

TOSHIBA Field Effect Transistor - Silicon N Channel Junction Type

## 2SK209

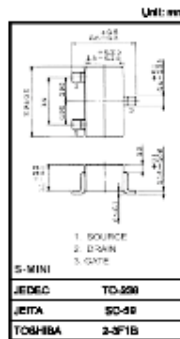
## Audio Frequency Low Noise Amplifier Applications

- High  $|Y_{fs}|/|Y_{fs}| = 1.6$  mid (typ.) at  $V_{GS} = 10$  V,  $V_{DS} = 0$
- High breakdown voltage:  $V_{DS} = -60$  V
- Low noise:  $NF = 1.0$  dB (typ.)  
at  $V_{DS} = 10$  V,  $I_D = 0.5$  mA,  $f = 1$  kHz,  $R_G = 1$  k $\Omega$
- High input impedance:  $Z_{iss} = 1$  M $\Omega$  (max) at  $V_{GS} = 10$  V
- Small package

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Gate-drain voltage	$V_{GDS}$	-60	V
Drain current	$I_D$	10	mA
Drain power dissipation	$P_D$	100	mW
Junction temperature	$T_j$	150	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage temperature range	$T_{stg}$	-55 to 125	$^\circ\text{C}$

Note: Using continuously under heavy loads (e.g. the application of high temperature reflow/soldering and the significant change in temperature, etc.) may cause the product to decrease in the reliability significantly even if the operating conditions (i.e. operating temperature/current/voltage, etc.) are within the absolute maximum ratings.  
Please design the appropriate reliability upon reviewing the Toshiba Semiconductor Reliability Handbook ("Handling Precautions"/"Dewetting Concept and Methods") and individual reliability data (i.e. reliability test report and estimated failure rate, etc.).



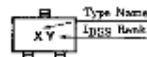
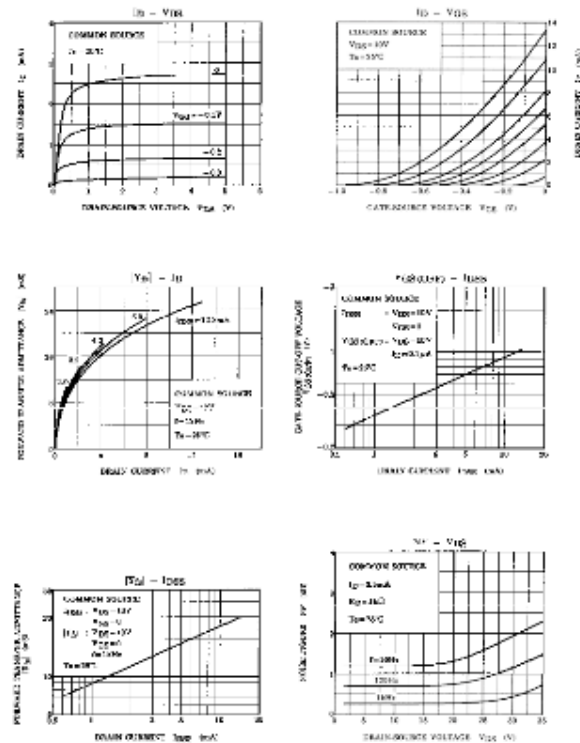
Weight: 0.012 g (typ.)

Electrical Characteristics ( $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Gate cut-off current	$I_{GSS}$	$V_{GS} = -30$ V, $V_{DS} = 0$	—	—	-1.5	nA
Gate-drain breakdown voltage	$V_{GDS(BR)}$	$V_{GS} = 1$ , $I_D = -100$ $\mu\text{A}$	-50	—	—	V
Drain current	$I_{DSS}$	$V_{GS} = 10$ V, $V_{DS} = 0$	1.2	—	14.5	mA
Gate-source cut-off voltage	$V_{GS(off)}$	$V_{DS} = 10$ V, $I_D = 0.1$ $\mu\text{A}$	-3.5	—	-1.5	V
Forward transfer resistance	$ r_{fs} $	$V_{GS} = 10$ V, $V_{DS} = 0$ , $f = 1$ kHz	4.0	18	—	$\Omega$
Input capacitance	$C_{iss}$	$V_{GS} = 10$ V, $V_{DS} = 0$ , $f = 1$ MHz	—	10	—	pF
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{rss}$	$V_{GS} = 10$ V, $I_D = 8$ , $f = 1$ MHz	—	5	—	pF
Noise figure	NP (F)	$V_{GS} = 10$ V, $R_G = 1$ k $\Omega$ , $I_D = 0.5$ mA, $f = 10$ Hz	—	8	—	dB
Noise figure	NP (G)	$V_{GS} = 10$ V, $R_G = 1$ k $\Omega$ , $I_D = 0.5$ mA, $f = 1$ MHz	—	1	—	dB

Note:  $I_{DSS}$  classification: V: 1.2-3.0 mA, GR: 2.5-8.5 mA, BL: 5.0-14 mA

## Marking

Start of commercial production  
1981-08

15 Cents each on a reel of 3000

# KSA992

**Audio Frequency Low Noise Amplifier**  
• Compliant to ESD1846



## PNP Epitaxial Silicon Transistor

**Absolute Maximum Ratings**  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted

Symbol	Parameter	Rating	Unit
$V_{CE0}$	Collector-Base Voltage	-450	V
$V_{CE0}$	Collector-Emitter Voltage	-450	V
$V_{BE0}$	Emitter-Base Voltage	-5	V
$I_C$	Collector Current	-50	mA
$I_B$	Base Current	-10	mA
$P_C$	Collector Power Dissipation	500	mW
$T_J$	Junction Temperature	150	°C
$T_{stg}$	Storage Temperature	-55 ~ +150	°C

## Electrical Characteristics

 $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$I_{C0}$	Collector Cut-Off Current	$V_{CE} = -120\text{V}, I_B = 0$			60	nA
$I_{B0}$	Base Cut-Off Current	$V_{BE} = -10\text{V}, I_C = 0$			1	μA
$I_{E0}$	Emitter Cut-Off Current	$V_{EB} = -10\text{V}, I_C = 0$			-60	nA
$I_{B(sat)}$ $I_{E(sat)}$	DC Current Gain	$V_{CE} = 5\text{V}, I_C = 0.1\text{mA}$ $V_{BE} = 5\text{V}, I_E = -1\text{mA}$	150 200	200 300	300 400	
$V_{CE(sat)}$	Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$I_E = -10\text{mA}, I_C = -1\text{mA}$		-0.50	-0.55	V
$V_{BE(sat)}$	Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$I_E = -10\text{mA}, I_C = -1\text{mA}$		-0.50	-0.55	V
$f_T$	Current Gain Bandwidth Product	$V_{CE} = 5\text{V}, I_C = 1\text{mA}$	50	100		kHz
$C_{ob}$	Output Capacitance	$V_{CE} = 5\text{V}, I_C = 1\text{mA}, f = 1\text{MHz}$		2	3	pF
$NP$	Noise Voltage	$V_{CE} = 5.0\text{V}, I_C = 1.0\text{mA}$ $R_A = 100\Omega, R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega$ $f = 10\text{Hz} \text{ \& } 1.0\text{kHz}$		25	40	mV

