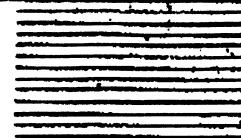


## RF POWER TRANSISTORS



2N5090

RCA-2N5090\* is an epitaxial silicon n-p-n planar transistor employing an advanced version of the RCA-developed overlay emitter-electrode design. It is intended for rf amplifier, frequency-multiplier, and oscillator service in VHF and UHF communications equipment.

This overlay transistor features a structure with many isolated emitter sites connected in parallel by means of a diffused-grid structure and a deposited metal overlay. The overlay design provides a very high emitter periphery-to-emitter area ratio resulting in low output capacitance, high rf-current handling capability, and high power gain.

\*Formerly RCA Dev. Type No. TA7146

### MAXIMUM RATINGS, Absolute-Maximum Values:

COLLECTOR-TO-BASE VOLTAGE ...  $V_{CBO}$  55 V

COLLECTOR-TO-EMITTER VOLTAGE:

With external base-to-emitter resistance,  $R_{BE} = 10 \Omega$  ...  $V_{CER}$  55 V

With base open ...  $V_{CEO}$  30 V

EMITTER-TO-BASE VOLTAGE ...  $V_{EBO}$  3.5 V

COLLECTOR CURRENT ...  $I_C$  0.4 A

TRANSISTOR DISSIPATION ...  $P_T$

At temperatures up to 75°C ... 5 W

At case temperatures above 75°C ... Derate linearly at 0.04 W/°C

### TEMPERATURE RANGE:

Storage & Operating (Junction) ... -65 to +200 °C

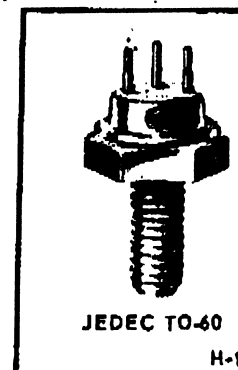
LEAD TEMPERATURE (During soldering):

At distances  $\geq 1/32$  in. (0.79 mm) from insulating wafer for 10s max ... 230 °C

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## SILICON N-P-N "overlay" TRANSISTOR

High-Gain Type for Class-A, -B, or -C Operation in VHF/UHF Circuits



### Maximum Safe-Area-of-Operation Curve

• 1.2 Watts (Min.) Output at 400 MHz (7.8-dB Gain)

• 1.6 Watts (Typ.) Output at 175 MHz (12-dB Gain)

• Hermetic Stud-Type Package

• All Electrodes Isolated from Stud

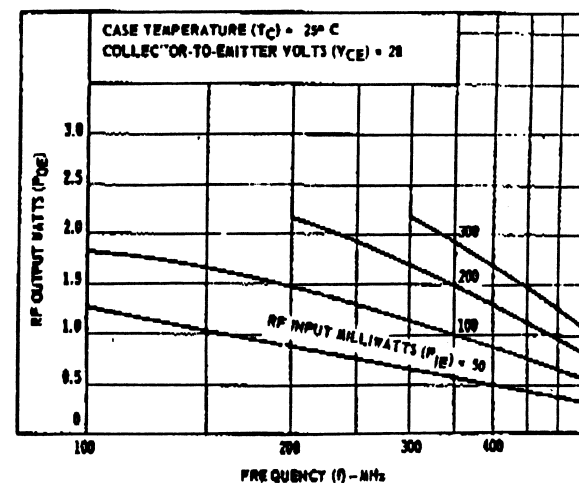
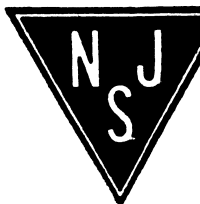


Fig. 1 - Typical Output Power vs. Frequency



Quality Semi-Conductors

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS, At Case Temperature ( $T_C$ ) = 25° C

