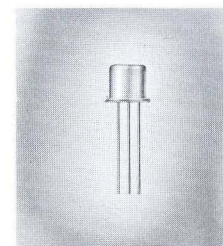




N-P-N DOUBLE-DIFFUSED MESA SILICON TRANSISTOR

VHF Oscillator-Amplifier Transistor

- Operation to 200 mc
- Guaranteed rf power output
- High breakdown voltage



TYPE 2N716  
BULLETIN NO. DL-S-1189, JANUARY 1960

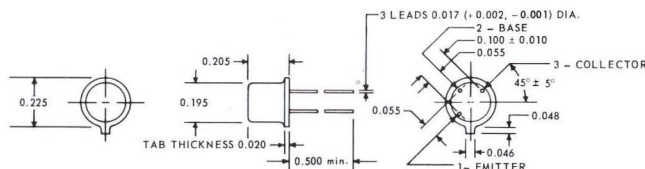
environmental tests

All units are heat cycled from  $-65^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+175^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 10 cycles. The hermetic seal is checked by pressure testing. All units are completely tested for electrical characteristics and undergo a rigorous tumble test to check for mechanical reliability.

mechanical data

Welded case with glass-to-metal hermetic seal between case and leads. Unit weight is approximately 1/3 gram. These units meet JEDEC TO-18 case outline dimensions.

THE COLLECTOR IS IN ELECTRICAL CONTACT WITH THE CASE



DIMENSIONS ARE MAXIMUM IN INCHES UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

maximum ratings at 25°C ambient (unless otherwise noted)

Collector-Base Voltage	70 v
Collector-Emitter Voltage (See note 1)	40 v
Emitter-Base Voltage	5 v
Total Device Dissipation (See note 2)	0.5 w
Total Device Dissipation at 25°C Case Temperature (See note 3)	1.2 w
Storage Temperature Range	$-65^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+175^{\circ}\text{C}$

electrical characteristics at 25°C ambient (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	min	typ	max	unit
$I_{CBO}$ Collector Reverse Current	$V_{CB} = 30\text{ v}$ $I_E = 0$	—	—	1.0	$\mu\text{a}$
$I_{CBO}$ Collector Reverse Current	$V_{CB} = 30\text{ v}$ $I_E = 0$ $T_A = +150^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	—	100	$\mu\text{a}$
$I_{CBO}$ Collector Reverse Current	$V_{CB} = 70\text{ v}$ $I_E = 0$	—	—	10	$\mu\text{a}$
$I_{EBO}$ Emitter Reverse Current	$V_{EB} = 5\text{ v}$ $I_C = 0$	—	—	100	$\mu\text{a}$
$BV_{CEO}^*$ Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$I_{CE} = 20\text{ ma}$ $I_B = 0$	40	—	—	v
$h_{FE}^*$ D-C Forward-Current Transfer Ratio	$V_{CE} = 10\text{ v}$ $I_C = 15\text{ ma}$	10	—	50	—
$V_{CE(sat)}^*$ Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$I_C = 15\text{ ma}$ $I_B = 3\text{ ma}$	—	—	1.2	v
$C_{ob}$ Output Capacitance	$V_{CB} = 5\text{ v}$ $I_E = 0$ $f = 1\text{ mc}$	—	3	6	$\mu\text{mf}$
$r_{ies}$ Short-Circuit Common-Emitter Series Input Resistance	$V_{CE} = 10\text{ v}$ $I_E = -15\text{ ma}$ $f = 70\text{ mc}$	—	65	—	ohms
$r_{oop}$ Short-Circuit Common-Emitter Parallel Output Resistance	$V_{CE} = 10\text{ v}$ $I_E = -15\text{ ma}$ $f = 70\text{ mc}$	—	1.5	—	k ohms
$f_T$ Frequency at which $ h_{fe}  = 1$	$V_{CE} = 10\text{ v}$ $I_E = -15\text{ ma}$	70	150	—	mc