## h<sub>FE2</sub> Classification

Classified as	F	G	L
$h_{FE2}$	300 ~ 400	400 ~ 500	400 ~ 400

**\$7.00/100**  
**Under 3 Cents**  
**In quantity**

22 mS .9nV<sup>h</sup>Z  
\$3.00 available  
and 4 cost less  
than a vacuum  
tube

## LINEAR SYSTEMS

Linear Integrated Systems

FEATURES	
ULTRA LOW NOISE ( $f = 1\text{kHz}$ )	$e_n = 0.9\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
HIGH BREAKDOWN VOLTAGE	$BV_{GSS} = 40\text{V max}$
HIGH GAIN	$Y_{fs} = 2\text{mS (typ)}$
HIGH INPUT IMPEDANCE	$i_g = 600\text{pA max}$
LOW CAPACITANCE	$C_{iss} = 22\text{pF max}$
IMPROVED SECOND SOURCE REPLACEMENT FOR 2SK170	
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS <sup>1</sup>	
$\text{at } 25^\circ\text{C (unless otherwise noted)}$	
Maximum Temperature	
Storage Temperature	$-55^\circ\text{C to } +150^\circ\text{C}$
Operating Junction Temperature	$-55^\circ\text{C to } +125^\circ\text{C}$
Maximum Power Dissipation	
Continuous Power Dissipation ( $\text{at } +25^\circ\text{C}$ )	$400\text{mW}$
Maximum Currents	
Gate Forward Current	$I_{GF} = 10\text{mA}$
Maximum Voltages	
Gate to Source	$V_{GSS} = 40\text{V}$
Gate to Drain	$V_{GSD} = 40\text{V}$

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS  $\text{at } 25^\circ\text{C (unless otherwise stated)}$

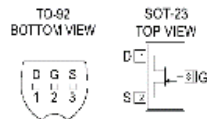
SYMBOL	CHARACTERISTIC	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	CONDITIONS
$BV_{GSS}$	Gate to Source Breakdown Voltage	40			V	$V_{GS} = 0, I_D = 100\mu\text{A}$
$V_{GS(off)}$	Gate to Source pinch-off Voltage	0.2		2	V	$V_{DS} = 10\text{V}, I_D = 1\text{mA}$
$V_{GS}$	Gate to Source Operating Voltage		0.5		V	$V_{DS} = 10\text{V}, I_D = 1\text{mA}$
$I_{SS}$	Drain to Source Saturation Current	LSK170A	2.5	6.5	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{GS} = 10\text{V}, V_{DS} = 0$
		LSK170B	8	12		
		LSK170C	10	20		
$I_G$	Gate Operating Current		0.5		nA	$V_{GS} = 10\text{V}, I_D = 1\text{mA}$
$I_{GSS}$	Gate to Source Leakage Current		1		nA	$V_{GS} = 10\text{V}, V_{DS} = 0$
$Y_{fs}$	Full Conduction Transconductance		22		mS	$V_{GS} = 10\text{V}, V_{DS} = 0, f = 1\text{kHz}$
$Y_{fs}$	Typical Conduction Transconductance		10		mS	$V_{GS} = 10\text{V}, I_D = 1\text{mA}$
$e_n$	Noise Voltage		0.9	1.9	$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	$V_{GS} = 10\text{V}, I_D = 20\mu\text{A}, f = 1\text{kHz}, \text{BW} = 1\text{Hz}$
$e_n$	Noise Voltage		2.5	4	$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	$V_{GS} = 10\text{V}, I_D = 20\mu\text{A}, f = 10\text{kHz}, \text{BW} = 1\text{Hz}$
$C_{iss}$	Common Source Input Capacitance		20		pF	$V_{GS} = 10\text{V}, I_D = 500\mu\text{A}$
$C_{rss}$	Common Source Reverse Transfer Cap.		5		pF	

1. Absolute maximum ratings must not be exceeded for long term reliability; excessive static dissipation may require special mounting.

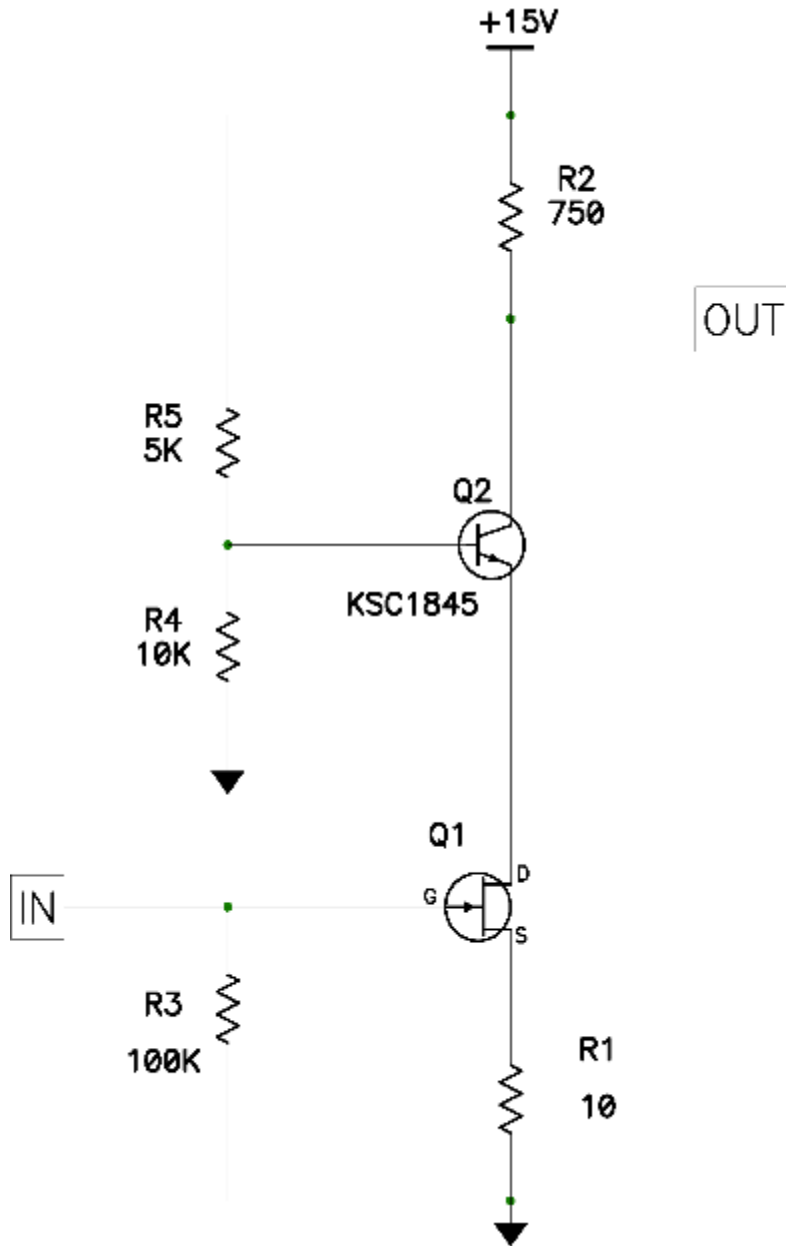
2. Minimum capacitance of gate to input capacitance is specified for the device in the package. The capacitance of the gate to input is specified for the device in the package. The capacitance of the gate to input is specified for the device in the package.

