

# 2N5241 (SILICON)

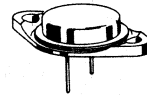
## HIGH VOLTAGE NPN SILICON TRANSISTOR

... designed for use in high-voltage switching regulators, inverters, converters and line operated amplifiers.

- High Collector-Emitter Voltage – 400 Volts
- DC Current Gain –  
 $h_{FE} = 10$  (Min) @  $I_C = 3.5$  Adc
- Low Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage –  
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 0.7$  Vdc (Max) @  $I_C = 2.5$  Adc
- Switching Times – @  $I_C = 2.5$  Adc  
 $t_{on} = 0.8 \mu s$  (Max)  
 $t_{off} = 1.7 \mu s$  (Max)

**5.0 AMPERE  
POWER TRANSISTOR  
NPN SILICON**

**400 VOLTS  
125 WATTS**



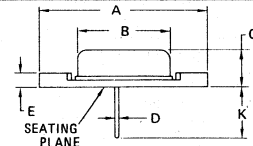
### \*MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	400	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	400	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0	Vdc
Collector Current – Continuous	$I_C$	5.0	Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	2.0	Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 62.5^\circ C$ Derate above $62.5^\circ C$	$P_D$	125 1.43	Watts W/ $^\circ C$
Operating Junction Temperature Range	$T_J$	-65 to +150	$^\circ C$
Storage Temperature Range	$T_{stg}$	-65 to +200	$^\circ C$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

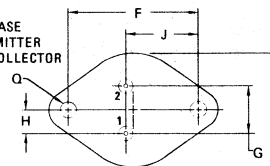
Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	0.7	$^\circ C/W$

\*Indicates JEDEC Registered Data



STYLE 1:

PIN 1: BASE  
2: EMITTER  
CASE: COLLECTOR



NOTE:

1. DIM "Q" IS DIA.

DIM	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	—	39.37	—	1.550
B	—	22.23	—	0.875
C	6.35	11.43	0.250	0.450
D	0.97	1.09	0.038	0.043
E	—	3.43	—	0.135
F	29.90	30.40	1.177	1.197
G	10.67	11.18	0.420	0.440
H	5.21	5.72	0.205	0.225
J	16.64	17.15	0.655	0.675
K	11.18	12.19	0.440	0.480
Q	3.84	4.09	0.151	0.161
R	—	26.67	—	1.050

CASE 11-03

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 100 \text{ mA dc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CE0(sus)}$	325	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 400 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	—	2.5	mA dc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 400 \text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 400 \text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEX}$	— —	0.5 5.0	mA dc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	2.0	mA dc
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 2.5 \text{ A dc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 3.5 \text{ A dc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	15 10	35 —	—
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 2.5 \text{ A dc}$ , $I_B = 0.5 \text{ A dc}$ ) ( $I_C = 5.0 \text{ A dc}$ , $I_B = 1.0 \text{ A dc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	0.7 2.5	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 2.5 \text{ A dc}$ , $I_B = 0.5 \text{ A dc}$ ) ( $I_C = 5.0 \text{ A dc}$ , $I_B = 1.0 \text{ A dc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	— —	1.5 2.0	Vdc
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Current-Gain-Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 0.2 \text{ A dc}$ , $V_{CE} = 12 \text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	2.5	—	MHz
<b>SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Turn-On Time ( $V_{CC} = 125 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 2.5 \text{ A dc}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.25 \text{ A dc}$ )	$t_{on}$	—	0.8	$\mu\text{s}$
Turn-Off Time ( $V_{CC} = 125 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 2.5 \text{ A dc}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.25 \text{ A dc}$ , $I_{B2} = 0.5 \text{ A dc}$ )	$t_{off}$	—	1.7	$\mu\text{s}$
Pulse Energy Test ( $V_{CC} = 200 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0.3 \text{ A dc}$ , $t_p = 5.0 \text{ ms}$ , Duty Cycle = 1.0%)	—	300	—	mJ

**FIGURE 1 — COLLECTOR-EMITTER SUSTAINING VOLTAGE TEST CIRCUIT AND WAVEFORM**

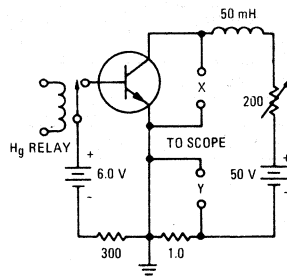
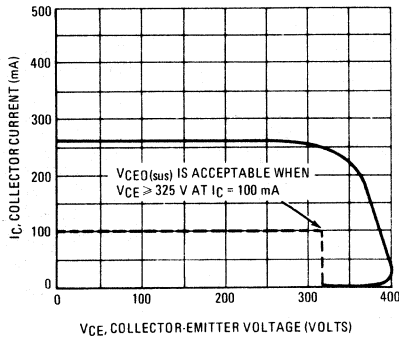
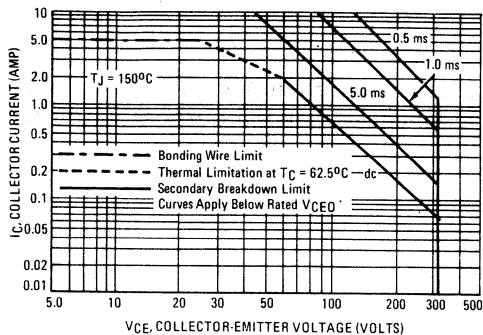


FIGURE 2 – ACTIVE-REGION SAFE OPERATING AREA



There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 1 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ . At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown. (See AN-415)

FIGURE 3 – DC CURRENT GAIN

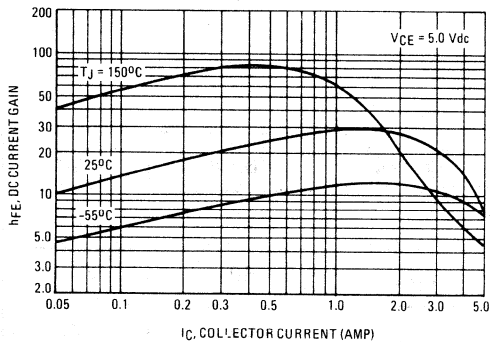


FIGURE 4 – "ON" VOLTAGES

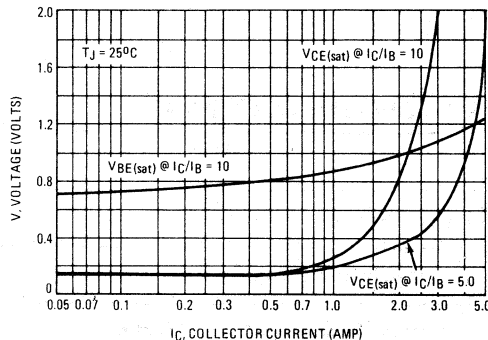


FIGURE 5 – SWITCHING CIRCUIT