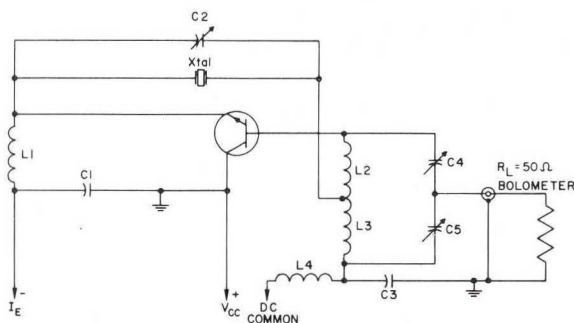
functional tests at 25°C ambient (see circuits on last page)

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS	TEST CONDITIONS	min	typ	max	unit
Oscillator Output Power	$V_{CB} = 40\text{ v}$ $I_C = 30\text{ ma}$ $f = 70\text{ mc}$	400	450	—	mw
Amplifier Power Output	$V_{CB} = 40\text{ v}$ $I_C = 30\text{ ma}$ $P_{in(ac)} = 200\text{ mw}$ $f = 70\text{ mc}$	500	600	—	mw
Transducer Gain	$V_{CB} = 40\text{ v}$ $I_C = 30\text{ ma}$ $P_o(ac) = 500\text{ mw}$ $f = 70\text{ mc}$	4	7.5	—	db

\*Semiautomatic testing is facilitated by using pulse techniques to measure these parameters. A 300-microsecond pulse (approximately 2% duty cycle) is utilized. Thus, the unit can be tested under maximum current conditions without a significant increase in junction temperature. The parameter values obtained in this manner are particularly pertinent for switching circuit design and, in general, indicate the true capabilities of the device.



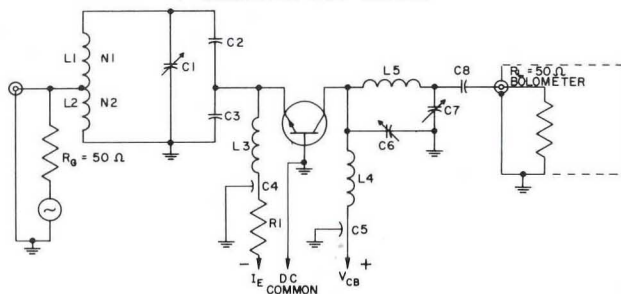
### OSCILLATOR TEST CIRCUIT



Symbol	Description	Manufacturer	Part No.
C1 & C3	0.01 $\mu\text{fd}$	Mucon	Type RLA
C2	3-35 $\mu\text{fd}$	Arco	403
C4	9-180 $\mu\text{fd}$	Arco	463
C5	6-140 $\mu\text{fd}$	Hammarlund	HF-140
L1	0.84 $\mu\text{h}$	Ohmite	Z-235
L2	0.101 $\mu\text{h}$	Air Dux	1206S
L3	0.107 $\mu\text{h}$		
L4	1.8 $\mu\text{h}$	Ohmite	Z-144
Xtal	70 mc Crystal	International	F-605

$\left. \begin{array}{l} L2 \\ L3 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 2 \text{ turns} \\ \text{No. 14 wire,} \\ \text{center} \\ \text{tapped} \end{array}$

