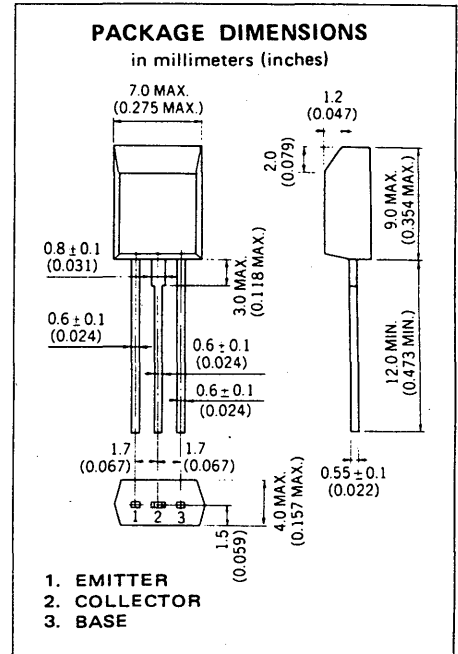


**DESCRIPTION** The 2SA915 is designed for use in driver stages of audio frequency amplifiers.

- FEATURES**
- High Total Power Dissipation and High Breakdown Voltage:  
1.0 W at 25 °C Ambient Temperature/ $V_{CE0} = -120$  V
  - Complementary to the NEC-2SC1940 NPN Transistor.

**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

- Maximum Temperatures
- Storage Temperature ..... -55 to +150 °C
  - Junction Temperature ..... +150 °C Maximum
- Maximum Power Dissipation ( $T_a = 25$  °C)
- Total Power Dissipation ..... 1.0 W
  - Thermal Resistance(Junction to Ambient) . . . 125 °C/W
- Maximum Voltages and Currents ( $T_a = 25$  °C)
- $V_{CB0}$  Collector to Base Voltage ..... -120 V
  - $V_{CE0}$  Collector to Emitter Voltage ..... -120 V
  - $V_{EBO}$  Emitter to Base Voltage ..... -5.0 V
  - $I_C$  Collector Current ..... -50 mA
  - $I_B$  Base Current ..... -10 mA



