MPSA70

Amplifier Transistor

PNP Silicon

Features

• Pb−Free Package is Available*

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector−Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	−40	Vdc
Emitter−Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	−4.0	Vdc
Collector Current − Continuous	I_C	−100	mAdc
Total Device Dissipation @ T_A = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P_D	625 5.0	mW mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation @ T_C = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P_D	1.5 12	W mW/°C
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	T_J, T_{stg}	−55 to +150	°C

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction−to−Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	200	°C/W
Thermal Resistance, Junction−to−Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	83.3	°C/W

Maximum ratings are those values beyond which device damage can occur. Maximum ratings applied to the device are individual stress limit values (not normal operating conditions) and are not valid simultaneously. If these limits are exceeded, device functional operation is not implied, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

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COLLECTOR
3

2
BASE

1
EMITTER
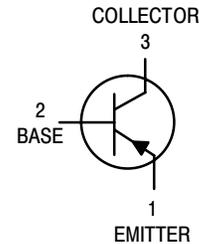
TO−92
CASE 29−11
STYLE 1

MARKING DIAGRAM

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MPS
A70
AYWW ▪
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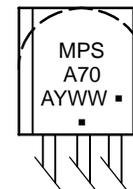
MPSA70 = Device Code
A = Assembly Location
Y = Year
WW = Work Week
▪ = Pb−Free Package
(Note: Microdot may be in either location)

ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Shipping
MPSA70RLRM	TO−92	2,000/Ammo Pack
MPSA70RLRMG	TO−92 (Pb−Free)	2,000/Ammo Pack

*For additional information on our Pb−Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTICS				
Collector–Emitter Breakdown Voltage (Note 1) (I_C = −1.0 mAdc, I_B = 0)	$V_{(BR)CEO}$	−40	–	Vdc
Emitter–Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = −100 μAdc, I_C = 0)	$V_{(BR)EBO}$	−4.0	–	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = −30 Vdc, I_E = 0)	I_{CBO}	–	−100	nAdc
ON CHARACTERISTICS				
DC Current Gain (I_C = −5.0 mAdc, V_{CE} = −10 Vdc)	h_{FE}	40	400	–
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = −10 mAdc, I_B = −1.0 mAdc)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	–	−0.25	Vdc
SMALL–SIGNAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Current–Gain – Bandwidth Product (I_C = −5.0 mAdc, V_{CE} = −10 Vdc, f = 100 MHz)	f_T	125	–	MHz
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = −10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 1.0 MHz)	C_{obo}	–	4.0	pF