### AMPLIFIER TEST CIRCUIT

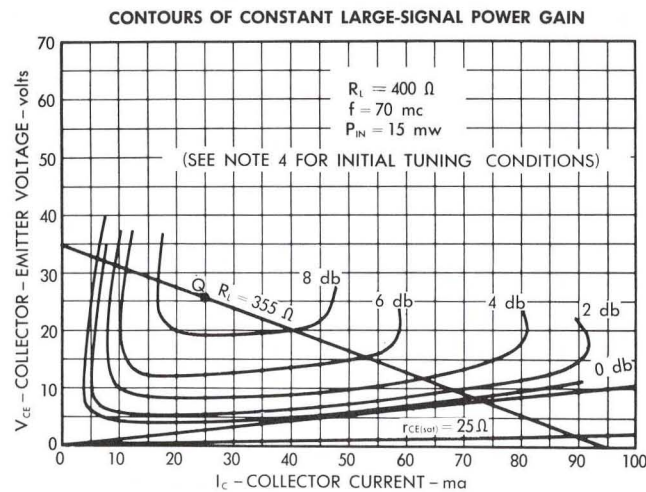
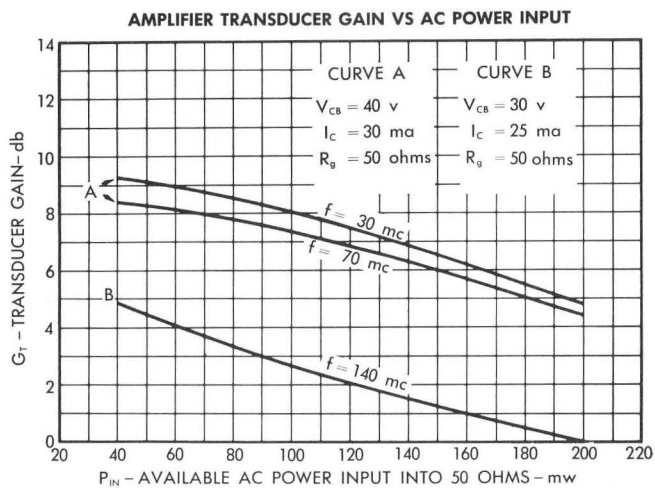
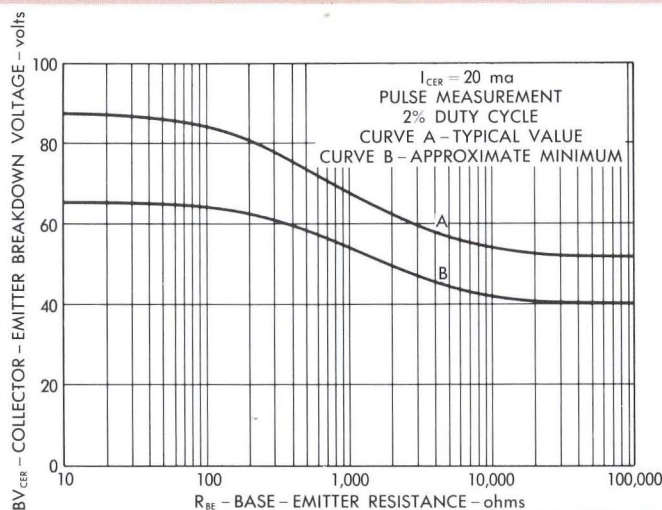
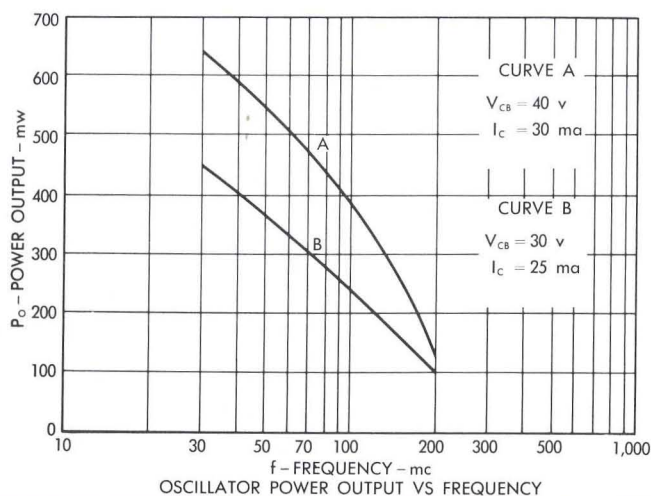
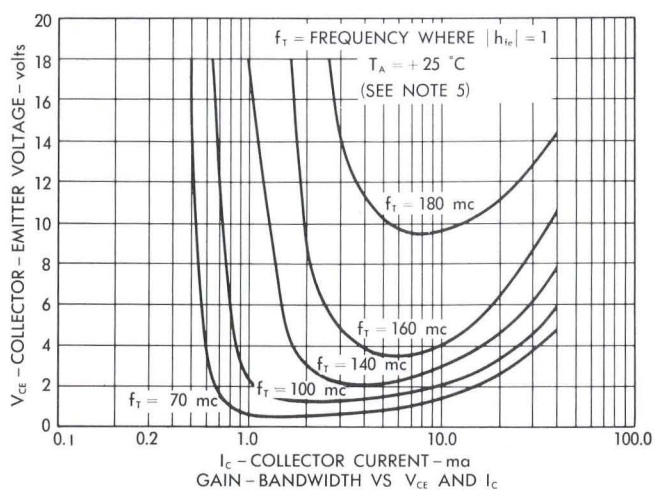


