

High voltage, amplifier and switch

The BFR 21 is an NPN silicon planar epitaxial transistor designed primarily for amplifier and switching applications over a wide range of voltage and current. This device features a useful beta range from 100 μ A to 500 mA and low saturation voltage permitting switching operation at 1 ampere. High collector-to-emitter voltage allows operation to 70V.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Characteristic and test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
h_{FE}	DC Current Gain (5)				
	$I_C = 100 \mu\text{A}$ $V_{CE} = 1\text{V}$	20	50		
	$I_C = 10 \text{ mA}$ $V_{CE} = 1\text{V}$	50	85		
	$I_C = 150 \text{ mA}$ $V_{CE} = 1\text{V}$	40	70		
	$I_C = 500 \text{ mA}$ $V_{CE} = 1\text{V}$	20	35		
$V_{BE \text{ sat}}$	Base Saturation Voltage (5)				
	$I_C = 150 \text{ mA}$ $I_B = 15 \text{ mA}$	0.85	1.1		V
	$I_C = 500 \text{ mA}$ $I_B = 50 \text{ mA}$	1.1			V
	$I_C = 1 \text{ A}$ $I_B = 0.1 \text{ A}$	1.35	2		V
$V_{CE \text{ sat}}$	Collector Saturation Voltage (5)				
	$I_C = 150 \text{ mA}$ $I_B = 15 \text{ mA}$	0.13	0.25		V
	$I_C = 500 \text{ mA}$ $I_B = 50 \text{ mA}$	0.30			V
	$I_C = 1 \text{ A}$ $I_B = 0.1 \text{ A}$	0.65	1		V
I_{CES}	Collector Reverse Current				
	$V_{CE} = 80\text{V}$ $V_{EB} = 0$	0.1	10		nA
$I_{CES} (150^\circ\text{C})$	Collector Reverse Current				
	$V_{CE} = 80\text{V}$ $V_{EB} = 0$	0.1	10		μA
I_{EBO}	Emitter Reverse Current				
	$V_{EB} = 5\text{V}$ $I_C = 0$	0.05	10		nA
BV_{CES}	Collector to Emitter Breakdown Voltage				
	$I_C = 100 \mu\text{A}$ $V_{EB} = 0$	120			V
BV_{EBO}	Emitter to Base Breakdown Voltage				
	$I_E = 100 \mu\text{A}$ $I_C = 0$	7			V
LV_{CEO}	Collector to Emitter Sustaining Voltage (4 and 5)				
	$I_C = 30 \text{ mA}$ $I_B = 0$	70			V
h_{re}	Small Signal Current Gain ($f=1 \text{ kHz}$)				
	$I_C = 1 \text{ mA}$ $V_{CE} = 5\text{V}$		80		
h_{ie}	Input Resistance ($f=1 \text{ kHz}$)				
	$I_C = 1 \text{ mA}$ $V_{CE} = 5\text{V}$		2		k Ω
h_{oe}	Output Conductance ($f=1 \text{ kHz}$)				
	$I_C = 1 \text{ mA}$ $V_{CE} = 5\text{V}$		8		μmho
h_{re}	Voltage Feedback Ratio ($f=1 \text{ kHz}$)				
	$I_C = 1 \text{ mA}$ $V_{CE} = 5\text{V}$		2.1		$\times 10^{-4}$
h_{fe}	High Freq. Current Gain ($f=20 \text{ MHz}$)				
	$I_C = 50 \text{ mA}$ $V_{CE} = 10\text{V}$	2.5	4.5		
C_{TE}	Emitter Transition Capacitance				
	$I_C = 0$ $V_{EB} = 0.5\text{V}$	50	80		pF
C_{obo}	Base Collector Capacitance				
	$I_E = 0$ $V_{CB} = 10\text{V}$	13	20		pF
t_{on}	Turn On Time				
	$I_C = 150 \text{ mA}$ $I_{B1} = 7.5 \text{ mA}$	130	200		ns
t_{off}	Turn Off Time				
	$I_C = 150 \text{ mA}$ $I_{B1} = 7.5 \text{ mA}$ $I_{B2} = 7.5 \text{ mA}$	450	800		ns

NOTES:

- These ratings are limiting values above which the serviceability of any individual semiconductor device may be impaired.
- These are steady state limits. The factory should be consulted on applications involving pulsed or low duty cycle operations.
- These ratings give a maximum junction temperature of 200°C and junction-to-case thermal resistance of 35°C/W (derating factor of $28.6 \text{ mW}/^\circ\text{C}$); junction-to-ambient thermal resistance of 219°C/W (derating factor of $4.57 \text{ mW}/^\circ\text{C}$).
- These ratings refer to a high-current point where collector-to-emitter voltage is lowest. For more information send for SGS-AR 5.
- Measured under pulse conditions: pulse length = $300 \mu\text{sec}$; duty cycle = 1%.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (1)

($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

Voltages

Collector to Emitter (4)	V_{CEO}	70 V
Collector to Emitter	V_{CES}	120 V
Emitter to Base	V_{EBO}	7 V

Temperatures

Storage Temperature	T_{STG}	-55°C to 200°C
Junction Temperature	T_J	200°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering 10 sec.)	T_L	260°C

Power (2 - 3)

Dissipation at 25°C Case Temperature	P_D	5 W
Dissipation at 25°C Ambient Temperature	P_D	0.8 W

