

PUTs

Military, Planar, TO-18, Hermetic

T-25-09

FEATURES

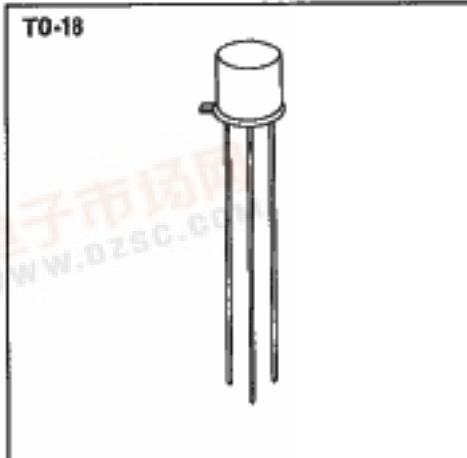
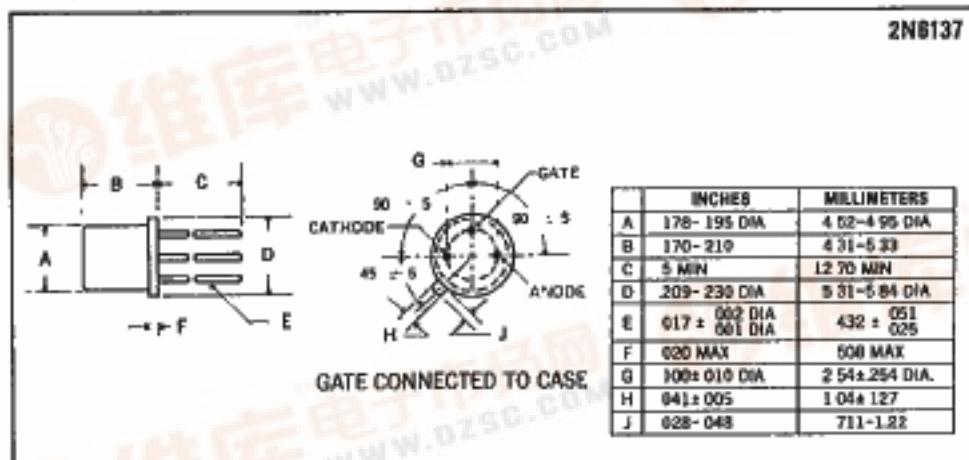
- Available as JAN and JANTX types per MIL standard 19500/493
- -55°C to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$ Temperature Range for Timing and Oscillator Circuits
- $I_f \leq 10\mu\text{A}$ at $T = -55^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $I_f \geq 40\mu\text{A}$ at $T = +125^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Programmable τ , R_{on} , I_p , and I_v
- Peak Recurrent Current: 5A
- Low On-State Voltage Drop
- Hermetically Sealed Metal Case and Planar Passivated Construction for Maximum Reliability and Parameter Stability.

DESCRIPTION

The Programmable Unijunction Transistor is functionally equivalent to a standard unijunction transistor with the advantage that external resistors can be used to program τ , R_{on} , I_p , and I_v , depending upon the designer's needs. The Unitrode device, in addition to allowing programmable versatility, is completely planar passivated and packaged in a TO-18 hermetically sealed package, which offers an order of magnitude improvement in inherent reliability over many similar devices. Applications include pulse and timing circuits, SCR trigger circuits, relaxation oscillators, and sensing circuits. For further application information see Unitrode Application Note U-66.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

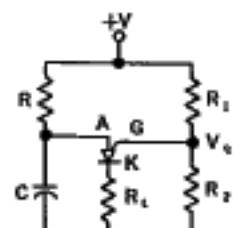
Anode-to-Cathode Forward Voltage, V_{AK}	40V
Anode-to-Cathode Reverse Voltage, V_{AKR}	40V
Gate-to-Cathode Forward Voltage, V_{GK}	40V
Gate-to-Anode Reverse Voltage, V_{GAR}	5V
Gate-to-Cathode Reverse Voltage, V_{GCR}	5A
Peak Recurrent Forward Current, 10μs 1% Duty Cycle	250mA
Peak Gate Current, I_{GM}	50mA
Average Gate Current, I_{GAV}	
Power Dissipation	
25°C Ambient	300mW
Derating Factor	2.4mW/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
Storage Temperature Range	-55°C to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$
Operating Temperature Range	-55°C to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$

MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

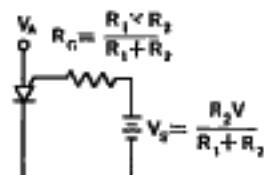
ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS (at 25°C unless noted)†

