

# 2N6256 (SILICON)

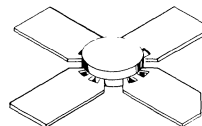
## The RF Line

### NPN SILICON RF POWER TRANSISTOR

... designed for 12.5 Volt, VHF/UHF large signal Amplifier/Multiplier applications required in industrial and commercial FM equipment operating to 520 MHz.

- Specified 12.5 Volt, 470 MHz Characteristics  
Power Output = 0.5 Watts  
Minimum Gain = 7.0 dB  
Efficiency = 60%
- Characterized with series equivalent large signal impedance parameters
- Driver for 2N5944 and 2N5945 UHF amplifiers
- Capable of withstanding severe load mismatch

0.5 WATT – 470 MHz  
RF POWER  
TRANSISTOR  
NPN SILICON

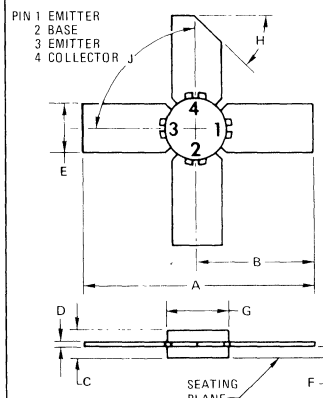


#### \*MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	16	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	36	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	4.0	Vdc
Collector Current – Continuous	$I_C$	0.4	Adc
Total Continuous Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ – Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	2.0 11.4	Watts mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature Range	$T_{stg}$	-65 to +200	$^\circ\text{C}$

This device is designed for RF operation. The total device dissipation rating applies only when the device is operated as an RF amplifier.

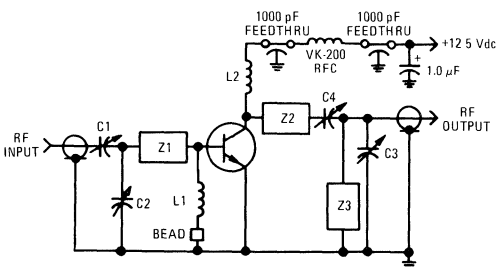
\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data



DIM	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	26.800	27.050	1.055	1.065
B	13.340	13.600	0.525	0.535
C	2.920	3.350	0.115	0.132
D	0.102	0.152	0.004	0.006
E	5.590	5.840	0.220	0.230
F	1.400	1.650	0.055	0.065
G	7.060	7.260	0.278	0.286
H	40 $^\circ$	50 $^\circ$	40 $^\circ$	50 $^\circ$
J	90 $^\circ$ TP		90 $^\circ$ TP	

CASE 249-01

FIGURE 1 – 470 MHz TEST CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC



NOTE: Test Circuit Layout and Component Descriptions Shown in Figure 6

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage ( $I_C = 5.0 \text{ mAdc}, I_B = 0$ )	$BV_{CEO}$	16	—	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage ( $I_C = 5.0 \text{ mAdc}, V_{BE} = 0$ )	$BV_{CES}$	36	—	—	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage ( $I_E = 1.0 \text{ mAdc}, I_C = 0$ )	$BV_{EBO}$	4.0	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 15 \text{ Vdc}, V_{BE} = 0, T_A = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CES}$	—	—	5.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 15 \text{ Vdc}, I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$	—	—	0.5	mAdc
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Dc Current Gain ( $I_C = 50 \text{ mAdc}, V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	20	80	200	—
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 12.5 \text{ Vdc}, I_E = 0, f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	6.0	8.0	pF
<b>FUNCTIONAL TEST</b>					
Common-Emitter Amplifier Power Gain ( $P_{out} = 0.5 \text{ W}, V_{CC} = 12.5 \text{ Vdc}, f = 470 \text{ MHz}$ )	$G_{PE}$	7.0	9.0	—	dB
Collector Efficiency ( $P_{out} = 0.5 \text{ W}, V_{CC} = 12.5 \text{ Vdc}, f = 470 \text{ MHz}$ )	$\eta$	60	70	—	%

\*Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

Typical Output Power curves were measured in circuit shown in Figure 6.