## LSK170

ULTRA LOW NOISE  
SINGLE N-CHANNEL JFET



\*For equivalent monolithic dual, see LSK380 family.



Front End

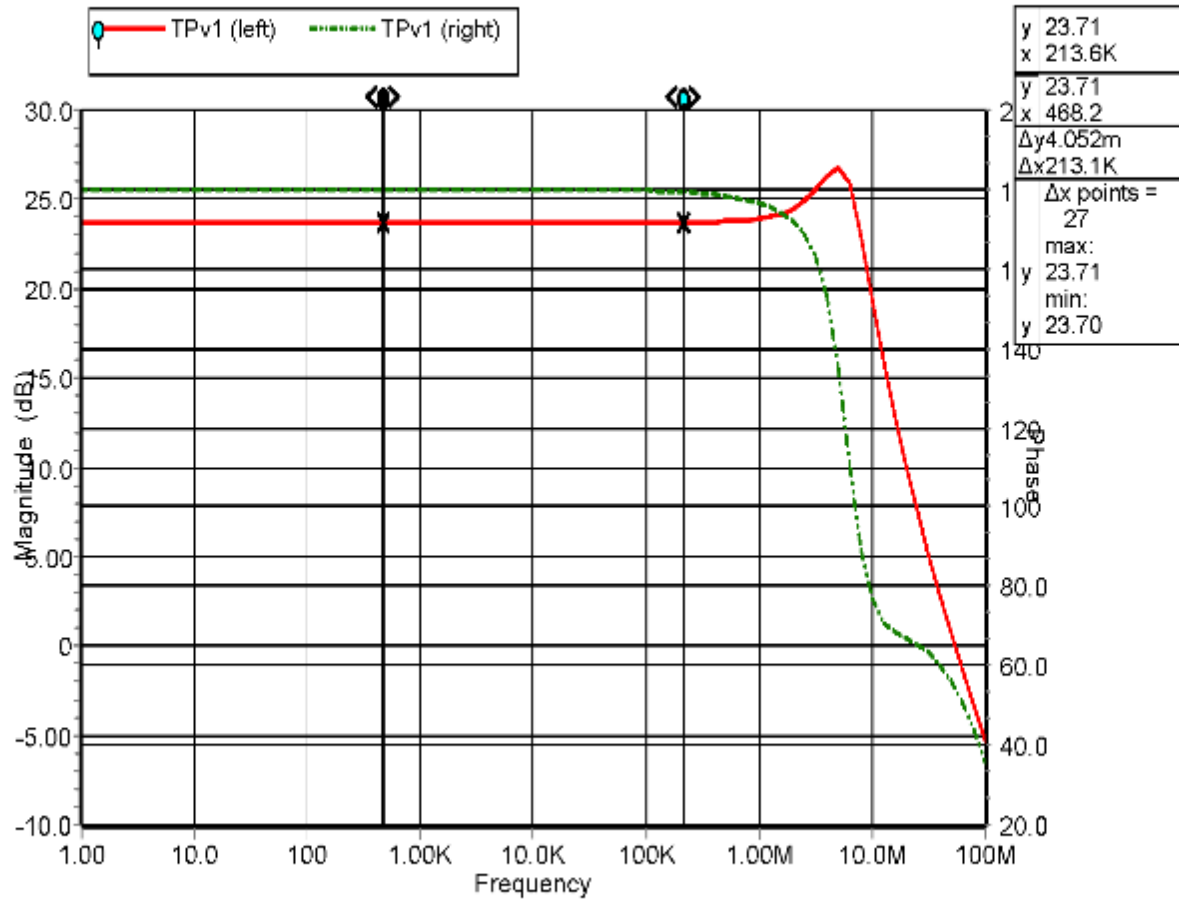
Gain =  $Y_{fs} * 750$   $Y_{fs} 25$

$750 / (1/Y_{fs} + 10) = 15$

Q2 cascode has no gain

Because it shares R2 with Q1

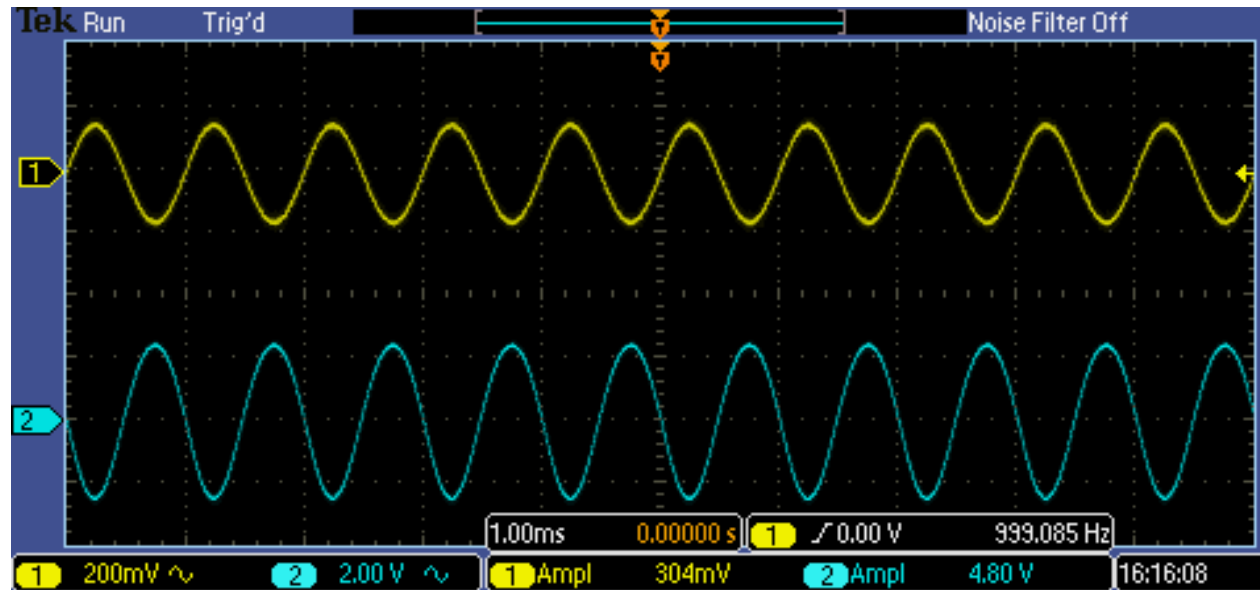
AC - New, DiscreteOpAmpInput.Sch, 26 September 2018



