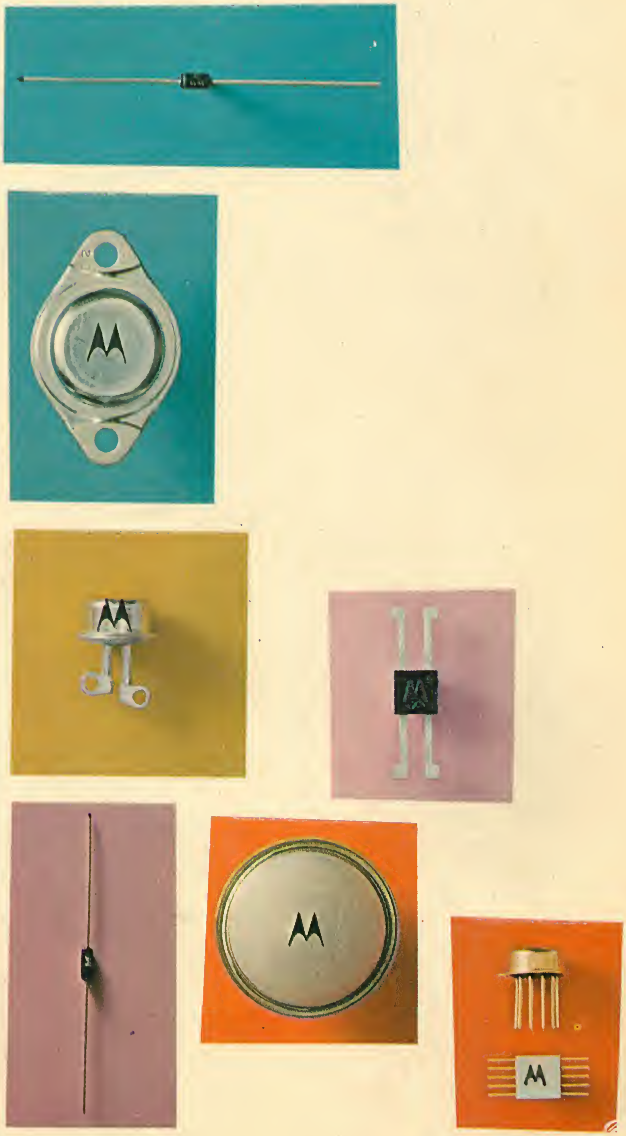
MOTOROLA®

SEMICONDUCTOR DATA MANUAL



PRICE $3.50

Edward J Kowalczyk

SILICON ZENER DIODES

SILICON RECTIFIERS

SILICON RECTIFIER ASSEMBLIES

SILICON CONTROLLED RECTIFIERS

POWER TRANSISTORS

LOW-FREQUENCY, LOW-POWER TRANSISTORS

HIGH-FREQUENCY TRANSISTORS

SPECIAL AND MULTIPLE TRANSISTORS

SPECIAL PURPOSE SILICON DIODES

INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

SEMICONDUCTOR DATA MANUAL

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ABOUT THIS MANUAL

One of the major problems facing workers in the electronics field is the identification and selection of semiconductor devices. Type numbers themselves are of little value since they indicate neither device parameters nor applications. Because it is difficult even to identify the many thousands of device type numbers, let alone evaluate their merits for a particular application, engineers often limit their designs to a few well-known device types -- despite the fact that newer or more suitable devices may be available.

This manual covers the entire line of Motorola semiconductor products -- one of the most extensive in the industry. It includes specifications for semiconductor devices, including zener and reference diodes, rectifiers, varactors, voltage-variable capacitors, controlled rectifiers, transistors, integrated circuits and a variety of other standard and special devices that make up today's semiconductor complement. It is intended to simplify the selection of the most useful type numbers for a given application. Accordingly, it contains a number of selector charts, as well as pertinent electrical specifications for the Motorola product line. Properly used, it can be a useful tool for the design engineer, the component engineer, and the purchasing agent in narrowing the broad categories of potentially useable components to those best suited for a specific project.

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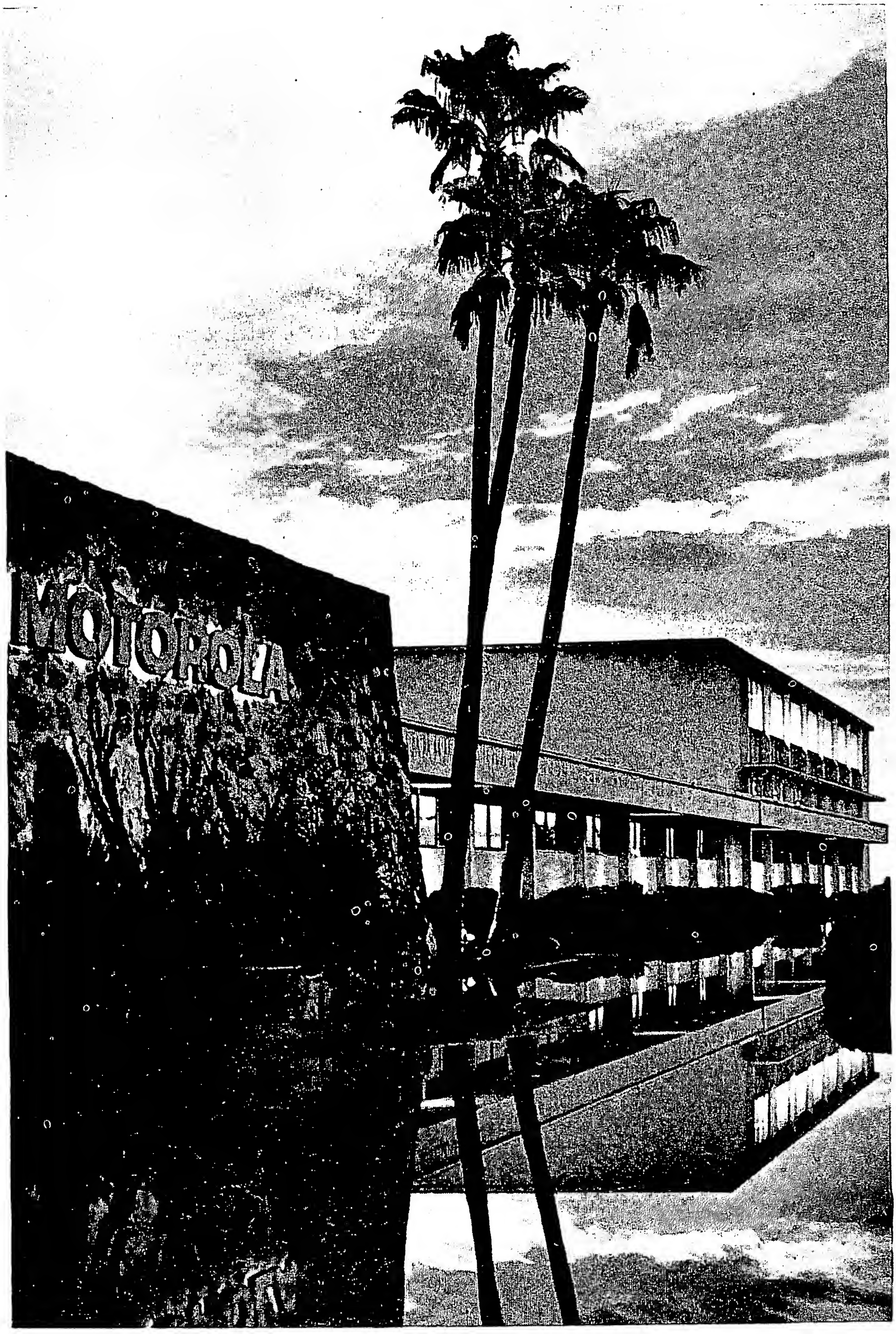
MOTOROLA

HOW TO USE THE MOTOROLA SEMICONDUCTOR DATA MANUAL

The manual is designed to serve three specific functions:

1. To permit quick selection of the most suitable devices for a specific application;
2. To permit quick selection of the devices that best meet a given set of electrical specifications;
3. To permit quick identification of a particular device number.

To accomplish this, the manual is divided into 10 main sections:

1. Zener diodes, temperature compensated reference diodes and reference amplifiers
2. Rectifiers
3. Varactors, voltage-variable capacitors, 4-layer diodes and RF diodes
4. Silicon controlled rectifiers and gate controlled switches
5. Power transistors
6. Low-power, low-frequency transistors
7. High-frequency transistors
8. Special and multiple transistors
9. Circuit assemblies
10. Integrated circuits.

Each of these sections contains data-sheet specifications of suitable device types, preceded by applicable selection charts.

An introductory section in the front of the book contains general data such as a complete numerical-alphabetical listing of device types, military device type listings, Meg-A-Life and Meg-A-Life II high-reliability device listings and case outlines.

HOW TO SOLVE YOUR SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE SELECTION PROBLEMS

1. Known: Device type number

   Needed Information: Identification, applications, and specifications

   Procedure: Locate device type number in numerical-alphabetical listing (Page 1-2) and turn to the page number given for complete data.

2. Known: Desired application or device parameters.

   Needed Information: Specific type numbers of devices to fit known application or parameters.

   Procedure: Turn to subsection covering desired devices, (e.g., transistors; low-frequency, high-power). Consult appropriate Quick Selection Chart for device types recommended for your application, or units closely approaching the required parameters. Locate device type number listed in alphabetical-numerical order within subsection for more detailed specifications.

DEVICE INDEX

The semiconductor devices listed in this manual are arranged in product groups such as high-frequency transistors, zener diodes and integrated circuits. While this arrangement should best serve the needs of most users of this manual, there are occasions when it will be necessary to locate a device known only by type number. The following index, arranged in alpha-numeric order, will fill this need.

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Motorola offers a number of semiconductor devices that comply with the terms of military specifications. The following table lists these devices, the applicable military specifications and the appropriate page in the data sections of this manual. For additional information, military-type data sheets are available.

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JAN 1N2980B	MIL-S-19500/124C	2-15
JAN 1N2982B	MIL-S-19500/124C	2-15
JAN 1N2984B	MIL-S-19500/124C	2-15
JAN 1N2988B thru JAN 1N2993B	MIL-S-19500/124C	2-15
JAN 1N2995B thru JAN 1N2997B	MIL-S-19500/124C	2-15
JAN 1N2999B thru JAN 1N3005B	MIL-S-19500/124C	2-15
JAN 1N3007B thru JAN 1N3009B	MIL-S-19500/124C	2-15
JAN 1N3011B	MIL-S-19500/124C	2-15
JAN 1N3012B	MIL-S-19500/124C	2-15
JAN 1N3014B	MIL-S-19500/124C	2-15
JAN 1N3015B	MIL-S-19500/124C	2-15
USN 1N3016B thru USN 1N3051B	MIL-S-19500/115D	2-17
USN 1N3821A thru USN 1N3828A	MIL-S-19500/115D	2-23
USA 1N3993A thru USA 1N4000A	MIL-S-19500/272	2-24
USN 1N4370A thru USN 1N4372A	MIL-S-19500/127C	2-8

SILICON REFERENCE DIODES		
JAN 1N429	MIL-S-19500/229	2-32
USN 1N821	MIL-S-19500/229	2-32
USN 1N823	MIL-S-19500/229	2-32
USN 1N825	MIL-S-19500/229	2-32
USN 1N827	MIL-S-19500/229	2-32
USN 1N829	MIL-S-19500/229	2-32
USN 1N935B	MIL-S-19500/156B	2-32
USN 1N937B	MIL-S-19500/156B	2-32
USN 1N938B	MIL-S-19500/156B	2-32
USN 1N941B	MIL-S-19500/157C	2-32
USN 1N943B	MIL-S-19500/157C	2-32
USN 1N944B	MIL-S-19500/157C	2-32
USN 1N3154 thru USN 1N3157	MIL-S-19500/158C	2-32
SILICON RECTIFIERS		
USN 1N3611 thru USN 1N3613	MIL-S-19500/228B	3-17
POWER TRANSISTORS		
JAN 2N174	MIL-T-19500/13A	6-9
JAN 2N297A	MIL-T-19500/36B	6-19
JAN 2N665	MIL-S-19500/58C	6-31
USA 2N1011	MIL-T-19500/67	6-33
USA 2N1120	MIL-T-19500/68	6-38
USN 2N1165	MIL-S-19500/178B	6-40
USN 2N1358	MIL-S-19500/122A	6-9
USN 2N1412	MIL-S-19500/76	6-43
MILLIWATT TRANSISTORS		
JAN 2N331	MIL-S-19500/4C	7-8
USN 2N398	MIL-S-19500/174	7-12
USAF 2N461	MIL-T-19500/45	7-14
USA 2N465	MIL-T-19500/50A	7-15
JAN 2N466	MIL-S-19500/51D	7-15
USA 2N467	MIL-T-19500/52B	7-15
JAN 2N526	MIL-S-19500/60D	7-17
USN 2N650A thru USN 652A	MIL-S-19500/175A	7-20

HIGH-FREQUENCY TRANSISTORS

USA 2N700A	MIL-S-19500/123	8-29
USN 2N705	MIL-S-19500/86	8-31
JAN 2N706	MIL-S-19500/120A	8-33
USN 2N962	MIL-S-19500/258A	8-71
USN 2N964	MIL-S-19500/258A	8-71
USN 2N1131	MIL-S-19500/177A	8-81
USN 2N1132	MIL-S-19500/177A	8-44
USN 2N1142	MIL-S-19500/87	8-83
USN 2N1195	MIL-S-19500/71C	8-83
USA 2N2218	MIL-S-19500/251D	8-93
USA 2N2218A	MIL-S-19500/251D	8-95
USA 2N2219	MIL-S-19500/251D	8-93
USA 2N2219A	MIL-S-19500/251D	8-95
USA 2N2221	MIL-S-19500/255D	8-93
USA 2N2221A	MIL-S-19500/255D	8-95
USA 2N2222	MIL-S-19500/255D	8-93
USA 2N2222A	MIL-S-19500/255D	8-95
USN 2N2481	MIL-S-19500/268A	8-109
USA 2N2904, A thru USA 2N2907, A	MIL-S-19500/290A	8-123

INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

USN ME 1	MIL-M-23700/1	11-93
USN ME 2	MIL-M-23700/2	11-96
USN ME 3	MIL-M-23700/3	11-99
USN ME 4	MIL-M-23700/4	11-102
USN ME 5	MIL-M-23700/5	11-104
USN ME 6	MIL-M-23700/6	11-107
USN ME 7	MIL-M-23700/7	11-109
USN ME 8	MIL-M-23700/8	11-111

MEG-A-LIFE CERTIFIED RELIABILITY ASSURANCE

Motorola's pioneering reliability assurance program, "Meg-A-Life", offers germanium industrial transistors with certified reliability. Starting with germanium transistors from established production lines of known high-reliability, each Meg-A-Life production lot must pass a series of electrical, mechanical, environmental and life acceptance tests. The details of these tests, including the quality control limits, are fully specified on the special Meg-A-Life specification sheets available for each device type.

The customer who specified Meg-A-Life transistors receives devices that are guaranteed to meet published specifications within stated quality control limits. With the purchase of 100 or more Meg-A-Life devices, the customer can request a certificate guaranteeing that the actual production lot from which the devices are shipped passed the acceptance tests. In addition, a copy of the actual test data is available to the customer's quality control department.

This certified assurance of critical transistor parameters, in effect, provides the customer with his own quality control inspector within the transistor manufacturing facility.

Meg-A-Life transistors are indicated by the addition of the suffix "A" to the corresponding basic type number. Since Meg-A-Life transistors are electrically identical to the standard versions, the data pages referenced in the following table provide device characterization.

Meg-A-Life Power Transistors	Page
2N1162A thru 2N1167A	6-40
2N1529A thru 2N1532A	6-46
2N1534A thru 2N1537A	6-46
2N1539A thru 2N1542A	6-49
2N1544A thru 2N1547A	6-49
2N1549A thru 2N1560A	6-52
2N2075A thru 2N2082A	6-57
2N2137A thru 2N2146A	6-60
2N2152A thru 2N2154A	6-63
2N2156A thru 2N2158A	6-63
MP500A thru MP502A	6-102
MP504A thru MP506A	6-102

Meg-A-Life Milliwatt Transistors	
2N524A thru 2N527A	7-17
2N650A thru 2N652A	7-20
2N2042A thru 2N2043A	7-39

MEG-A-LIFE II
A Realistic Approach to High Reliability Assurance

Motorola has instituted the Meg-A-Life II program in order to provide its customers with high-reliability semiconductors at the lowest possible cost and with the shortest possible delivery cycle. Starting with devices from production lines with known histories of reliability, Meg-A-Life II adds testing and processing operations designed to provide three ascending levels of reliability assurance, Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3.

All three levels of Meg-A-Life II devices undergo reliability processing and screening designed to stabilize device parameters and eliminate failure-prone units. For level 2 devices, burn-in at rated load conditions followed by intensive screening is added. In addition to these steps, level 3 units receive individual lot acceptance testing, including life testing, to military or comparable specifications.

Reliability data, including a certificate of compliance and test results, is available on all Meg-A-Life II devices. (For level 3 devices, the reliability data is for the actual lot from which the devices are shipped. For levels 1 and 2, the data is from the most recent lot of continuous production which has completed acceptance tests.)

The most significant feature of the Meg-A-Life II program is that it provides the required level of reliability assurance with a minimum of cost and delivery delay. The cost is low because the cost of acceptance testing is spread over many units and prorated by order size. Delivery is rapid and "on schedule" because much of the testing and processing, including the time consuming life testing, is performed before receipt of the customer's order.

For more detailed information, send for the brochure, "The Meg-A-Life II Program".

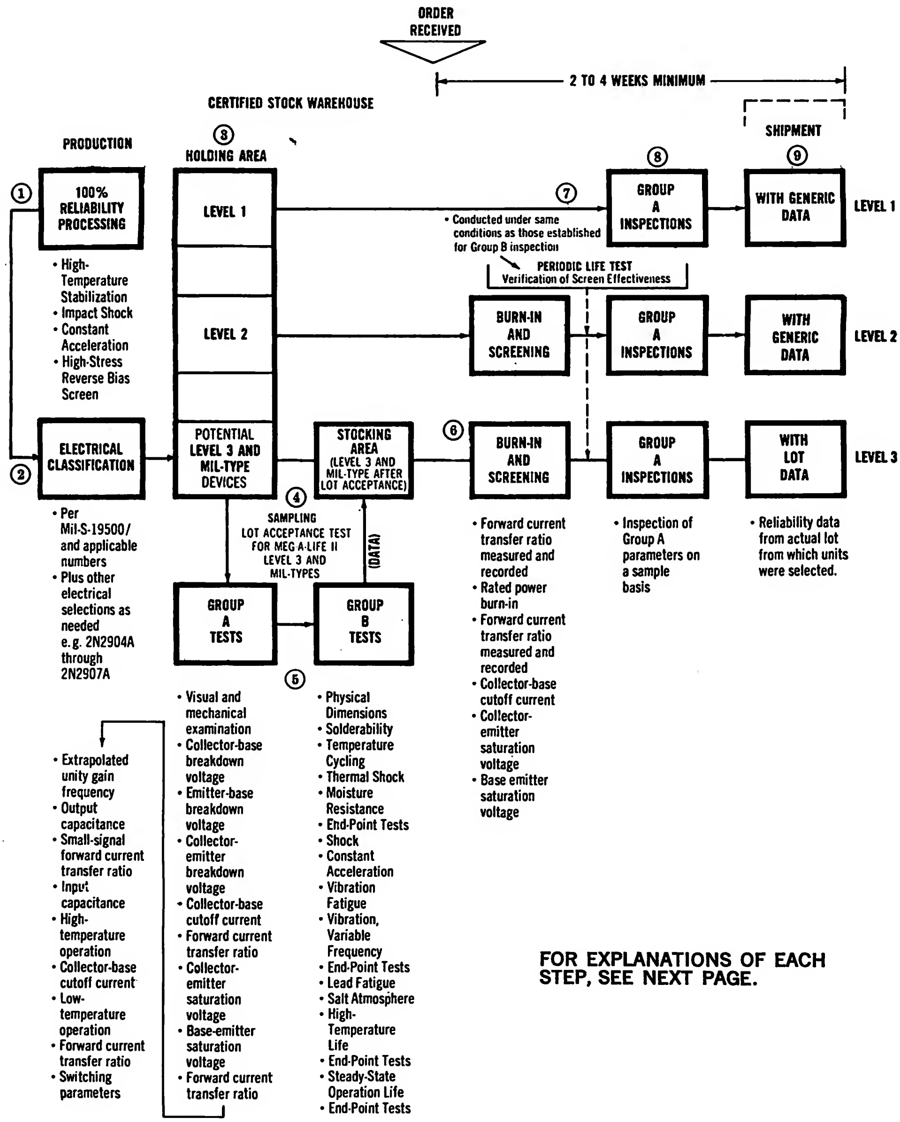
The Motorola Meg-A-Life II Program currently applies to a selected number of zener diodes and high-frequency transistors. These devices are electrically similar to the standard versions listed in the data sections of this manual. The following table lists currently available Meg-A-Life II devices and references the appropriate page in this manual for electrical data.

Meg-A-Life II Zener Diodes	Page
1N746A thru 1N759A	2-8
1N962B thru 1N984B	2-9
1N2970B thru 1N3015B	2-15
1N3016B thru 1N3051B	2-17
1N3821A thru 1N3828A	2-23
1N4370A thru 1N4372A	2-8

Meg-A-Life II High-Frequency Transistors	
2N2218 thru 2N2219	8-93
2N2218A thru 2N2219A	8-95
2N2221 thru 2N2222	8-93
2N2221A thru 2N2222A	8-95
2N2904,A thru 2N2907,A	8-123

MEG-A-LIFE II PROCESSING FOR HIGH-RELIABILITY ASSURANCE WITH THREE LEVELS OF RELIABILITY ASSURANCE

(LISTINGS BENEATH BOXES ARE TESTS PERFORMED ON 2N2904 SERIES OF PNP SILICON EPITAXIAL STAR* TRANSISTORS)



FOR EXPLANATIONS OF EACH STEP, SEE NEXT PAGE.

① 100% RELIABILITY PROCESSING

Potential Meg-A-Life II devices are subjected to 100 per cent reliability processing using conditioning steps specifically selected for each type of device.

② PARAMETER CLASSIFYING BY TYPE

Devices that pass 100 per cent reliability processing are submitted to final testing of electrical parameters where classification by types is made.

③ MAINTAINING LOT IDENTITY

The lot is divided into two sections which are moved into the holding area of a certified stock warehouse. Both sections of the lot are identified with a common lot number. One section is used to fill immediate orders for Meg-A-Life II Levels 1 and 2 devices (accompanied by generic Group B test results).

The second section is held intact pending satisfactory completion of lot acceptance tests. After the tests are satisfactorily completed, this second section is transferred to a stocking area in the warehouse from which Motorola can then offer military type devices or potential Meg-A-Life II Level 3 (accompanied by lot Group B test results). Individual lot identity is carefully maintained throughout the entire process.

④ LTPD SAMPLING

The generic data provided with Level 1 and 2 devices is drawn from samples which are taken from a production run during a specific period of time or from a process batch (lot). If you order 10-watt zener diodes under the Meg-A-Life II program, for example, the sample is randomly selected only from the lines producing those diodes, rather than from all zener diode lines. Further, sampling is done on a regular basis. Sampling is based on the Lot Tolerance Percent Defective (LTPD) technique.

⑤ LOT ACCEPTANCE TESTS

Lot acceptance tests consist of Group A inspections (electrical characteristics per military specification or equivalent) and Group B inspections (environmental and life tests per military specification or equivalent. Where an applicable military specification does not exist, an equivalent specification in Mil format is developed.

Group B inspections include a 1000-hour life test at specified conditions.

This lot acceptance testing means that your order starts with devices having a higher assurance of reliability prior to initiating the other Meg-A-Life II screening measures than that which many users are receiving as an end product under other reliability assurance programs. Also it takes less time to fill your order because the mechanical, environmental, and 1000-hour life tests have already been completed.

Effectiveness of the screens is frequently checked by comparing the lot acceptance test data with the screen verification test data obtained later.

⑥ SCREENING FOR HIGHER RELIABILITY

After receipt of order, all Level 2 and 3 products undergo burn-in and screening steps to further condition the devices for assurance of a higher degree of reliability (see pages 9 and 10).

The screening procedures used are selected specifically for the type of device ordered. Their selection is based upon a thorough knowledge of the behavior of the devices and the procedures which will accelerate known failure modes. However, when ordering Level 2 or 3 products, you may elect to specify special burn-in and screening steps based upon your particular application.

⑦ VERIFYING SCREEN EFFECTIVENESS

This program of failure evaluation and feedback permits design and production improvements. Naturally, these improvements make the device impervious to certain of the failure modes for which the screening was originally selected. As a result, the screens may be changed when so indicated by this analysis and feedback.

Verification of screen effectiveness is determined by periodically conducting follow-on operating life tests on previously screened devices. These life tests are conducted under the same conditions as those established for Group B inspection. This permits a direct comparison of the results before and after screening.

⑧ PRE-SHIPMENT GROUP A INSPECTION

All three levels receive a Group A inspection based on your electrical requirements prior to shipment.

⑨ CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

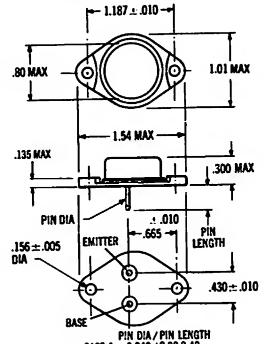
Under Motorola's Meg-A-Life II program you may specify three levels of reliability assurance.

A Certificate of Compliance is provided with each order. This certificate attests to the fact that the devices were processed in conformance with the specifications of the Motorola Meg-A-Life II program.

MOTOROLA DEVICE OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

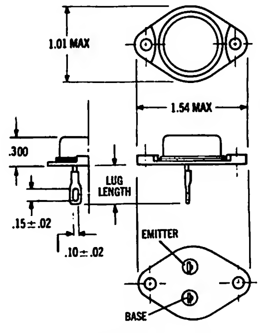
All dimensions are in inches.

TO-3 PACKAGE
CASE 1, 3, 11



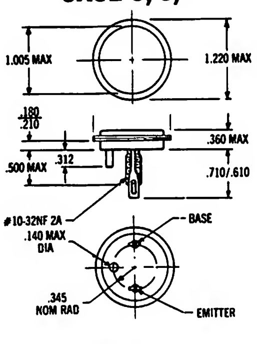
PIN DIA / PIN LENGTH
CASE 1 – 0.040 / 0.32-0.42
CASE 3 – 0.050 / 0.32-0.42
CASE 11 – 0.040 / 0.44-0.48

TO-41 PACKAGE
CASE 4, 16



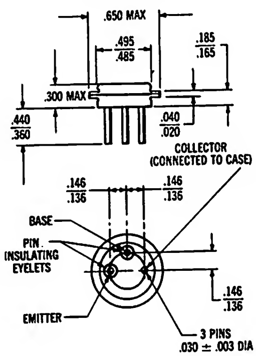
LUG LENGTH
CASE 4 – 0.68 MAX
CASE 16 – 0.76 MAX

TO-36 PACKAGE
CASE 5, 6, 7

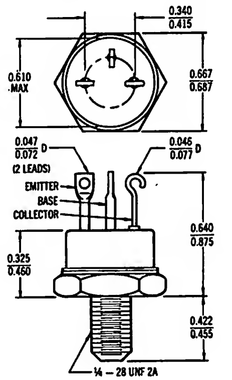


CASE 5 (WITH LUGS)
CASE 6 (WITH FLEXIBLE LEADS)
CASE 7 (WITH STRAIGHT LEADS)

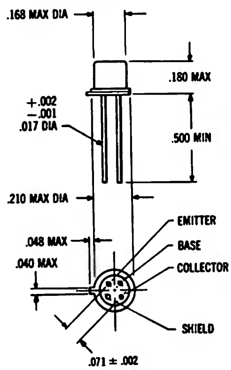
CASE 8



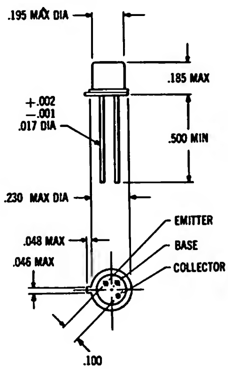
TO-61 PACKAGE
CASE 9



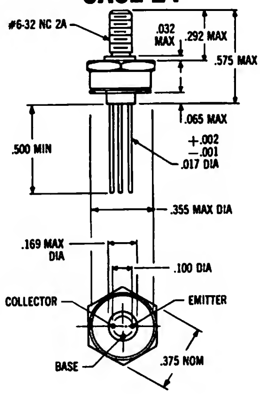
TO-17 PACKAGE
CASE 21



TO-18 PACKAGE
CASE 22

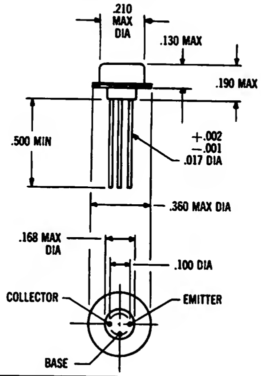


CASE 24

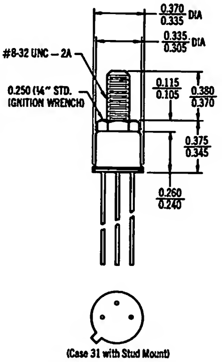


OUTLINE DIMENSIONS (continued)

CASE 23

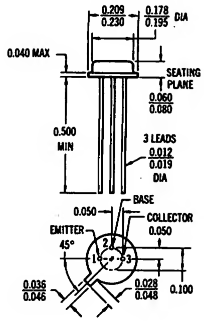


CASE 25

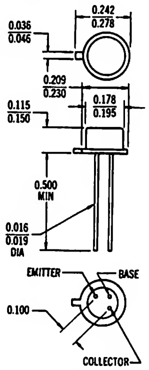


(Case 31 with Stud Mount)

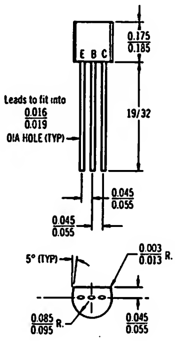
TO-46 PACKAGE
CASE 26



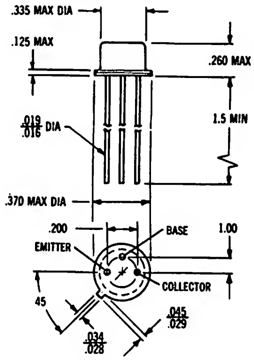
TO-52 PACKAGE
CASE 27



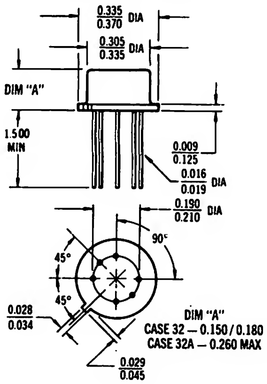
CASE 29



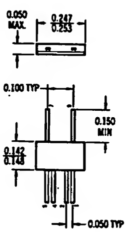
TO-5 PACKAGE
CASE 31



6-LEAD TO-5 PACKAGE
CASE 32, 32A

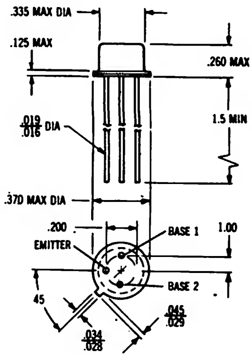


CASE 33



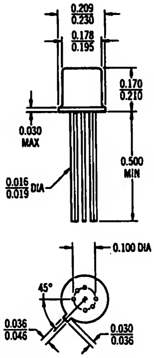
Lead 1 identified by square impression on underside of case.

CASE 34

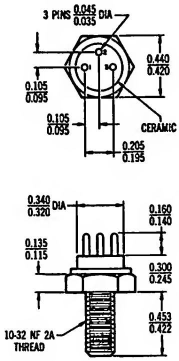


OUTLINE DIMENSIONS (continued)

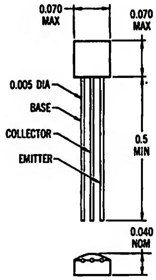
6-LEAD TO-18 PACKAGE
CASE 35



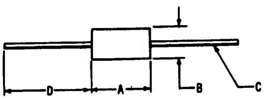
TO-60 PACKAGE
CASE 36



CERAMIC PACKAGE
CASE 37

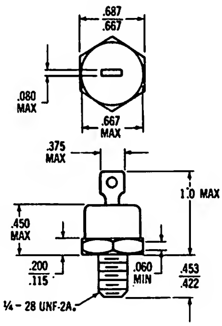


CASE 41

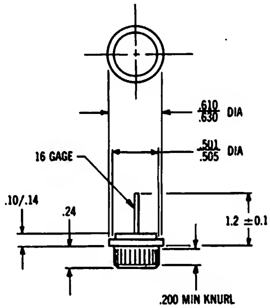


PKG.	OUTLINE DIMENSIONS (INCHES)			
	A MAX	B MAX	C ±.002	D MIN
41-1	1.00	.500	.032	1.25
41-2	.500	.375	.032	1.25
41-3	1.030	.378	.032	1.25
41-4	1.220	.641	.032	1.75
41-5	.655	.641	.032	1.25
41-6	.520	.275	.022	1.25
41-7	1.000	.375	.032	1.25

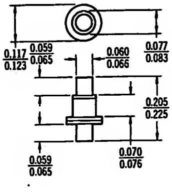
CASE 42



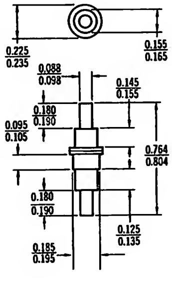
CASE 43



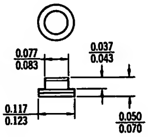
CASE 46



CASE 47

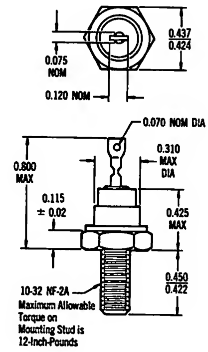


CASE 48

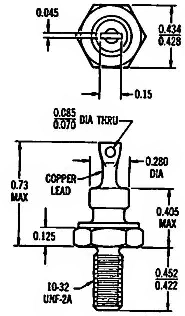


OUTLINE DIMENSIONS (continued)

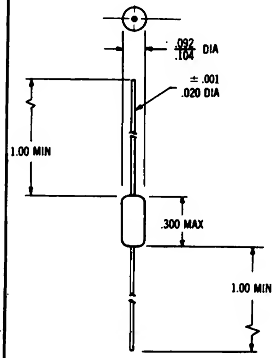
CASE 49



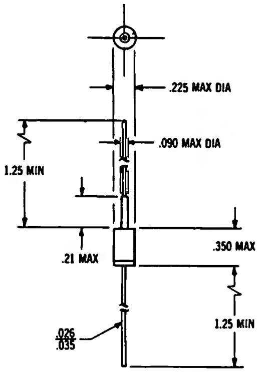
CASE 50



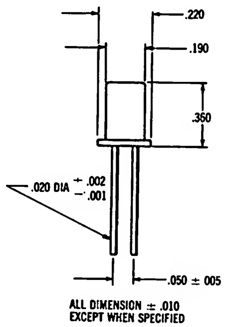
DO-7 GLASS PACKAGE
CASE 51



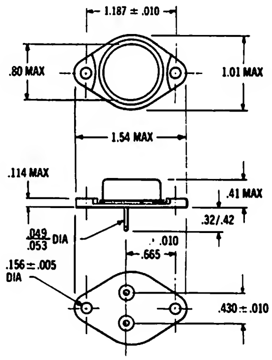
CASE 52



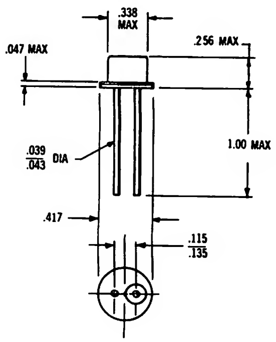
CASE 53



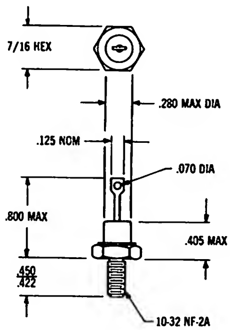
TO-3 PACKAGE
CASE 54



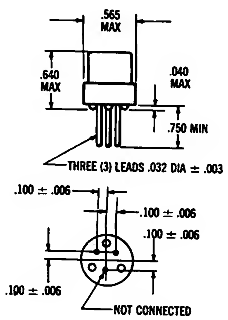
CASE 55



DO-4 PACKAGE
CASE 56

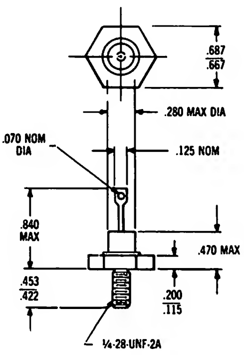


CASE 57

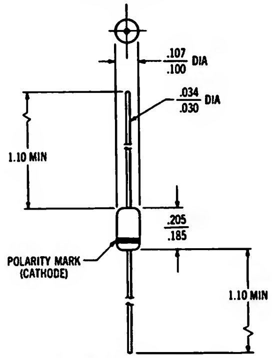


OUTLINE DIMENSIONS (continued)

CASE 58

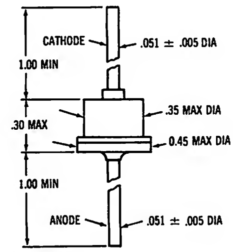


"SURMETIC"* CASE 59



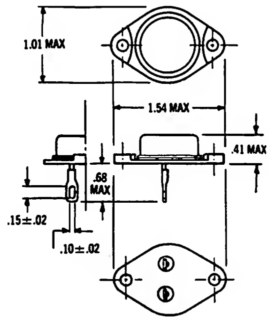
*Trademark of Motorola

CASE 60



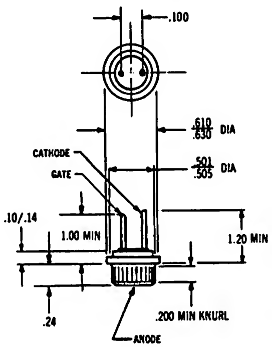
MR1030A Series

TO-41 PACKAGE CASE 61

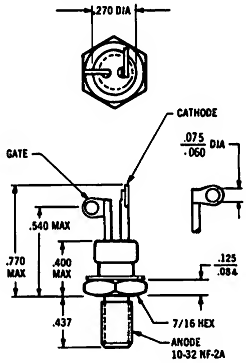


(Case 54 with Solder Lugs)

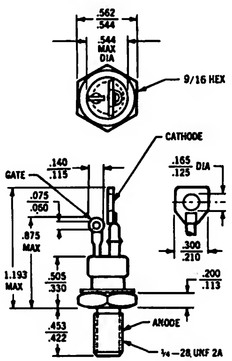
CASE 62



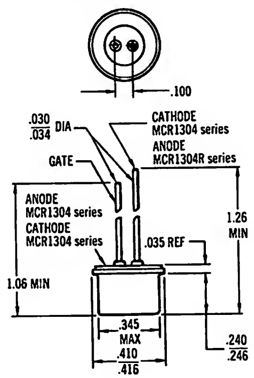
CASE 63



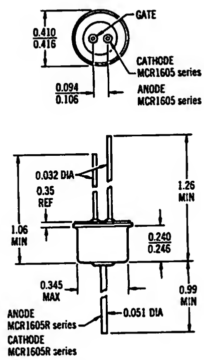
TO-48 PACKAGE CASE 64



CASE 65

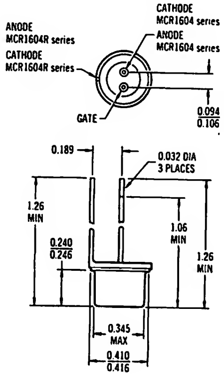


CASE 66

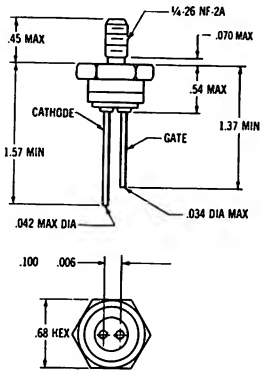


OUTLINE DIMENSIONS (continued)

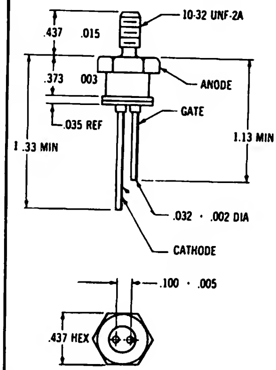
CASE 67



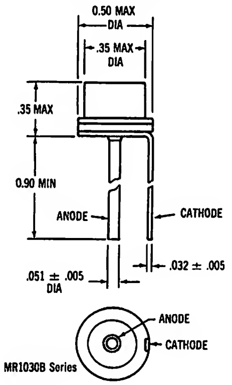
CASE 68



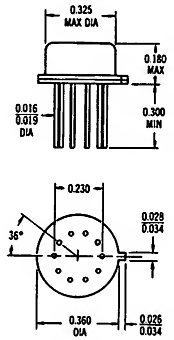
CASE 69



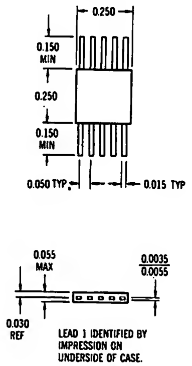
CASE 70



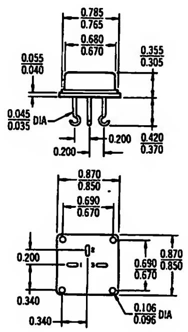
10-LEAD TO-5 PACKAGE
CASE 71



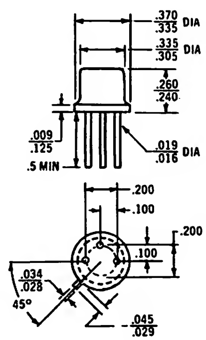
10-LEAD FLAT PACKAGE
CASE 72



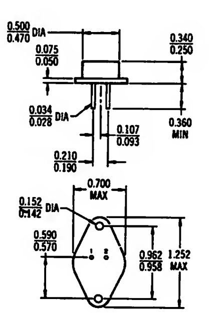
TO-53 PACKAGE
CASE 78



TO-39 PACKAGE
CASE 79

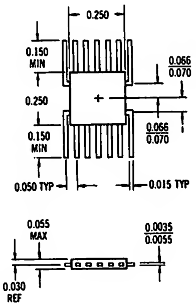


TO-66 PACKAGE
CASE 80



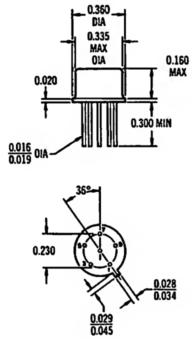
OUTLINE DIMENSIONS (continued)

14-LEAD FLAT PACKAGE
CASE 83

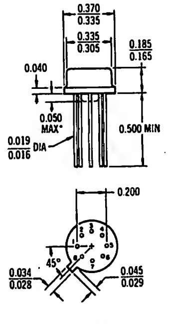


LEAD 1 IDENTIFIED BY IMPRESSION ON UNDERSIDE OF CASE.

5-LEAD TO-5 PACKAGE
CASE 89



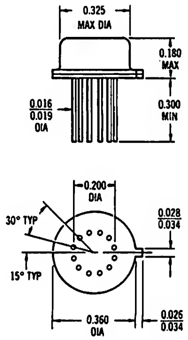
8-LEAD TO-5 PACKAGE
CASE 96, 96A



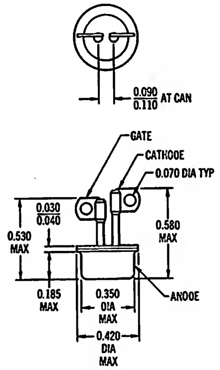
*RTL TYPES ONLY

CASE 96A: 10 PIN TO-5 PIN CIRCLE = 0.230

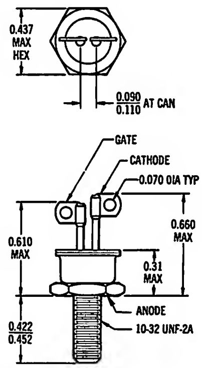
12-LEAD TO-5 PACKAGE
CASE 98



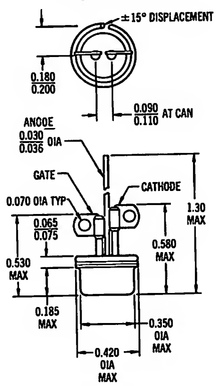
CASE 85



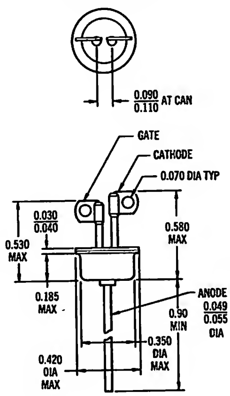
CASE 86



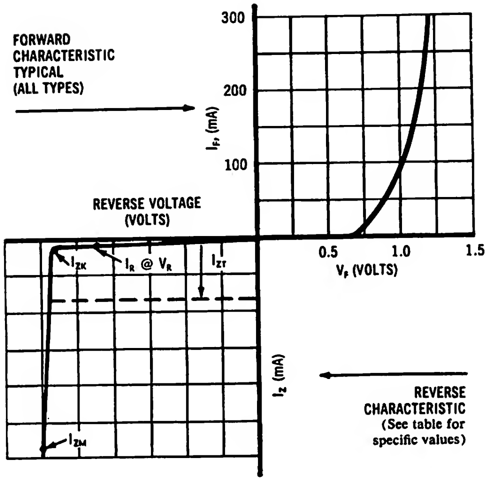
CASE 87



CASE 88



MOTOROLA
SILICON ZENER DIODES
TEMPERATURE COMPENSATED DIODES
REFERENCE AMPLIFIERS



- I_F - Forward Current
- I_Z - Zener Current
- I_{ZK} - Zener Current Near Breakdown Knee
- I_{ZM} - Maximum DC Zener Current (limited by power dissipation)
- I_{ZT} - Zener Test Current
- V_F - Forward Voltage
- V_Z - Nominal Zener Voltage
- Z_Z - Zener Impedance
- Z_{ZK} - Zener Impedance Near Breakdown Knee (I_{ZK})
- Z_{ZT} - Zener Impedance At Test Current (I_{ZT})
- I_R - Reverse Current
- V_R - Reverse Test Voltage

- For high-reliability devices produced under the Meg-A-Life II program, see page 1-22.
- For case outline dimensions, see page 1-26.
- For devices meeting military specifications, see page 1-18.

MOTOROLA SILICON ZENER DIODES

The zener diode is unique within the semiconductor family of devices in that its important electrical properties are associated with a p-n junction operated under reverse-bias avalanche (breakdown) conditions. The major electrical characteristics associated with such devices, from an applications viewpoint, are defined as follows:

Zener Voltage -- (V_Z) -- Nominal zener voltage, measured at a specified test current (I_{ZT}) in the constant-voltage region, with the device junction in thermal equilibrium with a 25°C ambient temperature.

Zener Impedance -- (Z_Z) -- The impedance of a zener diode is normally specified at two points of the zener characteristics curve: at the knee of the zener plateau, and near the midrange of the zener excursion. The values of Z_Z are derived by superimposing a 60-cycle current on the zener test current (I_{ZT}) or on the zener knee current (I_{ZK}) and measuring the resulting AC voltage across the device. The RMS value of the applied 60-cycle current is 10% of the zener current (I_{ZT} or I_{ZK}).

A 100% CRT curve trace is used to insure that each zener diode breakdown region begins at a current lower than I_{ZK} and continues at nearly constant voltage to a current level in excess of I_{ZM}.

Maximum Zener Current Rating -- (I_{ZM}) -- This current rating denotes the maximum current that can be supplied by a device without exceeding the rated power level. This depends, of course, on the nominal zener voltage (V_Z).

Reverse Current -- (I_R) -- Reverse current is the leakage current of the zener diode in the non-conducting region of the device, i.e., in the area of an applied voltage between 0 and avalanche breakdown. It is normally specified at a reverse voltage (V_R) of approximately 0.8 (V_Z -- tolerance)

AVAILABILITY

Because zener diodes are specified at specific voltages ranging, in small increments, from 2.4 volts to 200, and because many of these voltage ratings are duplicated in each of the various power classifications, the number of zener diode type numbers far exceed that of any other semiconductor product. In addition to this wide range of standard devices, an almost unlimited variety of custom units with special tolerances, special voltages, matched pairs, etc., can be readily supplied to order at a nominal cost. For requirements that are not covered by one of the standard devices, consult a Motorola franchised semiconductor distributor or Motorola semiconductor representative.

MOTOROLA ZENER DIODE QUICK SELECTION CHART

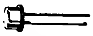
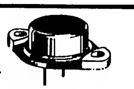
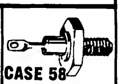
IMPORTANT . . . The zener diodes listed below represent only a basic profile of Motorola's zener diode line. While the listing includes the industry-preferred types, many additional types, including in-between voltages, are available.

Nominal Zener Voltage	¼ WATT CASE 51		400 MILLIWATT CASE 51		¾ WATT *Surmetic CASE 59	1 WATT CASE 52	
	INDUSTRIAL (NOTE 1)	INDUSTRIAL ±5% TOLERANCE	INDUSTRIAL (NOTE 2)	MEETS SPECS OF MIL-S-19500/127	INDUSTRIAL (NOTE 3)	INDUSTRIAL (NOTE 2)	MEETS SPECS OF MIL-S-19500/115
ALLOY JUNCTION TYPES							
2.4	¼M2.4AZ		1N4370	★1N4370A			
2.7	¼M2.7AZ		1N4371	★1N4371A			
3.0	¼M3.0AZ		1N4372	★1N4372A			
3.3	¼M3.3AZ		1N746	★1N746A		1N3821	★1N3821A
3.6	¼M3.6AZ		1N747	★1N747A		1N3822	★1N3822A
3.9	¼M3.9AZ		1N748	★1N748A		1N3823	★1N3823A
4.3	¼M4.3AZ		1N749	★1N749A		1N3824	★1N3824A
4.7	¼M4.7AZ		1N750	★1N750A		1N3825	★1N3825A
5.1	¼M5.1AZ		1N751	★1N751A		1N3826	★1N3826A
5.6	¼M5.6AZ		1N752	★1N752A		1N3927	★1N3827A
6.2	¼M6.2AZ		1N753	★1N753A		1N3828	★1N3828A
6.8			1N754	★1N754A		1N3829	
7.5			1N755	★1N755A		1N3830	
8.2			1N756	★1N756A			
9.1			1N757	★1N757A			
10			1N758	★1N758A			
12			1N759	★1N759A			
DIFFUSED JUNCTION TYPES			(NOTE 3)	MEETS SPECS OF MIL-S-19500/117		(NOTE 3)	
6.8	¼M6.8Z	1N4099	1N957		1N3675	1N3016	★1N3016B
7.5	¼M7.5Z	1N4100	1N958		1N3676	1N3017	★1N3017B
8.2	¼M8.2Z	1N4101	1N959		1N3677	1N3018	★1N3018B
9.1	¼M9.1Z	1N4103	1N960		1N3678	1N3019	★1N3019B
10	¼M10Z	1N4104	1N961		1N3679	1N3020	★1N3020B
11	¼M11Z	1N4105	1N962	★1N962B	1N3680	1N3021	★1N3021B
12	¼M12Z	1N4106	1N963	★1N963B	1N3681	1N3022	★1N3022B
13	¼M13Z	1N4107	1N964	★1N964B	1N3682	1N3023	★1N3023B
15	¼M15Z	1N4109	1N965	★1N965B	1N3683	1N3024	★1N3024B
16	¼M16Z	1N4110	1N966	★1N966B	1N3684	1N3025	★1N3025B
18	¼M18Z	1N4112	1N967	★1N967B	1N3685	1N3026	★1N3026B
20	¼M20Z	1N4114	1N968	★1N968B	1N3686	1N3027	★1N3027B
22	¼M22Z	1N4115	1N969	★1N969B	1N3687	1N3028	★1N3028B
24	¼M24Z	1N4116	1N970	★1N970B	1N3688	1N3029	★1N3029B
27	¼M27Z	1N4118	1N971	★1N971B	1N3689	1N3030	★1N3030B
30	¼M30Z	1N4120	1N972	★1N972B	1N3690	1N3031	★1N3031B
33	¼M33Z	1N4121	1N973	★1N973B	1N3691	1N3032	★1N3032B
36	¼M36Z	1N4122	1N974	★1N974B	1N3692	1N3033	★1N3033B
39	¼M39Z	1N4123	1N975	★1N975B	1N3693	1N3034	★1N3034B
43	¼M43Z	1N4124	1N976	★1N976B	1N3694	1N3035	★1N3035B
47	¼M47Z	1N4125	1N977	★1N977B	1N3695	1N3036	★1N3036B
51	¼M51Z	1N4126	1N978	★1N978B	1N3696	1N3037	★1N3037B
56	¼M56Z	1N4127	1N979	★1N979B	1N3697	1N3038	★1N3038B
62	¼M62Z	1N4129	1N980	★1N980B	1N3698	1N3039	★1N3039B
68	¼M68Z	1N4130	1N981	★1N981B	1N3699	1N3040	★1N3040B
75	¼M75Z	1N4131	1N982	★1N982B	1N3700	1N3041	★1N3041B
82	¼M82Z	1N4132	1N983	★1N983B	1N3701	1N3042	★1N3042B
91	¼M91Z	1N4134	1N984	★1N984B	1N3702	1N3043	★1N3043B
100	¼M100Z	1N4135	1N985		1N3703	1N3044	★1N3044B
110	¼M110Z		1N986		1N3704	1N3045	★1N3045B
120	¼M120Z		1N987		1N3705	1N3046	★1N3046B
130	¼M130Z		1N988		1N3706	1N3047	★1N3047B
150	¼M150Z		1N989		1N3707	1N3048	★1N3048B
160	¼M160Z		1N990			1N3049	★1N3049B
180	¼M180Z		1N991			1N3050	★1N3050B
200	¼M200Z		1N992			1N3051	★1N3051B

MILITARY TYPES (shaded) ★MEG-A-LIFE II TYPES

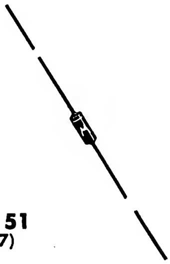
MOTOROLA ZENER DIODE QUICK SELECTION CHART

IMPORTANT . . . The zener diodes listed below represent only a basic profile of Motorola's zener diode line. While the listing includes the industry-preferred types, many additional types, including in-between voltages, are available.

1 WATT	1½ WATT	10 WATT		50 WATT			Nominal Zener Voltage
 *Surmetic CASE 59	 CASE 55	 CASE 56		 CASE 54		 CASE 58	
INDUSTRIAL (NOTE 2)	INDUSTRIAL (NOTE 3)	INDUSTRIAL (NOTE 2)	MEETS SPECS OF MIL-S-19500/277	INDUSTRIAL (NOTE 3)	MEETS SPECS OF MIL-S-19500/114	INDUSTRIAL (NOTE 3)	
							2.4
							2.7
							3.0
1N4728							3.3
1N4729							3.6
1N4730		1N3993	1N3993A				3.9
1N4731		1N3994	1N3994A				4.3
1N4732		1N3995	1N3995A				4.7
1N4733		1N3996	1N3996A				5.1
1N4734		1N3997	1N3997A				5.6
1N4735		1N3998	1N3998A				6.2
		1N3999	1N3999A				6.8
		1N4000	1N4000A				7.5
							8.2
							9.1
							10
							12
		REVERSE POLARITIES AVAILABLE IN ALL 10 AND 50 WATT DIFFUSED TYPES.					
		(NOTE 3)	MEETS SPECS OF MIL-S-19500/124				
1N4736	1N3785	1N2970	★ 1N2970B&RB	1N2804	1N2804B&RB	1N3305	6.8
1N4737	1N3786	1N2971	★ 1N2971B	1N2805	1N2805B	1N3306	7.5
1N4738	1N3787	1N2972	★ 1N2972B	1N2806	1N2806B	1N3307	8.2
1N4739	1N3788	1N2973	★ 1N2973B	1N2807	1N2807B	1N3308	9.1
1N4740	1N3789	1N2974	★ 1N2974B	1N2808	1N2808B	1N3309	10
1N4741	1N3790	1N2975	★ 1N2975B	1N2809	1N2809B	1N3310	11
1N4742	1N3791	1N2976	★ 1N2976B	1N2810	1N2810B	1N3311	12
1N4743	1N3792	1N2977	★ 1N2977B	1N2811	1N2811B	1N3312	13
1N4744	1N3793	1N2979	★ 1N2979B	1N2813	1N2813B	1N3314	15
1N4745	1N3794	1N2980	★ 1N2980B	1N2814	1N2814B	1N3315	16
1N4746	1N3795	1N2982	★ 1N2982B	1N2816	1N2816B	1N3317	18
1N4747	1N3796	1N2984	★ 1N2984B	1N2818	1N2818B	1N3319	20
1N4748	1N3797	1N2985	★ 1N2985B	1N2819	1N2819B	1N3320	22
1N4749	1N3798	1N2986	★ 1N2986B	1N2820	1N2820B	1N3321	24
1N4750	1N3799	1N2988	★ 1N2988B	1N2822	1N2822B	1N3323	27
1N4751	1N3800	1N2989	★ 1N2989B	1N2823	1N2823B	1N3324	30
1N4752	1N3801	1N2990	★ 1N2990B	1N2824	1N2824B	1N3325	33
1N4753	1N3802	1N2991	★ 1N2991B	1N2825	1N2825B	1N3326	36
1N4754	1N3803	1N2992	★ 1N2992B	1N2826	1N2826B	1N3327	39
1N4755	1N3804	1N2993	★ 1N2993B	1N2827	1N2827B	1N3328	43
1N4756	1N3805	1N2995	★ 1N2995B	1N2829	1N2829B	1N3330	47
1N4757	1N3806	1N2997	★ 1N2997B	1N2831	1N2831B	1N3332	51
1N4758	1N3807	1N2999	★ 1N2999B	1N2832	1N2832B	1N3334	56
1N4759	1N3808	1N3000	★ 1N3000B	1N2833	1N2833B	1N3335	62
1N4760	1N3809	1N3001	★ 1N3001B	1N2834	1N2834B	1N3336	68
1N4761	1N3810	1N3002	★ 1N3002B	1N2835	1N2835B	1N3337	75
1N4762	1N3811	1N3003	★ 1N3003B	1N2836	1N2836B	1N3338	82
1N4763	1N3812	1N3004	★ 1N3004B	1N2837	1N2837B	1N3339	91
1N4764	1N3813	1N3005	★ 1N3005B	1N2838	1N2838B	1N3340	100
	1N3814	1N3007	★ 1N3007B	1N2840	1N2840B	1N3342	110
	1N3815	1N3008	★ 1N3008B	1N2841	1N2841B	1N3343	120
	1N3816	1N3009	★ 1N3009B	1N2842	1N2842B	1N3344	130
	1N3817	1N3011	★ 1N3011B	1N2843	1N2843B	1N3346	150
	1N3818	1N3012	★ 1N3012B	1N2844	1N2844B	1N3347	160
	1N3819	1N3014	★ 1N3014B	1N2845	1N2845B	1N3349	180
	1N3820	1N3015	★ 1N3015B	1N2846	1N2846B	1N3350	200

¼M2.4AZ thru ¼M200Z

¼ Watt
2.4 — 200 V



CASE 51
(DO-7)

Hermetically sealed, all-glass case with all external surfaces corrosion resistant. Cathode end, indicated by color band, will be positive with respect to anode end when operated in the zener region.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Junction and Storage Temperature: -65°C to +175°C
D-C Power Dissipation: 1/4 Watt (Derate 1.67 mW/°C Above 25°C)

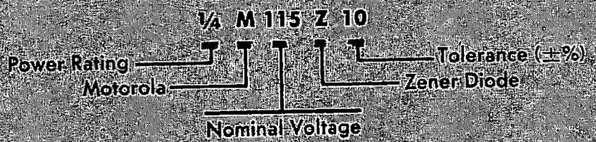
SPECIAL TOLERANCE AND VOLTAGE DESIGNATIONS

The type numbers specified on the opposite page have a standard voltage (V_Z) tolerance of ±20%. For closer tolerances, add suffix "10" for ±10% or "5" for ±5%.

VOLTAGE DESIGNATIONS

To designate units with zener voltages other than those listed, the Motorola type number should be modified as shown below. Unless otherwise specified, the electrical characteristics other than the nominal voltage (V_Z) and test voltage for leakage current will conform to the characteristics of the next higher voltage type shown in the table.

EXAMPLE:



MATCHED SETS FOR CLOSER TOLERANCE OR HIGHER VOLTAGES

Series matched sets make zener voltages in excess of 200 volts or tolerances of less than 5% possible as well as providing lower temperature coefficients, lower dynamic impedance and greater power handling ability.

For Clippers, Parallel Matched Sets or other special circuit requirements, contact your Motorola District Sales Manager.

¼M2.4AZ thru ¼M 6.2 AZ (continued)

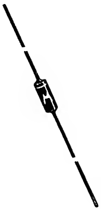
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C Ambient $V_F = 1.5$ V max @ 100 mA)

MOTOROLA TYPE NO.	NOMINAL* ZENER VOLTAGE (V_Z) VOLTS @ I_{ZT}	TEST CURRENT (I_{ZT}) mA	MAXIMUM ZENER IMPEDANCE (Z_{ZT}) ohms @ I_{ZT}	MAXIMUM DC ZENER CURRENT (I_{ZM}) mA	REVERSE LEAKAGE CURRENT, (I_R) I_R MAX (μA)	TEST VOLTAGE Vdc V_R 5%	TEST VOLTAGE Vdc V_R 10%
1/4M2.4AZ	2.4	10	60	70	75	1	1
1/4M2.7AZ	2.7	10	60	65	75	1	1
1/4M3.0AZ	3.0	10	55	60	50	1	1
1/4M3.3AZ	3.3	10	55	55	50	1	1
1/4M3.6AZ	3.6	10	50	52	50	1	1
1/4M3.9AZ	3.9	10	50	49	25	1	1
1/4M4.3AZ	4.3	10	45	46	25	1.5	1.5
1/4M4.7AZ	4.7	10	35	42	10	1.5	1.5
1/4M5.1AZ	5.1	10	25	39	5	1.5	1.5
1/4M5.6AZ	5.6	10	20	36	5	1.5	1.5
1/4M6.2AZ	6.2	10	15	33	5	3.5	3.5
1/4M6.8Z	6.8	9.2	7.0	33	150	5.2	4.9
1/4M7.5Z	7.5	8.3	8.0	30	75	5.7	5.4
1/4M8.2Z	8.2	7.6	9.0	26	50	6.2	5.9
1/4M9.1Z	9.1	6.9	10	24	25	6.9	6.6
1/4M10Z	10	6.3	11	21	10	7.6	7.2
1/4M11Z	11	5.7	13	19	5	8.4	8.0
1/4M12Z	12	5.2	15	18	5	9.1	8.6
1/4M13Z	13	4.8	18	16	5	9.9	9.4
1/4M14Z	14	4.5	20	15	5	10.6	10.1
1/4M15Z	15	4.2	22	14	5	11.4	10.8
1/4M16Z	16	3.9	24	13	5	12.2	11.5
1/4M17Z	17	3.7	26	12.5	5	13.0	12.2
1/4M18Z	18	3.5	28	11.5	5	13.7	13.0
1/4M19Z	19	3.3	30	11.0	5	14.4	13.7
1/4M20Z	20	3.1	33	10.5	5	15.2	14.4
1/4M22Z	22	2.8	40	9.5	5	16.7	15.8
1/4M24Z	24	2.6	46	9.0	5	18.2	17.3
1/4M25Z	25	2.5	50	8.0	5	19.0	18.0
1/4M27Z	27	2.3	58	7.5	5	20.6	19.4
1/4M30Z	30	2.1	70	7.0	5	22.8	21.6
1/4M33Z	33	1.9	85	6.5	5	25.1	23.8
1/4M36Z	36	1.7	100	6.0	5	27.4	25.9
1/4M39Z	39	1.6	120	5.0	5	29.7	28.1
1/4M43Z	43	1.5	140	4.8	5	32.7	31.0
1/4M45Z	45	1.4	150	4.5	5	34.2	32.4
1/4M47Z	47	1.3	160	4.3	5	35.8	33.8
1/4M50Z	50	1.2	180	4.1	5	38.0	36.0
1/4M52Z	52	1.2	200	4.0	5	39.5	37.4
1/4M56Z	56	1.1	230	3.8	5	42.6	40.3
1/4M62Z	62	1.0	290	3.3	5	47.1	44.6
1/4M68Z	68	0.92	350	3.0	5	51.7	49.0
1/4M75Z	75	0.83	450	2.8	5	56.0	54.0
1/4M82Z	82	0.76	550	2.5	5	62.2	59.0
1/4M91Z	91	0.69	700	2.3	5	69.2	65.5
1/4M100Z	100	0.63	900	2.0	5	76.0	72.0
1/4M105Z	105	0.60	1000	1.9	5	79.8	75.6
1/4M110Z	110	0.57	1200	1.8	5	83.6	79.2
1/4M120Z	120	0.52	1500	1.7	5	91.2	86.4
1/4M130Z	130	0.48	1900	1.5	5	98.8	93.6
1/4M140Z	140	0.45	2200	1.4	5	106.4	100.8
1/4M150Z	150	0.42	2500	1.3	5	114.0	108.0
1/4M175Z	175	0.36	3300	1.1	5	133.0	126.0
1/4M200Z	200	0.31	4300	1.0	5	152.0	144.0

*SPECIAL SELECTIONS AVAILABLE INCLUDE:
1 — Nominal zener voltages between those shown.
2 — Matched sets:
a. Two or more units for series connection with specified tolerance on total voltage
b. Two or more units matched to one another with any specified tolerance
} Standard Tolerances are ±5%, ±2%, and ±1%

1N702 thru 1N745

¼ Watt
2 – 200 V

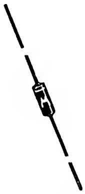


CASE 51
(DO-7)

Recommended for applications requiring an exact replacement only. For new designs and for industry preferred replacement devices, see 1N746--, 1N957-- and 1N4370-- series. Absolute maximum rating-junction and storage temperature range -65 to +175°C, derated 1.67 mW/°C.

1N746 thru 1N759
1N4370 thru 1N4372

400 mW
2.4 – 12 V



CASE 51
(DO-7)

Hermetically sealed, all-glass case with all external surfaces corrosion resistant. Cathode end, indicated by color band, will be positive with respect to anode end when operated in the zener region.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Junction and Storage Temperature: -65°C to +175°C
D-C Power Dissipation: 400 Milliwatts at 50°C Ambient (Derate 3.2 mW/°C Above 50° Ambient)

TOLERANCE DESIGNATION

The type numbers shown have tolerance designations as follows:

1N4370 series: ± 10%, suffix A for ± 5% units.
1N746 series: ± 10%, suffix A for ± 5% units.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T$_A$ = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

JEDEC TYPE NUMBER	NOMINAL* ZENER VOLTAGE V_Z @ I_{ZT} VOLTS	TEST CURRENT I_{ZT} mA	MAXIMUM ZENER IMPEDANCE Z_{ZT} @ I_{ZT} Ohms	MAXIMUM DC ZENER CURRENT I_{ZM} mA	MAXIMUM REVERSE LEAKAGE CURRENT $T_A = 25°C$ I_R @ $V_R = 1\,V$ μA	$T_A = 150°C$ I_R @ $V_R = 1\,V$ μA
1N4370	2.4	20	30	150	100	200
1N4371	2.7	20	30	135	75	150
1N4372	3.0	20	29	120	50	100
1N746	3.3	20	28	110	10	30
1N747	3.6	20	24	100	10	30
1N748	3.9	20	23	95	10	30
1N749	4.3	20	22	85	2	30
1N750	4.7	20	19	75	2	30
1N751	5.1	20	17	70	1	20
1N752	5.6	20	11	65	1	20
1N753	6.2	20	7	60	0.1	20
1N754	6.8	20	5	55	0.1	20
1N755	7.5	20	6	50	0.1	20
1N756	8.2	20	8	45	0.1	20
1N757	9.1	20	10	40	0.1	20
1N758	10.0	20	17	35	0.1	20
1N759	12.0	20	30	30	0.1	20

1N761 thru 1N769

Recommended for applications requiring an exact replacement only. For new designs see 1N746 -- and 1N4370 -- series.

1N957 thru 1N992

400 mW
6.8 — 200 V

CASE 51
(DO-7)

Hermetically sealed, all-glass case with all external surfaces corrosion resistant. Cathode end, indicated by color band, will be positive with respect to anode end when operated in the zener region.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Junction and Storage Temperature: -65 to +175°C
DC Power Dissipation: 400 mW at 50°C Ambient (Derate 3.2 mw/°C above 50°C Ambient.)

TOLERANCE DESIGNATIONS

With no suffix, tolerance is ± 20%, for ± 10% units, add suffix A, for ± 5% units, add suffix B.

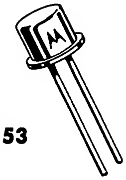
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_A = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

JEDEC TYPE NUMBER	NOMINAL* ZENER VOLTAGE V_Z VOLTS	TEST CURRENT I_{ZT} mA	MAXIMUM ZENER IMPEDANCE $Z_{ZT}@I_{ZT}$ Ohms	$Z_{ZK}@I_{ZK}$ Ohms	I_{ZK} mA	MAXIMUM DC ZENER CURRENT I_{ZM} mA	MAXIMUM REVERSE CURRENT I_R MAXIMUM (µA)	TEST VOLTAGE Vdc V_R 5%	10%
1N957	6.8	18.5	4.5	700	1.0	47	150	5.2	4.9
1N958	7.5	16.5	5.5	700	0.5	42	75	5.7	5.4
1N959	8.2	15	6.5	700	0.5	38	50	6.2	5.9
1N960	9.1	14	7.5	700	0.5	35	25	6.9	6.6
1N961	10	12.5	8.5	700	0.25	32	10	7.6	7.2
1N962	11	11.5	9.5	700	0.25	28	5	8.4	8.0
1N963	12	10.5	11.5	700	0.25	26	5	9.1	8.6
1N964	13	9.5	13	700	0.25	24	5	9.9	9.4
1N965	15	8.5	16	700	0.25	21	5	11.4	10.8
1N966	16	7.8	17	700	0.25	19	5	12.2	11.5
1N967	18	7.0	21	750	0.25	17	5	13.7	13.0
1N968	20	6.2	25	750	0.25	15	5	15.2	14.4
1N969	22	5.6	29	750	0.25	14	5	16.7	15.8
1N970	24	5.2	33	750	0.25	13	5	18.2	17.3
1N971	27	4.6	41	750	0.25	11	5	20.6	19.4
1N972	30	4.2	49	1000	0.25	10	5	22.8	21.6
1N973	33	3.8	58	1000	0.25	9.2	5	25.1	23.8
1N974	36	3.4	70	1000	0.25	8.5	5	27.4	25.9
1N975	39	3.2	80	1000	0.25	7.8	5	29.7	28.1
1N976	43	3.0	93	1500	0.25	7.0	5	32.7	31.0
1N977	47	2.7	105	1500	0.25	6.4	5	35.8	33.8
1N978	51	2.5	125	1500	0.25	5.9	5	38.8	36.7
1N979	56	2.2	150	2000	0.25	5.4	5	42.6	40.3
1N980	62	2.0	185	2000	0.25	4.9	5	47.1	44.6
1N981	68	1.8	230	2000	0.25	4.5	5	51.7	49.0
1N982	75	1.7	270	2000	0.25	4.0	5	56.0	54.0
1N983	82	1.5	330	3000	0.25	3.7	5	62.2	59.0
1N984	91	1.4	400	3000	0.25	3.3	5	69.2	65.5
1N985	100	1.3	500	3000	0.25	3.0	5	76.0	72.0
1N986	110	1.1	750	4000	0.25	2.7	5	83.6	79.2
1N987	120	1.0	900	4500	0.25	2.5	5	91.2	86.4
1N988	130	0.95	1100	5000	0.25	2.3	5	98.8	93.6
1N989	150	0.85	1500	6000	0.25	2.0	5	114.0	108.0
1N990	160	0.80	1700	6500	0.25	1.9	5	121.6	115.2
1N991	180	0.68	2200	7100	0.25	1.7	5	136.8	129.6
1N992	200	0.65	2500	8000	0.25	1.5	5	152.0	144.0

*SPECIAL SELECTIONS AVAILABLE INCLUDE: 1 — Nominal zener voltages between those shown.
2 — Matched sets:
a. Two or more units for series connection with specified tolerance on total voltage
b. Two or more units matched to one another with any specified tolerance
} Standard Tolerances are ±5%, ±2%, and ±1%

1N1313 thru 1N1327

150 mW
8.75 — 127.5 V



CASE 53

Very low power zener diodes with standard ±10% tolerances. Available with ±5% tolerance by adding suffix "A" to type number. Single-ended hermetically sealed metal case designed for easy insertion in printed-circuit boards.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

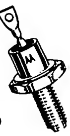
Junction and Storage Temperature Range: -65 to +175°C (Derate 1mW/°C above 25°C).

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_A = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

Type	Nominal Voltage V_Z @ I_{ZT} = 200 μA volts	Max Reverse Current T_A = 25°C I_R @ V_R μA	Max Reverse Current T_A = 100°C I_A @ V_R μA	Test Voltage V_R volts
1N1313	8.75	0.5	5	6.8
1N1314	10.50	0.5	5	8.2
1N1315	12.75	0.5	5	10
1N1316	15.75	0.5	5	12
1N1317	19.00	0.5	5	15
1N1318	23.50	0.1	10	18
1N1319	28.50	0.1	10	22
1N1320	34.50	0.1	10	27
1N1321	41.00	0.1	10	33
1N1322	48.50	0.1	10	39
1N1323	58.00	0.1	10	47
1N1324	71.00	1.0	50	56
1N1325	87.50	1.0	50	68
1N1326	105.0	1.0	50	82
1N1327	127.5	1.0	50	100

1N1351 thru 1N1375

10 Watt
10 — 100 V

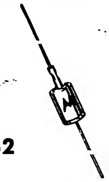


CASE 56
(DO-4)

Recommended for applications requiring an exact replacement only. For new designs and for industry preferred replacement devices, see 1N2970 series.

1N1507 thru 1N1517

¾ Watt
3.9 – 27 V

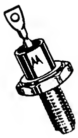


CASE 52

Recommended for applications requiring an exact replacement only. For new designs and for industry preferred replacement devices, see 1-watt, 1N3016 and 1N3821 series.

1N1518 thru 1N1528

1 Watt
3.9 – 27 V

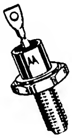


CASE 56
(DO-4)

Recommended for applications requiring an exact replacement only. For new designs and for industry preferred replacement devices, see 1N3016 and 1N3821 series.

1N1588 thru 1N1598

3.5 Watt
3.9 – 27 V



CASE 56
(DO-4)

Recommended for applications requiring an exact replacement only. For new designs and for industry preferred replacement devices, see 1N2970 and 1N3993 series.

1N1599 thru 1N1609

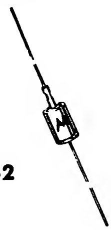
10 Watt
3.9 – 27 V

CASE 56
(DO-4)

Recommended for applications requiring an exact replacement only. For new designs and for industry preferred replacement devices, see 1N2970 and 1N3993 series.

1N1765 thru 1N1802

1 Watt
5.6 – 200 V



CASE 52

Recommended for applications requiring an exact replacement only. For new designs and for industry preferred replacement devices, see 1N3016 series.

1N1803 thru 1N1836

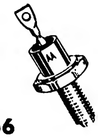
10 Watt
5.6 — 200 V

CASE 56
(DO-4)

Recommended for applications requiring an exact replacement only. For new designs and for industry preferred replacement devices, see 1N2970 and 1N3993 series.

1N2008 thru 1N2012

10 Watt
100 — 150 V

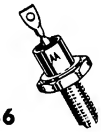


CASE 56
(DO-4)

Recommended for applications requiring an exact replacement only. For new designs and for industry preferred replacement devices, see 1N2970 series.

1N2032 thru 1N2040

¾ Watt
4.3 — 12 V

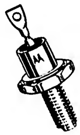


CASE 56
(DO-4)

Recommended for applications requiring an exact replacement only. For new designs and for industry preferred replacement devices, see 1N3821 and 1N3016 series.

1N2041 thru 1N2049

10 Watt
4.3 — 27 V

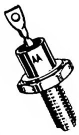


CASE 56
(DO-4)

Recommended for applications requiring an exact replacement only. For new designs and for industry preferred replacement devices, see 1N3993 and 1N2970 series.

1N2498 thru 1N2500

10 Watt
10 — 12 V

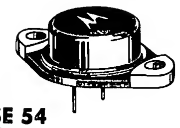


CASE 56
(DO-4)

Recommended for applications requiring an exact replacement only. For new designs and for industry preferred replacement devices, see 1N2970 series.

1N2804 thru 1N2846

50 Watt
6.8 — 200 V



CASE 54
(TO-3)

Units are available with anode-to-case and cathode-to-case connections (standard and reverse polarity). Has two parallel pin connections to ungrounded element so that circuit to load may be broken if unit is removed from socket. For reverse polarity, add suffix "R" to type number. Same devices in stud-type package available— see 1N3305 - 1N3350 series.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Junction and Storage Temperature: -65°C to +175°C.
D-C Power Dissipation: 50 Watts. (Derate 0.5 W/°C above 75°C).

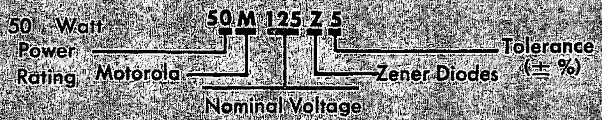
SPECIAL TOLERANCE AND VOLTAGE DESIGNATIONS

The type numbers shown have a standard tolerance of ±20% on the nominal zener voltage. Add suffix "A" for ±10% units or "B" for ±5% units.

NON-STANDARD VOLTAGE DESIGNATION

To designate units with zener voltages other than those assigned JEDEC numbers, the equivalent Motorola type number should be used.

EXAMPLE: TO-3 DIAMOND PACKAGE



MATCHED SETS FOR CLOSER TOLERANCE OR HIGHER VOLTAGES

Series matched sets make zener voltages in excess of 200 volts or tolerances of less than 5% possible as well as providing lower temperature coefficients, lower dynamic impedance and greater power handling ability.

For Clippers, Parallel Matched Sets or other special circuit requirements, contact your Motorola District Sales Manager.

TO-3 APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

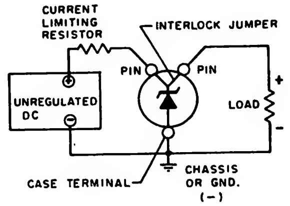
If these units are used with a socket, the unregulated line should feed into one pin through a suitable current limiting resistor and the load should be connected to the other pin. This will result in the circuit to the load being broken when unit is removed from socket. When soldered-in, pins may be connected in series to load, paralleled, or only one may be used as suits the application.

Typical circuit connections for anode-to-case and cathode-to-case polarities (standard and reverse polarities, respectively) are as shown on following page.

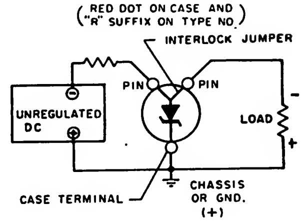
1N2804 thru 1N2846 (continued)

CIRCUIT CONNECTIONS

STANDARD POLARITY
(ANODE TO CASE)



REVERSE POLARITY
(CATHODE TO CASE)
(RED DOT ON CASE AND "R" SUFFIX ON TYPE NO.)



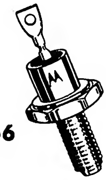
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (TA = 30°C unless otherwise noted)

EIA Type No. 50 Watt (TO-3)	Nominal Zener Voltage (V_Z) @ I_{ZT} Volts	Test Current (I_{ZT}) mA	Max Zener Impedance Z_{ZT} @ I_{ZT} ohms	Z_{ZK} @ I_{ZK} = 5mA ohms	Max DC Zener Current 75°C Case Temp (I_{ZM}) mA	Max Reverse Current I_R MAX (μA)	V_{R1}	V_{R2}	Typical Zener Voltage Temp. Coeff. %/°C
1N2804	6.8	1850	0.2	70	6600	150	4.5	4.3	.040
1N2805	7.5	1700	0.3	70	5900	75	5.0	4.7	.045
1N2806	8.2	1500	0.4	70	5200	50	5.4	5.2	.048
1N2807	9.1	1370	0.5	70	4800	25	6.1	5.7	.051
1N2808	10	1200	0.6	80	4300	10	6.7	6.3	.055
1N2809	11	1100	0.8	80	3900	5	8.4	8.0	.060
1N2810	12	1000	1.0	80	3600	5	9.1	8.6	.065
1N2811	13	960	1.1	80	3300	5	9.9	9.4	.065
1N2812	14	890	1.2	80	3000	5	10.6	10.1	.070
1N2813	15	830	1.4	80	2800	5	11.4	10.8	.070
1N2814	16	780	1.6	80	2650	5	12.2	11.5	.070
1N2815	17	740	1.8	80	2500	5	13.0	12.2	.075
1N2816	18	700	2.0	80	2300	5	13.7	13.0	.075
1N2817	19	660	2.2	80	2200	5	14.4	13.7	.075
1N2818	20	630	2.4	80	2100	5	15.2	14.4	.075
1N2819	22	570	2.5	80	1900	5	16.7	15.8	.080
1N2820	24	520	2.6	80	1750	5	18.2	17.3	.080
1N2821	25	500	2.7	90	1550	5	19.0	18.0	.080
1N2822	27	460	2.8	90	1500	5	20.6	19.4	.085
1N2823	30	420	3.0	90	1400	5	22.8	21.6	.085
1N2824	33	380	3.2	90	1300	5	25.1	23.8	.085
1N2825	36	350	3.5	90	1150	5	27.4	25.9	.085
1N2826	39	320	4.0	90	1050	5	29.7	28.1	.090
1N2827	43	290	4.5	90	975	5	32.7	31.0	.090
1N2828	45	280	4.5	100	930	5	34.2	32.4	.090
1N2829	47	270	5.0	100	880	5	35.8	33.8	.090
1N2830	50	250	5.0	100	830	5	38.0	36.0	.090
1N2831	51	245	5.2	100	810	5	38.8	36.7	.090
—	52	240	5.5	100	790	5	39.5	37.4	.090
1N2832	56	220	6	110	740	5	42.6	40.3	.090
1N2833	62	200	7	120	660	5	47.1	44.6	.090
1N2834	68	180	8	140	600	5	51.7	49.0	.090
1N2835	75	170	9	150	540	5	56.0	54.0	.090
1N2836	82	150	11	160	490	5	62.2	59.0	.090
1N2837	91	140	15	180	420	5	69.2	65.5	.090
1N2838	100	120	20	200	400	5	76.0	72.0	.090
1N2839	105	120	25	210	380	5	79.8	75.6	.095
1N2840	110	110	30	220	365	5	83.6	79.2	.095
1N2841	120	100	40	240	335	5	91.2	86.4	.095
1N2842	130	95	50	275	310	5	98.8	93.6	.095
—	140	90	60	325	290	5	106.4	100.8	.095
1N2843	150	85	75	400	270	5	114.0	108.0	.095
1N2844	160	80	80	450	250	5	121.6	115.2	.095
—	175	70	85	500	230	5	133.0	126.0	.095
1N2845	180	68	90	525	220	5	136.8	129.6	.095
1N2846	200	65	100	600	200	5	152.0	144.0	.100

•SPECIAL SELECTIONS AVAILABLE INCLUDE: 1—Nominal zener voltages between those shown.
2—Matched sets:
a. Two or more units for series connection with specified tolerance on total voltage
b. Two or more units matched to one another with any specified tolerance
} Standard Tolerances are ±5%, ±2%, and ±1%

1N2970 thru 1N3015

10 Watt
6.8 — 200 V



CASE 56
(DO-4)

Diffused-junction zener diodes for both military and high-reliability industrial applications. Available with anode-to-case and cathode-to-case connections (standard and reverse polarity), i. e., 1N2970 and 1N2970R. Supplied with mounting hardware.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

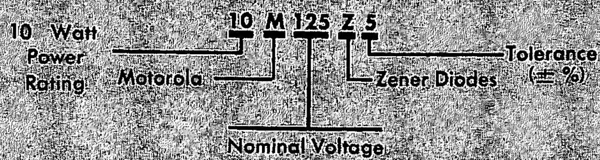
Junction and Storage Temperature: -65°C to +175°C.
D-C Power Dissipation: 10 Watts. (Derate 83.3 mW/°C above 55°C).

SPECIAL TOLERANCE AND VOLTAGE DESIGNATIONS

The type numbers shown on the table have a standard tolerance of ±20% on the nominal zener voltage. Add suffix "A" for ±10% units or "B" for ±5% units.

To designate units with zener voltages other than those listed, equivalent Motorola type number should be used - modified as shown below. Unless otherwise specified, the electrical characteristics other than the nominal voltage (V_Z) and test voltage for leakage current will conform to the characteristics of the next higher voltage type shown in the table.

EXAMPLE: STUD PACKAGE



MATCHED SETS FOR CLOSER TOLERANCE OR HIGHER VOLTAGES

Series matched sets make zener voltages in excess of 200 volts or tolerances of less than 5% possible as well as providing lower temperature coefficients, lower dynamic impedance and greater power handling ability.

For Clippers, Parallel Matched Sets or other special circuit requirements, contact your Motorola District Sales Manager.

(cont'd next page)

1N2970 thru 1N3015 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 30°C case temperature unless otherwise specified)
V_F = 1.5 V max @ I_F = 2 amp on all types.

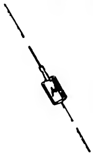
JEDEC Type No.	Nominal* Zener Voltage V_Z @ I_{ZT} Volts	Test Current I_{ZT} mA	Max Zener Impedance Z_{ZT} @ I_{ZT} Ohms	Z_{ZK} @ I_{ZK} Ohms	I_{ZK} mA	Max DC Zener Current I_{ZM} mA	Max. Reverse Current I_R Max (μA)	V_{R1} 5%	V_{R2} 10%
1N2970	6.8	370	1.2	500	1.0	1,320	150	5.2	4.9
1N2971	7.5	335	1.3	250	1.0	1,180	75	5.7	5.4
1N2972	8.2	305	1.5	250	1.0	1,040	50	6.2	5.9
1N2973	9.1	275	2.0	250	1.0	960	25	6.9	6.6
1N2974	10	250	3	250	1.0	860	10	7.6	7.2
1N2975	11	230	3	250	1.0	780	5	8.4	8.0
1N2976	12	210	3	250	1.0	720	5	9.1	8.6
1N2977	13	190	3	250	1.0	660	5	9.9	9.4
1N2978	14	180	3	250	1.0	600	5	10.6	10.1
1N2979	15	170	3	250	1.0	560	5	11.4	10.8
1N2980	16	155	4	250	1.0	530	5	12.2	11.5
1N2982	18	140	4	250	1.0	460	5	13.7	13.0
1N2983	19	130	4	250	1.0	440	5	14.4	13.7
1N2984	20	125	4	250	1.0	420	5	15.2	14.4
1N2985	22	115	5	250	1.0	380	5	16.7	15.8
1N2986	24	105	5	250	1.0	350	5	18.2	17.3
1N2988	27	95	7	250	1.0	300	5	20.6	19.4
1N2989	30	85	8	300	1.0	280	5	22.8	21.6
1N2990	33	75	9	300	1.0	260	5	25.1	23.8
1N2991	36	70	10	300	1.0	230	5	27.4	25.9
1N2992	39	65	11	300	1.0	210	5	29.7	28.1
1N2993	43	60	12	400	1.0	195	5	32.7	31.0
1N2995	47	55	14	400	1.0	175	5	35.8	33.8
1N2996	50	50	15	500	1.0	165	5	38.0	36.0
1N2997	51	50	15	500	1.0	163	5	38.8	36.7
1N2998	52	50	15	500	1.0	160	5	39.5	37.4
1N2999	56	45	16	500	1.0	150	5	42.6	40.3
1N3000	62	40	17	600	1.0	130	5	47.1	44.6
1N3001	68	37	18	600	1.0	120	5	51.7	49.0
1N3002	75	33	22	600	1.0	110	5	56.0	54.0
1N3003	82	30	25	700	1.0	100	5	62.2	59.0
1N3004	91	28	35	800	1.0	85	5	69.2	65.5
1N3005	100	25	40	900	1.0	80	5	76.0	72.0
1N3006	105	25	45	1,000	1.0	75	5	79.8	75.6
1N3007	110	23	55	1,100	1.0	72	5	83.6	79.2
1N3008	120	20	75	1,200	1.0	67	5	91.2	86.4
1N3009	130	19	100	1,300	1.0	62	5	98.8	93.6
1N3010	140	18	125	1,400	1.0	58	5	106.4	100.8
1N3011	150	17	175	1,500	1.0	54	5	114.0	108.0
1N3012	160	16	200	1,600	1.0	50	5	121.6	115.2
1N3014	180	14	260	1,850	1.0	45	5	136.8	129.6
1N3015	200	12	300	2,000	1.0	40	5	152.0	144.0

***SPECIAL SELECTIONS AVAILABLE INCLUDE:**
1 — Nominal zener voltages between those shown.
2 — Matched sets:
a. Two or more units for series connection with specified tolerance on total voltage
b. Two or more units matched to one another with any specified tolerance
Standard Tolerances are ±5%, ±2%, and ±1%

1N3016 thru 1N3051 FLANGELESS CASE

1 Watt
6.8 — 200 V

1M 6.8 Z thru 1M 200 Z TOP HAT CASE*



CASE 52

Choice of two hermetically sealed packages, with 36 standard voltage ratings and 5%, 10% and 20% standard tolerances. Cathode connected to case.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Junction and Storage Temperature: -65°C to +175°C.
D-C Power Dissipation: 1 Watt. (Derate 6.67 mW/°C above 25°C).

SPECIAL TOLERANCE AND VOLTAGE DESIGNATIONS

The type numbers in the table have a standard tolerance of ±20% on the nominal zener voltage. Add suffix "A" for ±10% units or "B" for ±5% units.

To designate units with zener voltages other than those assigned JEDEC numbers, the Motorola type number should be used.

EXAMPLE: TOP HAT PACKAGE*

EXAMPLE: FLANGELESS PACKAGE*

* Production devices are now being supplied in the flangeless package.

MATCHED SETS FOR CLOSER TOLERANCE OR HIGHER VOLTAGES

Series matched sets make zener voltages in excess of 200 volts or tolerances of less than 5% possible as well as providing lower temperature coefficients, lower dynamic impedance and greater power handling ability.

For Clippers, Parallel Matched Sets or other special circuit requirements, contact your Motorola District Sales Manager.

1N3016 thru 1N3051 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(At 25°C case temperature unless otherwise specified)

V_F = 1.5 Vmax @ 200 mA on all types

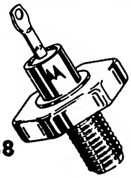
JEDEC Type No. (Flangeless)	Motorola† Type No. (Flangeless)	Motorola Type No. (Top Hat)	Nominal* Zener Voltage V_Z @ I_{ZT} Volts	Test Current I_{ZT} mA	Max Zener Impedance Z_{ZT} @ I_{ZT} Ohms	Z_{ZK} @ I_{ZK} Ohms	I_{ZK} mA	Max. Reverse Current I_R Max (μA)	V_{R} 5%	V_{R} 10%	Max DC Zener Current I_{ZM} mA	Typical Zener Voltage Temp. Coeff. %/°C
1N3016	3/4M6.8Z	1M6.8Z	6.8	37	3.5	700	1.0	150	5.2	4.9	130	.040
1N3017	3/4M7.5Z	1M7.5Z	7.5	34	4.0	700	0.5	75	5.7	5.4	120	.045
1N3018	3/4M8.2Z	1M8.2Z	8.2	31	4.5	700	0.5	50	6.2	5.9	105	.048
1N3019	3/4M9.1Z	1M9.1Z	9.1	28	5.0	700	0.5	25	6.9	6.6	95	.051
1N3020	3/4M10Z	1M10Z	10	25	7	700	0.25	10	7.6	7.2	85	.055
1N3021	3/4M11Z	1M11Z	11	23	8	700	0.25	5	8.4	8.0	75	.060
1N3022	3/4M12Z	1M12Z	12	21	9	700	0.25	5	9.1	8.6	70	.065
1N3023	3/4M13Z	1M13Z	13	19	10	700	0.25	5	9.9	9.4	65	.065
1N3024	3/4M15Z	1M15Z	15	17	14	700	0.25	5	11.4	10.8	56	.070
1N3025	3/4M16Z	1M16Z	16	15.5	16	700	0.25	5	12.2	11.5	53	.070
1N3026	3/4M18Z	1M18Z	18	14	20	750	0.25	5	13.7	13.0	46	.075
1N3027	3/4M20Z	1M20Z	20	12.5	22	750	0.25	5	15.2	14.4	42	.075
1N3028	3/4M22Z	1M22Z	22	11.5	23	750	0.25	5	16.7	15.8	38	.080
1N3029	3/4M24Z	1M24Z	24	10.5	25	750	0.25	5	18.2	17.3	35	.080
1N3030	3/4M27Z	1M27Z	27	9.5	35	750	0.25	5	20.6	19.4	30	.085
1N3031	3/4M30Z	1M30Z	30	8.5	40	1,000	0.25	5	22.8	21.6	28	.085
1N3032	3/4M33Z	1M33Z	33	7.5	45	1,000	0.25	5	25.1	23.8	26	.085
1N3033	3/4M36Z	1M36Z	36	7.0	50	1,000	0.25	5	27.4	25.9	24	.085
1N3034	3/4M39Z	1M39Z	39	6.5	60	1,000	0.25	5	29.7	28.1	20	.090
1N3035	3/4M43Z	1M43Z	43	6.0	70	1,500	0.25	5	32.7	31.0	19	.090
1N3036	3/4M47Z	1M47Z	47	5.5	80	1,500	0.25	5	35.8	33.8	17	.090
1N3037	3/4M51Z	1M51Z	51	5.0	95	1,500	0.25	5	38.8	36.7	16	.090
1N3038	3/4M56Z	1M56Z	56	4.5	110	2,000	0.25	5	42.6	40.3	15	.090
1N3039	3/4M62Z	1M62Z	62	4.0	125	2,000	0.25	5	47.1	44.6	13	.090
1N3040	3/4M68Z	1M68Z	68	3.7	150	2,000	0.25	5	51.7	49.0	12	.090
1N3041	3/4M75Z	1M75Z	75	3.3	175	2,000	0.25	5	56.0	54.0	11	.090
1N3042	3/4M82Z	1M82Z	82	3.0	200	3,000	0.25	5	62.2	59.0	10	.090
1N3043	3/4M91Z	1M91Z	91	2.8	250	3,000	0.25	5	69.2	65.5	9	.090
1N3044	3/4M100Z	1M100Z	100	2.5	350	3,000	0.25	5	76.0	72.0	8	.090
1N3045	3/4M110Z	1M110Z	110	2.3	450	4,000	0.25	5	83.6	79.2	7.2	.095
1N3046	3/4M120Z	1M120Z	120	2.0	550	4,500	0.25	5	91.2	86.4	7.0	.095
1N3047	3/4M130Z	1M130Z	130	1.9	700	5,000	0.25	5	98.8	93.6	6.0	.095
1N3048	3/4M150Z	1M150Z	150	1.7	1,000	6,000	0.25	5	114.0	108.0	5.5	.095
1N3049	3/4M160Z	1M160Z	160	1.6	1,100	6,500	0.25	5	121.6	115.2	5.2	.095
1N3050	3/4M180Z	1M180Z	180	1.4	1,200	7,000	0.25	5	136.8	129.6	4.6	.095
1N3051	3/4M200Z	1M200Z	200	1.2	1,500	8,000	0.25	5	152.0	144.0	4.0	.100

† 1 Watt Ratings

***SPECIAL SELECTIONS AVAILABLE INCLUDE:**
1 — Nominal zener voltages between those shown.
2 — Matched sets:
a. Two or more units for series connection with specified tolerance on total voltage
b. Two or more units matched to one another with any specified tolerance
} Standard Tolerances are ±5%, ±2%, and ±1%

1N3305 thru 1N3350

50 Watt
6.8 — 200 V



CASE 58

Available with anode-to-case or cathode-to-case connection (standard or reverse polarity). For reverse polarity, add Suffix "R" to type number. Same devices in TO-3 package available for both military and industrial applications, see 1N2804 - 1N2846 series.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Junction and Storage Temperature: -65 to + 175°C
D.C. Power Dissipation: 50 Watts (Derate 0.5 W/°C above 75°C-see Figure 3)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(At 30°C case temperature unless otherwise specified)
$V_F = 1.5$ V max @ 10 A on all types.

EIA Type No. 50 Watt (Stud) (Note 1)	Nominal Zener Voltage (V_Z) @ I_{ZT} Volts	Test Current (I_{ZT}) mA	Max Zener Impedance Z_{ZT} @ I_{ZT} ohms	Max Zener Impedance Z_{ZK} @ I_{ZK} = 5mA ohms	Max DC Zener Current 75°C Case Temp (I_{ZM}) mA	Max Reverse Current I_R MAX (µA)	Max Reverse Current V_{R1}	Max Reverse Current V_{R2}	Typical Zener Voltage Temp. Coeff. %/°C
1N3305	6.8	1850	0.2	70	6600	150	4.5	4.3	.040
1N3306	7.5	1700	0.3	70	5900	75	5.0	4.7	.045
1N3307	8.2	1500	0.4	70	5200	50	5.4	5.2	.048
1N3308	9.1	1370	0.5	70	4800	25	6.1	5.7	.051
1N3309	10	1200	0.6	80	4300	10	6.7	6.3	.055
1N3310	11	1100	0.8	80	3900	5	8.4	8.0	.060
1N3311	12	1000	1.0	80	3600	5	9.1	8.6	.065
1N3312	13	960	1.1	80	3300	5	9.9	9.4	.065
1N3313	14	890	1.2	80	3000	5	10.6	10.1	.070
1N3314	15	830	1.4	80	2800	5	11.4	10.8	.070
1N3315	16	780	1.6	80	2650	5	12.2	11.5	.070
1N3316	17	740	1.8	80	2500	5	13.0	12.2	.075
1N3317	18	700	2.0	80	2300	5	13.7	13.0	.075
1N3318	19	660	2.2	80	2200	5	14.4	13.7	.075
1N3319	20	630	2.4	80	2100	5	15.2	14.4	.075
1N3320	22	570	2.5	80	1900	5	16.7	15.8	.080
1N3321	24	520	2.6	80	1750	5	18.2	17.3	.080
1N3322	25	500	2.7	90	1550	5	19.0	18.0	.080
1N3323	27	460	2.8	90	1500	5	20.6	19.4	.085
1N3324	30	420	3.0	90	1400	5	22.8	21.6	.085
1N3325	33	380	3.2	90	1300	5	25.1	23.8	.085
1N3326	36	350	3.5	90	1150	5	27.4	25.9	.085
1N3327	39	320	4.0	90	1050	5	29.7	28.1	.090
1N3328	43	290	4.5	90	975	5	32.7	31.0	.090
1N3329	45	280	4.5	100	930	5	34.2	32.4	.090
1N3330	47	270	5.0	100	880	5	35.8	33.8	.090
1N3331	50	250	5.0	100	830	5	38.0	36.0	.090
1N3332	51	245	5.2	100	810	5	38.8	36.7	.090
1N3333	52	240	5.5	100	790	5	39.5	37.4	.090
1N3334	56	220	6	110	740	5	42.6	40.3	.090
1N3335	62	200	7	120	660	5	47.1	44.6	.090
1N3336	68	180	8	140	600	5	51.7	49.0	.090
1N3337	75	170	9	150	540	5	56.0	54.0	.090
1N3338	82	150	11	160	490	5	62.2	59.0	.090
1N3339	91	140	15	180	420	5	69.2	65.5	.090
1N3340	100	120	20	200	400	5	76.0	72.0	.090
1N3341	105	120	25	210	380	5	79.8	75.6	.095
1N3342	110	110	30	220	365	5	83.6	79.2	.095
1N3343	120	100	40	240	335	5	91.2	86.4	.095
1N3344	130	95	50	275	310	5	98.8	93.6	.095
1N3345	140	90	60	325	290	5	106.4	100.8	.095
1N3346	150	85	75	400	270	5	114.0	108.0	.095
1N3347	160	80	80	450	250	5	121.6	115.2	.095
1N3348	175	70	85	500	230	5	133.0	126.0	.095
1N3349	180	68	90	525	220	5	136.8	129.6	.095
1N3350	200	65	100	600	200	5	152.0	144.0	.100

•SPECIAL SELECTIONS AVAILABLE INCLUDE:
1 — Nominal zener voltages between those shown.
2 — Matched sets:
a. Two or more units for series connection with specified tolerance on total voltage
b. Two or more units matched to one another with any specified tolerance
} *Standard Tolerances are ±5%, ±2%, and ±1%*

1N3305 thru 1N3350 (continued)

SPECIAL TOLERANCE AND VOLTAGE DESIGNATIONS

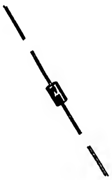
The JEDEC type numbers shown have a standard tolerance of ± 20% on the nominal zener voltage. Suffix "A" for ± 10% units or "B" for ± 5% units.

To designate units with zener voltages other than those assigned JEDEC numbers, the Motorola type number should be used.

EXAMPLE: STUD PACKAGE

1N3675 thru 1N3703

¾ Watt
6.8 — 100 V



CASE 59

Oxide passivated silicon zener diodes in void-free silicone polymer case. Offer 3/4 Watt performance in a package no larger in volume than a conventional 400 mW glass package.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Junction and Storage Temperature: -65°C to +175°C.
D-C Power Dissipation: 750 Milliwatts at 50°C Ambient.
(Derate 6 mW/°C)
Lead Temperature, 1/16 ± 1/32 inch from case: +235°C for 12 seconds.
(Method 2031, MIL-STD-750).

Tolerance Designation: Tolerances of ± 10% or ± 5% are indicated by suffixing "A" or "B" respectively to the JEDEC or Motorola type number. Plus or minus 20% tolerances are indicated by the omission of the suffix letter. Examples:

1N3680 = 11 Volts ± 20% tolerance
1N3685A = 18 Volts ± 10% tolerance
MZ623-18B = 25 Volts ± 5% tolerance

1N3675 thru 1N3703 (continued)

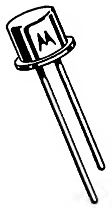
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS 25°C Ambient $V_F = 1.5\,V$ @ $I_F = 200$ mA for all units)

JEDEC Type No.	Motorola Type No.	Nominal* Zener Voltage V_Z @ I_{ZT} Volts	Test Current I_{ZT} mA	Max Zener Impedance		Max DC Zener Current I_{ZM} mA	$I_R = 5$ mA Max @ Reverse Voltage	Typical Zener Voltage Temp. Coeff. %/°C
				Z_{ZK} @ I_{ZK} Ohms	Z_{ZT} @ I_{ZT} Ohms			
1N3675		6.8	18.5	4.5	700	100	5.2	4.9
1N3676		7.5	16.5	5.5	700	90	5.7	5.4
1N3677		8.2	15.0	6.5	700	80	6.2	5.9
1N3678		9.1	14.0	7.5	700	70	6.9	6.2
1N3679		10	12.5	8.5	700	65	7.6	7.2
1N3680	MZ623-6	11	11.5	9.5	700	55	8.4	8.0
1N3681	MZ623-7	12	10.5	11.5	700	53	9.1	8.6
1N3682	MZ623-8	13	9.5	13.0	700	50	9.9	9.4
	MZ623-9	14	9.0	14.5	700	45	10.6	10.1
1N3683	MZ623-10	15	8.5	16.0	700	42	11.4	10.8
1N3684	MZ623-11	16	7.8	17.0	700	40	12.2	11.5
	MZ623-12	17	7.2	19.0	700	38	13.0	12.2
1N3685	MZ623-13	18	7.0	21.0	750	35	13.7	13.0
	MZ623-14	19	6.5	23.0	750	33	14.4	13.7
1N3686	MZ623-15	20	6.2	25.0	750	32	15.2	14.4
1N3687	MZ623-16	22	5.6	29.0	750	29	16.7	15.8
1N3688	MZ623-17	24	5.2	33.0	750	26	18.2	17.3
	MZ623-18	25	5.0	36.0	750	24	19.0	18.0
1N3689	MZ623-19	27	4.6	41.0	750	23	20.6	19.4
1N3690	MZ623-20	30	4.2	49.0	1000	21	22.8	21.6
1N3691	MZ623-21	33	3.8	58.0	1000	20	25.1	23.8
1N3692	MZ623-22	36	3.4	70.0	1000	18	27.4	25.9
1N3693	MZ623-23	39	3.2	80.0	1000	15	29.7	28.1
1N3694	MZ623-24	43	3.0	93.0	1500	14	32.7	31.0
	MZ623-25	45	2.8	99.0	1500	13.5	34.2	32.4
1N3695	MZ623-26	47	2.7	105.0	1500	13	35.8	33.8
1N3696	MZ623-27	51	2.5	125.0	1500	12.2	38.8	36.7
1N3697		56	2.2	150.0	2000	11	42.6	40.3
1N3698		62	2.0	185.0	2000	10	47.1	44.6
1N3699		68	1.8	230.0	2000	9	51.7	49.0
1N3700		75	1.7	270.0	2000	8.5	56.0	54.0
1N3701		82	1.5	330.0	3000	7.5	62.2	59.0
1N3702		91	1.4	400.0	3000	7	69.2	65.5
1N3703		100	1.3	500.0	3000	6	76.0	72.0

1N3785 thru 1N3820

1.5 Watt
6.8 — 200 V

CASE 55



Low silhouette single-ended package for printed circuit or socket mounting. Cathode connected to case, but reverse polarity available on special order.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Junction and Storage Temperature: -65°C to +175°C.
D-C Power Dissipation: 1.5 Watts. (Derate 10 mW/°C)

1N3785 thru 1N3820 (continued)

SPECIAL TOLERANCE AND VOLTAGE DESIGNATIONS

The type numbers shown in the table have a standard tolerance of ±20% on the zener voltage. Standard tolerances of ±10% and ±5% on individual units are also available and are indicated by suffixing "A" for ±10% and "B" for ±5% unit to the standard type number.

To designate units with zener voltages other than those assigned JEDEC numbers, the Motorola type number should be used.

EXAMPLE:

1.5M29Z10

Power Rating (Watts) — 1.5
Motorola — M
Nominal voltage — 29
Zener Diode — Z
tolerance (± %) — 10

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS @ 25°C Ambient V_F = 1.5 Volts max @ 300 mA

JEDEC Type No.	Nominal* Zener Voltage (V_Z) @ I_{ZT} Volts	Test Current (I_{ZT}) mA	Max Zener Impedance Z_{ZT} @ I_{ZT} ohms	Z_{ZK} @ I_{ZK} ohms	I_{ZK} mA	Max DC Zener Current (I_{ZM}) mA	Max Reverse Current I_R Max (μA)	5% V_{R1}	10% V_{R2}	Typical Zener Voltage Temp. Coeff %/°C
1N3785	6.6	55	2.7	700	1.0	195	150	5.2	4.9	.040
1N3766	7.5	50	3.0	700	0.5	175	75	5.7	5.4	.045
1N3767	8.2	46	3.5	700	0.5	155	50	6.2	5.9	.048
1N3788	9.1	41	4.0	700	0.5	140	25	6.9	6.6	.051
1N3789	10	37	5	700	0.25	125	10	7.6	7.2	.055
1N3790	11	34	6	700	0.25	115	5	8.4	8.0	.060
1N3791	12	31	7	700	0.25	105	5	9.1	8.6	.065
1N3792	13	29	8	700	0.25	98	5	9.9	9.4	.065
1N3793	15	25	10	700	0.25	85	5	11.4	10.6	.070
1N3794	16	23	11	700	0.25	80	5	12.2	11.5	.070
1N3795	18	21	13	750	0.25	70	5	13.7	13.0	.075
1N3796	20	19	15	750	0.25	62	5	15.2	14.4	.075
1N3797	22	17	16	750	0.25	56	5	16.7	15.8	.080
1N3796	24	16	17	750	0.25	51	5	16.2	17.3	.080
1N3799	27	14	20	750	0.25	46	5	20.6	19.4	.085
1N3800	30	12	25	1,000	0.25	41	5	22.6	21.6	.065
1N3601	33	11	30	1,000	0.25	38	5	25.1	23.8	.085
1N3802	36	10	35	1,000	0.25	35	5	27.4	25.9	.065
1N3803	39	10	40	1,000	0.25	31	5	29.7	28.1	.090
1N3804	43	9.0	45	1,500	0.25	28	5	32.7	31.0	.090
1N3805	47	6.0	55	1,500	0.25	26	5	35.8	33.8	.090
1N3806	51	7.4	65	2,000	0.25	24	5	38.8	36.6	.090
1N3807	56	6.7	75	2,000	0.25	22	5	42.6	40.3	.090
1N3808	62	6.0	85	2,000	0.25	20	5	47.1	44.6	.090
1N3809	66	5.5	95	2,000	0.25	18	5	51.7	49.0	.090
1N3810	75	5.0	110	2,000	0.25	16	5	56.0	54.0	.090
1N3611	62	4.5	130	3,000	0.25	14	5	62.0	59.0	.090
1N3812	91	4.1	150	3,000	0.25	13	5	69.2	65.5	.090
1N3613	100	3.7	200	3,000	0.25	12.0	5	76.0	72.0	.090
1N3814	110	3.4	300	4,000	0.25	11.0	5	63.6	79.2	.095
1N3615	120	3.1	350	4,500	0.25	10.5	5	91.2	66.4	.095
1N3616	130	2.9	400	5,000	0.25	9.0	5	98.6	93.6	.095
1N3817	150	2.5	700	6,000	0.25	8.0	5	114.0	108.0	.095
1N3618	160	2.3	750	6,500	0.25	6.0	5	121.6	115.0	.095
1N3619	180	2.1	800	7,000	0.25	7.0	5	137.0	130.0	.095
1N3820	200	1.9	1,000	6,000	0.25	6.0	5	152.0	144.0	.100

*SPECIAL SELECTIONS AVAILABLE INCLUDE:
1 — Nominal zener voltages between those shown.
2 — Matched sets:
a. Two or more units for series connection with specified tolerance on total voltage
b. Two or more units matched to one another with any specified tolerance
Standard Tolerances are ±5%, ±2%, and ±1%

1N3785 thru 1N3820 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (25°C Ambient $V_F = 1.5$ V @ $I_F = 200$ mA for all units)

JEDEC TYPE NO.	Nominal Zener Voltage @ I_{ZT} (V_Z) Volts	Test Current I_{ZT} mA	Max Zener Impedance		Max DC Zener Current I_{ZM} mA	$I_R = 10\mu A$ Max @ Reverse Voltage V_R 5% or V_R 10%	Typical Zener Voltage/temp. Coeff. %/°C
			Z_{ZT} @ I_{ZT} ohms	Z_{ZK} @ $I_{ZK} = 1.0$mA ohms			
1N3821	3.3	76	10	400	276	1	-.075
1N3621A	3.3	76	10	400	276	1	-.075
1N3822	3.6	69	10	400	252	1	-.065
1N3622A	3.6	69	10	400	252	1	-.065
1N3623	3.9	64	9	400	236	1	-.055
1N3823A	3.9	64	9	400	236	1	-.055
1N3624	4.3	56	9	400	213	1	-.040
1N3824A	4.3	58	9	400	213	1	-.040
1N3625	4.7	53	8	500	194	1	-.020
1N3825A	4.7	53	8	500	194	1	-.020
1N3826	5.1	49	7	550	178	1	+.005
1N3826A	5.1	49	7	550	176	1	+.005
1N3827	5.6	45	5	600	162	2	+.020
1N3827A	5.6	45	5	600	162	2	+.020
1N3826	6.2	41	2	700	146	3	+.035
1N3628A	6.2	41	2	700	146	3	+.035
1N3629	6.8	37	1.5	500	133	3	+.040
1N3629A	6.8	37	1.5	500	133	3	+.040
1N3830	7.5	34	1.5	250	121	3	+.045
1N3830A	7.5	34	1.5	250	121	3	+.045

1N3821 thru 1N3830

1 Watt
3.3 — 7.5 V

CASE 52

Low-voltage, alloy-junction zener diodes in hermetically sealed package with cathode connected-to-case. Available as standard industrial types as well as for military and high-reliability applications.

Junction and Storage Temperature: -65°C to +175°C.
D-C Power Dissipation: 1 Watt.(Derate 6.67 mW/°C above 25°C)

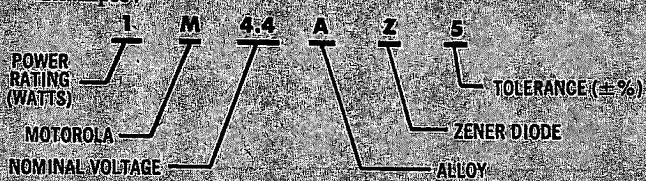
SPECIAL TOLERANCE AND VOLTAGE DESIGNATIONS

The JEDEC type numbers as shown have a standard tolerance on the nominal zener voltage of ±10%. A standard tolerance of ±5% on individual units is also available and is indicated by suffixing "A" to the standard type number i. e. 1N3825A is a 4.7 V. ±5% type.

Lower temperature coefficient, lower dynamic impedance and greater power handling ability can be obtained by using two or more units in a series connection. Series matched sets make tolerances of less than ±5% possible. Matched sets for parallel operation (units matched to each other) are available also.

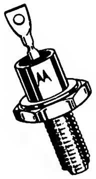
To designate units with nominal voltages other than those assigned JEDEC numbers, the Motorola type number should be used.

Example:



1N3993 thru 1N4000

10 Watt
3.9 — 7.5 V



CASE 56
(DO-4)

Low-voltage, alloy-junction zener diodes in hermetically sealed package with cathode connected to case. Supplied with mounting hardware.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Junction and Storage Temperature: -65°C to +175°C.
D-C Power Dissipation: 10 Watts.(Derate 83.3 mW/°C above 55°C).

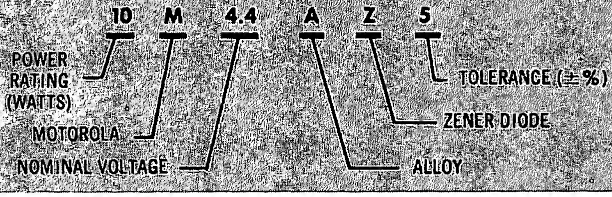
SPECIAL TOLERANCE AND VOLTAGE DESIGNATIONS

The type numbers shown in the table have a standard tolerance on the nominal zener voltage of ±10%. A standard tolerance of ±5% on individual units is also available and is indicated by suffixing "A" to the standard type number i.e. 1N3995A is a 4.7 V. ±5% type.

Lower temperature coefficient, lower dynamic impedance and greater power handling ability can be obtained by using two or more units in a series connection. Series matched sets make tolerances of less than ±5% possible. Matched sets for parallel operation (units matched to each other) are available also.

To designate units with nominal voltages other than those assigned JEDEC numbers, the Motorola type number should be used.

Example:

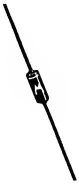


ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_B = 30°C \pm 3$, $V_F = 1.5$ max @ $I_F = 2$ amp for all units)

JEDEC Type No.	Nominal Zener Voltage V_Z @ I_{ZT} Volts	Test Current I_{ZT} mA	Max Zener Impedance Z_{ZT} @ I_{ZT} Ohms	Max Zener Impedance Z_{ZK} @ I_{ZK} = 1.0 mA Ohms	Max DC Zener Current I_{ZM} mA	I_R μA Max	@ V_R Volts
1N3993	3.9	640	2	400	2380	100	0.5
1N3994	4.3	580	1.5	400	2130	100	0.5
1N3995	4.7	530	1.2	500	1940	50	1
1N3996	5.1	490	1.1	550	1780	10	1
1N3997	5.6	445	1.0	600	1620	10	1
1N3998	6.2	405	1.1	750	1460	10	2
1N3999	6.8	370	1.2	500	1330	10	2
1N4000	7.5	335	1.3	250	1210	10	3

1N4099 thru 1N4135

¼ W
6.8 — 100 V



CASE 51
(DO-7)

Oxide passivated devices with extremely low, specified noise level. Designed for low-level operation over expanded temperature range from -75°C to +200°C.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Rating	Unit
DC Power Dissipation, 25°C Ambient	250	mW
Derating Factor	1.43	mW/°C
Junction and Storage Temperature	-65 to +200	°C

TOLERANCE AND VOLTAGE DESIGNATION

The JEDEC type numbers shown have a standard tolerance of ±5% on the nominal zener voltage.

MATCHED SETS FOR CLOSER TOLERANCE OR HIGHER VOLTAGES

Series matched sets make zener voltages in excess of 100 volts or tolerances of less than 5% possible as well as providing lower temperature coefficients, lower dynamic impedance and greater power handling ability.

For Clippers, Parallel Matched Sets or other special circuit requirements, contact your Motorola District Sales Manager.

ZENER NOISE DENSITY

A zener diode generates noise when it is biased in the zener direction. A small part of this noise is due to the internal resistance associated with the device. A larger part of zener noise is a result of the zener breakdown phenomenon and is called microplasma noise. This microplasma noise is generally considered "white" noise with equal amplitude for all frequencies from about zero cycles to approximately 200,000 cycles. To eliminate the higher frequency components of noise a small shunting capacitor can be used. The lower frequency noise generally must be tolerated since a capacitor required to eliminate the lower frequencies would degrade the regulation properties of the zener in many applications.

1N4099 thru 1N4135 (continued)

Motorola is rating this series with a maximum noise density at 250 microvolts. The rating of microvolts RMS per square root cycle enables calculation of the maximum RMS noise for any bandwidth.

Noise density decreases as zener current increases. This can be seen by the graph in Figure 2 where a typical noise density is plotted as a function of zener current.

The junction temperature will also change the zener noise levels. As temperature is increased, the noise levels decrease. The change is approximately 20% from 25°C to 100°C. Thus the noise rating must indicate bandwidth, current level and temperature.

The block diagram given in Figure 1 shows the method used to measure noise density. The input voltage and load resistance is high so that the zener is driven from a constant current source. The amplifier must be low noise so that the amplifier noise is negligible compared to the test zener. The filter bandpass is known so that the noise density in volts RMS per square root cycle can be calculated.

FIGURE 1 — NOISE DENSITY MEASUREMENT METHOD

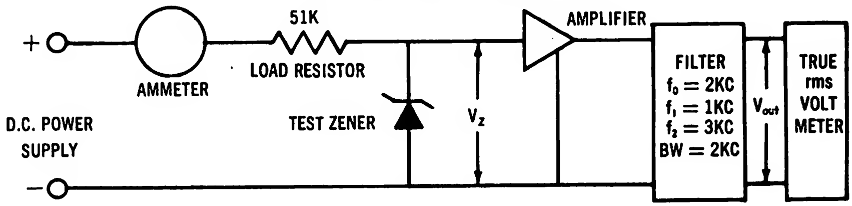
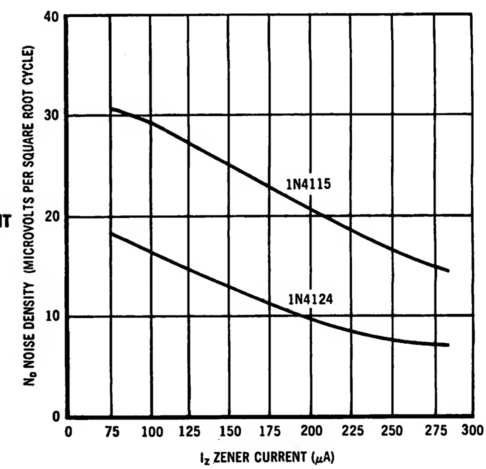


FIGURE 2 — NOISE DENSITY versus ZENER CURRENT



$$\text{NOISE DENSITY (VOLTS PER SQUARE ROOT CYCLE)} = \frac{V_{out}}{\text{OVERALL GAIN}\ \sqrt{BW}}$$

WHERE: BW = FILTER BANDWIDTH (CYCLES)

V_{out} = OUTPUT NOISE (VOLTS RMS)

1N4099 thru 1N4135 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C Ambient temperature unless otherwise specified.)
V_F = 1.0 max @ I_F = 200 mA on all types

JEDEC Type Number (Note 1)	@ I_{ZT} = 250 μAmps				Max. Reverse Current I_R (μA)	@ (Note 4) Test Voltage V_R (volts)	Max. Noise Density at I_{ZT} = 250 μA N_D (Fig 1) (micro-volts per square root cycle)	Max. Zener Current I_{ZM} (Note 3) (mA)
	Nominal Zener Voltage V_Z (Note 1) (volts)	Min. Zener Voltage V_Z (volts)	Max. Zener Voltage V_Z (volts)	Max. Zener Impedance Z_{ZT} (Note 2) (ohms)				
1N4099	6.8	6.460	7.140	200	10	5.17	40	35.0
1N4100	7.5	7.125	7.875	200	10	5.70	40	31.8
1N4101	8.2	7.790	8.610	200	1.0	6.24	40	29.0
1N4102	8.7	8.265	9.135	200	1.0	6.61	40	27.4
1N4103	9.1	8.645	9.555	200	1.0	6.92	40	26.2
1N4104	10	9.500	10.50	200	1.0	7.60	40	24.8
1N4105	11	10.45	11.55	200	.05	8.44	40	21.6
1N4106	12	11.40	12.60	200	.05	9.12	40	20.4
1N4107	13	12.35	13.65	200	.05	9.87	40	19.0
1N4108	14	13.30	14.70	200	.05	10.65	40	17.5
1N4109	15	14.25	15.75	100	.05	11.40	40	16.3
1N4110	16	15.20	16.80	100	.05	12.15	40	15.4
1N4111	17	16.15	17.85	100	.05	12.92	40	14.5
1N4112	18	17.10	18.90	100	.05	13.67	40	13.2
1N4113	19	18.05	19.95	150	.05	14.44	40	12.5
1N4114	20	19.00	21.00	150	.01	15.20	40	11.9
1N4115	22	20.90	23.10	150	.01	16.72	40	10.8
1N4116	24	22.80	25.20	150	.01	18.25	40	9.9
1N4117	25	23.75	26.25	150	.01	19.00	40	9.5
1N4118	27	25.65	28.35	150	.01	20.46	40	8.8
1N4119	28	26.60	29.40	200	.01	21.28	40	8.5
1N4120	30	28.50	31.50	200	.01	22.80	40	7.9
1N4121	33	31.35	34.65	200	.01	25.08	40	7.2
1N4122	36	34.20	37.80	200	.01	27.38	40	6.6
1N4123	39	37.05	40.95	200	.01	29.65	40	6.1
1N4124	43	40.85	45.15	250	.01	32.65	40	5.5
1N4125	47	44.65	49.35	250	.01	35.75	40	5.1
1N4126	51	48.45	53.55	300	.01	38.76	40	4.6
1N4127	56	53.20	58.80	300	.01	42.60	40	4.2
1N4128	60	57.00	63.00	400	.01	45.60	40	4.0
1N4129	62	58.90	65.10	500	.01	47.10	40	3.8
1N4130	68	64.60	71.40	700	.01	51.68	40	3.5
1N4131	75	71.25	78.75	700	.01	57.00	40	3.1
1N4132	82	77.90	86.10	800	.01	62.32	40	2.9
1N4133	87	82.65	91.35	1000	.01	66.12	40	2.7
1N4134	91	86.45	95.55	1200	.01	69.16	40	2.6
1N4135	100	95.00	105.00	1500	.01	76.00	40	2.3

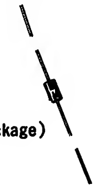
• SPECIAL SELECTIONS AVAILABLE INCLUDE:
1 — Nominal zener voltages between those shown.
2 — Matched sets:
a. Two or more units for series connection with specified tolerance on total voltage
b. Two or more units matched to one another with any specified tolerance
Standard Tolerances are ±5%, ±2%, and ±1%

1N4370 thru 1N4372

For Specifications, see 1N746 thru 1N759 data sheet.

1N4728 thru 1N4764

1 Watt
3.3-100 V

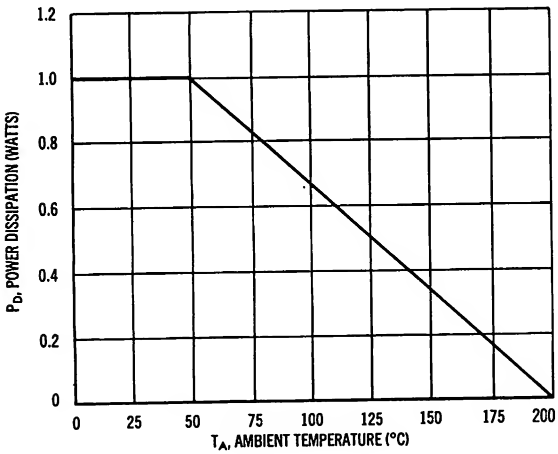


CASE 59
("Surmetic" Package)

Watt SURMETIC* silicon zener diodes designed for constant voltage reference from 3. 3 thru 100 volts, with 10% and 5% tolerances. These diodes are packaged in a void-free silicone polymer case which is no larger than the conventional 400 mW glass package.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Rating	Unit
DC Power Dissipation	1	Watt
Derating Factor	6. 67	mW/°C
Junction and storage Temperature	-65 to +200	°C



POWER RATING versus AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

CASE: Void free, transfer molded, thermosetting silicone polymer.

FINISH: All external surfaces are corrosion resistant. Leads are readily solderable.

POLARITY: Cathode, indicated by color band. When operated in zener mode cathode will be positive with respect to anode.

MOUNTING POSITION: Any

WEIGHT: 0. 42 gram (approximately)

1N4728 thru 1N4764 (continued)

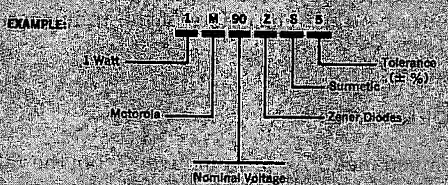
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise specified) V_F = 1.5 V max @ 200 mA on all types

JEDEC Type No. (Note 1)	Motorola Type No.	Nominal Zener Voltage V_Z @ I_{ZT} Volts (Note 2)	Test Current I_{ZT} mA	Max Zener Impedance (Note 3) Z_{ZT} @ I_{ZT} Ohms	Z_{ZK} @ I_{ZK} Ohms	I_{ZK} mA	I_R µA Max	@ V_R Volts	Surge Current @ T_A = 25°C I_R (Note 5)	Max DC Zener Current I_{ZM} mA (Note 4)	Typical Zener Voltage Temp. Coeff. %/°C
1N4728	1M3.3ZS10	3.3	76	10	400	1.0	10	1	1380	276	-.075
1N4729	1M3.6ZS10	3.6	69	10	400	1.0	10	1	1260	252	-.065
1N4730	1M3.9ZS10	3.9	64	9	400	1.0	10	1	1190	234	-.055
1N4731	1M4.3ZS10	4.3	58	9	400	1.0	10	1	1070	217	-.040
1N4732	1M4.7ZS10	4.7	53	8	500	1.0	10	1	970	193	-.020
1N4733	1M5.1ZS10	5.1	49	7	550	1.0	10	1	890	178	.005
1N4734	1M5.6ZS10	5.6	45	5	600	1.0	10	2	810	162	.020
1N4735	1M6.2ZS10	6.2	41	2	700	1.0	10	3	730	146	.035
1N4736	1M6.8ZS10	6.8	37	3.5	700	1.0	10	4	660	133	.040
1N4737	1M7.5ZS10	7.5	34	4.0	700	0.5	10	5	605	121	.045
1N4738	1M8.2ZS10	8.2	31	4.5	700	0.5	10	6	550	110	.048
1N4739	1M9.1ZS10	9.1	28	5.0	700	0.5	10	7	500	100	.051
1N4740	1M10ZS10	10	25	7	700	0.25	10	7.6	454	91	.055
1N4741	1M11ZS10	11	23	8	700	0.25	5	8.4	414	83	.060
1N4742	1M12ZS10	12	21	9	700	0.25	5	9.1	380	76	.065
1N4743	1M13ZS10	13	19	10	700	0.25	5	9.9	344	69	.065
1N4744	1M15ZS10	15	17	14	700	0.25	5	11.4	304	61	.070
1N4745	1M16ZS10	16	15.5	16	700	0.25	5	12.2	285	57	.070
1N4746	1M18ZS10	18	14	20	750	0.25	5	13.7	250	50	.075
1N4747	1M20ZS10	20	12.5	22	750	0.25	5	15.2	225	45	.075
1N4748	1M22ZS10	22	11.5	23	750	0.25	5	16.7	205	41	.080
1N4749	1M24ZS10	24	10.5	25	750	0.25	5	18.2	190	38	.080
1N4750	1M27ZS10	27	9.5	35	750	0.25	5	20.6	170	34	.085
1N4751	1M30ZS10	30	8.5	40	1,000	0.25	5	22.8	150	30	.085
1N4752	1M33ZS10	33	7.5	45	1,000	0.25	5	25.1	135	27	.085
1N4753	1M36ZS10	36	7.0	50	1,000	0.25	5	27.4	125	25	.085
1N4754	1M39ZS10	39	6.5	60	1,000	0.25	5	29.7	115	23	.090
1N4755	1M43ZS10	43	6.0	70	1,500	0.25	5	32.7	110	22	.090
1N4756	1M47ZS10	47	5.5	80	1,500	0.25	5	35.8	95	19	.090
1N4757	1M51ZS10	51	5.0	95	1,500	0.25	5	38.8	90	18	.090
1N4758	1M56ZS10	56	4.5	110	2,000	0.25	5	42.6	80	16	.090
1N4759	1M62ZS10	62	4.0	125	2,000	0.25	5	47.1	70	14	.090
1N4760	1M68ZS10	68	3.7	150	2,000	0.25	5	51.7	65	13	.090
1N4761	1M75ZS10	75	3.3	175	2,000	0.25	5	56.0	60	12	.090
1N4762	1M82ZS10	82	3.0	200	3,000	0.25	5	62.2	55	11	.090
1N4763	1M91ZS10	91	2.8	250	3,000	0.25	5	69.2	50	10	.090
1N4764	1M100ZS10	100	2.5	350	3,000	0.25	5	76.0	45	9	.090

TOLERANCE AND VOLTAGE DESIGNATION

The JEDEC type numbers shown have a standard tolerance of ±10% on the nominal zener voltage. Suffix "A" for ±5% units.

To designate units with zener voltages other than those assigned JEDEC numbers, the Motorola type number should be used.



Series matched sets make zener voltages in excess of 100 volts or tolerances of less than 5% possible as well as providing lower temperature coefficients, lower dynamic impedance and greater power handling ability.

For other special circuit requirements, contact your Motorola District Sales Manager.

MOTOROLA TEMPERATURE COMPENSATED REFERENCE DIODES

Temperature compensated reference diodes are made possible by taking advantage of the differing thermal characteristics of forward and reverse biased silicon PN junctions. A forward biased junction has a negative temperature coefficient of approximately 2.0 millivolts/°C. Reverse biased junctions above 5 volts have a positive temperature coefficient and therefore it is possible by judicious selection of combinations of forward and reverse biased junctions to obtain a device which shows a very low temperature coefficient due to cancellation. Because of the differing impedance versus temperature characteristics of the junctions involved, optimum temperature stability is obtained by operating in the zener current range at which the temperature coefficient is a minimum.

VOLTAGE-CURRENT CHARACTERISTICS

All Motorola reference diodes are characterized by the "box" method which specifies a guaranteed maximum voltage variation (ΔV_Z) over an indicated temperature range. This method permits the designer to select the required reference diode directly on the basis of temperature range and voltage variation.

Because of device impedance, the reference voltage will vary with changes in zener current. These variations can be minimized by driving the device from a constant current source.

VOLTAGE VARIATION (ΔV_Z) AND TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT

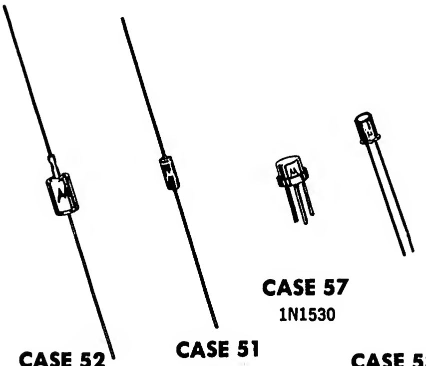
All Motorola reference diodes are characterized by the "box" method. This method provides for a guaranteed maximum voltage variation (ΔV_Z in mV) over a specified temperature range, verified by tests at several points within the range. (Maximum voltage variations over the specified temperature ranges are given in Tables associated with each device type.) The design engineer now has a number (without any calculations) telling him the stability of the voltage over the temperature range of interest thus giving him the maximum flexibility as well as economy in selecting the temperature stability required. Military specifications now being issued use this approach to characterize these devices.

Since reference diodes have a non-linear voltage-temperature relationship the temperature coefficients in the tables are tabulated primarily for reference purposes and guaranteed only at the end points of the temperature range.

ZENER IMPEDANCE DERIVATION

The dynamic zener impedance, Z_{ZT}, is derived from the 60 cycle ac voltage which results when an ac current having an rms value equal to 10% of the dc zener current, I_{ZT}, is superimposed on I_{ZT}. Curves showing the variation of zener impedance with zener current for each series are given in figures 7 thru 12. A 100% cathode-ray tube curve trace test is used to ensure that each zener characteristic has a sharp and stable knee region.

1N429 — 6.2 V
1N821 SERIES — 6.2 V – 400 mW
1N935 SERIES — 9.0 V – 500 mW
1N941 SERIES — 11.7 V – 500 mW
1N1530 SERIES — 8.4 V
1N1735 SERIES — 6.2 V thru 49.6 V
1N2620 SERIES — 9.3 V – 750 mW
1N2765 SERIES — 6.8 V thru 40.8 V
1N3154 SERIES — 8.4 V – 400 mW
1N3580 SERIES — 11.7 V – 750 mW



Temperature compensated zener reference diodes for circuits requiring extreme stability, high uniformity and reliable operation.

CASE 57
1N1530

CASE 52
1N2620
1N3580

CASE 51
1N821
1N935
1N941
1N3154

CASE 53
1N429

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Maximum Zener Current	I_{ZM}		mA
1N821 Series (6.2V), 1N3580 (11.7V)		60	
1N935 Series (9.0V)		50	
1N941 Series (11.7V)		40	
1N2620 Series (9.3V)		75	
1N3154 Series (8.4V)		45	
1N429, 1N1530, 1N1735 & 1N2765 Series (6.2-49.62V)		see Table 2	
Power Dissipation (see Figure 13)	P_D		mW
1N821 Series (6.2 V), 1N3154 Series (8.4 V)		400	
1N935 Series (9.0 V), 1N941 Series (11.7 V)		500	
1N2620 Series (9.3 V), 1N3580 Series (11.7 V)		750	
1N429, 1N1530, 1N1735, 1N2765 Series		see Table 2	
Operating Temperature	T_J		°C
Glass & Metal Package		-55 to +175	
Molded Package		-55 to +150	
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}		°C
All Types		-65 to +175	

1N429 (continued)

TABLE 1 – ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at I_{ZT} & T_A = 25°C unless otherwise specified)

JEDEC Type Number	Max Voltage Change ΔV_Z (Volts) @	Test Temperature (°C)	Temperature Coefficient (%/°C)	Max Dynamic Impedance Z_{ZT} Ohms
400 MILLIWATTS				
V_Z = 6.2 Volts ± 5% (I_{ZT} = 7.5 mA)				
1N821 * 1N823 * 1N825 * 1N827 * 1N829	.096 .048 .019 .009 .004	-55, +25, +100	.01 .005 .002 .001 .0005	15
1N821A 1N823A 1N825A 1N827A 1N829A	.096 .048 .019 .009 .004	-55, +25, +100	.01 .005 .002 .001 .0005	10
V_Z = 8.4 Volts ± 5% (I_{ZT} - 10 mA)				
1N3154 1N3155 1N3156 1N3157	.130 .065 .026 .013	-55, +25, +100	.01 .005 .002 .001	15
1N3154A 1N3155A 1N3156A 1N3157A	.172 .086 .034 .017	-55, +25, +100, +150	.01 .005 .002 .001	15
500 MILLIWATTS				
V_Z - 9.0 Volts ± 5% (I_{ZT} = 7.5 mA)				
1N935 1N936 1N937 1N938 1N939	.067 .033 .013 .006 .003	0, +25, +75	.01 .005 .002 .001 .0005	20
1N935A 1N936A 1N937A 1N938A 1N939A	.139 .069 .027 .013 .007	-55, 0, +25, +75, +100	.01 .005 .002 .001 .0005	20
1N935B* 1N936B 1N937B* 1N938B* 1N939B	.184 .092 .037 .018 .009	-55, 0, +25, +75, +100, +150	.01 .005 .002 .001 .0005	20
V_Z = 11.7 Volts ± 5% (I_{ZT} - 7.5 mA)				
1N941 1N942 1N943 1N944 1N945	.088 .044 .018 .009 .004	0, +25, +75	.01 .005 .002 .001 .0005	30
1N941A 1N942A 1N943A 1N944A 1N945A	.181 .090 .036 .018 .009	-55, 0, +25, +75, +100	.01 .005 .002 .001 .0005	30
1N941B* 1N942B 1N943B* 1N944B* 1N945B	.239 .120 .047 .024 .012	-55, 0, +25, +75, +100, +150	.01 .005 .002 .001 .0005	30
750 MILLIWATTS				
V_Z = 9.3 Volts ± 5% (I_{ZT} = 10 mA)				
1N2620 1N2621 1N2622 1N2623 1N2624	.070 .035 .014 .007 .003	0, +25, +75	.01 .005 .002 .001 .0005	15
1N2620A 1N2621A 1N2622A 1N2623A 1N2624A	.144 .072 .029 .014 .007	-55, 0, +25, +75, +100	.01 .005 .002 .001 .0005	15
1N2620B 1N2621B 1N2622B 1N2623B 1N2624B	.191 .095 .038 .019 .010	-55, 0, +25, +75, +100, +150	.01 .005 .002 .001 .0005	15
V_Z = 11.7 Volts ± 5% (I_{ZT} = 7.5 mA)				
1N3580 1N3581 1N3582	.088 .044 .018	0, 25, +75	.01 .005 .002	25
1N3580A 1N3581A 1N3582A	.181 .090 .036	-55, 0, +25, +75 +100	.01 .005 .002	25
1N3580B 1N3581B 1N3582B	.239 .120 .048	-55, 0, +25, +75, +100, +150	.01 .005 .002	25

*Military types available.

1N429 (continued)

TABLE 2 – ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at I_{ZT} = 7.5 mA & T_A = 25°C unless otherwise specified)

JEDEC Type Number	Zener Voltage V_z ±5% (Volts)	Max Voltage Change @ -55, +25, +100°C ΔV_z (Volts)	Max Dynamic Impedance Z_{ZT} (Ohms)	Temperature Coefficient (%/°C)	Power Dissipation Pd (mW)**	Package Configuration
1N429*	6.2	.050	20	.01	200	case 53
1N1735	6.2	.050	20	.01	200	Fig. 4-6
1N2765 1N2765A	6.8	.052 .026	20	.005 .0025	400	Fig. 4-2
1N1530† 1N1530A†	8.4	.014 .007	15	.002 .001	250	case 57
1N1736 1N1736A	12.4	.100 .050	40	.01 .005	400	Fig. 4-3
1N2766 1N2766A	13.6	.105 .052	40	.005 .0025	600	Fig. 4-2
1N1737 1N1737A	18.6	.150 .075	60	.01 .005	600	Fig. 4-5
1N2767 1N2767A	20.4	.158 .079	60	.005 .0025	600	Fig. 4-7
1N1738 1N1738A	24.8	.200 .100	80	.01 .005	800	Fig. 4-5
1N2768 1N2768A	27.2	.210 .105	80	.005 .0025	800	Fig. 4-7
1N1739 1N1739A	31.0	.250 .125	100	.01 .005	1000	Fig. 4-4
1N2769 1N2769A	34.0	.265 .132	100	.005 .0025	1000	Fig. 4-1
1N1740 1N1740A	37.2	.300 .150	120	.01 .005	1200	Fig. 4-4
1N2770 1N2770A	40.8	.316 .158	120	.005 .0025	1200	Fig. 4-1
1N1741 1N1741A	43.4	.350 .175	140	.01 .005	1400	Fig. 4-4
1N1742 1N1742A	49.6	.400 .200	180	.01 .005	1600	Fig. 4-4

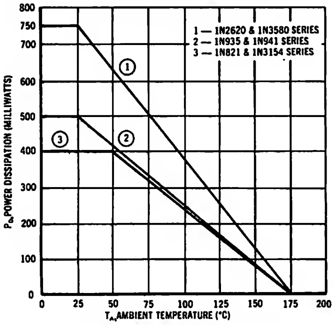
† I_{ZT} = 10 mA * Military type available ** Derate linearly from 25°C to 150°C

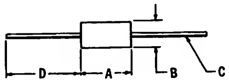
MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

	Glass	Metal	Molded
Case:	All glass, hermetically sealed	Welded, hermetically sealed, metal & glass	Void free, thermo-setting polymer
Polarity:	Cathode indicated by polarity band	Indicated by diode symbol	Indicated by diode symbol except 1N429, 1N1530, 1N1530A where cathode indicated by polarity dot of contrasting color
Weight:	0.2 grams (approx.)	1.5 grams (approx.)	Varies according to device min 0.5 grams max 12 grams
Finish:	All external surfaces corrosion resistant and leads readily solderable.		

1N429 (continued)

POWER-TEMPERATURE DERATING CURVES

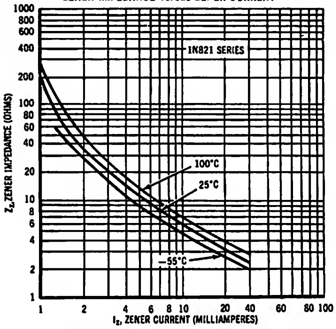




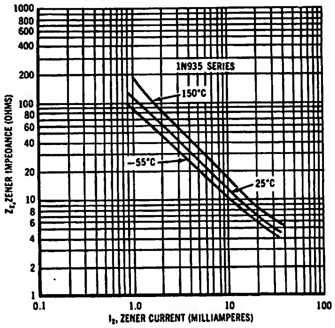
OUTLINE DIMENSIONS (INCHES)

PKG	A MAX	B MAX	C ± .002	D MAX
4-1	.100	.500	.032	1.25
4-2	.500	.375	.032	1.25
4-3	1.030	.378	.032	1.25
4-4	1.220	.641	.032	1.75
4-5	.655	.641	.032	1.25
4-6	.520	.275	.022	1.25
4-7	1.000	.375	.032	1.25

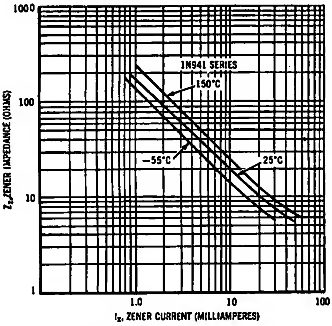
ZENER IMPEDANCE versus ZENER CURRENT



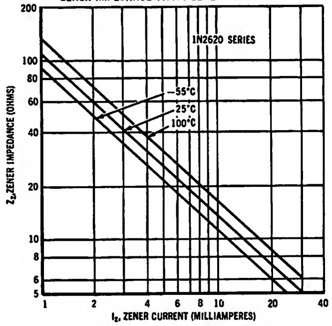
ZENER IMPEDANCE versus ZENER CURRENT



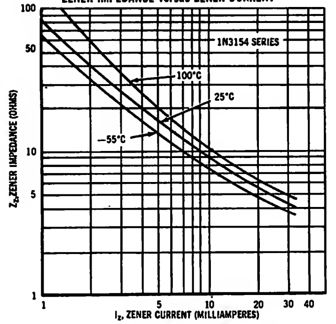
ZENER IMPEDANCE versus ZENER CURRENT



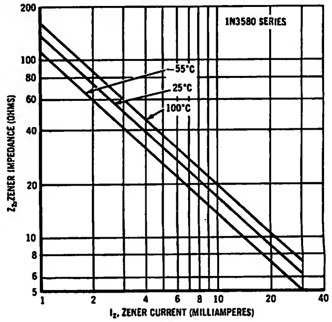
ZENER IMPEDANCE versus ZENER CURRENT



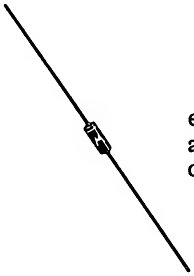
ZENER IMPEDANCE versus ZENER CURRENT



ZENER IMPEDANCE versus ZENER CURRENT



1N4565 thru 1N4574 — 6.4V ± 5%
1N4775 thru 1N4784 — 8.5V ± 5%
1N4765 thru 1N4774 — 9.1V ± 5%



CASE 51

Low level, temperature compensated Zener reference diodes designed for long-term voltage stability in applications requiring stable, reliable operation at low current levels.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Junction and Storage Temperature: -65°C to +175°C

D-C Power Dissipation: 250 Mill watts at 50°C Ambient
(Derate 2 mW/°C Above 50°C)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at I_{ZT} & T_A = 25°C unless otherwise specified)

1N4565 Series 6.4 Volts ±5%

0.5	1.0	Test Current I_{ZT} (mA)	
200	100	Max Dynamic Impedance Z_{ZT} (Ohms)	
JEDEC Number	JEDEC Number	Max Voltage Change (Note 2) ΔV_Z (Volts)	Temperature Coefficient for Reference %/°C
TEST TEMPERATURES 0°C, 25°C, 75°C			
1N4565	1N4570	0.048	.01
1N4566	1N4571	0.024	.005
1N4567	1N4572	0.010	.002
1N4568	1N4573	0.005	.001
1N4569	1N4574	0.002	.0005
TEST TEMPERATURES -55°C, 0°C, 25°C, 75°C, 100°C			
1N4565A	1N4570A	0.099	.01
1N4566A	1N4571A	0.050	.005
1N4567A	1N4572A	0.020	.002
1N4568A	1N4573A	0.010	.001
1N4569A	1N4574A	0.005	.0005

1N4755 Series 8.5 Volts ±5%

0.5	1.0	Test Current I_{ZT} (mA)	
200	100	Max Dynamic Impedance Z_{ZT} (Ohms)	
JEDEC Number	JEDEC Number	Max Voltage Change (Note 2) ΔV_Z (Volts)	Temperature Coefficient for Reference %/°C
TEST TEMPERATURES 0°C, 25°C, 75°C			
1N4775	1N4780	.064	.01
1N4776	1N4781	.032	.005
1N4777	1N4782	.013	.002
1N4778	1N4783	.006	.001
1N4779	1N4784	.003	.0005
TEST TEMPERATURES -55°C, 0°C, 25°C, 75°C, 100°C			
1N4775A	1N4780A	.132	.01
1N4776A	1N4781A	.066	.005
1N4777A	1N4782A	.026	.002
1N4778A	1N4783A	.013	.001
1N4779A	1N4784A	.007	.0005

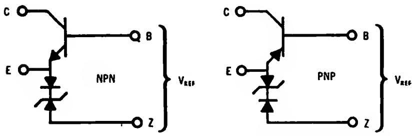
1N4765 Series 9.1 Volts ±5%

0.5	1.0	Test Current I_{ZT} (mA)	
350	200	Max Dynamic Impedance Z_{ZT} (Ohms)	
JEDEC Number	JEDEC Number	Max Voltage Change (Note 2) ΔV_Z (Volts)	Temperature Coefficient for Reference %/°C
TEST TEMPERATURES 0°C, 25°C, 75°C			
1N4765	1N4770	0.068	.01
1N4766	1N4771	0.034	.005
1N4767	1N4772	0.014	.002
1N4768	1N4773	0.007	.001
1N4769	1N4774	0.003	.0005
TEST TEMPERATURES -55°C, 0°C, 25°C, 75°C, 100°C			
1N4765A	1N4770A	0.141	.01
1N4766A	1N4771A	0.070	.005
1N4767A	1N4772A	0.028	.002
1N4768A	1N4773A	0.014	.001
1N4769A	1N4774A	0.007	.0005

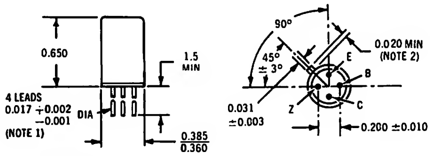
REFERENCE AMPLIFIERS

MCA1911 SERIES 6.8 V
MCA2011 SERIES 8.0 V
MCA2111 SERIES 9.5 V
MCA2211 SERIES 11.0 V

Reference amplifiers for use in regulated power supplies as a combination reference element and error voltage amplifier. Available with either PNP or NPN transistors.



*MCA1911 Series has zener diode only



NOTES:

1. The specified lead diameter applies in the zone between 0.050 and 0.250 from the base seat. Between 0.250 and 0.5 maximum of 0.021 diameter is held. Outside of these zones the lead diameter is not controlled.
2. Measured from max diameter of the actual device.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Zener Current	I_Z	20	mA
Collector Current	I_C	20	mA
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	30	V
Junction and Storage Temperature Range	T_J T_{stg}	-65 to +175	C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating		Unit
Nominal Reference Voltage (I_Z = 5 mA, V_{CE} = 3 V, I_C = 250 μA)	V_{REF}	6.8-11.0 nom (See Table 1)		Volts
Maximum Reference Voltage Change with Temperature (I_Z = 5 mA, V_{CE} = 3 V, I_C = 250 μA)	ΔV_{REF}	(See Table 1)		Volts
		Min	Max	
Zener Impedance (I_{ZT} = 5 mA, I_{ac} = 10% I_Z)	Z_{ZT}	-	40	Ohms
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 250 μA)	BV_{CEO}	30	-	Volts
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 45 V) (V_{CB} = 45 V, T_A = 150°C)	I_{CBO}	- -	50 10	μA
DC Current Gain (I_C = 250 μA, V_{CE})	h_{FE}	50	100	-
Small-Signal Transconductance (V_{CE} = 3 V, I_C - 250 μA, f = 1 kc)	g_{fe}	6500	-	μmhos

TABLE 1 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(at I_{ZT} = 7.5 mA & T_A = 25°C unless otherwise specified)

Type Number (Note 1)	Max Voltage Change (Note 2) ΔV_{REF} (Volts)	Test @ Temperature (°C)	Reference Voltage V_{REF} (Volts)
6.8 Volt Series (I_{ZT} = 5 mA)			
MCA1911N MCA1912N MCA1913N MCA1914N	.051 .025 .010 .005	0, +25, +75	6.8 ± 10%
MCA1921N MCA1922N MCA1923N MCA1924N	.105 .052 .020 .010	-55, 0, +25, +75, +100	6.8 ± 5%
MCA1931N MCA1932N MCA1933N MCA1934N	.139 .069 .026 .013	-55, 0, +25, +75, +100, +150	6.8 ± 5%
9.5 Volt Series (I_{ZT} = 5 mA)			
MCA2111N MCA2112N MCA2113N MCA2114N	.071 .035 .014 .007	0, +25, +75	9.5 ± 10%
MCA2121N MCA2122N MCA2123N MCA2124N	.147 .073 .028 .014	-55, 0, +25, +75, +100	9.5 ± 5%
MCA2131N MCA2132N MCA2133N MCA2134N	.194 .097 .038 .019	-55, 0, +25, +75, +100, +150	9.5 ± 5%

Type Number (Note 1)	Max Voltage Change (Note 2) ΔVREF (Volts)	Test @ Temperature (C)	Reference Voltage VREF (Volts)
8.6 Volt Series (I_{ZT} = 5 mA)			
MCA2011N MCA2012N MCA2013N MCA2014N	.060 .030 .012 .006	0, +25, +75	8.0 ± 10%
MCA2021N MCA2022N MCA2023N MCA2024N	.124 .062 .024 .012	-55, 0, +25, +75, +100	8.0 ± 5%
MCA2031N MCA2032N MCA2033N MCA2034N	.164 .082 .032 .016	-55, 0, +25, +75, +100, +150	8.0 ± 5%
11.0 Volt Series (I_{ZT} = 5 mA)			
MCA2211N MCA2212N MCA2213N MCA2214N	.082 .041 .016 .008	0, +25, +75	11.0 ± 10%
MCA2221N MCA2222N MCA2223N MCA2224N	.170 .085 .034 .017	-55, 0, +25, +75, +100	11.0 ± 5%
MCA2231N MCA2232N MCA2233N MCA2334N	.225 .112 .044 .022	-55, 0, +25, +75, +100, +150	11.0 ± 5%

NOTES:

1. Type numbers shown are for devices containing NPN transistors; for devices with PNP transistors substitute a "P" suffix for the "N" suffix in the type number.
2. ΔV_{REF} is the maximum voltage variation over the specified temperature range, verified by tests at specified points within the range.

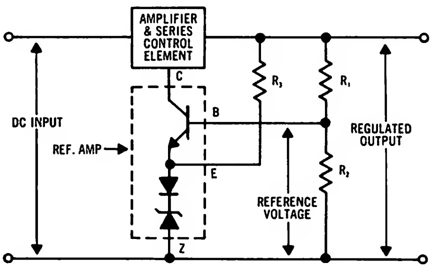
NOMENCLATURE

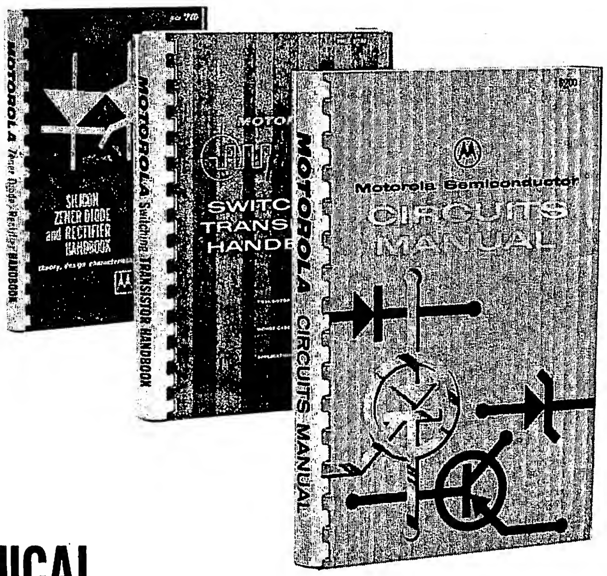
MCA 1 9 1 1 N

- MCA — Motorola Circuit Assembly
- 19 — Reference Voltage
- 1 — Temperature Range
- 1 — ΔV_{REF} as Specified on Table 1 (i.e., for 6.8 Volt Series, 1 designates ΔV_{REF} of .051 V)
- N — Polarity N-NPN P-PNP

Reference Voltage		Temperature Range	
19 -	6.8 V	1.	0 to 75°C
20 -	8.0 V	2.	-55 to +100°C
21 -	9.5 V	3.	-55 to +150°C
22 -	11.0 V		

TYPICAL APPLICATION IN REGULATED POWER SUPPLIES





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Without Motorola's Authoritative Handbooks!

Switching Transistor Handbook — $2.50

The only reference devoted to the design of high-frequency switching circuits, this valuable handbook not only provides detailed design procedures for saturated and current-mode switching circuits, but relates much needed device characterization and reliability data to practical worst-case design.

Circuits Manual — $2.00

Perhaps you'll never need to count the number of peas in a can or even feel the urge to add a solid-state ignition system to the family car. If you work with semiconductors, however, you will find, in addition to such circuits, a wealth of technical design information and some very useful circuit ideas in the Motorola Semiconductor Circuits Manual.

Zener Diode and Rectifier Handbook — $2.00

Anyone who designs regulating and power control circuitry needs the Motorola Zener Diode and Rectifier Handbook. This valuable guide provides design analysis and useful circuits for a variety of zener applications ranging from regulated power supplies to surge protection to using the zener diode as a coupling device.

MOTOROLA SILICON RECTIFIERS

- For devices meeting military specifications, see page 1-18.
- For case outline dimensions, see page 1-26.

SILICON RECTIFIERS

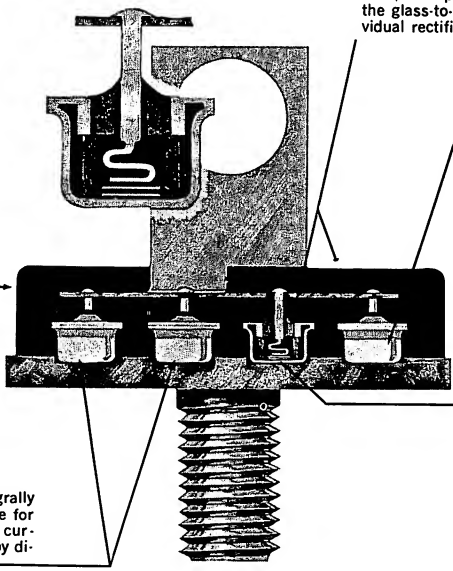
The trend in rectifiers, today, is toward silicon. Technically, there are many reasons why this is so. In comparison with thermionic tubes, silicon rectifiers offer a new era of reliability and performance, and no other solid-state rectifier has the inherant advantages of silicon. Silicon shrugs at operating temperatures that would quickly wilt other solid-state devices. The high forward conductance and low-reverse-leakage current of silicon outclasses selenium, and no other type of rectifier packs as much current-carrying capacity into as small a package. Moreover, these advantages of silicon rectifiers are now available at costs that are more than competitive with other types.

Motorola manufactures a complete line of silicon rectifiers for current requirements ranging from milliamperes to kiloamperes. These are housed in a variety of package types, making them suitable for every electrical and electronic application.

In addition, rectifier assemblies for higher voltage and current devices and for applications such as bridges and other circuit configurations are available as standard devices and can easily be made to order for custom applications, (see page 4-3).

MULTI-CELL RECTIFIERS

For high-current rectifiers, Motorola employs the multi-cell concept. This approach not only permits the fabrication of higher-current rectifiers, but also eliminates many of the problems associated with large single-junction devices. The construction of a typical multi-cell rectifier is shown below.



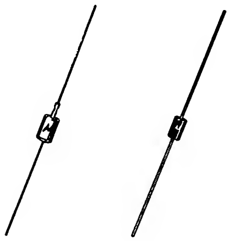
QUICK SELECTION CHART
MOTOROLA PREFERRED SILICON RECTIFIERS

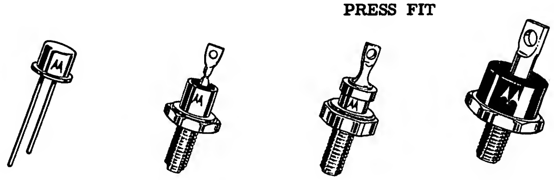
THIS SELECTION CHART IS FOR QUICK REFERENCE ONLY AND THE DETAILED DATA SHEET SHOULD BE CONSULTED FOR COMPLETE INFORMATION

$V_{RM(rep)}$ Max. Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	I_O--MAX HALF WAVE, SINGLE PHASE RECTIFIED FORWARD CURRENT (At 25°C Ambient Temp for Axial Lead; 100 to 150°C Case Temp for Stud Mount, Flange Mount or Press Fit)						
$V_{RM(rep)}$--MAX PEAK REPETITIVE REVERSE VOLTAGE	1 A	1.5 A	3 A	6 A	12 A	15 A	20 A
50V	1N4001 MR1337-1		MR1030 1N4719	1N3879	1N3889	1N3208	1N248B
100V	1N4002 MR1337-2	1N1563	MR1031 1N4720	1N3880	1N3890	1N3209	1N249B
150V							1N1193
200V	1N4003 MR1337-3	1N1564	MR1032 1N4721	1N3881	1N3891	1N3210	1N250B
250V							
300V	MR1337-4	1N1565	MR1033	1N3882	1N3892	1N3211	1N1195
350V							
400V	1N4004 MR1337-5	1N1566	MR1034 1N4722	1N3883	1N3893	1N3212	1N1196
500V	MR1337-6	1N1567	MR1035			1N3213	1N1197
600V	1N4005 MR1337-7	1N1568	MR1036 1N4723			1N3214	1N1198
800V	1N4006		MR1038 1N4724				
1000V	1N4007		MR1040 1N4725				

LEAD MOUNTED

STUD MOUNTED, FLANGE MOUNTED, PRESS FIT



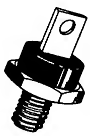
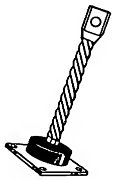
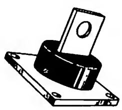
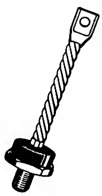


THIS SELECTION CHART IS FOR QUICK REFERENCE ONLY AND THE DETAILED DATA SHEET SHOULD BE CONSULTED FOR COMPLETE INFORMATION

25A	30A	35 A	50 A	80 A	160 A	240 A	400 A	650 A	1000 A
1N3491	1N3659	1N1183	MR1200	MR1210	MR1220	MR1230	MR1240	MR1260	MR1290
1N3492	1N3660	1N1184	MR1201	MR1211	MR1221	MR1231	MR1241	MR1261	MR1291
		1N1185	MR1202	MR1212	MR1222	MR1232	MR1242	MR1262	MR1292
1N3493	1N3661	1N1186	MR1203	MR1213	MR1223	MR1233	MR1243	MR1263	MR1293
			MR1204	MR1214	MR1224	MR1234	MR1244	MR1264	MR1294
1N3494	1N3662	1N1187	MR1205	MR1215	MR1225	MR1235	MR1245	MR1265	MR1295
			MR1206	MR1216	MR1226	MR1236	MR1246	MR1266	MR1296
1N3495	1N3663	1N1188	MR1207	MR1217	MR1227	MR1237	MR1247	MR1267	MR1297
		1N1189							
		1N1190							

PRESS FIT

STUD MOUNTED,
FLANGE MOUNTED,

SILICON RECTIFIER SPECIFICATIONS

LOW CURRENT RECTIFIERS – 0.1 to 12.0 Amperes

Type	$V_{RM(rep)}$ volts	Forward Current I_O amps	Forward Current $I_{FM(surge)}$ amps	$I_{R(AV)}$ mA
Case 51		(25°C)	(25°C)	(100°C)
1N3282	1000	0.1	2.5	0.01
1N3283	1500	0.1	2.5	0.01
1N3284	2000	0.1	2.5	0.01
1N3285	2500	0.1	2.5	0.01
1N3286	3000	0.1	2.5	0.01
Case 41 ①				
1N1730	1000	0.2	2.5	—
1N1731	1500	0.2	2.5	—
1N1732	2000	0.2	2.5	—
1N1733	3000	0.15	2.5	—
1N1734	5000	0.10	2.5	—
1N2382	4000	0.15	2.5	—
1N2383	6000	0.10	2.5	—
1N2384	8000	0.07	2.5	—
1N2385	10000	0.07	2.5	—
Case 55		(55°C) (150°C)		(25°C)
1N1563	100	1.5 0.3	70	.005
1N1563A	100	1.5 0.3	70	.003
1N1564	200	1.5 0.3	70	.005
1N1564A	200	1.5 0.3	70	.003
1N1565	300	1.5 0.3	70	.005
1N1565A	300	1.5 0.3	70	.003
1N1566	400	1.5 0.3	70	.005
1N1566A	400	1.5 0.3	70	.003

Type	$V_{RM(rep)}$ volts	Forward Current I_O amps	Forward Current $I_{FM(surge)}$ amps	$I_{R(AV)}$ mA
Case 55		(55°C) (150°C)	(25°C)	(25°C)
1N1567	500	1.5 0.3	70	.005
1N1567A	500	1.5 0.3	70	.003
1N1568	600	1.5 0.3	70	.005
1N1568A	600	1.5 0.3	70	.003
Case 59 – SURMETIC*		(75°C)		(75°C)
1N4001	50	1.0	30	.03
1N4002	100	1.0	30	.03
1N4003	200	1.0	30	.03
1N4004	400	1.0	30	.03
1N4005	600	1.0	30	.03
1N4006	800	1.0	30	.03
1N4007	1000	1.0	30	.03
Case 60/Case 60, 70 ②			(75°C)	(75°C)
1N4719/MR1030	50	3.0	300	1.5
1N4720/MR1031	100	3.0	300	1.5
1N4721/MR1032	200	3.0	300	1.5
— /MR1033	300	3.0	300	1.5
1N4722/MR1034	400	3.0	300	1.5
— /MR1035	500	3.0	300	1.5
1N4723/MR1036	600	3.0	300	1.5
1N4724/MR1038	800	3.0	300	1.5
1N4725/MR1040	1000	3.0	300	1.5

FAST SWITCHING POWER RECTIFIERS – t_{rr} = 0.2 μsec maximum

Type	$V_{RM(rep)}$ volts	Forward Current I_O amps	Forward Current $I_{FM(surge)}$ amps	$I_{R(AV)}$ mA
Case 52		(75°C)	(75°C)	(75°C)
MR1337-1	50	0.75	30	0.75
MR1337-2	100	0.75	30	0.75
MR1337-3	200	0.75	30	0.75
MR1337-4	300	0.75	30	0.75
MR1337-5	400	0.75	30	0.75
Case 50		(100°C)	(100°C)	(100°C)
1N3879	50	6.0	75	3.0
1N3880	100	6.0	75	3.0

Type	$V_{RM(rep)}$ volts	Forward Current I_O amps	Forward Current $I_{FM(surge)}$ amps	$I_{R(AV)}$ mA
Case 50		(100°C)	(100°C)	(100°C)
1N3881	200	6.0	75	3.0
1N3882	300	6.0	75	3.0
1N3883	400	6.0	75	3.0
1N3889	50	12	150	5.0
1N3890	100	12	150	5.0
1N3891	200	12	150	5.0
1N3892	300	12	150	5.0
1N3893	400	12	150	5.0

MEDIUM CURRENT RECTIFIERS – 15 to 35 Amperes

Type	$V_{RM(rep)}$ volts	Forward Current I_O amps	Forward Current $I_{FM(surge)}$ amps	$I_{R(AV)}$ mA
Case 42		(150°C)	(25°C)	(150°C)
1N3208	50	15	250	10
1N3209	100	15	250	10
1N3210	200	15	250	10
1N3211	300	15	250	10
1N3212	400	15	250	10
Case 43				
1N3491-MR322	50	18	300	10
1N3492-MR323	100	18	300	10
1N3493-MR324	200	18	300	8
1N3494-MR325	300	18	300	6
1N3495-MR326	400	18	300	4
Case 42			(150°C)	
1N248B	50	20	350	5.0
1N248C	55	20	350	3.8
1N249B	100	20	350	5.0
1N249C	110	20	350	3.6
1N250B	200	20	350	5.0
1N250C	220	20	350	3.4
Case 42				
1N1191	50	20	350	5.0
1N1192	100	20	350	5.0
1N1193	150	20	350	5.0
1N1194	200	20	350	5.0

Type	$V_{RM(rep)}$ volts	Forward Current I_O amps	Forward Current $I_{FM(surge)}$ amps	$I_{R(AV)}$ mA
Case 42		(150°C)	(150°C)	(150°C)
1N1195	300	20	350	5.0
1N1195A	300	20	350	3.2
1N1196	300	20	350	5.0
1N1196A	300	20	350	2.5
1N1197	500	20	350	5.0
1N1197A	500	20	350	2.2
1N1198	600	20	350	5.0
1N1198A	600	20	350	1.5
1N3213	500	20	350	10.0
1N3214	600	20	350	10.0
Case 43				
1N3659	50	25	400	5.0
1N3660	100	25	400	4.5
1N3661	200	25	400	4.0
1N3662	300	25	400	3.5
1N3663	400	25	400	3.0
Case 42		(140°C)	(140°C)	(140°C)
1N1183	50	35	400	10
1N1184	100	35	400	10
1N1185	150	35	400	10
1N1186	200	35	400	10
1N1187	300	35	400	10
1N1188	400	35	400	10
1N1189	500	35	400	10
1N1190	600	35	400	10

*Trademark of Motorola Inc. ① See data sheet for device dimensions ② Suffix A for case 60; Suffix B for case 70; i.e. MR1030A

HIGH CURRENT RECTIFIERS – 50 to 1000 Amperes

Type	$V_{RM(rep)}$ volts	Forward Current I_o amps	Forward Current $I_{FM(surge)}$ amps	$I_{R(AV)}$ mA
Flat-mount with solid lug terminal (FL) ①				
		(150°C)	(150°C)	(150°C)
MR1200	50	50	800	10
MR1201	100	50	800	10
MR1202	150	50	800	10
MR1203	200	50	800	10
MR1204	250	50	800	10
MR1205	300	50	800	10
MR1206	350	50	800	10
MR1207	400	50	800	10
Stud-mount with flexible braided lead (SB) ① Stud-mount with solid lug terminal (SL)				
MR1210	50	80	2000	15
MR1211	100	80	2000	15
MR1212	150	80	2000	15
MR1213	200	80	2000	15
MR1214	250	80	2000	15
MR1215	300	80	2000	15
MR1216	350	80	2000	15
MR1217	400	80	2000	15
Stud-mount with flexible braided lead (SB) or solid lug terminal (SL) ① Flat-mount with flexible braided lead (FB) or solid lug terminal (FL)				
MR1220	50	160	3600	20
MR1221	100	160	3600	20
MR1222	150	160	3600	20
MR1223	200	160	3600	20
MR1224	250	160	3600	20
MR1225	300	160	3600	20
MR1226	350	160	3600	20
MR1227	400	160	3600	20

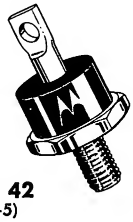
① For desired package configuration (SB, SL, FB, FL) as well as reverse polarity (R), add the proper suffix to the part number, i.e. MR1237SBR. For complete outline dimensions and specifications see data sheets.

Type	$V_{RM(rep)}$ volts	Forward Current I_o amps	Forward Current $I_{FM(surge)}$ amps	$I_{R(AV)}$ mA
Stud-mount with flexible braided lead (SB) or solid lug terminal (SL) ① Flat-mount with flexible braided lead (FB) or solid lug terminal (FL)				
MR1230	50	240	5000	35
MR1231	100	240	5000	35
MR1232	150	240	5000	35
MR1233	200	240	5000	35
MR1234	250	240	5000	35
MR1235	300	240	5000	35
MR1236	350	240	5000	35
MR1237	400	240	5000	35
Stud-mount with flexible braided lead (SB) or solid lug terminal (SL) ① Flat-mount with flexible braided lead (FB) or solid lug terminal (FL)				
MR1240	50	400	8000	50
MR1241	100	400	8000	50
MR1242	150	400	8000	50
MR1243	200	400	8000	50
MR1244	250	400	8000	50
MR1245	300	400	8000	50
MR1246	350	400	8000	50
MR1247	400	400	8000	50
Flat-mount with solid lug terminal (FL) ①				
MR1260	50	650	12000	100
MR1261	100	650	12000	100
MR1262	150	650	12000	100
MR1263	200	650	12000	100
MR1264	250	650	12000	100
MR1265	300	650	12000	100
MR1266	350	650	12000	100
MR1267	400	650	12000	100
Bus-bar mount, water cooled				
MR1290	50	1000	18000	200
MR1291	100	1000	18000	200
MR1292	150	1000	18000	200
MR1293	200	1000	18000	200
MR1294	250	1000	18000	200
MR1295	300	1000	18000	200
MR1296	350	1000	18000	200
MR1297	400	1000	18000	200

1N248B,C thru 1N250B,C

I_O = 20 AMPS
$V_{RM(rep)}$ — to 600 V

1N1191 thru 1N1198
1N1195A thru 1N1198A
1N3213 thru 1N3214



CASE 42
(DO-5)

Medium current silicon rectifiers. Unique double-case construction consists of hermetically sealed inner metallic case surrounded by molded external case; provides highest degree of ruggedness and reliability. Type numbers shown have cathode connected to case, but reverse-polarity units can be obtained by adding suffix "R" to standard type number, e. g. 1N248BR.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristics	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage and DC Blocking Voltage	V_{RM} (rep) V_R		Volts
1N248B, 1N1191		50	
1N248C		55	
1N249B, 1N1192		100	
1N249C		110	
1N1193		150	
1N250B, 1N1194		200	
1N250C		220	
1N1195, 1N1195A		300	
1N1196, 1N1196A		400	
1N1197, 1N1197A, 1N3213		500	
1N1198, 1N1198A, 1N3214		600	
RMS Reverse Voltage	V_r		Volts
1N248B, 1N1191		35	
1N248C		38.5	
1N249B, 1N1192		70	
1N249C		77	
1N1193		105	
1N250B, 1N1194		140	
1N250C		154	
1N1195, 1N1195A		210	
1N1196, 1N1196A		280	
1N1197, 1N1197A, 1N3213		350	
1N1198, 1N1198A, 1N3214		420	
Average 1/2-Wave Rectified Forward Current (Resistive Load, 60 cps, T_C = 150°C)	I_O	20	Amps
Peak Repetitive Forward Current (T_C = 150°C)	I_{FM} (rep)	90	Amps
Peak Surge Current (T_C = 150°C; superimposed on Rated Current at Rated Voltage, 1/2-Cycle, 1/120 sec)	I_{FM} (surge)	350	Amps

1N248B,C thru 1N250B,C (continued)

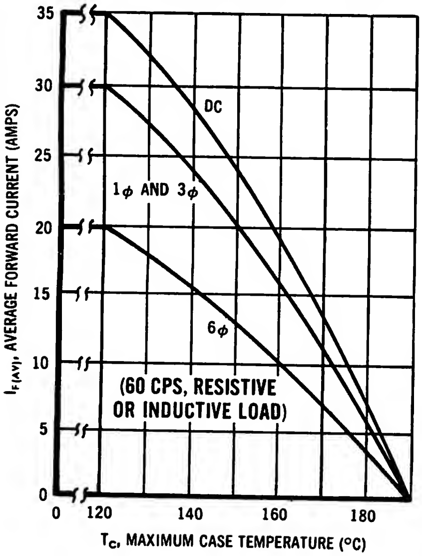
THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Maximum Operating and Storage Temperature: −65 to + 190°C
Maximum Thermal Impedance, Junction to Case: θ_{JC} = 1.50°C/W DC

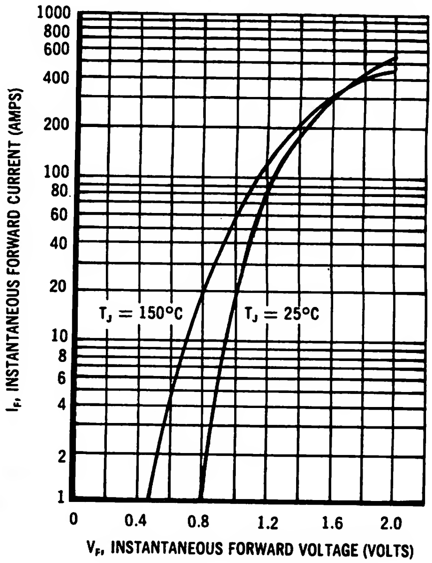
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristics	Symbol	Max	Unit
Full Cycle Average Forward Voltage Drop (I_O (max), rated V_r, 60 cps, T_C = 150°C)	$V_{F(AV)}$	0.6	Volts
Instantaneous Forward Voltage Drop (i_F = 100 Amps, T_J = 25°C)	V_F	1.5	Volts
Full Cycle Average Reverse Current (I_O (max), rated V_r, 60 cps, T_C = 150°C)	$I_{R(AV)}$		mA
1N248B thru 1N250B, 1N1191 thru 1N1198		5.0	
1N248C		3.8	
1N249C		3.6	
1N250C		3.4	
1N1195A		3.2	
1N1196A		2.5	
1N1197A		2.2	
1N1198A		1.5	
1N3213 and 1N3214		10.0	
DC Reverse Current (Rated V_R, T_C = 25°C)	I_R	1.0	mA

MAXIMUM AVERAGE FORWARD CURRENT RATING versus MAXIMUM CASE TEMPERATURE



TYPICAL FORWARD CHARACTERISTICS

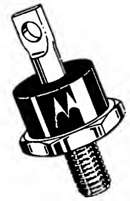


1N1124, A thru 1N1128, A

Obsolete, discontinued types, replace with devices from the MR1030 series.

1N1183 thru 1N1190

I_O = 35 AMPS
V_R — to 600 V



CASE 42
(DO-5)

Medium current silicon rectifiers. Unique double-case construction consists of hermetically sealed inner metallic case surrounded by molded external case; provides highest degree of ruggedness and reliability. Type numbers shown have cathode connected to case, but reverse-polarity units can be obtained by adding suffix "R" to standard type number, e.g. 1N1183R.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

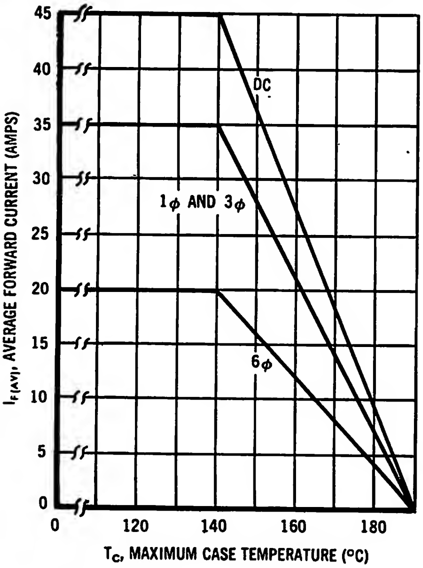
Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage and DC Blocking Voltage	$V_{RM\,(rep)}$ V_R		Volts
1N1183		50	
1N1184		100	
1N1185		150	
1N1186		200	
1N1187		300	
1N1188		400	
1N1189		500	
1N1190		600	
RMS Reverse Voltage	V_r		Volts
1N1183		35	
1N1184		70	
1N1185		105	
1N1186		140	
1N1187		210	
1N1188		280	
1N1189		350	
1N1190		420	
Average 1/2-Wave Rectified Forward Current (Resistive Load, 60 cps, T_C = 140°C)	I_O	35	Amperes
Peak Repetitive Forward Current (T_C = 140°C)	$I_{FM\,(rep)}$	150	Amperes
Peak Surge Current (T_C = 140°C, superimposed on Rated Current at Rated Voltage)	$I_{FM\,(surge)}$	400	Amperes
Operating and Storage Temperature	T_J, T_{stg}	-65 to +190	°C
Thermal Impedance	θ_{JC}	1.0	°C/W, DC steady state

1N1183 thru 1N1190 (continued)

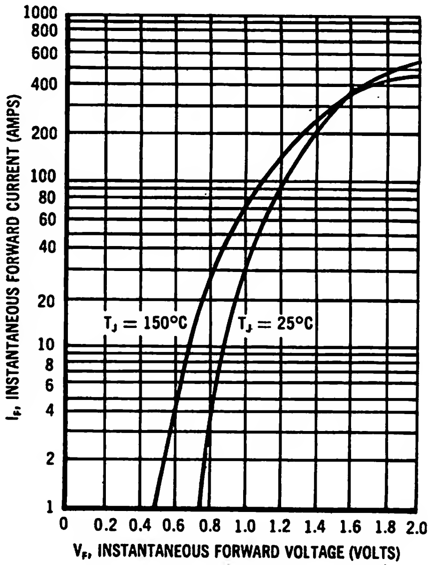
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristics	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Max. Full Cycle Average Forward Voltage Drop ($I_{O\,(max)}$, rated V_r, 60 cps, $T_C = 140°C$)	$V_{F(AV)}$	0.6	Volts
Max Instantaneous Forward Voltage Drop ($i_F = 100$ Amps, $T_J = 25°C$)	V_F	1.3	Volts
Max Full Cycle Average Reverse Current ($I_{O\,(max)}$, rated V_r, 60 cps, $T_C = 140°C$)	$I_{R(AV)}$	10.0	mA
Max DC Reverse Current (Rated V_R, $T_C = 25°$)	I_R	1.0	mA

MAXIMUM AVERAGE FORWARD CURRENT RATING versus MAXIMUM CASE TEMPERATURE (60 CPS, RESISTIVE OR INDUCTIVE LOAD)



TYPICAL FORWARD CHARACTERISTICS

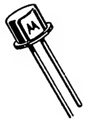


1N1191 thru 1N1198

For Specifications, See IN248B Data Sheet

1N1563, A thru 1N1568, A

I_O = 1.5 AMPS
V_R — to 600 V



CASE 55

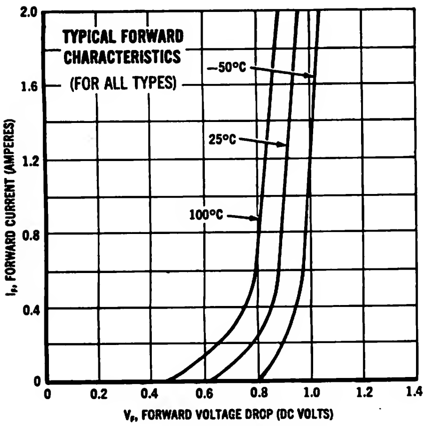
Low-current silicon rectifiers in hermetically sealed, low-silhouette single-ended package designed to operate under military environmental conditions. Cathode connected to case, but reverse polarity devices are available on special order.

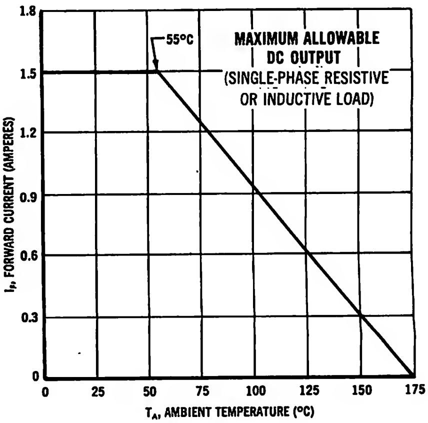
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (At 60 cps Sinusoidal Input, Resistive or Inductive Load)

Rating	Symbol	1N1563A 1N1563	1N1564A 1N1564	1N1565A 1N1565	1N1566A 1N1566	1N1567A 1N1567	1N1568A 1N1568	Unit
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage DC Blocking Voltage	$V_{RM(rep)}$ V_R	100	200	300	400	500	600	Volts
RMS Reverse Voltage	V_r	70	140	210	280	350	420	Volts
Average Half-Wave Rectified Forward Current (55°C Ambient) (150°C Ambient)	I_O	1500 300	1500 300	1500 300	1500 300	1500 300	1500 300	mA mA
Peak Surge Current (1/2 Cycle Surge, 60 cps)	$I_{FM(surge)}$	70	70	70	70	70	70	Amps
Peak Repetitive Forward Current	$I_{FM(rep)}$	10	10	10	10	10	10	Amps
Operating and Storage Temperature Range	$T_J + T_{stg}$	-65 to +175						°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	1N1563A 1N1568A Rating	1N1563–1N1568 Rating	Unit
Maximum Forward Voltage Drop @ 500 mA, Continuous DC (25°C) (150°C)	V_F	1.2 0.9	1.2 1.0	Volts
Maximum Reverse Current @ Rated DC Voltage (25°C)	I_R	1.5		μA
Maximum Full-Cycle Average Reverse Current @ Max Rated PIV and Current (as Half-Wave Rectifier, Resistive Load (25°C) (150°C)	$I_{R(AV)}$	3.0 150	5.0 500	μA





1N2609 thru 1N2617

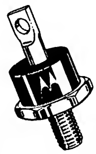
Obsolete, discontinued types, replace with devices from the 1N4001 series.

1N3189 thru 1N3191

Obsolete, discontinued types, replace with devices from the 1N4001 series.

1N3208 thru 1N3212

I_O = 15 AMPS
V_R — to 400V



CASE 42

Medium-current silicon rectifiers. Cathode connected to case, but reverse polarity (anode-to-case connection) also available by adding suffix "R" to type number, e.g. 1N3208R. Supplied with mounting hardware.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	1N3208 1N3208R	1N3209 1N3209R	1N3210 1N3210R	1N3211 1N3211R	1N3212 1N3212R	Unit
D-C Blocking Voltage	V_R	50	100	200	300	400	Volts
RMS Reverse Voltage	V_r	35	70	140	210	280	Volts
Average Half-Wave Rectified Forward Current With Resistive Load	I_O*	15	15	15	15	15	Amps
Peak One Cycle Surge Current (60 cps & 25°C Case Temp)	$I_{FM(surge)}$	250	250	250	250	250	Amps
Operating Junction Temperature	T_J	-65 to + 175					°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to + 175					°C

*T_C = 150°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (All Types) at 25°C Case Temp.

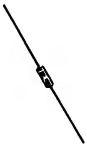
Characteristic	Symbol		
Maximum Forward Voltage at 40 Amp D-C Forward Current	V_F	1.5	Volts
Maximum Reverse Current at Rated D-C Reverse Voltage	I_R	1.0	mAdc
Typical Thermal Resistance, Junction To Case	θ_{JC}	1.7	C/W

1N3213, 1N3214

For Specifications, See IN248B Data Sheet

1N3282 thru 1N3286

I_O = 100 mA
V_R — to 3000 V



CASE 51
(DO-7)

Low-current silicon rectifiers for applications requiring extremely high reverse-voltage capability. Hermetically sealed, subminiature glass package, offering excellent stability and reliability under environmental extremes.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (At 60 cps Sinusoidal Input, Resistive or Inductive Load)

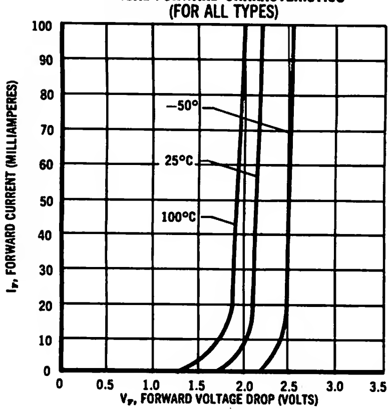
Rating	Symbol	1N3282	1N3283	1N3284	1N3285	1N3286	Unit
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage DC Blocking Voltage	$V_{RM(rep)}$ V_R	1000	1500	2000	2500	3000	Volts
RMS Reverse Voltage	V_r	700	1050	1400	1750	2100	Volts
Average Half-Wave Rectified Forward Current (25°C Ambient) (100°C Ambient)	I_O	100 50	100 50	100 50	100 50	100 50	mA mA
Peak Surge Current (1/2-cycle, 60 cps) Peak Repetitive Forward Current	$I_{FM(surge)}$ $I_{FM(rep)}$	2.5 0.50	2.5 0.50	2.5 0.50	2.5 0.50	2.5 0.50	Amps Amps
Operating and Storage Temperature Range	T_j, T_{stg}	-65 to + 150					°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

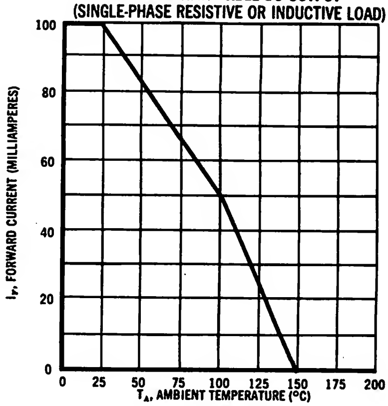
Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Maximum Forward Voltage Drop @ 100 mA, Continuous DC (25°C)	V_F	2.5	Volts
Maximum Full-Cycle Average Forward Voltage Drop @ Rated Current (100°C)	$V_{F(AV)}$	1.2	Volts
Maximum Reverse Current @ Rated DC Voltage (25°C) (100°C)	I_R	1.0 10.0	μA
Maximum Full-Cycle Average Reverse Current @ Max Rated PIV and Current (as Half-Wave Rectifier, Resistive Load, 100°C)	$I_{R(AV)}$	10.0	μA
Typical Thermal Resistance, Junction to Air Ambient	θ_{JA}	400°	C/W

1N3282 thru 1N3286 (continued)

TYPICAL FORWARD CHARACTERISTICS (FOR ALL TYPES)

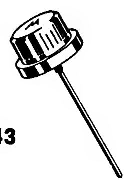


MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE DC OUTPUT (SINGLE-PHASE RESISTIVE OR INDUCTIVE LOAD)



1N3491 thru 1N3495
FORMERLY
MR322 thru MR326

I_O = 25 AMPS
V_R — to 400 V



CASE 43

Low-cost, medium-current, silicon rectifiers in hermetically sealed, press-fit case. Designed for industrial and commercial applications requiring operation under severe environmental conditions. Cathode connected to case, but available with reverse polarity by adding suffix "R" to type number.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

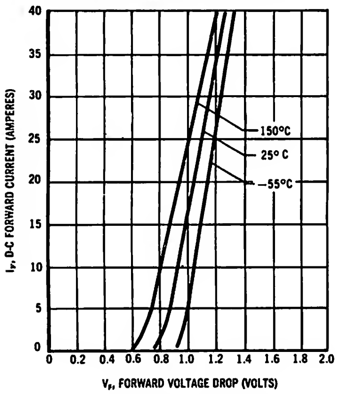
Rating	Symbol	1N3491 MR322	1N3492 MR323	1N3493 MR324	1N3494 MR325	1N3495 MR326	Unit
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage DC Blocking Voltage	$V_{RM(rep)}$ V_R	50	100	200	300	400	Volts
RMS Reverse Voltage	V_r	35	70	140	210	280	Volts
Average Half-Wave Rectified Forward Current With Resistive Load 100°C 150°C	I_O	25 18	25 18	25 18	25 18	25 18	Amps
Peak Repetitive Forward Current (60 cps & 25°C Case Temp.)	$I_{FM(rep)}$	75	75	75	75	75	Amps
Peak One Cycle Surge Current (60 cps & 25°C Case Temp.)	$I_{FM(surge)}$	300	300	300	300	300	Amps
Operating Junction Temperature	T_J	-65 to +175					°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +175					°C

1N3491 thru 1N3495 (continued)

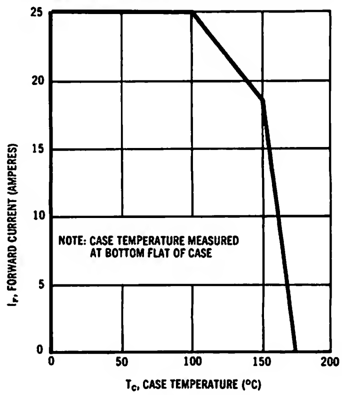
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C case temperature unless otherwise specified)

Characteristic	Symbol	1N3491 MR322	1N3492 MR323	1N3493 MR324	1N3494 MR325	1N3495 MR326	Unit
Maximum Forward Voltage at 100 Amp DC Forward	V_F	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Volts
Maximum Full-Cycle Average Forward Voltage Drop @ Rated Current and Voltage	$V_{F(AV)}$	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	Volts
Maximum Reverse Current at Rated DC Reverse Voltage	I_R	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	mAdc
Maximum Full-Cycle Average Reverse Current at Rated Current and Voltage (as Half-Wave Rectifier, Resistive Load, 150°C Case)	$I_{R(AV)}$	10	10	8	6	4	mAdc
Thermal Resistance	θ_{JC}			1			°C/W

TYPICAL FWD CHARACTERISTICS (ALL TYPES)



MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE DC OUTPUT (ALL TYPES)

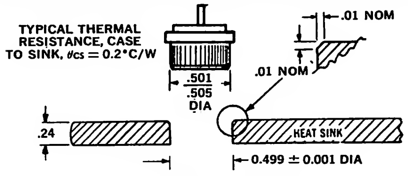


Motorola MR322-MR326 and 1N3491-1N3495 rectifiers are designed for press-fitted mounting in a heat sink. Recommended procedures for this type of mounting are as follows:

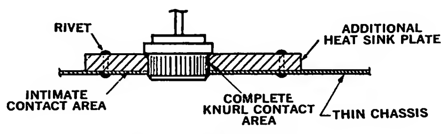
1. Drill a hole in the heat sink 0.499 ± .001 inch in diameter.
2. Break the hole edge as shown to prevent shearing off the knurled edge of the rectifier when it is pressed into the hole.
3. The depth of the break should be 0.010 inch maximum to retain maximum heat skin surface contact with the knurled rectifier surface.
4. Width of the break should be 0.010 inch as shown.

These procedures will allow proper entry of the rectifier knurled surface, provide good rectifier- heat sink surface contact, and assure reliable rectifier operation. If the break is made too deep, thereby reducing contact area for heat transfer, reliability of operation will be impaired.

These devices can be mounted in a thin chassis by inserting the rectifier through an additional heat sink plate which is mounted in intimate contact with the upper side of the chassis. This provides additional contact area for the rectifier knurled edge, as well as additional heat sink capacity.



HEAT SINK MOUNTING



THIN-CHASSIS MOUNTING

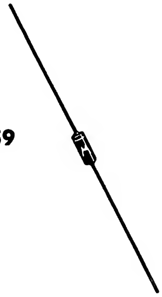
NOTE:

Refer to Motorola brochure PR-104 for additional suggested mounting methods and examples.

USN1N3611 thru USN1N3613

I_O = 1 AMP
V_R — to 600 V

CASE 59



Subminiature silicon rectifier with glass passivated surface in void-free, flame-proof, silicone polymer case. Tested in accordance with MIL-S-19500/228 for military applications requiring up to 1 ampere output at 100°C.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(At 60 cps Sinusoidal Input, Resistive or Inductive Load)

Characteristic	Symbol	USN 1N3611	USN 1N3612	USN 1N3613	Unit
Working Peak Reverse Voltage DC Blocking Voltage	$V_{RM(wkg)}$ V_R	200	400	600	Volts
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	$V_{RM(rep)}$	240	480	720	Volts
Average Rectified Forward Current T_A = 100°C T_A = 150°C	I_O	← 1.0 → ← 0.3 →			Adc
Non-Repetitive Peak Surge Current (1/2 cycle, 60 cps)	$I_{FM(surge)}$	← 10 →			Amps
Operating and Storage Temperature Range	T_A, T_{stg}	← -65 to +175 →			°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

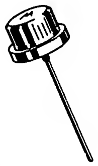
Characteristics and Conditions	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Forward Voltage (I_F = 1.0 Adc, T_A = 100°C)	V_F	0.6	1.2	Vdc
Reverse Current	I_R			μAdc
(V_R = 200 Vdc) USN 1N3611		—	5	
(V_R = 400 Vdc) USN 1N3612		—	5	
(V_R = 600 Vdc) USN 1N3613		—	5	
Reverse Current at Rated $V_{RM(rep)}$	I_R			μAdc
($V_{RM(rep)}$ = 240 Vdc) USN 1N3611		—	100	
($V_{RM(rep)}$ = 480 Vdc) USN 1N3612		—	100	
($V_{RM(rep)}$ = 720 Vdc) USN 1N3613		—	100	
High Temperature Operation:				
Reverse Current @ T_A = 150°C	I_R			μAdc
(V_R = 200 Vdc) USN 1N3611		—	300	
(V_R = 400 Vdc) USN 1N3612		—	300	
(V_R = 600 Vdc) USN 1N3613		—	300	

1N3649 thru 1N3650

Obsolete, discontinued types, replace with devices from the MR1030 series.

1N3659 thru 1N3663

I_O = 30 AMPS
V_R — 400 V



CASE 43

Low-cost silicon rectifiers in hermetically sealed, press-fit case, designed for operation under severe environmental conditions. Cathode connected to case, but available with reverse polarity by adding suffix "R" to type number.

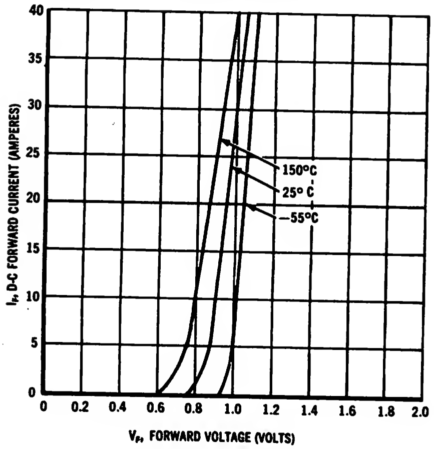
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS at 25°C Case Temp. Unless Otherwise Indicated

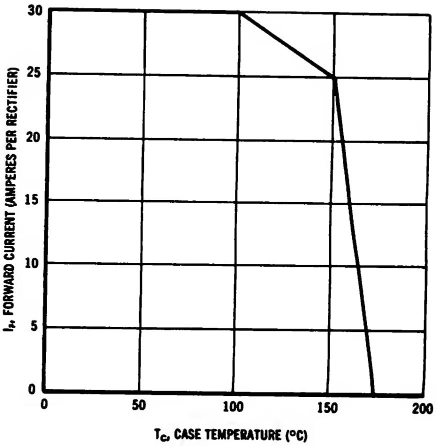
Rating	Symbol	1N3659 1N3659R	1N3660 1N3660R	1N3661 1N3661R	1N3662 1N3662R	1N3663 1N3663R	Units
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage DC Blocking Voltage	$V_{RM(rep)}$ V_R	50	100	200	300	400	Volts
RMS Reverse Voltage	V_r	35	70	140	210	280	Volts
Average Half-Wave Rectified Forward Current with Resistive Load @ 100°C case @ 150°C case	I_O	30 25	30 25	30 25	30 25	30 25	Amps Amps
Peak One Cycle Surge Current (150°C case temp, 60 cps)	$I_{FM(surge)}$	400	400	400	400	400	Amps
Operating Junction Temperature	T_J		−65 to +175				°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}		−65 to +200				°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	1N3659 1N3659R	1N3660 1N3660R	1N3661 1N3661R	1N3662 1N3662R	1N3663 1N3663R	Unit
Maximum Forward Voltage at 25 Amp DC Forward Current	V_F	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	Volts
Maximum Full Cycle Average Forward Voltage Drop @ Rated PIV and Current	$V_{F(AV)}$	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	Volts
Maximum Full Cycle Average Reverse Current @ Rated PIV and Current (as half-wave rectifier, resistive load, 150°C)	$I_{R(AV)}$	5.0	4.5	4.0	3.5	3.0	mA
Thermal Resistance	θ_{JC}	1					°C/W

1N3659 thru 1N3663 (continued)



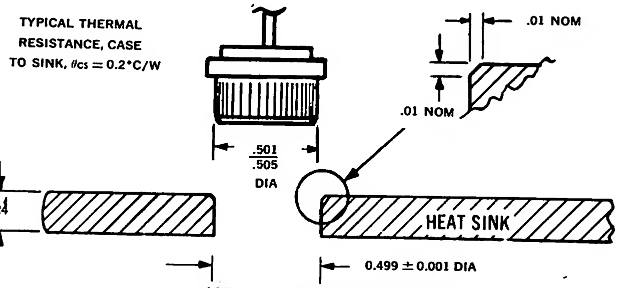


Motorola 1N3659-1N3663 rectifiers are designed for press-fitted mounting in a heat sink. Recommended procedures for this type of mounting are as follows:

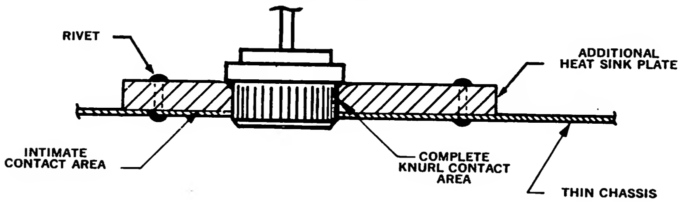
1. Drill a hole in the heat sink 0.499 ± .001 inch in diameter.
2. Break the hole edge as shown to prevent shearing off the knurled edge of the rectifier when it is pressed into the hole.
3. The depth of the break should be 0.010 inch maximum to retain maximum heat skin surface contact with the knurled rectifier surface.
4. Width of the break should be 0.010 inch as shown.

These procedures will allow proper entry of the rectifier knurled surface, provide good rectifier- heat sink surface contact, and assure reliable rectifier operation. If the break is made too deep, thereby reducing contact area for heat transfer, reliability of operation will be impaired.

These devices can be mounted in a thin chassis by inserting the rectifier through an additional heat sink plate which is mounted in intimate contact with the upper side of the chassis. This provides additional contact area for the rectifier knurled edge, as well as additional heat sink capacity.



HEAT SINK MOUNTING

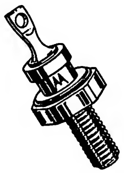


THIN-CHASSIS MOUNTING

NOTE: *Refer to Motorola brochure PR-104 for additional suggested mounting methods and examples.*

1N3879 thru 1N3883
6 AMPERES
1N3889 thru 1N3893
12 AMPERES

I_O = 6 and 12 A
V_R — to 400 V



CASE 50
(DO-4)

Fast recovery silicon power rectifiers designed for high-frequency power supply, inverter, and converter applications. Typical recovery time of 100 nsec extends practical frequency limit of current rectification to more than 300,000 cps thus permitting the design of power supplies with smaller, lighter, and less expensive associated components. Cathode connected to case, but available with reverse polarity by adding suffix "R" to type number.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	1N3879 1N3889	1N3880 1N3890	1N3881 1N3891	1N3882 1N3892	1N3883 1N3893	Unit
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage Working Peak Reverse Voltage DC Blocking Voltage	$V_{RM(rep)}$ $V_{RM(wkg)}$ V_R	50	100	200	300	400	Volts
Non-Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage (half-wave, single phase, 60 cycle peak)	$V_{RM(non-rep)}$	100	200	300	400	500	Volts
RMS Reverse Voltage	V_r	35	70	140	210	280	Volts
Rating	**Symbol**	**1N3879 thru 1N3883**		**1N3889 thru 1N3893**			**Unit**
Average Rectified Forward Current (single phase, resistive load, 60 cps, T_C = 100°C)	I_O	6		12			Amperes
Non-Repetitive Peak Surge Current (superimposed on rated current at rated voltage, T_C = 100°C)	$I_{FM(surge)}$	75		150			Amperes
I^2t Rating (non-repetitive, for t greater than 1 msec and less than 8.3 msec)	I^2t	15		50			$A_{(rms)}^2$sec

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max Limit	Unit
Maximum Junction Operating Temperature Range Maximum Case Storage Temperature Range	T_J T_{stg}	-65 to +150 -65 to +175	°C
Maximum Steady State DC Thermal Resistance 1N3879-83 1N3889-93	θ_{JC}	5.0 2.5	°C/Watt

1N3879 thru 1N3883 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

1N3879 thru 1N3883

Characteristic	Symbol	Max Limit	Unit
DC Forward Voltage Drop (I_F = 6.0 Adc, T_C = 25°C)	V_F	1.4	Vdc
Full Cycle Average Reverse Current (I_O = 6.0 Amps and Rated V_r, 60 cps T_C = 100°C, single phase)	$I_{R(AV)}$	3.0	mA
DC Reverse Current (Rated V_R, T_C = 100°C)	I_R	1.0	mA

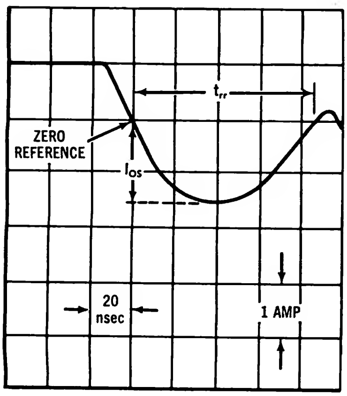
1N3889 thru 1N3893

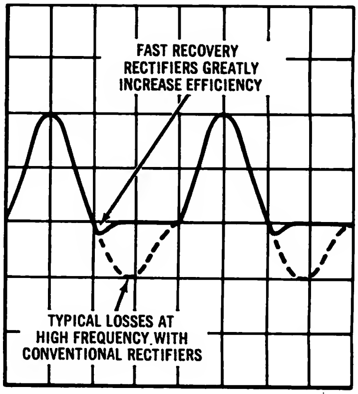
Characteristic	Symbol	Max Limit	Unit
DC Forward Voltage Drop (I_F = 12.0 Adc, T_C = 25°C)	V_F	1.4	Vdc
Full Cycle Average Reverse Current (I_O = 12.0 Amps and Rated V_r, 60 cps T_C = 100°C, single phase)	$I_{R(AV)}$	5.0	mA
DC Reverse Current (Rated V_R, T_C = 100°C)	I_R	3.0	mA

REVERSE RECOVERY TIME CHARACTERISTICS

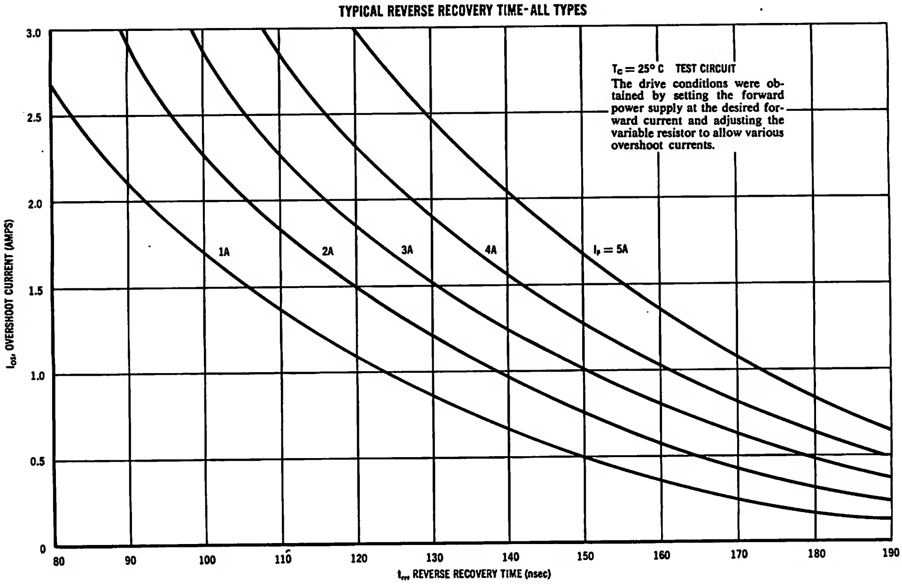
Characteristic	Symbol	Max Limit	Unit
Maximum Reverse Recovery Time (I_F = 1 Amp min, see test circuit)	t_{rr}	200	nsec
Maximum Overshoot Current (see test circuit)	I_{os}	2.0	Amps

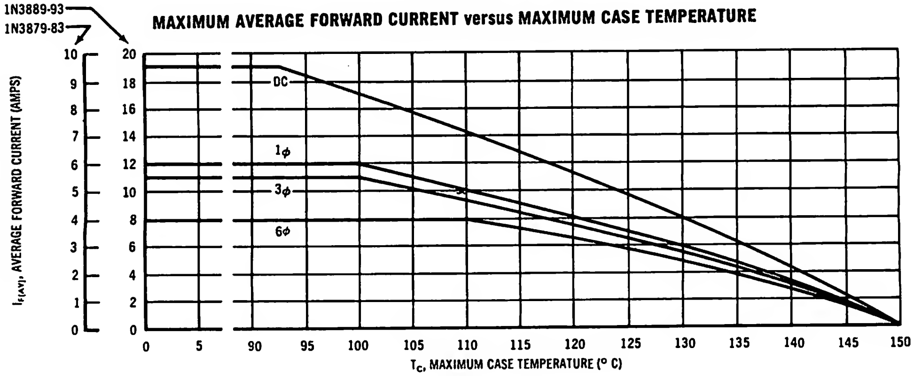
TYPICAL RECOVERY PATTERN



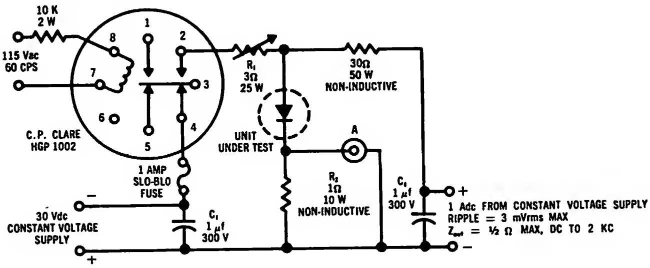


1N3879 thru 1N3883 (continued)





MAXIMUM REVERSE RECOVERY TIME TEST CIRCUIT (t_{rr})



A — Tektronix 545A, K Plug-in Pre-Amp, P6000 Probe of Eq.

R_1 — Adjusted for 1.4Ω between point 2 of relay and rectifier. Inductance ≈ 3 μh.

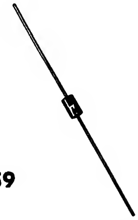
R_2 — Ten 1 W, 10Ω, 1% carbon comp. in parallel.

$T_C = 25 {}^{+10}_{-0}$ °C for rectifiers.

Minimize all lead lengths.

1N4001 thru 1N4007

I_O = 1 AMP
V_R — to 1000 V



CASE 59

Low-current, glass passivated silicon rectifiers in subminiature void-free, flame-proof silicone polymer case. Designed to operate under military environmental conditions.

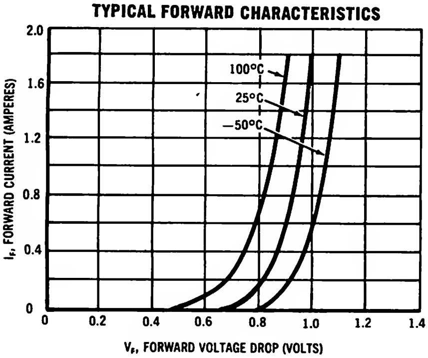
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (At 60 cps Sinusoidal, Input, Resistive or Inductive Load)

Rating	Symbol	1N4001	1N4002	1N4003	1N4004	1N4005	1N4006	1N4007	Unit
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage DC Blocking Voltage	$V_{RM(rep)}$ V_R	50	100	200	400	600	800	1000	Volts
RMS Reverse Voltage	V_r	35	70	140	280	420	560	700	Volts
Average Half-Wave Rectified Forward Current (75°C Ambient) (100°C Ambient)	I_O	1000 750	1000 750	1000 750	1000 750	1000 750	1000 750	1000 750	mA mA
Peak Surge Current 25°C (1/2 Cycle Surge, 60 cps) Peak Repetitive Forward Current	$I_{FM(surge)}$ $I_{FM(rep)}$	30 10	30 10	30 10	30 10	30 10	30 10	30 10	Amps Amps
Operating and Storage Temperature Range	T_J, T_{stg}	-65 to + 175							°C

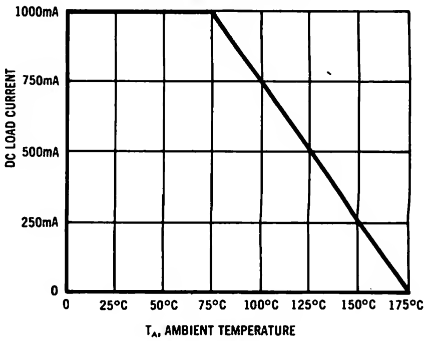
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Maximum Forward Voltage Drop (1 Amp Continuous DC, 25°C)	V_F	1.1	Volts
Maximum Full-Cycle Average Forward Voltage Drop (Rated Current @ 25°C)	$V_{F(AV)}$	0.8	Volts
Maximum Reverse Current @ Rated DC Voltage (25°C) (100°C)	I_R	0.01 0.05	mA
Maximum Full-Cycle Average Reverse Current (Max Rated PIV and Current, as Half-Wave Rectifier, Resistive Load, 100°C)	$I_{R(AV)}$	0.03	mA

TYPICAL FORWARD CHARACTERISTICS

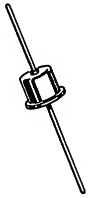


MAXIMUM DC OUTPUT

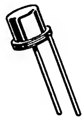


1N4719 thru 1N4725
MR1030 thru MR1036, MR1038, MR1040

I_O = 3 Amps
V_R — to 1000 V



CASE 66A
1N4719 THRU 1N4725
MR1030A THRU MR1040A



CASE 67A
MR1030B THRU MR1040B

Silicon high-conductance rectifiers available in either axial-lead or single-ended packages. Type numbers shown have cathode connected to case. For anode-to-case connection, add suffix "R" to type number, i.e. IN4720R

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Both Package Types) $T_A = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted

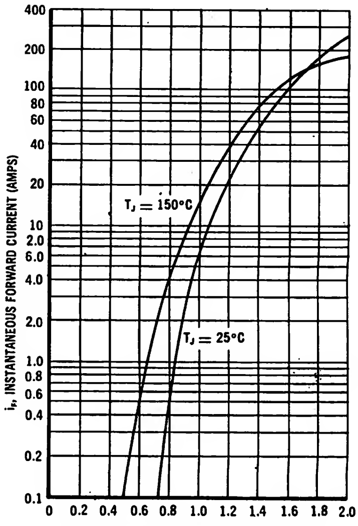
Rating	Symbol	1N4719 MR1030	1N4720 MR1031	1N4721 MR1032	MR1033	1N4722 MR1034	MR1035	1N4723 MR1036	1N4724 MR1038	1N4725 MR1040	Unit
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage Working Peak Reverse Voltage DC Blocking Voltage	V_{RM} (rep) V_{RM} (wkg) V_R	50	100	200	300	400	500	600	800	1000	Volts
Non-Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage (one half-wave, single phase, 60 cycle peak)	V_{RM} (non-rep)	100	200	300	400	500	600	720	1000	1200	Volts
RMS Reverse Voltage	V_r	35	70	140	210	280	350	420	560	700	Volts
Average Rectified Forward Current (single phase, resistive load, 60 cps, T_A = 75°C) see figure 4	I_O	← 3.0 →									Amps
Peak Repetitive Forward Current (T_A = 75°C)	I_{FM} (rep)	← 25 →									Amps
Non-Repetitive Peak Surge Current (superimposed on rated current at rated voltage, T_A = 75°C) see figure 1	I_{FM} (surge)	← 300 (for 1/2 cycle) →									Amps
I^2t Rating (non-repetitive, 1 msec <t <8.3 msec)	I^2t	← 185 →									$A_{(rms)}{}^2$sec
Operating and Case Temperature	T_J, T_{stg}	-65 to + 175									°C
Thermal Resistance	θ_{JA}	30									°C/Watt

1N4719 thru 1N4725 (Continued)

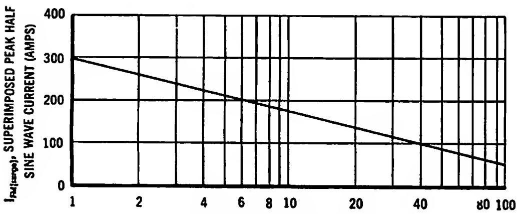
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (All Types)

Characteristic	Symbol	Max Limit	Unit
Full Cycle Average Forward Voltage Drop (I_O = 3.0 Amps and Rated V_r, T_A = 75°C, Half Wave Rectifier)	$V_{F(AV)}$	0.45	Volts
DC Forward Voltage Drop (I_F = 3.0 Adc, T_A = 25°C)	V_F	0.9	Volts
Full Cycle Average Reverse Current (I_O = 3.0 Amps and Rated V_r, T_A = 75°C, Half Wave Rectifier)	$I_{R(AV)}$	1.5	mA
DC Reverse Current (Rated V_R, T_A = 25°C)	I_R	0.5	mA

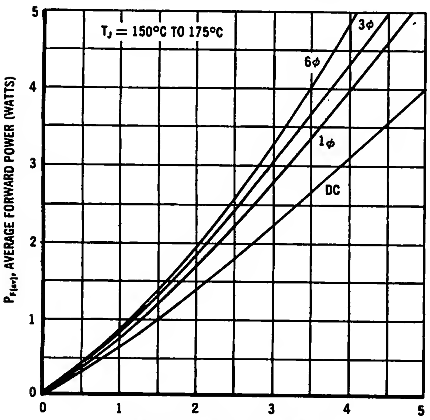
FORWARD VOLTAGE CHARACTERISTICS



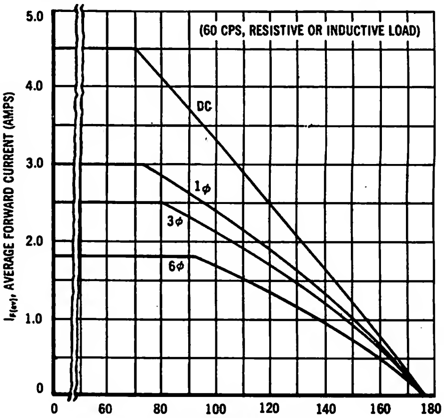
MAXIMUM SURGE CURRENT T_A = 75°C)



MAXIMUM FORWARD POWER DISSIPATION versus AVERAGE FORWARD CURRENT



MAXIMUM FORWARD CURRENT versus AMBIENT TEMPERATURE



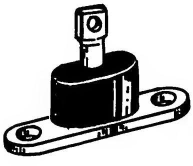
MR322 thru MR326

For Specifications, See IN3491 Data Sheet

MR1030 thru MR1036
MR1038, MR1040 For Specifications, See 1N4719 Data Sheet.

