

2N5679**2N5680**

PNP SILICON

2N5681**2N5682**

NPN SILICON

**CASE 79-02, STYLE 1
TO-5 (TO-205AA)****GENERAL PURPOSE
TRANSISTOR**

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MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	2N5679	2N5680	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	100	120	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	100	120	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}		4.0	Vdc
Base Current	I_B		0.5	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	I_C		1.0	Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above 25°C	P_D		1.0 5.7	Watt mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above 25°C	P_D		10 57	Watts mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	T_J, T_{stg}	-65 to +200		$^\circ\text{C}$

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

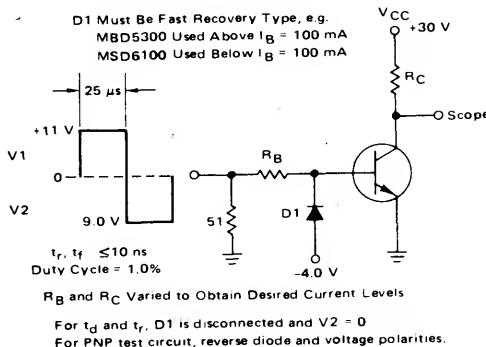
Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	17.5	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	175	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTICS				
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage ($I_C = 10 \text{ mAdc}, I_B = 0$)	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	100 120	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ($V_{CE} = 70 \text{ Vdc}, I_B = 0$) ($V_{CE} = 80 \text{ Vdc}, I_B = 0$)	I_{CEO}	— —	10 10	μAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ($V_{CE} = 100 \text{ Vdc}, V_{EB} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}$) ($V_{CE} = 120 \text{ Vdc}, V_{EB} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}$)	I_{CEX}	— —	1.0 1.0	μAdc mAdc
($V_{CE} = 100 \text{ Vdc}, V_{EB} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}, T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$) ($V_{CE} = 120 \text{ Vdc}, V_{EB} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}, T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$)	2N5679, 2N5681 2N5680, 2N5682	— —	1.0 1.0	
Collector Cutoff Current ($V_{CB} = 100 \text{ Vdc}, I_E = 0$) ($V_{CB} = 120 \text{ Vdc}, I_E = 0$)	I_{CBO}	— —	1.0 1.0	μAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ($V_{EB} = 4.0 \text{ Vdc}, I_C = 0$)	I_{EBO}	—	1.0	μAdc
ON CHARACTERISTICS				
DC Current Gain ($I_C = 250 \text{ mAAdc}, V_{CE} = 2.0 \text{ Vdc}$) ($I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 2.0 \text{ Vdc}$)	h_{FE}	40 5.0	150	—
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage ($I_C = 250 \text{ mAAdc}, I_B = 25 \text{ mAAdc}$) ($I_C = 500 \text{ mAAdc}, I_B = 50 \text{ mAAdc}$) ($I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 200 \text{ mAAdc}$)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— — —	0.6 1.0 2.0	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage ($I_C = 250 \text{ mAAdc}, V_{CE} = 2.0 \text{ Vdc}$)	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	1.0	Vdc
SMALL-SIGNAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Current-Gain — Bandwidth Product ($I_C = 100 \text{ mAAdc}, V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}, f = 10 \text{ MHz}$)	f_T	30	—	—
Output Capacitance ($V_{CB} = 20 \text{ Vdc}, I_E = 0, f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$)	C_{obo}	—	50	pF
Small-Signal Current Gain ($I_C = 0.2 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}, f = 1.0 \text{ kHz}$)	h_{fe}	40	—	—

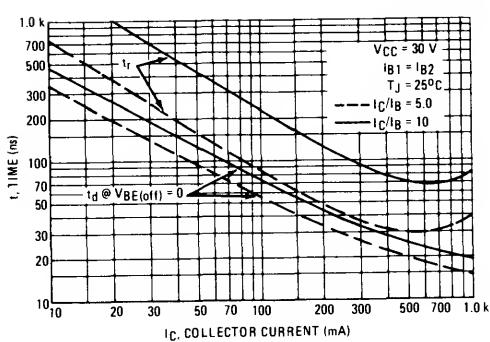
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FIGURE 1 – SWITCHING TIMES TEST CIRCUIT



