

MD2904, MD2904A (SILICON)

MD2904F, MD2904AF

MD2905, MD2905A

MD2905F, MD2905AF

MQ2904, MQ2905A

MULTIPLE SILICON ANNULAR TRANSISTORS

... designed for use as differential amplifiers, dual general-purpose amplifiers, front end detectors, and temperature compensation amplifiers.

- Low Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage –
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 0.4 \text{ Vdc (Max) @ } I_C = 150 \text{ mAdc}$
- Fast Switching Times –
 $t_{on} = 45 \text{ ns (Max) and } t_{off} = 130 \text{ ns (Max)}$
- DC Current Gain Specified –
 $0.1 \text{ mAdc to } 500 \text{ mAdc}$
- High Current Gain-Bandwidth Product –
 $f_T = 320 \text{ MHz (Typ) @ } I_C = 50 \text{ mAdc}$

MAXIMUM RATINGS

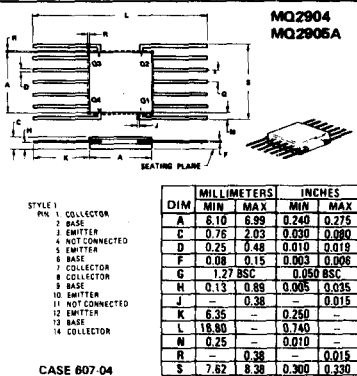
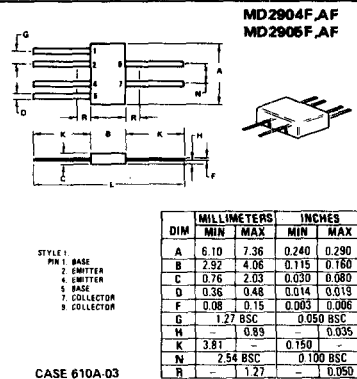
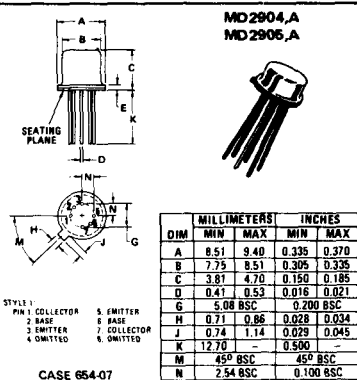
Rating	Symbol	MD2904,F MD2905A	MD2904A,AF MD2905A,AF	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CE}	40	60	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CB}		60	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EB}		5.0	Vdc
Collector Current – Continuous	I_C		600	mAdc
One Die All Die				
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$				
MD2904,A, MD2905,A	P_D	575	625	mW
MD2904F,AF, MD2905F,AF		350	400	
MD2904, MD2905A		400	600	
Derate above 25°C				
MD2904,A, MD2905,A		3.29	3.57	mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
MD2904F,AF, MD2905F,AF		2.0	2.28	
MD2904, MD2905A		2.28	3.42	
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$				
MD2904,A, MD2905,A	P_D	1.8	2.5	Watts
MD2904F,AF, MD2905F,AF		1.0	2.0	
MD2904, MD2905A		0.9	3.6	
Derate above 25°C				
MD2904,A, MD2905,A		10.3	14.3	mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
MD2904F,AF, MD2905F,AF		5.71	11.4	
MD2904, MD2905A		5.13	20.5	
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	T_J, T_{stg}	-65 to +200		$^\circ\text{C}$

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	One Die	All Die	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient				
MD2904,A, MD2905,A	$R_{\theta JA(1)}$	304	280	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
MD2904F,AF, MD2905F,AF		500	438	
MD2904, MD2905A		438	292	
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case				
MD2904,A, MD2905,A	$R_{\theta JC}$	97	70	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
MD2904F,AF, MD2905F,AF		175	87.5	
MD2904, MD2905A		195	48.8	
Coupling Factor				
MD2904,A, MD2905,A		84	44	%
MD2904F,AF, MD2905F,AF		75	0	
MD2904, MD2905A (Q1-Q2)		57	0	
(Q1-Q3 or Q1-Q4)		55	0	

(1) $R_{\theta JA}$ is measured with the device soldered into a typical printed circuit board.

PNP SILICON MULTIPLE TRANSISTORS



MD2904, MD2904A, MD2904F, MD2904AF (continued)
MD2905, MD2905A, MD2905F, MD2905AF
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THERMAL COUPLING AND EFFECTIVE THERMAL RESISTANCE

In multiple chip devices, coupling of heat between die occurs. The junction temperature can be calculated as follows:

$$(1) \Delta T_{J1} = R_{\theta 1} P_{D1} + R_{\theta 2} K_{\theta 2} P_{D2} + R_{\theta 3} K_{\theta 3} P_{D3} + R_{\theta 4} K_{\theta 4} P_{D4}$$

Where ΔT_{J1} is the change in junction temperature of die 1
 $R_{\theta 1}$ thru 4 is the thermal resistance of die 1 through 4
 P_{D1} thru 4 is the power dissipated in die 1 through 4
 $K_{\theta 2}$ thru 4 is the thermal coupling between die 1 and die 2 through 4.