MR1200 thru MR1207

I_O = 50 AMPS
V_R — to 400 V



Silicon power rectifiers designed with double-case, multi-cell construction for extreme reliability and ruggedness. Standard cathode-to-case polarity, but available with reverse polarity by adding suffix "R" to type number.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

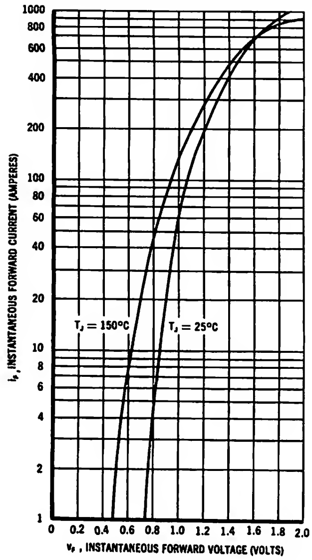
Rating	Symbol	MR 1200	MR 1201	MR 1202	MR 1203	MR 1204	MR 1205	MR 1206	MR 1207	Units
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage Working Peak Reverse Voltage DC Blocking Voltage	$V_{RM(rep)}$ $V_{RM(wkg)}$ V_R	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	Volts
Non-Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage (one half-wave, single phase, 60 cycle peak)	$V_{RM\,(non\text{-}rep)}$	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	Volts
RMS Reverse Voltage	V_r	35	70	105	140	175	210	245	280	Volts
Average Rectified Forward Current (single phase, resistive load, 60 cps, T_C = 150°C)	I_o	← 50 →								Amperes
Non-Repetitive Peak Surge Current (superimposed on rated current at rated voltage, T_C = 150°C)	$I_{FM\,(surge)}$	← 800 (for 1/2 cycle) → ← 500 (for six consecutive 1/2 cycles) →								Amperes
I^2t Rating (non-repetitive, for t greater than 1 msec and less than 8.3 msec)	I^2t	← 1,300 →								$A_{(rms)}^2sec$
Operating and Storage Temperature	T_J, T_{stg}	-65 to +190								°C
Thermal Resistance	θ_{JC}	0.60								°C/Watt

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

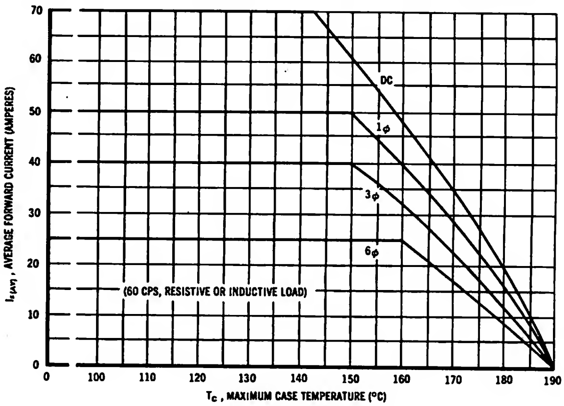
Characteristic and Conditions	Symbol	Maximum Limit	Units
Full Cycle Average Forward Voltage Drop (rated I_o and V_r, single phase, 60 cps. T_C=150°C)	$V_{F(AV)}$	0.4	Volts
Full Cycle Average Reverse Current (rated I_o and V_r, single phase, 60 cps, T_C=150°C)	$I_{R(AV)}$	10	mA

MR1200 thru MR1207 (continued)

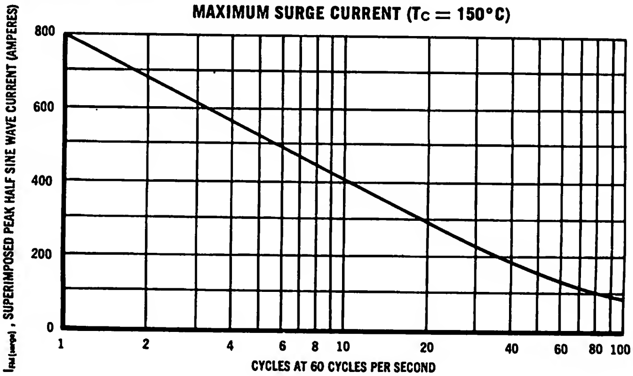
FORWARD VOLTAGE CHARACTERISTICS



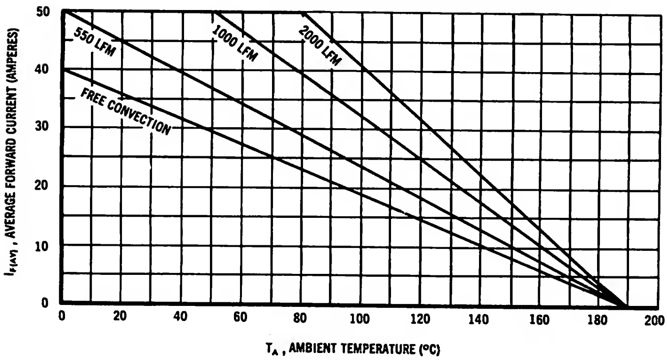
MAXIMUM FORWARD CURRENT versus MAXIMUM CASE TEMPERATURE



MAXIMUM SURGE CURRENT ($T_C = 150°C$)



MAXIMUM SINGLE-PHASE CURRENT RATING



CONDITIONS

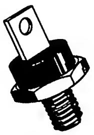
5 x 5 x ⅛ copper heat sink fin $\epsilon \geqq 0.9$ and mounted parallel to air flow, 180° conduction.

For 3 phase ratings multiply current scale by 0.85.

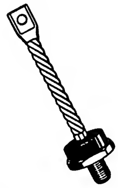
For 6 phase ratings multiply current scale by 0.60.

MR 1210 thru MR 1217

I_O = 80 AMPS
V_R — to 400 V



SL



SB

Silicon power rectifiers designed with double-case, multi-cell construction for extreme reliability and ruggedness. Standard cathode-to-case polarity, but available with reverse polarity by adding suffix "R" to type number. Available in two package styles having identical ratings and characteristics. Desired package can be selected by adding suffix "SB" or "SL" to type number.

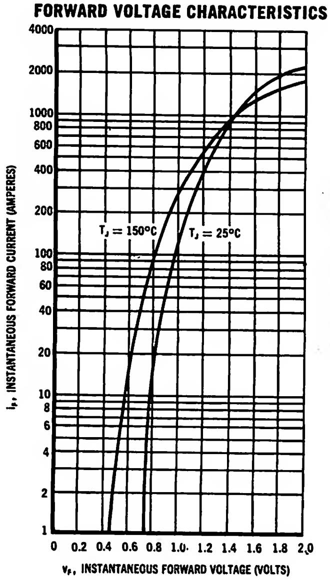
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (All Package Types)

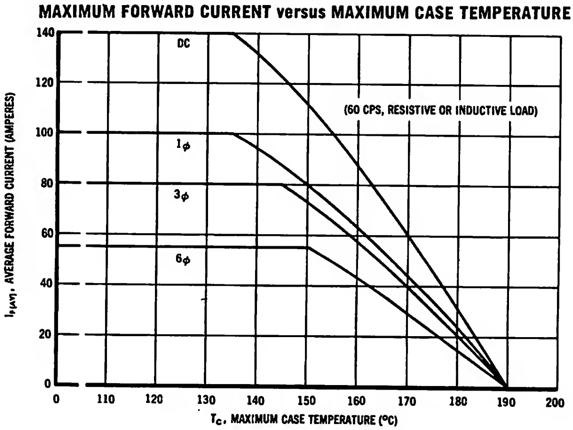
Rating	Symbol	MR 1210	MR 1211	MR 1212	MR 1213	MR 1214	MR 1215	MR 1216	MR 1217	Units
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage Working Peak Reverse Voltage DC Blocking Voltage	$V_{RM(rep)}$ $V_{RM(wkg)}$ V_R	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	Volts
Non-Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage (one halfwave, single phase, 60 cycle peak)	$V_{RM(non\text{-}rep)}$	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	Volts
RMS Reverse Voltage	V_r	35	70	105	140	175	210	245	280	Volts
Average Rectified Forward Current (single phase, resistive load, 60 cps, T_C = 150°C)	I_o	← 80 →								Amperes
Non-Repetitive Peak Surge Currents (superimposed on rated current at rated voltage, T_C = 150°C)	$I_{FM(surge)}$	← 2,000 (for 1/2 cycle) → ← 1,200 (for six consecutive 1/2 cycles) →								Amperes
I^2t Rating (non-repetitive, for t greater than 1 msec and less than 8.3 msec)	I^2t	← 8,300 →								$A_{(rms)}{}^2sec$
Operating and Case Temperature	T_J, T_{stg}	-65 to +190								°C
Thermal Resistance	θ_{JC}	0.40								°C/Watt

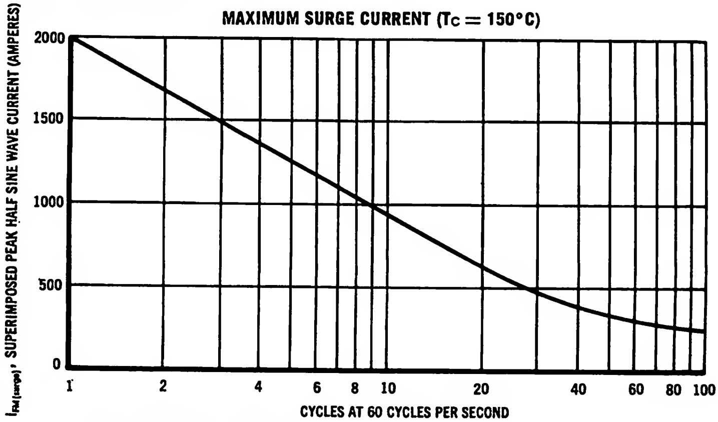
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (All Package Types)

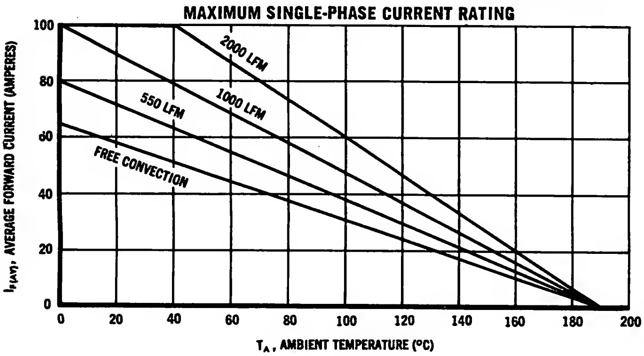
Characteristic and Conditions	Symbol	Maximum Limit	Units
Full Cycle Average Forward Voltage Drop (rated I_o and V_r, single phase, 60 cps, T_C= 150°C)	$V_{F(AV)}$	0.4	Volts
Full Cycle Average Reverse Current (rated I_o and V_r, single phase, 60 cps, T_C= 150°C)	$I_{R(AV)}$	15	mA

MR1210 thru MR1217 (continued)









CONDITIONS

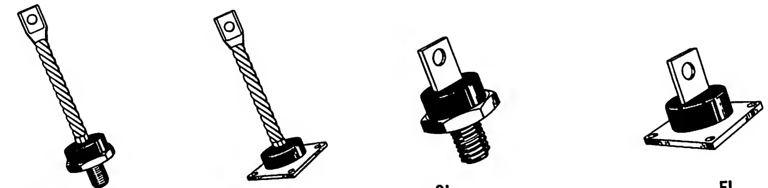
5 x 5 x ⅛ copper heat sink fin $\epsilon \geqq 0.9$ and mounted parallel to air flow. 180° conduction.

For 3 phase ratings multiply current scale by 0.85.

For 6 phase ratings multiply current scale by 0.60.

MR1220 thru MR1227

I_O = 160 AMPS
V_R – to 400 V



Silicon power rectifiers designed with double-case, multi-cell construction for extreme reliability and ruggedness. Standard cathode-to-case polarity, but available with reverse polarity by adding suffix "R" to type number. Available in a variety of packages, all of which have the same ratings and characteristics. Desired package can be selected by adding suffix "SB", "FB", "SL", or "FL" to type number.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

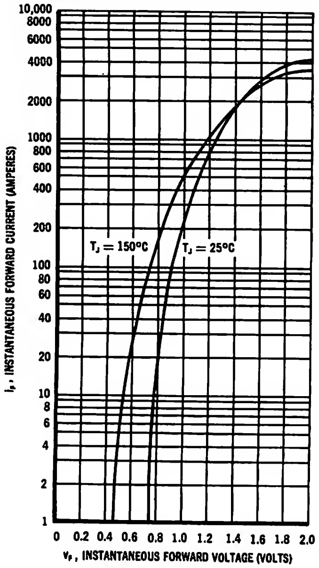
Rating	Symbol	MR 1220	MR 1221	MR 1222	MR 1223	MR 1224	MR 1225	MR 1226	MR 1227	Unit
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage Working Peak Reverse Voltage DC Blocking Voltage	$V_{RM(rep)}$ $V_{RM(wkg)}$ V_R	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	Volts
Non-Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage (one halfwave, single phase, 60 cycle peak)	$V_{RM(non-rep)}$	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	Volts
RMS Reverse Voltage	V_r	35	70	105	140	175	210	245	280	Volts
Average Rectified Forward Current (single phase, resistive load, 60 cps. T_C = 150°C)	I_o	160								Amperes
Non-Repetitive Peak Surge Currents (superimposed on rated current at rated voltage, T_C = 150°C)		3,600 (for 1/2 cycle) 2,000 (for six consecutive 1/2 cycles)								Amperes
I^2t Rating (non-repetitive for t greater than 1 msec and less than 8.3 msec)	I^2t	27,000								$A_{(rms)}^2 sec$
Operating and Case Temperature	T_J, T_{stg}	-65 to +190								°C
Thermal Resistance	θ_{JC}	0.20								°C/Watt

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

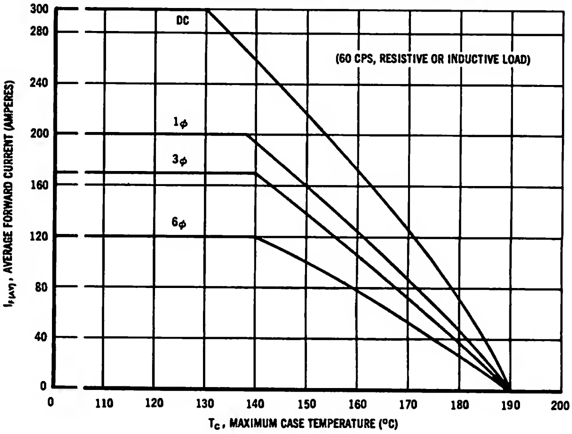
Characteristics and Conditions	Symbol	Max Limit	Unit
Full Cycle Average Forward Voltage Drop (rated I_o and V_r, single phase, 60 cps. T_C = 150°C)	$V_{F(AV)}$	0.4	Volts
Full Cycle Average Reverse Current (rated I_o and V_r, single phase, 60 cps, T_C = 150°C)	$I_{R(AV)}$	20	mA

MR1220 thru MR1227 (continued)

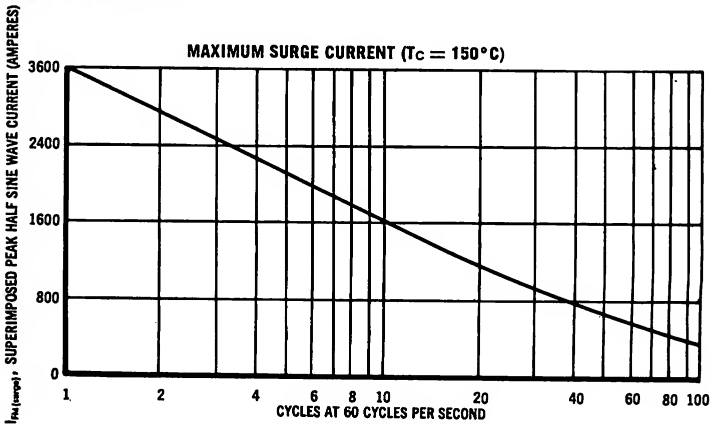
FORWARD VOLTAGE CHARACTERISTICS



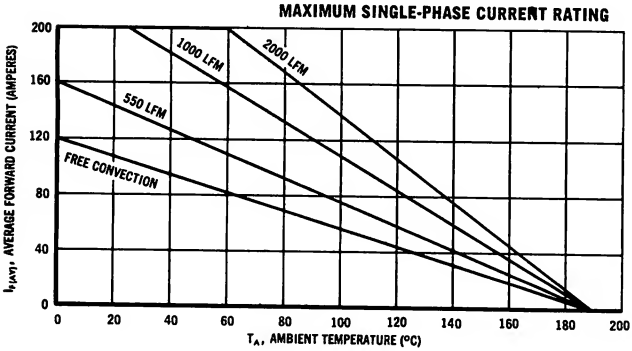
MAXIMUM FORWARD CURRENT versus MAXIMUM CASE TEMPERATURE



MAXIMUM SURGE CURRENT ($T_C = 150°C$)



MAXIMUM SINGLE-PHASE CURRENT RATING



CONDITIONS

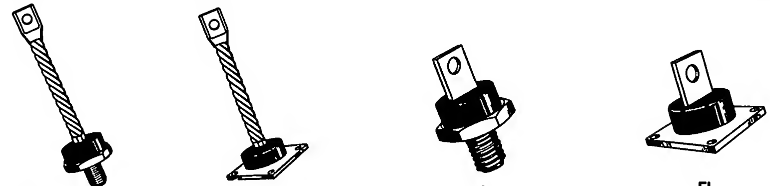
7 x 7 x ¼ copper heat sink fin $\epsilon \geqq 0.9$ and mounted parallel to air flow. 180° conduction.

For 3 phase ratings multiply current scale by 0.85.

For 6 phase ratings multiply current scale by 0.60.

MR1230 thru MR1237

I_O = 240 AMPS
V_R — to 400 V



SB FB SL FL

Silicon power rectifiers designed with double-case, multi-cell construction for extreme reliability and ruggedness. Standard cathode-to-case polarity, but available with reverse polarity by adding suffix "R" to type number. Available in a variety of packages, all of which have the same ratings and characteristics. Desired package can be selected by adding suffix "SB", "FB", "SL", or "FL" to type number.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

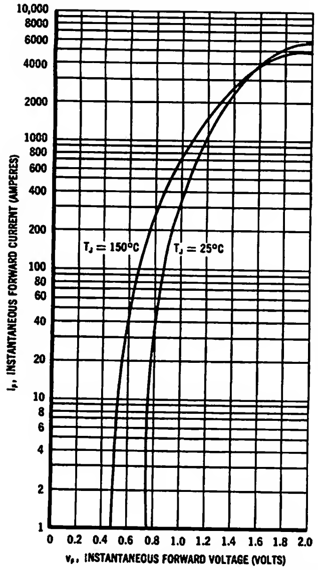
Rating	Symbol	MR 1230	MR 1231	MR 1232	MR 1233	MR 1234	MR 1235	MR 1236	MR 1237	Unit
Peak Repetive Reverse Voltage Working Peak Reverse Voltage DC Blocking Voltage	$V_{RM(rep)}$ $V_{RM(wkg)}$ V_R	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	Volts
Non-Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage (one halfwave, single phase, 60 cycle peak)	$V_{RM(non-rep)}$	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	Volts
RMS Reverse Voltage	V_r	35	70	105	140	175	210	245	280	Volts
Average Rectified Forward Current (single phase, resistive load, 60 cps, T_C = 150°C)	I_o	← 240 →								Amperes
Non-Repetitive Peak Surge Currents (superimposed on rated current at rated voltage, T_C = 150°C)	$I_{FM(surge)}$	← 5,000 (for 1/2 cycle) → ← 3,000 (for six consecutive → 1/2 cycles								Amperes
I^2t Rating (non-repetitive, for t greater than 1 msec and less than 8.3 msec)	I^2t	← 52,000 →								$A^2_{(rms)}$ sec
Operating and Case Temperature	T_J, T_{stg}	-65 to +190								°C
Thermal Resistance	θ_{JC}	0.12								°C/Watt

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

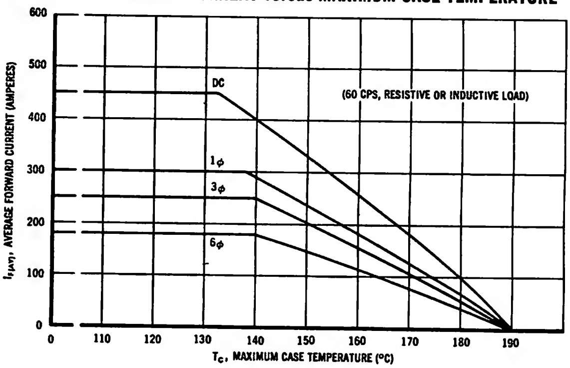
Characteristics and Conditions	Symbol	Max Limit	Unit
Full Cycle Average Forward Voltage Drop (rated I_o and V_r, single phase, 60 cps = 150°C)	$V_{F(AV)}$	0.4	Volts
Full Cycle Average Reverse Current (rated I_o and V_r, single phase, 60 cps = 150°C)	$I_{R(AV)}$	35	mA

MR1230 thru MR1237 (continued)

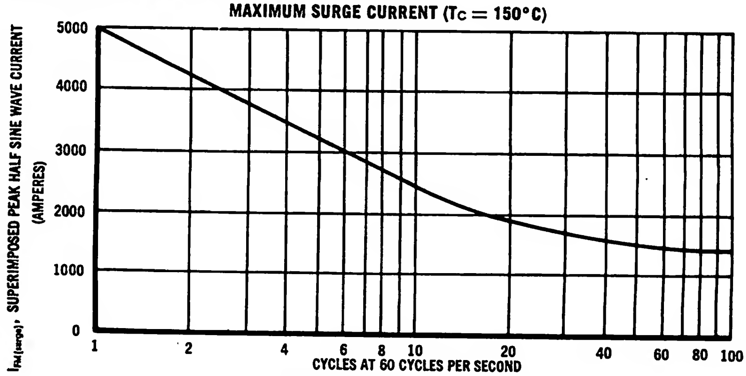
FORWARD VOLTAGE CHARACTERISTICS



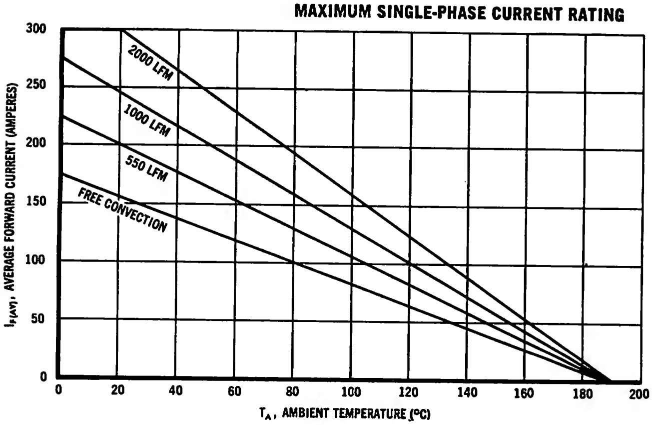
MAXIMUM FORWARD CURRENT versus MAXIMUM CASE TEMPERATURE



MAXIMUM SURGE CURRENT ($T_C = 150°C$)



MAXIMUM SINGLE-PHASE CURRENT RATING



CONDITIONS

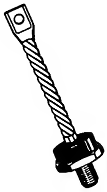
8 x 8 x ¼ copper heat sink fin $\epsilon \geq 0.9$ and mounted parallel to air flow. 180° conduction.

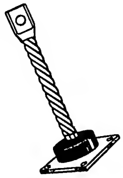
For 3 phase ratings multiply current scale by 0.85.

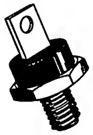
For 6 phase ratings multiply current scale by 0.60.

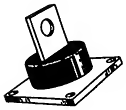
MR1240 thru MR1247

I_O = 400 AMPS
V_R — to 400 V


SB


FB


SL


FL

Silicon power rectifiers designed with double-case, multi-cell construction for extreme reliability and ruggedness. Standard cathode-to-case polarity, but available with reverse polarity by adding suffix "R" to type number. Available in a variety of packages, all of which have the same ratings and characteristics. Desired package can be selected by adding suffix "SB", "FB", "SL", or "FL" to type number.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

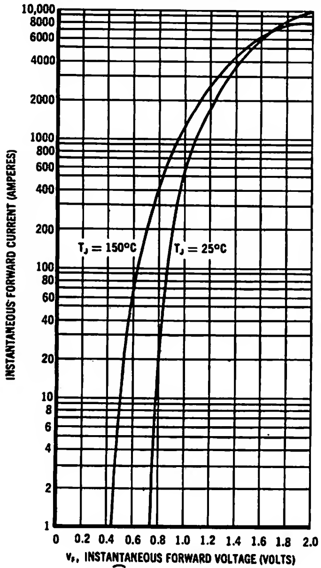
Rating	Symbol	MR 1240	MR 1241	MR 1242	MR 1243	MR 1244	MR 1245	MR 1246	MR 1247	Units
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage Working Peak Reverse Voltage DC Blocking Voltage	$V_{RM(rep)}$ $V_{RM(wkg)}$ V_R	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	Volts
Non-Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage (one halfwave, single phase, 60 cycle peak)	$V_{RM(non-rep)}$	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	Volts
RMS Reverse Voltage	V_r	35	70	105	140	175	210	245	280	Volts
Average Rectified Forward Current (single phase, resistive load, 60 cps, T_C = 150°C)	I_o	← 400 →								Amperes
Non-Repetitive Peak Surge Currents (superimposed on rated current at rated voltage, T_C = 150°C)	$I_{FM(surge)}$	← 8,000 (for 1/2 cycle) → ← 4,500 (for six consecutive 1/2 cycles) →								Amperes
I^2t Rating (non-repetitive, for t greater than 1 msec and less than 8.3 msec)	I^2t	← 133,000 →								$A_{(rms)}^2sec$
Operating and Case Temperature	T_J, T_{stg}	-65 to +190								°C
Thermal Resistance	θ_{JC}	0.075								°C/Watt

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

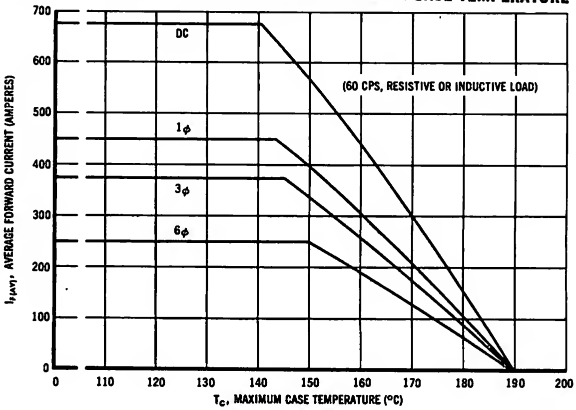
Characteristic and Conditions	Symbol	Maximum Limit	Units
Full Cycle Average Forward Voltage Drop (rated I_o and V_r, single phase, 60 cps, T_C = 150° C)	$V_{F(AV)}$	0.4	Volts
Full Cycle Average Reverse Current (rated I_o and V_r, single phase, 60 cps, T_C = 150° C)	$I_{R(AV)}$	50	mA

MR1240 thru MR1247 (continued)

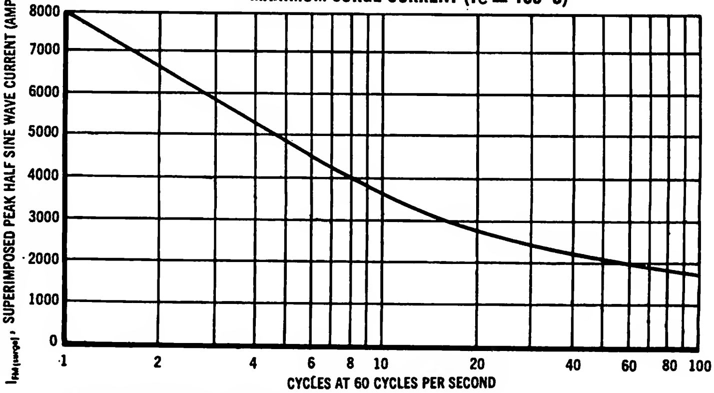
FORWARD VOLTAGE CHARACTERISTICS



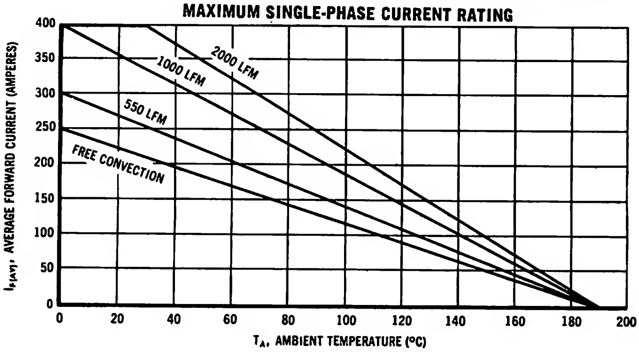
MAXIMUM FORWARD CURRENT versus MAXIMUM CASE TEMPERATURE



MAXIMUM SURGE CURRENT ($T_C = 150°C$)



MAXIMUM SINGLE-PHASE CURRENT RATING



CONDITIONS

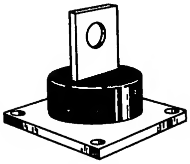
8 x 8 x ¼ copper heat sink fin $\epsilon \geqq 0.9$ and mounted parallel to air flow. 180° conduction.

For 3 phase ratings multiply current scale by 0.85.

For 6 phase ratings multiply current scale by 0.60.

MR1260 thru MR1267

I_O = 650 AMPS
V_R — to 400 V



Silicon power rectifiers designed with double-case, multi-cell construction for extreme reliability and ruggedness. Standard cathode-to-case polarity, but available with reverse polarity by adding suffix "R" to type number.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

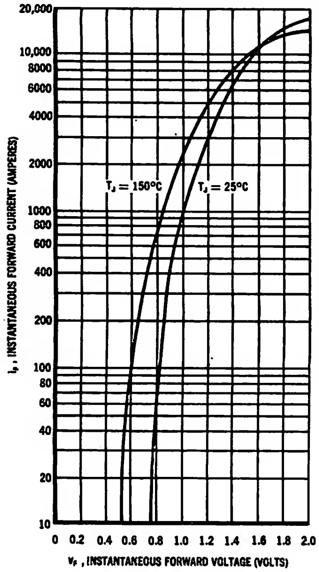
Rating	Symbol	MR 1260	MR 1261	MR 1262	MR 1263	MR 1264	MR 1265	MR 1266	MR 1267	Units
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage Working Peak Reverse Voltage DC Blocking Voltage	$V_{RM(rep)}$ $V_{RM(wkg)}$ V_R	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	Volts
Non-Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage (one half-wave, single phase, 60 cycle peak)	$V_{RM(non-rep)}$	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	Volts
RMS Reverse Voltage	V_r	35	70	105	140	175	210	245	280	Volts
Average Rectified Forward Current (single phase, resistive load, 60 cps, T_C = 150°C)	I_o	← 650 →								Amperes
Non-Repetitive Peak Surge Currents (superimposed on rated current at rated voltage, T_C = 150°C)	$I_{FM(surge)}$	← 12,000 (for 1/2 cycle) → ← 8,000 (for six consecutive 1/2 cycles) →								Amperes
I^2t Rating (non-repetitive, for t greater than 1 msec and less than 8.3 msec)	I^2t	← 300,000 →								$A_{(rms)}^2$sec
Operating and Storage Temperature	T_J, T_{stg}	-65 to +190								°C
Thermal Resistance	θ_{JC}	0.045								°C/Watt

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

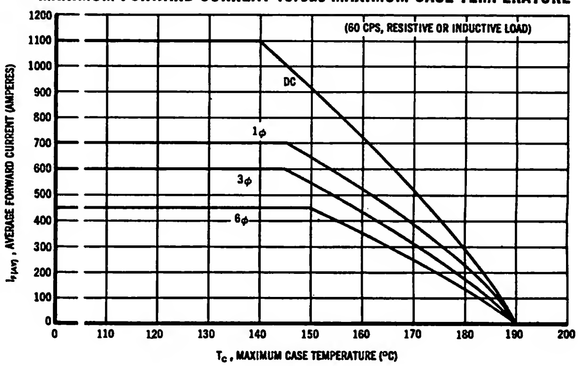
Characteristic and Conditions	Symbol	Maximum Limit	Units
Full Cycle Average Forward Voltage Drop (rated I_o and V_r, single phase, 60 cps, T_C=150°C)	$V_{F(AV)}$	0.4	Volts
Full Cycle Average Reverse Current (rated I_o and V_r, single phase, 60 cps, T_C=150°C)	$I_{R(AV)}$	100	mA

MR1260 thru MR1267 (continued)

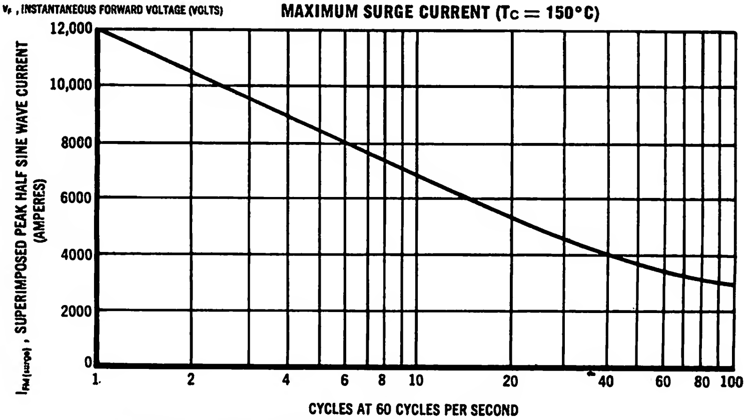
FORWARD VOLTAGE CHARACTERISTICS



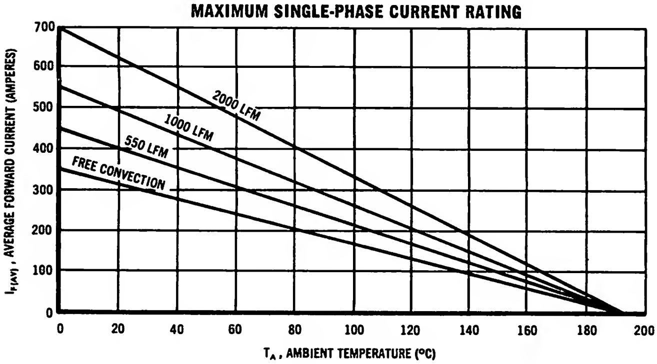
MAXIMUM FORWARD CURRENT versus MAXIMUM CASE TEMPERATURE



MAXIMUM SURGE CURRENT ($T_C = 150°C$)



MAXIMUM SINGLE-PHASE CURRENT RATING



CONDITIONS

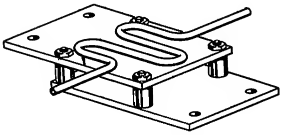
10 x 10 x ¼ copper heat sink fin $\epsilon \geq 0.9$ and mounted parallel to air flow, 180° conduction.

For 3 phase ratings multiply current scale by 0.85.

For 6 phase ratings multiply current scale by 0.60.

MR1290 thru MR1297

I_O = 1000 Amps
V_R — to 400 V



Silicon power rectifiers designed with multi-cell construction for extreme reliability and ruggedness. Standard polarity is cathode-to-water-cooled case, but reverse polarity devices are available designated by an "R" suffix. i.e. MR1295R

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	MR 1290	MR 1291	MR 1292	MR 1293	MR 1294	MR 1295	MR 1296	MR 1297	Units
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage Working Peak Reverse Voltage DC Blocking Voltage	$V_{RM(rep)}$ $V_{RM(wkg)}$ V_R	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	Volts
Non-Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage (one half-wave, single phase, 60 cycle peak)	$V_{RM(non-rep)}$	100	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	Volts
RMS Reverse Voltage	V_r	35	70	105	140	175	210	245	280	Volts
Continuous Average Rectified Forward Current (single phase, resistive load, 60 cps, T_C = 150°C)	I_o	← 1000 →								Amperes
Non-Repetitive Peak Surge Currents (superimposed on rated current at rated voltage, T_C = 150°C)	$I_{FM(surge)}$	← 18,000 (for 1/2 cycle) → ← 13,500 (for six consecutive 1/2 cycles) →								Amperes
Operating and Storage Temperature	T_J, T_{stg}	-65 to +190								°C
Thermal Resistance DC 1 and 3 phase 6 phase	θ_{JC}	0.035 0.045 0.060								°C/Watt

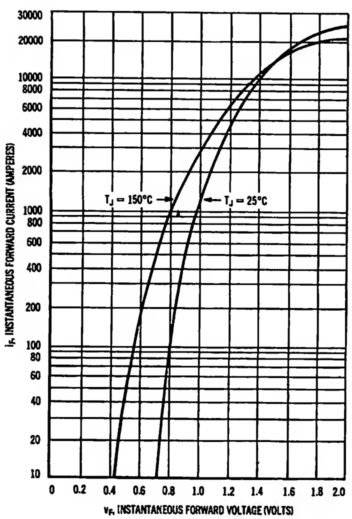
Case Temperature Reference Point: T_C measured at center edge of the water cooled mounting bus

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

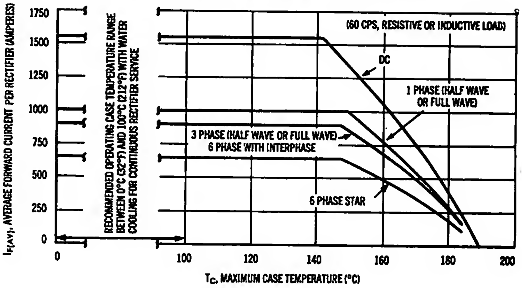
Characteristic and Conditions	Symbol	Maximum Limit	Units
Full Cycle Average Forward Voltage Drop (rated I_o and V_r, single phase, 60 cps, T_C = 150°C)	$V_{F(AV)}$	0.4	Volts
Full Cycle Average Reverse Current (rated I_o and V_r, single phase, 60 cps, T_C = 150°C)	$I_{R(AV)}$	0.2	Amperes

MR1290 thru MR1297 (Continued)

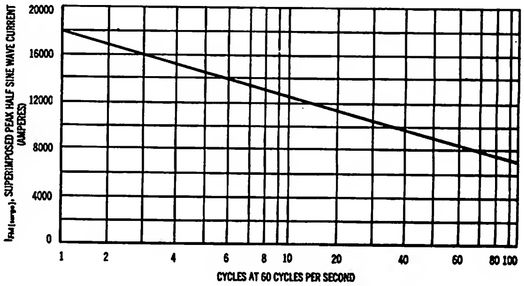
FORWARD VOLTAGE CHARACTERISTICS



MAXIMUM FORWARD CURRENT versus MAXIMUM CASE TEMPERATURE (100% DUTY)



MAXIMUM SURGE CURRENT



TYPICAL COOLING RATES AT RATED LOAD CONDITIONS

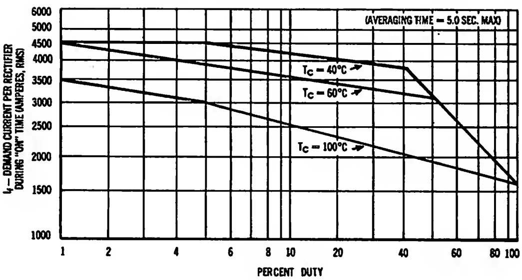
Inlet Water Temperature (°C)	Minimum Water Flow Required (Gallons/Hour)	Approx. Water Temp. Rise at Specified Flow Rate (°C)
15	2	10
50	5	8
75	10	5

NOTE: Water flow rates may be decreased at lighter load demands provided maximum case temperatures are not exceeded. In some applications where cooling systems are operated in series, it may be desirable to increase flow rates in order to minimize water temperature rises.

COOLING REQUIREMENTS

Type of Cooling — Water
Min Inlet Water Temp. — 0°C
Max Inlet Water Temp. — 75°C

MAXIMUM RMS DEMAND CURRENT versus PERCENT DUTY



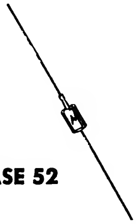
NOTE:
Curves apply to normal rectifier service conditions with maintained Rectifier Case Temperature (T_C) equal to or less than the values specified.

To determine the Maximum Average Current [$I_{F(AV)}$] per rectifier, multiply the RMS Current [I_f] rating by the factor given for the operating condition.

- $I_{F(AV)} = .64 I_f$ for Single Phase
- $I_{F(AV)} = .57 I_f$ for Three Phase and Six Phase with interphase
- $I_{F(AV)} = .40 I_f$ for Six Phase Star

MR1337-1 thru MR1337-5

I_O = 1 AMP
V_R — to 400 V



CASE 52

Fast recovery silicon rectifiers designed for high-frequency power supply, inverter, and converter applications. Typical recovery time of 100 nsec extends practical frequency limit of current rectification to more than 300,000 cps thus permitting the design of power supplies with smaller, lighter, and less expensive associated components.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	MR 1337-1	MR 1337-2	MR 1337-3	MR 1337-4	MR 1337-5	Unit
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage Working Peak Reverse Voltage DC Blocking Voltage	$V_{RM(rep)}$ $V_{RM(wkg)}$ V_R	50	100	200	300	400	Volts
Non-Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage (half-wave, single phase, 60 cycle peak)	$V_{RM(non-rep)}$	100	200	300	400	500	Volts
RMS Reverse Voltage	V_r	35	70	140	210	280	Volts
		All Types					
Average Rectified Forward Current (single-phase resistive load) T_A=25°C Figure 2 T_A=75°C	I_O	1.0 0.75					Amperes
Non-Repetitive Peak Surge Current Figure 3 (superimposed on rated current at rated voltage, T_A = 75 °C)	$I_{FM(surge)}$	30					Amperes
Peak Repetitive Forward Current (T_A = 75°C)	$I_{FM(rep)}$	4.0					Amperes
I^2t Rating (non-repetitive, for t greater than 1 msec and less than 8.3 msec)	I^2t	3.75					$A_{(rms)}^2 sec$
Maximum Junction Operating Temperature Range Maximum Case Storage Temperature Range	T_J T_{stg}	-65 to +150 -65 to +175					°C
Maximum Steady State DC Thermal Resistance	θ_{JA}	100					°C/Watt

FIGURE 1 — TYPICAL FORWARD CHARACTERISTICS (FOR ALL TYPES)

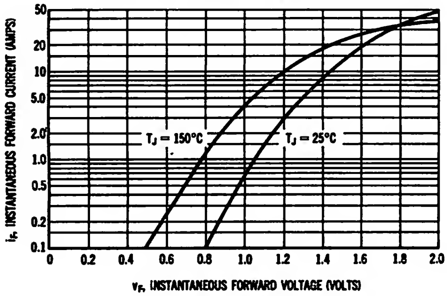
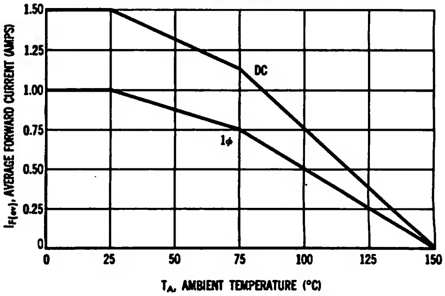


FIGURE 2 — MAXIMUM AVERAGE FORWARD CURRENT RATING versus MAXIMUM AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

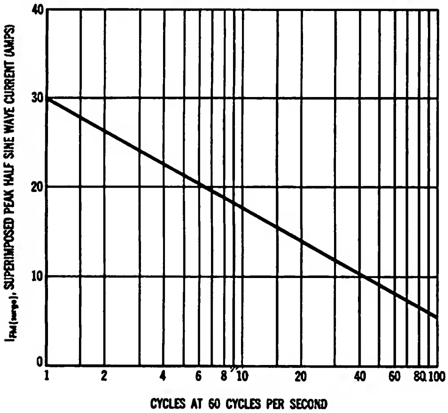


MR1337-1 thru MR1337-5 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max Limit	Unit
DC Forward Voltage Drop (I_F = 1.0 Adc, T_A = 25°C)	V_F	1.1	Vdc
Full Cycle Average Forward Voltage Drop (I_O = 0.75 Amps and Rated V_r, T_A = 75°C, Half Wave Rectifier)	$V_{F(AV)}$	0.55	Volts
Full Cycle Average Reverse Current (I_O = 0.75 Amp and Rated V_r, T_A = 75°C, single phase)	$I_{R(AV)}$	0.75	mA
DC Reverse Current (Rated V_R, T_A = 25°C)	I_R	0.25	mA
Maximum Reverse Recovery Time (I_F = 1 Amp min)	t_{rr}	200	nsec
Maximum Overshoot Current	I_{os}	2.0	Amps

FIGURE 3 — MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE NON-REPETITIVE SURGE CURRENT (SUPERIMPOSED ON RATED CONDITIONS, $V_{R(wkg)}$ APPLIED AFTER SURGE, T_A = 75°C)



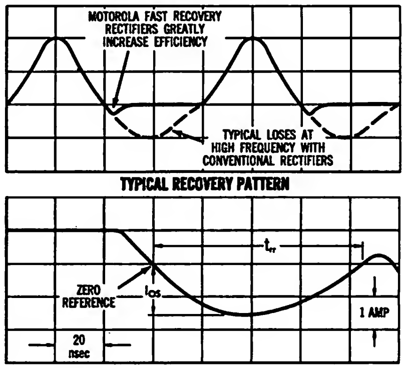
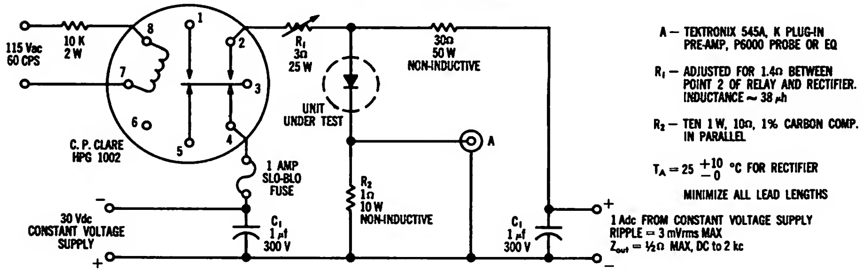


FIGURE 4 — t_{rr} TEST CIRCUIT



A — TEKTRONIX 545A, K PLUG-IN PRE-AMP, P6000 PROBE OR EQ

R_1 — ADJUSTED FOR 1.4Ω BETWEEN POINT 2 OF RELAY AND RECTIFIER. INDUCTANCE ~ 38 μh

R_2 — TEN 1 W, 10Ω, 1% CARBON COMP. IN PARALLEL

$T_A = 25\ {}^{+10}_{-0}$ °C FOR RECTIFIER

MINIMIZE ALL LEAD LENGTHS

1 Adc FROM CONSTANT VOLTAGE SUPPLY
RIPPLE = 3 mVrms MAX
Z_{out} = ½Ω MAX, DC to 2 kc

HAVING A SEMICONDUCTOR APPLICATIONS PROBLEM?

Perhaps one of Motorola's authoritative Technical Information notes can help you find a solution.

The most recent index to the growing list of Motorola Application Notes appears below.

AN-111	Video Amplifier with 150-mc Bandwidth
AN-112	400-mc Power Oscillator
AN-114	Modulation of Driver Stage to Increase Power Output of A-M Transmitter
AN-124	The 2N741 Mesa Transistor as a Power Oscillator and Class C Amplifier
AN-129	For Computers . . . Basic RCTL Circuits
AN-130	2N711 Computer Circuits
AN-133	Designing Low-Noise RF Input Transistor Stages
AN-134	Power Inverter Circuits Using Distributor Components
AN-136	Techniques of Current-Mode Logic Switching
AN-138	Transistor Switches: The Best Design for the Worst Case
AN-140	Characterization of SCR's as Switches for Line Type Modulators
AN-141	Silicon Controlled Rectifiers — New Opportunities for Electronic Applications in the Home
AN-142	Highlights of Small-Signal Circuit Design
AN-143	Converting Amplifiers to Integrated Circuit Format
AN-144	Monolithic or Hybrid?
AN-146	The Gate Controlled Switch
AN-148	Integrated Circuit Reliability
AN-149	Designing Linear Microcircuits: Problems and Solutions
AN-150	Getting Transistors into Single-Sideband Amplifiers
AN-151	Charge Storage Varactors Boost Harmonic Power
AN-152	Thin Film Hybrid Techniques
AN-153	Monostable Multivibrator
AN-155	New Masking Techniques for Micro-power Transistors
AN-156	A Marine Band Transmitter Using 2N2832 Power Transistor
AN-157	Designing Monolithic I/C
AN-158	Whats and Whys about y Parameters
AN-159	A New Look at Coaxial Cavities for Varactor Multipliers
AN-160	Application of Micro-Electronics to IF Amplifiers
AN-161	Design, Performance, and Applications of the MV1892 RF Switching Diode
IC-10	Tuned Amplifier Design with Motorola's MC1110 Integrated Circuit Amplifier
IC-11	System Design with MECL Integrated Circuit Logic Blocks

You can obtain copies of the notes by writing to:

Technical Information Center
Motorola Semiconductor Products Inc.
Box 955
Phoenix, Arizona 85001

MOTOROLA SILICON RECTIFIER ASSEMBLIES

Devices included in this section:

RECTIFIER STACKS

300 Series

MOLDED BRIDGES

MDA942 Series
MDA952 Series
MDA962 Series
MDA1491 Series
MDA1505 Series
MDA1591 Series

MINIATURE BRIDGE ASSEMBLIES

MDA920 Series
MDA930 Series
MDA940 Series
MDA950 Series

HIGH-VOLTAGE MOLDED ASSEMBLIES

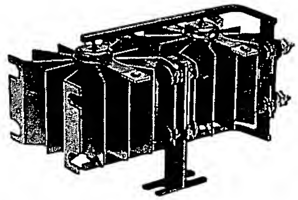
1N1730
1N1731
1N1732
1N1733
1N1734
1N2382
1N2383
1N2384
1N2385
MDA1330H
MDA1331H
MDA1332H
MDA1333H

SILICON RECTIFIER ASSEMBLIES

Silicon rectifiers are available as individual cells with a wide variety of current and voltage ratings, as described in the rectifier section of this manual. In addition, these devices are available in standard and custom assemblies, which greatly increase the range of applications that can be satisfied with single-unit preassembled devices.

Included in these standard assemblies are:

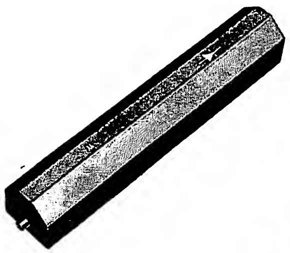
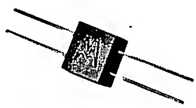
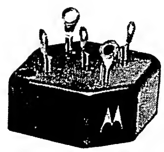
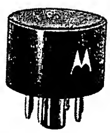
High and low current rectifier circuit configurations



Actual Size

and

Series-connected high-voltage rectifier assemblies.

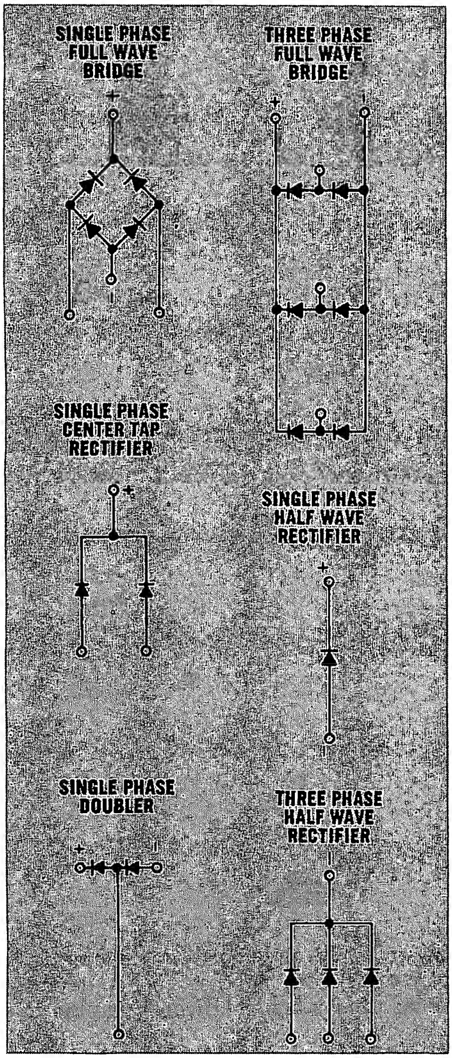






Custom assemblies, including both zener diode and rectifier assemblies, can be obtained inexpensively in quantity by specifying the type of devices needed (from a large selection of individual diodes and rectifiers) and the desired circuit configuration.

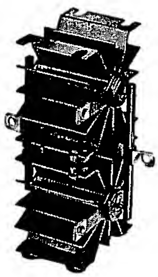
SILICON RECTIFIER STACKS

300 SERIES

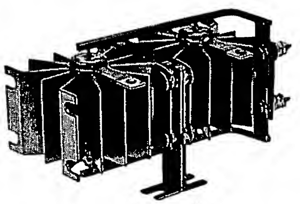
Motorola silicon rectifier stacks consist of one or more medium current silicon rectifiers interconnected in any of six common rectifier circuits and securely mounted in extruded-fin, aluminum coolers to provide optimum heat-sink surface contact. Configurations in both vertical-fin cooler (for free convection cooling) and horizontal-fin coolers (for forced air cooling) are available.



TYPICAL COOLER ORIENTATIONS



Horizontal Fins — Forced Air Cooling



Vertical Fins — Free Convection Cooling

SILICON RECTIFIER STACKS (continued)
MOTOROLA SILICON RECTIFIER STACK CODING SYSTEM

3 — **STACK SERIES NUMBER**

3 — Series 300

H — **COOLER ORIENTATION**

V — Vertical, primarily designed for free convection cooling
H — Horizontal, primarily designed for forced air cooling

2 — **COOLER AXIAL LENGTH**

1 — ¾ inch
2 — 1½ inch
3 — 3 inches

A — **RECTIFIER CIRCUITS**

B,C,U,D,F,H,Y,W

1 — **RECTIFIER CELL PACKAGE**

B — **INDIVIDUAL RECTIFIER CELL PIV**

A — 50 Volts
B — 100 Volts
C — 200 Volts
D — 300 Volts
E — 400 Volts

1 — **NUMBER OF RECTIFIER CELLS IN SERIES IN EACH CIRCUIT LEG***

1 thru 8

*All series or parallel connected rectifiers are matched units.

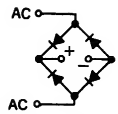
A — **NUMBER OF RECTIFIER CELLS IN PARALLEL IN EACH CIRCUIT LEG***

A — one
B — two
C — three
D — four
E — five

2 — **NUMBER OF COOLERS IN COMPLETE STACK**

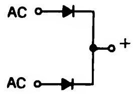
1 thru 4

Rectifier circuits:



B — Single Phase Bridge

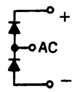
DC Output Current: 12.0 to 70.0 Amps (55°C)
DC Output Voltage: 31 to 434 Volts
(Resistive Load)



C — Single Phase, Center Tap, common Cathode

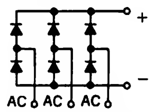
U — Single Phase, Center Tap, common Anode

DC Output Current: 12 to 70 Amps (55°C)
DC Output Voltage: 15 to 382 Volts
(Resistive Load)



D — Single Phase Doubler

DC Output Current: 4.5 to 26.5 Amps (55°C)
DC Output Voltage: 50 to 1200 Volts
(Capacitive Load)

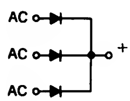


F — Three Phase, Full Wave Bridge

DC Output Current: 18 to 88.5 Amps (55°C)
DC Output Voltage: 46 to 377 Volts
(Resistive Load)

H — Single Phase Half-Wave

DC Output Current: 6.0 to 35.0 Amps (55°C)
DC Output Voltage: 16 to 635 Volts
(Resistive Load)



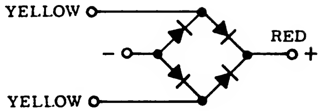
Y — Three Phase Half-Wave, common cathode

W — Three Phase Half-Wave, common anode

DC Output Current: 18 to 105.0 Amps (55°C)
DC Output Voltage: 23 to 330 Volts
(Resistive Load)

SILICON RECTIFIER STACKS (continued)

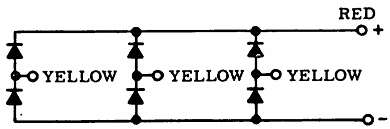
B — SINGLE PHASE FULL WAVE BRIDGE



Max. DC Output		VERTICAL – free-convection cooling					Max. RMS Input Volt-age
Current / Voltage	+55°C	12. 0A	16. 0A	22. 0A	32. 0A	48. 0A	
	+100°C	5. 0A	7. 0A	10. 0A	14. 0A	19. 0A	
Res. Load	Cap. Load						Cap. Line to Line
31	50	3V1B1A1A2	3V2B1A1A2	3V3B1A1A2	3V2B1A1A4	3V3B1A1A4	35
62	100	3V1B1B1A2	3V2B1B1A2	3V3B1B1A2	3V2B1B1A4	3V3B1B1A4	70
124	200	3V1B1C1A2	3V2B1C1A2	3V3B1C1A2	3V2B1C1A4	3V3B1C1A4	140
185	300	3V1B1D1A2	3V2B1D1A2	3B3B1D1A2	3V2B1D1A4	3V3B1D1A4	212
250	400	3V1B1E1A2	3V2B1E1A2	3V3B1E1A2	3V2B1E1A4	3V3B1E1A4	282
333	525	3V1B1D2A4	3V2B1D2A4	3V3B1D2A4			370
434	700	3V1B1E2A4	3V2B1E2A4	3V3B1E2A4			494

		HORIZONTAL – forced air cooling (1000 LFM)					
Current / Voltage	+55°C	37. 0A	44. 0A	59. 0A	68. 0A	70. 0A	Cap. Line to Line
	+100°C	15. 0A	19. 0A	26. 0A	34. 0A	39. 0A	
31	50	3H1B1A1A2	3H2B1A1A2	3H3B1A1A2	3H2B1A1A4	3H3B1A1A4	35
62	100	3H1B1B1A2	3H2B1B1A2	3H3B1B1A2	3H2B1B1A4	3H3B1B1A4	70
125	200	3H1B1C1A2	3H2B1C1A2	3H3B1C1A2	3H2B1C1A4	3H3B1C1A4	140
185	300	3H1B1D1A2	3H2B1D1A2	3H3B1D1A2	3H2B1D1A4	3H3B1D1A4	212
250	400	3H1B1E1A2	3H2B1E1A2	3H3B1E1A2	3H2B1E1A4	3H3B1E1A4	282
333	525		3H2B1D2A4	3H3B1D2A4			370
434	700		3H2B1E2A4	3H3B1E2A4			494

F — THREE PHASE FULL WAVE BRIDGE



Max. DC Output		VERTICAL – free convection cooling					Max. RMS Input Volt-age Cap.
Current / Voltage	+55°C	18. 0A	24. 0A	33. 0A			
	+100°C	7. 5A	10. 5A	15. 0A			
Res. Load	Cap. Load						Line to Line Delta Sec.
46		3V1F1A1A3	3V2F1A1A3	3V3F1A1A3			35
93		3V1F1B1A3	3V2F1B1A3	3V3F1B1A3			70
188		3V1F1C1A3	3V2F1C1A3	3V3F1C1A3			140
283		3V1F1D1A3	3V2F1D1A3	3V3F1D1A3			210
377		3V1F1E1A3	3V2F1E1A3	3V3F1E1A3			280

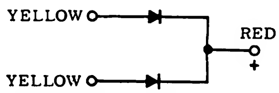
SILICON RECTIFIER STACKS (continued)

THREE PHASE, FULL WAVE BRIDGE (continued)

		HORIZONTAL – forced air cooling (1000 LFM)					
Current / Voltage							Cap. Line to Line Delta Sec.
+55°C		55. 0A	66. 0A	88. 5A			
+100°C		22. 5A	28. 5A	39. 0A			
46		3H1F1A1A3	3H2F1A1A3	3H3F1A1A3			35
93		3H1F1B1A3	3H2F1B1A3	3H3F1B1A3			70
188		3H1F1C1A3	3H2F1C1A3	3H3F1C1A3			140
283		3H1F1D1A3	3H2F1D1A3	3H3F1D1A3			210
377		3H1F1E1A3	3H2F1E1A3	3H3F1E1A3			280

SINGLE PHASE, CENTER TAP RECTIFIER

C – SINGLE PHASE CENTER TAP, COMMON CATHODE
Ц – SINGLE PHASE CENTER TAP, COMMON ANODE



Max. DC Output		VERTICAL – free convection cooling					Max. RMS Input Volt-age Cap. or Res.
Current / Voltage							
+55°C		12. 0A	16. 0A	22. 0A	32. 0A	48. 0A	
+100°C		5. 0A	7. 0A	10. 0A	14. 0A	19. 0A	
Res. Load	Cap. Load						Line to Center Tap
15	25	3V1C1A1A1	3V2C1A1A1	3V3C1A1A1	3V2C1A1A2	3V3C1A1A2	17. 5
30	50	3V1C1B1A1	3V2C1B1A1	3V2C1B1A1	3V2C1B1A2	3V3C1B1A2	35
62	100	3V1C1C1A1	3V2C1C1A1	3V3C1C1A1	3V2C1C1A2	3V3C1C1A2	70
92	150	3V1C1D1A1	3V2C1D1A1	3V3C1D1A1	3V2C1D1A2	3V3C1D1A2	105
125	200	3V1C1E1A1	3V2C1E1A1	3B3C1E1A1	3V2C1E1A2	3V3C1E1A2	140
167	262	3V1C1D2A2	3V2C1D2A2	3V3C1D2A2	3V2C1D2A4	3V3C1D2A4	183
222	350	3V1C1E2A2	3V2C1E2A2	3V3C1E2A2	3V2C1E2A4	3V3C1E2A4	245
286	450	3V1C1D4A4	3V2C1D4A4	3V3C1D4A4			315
382	600	3V1C1E4A4	3V2C1E4A4	3V3C1E4A4			420

		HORIZONTAL – forced air cooling (1000 LFM)					Cap. or Res. Line to Center Tap
Current / Voltage							
+55°C		37. 0A	44. 0A	59. 0A	68. 0A	70. 0A	
+100°C		15. 0A	19. 0A	26. 0A	34. 0A	39. 0A	
15	25	3H1C1A1A1	3H2C1A1A1	3H3C1A1A1	3H2C1A1A2	3H3C1A1A2	17. 5
30	20	3H1C1B1A1	3H2C1B1A1	3H3C1B1A1	3H2C1B1A2	3H3C1B1A2	35
62	100	3H1C1C1A1	3H2C1C1A1	3H3C1C1A1	3H2C1C1A2	3H3C1C1A2	70
92	150	3H1C1D1A1	3H2C1D1A1	3H3C1D1A1	3H2C1D1A2	3H3C1D1A2	105
125	200	3H1C1E1A1	3H2C1E1A1	3H3C1E1A1	3H2C1E1A2	3H3C1E1A2	140
167	262	3H1C1D2A2	3H2C1D2A2	3H3C1D2A2	3H2C1D2A4	3H3C1D2A4	183
222	350	3H1C1E2A2	3H2C1E2A2	3H3C1E2A2	3H2C1E2A4	3H3C1E2A4	245
286	450		3H2C1D4A4	3H3C1D4A4			315
382	600		3H2C1E4A4	3H3C1E4A4			420

SILICON RECTIFIER STACKS (continued)

D-SINGLE PHASE DOUBLER

Max. DC Output		VERTICAL – free convection cooling					Max. RMS Input Voltage
Current +55°C		4.5A	6.0A	8.0A	12.0A	18.0A	
+100°C		1.8A	2.6A	3.7A	5.0A	7.0A	
Voltage							Cap. Line to Line
	50	3V1D1A1A1	3V2D1A1A1	3V3D1A1A1	3V2D1A1A2	3V3D1A1A2	17.5
	100	3V1D1B1A1	3V2D1B1A1	3V3D1B1A1	3V2D1B1A2	3V3D1B1A2	35
	200	3V1D1C1A1	3V2D1C1A1	3V3D1C1A1	3V2D1C1A2	3V3D1C1A2	70
	300	3V1D1D1A1	3V2D1D1A1	3V3D1D1A1	3V2D1D1A2	3V3D1D1A2	105
	400	3V1D1E1A1	3V2D1E1A1	3V3D1E1A1	3V2D1E1A2	3V3D1E1A2	140
	500	3V1D1D2A2	3V2D1D2A2	3V3D1D2A2	3V2D1D2A4	3V3D1D2A4	175
	700	3V1D1E2A2	3V2D1E2A2	3V3D1E2A2	3V2D1E2A4	3V3D1E2A4	250
	900	3V1D1D4A4	3V2D1D4A4	3V3D1D4A4			310
	1200	3V1D1E4A4	3V2D1E4A4	3V3D1E4A4			420
		HORIZONTAL – forced air cooling (1000 LFM)					
Current +55°C		13.8A	16.5A	22.0A	25.5A	26.5A	Cap. Line to Line
+100°C		5.5A	7.0A	9.5A	12.5A	14.5A	
Voltage							
	50	3H1D1A1A1	3H2D1A1A1	3H3D1A1A1	3H2D1A1A2	3H3D1A1A2	17.5
	100	3H1D1B1A1	3H2D1B1A1	3H3D1B1A1	3H2D1B1A2	3H3D1B1A2	35
	200	3H1D1C1A1	3H2D1C1A1	3H3D1C1A1	3H2D1C1A2	3H3D1C1A2	70
	300	3H1D1D1A1	3H2D1D1A1	3H3D1D1A1	3H2D1D1A2	3H3D1D1A2	105
	400	3H1D1E1A1	3H2D1E1A1	3H3D1E1A1	3H2D1E1A2	3H3D1E1A2	140
	500	3H1D1D2A2	3H2D1D2A2	3H3D1D2A2	3H2D1D2A4	3H3D1D2A4	175
	700	3H1D1E2A2	3H2D1E2A2	3H3D1E2A2	3H2D1E2A4	3H3D1E2A4	250
	900		3H2D1D4A4	3H3D1D4A4			310
	1200		3H2D1E4A4	3H3D1E4A4			420

H – SINGLE PHASE HALF-WAVE RECTIFIER

Max. DC Output		VERTICAL – free convection cooling					Max. RMS Input Voltage	
Current +55°C		6.0A	8.0A	11.0A	16.0A	24.0A		
+100°C		2.5A	3.5A	5.0A	7.0A	9.5A		
Voltage								
Res. Load	Cap. Load						Cap.	Res.
16	25			3V1H1A1A1	3V2H1A1A1	3V3H1A1A1	17.5	35
31	50			3V1H1B1A1	3V2H1B1A1	3V3H1B1A1	35	70
63	100			3V1H1C1A1	3V2H1C1A1	3V3H1C1A1	70	140
93	150			3V1H1D1A1	3V2H1D1A1	3V3H1D1A1	105	210
125	200			3V1H1E1A1	3V2H1E1A1	3V3H1E1A1	140	280
167	262	3V1H1D2A1	3V2H1D2A1	3V3H1D2A1			183	366
222	350	3V1H1E2A1	3V2H1E2A1	3V3H1E2A1	3V2H1D3A3	3V3H1D3A3	245	490
286	450	3V1H1D4A2	3V2H1D4A2	3V3H1D4A2			315	630
318	500				3V2H1E3A3	3V3H1E3A3	350	700
382	600	3V1H1E4A2	3V2H1E4A2	3V3H1E4A2	3V2H1E4A4	3V3H1E4A4	420	840
475	750	3V1H1E6A3	3V2H1E6A3	3V3H1E6A3			525	1050
635	1000	3V1H1E8A4	3V2H1E8A4	3V3H1E8A4			700	1400

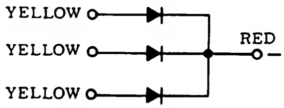
SILICON RECTIFIER STACKS (continued)

SINGLE PHASE, HALF-WAVE RECTIFIER (continued)

Voltage		HORIZONTAL – forced air cooling (1000 LFM)						
Current +55°C		18. 5A	22. 0A	29. 5A	34. 0A	35. 0A		
+100°C		7. 5A	9. 5A	13. 0A	17. 0A	19. 5A	Cap.	Res.
16	25			3H1H1A1A1	3H2H1A1A1	3H3H1A1A1	17. 5	35
31	50			3H1H1B1A1	3H2H1B1A1	3H3H1B1A1	35	70
63	100			3H1H1C1A1	3H2H1C1A1	3H3H1C1A1	70	140
93	150			3H1H1D1A1	3H2H1D1A1	3H3H1D1A1	105	210
125	200			3H1H1E1A1	3H2H1E1A1	3H3H1E1A1	140	280
167	262	3H1H1D2A1	3H2H1D2A1	3H3H1D2A1			183	366
222	350	3H1H1E2A1	3H2H1E2A1	3H3H1E2A1	3H2H1D3A3	3H3H1D3A3	245	490
286	450	3H1H1D4A2	3H2H1D4A2	3H3H1D4A2			315	630
318	500				3H2H1E3A3	3H3H1E3A3	350	700
382	600	3H1H1E4A2	3H2H1E4A2	3H3H1E4A2	3H2H1E4A4	3H3H1E4A4	420	840
475	750	3H1H1E6A3	3H2H1E6A3	3H3H1E6A3			525	1050
635	1000		3H2H1E8A4	3H3H1E8A4			700	1400

THREE PHASE HALF-WAVE RECTIFIER

Y — THREE PHASE HALF-WAVE, COMMON CATHODE
W — THREE PHASE HALF-WAVE, COMMON ANODE

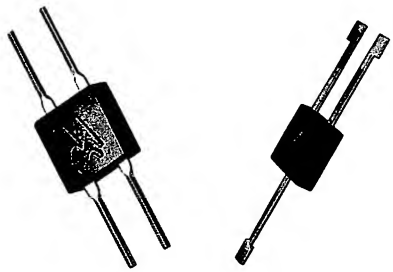


Max. DC Output		VERTICAL – free convection cooling					Max. RMS Input Voltage Cap.
Voltage / Current +55°C		18. 0A	24. 0A	33. 0A	48. 0A	72. 0A	
+100°C		7. 5A	10. 5A	15. 0A	21. 0A	28. 5A	
Res. Load	Cap. Load						Line to Neutral
23				3V1Y1A1A3	3V2Y1A1A3	3V3Y1A1A3	20
46				3V1Y1B1A3	3V2Y1B1A3	3V3Y1B1A3	40
94				3V1Y1C1A3	3V2Y1C1A3	3V3Y1C1A3	80
142				3V1Y1D1A3	3V2Y1D1A3	3V3Y1D1A3	120
188				3V1Y1E1A3	3V2Y1E1A3	3V3Y1E1A3	160
248		3V1Y1D2A3	3V2Y1D2A3	3V3Y1D2A3			210
330		3V1Y1E2A3	3V2Y1E2A3	3V3Y1E2A3			280

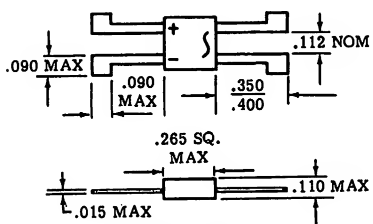
		HORIZONTAL – forced air cooling (1000 LEM)					Cap. Line to Neutral
Voltage / Current +55°C		55. 5A	66. 0A	88. 5A	102. 0A	105. 0A	
+100°C		22. 5A	28. 5A	39. 0A	51. 0A	58. 5A	
23				3H1Y1A1A3	3H2Y1A1A3	3H3Y1A1A3	20
46				3H1Y1B1A3	3H2Y1B1A3	3H3Y1B1A3	40
94				3H1Y1C1A3	3H2Y1C1A3	3H3Y1C1A3	80
142				3H1Y1D1A3	3H2Y1D1A3	3H3Y1D1A3	120
188				3H1Y1E1A3	3H2Y1E1A3	3H3Y1E1A3	160
248		3H1Y1D2A3	3H2Y1D2A3	3H3Y1D2A3			210
330		3H1Y1E2A3	3H2Y1E2A3	3H3Y1E2A3			280

MINIATURE DIODE ASSEMBLIES

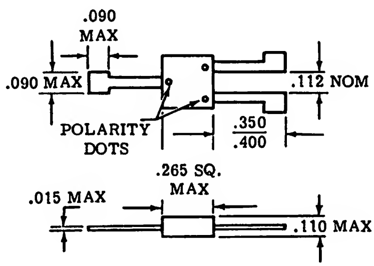
MDA920 SERIES
MDA930 SERIES
MDA940 SERIES
MDA950 SERIES



Miniature Integral Diodes Assemblies (MIDA) are low-current rectifier circuit configurations designed with a high output-current/size ratio for applications where space is at a premium.



OUTLINE 1



OUTLINE 2

POLARITY DOTS: R; RED-POS. OUT
W; WHITE-NEG. OUT
Y; YELLOW-AC IN

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (All Types)
(At 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise indicated)

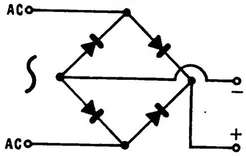
Characteristics	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Maximum Forward Voltage Drop (Per Cell.) (500 mAdc)	V_F	1.2	Volts
Peak Recurrent Forward Current (Full Wave, 60 cps)	I_F	5.0	Amps
Peak One Cycle Surge Current (Full Wave, 60 cps)	I_{Surge}	32	Amps
Maximum Reverse Current @ Rated DC Voltage* 25°C / 100°C	I_R*	60 / 600	μA
Operating and Storage Temperature Range	T_A and T_{stg}	-50 to +175	°C
Typical Thermal Resistance	θ_{JA}	60	°C W

*2 cells in parallel - MDA920 series
1 cell - MDA930, MDA940, and MDA950 series

MINIATURE DIODE ASSEMBLIES (continued)

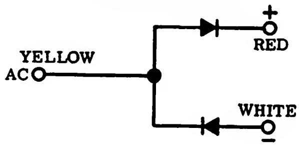
Circuit Diagram and
Terminal Identification

• SINGLE PHASE
FULL WAVE BRIDGE



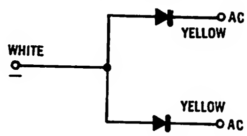
Motorola Type No.	Peak Reverse Voltage per Cell Volts	Max. RMS Imput Voltage Cap. Load Volts	Max. DC Output Voltage		Max. DC Output Current At 75°C Amps
			Res. Load Volts	Cap. Load Volts	
MDA920-1	25	18	15	25	1.0
MDA920-2	50	35	30	50	1.0
MDA920-3	100	70	62	100	1.0
MDA920-4	200	140	124	200	1.0
MDA920-5	300	210	185	300	1.0
MDA920-6	400	280	250	400	1.0
MDA920-7	600	420	380	600	1.0

SINGLE PHASE
VOLTAGE DOUBLER



MDA930-1	25	9	8	13	1.0
MDA930-2	50	18	15	25	1.0
MDA930-3	100	35	30	50	1.0
MDA930-4	200	70	62	100	1.0
MDA930-5	300	105	92	150	1.0
MDA930-6	400	140	125	200	1.0
MDA930-7	600	210	190	300	1.0

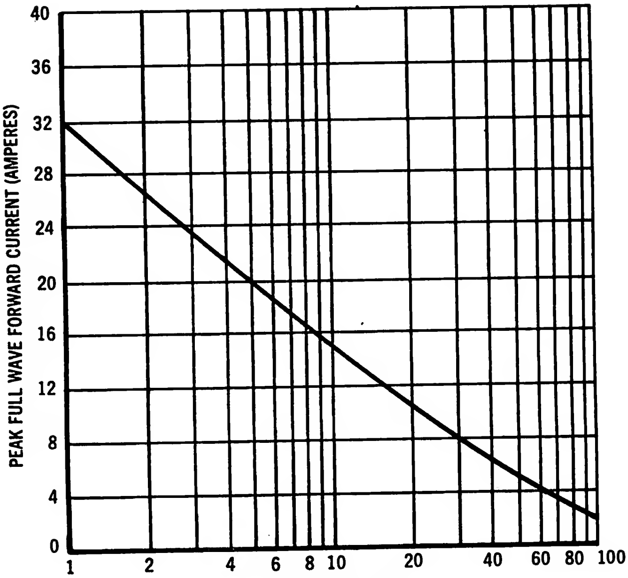
SINGLE PHASE CENTER TAP
COMMON ANODE



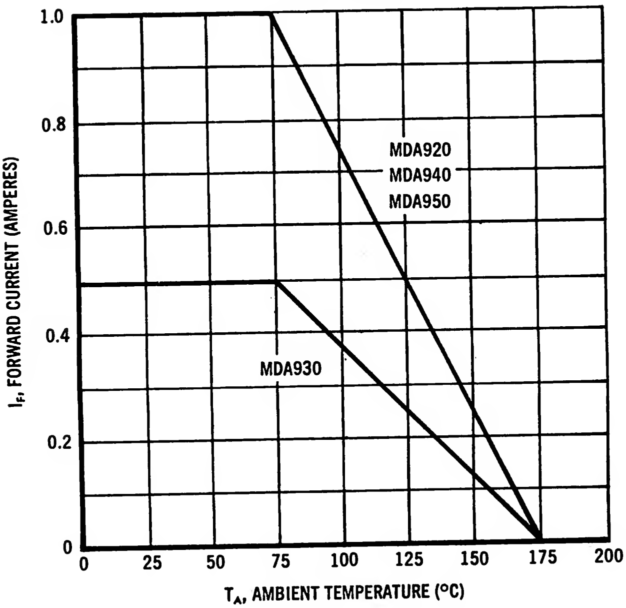
COMMON CATHODE	COMMON ANODE					
MDA940-1	MDA950-1	25	9	---	25	0.5
MDA940-2	MDA950-2	50	18	---	50	0.5
MDA940-3	MDA950-3	100	35	---	100	0.5
MDA940-4	MDA950-4	200	70	---	200	0.5
MDA940-5	MDA950-5	300	105	---	300	0.5
MDA940-6	MDA950-6	400	140	---	400	0.5
MDA940-7	MDA950-7	600	210	---	600	0.5

MINIATURE DIODE ASSEMBLIES (continued)

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE SURGE CURRENT
(ALL TYPES)



MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE DC OUTPUT CURRENT
(ALL TYPES)



RECTIFIER BRIDGES IN MOLDED ASSEMBLIES

Single Phase Full Wave Bridge

MDA942 SERIES (1.5 AMPS DC)

MDA952 SERIES (6 AMPS DC)

MDA962 SERIES (10 AMPS DC)

MDA1491 SERIES (1.5 AMPS DC)

MDA1591 SERIES (4 AMPS DC)

Three Phase Full Wave Bridge

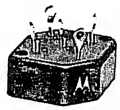
MDA1505 SERIES (8 AMPS DC)

MDA942

MDA952

MDA962

MDA1491
MDA1591



MDA1505

Hermetically sealed individual rectifier cells interconnected as single-phase and three-phase bridge rectifiers and encapsulated in molded plastic cases.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (at 25°C ambient unless otherwise noted)

MOTOROLA TYPE NO.	PEAK REVERSE VOLTAGE PER CELL (DC or RECURRENT) VOLTS	SINE WAVE RMS INPUT VOLTAGE VOLTS	DC OUTPUT VOLTAGE		DC OUTPUT CURRENT @55°C AMBIENT AMPS	PEAK FULL WAVE ONE CYCLE SURGE CURRENT (60 cps) AMPS	PEAK FULL WAVE RE-CURRENT FORWARD CURRENT (60 cps) AMPS
			Res. Load Volts	Cap. Load Volts			
MDA 942-1	50	35	30	50	1.50	25	6.0
-2	100	70	62	100	1.50	25	6.0
-3	200	140	124	200	1.50	25	6.0
-4	300	210	185	300	1.50	25	6.0
-5	400	280	250	400	1.50	25	6.0
-6	600	420	380	600	1.50	25	6.0
MDA 952-1	50	35	30	50	6.00	150	35
-2	100	70	62	100	6.00	150	35
-3	200	140	124	200	6.00	150	35
-4	300	210	185	300	6.00	150	35
-5	400	280	250	400	6.00	150	35
-6	600	420	380	600	6.00	150	35
MDA 962-1	50	35	30	50	10.0	250	60
-2	100	70	62	100	10.0	250	60
-3	200	140	124	200	10.0	250	60
-4	300	210	185	300	10.0	250	60
-5	400	280	250	400	10.0	250	60
MDA1491-1	50	35	30	50	1.50	25	6.0
-2	100	70	62	100	1.50	25	6.0
-3	200	140	124	200	1.50	25	6.0
-4	300	210	185	300	1.50	25	6.0
-5	400	280	250	400	1.50	25	6.0
-6	600	420	380	600	1.50	25	6.0
MDA1591-1	50	35	30	50	4.0	100	25
-2	100	70	62	100	4.0	100	25
-3	200	140	124	200	4.0	100	25
-4	300	210	185	300	4.0	100	25
-5	400	280	250	400	4.0	100	25
-6	600	420	300	600	4.0	100	25
MDA1505-1	50	35	30	50	8.00	200	45
-2	100	70	62	100	8.00	200	45
-3	200	140	124	200	8.00	200	45
-4	300	210	185	300	8.00	200	45
-5	400	280	250	400	8.00	200	45
-6	600	420	300	600	8.00	200	45

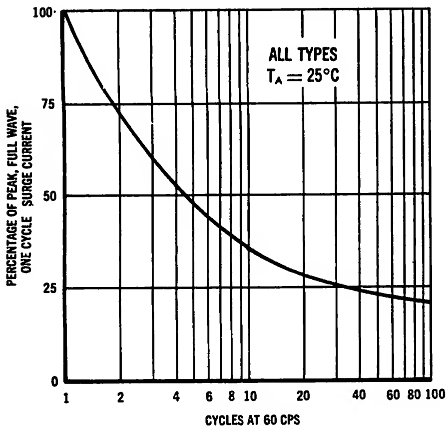
Maximum Operating and Storage Temperature: -65°C to + 150°C (All Types)

RECTIFIER BRIDGES (continued)

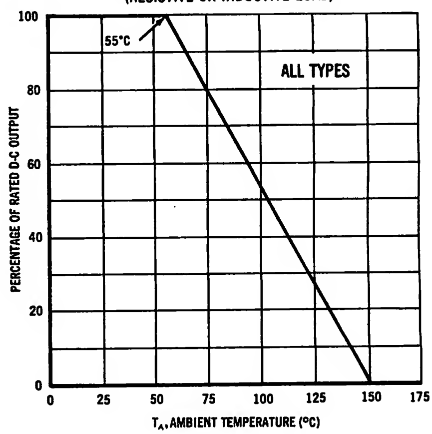
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25° ambient)

Type	Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
MDA 942 1.5 Amp Series	Max. Fwd. Voltage Drop Per Cell (I_F = 0.75 Adc)	V_F	1.1	Vdc
	Max. Reverse Current Per Cell (V_R = Rated PRV)	I_R	.01	mAdc
MDA 952 6.0 Amp Series	Max. Fwd. Voltage Drop Per Cell (I_F = 3.0 Adc)	V_F	1.0	Vdc
	Max. Reverse Current Per Cell (V_R = Rated PRV)	I_R	1.0	mAdc
MDA 962 10.0 Amp Series	Max. Fwd. Voltage Drop Per Cell (I_F = 5.0 Adc)	V_F	1.0	Vdc
	Max. Reverse Current Per Cell (V_R = Rated PRV)	I_R	1.0	mAdc
MDA 1491 1.5 Amp Series	Max. Fwd. Voltage Drop Per Cell (I_F = 0.75 Adc)	V_F	1.1	Vdc
	Max. Reverse Current Per Cell (V_R = Rated PRV)	I_R	.01	mAdc
MDA 1505 4.0 Amp Series	Max. Fwd. Voltage Drop Per Cell (I_F = 4.0 Adc)	V_F	1.0	Vdc
	Max. Reverse Current Per Cell (V_R = Rated PRV)	I_R	1.0	mAdc
MDA 1591 8.0 Amp Series	Max. Fwd. Voltage Drop Per Cell (I_F = 2.0 Adc)	V_F	1.0	Vdc
	Max. Reverse Current Per Cell (V_R = Rated PRV)	I_R	1.0	mAdc

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE FULL WAVE SURGE CURRENT AT RATED LOAD CONDITIONS

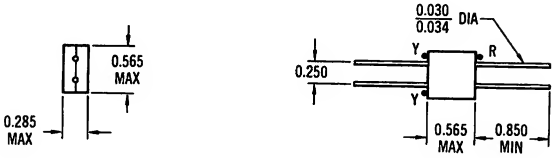


MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE D-C OUTPUT (RESISTIVE OR INDUCTIVE LOAD)

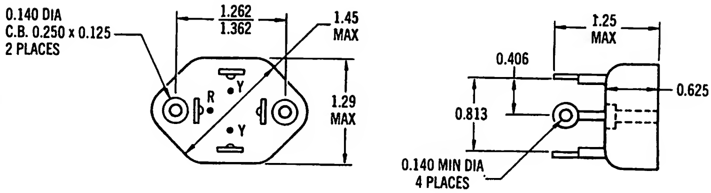


RECTIFIER BRIDGES (continued)

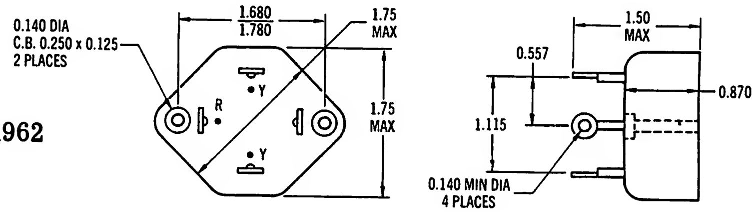
MDA942



MDA952



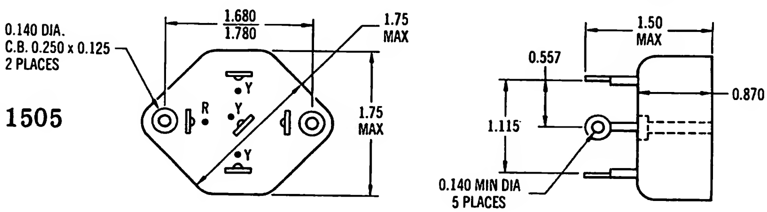
MDA962



MDA1491

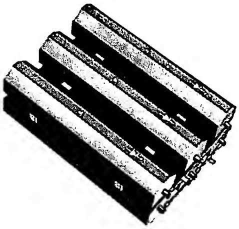
MDA 1591

MDA 1505



HIGH VOLTAGE SILICON RECTIFIERS MOLDED ASSEMBLIES

MDA1330H
MDA1331H
MDA1332H
MDA1333H



I_O — to 2.5 AMPS
$V_{RM(rep)}$ = 5000 and 10,000 VOLTS

Compensated series-connected rectifier cells for high-voltage single-phase, half-wave circuit applications. Each cell in the series string is shunted by a high-voltage capacitor and resistor for equal voltage distribution.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	MDA1330H	MDA1331H	MDA1332H	MDA1333H	Units
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage ① (Rated Current, Over Operating Temperature Range)	$V_{RM(rep)}$	5,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	Volts
RMS Reverse Voltage ② (Rated Current Over the Complete Operating Temperature Range)	V_r	3,500	7,000	3,500	7,000	Volts
DC Blocking Voltage (Over Operating Temperature Range)	V_R	3,000	6,000	3,000	6,000	Volts
Average Half Wave Rectified Forward Current (Resistive Load, 180° Conduction Angle, 60cps, Free Convection Cooling) T_A = 40°C	I_O	1.0	1.0	2.5	2.5	Amps
T_A = 100°C		0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	
Peak 1 Cycle Surge Current (T_A = 40°C, Superimposed on Rated Current at Rated Voltage)	$I_{FM(surge)}$	25	25	250	250	Amps
Operating Frequency Range	← DC to 400 →					cps
Operating and Storage Temperature Range	← -55 to +110 →					°C

① $V_{RM(rep)}$ ratings of 5,000 or 10,000 volts peak are both the maximum repetitive and non-repetitive ratings. Where voltage transient suppresion is employed, these assemblies can be reliably operated at the maximum ratings.

② The DC Blocking Voltage rating (V_R), is established by the continuous power dissipation ratings of the shunting resistors and is not a function of the series rectifiers.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Rating	Symbol	MDA1330H	MDA1331H	MDA1332H	MDA1333H	Units
Maximum Full-Cycle Average Forward Voltage Drop (Half-Wave, Resistive Load, Rated Current and Voltage, T_A=40°C)	$V_{F(AV)}$	5.0	10.0	5.0	10.0	Volts
Maximum Full-Cycle Average Reverse Current (Half-Wave, Resistive Load, Rated Current and Voltage, T_A=40°C)	$I_{R(AV)}$	0.2	0.2	3.0	3.0	mA

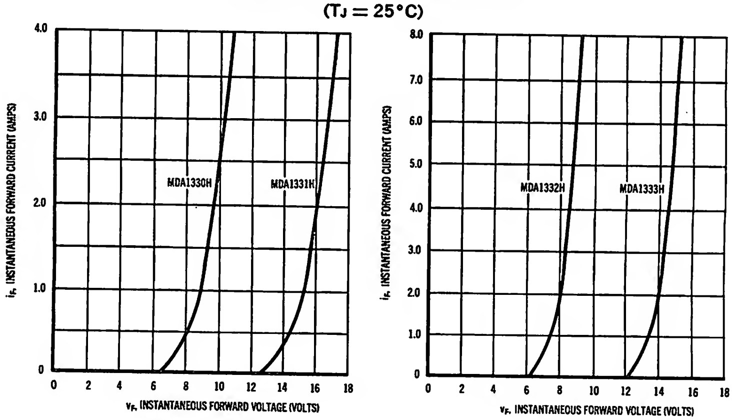
Note: Ambient temperatures are measured at the cold air source point i.e. immediately below the rectifier legs under convection cooling and on the cool air side with forced air cooling.

HIGH VOLTAGE SILICON RECTIFIERS (continued)

ELECTRICAL DESIGN NOTES

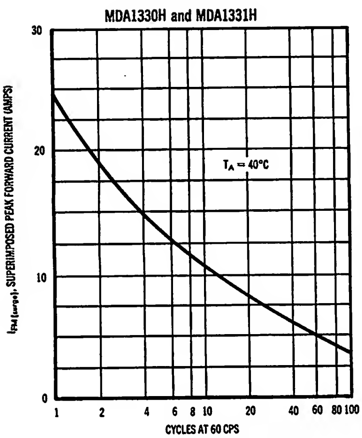
1. For single-phase full-wave circuits using "Series 1300" stacks, multiply the current ratings given for the half-wave by two.
2. For three-phase full-wave and half-wave circuits, multiply given current ratings for single-phase half-wave by two and one half.
3. For capacitive loads, sufficient surge and capacitor inrush current protection must be employed. Recurrent peak currents up to six times the single-phase average output current ratings can be safely sustained when the average value of these peaks are held at or below the rated average output. Non-repetitive peak currents must be held to the maximum surge ratings.

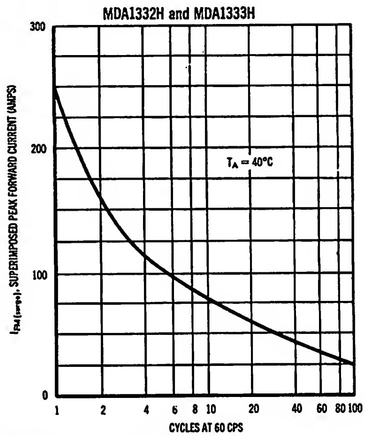
TYPICAL FORWARD CHARACTERISTICS
($T_J = 25°C$)



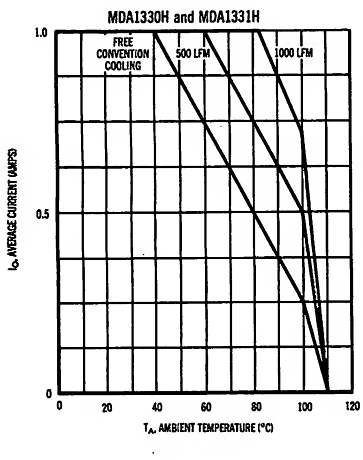
HIGH VOLTAGE SILICON RECTIFIERS (continued)

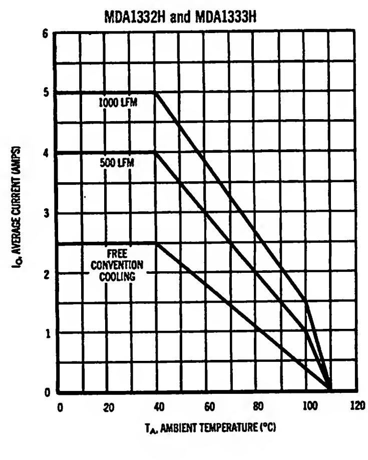
MAXIMUM SURGE CURRENT
RATED CONDITIONS



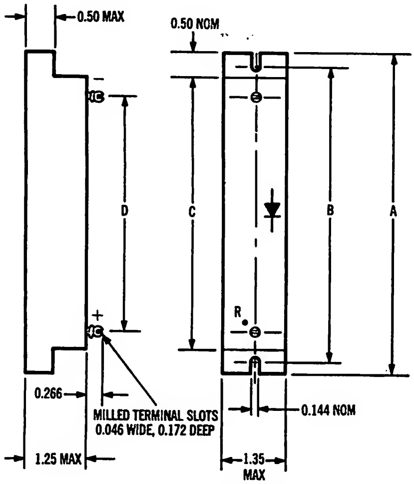


MAXIMUM AVERAGE HALF-WAVE RECTIFIED CURRENT
(RESISTIVE OR INDUCTIVE LOAD, 180° CONDUCTION ANGLE, 60 CPS)





MECHANICAL DESIGN INFORMATION AND OUTLINE DIMENSIONS FOR THE BASIC MDA1330H AND MDA1331H RECTIFIER LEGS.

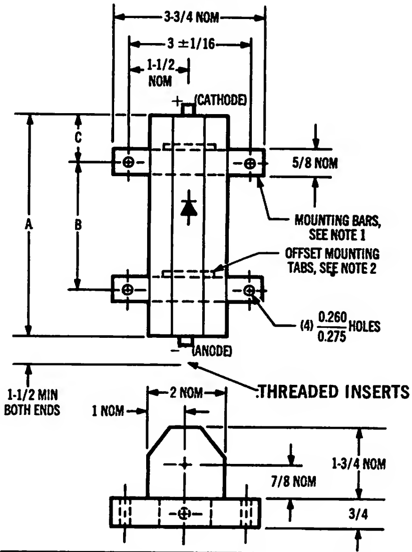


POLARITY DOTS: RED=+DC OUTPUT

Device	A Dim	B Dim	C Dim	D Dim
MDA1330H	4.25max	3.70±0.05	3.25max	3.00nom
MDA1331H	7.00max	6.39±0.05	6.00max	5.25nom

NOTES: These basic rectifier legs are suitable for chassis mounting and connection into multiple leg circuits. Center tapped versions of the MDA1330H and MDA1331H are also available for use in lower voltage, Center tapped and Voltage Doubler applications. The center tapped versions of the MDA1330H and MDA1331H are designated by a different suffix letter as follows: instead of "H" specify
"C" for common cathode, center tap
"U" for common anode, center tap
"D" for voltage doubler.

MECHANICAL DESIGN INFORMATION AND OUTLINE DIMENSIONS FOR THE BASIC MDA1332H AND MDA1333H RECTIFIER LEGS.

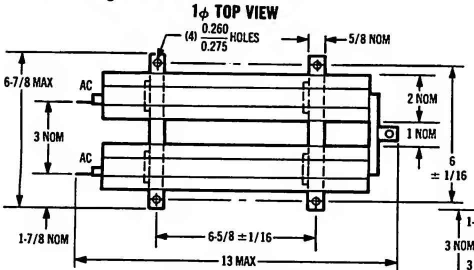


Device	A Dim	B Dim	C Dim
MDA1332H	5-5/8 nom	3-5/16±1/16	1-1/8 nom
MDA1333H	11-1/4 nom	6-5/8±1/16	2-3/8 nom

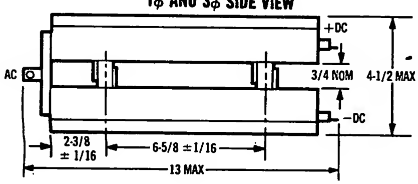
NOTE 1. Insulated mounting bars are supplied with all Motorola Series 1300 stacks and the single unit bar is shown above. For multiple leg circuits, mounting bars are available in lengths suitable for 2 or 3 legs mounted side by side. In addition, the mounting arrangement used is also suitable for mounting legs top and bottom on the same bar with stand-offs employed for support of the assembly.

NOTE 2. Offset mounting taps are used to provide more compact multiple leg assemblies. When top & bottom or side by side mounting is employed, reverse polarity legs are often required in some circuits. Legs of reverse polarity to that shown above are designated by an "R" suffix, i.e. MDA1332HR.

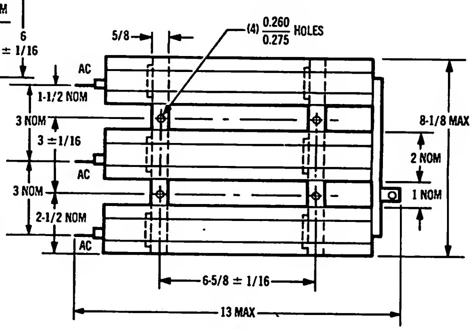
1φ TOP VIEW



1φ AND 3φ SIDE VIEW



3φ BR TOP VIEW



HIGH VOLTAGE SILICON RECTIFIERS MOLDED ASSEMBLIES

1N1730 thru 1N1734
1N2382 thru 1N2385

I_O — to 0.2 AMPS
V_P — to 10,000 VOLTS

Standard single-phase, half-wave, high-voltage silicon rectifier assemblies

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS (covering all devices in the table below)

Max. DC Reverse Current @ Late Peak Reverse Voltage	25°C 10μA 100°C 100 μA
Max. Surge Current (8 nsec)	2.5A
Operating Temperature	-55°C to +150°C

Rectifier Types	V_{RM} (rep)	Avg. Rectified Fwd. Current – mA		Max. RMS Input Voltage	Max. DC Fwd. Voltage @ 100mA dc @ 25°C	Case Dimensions		Lead Dimensions	
		@25°C	@100°C			L	Dia.	L	Dia.
1N1730	1000	200	100	700	5	.5	.375	1.250	.030
1N1731	1500	200	100	1050	5	.5	.375	1.250	.030
1N1732	2000	200	100	1400	9	1.0	.375	1.250	.030
1N1733	3000	150	75	2100	12	1.0	.375	1.250	.030
1N1734	5000	100	50	3500	18	1.0	.5	1.250	.030
1N2382	4000	150	75	2800	18	1.5	.5	1.250	.030
1N2383	6000	100	50	4200	27	1.5	.5	1.250	.030
1N2384	8000	70	35	5600	27	1.5	.5	1.250	.030
1N2385	10000	70	35	7000	39	2.0	.5	1.250	.030

In addition to these standard assemblies, a wide variety of custom assemblies is available. For more information, request the brochure "Motorola Molded Diode Assemblies."

MOTOROLA
SILICON CONTROLLED RECTIFIERS
AND
GATE CONTROLLED SWITCHES

- For case outline dimensions, see page 1-26.

SILICON CONTROLLED RECTIFIERS & GATE CONTROLLED SWITCHES

The Motorola line of silicon controlled rectifiers is available with current ratings from 1.6 to 25 amps RMS and 1000 amps pulse. The gate controlled switch line is rated at 5 amps.

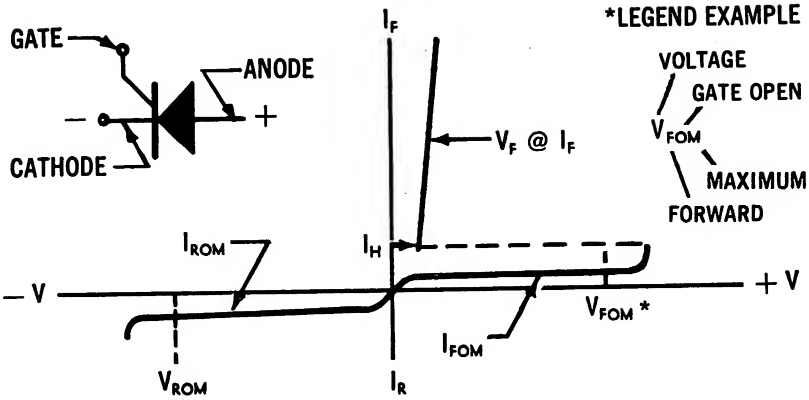
DEVICES IN THIS SECTION

Motorola Silicon Controlled Rectifiers				Motorola Gate Controlled Switches
2N681	2N1843	2N2573	MCR1305R Series	MGS821 Series
2N682	2N1843A	2N2574	MCR1308 Series	MGS924 Series
2N683	2N1844	2N2575	MCR1308R Series	MGS925 Series
2N684	2N1844A	2N2576	MCR1604 Series	
2N685	2N1845	2N2577	MCR1604R Series	
2N686	2N1845A	2N2578	MCR1605 Series	
2N687	2N1846	2N2579	MCR1605R Series	
2N688	2N1846A	MCR649 Series	MCR1718 Series	
2N689	2N1847	MCR729 Series	MCR1907 Series	
2N1595	2N1847A	MCR808 Series	MCR2304 Series	
			MCR2304R Series	
2N1596	2N1848	MCR808R Series	MCR2305 Series	
2N1597	2N1848A	MCR846 Series	MCR2305R Series	
2N1598	2N1849	MCR914 Series	MCR2604 Series	
2N1599	2N1849A	MCR1304 Series	MCR2604R Series	
2N1842	2N1850	MCR1304R Series	MCR2605 Series	
2N1842A	2N1850A	MCR1305 Series	MCR2605R Series	

SILICON GATE CONTROLLED SWITCHES

The gate controlled switch is a PNPN semiconductor device that can be used as a bistable latching switch under complete control of the gate signal. The gate controlled switch is turned on by a positive gate signal and turned off with a negative gate signal.

SCR SYMBOLS AND DEFINITIONS



dv/dt	FORWARD VOLTAGE APPLICATION RATE (V/μsec) - A rate of applied voltage in excess of this value may cause premature, nondestructive breakover.
I_f	FORWARD CURRENT - The RMS value of forward current during the "on" state. RMS value is the same for all conduction angles.
$I_{F(av)}$	AVERAGE FORWARD CURRENT - The full cycle average forward current for specified conditions of case temperature and conduction angle.
I_{FM}	PEAK FORWARD CURRENT, "ON" STATE - The peak current through the collector junction for a positive anode-to-cathode voltage.
$I_{FM(surge)}$	PEAK ONE-CYCLE SURGE FORWARD CURRENT - The maximum forward current having a single forward cycle (8.3 milliseconds duration) in a 60 cps single-phase resistive load system. The surge may be preceded and followed by maximum rated voltage, current, and junction temperature conditions, and maximum allowable gate power may be concurrently dissipated. However, limitations on anode current during turn-on should not be exceeded.
I_{FOM}	PEAK FORWARD BLOCKING CURRENT, GATE OPEN - The peak current through the collector junction when the SCR is in the "off" state for a stated anode-to-cathode voltage and junction temperature.
I_{GT}	GATE TRIGGER CURRENT, DC - The minimum DC gate current required to cause switching from the "off" state to the "on" state for a stated anode-to-cathode voltage.
I_{HO}	HOLDING CURRENT, GATE OPEN - That value of forward anode current below which the controlled rectifier switches from the conducting state to the forward blocking condition.
I_{HX}	HOLDING CURRENT, GATE CONNECTED - That value of forward anode current below which the controlled rectifier switches from the conducting state to the forward blocking condition with the gate terminal returned to the cathode terminal thru specified impedance and/or voltage.
I_{ROM}	PEAK REVERSE BLOCKING CURRENT, GATE OPEN - The peak current through the collector junction when the SCR is in the reverse blocking state for a stated anode-to-cathode voltage and junction temperature.
I^2t	(FOR CIRCUIT FUSING CONSIDERATIONS) - A measure of the maximum non-recurrent RMS forward current capacity for pulse durations less than 8.3 milliseconds. I is in RMS amperes, and t is pulse duration in seconds. The same conditions as listed for $I_{FM(surge)}$ apply.
$P_{G(av)}$	AVERAGE GATE POWER DISSIPATION - The value of maximum gate power dissipation averaged over a full cycle permitted between gate and cathode.
P_{GM}	PEAK GATE POWER DISSIPATION - The maximum instantaneous value of gate power dissipation permitted between gate and cathode.
R_L	LOAD RESISTOR
T_C	CASE TEMPERATURE
T_J	JUNCTION TEMPERATURE
T_{stg}	STORAGE TEMPERATURE

SCR SYMBOLS AND DEFINITIONS (continued)

t_{on} — TURN-ON TIME - The time interval between initiation of the gate current signal and reduction of the forward voltage to 10% of the blocking value during switching to conduction under stated conditions.

t_{off} — TURN-OFF TIME - The time interval required for the gate to regain control of forward blocking characteristic after interruption of forward anode current.

V_{FM} — PEAK "ON" VOLTAGE - The peak forward voltage for a stated peak forward current when the SCR is in the "on" state.

V_{FOM} — PEAK FORWARD BLOCKING VOLTAGE, GATE OPEN - The peak forward voltage when the SCR is in the "off" state.

V_{GFM} — PEAK FORWARD GATE VOLTAGE - The peak voltage between the gate terminal and the cathode terminal resulting from the flow of forward gate current.

V_{GRM} — PEAK REVERSE GATE VOLTAGE - The peak voltage between the gate terminal and the cathode terminal when the junction between the gate region and the adjacent cathode region is reverse biased.

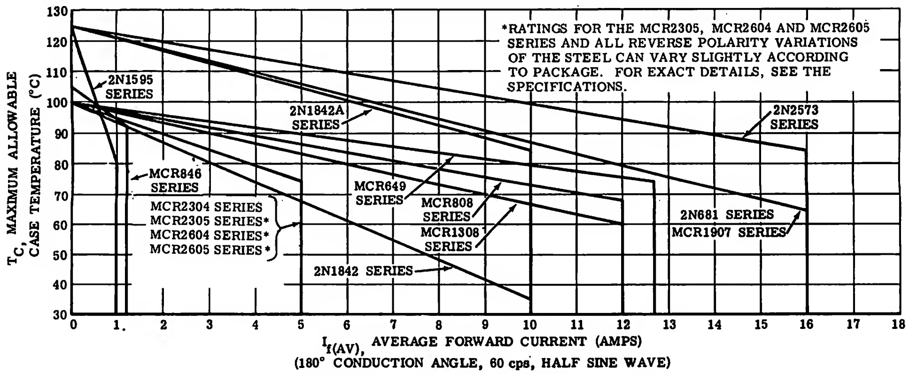
V_{GT} — GATE TRIGGER VOLTAGE, DC - The DC voltage between the gate and the cathode required to produce the DC gate trigger current.

$V_{ROM(rep)}$ — PEAK REVERSE VOLTAGE, GATE OPEN - The maximum allowable instantaneous value of reverse voltage (repetitive or continuous DC) which can be applied to the device with the gate open at rated temperature.

θ_{JC} — THERMAL RESISTANCE, JUNCTION-TO-CASE - The temperature rise per unit power dissipation of a designated junction above the temperature of the case under conditions of thermal equilibrium.

SIMPLIFIED SCR QUICK SELECTION GUIDE

AVERAGE FORWARD CURRENT vs. CASE TEMPERATURE



ECONOMY LINE SCR'S

Type	Maximum T_j °C	I_f RMS A	I_{FM} (surge) Peak Surge Current 1 Cycle 60 cps A	Maximum V_{FOM} and V_{ROM} V	Maximum I_{GT} mA	Typical I_{HO} mA	Case
MCR1304, R Series	See MCR2304, R Series for Electrical Specifications						
MCR2304-1	100	8	100	25	20	10	Single ended
MCR2304R-1	100	8	80	25	20		
MCR2304-2	100	8	100	50	20		
MCR2304R-2	100	8	80	50	20		
MCR2304-3	100	8	100	100	20		
MCR2304R-3	100	8	80	100	20		
MCR2304-4	100	8	100	200	20		85
MCR2304R-4	100	8	80	200	20		
MCR2304-5	100	8	100	300	20		
MCR2304R-5	100	8	80	300	20		
MCR2304-6	100	8	100	400	20		
MCR2304R-6	100	8	80	400	20		
MCR1305, R Series	See MCR2305, R Series for Electrical Specifications						
MCR2305-1	100	8	100	25	20		
MCR2305R-1	100	8	80	25	20		
MCR2305-2	100	8	100	50	20		
MCR2305R-2	100	8	80	50	20		
MCR2305-3	100	8	100	100	20		
MCR2305R-3	100	8	80	100	20		
MCR2305-4	100	8	100	200	20		86
MCR2305R-4	100	8	80	200	20		
MCR2305-5	100	8	100	300	20		
MCR2305R-5	100	8	80	300	20		
MCR2305-6	100	8	100	400	20		
MCR2305R-6	100	8	80	400	20		
MCR1604, R Series	See MCR2604, R Series for Electrical Specifications						
MCR2604-1	100	8	100	25	20		
MCR2604R-1	100	8	80	25	20		
MCR2604-2	100	8	100	50	20		
MCR2604R-2	100	8	80	50	20		
MCR2604-3	100	8	100	100	20		
MCR2604R-3	100	8	80	100	20		87
MCR2604-4	100	8	100	200	20		
MCR2604R-4	100	8	80	200	20		
MCR2604-5	100	8	100	300	20		
MCR2604R-5	100	8	80	300	20		
MCR2604-6	100	8	100	400	20		
MCR2604R-6	100	8	80	400	20		
MCR1605, R Series	See MCR2605, R Series for Electrical Specifications						
MCR2605-1	100	8	100	25	20		
MCR2605R-1	100	8	80	25	20		
MCR2605-2	100	8	100	50	20		
MCR2605R-2	100	8	80	50	20		
MCR2605-3	100	8	100	100	20		
MCR2605R-3	100	8	80	100	20		88
MCR2605-4	100	8	100	200	20		
MCR2605R-4	100	8	80	200	20		
MCR2605-5	100	8	100	300	20		
MCR2605R-5	100	8	80	300	20		
MCR2605-6	100	8	100	400	20		
MCR2605R-6	100	8	80	400	20	10	

ECONOMY LINE SCR'S (continued)

Type	Maximum T_j °C	I_f RMS A	$I_{FM(surge)}$ Peak Surge Current 1 Cycle 60 cps A	Maximum V_{FOM} and V_{ROM} V	Maximum I_{GT} mA	Typical I_{HO} mA	Case
MCR 808-1	100	18	225	25	50	15	
MCR 808R-1	100	18	225	25	50	15	
MCR 808-2	100	18	225	50	50	15	
MCR 808R-2	100	18	225	50	50	15	
MCR 808-3	100	18	225	100	50	15	
MCR 808R-3	100	18	225	100	50	15	68
MCR 808-4	100	18	225	200	50	15	
MCR 808R-4	100	18	225	200	50	15	
MCR 808-5	100	18	225	300	50	15	
MCR 808R-5	100	18	225	300	50	15	
MCR 808-6	100	18	225	400	50	15	
MCR 808R-6	100	18	225	400	50	15	
MCR1308-1	100	18	225	25	50	15	
MCR1308R-1	100	18	225	25	50	15	
MCR1308-2	100	18	225	50	50	15	
MCR1308R-2	100	18	225	50	50	15	
MCR1308-3	100	18	225	100	50	15	Press
MCR1308R-3	100	18	225	100	50	15	Fit
MCR1308-4	100	18	225	200	50	15	
MCR1308R-4	100	18	225	200	50	15	
MCR1308-5	100	18	225	300	50	15	62
MCR1308R-5	100	18	225	300	50	15	
MCR1308-6	100	18	225	400	50	15	
MCR1308R-6	100	18	225	400	50	15	

SCR'S FOR PULSE MODULATOR APPLICATIONS

Type	T_J °C	V_{FOM} V	V_{ROM} V	I_f RMS A	I_{pulse} A	Maximum I_{GT} ma	Typical I_{HO} mA	dv/dt V/µsec	Case
MCR 729-5	105	300	50 ①	2	100	50	25	50 ②	7/16 in.
MCR 729-6	105	400	50 ①	2	100	50	25	50 ②	
MCR 729-7	105	500	50 ①	2	100	50	25	50 ②	Stud-Mounted
MCR 729-8	105	600	50 ①	2	100	50	25	50 ②	Case
MCR 729-9	105	700	50 ①	2	100	50	25	50 ②	
MCR 729-10	105	800	50 ①	2	100	50	25	50 ②	
MCR1718-5	125	300	300	25	1000	50	15	100 ③	TO-48
MCR1718-6	125	400	400	25	1000	50	15	100 ③	TO-48
MCR1718-7	125	500	500	25	1000	50	15	100 ③	TO-48
MCR1718-8	125	600	600	25	1000	50	15	100 ③	TO-48

① Characterized for unilateral applications where reverse blocking capability is not important. Higher V_{ROM} rated devices available on request

② Minimum value

③ Typical value

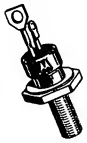
INDUSTRIAL SILICON CONTROLLED RECTIFIERS

Type Number	Maximum T_j °C	I_f RMS A	I_{FM} (surge) Peak Surge Current 1/2 Cycle @60 cps A	Maximum V_{FOM} and V_{ROM} V	Maximum I_{GT} mA	Typical I_{HO} mA	Case
2N1595	125	1.6	15	50	10	5	TO-5
2N1596	125	1.6	15	100	10	5	TO-5
2N1597	125	1.6	15	200	10	5	TO-5
2N1598	125	1.6	15	300	10	5	TO-5
2N1599	125	1.6	15	400	10	5	TO-5
MCR 914-1	← See 2N1595 Series →						
MCR 914-2							
MCR 914-3							
MCR 914-4							
MCR 914-5							
MCR 914-6							
MCR 846-1	105	2	30	25	50	25	7/16 in Stud-Mounted Case
MCR 846-2	105	2	30	50	50	25	
MCR 846-3	105	2	30	100	50	25	
MCR 846-4	105	2	30	200	50	25	
2N1842	100	16	125	25	80	15	TO-48
2N1842A	125	16	125	25	80	15	TO-48
2N1843	100	16	125	50	80	15	TO-48
2N1843A	125	16	125	50	80	15	TO-48
2N1844	100	16	125	100	80	15	TO-48
2N1844A	125	16	125	100	80	15	TO-48
2N1845	100	16	125	150	80	15	TO-48
2N1845A	125	16	125	150	80	15	TO-48
2N1846	100	16	125	200	80	15	TO-48
2N1846A	125	16	125	200	80	15	TO-48
2N1847	100	16	125	250	80	15	TO-48
2N1847A	125	16	125	250	80	15	TO-48
2N1848	100	16	125	300	80	15	TO-48
2N1848A	125	16	125	300	80	15	TO-48
2N1849	100	16	125	400	80	15	TO-48
2N1849A	125	16	125	400	80	15	TO-48
2N1850	100	16	125	500	80	15	TO-48
2N1850A	125	16	125	500	80	15	TO-48
MCR 649-1	100	20	260	25	80	15	TO-41
MCR 649-2	100	20	260	50	80	15	TO-41
MCR 649-3	100	20	260	100	80	15	TO-41
MCR 649-4	100	20	260	200	80	15	TO-41
MCR 649-5	100	20	260	300	80	15	TO-41
MCR 649-6	100	20	260	400	80	15	TO-41
MCR 649-7	100	20	260	500	80	15	TO-41
MCR1907-1*	125	25	150	25	30	15	TO-48
MCR1907-2*	125	25	150	50	30	15	TO-48
MCR1907-3*	125	25	150	100	30	15	TO-48
MCR1907-4*	125	25	150	200	30	15	TO-48
MCR1907-5*	125	25	150	300	30	15	TO-48
MCR1907-6*	125	25	150	400	30	15	TO-48
2N 681	125	25	150	25	25	15	TO-48
2N 682	125	25	150	50	25	15	TO-48
2N 683	125	25	150	100	25	15	TO-48
2N 684	125	25	150	150	25	15	TO-48
2N 685	125	25	150	200	25	15	TO-48
2N 686	125	25	150	250	25	15	TO-48
2N 687	125	25	150	300	25	15	TO-48
2N 688	125	25	150	400	25	15	TO-48
2N 689	125	25	150	500	25	15	TO-48
2N2573	125	25	260	25	40	15	TO-41
2N2574	125	25	260	50	40	15	TO-41
2N2575	125	25	260	100	40	15	TO-41
2N2576	125	25	260	200	40	15	TO-41
2N2577	125	25	260	300	40	15	TO-41
2N2578	125	25	260	400	40	15	TO-41
2N2579	125	25	260	500	40	15	TO-41

* Fast Turn Off at SCR

2N681 thru 2N689

I_f = 25 A RMS
V_{ROM} = 25-500 V



CASE 64
(TO-48)

Industrial-type, silicon controlled rectifiers in a stud package with current handling capability to 25 amperes at junction temperatures up to 125°C.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_J = 125°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic		Symbol	Rating	Unit
Peak Reverse Voltage* †	2N681 2N682 2N683 2N684 2N685 2N686 2N687 2N688 2N689	V_{ROM} (rep)	25 50 100 150 200 250 300 400 500	Volts
Peak Reverse Voltage* Transient (non-recurrent 5 msec max. duration)	2N681 2N682 2N683 2N684 2N685 2N686 2N687 2N688 2N689	V_{ROM} (non-rep)	35 75 150 225 300 350 400 500 600	Volts
Forward Current RMS (All Conduction Angles)		I_F	25	Amps
Peak Surge Current (one cycle, 60 cps) (T_J = -65 to +125°C)		$I_{FM(surge)}$	150	Amps
Circuit Fusing Considerations (T_J = -65 to +125°C; ≤8.3 msec)		I^2t	75	A^2sec
Peak Gate Power		P_{GM}	5	Watts
Average Gate Power		$P_{G(AV)}$	0.5	Watts
Peak Gate Current		I_{GM}	2	Amps
Peak Gate Voltage Forward Reverse		V_{GFM} V_{GRM}	10 5	Volts
Operating Temperature		T_J	-65 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature		Tstg	-65 to +150	°C
Stud Torque			30	in. lb.

† V_{ROM} for all types can be applied on a continuous DC basis without incurring damage.

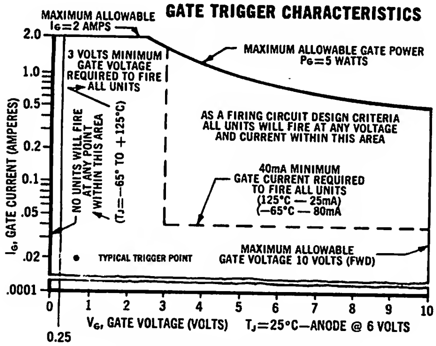
* V_{ROM} (rep) ratings apply for zero or negative gate voltage.

2N681 thru 2N689 (continued)

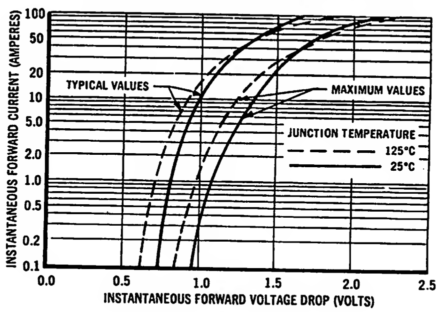
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_J = 125°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Forward Breakover Voltage		V_{BO}				Volts
	2N681		25	----	----	
	2N682		50	----	----	
	2N683		100	----	----	
	2N684		150	----	----	
	2N685		200	----	----	
	2N686		250	----	----	
	2N687		300	----	----	
	2N688		400	----	----	
	2N689		500	----	----	
Forward or Reverse Leakage Current	(Full Cycle Ave.)	i_S, i_R				mAdc
	2N681 - 2N684		-----	----	6.5	
	2N685		-----	----	6.0	
	2N686		-----	----	5.5	
	2N687		-----	----	5.0	
	2N688		-----	----	4.0	
	2N689		-----	----	3.0	
Forward Voltage Drop (16 A Full Cycle Average, 180° Conduction Angle)		V_F	-----	----	0.86	Volts
Gate Trigger Current (Continuous DC)		I_{GT}	-----	10	25	mAdc
Gate Trigger Voltage (Continuous DC)		V_{GT}	0.25	----	3.0	Vdc
Holding Current		I_{HO}	-----	20	----	mA
Switching Time (depends on circuit - consult manufacturer for further information)		t_{on} ($t_d + t_r$)		1.0 - 4.0		μsec
		t_{off}		10 - 20		μsec
Forward Voltage Application Rate		dv/dt	-----	30	----	V/μsec
Thermal Resistance (Junction to Stud)		θ_{JS}	-----	1.0	2.0	°C/W

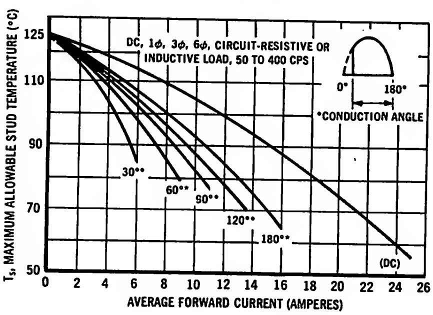
GATE TRIGGER CHARACTERISTICS



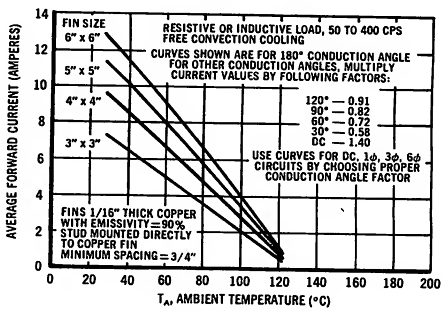
FORWARD CHARACTERISTICS-CONDUCTING STATE



STUD TEMPERATURE versus CURRENT

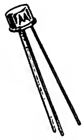


SUGGESTED FIN SIZES



2N1595 thru 2N1599

I_f = 1.6 A RMS
V_{ROM} = 50-400 V



CASE 32
(TO-5)

Industrial-type, low-current silicon controlled rectifiers in a three-lead package ideal for printed-circuit applications. Current handling capability of 1.6 amperes at junction temperatures up to 125°C.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_J = 125°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Peak Reverse Blocking Voltage*	$V_{ROM(rep)}$*		Volts
2N1595		50	
2N1596		100	
2N1597		200	
2N1598		300	
2N1599		400	
Peak Forward Blocking Voltage*	V_{FOM}		Volts
(R_{GC} = 1000 ohms) 2N1595		50	
2N1596		100	
2N1597		200	
2N1598		300	
2N1599		400	
Forward Current RMS (All Conduction Angles)	I_f	1.6	Amps
Peak Surge Current (One Cycle, 60 cps, T_J = -65 to +125°C)	$I_{FM(surge)}$	15	Amps
Peak Gate Power	P_{GM}	0.1	Watt
Average Gate Power	$P_{G(AV)}$	0.01	Watt
Peak Gate Current	I_{GM}	0.1	Amp
Peak Gate Voltage - Forward	V_{GFM}	10	Volts
Reverse	V_{GRM}	10	
Operating Temperature Range	T_J	-65 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +150	°C

*JEDEC Registered Values
**V_{ROM} & V_{FOM} for all types can be applied on a continuous DC basis without incurring damage.

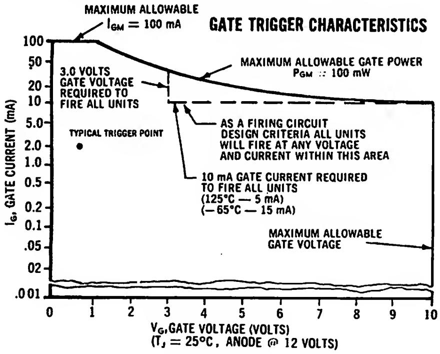
2N1595 thru 2N1599 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_J = 25°C unless otherwise noted, R_{GC} = 1000 ohms)

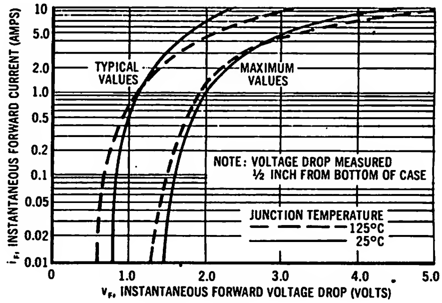
Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Peak Reverse Blocking Current (@ rated V_{ROM}, T_J = 125°C)	I_{ROM}	—	—	1000	μA
Peak Forward Blocking Current (@ rated V_{FOM}, T_J = 125°C)	I_{FOM}	—	—	1000	μA
Forward On Voltage (I_F = 1 Adc)	V_F	—	1.1	2.0*	Volts
Gate Trigger Current (Anode Voltage = 7 V, R_L = 12 Ω)	I_{GT}	—	5.0	10.0*	mA
Gate Trigger Voltage (Anode Voltage = 7 V, R_L = 12 Ω)	V_{GT}	—	0.7	3.0*	Volts
(Anode Voltage = 7 V, R_L = 12 Ω, T_J = 125°C)	V_{GNT}	0.2	—	—	
Holding Current (Anode Voltage = 7 V)	I_{HX}	—	5.0	—	mA
Turn-on Time (I_{GT} = 10 mA, I_F = 1 A)	t_{on}	—	0.8	—	μsec
(I_{GT} = 20 mA, I_F = 1 A)		—	0.6	—	
Turn-off Time (I_F = 1 A, I_R = 1 A, dv/dt = 20 V/μsec, T_J = 125°C)	t_{off}	—	10	—	μsec

*JEDEC Registered Values

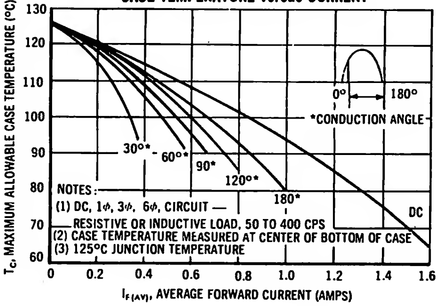
GATE TRIGGER CHARACTERISTICS



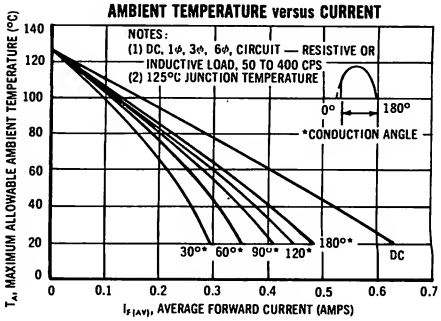
FORWARD CHARACTERISTICS — CONDUCTING STATE



CASE TEMPERATURE versus CURRENT



AMBIENT TEMPERATURE versus CURRENT



2N1842 thru 2N1850

I_f = 16 A RMS
V_{ROM} = 25-500 V

CASE 64
(TO-48)

Industrial-type, silicon controlled rectifiers in a stud package with current handling capability to 16 amperes at junction temperatures up to 100°C.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_J = 100°C unless otherwise noted)

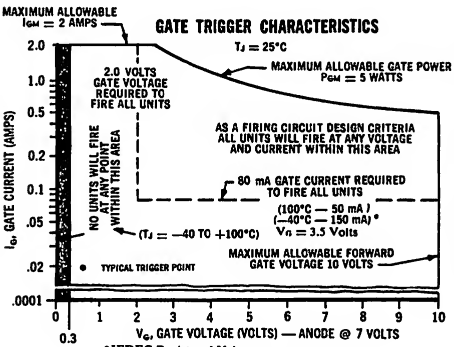
Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Peak Reverse Blocking Voltage**	$V_{ROM(rep)}$**		Volts
2N1842		25	
2N1843		50	
2N1844		100	
2N1845		150	
2N1846		200	
2N1847		250	
2N1848		300	
2N1849		400	
2N1850		500	
Peak Reverse Voltage	$V_{ROM(non-rep)}$		Volts
Transient 2N1842		35	
(non-recurrent 2N1843		75	
5 msec max. 2N1844		150	
duration) 2N1845		225	
2N1846		300	
2N1847		350	
2N1848		400	
2N1849		500	
2N1850		600	
Forward Current RMS (All Conduction Angles)	I_f	16	Amps
Peak Forward Surge Current (One cycle, 60 cps) (T_J = -40 to +100°C)	$I_{FM(surge)}$	125	Amps
Circuit Fusing Considerations (T_J = -40 to +100°C; ≤8.3 msec)	I^2t	60	A^2sec
Peak Gate Power	P_{GM}	5	Watts
Average Gate Power	$P_{G(AV)}$	0.5	Watts
Peak Gate Current	I_{GM}	2	Amps
Peak Gate Voltage			Volts
Forward	V_{GFM}	10	
Reverse	V_{GRM}	5	
Operating Temperature Range	T_J	-40 to +100	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-40 to +125	°C
Stud Torque		30	in. lb.

* JEDEC - registered values.
** $V_{ROM(rep)}$ for all types can be applied on a continuous DC basis without incurring damage. Ratings apply for zero or negative gate voltage.

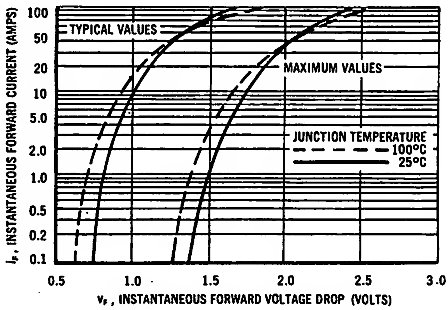
2N1842 thru 2N1850 (continued)

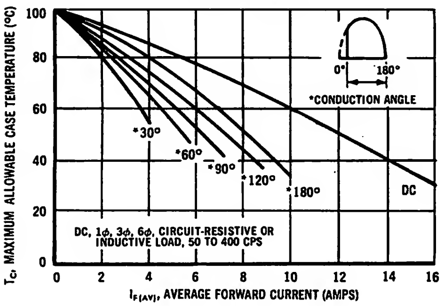
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_J = 100°C unless otherwise noted)

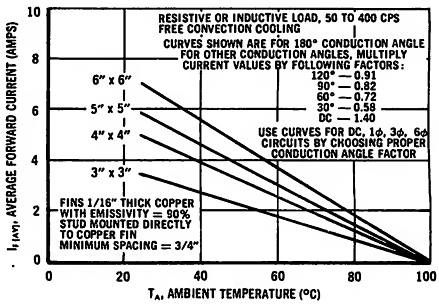
Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Peak Forward Blocking Voltage*		V_{FOM}*				Volts
	2N1842		25	—	—	
	2N1843		50	—	—	
	2N1844		100	—	—	
	2N1845		150	—	—	
	2N1846		200	—	—	
	2N1847		250	—	—	
	2N1848		300	—	—	
	2N1849		400	—	—	
	2N1850		500	—	—	
Peak Forward or Reverse Blocking Current		I_{FOM}, I_{ROM}	—	—	6.0	mA
Forward On Voltage (16 Adc, T_J = 25°C)		V_F	—	1.1	1.8	Volts
Gate Trigger Current (Continuous DC) (Anode Voltage = 7 V, R_L = 50 Ω, T_J = 25°C)		I_{GT}	—	15	80	mA
Gate Trigger Voltage (Continuous DC) (Anode Voltage = 7 V, R_L = 50 Ω, T_J = 25°C)		V_{GT}	—	0.8	2.0	Volts
(Anode Voltage = 7 V, R_L = 50 Ω, T_J = 100°C)		V_{GNT}	0.3	—	—	
Holding Current (Anode Voltage = 7 V, Gate Open, T_J = 25°C)		I_{HO}	—	20	—	mA
Switching Time (depends on circuit - consult manufacturer for further information)		t_{on} ($t_d + t_r$)	—	1.0	—	μsec
		t_{off}	—	14-30	—	μsec
Forward Voltage Application Rate		dv/dt	—	30	—	V/μsec
Thermal Resistance (Junction to Stud)		θ_{JC}	—	1.0	2.0	°C/W



*JEDEC Registered Values







2N1842A thru 2N1850A

I_f = 16 A RMS
V_{ROM} = 25-500 V

CASE 64
(TO-48)

Industrial-type, silicon controlled rectifiers in a stud package with current handling capability to 16 amperes at junction temperatures up to 125°C.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_J = 125°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristics	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Peak Reverse Blocking Voltage**	$V_{ROM(rep)}$**		Volts
2N1842A		25	
2N1843A		50	
2N1844A		100	
2N1845A		150	
2N1846A		200	
2N1847A		250	
2N1848A		300	
2N1849A		400	
2N1850A		500	
Peak Reverse Voltage	$V_{ROM(non-rep)}$		Volts
Transient 2N1842A		35	
(non-recurrent 2N1843A		75	
5 msec max. 2N1844A		150	
duration) 2N1845A		225	
2N1846A		300	
2N1847A		350	
2N1848A		400	
2N1849A		500	
2N1850A		600	
Forward Current RMS (All Conduction Angles)	I_f	16	Amps
Peak Surge Current (One cycle, 60 cps) (T_J = -65 to +125°C)	$I_{FM(surge)}$	125	Amps
Circuit Fusing Considerations (T_J = -65 to +125°C; ≦ 8.3 msec)	I^2t	60	A^2sec
Peak Gate Power	P_{GM}	5	Watts
Average Gate Power	$P_{G(AV)}$	0.5	Watts
Peak Gate Current	I_{GM}	2	Amps
Peak Gate Voltage			Volts
Forward	V_{GFM}	10	
Reverse	V_{GRM}	5	
Operating Temperature Range	T_J	-65 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +150	°C
Stud Torque		30	in. lb.

* JEDEC - registered values.

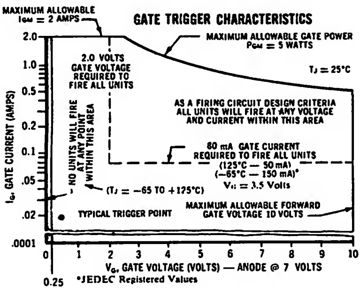
** $V_{ROM(rep)}$ for all types can be applied on a continuous DC basis without incurring damage. Ratings apply for zero or negative gate voltage.

2N1842 A thru 2N1850A (continued)

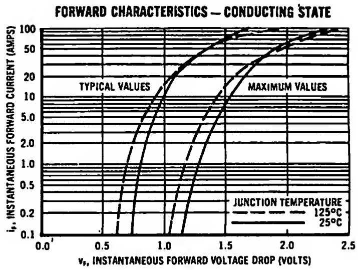
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_J = 125°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Forward Blocking Voltage*	V_{FOM}*				Volts
2N1842A		25	—	—	
2N1843A		50	—	—	
2N1844A		100	—	—	
2N1845A		150	—	—	
2N1846A		200	—	—	
2N1847A		250	—	—	
2N1848A		300	—	—	
2N1849A		400	—	—	
2N1850A		500	—	—	
Forward or Reverse Blocking Current	I_{FOM}, I_{ROM}	—	—	6.0	mA
Forward On Voltage (16 Adc, T_J = 25°C)	V_F	—	1.1	1.6	Volts
Gate Trigger Current (Anode Voltage = 7 V, R_L = 50 Ω, T_J = 25°C)	I_{GT}	—	15	80	mA
Gate Trigger Voltage (Anode Voltage = 7 V, R_L = 50 Ω, T_J = 25°C)	V_{GT}	—	0.8	2.0	Volts
(Anode Voltage = 7 V, R_L = 50 Ω, T_J = 125°C)	V_{GNT}	0.25	—	—	
Holding Current (Anode Voltage = 7 V, Gate Open. T_J = 25°C)	I_{HO}	—	20	—	mA
Switching Time (depends on circuit - consult manufacturer for further information)	t_{on} (t_d + t_r)		1.0	—	μsec
	t_{off}		14-30	—	μsec
Forward Voltage Application Rate	dv/dt	—	30	—	V/μsec
Thermal Resistance (Junction to Stud)	θ_{JC}	—	1.0	2.0	°C/W

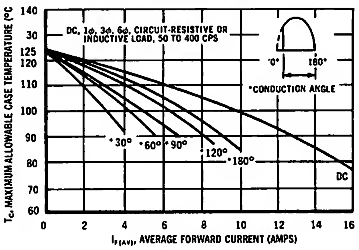
*V_{FOM} for all types can be applied on a continuous DC basis without incurring damage.
Ratings apply for zero negative gate voltage.



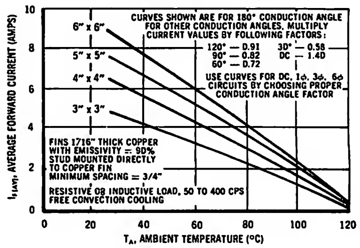
GATE TRIGGER CHARACTERISTICS



FORWARD CHARACTERISTICS — CONDUCTING STATE



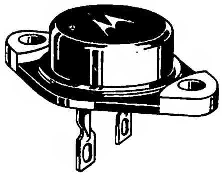
CURRENT DERATING



SUGGESTED HEAT SINK SIZES

2N2573 thru 2N2579

I_f = 25 A RMS
V_{ROM} = 25-500 V



CASE 61
(TO-41)

Industrial-type, silicon controlled rectifiers in a "diamond" package for applications requiring a high surge-current rating or low thermal resistance.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_J = 125°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristics	Symbol	Rating	Units
Peak Reverse Voltage*	V_{ROM}		Volts
2N2573		25	
2N2574		50	
2N2575		100	
2N2576		200	
2N2577		300	
2N2578		400	
2N2579		500	
Forward Current RMS (All Conduction Angles)		25	Amps
Peak Surge Current (one cycle, 60 cps) (T_J = -65 to +125°C)	$I_{(surge)}$	260	Amps
Circuit Fusing Considerations (T_J = -65° to +125°C; ≦8.3 msec)	I^2t	275	A^2sec
Peak Gate Power	P_G	5	Watts
Average Gate Power	P_G	0.5	Watts
Peak Gate Current	I_G	2	Amps
Peak Gate Voltage	V_G		Volts
Forward		10	
Reverse		5	
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +150	°C
Operating Temperature	T_J	-65 to +125	°C

* V_{ROM} for all types can be applied on a continuous DC basis without incurring damage. V_{ROM} ratings apply for zero or negative gate voltage.

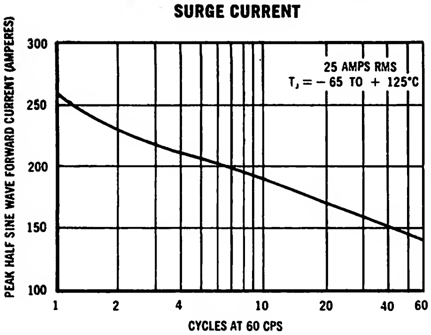
2N2573 thru 2N2579 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_J = 125°C unless otherwise noted)

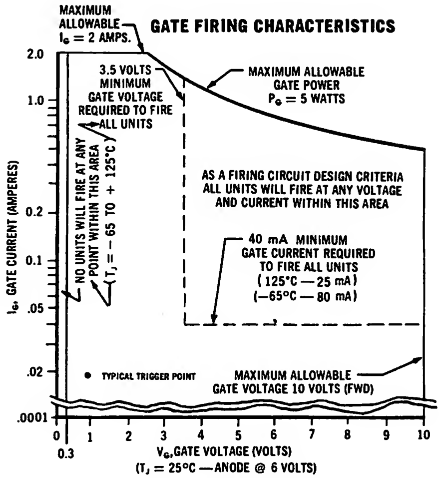
Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Forward Breakover Voltage (T_J = 125°C)	V_{FOM}				Volts
2N2573		25	—	—	
2N2574		50	—	—	
2N2575		100	—	—	
2N2576		200	—	—	
2N2577		300	—	—	
2N2578		400	—	—	
2N2579		500	—	—	
Forward Leakage Current (@ Rated V_{BO} with Gate Open)	i_S				mA
(T_J = 25°C)		—	—	2	
(T_J = 125°C)		—	0.6	5	
Reverse Leakage Current (@ Rated PRV)	i_R				mA
(T_J = 25°C)		—	—	2	
(T_J = 125°C)		—	0.6	5	
Forward Voltage Drop (T_J = 125°C)	V_F				Volts
(16 A Full Cycle Average, 180° Conduction Angle)		—	—	0.7	
(25 Amps DC)		—	1.1	—	
Gate Firing Current (Continuous DC)	I_{GT}	—	20	40	mAdc
Gate Firing Voltage (Continuous DC)	V_{GT}				Vdc
(T_J = 25°C)		—	1.0	3.5	
(T_J = 125°C)		0.3	—	3.5	
Holding Current	I_H	—	20	—	mA
Forward Voltage Application Rate	dv/dt	—	30	—	V/μsec
Thermal Resistance	θ_{JC}	—	1.0	1.5	°C/W

2N2573 thru 2N2579 (continued)

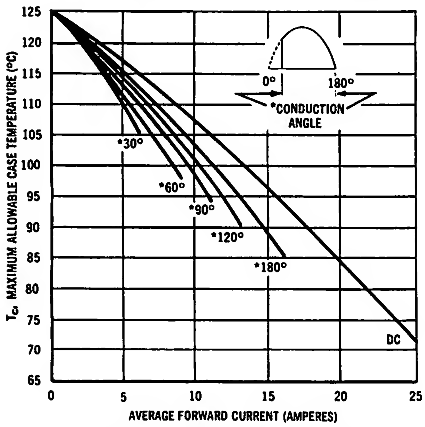
MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE NON-RECURRENT SURGE CURRENT



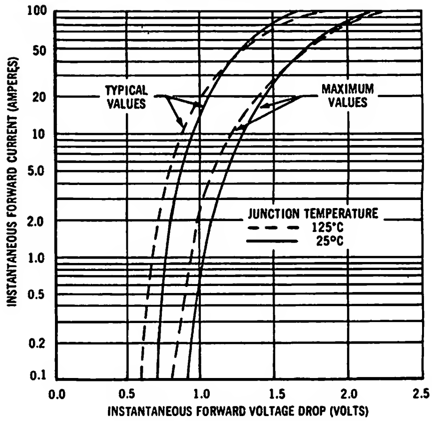
GATE FIRING CHARACTERISTICS



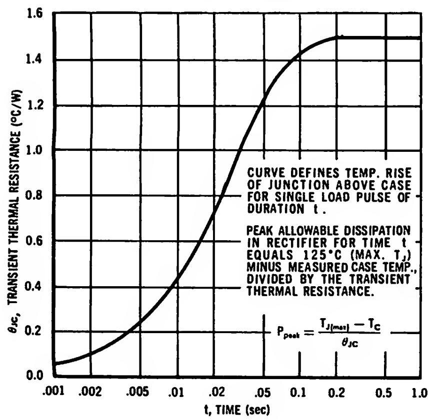
MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE CASE TEMPERATURE



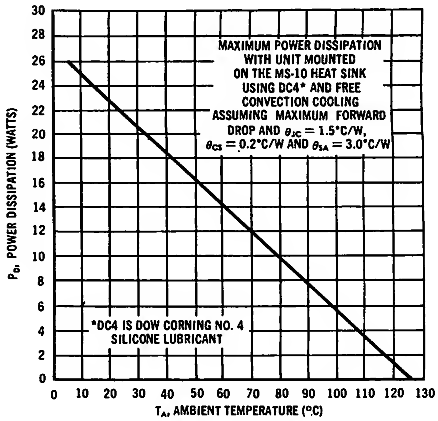
LOW CURRENT LEVEL



MAXIMUM TRANSIENT THERMAL RESISTANCE JUNCTION TO CASE

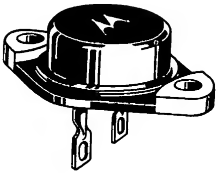


POWER DERATING CURVE



MCR649-1 thru MCR649-7

I_f = 20 A RMS
V_{ROM} = 25-500 V



Industrial-type, silicon controlled rectifiers in a "diamond" package for applications requiring a high surge-current rating or low thermal resistance.

CASE 61
(TO-41)

MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_J = 100°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristics*	Symbol	Rating	Units
Peak Reverse Voltage * MCR649-1 -2 -3 -4 -5 -6 -7	V_{ROM}	 25 50 100 200 300 400 500	Volts
Forward Current RMS (All Conduction Angles)	I_F	20	Amps
Peak Surge Current (full cycle, 60 cps) (T_J = -40 to +100°C)	$I_{(surge)}$	260	Amps
Circuit Fusing Considerations (T_J = -40 to + 100° C; ≦ 8.3 msec)	I^2t	275	A^2sec
Peak Gate Power	P_G	5	Watts
Average Gate Power	P_G	0.5	Watts
Peak Gate Current	I_G	2	Amps
Peak Gate Voltage Forward Reverse	V_G	 10 5	Volts
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-40 to +150	°C
Operating Temperature	T_J	-40 to +100	°C

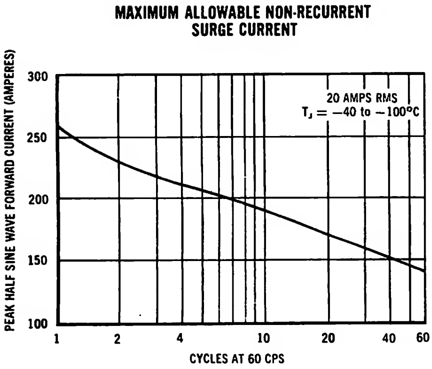
* V_{ROM} for all types can be applied on a continuous DC basis without incurring damage. V_{ROM} ratings apply for zero or negative gate voltage.

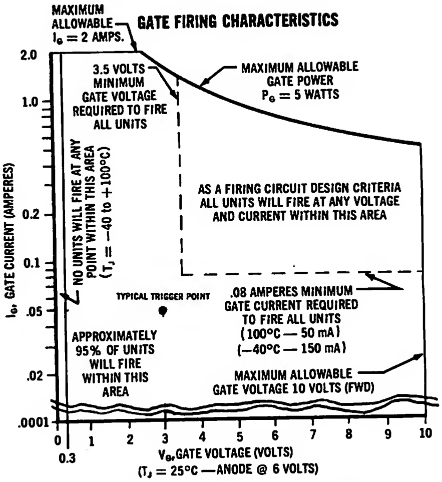
MCR649-1 thru MCR649-7 (continued)

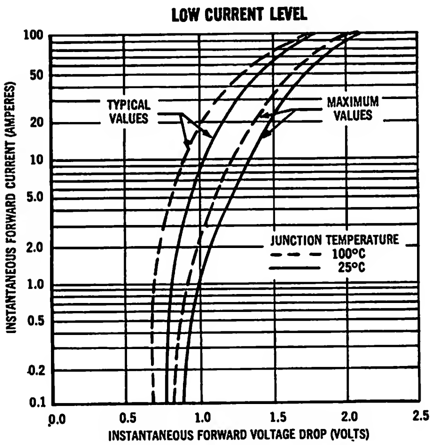
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At T_J = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

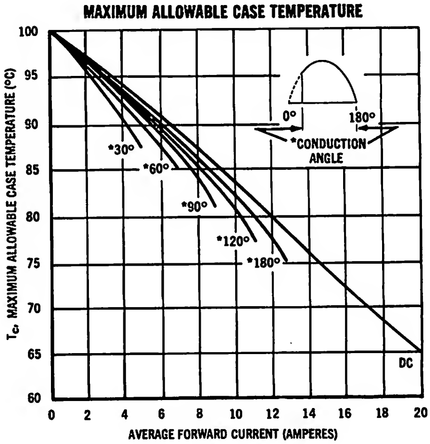
Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Forward Breakover Voltage (T_J = 100°C)	V_{FOM}				Volts
MCR649-1		25	—	—	
-2		50	—	—	
-3		100	—	—	
-4		200	—	—	
-5		300	—	—	
-6		400	—	—	
-7		500	—	—	
Forward Leakage Current (@ Rated V_{BO} with Gate Open)					mA
(T_J = 25°C)		—	—	2	
(T_J = 100°C)		—	—	5	
Reverse Leakage Current (@ Rated PRV)					mA
(T_J = 25°C)		—	—	2	
(T_J = 100°C)		—	—	5	
Forward Voltage Drop (T_J = 100°C)	V_F				Volts
(13 A Full Cycle Average, 180° Conduction Angle)		—	—	0.7	
(20 Amps DC)		—	1.00	—	
Gate Firing Current (Continuous DC)	I_{GT}	—	30	80	mA
Gate Firing Voltage (Continuous DC)	V_{GT}				Volts
(T_J = 25°C)		—	1.0	3.5	
(T_J = 100°C)		0.3	—	—	
Holding Current	I_H	—	20	—	mA
Forward Voltage Application Rate (R_{GC} = 27 Ω)	dv/dt				V/μsec
MCR649-1 thru MCR649-4 (25 V - 200 V)		—	10	—	
MCR649-5 thru MCR649-7 (300 V - 500 V)		—	30	—	
Thermal Resistance	θ_{JC}	—	1.0	1.5	°C/W

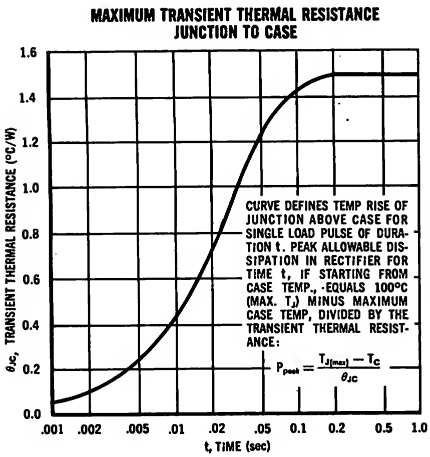
MCR649-1 thru MCR649-7 (continued)

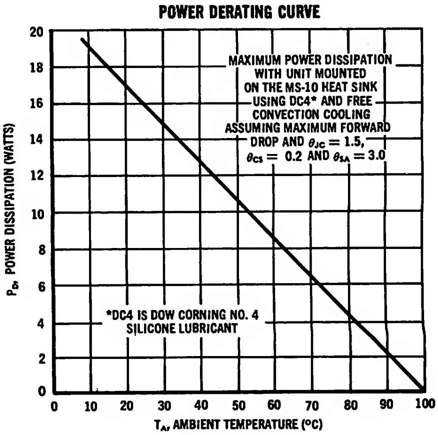






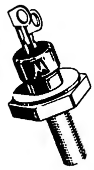






MCR729-5 thru MCR729-10

I_{pulse} = 100 Adc
V_{ROM} = 300-800 V
Pulse Repetition Rates — to 10,000 pps



CASE 63

Fast-switching, high-voltage silicon controlled rectifier especially designed and characterized for radar, proximity fuse, beacon and similar pulse applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_J = 105°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Forward Current (continuous)	I_{cont}	2	Adc
Repetitive Pulse Current (10 μsec pulse width)	I_{pulse}	100	Adc
Peak Reverse Voltage*	V_{ROM}	50	Volts
Peak Gate Power	P_G	20	Watts
Average Gate Power	P_G	1	Watt
Peak Gate Current	I_G	5	Amps
Peak Gate Voltage Forward and Reverse	V_G	10	Volts
Operating Temperature	T_J	-65 to +105	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +150	°C
Stud Torque		15	in. lb.

* Characterized for unilateral applications where reverse blocking capability is not important. Higher V_{ROM} rated units available on request.

MCR729-5 thru MCR729-10 (continued)

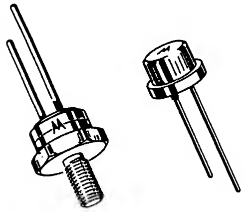
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_J = 105°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Forward Breakover Voltage*	V_{FOM}				Volts
MCR729-5		300	-	-	
-6		400	-	-	
-7		500	-	-	
-8		600	-	-	
-9		700	-	-	
-10		800	-	-	
Forward Leakage Current (Rated V_{BO} with gate open)	i_S	-	0.2	2	mA
Gate Firing Current (T_J = 25°C)	I_{GF}	-	10	50	mA
Gate Firing Voltage (T_J = 25°C)	V_{GF}	-	0.8	1.5	Volts
Forward Voltage Drop (2 Adc, T_A = 25°C)	V_F	-	1.1	1.5	Volts
Turn-On Time ($t_d + t_r$) (I_G = 200 mA, T_A = 25°C)	t_{on}				μsec
I_{pulse} = 30 amps		-	0.2	-	
I_{pulse} = 100 amps		-	0.4	-	
Turn-On Time Variation (T_J = +25°C to +105°C and +25°C to -65°C)	Δt_{on}	-	±0.05	-	μsec
Recovery Time (forward) (I_{pulse} = 30 amps, $I_{reverse}$ = 0, T_A = 25°C (Inductive charging circuit)	t_{rec}	-	10	-	μsec
Turn-Off Time (Conventional) ($I_{forward}$ = 2 amps, $I_{reverse}$ = 10 amps, T_A = 25°C)	t_{off}	-	6	-	μsec
Forward Voltage Application Rate	dv/dt	50	-	-	V/μsec
Drop-Out (Holding) Current (T_A = 25°C)	I_H	5	25	-	mA
Thermal Resistance	θ_{JC}	-	-	4	°C/W

* Other voltage units available upon request.

MCR808 series
MCR1308 series

I_f = 18 A RMS
V_{ROM} = 25-400 V



CASE 68 CASE 62

Low-cost, silicon controlled rectifiers available in two package styles and reverse polarity for versatile, economical, general-purpose applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (at T_J = 100°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Peak Reverse Voltage* MCR808, MCR808R, MCR1308, MCR1308R -1	$V_{ROM(rep)}$	25	Volts
-2		50	
-3		100	
-4		200	
-5		300	
-6		400	
Forward Current RMS (All Conduction Angles)	I_f	18	Amps
Peak Surge Current (one cycle, 60 cps) (T_J = -40 to +100°C)	$I_{FM(surge)}$	225	Amps
Circuit Fusing Considerations (T_J = -40 to +100°C; 8.3 msec)	I^2t	235	A^2sec
Peak Gate Power	P_{GM}	5	Watts
Average Gate Power	$P_{G(av)}$	0.5	Watts
Peak Forward Gate Current	I_{GFM}	2	Amps
Peak Gate Voltage Forward	V_{GFM}	10	Volts
Peak Gate Voltage Reverse	V_{GRM}	10	Volts
Operating Temperature Range	T_J	-40 to +100	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-40 to +150	°C
Stud Torque - MCR1308 and MCR1308R	—	30	in. lb.

*$V_{ROM(rep)}$ for all types can be applied on a continuous DC basis without incurring damage. Ratings apply for zero or negative gate voltage.

MCR808, MCR1308 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_J = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Peak Forward Blocking Voltage* (T_J = 100°C) MCR808, MCR808R, MCR1308, MCR1308R -1	V_{FOM}	25			Volts
-2		50	—	—	
-3		100	—	—	
-4		200	—	—	
-5		300	—	—	
-6		400	—	—	
Peak Forward Blocking Current (Rated V_{FOM} with gate open, T_J = 100°C)	I_{FOM}	—	1	8	mA
Peak Reverse Blocking Current (Rated V_{ROM}, Gate open, T_J = 100°C)	I_{ROM}	—	1	5	mA
Forward On Voltage (18 Adc, T_J = 100°C)	V_F	—	1.1	1.5	Volts
Gate Triggering Current (Anode Voltage = 7 V, R_L = 50 Ω)	I_{GT}	—	15	50	mA
Gate Firing Voltage (Continuous DC) (Anode Voltage = 7 V, R_L = 50 Ω)	V_{GT}	—	0.7	1.5	Volts
(Anode Voltage = 7 V, R_L = 50 Ω, T_J = 100°C)	V_{GNT}	0.3	—	—	
Holding Current (Anode Voltage = 7 V, gate open)	I_{HO}	—	15	—	mA
Turn-On Time (I_F = 18 Adc, I_{GT} = 50 mAdc)	t_{on}	—	1.0	—	μsec
Turn-Off Time (I_F = 10 A, I_R = 10 A)	t_{off}	—	12	—	μsec
(I_F = 10 A, I_R = 10 A, T_J = 100°C)		—	18	—	
Forward Voltage Application Rate (T_J = 100°C)	dv/dt	—	30	—	V/μsec
Thermal Resistance MCR808 and MCR808R	θ_{JC}	—	1.0	1.6	°C/W
MCR1308 and MCR1308R			1.4	2.0	

*V_{FOM} for all types can be applied on a continuous DC basis without incurring damage. Ratings apply for zero or negative gate voltage.

PRESS IN MOUNTING

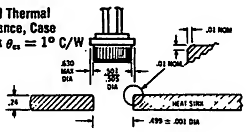
1. Heat Sink Hole — To provide good SCR heat sink surface contact, the diameter of the heat sink hole should be 0.499 ±.001 inch. The edge of the hole into which the SCR will be pressed should be slightly beveled to aid in starting and to prevent shearing off of the package knurl. The depth and width of this beveled break should be 0.010 nominal (see Figure 14).

2. Hardness of Heat Sink Material — If the SCR is pressed into a heat sink material which is harder than the case of the SCR, degradation of voltage characteristics can occur because of stresses placed on the package and consequently on the silicon die inside. Therefore, the following hardnesses for the heat sink material are recommended:
   Copper — less than 50 on the Rockwell F scale
   (the MCR808 case is 50 or greater)
   Aluminum — less than 65 on the Brinell scale.

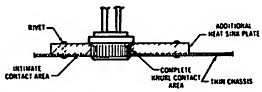
3. Press-In Force — The recommended press-in force is between 250 and 1000 pounds per square inch. It is extremely important that this force be applied only to the external annular ring portion of the device. If pressure is applied to the glass-to-metal seal portion of the device, stresses can result which crack the glass and/or break the hermetic seal.

HEAT SINK MOUNTING

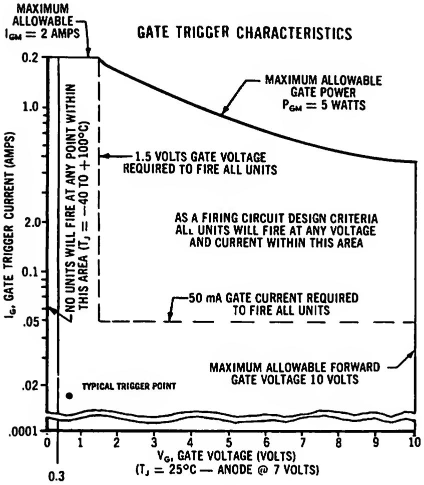
Typical Thermal Resistance, Case to Sink θ_{cs} = 1° C/W

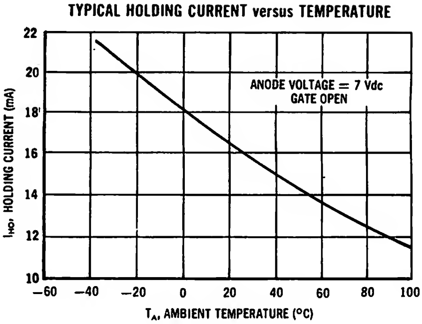


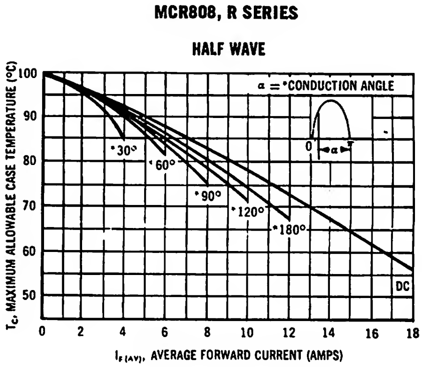
THIN-CHASSIS MOUNTING

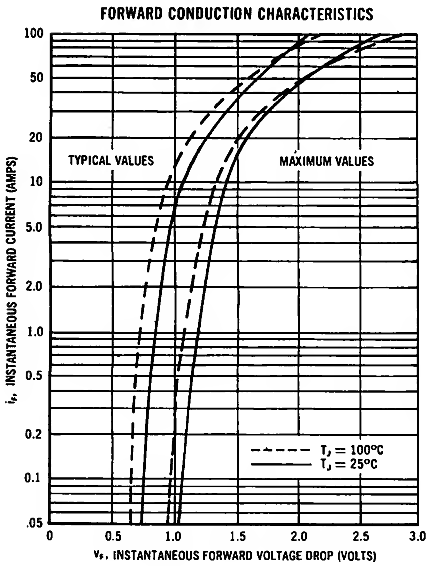


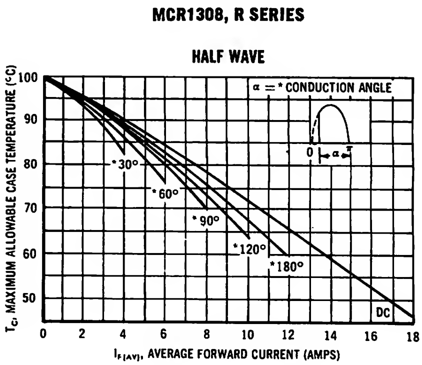
MCR808, MCR1308 (continued)





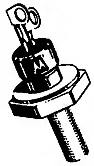






MCR846 series

I_f = 2 A RMS
V_{ROM} = 25-200 V



CASE 63

Silicon controlled rectifiers for low-power switching and control applications requiring blocking to 200 volts and load currents to 2 amps.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_J = 105°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Peak Reverse Voltage MCR 846 - 1 - 2 - 3 - 4	V_{ROM}	 25 50 100 200	Volts
RMS Forward Current	I_F	2	Amps
Peak Surge Current (one cycle, 60 cps, T_j = -65 to +105°C)	$I_{FM\ (surge)}$	30	Amps
Circuit Fusing Considerations	I^2t	35	Amp^{2}sec
Peak Gate Power	P_G	5	Watts
Average Gate Power	$P_{G(avg)}$	0.5	Watts
Peak Gate Current	I_G	2	Amps
Peak Gate Voltage (forward and reverse)	V_G	10	Volts
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +150	°C
Operating Temperature	T_j	-65 to +105	°C
Stud Torque		15	in-lb

MCR846 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (TJ = 105°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Forward Breakover Voltage MCR 846 - 1 - 2 - 3 - 4	V_{ROM}	 25 50 100 200			Volts
Forward Leakage Current	i_s			2	ma
Reverse Leakage Current	i_r			2	ma
Forward Voltage Drop T_C = 25°C, I_F = 2 amp DC	V_F			1.6	VDC
Gate Firing Current T_j = 25°C	I_{GF}		10	50	ma DC
Gate Firing Voltage T_j = 25°C	V_{GF}		0.8	1.5	VDC
Holding Current	I_H		25		ma DC
Turn On Time (T_C = 25°C) (I_F = 2 amps DC)	t_{on}		0.5		usec
Turn Off Time (T_C = 25°C) (I_F = 2 amps) (I_R = 10 amps)	t_{off}		4		usec
Forward Voltage Application Rate	dv/dt	50			volts/usec
Thermal Resistance	$\theta_{J\text{-}C}$			4	°C/W

MCR914 series

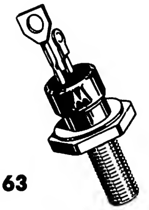
For specifications, See 2N1595 Series Data Sheet

MCR1304 series
MCR1305 series
MCR1604 series
MCR1605 series

For Specifications, See MCR2304 Series Data Sheet

MCR1718-5 thru MCR1718-8

I_{pulse} = 1000 A
V_{ROM} = 300-600 V
I_F = 25 A RMS



CASE 63

Fast-switching, high-voltage silicon controlled rectifiers for pulse modulator applications requiring blocking to 600 volts and repetitive pulse currents to 1000 amps.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_J = 125°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Peak Reverse Blocking Voltage* MCR1718-5 -6 -7 -8	V_{ROM}* (rep)	300 400 500 600	Volts
Transient Peak Reverse Blocking Voltage (non-recurrent 5 msec max duration) MCR1718-5 -6 -7 -8	V_{ROM} (non-rep)	400 500 600 700	Volts
Peak Repetitive Pulse Current (1-10 microsec pulse width)	I_{pulse}	1000	Amps
RMS Forward Current	I_f	25	Amps
Dynamic Average Power Dissipation (At T_c = 65°C)	$P_{F(AV)}$	30	Watts
Current Application Rate (up to 1000 Amps Peak)	di/dt	1000	A/μsec
Curcuit Fusing Considerations (T_j = -65 to +125°C; P.W. < 1.0 msec)	I^2t	250	A^2sec
Peak Gate Power	P_{GM}	20	Watts
Average Gate Power	$P_{G(AV)}$	1	Watt
Peak Forward Gate Current	I_{GFM}	5	Amps
Peak Gate Voltage - Forward - Reverse	V_{GFM} V_{GRM}	10 10	Volts
Operating Junction Temp. Range	T_j	-65 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	$T_{(stg)}$	-65 to +150	°C
Stud Torque		30	in-lb

MCR1718-5 thru MCR1718-8 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_J = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

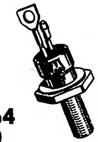
Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Peak Forward Blocking Voltage* T_j = 125°C MCR1718-5 -6 -7 -8	V_{FOM}*	 300 400 500 600			Volts
Peak Forward Blocking Current (Rated V_{FOM}; T_j = 125°C, Gate Open)	I_{FOM}			8	mA
Peak Reverse Blocking Current (Rated V_{ROM}; T_j = 125°C, Gate Open)	I_{ROM}			8	mA
Gate Trigger Current (continuous DC) (Anode Voltage = 7Vdc, R_L = 50Ω)	I_{GT}		10	50	mAdc
Gate Trigger Voltage (continous DC) (Anode Voltage = 7Vdc, R_L = 50Ω, T_j = 25°C) (Anode Voltage = 7Vdc, R_L = 50Ω, T_j = 125°C)	 V_{GT} V_{GNT}	 .25	 0.8	 1.5	Vdc
Turn-on Forward Voltage Drop (I_{GT} = 500 mA, I_{pulse} = 500 amps) 1.0 μsec after start (10% pt.) of I pulse 5.0 μsec after start (10% pt.) of I pulse	$V_{F(on)}$		 30 5		Volts
Forward On Voltage (I_F = 25 Adc)	V_F		1.1	1.3	Vdc
Recovery Time (Forward) (I_{pulse} = 500 amps, $I_{reverse}$ = 10 amps) (Inductive charging circuit - circuit dependent)	t_{rec}		20		μsec
Forward Voltage Application Rate (Gate Open, T_j = 125°C)	dv/dt		100		V/μsec
Drop-out (Holding) Current Gate Open; T_j = 25°C Gate Open; T_j = 125°C	I_{HO}	 5	 15 6		mAdc
Thermal Resistance (Junction-to-Case)	θ_{JC}			2.0	°C/W

* V_{FOM} and $V_{ROM(rep)}$ for all types can be applied on a continuous DC basis without incurring damage.

Ratings apply for zero or negative gate voltage.

MCR1907-1 thru MCR1907-6

I_F = 25 A RMS
V_{ROM} = 25-400 V



CASE 64
(TO-48)

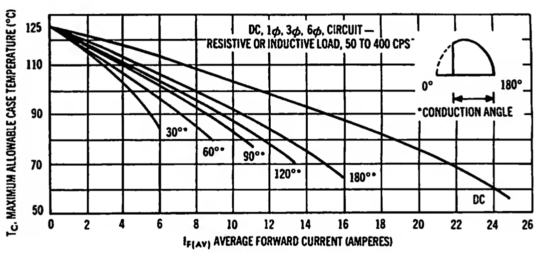
Fast turn-on, fast turn-off silicon controlled rectifiers for high-frequency applications requiring blocking to 400 volts and load currents to 25 amps.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_J = 125°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Peak Reverse Blocking Voltage*	$V_{ROM(rep)}$*		Volts
MCR1907-1		25	
MCR1907-2		50	
MCR1907-3		100	
MCR1907-4		200	
MCR1907-5		300	
MCR1907-6		400	
Peak Reverse Blocking Voltage (non-recurrent, 5 msec max. duration)	$V_{ROM(non-rep)}$		Volts
MCR1907-1		35	
MCR1907-2		75	
MCR1907-3		150	
MCR1907-4		300	
MCR1907-5		400	
MCR1907-6		500	
Forward Current RMS (All Conduction Angles)	I_f	25	Amps
Peak Surge Current (one cycle, 60 cps) (T_J = -65 to +125°C)	$I_{FM(surge)}$	150	Amps
Circuit Fusing Considerations (T_J = -65 to +125°C; t ≦ 8.3 msec)	I^2t	75	A^2sec
Peak Gate Power	P_{GM}	5	Watts
Average Gate Power	$P_{G(av)}$	0.5	Watts
Peak Gate Current	I_{GFM}	2	Amps
Peak Gate Voltage: Forward	V_{GFM}	10	Volts
Reverse	V_{GRM}	5	
Operating Temperature	T_J	-65 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +150	°C

*$V_{ROM(rep)}$ for all types can be applied on a continuous DC basis without incurring damage. Ratings apply for zero or negative gate voltage.

CURRENT DERATING



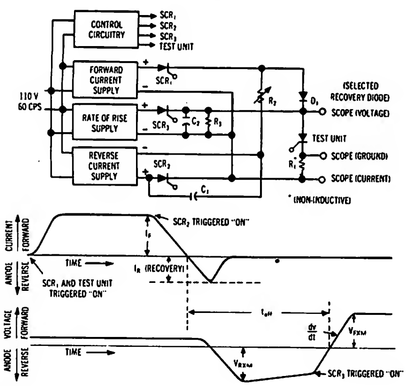
MCR1907-1 thru MCR1907-6 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_J = 125°C$ unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Peak Forward Blocking Voltage* MCR1907-1 MCR1907-2 MCR1907-3 MCR1907-4 MCR1907-5 MCR1907-6	V_{FOM}*	25 50 100 200 300 400	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	Volts
Peak Forward or Reverse Blocking Current	I_{FOM} & I_{ROM}	—	—	4	mA
Forward On Voltage (I_F = 20 Adc, T_C = 25°C)	V_F	—	1.4	1.7	Volts
Gate Trigger Current (Continuous DC) (Anode Voltage = 7 Vdc, R_L = 50 ohms, T_J = 25°C)	I_{GT}	—	15	30	mA
Gate Trigger Voltage (Continuous DC) (Anode Voltage = 7 Vdc, R_L = 50 ohms, T_J = 25°C) (Anode Voltage = 7 Vdc, R_L = 50 ohms, T_J = 125°C)	V_{GT} V_{GNT}	— 0.25	— —	1.5 —	Volts
Holding Current (Anode Voltage = 7 Vdc, gate open, T_J = 25°C)	I_{HO}	—	12	—	mA
Turn-On Time (I_F = 10 A, I_G = 200 mA, T_J = 25°C)	t_{on}	—	0.5	—	μsec
Turn-Off Time (Figure 3) (I_F = 10 A, I_R = 10 A, dv/dt = 30 V/μsec min) V_{FXM} = rated voltage V_{RXM} = rated voltage	t_{off}	—	—	12	μsec
Forward Voltage Application Rate	dv/dt	30	—	—	V/μsec
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	θ_{JC}	—	1.0	1.7	°C/W

*V_{FOM} for all types can be applied on a continuous DC basis without incurring damage. Ratings apply for zero or negative gate voltage. These devices should never be tested with a constant current source for forward or reverse blocking capability such that the voltage applied exceeds the rated blocking voltage.

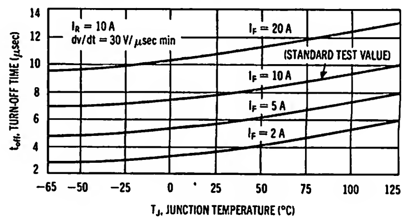
TURN-OFF TIME TEST CIRCUIT



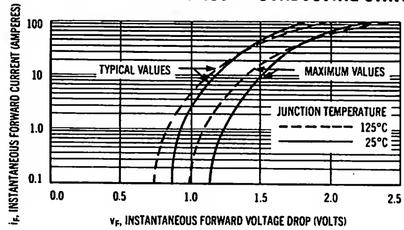
Forward conduction current is passed through the device (SCR_1 and test device triggered on). The anode is then driven negative (SCR_2 triggered on), causing reverse current to flow. The anode-to-cathode potential goes negative with a decrease in reverse current. Forward voltage is then applied to the anode of the device (SCR_3 triggered on). The device has fully recovered when it regains its ability to block the reapplied forward voltage.

† Consult manufacturer for further circuit information.

TYPICAL TURN-OFF TIME vesus PEAK FORWARD CURRENT AND JUNCTION TEMPERATURE



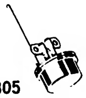
FORWARD CHARACTERISTICS — CONDUCTING STATE



MCR2304 series
MCR2305 series
MCR2604 series
MCR2605 series

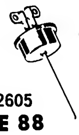
I_f = 8 A RMS
V_{ROM} = 25-400 V

MCR2304
CASE 85



MCR2305
CASE 86

MCR2604
CASE 87



MCR2605
CASE 88

Silicon controlled rectifiers for applications requiring current up to 8 amperes with blocking voltages up to 400 volts. Available in a variety of economical packages for mounting versatility, and in both forward (anode-to-case) connection and reverse (cathode-to-case) connection. (normally anode connected to case. For cathode-to-case connection, add suffix "R" to type number.) Also available in flying lead ('L' suffix) and pin ('P' suffix) versions.

Note: MCR1304, R; MCR1305, R; MCR1604, R; MCR1605, R series are electrically identical to the equivalent "2000" series, but are mounted in cases 65, 69, and 68 respectively.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_J = 100°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Peak Reverse Blocking Voltage* MCR2304, MCR2304R -1 MCR2305, MCR2305R -2 MCR2604, MCR2604R -3 MCR2605, MCR2605R -4 -5 -6	$V_{ROM(rep)}$*	 25 50 100 200 300 400	Volts
Forward Current RMS (All Conduction Angles)	I_f	8	Amps
Peak Surge Forward Current (One cycle, 60 cps) (T_J = -40 to +100°C) Forward Polarity Reverse Polarity	$I_{FM(surge)}$	 100 80	Amps
Circuit Fusing Considerations (T_J = -40 + 100°C; t ≦ 8.3 msec) Forward Polarity Reverse Polarity	I^2t	 40 25	A^2sec
Peak Gate Power	P_{GM}	5	Watts
Average Gate Power	$P_{G(av)}$	0.5	Watt
Peak Forward Gate Current	I_{GFM}	2	Amps
Peak Gate Voltage Forward Reverse	 V_{GFM} V_{GRM}	 10 10	Volts
Operating Temperature Range	T_J	-40 to +100	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-40 to +150	°C
Stud Torque (MCR1305, MCR1305R series)		15	in. lb.

*$V_{ROM(rep)}$ for all types can be applied on a continuous DC basis without incurring damage. Ratings apply for zero or negative gate voltage.

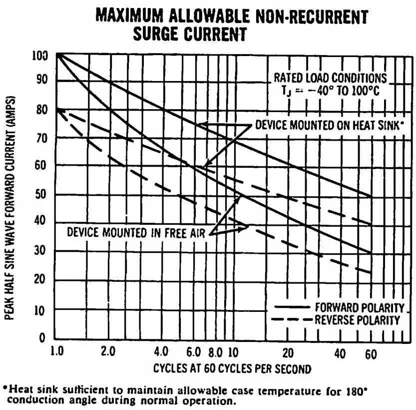
These devices should never be tested with a constant current source for forward or reverse blocking capability such that the voltage applied exceeds the rated blocking voltage.

MC2304, MCR2305, MCR2604, MCR2605 (continued)

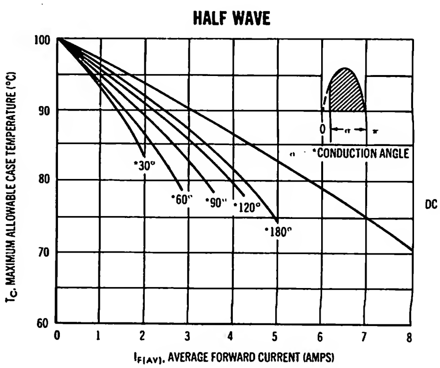
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_J = 125°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Peak Forward Blocking Voltage* (T_J = 100°C) MCR2304, MCR2304R -1 MCR2305, MCR2305R -2 MCR2604, MCR2604R -3 MCR2605, MCR2605R -4 -5 -6	V_{FOM}*	25 50 100 200 300 400	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	Volts
Peak Forward Blocking Current (Rated V_{FOM} @ T_J = 100°C, gate open)	I_{FOM}	—	—	2	mA
Peak Reverse Blocking Current (Rated V_{ROM} @ T_J = 100°C, gate open)	I_{ROM}	—	—	2	mA
Forward On Voltage (I_F = 5 Adc)	V_F	—	1.0	1.3	Volts
Gate Trigger Current (Continuous DC) (Anode Voltage = 7 Vdc, R_L = 100Ω)	I_{GT}	—	10	20	mA
Gate Trigger Voltage (Continuous DC) (Anode Voltage = 7 Vdc, R_L = 100Ω) (Anode Voltage = 7 Vdc, R_L = 100Ω, T_J = 100°C)	V_{GT} V_{GNT}	— 0.2	0.6 —	1.5 —	Volts
Holding Current (Anode Voltage = 7 Vdc, gate open)	I_{HO}	—	10	25	mA
Turn-On Time (I_F = 5 Adc, I_{GT} = 20 mAdc)	t_{on}	—	1	—	μsec
Turn-Off Time (I_F = 5 Adc, I_R = 5 Adc) (I_F = 5 Adc, I_R = 5 Adc, T_J = 100°C)	t_{off}	— —	12 16	— —	μsec
Forward Voltage Application Rate (T_J = 100°C)	dv/dt	—	50	—	V/μ sec
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case MCR2304, MCR2604, MCR2605 MCR2304R, MCR2604R, MCR2605R MCR2305 MCR2305R	θ_{JC}	— — — —	1.5 2.0 1.8 2.3	2.7 3.1 3.0 3.4	°C/W
Thermal Resistance, Case to Ambient MCR2304, MCR2604, MCR2605 and reverse polarity units.	θ_{CA}	—	—	40	°C/W

*V_{FOM} for all types can be applied on a continuous DC basis without incurring damage. Ratings apply for zero or negative gate voltage. These devices should never be tested with a constant current source for forward or reverse blocking capability such that the voltage applied exceeds the rated blocking voltage.

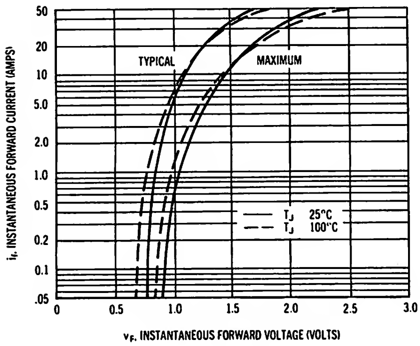


*Heat sink sufficient to maintain allowable case temperature for 180° conduction angle during normal operation.

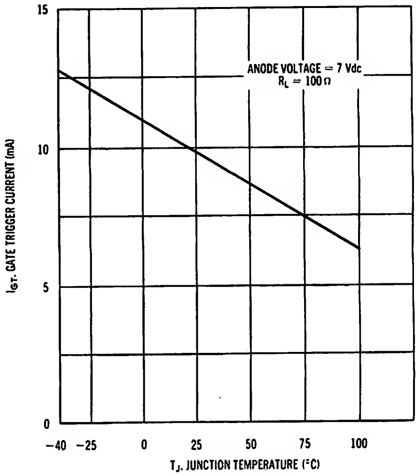


MC2304, MCR2305, MCR2604, MCR2605 (continued)

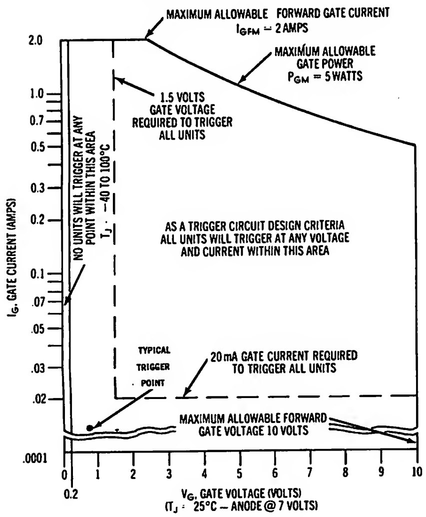
FORWARD CONDUCTING CHARACTERISTICS (ALL TYPES)



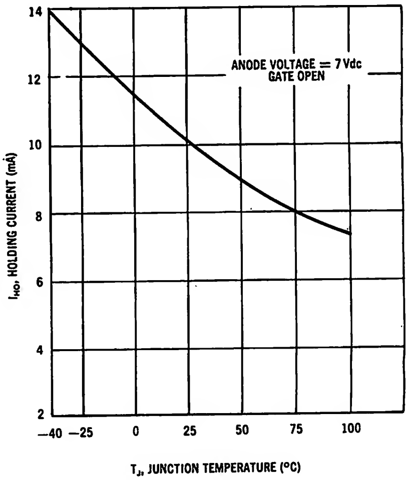
TYPICAL GATE TRIGGER CURRENT versus TEMPERATURE



GATE TRIGGER CHARACTERISTICS

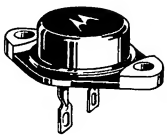


TYPICAL HOLDING CURRENT versus TEMPERATURE



MGCS821-1 thru MGCS821-6

I_F = 5 A RMS
V_{ROM} = 25-400 V



CASE 61
(TO-41)

Silicon gate controlled switches for switching and control applications requiring a bistable switch that can be turned off as well as on by a gate signal.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_J = 105°C unless otherwise specified)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Peak Reverse Voltage (Note 1)	V_{ROM}		Volts
MGCS 821 - 1		25	
- 2		50	
- 3		100	
- 4		200	
- 5		300	
- 6		400	
Forward Current @ T_C = 80°C (see Figure 1)	I_F	5	Amps
Peak Surge Current (One cycle, 60 cps, T_j = -40°C to +105°C)	$I_{(surge)}$	60	Amps
Circuit Fusing Considerations (t ≤ 8.3 msec)	I^2t	65	Amp^2sec
Peak Gate Power			Watts
Forward	P_{GF}	10	
Reverse	P_{GR}	40	
Average Gate Power			Watts
Forward	$P_{GF(avg)}$	2	
Reverse	$P_{GR(avg)}$	20	
Peak Gate Current			Amps
Forward	I_{GF}	2	
Reverse	I_{GR}	2.5	
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-40 to +150	C
Operating Temperature	T_j	-40 to +105	C

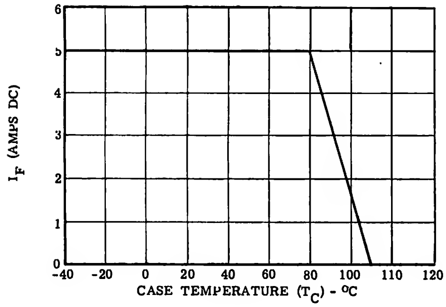
MGCS821 series (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_J = 105°C unless otherwise noted)

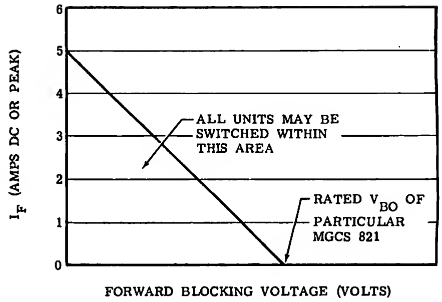
Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Forward Breakover Voltage MGCS 821 - 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6	V_{FOM}	 25 50 100 200 300 400			Volts
Controllable Anode Current (see Figure 2)	I_F	5			Amps
Forward Blocking Current (@ rated V_{BO})	I_{FOM}		1	5	ma DC
Reverse Blocking Current (@ rated PRV)	I_{ROM}		1	5	ma
Forward Voltage Drop @ I_F = 5 amps DC, T_C = 25°C	V_F		1.0	2.0	V
Gate Turn On (Trigger) Current @ T_j = 25°C @ T_j = 105°C	I_{GT}		 20 5	 100 30	ma
Gate Turn On (Trigger) Voltage @ T_j = 25°C @ T_j = 105°C	V_{GT}	 0.3	 0.8	 3.5	V
Gate Turn Off Current 25-200 volt units 300-400 volt units @ I_F = 5 amp DC, T_j = -40°C to +105°C Pulse Width = 200 usec	I_{GO}			 -500 -1 (See Note 4)	 ma amp
Gate Turn Off Voltage @ I_F = 5 amp DC, T_j = -40°C to +105°C Pulse Width = 200 usec	V_{GQ}			-10	V
Latching Current, T_C = 25°C,	I_1		50		ma
Rise Time (@ T_C = 25°C, I_F = 5 amp DC, I_{GT} = 100 ma)	t_r		1.0		μsec
Fall Time @ turn off conditions listed above	t_f		2.0		μsec
Thermal Resistance	θ_{JC}			2.5	°C/W
Holding Current @ T_C = 25°C	I_H		40		ma DC
Rate of Applied Forward Voltage	dv/dt		40		v/μsec

MGCS821 series (continued)

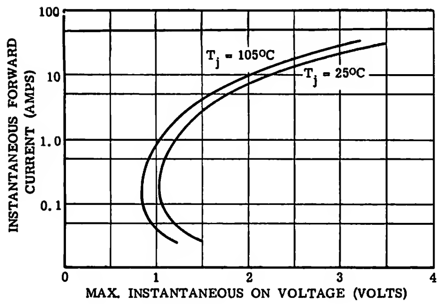
CURRENT RATING



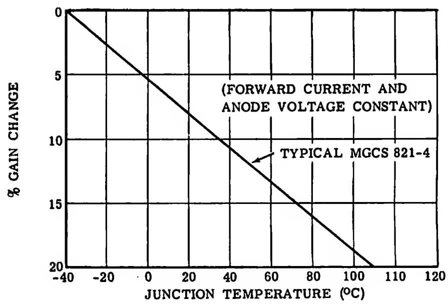
SWITCHING LOAD LINES



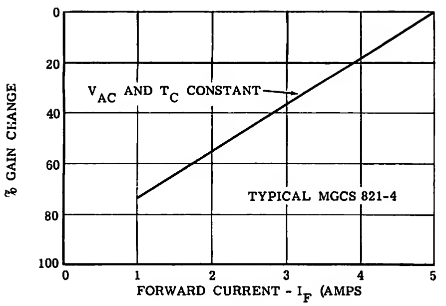
LOW LEVEL ON VOLTAGE



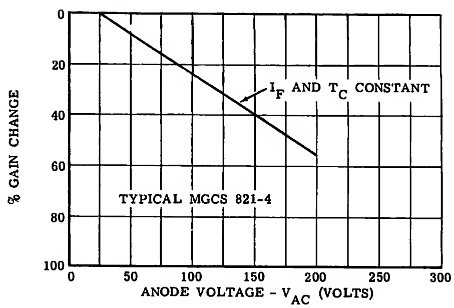
TURN OFF GAIN CHANGE



TURN OFF GAIN CHANGE



TYPICAL TURN OFF TIME



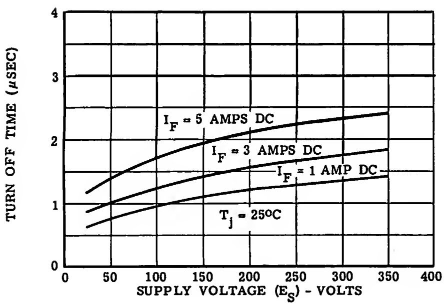
MGCS821 series (continued)

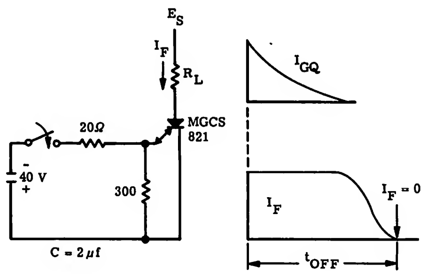
NOTES:

1. Units for DC applications (V_{FOM} only) available on special request.
2. Higher current units available on special request.
3. In addition to the gate to cathode resistor (R_{GC}), performance may be enhanced in certain applications be the use of an anode to cathode capacitor (C_{AC}).
4. (See gate turn off current) Typical units can be turned off with much lower level gate pulses (i.e., exhibit much higher gain), however, the values specified are recommended for safe area operation in accordance with figure 2. Recommended turn off gains ($\frac{I_F}{I_{GO}}$) for various switching

a.	Switching from 3-5 amps to 200 volts or less	-10 max.
b.	Switching from 3-5 amps to 200 volts or more	- 5 max.
c.	Switching from 2-3 amps	- 6 max.
d.	Switching from less than 2 amps	- 4 max.

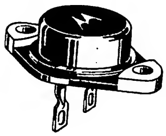
TYPICAL TURN OFF TIME





MGCS924-1 thru MGCS924-6
MGCS925-1 thru MGCS925-6

I_F = 5 A RMS
V_{FOM} = 25-400 V
V_{ROM} = 15-400 V



CASE 61
(TO-41)

Silicon gate controlled switches for switching and control applications requiring a bistable switch that can be turned off as well as on by a gate signal.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_J = 105°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Peak Reverse Voltage MGCS 924 (All Units) MGCS 925 - 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6	V_{ROM}	 15 25 50 100 200 300 400	Volts
Forward Current @ T_C = 80°C (see Figure 1)	I_F	5	Amps
Peak Surge Current (One cycle, 60 cps, T_j = -40°C to +105°C)	$I_{(surge)}$	60	Amps
Circuit Fusing Considerations (t $\leq$ 8.3 msec)	I^2t	65	Amp^2sec
Peak Gate Power Forward Reverse	 P_{GF} P_{GR}	 10 40	Watts
Average Gate Power Forward Reverse	 $P_{GF\ (avg)}$ $P_{GR\ (avg)}$	 2 20	Watts
Peak Gate Current Forward Reverse	 I_{GF} I_{GR}	 2 2.5	Amps
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-40 to +150	°C
Operating Temperature	T_j	-40 to +105	°C

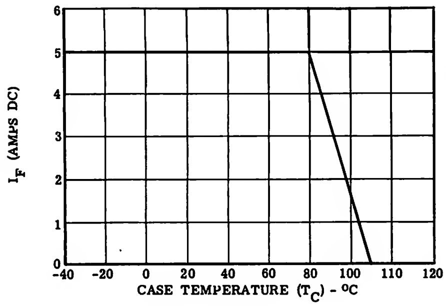
MGCS924-MGCS925 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

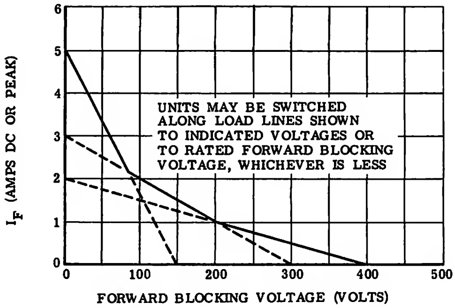
Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Forward Breakover Voltage (MGCS 924 & 925)	V_{FOM}				Volts
-1		25			
-2		50			
-3		100			
-4		200			
-5		300			
-6		400			
Controllable Anode Current	I_F	5			Amps
Forward Blocking Current (@ rated V_{BO})	I_{FOM}		1	5	ma
Reverse Blocking Current (@ rated PRV)	I_{ROM}		1	5	ma
Forward Voltage Drop @ I_F = 5 amps DC, T_C = 25°C	V_F		1.0	2.0	
Gate Turn On (Trigger) Current	I_{GT}				ma
@ T_j = 25°C			20	100	
@ T_j = 105°C			5	30	
Gate Turn On (Trigger) Voltage	V_{GT}				V
@ T_j = 25°C			0.8	3.5	
@ T_j = 105°C		.03			
Gate Turn Off Current @ I_F = 5 amp DC, T_j = -40°C to +105°C Pulse Width = 200 usec	I_{GQ}			-500 (See Note 2)	ma
Gate Turn Off Voltage @ I_F = 5 amp DC, T_j = -40°C to +105°C Pulse Width = 200 usec	V_{GO}			-12	V
Latching Current, T_C = 25°C	I_1		50		ma
Rise Time (@ T_C = 25°C, I_F = 5 amp DC, I_{GT} = 100 ma)	t_r		1.0		μsec
Fall Time @ turn off conditions listed above	t_f		2.0		μsec
Thermal Resistance	θ_{JC}			2.5	°C/W
Holding Current @ T_C = 25 C	I_M		40		ma
Rate of Applied Forward Voltage	dv/dt		40		v/μsec

MGCS924-MGCS925 (continued)

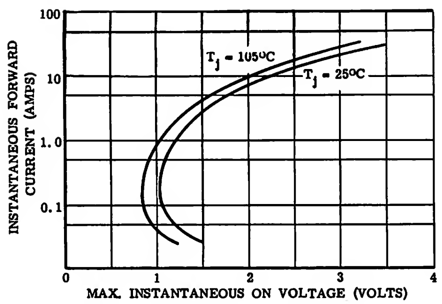
CURRENT RATING



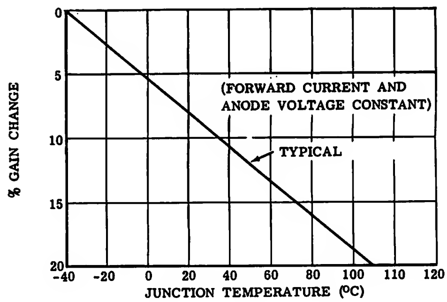
SWITCHING LOAD LINES



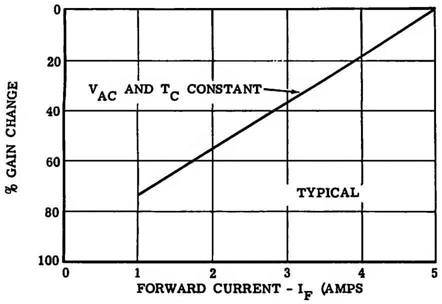
LOW LEVEL ON VOLTAGE



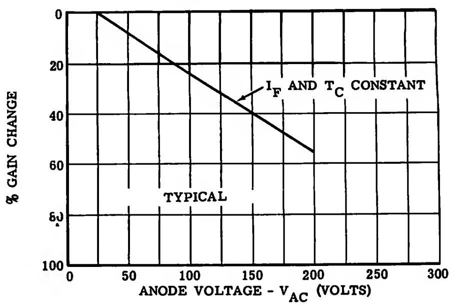
TURN OFF GAIN CHANGE



TURN OFF GAIN CHANGE



TURN OFF GAIN CHANGE



MGCS924-MGCS925 (continued)

NOTES:

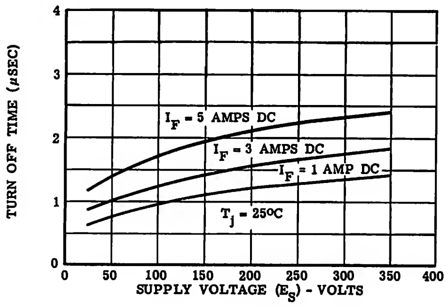
1. In addition to the gate to cathode resistor (R_{GC}), performance may be enhanced in certain applications by the use of an anode to cathode capacitor (C_{AC}).

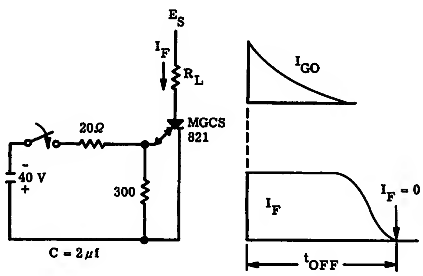
2. (Reference gate turn off current). Typical units can be turned off with much lower level gate pulses (i. e., exhibit higher gain), however, the values specified are recommended for safe area operation in accordance with figure 2. Recommended turn off gains ($\frac{I_F}{I_{GO}}$) for various switching levels are as follows:

   a. Switching from 3-5 amps to 150 volts or less -10 max.
   b. Switching from 2-3 amps to 300 volts or less - 6 max.
   c. Switching from less than 2 amps to 400 volts or less - 4 max.

3. Units with higher forward blocking voltage available on special request. Also, units with intermediate voltage ratings (150 volts, etc.) available on special request.

TYPICAL TURN OFF TIME





MOTOROLA POWER TRANSISTORS

READING REFERENCES

Factors Influencing Selection of Commercial Power Transistor Heat Sinks. Page 12-19

How to get more Value out of a Power Transistor Data Sheet. Page 12-3

Determining Maximum Reliable Load Lines for Power Transistors. Page 12-13

- For devices meeting military specifications, see page 1-18.
- For Meg-A-Life devices with certified reliability, see page 1-21.
- For case outline dimensions, see page 1-26.

HIGH POWER TRANSISTORS

Motorola high-power transistors include both germanium and silicon devices. Generally, these transistors are characterized for both amplifier and switching applications requiring power dissipation ratings up to 170 watts.

APPLICATIONS SELECTION GUIDE

The following tables list the preferred power transistors for specific applications categories. For more detailed specifications, refer to individual specification sheets.

(Table I)

Preferred Power Transistors for Audio Amplifier Applications

(Table II)

Preferred Power Transistors for. DC Amplifier and Series OR Shunt Regulator Applications

(Tables III, IV, V)

Preferred Transistors for Power Inverter Applications

TABLE I — AUDIO AMPLIFIER TRANSISTORS

POWER OUTPUT	TRANSISTOR VOLTAGE RATING (BVces)						
	30V	45V	60V	75V	90V	120V	160V
1W	2N3611	2N3713*N 3N3612	2N3713*N 2N3615	2N3716*N 2N3616	2N3489*N 2N2141	2N2527	2N2528
5W	2N3613	2N3614	2N3713*N 2N2832 2N3617	2N3716*N 2N2832 2N3618	2N2833 2N2146	2N2834 2N2527	2N2528
10W	2N3613	2N3614	2N3713*N 2N2832 2N3617	2N3716*N 2N2832 2N3618	2N2833 2N2146 2N3492*N	2N2834 2N2527	2N2528
50W	2N1557	2N1558	2N3715*N 2N1599	2N3716*N 2N2832 2N1547	2N2833 2N1548 2N3492*N	2N2834	2N2528
100W	2N2156	2N2157	2N2153	2N3716*N 2N2154	2N1548 2N3492*N		

NOTE: ALL TRANSISTORS ARE GERMANIUM PNP UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

* Silicon
N NPN

TABLE II — DC AMPLIFIERS AND SERIES OR SHUNT REGULATOR TRANSISTORS

CURRENT	Vce MAXIMUM VOLTAGE AT SPECIFIED CURRENT; LIMITED BY SAFE AREA						
	20V	30V	45V	60V	80V	120V	160V
0.1A	2N3611	2N3611	2N3612	2N3615 2N3713*N	2N2141	2N2527	2N2528
1.0A	2N3613	2N3715*N 2N1541 2N3312	2N3713*N 2N3313	2N2075			
3.0	2N3311	2N3715*N 2N3313 2N2153	2N2079				
5A	2N3314	2N3715*N					

NOTE: ALL TRANSISTORS ARE GERMANIUM PNP UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

* Silicon
N NPN

TABLE III — LOW FREQUENCY INVERTER TRANSISTORS (60-400 CPS)

POWER OUTPUT	TRANSISTOR VOLTAGE RATING (BVces)						
	30	45	60	75	90	120	160
50	2N3611	2N3612	2N3713*N 2N1541	2N3714*N 2N1542	2N3489*N 2N1543	2N2527	2N2528
100	2N1539	2N1540	2N3714*N 2N1541	2N3714*N 2N1542	2N3489*N 2N1543	2N2527	2N2528
200	2N1557	2N1558	2N3715*N 2N1546	2N3716*N 2N1547	2N3491*N 2N1543	2N2527	2N2528
500	MP504	2N2156	2N2153	2N2154	2N1548		

TABLE IV — MEDIUM FREQUENCY INVERTER TRANSISTORS (400CPS-10 KC)

POWER OUTPUT	TRANSISTOR VOLTAGE RATING (BVces)							
	5	30	45	60	75	90	120	160
50	2N2912	2N3611	2N3612	2N3713*N 2N1551	2N3714*N 2N1552 2N2526	2N3489*N 2N2527	2N2527	2N2528
100	2N2728	2N2082	2N2081	2N3715*N 2N1551	2N3716*N 2N1552	2N3489*N 2N2527	2N2527	2N2528
200				2N3715*N 2N2832 2N2080	2N3716*N 2N2079 2N2832	2N3491*N 2N2527 2N2833	2N2527 2N2834	2N2528 2N2834
500					2N2079	2N2833	2N2834	2N2834

TABLE V — HIGH FREQUENCY INVERTER TRANSISTORS (10 KC-50 KC)

POWER OUTPUT	TRANSISTOR VOLTAGE RATING (BVces)							
	5	30	45	60	75	90	120	160
50	2N2912	2N2832	2N3025* 2N2832	2N3026* 2N3713*N 2N3445*N 2N2832	2N3714*N 3N3446*N 2N2833	2N3489*N 2N2833	2N2834	2N2834
100				2N3715* 2N3447* 2N2832	2N3448*N 2N3716*N 2N2833	2N3492*N 2N2833	2N2834	2N2834
200					2N3716* 2N2833	2N3492*N 2N2833	2N2834	2N2834

NOTES: ALL TRANSISTORS ARE GERMANIUM PNP UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

* INDICATES SILICON TRANSISTOR
N INDICATES NPN TRANSISTOR

GERMANIUM POWER TRANSISTOR SPECIFICATIONS

Type	BREAKDOWN VOLTAGE V_{CB} volts	V_{EB} volts	V_{CES} volts	GAIN h_{FE} min/max	@ I_C amps	SATURATION VOLTAGE $V_{CE(sat)}$ volts max	@ I_C/I_B amps	f_T mc typ	P_D watts
I_C = 15 amps (max)									
2N441	40	20	40	20/40	5	0.3 typ	12/2	0.30	150
2N2078*	40	40	40	20/40	5	0.9	12/2	0.30	170
2N277	40	20	40	35/70	5	0.3 typ	12/2	0.30	150
2N2082*	40	40	40	35/70	5	0.9	12/2	0.30	170
2N1549*	40	20	30	10/30	10	1.0	10/1	0.55	90
2N1553*	40	20	30	30/60	10	0.7	10/1	0.40	90
2N1557*	40	20	30	50/100	10	0.5	10/1	0.40	90
2N442	50	30	45	20/40	5	0.3 typ	12/2	0.30	150
2N2077*	50	35	50	20/40	5	0.9	12/2	0.30	170
2N278	50	30	45	35/70	5	1.0	12/2	0.30	150
2N2081*	50	35	50	35/70	5	0.9	12/2	0.30	170
2N1980	50	20	30③	50/100	5	0.5	5/0.5	0.30	170
2N443	60	40	50	20/40	5	1.0	12/2	0.30	150
2N2491	60	30	50	35/70	5	0.7	12/2	5⑥	170
2N173	60	40	50	35/70	5	1.0	12/2	0.30	150
2N1550*	60	30	45	10/30	10	1.0	10/1	0.55	90
2N1554*	60	30	45	30/60	10	0.7	10/1	0.40	90
2N1558*	60	30	45	50/100	10	0.5	10/1	0.40	90
2N2490	70	40	60	20/40	5	0.7	12/2	5⑥	170
2N2076*	70	25	70	20/40	5	0.7	12/2	0.30	170
2N2080*	70	25	70	35/70	5	0.7	12/2	0.30	170
2N1981	70	20	40③	50/100	5	0.5	5/0.5	0.30	170
2N2075*	80	20	80	20/40	5	0.7	12/2	0.30	170
2N2492	80	60	70	25/50	5	0.5	12/2	5⑥	170
2N1358†	80	60	70	25/50	5	0.7	12/2	0.30	150
2N174†	80	60	70	25/50	5	0.9	12/2	0.30	150
2N174A	80	60	70	25/50	5	0.7	12/2	0.30	150
2N1099	80	40	70	35/70	5	0.7	12/2	0.30	150
2N2079*	80	20	80	35/70	5	0.7	12/2	0.30	170
2N1551*	80	40	60	10/30	10	1.0	10/1	0.55	90
2N1120†	80	40	70	20/50	10	1.0	10/1	0.40	90
2N1555*	80	40	60	30/60	10	0.7	10/1	0.40	90
2N1559*	80	40	60	50/100	10	0.5	10/1	0.40	90
2N1982	90	20	50③	50/100	5	0.5	5/0.5	0.30	170
2N1970	100	40	50③	17/40	5	1.0	12/2	0.30	170
2N1412†	100	60	80	25/50	5	0.7	12/2	0.30	150
2N1100	100	80	80	25/50	5	0.7	12/2	0.30	150
2N2493	100	80	85	25/50	5	0.5	12/2	5⑥	170
2N1552*	100	50	75	10/30	10	1.0	10/1	0.30	90
2N1556*	100	50	75	30/60	10	0.7	10/1	0.40	90
2N1560*	100	50	75	50/100	10	0.5	10/1	0.40	90
I_C = 20 amps (max)									
MP1612	70	2	50③	25/100	10	0.3	10/1	18.0	85②
2N2832	80	2	50③	25/100	10	0.3	10/1	18.0	85②
MP1612A	110	2	75③	25/100	10	0.3	10/1	18.0	85②
2N2833	120	2	75③	25/100	10	0.3	10/1	18.0	85②
MP1612B	130	2	100③	25/100	10	0.3	10/1	18.0	85②
2N2834	140	2	100③	25/100	10	0.3	10/1	18.0	85②
I_C = 25 amps (max)									
2N2912	15	1.5	6③	75/—	10	0.5	25/2.5	30.0	75②
2N1162*	50	25	35	15/65	25	0.8	25/1.6	0.40	90
2N1163*	50	25	35	15/65	25	0.8	25/1.6	0.40	90
2N1164*	80	40	60	15/65	25	0.8	25/1.6	0.40	90
2N1165*†	80	40	60	15/65	25	0.8	25/1.6	0.40	90
2N1166*	100	50	75	15/65	25	0.8	25/1.6	0.40	90
2N1167*	100	50	75	15/65	25	0.8	25/1.6	0.40	90
I_C = 30 amps (max)									
2N2152*	45	25	45	50/100	5	0.3	25/2	0.30	170
2N2156*	45	25	45	80/160	5	0.3	25/2	0.30	170
2N2153*	60	30	60	50/100	5	0.3	25/2	0.30	170
2N2157*	60	30	60	80/160	5	0.3	25/2	0.30	170
2N2154*	75	40	75	50/100	5	0.3	25/2	0.30	170
2N2158*	75	40	75	80/160	5	0.3	25/2	0.30	170
I_C = 50 amps (max)									
2N2728	15	15	5③	40/130	20	0.1	50/5	0.30	170
I_C = 60 amps (max)									
MP500*	45	25	45	30/60	15	0.45	50/5	0.30	170
MP504*	45	25	45	50/100	15	0.45	50/5	0.30	170
MP501*	60	30	60	30/60	15	0.45	50/5	0.30	170
MP505*	60	30	60	50/100	15	0.45	50/5	0.30	170
MP502*	75	40	75	30/60	15	0.45	50/5	0.30	170
MP506*	75	40	75	50/100	15	0.45	50/5	0.30	170

Type	I_C amps	V_{CB} volts	V_{EB} volts	V_{CES} volts	h_{FE} typ	@ I_C amps	Power Gain db typ	$V_{CE(sat)}$ volts	@ I_C/I_B amps	P_D watts
2 watts Audio										
2N554	3	15	15	16	50	0.5	35	0.6	3/0.3	65
2N555	3	30	15	30	50	0.5	35	0.6	3/0.3	65
2N176	3	40	—	30	45	0.5	35	0.4	3/0.3	90
2N178	3	40	20	30	50	0.5	30	0.6	3/0.3	90
2N669	3	40	—	30	90	0.5	40	0.4	3/0.3	90
4 Watts Audio										
2N350A	3	50	—	40	30	0.7	31	0.8	3/0.3	90
2N351A	4	50	—	40	45	0.7	33	0.8	4/0.4	90
2N376A	5	50	—	40	60	0.7	35	0.8	5/0.5	90

* Available as "Meg-A-Life" Units
† Military type available
① For TO-41 order MP2137, etc.
② See data sheet for safe area operation
③ BV_{CEO}
④ BV_{CER}, R = 30 ohms
⑤ BV_{CER}, R = 100 ohms
⑥ f_{ae} kc min
⑦ Minimum

GERMANIUM POWER TRANSISTOR SPECIFICATIONS

Type	BREAKDOWN VOLTAGE V_{CB} volts	V_{EB} volts	V_{CES} volts	GAIN h_{FE} min/max	@ I_C amps	SATURATION VOLTAGE $V_{CE(sat)}$ volts max	@ I_C/I_B amps	f_T mc typ	P_D watts
$I_C = 3$ amps (max)									
2N2137*	30	15	30	30/60	0.5	0.5	2/0.2	0.60	62.5
2N2142*	30	15	30	50/100	0.5	0.5	2/0.2	0.60	62.5
2N2138*	45	25	45	30/60	0.5	0.5	2/0.2	0.60	62.5
2N2143*	45	25	45	50/100	0.5	0.5	2/0.2	0.60	62.5
2N1359	50	25	40	35/90	1	1.0	2/0.2	0.35	90
2N1360	50	25	40	60/140	1	0.8	2/0.2	0.35	90
2N2139*	60	30	60	30/60	0.5	0.5	2/0.2	0.60	62.5
2N2144*	60	30	60	50/100	0.5	0.5	2/0.2	0.60	62.5
2N2140*	75	40	75	30/60	0.5	0.5	2/0.2	0.60	62.5
2N2145*	75	40	75	50/100	0.5	0.5	2/0.2	0.60	62.5
2N375	80	40	60	35/90	1	1.0	2/0.2	0.35	90
2N618	80	40	60	60/140	1	0.8	2/0.2	0.35	90
2N2141*	90	45	90	30/60	0.5	0.5	2/0.2	0.60	62.5
2N2146*	90	45	90	50/100	0.5	0.5	2/0.2	0.60	62.5
2N1362	100	50	75	35/90	1	1.0	2/0.2	0.35	90
2N1363	100	50	75	60/140	1	0.8	2/0.2	0.35	90
2N1364	120	60	100	35/90	1	1.0	2/0.2	0.35	90
2N3165	120	60	100	60/140	1	0.8	2/0.2	0.35	90
$I_C = 5$ amps (max)									
2N378	20	—	20	40/80	2	1.0	2/0.2	5 (6)	106
2N380	30	—	30	30/70	2	1.0	2/0.2	5 (6)	106
2N3311	30	20	30	60/120	3	0.1	3/0.3	0.45	170
2N3314	30	20	30	100/200	3	0.1	3/0.3	0.45	170
2N307	35	10	35	20/—	0.2	1.0	2/0.2	3 (6)	106
2N307A	35	10	35	30/—	0.2	0.8	1/0.1	3.5 (6)	106
2N379	40	—	40	20/70	2	1.0	2/0.2	5 (6)	106
2N1529*	40	20	30	20/40	3	1.5	3/0.3	0.35	90
2N1534*	40	20	30	35/70	3	1.2	3/0.3	0.35	90
2N1539*	40	20	30	50/100	3	0.6	3/0.3	0.40	90
2N1544*	40	20	30	75/150	3	0.3	3/0.3	0.40	90
2N242	45	45	45 (4)	30/120	0.5	0.8	2/0.2	5 (6)	106
2N3312	45	25	45	60/120	3	0.1	3/0.3	0.45	170
2N3315	45	25	45	100/200	3	0.1	3/0.3	0.45	170
2N1530*	60	30	45	20/40	3	1.5	3/0.3	0.35	90
2N1535*	60	30	45	35/70	3	1.2	3/0.3	0.35	90
2N297A†	60	40	50	40/100	0.5	1.0	2/0.2	0.35	90
2N1540*	60	30	45	50/100	3	0.6	3/0.3	0.40	90
2N3313	60	30	60	60/120	3	0.1	3/0.3	0.45	170
2N1545*	60	30	45	75/150	3	0.3	3/0.3	0.40	90
2N1316	60	30	60	100/200	3	0.1	3/0.3	0.45	170
2N1531*	80	40	60	20/40	3	1.5	3/0.3	0.35	90
2N1011†	80	40	80	30/75	3	1.5	3/0.2	0.35	90
2N1536*	80	40	60	35/70	3	1.2	3/0.3	0.35	90
2N665†	80	40	—	40/80	0.5	0.9	3/0.22	20 (6)	35
2N1541*	80	40	60	50/100	3	0.6	3/0.3	0.40	90
2N1546*	80	40	60	75/150	3	0.3	3/0.3	0.40	90
2N1532*	100	50	75	20/40	3	1.5	3/0.3	0.35	90
2N1537*	100	50	75	35/70	3	1.2	3/0.3	0.35	90
2N1542*	100	50	75	50/100	3	0.6	3/0.3	0.40	90
2N1547*	100	50	75	75/150	3	0.3	3/0.3	0.40	90
2N459	105	10	60	20/70	2	1.0	2/0.2	5 (6)	106
2N459A	105	25	60	40/70	2	0.3	2/0.2	5 (6)	106
2N1533	120	60	90	20/40	3	1.5	3/0.3	0.35	90
2N1538	120	60	90	35/70	3	1.2	3/0.3	0.35	90
2N1543	120	60	90	50/100	3	0.6	3/0.3	0.40	90
2N1548	120	60	90	75/150	3	0.3	3/0.3	0.40	90
$I_C = 7$ amps (max)									
MP2060	40	20	30	30/200	3	0.25	3/0.3	0.6	85 (2)
2N3611	40	20	30	35/70	3	0.25	3/0.3	0.7	85 (2)
2N3613	40	20	30	60/120	3	0.25	3/0.3	0.7	85 (2)
MP2061	60	20	45	30/200	3	0.25	3/0.3	0.6	85 (2)
2N3612	60	30	45	35/70	3	0.25	3/0.3	0.7	85 (2)
2N3614	60	30	45	60/120	3	0.25	3/0.3	0.7	85 (2)
MP2062	75	20	60	30/200	3	0.25	3/0.3	0.6	85 (2)
2N3615	80	40	60	30/60	3	0.25	3/0.3	0.7	85 (2)
2N3617	80	40	60	45/90	3	0.25	3/0.3	0.7	85 (2)
MP2063	90	20	75	30/200	3	0.25	3/0.3	0.6	85 (2)
2N3616	100	50	75	30/60	3	0.25	3/0.3	0.7	85 (2)
2N3618	100	50	75	45/90	3	0.25	3/0.3	0.7	85 (2)
$I_C = 10$ amps (max) — PNIP									
2N1073	40	1.5	40 (5)	20/60	5	1.0	5/0.5	—	85
2N2526	80	5.0	80 (3)	20/50	3	0.8	10/1	0.70	85
2N1073A	80	1.5	80 (5)	20/60	5	1.0	5/0.5	—	85
2N2527	120	5.0	120 (3)	20/50	3	0.8	10/1	0.70	85
2N1073B	120	1.5	120 (5)	20/60	5	1.0	5/0.5	—	85
2N2528	160	5.0	160 (3)	20/50	3	0.8	10/1	0.70	85
$I_C = 10$ amps (max) — Industrial									
Case 4									
2N627	40	20	30	10/30	10	1.0	10/1	0.55	90
2N628	60	30	45	10/30	10	1.0	10/1	0.55	90
2N629	80	40	60	10/30	10	1.0	10/1	0.55	90
2N630	100	50	75	10/30	10	1.0	10/1	0.55	90

SILICON POWER TRANSISTOR SPECIFICATIONS

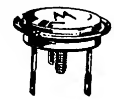
Type	Breakdown Voltage V_{CB} volts	V_{EB} volts	V_{CEO} volts	Gain h_{FE} min/max	@ I_C amps	Saturation Voltage $V_{CE(sat)}$ volts max	@ I_C/I_B amps	f_T mc min	P_D ② @ $T_C = 25°C$ watts
I_C = 3 amps (max) — PNP									
2N3021	30	4	30	20/60	1	1.5	3/0.3	60	25
2N3024	30	4	30	50/180	1	1.0	3/0.3	60	25
2N3719	40	4	40	25/180	1	1.5	3/0.3	60	6
2N3022	45	4	45	20/60	1	1.5	3/0.3	60	25
2N3025	45	4	45	50/180	1	1.0	3/0.3	60	25
2N3023	60	4	60	20/60	1	1.5	3/0.3	60	25
2N3720	60	4	60	25/180	1	1.5	3/0.3	60	6
2N3026	60	4	60	50/180	1	1.0	3/0.3	60	25
I_C = 5 amps (max) — NPN									
2N1722	120	10	80	20/90	2	1.0	2/0.2	15	117
2N1724	120	10	80	20/90	2	1.0	2/0.2	15	117
2N1725	120	10	80	50/150	2	1.0	2/0.2	15	117
I_C = 7.5 amps (max) — NPN									
2N3445	80	6	60	20/60	3	1.5	3/0.3	10	117
2N3487	80	10	60	20/60	3	1.2	3/0.3	10	117
2N3447	80	6	60	40/120	5	1.5	5/0.5	10	117
2N3490	80	10	60	40/120	5	1.5	5/0.5	10	117
2N3488	100	10	80	20/60	3	1.2	3/0.3	10	117
2N3446	100	10	80	20/60	3	1.5	3/0.3	10	117
2N3491	100	10	80	40/120	5	1.5	5/0.5	10	117
2N3448	100	10	80	40/120	5	1.5	5/0.5	10	117
2N3489	120	10	100	15/45	3	1.2	3/0.3	10	117
2N3492	120	10	100	30/90	5	1.5	5/0.5	10	117
I_C = 10 amps (max) — NPN									
2N3235	55	7	55	20/70	4	1.1	4/0.4	1	117
2N3232	60	6	60	15/75	3	2.5	3/0.2	1	117
2N3713	80	7	60	25/90	1	1.0	5/0.5	4	150
2N3715	80	7	60	50/150	1	0.8	5/0.5	4	150
2N3055	100	7	60	20/70	4	1.1	4/0.4	1	117
2N3714	100	7	80	25/90	1	1.0	5/0.5	4	150
2N3716	100	7	80	50/150	1	0.8	5/0.5	4	150
I_C = 10 amps (max) — PNP									
2N3789	60	7	60	25/90	1	1.0	4/0.4	4	150
2N3791	60	7	60	50/150	1	1.0	4/0.4	4	150
2N3790	80	7	80	25/90	1	1.0	4/0.4	4	150
2N3792	80	7	80	50/150	1	1.0	4/0.4	4	150

① Solid Header ② See data sheet for safe area operation

2N173

For Specifications, See 2N277 Data Sheet

2N174
2N1100
2N1358



CASE 5
(TO-36)

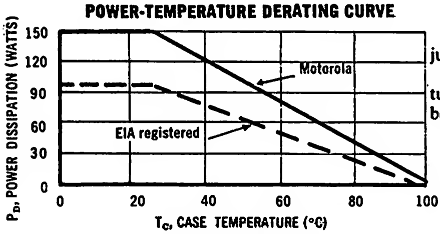
$P_C = 150$ W
$I_C = 15$ A
$V_{CBO} = 80\text{-}100$ V

PNP germanium power transistors. Power dissipation and junction temperature ratings exceed those of EIA registration.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	2N174	2N1100	2N1358	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	BV_{CBO}	80	100	80	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	BV_{EBO}	60	80	60	Vdc
Emitter Current (Continuous)	I_E	15	15	15	Amps
Base Current (Continuous)	I_B	4	4	4	Amps
Junction and Storage Temperature	T_J, T_{stg}	-65 to +110			°C
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case (Motorola Units)	θ_{JC}	0.5			°C/W

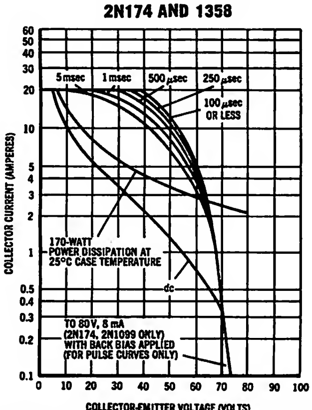
POWER-TEMPERATURE DERATING CURVE



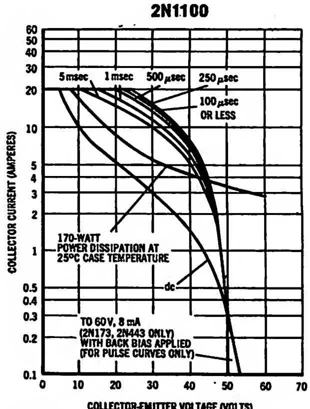
The maximum continuous power is related to maximum junction temperature by the thermal resistance factor.
This curve has a value of 150 Watts at case temperatures of 25°C and is 0 Watts at 100°C with a linear relation between the two temperatures such that:

$$\text{allowable } P_D = \frac{100° - T_C}{0.5}$$

2N174 AND 1358



2N1100



The Safe Operating Area Curves indicate I_C — V_{CE} limits below which the device will not go into secondary breakdown. Collector load lines for specific circuits must fall within the applicable Safe Area to avoid causing a collector-emitter short. (Duty cycle of the excursions make no significant change in these safe areas.) To insure operation below the maximum T_J, the power-temperature derating curve must be observed for both steady state and pulse power conditions.