1. Pulse Test: Pulse Width ≤ 300 μs; Duty Cycle ≤ 2.0%.

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TYPICAL NOISE CHARACTERISTICS
($V_{CE} = -5.0$ Vdc, $T_A = 25°C$)
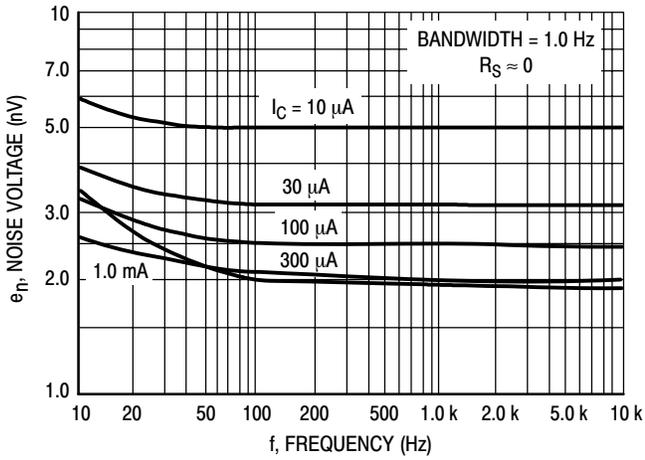
Figure 1. Noise Voltage
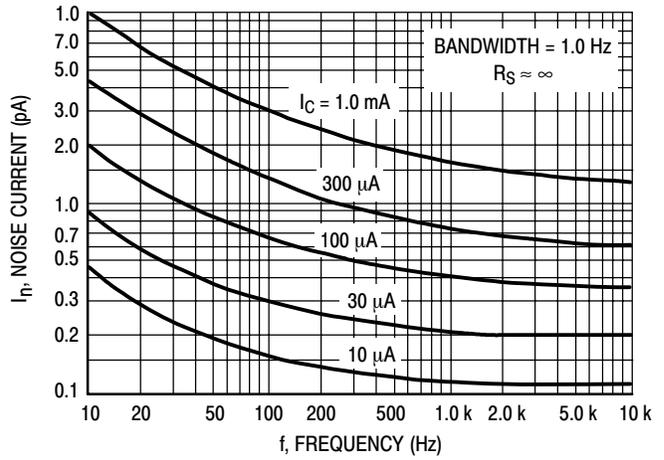
Figure 2. Noise Current
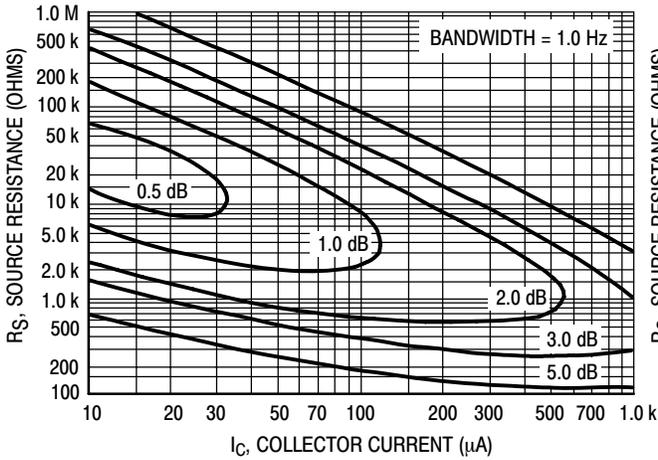
Figure 3. Narrow Band, 100 Hz
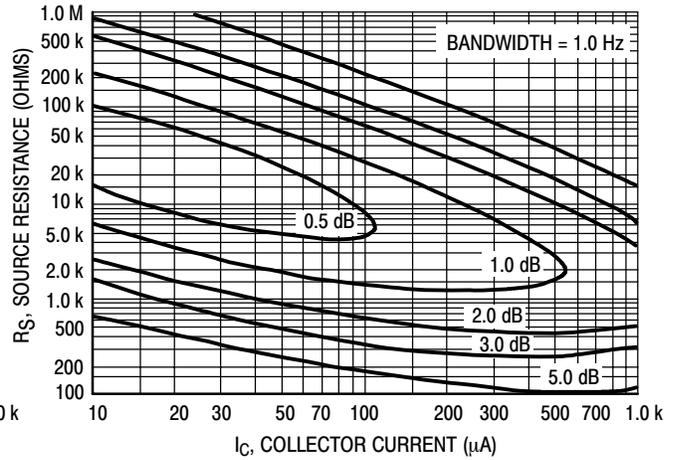
Figure 4. Narrow Band, 1.0 kHz
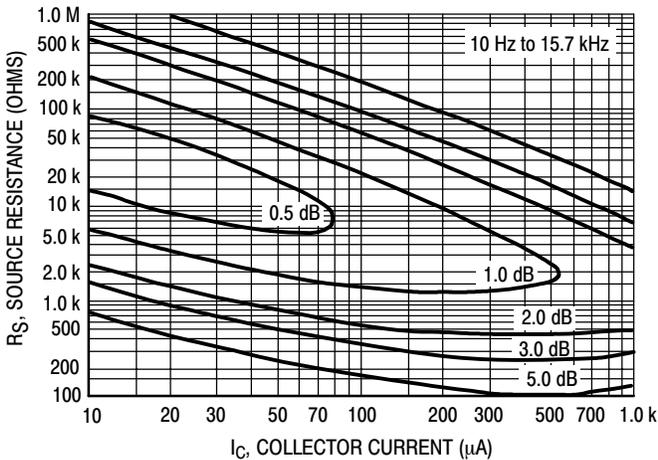
Figure 5. Wideband

