

TYPES 2N4398, 2N4399 P-N-P SINGLE-DIFFUSED SILICON POWER TRANSISTORS

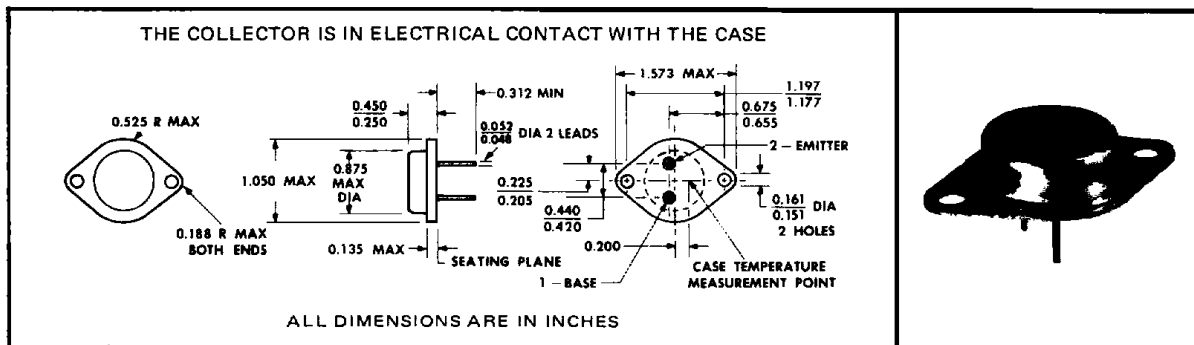
FOR POWER-AMPLIFIER AND HIGH-SPEED-SWITCHING APPLICATIONS
DESIGNED FOR COMPLEMENTARY USE WITH 2N5301, 2N5302

- 200 Watts at 25°C Case Temperature
- 30 A Rated Continuous Collector Current
- Min f_T of 4 MHz at 10 V, 1 A

TYPES 2N4398, 2N4399
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*mechanical data

The case outline is the same as JEDEC TO-3 except for lead diameter.



absolute maximum ratings at 25°C case temperature (unless otherwise noted)

	2N4398	2N4399
*Collector-Base Voltage	-40 V	-60 V
*Collector-Emitter Voltage (See Note 1)	-40 V	-60 V
*Collector-Emitter Voltage (See Note 2)	-40 V	-60 V
*Emitter-Base Voltage	← -5 V →	← -5 V →
*Continuous Collector Current	← -30 A →	← -30 A →
*Peak Collector Current (See Note 3)	← -50 A →	← -50 A →
*Continuous Base Current	← -7.5 A →	← -7.5 A →
*Peak Base Current (See Note 3)	← -15 A →	← -15 A →
Safe Operating Region at (or below) 25°C Case Temperature	See Figure 2	
*Continuous Device Dissipation at (or below) 25°C Case Temperature (See Note 4)	← 200 W →	← 200 W →
Continuous Device Dissipation at (or below) 25°C Free-Air Temperature (See Note 5)	← 5 W →	← 5 W →
*Operating Collector Junction Temperature Range	-65°C to 200°C	
*Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to 200°C	
*Lead Temperature 1/16 Inch from Case for 10 Seconds	← 235°C →	← 235°C →

- NOTES: 1. These values apply when the base-emitter voltage $V_{BE} = 1.5$ V.
 2. These values apply when the base-emitter diode is open-circuited.
 3. This value applies for $t_p \leq 0.3$ ms, duty cycle $\leq 10\%$.
 4. Derate linearly to 200°C case temperature at the rate of 1.15 W/deg.
 5. Derate linearly to 200°C free-air temperature at the rate of 28.6 mW/deg.