2N174, 2N1100, 2N1358 (continued)

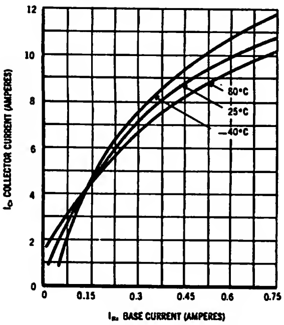
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic		Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Base Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = -2 volts)	2N174 2N1100 2N1358	I_{CBO}	- - -	100 100 100	- - 200	μA
Collector-Base Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = -1.5 volts, V_{CB} = -80 volts) -100 -80	2N174 2N1100 2N1358	I_{CB}	- - -	2 2 2	8 8 8	mA
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = -60 volts) -80 -60	2N174 2N1100 2N1358	I_{EBO}	- - -	1 1 1	8 8 8	mA
Collector-Base Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = - 80 volts, 71°C) -100 - 60	2N174 2N1100 2N1358	I_{CBO}	- - -	- - 4	15 15 6	mA
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = -30 volts, 71°C)	2N1358	I_{EBO}	-	4	6	mA
Collector-Emitter Voltage (I_C = 300 mA, V_{EB} = 0)	2N174 2N1100 2N1358	BV_{CES}*	-70 -80 -70	- - -	- - -	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage (I_C = 1.0 amp, I_B = 0) 1.0 amp, I_B = 0 300 mA, I_B = 0	2N174 2N1100 2N1358	BV_{CEO}*	-55 -65 -40	- - -	- - -	Vdc
Floating Potential (I_E = 0, V_{CB} = - 80 volts) -100 - 80	2N174 2N1100 2N1358	V_{FE}	- - -	- - 0.15	1.0 1.0 1.0	volt
Current Gain (I_C = 1.2 amps, V_{CB} = -2 volts) (I_C = 5 amps, V_{CB} = -2 volts) (I_C = 12 amps, V_{CB} = -2 volts)	2N1358 2N174 2N1100 2N1358 2N174 2N1100	h_{FE}	40 25 25 25 - -	55 - - 35 20 20	80 50 50 - - -	-
Base-Emitter Voltage (I_C = 1.2 amps, V_{CB} = -2 volts) (I_C = 5 amps, V_{CB} = -2 volts)	2N1358 2N174 2N1100 2N1358	V_{BE}	- - - -	0.35 0.65 0.65 0.65	0.5 0.9 0.9 0.9	Vdc
Saturation Voltage (I_C = 12 amps, I_B = 2 amps)	2N174 2N1100 2N1358	$V_{CE(sat)}$	- - -	0.3 0.3 0.3	0.9 0.7 0.7	Vdc
Common-Emitter Current Amplification Cutoff Frequency (I_C = 5 amp, V_{CE} = 6 volts)	2N174 2N1100	f_{ae}	-	10	-	kc
Common-Base Current Amplification Cutoff Frequency (I_C = 1 amp, V_{CB} = -12 volts)	2N1358	f_{ab}	100	-	-	kc
Rise Time ("on" I_C = 12 Adc, I_B = 2 Adc, V_{CE} = -12 volts)	All Types	t_r	-	15	-	μsec
Fall Time ("off" I_C = 0, V_{EB} = -6 volts, R_{EB} = 10 ohms)	All Types	t_f	-	15	-	μsec

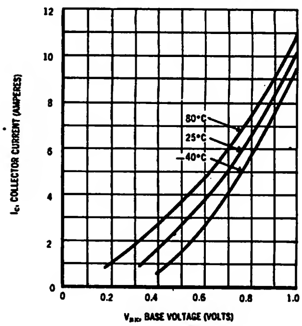
* In order to avoid excessive heating of the collector junction, perform test by the sweep method.

2N174, 2N1100, 2N1358 (continued)

CURRENT TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS

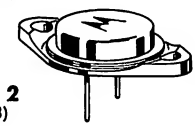


TRANSCONDUCTANCE CHARACTERISTICS



2N176
2N669

$P_C = 90$ W
$I_C = 3$ A
$V_{CBO} = 40$ V



CASE 2
(TO-3)

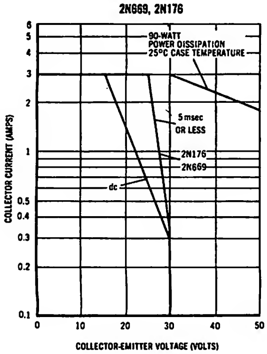
PNP germanium power transistors for economical power switching circuits and commercial grade power amplifier applications.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	40	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CE}*	30	Vdc
Collector Current (Continuous)	I_C	3	Amps
Storage and Junction Temperature	T_j, T_{stg}	−65 to +100	°C
Collector Dissipation (At 25°C Case Temperature)	P_C	90	Watts
Thermal Resistance (Junction to Case)	θ_{JC}	0.8	°C/W

*2N176 figure is V_{CER}, 2N669 figure is V_{CES}

2N669, 2N176



SAFE OPERATING AREAS

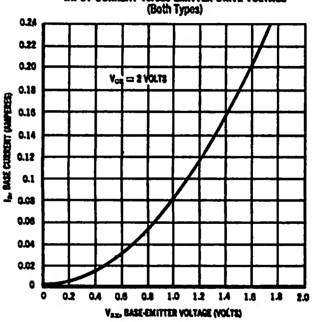
The Safe Operating Area Curves indicate $I_C - V_{CE}$ limits below which the device will not go into secondary breakdown. Collector load lines for specific circuits must fall within the applicable Safe Area to avoid causing a collector-emitter short. (Case temperature and duty cycle of the excursions make no significant change in these safe areas.) To insure operation below the maximum T_J, the power-temperature derating curve must be observed for both steady state and pulse power conditions.

2N176, 2N669 (continued)

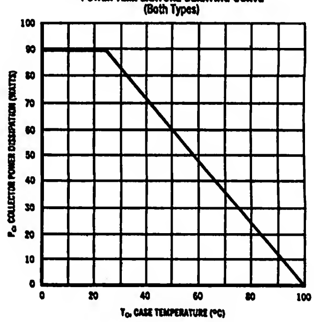
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C case temperature unless otherwise specified)

Characteristic		Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Base Cutoff Current	Both Types	I_{CBO}				
$V_{CB} = 30$ V, $I_E = 0$			—	—	3	mA
$V_{CB} = 2.0$ V, $I_E = 0$			—	50	—	μA
$V_{CB} = 30$ V, $I_E = 0$, $T_C = 90°C$			—	—	20	mA
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current $V_{EB} = 10$ V, $I_C = 0$	Both Types	I_{EBO}	—	—	2	mA
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage $I_C = 330$ mA, $R_{BE} = 10$ Ohms	2N176	BV_{CER}	30	—	—	Vdc
	2N669	BV_{CES}	30	—	—	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage $I_C = 3$ A, $I_B = 300$ mA	Both Types	$V_{CE(SAT)}$	—	0.4	—	Vdc
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio $V_{CE} = 2.0$ V, $I_C = 0.5$ A	2N176	h_{FE}	25	—	—	—
	2N669		75	—	250	
Power Gain $P_o = 2$ Watts, $V_{CE} = 12$ V, $I_C = 0.5$ Amp, f = 1 kc, $R_S = 10$ Ohms, $R_L = 26.6$ Ohms	2N176	G_{PE}	34	—	37	dc
	2N669		38	—	—	
Total Harmonic Distortion (under same conditions of power gain)	Both Types					%
Small-Signal Current Gain Cutoff Frequency $V_{CE} = 12$ V, $I_C = 0.5$ Amp, f = 1 kc ref	2N176	f_{ae}	4	7	—	kc
	2N669		3	5	—	
Small-Signal Forward-Current Transfer Ratio $V_{CE} = 2.0$ V, $I_C = 0.5$ Amp, f = 1 kc	2N176	h_{FE}	—	45	—	—
	2N669		—	90	—	
Small-Signal Input Impedance $V_{CE} = 2.0$ V, $I_C = 0.5$ Amp, f = 1 kc	2N176	h_{FE}	7	—	25	Ohms
	2N669		10	—	50	

INPUT CURRENT versus EMITTER DRIVE VOLTAGE
(Both Types)

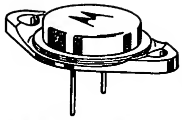


POWER-TEMPERATURE DERATING CURVE
(Both Types)



2N178
2N554,
2N555

$P_D = 40$ W
$I_C = 3$ A
$V_{CBO} = 15\text{-}30$ V



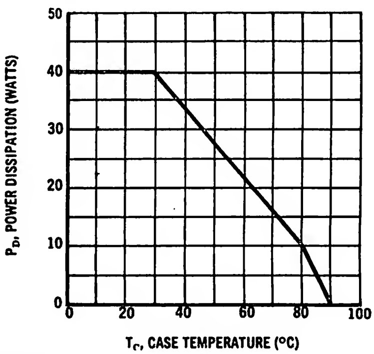
CASE 2
(TO-3)

PNP germanium power transistor for non-critical power amplifier and power switching applications requiring economical components.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

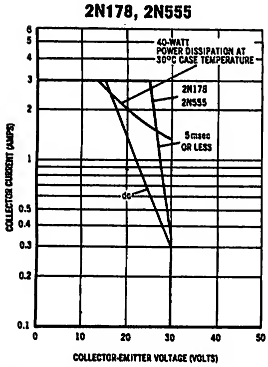
Characteristic	Symbol	2N178	2N554	2N555	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	30	15	30	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CER}	30	16	30	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	20	15	15	Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	3	3	3	Amps
Junction and Storage Temperature Range	T_J T_{stg}	-40 to +90			°C
Collector Power Dissipation (at T_C = 80°C)	P_C	10	10	10	Watts

POWER-TEMPERATURE DERATING CURVE
(All Types)

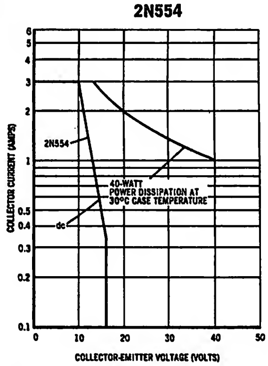


SAFE OPERATING AREAS

2N178, 2N555



2N554



The Safe Operating Area Curves indicate I_C — V_{CE} limits below which the device will not go into secondary breakdown. Collector load lines for specific circuits must fall within the applicable Safe Area to avoid causing a collector-emitter short.

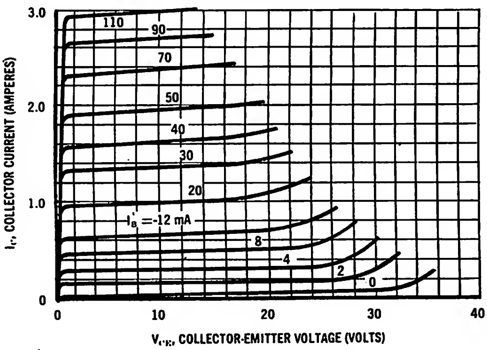
(Duty cycle of the excursions make no significant change in these safe areas.) To insure operation below the maximum T_J, the power-temperature derating curve must be observed for both steady state and pulse power conditions.

2N178, 2N554, 2N555 (continued)

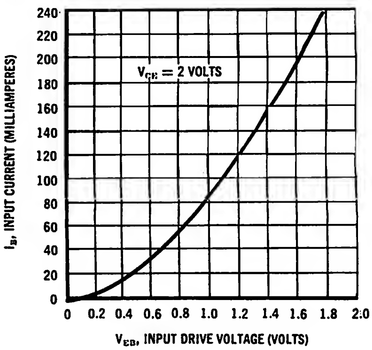
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C case temperature unless otherwise specified)

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Cutoff Current		I_{CBO}				mA
(V_{CB} = 30 V, I_E = 0)	2N178		-	-	3.0	
(V_{CB} = 15 V, I_E = 0)	2N554		-	-	10.0	
(V_{CB} = 30 V, I_E = 0)	2N555		-	-	20.0	
Collector-Base Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 2 V, I_E = 0)	2N178	I_{CBO}	-	50	-	µA
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = 10 V, I_C = 0)	2N178	I_{EBO}	-	-	2.0	mA
Collector-Base Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 30 V, I_E = 0, T_C = 90°C)	2N178	I_{CBO}	-	-	20.0	mA
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage		BV_{CER}				Vdc
(I_C = 330 mA, R_{BE} = 10 Ω)	2N178		30	-	-	
	2N554		16	-	-	
	2N555		30	-	-	
Power Gain		G_e				db
(P_o = 2 Watts; V_{CE} = 12 V, I_C = 0.5 A,	2N178		28	-	33	
f = 1 kc, R_s = 10 Ohms, R_L = 26.6 Ohms)	2N554		25	-	-	
	2N555		25	-	-	
Total Harmonic Distortion (under same conditions as power gain)	2N178		-	-	5	%
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio		h_{FE}				-
(V_{CE} = 2 V, I_C = 0.5 A)	2N178		15	-	45	
	2N554		-	50	-	
	2N555		-	50	-	
Small-Signal Current Gain Cutoff Frequency		f_{ae}				kc
(V_{CE} = 12 V, I_C = 0.5 A,	2N178		5	-	-	
f = 1 kc ref)	2N554		-	6	-	
	2N555		-	6	-	
Small-Signal Forward Current Transfer-Ratio (Base Input)		h_{fe}				-
V_{CE} = 2 V, I_C = 0.5 A,	2N178		-	50	-	
f = 1 kc ref)	2N554		-	55	-	
	2N555		-	55	-	
Small-Signal Input Impedance (Base Input)		h_{ie}				Ohms
(V_{CE} = 2 V, I_C = 0.5 A,	2N178		8	25	-	
f = 1kc)	2N554		-	25	-	
	2N555		-	25	-	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 3 A, I_B = 300 mA)	All Types	$V_{CE(sat)}$	-	0.6	-	Vdc

COLLECTOR CHARACTERISTICS

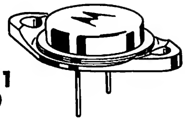


INPUT CURRENT versus INPUT DRIVE VOLTAGE



2N242
2N307, A

$P_C = 90$ W
$I_C = 5$ A
$V_{CBO} = 35\text{-}45$ V



CASE 1
(TO-3)

PNP germanium power transistors for general purpose power amplifier and switching applications.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

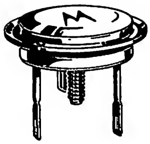
Characteristic	Symbol	2N242	2N307, 307A	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	45	35	Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage (R_{BE} = 30 Ω)	V_{CER}	-45	—	Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	—	35	Volts
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	—	10	Volts
Collector Current	I_C	5	5	Amps
Junction Temperature Range	T_J	-65 to +110	-65 to +110	°C
Collector Dissipation (at T_C = 25°C)	P_C	90	90	Watts

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_C = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Cutoff Current		I_{CBO}			mAdc
(V_{CB} = -2 Vdc)	2N307		—	0.5	
(V_{CB} = -25 Vdc)	2N307		—	5	
	2N307A		—	2	
(V_{CB} = -1 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_C = 85°C)	2N242		—	5	
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current		I_{EBO}			mAdc
(V_{EB} = -10 Vdc)	All Types		—	2	
Collector-Emitter Cutoff Current		I_{CER}			mAdc
(V_{CE} = -45 Vdc, R_{BE} = 30 Ω)	2N242		—	5	
(V_{CE} = -25 Vdc, R_{BE} = 30 Ω)	2N242		—	1	
(V_{CE} = -35 Vdc, R_{BE} = 30 Ω)	2N307		—	15	
	2N307A		—	7	
Base-Emitter Voltage		V_{BE}			Vdc
(V_{CE} = -1.5 Vdc, I_C = 1.0 Adc)	2N242		-0.3	-0.8	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage		$V_{CE(sat)}$			Vdc
(I_C = 2.0 Adc, I_B = 200 mAdc)	2N242		—	-0.8	
(I_C = 0.2 Adc, I_B = 20 mAdc)	2N307		—	-1.0	
(I_C = 1.0 Adc, I_B = 100 mAdc)	2N307A		—	-0.8	
DC Current Gain		h_{FE}			—
(V_{CE} = -12 Vdc, I_C = 500 mAdc)	2N242		30	120	
(V_{CE} = -1 Vdc, I_C = 200 mAdc)	2N307		20	—	
	2N307A		30	—	
Common Emitter Cutoff Frequency		f_{ae}			kc
(V_{CE} = -12 V, I_C = 0.5 A)	2N242		5	—	
	2N307A		3.5	—	
(V_{CE} = -6 V, I_C = 1 A)	2N307		3	—	
Power Gain		G_e			db
(I_C = 0.5 A, V_{CE} = -14 V, R_L = 30 Ω, R_g = 10 Ω)	2N242		30		

2N277
2N278
2N173
2N1099

$P_D = 150$ W
$I_C = 15$ A
$V_{CBO} = 40\text{-}60$ V



CASE 5
(TO-36)

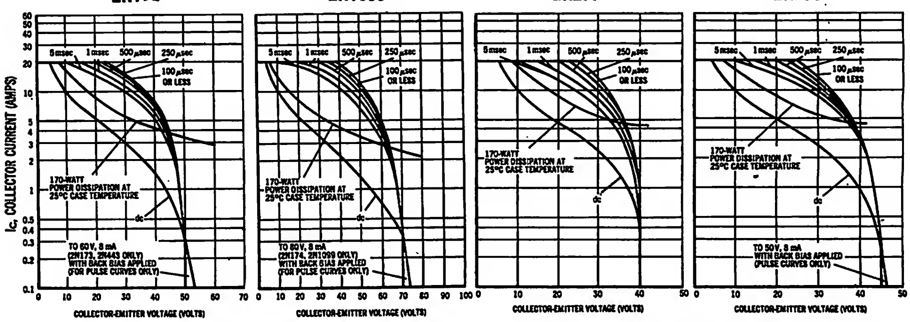
PNP germanium power transistors for general purpose power amplifier and switching applications. Power and temperature ratings exceed EIA registration.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	2N277	2N278	2N173	2N1099	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	40	50	60	80	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	20	30	40	40	Vdc
Emitter Current (Continuous)	I_E	15	15	15	15	Amp
Base Current (Continuous)	I_B	4	4	4	4	Amp
Junction and Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	←	−65 TO +100		→	°C
Thermal Resistance Junction to Case	θ_{JC}	←	0.5		→	°C/W

SAFE OPERATING AREAS

2N173 **2N1099** **2N277** **2N278**



The Safe Operating Area Curves indicate I_C — V_{CE} limits below which the device will not go into secondary breakdown. Collector load lines for specific circuits must fall within the applicable Safe Area to avoid causing a collector-emitter short. (Duty cycle of the excursions make no significant change in these safe areas.) To insure operation below the maximum T_J, the power-temperature derating curve must be observed for both steady state and pulse power conditions.

2N277, 2N278, 2N173, 2N1099 (continued)

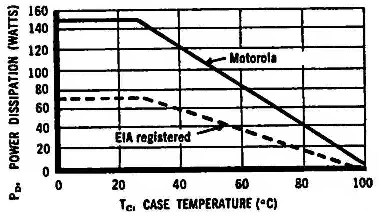
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C case temperature)

Characteristic		Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Base Cutoff Current V_{CBO} = −2 V	All Types	I_{CBO}	—	100	—	μA
Collector-Base Cutoff Current V_{EB} = −1.5 V, V_{CB} = −40 V	2N277	I_{CB}	—	2	8	mA
−50	2N278		—	2	8	
−60	2N173		—	2	8	
−80	2N1099		—	2	8	
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current V_{EBO} = −20 V	2N277	I_{EBO}	—	1	8	mA
−30	2N278		—	1	8	
−40	2N173		—	1	8	
−40	2N1099		—	1	8	
Collector-Base Cutoff Current V_{CBO} = −40 V, 71°C	2N277	I_{CBO}	—	—	15	mA
−50	2N278		—	—	15	
−60	2N173		—	—	15	
−80	2N1099		—	—	15	
Collector-Emitter Voltage I_C = 300 mA, V_{EB} = 0	2N277	BV_{CES}*	−40	—	—	Vdc
	2N278		−45	—	—	
	2N173		−50	—	—	
	2N1099		−70	—	—	
Collector-Emitter Voltage I_C = 1 Amp, I_B = 0	2N277	BV_{CEO}*	−25	—	—	Vdc
	2N278		−30	—	—	
	2N173		−45	—	—	
	2N1099		−55	—	—	
Floating Potential I_E = 0, V_{CB} = −40 V	2N277	V_{fl}	—	0.15	1.0	volt
−50	2N278		—	0.15	1.0	
−60	2N173		—	0.15	1.0	
−80	2N1099		—	0.15	1.0	
Current Gain I_C = 5 Amps, V_{CB} = −2 V	All Types	h_{FE}	35	—	70	—
I_C = 12 Amps, V_{CB} = −2 V			—	25	—	
Base-Emitter Voltage I_C = 5 Amps, V_{CB} = −2 V	2N277	V_{BE}	—	0.65	—	Vdc
	2N278		—	0.65	—	
	2N173		—	0.65	—	
	2N1099		—	0.65	0.9	
Saturation Voltage I_C = 12 Amps, I_B = 2 Amps	2N277	$V_{CE(SAT)}$	—	0.3	—	Vdc
	2N278		—	0.3	1.0	
	2N173		—	0.3	1.0	
	2N1099		—	0.3	0.7	
Common-Emitter Current Amplification Cutoff Frequency I_C = 5 Amps, V_{CE} = −6 V	All Types	f_{ae}	—	10	—	kc
Rise Time "on" I_C = 12 Adc, I_B = 2 Adc, V_{CE} = −12 V	All Types	t_r	—	15	—	μsec
Fall Time "off" I_C = 0, V_{EB} = −6 V, R_{EB} = 10 Ohms		t_f	—	15	—	μsec

* To avoid excessive heating of the collector junction, perform these tests with the sweep method.

2N277, 2N278, 2N173, 2N1099 (continued)

POWER-TEMPERATURE DERATING CURVE

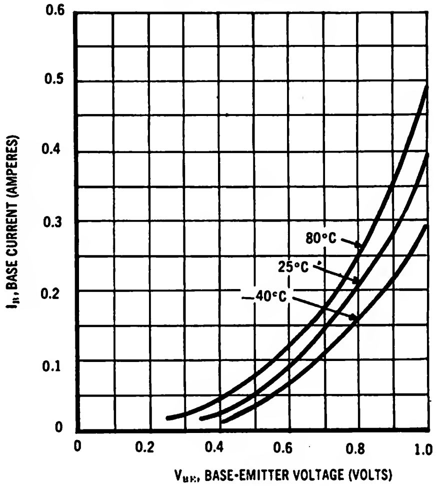


The maximum continuous power is related to maximum junction temperature by the thermal resistance factor.

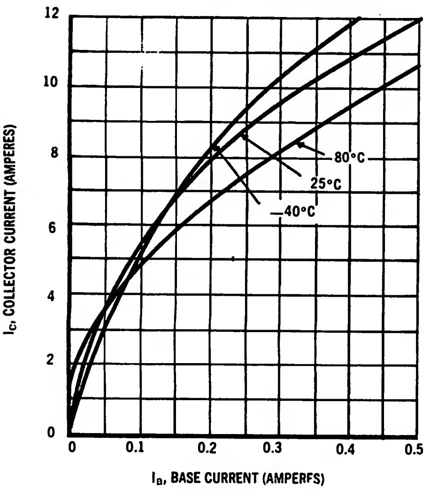
This curve has a value of 150 Watts at case temperatures of 25°C and is 0 Watts at 100°C with a linear relation between the two temperatures such that:

$$\text{allowable } P_D = \frac{100^\circ - T_C}{0.5}$$

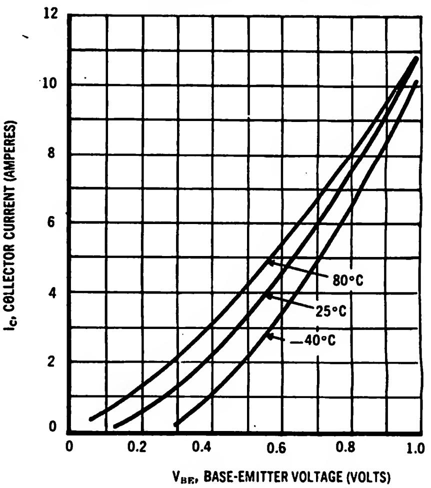
INPUT CHARACTERISTICS



CURRENT TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS

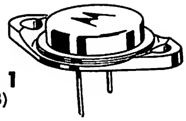


TRANSCONDUCTANCE CHARACTERISTICS



2N297A

$P_C = 90$ W
$I_E = 5$ A
$V_{CBO} = 60$ V



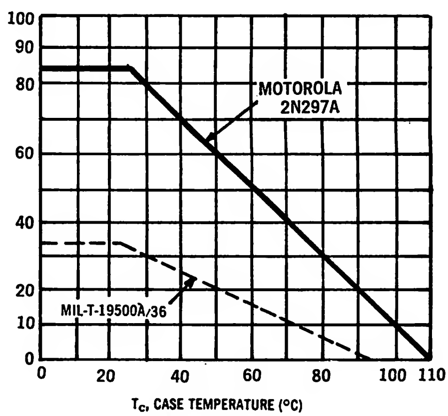
CASE 1
(TO-3)

PNP germanium power transistors for military and industrial power switching and amplifier applications. Operating temperature range and collector dissipation rating excedes military specifications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	60	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEB}	50	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	40	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	40	Vdc
Emitter Current	I_E	5	Amps
Operating Temperature Range (MIL-T-19500A/36)	—	–65 to +95	°C
Operating Temperature Range (MOTOROLA 2N297A)	—	–65 to +110	°C
Collector Dissipation at 75°C Case Temperature (MIL-T-19500A/36)	P_C	10	Watts
Collector Dissipation at 25°C Case Temperature (MOTOROLA 2N297A) (θ_{JC} = 0.8°C/W max)	P_C	85	Watts

POWER — TEMPERATURE DERATING CURVE



2N297 A (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise specified)

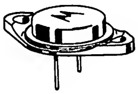
Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
DC Current Transfer Ratio V_{CE} = 2 V I_C = 0.5 Adc	h_{FE}	40	100	—
DC Current Transfer Ratio V_{CE} = 2 V I_C = 2.0 Adc	h_{FE}	20	—	—
Small-Signal Current Transfer Ratio Cutoff Frequency V_{CE} = 14 Vdc I_C = 0.5 Amp	f_{ae}	5	—	kc
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current V_{EB} = 40 Vdc I_C = 0	I_{EBO}	—	3.0	mAdc
Collector-Base Cutoff Current V_{CB} = 2 Vdc I_E = 0	I_{CBO}	—	200	μAdc
Collector-Base Cutoff Current V_{CB} = 60 Vdc I_E = 0	I_{CBO}	—	3.0	mAdc
Base Current V_{CE} = 2 Vdc I_C = 0.5 Adc	I_B	5.0	12.5	mAdc
Base Current V_{CE} = 2 Vdc I_C = 2 Adc	I_B	—	100	mAdc
Emitter-Base Voltage V_{CE} = 2 Vdc I_C = 2 Adc	V_{EB}	—	1.5	Vdc
Floating Potential V_{CB} = 60 Vdc (Voltmeter input resistance = 10 Megohm min)	V_{fl}	0.0	0.18	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage I_C = 2 Adc I_B = 200 mAdc	$V_{CE(SAT)}$	0.0	1.0	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage I_C = 300 mAdc I_B = 0	BV_{CEO}	40	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage I_C = 300 mAdc V_{EB} = 0	BV_{CES}	50	—	Vdc
Small-Signal Short-Circuit Forward-Current Transfer Ratio Cutoff Frequency V_{CE} = 14 Vdc I_C = 0.5 Adc	f_{ae}	5	—	kc
High-Temperature Operation T_C = +71°C min				
Collector Cutoff Current V_{CB} = 30 Vdc I_E = 0	I_{CBO}	—	6.0	mAdc

2N307
2N307A

For Specifications, See 2N242 Data Sheet

2N350A
2N351A
2N376A

$P_C = 90$ W
$I_C = 3\text{-}5$ A
$V_{CBO} = 50$ V



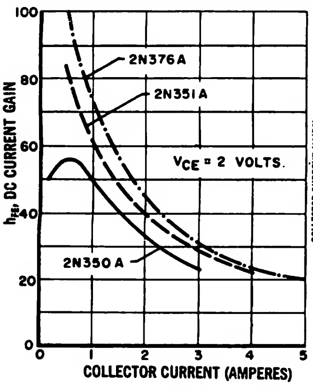
CASE 2
(TO-3)

PNP germanium power transistors for economical power switching applications and for power amplifiers requiring up to 4 watts of output power at relatively low distortion.

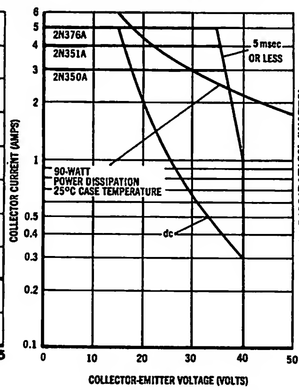
MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	50	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	40	Vdc
Collector Dissipation at 25°C mounting base temperature	P_C	90	Watts
Collector Junction Temperature	T_j	−65 to +100	°C
Thermal Resistance (Junction to Case)	θ_{JC}	0.8	°C/W

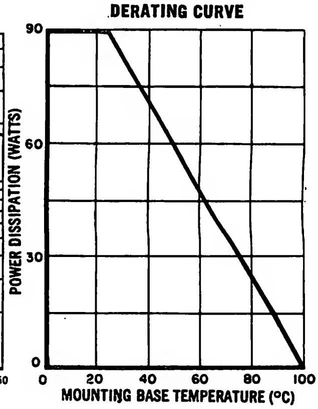
CURRENT GAIN versus COLLECTOR CURRENT (COMMON EMITTER)



SAFE OPERATING AREAS



POWER TEMPERATURE DERATING CURVE



The Safe Operating Area Curves indicate I_C — V_{CE} limits below which the device will not go into secondary breakdown. Collector load lines for specific circuits must fall within the applicable Safe Area to avoid causing a collector-emitter short. (Duty cycle of the excursions make no significant change in these safe areas.) To insure operation below the maximum T_J, the power-temperature derating curve must be observed for both steady state and pulse power conditions.

2N350A, 2N351A, 2N376A (continued)

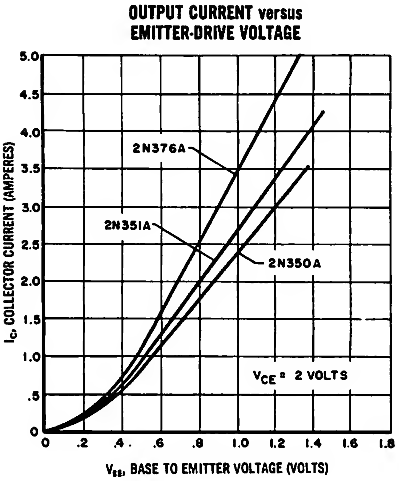
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at mounting base temperature 25°C ± 3°C.)

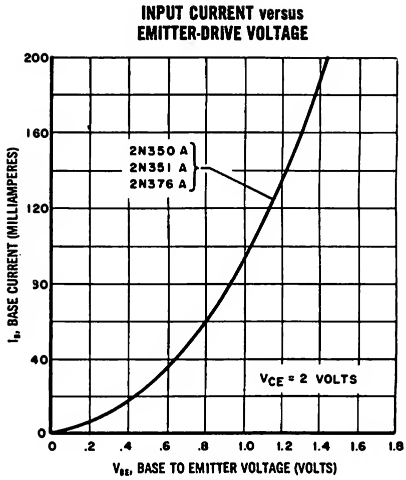
GENERAL	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current V_{CB} = 30 V V_{CB} = 2 V V_{CB} = 30 V, T = 100°C	I_{CBO}	— — —	— 50 —	3.0 — 30	mA μA mA
Emitter Cutoff Current V_{EB} = 10 V	I_{EBO}	—	—	2.0	mA
Collector Breakdown Voltage I_C = 1 A (R_{BE} = 10 Ω) I_C = 330 mA, R_{BE} = 0 (This test should be made under dynamic conditions only)	BV_{CES}	40	—	—	Vdc

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at mounting base temperature 25°C ± 3°C.)

COMMON EMITTER	2N350A				2N351A			2N376A			Unit
	Sym	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Power Gain (±0.5 db) P_o = 4 Watts, V_{CE} = 12 V, I_C = 0.7 A, f = 1 kc	G_{PE}	—	—	33	32	—	35	34	—	37	db
Total Harmonic Distortion under same conditions as power gain		—	—	7%	—	—	7%	—	—	7%	
DC Forward Current Gain V_{CE} = 2 V, I_C = 0.7 A	h_{FE}	20	—	60	25	—	90	35	—	120	
Current Gain Frequency Cutoff V_{CE} = 12 V, I_C = 0.7 A, f = 1 kc ref	f_{ae}	5	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	kc
Small-Signal Forward Current Gain f = 1 kc, V_{CE} = 2 V, I_C = 0.7 A	h_{fe}	—	30	—	—	45	—	—	60	—	
Small-Signal Input Impedance f = 1 kc, V_{CE} = 2 V, I_C = 0.7 A	h_{fe}										Ohms
Collector Saturation Voltage I_C = 3 A, I_B = 300 mA	$V_{CE(SAT)}$	—	0.8	1.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	Vdc
Base-Emitter Voltage I_C = 3 A, I_B = 300 mA	V_{BE}	—	1.0	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	Vdc
Collector Saturation Voltage I_C = 4 A, I_B = 400 mA	$V_{CE(SAT)}$	—	—	—	—	0.8	1.75	—	—	—	Vdc
Base-Emitter Voltage I_C = 4 A, I_B = 400 mA	V_{BE}	—	—	—	—	1.0	2.00	—	—	—	Vdc
Collector Saturation Voltage I_C = 5 A, I_B = 500 mA	$V_{CE(SAT)}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	1.75	Vdc
Base-Emitter Voltage I_C = 5 A, I_B = 500 mA	V_{BE}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	2.00	Vdc

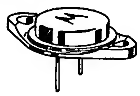
2N350A, 2N351A, 2N376A (continued)





2N375
2N618
2N1359
2N1360
2N1362 thru 2N1365

$P_C = 90$ W
$I_C = 3$ A
$V_{CBO} = 50\text{-}120$ V



CASE 1
(TO-3)

PNP germanium power transistors for general purpose switching and amplifier applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	2N1359 2N1360	2N375 2N618	2N1362 2N1363	2N1364 2N1365	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	50	80	100	120	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	40	60	75	100	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	25	40	50	60	Vdc
Collector Current (Continuous)	I_C	3	3	3	3	Amps
Collector Current (Peak)	I_C	10	10	10	10	Amps
Collector Junction Temperature Range	T_J	← −65 TO + 110 →				°C
Collector Dissipation (25°C Case Temperature)	P_C	106	106	106	106	Watts
Thermal Resistance	θ_{JC}	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	°C/W

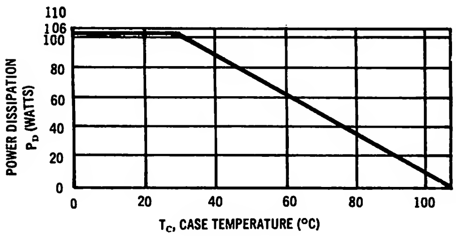
2N375, 2N618, 2N1359, 2N1360, 2N1362 thru 2N1365 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Types	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Base Cutoff Current	2N1359, 2N1360	I_{CBO}				mA
(V_{CB} = 40 V, I_E = 0)			--	--	3.0	
(V_{CB} = 50 V, I_E = 0)			--	--	20.0	
(V_{CB} = 60 V, I_E = 0)	2N375, 2N618		--	--	3.0	
(V_{CB} = 80 V, I_E = 0)			--	--	20.0	
(V_{CB} = 75 V, I_E = 0)	2N1362, 2N1363		--	--	3.0	
(V_{CB} = 100 V, I_E = 0)			--	--	20.0	
(V_{CB} = 100 V, I_E = 0)	2N1364, 2N1365		--	--	3.0	
(V_{CB} = 120 V, I_E = 0)			--	--	20.0	
Collector-Base Cutoff Current at Tc = +90°C V_{CB} = 1/2 BV_{CES} rating	All Types	I_{CBO}	--	--	20	mA
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = 12 V, Ic = 0)	All Types	I_{EBO}	--	--	0.5	mA
(V_{EB} = 25 V, I_C = 0)	2N1359, 2N1360		--	--	20	
(V_{EB} = 50 V, I_C = 0)	2N1362, 2N1363		--	--	20	
(V_{EB} = 60 V, I_C = 0)	2N1364, 2N1365		--	--	20	
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage						Vdc
I_C = 500 mA, V_{EB} = 0)	2N1359, 2N1360	BV_{CES}	40	--	--	
	2N375, 2N618		60	--	--	
	2N1362, 2N1363		75	--	--	
	2N1364, 2N1365		100	--	--	
DC Current Transfer Ratio		h_{FE}				--
(V_{CE} = 4 V, I_C = 1.0A)	2N1359, 375, 1362, 64		35	55	90	
	2N1360, 618, 1363, 65		60	90	140	
(V_{CE} = 4 V, I_C = 1.0A)	2N1359, 375, 1362, 64		15	22	--	
	2N1360, 618, 1363, 65		20	35	--	
Transconductance						mhos
(V_{CE} = 4 V, I_C = 1.0A)	2N375	g_{FE}	0.8	1.25	2.2	
	2N618		1.0	1.6	2.5	
	2N1359, 2N1362, 2N1364		0.8	1.25	--	
	2N1360, 2N1363, 2N1365		1.0	1.6	--	
Frequency Cutoff		f_{ae}				kc
(V_{CE} = 4 V, I_C = 1 A)	2N375		7	10	--	
(V_{CE} = 4 V, I_C = 1 A)	2N618		5	8.5	--	
(V_{CE} = 4 V, I_C = 3 A)	2N1359, 2N1362, 2N1364		7	10	--	
(V_{CE} = 4 V, I_C = 3 A)	2N1360, 2N1363, 2N1365		5	8.5	--	
Collector Saturation Voltage		$V_{CE(sat)}$				Vdc
(I_C = 2.0 A, I_C = 200mA)	2N1359, 375, 1362, 64		--	0.4	1.0	
	2N1360, 618, 1363, 65		--	0.3	0.8	
Base-Emitter Drive Voltage		V_{BE}				Vdc
(I_C = 2.0A, I_B = 200 mA)	2N1359, 375, 1362, 64		--	0.7	--	
	2N1360, 618, 1363, 65		--	0.6	--	
Collector-Emitter Punch-Through Voltage		V_{EBF}				Vdc
(V_{CB} = 50 V, I_C = 0)	2N1359, 2N1360		--	--	1.25	
(V_{CB} = 100 V, I_C = 0)	2N1362, 2N1363		--	--	1.25	
(V_{CB} = 120 V, I_C = 0)	2N1364, 2N1365		--	--	1.25	

2N375 (continued)

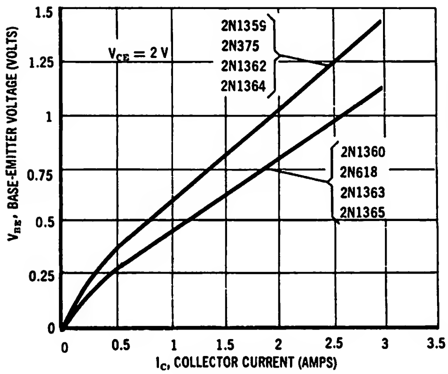
POWER-TEMPERATURE DERATING CURVE



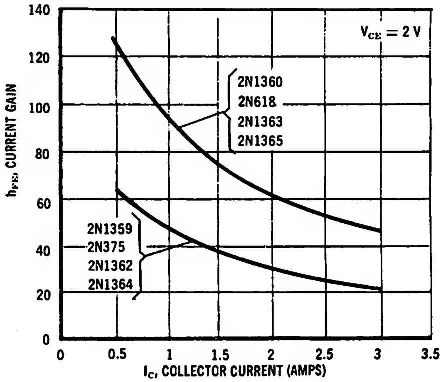
The maximum continuous power is related to maximum junction temperature, by the thermal resistance factor. For d.c. or frequencies below 25 cps the transistor must be operated within the constant $P_D = V_C \times I_C$ hyperbolic curve. This curve has a value of 106 Watts at case temperatures of 25°C and is 0 Watts at 110°C with a linear relation between the two temperatures such that

$$P_D \text{ allowable} = \frac{110^\circ - T_C}{.08}$$

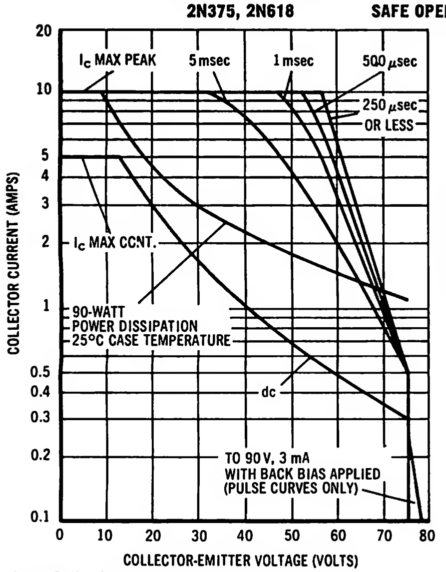
BASE-EMITTER VOLTAGE versus COLLECTOR CURRENT

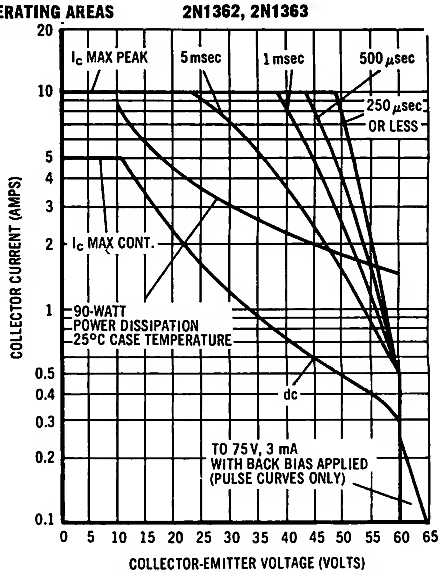


CURRENT GAIN versus COLLECTOR CURRENT



2N375, 2N618 SAFE OPERATING AREAS 2N1362, 2N1363





The Safe Operating Area Curves indicate I_C — V_{CE} limits below which the device will not go into secondary breakdown. Collector load lines for specific circuits must fall within the applicable Safe Area to avoid causing a collector-emitter short. (Duty cycle of the excursions make no significant change in these safe areas.) To insure operation below the maximum T_J, the power-temperature derating curve must be observed for both steady state and pulse power conditions.

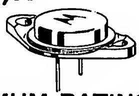
2N376A

For Specifications, See 2N350A Data Sheet

2N378 thru 2N380

2N459,A

$P_C = 90W$
$I_C = 5\ A$
$V_{CBO} = \text{to } 105\ V$



CASE 1
(TO-3)

PNP germanium power transistors for general purpose power amplifier and switching applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	2N378	2N379	2N380	2N459	2N459A	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	—	—	—	—	105	Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage (V_{BE} = 1.5 V) (V_{BE} = 1.0 V)	V_{CEX}	 40 —	 80 —	 60 —	 — 105	 — 105	Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage (R_{BE} = 0)	V_{CES}	—	—	—	70	70	Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	20	40	30	60	60	Volts
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	—	—	—	10	25	Volts
Collector Current	I_C	5	5	5	5	5	Amps
Junction Temperature Range	T_J	←		– 65 TO +110		→	°C
Collector Dissipation (at T_C = 25°C)	P_C	90	90	90	90	90	Watts

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted

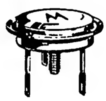
Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = -25 Vdc) (V_{CB} = -25 Vdc, T_C = 85°C)	 All Types All Types	I_{CBO}	 — —	 0.5 7.5	mAdc
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = -10 Vdc) (V_{EB} = -25 Vdc)	 2N380 2N459 2N459A	I_{EBO}	 — — —	 1.5 2 2	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = -40 Vdc, V_{BE} = 1.5 Vdc) (V_{CE} = -80 Vdc, V_{BE} = 1.5 Vdc) (V_{CE} = -60 Vdc, V_{BE} = 1.5 Vdc) (V_{CE} = -105 Vdc, V_{BE} = 1.5 Vdc) (V_{CE} = -105 Vdc, V_{BE} = 1.0 Vdc)	 2N378 2N379 2N380 2N459 2N459A	I_{CEX}	 — — — — —	 10 10 10 10 10	mAdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 100 mAdc)	 2N378 2N379 2N380 2N459, 2N459A	BV_{CEO}	 20 40 30 60	 — — — —	Vdc
Base-Emitter Voltage (I_C = 2 Adc, V_{CE} = -2 Vdc)	 2N378 2N379, 2N459, 2N459A 2N380	V_{BE}	 — — —	 -1.6 -1.3 -1.0	Vdc

2N378, thru 2N380 2N459, 2N459 A

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at Tc = 25°C unless otherwise specified.)

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage		$V_{CE(sat)}$			Vdc
(I_C = 2 Adc, I_B = 0.2 Adc)	2N378-2N380, 2N459		—	1.0	
	2N459A		—	0.3	
DC Current Gain		h_{FE}			—
(I_C = 2 Adc, V_{CE} = 2 Vdc)	2N378		40	80	
	2N379, 2N459		20	70	
	2N380		30	70	
	2N459A		40	70	
(I_C = 5 Adc, V_{CE} = -2 Vdc)	2N459A		20	—	
Common Emitter Cutoff Frequency		f_{ae}			kc
(I_C = 1 A, V_{CE} = -2 V)	2N378-2N380, 2N459		5	—	
(I_C = 2 A, V_{CE} = -2 V)	2N459A		5	—	

2N441
2N442
2N443



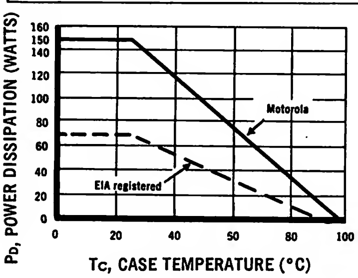
CASE 5
(TO-36)

P_C = 150 W
I_C = 15 A
V_{CBO} = 40-60 V

PNP germanium power transistors for power switching and amplifier applications. Power and temperature ratings exceed EIA registration.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	2N441	2N442	2N443	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CB}	40	50	60	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	40	45	50	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	20	30	40	Vdc
Emitter Current (continuous)	I_E	15	15	15	Amps
Base Current (continuous)	I_B	4	4	4	Amps
Junction and Storage Temperature	T_{stg}		-65 to +100		°C/W
Thermal Resistance	θ_{JC}		0.5		°C/W



POWER-TEMPERATURE DERATING CURVE

The maximum continuous power is related to maximum junction temperature by the thermal resistance factor. This curve has a value of 150 Watts at case temperatures of 25°C and is 0 Watts at 100°C with a linear relation between the two temperatures such that:

$$P_D \text{ allowable} = \frac{100^{\circ} - Tc}{0.5}$$

2N441 thru 2N443 (continued)

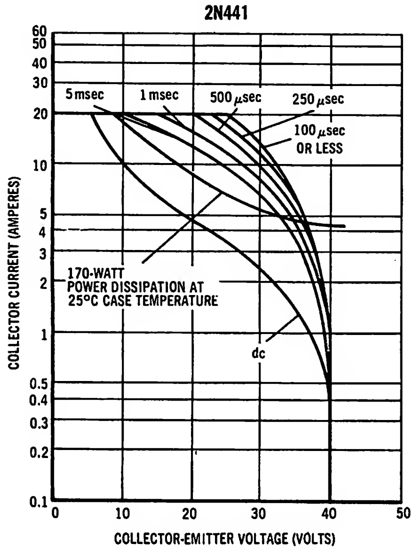
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic		Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Base Cutoff Current V_{CBO} = −2 V	All Types	I_{CBO}	—	100	—	μA
Collector-Base Cutoff Current V_{EB} = −1.5 V, V_{CB} = −40 V −50 −60	2N441 2N442 2N443	I_{CB}	— — —	2 2 2	8 8 8	mA
Collector-Base Cutoff Current T_B = 71°C, V_{CBO} = −40 V −50 −60	2N441 2N442 2N443	I_{CBO}	— — —	— — —	15 15 15	mA
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current V_{EBO} = −20 V −30 −40	2N441 2N442 2N443	I_{EBO}	— — —	1 1 1	8 8 8	mA
Collector-Emitter Voltage I_C = 300 mA, V_{EB} = 0*	2N441 2N442 2N443	BV_{CES}	−40 −45 −50	— — —	— — —	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage I_C = 1 Amp, I_B = 0*	2N441 2N442 2N443	BV_{CEO}	−25 −30 −45	— — —	— — —	Vdc
Floating Potential I_E = 0, V_{CB} = −40 V −50 −60	2N441 2N442 2N443	V_{BE}	— — —	— — —	1.0 1.0 1.0	volt
Current Gain I_C = 5 Amps, V_{CB} = −2V I_C = 12 Amps, V_{CB} = −2 V	All Types All Types	h_{FE}	20 —	— 20	40 —	—
Base-Emitter Voltage I_C = 5 Amps, V_{CB} = −2 V	2N441 2N442 2N443	V_{BE}	— — —	0.65 0.65 0.65	— — 0.9	Vdc
Saturation Voltage I_C = 12 Amps, I_B = 2 Amps	2N441 2N442 2N443	$V_{CE(SAT)}$	— — —	0.3 0.3 0.3	— — 1.0	Vdc
Common-Emitter Current Amplification Cutoff Frequency I_C = 5 Amps, V_{CE} = −6 V	All Types	f_{ae}	—	10	—	kc
Rise Time "on" I_C = 12 Adc, I_B = 2 Adc, V_{CE} = −12 V	All Types	t_r	—	15	—	μsec
Fall Time "off" I_C = 0, V_{EB} = −6 V, R_{EB} = 10 Ohms	All Types	t_f	—	15	—	μsec

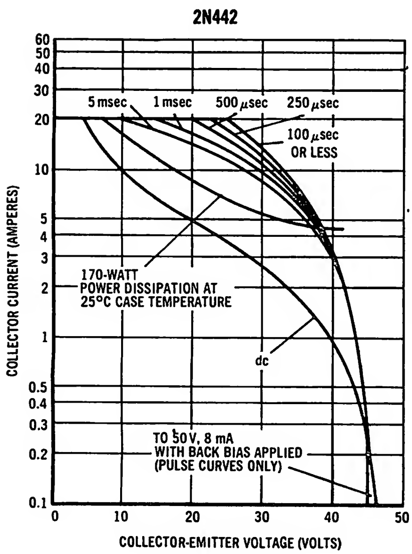
* To avoid excessive heating of the collector junction, perform test with the sweep method.

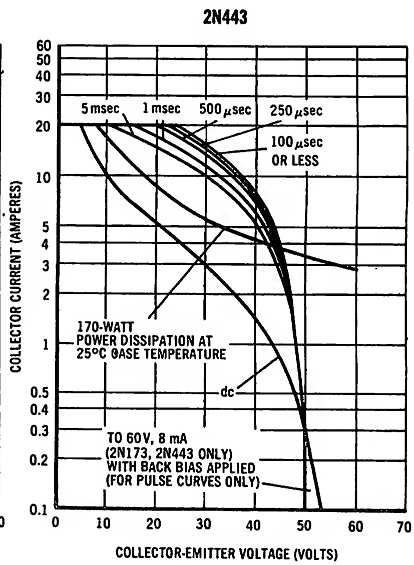
2N441 thru 2N443 (continued)

SAFE OPERATING AREAS

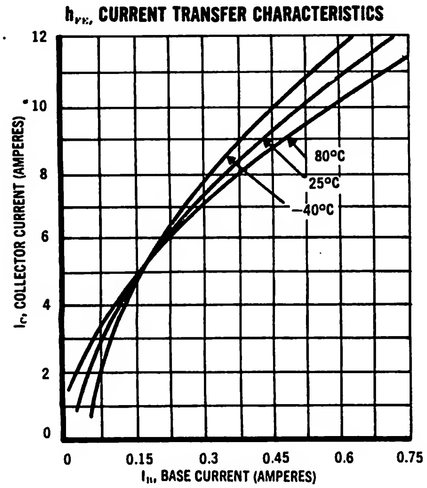


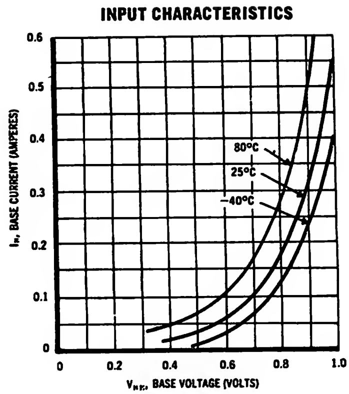
The Safe Operating Area Curves indicate I_C — V_{CE} limits below which the device will not go into secondary breakdown. Collector load lines for specific circuits must fall within the applicable Safe Area to avoid causing a collector-emitter short. (Duty cycle of the excursions make no significant change in these safe areas.) To insure operation below the maximum T_J, the power-temperature derating curve must be observed for both steady state and pulse power conditions.





2N441 thru 2N443 (continued)





2N459,A

For Specifications, See 2N378-38 Data Sheet

2N554
2N555

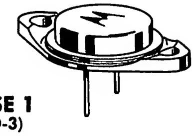
For Specifications, See 2N178 Data Sheet

2N618

For Specifications, See 2N375 Data Sheet

2N665-JAN

$P_C = 35$ W
$I_C = 5$ A
$V_{CBO} = 80$ V



CASE 1
(TO-3)

PNP germanium power transistors for driver and power output amplifier and power switching applications in military and industrial equipment.

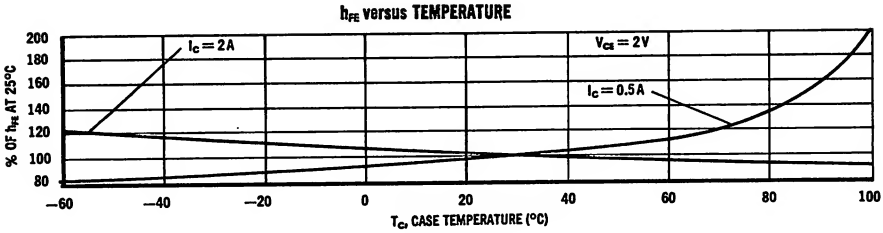
MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	80	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	40	Vdc
DC Collector Current MIL-S-19500/58C Motorola Unit	I_C	 2 3	Amps
DC Emitter Current	I_E	5	Amps
Collector Junction Temperature	T_J	-65 to +95	°C
Collector Dissipation Derate above 25°C	P_C	35 0.5	Watts W/°C

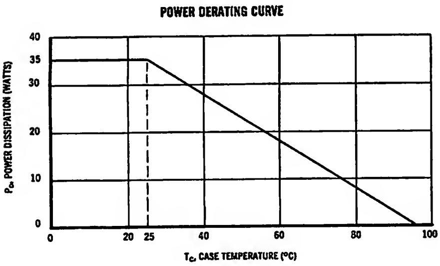
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

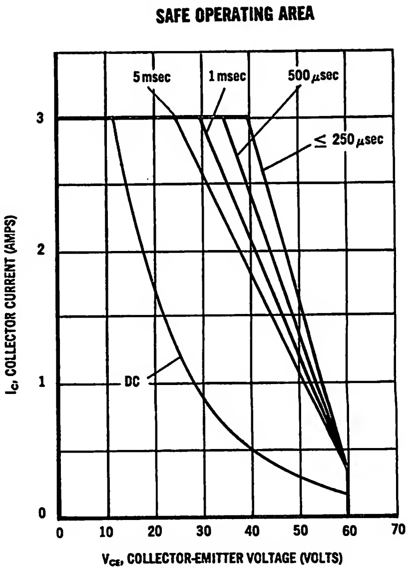
Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Emitter Cutoff Current (V_{EBO} = -40 Vdc, I_C = 0)	I_{EBO}	—	-2	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CBO} = -2 Vdc, I_E = 0) (V_{CBO} = -60 Vdc, I_E = 0) (V_{CBO} = -80 Vdc, I_E = 0)	I_{CBO}	 — — —	 -.05 -2 -10	mAdc
DC Current Gain (V_{CE} = -2 Vdc, I_C = -0.5 Adc) (V_{CE} = -2 Vdc, I_C = -2 Adc)	h_{FE}	 40 20	 80 —	—
Emitter-Base Voltage (V_{CE} = -2 Vdc, I_C = -2 Adc)	V_{EB}	—	1.5	Vdc
Floating Potential (V_{CB} = -80 Vdc, voltmeter input resistance = 10 megohms min, t ≈ 1 sec)	V_{EBF}	—	-1	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = -3 Adc, I_B = -220 mAdc)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	-0.9	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage (I_C = -300 mAdc, I_B = 0)	V_{CEO}	-40	—	Vdc
Small-Signal Short-Circuit Forward-Current Transfer-Ratio Cutoff Frequency (V_{CE} = -14 Vdc, I_C = -2 Adc)	f_{hfe}	20	—	kc
Emitter Cutoff Current (V_{EBO} = -30 Vdc, I_C = 0, T_C = +71°C min)	I_{EBO}	—	-2	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CBO} = -30 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_C = +71°C min)	I_{CBO}	—	-2	mAdc

2N665 (continued)



The Safe Operating Area Curves indicate $I_C - V_{CE}$ limits below which the device will not go into secondary breakdown. Collector load lines for specific circuits must fall within the applicable Safe Area to avoid causing a collector-emitter short. (Duty cycle of the excursions make no significant change in these safe areas.) To insure operation below the maximum T_J, the power-temperature derating curve must be observed for both steady state and pulse power conditions.



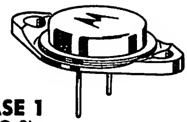


2N669

For Specifications, See 2N176 Data Sheet

2N1011

$P_C = 90$ W
$I_C = 5$ A
$V_{CBO} = 80$ V



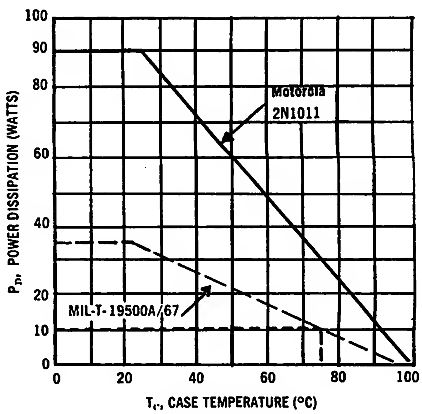
CASE 1
(TO-3)

PNP germanium power transistors for general purpose power amplifier and switching applications in military and industrial equipment. Operating temperative range and power dissipation exceed military specifications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	80	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	80	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	40	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	40	Vdc
Emitter Current	I_E	5	Amps
Operating Temperature Range (MIL-T-19500A/67)	—	−65 to +95	°C
Operating Temperature Range (MOTOROLA 2N1011)	—	−65 to +100	°C
Collector Dissipation at 75°C Case Temperature (MIL-T-19500A/67)	P_C	10	Watts
Collector Dissipation at 25°C Case Temperature (MOTOROLA 2N1011)	P_C	90	Watts

POWER — TEMPERATURE DERATING CURVE



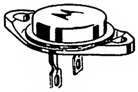
USA2N1011 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise specified)

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
DC Current Transfer Ratio V_{CE} = 2 V I_C = 1.0 Adc	h_{FE}	—	150	—
DC Current Transfer Ratio V_{CE} = 2 V I_C = 3.0 Adc	h_{FE}	30	75	—
Small-Signal Current Transfer Ratio Cutoff Frequency V_{CE} = 2 Vdc I_C = 3 Amps	f_{ae}	5	—	kc
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current V_{EB} = 40 Vdc I_C = 0	I_{EBO}	—	3.0	mAdc
Collector-Base Cutoff Current V_{CB} = 2 Vdc I_E = 0	I_{CBO}	—	200	μAdc
Collector-Base Cutoff Current V_{CB} = 80 Vdc I_E = 0	I_{CBO}	—	15.0	mAdc
Base Current V_{CE} = 2 Vdc I_C = 1 Adc	I_B	6.7	—	mAdc
Base Current V_{CE} = 2 Vdc I_C = 3 Adc	I_B	40.	100	mAdc
Emitter-Base Voltage V_{CE} = 2 Vdc I_C = 3 Adc	V_{EB}	—	2.0	Vdc
Floating Potential V_{CB} = 50 Vdc (Voltmeter input resistance = 10 Megohm min)	V_{fl}	—	1.0	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage I_C = 3 Adc I_B = 200 mAdc	$V_{CE(SAT)}$	—	1.5	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage I_C = 300 mAdc I_B = 0	BV_{CEO}	40	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage I_C = 300 mAdc V_{EB} = 0	BV_{CES}	80	—	Vdc
Small-Signal Short-Circuit Forward-Current Transfer Ratio Cutoff Frequency V_{CE} = 2 Vdc I_C = 3 Adc	f_{ae}	5	—	kc
High-Temperature Operation T_C = +90°C min				
Collector Cutoff Current V_{CB} = 30 Vdc I_E = 0	I_{CBO}	—	20	mAdc

2N1073, A, B

P_C = 85 W
I_C = 10 A
V_{CER} = 40-120 V



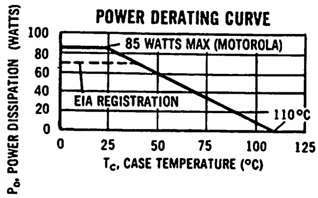
CASE 4
(TO-41)

PNP germanium power transistors for high-voltage power switching applications.

For TO-3 package with 50-mil dia. pins (no solder lugs) specify MP1350 thru MP1352.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

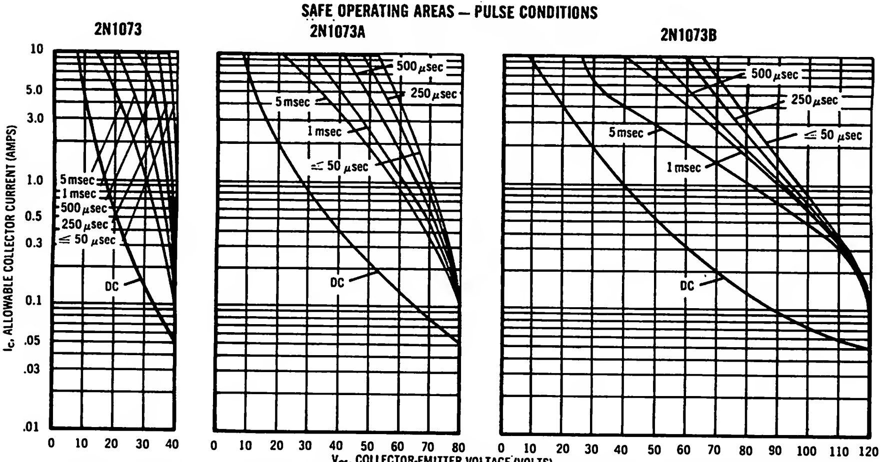
Characteristic	Symbol	2N1073	2N1073A	2N1073B	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CER}	40	80	120	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CB}	40	80	120	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EB}	1.5	1.5	1.5	Vdc
Collector Current (Cont)	I_C	10	10	10	Amps
Base Current (Cont)	I_B	5	5	5	Amps
Emitter Reverse Current (Surge 60 cps Recurrent)	I_E	1.5	1.5	1.5	Amps
Storage and Operating Temperature	T_{stg} T_J	←	-65 to +110	→	°C
Collector Dissipation (25°C Mtg. Case Temp.)	P_C	85	85	85	Watts



The maximum continuous power is related to maximum junction temperature by the thermal resistance factor. This curve has a value of 85 watts at a case temperature of 25°C and is 0 watts at 110°C with a linear relation between the two temperatures such that:

$$\text{Allowable } P_D = \frac{110° - T_C}{1.0} \text{ Watts}$$

SAFE OPERATING AREAS — PULSE CONDITIONS



The Safe Operating Area Curves indicate I_C — V_{CE} limits below which the device will not go into secondary breakdown. Collector load lines for specific circuits must fall within the applicable Safe Area to avoid causing a collector-emitter short. (Duty cycle of the excursions make no significant change in these safe areas.) To insure operation below the maximum T_J, the power-temperature derating curve must be observed for both steady state and pulse power conditions.

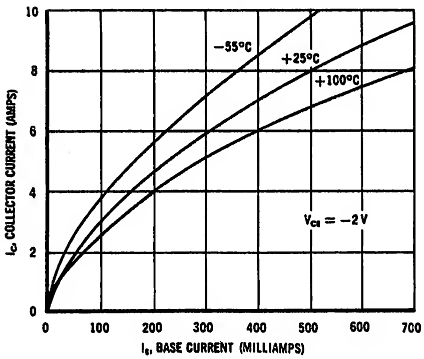
2N1073, A, B (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at $T_A = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted

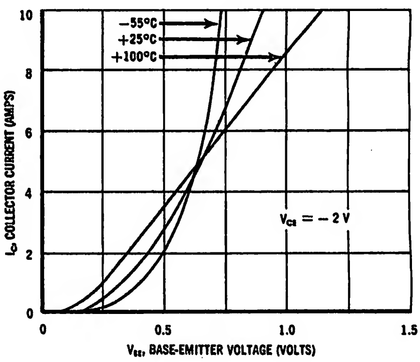
Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Cutoff Current		I_{CBO}				mAdc
(V_{CB} = 25 Vdc, I_E = 0)	2N1073		—	—	1	
(V_{CB} = 25 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_C = 85°C)	2N1073		—	—	15	
(V_{CB} = 40 Vdc, I_E = 0)	2N1073		—	—	20	
(V_{CB} = 60 Vdc, I_E = 0)	2N1073A		—	—	1	
(V_{CB} = 60 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_C = 85°C)	2N1073A		—	—	15	
(V_{CB} = 80 Vdc, I_E = 0)	2N1073A		—	—	20	
(V_{CB} = 100 Vdc, I_E = 0,	2N1073B		—	—	2	
(V_{CB} = 100 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_C = 85°C)	2N1073B		—	—	20	
(V_{CB} = 120 Vdc, I_E = 0)	2N1073B		—	—	20	
(V_{CB} = 2 Vdc, I_E = 0)	All Types		—	—	0.3	
Emitter-Base Leakage Current (V_{EB} = 0.75 Vdc)		I_{EBO}	—	—	50.	mAdc
Emitter Floating Potential		V_{EBF}				Vdc
(V_{CE} = 40 Vdc)	2N1073		—	—	-1.0	
(V_{CE} = 80 Vdc)	2N1073A		—	—	-1.0	
(V_{CE} = 120 Vdc)	2N1073B		—	—	-1.0	
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage*		BV_{CER}*				Vdc
(I_C = 50 mAdc, R_{BE} = 100 Ω)	2N1073		40	—	—	
	2N1073A		80	—	—	
	2N1073B		120	—	—	
DC Current Gain (I_C = 5 Adc, V_{CE} = -2.0 Vdc)		h_{FE}	20	—	60	—
Small Signal Current Gain (I_C = 0.5 Adc, V_{CE} = 12 Vdc, f = 30 kc)		h_{fe}	—	15	—	—
Base Input Voltage (V_{CE} = 2.0 Vdc, I_C = 5 Adc)		V_{BE}	—	—	1.0	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 5 Adc, I_B = 0.5 Adc)		$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	0.5	1.0	Vdc
Rise Time		t_r	—	5.5	—	μsec
Storage Time		t_s	—	1.2	—	μsec
Fall Time		t_f	—	2.0	—	μsec

"To avoid excessive heating of collector junction, perform this test with a sweep method.

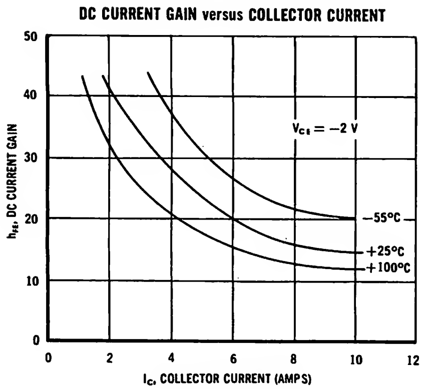
COLLECTOR CURRENT versus BASE CURRENT

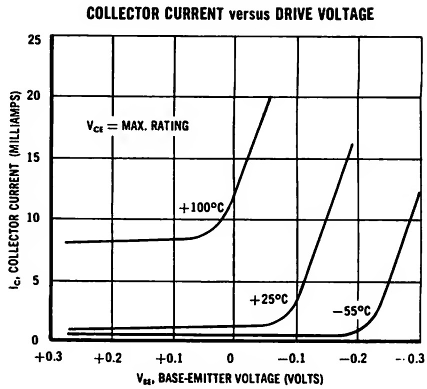


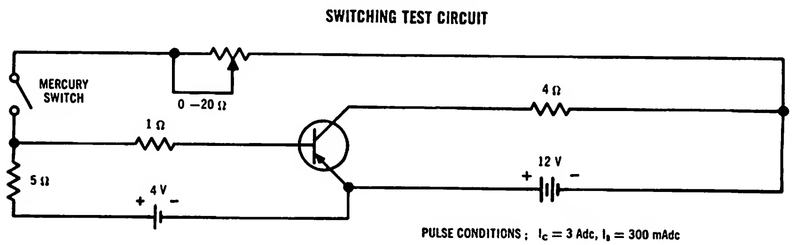
COLLECTOR CURRENT versus DRIVE VOLTAGE



2N1073, A, B (continued)







2N1099

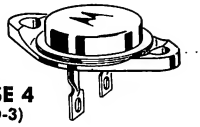
For Specifications, See 2N277 Data Sheet

2N1100

For Specifications, See 2N174 Data Sheet

2N1120

$P_C = 90$ W
$I_C = 15$ A
$V_{CBO} = 80$ V



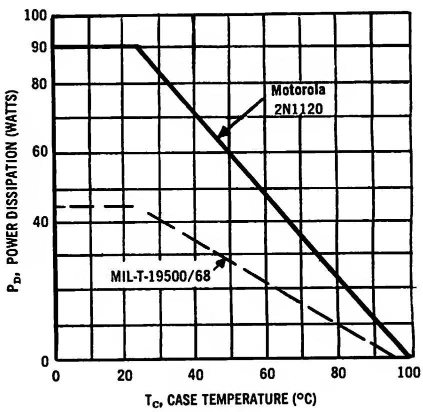
CASE 4
(TO-3)

PNP germanium power transistors for military and industrial power applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	80	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	70	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	40	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	40	Vdc
Emitter Current	I_E	15	Amps
Operating Temperature Range (MIL-T-19500/68)	—	−65 to +95	°C
Operating Temperature Range (MOTOROLA 2N1120)	—	−65 to +100	°C
Collector Dissipation at 25°C Case Temperature (MIL-T-19500/68)	P_C	45	Watts
Collector Dissipation at 25°C Case Temperature (MOTOROLA 2N1120)	P_C	90	Watts

POWER — TEMPERATURE DERATING CURVE



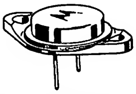
2N1120 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise specified)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
DC Current Transfer Ratio $V_{CE} = 2V$ $I_C = 5.0$ Adc	h_{FE}	—	100	—
DC Current Transfer Ratio $V_{CE} = 2V$ $I_C = 10.0$ Adc	h_{FE}	20	50	—
Small Signal Current Transfer Ratio Cutoff Frequency $V_{CE} = 2$ Vdc $I_C = 5$ amps	f_{ae}	3	—	kc
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current $V_{EB} = 40$ Vdc $I_C = 0$	I_{EBO}	—	5.0	mAdc
Collector-Base Cutoff Current $V_{CB} = 2$ Vdc $I_B = 0$	I_{CBO}	—	300	μAdc
Collector-Base Cutoff Current $V_{CB} = 80$ Vdc $I_B = 0$	I_{CBO}	—	15.0	mAdc
Base Current $V_{CE} = 2$ Vdc $I_C = 5$ Adc	I_B	50	—	mAdc
Base Current $V_{CE} = 2$ Vdc $I_C = 10$ Adc	I_B	200	500	mAdc
Emitter-Base Voltage $V_{CE} = 2$ Vdc $I_C = 10$ Adc	V_{EB}	—	2.0	Vdc
Floating Potential $V_{CB} = 80$ Vdc Voltmeter Input Resistance = 10 meg. min.	V_{fl}	—	1.0	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage (Saturation) $I_C = 10$ Adc $I_B = 1$ Adc	$V_{CE\ (SAT)}$	—	1.0	Vdc
Base-Emitter Voltage (Saturation) $I_B = 1$ Adc $I_C = 10$ Adc	V_{BE}	—	1.5	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage $I_C = 300$ mAdc $I_B = 0$	BV_{CEO}	40	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage $I_C = 300$ mAdc $V_{EB} = 0$	BV_{CES}	70	—	Vdc
Small-Signal Short-Circuit Forward-Current Transfer Ratio Cutoff Frequency $V_{CE} = 2$ Vdc $I_C = 5$ Adc	f_{ae}	3	—	kc
High-Temperature Operation $T_C = +90°C$ (min)				
Collector Cutoff Current $V_{CB} = 30$ Vdc $I_E = 0$	I_{CBO}	—	20	mAdc

2N1162 thru 2N1167

P_C = 106 W
I_C = 25 A
V_{CBO} = 50-100 V



CASE 3, 4
(TO-3, 41)

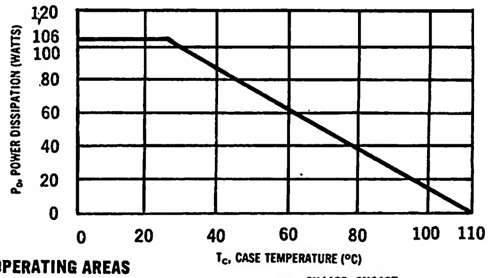
PNP germanium power transistors for switching and amplifier applications in high reliability equipment.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

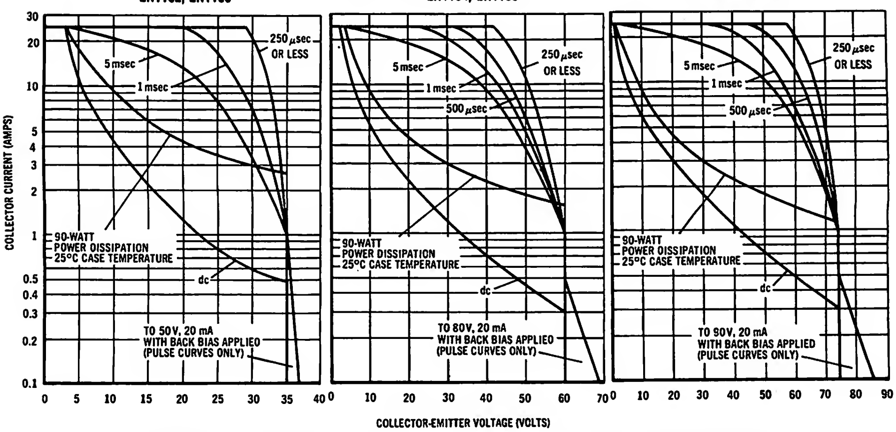
Characteristics	Symbol	2N1162 2N1163	2N1164 2N1165	2N1166 2N1167	Unit
Collector - Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	50	80	100	Vdc
Collector - Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}*	35	60	75	Vdc
Emitter - Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	25	40	50	Vdc
DC Collector Current	I_C	25	25	25	Amps
Collector Junction Temperature	T_j	110	110	110	C
Collector Dissipation	P_C	106	106	106	Watts
Thermal Resistance	θ_{JC}	← 0.6 →			°C/W

* To avoid excessive heating of the collector junction, perform this test with a sweep method.

POWER-TEMPERATURE DERATING CURVE



SAFE OPERATING AREAS



The Safe Operating Area Curves indicate I_C — V_{CE} limits below which the device will not go into secondary breakdown. Collector load lines for specific circuits must fall within the applicable Safe Area to avoid causing a collector-emitter short. (Duty cycle of the excursions make no significant change in these safe areas.) To insure operation below the maximum T_J, the power-temperature derating curve must be observed for both steady state and pulse power conditions.

2N1162 thru 2N1167 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C case temperature unless otherwise specified)

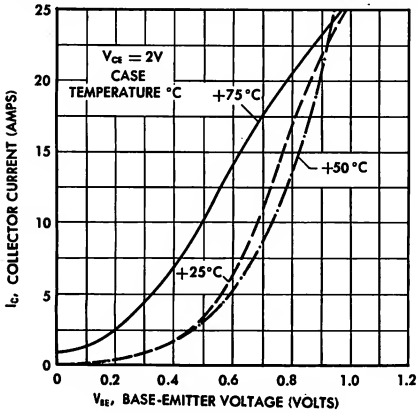
Parameter		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current V_{CB} = $BV_{CBO(max)}$, I_E - 0	All Types	I_{CBO_1}	—	3	15	mA
Collector Cutoff Current V_{CB} = 2V, I_E = 0 V_{CB} = 15V, I_E = 0, T_C - 90 C V_{CB} = 30V, I_E = 0, T_C = 90 C	All Types 2N1162-3 2N1164-7	I_{CBO}	— — —	125 10 10	225 20 20	µA mA mA
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage I_C = 500mA, V_{EB} = 0	2N1162-3 2N1164-5 2N1166-7	BV_{CES} †	35 60 75	— — —	— — —	Vdc
Emitter Cutoff Current V_{EB} = 12V, I_C = 0	All Types	I_{EBO}	—	0.5	1.2	mA
DC Forward Current Gain V_{CE} = 1V, I_C = 25A V_{CE} = 2V, I_C = 5A	All Types All Types	h_{FE1} h_{FE}	15 —	25 65	 125	—
Collector - Emitter Saturation Voltage I_C = 25A, I_B = 1.6A	All Types	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	0.3	0.8	volts
Base - Emitter Drive Voltage I_C = 25A, I_B = 1.6A	All Types	V_{BE}	—	0.7	1.7	volts
Common Emitter - Cutoff Frequency V_{CE} = 2V, I_C = 2A	All Types	f_{ae}		4		kc

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

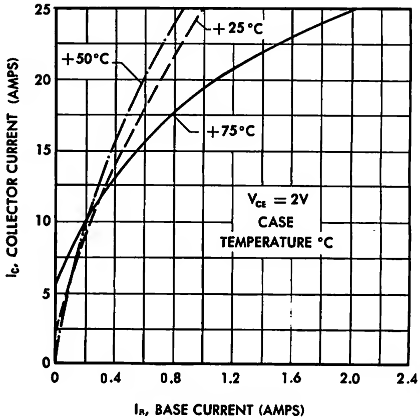
Saturated Collector Current	Pulsed Drive Base Current		Response times in µsec		
	On	Off	$t_d + t_r$	t_s	t_f
5 amps	330 mA	100 mA	11	5	17
10 amps	660 mA	200 mA	15	4	20
25 amps	1700 mA	500 mA	19	3	18

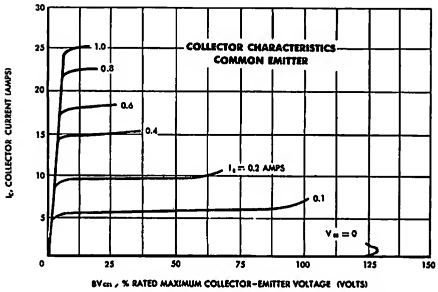
2N1162 thru 2N1167 (continued)

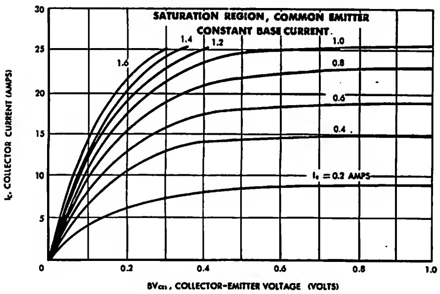
COLLECTOR CURRENT vs BASE–EMITTER VOLTAGE



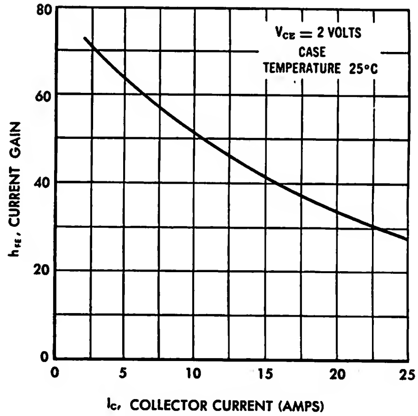
COLLECTOR CURRENT vs BASE CURRENT







CURRENT GAIN vs COLLECTOR CURRENT



2N1358

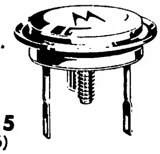
For Specifications, See 2N174 Data Sheet

2N1359
2N1360
2N1362 thru 2N1365

For Specifications, See 2N375 Data Sheet

2N1412

$P_C = 150\,W$
$I_C = 15\,A$
$V_{CBO} = 100\,V$



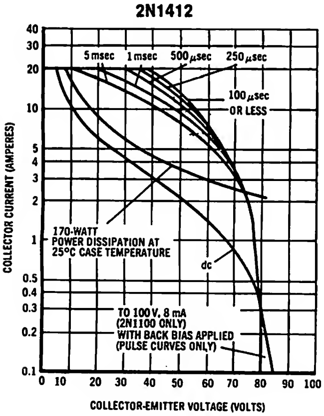
CASE 5
(TO-36)

PNP germanium power transistors for high-voltage power amplifier and switching applications in military and industrial equipment.

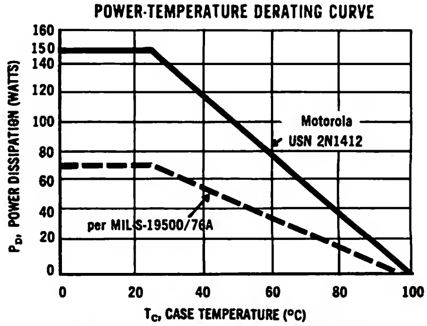
MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	100	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	80	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	60	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	60	Vdc
Emitter Current (Continuous)	I_E	15	Amps
Base Current (Continuous)	I_B	4	Amps
Junction & Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	−65 to +100	°C
Thermal Resistance	θ_{JC}	0.5	°C/W

2N1412



POWER-TEMPERATURE DERATING CURVE



The maximum continuous power is related to maximum junction temperature by the thermal resistance factor.

This curve has a value of 150 Watts at case temperatures of 25°C and is 0 Watts at 100°C with a linear relation between the two temperatures such that:

$$\text{allowable } P_D = \frac{100° - T_C}{0.5}$$

The Safe Operating Area Curves indicate I_C — V_{CE} limits below which the device will not go into secondary breakdown. Collector load lines for specific circuits must fall within the applicable Safe Area to avoid causing a collector-emitter short. (Duty cycle of the excursions make no significant change in these safe areas.) To insure operation below the maximum T_J, the power-temperature derating curve must be observed for both steady state and pulse power conditions.

2N1412 (continued)

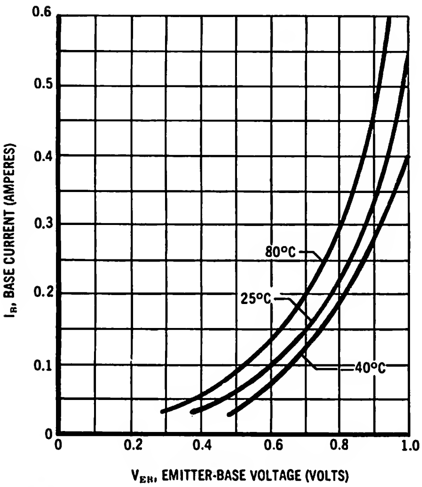
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Emitter Cutoff Current V_{EB} = −2.0 Vdc I_C = 0	I_{EBO}	—	200	μAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current V_{EB} = −60 Vdc I_C = 0	I_{EBO}	—	10	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current V_{CB} = −2.0 Vdc I_E = 0	I_{CBO}	—	200	μAdc
Collector Cutoff Current V_{CB} = −100 Vdc I_E = 0	I_{CBO}	—	10	mAdc
Emitter-Base Voltage V_{CE} = −2.0 Vdc I_C = −1.2 Adc	V_{EB}	0.0	0.5	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage V_{CE} = −2.0 Vdc I_C = −5.0 Adc	V_{EB}	0.0	0.9	Vdc
Floating Potential V_{CB} = −100 Vdc I_E = 0 (Voltmeter input resistance = 10 Megohm min)	V_{fl}	0.0	1.0	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage I_C = −12 Adc I_B = −2.0 Adc	$V_{CE(SAT)}$	0.0	0.7	Vdc
Forward Current Transfer Ratio* V_{CE} = −2.0 Vdc I_C = −15 Adc	h_{FE}	10	—	—
Forward Current Transfer Ratio V_{CE} = −2.0 Vdc I_C = −5.0 Adc	h_{FE}	25	50	—
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* I_C = −1 Adc I_B = 0	BV_{CEO}	60	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* V_{EB} = 0 I_C = 300 mA	BV_{CES}	80	—	Vdc
Small-Signal Short-Circuit Forward-Current Transfer Ratio Cutoff Frequency V_{CE} = −12 Vdc I_C = −5.0 Adc	f_{ae}	5	—	kc
High-Temperature Operation Emitter Cutoff Current T_C = +71°C min V_{EB} = −30 Vdc	I_{EBO}	—	6.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current V_{CB} = −30 Vdc I_E = 0	I_{CBO}	—	6.0	mAdc

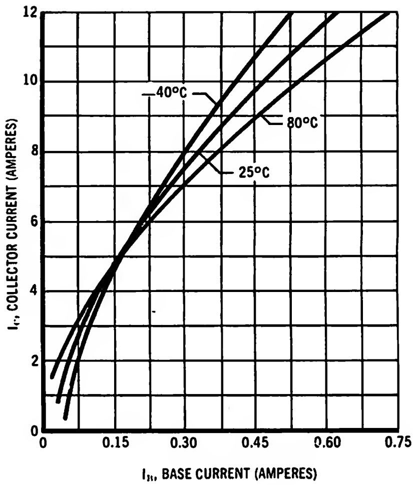
*Test by sweep method with a short duty cycle (about 1%) to avoid excessive heating.

2N1412 (continued)

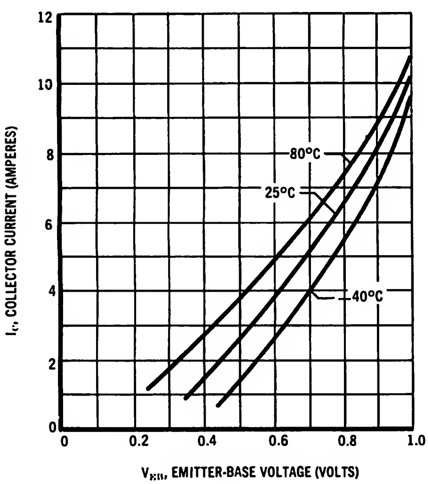
INPUT CHARACTERISTICS



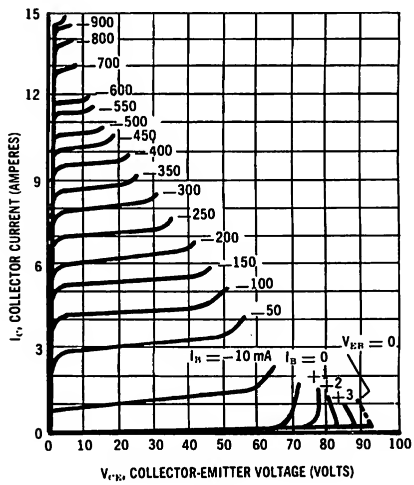
CURRENT TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS



TRANSCONDUCTANCE CHARACTERISTICS

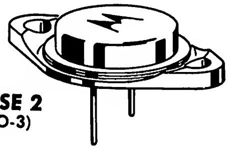


OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS



2N1529 thru 2N1538

$P_C = 106W$
$I_C = 5\ A$
$V_{CBO} = 40\text{-}120\ V$



CASE 2
(TO-3)

PNP germanium power transistors for switching and amplifier applications in high-reliability equipment.

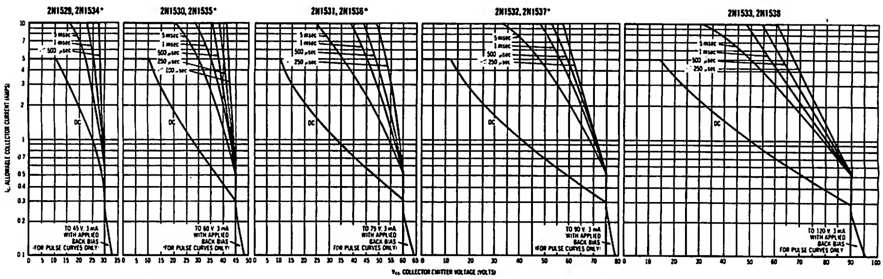
For units with solder lugs attached, specify devices MP1529A etc. (TO-41 package)

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	2N1529 2N1534	2N1530 2N1535	2N1531 2N1536	2N1532 2N1537	2N1533 2N1538	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEX}	40	60	80	100	120	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	30	45	60	75	90	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	20	30	40	50	60	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	40	60	80	100	120	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	20	30	40	50	60	Vdc
Collector Current (Continuous)	I_C	5	5	5	5	5	Amps
Collector Current (Peak)	I_C	10	10	10	10	10	Amps
Junction Temperature Range	T_J	←		-65 to +110		→	°C
Collector Dissipation (25°C Case Temperature)	P_C	106	106	106	106	106	Watts
Thermal Resistance	θ_{JC}	←		0.8		→	°C/W

SAFE OPERATING AREAS — PULSE CONDITIONS

The Safe Operating Area Curves indicate I_C — V_{CE} limits below which the device will not go into secondary breakdown. Collector load lines for specific circuits must fall within the applicable Safe Area to avoid causing a collector-emitter short. (Duty cycle of the excursions make no significant change in these safe areas.) To insure operation below the maximum T_J, the power-temperature derating curve must be observed for both steady state and pulse power conditions.



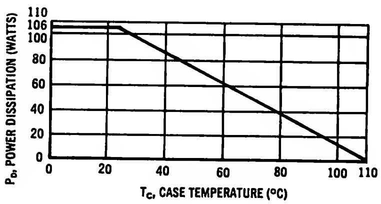
2N1529 thru 2N1538 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_C = 25°C$ unless otherwise specified.)

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Cutoff Current		I_{CBO1}			mA
(V_{CB} = 25V)	2N1529, 2N1534		—	2.0	
(V_{CB} = 40V)	2N1530, 2N1535		—	2.0	
(V_{CB} = 55V)	2N1531, 2N1536		—	2.0	
(V_{CB} = 65V)	2N1532, 2N1537		—	2.0	
(V_{CB} = 80V)	2N1533, 2N1538		—	2.0	
Collector-Base Cutoff Current		I_{CBO}			mA
(V_{CB} = 2V)	All Types		—	0.2	
(V_{CB} = 1 2 BV_{CES} rating; T_C = +90°C)	All Types		—	20	
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current		I_{EBO}			mA
(V_{EB} = 12V) .	All Types		—	0.5	
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage		BV_{CES}			volts
(I_C = 500 mA, V_{EB} = 0)	2N1529, 2N1534		30	—	
	2N1530, 2N1535		45	—	
	2N1531, 2N1536		60	—	
	2N1532, 2N1537		75	—	
	2N1533, 2N1538		90	—	
Collector-Emitter Leakage Current		I_{CEX}			mA
(V_{BE} = 1V; V_{CE} @ rated BV_{CBO})	All Types		—	20	
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage		BV_{CEO}			volts
(I_C = 500 mA, I_B = 0)	2N1529, 2N1534		20	—	
	2N1530, 2N1535		30	—	
	2N1531, 2N1536		40	—	
	2N1532, 2N1537		50	—	
	2N1533, 2N1538		60	—	
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage		BV_{CBO}			volts
(I_C = 20 mA)	2N1529, 2N1534		40	—	
	2N1530, 2N1535		60	—	
	2N1531, 2N1536		80	—	
	2N1532, 2N1537		100	—	
	2N1533, 2N1538		120	—	
Current Gain		h_{FE1}			—
(V_{CE} = 2V, I_C = 3A)	2N1529 - 2N1532		20	40	
	2N1534 - 2N1537		35	70	
	2N1529 - 2N1533		20	40	
	2N1534 - 2N1538		35	70	
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage		$V_{BE(sat)}$			volts
(I_C = 3A, I_B = 300 mA)	2N1529 - 2N1532		—	1.7	
	2N1534 - 2N1537		—	1.5	
	2N1529 - 2N1533		—	1.7	
	2N1534 - 2N1538		—	1.5	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage		$V_{CE(sat)}$			volts
(I_C = 3A, I_B = 300 mA)	2N1529 - 2N1532		—	1.5	
	2N1534 - 2N1537		—	1.2	
	2N1529 - 2N1533		—	1.5	
	2N1534 - 2N1538		—	1.2	
Transconductance		g_{FE}			mhos
(V_{CE} = 2V, I_C = 3A)	2N1529 - 2N1532		1.2	—	
	2N1534 - 2N1537		1.5	—	
	2N1529 - 2N1533		1.2	—	
	2N1534 - 2N1538		1.5	—	

2N1529 thru 2N1538 (continued)

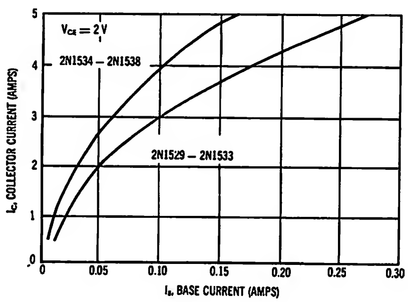
POWER-TEMPERATURE DERATING CURVE



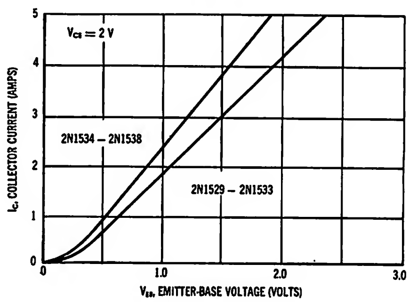
The maximum continuous power is related to maximum junction temperature, by the thermal resistance factor. For d. c. or frequencies below 25 cps the transistor must be operated within the constant $P_D = V_C \times I_C$ hyperbolic curve. This curve has a value of 106 Watts at case temperatures of 25°C and is 0 Watts at 110°C with a linear relation between the two temperatures such that

$$P_D \text{ allowable} = \frac{110^\circ - T_c}{.08}$$

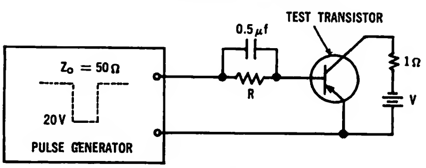
COLLECTOR CURRENT versus BASE CURRENT



COLLECTOR CURRENT versus EMITTER BASE VOLTAGE



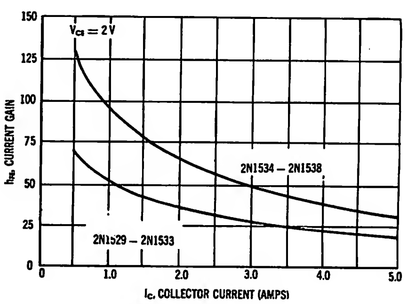
SWITCHING TIME MEASURING CIRCUIT



TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

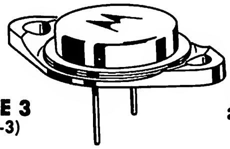
	I_C (Amps)	V (Volts)	R (ohms)	t_d+t_r (μsec)	t_s (μsec)	t_f (μsec)
2N1529-33	3	3	65	10	2	5
2N1534-38	3	3	100	8	3	5

DC CURRENT GAIN versus COLLECTOR CURRENT



2N1539 thru 2N1548

$P_C = 106\,W$
$I_C = 5\,A$
$V_{CBO} = 40\text{-}120\,V$



CASE 3
(TO-3)

PNP germanium power transistors for switching and amplifier applications in high-reliability equipment.

For units with solder lugs attached, specify devices MP1539A etc.

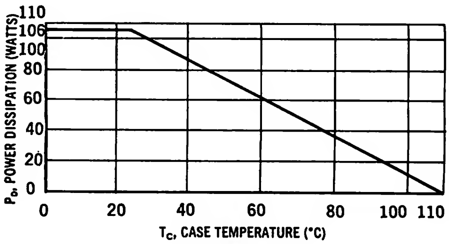
MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristics	Symbol	2N1539 2N1544	2N1540 2N1545	2N1541 2N1546	2N1542 2N1547	2N1543 2N1548	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEX}	40	60	80	100	120	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	30	45	60	75	90	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	20	30	40	50	60	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	40	60	80	100	120	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	20	30	40	50	60	Vdc
Collector Current (Continuous)	I_C	5	5	5	5	5	Amps
Collector Current (Peak)	I_C	10	10	10	10	10	Amps
Collector Junction Temperature Range	T_J	←		-65 to +110		→	C
Collector Dissipation (25 C Case Temp.)	P_C	106	106	106	106	106	Watts
Thermal Resistance	θ_{JC}	←		0.8		→	°C/W

The maximum continuous power is related to maximum junction temperature, by the thermal resistance factor. For d. c. or frequencies below 25 cps the transistor must be operated within the constant $P_D = Vc \times Ic$ hyperbolic curve. This curve has a value of 106 Watts at case temperatures of 25°C and is 0 Watts at 110°C with a linear relation between the two temperatures such that

$$P_D \text{ allowable} = \frac{110^0 - Tc}{0.8}$$

POWER — TEMPERATURE DERATING CURVE



2N1539 thru 2N1548 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C case temperature unless otherwise specified)

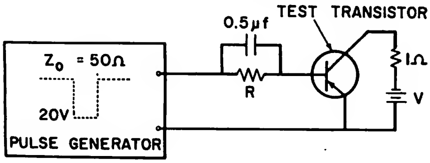
Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Cutoff Current	I_{CBO1}			mA
(V_{CB} = 25 V) 2N1539, 2N1544		—	2.0	
(V_{CB} = 40 V) 2N1540, 2N1545		—	2.0	
(V_{CB} = 55 V) 2N1541, 2N1546		—	2.0	
(V_{CB} = 65 V) 2N1542, 2N1547		—	2.0	
(V_{CB} = 80 V) 2N1543, 2N1548		—	2.0	
Collector-Base Cutoff Current	I_{CBO}			mA
(V_{CB} = 2 V) All Types		—	0.2	
(V_{CB} = 1/2 BV_{CES} rating, All Types T_C = 90°C)		—	20	
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = 12 V) All Types	I_{EBO}	—	0.5	mA
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage ‡ (I_C = 500 mA)	BV_{CES} ‡			volts
2N1539, 2N1544		30	–	
2N1540, 2N1545		45	–	
2N1541, 2N1546		60	–	
2N1542, 2N1547		75	–	
2N1543, 2N1548		90	–	
Collector-Emitter Leakage Current (V_{BE} = 1 V, V_{CE} @ rated BV_{CBO}) All Types	I_{CEX}	–	20	mA
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage ‡ (I_C = 500 mA, I_B = 0)	BV_{CEO} ‡			volts
2N1539, 2N1544		20	–	
2N1540, 2N1545		30	–	
2N1541, 2N1546		40	–	
2N1542, 2N1547		50	–	
2N1543, 2N1548		60	–	
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 20 mA)	BV_{CBO}			volts
2N1539, 2N1544		—	40	
2N1540, 2N1545		—	60	
2N1541, 2N1546		—	80	
2N1542, 2N1547		—	100	
2N1543, 2N1548		—	120	
Current Gain (V_{CE} = 2 V, I_C = 3 A)	h_{FE1}			–
2N1539 - 2N1542		50	100	
2N1544 - 2N1547		75	150	
2N1539 - 2N1543		50	100	
2N1544 - 2N1548		75	150	
Base-Emitter Drive Voltage (I_C = 3 A, I_B = 300 mA)	V_{BE}			volts
2N1539 - 2N1542		–	0.7	
2N1544 - 2N1547		–	0.5	
2N1539 - 2N1543		–	0.7	
2N1544 - 2N1548		–	0.5	
Collector Saturation Voltage (I_C = 3 A, I_B = 300 mA)	$V_{CE(sat)}$			volts
2N1539 - 2N1542		–	0.6	
2N1544 - 2N1547		–	0.3	
2N1539 - 2N1543		–	0.6	
2N1544 - 2N1548		–	0.3	
Transconductance (V_{CE} = 2 V, I_C = 3 A)	g_{FE}			mhos
2N1539 - 2N1542		3.0	–	
2N1544 - 2N1547		5.0	–	
2N1539 - 2N1543		3.0	–	
2N1544 - 2N1548		5.0	–	
Frequency Cutoff (V_{CE} = 2 V, I_C = 3 A) All Types	f_{ae}	Typ 4		kc

* Characteristics apply to corresponding, non-A type numbers also

‡ To avoid excessive heating of collector junction, perform this test with a sweep method

2N1539 thru 2N1548 (continued)

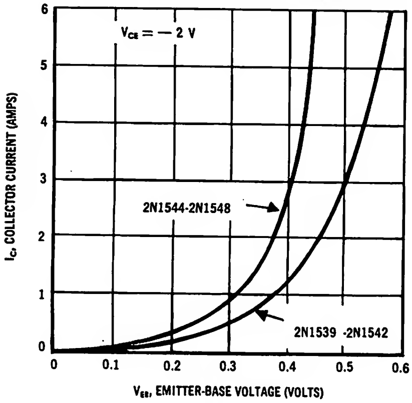
SWITCHING TIME MEASURING UNIT



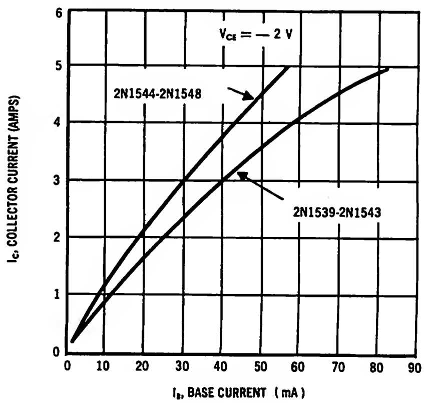
Devices	Conditions*			Typical Switching Times		
	I_C (Amps)	V (Volts)	R (ohms)	$t_d + t_r$ (μsec)	t_s (μsec)	t_f (μsec)
2N1539-43	3	3	165	5	3	5
2N1544-48	3	3	250	5	3	8

*Input Pulse Repetition Rate = 2 kc, Pulse Width = 50 μsec

COLLECTOR CURRENT versus EMITTER BASE VOLTAGE



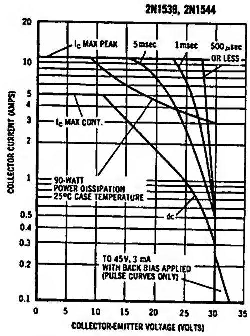
COLLECTOR CURRENT versus BASE CURRENT



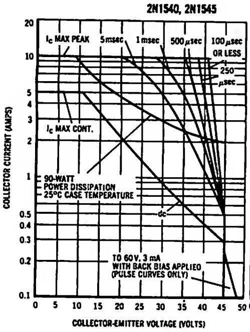
SAFE OPERATING AREAS

The Safe Operating Area Curves indicate $I_C - V_{CE}$ limits below which the device will not go into secondary breakdown. Collector load lines for specific circuits must fall within the applicable Safe Area to avoid causing a collector-emitter short. (Case temperature and duty cycle of the excursions make no significant change in these safe areas.) To insure operation below the maximum T_J, the power-temperature derating curve must be observed for both steady state and pulse power conditions.

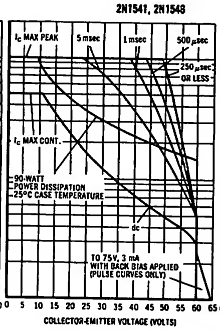
2N1539, 2N1544



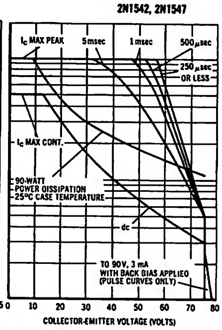
2N1540, 2N1545



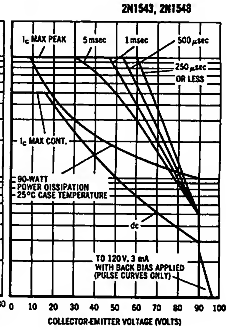
2N1541, 2N1546



2N1542, 2N1547

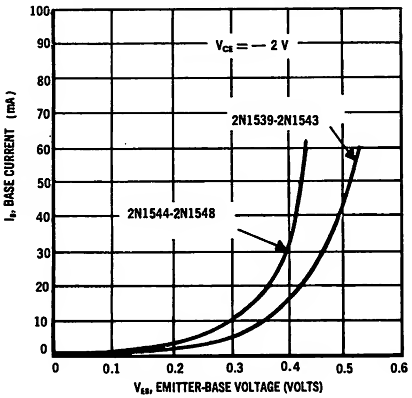


2N1543, 2N1548

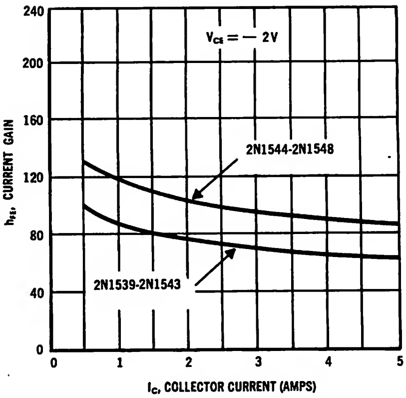


2N1539 thru 2N1548 (continued)

BASE CURRENT versus EMITTER BASE VOLTAGE

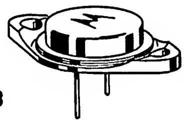


DC CURRENT GAIN versus COLLECTOR CURRENT



2N1549 thru 2N1560

$P_C = 106$ W
$I_C = 15$ A
$V_{CBO} = 40\text{-}100$ V



CASE 3
(TO-3)

PNP germanium power transistors for switching and amplifièr applications in high-reliability equipment.

For units with solder lugs attached, specify devices MP1549A etc.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	2N1549 2N1553 2N1557	2N1550 2N1554 2N1558	2N1551 2N1555 2N1559	2N1552 2N1556 2N1560	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEX}	40	60	80	100	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}*	30	45	60	75	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}*	20	30	40	50	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	40	60	80	100	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	20	30	40	50	Vdc
Collector Current (Continuous)	I_C	15	15	15	15	Amp
Collector Current (Peak)	I_C	20	20	20	20	Amp
Collector Junction Temperature	T_J	← -65 to +110 →				C
Collector Dissipation (25 C Case Temp.)	P_C	106	106	106	106	Watts
Thermal Resistance	θ_{JC}	← 0.8 →				°C/W

*To avoid excessive heating of collector junction, perform this test with a sweep method.

2N1549 thru 2N1560 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C case temperature unless otherwise specified)

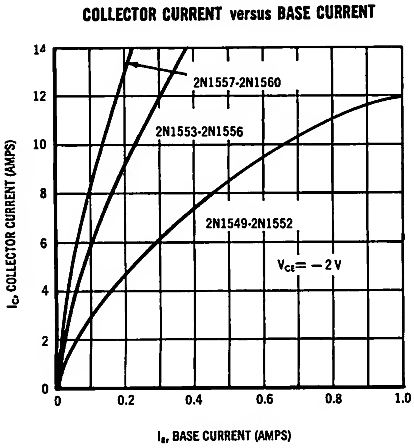
Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Cutoff Current	I_{CBO1}			mA
(V_{CB} = 25 V) 2N1549, 2N1553, 2N1557		–	3.0	
(V_{CB} = 40 V) 2N1550, 2N1554, 2N1558		–	3.0	
(V_{CB} = 55 V) 2N1551, 2N1555, 2N1559		–	3.0	
(V_{CB} = 65 V) 2N1552, 2N1556, 2N1560		–	3.0	
Collector-Base Cutoff Current	I_{CBO}			mA
(V_{CB} = 2 V) All Types		–	0.2	
(V_{CB} = 1/2 BV_{CES} rating; T_C = +90 C)		–	20	
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current	I_{EBO}			mA
(V_{EB} = 12 V) All Types		–	0.5	
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 300 mA)	BV_{CES}			volts
2N1549, 2N1553, 2N1557		30	–	
2N1550, 2N1554, 2N1558		45	–	
2N1551, 2N1555, 2N1559		60	–	
2N1552, 2N1556, 2N1560		75	–	
Collector-Emitter Leakage Current (V_{BE} = 1 V, V_{CE} @ rated BV_{CBO}) All Types	I_{CEX}	–	20	mA
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 300 mA, I_B = 0)	BV_{CEO}			volts
2N1549, 2N1553, 2N1557		20	–	
2N1550, 2N1554, 2N1558		30	–	
2N1551, 2N1555, 2N1559		40	–	
2N1552, 2N1556, 2N1560		50	–	
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 20 mA)	BV_{CBO}			volts
2N1549, 2N1553, 2N1557		40	–	
2N1550, 2N1554, 2N1558		60	–	
2N1551, 2N1555, 2N1559		80	–	
2N1552, 2N1556, 2N1560		100	–	
Current Gain (V_{CE} = 2 V, I_C = 10 A)	h_{FE1}			–
2N1549 - 2N1552		10	30	
2N1553 - 2N1556		30	60	
2N1557 - 2N1560		50	100	
Base-Emitter Drive Voltage (I_C = 10 A, I_B = 1 A)	V_{BE}			volts
2N1549 - 2N1552		–	1.3	
2N1553 - 2N1556		–	1.0	
2N1557 - 2N1560		–	0.7	
Collector Saturation Voltage (I_C = 10 A, I_B = 1.0 A)	$V_{CE(sat)}$			volts
2N1549 - 2N1552		–	1.0	
2N1553 - 2N1556		–	0.7	
2N1557 - 2N1560		–	0.5	

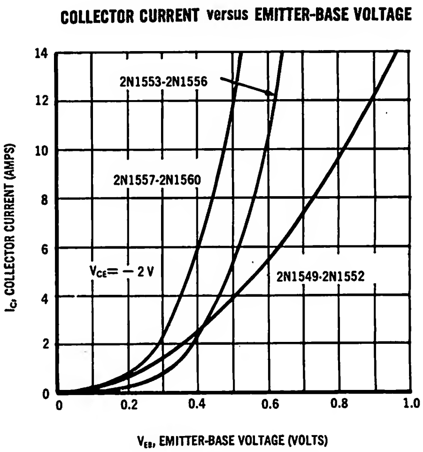
2N1549 thru 2N1560 (continued)

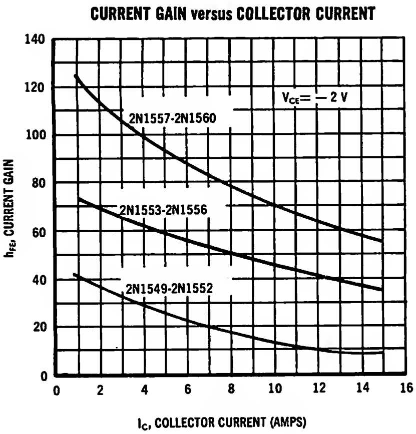
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

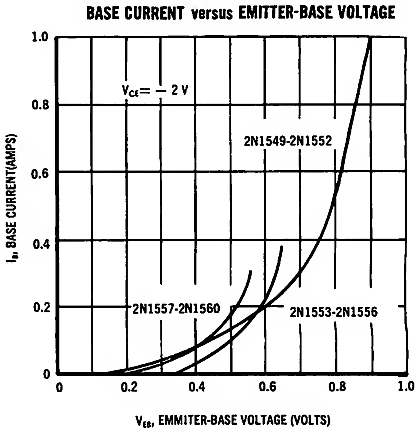
Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Transconductance (V_{CE} = 2 V, I_C = 10 A)	g_{FE}			mhos
2N1549 - 2N1552		6	18	
2N1553 - 2N1556		8	30	
2N1557 - 2N1560		12	40	
Frequency Cutoff	f_{ae}	Typ		kc
2N1549 - 2N1552		10		
2N1553 - 2N1556		6		
2N1557 - 2N1560		5		

Characteristics apply to corresponding. non-A type numbers also
To avoid excessive heating of collector junction. perform this test with a sweep method





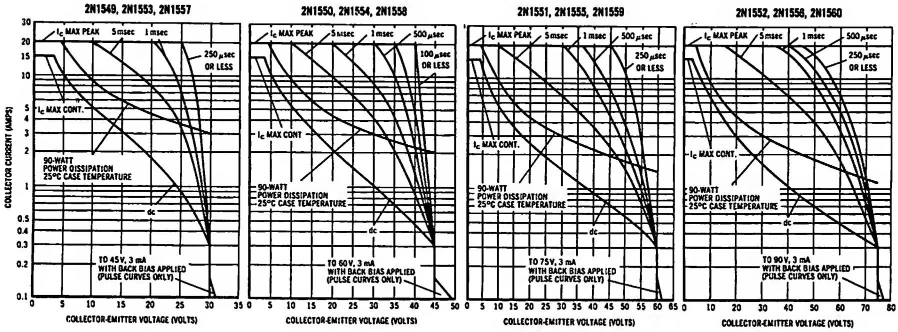




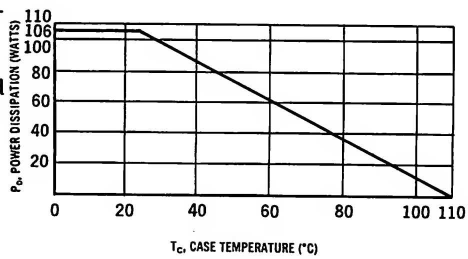
2N1549 thru 2N1560 (continued)

SAFE OPERATING AREAS

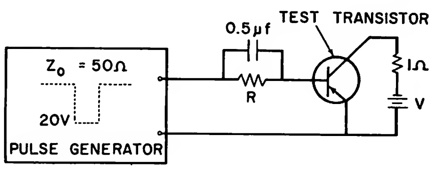
The Safe Operating Area Curves indicate I_C — V_{CE} limits below which the device will not go into secondary breakdown. Collector load lines for specific circuits must fall within the applicable Safe Area to avoid causing a collector-emitter short. (Duty cycle of the excursions make no significant change in these safe areas.) To insure operation below the maximum T_J, the power-temperature derating curve must be observed for both steady state and pulse power conditions.



The maximum continuous power is related to maximum junction temperature, by the thermal resistance factor. For d. c. or frequencies below 25 cps the transistor must be operated within the constant $P_D = V_C \times I_C$ hyperbolic curve. This curve has a value of 106 watts at case temperatures of 25°C and is 0 watts at 110°C with a linear relation between the two temperatures such that P_D allowable $= \dfrac{110^\circ - T_C}{0.8}$



SWITCHING TIME MEASURING UNIT



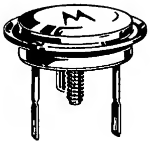
Devices	Conditions*			Typical Switching Times		
	I_C (Amps)	V (Volts)	R (ohms)	$t_d + t_r$ (µsec)	t_s (µsec)	t_f (µsec)
2N1549 -52	10	10	10	5	2	10
2N1553 -56	10	10	30	10	5	25
2N1557 -60	10	10	50	10	5	25

*Input Pulse Repetition Rate = 2 kc, Pulse Width = 50 µsec

2N1970

2N1980 thru 2N1982

$P_C = 170$ W
$I_C = 15$ A
$V_{CBO} = 50\text{-}100$ V



CASE 5
(TO-36)

PNP germanium power transistors for general purpose amplifier and switching applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

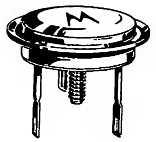
Characteristic	Symbol	2N1970	2N1980	2N1981	2N1982	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	100	50	70	90	Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	50	30	40	50	Volts
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	40	20	20	20	Volts
Collector Current	I_C	15	15	15	15	Amps
Power Dissipation at $T_C = 25^oC$	P_C	170	170	170	170	Watts
Junction Temperature Range	T_J	-65 to +110				^oC

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS $T_A = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Cutoff Current		I_{CBO}			mAdc
(V_{CB} = -100 Vdc)	2N1970		—	4	
(V_{CB} = -50 Vdc)	2N1980		—	6	
(V_{CB} = -70 Vdc)	2N1981		—	6	
(V_{CB} = -90 Vdc)	2N1982		—	6	
(V_{CB} = -2 Vdc)	2N1980-2N1982		—	0.3	
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current		I_{EBO}			mAdc
(V_{EB} = -40 Vdc)	2N1970		—	4	
(V_{EB} = -20 Vdc)	2N1980-2N1982		—	5	
(V_{EB} = -2 Vdc)	2N1980-2N1982		—	0.3	
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage		BV_{CEO}			Vdc
(I_C = 1 Adc, I_B = 0)	2N1970		-50	—	
	2N1980		-30	—	
	2N1981		-40	—	
	2N1982		-50	—	
Base-Emitter Voltage		V_{BE}			Vdc
(V_{CE} = -2 Vdc, I_C = 5 Adc)	2N1970		—	-0.9	
Emitter Floating Potential		V_{EBF}			Vdc
(V_{CB} = -50 Vdc)	2N1980		—	-1.0	
(V_{CB} = -70 Vdc)	2N1981		—	-1.0	
(V_{CB} = -90 Vdc)	2N1982		—	-1.0	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage		$V_{CE(sat)}$			Vdc
(I_C = 12 Adc, I_B = 2 Adc)	2N1970		—	-1.0	
(I_C = 5 Adc, I_B = 0.5 Adc)	2N1980-2N1982		—	-0.5	
DC Current Gain		h_{FE}			—
(I_C = 5 Adc, V_{CE} = -2 Vdc)	2N1970		17	40	
	2N1980-2N1982		50	100	
(I_C = 12 Adc, V_{CE} = -2 Vdc)	2N1970		10	—	
Common Emitter Cutoff Frequency		f_{ae}			kc
(V_{CE} = -4 V, I_C = 5 A)	2N1970		5	—	
(V_{CE} = -5 V, I_C = 2 A)	2N1980-2N1982		3	—	

2N2075 thru 2N2082

P_C = 170 W
I_C = 15 A
V_{CBO} = 40-80V



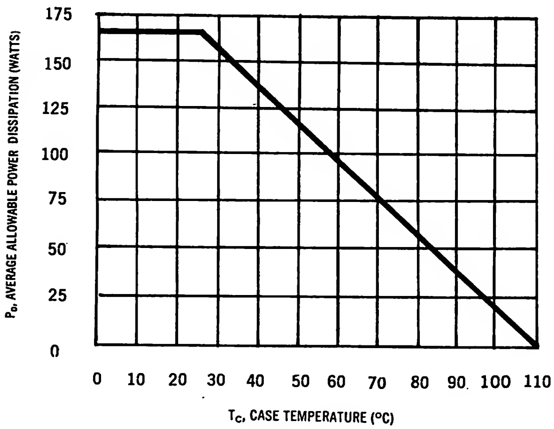
CASE 5
(TO-36)

PNP germanium power transistors for high-power applications in high-reliability equipment.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Apply to corresponding "Meg-A-Life" series also

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	2N2078 2N2082	2N2077 2N2081	2N2076 2N2080	2N2075 2N2079	UNIT
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	40	50	70	80	Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	40	50	70	80	Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	25	45	55	65	Volts
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	20	25	35	40	Volts
Collector Current	I_C	15	15	15	15	Amps
Power Dissipation at T_C = 25 C	P_C	170	170	170	170	Watts
Junction Temperature Range	T_J	-65 to + 110				°C
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case,	θ_{JC}	0.5				°C/W



POWER TEMPERATURE DERATING CURVE

The maximum average power is related to maximum junction temperature by the thermal resistance factor.

This curve has a value of 170 Watts at case temperatures of 25°C and is 0 Watts at 110°C with a linear relation between the two temperatures such that:

$$\text{allowable } P_D = \frac{110° - T_C}{0.5}$$

2N2075 thru 2N2082 (continued)

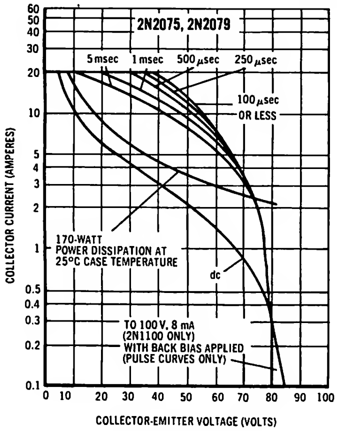
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C case temperature unless otherwise specified)

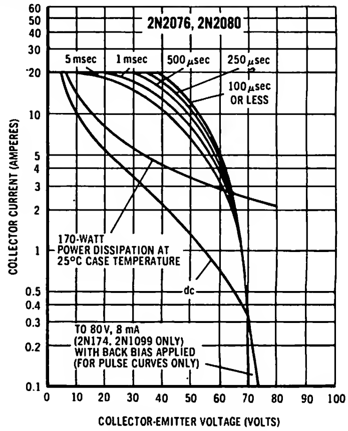
CHARACTERISTIC		SYMBOL	MIN	MAX	UNIT
Collector-Base Cutoff Current		I_{CB1}			mAdc
(V_{CB} = -40 V, V_{EB} = -1.5 V)	2N2078, 2N2082		-	4.0	
(V_{CB} = -50 V, V_{EB} = -1.5 V)	2N2077, 2N2081		-	4.0	
(V_{CB} = -70 V, V_{EB} = -1.5 V)	2N2076, 2N2080		-	4.0	
(V_{CB} = -80 V, V_{EB} = -1.5 V)	2N2075, 2N2079		-	4.0	
Collector-Base Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = $V_{CB\ max}$, I_E = 0, T_C = +71°C)	All Types	I_{CBO}	-	15	mAdc
Collector-Base Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = -2 V, I_E = 0)	All Types	I_{CBO}	-	200	μAdc
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current		I_{EBO}			mAdc
(V_{EB} = -20 V, I_C = 0)	2N2078, 2N2082		-	4.0	
(V_{EB} = -25 V, I_C = 0)	2N2077, 2N2081		-	4.0	
(V_{EB} = -35 V, I_C = 0)	2N2076, 2N2080		-	4.0	
(V_{EB} = -40 V, I_C = 0)	2N2075, 2N2079		-	4.0	
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = $V_{EB\ max}$, I_C = 0, T_C = +71°C	All Types	I_{EBO}	-	15	mAdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage * (I_C = 300 mA, V_{EB} = 0)	2N2078, 2N2082	BV_{CES}	-40	-	Vdc
	2N2077, 2N2081		-50	-	
	2N2076, 2N2080		-70	-	
	2N2075, 2N2079		-80	-	
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage * (I_C = 1.0 A, I_B = 0)	2N2078, 2N2082	BV_{CEO}	-25	-	Vdc
	2N2077, 2N2081		-45	-	
	2N2076, 2N2080		-55	-	
	2N2075, 2N2079		-65	-	
Floating Potential		V_{fl}			Vdc
(V_{CB} = -40 V, I_E = 0)	2N2078, 2N2082		-	1.0	
(V_{CB} = -50 V, I_E = 0)	2N2077, 2N2081		-	1.0	
(V_{CB} = -70 V, I_E = 0)	2N2076, 2N2080		-	1.0	
(V_{CB} = -80 V, I_E = 0)	2N2075, 2N2079		-	1.0	
DC Current Transfer Ratio		h_{FE}			
(I_C = 1.2 A, V_{CB} = -2 V)	2N2075 thru 2N2078		25	100	
	2N2079 thru 2N2082		40	160	
(I_C = 5 A, V_{CB} = -2 V)	2N2075 thru 2N2078		20	40	
	2N2079 thru 2N2082		35	70	
(I_C = 12 A, V_{CB} = -2 V)	2N2075 thru 2N2078		8	-	
	2N2079 thru 2N2082		12	-	
(I_C = 5 A, V_{CB} = -2 V, T_C = -55°C)	2N2075 thru 2N2078		15	-	
	2N2079 thru 2N2082		25	-	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 12 A, I_B = 2 A)	2N2075 & 76, 2N2079 & 80	$V_{CE(sat)}$	-	0.7	Vdc
	2N2077 & 78, 2N2081 & 82		-	0.9	
Base-Emitter Voltage (I_C = 5 A, V_{CB} = -2 V)	All Types	V_{BE}	-	0.9	Vdc
Common Emitter Cutoff Frequency (I_C = 5 A, V_{CE} = -6 V)	All Types	f_{ae}	5	-	kc
Rise Time ("On" I_C = 12 A, V_{CE} = -12 V, I_B = 2 A)		t_r	Typ		μsec
	2N2075 thru 2N2078		9		
	2N2079 thru 2N2082		6		
Fall Time ("Off" I_C = 0, V_{EB} = -6 V, R_{EB} = 10 Ohms)	2N2075 thru 2N2078	t_f	12		μsec
	2N2079 thru 2N2082		13		

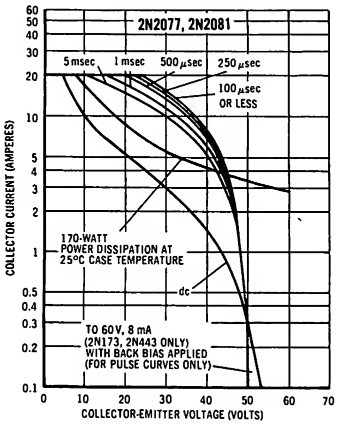
* To avoid excessive heating of collector junction, perform this test with a sweep method.

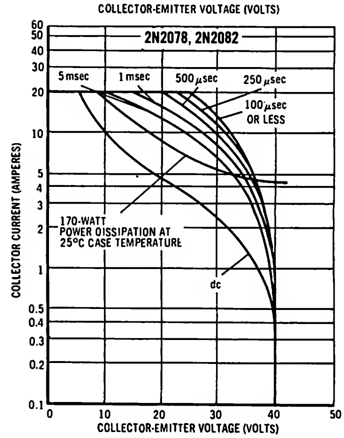
2N2075 thru 2N2082 (continued)

SAFE OPERATING AREAS





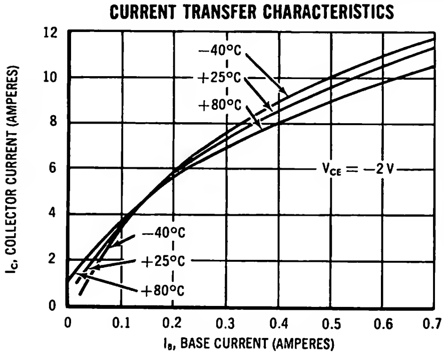




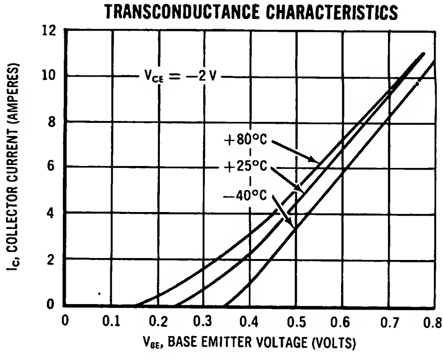
The Safe Operating Area Curves indicate I_C — V_{CE} limits below which the device will not go into secondary breakdown. Collector load lines for specific circuits must fall within the applicable Safe Area to avoid a collector-emitter short. (Duty cycle of the excursions make no significant change in these safe areas.) To insure operation below the maximum T_J, the power-temperature derating curve must be observed for both steady state and pulse power conditions.

2N2075-2N2078

CURRENT TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS

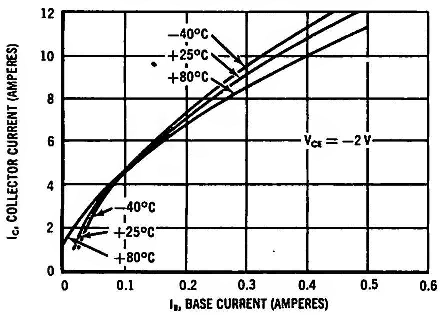


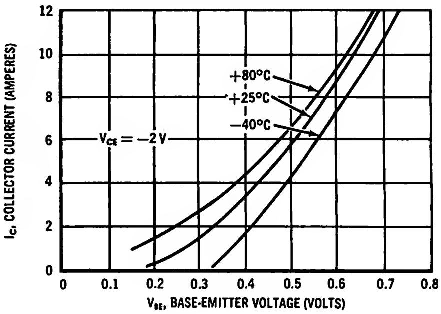
TRANSCONDUCTANCE CHARACTERISTICS



2N2075 thru 2N2082 (continued)

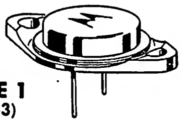
2N2079-2N2082





2N2137 thru 2N2146

P_C = 70 W
I_C = 3 A
V_{CBO} = 30-90 V

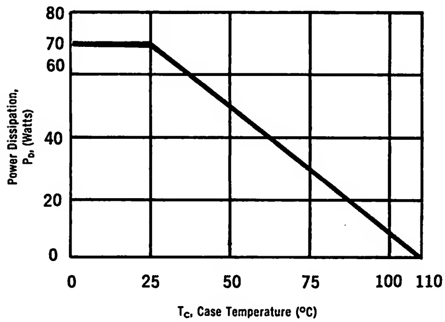


CASE 1
(TO-3)

PNP germanium industrial power transistors for driver applications in high reliability equipment.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	2N2137 2N2142	2N2138 2N2143	2N2139 2N2144	2N2140 2N2145	2N2141 2N2146	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	30	45	60	75	90	Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	30	45	60	75	90	Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	20	30	45	60	65	Volts
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	15	25	30	40	45	Volts
Collector Current	I_C	3	3	3	3	3	Amps
Power Dissipation at T_C=25°C	P_C	70	70	70	70	70	Watts
Junction Temperature Range	T_J	←		−65 TO +110		→	°C
Thermal Resistance, Junction to. Case,.	θ_{JC}	←		1.2		→	°C/W



POWER TEMPERATURE DERATING CURVE

The maximum continuous power is related to maximum junction temperature by the thermal resistance factor. This curve has a value of 70 Watts at case temperatures of 25°C and is 0 Watts at 110°C with a linear relation between the two temperatures such that:

$$\text{allowable } P_D = \frac{110^{\circ} - T_c}{1.2}$$

2N2137 thru 2N2146 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C case temperature unless otherwise specified)

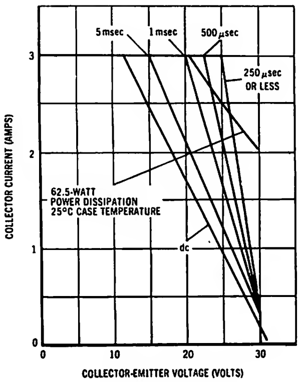
Characteristic	Types	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Base Cutoff Current ($V_{CB} = -2$ V, $I_E = 0$)	All Types	I_{CBO}	—	18	50	μAdc
Collector-Base Cutoff Current		I_{CBO}				mAdc
($V_{CB} = -30$ V, $I_E = 0$)	2N2137, 2N2142		—	0.1	2	
($V_{CB} = -45$ V, $I_E = 0$)	2N2138, 2N2143		—	0.1	2	
($V_{CB} = -60$ V, $I_E = 0$)	2N2139, 2N2144		—	0.1	2	
($V_{CB} = -75$ V, $I_E = 0$)	2N2140, 2N2145		—	0.1	2	
($V_{CB} = -90$ V, $I_E = 0$)	2N2141, 2N2146		—	0.1	2	
Collector-Base Cutoff Current ($V_{CB} = V_{CB\ max}$, $I_E = 0$, $T_C = +71°C$)	All Types	I_{CBO}	—	0.75	5	mAdc
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current		I_{EBO}				mAdc
($V_{EB} = -15$ V, $I_C = 0$)	2N2137, 2N2142		—	0.08	2	
($V_{EB} = -25$ V, $I_C = 0$)	2N2138, 2N2143		—	0.08	2	
($V_{EB} = -30$ V, $I_C = 0$)	2N2139, 2N2144		—	0.08	2	
($V_{EB} = -40$ V, $I_C = 0$)	2N2140, 2N2145		—	0.08	2	
($V_{EB} = -45$ V, $I_C = 0$)	2N2141, 2N2146		—	0.08	2	
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current ($V_{EB} = V_{EB\ max}$, $I_C = 0$, $T_C = +71°C$)	All Types	I_{EBO}	—	0.5	5	mAdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* ($I_C = 300$ mA, $V_{EB} = 0$)	2N2137, 2N2142	BV_{CES}	−30	—	—	Vdc
	2N2138, 2N2143		−45	—	—	
	2N2139, 2N2144		−60	—	—	
	2N2140, 2N2145		−75	—	—	
	2N2141, 2N2146		−90	—	—	
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* ($I_C = 500$ mA, $I_B = 0$)	2N2137, 2N2142	BV_{CEO}	−20	—	—	Vdc
	2N2138, 2N2143		−30	—	—	
	2N2139, 2N2144		−45	—	—	
	2N2140, 2N2145		−60	—	—	
	2N2141, 2N2146		−65	—	—	
Floating Potential		V_{EBF}				Vdc
($V_{CB} = 30$ V, $I_E = 0$)	2N2137, 2N2142		—	—	1.0	
($V_{CB} = 45$ V, $I_E = 0$)	2N2138, 2N2143		—	—	1.0	
($V_{CB} = 60$ V, $I_E = 0$)	2N2139, 2N2144		—	—	1.0	
($V_{CB} = 75$ V, $I_E = 0$)	2N2140, 2N2145		—	—	1.0	
($V_{CB} = 90$ V, $I_E = 0$)	2N2141, 2N2146		—	—	1.0	
DC Current Transfer Ratio		h_{FE}				—
($I_C = 0.5$ A, $V_{CE} = 2$ V)	2N2137 - 2N2141		30	45	60	
	2N2142 - 2N2146		50	70	100	
($I_C = 2.0$ A, $V_{CE} = 2$ V)	2N2137 - 2N2141		15	25	—	
	2N2142 - 2N2146		25	33	—	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage ($I_C = 2.0$ A, $I_B = 200$ mA)	All Types	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	0.12	0.5	Vdc
Base-Emitter Voltage ($I_C = 2.0$ A, $I_B = 200$ mA)	All Types	V_{BE}	—	0.75	1.2	Vdc
Common Emitter Cutoff Frequency ($I_C = 2.0$ A, $V_{CE} = 6$ V)	All Types	f_{ae}	12	20	—	kc

*To avoid excessive heating of the collector junction, perform these tests with an oscilloscope

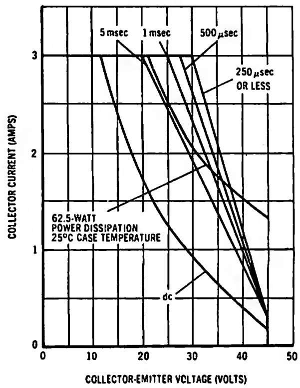
2N2137 thru 2N2146 (continued)

SAFE OPERATING AREAS

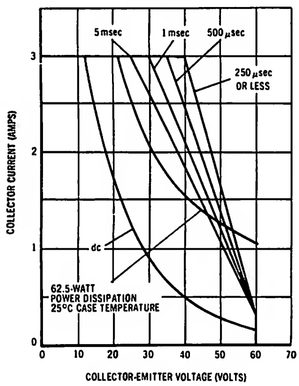
2N2137, 2N2142



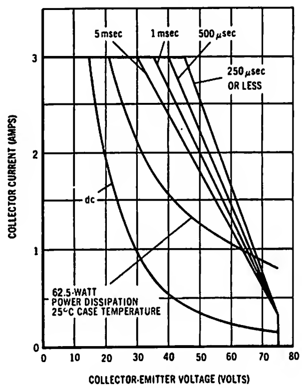
2N2138, 2N2143



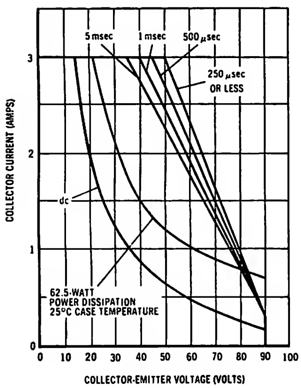
2N2139, 2N2144



2N2140, 2N2145



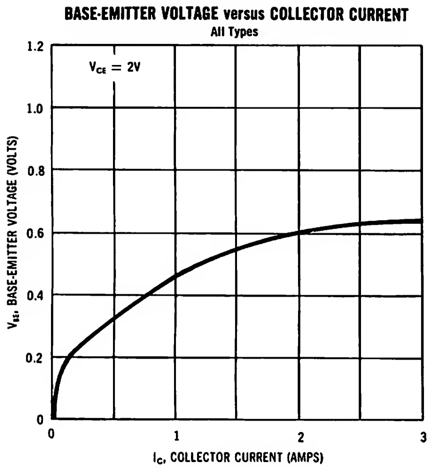
2N2141, 2N2146

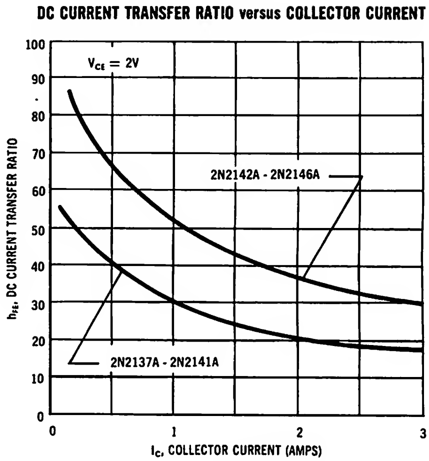


The Safe Operating Area Curves indicate I_C — V_{CE} limits below which the device will not go into secondary breakdown. Collector load lines for specific circuits must fall within the applicable Safe Area to avoid causing a collector-emitter short. (Duty cycle of the excursions make no significant change in these safe areas.) To insure operation below the maximum T_J, the power-temperature derating curve must be observed for both steady state and pulse power conditions.

2N2137 thru 2N2146 (continued)

INPUT & TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS

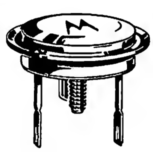




2N2152 thru 2N2154
2N2156 thru 2N2158

P_C = 170 W
I_C = 30 A
V_{CBO} = 45-75 V

CASE 5
(TO-36)



PNP germanium power transistors for high-power, high-gain applications in high-reliability industrial equipment.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	2N2152 2N2156	2N2153 2N2157	2N2154 2N2158	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	BV_{CBO}	45	60	75	Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage	BV_{CES}	45	60	75	Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage	BV_{CEO}	30	45	60	Volts
Emitter-Base Voltage	BV_{EBO}	25	30	40	Volts
Collector Current	I_C	30	30	30	Amps
Power Dissipation at T_C = 25°C	P_C	170	170	170	Watts
Junction Temperature Range	T_J	←	−65 to +110	→	°C
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case,	θ_{JC}	←	0.5	→	°C/W

2N2152 thru 2N2154 2N2156 thru 2N2158 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at $T_A = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic		Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Base Cutoff Current		I_{CBO}				
($V_{CB} = -45$ V, $I_E = 0$)	2N2152, 2N2156		—	0.9	4.0	mAdc
($V_{CB} = -60$ V, $I_E = 0$)	2N2153, 2N2157		—	0.9	4.0	
($V_{CB} = -75$ V, $I_E = 0$)	2N2154, 2N2158		—	0.9	4.0	
Collector-Base Cutoff Current		I_{CBO}				mAdc
($V_{CB} = V_{CB\,max}$, $I_E = 0$, $T_C = +71°C$)	All Types		—	4.0	15	
Collector-Base Cutoff Current		I_{CBO}				μAdc
($V_{CB} = -2$ V, $I_E = 0$)	All Types		—	80	200	
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current		I_{EBO}				mAdc
($V_{EB} = -25$ V, $I_C = 0$)	2N2152, 2N2156		—	0.2	4.0	
($V_{EB} = -30$ V, $I_C = 0$)	2N2153, 2N2157		—	0.2	4.0	
($V_{EB} = -40$ V, $I_C = 0$)	2N2154, 2N2158		—	0.2	4.0	
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current		I_{EBO}				mAdc
($V_{EB} = V_{EB\,max}$, $I_C = 0$, $T_C = +71°C$)	All Types		—	2.7	15	
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage*		BV_{CES}				Vdc
($I_C = 300$ mA, $V_{EB} = 0$)	2N2152, 2N2156		−45	—	—	
	2N2153, 2N2157		−60	—	—	
	2N2154, 2N2158		−75	—	—	
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage*		BV_{CEO}				Vdc
($I_C = 1.0$ A, $I_B = 0$)	2N2152, 2N2156		−30	—	—	
	2N2153, 2N2157		−45	—	—	
	2N2154, 2N2158		−60	—	—	
Floating Potential		V_{EBF}				Vdc
($V_{CB} = -45$ V, $I_E = 0$)	2N2152, 2N2156		—	—	1.0	
($V_{CB} = -60$ V, $I_E = 0$)	2N2153, 2N2157		—	—	1.0	
($V_{CB} = -75$ V, $I_E = 0$)	2N2154, 2N2158		—	—	1.0	
DC Current Transfer Ratio		h_{FE}				—
($I_C = 5$A, $V_{CB} = 2$ V)	2N2152, 2N2153, 2N2154		50	75	100	
	2N2156, 2N2157, 2N2158		80	105	160	
($I_C = 15$A, $V_{CB} = 2$ V)	2N2152, 2N2153, 2N2154		25	47	—	
	2N2156, 2N2157, 2N2158		40	63	—	
($I_C = 25$A, $V_{CB} = 2$ V)	All Types		15	38	—	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage		$V_{CE(sat)}$				Vdc
($I_C = 5$ A, $I_B = 500$ mA)	All Types		—	0.06	0.1	
($I_C = 25$ A, $I_B = 2$ A)	All Types		—	0.2	0.3	
Base-Emitter Voltage		V_{BE}				Vdc
($I_C = 5$ A, $I_B = 500$ mA)	All Types		—	0.65	1.0	
($I_C = 25$ A, $I_B = 2$ A)	All Types		—	1.0	2.0	
Common Emitter Cutoff Frequency		f_{ae}				
($I_C = 5$ A, $V_{CE} = 6$ V)	All Types		2	2.7		

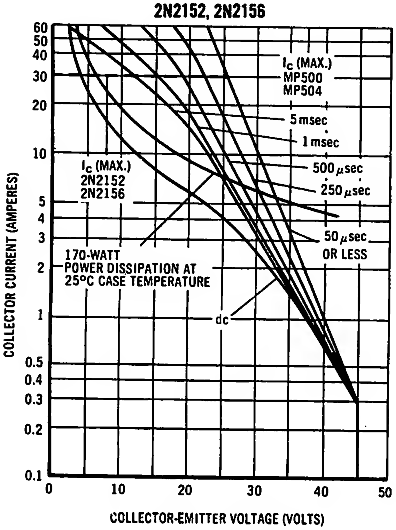
*To avoid excessive heating of the collector junction, perform these tests with an oscilloscope.

2N2152 thru 2N2154 2N2156 thru 2N2158 (continued)

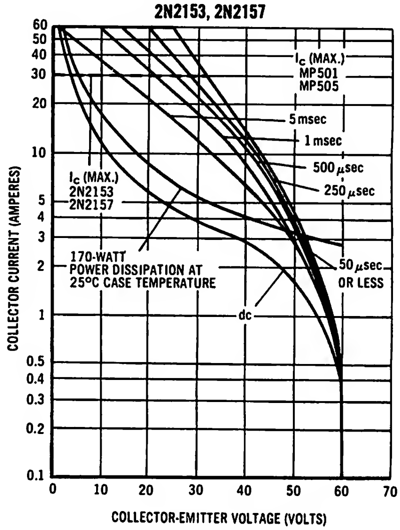
SAFE OPERATING AREAS

The Safe Operating Area Curves indicate I_C — V_{CE} limits below which the device will not go into secondary breakdown. Collector load lines for specific circuits must fall within the applicable Safe Area to avoid causing a collector-emitter short. (Duty cycle of the excursions make no significant change in these safe areas.) To insure operation below the maximum T_J, the power-temperature derating curve must be observed for both steady state and pulse power conditions.

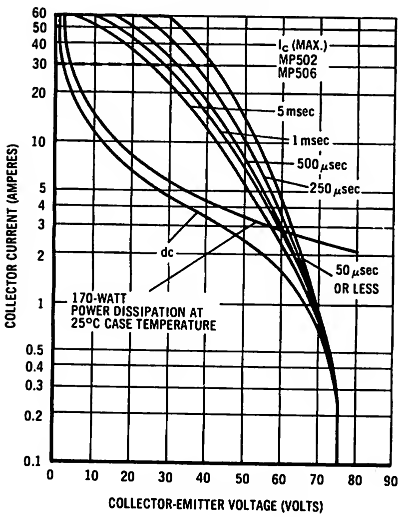
2N2152, 2N2156



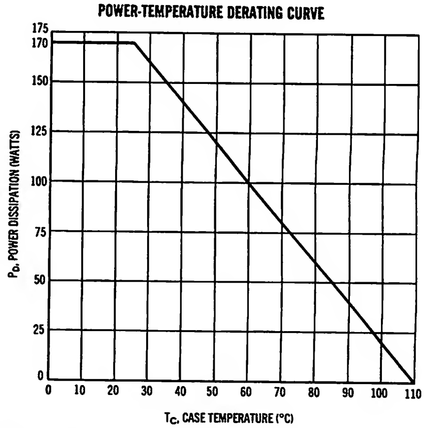
2N2153, 2N2157



2N2154, 2N2158



POWER-TEMPERATURE DERATING CURVE



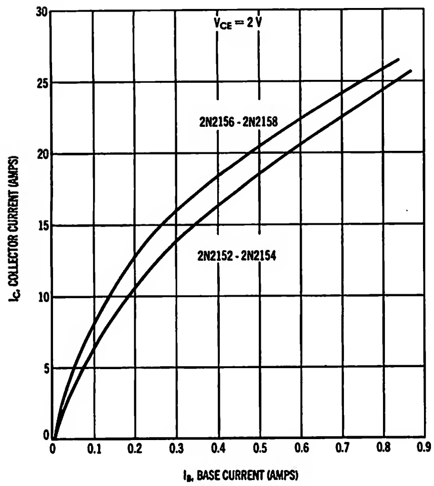
The maximum continuous power is related to maximum junction temperature by the thermal resistance factor. This curve has a value of 170 Watts at case temperatures of 25°C and is 0 Watts at 110°C with a linear relation between the two temperatures such that:

$$\text{allowable } P_D = \frac{110^o - T_C}{0.5}$$

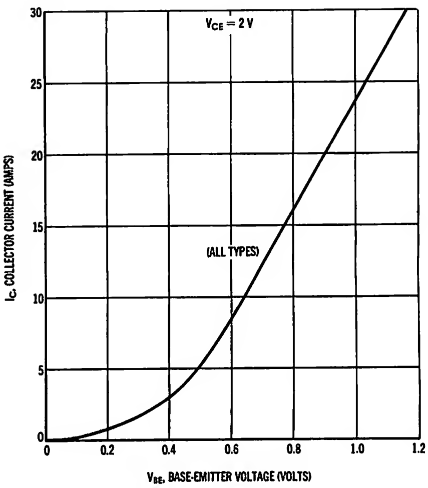
2N2152 thru 2N2154 2N2156 thru 2N2158 (continued)

TYPICAL INPUT AND TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS

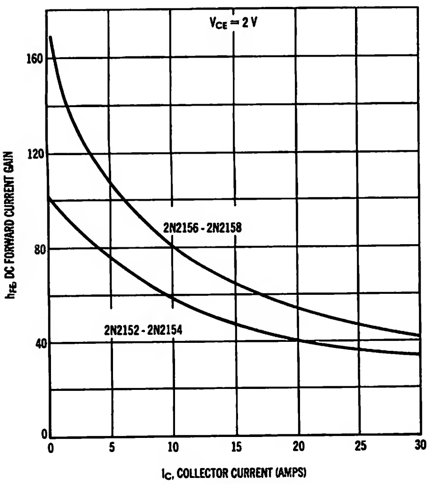
COLLECTOR CURRENT
versus BASE CURRENT



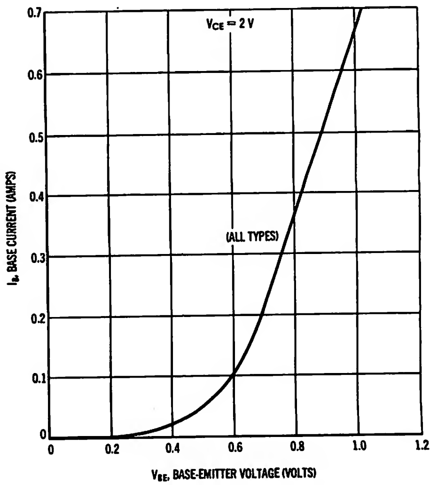
COLLECTOR CURRENT
versus BASE-EMITTER VOLTAGE



DC CURRENT GAIN
versus COLLECTOR CURRENT

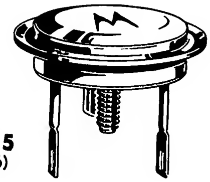


BASE CURRENT versus
BASE-EMITTER VOLTAGE



2N2490 thru 2N2493

P_C = 170 W
I_C = 15 A
V_{CBO} = 60-100 V



CASE 5
(TO-36)

PNP germanium power transistors for general purpose power and switching applications.

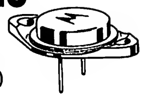
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	2N2490	2N2491	2N2492	2N2493	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	70	60	80	100	Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	60	50	70	85	Volts
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	40	30	60	80	Volts
Collector Current	I_C	15	15	15	15	Amps
Power Dissipation at $T_C = 25^oC$	P_C	170	170	170	170	Watts
Junction Temperature Range	T_J	← -65 to +110 →				^oC

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at $T_C = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = -2 Vdc)	All Types	I_{CBO}	—	0.2	mAdc
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = -40 Vdc)	2N2490	I_{EBO}	—	3	mAdc
(V_{EB} = -30 Vdc)	2N2491		—	3	
(V_{EB} = -60 Vdc)	2N2492		—	2	
(V_{EB} = -80 Vdc)	2N2493		—	3	
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = -70 Vdc, V_{BE} = 1.5 Vdc)	2N2490	I_{CEX}	—	3	mAdc
(V_{CE} = -60 Vdc, V_{BE} = 1.5 Vdc)	2N2491		—	3	
(V_{CE} = -80 Vdc, V_{BE} = 1.5 Vdc)	2N2492		—	2	
(V_{CE} = -100 Vdc, V_{BE} = 1.5 Vdc)	2N2493		—	3	
(V_{CE} = -35 Vdc, V_{BE} = 1.5 Vdc, T_C = +100°C)	2N2490,2N2491		—	35	
(V_{CE} = -40 Vdc, V_{BE} = 1.5 Vdc, T_C = +100°C)	2N2492		—	35	
(V_{CE} = -50 Vdc, V_{BE} = 1.5 Vdc, T_C = +100°C)	2N2493		—	35	
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 1 A, I_B = 0)	2N2490	V_{CEO}	-50	—	Volts
	2N2491		-40	—	
	2N2492		-65	—	
	2N2493		-75	—	
Base-Emitter Voltage (I_C = 5 Adc, V_{CE} = -2 Vdc)	2N2490,2N2491	V_{BE}	—	-0.9	Vdc
	2N2492,2N2493		—	-0.8	
(I_C = 12 Adc, V_{CE} = -2 Vdc)	All Types		—	-1.5	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 12 Adc, I_B = 2 Adc)	2N2490, 2N2491	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	-0.7	Vdc
	2N2492, 2N2493		—	-0.5	
DC Current Gain (I_C = 1 Adc, V_{CE} = -2 Vdc)	2N2490	h_{FE}	45	—	—
	2N2491		65	—	
	2N2492, 2N2493		50	—	
(I_C = 5 Adc, V_{CE} = -2 Vdc)	2N2490		20	40	
	2N2491		35	70	
	2N2492, 2N2493		25	50	
(I_C = 5 Adc, V_{CE} = -2 Vdc, T_A = -65°C)	2N2490		15	—	
	2N2491		25	—	
	2N2492, 2N2493		20	—	
(I_C = 12 Adc, V_{CE} = -2 Vdc)	2N2490		8	—	
	2N2491		12	—	
	2N2492, 2N2493		10		
Common Emitter Cutoff Frequency (I_C = 5A, V_{CE} = -6 V)		f_{ae}	5	—	kc
Turn-On Time (I_C = 5 A, $I_{B1} = I_{B2}$ = 0.5 A)		t_{on}	—	25	μsec
Turn-Off Time (I_C = 5 A, $I_{B1} = I_{B2}$ = 0.5 A)		t_{off}	—	15	μsec

2N2526
2N2527
2N2528



CASE 3,4
(TO-3,TO-4)

$P_C = 85$ W
$I_C = 10$ A
$V_{CBO} = 80\text{-}160$ V

PNP germanium power transistors for high-voltage power switching applications.

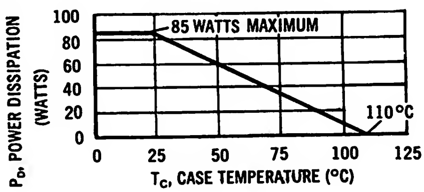
MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	2N2526	2N2527	2N2528	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CE}	80	120	160	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CB}	80	120	160	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EB}	5	5	5	Vdc
Collector Current (Cont)	I_C	10	10	10	Amps
Base Current (Cont)	I_B	5	5	5	Amps
Emitter Reverse Current (Surge 60 cps Recurrent)	I_E	1.5	1.5	1.5	Amps
Storage and Operating Temperatures	T_{stg} T_J	←	-65 to +110	→	°C
Collector Dissipation (25°C Mtg. Case Temp.)	P_C	85	85	85	Watts
Thermal Resistance	θ_{JC}	←	1.0	→	°C/W

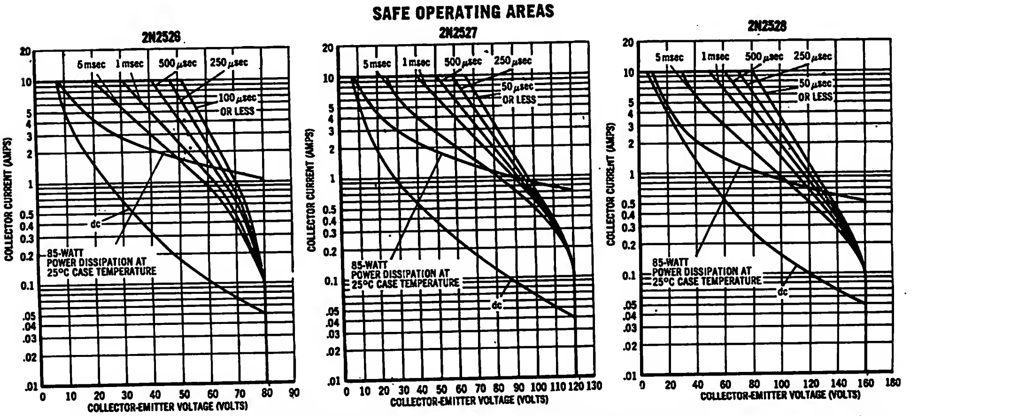
POWER DERATING CURVE

The maximum continuous power is related to maximum junction temperature by the thermal resistance factor. This curve has a value of 85 watts at a case temperature of 25°C and is 0 watts at 110°C with a linear relation between the two temperatures such that:

$$\text{Allowable } P_D = \frac{110° - T_C}{1.0} \text{ Watts}$$



SAFE OPERATING AREAS



The Safe Operating Area Curves indicate I_C — V_{CE} limits below which the device will not go into secondary breakdown. Collector load lines for specific circuits must fall within the applicable Safe Area to avoid causing a collector-emitter short. (Duty cycle of the excursions make no significant change in these safe areas.) To insure operation below the maximum T_J, the power-temperature derating curve must be observed for both steady state and pulse power conditions.

2N2526 thru 2N2528 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise noted

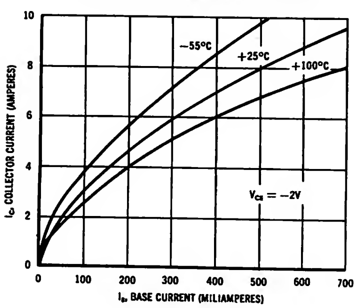
Characteristic	Types	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Collector-Emitter Cutoff Current*		I_{CEX}				mA
(V_{CE} = -80 V, V_{BE} = 0.2 Vdc, T_C = 100°C)	2N2526		–	–	35	
(V_{CE} = -120 V, V_{BE} = 0.2 Vdc, T_C = 100°C)	2N2527		–	–	35	
(V_{CE} = -160 V, V_{BE} = 0.2 Vdc, T_C = 100°C)	2N2528		–	–	35	
Collector-Base Cutoff Current		I_{CBO}				mAdc
(V_{CB} = -80 Vdc, I_E = 0)	2N2526		–	–	3	
(V_{CB} = -120 Vdc, I_E = 0)	2N2527		–	–	3	
(V_{CB} = -160 Vdc, I_E = 0)	2N2528		–	–	3	
(V_{CB} = -2.0 Vdc, I_E = 0)	All Types		–	–	150	μAdc
Collector-Emitter Cutoff Current		I_{CER}				mAdc
(V_{CE} = -80 Vdc, R_{BE} = 100 Ω)	2N2526		–	–	25	
(V_{CE} = -120 Vdc, R_{BE} = 100 Ω)	2N2527		–	–	25	
(V_{CE} = -160 Vdc, R_{BE} = 100 Ω)	2N2528		–	–	25	
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 50 mAdc)	All Types	BV_{EBO}	5	–	–	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* (I_C = 100 mA, I_B = 0)	2N2526	$BV_{CEO(sus)}$	-80	–	–	Volts
	2N2527		-120	–	–	
	2N2528		-160	–	–	
DC Current Gain (I_C = 3 Adc, V_{CE} = -2.0 Vdc)	All Types	h_{FE}	20	–	50	–
Small Signal Current Gain (V_{CE} = -12 Vdc, I_C = 0.5 Adc, f = 30 kc)	All Types	h_{fe}	10	15	–	–
Transconductance (V_{CE} = -2.0 Vdc, I_C = 3 Adc)	All Types	g_{FE}	4	6	–	Mhos
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 10 Adc, I_B = 1.0 Adc)	All Types	$V_{CE(sat)}$	–	-0.5	-0.8	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 10 Adc, I_B = 1.0 Adc)	All Types	$V_{BE(sat)}$	–	0.8	1.2	Vdc
Rise Time	All Types	t_r	–	5.5	–	μsec
Storage Time	All Types	t_s	–	1.2	–	μsec
Fall Time	All Types	t_f	–	2.0	–	usec

*To avoid excessive heating of collector junction, perform this test with a sweep method.

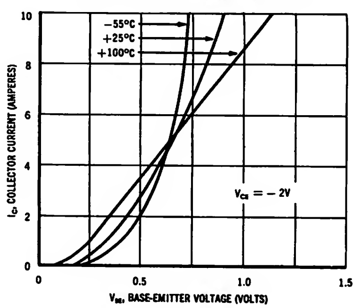
TYPICAL INPUT CHARACTERISTICS

ALL TYPES

COLLECTOR CURRENT versus BASE CURRENT

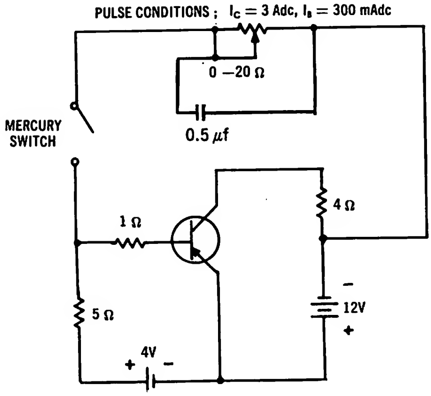


COLLECTOR CURRENT versus DRIVE VOLTAGE

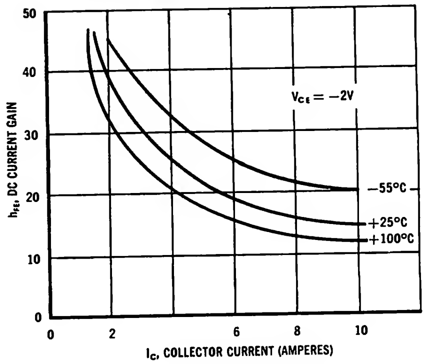


2N2526 thru 2N2528 (continued)

SWITCHING TEST CIRCUIT

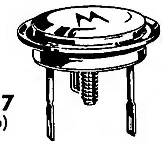


DC CURRENT GAIN versus COLLECTOR CURRENT



2N2728

P_C = 170 W
I_C = 50 A
V_{CBO} = 15 V



CASE 7
(TO-36)

PNP germanium high-current power transistors especially designed for switching and power converter circuit operating from low-voltage power sources such as solar cells, thermo-electric generators, sea cells, fuel cells, and 1.5-volt batteries.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

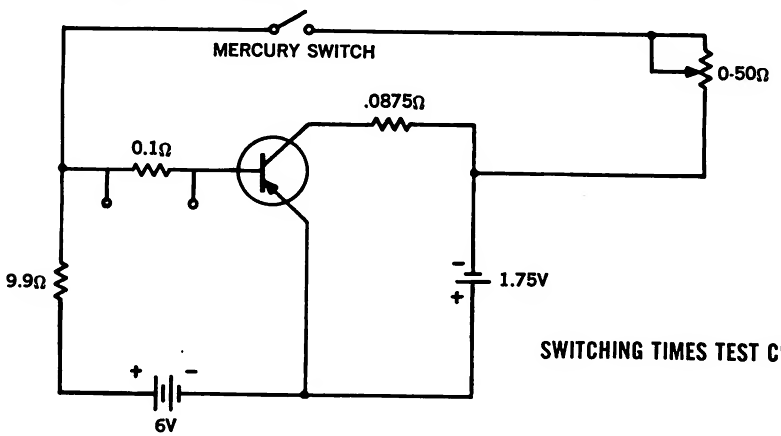
Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	15	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	5	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	15	Vdc
Collector Current (continuous)	I_C	50	Adc
Base Current (continuous)	I_B	10	Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ 25°C Case Temperature	P_D	170	Watts
Operating Temperature	T_J	+110	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +110	°C
Thermal Resistance (Junction to Case)	θ_{JC}	0.5	°C/W

2N2728 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current V_{CE} = 15 V, V_{BE} = 1 V V_{CE} = 10 V, V_{BE} = 1 V, T_C = 100°C	I_{CEX}	- -	- -	10 35	mAdc
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current V_{EB} = 15 V	I_{EBO}	-	-	10	mAdc
Emitter Floating Potential V_{CB} = 15 V, I_E = 0	V_{EBF}	-	-	0.5	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* I_C = 500 mA, I_B = 0	BV_{CEO}	5	10	-	V
DC Current Transfer Ratio I_C = 20 A, V_{CE} = 2 V	h_{FE}	40	-	130	-
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage I_C = 50 A, I_B = 5 A	$V_{CE(sat)}$	-	.075	0.1	Vdc
Base-Emitter Voltage I_C = 50 A, I_B = 5 A	$V_{BE(sat)}$	-	0.85	1.0	Vdc
Common Emitter Cutoff Frequency I_C = 20 A, V_{CE} = 2 V	f_{ae}	3	4.5	-	kc
Rise Time I_C = 20 A, V_{CC} = 1.75 V, $I_{B(on)}$ = 2 A	t_r	-	18	25	μsec
Storage Time V_{BE} = 6 V, R_{be} = 10 Ω	t_s	-	15	20	μsec
Fall Time V_{BE} = 6 V, R_{be} = 10 Ω	t_f	-	10	15	μsec

* To avoid excessive heating of the collector junction, perform these tests with an oscilloscope.

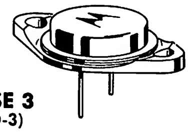


SWITCHING TIMES TEST CURRENT

2N2832
2N2833
2N2834

$P_C = 85$ W
$I_C = 20$ A
$V_{CBO} = 80\text{-}140$ V

PNP germanium high-speed, high-frequency, power transistors for output stages of CRT deflection circuits, high-efficiency power inverters, and similar applications.



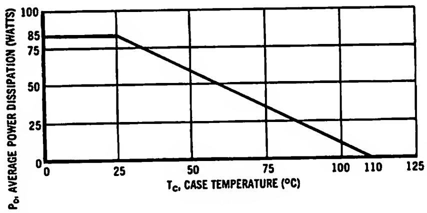
CASE 3
(TO-3)

MAXIMUM RATINGS

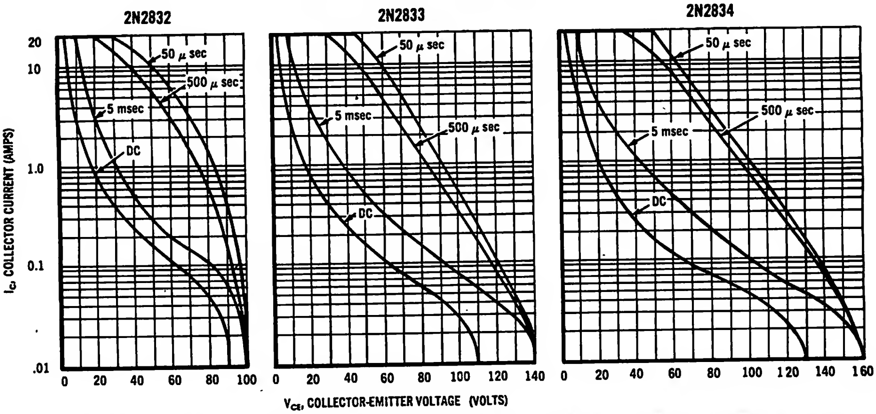
Characteristic	Symbol	2N2832	2N2833	2N2834	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	80	120	140	Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	50	75	100	Volts
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	2	2	2	Volts
Collector Current (Continuous)	I_C	20	20	20	Amps
Base Current (Continuous)	I_B	5	5	5	Amps
Power Dissipation	P_C	85	85	85	Watts
Case Operating & Storage Temperature Range	T_C & T_{stg}	-65 to +110°			°C

POWER DERATING CURVE

THESE TRANSISTORS ARE ALSO SUBJECT TO SAFE AREA CURVES BOTH LIMITS ARE APPLICABLE AND MUST BE OBSERVED



SAFE OPERATING AREAS



The Safe Operating Area Curves indicate the I_C - V_{CE} limits below which the devices will not go into secondary breakdown. As secondary breakdown is independent of temperature and duty cycle, these curves can be used as long as the average power derating curve is also taken into consideration to insure operation below the maximum junction temperature.

2N2832 thru 2N2834 (continued)

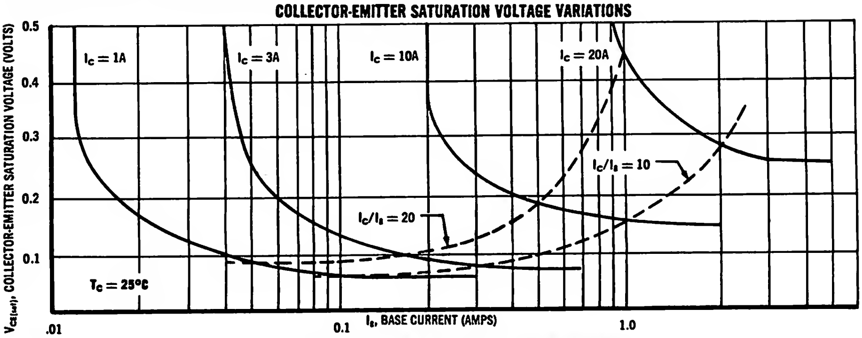
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C case temperature unless otherwise specified)

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Cutoff Current*		I_{CBO}*				mA
(V_{CB} = 2V, I_E = 0)	All Types		---	---	0.3	
(V_{CB} = 80V, I_E = 0)	2N2832		---	---	10	
(V_{CB} = 120V, I_E = 0)	2N2833		---	---	10	
(V_{CB} = 140V, I_E = 0)	2N2834		---	---	10	
Collector-Emitter Current*		I_{CES}*				mA
(V_{CE} = 100V, V_{BE} = 0)	2N2832		---	---	20	
(V_{CE} = 140V, V_{BE} = 0)	2N2833		---	---	20	
(V_{CE} = 160V, V_{BE} = 0)	2N2834		---	---	20	
Collector-Emitter Cutoff Current**		I_{CEX}**				mA
(V_{CE} = 50V, V_{BE} = 0.2V, T_C = +85°C)	2N2832		---	---	40	
(V_{CE} = 75V, V_{BE} = 0.2V, T_C = +85°C)	2N2833		---	---	40	
(V_{CE} = 100V, V_{BE} = 0.2V, T_C = +85°C)	2N2834		---	---	40	
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 50 mAdc, I_C = 0)		BV_{EBO}	2	---	---	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage**		$BV_{CEO(sus)}$**				Volts
(I_E = 100 mA, I_B = 0)	2N2832		50	---	---	
	2N2833		75	---	---	
	2N2834		100	---	---	
Emitter Floating Potential*		V_{EBF}*				Volts
(V_{CB} = 80V, I_E = 0)	2N2832		---	---	0.5	
(V_{CB} = 120V, I_E = 0)	2N2833		---	---	0.5	
(V_{CB} = 140V, I_E = 0)	2N2834		---	---	0.5	
DC Current Transfer Ratio		h_{FE}				---
(I_C = 1.0 A, V_{CB} = 2V)			50	75	---	
(I_C = 10A, V_{CB} = 2V)			25	---	100	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage		$V_{CE(sat)}$				Vdc
(I_C = 1.0 Adc, I_B = 100 mAdc)			---	---	0.15	
(I_C = 10 Adc, I_B = 1.0 Adc)			---	---	0.30	
(I_C = 20 Adc, I_B = 2.0 Adc)			---	---	0.5	
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage		$V_{BE(sat)}$				Vdc
(I_C = 1 A, I_B = 100 mAdc)			---	---	0.6	
(I_C = 10 A, I_B = 1Adc)			---	---	0.75	
(I_C = 20 A, I_B = 2 Adc)			---	---	1.0	
Small Signal Current Gain (I_C = 1.0 A, V_{CE} = 10 V, f = 5 mc)		h_{fe}	2	3.5	---	---
Rise Time		t_r	---	2	4	μsec
Storage Time		t_s	---	3	6	μsec
Fall Time		t_f	---	1	2.5	μsec

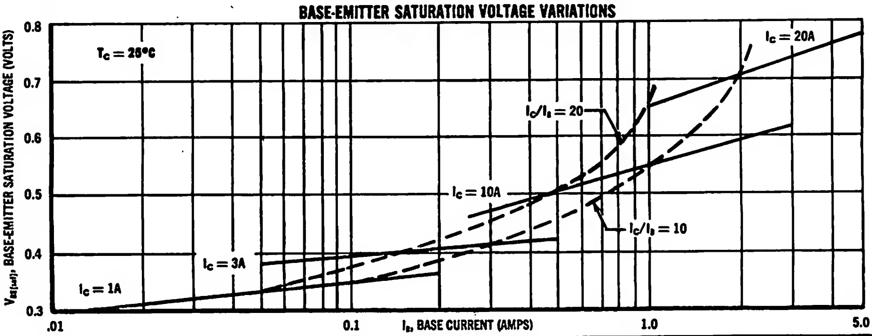
* **SWEEP TEST:** 1/2 Sine Wave, 60 cps min
** **PULSE TEST:** PW = 1 msec, 2% Duty Cycle

2N2832 thru 2N2834 (continued)

COLLECTOR-EMITTER SATURATION VOLTAGE VARIATIONS

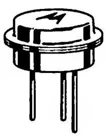


BASE-EMITTER SATURATION VOLTAGE VARIATIONS



2N2912

$P_C = 75$ W
$I_C = 25$ A
$V_{CBO} = 15$ V



CASE 8
(TO-8)

PNP germanium, epitaxial-base, high speed, power transistors for switching and power converter circuits operating from low-voltage power sources such as solar cells, thermo-electric generators, sea cells, fuel cells, and 1.5-volt batteries.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	15	Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	6	Volts
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	1.5	Volts
Collector Current (Continuous)	I_C	25	Amps
Base Current (Continuous)	I_B	3	Amps
Power Dissipation	P_D	75	Watts
Operating Case Temperature Range	T_C	-65 to +110	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +110	°C
Thermal resistance	θ_{JC}	1	°C/W
	θ_{CA}	30	°C/W

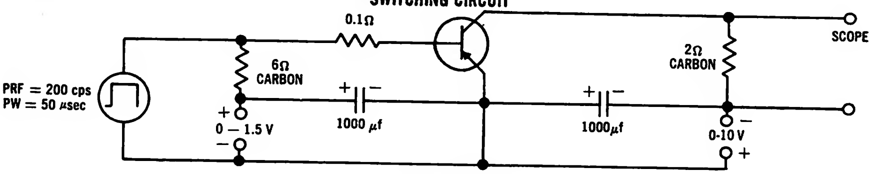
2N2912 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise specified)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 15 Vdc, V_{BE} = 0.2 Vdc) (V_{CE} = 6 Vdc, V_{BE} = 0.2 Vdc, T_C = 85°C)	I_{CEX}	--- ---	10 15	mAdc
Collector-Base Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 2 Vdc, I_E = 0)	I_{CBO}	---	0.2	mAdc
Emitter Floating Potential (V_{CB} = 15 Vdc, I_E = 0)	V_{EBF}	---	0.2	Vdc
Emitter Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = 1.5 Vdc)	I_{EBO}	---	50	mAdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage* (I_C = 500 mAdc, I_B = 0)	V_{CEO}*	6	---	Vdc
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio (V_{CE} = 2 Vdc, I_C = 10 Adc)	h_{FE}	75	---	---
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 5 Adc, I_B = 0.5 Adc) (I_C = 25 Adc, I_B = 2.5 Adc)	$V_{CE\ (sat)}$	--- ---	0.12 0.5	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 25 Adc, I_B = 2.5 Adc)	$V_{BE(sat)}$	---	1.2	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 5 Adc, I_B = 0.5 Adc)	$V_{BE\ (sat)}$	---	0.5	Vdc
Rise Time (I_C = 5A, V_{CE} = 10 V, $I_{B\ (on)}$ = 250 mA)	t_r	---	2	μsec
Storage Time (I_C = 5 A, V_{CE} = 10 V, $I_{B\ (on)}$ = 250 mA)	t_s	---	2.5	μsec
Fall Time (I_C = 5 A, V_{CE} = 10 V, V_{EB} = 1.5 V, R_{be} = 6 Ohms)	t_f	---	2	μsec
Common Emitter Small-Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio Cutoff Frequency (V_{CE} = 2 V, I_C = 5 A, f = 1 mc)	$\|h_{fe}\|$	20	---	---

*Sweep Test

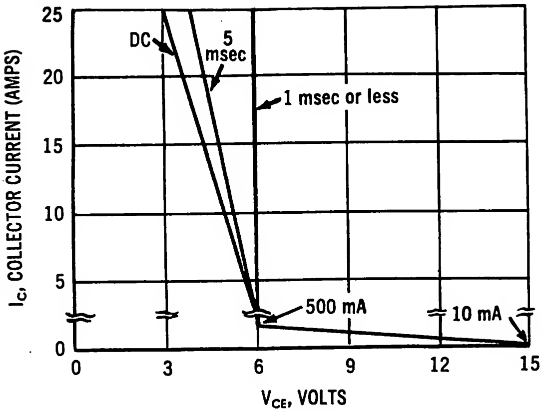
SWITCHING CIRCUIT



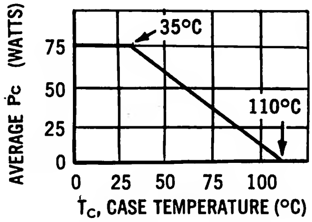
$I_{B1} = I_{B2}$ = 250 mA; I_C = 5A

2N2912 (continued)

SAFE AREA OF OPERATION



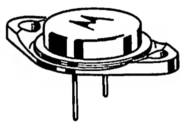
The safe operating area curve is applicable for all case temperatures. The thermal derating curve must also be observed to insure operation below maximum T_J.



POWER DERATING CURVE

2N3021 thru 2N3026

$P_C = 25$ W
$I_C = 3$ A
$V_{CBO} = 30\text{-}60$ V



CASE 1
(TO-3)

PNP silicon power transistors for Class C power amplifiers, high-current core switching and high-speed switching and amplifier applications.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	2N3021 2N3024	2N3022 2N3025	2N3023 2N3026	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CB}	30	45	60	Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CE}	30	45	60	Volts
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EB}	4	4	4	Volts
Collector Current (Continuous)	I_C	3	3	3	Amps
Base Current (Continuous)	I_B	0.5	0.5	0.5	Amp
Power Dissipation	P_C	25	25	25	Watts
Junction Operating Temperature Range	T_J	← -65 to +175 →			°C

2N3021 thru 2N3026 (continued)

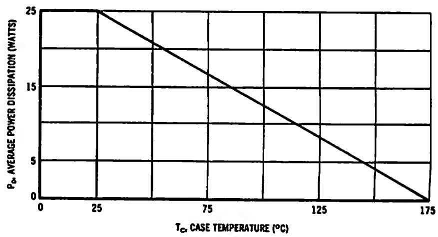
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise specified)

Characteristics		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current (V_{BE} = 4 Vdc)	All Types	I_{EBO}	—	1	mAdc
Collector-Emitter Cutoff Current		I_{CEX}			mAdc
(V_{CE} = 25 Vdc, V_{BE} = 2 Vdc)	2N3021, 2N3024		—	0.2	
(V_{CE} = 40 Vdc, V_{BE} = 2 Vdc)	2N3022, 2N3025		—	0.2	
(V_{CE} = 54 Vdc, V_{BE} = 2 Vdc)	2N3023, 2N3026		—	0.2	
(V_{CE} = 15 Vdc, V_{BE} = 2 Vdc, T_C = 150°C)	2N3021, 2N3024		—	2	
(V_{CE} = 25 Vdc, V_{BE} = 2 Vdc, T_C = 150°C)	2N3022, 2N3025		—	2	
(V_{CE} = 35 Vdc, V_{BE} = 2 Vdc, T_C = 150°C)	2N3023, 2N3026		—	2	
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage*		BV_{CEO}*			Vdc
(I_C = 100 mAdc, I_B = 0)	2N3021, 2N3024		30	—	
(I_C = 50 mAdc, I_B = 0)	2N3022, 2N3025		45	—	
(I_C = 20 mAdc, I_B = 0)	2N3023, 2N3026		60	—	
DC Current Gain (I_C = 1.0 Adc, V_{CE} = 2 Vdc)	2N3021, 2N3022, 2N3023	h_{FE}	20	60	—
	2N3024, 2N3025, 2N3026		50	180	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 3 Adc, I_B = 0.3 Adc)	2N3021, 2N3022, 2N3023	$V_{CE\,(sat)}$	—	1.5	Vdc
	2N3024, 2N3025, 2N3026		—	1.0	
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 3 Adc, I_B = 0.3 Adc)	All Types	$V_{BE\,(sat)}$	—	1.5	Vdc
Small Signal Current Gain (I_C = 0.5 Adc, V_{CE} = 15 Vdc, f = 30 mc)	All Types	h_{fe}	2	—	—
Switching Times (Figures 17 and 18) (I_C = 1 Adc, I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 100 mAdc)	All Types	$t_d + t_r$	—	100	nsec
		t_s	—	100	
		t_f	—	75	

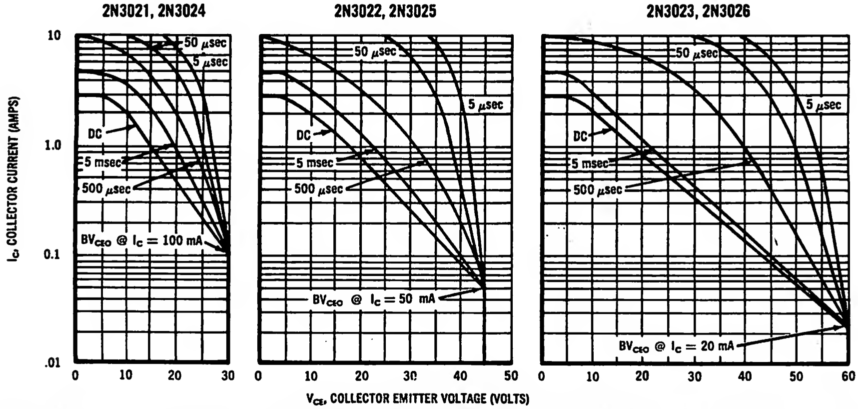
*Perform tests using sweep method to prevent heating.

POWER DERATING CURVE

THESE TRANSISTORS ARE ALSO SUBJECT TO SAFE AREA CURVES AS INDICATED BY FIGURES 2, 3, 4. BOTH LIMITS ARE APPLICABLE AND MUST BE OBSERVED



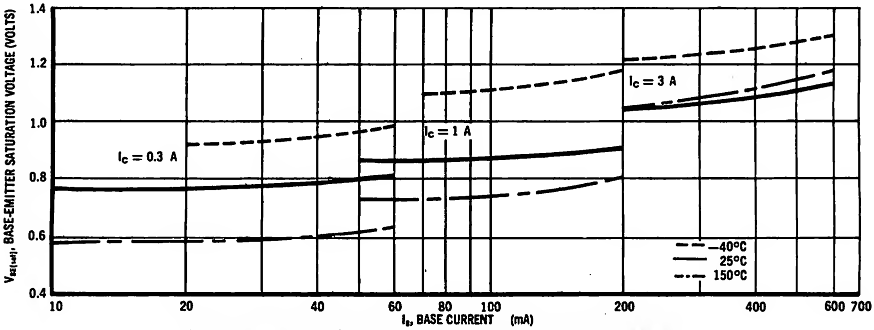
SAFE OPERATING AREAS



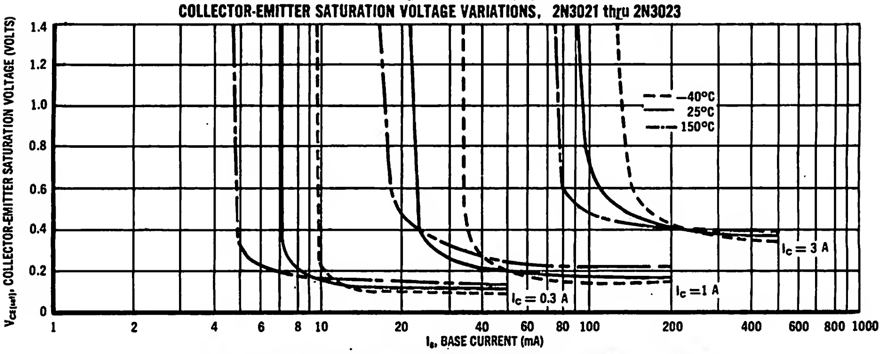
The Safe Operating Area Curves indicate Ic - Vce limits below which the devices will not go into secondary breakdown. As the safe operating areas shown are independent of temperature and duty cycle. these curves can be used as long as the average power derating curve (Figure 1) is also taken into consideration to insure operation below the maximum junction temperature.

2N3021 thru 2N3026 (continued)

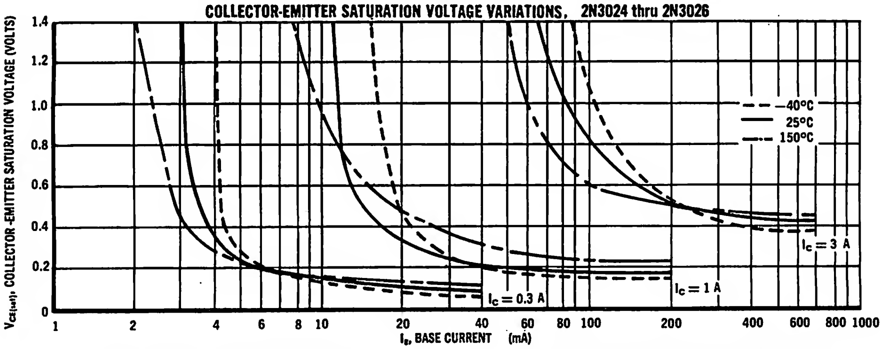
BASE-EMITTER SATURATION VOLTAGE VARIATIONS



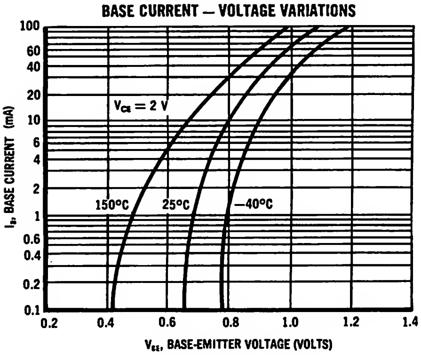
COLLECTOR-EMITTER SATURATION VOLTAGE VARIATIONS, 2N3021 thru 2N3023



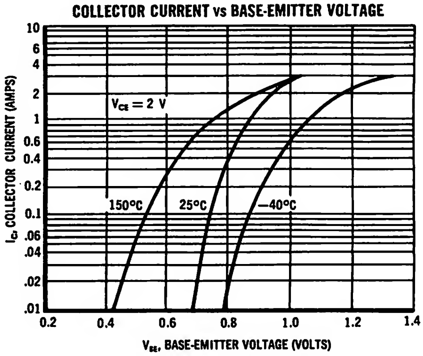
COLLECTOR-EMITTER SATURATION VOLTAGE VARIATIONS, 2N3024 thru 2N3026



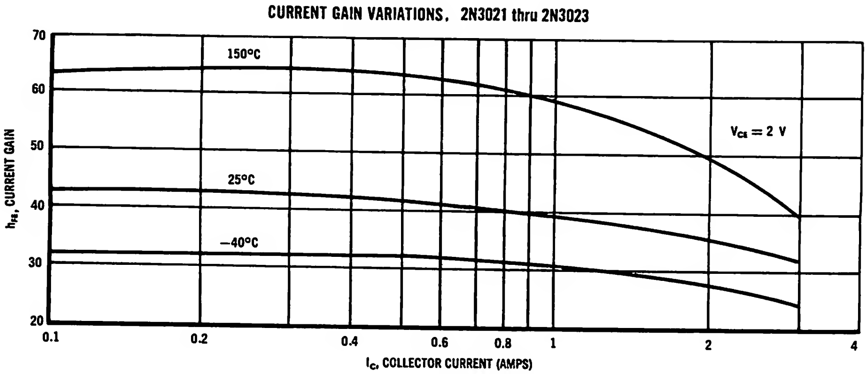
BASE CURRENT — VOLTAGE VARIATIONS

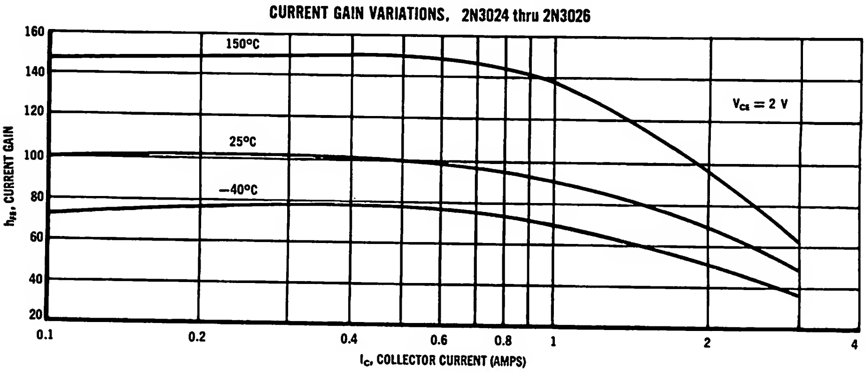


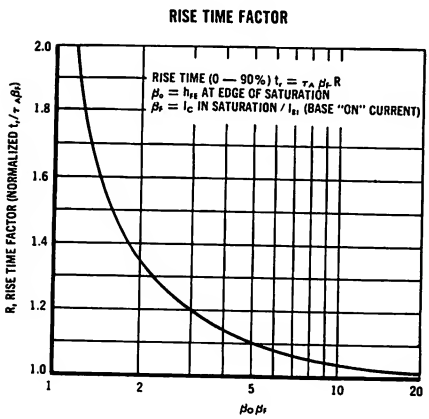
COLLECTOR CURRENT vs BASE-EMITTER VOLTAGE

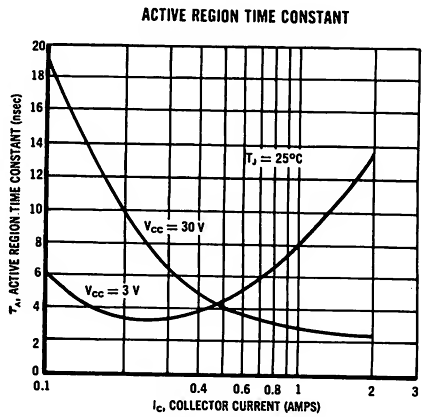


2N3021 thru 2N3026 (continued)





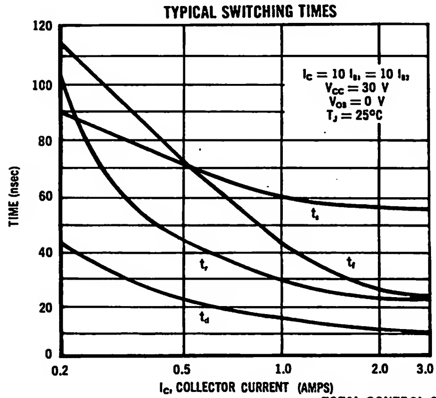


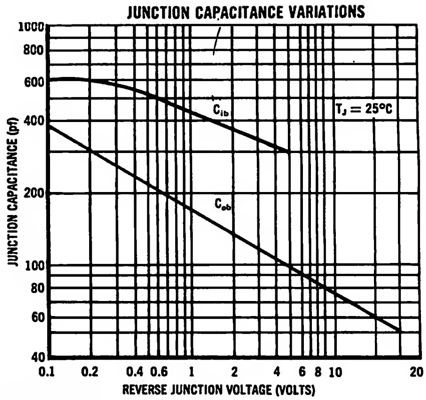


SWITCHING TIME EQUATIONS

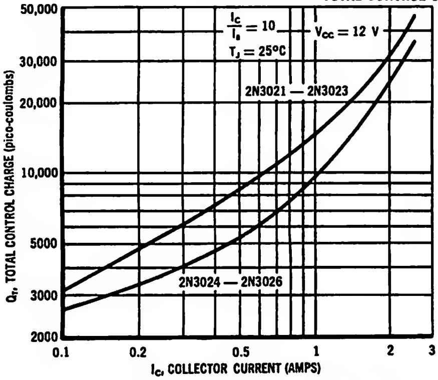
Using charge control theory and data given with this transistor, switching times for a wide variety of conditions can be readily computed. For specific information regarding this technique, see Chapter 5 of the Motorola Switching Transistor Handbook.

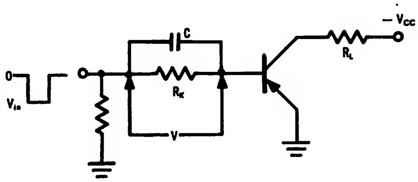
2N3021 thru 2N3026 (continued)





TOTAL CONTROL CHARGE VARIATION

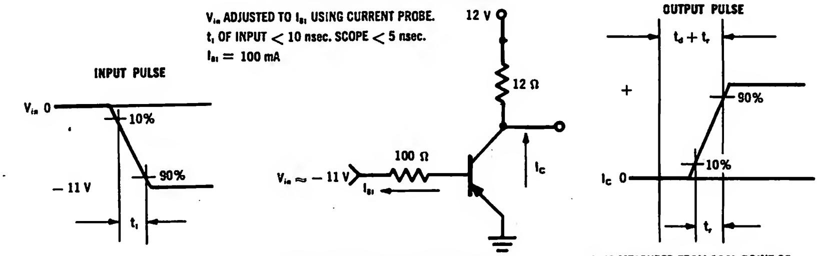




Total Control Charge. When a transistor is held in a conductive state by a current, I_{B1}, a charge, Q_S, is developed in the active region. A charge, Q_T, of opposite polarity, equal in magnitude, can be stored on an external capacitor, C, to neutralize the internal charge and considerably reduce the turn-off time of the transistor. Given Q_T from Figure 16A, the external C for minimum turn-off in any circuit is: $C = Q_T/V$, where V is shown in Figure 16B and is $I_{B1}\ R_X$.

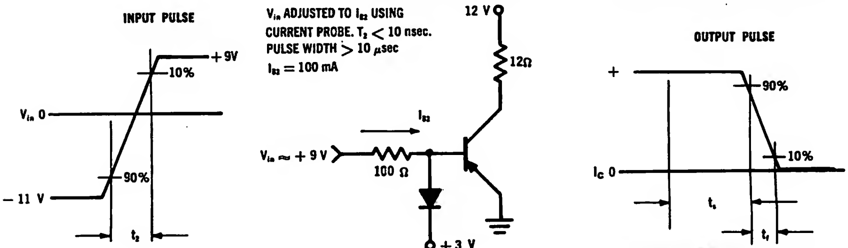
For additional information, see Chapter 5 of the Motorola Switching Transistor Handbook.

TURN-ON TIME TEST CONOITIONS



t_d IS MEASURED FROM 10% POINT OF V_{in}

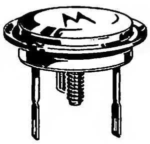
TURN-OFF TIME TEST CONDITIONS



t_s IS MEASURED FROM 90% POINT OF V_{in}

2N3311 thru 2N3316

P_C = 170 W
I_C = 5 A
V_{CBO} = 30-60 V



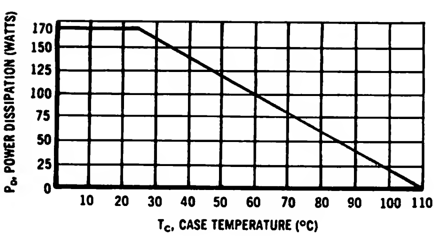
CASE 7
(TO-36)

PNP germanium power transistors for high-power applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	2N3311 2N3314	2N3312 2N3315	2N3313 2N3316	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	30	45	60	Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	30	45	60	Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	20	30	40	Volts
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	20	25	30	Volts
Collector Current (Continuous)	I_C	5	5	5	Amps
Power Dissipation at T_C = 25°C	P_C	170	170	170	Watts
Junction Temperature Range	T_J	-65 to +110			°C
Thermal Resistance	θ_{JC}	0.5			°C/W

POWER-TEMPERATURE DERATING CURVE



The maximum continuous power is related to maximum junction temperature by the thermal resistance factor. This curve has a value of 170 Watts at case temperatures of 25°C and is 0 Watts at 110°C with a linear relation between the two temperatures such that:

$$\text{allowable } P_D = \frac{110^\circ - T_C}{0.5}$$

2N3311 thru 2N3316 (continued)

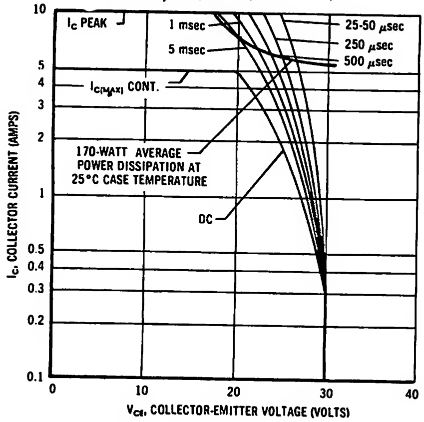
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At $T_C = 25°C$ unless otherwise specified.)

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Cutoff Current		I_{CBO}			mAdc
($V_{CB} = V_{CB\,max}$)			—	5.0	
($V_{CB} = -2$ Vdc, $I_E = 0$)			—	0.3	
Collector Cutoff Current		I_{CEO}			mAdc
($V_{CE} = 10$ Vdc, $I_B = 0$)	2N3311, 2N3314		—	200	
($V_{CE} = 15$ Vdc, $I_B = 0$)	2N3312, 2N3315		—	200	
($V_{CE} = 20$ Vdc, $I_B = 0$)	2N3313, 2N3316		—	200	
Collector Cutoff Current		I_{CEX}			mAdc
($V_{CE} = 25$ Vdc, $V_{BE} = 1$ Vdc, $T_C = 100°C$)	2N3311, 2N3314		—	35	
($V_{CE} = 40$ Vdc, $V_{BE} = 1$ Vdc, $T_C = 100°C$)	2N3312, 2N3315		—	35	
($V_{CE} = 55$ Vdc, $V_{BE} = 1$ Vdc, $T_C = 100°C$)	2N3313, 2N3316		—	35	
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current		I_{EBO}			mAdc
($V_{EB} = V_{EB\,max}$, $I_C = 0$)			—	4	
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage*		BV_{CES}*			Vdc
($I_C = 300$ mAdc, $V_{EB} = 0$)	2N3311, 2N3314		30	—	
	2N3312, 2N3315		45	—	
	2N3313, 2N3316		60	—	
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage*		BV_{CEO}*			Vdc
($I_C = 500$ mAdc, $I_B = 0$)	2N3311, 2N3314		-20	—	
	2N3312, 2N3315		-30	—	
	2N3313, 2N3316		-40	—	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage		$V_{CE(sat)}$			Vdc
($I_C = 3$ Adc, $I_B = 300$ mAdc)			—	0.1	
Base-Emitter Voltage		V_{BE}			Vdc
($I_C = 3$ Adc, $V_{CE} = 2$ Vdc)	2N3311 thru 2N3313		—	0.6	
	2N3314 thru 2N3316		—	0.5	
DC Current Gain		h_{FE}			—
($I_C = 3$ Adc, $V_{CB} = 2$ Vdc)	2N3311 thru 2N3313		60	120	
	2N3314 thru 2N3316		100	200	
($I_C = 500$ mAdc, $V_{CB} = 2$ Vdc)	2N3311 thru 2N3313		—	150	
	2N3314 thru 2N3316		—	250	
Small Signal Current Gain		h_{fe}			—
($I_C = 3$ Adc, $V_{CE} = 2$ Vdc, $f = 0.5$ kc)	2N3311 thru 2N3313		30	90	
	2N3314 thru 2N3316		40	120	
Common Emitter Cutoff Frequency		f_{ae}			kc
($I_C = 3$ Adc, $V_{CE} = 2$ Vdc)			1.0	—	

*To avoid excessive heating of the collector junction, perform these tests with an oscilloscope.

2N3311 thru 2N3316 (continued)

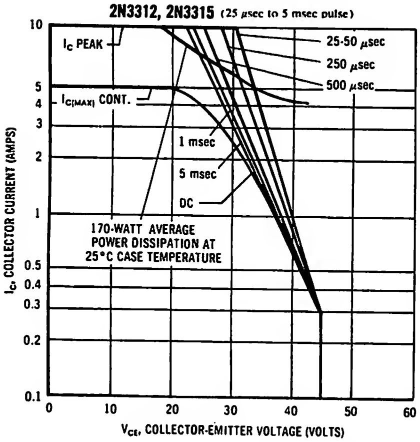
2N3311, 2N3314 (25 μsec to 5 msec pulse)



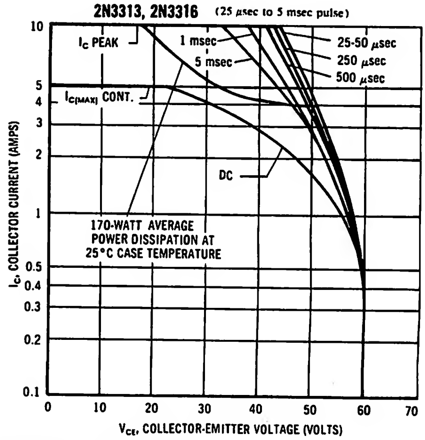
SAFE OPERATING AREA

The Safe Operating Area Curves indicate the I_C-V_{CE} limits below which the devices will not go into secondary breakdown. As the safe operating areas shown are independent of temperature and duty cycle, these curves can be used as long as the average power derating curve is also taken into consideration to insure operation below the maximum junction temperature.

2N3312, 2N3315 (25 μsec to 5 msec pulse)

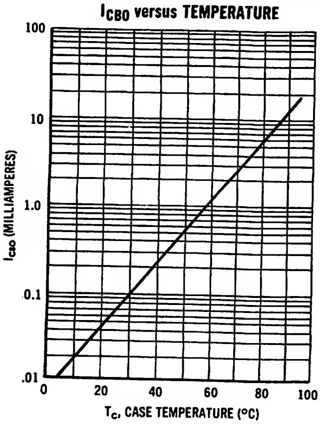


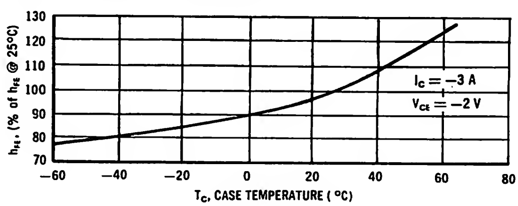
2N3313, 2N3316 (25 μsec to 5 msec pulse)



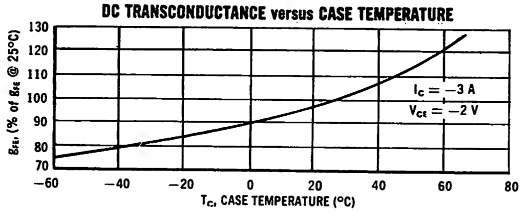
TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS

I_{CBO} versus TEMPERATURE



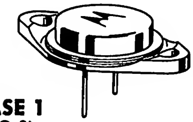


DC TRANSCONDUCTANCE versus CASE TEMPERATURE



2N3445 thru 2N3448

$P_C = 118$ W
$I_C = 7.5$ A
$V_{CBO} = 80\text{-}100$ V



CASE 1
(TO-3)

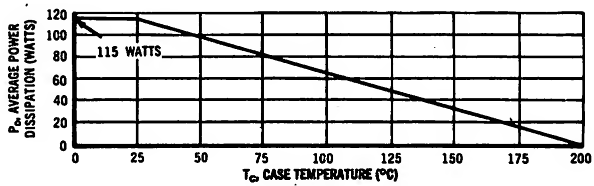
NPN silicon power transistors for switching and amplifier applications requiring fast response, wide bandwidth and good Beta linearity.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

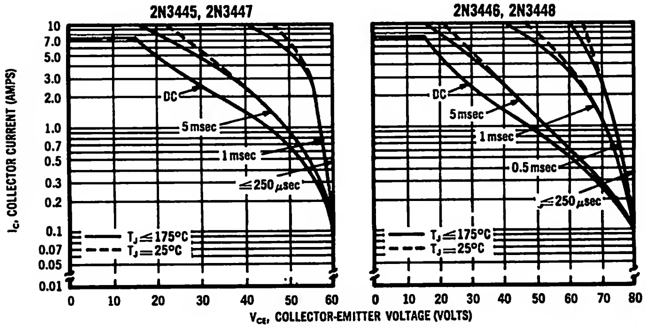
Characteristic	Symbol	2N3445 2N3447	2N3446 2N3448	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CB}	80	100	Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CE}	60	80	Volts
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EB}	6	10	Volts
Collector Current (Continuous)	I_C	7.5	7.5	Amps
Base Current (Continuous)	I_B	4.0	4.0	Amps
Power Dissipation	P_D	115	115	Watts
Junction Operating Temperature Range	T_J	-65 to +200		°C

POWER DERATING CURVE

These transistors are also subject to safe area curves. Both limits are applicable and must be observed.



SAFE OPERATING AREAS



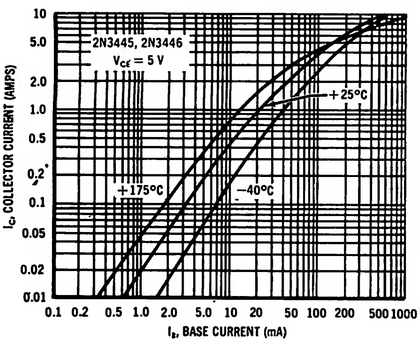
The Safe Operating Area Curves indicate $I_C - V_{CE}$ limits below which the device will not go into secondary breakdown. Collector load lines for specific circuits must fall within the applicable Safe Area to avoid causing a collector-emitter short. (Duty cycle of the excursions make no significant change in these safe areas.) To insure operation below the maximum T_J, the power-temperature derating curve must be observed for both steady state and pulse power conditions.

