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MPS3904

General Purpose Transistor

NPN Silicon

ON Semiconductor®

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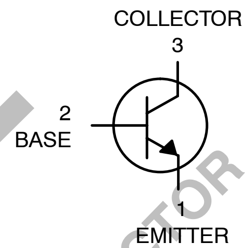
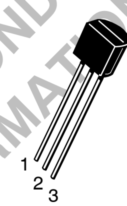




CASE 29−11, STYLE 1
TO−92 (TO−226AA)

ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Shipping
MPS3904	TO−92	5000 Units/Bulk

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector−Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	40	Vdc
Collector−Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	60	Vdc
Emitter−Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	6.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	I_C	200	mAdc
Total Device Dissipation @ T_A = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P_D	625 5.0	mW mW/°C
Total Power Dissipation @ T_A = 60°C	P_D	450	mW
Total Device Dissipation @ T_C = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P_D	1.5 12	Watts mW/°C
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	T_J, T_{stg}	−55 to +150	°C

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	200	°C/W
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	83.3	°C/W

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTICS				
Collector−Emitter Breakdown Voltage(1) (I_C = 1.0 mAdc, I_B = 0)	$V_{(BR)CEO}$	40	—	Vdc
Collector−Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10 μAdc, I_E = 0)	$V_{(BR)CBO}$	60	—	Vdc
Emitter−Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 10 μAdc, I_C = 0)	$V_{(BR)EBO}$	6.0	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 30 Vdc, $V_{EB(off)}$ = 3.0 Vdc)	I_{CEX}	—	50	nAdc
Base Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 30 Vdc, $V_{EB(off)}$ = 3.0 Vdc)	I_{BL}	—	50	nAdc

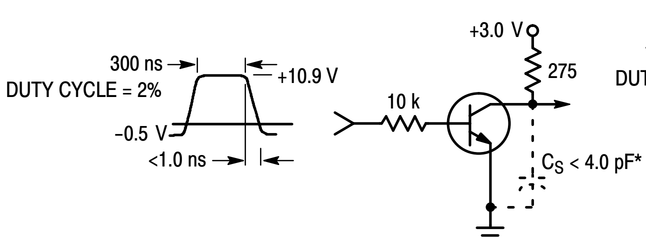
1. Pulse Test: Pulse Width ≤ 300 μs, Duty Cycle ≤ 2.0%.

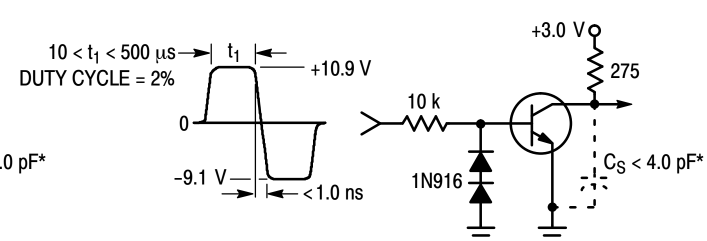
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted) (Continued)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
ON CHARACTERISTICS[(1)]				
DC Current Gain	h_{FE}			—
(I_C = 0.1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1.0 Vdc)		40	—	
(I_C = 1.0 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1.0 Vdc)		70	—	
(I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1.0 Vdc)		100	300	
(I_C = 50 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1.0 Vdc)		60	—	
(I_C = 100 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1.0 Vdc)		30	—	
Collector−Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$			Vdc
(I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1.0 mAdc)		—	0.2	
(I_C = 50 mAdc, I_B = 5.0 mAdc)		—	0.3	
Base−Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{BE(sat)}$			Vdc
(I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1.0 mAdc)		0.65	0.85	
(I_C = 50 mAdc, I_B = 5.0 mAdc)		—	1.1	
SMALL−SIGNAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Current−Gain — Bandwidth Product (I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 20 Vdc, f = 100 MHz)	f_T	300	—	MHz
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 5.0 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 1.0 MHz)	C_{obo}	—	4.0	pF
Input Capacitance (V_{EB} = 0.5 Vdc, I_C = 0, f = 1.0 MHz)	C_{ibo}	—	8.0	pF
Input Impedance (I_C = 1.0 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, f = 1.0 kHz)	h_{ie}	1.0	10	kΩ
Voltage Feedback Ratio (I_C = 1.0 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, f = 1.0 kHz)	h_{re}	0.5	8.0	X 10^{-4}
Small−Signal Current Gain (I_C = 1.0 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, f = 1.0 kHz)	h_{fe}	100	400	—
Output Admittance (I_C = 1.0 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, f = 1.0 kHz)	h_{oe}	1.0	40	μmhos
Noise Figure (I_C = 100 μAdc, V_{CE} = 5.0 Vdc, R_S = 1.0 kΩ, f = 1.0 kHz)	NF	—	5.0	dB
SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS				
Delay Time (V_{CC} = 3.0 Vdc, $V_{BE(off)}$ = −0.5 Vdc, I_C = 10 mAdc, I_{B1} = 1.0 mAdc)	t_d	—	35	ns
Rise Time (V_{CC} = 3.0 Vdc, $V_{BE(off)}$ = −0.5 Vdc, I_C = 10 mAdc, I_{B1} = 1.0 mAdc)	t_r	—	50	ns
Storage Time (V_{CC} = 3.0 Vdc, I_C = 10 mAdc, I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 1.0 mAdc)	t_s	—	900	ns
Fall Time (V_{CC} = 3.0 Vdc, I_C = 10 mAdc, I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 1.0 mAdc)	t_f	—	90	ns