FIGURE 2 — OUTPUT POWER versus FREQUENCY

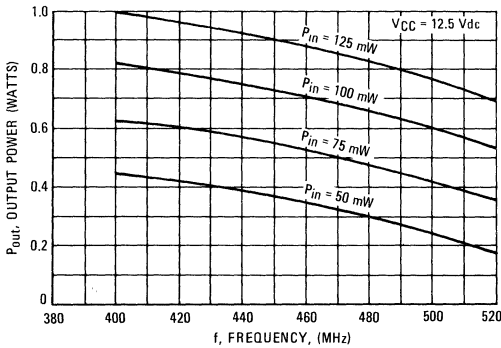


FIGURE 3 — OUTPUT POWER versus INPUT POWER

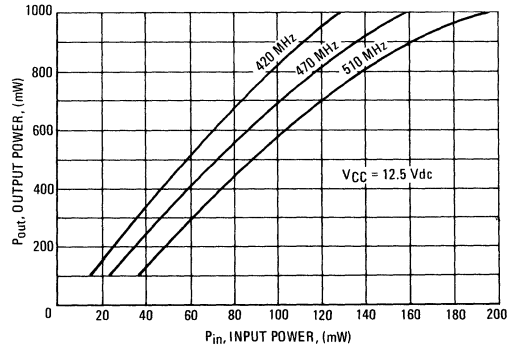


FIGURE 4 – OUTPUT POWER  
versus SUPPLY VOLTAGE  
( $f = 470$  MHz)

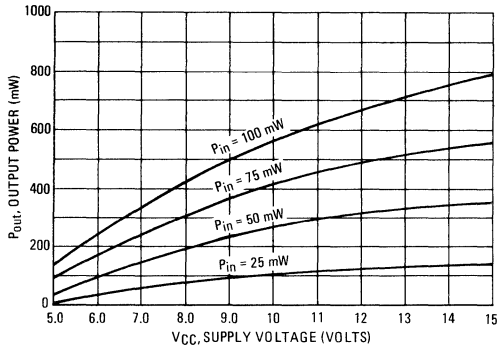


FIGURE 5 – SERIES EQUIVALENT  
INPUT and OUTPUT IMPEDANCE  
( $V_{CC} = 12.5$  Vdc,  $P_{out} = 0.5$  Watts)

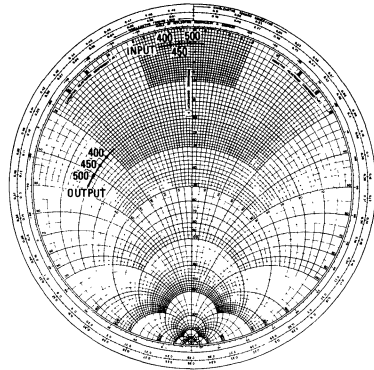


FIGURE 6 – 470 MHz TEST CIRCUIT LAYOUT  
(See Figure 1 for Schematic Diagram)

