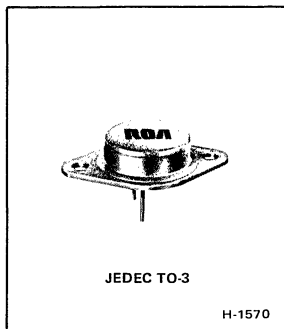




Power Transistors

2N6510-2N6514



High-Voltage, High-Current Silicon N-P-N Power-Switching Transistors

For Switching Applications in Industrial
Commercial and Military Equipment

Features:

- Fast switching speed
- Epitaxial pi-nu construction
- Hermetic steel package—JEDEC TO-3
- Maximum-safe-area-of-operation curves
- Thermal-cycling rating chart

The RCA-2N6510, -2N6511, -2N6512, -2N6513, and -2N6514^o are epitaxial silicon n-p-n power transistors with pi-nu construction. They are especially designed for use in electronic ignition circuits and other applications requiring high-voltage, high-energy, and fast-switching-speed capability.

These devices are hermetically sealed in a steel JEDEC TO-3 package. They differ from each other in breakdown-voltage ratings, leakage, and beta characteristics.

^oFormerly RCA Dev. Nos. TA8847D, TA8847A, TA8847B, TA8847C, and TA8847E, respectively.

TERMINAL CONNECTIONS

Pin 1 — Base
Pin 2 — Emitter
Case — Collector
Mounting Flange — Collector

MAXIMUM RATINGS, *Absolute-Maximum Values:*

*COLLECTOR-TO-BASE VOLTAGE	V_{CB0}
COLLECTOR-TO-EMITTER SUSTAINING VOLTAGE:	
With external base-to-emitter resistance $R_{BE} = 50 \Omega$	$V_{CER(sus)}$
With base open	$V_{CEO(sus)}$
*EMITTER-TO-BASE VOLTAGE	V_{EBO}
*CONTINUOUS COLLECTOR CURRENT	I_C
*CONTINUOUS BASE CURRENT	I_B
*EMITTER CURRENT	I_E
*TRANSISTOR DISSIPATION:	P_T
At case temperatures up to 25°C	
At case temperatures above 25°C	
*TEMPERATURE RANGE:	
Storage and Operating (Junction)	
*PIN TEMPERATURE (During Soldering):	
At distances $\geq 1/32$ in. (0.8 mm) from seating plane for 10 s max.	

	2N6510	2N6511	2N6512	2N6513	2N6514	
V_{CB0}	250	300	350	400	350	V
$V_{CER(sus)}$	250	300	350	400	350	V
$V_{CEO(sus)}$	200	250	300	350	300	V
V_{EBO}	6	6	6	6	6	V
I_C	7	7	7	7	7	A
I_B	3	3	3	3	3	A
I_E	10	10	10	10	10	A
P_T	120	120	120	120	120	W
	See Figs. 1 and 2.					
			-65 to +200			°C
			230			°C

^oIn accordance with JEDEC registration data format JC-25 RDF-1.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS, Case Temperature (T_C) = 25°C Unless Otherwise Specified