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS					LIMITS		UNITS
		DC COLLECTOR VOLTS		DC CURRENT mA					
		V <sub>CB</sub>	V <sub>CE</sub>	I <sub>E</sub>	I <sub>B</sub>	I <sub>C</sub>	Min.	Max.	
Collector-Cutoff Current	I <sub>CEO</sub>		28		0		-	20	μA
Collector-to-Base Breakdown Voltage	V <sub>(BR)CBO</sub>			0		0.1	55	-	V
Collector-to-Emitter Sustaining Voltage: With external base-to-emitter resistance (R <sub>BE</sub> ) = 10 Ω	V <sub>CER(sus)</sub>					5	55 <sup>a</sup>	-	V
With base open	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub>				0	5	30	-	V
Emitter-to-Base Breakdown Voltage	V <sub>(BR)EBO</sub>			0.1		0	8.5	-	V
Collector-to-Emitter Saturation Voltage	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>				20	100	-	1.0	V
Collector-to-Base Capacitance (Measured at 1 MHz)	C <sub>obo</sub>	30		0			-	3.5	pF
RF Power Output: As Class-C Amplifier, Unneutralized At 400MHz (See Fig. 2 & 3)	P <sub>OE</sub>		28 (V <sub>CC</sub> )				1.2 <sup>b</sup>	-	W
Gain-Bandwidth Product	f <sub>T</sub>		15			50	500	-	MHz

<sup>a</sup>Pulsed through an inductor (25mH); duty factor = 0.05.

<sup>b</sup>For  $P_{IE} = 0.2$  W; minimum efficiency = 45%.

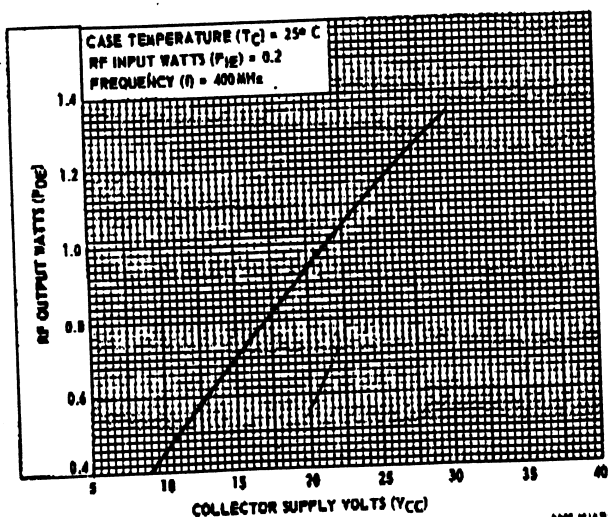
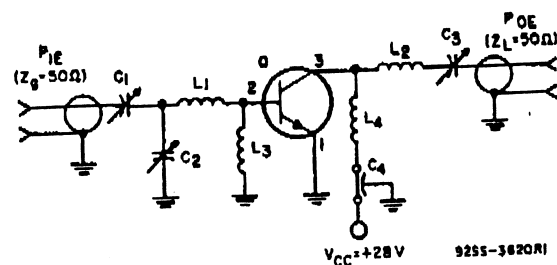


Fig. 2 - Typical Output Power vs. Collector Supply Voltage for Circuit Shown in Fig. 3



- C<sub>1</sub>: 0.9-7 pF, ARCO 400, or equivalent
- C<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>3</sub>: 1.5-20 pF, ARCO 402, or equivalent
- C<sub>4</sub>: 1,000 pF, feed through type
- L<sub>1</sub>: 2 turns No. 18 wire, 1/4 in. ID, 1/8 in. long
- L<sub>2</sub>: 3 turns No. 16 wire, 1/4 in. ID, 3/8 in. long
- L<sub>3</sub>: 0.1  $\mu H$ , rf choke
- L<sub>4</sub>: 2 turns No. 18 wire, 1/8 in. ID, 1/8 in. long
- Q: 2N5090

Fig. 3 - 400-MHz RF Amplifier Test Circuit for Measurement of Output Power