

# Silicon Switching Transistors

PLANAR EPITAXIAL PASSIVATED



The General Electric 2N5027 and 2N5028 are epoxy encapsulated planar epitaxial passivated NPN silicon transistors primarily designed for medium current, high speed switching. The 2N5027 and 2N5028 are electrically similar to the 2N2539 and 2N2540 types. These devices are also available in an equivalent TO-18 or TO-5 pin configuration.

- Features:**
- Low Cost
  - High Speed
  - Medium Current
- Environmental Performance Comparable to Hermetic**

absolute maximum ratings: (25°C) (unless otherwise specified)

### Voltages

Collector to Base	$V_{CBO}$	60	V
Emitter to Base	$V_{EBO}$	5	V
Collector to Emitter	$V_{CEO}$	30	V
Collector to Emitter	$V_{CES}$	40	V

### Current

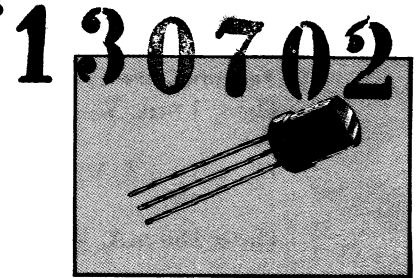
Collector (Steady State)	$I_C$	350	mA
Collector (pulsed, peak, 10 $\mu$ sec 2% duty cycle)	$I_C$	700	mA

### Dissipation

Total Power (Free Air at 25°C)*	$P_T$	320	mW
Total Power (Free Air at 65°C)*	$P_T$	185	mW

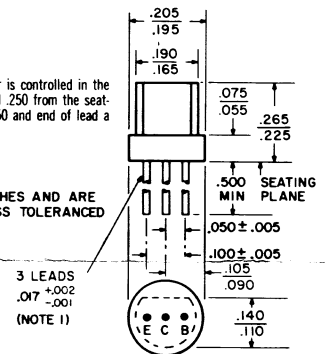
### Temperature

Storage	$T_S$	-65 to 150	°C
Operating	$T_J$	-65 to 120	°C
Lead ( $\frac{1}{16}$ " $\pm$ $\frac{1}{32}$ " from case for 10 seconds)	$T_L$	260	°C



NOTE 1: Lead diameter is controlled in the zone between .070 and .250 from the seating plane. Between .250 and end of lead a max. of .021 is held.

ALL DIMEN. IN INCHES AND ARE REFERENCE UNLESS TOLERANCED TO-98



\*Derate 3.4 mW/°C for increase in ambient temperature between 25 and 120°C.

electrical characteristics: (25°C) (unless otherwise specified)

### Static Characteristics

#### Collector-Base Reverse Current

		Min.	Typ.	Max.
( $V_{CB} = 40V, I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$			100 nA
( $V_{CB} = 40V, I_E = 0, T_A = 70^\circ C$ )	$I_{CBO}$			3.0 $\mu$ A

#### Emitter-Base Reverse Current

( $V_{EB} = 3V, I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$			50 nA
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#### Collector Reverse Current

( $V_{CE} = 25V$ )	$I_{CES}$			250 nA
( $V_{CE} = 25V, T_A = 70^\circ C$ )	$I_{CES}$			4.0 $\mu$ A

#### Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage

( $I_C = 10 \mu A, I_E = 0$ )	$V_{(BR)CBO}$	60		V
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#### Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage