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS				LIMITS						UNITS
		VOLTAGE V dc		CURRENT A dc		2N6510			2N6511			
		V _{CE}	V _{BE}	I _C	I _B	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Collector-Cutoff Current: With base open	I _{CEO}	150 200				—	—	5	—	—	— 5	mA
With base-emitter junction reverse biased	I _{CEV}	250 300	—1.5 —1.5			—	—	5	—	—	— 5	mA
With base-emitter junction reverse biased, T _C = 100°C		250 300	—1.5 —1.5			—	—	10	—	—	— 10	
Emitter-Cutoff Current	I _{EBO}		—6			—	—	3	—	—	3	mA
Collector-to-Emitter Sustaining Voltage: With base open	V _{CEO(sus)}			0.2		200 ^b	—	—	250 ^b	—	—	V
With external base-to-emitter resistance: R _{BE} = 50 Ω	V _{CER(sus)}			0.2		250 ^b	—	—	300 ^b	—	—	
Emitter-to-Base Voltage: I _E = 3 mA	V _{EBO}					6	—	—	6	—	—	V
DC Forward-Current Transfer Ratio	h _{FE}	3 3		3 ^a 4 ^a		10 —	— —	50 —	— 10	— —	— 50	
Base-to-Emitter Saturation Voltage	V _{BE(sat)}			3 ^a 4 ^a	0.6 0.8	— —	— —	1.7 —	— —	— —	— 1.7	V
Collector-to-Emitter Saturation Voltage	V _{CE(sat)}			3 ^a 4 ^a 7 ^a	0.6 0.8 3	— — —	— — 1.5	1.5 — 2.5	— — —	— — 1.5	— 1.5 2.5	V
Output Capacitance: V _{CB} = 10 V, f = 1 MHz	C _{obo}					100	—	200	100	—	200	pF
Magnitude of Common Emitter, Small-Signal Short-Circuit, Forward- Current Transfer Ratio: f = 1 MHz	h _{fe}	10		1		3	—	9	3	—	9	MHz
Forward-Bias, Second- Breakdown Collector Current: t = 1 s, nonrepetitive	I _{S/b}	38 200				3.16 0.1	— —	— —	3.16 0.1	— —	— —	A
Switching Time: ^c (V _{CC} = 200 V, I _{B1} = I _{B2}):												μs
Delay Time	t _d			3 4	0.6 0.8	— —	0.1 —	0.2 —	— —	— 0.1	— 0.2	
Rise Time	t _r			3 4	0.6 0.8	— —	0.7 —	1.5 —	— —	— 0.7	— 1.5	
Storage Time	t _s			3 4	0.6 0.8	— —	3 —	5 —	— —	— 3	— 5	
Fall Time	t _f			3 4	0.6 0.8	— —	0.5 —	1.5 —	— —	— 0.5	— 1.5	
Thermal Resistance: Junction-to-Case	R _{θJC}	20		5		—	—	1.46	—	—	1.46	°C/W

^a Minimum and maximum values and test conditions in accordance with JEDEC registration data format JC-25 RDF-1.

^b Pulsed; pulse duration = 300 μs, duty factor ≤ 2%.

^b CAUTION: The sustaining voltages V_{CEO(sus)} and V_{CER(sus)} MUST NOT be measured on a curve tracer. These sustaining voltages should be measured by means of the test circuit shown in Fig. 11.

^c See Figs. 8-10.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS, Case Temperature (T_C) = 25°C Unless Otherwise Specified

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS				LIMITS						UNITS
		VOLTAGE V dc		CURRENT A dc		2N6512 2N6514			2N6513			
		V _{CE}	V _{BE}	I _C	I _B	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Collector-Cutoff Current: With base open	I _{CEO}	250 300				— —	— —	5 —	— —	— —	— 5	mA
With base-emitter junction reverse biased	I _{CEV}	350 400	—1.5 —1.5			— —	— —	5 —	— —	— —	— 5	mA
With base-emitter junction reverse biased, T _C = 100°C		350 400	—1.5 —1.5			— —	— —	10 —	— —	— —	— 10	
Emitter-Cutoff Current	I _{EBO}		—6			—	—	3	—	—	3	mA
Collector-to-Emitter Sustaining Voltage: With base open	V _{CEO(sus)}			0.2		300 ^b	—	—	350 ^b	—	—	V
With external base-to- emitter resistance: R _{BE} = 50 Ω	V _{CER(sus)}			0.2		350 ^b	—	—	400 ^b	—	—	
Emitter-to-Base Voltage: I _E = 3 mA	V _{EBO}					6	—	—	6	—	—	V
DC Forward-Current Transfer Ratio: 2N6512, 2N6513 2N6514	h _{FE}	3 3		4 ^a 5 ^a		10 10	— —	50 50	10 —	— —	50 —	
Base-to-Emitter Saturation Voltage: 2N6512, 2N6513 2N6514	V _{BE(sat)}			4 ^a 5 ^a	0.8 1	— —	— —	1.7 1.7	— —	— —	1.7 —	V
Collector-to-Emitter Saturation Voltage: 2N6512, 2N6513 2N6514 All types	V _{CE(sat)}			4 ^a 5 7	0.8 1 3	— — —	— — 1.5	1.5 1.5 2.5	— — —	— — 1.5	1.5 — 2.5	V
Output Capacitance: V _{CB} = 10 V, f = 1 MHz	C _{obo}					100	—	200	100	—	200	pF
Magnitude of Common Emitter, Small-Signal Short-Circuit, Forward- Current Transfer Ratio: f = 1 MHz	h _{fe}	10		1		3	—	9	3	—	9	MHz
Forward-Bias, Second- Breakdown Collector Current: t = 1 s, nonrepetitive	I _{S/b}	38 200				3.16 0.1	— —	— —	3.16 0.1	— —	— —	A

