

Silicon NPN Power Transistors

... for use in power amplifier and switching circuits, — excellent safe area limits. Complement to PNP 2N5194, 2N5195.

2N5191
2N5192*

*ON Semiconductor Preferred Device

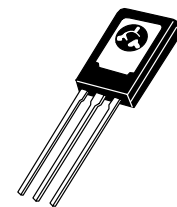
4 AMPERE
POWER TRANSISTORS
SILICON NPN
60–80 VOLTS
40 WATTS

***MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	2N5191	2N5192	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		$^\circ\text{C}$

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

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



CASE 77–09
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) ($I_C = 0.1 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 0$)	2N5191 2N5192	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	60 80	— —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ($V_{CE} = 60 \text{ Vdc}, I_B = 0$) ($V_{CE} = 80 \text{ Vdc}, I_B = 0$)	2N5191 2N5192	I_{CEO}	— —	1.0 1.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ($V_{CE} = 60 \text{ Vdc}, V_{EB(off)} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}$) ($V_{CE} = 80 \text{ Vdc}, V_{EB(off)} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}$) ($V_{CE} = 60 \text{ Vdc}, V_{EB(off)} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}, T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$) ($V_{CE} = 80 \text{ Vdc}, V_{EB(off)} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}, T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$)	2N5191 2N5192 2N5191 2N5192	I_{CEX}	— — — —	0.1 0.1 2.0 2.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ($V_{CB} = 60 \text{ Vdc}, I_E = 0$) ($V_{CB} = 80 \text{ Vdc}, I_E = 0$)	2N5191 2N5192	I_{CBO}	— —	0.1 0.1	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ($V_{BE} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}, I_C = 0$)		I_{EBO}	—	1.0	mAdc

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

*Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

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

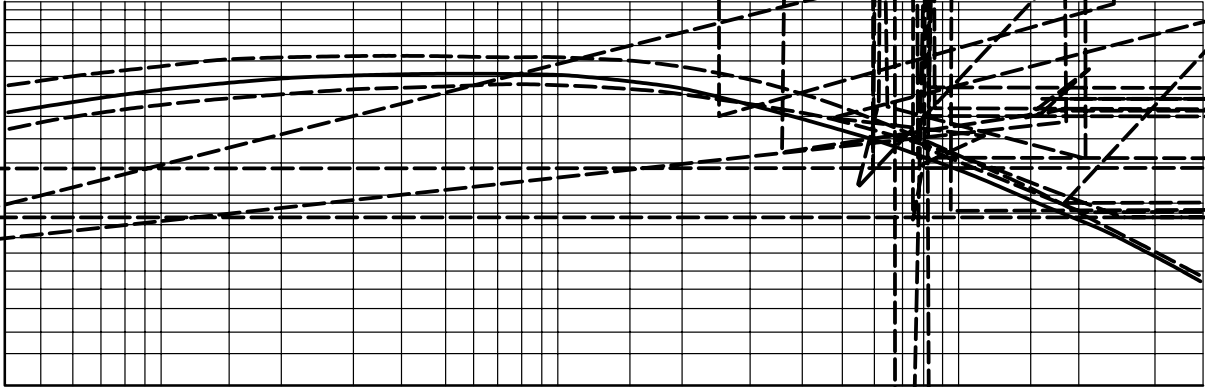
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***ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS — continued** ($T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

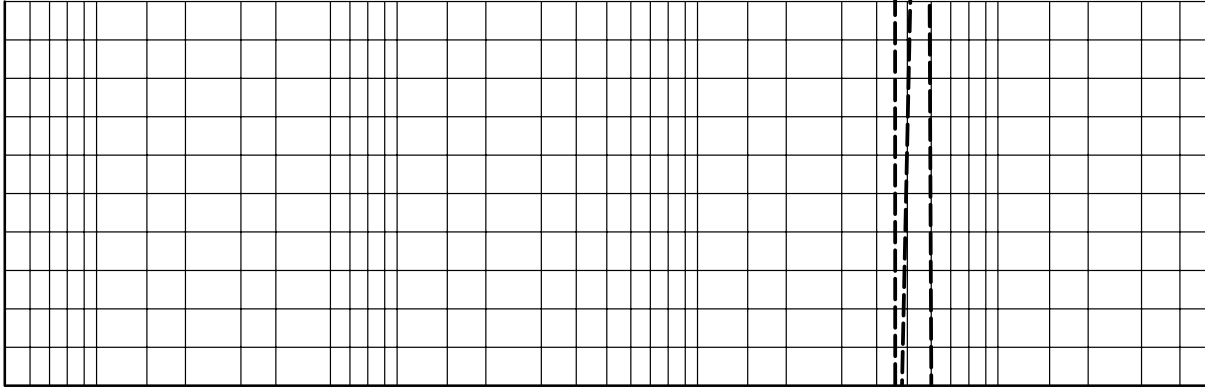
Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
ON CHARACTERISTICS				
DC Current Gain (2) ($I_C = 1.5 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 2.0 \text{ Vdc}$)	2N5191	25	100	—
	2N5192	20	80	
	($I_C = 4.0 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 2.0 \text{ Vdc}$)	10	—	
	2N5191	7.0	—	
2N5192	7.0	—		
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (2) ($I_C = 1.5 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 0.15 \text{ Adc}$) ($I_C = 4.0 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 1.0 \text{ Adc}$)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	0.6 1.4	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage (2) ($I_C = 1.5 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 2.0 \text{ Vdc}$)	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	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