An effective package thermal resistance can be defined as follows:

$$(2) R_{\theta(EFF)} = \Delta T_{J1} / P_{DT}$$

where: P_{DT} is the total package power dissipation.

Assuming equal thermal resistance for each die, equation (1) simplifies to

$$(3) \Delta T_{J1} = R_{\theta 1} (P_{D1} + K_{\theta 2} P_{D2} + K_{\theta 3} P_{D3} + K_{\theta 4} P_{D4})$$

For the conditions where $P_{D1} = P_{D2} = P_{D3} = P_{D4}$, $P_{DT} = 4P_D$ equation (3) can be further simplified and by substituting into equation (2) results in

$$(4) R_{\theta(EFF)} = R_{\theta 1} (1 + K_{\theta 2} + K_{\theta 3} + K_{\theta 4}) / 4$$

Values for the coupling factors when either the case or the ambient is used as a reference are given in the table on page 1.

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

(Characteristics apply to corresponding flat package, and quad type number.)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTICS					
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (1) ($I_C = 10 \text{ mA}$, $I_B = 0$) MD2904, MD2905 MD2904A, MD2905A	BV_{CEO}	40 60	— —	— —	Vdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage ($I_C = 10 \mu\text{A}$, $I_E = 0$)	BV_{CBO}	60	—	—	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage ($I_E = 10 \mu\text{A}$, $I_C = 0$)	BV_{EBO}	5.0	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ($V_{CB} = 50 \text{ Vdc}$, $I_E = 0$) ($V_{CB} = 50 \text{ Vdc}$, $I_E = 0$, $T_A = 150^\circ\text{C}$)	I_{CBO}	— —	— —	0.020 30	μA
Emitter Cutoff Current ($V_{BE} = 3.0 \text{ Vdc}$, $I_C = 0$)	I_{EBO}	—	—	30	nA
ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)					
DC Current Gain ($I_C = 0.1 \text{ mA}$, $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$) MD2904 MD2904A MD2905 MD2905A	h_{FE}	20 40 35 75	50 70 70 150	— — — —	—
($I_C = 1.0 \text{ mA}$, $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$) MD2904 MD2904A MD2905 MD2905A		25 40 50 100	75 75 100 175	— — — —	
($I_C = 10 \text{ mA}$, $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$) MD2904 MD2904A MD2905 MD2905A		35 40 75 100	90 90 110 200	— — — —	
($I_C = 150 \text{ mA}$, $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$) MD2904,A, MD2905,A		40 100	90 200	120 300	
($I_C = 500 \text{ mA}$, $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$) MD2904 MD2904A MD2905 MD2905A		20 40 30 50	60 80 130 150	— — — —	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage ($I_C = 150 \text{ mA}$, $I_B = 15 \text{ mA}$) ($I_C = 500 \text{ mA}$, $I_B = 50 \text{ mA}$)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	0.25 0.5	0.4 1.6	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage ($I_C = 150 \text{ mA}$, $I_B = 15 \text{ mA}$) ($I_C = 500 \text{ mA}$, $I_B = 50 \text{ mA}$)	$V_{BE(sat)}$	— —	0.88 1.0	1.3 2.6	Vdc

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width $\leq 300 \mu\text{s}$, Duty Cycle $\leq 2.0\%$

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

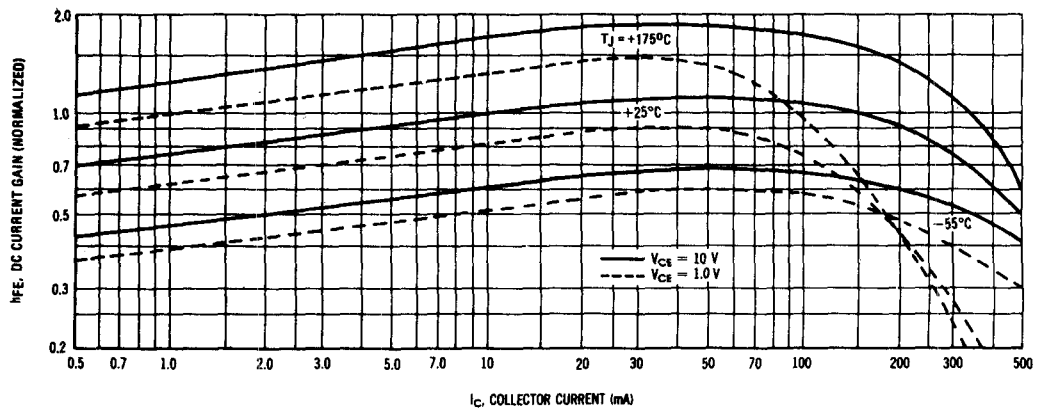
Current-Gain-Bandwidth Product(1) ($I_C = 50$ mA dc, $V_{CE} = 20$ V dc, $f = 100$ MHz)	f_T	200	320	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ($V_{CB} = 10$ V dc, $I_E = 0$, $f = 100$ kHz)	C_{ob}	—	5.8	8.0	pF
Input Capacitance ($V_{BE} = 2.0$ V dc, $I_C = 0$, $f = 100$ kHz)	C_{ib}	—	16	30	pF

