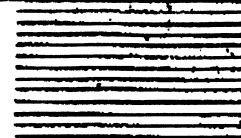


# RF POWER TRANSISTORS



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 case 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

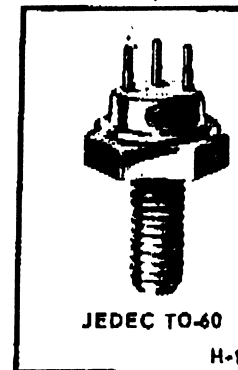
**LEAD TEMPERATURE (During soldering):**

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

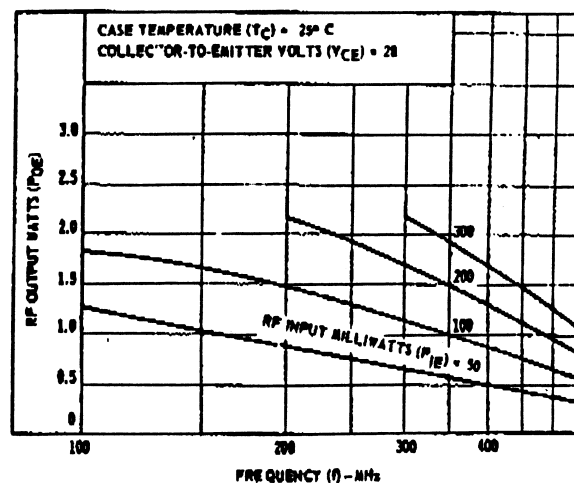


Fig. 1 - Typical Output Power vs. Frequency



Quality Semi-Conductors

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

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS					LIMITS		UNITS
		DC COLLECTOR VOLTS		DC CURRENT mA			Min.	Max.	
		$V_{CB}$	$V_{CE}$	$I_E$	$I_B$	$I_C$			
Collector-Cutoff Current	$I_{CEO}$		28		0		-	20	$\mu A$
Collector-to-Base Breakdown Voltage	$V_{(BR)CBO}$			0		0.1	55	-	V
Collector-to-Emitter Sustaining Voltage: With external base-to-emitter resistance ( $R_{BE}$ ) = 10 $\Omega$	$V_{CER(sus)}$					5	55 <sup>a</sup>	-	V
With base open	$V_{CEO(sus)}$				0	5	30	-	V
Emitter-to-Base Breakdown Voltage	$V_{(BR)EBO}$			0.1		0	8.5	-	V
Collector-to-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$				20	100	-	1.0	V
Collector-to-Base Capacitance (Measured at 1 MHz)	$C_{obo}$	30		0			-	3.5	pF
RF Power Output: As Class-C Amplifier, Unneutralized At 400MHz (See Fig. 2 & 3)	POE		28 ( $V_{CC}$ )				1.2 <sup>b</sup>	-	W
Gain-Bandwidth Product	$f_T$		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%.

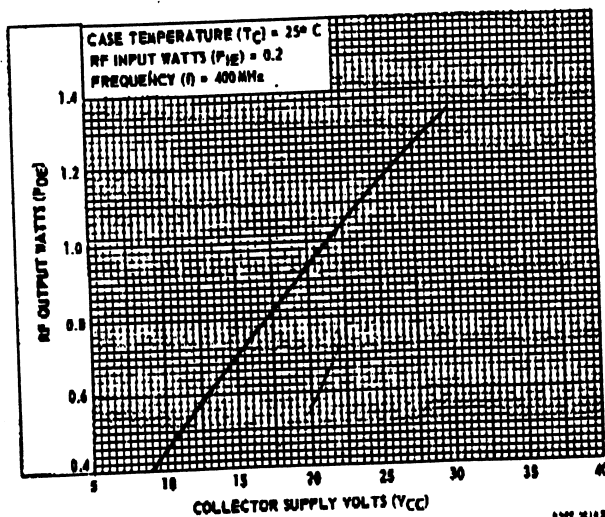
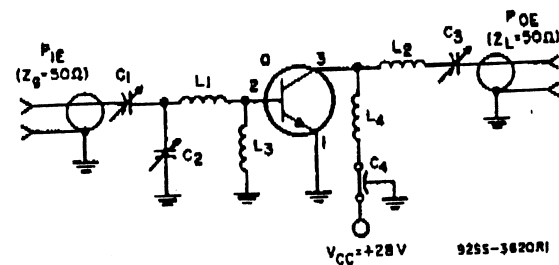


Fig. 2 - Typical Output Power vs. Collector Supply Voltage for Circuit Shown in Fig. 3



- $C_1$ : 0.9-7 pF, ARCO 400, or equivalent
- $C_2, C_3$ : 1.5-20 pF, ARCO 402, or equivalent
- $C_4$ : 1,000 pF, feed through type
- $L_1$ : 2 turns No. 18 wire, 1/4 in. ID, 1/8 in. long
- $L_2$ : 3 turns No. 16 wire, 1/4 in. ID, 3/8 in. long
- $L_3$ : 0.1  $\mu H$ , rf choke
- $L_4$ : 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