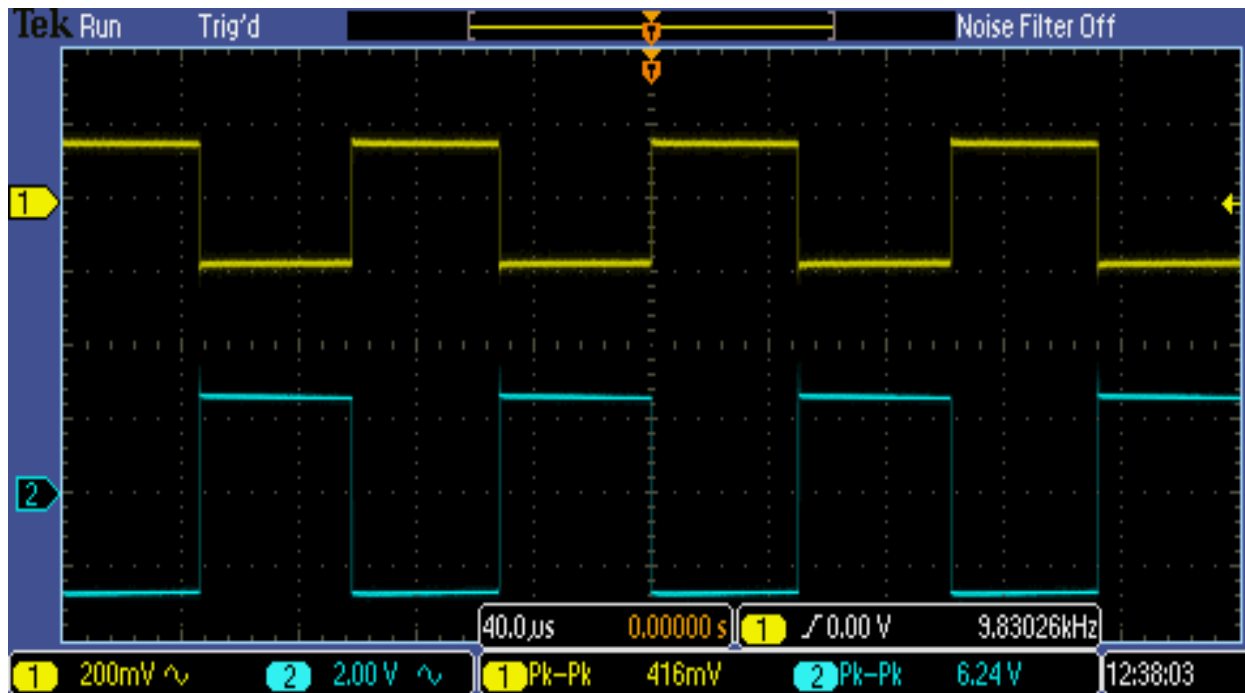
dB to

$$23.5/20 = 1.175$$

$$10^{1.175} = 15$$

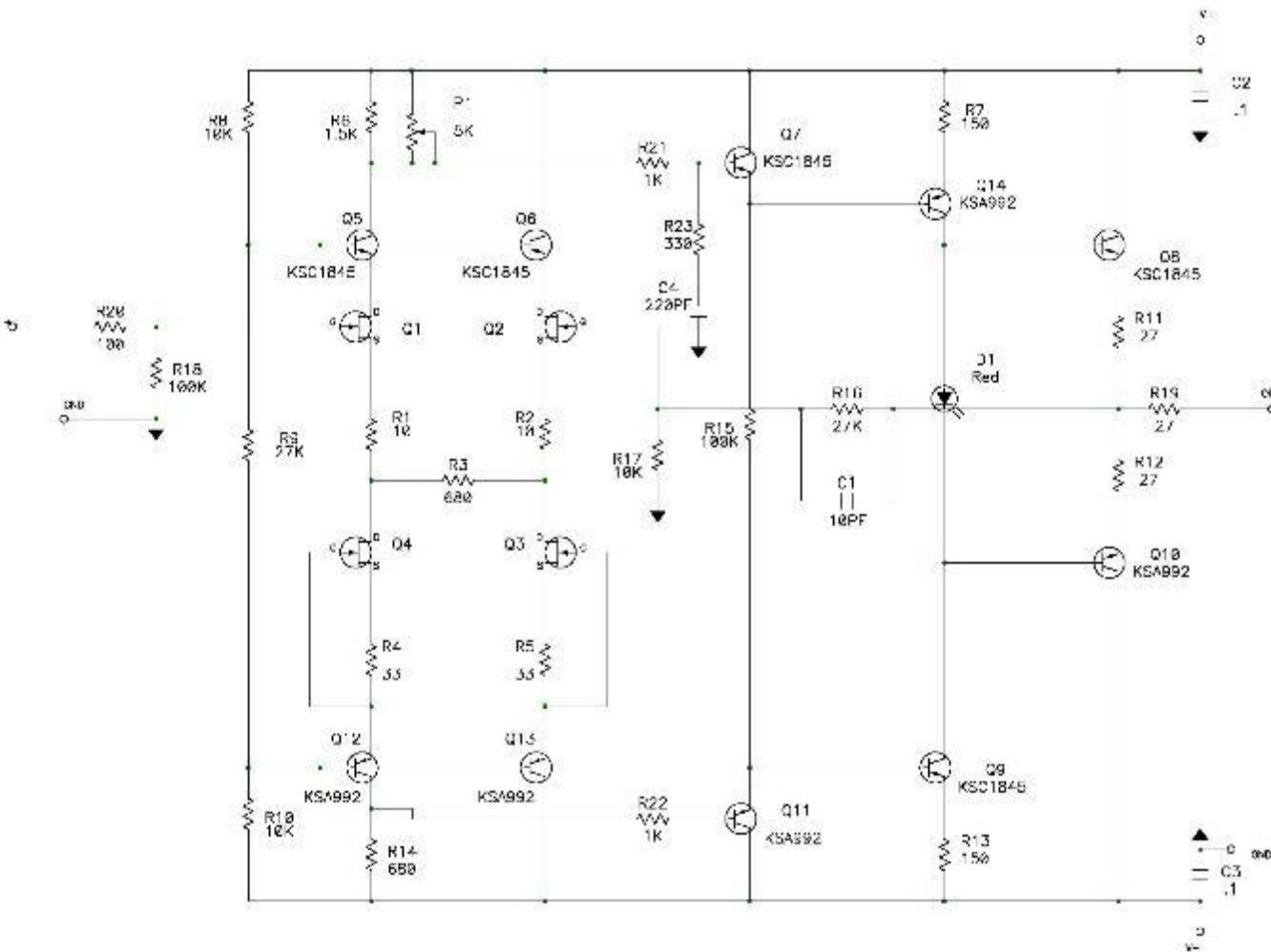