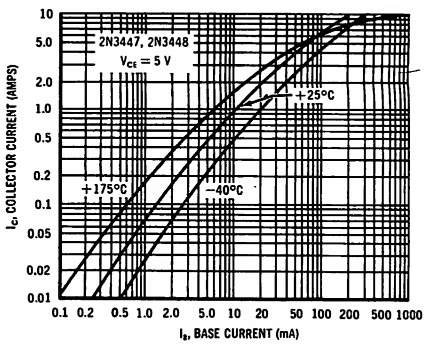
2N3445 thru 2N3448 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_C = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = 6 Vdc) (V_{EB} = 10 Vdc)	 2N3445, 2N3447 2N3446, 2N3448	I_{EBO}	 — —	 — —	 0.25 0.25	mAdc
Collector-Emitter Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 60 Vdc, V_{BE} = -1 Vdc) (V_{CE} = 60 Vdc, V_{BE} = -1 Vdc, T_C = 150°C) (V_{CE} = 80 Vdc, V_{BE} = -1 Vdc) (V_{CE} = 80 Vdc, V_{BE} = -1 Vdc, T_C = 150°C)	 2N3445, 2N3447 2N3445, 2N3447 2N3446, 2N3448 2N3446, 2N3448	I_{CEX}	 — — — —	 — — — —	 0.1 1.0 0.1 1.0	mAdc
Collector-Emitter Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 40 Vdc, I_B = 0) (V_{CE} = 60 Vdc, I_B = 0)	 2N3445, 2N3447 2N3446, 2N3448	I_{CEO}	 — —	 — —	 1.0 1.0	mAdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 1 mAdc, I_E = 0)	 2N3445, 2N3447 2N3446, 2N3448	BV_{CBO}	 80 100	 — —	 — —	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage (I_C = 100 mAdc, I_B = 0)	 2N3445, 2N3447 2N3446, 2N3448	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	 60 80	 — —	 — —	Vdc
DC Current Gain (I_C = 0.5 Adc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc) (I_C = 3 Adc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc) (I_C = 5 Adc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc)	 2N3445, 2N3446 2N3447, 2N3448 2N3445, 2N3446 2N3447, 2N3448	h_{FE}	 20 40 20 40	 45 85 40 75	 — — 60 120	—
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 3 Adc, I_B = 0.3 Adc) (I_C = 5 Adc, I_B = 0.5 Adc)	 2N3445, 2N3446 2N3447, 2N3448	$V_{CE(sat)}$	 — —	 0.6 0.8	 1.5 1.5	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 3 Adc, I_B = 0.3 Adc) (I_C = 5 Adc, I_B = 0.5 Adc)	 2N3445, 2N3446 2N3447, 2N3448	$V_{BE(sat)}$	 — —	 1.0 1.0	 1.5 1.5	Vdc
Base-Emitter Voltage (I_C = 3 Adc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc) (I_C = 5 Adc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc)	 2N3445, 2N3446 2N3447, 2N3448	V_{BE}	 — —	 1.0 1.0	 1.5 1.4	Vdc
Small Signal Current Gain (V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 0.5 Adc, f = 1 kc) (V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 0.5 Adc, f = 10 mc)	 2N3445, 2N3446 2N3447, 2N3448 All Types	h_{fe}	 20 40 1.0	 — — 1.6	 100 200 —	—
Common Base Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, f = 0.1 mc)	 All Types	C_{ob}	 —	 260	 400	pf
Switching Times (V_{CC} ≈ 25 Vdc, R_L = 5 ohms, I_C = 5 A, I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 0.5 A) Delay Time plus Rise Time Storage Time Fall Time		 t_d+t_r t_s t_f	 — — —	 0.15 0.9 0.15	 0.35 2.0 0.35	μsec

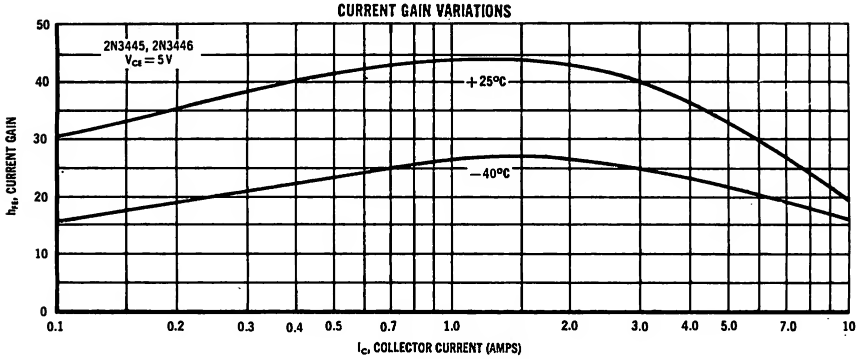
COLLECTOR CURRENT versus BASE CURRENT

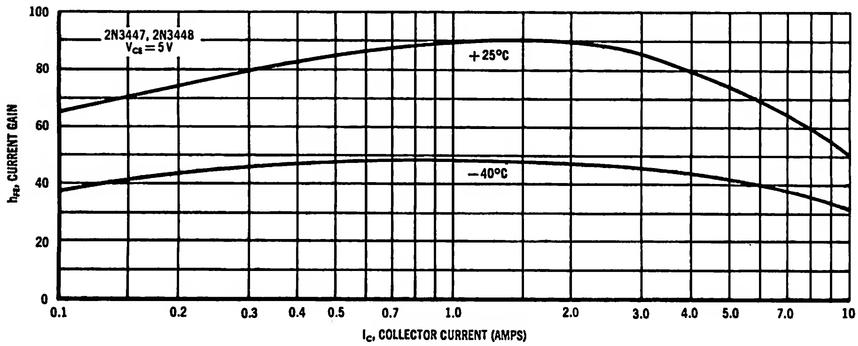




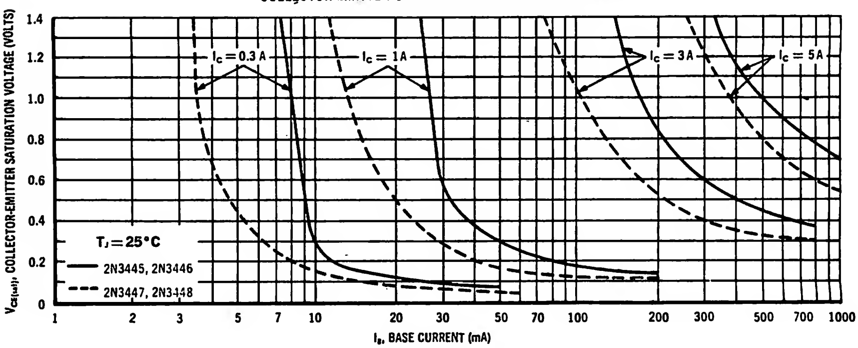
2N3445 thru 2N3448 (continued)

CURRENT GAIN VARIATIONS



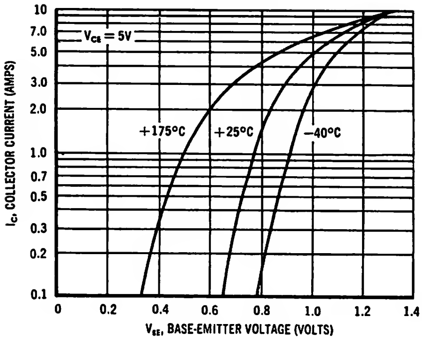


COLLECTOR-EMITTER SATURATION VOLTAGE VARIATIONS

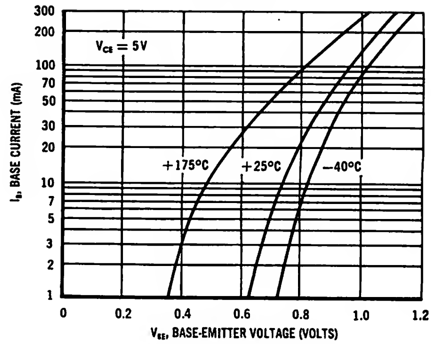


2N3445 thru 2N3448 (continued)

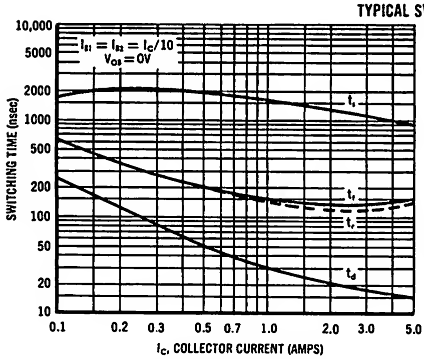
COLLECTOR CURRENT-VOLTAGE VARIATIONS



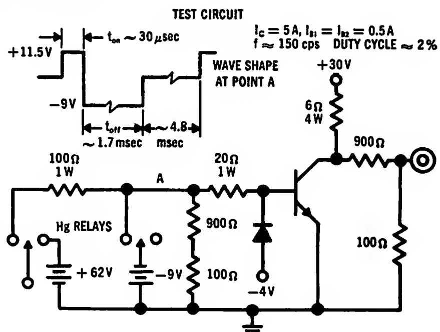
BASE CURRENT-VOLTAGE VARIATIONS



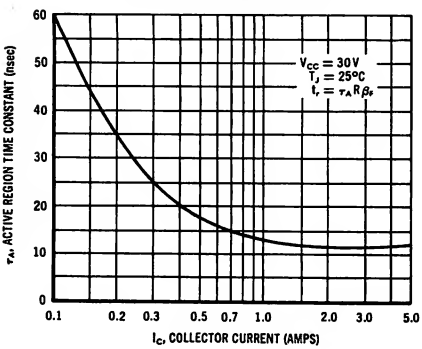
TYPICAL SWITCHING TIMES



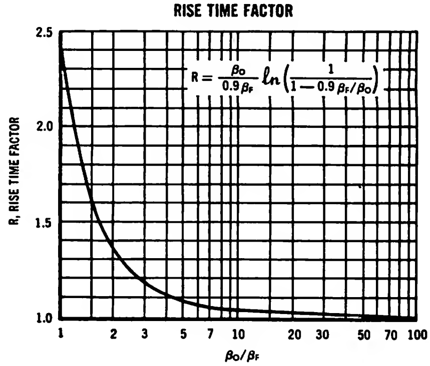
TEST CIRCUIT



ACTIVE REGION TIME CONSTANT

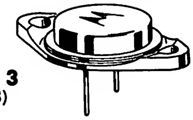


RISE TIME FACTOR



2N3611 thru 2N3614

$P_C = 85$ W
$I_C = 7$ A
$V_{CBO} = 40\text{-}6$ V



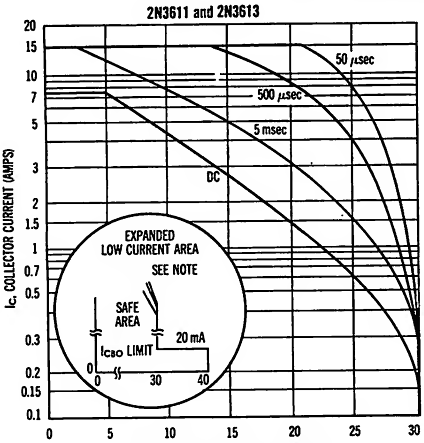
CASE 3
(TO-3)

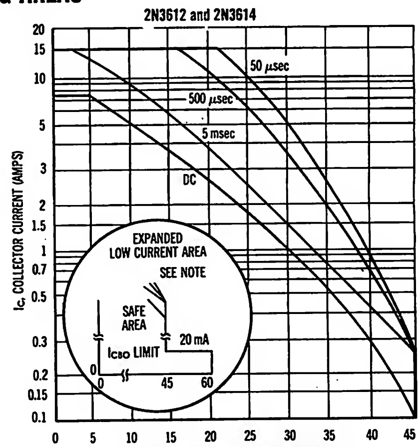
PNP germanium power transistors for switching and amplifier applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristics	Symbol	2N3611 2N3613	2N3612 2N3614	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	30	45	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage (Open Base)	V_{CEO}	25	35	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	40	60	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	20	30	Vdc
Collector Current (Continuous)	I_C	7		Adc
Peak Collector Current (PW ≦ 5 msec)	I_C	15		Adc
Base Current (Continuous)	I_B	2		Adc
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +110		°C
Operating Case Temperature Range	T_C	-65 to +110		°C
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25°C$ Derate above $T_C = 25°C$	P_D	85 1		Watts W/°C
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	θ_{JC}	1.0		°C/W
Thermal Resistance, Case to Ambient	θ_{CA}	32.7		°C/W

SAFE OPERATING AREAS





V_{CE}, COLLECTOR-EMITTER VOLTAGE (VOLTS)

NOTE — The Safe Operating Area Curves indicate I_C-V_{CE} limits below which the device will not go into secondary breakdown. Collector load lines for specific circuits must fall within the applicable Safe Area to avoid causing a collector-emitter short. (Case temperature and duty cycle of the excursions make no significant change in these safe areas.) The load line may exceed the BV_{CES} voltage limit only if the collector current has been reduced to 20 mA or less before or at the BV_{CES} limit; then and only then may the load line be extended to the absolute maximum voltage rating of BV_{CBO}. To insure operation below the maximum T_J, the power-temperature derating curve must be observed for both steady state and pulse power conditions.

2N3611 thru 2N3614 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

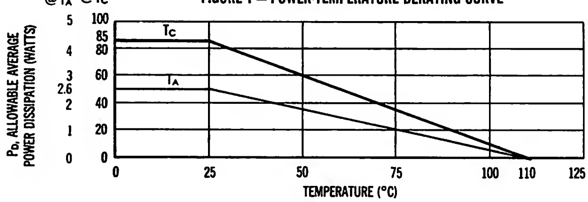
Characteristics		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* (I_C = 250 mAdc)	2N3611, 2N3613	BV_{CES}*	30	–	Vdc
	2N3612, 2N3614		45	–	
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* (I_C = 500 mAdc)	2N3611, 2N3613	BV_{CEO}*	25	–	Vdc
	2N3612, 2N3614		35	–	
Floating Potential ($V_{CB} = V_{CB}$ max)	All Types	V_{EBF}	–	1.0	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Leakage Current (V_{CE} = 1/2 V_{CEO} max)	All Types	I_{CEO}	–	30	mAdc
Collector-Emitter Leakage Current ($V_{CE} = V_{CE}$ max, V_{BE} = 1.0 Vdc, T_C = +100°C)	All Types	I_{CEX}	–	10	mAdc
Collector-Base Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 2 Vdc)	All Types	I_{CBO}	–	.040	mAdc
(V_{CB} = 25 Vdc)	2N3611, 2N3613		–	0.5	
(V_{CB} = 40 Vdc)	2N3612, 2N3614		–	0.5	
($V_{CB} = V_{CB}$ max)	All Types		–	5.0	
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current ($V_{EB} = V_{EB}$ max)	All Types	I_{EBO}	–	500	µAdc
(V_{EB} = 12 Vdc)	All Types		–	100	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 3 Adc, I_B = 300 mAdc)	All Types	$V_{CE(sat)}$	–	0.25	Vdc
(I_C = 7 Adc, I_B = 700 mAdc)	All Types		–	0.35	
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 3 Adc, I_B = 300 mAdc)	2N3611, 2N3612	$V_{BE(sat)}$	–	0.7	Vdc
	2N3613, 2N3614		–	0.6	
(I_C = 7 Adc, I_B = 700 mAdc)	2N3611, 2N3612		–	1.1	
	2N3613, 2N3614		–	0.9	
Transconductance (I_C = 3 Adc, V_{CE} = 2 Vdc)	2N3611, 2N3612	g_{FE}	3.0	–	mhos
	2N3613, 2N3614		3.5	–	
Small Signal Current Gain (I_C = 0.5 A, V_{CE} = 12 V, f = 20 kc)	All Types	h_{fe}	15	–	–
(I_C = 0.5 A, V_{CE} = 2 V, f = 1 kc)	2N3611, 2N3612		40	100	
	2N3613, 2N3614		60	150	
DC Current Gain (I_C = 3 Adc, V_{CE} = 2 Vdc)	2N3611, 2N3612	h_{FE}	35	70	–
	2N3613, 2N3614		60	120	
(I_C = 7 Adc, V_{CE} = 2 Vdc)	2N3611, 2N3612		20	–	
	2N3613, 2N3614		30	–	

*Sweep Test: 1/2 sine wave, 60 cps

POWER-TEMPERATURE DERATING CURVE

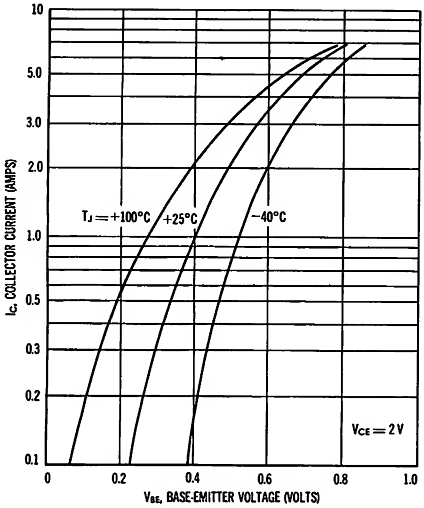
These transistors are also subject to safe area curves. Both limits are applicable and must be observed.

FIGURE 1 — POWER-TEMPERATURE DERATING CURVE

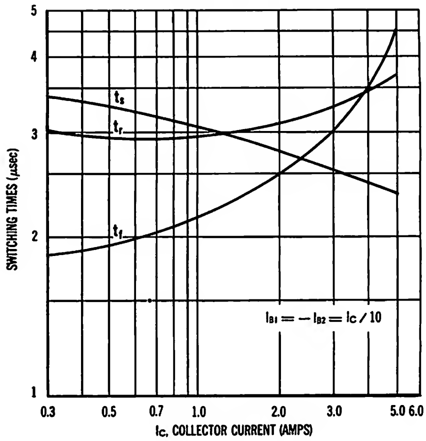


2N3611 thru 2N3614 (continued)

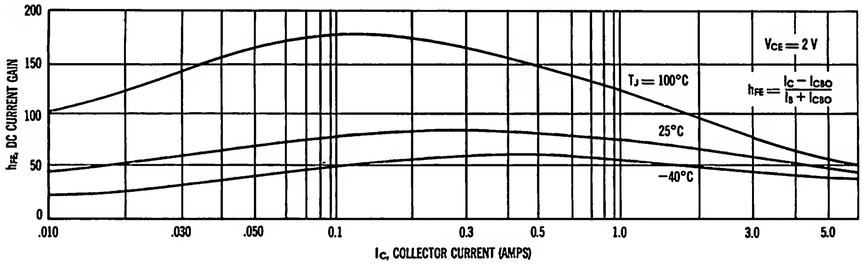
COLLECTOR CURRENT versus BASE-EMITTER VOLTAGE



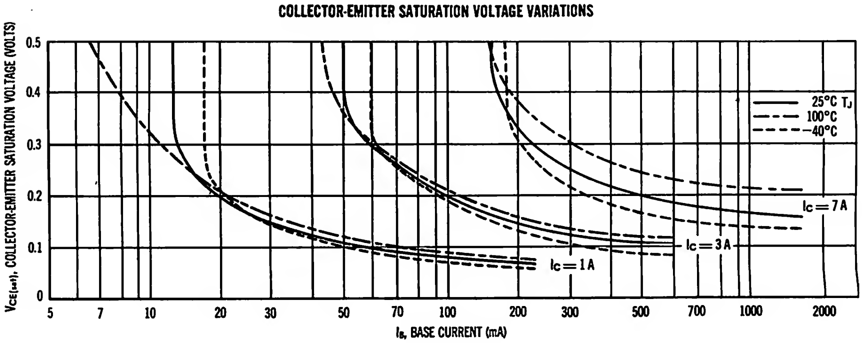
TYPICAL SWITCHING TIMES



DC CURRENT GAIN versus COLLECTOR CURRENT

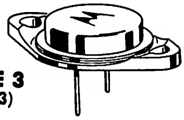


COLLECTOR-EMITTER SATURATION VOLTAGE VARIATIONS



2N3615 thru 2N3618

$P_C = 85$ W
$I_C = 7$ A
$V_{CBO} = 80\text{-}100$ V



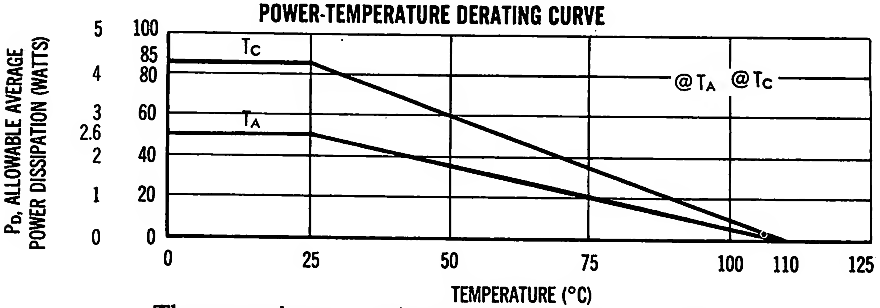
CASE 3
(TO-3)

PNP germanium power transistors for switching and amplifier applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristics	Symbol	2N3615 2N3617	2N3616 2N3618	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	60	75	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage (Open Base)	V_{CEO}	50	60	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	80	100	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	40	50	Vdc
Collector Current (Continuous)	I_C	7		Adc
Peak Collector Current (PW ≦ 5 msec)	I_C	15		Adc
Base Current (Continuous)	I_B	2		Adc
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +110		°C
Operating Case Temperature	T_C	-65 to +110		°C
Total Device Dissipation @T_C = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P_D	85 1		Watts W/°C
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	θ_{JC}	1.0		°C/W
Thermal Resistance, Case to Ambient	θ_{CA}	32.7		°C/W

POWER-TEMPERATURE DERATING CURVE



These transistors are also subject to safe area curves
Both limits are applicable and must be observed.

2N3615 thru 2N3618 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at $T_C = 25°C$ unless otherwise specified)

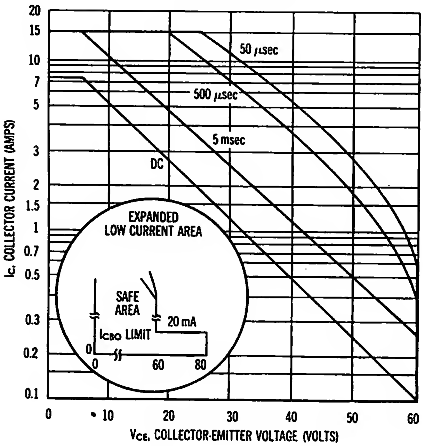
Characteristics		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* (I_C = 250 mAdc)	2N3615, 2N3617 2N3616, 2N3618	BV_{CES}*	60 75	– –	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* (I_C = 300 mAdc)	2N3615, 2N3617 2N3616, 2N3618	BV_{CEO}*	50 60	– –	Vdc
Floating Potential ($V_{CB} = V_{CB}$ max)	All Types	V_{EBF}	–	1.0	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Leakage Current (V_{CE} = 1/2 V_{CEO} max)	All Types	I_{CEO}	–	30	mAdc
Collector-Emitter Leakage Current ($V_{CE} = V_{CE}$ max, V_{BE} = 1.0 Vdc, T_C = +100°C)	All Types	I_{CEX}	–	10	mAdc
Collector-Base Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 2 Vdc) (V_{CB} = 55 Vdc) (V_{CB} = 65 Vdc) ($V_{CB} = V_{CB}$ max)	All Types 2N3615, 2N3617 2N3616, 2N3618 All Types	I_{CBO}	– – – –	.060 1.0 1.0 5.0	mAdc
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current ($V_{EB} = V_{EB}$ max) (V_{EB} = 12 Vdc)	All Types All Types	I_{EBO}	– –	500 100	μAdc
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 3 Adc, I_B = 300 mAdc) (I_C = 7 Adc, I_B = 700 mAdc)	All Types All Types	$V_{CE(sat)}$	– –	0.25 0.35	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 3 Adc, I_B = 300 mAdc) (I_C = 7 Adc, I_B = 700 mAdc)	2N3615, 2N3616 2N3617, 2N3618 2N3615, 2N3616 2N3617, 2N3618	$V_{BE(sat)}$	– – – –	0.7 0.6 1.1 0.9	Vdc
Transconductance (I_C = 3 A, V_{CE} = 2 V)	2N3615, 2N3616 2N3617, 2N3618	g_{FE}	3.0 3.5	– –	mhos
Small Signal Current Gain (I_C = 0.5 A, V_{CE} = 12 V, f = 20 kc) (I_C = 0.5 A, V_{CE} = 2 V, f = 1 kc)	All Types 2N3615, 2N3616 2N3617, 2N3618	h_{fe}	15 40 60	– 100 150	–
DC Current Gain (I_C = 3 Adc, V_{CE} = 2 Vdc) (I_C = 7 Adc, V_{CE} = 2 Vdc)	2N3615, 2N3616 2N3617, 2N3618 2N3615, 2N3616 2N3617, 2N3618	h_{FE}	30 45 20 30	60 90 – –	–

*Sweep Test: 1/2 sine wave, 60 cps

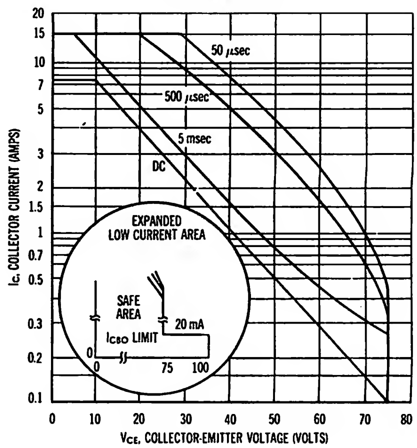
2N3615 thru 2N3618 (continued)

SAFE OPERATING AREAS

2N3615 and 2N3617

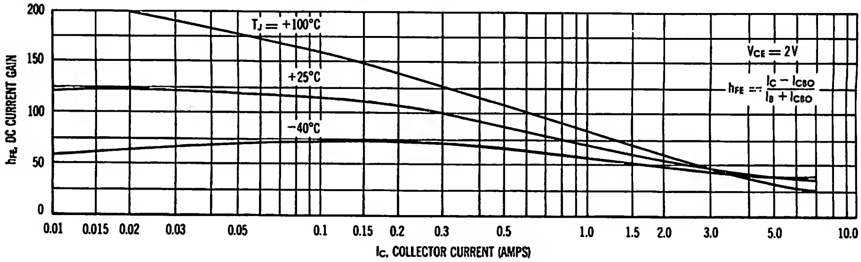


2N3616 and 2N3618

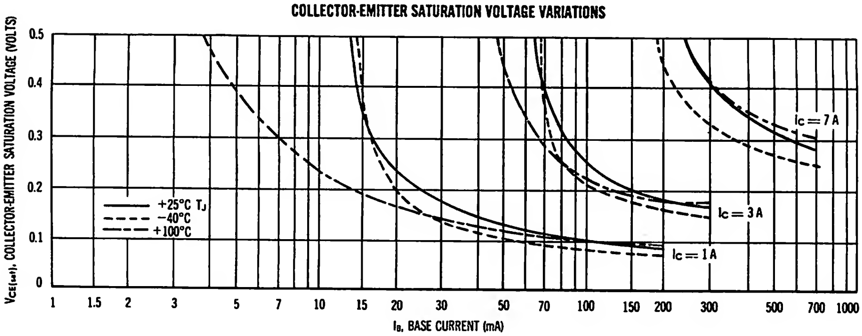


NOTE The Safe Operating Area Curves indicate I_C-V_{CE} limits below which the device will not go into secondary breakdown. Collector load lines for specific circuits must fall within the applicable Safe Area to avoid causing a collector-emitter short. (Case temperature and duty cycle of the excursions make no significant change in these safe areas.) The load line may exceed the BV_{CES} voltage limit only if the collector current has been reduced to 20 mA or less before or at the BV_{CES} limit; then and only then may the load line be extended to the absolute maximum voltage rating of BV_{CBO}. To insure operation below the maximum T_J, the power-temperature derating curve must be observed for both steady state and pulse power conditions.

DC CURRENT GAIN versus COLLECTOR CURRENT

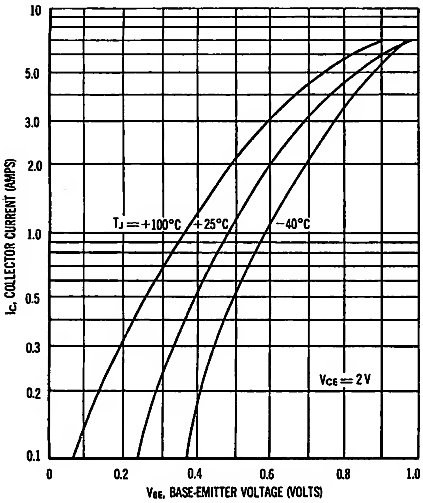


COLLECTOR-EMITTER SATURATION VOLTAGE VARIATIONS

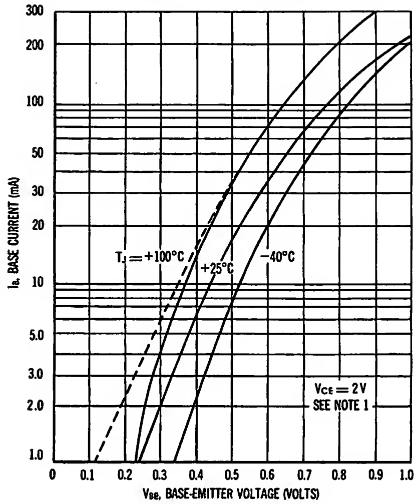


2N3615 thru 2N3618 (continued)

COLLECTOR CURRENT versus BASE-EMITTER VOLTAGE

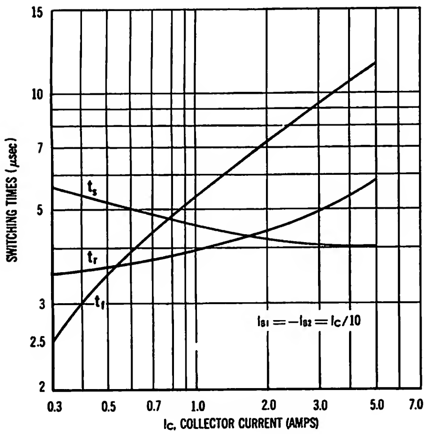


BASE CURRENT versus BASE-EMITTER VOLTAGE

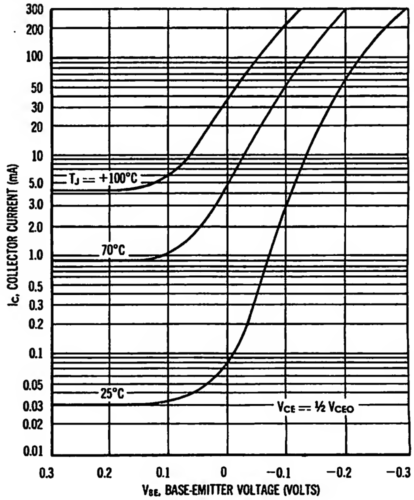


NOTE 1 — Dotted line indicates Metered Base Current plus the I_{CBO} of the transistor at 100°C.

TYPICAL SWITCHING TIMES

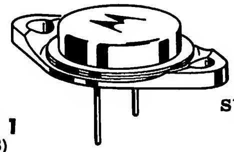


COLLECTOR CURRENT versus BASE-EMITTER VOLTAGE



2N3713 thru 2N3716

P_C = 150 W
I_C = 10 A
V_{CBO} = 80-100 V



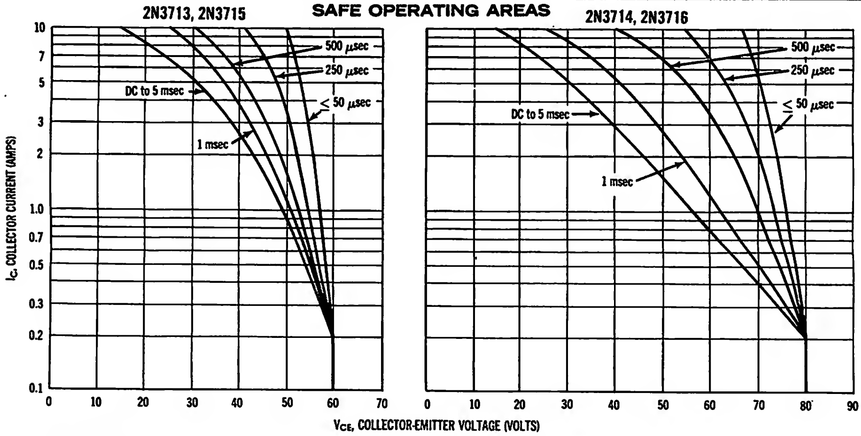
CASE 1
(TO-3)

NPN silicon power transistors for medium-speed switching and amplifier applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	2N3713 2N3715	2N3714 2N3716	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	80	100	Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	60	80	Volts
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	7	7	Volts
Collector Current (Continuous)	I_C	10	10	Amps
Base Current (Continuous)	I_B	4.0	4.0	Amps
Power Dissipation	P_C	150	150	Watts
Thermal Resistance	θ_{JC}	1.2	1.2	°C/W
Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	T_J and T_{stg}	-65 to +200		°C

SAFE OPERATING AREAS



The Safe Operating Area Curves indicate I_C — V_{CE} limits below which the device will not go into secondary breakdown. Collector load lines for specific circuits must fall within the applicable Safe Area to avoid causing a collector-emitter short. (Duty cycle of the excursions make no significant change in these safe areas.) To insure operation below the maximum T_J, the power-temperature derating curve must be observed for both steady state and pulse power conditions.

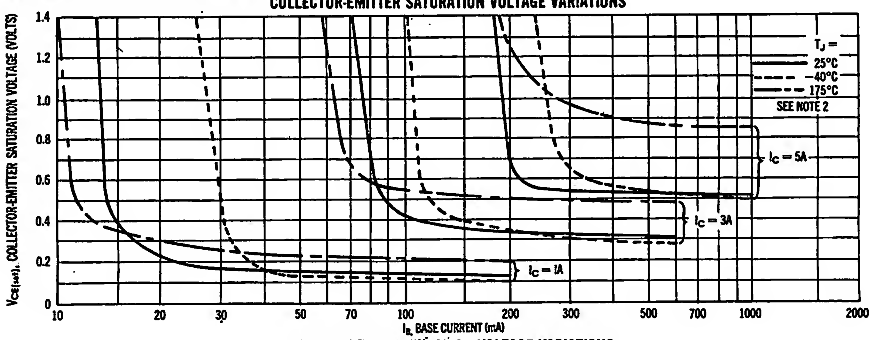
2N3713 thru 2N3716 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_C = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

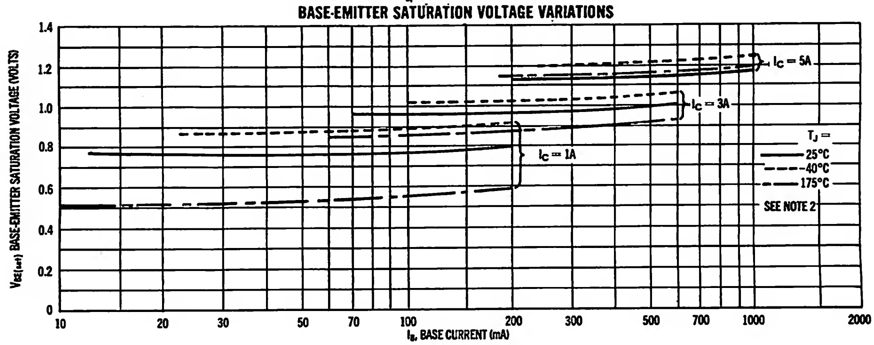
Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = 7 Vdc)	All Types	I_{EBO}	—	5	mAdc
Collector-Emitter Cutoff Current		I_{CEX}			mAdc
(V_{CE} = 80 Vdc, V_{BE} = -1.5 Vdc)	2N3713, 2N3715		—	1	
(V_{CE} = 100 Vdc, V_{BE} = -1.5 Vdc)	2N3714, 2N3716		—	1	
(V_{CE} = 60 Vdc, V_{BE} = -1.5 Vdc, T_C = 150°C)	2N3713, 2N3715		—	10	
(V_{CE} = 80 Vdc, V_{BE} = -1.5 Vdc, T_C = 150°C)	2N3714, 2N3716		—	10	
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage* (I_C = 200 mAdc, I_B = 0)	2N3713, 2N3715	$V_{CEO(sus)}$*	60	—	Vdc
	2N3714, 2N3716		80	—	
DC Current Gain*		h_{FE}*			—
(I_C = 1 Adc, V_{CE} = 2 Vdc)	2N3713, 2N3714		25	90	
	2N3715, 2N3716		50	150	
(I_C = 3 Adc, V_{CE} = 2 Vdc)	2N3713, 2N3714		15	—	
	2N3715, 2N3716		30	—	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage* (I_C = 5 Adc, I_B = 0.5 Adc)	2N3713, 2N3714	$V_{CE(sat)}$*	—	1.0	Vdc
	2N3715, 2N3716		—	0.8	
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage* (I_C = 5 Adc, I_B = 0.5 Adc)	2N3713, 2N3714	$V_{BE(sat)}$*	—	2.0	Vdc
	2N3715, 2N3716		—	1.5	
Base-Emitter Voltage* (I_C = 3 Adc, V_{CE} = 2 Vdc)	All Types	V_{BE}*	—	1.5	Vdc
Small Signal Current Gain (V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 0.5 Adc, f = 1 mc)	All Types	h_{fe}	4	—	—
Switching Times (I_C = 5 A, I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 0.5 A)			Typ		µsec
Rise Time		t_r	0.45		
Storage Time		t_s	0.3		
Fall Time		t_f	0.4		

*Use sweep test to prevent overheating

COLLECTOR-EMITTER SATURATION VOLTAGE VARIATIONS

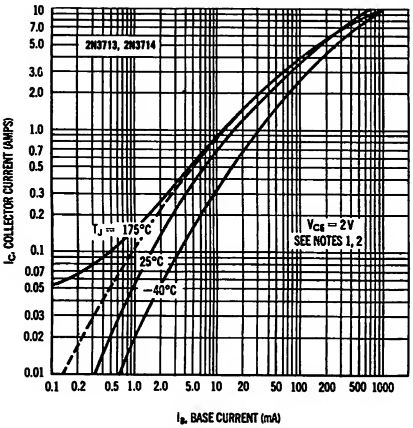


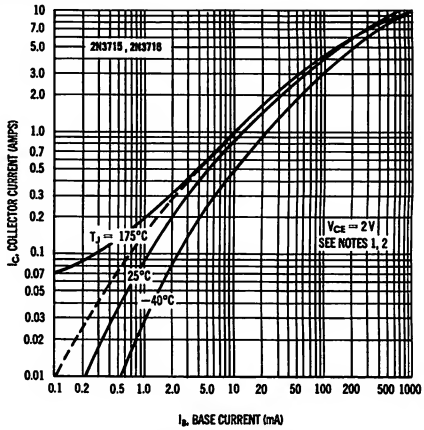
BASE-EMITTER SATURATION VOLTAGE VARIATIONS



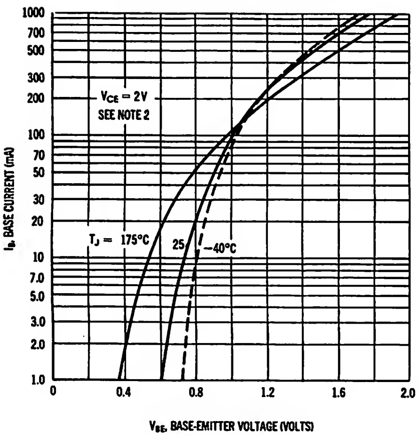
2N3713 thru 2N3716 (continued)

COLLECTOR CURRENT versus BASE CURRENT

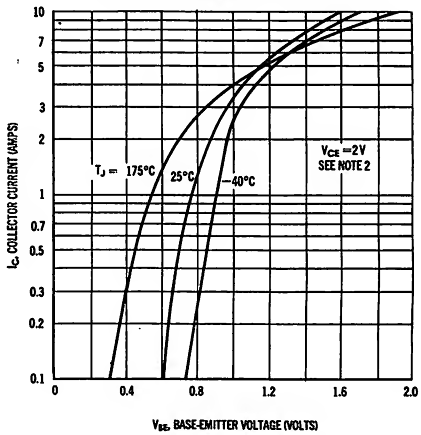




BASE CURRENT-VOLTAGE VARIATIONS

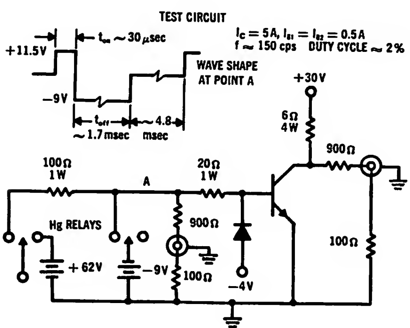


COLLECTOR CURRENT-VOLTAGE VARIATIONS

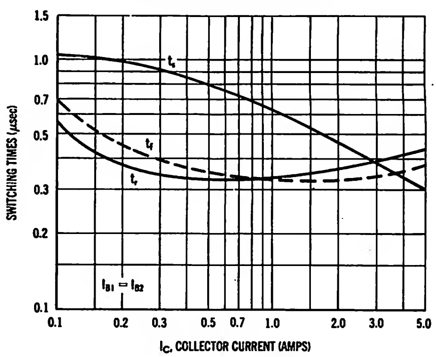


NOTE 1. Dotted line indicates metered base current plus the I_{CBO} of the transistor at 175°C.

NOTE 2. Pulse test: pulse width ≈ 200 μsec, duty cycle ≈ 1.5%

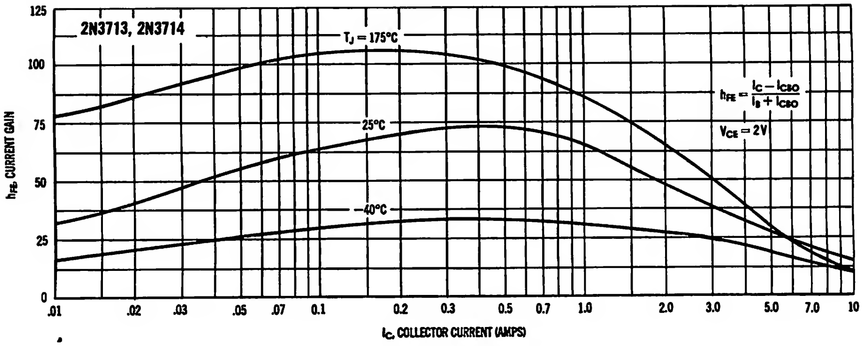


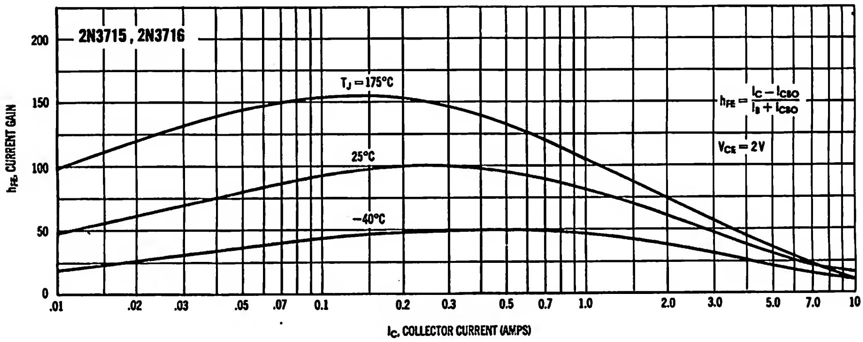
TYPICAL SWITCHING TIMES



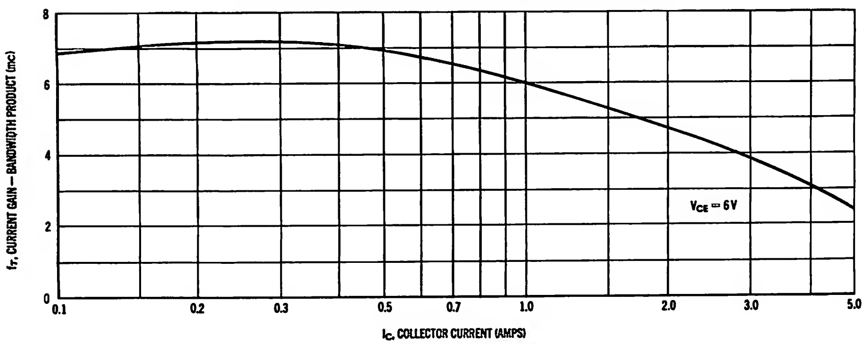
2N3713 thru 2N3716 (continued)

CURRENT GAIN VARIATIONS



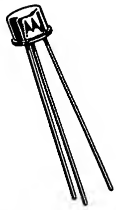


CURRENT GAIN—BANDWIDTH PRODUCT versus COLLECTOR CURRENT



2N3719
2N3720

P_D = 1 W
I_C = 3 A
V_{CBO} = 40-60 V



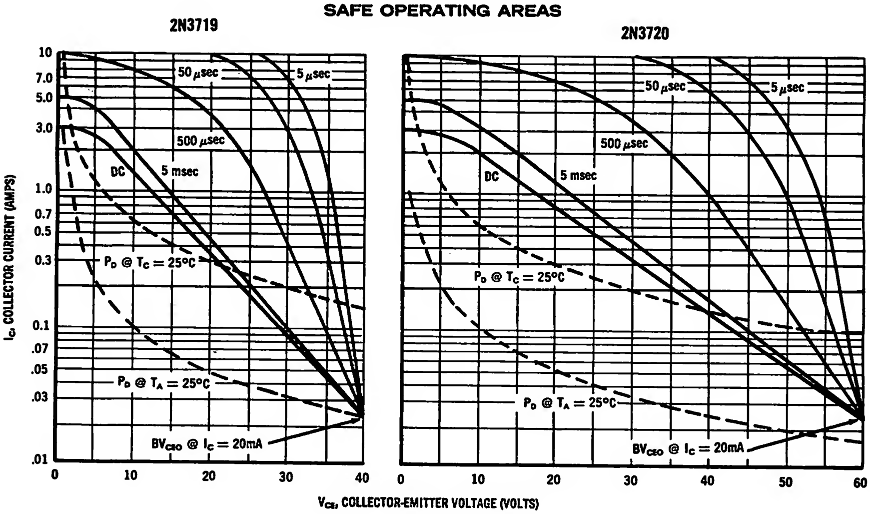
CASE 31
(TO-5)

PNP silicon annular power transistors for high-speed, high-current switching in core, driver and Class C power applications.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	2N3719	2N3720	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	40	60	Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	40	60	Volts
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	4	4	Volts
Collector Current—Continuous Collector Current—Peak	I_C	3 10	3 10	Amps Amps
Base Current	I_B	0.5	0.5	Amp
Total Device Dissipation @ T_A = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P_D	1.0 5.72		Watt mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation @ T_C = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P_D	6 34.3		Watts mW/°C
Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	T_J and T_{stg}	-65 to +200		°C

SAFE OPERATING AREAS

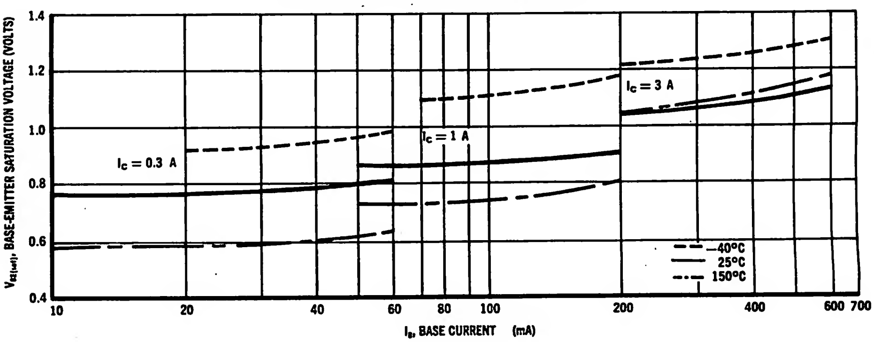


2N3719 and 2N3720 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at $T_C = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

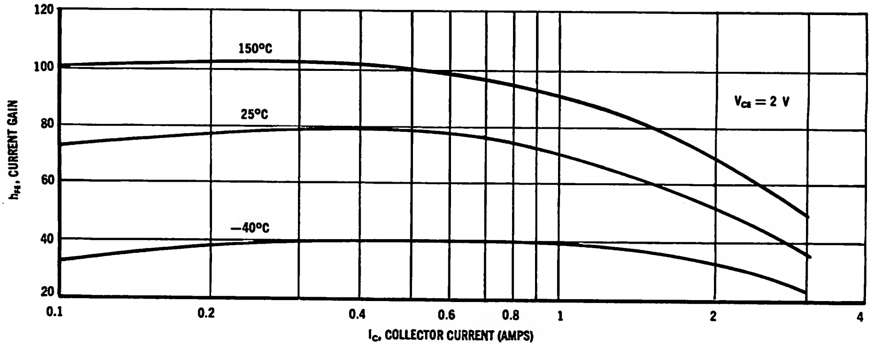
Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector Leakage Current		I_{CEX}			μAdc
(V_{CE} = 40 Vdc, V_{BE} = 2 Vdc)	2N3719		—	10	
(V_{CE} = 60 Vdc, V_{BE} = 2 Vdc)	2N3720		—	10	
Collector-Base Cutoff Current		I_{CBO}			mAdc
(V_{CB} = 40 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 25°C)	2N3719		—	.010	
(V_{CB} = 40 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 150°C)	2N3719		—	1	
(V_{CB} = 60 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 25°C)	2N3720		—	.010	
(V_{CB} = 60 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 150°C)	2N3720		—	1	
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current (V_{BE} = 4 Vdc, I_C = 0)		I_{EBO}	—	1	mAdc
DC Current Gain*		h_{FE}*			—
(I_C = 500 mA, V_{CE} = 1.5 V, T_A = 25°C)			20	—	
(I_C = 1 A, V_{CE} = 1.5 V, T_A = 25°C)			25	180	
(I_C = 1 A, V_{CE} = 1.5 V, T_A = -40°C)			15	—	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage*		$V_{CE(sat)}$*			Volts
(I_C = 1 A, I_B = 100 mA, T_A = -40 to +100°C			—	0.75	
(I_C = 3 A, I_B = 300 mA, T_A = 25°C)			—	1.5	
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage*		$V_{BE(sat)}$*			Volts
(I_C = 1 A, I_B = 100 mA)			—	1.5	
(I_C = 3 A, I_B = 300 mA)			—	2.3	
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* (I_C = 20 mA, I_B = 0)	2N3719	BV_{CEO}*	40	—	Volts
	2N3720		60	—	
Collector Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc)		C_{ob}	—	120	pf
Input Capacitance (V_{BE} = 0.5 Vdc, I_C = 0, f = 100 kc)		C_{ib}	—	1000	pf
Current-Gain — Bandwidth Product (V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 500 mAdc, f = 30 mc)		f_T	60	—	mc
Delay Plus Rise Time (Figure 14) (I_C = 1 Adc, I_{B1} = 100 mA)		t_{on}	—	75	nsec
Storage Time (Figure 15) (I_C = 1 Adc, I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 100 mA)		t_s	—	150	nsec
Fall Time (Figure 15) (I_C = 1 Adc, I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 100 mA)		t_f	—	75	nsec

BASE-EMITTER SATURATION VOLTAGE VARIATIONS

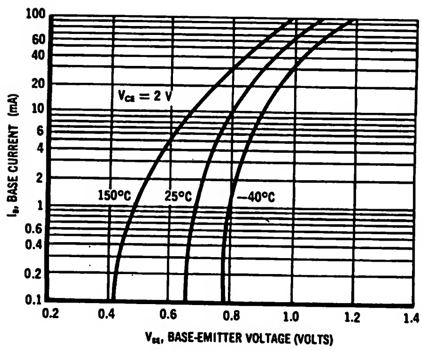


2N3719 and 2N3720 (continued)

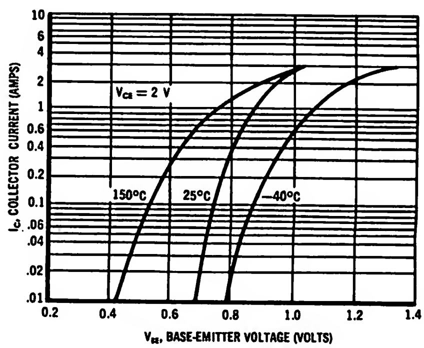
CURRENT GAIN VARIATIONS



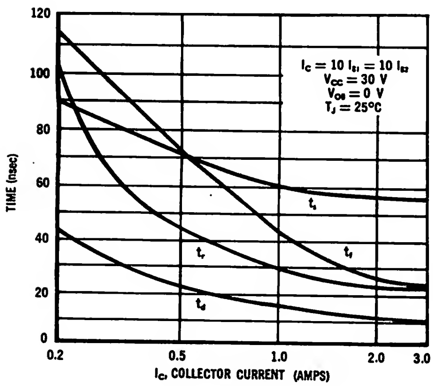
BASE CURRENT — VOLTAGE VARIATIONS



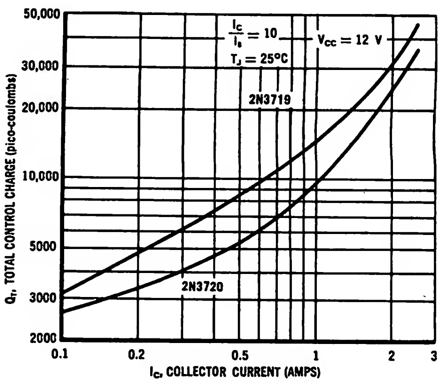
COLLECTOR CURRENT vs BASE-EMITTER VOLTAGE



TYPICAL SWITCHING TIMES

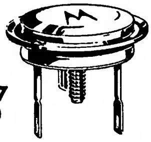


TOTAL CONTROL CHARGE VARIATION



MP500 thru MP502
MP504 thru MP506

$P_C = 170$ W
$I_C = 60$ A
$V_{CBO} = 45\text{-}75$ W



CASE 7
(TO-36)

PNP germanium power transistors for high-gain, high-power amplifier and switching applications in high reliability industrial equipment.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	MP500 MP504	MP501 MP505	MP502 MP506	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	BV_{CBO}	45	60	75	Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage	BV_{CES}	45	60	75	Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage	BV_{CEO}	30	45	60	Volts
Emitter-Base Voltage	BV_{EBO}	25	30	40	Volts
Collector Current	I_C	60	60	60	Amps
Power Dissipation at $T_C = 25^\circ C$	P_C	170	170	170	Watts
Junction Temperature Range	T_J	← -65 to + 110 →			$^\circ C$

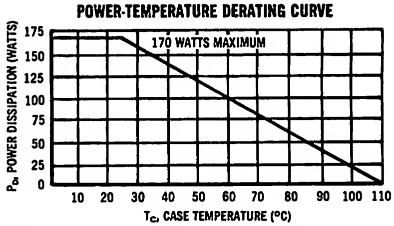
POWER DERATING

The maximum continuous power is related to maximum junction temperature by the thermal resistance factor.

This curve has a value of 170 Watts at case temperatures of 25°C and is 0 Watts at 110°C with a linear relation between the two temperatures such that:

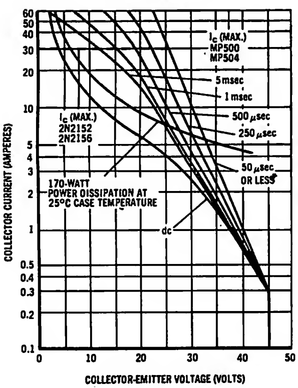
$$\text{allowable } P_D = \frac{110^\circ - T_C}{0.5}$$

POWER-TEMPERATURE DERATING CURVE

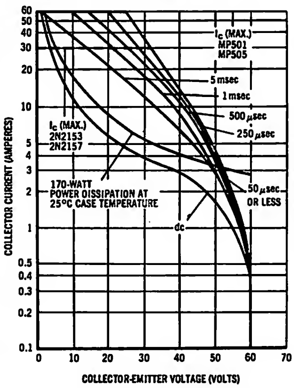


SAFE OPERATING AREA

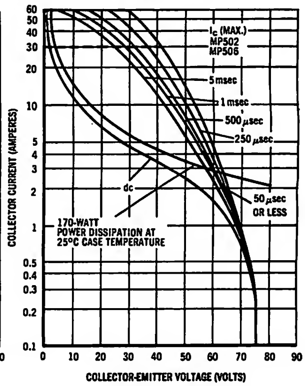
MP500, MP504



MP501, MP505



MP502, MP506



The Safe Operating Area Curves indicate I_C — V_{CE} limits below which the device will not go into secondary breakdown. Collector load lines for specific circuits must fall within the applicable Safe Area to avoid causing a collector-emitter short. (Duty cycle of the excursions make no significant change in these safe areas.) To insure operation below the maximum T_J, the power-temperature derating curve must be observed for both steady state and pulse power conditions.

MP500 thru MP502 MP504 thru MP506 (continued)

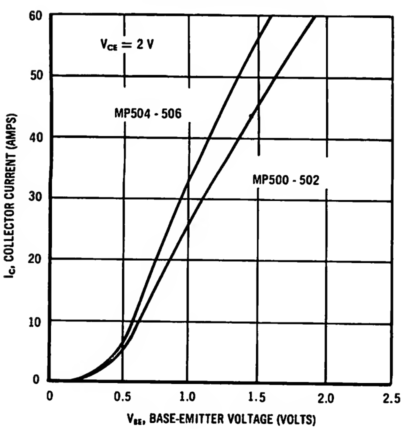
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C case temperature unless otherwise specified)

LTPD applies to "MEG-A-LIFE" units only

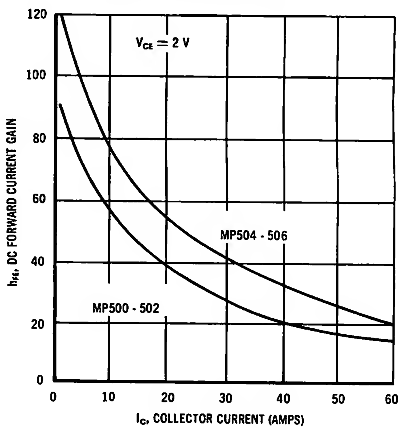
Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Cutoff Current (Note 1)		I_{CBO1}				mAdc
(V_{CB} = -45 V, I_E = 0)	MP500, MP504		—	0.9	4.0	
(V_{CB} = -60 V, I_E = 0)	MP501, MP505		—	0.9	4.0	
(V_{CB} = -75 V, I_E = 0)	MP502, MP506		—	0.9	4.0	
Collector-Base Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = V_{CBmax}, I_E = 0, T_C = +71°C)	All Types	I_{CBO}	—	4.0	15	mAdc
Collector-Base Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = -2 V, I_E = 0)	All Types	I_{CBO}	—	80	200	μAdc
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current (Note 1)		I_{EBO}				mAdc
(V_{EB} = -25 V, I_C = 0)	MP500, MP504		—	0.2	4.0	
(V_{EB} = -30 V, I_C = 0)	MP501, MP505		—	0.2	4.0	
(V_{EB} = -40 V, I_C = 0)	MP502, MP506		—	0.2	4.0	
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = $V_{EB\,max}$, I_C = 0, T_C = +71°C)	All Types	I_{EBO}	—	2.7	15	mAdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (Notes 1 and 2) (I_C = 300 mA, V_{EB} = 0)		BV_{CES}				Vdc
	MP500, MP504		-45	—	—	
	MP501, MP505		-60	—	—	
	MP502, MP506		-75	—	—	
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (Notes 1 and 2) (I_C = 1.0 A, I_B = 0)		BV_{CEO}				Vdc
	MP500, MP504		-30	—	—	
	MP501, MP505		-45	—	—	
	MP502, MP506		-60	—	—	
Floating Potential (Note 1)		V_{EBF}				Vdc
(V_{CB} = 45 V, I_E = 0)	MP500, MP504		—	—	1.0	
(V_{CB} = 60 V, I_E = 0)	MP501, MP505		—	—	1.0	
(V_{CB} = 75 V, I_E = 0)	MP502, MP506		—	—	1.0	
DC Current Transfer Ratio (Note 1)		h_{FE1}				—
(I_C = 15 A, V_{CE} = 2 V)	MP500 through MP502		30	47	60	
	MP504 through MP506		50	83	100	
(I_C = 50 A, V_{CE} = 2 V)	All Types	h_{FE}	12	20	—	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage		$V_{CE(sat)}$				Vdc
(I_C = 15 A, I_B = 1 A)	All Types		—	0.11	0.2	
(I_C = 50 A, I_B = 5 A)	All Types		—	0.2	0.45	
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage		$V_{BE(sat)}$				Vdc
(I_C = 15 A, I_B = 1 A)	All Types		—	0.7	1.5	
(I_C = 50 A, I_B = 5 A)	All Types		—	2.0	2.5	
Common Emitter Cutoff Frequency (I_C = 15 A, V_{CE} = 2 V)	All Types	f_{ae}	2	3.6	—	kc

INPUT AND TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS

COLLECTOR CURRENT versus BASE-EMITTER VOLTAGE

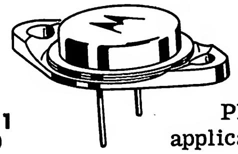


DC CURRENT GAIN versus COLLECTOR CURRENT



MP2060 thru MP2063

P_C = 150 W
I_C = 10 A
V_{CBO} = 80-100 V



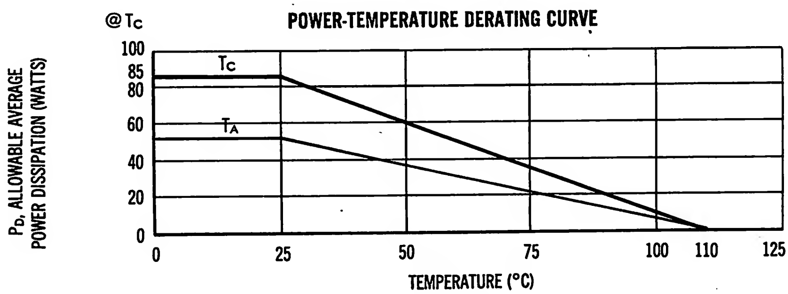
CASE 1
(TO-3)

PNP germanium power transistors for audio amplifier applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristics	Symbol	MP2060	MP2061	MP2062	MP2063	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	30	45	60	75	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage (Open Base)	V_{CEO}	25	35	50	60	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	40	60	75	90	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	← 20 →				Vdc
Collector Current (Continuous)	I_C	← 7 →				Adc
Peak Collector Current (PW ≤ 5 msec)	I_C	← 15 →				Adc
Base Current (Continuous)	I_B	← 2 →				Adc
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	← -65 to +110 →				°C
Operating Case Temperature	T_C	← -65 to +110 →				°C
Total Device Dissipation @T_C = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P_D	← 85 → ← 1 →				Watts W/°C
Thermal Resistance Junction to Case	θ_{JC}	1.0				°C/W
Thermal Resistance Case to Ambient	θ_{CA}	32.7				°C/W

POWER-TEMPERATURE DERATING CURVE



MP2060 thru MP2063 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At $T_C = 25°C$ unless otherwise specified)

Characteristics		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
DC Forward Current Gain (Note 1) (I_C = 3 Adc, V_{CE} = 2 Vdc)	All Types	h_{FE}	30	—	200	—
Current Gain-Bandwidth Product (I_C = 0.5 Adc, V_{CE} = 12 Vdc)	All Types	f_T	—	600	—	kc
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 3.0 Adc, I_B = 0.3 Adc)	All Types	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	—	0.25	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 3.0 Adc, I_B = 0.3 Adc)	All Types	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	—	0.70	Vdc
DC Transconductance (I_C = 3.0 Adc, V_{CE} = 2 Vdc)	All Types	g_{FE}	3.0	—	—	mhos
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* (I_C = 250 mAdc)	MP2060 MP2061 MP2062 MP2063	BV_{CES}*	30 45 60 75	— — — —	— — — —	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage* (I_C = 500 mAdc)	MP2060 MP2061 MP2062 MP2063	$BV_{CEO(sus)}$*	25 35 40 60	— — — —	— — — —	Vdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 20 mAdc)	MP2060 MP2061 MP2062 MP2063	BV_{CBO}	40 60 75 90	— — — —	— — — —	Vdc
Collector-Base Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 2 Vdc) (V_{CB} = 25 Vdc) (V_{CB} = 35 Vdc) (V_{CB} = 40 Vdc) (V_{CB} = 60 Vdc)	All Types MP2060 MP2061 MP2062 MP2063	I_{CBO}	— — — — —	— — — — —	0.060 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	mAdc
Collector-Emitter Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 30 Vdc, $V_{BE(off)}$ = 1 Vdc, T_C = 100°C) (V_{CE} = 45 Vdc, $V_{BE(off)}$ = 1 Vdc, T_C = 100°C) (V_{CE} = 60 Vdc, $V_{BE(off)}$ = 1 Vdc, T_C = 100°C) (V_{CE} = 75 Vdc, $V_{BE(off)}$ = 1 Vdc, T_C = 100°C)	MP2060 MP2061 MP2062 MP2063	I_{CEX}	— — — —	— — — —	10 10 10 10	mAdc
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current (V_{BE} = 20 Vdc)	All Types	I_{EBO}	—	—	1.0	mAdc
Input Impedance (I_C = -500 mAdc, V_{CE} = -12 Vdc, i_b = 1 mAdc, f = 1 kc)		h_{ie}	—	25	—	ohms
Distortion (I_C = -500 mAdc, V_{CE} = -12 Vdc, R_S = 30 ohms, R_L = 25 ohms, R_E (unbypassed) = 0.33 ohm, P_{out} = 2 watts)		η	—	3	—	%

*Sweep Test: 1/2 sine wave, 60 cps

Note 1:

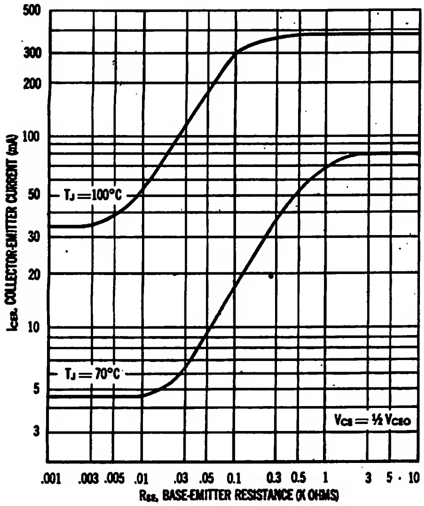
Upon customer's request the transistors will be numerically coded to identify matched pairs. The DC current transfer ratios are sorted into approximately 1:1.5 ranges. Any two devices within a bracket constitute a matched pair. No guarantee is made of gain distribution; bracket selection available at a slight increase in price.

I_C = 3 Adc, V_{CE} = 2 Vdc

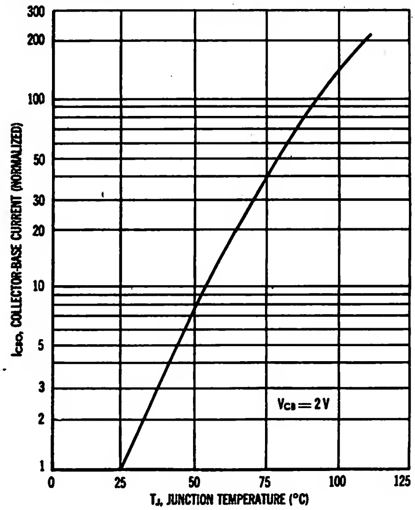
	h_{FE} Min.	h_{FE} Max.
Appropriate MP# -1	30	45
-2	40	60
-3	50	75
-4	60	90
-5	80	120
-6	100	150
-7	130	200

MP2060 thru MP2063 (continued)

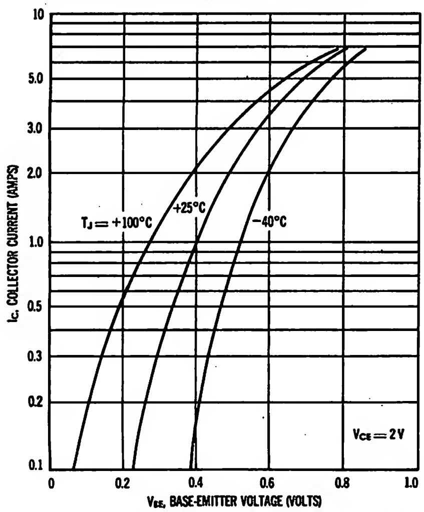
COLLECTOR-EMITTER CURRENT versus BASE-EMITTER RESISTANCE



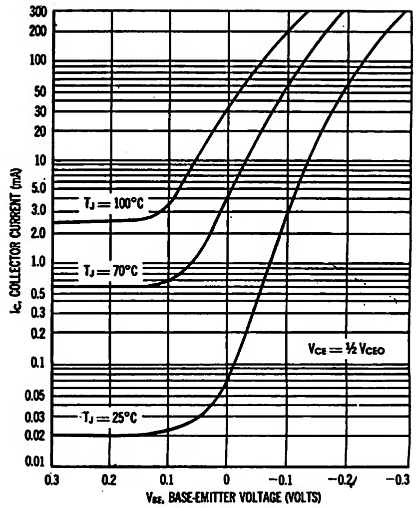
NORMALIZED COLLECTOR-BASE CURRENT versus JUNCTION TEMPERATURE



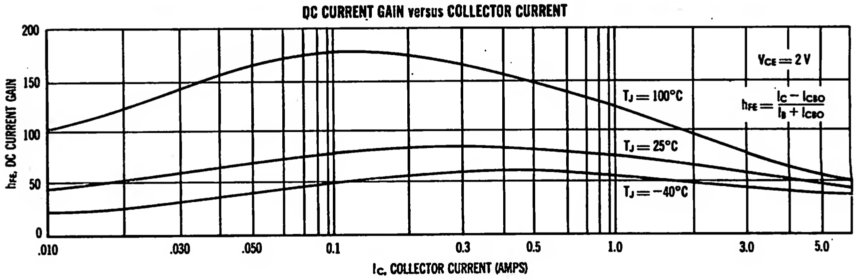
COLLECTOR CURRENT versus BASE-EMITTER VOLTAGE



COLLECTOR CURRENT versus BASE-EMITTER VOLTAGE

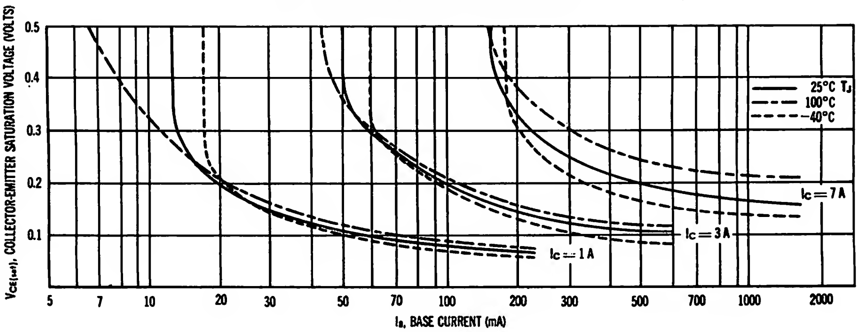


DC CURRENT GAIN versus COLLECTOR CURRENT

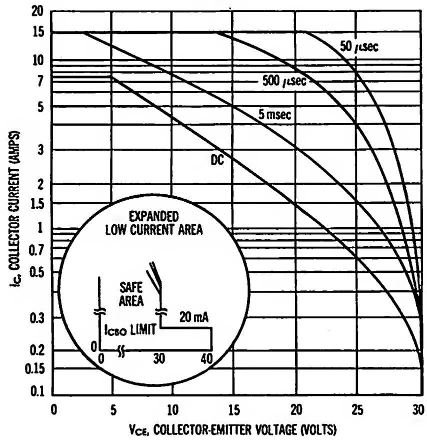


MP2060 thru MP2063 (continued)

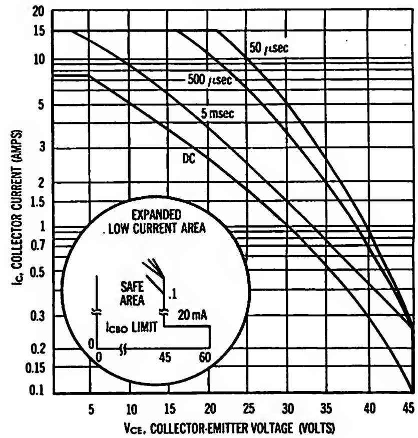
COLLECTOR-EMITTER SATURATION VOLTAGE VARIATIONS



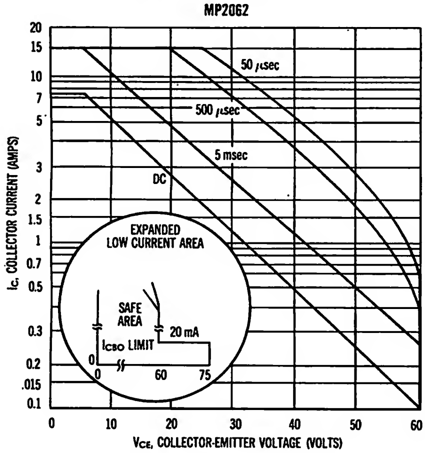
MP2060



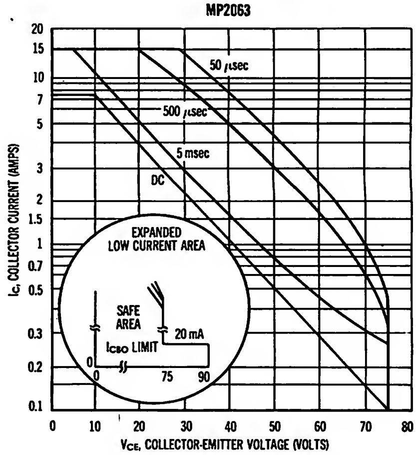
MP2061



MP2062

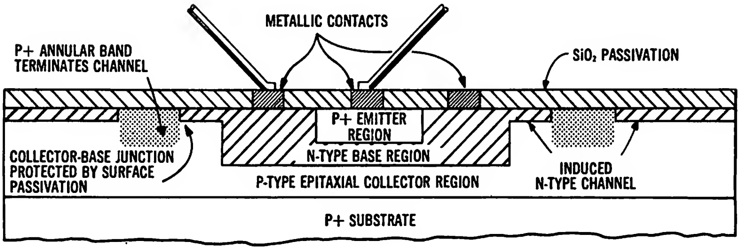


MP2063



A WORD ABOUT ANNULAR . . .

Cross Section of an Annular Transistor



For more than 2 years . . .

Motorola has demonstrated the advantages of the annular process in its line of high-frequency silicon transistors.

This Motorola-developed process represents the most advanced means for manufacturing highly reliable, high-performance, surface-passivated silicon transistors. Initially developed as an answer to channeling, which prevents the fabrication of high-voltage PNP transistors by conventional surface passivation methods, it has been continually refined to provide a proven history of extreme stability and exceptionally long-term reliability.

The annular structure overcomes the randomly induced channeling problem with a deliberately induced channel, with controlled characteristics, terminated by means of an annular diffused region that prevents the spread of the channel to the unpassivated edges of the transistor chip.

The advantages of the annular process are inherent in all Motorola PNP and NPN high-frequency transistors as well as other types of semiconductor devices.

For more detailed information on the Motorola annular process, send for the "Annular Process" brochure.

MOTOROLA
LOW-FREQUENCY, LOW-POWER TRANSISTORS

- For devices meeting military specifications, see page 1-18.
- For Meg-A-Life devices with certified reliability, see page 1-21.
- For case outline dimensions, see page 1-26.

LOW-FREQUENCY, LOW-POWER TRANSISTORS

The Motorola line of low-frequency, low-power transistors, sometimes called the "milliwatt" line, consists of a wide selection of highly reliable germanium PNP devices designed for general purpose switching, and control applications.

The line is generally characterized by devices having a power rating to 225 mW, a maximum operating temperature range from -65°C to +100°C, and a typical cutoff frequency ($f_{\alpha b}$) to 8 Mc.

QUICK SELECTION GUIDE — FOR AMPLIFIER / OSCILLATOR AND SWITCHING APPLICATIONS TO 20 KILOCYCLES

The following transistors merit first consideration within the specified gain-voltage groups. All of the specified devices have collector power dissipation ratings (P_C) of 150-225 mW, and dc maximum operating junction temperature of 100°C.

MINIMUM DC CURRENT GAIN (h_{FE})	TRANSISTOR VOLTAGE RATING; V_{CER} (R = 10 K)			
	12-24	25-39	40-49	50-60
20	—	2N524	MA910 ③	2N2042
30	2N322	2N525 2N1191 ①	2N1924 2N1186	—
40	2N323 2N1008 ① ②	2N526 2N1192 ①	2N1008A ① ② 2N1925	2N1008B ① ② 2N2043
60	2N324 2N1705	2N527 2N1175	2N1926	—
90	2N467 2N508 MA1706	2N1193 ① 2N2171 2N3427	2N1188	—
130	MA1707	2N3428	—	—
180	MA1708	2N1194 ① MA1702		—

① Small Signal Current Gain h_{fe} ② V_{CEO} ③ V_{CES}

COMPLETE NUMERICAL-ALPHABETICAL LISTING

Type	MAXIMUM RATINGS					ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS					MILITARY and MEG-A-LIFE Type
	Pc mW	TJ °C	VCBO volts	VCER (R = 10K) volts	Ic mA	hFE @ VCE & Ic min	max	volts	mA	f_{ab} typ mc	
2N319	225	100	—	20	500	25	42	1	20	1.0 ⑤	
2N320	225	100	—	20	500	34	65	1	20	1.5 ⑤	
2N321	225	100	—	20	500	53	121	1	20	2.0 ⑤	
2N322	225	100	—	18	500	34	65	1	20	1.0 ⑤	
2N323	225	100	—	18	500	53	121	1	20	1.5 ⑤	
2N324	225	100	—	18	500	72	198	1	20	2.0 ⑤	
2N331	200	100	30	V_{EB} = 12	200	30	70	6	1	1.5	JAN 2N331
2N381	225	100	50	25	400	35	65	1	20	3	
2N382	225	100	50	25	400	60	95	1	20	4	
2N383	225	100	50	25	400	75	120	1	20	5	
2N398	50	85	105	V_{pt} =105	100	20	—	0.35	5	1.0	
2N398A	150	100	105	V_{pt} =105	200	20		0.35	5	1.0	USN 2N398
2N460	225	100	45	35 ⑦	400	31	200	6	1 ②	4	
2N461	225	100	45	35 ⑦	400	0.94 h_{fb}	0.972	6	1 ②	1.2	USAF 2N461
2N464	200	100	45	40	100	14	—	6	1	1.0	
2N465	200	100	45	30	100	27	—	6	1	1.5	USA 2N465
2N466	200	100	35	20	100	56	—	6	1	2.0	JAN 2N466
2N467	200	100	35	15	100	112	—	6	1	2.5	USA 2N467
2N508	225	100	—	18	500	99	198	1	20	2.5 ⑤	
2N524	225	100	—	30	500	25	42	1	20	0.8 ⑤	2N524A ①
2N525	225	100	—	30	500	34	65	1	20	1.0 ⑤	2N525A ①
2N526	225	100	—	30	500	53	90	1	20	1.3 ⑤	JAN 2N526 2N526A ①
2N527	225	100	—	30	500	72	121	1	20	1.5 ⑤	2N527A ①
2N650	200	100	45	30	500	30	70	6	1	1.5	2N650A ① USN 2N650A
2N651	200	100	45	30	500	50	120	6	1	2.0	2N651A ① USN 2N651A
2N652	200	100	45	30	500	100	225	6	1	2.5	2N652A ① USN 2N652A
2N653	200	100	30	25	250	30	70	6	1	1.5	
2N654	200	100	30	25	250	50	125	6	1	2.0	
2N655	200	100	30	25	250	100	250	6	1	2.5	
2N1008	200	100	20	20 ⑥	300	40 h_{fe}	150	5	10	—	
2N1008A	200	100	40	40 ⑥	300	40 h_{fe}	150	5	10	—	
2N1008B	200	100	60	60 ⑥	300	40 h_{fe}	150	5	10	—	
2N1175	225	100	—	25	500	70	140	1	20	1.5 ⑤	
2N1185	200	100	45	30	500	190	400	6	1	3.0	
2N1186	200	100	60	45	500	30	70	6	1	1.5	
2N1187	200	100	60	45	500	50	120	6	1	2.0	
2N1188	200	100	60	45	500	100	225	6	1	2.5	
2N1189	200	100	45	30	500	60	—	1	10 ②	3.5	
2N1190	200	100	45	30	500	100	—	1	10 ②	4.5	
2N1191	200	100	40	25	200	30	70	6	1	1.5	
2N1192	200	100	40	25	200	50	125	6	1	2.0	

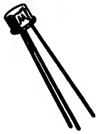
NUMERICAL-ALPHABETICAL LISTING (continued)

Type	MAXIMUM RATINGS					ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS					MILITARY and MEG-A-LIFE Type
	Pc mW	TJ °C	VCBO volts	VCER (R = 10 K) volts	Ic mA	h_{FE} @ VCE & Ic min	max	volts	mA	f_{ab} typ mc	
2N1193	200	100	40	25	200	100	250	6	1	2. 5	
2N1194	200	100	40	25	200	190	500	6	1	3. 0	
2N1408	150	100	50	50 ④	200	10	—	1	1 ③	—	
2N1413	225	100	35	25	500	23	65	1	20	0. 8 ⑤	
2N1415	225	100	—	25	500	53	—	1	20	1. 3 ⑤	
2N1705	200	100	18	12	400	70 h_{fe}	150	6	1	4 5	
2N1706	200	100	25	18	400	50 h_{fe}	150	5	10	3 5	
2N1707	200	100	30	25	400	30 h_{fe}	150	5	10	3 5	
2N1924	225	100	—	40	500	34	65	1	20	1. 0 ⑤	
2N1925	225	100	—	40	500	53	90	1	20	1. 3 ⑤	
2N1926	225	100	—	40	500	72	121	1	20	1. 5 ⑤	
2N2042	200	100	105	55	200	20	50	0. 35	5	0. 5 ⑤	2N2042A ①
2N2043	200	100	105	55	200	40	100	0. 35	5	0. 75 ⑤	2N2043A ①
2N2171	225	100	50	25	400	110	250	1. 0	20	7. 5	
2N3427	200	100	45	30	500	100	350	1	100	6. 0	
2N3428	200	100	45	30	500	150	400	1	100	8. 0	
MA112	175	85	15	—	200	30 h_{fe}	70	6	1	—	
MA113	175	85	15	—	200	50 h_{fe}	125	6	1	—	
MA114	175	85	15	—	200	100 h_{fe}	250	6	1	—	
MA115	175	85	15	—	200	30 h_{fe}	125	6	1	—	
MA116	175	85	15	—	200	50 h_{fe}	250	6	1	—	
MA117	175	85	15	—	200	30 h_{fe}	250	6	1	—	
MA286	175	85	10	—	200	14 h_{fe}	40	6	1	—	
MA287	175	85	10	—	200	30 h_{fe}	250	6	1	—	
MA288	175	85	10	—	200	180 h_{fe}	—	6	1	—	
MA881	200	100	60	60 ④	500	30	—	1	10	0. 75 ⑤	
MA882	200	100	60	60 ④	500	40	—	1	10	1. 0 ⑤	
MA883	200	100	60	60 ④	500	75	—	1	10	1. 25 ⑤	
MA884	200	100	60	60 ④	500	125	—	1	10	1. 75 ⑤	
MA885	200	100	50	50 ④	500	15 h_{fe}	40	6	1	0. 75 ⑤	
MA886	200	100	50	50 ④	500	30 h_{fe}	70	6	1	0. 75 ⑤	
MA887	200	100	50	50 ④	500	50 h_{fe}	120	6	1	1. 25 ⑤	
MA888	200	100	50	50 ④	500	100 h_{fe}	225	6	1	0. 5 ⑤	
MA889	200	100	50	50 ④	500	190 h_{fe}	400	6	1	—	
MA909	150	100	75	35 ④	200	20	—	0. 35	5	—	
MA910	150	100	90	45 ④	200	20	—	0. 35	5	—	
MA1702	200	100	45	30	500	200	—	1	100	7. 0 min	
MA1703	200	100	25	25	500	100	350	1	100	3. 0 min	
MA1704	200	100	25	25	500	150	400	1	100	5. 0 min	
MA1705	200	100	25	25	500	200	—	1	100	6. 0 min	
MA1706	200	100	15	15	500	100	350	1	100	3. 0 min	
MA1707	200	100	15	15	500	150	400	1	100	4. 0 min	
MA1708	200	100	15	15	500	200	—	1	100	5. 0 min	

① MEG-A-LIFE ② I_E ③ I_B ④ BV_{CES} ⑤ Minimum ⑥ V_{CEO} ⑦ R_{BE} = 1 K

2N319 thru 2N321

BV_{CBO} = 25 V
h_{FE} — to 53-121 (min-max)
$f_{\alpha b}$ — to 2.0 MC



CASE 31
(TO-5)

PNP germanium transistor for audio amplifier and low-frequency switching applications.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

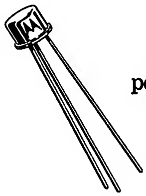
Characteristic	Symbol	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	25	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	20	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5	Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	500	mAdc
Junction and Storage Temperature	T_j & T_{stg}	-65 to + 100	°C
Power Dissipation at 25°C Free Air	P_D	225	mW

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current V_{CB} = -25 Vdc, I_E = 0	I_{CBO}	-	16	μAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current V_{EB} = -15 Vdc, I_C = 0	I_{EBO}	-	10	μAdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage I_C = 0.6 mAdc, R_{BE} = 10 K	BV_{CER}	20	-	Vdc
DC Current Gain I_C = 20 mAdc, V_{CE} = -1 Vdc 2N319 2N320 2N321	h_{FE}	 25 34 53	 42 65 121	 - - -
DC Current Gain I_C = 100 mAdc, V_{CE} = -1 Vdc 2N319 2N320 2N321	h_{FE}	 23 30 47	 - - -	 - - -
Base Input Voltage V_{CE} = -1 Vdc, I_C = 20 mAdc	V_{BE}	180	320	mVdc
Output Capacitance; Input AC Open Circuit V_{CB} = -5 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc, f = 1 Mc	C_{ob}	-	35	μμf
Frequency Cutoff V_{CB} = -5 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc 2N319 2N320 2N321	$f_{\alpha b}$	 1.0 1.5 2.0	 - - -	 Mc Mc Mc

2N322 thru 2N324
2N508

BV_{CBO} = 18 V
h_{FE} -to 99-198 (min-max)
$f_{\alpha b}$ - to 2.5 MC



CASE 31
(TO-5)

PNP germanium transistors for audio driver and low-power output service in entertainment equipment.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

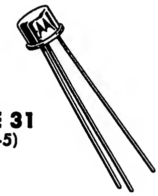
Characteristic	Symbol	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	18	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	18	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5	Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	500	mAdc
Junction and Storage Temperature	T_j & T_{stg}	-65 to + 100	°C
Power Dissipation at 25°C Free Air	P_D	225	mW

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C case temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current V_{CB} = -16 Vdc, I_E = 0	I_{CBO}	—	16	μAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current V_{EB} = -3 Vdc, I_C = 0	I_{EBO}	—	16	μAdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage I_C = 0.6 mAdc, R_{BE}= 5 K	BV_{CER}	18	—	Vdc
DC Current Gain V_{CE} = -1 Vdc, I_C = 20 mAdc 2N322 2N323 2N324 2N508	h_{FE}	 34 53 72 99	 65 121 198 198	 — — — —
Base Input Voltage V_{CE} = -1 Vdc, I_C = 20 mAdc	V_{BE}	180	320	mVdc
Output Capacitance; Input AC Open Circuit V_{CB} = -5 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc, f = 1 Mc	C_{ob}	—	35	pf
Frequency Cutoff V_{CB} = -5 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc 2N322 2N323 2N324 2N508	f_{ab}	 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5	 — — — —	 Mc Mc Mc Mc

2N331

BV_{CBO} = 30 V
h_{fe} = 30-70 (min-max)
$f\alpha_b$ - to 1.5 MC



CASE 31
(TO-5)

PNP germanium transistor for audio range amplifier and switching service in military equipment. Have collector dissipation and storage temperature ratings significantly higher than those of the military specification (see maximum ratings table below).

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

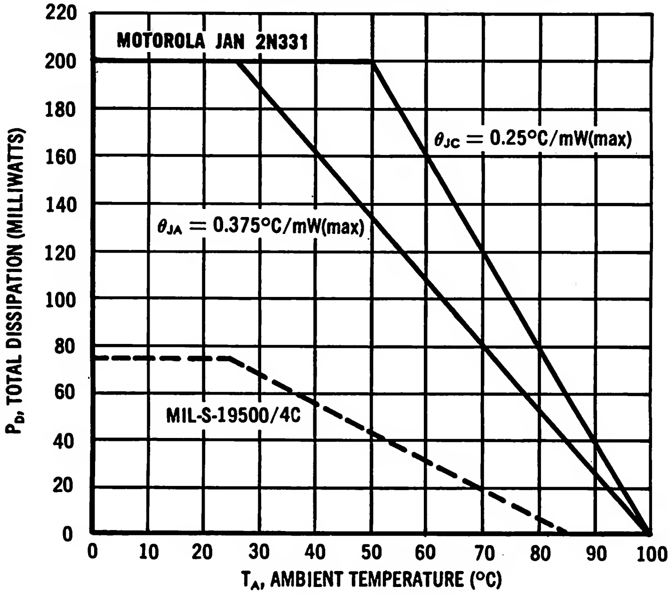
Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	-30	Volts
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	-12	Volts
Storage Temperature (MIL-S-19500/4C)	T_{stg}	-65 to + 85	°C
Storage Temperature (Motorola JAN 2N331)	T_{stg}	-65 to + 100	°C
Collector Dissipation at T_A = 25°C (MIL-S-19500/4C (Derate 1.25 mW/°C above 25°C)	P_D	75	mW
Collector Dissipation at T_A = 25°C (Motorola JAN 2N331) (Derate 2.67 mW/°C above 25°C)	P_D	200	mW

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C case temperature unless otherwise noted)

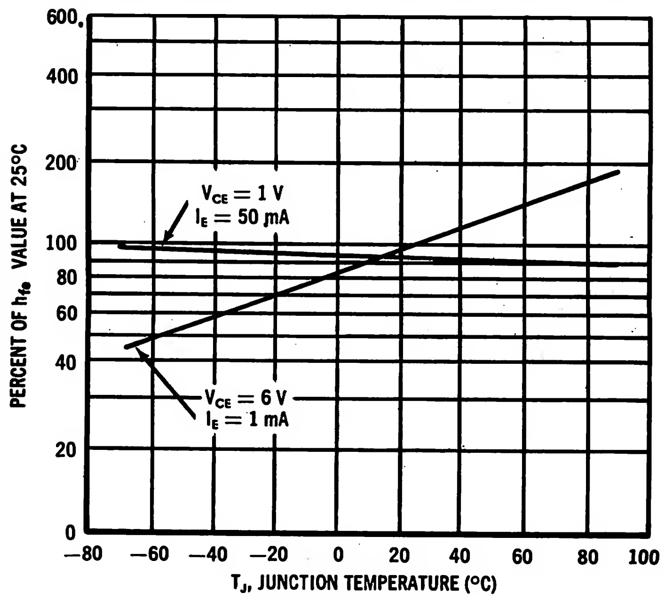
Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Emitter Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = -12 Vdc, I_C = 0)	I_{EBO}	—	-10	µAdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = -30 Vdc, I_E = 0)	I_{CBO}	—	-10	µAdc
Small-Signal Open-Circuit Output Admittance (V_{CB} = -6 Vdc, I_E = 1.0 mAdc, f = 1 kc)	h_{ob}	—	1	µmho
Small-Signal Short-Circuit Input Impedance (V_{CB} = -6 Vdc, I_E = 1.0 mAdc, f = 1 kc)	h_{ib}	—	50	Ohms
Small-Signal Short-Circuit Forward-Current Transfer Ratio (V_{CE} = -6 Vdc, I_C = 1.0 mAdc, f = 1 kc)	h_{fe}	30	70	—
Small-Signal Short-Circuit Forward-Current Transfer Ratio Cutoff Frequency (V_{CB} = -6 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc)	f_{hfb}	0.4	—	mc
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = -6 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc)	C_{ob}	—	50	pf
Noise Figure (V_{CB} = -6 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc, R_S = 1000, ohms, f = 1 kc, f=Δ1 cps)	NF	—	20	db

2N331 (continued)

POWER-TEMPERATURE DERATING CURVE

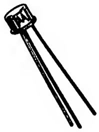


SMALL SIGNAL CURRENT GAIN versus TEMPERATURE



2N381 thru 2N383
2N2171

BV_{CBO} = 50 V
h_{FE} — to 110-250 (min-max)
$f_{\alpha b}$ — to 7.5 MC



CASE 31
(TO-5)

PNP germanium transistors for small-signal audio amplifiers, Class B push-pull output stages and medium-speed switching circuits.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	50	Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage (R_{BE} = 10K)	V_{CER}	25	Volts
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	20	Volts
Collector Current	I_C	400	mA
Junction Temperature	T_J	-65 to +100	°C
Collector Dissipation T_A = 25°C derate T_C = 25°C derate	P_D	 225 3 500 6.7	 mW mW/°C mW mW/°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C case temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic		Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Base Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = -25 Vdc)		I_{CBO}	---	6	10	µAdc
Emitter-Base cutoff Current (V_{EB} = -20 Vdc)		I_{EBO}	---	5	10	µAdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage (I_C = 500 µAdc, R_{BE} = 10K)		BV_{CER}	25	---	---	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage (I_C = 50 µAdc, V_{BE} = 1.0 Vdc)	2N381 2N382, 2N383, 2N2171	BV_{CER}	--- ---	50 45	--- ---	Vdc
DC Current Gain (I_C = 20 mAdc, V_{CE} = -1.0 Vdc)	2N381 2N382 2N383 2N2171	h_{FE}	35 60 75 110	--- --- --- ---	65 95 120 250	---
(I_C = 100 mAdc, V_{CE} = -1.0 Vdc)	2N381 2N382 2N383 2N2171		30 50 65 90	--- --- --- ---	--- --- --- ---	

2N381 thru 2N383
2N2171 (continued)

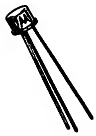
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Characteristic		Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Small Signal Current Gain (I_C = 10 mA, V_{CE} = -5.0 V, f = 1 kc)		h_{fe}				---
	2N381		35	60	85	
	2N382		70	90	135	
	2N383		90	115	155	
	2N2171		120	210	310	
Voltage Feedback Ratio (I_C = 10 mA, V_{CE} = -5 V, f = 1 kc)		h_{re}				$X10^{-3}$
	2N381		---	0.66	---	
	2N382		---	0.69	---	
	2N383		---	0.72	---	
	2N2171		---	0.75	---	
Input Impedance (I_C = 10 mA, V_{CE} = -5.0 V, f = 1 kc)		h_{ie}				ohms
	2N381		---	300	---	
	2N382		---	450	---	
	2N382		---	550	---	
	2N2171		---	850	---	
Output Admittance (I_C = 10 mA, V_{CE} = -5.0 V, f = 1 kc)		h_{oe}				μmhos
	2N381		---	420	---	
	2N382		---	400	---	
	2N383		---	380	---	
	2N2171		---	500	---	
Transducer Gain		G_T				db
(R_g = 300 Ω, R_L = 500 Ω)	2N381		---	36	---	
(R_g = 450 Ω, R_L = 500 Ω)	2N382		---	38	---	
(R_g = 550 Ω, R_L = 500 Ω)	2N383		---	39.5	---	
(R_g = 785 Ω, R_L = 500 Ω)	2N2171		---	42.5	---	
Output Capacitance (I_C = 1 mA, V_{CB} = -6V)		C_{ob}	---	20	---	pf
Noise Figure (I_C = 1 mA, V_{CE} = -6V, R_g = 1 kc, f = 1 kc)		NF				db
	2N381		---	6	---	
	2N382		---	5.5	---	
	2N383		---	5.0	---	
	2N2171		---	3.5	---	
Cutoff Frequency (I_C = 1 mA, V_{CB} = -6V)		f_{hfb}				mc
	2N381		---	3	---	
	2N382		---	4	---	
	2N383		---	5	---	
	2N2171		---	7.5	---	

2N398, 2N398 A

BV_{CBO} = 105 V
h_{FE} = 20 (min)
$f_{\alpha b}$ - to 1.0 MC (typ)

CASE 31
(TO-5)



PNP germanium transistor for high-voltage, audio-frequency applications.

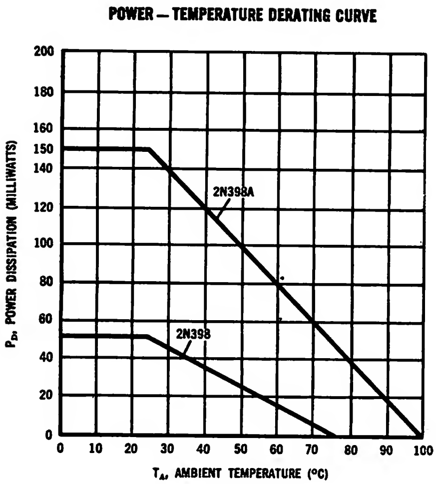
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

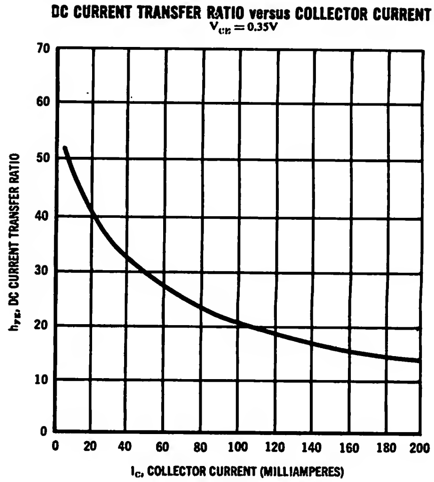
Characteristic	Symbol	2N398A	2N398	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	105	105	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	105	105	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	50	50	Vdc
DC Collector Current	I_C	200	100	mA
Emitter Current	I_E	200	100	mA
Junction Temperature	T_J	-65 to +100	-65 to +85	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +100	-65 to +85	°C
Collector Dissipation @ 25°C	P_D	150	50	mW
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Air	$\theta_{JA\ max}$	0.5	1.2	°C/mW

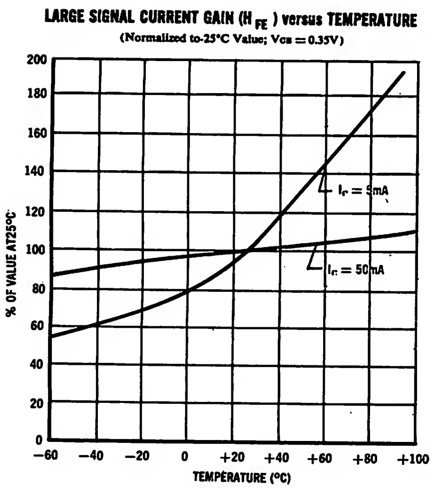
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C case temperature unless otherwise noted)

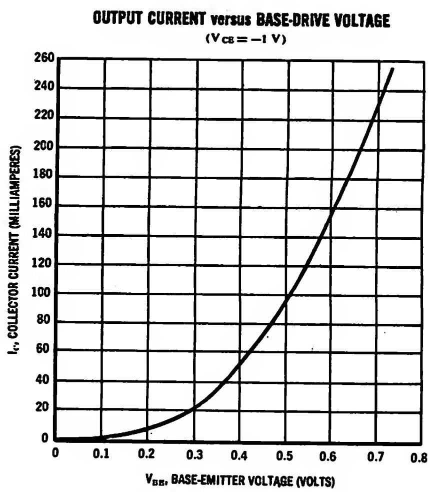
Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Base Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 105 V, I_E = 0)	I_{CBO}	-	12.0	50	μA
Collector-Base Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 2.5 V, I_E = 0)	I_{CBO}	-	5.0	14	μA
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = 50 V, I_C = 0)	I_{EBO}	-	3.0	50	μA
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 5 mAdc; I_B = 0.25 mAdc)	$V_{CE\ (SAT)}$	-	0.11	0.35	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 5 mAdc; I_B = 0.25 mAdc)	$V_{BE\ (SAT)}$	-	0.22	0.40	Vdc
DC Current Transfor Ratio (I_C = 5 mAdc; V_{CE} = 0.35 Vdc)	h_{FE}	20	65	-	-
DC Collector-Emitter Punch-Through Voltage (V_{CB} necessary to obtain V_{EB} of -1 V max, using instrument with Z_{in} > 11 megohm to measure V_{BE})	V_{PT}	105	160	-	Vdc
Small-Signal Short-Circuit, Forward Current Transfer Ratio Cutoff Frequency (V_{CB} = 6 Vdc; I_E = 1 mAdc)	f_{ab}	-	1.0	-	mc

2N398 (continued)



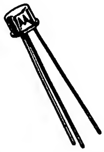






2N460, 2N461

BV_{CBO} = 45 V
h_{fe} = 31-200 (min-max)
$f_{\alpha b}$ - to 4 MC (typ)



CASE 31
(TO-5)

PNP germanium transistor for general purpose industrial applications.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	45	Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage (R_{BE} = 1 K)	V_{CER}	35	Volts
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	10	Volts
Collector Current	I_C	400	mA
Collector Dissipation at 25° C Case Temperature Derate above 25° C at 25° C Ambient Temperature Derate above 25° C	P_D	 500 6.7 225 3	 mW mW/° C mW mW/° C
Junction Temperature Range	T_J	-65 to +100	° C

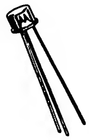
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C case temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic		Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Base Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 45 Vdc)		I_{CBO}	---	---	15	μAdc
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = -10 Vdc)		I_{EBO}	---	---	10	μAdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage (I_C = 1 mAdc, R_{BE} = 1 K)		BV_{CER}	35	---	---	Vdc
Small-Signal Current Gain (V_{CB} = -6 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc, f = 1 kc)	2N460 2N461	h_{fb}	0.94 0.955	0.96 0.968	0.972 0.988	---
Small-Signal Current Gain (V_{CB} = -6 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc, f = 1 kc)	2N461	h_{fe}	31	---	200	---
Reverse Voltage Ratio (V_{CB} = -6 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc, f = 1 kc)	2N460 2N461	h_{rb}	--- ---	2 3	15 15	$X10^{-4}$
Input Resistance (V_{CB} - -6 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc, f = 1 kc)	2N460 2N461	h_{ib}	25 25	30 ---	40 40	Ohms
Output Admittance (V_{CB} = -6 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc, f = 1 kc)	2N460 2N461	h_{ob}	---	0.8 0.5	1.5 1.5	μohms
Frequency Cutoff (V_{CE} = -5 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc)	2N460 2N461	f_{hfb}	--- ---	1.2 4	--- ---	mc
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = -10 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc, f = 1 mc)		C_{ob}	---	20	---	pf
Noise Figure (V_{CE} = -4.5 Vdc, I_E = 0.5 mAdc, R_g = 1 K, f = 1 kc)	2N460 2N461	NF	--- ---	5 4	--- ---	db

2N464 thru 2N467

BV_{CBO} = 45 V
h_{fe} - to 112 (min)
$f_{\alpha b}$ - to 1.2 MC (typ)

CASE 31
(TO-5)



PNP germanium transistor for general purpose applications in the audio-frequency range. These devices exceed EIA requirements for collector-current, maximum temperatures and collector dissipation (See maximum Ratings table below).

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	2N464	2N465	2N466	2N467	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	45	45	35	35	Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CE}	40	30	20	15	Volts
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	12				Volts
DC Collector Current EIA Motorola Units	I_C	← 100 → ← 500 →				mA
Max. Junction & Storage Temperature EIA Motorola Units	T_J and T_{stg}	← 85 → ← 100 →				°C
Collector Dissipation in Free Air EIA Derate 2.5 mW/°C above 25°C Motorola Unit Derate 2.67 mW/°C above 25°C	P_D	← 150 → ← 200 →				mW
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Air EIA Motorola Units	θ_{JA}	0.40 0.375				°C/mW °C/mW

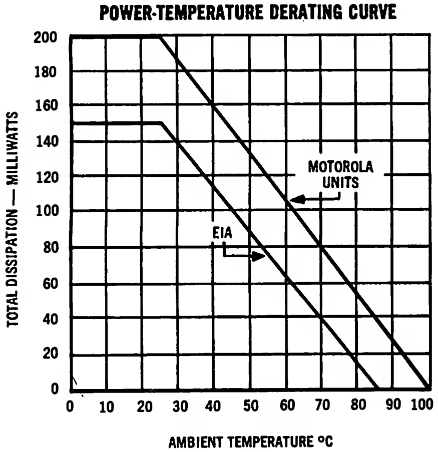
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise noted)

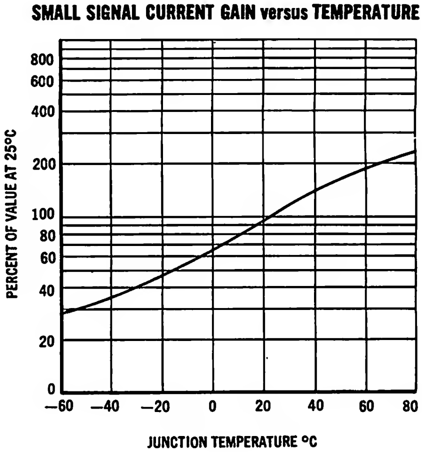
Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 0.6 mAdc, R_{BE} = 10 K ohms)	2N464 2N465 2N466 2N467	BV_{CER}	40 30 20 15	– – – –	– – – –	Vdc
Collector-Base Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 20 Vdc)		I_{CBO}	–	6	15	μAdc
Small Signal Current Gain Cutoff Frequency (V_{CB} = 6 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc)	2N464 2N465 2N466 2N467	f_{ab}	– – – –	0.7 0.8 1.0 1.2	– – – –	mc
Small Signal Current Gain (V_{CE} = 6 Vdc, I_E = 1.0 mAdc, f = 1 kc)	2N464 2N465 2N466 2N467	h_{fe}	14 27 56 112	26 45 90 180	– – – –	–

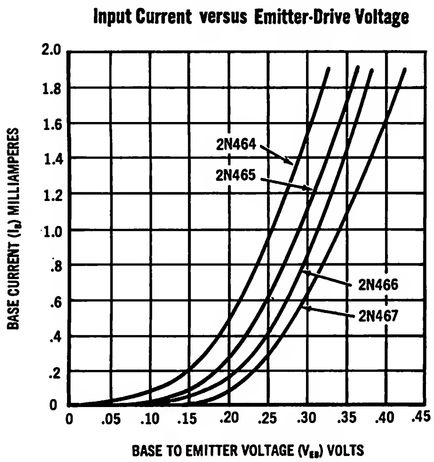
2N464 thru 2N467 (continued)

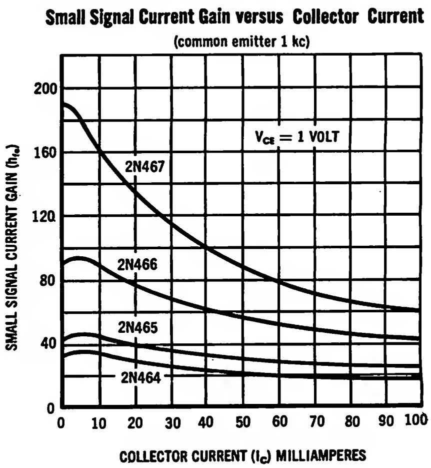
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Small Signal Input Impedance (V_{CE} = 6 Vdc, I_E = 1.0 mAdc, f = 1 kc)	2N464	h_{ie}	–	900	–	Ohms
	2N465		–	1400	–	
	2N466		–	3000	–	
	2N467		–	5500	–	
Small Signal Power Gain (V_{CE} = 6 Vdc, I_E = 1.0 mAdc, f = 1 kc, matched)	2N464	G_e	–	40	–	db
	2N465		–	42	–	
	2N466		–	44	–	
	2N467		–	45	–	
Noise Figure (V_{CE} = 2.5 Vdc, I_E = 0.5 mAdc, f = 1 kc, R_g = 10 Kohms, Δf = 1 cps)		NF	–	–	22	db







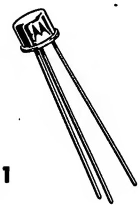


2N508

FOR SPECIFICATIONS, SEE 2N322 DATA SHEET

2N524 thru 2N527

BV_{CBO} = 45 V
h_{FE} – to 72-121 (min-max)
$f_{\alpha b}$ – to 7.0 MC (max)



CASE 31
(TO-5)

PNP germanium transistor for switching and amplifier applications in the audio-frequency range. Available for military and high-reliability industrial purposes.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	45	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	30	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	15	Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	500	mAdc
Storage and Operating Temperature	T_{stg}, T_j	-65 to +100	°C
Collector Dissipation in Free Air @ 25°C Ambient	P_D	225	mW
Thermal Resistance (Junction to Air)	θ_{JA}	0.333	°C/mW
Thermal Resistance (infinite heat sink)	θ_{JC}	0.15	°C/mW

2N524 THRU 2N527 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C case temperature unless otherwise noted)

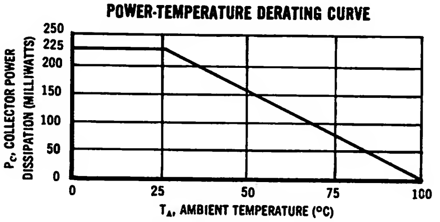
Characteristic		Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 30 Vdc, I_E = 0)	All Types	I_{CBO}	-	10	μAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = 15 Vdc, I_C = 0)	All Types	I_{EBO}	-	10	μAdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 0.6 mAdc, R_{BE} = 10K)	All Types	BV_{CER}	30	-	μVdc
Collector-Emitter Reach Through (Punch-Thru) Voltage (V_{EB} = 1 Vdc, VTVM Z ≥ 1 Megohm)	All Types	V_{RT}	30	-	μVdc
Static Forward-Current Transfer Ratio (V_{CE} = 1 Vdc, I_C = 20 mAdc)	2N524	h_{FE}	25	42	-
	2N525		34	65	-
	2N526		53	90	-
	2N527		72	121	-
Small-Signal Short-Circuit Forward Current Transfer Ratio Frequency Cutoff (V_{CB} = 5 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc)	2N524	f_{ab}	0.8	5.0	Mc
	2N525		1.0	5.5	Mc
	2N526		1.3	6.5	Mc
	2N527		1.5	7.0	Mc
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 5 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc, f = 1 Mc)	All Types	C_{ob}	5	40	pf
Small-Signal Open Circuit Output Admittance (V_{CB} = 5 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc, f = 1 Kc)	2N524	h_{ob}	0.10	1.3	μmho
	2N525		0.10	1.2	μmho
	2N526		0.10	1.0	μmho
	2N527		0.10	0.9	μmho
Small-Signal Open Circuit Reverse Transfer Voltage Ratio (V_{CB} = 5 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc, f = 1 Kc)	2N524	h_{rb}	1.0	10	$X10^{-4}$
	2N525		1.0	11	$X10^{-4}$
	2N526		1.0	12	$X10^{-4}$
	2N527		1.0	14	$X10^{-4}$
Small-Signal Short Circuit Input Impedance (V_{CB} = 5 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc, f = 1 Kc)	2N524	h_{ib}	26	36	ohms
	2N525		26	35	ohms
	2N526		26	33	ohms
	2N527		26	31	ohms
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 20 mAdc)		$V_{CE\,(sat)}$			
(I_B = 2 mAdc)	2N524		55	130	mVdc
(I_B = 1.33 mAdc)	2N525		65	130	mVdc
(I_B = 1.0 mAdc)	2N526		70	130	mVdc
(I_B = 0.67 mAdc)	2N527		80	130	mVdc
Base Input Voltage (V_{CE} = 1 Vdc, I_C = 20 mAdc)	2N524	V_{BE}	220	320	mVdc
	2N525		200	300	mVdc
	2N526		190	280	mVdc
	2N527		180	260	mVdc

2N524 thru 2N527 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Characteristic		Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Noise Figure (V_{CB} = 5 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc, f = 1 Kc, BW = 1 Cycle)	All Types	NF	1	15	db
Small-Signal Short-Circuit Forward-Current Transfer Ratio (V_{CE} = 5 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc, f = 1 Kc)	2N524	h_{fe}	18	41	-
	2N525		30	64	-
	2N526		44	88	-
	2N527		60	120	-

POWER-TEMPERATURE DERATING CURVE

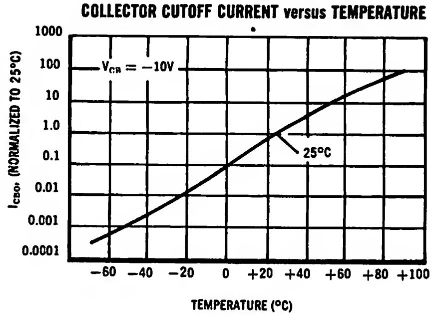


The maximum continuous power is related to maximum junction temperature by the thermal resistance factor.

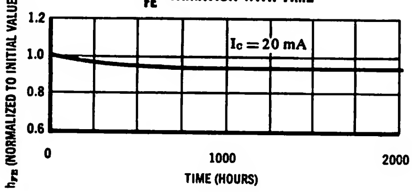
This curve has a value of 225mW at case temperatures of 25°C and is 0 mW at 100°C with a linear relation between the two temperatures such that:

$$\text{allowable } P_D = \frac{100° - T_A}{0.333}$$

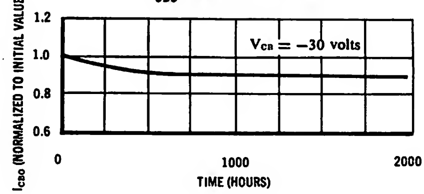
COLLECTOR CUTOFF CURRENT versus TEMPERATURE



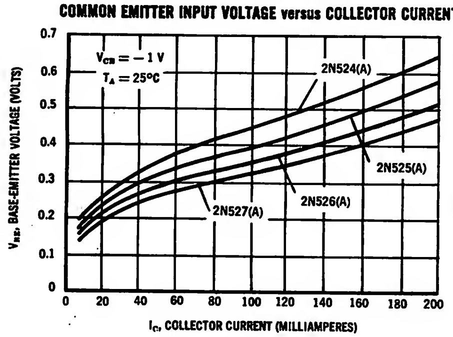
h_{FE} VARIATION WITH TIME



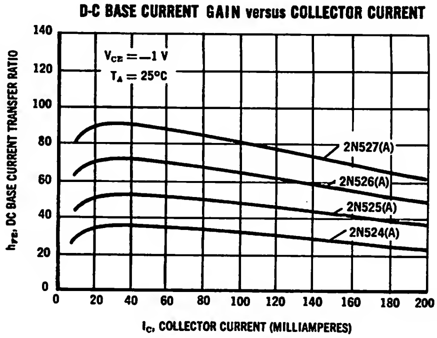
I_{CBO} VARIATION WITH TIME



COMMON EMITTER INPUT VOLTAGE versus COLLECTOR CURRENT

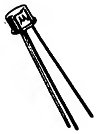


D-C BASE CURRENT GAIN versus COLLECTOR CURRENT



2N650,A thru 2N652,A

BV_{CBO} = 45 V
h_{FE} - to 80 (min)
$f_{\alpha b}$ - to 2.5 MC (typ)



CASE 31
(TO-5)

PNP germanium transistor for switching and amplifier applications in the audio-frequency range. Available for military and high-reliability industrial purposes.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	45	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CER}	30	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	30	Vdc
Collector Current (Continuous)	I_C	500*	mAdc
Junction Temperature Range	$T_{J\ (max)}$	-65 to +100	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +100	°C
Collector Dissipation in Free Air (Derate 2.67 mW/°C above 25°C)	P_D	200	mW
Thermal Resistance (Junction to Air)	θ_{JA}	0.375	°C/mW
Thermal Resistance (Junction to Case)	θ_{JC}	0.250	°C/mW

*Limited by power dissipation.

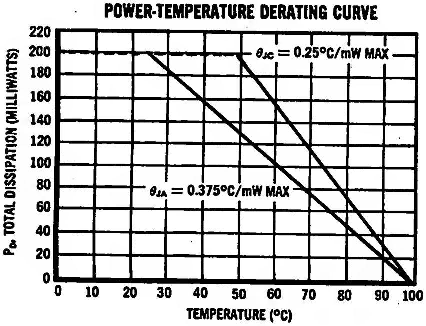
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic		Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Base Cutoff Current		I_{CBO}				μAdc
(V_{CB} = 30 V, I_E = 0)	All Types		–	3.0	10	
(V_{CB} = 45 V, I_E = 0)			–	–	50	
(V_{CB} = 10 V, I_E = 0, T_A = +71°C)			–	55	100	
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = 30 V, I_C = 0)		I_{EBO}	–	3.0	10	μAdc
Collector-Emitter Leakage Current (V_{CE} = 30 V, R_{BE} = 10 K)	All Types	I_{CER}	–	–	600	μAdc
Collector-Emitter Punch-Thru Voltage (V_F = 1.0 V)	All Types	V_{pt}	45	–	–	Vdc
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 6 V, I_E = 0)	All Types	C_{ob}	–	10	25	pf
Noise Figure (V_{CE} = 4.5 V, I_E = 0.5 mA, R_g = 1 K, f = 1 kc, Δf = 1 cps)	All Types	NF	–	5	15	db
Small Signal Current Gain Cutoff Frequency (V_{CB} = 6 V, I_E = 1 mA)	2N650	f_{ab}	0.75	1.5	–	mc
	2N651		1.0	2.0	–	
	2N652		1.25	2.5	–	

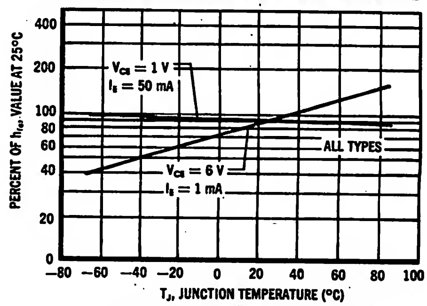
2N650 thru 2N652 (continued)

Characteristic		Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Input Impedance (V_{CB} = 6 V, I_E = 1 mA, f = 1 kc)	2N650 2N651 2N652	h_{ib}	27 27 27	31 34 35	37 37 37	Ohms
Output Admittance (V_{CB} = 6 V, I_E = 1 mA, f = 1 kc)	2N650 2N651 2N652	h_{ob}	0.2 0.2 0.2	0.65 0.60 0.55	1.0 0.9 0.8	µmho
Small Signal Current Gain (V_{CE} = 6 V, I_E = 1 mA, f = 1 kc)	2N650 2N651 2N652	h_{fe}	30 50 100	49 80 130	70 120 225	–
DC Current Transfer Ratio (V_{CE} = 1.0 V, I_C = 10 mA)	2N650 2N651 2N652	h_{FE}	33 45 80	44 75 115	– – –	–
Base-Emitter Drive Voltage (V_{CE} = 1.0 V, I_C = 10 mA)	2N650 2N651 2N652	V_{EB}	– – –	0.245 0.235 0.225	0.270 0.260 0.250	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 50 mA, I_B = 2.5 mA) (I_C = 50 mA, I_B = 1.67 mA) (I_C = 50 mA, I_B = 1.25 mA)	 2N650 2N651 2N652	$V_{CE\ (sat)}$	 – – –	 0.175 0.175 0.175	 0.250 0.250 0.250	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 100 mA, I_B = 5.0 mA) (I_C = 100 mA, I_B = 3.33 mA) (I_C = 100 mA, I_B = 2.5 mA)	 2N650 2N651 2N652	$V_{CE\ (sat)}$	 – – –	 0.250 0.250 0.250	 0.500 0.500 0.500	Vdc

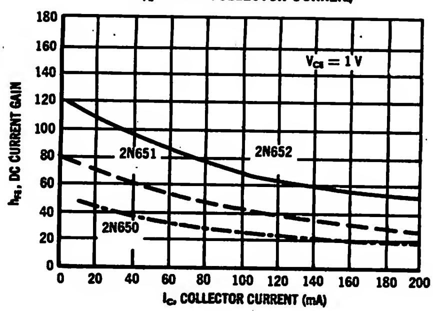
POWER-TEMPERATURE DERATING CURVE



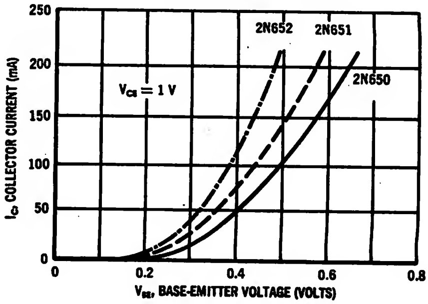
SMALL SIGNAL CURRENT GAIN versus TEMPERATURE



h_{FE} versus COLLECTOR CURRENT



COLLECTOR OUTPUT CURRENT versus BASE DRIVE VOLTAGE



2N653 thru 2N655

BV_{CBO} = 30 V
h_{fe} - to 100-250 (min-max)
$f_{\alpha b}$ - to 2.5 MC (typ)

CASE 31
(TO-5)

PNP germanium transistor, for high-gain amplifier and switching service in the audio frequency range.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector to Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	30	Volts
Collector to Emitter Voltage	V_{CER}	25	Volts
Emitter to Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	25	Volts
Collector D. C. Current	I_C	250*	mA
Junction Temperature Limits	T_J	-65 to +100	°C
Storage Temperature Limits	T_{stg}	-65 to +100	°C
Collector Dissipation in Free Air Derate 2.67 mW/°C above 25°C	P_D	200	mW
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Air	θ_{JA}	0.375	°C/mW

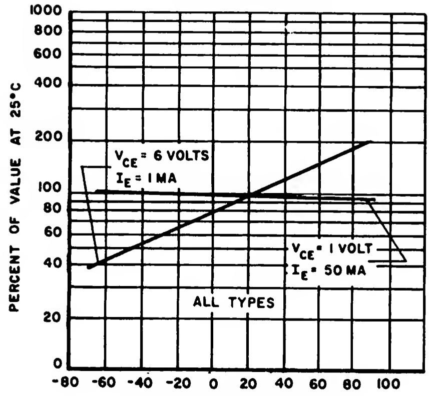
*Limited

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at T_A = 25° ± 3°C)

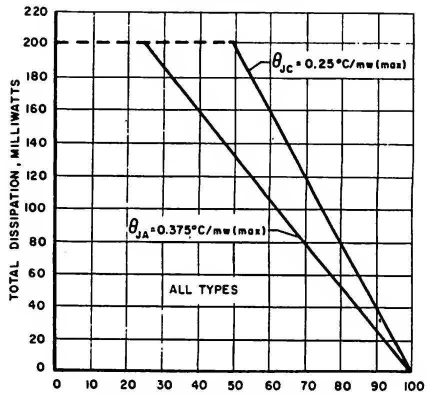
Characteristic	Symbol	2N653			2N654			2N655			Unit
		Min	Max	Typ	Min	Max	Typ	Min	Max	Typ	
Small Signal Current Gain V_{CE} = 6 V, I_E = 1.0 mA, f = 1 kC	h_{fe}	30	49	70	50	80	125	100	130	250	-
Small Signal Input Impedance V_{CE} = 6 V, I_E = 1.0 mA, f = 1 kC	h_{ie}	750	-	2900	1500	-	4700	3000	-	8500	ohms
Small Signal Current Gain Cutoff Frequency V_{CB} = 6 V, I_E = 1.0 mA	f_{ab}		1.5			2.0			2.5		mc
Output Capacity V_{CB} = 6 V, I_E = 0 mA, f = 1 mc	C_{ob}		10			10			10		pf
Noise Figure V_{CE} = 4.5 V, I_E = 0.5 mA, Rg = 1, f = 1 kC Δf = 1 cps	NF		10			10			10		db
Collector Reverse Current V_{CB} = 25 V, I_E = 0	I_{CBO}		5	15		5	15		5	15	µa
Emitter Reverse Current V_{EB} = 25 V, I_C = 0	I_{EBO}		5	15		5	15		5	15	µa
Collector-Emitter Reverse Current V_{CE} = 25 V, R_{BE} = 10 k	I_{CER}			600			600			600	µa
Base-Emitter Input Voltage V_{CE} = 6 V, I_C = 1.0 mA	V_{BE}			0.3			0.3			0.3	Vdc

2N653 thru 2N655 (continued)

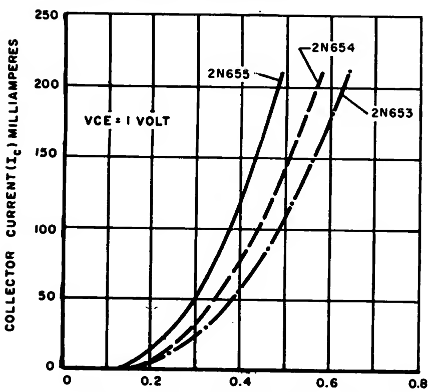
SMALL SIGNAL CURRENT GAIN (h_{fe}) vs TEMPERATURE



POWER-TEMPERATURE DERATING CURVE

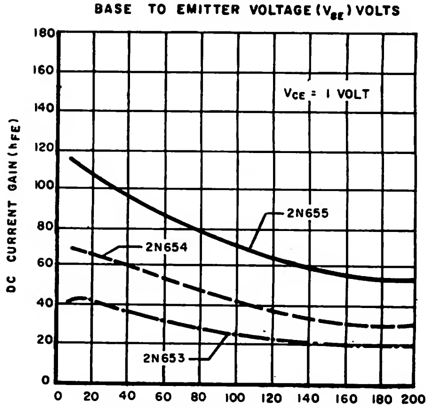


OUTPUT CURRENT vs BASE DRIVE VOLTAGE



LARGE SIGNAL CURRENT GAIN vs COLLECTOR CURRENT

BASE TO EMITTER VOLTAGE (V_{BE}) VOLTS



2N1008, A, B

BV_{CBO} = 60 V
h_{fe} = 40-150 (min-max)

CASE 31
(TO-5)

PNP germanium transistor for audio driver and medium speed switching applications.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristics	Symbol	2N1008	2N1008A	2N1008B	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	20	40	60	Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	20	40	60	Volts
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}		15		Volts
Collector Current	I_C		300		mAdc
Base Current	I_B		30		mAdc
Collector Dissipation T_A = 25°C derate T_C = 25°C derate	P_D		 200 2.78 300 4.0		 mW mW/°C mW mW/°C
Junction and Storage Temperature Range	T_J		-65 to +100		°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C unless otherwise noted)

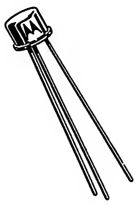
Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	UNIT
Collector Leakage Current (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc) 2N1008 (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, T_A = 85°C) 2N1008 (V_{CB} = 25 Vdc) 2N1008A (V_{CB} = 25 Vdc, T_A = 85°C) 2N1008A (V_{CB} = 45 Vdc) 2N1008B (V_{CB} = 45 Vdc, T_A = 85°C) 2N1008B	I_{CBO}	 --- --- --- --- --- ---	 5 --- 5 --- 7 ---	 10 500 10 500 15 750	µAdc
Emitter Leakage Current (V_{EB} = 10 Vdc) 2N1008 2N1008A 2N1008B	I_{EBO}	 --- --- ---	 5 --- ---	 10 10 10	µAdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 1.0 mAdc, R_{BE} = 10 K) 2N1008 2N1008A 2N1008B	BV_{CER}	 15 35 55	 --- --- ---	 --- --- ---	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 100 mAdc, I_B = 10 mAdc)	V_{CE} (sat)	---	---	0.25	Vdc
Small Signal Current Gain (I_C = -10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5.0 Vdc, f = 1 kc)	h_{fe}	40	---	150	---
Input Resistance	h_{ie}	200	---	1000	ohms

2N1175

FOR SPECIFICATIONS, SEE 2N1413-2N1415 DATA SHEET

2N1185 thru 2N1188

BV_{CBO} = 60 V
h_{FE} - to 130-170 (min-max)
$f_{\alpha b}$ - to 3.0 MC



CASE 31
(TO-5)

PNP germanium transistors for high-gain audio amplifier and switching applications.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage 2N1185 2N1186-2N1188	V_{CBO}	 45 60	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage 2N1185 2N1186-2N1188	V_{CER}	 30 45	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	30	Vdc
Collector Current (Continuous)	I_C	500*	mAdc
Storage and Operating Temperature	T_{stg}, T_J	-65 to +100	°C
Collector Dissipation in Free Air (Derate 2.67 mW/°C above 25°C)	P_D	200	mW
Thermal Resistance (Junction to Air)	θ_{JA}	0.375	°C/mW
Thermal Resistance (Junction to Case)	θ_{JC}	0.250	°C/mW

*Limited by power dissipation

2N1185 thru 2N1188 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise noted)

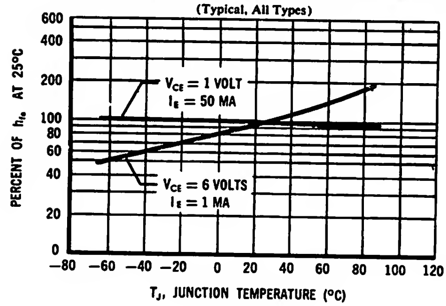
Characteristic		Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Base Cutoff Current		I_{CBO}				μAdc
(V_{CB} = 30 V, I_E = 0)	2N1185		-	3.0	10	
(V_{CB} = 45 V, I_E = 0)	2N1186 thru 2N1188		-	5.0	10	
(V_{CB} = 60 V, I_E = 0)	2N1186 thru 2N1188		-	-	50	
(V_{CB} = 10 V, I_E = 0, T_A = +71° C)	All Types		-	55	100	
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = 30 V, I_C = 0)	All Types	I_{EBO}	-	3.0	10	μAdc
Collector-Emitter Leakage Current		I_{CER}				μAdc
(V_{CE} = 30 V, R_{BE} = 10 K)	2N1185		-	-	600	
(V_{CE} = 45 V, R_{BE} = 10 K)	2N1186 thru 2N1188		-	-	600	
Collector-Emitter Punch-Thru Voltage (V_F = 1.0 V)	2N1185	V_{pt}	45	-	-	Vdc
	2N1186 thru 2N1188		60	-	-	
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 6 V, I_E = 0)	All Types	C_{ob}	-	10	25	pf
Noise Figure (V_{CE} = 4.5 V, I_E = 0.5 mA, R_g = 1 K, f = 1 kc, Δf = 1 cps	All Types	NF	-	5	15	db
Small Signal Current Gain Cutoff Frequency (V_{CB} = 6 V, I_E = 1 mA)	2N1185	f_{ab}	1.75	3.0	-	mc
	2N1186		0.75	1.5	-	
	2N1187		1.0	2.0	-	
	2N1188		1.25	2.5	-	
Input Impedance (V_{CB} = 6 V, I_E = 1 mA, f = 1 kc)	2N1185	h_{ib}	27	35	37	Ohms
	2N1186		27	31	37	
	2N1187		27	34	37	
	2N1188		27	35	37	
Output Admittance (V_{CB} = 6 V, I_E = 1 mA, f = 1 kc)	2N1185	h_{ob}	0.2	0.50	0.7	μmho
	2N1186		0.2	0.65	1.0	
	2N1187		0.2	0.60	0.9	
	2N1188		0.2	0.55	0.8	
Small Signal Current Gain (V_{CE} = 6 V, I_E = 1 mA, f = 1 kc)	2N1185	h_{fe}	190	260	400	-
	2N1186		30	49	70	
	2N1187		50	80	120	
	2N1188		100	130	225	
DC Current Transfer Ratio (V_{CE} = 1.0 V, I_C = 10 mA)	2N1185	h_{FE}	130	170	-	-
	2N1186		33	44	-	
	2N1187		45	75	-	
	2N1188		80	115	-	

2N1185 thru 2N1188 (continued)

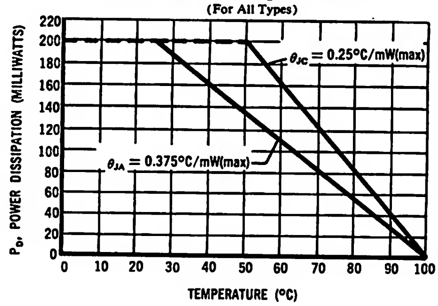
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Characteristic		Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Base-Emitter Input Voltage (V_{CE} = 1.0 V, I_C = 10 mA)	2N1185	V_{BE}	-	0.215	0.240	Vdc
	2N1186		-	0.245	0.270	
	2N1187		-	0.235	0.260	
	2N1188		-	0.225	0.250	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 50 mA, I_B = 1.0 mA)	2N1185	$V_{CE\,(sat)}$	-	0.175	0.250	Vdc
(I_C = 50 mA, I_B = 2.5 mA)	2N1186		-	0.175	0.250	
(I_C = 50 mA, I_B = 1.67 mA)	2N1187		-	0.175	0.250	
(I_C = 50 mA, I_B = 1.25 mA)	2N1188		-	0.175	0.250	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 100 mA, I_B = 2.0 mA)	2N1185	$V_{CE\,(sat)}$	-	0.250	0.500	Vdc
(I_C = 100 mA, I_B = 5.0 mA)	2N1186		-	0.250	0.500	
(I_C = 100 mA, I_B = 3.33 mA)	2N1187		-	0.250	0.500	
(I_C = 100 mA, I_B = 2.5 mA)	2N1188		-	0.250	0.500	

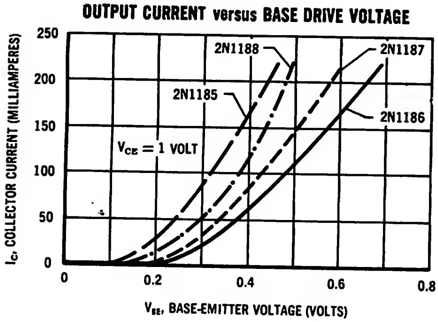
SMALL SIGNAL CURRENT GAIN(h_{fe}) versus TEMPERATURE
(Typical, All Types)



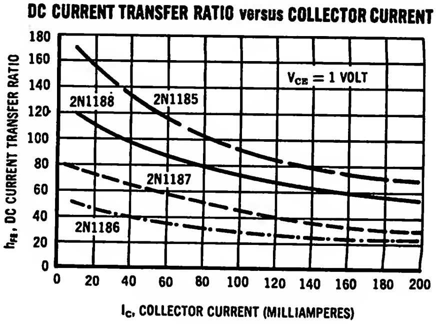
POWER-TEMPERATURE DERATING CURVE
(For All Types)



OUTPUT CURRENT versus BASE DRIVE VOLTAGE



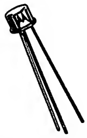
DC CURRENT TRANSFER RATIO versus COLLECTOR CURRENT



2N1189 2N1190

BV_{CBO} = 45 V
h_{FE} - to 100-170 (min-max)
$f_{\alpha b}$ - to 4.5 MC (typ)

CASE 31
(TO-5)



PNP germanium transistors for high-gain audio amplifier and switching applications.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	45	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CER}	30	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	15	Vdc
Collector Current (Continuous)	I_C	500*	mAdc
Junction, Storage Temperature	T_J, T_{stg}	-65 to +100	°C
Collector Dissipation in Free Air (Derate 2.67 mW/°C above 25°C)	P_D	200	mW
Thermal Resistance (Junction to Air)	θ_{JA}	0.375	°C/mW
Thermal Resistance (Junction to Case)	θ_{JC}	0.250	°C/mW

*Limited by power dissipation.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise noted)

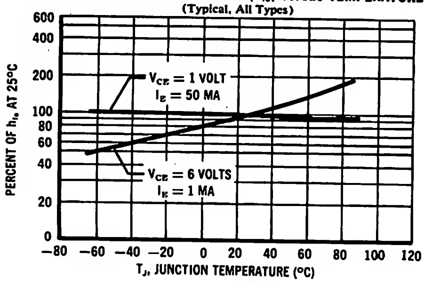
Characteristic	Types	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 30 Vdc, I_E = 0) (V_{CB} = 45 Vdc, I_E = 0) (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = + 71°C)		I_{CBO}	 — — —	 3.0 — 55	 10 50 100	μAdc
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = 15 Vdc, I_C = 0)		I_{EBO}	—	3.0	10	μAdc
Collector-Emitter Leakage Current (V_{CE} = 30 Vdc, R_{BE} = 10K)		I_{CER}	—	—	600	μAdc
Collector-Emitter Punch-Thru Voltage (V_{EB} = 1 Vdc, VTVM Impedance ≥ 1 M ohm		V_{pt}	45	—	—	Vdc
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 6 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 1 mc)		C_{ob}	—	12.0	25	pf
Noise Figure (V_{CE} = 4.5 V_{dc}, I_E = 0.5 mAdc R_g = 1 K, f = 1 kc, Δf = 1 cps)		NF	—	5	15	db
Small-Signal Current-Gain Cutoff Frequency (V_{CB} = 6 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc)	2N1189 2N1190	f_{hfb}	1.75 2.25	3.5 4.5	— —	mc

2N1189, 2N1190 (continued)

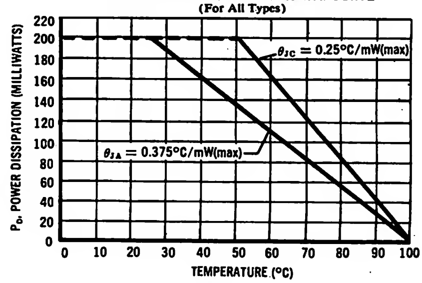
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Characteristic	Type	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Input Impedance (V_{CB} = 6 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc, f = 1 kc)		h_{ib}	27	31	37	Ohms
Output Admittance (V_{CB} = 6 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc, f = 1 kc)		h_{ob}	0.1	—	0.9	μmho
Small Signal Current Gain (V_{CE} = 6 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc, f = 1 kc)		h_{fe}				—
	2N1189		75	120	175	
	2N1190		125	190	300	
DC Current Transfer Ratio (V_{CE} = 1.0 Vdc, I_E = 10 mAdc)		h_{FE}				—
	2N1189		60	115	—	
	2N1190		100	170	—	
Base-Emitter Drive Voltage (V_{CE} = 1.0 Vdc, I_E = 10 mAdc)		V_{BE}				Vdc
	2N1189		—	0.24	0.26	
	2N1190		—	0.22	0.25	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage		V_{CE} (sat)				Vdc
(I_C = 50 mAdc, I_B = 1.5 mA)	2N1189		—	0. 14	0.22	
(I_C = 50 mAdc, I_B = 1.0 mA)	2N1190		—	0. 15	0.22	
(I_C = 100 mAdc, I_B = 3.0 mA)	2N1189		—	0. 17	0.3	
(I_C = 100 mAdc, I_B = 2.0 mA)	2N1190		—	0. 19	0:3	

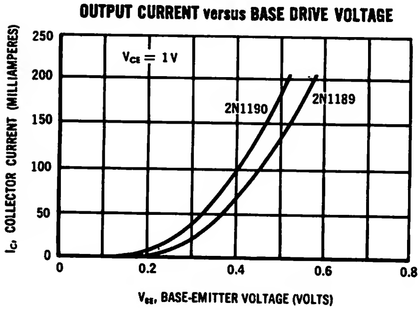
SMALL SIGNAL CURRENT GAIN(h_{fe}) versus TEMPERATURE
(Typical, All Types)



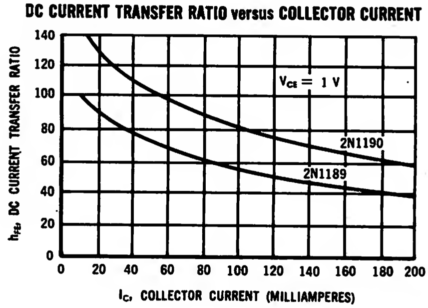
POWER-TEMPERATURE DERATING CURVE
(For All Types)



OUTPUT CURRENT versus BASE DRIVE VOLTAGE

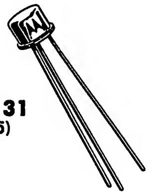


DC CURRENT TRANSFER RATIO versus COLLECTOR CURRENT



2N1191 thru 2N1194

BV_{CBO} = 40 V
h_{FE} - to 125-600 (min-max)
$f_{\alpha b}$ - to 3.0 MC (typ)



CASE 31
(TO-5)

PNP germanium transistors for high-gain audio amplifier and switching applications.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	BV_{CBO}	40	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	BV_{CER}	25	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	BV_{EBO}	25	Vdc
Collector Current (Continuous)	I_C	200	mAdc
Storage and Operating Temperature	T_{stg}, T_J	-65 to +100	°C
Collector Dissipation in Free Air (Derate 2.67 mW/°C above 25°C)	P_D	200	mW
Thermal Resistance (Junction to Air)	θ_{JA}	0.375	°C/mW
Thermal Resistance (Junction to Case)	θ_{JC}	0.250	°C/mW

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise noted)

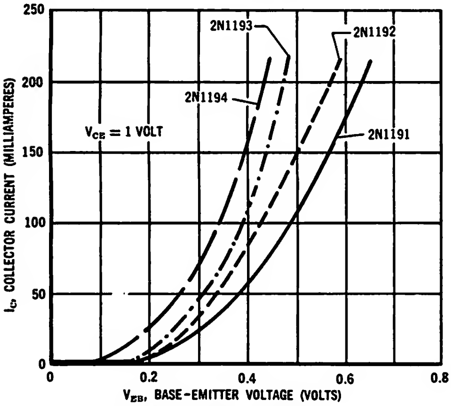
Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 25 V, I_E = 0)	All Types	I_{CBO}	–	–	15	µAdc
(V_{CB} = 1.0 V, I_E = 0)			–	2.0	–	µAdc
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = 25 V, I_C = 0)	All Types	I_{EBO}	–	–	15	µAdc
Collector-Emitter Leakage Current (V_{CE} = 25 V, R_{BE} = 10 K)	All Types	I_{CER}	–	–	600	µAdc
Output Capacitance (V_{CE} = 6 V, I_E = 1.0 mA)	All Types	C_{ob}	–	20	–	pf
Noise Figure (V_{CE} = 4.5 V, I_E = 0.5 mA, f = 1 kc, R_s = 100 ohms)	All Types	NF	–	10	–	db
Small Signal Current Gain Cutoff Frequency (V_{CB} = 6 V, I_E = 1.0 mA)	2N1191	f_{ab}	–	1.5	–	mc
	2N1192		–	2.0	–	mc
	2N1193		–	2.5	–	mc
	2N1194		–	3.0	–	mc

2N1191 thru 2N1194 (continued)

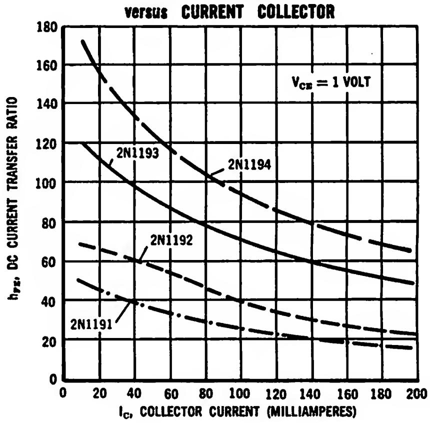
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Small Signal Current Gain (V_{CE} = 6 V, I_E = 1.0 mA, f = 1 kc)	2N1191	h_{fe}	30	40	70	–
	2N1192		50	75	125	–
	2N1193		100	160	250	–
	2N1194		190	280	500	–
DC Current Gain (V_{CE} = 1 V, I_C = 10 mA)	2N1191	h_{FE}	20	–	80	–
	2N1192		40	–	135	–
	2N1193		70	–	300	–
	2N1194		125	–	600	–
Small Signal Power Gain (V_{CE} = 6 V, I_E = 1.0 mA, f = 1 kc, matched)	2N1191	G_e	–	42	–	db
	2N1192		–	44	–	db
	2N1193		–	46	–	db
	2N1194		–	48	–	db
Base-Emitter Input Voltage (V_{CE} = 6 V, I_C = 1.0 mA)	All Types	V_{BE}	–	–	0.3	Vdc

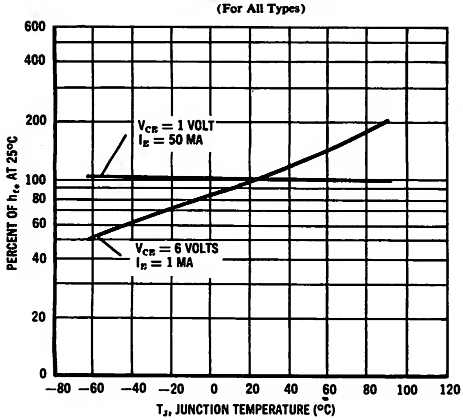
OUTPUT CURRENT versus BASE DRIVE VOLTAGE



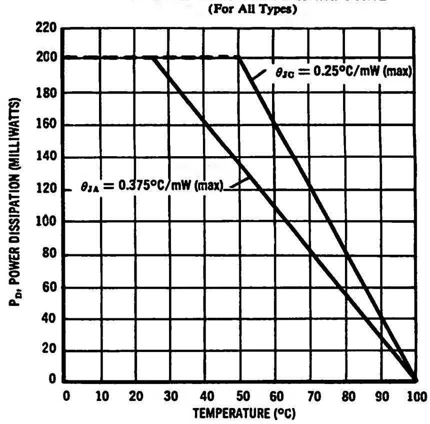
DC CURRENT TRANSFER RATIO versus CURRENT COLLECTOR



SMALL SIGNAL CURRENT GAIN (h_{fe}) versus TEMPERATURE
(For All Types)



POWER-TEMPERATURE DERATING CURVE
(For All Types)



2N1408

BV_{CBO} = 50 V
h_{FE} = 10 (min)

CASE 31
(TO-5)

PNP germanium transistor for high voltage neon driver, solenoid and relay driver circuits.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

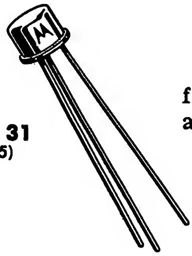
Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	50	Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	50	Volts
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	10	Volts
Collector Current	I_C	200	mA
Collector Dissipation at $T_A = 25°C$	P_D	150	mW
derating factor		2.0	mW/°C
Junction Temperature Range	T_J	-65 to +100	°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C case temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Base Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 5 Vdc, I_E = 0)	I_{CBO}	---	7	μAdc
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = 5 Vdc, I_C = 0)	I_{EBO}	---	7	μAdc
Collector-Emitter Leakage Current (V_{CB} = 50 Vdc, R_{BE} = 0)	I_{CES}	---	150	μAdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 25 μAdc, I_E = 0)	BV_{CBO}	50	---	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 25 μAdc, I_C = 0)	BV_{EBO}	10	---	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Punch-Thru Voltage (I_E = 25 μAdc)	V_{pt}	50	---	Vdc
Base-Emitter Input Voltage (I_B = 1.0 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1.0 Vdc)	V_{BE}	---	0.6	Vdc
DC Current Gain (V_{CE} = 1 Vdc, I_B = 1 mAdc)	h_{FE}	10	---	---
Small Signal Current Gain (V_{CE} = 5.0 Vdc, I_E = 1.0 mA, f = 1 kc)	h_{fe}	10	---	---
Output Admittance (V_{CB} = 5.0 Vdc, I_E = 1.0 mA, f = 1 kc)	h_{ob}	---	2.0	μmhos

2N1413 thru 2N1415
2N1175

BV_{CBO} = 35 V
h_{FE} - to 62 (min)
$f_{\alpha b}$ - to 1.5 MC



CASE 31
(TO-5)

PNP germanium transistor for general purpose low-frequency amplifier and switching applications. Characteristics curves similar to 2N524-2N527 series.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	35	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	25	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	10	Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	500	mAdc
Junction and Storage Temperature	T_j & T_{stg}	-65 to +100	°C
Power Dissipation at 25°C Free Air	P_D	225	mW

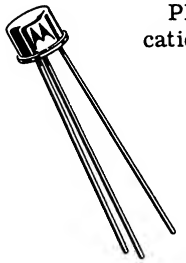
2N1413 thru 2N1415 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C case temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current V_{CB} = 30 Vdc, I_E = 0	I_{CBO}	–	12	μAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current V_{EB} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 0	I_{EBO}	–	10	μAdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage I_C = 0.6 mAdc, R_{BE} = 10 K	BV_{CER}	25	–	Vdc
Punch-Thru Voltage	V_{pt}	25	–	Vdc
DC Current Gain I_C = 20 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc 2N1413 2N1414 2N1415 2N1175	h_{FE}	 25 34 53 70	 42 65 90 140	 – – – –
DC Current Gain I_C = 100 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc 2N1413 2N1414 2N1415 2N1175	h_{FE}	 23 30 47 62	 – – – –	 – – – –
Base Input Voltage V_{CE} = 1 Vdc, I_C = 20 mAdc 2N1175	V_{BE}	 –	 260	 mVdc
Output Capacitance; Input AC Open Circuit V_{CB} = 5 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc, f = 1 Mc	C_{ob}	–	40	μμf
Frequency Cutoff V_{CE} = 5 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc 2N1413 2N1414 2N1415 2N1175	f_{ab}	 0.8 1.0 1.3 1.5	 – – – –	 Mc Mc Mc Mc
Small-Signal Short-Circuit Forward-Transfer Current Ratio V_{CE} = 5 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc, f = 1 Kc 2N1413 2N1414 2N1415 2N1175	h_{fe}	 20 30 44 60	 41 64 88 120	 – – – –
Small-Signal Open Circuit Output Admittance V_{CB} = 5 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc, f = 1 Kc 2N1413 2N1414 2N1415 2N1175	h_{ob}	 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10	 1.3 1.2 1.0 0.9	 μmoh μmho μmho μmho
Small-Signal Open-Circuit Reverse-Transfer Voltate Ratio V_{CB} = 5 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc, f = 1 Kc 2N1413 2N1414 2N1415 2N1175	h_{rb}	 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	 10 11 12 14	 $X10^{-4}$ $X10^{-4}$ $X10^{-4}$ $X10^{-4}$
Small-Signal Short-Circuit Input Impedance V_{CB} = 5 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc, f = 1 Kc 2N1413 2N1414 2N1415 2N1175	h_{ib}	 26 26 26 26	 36 35 33 31	 ohms ohms ohms ohms

2N1705 thru 2N1707

BV_{CBO} - to 30 V
h_{FE} - to 60-120 (min-max)
$f_{\alpha b}$ - to 4 MC (typ)



CASE 31
(TO-5)

PNP germanium transistors for audio driver applications in transistorized radio receivers.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	2N1705	2N1706	2N1707	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	18	25	30	Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage (R_{BE} = 1 K)	V_{CER}	12	18	25	Volts
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5	5	10	Volts
Collector Current	I_C		400		mA
Collector Dissipation at T_C = 25°C	P_D		200		mW
Junction Temperature Range	T_J		-65 to +100		°C

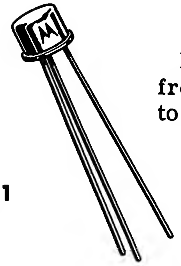
2N1705 thru 2N1707 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C case temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Cutoff Current		I_{CBO}				μAdc
(V_{CB} = -10 Vdc)	2N1705		---	5	10	
	2N1706		---	---	10	
(V_{CV} = -25 Vdc)	2N1707		---	---	15	
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current		I_{EBO}				μAdc
(V_{EB} = -5 Vdc)	2N1705		---	4	20	
	2N1706		---	---	20	
(V_{EB} = -10 Vdc)	2N1707		---	---	10	
Collector-Emitter Voltage		BV_{CER}				Vdc
(I_C = 1 mAdc, R_{BE} = 1 K)	2N1705		12	---	---	
	2N1706		18	---	---	
	2N1707		25	---	---	
Base-Emitter Voltage		V_{BE}				V
(I_C = 10 mA, V_{CE} = 5 V)	2N1706		0.15	---	0.35	
(I_C = 20 mA, V_{CE} = 1 V)	2N1705		0.2	---	0.4	
DC Current Gain		h_{FE}				---
(I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = -5 V)	2N1707		40	90	150	
(I_C = 20 mAdc, V_{CE} = -1 V)	2N1706		60	---	120	
Small Signal Current Gain		h_{fe}				---
(I_C = 1 mA, V_{CE} = -6 V, f = 1 kc)	2N1705		70	110	150	
(I_C = 10 mA, V_{CE} = -5 V, f = 1 kc)	2N1706		50	90	150	
	2N1707		30	---	150	
Output Admittance Conductance		h_{ob}				μmhos
(I_C = 1 mA, V_{CB} = -6 V, f = 1 kc)	2N1705		---	0.5	---	
(I_C = 10 mA, V_{CE} = -5 V, f = 1 kc)	2N1706, 2N1707		---	3.0	---	
Input Impedance		h_{ib}				ohms
(I_C = 1 mA, V_{CE} = -6 V, f = 1 kc)	2N1705		---	30	---	
(I_C = 10 mA, V_{CE} = -5 V, f = 1 kc)	2N1706, 2N1707		---	4	---	
Voltage Feedback Ratio						
(I_C = 1 mA, V_{CB} = -6 V, f = 1 kc)	2N1705	h_{rb}	---	3	---	$X10^{-4}$
(I_C = 10 mA, V_C = -5 V, f = 1 kc)	2N1706	h_{re}	---	0.69	---	$X10^{-3}$
	2N1707	h_{rb}	---	4.5	---	$X10^{-4}$
Frequency Cutoff		f_{ab}				mc
(I_C = 1 mA, V_C = -6 V)	2N1706, 2N1707		---	3	---	
	2N1705		---	4	---	
Output Capacitance		C_{ob}				pf
(I_C = 1 mA, V_{CB} = -6 V, f = 1 mc)			---	20	---	
Noise Figure		NF				db
(I_C = 1 mA, V_{CB} = -6 V, R_g = 1 K, f = 1 kc	2N1705		---	6	---	

2N1924 thru 2N1926

BV_{CBO} = 60 V
h_{FE} - to 72 (min)
$f_{\alpha b}$ - to 1.5 MC



CASE 31
(TO-5)

PNP germanium transistors for general purpose, low-frequency applications. Characteristics curves similar to 2N524-2N527 series.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	60	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	40	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	25	Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	500	mAdc
Junction and Storage Temperature	T_j & T_{stg}	-65 to +100	°C
Power Dissipation at 25°C Free Air	P_D	225	mW

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C case temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current V_{CB} = -45 Vdc, I_E = 0	I_{CBO}	–	10	µAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current V_{EB} = -25 Vdc, I_C = 0	I_{EBO}	–	10	µAdc
Collector-Base Voltage I_C = 200 µAdc, I_E = 0	V_{CBO}	60	–	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage I_C = 50 µAdc, V_{BE} = +1.5 Vdc, R_{BE} = 10 K	V_{CEX}	50	–	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage I_C = 0.6 mAdc, R_{BE} = 10 K	V_{CER}	40	–	Vdc
Punch-Thru Voltage	V_{pt}	50	–	Vdc

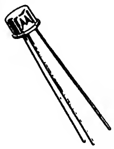
2N1924 thru 2N1926 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
DC Current Gain I_C = 20 mAdc, V_{CE} = -1 Vdc	h_{FE}			
2N1924		34	65	–
2N1925		53	90	–
2N1926		72	121	–
DC Current Gain I_C = 100 mAdc, V_{CE} = -1 Vdc	h_{FE}			
2N1924		30	–	–
2N1925		47	–	–
2N1926		65	–	–
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(SAT)}$			
I_B = 1.33 mAdc, I_C = 20 mAdc 2N1924		50	110	mVdc
I_B = 1.0 mAdc, I_C = 20 mAdc 2N1925		55	110	mVdc
I_B = 0.67 mAdc, I_C = 20 mAdc 2N1926		60	110	mVdc
Base Input Voltage V_{CE} = -1 Vdc, I_C = 20 mAdc	V_{BE}			
2N1924		200	300	mVdc
2N1925		190	280	mVdc
2N1926		180	260	mVdc
Output Capacitance; Input AC Open Circuit V_{CB} = -5 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc, f = 1 Mc	C_{ob}	–	30	pf
Frequency Cutoff V_{CB} = -5 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc	f_{ab}			
2N1924		1.0	–	Mc
2N1925		1.3	–	Mc
2N1926		1.5	–	Mc
Small-Signal Short-Circuit Forward-Transfer Current Ratio V_{CE} = -5 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc, f = 1 Kc	h_{fe}			
2N1924		30	64	–
2N1925		44	88	–
2N1926		60	120	–
Small-Signal Open Circuit Output Admittance V_{CE} = -5 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc, f = 1 Kc	h_{oe}			
2N1924		15	60	µmho
2N1925		20	65	µmho
2N1926		25	70	µmho
Small-Signal Open-Circuit Reverse-Transfer Voltage Ratio V_{CE} = -5 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc, f = 1 Kc	h_{re}			
2N1924		2	8	$X10^{-4}$
2N1925		3	9	$X10^{-4}$
2N1926		4	10	$X10^{-4}$
Small-Signal Short-Circuit Input Impedance V_{CE} = -5 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc, f = 1 Kc	h_{ie}			
2N1924		700	2200	ohms
2N1925		1200	3200	ohms
2N1926		1500	4200	ohms

2N2042, 2N2043

BV_{CBO} = 105 V
h_{FE} — to 40-100 (min-max)
$f_{\alpha b}$ — to 0.75 MC



CASE 31
(TO-5)

PNP germanium transistor suitable for high-voltage audio switching and amplifier applications. Suitable for high-reliability projects as MEG-A-LIFE devices.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	105	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	105	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	75	Vdc
Collector Current (Continuous)	I_C	200	mAdc
Operating Junction Temperature Range	T_J	-65 to +100	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +100	°C
Collector Dissipation in Free Air Derate above 25°C	P_D	200 2.67	mW mW/°C
Thermal Resistance (Junction to Air)	θ_{JA}	0.375	°C/mW
Thermal Resistance (Junction to Case)	θ_{JC}	0.250	°C/mW

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C case temperature unless otherwise noted)

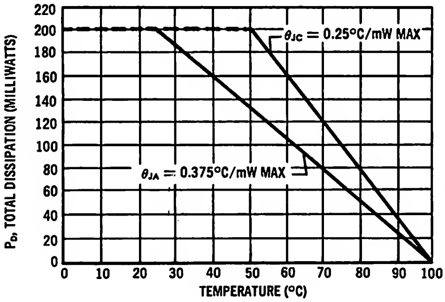
Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Base Cutoff Current	I_{CBO}			μAdc
(V_{CB} = 105 V, I_E = 0)		–	25	
(V_{CB} = 2.5 V, I_E = 0)		–	10	
(V_{CB} = 105 V, I_E = 0, T_A = +71°C)		–	500	
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current	I_{EBO}			μAdc
(V_{EB} = 75 V, I_C = 0)		–	50	
(V_{EB} = 2.5 V, I_C = 0)		–	10	
Collector-Emitter Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 55 V, R_{BE} = 10 K)	I_{CER}	–	600	μAdc
Collector-Emitter Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 105 V, V_{BE} = 0)	I_{CES}	–	1.0	mAdc
DC Collector-Emitter Punch-Through Voltage (V_{fl} = 1.0 V, VTVM R_{in} 10-12 megohm)	V_{pt}	105	–	Vdc
DC Current Gain (I_C = 5 mA, V_{CE} = 0.35 V) 2N2042	h_{FE}	20	50	–
2N2043		40	100	
Common Base, Small-Signal Input Impedance (V_{CB} = 6 V, I_E = 1 mA, f = 1 kc)	h_{ib}	30	50	Ohms

2N2042, 2N2043 (continued)

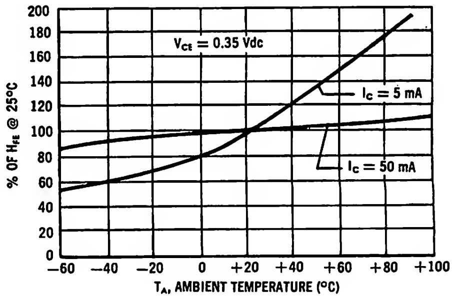
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Common Base, Small-Signal Output Admittance (V_{CB} = 6 V, I_E = 1 mA, f = 1 kc)	h_{ob}	0.1	1.0	μmho
Common Emitter, Small-Signal Current Transfer Ratio (V_{CE} = 6 V, I_C = 1 mA, f = 1 kc) 2N2042	h_{fe}	20	80	-
2N2043		45	180	
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 5 mA, I_B = 0.25 mA)	$V_{BE(sat)}$	-	0.30	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 5 mA, I_B = 0.25 mA)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	-	0.25	Vdc
(I_C = 100 mA, I_B = 10 mA)		-	0.75	
Collector Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 6 V, I_E = 0)	C_{ob}	-	25	pf
Common-Base, Small-Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio Cutoff Frequency (V_{CB} = 6 V, I_E = 1 mA) 2N2042	f_{hfb}	0.50	-	mc
2N2043		0.75	-	

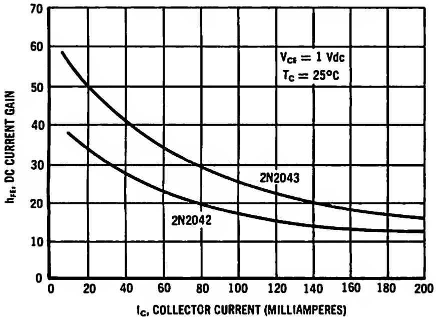
POWER-TEMPERATURE DERATING CURVE



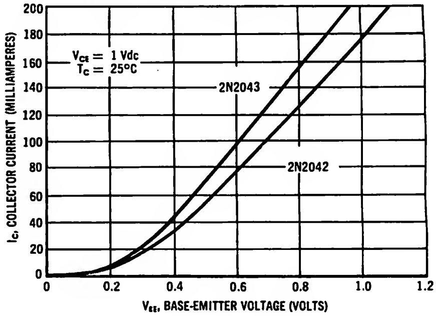
LARGE SIGNAL CURRENT GAIN versus TEMPERATURE



DC CURRENT GAIN versus COLLECTOR CURRENT



COLLECTOR CURRENT versus BASE-DRIVE VOLTAGE



2N2171

FOR SPECIFICATIONS, SEE 2N381 DATA SHEET

2N3427, 2N3428

BV_{CBO} = 45 V
h_{FE} = 350-800 (min-max)
$f_{\alpha b}$ = to 8.0 MC

CASE 31
(TO-5)
All leads isolated from case

PNP germanium transistors for audio amplifier and medium-speed switching applications.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	45	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CER}	30	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	30	Vdc
Collector Current (Continuous)	I_C	500*	mAdc.
Base Current (Continuous)	I_B	50*	mAdc
Storage and Operating Temperature Range	T_{stg}, T_J	-65 to +100	°C
Collector Dissipation in Free Air Derate Above 25°C	P_D	200 2.67	mW mW/°C

*Limited by power dissipation

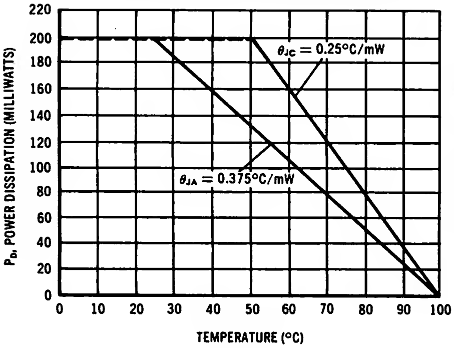
2N3427, 2N3428 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C case temperature unless otherwise noted)

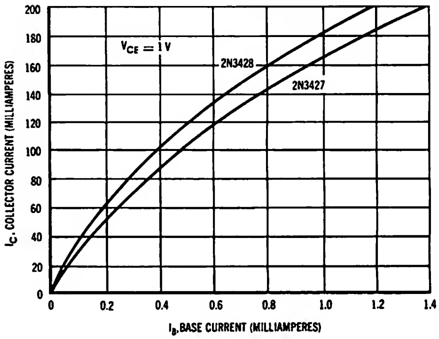
Characteristic		Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Base Cutoff Current		I_{CBO}				μAdc
(V_{CB} = 1.5 Vdc, I_E = 0)			–	3.0	5	
(V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = +71°C)			–	–	100	
(V_{CB} = 30 Vdc, I_E = 0)			–	–	10	
(V_{CB} = 45 Vdc, I_E = 0)			–	–	50	
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = 30 Vdc, I_C = 0)		I_{EBO}	–	3.0	10	μAdc
Collector-Emitter Leakage Current (V_{CE} = 30 Vdc, R_{BE} = 10K ohms)		I_{CER}	–	–	600	μAdc
Collector-Emitter Punch-Thru Voltage (V_{fl} = 1.0 Vdc, VTVM impedance ≥ 1 megohm)		V_{pt}	30	–	–	Vdc
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 6 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 1 mc)		C_{ob}	–	10	20	pf
Noise Figure (V_{CE} = 4.5 Vdc, I_E = 0.5 mAdc, R_g = 1 K ohms, f = 1 kc, Δf = 1 cps)		NF	–	5	10	db
Small-Signal Current-Gain Cutoff Frequency (V_{CB} = 6 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc)	2N3427	f_{hfb}	4.0	6.0	–	mc
	2N3428		5.0	8.0	–	
Input Impedance (V_{CB} = 6 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc, f = 1 kc)		h_{ib}	25	–	35	Ohms
Output Admittance (V_{CB} = 6 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc, f = 1 kc)		h_{ob}	0.05	–	0.50	μmho
Small-Signal Current Gain (V_{CE} = 6 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc, f = 1 kc)	2N3427	h_{fe}	200	325	500	–
	2N3428		350	475	800	
Small-Signal Current Gain (V_{CE} = 6 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc, f = 2 mc)	2N3427	$\|h_{fe}\|$	2.0	–	7	–
	2N3428		2.5	–	8	
DC Current Gain		h_{FE}				–
(I_C = 20 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc)	2N3427		150	275	–	
	2N3428		250	375	–	
(I_C = 100 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc)	2N3427		100	210	350	
	2N3428		150	260	400	
(I_C = 200 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc)	2N3427		75	–	–	
	2N3428		125	–	–	
Base-Emitter Input Voltage (V_{CE} = 1 Vdc, I_C = 100 mAdc)		V_{BE}	–	–	–	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage		V_{CE}(sat)				Vdc
(I_C = 100 mAdc, I_B = 2 mAdc)	2N3427		–	0.155	0.200	
	2N3428		–	0.150	0.190	
(I_C = 200 mAdc, I_B = 4 mAdc)	2N3427		–	0.220	0.300	
	2N3428		–	0.200	0.280	

2N3427, 2N3428 (continued)

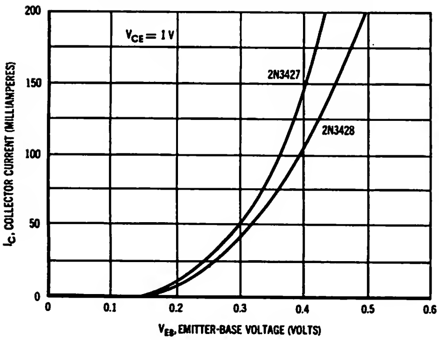
POWER-TEMPERATURE DERATING CURVE



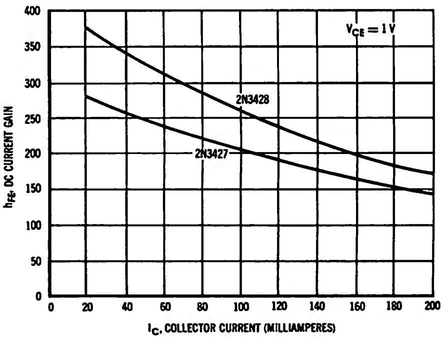
COLLECTOR CURRENT versus BASE CURRENT



OUTPUT CURRENT versus BASE DRIVE VOLTAGE

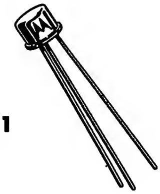


DC CURRENT GAIN versus COLLECTOR CURRENT



MA112 thru MA117

BV_{CBO} = 15 V
h_{fe} — to 100-250 (min-max)



CASE 31
(TO-5)

PNP Germanium transistors for economical circuit applications. Available with a wide variety of gain ranges.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

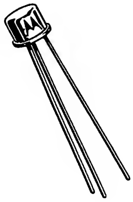
Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	15	V
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	15	V
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	15	V
Collector Current	I_C	200	mA
Storage Temperature Limits	T_{stg}	-55 to +85	°C
Power Dissipation @ T_A = +25°C	P_D	175	mW

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic		Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Emitter Current, I_{CER} (V_{CE} = 15 V, R_{BE} = 10 KΩ)	All Types	-	600	μA
Collector-Base Current, I_{CBO} (V_{CB} = 15 V, I_E = 0)	All Types	-	15	μA
Small Signal Current Gain, h_{fe} (V_{CE} = 6 V, I_C = 1 mA)	MA112	30	70	
	MA113	50	125	
	MA114	100	250	
	MA115	30	125	
	MA116	50	250	
	MA117	30	250	

MA286 thru MA288

BV_{CBO} = 10 V
h_{fe} — to 180 (min)



CASE 31
(TO-5)

PNP germanium transistors for very economical circuit applications. Available with wide variety of gain ranges.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

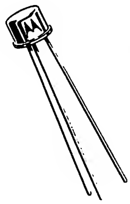
Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	10	V
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	10	V
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	10	V
Collector Current	I_C	200	mA
Storage Temperature Limits	T_{stg}	-55 to +85	°C
Power Dissipation @ T_A = +25°C	P_D	175	mW

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic		Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Emitter Current, I_{CER} (V_{CE} = 10 V, R_{BE} = 10 KΩ)	All Types	-	600	μA
Small Signal Current Gain, h_{fe} (V_{CE} = 6 V, I_C = 1 mA)	MA286	14	40	
	MA287	30	250	
	MA288	180	-	

MA881 thru MA889

BV_{CBO} = 60 V
h_{FE} — to 125(min)
$f_{\alpha b}$ — to 1.75 MC(min)



CASE 31
(TO-5)

PNP germanium transistors for audio amplifier and medium-speed switching applications. Recommended as driver transistors for 50-60 Volt power transistors.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage MA881 thru MA884 MA885 thru MA889	V_{CBO}	 60 50	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage MA881 thru MA884 MA885 thru MA889	V_{CES}	 60 50	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	15	Vdc
Collector Current (Continuous)*	I_{C*}	500	mAdc
Collector Dissipation at T_A = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P_D	200 2.67	mW mW/°C
Storage and Operating Temperature Range	T_{stg}, T_J	-50 to +100	°C

*Limited by power dissipation

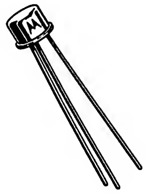
MA881 thru MA889 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Cutoff Current		I_{CBO}			µAdc
(V_{CB} = 30 Vdc, I_E = 0)	MA881 thru MA884		---	10	
(V_{CB} = 60 Vdc, I_E = 0)	MA881 thru MA884		---	100	
(V_{CB} = 25 Vdc, I_E = 0)	MA885 thru MA889		---	15	
(V_{CB} = 50 Vdc, I_E = 0)	MA885 thru MA889		---	100	
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current		I_{EBO}			µAdc
(V_{EB} = 15 Vdc, I_C = 0)	MA881 thru MA884		---	10	
	MA885 thru MA889		---	15	
Collector-Emitter Leakage Current		I_{CES}			µAdc
(V_{CE} = 60 Vdc, R_{BE} = 0)	MA881 thru MA884		---	100	
(V_{CE} = 50 Vdc, R_{BE} = 0)	MA885 thru MA889		---	100	
Output Capacitance		C_{ob}			pf
(V_{CB} = 6 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 1 mc)	All types		---	25	
Input Impedance		h_{ib}			ohms
(V_{CB} = 6 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc, f = 1 kc)	All types		26	40	
Output Admittance		h_{ob}			µmhos
(V_{CB} = 6 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc, f = 1 kc)	All types		0.1	1.0	
DC Current Gain		h_{FE}			----
(V_{CE} = 1 Vdc, I_C = 10 mAdc)	MA881		30	---	
	MA882		40	---	
	MA883		75	---	
	MA884		125	---	
Small-Signal Current Gain		h_{fe}			----
(V_{CE} = 6 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc, f = 1 kc)	MA881, MA886		30	70	
	MA882, MA887		50	120	
	MA883, MA888		100	225	
	MA884, MA889		190	400	
	MA885		15	40	
Small-Signal Current Gain Cutoff Frequency		f_{ab}			mc
(V_{CB} = 6 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc)	MA881, MA886		0.75	---	
	MA882, MA887		1.0	---	
	MA883, MA888		1.25	---	
	MA884, MA889		1.75	---	
	MA885		0.5	---	

MA909, MA910

BV_{CBO} = to 90 V
h_{FE} = 20 (min)



CASE 31
(TO-5)

PNP Germanium transistors for high-voltage neon driver, solenoid and relay driver circuits.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

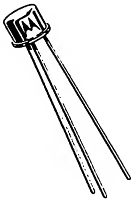
Characteristic	Symbol	MA909	MA910	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CB}	75	90	Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CE}	75	90	Volts
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EB}	35	45	Volts
Collector Current	I_C	200		mA
Collector Dissipation at T_C = 25°C	P_C	150		mW
Junction and Storage Temperature	$T_{J(max)}$	100		°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C case temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Cutoff Current		I_{CBO}			Adc
(V_{CB} = 2.5 Vdc, I_E = 0)	Both Types		-	14	
(V_{CB} = 75 Vdc, I_E = 0)	MA909		-	50	
(V_{CB} = 90 Vdc, I_E = 0)	MA910		-	50	
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current		I_{EBO}			Adc
(V_{EB} = 35 Vdc, I_C = 0)	MA909		-	50	
(V_{EB} = 45 Vdc, I_C = 0)	MA910		-	50	
Collector-Emitter Leakage Current		I_{CES}			Adc
(V_{CE} = 75 Vdc, R_{BE} = 0)	MA909		-	100	
(V_{CE} = 90 Vdc, R_{BE} = 0)	MA910		-	100	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 5 mAdc, I_B = 0.25 mAdc)		$V_{CE(sat)}$	-	0.35	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 5 mAdc, I_B = 0.25 mAdc)		$V_{BE(sat)}$	-	0.40	Vdc
DC Current Gain (I_C = 5 mAdc, V_{CE} = 0.35 Vdc)		h_{FE}	20	-	-
Collector-Emitter Punch-Thru Voltage		V_{pt}			Vdc
(V_{fl} = 1.0 Vdc, R_{in} of VTVM - 10 to 12 Megohms)	MA909		75	-	
	MA910		90	-	

MA1702 thru MA1708

BV_{CBO} — to 45 V
h_{FE} — to 150-400 (min-max)
$f_{\alpha b}$ — to 7.0 MC



CASE 31
(TO-5)

PNP germanium transistors for audio amplifier and medium speed switching applications requiring high ac gain at low collector current or high dc gain at high collector current.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage MA1702 MA1703 thru MA1705 MA1706 thru MA1708	V_{CBO}	 45 25 15	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage MA1702 MA1703 thru MA1705 MA1706 thru MA1708	V_{CER}	 30 25 15	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage MA1702 MA1703 thru MA1705 MA1706 thru MA1708	V_{EBO}	 30 25 4.5	Vdc
Collector Current (Continuous)	I_C	500*	mAdc
Base Current (Continuous)	I_B	50*	mAdc
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{J(max)}$	100	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +100	°C
Collector Dissipation in Free Air Derate Above 25° C	P_D	200 2.67	mW mW/° C

*Limited by power dissipation

MA1702 thru MA1708 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Cutoff Current		I_{CBO}				μAdc
(V_{CB} = 1.5 Vdc, I_E = 0)	MA1702 thru MA1705		-	3.0	5	
(V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = +71°C)	MA1702		-	-	100	
(V_{CB} = 15 Vdc, I_E = 0)	MA1706 thru MA1708		-	-	15	
(V_{CB} = 25 Vdc, I_E = 0)	MA1703 thru MA1705		-	-	15	
(V_{CB} = 30 Vdc, I_E = 0)	MA1702		-	-	10	
(V_{CB} = 45 Vdc, I_E = 0)	MA1702		-	-	50	
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current		I_{EBO}				μAdc
(V_{EB} = 4.5 Vdc, I_C = 0)	MA1706 thru MA1708		-	-	15	
(V_{EB} = 25 Vdc, I_C = 0)	MA1703 thru MA1705		-	-	15	
(V_{EB} = 30 Vdc, I_C = 0)	MA1702		-	3.0	10	
Collector-Emitter Leakage Current		I_{CER}				μAdc
(V_{CE} = 15 Vdc, R_{BE} = 10 K ohms)	MA1706 thru MA1708		-	-	600	
(V_{CE} = 25 Vdc, R_{BE} = 10 K ohms)	MA1703 thru MA1705		-	-	600	
(V_{CE} = 30 Vdc, R_{BE} = 10 K ohms)	MA1702		-	-	600	
Collector-Emitter Punch-Thru Voltage (V_{fl} = 1.0 Vdc, VTVM impedance ≥ 1 megohm)	MA1702	V_{pt}	30	-	-	Vdc
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 6 Vdc, I_E - 0, f = 1 mc)	All Types	C_{ob}	-	10	20	pf
Noise Figure (V_{CE} = 4.5 Vdc, I_E = 0.5 mA, R_g = 1 K, f = 1 kc, Δf = 1 cps)	MA1702	NF	-	5	10	db
Small-Signal Current Gain Cutoff Frequency (V_{CB} = 6 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc)	MA1702	f_{hfb}	7.0	-	-	mc
	MA1703		3.0	-	-	
	MA1704		5.0	-	-	
	MA1705		6.0	-	-	
	MA1706		3.0			
	MA1707		4.0			
	MA1708		5.0			
Input Impedance (V_{CB} = 6 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc, f = 1 kc)	MA1702 thru MA1705	h_{ib}	25	-	35	Ohms
	MA1706 thru MA1708		25	-	37	
Output Admittance (V_{CB} = 6 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc, f = 1 kc)	MA1702	h_{ob}	0.05	-	0.50	μmho
Small Signal Current Gain (V_{CE} = 6 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc, f = 1 kc)	MA1702, MA1705, MA1708	h_{fe}	500	-	-	-
	MA1703, MA1706		200	-	500	
	MA1704, MA1707		350	-	800	
DC Current Gain		h_{FE}				-
(I_C = 20 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc)	MA1702		350	-	-	
(I_C = 100 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc)	MA1702, MA1705, MA1708		200	-	-	
	MA1703, MA1706		100	-	350	
	MA1704, MA1707		150	-	400	
(I_C = 200 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc)	MA1702		135	-	-	
	MA1703		70	-	-	
	MA1704		110	-	-	
	MA1705		125	-	-	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 200 mAdc, I_B = 4.0 mAdc)	MA1702	$V_{CE(sat)}$	-	-	0.260	Vdc

MOTOROLA HIGH FREQUENCY TRANSISTORS

- For devices meeting military specifications, see page 1-18.
- For high-reliability devices produced under the Meg-A-Life II program, see page 1-22.
- For case outline dimensions, see page 1-26.

MOTOROLA HIGH FREQUENCY SWITCHING AND AMPLIFIER TRANSISTORS

This line of transistors includes germanium and silicon devices designed for switching and amplifier applications at frequencies ranging from a few megacycles to over a gigacycle.

NUMERICAL-ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF DEVICES COVERED IN THIS SECTION

2N697	2N956	2N1561
2N700	2N960	2N1562
2N700A	2N961	2N1613
2N705	2N962	2N1692
2N706	2N963	2N1693
2N706A	2N964	2N1711
2N706B	2N964A	2N1991
2N707	2N965	2N2096
2N707A	2N966	2N2097
2N708	2N967	2N2099
2N710	2N968	2N2100
2N711	2N969	2N2192
2N711A	2N970	2N2192A
2N711B	2N971	2N2192B
2N718	2N972	2N2193
2N718A	2N973	2N2193A
2N722	2N974	2N2193B
2N741	2N975	2N2194
2N741A	2N985	2N2194A
2N744	2N995	2N2194B
2N753	2N1131	2N2195
2N827	2N1132	2N2195A
2N828	2N1132A	2N2195B
2N828A	2N1132B	2N2217
2N829	2N1141	2N2218
2N834	2N1142	2N2218A
2N835	2N1143	2N2219
2N838	2N1195	2N2219A
2N869	2N1204	2N2220
2N914	2N1204A	2N2221
2N915	2N1420	2N2221A
2N916	2N1494	2N2222
2N918	2N1494A	2N2222A
2N929	2N1495	
2N930	2N1496	

NUMERICAL-ALPHABETICAL LISTING (continued)

2N2256	2N3245	2N3506
2N2257	2N3248	2N3507
2N2258	2N3249	2N3508
2N2259	2N3250	2N3509
2N2303	2N3250A	2N3510
2N2330	2N3251	2N3511
2N2331	2N3251A	2N3544
2N2369	2N3252	2N3546
2N2381	2N3253	2N3553
2N2382	2N3279	2N3632
2N2481	2N3280	2N3634
2N2501	2N3281	2N3635
2N2537	2N3282	2N3636
2N2538	2N3283	2N3637
2N2539	2N3284	2N3647
2N2540	2N3285	2N3648
2N2630	2N3286	2N3664
2N2635	2N3287	2N3717
2N2800	2N3288	2N3718
2N2801	2N3289	2N3719
2N2832	2N3290	2N3720
2N2834	2N3291	2N3742
2N2837	2N3292	2N3743
2N2838	2N3293	2N3783
2N2904	2N3294	2N3784
2N2904A	2N3295	2N3785
2N2905	2N3296	2N3798
2N2905A	2N3297	2N3799
2N2906	2N3298	2N3818
2N2906A	2N3307	MCS2135
2N2907	2N3308	MCS2136
2N2907A	2N3309	MCS2137
2N2929	2N3309A	MCS2138
2N2947	2N3323	MF812
2N2948	2N3324	MF832
2N2949	2N3325	MM1803
2N2950	2N3375	MM1941
2N2951	2N3444	MM1943
2N2952	2N3467	MM2503
2N2955	2N3468	MM2550
2N2956	2N3485	MM2552
2N2957	2N3485A	MM2554
2N2958	2N3486	MM2894
2N2959	2N3486A	MPS706
2N3115	2N3493	MPS834
2N3116	2N3494	MPS918
2N3133	2N3495	MPS2894
2N3134	2N3496	MPS2923
2N3135	2N3497	MPS2924
2N3136	2N3498	MPS2925
2N3137	2N3499	MPS3563
2N3227	2N3500	MPS3639
2N3244	2N3501	MPS3640

PREFERRED SILICON TRANSISTORS

Year after year the industry introduces a host of new transistor type numbers to join the growing list of devices already available. Some of the new type numbers represent true state-of-the-art advances in transistor technology, while others are merely improvements of older types already in general use.

Motorola manufactures one of the most extensive lines of high-frequency transistors and will continue to produce many of the older device type numbers – though some of these are recommended for direct replacement only. For new equipment designs, the engineer should consider primarily the more advanced transistors which offer performance and price advantages, and assure a continuing and reliable source of supply.

NUMERICAL LISTING OF PREFERRED MOTOROLA HIGH-FREQUENCY SILICON TRANSISTORS

Type Number	Type Number	Type Number	Type Number
2N834	2N2537	2N3253	2N3511
2N835	2N2538	2N3444	2N3544
2N915	2N2539	2N3467	2N3546
2N916	2N2540	2N3468	2N3634
2N918	2N2800	2N3485, A	2N3635
2N2192, A, B	2N2801	2N3486, A	2N3636
2N2193, A, B	2N2837	2N3493	2N3637
2N2194, A, B	2N2838	2N3494	2N3647
2N2195, A, B	2N2904, A	2N3495	2N3648
2N2217	2N2905, A	2N3496	2N3719
2N2218, A	2N2906, A	2N3497	2N3720
2N2219, A	2N2907, A	2N3498	2N3742
2N2220	2N3227	2N3499	2N3743
2N2221, A	2N3244	2N3500	
2N2222, A	2N3245	2N3501	
2N2330	2N3248	2N3506	MM1755
2N2331	2N3249	2N3507	MM1756
2N2369	2N3250, A	2N3508	MM1757
2N2481	2N3251, A	2N3509	MM1758
2N2501	2N3252	2N3510	MM2894

SILICON HIGH FREQUENCY TRANSISTORS
EIA-MOTOROLA PREFERRED† TYPE
CROSS REFERENCE GUIDE

EIA	Motorola	EIA	Motorola	EIA	Motorola	EIA	Motorola	EIA	Motorola
2N497	2N3498	2N730	#2N2220	2N930	2N930	2N1564	2N2218	2N1987	2N2217
2N498	2N3498	2N731	#2N2221	2N947	2N834	2N1565	2N2218	2N1988	2N2218A
2N656	2N3498	2N734	2N2221	2N956	#2N2222	2N1566	2N2219	2N1989	2N2218A
2N657	2N3498	2N735	2N2221	2N957	2N2501	2N1566A	2N2219	2N1991	#2N2800
2N696	#2N2217	2N736	2N2222	2N978	2N2837	2N1613	#2N2218A	2N2008	2N3500
2N696A	2N2217	2N736A	2N2222	2N988	2N2221	2N1613A	2N2218	2N2049	2N2219A
2N697	#2N2218	2N742	2N2220	2N989	2N2221	2N1644	2N2218	2N2106	2N2218
2N697A	2N2218	2N742A	2N2220	2N995	#2N3250	2N1700	2N2217	2N2107	2N2218
2N698	#2N3498	2N743	#2N835	2N995A	2N3250	2N1701	2N2217	2N2108	2N2219
2N699	#2N3498	2N744	#2N2501	2N996	#2N3248	2N1702	2N2217	2N2192	#2N3253
2N699B	2N3498	2N752	2N2221	2N1060	2N2501	2N1703	2N2217	2N2192A	#2N3253
2N702	#2N835	2N753	#2N835	2N1131	#2N2800	2N1704	2N2218	2N2192B	#2N3253
2N703	#2N835	2N754	2N2220	2N1131A	#2N2800	2N1711	#2N2219A	2N2193	#2N3444
2N706	#2N835	2N755	2N2220	2N1132	#2N2800	2N1711A	2N2219A	2N2193A	#2N3444
2N706A	#2N835	2N780	2N2220	2N1132A	#2N2800	2N1711B	2N2219A	2N2193B	#2N3444
2N706B	#2N835	2N783	2N834	2N1132B	#2N2800	2N1837	2N2218	2N2194	#2N2218A
2N706C	#2N835	2N784	#2N834	2N1139	2N835	2N1837A	2N2218	2N2194A	#2N2218A
2N707	2N707	2N784A	#2N834	2N1199	2N835	2N1838	2N2218	2N2194B	#2N2218A
2N707A	2N707A	2N834	#2N2501	2N1199A	2N835	2N1839	2N2217	2N2195	#2N2217
2N708	#2N834	2N835	#2N2501	2N1252	2N2537	2N1840	2N2217	2N2195A	#2N2217
2N708A	#2N834	2N839	2N2220	2N1252A	2N2537	2N1889	#2N3498	2N2195B	#2N2217
2N709	2N709	2N840	#2N2221	2N1253	2N2537	2N1890	#2N3499	2N2205	#2N835
2N709A	2N709A	2N841	2N2222	2N1253A	2N2537	2N1893	#2N3498	2N2206	#2N835
2N715	#2N2221	2N842	2N2221	2N1276	2N2501	2N1893A	2N3498	2N2216	2N3498
2N716	#2N2221	2N843	2N2222	2N1277	2N2501	2N1958	#2N2537	2N2217	2N2217
2N717	#2N2221	2N849	2N835	2N1278	2N2501	2N1958A	2N2537	2N2218	*2N2218
2N717A	#2N2221	2N850	2N834	2N1279	2N2501	2N1959	#2N2537	2N2218A	*2N2218A
2N718	#2N2221	2N851	2N835	2N1386	2N2218	2N1959A	2N2537	2N2219	*2N2219
2N718A	#2N2221	2N852	2N834	2N1387	2N2218	2N1962	2N834	2N2219A	*2N2219A
2N719	#2N3498	2N869	#2N3250	2N1388	2N2218	2N1963	2N834	2N2220	2N2220
2N719A	2N3498	2N869A	2N3250	2N1389	2N2218	2N1964	2N2539	2N2221	*2N2221
2N720	#2N3498	2N909	2N2222	2N1390	2N2218	2N1965	2N2539	2N2221A	*2N2221A
2N720A	#2N3498	2N914	#2N834	2N1409	2N2537	2N1972	2N2219	2N2222	*2N2222
2N721	#2N2837	2N915	2N915	2N1409A	2N2537	2N1973	2N2219	2N2222A	*2N2222A
2N722	#2N2837	2N916	2N916	2N1410	2N2537	2N1974	2N3498	2N2224	#2N2218
2N722A	#2N2837	2N919	2N834	2N1410A	2N2537	2N1975	2N3498	2N2242	#2N2501
2N726	#2N3250	2N920	2N834	2N1420	#2N2218	2N1983	2N2218	2N2243	2N2219
2N727	#2N3250	2N921	2N834	2N1420A	2N2219	2N1984	2N2218	2N2244	2N835
2N728	#2N2539	2N922	2N834	2N1507	#2N2219	2N1985	2N2218	2N2245	2N835
2N729	#2N2539	2N929	2N929	2N1528	2N2218	2N1986	2N2218	2N2246	2N835

† Motorola type indicated generally offers improved performance when used in place of the EIA type listed.
# EIA type available in addition to Motorola preferred type.
* Also available in TO-46 package.

CROSS REFERENCE GUIDE (continued)

EIA	Motorola	EIA	Motorola	EIA	Motorola	EIA	Motorola	EIA	Motorola
2N2247	2N834	2N2545	2N2222A	2N2949	2N2949	2N3252	2N3252	2N3503	# 2N2905A
2N2248	2N834	2N2651	# 2N2501	2N2950	2N2950	2N3253	2N3253	2N3504	# 2N2907
2N2249	2N834	2N2696	# 2N2837	2N2951	2N2951	2N3287	2N3287	2N3505	# 2N2907A
2N2250	2N835	2N2709	2N2800	2N2952	2N2952	2N3288	2N3288	2N3506	2N3506
2N2251	2N835	2N2711	2N834	2N2958	2N2958	2N3289	2N3289	2N3507	2N3507
2N2252	2N834	2N2712	2N834	2N2959	2N2959	2N3290	2N3290	2N3508	2N3508
2N2253	2N834	2N2713	2N834	2N3009	# 2N3511	2N3291	2N3291	2N3509	2N3509
2N2254	2N834	2N2714	2N834	2N3010	# 2N3010	2N3292	2N3292	2N3510	2N3510
2N2255	2N834	2N2715	2N834	2N3011	# 2N3227	2N3293	2N3293	2N3511	2N3511
2N2256	2N2256	2N2716	2N834	2N3012	# MM2894	2N3294	2N3294	2N3512	2N2537
2N2257	2N2257	2N2787	2N2217	2N3013	# 2N3511	2N3295	2N3295	2N3544	2N3544
2N2270	# 2N2219	2N2788	# 2N2218A	2N3014	# 2N3511	2N3296	2N3296	2N3546	2N3546
2N2297	# 2N3252	2N2789	# 2N2219A	2N3015	# 2N2537	2N3297	2N3297	2N3634	2N3634
2N2303	# 2N2801	2N2790	# 2N2220	2N3019	2N3019	2N3298	2N3298	2N3635	2N3635
2N2318	2N834	2N2791	# 2N2221A	2N3020	2N3020	2N3299	#2N2218A	2N3636	2N3636
2N2319	2N834	2N2792	# 2N2222A	2N3021	2N3021	2N3300	# 2N2219A	2N3637	2N3637
2N2320	2N834	2N2800	2N2800	2N3022	2N3022	2N3301	# 2N2221A	2N3647	2N3647
2N2330	2N2330	2N2801	2N2801	2N3023	2N3023	2N3302	# 2N2222A	2N3648	2N3648
2N2331	2N2331	2N2837	2N2837	2N3024	2N3024	2N3304	2N3546	2N3719	2N3719
2N2350	MM1756	2N2838	2N2838	2N3025	2N3025	2N3307	2N3307	2N3720	2N3720
2N2350A	MM1756	2N2845	# 2N2539	2N3026	2N3026	2N3308	2N3308	2N3742	2N3742
2N2368	# 2N3227	2N2846	# 2N2537	2N3053	# 2N3498	2N3309	2N3309	2N3743	2N3743
2N2369	# 2N3227	2N2847	# 2N2539	2N3110	# 2N2218A	2N3326	2N2218A	2N3796	2N3796
2N2369A	# 2N3227	2N2848	# 2N2538	2N3114	# 2N3500	2N3337	2N3287	2N3797	2N3797
2N2405	# 2N3498	2N2868	2N3252	2N3115	2N3115	2N3338	2N3289	2N3798	2N3798
2N2410	# 2N2537	2N2883	2N3309	2N3116	2N3116	2N3339	2N3288	2N3799	2N3799
2N2411	# 2N3250	2N2884	2N3309	2N3120	# 2N2800	2N3467	2N3467	MCS2135	MCS2135
2N2412	# 2N3250	2N2890	2N3507	2N3121	# 2N2837	2N3468	2N3468	MCS2136	MCS2136
2N2476	# 2N3252	2N2891	2N3507	2N3133	2N3133	2N3485	2N3485	MCS2137	MCS2137
2N2477	# 2N3252	2N2894	# 2N3248	2N3134	2N3134	2N3486	2N3486	MCS2138	MCS2138
2N2478	2N2218	2N2904	2N2904	2N3135	2N3135	2N3493	2N3493	MF3304	MF3304
2N2479	2N2218	2N2904A	2N2904A	2N3136	2N3136	2N3494	2N3494	MM1755	MM1755
2N2481	2N2481	2N2905	2N2905	2N3209	# MM2894	2N3495	2N3495	MM1756	MM1756
2N2483	MM2483	2N2905A	2N2905A	2N3224	2N3498	2N3496	2N3496	MM1757	MM1757
2N2484	MM2484	2N2906	2N2906	2N3225	2N3498	2N3497	2N3497	MM1758	MM1758
2N2501	2N2501	2N2906A	2N2906A	2N3227	2N3227	2N3498	2N3498	MM2090	MM2090
2N2511	2N3444	2N2907	2N2907	2N3244	2N3244	2N3499	2N3499	MM2091	MM2091
2N2537	2N2537	2N2907A	2N2907A	2N3245	2N3245	2N3500	2N3500	MM2092	MM2092
2N2538	2N2538	2N2927	2N2800	2N3248	2N3248	2N3501	2N3501	MM2483	MM2483
2N2539	2N2539	2N2947	2N2947	2N3249	2N3249	2N3502	# 2N2905	MM2484	MM2484
2N2540	2N2540	2N2948	2N2948	2N3250	2N3250			MM2894	MM2894
2N2605	# 2N3798			2N3251	2N3251				

† Motorola type indicated generally offers improved performance when used in place of the EIA type listed.
# EIA type available in addition to Motorola preferred type.
* Also available in TO-46 package.

SILICON TRANSISTOR HIGH SPEED SWITCHING SELECTION GUIDE

The following tables and graphs are intended for a rapid guide for selecting preferred silicon transistors for high-speed switching applications. The devices in this category are optimized for low storage time.

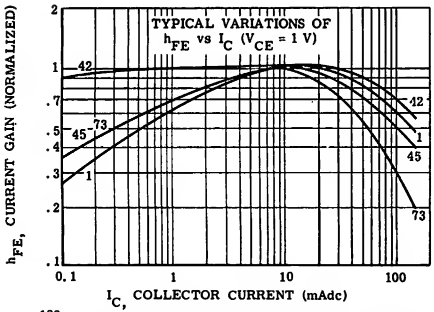
MIN. V_{CEO} VOLTS	OPTIMUM COLLECTOR CURRENT RANGE											
	10 µA - 1 mA		1 mA - 10 mA		10 mA - 100 mA		100 mA - 400 mA		400 mA - 800 mA		800 mA - 3 A	
	NPN	PNP	NPN	PNP	NPN	PNP	NPN	PNP	NPN	PNP	NPN	PNP
5-19	2N3493		2N2369 2N2481	2N3248 2N3249 2N3546	2N706 2N708 2N744 2N753 2N835 2N914 2N2369 2N2481 2N3510 2N3511 2N3647 2N3648 MPS706	2N3248 2N3249 2N3546	2N3510 2N3511 2N3647 2N3648					
20-29			2N2501 2N3227 2N3508 2N3509		2N834 2N2501 2N3227 2N3508 2N3509 MPS834							
30-39					2N2537 2N2538 2N2539 2N2540		2N2537 2N2538 2N2539 2N2540 2N3252		2N3252			
40-50						2N2904 2N2905 2N2906 2N2907 2N3485 2N3486	2N3253 2N3444	2N3467 2N3468 2N2904 2N2905 2N2906 2N2907 2N3485 2N3486	2N3253 2N3444 2N3506 2N3507	2N3467 2N3468 2N3719	2N3506 2N3507	2N3719
60-79						2N2904A 2N2905A 2N2906A 2N2907A 2N3485A 2N3486A		2N2904A 2N2905A 2N2906A 2N2907A 2N3485A 2N3486A		2N3720		2N3720

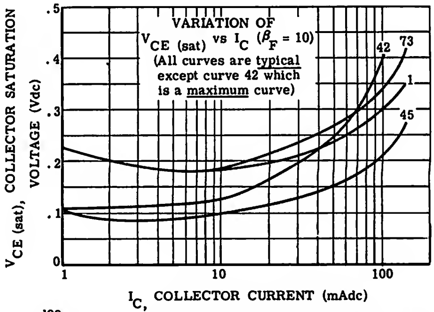
HIGH-SPEED SILICON TRANSISTORS, FOR LOW CURRENT SATURATED SWITCHING

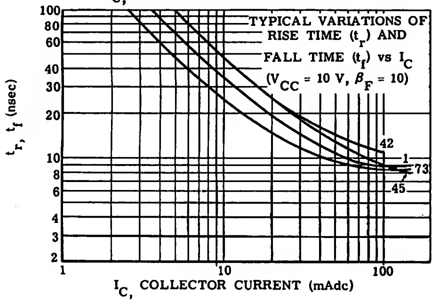
LIMIT SPECIFICATIONS (at 25°C) (for typical variations, see accompanying graphs)

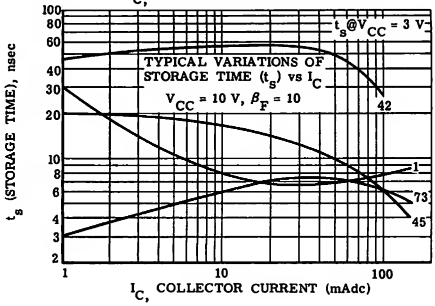
	REFERENCE CURVE	Type Number	h_{FE} min/max	$V_{CE(sat)}$ $\beta F = 10$ (VOLTS)	SWITCHING TIME: t_{on}, or $t_d + t_r$ (nsec)	SWITCHING TIME: t_{off}, or $t_s + t_f$ (nsec)
NPN	CURVE 24	2N3493	40/120 @ I_C=0.5 mA	0.13 @ I_C=0.1 mA, I_B=0.01 mA	—	—
NPN	CURVE 1	2N706	20/-	0.6	40	75
NPN	CURVE 1	2N708	30/120	0.4	--	--
NPN	CURVE 1	2N744	40/120 @ I_C=10 mA	0.35 (+170°C)	16 @ I_C=10 mA	24 @ I_C= 10 mA
NPN	CURVE 1	2N753	40/120	0.6	40	75
NPN	CURVE 1	2N834	25/- V_{CE}=1 V	0.25 @ I_C=10 mA	16 I_{B1}=3 mA	30 V_{CC}=3 V
NPN	CURVE 1	2N835	20/-	0.3 I_B= 1 mA	20	35
NPN	CURVE 1	2N914	30/120	0.25	40 @ I_C=200 mA V_{CC}=5 V	40 @ I_C=200 mA V_{CC}= 5 V
NPN	CURVE 1	2N2481	40/120	0.25	40 @ I_C=10 mA V_{CC}= 3 V	55 @ I_C = 10 mA V_{CC} = 3 V
NPN	CURVE 1	2N2501	50/150	0.2	--	--
NPN	CURVE 73	2N2369	40/120	0.25	12	18
NPN	CURVE 73	2N3227	100/300 @ I_C = 10 mA	0.25 @ I_C = 10 mA	12 @ I_C=10 mA	18 @ I_C=10 mA
NPN	CURVE 73	2N3508	40/120 V_{CE} = 1 V	0.25 I_B = 1 mA	12 V_{CC}=3 V	18 V_{CC}= 3 V
NPN	CURVE 73	2N3509	100/300	0.25	12	18
PNP	CURVE 45	2N3546	30/120 @ I_C = 10 mA V_{CE} = 1 V	0.15 @ I_C = 10 mA I_B = 1 mA	25 @ I_C=50 mA V_{CC}=3 V	35 @ I_C=50 mA V_{CC}= 3 V
PNP	CURVE 42	2N3248	50/150 @ I_C = 10 mA	0.125 @ I_C = 10 mA	20 @ I_C=100 mA	80 @ I_C=100 mA
PNP	CURVE 42	2N3249	100/300 V_{CE} = 1 V	0.125 I_B = 1 mA	20 V_{CC}=10V	80 V_{CC}=10 V

HIGH SPEED SILICON TRANSISTOR CHARACTERISTIC CURVES







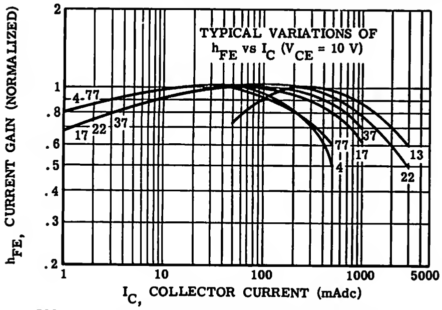


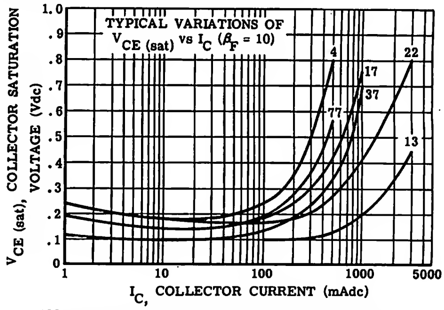
HIGH CURRENT CORE DRIVERS AND PULSE AMPLIFIERS

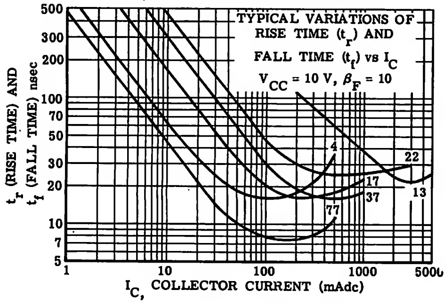
LIMIT SPECIFICATIONS (at 25°C) (for typical variations, see accompanying graphs)

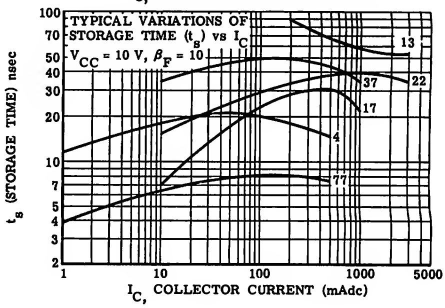
REFERENCE CURVE		Type Number	h_{FE} min/max	$V_{CE(sat)}$ $\beta F = 10$ (VOLTS)	SWITCHING TIME t_{on}, or $t_d + t_r$ (nsec)	SWITCHING TIME t_{off}, or $t_s + t_f$ (nsec)
NPN	CURVE 77	2N3510 2N3511 2N3647 2N3648	25/150 30/120 @ I_C = 150 mA 25/150 V_{CE} = 1 V 30/120	0.4 0.4 @I_C = 150 mA 0.4 I_B = 15 mA 0.4	20 16 @I_C = 150 mA 20 V_{CC} = 6 V 16	25 18 @I_C = 150 mA 25 V_{CC} = 6 V 18
NPN	CURVE 4	2N2537 2N2538 2N2539 2N2540	50/150 100/300 @ I_C = 150 mA 50/150 V_{CE} = 10 V 100/300	0.45 0.45 @ I_C = 150 mA 0.45 I_B = 15 mA 0.45	40 @I_C = 150 mA 40 V_{CC} = 7 V 40 40 R_L = 40 ohms	40 @I_C = 150 mA 40 V_{CC} = 7 V 40 40 R_L = 40 ohms
NPN	CURVE 17	2N3252 2N3253 2N3444	30/90 @I_C = 500 mA 25/75 20/60 V_{CE} = 1 V	0.5 @I_C = 500 mA 0.6 0.5 I_B = 50 mA	45 @I_C = 500 mA 50 50 V_{CC} = 30 V	70 @I_C = 500 mA 70 70 V_{CC} = 30 V
NPN	CURVE 22	2N3506 2N3507	40/200 @I_C = 1.5 A 30/150 V_{CE} = 2 V	1.0 @I_C = 1.5 A 0.6 I_B = 150 mA	45 @I_C = 1.5 A 45 V_{CC} = 30 V	90 @I_C = 1.5 A 90 V_{CC} = 30 V
PNP	CURVE 33	2N2904 2N2904A 2N2905 2N2905A 2N2906 2N2906A 2N2907 2N2907A 2N3485 2N3485A 2N3486 2N3486A	40/120 40/120 100/300 100/300 40/120 @I_C = 150 mA 40/120 100/300 V_{CE} = 10 V 100/300 40/120 40/120 100/300 100/300	0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 @I_C = 150 mA 0.4 0.4 I_B = 15 mA 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4	45 45 45 45 45 @I_C = 150 mA 45 45 V_{CC} = 30 V 45 45 45 45 45	100 100 100 100 100 @I_C = 150 mA 100 100 V_{CC} = 6 V 100 100 100 100 100
PNP	CURVE 37	2N3467 2N3468	40/120 @I_C = 500 mA 25/75 V_{CE} = 1 V	0.5 @I_C = 500 mA 0.6 I_B = 50 mA	40 @I_C = 500 mA 40 V_{CC} = 30 V	90 @I_C = 500 mA 90 V_{CC} = 30 V
PNP	CURVE 13	2N3719 2N3720	25/180 @I_C = 1 A 25/180 V_{CE} = 1.5 V	0.75 @I_C = 1 A 0.75 I_B = 100 mA	75 @I_C = 1 A 75 V_{CC} = 12 V	225 @I_C = 1 A 225 V_{CC} = 12 V

HIGH CURRENT SILICON TRANSISTOR CHARACTERISTIC CURVES









GERMANIUM HIGH SPEED SWITCHING TRANSISTOR SELECTION GUIDE

These tables and graphs are intended as a rapid guide for selection of germanium transistors for high-speed switching applications.

BV_{CEO} MINIMUM VOLTS	OPTIMUM COLLECTOR CURRENT RANGE		
	1 mA - 50 mA	10 mA - 100 mA	100 mA - 500 mA
5 - 9	2N705 2N710 2N711 2N827 2N968 2N969 2N970 2N971 2N972 2N973 2N974 2N975 2N2258 MM2259	2N711A 2N711B 2N828 2N828A 2N829 2N960 2N961 2N962 2N963 2N964 2N964A 2N965 2N966 2N967 2N985	—
10 - 15	MM2550	2N2635 MM2552 MM2554	2N1204 2N1204A 2N1494 2N1494A 2N2096 2N2099 2N2381
16 - 20	—	2N2956 2N2957	2N2097 2N2100 2N2382
more than 21	—	2N838 2N2955	2N1495 2N1496

GERMANIUM HIGH SPEED SWITCHING TRANSISTOR SPECIFICATIONS

Reference Curve	Type Number	h_{FE} @ I_C min/max	$V_{CE(SAT)}$ max Volts @ I_C & I_B	f_T Mc	Switching Times (max) $t_{on} = t_d + t_r$ nsec	Switching Times (max) $t_{off} = t_s + t_f$ nsec
	2N705	25/-	0.3	325*	75	200
	2N710	25/-	0.5	325*	75 I_B = 1 mA	200 I_{B_1} - 1 mA
	2N711	20/-	0.5	300*	100	350 I_{B_2} = 0.25 mA
	2N827	100/-	0.25	250	35 I_B = 3.3 mA	60 I_{B_1} - 3.3 mA
						I_{B_2} = 3.3 mA
	2N968	17/- I_C = 10 mA	0.25	250	75	150
	2N969	17/-	0.25	250	75 I_C = 10 mA	150 I_C = 10 mA
	2N970	17/-	0.25	250	100	275 I_{B_1} - 1 mA
	2N971	17/-	0.25 I_C = 10 mA	250	100	275 I_{B_2} = 0.25 mA
	2N972	40/-	0.25	250	75 I_B = 1 mA	175
1	2N973	40/-	0.25 I_B = 1 mA	250	75	175
	2N974	40/-	0.25	250	100	275
	2N975	40/-	0.25	250	100	275
	2N2258	17/-		250	8**	7**
	2N2259	40/-		250	8**	7**
--	MM2550	20/-	0.2	1000	2.5** I_C = 10 mA V_{CE} = 5 V	2.5 I_C = 10 mA V_{CE} = 5 V
	2N711A	25/150	0.55 I_C = 50 mA	150	100	300
	2N711B	30/150	0.45 I_B = 2 mA	150	100	300 I_{B_1} - 1 mA
	2N828	25/-	0.2 I_C = 10 mA	300	70 I_B = 1 mA	100 I_{B_2} = 0.25 mA
	2N828A	25/-	0.2 I_B = 1 mA	300	50	100
	2N829	50/-	0.2 I_B = 0.5 mA	300	50	100 I_C = 10 mA
5	2N838	30/-	0.18 I_B = 3.3 mA	300	30 I_B = 3.3 mA	40 I_{B_1} - 3.3 mA
						I_{B_2} = 3.3 mA
	2N960	20/- I_C = 10 mA	0.4 I_C = 50 mA	300	50 I_C = 10 mA	85 I_{B_1} - 1 mA
	2N961	20/-	0.4 I_B = 5 mA	300	50	85 I_{B_2} = 0.25 mA
	2N962	20/-	0.4	300	50	100
	2N963	20/-	0.2 I_C = 10 mA	300	60 I_B = 1 mA	120 I_{B_1} - 1.0 mA
			I_B = 1 mA			I_{B_2} = 1.25 mA
	2N964	40/-	0.35 I_C = 50 mA	300	50	85 I_{B_1} - 1 mA
	2N964A	40/-	0.28	300	50	85
	2N965	40/-	0.35 I_B = 5 mA	300	50	85 I_{B_2} = 0.25 mA
	2N966	40/-	0.35	300	50	100
	2N967	40/-	0.2 I_C = 10 mA	300	60	120 I_{B_1} - 1 mA
						I_{B_2} = 1.25 mA
	2N985	40/-	0.15 I_B = 1 mA	300	35 I_B = 5 mA	80 I_{B_1} - 5 mA
						I_{B_2} = 1.25 mA
--	MM2552	30/- I_C = 25 mA	0.2 I_C = 25 mA I_B = 2.5 mA	1000	3.5** I_C = 25 mA V_{CE} = 5 V	2.5** I_C = 25 mA V_{CE} = 5 V
--	MM2554	20/- I_C = 40 mA	0.25 I_C = 40 mA I_B = 4 mA	1000	3.5** I_C = 40 mA V_{CE} = 5 V	2.5** I_C = 40 mA V_{CE} = 5 V

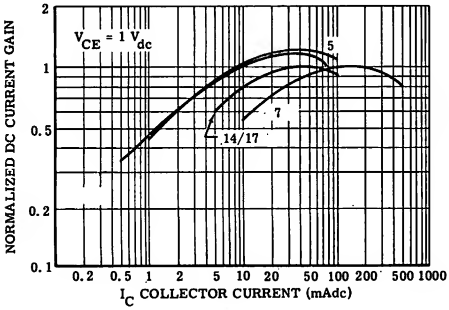
*TYP

**CURRENT MODE

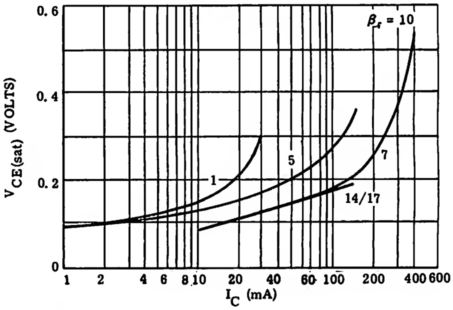
GERMANIUM HIGH SPEED SWITCHING TRANSISTORS (continued)

Reference Curve	Type Number	h_{FE} @ I_C min/max		$V_{CE(sat)}$ Max Volts @ I_C & I_B		f_T Mc	Maximum Switching Time $t_{on} = t_d + t_r$ nsec		Maximum Switching Time $t_{off} = t_s + t_f$ nsec	
14/17	2N2635	45/300	—	0.4	I_C = 50 mA	150	50	I_C = 10 mA	250	I_{B_1} = - 1 mA
					I_B = 2.5 mA			I_B = 1 mA		I_{B_2} = 0.25 mA
	2N2955	20/60	I_C = 50 mA	0.3	I_C = 50 mA	200	55	I_C = 50 mA	80	I_C = 50 mA
	2N2956	40/120		0.25		250	45		90	I_{B_1} = -5 mA
	2N2957	100/-		0.2	I_B = 5 mA	300	40	I_B = 5 mA	95	I_{B_2} = 5 mA
7	2N1204	15/-	I_C = 400 mA	0.5	I_C = 200 mA	110	—		—	
	2N1204A	25/-	I_C = 200 mA	0.4	I_B = 10 mA	110	—		—	
	2N1494	15/-	I_C = 400 mA	0.4		110	—		—	
	2N1494A	25/-		0.4		110	—		—	
	2N1495	25/-	I_C = 200 mA	0.3	I_C = 200 mA	150	—		—	
	2N1496	25/-		0.3	I_B = 20 mA	150	—		—	
	2N2096	15/-		0.6		—	—		130	I_C = 200 mA
	2N2097	20/-	I_C = 400 mA	0.5	I_C = 200 mA	—	—		90	I_{B_1} = -20 mA
	2N2099	15/-		0.6	I_B = 10 mA	—	—		130	I_{B_2} = 20 mA
	2N2100	20/-		0.5		—	—		90	
	2N2381	40/-	I_C = 200 mA	0.4	I_C = 200 mA	300	22	I_C = 200 mA	45	I_C = 200 mA
	2N2382	40/-		0.4	I_B = 20 mA	300	22	I_B = 40 mA	45	I_{B_1} = - 40 mA
										I_{B_2} = 40 mA

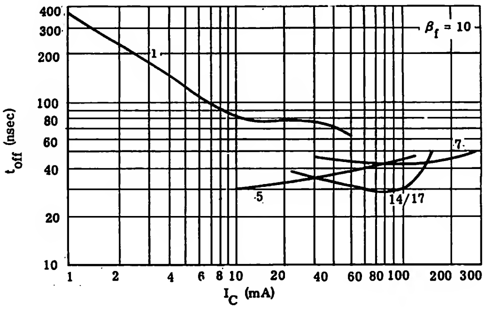
h_{FE} versus I_C



$V_{CE(SAT)}$ versus I_C



t_{off} versus I_C



SILICON MEDIUM SPEED, SWITCHING TRANSISTOR SELECTION GUIDE

These tables and graphs are intended to permit rapid comparison and selection of silicon transistors for medium-speed, general-purpose switching applications.

V_{CEO}	Optimum Collector Current Range							
	100 µA-10 mA		10 mA-100 mA		100 mA-400 mA		400 mA-800 mA	
	PNP	NPN	PNP	NPN	PNP	NPN	PNP	NPN
5-19 V	MM2894 MPS2894 MPS3639 MPS3640	–	2N869 2N995 MM2894 MPS2894 MPS3639 MPS3640	–	–	–	–	–
20-29 V	–	2N916	–	2N916	2N1991	2N697 2N718 2N1420 2N2195 2N2195A 2N2195B 2N2958 2N2959 2N3115 2N3116	–	–
30-39 V	2N2800 2N2801 2N2837 2N2838	2N2217 2N2218 2N2219 2N2220 2N2221 2N2222	2N2800 2N2801 2N2837 2N2838 2N3133 2N3134 2N3135 2N3136	2N2217 2N2218 2N2219 2N2220 2N2221 2N2222	2N722 2N1131 2N1132 2N2303 2N2800 2N2801 2N2837 2N2838 2N3133 2N3134 2N3135 2N3136	2N718A 2N956 2N1613 2N1711 2N2217 2N2218 2N2219 2N2220 2N2221 2N2222	–	–
40-59 V	MCS2137 MCS2138	2N915 MCS2135 MCS2136	2N2904 2N2905 2N2906 2N2907 2N3250 2N3251 2N3485 2N3486	2N2218A 2N2219A 2N2221A 2N2222A	2N1132A 2N1132B 2N2904 2N2905 2N2906 2N2907 2N3244 2N3245 2N3485 2N3486	2N2192 2N2192A 2N2192B 2N2193 2N2193A 2N2193B 2N2194 2N2194A 2N2194B 2N2218A 2N2219A 2N2221A 2N2222A	2N3244 2N3245	–
60-79 V	2N2904A 2N2905A 2N2906A 2N2907A 2N3485A 2N3486A	–	2N2904A 2N2905A 2N2906A 2N2907A 2N3250A 2N3251A 2N3485A 2N3486A	–	2N2904A 2N2905A 2N2906A 2N2907A 2N3485A 2N3486A	–	–	–
80-119 V	–	–	2N3494 2N3496	2N3498 2N3499	–	2N3498 2N3499	–	–
120-300 V	–	–	2N3495 2N3497 2N3634 2N3635 2N3636 2N3637	2N3500 2N3501	–	2N3500 2N3501	–	–

SILICON TRANSISTOR MEDIUM SPEED SWITCHING SELECTION GUIDE

Devices in this category are preferred for applications requiring high DC current gain and low leakage currents.