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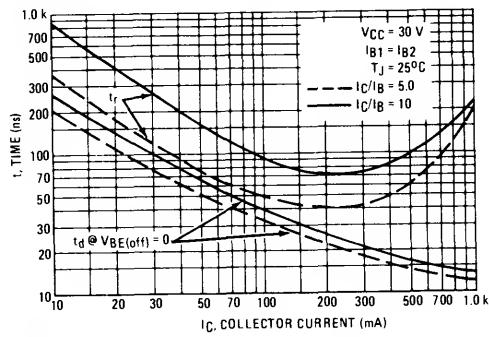
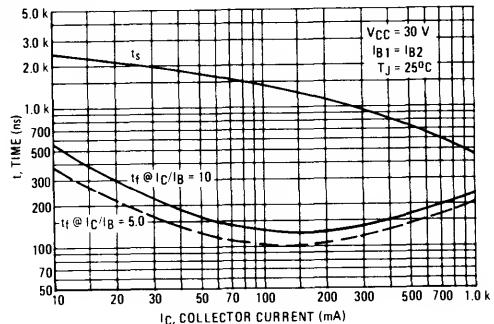
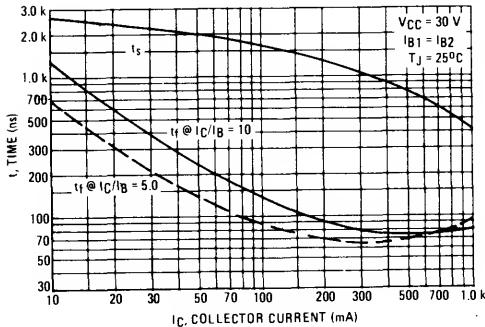
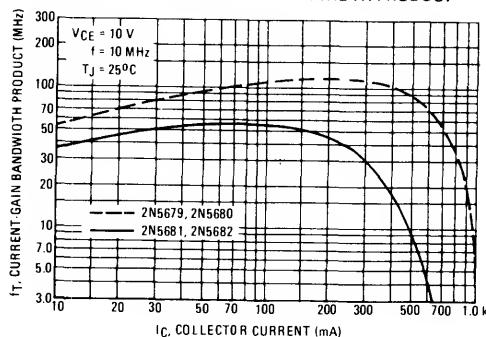


FIGURE 3 – TURN-OFF TIME



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FIGURE 4 – CURRENT-GAIN – BANDWIDTH PRODUCT



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FIGURE 5 – CAPACITANCE

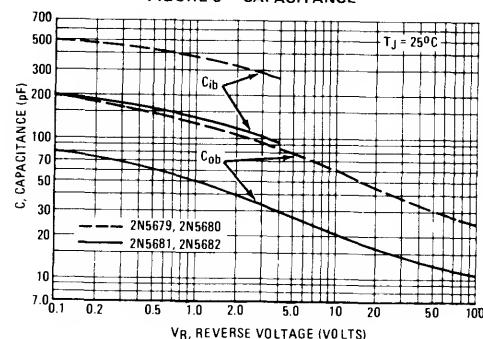
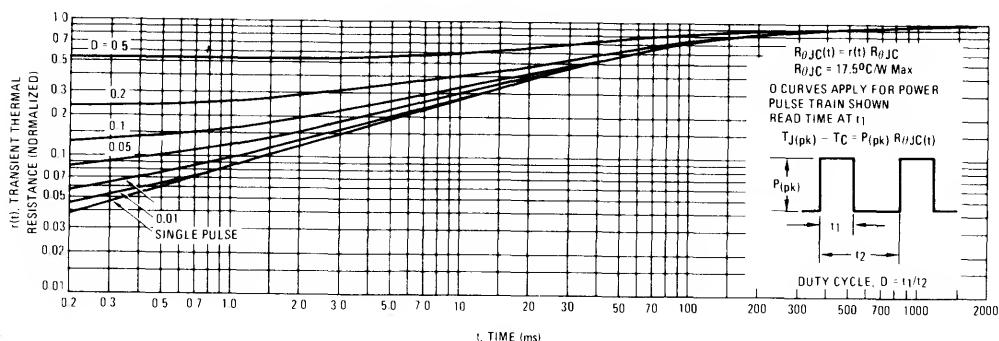