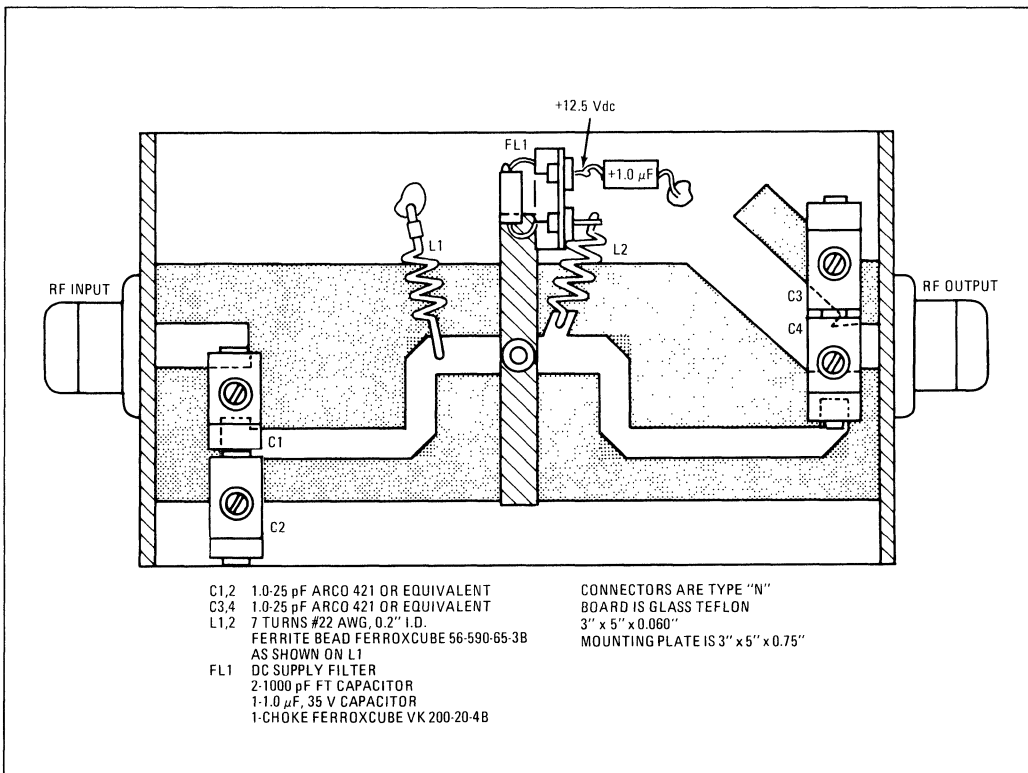
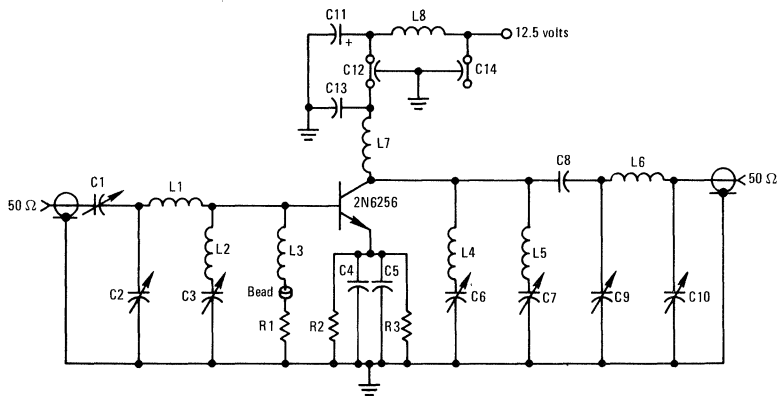


FIGURE 7 - 150 MHz to 450 MHz  
TRIPLER USING 2N6256



- C1, 2, 3, 9, 10 1-7 pF ARCO 400 OR EQUIVALENT
- C6, 7 1.5-20 pF ARCO 402 OR EQUIVALENT
- C4, 5 470 pF ATC TYPE 100-B-420-m-ms
- C8 1000 pF UNDERWOOD TYPE J-101
- C11 0.47 μF TANTALUM
- C12, 14 470 pF FEED THRU
- C13 0.1 μF CERAMIC
- R1-20 OHM
- R2,3-160 OHM

- L1 7 TURNS 1/4" I.D.
- L2,6-4 TURNS 1/8" I.D.
- L3 0.68 μH MOLDED CHOKE
- L4 5 TURNS 1/4" I.D.
- L5 6 TURNS 1/8" I.D.
- L7 1 μH MOLDED CHOKE
- L8 FERROXCUBE VK200-20/4B
- FERRITE BEAD IS FERROXCUBE 56-590-65/3B

NOTE: ALL COILS AIR CORE SPACE WOUND WITH #20 AWG WIRE  
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

Figure 7 shows the 2N6256 in a 150 MHz to 450 MHz tripler circuit. This circuit will typically produce 85 mW at 450 MHz with 30 mW at 150 MHz input (4.5 db gain). Collector efficiency is 25% and all unwanted harmonics are at least 30 db down from the 450 MHz output level.

It is important that each emitter lead be bypassed separately with a good hi-quality capacitor. The emitter resistor is likewise split in two with one-half on each emitter lead.

The input network is a modified "TEE" consisting of C1, C2, and L1, which matches the 50 Ohm input to the transistor impedance at 150 MHz; this is roughly 18-j20 Ohms. The combination of L2 and C3 form a 450 MHz idler to provide a base return for third harmonic current. L4, C6 and L5, C7 are 150 MHz and 300 MHz output idlers respectively. The output matching section is a pi network made up of L6, C9 and C10. All coils are air core space-wound (turns one wire diameter apart) with #20 AWG wire.