



RF Power Transistors

2N3478



JEDEC TO-72

H-1299

SILICON N-P-N EPITAXIAL PLANAR TRANSISTOR

For VHF/UHF Applications
in Industrial and Commercial Equipment

Features:

- high gain-bandwidth product – $f_T = 900 \text{ MHz typ.}$
- low noise figure $\text{NF} = 5 \text{ dB typ. at } 470 \text{ MHz}$, $4.5 \text{ dB max. at } 200 \text{ MHz}$, $2.5 \text{ dB typ. at } 60 \text{ MHz}$
- high unneutralized power gain $G_{pe} = 11.5 \text{ dB min. at } 200 \text{ MHz}$
- hermetically sealed four-lead package
- all active elements insulated from case
- low collector-to-base feedback capacitance, $C_{cb} 0.7 \text{ pF max.}$

RCA-2N3478 is an epitaxial planar transistor of the silicon n-p-n type with characteristics which make it extremely useful as a general purpose rf amplifier at frequencies up to 470 MHz. These characteristics include an exceptionally low noise figure at high frequencies, low leakage current, and a high gain-bandwidth product.

The 2N3478 utilizes a hermetically sealed four-lead package in which active elements of the transistor are insulated from the case. The case may be grounded by means of a fourth lead in applications requiring minimum feedback capacitance, shielding of the device, or both.

TERMINAL CONNECTIONS

- Lead 1 – Emitter
- Lead 2 – Base
- Lead 3 – Collector
- Lead 4 – Connected to case

Maximum Ratings, Absolute-Maximum Values:

Collector-to-Base Voltage, V_{CBO}	30 max.	V
Collector-to-Emitter Voltage, V_{CEO}	15 max.	V
Emitter-to-Base Voltage, V_{EBO}	2 max.	V
Collector Current, I_C	limited by dissipation	
Transistor Dissipation, PT :		
at ambient { up to 25°C	200 max.	mW
temperatures { above 25°C	See Fig. I	

Temperature Range:

Storage and Operating (Junction) -65 to 200 $^\circ\text{C}$

Lead Temperature (During Soldering):

At distances not closer than $1/32''$ to seating surface for 10 seconds max. 265 max. $^\circ\text{C}$

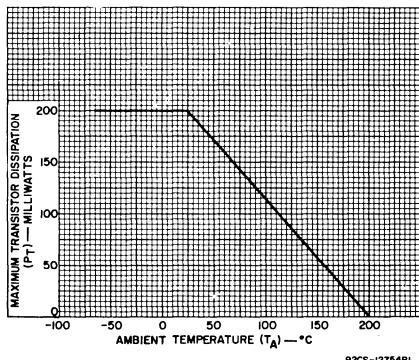


Fig. 1 - Rating chart for type 2N3478

92CS-12754RI

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS, At an Ambient Temperature, (T_A) of $25^\circ C$

Characteristics	Symbols	TEST CONDITIONS			LIMITS			Units	
		Frequency f	DC Collector-to-Emitter Voltage V_{CE}	DC Collector Current I_C	Type 2N3478				
		MHz	V	mA	Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Collector-Cutoff Current ($V_{CB} = 1$ V, $I_E = 0$)	I_{CBO}				-	-	0.02	μA	
Collector-to-Base Breakdown Voltage ($I_E = 0$)	BV_{CBO}			0.001	30	-	-	V	
Collector-to-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	BV_{CEO}			0.001	15	-	-	V	
Emitter-to-Base Breakdown Voltage ($I_E = -0.001$ mA)	BV_{EBO}			0	2	-	-	V	
Static Forward-Current Transfer Ratio	h_{FE}		8	2	25	-	150		
Magnitude of Small-Signal Forward-Current Transfer Ratio	h_{fe}^a	100	8	2	7.5	9	16		
Collector-to-Base Feedback Capacitance ($V_{CB} = 10$ V, $I_E = 0$)	C_{cb}^b	0.1 to 1			-	-	0.7	pF	
Small-Signal, Common-Emitter Power Gain in Unneutralized Amplifier Circuit (See Fig.4)	G_{pe}^a	200	8	2	11.5	-	17	dB	
Small-Signal, Common-Emitter Power Gain in Neutralized Amplifier Circuit	G_{pe}^a, c	470	6	1.5	-	12	-	dB	
UHF Noise Figure	NF^a, c	470	6	1.5	-	5	-	dB	
VHF Noise Figure (See Fig.4)	NF^a NF^a, d	200 60	8 8	2 1	-	2.5	4.5 -	dB dB	

^a Fourth lead (case) grounded.^b C_{cb} is a three terminal measurement of the collector-to-base capacitance with the emitter and case connected to the guard terminal.^c Source Resistance, $R_S = 50$ ohms.^d Source Resistance, $R_S = 400$ ohms.