NPN MEDIUM SPEED SWITCHING TRANSISTOR SPECIFICATIONS

Limit Specifications (at 25°C) (For typical variations, see accompanying graphs)

Reference Curves see page 8 - 17	Type Numbers	h_{FE} min/max	I_C	$V_{CE(sat)}$ $I_C/I_B = 10$ max volts	I_C	f_T min Mc	C_{ib} max pf	C_{ob} max pf
23	2N915	50/200	10 mA	1.0	10 mA	250	10	3.5
23	2N916	50/200	10 mA	0.5	10 mA	300	10	6
	2N697	40/120		1.5		50	-	35
	2N718	40/120	10 mA	1.5		50	-	35
	2N718A	40/120		1.5		60	80	25
	2N956	100/300		1.5		70	80	25
	2N1420	100/300		1.5		50	-	35
	2N1613	40/120		1.5		60	80	25
	2N1711	100/300		1.5		70	80	25
	2N2217	20/60		0.4		250	30	8
	2N2218	40/120		0.4		250	30	8
	2N2218A	40/120		0.3		300	25	8
2	2N2219	100/300	150 mA	0.4	150 mA	250	30	8
	2N2219A	100/300		0.3		300	25	8
	2N2220	20/60		0.4		250	30	8
	2N2221	40/120		0.4		250	30	8
	2N2221A	40/120		0.3		300	25	8
	2N2222	100/300		0.4		250	30	8
	2N2222A	100/300		0.3		300	25	8
	2N2958	40/120		0.5		250	-	8
	2N2959	100/300		0.5		250	-	8
	2N3115	40/120		0.5		250	-	8
	2N3116	100/300		0.5		250	-	8
	2N2192	100/300		0.35		50	-	20
	2N2192A	100/300		0.25		50	-	20
	2N2192B	100/300		0.18		50	-	20
	2N2193	40/120		0.35		50	-	20
	2N2193A	40/120		0.25		50	-	20
14	2N2193B	40/120	150 mA	0.18	150 mA	50	-	20
	2N2194	20/60		0.35		50	-	20
	2N2194A	20/60		0.25		50	-	20
	2N2194B	20/60		0.18		50	-	20
	2N2195	20/ -		0.35		50	-	20
	2N2195A	20/ -		0.25		50	-	20
	2N2195B	20/ -		0.18		50	-	20
	2N3498	40/120		0.6		150	80	10
26	2N3499	100/300	150 mA	0.6	300 mA	150	80	10
	2N3500	40/120		0.4		150	80	8
	2N3501	100/300		0.4		150	80	8

PNP MEDIUM SPEED SWITCHING TRANSISTOR SPECIFICATIONS

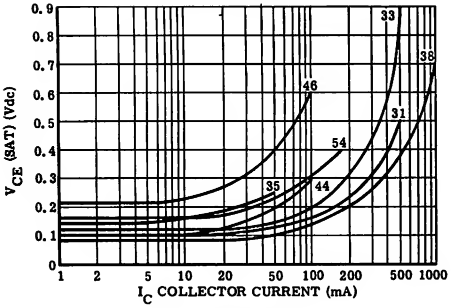
Limit Specifications (at 25°C) (For typical variations, see accompanying graphs)

Reference Curves	Type Numbers	h_{FE} min/max	h_{FE} I_C	$V_{CE(sat)}$ $I_C/I_B = 10$ max Volts	$V_{CE(sat)}$ I_C	f_T min Mc	C_{ib} max pf	C_{ob} max pf
	MM 2894	40/150	30 mA	0.2	30 mA	400	6	6
44	MPS2894	40/150	30 mA	0.2	30 mA	400	-	6
	MPS3639	30/120	10 mA	0.16	10 mA	500	3.5	3.5
	MPS3640	30/120	10 mA	0.2	10 mA	500	3.5	3.5
	2N869	20/120	10 mA	1.0	10 mA	-	11	9
	2N995	35/140	20 mA	0.2	20 mA	-	11	10
35	2N3250	50/150		0.25		250	8	6
	2N3250A	50/150	10 mA	0.25	10 mA	250	8	6
	2N3251	100/300		0.25		300	8	6
	2N3251A	100/300		0.25		300	8	6
	2N3494	40/ -		0.3		200	30	7
46	2N3495	40/ -	10 mA	0.35	10 mA	150	30	6
	2N3496	40/ -		0.3		200	30	7
	2N3497	40/ -		0.35		150	30	6
	2N3634	50/150		0.5		150	75	10
54	2N3635	100/300	50 mA	0.5	50 mA	200	75	10
	2N3636	50/150		0.5		150	75	10
	2N3637	100/300		0.5		200	75	10
	2N722	30/90		1.5		60	80	45
	2N1131	20/45		1.5		50	80	45
	2N1132	30/90		1.5		60	80	45
	2N1132A	30/90		1.5		60	80	30
	2N1132B	30/90		1.5		60	80	30
31	2N1991	15/60	150 mA	1.5	150 mA	40	80	45
	2N2303	75/200		1.5		60	80	45
	2N2800	30/90		0.4		120	-	25
	2N2801	75/225		0.4		120	-	25
	2N2837	30/90		0.4		120	-	25
	2N2838	75/225		0.4		120	-	25
	2N2904	40/120		0.4		200	30	8
	2N2904A	40/120		0.4		200	30	8
	2N2905	100/300		0.4		200	30	8
	2N2905A	100/300		0.4		200	30	8
	2N2906	40/120		0.4		200	30	8
	2N2906A	40/120		0.4		200	30	8
	2N2907	100/300		0.4		200	30	8
33	2N2907A	100/300	150 mA	0.4	150 mA	200	30	8
	2N3133	40/120		0.6		200	40	10
	2N3134	100/300		0.6		200	40	10
	2N3135	40/120		0.6		200	40	10
	2N3136	100/300		0.6		200	40	10
	2N3485	40/120		0.4		200	30	8
	2N3485A	40/120		0.4		200	30	8
	2N3486	100/300		0.4		200	30	8
	2N3486A	100/300		0.4		200	30	8
38	2N3244	50/150	500 mA	0.5	500 mA	175	100	25
38	2N3245	30/90	500 mA	0.6	500 mA	150	100	25

SILICON MEDIUM SPEED TRANSISTORS CHARACTERISTIC CURVES

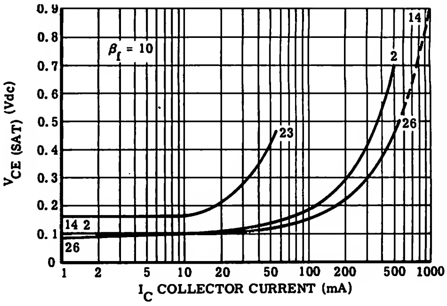
PNP

$V_{CE(sat)}$ versus I_C

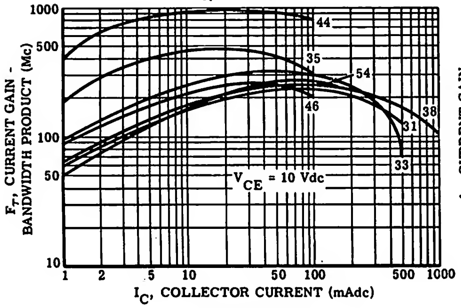


NPN

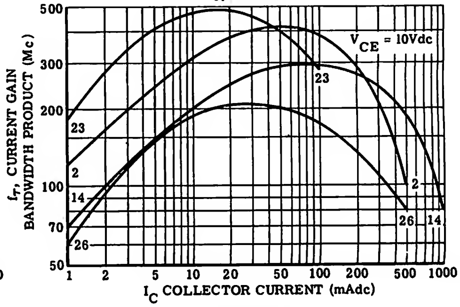
$V_{CE(sat)}$ versus I_C



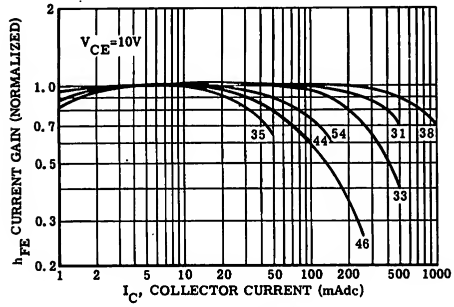
f_T versus I_C



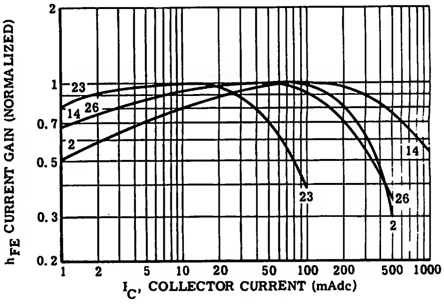
f_T versus I_C



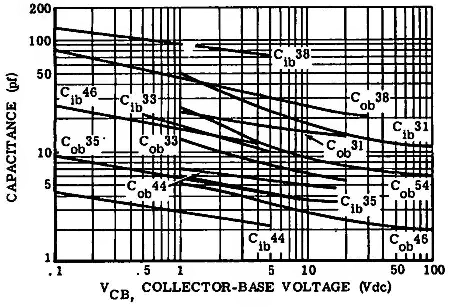
h_{FE} versus I_C



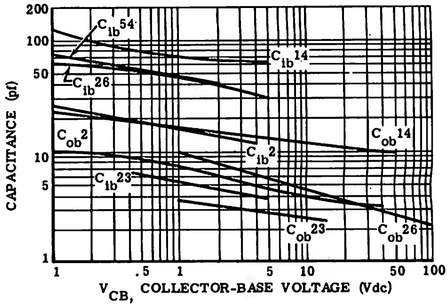
h_{FE} versus I_C



C_{ob} and C_{ib} versus I_C



C_{ob} and C_{ib} versus I_C



RF TRANSISTOR SELECTOR GUIDE

These tables and graphs are intended to permit rapid comparison and selection of transistors for transmitter and receiver designs. The devices included are suitable for application as RF and IF amplifiers, oscillators, mixers, multipliers, power oscillators, drivers, output and harmonic generator stages.

SMALL SIGNAL RF APPLICATIONS SELECTOR GUIDE

Frequency Range	Polarity and Material	RF and IF Amplifiers, Mixers and Converters	Low-Level Oscillators $P_o < 100$ mW	High-Level Oscillators 100 mW $< P_o <$ 2W	Low-Level Wide-Band Amplifiers
2 Mc to 70 Mc	PNP Ge	2N700 2N700A 2N1141 2N1142 2N1143 2N1195 2N2929 2N3279 2N3280 2N3281 2N3282 2N3283 2N3284 2N3285 2N3286 2N3323 2N3324 2N3325	2N700 2N700A 2N1141 2N1142 2N1143 2N1195 2N2929 2N3279 2N3280 2N3281 2N3282 2N3285 2N3323 2N3324 2N3325	2N1141 2N1142 2N1143 2N1195 2N1561 2N1562 2N1692 2N1693 2N2929	2N700 2N700A 2N1141 2N1142 2N1143 2N1195 2N2929 2N3279 2N3280 2N3281 2N3282 2N3283 2N3284 2N3285 2N3286 2N3323 2N3324 2N3325
	NPN Si	2N918 2N3287 2N3288 2N3289 2N3290 2N3291 2N3292 2N3293 2N3294	2N918 2N3287 2N3288 2N3289 2N3290 2N3293 2N3298	2N2949 2N2951 2N2952 2N3309	2N918 2N3287 2N3288 2N3289 2N3290 2N3291 2N3292 2N3293 2N3294
	PNP Si	2N3250 2N3251 2N3307 2N3308	2N3250 2N3251 2N3307 2N3308	-	2N3307 2N3308

SMALL SIGNAL RF APPLICATIONS SELECTOR GUIDE (continued)

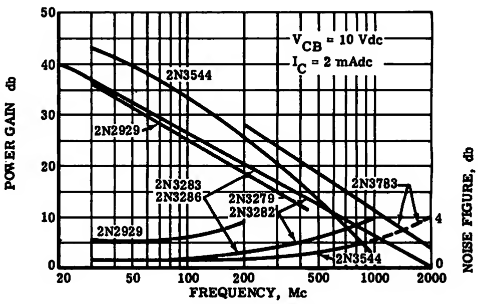
Frequency Range	Polarity and Material	RF and IF Amplifiers, Mixers and Converters	Low-Level Oscillators $P_o < 100$ mW	High-Level Oscillators 100 mW $< P_o <$ 2W	Low-Level Wide-Band Amplifiers
70 Mc to 400 Mc	PNP Ge	2N1141 2N1142 2N1143 2N1195 2N2929 2N3279 2N3280 2N3281 2N3282 2N3283 2N3284 2N3285 2N3286 2N3323 2N3783 2N3784 2N3785 MM2503	2N700 2N700A 2N1141 2N1142 2N1143 2N1195 2N2929 2N3279 2N3280 2N3281 2N3282 2N3285 2N3323 2N3783 2N3784 2N3785 MM2503	2N1141 2N1142 2N1143 2N1195 2N1561 2N1562 2N1692 2N1693 2N2929	2N1141 2N1142 2N1143 2N1195 2N2929 2N3279 2N3280 2N3281 2N3282 2N3783 2N3784 2N3785 MM2503
	NPN Si	2N918 2N3287 2N3288 2N3289 2N3290 2N3291 2N3292 2N3293 2N3294	2N918 2N3287 2N3288 2N3289 2N3290 2N3293 2N3298	2N2949 2N2951 2N3137 2N3309	2N918 2N3287 2N3288 2N3289 2N3290
	PNP Si	2N3307 2N3308	2N3307 2N3308	—	2N3307 2N3308
400 Mc to 1 Gc	NPN Si	2N918 2N3287 2N3288 2N3289 2N3290 2N3291 2N3292 2N3293 2N3294 2N3544	2N918 2N3287 2N3288 2N3289 2N3290 2N3293 2N3544	2N3309	2N918
	PNP Si	2N3307 2N3308	2N3307 2N3308	—	2N3307 2N3308
	PNP Ge	2N3783 2N3784 2N3785 MM2503	2N3783 2N3784 2N3785 MM2503	—	2N3783 2N3784 2N3785 MM2503
1 Gc Up	NPN Si	—	—	2N3309 2N3664	—
	PNP Ge	2N3783 2N3784 2N3785	2N3783 2N3784 2N3785	—	2N3783 2N3784 2N3785 MM2503

SMALL SIGNAL RF DEVICE CHARACTERISTICS

Type	ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS P_D Ambient mW	V_{CB} volts	V_{EB} volts	T_J °C	ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS h_{FE} min/max	C_{ob} max pf	f_T typ Mc	CIRCUIT PERFORMANCE Amplifier G_e db	typ NF db	@ f Mc	Oscillator P_o min mW	@ f mc
GERMANIUM PNP TYPES												
2N700 ①	75	25	0.2	100	4/ - ②	1.4	500	23	6	70	-	-
2N700A ①	75	25	0.2	100	4/50 ②	1.4	800	23	6	70	-	-
2N741	150	15	1.0	100	10/ -	10.0	360	22	7	30	-	-
2N741A	150	20	1.0	100	10/ -	10.0	360	22	7	30	-	-
2N1141	300	35	1.0	100	10/ -	1.5	800	25	4.0	100	-	-
2N1142 ①	300	30	0.7	100	10/ -	1.5	800	24	4.5	100	-	-
2N1143	300	25	0.5	100	10/ -	1.5	800	24	5	100	-	-
2N1195 ①	225	30	1.0	100	12/ - ②	1.5	800	25	4	100	-	-
2N2929	300	25	0.75	100	10/100	2.5	1250	16	5.5	200	-	-
2N3279	100	30	1.0	100	10/70	1.0	500	20	2.9	200	-	-
2N3280	100	30	1.0	100	10/70	1.0	500	20	2.9	200	-	-
2N3281	100	30	0.5	100	10/100	1.2	400	20	4.0	200	-	-
2N3282	100	30	0.5	100	10/100	1.2	400	20	4.0	200	-	-
2N3283	100	25	0.5	100	10/ -	1.5	400	20	4.0	200	-	-
2N3284	100	25	0.5	100	10/ -	1.5	400	20	5	200	-	-
2N3285	100	20	0.5	100	5/ -	1.5	400	-	-	-	2	257
2N3286	100	20	0.5	100	5/ -	1.5	400	18	5.5	200	-	-
2N3323	150	35	3.0	100	30/200	3.0	360	13	-	100	-	-
2N3324	150	35	3.0	100	30/200	3.0	360	29	-	10.7	-	-
2N3325	150	35	3.0	100	30/200	3.0	360	30	-	1.6	-	-
2N3783	150	30	0.5	100	20/200	1.0	800③	20③	2.2④	200	-	-
2N3784	150	30	0.5	100	20/200	1.0	700③	20③	2.5④	200	-	-
2N3785	150	15	0.5	100	15/200	1.2	700③	18③	2.9④	200	-	-
MM2503	75	30	0.5	100	20/ -	2.0	1000③	20③	3.0④	200	-	-
SILICON NPN TYPES												
2N918	200	30	3.0	200	20/ -	1.7	900	18	7	200	40	500
2N3287	200	40	3.0	200	15/100	1.1	600	20	4.9	200	-	-
2N3288	200	40	3.0	200	15/100	1.5	600	20	4.9	200	-	-
2N3289	200	30	3.0	200	10/150	1.5	500	20	6	200	-	-
2N3290	200	30	3.0	200	10/150	1.5	500	20	6	200	-	-
2N3291	200	25	3.0	200	10/ -	2.0	600	20	6	200	-	-
2N3292	200	25	3.0	200	10/ -	2.0	600	20	7	200	-	-
2N3293	200	20	3.0	200	10/ -	2.0	600	-	-	-	2	257
2N3294	200	20	3.0	200	10/ -	2.0	600	18	7	200	-	-
MPS918	200	30	3.0	125	20/ -	1.7	-	15	6	200	30	500
MPS3563	200	30	2.0	125	20/200	1.7	-	14	-	200	-	-
SILICON PNP TYPES												
2N869	360	25	5.0	200	20/120	9	300	-	-	-	-	-
2N995	360	20	4.0	200	35/140	10	300	-	-	-	-	-
2N3307	200	40	3.0	200	20/125	1.3	600	20	4.0	200	-	-
2N3308	200	30	3.0	200	10/175	1.6	600	20	5.0	200	-	-

① Available as MIL types
② h_{fe}
③ Minimum value
④ Maximum value

SMALL SIGNAL DEVICE TYPICAL PERFORMANCE



LARGE SIGNAL RF APPLICATIONS SELECTOR GUIDE

Frequency Range	Polarity and Material	Power Amplifier Transistors: $P_o < 1W$	$1W < P_o < 5W$	$5W < P_o < 15W$	$15W < P_o < 50W$
1 Mc to 10 Mc	PNP Ge	2N1141 2N1142 2N1143 2N1195 2N1561 2N1562 2N1692 2N1693 2N2929	2N2832	2N2832	2N2834
	NPN Si	2N2949 2N2951 2N2952 2N3295 2N3298	2N2949 2N2950 2N3296	2N2947 2N2948 2N3297	2N2947 MF812
	PNP Si	2N2800 2N2801 2N2904 2N2905	—	—	—
10 Mc to 70 Mc	PNP Ge	2N1141 2N1142 2N1143 2N1195 2N1561 2N1562 2N1692 2N1693 2N2929	—	—	—
	NPN Si	2N918 2N2949 2N2951 2N2952 2N3295 2N3298 2N3309	2N2949 2N2950 2N3296 2N3309	2N2947 2N2948 2N3297	2N2947 MF812 MF832
70 Mc to 400 Mc	PNP Ge	2N1141 2N1142 2N1143 2N1195 2N1561 2N1562 2N2929	—	—	—
	NPN Si	2N918 2N2949 2N2951 2N2952 2N3137 2N3295 2N3298 2N3309 2N3309A MM1803 MM1941 MM1943	2N2949 2N2950 2N3296 2N3309 2N3309A 2N3553 2N3664 2N3717 2N3718	2N2947 2N2948 2N3297 2N3375 2N3632 2N3818	2N2947 2N3632 2N3818
	PNP Si	2N2800 2N2801 2N2904 2N2905	—	—	—
400 Mc Up	NPN Si	2N918 2N3309 2N3309A	2N3309 2N3309A 2N3664	—	—

Frequency Range	Varactors: $1W < P_o < 50W$	$50W < P_o < 100W$
1 Mc to 300 Mc	1N4386 1N4387 1N4388	1N4386
300 Mc to 600 Mc	1N4387 1N4388	—
600 Mc to 1000 Mc	1N4388 MV1808	—
1 Gc Up	MV1808	—

LARGE SIGNAL RF DEVICE CHARACTERISTICS

POWER AMPLIFIERS/OSCILLATORS

Type	ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS				ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS		CIRCUIT PERFORMANCE			
	P_c Case Watts	V_{CB} Volts	V_{EB} Volts	T_J °C	C_{ob} max pf	f_T typ Mc	Amplifier P_o min @ f watts	Amplifier Mc	Oscillator P_o min @ f Watts	Oscillator Mc
PNP GERMANIUM										
2N1561	3.0	25	3.0	100	10	500	0.5	160②	—	—
2N1562	3.0	25	2.0	100	10	450	0.4	160②	—	—
2N1692	3.0	25	3.0	100	10	500	0.5	160②	—	—
2N1693	3.0	25	2.0	100	10	450	0.4	160②	—	—
NPN SILICON										
2N 707	1.0	56	4.0	175	10	350	0.2	100	—	—
2N 707A	1.2	70	5.0	175	6	350	0.4	100	—	—
2N2947	25	60	3.0	175	60	200	15	50	—	—
2N2948	25	40	2.0	175	60	200	15	30	—	—
2N2949	6.0	60	3.0	175	20	200	3.5	50	—	—
2N2950	6.0	60	3.0	175	20	200	3.5	50	—	—
2N2951	3.0	60	5	175	8	400	0.6	50	—	—
2N2952	1.8	60	5	175	8	400	0.6	50	—	—
2N3137	2.0	40	4	200	3.5	500 min	0.4	250	—	—
2N3298	1.0	25	3	175	6	400	—	—	0.06	80
2N3309	3.5	50	3	175	10	500	2.0	250	—	—
2N3309A	5.0	60	4	200	6	—	2.2	250	—	—
2N3375	11.6	65	4	200	10	500	7.5	100	2.5③	500
2N3553	7	65	4	200	10	500	2.5	175	1.5③	500
2N3632	23	65	4	200	20	400	13.5	175	—	—
2N3664	5	60	4	175	6	300 min	2.2	250	—	—
2N3717	7.5	60	4	200	10	250 min	2	175	—	—
2N3718	10.0	60	4	200	10	250 min	2	175	—	—
2N3818	25	60	4	175	40	150 min	15	100	—	—
MF812	60	60	3	175	150	—	30	30	—	—
MF832	40	60	3	175	100	—	30	50	—	—
MM1803	2.0	50	5	200	3.5	500 min	0.56	250	—	—
MM1941	0.6	30	3	175	2.5	800	0.1	175	0.05	80
MM1943	0.6	40	3	175	4	700	0.3	175	—	—
PNP SILICON										
2N2800	3	50	5	200	25	120②	—	—	—	—
2N2801	3	50	5	200	25	120②	—	—	—	—
2N2904	3	60	5	200	8	200	—	—	—	—
2N2905	3	60	5	200	8	200	—	—	—	—

LINEAR AMPLIFIERS (NPN SILICON)

Type	ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS				ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS			CIRCUIT PERFORMANCE			
	P_c case watts	V_{CB} volts	V_{EB} volts	T_J °C	h_{FE} min	C_{ob} max pf	f_T typ Mc	P_{out} min watts	G_e min db	I_m min db	f Mc
2N3295	2	60	5	175	20	8	400	0.3④	14	30	30
2N3296	6	60	3	175	5	20	200	3 ④	16	30	30
2N3297	25	60	3	175	2.5	60	200	12 ④	10	30	30

② MINIMUM VALUE
③ TYPICAL VALUE
④ PEP, TWO TONE SSB TEST

LARGE SIGNAL RF DEVICE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

SILICON VARACTOR DIODES

Type	MAXIMUM RATINGS P_D (T_c = 75°C) watts	T_J °C	ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS @25°C BV_R min (I_R = 10 μA) volts	R_s max (V_R = 6 Vdc, f = 50 mc) ohms	C_J max (V_R = 6 Vdc, f = 50 mc) pf	Q min (V_R = 6 Vdc, f = 50 mc) –	Multiplier P_o min @ f Watts	Multiplier P_o min @ f Mc
1N4386	25	175	250	1.5	50	75	32.5	150 ③
1N4387	20	175	150	1.5	35	150	15	450 ④
1N4388	10	175	100	2.0	20 ②	200	11	1000 ⑤
MV1808	5.5	200	75	0.5	7.5 ②	1100 ①	6	2000 ⑥

① Typical Value

② C_T ($C_T = C_J + C_C$)

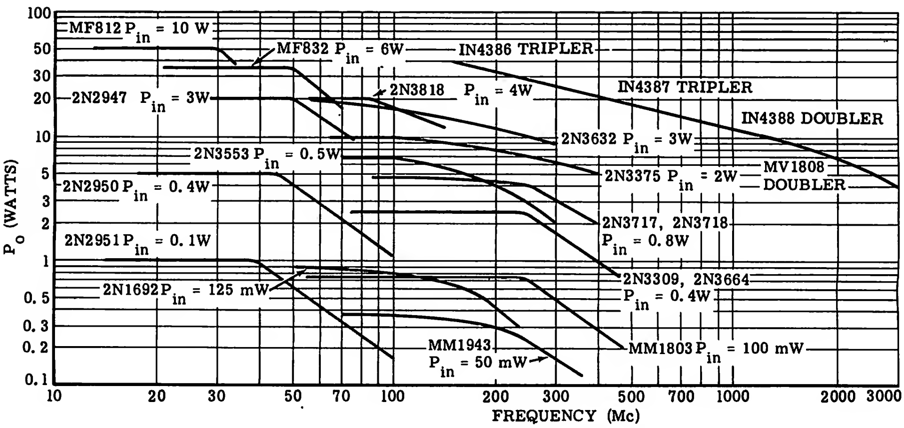
③ f_{in} = 50 Mc, n = 65 % min

④ f_{in} = 150 Mc, n = 50% min

⑤ f_{in} = 500 Mc, n = 55% min

⑥ f_{in} = 1000 Mc, n = 50% min

LARGE SIGNAL DEVICE TYPICAL PERFORMANCE



SMALL SIGNAL AMPLIFIER AND OSCILLATOR TRANSISTORS — TO 10 MC

CURRENT GAIN (h_{FE}) — VOLTAGE (V_{CE}) RELATIONSHIP

Maximum V_{CEO} (for Si) V_{CES} (for Ge) Volts	Minimum DC Current Gain (h_{FE})												
	$h_{FE} \geq 15$		$h_{FE} \geq 20$		$h_{FE} = 25$	$h_{FE} \geq 30$		$h_{FE} \geq 40$			$h_{FE} \geq 50$	$h_{FE} \geq 100$	
	PNP Si	PNP Ge	NPN Si	PNP Ge	PNP Si	PNP Si	NPN Si	PNP Si	NPN Si	PNP Ge	PNP Si	PNP Si	NPN Si
7	—	2N971	—	2N975	—	—	—	—	—	2N975	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2N3493	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	2N706 2N3510 2N3647 MPS706	—	—	—	2N708 2N914 2N3511 2N3648	—	—	—	—	—	2N2959 2N3116 2N3227 2N3509
12	2N1991	2N969 2N970	MPS3563	2N711 2N961 2N962 2N963	—	2N3248	—	2N3248 MPS2894	—	2N965 2N966 2N967 2N973 2N974	2N3248	2N3249	—
15	—	2N968	—	2N705 2N710 2N960	—	—	—	—	2N2369	2N964 2N964A 2N972	—	—	—
20	—	2N1204 2N1494	2N835 2N2195 2N2195A 2N2195B	2N2635	—	—	2N916 2N2958 2N3115 2N3508	—	2N916 2N2958 2N3115 2N3508	2N2381	—	—	2N2959 2N3116 2N3227 2N3509
30	—	—	2N834 2N2217 2N2220 MPS834	—	—	—	2N697 2N2221 2N3252	—	2N697 2N718 2N2218 2N2221	—	—	—	2N1420 2N2219 2N2222
35	2N1131	—	—	—	—	2N722 2N1132 2N2800 2N2801	—	2N3133 2N3135	—	—	2N2801 2N2838	2N3134 2N3136	
40	2N1132A	2N1495 2N1496 2N2955 2N2956	2N2194 2N2194A 2N2194B 2N3253	2N1495 2N1496 2N2955 2N2956	—	2N1132A 2N3245	2N718A 2N1613 2N2218A 2N2221A 2N3506	2N2904 2N2906 2N3485	2N718A 2N1613 2N2218A 2N2221A 2N3506	2N2382 2N2957	2N3244 2N3250	2N2905 2N2907 2N3251 2N3486	2N956 2N1711 2N2192 2N2192A 2N2192B 2N2219A 2N2222A
50	—	—	2N3444	—	—	—	2N3507	—	2N915 2N2193 2N2193A 2N2193B	—	—	—	2N3499
60	2N1132B	—	—	—	—	2N1132B	—	2N2904A 2N2906A 2N3485A	—	—	2N3250A	2N2905A 2N2907A 2N3251A 2N3486A 2N3798 2N3799 MCS2137 MCS2138	MCS2135 MCS2136
80	2N3494 2N3496	—	—	—	—	2N3494 2N3496	—	2N3494 2N3496	—	—	—	—	—
100	—	—	2N3498	—	—		2N3498	—	2N3498	—	—	—	2N3499
120	2N3495 2N3497	—	—	—	—	2N3495 2N3497	—	2N3495 2N3497	—	—	2N3634	2N3635	—
150	—	—	2N3500	—	—	—	2N3500	—	2N3500	—	—	—	2N3501
175	2N3636	—	—	—	—	2N3636	—	2N3636	—	—	2N3636	2N3637	—
300	—	—	2N3742		2N3743	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NPN SILICON ANNULAR SMALL SIGNAL TRANSISTORS FOR FREQUENCIES TO 10 MC

Type	V_{CEO} Volts	h_{FE}	@ I_C mA	h_{fe}	@ I_C mA	and f Mc	C_{ob} pf	P_D @ 25°C Ambient mW
2N697	40*	40/120	150	2.5	50	20	35	600
2N706	20*	20	10	2	10	100	6	300
2N708	15	30/120	10	3	10	100	6	360
2N718	40*	40/120	150	2.5	50	20	35	400
2N718A	50*	40/120		30	1	1 kc	25	500
2N753	15	40/120		2	10	100	5	300
2N834	30	25		3.5	10	100	4	300
2N835	20	20	10	3	10	100	4	300
2N914	15	30/120		3	20	100	6	360
2N915	50	15/200		—	—	—	3.5	360
2N916	25	15/200		—	—	—	6	360
2N956	50*	100/300	150	70	5	1 kc	25	500
2N1420	30*	100/300		2.5	50	20	35	600
2N1613	50*	40/120		35	5	1 kc	25	800
2N1711	50*	100/300		70	5	1 kc	25	800
2N2192	40	100/300		2.5	50	20	20	800
2N2192A	40	100/300		2.5	50	20	20	800
2N2192B	40	100/300		2.5	50	20	20	800
2N2193	50	40/120		2.5	50	20	20	800
2N2193A	50	40/120		2.5	50	20	20	800
2N2193B	50	40/120		2.5	50	20	20	800
2N2194	40	20/60		2.5	50	20	20	800
2N2194A	40	20/60		2.5	50	20	20	800
2N2194B	40	20/60		2.5	50	20	20	800
2N2195	25	20	150	2.5	50	20	20	800
2N2195A	25	20		2.5	50	20	20	800
2N2195B	25	20		2.5	50	20	20	800
2N2217	30	20/60		2.5	20	100	8	800
2N2218	30	40/120		2.5	20	100	8	800
2N2218A	40	40/120		2.5	20	100	8	800
2N2219	30	100/300		2.5	20	100	8	800
2N2219A	40	100/300		2.5	20	100	8	800
2N2220	30	20/60		2.5	20	100	8	500
2N2221	30	40/120		2.5	20	100	8	500
2N2221A	40	40/120		2.5	20	100	8	500
2N2222	30	100/300		2.5	20	100	8	500
2N2222A	40	100/300		2.5	20	100	8	500
2N2369	15	40/120	10	5	10	100	4	360
2N2958	20	40/120		—	—	—	8	600
2N2959	20	100/300	150	—	—	—	8	600
2N3115	20	40/120		—	—	—	8	400
2N3116	20	100/300		—	—	—	8	400
2N3227	20	100/300	10	5	10	100	4	360
2N3252	30	30/90		—	—	—	12	1000
2N3253	40	25/75	500	—	—	—	12	1000
2N3444	50	20/60		—	—	—	12	1000
2N3493	8	40/120	0.5	4	1	100	0.7	150
2N3498	100	40/120		1.5	20	100	10	1000
2N3499	100	100/300	150	1.5	20	100	10	1000
2N3500	150	40/120		1.5	20	100	8	1000
2N3501	150	100/300		1.5	20	100	8	1000
2N3506	40	40/120	1500	—	—	—	40	1000
2N3507	50	30/150		—	—	—	40	1000

*V_{CER}

NPN SILICON ANNULAR SMALL SIGNAL TRANSISTORS (continued)

Type	V_{CEO} Volts	h_{FE}	@ I_C mA	h_{fe}	@ I_C mA	and f Mc	C_{ob} pf	P_D @ 25°C Ambient mW
2N3508	20	40/120	10	5	10	10	4	400
2N3509	20	100/300	10	5	10	10	4	400
2N3510	10	25/150		3.5	15	100	4	360
2N3511	15	30/120	150	4.5	15	100	4	360
2N3647	10	25/150		3.5	15	100	4	400
2N3648	15	30/120		4.5	15	100	4	400
2N3742	300	20/200	30	1.5	10	20	6	1000
MCS2135	60	100/300	0.1	1	0.5	30	3	150
MCS2136	60	250/750	0.1	1	0.5	30	3	150
MPS706	20*	20/ -	10	2	10	100	6	300
MPS834	30	25/ -	10	3.5	10	100	4	300
MPS2923	25	----		90	2	1 kc	12	200
MPS2924	25	----		150	2	1 kc	12	200
MPS2925	25	----		235	2	1 kc	12	200
MPS3563	12	20/200	8	6	8	100	1.7	200

*V_{CER}

PNP SILICON ANNULAR SMALL SIGNAL TRANSISTORS FOR FREQUENCIES TO 10 MC

Type	V_{CEO} Volts	h_{FE}	@ I_C	h_{fe}	@ I_C	and f	C_{ob} pf	P_D @ 25°C Ambient mW
2N722	35	30/90		30	5 mA	1 kc	45	400
2N1131	35	20/45		2.5	50 mA	20 Mc	45	600
2N1132	35	30/90	150 mA	30	5 mA	1 kc	45	600
2N1132A	40	30/90		30	5 mA	1 kc	30	600
2N1132B	60	30/90		30	5 mA	1 kc	30	600
2N1991	20	15/60		2	50 mA	20 Mc	45	600
2N2800	35	30/90			—	—	25	800
2N2801	35	75/225	150 mA		—	—	25	800
2N2837	35	30/90			—	—	25	500
2N2838	35	75/225			—	—	25	500
2N2904	40	40/120		25			8	600
2N2904A	60	40/120		40			8	600
2N2905	40	100/300	150 mA	50	1 mA	1 kc	8	600
2N2905A	60	100/300		100			8	600
2N2906	40	40/120		25			8	400
2N2906A	60	40/120		40			8	400
2N2907	40	100/300		50	1 mA	1 kc	8	400
2N2907A	60	100/300	150 mA	100			8	400
2N3133	35	40/120		—	—	—	10	600
2N3134	35	100/300		—	—	—	10	600
2N3135	35	40/120	150 mA	—	—	—	10	400
2N3136	35	100/300	150 mA	—	—	—	10	400
2N3244	40	50/150	500 mA	—	—	—	25	1000
2N3245	50	30/90	500 mA	—	—	—	25	1000
2N3248	12	50/150	10 mA	—	—	—	8	360
2N3249	12	100/300		—	—	—	8	360
2N3250	40	50/150		50			6	360
2N3250A	60	50/150	10 mA	50	1 mA	1 kc	6	360
2N3251	40	100/300		100			6	360
2N3251A	60	100/300		100			6	360

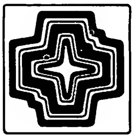
PNP SILICON ANNULAR SMALL SIGNAL TRANSISTORS (continued)

Type	V_{CEO} Volts	h_{FE} @ I_C		h_{fe} @ I_C and f			C_{ob} pf	P_D @ 25°C Ambient mW
2N3485	40	40/120		—	—	—	8	400
2N3485A	60	40/120	150 mA	—	—	—	8	400
2N3486	40	100/300		—	—	—	8	400
2N3486A	60	100/300		—	—	—	8	400
2N3494	80	40	10 mA	40	10 mA	1 kc	7	600
2N3495	120	40		40			6	600
2N3496	80	40	10 mA	40			7	400
2N3497	120	40		40	10 mA	1 kc	6	400
2N3634	140	50/150	50 mA	40			10	1000
2N3635	140	100/300	50 mA	80			10	1000
2N3636	175	50/150	50 mA	40			10	1000
2N3637	175	100/300	50 mA	80	10 mA	1 kc	10	1000
2N3743	300	25/250	30 mA	30			15	1000
2N3798	60	150/450	0.5 mA	150	1 mA	1 kc	4	360
2N3799	60	300/900	0.5 mA	300			4	360
MCS2137	60	100/300	100	1	0.5 mA	30 Mc	3	150
MCS2138	60	250/750	µA	1			3	150
MPS2894	12	40/150	30 mA	4	30 mA	100 Mc	6	300

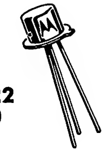
PNP GERMANIUM SMALL SIGNAL TRANSISTORS FOR FREQUENCIES TO 10 MC

Type	V_{CES} Volts	I_C mA	h_{FE} @ I_C		C_{ob} pf	P_D @ 25°C Ambient mW
2N705	15	50	25		-	150
2N710	15	50	25		-	150
2N711	12	50	20	10 mA	-	150
2N960	15	100	20		4	150
2N961	12	100	20		4	150
2N962	12	100	20		4	150
2N963	12	100	20		5	150
2N964	15	100	40	10 mA	4	150
2N964A	15	100	40		4	150
2N965	12	100	40		4	150
2N966	12	100	40		4	150
2N967	12	100	40		5	150
2N968	15	50	17	10 mA	9	150
2N969	12	50	17		9	150
2N970	12	50.	17		9	150
2N971	7	50	17		9	150
2N972	15	50	40		9	150
2N973	12	50	40	10 mA	9	150
2N974	12	50	40		9	150
2N975	7	50	40		9	150
2N1204	20	500	15	400 mA	6.5	250
2N1494	20	500	15	400 mA	6.5	250
2N1495	40	500	25		6.5	250
2N1496	40	500	25	200 mA	6.5	300
2N2381	30	500	40		6	300
2N2382	45	500	40	200 mA	6	300
2N2635	30	100	30	100 mA	5	150
2N2955	40	100	20		4	150
2N2956	40	100	30	10 mA	4	150
2N2957	40	100	60		4	150

2N697
2N718
2N1420



V_{CER} = 30-40 V
f_T = 300 Mc



CASE 22
(TO-18)

NPN silicon annular Star transistors for medium-current switching and amplifier applications

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristics	Symbol	Rating		Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	60		Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage 2N697, 2N718 2N1420	V_{CER}	 40 30		Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5		Vdc
		2N697 2N1420 TO-5	 2N718 TO-18	
Total Device Dissipation at 25°C Case Temperature Derating Factor Above 25°C	P_D	3 20	1.5 10	Watts mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation at 25°C Ambient Temperatures Derating Factor Above 25°C	P_D	0.6 4.0	0.4 2.66	Watts mW/°C
Junction Temperature	T_j	+ 175		°C
Storage Temperature range	T_{stg}	-65 to + 300		°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristics	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 30 Vdc, I_E = 0) (V_{CB} = 30 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 150°C)	I_{CBO}	 – –	 .001 –	 1.0 100	µAdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 100 µAdc, I_E = 0)	BV_{CBO}	60	–	–	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdcwn Voltage (I_C = 100 mAdc, pulsed; $R_B \leq$ 10 Ohms) 2B697, 2N718 2N1420	BV_{CER}	 40 30	 – –	 – –	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage* (I_C = 150 mAdc, I_B = 15 mAdc)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	–	0.3	1.5	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage* (I_C = 150 mAdc, I_B = 15 mAdc)	$V_{BE(sat)}$	–	–	1.3	Vdc

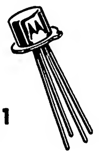
2N697, 2N178, 2N1420 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio*	h_{FE}				–
(I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)					
2N697, 2N718		–	20	–	
2N1420		–	35	–	
(I_C = 150 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)					
2N697, 2N718		40	–	120	
2N1420		100	–	300	
(I_C = 500 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)					
2N697, 2N718		–	20	–	
2N1420		–	35	–	
Small Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio (I_C = 50 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, f = 20 mc)	h_{fe}	2.5	15	–	–
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0)	C_{ob}	–	5	35	pf

2N700, A

V_{CBO} = 25 V
G_e = 20 db @ 70 Mc
NF = 10 db @ 70 Mc



CASE 21
(TO-17)

PNP germanium mesa transistors for oscillator, frequency multiplier, wide-band mixer and wide-band amplifier applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

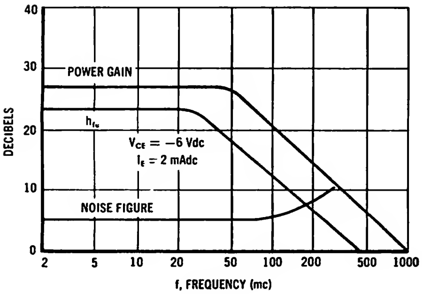
Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	25	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}		Vdc
2N700		20	
2N700A		25	
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EB}	0.2	Vdc
Collector DC Current	I_C	50	mAdc
Junction Temperature	T_J	100	^oC
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +100	^oC
Total Device Dissipation at 25^oC Ambient (Derate 1 mW/^oC above 25^oC)	P_D	75	mW

2N700,A (continued)

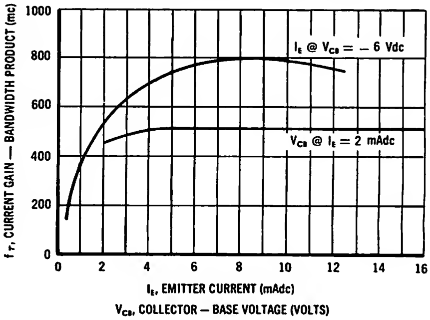
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_A = 25°C$ Unless Otherwise Noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions		Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage	BV_{CBO}	I_C = 100 μAdc, I_E = 0	All Types	25	32	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	BV_{CEO}	I_C = 100 μAdc, I_B = 0	2N700 2N700A	20 25	— —	— —	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage	BV_{EBO}	I_E = 100 μAdc, I_C = 0	All Types	0.2	0.5	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current	I_{CBO}	V_{CB} = 6 Vdc, I_E = 0 V_{CB} = 6 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 85°C	All Types 2N700 2N700A	— — —	0.4 60 —	2 150 50	μAdc
Small Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio	h_{fe}	I_E = 2 mAdc, V_{CE} = 6 Vdc, f = 1 kc I_E = 5 mAdc, V_{CE} = 6 Vdc, f = 1 kc I_E = 2 mAdc, V_{CE} = 6 Vdc, f = 200 mc	All Types 2N700A 2N700 2N700A	4 — 2.5 5	10 — 7 —	— 50 — —	— — db db
Input Impedance	h_{ib}	I_E = 2 mAdc, V_{CB} = 6 Vdc, f = 1 kc	All Types	—	17	30	Ohms
Base Resistance	r'_b	I_E = 2 mAdc, V_{CB} = 6 Vdc, f = 300 mc	All Types	—	55	100	Ohms
Collector-Base Output Capacitance (case grounded)	C_{ob}	V_{CB} = 6 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc	2N700 2N700A	— —	1.1 —	1.5 1.4	pf
Power Gain	G_e	I_E = 2 mAdc, V_{CB} = 6 Vdc, f = 70 mc (neutralized)	2N700 2N700A	20 22	23 —	— —	db
Noise Figure	NF		All Types	—	6	10	db
Power Gain	G_e	I_E = 2 mAdc, V_{CB} = 6 Vdc, f = 30 mc (neutralized)	2N700A	26	—	—	

POWER GAIN, CURRENT GAIN, & NOISE FIGURE vs. FREQUENCY

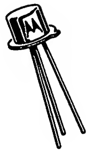


CURRENT-GAIN-BANDWIDTH PRODUCT vs CURRENT AND VOLTAGE



2N705

V_{CES} = 15 V
I_C = 50 mA
f_t = 900 Mc Typ



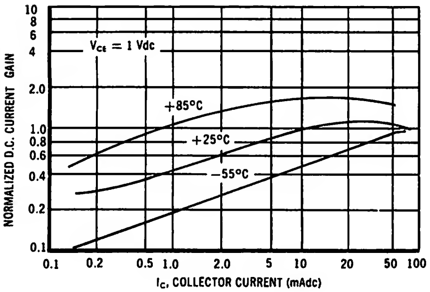
CASE 22
(TO-18)

PNP germanium mesa transistor for high-speed switching applications.

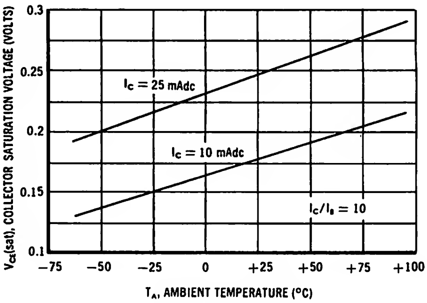
MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	15	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	15	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	3.5	Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	50	mAdc
Emitter Current	I_E	50	mAdc
Junction Temperature	T_J	100	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65°C to +100°C	°C
Collector Dissipation @ 25°C Case Temp. (Derate 4 mW/°C above 25°C)	P_C	300	mW
Collector Dissipation in Free Air	P_C	150	mW

NORMALIZED D.C. CURRENT GAIN
versus COLLECTOR CURRENT



COLLECTOR SATURATION VOLTAGE
versus AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

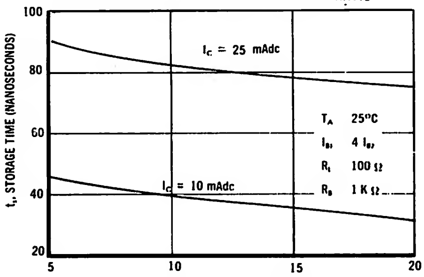


2N705 (continued)

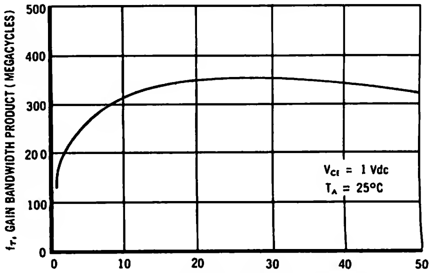
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 100 μAdc, I_E = 0)	BV_{CBO}	15	–	–	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_{CE} = 100 μAdc, V_{BE} = 0)	BV_{CES}	15	–	–	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 100 μAdc, I_C = 0)	BV_{EBO}	3.5	–	–	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 5 Vdc, I_E = 0)	I_{CBO}	–	0.2	3	μAdc
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio (V_{CE} = .3 Vdc, I_C = 10 mAdc)	h_{FE}	25	40	–	–
Collector Saturation Voltage (I_B = .4 mAdc, I_C = 10 mAdc)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	–	0.18	0.3	Vdc
(I_B = 5 mAdc, I_C = 50 mAdc)		–	0.45	–	
Base-Emitter Voltage (I_B = .4 mAdc, I_C = 10 mAdc)	V_{BE}	0.34	0.39	0.44	Vdc
Small Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio (V_{CE} = 1.0 Vdc, I_C = 10 mAdc, f = 100 mc)	h_{fe}	–	9	–	db
Collector Capacitance (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 1 mc)	C_{ob}	–	5.0	–	pf
Input Capacitance (V_{EB} = 2 Vdc)	C_{ib}	–	3.5	–	pf
Common Base Alpha Cutoff Frequency (V_{CB} = 5 Vdc, I_C = 10 mAdc)	$f_{\alpha b}$	–	300	–	mc
Delay + Rise Time (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc)	$t_d + t_r$	–	55	75	nsec
Storage Time (I_{B1} = 1.0 mAdc, I_{B2} = .25 mAdc)	t_s	–	65	100	nsec
Fall Time (I_{B1} = 1.0 mAdc, I_{B2} = .25 mAdc)	t_f	–	70	100	nsec

STORAGE TIME versus CIRCUIT CURRENT RATIO

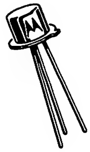


CURRENT GAIN-BANDWIDTH PRODUCT (f_T) versus COLLECTOR CURRENT



2N706, A, B
2N753

$V_{CEO} = 15$ V
$h_{FE} = 20\text{-}40$
$f_T = 400$ Mc



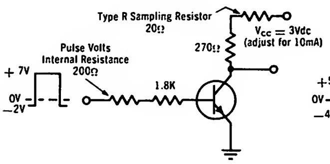
CASE 22
(TO-18)

NPN silicon annular switching transistors for high-speed switching applications.

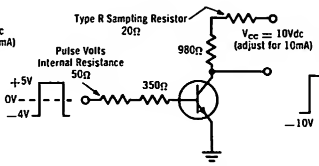
MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic		Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage		V_{CB}	25	Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage		V_{CER}*	20	Volts
Emitter-Base Voltage	2N706 2N706A 2N706B 2N753	V_{EB}	3 5 5 5	Volts Volts Volts Volts
Junction Temperature		T_j	175	°C
Storage Temperature		T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C
Total Device Dissipation at 25°C Case Temperature (Derate 6.67 mW/°C above 25°C)		P_D	1.0	Watt
Total Device Dissipation at 25° C Ambient Temperature (Derate 2 mW/°C above 25°C)		P_D	0.3	Watt
Total Device Dissipation at 100°C Case Temperature (Derate 6.67 mW/°C above 100°C)		P_D	0.5	Watt

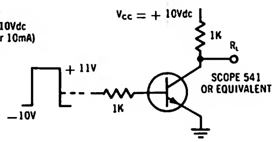
***Refers to collector breakdown voltage in the high current region when $R_{be} = 10\Omega$**



SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT



STORAGE TIME TEST CIRCUIT



MEASUREMENT CIRCUIT

2N706,A,B, 2N753 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise noted)

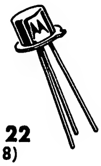
Characteristic	Type	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current		I_{CBO}				μAdc
(V_{CB} = 15Vdc, I_E = 0)	All Types		-	005	0.5	
(V_{CB} = 15Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 150 °C)	All Types		-	3	30	
(V_{CB} = 25Vdc, I_E = 0)	2N706A, 2N706B, 2N753		-	-	10	
Collector-Emitter Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 20Vdc, R_{be} = 100k)	2N706A, 2N706B, 2N753	I_{CER}	-	-	10	μAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current		I_{EBO}				μAdc
(V_{EB} = 3Vdc, I_c = 0)	2N706		-	-	10	
(V_{EB} = 5Vdc, I_c = 0)	2N706A, 2N706B, 2N753		-	-	10	
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* (I_C = 10mAdc, I_B = 0)	All Types	BV_{CEO}*	15	24	-	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* (R = 10 ohms, I_c = 10mAdc)	All Types	BV_{CER}*	20	48	-	Vdc
Forward-Current Transfer Ratio* (I_c = 10mAdc, V_{CE} = 1Vdc)	2N706	h_{FE}*	20	20	-	
	2N706A, 2N706B,		20	40	60	
	2N753		40	-	120	
Base-Emitter Voltage* (I_c = 10mAdc, I_B = 1mAdc)	2N706	V_{BE}(sat)*	-	0.75	0.9	Vdc
	2N706A, 2N706B, 2N753		0.7	0.75	0.9	
Collector Saturation Voltage* (I_c = 10mAdc, I_B = 1mAdc)	2N706, 2N706A	V_{CE}(sat)*	-	0.3	0.6	Vdc
	2N706B		-	0.3	0.4	
	2N753		-	0.18	0.6	
(I_c = 50mAdc, I_B = 5mAdc)	2N753		-	0.3	-	
Collector Capacitance (V_{CB} = 5Vdc, I_E = 0	2N706A, 2N706B, 2N753	C_{ob}	-	4.5	5	pf
(V_{CB} = 10Vdc, I_E = 0)	2N706		-	5	6	
Small-Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio (V_{CE} = 15Vdc, I_E = 10mAdc, f = 100mc)	All types	h_{fe}	2	4	-	-
Current Gain-Bandwidth Product (V_{CE} = 15Vdc, I_E = 10mAdc, f = 100mc)	All types	f_T	-	400	-	mc
Base Resistance (V_{CE} = 15Vdc, I_E = 10mAdc, f = 300mc)	2N706B	r_b'	-	39	50	ohms
Charge Storage Time Constant (See Figure 2)	2N706	τ_s**	-	16	60	nsec
	2N706A		-	16	25	
	2N753		-	19	35	
Storage Time	2N706B	t_s	-	19	25	nsec
Turn-On Time	All types	t_{on}**	-	30	40	nsec
Turn-Off Time	All Types	t_{off}**	-	50	75	nsec

**Pulse Test: PW ≤ 12 nsec, Duty Cycle ≤ 2%*

***Switching Times Measured with Tektronix Type R Plug-In (50Ω Internal Impedance) and Circuits Shown Below.*

2N707, A

f_{max} = 600 Mc
P_o = 200-400 mW @ 100 Mc



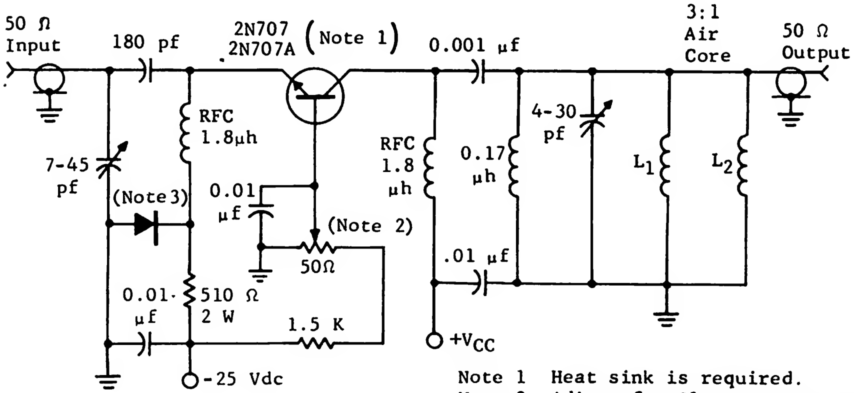
CASE 22
(TO-18)

NPN germanium epitaxial mesa transistors for VHF oscillator and class C amplifier applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating 2N707	Rating 2N707A	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	56	70	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	28*	40‡	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	4	5	Vdc
Total Device Dissipation at 25°C Case Temperature	P_D	1.0	1.2	Watt
(Derate above 25°C)		6.67	8	mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation at 25°C Ambient Temperature	P_D	0.3	0.5	Watt
(Derate above 25°C)		2	3.33	
Junction & Storage Temperature Range	Tj, Tstg	−65 to +175		°C

*Refers to Collector Breakdown Voltage in the high current region when $R_{be} \leq 10$ ohms. ‡ V_{CEO}



L_1 5 turns #14 wire wound on 1/2" diameter.
L_2 2 turns #14 wire wound on L_1.

Note 1 Heat sink is required.
Note 2 Adjust for Class C operation.
Note 3 Very High conductance silicon diode.
Note 4 Adjust V_{CC} for proper V_{CE}

100 MC, CLASS C, COMMON BASE AMPLIFIER

2N707,A (continued)

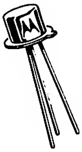
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10 μAdc, I_E = 0) 2N707 2N707A	BV_{CBO}	56 70	--- ---	--- ---	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10 mAdc, R = 10 ohms) 2N707	BV_{CER}	28	---	---	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* (I_C = 20 mAdc, I_B = 0) 2N707A	BV_{CEO}*	40	---	---	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 100 μAdc, I_C = 0) 2N707A	BV_{EBO}	5	---	---	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 15 Vdc, I_E = 0) 2N707 (V_{CB} = 15 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = + 150°C) 2N707 (V_{CB} = 30 Vdc, I_E = 0) 2N707A (V_{CB} = 30 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 150°C) 2N707A	I_{CBO}	 --- --- --- ---	 0.005 3.0 .01 5	 5 --- 1.0 100	μAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = 4 Vdc, I_C = 0) 2N707 (V_{EB} = 5 Vdc, I_C = 0) 2N707A	I_{EBO}	 --- ---	 --- ---	 10 100	μAdc
Forward Current Transfer Ratio (I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc) 2N707 2N707A	h_{FE}	9 9	12 ---	--- 50	---
Collector Saturation Voltage (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	---	0.18	0.6	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc)	$V_{BE(sat)}$	---	0.75	0.9	Vdc
Collector Capacitance (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0) 2N707 (V_{CB} = 5 Vdc, I_E = 0) 2N707A	C_{ob}	 --- ---	 4.0 4.0	 10.0 6.0	pf
Current Gain-Bandwidth Product (V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 15 mAdc)	f_T	70	350	---	mc
Maximum Frequency of Oscillation	f_{max}	---	600	---	mc
r'_bC_C Product (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 10 mAdc, f = 4 mc)	r'_bC_C	---	80	---	psec
Power Output, 100-mc, Common Base, Class-C Amplifier (Figure 1) (V_{CE} = 20 Vdc, P_{in} = 50 mW) All Types (V_{CE} = 40 Vdc, P_{in} =175 mW) 2N707A	P_{out}	 200 400	 300 ---	 --- ---	mW
100-mc Oscillator Efficiency (V_{CE} = 28 Vdc, I_C = 40 mAdc)		---	38	---	%

*Pulse Test 300 μsec, 2% duty cycle

2N708

V_{CEO} = 15 V
f_T = 450 Mc Typ



CASE 22
(TO-18)

NPN silicon annular transistor for high-speed switching applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	40	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	15	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5.0	Vdc
Total Device Dissipation 25°C Case Temperature (Derate 6.9 mW/°C above 25°C) 100°C Case Temperature (Derate 6.9 mW/°C above 100°C)	P_D	 1.2 0.68	Watts
Total Device Dissipation 25°C Ambient Temperature (Derate 2 mW/°C above 25°C)	P_D	0.36	Watts
Junction Temperature	T_J	+ 200	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +300	°C

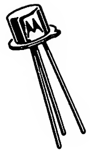
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C unless otherwise specified)

Characteristic	Sym	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 20 Vdc, I_E = 0) (V_{CB} = 20 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 150°C)	I_{CBO}	 – –	 .005 –	 025 15	µAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = 4.0 Vdc, I_C = 0)	I_{EBO}	–	–	.08	µAdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 1.0 µAdc, I_E = 0)	BV_{CBO}	40	–	–	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 30 mAdc, I_B = 0)	BV_{CEO}	15	–	–	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 30 mAdc, R_{BE} ≤ 10 Ω)	BV_{CER}	20	–	–	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 10 µAdc, I_C = 0)	BV_{EBO}	5.0	–	–	Vdc
Forward Current Transfer Ratio (I_C = 0.5 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1.0 Vdc) (I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1.0 Vdc)* (I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1.0 Vdc, T_A = -55°C)*	h_{FE}	 15 30 15	 – – –	 – 120 –	–
Small Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio (I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, f = 100 mc)	h_{fe}	3.0	4.5	–	–
Collector Saturation Voltage (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1.0 mAdc) (I_C = 7.0 mAdc, I_B = 0.7 mAdc, T_A = -55 to 125°C)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	 – –	 0.2 –	 0.4 0.40	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1.0 mAdc) (I_C = 7.0 mAdc, I_B = 0.7 mAdc, T_A = -55°C)	$V_{BE(sat)}$	 0.72 –	 – –	 0.80 0.90	Vdc
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0)	C_{ob}	–	3.0	6.0	pf
Storage Time (Figure 1) (I_C = I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 10 mAdc)	t_s	–	15	25	nsec
Collector Current (V_{CE} = 20 Vdc, V_{BE} = 0.25 Vdc, T_A = 125°C)	I_{CEX}	–	–	10	µAdc
Base Resistance (I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, f = 300 mc)	r_b'	–	–	50	Ohms

* Pulse Test: Pulse width ≤ 300 µsec, duty cycle ≤ 2%

2N710

$V_{CES} = 15$ V
$I_C = 50$ mA



CASE 22
(TO-18)

PNP germanium mesa transistor for saturated and and non-saturated switching applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (At 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector to Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	15	Vdc
Collector to Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	15	Vdc
Emitter to Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	2	Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	50	mAdc
Emitter Current	I_E	50	mAdc
Junction Temperature	T_J	100	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	−65 to +100	°C
Collector Dissipation @ 25°C Case Temp. (Derate 4mW/°C above 25°C)	P_C	300	mW
Collector Dissipation in Free Air	P_C	150	mW

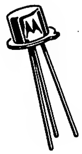
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector to Base Breakdown Voltage $I_C = -100\mu$Adc, $I_E = 0$	BV_{CBO}	15	—	—	Vdc
Collector to Emitter Breakdown Voltage $I_{CE} = -100\mu$Adc, $V_{BE} = 0$	BV_{CES}	15	—	—	Vdc
Emitter to Base Breakdown Voltage $I_E = -100\mu$Adc, $I_C = 0$	BV_{EBO}	2	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current $V_{CB} = -6$Vdc, $I_E = 0$	I_{CBO}	—	0.2	3	μAdc
Forward Current Transfer Ratio $V_{CE} = -.5$Vdc, $I_C = -10$mAdc	h_{FE}	25	—	—	—
Collector Saturation Voltage $I_B = -0.4$mAdc, $I_C = -10$mAdc	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	—	0.5	Vdc
Base to Emitter Voltage $I_B = -.4$mAdc, $I_C = -10$mAdc	V_{BE}	0.34	0.42	0.5	Vdc
Delay + Rise Time (Fig. 1) $I_B = -1.0$mAdc, $I_C = -10$mAdc	$t_d + t_r$	—	60	75	nsec
Storage Time (Fig. 1) $I_{B1} = -1.0$mAdc, $I_{B2} = .25$mAdc	t_s	—	65	100	nsec
Fall Time (Fig. 1) $I_{B1} \le -1$mAdc, $I_{B2} = .25$mAdc	t_f	—	70	100	nsec

2N711,A,B

$V_{CEO} = 7$ V
$I_C = 50\text{-}100$ mA
$f_t = 300\text{-}320$ Mc Typ

CASE 22
(TO-18)



PNP germanium mesa transistors for high-speed switching applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

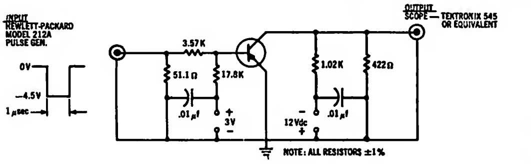
Characteristic	Symbol	2N711	2N711A	2N711B	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	12	15	18	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	12	14	15	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	—	7	7	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	1	1.5	2	Vdc
Collector Current (Continuous)	I_C	50	100	100	mAdc
Emitter Current (Continuous)	I_E	50	100	100	mAdc
Junction Temperature	T_J	← 100 →			^{o}C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	← -65 to + 100 →			^{o}C
Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25°C$ Derating factor above 25°C	P_D	← 300 → ← 4 →			mW mW/°C
Device Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^{o}C$ Derating factor above 25° C	P_D	← 150 → ← 2 →			mW mW/°C

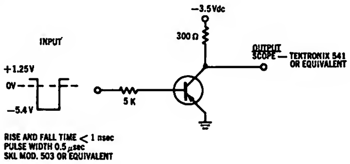
2N711,A,B (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristics		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage		BV_{CBO}				Vdc
(I_C = 100 μAdc, I_E = 0)	2N711		12	—	—	
	2N711A		15	—	—	
(I_C = 20 μAdc, I_E = 0)	2N711B		18	—	—	
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage		BV_{CES}				Vdc
(I_C = 100 μAdc)	2N711		12	—	—	
	2N711A		14	—	—	
(I_C = 20 μAdc)	2N711B		15	—	—	
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage		BV_{CEO}				Vdc
(I_C = 5 mAdc, I_B = 0)	2N711A, 2N711B		7	—	—	
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage		BV_{EBO}				Vdc
(I_E = 0.1 mAdc, I_C = 0)	2N711		1.0	—	—	
	2N711A		1.5	—	—	
	2N711B		2.0	—	—	
Collector-Base Cutoff Current		I_{CBO}				μAdc
(V_{CB} = 5 Vdc, I_E = 0)	2N711		—	0.2	3.0	
	2N711A		—	—	1.5	
(V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0)	2N711B		—	—	1.5	
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current		I_{EBO}				μAdc
(V_{EB} = 1 Vdc)	2N711A		—	—	100	
	2N711B		—	—	20	
DC Current Gain		h_{FE}				—
(I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 0.5 Vdc)	2N711		20	30	—	
	2N711A		25	—	150	
	2N711B		30	—	150	
(I_C = 50 mAdc, V_{CE} = 0.7 Vdc)	2N711A, 2N711B		40	—	—	
Collector Saturation Voltage		$V_{CE(sat)}$				Vdc
(I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 0.5 mAdc)	2N711		—	0.2	0.5	
	2N711A		—	—	0.30	
(I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 0.4 mAdc)	2N711B		—	—	0.25	
(I_C = 50 mAdc, I_B = 2 mAdc)	2N711A		—	—	0.55	
	2N711B		—	—	0.45	
Small-Signal Current Gain		h_{fe}				—
(I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc, f = 100 mc)	2N711A, 2N711B		1.5	—	—	
(I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 0.5 Vdc, f = 100 mc)	2N711A		1.1	—	—	
	2N711B		1.2	—	—	
Base-Emitter Voltage		V_{BE}				Vdc
(I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 0.4 mAdc)	2N711, 2N711A		0.34	0.42	0.50	
	2N711B		0.34	—	0.45	
(I_C = 50 mAdc, I_B = 2 mAdc)	2N711A		0.45	—	0.75	
	2N711B		0.45	—	0.70	
Collector Output Capacitance		C_{ob}				pf
(V_{CB} = 5 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 1 mc)	2N711A, 2N711B		—	—	6	
(V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 1 mc)	2N711		—	5.0	—	
Fall Time		t_f				nsec
Figure 1:	2N711A		—	—	150	
	2N711B		—	—	110	
Figure 2:	2N711A		—	—	110	
	2N711B		—	—	100	
	2N711		—	90	150	
Minority Carrier Storage Time		t_s				nsec
Figure 1:	2N711A		—	—	150	
	2N711B		—	—	140	
Figure 2:	2N711A		—	—	120	
	2N711B		—	—	100	
	2N711		—	90	200	
Delay Plus Rise Time		$t_d + t_r$				nsec
Figure 1:	2N711A, 2N711B		—	—	100	
Figure 2:	2N711A, 2N711B		—	—	75	
	2N711		—	70	100	

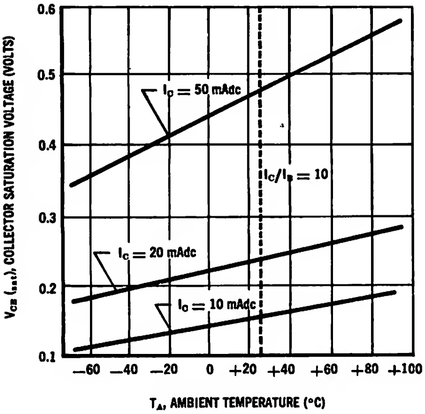
SWITCHING CIRCUITS



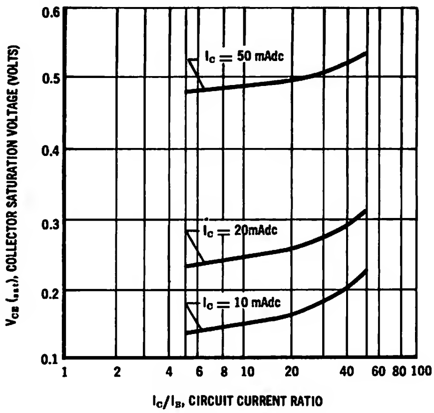


2N711,A,B (continued)

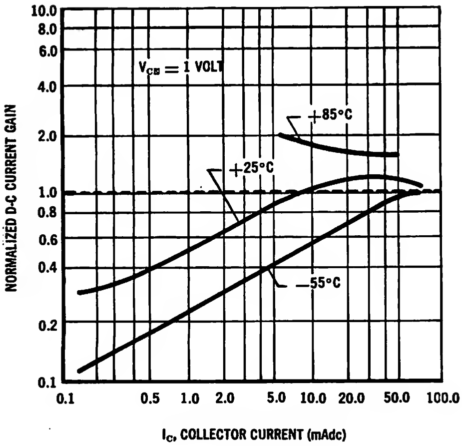
COLLECTOR SATURATION VOLTAGE
versus AMBIENT TEMPERATURE



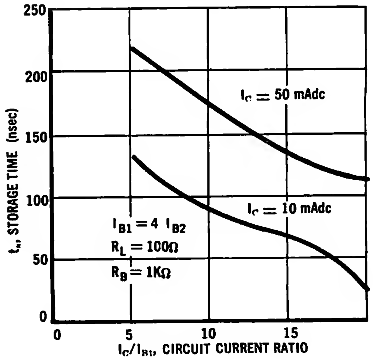
COLLECTOR SATURATION VOLTAGE
STORAGE TIME versus CIRCUIT CURRENT RATIO



NORMALIZED DC CURRENT GAIN
versus COLLECTOR CURRENT



STORAGE TIME versus
CIRCUIT CURRENT RATIO

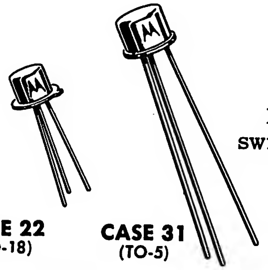


2N718

For Specifications, See 2N697 Data Sheet

2N718A
2N956
2N1613
2N1711

V_{CER} = 50 V
f_T = 300 Mc Typ



CASE 22 (TO-18)
2N718A
2N956

CASE 31 (TO-5)
2N1613
2N1711

NPN silicon annular Star transistors for high-speed switching and DC to UHF amplifier applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	2N1613 2N1711 (TO-5)	2N718A 2N956 (TO-18)	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	75	75	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CER}	50	50	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	7	7	Vdc
Total Device Dissipation at 25°C Case Temperature Derate	P_D	3 17.1	1.8 10.3	Watts mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation at 25°C Ambient Temperature Derate	P_D	0.8 4.57	0.5 2.86	Watt mW/°C
Junction Temperature	T_J	-65 to +200		°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +300		°C

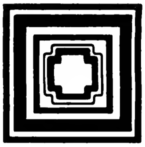
2N718A, 2N956, 2N1613, 2N1711 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C unless otherwise specified)

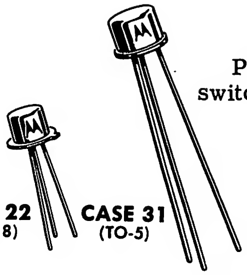
Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 60 Vdc, I_E = 0)		I_{CBO}	–	.001	.01	μAdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 60 Vdc, T_A = 150°C)		I_{CBO}	–	–	10	μAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = 5 Vdc, I_C = 0)	2N1613, 2N718A	I_{EBO}	–	–	.010	μAdc
	2N1711, 2N956		–	–	.005	
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 100 μAdc, I_E = 0)		BV_{CBO}	75	–	–	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 100 mAdc, pulsed; R_{BE} ≤ 10 Ω)		BV_{CER}	50	–	–	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 100 μAdc, I_C = 0)		BV_{EBO}	7	–	–	Vdc
Collector Saturation Voltage (I_C = 150 mAdc, I_B = 15 mAdc)		$V_{CE(sat)}$*	–	0.24	1.5	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 150 mAdc, I_B = 15 mAdc)		$V_{BE(sat)}$*	–	1.0	1.3	Vdc
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio		h_{FE}				–
(I_C = .01 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	2N1711, 2N956		20	–	–	
(I_C = 0.1 mAdc. V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	2N1613, 2N718A		20	–	–	
	2N1711, 2N956		35	–	–	
(I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	2N1613, 2N718A		35	–	–	
	2N1711, 2N956		75	–	–	
(I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, T_A = -55°C)	2N1613, 2N718A		20	–	–	
	2N1711, 2N956		35	–	–	
(I_C = 150 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)*	2N1613, 2N718A		40	–	120	
	2N1711, 2N956		100	–	300	
(I_C = 500 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)*	2N1613, 2N718A		20	–	–	
	2N1711, 2N956		40	–	–	
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc)		C_{ob}	–	4	25	pf
Input Capacitance (V_{EB} = 0.5 Vdc, I_C = 0, f = 100 kc)		C_{ib}	–	20	80	pf
Small Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio (V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 50 mAdc, f = 20 mc)	2N1613, 2N718A	h_{fe}	3.0	15	–	–
	2N1711, 2N956		3.5	15	–	
Current Gain		h_{fe}				–
(I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc, f = 1 kc)	2N1613, 2N718A		30	–	100	
	2N1711, 2N956		50	–	200	
(I_C = 5 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, f = 1 kc)	2N1613, 2N718A		35	–	150	
	2N1711, 2N956		70	–	300	
Input Resistance		h_{ib}				Ohms
(I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CB} = 5 Vdc, f = 1 kc)			24	–	34	
(I_C = 5 mAdc, V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, f = 1 kc)			4	–	8	
Voltage Feedback Ratio		h_{rb}				–
(I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CB} = 5 Vdc, f = 1 kc)	2N1613, 2N718A		–	–	3×10^{-4}	
	2N1711, 2N956		–	–	5×10^{-4}	
(I_C = 5 mAdc, V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, f = 1 kc)	2N1613, 2N718A		–	–	3×10^{-4}	
	2N1711, 2N956		–	–	5×10^{-4}	
Output Conductance		h_{ob}				μmho
(I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CB} = 5 Vdc, f = 1 kc)			0.1	–	0.5	
(I_C = 5 mAdc, V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, f = 1 kc)			0.1	–	1.0	
Noise Figure (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 300 μAdc, f = 1 kc)	2N1613, 2N718A	NF	–	–	12	db
	2N1711, 2N956		–	–	8	

*Pulse Test: Pulse width ≤ 300 μsec Duty cycle ≤ 2%

2N722
2N1132,A,B
2N2303



V_{CEO} = 35-45 V
I_C = 500-600 mA
f_T = 250 Mc Typ



CASE 22 (TO-18) CASE 31 (TO-5)

2N1132,B
2N2303 2N722

PNP silicon annular transistors for medium-current-switching applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage 2N722, 2N1132, 2N2303 2N1132A 2N1132B	V_{CBO}	 50 60 70	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage 2N722, 2N1132, 2N2303 2N1132A 2N1132B	V_{CEO}	 35 40 45	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage 2N722, 2N1132, 2N1132A, 2N2303 2N1132B	V_{EBO}	 5 6	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage (R_{BE} ≦ 10 Ω) 2N722, 2N1132, 2N1132A, 2N2303 2N1132B	V_{CER}	 50 60	Vdc
Collector Current 2N2303 2N1132A, 2N1132B	I_C	 500 600	mAdc
Total Device Dissipation @ T_C = 25°C TO-5: 2N1132, 2N1132A, 2N1132B, 2N2303 Derating Factor Above 25°C TO-18: 2N722 Derating Factor Above 25°C	P_D	 2 13.3 1.5 10	 Watts mW/°C Watts mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation @ T_A = 25°C TO-5: 2N1132, 2N1132A, 2N1132B, 2N2303 Derating Factor Above 25°C TO-18: 2N722 Derating Factor Above 25°C	P_D	 0.6 4.0 0.4 2.67	 Watt mW/°C Watt mW/°C
Junction Temperature	T_J	+175	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to + 300	°C

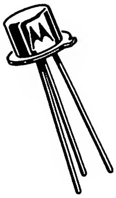
2N722, 2N1132,A,B, 2N2303 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C ambient unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Types	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage		BV_{CBO}			Vdc
(I_C = 100 μAdc, I_E = 0)	2N722, 2N1132, 2N2303		50	—	
	2N1132A		60	—	
	2N1132B		70	—	
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage		BV_{EBO}			Vdc
(I_E = 100 μAdc, I_C = 0)	2N722, 2N1132, 2N2303		5	—	
(I_E = 1 mAdc, I_C = 0)	2N1132A		5	—	
	2N1132B		6	—	
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage		BV_{CEO}			Vdc
(I_C = 100 mAdc pulsed)	2N722, 2N1132, 2N2303		35	—	
	2N1132A		40	—	
	2N1132B		50	—	
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage		BV_{CER}			Vdc
(I_C = 100 mAdc pulsed, R_{BE} ≦ 10 Ω)	2N722, 2N1132, A, 2N2303		50	—	
	2N1132B		60		
Collector Cutoff Current		I_{CBO}			μAdc
(V_{CB} = 30 Vdc, I_E = 0)	2N722, 2N1132, 2N2303		—	1	
(V_{CB} = 30 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 150°C)	2N722, 2N1132, 2N2303		—	100	
(V_{CB} = 50 Vdc, I_E = 0)	2N1132A		—	0.5	
	2N1132B		—	0.01	
(V_{CB} = 50 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 150°C)	2N1132A		—	50	
	2N1132B		—	10	
Emitter Cutoff Current		I_{EBO}			μAdc
(V_{EB} = 5 Vdc, I_C = 0)	2N1132A		—	100	
	2N1132B		—	0.1	
(V_{EB} = 2 Vdc, I_C = 0)	2N2303		—	100	
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio		h_{FE}			—
(I_C = 5 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	2N722, 2N1132, A, B		25	—	
	2N2303		75	—	
(I_C = 150 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	2N722, 2N1132, A, B		30	90	
	2N2303		75	200	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 150 mAdc, I_B = 15 mAdc)	All Types	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	1.5	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 150 mAdc, I_B = 15 mAdc)	All Types	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	1.3	Vdc
Output Capacitance		C_{ob}			pf
(V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc)	2N722, 2N1132, 2N2303		—	45	
(V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 1 mc)	2N1132A, 2N1132B		—	30	
Input Capacitance (V_{EB} = 0.5 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc)	All Types	C_{ib}	—	80	pf
Small-Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio		h_{fe}			—
(I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc, f = 1 kc)	2N722, 2N1132		25	100	
	2N1132A, 2N1132B		25	75	
	2N2303		75	300	
(I_C = 5 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, f = 1 kc)	2N722, 2N1132, A, B		30	—	
	2N2303		75	—	
Current-Gain — Bandwidth Product (I_C = 50 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, f = 20 mc)	All Types	f_T	60	—	mc
Small Signal Input Resistance	All Types	h_{ib}			ohms
(I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CB} = 5 Vdc, f = 1 kc)			25	35	
(I_C = 5 mAdc, V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, f = 1 kc)			—	10	
Small Signal Output Admittance	All Types	h_{ob}			μmhos
(I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc, f = 1 kc)			—	1	
(I_C = 5 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, f = 1 kc)			—	5	
Small Signal Voltage Feedback Ratio	All Types	h_{rb}			$\times 10^{-4}$
(I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc, f = 1 kc)			—	8	
(I_C = 5 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, f = 1 kc)			—	8	

2N741,A

V_{CBO} = 15-20 V
G_e = 16 db @ 30 Mc
NF = 7 db @ 30 Mc



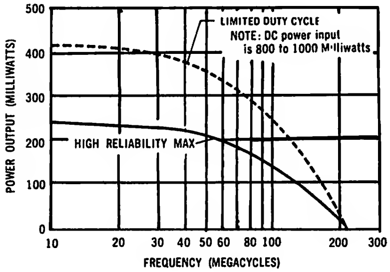
CASE 22
(TO-18)

PNP germanium mesa transistors for oscillator, frequency multiplier and amplifier applications.

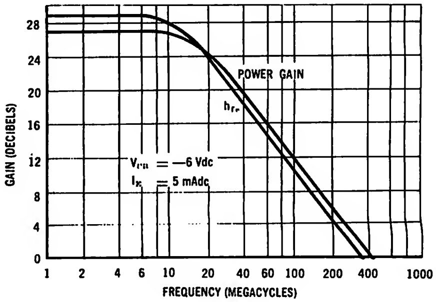
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Type	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	2N741 2N741A	15 20	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	2N741 2N741A	15 20	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}		1.0	Vdc
Collector Current (Continuous)	I_C		100	mAdc
Junction Temperature	T_J		100	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}		−65 to +100	°C
Total Device Dissipation @ 25°C Case Temperature (Derate 4 mW/°C above 25°C)	P_D		300	mW
Total Device Dissipation @ 25°C Ambient Temperature (Derate 2 mW/°C)	P_D		150	mW

POWER OUTPUT versus FREQUENCY, CLASS C AMPLIFIER*
(See circuit below)



POWER GAIN AND COMMON EMITTER CURRENT GAIN versus FREQUENCY



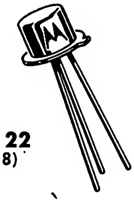
2N741,A (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C unless otherwise specified)

Characteristic	Symbol	Type	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage $I_C = -100\ \mu Adc$	BV_{CBO}	2N741 2N741A	15 20	— —	— —	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage $I_C = 0, I_E = 100\ \mu Adc$	BV_{EBO}		1.0	—	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Cutoff Current $V_{CE} = -15$ Vdc, $V_{EB} = 0$	I_{CES}	2N741	—	—	100	μAdc
Collector-Emitter Cutoff Current $V_{CE} = -20$ Vdc, $V_{EB} = 0$	I_{CES}	2N741A	—	—	100	μAdc
Collector Cutoff Current $V_{CB} = -6$ Vdc, $I_E = 0$	I_{CBO}		—	0.2	3	μAdc
Forward Current Transfer Ratio $V_{CE} = -6$ Vdc, $I_C = -5$ mAdc	h_{FE}		10	25	—	—
Small Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio $V_{CE} = -6$ Vdc, $I_C = -5$ mAdc, f = 1 kc	h_{fe}		20	—	—	—
Collector Output Capacitance $V_{CB} = -6$ Vdc, $I_E = 0$, f = 100 kc	C_{ob}		—	6	10	pf
Collector Capacitance $V_{CB} = -6$ Vdc, $I_E = 0$, f = 100 kc	C_c		—	3	—	pf
Input Impedance $V_{CB} = -6$ Vdc, $I_E = 5$ mAdc, f = 1 kc	h_{ib}		—	8	15	Ohms
Output Admittance $V_{CB} = -6$ Vdc, $I_E = 5$ mAdc, f = 1 kc	h_{ob}		—	45	—	μmhos
Frequency at Which Common-Emitter Current Gain is Unity $V_{CB} = -6$ Vdc, $I_E = 5$ mAdc	f_T	2N741 2N741A	— 300	360 360	— —	mc
Base Resistance $V_{CB} = -6$ Vdc, $I_E = 5$ mAdc, f = 300 mc	r'_b	2N741 2N741A	— —	75 65	— —	Ohms
Noise Figure $V_{CB} = -6$ Vdc, $I_E = 5$ mAdc, f = 30 mc	NF		—	7	—	db
Power Gain, Matched, Neutralized $V_{CB} = -6$ Vdc, $I_E = 5$ mAdc, f = 30 mc	PG_e		16	22	—	db
Power Output $V_{CB} = -6$ Vdc, $I_C = -60$ mAdc $PG_e = 8$ db, f = 30 mc	P_o	2N741 2N741A	— —	200 250	— —	mW
Power Output $V_{CB} = -6$ Vdc, $I_C = -60$ mAdc $PG_e = 5$ db, f = 70 mc	P_o	2N741A	—	200	—	mW

2N744

$V_{CEO} = 12\ V$
$I_C = 200\ mA$
$f_T = 450\ Mc$



CASE 22
(TO-18)

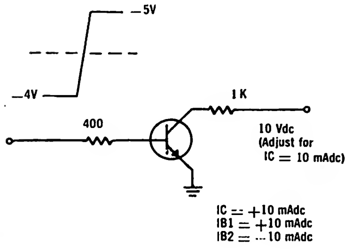
NPN silicon annular transistor for high-speed switching applications.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

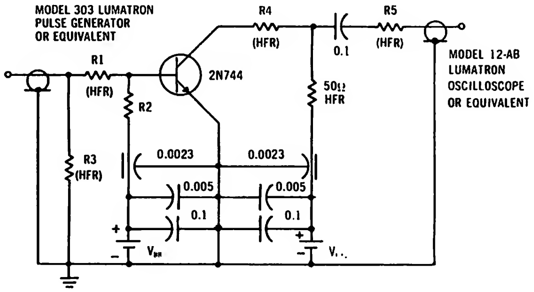
Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	20	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage*	V_{CEO}	12	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5	Vdc
Collector DC Current	I_C	200	mAdc
Total Device Dissipation at 25 C Case Temperature (Derate 6.67 mW/ C above 25 C)	P_D	1.0	Watt
Total Device Dissipation at 25 C Ambient Temperature (Derate 2 mW/ C above 25 C	P_D	0.3	Watt
Junction Temperature	T_J	+200	C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +300	C

*Refers to the voltage at which the magnitude of h_{FE} approaches one when the emitter base diode is open-circuited.

SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT



CHARGE STORAGE TEST CIRCUIT



2N744 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Sym	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current	I_{CES}				μAdc
(V_{CE} = 20 Vdc, I_E = 0)		–	.005	1.0	
(V_{CE} = 20 Vdc, I_B = 0, T_A = 170°C)		–	–	100	
Collector Cutoff Current	I_{CEX}				μAdc
(V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, V_{BE} = 0.35 Vdc, T_A = 100°C)		–	–	30	
Emitter Cutoff Current	I_{EBO}				μAdc
(V_{EB} = 5 Vdc, I_C = 0)		–	–	10	
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	BV_{CEO}				Vdc
(I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 0)*		12	30	–	
Forward Current Transfer Ratio	h_{FE}				–
(I_C = 1.0 mAdc, V_{CE} = 0.25 Vdc)*		20	–	–	
(I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 0.35 Vdc)		40	–	120	
(I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 0.35 Vdc, T_A = -55°C)		20	–	–	
(I_C = 100 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1.0 Vdc)*		20	–	–	
Small Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio	h_{fe}				–
(I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, f = 100 mc)		2.8	4.5	–	
Base-Emitter Voltage	V_{BE}				Vdc
(I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc)		0.7	–	0.85	
(I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc, T_A = -55°C)		–	–	1.1	
(I_C = 100 mAdc, I_B = 10 mAdc)*		–	–	1.5	
(I_C = 100 mAdc, I_B = 10 mAdc, T_A = -55°C)*		–	–	1.6	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$				Vdc
(I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc, T_A = 170°C)		–	–	0.35	
(I_C = 100 mAdc, I_B = 10 mAdc, T_A = 170°C)*		–	–	1.0	
Output Capacitance	C_{ob}				pf
(V_{CB} = 5 Vdc, I_E = 0)		–	3.0	5.0	
Turn-on Time	t_{on}				nsec
(Condition 1)		–	26	–	
(Condition 2)		–	10	16	
(Condition 3)		–	7	–	
(Condition 4)		–	6	12	
Turn-off Time	t_{off}				nsec
(Condition 1)		–	30	–	
(Condition 2)		–	17	24	
(Condition 3)		–	18	–	
(Condition 4)		–	23	45	
Charge Storage Time Constant	τ_s				nsec
(I_C = 10 mAdc, I_{B1} = $-I_{B2}$ = 10 mAdc)		–	–	18	

* Pulse Test: Pulse width ≤ 300 μsec, duty cycle ≤ 2%

CONDITION	I_C mA	I_{B1} mA	I_{B2} mA	$V_{BE(off)}$ Vdc	V_{CC} Vdc	$R_1 = R_2$ Ω	R_3 Ω	R_4 Ω	R_5 Ω	t_{on} V_{BB} V	t_{on} V_{IN} V	t_{off} V_{BB} V	t_{off} V_{IN} V
1	3	1	-0.5	-0.9	3.4	6.8 K	50	1 K	0	-1.8	10.2	8.4	-10.2
2	10	3	-1.5	-1.5	3.0	3.3 K	50	220	0	-3.0	15.0	12.0	-15.0
3	50	15	-7.5	-1.8	4.0	680	50	18	1 K	-3.5	15.3	*11.7	-15.3
4	100	40	-20.0	-2.4	6.0	330	56	0	1 K	-4.5	20.0	*15.3	-20.0

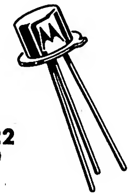
*V_{BB} is pulsed for 1.5 sec @ less than 10% duty cycle

2N753

For Specifications, See 2N706 Data Sheet

2N827

V_{CES} = 20 V
I_C = 100 mA
f_T = 350 Mc Typ



CASE 22
(TO-18)

PNP germanium mesa transistor for high-speed switching applications.

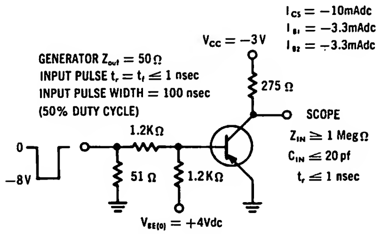
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	20	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	20	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEX}	10	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	4	Vdc
Collector Current (Continuous)	I_C	100	mAdc
Junction Temperature	T_J	+100	$^{\circ}C$
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to + 100	$^{\circ}C$
Device Dissipation @ 25°C Ambient Temperature (Derate 2mW/$^{\circ}$C above 25°C)	P_D	150	mW

2N827 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C unless otherwise specified)

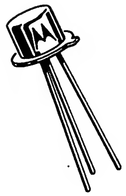
Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 100 μAdc, I_E = 0)	BV_{CBO}	20	22	---	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 100 μAdc, V_{EB} = 0)	BV_{CES}	20	22	---	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 100 μAdc, I_C = 0)	BV_{EBO}	4	5	---	Vdc
Collector Latch-up Voltage	LV_{CEX}	10	---	---	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 15 Vdc, V_{EB} = 0)	I_{CES}	---	0.5	5	μAdc
Collector-Base Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 15 Vdc,)	I_{CBO}	---	0.5	5	μAdc
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio (I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 0.3 Vdc)	h_{FE}	100	150	---	---
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 3.3 mAdc)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	---	0.16	0.25	Vdc
Base-Emitter Voltage (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 3.3 mAdc)	V_{BE}	---	0.39	0.5	Vdc
Small-Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio (I_C = 10 mA, V_{CE} = 1 V, f = 100 mc)	h_{fe}	2.5	3.5	---	---
Collector Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 10 V, I_E = 0, f = 1 mc)	C_{ob}	---	4	9	pf
Delay Time	t_d	---	10	15	nsec
Rise Time	t_r	---	10	20	nsec
Storage Time	t_s	---	15	30	nsec
Fall Time	t_f	---	15	30	nsec



SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT

2N828

V_{CES} = 15 V
I_C = 200 mA
f_T = 400 Mc Typ

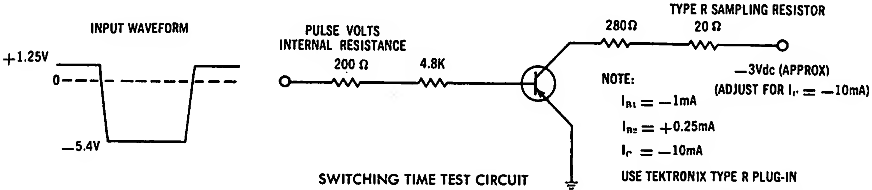


CASE 22
(TO-18)

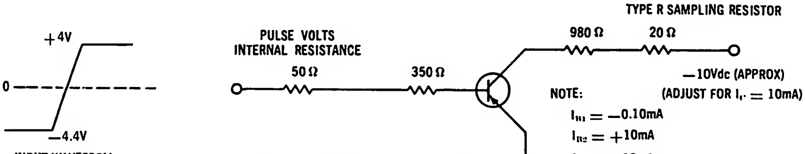
PNP germanium epitaxial mesa transistor for high-speed switching applications.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

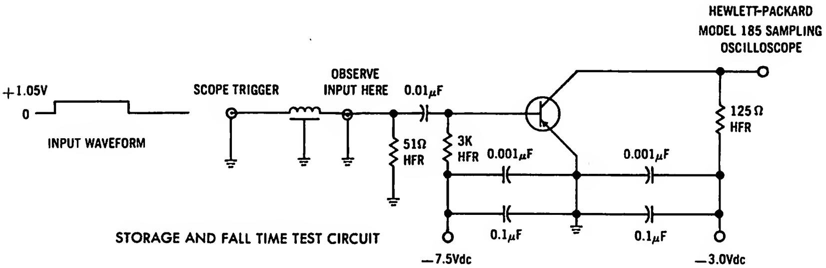
Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	15	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	15	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	2.5	Vdc
Collector DC Current	I_C	200	mAdc
Junction Temperature	T_J	100	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	−65 to +100	°C
Total Device Dissipation at 25°C Case Temperature (Derate 4 mW/°C above 25°C)	P_D	300	mW
Total Device Dissipation at 25°C Ambient Temperature (Derate 2 mW/°C above 25°C)	P_D	150	mW



SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT



CHARGE STORAGE TIME TEST CIRCUIT



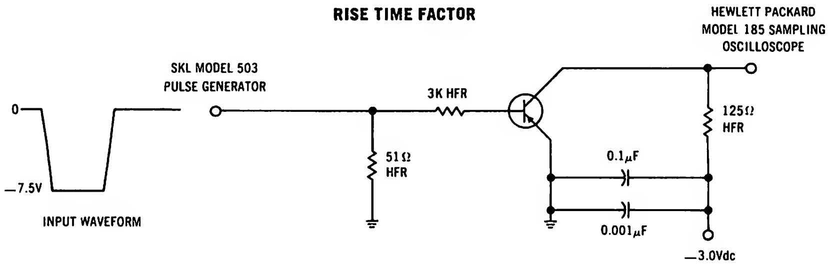
STORAGE AND FALL TIME TEST CIRCUIT

2N828 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C unless otherwise specified)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage $I_E = 0, I_C = -100\ \mu Adc$	BV_{CBO}	15	25	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage $V_{EB} = 0, I_C = -100\ \mu Adc$	BV_{CES}	15	25	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage $I_B = 0, I_C = -1$ mAdc	BV_{CEO}	—	10	—	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage $I_C = 0, I_E = -100\ \mu Adc$	BV_{EBO}	2.5	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current $I_E = 0, V_{CB} = -6$ Vdc	I_{CBO}	—	0.4	3	μAdc
Forward Current Transfer Ratio $I_C = -10$ mAdc, $V_{CE} = -0.3$ Vdc	h_{FE}	25	40	—	—
Collector Saturation Voltage $I_C = -10$ mAdc, $I_B = -1$ mAdc	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	0.12	0.2	Vdc
Collector Saturation Voltage $I_C = -50$ mAdc, $I_B = -5$ mAdc	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	0.18	0.25	Vdc
Base-Emitter Voltage $I_C = -10$ mA	$V_{BE(sat)}$	0.34	0.39	0.44	Vdc
Collector Capacitance $I_E = 0, V_{CB} = -10$ Vdc	C_{ob}	—	3.5	—	pf
Small-Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio $I_C = -10$ mAdc, $V_{CE} = -1$ Vdc, f = 100 mc	h_{fe}	3	4	—	—
Current Gain-Bandwidth Product $V_{CE} = -1$ Vdc, $I_C = -10$ mAdc	f_T	300	400	—	mc
Delay Plus Rise Time	$t_d + t_r$	—	50	70	nsec
Storage Time	t_s	—	33	50	nsec
Fall Time	t_f	—	35	50	nsec
Charge Storage Time Constant	τ_s	—	14	25	nsec
Rise Time	t_r	—	7	—	nsec
Storage Time	t_s	—	5	—	nsec
Fall Time	t_f	—	3	—	nsec

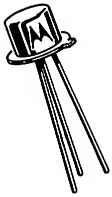
RISE TIME FACTOR



2N828A
2N829

$V_{CES} = 15$ V
$I_C = 200$ mA
$f_T = 300$ Mc Min

PNP germanium epitaxial mesa transistors for high-speed switching applications



CASE 22
(TO-18)

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Maximum Ratings	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector to Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	15	Vdc
Collector to Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	15	Vdc
Emitter to Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	2.5	Vdc
Collector Current (Continuous)	I_C	200	mAdc
Total Device Dissipation at 25°C case Temperature (Derate 4.0mw/°C above 25°C)	P_D	300	mW
Total Device Dissipation at 25°C Ambient Temperature (Derate 2.0mw/°C)	P_D	150	mW
Junction Temperature	T_j	+100	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +100	°C

2N828A, 2N829 (continued)

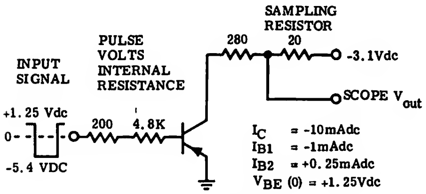
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic		Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Collector to Base Breakdown Voltage $I_E = 0$, $I_C = -100\mu Adc$		BV_{CBO}	15	25	--	Vdc
Collector to Emitter Breakdown Voltage $B_{EB} = 0$, $I_C = -100\mu Adc$		BV_{CES}	15	25	--	Vdc
Emitter to Base Breakdown Voltage $I_C = 0$, $I_E = -100\mu$ Adc		BV_{EBO}	2.5	--	--	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current $I_E = 0$, $V_{CB} = -6Vdc$		I_{CBO}	--	.4	3	μAdc
Forward Current Transfer Ratio $I_C = -10mAdc$, $V_{CE} = -.3Vdc$	2N828A 2N829	h_{FE}	25 50	40 80	--	--
Forward Current Transfer Ratio $I_C = -150mAdc$, $V_{CE} = -1Vdc$	2N828A 2N829	h_{fe}	25 50	40 80	--	--
Collector Saturation Voltage $I_C = -10mAdc$, $I_B = -1.0$ mAdc $I_C = -10mAdc$, $I_B = -0.5mAdc$	2N828A 2N829	$V_{CE(sat)}$	--	0.11 0.11	0.20 0.20	Vdc
Collector Saturation Voltage $I_C = -50mAdc$, $I_B = -5.0mAdc$		$V_{CE(sat)}$	--	--	0.25	Vdc
Collector Saturation Voltage $I_C = -150mAdc$, $I_B = -15mAdc$ $I_C = -150mAdc$, $I_B = -7.5mAdc$	2N828A 2N829	$V_{CE(sat)}$	--	0.35 0.38	0.50 0.50	Vdc
Base to Emitter Voltage $I_C = -10mAdc$, $I_B = -1mAdc$ $I_C = -10mAdc$, $I_B = -0.5mAdc$	2N828A 2N829	V_{BE}	0.34 .30	0.40 0.38	0.44 0.44	Vdc
Base to Emitter Voltage $I_C = -150mAdc$, $I_B = -15mAdc$ $I_C = -150mAdc$, $I_B = -7.5mAdc$	2N828A 2N829	V_{BE}	--	0.70 0.65	0.85 0.85	Vdc
Collector Capacitance $I_E = 0$, $V_{CB} = -6Vdc$		C_{ob}	--	2.2	4	pf

2N828A, 2N829 (continued)

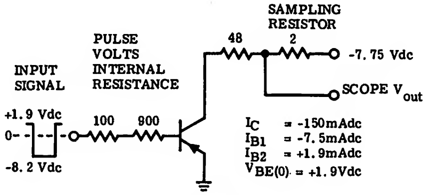
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Input Capacitance V_{EB} = 1Vdc	C_{ib}	--	2.2	3.5	pf
Small Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio I_C = -10mAdc, V_{CE} = -1Vdc, f = 100mc	h_{fe}	3.0	4.0	--	--
Current Gain Bandwidth Product V_{CE} = -1Vdc, I_C = -10mAdc, f = 100mc	f_t	300	400	--	Mc
Delay Plus Rise Time (Fig. 1) I_C = -10mAdc	td+tr	--	35	50	nsec
Storage Time (Fig. 1) I_C = -10mAdc	ts	--	30	50	nsec
Fall Time (Fig. 1) I_C = -10mAdc	tf	--	30	50	nsec
Total Control Charge (Fig. 3) I_C = -10mAdc	Q_T	--	50	80	pC
Delay Plus Rise Time (Fig. 2) I_C = -150mAdc	t_d+t_r	--	25	50	nsec
Turn Off Time (Fig. 2) I_C = -150mAdc	t_{off}	--	60	100	nsec
Total Control Charge (Fig. 4) I_C = -150mAdc	Q_T	--	120	175	pC



SCOPE INPUT IMPEDANCE = 1Megohm
SCOPE INPUT CAPACITANCE = 20pf
GENERATOR OUTPUT IMPEDANCE = 50 ohms
INPUT PULSE $t_r = t_f$ = 2nsec

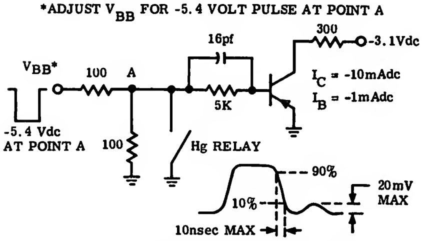
10mA SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT
FIGURE 1



SCOPE INPUT IMPEDANCE = 1Megohm
SCOPE INPUT CAPACITANCE = 20pf
GENERATOR OUTPUT IMPEDANCE = 50 ohms
INPUT PULSE $t_r = t_f$ = 2nsec

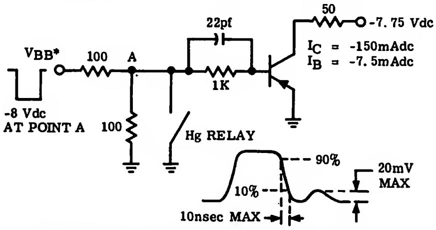
150mA SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT
FIGURE 2

*ADJUST V_{BB} FOR -5.4 VOLT PULSE AT POINT A



10mA TOTAL CONTROL CHARGE TEST CIRCUIT
FIGURE 3

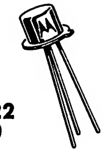
*ADJUST V_{BB} FOR -8 VOLT PULSE AT POINT A



150mA TOTAL CONTROL CHARGE TEST CIRCUIT
FIGURE 4

2N834
2N835

V_{CES} = 20-30 V
I_C = 200 mA
f_T = 500 Mc Typ



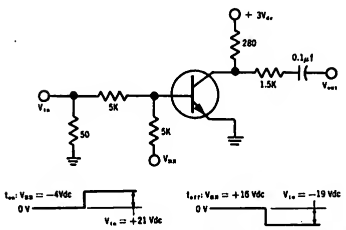
CASE 22
(TO-18)

NPN silicon epitaxial mesa transistors for high-speed switching applications.

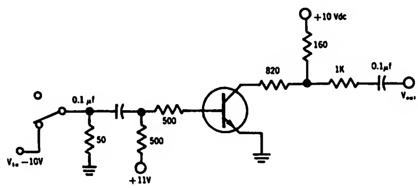
MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Type	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	2N834 2N835	40 25	Vdc Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	2N834 2N835	30 20	Vdc Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	2N834 2N835	5 3	Vdc Vdc
Collector Current	I_C		200	mAdc
Junction Temperature	T_J		+175	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}		−65 to +175	°C
Total Device Dissipation @ 25°C Case Temperature (Derate 6.67 mw/°C above 25°C)	P_D		1.0	Watt
Total Device Dissipation @ 100°C Case Temperature (Derate 6.67 mW/°C above 100°C)	P_D		0.5	Watt
Total Device Dissipation @ 25°C Ambient Temperature (Derate 2 mW/°C)	P_D		0.3	Watt

TURN-ON AND TURN-OFF TIME MEASUREMENT CIRCUIT



CHARGE STORAGE TIME CONSTANT MEASUREMENT CIRCUIT



NOTE: ALL SWITCHING TIMES MEASURED WITH LUMATRON MODEL 420 SWITCHING TIME TEST SET OR EQUIVALENT.

2N834, 2N835 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise noted)

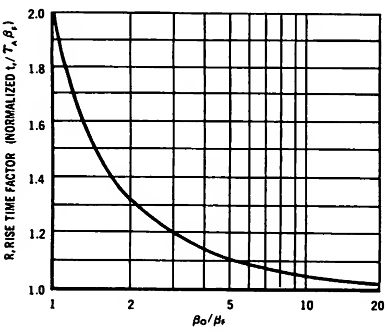
Characteristic	Symbol	Type	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage $I_E = 0, I_C = 10\ \mu Adc$	BV_{CBO}	2N834 2N835	40 25	— —	— —	Vdc Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage $I_C = 0, I_E = 10\ \mu Adc$	BV_{EBO}	2N834 2N835	5 3	— —	— —	Vdc Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current $V_{BE} = 0, V_{CE} = 30$ Vdc	I_{CES}	2N834	—	—	10	μAdc
Collector Cutoff Current $V_{BE} = 0, V_{CE} = 20$ Vdc	I_{CES}	2N835	—	—	10	μAdc
Collector Cutoff Current $I_E = 0, V_{CB} = 20$ Vdc	I_{CBO}		—	0.01	0.5	μAdc
Collector Cutoff Current $I_E = 0, V_{CB} = 20$ Vdc, $T_A = +150°C$	I_{CBO}		—	6	30	μAdc
Forward Current Transfer Ratio (Note 1) $I_C = 10$ mAdc, $V_{CE} = 1$ Vdc	h_{FE}	2N834 2N835	25 20	40 40	— —	— —
Collector Saturation Voltage $I_C = 10$ mAdc, $I_B = 1.0$ mAdc	$V_{CE(sat)}$	2N834 2N835	— —	0.15 0.18	0.25 0.30	Vdc Vdc
Collector Saturation Voltage (Note 1) $I_C = 50$ mAdc, $I_B = 5.0$ mAdc	$V_{CE(sat)}$	2N834 2N835	— —	0.28 0.35	0.4 —	Vdc Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (Note 1) $I_C = 10$ mAdc, $I_B = 1.0$ mAdc	$V_{BE(sat)}$		—	0.74	0.9	Vdc
Collector Capacitance $I_E = 0, V_{CB} = 10$ Vdc, f = 100 kc	C_{ob}		—	2.8	4.0	pf
Small Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio $I_C = 10$ mAdc, $V_{CE} = 20$ Vdc, f = 100 mc	h_{fe}	2N834	3.5	5.0	—	—
Small Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio $I_C = 10$ mAdc, $V_{CE} = 15$ Vdc, f = 100 mc	h_{fe}	2N835	3.0	4.5	—	—
Current Gain-Bandwidth Product $V_{CE} = 20$ Vdc, $I_C = 10$ mAdc, f = 100 mc	f_T	2N834	350	500	—	mc
Current Gain-Bandwidth Product $V_{CE} = 15$ Vdc, $I_C = 10$ mAdc, f = 100 mc	f_T	2N835	300	450	—	mc
Charge-Storage Time Constant (Figure 2; Note 2)	τ_s	2N834 2N835	— —	14 16	25 35	nsec nsec
Turn-on Time (Figure 1; Note 3)	t_{on}	2N834 2N835	— —	10 11	16 20	nsec nsec
Turn-off Time (Figure 1; Note 3)	t_{off}	2N834 2N835	— —	16 20	30 35	nsec nsec

Note 1 — Pulsed Conditions
Pulse length ≤ 12 msec
Duty Cycle ≤ 2%

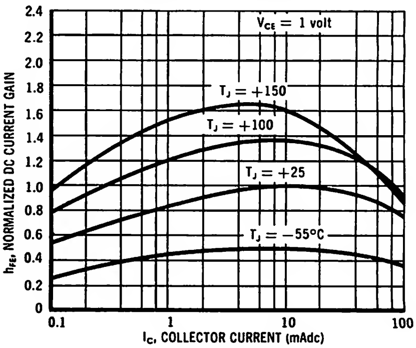
Note 2 — $I_C = 10$ mA
$I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 10$ mA

Note 3 — $I_C = 10$ mA
$I_{B1} = 3$ mA
$I_{B2} = 1$ mA

RISE TIME FACTOR

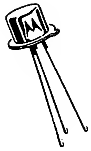


NORMALIZED CURRENT GAIN CHARACTERISTICS



2N838

$V_{CES} = 30$ V
$I_C = 100$ mA
$f_T = 300$ Mc



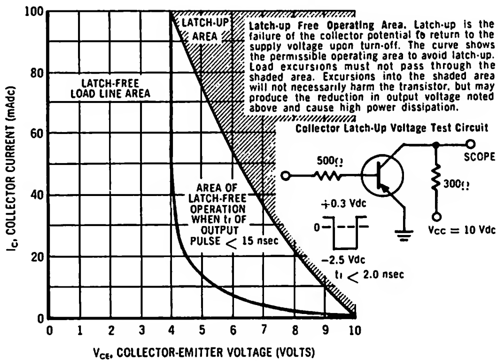
CASE 22
(TO-18)

PNP germanium epitaxial mesa transistor for high-speed switching applications.

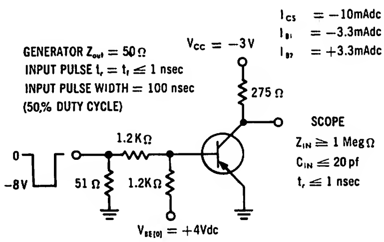
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	30	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	30	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage (see Figure 2)	V_{CEX}	15	Vdc
Emitter-Base Boltage	V_{EBO}	2.5	Vdc
Collector Current (Continuous)	I_C	100	mAdc
Junction Temperature	T_J	+100	^oC
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to+ 100	^oC
Device Dissipation @ 25^{o}C Ambient Temperature (Derate 2mW/^{o}C above 25^{o}C)	P_D	150	mW

AREA OF PERMISSIBLE LOAD LOCI



SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT



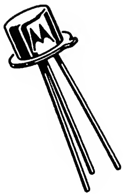
2N838 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C =100 μAdc, I_E =0)	BV_{CBO}	30	35	---	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 100 μAdc, V_{EB} =0)	BV_{CES}	30	35	---	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 100 μAdc, I_C = 0)	BV_{EBO}	2.5	4.5	---	Vdc
Collector Latch-up Voltage (see Figure 2)	LV_{CEX}	15	---	---	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Cutoff Current (V_{CE} =15 Vdc, V_{EB} =0)	I_{CES}	---	1	10	μAdc
Collector-Base Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 15 V)	I_{CBO}	---	1	10	μAdc
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio (I_C = 10mAdc, V_{CE} = 0.3 Vdc)	h_{FE}	30	70	---	---
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C =10 mAdc, I_B =3.3 mAdc)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	---	0.1	0.18	Vdc
Base-Emitter Voltage (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B =3.3 mAdc)	V_{BE}	---	0.39	0.5	Vdc
Small-Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio (I_C = 10 mA, V_{CE} = 1V, f = 100 mc)	h_{fe}	3	4.5	---	---
Collector Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 10 V, I_E = 0, f = 1 mc)	C_{ob}	---	2	4	pf
Delay Time	t_d	---	10	15	nsec
Rise Time	t_r	---	7	15	nsec
Storage Time	t_s	---	10	20	nsec
Fall Time	t_f	---	10	20	nsec

2N869
2N995

V_{CBO} = 20-25 V
f_T = 300 Mc Typ



CASE 22
(TO-18)

PNP silicon annular transistors for high-frequency general-purpose amplifier applications.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristics	Symbol	Type	Rating	Unit
Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	2N869 2N995	25 20	Volts Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	2N869 2N995	18 15	Volts Volts
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	2N869 2N995	5 4	Volts Volts
Total Device Dissipation at 25°C Case Temperature at 100°C Case Temperature (Derate 6.86 mW/°C above 25°C)	P_D	Both Types	1.2 0.68	Watts Watt
Total Device Dissipation at 25°C Ambient Temperature (Derate 2.06 mW/°C above 25°C)	P_D	Both Types	0.36	Watt
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	Both Types	-65 to +200	°C
Junction Temperature	T_j	Both Types	+200	°C

2N869, 2N995 (continued)

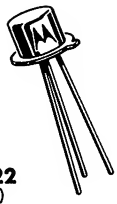
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10 μAdc, I_E = 0) 2N869	BV_{CBO}	25	---	---	Volts
2N995		20	---	---	
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage * (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 0) 2N869	$V_{CEO(sust)}$*	18	---	---	Volts
2N995		15	---	---	
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 10 μAdc, I_C = 0) 2N869	BV_{EBO}	5	---	---	Volts
2N995		4	---	---	
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = -15 Vdc, I_E = 0) 2N869	I_{CBO}	---	---	.010	μ Adc
2N995		---	---	.005	
(V_{CB} = -15 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 150°C) Both Types		---	---	25	
Emitter Current (V_{EB} = 4.0 Vdc, I_C = 0) 2N995	I_{EBO}	---	---	10	μ Adc
Collector Saturation Voltage (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1.0 mAdc) 2N869	V_{CE} (sat)	---	0.17	1.0	Volt
(I_C = 20 mAdc, I_B = 2.0 mAdc) 2N995		---	---	0.2	
Base Saturation Voltage (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1.0 mAdc) 2N869	V_{BE} (sat)	---	0.78	1.0	Volt
(I_C = 20 mAdc, I_B = 2.0 mAdc) 2N995		---	---	0.95	
DC Forward-Current Transfer Ratio * (I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = -5.0 Vdc) 2N869	h_{FE} *	20	---	120	---
(I_C = 1.0 mAdc, V_{CE} = -1.0 Vdc) 2N995		25	---	---	
(I_C = 20 mAdc, V_{CE} = -1.0 Vdc) 2N995		35	---	140	
(I_C = 50 mAdc, V_{CE} = -1.0 Vdc) 2N995		25	---	---	
Open-Circuit Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = -10 V, I_E = 0) 2N869	C_{ob}	---	3	9	pf
2N995		---	3	10	
Open-Circuit Input Capacitance (V_{EB} = -0.5 V, I_C = 0) Both Types	C_{ib}	---	7	11	pf
Small-Signal Forward-Current Transfer Ratio (I_C = 10 mA, V_{CE} = -15 V, f = 100 Mc) 2N869	h_{fe}	1.0	3.0	---	---
(I_C = 10 mA, V_{CE} = -10 V, f = 100 Mc) 2N995		1.0	3.0	---	

*Pulse Note: Pulse Width = 300 μsec, Duty Cycle = 1%

2N914

V_{CEO} = 15 V
f_T = 500 Mc Typ



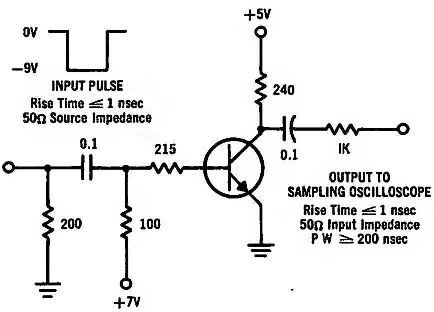
CASE 22
(TO-18)

NPN silicon annular transistor for high-speed switching applications.

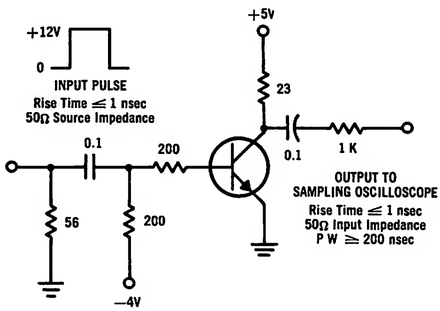
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	40	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	15	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage ($R_{BE} \leqq 10\ \Omega$)	V_{CER}	20	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5	Vdc
Operating Junction Temperature	T_J	200	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	−65 to +300	°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, no limit)		300	°C
Total Device Dissipation at 25°C Case Temperature (derate 6.9 mW/°C)	P_D	1.2	Watts
Total Device Dissipation at 25°C Ambient Temperature (derate 2.06 mW/°C)	P_D	0.36	Watt

CHARGE STORAGE TIME CONSTANT TEST CIRCUIT



T_{on} and T_{off} TEST CIRCUIT



2N914 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25° unless otherwise specified.)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current ($V_{CB} = 20$ V, $I_E = 0$) ($V_{CB} = 20$ V, $I_E = 0$, $T_A = 150°C$)	I_{CBO}	 — —	 4.0 3.0	 25 15	 nA μA
Emitter Cutoff Current ($V_{EB} = 4.0$ V, $I_C = 0$)	I_{EBO}	—	—	0.1	μA
Collector Current ($V_{BE} = 0.25$ V, $V_{CE} = 20$ V, $T_A = 125°C$)	I_{CEX}	—	—	10	μA
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage ($I_C = 1.0$ μA, $I_E = 0$)	BV_{CBO}	40	—	—	Volts
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage ($I_E = 10$ μA, $I_C = 0$)	BV_{EBO}	5.0	—	—	Volts
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage (Note 1) ($I_C = 30$ mA (pulsed), $R_{BE} \leqq 10$ ohms)	$V_{CER(sust)}$	20	—	—	Volts
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage (Note 1) ($I_C = 30$ mA (pulsed), $I_B = 0$)	$V_{CEO(sust)}$	15	—	—	Volts
Base Saturation Voltage ($I_C = 10$ mA, $I_B = 1.0$ mA)	$V_{BE(sat)}$	0.70	0.74	0.80	Volts
Collector Saturation Voltage ($I_C = 200$ mA, $I_B = 20$ mA) ($I_C = 10\ I_B$, $T_A = -55°C$ to $+125°C$) (Note 3)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	 — —	 0.40 0.14	 0.70 0.25	Volts
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio (Note 2) ($I_C = 10$ mA, $V_{CE} = 1.0$ V) ($I_C = 10$ mA, $V_{CE} = 1.0$ V, $T_A = -55°C$) ($I_C = 500$ mA, $V_{CE} = 5.0$ V)	h_{FE}	 30 12 10	 60 35 20	 120 — —	—
Output Capacitance ($V_{CB} = 10$ V, $I_E = 0$)	C_{ob}	—	2.8	6.0	pf
Small Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio ($V_{CE} = 10$ V, $I_C = 20$ mA, f = 100 mc)	h_{fe}	3.0	5.0	—	—
Charge Storage Time Constant (Note 4) ($I_C = I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 20$ mA)	τ_s	—	10	20	nsec
Turn-on Time (See Note 4) ($I_C = 200$ mA, $I_{B1} = 40$ mA, $I_{B2} = 20$ mA)	t_{d+r}	—	20	40	nsec
Turn-off Time (See Note 4) ($I_C = 200$ mA, $I_{B1} = 40$ mA, $I_{B2} = 20$ mA)	t_{s+f}	—	25	40	nsec

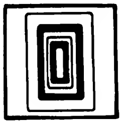
NOTE 1. Rating refers to a high-current point where collector-emitter voltage is lowest.

NOTE 2. Pulse Conditions: Length = 300 μsec; duty cycle ≦ 1%.

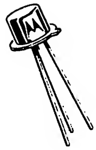
NOTE 3. I_C = 1.0 mA through 20 mA

NOTE 4. Measured on Sampling Scope. PW ≧ 200 nsec.

2N915



$V_{CEO} = 50\ V$
$h_{FE} = 50$
$f_T = 400\ Mc$ Typ



CASE 22
(TO-18)

NPN silicon annular transistor for high-frequency amplifier, oscillator and switching applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	70	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	50	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5	Vdc
Total Device Dissipation @ 25°C Case Temperature Derating Factor Above 25°C	P_D	1.2 6.9	W mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation @ 25°C Ambient Temperature Derating Factor Above 25°C	P_D	.36 2.06	W mW/°C
Junction Temperature, Operating	T_J	+200	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +300	°C

2N915 (continued)

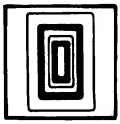
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current $I_E = 0$ $V_{CB} = 60V$	I_{CBO}		10	nA
Collector Cutoff Current @ 150°C $I_E = 0$ $V_{CB} = 60V$	I_{CBO}		30	μ A
Collector Breakdown Voltage $I_C = 100\ \mu A$ $I_E = 0$	BV_{CBO}	70		Volts
Collector to Emitter Sustaining Voltage $I_C = 10mA$ $I_B = 0$	$*V_{CEO}$	50		Volts
Emitter Breakdown Voltage $I_C = 0$ $I_E = 100\ \mu A$	BV_{EBO}	5.0		Volts
Base Saturation Voltage $I_C = 10mA$ $I_B = 1.0mA$	$V_{BE(sat)}$		0.9	Volts
Collector Saturation Voltage $I_C = 10mA$ $I_B = 1.0mA$	$V_{CE(sat)}$		1.0	Volts
DC Pulse Current Gain $I_C = 10mA$ $V_{CE} = 5.0V$	h_{FE}	50	200	
Output Capacitance $I_E = 0$ $V_{CB} = 10V$	C_{ob}		3.5	pf
Emitter Transition Capacitance $I_C = 0$ $V_{EB} = 0.5V$	C_{TE}		10	pf
High Frequency Current Gain f = 100mc $I_C = 10mA$ $V_{CE} = 15V$	h_{fe}	2.5		
Small Signal Current Gain f = 1kc $I_C = 1.0mA$ $V_{CE} = 5.0V$ $I_C = 5.0mA$ $V_{CE} = 5.0V$	h_{fe}	40 50	200 250	
Input Resistance f = 1kc $I_C = 1.0mA$ $V_{CE} = 5.0V$ $I_C = 5.0mA$ $V_{CE} = 5.0V$	h_{ie}		6000 2000	ohms ohms
Output Conductance f = 1kc $I_C = 1.0mA$ $V_{CE} = 5.0V$ $I_C = 5.0mA$ $V_{CE} = 5.0V$	h_{oe}		75 125	μmho μmho

*pw = 300 μ s
duty cycle ≤ 1%

2N916

CASE 22
(TO-18)



$V_{CEO} = 25$ V
$h_{FE} = 50$
$f_T = 400$ Mc Typ

NPN silicon annular transistor for high-frequency amplifier, oscillator and switching applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

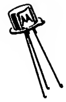
Characteristic	Symbol	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	45	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	25	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5	Vdc
Total Device Dissipation @ 25°C Case Temperature Derating Factor Above 25°C	P_D	 1.2 6.9	 W mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation @ 25°C Ambient Temperature Derating Factor Above 25 C	P_D	 .36 2.06	 W mW/°C
Junction Temperature, Operating	T_J	+200	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +300	C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current $I_E = 0$ $V_{CB} = 30V$	I_{CBO}		10	nA
Collector Cutoff Current @150 C $I_E = 0$ $V_{CB} = 30V$	I_{CBO}		10	μA
Collector Breakdown Voltage $I_C = 10\mu A$ $I_E = 0$	BV_{CBO}	45		Volts
Collector to Emitter Sustaining Voltage $I_C = 30mA$ $I_B = 0$	$*V_{CEO}$	25		Volts
Emitter Breakdown Voltage $I_C = 0$ $I_E = 10\ \mu A$	BV_{EBO}	5.0		Volts
Base Saturation Voltage $I_C = 10mA$ $I_B = 1.0mA$	$V_{BE(sat)}$		0.9	Volts
Collector Saturation Voltage $I_C = 10mA$ $I_B = 1.0mA$	$V_{CE(sat)}$		0.5	Volts
DC Pulse Current Gain $I_C = 10mA$ $V_{CE} = 1.0V$	$*h_{FE}$	50	200	
Output Capacitance $I_E = 0$ $V_{CB} = 5.0V$	C_{ob}		6.0	pf
Emitter Transition Capacitance $I_C = 0$ $V_{EB} = 0.5V$	C_{TE}		10	pf
High Frequency Current Gain f = 100mc $I_C = 10mA$ $V_{CE} = 15V$	h_{fe}	3.0		
Small Signal Current Gain f = 1kc $I_C = 1.0mA$ $V_{CE} = 5.0V$ $I_C = 5.0mA$ $V_{CE} = 5.0V$	h_{fe}	 40 50	 200 250	
Input Resistance f = 1kc $I_C = 1.0mA$ $V_{CE} = 5.0V$ $I_C = 5.0mA$ $V_{CE} = 5.0V$	h_{ie}		 6000 2000	 ohms ohms
Output Conductance f = 1 kc $I_C = 1.0mA$ $V_{CE} = 5.0V$ $I_C = 5.0mA$ $V_{CE} = 5.0V$	h_{oe}		 75 125	 μmho μmho

*pw = 300μs duty cycle $\leq 1\%$

2N918



CASE 22
(TO-18)

G_e = 15 db @ 200 Mc
NF = 6 db @ 60 Mc max
P_o = 30 mW @ 500 Mc min

NPN silicon annular transistor for ultra-high frequency oscillator and amplifier applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

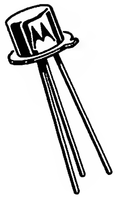
Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	30	Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	15	Volts
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	3.0	Volts
Total Dissipation at 25°C Case Temperature at 25°C Ambient Temperature	P_D	0.3 0.2	Watt Watt
Operating Junction Temperature	T_J	+200	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +300	°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C unless otherwise specified)

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current	I_{CBO}	V_{CB} = 15 V, I_E = 0 V_{CB} = 15V, 150 C, I_E = 0	- -	- -	10 1.0	nA μA
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage	BV_{CBO}	I_C = 1.0 μA, I_E = 0	30	-	-	Volts
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage	BV_{EBO}	I_C 10 μA, I_C 0	3	-	-	Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage	BV_{CEO}	I_C 3 mA	15	-	-	Volts
DC Current Gain	h_{FE}	V_{CE} = 1.0 V, I_C = 3.0 mA	20	50	-	-
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	I_C = 10 mA, I_B = 1.0 mA	-	-	0.4	Volt
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{BE(sat)}$	I_C = 10 mA, I_B = 1.0 mA	-	-	1.0	Volt
Output Capacitance	C_{ob}	V_{CB} = 10 V I_E = 0, f = 140 kc V_{CB} = 0, f = 140 kc I_E = 0	- -	- -	1.7 3.0	pf pf
Input Capacitance	C_{ib}	V_{EB} = 0.5 V I_C = 0	-	-	2.0	pf
Small Signal Current Gain	h_{fe}	I_C = 4.0 mA V_{CE} = 10 V f = 100 mc	6.0	9.0	-	-
Amplifier Power Gain	G_e	I_C = 6.0 mA V_{CB} = 12 V f = 200 mc R_G = R_L = 50 Ω	15	-	-	db
Power Output	P_{out}	I_C = 8.0 mA V_{CB} = 15 V f = 500 mc	30	-	-	mW
Collector Efficiency	eff	V_{CB} = 15 V f = 500 mc I_C = 8.0 mA	25	-	-	%
Noise Figure	NF	I_C = 1.0 mA V_{CE} = 6.0 V f = 60 mc R_G = 400 Ω		3	6	db

2N929
2N930

$V_{CEO} = 45$ V
NF = 3-4 db @ 10 cps to 15.7 Kc 1



CASE 22
(TO-18)

NPN silicon annular transistors for low-level, low-noise amplifier applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	45	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5	Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	.030	Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_A = 25°C$	P_D	0.3	Watt
Derating Factor above 25°C		2.0	mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25°C$	P_D	0.6	Watt
Derating Factor above 25°C		4.0	mW/°C
Junction Temperature, Op.	T_J	175	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +300	°C

2N929, 2N930 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* I_C = 10 mA, I_B = 0	BV_{CEO}	45		V
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage I_E = 10 nA, I_C = 0	BV_{EBO}	5		V
Collector-Base Cutoff Current V_{CB} = 45 V, I_E = 0	I_{CBO}		.010	μA
Collector-Emitter Cutoff Current	I_{CES}			μA
V_{CE} = 45 V, V_{EB} = 0			.010	
V_{CE} = 45 V, V_{EB} = 0, T_A = 170°C			10	
Collector-Emitter Cutoff Current V_{CE} = 5 V, I_B = 0	I_{CEO}		.002	μA
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current V_{EB} = 5 V, I_C = 0	I_{EBO}		.010	μA
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio	h_{FE}			
I_C = 10 μA, V_{CE} = 5 V — 2N929		40	120	
2N930		100	300	
I_C = 10 μA, V_{CE} = 5 V, T_A = -55°C — 2N929		10		
2N930		20		
I_C = 500 μA, V_{CE} = 5 V — 2N929		60		
2N930		150		
I_C = 10 mA, V_{CE} = 5 V* — 2N929			350	
2N930			600	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage* I_C = 10 mA, I_B = .5 mA	$V_{CE(sat)}$		1.0	V
Base-Emitter Voltage* I_C = 10 mA, I_B = .5 mA	V_{BE}	0.6	1.0	V
Output Capacitance V_{CB} = 5 V, I_E = 0, f = 1 mc	C_{ob}		8.0	pf
High-Frequency Current Gain I_C = 500 μA, V_{CE} = 5 V, f = 30 mc	h_{fe}	1.0		
Small-Signal Current Gain I_C = 1.0 mA, V_{CE} = 5 V, f = 1 kc — 2N929	h_{fe}	60	350	
2N930		150	600	
Input Resistance I_C = 1.0 mA, V_{CB} = 5 V, f = 1 kc	h_{ib}	25	32	ohms
Output Conductance I_C = 1.0 mA, V_{CB} = 5 V, f = 1 kc	h_{ob}		1.0	μmho
Voltage Feedback Ratio I_C = 1.0 mA, V_{CB} = 5 V, f = 1 kc	h_{rb}		600	$X10^{-6}$
Noise Figure I_C = 10 μA, V_{CE} = 5 V, f = 10 cps to 15.7 kc, R = 10 KΩ	NF			db
2N929			4.0	
2N930			3.0	

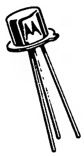
*Pulse Conditions: Width ≤ 300 μsec
Duty Cycle ≤ 2%

2N956

For Specifications, See 2N718A Data Sheet

2N960
2N961
2N962
2N964
2N965
2N966

$V_{CE} = 12\text{-}15$ V
$I_C = 100$ mA
$f_T = 460$ Mc



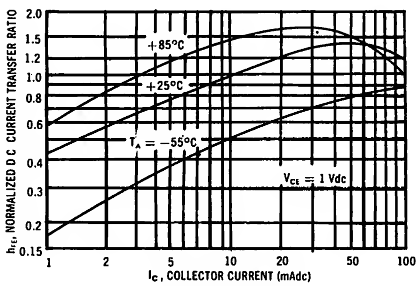
CASE 22
(TO-18)

PNP germanium epitaxial mesa transistors for high-speed switching applications.

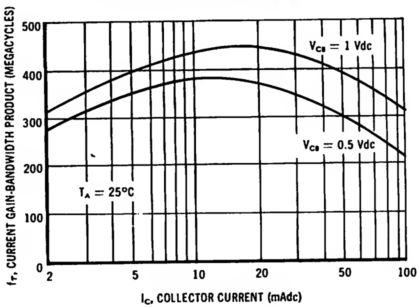
MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	2N960 2N964	2N961 2N965	2N962 2N966	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	15	12	12	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	15	12	12	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	2.5	2.0	1.25	Vdc
Junction Temperature	T_j		100		°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}		−65 to +100		°C
Total Device Dissipation at 25°C Case Temperature (derate 4mW/°C above 25°C)	P_D		300		mW
Total Device Dissipation at 25°C Ambient Temperature (derate 2 mW/°C above 25°C)	P_D		150		mW

NORMALIZED D C CURRENT TRANSFER RATIO versus COLLECTOR CURRENT



CURRENT GAIN-BANDWIDTH PRODUCT (f_T) versus COLLECTOR CURRENT

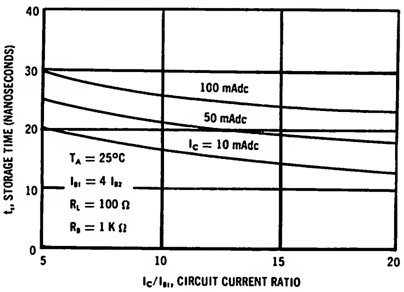


2N960 SERIES (continued)

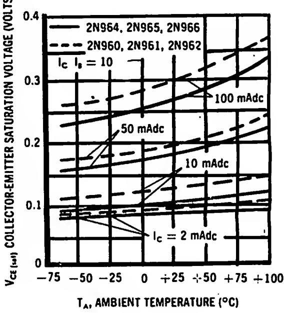
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise specified)

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage ($I_C = -100\ \mu Adc$, $I_E = 0$)	2N960, 2N964	BV_{CBO}	15	25	—	Vdc
	2N961, 2N962, 2N965, 2N966		12	20	—	
Collector-Latch-up Voltage $V_{CC} = -11.5$ Vdc (Figure 1)	All Types	LV_{CEX}	11.5	—	—	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage ($I_E = -100\ \mu Adc$, $I_C = 0$)	2N960, 2N964	BV_{EBO}	2.5	—	—	Vdc
	2N961, 2N965		2.0	—	—	
	2N962, 2N966		1.25	—	—	
Collector-Emitter Cutoff Current ($V_{CE} = -15$ Vdc)	2N960, 2N964	I_{CES}	—	—	100	µAdc
($V_{CE} = -12$ Vdc)	2N961, 2N962, 2N965, 2N966		—	—	100	
Collector-Base Cutoff Current ($V_{CB} = -6$ Vdc, $I_E = 0$)	All Types	I_{CBO}	—	0.4	3	µAdc
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio ($I_C = -10$ mAdc, $V_{CE} = -0.3$ Vdc)	2N960, 2N961, 2N962	h_{FE}	20	40	—	—
	2N964, 2N965, 2N966		40	70	—	
($I_C = -50$ mAdc, $V_{CE} = -1$ Vdc)	2N960, 2N961, 2N962		20	55	—	
	2N964, 2N965, 2N966		40	90	—	
($I_C = -100$ mAdc, $V_{CE} = -1$ Vdc)	2N960, 2N961, 2N962		20	50	—	
	2N964, 2N965, 2N966		40	85	—	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage ($I_C = -10$ mA, $I_B = -1$ mA)	2N964, 2N965, 2N966	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	0.11	0.18	Vdc
	2N960, 2N961, 2N962		—	0.13	0.20	
($I_C = -50$ mA, $I_B = -5$ mA)	2N964, 2N965, 2N966		—	0.18	0.35	
	2N960, 2N961, 2N962		—	0.20	0.40	
($I_C = -100$ mA, $I_B = -10$ mA)	2N964, 2N965, 2N966		—	0.27	0.60	
	2N960, 2N961, 2N962		—	0.30	0.70	
Base-Emitter Voltage ($I_C = -10$ mA, $I_B = -1$ mA)	All Types	V_{BE}	0.30	0.40	0.50	Vdc
($I_C = -50$ mA, $I_B = -5$ mA)	All Types		0.40	0.55	0.75	
($I_C = -100$ mA, $I_B = -10$ mA)	2N960, 2N961, 2N964, 2N965		0.40	0.65	1.00	
	2N962, 2N966		0.40	0.75	1.25	
Current Gain-Bandwidth Product ($I_E = -20$ mAdc, $V_{CB} = -1.0$ Vdc)	All Types	f_T	300	460	—	mc
Collector Output Capacitance ($V_{CB} = -10$ Vdc, $I_E = 0$, f = 1 mc)	All Types	C_{ob}	—	2.2	4	pf
Emitter Transition Capacitance ($V_{EB} = 1$ Vdc)	All Types	C_{Te}	—	2.0	3.5	pf
Turn-on Time — All Types ($I_C = -10$ mAdc, $I_{B1} = -1$ mAdc, $V_{BE}(0) = +1.25$ Vdc) (Fig. 2)		t_{on}	—	35	50	nsec
($I_C = -100$ mAdc, $I_{B1} = -5$ mAdc, $V_{BE}(0) = +1.25$ Vdc) (Fig. 3)			—	30	50	
Turn-off Time ($I_C = -10$ mA, $I_{B1} = -1$ mAdc, $I_{B2} = 0.25$ mAdc) (Fig. 2)	2N960, 2N961, 2N964, 2N965	t_{off}	—	60	85	nsec
	2N962, 2N966		—	80	100	
($I_C = -100$ mAdc, $I_{B1} = -5$ mAdc, $I_{B2} = 1.25$ mAdc) (Fig. 3)	2N960, 2N961, 2N964, 2N965		—	50	85	
	2N962, 2N966		—	60	100	
Rise Time Constant (Figure 4)	All Types	τ_{RE}	—	0.6	—	nsec
Hole Storage Factor (Figure 6)	All Types	K'_s	—	16	—	nsec
Fall Time Constant (Figure 5)	All Types	τ_{FE}	—	0.5	—	nsec
Total Control Charge ($I_C = -10$ mAdc, $I_B = -1$ mAdc) (Figure 7)	2N960, 2N961, 2N964, 2N965	Q_T	—	50	80	pico-coulombs
	2N962, 2N966		—	60	90	
($I_C = -100$ mAdc, $I_B = -5$ mAdc) (Figure 8)	2N960, 2N961, 2N964, 2N965		—	80	125	
	2N962, 2N966		—	100	150	

STORAGE TIME versus CIRCUIT CURRENT RATIO

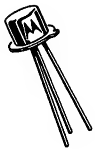


COLLECTOR-EMITTER SATURATION VOLTAGE versus AMBIENT TEMPERATURE



2N963
2N967

$V_{CES} = 12\ V$
$I_C = 100\ mA$
$f_T = 300\ Mc$



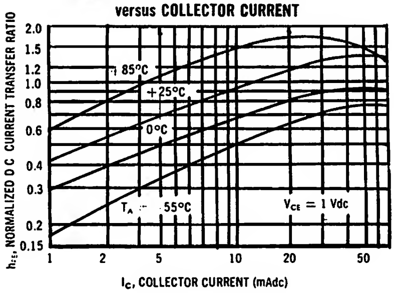
CASE 22
(TO-18)

PNP germanium epitaxial mesa transistors for high-speed switching applications.

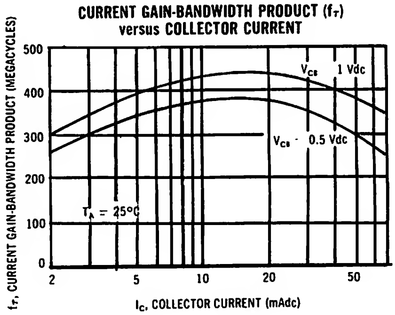
MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	12	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	12	Vdc
Junction Temperature	T_J	100	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	−65 to +100	°C
Device Dissipation @ 25°C Case Temperature (Derate 4 mW/°C above 25°C)	P_D	300	mW
Device Dissipation @ 25°C Ambient (Derate 2 mW/°C)	P_D	150	mW

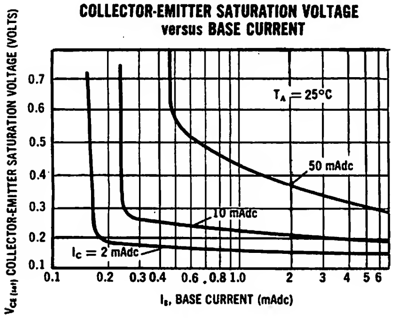
NORMALIZED D C CURRENT TRANSFER RATIO versus COLLECTOR CURRENT



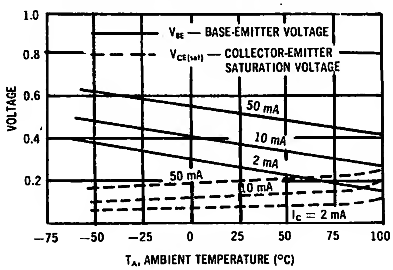
CURRENT GAIN-BANDWIDTH PRODUCT (f_T) versus COLLECTOR CURRENT



COLLECTOR-EMITTER SATURATION VOLTAGE versus BASE CURRENT



VOLTAGE versus TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS

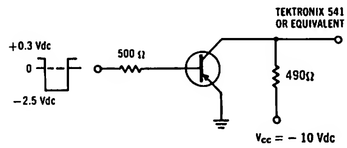


2N963, 2N967 (continued)

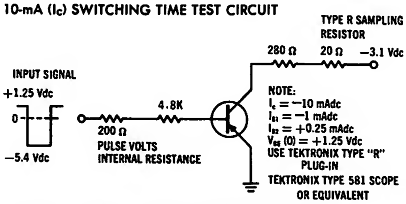
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise specified)

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage $I_C = -100\ \mu Adc$, $I_E = 0$	BV_{CBO}	12	—	Vdc
Collector-Latch-up Voltage $V_{CC} = -10$ Vdc	LV_{CEX}	10	—	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage $I_E = -100\ \mu Adc$, $I_C = 0$	BV_{EBO}	2	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Cutoff Current $V_{CE} = -12$ Vdc, $V_{EB} = 0$	I_{CES}	—	100	μAdc
Collector Cutoff Current $V_{CB} = -6$ Vdc, $I_E = 0$	I_{CBO}	—	5	μAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current $V_{EB} = -5$ Vdc, $I_C = 0$	I_{EBO}	—	1	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current $V_{CE} = -10$ Vdc, $V_{BE} = +0.3$ Vdc, $T_A = 55°C$	I_{CEX}	—	20	μAdc
Base Cutoff Current $V_{CE} = -10$ Vdc, $V_{BE} = +0.3$ Vdc, $T_A = 55°C$	I_{BL}	—	20	μAdc
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio $I_C = -10$ mAdc, $V_{CE} = -0.3$ Vdc 2N963 2N967	h_{FE}	20 40	— —	—
Collector Saturation Voltage $I_C = -10$ mAdc, $I_B = -1$ mAdc	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	0.2	Vdc
Base-Emitter Voltage $I_C = -10$ mAdc, $I_B = -1$ mAdc	V_{BE}	0.3	0.5	Vdc
Current Gain-Bandwidth Product $V_{CE} = -1$ Vdc, $I_C = -20$ mAdc, f = 100 mc	f_T	300		mc
Collector Output Capacitance $V_{CB} = -5$ Vdc, $I_E = 0$, f = 1 mc	C_{ob}	—	5	pf
Input Capacitance $V_{EB} = -1$ vdc, $I_C = 0$, f = 100 kc	C_{ib}		4	pf
Turn-on Time $I_C = -10$ mAdc, $I_{B1} = -1$ mAdc, $V_{BE(0)} = +1.25$ Vdc	t_{on}		60	nsec
Turn-off Time $I_C = -10$ mAdc, $I_{B1} = -1$ mAdc, $I_{B2} = +1.25$ mAdc	t_{off}		120	nsec
Total Control Charge $I_C = -10$ mAdc, $I_B = -1$ mAdc	Q_T		120	pico-coulombs

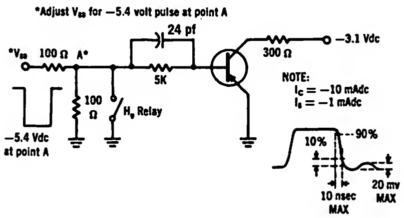
COLLECTOR LATCH-UP VOLTAGE TEST CIRCUIT



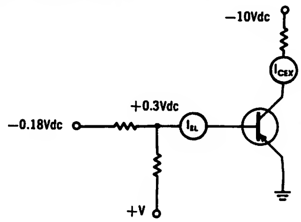
10-mA (I_C) SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT



BASE AND COLLECTOR CUTOFF CURRENT TEST CIRCUIT



10-mA (I_C) TOTAL CONTROL CHARGE TEST CIRCUIT

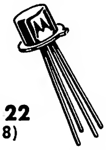


2N964

For Specifications, See 2N960 Data Sheet

2N964A

$V_{CEO} = 7$ V
$I_C = 100$ mA
$f_T = 460$ Mc Typ



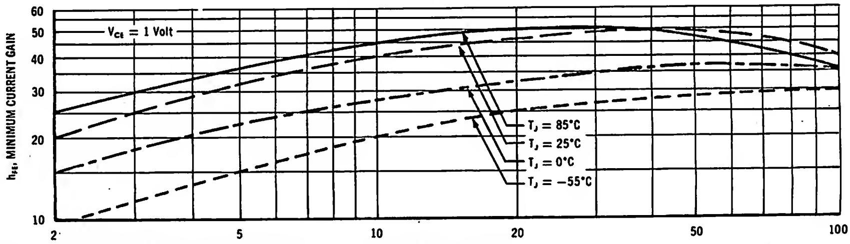
CASE 22
(TO-18)

PNP germanium epitaxial mesa transistor for high-speed switching applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

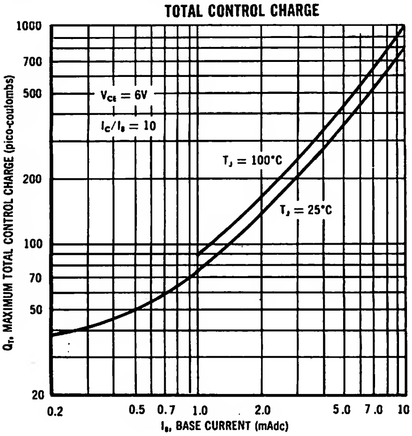
Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	15	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	15	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	2.5	Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	100	mAdc
Junction Temperature	T_J	100	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	−65 to +100	°C
Total Device Dissipation at 25°C Case Temperature (Derate 4 mW/°C above 25°C)	P_D	300	mW
Total Device Dissipation at 25°C Ambient Temperature (Derate 2 mW/°C above 25°C)	P_D	150	mW

CURRENT GAIN CHARACTERISTICS

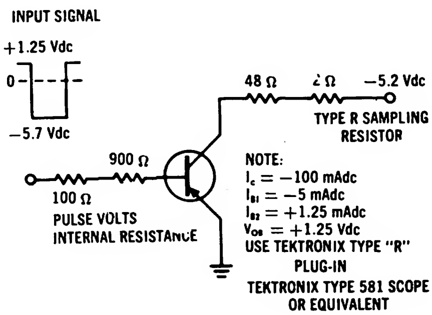


NOTE: Limit Curves are based on periodic engineering evaluation.

TOTAL CONTROL CHARGE



100-mA (I_C) SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT



2N964A (continued)

FOR ADDITIONAL CURVES, SEE 2N960 DATA SHEET

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(Registered with EIA as the 2N964A) (at 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTICS					
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = −100 μAdc, I_E = 0)	BV_{CBO}	15	25	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 0)	BV_{CEO}	7	—	—	Vdc
Collector Latch-up Voltage	LV_{CEX}	11.5			Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 100 μAdc, I_C = 0)	BV_{EBO}	2.5	—	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = −15 Vdc, V_{EB} = 0)	I_{CES}	—	—	100	μAdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = −6 Vdc, I_E = 0)	I_{CBO}	—	0.4	3	μAdc
Base Leakage Current	I_{BL}				μAdc
(V_{CE} = − 6 Vdc, V_{OB} = +0.5 Vdc)		—	—	4	
(V_{CE} = − 6 Vdc, V_{OB} = +0.5 Vdc, T_j = 85°C)		—	50	140	
ON CHARACTERISTICS					
Forward Current Transfer Ratio	h_{FE}				—
(I_C = −10 mAdc, V_{CE} = −0.3 Vdc)		40	80	—	
(I_C = −10 mAdc, V_{CE} = −0.3 Vdc, T_j = −55°C)		20	45	—	
(I_C = −50 mAdc, V_{CE} = −1 Vdc)		48	105	—	
(I_C = −100 mAdc, V_{CE} = −1 Vdc)		40	95	—	
(I_C = −100 mAdc, V_{CE} = −1 Vdc, T_j = 85°C)		35	85	—	
Collector Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$				Vdc
(I_C = −10 mAdc, I_B = −1 mAdc)		—	0.1	0.18	
(I_C = −50 mAdc, I_B = −5 mAdc)		—	0.16	0.28	
(I_C = −100 mAdc, I_B = −10 mAdc)		—	0.22	0.4	
Base-Emitter Voltage	V_{BE}				Vdc
(I_C = −10 mAdc, I_B = −1 mAdc)		0.3	0.38	0.44	
(I_C = −50 mAdc, I_B = −5 mAdc)		0.4	0.48	0.58	
(I_C = −100 mAdc, I_B = −10 mAdc)		0.4	0.6	0.72	
TRANSIENT CHARACTERISTICS					
Output Capacitance	C_{ob}				pf
(V_{CB} = −1 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 1 mc)		—	2.7	5	
(V_{CB} = −10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 1 mc)		—	2.2	4	
Input Capacitance (V_{EB} = 1 Vdc, I_C = 0, f = 100 kc)	C_{ib}	—	2	3.5	pf
Small Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio (I_C = −20 mAdc, V_{CE} = −1 Vdc, f = 100 mc)	h_{fe}	3.0	4.6		—
Current-Gain — Bandwidth Product (I_E = −20 mAdc, V_{CB} = −1 Vdc)	f_T	300	460	—	mc
Delay Time Plus Rise Time	$t_d + t_r$				nsec
(I_C = − 10 mA)		—	35	50	
(I_C = − 100 mA)		—	30	50	
Storage Time Plus Fall Time	$t_s + t_f$				nsec
(I_C = − 10 mA)		—	60	85	
(I_C = − 100 mA)		—	50	85	—
Total Control Charge (I_C = − 10 mA, I_B = − 1 mA)	Q_T	—	50	75	pico-coulombs
Active Region Time Constant (I_C = − 10 mA)	T_A	—	0.6	1.5	nsec

2N965
2N966

For Specifications, See 2N960 Data Sheet

2N967

For Specifications, See 2N963 Data Sheet

2N968 thru 2N975

$V_{CES} = 7\text{-}15$ V
$I_C = 100$ mA
$f_T = 320$ Mc

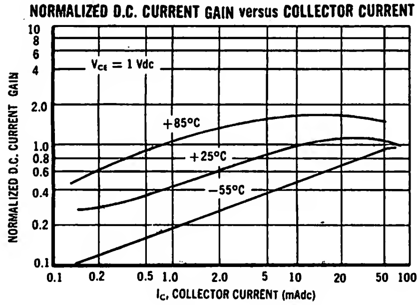
CASE 22
(TO-18)

PNP germanium mesa transistors for high-speed switching applications.

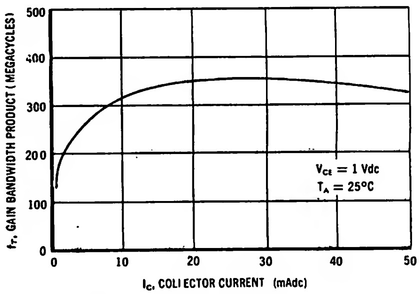
MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	2N968 2N972	2N969 2N973	2N970 2N974	2N971 2N975	Unit
Collector – Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	15	12	12	7	Vdc
Collector – Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	15	12	12	7	Vdc
Emitter – Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	2.5	2.0	1.25	1.25	Vdc
Junction Temperature	T_j	+100				°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	−65 to +100				°C
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_j = 25°C$ (Derate 4mW/°C above 25°C)	P_D	300				mW
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_A = 25°C$ (Derate 2mW/°C above 25°C)	P_D	150				mW

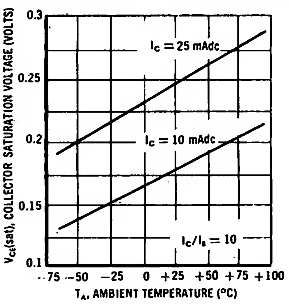
NORMALIZED D.C. CURRENT GAIN versus COLLECTOR CURRENT



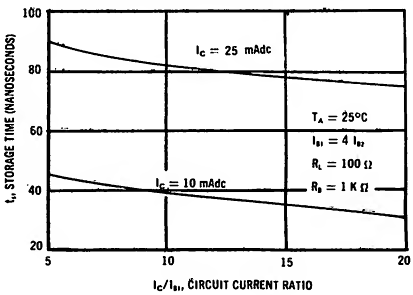
CURRENT GAIN-BANDWIDTH PRODUCT (f_T) versus COLLECTOR CURRENT



COLLECTOR SATURATION VOLTAGE versus AMBIENT TEMPERATURE



STORAGE TIME versus CIRCUIT CURRENT RATIO



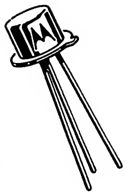
2N968 thru 2N975 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic		Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Collector Base Breakdown Voltage ($I_C = -100\ \mu$Adc, $I_E = 0$)	2N968, 2N972 2N969, 2N970, 2N973, 2N974 2N971, 2N975	BV_{CBO}	15 12 7	25 20 15	— — —	Vdc
Emitter Base Breakdown Voltage ($I_E = 100\ \mu$Adc, $I_C = 0$)	2N968, 2N972 2N969, 2N973 2N970, 2N974 2N971, 2N975	BV_{EBO}	2.5 2.0 1.25 1.25	— — — —	— — — —	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Cutoff Current ($V_{BE} = 0$) ($V_{CE} = -15$ Vdc) ($V_{CE} = -12$ Vdc) ($V_{CE} = -7$ Vdc)	2N968, 2N972 2N969, 2N970, 2N973, 2N974 2N971, 2N975	I_{CES}	— — —	— — —	100 100 100	μAdc
Collector-Base Cutoff Current ($V_{CB} = -6$ Vdc, $I_E = 0$)	2N968, 2N969, 2N970, 2N972, 2N973, 2N974 2N971, 2N975	I_{CBO}	— —	— —	3 10	μAdc
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio ($I_C = -10$ mAdc, $V_{CE} = -0.5$ Vdc)	2N968, 2N969, 2N970, 2N971 2N972, 2N973, 2N974, 2N975	h_{FE}	17 40	35 75	— —	—
($I_C = -25$ mAdc, $V_{CE} = -0.7$ Vdc)	2N968, 2N969, 2N970, 2N971 2N972, 2N973, 2N974, 2N975		20 40	40 85	— —	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage ($I_C = -10$ mAdc, $I_B = -1$ mAdc) ($I_C = -25$ mAdc, $I_B = -1.5$ mAdc)	All Types All Types	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	0.19 0.25	0.25 0.5	Vdc
Base-Emitter Voltage ($I_C = -10$ mAdc, $I_B = -1$ mAdc)	2N968, 2N969, 2N972, 2N973 2N970, 2N971, 2N974, 2N975	$V_{BE(sat)}$	0.30 0.30	0.39 0.43	0.55 0.65	Vdc
($I_C = -25$ mAdc, $I_B = -1.5$ mAdc)	2N968, 2N969, 2N972, 2N973 2N970, 2N971, 2N974, 2N975		— —	0.45 0.60	0.80 1.0	
Current Gain-Bandwidth Product ($I_E = -10$ mAdc, $V_{CB} = -1$ Vdc)	All Types	f_T	250	320	—	mc
Collector Output Capacitance ($V_{CB} = -10$ Vdc, f = 1 mc, $I_E = 0$)	All Types	C_{ob}	—	4.0	9.0	pf
Emitter Transition Capacitance ($V_{EB} = 1$ Vdc, $I_C = 0$)	All Types	C_{Te}	—	3.5	—	pf
Turn-on Time ($I_C = -10$ mAdc, $I_{B1} = -1$ mA) V_{BE} (0) = +1.25 Vdc	2N968, 2N969, 2N972, 2N973 2N970, 2N971, 2N974, 2N975	t_{on}	— —	50 65	75 100	nsec
Turn-off Time ($I_C = -10$ mAdc, $I_{B1} = -1$ mAdc) $I_{B2} = 0.25$ mAdc	2N968, 2N969 2N972, 2N973 2N970, 2N971, 2N974, 2N975	t_{off}	— — —	70 75 100	150 175 275	nsec
Total Control Charge ($I_C = -10$ mAdc, $I_B = 1$ mA) (Figure 4)	2N968, 2N969, 2N972, 2N973 2N970, 2N971, 2N974, 2N975	Q_T	— —	75 80	100 150	pico-coulombs
($I_C = -25$ mAdc, $I_B = -1.5$ mA)	2N968, 2N969, 2N972, 2N973 2N970, 2N971, 2N974, 2N975		— —	90 175	175 300	

2N985

$V_{CEO} = 7\ V$
$I_C = 200\ mA$
$f_T = 300\ Mc$



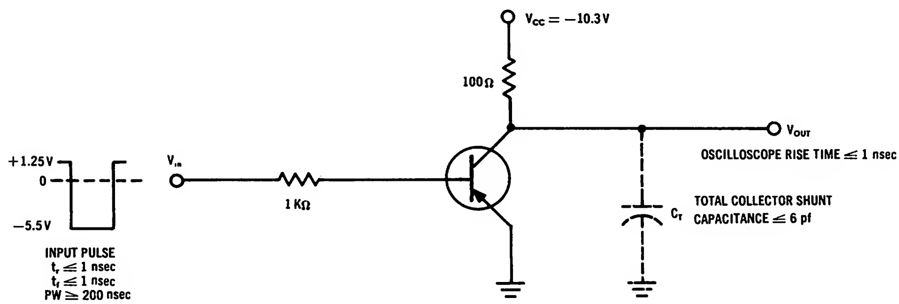
CASE 22
(TO-18)

PNP germanium epitaxial mesa transistor for high-speed switching applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Ratings	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	-15	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	-7	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	-3	Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	-200	mAdc
Junction Temperature	T_J	100	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +100	°C
Device Dissipation @ T_C = 25°C Derating factor above 25°C	P_D	300 4	mW mW/°C
Device Dissipation @ T_A = 25°C Derating factor above 25°C	P_D	150 2	mW mW/°C

SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT



2N985 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise noted)

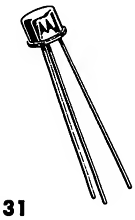
Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = -100 μAdc, I_E = 0)	BV_{CBO}	-15	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = -5 mAdc, I_B = 0)	BV_{CEO}	-7	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = -100 μAdc, R_{BE} = 0)	BV_{CES}	-15	—	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = -100 μAdc, I_C = 0)	BV_{EBO}	-3	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = -5 Vdc, I_E = 0)	I_{CBO}	—	-3	μAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = -3 Vdc, I_C = 0)	I_{EBO}	—	-100	μAdc
DC Current Gain (I_C = -10 mAdc, V_{CE} = -0.25 Vdc) (I_C = -100 mAdc, V_{CE} = -0.5 Vdc)	h_{FE}	 40 60	 — —	—
Collector Saturation Voltage (I_C = -10 mAdc, I_B = -0.5 mAdc) (I_C = -100 mAdc, I_B = -5 mAdc)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	 — —	 -0.15 -0.30	Vdc
Base-Emitter Voltage (I_C = -10 mAdc, I_B = 0.5 mAdc) (I_C = -100 mAdc, I_B = -5 mAdc)	V_{BE}	 -0.28 -0.40	 -0.40 -0.60	Vdc
Small Signal Current Gain (V_{CE} = -2 Vdc, I_C = -30 mAdc, f = 100 mc)	$\|h_{fe}\|$	3.0	—	—
Collector Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = -5 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 1 mc)	C_{ob}	—	6	pf
Turn-on Time (I_C = -10 mAdc, I_{B1} = -5 mAdc, $V_{BE(0)}$ = +1.25 Vdc)	t_{on}	—	35	nsec
Turn-off Time (I_C = -10 mAdc, I_{B1} = -5 mAdc, I_{B2} = +1.25 mA)	t_{off}	—	80	nsec

2N995

For Specifications, See 2N869 Data Sheet

2N1131
2N1991

$V_{CEO} = 20\text{-}35\,V$
$I_C = 600\,mA$
$f_T = 120$ Mc Typ



CASE 31
(TO-5)

PNP silicon annular transistors for medium-current-switching applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristics	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage 2N1131 2N1991	V_{CBO}	 50 30	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage 2N1131 2N1991	V_{CEO}	 35 20	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage 2N1131, 2N1991	V_{EBO}	 5	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage ($R_{be} \leqq 10\,\Omega$) 2N1131	V_{CER}	 50	Vdc
Collector Current 2N1131	I_C	 600	mAdc
Total Device Dissipation @ 25°C Case Temperature Both Types Derating Factor Above 25°C 2N1131 2N1991	P_D	 2 13.3 16.0	 Watts mW/°C mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation @ 25°C Ambient Temperature Both Types Derating Factor Above 25°C 2N1131 2N1991	P_D	 0.6 4.0 4.8	 Watt mW/°C mW/°C
Junction Temperature 2N1131 2N1991	T_J	 +175 +150	°C
Storage Temperature Range 2N1131 2N1991	T_{stg}	 -65 to +300 -65 to +150	°C

2N1131, 2N1991 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristics	Types	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 100 μAdc, I_E = 0) (I_C = 1.0 mA, I_E = 0)	 2N1131 2N1991	BV_{CBO}	 50 30	 — —	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 100 μAdc, I_C = 0)		BV_{EBO}	5	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 100 mAdc pulse, I_B = 0)	2N1131 2N1991	BV_{CEO}	35 20	— —	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 100 mAdc pulsed, $R_{be} \leqq 10\Omega$)	2N1131	BV_{CER}	50	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 30 Vdc, I_E = 0) (V_{CB} = 30 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 150°C) (V_{CB} = 50 Vdc, I_E = 0) (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0) (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 150°C)	 2N1131 2N1131 2N1131 2N1991 2N1991	I_{CBO}	 — — — — —	 1 100 100 5 200	μ Adc
Emitter Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = 2 Vdc, I_C = 0) (V_{EB} = 1 Vdc, I_C = 0)	 2N1131 2N1991	I_{EBO}	 — —	 100 200	μ Adc
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio (I_C = 5 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc) (I_C = 30 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc) (I_C = 150 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	 2N1131 2N1991 2N1131 2N1991	h_{FE}	 15 15 20 15	 — — 60 45	—
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 150 mAdc, I_B = 15 mAdc)		$V_{CE\,(sat)}$	—	1.5	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 150 mAdc, I_B = 15 mAdc)	2N1131 2N1991	$V_{BE\,(sat)}$	— —	1.3 1.5	Vdc
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc)		C_{ob}	—	45	pf
Input Capacitance (V_{EB} = 0.5 Vdc, I_C = 0, f = 100 kc)	2N1131	C_{ib}	—	80	pf
AC Current Gain (I_C = 50 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, f = 20 mc)	2N1131 2N1991	h_{fe}	2.5 2.0		—
Small-Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio (I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc, f = 1 kc) (I_C = 5 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, f = 1 kc)	 2N1131 2N1131	h_{fe}	 15 20	 50 —	—
Small Signal Input Resistance (I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CB} = 5 Vdc, f = 1 kc) (I_C = 5 mAdc, V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, f = 1 kc)	2N1131	h_{ib}	 25 —	 35 10	ohms
Small Signal Output Admittance (I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc, f = 1 kc) (I_C = 5 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, f = 1 kc)	2N1131	h_{ob}	 — —	 1 5	μ mhos
Small Signal Voltage Feedback Ratio (I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc, f = 1 kc) (I_C = 5 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, f = 1 kc)	2N1131	h_{rb}	 — —	 8 8	x 10^{-4}

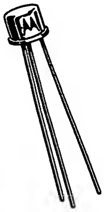
Pulse Test: Pulse width $\leqq$ 300 μsec, Duty Cycle $\leqq$ 2%

2N1132, A, B

For Specifications, See 2N722 Data Sheet

2N1141 thru 2N1143
2N1195

G_e = 25 db @ 70 Mc
NF = 4-5 db @ 100 Mc
P_D = 300 mW



CASE 31
(TO-5)

PNP germanium mesa transistors for amplifier, driver, oscillator and doubler applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	2N1141	2N1142	2N1143	2N1195	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	35	30	25	30	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.0	Vdc
Collector Current (Continuous)	I_C	100	100	100	40	mAdc
Emitter Current (Continuous)	I_E	100	100	100	–	mAdc
Base Current	I_B	50	50	50	–	mAdc
Junction Temperature	T_J	+100	+100	+100	+100	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	–65 to +100				°C
Total Device Dissipation at 25°C Case Temperature (10 mW/°C)	P_D	750	750	750	–	mW
Total Device Dissipation at 25°C Ambient Temperature (Derate 4 mW/°C above 25°C)	P_D	300	300	300	–	mW
Collector Dissipation at 25°C Ambient Temperature (Derate 3 mW/°C above 25°C)	P_C	–	–	–	225	mW

TRANSISTOR SELECTION CHART

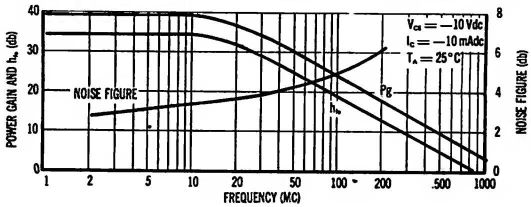
TYPE	Minimum BV_{CBO} @I_C = –100μ Adc, I_E = 0			Typical 100mc Noise Figure @ V_{CE} = –10Vdc, I_E = 1mAdc R_s = 75Ω			Minimum h_{fe} @ I_C = –10mAdc, V_{CE} = –10Vdc, f = 100mc		
	35 Vdc	30 Vdc	25 Vdc	4.0 db	4.5 db	5.0 db	12 db	10 db	8 db
2N1141	✓			✓			✓		
2N1142		✓			✓			✓	
2N1143			✓			✓			✓
2N1195		✓		✓			✓		

2N1141-2N1143, 2N1195 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C case temperature unless otherwise specified)

Characteristic		Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = —100μAdc, I_E = 0)	2N1141	BV_{CBO}	35	45	—	Vdc
	2N1142		30	45	—	
	2N1143		25	45	—	
	2N1195		30	45	—	
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 100μA, I_C = 0)	2N1141	BV_{EBO}	1.0	1.3	—	Vdc
	2N1142		0.7	1.3	—	
	2N1143		0.5	1.3	—	
	2N1195		1.0	1.3	—	
Collector-Base Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = —15 Vdc, I_E = 0)	2N1141, 2N1142, 2N1143	I_{CBO}	—	0.5	5	μAdc
(V_{CB} = —20 Vdc, I_E = 0)	2N1195		—	0.5	5	
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = —0.5 Vdc, I_C = 0)	All Types	I_{EBO}	—	0.2	—	μAdc
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio (V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = —10 mAdc)	2N1141, 2N1142, 2N1143	h_{FE}	10	25	—	—
	2N1195		—	25	—	
Collector Saturation Voltage (I_C = —50 mAdc, I_B = —10 mAdc)	2N1141, 2N1142, 2N1143	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	0.185	2	Vdc
	2N1195		—	0.185	—	
Small Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio (V_{CE} = —10 Vdc, I_C = —10 mAdc, f = 100 mc)	2N1141	h_{fe}	12	18	—	db
	2N1142		10	18	—	
	2N1143		8	18	—	
	2N1195		12	18	—	
Small Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio (V_{CB} = —10 Vdc, I_C = —10 mAdc, f = 1 kc)	2N1141, 2N1142, 2N1143	h_{fb}	—	0.98	—	—
	2N1195		0.96	0.98	0.995	
Small Signal Input Impedance (V_{CB} = —10 Vdc, I_C = —10 mAdc, f = 1 kc)	2N1141, 2N1142, 2N1143	h_{ib}	—	3.6	—	Ohms
	2N1195		—	3.6	10	
Output Admittance (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_C = —10 mAdc, f = 1 kc)	2N1141, 2N1142, 2N1143	h_{ob}	—	10	—	μmhos
	2N1195		—	10	20	
Voltage Feedback Ratio V_{CB} = —10 Vdc, I_C = —10 mAdc, f = 1 kc)	2N1141, 2N1142, 2N1143	h_{rb}	—	0.0013	—	—
	2N1195		—	0.0013	0.003	
Small Signal Current Gain Cutoff Frequency (V_{CB} = —10 Vdc, I_C = —10 mAdc)	All Types	$f\alpha_b$	—	1000	—	mc
Base Resistance (V_{CB} = —10 Vdc, I_C = —10 mAdc, f = 250 mc)	2N1141	r_b'	—	65	70	Ohms
	2N1142		—	80	—	
	2N1143		—	110	—	
	2N1195		—	65	80	
Collector Transition Capacitance (V_{CB} = —10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 1 mc)	2N1141	C_{Tc}	—	1.1	1.5	pf
	2N1142		—	1.1	—	
	2N1143		—	1.1	—	
	2N1195		—	1.1	—	
Emitter Transition Capacitance (V_{EB} = 0.5 Vdc, I_C = 0, f = 1 mc)	All Types	C_{Te}	—	2.5	—	pf
Collector-Base Time Constant (V_{CB} = —10 Vdc, I_E = 3 mAdc, f = 30 mc)	All Types	$r_b'C_c$	—	23	—	psec
Noise Figure (V_{CE} = —5 Vdc, I_E = —.8 mAdc, f = 4.5 mc, R_s = 300Ω)	2N1141	NF	—	3.0	—	db
	2N1142		—	3.5	—	
	2N1143		—	4.0	—	
	2N1195		—	3.0	—	
(V_{CE} = —10 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc, f = 100 mc, R_s = 75Ω)	2N1141		—	4.0	—	
	2N1142		—	4.5	—	
	2N1143		—	5.0	—	
	2N1195		—	4.5	—	
V_{CE} = —10 Vdc, I_E = 1 mAdc, f = 200 mc, R_s = 50Ω)	2N1141		—	5.5	—	
	2N1142		—	6.0	—	
	2N1143		—	6.5	—	
	2N1195		—	6.0	—	
Oscillator Efficiency (V_{CE} = —20 Vdc, I_C = —10 mAdc, f = 400 mc)	2N1141	η	—	20	—	%
	2N1142		—	18	—	
	2N1143		—	12	—	
	2N1195		—	18	—	
Collector Series Resistance (V_{CE} = —10 Vdc, I_C = 10 mAdc)	All Types	r_c'	—	2	—	Ohms

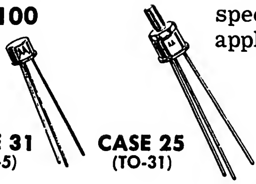
COMMON EMITTER POWER GAIN h_{fe}, AND NOISE FIGURE versus FREQUENCY



2N1204,A
2N1494,A
2N1495
2N1496
2N2096
2N2097
2N2099
2N2100

V_{CEO} = 12-25 V
I_C = 500 mA
f_T = 200 Mc Typ

PNP germanium epitaxial mesa transistors for high-speed, high-current switching in line and core driver applications.



CASE 31 (TO-5)

2N1204,A
2N1495
2N2099
2N2100

CASE 25 (TO-31)

2N1494,A
2N1496
2N2096
2N2097

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristics	Symbol	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}		Vdc
2N1204, 2N1204A, 2N1494, 2N1494A		20	
2N2096, 2N2099		25	
2N1495, 2N1496, 2N2097, 2N2100		40	
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}		Vdc
2N2096, 2N2099		12	
2N1204, 2N1204A, 2N1494A		15	
2N2097, 2N2100		20	
2N1495, 2N1496		25	
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}		Vdc
2N1204, 2N1204A, 2N1494, 2N1494A		20	
2N2096, 2N2099		25	
2N1495, 2N1496, 2N2097, 2N2100		40	
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	4	Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	500	mAdc
Total Device Dissipation @ T_C = 25°C	P_D		
All Types		750	mW
derating factor above 25°C		10	mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation @ T_A = 25°C	P_D		
TO-5 Case			
2N1204, 2N1204A, 2N1495, 2N2099, 2N2100		300	mW
derating factor above 25°C		4.0	mW/°C
TO-31 Case			
2N1494, 2N1494A, 2N1496, 2N2096, 2N2097		500	mW
derating factor above 25°C		6.67	mW/°C
Operating Junction Range Storage Temperature Range	T_J T_{stg}	-65 to +100	°C

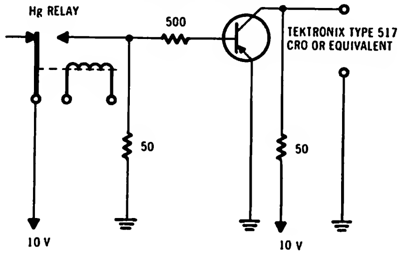
2N1204,A SERIES (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C ambient unless otherwise noted)

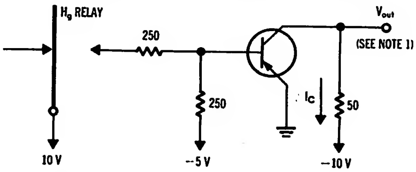
Characteristics		Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 100 μAdc, I_E = 0)	2N1204, 2N1204A, 2N1494, 2N1494A	BV_{CBO}	20	40	–	Vdc
	2N2096, 2N2099		25	–	–	
	2N1495, 2N1496, 2N2097, 2N2100		40	–	–	
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 100 μAdc, V_{EB} = 0)	2N1204, 2N1204A, 2N1494, 2N1494A	BV_{CES}	20	40	–	Vdc
	2N2096, 2N2099		25	–	–	
	2N1495, 2N1496, 2N2097, 2N2100		40	–	–	
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 2 mAdc, I_B = 0)	2N1204, 2N1204A, 2N1494, 2N1494A	BV_{CEO}	15	25	–	Vdc
(I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 0)	2N2096, 2N2099		12	–	–	
	2N2097, 2N2100		20	–	–	
	2N1495, 2N1496		25	–	–	
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 1 mAdc, I_C = 0)	2N1204, 2N1204A, 2N1494 thru 2N1496, 2N1494A	BV_{EBO}	4	–	–	Vdc
(I_E = 10 mAdc, I_C = 0)	2N2096, 2N2097, 2N2099, 2N2100		4	–	–	
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 5 Vdc, I_E = 0)	2N1204, 2N1204A, 2N1494 thru 2N1496, 2N1494A	I_{CBO}	–	0.4	7	μAdc
(V_{CB} = 12 Vdc, I_E = 0)	2N2096, 2N2099		–	–	12	
(V_{CB} = 15 Vdc, I_E = 0)	2N2097, 2N2100		–	–	12	
Emitter Cutoff Current (V_{OB} = 0.5 Vdc, I_C = 0)	2N1494 thru 2N1496, 2N1494A	I_{EBO}	–	–	5	μAdc
(V_{OB} = 1 Vdc, I_C = 0)	2N2096, 2N2097, 2N2099, 2N2100		–	10	50	
DC Current Gain (I_C = 200 mAdc, V_{CE} = 0.5 Vdc)	2N1204A, 2N1494A, 2N1495, 2N1496	h_{FE}	25	–	–	–
(I_C = 200 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc)	2N2097, 2N2100		30	70	–	
(I_C = 400 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1.5 Vdc)*	2N1204, 2N1494, 2N2096, 2N2099		15	35	–	
	2N2097, 2N2100		20	50	–	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 50 mAdc, I_B = 2.5 mAdc)	2N2097, 2N2100	$V_{CE(sat)}$	–	–	0.3	Vdc
(I_C = 200 mAdc, I_B = 10 mAdc)	2N1204, 2N1204A, 2N1494, 2N1494A		–	–	0.4	
	2N2097, 2N2100		–	–	0.5	
	2N2096, 2N2099		–	–	0.6	
(I_C = 200 mAdc, I_B = 20 mAdc)	2N1495, 2N1496		–	–	0.3	
(I_C = 400 mAdc, I_B = 25 mAdc)**	2N1204A, 2N1494A, 2N1495, 2N1496		–	–	0.7	
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 50 mAdc, I_B = 2.5 mAdc)	2N2097, 2N2100	$V_{BE(sat)}$	–	–	0.5	Vdc
(I_C = 200 mAdc, I_B = 10 mAdc)	2N1204, 2N1204A, 2N1494 thru 2N1496, 2N1494A		0.40	0.60	0.72	
	2N2097, 2N2100		–	–	0.8	
	2N2096, 2N2099		–	–	0.9	
Collector Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 4 mc)	2N1204, 2N1204A, 2N1494 thru 2N1496, 2N1494A	C_{ob}	–	3.5	6.5	pf
	2N2096, 2N2097, 2N2099, 2N2100		–	3.5	20	
Input Capacitance (V_{OB} = 1 Vdc, I_C = 0, f = 4 mc)	All Types	C_{ib}	–	8	50	pf
AC Current Gain (I_C = 20 mA, V_{CE} = 10 V, f = 100 mc)	2N1204, 2N1204A, 2N1494, 2N1494A	h_{fe}	1.1	2	–	–
	2N1495, 2N1496		1.5	–	–	
Rise Time	2N2097, 2N2100	t_r	–	–	20	nsec
	2N1204, 2N1204A, 2N1494, 2N1494A, 2N2096, 2N2099		–	–	35	
	2N1495, 2N1496		–	–	55	
Minority Carrier Storage Time Constant	2N1204, 2N1204A, 2N1494, 2N1494A	τ_s	–	30	75	nsec
	2N1495, 2N1496		–	–	90	
Storage Time	2N2097, 2N2100	t_s	–	–	50	nsec
	2N2096, 2N2099		–	–	70	
Fall Time	2N2097, 2N2100	t_f	–	–	40	nsec
	2N2096, 2N2099		–	–	60	

*Pulse Test: Pulse width ≤ 1 msec, Duty cycle ≤ 6%
**Pulse Test: Pulse width ≤ 5 msec, Duty cycle ≤ 2%

RISE TIME TEST CIRCUIT



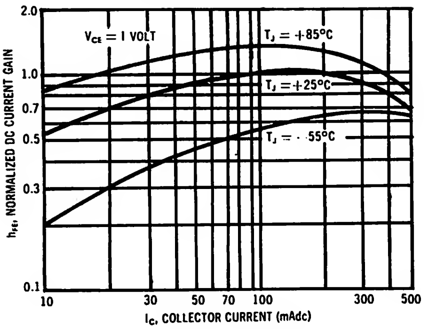
STORAGE AND FALL TIME TEST CIRCUIT



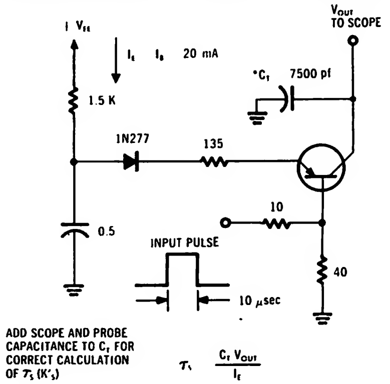
NOTE 1: SCOPE IMPEDANCE SUFFICIENTLY HIGH SO THAT DOUBLING OR HALVING ITS VALUE DOES NOT CHANGE THE READING.
SCOPE RISE TIME FAST ENOUGH SO THAT DOUBLING OR HALVING ITS VALUE DOES NOT CHANGE THE READING.

2N1204,A SERIES (continued)

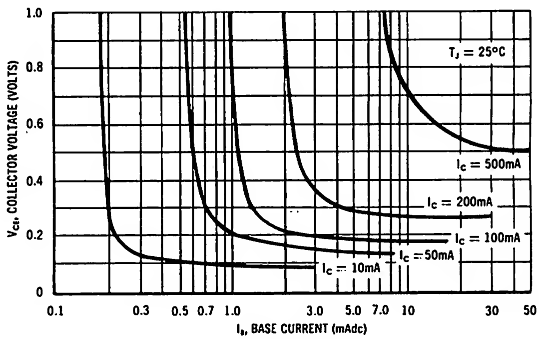
NORMALIZED CURRENT GAIN CHARACTERISTICS



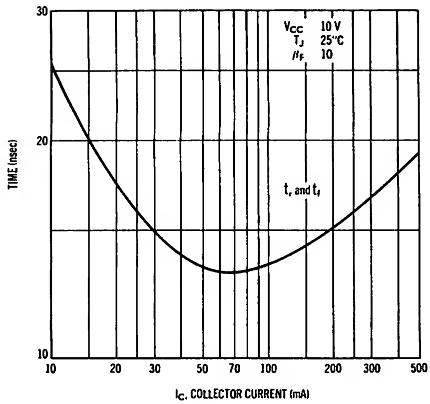
CARRIER STORAGE TIME CONSTANT TEST CIRCUIT



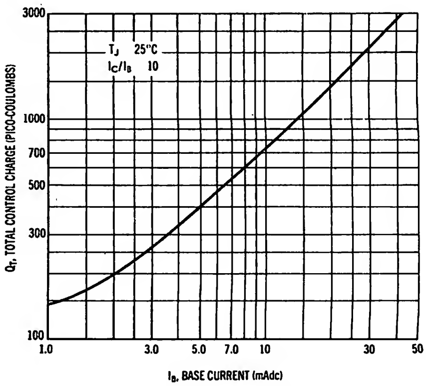
COLLECTOR EMITTER SATURATION VOLTAGES versus BASE CURRENT



TYPICAL RISE AND FALL-TIME BEHAVIOR



TOTAL CONTROL CHARGE



2N1420

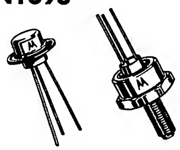
For Specifications, See 2N697 Data Sheet

2N1494, A thru 2N1496

For Specifications, See 2N1204 Data Sheet

2N1561
2N1562
2N1692
2N1693

G_e = 5-6 db @ 160 Mc
P_o = 0.4-0.5 W @ 160 Mc



CASE 23 2N1561 2N1562

CASE 24 2N1692 2N1693

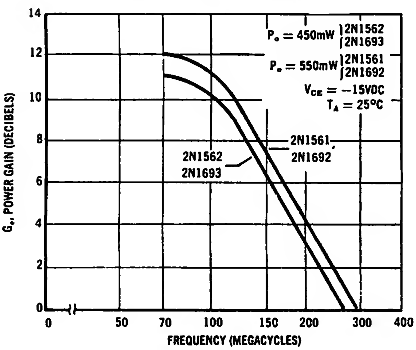
PNP germanium mesa transistors for VHF power amplifier applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

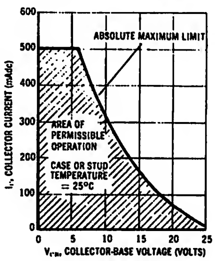
Characteristic	Symbol	Type	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}		25	V
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}		25	V
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	2N1561, 2N1692 2N1562, 2N1693	3* 2*	V V
Collector DC Current (Continuous)	I_C		250	mAdc
Collector Current (Instantaneous)	I_c		500	ma
Junction Temperature	T_J		100	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}		−65 to +100	°C
Total Device Dissipation at 25°C Case Temperature (Derate 40 mW/°C above 25°C)	P_D		3	Watts
Total Device Dissipation at 25°C Ambient Temperature (Derate 3.3 mW/°C above 25°C)	P_D	2N1561, 2N1562 2N1692, 2N1693	250 350	mW

*May be exceeded provided total rated device dissipation is not exceeded.

POWER GAIN versus FREQUENCY



SAFE OPERATING AREA

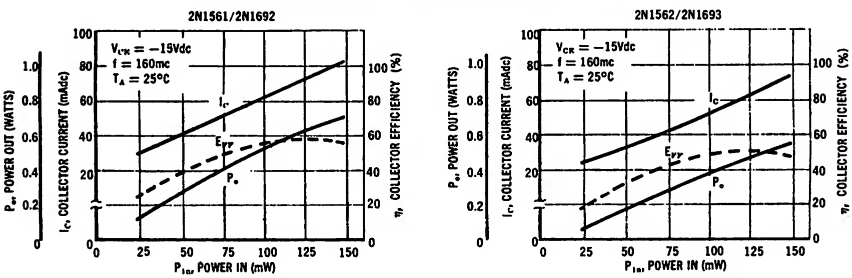


2N1561, 2N1562, 2N1692, 2N1693 (continued)

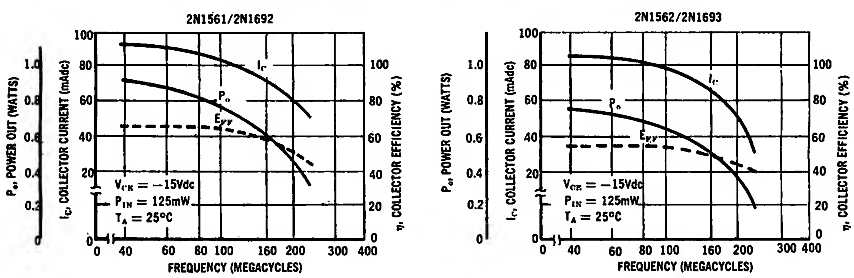
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Type	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage $I_E = 0, I_C = -100\ \mu Adc$	BV_{CBO}		25	—	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage $V_{BE} = 0, I_C = -100\ \mu Adc$	BV_{CES}		25	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current $I_E = 0, V_{CB} = -10$ Vdc	I_{CBO}		—	1.5	10	μAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current $I_C = 0, V_{BE} = -0.4$ Vdc	I_{EBO}	2N1562, 2N1693	—	5.0	—	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current $I_C = 0, V_{EB} = -1.0$ Vdc	I_{EBO}	2N1561, 2N1692	—	5.0	—	mAdc
Collector Saturation Voltage $I_C = -200$ mAdc, $I_B = -40$ mAdc	$V_{CE(sat)}$	2N1561, 2N1692 2N1562, 2N1693	— —	— —	3.0 4.0	Vdc Vdc
Small Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio $I_C = -50$ mAdc, $V_{CE} = -10$ Vdc, $f = 160$ mc	h_{fe}	2N1561, 2N1692 2N1562, 2N1693	— —	10 9	— —	db db
Collector Capacitance $I_E = 0, V_{CB} = -10$ Vdc	C_{ob}	—	—	7	10	pf
Current Gain-Bandwidth Product $I_C = -50$ mAdc, $V_{CE} = -10$ Vdc	f_T	2N1561, 2N1692 2N1562, 2N1693	— —	500 450	— —	mc mc
Base Resistance $I_E = -20$ mAdc, $V_{CB} = -10$ Vdc, $f = 300$ mc	r_b'	—	—	25	—	Ohms
Power Output $I_C = -100$ mAdc Max, $f = 160$ mc $V_{CE} = 15$ Vdc, $P_{in} = 125$ mW	P_o	2N1561, 2N1692 2N1562, 2N1693	0.5 0.4	— —	— —	Watts Watts
Power Gain $I_C = -100$ mAdc Max, $V_{CE} = -15$ Vdc, $f = 160$ mc, $P_o = 0.5$ Watt	G_e	2N1561, 2N1692	6	—	—	db
Power Gain $I_C = -100$ mAdc Max, $V_{CE} = -15$ Vdc, $f = 160$ mc, $P_o = 0.4$ Watt	G_e	2N1562, 2N1693	5	—	—	db

POWER OUT, COLLECTOR CURRENT AND COLLECTOR EFFICIENCY versus POWER IN

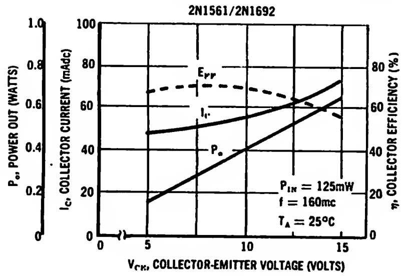


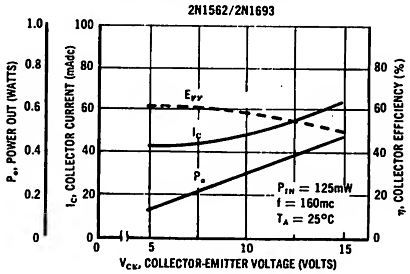
POWER OUT, COLLECTOR CURRENT AND COLLECTOR EFFICIENCY versus FREQUENCY



2N1561, 2N1562, 2N1692, 2N1693 (continued)

POWER OUT, COLLECTOR CURRENT AND COLLECTOR EFFICIENCY versus COLLECTOR-EMITTER VOLTAGE





2N1613

For Specifications, See 2N718A Data Sheet

2N1692
2N1693

For Specifications, See 2N1561 Data Sheet

2N1711

For Specifications, See 2N718A Data Sheet

2N1991

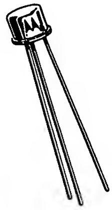
For Specifications, See 2N1131 Data Sheet

2N2096
2N2097
2N2099
2N2100

For Specifications, See 2N1204 Data Sheet

2N2192, A, B thru 2N2195, A, B

V_{CEO} = 25-50 V
I_C = 1 A
f_T = 250 Mc



CASE 31
(TO-5)

NPN silicon annular transistors for high-current switching and amplifier applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

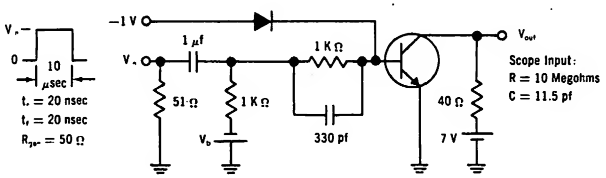
Characteristic	Symbol	2N2192 2N2192A 2N2192B 2N2194 2N2194A 2N2194B	2N2193 2N2193A 2N2193B	2N2195 2N2195A 2N2195B	UNIT
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	60	80	45	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	40	50	25	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5	8	5	Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	1.0	1.0	1.0	Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ 25°C Case Temperature Derating Factor Above 25°C	P_D	0.8 4.56	0.8 4.56	0.6 3.43	Watt mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation @ 25°C Case Temperature Derating Factor Above 25°C	P_D	← 2.8 → ← 16 →			Watts mW/°C
Junction Temperature, Operating	T_J	-65 to +200			°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +300			°C

2N2192,A,B thru 2N2195,A,B (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C unless otherwise specified)

Characteristics		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 100 μAdc, I_E = 0)	2N2192, A, B, 2N2194, A, B 2N2193, A, B 2N2195, A, B	BV_{CBO}	60 80 45	- -	Vdc
Collector Emitter-Open Base Sustain Voltage* (I_C = 25 mA pulsed, I_B = 0)	2N2192, A, B, 2N2194, A, B 2N2193, A, B 2N2195, A, B	$V_{CEO(sus)}$*	40 50 25	- - -	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 100 μAdc, I_C = 0)	2N2192, A, B, 2N2194, A, B, 2N2195, A, B 2N2193, A, B	BV_{EBO}	5 8	- -	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 30 Vdc, I_E = 0)	2N2192, A, B, 2N2194, A, B 2N2195, A, B	I_{CBO}	-	.010 .100	μAdc
(V_{CB} = 30 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 150 C)	2N2192, A, B 2N2194, A, B 2N2195, A, B		- - -	15 25 50	
(V_{CB} = 60 Vdc, I_E = 0)	2N2193, A, B		-	.010	
(V_{CB} = 60 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 150°C)	2N2193, A, B		-	25	
Emitter Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = 3 Vdc, I_C = 0)	2N2192, A, B, 2N2194, A, B 2N2195, A, B	I_{EBO}	- -	.050 .100	μAdc
(V_{EB} = 5 Vdc, I_C = 0)	2N2193, A, B		-	.050	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 150 mAdc, I_B = 15 mAdc)	2N2192 thru 2N2195 2N2192A thru 2N2195A 2N2192B thru 2N2195B	$V_{CE(sat)}$	- - -	0.35 0.25 0.18	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 150 mAdc, I_B = 15 mAdc)	All Types	$V_{BE(sat)}$	- -	1.3	Vdc
DC Current Gain* (I_C = 0.1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	2N2192, A, B, 2N2193, A, B	h_{FE}*	15	-	-
(I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	2N2192, A, B 2N2193, A, B 2N2194, A, B		75 30 15	- - -	
(I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, T_A = -55°C)	2N2192, A, B 2N2193, A, B		35 20	- -	
(I_C = 150 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	2N2192, A, B 2N2193, A, B 2N2194, A, B 2N2195, A, B		100 40 20 20	300 120 60 -	
(I_C = 150 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1.0 Vdc)	2N2192, A, B 2N2193, A, B 2N2194, A, B 2N2195, A, B		70 30 15 10	- - - -	
(I_C = 500 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	2N2192, A, B 2N2193, A, B 2N2194, A, B		35 20 12	- - -	
(I_C = 1.0 Adc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	2N2192, A, B, 2N2193, A, B		15	-	
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 1.0 mc)	All Types	C_{ob}	-	20	pf
Small Signal Current Gain (I_C = 50 mA, V_{CE} = 10 V, f = 20 mc)	All Types	h_{fe}	2.5	-	-
Rise Time	2N2192-94, 2N2192A-94A, 2N2192B-94B	t_r	-	70	nsec
Storage Time	2N2192-94, 2N2192A-94A, 2N2192B-94B	t_s	-	150	nsec
Fall Time	2N2192-94, 2N2192A-94A, 2N2192B-94B	t_f	-	50	nsec

*Pulse Test: PW ≤ 300 μsec, Duty Cycle ≤ 2%

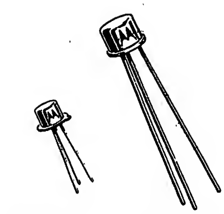


2N2192, A, B — V_* = 7.5 V, V_b = 7.5 V

2N2193, A, B
2N2194, A, B } V_* = 15 V, V_b = 15 V

2N2217 thru 2N2222

$V_{CEO} = 30$ V
$f_T = 400$ Mc Typ



CASE 22
(TO-18)

CASE 31
(TO-5)

NPN silicon annular Star transistors for high-speed switching and DC to UHF amplifier applications.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	2N2217-19 (TO-5)	2N2220-22 (TO-18)	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	60	60	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	30	30	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5	5	Vdc
Total Device Dissipation at 25°C Case Temperature Derating Factor Above 25°C	P_D	3 20	1.8 12	Watts mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation at 25°C Ambient Temperatures Derating Factor Above 25°C	P_D	0.8 5.33	0.5 3.33	Watts mW/°C
Junction Temperature	T_j	−65 to +175		°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	−65 to +300		°C

2N2217 thru 2N2222 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise noted)

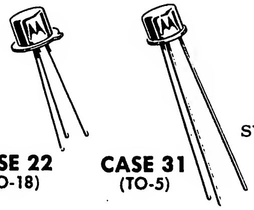
Characteristic		Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 50 Vdc, I_E = 0)		I_{CBO}	—	.001	.01	μAdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 50 Vdc, T_A = 150°C)		I_{CBO}	—	—	10	μAdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10 μAdc, I_E = 0)		BV_{CBO}	60	90	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 0)		BV_{CEO}	30	45	—	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 10 μAdc, I_C = 0)		BV_{EBO}	5	—	—	Vdc
Collector Saturation Voltage (I_C = 150 mAdc, I_B = 15 mAdc)	All Types	$V_{CE(sat)}$*	—	0.24	0.4	Vdc
(I_C = 500 mAdc, I_B = 50 mAdc)	2N2218, 2N2219 2N2221, 2N2222		—	0.8	1.6	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 150 mAdc, I_B = 15 mAdc)	All Types	$V_{BE(sat)}$*	—	1.0	1.3	Vdc
(I_C = 500 mAdc, I_B = 50 mAdc)	2N2218, 2N2219 2N2221, 2N2222		—	1.5	2.6	Vdc
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio (I_C = 0.1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	2N2218, 2N2221	h_{FE}	20	—	—	—
	2N2219, 2N2222		35	—	—	—
(I_C = 1.0 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	2N2217, 2N2220		12	—	—	—
	2N2218, 2N2221		25	—	—	—
	2N2219, 2N2222		50	—	—	—
(I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	2N2217, 2N2220		17	—	—	—
	2N2218, 2N2221		35	—	—	—
	2N2219, 2N2222		75	—	—	—
(I_C = 150 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)*	2N2217, 2N2220		20	—	60	—
	2N2218, 2N2221		40	—	120	—
	2N2219, 2N2222		100	—	300	—
(I_C = 500 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)*	2N2218, 2N2221		20	—	—	—
	2N2219, 2N2222		30	—	—	—
Output Capacitance V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100KC		C_{ob}	—	4	8	pf
Input Capacitance V_{EB} = 0.5 Vdc, I_C = 0, f = 100KC		C_{ib}	—	20	—	pf
Small Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio (V_{CE} = 20 Vdc, I_C = 20 mAdc, f = 100mc)		h_{fe}	2.5	4.0	—	—
Current Gain — Bandwidth Product (I_C = 20 mAdc, V_{CE} = 20 Vdc)		f_T	250	400	—	mc
Turn-on Time (Fig. 1)		t_{on}	—	26	—	nsec
Turn-off Time (Fig. 2)		t_{off}	—	68	—	nsec
Total Switching Time (Fig. 3)		t_{total}	—	12	—	nsec

**Pulse Test:*
Pulse width ≦ 300 μsec
Duty Cycle ≦ 2%

FOR DESIGN CURVES SEE 2N2218A DATA SHEET

2N2218A
2N2219A
2N2221A
2N2222A

$V_{CEO} = 40$ V
$f_T = 400$ Mc Typ



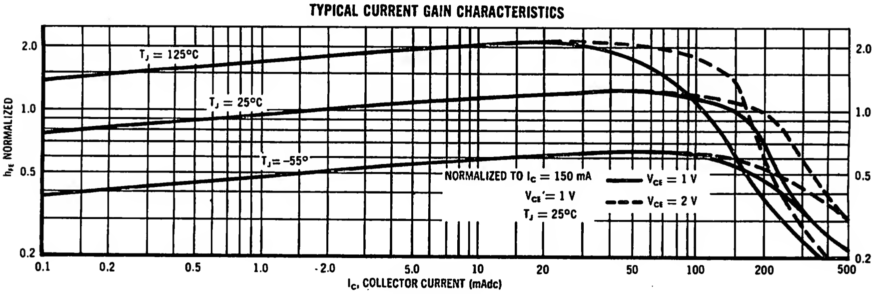
CASE 22 (TO-18)   CASE 31 (TO-5)

NPN silicon annular Star transistors for high-speed switching and DC to VHF amplifier applications.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	2N2218A 2N2219A (TO-5)	2N2221A 2N2222A (TO-18)	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	75	75	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	40	40	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	6	6	Vdc
Total Device Dissipation at 25°C Case Temperature Derating Factor Above 25°C	P_D	3 20	1.8 12	Watts mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation at 25°C Ambient Temperature Derating Factor Above 25°C	P_D	0.8 5.33	0.5 3.33	Watts mW/°C
Junction Temperature Range	T_j	-65 to +175		°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +300		°C

TYPICAL CURRENT GAIN CHARACTERISTICS



2N2218A, 2N2219A, 2N2221A, 2N2222A (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(At 25°C Ambient temperature unless otherwise specified.)

Static Characteristics		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10 μAdc, I_E = 0)	All Types	BV_{CBO}	75	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 0)	All Types	BV_{CEO}	40	—	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 10 μAdc, I_C = 0)	All Types	BV_{EBO}	6	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 60 Vdc, I_E = 0)	All Types	I_{CBO}	—	0.01	μAdc
(V_{CB} = 60 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 150°C)	All Types		—	10	
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 60 Vdc, V_{OB} = 3Vdc)	All Types	I_{CEX}	—	10	nAdc
Base Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 60 Vdc, V_{OB} = 3 Vdc)	All Types	I_{BL}	—	20	nAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current (V_{OB} = 3 Vdc, I_C = 0)	All Types	I_{EBO}	—	10	nAdc
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage* (I_C = 150 mAdc, I_B = 15 mAdc)	All Types	$V_{CE\,(sat)}$*	—	0.3	Vdc
(I_C = 500 mAdc, I_B = 50 mAdc)	All Types		—	1.0	
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage* (I_C = 150 mAdc, I_B = 15 mAdc)	All Types	$V_{BE(sat)}$*	0.6	1.2	Vdc
(I_C = 500 mAdc, I_B = 50 mAdc)	All Types		—	2.0	
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio* (I_C = 0.1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	2N2218A, 2N2221A	h_{FE}*	20	—	—
	2N2219A, 2N2222A		35	—	
(I_C = 1.0 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	2N2218A, 2N2221A		25	—	
	2N2219A, 2N2222A		50	—	
(I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	2N2218A, 2N2221A		35	—	
	2N2219A, 2N2222A		75	—	
(I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, T_A = -55°C)	2N2218A, 2N2221A		15	—	
	2N2219A, 2N2222A		35	—	
(I_C = 150 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	2N2218A, 2N2221A		40	120	
	2N2219A, 2N2222A		100	300	
(I_C = 150 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1.0 Vdc)	2N2218A, 2N2221A		20	—	
	2N2219A, 2N2222A		50	—	
(I_C = 500 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	2N2218A, 2N2221A		25	—	
	2N2219A, 2N2222A		40	—	

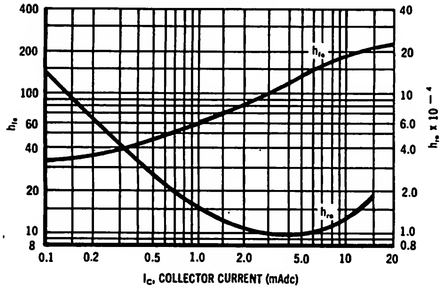
* Pulse Test $\leq$300 μsec, duty cycle $\leq$2% V_{OB} - Base-Emitter Reverse Bias

Small Signal Characteristics		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Small Signal Current Gain (I_C = 1.0 mA, V_C = 10 V, f = 1 kc)	2N2218A, 2N2221A	h_{fe}	30	150	—
	2N2219A, 2N2222A		50	300	
(I_C = 10 mA, V_C = 10 V, f = 1 kc)	2N2218A, 2N2221A		50	300	
	2N2219A, 2N2222A		75	375	
Voltage Feedback Ratio (I_C = 1.0 mA, V_C = 10 V, f = 1 kc)	2N2218A, 2N2221A	h_{re}	-	5	$X10^{-4}$
	2N2219A, 2N2222A		-	8	
(I_C = 10 mA, V_C = 10 V, f = 1 kc)	2N2218A, 2N2221A		-	2.5	
	2N2219A, 2N2222A		-	4	
Input Impedance (I_C = 1.0 mA, V_{CB} = 10 V, f = 1 kc)	2N2218A, 2N2221A	h_{ie}	1	3.5	k ohms
	2N2219A, 2N2222A		2.0	8	
(I_C = 10 mA, V_{CB} = 10 V, f = 1 kc)	2N2218A, 2N2221A		0.2	1.0	
	2N2219A, 2N2222A		0.25	1.25	
Output Admittance (I_C = 1.0 mA, V_C = 10 V, f = 1 kc)	2N2218A, 2N2221A	h_{oe}	3	15	μmhos
	2N2219A, 2N2222A		5	35	
(I_C = 10 mA, V_C = 10 V, f = 1 kc)	2N2218A, 2N2221A		10	100	
	2N2219A, 2N2222A		25	200	
Collector-Base Time Constant (I_C = 20 mA, V_{CE} = 20 V, f = 31.8 mc)		r'_bC_c		150	psec
Noise Figure (I_C = 100μ A, V_{CE} = 10 V, Rg = 1 kΩ, f = 1 kc)	2N2219A, 2N2222A	NF	-	4	db

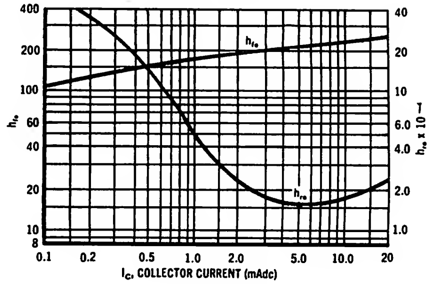
2N2218A, 2N2219A, 2N2221A, 2N2222A (continued)

SMALL SIGNAL FORWARD CURRENT GAIN AND VOLTAGE FEEDBACK RATIO versus COLLECTOR CURRENT
(V_{CE} = 10 V @ 1 Kc)

2N2218A, 2N2221A

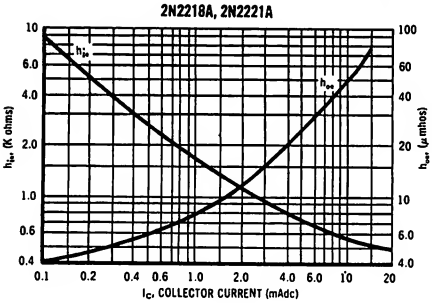


2N2219A, 2N2222A

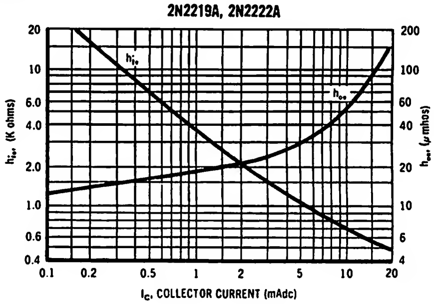


SMALL SIGNAL INPUT IMPEDANCE AND OUTPUT CONDUCTANCE versus COLLECTOR CURRENT
(V_{CE} = 10 V @ 1 Kc)

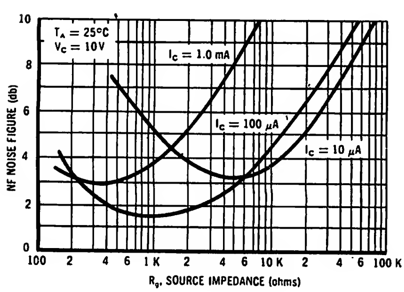
2N2218A, 2N2221A



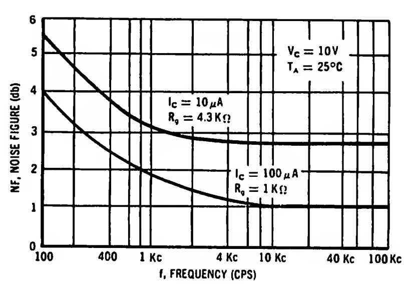
2N2219A, 2N2222A



1 KC NOISE FIGURE versus SOURCE IMPEDANCE

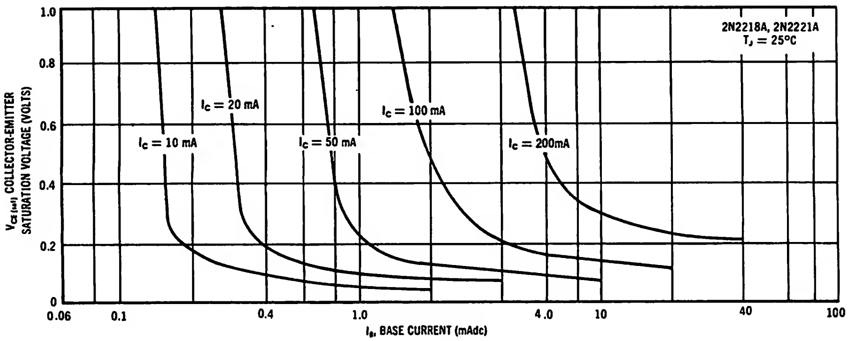


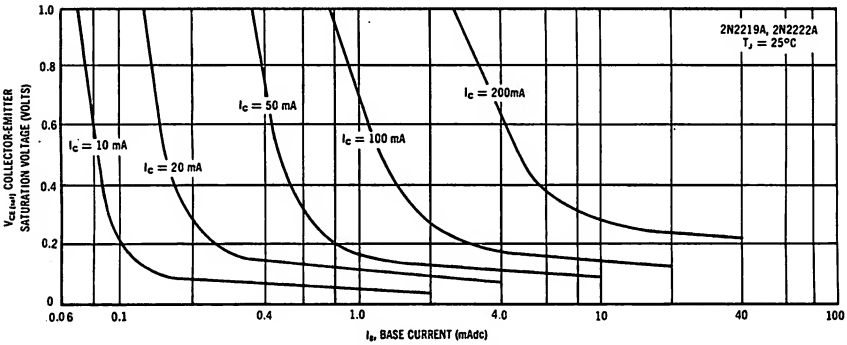
NOISE FIGURE versus FREQUENCY



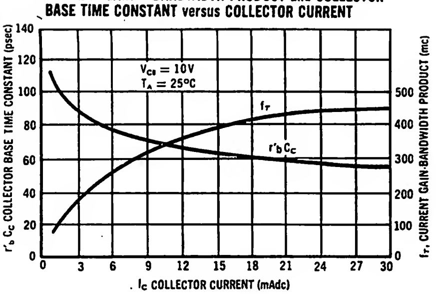
2N2218A, 2N2219A, 2N2221A, 2N2222A (continued)

COLLECTOR SATURATION VOLTAGE versus BASE CURRENT

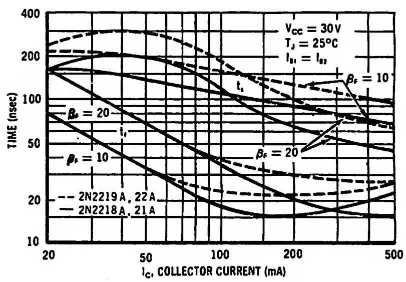




CURRENT GAIN – BANDWIDTH PRODUCT and COLLECTOR BASE TIME CONSTANT versus COLLECTOR CURRENT



STORAGE AND FALL TIME versus COLLECTOR CURRENT

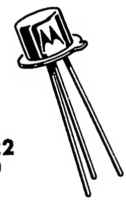


2N2220

For Specifications, See 2N2217 Data Sheet

2N2256 thru 2N2259

$V_{CES} = 7$ V
$I_C = 100$ mA
$f_T = 320$ Mc



CASE 22
(TO-18)

NPN silicon and PNP germanium mesa complementary transistors for high-speed non-saturated switching applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	2N2256 2N2257	2N2258 2N2259	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	7	7	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	7	7	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	1	1	Vdc
DC Collector Current	I_C	100	100	mAdc
Storage Temperature	T_{STG}	65 to +175	65 to +100	°C
Junction Temperature	T_J	+175	+100	°C
Device Dissipation at 25°C Case Derating factor above 25°C	P_D	1000 6.67	300 4	mW mW/°C
Device Dissipation at 25°C Ambient Derating factor above 25°C	P_D	300 2	150 2	mW mW/°C

TRANSISTOR SELECTION CHART

TYPE	TYPE		h_{FE} @ $I_C = 25$ mA	
	NPN	PNP	20	40
2N2256	X		X	
2N2257	X			X
2N2258		X	X	
2N2259		X		X

2N2256 thru 2N2259 (continued)

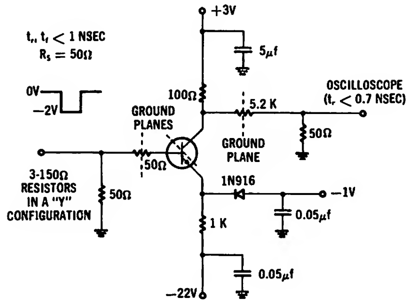
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(At 25°C unless otherwise noted) — All voltages and currents are magnitudes only)

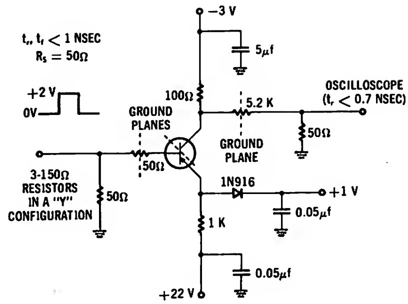
Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage $I_C = 100\mu Adc$ $I_E = 0$ ALL TYPES	BV_{CBO}	7	15	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage $I_C = 100\mu Adc$ $V_{EB} = 0$ ALL TYPES	BV_{CES}	7	15	—	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage $I_E = 100\mu Adc$ $I_C = 0$ ALL TYPES	BV_{EBO}	1	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current $V_{CB} = 6Vdc$ $I_E = 0$ ALL TYPES	I_{CBO}	—	3	10	μAdc
Collector Cutoff Current $V_{CB} = 6Vdc$ $I_E = 0$ $T_A = 65°C$ ALL TYPES	I_{CBO}	—	30	100	μAdc
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio $I_C = 10mAdc$ $V_{CE} = 1Vdc$ 2N2256, 2N2258 2N2257, 2N2259 $I_C = 25mAdc$ $V_{CE} = 1Vdc$ 2N2256, 2N2258 2N2257, 2N2259	h_{FE}	17 40 20 40	30 50 35 55	— — — —	
Base-Emitter Voltage $I_C = 10mAdc$ $V_{CE} = 1Vdc$ 2N2256, 2N2257 2N2258, 2N2259 $I_C = 25mAdc$ $V_{CE} = 1Vdc$ 2N2256, 2N2257 2N2258, 2N2259	V_{BE}	— — — —	0.70 0.35 0.8 0.45	0.8 0.5 0.9 0.6	Vdc Vdc Vdc Vdc
Conduction Threshold Base-Emitter Voltage* 2N2256, 2N2257 $I_C = 200\mu A$ $V_{CE} = 6V$ 2N2258, 2N2259	V_T	0.5 0.1	— —	— —	Vdc
Collector Output Capacitance $V_{CB} = 5Vdc$ $I_E = 0$ f = 4mc 2N2256, 2N2257 2N2258, 2N2259	C_{ob}	— —	4 4	5 8	pf pf
Current-Gain — Bandwidth Product $V_{CE} = 1$ V, $I_C = 10$ mA 2N2258, 2N2259 (Ge) $V_{CE} = 15$ V, $I_C = 10$ mA 2N2256, 2N2257 (Si)	f_T	250	320	—	mc
Turn-on Time 2N2256, 2N2257 2N2258, 2N2259	t_{on}	— —	3 4	7 8	nsec
Turn-off Time 2N2256, 2N2257 2N2258, 2N2259	t_{off}	— —	4 3	7 7	nsec
Base Resistance $V_{CB} = 2V$ $I_E = 5mA$ f = 300mc 2N2256, 2N2257 2N2258, 2N2259	r'_b	— —	50 75	100 125	chms

*Base to emitter forward bias voltage at which transistor will be at the threshold of conduction; i.e. that base to emitter voltage at which the collector current is less than or equal to the specified amount under a given collector to emitter voltage condition.

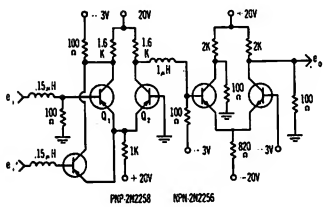
2N2256 thru 2N2259 (continued)



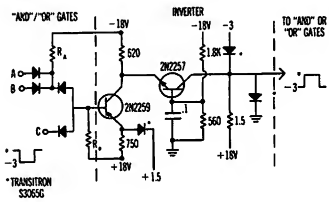
NPN SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT



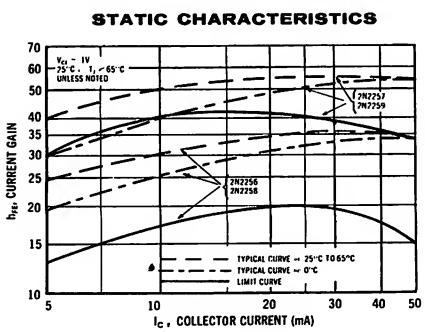
PNP SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT



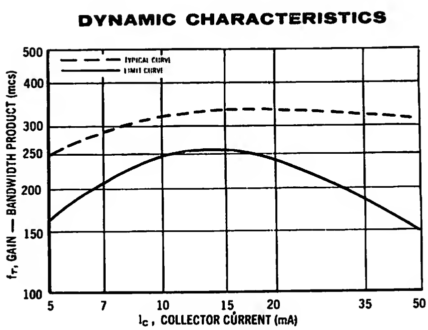
CASCADE COMPLEMENTARY GATE



CURRENT MODE INVERTER FOR USE WITH DIODE LOGIC PROPAGATION DELAY TIME 10nSec.