( $I_C = 10 mA, I_B = 0$ )	$V_{(BR)CEO}^\dagger$	30		V
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		Min.	Typ.	Max.	
<b>Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage</b> ( $I_C = 10 \mu A, V_{BE} = 0$ )	$V_{(BR)CES}$	40			V
<b>Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage</b> ( $I_E = 10 \mu A, I_C = 0$ )	$V_{(BR)EBO}$	5			V
<b>Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage</b> ( $I_C = 150 \text{ mA}, I_B = 15 \text{ mA}$ ) ( $I_C = 500 \text{ mA}, I_B = 50 \text{ mA}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)} \dagger$ $V_{CE(sat)} \dagger$			.45 1.6	V V
<b>Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage</b> ( $I_C = 150 \text{ mA}, I_B = 15 \text{ mA}$ ) ( $I_C = 500 \text{ mA}, I_B = 50 \text{ mA}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)} \dagger$ $V_{BE(sat)} \dagger$	.7		1.3 2.6	V V
<b>DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio</b> ( $I_C = 1 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}$ )	2N5027 $h_{FE}$	20			
	2N5028 $h_{FE}$	35			
( $I_C = 10 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}$ )	2N5027 $h_{FE} \dagger$	30			
	2N5028 $h_{FE} \dagger$	50			
( $I_C = 150 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}$ )	2N5027 $h_{FE} \dagger$	50		150	
	2N5028 $h_{FE} \dagger$	100		300	
( $I_C = 500 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}$ )	2N5027 $h_{FE} \dagger$	20			
	2N5028 $h_{FE} \dagger$	30			
( $I_C = 150 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 1 \text{ V}$ )	2N5027 $h_{FE} \dagger$	20			
	2N5028 $h_{FE} \dagger$	40			

### Dynamic Characteristics

<b>Collector-Base Capacitance</b> ( $V_{CB} = 10 \text{ V}, I_E = 0, f = 1 \text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{cb}$	5	8	pF
<b>Emitter-Base Capacitance</b> ( $V_{EB} = 0.5 \text{ V}, I_C = 0, f = 1 \text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{eb}$		25	pF
<b>Small Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio</b> ( $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}, I_C = 20 \text{ mA}, f = 100 \text{ MHz}$ )	$ h_{fe}  \dagger$	2.5		

† Pulsed operation:  $\leq 300 \mu\text{sec}$ , pulse width  $\leq 2\%$  duty cycle

### Switching

		Figure 1 ( $I_C = 10 \text{ mA}, I_{B1} = -10 \text{ mA}, I_{B2} = 150 \text{ mA}$ )		Figure 2 ( $I_C = I_{B1} = -I_{B2} = -20 \text{ mA}$ )	Figure 3 ( $I_C = 10 \text{ mA}, I_{B1} = -10 \text{ mA}, I_{B2} = 150 \text{ mA}$ )	
		2N5027	2N5028	2N5027, 8	2N5027, 8	nsec
Turn-on Delay Time	$t_d$	15	15	—	—	
Rise Time	$t_r$	20	30	—	—	
Turn-on Time	$t_{on}$	30	40	—	40	
Storage Time	$t_s$	35	45	20	—	
Fall Time	$t_f$	25	35	—	—	
Turn-off Time	$t_{off}$	55	75	—	40	

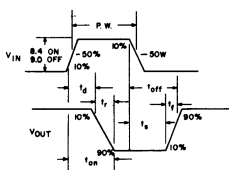
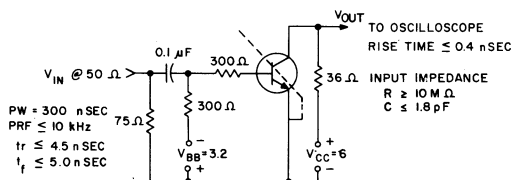


Figure 1.

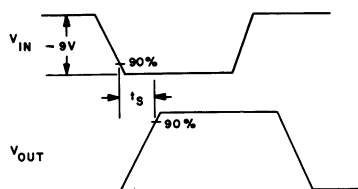
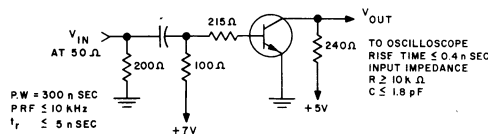


Figure 2.

