

SONY®**2SK152****Silicon N-Channel Junction FET****Description**

The 2SK152 is the first device to reach such a high "Figure of merit" level. Because it uses the latest Epitaxy and Pattern technology.

Head amplifiers Video Cameras VTRs etc. perform very efficiently.

Features

- High figure of merit
 $V_{DS} = 5V$ | $|Y_{fs}| / C_{iss}$ 3.5 (Typ.)
 $I_D = 10mA$
- High | Y_{fs} |
 $V_{DS} = 5V$ | $|Y_{fs}|$ 30mS (Typ.)
 $V_{GS} = 0V$
- Low input capacitance
 C_{iss} 8pF (Typ.)

Structure

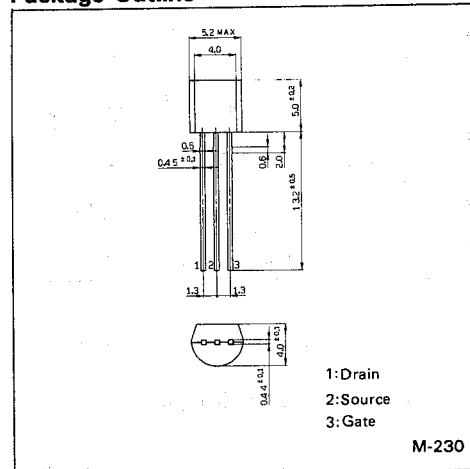
Silicon N-Channel junction FET.

Absolute Maximum Ratings ($T_a = 25^\circ C$)

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| • Drain to gate voltage | V_{DGO} | 15 | V |
| • Source to gate voltage | V_{SGO} | 15 | V |
| • Drain current | I_D | 50 | mA |
| • Gate current | I_G | 5 | mA |
| • Junction temperature | T_j | 100 | $^\circ C$ |
| • Storage temperature | T_{stg} | -50 to +120 | $^\circ C$ |
| • Allowable power dissipation | P_D | 300 | mW |

Package Outline

Unit: mm



Electrical Characteristics

Ta = 25°C

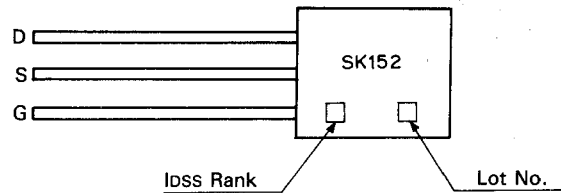
| Item | Symbol | Condition | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
|-------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|-------|------|------|------|
| Drain to gate voltage | VDGO | IG = 10µA | 15 | | | V |
| Source to gate voltage | VSGO | IG = 10µA | 15 | | | V |
| Gate cutoff current | IGSS | VGS = -7V, VDS = 0V | | | -2 | nA |
| Drain current | IDSS | VDS = 5V, VGS = 0V | 9.5 | | 42 | mA* |
| Gate to source cutoff voltage | VGS(OFF) | VDS = 5V, ID = 100µA | -0.55 | | -2.0 | V |
| Forward transfer admittance | Yfs | VDS = 5V, VGS = 0V, f = 1kHz | 21 | 30 | | mS |
| Input capacitance | Ciss | VDS = 5V, VGS = 0V, f = 1MHz | | 8 | 9 | pF |

*Note) Drain current detail specification as follows.

Classification

| Rank | IDSS(mA) | VDS = 5V VGS = 0V |
|------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 9.5 to 14.8 | |
| 2 | 13.4 to 21.0 | |
| 3 | 19.0 to 30.2 | |
| 4 | 27.4 to 42.0 | |