1. Pulse Test: Pulse Width ≤ 300 μs, Duty Cycle ≤ 2.0%.

EQUIVALENT SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUITS





*Total shunt capacitance of test jig and connectors

Figure 1. Turn−On Time **Figure 2. Turn−Off Time**

TYPICAL NOISE CHARACTERISTICS

(V_{CE} = 5.0 Vdc, T_A = 25°C)

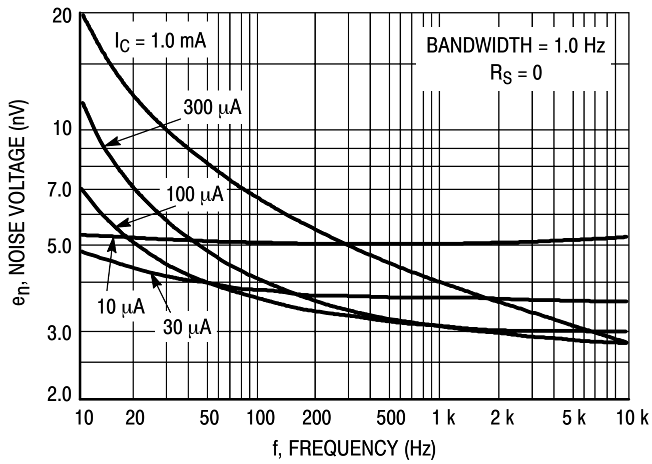


Figure 3. Noise Voltage

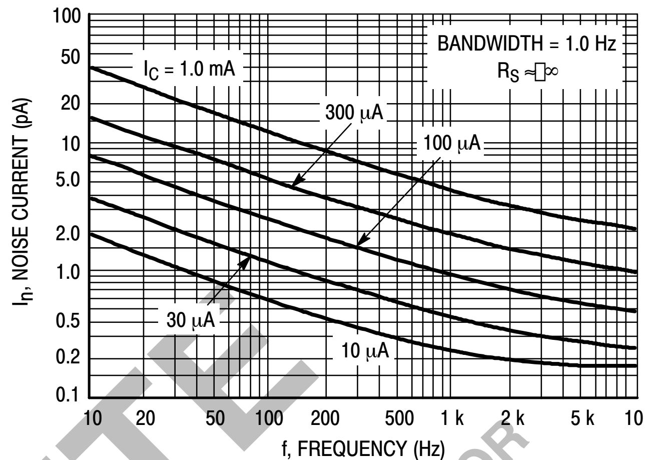


Figure 4. Noise Current

NOISE FIGURE CONTOURS

(V_{CE} = 5.0 Vdc, T_A = 25°C)