FIGURE 6 – THERMAL RESISTANCE



$R_{DJC}(t) = r(t) R_{DJC}$
 $R_{DJC} = 17.50^\circ\text{C}/\text{W Max}$

O CURVES APPLY FOR POWER PULSE TRAIN SHOWN READ TIME AT t_1

$T_J(pk) - T_C = P(pk) R_{DJC}(t)$

$P(pk)$

t_1

t_2

DUTY CYCLE, $D = t_1/t_2$

FIGURE 7 – ACTIVE-REGION SAFE OPERATING AREA

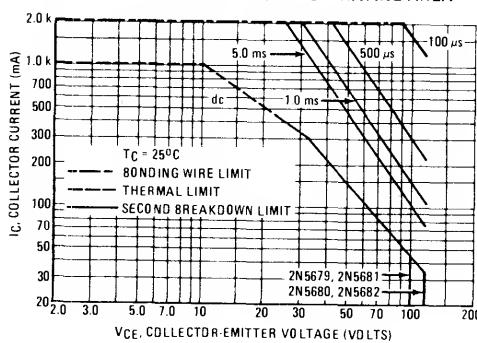
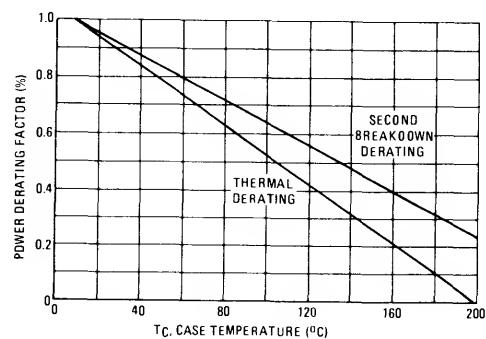


FIGURE 8 – POWER DERATING



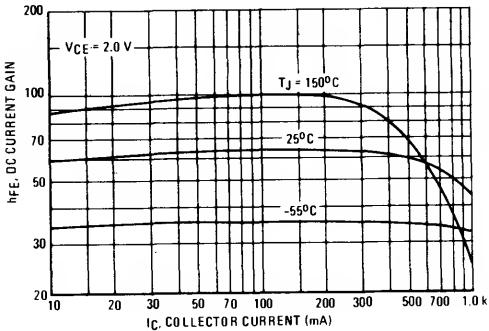
There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate $I_C \cdot V_{CE}$ limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater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

The data of Figure 7 is based on $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$; $T_J(pk)$ is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided $T_J(pk) \leq 200^\circ\text{C}$. $T_J(pk)$ may be calculated from the data in Figure 6. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown. Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 7 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 8.

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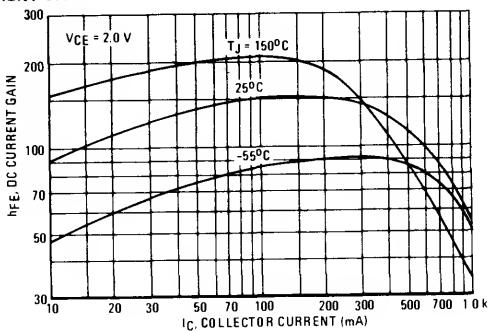


FIGURE 9 – DC CURRENT GAIN

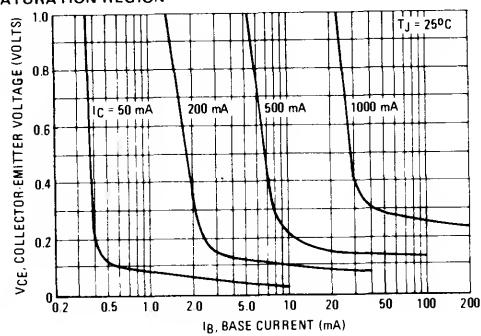
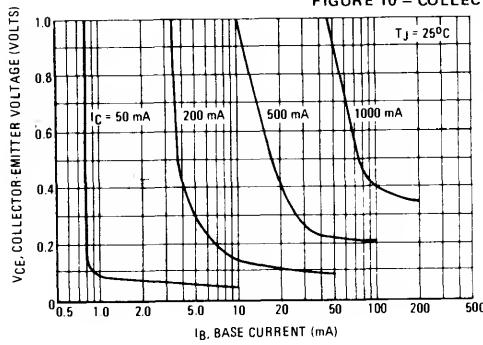
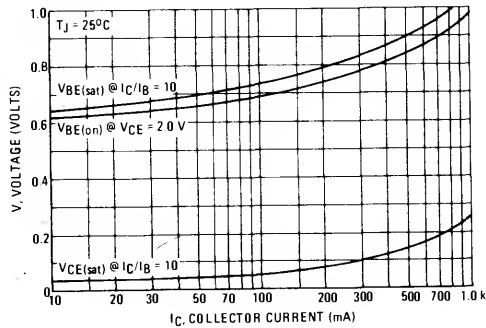
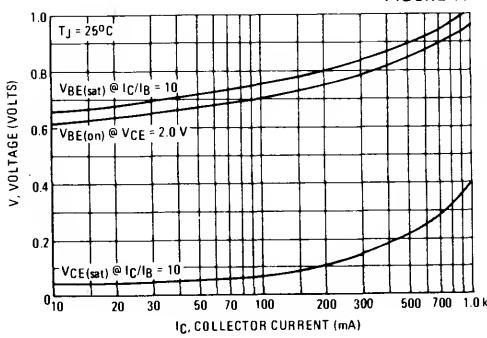