* Minimum and maximum values and test conditions in accordance with JEDEC registration data format JC-25 RDF-1.

^a Pulsed; pulse duration = 300 μs, duty factor ≤ 2%.

^b CAUTION: The sustaining voltages V_{CEO(sus)} and V_{CER(sus)} MUST NOT be measured on a curve tracer. These sustaining voltages should be measured by means of the test circuit shown in Fig. 11.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS, Case Temperature (T_C) = 25°C Unless Otherwise Specified (Cont'd)

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS				LIMITS						UNITS
		VOLTAGE V dc		CURRENT A dc		2N6512 2N6514			2N6513			
		V _{CE}	V _{BE}	I _C	I _B	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Switching Time: ^c (V _{CC} = 200 V, I _{B1} = I _{B2}): Delay Time: 2N6512, 2N6513 2N6514	t _d			4 5	0.8 1	— —	0.1 0.1	0.2 0.2	— —	0.1 —	0.2 —	μs
Rise Time: 2N6512, 2N6513 2N6514	t _r			4 5	0.8 1	— —	0.7 0.7	1.5 1.5	— —	0.7 —	1.5 —	
Storage Time: 2N6512, 2N6513 2N6514	t _s			4 5	0.8 1	— —	3 3	5 5	— —	3 —	5 —	
Fall Time: 2N6512, 2N6513 2N6514	t _f			4 5	0.8 1	— —	0.5 0.5	1.5 1.5	— —	0.5 —	1.5 —	
Thermal Resistance: Junction-to-Case	R _{θJC}	20		5		—	—	1.46	—	—	1.46	°C/W

* Minimum and maximum values and test conditions
in accordance with JEDEC registration data format JC-25 RDF-1.

c See Figs. 8-10.