Symbol	Description	Manufacturer	Part No.
C1	2.7-30 $\mu\text{fd}$	Arco	461
C2	6.8 $\mu\text{fd}$	Centralab	TCZ-6.8
C3	15 $\mu\text{fd}$	Centralab	TCZ-15
C4 & C5	2300 $\mu\text{fd}$	Centralab	FT-2300
C6	9-180 $\mu\text{fd}$	Arco	463
C7	65-320 $\mu\text{fd}$	Arco	303-M
C8	0.1 $\mu\text{fd}$	Centralab	
L1	0.25 $\mu\text{h}$	CTC ceramic coil form	LS7
L2	0.08 $\mu\text{h}$		
L3 & L4	1.8 $\mu\text{h}$	Ohmite	Z-144
L5	0.25 $\mu\text{h}$	CTC ceramic coil form	LS5
R1	2000 ohm	IRC	

$\left. \begin{array}{l} L1 \\ L2 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 4\frac{1}{2} \text{ turns} \\ \text{No. 18 wire} \\ \text{random wound} \\ \frac{N1}{N2} = 4 \end{array}$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} L3 \\ L4 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 6\frac{1}{2} \text{ turns} \\ \text{No. 18 wire} \\ \text{random wound} \end{array}$





Note 3 Derate linearly to  $+175^\circ C$  case temperature at the rate of 8 mw/ $^\circ C$ .

Note 4 Each power gain contour is obtained at  $P_{IN} = 15$  mw from an amplifier circuit tuned at  $V_{CB} = 25$  v,  $I_C = 25$  ma,  $P_{IN} = 60$  mw (Point Q). These contours define all instantaneous collector voltages and corresponding collector currents for the specified constant power gain.