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

Turn-On Time	(V _{CC} = 30 V dc, V _{BE(off)} = 0.5 V dc, I _C = 150 mA dc, I _{B1} = 15 mA dc) (Figure 12)	t _{on}	—	—	45	ns
Delay Time		t _d	—	—	12	ns
Rise Time		t _r	—	—	35	ns
Turn-Off Time	(V _{CC} = 30 V dc, I _C = 150 mA dc, I _{B1} = I _{B2} = 15 mA dc) (Figure 13)	t _{off}	—	—	130	ns
Storage Time		t _s	—	—	100	ns
Fall Time		t _f	—	—	40	ns

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width < 300 μ s, Duty Cycle < 2.0%.

FIGURE 1 — DC CURRENT GAIN



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FIGURE 2 - "ON" VOLTAGES

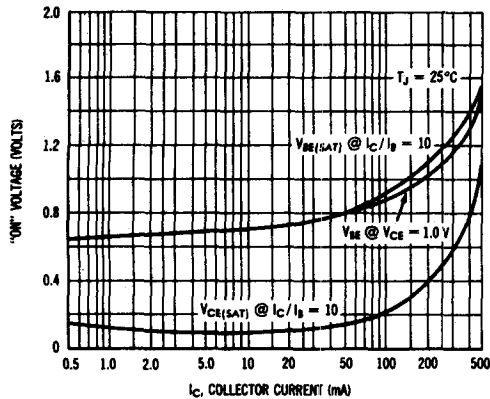
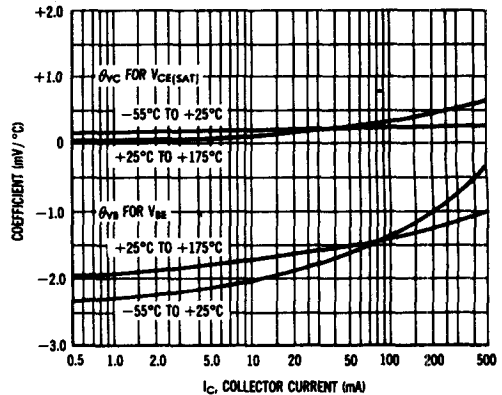