Noise Figure is Defined as:

$$NF = 20 \log_{10}\left[\frac{e_n{}^2 + 4KTR_S + I_n{}^2 R_S{}^2}{4KTR_S}\right]^{1/2}$$

e_n = Noise Voltage of the Transistor referred to the input. (Figure 3)
I_n = Noise Current of the Transistor referred to the input. (Figure 4)
K = Boltzman's Constant (1.38×10^{-23} j/°K)
T = Temperature of the Source Resistance (°K)
R_S = Source Resistance (Ohms)

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TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS
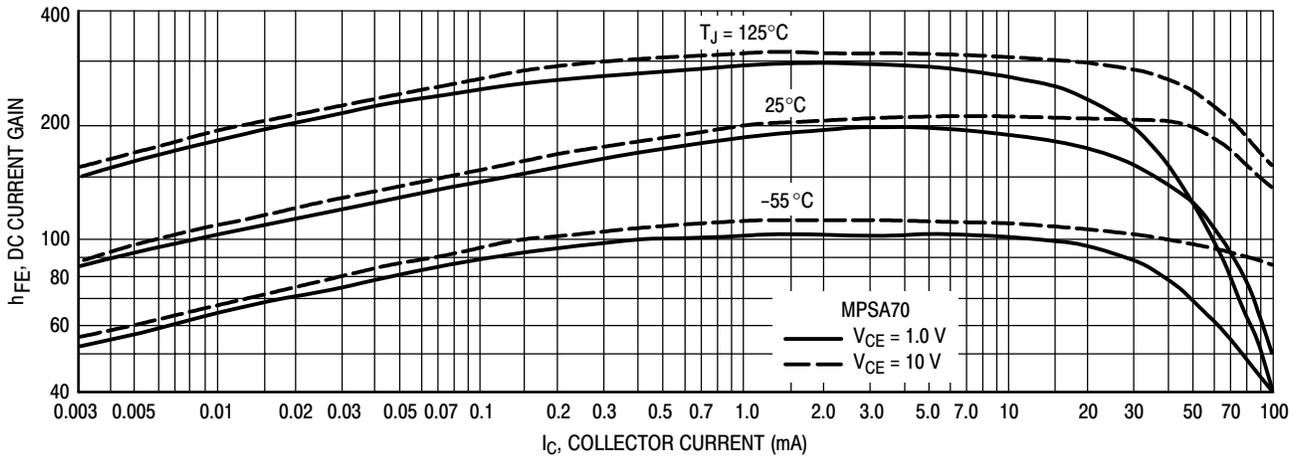
Figure 6. DC Current Gain
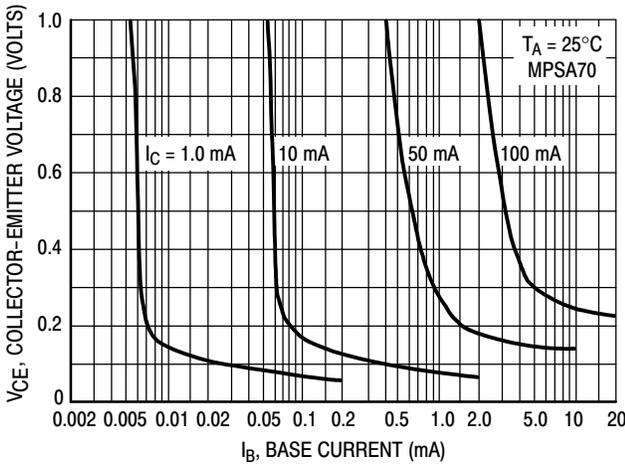
Figure 7. Collector Saturation Region
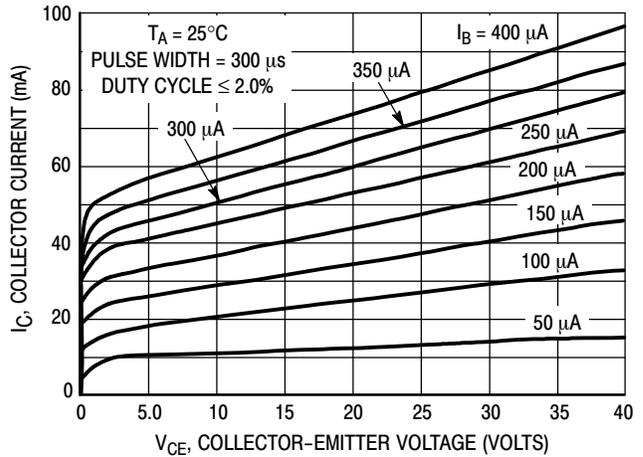
Figure 8. Collector Characteristics
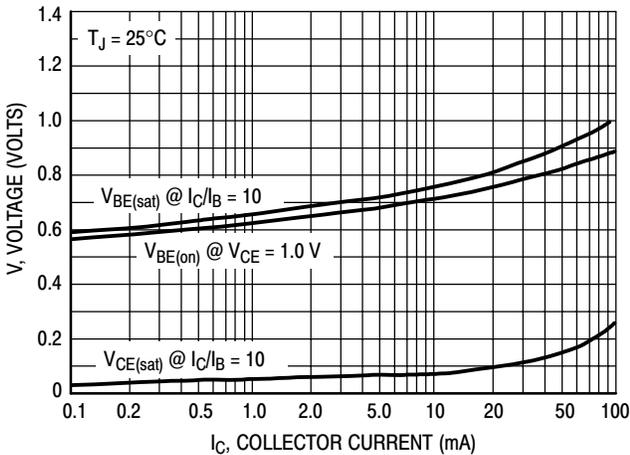
Figure 9. "On" Voltages
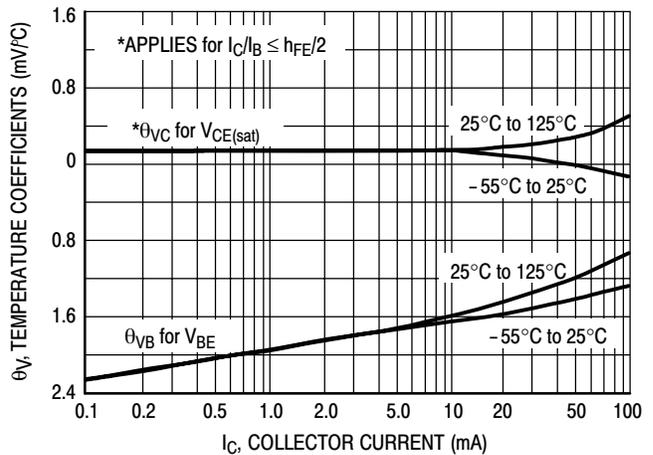
Figure 10. Temperature Coefficients

