

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	PNP 2N5415	PNP 2N5416	NPN 2N3439	NPN 2N3440	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	200	300	350	250	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	200	350	450	300	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	4.0	6.0	7.0	7.0	Vdc
Base Current	$I_B$	0.5			Adc	
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	1.0			Adc	
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	—	—	1.0 5.7	Watts mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$	
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	10 57	—	5.0 28.6	Watts mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$	
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_A = 50^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $50^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	1.0 6.7	—	—	Watts mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$	
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{Stg}$	-65 to +200			°C	

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	2N5415	2N5416	2N3439	2N3440	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	17.5	—	35	—	°C/W
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	150	—	175	—	°C/W

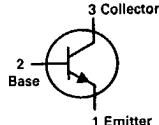
**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted.)**

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage(1) ( $I_C = 50 \text{ mA}_\text{dc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(\text{sus})}$	200 300 350 250	— — — —	Vdc
*Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 300 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 200 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	— —	20 50	$\mu\text{A}_\text{dc}$
*Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 450 \text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 300 \text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$I_{CEX}$	— —	500 500	$\mu\text{A}_\text{dc}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 175 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 280 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 360 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 250 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$	— — — —	50 50 20 20	$\mu\text{A}_\text{dc}$
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 4.0 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ ) ( $V_{EB} = 6.0 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	— —	20 20	$\mu\text{A}_\text{dc}$
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS(1)</b>				
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 2.0 \text{ mA}_\text{dc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$ ) *( $I_C = 20 \text{ mA}_\text{dc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	30 40	— 160	—
*( $I_C = 50 \text{ mA}_\text{dc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$ )		30 30	150 120	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 50 \text{ mA}_\text{dc}$ , $I_B = 4.0 \text{ mA}_\text{dc}$ )	$V_{CE(\text{sat})}$	—	0.5	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 50 \text{ mA}_\text{dc}$ , $I_B = 4.0 \text{ mA}_\text{dc}$ )	$V_{BE(\text{sat})}$	—	1.3	Vdc

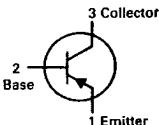
\*Indicates Data in Addition to JEDEC Requirements.

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**NPN**  
**2N3439**  
**2N3440**



**PNP**  
**2N5415**  
**2N5416**



**JAN, JTX, JTXV AVAILABLE**  
**CASE 79-04, STYLE 1**  
**TO-39 (TO-205AD)**



**HIGH VOLTAGE AMPLIFIERS**

**Boca**  
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**Corp.**

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

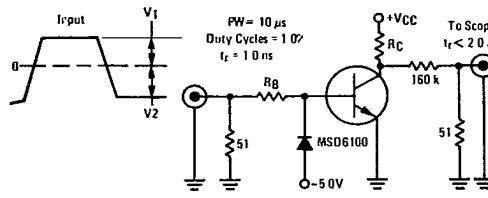
Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>SMALL-SIGNAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Current-Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 10 \text{ mA}_\text{dc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}_\text{dc}$ , $f = 5.0 \text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	15	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10 \text{ V}_\text{dc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{obo}$	—	15	$\text{pF}$
Input Capacitance ( $V_{EB} = 5.0 \text{ V}_\text{dc}$ , $I_C = 0$ , $f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ibo}$	—	75	$\text{pF}$
Small-Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 5.0 \text{ mA}_\text{dc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}_\text{dc}$ , $f = 1.0 \text{ kHz}$ ) ( $I_C = 10.0 \text{ mA}_\text{dc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}_\text{dc}$ , $f = 5.0 \text{ MHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	25	—	—
Real Part of Input Impedance ( $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}_\text{dc}$ , $I_C = 5.0 \text{ mA}_\text{dc}$ , $f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ )	$Re(h_{ie})$	—	300	Ohms

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

CAUTION: The sustaining voltage must not be measured on a curve tracer. (See Fig. 15.)