$$4.80/.3 = 16$$



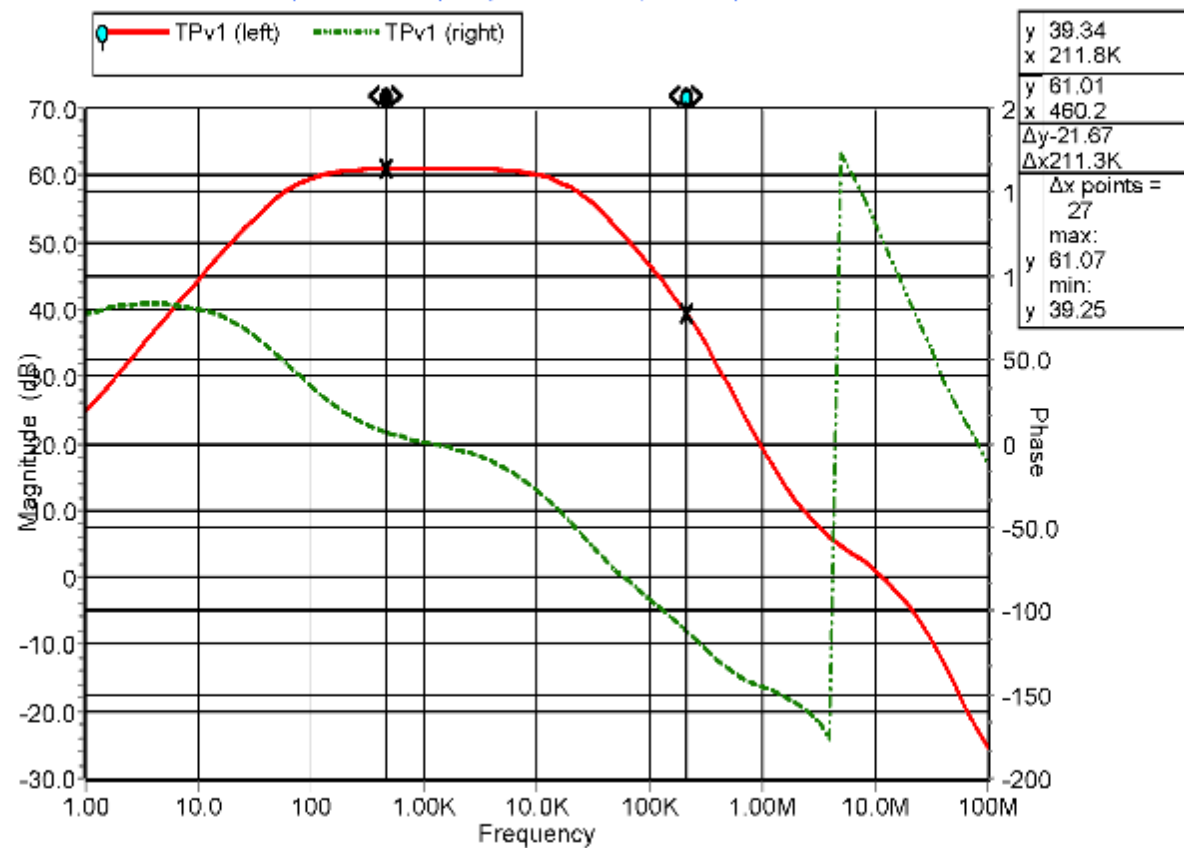
10 KHz square wave response  
of front end.