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TYPICAL DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS
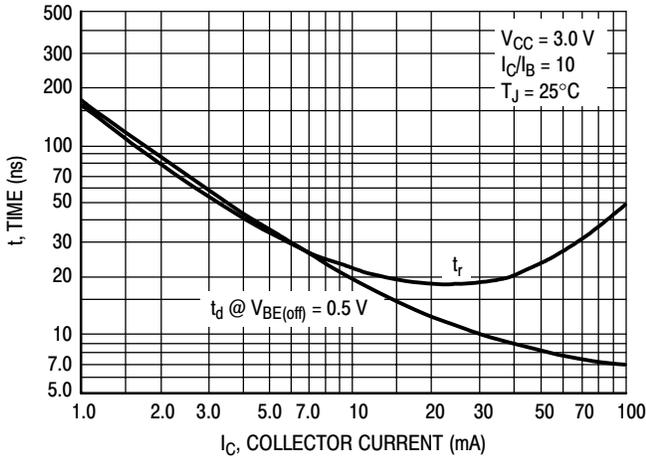
Figure 11. Turn–On Time
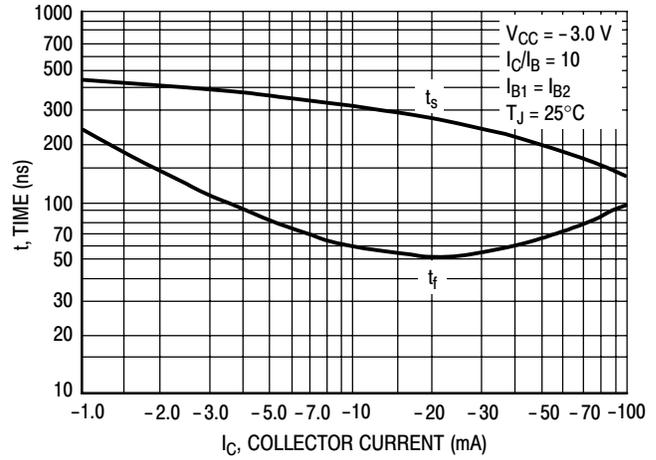
Figure 12. Turn–Off Time
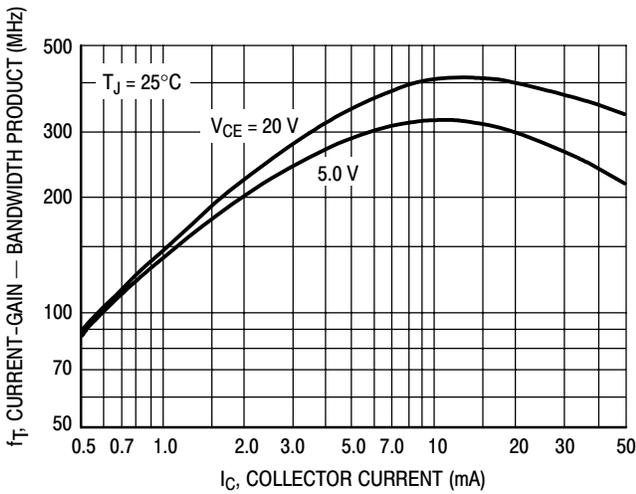
Figure 13. Current–Gain – Bandwidth Product