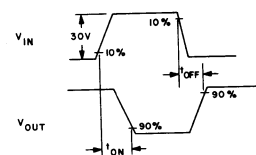
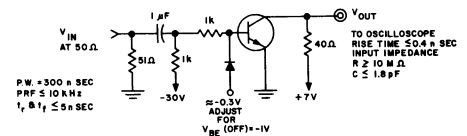


Figure 3.

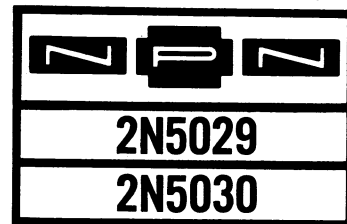


**INNOVATIONS  
IN ACTION**

**SEMICONDUCTORS**

# Silicon Switching Transistors

**PLANAR EPITAXIAL PASSIVATED**



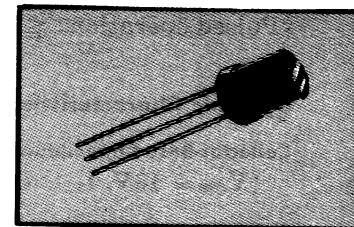
The General Electric 2N5029 and 2N5030 epoxy encapsulated planar epitaxial passivated NPN Silicon Transistors are designed primarily for high speed industrial switchings. They are electrically similar to the 2N2368 and 2N2369. These devices are also available in an equivalent TO-5 or TO-18 pin configuration.

- Features:**
- Low Cost
  - High Speed

- Environmental Performance Comparable to Hermetic

absolute maximum ratings: (25°C) (unless otherwise specified)

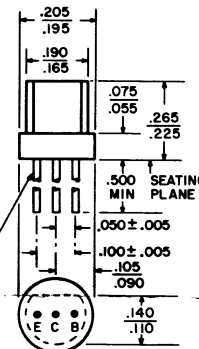
Voltages		2N5029	2N5030	
Collector to Base	$V_{CB0}$	40	30	V
Emitter to Base	$V_{EBO}$	4.5	4.0	V
Collector to Emitter	$V_{CEO}$	15	12	V
Collector to Emitter	$V_{CES}$	40	30	V
<b>Currents</b>				
Collector (Steady State)	$I_C$	200	200	mA
Collector (pulsed, peak, 10 $\mu$ sec. 2% duty cycle)	$I_C$	500	500	mA
<b>Dissipation</b>				
Total Power (Free Air at 25°C) *	$P_T$	320	320	mW
Total Power (Free Air at 65°C) *	$P_T$	185	185	mW
<b>Temperature</b>				
Storage	$T_S$	-65 to +150		°C
Operating Junction	$T_J$	-65 to +120		°C
Lead ( $\frac{1}{16}$ " $\pm$ $\frac{1}{32}$ " from case for 10 seconds).	$T_L$	260	260	°C



NOTE 1: Lead diameter is controlled in the zone between .070 and .250 from the seating plane. Between .250 and end of lead a max. of .021 is held.

ALL DIMEN. IN INCHES AND ARE REFERENCE UNLESS TOLERANCED TO-98

3 LEADS  
.017  $\pm$  .002  
-.001  
(NOTE 1)



\*Derate 3.4 mW/°C for increase in ambient temperature between 25 and 120°C.

electrical characteristics: (25°C) (unless otherwise specified)

Static Characteristics		2N5029			2N5030		
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.
<b>Emitter-Base Reverse Current</b> ( $V_{EB} = 3V, I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$			20			50 nA
<b>Collector Reverse Current</b> ( $V_{CE} = 20V$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 20V, T_A = 70^\circ C$ )	$I_{CES}$ $I_{CES}$			250 4.0			250 nA 4.0 $\mu$ A
<b>Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage</b> ( $I_C = 10\mu A, I_E = 0$ )	$V_{(BR)CBO}$	40			30		V
<b>Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage</b> ( $I_C = 10mA, I_B = 0$ )	$V_{(BR)CEO}^\dagger$	15			12		V
<b>Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage</b> ( $I_C = 10\mu A$ ).	$V_{(BR)CES}$	40			30		V
<b>Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage</b> ( $I_E = 10\mu A, I_C = 0$ )	$V_{(BR)EBO}$	4.5			4.0		V