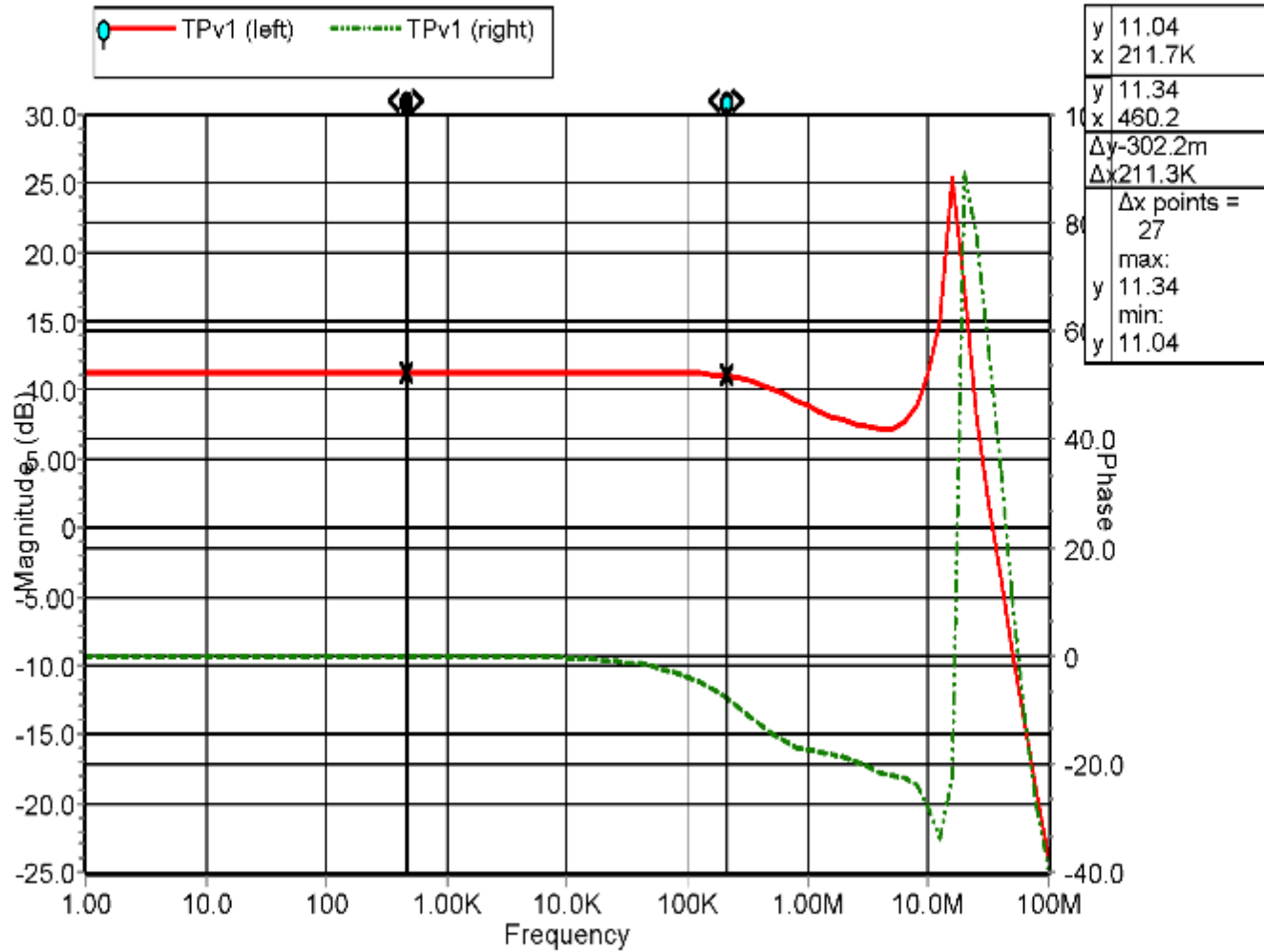


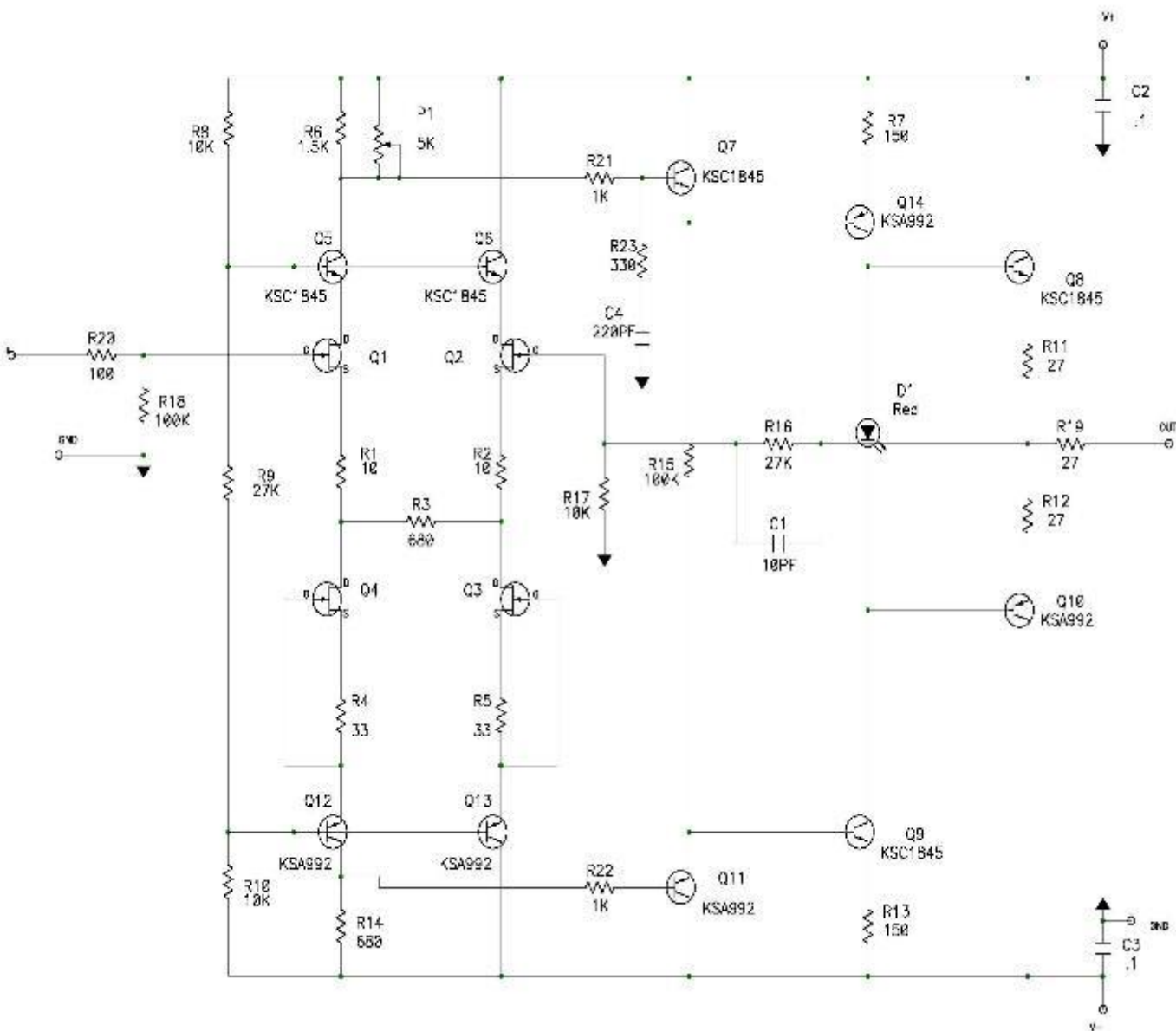
Input gain 16  
 $V_{as} 50 Q_{14}, Q_9$   
 $27+3 = 30 \times 500$   
 $15000/2 = 7500$   
 $7500/150 = 50$   
 $50 \times 16 = 800$   
 58 dB open loop