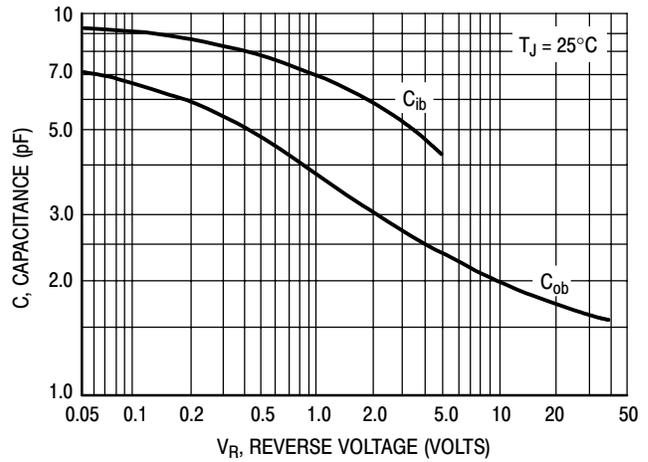
Figure 14. Capacitance
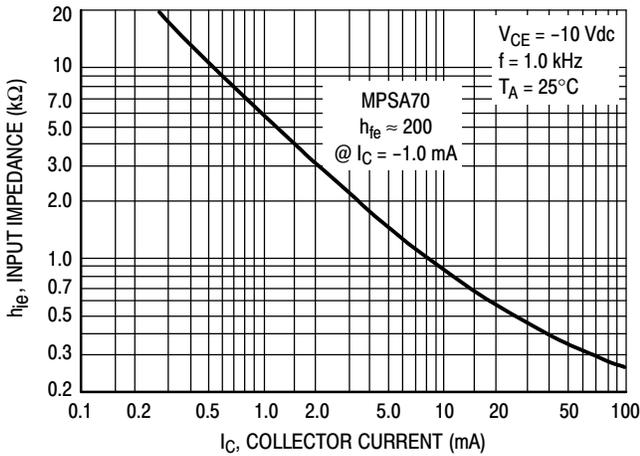
Figure 15. Input Impedance
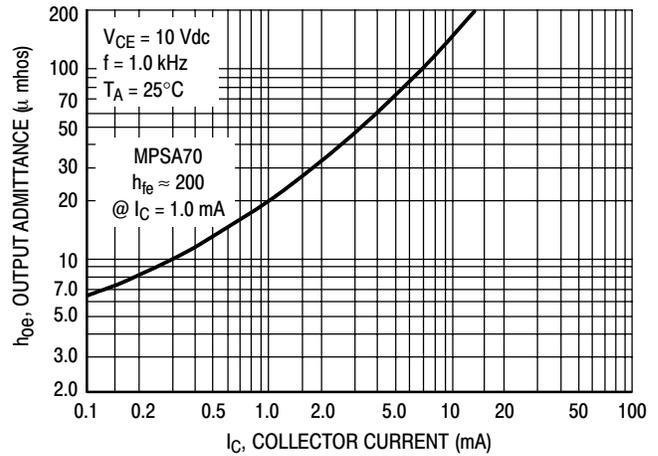
**Figure 16. Output Admittance**
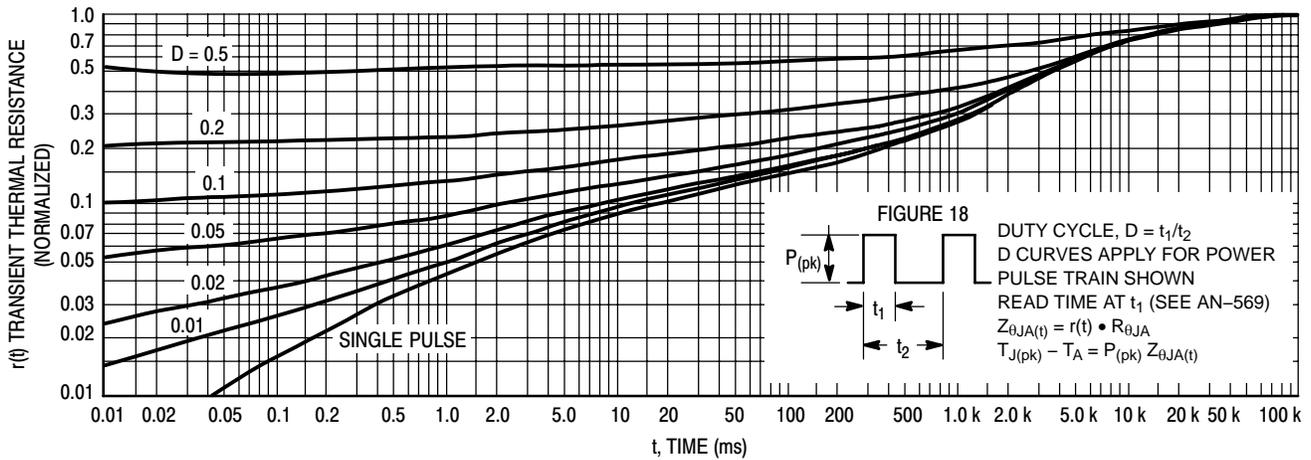
Figure 17. Thermal Response
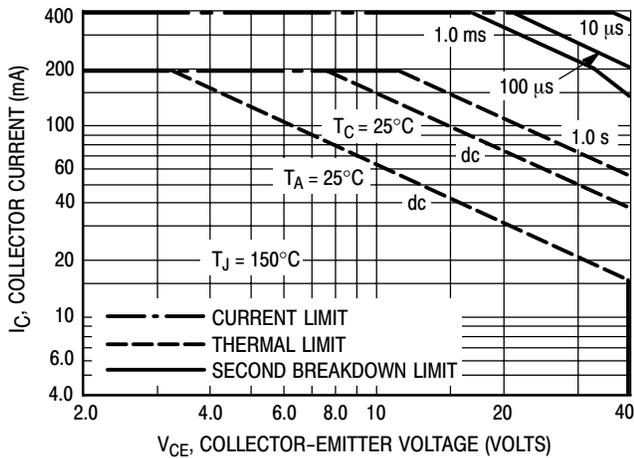
**Figure 19. Active−Region Safe Operating Area**