**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $T_a = 25$  °C)**

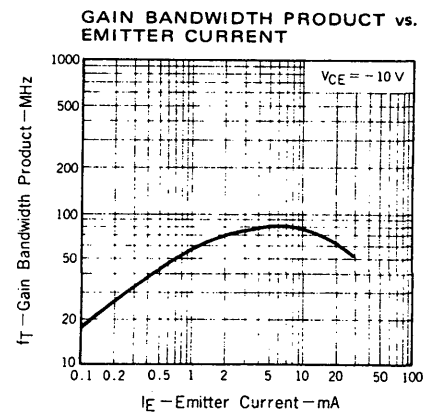
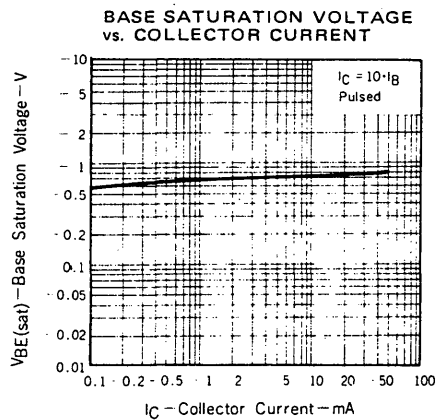
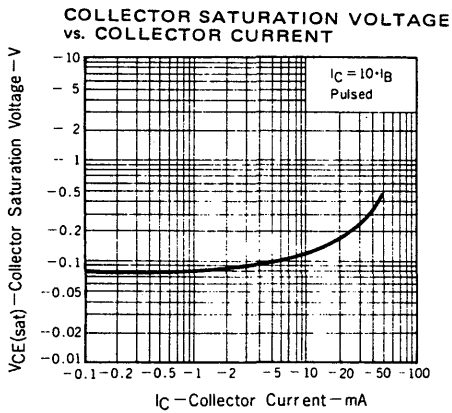
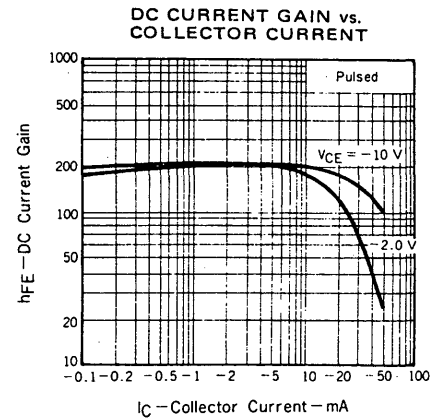
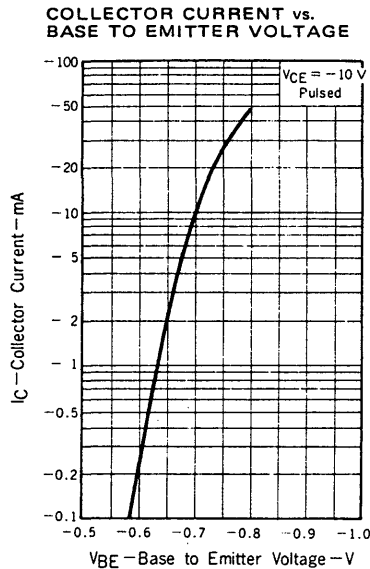
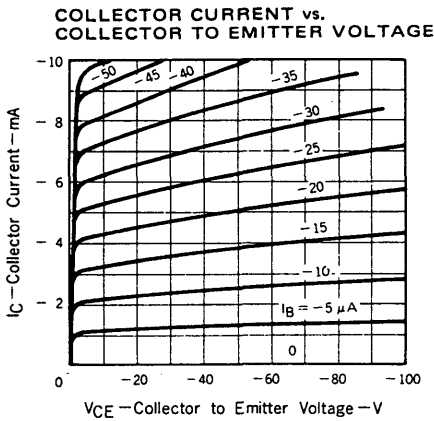
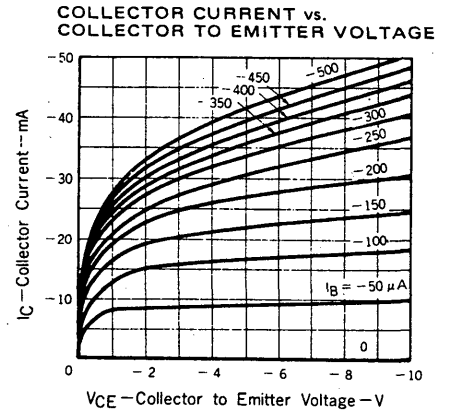
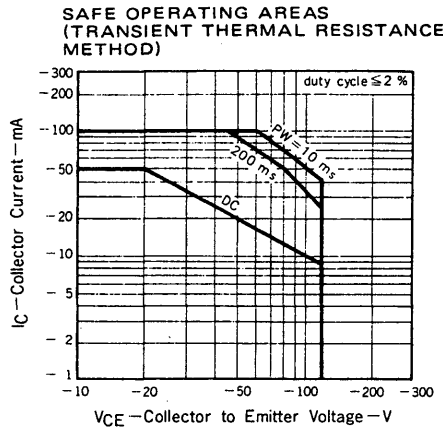
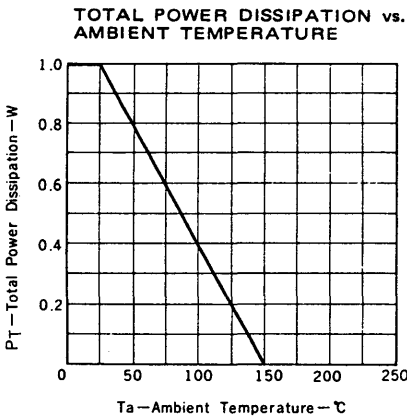
SYMBOL	CHARACTERISTIC	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	TEST CONDITIONS
$h_{FE1}$	DC Current Gain	90	200	400	-	$V_{CE} = -10$ V, $I_C = -10$ mA
$h_{FE2}$	DC Current Gain	50	200		-	$V_{CE} = -10$ V, $I_C = -1.0$ mA
$f_T$	Gain Bandwidth Product	50	80		MHz	$V_{CE} = -10$ V, $I_E = 10$ mA
$C_{ob}$	Output Capacitance		2.5	3.5	pF	$V_{CB} = -10$ V, $I_E = 0$ , $f = 1.0$ MHz
$I_{CBO}$	Collector Cutoff Current			-100	nA	$V_{CB} = -120$ V, $I_E = 0$
$I_{EBO}$	Emitter Cutoff Current			-100	nA	$V_{EB} = -5.0$ V, $I_C = 0$
$V_{BE}$	Base to Emitter Voltage	-650	-695	-750	mV	$V_{CE} = -10$ V, $I_C = -10$ mA
$V_{CE(sat)}$	Collector Saturation Voltage		-0.18	-0.6	V	$I_C = -20$ mA, $I_B = -2.0$ mA
$V_{BE(sat)}$	Base Saturation Voltage		-0.79	-1.0	V	$I_C = -20$ mA, $I_B = -2.0$ mA

**Classification of  $h_{FE1}$**

Rank	M	L	K
Range	90 - 180	135 - 270	200 - 400

$h_{FE1}$  Test Conditions:  $V_{CE} = -10$  V,  $I_C = -10$  mA

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Ta=25 °C unless otherwise noted)



INPUT AND OUTPUT CAPACITANCE  
vs. REVERSE VOLTAGE