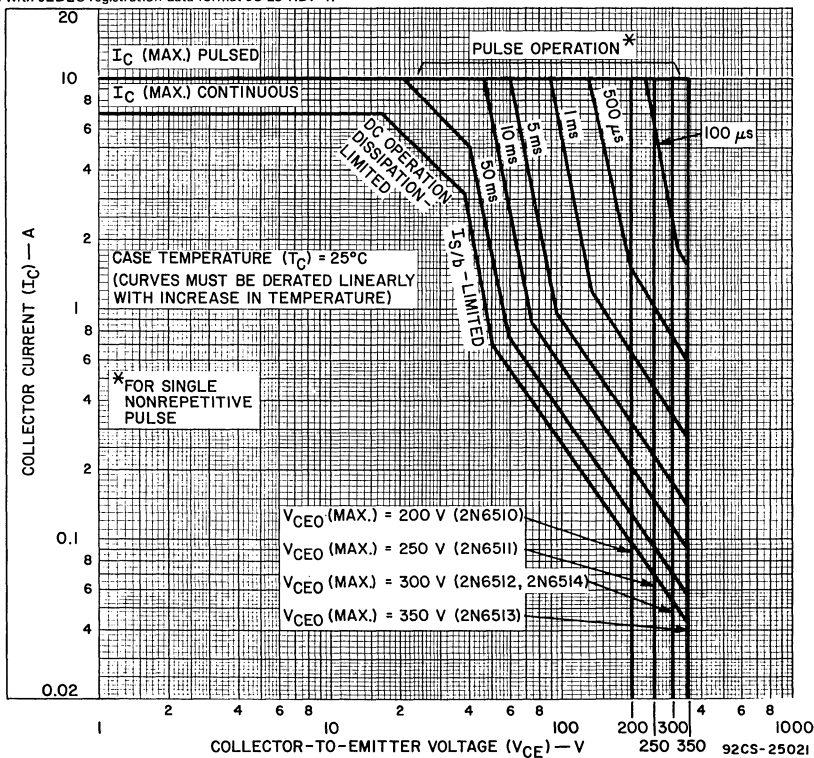


Fig. 1—Maximum operating areas for all types.

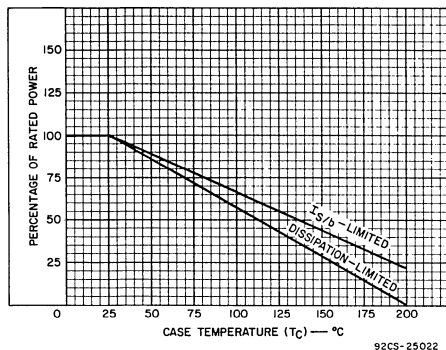


Fig. 2—Derating curve for all types.

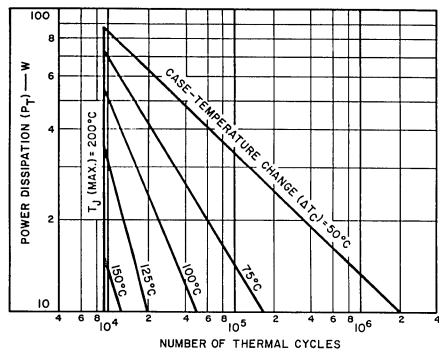


Fig. 3—Thermal-cycling rating chart for all types.

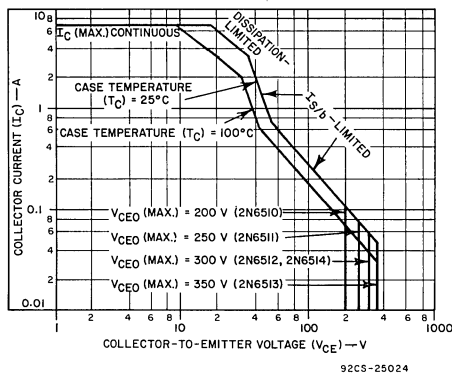


Fig. 4—Maximum operating areas for all types at 25°C and 100°C.

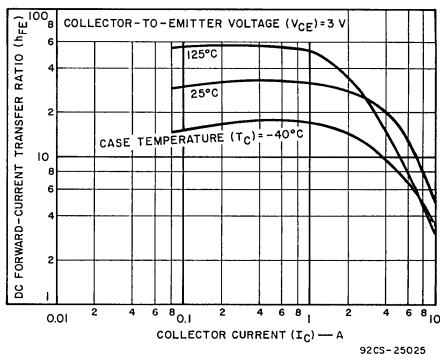


Fig. 5—Typical dc beta characteristic for all types.

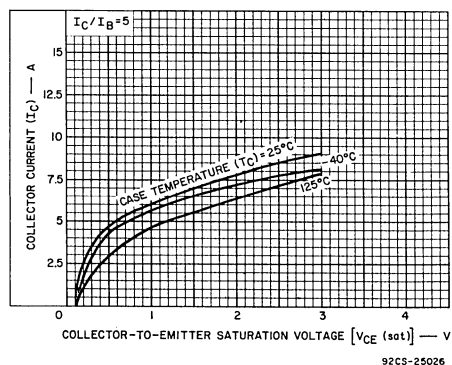


Fig. 6—Typical collector-to-emitter saturation-voltage characteristics for all types.

