

T-37-21

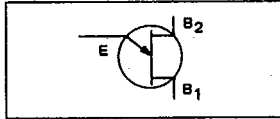
PN Unijunction Transistors

Silicon Annular Unijunction Transistors

... designed for economical, general purpose use in pulse, timing, oscillator and thyristor trigger circuits.

MU10
MU20

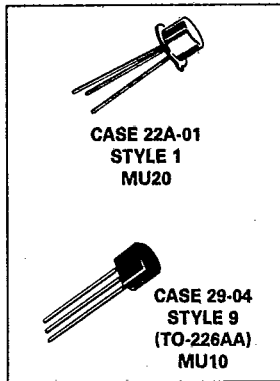
PN UJTs



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_E	1	Amp
Emitter Reverse Voltage	V_{EB2}	30	Volts
Interbase Voltage Based upon Power Dissipation at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	V_{B2B1}	35	Volts
Operating Junction Temperature Range	T_J	-65 to +125	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

Notes: 1. Derate 3 mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$ increase in ambient temperature.
2. Duty Cycle \leq 1%, PRR = 10 PPS (See Figure 5).



3

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted.)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Intrinsic Standoff Ratio (Test Circuit Figure 4), Note 1 ($V_{B2B1} = 10\text{ V}$)	η	0.50	—	0.85	—
Interbase Resistance ($V_{B2B1} = 3\text{ V}$, $I_E = 0$)	r_{BB}	4	—	10	k Ω
Emitter Saturation Voltage, Note 2 ($V_{B2B1} = 10\text{ V}$, $I_E = 50\text{ mA}$)	$V_{EB1(sat)}$	—	2	—	Volts
Modulated Interbase Current ($V_{B2B1} = 10\text{ V}$, $I_E = 50\text{ mA}$)	$I_{B2(mod)}$	—	—	50	mA
Emitter Reverse Current ($V_{EB2} = 30\text{ V}$, $I_{B1} = 0$)	I_{EB20}	—	—	1	μA
Peak-Point Emitter Current ($V_{B2B1} = 25\text{ V}$)	I_p	—	—	5	μA
Valley-Point Current** ($V_{B2B1} = 20\text{ V}$, $R_{B2} = 100\text{ Ohms}$)	I_v	1	—	—	mA
Base-One Peak Pulse Voltage (Test Circuit Figure 3)	V_{OB1}	3	—	—	Volts

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 0.45 volt at 25°C @ $I_F = 10\ \mu\text{A}$ and decreases with temperature at about $2.5\text{ mV}/^\circ\text{C}$. 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. Pulse Test: Pulse Width $\approx 300\ \mu\text{s}$, Duty Cycle $\leq 2\%$ to avoid internal heating, which may result in erroneous readings.

T-37-21

FIGURE 1 - UNIJUNCTION TRANSISTOR SYMBOL AND NOMENCLATURE

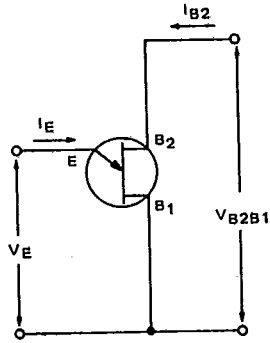


FIGURE 2 - STATIC EMITTER CHARACTERISTICS CURVES

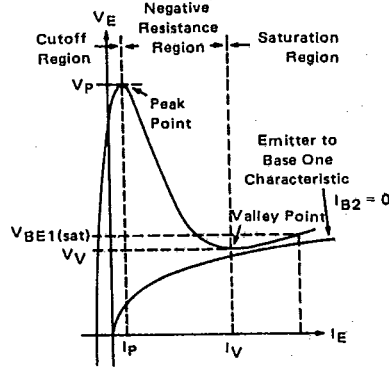


FIGURE 3 - V_{OB1} TEST CIRCUIT

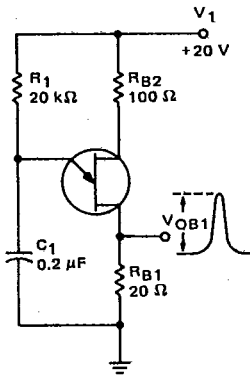
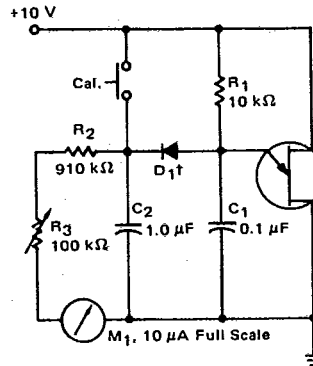


FIGURE 4 - η TEST CIRCUIT



† D_1 diode with the following characteristics:
 $V_F = 0.45 \text{ V @ } I_F = 10 \mu\text{A}$
 $I_R \leq 2.0 \mu\text{A @ } V_R = 20 \text{ V}$

3

FIGURE 5 - PRR TEST CIRCUIT AND WAVEFORM