AC - New, DiscreteOpAmpLSK170.Sch, 17 September 2018

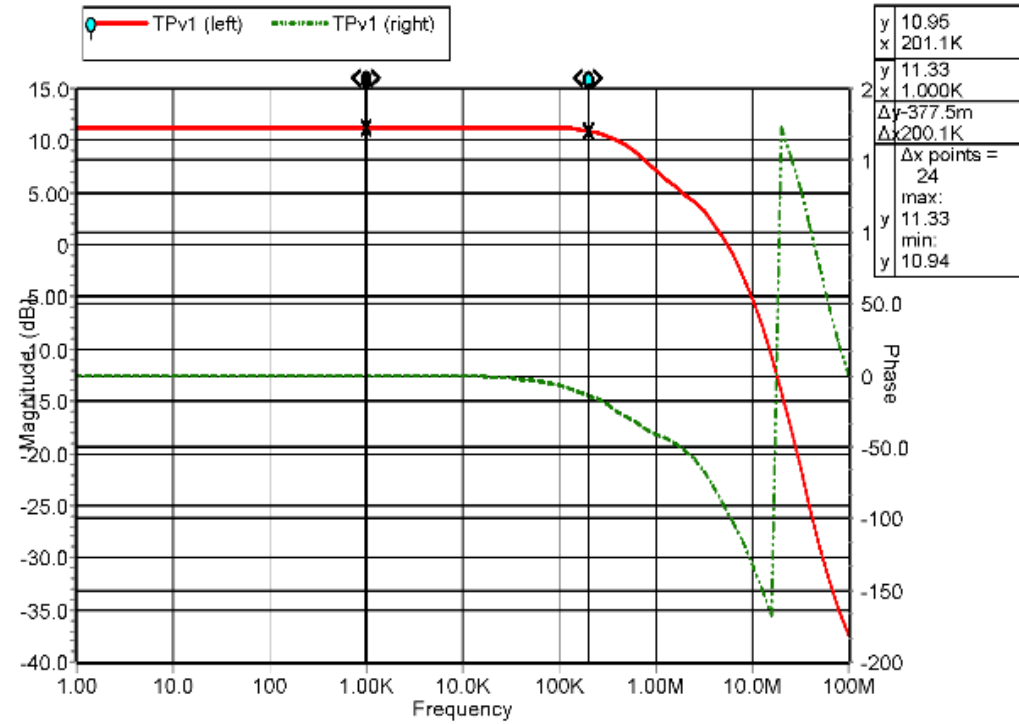


AC - New, DiscreteOpAmpLSK170.Sch, 17 September 2018

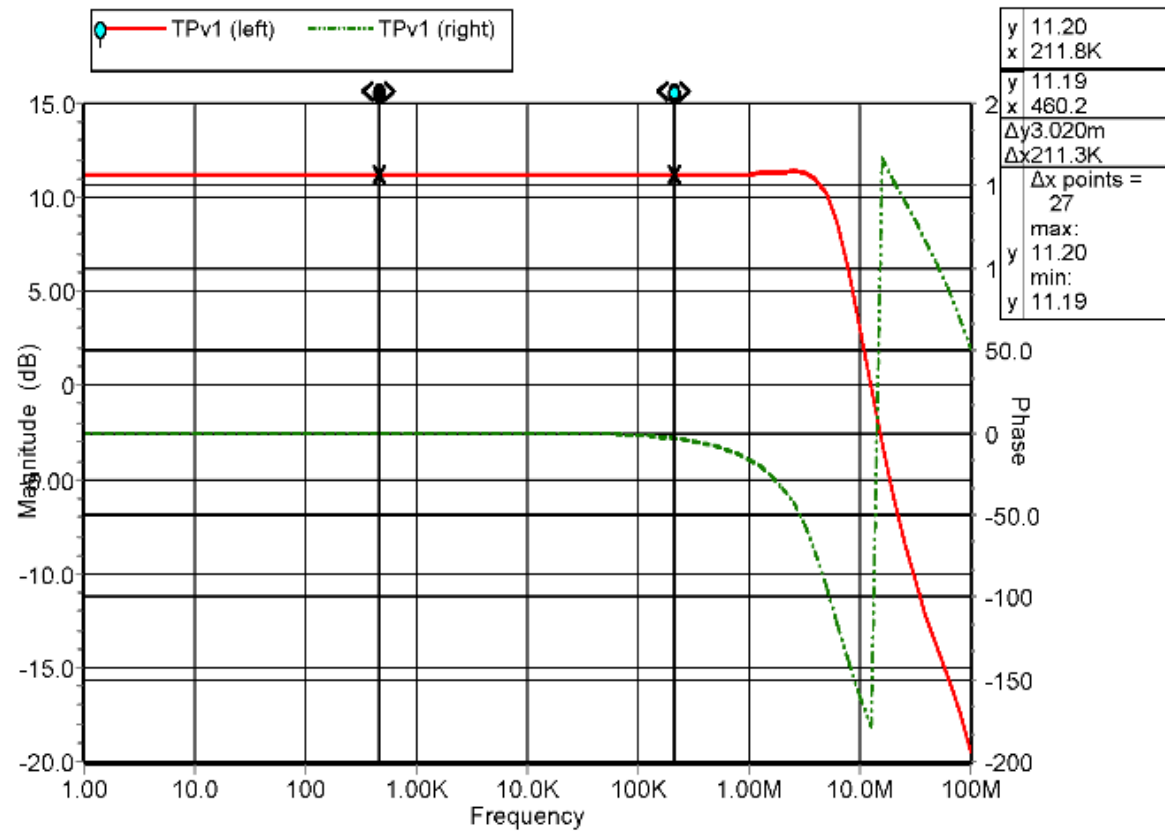




AC - New, DiscreteOpAmp1.Sch, 07 September 2018



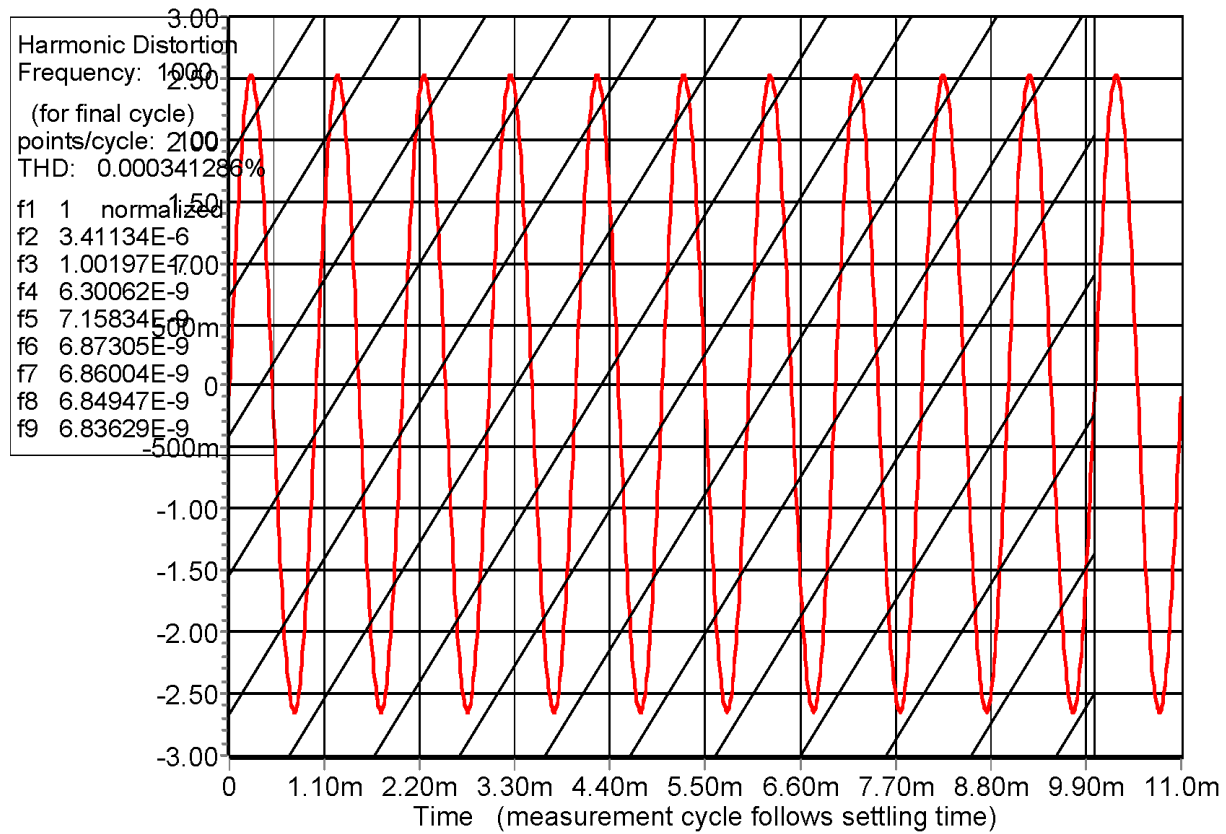
AC - New, BA2018Comp3K.Sch, 26 September 2018

