ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_A = 25° C unless otherwise noted)

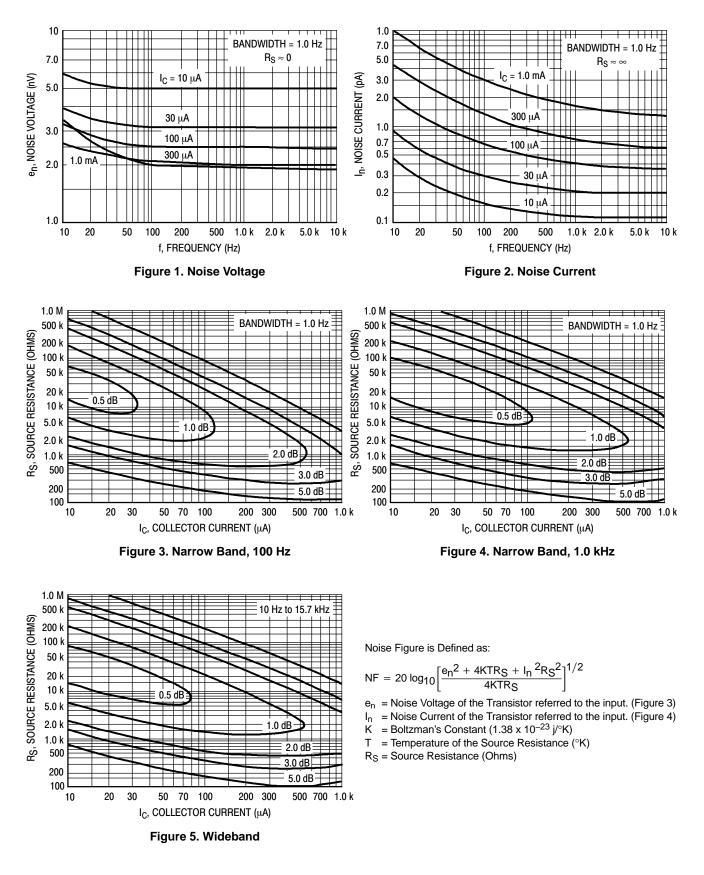
Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTICS				
Collector–Emitter Breakdown Voltage (Note 1) $(I_{C} = 1.0 \text{ mAdc}, I_{B} = 0)$	V _{(BR)CEO}	50	_	Vdc
Collector–Base Breakdown Voltage $(I_{C} = 100 \ \mu Adc, \ I_{E} = 0)$	V _{(BR)CBO}	50	_	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current $(V_{CB} = 35 \text{ Vdc}, I_{E} = 0)$	I _{CBO}	_	50	nAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current $(V_{EB} = 3.0 \text{ Vdc}, I_{C} = 0)$	I _{EBO}	-	50	nAdc
ON CHARACTERISTICS			-	
DC Current Gain $ \begin{array}{c} (I_C = 100 \; \mu \text{Adc}, V_{CE} = 5.0 \; \text{Vdc}) \\ (I_C = 1.0 \; \mu \text{Adc}, V_{CE} = 5.0 \; \text{Vdc}) \\ (I_C = 10 \; \mu \text{Adc}, V_{CE} = 5.0 \; \text{Vdc}) \; (\text{Note 1}) \end{array} $	h _{FE}	250 250 250	800 - -	_
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage $(I_{C} = 10 \text{ mAdc}, I_{B} = 1.0 \text{ mAdc})$	V _{CE(sat)}	_	0.3	Vdc
Base – Emitter On Voltage (I _C = 1.0 mAdc, V _{CE} = 5.0 Vdc)	V _{BE(on)}	-	0.85	Vdc
SMALL-SIGNAL CHARACTERISTICS		•	•	
Current-Gain - Bandwidth Product	f _T	40		MHz

Current-Gain - Bandwidth Product	(I _C = 500 μ Adc, V _{CE} = 5.0 Vdc, f = 20 MHz)	t _T	40	-	MHz
Collector-Base Capacitance	(V _{CB} = 5.0 Vdc, I _E = 0, f = 1.0 MHz)	C _{cb}	_	4.0	pF
Small-Signal Current Gain	(I _C = 1.0 mAdc, V _{CE} = 5.0 Vdc, f = 1.0 kHz)	h _{fe}	250	900	-
) μAdc, V_{CE} = 5.0 Vdc, R_S = 1.0 kΩ, f = 1.0 kHz)) μAdc, V_{CE} = 5.0 Vdc, R_S = 3.0 kΩ, f = 1.0 kHz)	NF	-	2.0 2.0	dB

