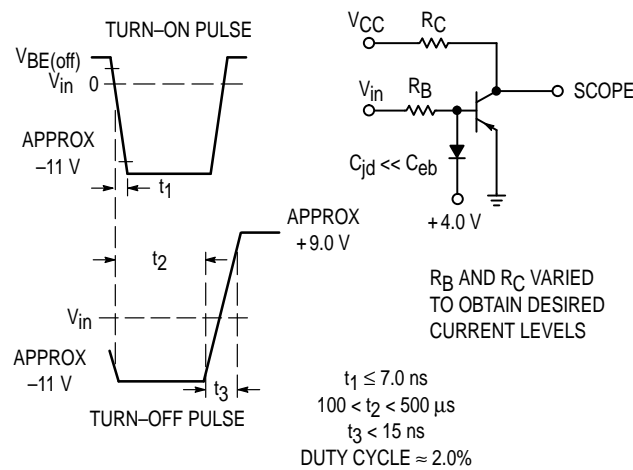


Figure 7. Switching Time Equivalent Test Circuit

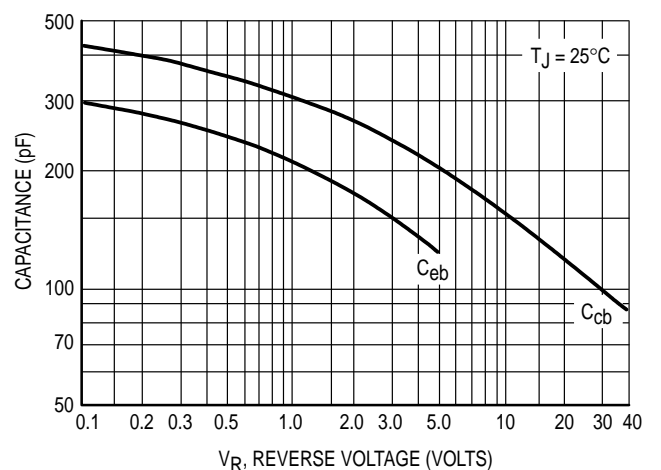


Figure 8. Capacitance

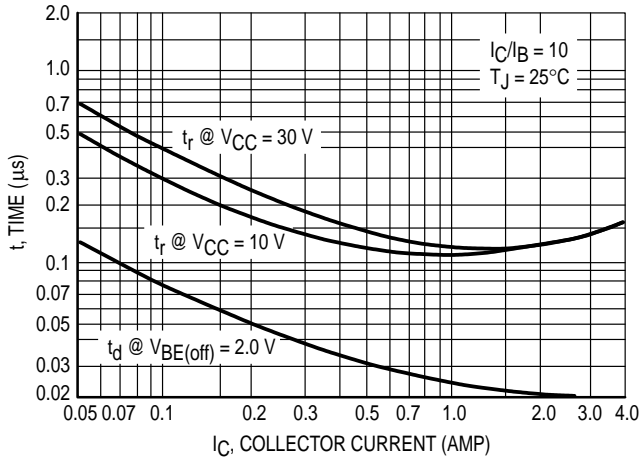


Figure 9. Turn-On Time

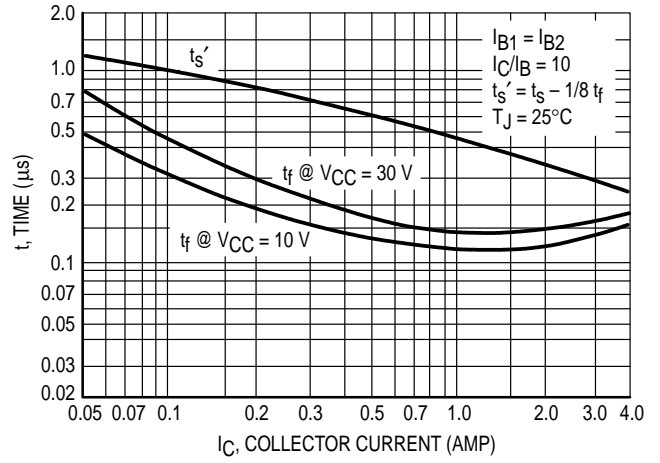


Figure 10. Turn-Off Time

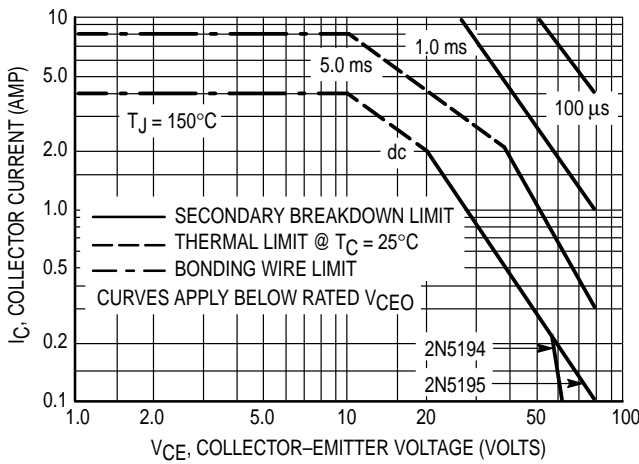


Figure 11. Rating and Thermal Data Active-Region Safe Operating Area

Note 1:

There are two limitations 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 the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 11 is based 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 limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