The safe operating area curves indicate I_C−V_{CE} limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation. Collector load lines for specific circuits must fall below the limits indicated by the applicable curve.

The data of Figure 18 is based upon $T_{J(pk)}$ = 150°C; T_C or T_A is variable depending upon conditions. Pulse curves are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided $T_{J(pk)} \leq$ 150°C. $T_{J(pk)}$ may be calculated from the data in Figure 17. At high case or ambient temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power than can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

Figure 20. Typical Collector Leakage Current

DESIGN NOTE: USE OF THERMAL RESPONSE DATA

A train of periodical power pulses can be represented by the model as shown in Figure 19. Using the model and the device thermal response the normalized effective transient thermal resistance of Figure 17 was calculated for various duty cycles.

To find $Z_{\theta JA(t)}$, multiply the value obtained from Figure 17 by the steady state value $R_{\theta JA}$.

Example:
Dissipating 2.0 watts peak under the following conditions:
$$t_1 = 1.0 \text{ ms}, \ t_2 = 5.0 \text{ ms} \ (D = 0.2)$$
Using Figure 17 at a pulse width of 1.0 ms and D = 0.2, the reading of r(t) is 0.22.

The peak rise in junction temperature is therefore
$$\Delta T = r(t) \times P_{(pk)} \times R_{\theta JA} = 0.22 \times 2.0 \times 200 = 88°C.$$

For more information, see AN569/D.

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PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

TO–92 (TO–226)
CASE 29–11
ISSUE AL
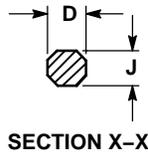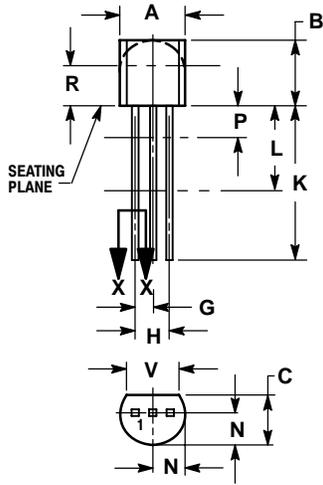
NOTES:
1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.
3. CONTOUR OF PACKAGE BEYOND DIMENSION R IS UNCONTROLLED.
4. LEAD DIMENSION IS UNCONTROLLED IN P AND BEYOND DIMENSION K MINIMUM.

DIM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.175	0.205	4.45	5.20
B	0.170	0.210	4.32	5.33
C	0.125	0.165	3.18	4.19
D	0.016	0.021	0.407	0.533
G	0.045	0.055	1.15	1.39
H	0.095	0.105	2.42	2.66
J	0.015	0.020	0.39	0.50
K	0.500	---	12.70	---
L	0.250	---	6.35	---
N	0.080	0.105	2.04	2.66
P	---	0.100	---	2.54
R	0.115	---	2.93	---
V	0.135	---	3.43	---

STYLE 1:
PIN 1. EMITTER
2. BASE
3. COLLECTOR

SECTION X–X