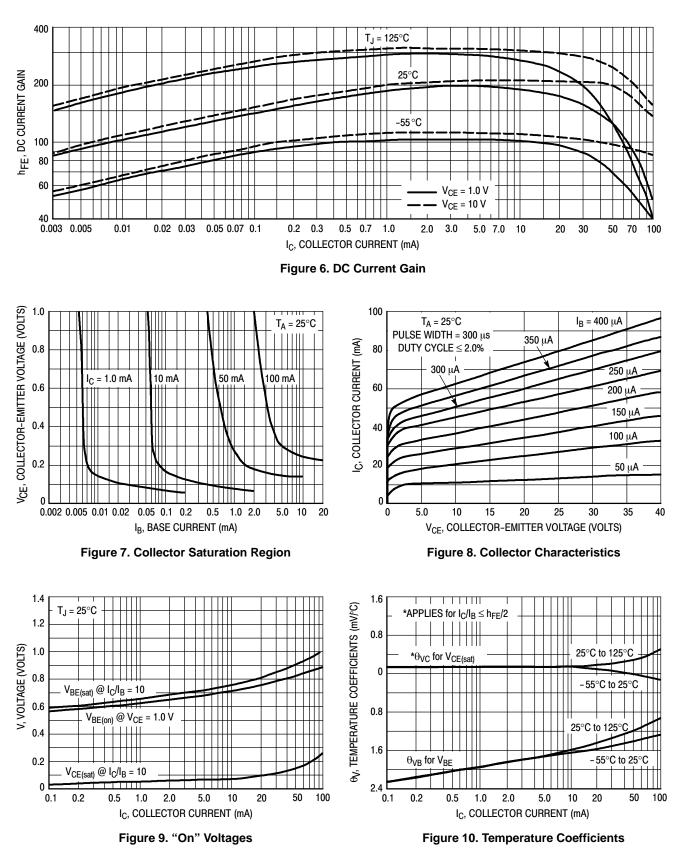
1. Pulse Test: Pulse Width \leq 300 µs, Duty Cycle \leq 2.0%.



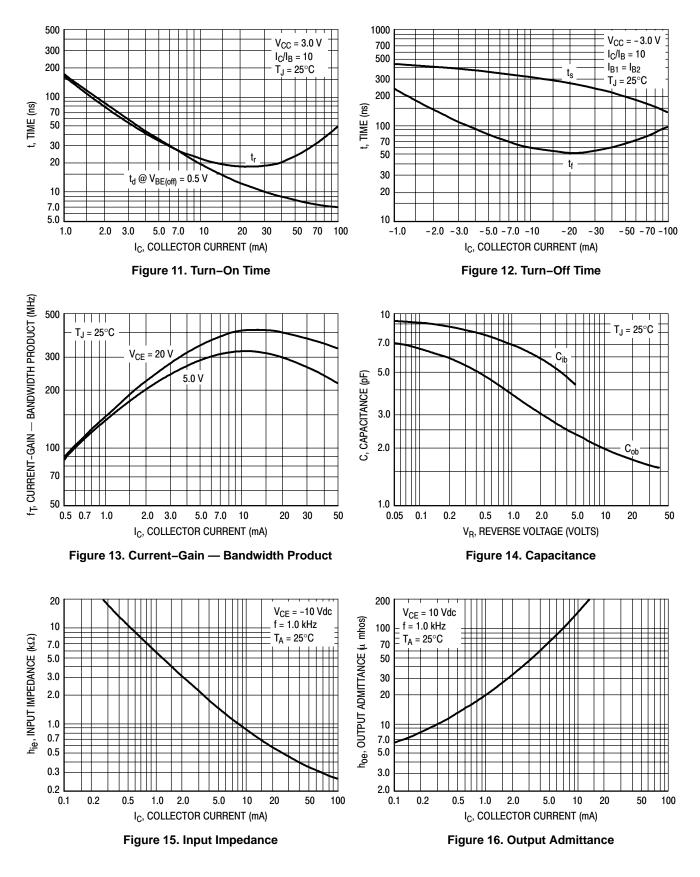
 $(V_{CE} = -5.0 \text{ Vdc}, T_A = 25^{\circ}C)$