Test	Symbol	Figure	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units	Test Conditions
SUBGROUP 1 Visual and Mechanical	—	—	—	—	—	—	T-25-09
SUBGROUP 2							
Gate-anode blocking current	I_{GAO}	2	—	2	10	nA	$V_{GA} = \text{Rating}$
Gate-cathode blocking current	I_{GKS}	3	—	5	100	nA	$V_{GS} = \text{Rating}$
SUBGROUP 3							
Peak-point anode current	I_p	1	—	2.5	5	μA	$R_o = 1 \text{ Meg} \parallel V_s = 10V$
Peak-point offset voltage	V_T	1	0.2	0.26	1.6	V	$R_o = 1 \text{ Meg} \parallel V_s = 10V$
Valley-point anode current	I_V	1	70 1.5	15 200 2	50	μA mA	$R_o = 1 \text{ Meg} \parallel R_o = 10\text{K}, V_s = 10V$ $R_o = 200\Omega \parallel V_s = 10V$
SUBGROUP 4							
Forward on-state voltage	V_F	4	—	0.85	1.0	V	$I_s = 50\text{mA}$
Peak pulse voltage	V_o	5	9	12	—	V	
Peak pulse voltage rise time	t_r	5	—	50	80	ns	
SUBGROUP 5							
Gate-anode blocking current (125°C Test)	I_{GAO}	2	—	150	500	nA	$V_{GA} = \text{Rating}$
Valley-point anode current (125°C Test)	I_V	1	40	100	—	μA	$R_o = 10\text{K}, V_s = 10V$
Peak-point anode current (-55°C Test)	I_p	1	—	7.5	10	μA	$R_o = 10\text{K}, V_s = 10V$