Mark

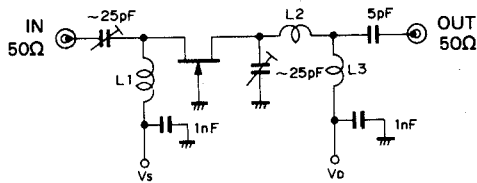


Standard Circuit Design Data

Ta = 25°C

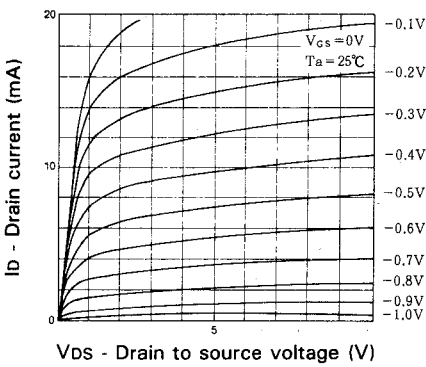
| Item | Symbol | Condition | Typ. | Unit |
|--------------------------------|-------------|--|------|-----------------|
| Forward transfer admittance | $ Y_{fs} $ | $V_{DS} = 5V, I_D = 10mA, f = 1kHz$ | 25 | mS |
| Input capacitance | C_{iss} | $V_{DS} = 5V, I_D = 10mA, f = 1MHz$ | 7.2 | pF |
| Gate cutoff current | I_G | $V_{DG} = 5V, I_D = 10mA$ | 40 | pA |
| Input resistance | r_{is} | $V_{DS} = 5V, I_D = 10mA, f = 100MHz$ | 3.5 | kΩ |
| Input capacitance | C_{is} | | 7.2 | pF |
| Output resistance | r_{os} | | 3 | kΩ |
| Output capacitance | C_{os} | | 2.5 | pF |
| Power gain | PG | | 15 | dB |
| Noise figure | NF | | 1.8 | dB |
| Equivalent input noise voltage | \bar{e}_n | $V_{DS} = 5V, I_D = 10mA$ $f = 1kHz, R_g = 0\Omega$ | 1.2 | nV/ \sqrt{Hz} |
| Reverse transfer capacitance | C_{rss} | $V_{DS} = 5V, V_{GS} = 0V, f = 1MHz$ | 2.0 | pF |

100 MHz PG, NF Test Circuit

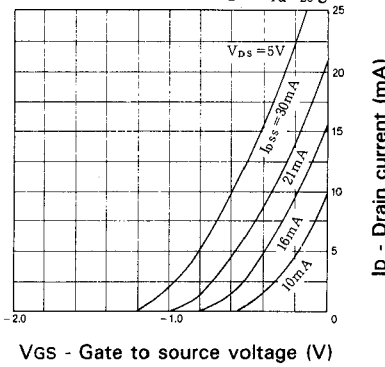


- L1 ϕ 0.45mm Polyurethane Wire ϕ 3mm 10.5t
- L2 } ϕ 0.45mm Polyurethane Wire ϕ 3mm 5.5t
- L3 }

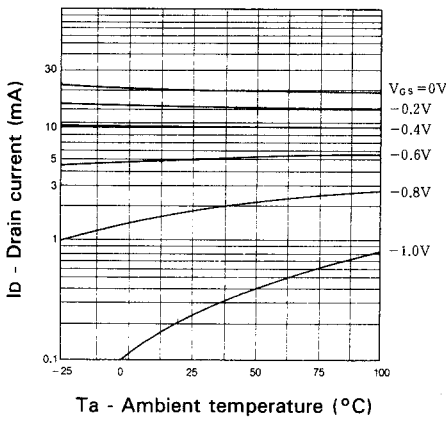
Drain current vs.
Drain to source voltage



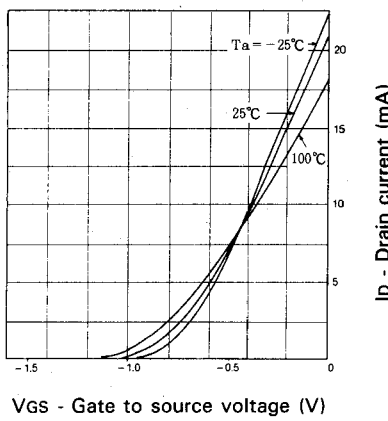
Drain current vs.
Gate to source voltage



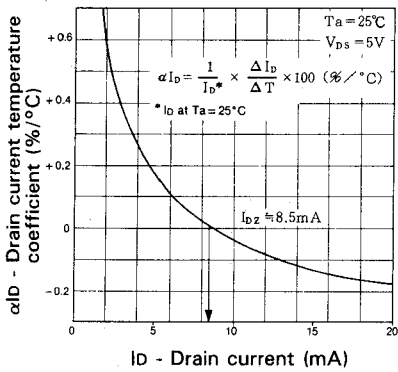
Drain current vs.
Ambient temperature



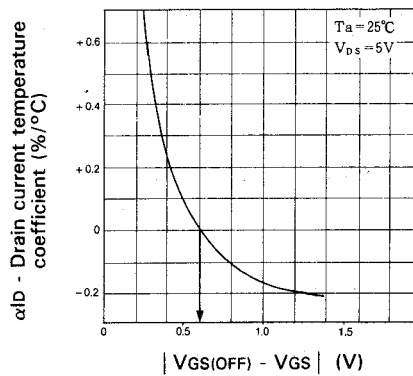
Transfer characteristics vs.
Ambient temperature