CURRENT GAIN CHARACTERISTICS

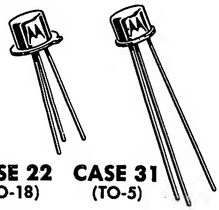


GAIN-BANDWIDTH PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

2N2303

For Specifications, See 2N722 Data Sheet

2N2330
2N2331



CASE 22 (TO-18)   CASE 31 (TO-5)

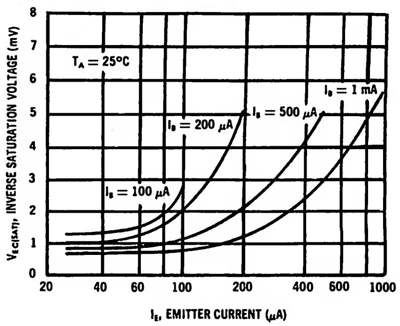
$V_{CBO} = 30$ V
$V_{EC(sat)} = 3$ mV

NPN silicon annular Star transistors for low-level DC/AC chopper applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	2N2330 (TO-5)	2N2331 (TO-18)	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	30	30	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	20	20	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5	5	Vdc
Total Device Dissipation at 25°C Case Temperature Derating Factor Above 25°C	P_D	3 20	1.8 12	Watts mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation at 25°C Ambient Temperature Derating Factor Above 25°C	P_D	0.8 5.33	0.5 3.33	Watts mW/°C
Junction Temperature	T_j	−65 to +175		°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	− 65 to +300		°C

INVERSE SATURATION VOLTAGE
versus
EMITTER CURRENT

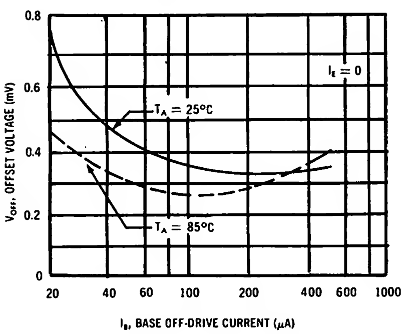


2N2330, 2N2331 (continued)

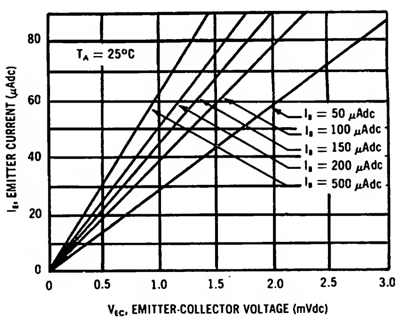
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristics	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 4.5 Vdc, I_E = 0)	I_{CBO}	—	0.1	1.0	nAdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10 μAdc, I_E = 0)	BV_{CBO}	30	60	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 1.0 mAdc, I_B = 0)	BV_{CEO}	20	30	—	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 10 μAdc, I_C = 0)	BV_{EBO}	5	—	—	Vdc
Forward Current Transfer Ratio (I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc)	h_{FE}	50	—	—	—
Offset Voltage (I_B = 200 μAdc, I_E = 0)	$V_{(off)}$	—	0.3	0.75	mVdc
Inverse Saturation Voltage (I_B = 200 μAdc, I_E = 50 μAdc)	$V_{EC(SAT)}$	—	1.0	3.0	mVdc
Offset Current (V_{BC} = 2.0 Vdc, V_{CE} = 0, T_A = 25°C)	$I_{(off)}$	—	0.1	1	nAdc
Offset Current (V_{BC} = 2.0 Vdc, V_{CE} = 0, T_A = 85°C)	$I_{(off)}$	—	1	10	nAdc
Collector Capacitance (V_{CB} = 2 Vdc, I_E = 0)	C_{ob}	—	7	10	pf
Common Base Input Capacitance (V_{EB} = 2 Vdc, I_C = 0)	C_{ib}	—	15	20	pf
Small Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio (I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc, f = 100 mc)	h_{fe}	1	1.5	—	—

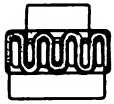
OFFSET VOLTAGE versus BASE CURRENT



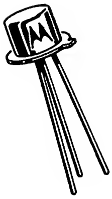
INVERSE SATURATION CHARACTERISTICS



2N2369
2N3227



V_{CEO} = 15-20 V
f_T = 600 Mc Typ



CASE 22
(TO-18)

NPN silicon annular transistors for low-current, high-speed switching applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristics	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	40	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	40	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage 2N2369 2N3227	V_{CEO}	15 20	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage 2N2369 2N3227	V_{EBO}	4.5 6.0	Vdc
Collector Current (10 μsec pulse)	$I_{C(Peak)}$	500	mA
Total Device Dissipation @ 25°C Ambient Temperature Derating Factor Above 25°C	P_D	 0.36 2.06	 Watt mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation @ 25°C Case Temperature Derating Factor Above 25°C	P_D	 1.2 6.85	 Watts mW/°C
Junction Temperature, Operating	T_J	+200	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +200	°C

2N2369, 2N3227 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristics		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current		I_{CBO}			μAdc
(V_{CB} = 20 Vdc)	2N2369		—	0.4	
	2N3227		—	0.2	
(V_{CB} = 20 Vdc, T_A = 150°C)	2N2369		—	30	
	2N3227		—	50	
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 20 Vdc, V_{OB} = 3 Vdc)	2N3227	I_{CEX}	—	0.2	μAdc
Base Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 20 Vdc, V_{OB} = 3 Vdc)	2N3227	I_{BL}	—	0.5	μAdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10μ Adc, I_B = 0)		BV_{CBO}	40	—	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage		BV_{EBO}			Vdc
(I_E = 10μ Adc, I_C = 0)	2N2369		4.5	—	
	2N3227		6.0	—	
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage *		BV_{CEO}*			Vdc
(I_C = 10 mAdc)	2N2369		15	—	
	2N3227		20	—	
Collector-Emitter Voltage (I_C = 10μ Adc, I_B = 0)		BV_{CES}	40	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage *		$V_{CE(sat)}$*			Vdc
(I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc)	Both Types		—	0.25	
(I_C = 100 mAdc, I_B = 10 mAdc)	2N3227		—	0.45	
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage *		$V_{BE(sat)}$*			Vdc
(I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc)	Both Types		0.70	0.85	
(I_C = 100 mAdc, I_B = 10 mAdc)	2N3227		0.8	1.4	
DC Current Gain*		h_{FE}*			—
(I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1.0 Vdc)	2N2369		40	120	
	2N3227		100	300	
(I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1.0 Vdc, T_A = -55°C)	2N2369		20	—	
	2N3227		40	—	
(I_C = 100 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1.0 Vdc)	2N3227		30	—	
(I_C = 100 mAdc, V_{CE} = 2 Vdc)	2N2369		20	—	
Small Signal Current Gain (I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, f = 100 mc)		h_{fe}	5	—	—
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 5 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 140 kc)		C_{ob}	—	4	pf
Input Capacitance (V_{OB} = 1 Vdc, I_C = 0, f = 140 kc)	2N3227	C_{ib}		4	pf
Storage Time (I_C = I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 10 mA)		$t_s(\tau_s)$	—	13	nsec
Turn-On Time (I_C = 10 mA, I_{B1} = 3 mA, V_{CC} = 3 V, V_{OB} = 1.5 V)		t_{on}	—	12	nsec
Turn-Off Time (I_C = 10 mA, I_{B1} = 3 mA, I_{B2} = 1.5 mA, V_{CC} = 3 V)		t_{off}	—	18	nsec
Total Control Charge (I_C = 10 mA, I_B = 1 mA, V_{CC} = 3 V)	2N3227	Q_T	—	50	pC

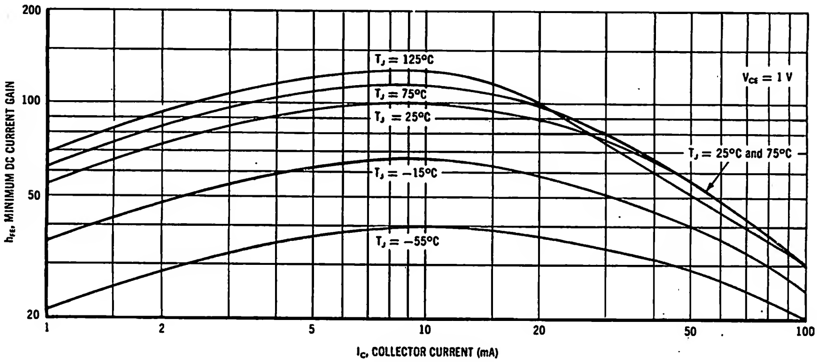
2N2369, 2N3227 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

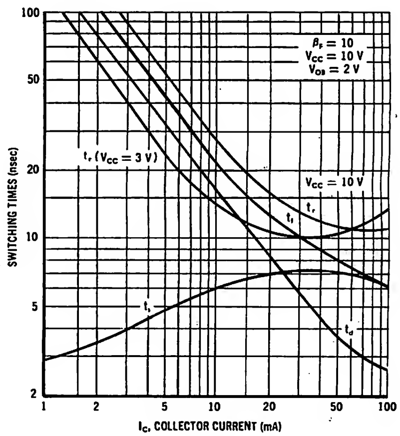
Characteristics			Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Delay Time	V_{CC} = 10 V, V_{OB} = 2 V, I_C = 100 mA, I_{B1} = 10 mA	2N3227	t_d	—	5	nsec
Rise Time			t_r	—	18	nsec
Storage Time	V_{CC} = 10 V, I_C = 100 mA, I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 10 mA	2N3227	t_s	—	13	nsec
Fall Time			t_f	—	15	nsec

*Pulse Test: PW = 300 μsec, Duty Cycle ≦ 2%

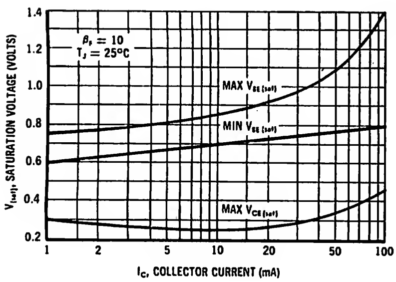
MINIMUM CURRENT GAIN CHARACTERISTICS



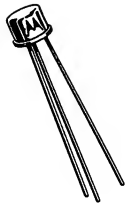
TYPICAL SWITCHING TIMES



SATURATION VOLTAGE LIMITS



2N2381
2N2382



CASE 31
(TO-5)

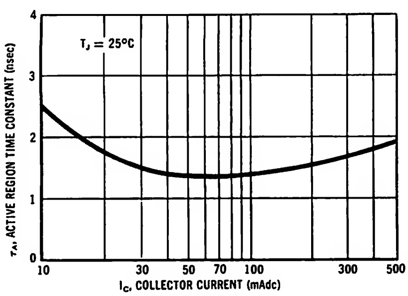
V_{CEO} = 15-20 V
I_C = 500 mA
f_T = 300 Mc

PNP germanium epitaxial mesa transistors for high-speed, high-current switching applications.

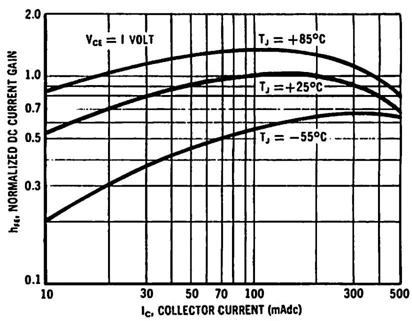
MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating 2N2381	Rating 2N2382	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	30	45	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	15	20	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	4	4	Vdc
Collector Current (Continuous)	I_C	500		mAdc
Junction Temperature	T_J	100		°C
Storage Temperature	T_{STG}	−65 to +100		°C
Device Dissipation @ 25°C Case Temperature (Derate 10 mW/°C above 25°C)	P_D	750		mW
Device Dissipation @ 25°C Ambient (Derate 4 mW/°C)	P_D	300		mW

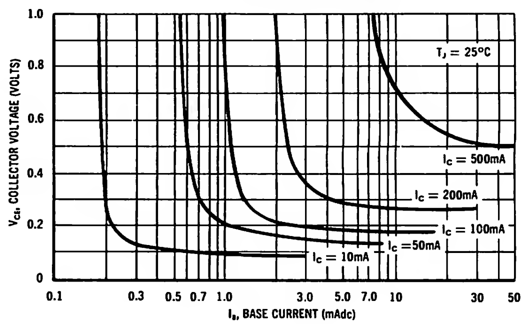
ACTIVE REGION TIME CONSTANT



NORMALIZED CURRENT GAIN CHARACTERISTICS



COLLECTOR-EMITTER SATURATION VOLTAGES versus BASE CURRENT



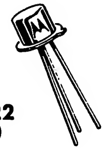
2N2381, 2N2382 (Continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Fig. No.	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 100 μAdc, I_E = 0) 2N2381 2N2382		BV_{CBO}	 30 45	 – –	 – –	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 0) 2N2381 2N2382		BV_{CEO}	 15 20	 – –	 – –	Vdc
Latch-Up Voltage 2N2381 2N2382	7	LV_{CEX}	 20 25	 – –	 – –	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Leakage Current (V_{CE} = 30, V_{EB} = 0) 2N2381 (V_{CE} = 45, V_{EB} = 0) 2N2382		I_{CES}	 – –	 – –	 100 100	μAdc
Emitter-Base Leakage Current (V_{EB} = 0.5 Vdc, I_C = 0) (V_{EB} = 4 Vdc, I_C = 0)		I_{EBO}	 – –	 – –	 5 1	 μAdc mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 5 Vdc, I_E = 0) Both Types (V_{CB} = 5Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 85°C) Both Types (V_{CB} = 20 Vdc, I_E = 0) 2N2381 2N2382		I_{CBO}	 – – –	 1.0 – –	 7 100 25 15	μAdc
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio (I_C = 200 mAdc, V_{CE} = 0.5 Vdc) (I_C = 400 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1.0 Vdc)	11	h_{FE}	 40 25	 – –	 – –	–
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 200 mAdc, I_B = 20 mAdc) (I_C = 400 mAdc, I_B = 40 mAdc)	8	$V_{CE(sat)}$	 – –	 0.25 0.4	 0.4 0.7	Vdc
Base-Emitter Voltage (I_C = 200 mAdc, I_B = 20 mAdc) (I_C = 400 mAdc, I_B = 40 mAdc)	9	V_{BE}	 0.45 –	 0.54 0.71	 0.7 0.9	Vdc
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 4 mc)	13	C_{ob}	–	3.5	6	pf
Input Capacitance (V_{EB} = 1 Vdc, I_C = 0, f = 4 mc)	13	C_{ib}	–	8	15	pf
Current-Gain — Bandwidth Product (V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 20 mAdc, f = 100 mc)		f_T	300	–	–	mc
Delay Time	4	t_d	–	4.5	7	nsec
Rise Time	4	t_r	–	8	15	nsec
Storage Time	3,4	t_s	–	20	30	nsec
Fall Time	4	t_f	–	8	15	nsec
Active Region Time Constant	1,4	τ_A	–	1.6	3.0	nsec

2N2481

$V_{CEO} = 15$ V
$f_T = 450$ Mc Typ



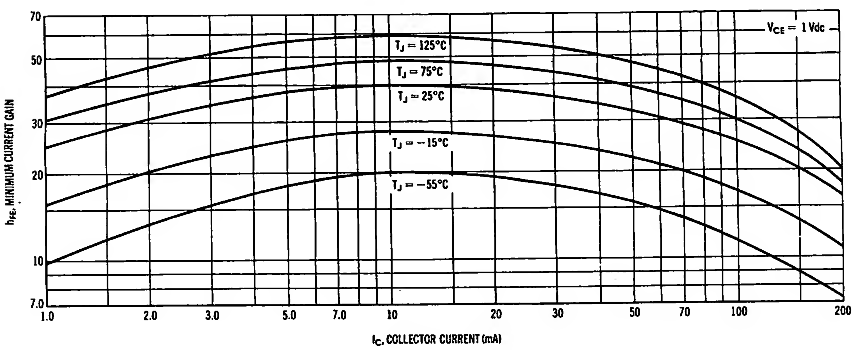
CASE 22
(TO-18)

NPN silicon annular transistor for high-speed switching applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	40	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	15	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5	Vdc
Total Device Dissipation @ 25°C Ambient Temperature (Derate 2.06 mW/°C above 25°C)	P_D	0.36	Watt
Total Device Dissipation @ 25°C Case Temperature (Derate 6.9 mW/°C above 25°C)	P_D	1.2	Watts
Junction Temperature	T_J	200	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +300	°C

MINIMUM CURRENT GAIN CHARACTERISTICS



2N2481 (Continued)

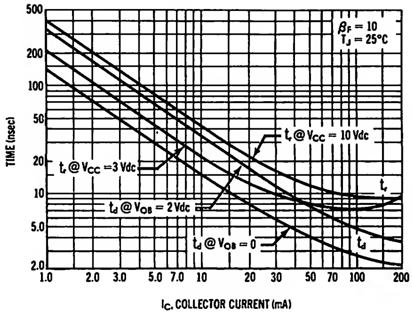
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise noted)

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	MIN	MAX	UNIT
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10 μAdc, I_E = 0)	BV_{CBO}	40	---	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 100 μAdc, I_C = 0)	BV_{EBO}	5	---	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* (I_C = 30 mAdc, I_B = 0)	BV_{CEO}	15	---	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 1.0 μAdc, V_{BE} = 0)	BV_{CES}	30	---	Vdc
Collector Leakage Current (V_{CE} = 20 Vdc, V_{BE} = 3 Vdc) (V_{CE} = 20 Vdc, V_{BE} = 3 Vdc, T_A = 150°C)	I_{CEX}	--- ---	.050 15	μAdc
Base Leakage Current (V_{CE} = 20 Vdc, V_{BE} = 3 Vdc)	I_{BL}	---	50	nAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = 4.0 Vdc, I_C = 0)	I_{EBO}	---	100	nAdc
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio (I_C = 1.0 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1.0 Vdc) (I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1.0 Vdc)* (I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1.0 Vdc, T_A = -55°C)* (I_C = 150 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1.0 Vdc)*	h_{FE}	25 40 20 20	--- 120 --- ---	---
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1.0 mAdc) (I_C = 100 mAdc, I_B = 10 mAdc)*	$V_{CE\,(sat)}$	--- ---	0.25 0.40	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1.0 mAdc) (I_C = 100 mAdc, I_B = 10 mAdc)*	$V_{BE\,(sat)}$	0.7 ---	0.82 1.25	Vdc
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 5 V, I_C = 0, f = 1 Mc)	C_{ob}	---	5	pf
Input Capacitance (V_{EB} = 0.5 V, f = 1 Mc)	C_{ib}	---	7	pf
Small-Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio (V_{CE} = 10 V, I_C = 10 mA, f = 100 Mc)	h_{fe}	3	---	---
Small-Signal, Short-Circuit, Input Impedance (Real part) (I_C = 10 mA, V_{CE} = 10 V, f = 250 Mc)	h_{ie} (real)	---	60	ohms
Turn-On Time (I_C = 100 mA, I_{B1} = 10 mA, $V_{BE(off)}$ = -2 V) (I_C = 10 mA, I_{B1} = 1.0 mA, $V_{BE\,(off)}$ = -2 V)	t_{on}	--- ---	40 75	nsec
Turn-Off Time (I_C = 100 mA, I_{B1} = 10 mA, I_{B2} = -5 mA) (I_C = 10 mA, I_{B1} = 1.0 mA, I_{B2} = -0.5 mA)	t_{off}	--- ---	55 45	nsec
Storage Time (I_C = 10 mA, I_{B1} = 10 mA, I_{B2} = -10 mA)	t_s	---	20	nsec

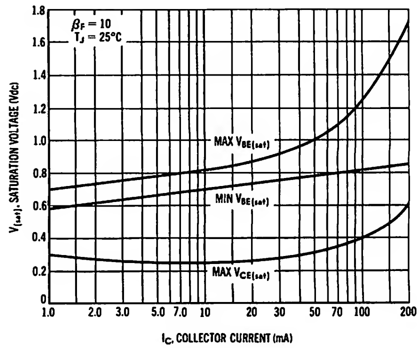
*Pulse width ≅ 300 μsec, Duty Cycle ≅ 2%

2N2481 (Continued)

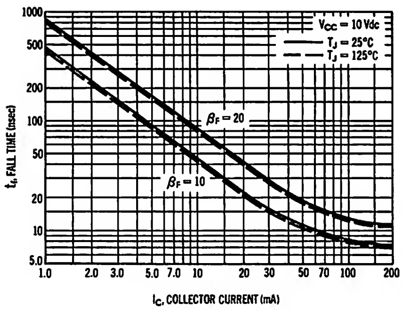
TURN-ON TIME VARIATIONS WITH VOLTAGE



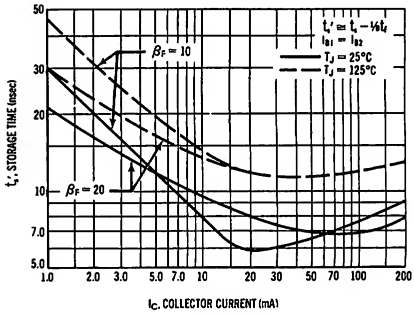
LIMITS OF SATURATION VOLTAGES



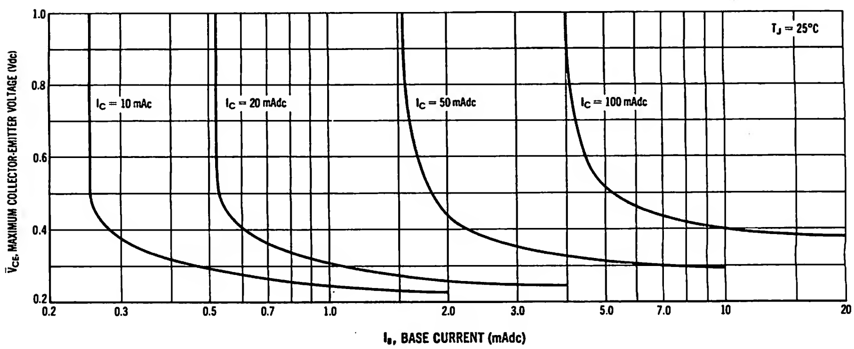
FALL TIME BEHAVIOR



STORAGE TIME BEHAVIOR



COLLECTOR SATURATION VOLTAGE CHARACTERISTICS



2N2501

$V_{CEO} = 20$ V
$f_T = 450$ Mc Typ

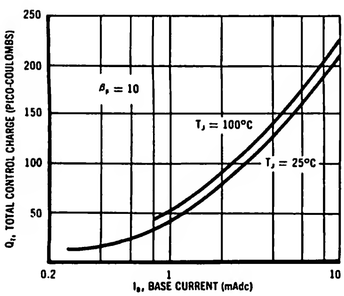
CASE 22
(TO-18)

NPN silicon annular transistor for high-speed switching applications.

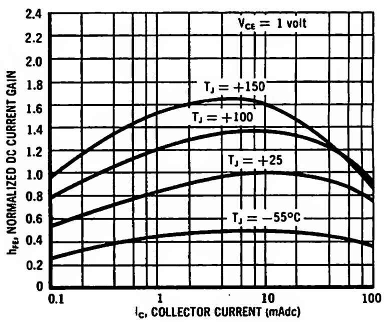
MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	40	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	20	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	6	Vdc
Total Device Dissipation @ 25°C Ambient Temperature (Derate 2.06 mW/°C above 25°C)	P_D	0.36	Watts
Junction Temperature	T_J	+200	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +200	°C
Total Device Dissipation @ 25°C Case Temperature (Derate 6.9 mW/°C above 25°C)	P_D	1.2	Watts

TOTAL CONTROL CHARGE



NORMALIZED CURRENT GAIN CHARACTERISTICS



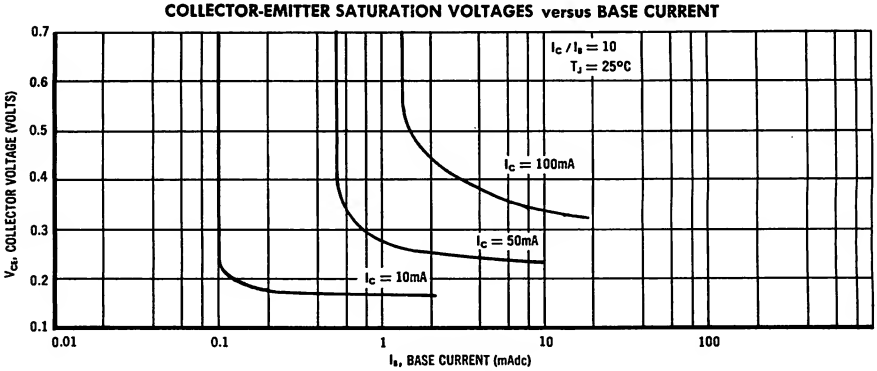
2N2501 (Continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic		Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10 μAdc, I_E = 0)		BV_{CBO}	40	–	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 30 mAdc, I_B = 0, Pulsed)		BV_{CEO}	20	–	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 10 μAdc, I_C = 0)		BV_{EBO}	6	–	Vdc
Collector Leakage Current (V_{CE} = 20 Vdc, V_{BE} = -3 Vdc)		I_{CEX}	–	25	nAdc
Base Leakage Current (V_{CE} = 20 Vdc, V_{BE} = -3 Vdc) (V_{CE} = 20 Vdc, V_{BE} = -3 Vdc, T_A = 150°C)		I_{BL}	– –	25 50	nAdc μAdc
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio* (I_C = 100 μAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc) (I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc) (I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc) (I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc, T_A = -55°C) (I_C = 50 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc) (I_C = 100 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc) (I_C = 500 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc)		h_{FE}	20 30 50 20 40 30 10	– – 150 – – – –	–
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage* (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc) (I_C = 50 mAdc, I_B = 5 mAdc) (I_C = 100 mAdc, I_B = 10 mAdc)		$V_{CE(sat)}$	– – –	0.2 0.3 0.4	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage* (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc) (I_C = 50 mAdc, I_B = 5 mAdc) (I_C = 100 mAdc, I_B = 10 mAdc)		$V_{BE(sat)}$	– – –	0.85 1.0 1.2	Vdc
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc)		C_{ob}	–	4	pf
Input Capacitance (V_{EB} = 0.5 Vdc, I_C = 0, f = 100 kc)		C_{ib}	–	7	pf
Small Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio (V_{CE} = 20 Vdc, I_C = 10 mAdc, f = 100 mc)		h_{fe}	3.5	–	–
Current-Gain-Bandwidth Product (V_{CE} = 20 Vdc, I_C = 10 mAdc)		f_T	350	–	mc
Charge Storage Time Constant (I_C = I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 10 mAdc)		τ_S	–	15	nsec
Total Control Charge (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc)		Q_T	–	60	pico-coulombs
Active Region Time Constant (I_C = 10 mAdc)		τ_A	–	2.5	nsec

*Pulse Test: Pulse width ≦ 300 μsec, duty cycle ≦ 2%

COLLECTOR-EMITTER SATURATION VOLTAGES versus BASE CURRENT

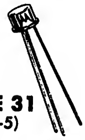


2N2537 thru 2N2540

$V_{CEO} = 30$ V
$f_T = 400$ Mc Typ

CASE 22
(TO-18)

2N2539
2N2540



CASE 31
(TO-5)

2N2537
2N2538

NPN silicon annular Star transistors for high-speed switching.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Types: 2N2537, 2N2538 (TO-5)	Types: 2N2539, 2N2540 (TO-18)	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	60	60	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	30	30	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CER}	40	40	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5	5	Vdc
Total Device Dissipation 25°C Case Temperature Derate above 25°C	P_D	 3 17.2	 1.8 10.3	Watts mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation 25°C Ambient Temperature Derate above 25°C	P_D	 0.8 4.57	 0.5 2.86	Watts mW/°C
Junction Temperature	T_J	-65 to +200		°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +300		°C

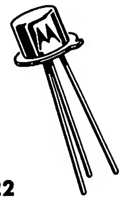
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic		Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 40 Vdc, I_E = 0) (V_{CB} = 40 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 150°C)		I_{CBO}	 – –	 0.250 200	µAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = 3 Vdc, I_C = 0)		I_{EBO}	–	0.05	µAdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{BE} = 0.2 Vdc, V_{CE} = 20 Vdc)		I_{CEX}	–	0.250	µAdc
Base Cutoff Current (V_{BE} = 0.2 Vdc, V_{CE} = 20 Vdc) (V_{BE} = 0.2 Vdc, V_{CE} = 20 Vdc, T_A = 150°C)		I_{BL}	 – –	 0.250 200	µAdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10 µAdc, I_E = 0)		BV_{CBO}	60	–	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 100 mAdc, pulsed, I_B = 0)		BV_{CEO}	30	–	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 100 mAdc, pulsed, $R_{BE} \leq 10\ \Omega$)		BV_{CER}	40	–	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 10 µAdc, I_C = 0)		BV_{EBO}	5	–	Vdc
Collector Saturation Voltage* (I_C = 150 mAdc, I_B = 15 mAdc) (I_C = 500 mAdc, I_B = 50 mAdc)		$V_{CE(sat)}$	 – –	 0.45 1.6	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 150 mAdc, I_B = 15 mAdc)* (I_C = 500 mAdc, I_B = 50 mAdc)		$V_{BE(sat)}$	 – –	 1.3 2.6	Vdc
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio (I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc) (I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc) (I_C = 150 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)* (I_C = 500 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)*	 2N2537, 2N2539 2N2538, 2N2540 2N2537, 2N2539 2N2538, 2N2540 2N2537, 2N2539 2N2538, 2N2540 2N2537, 2N2539 2N2538, 2N2540	h_{FE}	 20 35 30 50 50 100 20 30	 – – – – 150 300 – –	–
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc)		C_{ob}	–	8	pf
Input Capacitance (V_{EB} = 0.5 Vdc, I_C = 0, f = 100 kc)		C_{ib}	–	25	pf
Small Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio (V_{CE} = 20 Vdc, I_C = 20 mAdc, f = 100 mc)		h_{fe}	2.5	–	–

*Pulse Test: Pulse width ≤ 300 µsec, duty cycle ≤ 2%

2N2630

V_{CEO} = 10 V
I_C = 100 mA



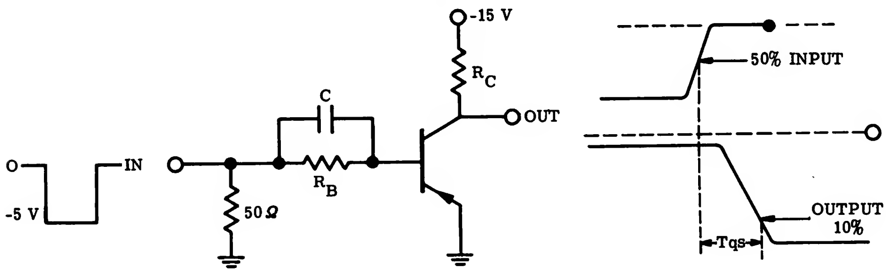
CASE 22
(TO-18)

PNP germanium mesa transistor for high-speed switching applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Maximum	Unit
EMITTER-BASE VOLTAGE	V_{EBO}	-4	VOLTS
COLLECTOR-BASE VOLTAGE	V_{CBO}	-18	VOLTS
COLLECTOR-EMITTER VOLTAGE	V_{CEO}	-10	VOLTS
D. C. COLLECTOR CURRENT	I_C	100	mA
STORAGE TEMPERATURE RANGE	T_{stg}	-65 to +100	°C
DEVICE DISSIPATION @25°C CASE TEMPERATURE LINEAR DERATING FACTOR 4 mW/°C		300	mW

SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT



Tqs 1
RC = 750 Ω
RB = 3.3 K
C = 104 pf
IC = 20 mA
IB = 1.5 mA

Tqs 2
RC = 189 Ω
RB = 1.1 K
C = 440 pf
IC = 80 mA
IB = 4.5 mA

GENERATOR RISE AND FALL TIME ≤ 10 nSec
OUTPUT INDICATOR RISE TIME ≤ 4.0 nSec

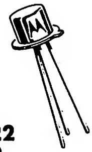
2N2630 (Continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

	Symbol		Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
COLLECTOR-BASE CUTOFF CURRENT	I_{CBO}	V_{CB} = -15 Vdc	–	–	5	μAdc
EMITTER-BASE CUTOFF CURRENT	I_{EBO}	V_{EB} = -2 Vdc	–	–	5	μAdc
COLLECTOR-BASE BREAKDOWN VOLTAGE	BV_{CBO}	I_C = 25 μA	-18	–	–	Vdc
EMITTER-BASE BREAKDOWN VOLTAGE	BV_{EBO}	I_E = 100 μA	-4	–	–	Vdc
COLLECTOR-EMITTER BREAKDOWN VOLTAGE	BV_{CEO}	I_C = 5 mA	-10	–	–	Vdc
COLLECTOR-EMITTER LATCH-UP VOLTAGE	LV_{CER}		-17	–	–	Vdc
COLLECTOR-EMITTER SATURATION VOLTAGE	$V_{CE(sat)}$	I_C = 100 mA I_B = 10 mA	–	–	-0.45	Vdc
BASE-EMITTER VOLTAGE	V_{BE}	I_C = 100 mA I_B = 10 mA	–	–	-0.8	Vdc
FORWARD CURRENT TRANSFER RATIO	h_{FE}	I_C = 100 mA V_{CE} = -0.75 V	25	–	–	–
OUTPUT CAPACITANCE	C_{ob}	V_{CB} = -10 V, I_E = 0 f = 1 mC	–	–	4	pf
INPUT CAPACITANCE	C_{ib}	V_{EB} = -1 V I_C = 0, f = 1 mC	–	–	3.5	pf
SMALL SIGNAL FORWARD CURRENT	h_{fe}	V_{CE} = -6 V I_C = 5 mA f = 100 mC	3	–	–	–
TURN OFF TIME	t_{off1}		–	–	20	nSec
TURN OFF TIME	t_{off2}		–	–	20	nSec

2N2635

$V_{CEO} = 15\ V$
$I_C = 100\ mA$
$f_T = 150\ Mc$



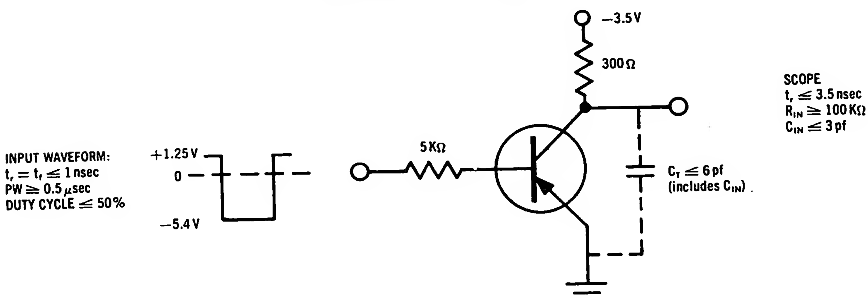
CASE 22
(TO-18)

PNP germanium epitaxial mesa transistor for high-speed switching applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (at $T_A = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	30	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	15	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	2.5	Vdc
Collector Current (Continuous)	I_C	100	mAdc
Junction Temperature	T_J	+100	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +100	°C
Device Dissipation @ 25°C Ambient Temperature (Derate 2mW/°C above 25°C)	P_D	150	mW

SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT

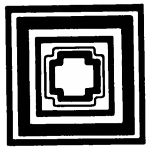


2N2635 (Continued)

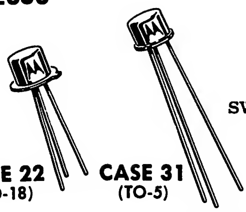
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at $T_A = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 100 μAdc, I_E = 0)	BV_{CBO}	30	50	---	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 2 mAdc, I_B = 0)	BV_{CEO}	15	30	---	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 100 μAdc, I_C = 0)	BV_{EBO}	2.5	4.5	---	Vdc
Collector-Base Cutoff Current	I_{CBO}				μAdc
(V_{CB} = 25V, I_E = 0)		---	1	5	
(V_{CB} = 25V, I_E = 0, T_A = +55°C)		---	5	20	
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = 1V, I_C = 0)	I_{EBO}	---	2	20	μAdc
Static Forward Current Transfer Ratio	h_{FE}				---
(I_C = 10 mA, V_{CE} = 0.5V)		30	---	---	
(I_C = 50 mA, V_{CE} = 1V)		45	---	300	
(I_C = 50 mA, V_{CE} = 1V, T_A = -55°C)		25	---	---	
(I_C = 100 mA, V_{CE} = 1V)		30	---	---	
Base-Emitter Voltage	V_{BE}				Vdc
(I_C = 10 mA, I_B = 0.5 mA)		---	0.36	0.45	
(I_C = 50 mA, I_B = 2.5 mA)		---	0.47	0.70	
(I_C = 50 mA, I_B = 2.5 mA, T_A = -55°C)		---	0.56	0.85	
(I_C = 100 mA, I_B = 10 mA)		---	0.57	0.90	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$				Vdc
(I_C = 10 mA, I_B = 0.5 mA)		---	0.13	0.20	
(I_C = 50 mA, I_B = 2.5 mA)		---	0.20	0.40	
(I_C = 50 mA, I_B = 2.5 mA, T_A = +55°C)		---	0.22	0.45	
(I_C = 100 mA, I_B = 10 mA)		---	0.23	0.75	
Small-Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio (I_C = 30 mA, V_{CE} = 2V, f = 100 mc)	$\|h_{fe}\|$	1.5	---	---	---
Collector Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 5 V, I_E = 0, f = 1 mc)	C_{ob}	---	2.5	5	pf
Input Capacitance (V_{EB} = 1V, I_C = 0, f = 1 mc)	C_{ib}	---	---	4	pf
Delay Time	t_d	---	15	20	nsec
Rise Time	t_r	---	20	30	nsec
Storage Time	t_s	---	100	185	nsec
Fall Time	t_f	---	35	65	nsec

2N2800
2N2801
2N2837
2N2838



$V_{CEO} = 35$ V
$I_C = 800$ mA
$f_T = 120$ Mc



CASE 22 (TO-18) 2N2837 2N2838

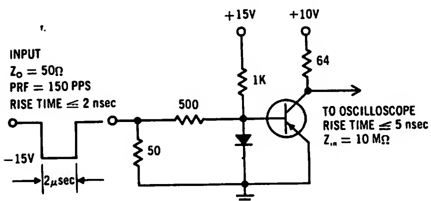
CASE 31 (TO-5) 2N2800 2N2801

PNP silicon annular transistors for medium-speed switching applications.

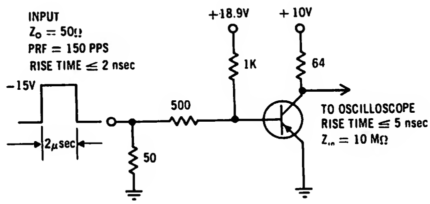
MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	50	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	35	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5	Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	800	mA
Total Device Dissipation @ 25°C Ambient Temperature	P_D		
2N2800, 2N2801 — TO-5		0.8	Watt
Derating Factor Above 25°C		4.57	mW/°C
2N2837, 2N2838 — TO-18		0.5	Watt
Derating Factor Above 25°C		2.86	mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation @ 25°C Case Temperature	P_D		
2N2800, 2N2801 — TO-5		3	Watts
Derating Factor Above 25°C		17.3	mW/°C
2N2837, 2N2838 — TO-18		1.8	Watts
Derating Factor Above 25°C		10.3	mW/°C
Junction Temperature, Operating	T_J	+200	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +300	°C

DELAY AND RISE TIME TEST CIRCUIT



STORAGE AND FALL TIME TEST CIRCUIT



2N2800, 2N2801, 2N2837, 2N2838 (Continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10 μAdc, I_E = 0)	BV_{CBO}	50	-	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 100 μAdc, I_C = 0)	BV_{EBO}	5	-	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 100 mAdc, I_B = 0)	BV_{CEO}	35	-	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 25 Vdc, V_{BE} = 0.5 Vdc)	I_{CEX}	-	100	nAdc
Base Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 25 Vdc, V_{BE} = 0.5 Vdc)	I_{BL}	-	100	nAdc
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio	h_{FE}			-
(I_C = 0.1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc) 2N2800, 2N2837		20	-	
2N2801, 2N2838		30	-	
(I_C = 150 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)* 2N2800, 2N2837		30	90	
2N2801, 2N2838		75	225	
(I_C = 150 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc)* 2N2800, 2N2837		15	-	
2N2801, 2N2838		30	-	
(I_C = 500 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)* 2N2800, 2N2837		25	-	
2N2801, 2N2838		40	-	
Collector Saturation Voltage (I_C = 150 mAdc, I_B = 15 mAdc)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	-	0.4	Vdc
(I_C = 500 mAdc, I_B = 50 mAdc)		-	1.2	
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 150 mAdc, I_B = 15 mAdc)	$V_{BE(sat)}$	-	1.3	Vdc
(I_C = 500 mAdc, I_B = 50 mAdc)		-	1.8	
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, f = 100 kc)	C_{ob}	-	25	pf
Current-Gain — Bandwidth Product (I_C = 50 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, f = 100 mc)	f_T	120	-	mc

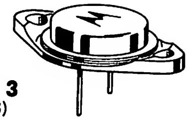
SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Delay Time	t_d	9	25	nsec
Rise Time	t_r	25	45	nsec
Storage Time	t_s	100	225	nsec
Fall Time	t_f	30	45	nsec

*Pulse Test: Pulse Width ≦ 300 μsec, duty cycle ≦ 2%

2N2832
2N2834

V_{CEO} = 50-100 V
I_C = 20 A
P_D = 85 W



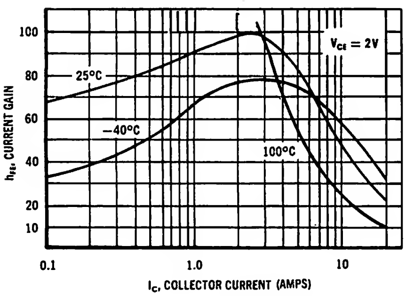
CASE 3
(TO-3)

PNP germanium transistors for switching and amplifier applications.

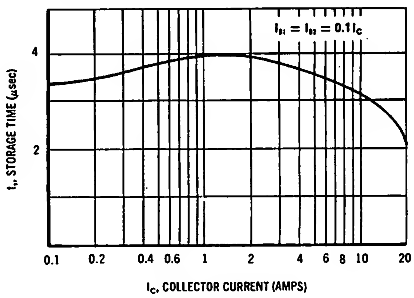
MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	2N2832	2N2834	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	80	140	Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	50	100	Volts
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	2	2	Volts
Collector Current (Continuous)	I_C	20	20	Amps
Base Current (Continuous)	I_B	5	5	Amps
Power Dissipation	P_C	85	85	Watts
Junction Operating Temperature Range	T_j	-65 to +110°		°C

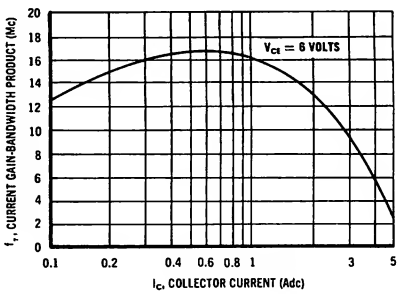
CURRENT GAIN VARIATIONS



STORAGE TIME versus COLLECTOR CURRENT



CURRENT GAIN BANDWIDTH PRODUCT
versus COLLECTOR CURRENT



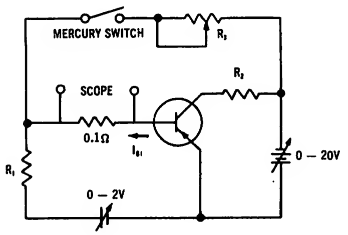
2N2832, 2N2834 (Continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at T_C = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Cutoff Current*		I_{CBO}*				mA
(V_{CB} = 2V, I_E = 0)	All Types		---	---	0.3	
(V_{CB} = 80V, I_E = 0)	2N2832		---	---	10	
(V_{CB} = 140V, I_E = 0)	2N2834		---	---	10	
Collector-Emitter Current*		I_{CES}*				mA
(V_{CE} = 100V, V_{BE} = 0)	2N2832		---	---	20	
(V_{CE} = 160V, V_{BE} = 0)	2N2834		---	---	20	
Collector-Emitter Cutoff Current**		I_{CEX}**				mA
(V_{CE} = 50V, V_{BE} = 0.2V, T_C = +85°C)	2N2832		---	---	40	
(V_{CE} = 100V, V_{BE} = 0.2V, T_C = +85°C)	2N2834		---	---	40	
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 50 mAdc, I_C = 0)		BV_{EBO}	2	---	---	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage**		$BV_{CEO(sus)}$**				Volts
(I_E = 100 mA, I_B = 0)	2N2832		50	---	---	
	2N2834		100	---	---	
Emitter Floating Potential*		V_{EBF}*				Volts
(V_{CB} = 80V, I_E = 0)	2N2832		---	---	0.5	
(V_{CB} = 140V, I_E = 0)	2N2834		---	---	0.5	
DC Current Transfer Ratio		h_{FE}				---
(I_C = 1.0 A, V_{CB} = 2V)			50	75	---	
(I_C = 10A, V_{CB} = 2V)			25	---	100	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage		$V_{CE(sat)}$				Vdc
(I_C = 1.0 Adc, I_B = 100 mAdc)			---	---	0.15	
(I_C = 10 Adc, I_B = 1.0 Adc)			---	---	0.30	
(I_C = 20 Adc, I_B = 2.0 Adc)			---	---	0.5	
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage		$V_{BE(sat)}$				Vdc
(I_C = 1 A, I_B = 100 mAdc)			---	---	0.6	
(I_C = 10 A, I_B = 1Adc)			---	---	0.75	
(I_C = 20 A, I_B = 2 Adc)			---	---	1.0	
Small Signal Current Gain (I_C = 1.0 A, V_{CE} = 10 V, f = 5 mc)		h_{fe}	2	3.5	---	---
Rise Time		t_r	---	2	4	μsec
Storage Time		t_s	---	3	6	μsec
Fall Time		t_f	---	1	2.5	μsec

* SWEEP TEST: 1/2 Sine Wave, 60 cps min
** PULSE TEST: PW = 1 msec, 2% Duty Cycle

SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT



Characteristic	Sym	Max	Unit
Rise Time	t_r	4	μsec
Storage Time	t_s	6	μsec
Fall Time	t_f	2.5	μsec

ADJUST R_1, R_2, R_3, for $I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 0.1 I_C$

PULSE CONDITIONS; I_C = 5 AMP, I_{B1} = 0.5 AMP

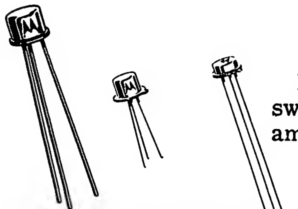
Switching times shown are for constant current drive conditions. Faster times can be realized by the use of a lower source impedance or a speed-up capacitor. See Chapter 5 of the Motorola Switching Handbook for a more detailed explanation.

2N2837
2N2838

For Specifications, See 2N2800 Data Sheet

2N2904, A thru 2N2907, A
2N3485, A, 2N3486, A

V_{CEO} = 40-60 V
I_C = 600 mA
f_T = 200 Mc



CASE 31 (TO-5)	CASE 22 (TO-18)	CASE 26 (TO-46)
2N2904, A	2N2906, A	2N3485, A
2N2905, A	2N2907, A	2N3486, A

PNP silicon annular Star transistors for high-speed switching, complementary circuitry and DC to VHF amplifier applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	60	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage 2N2904-2N2907, 2N3485, 2N3486 2N2904A-2N2907A, 2N3485A, 2N3486A	V_{CEO}	 40 60	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5	Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	600	mAdc
Total Device Dissipation @ T_C = 25°C TO-5: 2N2904, 2N2904A, 2N2905, 2N2905A DERATING FACTOR TO-18: 2N2906, 2N2906A, 2N2907, 2N2907A DERATING FACTOR TO-46: 2N3485, 2N3485A, 2N3486, 2N3486A DERATING FACTOR	P_D	 3 17.2 1.8 10.3 2 11.43	 W mW/°C W mW/°C W mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation @ T_A = 25°C TO-5: 2N2904, 2N2904A, 2N2905, 2N2905A DERATING FACTOR TO-18: 2N2906, 2N2906A, 2N2907, 2N2907A TO-46: 2N3485, 2N3485A, 2N3486, 2N3486A DERATING FACTOR	P_D	 600 3.43 400 2.28	 mW mW/°C mW mW/°C
Operating Junction Temperature Range	T_J	-65 to +200	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +300	°C

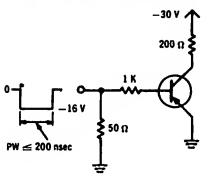
2N2904, A-2N2907, A and 2N3485, A, 2N3486, A (Continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise noted)

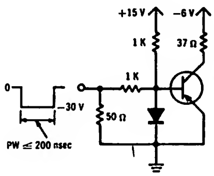
Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current		I_{CBO}			μAdc
(V_{CB} = 50 Vdc, I_E = 0)	2N2904 thru 2N2907, 2N3485, 2N3486		---	.020	
	2N2904A thru 2N2907A, 2N3485A, 2N3486A		---	.010	
(V_{CB} = 50 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 150°C)	2N2904 thru 2N2907, 2N3485, 2N3486		---	20	
	2N2904A thru 2N2907A, 2N3485A, 2N3486A		---	10	
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 30V, V_{BE} = 0.5 V)		I_{CEX}	---	50	nAdc
Base Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 30V, V_{BE} = 0.5 V)		I_{BL}	---	50	nAdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10 Adc, I_E = 0)		BV_{CBO}	60	---	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 0)	2N2904 thru 2N2907, 2N3485, 2N3486	BV_{CEO}*	40	---	Vdc
	2N2904A thru 2N2907A, 2N3485A, 2N3486A		60	---	
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_B = 10 Adc, I_C = 0)		BV_{EBO}	5	---	Vdc
Collector Saturation Voltage*		$V_{CE(sat)}$*			Vdc
(I_C = 150 mAdc, I_B = 15 mAdc)			---	0.4	
(I_C = 500 mAdc, I_B = 50 mAdc)			---	1.6	
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage		$V_{BE(sat)}$*			Vdc
(I_C = 150 mAdc, I_B = 15 mAdc)*			---	1.3	
(I_C = 500 mAdc, I_B = 50 mAdc)			---	2.6	
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio		h_{FE}			---
(I_C = 0.1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	2N2904, 2N2906, 2N3485		20	---	
	2N2905, 2N2907, 2N3486		35	---	
	2N2904A, 2N2906A, 2N3485A		40	---	
	2N2905A, 2N2907A, 2N3486A		75	---	
(I_C = 1.0 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	2N2904, 2N2906, 2N3485		25	---	
	2N2905, 2N2907, 2N3486		50	---	
	2N2904A, 2N2906A, 2N3485A		40	---	
	2N2905A, 2N2907A, 2N3486A		100	---	
(I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	2N2904, 2N2906, 2N3485		35	---	
	2N2905, 2N2907, 2N3486		75	---	
	2N2904A, 2N2906A, 2N3485A		40	---	
	2N2905A, 2N2907A, 2N3486A		100	---	
(I_C = 150 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10Vdc)*	2N2904, 2N2904A, 2N2906, 2N2906A, 2N3485, 2N3485A		40	120	
	2N2905, 2N2905A, 2N2907, 2N2907A, 2N3486, 2N3486A		100	300	
(I_C = 500 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)*	2N2904, 2N2906, 2N3485		20	---	
	2N2905, 2N2907, 2N3486		30	---	
	2N2904A, 2N2906A, 2N3485A		40	---	
	2N2905A, 2N2907A, 2N3486A		50	---	
Output Capacitance (V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc)		C_{ob}	---	8	pf
Input Capacitance (V_{BE} = 2 Vdc, I_C = 0, f = 100 kc)		C_{ib}	---	30	pf
Current-Gain — Bandwidth Product (I_C = 50 mAdc, V_{CE} = 20 Vdc, f = 100 mc)		f_T	200	---	mc

*Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300 μsec, duty cycle ≤ 2%

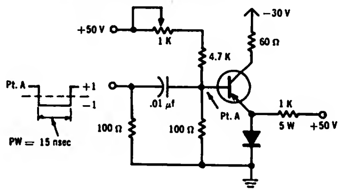
SATURATED TURN-ON SWITCHING-TIME TEST CIRCUIT



SATURATED TURN-OFF SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT



NON-SATURATED SWITCHING-TIME TEST CIRCUIT

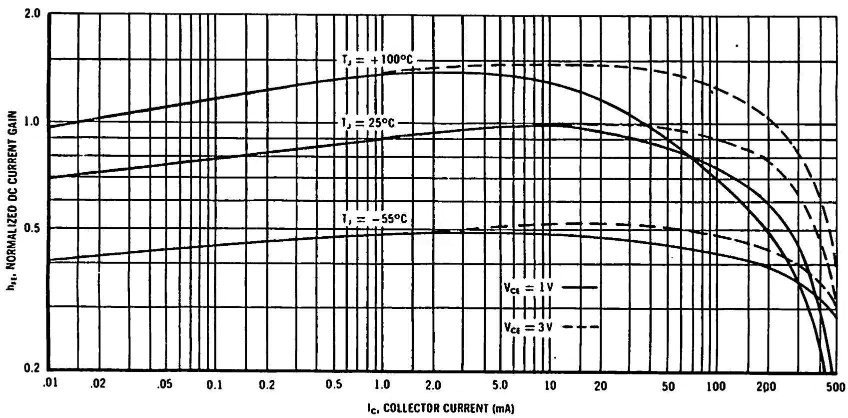


2N2904, A-2N2907, A and 2N3485, A, 2N3486, A (Continued)

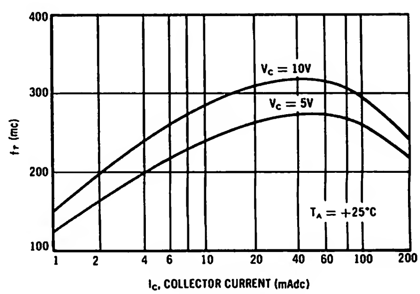
SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Typical	Max	Unit
Delay Time	t_d	6	10	nsec
Rise Time	t_r	20	40	nsec
Turn-On Time	t_{on}	26	45	nsec
Storage Time	t_s	50	80	nsec
Fall Time	t_f	20	30	nsec
Turn-Off Time	t_{off}	70	100	nsec
Total Switching Time	t_{total}	12	---	nsec

CURRENT GAIN versus COLLECTOR CURRENT

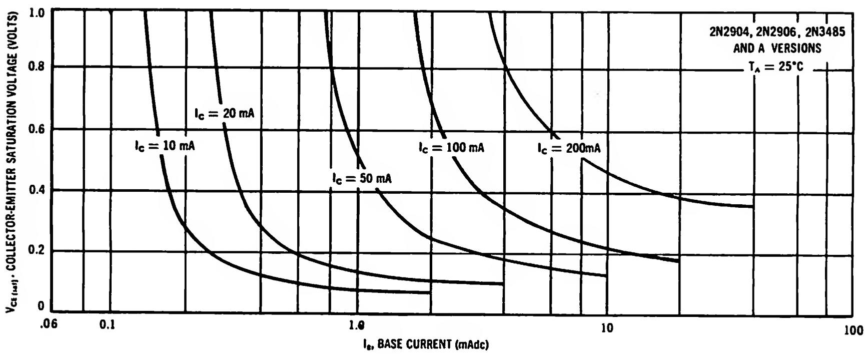


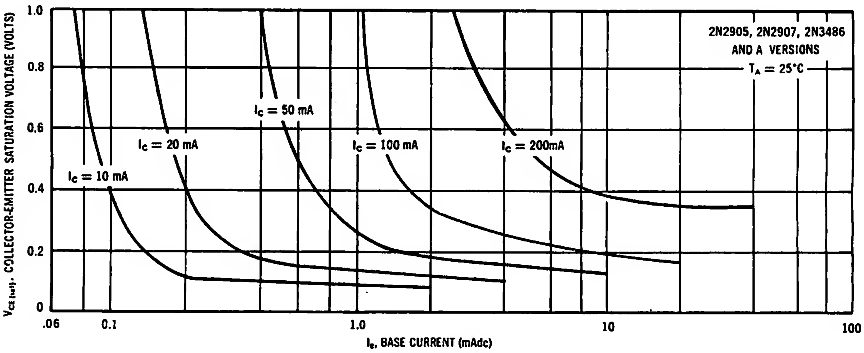
CURRENT GAIN-BANDWIDTH PRODUCT versus COLLECTOR CURRENT



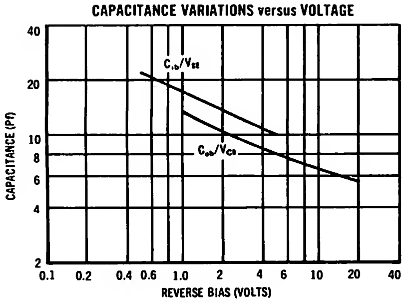
2N2904, A-2N2907, A and 2N3485, A, 2N3486, A (Continued)

COLLECTOR SATURATION VOLTAGE versus BASE CURRENT

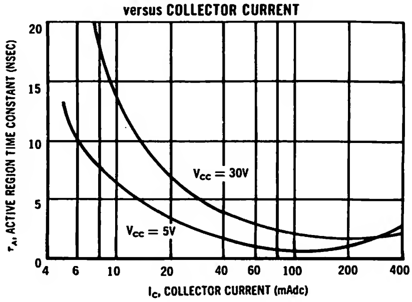




CAPACITANCE VARIATIONS versus VOLTAGE

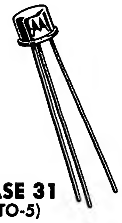


ACTIVE REGION TIME CONSTANT versus COLLECTOR CURRENT



2N2929

$V_{CBO} = 25$ V
$G_e = 26$ db @ 60 Mc
$N_F = 5.5$ db @ 200 Mc
$P_D = 300$ mW



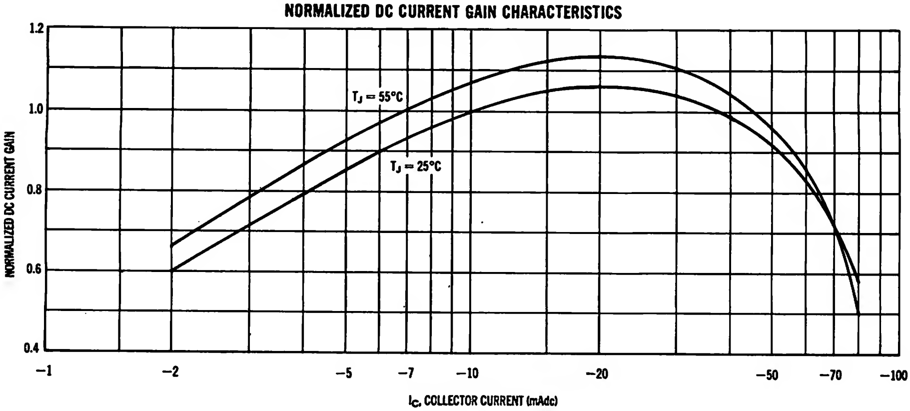
CASE 31
(TO-5)

PNP germanium epitaxial mesa transistor for low noise, broadband, power and driver amplifier applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Ratings	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	-25	Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	-25	Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	-10	Volts
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	-0.75	Volts
Collector Current	I_C	-100	mA
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^oC$ Derate above 25^oC	P_D	300 4	mW $mW/^oC$
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^oC$ Derate above 25^oC	P_D	750 10	mW $mW/^oC$
Junction Temperature	T_J	100	^oC
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +100	^oC

NORMALIZED DC CURRENT GAIN CHARACTERISTICS

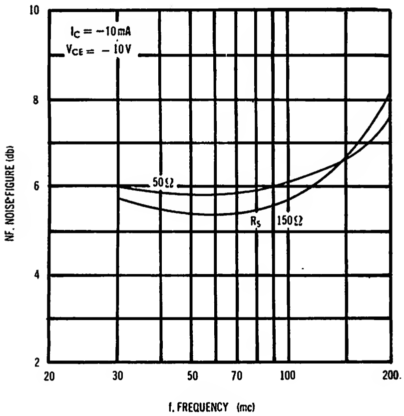


2N2929 (Continued)

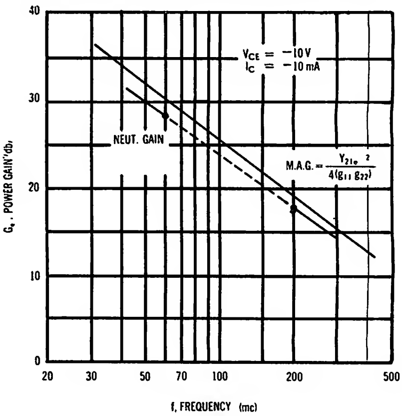
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage	BV_{CBO}	I_C =-100 μAdc, I_E = 0	-25	-45	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	BV_{CES}	I_C =-100 μAdc, V_{EB} = 0	-25	-45	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	BV_{CEO}	I_C =-10 mAdc, I_B = 0	-10	-20	—	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage	BV_{EBO}	I_E =-1 mAdc, I_C = 0	-0.75	-1.5	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current	I_{CBO}	V_{CB} =-10 Vdc, I_E = 0	—	-0.15	-5	μAdc
		V_{CB} =-10 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A =+55°C	—	—	-50	
Emitter Cutoff Current	I_{EBO}	V_{EB} =-0.5 Vdc, I_C = 0	—	-1	-100	μAdc
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio	h_{FE}	V_{CE} =-10 Vdc, I_C =-10 mAdc	10	30	100	—
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	I_C =-50 mAdc, I_B =-10 mAdc	—	-0.15	-0.5	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{BE(sat)}$	I_C =-50 mAdc, I_B =-10 mAdc	—	-0.55	-1.0	Vdc
Small-Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio	h_{fe}	I_C =-10 mAdc, V_{CE} =-10 Vdc, f = 1 kc	10	35	120	—
Current Gain - Bandwidth Product	f_T	I_C =-10 mAdc, V_{CE} =-10 Vdc, f = 100 mc	800	1100	1400	mc
		I_C =-20 mAdc, V_{CE} =-10 Vdc, f = 100 mc	1000	1250	1600	
		I_C = -40 mAdc, V_{CE} =-10 Vdc, f = 100 mc	700	1200	—	
Collector-Base Time Constant	$r_b' C_c$	V_{CB} =-10 Vdc, I_E =+20 mAdc, f = 31.8 mc	10	25	40	psec
Real Part of Small-Signal Short Circuit Input Impedance	$Re(h_{ie})$	I_C =-10 mA, V_{CE} =-10 V, f = 1000 mc	—	45	75	ohms
Collector-Base Capacitance	C_{ob}	V_{CB} =-10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc	—	1.75	2.5	pf
Power Gain	G_e	V_{CE} =-10 Vdc, I_C =-10 mAdc, f = 60 mc	26	28	—	db
		V_{CE} =-10 Vdc, I_C =-10 mAdc, f = 200 mc	—	16	—	
Noise Figure	NF	V_{CE} =-10 Vdc, I_C =-2 Adc, f = 200 mc, R_G = 50 Ω	—	5.5	—	db

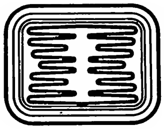
NOISE FIGURE versus FREQUENCY



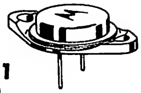
MAXIMUM AVAILABLE GAIN versus FREQUENCY



2N2947
2N2948



G_e = 10 db @ 50 Mc
P_o = 15 W @ 50 Mc



CASE 1
(TO-3)

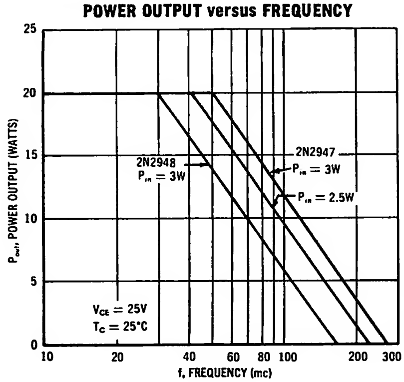
NPN silicon annular transistors for power amplifier applications to 100 Mc.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (NOTE 1)

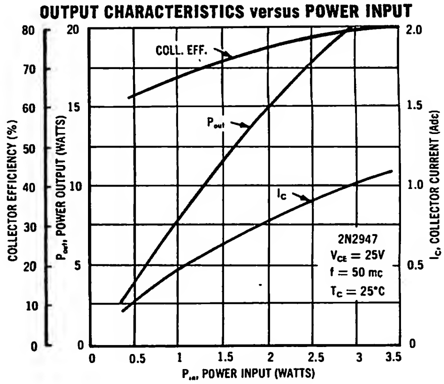
Characteristic	Symbol	Rating 2N2947	Rating 2N2948	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	60	40	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	60	40	Vdc
Emitter - Base Voltage	V_{EB}	3	2	Vdc
Collector-Current (continuous)	I_C	1.5		Adc
Base-Current (continuous)	I_B	500		mAdc
Power Input (Nominal)	P_{in}	5.0		Watts
Power Output (Nominal)	P_{out}	20.0		Watts
Total Device Dissipation @ 25°C Case Temperature Derating Factor above 25°C	P_D	25.0 167		Watts mW/°C
Junction Temperature	T_J	175		°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to + 175		°C

Note 1. The maximum ratings as given for DC conditions can be exceeded on a pulse basis. See electrical characteristics.

POWER OUTPUT versus FREQUENCY



OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS versus POWER INPUT



2N2947 (Continued)

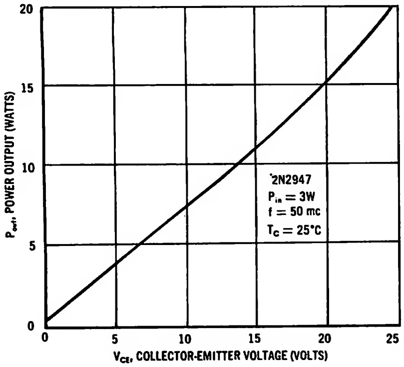
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS $T_A = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector-Emitter Sustain Voltage	$V_{CES(sus)}$*	2N2947: $I_C = 0.250$ A, $R_{BE} = 0$	90	120	--	Volts
		2N2948: $I_C = 0.250$A, $R_{BE} = 0$	80	100	--	
Collector-Emitter-Open Base Sustain Voltage	$V_{CEO(sus)}$*	2N2947: $I_C = 0.250$A, $I_B = 0$	40	--	--	Volts
		2N2948: $I_C = 0.250$A, $I_B = 0$	20	--	--	
Collector-Emitter Current	I_{CES}	2N2947: $V_{CE} = 60$ Vdc, $V_{BE} = 0$	--	--	0.5	mAdc
		$V_{CE} = 50$ Vdc, $V_{BE} = 0$, $T_C = 175°C$	--	--	1.0	
		2N2948: $V_{CE} = 40$ Vdc, $V_{BE} = 0$	--	--	0.5	
		$V_{CE} = 30$ Vdc, $V_{BE} = 0$, $T_C = 175°C$	--	--	1.0	
Collector Cutoff Current	I_{CBO}	2N2947: $V_{CB} = 50$ Vdc, $I_E = 0$	--	--	1	μAdc
		2N2948: $V_{CB} = 30$ Vdc, $I_E = 0$	--	--	1	
Emitter Cutoff Current	I_{EBO}	2N2947: $V_{EB} = 3$ Vdc, $I_C = 0$	--	--	100	μAdc
		2N2948: $V_{EB} = 2$ Vdc, $I_C = 0$	--	--	100	
DC Current Gain	h_{FE}	2N2947: $I_C = 400$ mAdc, $V_{CE} = 2$Vdc	2.5	--	35	
		2N2948: $I_C = 400$ mAdc, $V_{CE} = 2$ Vdc	2.5	--	100	
		Both Types: $I_C = 1$ Adc, $V_{CE} = 2$ Vdc	2.5	--	--	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	$I_C = 1.0$ Adc, $I_B = 500$ mAdc	--	--	0.5	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{BE(sat)}$	$I_C = 1.0$ Adc, $I_B = 500$ mAdc	--	--	2.0	Vdc
AC Current Gain	$\|h_{fe}\|$	$V_{CE} = 2.0$ Vdc, $I_C = 400$ mAdc, f = 50 mc	2.0	--	--	
Collector Output Capacitance	C_{ob}	$V_{CB} = 25$ Vdc, $I_E = 0$, f = 100 kc	--	--	60	pf
Power Input	P_{in}	$P_{out} = 15$ W, f = 50 mc, $V_{CE} = 25$ Vdc	--	2.0	3.0	Watts
Efficiency	η	$I_{C(max)} = 1$A	60	80	--	%
Power Input	P_{in}	$P_{out} = 15$ W, f = 30 mc, $V_{CE} = 25$ Vdc	--	2.0	3.0	Watts
Efficiency	η	$I_{C(max)} = 1.0$ A	60	70	--	%

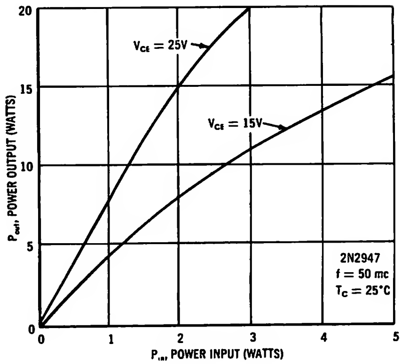
* Pulse Measurement: Pulse Width ≤ 100 μsec, Duty Cycle = 2%

2N2947 (continued)

POWER OUTPUT versus COLLECTOR VOLTAGE

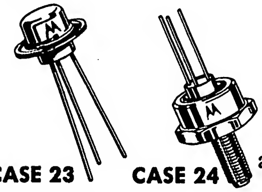


POWER OUTPUT versus POWER INPUT



2N2949
2N2950

G_e = 12 db @ 50 Mc
P_o = 3.5 W @ 50 Mc



CASE 23 — 2N2949
CASE 24 — 2N2950

NPN silicon annular transistors for power amplifier and driver applications to 100 Mc.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Note 1)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	60	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	60	Vdc
Emitter - Base Voltage	V_{EB}	3.0	Vdc
Collector Current (Continuous)	I_C	0.7	Adc
Base Current (Continuous)	I_B	100	mAdc
RF Input Power (Nom)	P_{in}	1.0	Watt
RF Output Power (Nom)	P_{out}	5.0	Watts
Total Device Dissipation (25°C Case temperature) (Derating Factor above 25°C)	P_C	6.0 40	Watts mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation at 25° Ambient (Derating Factor above 25°C)	P_D	2N2949: 0.5, 3.33 2N2950: 0.7, 4.67	Watt mW/°C
Junction Temperature	T_J	175	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to + 175	°C

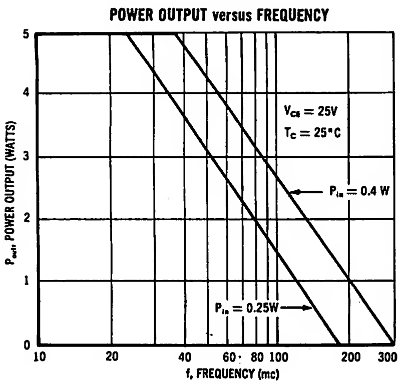
The maximum ratings as given for DC conditions can be exceeded on a pulse basis. See Electrical Characteristics.

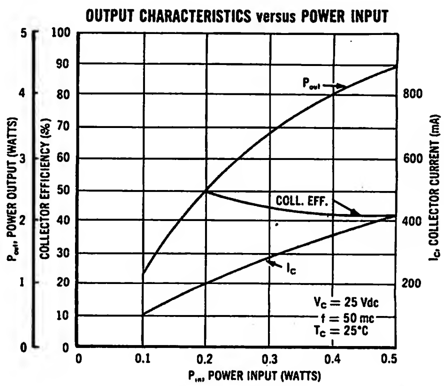
2N2949, 2N2950 (Continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS $T_A = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted

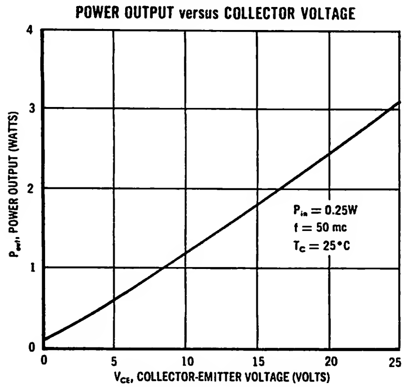
Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector-Emitter Sustain Voltage	$V_{CES(sus)}$*	I_C=0.250 A, R_{BE}= 0	85	120	--	Volts
Collector Emitter-Open Base Sustain Voltage	$V_{CEO(sus)}$*	I_C=0.250A, I_B=0	40	--	--	Volts
Collector-Emitter Current	I_{CES}	V_{CE}= 60 Vdc, V_{BE}=0	--	--	100	µAdc
		V_{CE}=50 Vdc, V_{BE}= 0 T_C= + 175°C	--	--	500	
Collector - Cutoff Current	I_{CBO}	V_{CB}=50 Vdc, I_E=0	--	--	0.1	µAdc
Emitter-Cutoff Current	I_{EBO}	V_{EB}= 3 Vdc, I_C=0	--	--	100	µAdc
DC Current Gain	h_{FE}	V_{CE}= 2.0 Vdc I_C= 40 mAdc	5.0	--	100	--
		V_{CE}=2.0 Vdc I_C= 400 mAdc	5.0	--	--	--
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	I_C= 400 mAdc, I_B= 80 mAdc	--	--	0.5	Vdc
Emitter-Base Saturation Voltage	$V_{BE(sat)}$	I_C=400 mAdc, I_B=80mAdc	--	--	2.0	Vdc
AC Current Gain	$\|h_{fe}\|$	V_{CE}=2.0 Vdc I_C=40 mAdc, f=50 mc	2.0	--	--	--
Collector Output Capacitance	C_{ob}	V_{CB}= 25 Vdc, I_E=0 f=100kc	--	--	20	pf
Power Input	P_{in}	P_{out}=3.5 watts, f=50 mc V_{CE}=25 Vdc, $I_{C(max)}$=325 mA,	--	--	0.35	Watt
Efficiency	η		43	--	--	%

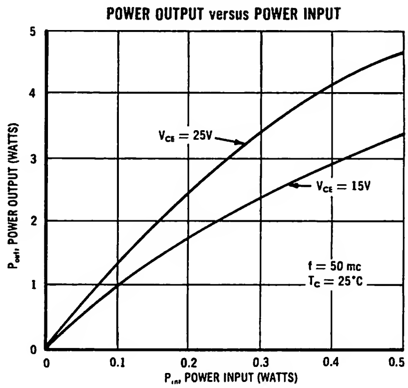
*Pulse Width ≤ 100µsec, Duty Cycle = 2%





2N2949, 2N2950 (continued)





2N2951
2N2952

G_e = 9 db @ 50 Mc
P_o = 600 mW @ 50 Mc

CASE 31 (TO-5) 2N2951 CASE 22 (TO-18) 2N2952

NPN silicon annular Star transistors for power amplifier applications to 100 Mc.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristics	Symbol	Rating		Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	60		Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	60		Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5		Vdc
Collector Current (continuous)	I_C	250		mAdc
Base Current (continuous)	I_B	50		mAdc
		2N2951	2N2952	
Total Device Dissipation (25°C Case Temperature) (Derate above 25°C)	P_C	3 20	1.8 12	Watts mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation (25°C Ambient Temperature) (Derate above 25°C)	P_D	0.8 5.33	0.5 3.33	 mW/°C
Junction Temperature	T_J	-65 to 175		°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to 175		°C

NOTE 1: The maximum ratings as given for D.C. conditions can be exceeded on a pulse basis. See Electrical Characteristics.

2N2951, 2N2952 (Continued)

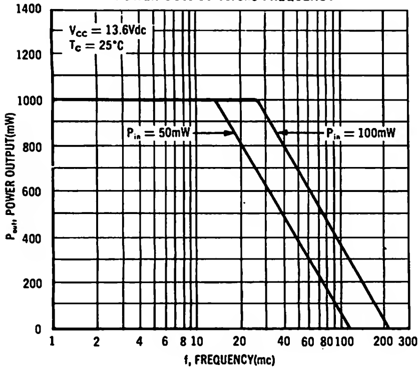
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C ambient unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
Collector-Emitter Current	I_{CES}	V_{CE} = 60Vdc, V_{BE} = 0	--	.00	μAdc
		V_{CE} = 50Vdc, V_{BE} = 0, T_C = 175°C	--	500	μAdc
Collector Cutoff Current	I_{CBO}	V_{CB} = 50 Vdc, I_E = 0	--	0.1	μAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current	I_{EBO}	V_{EB} = 5 Vdc, I_C = 0	--	100	μAdc
DC Current Gain	h_{FE}	I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc	20	150	--
		I_C = 150mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc*	20	--	--
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	I_C = 150 mAdc, I_B = 15 mAdc	--	0.5	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{BE}(sat)$	I_C = 150 mAdc, I_B = 15 mAdc	--	2.0	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Sustain Voltage	$V_{CES(sus)}$*	I_C = 100 mA, R_{BE} = 0	30	--	Volts
Collector-Emitter Open Base Sustain Voltage	$V_{CEO(sus)}$*	I_C = 100 mA, I_B = 0	20	--	Volts
AC Current Gain	h_{fe}	V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 10 mAdc, f = 50 mc	4.0	--	--
Collector Output Capacitance	C_{ob}	V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E=0 , f = 100kc	--	8	pf
Power Input	P_{in}	P_{out} = 600 mW, f = 50 mc, V_{CE} = 13.6 Vdc, $I_{C(max)}$ = 125 mA	--	100	mW
Efficiency	η		35	--	%

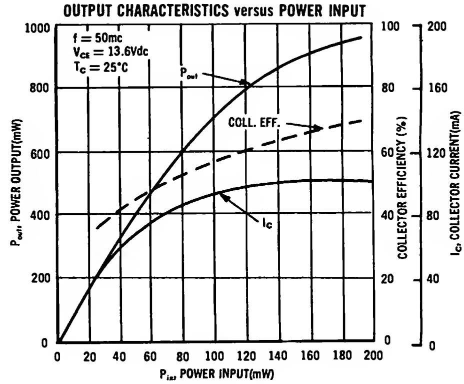
*Pulse ≤ 100 nsec, Duty Cycle = 2%

2N2951, 2N2952 (Continued)

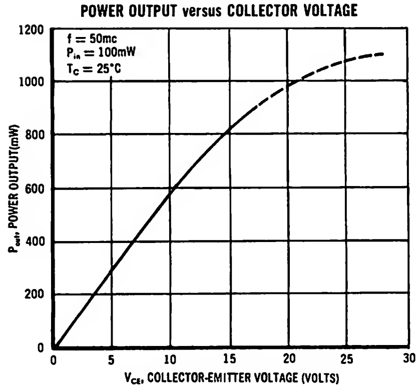
POWER OUTPUT versus FREQUENCY



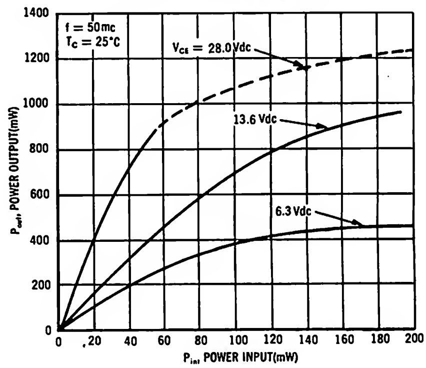
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS versus POWER INPUT



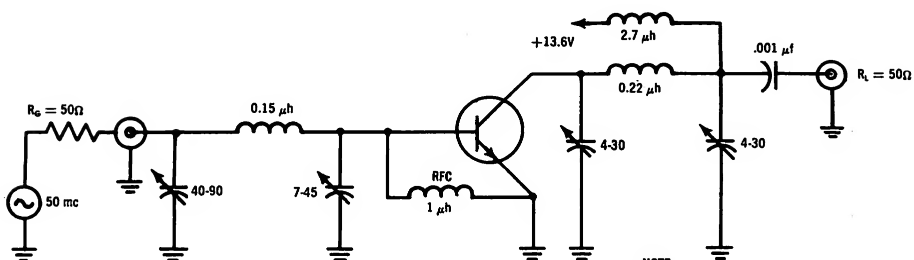
POWER OUTPUT versus COLLECTOR VOLTAGE



POWER OUTPUT versus POWER INPUT

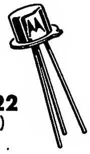


POWER OUTPUT AND POWER GAIN CIRCUIT



NOTE:
GROUND POINT must be kept as close as possible to the transistor emitter lead. Transistor must be mounted with heat sink.

2N2955
2N2956
2N2957



CASE 22
(TO-18)

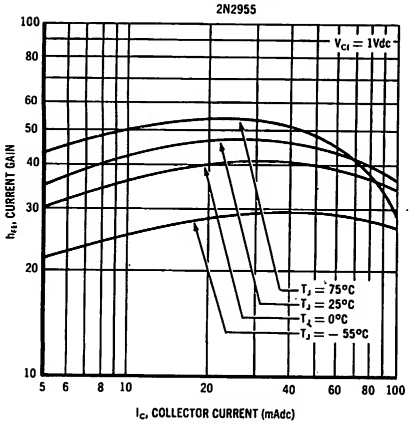
V_{CEO} = 18-25 V
I_C = 100 mA
f_T = 200-300 Mc

PNP germanium epitaxial mesa transistors for high-speed switching applications.

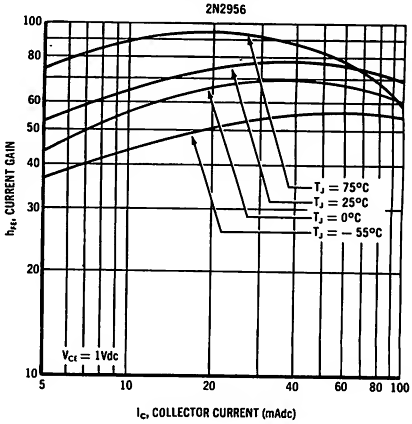
MAXIMUM RATINGS T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	40	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	3.5	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage 2N2955 2N2956 2N2957	V_{CEO}	25 20 18	Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	100	mAdc
Junction Temperature	T_J	100	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{STG}	-65 to +100	°C
Total Device Dissipation at 25°C Case Temperature (Derate 4 mW/°C above 25°C)	P_D	300	mW
Total Device Dissipation at 25°C Ambient Temperature (Derate 2 mW/°C above 25°C)	P_D	150	mW

CURRENT GAIN CHARACTERISTICS
2N2955



CURRENT GAIN CHARACTERISTICS
2N2956



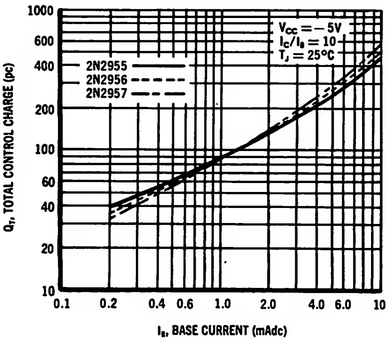
2N2955, 2N2956, 2N2957 (Continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At $T_A = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Off Characteristics						
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 100 µAdc, I_E = 0)		BV_{CBO}	40	60	---	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 100 µAdc, I_C = 0)		BV_{EBO}	3.5	5	---	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10 mAdc, Emitter-Base Termination - Open)	2N2955 2N2956 2N2957	BV_{CEO}	25 20 18	35 26 25	--- --- ---	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Reverse Current (V_{CE} = 25 Vdc, V_{EB} = 0.5 Vdc)		I_{CEX}	---	---	10	µAdc
Base Leakage Current (V_{CE} = 25 Vdc, V_{EB} = 0.5 Vdc)		I_{BL}	---	---	10	µAdc
On Characteristics						
Forward Current Transfer Ratio (I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc)	2N2955 2N2956 2N2957	h_{FE}	20 30 60	43 64 105	--- --- ---	---
(I_C = 50 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc)	2N2955 2N2956 2N2957		20 40 100	43 76 130	60 120 ---	
(I_C = 100 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc)	2N2956 2N2957		30 60	69 115	--- ---	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc)	2N2955 2N2956 2N2957	$V_{CE(sat)}$	--- --- ---	0.12 0.12 0.09	0.20 0.18 0.15	Vdc
(I_C = 50 mAdc, I_B = 5 mAdc)	2N2955 2N2956 2N2957		--- --- ---	0.20 0.16 0.13	0.30 0.25 0.20	
(I_C = 100 mAdc, I_B = 10 mAdc)	2N2956 2N2957		--- ---	0.23 0.16	0.34 0.26	
Base-Emitter Voltage (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc)	2N2955 2N2956 2N2957	V_{BE}	--- --- ---	0.38 0.37 0.36	0.50 0.47 0.44	Vdc
(I_C = 50 mAdc, I_B = 5 mAdc)	2N2955 2N2956 2N2957		--- --- ---	0.51 0.46 0.45	0.65 0.60 0.55	
(I_C = 100 mAdc, I_B = 10 mAdc)	2N2956 2N2957		--- ---	0.56 0.52	0.70 0.65	
Transient Characteristics						
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 5 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 1 mc)	10	C_{ob}	---	2.5	4	pf
Input Capacitance (V_{EB} = 1 Vdc, I_C = 0, f = 1 mc)	10	C_{ib}	---	3.3	---	pf
Small Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio (V_{CE} = 5 Vdc, I_C = 10 mAdc, f = 100 mc)	2N2955 2N2956 2N2957	$\|h_{fe}\|$	2 2.5 3	3.5 3.75 4.0	--- --- ---	---
Delay Time (V_{CC} = 12 Vdc, I_{CS} = 50 mAdc, I_{B1} = 5 mAdc, V_{BE} (Off) = 2.2 Vdc)		t_d	---	7	15	nsec
Rise Time (same conditions as t_d)	2N2955 2N2956 2N2957	t_r	--- --- ---	25 16 15	40 30 25	nsec
Storage Time (V_{CC} = 12 Vdc, I_{CS} = 50 mAdc, I_{B1} = 5 mAdc, I_{B2} = 5 mAdc)	2N2955 2N2956 2N2957	t_s	--- --- ---	28 37 42	40 55 60	nsec
Fall Time (same conditions as t_s)	2N2955 2N2956 2N2957	t_f	--- --- ---	25 16 16	40 35 35	nsec
Total Control Charge (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc)	2N2955 2N2956 2N2957	Q_T	--- --- ---	64 68 86	--- --- ---	pc
Active Region Time Constant (I_C = 10 mAdc)	14	τ_A	---	2.9	---	nsec

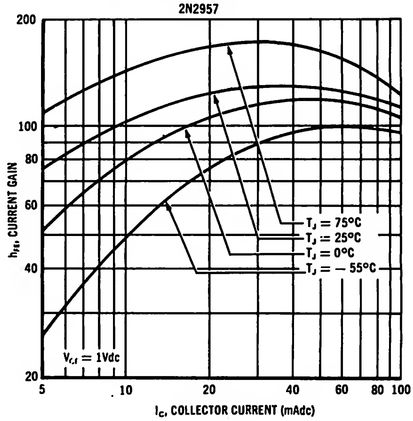
2N2955, 2N2956, 2N2957 (Continued)

TOTAL CONTROL CHARGE

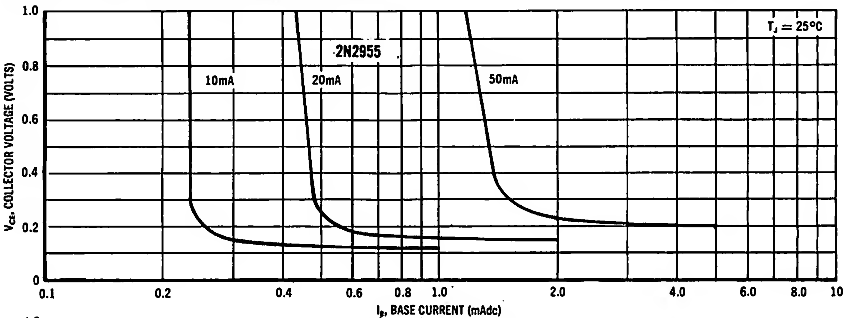


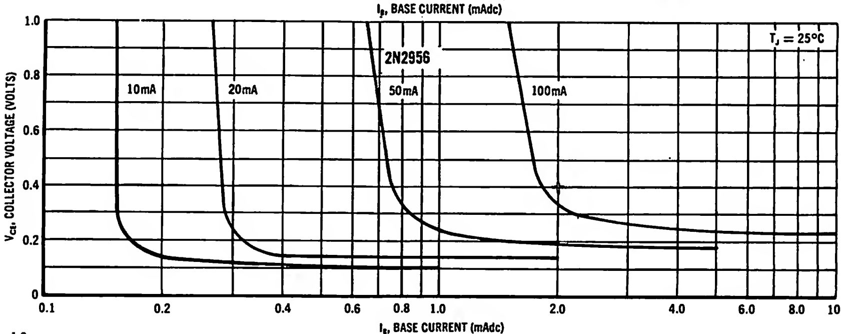
CURRENT GAIN CHARACTERISTICS

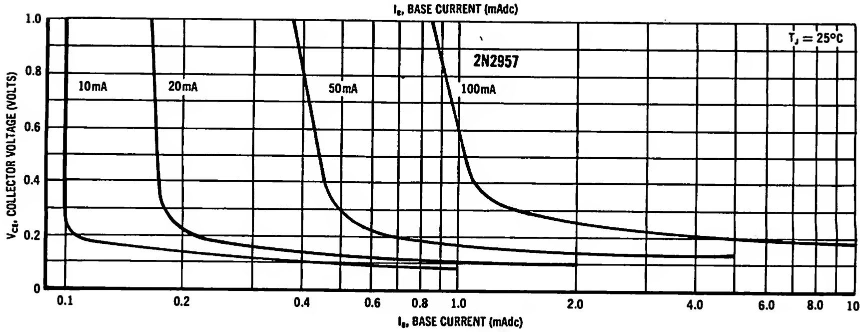
2N2957



COLLECTOR-EMITTER SATURATION VOLTAGE versus BASE CURRENT

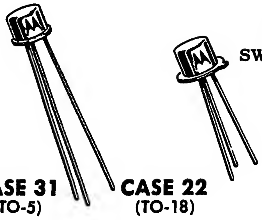






2N2958
2N2959
2N3115
2N3116

$V_{CEO} = 20$ V
$I_C = 600$ mA
$f_T = 400$ Mc Typ



NPN silicon annular Star transistors for high-speed switching and amplifier applications.

CASE 31
(TO-5)
2N2958
2N2959

CASE 22
(TO-18)
2N3115
2N3116

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristics	Symbol	Types 2N2958 2N2959 (TO-5)	Types 2N3115 2N3116 (TO-18)	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	60	60	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	20	20	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5	5	Vdc
Collector-Current	I_C	600	600	mAdc
Total Device Dissipation 25°C Case Temperature Derate above 25°C	P_D	 3 20	 1.8 12	 Watts mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation 25°C Ambient Temperature Derate above 25°C	P_D	 0.6 4.00	 0.4 2.67	 Watts mW/°C
Junction Temperature	T_J	-65 to +175		°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +200		°C

2N2958, 2N2959, 2N3115, 2N3116 (Continued)

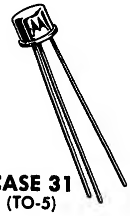
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS $T_A = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted

Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 50 Vdc, I_E = 0) (V_{CB} = 50 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 150°C)	I_{CBO}	 --- ---	 0.025 15	μ Adc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 30 Vdc, V_{BE} = -0.5 Vdc)	I_{CEX}	---	.050	μ Adc
Base Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 30 Vdc, V_{BE} = -0.5 Vdc)	I_{BL}	---	.050	μ Adc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10 μAdc, I_E = 0)	BV_{CBO}	60	---	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* (I_C = 10 mAdc, pulsed, I_B = 0)	BV_{CEO}*	20	---	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 10 μAdc, I_C = 0)	BV_{EBO}	5	---	Vdc
Collector Saturation Voltage* (I_C = 150 mAdc, I_B = 15 mAdc)	$V_{CE\,(sat)}$*	---	0.5	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage* (I_C = 150 mAdc, I_B = 15 mAdc)	$V_{BE\,(sat)}$*	---	1.3	Vdc
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio (I_C = 150 mAdc, 2N2958, 2N3115 V_{CE} = 10 Vdc) 2N2959, 2N3116	h_{FE}	 40 100	 120 300	---
Common-Base Open Circuit Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 10 V, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc)	C_{ob}	---	8	pf
Delay Time (V_{CC} = 30 V, I_{CS} = 150 mA, I_{B1} = 15 mA)	t_d	---	20	nsec
Rise Time (V_{CC} = 30 V, I_{CS} = 150 mA, I_{B1} = 15 mA)	t_r	---	75	nsec
Storage Time (V_{CC} = 6 V, I_{CS} = 150 mA, I_{B1} = +15 mA, I_{B2} = -15 mA)	t_s	---	300	nsec
Fall Time (V_{CC} = 6 V, I_{CS} = 150 mA, I_{B1} = +15 mA, I_{B2} = -15 mA)	t_f	---	200	nsec
Current Gain-Bandwidth Product (I_C = 20 mA, V_{CE} = 20 V, f = 100 mc)	f_T	250	---	mc

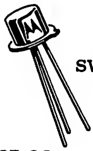
*PULSE TEST: Pulse width ≦ 300 μsec, duty cycle ≦ 2%

2N3133 thru 2N3136

$V_{CEO} = 35$ V
$I_C = 600$ mA
$f_T = 200$ Mc



CASE 31
(TO-5)
2N3133
2N3134



CASE 22
(TO-18)
2N3135
2N3136

PNP silicon annular Star transistors for high-speed switching and DC to UHF amplifier applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Types (TO-5) 2N3133 2N3134	Types (TO-18) 2N3135 2N3136	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	50	50	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	35	35	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	4	4	Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	600	600	mA
Total Device Dissipation @25°C Case Temperature Derate Above 25°C	P_D	3 17.3	1.8 10.3	Watts mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation @25°C Ambient Temperature Derate Above 25°C	P_D	0.6 3.43	0.4 2.28	Watts mW/°C
Junction Temperature	T_J	-65 to +200		°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +300		°C

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Typical	Max	Unit
Turn-On Time (V_{CC} = -30 V, I_{CS} = 150 mA, I_{B1} = 15 mA)	t_{on}	26	75	nsec
Turn-Off Time (V_{CC} = -6V, I_{CS} = 150 mA, I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 15 mA)	t_{off}	70	150	nsec

2N3133 thru 2N3136 (Continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise noted)

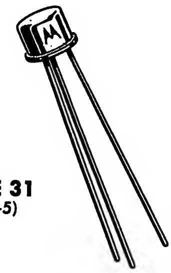
Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 30 Vdc, I_E = 0) (V_{CB} = 30 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 150°C)	I_{CBO}	 --- ---	 0.05 30	μAdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 30 V, V_{BE} = 0.5 V)	I_{CEX}	---	0.1	μAdc
Base Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 30 V, V_{BE} = 0.5 V)	I_{BL}	---	0.1	μAdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10 μAdc, I_E = 0)	BV_{CBO}	50	---	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 0)	BV_{CEO}*	35	---	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 10 μAdc, I_C = 0)	BV_{EBO}	4	---	Vdc
Collector Saturation Voltage* (I_C = 150 mAdc, I_B = 15 mAdc)	V_{CE} (sat)*	---	0.6	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage* (I_C = 150 mAdc, I_B = 15 mAdc)	V_{BE} (sat)*	---	1.5	Vdc
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio (I_C = 1.0 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc) 2N3133, 2N3135 2N3134, 2N3136 (I_C = 150 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)* 2N3133, 2N3135 2N3134, 2N3136	h_{FE}	 25 50 40 100	 --- --- 120 300	---
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc)	C_{ob}	---	10	pf
Input Capacitance (V_{BE} = 2 Vdc, I_C = 0, f = 100 kc)	C_{ib}	---	40	pf
Current-Gain — Bandwidth Product (I_C = 50 mAdc, V_{CE} = 20 Vdc, f = 100 mc)	f_T	200	---	mc

*Pulse Test: Pulse Width ≤ 300 μsec, duty cycle ≤ 2%

2N3137
MM1803

G_{PE} = 7.7-8.5 db @ 250 Mc Typ

P_O = 600-700 mW @ 250 Mc Typ



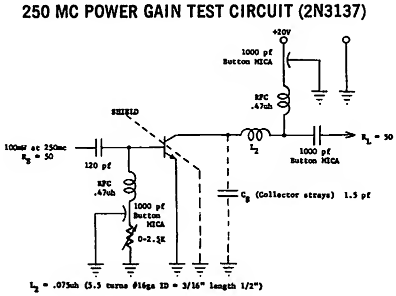
CASE 31
(TO-5)

NPN silicon annular transistors for large signal VHF and UHF applications.

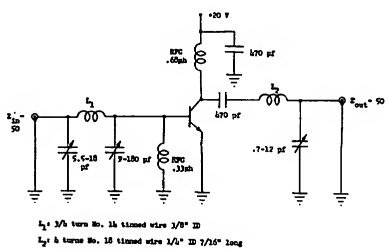
MAXIMUM RATINGS

<table>
<tr><th>Characteristic</th><th>Symbol</th><th>2N3137</th><th>MM1803</th><th>Unit</th></tr>
<tr><td>Collector-Base Voltage</td><td>V_{CBO}</td><td>40</td><td>50</td><td>Vdc</td></tr>
<tr><td>Collector-Emitter Voltage</td><td>V_{CEO}</td><td>20</td><td>25</td><td>Vdc</td></tr>
<tr><td>Emitter-Base Voltage</td><td>V_{EBO}</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>Vdc</td></tr>
<tr><td>Collector Current (Continuous)</td><td>I_C</td><td>150</td><td>150</td><td>mAdc</td></tr>
<tr><td>Power Dissipation
@25°C Case Temperature
@25°C Ambient Temperature</td><td>P_D</td><td colspan="2">
2.0
0.8</td><td>Watts</td></tr>
<tr><td>Operating Junction Temperature
Storage Temperature Range</td><td>T_J
T_{stg}</td><td colspan="2">200
-65 to +200</td><td>°C</td></tr>
<tr><td>Thermal Resistance--
Junction to Case</td><td>θ_{JC}</td><td colspan="2">87.5</td><td>°C/
Watt</td></tr>
<tr><td>Thermal Resistance--
Junction to Air</td><td>θ_{JA}</td><td colspan="2">153</td><td>°C/
Watt</td></tr>
</table>

250 MC POWER GAIN TEST CIRCUIT (2N3137)



250 MC POWER GAIN TEST CIRCUIT (MM1803)



2N3137, MM1803 (Continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_A = 25°C$ unless otherwise specified)

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage $I_C = 0.1mAdc$, $I_E = 0$	2N3137 MM1803	V_{CBO}	40 50			Vdc
Collector-Emitter Open Base Sus. Voltage $I_C = 15mAdc$, $I_B = 0$	2N3137 MM1803	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	20 25			Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current $V_{CB} = 20Vdc$, $I_E = 0$, $T_C = +150°C$	Both Types	I_{CBO}			50	μAdc
Collector Cutoff Current $V_{CB} = 20Vdc$, $I_E = 0$	Both Types	I_{CBO}			05	μAdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage $I_E = 100\mu A$, $I_C = 0$	2N3137 MM1803	V_{EBO}	4 5			Vdc
DC Current Gain $V_{CE} = 5Vdc$, $I_C = 50mAdc$	2N3137 MM1803	h_{FE}	20 40		120 160	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage $I_C = 50mAdc$, $I_E = 5mAdc$	Both Types	$V_{CE(sat)}$			0.3	Vdc
Small Signal Current Gain $V_{CE} = 10Vdc$, $I_C = 50mAdc$, $f = 100mc$		$\|h_{fe}\|$	5.0			
Common-base Output Capacitance $V_{CB} = 10Vdc$, $I_C = 0$, $f = 100kc$		C_{ob}			3.5	pf
Power Output Power Gain $P_{in} = 100mw$, $f = 250mc$ Efficiency $V_{CE} = 20Vdc$	2N3137	P_{out} G_e η	400 6.0 40	600 7.7 65		mWatts db %
Power Output Power Gain $P_{in} = 100mw$, $f = 250mc$ Efficiency $V_{CE} = 20V$	MM1803	P_{out} G_e η	560 7.5 45	700 8.5 60		mWatts db %

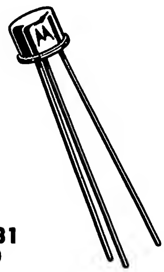
*Pulse Width ≈ 300 μsec. Duty cycle = 1%

2N3227

For Specifications, See 2N2369 Data Sheet

2N3244
2N3245

$V_{CEO} = 40\text{-}50\ V$
$I_C = 1\ A$
$f_T = 150\text{-}175\ Mc$



CASE 31
(TO-5)

PNP silicon annular transistors for medium-current, high-speed switching and driver applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Maximum 2N3244	Maximum 2N3245	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	40	50	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	40	50	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5		Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	1		Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ 25 °C Ambient Temperature Derating Factor Above 25°C	P_D	1.0 5.71		Watt mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation @ 25 °C Case Temperature Derating Factor Above 25°C	P_D	5 28.6		Watts mW/°C
Junction Temperature, Operating	T_J	+200		°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +200		°C
Thermal Resistance	θ_{JA} JC	0.175 35		°C/mW °C/W

2N3244, 2N3245 (Continued)

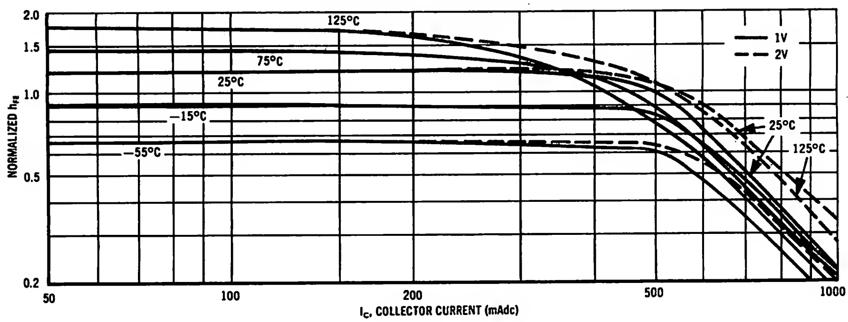
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at $T_A = 25°C$ unless otherwise specified)

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 30 Vdc, I_E = 0) (V_{CB} = 30 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 100°C)		I_{CBO}	— —	.050 10	μAdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 30 Vdc, V_{OB} = 3 Vdc)		I_{CEX}	—	50	nAdc
Emitter-Base Leakage Current (V_{EB} = 3 Vdc, I_C = 0)		I_{EBO}	—	30	nAdc
Base Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 30 Vdc, V_{OB} = 3 Vdc)		I_{BL}	—	80	nAdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10 μAdc, I_E = 0)	2N3244 2N3245	BV_{CBO}	40 50	— —	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 0)	2N3244 2N3245	BV_{CEO}*	40 50	— —	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 10μ Adc, I_C = 0)		BV_{EBO}	5	—	Vdc
Collector Saturation Voltage* (I_C = 150 mAdc, I_B = 15 mAdc) (I_C = 500 mAdc, I_B = 50 mAdc) (I_C = 1 Adc, I_B = 100 mAdc)	2N3244 2N3245 2N3244 2N3245 2N3244 2N3245	$V_{CE(sat)}$*	— — — — — —	0.3 0.35 0.5 0.6 1.0 1.2	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage* (I_C = 150 mAdc, I_B = 15 mAdc) (I_C = 500 mAdc, I_B = 50 mAdc) (I_C = 1 Adc, I_B = 100 mAdc)		$V_{BE(sat)}$*	— 0.75 —	1.1 1.5 2.0	Vdc
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio* (I_C = 150 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1.0 Vdc) (I_C = 500 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1.0 Vdc) (I_C = 1 Adc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc)	2N3244 2N3245 2N3244 2N3245 2N3244 2N3245	h_{FE}*	60 35 50 30 25 20	— — 150 90 — —	—
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc)		C_{ob}	—	25	pf
Input Capacitance (V_{OB} = 0.5 Vdc, I_C = 0, f = 100 kc)		C_{ib}	—	100	pf
Current-Gain - Bandwidth Product (I_C = 50 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, f = 100 mc)	2N3244 2N3245	f_T	175 150	— —	mc
Delay Time	(I_C = 500 mA, I_{B1} = 50 mA V_{OB} = 2 V, V_{CC} = 30 V)	t_d	—	15	nsec
Rise Time	2N3244 2N3245	t_r	— —	35 40	nsec
Storage Time	(I_C = 500 mA, V_{CC} = 30 V I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 50 mA) 2N3244 2N3245	t_s	—	140 120	nsec
Fall Time (V_{CC} = 30 V)		t_f	—	45	nsec
Total Control Charge (I_C 500 mA, I_B = 50 mA, V_{CC} = 30 V)	2N3244 2N3245	Q_T	— —	14 12	nC

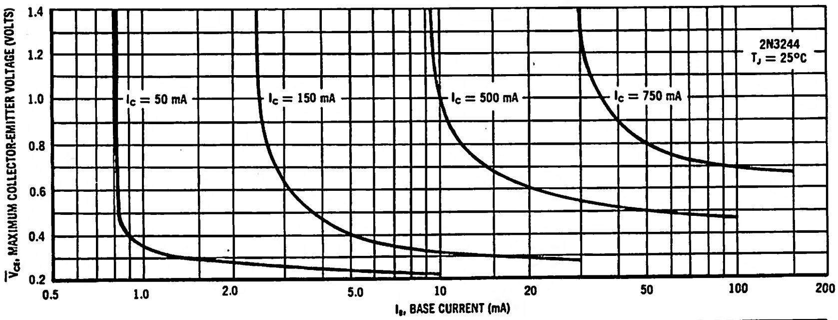
* Pulse Test: PW ≤ 300 μsec, Duty Cycle ≤ 2%

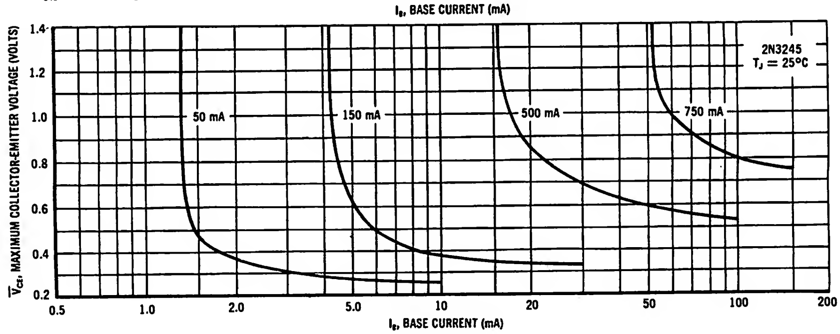
2N3244, 2N3245 (Continued)

MINIMUM CURRENT GAIN CHARACTERISTICS

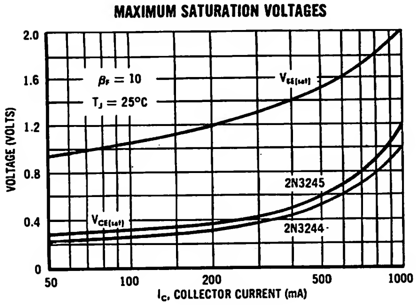


COLLECTOR-EMITTER SATURATION VOLTAGE CHARACTERISTICS

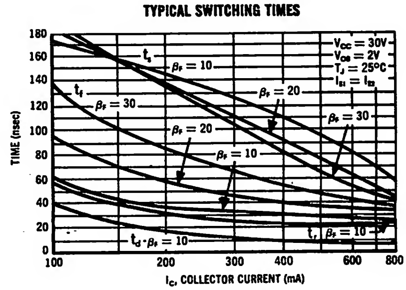




MAXIMUM SATURATION VOLTAGES

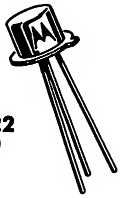


TYPICAL SWITCHING TIMES



2N3248
2N3249

$V_{CEO} = 12$ V
$f_T = 250\text{-}300$ Mc



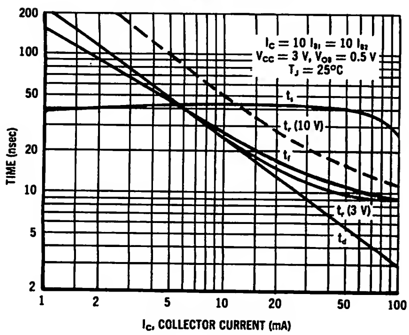
CASE 22
(TO-18)

PNP silicon annular transistors for low-level, high-speed switching applications.

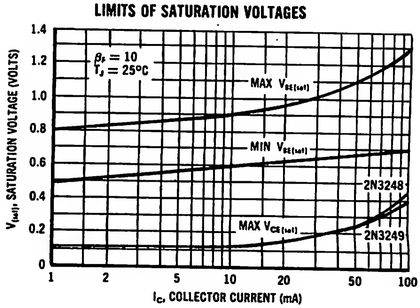
MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristics	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	15	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	12	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5	Vdc
Total Device Dissipation @ 25°C Ambient Temperature Derate above 25°C	P_D	0.36 2.06	Watt mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation @ 25°C Case Temperature Derate above 25°C	P_D	1.2 6.9	Watts mW/°C
Operating Junction Temperature	T_J	200	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +200	°C

TYPICAL SWITCHING TIME



LIMITS OF SATURATION VOLTAGES



2N3248, 2N3249 (Continued)

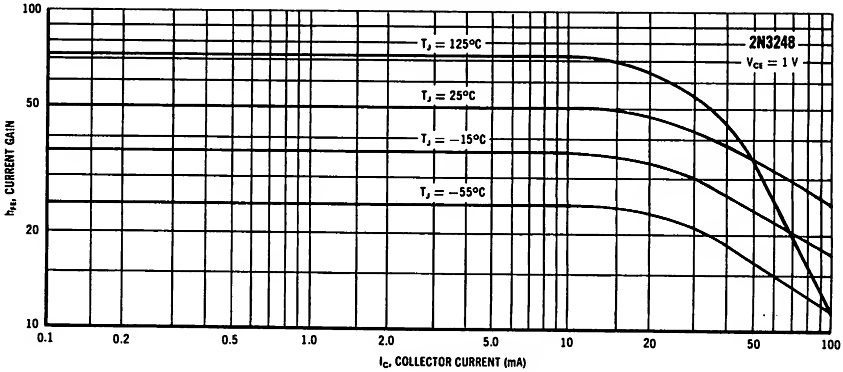
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C unless otherwise specified)

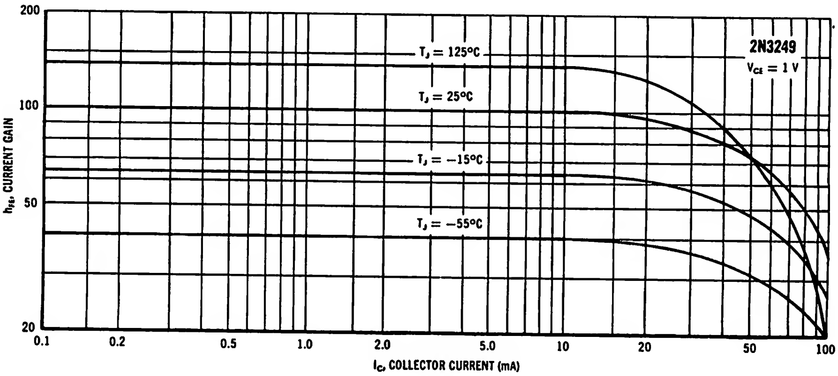
Characteristics		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector-Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, V_{OB} = 1 Vdc) (V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, V_{OB} = 1 Vdc, T_A = 100°C)		I_{CEX}	 — —	 .05 5	μAdc
Base Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, V_{OB} = 1 Vdc)		I_{BL}	—	50	nAdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10 μAdc, I_E = 0)		BV_{CBO}	15	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 0)		BV_{CEO}*	12	—	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 10 μAdc, I_C = 0)		BV_{EBO}	5	—	vdc
Collector Saturation Voltage (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc) (I_C = 50 mAdc, I_B = 5 mAdc) (I_C = 100 mAdc, I_B = 10 mAdc)	 2N3249 2N3248	$V_{CE(sat)}$	 — — — —	 0.125 0.25 0.4 0.45	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc) (I_C = 50 mAdc, I_B = 5 mAdc) (I_C = 100 mAdc, I_B = 10 mAdc)		$V_{BE(sat)}$	 0.6 — 0.7	 0.9 1.1 1.3	Vdc
DC Current Gain* (I_C = 0.1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc)	 2N3248 2N3249	h_{FE}*	 50 100	 — —	—
(I_C = 1.0 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc)	2N3248 2N3249		50 100	— —	
(I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc)	2N3248 2N3249		50 100	150 300	
(I_C = 50 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc)	2N3248 2N3249		35 75	— —	
(I_C = 100 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc)	2N3248 2N3249		25 35	— —	
Output Capacitance (V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc)		C_{ob}	—	8	pf
Input Capacitance (V_{BE} = 1 Vdc, I_C = 0, f = 100 kc)		C_{ib}	—	8	pf
Current-Gain — Bandwidth Product (I_C = 20 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, f = 100 mc)	 2N3248 2N3249	f_T	 250 300	 — —	mc
Total Control Charge (I_C = 10 mA, I_B = 0.25 mA, V_{CC} = 3 V)		Q_T	—	150	pC
Delay Time	I_C = 100 mA, I_B = 10 mA, V_{OB} = 0.5 V, V_{CC} = 10 V	t_d	—	5	nsec
Rise Time		t_r	—	15	nsec
Storage Time	I_C = 100 mA, I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 10 mA, V_{CC} = 10 V	t_s	—	60	nsec
Fall Time		t_f	—	20	nsec
Turn-On Time	I_C = 10 mA, I_{B1} = 1 mA, V_{OB} = 0.5 V, V_{CC} = 3 V	t_{on}	—	90	nsec
Turn-Off Time	I_C = 10 mA, I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 1 mA, V_{CC} = 3 V	t_{off}	—	100	nsec

*Pulse Test: PW ≤ 300 μsec, Duty Cycle ≤ 2%

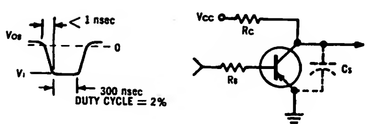
2N3248, 2N3249 (Continued)

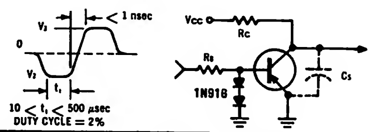
MINIMUM CURRENT GAIN





T_{on} and T_{off} TEST CIRCUIT



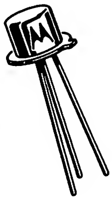


I_C mA	V_{CC} volts	R_B ohms	R_C ohms	$C_{S(max)}$* pf	V_{OB} volts	V_1 volts	V_2 volts	V_3 volts
10	3	10 K	285	4	+0.5	−10.6	−10.9	+9.1
100	10	1 K	95	12	+0.5	−10.7	−11.3	+8.7

*Total shunt capacitance of test jig and connectors.

2N3250, A
2N3251, A

$V_{CEO} = 40\text{-}60\ V$
$I_C = 200\ mA$
$f_T = 250\text{-}300\ Mc$



CASE 22
(TO-18)

PNP silicon annular transistors for high-speed switching and amplifier applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating		Unit
		2N3250 2N3251	2N3250A 2N3251A	
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	50	60	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	40	60	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5		Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	200		mAdc
Total Device Dissipation @ 25°C Case Temperature Derating Factor Above 25°C	P_D	1.2 6.9		Watts mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation @ 25°C Ambient Temperature Derating Factor Above 25°C	P_D	0.36 2.06		Watts mW/°C
Junction Operating Temperature	T_J	200		°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	−65 to +200		°C
Thermal Resistance	θ_{JA} θ_{JC}	0.49 0.15		°C/mW °C/mW

2N3250, A, 2N3251, A (Continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 40 Vdc, V_{OB} = 3 Vdc)		I_{CEX}	--	20	nAdc
Base Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 40 Vdc, V_{OB} = 3 Vdc)		I_{BL}	--	50	nAdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10 μAdc)	2N3250, 2N3251 2N3250A, 2N3251A	BV_{CBO}	50 60	--	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage * (I_C = 10 mAdc)	2N3250, 2N3251 2N3250A, 2N3251A	BV_{CEO} *	40 60	--	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 10 μAdc)		BV_{EBO}	5	--	Vdc
Collector Saturation Voltage * (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc) (I_C = 50 mAdc, I_B = 5 mAdc)		$V_{CE(sat)}$ *	-- --	0.25 0.5	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage * (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc) (I_C = 50 mAdc, I_B = 5 mAdc)		$V_{BE(sat)}$ *	0.6 --	0.9 1.2	Vdc
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio * (I_C = 0.1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc)	2N3250, 2N3250A 2N3251, 2N3251A	h_{FE} *	40 80	-- --	--
(I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc)	2N3250, 2N3250A 2N3251, 2N3251A		45 90	-- --	
(I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc)	2N3250, 2N3250A 2N3251, 2N3251A		50 100	150 300	
(I_C = 50 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc)	2N3250, 2N3250A 2N3251, 2N3251A		15 30	-- --	
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc)		C_{ob}	--	6	pf
Input Capacitance (V_{OB} = 1 Vdc, I_C = 0, f = 100 kc)		C_{ib}	--	8	pf
Current-Gain - Bandwidth Product (I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 20 Vdc, f = 100 mc)	2N3250, 2N3250A 2N3251, 2N3251A	f_T	250 300	-- --	mc

Small Signal Characteristics		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Small Signal Current Gain (I_C = 1.0 mA, V_{CE} = 10 V, f = 1 kc)	2N3250, 2N3250A 2N3251, 2N3251A	h_{fe}	50 100	200 400	--
Voltage Feedback Ratio (I_C = 1.0 mA, V_{CE} = 10 V, f = 1 kc)	2N3250, 2N3250A 2N3251, 2N3251A	h_{re}	-- --	10 20	$X10^{-4}$
Input Impedance (I_C = 1.0 mA, V_{CE} = 10 V, f = 1 kc)	2N3250, 2N3250A 2N3251, 2N3251A	h_{ie}	1 2	6 12	kohms
Output Admittance (I_C = 1.0 mA, V_{CE} = 10 V, f = 1 kc)	2N3250, 2N3250A 2N3251, 2N3251A	h_{oe}	4 10	40 60	μ mhos
Collector-Base Time Constant (I_C = 10 mA, V_{CE} = 20 V)		r'_bC_C	--	250	psec
Noise Figure (I_C = 100 μA, V_{CE} = 5 V, R_g = 1 kΩ, f = 100 cps)		NF	--	6	db

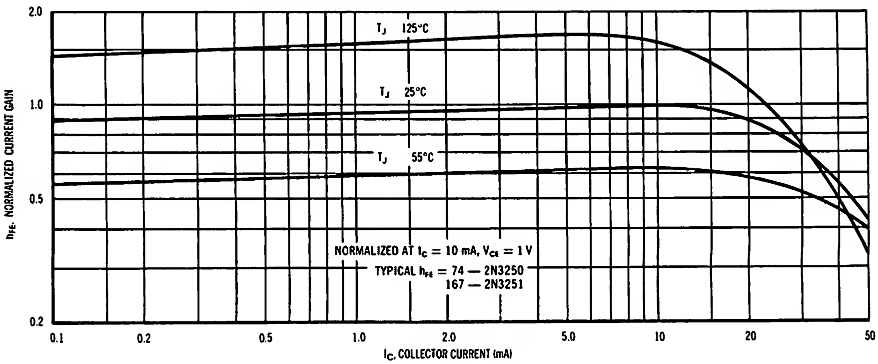
*Pulse Test: PW = 300 μsec, Duty Cycle = 2% V_{OB} = Base Emitter Reverse Bias

2N3250, A, 2N3251, A (Continued)

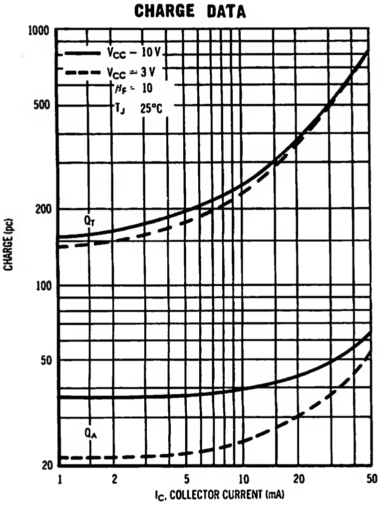
SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic			Symbol	Max	Unit
Delay Time	(V_{CC} = 3 Vdc, V_{OB} = 0.5 Vdc I_C = 10 mAdc, I_{B1} = 1 mA)		t_d	35	nsec
Rise Time			t_r	35	nsec
Storage Time	(I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 1 mAdc V_{CC} = 3V)	2N3250, 2N3250A	t_s	175	nsec
		2N3251, 2N3251A		200	
Fall Time			t_f	50	nsec

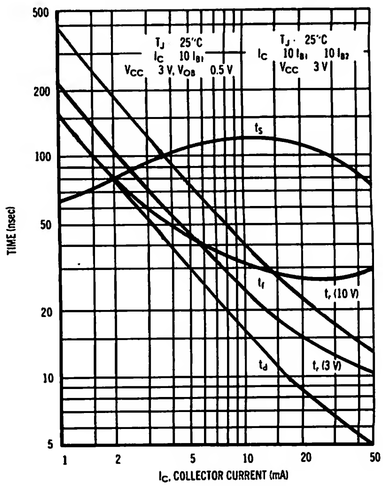
NORMALIZED CURRENT GAIN CHARACTERISTICS



CHARGE DATA



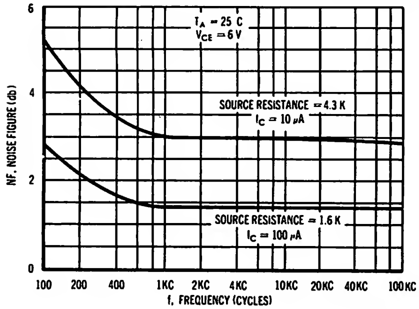
TYPICAL SWITCHING TIMES

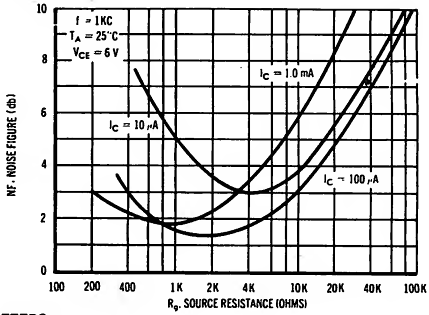


2N3250, A, 2N3251, A (Continued)

AUDIO SMALL SIGNAL CHARACTERISTICS

NOISE FIGURE VARIATIONS

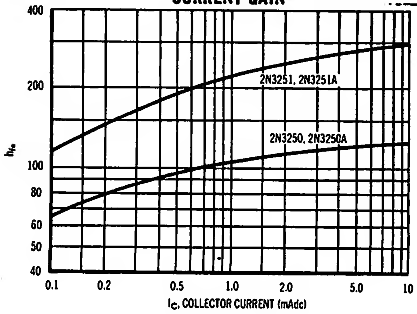




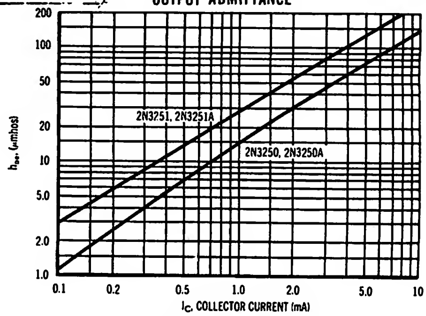
h PARAMETERS

(V_{CE} = 10 V, T_A = 25°C, f = 1Kc)

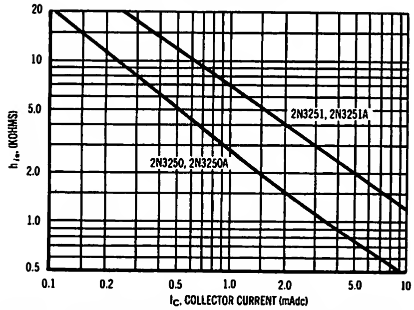
CURRENT GAIN



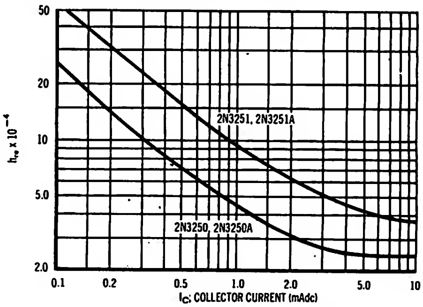
OUTPUT ADMITTANCE



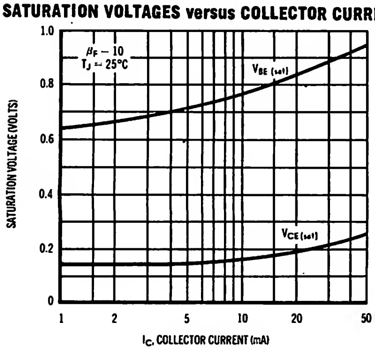
INPUT IMPEDANCE



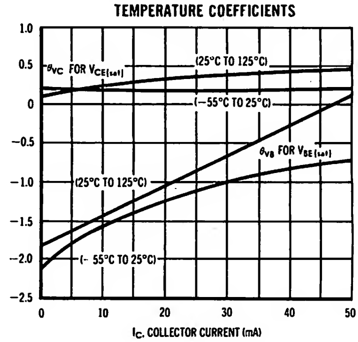
VOLTAGE FEEDBACK RATIO



SATURATION VOLTAGES versus COLLECTOR CURRENT

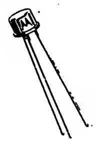


TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENTS



2N3252
2N3253
2N3444

V_{CEO} = 30-50 V
I_C = 1 A
f_T = 175-200 Mc



CASE 31
(TO-5)

NPN silicon annular transistors for high-current saturated switching and core driver applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristics	Symbol	Types 2N3252	2N3253	2N3444	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	60	75	80	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	30	40	50	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	← 5 →			Vdc
Total Device Dissipation 25°C Case Temperature Derate above 25°C	P_D	← 5 → ← 28.6 →			Watts mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation 25°C Ambient Temperature Derate above 25°C	P_D	← 1.0 → ← 5.71 →			Watt mW/°C
Junction Operating Temperature Range	T_J	← -65 to +200 →			°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	← -65 to +200 →			°C
Thermal Resistance:	θ_{JC} θ_{JA}	35 0.175			°C/W °C/mW

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristics		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc)		C_{ob}	—	12	pf
Input Capacitance (V_{EB} = 0.5 Vdc, I_C = 0, f = 100 kc)		C_{ib}	—	80	pf
Current Gain-Bandwidth Product (I_C = 50 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, f = 100 mc)	2N3252 2N3253, 2N3444	f_T	200 175	— —	mc
Total Control Charge ** (I_C = 500 mAdc, I_{B1} = 50 mAdc, V_{CC} = 30 V)		Q_T	—	5	nC
Delay Time	I_C = 500 mAdc, I_{B1} = 50 mAdc	t_d	—	15	nsec
Rise Time	V_{CC} = 30 V, V_{OB} = 2 V 2N3252 2N3253, 2N3444	t_r	— —	30 35	nsec
Storage Time	I_C = 500 mAdc, I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 50 mAdc	t_s	—	40	nsec
Fall Time	V_{CC} = 30 V	t_f	—	30	nsec

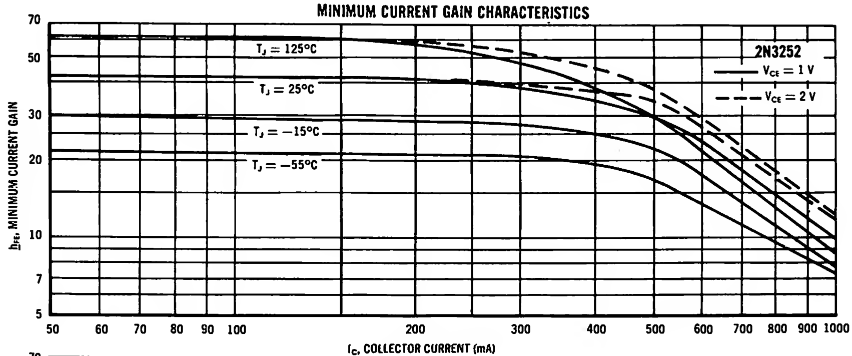
2N3252, 2N3253, 2N3444 (Continued)

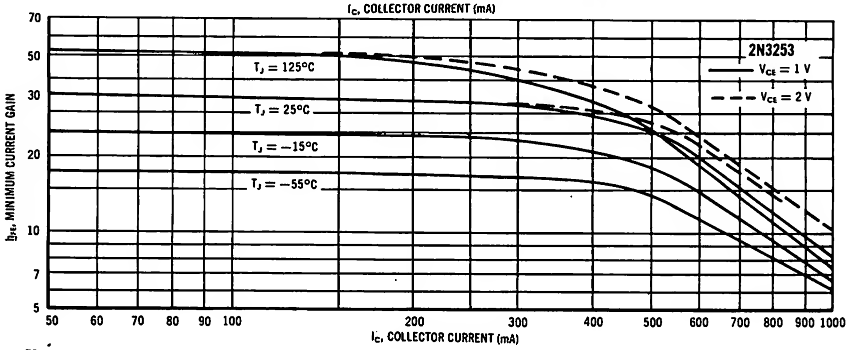
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise noted)

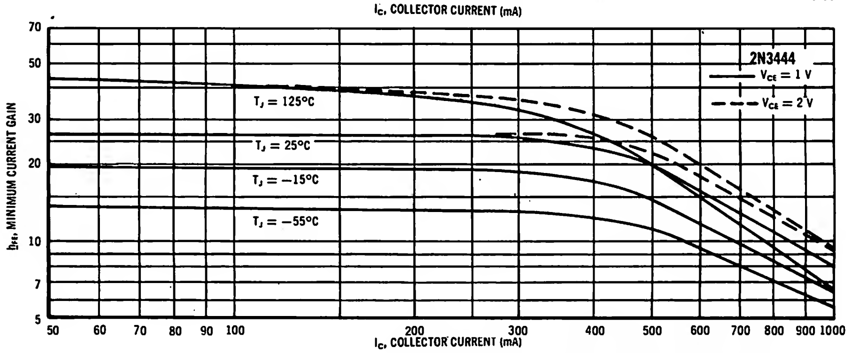
Characteristics		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current		I_{CBO}			μAdc
(V_{CB} = 40 Vdc, I_E = 0)	2N3252		—	0.50	
(V_{CB} = 40 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 100°C)	2N3252			75.0	
(V_{CB} = 60 Vdc, I_E = 0)	2N3253, 2N3444			0.50	
(V_{CB} = 60 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 100°C)	2N3253, 2N3444			75.0	
Emitter Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 4 Vdc, I_C = 0)		I_{EBO}	—	0.05	μAdc
Collector Cutoff Current		I_{CEX}			μAdc
(V_{CE} = 40 Vdc, V_{OB} = 4 Vdc)	2N3252		—	0.5	
(V_{CE} = 60 Vdc, V_{OB} = 4 Vdc)	2N3253, 2N3444,		—	0.5	
Base Cutoff Current		I_{BL}			μAdc
(V_{CE} = 40 Vdc, V_{OB} = 4 Vdc)	2N3252		—	0.50	
(V_{CE} = 60 Vdc, V_{OB} = 4 Vdc)	2N3253, 2N3444		—	0.50	
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage		BV_{CBO}			Vdc
(I_C = 10 μAdc, I_E = 0)	2N3252		60	—	
	2N3253		75	—	
	2N3444		80	—	
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage *		BV_{CEO}*			Vdc
(I_C = 10 mAdc, pulsed, I_B = 0)	2N3252		30	—	
	2N3253		40	—	
	2N3444		50	—	
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 10 μAdc, I_C = 0)		BV_{EBO}	5	—	Vdc
Collector Saturation Voltage *		$V_{CE(sat)}$*			Vdc
(I_C = 150 mAdc, I_B = 15 mAdc)	2N3252		—	0.3	
	2N3253, 2N3444		—	0.35	
(I_C = 500 mAdc, I_B = 50 mAdc)	2N3252		—	0.5	
	2N3253, 2N3444		—	0.60	
(I_C = 1.0 Adc, I_B = 100 mAdc)	2N3252		—	1.0	
	2N3253, 2N3444		—	1.2	
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage *		$V_{BE(sat)}$*			Vdc
(I_C = 150 mAdc, I_B = 15 mAdc)			—	1.0	
(I_C = 500 mAdc, I_B = 50 mAdc)			0.7	1.3	
(I_C = 1.0 Adc, I_B = 100 mAdc)			—	1.8	
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio *		h_{FE}*			—
(I_C = 150 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc)	2N3252		30	—	
	2N3253		25	—	
	2N3444		20	—	
(I_C = 500 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc)	2N3252		30	90	
	2N3253		25	75	
	2N3444		20	60	
(I_C = 1 Adc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc)	2N3252		25	—	
	2N3253		20	—	
	2N3444		15	—	

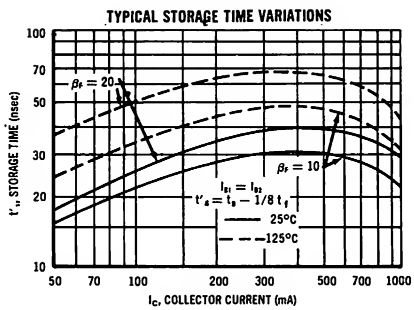
* Pulse Test: Pulse width = 300 μsec, duty cycle = 2%

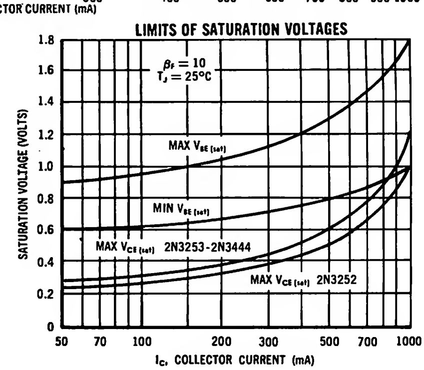
2N3252, 2N3253, 2N3444 (Continued)





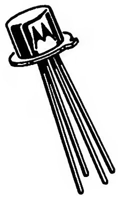






2N3279 thru 2N3282

V_{CBO} = 30 V
G_e = 16-17 db @ 200 Mc
NF = 3.5-5 db @ 200 Mc



CASE 22
(TO-18)

PNP germanium epitaxial mesa transistors for high-gain, low-noise amplifier, oscillator, mixer and frequency multiplier applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating 2N3279 2N3280	Rating 2N3281 2N3282	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	30	30	Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	30	30	Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	20	15	Volts
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	1.0	0.5	Volts
Collector Current	I_C	50	50	mA
Total Device Dissipation (25°C Ambient Temperature) Derate above 25°C	P_D	100 1.33	100 1.33	mW mW/°C
Junction Temperature	T_j	+100	+100	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +100	-65 to +100	°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage	BV_{CBO}	I_C = 100 μAdc, I_E = 0 All Types	30	—	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	BV_{CES}	I_C = 100 μAdc, V_{EB} = 0 All Types	30	—	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	BV_{CEO}	I_C = 2.0 mAdc, I_B = 0 2N3279, 2N3280 2N3281, 2N3282	 20 15	 — —	 — —	Vdc

2N3279 thru 2N3282 (Continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

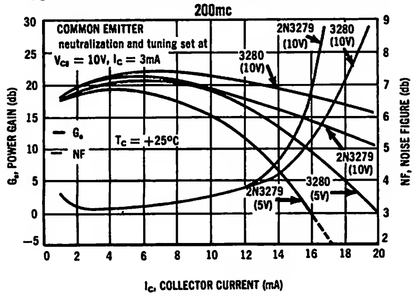
Characteristic	Sym		Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current	I_{CBO}	V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0 All Types V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = +55°C 2N3279, 2N3280	— —	1 —	5 50	μAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current	I_{EBO}	V_{EB} = 0.75 Vdc, I_C = 0 2N3279, 2N3280 V_{EB} = 0.5 Vdc, I_C = 0 2N3281, 2N3282	— —	— —	100 100	μAdc
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio	h_{FE}	V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 3 mAdc 2N3279, 2N3280 2N3281, 2N3282	10 10	— —	70 100	—
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	I_C = 5 mAdc, I_B = 1.0 mAdc 2N3279, 2N3280 2N3281, 2N3282	— —	— —	0.3 0.5	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{BE(sat)}$	I_C = 5 mAdc, I_B = 1.0 mAdc 2N3279, 2N3280 2N3281, 2N3282	— —	— —	1.0 1.5	Vdc
Small Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio	h_{fe}	V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 3 mAdc, f = 1 kc 2N3279, 2N3280 2N3281, 2N3282	10 10	— —	100 150	—
Collector-Base Capacitance	C_{ob}	V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc (Note 1) 2N3279 2N3280 thru 2N3282	— —	0.9 1.0	1.0 1.2	pf
Collector-Base Time Constant	$r_b'C_c$	V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 3 mAdc, f = 31.8 mc 2N3279, 2N3280 2N3281, 2N3282	3 3	5 5	10 15	psec
Current Gain - Bandwidth Product	f_T	V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 3 mAdc 2N3279, 2N3280 2N3281, 2N3282	400 300	500 400	800 800	mc
Maximum Frequency of Oscillation	f_{max}	V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 3 mAdc All Types	—	2000	—	mc
Power Gain	G_e	V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 3 mAdc, f = 200 mc 2N3279, 2N3280 2N3281, 2N3282	17 16	— —	23 23	db
Noise Figure	NF	V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 3 mAdc, f = 200 mc 2N3279, 2N3280 2N3281, 2N3282	— —	2.9 4.0	3.5 5.0	db
Power Gain (AGC)	G_e	V_{CE} = 5 Vdc, I_C = 20 mAdc, f = 200 mc (Note 2) 2N3279, 2N3281 (Note 2) 2N3280, 2N3282	— —	— 0	0 —	db

Note 1. C_{ob} is measured in a guarded circuit such that the can capacitance is not included.

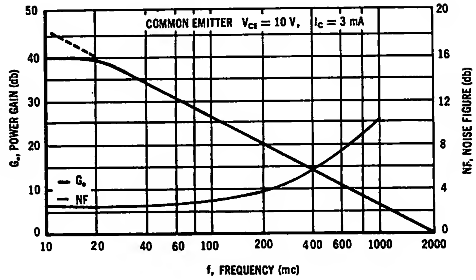
Note 2. AGC is obtained by increasing I_C. The circuit remains adjusted for V_{CE} = 10 Vdc and I_C = 3 mAdc operation.

2N3279 thru 2N3282 (Continued)

POWER GAIN AND NOISE FIGURE versus COLLECTOR CURRENT 200mc



NEUTRALIZED POWER GAIN AND NOISE FIGURE versus FREQUENCY



2N3283 thru 2N3286

V_{CBO} = 20-25 V
G_e = 14-16 db @ 200 Mc
NF = 4-5 db @ 200 Mc

CASE 22
(TO-18)

PNP germanium epitaxial mesa transistors for TV and FM, RF and IF amplifier, oscillator and general purpose high-gain, low-noise amplifier applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	2N3283 2N3284	2N3285 2N3286	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	25	20	Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	25	20	Volts
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EB}	0.5	0.5	Volt
Collector Current	I_C	50	50	mA
Total Device Dissipation at T_A = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P_D	100 1.33	100 1.33	mW mW/°C
Junction Temperature	T_J	+100	+100	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	←—— -65 to +100 ——→		°C

2N3283 thru 2N3286 (Continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	BV_{CES}	I_C = 100 μAdc, V_{BE} = 0 2N3283, 2N3284 2N3285, 2N3286	 25 20	 30 25	 — —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current	I_{CBO}	V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0	—	2.0	10	μAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current	I_{EBO}	V_{EB} = 0.5 Vdc, I_C = 0	—	—	100	μAdc
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio	h_{FE}	V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 3 mAdc 2N3283, 2N3284 2N3285, 2N3286	10 5	30 15	— —	— —

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
AC Current Gain	h_{fe}	V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 3 mAdc, 2N3283, 2N3284 f = 1 kc 2N3285, 2N3286	10 5	— —	200 200	—
Output Capacitance	C_{ob}	V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc Note 1	—	1.0	1.5	pf
AC Current Gain	h_{fe}	V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 3 mAdc, f = 100 mc	2.5	4.0	8.0	—
Collector-Base Time Constant	$r_b'C_c$	V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 3 mAdc, f = 31.8 mc	—	10	25	psec
Maximum Frequency of Oscillation	f_{max}	V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 3 mAdc	—	2000	—	mc

2N3283

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Power Gain	G_e	V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 3 mAdc f = 200 mc	16	20	23	db
Noise Figure	NF		—	4	5	db
Power Gain (AGC)	G_e	Circuit Fig. 1 - Note 2 V_{CE} = 5 Vdc, I_C = 20 mAdc, f = 200 mc	—	—	0	db

2N3284

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Power Gain	G_e	V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 3 mAdc f = 200 mc	16	20	23	db
Noise Figure	NF		—	5	6	db
Power Gain (AGC)	G_e	V_{CE} = 5 Vdc, I_C = 20 mAdc, f = 200 mc	—	0	—	db

2N3285

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Power Output	P_{out}	V_{EE} = +12 Vdc, f = 257 mc	2	—	—	mW

2N3286

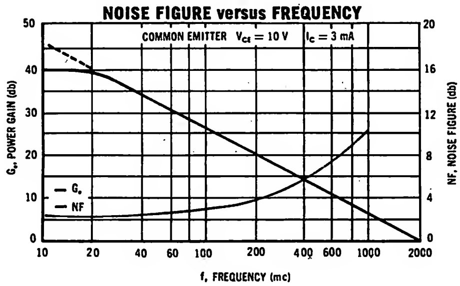
Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Power Gain	G_e	V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 3 mAdc f = 200 mc	14	—	—	db
Noise Figure	NF		—	5	—	db

Note 1. C_{ob} is measured in a guarded circuit such that the can capacitance is not included.

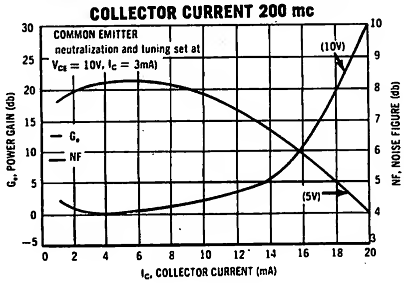
Note 2. AGC is obtained by increasing I_C. The circuit remains adjusted for V_{CE} = 10 Vdc and I_C = 3 mAdc operation.

2N3283 thru 2N3286 (Continued)

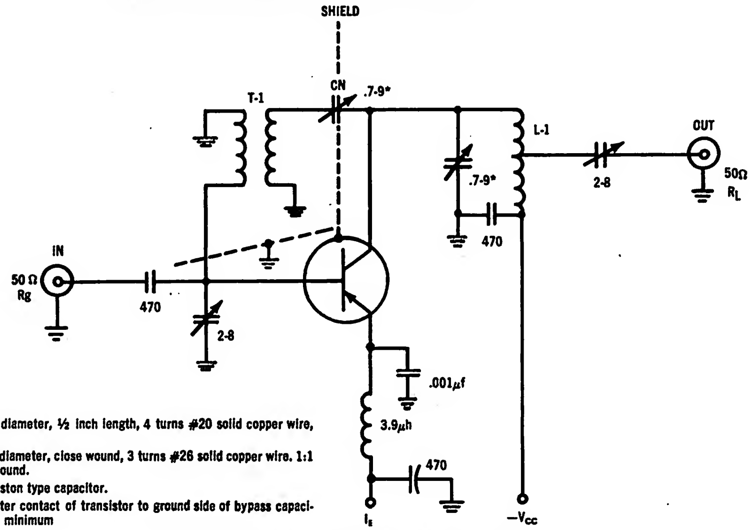
NEUTRALIZED POWER GAIN AND NOISE FIGURE versus FREQUENCY



POWER GAIN AND NOISE FIGURE versus COLLECTOR CURRENT 200 mc



200 MC POWER GAIN AND NOISE FIGURE TEST CIRCUIT



NOTES:

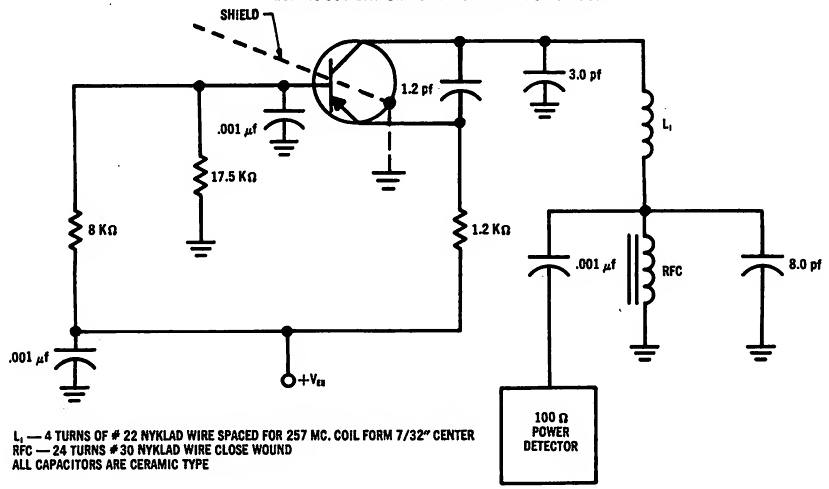
L-1 ¼ inch inside diameter, ½ inch length, 4 turns #20 solid copper wire, center tapped.

T-1 ¼ inch inside diameter, close wound, 3 turns #26 solid copper wire. 1:1 ratio bi-filler wound.

* High Quality piston type capacitor.

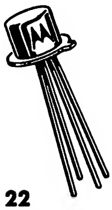
Distance from emitter contact of transistor to ground side of bypass capacitor should be kept minimum

257 MC OSCILLATOR POWER OUTPUT TEST CIRCUIT



L_1 — 4 TURNS OF # 22 NYKLAD WIRE SPACED FOR 257 MC. COIL FORM 7/32" CENTER
RFC — 24 TURNS # 30 NYKLAD WIRE CLOSE WOUND
ALL CAPACITORS ARE CERAMIC TYPE

2N3287 thru 2N3290



CASE 22
(TO-18)

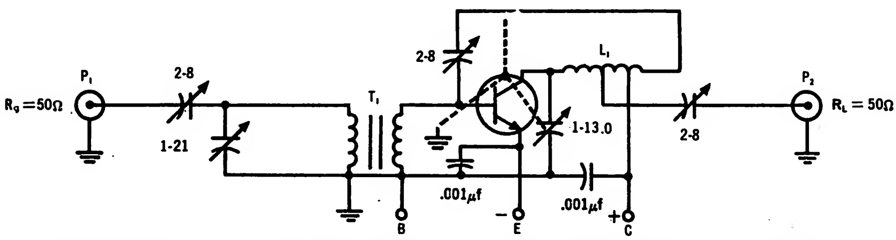
V_{CBO} = 30-40 V
G_e = 17 db @ 200 Mc
NF = 6-7 db @ 200 Mc

NPN silicon annular transistors for high-gain, low-noise amplifier, oscillator, mixer and frequency multiplier applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	2N3287 2N3288	2N3289 2N3290	Unit
Collector - Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	40	30	Volts
Collector - Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	40	30	Volts
Collector - Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	20	15	Volts
Emitter - Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	3.0	3.0	Volts
Collector Current	I_C	50	50	mA
Power Dissipation at 25°C Case Above 25°C derate 1.71 mW/°C	P_C	300	300	mW
Power Dissipation at 25° C amb. Above 25°C derate 1.14 mW/°C	P_D	200	200	mW
Junction Temperature	T_j	+200	+200	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +200	-65 to +200	°C

200 MC TEST CIRCUIT: POWER GAIN, NOISE FIGURE, & AGC



L_1-6 turns of #16 tinned wire; 3/8" ID; Air wound; winding length 3/4"; V_{cc} feeds tap 4 3/4 turns from collector end; output tap 3 1/2 turns from collector end.

T_1-3 turns primary and secondary Bifilar wound (close wound) on 1/4" ceramic form (cambion type) with brass slug. #22 enameled wire.

P_1-General Radio 874 G6 Pad (6 db)
P_2-General Radio 874 G6 Pad (6 db)

2N3287 thru 2N3290 (Continued)

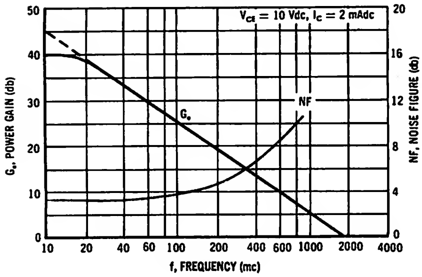
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C Ambient unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage	BV_{CBO}	I_C = 10 μAdc, I_E = 0 2N3287, 2N3288 2N3289, 2N3290	 40 30	 — —	 — —	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	BV_{CES}	I_C = 10 μAdc, V_{BE} = 0 2N3287, 2N3288 2N3289, 2N3290	 40 30	 — —	 — —	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	BV_{CEO}	I_C = 2.0 mAdc, I_B = 0 2N3287, 2N3288 2N3289, 2N3290	 20 15	 — —	 — —	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage	BV_{EBO}	I_E = 10 μAdc, I_C = 0	3.0	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current	I_{CBO}	V_{CB} = 15 Vdc All Types V_{CB} = 15 Vdc, T = 150°C 2N3287, 2N3288	— —	— —	.010 3.0	μAdc
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio	h_{FE}	V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 2 mAdc 2N3287, 2N3288 2N3289, 2N3290	 15 10	 — —	 100 150	—
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	I_C = 5 mAdc, I_B = 0.5 mAdc 2N3287, 2N3288 2N3289, 2N3290	 — —	 — —	 0.3 0.4	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{BE(sat)}$	I_C = 5 mAdc, I_B = 0.5 mAdc 2N3287, 2N3288 2N3288, 2N3290	 — —	 — —	 0.9 1.0	Vdc
AC Current Gain	h_{fe}	V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 2 mAdc, f = 1 kc 2N3287, 2N3288 2N3289, 2N3290	 15 10	 — —	 150 200	—
Output Capacitance	C_{ob}	V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 0.1 mc (Note 1) 2N3287 2N3288 thru 2N3290	 — —	 0.9 1.2	 1.1 1.5	pf
Collector-Base Time Constant	$r_b'C_c$	V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 2 mAdc, f = 31.8 mc 2N3287, 2N3288 2N3289, 2N3290	 3 3	 8 8	 15 20	psec
Current Gain - Bandwidth Product	f_T	V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 2 mAdc 2N3287, 2N3288 2N3289, 2N3290	 350 300	 600 500	 1200 1200	mc
Maximum Frequency of Oscillation	f_{max}	V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 2 mAdc	—	2000	—	mc
Power Gain	G_e	V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 2 mAdc, f = 200 mc All Types	 17	 —	 24	db
Noise Figure	NF	V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 2 mAdc, f = 200 mc 2N3287, 2N3288 2N3289, 2N3290	 — —	 4.9 6.0	 6.0 7.0	db
Power Gain (AGC)	G_e	V_{CE} = 5.0 Vdc, I_C = 20 mAdc, f = 200 mc 2N3287 2N3289 2N3288, 2N3290	 — — —	 — — 0	 0 +5 —	db

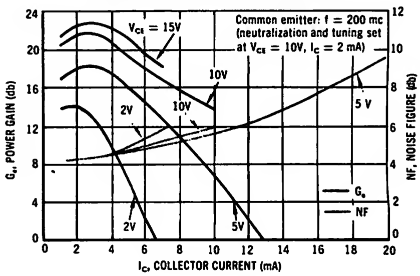
Note 1. C_{ob} is measured in guarded circuit such that the can capacitance is not included.

Note 2. AGC is obtained by increasing I_C. The circuit remains adjusted for V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 2 mAdc operation.

NEUTRALIZED POWER GAIN AND NOISE FIGURE versus FREQUENCY



POWER GAIN AND NOISE FIGURE versus COLLECTOR CURRENT



2N3291 thru 2N3294

V_{CBO} = 20-25 V
G_e = 14-16 db @ 200 Mc
NF = 8 db @ 200 Mc

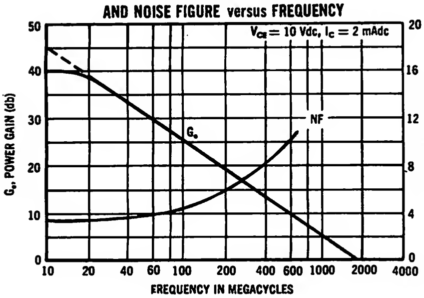
NPN silicon annular transistor for TV and FM mixer, RF and IF amplifier and general-purpose, low-noise, high-gain amplifier applications.

CASE 22
(TO-18)

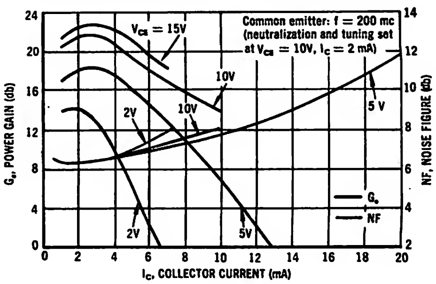
MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	2N3291 2N3292	2N3293 2N3294	Unit
Collector - Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	25	20	Volts
Collector - Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	25	20	Volts
Emitter - Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	3.0	3.0	Volts
Collector Current	I_C	50	50	mA
Power Dissipation at 25°C Case Above 25°C derate 1.71 mW/°C	P_C	300	300	mW
Power Dissipation at 25°C Amb. Above 25°C derate 1.14 mW/°C	P_D	200	200	mW
Junction Temperature	T_J	+200	+200	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	← -65 to +200 →		°C

NEUTRALIZED POWER GAIN AND NOISE FIGURE versus FREQUENCY



POWER GAIN AND NOISE FIGURE versus COLLECTOR CURRENT



2N3291 thru 2N3294 (Continued)

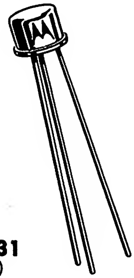
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS $T_A = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	BV_{CES}	I_C = 25 μAdc, V_{BE} = 0 2N3291, 2N3292 2N3293, 2N3294	 25 20	 35 30	 — —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current	I_{CBO}	V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0	—	.01	0.1	μAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current	I_{EBO}	V_{EB} = 0.5 Vdc, I_C = 0	—	—	100	μAdc
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio	h_{FE}	V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 2 mAdc	10	—	—	—
AC Current Gain	h_{fe}	V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 2 mAdc, f = 1 kc	10	—	200	—
Output Capacitance	C_{ob}	V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc, Note 1	—	1.0	2.0	pf
AC Current Gain	$\|h_{fe}\|$	V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 2 mAdc f = 100 mc	2.5	6.0	12	—
Collector-Base Time Constant	$r_b'C_c$	V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 2 mAdc f = 31.8 mc	—	15	30	psec
Maximum Frequency of Oscillation	f_{max}	V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 2 mA	—	2000	—	mc
2N3291						
Power Gain	G_e	V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 2 mAdc, f = 200 mc	16	20	24	db
Noise Figure	NF		—	6	8	db
Power Gain (AGC)	G_e	Note 2 V_{CE} = 5 Vdc, I_C = 20 mAdc f = 200 mc	—	—	0	db
2N3292						
Power Gain	G_e	V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 2 mAdc f = 200 mc	16	20	24	db
Noise Figure	NF		—	7	9	db
Power Gain (AGC)	G_e	Note 2 V_{CE} = 5 Vdc, I_C = 20 mAdc f = 200 mc	—	0	—	db
2N3293						
Power Output	P_{out}	V_{CE} = -11 Vdc, f = 257 mc	2	—	—	mW
2N3294						
Power Gain	G_e	V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 2 mAdc f = 200 mc	14	—	—	db
Noise Figure	NF		—	7	—	db

Note 1. C_{ob} is measured in guarded circuit such that the can capacitance is not included.

Note 2. AGC is obtained by increasing I_C. The circuit remains adjusted for V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 2 mAdc operation.

2N3295



CASE 31
(TO-5)

G_{PE} = 17 db @ 30 Mc Typ
P_o = 0.3 W PEP @ 30 Mc
I_m = 32 db @ 30 Mc

NPN silicon annular Star transistor for linear amplifier applications from 2 to 100 Mc.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Note)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	60	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	60	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5	Vdc
Collector Current (Continuous)	I_C	250	mAdc
Base Current (Continuous)	I_B	50	mAdc
Total Device Dissipation (25°C Case Temperature) Derate above 25°C	P_C	2 13.3	Watts mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation (25°C Ambient Temperature) Derate above 25°C	P_D	0.8 5.33	Watts mW/°C
Junction Temperature Range	T_J	-65 to 175	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to 175	°C

Note The maximum ratings as given for DC conditions can be exceeded on a pulse basis. See Electrical Characteristics.

2N3295 (Continued)

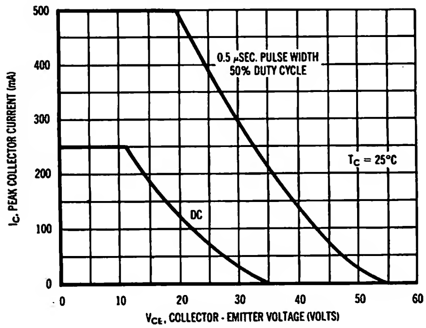
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector-Emitter Current	I_{CES}	V_{CE} = 60Vdc, V_{BE} = 0	--	--	100	μ Adc
		V_{CE} = 50Vdc, V_{BE} = 0, T_C = 175°C	--	--	500	μ Adc
Collector Cutoff Current	I_{CBO}	V_{CB} = 50Vdc, I_E = 0	--	--	0.1	μ Adc
Emitter Cutoff Current	I_{EBO}	V_{EB} = 5 Vdc, I_C = 0	--	--	100	μ Adc
DC Current Gain	h_{FE}	I_C = 10mAdc, V_{CE} = 10Vdc	20	--	60	--
		I_C = 150mAdc, V_{CE} = 10Vdc *	20	--	--	--
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	I_C = 150mAdc, I_B = 15mAdc	--	--	0.5	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{BE(sat)}$	I_C = 150mAdc, I_B = 15mAdc	--	--	2.0	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Sustain Voltage	$V_{CES(sus)}$*	I_C = 100mA, R_{BE} = 0	30	--	--	Volts
Collector-Emitter Open Base Sustain Voltage	$V_{CEO(sus)}$*	I_C = 100mA, I_B = 0	20	--	--	Volts
AC Current Gain	$\|h_{fe}\|$	V_{CE} = 10Vdc, I_C = 10mAdc, f=50mc	4.0	--	--	--
Collector Output Capacitance	C_{ob}	V_{CB} = 10Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100kc	--	--	8	pf
Power Input (PEP) (Note 1)	P_{in}	P_{out} = 0.3 Watts PEP (0.15 W rms) f = 30mc, V_{CE} = 15.0Vdc $I_{C(max)}$ = 40mA	--	--	12	mW
Power Gain	G_e		14	17	--	db
Intermodulation Distortion Ratio	I_m		30	32	--	db
Efficiency	η		25	30	--	%

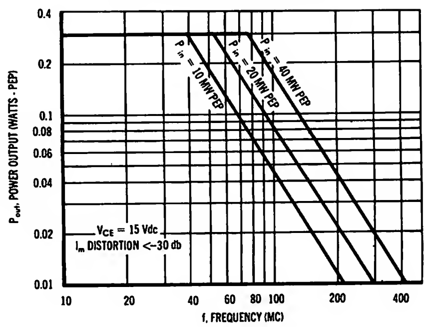
* Pulse = 100 μsec, Duty Cycle = 2%
Note 1. PEP. Peak Envelope Power

2N3295 (Continued)

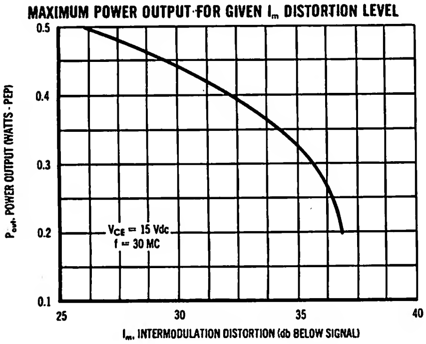
SAFE OPERATING AREA



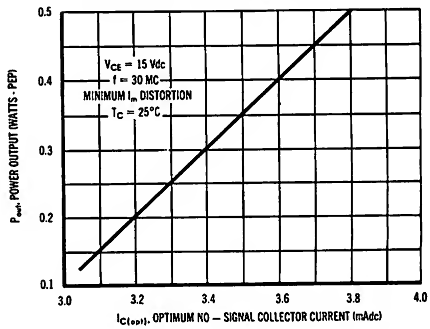
POWER OUTPUT versus FREQUENCY



MAXIMUM POWER OUTPUT FOR GIVEN I_m DISTORTION LEVEL

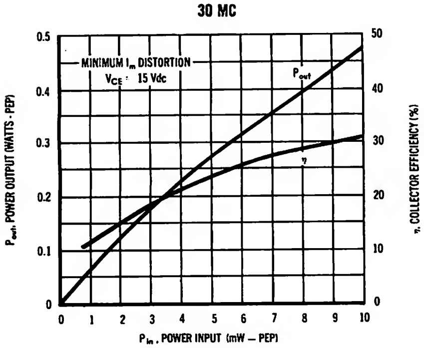


POWER OUTPUT versus OPTIMUM BIAS

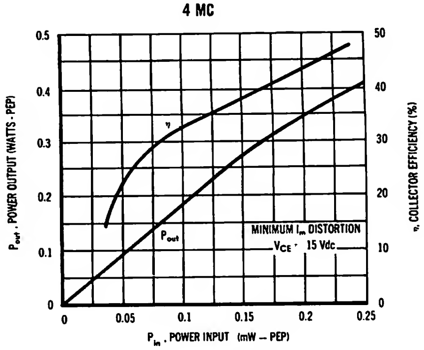


OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS versus POWER INPUT

30 MC

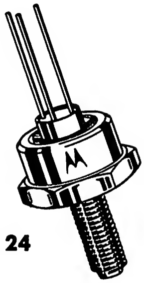


4 MC



2N3296

G_{PE} = 19 db @ 30 Mc Typ
P_o = 3 W PEP @ 30 MC
I_m = 35 db @ 30 Mc Typ



CASE 24

NPN silicon annular transistor for linear amplifier applications from 2 to 100 Mc.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Note 1)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	60	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	60	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EB}	3.0	Vdc
Collector Current (Continuous)	I_C	700	mAdc
Base Current (Continuous)	I_B	100	mAdc
RF Input Power (Note 2)	P_{in}	1.0	Watt (PEP)
RF Output Power (Note 2)	P_{out}	5.0	Watts (PEP)
Total Device Dissipation (25°C Case Temperature) Derating Factor above 25°C	P_C	6.0 40	Watts mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation at (25°C Ambient Temperature) Derating Factor above 25°C	P_D	0.7 4.67	Watts mW/°C
Junction Temperature	T_J	175	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

Note 1: The maximum ratings as given for DC conditions can be exceeded on a pulse basis. See Electrical Characteristics.
Note 2: PEP = Peak Envelope Power.

2N3296 (Continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector-Emitter Sustain Voltage	$V_{CES(sus)}$*	I_C = 0.200A, R_{BE} = 0	85	120	--	Volts
Collector Emitter-Open Base Sustain Voltage	$V_{CEO(sus)}$*	I_C = 0.200A, IB = 0	40	--	--	Volts

Characteristic	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector-Emitter Current	I_{CES}	V_{CE} = 60Vdc, V_{BE} = 0 V_{CE} = 50Vdc, V_{BE} = 0 T_C = +175°C	-- --	-- --	100 500	μAdc
Collector-Cutoff Current	I_{CBO}	V_{CB} = 50Vdc, I_E = 0	--	--	0.1	μAdc
Emitter-Cutoff Current	I_{EBO}	V_{EB} = 3Vdc, I_C = 0	--	--	100	μAdc
DC Current Gain	h_{FE}	V_{CE} = 2.0Vdc, I_C = 40mAdc V_{CE} = 2.0Vdc, I_C = 400mAdc	5.0 5.0	-- --	50 --	-- --
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	I_C = 400mAdc, I_B = 80mAdc	--	--	0.5	Vdc
Emitter-Base Saturation Voltage	$V_{BE(sat)}$	I_C = 400mAdc, I_B = 80mAdc	--	--	2.0	Vdc

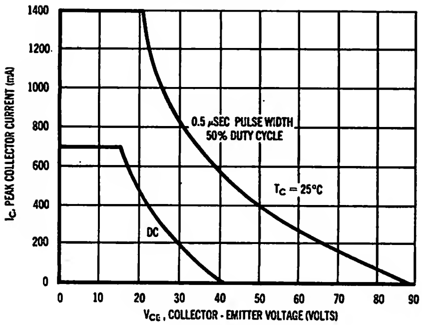
Characteristic	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
AC Current Gain	h_{fe}	V_{CE} = 2.0Vdc, I_C = 40mAdc, f = 50mc	2.0	--	--	--
Collector Output Capacitance	C_{ob}	V_{CB} = 25Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100kc	--	--	20	pf

Characteristic	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Power Input (PEP)	P_{in}	P_{out} = 3.0 Watts (PEP) (1.5 W rms) V_{CE} = 30 Volts, f = 30mc $I_{C(max)}$ = 125mA	--	--	75	mW
Power Gain	G_e		16	19	--	db
Intermodulation Distortion Ratio	I_m		30	35	--	db
Efficiency	η		40	48	--	%

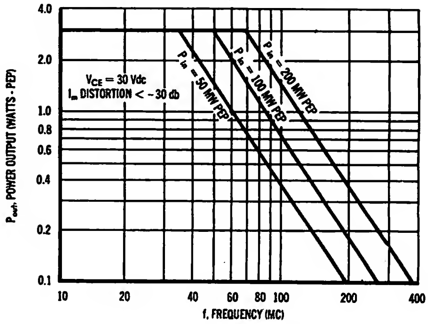
*Pulse Test. Pulse Width = 100 μsec. Duty Cycle = 2%.

2N3296 (Continued)

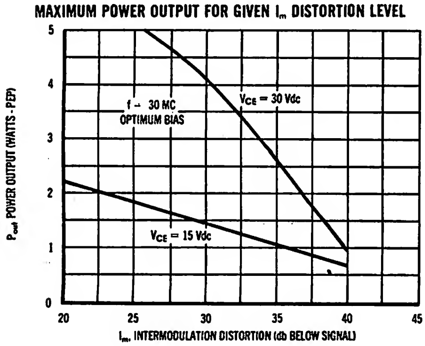
SAFE OPERATING AREA



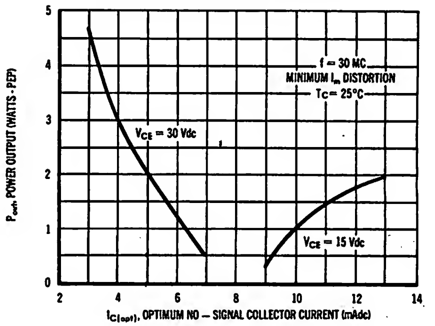
POWER OUTPUT versus FREQUENCY



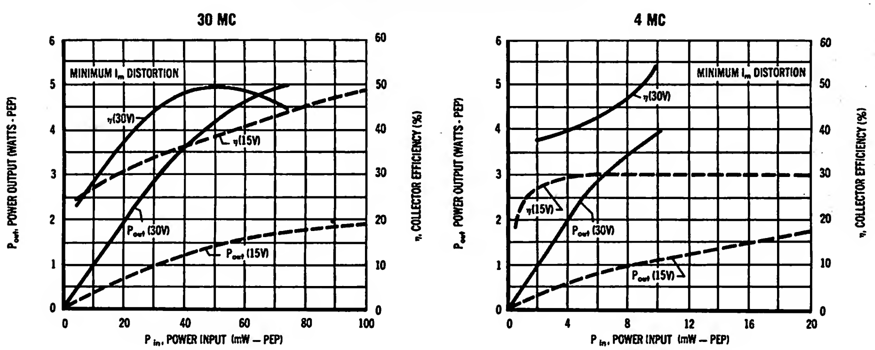
MAXIMUM POWER OUTPUT FOR GIVEN I_m DISTORTION LEVEL



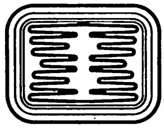
POWER OUTPUT versus OPTIMUM BIAS



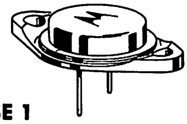
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS versus POWER INPUT



2N3297



G_{PE} = 13 db @ 30 Mc Typ
P_o = 12 W PEP @ 30 Mc
I_m = 33 db @ 30 Mc Typ



CASE 1
(TO-3)

NPN silicon annular transistor for linear amplifier applications for 2 to 100 Mc.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	60	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	60	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EB}	3	Vdc
Collector Current (Continuous)	I_C	1.5	Adc
Base-Current (Continuous)	I_B	500	mAdc
Power Input (PEP)	P_{in}	5.0	Watts (PEP)
Power Output (PEP)	P_{out}	20.0	Watts (PEP)
Total Device Dissipation @ 25°C Case Temperature Derating Factor above 25°C	P_D	25.0 167	Watts mW/°C
Junction Temperature	T_J	175	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

Note : The maximum ratings as given for DC conditions can be exceeded on a pulse basis. See electrical characteristics

2N3297 (Continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C Ambient unless otherwise noted)

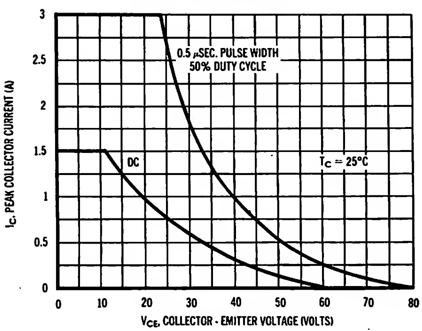
Characteristic	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector-Emitter Sustain Voltage	$V_{CES(sus)}$*	I_C = 0.250A, R_{BE} = 0	80	100	--	Volts
Collector Emitter-Open Base Sustain Voltage	$V_{CEO(sus)}$*	I_C = 0.250A, I_B = 0	40	--	--	Volts
Collector-Emitter Current	I_{CES}	V_{CE} = 60Vdc, V_{BE} = 0	--	--	0.5	mAdc
		V_{CE} = 50Vdc, V_{BE} = 0,	--	--	1.0	
		T_C = +175°C	--	--	1.0	
Collector-Cutoff Current	I_{CBO}	V_{CB} = 50Vdc, I_E = 0	--	--	1.0	μAdc
Emitter-Cutoff Current	I_{EBO}	V_{EB} = 3Vdc, I_C = 0	--	--	100	μAdc
DC Current Gain	h_{FE}	I_C = 400mAdc,	2.5	--	35	--
		V_{CE} = 2Vdc	2.5	--	35	
		I_C = 1Adc, V_{CE} = 2Vdc	2.5	--	--	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	I_C = 1Adc, I_B = 500mAdc	--	--	0.5	Vdc
Emitter-Base Saturation Voltage	$V_{BE(sat)}$	I_C = 1Adc, I_B = 500mAdc	--	--	2.0	Vdc
AC Current Gain	$\|h_{fe}\|$	V_{CE} = 2Vdc,	2.0	--	--	--
		I_C = 400mAdc, f = 50mc	2.0	--	--	--
Collector Output Capacitance	C_{ob}	V_{CE} = 25Vdc, I_E = 0,	--	--	60	pf
		f = 100kc	--	--	60	pf
Power Input (PEP) Note 2	P_{in}	P_{out} = 12 Watts PEP (6.0W rms) V_{CE} = 30 Volts, f = 30mc $I_{C(max)}$ = 0.50 Amp	--	--	1.2	Watts PEP
Power Gain	G_e		10	13	--	db
Intermodulation Distortion Ratio	I_m		30	33	--	db
Efficiency	η		40	45	--	%

* Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 100μsec, Duty Cycle = 2 %

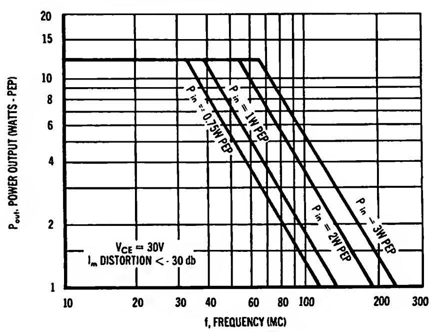
Note 2. PEP. Peak Envelope Power

2N3297 (Continued)

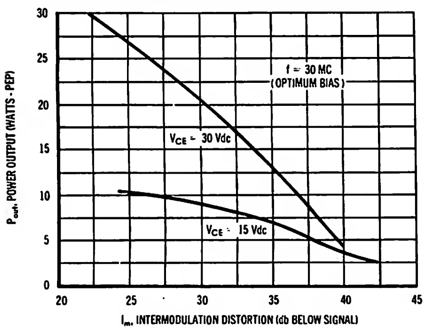
SAFE OPERATING AREA



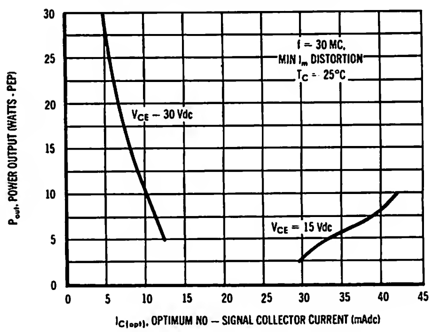
POWER OUTPUT versus FREQUENCY



MAXIMUM POWER OUTPUT FOR GIVEN I_m DISTORTION LEVEL

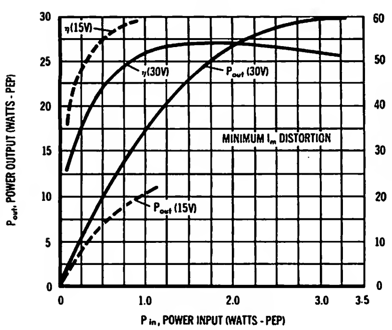


POWER OUTPUT versus OPTIMUM BIAS

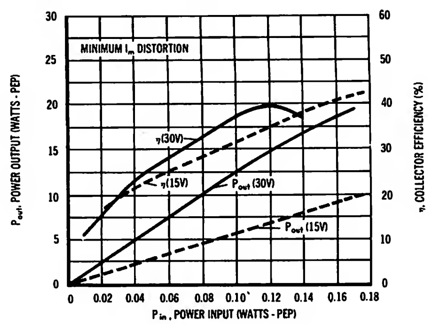


OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS versus POWER INPUT

30 MC

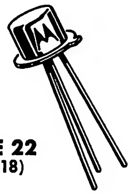


4 MC



2N3298

$V_{CES} = 25$ V
$P_o = 60\text{-}100$ mW @ 80 Mc



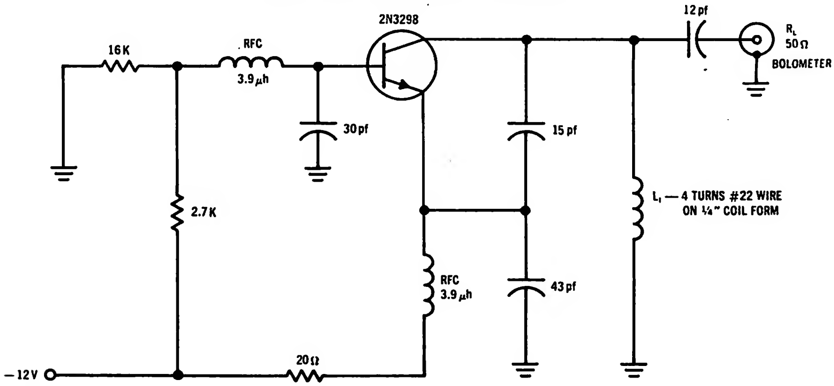
CASE 22
(TO-18)

NPN silicon annular transistor for power oscillator applications to 150 Mc.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	25	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	25	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	3.0	Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	100	mA
Total Device Dissipation (25°C Case Temperature) Derate Above 25°C	P_C	1.0 6.67	Watt mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation (25°C Ambient Temperature) Derate Above 25°C 2mW/°C	P_D	0.3 2	Watt mW/°C
Junction Temperature	T_J	+175	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

80 MC OSCILLATOR POWER OUTPUT TEST CIRCUIT



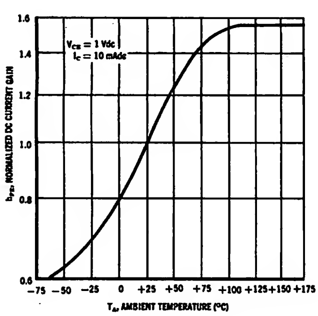
2N3298 (Continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C Ambient unless otherwise noted)

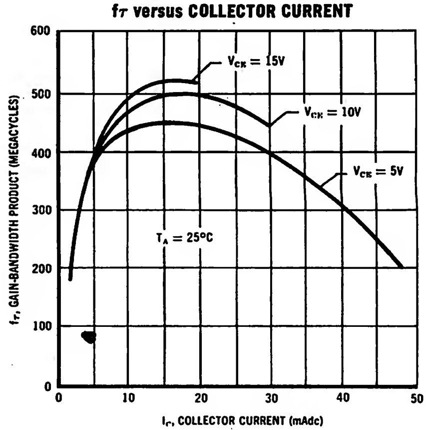
Characteristic	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	BV_{CES}	I_C=25 μAdc, V_{BE}=0	25	35	-	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Open Base Sustaining Voltage	$BV_{CEO(sus)}$*	I_C=10mA, I_B=0	15	24	-	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current	I_{CBO}	V_{CB}=10 Vdc, I_E=0 V_{CB}=10 Vdc, I_E=0, T_A=150°C	- -	0.01 10	0.5 50	μAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current	I_{EBO}	V_{EB}=3 Vdc, I_C = 0	-	-	10	μAdc
DC Current Gain	h_{FE}	V_{CE}=1 Vdc, I_C=10 mAdc	60	90	120	-
AC Current Gain	$\|h_{fe}\|$	V_{CE}=10 Vdc, I_C=10mAdc, f=100mc	2	-	-	-
Collector Output Capacitance	C_{ob}	V_{CB}=10 Vdc, I_E=0, f=100 kc	-	5	6	pf
Power Output	P_{out}	f=80 mc V_{CC}=12 Vdc $I_{C(max)}$=20 mA	60	-	100	mW
Efficiency	η		25	40	-	%

*Pulse Width = 300 μsec, Duty Cycle = 2%

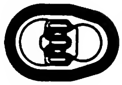
NORMALIZED DC CURRENT GAIN versus AMBIENT TEMPERATURE



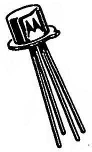
f_T versus COLLECTOR CURRENT



2N3307
2N3308



G_{PE} = 17 db @ 200 Mc
NF = 5-6 db @ 200 Mc Typ



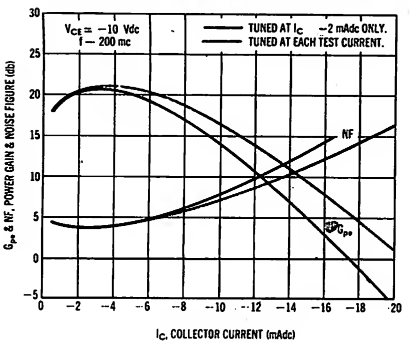
CASE 22
(TO-18)

PNP silicon annular transistors for high-gain, low-noise amplifier, oscillator, mixer and frequency multiplier applications.

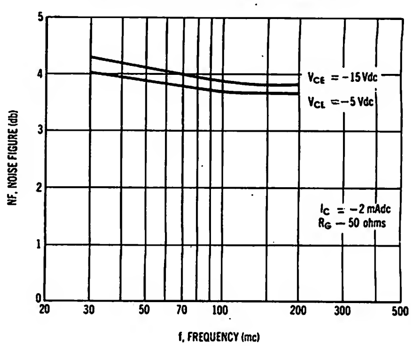
MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristics	Symbol	Rating 2N3307	Rating 2N3308	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	40	30	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	40	30	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	35	25	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	3.0		Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	50		mAdc
Power Dissipation at T_C = 25°C Above 25°C derate	P_C	300 1.71		mW mW/°C
Power Dissipation at T_A = 25°C Above 25°C derate	P_D	200 1.14		mW mW/°C
Junction Temperature	T_j	200		°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +200		°C

COMMON EMITTER AVERAGE SMALL POWER GAIN & NOISE FIGURE versus COLLECTOR CURRENT



NOISE FIGURE versus FREQUENCY



2N3307, 2N3308 (Continued)

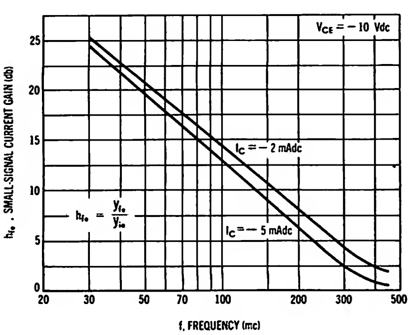
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristics	Symbol	Test Conditions		Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage	BV_{CBO}	I_C = -10 μAdc, I_E = 0	2N3307 2N3308	-40 -30	– –	– –	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	BV_{CES}	I_C = -10 μAdc, V_{BE} = 0	2N3307 2N3308	-40 -30	– –	– –	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	BV_{CEO}	I_C = -2.0 mAdc, I_B = 0	2N3307 2N3308	-35 -25	– –	– –	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage	BV_{EBO}	I_E = -10 μAdc, I_C = 0	Both Types	-3.0	–	–	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current	I_{CBO}	V_{CB} = -15 Vdc V_{CB} = -15 Vdc, T = 150 °C	Both Types 2N3307	– –	-0.001 -0.5	-0.010 -3.0	μAdc
DC Current Gain	h_{FE}	V_{CE} = -10 Vdc, I_C = -2 mAdc	2N3307 2N3308	40 25	– –	250 250	–
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	I_C = -3 mAdc, I_B = -0.6 mAdc	Both Types	–	–	-0.4	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{BE(sat)}$	I_C = -3 mAdc, I_B = -0.6 mAdc	Both Types	–	–	-1.0	Vdc
AC Current Gain	h_{fe}	V_{CE} = -10 Vdc, I_C = -2 mAdc, f = 1 kc	2N3307 2N3308	40 25	– –	250 250	–
Output Capacitance	C_{ob}	V_{CB} = -10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 0.1 mc	2N3307 2N3308	– –	1.0 1.2	1.3 1.6	pf
Collector-Base Time Constant	$r_b'C_c$	V_{CB} = -10 Vdc, I_C = -2 mAdc, f = 31.8 mc	2N3307 2N3308	2 2	– –	15 20	psec
Current Gain-Bandwidth Product	f_T	V_{CE} = -10 Vdc, I_C = -2 mAdc, f = 100 mc	Both Types	300	–	1200	mc
Maximum Frequency of Oscillation	f_{max}	V_{CE} = -10 Vdc, I_C = -2 mAdc	Both Types	–	2000	–	mc
Power Gain	G_e	V_{CE} = -10 Vdc, I_C = -2 mAdc, f = 200 mc	Both Types	17	–	24	db
Noise Figure	NF	V_{CE} = -10 Vdc, I_C = -2 mAdc, f = 200 mc	2N3307 2N3308	– –	4.0 5.0	4.5 6.0	db
Power Gain (AGC)	G_e	V_{CE} = -5.0 Vdc, I_C = -20 mAdc, f = 200 mc	2N3307 2N3308	– –	– 0	0 –	db

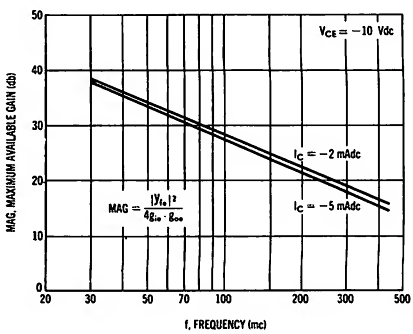
Note 1. C_{ob} is measured in guarded circuit such that the can capacitance is not included.

Note 2. AGC is obtained by increasing I_C. The circuit remains adjusted for V_{CE} = -10 Vdc, I_C = -2 mAdc operation.

SMALL SIGNAL CURRENT GAIN versus FREQUENCY

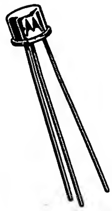


MAXIMUM AVAILABLE GAIN versus FREQUENCY



2N3309

G_{PE} = 8 db @ 250 Mc Typ
P_o = 2 W @ 250 Mc



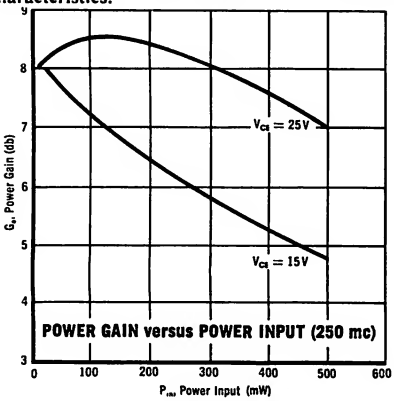
CASE 31
(TO-5)

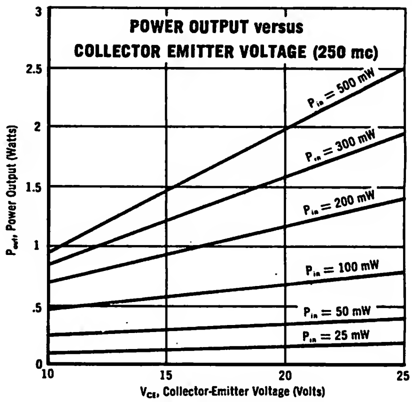
NPN silicon annular transistor for power amplifier and driver applications to 500 Mc.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	50	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	50	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EB}	3.0	Vdc
Collector Current (Continuous)	I_C	0.5	Adc
Base Current (Continuous)	I_B	0.1	Adc
RF Input Power (Nom)	P_{in}	0.5	Watt
RF Output Power (Nom)	P_{out}	2.5	Watts
Total Device Dissipation (25°C Case temperature) (Derating Factor above 25°C)	P_C	3.5 23.3	Watts mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation at 25° Ambient (Derating Factor above 25°C)	P_D	1.0 6.67	Watt mW/°C
Junction Temperature	T_J	175	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

NOTE:
The maximum ratings as given for DC conditions can be exceeded on a pulse basis. See Electrical Characteristics.





2N3309 (Continued)

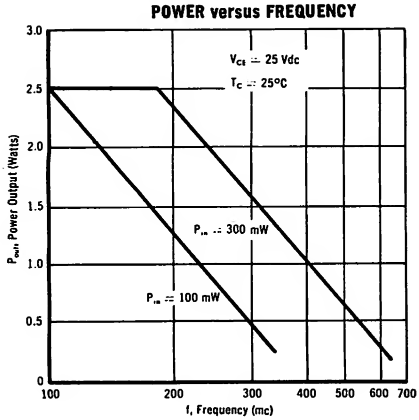
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristics	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector-Emitter Sustain Voltage	$V_{CES(sus^*)}$	I_C = 50 mA, R_{BE} = 0	60	75	--	Volts
Collector Emitter-Open Base Sustain Voltage	$V_{CEO(sus^*)}$	I_C = 100 mA, I_B = 0	30	--	--	Volts
Collector-Emitter Current	I_{CES}	V_{CE} = 50 Vdc, V_{BE} = 0	--	--	100	µAdc
		V_{CE} = 25 Vdc, V_{BE} = 0 T_C = +150°C	--	--	500	µAdc
Collector-Cutoff Current	I_{CBO}	V_{CB} = 25 Vdc, I_E = 0	--	0.01	0.5	µAdc
Emitter-Cutoff Current	I_{EBO}	V_{EB} = 3 Vdc, I_C = 0	--	--	100	µAdc
DC Current Gain	h_{FE}	I_C = 30 mAdc, V_{CE} = 2.0 Vdc	5	--	100	--
		I_C = 250 mAdc, V_{CE} = 2.0 Vdc	5	--	--	--
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	I_C = 250 mAdc, I_B = 65 mAdc	--	--	0.5	Vdc
Emitter-Base Saturation Voltage	$V_{BE(sat)}$	I_C = 250 mAdc, I_B = 65 mAdc	--	--	2.0	Vdc
AC Current Gain	$\|h_{fe}\|$	V_{CE} = 15 Vdc I_C = 30 mAdc, f = 100 mc	3	4	--	--
Collector Output Capacitance	C_{ob}	V_{CB} = 15 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc	--	8.0	10	pf
Power Output**	P_{out}**	P_{in} = 400 mW max, f = 250 mc V_{CE} = 25 Vdc, $I_{C(max)}$ = 160 mA	2.0	--	--	Watts
Power Gain	G_e		7	8	--	db
Efficiency	η		50	60	--	%

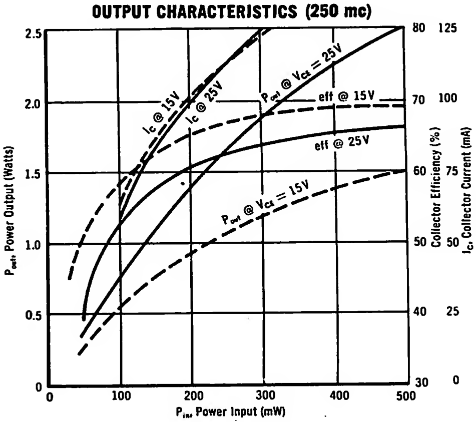
* Pulse Width = 100 µsec, Duty Cycle = 2%

** In functional test, P_{out} is fixed at 2.0 watts and P_{in} is monitored to be 400 mW maximum.

POWER versus FREQUENCY

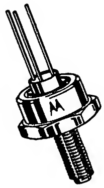


OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS (250 mc)



2N3309A

G_{PE} = 7.4 db @ 250 Mc
P_o = 2.2 W @ 250 Mc



CASE 24

NPN silicon annular transistor for power amplifier and driver applications to 500 Mc.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Note)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	60	Vdc
Collector-EmitterVoltage	V_{CES}	60	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	4	Vdc
Collector Current (Continuous)	I_C	0.5	Adc
Base Current (Continuous)	I_B	0.1	Adc
RF Input Power (Nom)	P_{in}	0.5	Watt
RF Output Power (Nom)	P_{out}	2.5	Watts
Total Device Dissipation (25°C Case Temperature) (Derating Factor Above 25°C)	P_C	5 28.6	Watts mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation at 25° Ambient (Derating Factor Above 25°C)	P_D	1.0 5.7	Watt mW/°C
Junction Temperature	T_J	200	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +200	°C

Note: The maximum ratings as given for DC conditions can be exceeded on a pulse basis. See Electrical Characteristics.

2N3309A (Continued)

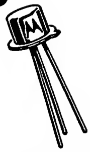
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	TEST CONDITIONS	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector-Emitter Sustain Voltage	$V_{CES(sus^*)}$	I_C = 50mA, R_{BE} = 0	60	--	--	Volts
Collector Emitter-Open Base Sustain Voltage	$V_{CEO(sus^*)}$	I_C - 100mA, I_B = 0	30	--	--	Volts
Collector-Emitter Current	I_{CES}	V_{CE} = 50 Vdc, V_{BE} = 0	--	--	100	µAdc
		V_{CE} = 25 Vdc, V_{BE} = 0 T_C = +150°C	--	--	500	µAdc
Collector-Cutoff Current	I_{CBO}	V_{CB} = 25 Vdc, I_E = 0	--	--	0.5	µAdc
Emitter-Cutoff Current	I_{EBO}	V_{EB} = 4 Vdc, I_C = 0	--	--	100	µAdc
DC Current Gain	h_{FE}	I_C = 50 mAdc, V_{CE} = 2.0 Vdc	8	--	80	--
		I_C = 250 mAdc, V_{CE} = 2.0 Vdc	8	--	--	--
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	I_C = 250 mAdc, IB = 50 mAdc	--	--	0.5	Vdc
Emitter-Base Saturation Voltage	$V_{BE(sat)}$	I_C = 250 mAdc, I_B = 50 mAdc	--	--	1.2	Vdc
AC Current Gain	$\lvert h_{fe} \rvert$	V_{CE} = 15 Vdc I_C = 30 mAdc, f = 100 mc	3	--	--	--
Collector Output Capacitance	C_{ob}	V_{CB} = 15 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc	--	--	6	pf
Power Output	P_{out}	TEST CIRCUIT P_{in} = 400 mW max, f = 250 mc V_{CE} = 25 Vdc, $I_{C(max)}$ = 176 mA	2.2	--	--	Watts
Power Gain	G_e		7.4	--	--	db
Efficiency	η		50	--	--	%

*Pulse Width = 100 µsec, Duty Cycle = 2%

2N3323
2N3324
2N3325

$V_{CBO} = 35$ V
$G_e = 11$ db @ 100 Mc



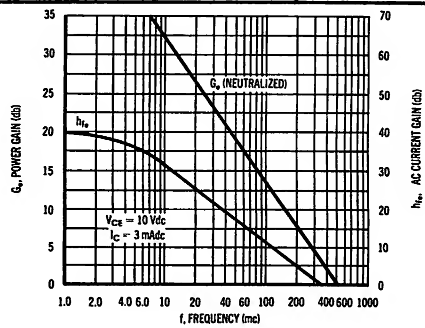
CASE 22
(TO-18)

PNP germanium epitaxial transistors for FM RF, IF, mixer and oscillator and AM RF, IF and converter applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	35	Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	35	Volts
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	3.0	Volts
Collector Current	I_C	100	mA
Total Device Dissipation 25°C Case Temperature Derate Above 25°C	P_C	300 4	mW mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation 25°C Ambient Temperature Derate Above 25°C	P_D	150 2	mW mW/°C
Junction Temperature	T_J	+100	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +100	°C

POWER GAIN AND AC CURRENT GAIN versus FREQUENCY



2N3323 thru 2N3325 (Continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C Ambient unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Sym	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	BV_{CER}	I_C = 100 μAdc, R_{BE} = 10K	35	40	--	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Current	I_{CES}	V_{CE} = 35 Vdc, V_{BE} = 0	--	--	100	μAdc
Collector Cutoff Current	I_{CBO}	V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0	--	0.5	10	μAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current	I_{EBO}	V_{EB} = 2 Vdc, I_C = 0	--	--	100	μAdc
DC Current Gain	h_{FE}	V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 3 mAdc	30	--	200	--
AC Current Gain	h_{fe}	V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 3 mAdc, f = 1 kc	30	--	225	--
Current-Gain — Bandwidth Product	f_T	V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 3 mAdc, f = 100 mc	200	--	600	mc
Collector-Base Time Constant	$r_b'C_C$	V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 3 mAdc, f = 31.8 mc	--	50	100	psec
Output Capacitance	C_{ob}	V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc	--	2.2	3.0	pf
Maximum Frequency of Oscillation	f_{max}	V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 3mAdc	--	500	--	mc
Input Resistance, Parallel Equivalent	R_{ie}	V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 3 mAdc, f = 10 mc	--	1200	--	ohms
Output Resistance, Parallel Equivalent	R_{oe}		--	11	--	kohms
Input Resistance, Parallel Equivalent	R_{ie}	V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 3 mAdc, f = 100 mc	--	100	--	ohms
Output Resistance, Parallel Equivalent	R_{oe}		--	1.0	--	kohms

2N3323 thru 2N3325 (Continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Characteristic	Sym	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
2N3323						
Power Gain	G_e	Test Circuit Fig. 1 V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 3 mAdc f = 100 mc	11	--	15	db
2N3324						
Power Gain	G_e	Test Circuit Fig. 2 V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 3 mAdc f = 10 mc	24	--	31	db

FIGURE 1: 100MC POWER GAIN TEST CIRCUIT — 2N3323

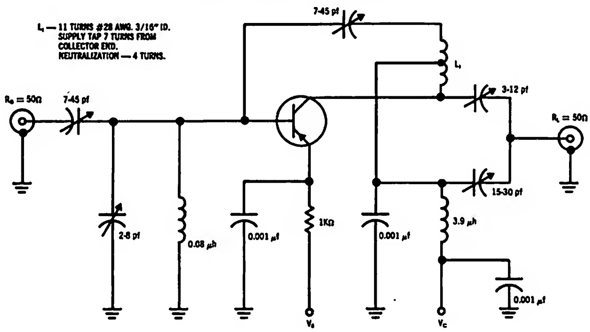
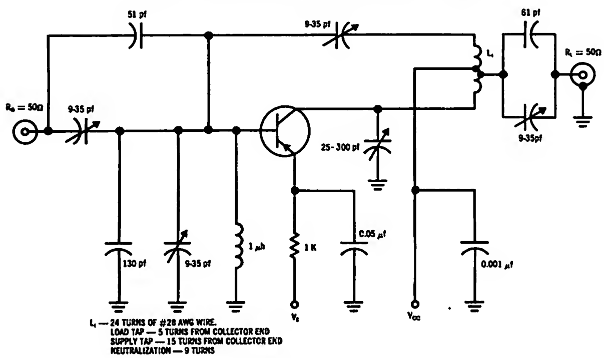


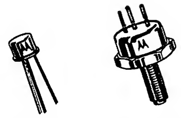
FIGURE 2: 10MC POWER GAIN TEST CIRCUIT — 2N3324



2N3375
2N3553
2N3632

P_o = 2.5 to 13.5 W @ 175 Mc
G_e = 4.8-10 db @ 175 Mc

NPN silicon annular transistors for high-power amplifier and oscillator applications at VHF and UHF.

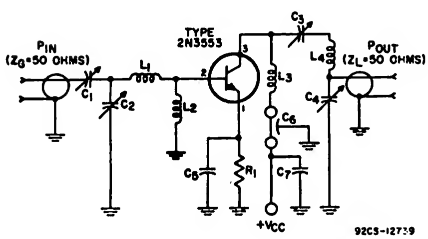


CASE 79 2N3553 **CASE 36** 2N3375 2N3632

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	2N3553	2N3375	2N3632	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	65	65	65	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	40	40	40	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	4	4	4	Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	1.0	1.5	3.0	Amps
Total Device Dissipation (Up to 25°C Case Temp.)	P_D	7.0	11.6	23	Watts
Derating Factor (Above 25°C Case Temp.)		40.0	66.3	131.4	mW/°C
Storage and Operating Temperature	T_{stg} T_J	-65 to +200			°C

RF AMPLIFIER CIRCUIT FOR 2N3553 POWER-OUTPUT TEST (50- & 175-Mc Operation)



For 50-Mc Operation:

C_1, C_2: 24-200 pf
C_3: 32-250 pf
C_4: 7-100 pf
C_5: 1,800 pf, disc ceramic
C_6: 2,000 pf
C_7: 0.01 μf, disc ceramic

L_1: 5 turns No.16 wire, 1/4" ID, 1/2" long
L_2: Ferrite choke, Z = 450 ohms
L_3: 7-μh choke
L_4: 6 turns No.20 wire on 3/8" coil form (slug-tuned), 1-1/8" long
R_1: 1.35 ohms, non-inductive (emitter grounded for 13.5-volt operation)

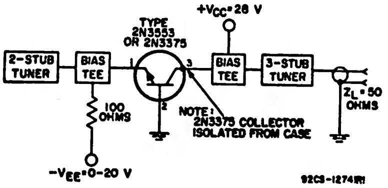
For 175-Mc Operation:

C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4: 3-35 pf
C_5: Not used
C_6: 1,000 pf
C_7: 0.005 μf, disc ceramic
L_1: 2 turns No.16 wire, 3/16" ID, 1/4" long
L_2: Ferrite choke, Z = 450 ohms

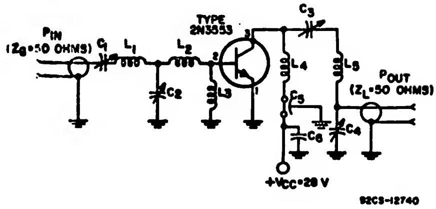
L_3: 2 turns No.16 wire, 1/4" ID, 1/4" long
L_4: 4 turns No.16 wire, 3/8" ID, 3/8" long
R_1: Not used (emitter connected to ground)

2N3375, 2N3553, 2N3632 (continued)

OSCILLATOR CIRCUIT FOR 2N3553 OR 2N3375 POWER-OUTPUT TEST
(500-Mc Operation)



RF AMPLIFIER CIRCUIT FOR 2N3553 POWER-OUTPUT TEST
(260-Mc Operation)



C_1, C_4: 1.5-20 pf
C_2, C_3: 3-35 pf
C_5: 1,000 pf
C_6: 0.005 μf, disc ceramic
L_1: 4 turns No.16 wire, 3/8" ID, 3/8" long
L_2: 3/16" wide copper strip, 7/16" long
L_3: Ferrite choke, Z = 450 ohms
L_4: 1/2 turn 3/16" wide copper strip, 1/4" ID
L_5: 2 turns 3/16" wide copper strip, 1/4" ID, 1/2" long

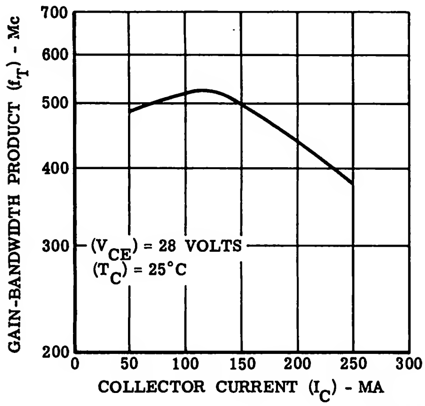
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C)

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Collector-Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 30 V, I_B = 0)	2N3375	I_{CEO}	—	—	0.1	mA
	2N3553		—	—	0.1	
	2N3632		—	—	0.25	
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 0.1 mA, I_E = 0)	2N3375	BV_{CBO}	65	—	—	Vdc
(I_C = 0.3 mA, I_E = 0)	2N3553		65	—	—	
(I_C = 0.5 mA, I_E = 0)	2N3632		65	—	—	
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 200 mA, I_B = 0)	2N3375	BV_{CEO}	40	—	—	Vdc
	2N3553		40	—	—	
	2N3632		40	—	—	
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 0, I_E = 0.1 mA)	2N3375	BV_{EBO}	4	—	—	V_{dc}
(I_C = 0, I_E = 0.1 mA)	2N3553		4	—	—	
(I_C = 0, I_E = 0.25 mA)	2N3632		4	—	—	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 500 mA, I_B = 100 mA)	2N3375	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	—	1	V_{dc}
(I_C = 250 mA, I_B = 50 mA)	2N3553		—	—	1	
(I_C = 500 mA, I_B = 100 mA)	2N3632		—	—	1	
Gain-Bandwidth Product (V_{CE}=28V, I_C=150 mA)	2N3375	f_T	—	500	—	f_T
(V_{CE}=28V, I_C=100 mA)	2N3553		—	500	—	
(V_{CE}=28V, I_C=150 mA)	2N3632		—	400	—	
Power Output (P_{in} = 1 W, f = 400 Mc, V_{CE} = 28 V)	2N3375	P_o	3	—	—	Watts
(P_{in} = 0.25 W, f = 175 Mc, V_{CE} = 28 V)	2N3553		2.5	—	—	
(P_{in} = 3.5 W, f = 175 Mc, V_{CE} = 28 V)	2N3632		13.5	—	—	
Efficiency (P_{in} = 1 W, f = 400 Mc, V_{CE} = 28 V)	2N3375	η	40	—	—	%
(P_{in} = 0.25 W, f = 175 Mc, V_{CE} = 28 V)	2N3553		50	—	—	
(P_{in} = 3.5 W, f = 175 Mc, V_{CE} = 28 V)	2N3632		70	—	—	

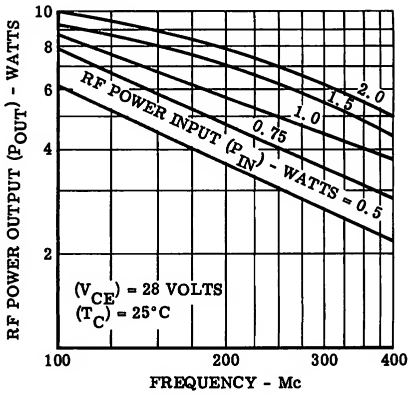
2N3375, 2N3553, 2N3632 (continued)

2N3375

GAIN-BANDWIDTH PRODUCT versus COLLECTOR CURRENT

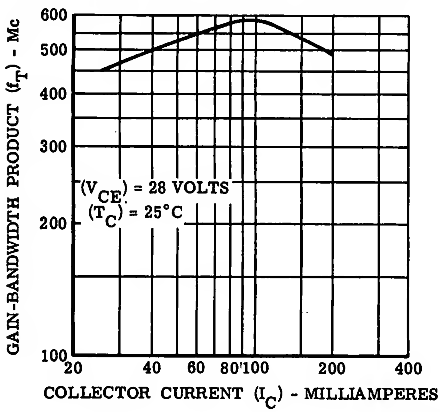


POWER OUTPUT versus FREQUENCY

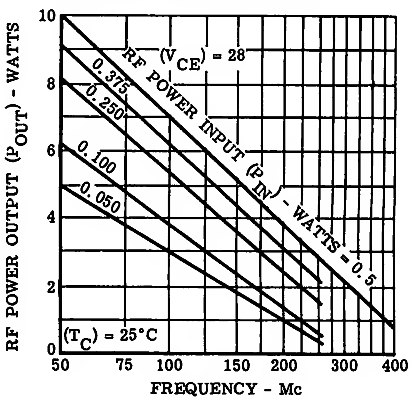


2N3553

GAIN-BANDWIDTH PRODUCT versus COLLECTOR CURRENT

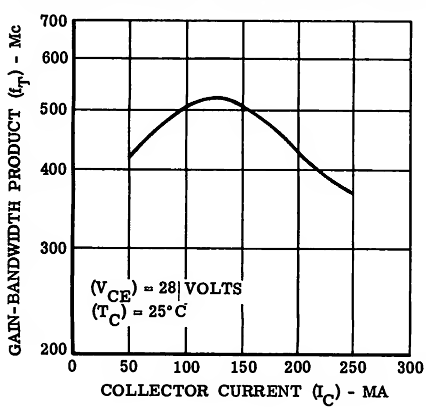


POWER OUTPUT versus FREQUENCY

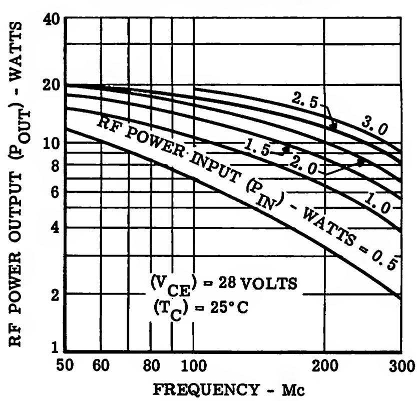


2N3632

GAIN-BANDWIDTH PRODUCT versus COLLECTOR CURRENT



POWER OUTPUT versus FREQUENCY

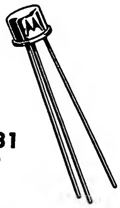


2N3444

For Specifications, See 2N3252 Data Sheet

2N3467
2N3468

$V_{CEO} = 40\text{-}50$ V
$I_C = 1$ A
$f_T = 150\text{-}175$ Mc



CASE 31
(TO-5)

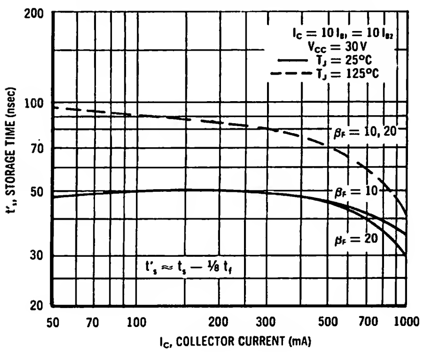
PNP silicon annular transistors for high-speed switching and driver applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

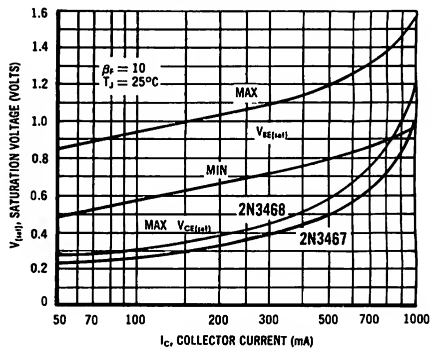
Characteristic	Symbol	2N3467	2N3468	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	40	50	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	40	50	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5		Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	1		Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ T_A = 25°C Derating Factor Above 25°C	P_D	1.0 5.71		Watt mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation @ T_C = 25°C Derating Factor Above 25°C	P_D	5 28.6		Watts mW/°C
Junction Temperature, Operating	T_J	+200		°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +200		°C

THERMAL RESISTANCE θ_{JA} (air) = 0.175°C/mW
θ_{JC} (case) = 35°C/W

STORAGE TIME VARIATION WITH TEMPERATURE



LIMITS OF SATURATION VOLTAGE



2N3467, 2N3468 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current		I_{CBO}			μAdc
(V_{CB} = 30 Vdc, I_E = 0)			—	0.10	
(V_{CB} = 30 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 100°C)			—	15	
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 30 Vdc, V_{OB} = 3 Vdc)		I_{CEX}	—	100	nAdc
Base Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 30 Vdc, V_{OB} = 3 Vdc)		I_{BL}	—	120	nAdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage		BV_{CBO}			Vdc
(I_C = 10 μAdc, I_E = 0)	2N3467		40	—	
	2N3468		50	—	
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage*		BV_{CEO}*			Vdc
(I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 0)	2N3467		40	—	
	2N3468		50	—	
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 10 μAdc, I_C = 0)		BV_{EBO}	5	—	Vdc
Collector Saturation Voltage*		$V_{CE(sat)}$*			Vdc
(I_C = 150 mAdc, I_B = 15 mAdc)	2N3467		—	0.3	
	2N3468		—	0.35	
(I_C = 500 mAdc, I_B = 50 mAdc)	2N3467		—	0.5	
	2N3468		—	0.6	
(I_C = 1 Adc, I_B = 100 mAdc)	2N3467		—	1.0	
	2N3468		—	1.2	
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage		$V_{BE(sat)}$*			Vdc
(I_C = 150 mAdc, I_B = 15 mAdc)			—	1.0	
(I_C = 500 mAdc, I_B = 50 mAdc)			0.8	1.2	
(I_C = 1 Adc, I_B = 100 mAdc)			—	1.6	
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio*		h_{FE}*			—
(I_C = 150 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1.0 Vdc)	2N3467		40	—	
	2N3468		25	—	
(I_C = 500 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1.0 Vdc)	2N3467		40	120	
	2N3468		25	75	
(I_C = 1 Adc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc)	2N3467		40	—	
	2N3468		25	—	
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc)		C_{ob}	—	25	pf
Input Capacitance (V_{OB} = 0.5 Vdc, I_C = 0, f = 100 kc)		C_{ib}	—	100	pf
Current-Gain - Bandwidth Product		f_T			mc
(I_C = 50 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, f = 100 mc)	2N3467		175	—	
	2N3468		150	—	

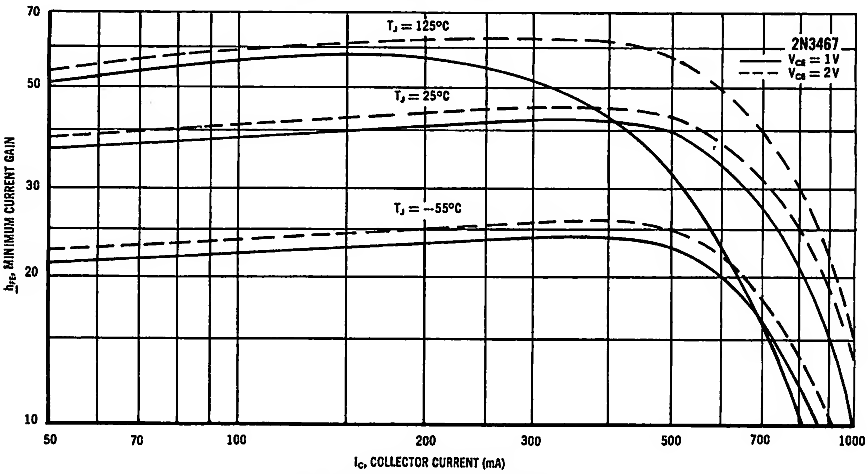
2N3467, 2N3468 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

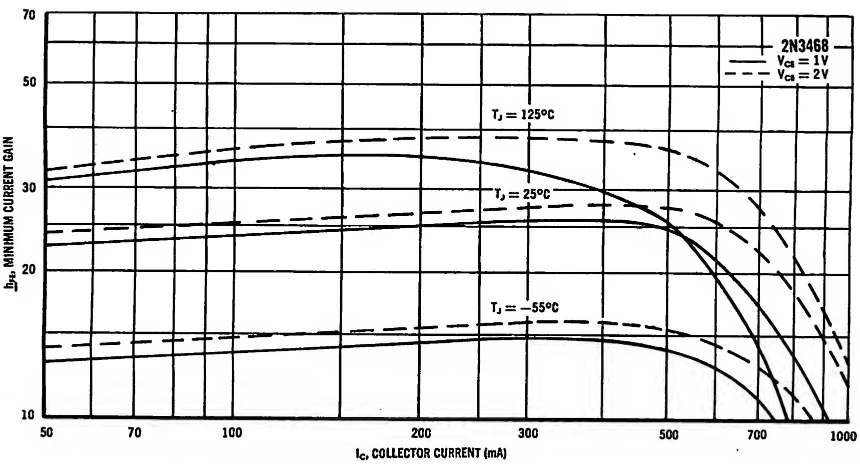
Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Delay Time	(I_C = 500 mA, I_{B1} = 50 mA, V_{OB} = 2 V, V_{CC} = 30 V)	t_d	—	10	nsec
Rise Time		t_r	—	30	nsec
Storage Time	(I_C = 500 mA, I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 50 mA, V_{CC} = 30 V)	t_s	—	60	nsec
Fall Time		t_f	—	30	nsec
Total Control Charge (I_C = 500 mA, I_B = 50 mA, V_{CC} = 30 V)		Q_T	—	6	nC

* Pulse Test: PW ≦ 300 μsec, Duty Cycle ≦ 2%

MINIMUM CURRENT GAIN CHARACTERISTICS



MINIMUM CURRENT GAIN CHARACTERISTICS

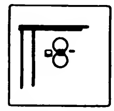


2N3485, A
2N3486, A

For Specifications, See 2N2904 Data Sheet

2N3493

CASE 22
(TO-18)



$V_{CEO} = 8$ V
$C_{ob} = 0.7$ pf
$C_{ib} = 0.7$ pf

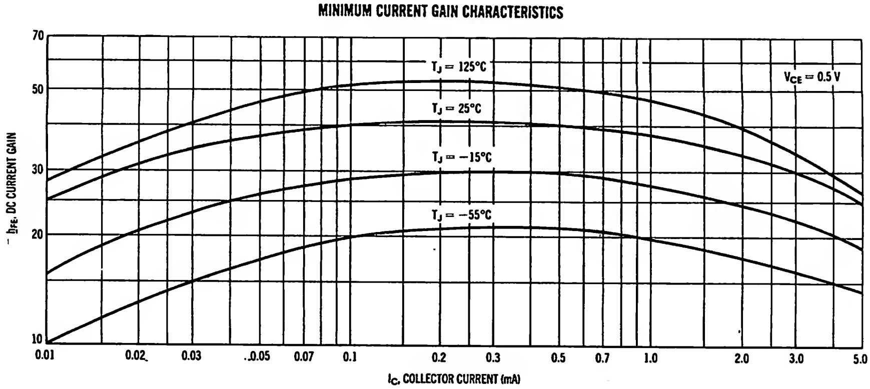
NPN silicon annular transistor for high-speed micro-power logic switching.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristics	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	12	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	8	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5	Vdc
Total Device Dissipation @ T_C = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P_D	250 1.43	mW mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation @ T_A = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P_D	150 0.86	mW mW/°C
Junction Operating Temperature Range	T_J	-65 to +200	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +200	°C

THERMAL RESISTANCE $\theta_{JA} = 1.16$°C/mW $\theta_{JC} = 0.70$°C/mW

MINIMUM CURRENT GAIN CHARACTERISTICS

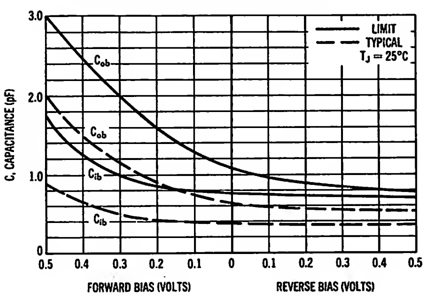


2N3493 (continued)

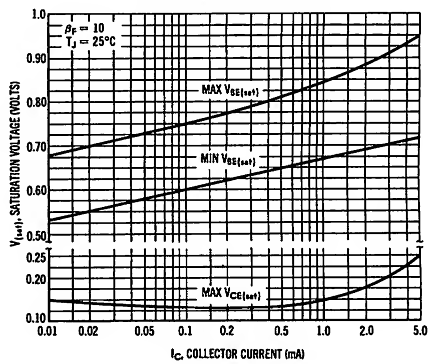
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current	I_{CEX}			nAdc
(V_{CE} = 6 V, V_{EB} = 2 V)		--	5	
Base Cutoff Current	I_{BL}			nAdc
(V_{CE} = 6 V, V_{EB} = 2 V)		--	5	
(V_{CE} = 6 V, V_{EB} = 2 V, T_A = 150 °C)		--	500	
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage	BV_{CBO}			Vdc
(I_C = 10 μA, I_E = 0)		12	--	
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	BV_{CEO}			Vdc
(I_E = 1 mA, I_B = 0)		8	--	
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage	BV_{EBO}			Vdc
(I_E = 10 μA, I_C = 0)		5	--	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$			Vdc
(I_C = 10 μAdc, I_B = 1 μAdc)		--	0.15	
(I_C = 100 μA, I_B = 10 μA)		--	0.13	
(I_C = 5 mA, I_B = 0.5 mA)		--	0.25	
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{BE(sat)}$			Vdc
(I_C = 100 μA, I_B = 10 μA)		0.60	0.75	
(I_C = 5 mA, I_B = 0.5 mA)		--	0.95	
DC Forward Current Gain	h_{FE}			--
(I_C = 10 μA, V_{CE} = 0.5 V)		25	--	
(I_C = 100 μA, V_{CE} = 0.5 V)		40	--	
(I_C = 100 μA, V_{CE} = 0.5 V (-55°C))		20	--	
(I_C = 500 μA, V_{CE} = 0.5 V)		40	120	
(I_C = 5 mA, V_{CE} = 0.5 V)		25	--	
High Frequency Current Gain	h_{fe}			--
(I_C = 1 mA, V_{CE} = 3 V, f = 100 mc)		4.0	--	
Output Capacitance	C_{ob}			pF
(V_{CB} = 3 V, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc - Includes 0.3 pF Can Capacitance)		--	0.7	
Input Capacitance	C_{ib}			pF
(V_{OB} = 0.5 V, I_C = 0, f = 100 kc)		--	0.7	

CAPACITANCE VARIATIONS, ZERO BIAS REGION

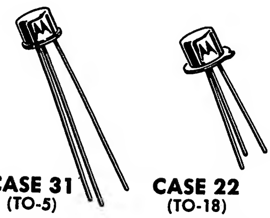


LIMITS OF SATURATION VOLTAGES



2N3494 thru 2N3497

V_{CEO} = 80-120 V
I_C = 100 mA
f_T = 150-200 Mc



CASE 31 (TO-5)
2N3494
2N3495

CASE 22 (TO-18)
2N3496
2N3497

PNP silicon annular Star transistors for high voltage switching and DC to VHF amplifier applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Types (TO-5) 2N3494	(TO-5) 2N3495	(TO-18) 2N3496	(TO-18) 2N3497	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	80	120	80	120	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	80	120	80	120	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	4.5		4.5		Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	100		100		mA
Total Device Dissipation @ T_C = 25°C Derate Above 25°C	P_D	3 17.2		1.8 10.3		Watts mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation @ T_A = 25°C Derate Above 25°C	P_D	600 3.43		400 2.28		mW mW/°C
Junction Temperature	T_J	-65 to +200				°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +200				°C

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise specified)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Turn-On Time (V_{CC} = 30 V, I_C = 10 mA, I_{B1} = 1 mA, V_{OB} = 0)	t_{on}	—	300	nsec
Turn-Off Time (V_{CC} = 30 V, I_C = 10 mA, I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 1 mA)	t_{off}	—	450	nsec

2N3494 thru 2N3497 (continued)

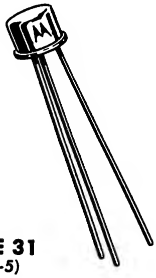
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_A = 25°C$ unless otherwise specified)

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10 μAdc, I_E = 0)	2N3494, 2N3496 2N3495, 2N3497	BV_{CBO}	80 120	— —	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 0)	2N3494, 2N3496 2N3495, 2N3497	BV_{CEO}*	80 120	— —	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 10 μ Adc, I_C = 0)	All Types	BV_{EBO}	4.5	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 50 Vdc, I_E = 0) (V_{CB} = 90 Vdc, I_E = 0)	2N3494, 2N3496 2N3495, 2N3497	I_{CBO}	— —	100 100	nAdc
Emitter-Base Leakage Current (V_{CB} = 3 Vdc)	All Types	I_{EBO}	—	25	nAdc
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio (I_C = 100 μ Adc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc) (I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc) (I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc) (I_C = 50 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc) (I_C = 100 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	All Types All Types All Types All Types 2N3494, 2N3496	h_{FE}	35 40 40 40 35	— — — — —	—
Collector Saturation Voltage (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc)	2N3494, 2N3496 2N3495, 2N3497	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	0.3 0.35	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc)	All Types	$V_{BE(sat)}$	0.6	0.9	Vdc
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc)	2N3494, 2N3496 2N3495, 2N3497	C_{ob}	— —	7 6	pf
Input Capacitance (V_{OB} = 2 Vdc, I_C = 0, f = 100 kc)	All Types	C_{ib}	—	30	pf
Current-Gain — Bandwidth Product (I_C = 20 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, f = 100 mc)	2N3494, 2N3496 2N3495, 2N3497	f_T	200 150	— —	mc
Small Signal Current Gain (V_{CE} = 10 V, I_C = 10 mA, f = 1 kc)	All Types	h_{fe}	40	300	—
Input Impedance (V_{CE} = 10 V, I_C = 10 mA, f = 1 kc)	All Types	h_{ie}	100	1.2	kohms
Voltage Feedback Ratio (V_{CE} = 10 V, I_C = 10 mA, f = 1 kc)	All Types	h_{re}	—	2.0	$X10^{-4}$
Output Admittance (V_{CE} = 10 V, I_C = 10 mA, f = 1 kc)	All Types	h_{oe}	—	300	μ mhos
Extrinsic Base Resistance (V_{CE} = 10 V, I_C = 20 mA, f = 300 mc)	All Types	r_b	—	30	ohms

* Pulse width ≤ 300 μsec, Duty Cycle = 2%

2N3498 thru 2N3501

V_{CEO} = 100-150 V
I_C = 300-500 mA
C_{ob} = 8-10 pf



CASE 31
(TO-5)

NPN silicon annular transistors for high voltage switching and low-power amplifier applications.