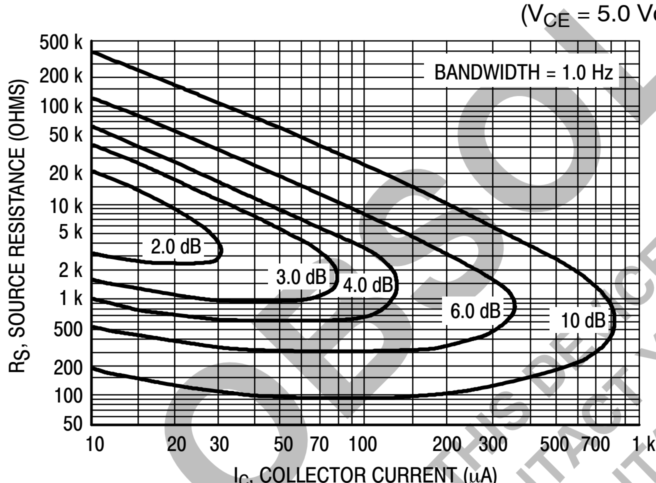


Figure 5. Narrow Band, 100 Hz

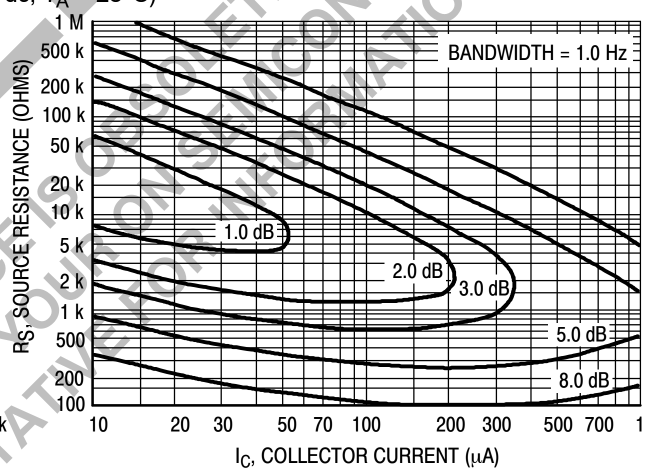


Figure 6. Narrow Band, 1.0 kHz

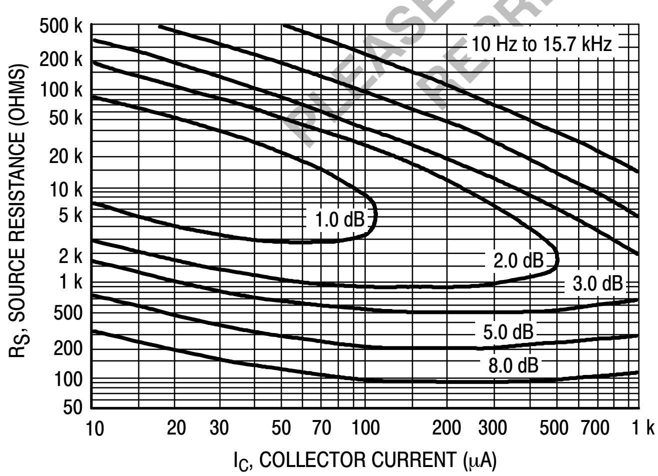


Figure 7. Wideband

Noise Figure is defined as:

$$NF = 20 \log_{10} \left(\frac{e_n{}^2 + 4KTR_S + I_n{}^2 R_S{}^2}{4KTR_S} \right)^{1/2}$$

e_n = Noise Voltage of the Transistor referred to the input. (Figure 3)
I_n = Noise Current of the Transistor referred to the input. (Figure 4)
K = Boltzman's Constant (1.38×10^{-23} j/°K)
T = Temperature of the Source Resistance (°K)
R_S = Source Resistance (Ohms)