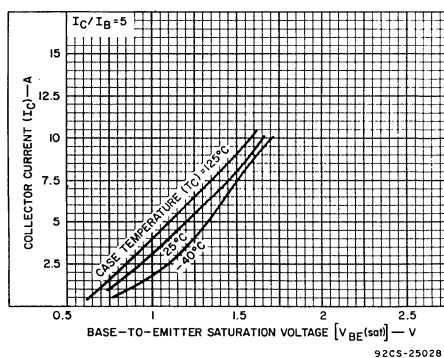


Fig. 7—Typical base-to-emitter saturation-voltage characteristics for all types.

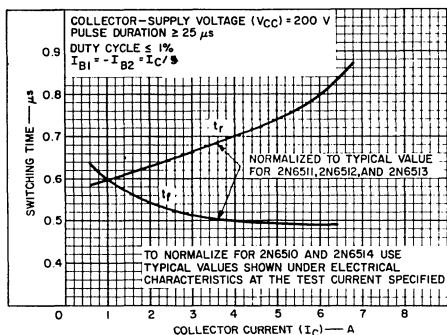


Fig. 8—Typical rise- and fall-time characteristics for all types.

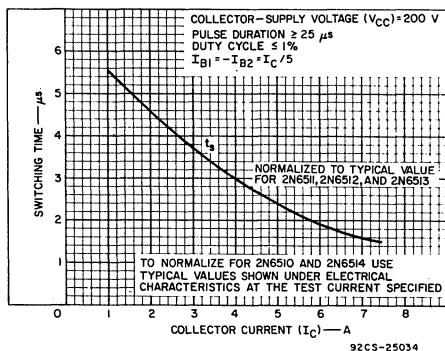


Fig. 9—Typical storage-time characteristic for all types.

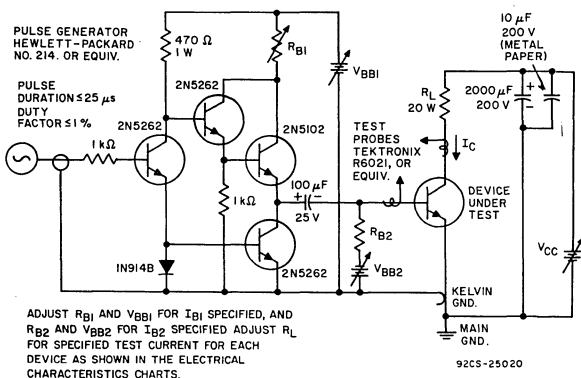
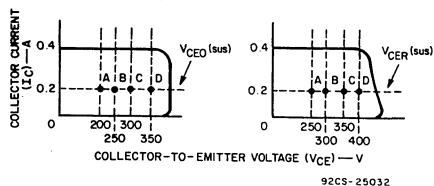
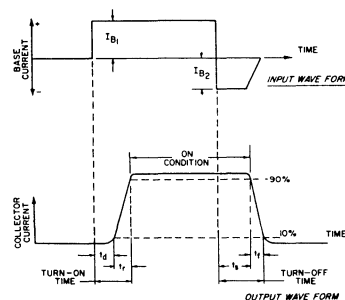


Fig. 10—Circuit used to measure switching times for all types.



The sustaining voltages $V_{CE0}(sus)$ and $V_{CER}(sus)$ are acceptable when the traces fall to the right of point "A" for 2N6510; point "B" for 2N6511; point "C" for 2N6512 and 2N6514; and point "D" for 2N6513.

Fig. 12—Oscilloscope display for measurement of sustaining voltages. (Test circuit shown in Fig. 11.)