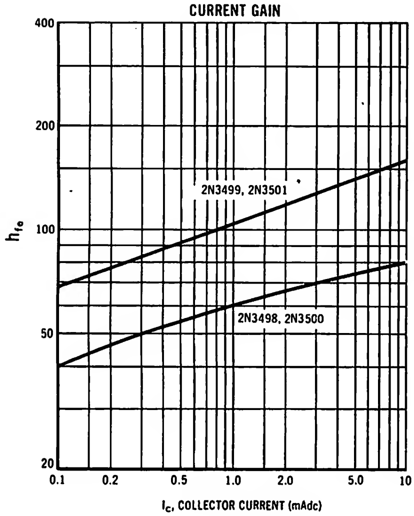
MAXIMUM RATINGS

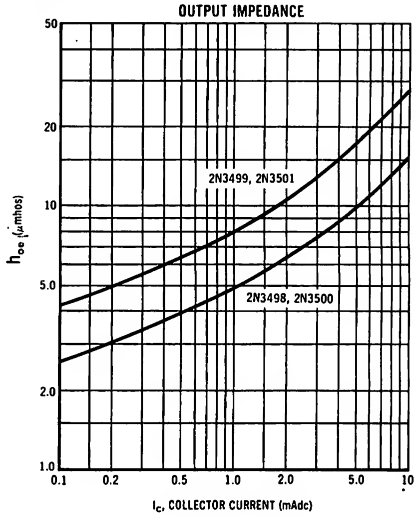
Characteristics	Symbol	Maximum 2N3498 2N3499	Maximum 2N3500 2N3501	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	100	150	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	100	150	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	6		Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	500	300	mAdc
Total Device Dissipation @ T_A = 25°C Derating Factor Above 25°C	P_D	1.0 5.71		Watt mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation @ T_C = 25°C Derating Factor Above 25°C	P_D	5 28.6		Watt mW/°C
Junction Temperature, Operating	T_J	+200		°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +200		°C
Thermal Resistance	θ_{JA} θ_{JC}	0.175 35		°C/mW °C/W

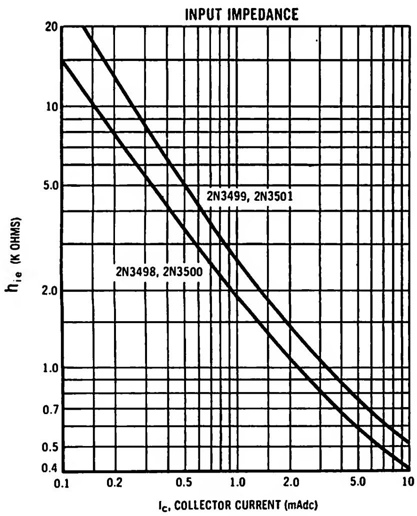
2N3498 thru 2N3501 (continued)

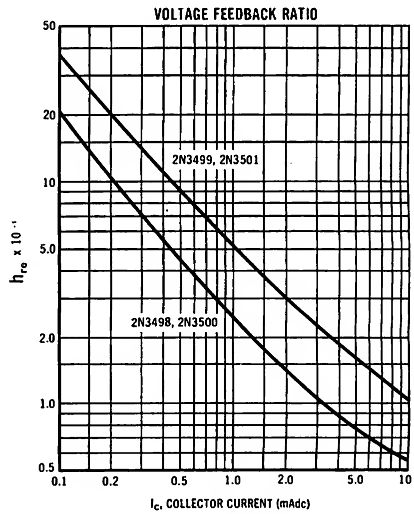
SMALL SIGNAL h PARAMETER CHARACTERISTICS

(V_{CE} = 10 V, T_A = 25°C, f = 1 kc)



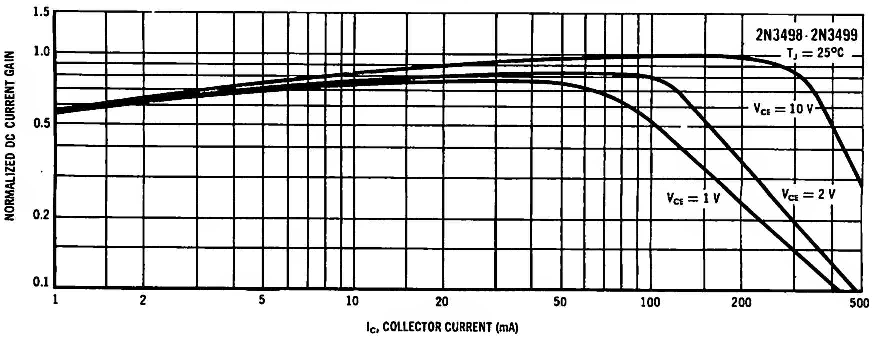




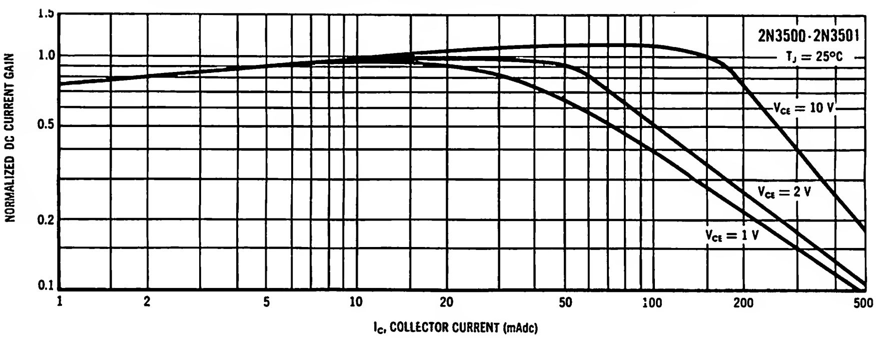


2N3498 thru 2N3501 (continued)

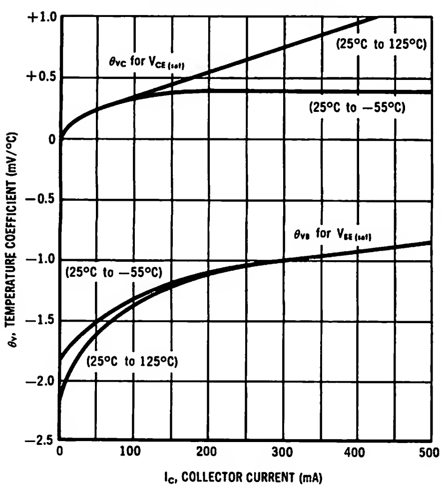
CURRENT GAIN CHARACTERISTICS versus COLLECTOR EMITTER VOLTAGE



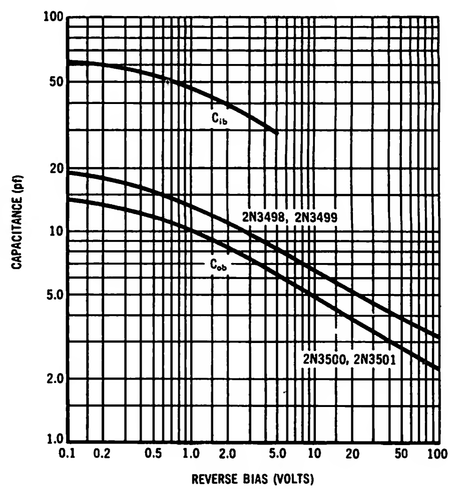
CURRENT GAIN CHARACTERISTICS versus COLLECTOR EMITTER VOLTAGE



TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENTS



JUNCTION CAPACITANCE VARIATIONS



2N3498 thru 2N3501 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Static Characteristics		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current			I_{CBO}		μAdc
(V_{CB} = 50 Vdc, I_E = 0)	2N3498, 2N3499	0.050		—	
(V_{CB} 50 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 150 C)		50		—	
(V_{CB} = 75 Vdc, I_E = 0)	2N3500, 2N3501	0.050		—	
(V_{CB} = 75 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 150 C)		50		—	
Emitter Cutoff Current (V_{OB} = 4 Vdc, I_C = 0)	All Types	25	I_{EBO}	—	nAdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10 μAdc, I_E = 0)	2N3498, 2N3499	—	BV_{CBO}	100	Vdc
	2N3500, 2N3501	—		150	
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 0)	2N3498, 2N3499	—	BV_{CEO}*	100	Vdc
	2N3500, 2N3501	—		150	
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 10 μAdc, I_C = 0)	All Types	—	BV_{EBO}	6	Vdc
Collector Saturation Voltage*			$V_{CE(sat)}$*		Vdc
(I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc)	All Types	0.2		—	
(I_C = 50 mAdc, I_B = 5 mAdc)	All Types	0.25		—	
(I_C = 150 mAdc, I_B = 15 mAdc)	2N3500, 2N3501	0.4		—	
(I_C = 300 mAdc, I_B = 30 mAdc)	2N3498, 2N3499	0.6		—	
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage*			$V_{BE(sat)}$*		Vdc
(I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc)	All Types	0.8		—	
(I_C = 50 mAdc, I_B = 5 mAdc)	All Types	0.9		—	
(I_C = 150 mAdc, I_B = 15 mAdc)	2N3500, 2N3501	1.2		—	
(I_C = 300 mAdc, I_B = 30 mAdc)	2N3498, 2N3499	1.4		—	
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio*			h_{FE}*		—
(I_C = 0.1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	2N3498, 2N3500	—		20	
	2N3499, 2N3501	—		35	
(I_C = 1.0 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	2N3498, 2N3500	—		25	
	2N3499, 2N3501	—		50	
(I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	2N3498, 2N3500	—		35	
	2N3499, 2N3501	—		75	
(I_C = 150 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	2N3498, 2N3500	120		40	
	2N3499, 2N3501	300		100	
(I_C = 300 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	2N3500	—		15	
	2N3501	—		20	
(I_C = 500 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	2N3498	—		15	
	2N3499	—		20	
Small Signal Current Gain (I_C = 10 mA, V_{CE} = 10 V, f = 1 kc)	2N3498, 2N3500	300	h_{fe}	50	—
	2N3499, 2N3501	375		75	
Voltage Feedback Ratio (I_C = 10 mA, V_{CE} = 10 V, f = 1 kc)	2N3498, 2N3500	2.5	h_{re}	—	$X10^{-4}$
	2N3499, 2N3501	4		—	
Input Impedance (I_C = 10 mA, V_{CE} = 10 V, f = 1 kc)	2N3498, 2N3500	1.0	h_{ie}	0.2	k ohms
	2N3499, 2N3501	1.25		0.25	
Output Admittance (I_C = 10 mA, V_{CE} = 10 V, f = 1 kc)	2N3498, 2N3500	100	h_{oe}	10	μmhos
	2N3499, 2N3501	200		20	
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc)	2N3498, 2N3499	10	C_{ob}	—	pF
	2N3500, 2N3501	8		—	

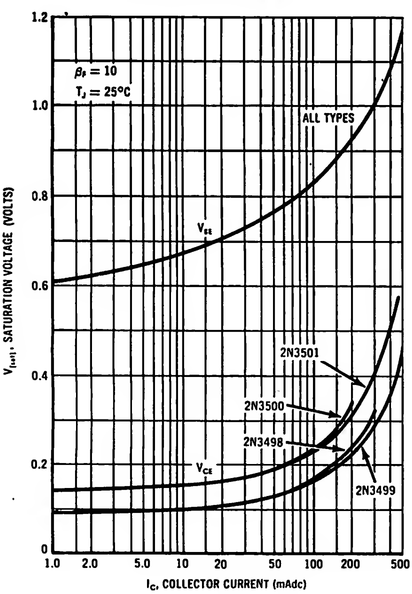
2N3498 thru 2N3501 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

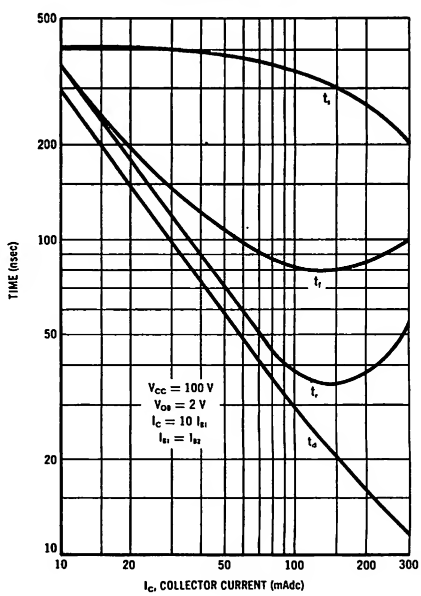
Static Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Input Capacitance (V_{OB} = 0.5 Vdc, I_C = 0, f = 100 kc) All Types	C_{ib}	—	80	pF
Small Signal Current Gain (V_{CE} = 20 Vdc, I_C = 20 mAdc, f = 100 mc) All Types	$\|h_{fe}\|$	1.5	—	—
		Typical		
Delay Time (I_C = 150 mA, I_{B1} = 15 mA, V_{CC} = 100 V, V_{OB} = 2.0 V)	t_d	20		nsec
Rise Time (I_C = 150 mA, I_{B1} = 15 mA, V_{CC} = 100 V, V_{OB} = 2.0 V)	t_r	35		nsec
Storage Time (I_C = 150 mA, I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 15 mA, V_{CC} = 100 V)	t_s	300		nsec
Fall Time (I_C = 150 mA, I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 15 mA, V_{CC} = 100 V) 2N3498, 2N3499	t_f	80		nsec

*Pulse Test ≤300 µsec, duty cycle ≤2% V_{OB} - Base-Emitter

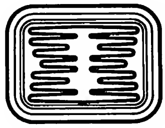
SATURATION VOLTAGES



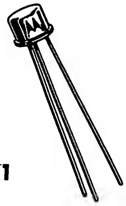
SWITCHING TIMES



2N3506
2N3507



$V_{CEO} = 40\text{-}50\ V$
$I_C = 3\ A$
$f_T = 100\ Mc\ Typ$



CASE 31
(TO-5)

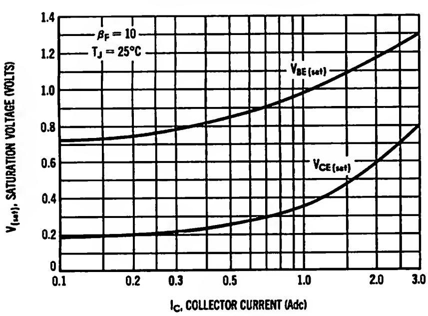
NPN silicon annular transistors for high-current, high-speed, saturated switching and core driver applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

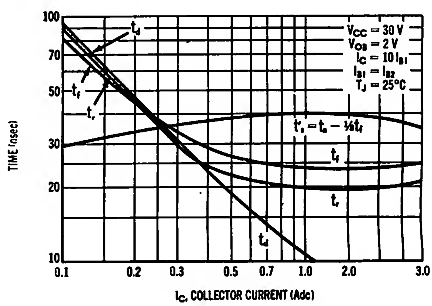
Characteristics	Symbol	2N3506	2N3507	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	60	80	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	40	50	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5		Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	3		Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ 25°C Case Temperature Derating Factor Above 25°C	P_D	5 28.6		Watts mW/°C.
Total Device Dissipation @ 25°C Ambient Temperature Derating Factor Above 25°C	P_D	1.0 5.71		Watts mW/°C
Junction Operating Temperature	T_J	200		°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +200		°C

THERMAL RESISTANCE $\theta_{JA} = 0.175°C/mW$
$\theta_{JC} = 35°C/W$

SATURATION VOLTAGES



SWITCHING TIMES



2N3506, 2N3507 (continued)

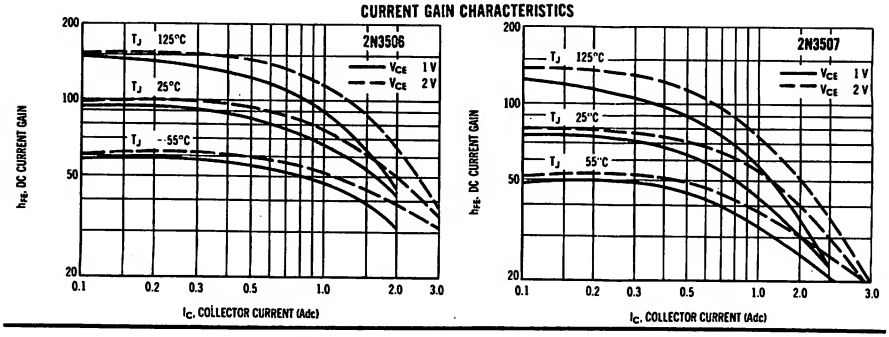
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C Ambient unless otherwise specified.)

Characteristics		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current		I_{CEX}			µAdc
(V_{CE} = 40 Vdc, V_{OB} = 4 Vdc)	2N3506		--	1.0	
(V_{CE} = 40 Vdc, V_{OB} = 4 Vdc, T_A = 100°C)			--	150	
(V_{CE} = 60 Vdc, V_{OB} = 4 Vdc)	2N3507		--	1.0	
(V_{CE} = 60 Vdc, V_{OB} = 4 Vdc, T_A = 100°C)			--	150	
Base Cutoff Current		I_{BL}			µAdc
(V_{CE} = 40 Vdc, V_{OB} = 4 Vdc)	2N3506		--	1.0	
(V_{CE} = 60 Vdc, V_{OB} = 4 Vdc)	2N3507		--	1.0	
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 100 µAdc, I_E = 0)	2N3506 2N3507	BV_{CBO}	60 80	-- --	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* (I_C = 10 mAdc, pulsed, I_B = 0)	2N3506 2N3507	BV_{CEO}*	40 50	-- --	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 10 µAdc, I_C = 0)		BV_{EBO}	5	--	Vdc
Collector Saturation Voltage*		$V_{CE(sat)}$*			Vdc
(I_C = 500 mAdc, I_B = 50 mAdc)			--	0.5	
(I_C = 1.5 Adc, I_B = 150 mAdc)			--	1.0	
(I_C = 2.5 Adc, I_B = 250 mAdc)			--	1.5	
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage*		$V_{BE(sat)}$*			Vdc
(I_C = 500 mAdc, I_B = 50 mAdc)			--	1.0	
(I_C = 1.5 Adc, I_B = 150 mAdc)			0.9	1.4	
(I_C = 2.5 Adc, I_B = 250 mAdc)			--	2.0	
DC Current Gain*		h_{FE}*			--
(I_C = 500 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc)	2N3506 2N3507		50 35	-- --	
(I_C = 1.5 Adc, V_{CE} = 2 Vdc)	2N3506 2N3507		40 30	200 150	
(I_C = 2.5 Adc, V_{CE} = 3 Vdc)	2N3506 2N3507		30 25	-- --	
(I_C = 3.0 Adc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc)	2N3506 2N3507		25 20	-- --	
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc)		C_{ob}	--	40	pf
Input Capacitance (V_{OB} = 3 Vdc, I_C = 0, f = 100 kc)		C_{ib}	--	300	pf
Current Gain-Bandwidth Product (I_C = 100 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc, f = 20 mc)		f_T	60	--	mc
Delay Time	I_C = 1.5 Adc, I_{B1} = 150 mAdc	t_d	--	15	nsec
Rise Time	V_{CC} = 30 V, V_{OB} = 0 V	t_r	--	30	nsec
Storage Time	I_C = 1.5 Adc, I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 150 mAdc	t_s	--	55	nsec
Fall Time	V_{CC} = 30 V	t_f	--	35	nsec

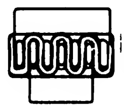
*Pulse Test: Pulse width = 300 µsec, duty cycle = 2%

2N3506, 2N3507 (continued)

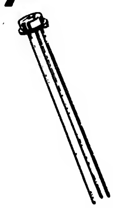
CURRENT GAIN CHARACTERISTICS



2N3508
2N3509



V_{CEO} = 20 V
I_C = 500 mA
f_T = 500 Mc



CASE 26
(TO-46)

NPN silicon annular transistor for high-speed, low-current switching applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristics	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	40	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	40	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	20	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	6.0	Vdc
Collector Current (10 μsec pulse)	$I_{C(Peak)}$	500	mA
Total Device Dissipation @ 25°C Ambient Temperature Derating Factor Above 25°C	P_D	0.40 2.29	Watt mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation @ 25°C Case Temperature Derating Factor Above 25°C	P_D	2.0 11.43	Watts mW/°C
Junction Temperature, Operating	T_J	+200	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +200	°C
Thermal Resistance	θ_{JC} θ_{JA}	0.438 0.0875	°C/mW °C/mW

2N3508, 2N3509 (continued)

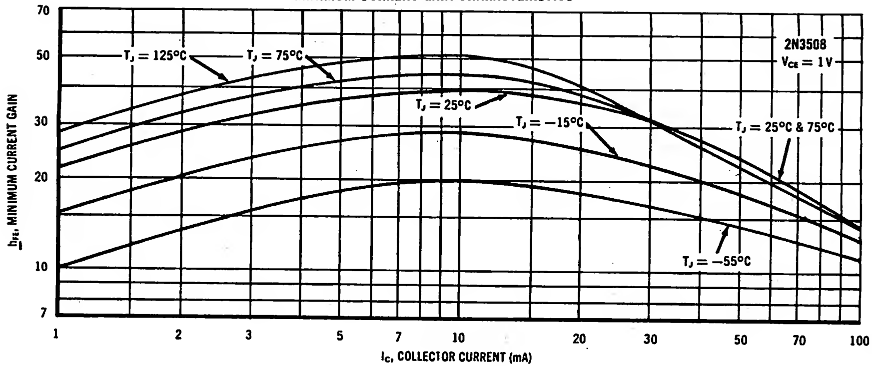
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C unless otherwise specified)

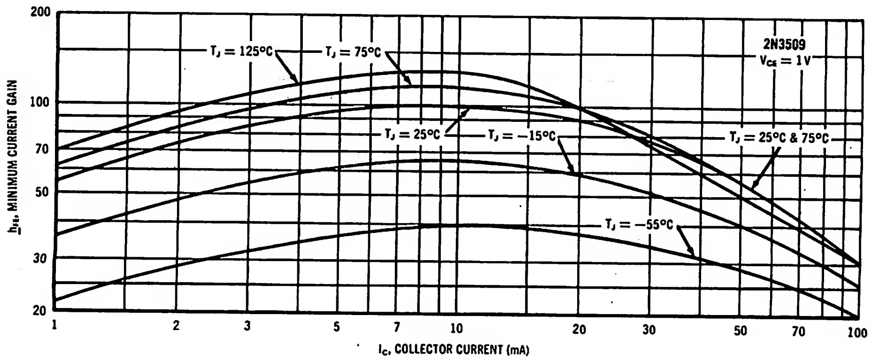
Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 20 Vdc) (V_{CB} = 20 Vdc, T_A = 150°C)	 Both Types 2N3308 2N3309	I_{CBO}	 — — —	 0.2 30 50	μAdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 20 Vdc, V_{OB} = 3 Vdc)		I_{CEX}	—	0.2	μAdc
Base Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 20 Vdc, V_{OB} = 3 Vdc)		I_{BL}	—	0.5	μAdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10 μAdc, I_B = 0)		BV_{CBO}	40	—	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 10 μAdc, I_C = 0)		BV_{EBO}	3.0	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* (I_C = 10 mAdc)		BV_{CEO}*	20	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage (I_C = 10 μAdc, I_B = 0)		BV_{CES}	40	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage* (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc) (I_C = 100 mAdc, I_B = 10 mAdc)		$V_{CE(sat)}$*	 — —	 0.25 0.45	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage* (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc) (I_C = 100 mAdc, I_B = 10 mAdc)		$V_{BE(sat)}$*	 0.70 0.8	 0.85 1.4	Vdc
DC Current Gain* (I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1.0 Vdc) (I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1.0 Vdc, T_A = -55°C) (I_C = 100 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1.0 Vdc)	 2N3508 2N3509 2N3508 2N3509 2N3508 2N3509	h_{FE}*	 40 100 20 40 20 30	 120 300 — — — —	—
Small-Signal Current Gain (I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, f = 100 mc)		h_{fe}	5	—	—
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 5 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 140 kc)		C_{ob}	—	4	pf
Input Capacitance (V_{OB} = 1 Vdc, I_C = 0, f = 140 kc)		C_{ib}	—	4	pf
Storage Time (I_C = I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 10 mA)		$t_s(\tau_s)$	—	13	nsec
Turn-On Time (I_C = 10 mA, I_{B1} = 3 mA, V_{CC} = 3 V, V_{OB} = 1.5 V)		t_{on}	—	12	nsec
Turn-Off Time (I_C = 10 mA, I_{B1} = 3 mA, I_{B2} = 1.5 mA, V_{CC} = 3 V)		t_{off}	—	18	nsec
Total Control Charge (I_C = 10 mA, I_B = 1 mA, V_{CC} = 3 V)		Q_T	—	50	pC
Delay Time	V_{CC} = 10 V, V_{OB} = 2 V, I_C = 100 mA, I_{B1} = 10 mA	t_d	—	5	nsec
Rise Time		t_r	—	18	nsec
Storage Time	V_{CC} = 10 V I_C = 100 mA, I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 10 mA	t_s	—	13	nsec
Fall Time		t_f	—	15	nsec

*Pulse Test: PW = 300μsec, Duty Cycle ≤ 2%

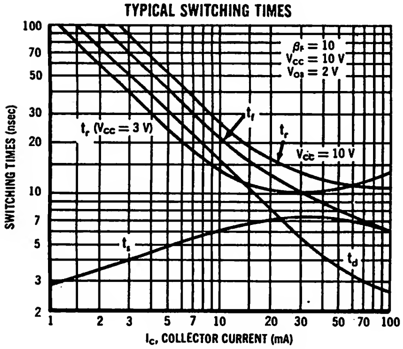
2N3508, 2N3509 (continued)

MINIMUM CURRENT GAIN CHARACTERISTICS

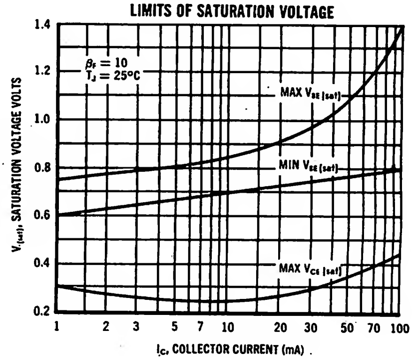




TYPICAL SWITCHING TIMES



LIMITS OF SATURATION VOLTAGE

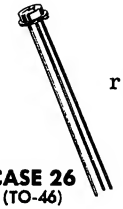


2N3510
2N3511
2N3647
2N3648

$V_{CEO} = 10\text{-}15\ V$
$I_C = 500\ mA$
$f_T = 350\text{-}450\ Mc$

NPN silicon annular transistors for high-speed saturated switching applications to 500 mA.

CASE 27 (TO-52)

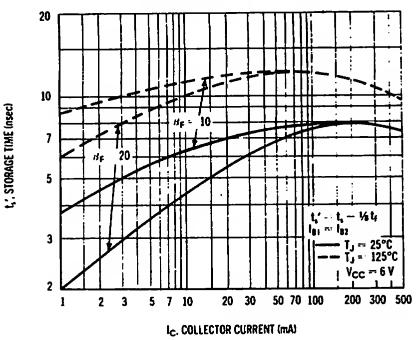


CASE 26 (TO-46)

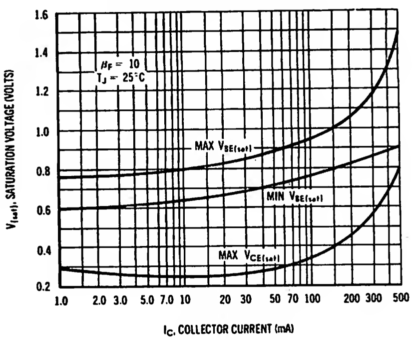
MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	2N3510 2N3647	2N3511 2N3648	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	40	40	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	10	15	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	6		Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	500		mAdc
		TO-46 2N3647 2N3648	TO-52 2N3510 2N3511	
Total Device Dissipation @T_A = 25°C Derating Factor Above 25°C	P_D	400 2.28	360 2.06	mW mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation @T_C = 25°C Derating Factor Above 25°C	P_D	2.0 11.43	1.2 6.9	Watts mW/°C
Junction Temperature, Operating	T_J	+200		°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +200		°C

STORAGE TIME VARIATION



LIMITS OF SATURATION VOLTAGE



2N3510, 2N3511, 2N3647, 2N3648 (continued)

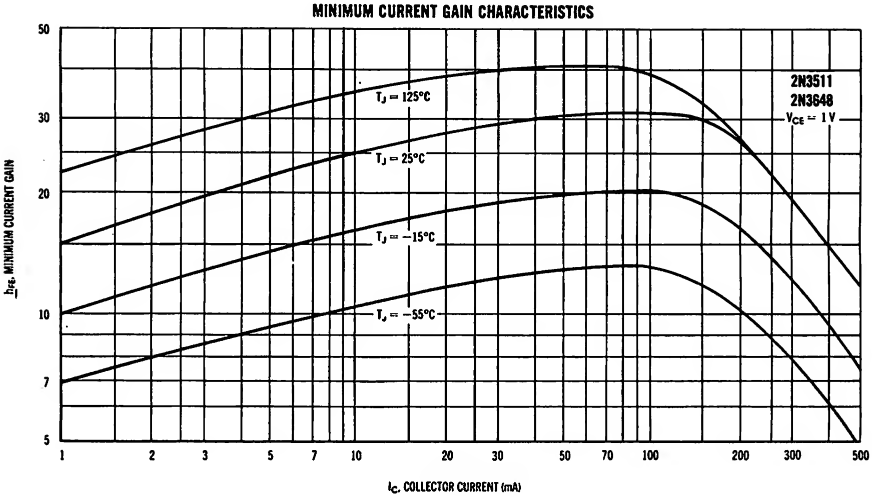
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_A = 25°C$ unless otherwise specified)

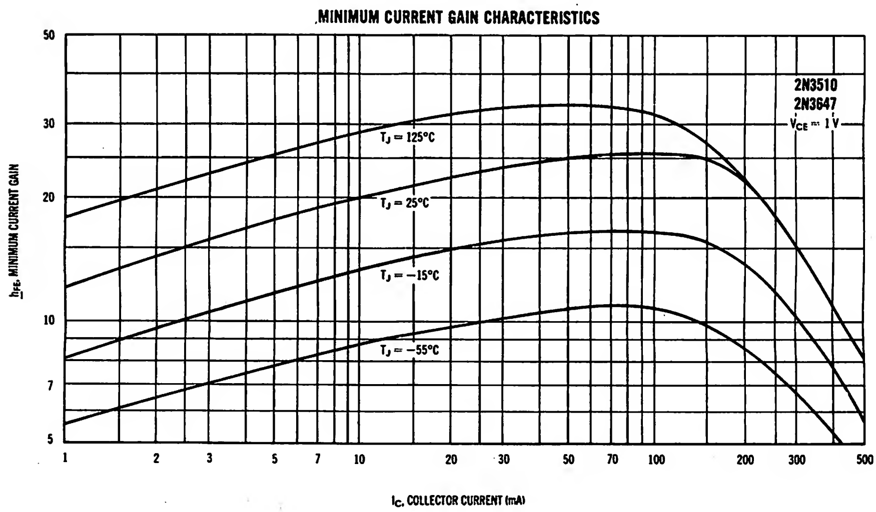
Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, V_{OB}† = 1 Vdc) (V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, V_{OB} = 1 Vdc, T_A = 150°C)		I_{CEX}	— —	.025 50	µAdc
Base Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, V_{OB} = 1 Vdc)		I_{BL}	—	.025	µAdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10 µAdc, I_E = 0)		BV_{CBO}	40	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 0)	2N3510, 2N3647 2N3511, 2N3648	BV_{CEO}*	10 15	— —	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 10 µAdc, I_C = 0)		BV_{EBO}	6	—	Vdc
Collector Saturation Voltage* (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc) (I_C = 150 mAdc, I_B = 15 mAdc) (I_C = 300 mAdc, I_B = 30 mAdc) (I_C = 500 mAdc, I_B = 50 mAdc)	All Types All Types 2N3510, 2N3647 2N3511, 2N3648	$V_{CE(sat)}$*	— — — —	0.25 0.4 0.6 0.8	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage* (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc) (I_C = 150 mAdc, I_B = 15 mAdc) (I_C = 300 mAdc, I_B = 30 mAdc) (I_C = 500 mAdc, I_B = 50 mAdc)	All Types All Types 2N3510, 2N3647 2N3511, 2N3648	$V_{BE(sat)}$*	— 0.8 — —	0.8 1.0 1.15 1.5	Vdc
DC Current Gain* (I_C = 1.0 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc) (I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc) (I_C = 150 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc) (I_C = 150 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc, TA = -55°C) (I_C = 300 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc) (I_C = 500 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc)	2N3510, 2N3647 2N3511, 2N3648 2N3510, 2N3647 2N3511, 2N3648 2N3510, 2N3647 2N3511, 2N3648 2N3511, 2N3648 2N3510, 2N3647 2N3511, 2N3648	h_{FE}*	12 15 20 25 25 30 12 15 12	— — — — 150 120 — — —	—
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc)		C_{ob}	—	4	pf
Input Capacitance (V_{OB} = 0.5 Vdc, I_C = 0, f = 100 kc)		C_{ib}	—	8	pf
Small Signal Current Gain (I_C = 15 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, f = 100 mc)	2N3510, 2N3647 2N3511, 2N3648	h_{fe}	3.5 4.5	— —	mc
Delay Time (I_C = 150 mA, I_{B1} = 15 mA, V_{OB} = 0.5 V, V_{CC} = 6 V)	2N3510, 2N3647 2N3511, 2N3648	t_d	— —	10 8	nsec
Rise Time (I_C = 150 mA, I_{B1} = 15 mA, V_{OB} = 0.5 V, V_{CC} = 6 V)	2N3510, 2N3647 2N3511, 2N3648	t_r	— —	12 10	nsec
Turn-On Time (I_C = 150 mA, I_{B1} = 15 mA, V_{OB} = 0.5 V, V_{CC} = 6 V)	2N3510, 2N3647 2N3511, 2N3648	t_{on}	— —	20 16	nsec
Storage Time (I_C = 150 mA, I_{B1} = $-I_{B2}$ = 15 mA, V_{CC} = 6 V)	2N3510, 2N3647 2N3511, 2N3648	t_s	— —	16 12	nsec
Fall Time (I_C = 150 mA, I_{B1} = $-I_{B2}$ = 15 mA, V_{CC} = 6 V)	2N3510, 2N3647 2N3511, 2N3648	t_f	— —	12 8	nsec
Turn-Off Time (I_C = 150 mA, I_{B1} = $-I_{B2}$ = 15 mA, V_{CC} = 6 V)	2N3510, 2N3647 2N3511, 2N3648	t_{off}	— —	25 18	nsec
Total Control Charge (I_C = 150 mA, I_B = 15 mA, V_{CC} = 6 V)		Q_T	—	300	pC
Small Signal Current Gain (I_C = 1 mA, V_{CE} = 10 V, f = 1 kc)		h_{fe}	20	150	—
Voltage Feedback Ratio (I_C = 1 mA, V_{CE} = 10 V, f = 1 kc)		h_{re}	—	25	$X10^{-4}$
Input Impedance (I_C = 1 mA, V_{CE} = 10 V, f = 1 kc)		h_{ie}	0.6	4.5	kohms
Output Admittance (I_C = 1 mA, V_{CE} = 10 V, f = 1 kc)		h_{oe}	10	100	µmhos

* Pulse Test: PW ≤ 300 µsec, Duty Cycle ≤ 2%

V_{OB} = Base-Emitter Reverse Bias

2N3510, 2N3511, 2N3647, 2N3648 (continued)





2N3544

$V_{CBO} = 25\ V$
$P_o = 10\ mW\ @\ 1000\ Mc$

CASE 22
(TO-18)

NPN silicon annular transistor for VHF and UHF oscillator applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

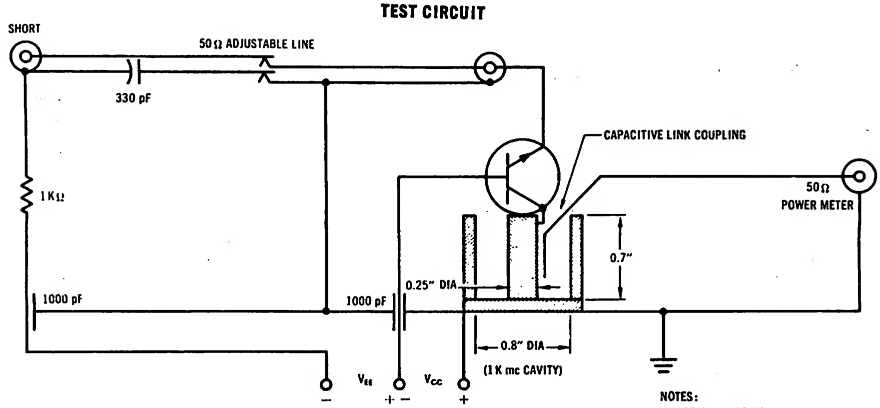
Characteristics	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	25	Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	25	Volts
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EB}	3.0	Volts
Collector Current	I_C	100	mA
Power Dissipation @ T_C = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P_C	400 2.67	mW mW/°C
Power Dissipation @ T_A = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P_D	300 2.0	mW mW/°C
Junction Temperature	T_J	+175	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

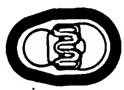
Characteristics	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage	BV_{CBO}	I_C = 10 μAdc, I_E = 0	25	30	--	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	BV_{CES}	I_C = 10 μA, V_{BE} = 0	25	30	--	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current	I_{CBO}	V_{CB} = 15 Vdc, I_E = 0	--	0.01	0.1	μAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current	I_{EBO}	V_{EB} = 3 Vdc, I_C = 0	--	0.1	10	μAdc
DC Current Gain	h_{FE}	V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C 10 mAdc	25	50	--	--
AC Current Gain	$\|h_{fe}\|$	V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 10 mAdc, f = 100 mc	6	9	15	--
Collector Output Capacitance	C_{ob}	V_{CB} = 15 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc	--	--	2.5	pF
Collector-Base Time Constant	$r_b'C_c$	V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 10 mAdc, f = 31.8 mc	--	--	10	psec
Oscillator Power Output	P_{out}	f = 1000 mc, V_C = 12 Vdc, I_C 12 mAdc	10	16	--	mW

2N3544 (continued)

TEST CIRCUIT



2N3546



V_{CEO} = 12 V
t_s = 20 nsec

CASE 22
(TO-18)

PNP silicon annular transistor for low-level, high-speed switching applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristics	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	15	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	12	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	4.5	Vdc
Total Device Dissipation @ T_A = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P_D	0.36 2.06	Watt mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation @ T_C = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P_D	1.2 6.9	Watts mW/°C
Operating Junction Temperature	T_J	200	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +200	°C
Thermal Resistance	θ_{JA}	0.49	°C/mW
	θ_{JC}	0.15	°C/mW

2N3546 (continued)

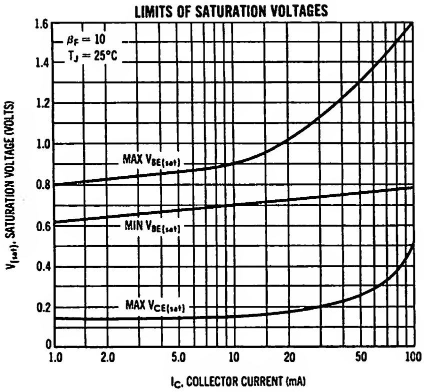
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C ambient unless otherwise noted)

Characteristics		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc)		I_{CBO}	--	0.010	µAdc
(V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, T_A = 150°C)			--	10	
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, V_{OB} = 3 Vdc)		I_{CEX}	--	0.010	µAdc
Base Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, V_{OB} = 3 Vdc)		I_{BL}	--	0.10	µAdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10 µAdc, I_E = 0)		BV_{CBO}	15	--	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 10 µAdc, I_C = 0)		BV_{EBO}	4.5	--	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 0)		BV_{CEO}*	12	--	Vdc
Collector Saturation Voltage* (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc)		$V_{CE(sat)}$*	--	0.15	Vdc
(I_C = 50 mAdc, I_B = 5 mAdc)			--	0.25	
(I_C = 100 mAdc, I_B = 10 mAdc)			--	0.50	
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage* (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc)		$V_{BE(sat)}$*	0.7	0.9	Vdc
(I_C = 50 mAdc, I_B = 5 mAdc)			0.8	1.3	
(I_C = 100 mAdc, I_B = 10 mAdc)			--	1.6	
DC Current Gain* (I_C = 1.0 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc)		h_{FE}*	20	--	--
(I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc)			30	120	
(I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc, T_A = -55°C)			15	--	
(I_C = 50 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc)			25	--	
(I_C = 100 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1Vdc)			15	--	
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 1 mc)		C_{ob}	--	6	pF
Input Capacitance (V_{OB} = 0.5 Vdc, I_C = 0, f = 1 mc)		C_{ib}	--	5	pF
Current-Gain - Bandwidth Product (I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, f = 100 mc)		f_T	700	--	mc
Total Control Charge (I_C = 50 mA, I_B = 5 mA, V_{CC} = 3 V)		Q_T	--	400	pC
Delay Time	I_C = 50 mA, I_{B1} = 5mA,	t_d	--	10	nsec
Rise Time	V_{OB} = 2 V, V_{CC} = 3 V	t_r	--	15	nsec
Storage Time	I_C = 50 mA, I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 5 mA,	t_s	--	20	nsec
Fall Time	V_{CC} = 3 V	t_f	--	15	nsec
Turn-On Time	See " Switching Time Test Circuit" (page 8-213)	t_{on}	--	40	nsec
Turn-Off Time		t_{off}	--	30	nsec

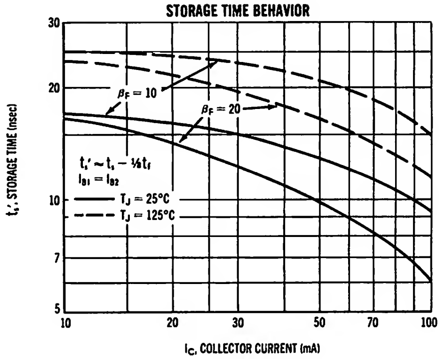
*Pulse Test: PW = 300 µsec, Duty Cycle ≤ 2%

2N3546 (continued)

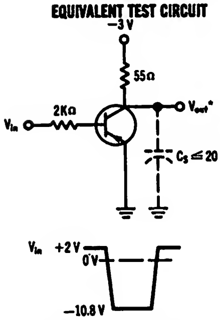
LIMITS OF SATURATION VOLTAGES



STORAGE TIME BEHAVIOR



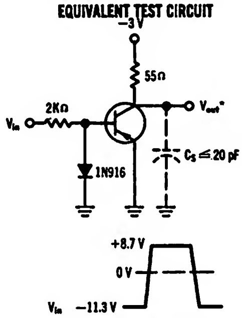
DELAY AND RISE TIME EQUIVALENT TEST CIRCUIT



PULSE WIDTH = 200 nsec
RISE TIME ≤ 2 nsec
DUTY CYCLE ≤ 10%

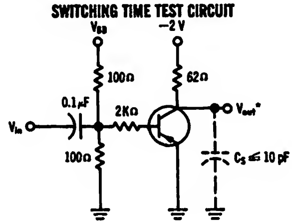
*OSCILLOSCOPE RISE TIME ≤ 1 nsec

STORAGE AND FALL TIME EQUIVALENT TEST CIRCUIT



PULSE WIDTH = 200 nsec
RISE TIME ≤ 2 nsec
DUTY CYCLE ≤ 10%

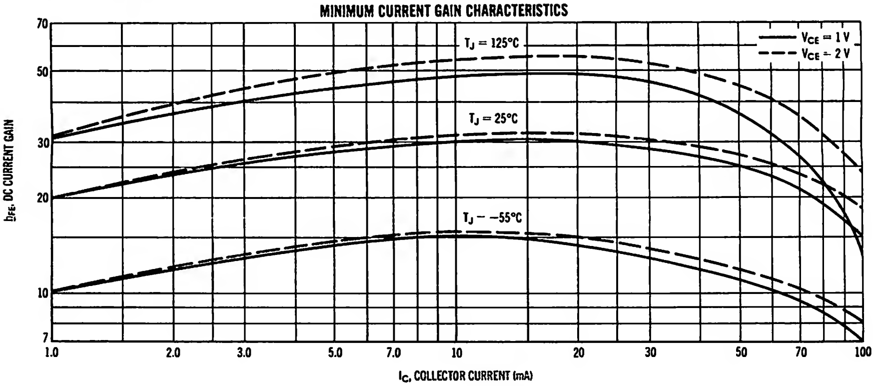
SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT



PULSE WIDTH > 200 nsec
RISE TIME < 1 nsec
Z_{in} = 50Ω

t_{on} : V_{BB} = +3 V, V_{in} = −7 V
t_{off} : V_{BB} = −4 V, V_{in} = +6 V

MINIMUM CURRENT GAIN CHARACTERISTICS

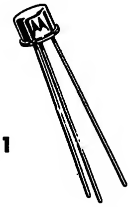


2N3553
2N3632

For Specifications, See 2N3375 Data Sheet

2N3634 thru 2N3637

V_{CEO} = 140-175 V
f_T = 150 - 200 Mc



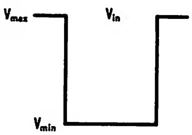
CASE 31
(TO-5)

PNP silicon annular transistor for high voltage switching and low-power amplifier applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

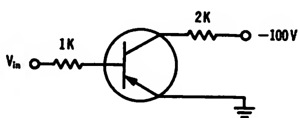
Characteristics	Symbol	Maximum 2N3634 2N3635	Maximum 2N3636 2N3637	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	140	175	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	140	175	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5		Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	1		Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ T_A = 25°C Derating Factor Above 25°C	P_D	1.0 5.71		Watt mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation @ T_C = 25°C Derating Factor Above 25°C	P_D	5 28.6		Watts mW/°C
Junction Temperature, Operating	T_J	+200		°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +200		°C

SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT



P.W. ≈ 20 μ sec
DUTY CYCLE ≤ 2%
RISE TIME ≤ 20 nsec

	V_{max}	V_{min}
TURN-ON	+4V	−5.65V
TURN-OFF	+4.1V	−5.9V



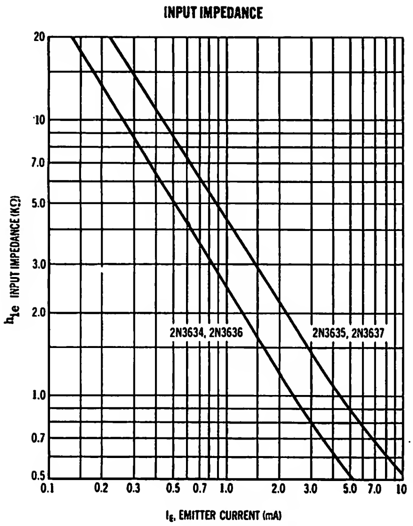
2N3634 thru 2N3637 (continued)

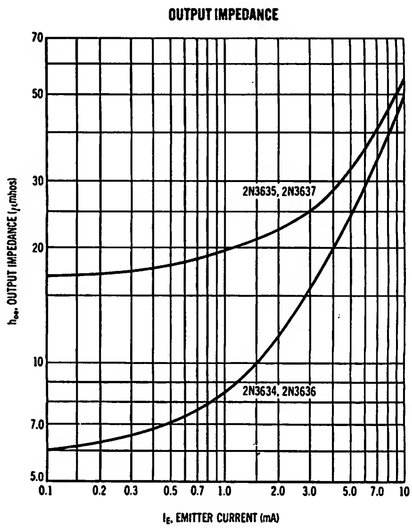
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C Ambient unless otherwise specified.)

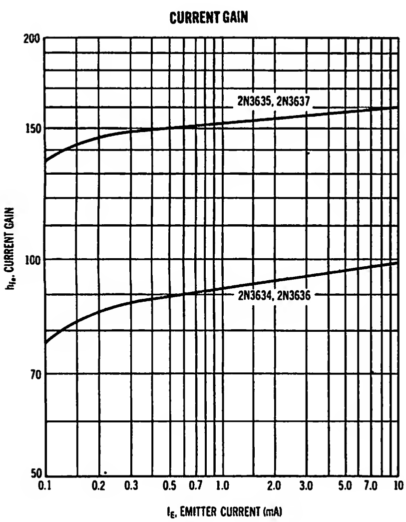
Characteristics		Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 100 μAdc, I_E = 0)	2N3634, 2N3635 2N3636, 2N3637	BV_{CBO}	140 175	— —	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 0)	2N3634, 2N3635 2N3636, 2N3637	BV_{CEO}*	140 175	— —	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 10 μAdc, I_C = 0)	All Types	BV_{EBO}	5	—	Vdc
Collector Saturation Voltage*		$V_{CE(sat)}$*			Vdc
(I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc)	All Types		—	0.3	
(I_C = 50 mAdc, I_B = 5 mAdc)	All Types		—	0.5	
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage*		$V_{BE(sat)}$*			Vdc
(I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc)	All Types		—	0.8	
(I_C = 50 mAdc, I_B = 5 mAdc)	All Types		0.65	0.9	
DC Current Gain		h_{FE}*			—
(I_C = 0.1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	2N3634, 2N3636 2N3635, 2N3637		40 80	— —	
(I_C = 1.0 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	2N3634, 2N3636 2N3635, 2N3637		45 90	— —	
(I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	2N3634, 2N3636 2N3635, 2N3637		50 100	— —	
(I_C = 50 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	2N3634, 2N3636 2N3635, 2N3637		50 100	150 300	
(I_C = 150 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	2N3634, 2N3636 2N3635, 2N3637		25 50	— —	
Small Signal Current Gain (V_{CE} = 30 Vdc, I_C = 30 mAdc, f = 100 mc)	2N3634, 2N3636 2N3635, 2N3637	$\|h_{fe}\|$	1.5 2.0	— —	—
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 20 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc)	All Types	C_{ob}	—	10	pf
Input Capacitance (V_{OB} = 1.0 Vdc, I_C = 0, f = 100 kc)	All Types	C_{ib}	—	75	pf
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 100 Vdc, I_E = 0)	All Types	I_{CBO}	—	100	nAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current (V_{OB} = 3 Vdc, I_C = 0)	All Types	I_{EBO}	—	50	nAdc
Small Signal Current Gain (I_C = 10 mA, V_{CE} = 10 V, f = 1 kc)	2N3634, 2N3636 2N3635, 2N3637	h_{fe}	40 80	160 320	—
Voltage Feedback Ratio (I_C = 10 mA, V_{CE} = 10 V, f = 1 kc)	All Types	h_{re}	—	3	$X10^{-4}$
Input Impedance (I_C = 10 mA, V_{CE} = 10 V, f = 1 kc)	2N3634, 2N3636 2N3635, 2N3637	h_{ie}	100 200	600 1200	ohms
Output Admittance (I_C = 10 mA, V_{CE} = 10 V, f = 1 kc)	All Types	h_{oe}	—	200	μmhos
Noise Figure (I_C = 0.5 mA, V_{CE} = 10 V, f = 1 kc, R_g = 1 kΩ)	All Types	NF	—	3	db
Turn-On Time — V_{CC} = 100V, I_C = 50 mA,	All Types	t_{on}	—	400	nsec
Turn-Off Time — I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 5 mA, V_{OB} = 4 V	All Types	t_{off}	—	600	nsec

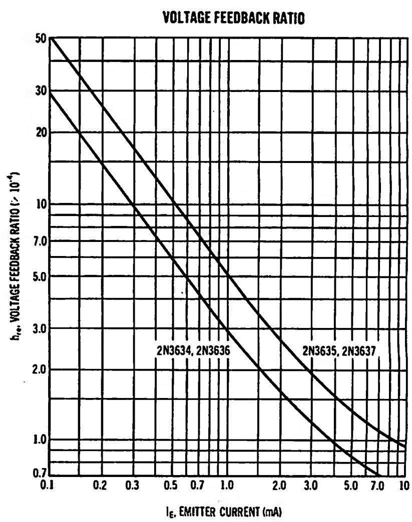
*Pulse Width ≦ 300 μsec, duty cycle ≦ 2% V_{OB} – Base-Emitter Off Bias

2N3634 thru 2N3637 (continued)



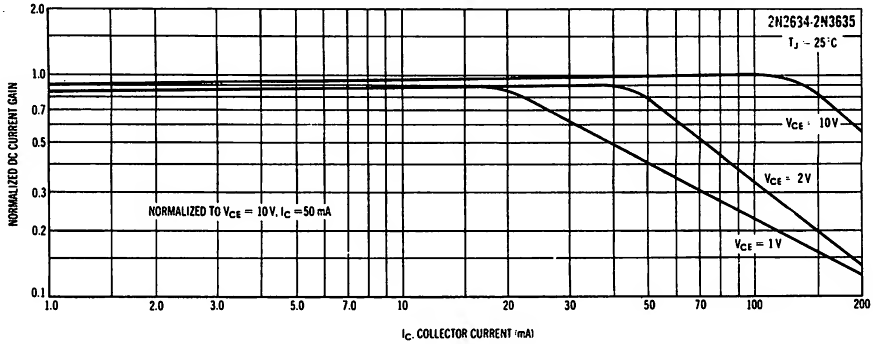




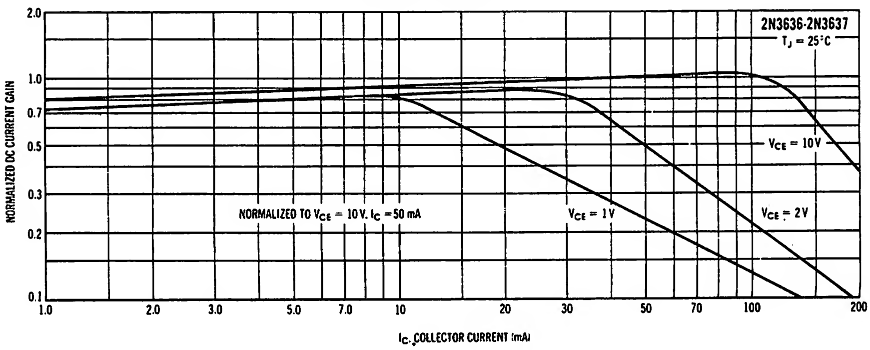


2N3634 thru 2N3637 (continued)

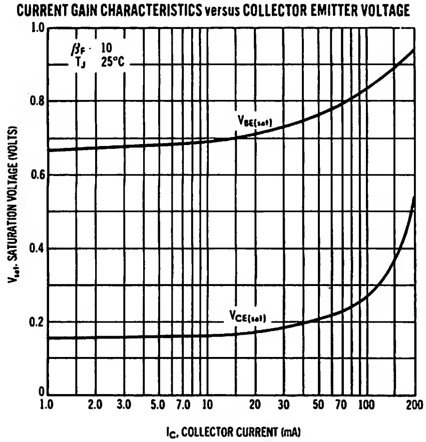
CURRENT GAIN CHARACTERISTICS versus COLLECTOR EMITTER VOLTAGE



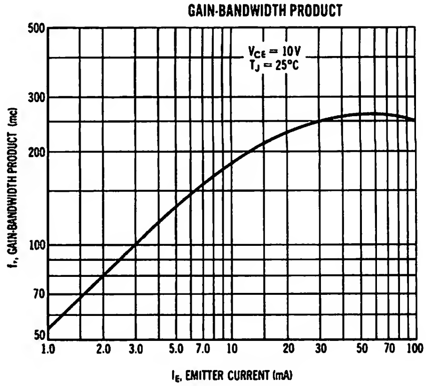
SATURATION VOLTAGES



CURRENT GAIN CHARACTERISTICS versus COLLECTOR EMITTER VOLTAGE



GAIN-BANDWIDTH PRODUCT

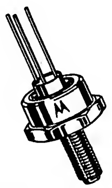


2N3647
2N3648

For Specifications, See 2N3510 Data Sheet

2N3664

G_{PE} = 7.4 db @ 250 Mc
P_o = 2.2 W @ 250 Mc



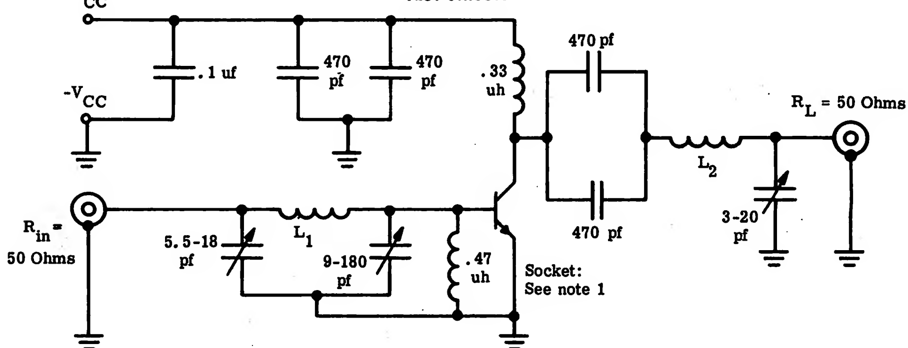
CASE 24

NPN silicon annular transistor for power amplifier and driver applications to 500 Mc.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	60	Vdc
Collector Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	60	Vdc
Collector Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	40	Vdc
Emitter Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	4	Vdc
Collector Current (Continuous)	I_C	0.5	Adc
Base Current (Continuous)	I_B	0.1	Adc
Power Dissipation @ 25°C Case Temperature @ 25°C Ambient Temperature	P_D	 5.0 1.0	 Watts Watts
Operating Junction Temperature Storage Temperature Range	T_J T_{stg}	200 -65 to +200	°C

TEST CIRCUIT



L_1: 2T No. 14 tinned wire 5/16" ID, 1/4" long
L_2: 2T No. 14 tinned wire 3/8" ID, 3/16" long

Note 1: Use a 0.100" pin circle teflon socket with the emitter grounded to the chassis at the top of the socket.

When making RF power test, the device must be provided with an adequate heat sink.

2N3664 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_A = 25°C$ unless otherwise specified)

Characteristic		Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Emitter Sustain Voltage I_C = 30mAdc, R_{BE} = 0 ohms		$V_{CES\,(sus)}$*	60		Vdc
Collector-Emitter Open Base Sustain Voltage I_C = 30mAdc, I_B = 0		$V_{CEO\,(sus)}$*	40		Vdc
Collector-Emitter Cutoff Current V_{CE} = 25Vdc, V_{BE} = 0, T_C = +150°C		I_{CES}		50	μAdc
Collector-Emitter Cutoff Current V_{CE} = 25Vdc, V_{BE} = 0		I_{CES}		0.05	μAdc
Collector-Emitter Cutoff Current V_{CE} = 50Vdc, V_{BE} = 0		I_{CES}		10	μAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current V_{EB} = 4Vdc, I_C = 0		I_{EBO}		100	μAdc
DC Current Gain V_{CE} = 2Vdc, I_C = 250mAdc V_{CE} = 2Vdc, I_C = 50mAdc		h_{FE}	 8 8	 80	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage I_C = 250mAdc, I_B = 50mAdc		$V_{CE\,(sat)}$		75	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage I_C = 250mAdc, I_B = 50mAdc		$V_{BE\,(sat)}$		1.2	Vdc
Small Signal Current Gain V_{CE} = 15Vdc, I_C = 100mAdc, f = 100mc		$\lvert h_{fe} \rvert$	3		
Common Base Output Capacitance V_{CB} = 15Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100kc		C_{ob}		6.0	pf
Power Output	P_{in} = 400 mW, f = 250 mc V_{CE} = 25 Vdc	P_{out}**	2.2		Watts
Power Gain		G_{PE}	7.4		db
Efficiency		η	50		%

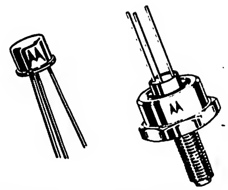
*Pulse width ≤ 200 μsec Duty cycle ≤ 2%
**In functional test P_{out} is fixed at 2.2 watts and P_{in} is monitored to be ≤ 400 mW.

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Maximum	Unit
Thermal Resistance - Junction to Case	θ_{JC}	35	°C/W.
Thermal Resistance - Junction to Air	θ_{JA}	175	°C/W.

2N3717
2N3718

G_{PE} = 7.4 db @ 250 Mc Typ
P_O = 4 W @ 250 Mc Typ



CASE 79   CASE 24

NPN silicon annular transistors for power amplifier applications at UHF and VHF. Especially designed for operation from low voltage power supplies.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	60	Vdc
Collector Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	60	Vdc
Collector Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	40	Vdc
Emitter Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	4	Vdc
Collector Current (Continuous)	I_C	1.0	Adc
Base Current (Continuous)	I_B	0.2	Adc
Power Dissipation @25°C Case Temperature @25°C Ambient Temperature	P_D	 2N3717 7.5 2N3718 10.0 2N3717 1.0 2N3718 1.5	Watts
Operating Junction Temperature Storage Temperature Range	T_j T_{stg}	200 -65 to +200	°C
Thermal Resistance-Junction to Case Thermal Resistance-Junction to Air	θ_{JC} θ_{JA}	2N3717 23.3 2N3718 17.5 2N3717 175 2N3718 117	°C/W. °C/W.

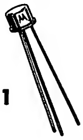
2N3717, 2N3718 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic		Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Emitter Sustain Voltage I_C = 50mAdc, R_{BE} = 0 ohms		$V_{CES(sus)}$*	60		Vdc
Collector-Emitter Open Base Sustain Voltage I_C = 50mAdc, I_B = 0		$V_{CEO(sus)}$*	40		Vdc
Collector-Emitter Cutoff Current V_{CE} = 25Vdc, V_{BE} = 0, T_C = +150°C		I_{CES}		50	μAdc
Collector-Emitter Cutoff Current V_{CE} = 25Vdc, V_{BE} = 0		I_{CES}		05	μAdc
Collector-Emitter Cutoff Current V_{CE} = 50Vdc, V_{BE} = 0		I_{CES}		10	μAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current V_{EB} = 4Vdc, I_C = 0		I_{EBO}		100	μAdc
DC Current Gain V_{CE} = 2Vdc, I_C = 200mAdc		h_{FE}	8		
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage I_C = 500mAdc, I_B = 100mAdc		$V_{CE(sat)}$		1.0	Vdc
Small Signal Current Gain V_{CE} = 10Vdc, I_C = 150mAdc, f = 100mc		$\|h_{fe}\|$	2.5		
Common Base Output Capacitance V_{CB} = 15Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100kc		C_{ob}		10	pf
Power Output Power Gain Efficiency	P_{in} = 400 mw, f = 175 mc V_{CE} = 13.5 Vdc	P_{out}** G_{PE} η	2.0 7.0 60		Watts db %
Power Out	P_{in} = 730 mw, f = 250 mc V_{CE} = 25 Vdc	P_{out}**	4.0 Typ.		Watts
Power Gain		G_{PE}	7.4 Typ.		db
Efficiency		η	70 Typ.		%

*Pulse width ≤200 sec   Duty cycle ≤2%
**In functional test P_{out} is fixed at specified value and P_{in} is monitored to be ≤ value indicated.

2N3719
2N3720



CASE 31
(TO-5)

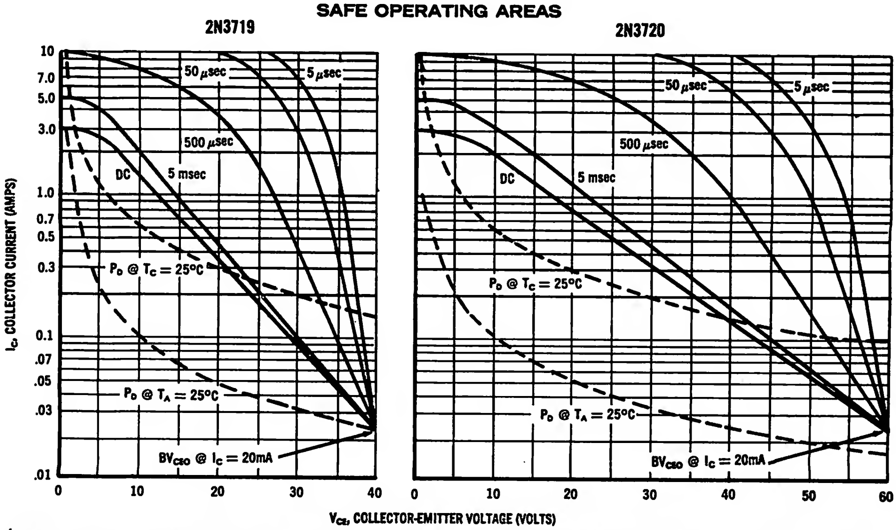
$V_{CEO} = 40\text{-}60$ V
$I_C = 3$ A
$f_T = 60$ Mc

PNP silicon annular transistors for high-speed, high-current switching in core and driver applications and Class C power amplifiers.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	2N3719	2N3720	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	40	60	Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}*	40	60	Volts
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	4	4	Volts
Collector Current—Continuous Collector Current—Peak	I_C	3 10	3 10	Amps Amps
Base Current	I_B	0.5	0.5	Amp
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^oC$ Derate above 25^oC	P_D	1.0 5.72		Watt $mW/^oC$
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^oC$ Derate above 25^oC	P_D	6 34.3		Watts $mW/^oC$
Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	T_J and T_{stg}	-65 to +200		^oC

SAFE OPERATING AREAS



The Safe Operating Area Curves indicate I_C-V_{CE} limits below which the devices will not go into secondary breakdown. As the safe operating areas shown are independent of temperature and duty cycle, these curves can be used as long as the average power derating curve is also taken into consideration to insure operation below the maximum junction temperature.

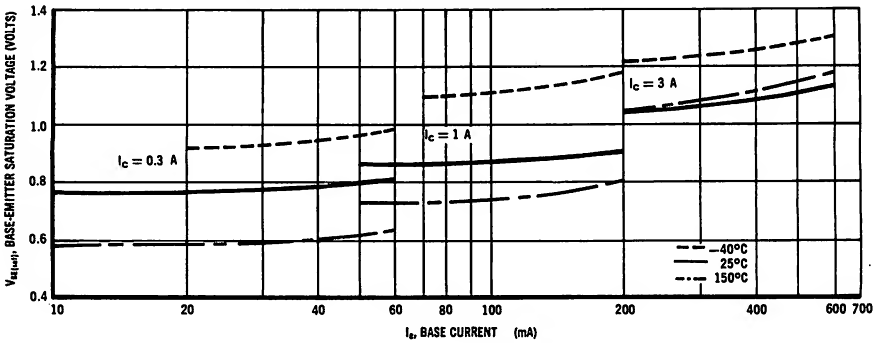
2N3719, 2N3720 (continued)

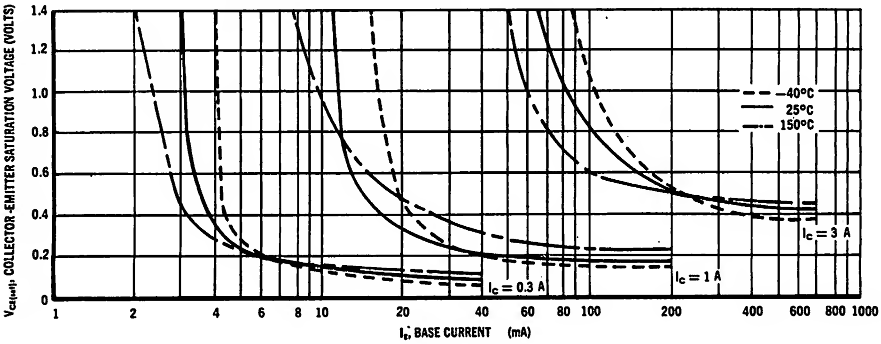
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at $T_C = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

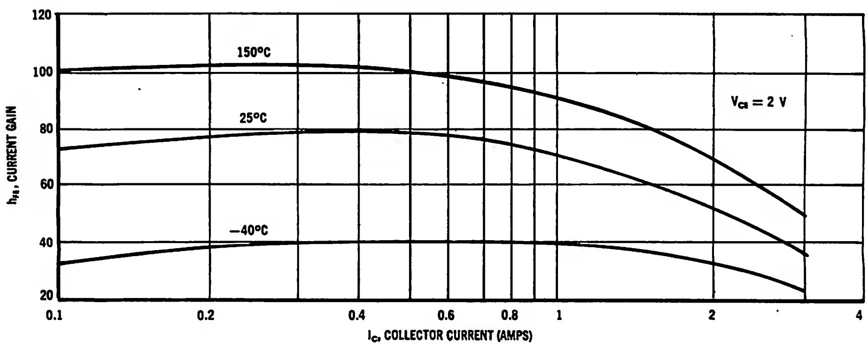
Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector Leakage Current		I_{CEX}			μAdc
(V_{CE} = 40 Vdc, V_{BE} = 2 Vdc)	2N3719		—	10	
(V_{CE} = 60 Vdc, V_{BE} = 2 Vdc)	2N3720		—	10	
Collector-Base Cutoff Current		I_{CBO}			mAdc
(V_{CB} = 40 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 25°C)	2N3719		—	.010	
(V_{CB} = 40 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 150°C)	2N3719		—	1	
(V_{CB} = 60 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 25°C)	2N3720		—	.010	
(V_{CB} = 60 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 150°C)	2N3720		—	1	
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current (V_{BE} = 4 Vdc, I_C = 0)		I_{EBO}	—	1	mAdc
DC Current Gain*		h_{FE}*			—
(I_C = 500 mA, V_{CE} = 1.5 V, T_A = 25°C)			20	—	
(I_C = 1 A, V_{CE} = 1.5 V, T_A = 25°C)			25	180	
(I_C = 1 A, V_{CE} = 1.5 V, T_A = -40°C)			15	—	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage*		$V_{CE(sat)}$*			Volts
(I_C = 1 A, I_B = 100 mA, T_A = -40 to +100°C)			—	0.75	
(I_C = 3 A, I_B = 300 mA, T_A = 25°C)			—	1.5	
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage*		$V_{BE(sat)}$*			Volts
(I_C = 1 A, I_B = 100 mA)			—	1.5	
(I_C = 3 A, I_B = 300 mA)			—	2.3	
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage*		BV_{CEO}*			Volts
(I_C = 20 mA, I_B = 0)	2N3719		40	—	
	2N3720		60	—	
Collector Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc)		C_{ob}	—	120	pf
Input Capacitance (V_{BE} = 0.5 Vdc, I_C = 0, f = 100 kc)		C_{ib}	—	1000	pf
Current-Gain — Bandwidth Product (V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 500 mAdc, f = 30 mc)		f_T	60	—	mc
Delay Plus Rise Time (I_C = 1 Adc, I_{B1} = 100 mA)		t_{on}	—	75	nsec
Storage Time (I_C = 1 Adc, I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 100 mA)		t_s	—	150	nsec
Fall Time (I_C = 1 Adc, I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 100 mA)		t_f	—	75	nsec

*Pulse Test:
Pulse Width ≤ 300 μsec
Duty Cycle ≤ 2%

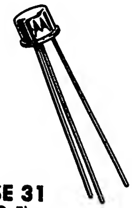
2N3719, 2N3720 (continued)







2N3742



CASE 31
(TO-5)

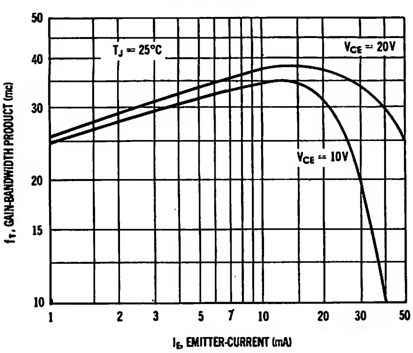
V_{CEO} = 300 V
I_C = 50 mA
f_T = 30 Mc

NPN silicon annular transistor for high voltage amplifier applications from DC to VHF.

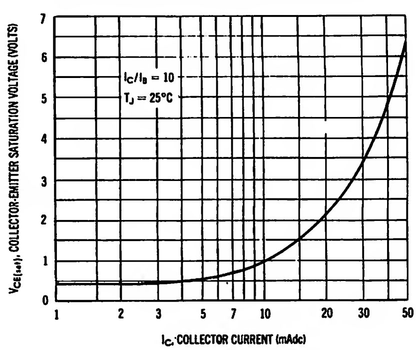
MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CB}	300	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	300	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EB}	10	Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	50	mAdc
Total Device Dissipation @ T_A = 25°C Derating Factor Above 25°C	P_D	1.0 5.71	Watt mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation @ T_C = 25°C Derating Factor Above 25°C	P_D	5 28.6	Watts mW/°C
Operating Junction Temperature	T_J	+200	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +200	°C

GAIN BANDWIDTH PRODUCT



COLLECTOR EMITTER SATURATION VOLTAGE



2N3742 (continued)

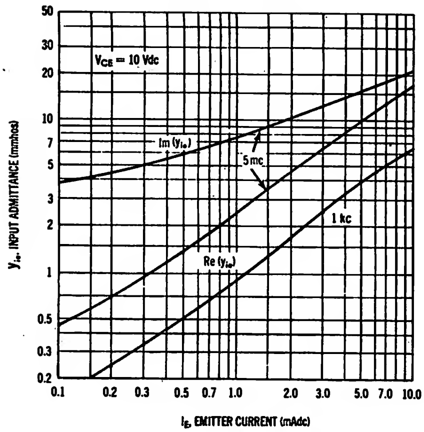
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C ambient unless otherwise noted)

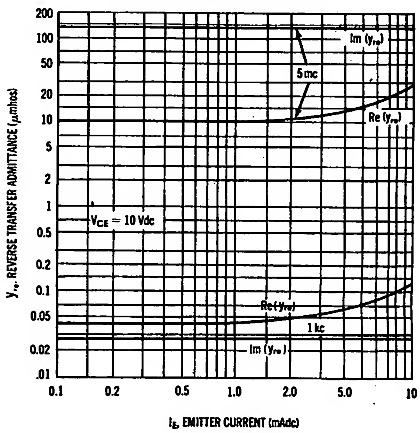
Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 100 μAdc, I_E = 0)	BV_{CBO}	300	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 0)	BV_{CEO}*	300	—	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 100μAdc, I_C = 0)	BV_{EBO}	10	—	Vdc
Collector Saturation Voltage **	$V_{CE(sat)}$**			Vdc
(I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc)		—	1	
(I_C = 30 mAdc, I_B = 3 mAdc)		—	5	
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage **	$V_{BE(sat)}$**			Vdc
(I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc)		—	1.0	
(I_C = 30 mAdc, I_B = 3 mAdc)		—	1.2	
DC Current Gain **	h_{FE}**			—
(I_C = 3 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)		10	—	
(I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)		15	—	
(I_C = 30 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)		20	200	
(I_C = 50 mAdc, V_{CE} = 20 Vdc)		20	—	
Collector Cutoff Current	I_{CBO}			μAdc
(V_{CB} = 200 Vdc, I_E = 0)		—	0.2	
(V_{CB} = 200 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 100°C)		—	20	
Emitter Cutoff Current V_{EB} = 6 Vdc, I_C = 0)	I_{EBO}	—	0.2	μAdc
Small Signal Current Gain (V_{CE} = 20 Vdc, I_C = 10 mAdc, f = 20 mc)	$\|h_{fe}\|$	1.5	—	—
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc)	C_{ob}	—	6	pf
Input Capacitance (V_{EB} = 0.5 Vdc, I_C = 0, f = 100 kc)	C_{ib}	—	80	pf
Small Signal Current Gain (I_C = 10 mA, V_{CE} = 10 V, f = 1 kc)	h_{fe}	20	200	—
Voltage Feedback Ratio (I_C = 10 mA, V_{CE} = 10 V, f = 1 kc)	h_{re}	—	1.0	$X10^{-4}$
Input Impedance (I_C = 10 mA, V_{CE} = 10 V, f = 1 kc)	h_{ie}	—	0.5	Kohms
Output Admittance (I_C = 10 mA, V_{CE} = 10 V, f = 1 kc)	h_{oe}	5	50	μmhos
Real Part of Input Impedance (I_C = 10 mA, V_{CE} = 10 V, f = 5 mc)	$Re(h_{ie})$	—	40	ohms

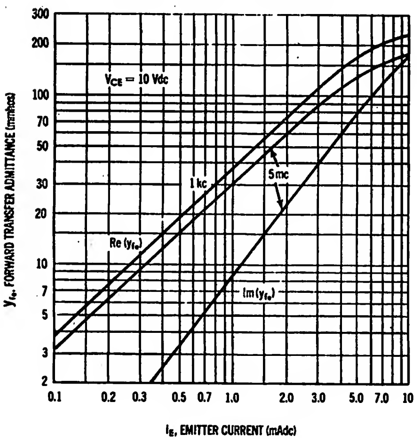
*PW ≤ 30 μsec, Duty Cycle ≤ 1%

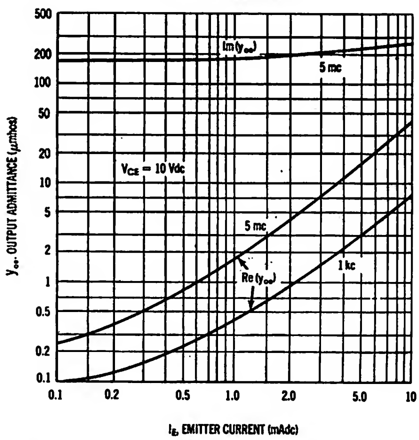
**PW ≤ 300 μsec, Duty Cycle ≤ 2%

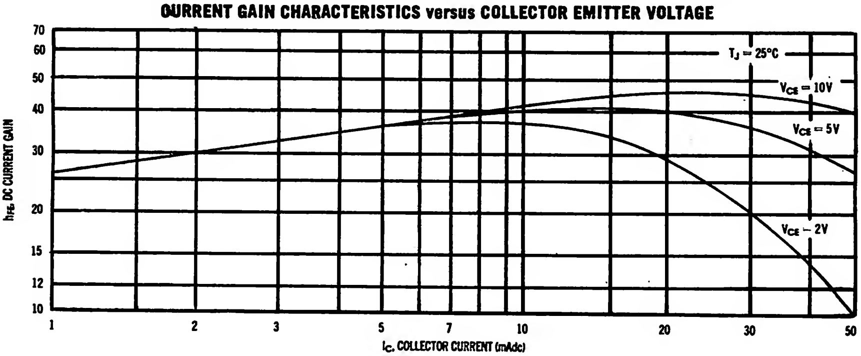
2N3742 (continued)



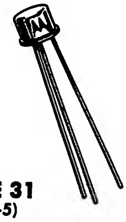




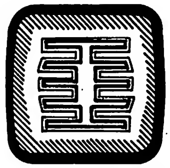




2N3743



CASE 31
(TO-5)



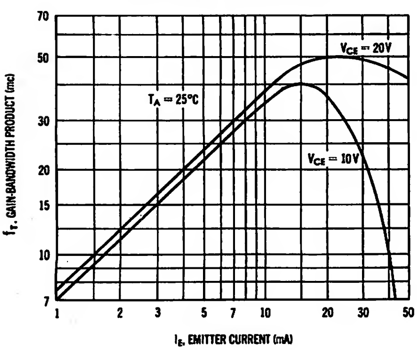
$V_{CEO} = 300\ V$
$I_C = 50\ mA$
$f_T = 30\ Mc$

PNP silicon annular transistor for high voltage amplifier applications from DC to VHF.

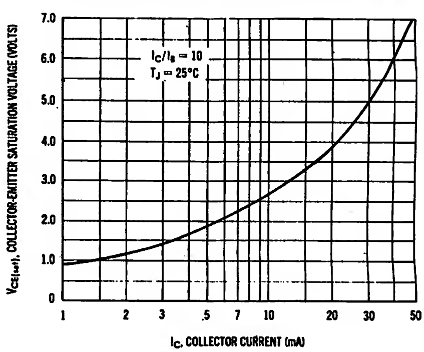
MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CB}	300	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	300	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EB}	5	Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	50	mAdc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^oC$ Derate Above 25oC	P_D	1.0 5.7	Watt mW/^oC
Total Device Dissipation@ $T_C = 25^oC$ Derate Above 25^oC	P_D	5.0 28.6	Watts mW mW/^oC
Operating Junction Temperature	T_J	+200	^oC
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +200	^oC

GAIN BANDWIDTH PRODUCT



COLLECTOR EMITTER SATURATION VOLTAGE



2N3743 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_A = 25°C$ unless otherwise specified)

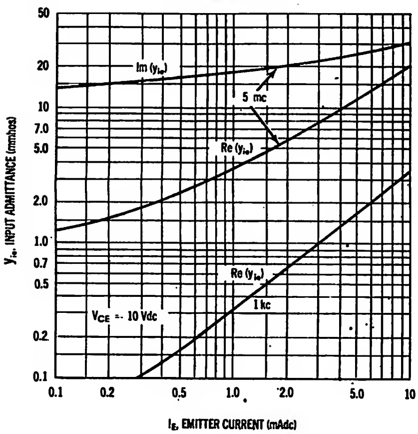
Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 100 μAdc, I_E = 0)	BV_{CBO}	300	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 0)	BV_{CEO}*	300	—	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 100 μAdc, I_C = 0)	BV_{EBO}	5	—	Vdc
Collector Saturation Voltage**	$V_{CE(sat)}$**			Vdc
(I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc)		—	5	
(I_C = 30 mAdc, I_B = 3 mAdc)		—	8	
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage**	$V_{BE(sat)}$**			Vdc
(I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc)		—	1.0	
(I_C = 30 mAdc, I_B = 3 mAdc)		—	1.2	
DC Forward Current Gain**	h_{FE}**			—
(I_C = 100 μAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)		20	—	
(I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)		25	—	
(I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)		25	—	
(I_C = 30 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)		25	250	
(I_C = 50 mAdc, V_{CE} = 20 Vdc)		25	—	
Collector Cutoff Current	I_{CBO}			μAdc
(V_{CB} = 200 Vdc, I_E = 0)		—	0.3	
(V_{CB} = 200 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 100°C)		—	30	
Emitter-Base Leakage Current (V_{EB} = 3 Vdc, I_C = 0)	I_{EBO}	—	0.1	μAdc
Small-Signal Current Gain (I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 20 Vdc, f = 20 mc)	$\|h_{fe}\|$	1.5	—	—
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 20 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc)	C_{ob}	—	15	pf
Input Capacitance (V_{EB} = 1 Vdc, I_C = 0, f = 100 kc)	C_{ib}	—	400	pf
Small Signal Current Gain (V_{CE} = 10 V, I_C = 10 mA, f = 1 kc)	h_{fe}	30	300	—
Voltage Feedback Ratio (V_{CE} = 10 V, I_C = 10 mA, f = 1 kc)	h_{re}	—	4.0	$X10^{-4}$
Input Impedance (V_{CE} = 10 V, I_C = 10 mA, f = 1 kc)	h_{ie}	—	1.0	kohms
Output Admittance (V_{CE} = 10 V, I_C = 10 mA, f = 1 kc)	h_{oe}	20	100	μmhos
Real Part of Input Impedance (I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, f = 5 mc)	$Re(h_{ie})$	—	40	ohms

*PW ≤ 30 μsec, Duty Cycle ≤ 1%

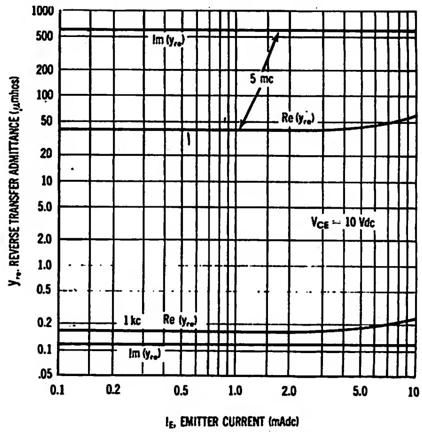
**PW ≤ 300 μsec, Duty Cycle ≤ 2%

2N3743 (continued)

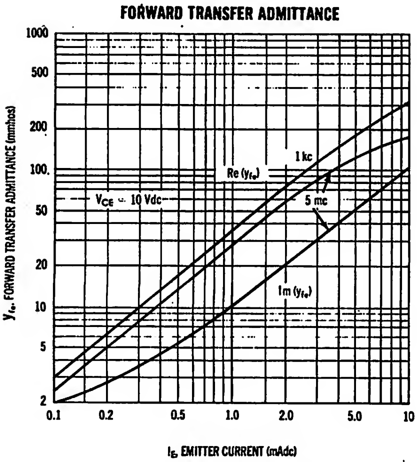
INPUT ADMITTANCE



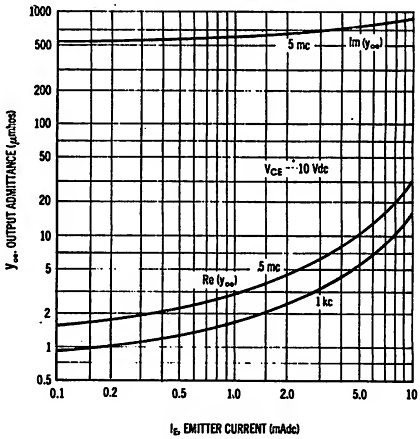
REVERSE TRANSFER ADMITTANCE



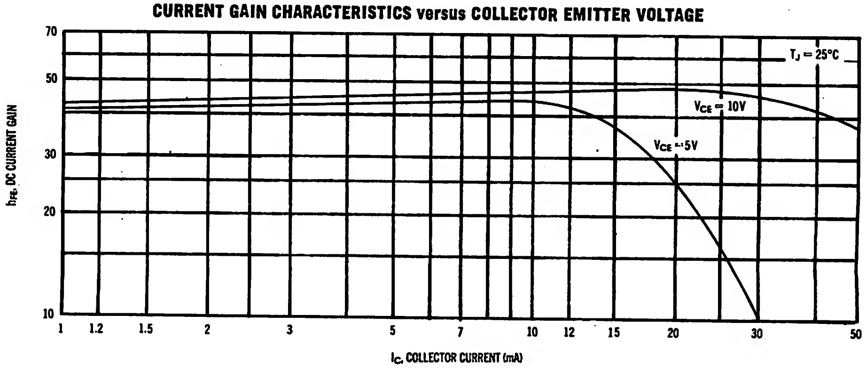
FORWARD TRANSFER ADMITTANCE



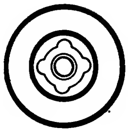
OUTPUT ADMITTANCE



CURRENT GAIN CHARACTERISTICS versus COLLECTOR EMITTER VOLTAGE



2N3783 thru 2N3785



V_{CBO} = 15-30 V
G_e = 18-20 db @ 200 Mc
NF = 2.2-2.9 db @ 200 Mc

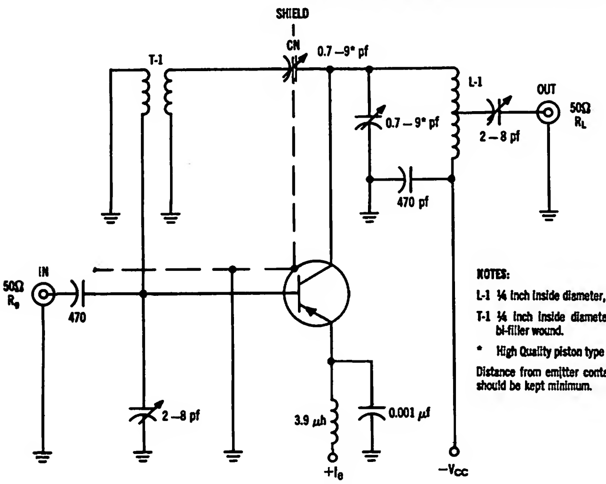
CASE 22
(TO-18)

PNP germanium epitaxial mesa transistors for high-gain, low-noise amplifier, oscillator and frequency multiplier applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristics	Symbol	2N3783 2N3784	2N3785	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	30	15	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	30	15	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	20	12	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	0.5		Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	20		mAdc
Total Device Dissipation @ T_A = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P_D	150 2		mW mW/°C
Junction Operating & Storage Temperature Range	T_J, T_{stg}	-65 to +100		°C

200 MC POWER GAIN AND NOISE FIGURE TEST CIRCUIT



NOTES:

L-1 ¼ inch inside diameter, ½ inch length, 4 turns #20 solid copper wire, center tapped.

T-1 ¼ inch inside diameter, close wound, 3 turns #26 solid copper wire. 1:1 ratio bi-filler wound.

* High Quality piston type capacitor.

Distance from emitter contact of transistor to ground side of bypass capacitor should be kept minimum.

2N3783 thru 2N3785 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_A = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

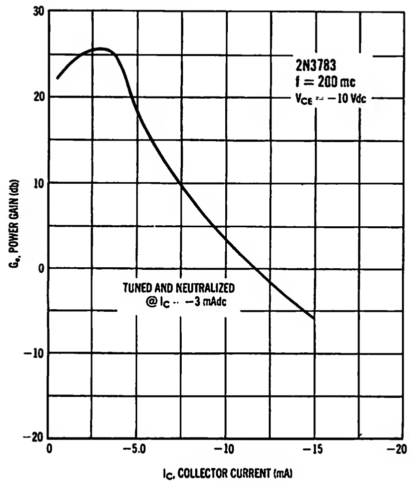
Characteristics	Symbol	Test Conditions		Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage	BV_{CBO}	I_C = -100 μAdc, I_E = 0	2N3783, 2N3784 2N3785	-30 -15	— —	— —	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	BV_{CES}	I_C = -100 μAdc, V_{EB} = 0	2N3783, 2N3784 2N3785	-30 -15	— —	— —	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	BV_{CEO}	I_C = -2 mAdc, I_B = 0	2N3783, 2N3784 2N3785	-20 -12	— —	— —	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage	BV_{EBO}	I_E = -100 μAdc, I_C = 0	All Types	-0.5	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current	I_{CBO}	V_{CB} = -10 Vdc, I_E = 0 V_{CB} = -10 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = +55°C	All Types 2N3783, 2N3784	— —	— —	-5 -50	μAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current	I_{EBO}	V_{EB} = -0.5 Vdc, I_C = 0	All Types	—	—	-100	μAdc
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio	h_{FE}	V_{CE} = -10 Vdc, I_C = -3 mAdc	2N3783, 2N3784 2N3785	20 15	— —	200 200	—
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	I_C = -5.0 mAdc, I_B = -1.0 mAdc	2N3783, 2N3784 2N3785	— —	— —	-0.25 -0.35	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{BE(sat)}$	I_C = -5.0 mAdc, I_B = -1.0 mAdc	2N3783, 2N3784 2N3785	— —	— —	-0.55 -0.65	Vdc
Small-Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio	h_{fe}	I_C = -3 mAdc, V_{CE} = -10 Vdc, f = 1 kc	2N3783, 2N3784 2N3785	20 15	— —	200 200	—
Current Gain - Bandwidth Product	f_T	I_C = -3 mAdc, V_{CE} = -10 Vdc, f = 200 mc	2N3783 2N3784, 2N3785	800 700	— —	1600 1600	mc
Collector-Base Time Constant	r'_bC_c	V_{CB} = -10 Vdc, I_E = +3 mAdc, f = 31.8 mc	2N3783, 2N3784 2N3785	1 1	— —	6 10	psec
Collector-Base Capacitance	C_{ob}	V_{CB} = -10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc	2N3783, 2N3784 2N3785	— —	— —	1.0 1.2	pf
Power Gain	G_e	V_{CE} = -10 Vdc, I_C = -3 mAdc, f = 200 mc	2N3783, 2N3784 2N3785	20 18	— —	33 33	db
Noise Figure	NF	V_{CE} = -10 Vdc, I_C = -3 mAdc, f = 200 mc R_G = 50 ohms	2N3783 2N3784 2N3785	— — —	— — —	2.2 2.5 2.9	db
Power Gain (AGC) Note 1	G_e(AGC)	V_{CE} = -10 Vdc, I_C = -15 mAdc, f = 200 mc	2N3783 2N3784, 2N3785	— —	— 0	0 —	db
Noise Figure	NF	V_{CE} = -10 Vdc, I_C = -3 mAdc, f = 1000 mc R_G = 50 ohms (Note 2)	2N3783 2N3784 2N3785	— — —	— 7.0 7.5	6.5 — —	db

NOTE 1: AGC is obtained by increasing I_C. The circuit remains adjusted for V_{CE} = -10 Vdc and I_C = -3 mAdc.

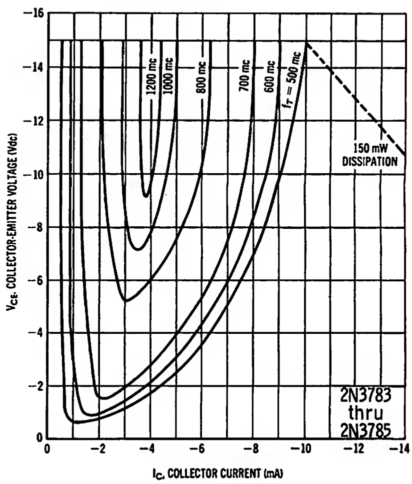
NOTE 2: This Noise Figure was obtained using Hewlett-Packard Type 342A Noise Figure Meter and Type 349A Noise Source.

2N3783 thru 2N3785 (continued)

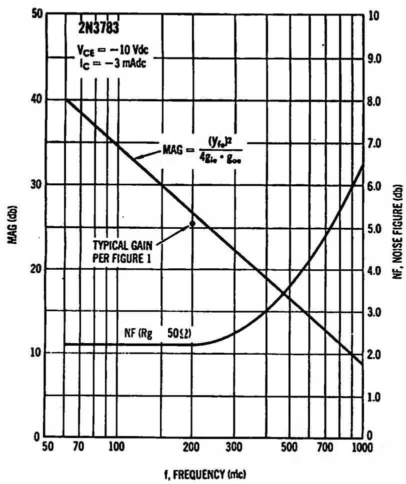
GAIN versus COLLECTOR CURRENT



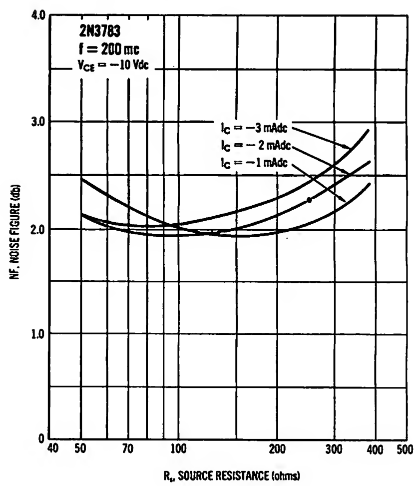
CONTOURS OF CURRENT-GAIN BANDWIDTH PRODUCT — f_T



MAG & MAXIMUM NF versus FREQUENCY

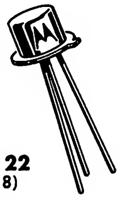


NOISE FIGURE versus SOURCE RESISTANCE



2N3798
2N3799

$V_{CEO} = 60$ V
$I_C = 50$ mA
$H_{FE} = 150$ & 300 min.@ $100\ \mu A$
NF = 1.5-2.5 db @ 10 kc



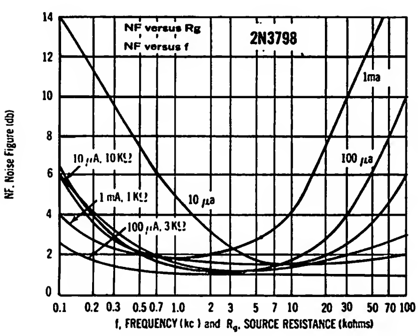
CASE 22
(TO-18)

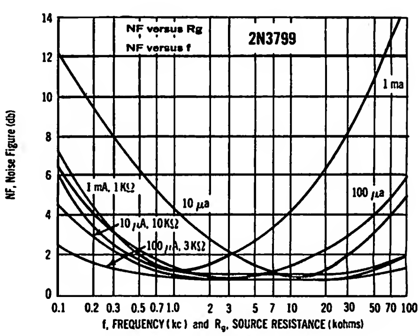
PNP silicon annular transistors for low-level, low-noise amplifier applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristics	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	60	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	60	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5	Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	50	mAdc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^oC$ Derating Factor Above 25^oC	P_D	1.2 6.9	Watts $mW/^oC$
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^oC$ Derating Factor Above 25^oC	P_D	0.36 2.06	Watt $mW/^oC$
Junction Operating Temperature	T_J	200	^oC
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +200	^oC

NOISE FIGURE versus FREQUENCY AND SOURCE RESISTANCE





2N3798, 2N3799 (continued)

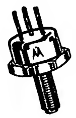
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristics		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10 μAdc, I_E = 0)		BV_{CBO}	60	—	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 0)		BV_{CEO}	60	90	—	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 10 μAdc, I_C = 0)		BV_{EBO}	5	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 50 Vdc, I_E = 0) (V_{CB} = 50 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 150°C)		I_{CBO}	—	—	.010 10	μAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current (V_{OB} = 4 Vdc, I_C = 0)		I_{EBO}	—	—	20	nAdc
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage* (I_C = 100 μAdc, I_B = 10 μAdc)		$V_{CE(sat)}$*	—	—	0.2	Vdc
(I_C = 1 mAdc, I_B = 100 μAdc)			—	—	0.25	
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage* (I_C = 100 μAdc, I_B = 10 μAdc)		$V_{BE(sat)}$*	—	—	0.7	Vdc
(I_C = 1 mAdc, I_B = 100 μAdc)			—	—	0.8	
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio* (I_C = 1 μAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc)	2N3799	h_{FE}*	75	—	—	—
(I_C = 10 μAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc)	2N3798 2N3799		100 225	— —	— —	
(I_C = 100 μAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc)	2N3798 2N3799		150 300	— —	— —	
(I_C = 100 μAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc, T_A = -55°C)	2N3798 2N3799		75 150	— —	— —	
(I_C = 500 μAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc)	2N3798 2N3799		150 300	— —	450 900	
(I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc)	2N3798 2N3799		150 300	— —	— —	
(I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc)	2N3798 2N3799		125 250	— —	— —	
Base Emitter "ON" Voltage (I_C = 100 μAdc, V_{CE} = 5 V)		$V_{BE(ON)}$	—	—	0.7	Vdc
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 5 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc)		C_{ob}	—	—	4	pf
Input Capacitance (V_{OB} = 0.5 Vdc, I_C = 0, f = 100 kc)		C_{ib}	—	—	8	pf
Small Signal Current Gain (I_C = 500 μA, V_{CE} = 5 V, f = 30 mc)		h_{fe}	1.0	—	—	—
(I_C = 1 mA, V_{CE} = 5 V, f = 100 mc)			1.0	—	—	
(I_C = 1 mA, V_{CE} = 10 V, f = 1 kc)	2N3798 2N3799		150 300	— —	600 900	
Voltage Feedback Ratio (I_C = 1.0 mA, V_{CE} = 10 V, f = 1 kc)		h_{re}	—	—	25	$\times 10^{-4}$
Input Impedance (I_C = 1.0 mA, V_{CE} = 10 V, f = 1 kc)	2N3798 2N3799	h_{ie}	3 10	— —	25 40	k ohms
Output Admittance (I_C = 1.0 mA, V_{CE} = 10 V, f = 1 kc)		h_{oe}	—	—	60	μmhos
Noise Figure (I_C = 100 μA, V_{CE} = 10 V, R_G = 3 K), f = 100 cps	2N3798 2N3799	NF	— —	4 2.5	7 4	db
f = 1 kc	2N3798 2N3799		— —	1.5 0.8	3 1.5	
f = 10 kc	2N3798 2N3799		— —	1.0 0.8	2.5 1.5	
Noise Bandwidth 10 cps to 15.7 kc	2N3798 2N3799		— —	2.5 1.5	3.5 2.5	

* Pulse Test ≤ 300 μsec, duty cycle ≤ 2% V_{OB} - Base-Emitter Reverse Bias

2N3818

G_{PE} = 7 db @ 100 Mc Typ
P_o = 15 W @ 100 Mc



NPN silicon annular transistor for high-frequency power applications to 150 Mc.

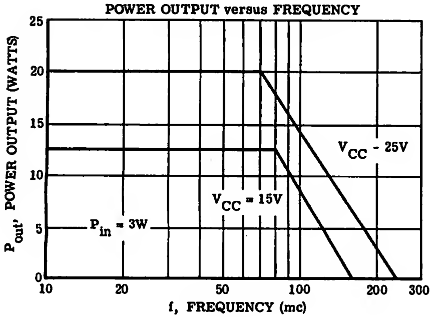
CASE 36
(TO-60)

MAXIMUM RATINGS

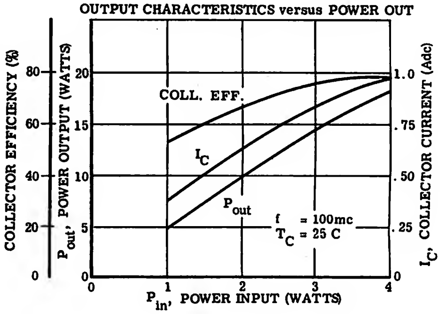
Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	60	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	60	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EB}	4	Vdc
Collector-Current (continuous)	I_C	2.0	Adc
Base-Current (continuous)	I_B	1.0	mAdc
Power Input (Nominal)	P_{in}	5.0	Watts
Power Output (Nominal)	P_{out}	20.0	Watts
Total Device Dissipation @ 25°C Case Temperature Derating Factor above 25°C	P_D	25.0 167	Watts mW/°C
Junction Temperature	T_J	175	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

Note 1. The maximum ratings as given for DC conditions can be exceeded on a pulse basis. See electrical characteristics.

POWER OUTPUT versus FREQUENCY



OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS versus POWER OUT



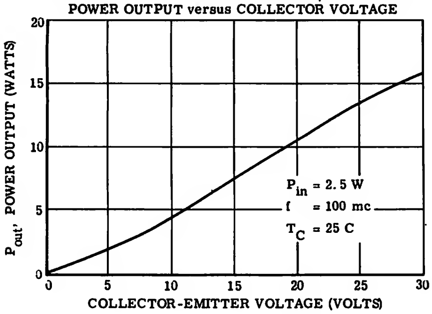
2N3818 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C case temperature unless otherwise noted)

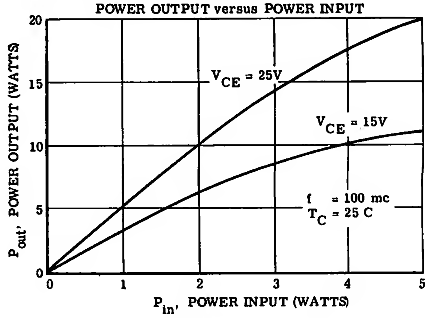
Characteristic		Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Emitter Sustain Voltage I_C = 0.25 Adc, R_{BE} = 0		$V_{CES(sus)}$*	8C	100	--	Vdc
Collector-Emitter-Open Base Sustain Voltage I_C = 0.25 Adc, I_B = 0		$V_{CEO(sus)}$*	40	--	--	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Current V_{CE} = 60 Vdc, V_{BE} = 0 V_{CE} = 50 Vdc, V_{BE} = 0, T_C = 175°C		I_{CES}	-- --	-- --	0.5 1.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current V_{CB} = 50 Vdc, I_E = 0		I_{CBO}	--	--	1	μAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current V_{EB} = 4 Vdc, I_C = 0		I_{EBO}	--	--	100	μAdc
DC Current Gain I_C = 400 mAdc, V_{CE} = 2 Vdc I_C = 1 Adc, V_{CE} = 2 Vdc		h_{FE}	5.0 5.0	-- --	50 --	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage I_C = 1.0 Adc, I_B = 250 mAdc		$V_{CE(sat)}$	--	--	0.5	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage I_C = 1.0 Adc, I_B = 250 mAdc		$V_{BE(sat)}$	--	--	2.0	Vdc
AC Current Gain V_{CE} = 2.0 Vdc, I_C = 400 mAdc, f = 50 mc		$\|h_{fe}\|$	3	--	--	
Collector Output Capacitance V_{CB} = 25 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc		C_{ob}	--	--	40	pf
Power Input	P_{out} = 15 W, f = 100 mc V_{CE} = 25 Vdc $I_{C(max.)}$ = 1 Adc	P_{in}	--	3.0	3.75	Watts
Efficiency		η	60	70	--	%

*Pulse Measurement: Pulse Width ≤ 100 μsec, Duty Cycle = 2%.

POWER OUTPUT versus COLLECTOR VOLTAGE

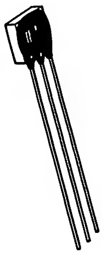


POWER OUTPUT versus POWER INPUT



MCS2135, MCS2136

$V_{CEO} = 60$ V
$I_C = 50$ mA
$C_{ob} = 3$ pf
NF = 3-4 db @ 15.7 kc



CASE 37

NPN silicon annular transistors in a micro-ceramic package for general-purpose, low-current switching and amplifier applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	75	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	60	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	6	Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	50	mAdc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_A = 25°C$	P_D	150	mW
Derating Factor Above 25°C		1.5	mW/°C
Junction Temperature, Operating	T_J	+125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +125	°C

MCS2135, MCS2136 (continued)

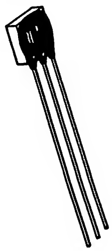
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (25°C Ambient unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic		Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10 μAdc, I_E = 0)		BV_{CBO}	75	-	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 0)		BV_{CEO}*	60	-	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 10 μAdc, I_C = 0)		BV_{EBO}	6	-	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current		I_{CBO}			μAdc
(V_{CB} = 50 Vdc, I_E = 0)			-	.010	
(V_{CB} = 50 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 100°C)			-	2.0	
Emitter Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = 5 Vdc, I_C = 0)		I_{EBO}	-	20	nAdc
DC Current Gain*		h_{FE}*			-
(I_C = 1 μAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc)	MCS2136		30	-	
(I_C = 10 μAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc)	MCS2135		40	-	
	MCS2136		100	-	
(I_C = 10 μAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc)	MCS2135		100	300	
	MCS2136		250	750	
(I_C = 10 μAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc, T_A = -55°C)	MCS2135		50	-	
	MCS2136		125	-	
(I_C = 1.0 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc)	MCS2135		150	-	
	MCS2136		250	-	
(I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc)	MCS2135		150	-	
	MCS2136		250	-	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage*		$V_{CE(sat)}$*			Vdc
(I_C = 10 μAdc, I_B = 10 μAdc)			-	0.3	
(I_C = 1.0 mAdc, I_B = 100 μAdc)			-	0.5	
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage*		$V_{BE(sat)}$*			Vdc
(I_C = 100 μAdc, I_B = 10 μAdc)			-	0.7	
(I_C = 1.0 mAdc, I_B = 100 μAdc)			-	1.0	
Base-Emitter On Voltage (I_C = 100 μAdc, V_{CE} = 5.0 Vdc)		$V_{BE(on)}$	-	0.7	Vdc
High-Frequency Current Gain		h_{fe}			-
(I_C = 500 μAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc, f = 30 mc)			1.0	-	
(I_C = 1.0 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc, f = 100 mc)			1.0	-	
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 5.0 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc)		C_{ob}	-	3.0	pf
Input Capacitance (V_{EB} = 0.5 Vdc, I_C = 0, f = 100 kc)		C_{ib}	-	8.0	pf
Small Signal Current Gain		h_{fe}			-
(I_C = 1.0 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5.0 Vdc, f = 1 kc)	MCS2135		80	450	
	MCS2136		150	900	
Input Impedance		h_{ie}			kohms
(I_C = 1.0 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5.0 Vdc, f = 1 kc)	MCS2135		3	20	
	MCS2136		5	25	
Voltage Feedback Ratio (I_C = 1.0 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5.0 Vdc, f = 1 kc)		h_{re}	-	25	$X10^{-4}$
Output Admittance (I_C = 1.0 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5.0 Vdc, f = 1 kc)		h_{oe}	-	50	μmhos
Noise Figure (Power Bandwidth = 15.7 kc)		NF			db
(I_C = 10 μAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc, R_g = 10 kohms)	MCS2135		-	4	
	MCS2136		-	3	

*Pulse Test: PW ≦ 300 μsec, Duty Cycle ≦ 2%

MCS2137, MCS2138

V_{CEO} = 60 V
I_C = 50 mA
C_{ob} = 3 pf
NF = 3-4 db @ 15.7 kc



PNP silicon annular transistors in a micro-ceramic package for general-purpose, low-current switching and amplifier applications.

CASE 37

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	60	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	60	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5	Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	50	mAdc
Total Device Dissipation @ T_A = 25°C Derating Factor Above 25°C	P_D	150 1.5	mW mW/°C
Junction Temperature, Operating	T_J	+125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +125	°C

MCS2137, MCS2138 (continued)

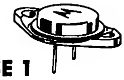
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (25°C Ambient unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic		Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10 μAdc, I_E = 0)		BV_{CBO}	60	-	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 0)		BV_{CEO}*	60	-	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 10 μAdc, I_C = 0)		BV_{EBO}	5	-	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 50 Vdc, I_E = 0)		I_{CBO}	-	.020	μAdc
(V_{CB} = 50 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 100°C)			-	2.0	
Emitter Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = 5 Vdc, I_C = 0)		I_{EBO}	-	20	nAdc
DC Current Gain* (I_C = 1 μAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc)	MCS2138	h_{FE}*	50	-	-
(I_C = 10 μAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc)	MCS2137		75	-	
	MCS2138		200	-	
(I_C = 10 μAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc)	MCS2137		100	300	
	MCS2138		250	750	
(I_C = 10 μAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc, T_A = -55°C)	MCS2137		50	-	
	MCS2138		125	-	
(I_C = 1.0 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc)	MCS2137		100	-	
	MCS2137		250	-	
(I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc)	MCS2138		100	-	
	MCS2137		250	-	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage* (I_C = 10 μAdc, I_B = 10 μAdc)		$V_{CE(sat)}$*	-	0.20	Vdc
(I_C = 1.0 mAdc, I_B = 100 μAdc)			-	0.25	
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage* (I_C = 100 μAdc, I_B = 10 μAdc)		$V_{BE(sat)}$*	-	0.7	Vdc
(I_C = 1.0 mAdc, I_B = 100 μAdc)			-	0.8	
Base-Emitter On Voltage (I_C = 100 μAdc, V_{CE} = 5.0 Vdc)		$V_{BE(on)}$	-	0.7	Vdc
High-Frequency Current Gain (I_C = 500 μAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc, f = 30 mc)		h_{fe}	1.0	-	-
(I_C = 1.0 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc, f = 100 mc)			1.0	-	
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 5.0 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc)		C_{ob}	-	3.0	pf
Input Capacitance (V_{EB} = 0.5 Vdc, I_C = 0, f = 100 kc)		C_{ib}	-	8.0	pf
Small Signal Current Gain (I_C = 1.0 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5.0 Vdc, f = 1 kc)	MCS2137	h_{fe}	100	450	-
	MCS2138		300	900	
Input Impedance (I_C = 1.0 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5.0 Vdc, f = 1 kc)	MCS2137	h_{ie}	3	15	kohms
	MCS2138		10	40	
Voltage Feedback Ratio (I_C = 1.0 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5.0 Vdc, f = 1 kc)		h_{re}	-	25	$X10^{-4}$
Output Admittance (I_C = 1.0 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5.0 Vdc, f = 1 kc)	MCS2137	h_{oe}	-	60	μmhos
	MCS2138			60	
Noise Figure (Power Bandwidth = 15.7 kc) (I_C = 10 μAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc, R_g = 10 kohms)	MCS2137	NF	-	4	db
	MCS2138		-	3	

*Pulse Test: PW ≦ 300 μsec, Duty Cycle ≦ 2%

MF812

V_{CES} = 60 V
G_{PE} = 8 db @ 30 Typ
P_o = 30 W @ 30 Mc



CASE 1
(TO-3)

NPN silicon annular transistor for high-frequency amplifier and oscillator applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

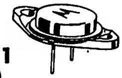
Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	60	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	60	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EE}	3	Vdc
Collector Current (Continuous)	I_C	4	Adc
Base Current (Continuous)	I_B	2.0	Adc
Total Device Dissipation (25°C Case temperature) (Derating Factor above 25°C)	P_D	60 400	Watts mW/°C
Junction Temperature	T_J	175	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector-Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 30 Vdc, I_E = 0)	I_{CBO}	—	—	5	μAdc
Collector-Emitter Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 60 Vdc, V_{BE} = 0) (V_{CE} = 50 Vdc, V_{BE} = 0, T_C = 150°C)	I_{CES}	— —	— —	2.0 4.0	mAdc
Emitter-Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = 3 Vdc, I_C = 0)	I_{EBO}	—	—	500	μAdc
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage (I_C = 0.250 A, R_{BE} = 0, PW ≤ 100 μsec, DC = 2%)	$V_{CES(sus)}$	80	120	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Open-Base Sustaining Voltage (I_C = 0.250 A, I_B = 0, PW ≤ 100 μsec, DC = 2%)	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	40	—	—	Vdc
DC Current Gain (I_C = 2 Adc, V_{CE} = 2 Vdc) (I_C = 4 Adc, V_{CE} = 2 Vdc)	h_{FE}	2.5	—	50	—
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 4.0 Adc, I_B = 2 Adc)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	—	0.5	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 4.0 Adc, I_B = 2 Adc)	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	—	2.0	Vdc
High-Frequency Current Gain (I_C = 2 Adc, V_{CE} = 2 Vdc, f = 25 Mc)	h_{fe}	2.0	—	—	—
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 25 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc)	C_{ob}	—	—	150	pf
Power Input (P_o = 30 W, f = 30 Mc, V_{CE} = 25 Vdc, $I_{C(max)}$ = 2.4 A)	P_{in}	—	—	6	Watts
Efficiency (P_o = 30 W, f = 30 Mc, V_{CE} = 25 Vdc, $I_{C(max)}$ = 2.4 A)	η	50	80	—	%
Power Gain (P_o = 30 W, f = 30 Mc, V_{CE} = 25 Vdc, $I_{C(max)}$ = 2.4 A)	G_e	7.0	8.0	—	db

MF832

V_{CES} = 60 V
G_{PE} = 8 db @ 50 Typ
P_o = 30 W @ 50 Mc



CASE 1
(TO-3)

NPN silicon annular transistor for high-frequency amplifier and oscillator applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

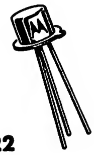
Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	60	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	60	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EB}	3	Vdc
Collector Current (Continuous)	I_C	3. 0	Adc
Base Current (Continuous)	I_B	750	mAdc
Total Device Dissipation (25°C Case temperature) (Derating Factor above 25°C)	P_D	40. 0 266	Watts mW/°C
Junction Temperature	T_J	175	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector-Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 30 Vdc, I_E = 0)	I_{CBO}	—	—	2	µAdc
Collector-Emitter Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 60 Vdc, V_{BE} = 0)	I_{CES}	—	—	0. 5	mAdc
(V_{CE} = 50 Vdc, V_{BE} = 0, T_C = 150°C)		—	—	2. 0	
Emitter-Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = 3 Vdc, I_C = 0)	I_{EBO}	—	—	500	µAdc
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage (I_C = 0. 250 A, R_{BE} = 0, PW≤ 100 µsec, DC = 2%)	$V_{CES(sus)}$	80	120	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Open-Base Sustaining Voltage (I_C = 0. 250 A, I_B = 0, PW ≤ 100 µsec, DC = 2%)	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	40	—	—	Vdc
DC Current Gain (I_C = 2 Adc, V_{CE} = 2 Vdc)	h_{FE}	2. 5	—	50	—
(I_C = 2 Adc, V_{CE} = 2 Vdc)		2. 5	—	—	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 2. 0 Adc, I_B = 1 Adc)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	—	0. 5	Vdc
High-Frequency Current Gain (I_C = 800 mAdc, V_{CE} = 2. 0 Vdc, f = 50 Mc)	h_{fe}	2. 0	—	—	—
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 25 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc)	C_{ob}	—	—	100	pf
Power Input (P_o = 30 W, f = 50 Mc, V_{CE} = 25 Vdc, $I_{C(max)}$ = 2 A	P_{in}	—	—	6. 0	Watts
Efficiency (P_o = 30 W, f = 50 Mc, V_{CE} = 25 Vdc, $I_{C(max)}$ = 2 A	η	60	80	—	%
Power Gain (P_o = 30 W, f = 50 Mc, V_{CE} = 25 Vdc, $I_{C(max)}$ = 2 A	G_e	7	8. 0	—	db

MM1941

G_e = 9 db @ 175 Mc
P_o = 100 mW @ 175 Mc



CASE 22
(TO-18)

NPN silicon annular transistor for high-frequency power oscillator, multiplier and driver applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (at 25°C case temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	30	Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	30	Volts
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EB}	3.0	Volts
Base Current	I_B	30	mAdc
Collector Current	I_C	200	mAdc
Input Power	P_{in}	100	mW
Output Power	P_{out}	250	mW
Power Dissipation @ T_C = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P_C*	600 4.0	mW mW/°C
Power Dissipation @ T_A = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P_D*	300 2.0	mW mW/°C
Junction Temperature	T_J	175	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

*See Safe Area Curve

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector-Emitter Sustain Voltage	$V_{CES(sus)}$*	I_C = 15 mA, R_{BE} = 0	30	40	-	Volts
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage	BV_{CBO}	I_C = 100 μAdc, I_E = 0	30	40	-	Volts
Collector Emitter-Open Base Sustain Voltage	$BV_{CEO(sus)}$*	I_C = 15 mA, I_B = 0	20	-	-	Volts
Collector Cutoff Current	I_{CBO}	V_{CB} = 15 Vdc, I_E = 0 V_{CB} = 15 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_C = 100°C	- -	0.01 -	0.1 25	μAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current	I_{EBO}	V_{EB} = 3 Vdc, I_C = 0	-	0.1	10	μAdc
DC Current Gain	h_{FE}	I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc	25	50	-	-
AC Current Gain	$\|h_{fe}\|$	V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 10 mAdc f = 100 mc	6	8	-	-
Collector Output Capacitance	C_{ob}	V_{CB} = 15 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc	-	-	2.5	pf
Power Output	P_{out}	P_{in} = 20 mW max, f = 175 mc	100	-	-	mW

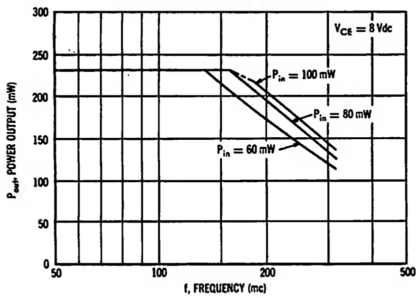
MM1941 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

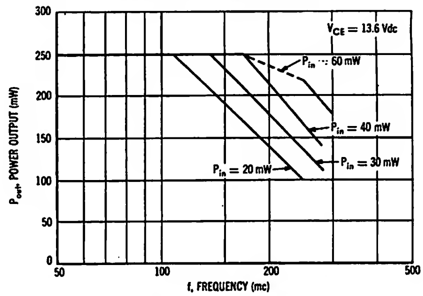
Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Power Gain	G_e	V_{CC} = 13.6 Vdc, $I_{C(max)}$ = 25 mA	7	9	-	db
Power Output (Oscillator)	P_{out}	f = 80 mc, V_{CC} = 13.6 Vdc, $I_{C(typ)}$ = 20 mAdc	-	50	-	mW
Power Gain (Multiplier)	G_e	f_{in} = 80 mc, f_{out} = 240 mc V_{CC} = 13.6 Vdc, P_{out} ≈ 30 mW $I_{C(typ)}$ = 25 mAdc	-	3	-	db

*Pulse Test: PW = 100 μsec; DC = 2%

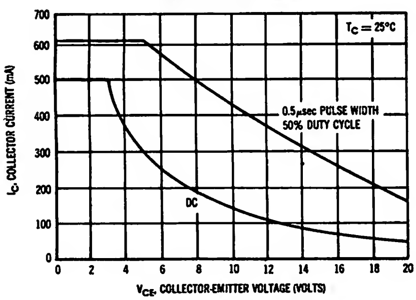
POWER OUTPUT versus FREQUENCY



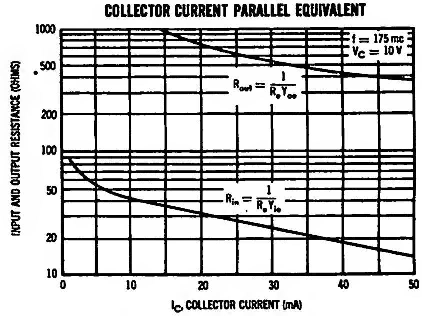
POWER OUTPUT versus FREQUENCY



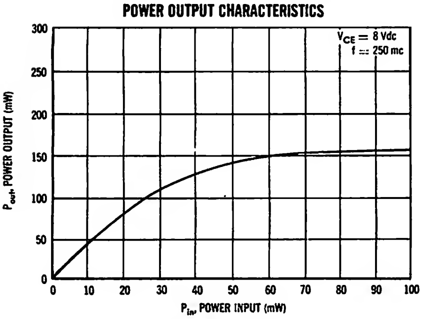
SAFE OPERATING AREA



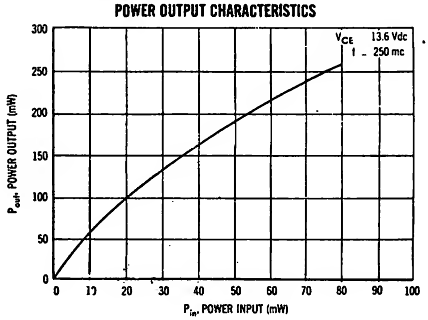
INPUT AND OUTPUT IMPEDANCE versus COLLECTOR CURRENT PARALLEL EQUIVALENT



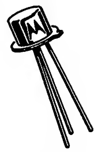
POWER OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS

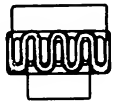


POWER OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS



MM1943





G_o = 9 db @ 175 Mc
P_o = 300 mW @ 175 Mc

CASE 22
(TO-18)

NPN silicon annular transistor for high-frequency multiplier and driver applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (at 25°C case temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	40	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	40	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EB}	3.0	Vdc
Base Current	I_B	30	mA
Collector Current	I_C	200	mA
Input Power	P_{in}	100	mW
Output Power	P_{out}	400	mW
Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^oC$ Derate above 25^oC	P_C*	600 4.0	mW mW/°C
Device Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^oC$ Derate above 25^oC	P_D*	300 2	mW mW/°C
Junction Temperature	T_J	+175	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector-Emitter Sustain Voltage	$V_{CES(sus)}$*	I_C = 15 mA, R_{BE} = 0	40	50	-	Volts
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage	BV_{CBO}	I_C = 100 μAdc, I_E = 0	40	45	-	Volts
Collector Emitter-Open Base Sustain Voltage	$BV_{CEO(sus)}$*	I_C = 15 mA, I_B = 0	20	-	-	Volts
Collector Cutoff Current	I_{CBO}	V_{CB} = 15 Vdc, I_E = 0 V_{CB} = 15 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_C = 100°C	- -	0.01 -	0.1 25	μAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current	I_{EBO}	V_{EB} = 3 Vdc, I_C = 0	-	0.1	10	μAdc
DC Current Gain	h_{FE}	I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc	25	50	-	-
AC Current Gain	$\|h_{fe}\|$	V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 10 mAdc f = 100 mc	5	7	-	-
Collector Output Capacitance	C_{ob}	V_{CB} = 15 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc	-	-	4	pf
Power Output	P_{out}	P_{in} = 47.5mW max, f = 175 mc	300	-	-	mW

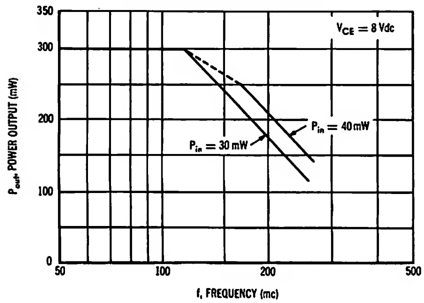
MM1943 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

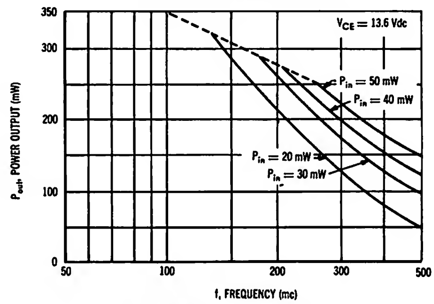
Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Power Gain	G_e	V_{CC} = 13.6 Vdc, $I_{C(max)}$ ≈13.6 mA	8	9	-	db
Efficiency	η		45	55	-	%
Power Gain (Multiplier)	G_e	f_{in} = 80 mc, f_{out} = 240 mc V_{CC} = 13.6 Vdc, P_{out} ≈ 70 mW $I_{C(typ)}$ = 20 mAdc	-	3	-	db

*Pulse Test: PW = 100 μsec; DC = 2%

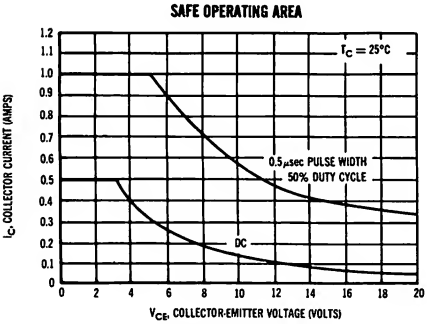
POWER OUTPUT versus FREQUENCY



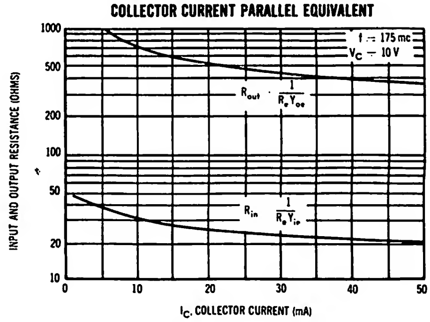
POWER OUTPUT versus FREQUENCY



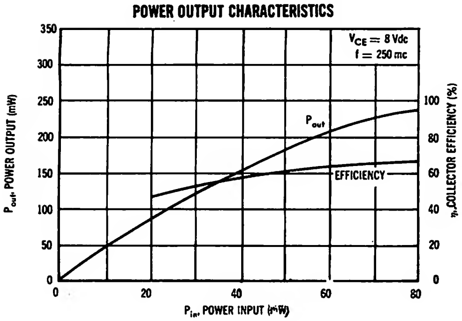
SAFE OPERATING AREA



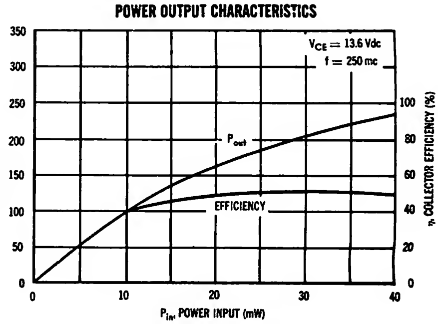
INPUT AND OUTPUT IMPEDANCE versus COLLECTOR CURRENT PARALLEL EQUIVALENT



POWER OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS

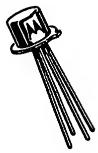


POWER OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS



MM2503

$V_{CBO} = 30\ V$
$G_e = 20$ db @ 200 Mc



CASE 22
(TO-18)

PNP germanium annular transistor for high-gain, low-noise amplifier, oscillator and frequency multiplier applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	-30	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	-30	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	-15	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	-0.5	Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	-20	mA
Total Device Dissipation (25° C Ambient Temp.) Derate above 25° C	P_D	75 1.0	mW mW/° C
Junction Temperature	T_J	+100	° C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +100	° C

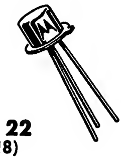
MM2503 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C case temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Typical
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage I_C = -100μAdc, I_E = 0	BV_{CBO}	-30		Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage I_C = -100μAdc, V_{BE} = 0	BV_{CES}	-30		Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage I_C = -1mAdc, I_B = 0	BV_{CEO}	-15		Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage I_E = -100μAdc, I_C = 0	BV_{EBO}	-0.5		Vdc
Collector-Cutoff Current V_{CB} = -6Vdc V_{CB} = -6Vdc, T_A = +55° C	I_{CBO}		 -10 -100	 μAdc μAdc
DC Forward Current Ratio V_{CE} = -6Vdc, I_C = -3mAdc	h_{FE}	20		
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage I_C = -3mAdc, I_B = -0.3mAdc	$V_{CE(sat)}$		-0.2	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage I_C = -3mAdc, I_B = -0.3mAdc	$V_{BE(sat)}$		-0.7	Vdc
Small Signal Forward Current Ratio V_{CE} = -6Vdc, I_C = -3mAdc, f = 1KC	h_{fe}	25		
Collector-Base Capacitance V_{CB} = -6Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100KC	C_{ob}		2.0	pf
Collector-Base Time Constant V_{CB} = -6Vdc, I_E = +3mAdc, f = 79.8MC	$r_b'C_c$		6	psec
Current Gain-Bandwidth Product V_{CE} = -6Vdc, I_C = -3mAdc, f = 100MC	f_T	1000		mc
Power Gain V_{CE} = -6Vdc, I_C = -3mAdc, f = 200MC	Ge	20		db
Noise Figure V_{CE} = -6Vdc, I_C = -3mAdc R_g = 50 Ω, f = 200MC	NF		3.0	db
Power Gain (AGC) V_{CE} = -5Vdc, I_C = -15mAdc, f = 200MC	G_e		0	db

MM2550

$V_{CEO} = 10\,V$
$I_C = 100\,mA$
$f_T = 1000\,Mc$
$t_{off} = 2.5\,nsec$



CASE 22
(TO-18)

PNP germanium epitaxial mesa transistor for high-speed, low-power, current-mode switching applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	-20	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	-10	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	-0.5	Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	-100	mAdc
Junction Temperature	T_J	100	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +100	°C
Device Dissipation @ T_C = 25°C Derating factor above 25°C	P_D	300 4	mW mW/°C
Device Dissipation @ T_A = 25°C Derating factor above 25°C	P_D	150 2	mW mW/°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C case temperature unless otherwise noted)

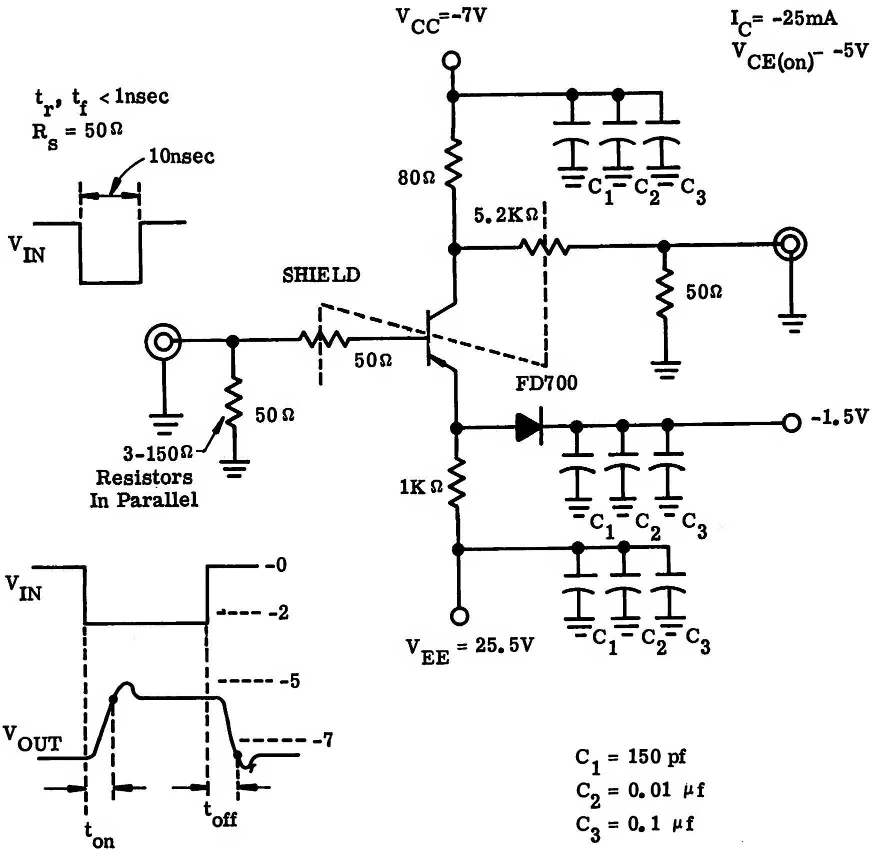
Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = -100 μAdc, I_E = 0)	BV_{CBO}	-20	-	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = -10mAdc, I_B = 0)	BV_{CEO}	-10	-	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = -100 μAdc, I_C = 0)	BV_{EBO}	-0.5	-	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = -10 Vdc, I_E = 0)	I_{CBO}	-	-10	μAdc
DC Current Gain (I_C = -10 mAdc, V_{CE} = -5 Vdc)	h_{FE}	20	-	-
Collector Saturation Voltage (I_C = -10 mAdc, I_B = -1.0 mAdc)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	-	-0.2	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = -10 mAdc, I_B = -1.0 mAdc)	$V_{BE(sat)}$	-0.3	-0.7	Vdc

MM2550 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum		Maximum	Unit
Current Gain-Bandwidth Product (I_C = -5 mAdc, V_{CE} = -10 Vdc, f = 100 mc) (I_C = -10 mAdc, V_{CE} = -5 Vdc, f = 100 mc) (I_C = -15 mAdc, V_{CE} = -2 Vdc, f = 100 mc)	f_T	 1000 1000 1000			 mc mc mc
		Min	Typ	Max	
Collector Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = -5 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc)	C_{ob}	-		3	pf
Collector-Base Time Constant (I_E = +10 mAdc, V_{CB} = -5 Vdc, f = 31.8 mc)	$r_b' C_c$	-	50	–	psec
Turn-on Time (I_C = -10 mAdc, $V_{CE(on)}$ = -5V)	t_{on}	–	1.8	2.5	nsec
Turn-off Time (I_C = -10 mAdc, $V_{CE(on)}$ = -5V)	t_{off}	–	1.8	2.5	nsec

CURRENT MODE SWITCHING TIME CIRCUIT



MM2552

$V_{CEO} = 10\ V$
$I_C = 100\ mA$
$f_T = 1000\ Mc$
$t_{off} = 2.5\ nsec$

CASE 31
(TO-5)

PNP germanium epitaxial mesa transistor for high-speed, low-power, current-mode switching applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	-20	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	-10	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	-0.5	Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	-100	mAdc
Junction Temperature	T_J	100	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +100	°C
Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25°C$ Derating factor above 25°C	P_D	600 8	mW mW/°C
Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25°C$ Derating factor above 25°C	P_D	300 4	mW mW/°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C case temperature unless otherwise noted)

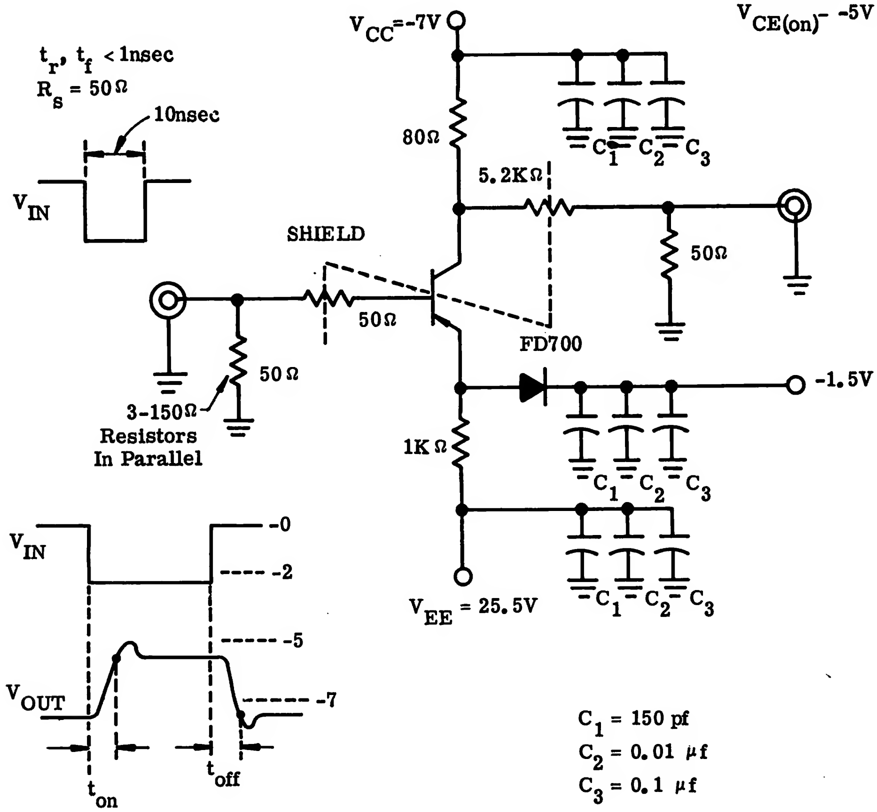
Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage ($I_C = -100\ \mu Adc$, $I_E = 0$)	BV_{CBO}	-20	–	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage ($I_C = -10\ mAdc$, $I_B = 0$)	BV_{CEO}	-10	–	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage ($I_E = -100\ \mu Adc$, $I_C = 0$)	BV_{EBO}	-0.5	–	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ($V_{CB} = -10\ Vdc$, $I_E = 0$)	I_{CBO}	–	-10	μAdc
DC Current Gain ($I_C = -25\ mAdc$, $V_{CE} = -5\ Vdc$)	h_{FE}	30	–	–
Collector Saturation Voltage ($I_C = -25\ mAdc$, $I_B = -2.5\ mAdc$)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	–	-0.2	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage ($I_C = -25\ mAdc$, $I_B = -2.5\ mAdc$)	$V_{BE(sat)}$	-0.3	-0.7	Vdc

MM2552 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Typ	Maximum	Unit
Current-Gain, Bandwidth Product	f_T				
(I_C = -30 mAdc, V_{CE} = -2 Vdc, f = 100 mc)		1000			mc
(I_C = -25 mAdc, V_{CE} = -5 Vdc, f = 100 mc)		1000			mc
(I_C = -20 mAdc, V_{CE} = -10 Vdc, f = 100 mc)		1000			mc
Collector Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = -5 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc)	C_{ob}	–		3	pf
Collector-Base Time Constant (I_E = +25 mA, V_{CB} = -5V, f = 31.8 mc)	$r_b'C_c$	–	50	–	psec
Turn-on Time (I_C = -25 mAdc, $V_{CE(on)}$ = -5 Vdc)	t_{on}	–	2.2	3.5	nsec
Turn-off Time (I_C = -25 mAdc, $V_{CE(on)}$ = -5 Vdc)	t_{off}	–	1.8	2.5	nsec

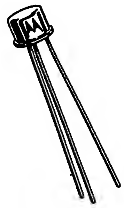
CURRENT MODE SWITCHING TIME CIRCUIT



C_1 = 150 pf
C_2 = 0.01 μf
C_3 = 0.1 μf

MM2554

$V_{CEO} = 10\ V$
$I_C = 200\ mA$
$f_T = 1000\ Mc$
$t_{off} = 2.5\ nsec$



CASE 31
(TO-5)

PNP germanium epitaxial mesa transistor for high-speed, low-power, current-mode switching applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	-20	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	-10	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	-0.5	Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	-200	mAdc
Junction Temperature	T_J	100	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +100	°C
Device Dissipation @ T_C = 25°C Derating factor above 25°C	P_D	750 10	mW mW/°C
Device Dissipation @ T_A = 25°C Derating factor above 25°C	P_D	300 4	mW mW/°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C case temperature unless otherwise noted)

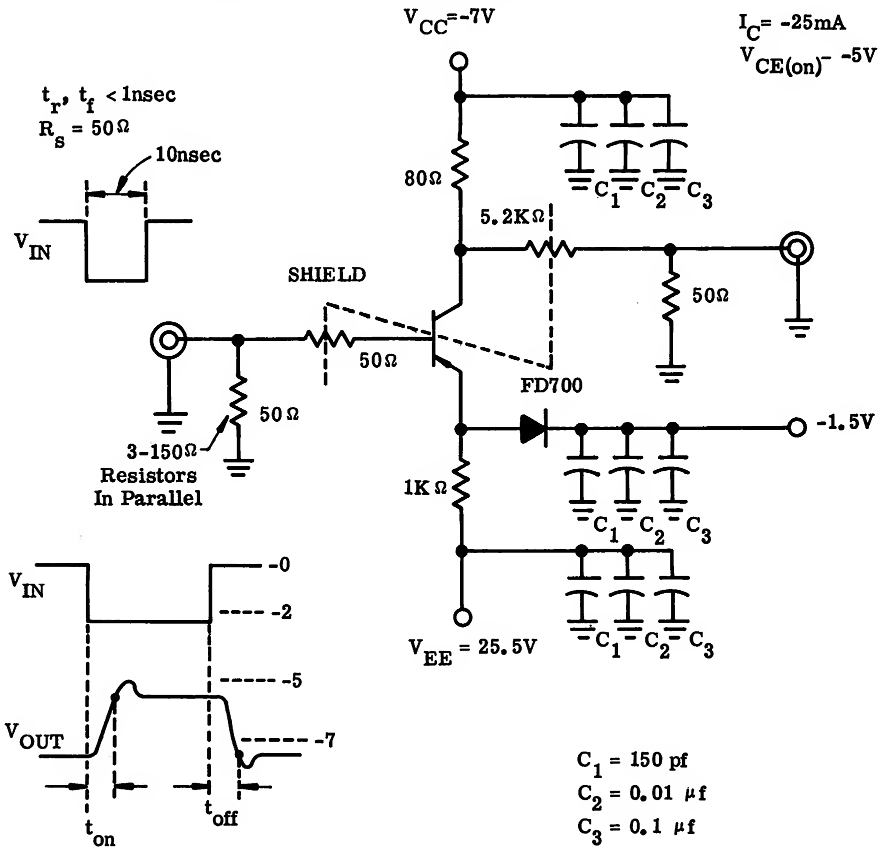
Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = -100 μAdc, I_E = 0)	BV_{CBO}	-20		Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = -10mAdc, I_B = 0)	BV_{CEO}	-10		Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = -100 μAdc, I_C = 0)	BV_{EBO}	-0.5		Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = -10Vdc, I_E = 0)	I_{CBO}		-10	μAdc
DC Current Gain (I_C = -40mAdc, V_{CE} = -5 Vdc)	h_{FE}	20		
Collector Saturation Voltage (I_C = -40mAdc, I_B = -4mAdc)	$V_{CE(sat)}$		-0.25	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = -40mAdc, I_B = -4mAdc)	$V_{BE(sat)}$	-0.4	-0.8	Vdc

MM2554 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

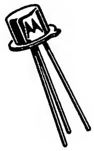
Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum		Maximum	Unit
Current-Gain, Bandwidth Product	f_T				
(I_C = -35mAdc, V_{CE} = -10Vdc, f = 100MC)		1000			mc
(I_C = -40mAdc, V_{CE} = -5Vdc, f = 100MC)		1000			mc
(I_C = -45mAdc, V_{CE} = -2Vdc, f = 100MC)		1000			mc
Collector Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = -5Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100KC)	C_{ob}			4	pf
		Min	Typ	Max	
Collector-Base Time Constant (I_E = +40mAdc, V_{CB} = -5Vdc, f = 31.8MC)	$r_b'C_c$		50		psec
Turn-on Time (I_C = -40mAdc, $V_{CE(on)}$ = -5Vdc)	t_{on}		2.4	3.5	nsec
Turn-off Time (I_C = -40 mAdc, $V_{CE(on)}$ = -5Vdc)	t_{off}		1.6	2.5	nsec

CURRENT MODE SWITCHING TIME CIRCUIT



MM2894

$V_{CEO} = 12\,V$
$I_C = 100\,mA$
$h_{FE} = 70$
$t_{OFF} = 60\,nsec$



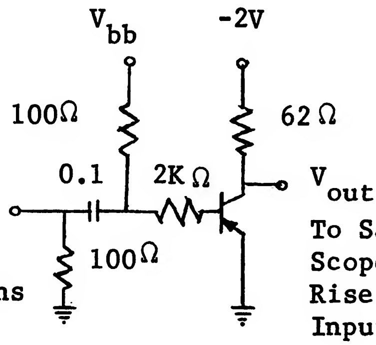
CASE 22
(TO-18)

PNP silicon annular transistors for low-level, high-speed switching applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	15	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	12	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	4.5	Vdc
Total Device Dissipation @ 25° C Ambient Temperature Derate above 25° C	P_D	0.36 2.06	Watt mW/° C
Total Device Dissipation @ 25° C Case Temperature Derate above 25° C	P_D	1.2 6.9	Watts mW/° C
Operating Junction Temperature	T_J	200	° C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to 200	° C

SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT



Pulse Source
Rise Time< 1ns
P.W.> 200ns
Z_{in} = 50 Ω

To Sampling Scope
Rise Time < 1ns
Input Z=100K

T_{on} V_{bb} = +3V V_{in} = -7V

T_{off} V_{bb} = -4V V_{in} = +6V

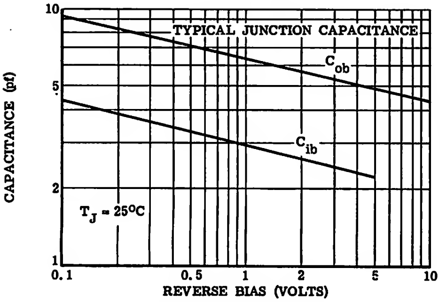
MM2894 (continued)

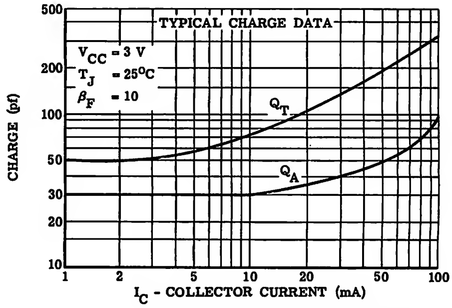
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C case temperature unless otherwise noted)

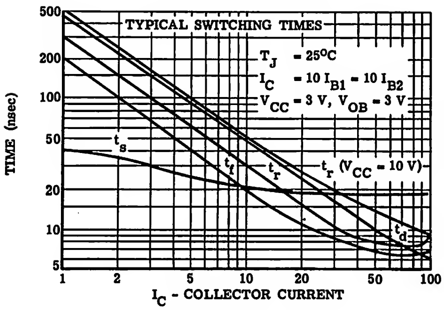
Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current V_{CB} = -6V, I_E = 0 V_{CB} = -6V, I_E = 0, T_A = 125° C	I_{CBO}			 .08 10	μA
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage I_C = 10μA, I_E = 0	BV_{CBO}	-15			Vdc
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage* I_C = 10mA, I_B = 0	$V_{CEO(sust)}$	-12			Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage I_E = 100μA, I_C = 0	BV_{EBO}	-4.5			Vdc
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage I_C = 10mA, I_B = 1.0mA I_C = 30mA, I_B = 3.0mA I_C = 100mA, I_B = 10mA	$V_{CE(sat)}$		 -0.1 	 -0.15 -0.2 -0.5	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage I_C = 10mA, I_B = 1.0mA I_C = 30mA, I_B = 3.0mA I_C = 100mA, I_B = 10mA	$V_{BE(sat)}$	 -0.68 -0.74 		 -0.83 -0.89 -1.7	Vdc
DC Pulse Current Gain* I_C = 1mA V_{CE} = 0.3v I_C = 10mA V_{CE} = 0.3v I_C = 30mA, V_{CE} = 0.5v I_C = 30mA, V_{CE} = 0.5v (-55° C) I_C = 100mA, V_{CE} = 1.0V	h_{FE*}	 25 30 40 17 25	 70 	 150 	
High Frequency Current Gain (f = 100mc) VCE = 100 IC = 30mA	h_{fe}	4.0			
Output Capacitance V_{CB} = -5.0V, I_E = 0, f = 140KC	C_{ob}			6.0	pf
Emitter Transition Capacitance V_{EB} = -0.5V, I_C = 0, f = 140KC	C_{TE}			6.0	pf
Turn On Time I_C = 30mA, I_{B1} = 1.5mA	T_{on}		23	60	nsec
Turn Off Time I_C = 30mA, I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 1.5mA	T_{off}		34	60	nsec

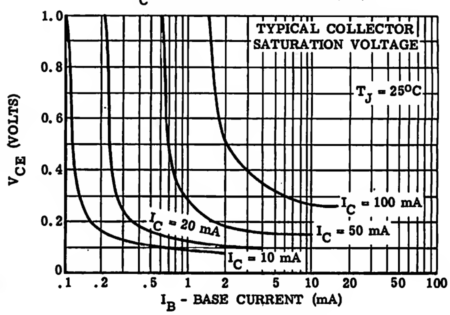
* Pulse Conditions; length = 300 μsec
duty cycle ≤ 2%

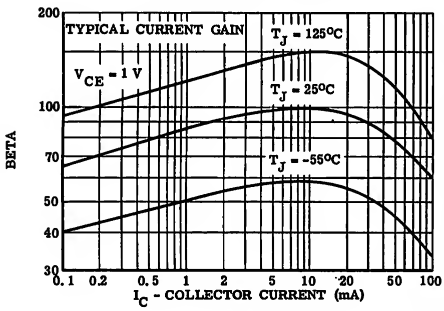
MM2894 (continued)

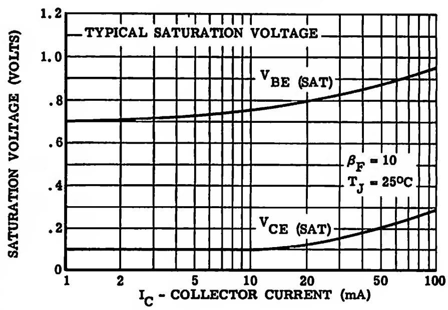


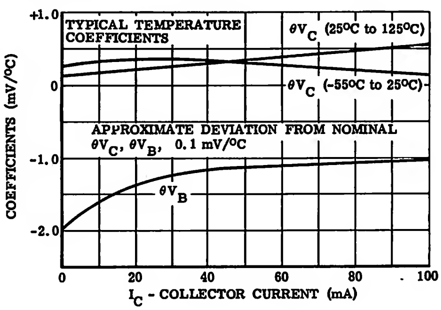






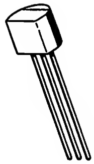






MPS706

$V_{CEO} = 15$ V
$h_{FE} = 20$
$t_s = 60$ nsec



NPN silicon annular, plastic encapsulated transistor designed for low-cost, high-speed switching applications. For typical curves, see 2N706 data sheet.

CASE 29

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	25	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CER}*	20	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	3	Vdc
Junction Temperature	T_J	125	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-55 to +125	°C
Total Device Dissipation @ 25°C Case Temperature (Derate 5 mW/°C above 25°C)	P_D	500	mW
Total Device Dissipation @ 25°C Ambient Temperature (Derate 3 mW/°C above 25°C)	P_D	300	mW

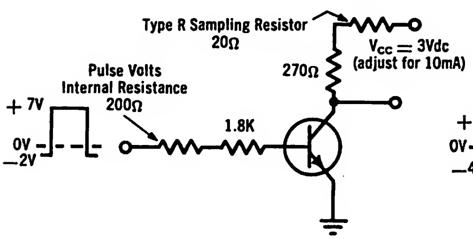
MPS706 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C case temperature unless otherwise noted)

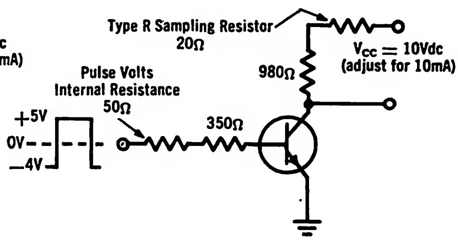
Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current $V_{CB} = 15$ V, $I_E = 0$	I_{CBO}	–	.005	0.5	μA
Emitter Cutoff Current $V_{EB} = 3$ V, $I_C = 0$	I_{EBO}	–	–	10	μA
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* $I_C = 10$ mA, $I_B = 0$	BV_{CEO}*	15	24	–	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* $I_C = 10$ mA, $R = 10\Omega$	BV_{CER}*	20	–	–	Vdc
Forward-Current Transfer Ratio* $I_C = 10$ mA, $V_{CE} = 1$ V	h_{FE}*	20	–	–	–
Base-Emitter Voltage* $I_C = 10$ mA, $I_B = 1$ mA	$V_{BE(sat)}$*	–	–	0.9	Vdc
Collector Saturation Voltage* $I_C = 10$ mA, $I_B = 1$ mA	$V_{CE(sat)}$*	–	–	0.6	Vdc
Collector Capacitance $V_{CB} = 10$ V, $I_E = 0$	C_{ob}	–	–	6	pf
Small-Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio $V_{CE} = 15$ Vdc, $I_E = 10$ mAdc, f = 100mc	h_{fe}	2	4	–	–
Base Resistance $V_{CE} = 15$ Vdc, $I_E = 10$ mAdc, f = 100mc	r'_b	–	–	50	ohms
Charge Storage Time Constant (See Figure 2)	τ_s**	–	–	60	nsec
Turn-on Time	T_{on}**	–	–	40	nsec
Turn-off Time	T_{off}**	–	–	75	nsec

* Pulse Test: PW ≤ 12 nsec, Duty Cycle ≤ 2%
**Switching Times Measured with Tektronix Type R Plug-In (50Ω Internal Impedance) and Circuits Shown

SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT

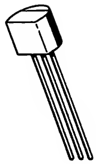


STORAGE TIME TEST CIRCUIT



MPS834

V_{CEO} = 30 V
I_C = 200 mA
t_{off} = 30 nsec



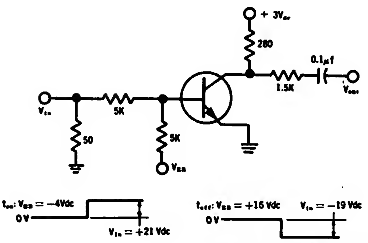
NPN silicon annular, plastic encapsulated transistor for low-cost, high-speed switching applications. For typical curves, see 2N834 data sheet.

CASE 29

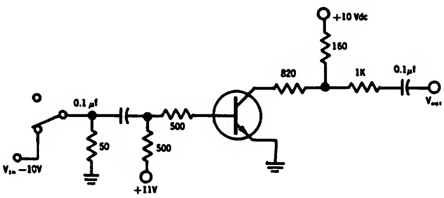
MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	40	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	30	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5	Vdc
D.C. Collector Current	I_C	200	mAdc
Junction Temperature	T_J	+125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-55 to +125	°C
Total Device Dissipation @ 25°C Case Temperature (Derate 5.0 mW/°C above 25°C)	P_D	500	mW
Total Device Dissipation @ 25°C Ambient Temperature (Derate 3.0 mW/°C above 25°C)	P_D	300	mW

TURN-ON AND TURN-OFF TIME MEASUREMENT CIRCUIT



CHARGE STORAGE TIME CONSTANT MEASUREMENT CIRCUIT



NOTE: ALL SWITCHING TIMES MEASURED WITH LUMATRON MODEL 420 SWITCHING TIME TEST SET OR EQUIVALENT.

MPS834 (continued)

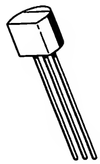
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C case temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage $I_E = 0$, $I_C = 10\ \mu Adc$	BV_{CBO}	40	-	-	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage $I_C = 0$, $I_E = 10\ \mu Adc$	BV_{EBO}	5	-	-	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current $V_{BE} = 0$, $V_{CE} = 30$ Vdc	I_{CES}	-	-	10	μAdc
Collector Cutoff Current $I_E = 0$, $V_{CB} = 20$ Vdc	I_{CBO}	-	-	0.5	μAdc
Forward Current Transfer Ratio* $I_C = 10$ mAdc, $V_{CE} = 1$ Vdc	h_{FE}*	25	-	-	-
Collector Saturation Voltage* $I_C = 10$ mA, $I_B = 1$ mA	$V_{CE(sat)}$*	-	-	0.25	Vdc
Collector Saturation Voltage* $I_C = 50$ mA, $I_B = 5$ mA	$V_{CE(sat)}$*	-	-	0.4	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage* $I_C = 10$ mAdc, $I_B = 1.0$ mAdc	$V_{BE(sat)}$*	-	-	0.9	Vdc
Collector Capacitance $I_E = 0$, $V_{CB} = 10$ Vdc, f = 100 kc	C_{ob}	-	-	4	pf
Small-Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio $I_C = 10$ mAdc, $V_{CE} = 20$ Vdc, f = 100mc	h_{fe}	3.5	-	-	-
Current Gain Bandwidth Product $I_C = 10$ mAdc, $V_{CE} = 20$ Vdc, f = 100mc	f_T	350	-	-	mc
Charge Storage Time Constant $I_C = 10$ mA, $I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 10$ mA	τ_s	-	-	25	nsec
Turn-on Time $I_C = 10$ mA, $I_{B1} = 3$ mA, $I_{B2} = 1$ mA	t_{on}	-	-	16	nsec
Turn-off Time $I_C = 10$ mA, $I_{B1} = 3$ mA, $I_{B2} = 1$ mA	t_{off}	-	-	30	nsec

* Pulse Test: PW ≤ 12 nsec, Duty Cycle ≤ 2%

MPS918
MPS3563

G_e = 14-15 db @ 200 Mc
NF = 6 db @ 200 Mc
P_o = 30 mW @ 500 Mc



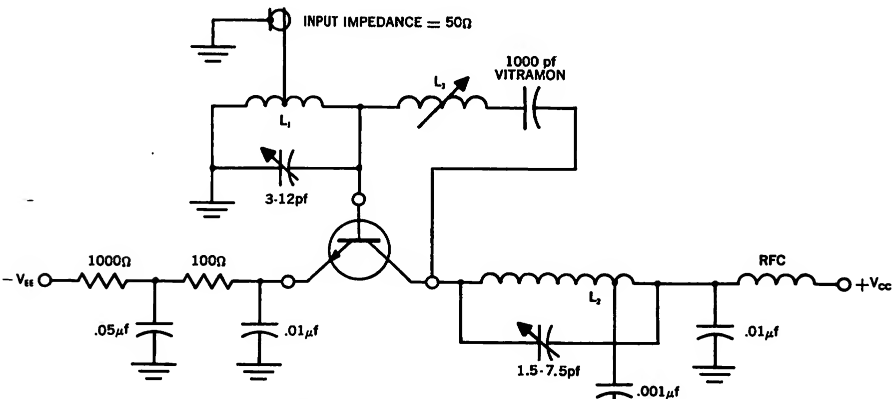
CASE 29

NPN silicon annular, plastic encapsulated transistors for low-cost, amplifier and oscillator applications at VHF and UHF.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	MPS918	MPS3563	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	30	30	Volts
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	15	12	Volts
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	3	2	Volts
Total Dissipation @ 25°C Case Temperature @ 25°C Ambient Temperature	P_D	 0.5 0.2	 0.5 0.2	Watts
Operating Junction Temperature	T_J	125	125	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-55 to +125		°C

200 MC POWER GAIN TEST CIRCUIT



L_1 — 3.5 TURNS NO. 16 TINNED COPPER WIRE; 5/16" DIA; 7/16" LONG
TURNS RATIO ≈ 4 TO 2
L_2 — 8 TURNS NO. 16 TINNED COPPER WIRE; 1/8" DIA; 3/8" LONG
TURNS RATIO ≈ 8 TO 1
L_3 — MILLER #4303 (0.4 — 0.65μh)

MPS918, MPS3563 (continued)

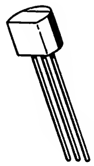
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic		Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current	MPS918	I_{CBO}	–	10	nA
V_{CB} = 15V, I_E = 0	MPS3563		–	50	
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage		BV_{CBO}			Volts
I_C = 1.0 μA, I_E = 0	MPS918		30	–	
I_C = 100 μA, I_E = 0	MPS3563		30	–	
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage		BV_{EBO}			Volts
I_E = 10 μA, I_C = 0	MPS918		3.0	–	
	MPS3563		2.0	–	
Collector-Emitter Voltage		BV_{CEO}*			Volts
I_C = 3.0 mA, I_B = 0	MPS918		15	–	
	MPS3563		15	–	
DC Current Gain		h_{FE}*			—
V_{CE} = 1V, I_C = 3mA	MPS918		20	–	
V_{CE} = 10V, I_C = 8mA	MPS3563		20	200	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage		$V_{CE(sat)}$			Volts
I_C = 10mA, I_B = 1mA	MPS918		–	0.4	
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage		$V_{BE(sat)}$			Volts
I_C = 10mA, I_B = 1mA	MPS918		–	1.0	
Small Signal Current Gain		h_{fe}			—
I_C = 4mA, V_{CE} = 10V, f = 100mc	MPS918		6	–	
I_C = 8mA, V_{CE} = 10V, f = 100mc	MPS3563		6	15	
I_C = 8mA, V_{CE} = 10V, f = 1kc	MPS3563		20	250	
Output Capacitance		C_{ob}			pf
V_{CB} = 10V. I_E = 0, f = 140kc	MPS918		–	1.7	
V_{CB} = 10V, I_E = 0, f = 1mc	MPS3563		–	1.7	
V_{CB} = 0V, I_E = 0, f = 140kc	MPS918		–	3.0	
Input Capacitance		C_{ib}			pf
V_{EB} = 0.5V, I_C = 0	MPS918		–	2.0	
Amplifier Power Gain		Ge			db
I_C = 6mA, f = 200mc, V_{CB} = 12V	MPS918		15	–	
I_C = 8mA, V_{CE} = 10V, f = 200mc	MPS3563		14	–	
$G_{fd} + G_{re}$ < -20db					
Power Output		Pout			mW
I_C = 8mA, V_{CB} = 15V, f = 500mc	MPS918		30		
Collector Efficiency		eff			%
I_C = 8mA, V_{CB} = 15V, f = 500mc	MPS918		25		
Noise Figure		NF			db
I_C = 1mA, V_{CE} = 6V, f = 60mc, Rg = 400	MPS918		–	6	

*PW ≤ 300 μsec. DC ≤ 1%

MPS2894

$V_{CEO} = 12\ V$
$h_{FE} = 40$
$t_{OFF} = 90\ nsec$

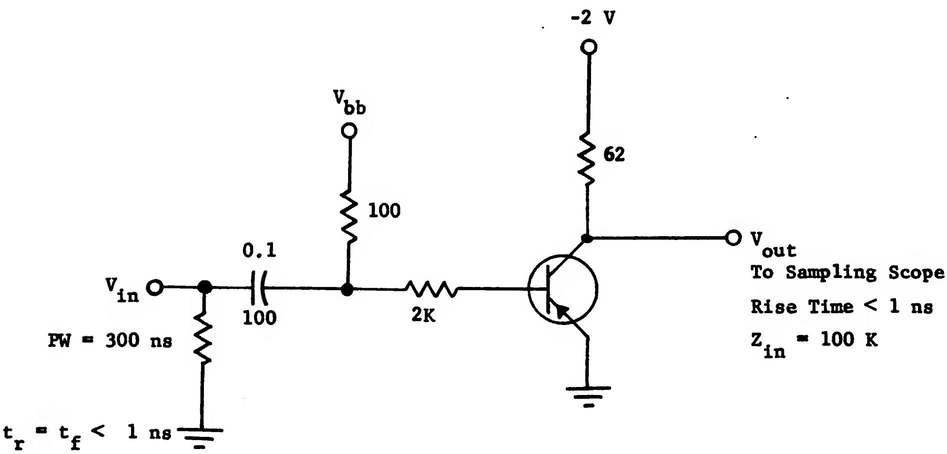


PNP silicon annular, plastic encapsulated transistor for low-cost, low-level, high-speed switching applications.

CASE 29

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	12	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	12	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	4	Vdc
Total Device Dissipation @ 25°C Ambient Temperature Derate above 25°C	P_D	0.3 3	Watt mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation @ 25°C Case Temperature Derate above 25°C	P_D	1.0 10	Watt mW/°C
Operating Junction Temperature	T_J	125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-55 to +125	°C



$Z_{in} = 50\ \Omega$

T_{on}; $V_{bb} = +3$, $V_{in} = -7$ V

T_{off}; $V_{bb} = -4$ V, $V_{in} = +6$ V

MPS2894 (continued)

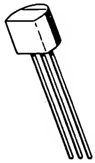
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C case temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current V_{CB} = -6 V, I_E = 0 V_{CB} = -6 V, I_E = 0, T_A = 125°C	I_{CBO}			.08	µA
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage I_C = 10 µA, I_E = 0	BV_{CBO}	-12			Vdc
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage* I_C = 10 mA, I_B = 0	$V_{CEO(sust)}$	-12			Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage I_E = 100 µA, I_C = 0	BV_{EBO}	-4.0			Vdc
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage I_C = 10 mA, I_B = 1.0 mA I_C = 30 mA, I_B = 3.0 mA I_C = 100 mA, I_B = 10 mA	$V_{CE(sat)}$		 -0.1	 -0.15 -0.2 -0.5	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage I_C = 10 mA, I_B = 1.0 mA I_C = 30 mA, I_B = 3.0 mA I_C = 100 mA, I_B = 10 mA	$V_{BE(sat)}$	 -0.78 -0.85		 -0.98 -1.20 -1.7	Vdc
DC Pulse Current Gain* I_C = 1 mA, V_{CE} = 0.3 V I_C = 10 mA, V_{CE} = 0.3 V I_C = 30 mA, V_{CE} = 0.5 V I_C = 30 mA, V_{CE} = 0.5 V (-55°C) I_C = 100 mA, V_{CE} = 1.0 V	h_{FE}*	 25 30 40 17 25	 70	 150	–
High Frequency Current Gain (f = 100 mc) V_{CE} = 10 V, I_C = 30 mA	h_{fe}	4.0			–
Output Capacitance V_{CB} = -5.0 V, I_E = 0, f = 140 kc	C_{ob}			6.0	pf
Emitter Transition Capacitance V_{EB} = -0.5 V, I_C = 0, f = 140 kc	C_{TE}			6.0	pf
Turn-On Time I_C = 30 mA, I_{B1} = 1.5 mA	t_{on}		23	60	nsec
Turn-Off Time I_C = 30 mA, I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 1.5 mA	t_{off}		34	90	nsec

* Pulse Conditions: Length = 300 µsec
Duty Cycle ≤ 2%

MPS2923 thru MPS2925

$V_{CEO} = 25$ V
$I_C = 100$ mA
$P_D = 200$ mW



NPN silicon annular, plastic encapsulated transistors for low-cost, medium-speed, general-purpose amplifier and oscillator applications.

CASE 29

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	25	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	25	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5	Vdc
Collector dc Current	I_C	100	mAdc
Total Device Dissipation @ 25°C Ambient Temperature Derating Factor above 25°C	P_D	200 2.67	mW mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation @ 55°C Ambient Temperature Derating Factor above 25°C	P_D	120 2.67	mW mW/°C
Junction Temperature-Operating	T_J	100	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-30 to +125	°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C case temperature unless otherwise noted)

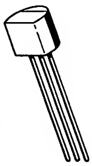
Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current $V_{CB} = 25$ V, $I_E = 0$ $V_{CB} = 25$ V, $I_E = 0$, $T_A = 100$°C	I_{CBO}	– –	0.5 15	µA µA
Emitter Cutoff Current $V_{EB} = 5$ V	I_{EBO}	–	0.5	µA
Small Signal Current Gain (f = 1 kc) $V_{CE} = 10$ V, $I_C = 2$ mA MPS2923 MPS2924 MPS2925	h_{fe}	 90 150 235	 180 300 470	–
Collector Capacitance $V_{CB} = 10$ V, $I_E = 0$, f = 1 mc	C_{ob}	–	12	pf

MPS3563

For Specifications, See MPS918 Data Sheet

MPS3639

V_{CEO} = 6 V
I_C = 80 mA
t_s = 20 nsec



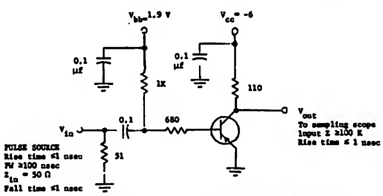
CASE 29

PNP silicon annular, plastic encapsulated transistor for low-cost, low-level, high-speed switching applications.

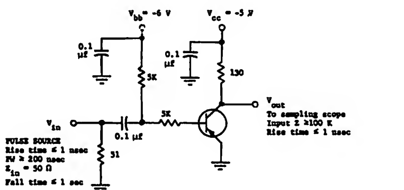
MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
D. C. Collector Current	I_C	80	mAdc
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	-6	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CE}	-6	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	-4	Vdc
Total Device Dissipation @ 25° Ambient Temperature Derate above 25° C	P_D	0.2 2.0	Watts mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation @ 25° C Case Temperature Derate above 25° C	P_D	0.5 5.0	Watts mW/°C
Operating Junction Temperature	T_J	125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-55 to +125	°C

SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT



NOTES: (1) Collector Current = 50 mA; (2) Turn-On and Turn-Off Base Currents = 5 mA



NOTES: (1) Collector Current = 10 mA; (2) Turn-On and Turn-Off Base Currents = 0.5 mA

MPS3639 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C case temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current $V_{CE} = 3$ V, $V_{EB} = 0$ $V_{CE} = 3$ V, $V_{EB} = 0$, $T_A = +65°C$	I_{CES}	 – –	 .01 1	μA
Base Current $V_{CE} = 3$ V, $V_{EB} = 0$	I_B	–	10	nA
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage $I_C = 100$ μA, $V_{BE} = 0$	BV_{CES}	6	–	V
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage $I_C = 100$ μA, $I_E = 0$	BV_{CBO}	6	–	V
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage $I_E = 100$ μA, $I_C = 0$	BV_{EBO}	4	–	V
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage $I_B = 0$, $I_C = 10$ mA, P.W. = 300 μsec D.C. = 1%	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	6	–	V
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage $I_C = 10$ mA, $I_B = 1$ mA $I_C = 50$ mA, $I_B = 5$ mA, P.W. = 300 μsec D.C. = 1% $I_C = 10$ mA, $I_B = 1$ mA	$V_{CE(sat)}$	 – – –	 0.16 0.5 0.23	V
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage $I_C = 10$ mA, $I_B = 0.5$ mA $I_C = 10$ mA, $I_B = 1$ mA $I_C = 50$ mA, $I_B = 5$ mA, P.W. = 300 μsec, D.C. = 1%	$V_{BE(sat)}$	 0.75 0.8 –	 0.95 1 1.5	V
Forward Current Transfer Ratio $V_{CE} = 0.3$ V, $I_C = 10$ mA, P.W. = 300 μsec, D.C. = 1% $V_{CE} = 1.0$ V, $I_C = 50$ mA, P.W. = 300 μsec, D.C. = 1%	h_{FE}	 30 20	 120 –	–

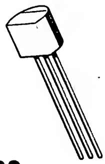
MPS3639 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Small-Signal Current Transfer Ratio V_{CE} = 5 V, I_C = 10 mA, f = 100 mc V_{CB} = 0, I_C = 10 mA, f = 100 mc	h_{fe}	 5 3	 – –	–
Output Capacitance I_E = 0, V_{CB} = 5 V, f = 140 kc	C_{ob}	–	3.5	pf
Input Capacitance V_{EB} = 0.5 V, I_C = 0, f = 140 kc	C_{ib}	–	3.5	pf
Delay Time V_{CC} = 6 V, I_C = 50 mA, I_{B1} = 5 mA V_{OB} = 1.9 V	t_d	–	10	nsec
Rise Time V_{CC} = 6 V, I_C = 50 mA, I_{B1} = 5 mA, V_{OB} = 1.9 V	t_r	–	30	nsec
Storage Time V_{CC} = 6 V, I_C = 50 mA, I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 5 mA	t_s	–	20	nsec
Fall Time V_{CC} = 6 V, I_C = 50 mA, I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 5 mA	t_f	–	12	nsec
Turn-On Time I_C = 50 mA, I_{B1} = 5 mA, V_{OB} = 1.9 V I_C = 10 mA, I_{B1} = 0.5 mA	t_{on}	 – –	 25 60	nsec
Turn-Off Time I_C = 50 mA, V_{OB} = 1.9 V, I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 5 mA I_C = 10 mA, I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 0.5 mA	t_{off}	 – –	 25 60	nsec

MPS3640

V_{CEO} = 12 V
I_C = 80 mA
t_s = 20 nsec



CASE 29

PNP silicon annular, plastic encapsulated transistor for low-cost, low-level, high-speed switching applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
D. C. Collector Current	I_C	80	mAdc
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	12	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	12	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	4	Vdc
Total Device Dissipation @ 25°C Ambient Temperature Derate above 25°C	P_D	0.2 2.0	Watts mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation @ 25° Case Temperature Derate above 25°C	P_D	0.5 5.0	Watts mW/°C
Operating Junction Temperature	T_J	125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-55 to +125	°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C case temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current V_{CE} = 6 V, V_{EB} = 0 V_{CE} = 6 V, V_{EB} = 0, T_A = +65°C	I_{CES}	 - -	 .01 1	μA
Base Current V_{CE} = 6 V, V_{EB} = 0	I_B	-	10	nA
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage I_C = 100 μA, V_{BE} = 0	BV_{CES}	12	-	V
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage I_C = 100 μA, I_E = 0	BV_{CBO}	12	-	V
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage I_E = 100 μA, I_C = 0	BV_{EBO}	4	-	V
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage I_B = 0, I_C = 10 mA, P.W. = 300 μsec, D.C. = 1%	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	12	-	V

MPS3640 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$			V
$I_C = 10$ mA, $I_B = 1$ mA		–	0.2	
$I_C = 50$ mA, $I_B = 5$ mA, P.W. = 300 μsec, D.C. = 1%		–	0.6	
$I_C = 10$ mA, $I_B = 1$ mA, $T_A = +65°C$				
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{BE(sat)}$			V
$I_C = 10$ mA, $I_B = 0.5$ mA		0.75	0.95	
$I_C = 10$ mA, $I_B = 1$ mA		0.8	1	
$I_C = 50$ mA, $I_B = 5$ mA, P.W. = 300 μsec, D.C. = 1%		–	1.5	
Forward Current Transfer Ratio	h_{FE}			–
$V_{CE} = 0.3$ V, $I_C = 10$ mA, P.W. = 300 μsec, D.C. = 1%		30	120	
$V_{CE} = 1.0$ V, $I_C = 50$ mA, P.W. = 300 μsec, D.C. = 1%		20	–	
Small-Signal Current Transfer Ratio	h_{fe}			–
$V_{CE} = 5$ V, $I_C = 10$ mA, f = 100 mc		5	–	
$V_{CB} = 0$, $I_C = 10$ mA, f = 100 mc		3	–	
Output Capacitance $I_E = 0$, $V_{CB} = 5$ V, f = 140 kc	C_{ob}	–	3.5	pf
Input Capacitance $V_{EB} = 0.5$ V, $I_C = 0$, f = 140 kc	C_{ib}	–	3.5	pf
Delay Time $V_{CC} = 6$ V, $I_C = 50$ mA, $I_{B1} = 5$ mA, $V_{OB} = 1.9$ V	t_d	–	10	nsec
Rise Time $V_{CC} = 6$ V, $I_C = 50$ mA, $I_{B1} = 5$ mA, $V_{OB} = 1.9$ V	t_r	–	30	nsec
Storage Time $V_{CC} = 6$ V, $I_C = 50$ mA, $I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 5$ mA	t_s	–	20	nsec
Fall Time $V_{CC} = 6$ V, $I_C = 50$ mA, $I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 5$ mA	t_f	–	12	nsec
Turn-On Time	t_{on}			nsec
$I_C = 50$ mA, $I_{B1} = 5$ mA, $V_{OB} = 1.9$ V		–	25	
$I_C = 10$ mA, $I_{B1} = 0.5$ mA		–	60	
Turn-Off Time	t_{off}			nsec
$I_C = 50$ mA, $V_{OB} = 1.9$ V, $I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 5$ mA		–	35	
$I_C = 10$ mA, $I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 0.5$ mA		–	75	

MOTOROLA
SPECIAL AND MULTIPLE TRANSISTORS

DEVICES IN THIS SECTION

2N2060	2N3800	MD981	MD1129
2N2060A	2N3801	MD982	MD1130
2N2223	2N3802	MD984	MD1131
2N2223A	2N3803	MD985	MD1132
2N2480	2N3804	MD986	MD1133
2N2480A	2N3805	MD990	MD1134
2N3409	2N3806	MD1120	MM2090
2N3410	2N3807	MD1121	MM2091
2N3411	2N3808	MD1122	MM2092
2N3480	2N3809	MD1123	
2N3481	2N3810	MD1124	
2N3483	2N3811	MD1125	
2N3484		MD1126	
2N3796		MD1127	
2N3747		MD1128	

• For case outline dimensions, see page 1-26.

SPECIAL AND MULTIPLE TRANSISTORS

Included in this listing of special devices are unijunction and field effect transistors as well as multiple devices consisting of two transistors in a single package. The multiple transistor section includes NPN-PNP complementary pairs and duals for differential amplifier, switching and low-level amplifier applications.

UNIJUNCTION TRANSISTORS

Unijunction transistors are three-terminal switching devices suitable for triggering, oscillator, pulse generation and bistable-circuit applications.

2N3480	2N3481	2N3483	2N3484

FIELD EFFECT TRANSISTORS

The Motorola line of field effect transistors includes both tetrode silicon junction and insulated gate devices.

2N3796	2N3797	MM2090	MM2091	MM2092

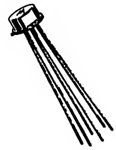
MULTIPLE TRANSISTORS

In the Motorola multiple transistor line are matched transistors designed for differential amplifier, complementary logic, switching and amplifier applications. The transistor pairs for differential amplifiers are closely matched over a wide range of conditions. In addition, the use of multiple transistors may result in appreciable space-saving since many pairs are packaged in standard transistor case sizes.

Differential Amplifiers		Complementary Pairs	Duals for Switching	Duals for Amplifiers
2N2060	2N3806	MD985	MD981	MD1131
2N2060A	2N3807	MD986	MD982	
2N2223	2N3808		MD984	
2N2223A	2N3809		MD990	
2N2480	2N3810		MD1126	
2N2480A	2N3811		MD1127	
2N3409	MD1120		MD1128	
2N3410	MD1121		MD1133	
2N3411	MD1122		MD1134	
2N3800	MD1123			
2N3801	MD1124			
2N3802	MD1125			
2N3803	MD1129			
2N3804	MD1130			
2N3805	MD1132			

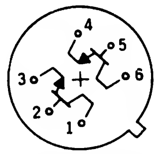
2N2060, A
2N2223, A
2N2480, A

V_{CEO} = 40-60 V
I_C = 500 mA



NPN silicon annular Star dual-transistors for differential amplifiers and other applications requiring a matched pair with a high degree of parameter uniformity.

CASE 32
(TO-5)



PIN CONNECTIONS
BOTTOM VIEW

MAXIMUM RATINGS (each side)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating		Unit
Collector-Base Voltage 2N2060. 2N2060A. 2N2223. 2N2223A 2N2480 2N2480A	V_{CBO}	100 75 80		Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage 2N2060. 2N2060A. 2N2223. 2N2223A 2N2480. 2N2480A	V_{CEO}	60 40		Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage ($R_{BE} \leq 10\Omega$) 2N2060. 2N2060A. 2N2223. 2N2223A	V_{CER}	80		Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage 2N2060. 2N2060A, 2N2223. 2N2223A 2N2480. 2N2480A	V_{EBO}	7 5		Vdc
DC Collector Current	I_C	500		mAdc
Operating Junction Temperature	T_J	200		°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +300		°C
		One Side	Both Sides	
Total Device Dissipation @ T_C = 25 C Derate above 25 C	P_D	1.6 9.1	3.0 17.2	Watts
Total Device Dissipation @ T_A = 25 C Derate above 25 C	P_D	0.5 2.86	0.6 3.43	Watt

2N2060, A, 2N2223, A, 2N2480, A (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (each side)
(at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 100 μAdc, I_E = 0)	2N2060, 2N2060A, 2N2223, 2N2223A	BV_{CBO}	100	-	Vdc
	2N2480		75	-	
	2N2480A		80	-	
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* (I_C = 20 mAdc, I_B = 0)	2N2480, 2N2480A	BV_{CEO}*	40	-	Vdc
(I_C = 30 mAdc, I_B = 0)	2N2060, 2N2060A, 2N2223, 2N2223A		60	-	
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* (I_C = 100 mA, R_{BE} ≤ 10Ω)	2N2060, 2N2060A, 2N2223, 2N2223A	BV_{CER}*	80	-	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 100 μAdc, I_C = 0)	2N2060, 2N2060A, 2N2223, 2N2223A	BV_{EBO}	7	-	Vdc
	2N2480, 2N2480A		5	-	
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 60 Vdc, I_E = 0)	2N2480	I_{CBO}	-	.050	μAdc
	2N2480A		-	.020	
(V_{CB} = 30 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 150°C)	2N2480, 2N2480A		-	15	
(V_{CB} = 80 Vdc, I_E = 0)	2N2060, 2N2060A		-	.002	
	2N2223, 2N2223A		-	.010	
(V_{CB} = 80 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 150°C)	2N2060, 2N2060A		-	10	
	2N2223, 2N2223A		-	15	
Emitter Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = 5 Vdc, I_C = 0)	2N2060, 2N2060A	I_{EBO}	-	2	nAdc
	2N2223, 2N2223A		-	10	
	2N2480		-	50	
	2N2480A		-	20	
DC Current Gain (I_C = 10 μAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc)	2N2060, 2N2060A	h_{FE}	25	75	-
	2N2223, 2N2223A		15	-	
(I_C = 100 μAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc)	2N2060, 2N2060A		30	90	
	2N2223, 2N2223A		25	150	
	2N2480		20	-	
	2N2480A		35	-	
(I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc)	2N2060, 2N2060A		40	120	
	2N2480		30	350	
	2N2480A		50	200	
(I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc)*	2N2060, 2N2060A		50	150	
	2N2223, 2N2223A		50	200	
DC Current Gain Ratio** (I_C = 100 μAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc)	2N2060, 2N2060A, 2N2223A	h_{FE1}/h_{FE2}**	0.9	1.0	-
	2N2223, 2N2480, 2N2480A		0.8	1.0	
(I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc)	2N2060, 2N2060A		0.9	1.0	
	2N2480, 2N2480A		0.8	1.0	
Base Voltage Differential (I_C = 100 μAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc)	2N2060A	$\lvert V_{BE1}-V_{BE2}\rvert$	-	3	mVdc
	2N2060, 2N2223A, 2N2480A		-	5	
	2N2480		-	10	
	2N2223		-	15	
(I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc)	2N2060, 2N2060A, 2N2480A		-	5	
	2N2480		-	10	

2N2060, A, 2N2223, A, 2N2480, A (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

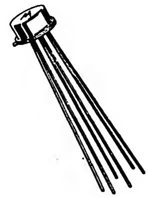
Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 50 mAdc, I_B = 5 mAdc)	2N2060A 2N2060, 2N2223, 2N2223A, 2N2480A 2N2480	$V_{CE(sat)}$	- - -	0.6 1.2 1.3	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 50 mAdc, I_B = 5 mAdc)	2N2060, 2N2060A, 2N2223, 2N2223A, 2N2480A 2N2480	$V_{BE(sat)}$	- -	0.9 1.0	Vdc
Small-Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio (I_C = 50 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, f = 20 mc)	2N2223, 2N2223A, 2N2480, 2N2480A 2N2060, 2N2060A	h_{fe}	2.5 3.0	- -	-
Collector Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, f = 1 mc)	2N2060, 2N2060A, 2N2223, 2N2223A 2N2480A 2N2480	C_{ob}	- - -	15 18 20	pf
Collector Input Capacitance (V_{EB} = 0.5 Vdc, F = 1 mc)	2N2060, 2N2060A, 2N2223, 2N2223A, 2N2480A	C_{ib}	-	85	pf
Small-Signal Current Gain (I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc, f = 1 kc)	2N2060, 2N2060A 2N2223, 2N2223A 2N2480A	h_{fe}	50 40 50	150 120 300	-
Input Impedance (I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc, f = 1 kc)	2N2060, 2N2060A, 2N2223, 2N2223A 2N2480A	h_{ib} h_{ib}	20 20	30 35	ohms
(I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc, f = 1 kc)	2N2060, 2N2060A 2N2480A	h_{ie} h_{ie}	1000 1000	4000 5000	
Output Admittance (I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc, f = 1 kc)	2N2223, 2N2223A	h_{ob}	-	0.5	μmhos
(I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc, f = 1 kc)	2N2060, 2N2060A, 2N2480A	h_{oe}	4.0	16	
Voltage Feedback Ratio, Common Base (I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc, f = 1 kc)	2N2223, 2N2223A	h_{rb}	-	3	$X10^{-4}$
Noise Figure (I_C = 0.3 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, f = 1 kc, R_G = 510Ω, BW = 1 cps)	2N2480, 2N2480A	NF	-	8	db
(I_C = 0.3 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, f = 1 kc, R_G = 510Ω, BW = 200 cps)	2N2060, 2N2060A		-	8	
(I_C = 0.3 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, f = 1 kc, R_G = 1 kΩ, BW = 15.7 kc†)	2N2060, 2N2060A		-	8	
Base Voltage Differential Change (I_C = 100 μAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc, T_A = -55 to +25°C)	2N2060A 2N2060 2N2223, 2N2223A 2N2480, 2N2480A	$\Delta(V_{BE1}-V_{BE2})$	- - - -	0.4 0.8 2.0 1.2	mVdc
(I_C = 100 μAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc, T_A = 25 to 125°C)	2N2060 2N2060A 2N2223, 2N2223A 2N2480, 2N2480A		- - - -	1.0 0.5 2.5 1.5	

* Pulse Test: Pulse Width ≦ 300 μsec, Duty Cycle ≦ 2% ** The lowest h_{FE} reading is taken as h_{FE1} for this ratio

† Amplifier: 3 db points at 25 cps and 10 kc with a roll-off of 6 db per octave

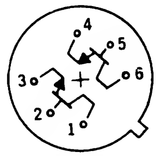
2N3409 thru 2N3411

V_{CEO} = 30 V
I_C = 500 mA



CASE 32
(TO-5)

NPN silicon annular Star dual-transistors for differential amplifiers and other applications requiring a matched pair with a high degree of parameter uniformity.



PIN CONNECTIONS
BOTTOM VIEW

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating		Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	60		Vdc
Collector-Collector Voltage	V_{CCO}	100		Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	30		Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5		Vdc
D.C. Collector Current (Limited by P_D)	I_C	500		mAdc
Junction Temperature	T_J	+200		^oC
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +200		^oC
		ONE SIDE	BOTH SIDES	
Total Device Dissipation (25°C Ambient Temperature) Derate above 25°C	P_D	500 2.9	600 3.4	mW mW/°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (each side)

(at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10 μAdc)	BV_{CBO}	60	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* (I_C = 10 mAdc)	BV_{CEO}*	30	—	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 10 μAdc)	BV_{EBO}	5	—	Vdc

2N3409-2N3411 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (each side) (continued)

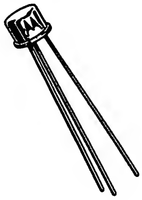
Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current		I_{CBO}			μAdc
(V_{CB} = 50 Vdc)			—	.010	
(V_{CB} = 50 Vdc, T_A = 150°C)			—	10	
Emitter Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = 3 Vdc)		I_{EBO}	—	10	nAdc
Collector to Collector Current (V_{CC} = 100 Vdc)		I_{CCO}	—	100	nAdc
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc)		$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	0.15	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc)		$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	0.85	Vdc
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio		h_{FE}			—
(I_C = 10 μAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	2N3410, 2N3411		20	100	
(I_C = 100 μAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	All Types		30	120	
(I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	All Types		40	160	
(I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	All Types		50	200	
DC Current Gain Ratio **		h_{FE1}/h_{FE2} **			—
(I_C = 100 μAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	2N3409		0.8	1.0	
	2N3410, 2N3411		0.9	1.0	
(I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	2N3411		0.9	1.0	
Base Voltage Differential		$\vert V_{BE1}-V_{BE2}\vert$			mVdc
(I_C = 100 μAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	2N3409, 2N3410		—	10	
	2N3411		—	5	
(I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	2N3411		—	5	
Base Voltage Differential Change		$\Delta(V_{BE1}-V_{BE2})$			mVdc
(I_C = 100 μAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, T_A = -55 to +25°C)	2N3409		—	1.6	
	2N3410, 2N3411		—	0.8	
(I_C = 100 μAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, T_A = 25 to 125°C)	2N3409		—	2.0	
	2N3410, 2N3411		—	1.0	
Collector Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, f = 1 mc)		C_{ob}	—	8	pf
Collector Input Capacitance (V_{EB} = 0.5 Vdc, f = 1 mc)		C_{ib}	—	20	pf
Small-Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio (I_C = 20 mAdc, V_{CE} = 20 Vdc, f = 100 mc)		h_{fe}	2.5	—	—
Noise Figure (I_C = 100 μA, V_{CE} = 5 V, f = 1 kc, BW = 1 cps, R_g = 1 KΩ)		NF	—	4	db

*Pulse Test: Pulse Width ≦ 300 μsec, Duty Cycle ≦ 2%

**The lowest h_{FE} reading is taken as h_{FE1} for this ratio

2N3480, 2N3481, 2N3483, 2N3484

$V_{BB} = 35$ V
$I_E = 50$ mA RMS



Silicon annular unijunction transistors for SCR triggering, oscillators, timing circuits, pulse generators, bistable circuits and sensing circuits.

CASE 34
(TO-5)

MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_A = 25°C$)

Characteristic	Rating	Unit
RMS Power Dissipation*	400	mW
RMS Emitter Current	50	mA
Peak Emitter Current	2	Amps
Emitter Reverse Voltage	30	Volts
Interbase Voltage	35	Volts
Operating Junction Temp. Range	-65 to 125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	-65 to 150	°C

*Derate 4 mW/°C ambient temperature increase

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_A = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

Device	2N3480			2N3481			
Parameter	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
η	.56	-	.75	.70	-	.85	
R_{BBO}	4.7	-	9.1	4.7	-	9.1	KΩ
$V_{E(SAT)}$	-	-	5.0	-	-	5.0	Volts
$I_{B2(MOD)}$	-	4	-	-	4	20	mA
I_{EO}	-	-	12	-	-	12	μA
I_p	-	-	20	-	-	20	μA
I_v	4	-	-	4	-	-	mA
V_{OB1}	3	-	-	3	-	-	Volts
t_{OB1}	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	-	μsec

2N3480, 2N3481, 2N3483, 2N3484 (continued)

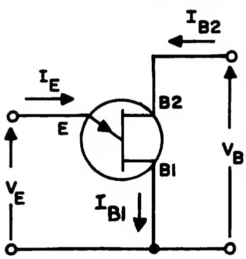
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Device	2N3483			2N3484			
Parameter	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
η	.60	-	.72	.70	-	.85	
R_{BBO}	4.7	-	9.1	6.2	-	9.1	KΩ
$V_{E(SAT)}$	-	-	5.0	-	-	5.0	Volts
$I_{B2(MOD)}$	-	-	15	-	-	15	mA
I_{EO}	-	-	1.0	-	-	0.2	µA
I_p	-	-	5.0	-	-	5.0	µA
I_v	4	-	-	4	-	-	mA
V_{oB1}	4	-	-	6	-	-	Volts
t_{oB1}		0.3	-		0.3	-	µsec

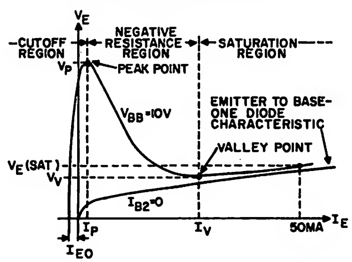
Definitions and Conditions

Symbol	
η (Eta)	Intrinsic Standoff Ratio (V_{BB} = 10V, $V_p = \eta V_{BB} + V_f$ [E-B_1])
R_{BBO}	Interbase Resistance (V_{BB} = 3V, I_E = 0)
$V_{E(SAT)}$	Emitter Saturation Voltage (V_{BB} = 10V, I_E = 50ma)
$I_{B2(MOD)}$	Modulated Interbase Current (V_{BB} = 10V, I_E = 50ma)
I_{EO}	Emitter Reverse Current (V_{B2E} = 30V, I_{B1} = 0)
I_p	Peak Point Emitter Current (V_{BB} = 25V)
I_v	Valley Point Current (V_{BB} = 20V, R_{B2} = 100Ω)
V_{oB1}	Base 1 Peak Pulse Voltage (See Fig. 3)
t_{oB1}	Base 1 Peak Pulse Voltage Rise Time (10%-90% points)

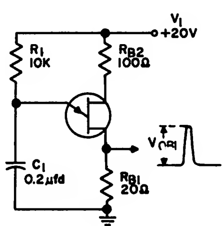
SYMBOL AND NOMENCLATURE



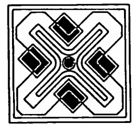
EMITTER CHARACTERISTICS



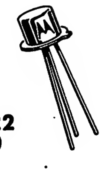
V_{oB1} TEST CIRCUIT



2N3796 2N3797



V_{DS} = 20-25 V
I_D = 20 mA



CASE 22
(TO-18)

N-channel insulated gate silicon field effect transistors for low power applications in the audio frequency range.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (At 25° ambient temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Drain-Source Voltage 2N3796 2N3797	V_{DS}	25 20	Vdc
Gate-Source Voltage	V_{GS}	±10	Vdc
Drain Current	I_D	20	mAdc
Power Dissipation at T_A = 25°C Derating Factor above 25°C	P_D	200 1.14	mW mW/°C
Operating Junction Temperature	T_J	+200	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +200	°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25° ambient temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage		BV_{DSX}				Vdc
(V_{GS} = -4 V, I_D = 5 μA)	2N3796		25	30	-	
(V_{GS} = -7 V, I_D = 5 μA)	2N3797		20	25	-	
Zero-Gate-Voltage Drain Current		I_{DSS}				mAdc
(V_{DS} = 10 V, V_{GS} = 0)	2N3796		0.5	2	3	
	2N3797		2	4	6	
Gate-Source Voltage Cutoff		$V_{GS(off)}$				Vdc
(I_D 0.5 μA, V_{DS} = 10 V)	2N3796		-	-3	-4	
(I_D 2.0 μA, V_{DS} = 10 V)	2N3797		-	-5	-7	
"On" Drain Current		$I_{D(on)}$				mAdc
(V_{DS} = 10 V, V_{GS} = +3.5V)	2N3796		7	9	14	
	2N3797		9	14	18	
Drain-Gate Reverse Current (V_{DG} = 10 V, I_S = 0)		I_{DGO}	-	0.1	1.0	pAdc
Gate-Reverse Current		I_{GSS}				pAdc
(V_{GS} = -10 V, V_{DS} = 0)			-	0.1	1.0	
(V_{GS} = -10V, V_{DS} = 0, T_A = 150°C)			-	50	200	
Small-Signal, Common-Source Forward Transfer Admittance		$\lvert y_{fs} \rvert$				μmhos
(V_{DS} = 10 V, V_{GS} = 0, f = 1 kc)	2N3796		900	1300	1800	
	2N3797		1500	2100	3000	
(V_{DS} = 10 V, V_{GS} = 0, f = 1.0 mc)	2N3796		900		-	
	2N3797		1500		-	

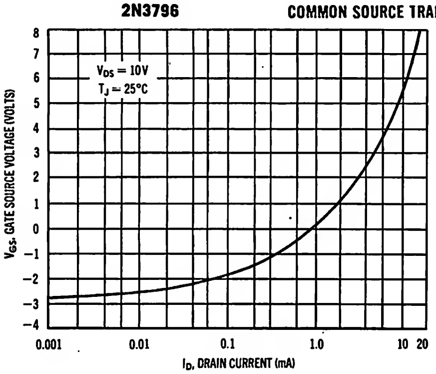
2N3796, 2N3797 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

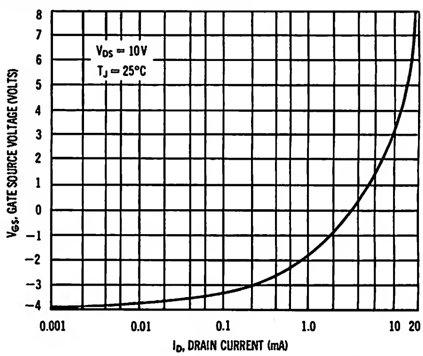
Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Small-Signal, Common-Source, Output Admittance (V_{DS} = 10 V, V_{GS} - 0, f = 1 kc)	2N3796	$\lvert y_{os}\rvert$	-	12	25	μmhos
	2N3797		-	30	60	
Small-Signal, Common-Source, Input Capacitance (V_{DS} = 10 V, V_{GS} = 0, f = 1 kc)	2N3796	C_{iss}	-	4	7	pf
	2N3797		-	6	8	
Small-Signal, Common-Source, Reverse Transfer Capacitance (V_{DS} = 10 V, V_{GS} = 0, f = 1 kc)		C_{rss}	-	0.4	0.8	pf
Noise Figure (V_{DS} = 10 V, V_{GS} = 0, f = 1 kc, R_g = 3 megohms)		NF	-	4.0	-	db

COMMON SOURCE TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS

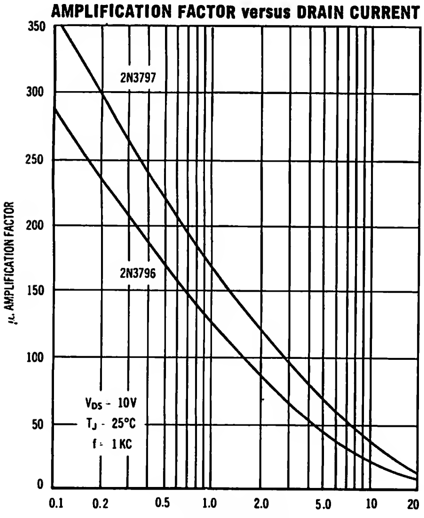
2N3796



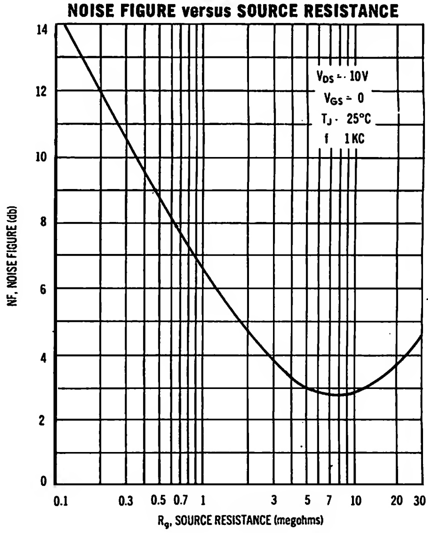
2N3797



AMPLIFICATION FACTOR versus DRAIN CURRENT

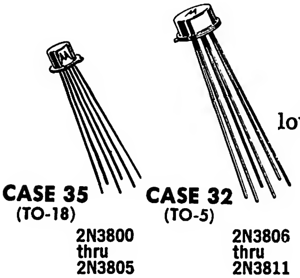


NOISE FIGURE versus SOURCE RESISTANCE



2N3800 thru 2N3811

$V_{CEO} = 60\ V$
$I_C = 50\ mA$



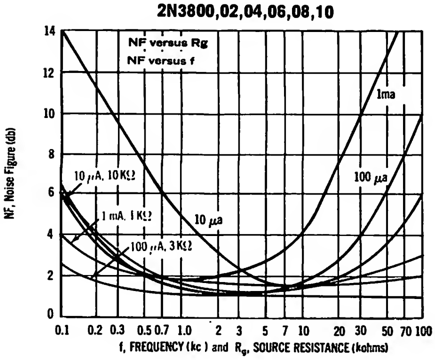
PNP silicon annular dual-transistors for low-level, low-noise differential amplifier applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise noted)

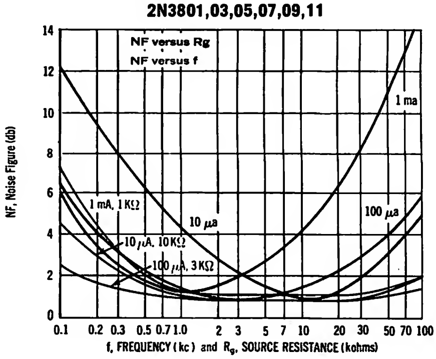
Characteristic	Symbol	Rating		Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	60		Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	60		Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5		Vdc
DC Collector Current	I_C	50		mAdc
Junction Temperature	T_J	+200		°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +200		°C
		One Side	Both Sides	
Total Device Dissipation @ T_A = 25°C	P_D			
TO-5 Case		500	600	mW
Derate above 25°C		2.9	3.4	mW/°C
TO-18 Case		250	360	mW
Derate above 25°C		1.5	2.06	mW/°C

NOISE FIGURE VERSUS FREQUENCY AND SOURCE RESISTANCE

2N3800,02,04,06,08,10



2N3801,03,05,07,09,11



2N3800 thru 2N3811 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Device	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10 μAdc, I_E = 0)		BV_{CBO}	60	-	-	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 0)		BV_{CEO}	60	90	-	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 10 μAdc, I_C = 0)		BV_{EBO}	5	-	-	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 50 Vdc, I_E = 0)		I_{CBO}	-	-	010	μAdc
(V_{CB} = 50 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 150°C)					10	
Emitter Cutoff Current (V_{OB} = 4 Vdc, I_C = 0)		I_{EBO}	-	-	20	nAdc
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage* (I_C = 100 μAdc, I_B = 10 μAdc)		$V_{CE(sat)}$*	-	-	0.2	Vdc
(I_C = 1 mAdc, I_B = 100 μAdc)			-	-	0.25	
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage* (I_C = 100 μAdc, I_B = 10 μAdc)		$V_{BE(sat)}$*	-	-	0.7	Vdc
(I_C = 1 mAdc, I_B = 100 μAdc)			-	-	0.8	
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio* (I_C = 1 μAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc)	2N3801, 03, 05, 07, 09, 11	h_{FE}*	75	-	-	-
(I_C = 10 μAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc)	2N3800, 02, 04, 06, 08, 10		100	-	-	
	2N3801, 03, 05, 07, 09, 11		225			
(I_C = 100 μAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc)	2N3800, 02, 04, 06, 08, 10		150	-	450	
	2N3801, 03, 05, 07, 09, 11		300	-	900	
(I_C = 100 μAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc, T_A = -55°C)	2N3800, 02, 04, 06, 08, 10		75	-	-	
	2N3801, 03, 05, 07, 09, 11		150	-	-	
(I_C = 500 μAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc)	2N3800, 02, 04, 06, 08, 10		150	-	450	
	2N3801, 03, 05, 07, 09, 11		300	-	900	
(I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc)	2N3800, 02, 04, 06, 08, 10		150	-	450	
	2N3801, 03, 05, 07, 09, 11		300	-	900	
(I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc)	2N3800, 02, 04, 06, 08, 10		125	-	-	
	2N3801, 03, 05, 07, 09, 11		250	-	-	
Base Emitter "ON" Voltage (I_C = 100 μAdc, V_{CE} = 5 V)		$V_{BE(ON)}$	-	-	0.7	Vdc
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 5 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc)		C_{ob}	-	-	4	pf
Input Capacitance (V_{OB} = 0.5 Vdc, I_C = 0, f = 100 kc)		C_{ib}	-	-	8	pf
Small Signal Current Gain (I_C = 500 μA, V_{CE} = 5 V, f = 30 mc)		h_{fe}	1.0	-	-	-
(I_C = 1 mA, V_{CE} = 5 V, f = 100 mc)			1.0	-	5	
(I_C = 1 mA, V_{CE} = 10 V, f = 1 kc)	2N3800, 02, 04, 06, 08, 10		150	-	600	
	2N3801, 03, 05, 07, 09, 11		300	-	900	
Voltage Feedback Ratio (I_C = 1.0 mA, V_{CE} = 10 V, f = 1 kc)		h_{re}	-	-	25	$X10^{-4}$
Input Impedance (I_C = 1.0 mA, V_{CE} = 10 V, f = 1 kc)	2N3800, 02, 04, 06, 08, 10	h_{ie}	3	-	15	k ohms
	2N3801, 03, 05, 07, 09, 11		10	-	40	
Output Admittance (I_C = 1.0 mA, V_{CE} = 10 V, f = 1 kc)		h_{oe}	5	-	60	μmhos
Noise Figure (I_C = 100 μA, V_{CE} = 10 V, R_G = 3 K)		NF				db
f = 100 cps	2N3800, 02, 04, 06, 08, 10		-	4	7	
	2N3801, 03, 05, 07, 09, 11		-	2.5	4	
f = 1 kc	2N3800, 02, 04, 06, 08, 10		-	1.5	3	
	2N3801, 03, 05, 07, 09, 11		-	0.8	1.5	
f = 10 kc	2N3800, 02, 04, 06, 08, 10		-	1.0	2.5	
	2N3801, 03, 05, 07, 09, 11		-	0.8	1.5	
Noise Bandwidth 10 cps to 15.7 kc	2N3800, 02, 04, 06, 08, 10		-	2.5	3.5	
	2N3801, 03, 05, 07, 09, 11		-	1.5	2.5	

MATCHING CHARACTERISTICS

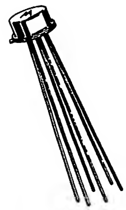
Characteristic	Device	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
DC Current Gain Ratio** (I_C = 100 μAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc)	2N3802, 03, 08, 09	h_{FE1}/h_{fe2}**	0.8	-	1.0	-
	2N3804, 05, 10, 11		0.9	-	1.0	
Base Voltage Differential (I_C = 10 μA, to 10 mA, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc)	2N3802, 03, 08, 09	$\lvert V_{BE1}-V_{BE2}\rvert$	-	-	8	mVdc
	2N3804, 05, 10, 11		-	-	5	
(I_C = 100 μAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc)	2N3802, 03, 08, 09		-	-	5	
	2N3804, 05, 10, 11		-	-	3	
Base Voltage Differential Change (I_C = 100 μAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc, T_A = -55 to +25°C)	2N3802, 03, 08, 09	$\Delta(V_{BE1}-V_{BE2})$	-	-	1.6	mVdc
	2N3804, 05, 10, 11		-	-	0.8	
(I_C = 100 μAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc, T_A = 25 to 125°C)	2N3802, 03, 08, 09		-	-	2.0	
	2N3804, 05, 10, 11		-	-	1.0	

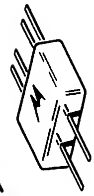
* Pulse Test ≤ 300μsec, duty cycle ≤ 2% V_{OB} - Base-Emitter Reverse Bias

** The lowest h_{FE} reading is taken as h_{FE1} for this ratio

MD981

V_{CEO} = 30 V
I_C = 200 mA



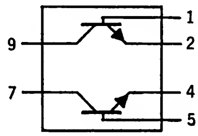


NPN silicon annular Star dual-transistors for high-speed switching and DC to UHF amplifier applications.