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

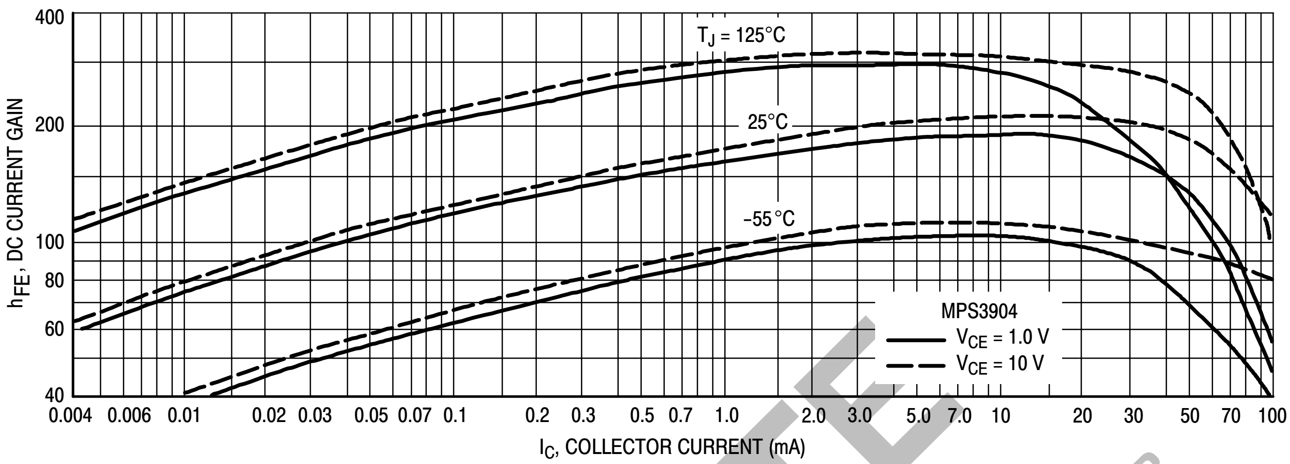


Figure 8. DC Current Gain

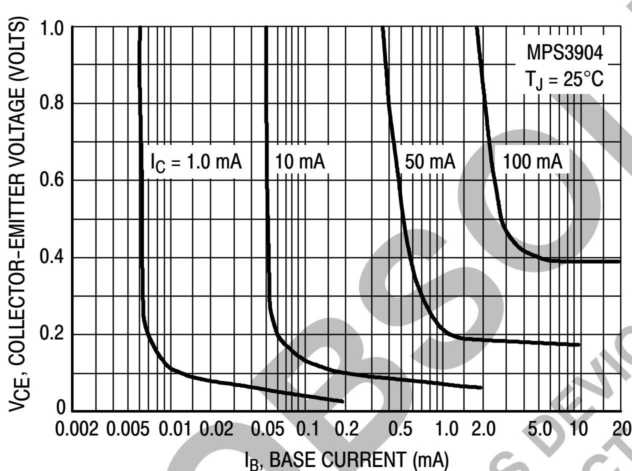


Figure 9. Collector Saturation Region

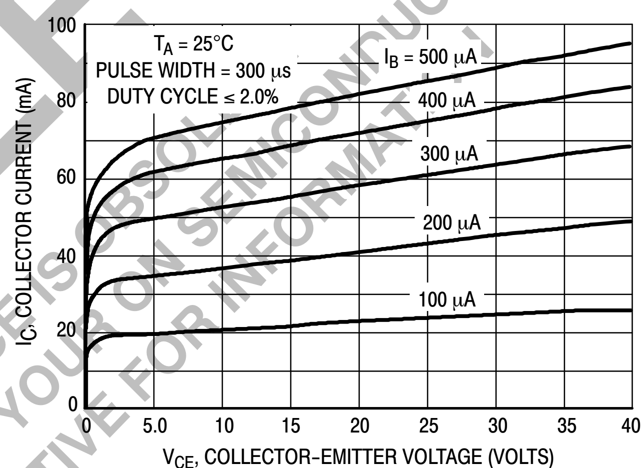