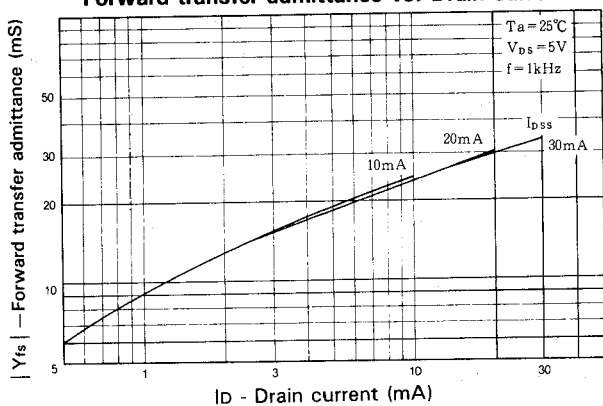
Drain current temperature coefficient
vs. Drain current



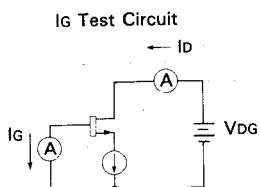
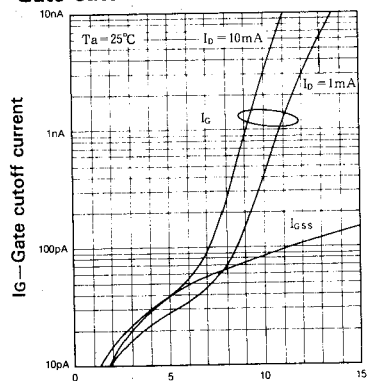
Drain current temperature coefficient vs.
Gate cutoff voltage



Forward transfer admittance vs. Drain current

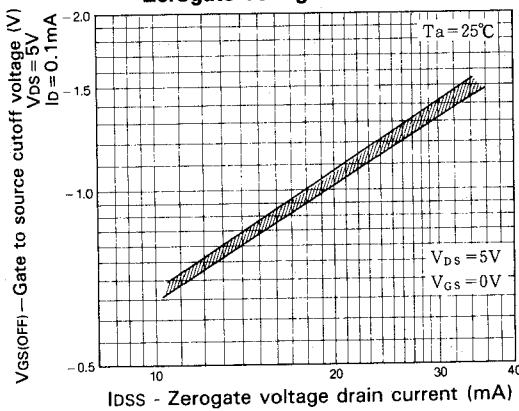


Gate cutoff current vs. Bias voltage

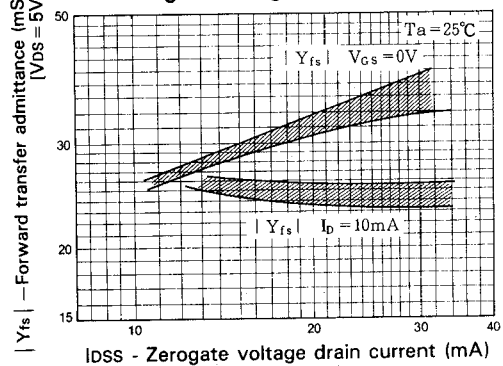


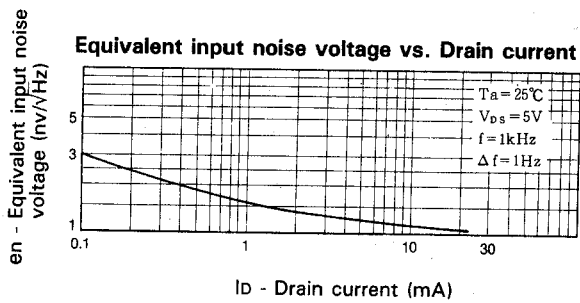
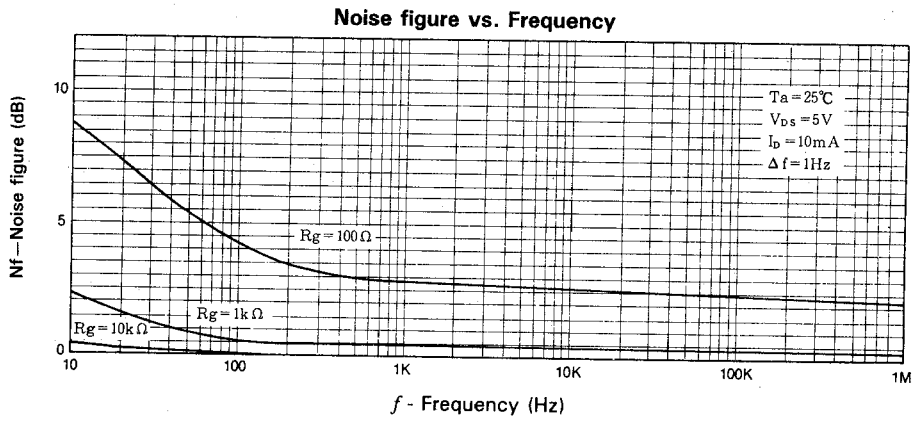
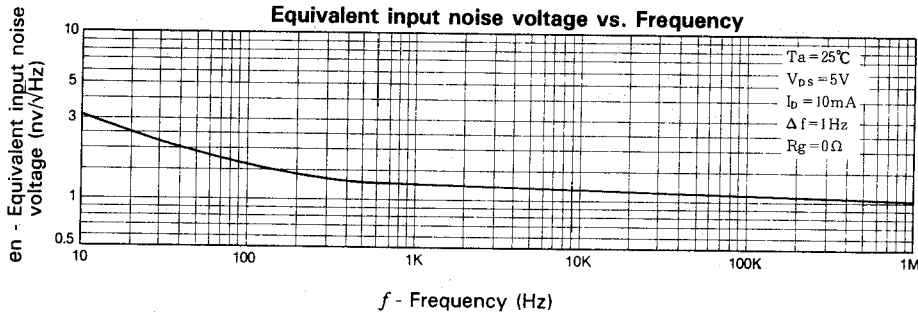
VDG - Drain gate voltage (V)
 - VGSS - Gate to source voltage (V)

