

PN Unijunction Transistors Silicon Unijunction Transistors

... designed for pulse and timing circuits, sensing circuits, and thyristor trigger circuits.

- Low Peak-Point Current — $I_p = 0.4 \mu\text{A Max}$
- Low Emitter Reverse Current — $I_{EO} = 50 \text{ nA Max}$
- Fast Switching

**2N4851
 thru
 2N4853**

PN UJTs



CASE 22A-01

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

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
RMS Power Dissipation, Note 1	P_D	300	mW
RMS Emitter Current	I_e	50	mA
Peak-Pulse Emitter Current, Note 2	I_{ep}	1.5	Amp
Emitter Reverse Voltage	V_{B2E}	30	Volts
Interbase Voltage, Note 3	V_{B2B1}	35	Volts
Operating Junction Temperature Range	T_J	-65 to +125	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +200	$^\circ\text{C}$

*Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

- Notes: 1. Derate 3 mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$ increase in ambient temperature.
 2. Duty cycle $\leq 1\%$, PRR = (see Figure 6).
 3. Based upon power dissipation at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.



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Quality Semi-Conductors

2N4851 thru 2N4853

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (TA = 25°C unless otherwise noted.)

Rating	Fig. No.	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
*Intrinsic Standoff Ratio, Note 1 (VB2B1 = 10 V)	4, 8	η	0.58 0.70	—	0.75 0.85	—
*Interbase Resistance (VB2B1 = 3 V, IE = 0)	11, 12	rBB	4.7	—	9.1	k ohms
*Interbase Resistance Temperature Coefficient (VB2B1 = 3 V, IE = 0, TA = -65 to +125°C)	12	α_{BB}	0.2	—	0.8	%/°C
Emitter Saturation Voltage, Note 2 (VB2B1 = 10 V, IE = 50 mA)		VEB1(sat)	—	2.5	—	Volts
Modulated Interbase Current (VB2B1 = 10 V, IE = 50 mA)		IB2(mod)	—	15	—	mA
*Emitter Reverse Current (VB2E = 30 V, IB1 = 0)	7	IEB2O	—	—	0.1 0.05	μ A
*Peak-Point Emitter Current (VB2B1 = 25 V)	9, 10	IP	—	—	2 0.4	μ A
*Valley-Point Current, Note 2 (VB2B1 = 20 V, RB2 = 100 ohms)	13, 14	IV	2 4 6	—	—	mA
*Base-One Peak Pulse Voltage	2N4851 2N4852 2N4853	VOB1	3 5 6	—	—	Volts
*Maximum Frequency of Oscillation	8	f(max)	—	0.25	—	MHz

*Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

Notes: 1. η , intrinsic standoff ratio, is defined in terms of the peak-point voltage, V_p , by means of the equation: $V_p = \eta V_{B2B1} + V_f$, where V_f is about 0.49 volt at 25°C @ $I_f = 10 \mu A$ and decreases with temperature at about 2.5 mV/°C. The test circuit is shown in Figure 4. Components R_1 , C_1 , and the UJT form a relaxation oscillator; the remaining circuitry serves as a peak-voltage detector. The forward drop of Diode D_1 compensates for V_f . To use, the "cal" button is pushed, and R_3 is adjusted to make the current meter, M_1 , read full scale. When the "cal" button is released, the value of η is read directly from the meter, if full scale on the meter reads 1.

2. Use pulse techniques: PW = 300 μs , duty cycle \leq 2% to avoid internal heating, which may result in erroneous readings.

FIGURE 1 - UNIUNION TRANSISTOR SYMBOL AND NOMENCLATURE

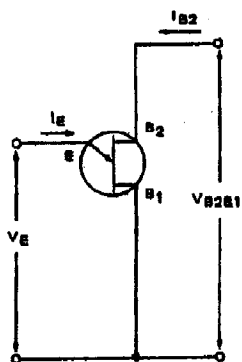


FIGURE 2 - STATIC EMITTER CHARACTERISTICS CURVES