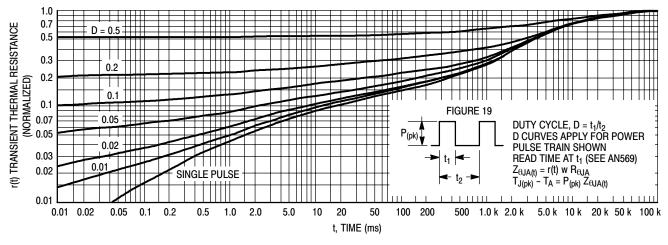


Figure 17. Thermal Response

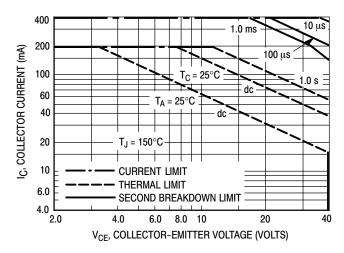


Figure 18. Active–Region Safe Operating Area

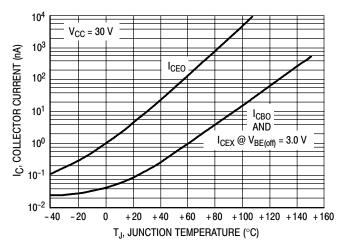


Figure 19. Typical Collector Leakage Current

The safe operating area curves indicate I_C-V_{CE} limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation. Collector load lines for specific circuits must fall below the limits indicated by the applicable curve.

The data of Figure 18 is based upon $T_{J(pk)} = 150^{\circ}$ C; T_{C} or T_{A} is variable depending upon conditions. Pulse curves are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided $T_{J(pk)} \le 150^{\circ}$ C. $T_{J(pk)}$ may be calculated from the data in Figure 17. At high case or ambient temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power than can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

DESIGN NOTE: USE OF THERMAL RESPONSE DATA

A train of periodical power pulses can be represented by the model as shown in Figure 19. Using the model and the device thermal response the normalized effective transient thermal resistance of Figure 17 was calculated for various duty cycles.

To find $Z_{\theta JA(t)}$, multiply the value obtained from Figure 17 by the steady state value $R_{\theta JA}$.

Example:

The 2N5087 is dissipating 2.0 watts peak under the following conditions:

$$t_1 = 1.0 \text{ ms}, t_2 = 5.0 \text{ ms} (D = 0.2)$$

Using Figure 17 at a pulse width of 1.0 ms and D = 0.2, the reading of r(t) is 0.22.

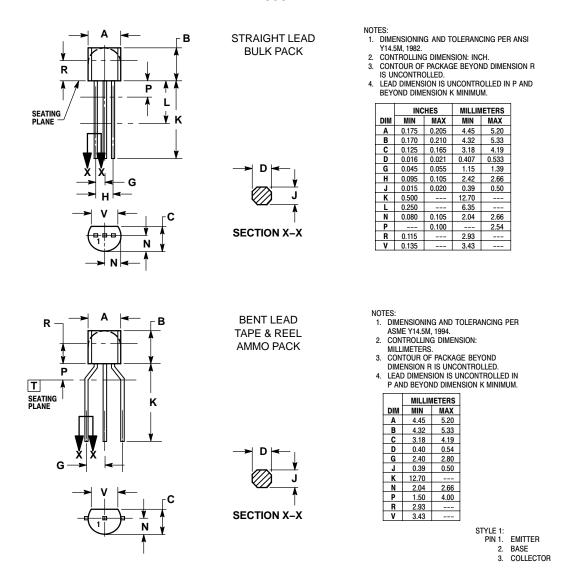
The peak rise in junction temperature is therefore

 $\Delta T = r(t) \ge P_{(pk)} \ge R_{\theta JA} = 0.22 \ge 2.0 \ge 200 = 88^{\circ}C.$

For more information, see ON Semiconductor Application Note AN569/D, available from the Literature Distribution Center or on our website at **www.onsemi.com**.

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

TO-92 (TO-226) CASE 29-11 ISSUE AM



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