		2N5029		2N5030		
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.
<b>Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage</b> ( $I_C = 10\text{mA}$ , $I_B = 1\text{mA}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)} \dagger$			0.25		0.25 V
<b>Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage</b> ( $I_C = 10\text{mA}$ , $I_B = 1\text{mA}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)} \dagger$	0.72		0.87	0.72	0.87 V
<b>Static Forward Current Transfer Ratio</b> ( $I_C = 10\text{mA}$ , $V_{CE} = 1\text{V}$ )	$h_{FE} \dagger$	40		120	30	
( $I_C = 100\text{mA}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{V}$ )	$h_{FE} \dagger$	20				

† Pulsed operation:  $\leq 300 \mu\text{sec}$  plus width,  $\leq 2\%$  duty cycle

### Dynamic Characteristics

<b>Collector-Base Capacitance</b> ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{V}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 1\text{MHz}$ )	$C_{cb}$			4		4 pF
<b>Emitter-Base Capacitance</b> ( $V_{EB} = 0.5\text{V}$ , $I_C = 0$ , $f = 1\text{MHz}$ )	$C_{eb}$			5		5 pF
<b>Small Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio</b> ( $V_{CE} = 10\text{mA}$ , $I_C = 10\text{mA}$ , $f = 100\text{MHz}$ )	$ h_{fe} $	5			4	

### Switching (See Figure 1)

( $I_C = 10\text{mA}$ ,  $I_{B1} = 1.0\text{mA}$ ,  $I_{B2} = 1\text{mA}$ )

Turn-on Delay Time	$t_d$		.10		10 nsec
Rise Time	$t_r$		12		14 nsec
Turn-on Time	$t_{on}$		20		22 nsec
Storage Time	$t_s$		12		14 nsec
Fall Time	$t_f$		14		16 nsec
Turn-off Time	$t_{off}$		24		28 nsec

### Typical Operation in 2N2368-9 Test Circuits

#### Turn-on Time

( $I_C = 10\text{mA}$ ,  $I_{B1} = 3\text{mA}$ ,  $I_{B2} = -1.5\text{mA}$ )  $t_{on}$  12 12 nsec

#### Storage Time

( $I_C = I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 10\text{mA}$ )  $t_s$  14 14 nsec

#### Turn-off Time

( $I_C = 10\text{mA}$ ,  $I_{B1} = 3\text{mA}$ ,  $I_{B2} = -1.5\text{mA}$ )  $t_{off}$  8 8 nsec

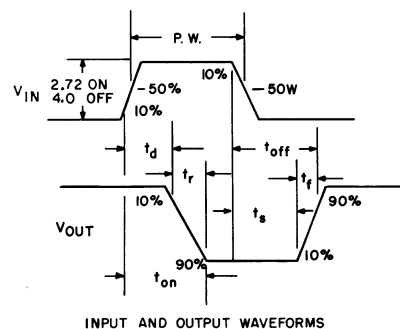
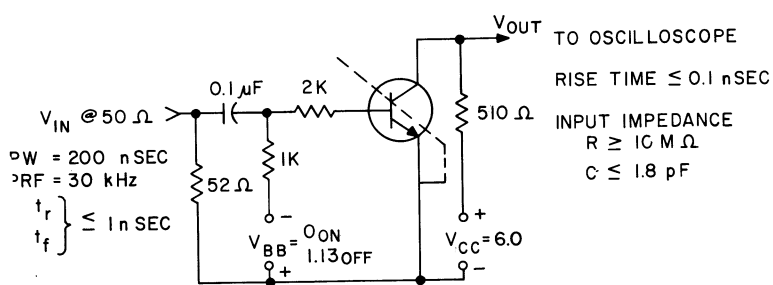


Figure 1.

Printed in U.S.A.