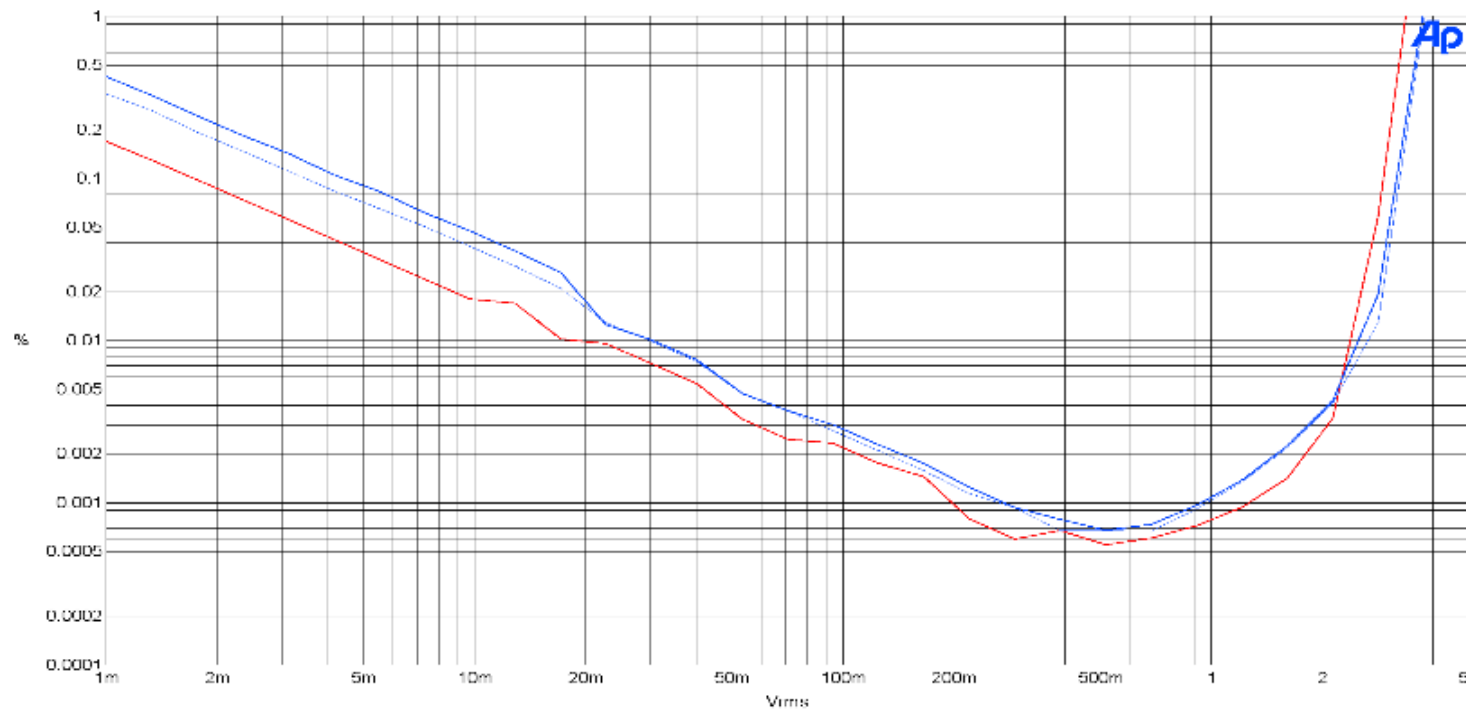


R2 3.3K

Distortion - New, DiscreteOpAmp1.Sch, 07 September 2018

TPv1 (left)





Sweep	Trace	Color	Line Style	Thick	Data	Axis	Comment
1	1	Red	Solid	5	Anlr.THD+N Ratio	Left	
2	1	Blue	Solid	5	Anlr.THD+N Ratio	Left	
3	1	Blue	Solid	1	Anlr.THD+N Ratio	Left	

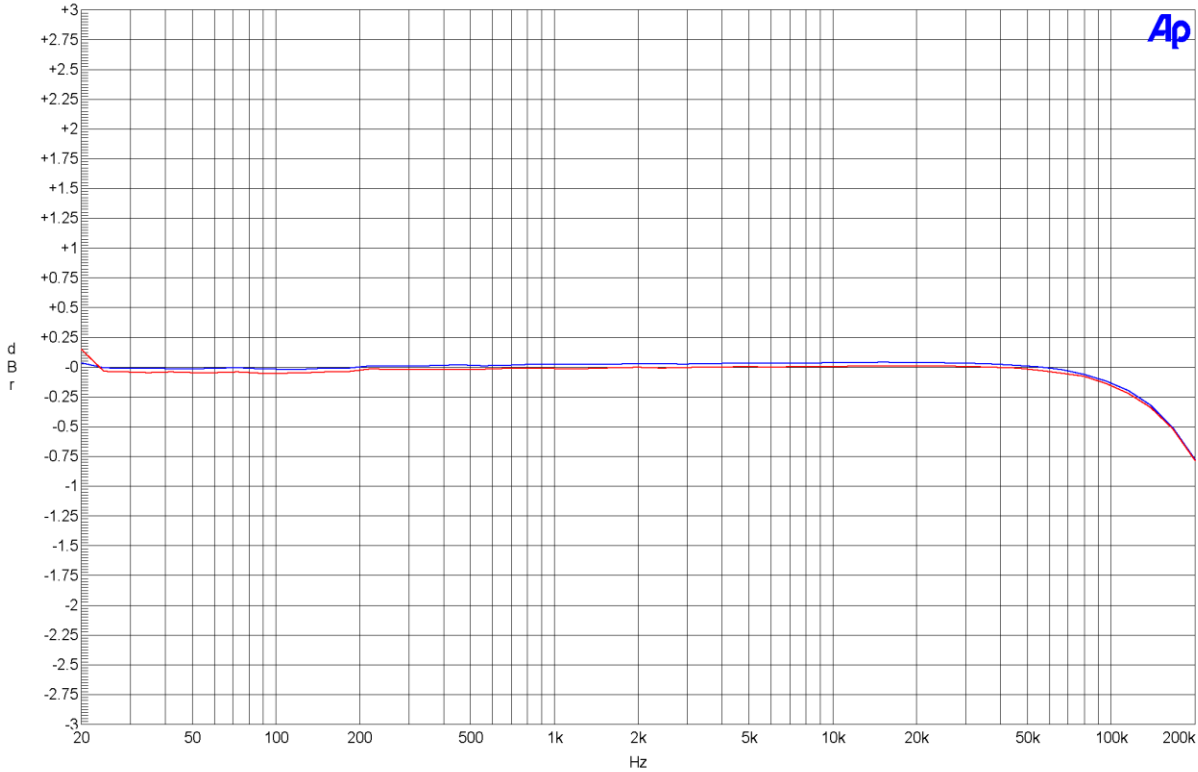
Two Channel distortion VS residual on the AP.

Dist209 TwoCH.st1

.0003% simulated

.0006% actual includes noise





Sweep	Trace	Color	Line Style	Thick	Data	Axis	Comment
1	1	Red	Solid	5	Anlr.Ampl	Left	
2	1	Blue	Solid	5	Anlr.Ampl	Left	



## KSA1220/1220A

Audio Frequency Power Amplifier  
High Frequency Power Amplifier

Complement to KSC2950/KSC2950A



### PNP Epitaxial Silicon Transistor

#### Absolute Maximum Ratings $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted

Symbol	Parameter	Rating	Units
$V_{CE0}$	Collector-Emitter Voltage	-120	V
$V_{CEA}$	Collector-Emitter Voltage	-100	V
$V_{BE0}$	Base-Emitter Voltage	-6	V
$I_C$	Collector Current (DC)	-1.2	A
$I_{CP}$	*Collector Current (Pulse)	-2.5	A
$I_B$	Base Current	-0.5	A
$P_C$	Collector Dissipation ( $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )	1.2	W
$P_C$	Collector Dissipation ( $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )	20	W
$T_J$	Junction Temperature	150	$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_{stg}$	Storage Temperature	-55 - 150	$^\circ\text{C}$

\*Pulse rating, duty factor

#### Electrical Characteristics $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
$I_{C0}$	Collector Cut-off Current	$V_{CE} = -120\text{V}$ , $I_B = 0$			-	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{E0}$	Emitter Cut-off Current	$V_{BE} = -5\text{V}$ , $I_C = 0$			-	$\mu\text{A}$
$h_{FE}$	*DC Current Gain	$V_{CE} = -5\text{V}$ , $I_C = -5\text{mA}$	35	60		
$h_{FE}$		$V_{CE} = -5\text{V}$ , $I_C = -0.5\text{A}$	40	45	50	
$V_{CE(sat)}$	*Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$I_C = -1\text{A}$ , $I_B = -0.2\text{A}$	-0.4	-0.7		V
$V_{BE(sat)}$	*Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$I_C = -1\text{A}$ , $I_B = -0.2\text{A}$	-1	-1.3		V
$f_T$	Current Gain Bandwidth Product	$V_{CE} = -5\text{V}$ , $I_C = -0.2\text{A}$	75			MHz
$C_{22}$	Output Capacitance	$V_{CE} = -10\text{V}$ , $f = 1\text{MHz}$	25			pF

\*Values at  $f = 1\text{kHz}$ , duty factor 0.5, unless noted

#### $h_{FE}$ Classification

Classification	R	O	Y
$h_{FE}$	60 - 120	100 - 200	180 - 300

KSA1220/1220A

Pin configuration drops in  
To use as an output transistor  
To drive heavier loads.  
Emitter resistors can be smaller  
For higher bias.  
Be careful on direction of pinout.