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FIGURE 1 — SWITCHING TIMES TEST CIRCUIT

NOTE:  $V_{CC}$  and  $R_C$  adjusted for  $V_{CE(\text{off})} = 150 \text{ V}$  and  $I_C$  as desired,  $R_B$  chosen for desired  $I_{B1}$ ,  $V_1 \approx 10 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_2 \approx 8.0 \text{ V}$ For  $t_{d1}$  and  $t_{r1}$ , D1 is disconnected and  $V_2 = 2.0 \text{ V}$ 

For PNP test circuit, reverse all polarities.

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FIGURE 2 — TURN-ON TIME

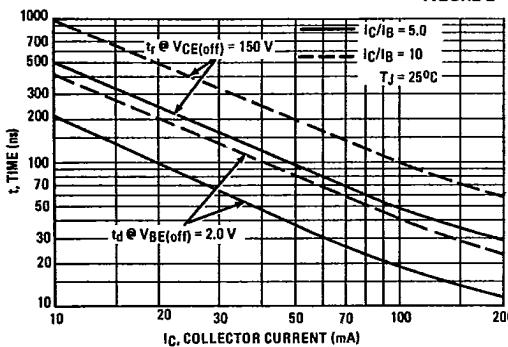
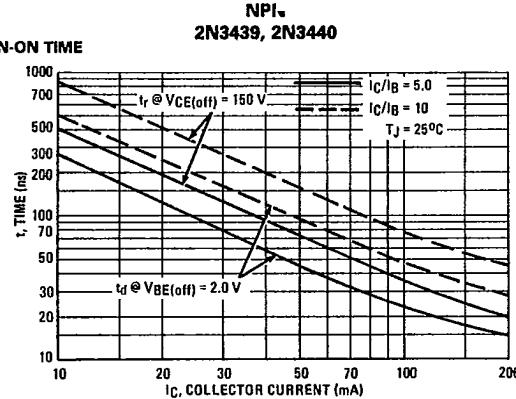
NPN  
2N3439, 2N3440

FIGURE 3 — TURN-OFF TIME

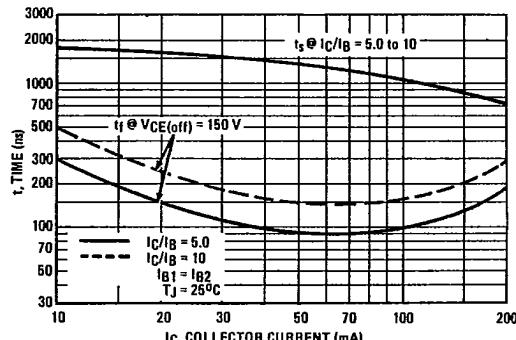
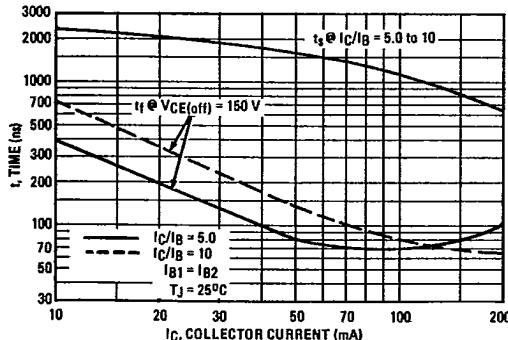