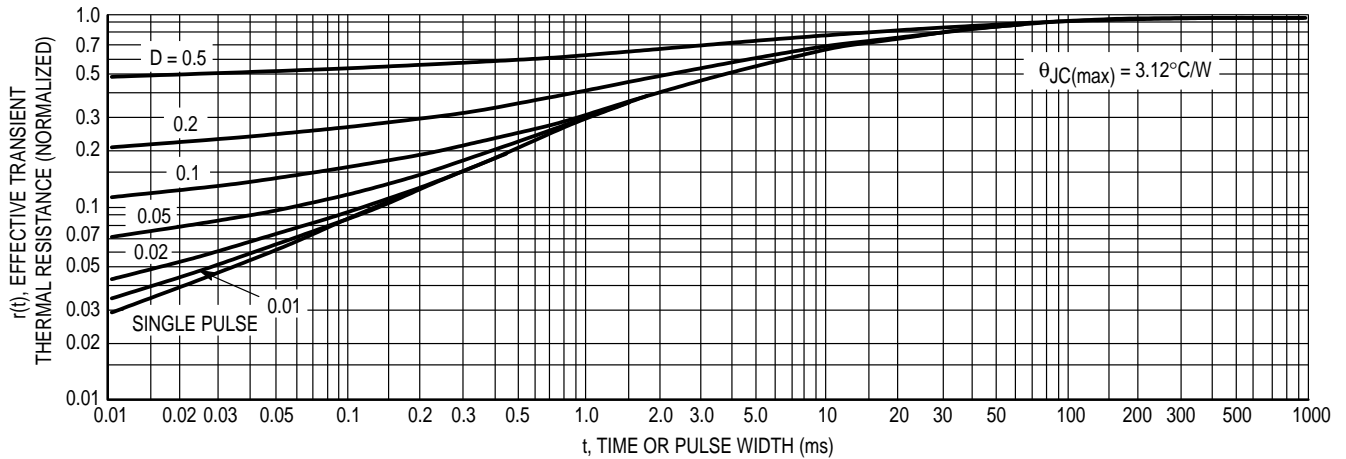


Figure 12. Thermal Response

DESIGN NOTE: USE OF TRANSIENT THERMAL RESISTANCE DATA

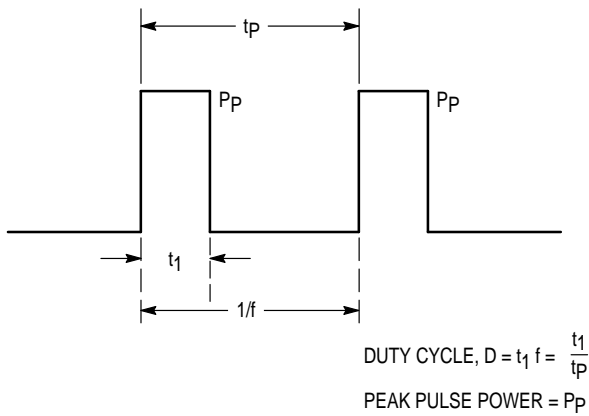


Figure A

A train of periodical power pulses can be represented by the model shown in Figure A. Using the model and the device thermal response, the normalized effective transient thermal resistance of Figure 12 was calculated for various duty cycles.

To find $\theta_{JC}(t)$, multiply the value obtained from Figure 12 by the steady state value θ_{JC} .

Example:

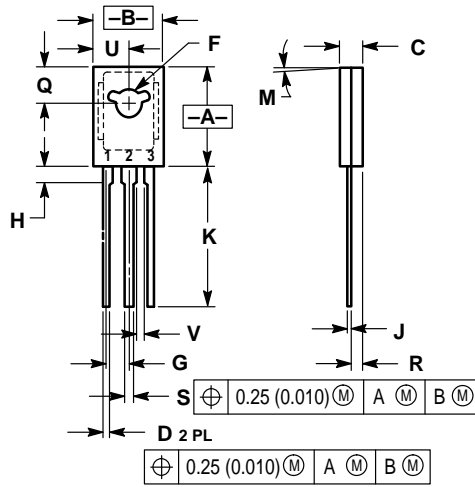
The 2N5193 is dissipating 50 watts under the following conditions: $t_1 = 0.1$ ms, $t_p = 0.5$ ms. ($D = 0.2$).

Using Figure 12, at a pulse width of 0.1 ms and $D = 0.2$, the reading of $r(t_1, D)$ is 0.27.

The peak rise in junction temperature is therefore:

$$\Delta T = r(t) \times P_p \times \theta_{JC} = 0.27 \times 50 \times 3.12 = 42.2^\circ\text{C}$$

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



- NOTES:
 1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
 2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.

DIM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.425	0.435	10.80	11.04
B	0.295	0.305	7.50	7.74
C	0.095	0.105	2.42	2.66
D	0.020	0.026	0.51	0.66
F	0.115	0.130	2.93	3.30
G	0.094 BSC		2.39 BSC	
H	0.050	0.095	1.27	2.41
J	0.015	0.025	0.39	0.63
K	0.575	0.655	14.61	16.63
M	5° TYP		5° TYP	
Q	0.148	0.158	3.76	4.01
R	0.045	0.055	1.15	1.39
S	0.025	0.035	0.64	0.88
U	0.145	0.155	3.69	3.93
V	0.040	—	1.02	—

- STYLE 1:
 PIN 1. EMITTER
 2. COLLECTOR
 3. BASE

CASE 77-08
 TO-225AA TYPE
 ISSUE V

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