FIGURE 3 - TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENTS



NOISE FIGURE
 $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

FIGURE 4 - FREQUENCY EFFECTS

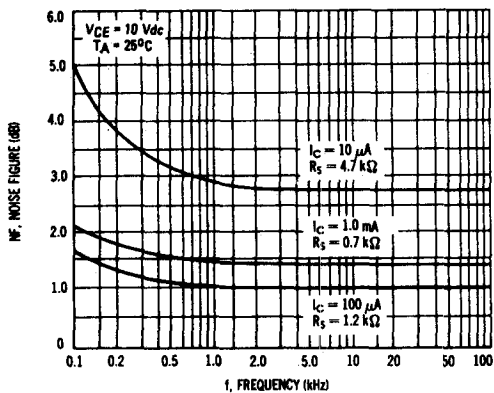


FIGURE 5 - SOURCE RESISTANCE EFFECTS

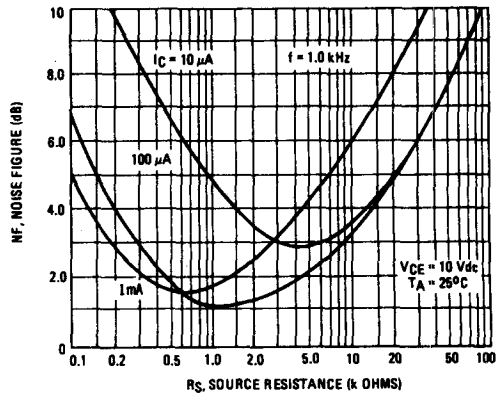


FIGURE 6 - CURRENT-GAIN BANDWIDTH PRODUCT

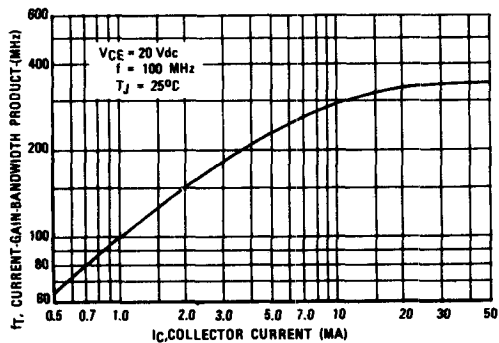
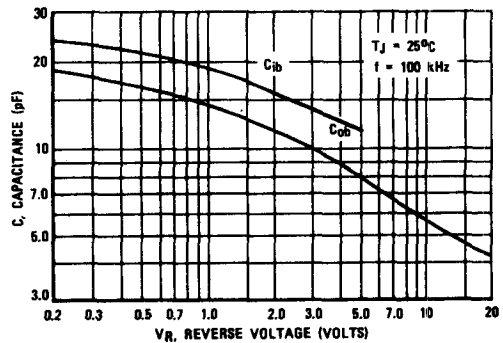


FIGURE 7 - CAPACITANCE



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FIGURE 8 - TURN ON TIME

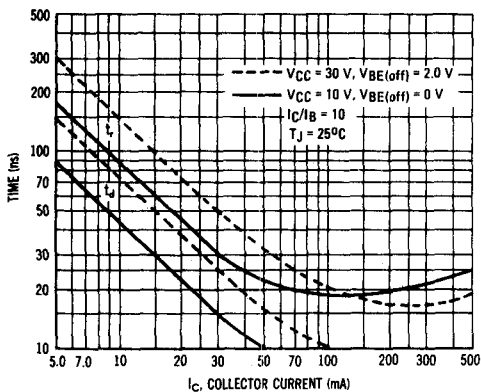


FIGURE 9 - CHARGE DATA

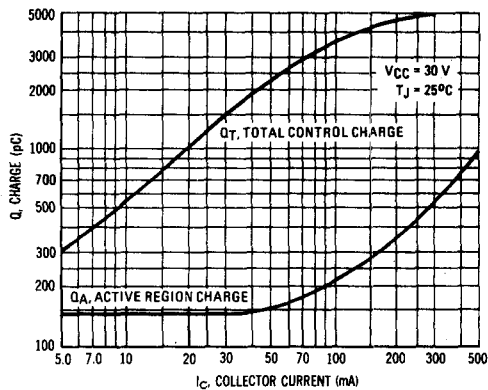


FIGURE 10 - STORAGE TIME

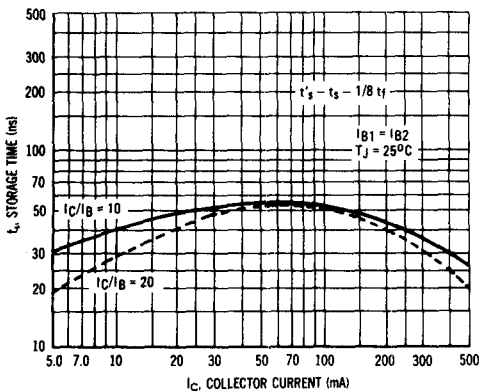


FIGURE 11 - FALL TIME

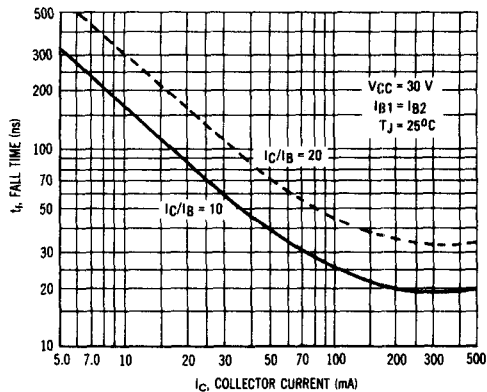


FIGURE 12 - DELAY AND RISE TIME TEST CIRCUIT

P.W. > 200 ns
 $t_r < 2.0$ ns
Duty Cycle $\leq 2.0\%$.

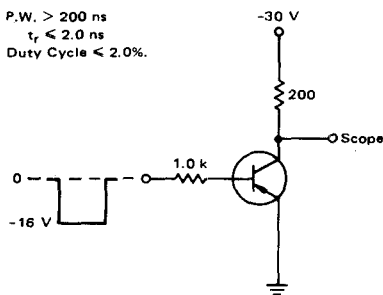


FIGURE 13 - STORAGE AND FALL TIME TEST CIRCUIT

P.W. ≈ 1.0 μ s
 $t_r < 2.0$ ns
Duty Cycle $\leq 2.0\%$.