*Indicates JEDEC registered data

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*electrical characteristics at 25°C case temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	2N4398		2N4399		UNIT
		MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
$V_{(BR)CEO}$ Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$I_C = -200 \text{ mA}$, $I_B = 0$ See Note 6	-40		-60		V
I_{CBO} Collector Cutoff Current	$V_{CB} = -40 \text{ V}$, $I_E = 0$	-1				mA
	$V_{CB} = -60 \text{ V}$, $I_E = 0$			-1		
I_{CEO} Collector Cutoff Current	$V_{CE} = -40 \text{ V}$, $I_B = 0$	-5				mA
	$V_{CE} = -60 \text{ V}$, $I_B = 0$			-5		
I_{CEV} Collector Cutoff Current	$V_{CE} = -40 \text{ V}$, $V_{BE} = 1.5 \text{ V}$	-5				mA
	$V_{CE} = -60 \text{ V}$, $V_{BE} = 1.5 \text{ V}$			-5		
	$V_{CE} = -30 \text{ V}$, $V_{BE} = 1.5 \text{ V}$, $T_C = 150^\circ \text{C}$	-10		-10		
I_{EBO} Emitter Cutoff Current	$V_{EB} = -5 \text{ V}$, $I_C = 0$	-5		-5		mA
h_{FE} Static Forward Current Transfer Ratio	$V_{CE} = -2 \text{ V}$, $I_C = -1 \text{ A}$	40		40		
	$V_{CE} = -4 \text{ V}$, $I_C = -15 \text{ A}$	15	60	15	60	
	$V_{CE} = -4 \text{ V}$, $I_C = -30 \text{ A}$	5		5		
V_{BE} Base-Emitter Voltage	$I_B = -1.5 \text{ A}$, $I_C = -15 \text{ A}$	-1.85		-1.85		V
	$V_{CE} = -2 \text{ V}$, $I_C = -15 \text{ A}$	-1.7		-1.7		
	$V_{CE} = -4 \text{ V}$, $I_C = -30 \text{ A}$	-3		-3		
$V_{CE(sat)}$ Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$I_B = -1 \text{ A}$, $I_C = -10 \text{ A}$	-0.75		-0.75		V
	$I_B = -1.5 \text{ A}$, $I_C = -15 \text{ A}$	-1		-1		
	$I_B = -6 \text{ A}$, $I_C = -30 \text{ A}$	-4		-4		
h_{fe} Small-Signal Common-Emitter Forward Current Transfer Ratio	$V_{CE} = -10 \text{ V}$, $I_C = -1 \text{ A}$, $f = 1 \text{ kHz}$	40		40		
$ h_{fe} $ Small-Signal Common-Emitter Forward Current Transfer Ratio	$V_{CE} = -10 \text{ V}$, $I_C = -1 \text{ A}$, $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	4		4		

NOTES: 6. These parameters must be measured using pulse techniques, $t_p = 300 \mu\text{s}$, duty cycle $\leq 2\%$.

7. These parameters are measured with voltage-sensing contacts separate from the current-carrying contacts.

thermal characteristics

PARAMETER	MAX	UNIT
θ_{J-C} Junction-to-Case Thermal Resistance	0.875	deg/W
θ_{J-A} Junction-to-Free-Air Thermal Resistance	35	

*switching characteristics at 25°C case temperature

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS†	MAX	UNIT
t_r Rise Time	$I_C = -10 \text{ A}$, $I_{B(1)} = -1 \text{ A}$, $V_{BE(off)} = 2 \text{ V}$, $R_L = 3 \Omega$, See Figure 1	0.4	μs
t_s Storage Time	$I_C = -10 \text{ A}$, $I_{B(1)} = -1 \text{ A}$, $I_{B(2)} = 1 \text{ A}$, $R_L = 3 \Omega$, See Figure 2	1.5	
t_f Fall Time		0.6	

† Voltage and current values shown are nominal; exact values vary slightly with transistor parameters.

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*PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

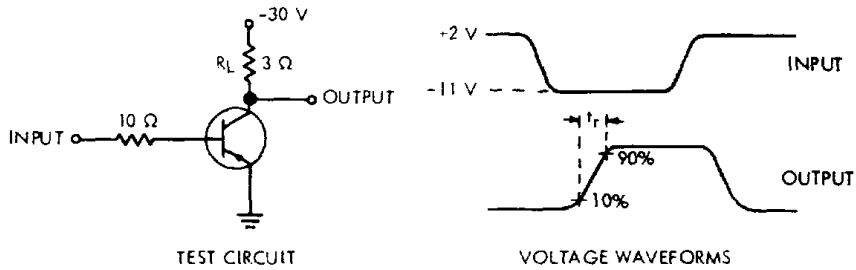


FIGURE 1 – RISE TIME

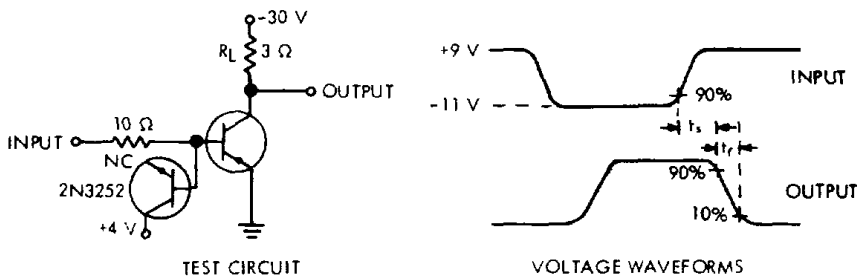


FIGURE 2 – STORAGE AND FALL TIMES

- NOTES: a. The input waveforms have the following characteristics: $t_r \leq 20$ ns, $t_f \leq 20$ ns, $t_p = 10$ μ s to 100 μ s, duty cycle $\leq 2\%$.
 b. Waveforms are monitored on an oscilloscope with the following characteristics: $t_r \leq 20$ ns, $R_{in} \geq 10$ k Ω , $C_{in} \leq 11.5$ pF.
 c. Resistors must be noninductive types.
 d. The d-c power supplies may require additional bypassing in order to minimize ringing.