FIGURE 4 — CURRENT-GAIN — BANDWIDTH PRODUCT

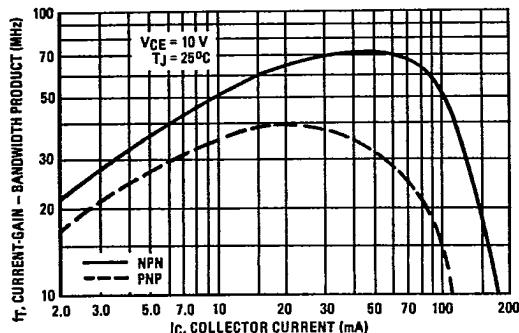


FIGURE 5 — CAPACITANCE

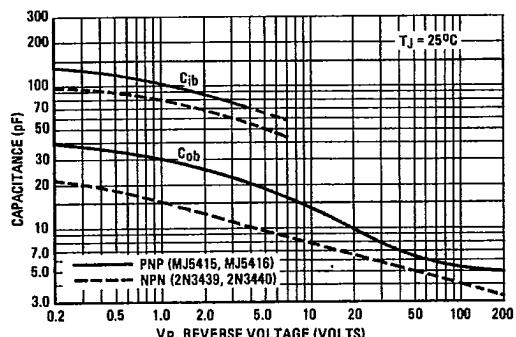
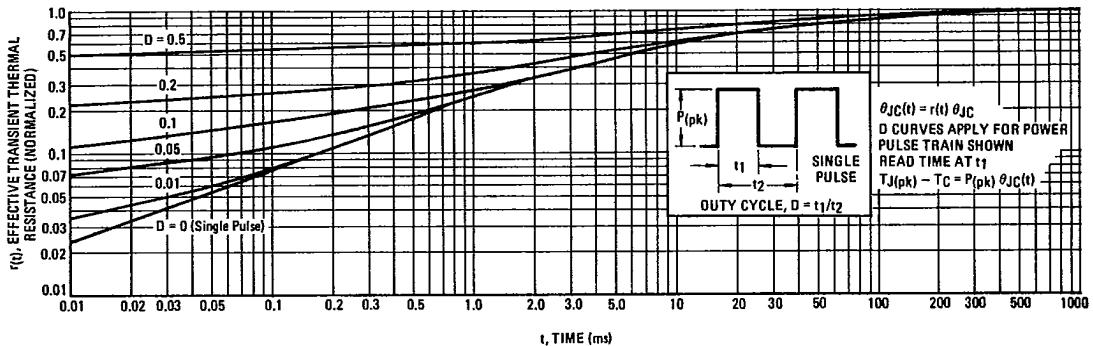


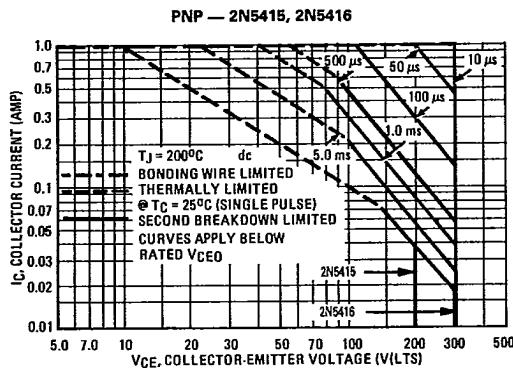
FIGURE 6 — THERMAL RESPONSE



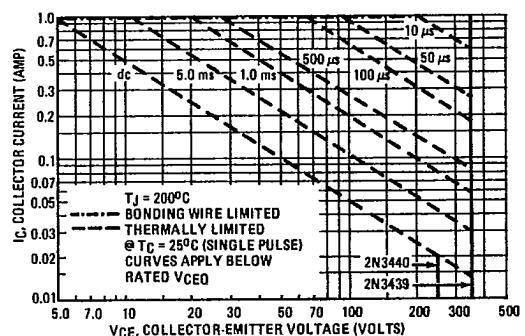
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FIGURE 7 — ACTIVE-REGION SAFE OPERATING AREA

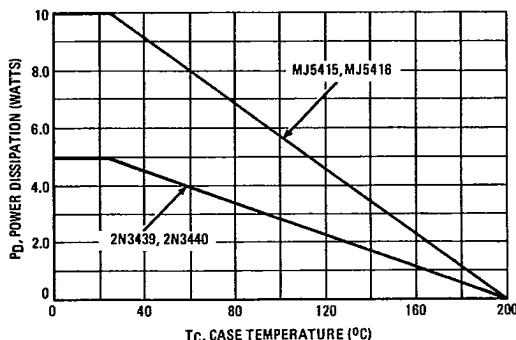


NPN — 2N3439, 2N3440



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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  $I_{\text{C}}\text{-}V_{\text{CE}}$  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  $T_{\text{J(pk)}} = 200^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $T_{\text{C}}$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{\text{J(pk)}} \leq 200^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  $T_{\text{J(pk)}}$  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. (See AN-415).