Figure 10. Collector Characteristics

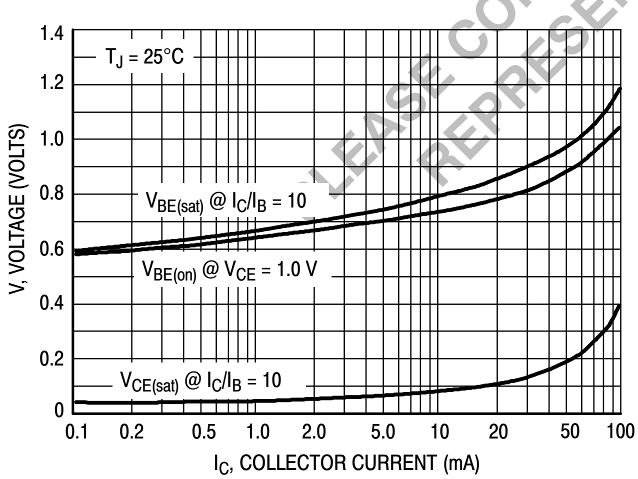


Figure 11. "On" Voltages

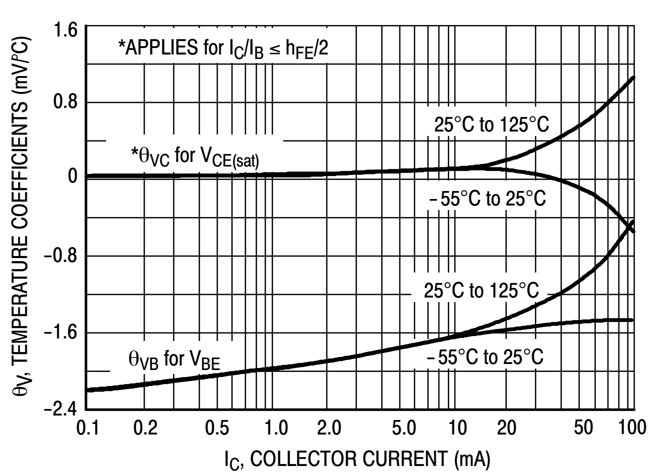


Figure 12. Temperature Coefficients

TYPICAL DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

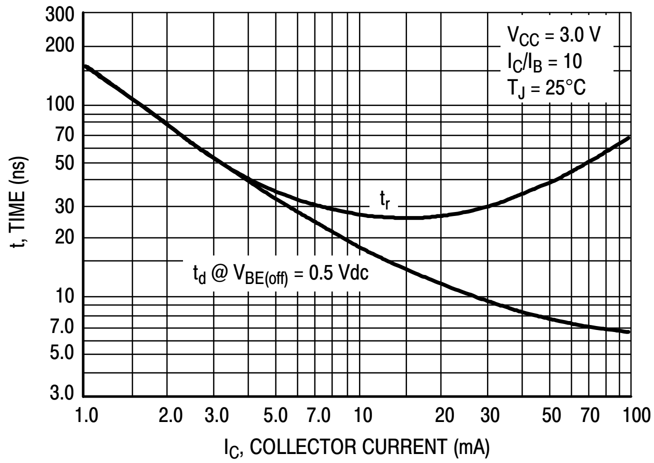