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MAXIMUM SAFE OPERATING REGION

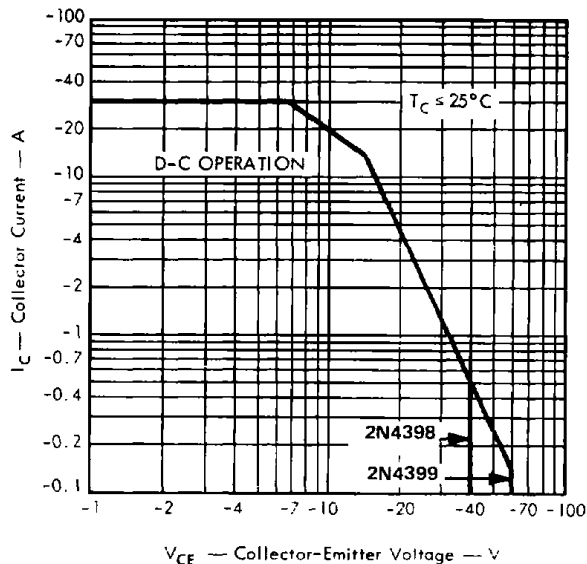


FIGURE 3

TYPES 2N4398, 2N4399

P-N-P SINGLE-DIFFUSED SILICON POWER TRANSISTORS

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

STATIC FORWARD CURRENT TRANSFER RATIO
vs
COLLECTOR CURRENT

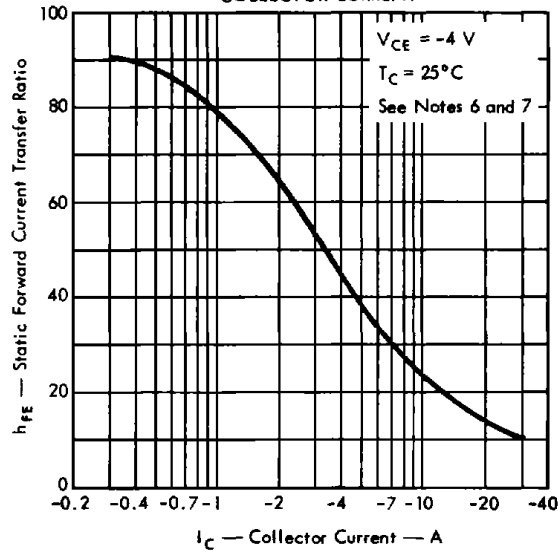


FIGURE 4

BASE-EMITTER VOLTAGE
vs
COLLECTOR CURRENT

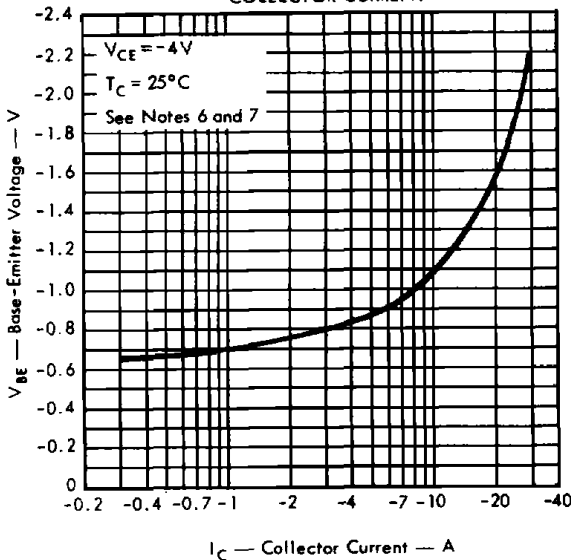


FIGURE 5

COLLECTOR-EMITTER SATURATION VOLTAGE
vs
COLLECTOR CURRENT

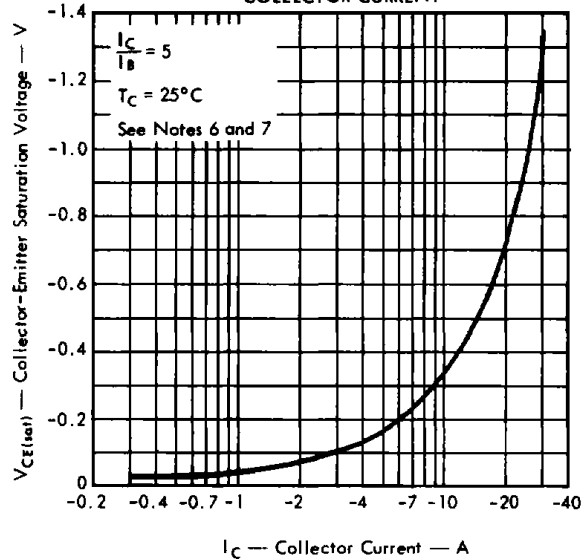


FIGURE 6

NOTES: 6. These parameters must be measured using pulse techniques. $t_p = 300 \mu s$, duty cycle $\leq 2\%$.

7. These parameters are measured with voltage-sensing contacts separate from the current-carrying contacts.