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**PNP**  
2N5415, 2N5416

**NPN**  
2N3439 2N3440

FIGURE 9 — DC CURRENT GAIN

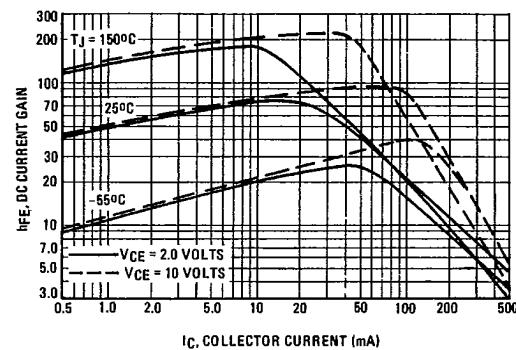
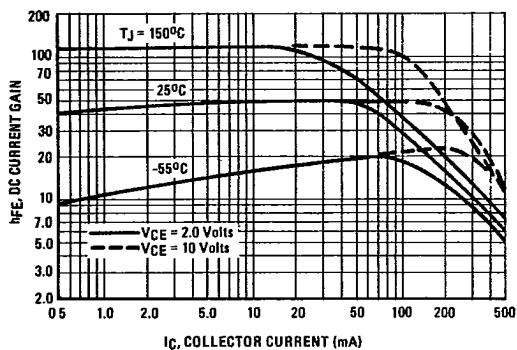
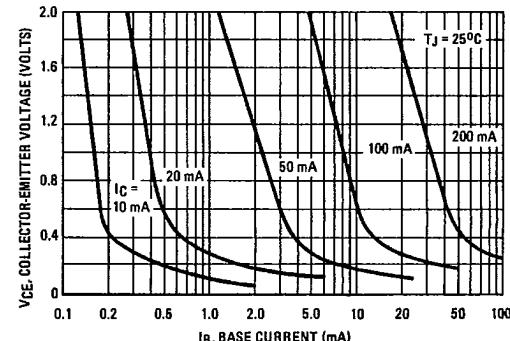
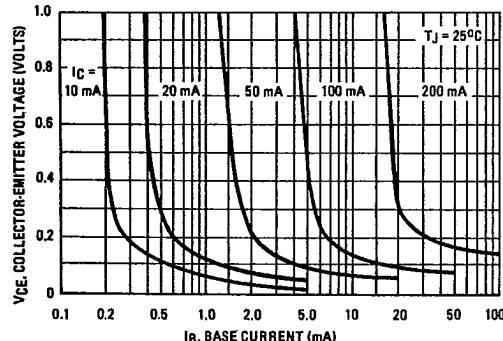


FIGURE 10 — COLLECTOR SATURATION REGION



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FIGURE 11 — "ON" VOLTAGES

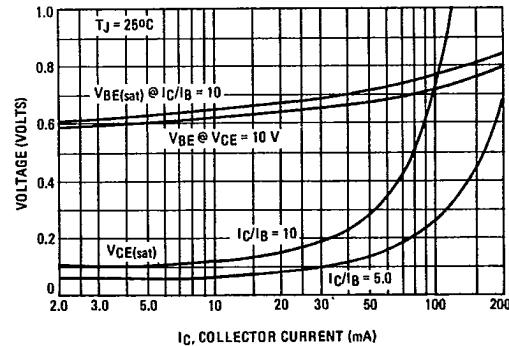
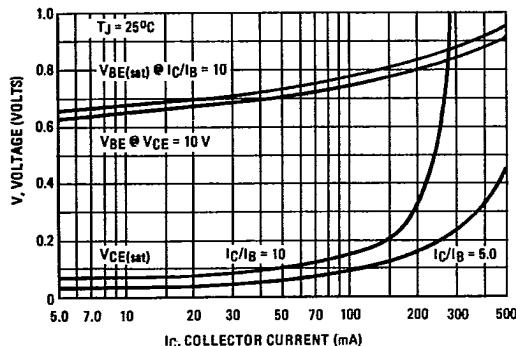
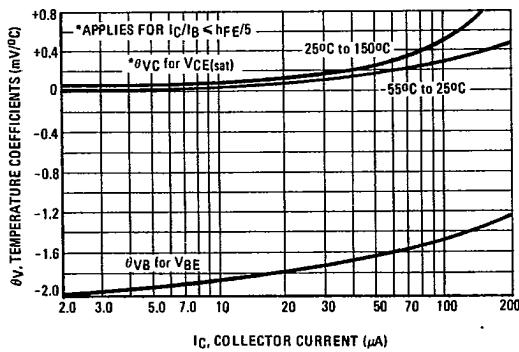
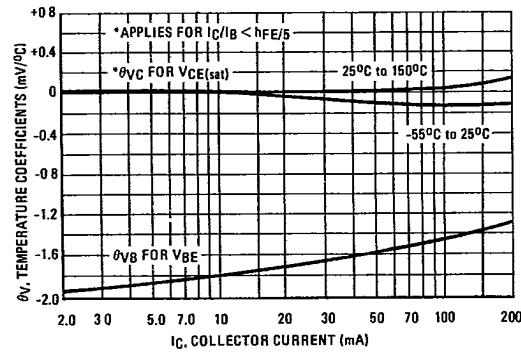