Figure 13. Turn−On Time

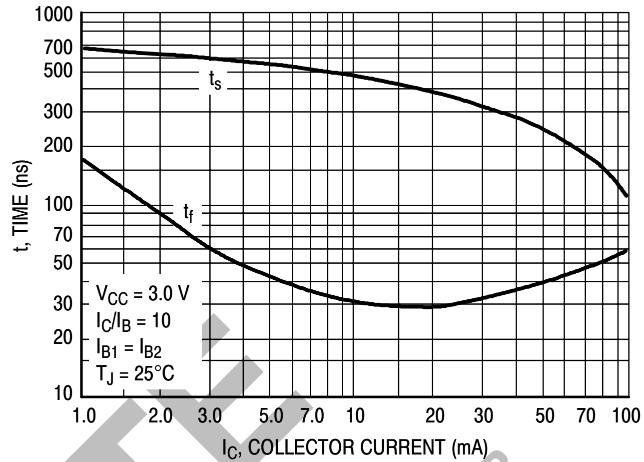


Figure 14. Turn−Off Time

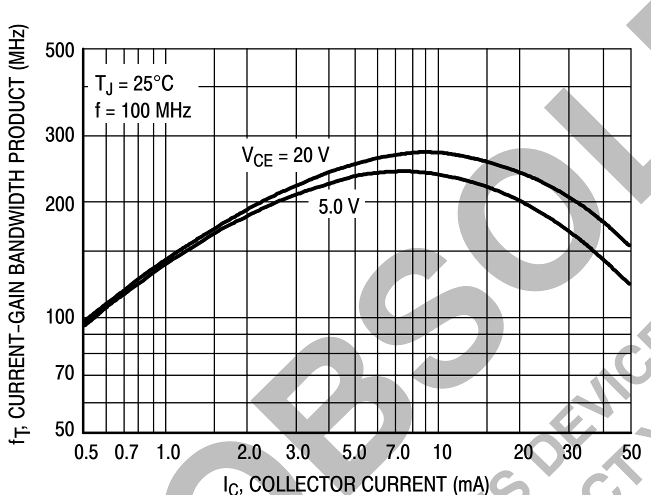


Figure 15. Current−Gain — Bandwidth Product

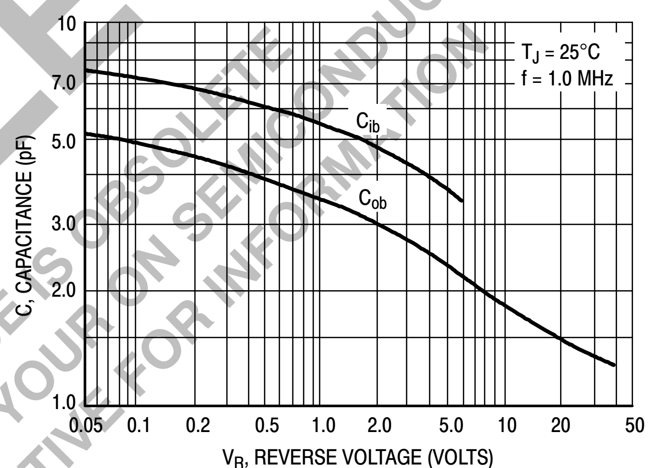


Figure 16. Capacitance