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

*Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.



V_{CE}: COLLECTOR-EMITTER VOLTAGE (VOLTS)



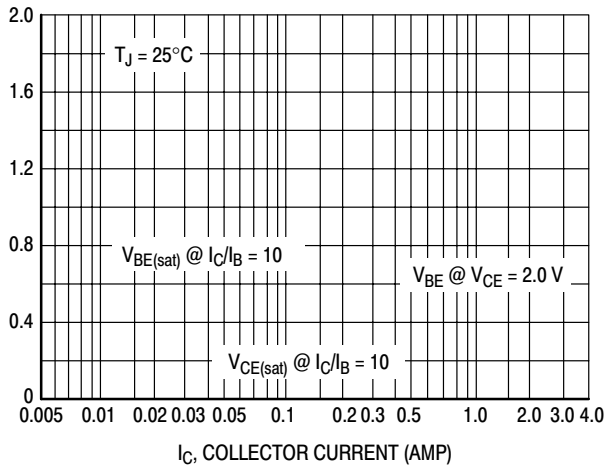


Figure 3. "On" Voltages

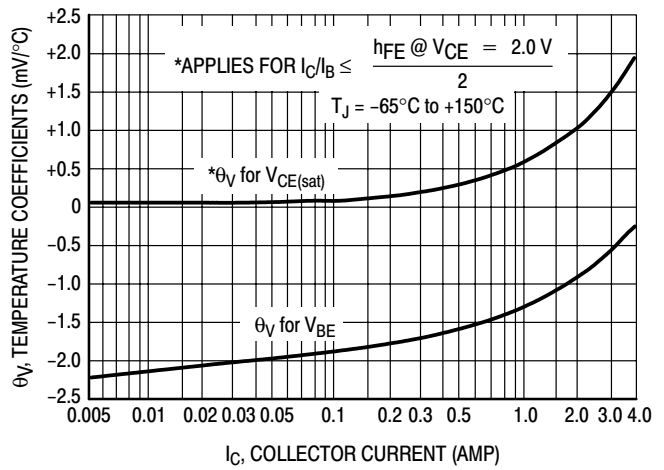


Figure 4. Temperature Coefficients

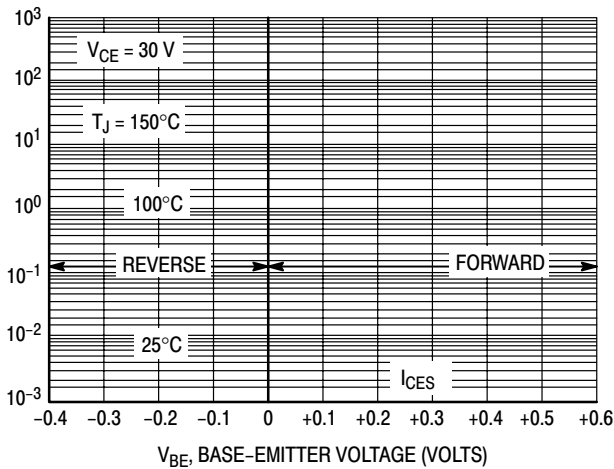


Figure 5. Collector Cut-Off Region

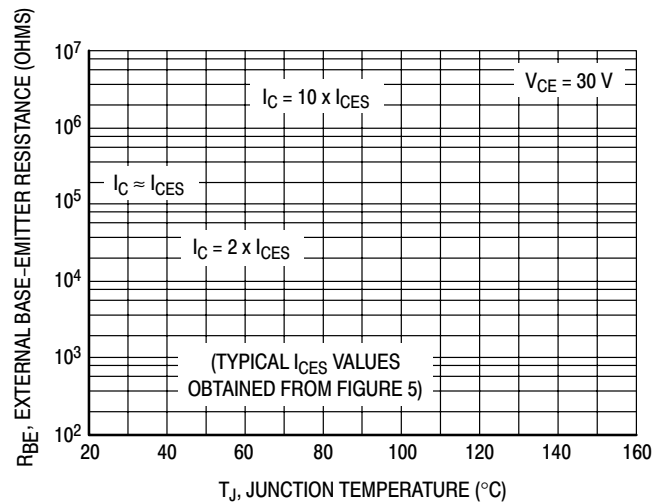


Figure 6. Effects of Base-Emitter Resistance