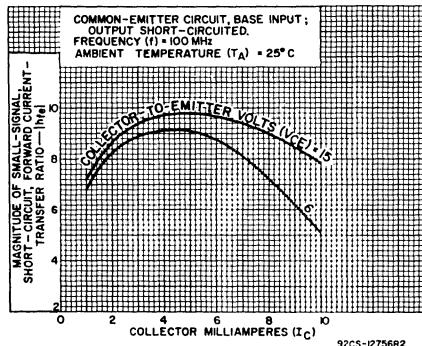


Fig. 2—Typical small-signal beta characteristics for type 2N3478

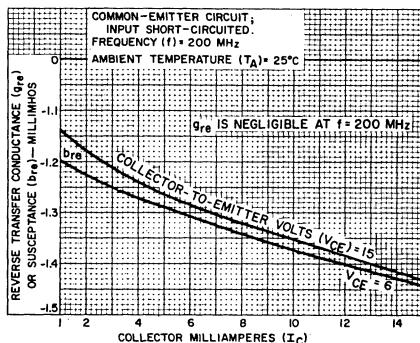


Fig. 3—Reverse transadmittance (Y_{re})

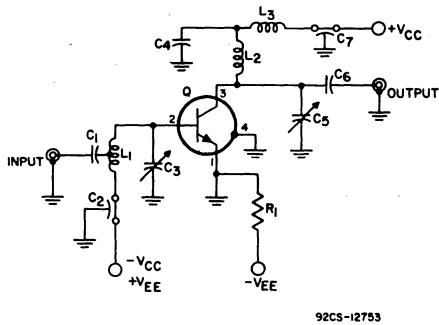


Fig. 4—200 MHz power gain and noise figure test circuit for type 2N3478

$C_1, C_4 = 510 \text{ pF}$
 $C_2, C_7 = 2300 \text{ pF}$
 $C_3, C_5 = 2.25 \text{ pF}$
 $C_6 = 10 \text{ pF}$
 $R_1 = 2000 \text{ ohms}$
 $Q = 2N3478$

$L_1 = \frac{1}{2} \text{ Turn } \#14 \text{ Formvar } \bullet \text{ center tapped}$

Length₁, $\ell_1 = 2 \text{ inches}$

$L_2 = \frac{1}{2} \text{ Turn } \#14 \text{ Formvar } \bullet$

Length₂, $\ell_2 = 1 \frac{1}{2} \text{ inches}$

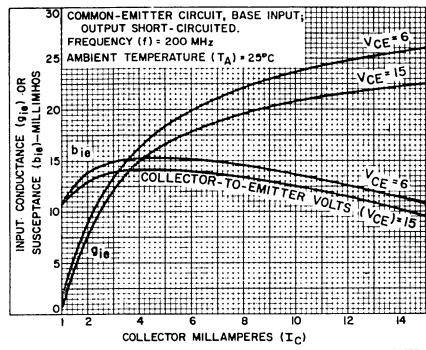
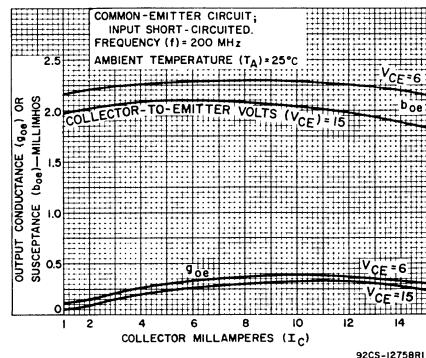
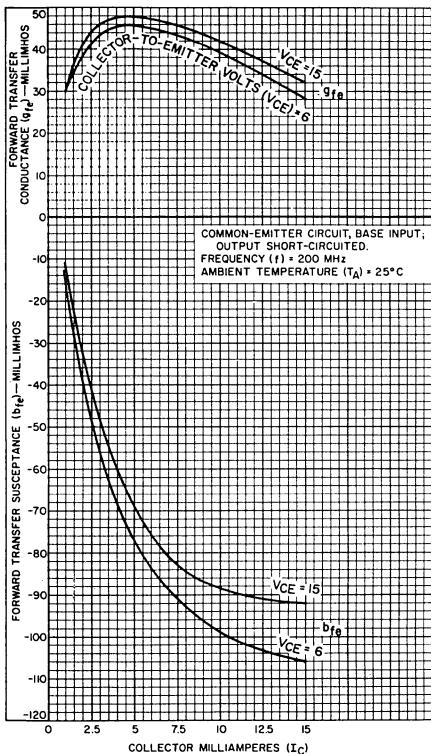
$L_3 = 1 \mu\text{H RF choke}$

Source (Generator) Resistance

$R_g = 50 \text{ ohms}$

Load Resistance $R_L = 50 \text{ ohms}$

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Fig. 5—Input admittance (y_{ie})Fig. 6—Output admittance (y_{oe})Fig. 7—Forward transadmittance (y_{fe})

TERMINAL DIAGRAM Bottom View