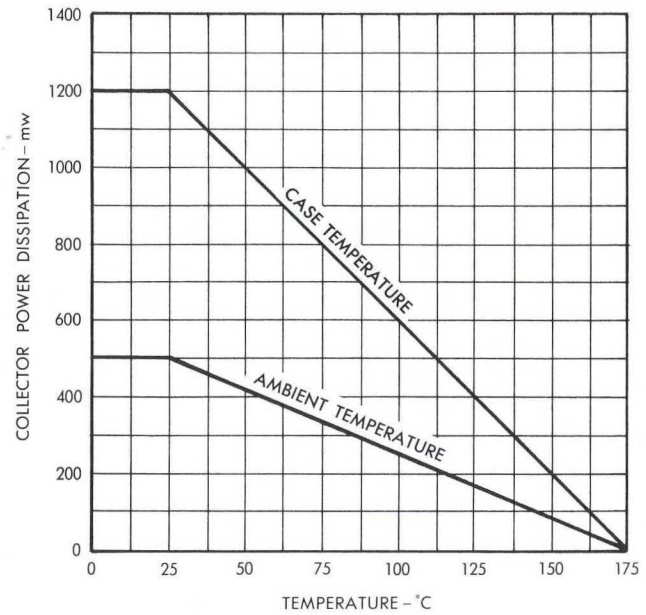
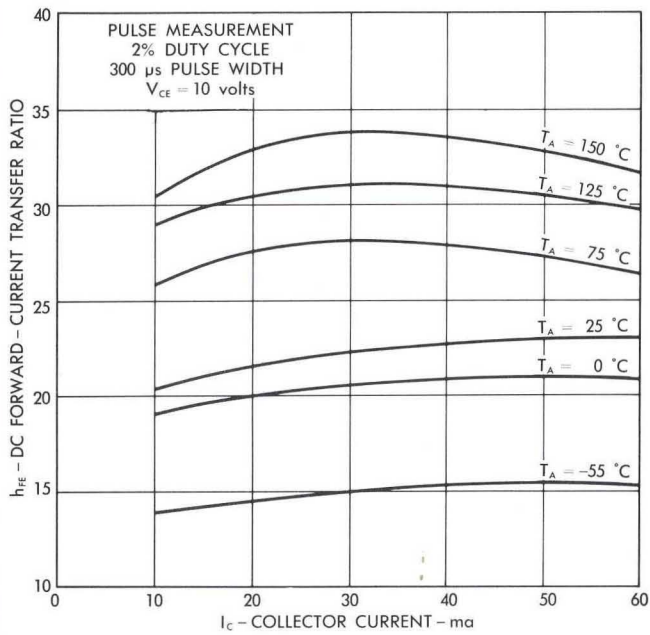
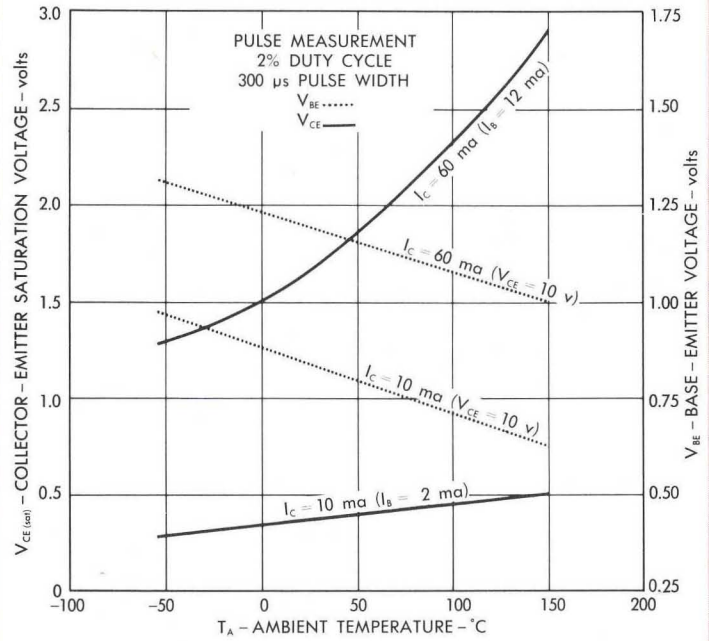
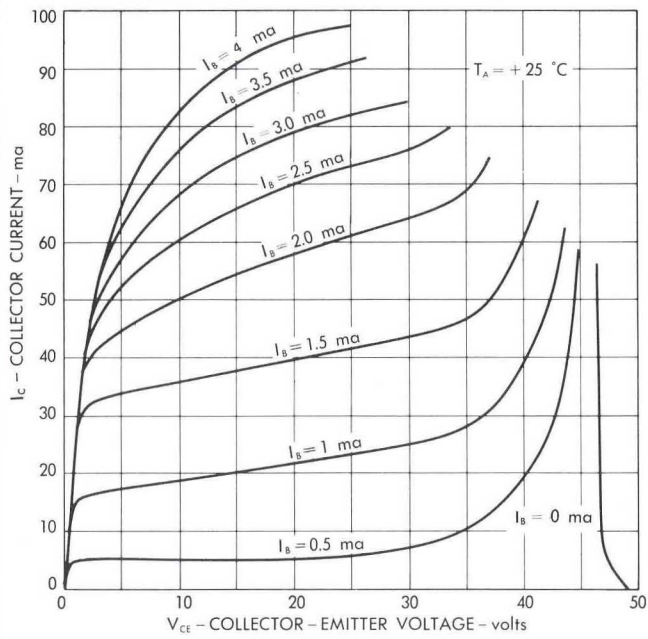
Note 5 To obtain  $f_T$ , the  $|h_{fe}|$  response with frequency is extrapolated at 6db/octave to  $|h_{fe}| = 1$  from a measurement of the frequency at which  $|h_{fe}| = 2$ . The product of  $f_T \times 1$  has been referred to as the gain-bandwidth.





# TYPE 2N716

## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



**TEXAS INSTRUMENTS**

INCORPORATED

SEMICONDUCTOR COMPONENTS DIVISION

P. O. BOX 312 • 13500 N. CENTRAL EXPRESSWAY  
DALLAS, TEXAS

**Note 1** The voltage at which  $h_{FE}$  approaches one when the emitter-base diode is open circuited. This value can be exceeded in applications where the dc circuit resistance ( $R_{BE}$ ) between base and emitter is a finite value. When a reverse voltage is applied to the emitter-base diode, a peak collector-emitter voltage equal to  $BVC_{EO}$  minus  $V_{EB}$  can be allowed. Such conditions may be encountered in class B or C amplifiers and oscillators.

**Note 2** Derate linearly to  $+175^\circ\text{C}$  ambient at the rate of 3-1/3 mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$ .