Gate to source cutoff voltage vs. Zerogate voltage drain current

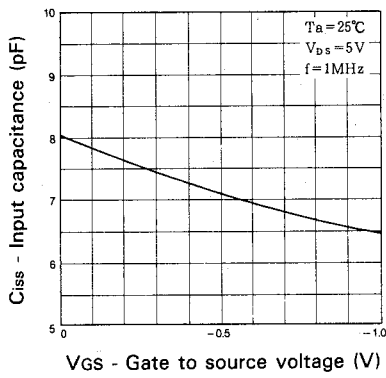


Forward transfer admittance vs. Zerogate voltage drain current

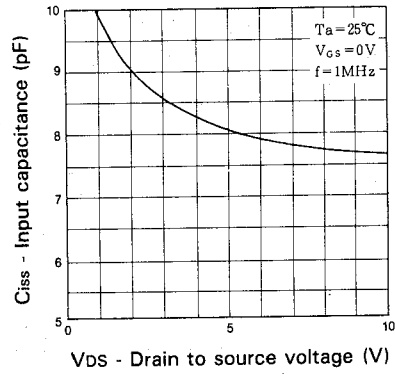




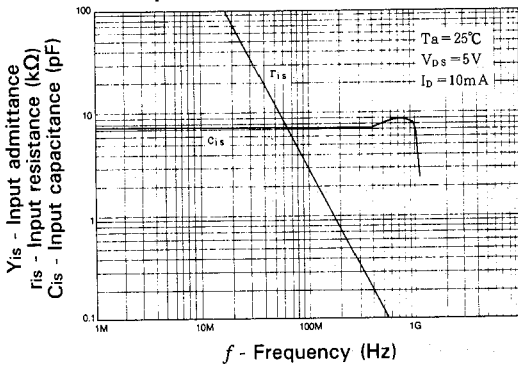
Input capacitance vs. Gate to source voltage



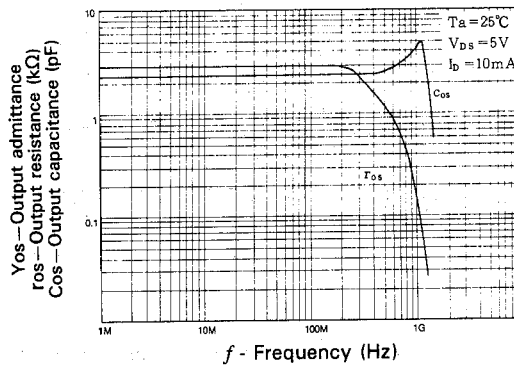
Input capacitance vs. Drain to source voltage



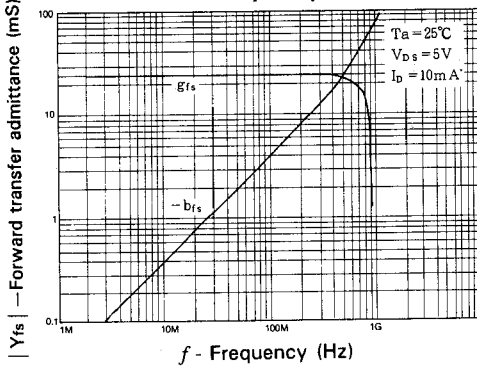
Input admittance vs. Frequency



Output admittance vs. Frequency



Forward transfer admittance vs. Frequency



Reverse transfer admittance vs. Frequency