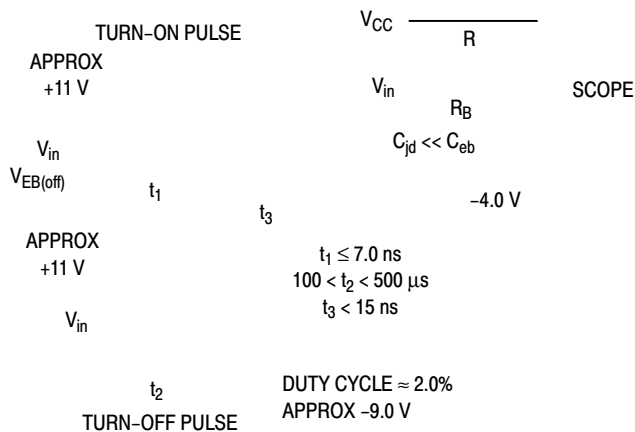
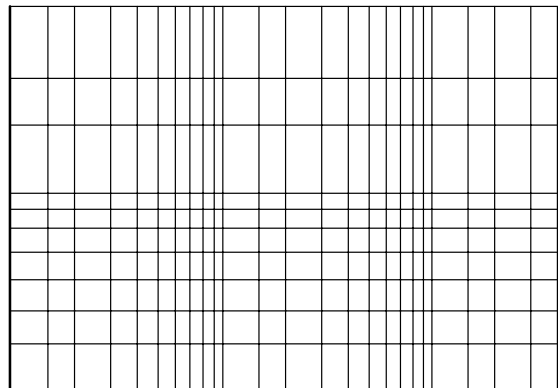


Figure 7. Switching Time Equivalent Test Circuit



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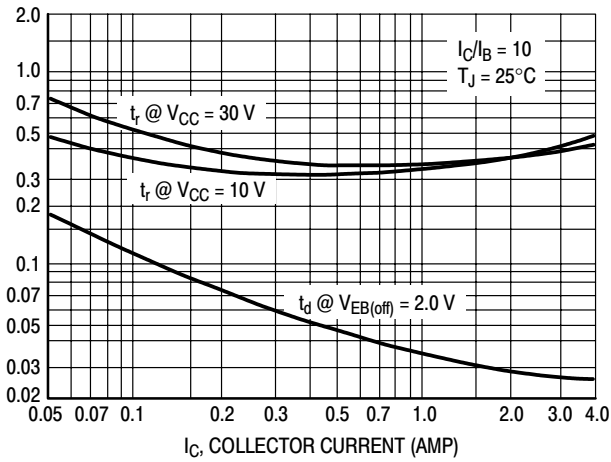


Figure 9. Turn-On Time

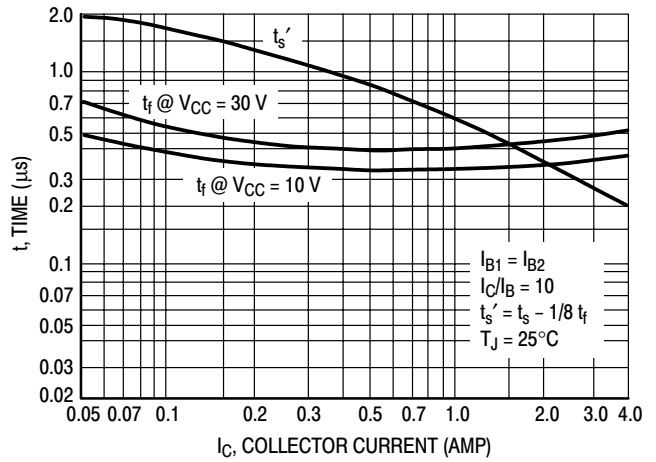


Figure 10. Turn-Off Time

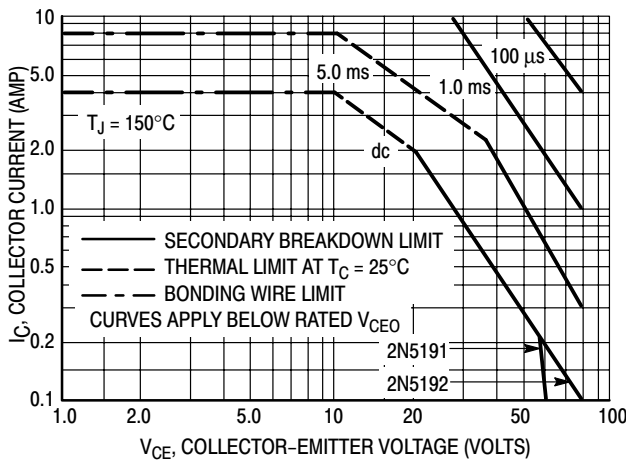


Figure 11. Rating and Thermal Data Active-Region Safe Operating Area

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.