† All values in table are JEDEC registered



a) Typical Circuit



b) Equivalent Test Circuit

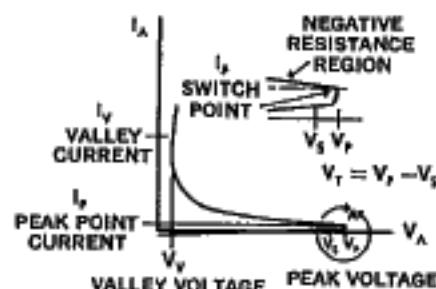


Figure 1

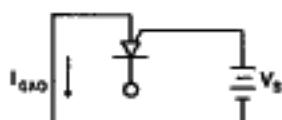


Figure 2

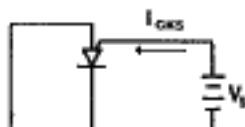


Figure 3

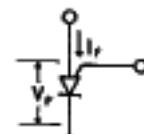


Figure 4

Note: Conditions for oscillation

$$\frac{V_{GS} - V_T}{R} > I_p$$

$$\frac{V_{GS} - V_V}{R} < I_V$$

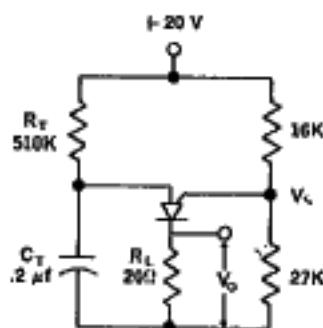
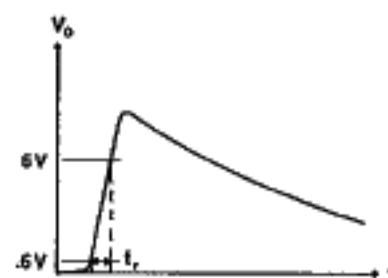
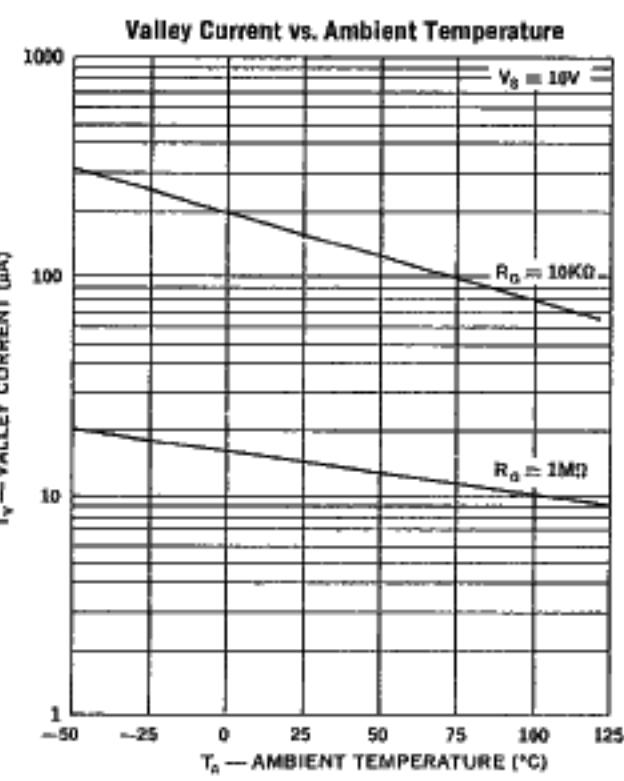
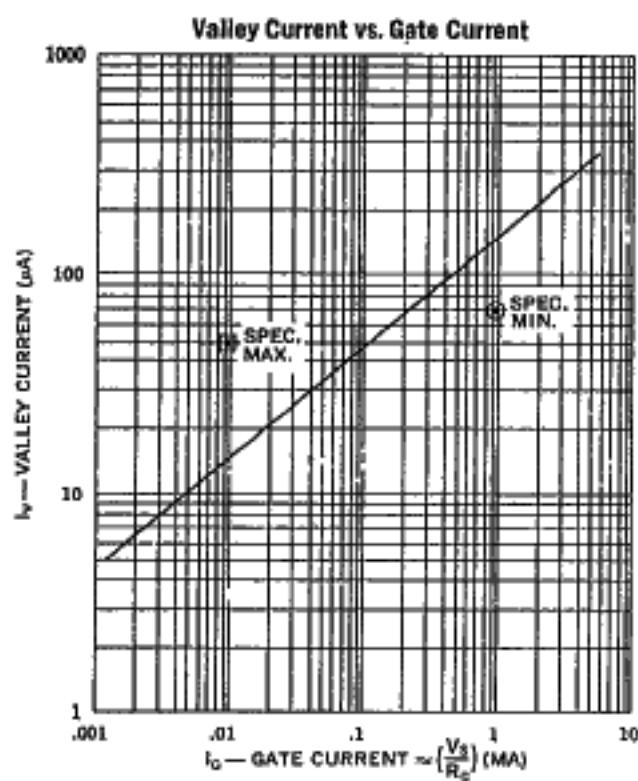
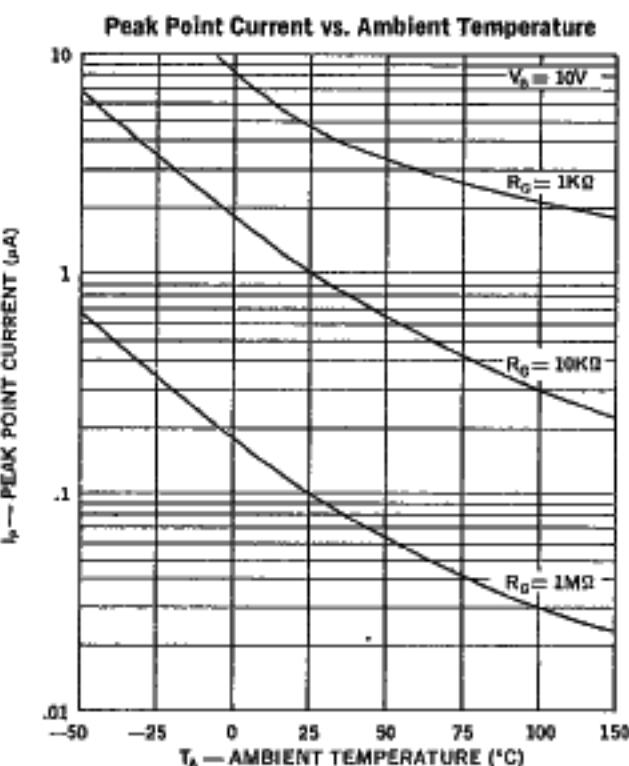
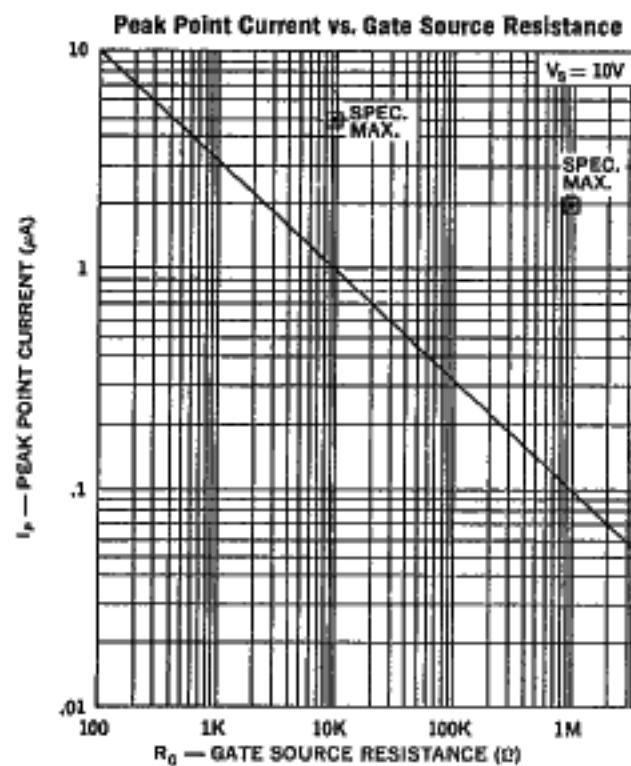


Figure 5



T-25-09



T-25-09