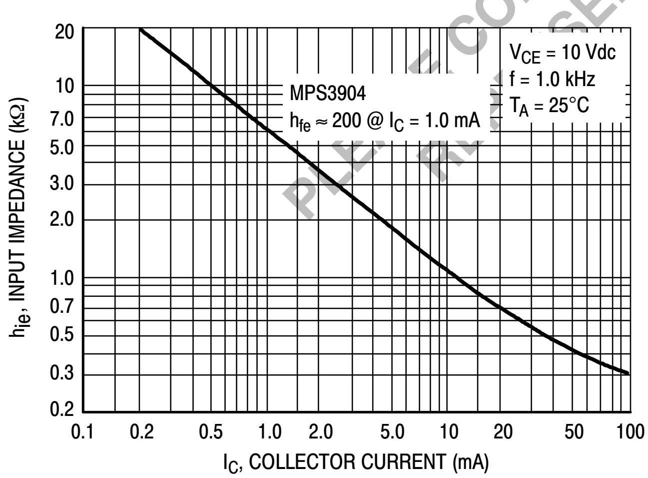


Figure 17. Input Impedance

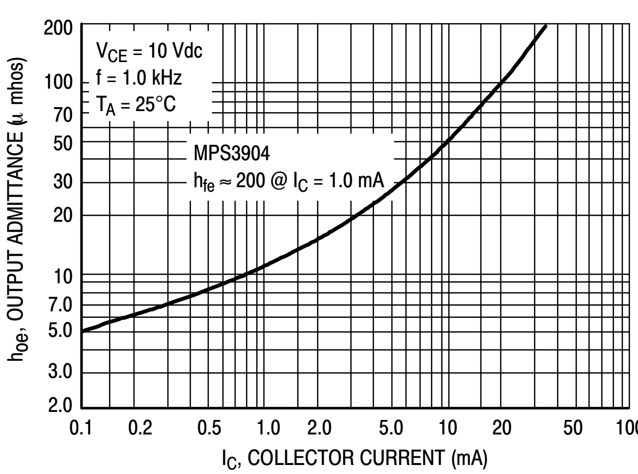


Figure 18. Output Admittance

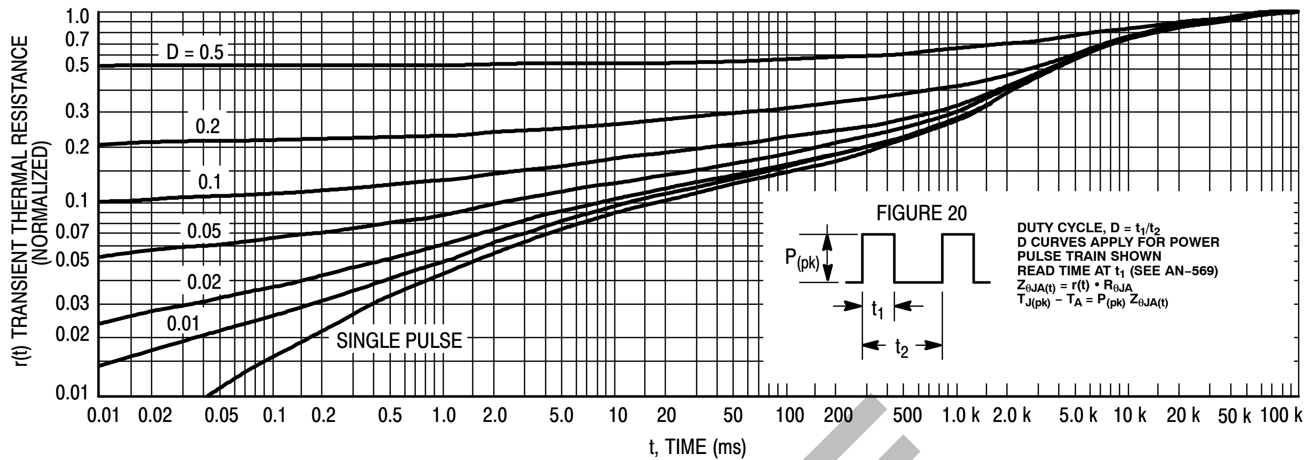


Figure 19. Thermal Response

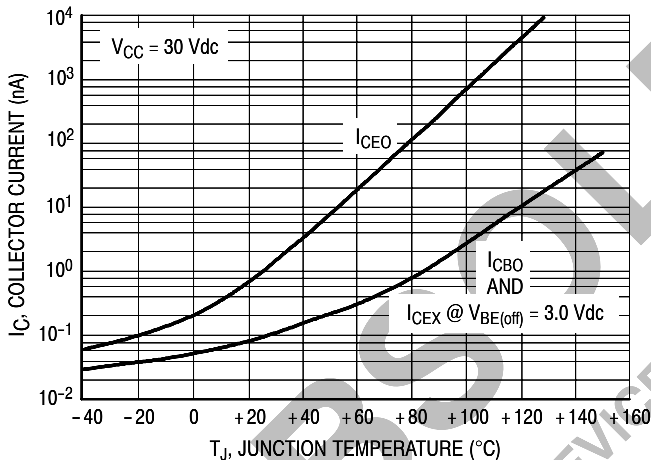


Figure 21.