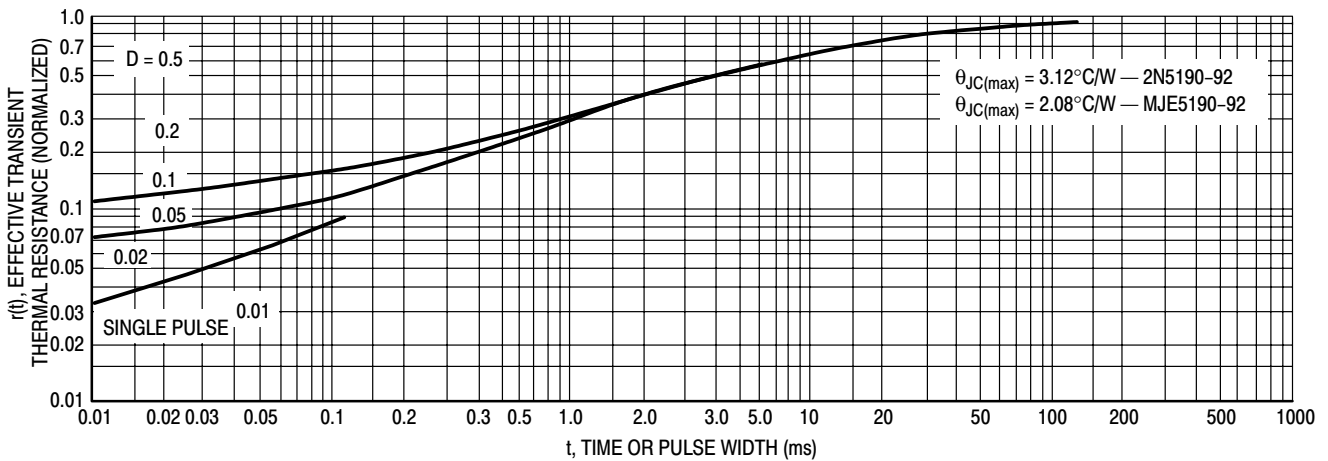


Figure 12. Thermal Response

DESIGN NOTE: USE OF TRANSIENT THERMAL RESISTANCE DATA

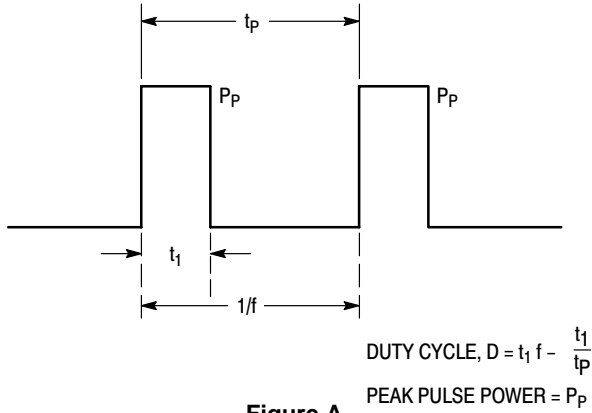


Figure A

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 2N5190 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.

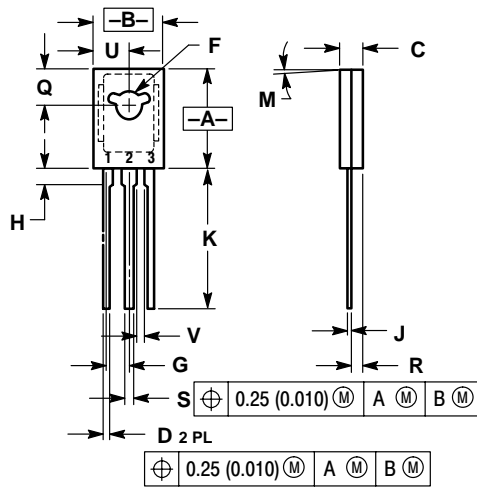
The peak rise in junction temperature is therefore:

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

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PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

TO-225AA CASE 77-09 ISSUE W



- 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	0.065	1.15	1.65
S	0.025	0.035	0.64	0.88
U	0.145	0.155	3.69	3.93
V	0.040	---	1.02	---

Notes

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