FIGURE 12 — TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENTS



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FIGURE 13 — COLLECTOR CUTOFF REGION

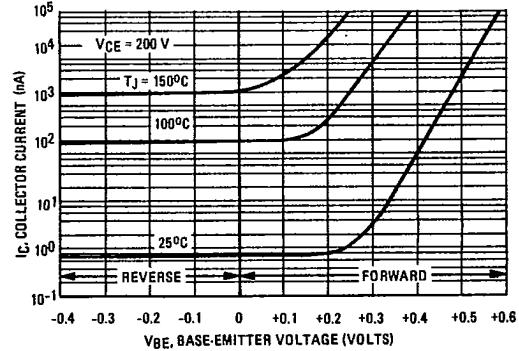
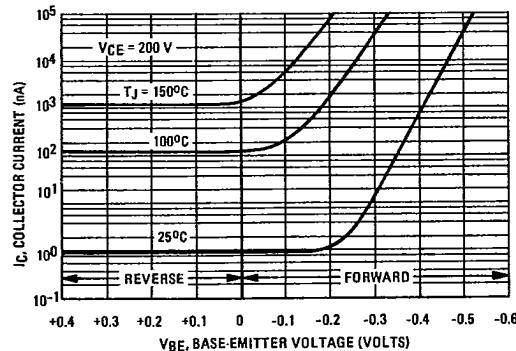
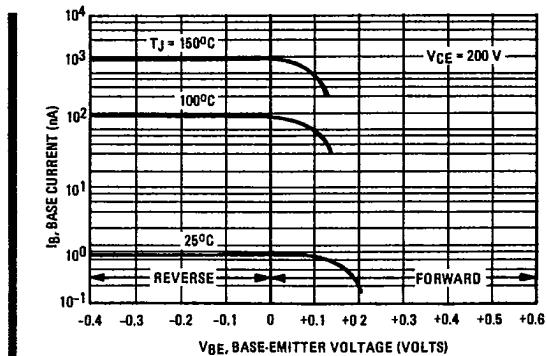
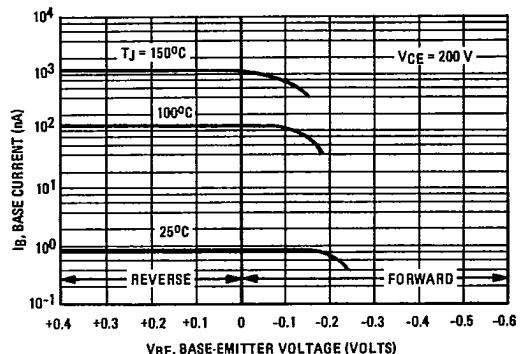


FIGURE 14 — BASE CUTOFF REGION



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FIGURE 15 — CIRCUIT USED TO MEASURE SUSTAINING VOLTAGES