DESIGN NOTE: USE OF THERMAL RESPONSE DATA

A train of periodical power pulses can be represented by the model as shown in Figure 20. Using the model and the device thermal response the normalized effective transient thermal resistance of Figure 19 was calculated for various duty cycles.

To find $Z_{\theta JA(t)}$, multiply the value obtained from Figure 19 by the steady state value $R_{\theta JA}$.

Example:

The MPS3904 is dissipating 2.0 watts peak under the following conditions:

$t_1 = 1.0$ ms, $t_2 = 5.0$ ms. (D = 0.2)

Using Figure 19 at a pulse width of 1.0 ms and D = 0.2, the reading of r(t) is 0.22.

The peak rise in junction temperature is therefore

$\Delta T = r(t) \times P_{(pk)} \times R_{\theta JA} = 0.22 \times 2.0 \times 200 = 88°C.$

For more information, see ON Semiconductor Application Note AN569/D, available from the Literature Distribution Center or on our website at **www.onsemi.com**.

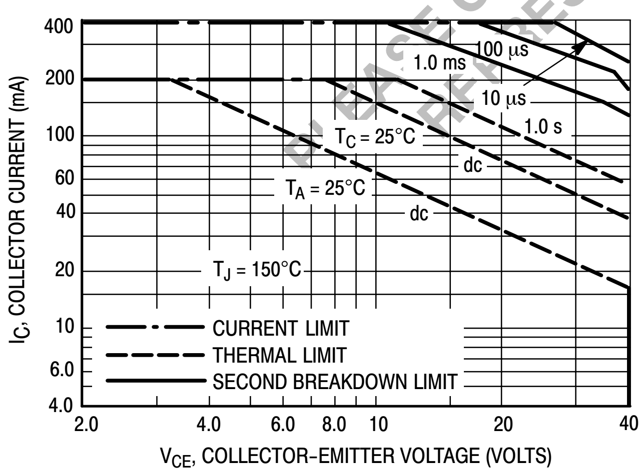


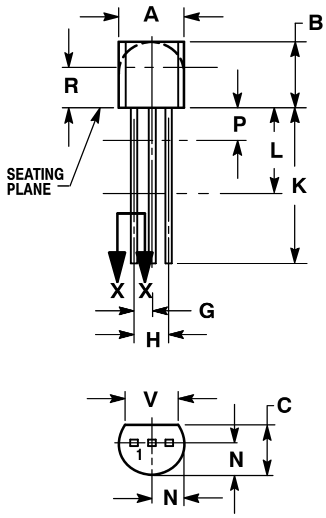
Figure 22.

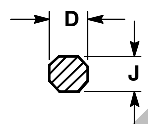
The safe operating area curves indicate I_C-V_{CE} limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation. Collector load lines for specific circuits must fall below the limits indicated by the applicable curve.

The data of Figure 22 is based upon $T_{J(pk)} = 150°C$; T_C or T_A is variable depending upon conditions. Pulse curves are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided $T_{J(pk)} \leq 150°C$. $T_{J(pk)}$ may be calculated from the data in Figure 19. At high case or ambient temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

TO−92 (TO−226)
CASE 29−11
ISSUE AL





SECTION X−X

NOTES:
1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.
3. CONTOUR OF PACKAGE BEYOND DIMENSION R IS UNCONTROLLED.
4. LEAD DIMENSION IS UNCONTROLLED IN P AND BEYOND DIMENSION K MINIMUM.

DIM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.175	0.205	4.45	5.20
B	0.170	0.210	4.32	5.33
C	0.125	0.165	3.18	4.19
D	0.016	0.021	0.407	0.533
G	0.045	0.055	1.15	1.39
H	0.095	0.105	2.42	2.66
J	0.015	0.020	0.39	0.50
K	0.500	---	12.70	---
L	0.250	---	6.35	---
N	0.080	0.105	2.04	2.66
P	---	0.100	---	2.54
R	0.115	---	2.93	---
V	0.135	---	3.43	---

STYLE 1:
PIN 1. EMITTER
2. BASE
3. COLLECTOR

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