FIGURE 10 – COLLECTOR SATURATION REGION



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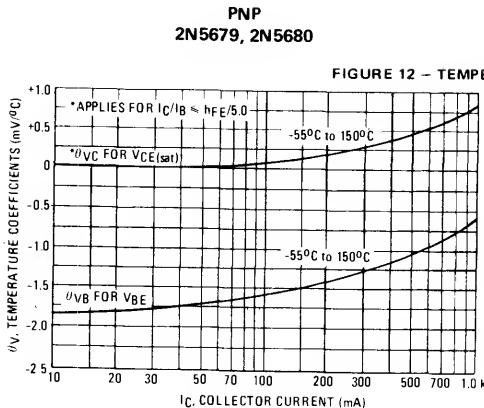


FIGURE 12 - TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENTS

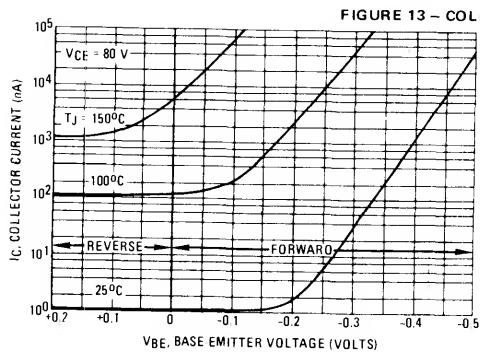
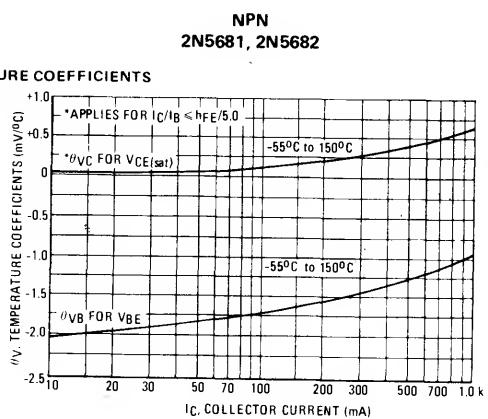


FIGURE 13 - COLLECTOR CUTOFF REGION

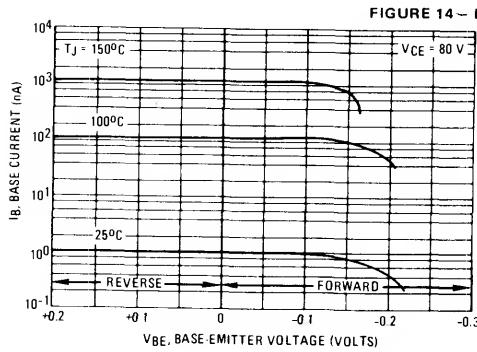
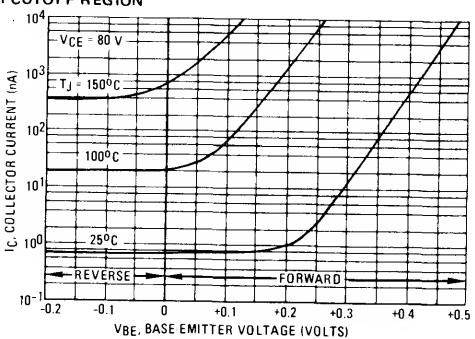


FIGURE 14 - BASE CUTOFF REGION