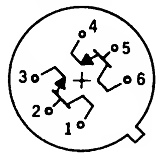
MD981 MD981F

CASE 32 (TO-5) **CASE 33**

MD981F



MD981



(NPN)

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (each side)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating		Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	60		Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage MD981	V_{CEO}	30		Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5		Vdc
Collector Current (Limited by P_D)	I_C	200		mAdc
Operating Junction Temperature	T_J	+200		°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +200		°C
		One Side	Both Sides	
Flat Package Total Device Dissipation (25°C Ambient Temperature) Derate above 25°C	P_D	250 1.5	350 2	mW mW/°C
TO-5 Package Total Device Dissipation (25°C Ambient Temperature) Derate above 25°C	P_D	500 2.9	600 3.4	mW mW/°C

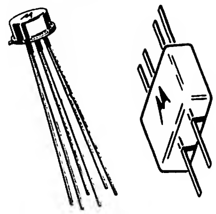
MD981 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (each side)
(At 25° ambient temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10 μAdc, I_E = 0)	BV_{CBO}	60	---	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 0)	BV_{CEO}*	30	---	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 10 μAdc, I_C = 0)	BV_{EBO}	5	---	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current	I_{CBO}			μAdc
(V_{CB} = 50 Vdc, I_E = 0)		---	.010	
(V_{CB} = 50 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 150°C)		---	10	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 150 mAdc, I_B = 15 mAdc)	$V_{CE\,(sat)}$	---	0.4	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 150 mAdc, I_B = 15 mAdc)	$V_{BE\,(sat)}$	---	1.3	Vdc
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio	h_{FE}			---
(I_C = 0.1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)		20	---	
(I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)		25	---	
(I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)		35	---	
(I_C = 150 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)*		40*	---	
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc)	C_{ob}	---	8	pf
Small-Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio	h_{fe}			---
(I_C = 20 mAdc, V_{CE} = 20 Vdc, f = 100 mc) TO-5 Package		2.5	---	
(I_C = 20 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, f = 100 mc) Flat Package		2.0	---	
Current-Gain-Bandwidth Product	f_T			mc
(V_{CE} = 20 Vdc, I_C = 20 mAdc) TO-5 Package		250	---	
(V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 20 mAdc) Flat Package		200	---	---

MD982

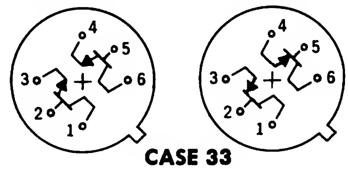
V_{CEO} = 50 V
I_C = 200 mA



MD982 CASE 32 (TO-5) MD982F CASE 33

PNP silicon annular Star dual-transistors for high-speed switching and DC to UHF amplifier applications.

MD981 MD982

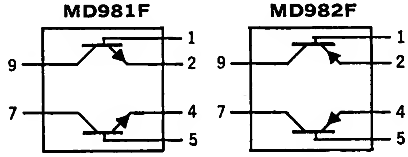


CASE 33

(NPN) (PNP)

PIN CONNECTIONS
BOTTOM VIEW

MD981F MD982F



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (each side)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating		Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	60		Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage MD982	V_{CEO}	50		Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5		Vdc
Collector Current (Limited by P_D)	I_C	200		mAdc
Operating Junction Temperature	T_J	200		°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +200		°C
		ONE SIDE	BOTH SIDES	
Flat Package Total Device Dissipation (25°C Ambient Temperature) Derate above 25°C	P_D	250 1.5	350 2	mW mW/°C
TO-5 Package Total Device Dissipation (25°C Ambient Temperature) Derate above 25°C	P_D	500 2.9	600 3.4	mW mW/°C

MD982 (continued)

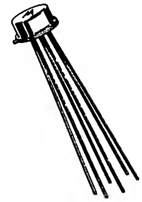
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (each side)
(at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = -10 μAdc, I_E = 0)	BV_{CBO}	60	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* (I_C = -10 mAdc, I_B = 0)	BV_{CEO}*	50	—	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = -10 μAdc, I_C = 0)	BV_{EBO}	5	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = -50 Vdc, I_E = 0) (V_{CB} = -50 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 150°C)	I_{CBO}	 — —	 .020 20	μAdc
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = -150 mAdc, I_B = -15 mAdc)	$V_{CE\,(sat)}$	—	0.5	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = -150 mAdc, I_B = -15 mAdc)	$V_{BE\,(sat)}$	—	1.4	Vdc
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio (I_C = -0.1 mAdc, V_{CE} = -10 Vdc) (I_C = -1 mAdc, V_{CE} = -10 Vdc) (I_C = -10 mAdc, V_{CE} = -10 Vdc) (I_C = -150 mAdc, V_{CE} = -10 Vdc)*	h_{FE}	 20 25 35 40*	 — — — —	—
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = -10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc)	C_{ob}	—	8	pf
Current-Gain-Bandwidth Product (V_{CE} = -20 Vdc, I_C = -20 mAdc) TO-5 Package (V_{CE} = -10 Vdc, I_C = -20 mAdc) Flat Package	f_T	 200 200	 — —	mc

*Pulse Test: Pulse Width ≦ 300 μsec, Duty Cycle ≦ 2%

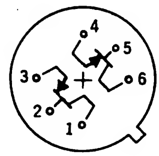
MD984

V_{CEO} = 20 V
I_C = 200 mA



CASE 32
(TO-5)

PNP silicon annular dual-transistors for high-speed switching and amplifier applications.



PIN CONNECTIONS
(BOTTOM VIEW)

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (each side)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating		Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	40		Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	20		Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5		Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	200		mAdc
Junction Temperature	T_J	+200		°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +200		°C
		One Side	Both Sides	
Total Device Dissipation (25°C Case Temperature) Derate above 25°C	P_D	1.6 9.1	3.0 17.2	W mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation (25°C Ambient Temperature) Derate above 25°C	P_D	0.5 2.9	0.6 3.4	W mW/°C

MD984 (continued)

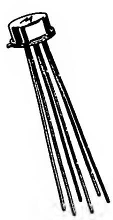
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (each side)
(at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = -10 µAdc, I_E = 0)	BV_{CBO}	40	---	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* (I_C = -10 mAdc, I_B = 0)	BV_{CEO}*	20	---	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = -10 µAdc, I_C = 0)	BV_{EBO}	5	---	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = -20 Vdc, I_E = 0) (V_{CB} = -20 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 150°C)	I_{CBO}	--- ---	.025 30	µAdc
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = -10 mAdc, I_B = -1 mAdc) (I_C = -50 mAdc, I_B = -5 mAdc)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	--- ---	0.3 0.5	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = -10 mAdc, I_B = -1 mAdc)	$V_{BE(sat)}$	---	0.9	Vdc
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio (I_C = -10 mAdc, V_{CE} = -10 Vdc)	h_{FE}	25	---	---
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = -10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc)	C_{ob}	---	4	pf
Small-Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio (I_C = -20 mAdc, V_{CE} = -20 Vdc, f = 100 mc)	h_{fe}	2.5	---	---
Current-Gain–Bandwidth Product (I_C = -20 mAdc, V_{CE} = -20 Vdc)	f_T	250	---	mc

* Pulse Test: Pulse Width ≤ 300 µsec, Duty Cycle ≤ 2%

MD985

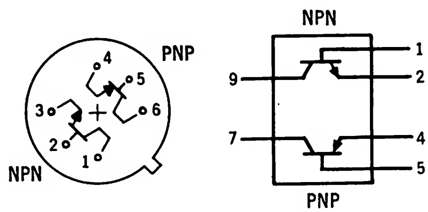
$V_{CEO} = 30\ V$
$I_C = 500\ mA$



CASE 32
(TO-5)
MD985

CASE 33
MD985F

NPN-PNP silicon annular Star complementary pair dual-transistors for high-speed switching circuits and DC to UHF amplifier applications.



PIN CONNECTIONS
BOTTOM VIEW

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (each side)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating		Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	60		Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	30		Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5		Vdc
Collector Current (Limited by P_D)	I_C	500		mAdc
Operating Junction Temperature	T_J	+200		°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +200		°C
		One Side	Both Sides	
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_A = 25°C$	P_D			
Flat Package		250	350	mW
Derating Factor		1.5	2.0	mW/°C
TO-5 Package		500	600	mW
Derating Factor		2.9	3.4	mW/°C

MD985 (continued)

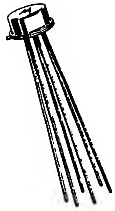
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise noted)

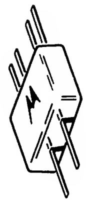
Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10 μAdc, I_E = 0)	BV_{CBO}	60	-	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage** (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 0)	BV_{CEO}**	30	-	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 10 μAdc, I_C = 0)	BV_{EBO}	5	-	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 50 Vdc, I_E = 0) (V_{CB} = 50 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 150°C)	I_{CBO}	 - -	 .020 20	μAdc
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage** (I_C = 150 mAdc, I_B = 15 mAdc)	$V_{CE(sat)}$**	-	0.5	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage** (I_C = 150 mAdc, I_B = 15 mAdc)	$V_{BE(sat)}$**	-	1.4	Vdc
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio (I_C = 0.1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc) (I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc) (I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc) (I_C = 150 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)**	h_{FE}	 20 25 35 40**	 - - - -	-
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc)	C_{ob}	-	8	pf
Current-Gain – Bandwidth Product (V_{CE} = 20 Vdc, I_C = 50 mAdc) TO-5 Package (V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 20 mAdc) Flat Package	f_T	 200 200	 - -	mc

** Pulse Test: Pulse Width ≤ 300 μsec. Duty Cycle ≤ 2%

MD986

$V_{CEO} = 15$ V
$I_C = 200$ mA

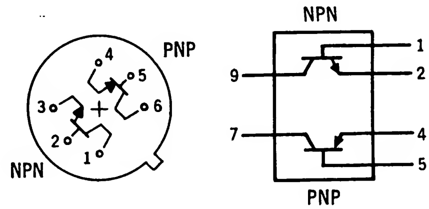




NPN-PNP silicon annular Star complementary pair dual-transistors for high-speed switching circuits and DC to UHF amplifier applications.

CASE 32
(TO-5)
MD986

CASE 33
MD986F



PIN CONNECTIONS
BOTTOM VIEW

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (each side)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating		Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	40		Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	15		Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5		Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	200		mAdc
Operating Junction Temperature	T_J	+200		^oC
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +200		^oC
		ONE SIDE	BOTH SIDES	
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^oC$	P_D			
Flat Package		250	350	mW
Derate above 25°C		1.5	2.0	mW/^oC
TO-5 Package		500	600	mW
Derate above 25°C		2.9	3.4	mW/^oC

MD986 (continued)

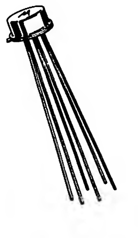
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (each side)
(at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10 μAdc, I_E = 0)	BV_{CBO}	40	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 0)	BV_{CEO}*	15	—	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 10 μAdc, I_C = 0)	BV_{EBO}	5	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 20 Vdc, I_E = 0) (V_{CB} = 20 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 150°C)	I_{CBO}	— —	.025 30	μAdc
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc) (I_C = 50 mAdc, I_B = 5 mAdc)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	0.3 0.5	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc)	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	0.9	Vdc
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio (I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	h_{FE}	25	—	—
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc)	C_{ob}	—	4	pf
Current-Gain — Bandwidth Product (V_{CE} = 20 Vdc, I_C = 20 mAdc) TO-5 Package (V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 20 mAdc) Flat Package	f_T	 200 200	 — —	mc

*Pulse Test: Pulse Width ≦ 300 μsec, Duty Cycle ≦ 2%

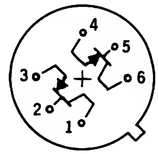
MD990

V_{CEO} = 35 V
I_C = 600 mA



CASE 32
(TO-5)

PNP silicon annular dual-transistors for medium-speed switching applications.



PIN CONNECTIONS
(BOTTOM VIEW)

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (each side)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating		Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	50		Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	35		Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage ($R_{BE} \leq 10\Omega$)	V_{CER}	50		Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5		Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	600		mAdc
Operating Junction Temperature	T_J	+175		°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +200		°C
		One Side	Both Sides	
Total Device Dissipation (25°C Case Temperature) Derate above 25°C	P_D	1.6 10.7	3.0 20.0	W mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation (25°C Ambient Temperature Derate above 25°C	P_D	0.5 3.3	0.6 4.0	W mW/°C

MD990 (continued)

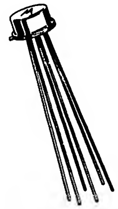
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (each side)
(at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise noted)

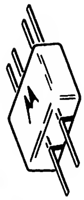
Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = -100 μAdc, I_E = 0)	BV_{CBO}	50	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* (I_C = -10 mAdc, I_B = 0)	BV_{CEO}*	35	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* (I_C = -30 mAdc, I_B = 0, $R_{BE} \leqq 10\Omega$)	BV_{CER}*	50	—	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = -100 μAdc, I_C = 0)	BV_{EBO}	5	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = -30 Vdc, I_E = 0) (V_{CB} = -30 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 150°C)	I_{CBO}	— —	1 100	μAdc
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = -150 mAdc, I_B = -15 mAdc)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	1.5	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = -150 mAdc, I_B = -15 mAdc)	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	1.3	Vdc
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio* (I_C = -150 mAdc, V_{CE} = -10 Vdc)	h_{FE}*	50	300	—
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = -10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc)	C_{ob}	—	45	pf
Current-Gain—Bandwidth Product (V_{CE} = -10 Vdc, I_C = -50 mAdc, f = 20 mc)	f_T	60	—	mc

*Pulse Test: Pulse Width ≦ 300 μsec, Duty Cycle ≦ 2%

MD1120
MD1121
MD1122

V_{CEO} = 30 V
I_C = 500 mA

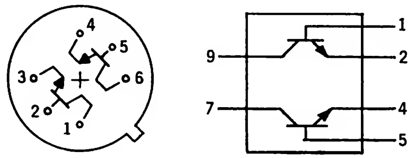




CASE 32 (TO-5)
MD1120 thru MD1122

CASE 33
MD1120F thru MD1122F

NPN silicon annular Star dual-transistors for differential amplifiers and other applications requiring a matched pair with a high degree of parameter uniformity.



PIN CONNECTIONS
BOTTOM VIEW

MAXIMUM RATINGS (each side)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating		Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	60		Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	30		Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CER}	40		Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5		Vdc
D.C. Collector Current	I_C	500		mAdc
Junction Temperature	T_J	+200		^{o}C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to + 200		^{o}C
		ONE SIDE	BOTH SIDES	
Total Device Dissipation (25^{o}C Case Temperature) (Derate above 25^{o}C)	P_D	1.6 9.1	3.0 17.2	W mW/^{o}C
Total Device Dissipation (25^{o}C Ambient Temperature) (Derate above 25^{o}C)	P_D	0.5 2.9	0.6 3.4	W mW/^{o}C

MD1120-MD1122 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (each side)

(at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristics		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10 μAdc)		BV_{CBO}	60	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* (I_C = 10 mAdc)		BV_{CEO}*	30	—	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 10 μAdc)		BV_{EBO}	5	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 50 Vdc) (V_{CB} = 50 Vdc, T_A = 150°C)		I_{CBO}	— —	010 10	μAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = 3 Vdc)		I_{EBO}	—	10	nAdc
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc)		$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	0.1	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc)		$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	0.85	Vdc
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio (I_C = 10 μAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc) (I_C = 100 μAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc) (I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc) (I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	 MD1121, MD1122† All Types All Types All Types	h_{FE}	 20 30 40 50	 100 120 160 200	—
DC Current Gain Ratio ** (I_C = 100 μAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc) (I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	 MD1120† MD1121, MD1122† MD1122†	h_{FE1}/h_{FE2}**	 0.8 0.9 0.9	 1.0 1.0 1.0	—
Base Voltage Differential (I_C = 100 μAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc) (I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	 MD1120, MD1121† MD1122† MD1122†	$\|V_{BE1}-V_{BE2}\|$	 — — —	 10 5 5	mVdc
Base Voltage Differential Change (I_C = 100 μAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, T_A = -55°C to + 125°C)	 MD1121, MD1122†	$\Delta(V_{BE1}-V_{BE2})$	—	10	μV/°C
Collector Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, f = 100 kc)		C_{ob}	—	8	pf
Small-Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio (I_C = 20 mAdc, V_{CE} = 20 Vdc, f= 100 mc) TO-5 Package (I_C = 20 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, f= 100 mc) Flat Package		h_{fe}	 2.5 2.0	 - -	-
Current-Gain-Bandwidth Product (V_{CE} = 20 Vdc, I_C = 20 mAdc) TO-5 Package (V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 20 mAdc) Flat Package		f_T	 250 200	 - -	mc

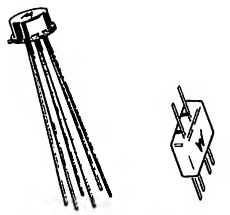
*Pulse Test: Pulse Width ≤ 300 μsec. Duty Cycle ≤ 2%

**The lowest h_{FE} reading is taken as h_{FE1} for this ratio

† Applies to corresponding Flat Package device type also

MD1123
MD1124
MD1125

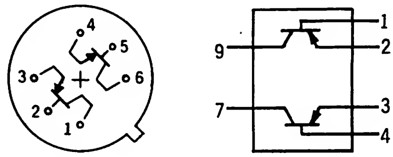
$V_{CEO} = 40$ V
$I_C = 200$ mA



CASE 32 (TO-5)
MD1123 thru MD1125

CASE 33
MD1123F thru MD1125F

PNP silicon annular dual-transistors for differential amplifiers and other applications requiring a matched pair with a high degree of parameter uniformity.



PIN CONNECTIONS
(BOTTOM VIEW)

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (each side)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating		Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	60		Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	40		Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5		Vdc
D.C. Collector Current	I_C	200		mAdc
Junction Temperature	T_J	+200		°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to + 200		°C
		ONE SIDE	BOTH SIDES	
Total Device Dissipation (25°C Case Temperature) (Derate above 25°C)	P_D	1.6 9.1	3.0 17.2	W mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation (25°C Ambient Temperature) (Derate above 25°C)	P_D	0.5 2.9	0.6 3.4	W mW/°C

MD1123-MD1125 (continued)

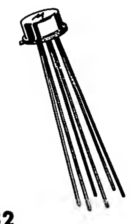
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (each side)
(At 25° ambient temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristics		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = -10 μAdc)		BV_{CBO}	60	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* (I_C = -10 mAdc)		BV_{CEO}*	40	—	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = -10 μAdc)		BV_{EBO}	5	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = -50 Vdc) (V_{CB} = -50 Vdc, T_A = 150°C)		I_{CBO}	 — —	 .010 10	μAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = -3 Vdc)		I_{EBO}	—	10	nAdc
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = -10 mAdc, I_B = -1 mAdc)		$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	0.25	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = -10 mAdc, I_B = -1 mAdc)		$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	0.9	Vdc
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio (I_C = -10 μAdc, V_{CE} = -10 Vdc) (I_C = -100 μAdc, V_{CE} = -10 Vdc) (I_C = -1 mAdc, V_{CE} = -10 Vdc) (I_C = -10 mAdc, V_{CE} = -10 Vdc)	 MD1124, MD1125† All Types All Types All Types	h_{FE}	 20 30 40 50	 100 120 160 200	—
DC Current Gain Ratio ** (I_C = -100 μAdc, V_{CE} = -10 Vdc) (I_C = -1 mAdc, V_{CE} = -10 Vdc)	 MD1123† MD1124, MD1125† MD1125†	h_{FE1}/h_{FE2}**	 0.8 0.9 0.9	 1.0 1.0 1.0	—
Base Voltage Differential (I_C = -100 μAdc, V_{CE} = -10 Vdc) (I_C = -1 mAdc, V_{CE} = -10 Vdc)	 MD1123, MD1124† MD1125† MD1125†	$\lvert V_{BE1}-V_{BE2}\rvert$	 — — —	 10 5 5	mVdc
Base Voltage Differential Change (I_C = -100 μAdc, V_{CE} = -10 Vdc, T_A = -55°C to + 125°C)	 MD1124, MD1125†	$\Delta(V_{BE1}-V_{BE2})$	—	10	μV/°C
Collector Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = -10 Vdc, f = 100 kc)		C_{ob}	—	4	pf
Small-Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio (I_C = -20 mAdc, V_{CE} = -20 Vdc, f = 100 mc) TO-5 (I_C = -20 mAdc, V_{CE} = -10 Vdc, f = 100mc) Flat		h_{fe}	 2.5 2.0	 — —	—
Current-Gain-Bandwidth Product (V_{CE} = -20 Vdc, I_C = -20 mAdc) TO-5 (V_{CE} = -10 Vdc, I_C = -20 mAdc) Flat		f_T	 250 200	 — —	mc

*Pulse Test: Pulse Width ≤ 300 μsec, Duty Cycle ≤ 2%
**The lowest h_{FE} reading is taken as h_{FE1} for this ratio
†Applies to corresponding Flat Package device type also

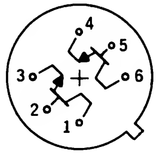
MD1126
MD1127

V_{CEO} = 15 V
I_C = 200 mA



CASE 32
(TO-5)

NPN silicon annular dual-transistors for high-speed switching applications.



PIN CONNECTIONS
(BOTTOM VIEW)

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (each side)

Characteristics	Symbol	Rating		Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	40		Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	15		Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5		Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	200		mAdc
Operating Junction Temperature	T_J	+200		°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +200		°C
		ONE SIDE	BOTH SIDES	
Total Device Dissipation (25°C Case Temperature) (Derate above 25°C)	P_D	0.75 4.3	1.5 8.6	W mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation (25°C Ambient Temperature) (Derate above 25°C)	P_D	0.30 1.7	0.40 2.3	W mW/°C

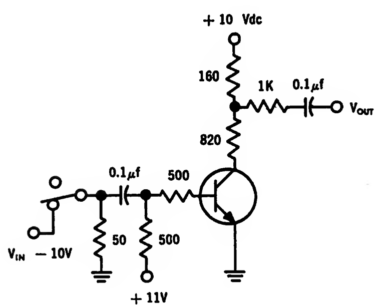
MD1126, MD1127 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (each side)
(At 25° ambient temperature unless otherwise noted)

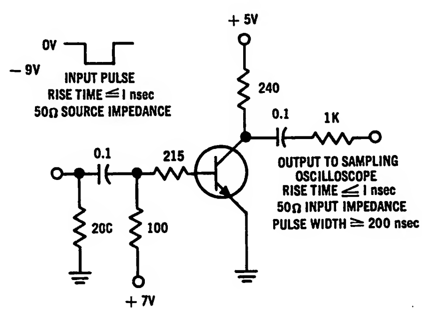
Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 1.0 μAdc, I_E = 0)	BV_{CBO}	40	---	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* (I_C = 30 mAdc, I_B = 0)	BV_{CEO}*	15	---	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 10 μAdc, I_C = 0)	BV_{EBO}	5	---	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 20 Vdc, I_E = 0) (V_{CB} = 20 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 150°C)	I_{CBO}	--- ---	.025 15	μ Adc
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc) MD1126 MD1127	V_{CE} (sat)	--- ---	0.40 0.25	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc)	V_{BE} (sat)	0.7	0.85	Vdc
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio* (I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc)	h_{FE}*	30	---	---
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc)	C_{ob}	---	6.0	pf
Small-Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio (I_C = 20 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, f = 100 mc)	h_{fe}	3.0	---	---
Charge-Storage Time Constant (I_C = I_{B1} = I_{B2} =10 mAdc) MD1126 (I_C = I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 20 mAdc) MD1127	τ_S	--- ---	40 25	nsec

*Pulse Test: Pulse Width ≤ 300 μsec, Duty Cycle ≤ 2%

CHARGE STORAGE TIME CONSTANT TEST CIRCUIT
MD1126

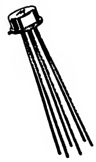


CHARGE STORAGE TIME CONSTANT TEST CIRCUIT
MD1127



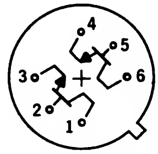
MD1128

V_{CEO} = 15 V
I_C = 200 mA



CASE 32
(TO-5)

NPN silicon annular dual-transistors for high-speed switching applications.

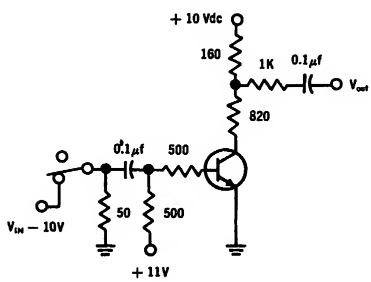


PIN CONNECTIONS
BOTTOM VIEW

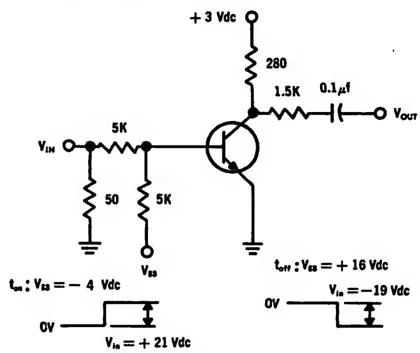
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (each side)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating		Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	40		Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	15		Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5		Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	200		mAdc
Operating Junction Temperature	T_J	+200		°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +200		°C
		ONE SIDE	BOTH SIDES	
Total Device Dissipation (25°C Case Temperature) (Derate above 25°C)	P_D	0.75 4.3	1.5 8.6	W mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation (25°C Ambient Temperature) (Derate above 25°C)	P_D	0.30 1.7	0.40 2.3	W mW/°C

CHARGE STORAGE TIME CONSTANT TEST CIRCUIT



TURN-ON AND TURN-OFF TIME TEST CIRCUIT



MD1128 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (each side)

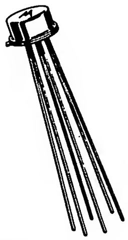
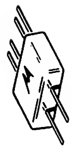
(at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10 μAdc, I_E = 0)	BV_{CBO}	40	---	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 0)	BV_{CEO}*	15	---	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 10 μAdc, I_C = 0).	BV_{EBO}	5	---	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 20 Vdc, V_{BE} = 0)	I_{CES}	---	10	μAdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 20 Vdc, I_E = 0) (V_{CB} = 20 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = +150°C)	I_{CBO}	--- ---	.025 30	μAdc
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc) (I_C = 50 mAdc, I_B = 5 mAdc)	$V_{CE (sat)}$	--- ---	0.3 0.4	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc)	$V_{BE(sat)}$	---	0.9	Vdc
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio (I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1 Vdc)	h_{FE}	25	---	---
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100 kc)	C_{ob}	---	4	pf
Small-Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio (I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 20 Vdc, f = 100 mc)	h_{fe}	3.5	---	---
Current-Gain-Bandwidth Product (V_{CE} = 20 Vdc, I_C = 10 mAdc)	f_T	350	---	mc
Charge-Storage Time Constant (I_C = I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 10 mAdc)	τ_S	---	30	nsec
Turn-On Time (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_{B1} = 3 mAdc, I_{B2} = 1 mAdc)	t_{on}	---	20	nsec
Turn-Off Time (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_{B1} = 3 mAdc, I_{B2} = 1 mAdc)	t_{off}	---	35	nsec

*Pulse Test: Pulse Width ≦ 300 μsec, Duty Cycle ≦ 2%

MD1129

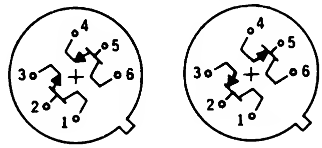
V_{CEO} = 30 V
I_C = 200 mA

CASE 32 (TO-5) MD1129 | **CASE 33** MD1129F

NPN silicon annular dual-transistors for differential amplifiers and other applications requiring a matched pair with a high degree of parameter uniformity.

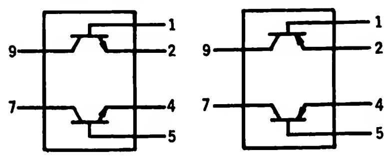
MD1129 | **MD1130**



(NPN) | **(PNP)**

PIN CONNECTIONS
BOTTOM VIEW

MD1129F | **MD1130F**



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (each side)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating		Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	60		Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage MD1129	V_{CEO}	30		Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5		Vdc
Collector Current (Limited by P_D)	I_C	200		mAdc
Operating Junction Temperature	T_J	+200		°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +200		°C
		One Side	Both Sides	
Flat Package Total Device Dissipation (25°C Ambient Temperature) Derate above 25°C	P_D	250 1.5	350 2	mW mW/°C
TO-5 Package Total Device Dissipation (25°C Ambient Temperature) Derate above 25°C	P_D	500 2.9	600 3.4	mW mW/°C

MD1129 (continued)

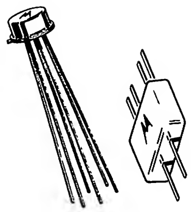
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (each side)

(At 25° ambient temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10 μAdc)	BV_{CBO}	60	-	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* (I_C = 10 mAdc)	BV_{CEO}*	30	-	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 10 μAdc)	BV_{EBO}	5	-	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 50 Vdc) (V_{CB} = 50 Vdc, T_A = 150°C)	I_{CBO}	- -	.010 10	μAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = 3 Vdc)	I_{EBO}	-	10	nAdc
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	-	0.1	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc)	$V_{BE(sat)}$	-	0.85	Vdc
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio (I_C = 10 μAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc) (I_C = 100 μAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc) (I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc) (I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	h_{FE}	60 100 100 100	- 300 - -	-
DC Current Gain Ratio** (I_C = 100 μAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc) (I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	h_{FE1}/h_{FE2}**	0.9 0.9	1.0 1.0	-
Base Voltage Differential (I_C = 100 μAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc) (I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)	$\|V_{BE1}-V_{BE2}\|$	- -	5 5	mVdc
Base Voltage Differential Change (I_C - 100 μAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, T_A = -55°C to +125°C)	$\Delta(V_{BE1}-V_{BE2})$	-	10	μV/°C
Collector Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, f = 100 kc)	C_{ob}	-	8	pf
Current-Gain-Bandwidth Product (V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 20 mAdc)	f_T	200	-	mc

MD1130

V_{CEO} = 40 V
I_C = 200 mA

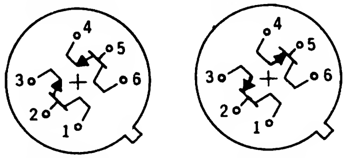


CASE 32 (TO-5) **MD1130**

CASE 33 **MD1130F**

PNP silicon annular dual-transistors for differential amplifiers and other applications requiring a matched pair with a high degree of parameter uniformity.

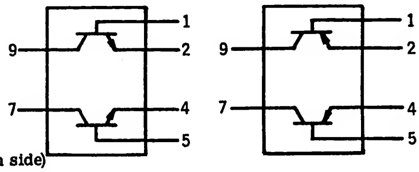
MD1129 **MD1130**



(NPN) **(PNP)**

PIN CONNECTIONS
BOTTOM VIEW

MD1129F **MD1130F**



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (each side)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating		Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	60		Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage MD1130	V_{CEO}	40		Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5		Vdc
Collector Current (Limited by P_D)	I_C	200		mAdc
Operating Junction Temperature	T_J	+200		°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +200		°C
		One Side	Both Sides	
Flat Package Total Device Dissipation (25°C Ambient Temperature) Derate above 25°C	P_D	250 1.5	350 2	mW mW/°C
TO-5 Package Total Device Dissipation (25°C Ambient Temperature) Derate above 25°C	P_D	500 2.9	600 3.4	mW mW/°C

MD1130 (continued)

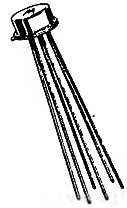
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (each side)
(at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise noted)

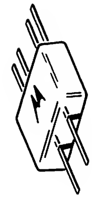
Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = -10 μAdc)	BV_{CBO}	60	-	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* (I_C = -10 mAdc)	BV_{CEO}*	40	-	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = -10 μAdc)	BV_{EBO}	5	-	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = -50 Vdc) (V_{CB} = -50 Vdc, T_A = 150°C)	I_{CBO}	 - -	 010 10	μAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = -3 Vdc)	I_{EBO}	-	10	nAdc
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = -10 mAdc, I_B = -1 mAdc)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	-	0.25	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = -10 mAdc, I_B = -1 mAdc)	$V_{BE(sat)}$	-	0.9	Vdc
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio (I_C = -10 μAdc, V_{CE} = -10 Vdc) (I_C = -100 μAdc, V_{CE} = -10 Vdc) (I_C = -1 mAdc, V_{CE} = -10 Vdc) (I_C = -10 mAdc, V_{CE} = -10 Vdc)	h_{FE}	 60 100 100 100	 - 300 - -	-
DC Current Gain Ratio** (I_C = -100 μAdc, V_{CE} = -10 Vdc) (I_C = -1 mAdc, V_{CE} = -10 Vdc)	h_{FE1}/h_{FE2}**	 0.9 0.9	 1.0 1.0	-
Base Voltage Differential (I_C = -100 μAdc, V_{CE} = -10 Vdc) (I_C = -1 mAdc, V_{CE} = -10 Vdc)	$\|V_{BE1}-V_{BE2}\|$	 - -	 5 5	mVdc
Base Voltage Differential Change (I_C = -100 μAdc, V_{CE} = -10 Vdc, T_A = -55°C to +125°C)	$\Delta(V_{BE1}-V_{BE2})$	-	10	μV/°C
Collector Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = -10 Vdc, F = 100 kc)	C_{ob}	-	4	pf
Current-Gain – Bandwidth Product (V_{CE} = -10 Vdc, I_C = -20 mAdc)	f_T	200	-	mc

* Pulse Test: Pulse Width ≤ 300 μsec, Duty Cycle ≤ 2%
** The lowest h_{FE} reading is taken as h_{FE1} for this ratio

MD1131

V_{CEO} = 15 V
I_C = 50 mA

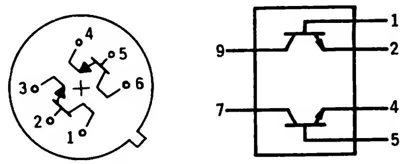




CASE 32 (TO-5)
MD1131

CASE 33
MD1131F

NPN silicon annular dual-transistors for high-frequency oscillator and amplifier transistors.



PIN CONNECTIONS
BOTTOM VIEW

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (each side)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating		Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	30		Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	15		Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5		Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	50		mAdc
Operating Junction Temperature	T_J	+200		°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +200		°C
		One Side	Both Sides	
Total Device Dissipation @ T_A = 25°C	P_D			
TO-5 Package		300	400	mW
Derate above 25°C		1.7	2.3	mW/°C
Flat Package		250	350	mW
Derate above 25°C		1.5	2.0	mW/°C

MD1131 (continued)

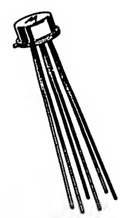
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (each side)

(at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise noted)

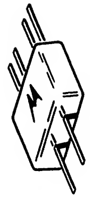
Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 1 μAdc, I_E = 0)	BV_{CBO}	30	-	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 3 mAdc, I_B = 0)	BV_{CEO}	15	-	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 10 μAdc, I_C = 0)	BV_{EBO}	5	-	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 15 Vdc, I_E = 0) (V_{CB} = 15 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = +150°C)	I_{CBO}	- -	.010 1.0	μAdc
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	-	0.4	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc)	$V_{BE(sat)}$	-	1.0	Vdc
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio (I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc)	h_{FE}	50	-	-
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, f = 140 kc) (V_{CB} = 0 Vdc, f = 140 kc)	C_{ob}	- -	1.7 3.0	pf
Input Capacitance (V_{EB} = 0.5 Vdc, f = 140 kc)	C_{ib}	-	2.0	pf
Small-Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio (I_C = 4 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, f = 100 mc)	h_{fe}	6.0	-	-

MD1132

V_{CEO} = 15 V
I_C = 50 mA

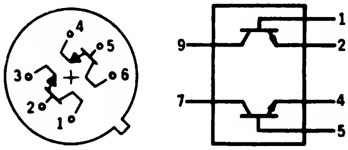


CASE 32
(TO-5)
MD1132



CASE 33
MD1132F

NPN silicon annular dual-transistors for differential amplifiers and other applications requiring a matched pair with a high degree of parameter uniformity.



PIN CONNECTIONS
BOTTOM VIEW

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (each side)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating		Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	30		Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	15		Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5		Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	50		mAdc
Junction Temperature	T_J	+200		°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +200		°C
		ONE SIDE	BOTH SIDES	
Total Device Dissipation @ T_A = 25°C	P_D			
TO-5: MD1132		300	400	mW
Derating Factor Above 25°C		1.7	2.3	mW/°C
Flat Package: MD1132F		250	350	mW
Derating Factor Above 25°C		1.5	2.0	mW/°C

MD1132 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (each side)

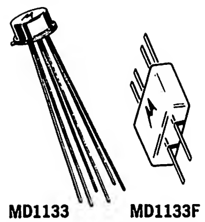
(At 25° ambient temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 1 μAdc)	BV_{CBO}	30	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 3 mAdc)	BV_{CEO}	15	—	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 10 μAdc)	BV_{EBO}	5	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 15 Vdc) (V_{CB} = 15 Vdc, T_A = 150°C)	I_{CBO}	 — —	 .010 1.0	μAdc
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	0.4	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 1 mAdc)	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	1.0	Vdc
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio (I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc)	h_{FE}	50	—	—
DC Current Gain Ratio* (I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc)	h_{FE1}/h_{FE2}*	0.9	1.0	—
Base Voltage Differential (I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc)	$\|V_{BE1}-V_{BE2}\|$	—	5	mVdc
Base Voltage Differential Change (I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc, T_A = -55 to +25°C) (I_C = 1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5 Vdc, T_A = +25 to +125°C)	$\Delta(V_{BE1}-V_{BE2})$	 — —	 0.8 1.0	mVdc
Collector Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, f = 140 kc) (V_{CB} = 0 Vdc, f = 140 kc)	C_{ob}	 — —	 1.7 3.0	pf
Input Capacitance (V_{EB} = 0.5 Vdc, f = 140 kc)	C_{ib}	—	2.0	pf
Small Signal Forward Current Transfer Ratio (I_C = 4 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, f = 100 mc)	h_{fe}	6.0	—	—

*The lowest h_{FE} reading is taken as h_{FE1} for this ratio

MD1133

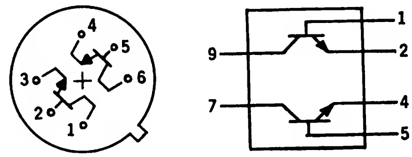
V_{CEO} = 30 V



MD1133 MD1133F

CASE 32 (TO-5) **CASE 33**

NPN silicon annular dual-transistors for high-current saturated switching and core driver applications.



PIN CONNECTIONS
BOTTOM VIEW.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (each side)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating		Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	60		Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	30		Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5		Vdc
Junction Temperature	T_J	+200		°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to + 200		°C
		ONE SIDE	BOTH SIDES	
Flat Package Total Device Dissipation (25°C Ambient Temperature) Derate above 25°C	P_D	250 1.5	350 2.0	mW mW/°C
TO-5 Package Total Device Dissipation (25°C Ambient Temperature) Derate above 25°C	P_D	500 2.9	600 3.4	mW mW/°C

MD1132 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (each side)

(At 25° ambient temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Collector Cutoff Current	I_{CBO}			μAdc
(V_{CB} = 40 Vdc, I_E = 0)		-	0.50	
(V_{CB} = 40 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 100°C)			75.0	
Emitter Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 4 Vdc, I_C = 0)	I_{EBO}	-	0.05	μAdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10μAdc, I_E = 0)	BV_{CBO}	60	-	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage* (I_C = 10mAdc, pulsed, I_B = 0)	BV_{CEO}*	30	-	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 10μAdc, I_C = 0)	BV_{EBO}	5	-	Vdc
Collector Saturation Voltage*	$V_{CE(sat)}$*			Vdc
(I_C = 150mAdc, I_B = 15mAdc)		-	0.35	
(I_C = 500mAdc, I_B = 50mAdc)		-	0.60	
(I_C = 1.0Adc, I_B = 100mAdc)		-	1.2	
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage*	$V_{BE(sat)}$*			Vdc
(I_C = 150mAdc, I_B = 15mAdc)		-	1.0	
(I_C = 500mAdc, I_B = 50mAdc)		0.7	1.3	
(I_C = 1.0Adc, I_B = 100mAdc)		-	1.8	
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio*	h_{FE}*			-
(I_C = 150mAdc, V_{CE} = 1Vdc)		30	-	
(I_C = 500mAdc, V_{CE} = 1Vdc)		30	120	
(I_C = 1Adc, V_{CE} = 5Vdc)		25	-	
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 10Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 100kc)	C_{ob}	-	12	pf
Input Capacitance (V_{EB} = 0.5Vdc, I_C = 0, f = 100kc)	C_{ib}	-	80	pf
Current Gain-Bandwidth Product (TO-5) (I_C = 50mAdc, V_{CE} = 10Vdc, f = 100mc)	f_T	200	-	mc
Current Gain-Bandwidth Product (Flat) (I_C = 20mAdc, V_{CE} = 10Vdc, f = 100mc)	f_T	150	-	mc

* Pulse Test: Pulse width = 300μsec, duty cycle = 2%

MD1134

V_{CEO} = 15 V
I_C = 500 mA (peak)

CASE 32
(TO-5)

NPN silicon annular dual transistor for high-speed switching applications.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector to Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	40	Vdc
Collector to Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	15	Vdc
Emitter to Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5	Vdc
Collector Current (10μsec pulse) (limited by P_D)	$I_{C(peak)}$	500	mAdc
Operating Junction Temperature	T_j	+200	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +200	°C
Total Device Dissipation 25 C Ambient Temperature One Side Both Sides Derate 2.9mW/°C above 25°C (one side) Derate 3.4mW/°C above 25°C (both sides)	P_D	 500 600	 mW mW

MD1134 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25° ambient temperature unless otherwise noted)

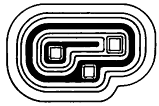
Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Collector Base Breakdown Voltage $I_C = 10\mu A$, $I_E = 0$	BV_{CBO}	40	-	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage $I_C = 10mA$, $I_B = 0$	BV_{CEO}*	15	-	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage $I_E = 10\mu A$, $I_C = 0$	BV_{EBO}	5	-	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current $V_{CB} = 20V$, $I_E = 0$	I_{CBO}	-	0.4	μAdc
Collector Cutoff Current $V_{CB} = 20V$, $I_E = 0$, $T_A = 150°C$	I_{CBO}	-	30	μAdc
Forward Current Transfer Ratio	h_{FE}			
$I_C = 10mA$, $V_{CE} = 1V$		50	-	-
$I_C = 10mA$, $V_{CE} = 1V$, $T_A = -55°C$		20	-	-
$I_C = 100mA$, $V_{CE} = 2V$		20	-	-
Collector Saturation Voltage $I_C = 10mA$, $I_B = 1mA$	$V_{CE(sat)}$	-	0.25	Vdc
Base Saturation Voltage $I_C = 10mA$, $I_B = 1mA$	$V_{BE(sat)}$	0.70	0.85	Vdc
Output Capacitance $V_{CB} = 5V$, $I_E = 0$, $f = 140kc$	C_{ob}	-	4	pf
Input Capacitance $V_{EB} = 1V$, $I_C = 0$, $f = 140kc$	C_{ib}	-	4	pf
Forward Current Transfer Ratio $I_C = 10mA$, $V_{CE} = 10V$, $f = 100mc$	h_{fe}	5.0	-	-

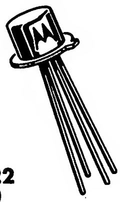
* Pulse Condition:

P. W. ≤ 300μsec, D. C. ≤ 2%

MM2090
MM2091

V_{DS} = 50 V
I_D = 20 mA





CASE 22
(TO-18)

Silicon N-channel junction field effect transistors for low power switch and amplifier applications in the audio frequency range. Double gate configuration is provided for greater design flexibility.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Reverse Gate-Source Voltage			
Gate 1	V_{G1S}	50	Vdc
Gate 2	V_{G2S}	50	
Drain-Source Voltage	V_{DS}	50	Vdc
Gate 1-Gate 2 Voltage	V_{G1G2}		Vdc
MM2090		1	
MM2091		3	
Gate 2-Gate 1 Voltage	V_{G2G1}		Vdc
MM2090		2	
MM2091		6	
Gate Current			mAdc
Gate 1	I_{G1}	20	
Gate 2	I_{G2}	20	
Drain Current	I_D	20	mAdc
Junction Operating Temperature	T_J	200	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +200	°C
Total Device Dissipation @25°C Ambient Temperature	P_D	200	mW
Derating Factor Above 25°C		1.14	mW/°C

MM2090, MM2091 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS
(At 25° ambient temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	MM2090		MM2091		Unit
		Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Gate 2 Common to Gate 1						
Gate-Source Breakdown Voltage $I_G = 10\ \mu A,\ V_{DS} = 0,\ V_{G1G2} = 0$	BV_{GSS}	50	-	50	-	Vdc
Drain-Gate Reverse Current $V_{DG} = 25\ V,\ I_S = 0,\ V_{G1G2} = 0$	I_{DGO}	-	.001	-	.001	μAdc
Gate Reverse Current	I_{GSS}					μAdc
$V_{GS} = 25\ V,\ V_{DS} = 0,\ V_{G1G2} = 0$		-	0.001	-	0.001	
$V_{GS} = 25\ V,\ V_{DS} = 0,\ V_{G1G2} = 0,\ T_A = 150°C$		-	1.0	-	1.0	
Zero-Gate-Voltage Drain Current $V_{DS} = 10\ V,\ V_{G1G2} = 0,\ V_{GS} = 0$	I_{DSS}	0.2	2.0	1.5	4.5	mAdc
Gate-Source Voltage	V_{GS}					Vdc
$V_{DS} = 10\ V,\ V_{G1G2} = 0,\ I_D = 20\ \mu A$ MM2090		0.2	2.0	-	-	
$V_{DS} = 10\ V,\ V_{G1G2} = 0,\ I_D = 150\ \mu A$ MM2091		-	-	1.0	3.0	
Gate-Source Cutoff Voltage $V_{DS} = 10\ V,\ I_D = 1\ \mu A,\ V_{G1G2} = 0$	$V_{GS(off)}$	-	-2.5	-	-4.0	Vdc
Static Drain-Source "On" Resistance $V_{GS} = 0,\ V_{DS} = 0$	$r_{DS(on)}$	1000 Typ		750 Typ		Ohms
Gate 2 Common to Source						
Drain-Gate 1 Reverse Current	$I_{DG_1 0}$					μAdc
$V_{DG_1} = 25\ V,\ I_{G_2} = 0,\ I_S = 0$		-	.001	-	.001	
$V_{DG_1} = 25\ V,\ I_{G_2} = 0,\ I_S = 0,\ T_A = 150°C$		-	1.0	-	1.0	
Gate 1-Gate 2 Reach Through Voltage $I_{G1G2} = 10\ \mu A,\ I_D = 0,\ I_S = 0$	V_{G1G20}	1	-	3	-	Vdc
Gate 2-Gate 1 Reach Through Voltage $I_{G2G1} = 10\ \mu A,\ I_D = 0,\ I_S = 0$	V_{G2G10}	2	-	6	-	Vdc
Gate 1 - Source Cutoff Voltage $V_{DS} = 10\ V,\ I_D = 1.0\ \mu A,\ V_{G2S} = 0$	V_{G1S}	-	-5	-	-8	Vdc
Gate 2 - Source Cutoff Voltage $V_{DS} = 10\ V,\ I_D = 1.0\ \mu A,\ V_{G1S} = 0$	V_{G2S}	-	-8	-	-12	Vdc

MM2090, MM2091 (continued)

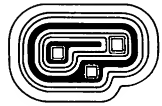
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

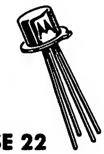
SMALL SIGNAL COMMON-SOURCE CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	MM2090		MM2091		Unit
		Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Magnitude of Forward Transfer Admittance	$\|y_{fs}\|$					μmhos
$V_{DS} = 10$ V, $V_{G1S} = V_{G2S} = 0$, f = 1 kc						
Gate 2 Common to Source		250	1000	400	1600	
Gate 2 Common to Gate 1		500	1500	800	2400	
Reverse Transfer Capacitance	C_{rss}					pf
$V_{DS} = 10$ V, $V_{G1S} = V_{G2S} = 0$, f = 1 kc						
Gate 2 Common to Source		-	0.5	-	0.5	
Gate 2 Common to Gate 1		-	2.0	-	2.0	
Input Capacitance	C_{iss}					pf
$V_{DS} = 10$ V, $V_{G1S} = V_{G2S} = 0$, f = 1 kc						
Gate 2 Common to Source		-	5.0	-	5.0	
Gate 2 Common to Gate 1		-	14	-	14	
Magnitude of Output Admittance	$\|y_{os}\|$					μmhos
$V_{DS} = 10$ V, $V_{G1S} = V_{G2S} = 0$, f = 1 kc						
Gate 2 Common to Gate 1		-	2.0	-	10	

MM2092

V_{DS} = 50 V
I_D = 20 mA





CASE 22
(TO-18)

Silicon N-channel junction field effect transistor for AGC and mixer applications. Double gate configuration is provided for greater design flexibility.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Reverse Gate-Source Voltage Gate 1 Gate 2	 V_{G1S} V_{G2S}	 50 50	Vdc
Drain-Source Voltage	V_{DS}	50	Vdc
Gate 1-Gate 2 Voltage	V_{G1G2}	5	Vdc
Gate 2-Gate 1 Voltage	V_{G2G1}	10	Vdc
Gate Current Gate 1 Gate 2	 I_{G1} I_{G2}	 20 20	mAdc
Drain Current	I_D	20	mAdc
Junction Operating Temperature	T_J	200	C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +200	C
Total Device Dissipation @ 25 C Ambient Temperature Derating Factor Above 25 C	P_D	200 1.14	mW mW/ C

MM2092 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Gate 2 Common to Gate 1				
Gate-Source Breakdown Voltage $I_G = 10\ \mu A$, $V_{DS} = 0$, $V_{G1G2} = 0$	BV_{GSS}	50	-	Vdc
Drain-Gate Reverse Current $V_{DG} = 25$ V, $I_S = 0$, $V_{G1G2} = 0$	I_{DGO}	-	.001	µAdc
Gate Reverse Current $V_{GS} = 25$ V, $V_{DS} = 0$, $V_{G1G2} = 0$ $V_{GS} = 25$ V, $V_{DS} = 0$, $V_{G1G2} = 0$, $T_A = 150$ C	I_{GSS}	- -	0.001 1.0	µAdc
Zero-Gate-Voltage Drain Current $V_{DS} = 10$ V, $V_{GS} = 0$, $V_{G1G2} = 0$	I_{DSS}	3.0	9.0	mAdc
Gate-Source Voltage $V_{DS} = 10$ V, $V_{G1G2} = 0$, $I_D = 300\ \mu A$	V_{GS}	1.5	5.5	Vdc
Gate-Source Cutoff Voltage $V_{DS} = 10$ V, $I_D = 1\ \mu A$, $V_{G1G2} = 0$	$V_{GS(off)}$	-	-6.5	Vdc
Static Drain-Source "On" Resistance $V_{GS} = 0$, $V_{DS} = 0$	$r_{DS(on)}$	500 Typ.		Ohms

GATE 2 COMMON TO SOURCE

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Drain-Gate 1 Reverse Current $V_{DG1} = 25$ V, $I_{G2} = 0$, $I_S = 0$ $V_{DG1} = 25$ V, $I_{G2} = 0$, $I_S = 0$, $T_A = 150°C$	I_{DG_10}	- -	.001 1.0	µAdc
Gate 1-Gate 2 Reach Through Voltage $I_{G1G2} = 10\ \mu A$, $I_D = 0$, $I_S = 0$	V_{G1G20}	5	-	Vdc
Gate 2-Gate 1 Reach Through Voltage $I_{G2G1} = 10\ \mu A$, $I_D = 0$, $I_S = 0$	V_{G2G10}	10	-	Vdc
Gate 1-Source Cutoff Voltage $V_{DS} = 10$ V, $I_D = 1.0\ \mu A$, $V_{G2S} = 0$	V_{G1S}	-	-18	Vdc
Gate 2-Source Cutoff Voltage $V_{DS} = 10$ V, $I_D = 1.0\ \mu A$, $V_{G1S} = 0$	V_{G2S}	-	-26	Vdc

MM2092 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

SMALL SIGNAL COMMON-SOURCE CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Magnitude of Forward Transfer Admittance V_{DS} = 10 V, V_{G1S} = V_{G2S} = 0, f = 1 kc Gate 2 Common to Source Gate 2 Common to Gate 1	$\|y_{fs}\|$	 600 1200	 2700 3600	μmhos
Reverse Transfer Capacitance V_{DS} = 10 V, V_{G1S} = V_{G2S} = 0, f = 1 kc Gate 2 Common to Source Gate 2 Common to Gate 1	C_{rss}	 - -	 0.5 2.0	pf
Input Capacitance V_{DS} = 10 V, V_{G1S} = V_{G2S} = 0, f = 1 kc Gate 2 Common to Source Gate 2 Common to Gate 1	C_{iss}	 - -	 5.0 14	pf
Magnitude of Output Admittance V_{DS} = 10 V, V_{G1S} = V_{G2S} = 0. f = 1 kc Gate 2 Common to Gate 1	$\|y_{os}\|$	 -	 20	μmhos

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE
@ 100 mc (V_{DS} = 10 V, V_{G10} = 0, G_1 = Signal Rate, G_2 Grounded)

Characteristic	Symbol	Typical Performance	Unit
Forward Transfer Admittance	y_{fs}	1300 + j 400	μmhos
Input Admittance	y_{is}	200 + j 800	μmhos
Output Admittance	y_{os}	125 + j 1600	μmhos
Maximum Available Gain R_{11} = 5.0 kΩ, R_{22} = 8.0 kΩ	M.A.G.	11.3	db

SPECIAL PURPOSE SILICON DIODES

Including:

VARACTOR DIODES

VOLTAGE-VARIABLE CAPACITANCE DIODES

4-LAYER DIODES

RF SWITCHING DIODE

Devices included in this section:

1N4386 1N4387 1N4388 M4L2052 M4L2053	M4L2054 MV1808 MV1864 MV1866 MV1868	MV1870 MV1871 MV1872 MV1874 MV1876	MV1877 MV1878 MV1892

• For case outline dimensions, see page 1-26.

SILICON POWER VARACTOR DIODES

Motorola power varactors are designed for use as frequency multiplier output stages in RF transmitters requiring higher power VHF/UHF output than currently available with high-frequency power transistors.

Motorola power varactors are fabricated by the formation of a deep-diffused silicon junction with a unique impurity profile. The significance of this impurity profile is the enhancement of nonlinearities due to the fast recovery of stored minority carriers after a forward voltage surge. Dependence upon this nonlinearity, rather than on capacity variation with reverse voltage, results in higher efficiency at high-power levels and considerably less distortion of amplitude modulated signals.

For a discussion of Varactor Applications, see page 12-40

SILICON VOLTAGE-VARIABLE CAPACITANCE DIODES

Motorola "EPICAP" voltage-variable capacitance diodes are designed for electronic tuning and harmonic generation applications. The abrupt junction design provides a large variation in capacitance for a change in applied reverse bias.

PARAMETER TEST METHODS

1. L_S, SERIES INDUCTANCE

A. PILL/PILL-PRONG PACKAGE
Series Inductance is calculated.

B. GLASS PACKAGE
L_S is measured on a shorted package at 250 mc using an impedance bridge (Boonton Radio Model 250A Rx Meter). L = lead length.

2. C_C, CASE CAPACITANCE

C_C is measured on an open package at 1 mc using a capacitance bridge (Boonton Electronics Model 75A).

3. C_T, DIODE CAPACITANCE

($C_T = C_C + C_J$). C_T is measured at 1 mc using a capacitance bridge (Boonton Electronics Model 33AS3).

4. R_S, SERIES RESISTANCE and Q, FIGURE OF MERIT

R_S and Q are calculated by taking the G and C readings of an admittance bridge at the specified frequency and substituting in the following equations:

$$R_S = \frac{G}{(2\pi f)^2 C^2} \qquad Q = \frac{2\pi f C}{G}$$

(Boonton Electronics Model 33AS8).

5. f_{CO}, CUTOFF FREQUENCY

f_{co} is calculated using the equation $f_{co} = Qf$.

6. α, DIODE CAPACITANCE REVERSE VOLTAGE SLOPE

The diode capacitance, C_T (as measured at $V_R = 4$ Vdc, f = 1 mc) is compared to C_T (as measured at $V_R = 60$ Vdc, f = 1 mc) by the following equation which defines α.

$$\alpha = \frac{\log C_T(4) - \log C_T(60)}{\log 60 - \log 4}$$

Note that a C_T versus V_R law is assumed as shown in the following equation where C_C is included.

$$C_T = \frac{K}{V^\alpha}$$

α is not the same as γ.

7. TC_C, DIODE CAPACITANCE TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT

TC_C is guaranteed by comparing C_T at $V_R = 4$ Vdc, f = 1 mc, $T_A = -65°C$ with C_T at $V_R = 4$ Vdc, f = 1 mc, $T_A = +85°C$ in the following equation which defines TC_C:

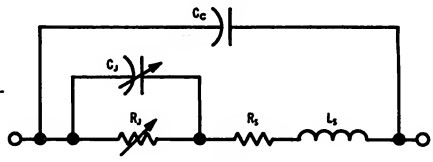
$$TC_C = \left| \frac{C_T(+85°C) - C_T(-65°C)}{85 + 65} \right| \cdot \frac{10^6}{C_T(25°C)}$$

EPICAP® VOLTAGE VARIABLE CAPACITANCE DIODE DEVICE CONSIDERATIONS

A. EPICAP NETWORK PRESENTATION

The equivalent circuit in Figure 7 shows the voltage capacitance and parasitic elements of an EPICAP diode. For design purposes at all but very high and very low frequencies, L_s, R_J, and C_C can be neglected. The simplified equivalent circuit of Figure 8 represents the diode under these conditions.

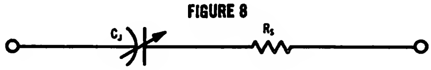
FIGURE 7



Definitions:

- C_J — Voltage Variable Junction Capacitance
- R_s — Series Resistance (semiconductor bulk, contact, and lead resistance)
- C_C — Case Capacitance
- L_s — Series Inductance
- R_J — Voltage Variable Junction Resistance (negligible above 100 kc)

FIGURE 8



B. EPICAP CAPACITANCE VS REVERSE BIAS VOLTAGE

The most important design characteristic of an EPICAP diode is the C_T versus V_R variation as shown in equations 1 and 2. Since the designer is primarily interested in the slope of C_T versus V_R, the C_C, C_o, ϕ, and γ characteristics have been encompassed by the simplified equation 3. Min/max limits on α (as defined in Note 1) guarantee device C_T over the specified V_R range.

$$C_T = C_C + C_J \qquad (1)$$

$$C_T = C_C + \frac{C_o}{\left(1+\frac{V_R}{\phi}\right)^{\gamma}} \qquad (2)$$

$C_o = C_J$ at $V_R = 0$ $\qquad$ V_R = Reverse Bias

ϕ = Contact Potential, $\phi \approx 0.6$ Volt $\qquad$ $\gamma = C_J$ slope, $\gamma \approx 0.5$

$$C_T = \frac{K}{V_R^{\alpha}} \qquad (3)$$

C. EPICAP CAPACITANCE VS FREQUENCY

Variations in EPICAP effective capacitance, as a function of operating frequency, can be derived from a simplified equivalent circuit similar to that of Figure 1, but neglecting R_s and R_J. The admittance expression for such a circuit is given in equation 4. Examination of equation 4 yields the following information:

At low frequencies, $C_{eq} \approx C_J$; at very high frequencies ($f \approx \infty$) $C_{eq} \approx C_C$.

As frequency is increased from 1 mc, C_{eq} increases until it is maximum at $\omega^2 = 1/L_sC_J$; and as ω^2 is increased from $1/L_sC_J$ toward infinity, C_{eq} increases from a very negative capacitance (inductance) toward $C_{eq} = C_C$, a positive capacitance.

Very simple calculations for C_{eq} at higher frequencies indicate the problems encountered when capacity measurements are made above 1 mc. As ω approaches $\omega_o = 1/\sqrt{L_sC_J}$, small variations in L_s cause extreme variations in measured diode capacitance.

$$Y = j\omega C_{eq} = j\omega C_c + \frac{j\omega C_J}{1-\omega^2 L_s C_J} \qquad (4)$$

D. EPICAP FIGURE OF MERIT (Q) AND CUTOFF FREQUENCY (f_{co})

The efficiency of EPICAP response to an input frequency is related to the Figure of Merit of the device as defined in equation 5. For very low frequencies, equation 6 applies whereas at high frequencies, where R_J can be neglected, equation 5 may be rewritten into the familiar form of equation 7.

Another useful parameter for EPICAP devices is the cutoff frequency (f_{co}). This is merely that frequency at which Q is equal to 1. Equation 8 gives this relationship.

$$Q = \frac{X_{Seq}}{R_{Seq}} \qquad (5)$$

$$Q_{Lf} = \frac{\omega C_J R_J^2}{R_J + R_s(1+\omega^2 C_J^2 R_J^2)} \qquad (6)$$

$$Q_{hf} = \frac{1}{\omega R_s C_{eq}} \qquad (7)$$

$$f_{co} = Qf_{max} \approx \frac{1}{2\pi R_s C_{BV_R}} \qquad (8)$$

E. HARMONIC GENERATION USING EPICAPS

Efficient harmonic generation is possible with Motorola Epicaps because of their high cutoff frequency and breakdown voltage. Since Epicap junction capacitance varies inversely with the square root of the breakdown voltage, harmonic generator performance can be accurately predicted from various idealized models. Equation 9 gives the level of maximum input power for the Epicap and equation 10 gives the relationships governing Epicap circuit efficiency. In these equations, adequate heat sinking has been assumed.

$$P_{in(max)} = \frac{M(BV_R+\phi)^2}{R_s}\,\frac{f_{in}}{f_{co}} \qquad (9)$$

$M(x2) = 0.0285; M(x3) = 0.0241; M(x4) = 0.196$

$$Eff = 1 - N\,\frac{f_{out}}{f_{co}} \qquad (10)$$

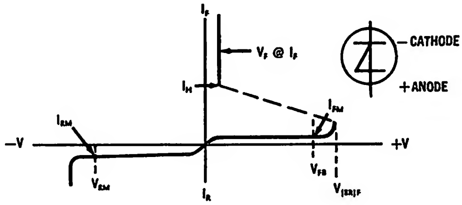
$N(x2) = 20.8; N(x3) = 34.8; N(x4) = 62.5$

M and N are constants.

4-LAYER DIODES

Motorola 4-layer diodes are forward breakover devices designed for low-voltage, two-terminal switching and triggering applications. These devices are recommended for logic circuit applications, as pulse generators, memory and relay drivers and relay replacements as well as for alarm circuits, multi-vibrators, ring counters, telephone switching and SCR trigger circuits.

4-LAYER DIODE SYMBOLS AND DEFINITIONS



dv/dt **FORWARD VOLTAGE APPLICATION RATE (V/μsec)** – The rate of rise of forward voltage.

$I_{(BR)F}$ **FORWARD BREAKOVER (SWITCHING) CURRENT** – The value of anode current at the instant the device switches from the blocking to the "on" state, specified at a particular junction temperature.

I_F **FORWARD CURRENT** – The continuous or DC value of forward current during the "on" state.

I_{FM} **PEAK FORWARD BLOCKING CURRENT** – The peak anode current when the 4-layer diode is in the "off" state for a stated anode-to-cathode voltage and junction temperature.

I_H **HOLDING CURRENT** – That value of forward anode current below which the 4-layer diode switches from the conducting state to the forward blocking condition.

I_{pulse} **PEAK PULSE CURRENT** – The peak repetitive current that can flow through the device for the time duration stated and staying within the P_D rating.

I_{RM} **PEAK REVERSE BLOCKING CURRENT** – The peak current when the 4-layer diode is in the reverse blocking state for a stated anode-to-cathode voltage and junction temperature.

P_D **STEADY STATE POWER DISSIPATION**

T_A **AMBIENT TEMPERATURE**

T_J **JUNCTION TEMPERATURE**

T_{stg} **STORAGE TEMPERATURE**

t_{on} **TURN-ON TIME** – The time interval between the 90% point (90% of forward blocking voltage) and the point 10% above the "on" voltage under stated conditions.

t_{off} **TURN-OFF TIME** – The time interval required for the device to regain control of its forward blocking characteristic after interruption of forward anode current.

$V_{(BR)F}$ **FORWARD BREAKOVER (SWITCHING) VOLTAGE** – The positive anode voltage with respect to cathode required to switch the device from the high impedance blocking state to the low-impedance "on" state, specified at a particular junction temperature.

V_F **FORWARD VOLTAGE** – The forward voltage across the device in the "on" state under stated conditions of current and temperature.

V_{FB} **FORWARD BLOCKING VOLTAGE** – The anode-to-cathode voltage when the 4-layer diode is in the "off" state.

$V_{RM(rep)}$ **PEAK REVERSE VOLTAGE** – The maximum allowable instantaneous value of reverse voltage (repetitive or continuous DC) which can be applied to the device at a stated temperature without damage to the device.

MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

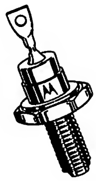
CASE: Void free, Transfer Molded, Thermosetting Silicone Polymer.
MAXIMUM LEAD TEMPERATURE FOR SOLDERING PURPOSES: 350°C, 3/8" from case for 10 seconds at 5 lbs. tension.
FINISH: All external surfaces are corrosion-resistant.
POLARITY: Cathode indicated by color band.
MOUNTING POSITION: Any.
HANDLING PRECAUTIONS: per MIL-S-19500.
WEIGHT: 0.40 Grams (approximately)

RF SWITCHING DIODE

Silicon RF diode designed for high-power, high-frequency signal switching. It is specifically designed as a solid-state replacement for mechanical antenna and coaxial relays.

1N4386

$V_R = 250$ V
$P_O = 37.5$ W @ 150 Mc
$\eta = 75\%$ ($f_O = 150$ Mc)



CASE 49
(DO-4)
cathode connected to stud

Silicon varactor diode for high-power frequency multiplication applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

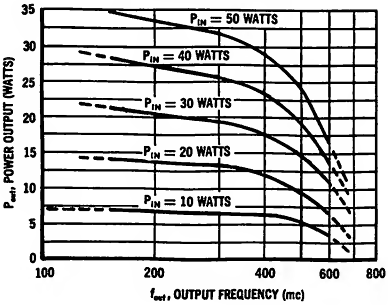
Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Reverse Voltage	V_R	250	Volts
RF Power Input	P_{in}	100	Watts
Total Device Dissipation @ T_C = 75°C (derate 0.25 W/°C above 75°C)	P_D	25	Watts
Junction Temperature	T_J	+175	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_C = 25°C$)

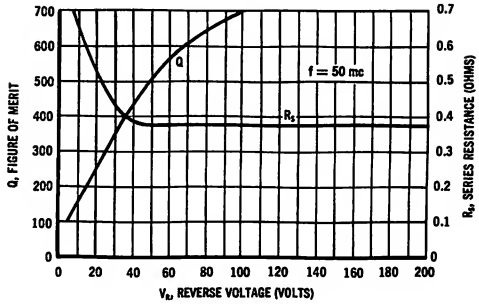
Characteristic	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Reverse Breakdown Voltage	BV_R	I_R = 10 μAdc	250	300	—	Vdc
Series Resistance	R_S	V_R = 6 Vdc f = 50 mc	—	0.75	1.5	Ohms
Junction Capacitance	C_J	V_R = 6 Vdc f = 50 mc	—	35	50	pf
Figure of Merit	Q	V_R = 6 Vdc f = 50 mc	75	125	—	—
Power Output	P_{out}	TRIPLER TEST CIRCUIT	32.5	37.5	—	Watts
Efficiency	η	P_{in} = 50 W f_{in} = 50 mc f_{out} = 150 mc	65	75	—	%

1N4386 (continued)

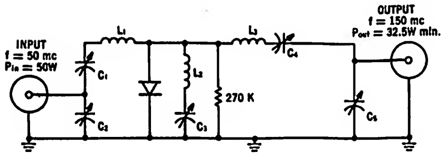
POWER OUTPUT versus OUTPUT FREQUENCY FOR HARMONIC TRIPLING



SERIES RESISTANCE AND FIGURE OF MERIT versus REVERSE VOLTAGE



50 mc TO 150 mc TRIPLER TEST CIRCUIT



Coil.	LENGTH	DIAMETER (inside)	TURNS	WIRE DIA.
L_1	1⅜"	1 1/16"	7	3/32"
L_2	1½"	11/16"	4¾	3/32"
L_3	1¼"	½	3½	3/32"

C_1	2.8-11 pf	E. F. JOHNSON	167-1	VARIABLE CAPACITOR
C_2	6.7-140 pf	HAMMARLUND	APC-140	VARIABLE CAPACITOR
C_3	3.0-25 pf	HAMMARLUND	APC-25	VARIABLE CAPACITOR
C_4	2.9-35 pf	HAMMARLUND	MAPC-35	VARIABLE CAPACITOR
C_5	3.0-25 pf	HAMMARLUND	APC-25	VARIABLE CAPACITOR

APPLICATION NOTES

VARACTOR CHARACTERISTICS:

The 1N4386 is designed for RF power inputs up to 100 watts and for output frequencies up to 300 mc. Although power handling capability is stressed in device construction, high-multiplication efficiency is maintained with input powers as low as 10 watts.

Where frequencies with input powers below 10 watts are to be multiplied, or where higher output frequencies are desired, the 1N4387 varactor diode is recommended. That device is designed for maximum power levels up to 40 watts and output frequencies up to 600 mc. (see the 1N4387 data sheet for device specifications.)

Both the 1N4386 and 1N4387 power varactors are fabricated by the formation of a deep diffused silicon junction with a unique impurity profile. One of the significant characteristics of such a profile is enhancement of nonlinearities due to the sharp recovery of stored minority carriers injected during the forward voltage swing. This increased nonlinearity results in better efficiency retention at high power levels and considerably less distortion of amplitude modulated signals.

Published design theory for abrupt junction varactors can be used for approximate calculations of diffused varactor impedance and power handling capability, but the engineer is cautioned to use the results of such calculations for performance estimates only. Functional specifications and circuit-determined curves are included with data sheet information in order to facilitate circuit design.

The DO-4 package is well suited to varactor shunt circuits as the stud can be mounted to a chassis for ground and heat sink purposes.

GENERAL DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS:

In the design of varactor harmonic multipliers, lumped circuit techniques are useful up to 450 mc with little performance degradation provided coil and capacitor "Q" values of 200 to 300 are maintained.

Above 450 mc, coaxial, stripline, or helical coil resonators are recommended. Component values are not particularly critical; however, excessive inductance or insufficient coupling can cause low efficiency, and insufficient inductance or excessive coupling can cause poor filtering. Simple experimentation with well constructed and shielded breadboards is generally sufficient for circuit optimization. Note that an adequate tuning range must be provided to insure input match over normal varactor variations, and that spurious signals between stages should be kept below 30 db by suitable filter circuits.

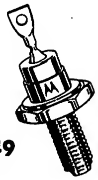
If self bias is used, bias resistor values between 68K and 270K ohms are optimum. The higher values give more efficient operation, whereas the lower values permit more linear operation. Amplitude modulated signals can be passed with relatively low distortion if $R_B \approx$ 100K ohms and the varactor RF input power level is kept less than 65% of the rated maximum limit.

For all multiplications other than doubling, idler circuits should be provided in order to optimize circuit efficiencies.

In typical applications doubling efficiency is 5% greater than that for tripling and quadrupling efficiency 5% less than that for tripling. (See data sheet curves.)

1N4387

V_R = 150 V
P_O = 18 W @ 450 Mc
η = 60% (f_O = 450 Mc)



CASE 49
(DO-4)

cathode connected to stud

Silicon varactor diode for high-power frequency multiplication applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

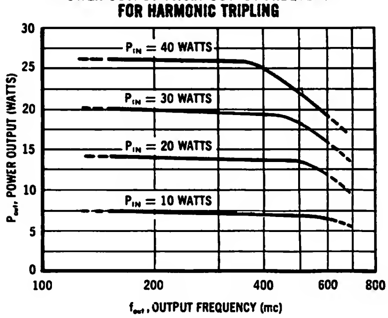
Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Reverse Voltage	V_R	150	Volts
RF Power Input	P_{in}	40	Watts
Total Device Dissipation @ T_C = 75°C (derate 0.2 W/°C above 75°C)	P_D	20	Watts
Junction Temperature	T_J	+175	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_C = 25°)

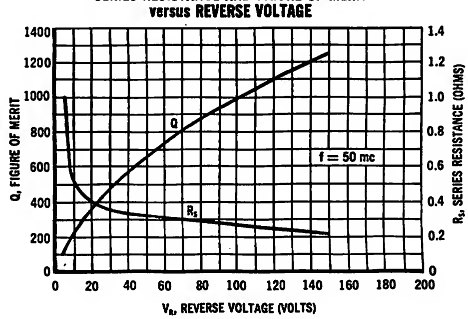
Characteristic	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Reverse Breakdown Voltage	BV_R	I_R = 10 μAdc	150	200	—	Vdc
Series Resistance	R_S	V_R = 6 Vdc f = 50 mc	—	1.0	1.5	Ohms
Junction Capacitance	C_J	V_R = 6 Vdc f = 50 mc	—	25	35	pf
Figure of Merit	Q	V_R = 6 Vdc f = 50 mc	150	200	—	—

Characteristic	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Power Output	P_{out}	TRIPLER CIRCUIT	15	18	—	Watts
Efficiency	η	P_{in} = 30 W f_{in} = 150 mc f_{out} = 450 mc	50	60	—	%

POWER OUTPUT versus OUTPUT FREQUENCY FOR HARMONIC TRIPLING

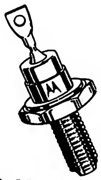


SERIES RESISTANCE AND FIGURE OF MERIT versus REVERSE VOLTAGE



1N4388

$V_R = 100\ V$
$C_T = 10\ pf$
$\eta = 60\%\ (f_O = 1000\ Mc)$
$P_O = 12\ W\ @\ 1000\ Mc$



Silicon varactor diode for high-frequency harmonic generation applications.

cathode connected to stud

CASE 49
(DO-4)

MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_C = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

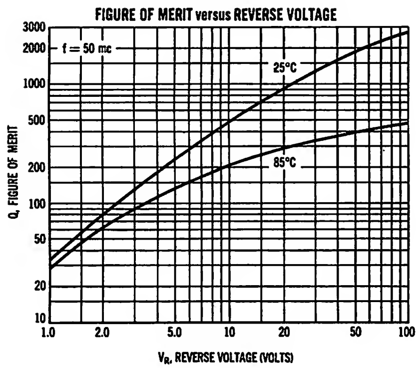
Characteristics	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Reverse Voltage	V_R	100	Volts
Forward Current	I_F	1	Amp
RF Power Input	P_{in}	25	Watts
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 75°C$ Derate above 75°C	P_D	10 0.10	Watts W/°C
Junction Temperature	T_J	+175	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

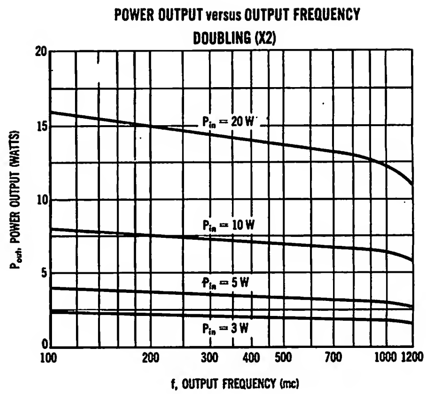
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_A = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

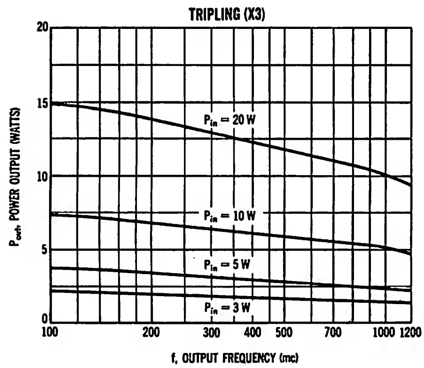
Characteristics	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Reverse Breakdown Voltage	BV_R	$I_R = 10\ \mu Adc$	100	150	--	Vdc
Reverse Current	I_R	$V_R = 75$ Vdc $V_R = 75$ Vdc, $T_A = 150°C$	-- --	0.5 --	2 100	μAdc
Series Resistance	R_S	$V_R = 6$ Vdc, f = 50 mc	--	1.2	2.0	Ohms
Diode Capacitance	C_T*	$V_R = 6$ Vdc, f = 50 mc $V_R = 90$ Vdc, f = 50 mc	-- --	10 5	20 10	pF
Figure of Merit	Q	$V_R = 6$ Vdc, f = 50 mc $V_R = 90$ Vdc, f = 50 mc	200 1000	300 --	-- --	--
Power Output	P_{out}	TEST CIRCUIT (Figure 1) $P_{in} = 20$ W, $f_{in} = 500$ mc $f_{out} = 1000$ mc	11.0	12.0	--	Watts
Efficiency	η		55	60	--	%

$^*C_T = C_J + C_C$

1N4388 (continued)







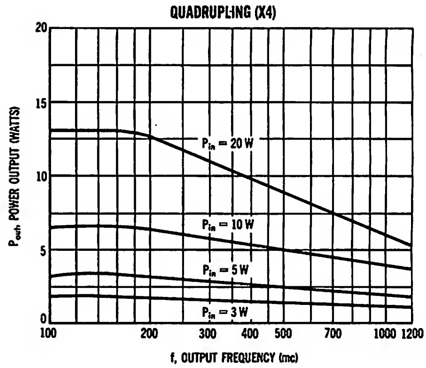
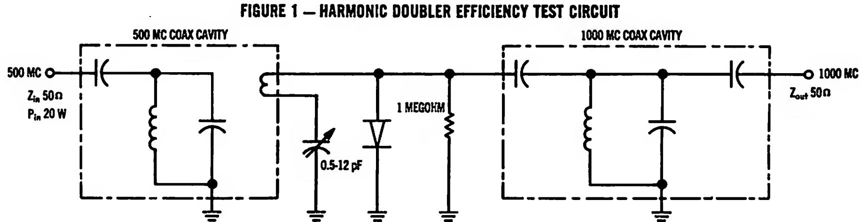


FIGURE 1 — HARMONIC DOUBLER EFFICIENCY TEST CIRCUIT



MV1808A, B, C

V_R = 75 V
P_O = 7.2 W @ 2 Gc
η = 60% (f_O = 2 Gc)

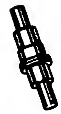
cathode

(pill)
MV1808A
CASE 48

cathode

(pill w/p)
MV1808B
CASE 46

cathode



(cartridge)
MV1808C
CASE 47

Silicon varactor diodes for high-frequency harmonic generation applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristics	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Reverse Voltage	V_R	75	Vdc
Forward Current	I_F	0.25	Adc
RF Power Input	P_{in}	15	Watts
Total Device Dissipation @ T_C = 75°C Derate above 75°C	P_D	5.5 45	Watts mW/°C
Junction Temperature	T_J	200	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +200	°C

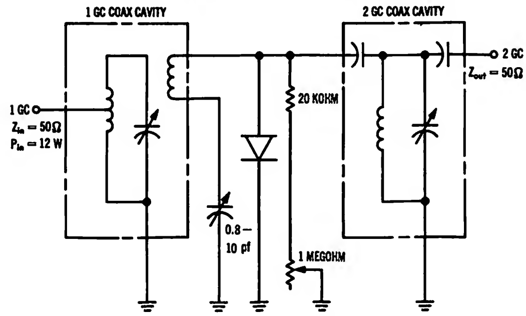
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristics	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Reverse Breakdown Voltage	BV_R	I_R = 10 μAdc	75	80	–	Vdc
Reverse Current	I_R	V_R = 60 Vdc V_R = 60 Vdc, T_A = 150°C	– –	0.5 –	1 100	μAdc
Series Resistance	R_S	V_R = 6 Vdc, f = 50 mc	–	0.5	–	Ohms
Diode Capacitance	C_T*	V_R = 6 Vdc, f = 50 mc V_R = 70 Vdc, f = 50 mc	5.0 –	5.8 4	7.5 –	pf
Figure of Merit	Q	V_R = 6 Vdc, f = 50 mc	–	1100	–	–
Power Output	P_{out}	DOUBLER TEST CIRCUIT	6.0	7.2	–	Watts
Efficiency	η	P_{in} = 12 W, f_{in} = 1 gc f_{out} = 2 gc	50	60	–	%
Thermal Resistance	θ_J		–	19	23	°C/Watt

*$C_T = C_J + C_C$

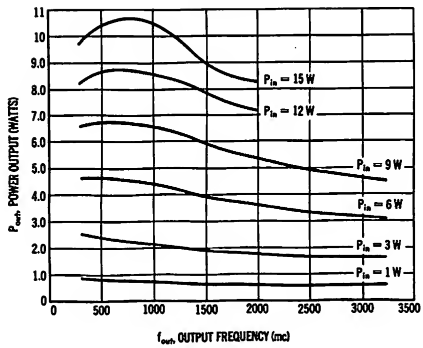
MV1808A, B, C (continued)

HARMONIC DOUBLER EFFICIENCY TEST CIRCUIT

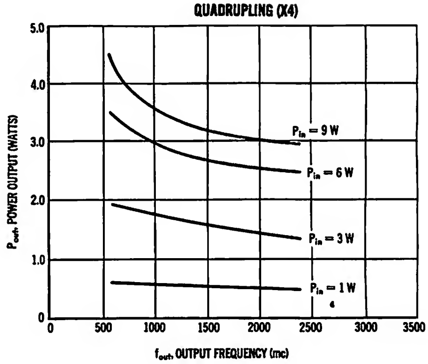


POWER OUTPUT versus OUTPUT FREQUENCY

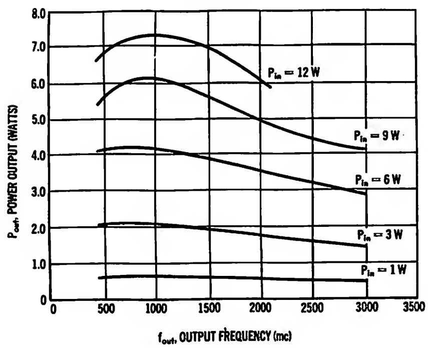
DOUBLING (X2)



QUADRUPLING (X4)

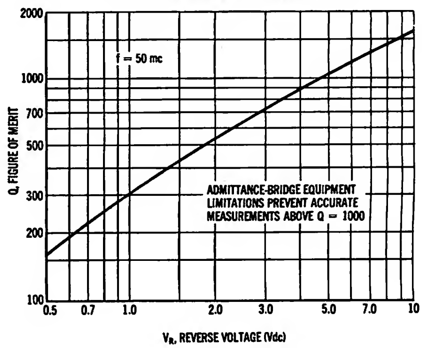


TRIPLING (X3)



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS at 25°C.

FIGURE OF MERIT versus REVERSE VOLTAGE



MV1864A

C_T = 6.8 pf
V_R = 60 V
f_{CO} = 150 Gc
Max RF P_{in} = 5 W

cathode

CASE 48

Silicon voltage variable capacitance diode for electronic tuning and harmonic generation applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_C = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

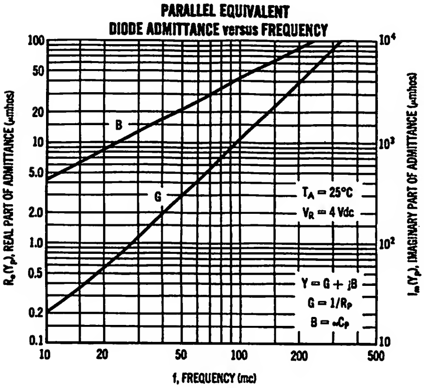
Characteristics	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Reverse Voltage	V_R	60	Volts
Forward Current	I_F	250	mA
RF Power Input (Note 1)	P_{in}	5	Watts
Device Dissipation @ T_A = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P_D	500 3.33	mW mW/°C
Device Dissipation @ T_C = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P_C	2 13.3	W mW/°C
Junction Temperature	T_J	+175	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +200	°C

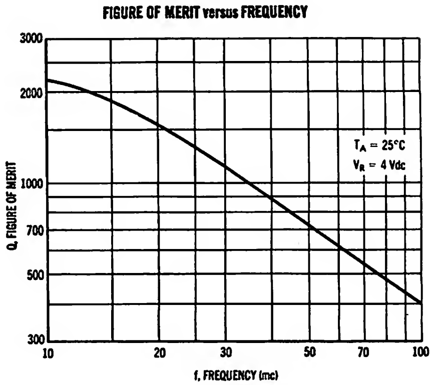
Note 1. The RF power input rating assumes that an adaquate heat sink is provided.

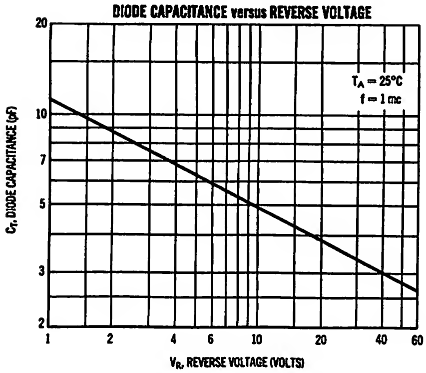
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

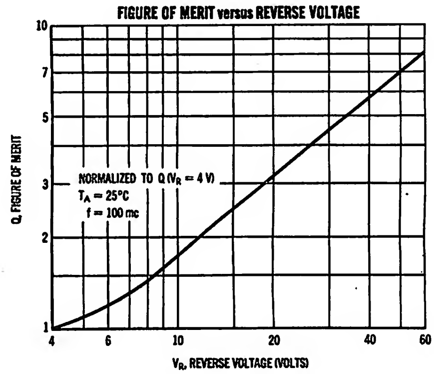
Characteristics	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Reverse Breakdown Voltage	BV_R	I_R = 10 μAdc	60	75	--	Vdc
Reverse Voltage Leakage Current	I_R	V_R = 48 Vdc V_R = 48 Vdc, T_A = 75°C	-- --	-- --	0.5 10.0	μAdc
Series Inductance	L_S	See Note 1	--	0.4	1	nhy
Case Capacitance	C_C	f = 1 mc, L ~ 0	0.6	0.8	1.0	pF
Diode Capacitance	C_T	V_R = 4 Vdc, f = 1 mc	6.1	6.8	7.5	pF
Series Resistance	R_S	V_R = 4 Vdc, f = 100 mc	--	0.5	0.9	ohm
Figure of Merit	Q	V_R = 4 Vdc, f = 100 mc V_R = 60 Vdc, f = 100 mc	300 1000	400 1500	-- --	--
Cutoff Frequency	f_{co}	V_R = 60 Vdc, f = 100 mc	--	150	--	gc
Diode Capacitance Reverse Voltage Slope	α	V_R = 4 Vdc, f = 1 mc	0.33	0.35	0.37	--
Diode Capacitance Temperature Coefficient	TC_C	V_R = 4 Vdc, f = 1 mc	--	200	300	ppm/°C

MV1864A (continued)



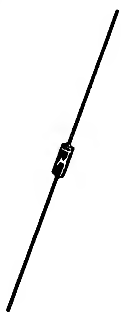






MV1866
MV1868
MV1871
MV1877

$C_T = 10\text{-}39$ pf
$V_R = 60$ V
$f_{CO} = 45$ Gc



CASE 51
(DO-7)
polarity band on cathode end

Silicon voltage variable capacitance diode for electronic tuning and harmonic generation applications.

MV1866, MV1868, MV1871, MV1877 (continued)

MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_C = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

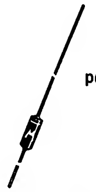
Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Reverse Voltage	V_R	60	Volts
Forward Current	I_F	250	mA
RF Power Input	P_{in}	5	Watts
Total Device Dissipation at 25°C Ambient	P_D	400	mW
Above 25°C Derate	-	2.67	mW/°C
Junction Temperature	T_J	+175	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_A = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Reverse Breakdown Voltage	BV_R	I_R = 10 μAdc	60	75	-	Vdc
Reverse Current	I_R	V_R = 48 Vdc	-		0.5	μAdc
Reverse Current	I_R	V_R = 48 Vdc, T_A = 75°C	-	-	10.0	μAdc
Series Inductance	L_S	f = 250 mc, L = 1/16"	-	5	10	nhy
Case Capacitance	C_c	f = 1 mc, L ≈ 1/16"	0.20	0.25	0.30	pf
Diode Capacitance	C_T	V_R = 4 Vdc, f = 1 mc				pf
		MV1866	9.0	10.0	11.0	
		MV1868	10.8	12.0	13.2	
		MV1871	16.2	18.0	19.8	
		MV1877	36.1	39.0	42.9	
Series Resistance	R_S	V_R = 4 Vdc, f = 50 mc				Ohms
		MV1866		0.80	1.18	
		MV1868		0.76	1.01	
		MV1871		0.65	0.98	
		MV1877		0.33	0.50	
Figure of Merit	Q	V_R = 4 Vdc, f = 50 mc				
		MV1866	300	400		
		MV1868	300	350		
		MV1871	200	275		
		MV1877	175	250		
Figure of Merit	Q	V_R = 60 Vdc, f = 50 mc	700	900	-	
Cutoff Frequency	f_{co}	V_R = 60 Vdc, f = 50 mc	-	45	-	gc
Diode Capacitance vs Reverse Voltage Slope	α	V_R = 4 Vdc, f = 1 mc				
		MV1866	.38	.40	.43	
		MV1868	.38	.40	.43	
		MV1871	.38	.41	.43	
		MV1877	.43	.45	.47	
Diode Capacitance Temperature Coefficient	T_C	V_R = 4 Vdc, f = 1 mc	-	200	300	PPM/°C

MV1870
MV1874
MV1878

$C_T = 15\text{-}47$ pf
$V_R = 60$ V
$f_{CO} = 45$ Gc



polarity band on cathode end

CASE 51
(DO-7)

Silicon voltage variable capacitance diode for electronic tuning and harmonic generation applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_A = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Reverse Voltage	V_R	60	Volts
Forward Current	I_F	400	mA
RF Power Input	P_{in}	5	Watts
Total Device Dissipation @25°C Amb.	P_D	400	mW
Above 25°C Derate	-	2.67	mW/°C
Junction Temperature	T_J	+175	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +200	°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_A = 25°C$ unless otherwise specified.)

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Reverse Breakdown Voltage	BV_R	I_R = 10 µAdc	60	75	-	Vdc
Reverse Current	I_R	V_R = 48 Vdc	-	-	0.5	µAdc
Reverse Current	I_R	V_R = 48 Vdc, $T_A = 75^oC$	-	-	10.0	µAdc

See Figure 1

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Series Inductance	L_S	f = 250 mc, L = 1/16"	-	5	10	nhy
Case Capacitance	C_c	f = 1 mc, L ≈ 1/16"	0.2	0.25	0.3	pf
Diode Capacitance	C_T	V_R = 4 Vdc, f = 1 mc MV1870 MV1874 MV1878	 13.5 24.3 42.3	 15 27 47	 16.5 29.7 51.7	pf
Series Resistance	R_S	V_R = 4 Vdc, f = 50 mc MV1870 MV1874 MV1878	 - - -	 1.07 0.6 0.35	 1.2 0.66 0.38	Ohms
Figure of Merit	Q	V_R = 4 Vdc, f = 50 mc MV 1878	200 175	250	-	-
Figure of Merit	Q	V_R = 60 Vdc, f = 50 mc	700	900	-	-
Cutoff Frequency	f_{co}	V_R = 60 Vdc, f = 50 mc	-	45	-	gc

See Figure 1

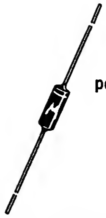
Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Diode Capacitance vs Reverse Voltage Slope	α	MV 1870 V_R = 4 Vdc, f = 1 mc MV 1874 MV 1878	.38 .43	.41 .45	.43 .47	-
Diode Capacitance Temperature Coefficient	T_C	V_R = 4 Vdc, f = 1 mc	-	200	300	PPM/°C

MV1871

For Specifications, see MV1866 Data Sheet

MV1872

$C_T = 22$ pf
$V_R = 60$ V
$f_{CO} = 45$ Gc



polarity band on cathode end

CASE 51
(DO-7)

Silicon voltage variable capacitance diode for electronic tuning and harmonic generation applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_C = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

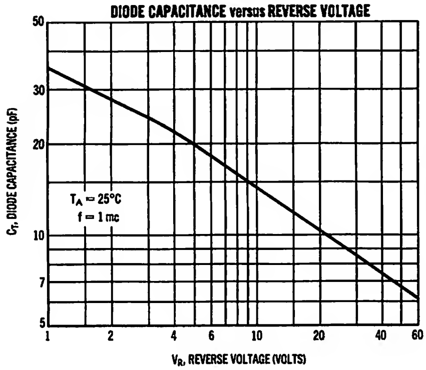
Characteristics	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Reverse Voltage	V_R	60	Volts
Forward Current	I_F	400	mA
RF Power Input (Note 1)	P_{in}	5	Watts
Device Dissipation @ T_A = 25°C Derate above 25 C	P_D	400 2.67	mW mW/ C
Device Dissipation @ T_C = 25 C Derate above 25 C	P_C	2 13.3	W mW/ C
Junction Temperature	T_J	+175	C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +200	C

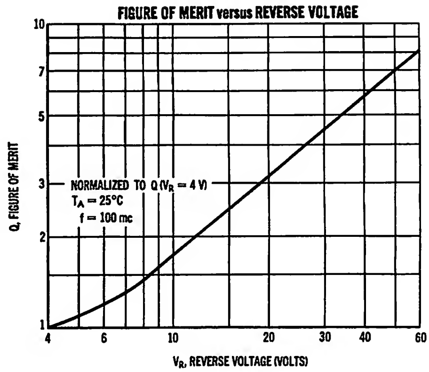
Note 1. The RF power input rating assumes that an adaquate heat sink is provided.

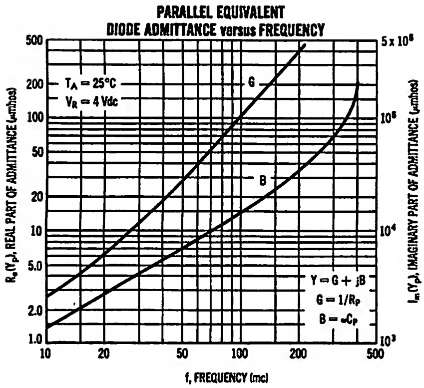
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_A = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

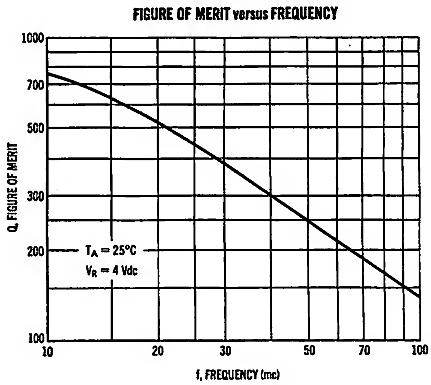
Characteristics	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Reverse Breakdown Voltage	BV_R	I_R = 10 μAdc	60	75	--	Vdc
Reverse Voltage Leakage Current	I_R	V_R = 48 Vdc V_R = 48 Vdc, T_A = 75°C	-- --	-- --	0.5 10.0	μAdc
Series Inductance	L_S	f = 250 mc, L ~ 1/16"	--	5	10	nhy
Case Capacitance	C_C	f = 1 mc, L ~ 1/16"	0.2	0.25	0.3	pF
Diode Capacitance	C_T	V_R = 4 Vdc, f = 1 mc	19.8	22	24.2	pF
Series Resistance	R_S	V_R = 4 Vdc, f = 50 mc	--	0.6	0.82	ohm
Figure of Merit	Q	V_R = 4 Vdc, f = 50 mc V_R = 60 Vdc, f = 50 mc	200 700	250 900	-- --	--
Cutoff Frequency	f_{co}	V_R = 60 Vdc, f = 50 mc	--	45	--	gc
Diode Capacitance Reverse Voltage Slope	α	V_R = 4 Vdc, f = 1 mc	0.43	0.45	0.47	--
Diode Capacitance Temperature Coefficient	TC_C	V_R = 4 Vdc, f = 1 mc	--	200	300	ppm/°C

MV1872 (continued)







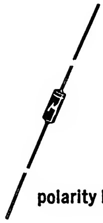


MV1874

For Specifications, see MV1870 Data Sheet

MV1876

$C_T = 33$ pf
$V_R = 60$ V
$f_{CO} = 45$ Gc



CASE 51
(DO-7)

polarity band on cathode end

Silicon voltage variable capacitance diode for electronic tuning and harmonic generation applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_C = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

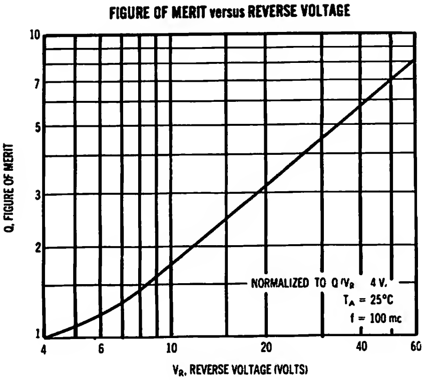
Characteristics	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Reverse Voltage	V_R	60	Volts
Forward Current	I_F	250	mA
RF Power Input (Note 1)	P_{in}	5	Watts
Device Dissipation @ T_A = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P_D	400 2.67	mW mW/°C
Device Dissipation @ T_C = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P_C	2 13.3	W mW/°C
Junction Temperature	T_J	+175	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +200	°C

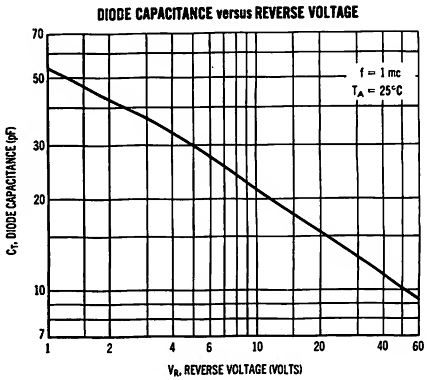
Note 1. The RF power input rating assumes that an adaquate heat sink is provided.

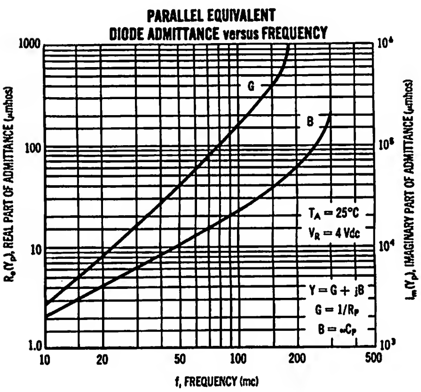
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_A = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

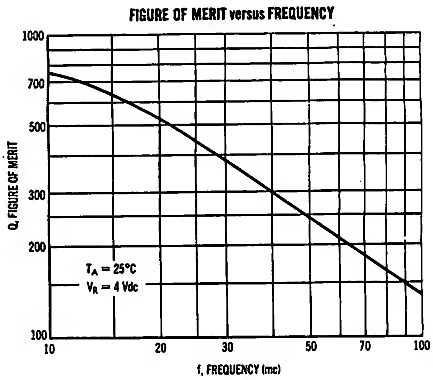
Characteristics	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Reverse Breakdown Voltage	BV_R	I_R = 10 µAdc	60	75	--	Vdc
Reverse Voltage Leakage Current	I_R	V_R = 48 Vdc V_R = 48 Vdc, T_A = 75°C	-- --	-- --	 10.0	µAdc
Series Inductance	L_S	f = 250 mc, L ~ 1/16"	--	5	10	nhy
Case Capacitance	C_C	f = 1 mc, L ~ 1/16"	0.2	0.25	0.3	pF
Diode Capacitance	C_T	V_R = 4 Vdc, f = 1 mc	29.7	33	36.3	pF
Series Resistance	R_S	V_R = 4 Vdc, f = 50 mc	--	0.4	0.55	ohm
Figure of Merit.	Q	V_R = 4 Vdc, f = 50 mc V_R = 60 Vdc, f = 50 mc	200 700	250 900	-- --	--
Cutoff Frequency	f_{co}	V_R = 60 Vdc, f = 50 mc	--	45	--	gc
Diode Capacitance Reverse Voltage Slope	α	V_R = 4 Vdc, f = 1 mc	0.43	0.45	0.47	--
Diode Capacitance Temperature Coefficient	TC_C	V_R = 4 Vdc, f = 1 mc	--	200	300	ppm/°C

MV1876 (continued)









MV1877

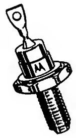
For Specifications, see MV1870 Data Sheet

MV1878

For Specifications, see MV1866 Data Sheet

MV1892

$V_R = 700$ V
$I_F = 4$ Amps
$C_T = 2.5$ pf
$P_{SW} = 500$ W



cathode connected to stud

CASE 49
(DO-4)

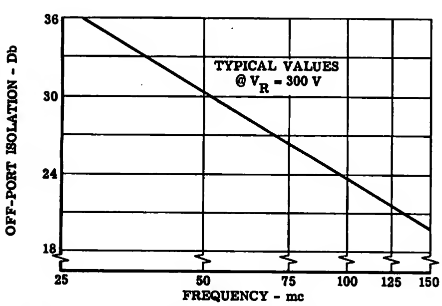
Silicon diode for switching high-power, RF signals. Particularly well suited as a replacement for mechanical antenna and coaxial relays.

MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_C = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

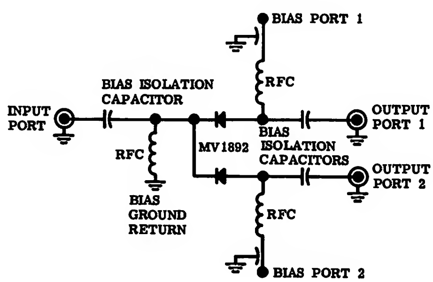
Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Reverse Voltage	V_R	700	Volts
Forward Current	I_F	4	Amp
RF Power Switching Capability	P_{sw}	500	Watts
Total Device Dissipation at or below 75°C Case Temperature	P_D	20	Watts
Above 75°C Derate Linearly	-	0.2	W/°C
Junction Temperature	T_J	+175	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_C = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Reverse Breakdown Volt.	BV_R	$I_R = 10\ \mu$Adc	700	-	Vdc
Series Resistance (See Note 1)	R_f	$I_F = 100$ ma; f = 1 kc	-	0.62	Ohms
Diode Capacitance	C_T	$V_R = 100$ Vdc; f = 140 kc	-	2.5	pf



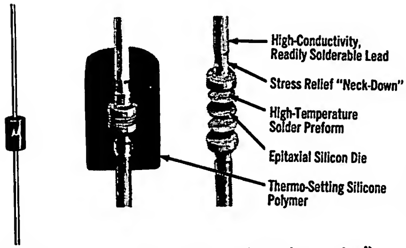
OFF-PORT ISOLATION vs FREQUENCY FOR SPDT SWITCH



TYPICAL RF SWITCHING CIRCUIT

NOTE 1. Laboratory measurements show that R_f at 1 kc is within 15% of R_f at 50 mc.

M4L2052
M4L2053
M4L2054



CASE 59

V_{RM} = 10-12 V
I_F = 500 mA
V_F = 1.5 V
T_{on} = 60 nsec

PNPN 4-layer diodes for low-voltage switching and triggering applications.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

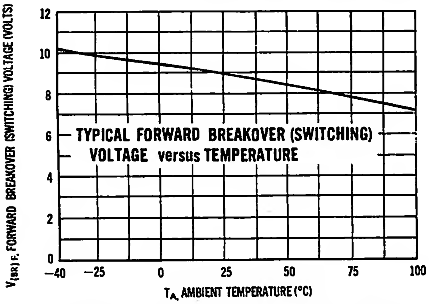
Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Peak Reverse Blocking Voltage M4L2052 M4L2053 M4L2054	$V_{RM(rep)}$	 10 11 12	Volts
Continuous Forward Current	I_F	500	mA
Steady State Power Dissipation	P_D	750	mW
Peak Pulse Current (10 μsec maximum pulse width)	I_{pulse}	100	Amps
Operating Junction Temperature Range	T_J	-65 to +100	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +150	°C

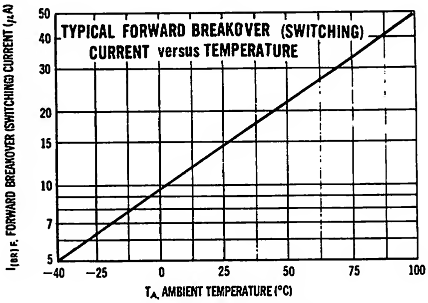
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Forward Breakover (Switching) Voltage M4L2052 M4L2053 M4L2054	$V_{(BR)F}$	 8 9 10	 — — —	 10 11 12	Volts
Forward Breakover (Switching) Current	$I_{(BR)F}$	—	15	50	μA
Forward Blocking Current (Measured at 75% of $V_{(BR)F}$)	I_{FM}	—	1	5	μA
Reverse Blocking Current (at rated $V_{RM\ rep}$)	I_{RM}	—	—	10	μA
Holding Current	I_H	—	3	15	mA
Forward On Voltage (I_F = 500 mAdc)	V_F	—	1.1	1.5	Volts
Turn On Time (at rated $V_{(BR)F}$, I_F = 1 A peak)	t_{on}	—	60*	—	nsec
Turn Off Time (I_F = 100 mA, V_F applied = 5 V, V_R applied = 5 V, dv/dt = 5 V/μsec, typical I_H of units tested = 5 mA)	t_{off}	—	2*	—	μsec

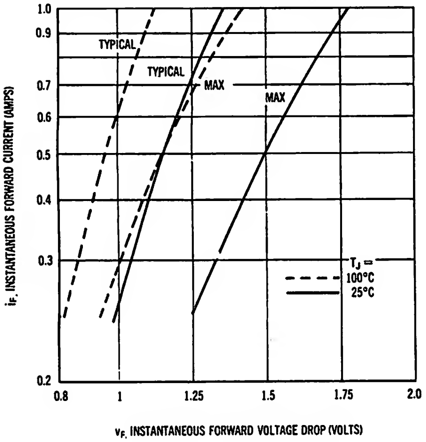
*Time depends on a wide variety of circuit conditions. Consult manufacturer for further information.

M4L2052, M4L2053, M4L2054 (continued)

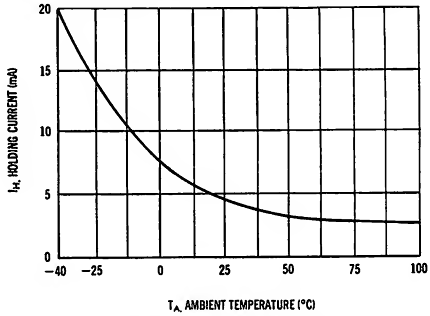




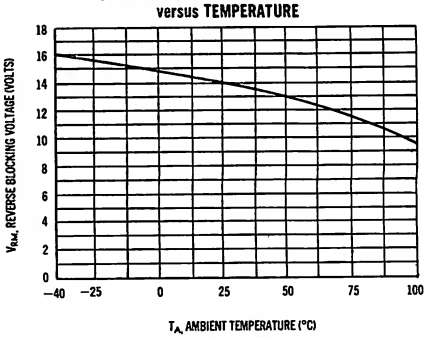
FORWARD CONDUCTION CHARACTERISTICS LOW LEVEL



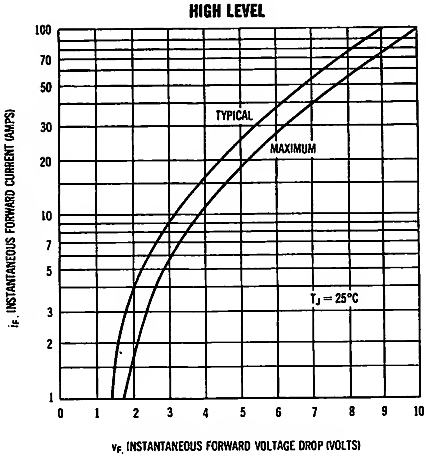
TYPICAL HOLDING CURRENT versus TEMPERATURE



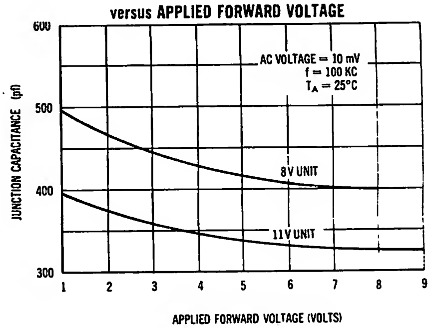
TYPICAL REVERSE BLOCKING VOLTAGE versus TEMPERATURE



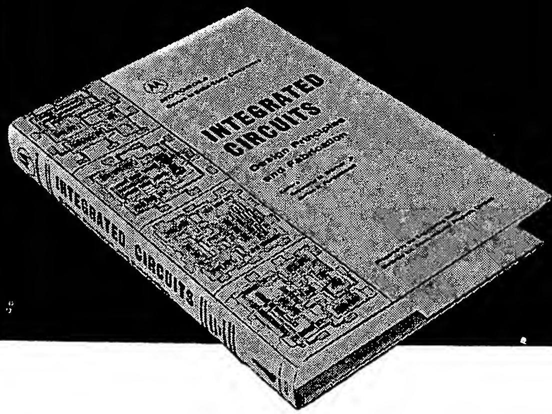
HIGH LEVEL



TYPICAL CAPACITANCE versus APPLIED FORWARD VOLTAGE



*"Those who are not now considering the design of electronic equipment using integrated circuits are already behind the main flow of American Technology"**



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*C. Lester Hogan, Vice President, Motorola Inc.
General Manager, Semiconductor Products Division

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MOTOROLA INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

The extensive Motorola integrated circuit line includes a variety of digital and linear circuits. In addition to the standard integrated circuit product lines described on the following pages, Motorola offers a custom fabrication capability that is presently filling many specialized requirements.

Motorola's integrated circuit fabrication capability includes monolithic construction, multi-chip techniques, and Compatible processing in which high-quality thin-film components are deposited on passivated silicon wafers.

- For devices meeting military specifications, see page 1-18.
- For case outline dimensions, see page 1-26.

MOTOROLA DIGITAL INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

Motorola Digital Integrated Circuits Type	Logic	Description
MC300 Series	MECL	High-speed current-mode logic series operating over a temperature range of -55 to +125°C.
MC350 Series	MECL	High-speed current-mode logic series with an operating temperature range of 0 to +75°C for commercial applications.
MC200 Series	DTL	High-speed, low-power Diode-Transistor Logic circuits operating over a temperature range of -55 to +125°C.
MC250 Series	DTL	High-speed, low-power Diode-Transistor Logic circuits with an operating temperature range of 0 to +75°C for commercial applications.
USN ME1 Series	DTL	High-speed Diode-Transistor Logic circuits designed to meet MIL-M-23700/1-8 (NAVY).
MC1111 Series	DTL	High-speed Diode-Transistor Logic circuits operating over the temperature range of -55 to +125°C.
MC908 Series	RTL	Milliwatt Resistor-Transistor Logic circuits operating over the temperature range of -55 to +125°C.
MC400 Series	T^2L	High-speed Transistor-Transistor Logic circuits operating over the temperature range of -55 to +125°C.

MECL MC300 series

MONOLITHIC SILICON
EPITAXIAL PASSIVATED

The MECL* series of integrated logic circuits forms a versatile set of monolithic digital building blocks representing all the necessary circuitry for the arithmetic portion of a computer. MECL circuits combine extremely high speed with a systems-oriented design approach that permits implementation with the fewest possible number of individual devices. This represents both a cost saving and a potential increase in system reliability. The major features of the MECL series are:

- 5 nsec propagation delay per logic decision
- Virtually constant noise immunity with ±10% power supply variation, and temperature changes from −55° to +125°C
- Simultaneous "OR"-"NOR" or "AND"-"NAND" outputs
- High fan-in and fan-out capabilities

The series is comprised of the following elements:

MC301 — A high-speed five-input gate element that provides the positive logic "OR" function and its complement simultaneously.

MC302 — A DC Set-Reset flip-flop with an expandable input and the power dissipation of only one gate.

MC303 — A half-adder that provides the "SUM", "CARRY", and "NOR" function simultaneously.

MC304 — A bias driver that compensates for changes in circuit parameters with temperature.

MC305 — A five-input expander for use with the MC302 and the MC306,7.

MC306,7 — A high-speed expandable three-input gate element that provides the positive logic "OR" function and its complement simultaneously.

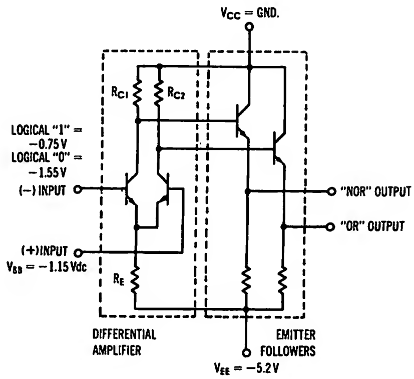
MC308 — A clocked J-K flip-flop for counter and shift register applications with DC Set and Reset inputs.

MC309,10,11 — A high-speed dual two-input gate element that provides the positive logic "NOR" function.

MC312 — A high-speed dual three-input gate element that provides the positive logic "NOR" function.

*Trademark of Motorola Inc.

BASIC MECL CIRCUIT



FOR LOGICAL "1" INPUT; "NOR" OUTPUT = −1.55 V
"OR" OUTPUT = −0.75 V

FOR LOGICAL "0" INPUT; "NOR" OUTPUT = −0.75 V
"OR" OUTPUT = −1.55 V

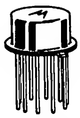
MECL — A CURRENT MODE SWITCH

The typical MECL circuit is designed with a differential amplifier input and emitter-follower output to restore dc levels. The circuit has been designed to prevent saturation of the input transistors, thus eliminating storage time and allowing for high-speed operation with non-critical transistor parameters. High fan-out operation is permitted due to the low impedance emitter-follower and the high-input impedance of the circuit. The basic gate has both the function and its complement available simultaneously. Since the current in the differential amplifier is switched from one side to the other, there is virtually no power supply noise generated.

The circuit operation is straight-forward. A fixed bias of −1.15 volts is applied to the (+) input of the differential amplifier and the logic signals are applied to the (−) input. If a logical "0" is applied to the (−) input, the current through R_E is supplied by the fixed biased transistor. A drop of 800 mV occurs across R_{C2}. The "OR" output then is −1.55V, or one V_{BE}-drop below 800 mV. Since no current flows in the (−) input transistor, the "NOR" output is a V_{BE}-drop below ground, or −0.75 volts. When a logical "1" level is applied to the (−) input, the current through R_{C2} is switched to the (−) input transistor and a drop of 800 mV occurs across R_{C1}. The "OR" output then goes to −0.75 volts and the "NOR" output goes to −1.55 volts.

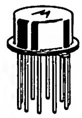
A bias driver is supplied to insure that the threshold point is always in the center of the transition region. The bias driver compensates for temperature changes and is designed to track with temperature.

MC300 MECL series (continued)



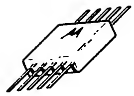
10 PIN TO-5

CASE 71



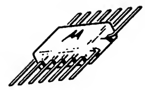
12 PIN TO-5
(MC312G ONLY)

CASE 98



10 PIN FLAT PACKAGE

CASE 83



14 PIN FLAT PACKAGE
(MC312F ONLY)

CASE 72

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

The following information applies to all devices of the MECL family. It is intended to provide the design engineer with meaningful information for worst-case analyses. Parameters of importance are guaranteed at three temperature levels: room, and the extremes for which the family is designed. All performance curves are based on distributional spreads and the minimum-maximum ranges can be interpreted for design purposes as 10%-90% spreads at all points on the curve except for guaranteed points on the electrical characteristics.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (at 25°C)

Characteristics	Symbol	Maximum	Unit
Logic Input Voltage	—	5	Vdc
Power Supply Voltage	—	10	Vdc
Output Source Current	I_O	10	mAdc
Operating Temperature Range	T_J	-55 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

SYSTEM LOGIC SPECIFICATIONS

Any one of the supply nodes, V_{BB}, V_{CC}, or V_{EE} may be used as ground; however, the manufacturer has found it most convenient to ground the V_{CC} node. In such a case:
$V_{CC} = 0$ $V_{BB} = -1.15V$ $V_{EE} = -5.2V$

The output logic swing of 0.8V then varies from a low state of $V_L = -1.55V$ to a high state of $V_H = -0.75V$ with respect to ground.
Positive logic is used when reference is made to logical "0's" or "1's". Then

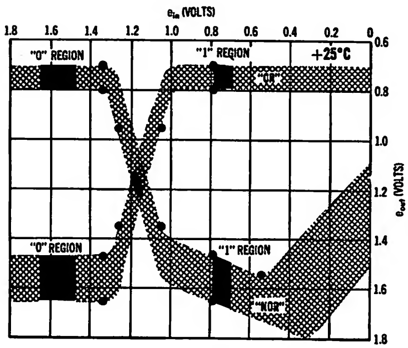
$$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text{"0"} = -1.55V \\ \text{"1"} = -0.75V\end{array}\right\} \text{typical}$$

Dynamic logic refers to a change of logic states. Dynamic "0" is a negative going voltage excursion and a dynamic "1" is a positive going voltage excursion.

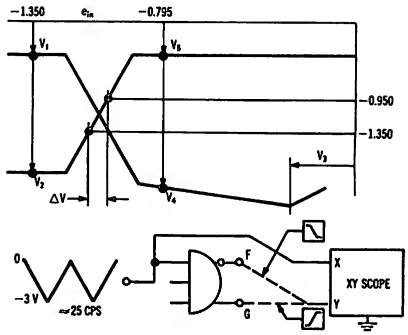
MC300 MECL series (continued)

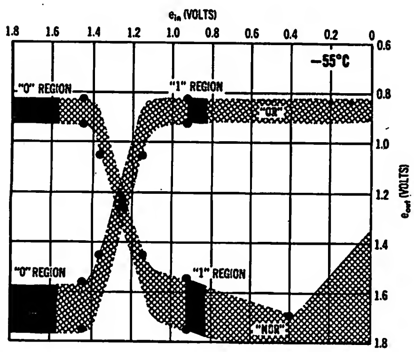
DC CHARACTERISTICS FOR MC300 SERIES

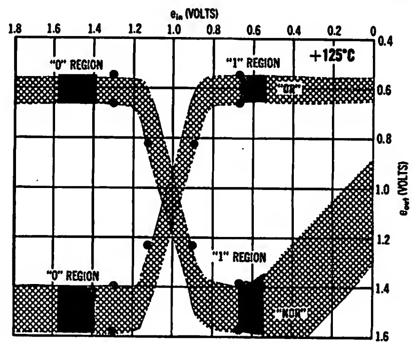
WORST CASE TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS



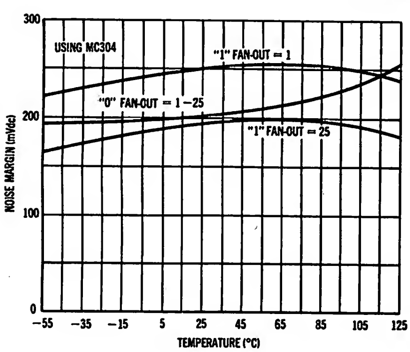
DEFINITION OF TRANSFER CHARACTERISTIC POINTS

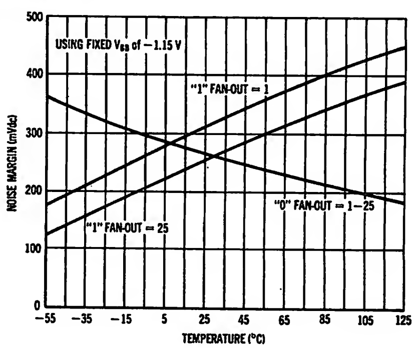






WORST CASE NOISE MARGIN





MC300 MECL series (continued)

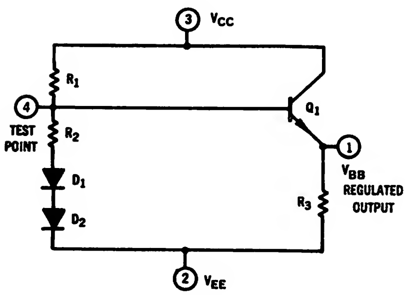
MC304
BIAS DRIVER

A temperature compensating regulator intended for use in conjunction with the MOTOROLA MC300 "MECL" series of INTEGRATED LOGIC CIRCUITS. Insures stable and reliable operation of "MECL" logic systems over a temperature range of −55°C to +125°C.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Test	Conditions	Symbol	−55°C		25°C		125°C		Unit
			min	max	min	max	min	max	
Fan-Out	—	n	—	25	—	25	—	25	—
Output Voltage (No Load to Full Load)	$V_{CC} = 0$, $V_{EE} = -5.2$ Vdc ±1%; $I_{out} = 0$ to 2.5 mAdc	V_{BB}	1.19	1.32	1.09	1.22	0.95	1.08	Vdc
Power Dissipation	$V_{CC} = 0$, $V_{EE} = -5.2$ Vdc ± 1%	P_D	—	24	—	24	—	22	mW

CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC



CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

Circuit Operation:

The divider network R_1, R_2, D_1, D_2 compensates for temperature variations of the base-emitter voltages of Q_1, and of the driven gates, producing a bias voltage for the MECL logic circuits that maintains a constant set of dc operating conditions over the temperature range of −55°C to +125°C. In addition, compensation for power supply variations is achieved, since the bias output voltage is derived from the system supply.

Either of the supply voltage nodes may be used as ground, however the ground potential of the bias driver must coincide with that of the logic system. Thus, if V_{CC} is grounded in the logic system, then —

$V_{CC} = 0$; $V_{EE} = -5.2V$;
$V_{BB} = -1.15$ nominal output voltage at 25°C

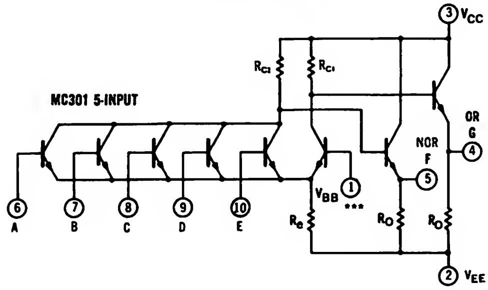
MC300 MECL series (continued)

MC301, MC306, MC307, MC309 thru MC312

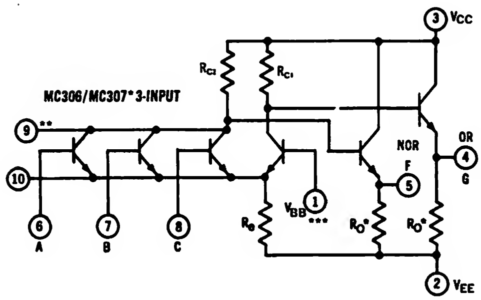
LOGIC GATES

CIRCUIT SCHEMATICS

MC301 5-INPUT

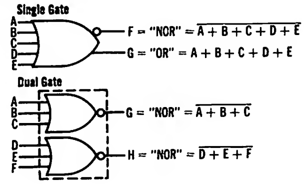


MC306/MC307* 3-INPUT

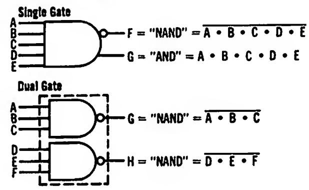


LOGIC SPECIFICATIONS

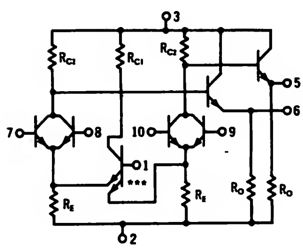
POSITIVE LOGIC
When V_H is defined as a logical "1" and V_L as a logical "0" the "OR"/"NOR" function is performed:



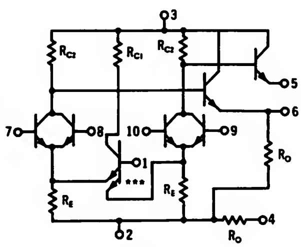
NEGATIVE LOGIC
Inversely, when V_H is defined as a logical "0" and V_L as a logical "1" the "AND"/"NAND" function is performed:



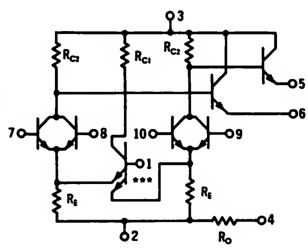
MC309 DUAL "NOR"



MC310 DUAL "NOR"



MC311 DUAL "NOR"



*Resistors R_O are omitted in MC307 circuits to permit reduction of Power Dissipation in systems where logic operations are performed at circuit outputs.

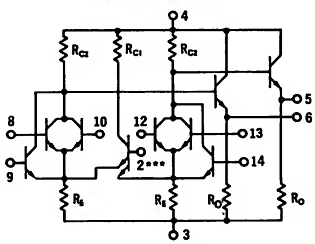
EXAMPLE: where (n) gates are to perform an "OR" function, one MC306 gate and (n-1) MC307 gates can be used to provide savings of Power Dissipation in (n-1) gates.

**Pins 9 and 10 are for use in conjunction with the MC305 input expander to increase the fan-in capability in increments of five.

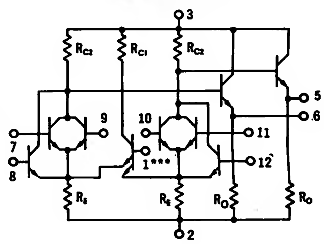
***To be supplied from bias-driver circuit MC304 for optimum temperature stability.

NOTE: Any unused inputs can normally be left open-circuited. In cases where there may be external leakage to the unused inputs they should be connected to V_{EE}.

MC312F DUAL "NOR"



MC312G DUAL "NOR"



MC300 MECL series (continued)

LOGIC GATES (CONTINUED)

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{CC} = 0$, $V_{EE} = -5.2$ Volts, (all ±1%), $V_{BB} = -1.25$ Vdc @ −55°C, $V_{BB} = -1.15$ Vdc @ +25°C, $V_{BB} = -1.00$ Vdc @ +125°C

Test	Conditions	Symbol	−55°C min	−55°C max	25°C min	25°C max	125°C min	125°C max	Unit
Total Unit Power Supply Current Drain	All inputs open	I_E							mAdc
	MC301, MC306		—	8.85	—	8.85	—	8.15	
	MC307		—	3.6	—	3.6	—	3.3	
	MC309, MC310, MC312		—	13.0	—	13.0	—	12.0	
	MC311		—	10.1	—	10.1	—	9.25	
Input Current	V_{1min} @ 25°C	I_{IN}	—	—	—	100	—	—	µAdc
Fan-In		m	—	—	—	23	—	—	
Fan-Out		n	—	—	—	25	—	—	

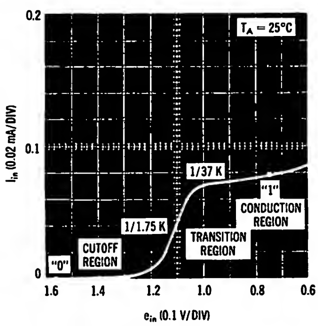
"NOR" OUTPUT – All Types

Test	Conditions	Symbol	−55°C min	−55°C max	25°C min	25°C max	125°C min	125°C max	Unit
"NOR" Logical "1" Output Voltage	Each Input:	V_1							Vdc
	V_{in} = −1.45 Vdc @ −55°C		0.625	0.925	—	—	—	—	
	V_{in} = −1.35 Vdc @ +25°C		—	—	0.690	0.795	—	—	
	V_{in} = −1.30 Vdc @ +125°C		—	—	—	—	0.545	0.655	
"NOR" Logical "O" Output Voltage	Each Input:	V_4							Vdc
	V_{in} = −0.925 Vdc @ −55°C		1.560	1.750	—	—	—	—	
	V_{in} = −0.795 Vdc @ +25°C		—	—	1.465	1.650	—	—	
	V_{in} = −0.655 Vdc @ +125°C		—	—	—	—	1.390	1.575	
"NOR" Saturation Breakpoint Voltage	$\frac{dv\ (NOR)}{dV_{in}} = 0$	V3	—	0.40	—	0.55	—	0.65	Vdc
"NOR" Output Voltage Change (No load to full load)	All inputs open No load = 0 current at pin 5 Full load = 2.5 mAdc ±5% at pin 5	ΔV_1	—	0.055	—	0.055	—	0.060	Vdc

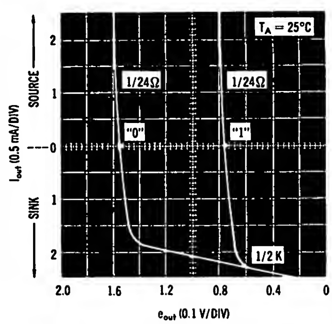
"OR" OUTPUT – Types MC301, MC306, MC307 only

Test	Conditions	Symbol	−55°C min	−55°C max	25°C min	25°C max	125°C min	125°C max	Unit
"OR" Logical "1" Output Voltage	Each Input:	V_5							Vdc
	V_{in} = −0.925 Vdc @ −55°C		0.825	0.925	—	—	—	—	
	V_{in} = −0.795 Vdc @ +25°C		—	—	0.690	0.795	—	—	
	V_{in} = −0.655 Vdc @ +125°C		—	—	—	—	0.545	0.655	
"OR" Logical "O" Output Voltage	Each Input:	V_2							Vdc
	V_{in} = −1.45 Vdc @ −55°C		1.560	1.750	—	—	—	—	
	V_{in} = −1.35 Vdc @ +25°C		—	—	1.465	1.650	—	—	
	V_{in} = −1.30 Vdc @ +125°C		—	—	—	—	1.390	1.575	
Transition Region Slope	V (OR) Between:	ΔV							Vdc
	−1.450 Vdc and −1.050 Vdc @ −55°C		—	0.095	—	—	—	—	
	−1.350 Vdc and −0.950 Vdc @ +25°C		—	—	—	0.095	—	—	
	−1.220 Vdc and −0.620 Vdc @ +125°C		—	—	—	—	—	0.110	
"OR" Output Voltage Change (No load to full load)	No load = 0 current @ pin 1 Full load = 2.5 mAdc ±5% at pin 1	ΔV_5							Vdc
	V_{in} = 0.925 Vdc, @ −55°C		—	0.055	—	—	—	—	
	V_{in} = 0.795 Vdc, @ +25°C		—	—	—	0.055	—	—	
	V_{in} = 0.655 Vdc, @ +125°C		—	—	—	—	—	0.060	

TYPICAL INPUT CHARACTERISTICS



TYPICAL OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS



MC300 MECL series (continued)

LOGIC GATES (CONTINUED)

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{CC} = 0$, $V_{EE} = -5.2$ Volts, (all ± 1%)
$V_{B} = -1.25$ Vdc, $V_H = -0.870$ Vdc, $V_L = -1.650$ Vdc @ −55°C
$V_{B} = -1.15$ Vdc, $V_H = -0.750$ Vdc, $V_L = -1.550$ Vdc @ +25°C
$V_{B} = -1.00$ Vdc, $V_H = -0.600$ Vdc, $V_L = -1.450$ Vdc @ +125°C

The stray capacitance introduced by the test jig was $C_s = (n + 12)$ pf where n = number of fan-outs.

MC301

Test	Conditions	Symbol	−55°C min	−55°C max	25°C min	25°C max	125°C min	125°C max	Unit
Propagation Delay "NOR" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_{d1}	4.5	9.0	5.0	9.5	8.5	11.5	nsec
	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 10		5.0	10.0	5.5	10.5	7.0	14.0	
"OR" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_{d1}	5.5	10.5	8.0	11.0	10.0	17.0	
	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 10		9.0	17.0	10.0	18.0	17.0	32.0	
"NOR" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_{d2}	8.0	11.0	8.5	14.5	8.0	18.0	
	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 10		10.0	16.0	11.0	20.5	20.0	31.0	
"OR" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_{d2}	4.0	8.0	5.0	9.0	8.0	10.0	
	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 10		4.5	9.5	5.5	11.0	7.0	12.0	
Rise Time "NOR" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_r	4.0	8.5	4.5	12.0	5.0	14.5	nsec
"OR" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1		3.5	8.0	4.0	8.0	5.0	10.0	
Fall Time "NOR" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_f	5.5	10.0	6.0	12.0	8.5	16.5	nsec
"OR" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1		5.0	10.0	6.0	12.0	9.0	15.0	

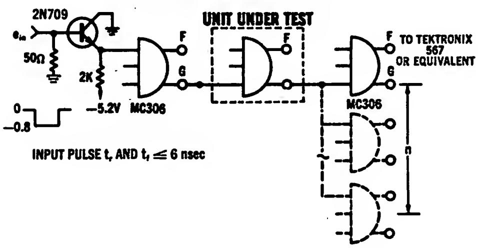
MC306, MC307 – "NOR" AND "OR" Output; MC312 – "NOR" Output only

Test	Conditions	Symbol	−55°C min	−55°C max	25°C min	25°C max	125°C min	125°C max	Unit
Propagation Delay "NOR" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_{d1}	4.5	8.0	5.0	8.5	6.5	9.5	nsec
	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 10		4.5	9.5	5.0	10.5	6.5	14.0	
"OR" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_{d1}	5.0	10.0	6.0	10.0	7.5	14.5	
	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 10		9.0	16.0	10.0	18.0	15.5	32.0	
"NOR" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_{d2}	5.5	9.5	8.0	10.0	8.0	13.0	
	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 10		9.0	18.0	10.5	20.0	16.0	29.0	
"OR" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_{d2}	3.5	8.0	4.0	8.0	8.0	8.5	
	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 10		4.0	9.5	4.5	9.5	6.0	12.0	
Rise Time "NOR" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_r	4.5	10.5	5.0	12.0	8.0	14.5	nsec
"OR" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1		3.0	7.0	3.5	7.5	5.0	8.0	
Fall Time "NOR" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_f	4.5	10.0	8.0	11.5	7.5	13.5	nsec
"OR" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1		4.0	9.5	5.0	11.0	7.5	14.5	

MC309, MC310, MC311 – "NOR" Output only

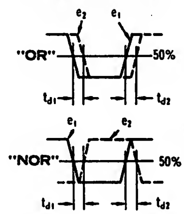
Test	Conditions	Symbol	−55°C min	−55°C max	25°C min	25°C max	125°C min	125°C max	Unit
Propagation Delay Either Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_{d1}	4.5	8.5	5.0	9.0	6.0	12.0	nsec
	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 10		5.0	10.0	5.5	11.0	7.0	13.0	
Either Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_{d2}	4.5	9.0	6.0	10.5	8.5	14.0	
	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 10		8.5	16.0	11.0	19.0	17.0	30.0	
Rise Time Either Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_r	3.5	9.0	4.0	9.0	4.5	10.0	nsec
Fall Time Either Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_f	5.5	12.0	8.0	14.0	9.0	17.0	nsec

SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT

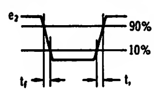


INPUT PULSE t_r AND $t_f \leq 6$ nsec

PROPAGATION DELAY



RISE AND FALL TIME

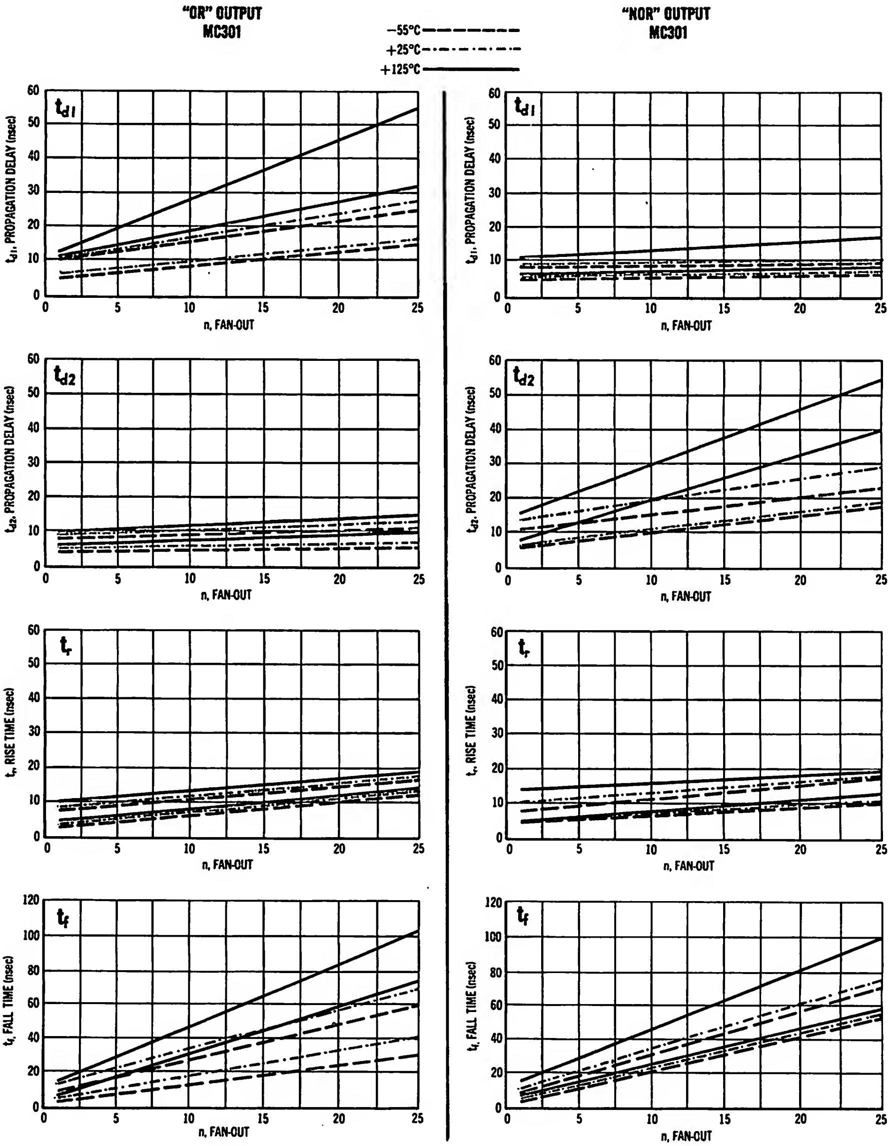


The fan-in is obtained with MC305 input expanders, with all but the driven input connected to −1.550 V.

MC300 MECL series (continued)

LOGIC GATES (CONTINUED)

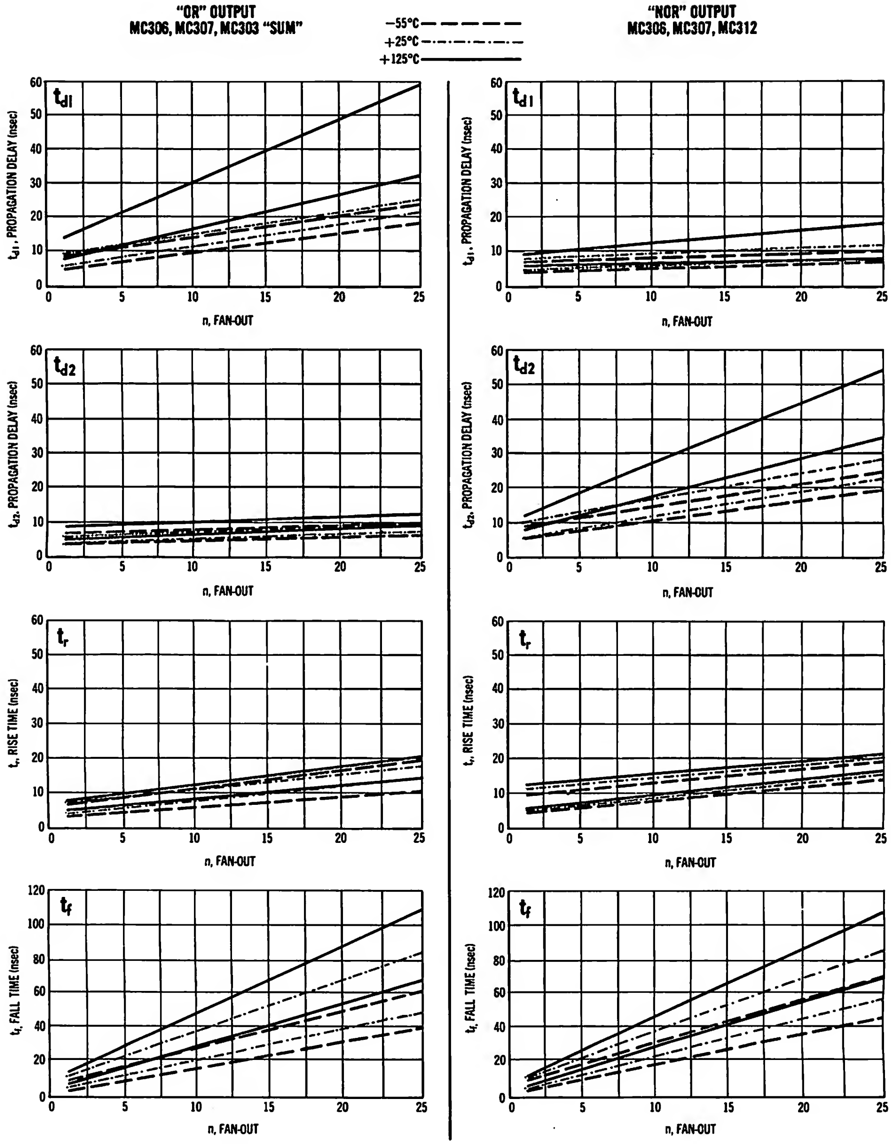
SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS
(10% to 90% distribution)



MC300 MECL series (continued)

LOGIC GATES (CONTINUED)

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS
(10% to 90% distribution)



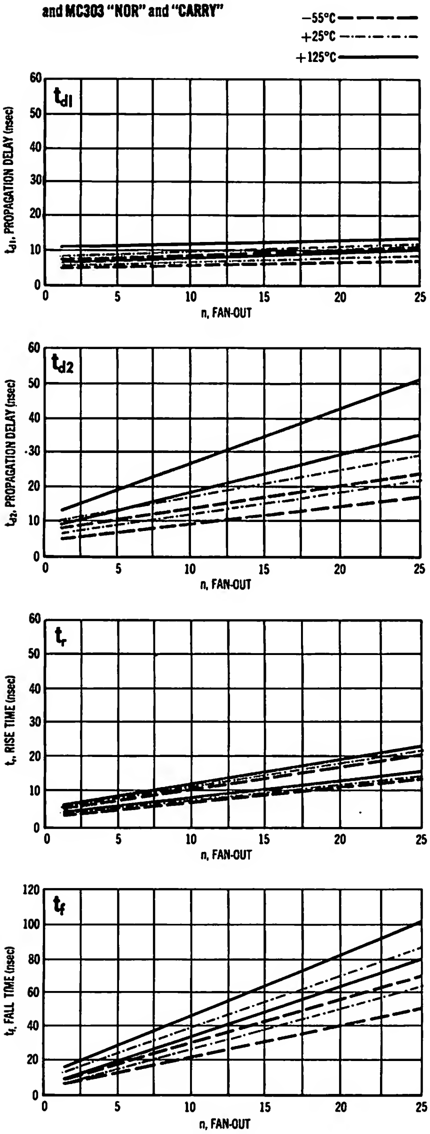
MC300 MECL series (continued)

LOGIC GATES (CONTINUED)

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

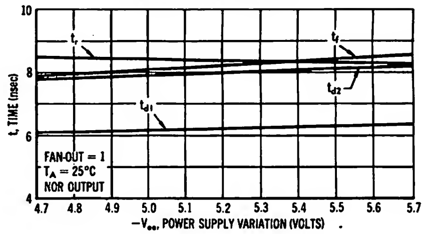
(10% to 90% distribution)

"NOR"
MC309, MC310, MC311
and MC303 "NOR" and "CARRY"

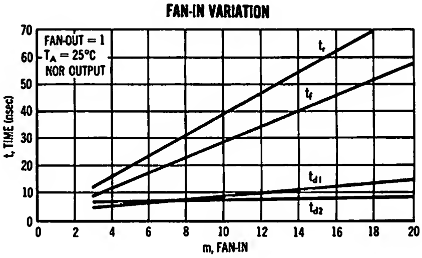


TYPICAL SWITCHING TIME VARIATIONS
MC306

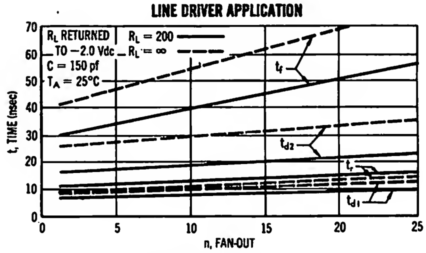
SUPPLY VOLTAGE VARIATION



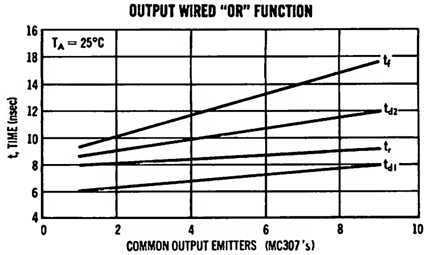
FAN-IN VARIATION



LINE DRIVER APPLICATION



OUTPUT WIRED "OR" FUNCTION



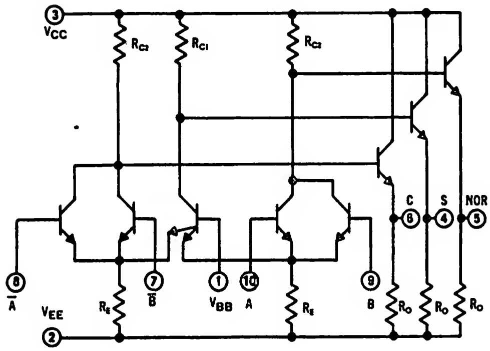
MC300 MECL series (continued)

MC303

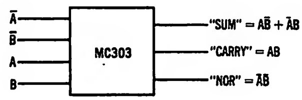
HALF-ADDER

- Provides the "SUM," "CARRY," and "NOR" Outputs for Use in Digital Computer Circuits over a Temperature Range of −55°C to +125°C.
- Average Propagation Delay — 6 nsec

CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC

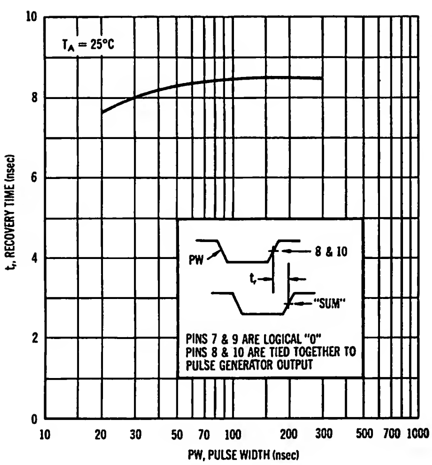


LOGIC SPECIFICATIONS

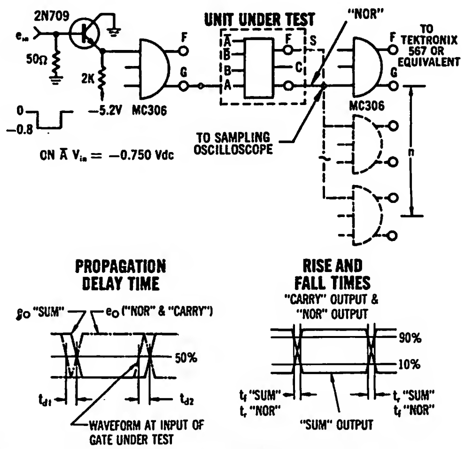


The "NOR" and "CARRY" outputs can be tied together to provide the "$\overline{\text{SUM}}$" function. If complement inputs are not used an undefined state can occur. When all inputs are at a logical "0" R_{C1} has two R_E currents which saturates the V_{BB} transistor. The "SUM" output goes to −2.3 Volts. The recovery time characteristics are shown in the curve below.

RECOVERY CHARACTERISTICS WITH SIMULTANEOUS "0" ON ALL INPUTS



SWITCHING TIMES TEST CIRCUIT



(RISE TIME = 10% to 90% POINT OF POSITIVE GOING WAVEFORMS.
FALL TIME = 90% to 10% POINT OF NEGATIVE GOING WAVEFORMS.)

MC300 MECL series (continued)

HALF-ADDER (CONTINUED)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

V_{EE} = −5.2 Vdc ±1%, V_{CC} = 0 V_{BB} = −1.25 Vdc @ −55°C
V_{BB} = −1.15 Vdc @ +25°C
V_{BB} = −1.00 Vdc @ +125°C

DC CHARACTERISTICS

Test	Conditions	Symbol	−55°C min	−55°C max	25°C min	25°C max	125°C min	125°C max	Unit
"NOR" Logical "1" Output Voltage	Each Input: V_{in} = −1.450 Vdc @ −55°C	V_1	0.825	0.925	—	—	—	—	Vdc
	V_{in} = −1.350 Vdc @ +25°C		—	—	0.690	0.795	—	—	
	V_{in} = −1.300 Vdc @ +125°C		—	—	—	—	0.545	0.655	
"NOR" Saturation Breakpoint Voltage	dV "NOR"/dv_{in} = 0 for all test temperatures	V_3	—	0.400	—	0.550	—	0.650	Vdc
"NOR" Logical "O" Output Voltage	Each Input: V_{in} = −0.925 Vdc @ −55°C	V_4	1.560	1.750	—	—	—	—	Vdc
	V_{in} = −0.795 Vdc @ +25°C		—	—	1.465	1.650	—	—	
	V_{in} = −0.655 Vdc @ +125°C		—	—	—	—	1.390	1.575	
"SUM" Logical "1" Output Voltage	Each Input: V_{in} = −0.925 Vdc @ −55°C	V_5	0.825	0.925	—	—	—	—	Vdc
	V_{in} = −0.795 Vdc @ +25°C		—	—	0.690	0.795	—	—	
	V_{in} = −0.655 Vdc @ +125°C		—	—	—	—	0.545	0.655	
"SUM" Logical "O" Output Voltage	Each Input: V_{in} = −1.450 Vdc @ −55°C	V_2	1.560	1.750	—	—	—	—	Vdc
	V_{in} = −1.350 Vdc @ +25°C		—	—	1.465	1.650	—	—	
	V_{in} = −1.300 Vdc @ +125°C		—	—	—	—	1.390	1.575	
Transition Region Slope	Between: $V_{\text{"SUM"}}$ = −1.050 and −1.450 Vdc @ −55°C	ΔV	—	0.095	—	—	—	—	Vdc
	$V_{\text{"SUM"}}$ = −0.950 and −1.350 Vdc @ +25°C		—	—	—	0.095	—	—	
	$V_{\text{"SUM"}}$ = −0.820 and −1.220 Vdc @ +125°C		—	—	—	—	—	0.110	
"CARRY" Logical "1" Output Voltage	Each Input: V_{in} = −1.450 Vdc @ −55°C	V_1	0.825	0.925	—	—	—	—	Vdc
	V_{in} = −1.350 Vdc @ +25°C		—	—	0.690	0.795	—	—	
	V_{in} = −1.300 Vdc @ +125°C		—	—	—	—	0.545	0.655	
"CARRY" Logical "O"	Each Input: V_{in} = −0.925 Vdc @ −55°C	V_4	1.560	1.750	—	—	—	—	Vdc
	V_{in} = −0.795 Vdc @ +25°C		—	—	1.465	1.650	—	—	
	V_{in} = −0.655 Vdc @ +125°C		—	—	—	—	1.390	1.575	
"CARRY" Saturation Breakdown Voltage	dv "CARRY"/dv_{in} = 0 for all test temperatures	V_3	—	0.400	—	0.550	—	0.650	Vdc
Total Unit Power Supply Current	All Inputs Open	I_E	—	15.30	—	15.30	—	14.10	mAdc

LOADING CHARACTERISTICS

Test	Conditions	Symbol	−55°C min	−55°C max	25°C min	25°C max	125°C min	125°C max	Unit
"NOR" Output Voltage Change Between No Load and Full Load Conditions	All Inputs open No load = 0 current (pin 5) Full load = 2.5 mAdc (pin 5)	ΔV_1	—	0.055	—	0.055	—	0.060	Vdc
"CARRY" Output Voltage Change Between No Load and Full Load Conditions	All inputs open No load = 0 current (pin 6) Full load = 2.5 mAdc (pin 6)	ΔV_1	—	0.055	—	0.055	—	0.060	Vdc
"SUM" Output Voltage Change Between No Load and Full Load Conditions	No load = 0 current (pin 4) Full load = 2.5 mAdc (pin 4) Input (pin 9): V_{in} = −0.925 Vdc @ −55°C	ΔV_5	—	0.055	—	—	—	—	Vdc
	V_{in} = −0.795 Vdc @ +25°C		—	—	—	0.055	—	—	
	V_{in} = −0.655 Vdc @ +125°C		—	—	—	—	—	0.060	

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

The stray capacitance introduced by the test jig was
C_s = (n + 12) pf where n = number of fan-outs.

V_H = −0.870 Vdc, V_L = −1.650 Vdc @ −55°C
V_H = −0.750 Vdc, V_L = −1.550 Vdc @ +25°C
V_H = −0.600 Vdc, V_L = −1.450 Vdc @ +125°C

Test	Conditions	Symbol	−55°C min	−55°C max	25°C min	25°C max	125°C min	125°C max	Unit
Propagation Delay Time									nsec
"SUM" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_{d1}	6.0	12.0	7.0	12.0	11.0	17.0	
"NOR" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_{d1}	4.5	6.5	5.0	9.0	6.0	12.0	
"CARRY" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_{d1}	4.5	8.5	5.0	9.0	6.0	12.0	
"SUM" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_{d2}	4.0	8.0	4.5	8.5	6.0	11.0	
"NOR" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_{d2}	4.5	9.0	6.5	10.5	8.5	14.0	
"CARRY" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_{d2}	4.5	9.0	6.5	10.5	8.5	14.0	
Rise Time									nsec
"SUM" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_r	4.0	10.0	4.5	10.5	6.0	15.0	
"NOR" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_r	3.5	9.0	4.0	9.0	4.5	10.0	
"CARRY" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_r	3.5	9.0	4.0	9.0	4.5	10.0	
Fall Time									nsec
"SUM" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_f	5.5	12.0	6.5	13.0	9.0	18.0	
"NOR" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_f	5.5	12.0	6.0	14.0	9.0	17.0	
"CARRY" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_f	5.5	12.0	6.0	14.0	9.0	17.0	

MC300 MECL series (continued)

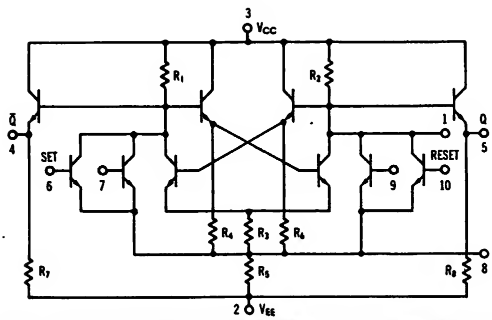
FLIP-FLOPS

MC302

DC R-S FLIP-FLOP

- Performs the Binary Function of "Q" and "$\bar{Q}$" Outputs at High Speeds over a Temperature Range of −55°C to +125°C

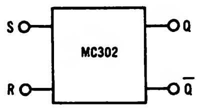
CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC



NOTE: Any unused inputs can normally be left open-circuited. In cases where there may be external leakage to the unused inputs they should be connected to V_{EE}.

LOGIC SPECIFICATIONS

When V_H is defined as a logical "1" and V_L as a logical "0", the function is as follows:



R	S	Q^{n+1}
0	1	1
1	0	0
0	0	Q^n
1	1	N.D.

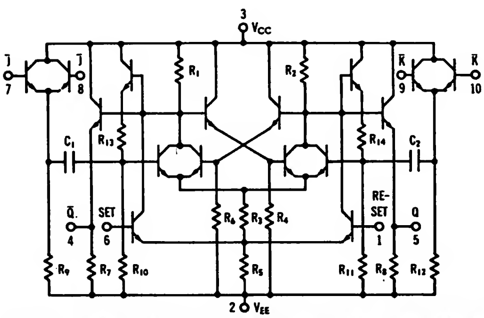
MC308

J-K FLIP-FLOP

- Performs the Single Phase Binary Function of "Q" and "$\bar{Q}$" Outputs at High Speeds over a Temperature Range of −55°C to +125°C

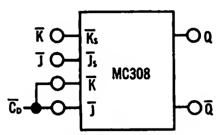
LOGIC SPECIFICATIONS

CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC



NOTE: Any unused inputs can normally be left open-circuited. In cases where there may be external leakage to the unused inputs they should be connected to V_{EE}.

When V_H is defined as a logical "1" and V_L as a logical "0", the function is as follows:



Clocked JK Operation

$\bar{J}_s$	$\bar{K}_s$	$\bar{C}_D$	Q^{n+1}
φ	φ	0	Q^n
0	0	1	$\bar{Q}^n$
0	1	1	1
1	0	1	0
1	1	1	Q^n

The $\bar{J}_s$ and $\bar{K}_s$ inputs refer to logic levels while the $\bar{C}_D$ input refers to dynamic logic swings. The $\bar{J}_s$ and $\bar{K}_s$ inputs would be changed to a logical "1" only while the $\bar{C}_D$ input is in a logic "1" state.

Set-Reset operation is the same as the MC302.

MC300 MECL series (continued)

FLIP-FLOPS (CONTINUED)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS V_{EE} = −5.2 Vdc ±1%, V_{CC} = 0

(These characteristics apply to both the MC302 R-S Flip-Flop and the MC308 J-K Flip-Flop)

Test	Conditions	Symbol	−55°C min	−55°C max	25°C min	25°C max	125°C min	125°C max	Unit
DC CHARACTERISTICS									
"Q" or "$\bar{Q}$" Logical "1" Output Voltage	Each Input: (Set Input for Q, Reset Input for $\bar{Q}$) V_{in} = −1.45 Vdc @ −55°C V_{in} = −1.350 Vdc @ 25°C V_{in} = −1.30 Vdc @ +125°C	V_1	0.825 — —	0.925 — —	— 0.690 —	— 0.795 —	— — 0.545	— — 0.655	Vdc
"Q" or "$\bar{Q}$" Logical "0" Output Voltage	Each Input: (Set Input for Q, Reset Input for $\bar{Q}$) V_{in} = −1.45 Vdc @ −55°C V_{in} = −1.350 Vdc @ 25°C V_{in} = −1.30 Vdc @ +125°C	V_2	1.560 — —	1.750 — —	— 1.465 —	— 1.650 —	— — 1.390	— — 1.575	Vdc
"Q" or "$\bar{Q}$" Saturation Breakpoint Voltage	dV "Q"/dV_{in} = 0; dV "$\bar{Q}$"/dV_{in} = 0	V_3	—	0.50	—	0.65	—	0.75	Vdc
"Q" or "$\bar{Q}$" Latch Voltage	dV_1/dV_{in} = ∞	V_L	1.17	1.33	1.09	1.21	0.94	1.06	Vdc
Total Power Supply Current Drain (MC302)	All Inputs Open	I_E	—	10.35	—	10.35	—	9.52	mAdc
Total Power Supply Current Drain (MC308)	All Inputs Open	I_E	—	16.0	—	16.0	—	14.7	mAdc
LOADING CHARACTERISTICS									
"Q" Output Voltage Change	All Inputs Open, measured between no load and full load No load - 0 current (pin 5) Full load = 2.5 mAdc ± 5% (pin 5) V_{in} (pin 6) = −0.925 Vdc @ −55°C V_{in} (pin 6) = −0.795 Vdc @ 25°C V_{in} (pin 6) = −0.655 Vdc @ +125°C	ΔV_1	— — —	0.055 — —	— — —	— 0.055 —	— — —	— — 0.060	Vdc
"$\bar{Q}$" Output Voltage Change	All Inputs Open, measured between no load and full load. V_{in} at pin 10 for MC302, pin 1 for MC308 No load - 0 current (pin 4) Full load = 2.5 mAdc ± 5% (pin 4) V_{in} = −0.925 Vdc @ −55°C V_{in} = −0.795 Vdc @ 25°C V_{in} = −0.655 Vdc @ +125°C	ΔV_1	— — —	0.055 — —	— — —	— 0.055 —	— — —	— — 0.060	Vdc
Output Voltage at Max I_{in}	Set "Q" to upper state: V_{in} (pin 6) = −0.925 Vdc @ −55°C V_{in} (pin 6) = −0.795 Vdc @ 25°C V_{in} (pin 6) = −0.655 Vdc @ +125°C Remove V_{in}. Then Input = 160 μAdc ±1% @ −55°C 100 μAdc ±1% @ 25°C 90 μAdc ±1% @ +125°C	V_1	0.825 — —	0.925 — —	— 0.690 —	— 0.795 —	— — 0.545	— — 0.655	Vdc

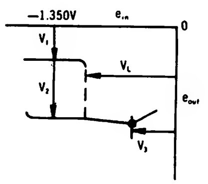
MC302:

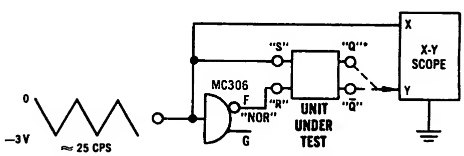
Input	Output
1. Pin 9	Pin 4 ("$\bar{Q}$")
2. Pin 7	Pin 5 ("Q")
3. Pin 10	Pin 4 ("$\bar{Q}$")
4. Pin 6	Pin 5 ("Q")

MC308

Input	Output
1. Pin 1	Pin 4 ("$\bar{Q}$")
2. Pin 6	Pin 5 ("Q")

TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS





*FOR "Q" TESTS REVERSE "S" & "R" CONNECTIONS

MC300 MECL series (continued)

FLIP-FLOPS (CONTINUED)

MC302

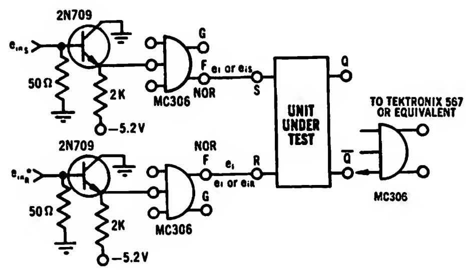
SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{CC} = 0$, $V_{EE} = -5.2$ Volts, (all ±1%). $V_H = -0.870$ Vdc, $V_L = -1.650$ Vdc @ −55°C
$V_H = -0.750$ Vdc, $V_L = -1.550$ Vdc @ +25°C
$V_H = -0.600$ Vdc, $V_L = -1.450$ Vdc @ +125°C

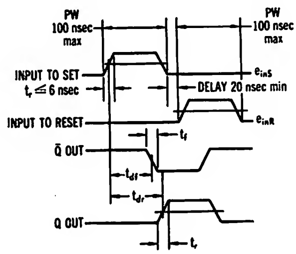
The stray capacitance introduced by the test jig was $C_s = (n + 12)$ pf where n = number of fan-outs.

Test	Conditions	Symbol	−55°C		25°C		125°C		Unit
			min	max	min	max	min	max	
Propagation Delay Time	Either Output (Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1)	t_{dr}	7.5	13.0	8.0	14.0	10.5	24.0	nsec
	Either Output (Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1)	t_{df}	7.0	14.0	7.5	19.5	13.0	21.0	
Rise Time	Either Output (Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1)	t_r	6.0	14.0	8.0	18.0	13.0	29.0	nsec
Fall Time	Either Output (Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1)	t_f	6.0	13.0	6.5	17.0	12.0	24.0	nsec

SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT

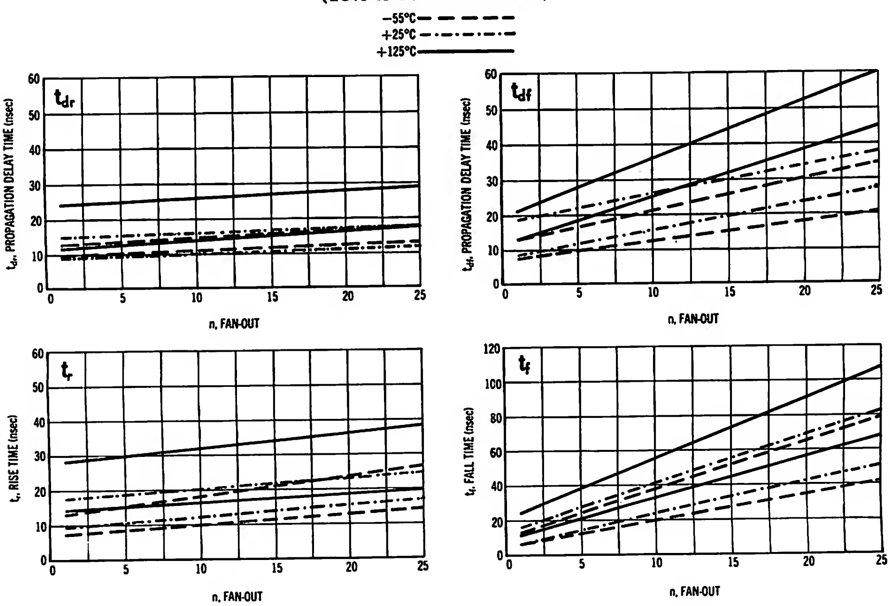


SWITCHING TIME TEST PROCEDURE



SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

(10% to 90% distribution)



MC300 MECL series (continued)

FLIP-FLOPS (CONTINUED)

MC308

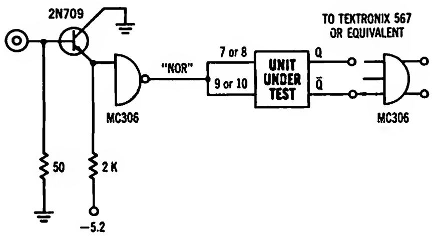
SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

V_{CC} = 0, V_{EE} = −5.2 Volts, (all ±1%), V_H = −0.870 Vdc, V_L = −1.650 Vdc @ −55°C
V_H = −0.750 Vdc, V_L = −1.550 Vdc @ +25°C
V_H = −0.600 Vdc, V_L = −1.450 Vdc @ +125°C

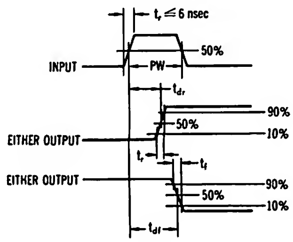
The stray capacitance introduced by the test jig was C_s = (n + 12) pf where n = number of fan-outs.

Test	Conditions	Symbol	−55°C min	−55°C max	25°C min	25°C max	125°C min	125°C max	Unit
Propagation Delay Time	Either Output (Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1)	t_{dr}	3.5	9.5	4.0	11.0	9.0	18.5	nsec
	Either Output (Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1)	t_{df}	5.0	13.0	7.0	14.0	8.5	17.0	nsec
Rise Time	Either Output (Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1)	t_r	6.5	15.0	7.0	16.0	11.5	24.0	nsec
Fall Time	Either Output (Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1)	t_f	6.0	16.0	7.0	18.0	10.0	32.0	nsec

SWITCHING WAVEFORMS

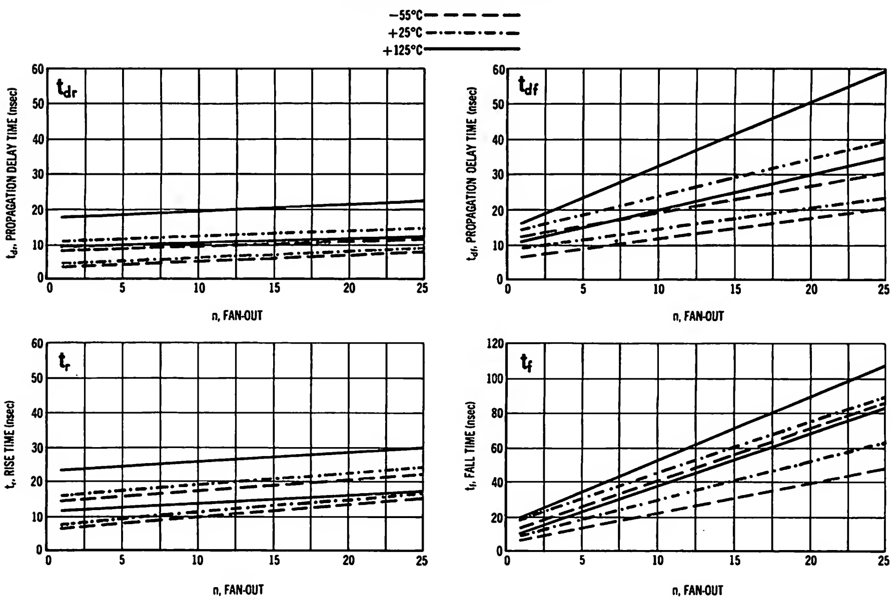


SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT



SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

(10% to 90% distribution)



MC300 MECL series (continued)

MC305

GATE EXPANDER

Designed primarily for use in conjunction with the MOTOROLA MC306 and MC 307 "MECL" 3-INPUT LOGIC GATES. Each expander unit increases the fan-in of the basic gate by five.

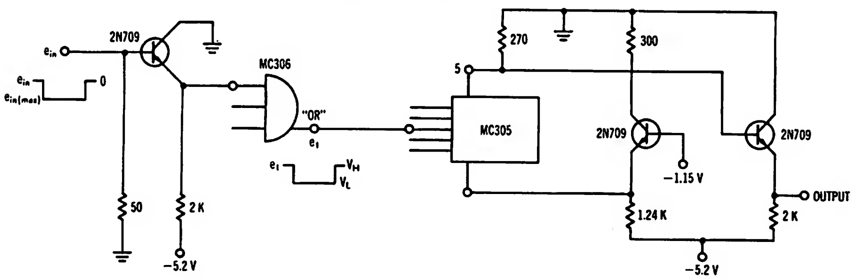
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Test	Conditions	Symbol	−55°C min	−55°C max	25°C min	25°C max	125°C min	125°C max	Unit
Base Leakage Current	V_{EE} = 2.0 Vdc, V_{CC} = 0, V_{BB} = -5.2 Vdc	I_{BL}	—	0.5	—	0.5	—	5.0	µAdc
Input Voltage	V_{CB} = 0.7 Vdc, V_B = 0, I_E = -1.33 mAdc	V_{BE}	0.810	0.870	0.680	0.720	0.490	0.530	Vdc
Collector Leakage Current	V_{CC} = -2 Vdc, V_{BE} = 0.3 Vdc (all inputs), V_{EE} = 0	I_{CEX}	—	1.0	—	1.0	—	100.0	µAdc

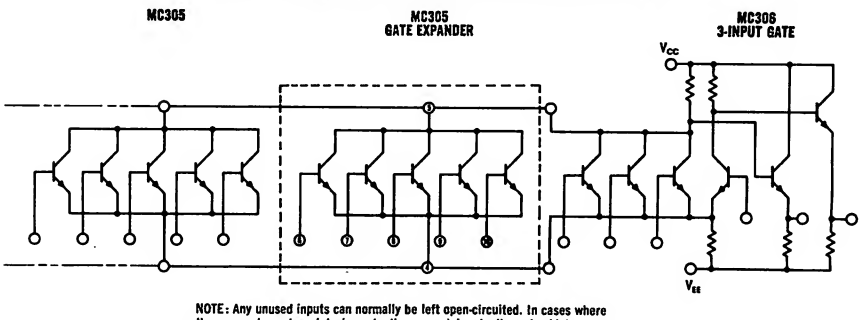
SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (See page)

Test	Conditions	Symbol	−55°C min	−55°C max	25°C min	25°C max	125°C min	125°C max	Unit
Propagation Delay		t_{d1}	3.5	8.0	4.0	8.5	5.5	9.5	nsec
		t_{d2}	4.5	9.5	5.0	10.0	7.0	13.0	
Rise Time		t_r	4.5	10.5	5.0	11.5	5.5	14.5	nsec
Fall Time		t_f	3.5	10.0	4.0	11.5	5.5	13.5	nsec

SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT



CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC AND INTERCONNECTION TO MC306 3-INPUT GATE



NOTE: Any unused inputs can normally be left open-circuited. In cases where there may be external leakage to the unused inputs they should be connected to V_{EE}.

MECL MC350 series

The MECL* series of integrated logic circuits forms a versatile set of monolithic digital building blocks representing all the necessary circuitry for the arithmetic portion of a computer. MECL circuits combine extremely high speed with a systems-oriented design approach that permits implementation with the fewest possible number of individual devices. This represents both a cost saving and a potential increase in system reliability. The major features of the MECL series are:

- 5 nsec propagation delay per logic decision
- Virtually constant noise immunity with ±10% power supply variation, and temperature changes from 0 to +75°C
- Simultaneous "OR"-"NOR" or "AND"-"NAND" outputs
- High fan-in and fan-out capabilities

MECL* integrated circuits are used in various combinations to provide such intermediate system blocks as adders, counters, shift registers, decoders, multivibrators, etc. They provide a line of monolithic computer circuits designed analytically and practically to meet the stringent demands of the most advanced computer systems. The series is comprised of the following elements:

MC351 — A high-speed five-input gate element that provides the positive logic "OR" function and its complement simultaneously.

MC352 — A DC Set-Reset flip-flop with an expandable input and the power dissipation of only one gate.

MC353 — A half-adder that provides the "SUM", "CARRY", and "NOR" function simultaneously.

MC354 — A bias driver that compensates for changes in circuit parameters with temperature.

MC355 — A five-input expander for use with the MC352 and the MC356,7.

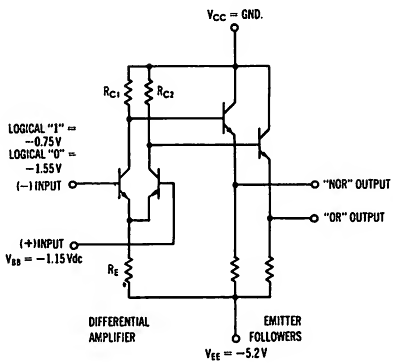
MC356,7 — A high-speed expandable three-input gate element that provides the positive logic "OR" function and its complement simultaneously.

MC358 — A clocked J-K flip-flop for counter and shift register applications with DC Set and Reset inputs.

MC359,60,61 — A high-speed dual two-input gate element that provides the positive logic "NOR" function.

MC362 — A high-speed dual three-input gate element that provides the positive logic "NOR" function.

BASIC MECL CIRCUIT



FOR LOGICAL "1" INPUT; "NOR" OUTPUT = −1.55 V
"OR" OUTPUT = −0.75 V

FOR LOGICAL "0" INPUT; "NOR" OUTPUT = −0.75 V
"OR" OUTPUT = −1.55 V

MECL — A CURRENT MODE SWITCH

The typical MECL* circuit is designed with a differential amplifier input and emitter-follower output to restore dc levels. The circuit has been designed to prevent saturation of the input transistors, thus eliminating storage time and allowing for high-speed operation with non-critical transistor parameters. High fan-out operation is permitted due to the low impedance emitter-follower and the high-input impedance of the circuit. The basic gate has both the function and its complement available simultaneously. Since the current in the differential amplifier is switched from one side to the other, there is virtually no power supply noise generated.

The circuit operation is straight-forward. A fixed bias of −1.15 volts is applied to the (+) input of the differential amplifier and the logic signals are applied to the (—) input. If a logical "0" is applied to the (—) input, the current through R_E is supplied by the fixed biased transistor. A drop of 800 mV occurs across R_{C2}. The "OR" output then is −1.55V, or one V_{BE}-drop below 800 mV. Since no current flows in the (—) input transistor, the "NOR" output is a V_{BE}-drop below ground, or −0.75 volts. When a logical "1" level is applied to the (—) input, the current through R_{C1} is switched to the (—) input transistor and a drop of 800 mV occurs across R_{C1}. The "OR" output then goes to −0.75 volts and the "NOR" output goes to −1.55 volts.

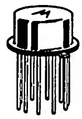
A bias driver is supplied to insure that the threshold point is always in the center of the transition region. The bias driver compensates for temperature changes and is designed to track with temperature.

*Trademark of Motorola Inc.

MC350 MECL series (continued)

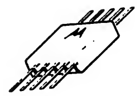
10 PIN TO-5

CASE 71



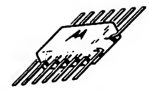
12 PIN TO-5
(MC362G ONLY)

CASE 98



10 PIN FLAT PACKAGE

CASE 83



14 PIN FLAT PACKAGE
(MC362F ONLY)

CASE 72

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

The following information applies to all devices of the MECL family. It is intended to provide the design engineer with meaningful information for worst-case analyses. Parameters of importance are guaranteed at three temperature levels: room, and the extremes for which the family is designed. All performance curves are based on distributional spreads and the minimum-maximum ranges can be interpreted for design purposes as 10%-90% spreads at all points on the curve except for guaranteed points on the electrical characteristics.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (at 25°C)

Characteristics	Symbol	Maximum	Unit
Logic Input Voltage	—	5	Vdc
Power Supply Voltage	—	10	Vdc
Output Source Current	I_O	10	mAdc
Operating Temperature Range	T_J	0 to +75	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-40 to +150	°C

SYSTEM LOGIC SPECIFICATIONS

Any one of the supply nodes, V_{EE}, V_{CC}, or V_{BB} may be used as ground; however, the manufacturer has found it most convenient to ground the V_{CC} node. In such a case:

$V_{CC} = 0$ $V_{BB} = -1.15V$ $V_{EE} = -5.2V$

The output logic swing of 0.8V then varies from a low state of $V_L = -1.55V$ to a high state of $V_H = -0.75V$ with respect to ground.
Positive logic is used when reference is made to logical "0's" or "1's". Then

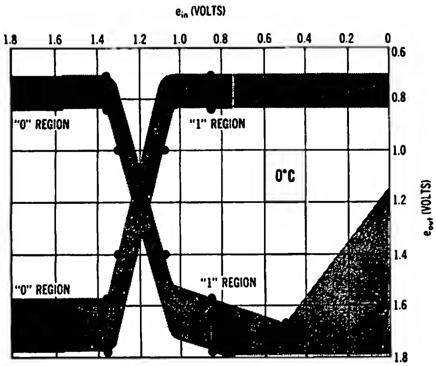
$$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text{"0"} = -1.55V \\ \text{"1"} = -0.75V\end{array}\right\} \text{typical}$$

Dynamic logic refers to a change of logic states. Dynamic "0" is a negative going voltage excursion and a dynamic "1" is a positive going voltage excursion.

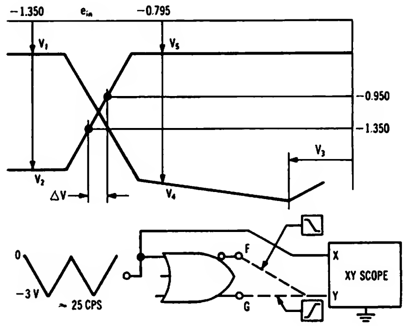
MC350 MECL series (continued)

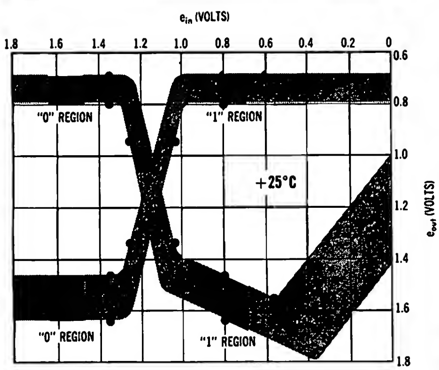
DC CHARACTERISTICS FOR MC350 SERIES

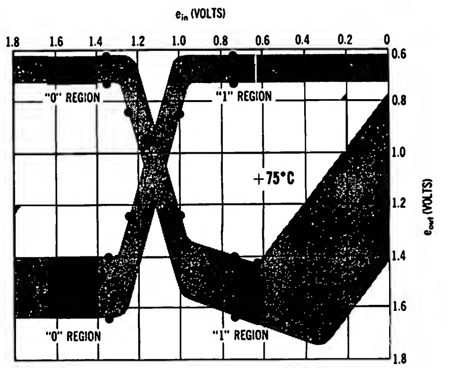
WORST CASE TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS



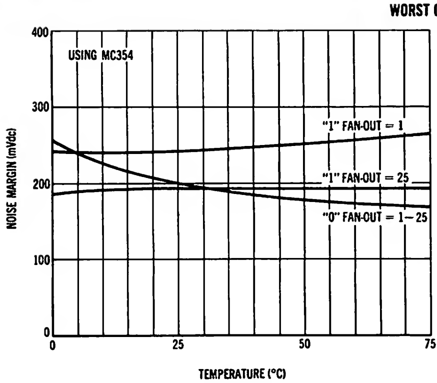
.DEFINITION OF TRANSFER CHARACTERISTIC POINTS

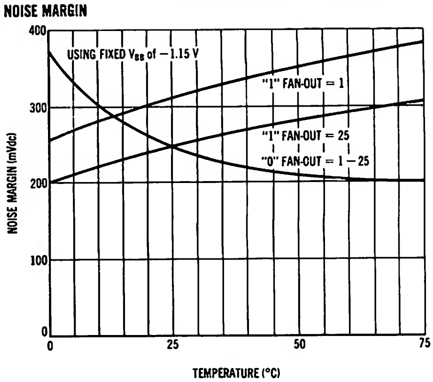






WORST CASE NOISE MARGIN





MC350 MECL series (continued)

MC354

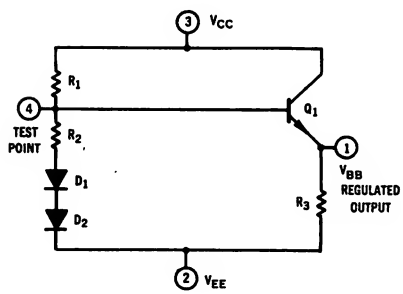
BIAS DRIVER

A temperature compensating regulator intended for use in conjunction with the MOTOROLA MC350 "MECL" series of INTEGRATED LOGIC CIRCUITS. Insures stable and reliable operation of "MECL" logic systems over a temperature range of 0 to +75°C.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Test	Conditions	Symbol	0°C min	0°C max	25°C min	25°C max	75°C min	75°C max	Units
Fan-Out	—	n	—	25	—	25	—	25	—
Output Voltage (No Load to Full Load)	V_{CC} = 0, V_{EE} = -5.2 Vdc ± 1%, I_{out} = 0 to 2.5 mAdc	V_{BB}	1.14	1.27	1.09	1.22	1.04	1.18	Vdc
Power Dissipation	V_{CC} = 0, V_{EE} = -5.2 Vdc ± 1%	P_D	—	25	—	24	—	22	mW

CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC



CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

Circuit Operation:

The divider network R_1, R_2, D_1, D_2 compensates for temperature variations of the base-emitter voltages of Q_1, and of the driven gates, producing a bias voltage for the MECL logic circuits that maintains a constant set of dc operating conditions over the temperature range of 0 to +75°C. In addition, compensation for power supply variations is achieved, since the bias output voltage is derived from the system supply.

Either of the supply voltage nodes may be used as ground, however the ground potential of the bias driver must coincide with that of the logic system. Thus, if V_{CC} is grounded in the logic system, then —

$V_{CC} = 0$; $V_{EE} = -5.2V$;
$V_{BB} = -1.15$ nominal output voltage at 25°C

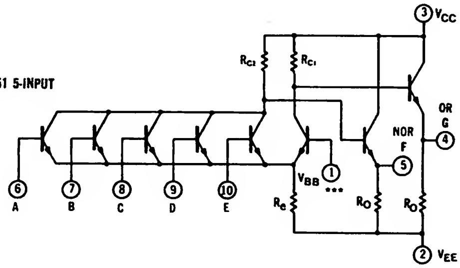
MC350 MECL series (continued)

MC351, MC356, MC357, MC359 thru MC362

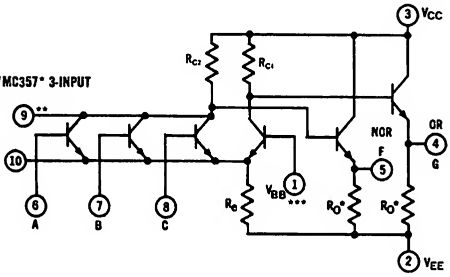
LOGIC GATES

CIRCUIT SCHEMATICS

MC351 5-INPUT



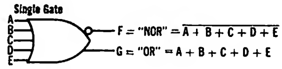
MC356/MC357* 3-INPUT

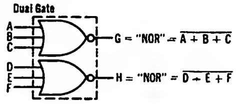


LOGIC SPECIFICATIONS

POSITIVE LOGIC

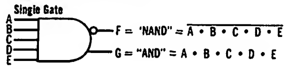
When V_H is defined as a logical "1" and V_L as a logical "0" the "OR"/"NOR" function is performed:

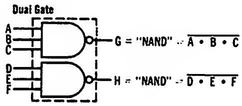




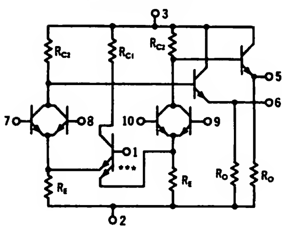
NEGATIVE LOGIC

Inversely, when V_H is defined as a logical "0" and V_L as a logical "1" the "AND"/"NAND" function is performed:

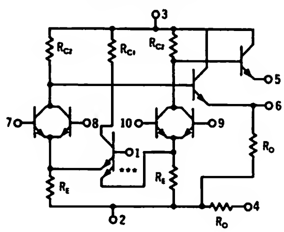




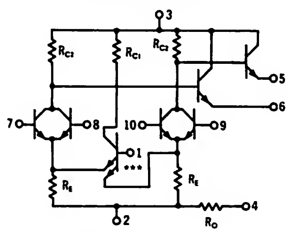
MC359 DUAL "NOR"



MC360 DUAL "NOR"



MC361 DUAL "NOR"



*Resistors R_O are omitted in MC357 circuits to permit reduction of Power Dissipation in systems where logic operations are performed at circuit outputs.

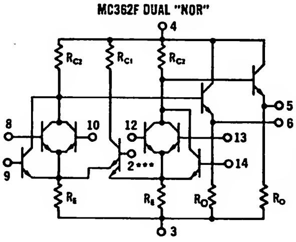
EXAMPLE: where (n) gates are to perform an "OR" function, one MC356 gate and (n-1) MC357 gates can be used to provide savings of Power Dissipation in (n-1) gates.

**Pins 9 and 10 are for use in conjunction with the MC355 input expander to increase the fan-in capability in increments of five.

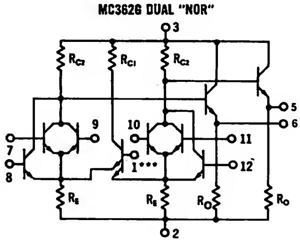
***To be supplied from bias-driver circuit MC354 for optimum temperature stability.

NOTE: Any unused inputs can normally be left open-circuited. In cases where there may be external leakage to the unused inputs they should be connected to V_{EE}.

MC362F DUAL "NOR"



MC362G DUAL "NOR"



MC350 MECL series (continued)

LOGIC GATES (CONTINUED)

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS: V_{CC} = 0, V_{EE} = −5.2 Volts, (all ±1%), V_{BB} = −1.18 Vdc @ 0°C
V_{BB} = −1.15 Vdc @ +25°C
V_{BB} = −1.08 Vdc @ +75°C

Test	Conditions	Symbol	0°C min	0°C max	25°C min	25°C max	75°C min	75°C max	Units
Total Unit Power Supply Current Drain	All inputs open MC351, MC356	I_E	—	9.25	—	8.85	—	8.15	mAdc
	MC357		—	3.8	—	3.6	—	3.3	
	MC359, MC360, MC362		—	13.55	—	13.0	—	12.0	
	MC381		—	10.5	—	10.1	—	9.25	
Input Current	V_1 min @ 25°C	I_{in}	—	—	—	100	—	—	µAdc
Fan-In		m	—	—	—	23	—	—	
Fan-Out		n	—	—	—	25	—	—	

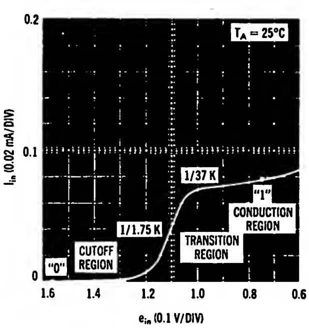
"NOR" OUTPUT – All Types

Test	Conditions	Symbol	0°C min	0°C max	25°C min	25°C max	75°C min	75°C max	Units
"NOR" Logical "0" Output Voltage	Each Input: V_{in} = −1.350 Vdc	V_1	0.715	0.850	0.670	0.795	0.590	0.725	Vdc
"NOR" Logical "0" Output Voltage	Each Input: V_{in} = −0.850 Vdc @ 0°C	V_4	1.570	1.830	—	—	—	—	Vdc
	V_{in} = −0.795 Vdc @ 25°C		—	—	1.465	1.700	—	—	
	V_{in} = −0.725 Vdc @ 75°C		—	—	—	—	1.395	1.680	
"NOR" Saturation Breakpoint Voltage	$\frac{dv \text{ "NOR"}}{dV_{in}} = 0$	V_3	—	0.51	—	0.55	—	0.63	Vdc
"NOR" Output Voltage Change (No load to full load)	All inputs open; No load = 0 current at pin 5; Full load = 2.5 mAdc ± 5% at pin 5	ΔV_1	—	0.055	—	0.055	—	0.075	Vdc

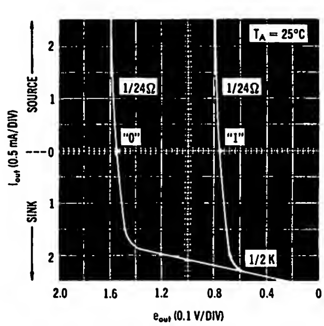
"OR" OUTPUT – Types MC351, MC356, MC357 only

Test	Conditions	Symbol	0°C min	0°C max	25°C min	25°C max	75°C min	75°C max	Units
"OR" Logical "1" Output Voltage	Each Input: V_{in} = −0.850 Vdc @ 0°C	V_5	0.715	0.850	—	—	—	—	Vdc
	V_{in} = −0.795 Vdc @ 25°C		—	—	0.670	0.795	—	—	
	V_{in} = −0.725 Vdc @ 75°C		—	—	—	—	0.590	0.725	
"OR" Logical "0" Output Voltage	Each Input: V_{in} = −1.35 Vdc	V_2	1.570	1.830	1.465	1.700	1.395	1.680	Vdc
Transition Region Slope	V "OR" Between: −1.400 Vdc and −1.00 Vdc @ 0°C	V	—	0.095	—	—	—	—	Vdc
	−1.350 Vdc and −0.950 Vdc @ 25°C		—	—	—	0.095	—	—	
	−1.250 Vdc and −0.850 Vdc @ 75°C		—	—	—	—	—	0.105	
"OR" Output Voltage Change (No load to full load)	No load = 0 current at pin 4; Full load = 2.5 mAdc ± 5% at pin 4; V_{in} = −0.850 Vdc @ 0°C	ΔV_5	—	0.055	—	—	—	—	Vdc
	V_{in} = −0.795 Vdc @ 25°C		—	—	—	0.055	—	—	
	V_{in} = −0.725 Vdc @ 75°C		—	—	—	—	—	0.075	

TYPICAL INPUT CHARACTERISTICS



TYPICAL OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS



MC350 MECL series (continued)

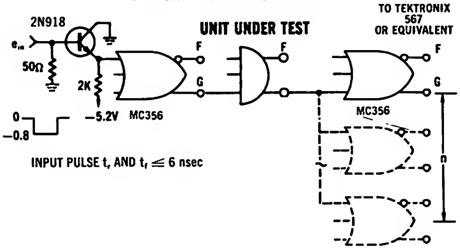
LOGIC GATES (CONTINUED)

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: $V_{CC} = 0$, $V_{EE} = -5.2$ Volts, (all 1%). $V_{BB} = -1.18$ Vdc, $V_H = -0.790$ Vdc, $V_L = -1.640$ Vdc @ 0°C
$V_{BB} = -1.15$ Vdc, $V_H = -0.750$ Vdc, $V_L = -1.550$ Vdc @ +25°C
$V_{BB} = -1.08$ Vdc, $V_H = -0.675$ Vdc, $V_L = -1.500$ Vdc @ +75°C

The stray capacitance introduced by the test jig was:
$C_S = (n + 12)$ pf where n = number of fan-outs.

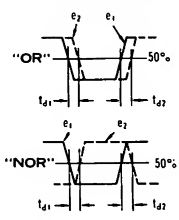
Test	Conditions	Symbol	0°C min	0°C max	25°C min	25°C max	75°C min	75°C max	Units
MC351 (See curves page 7)									
Propagation Delay "NOR" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_{d1}	3.0	10.0	4.0	11.0	5.0	13.0	nsec
	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 10		4.0	13.0	5.0	15.0	6.0	17.0	
"OR" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_{d1}	3.0	12.0	4.0	12.0	5.0	17.0	
	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 10		8.0	20.0	9.0	21.0	15.0	58.0	
"NOR" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_{d2}	3.0	11.0	4.0	15.0	5.0	16.0	
	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 10		6.0	17.0	7.0	20.0	15.0	50.0	
"OR" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_{d2}	3.0	9.0	4.0	9.0	5.0	11.0	
	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 10		3.0	12.0	4.0	12.0	5.0	14.0	
Rise Time "NOR" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_r	3.0	12.0	4.0	14.0	5.0	15.0	nsec
"OR" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1		3.0	11.0	4.0	12.0	5.0	14.0	
Fall Time "NOR" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_f	3.0	14.0	4.0	15.0	5.0	16.0	nsec
"OR" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1		3.0	14.0	4.0	15.0	5.0	16.0	
MC356, MC357 – "NOR" AND "OR" Output; MC362 – "NOR" Output only									
Propagation Delay "NOR" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_{d1}	3.0	8.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	11.0	nsec
	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 10		4.0	11.0	5.0	11.0	6.0	14.0	
"OR" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_{d1}	3.0	9.0	4.0	10.0	5.0	15.0	
	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 10		8.0	19.0	9.0	20.0	15.0	37.0	
"NOR" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Our = 1	t_{d2}	3.0	10.0	4.0	11.0	5.0	13.0	
	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 10		6.0	17.0	7.0	21.0	15.0	36.0	
"OR" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_{d2}	3.0	8.0	3.0	8.0	4.0	11.0	
	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 10		3.0	11.0	4.0	11.0	5.0	13.0	
Rise Time "NOR" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_r	3.0	11.0	4.0	12.0	5.0	15.0	nsec
"OR" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1		3.0	9.0	3.0	10.0	5.0	11.0	
Fall Time "NOR" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_f	3.0	12.0	4.0	14.0	5.0	16.0	nsec
"OR" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1		3.0	11.0	4.0	14.0	5.0	16.0	
MC359, MC360, MC361 – "NOR" Output only									
Propagation Delay "NOR" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_{d1}	3.0	9.0	3.0	10.0	4.0	12.0	nsec
	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 10		3.0	11.0	5.0	12.0	6.0	15.0	
"NOR" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_{d2}	3.0	10.0	5.0	11.0	5.0	14.0	
	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 10		6.0	16.0	7.0	19.0	15.0	55.0	
Rise Time "NOR" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_r	3.0	9.0	4.0	10.0	4.0	12.0	nsec nsec
Fall Time "NOR" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_f	3.0	12.0	4.0	14.0	5.0	17.0	nsec

SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT

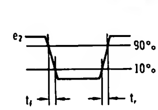


INPUT PULSE t_r AND $t_f \leq 6$ nsec

PROPAGATION DELAY



RISE AND FALL TIME

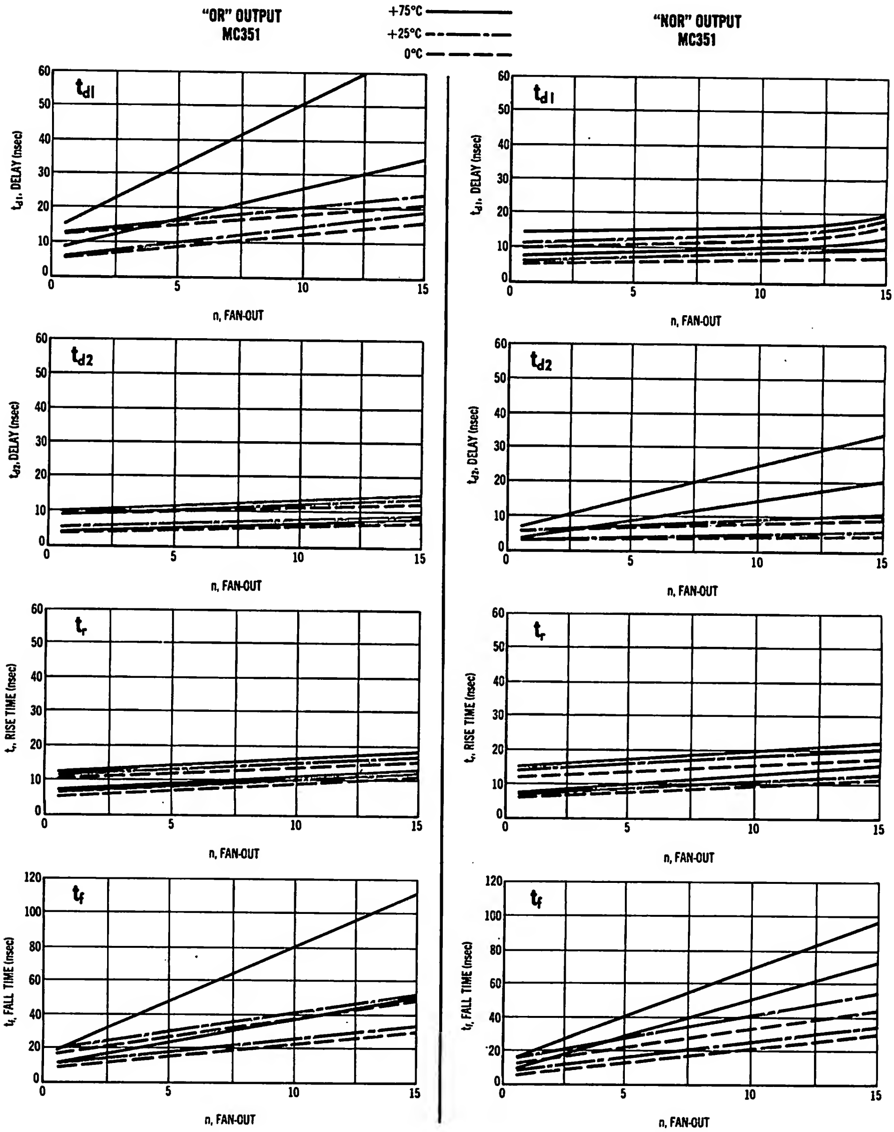


The fan-in is obtained with MC355 input expanders, with all but the driven input connected to 1.550 V.

MC350 MECL series (continued)

LOGIC GATES (CONTINUED)

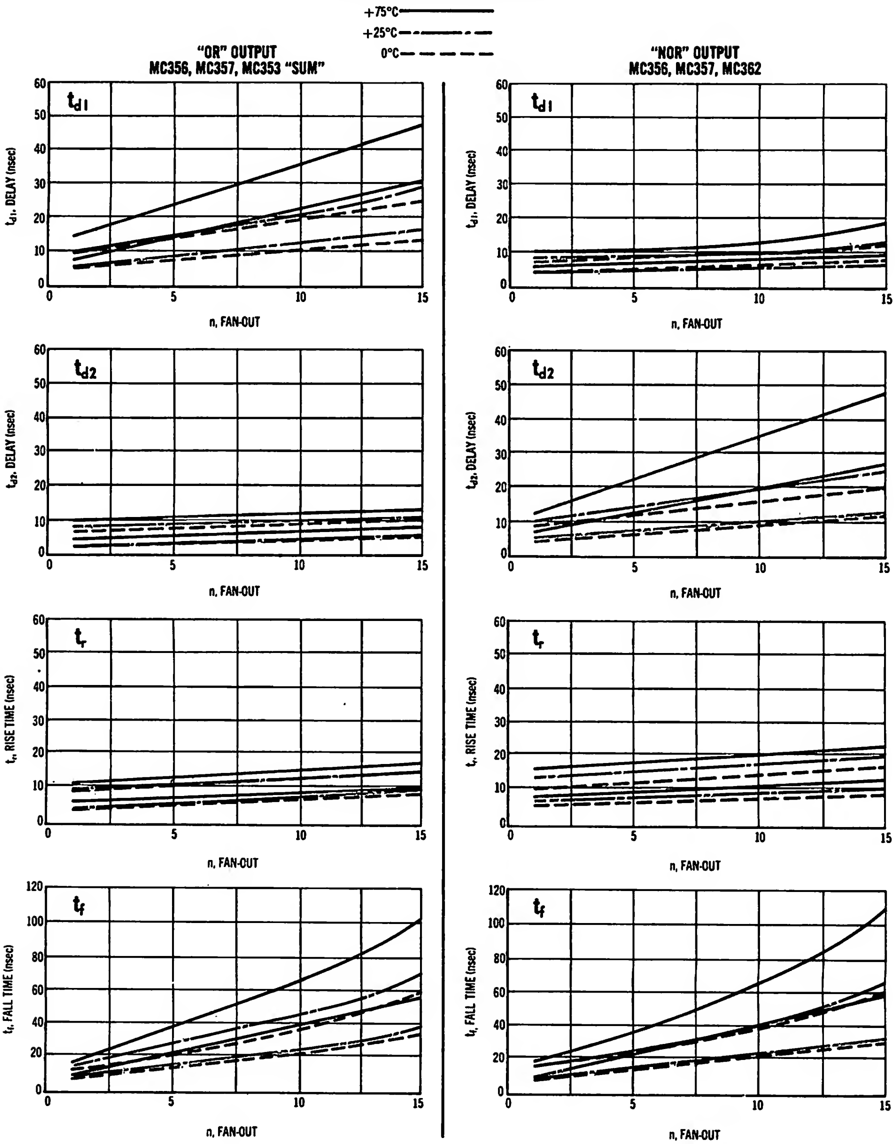
SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS
(10% to 90% distribution)



MC350 MECL series (continued)

LOGIC GATES (CONTINUED)

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS
(10% to 90% distribution)



MC350 MECL series (continued)

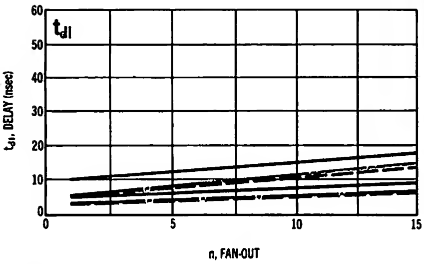
LOGIC GATES (CONTINUED)

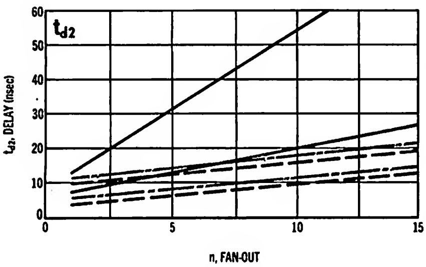
SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

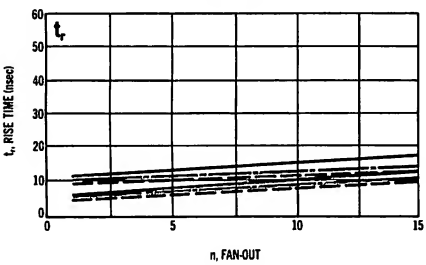
(10% to 90% distribution)

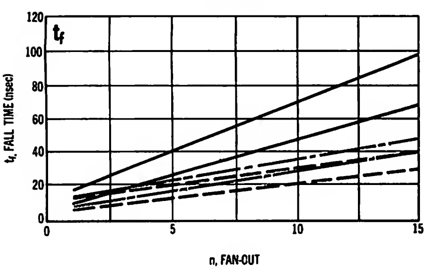
"NOR"
MC359, MC360, MC361,
and MC353 "OR" and "CARRY"

+75°C ————
+25°C —·—·—
0°C — — — —



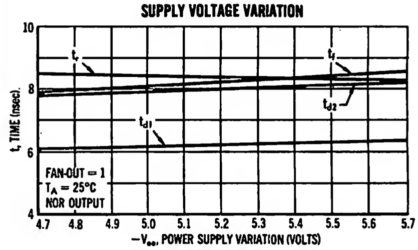




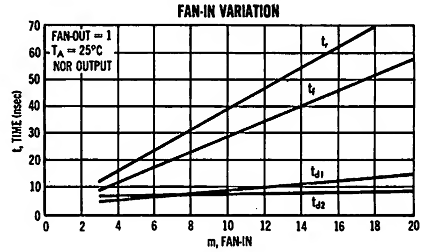


TYPICAL SWITCHING TIME VARIATIONS
MC356

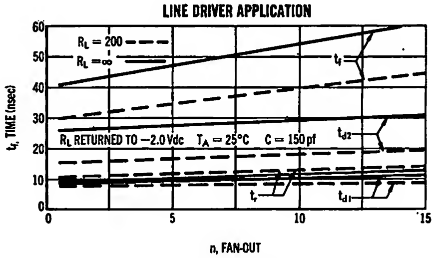
SUPPLY VOLTAGE VARIATION



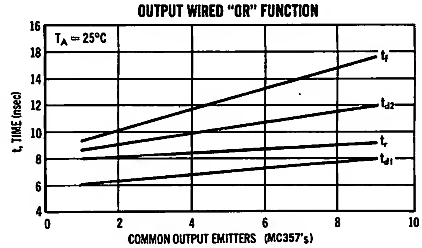
FAN-IN VARIATION



LINE DRIVER APPLICATION



OUTPUT WIRED "OR" FUNCTION



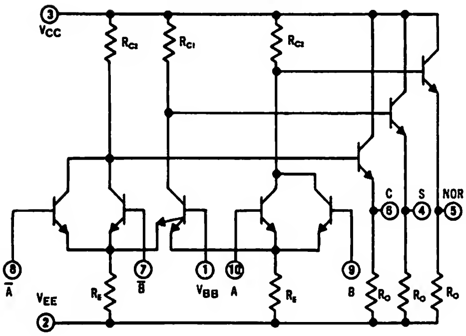
MC350 MECL series (continued)

MC353

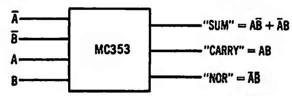
HALF-ADDER

- Provides the "SUM," "CARRY," and "NOR" Outputs for Use in Digital Computer Circuits over a Temperature Range of 0 to +75°C.
- Average Propagation Delay — 6 nsec

CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC



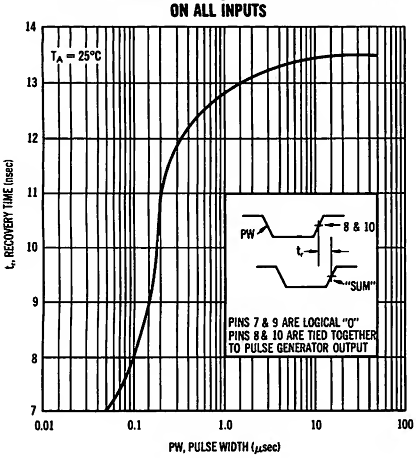
LOGIC SPECIFICATIONS



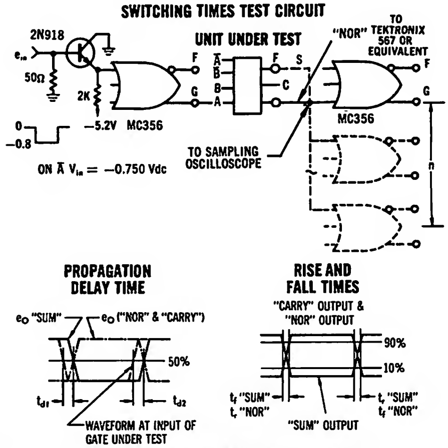
The "NOR" and "CARRY" outputs can be tied together to provide the "$\overline{\text{SUM}}$" function.

If complement inputs are not used an undefined state can occur. When all inputs are at a logical "0" R_{C1} has two R_E currents which saturates the V_{BB} transistor. The "SUM" output goes to −2.3 Volts. The recovery time characteristics are shown in the curve below.

RECOVERY CHARACTERISTICS WITH SIMULTANEOUS "0" ON ALL INPUTS



SWITCHING TIMES TEST CIRCUIT



(RISE TIME = 10% to 90% POINT OF POSITIVE GOING WAVEFORMS.
FALL TIME = 90% to 10% POINT OF NEGATIVE GOING WAVEFORMS.)

MC350 MECL series (continued)

HALF-ADDER (CONTINUED)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS: V_{EE} = −5.2 Vdc±1%, V_{CC} = 0 V_{BB} = −1.18 Vdc @ 0°C
V_{BB} = −1.15 Vdc @ +25°C
V_{BB} = −1.08 Vdc @ +75°C

Test	Conditions	Symbol	0°C min	0°C max	25°C min	25°C max	75°C min	75°C max	Units
DC CHARACTERISTICS									
"NOR" Logical "1" Output Voltage	V_{in} = -1.350 Vdc each input	V_1	0.715	0.850	0.670	0.795	0.590	0.725	Vdc
"NOR" Saturation Breakpoint Voltage	$\frac{dV\ \text{"NOR"}}{dV_{in}} = 0$	V_3	—	0.510	—	0.550	—	0.630	Vdc
"NOR" Logical "0" Output Voltage	Each Input: V_{in} = -0.850 Vdc @ 0°C V_{in} = -0.795 Vdc @ 25°C V_{in} = -0.725 Vdc @ 75°C	V_4	 1.570 — —	 1.830 — —	 — 1.465 —	 — 1.700 —	 — — 1.395	 — — 1.680	Vdc
"SUM" Logical "1" Output Voltage	Each Input: V_{in} = -0.850 Vdc @ 0°C V_{in} = -0.795 Vdc @ 25°C V_{in} = -0.725 Vdc @ 75°C	V_5	 0.715 — —	 0.850 — —	 — 0.670 —	 — 0.795 —	 — — 0.590	 — — 0.725	Vdc
"SUM" Logical "0" Output Voltage	V_{in} = -1.350 Vdc each input	V_2	1.570	1.830	1.465	1.700	1.395	1.680	
Transition Region Slope	Between: V"SUM" = -1.000 and -1.400 Vdc @ 0°C V"SUM" = -0.950 and -1.350 Vdc @ 25°C V"SUM" = -0.850 and -1.250 Vdc @ 75°C	ΔV	 — — —	 0.095 — —	 — — —	 — 0.095 —	 — — —	 — — 0.105	Vdc
"CARRY" Logical "1" Output Voltage	V_{in} = -1.350 Vdc each input	V_1	0.715	0.850	0.670	0.795	0.590	0.725	Vdc
"CARRY" Logical "0" Output Voltage	Each Input: V_{in} = -0.850 Vdc @ 0°C V_{in} = -0.795 Vdc @ 25°C V_{in} = -0.725 Vdc @ 75°C	V_4	 1.570 — —	 1.830 — —	 — 1.465 —	 — 1.700 —	 — — 1.395	 — — 1.680	Vdc
"CARRY" Saturation Breakpoint Voltage	$\frac{dV\ \text{"CARRY"}}{dV_{in}} = 0$	V_3	—	0.510	—	0.550	—	0.630	Vdc
Total Unit Power Supply Current	All Inputs Open	I_E	—	15.9	—	15.30	—	14.10	mAdc
LOADING CHARACTERISTICS									
"NOR" Output Voltage Change Between No Load and Full Load Conditions	All Inputs open No load = 0 Current (pin 5) Full load = 2.5 mAdc (pin 5)	ΔV_1	—	0.055	—	0.055	—	0.075	Vdc
"CARRY" Output Voltage Change Between No Load and Full Load Conditions	All Inputs open No load = 0 current (pin 6) Full load = 2.5 mAdc (pin 6)	ΔV_1	—	0.055	—	0.055	—	0.075	Vdc
"SUM" Output Voltage Change Between No Load and Full Load Conditions	No load = 0 current (pin 4) Full load = 2.5 mAdc (pin 4) Input (pin 9): V_{in} = -0.850 Vdc @ 0°C V_{in} = -0.795 Vdc @ 25°C V_{in} = -0.725 Vdc @ 75°C	ΔV_5	 — — —	 0.055 — —	 — — —	 — 0.055 —	 — — —	 — — 0.075	Vdc

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

The stray capacitance introduced by the test jig was:
C_s = (n + 12) pf where n = number of fan-outs.

V_H = −0.790 Vdc, V_L = −1.640 Vdc @ 0°C
V_H = −0.750 Vdc, V_L = −1.550 Vdc @ +25°C
V_H = −0.675 Vdc, V_L = −1.500 Vdc @ +75°C

Test	Conditions	Symbol	0°C min	0°C max	25°C min	25°C max	75°C min	75°C max	Units
Propagation Delay Time									nsec
"SUM" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_{d1}	3.0	12.0	4.0	12.0	5.0	17.0	
"NOR" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_{d1}	3.0	8.5	3.0	9.0	4.0	12.0	
"CARRY" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_{d1}	3.0	8.5	3.0	9.0	4.0	12.0	
"SUM" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_{d2}	3.0	8.0	3.0	8.5	4.0	12.0	
"NOR" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_{d2}	3.0	9.0	4.0	10.5	5.0	14.0	
"CARRY" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_{d2}	3.0	9.0	4.0	10.5	5.0	14.0	
Rise Time									nsec
"SUM" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_r	3.0	10.0	4.0	10.5	5.0	15.0	
"NOR" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_r	3.0	9.0	4.0	10.0	4.0	15.0	
"CARRY" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_r	3.0	9.0	4.0	10.0	4.0	15.0	
Fall Time									nsec
"SUM" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_f	3.0	12.0	4.0	14.0	5.0	18.0	
"NOR" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_f	3.0	12.0	4.0	14.0	5.0	17.0	
"CARRY" Output	Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1	t_f	3.0	12.0	4.0	14.0	5.0	17.0	

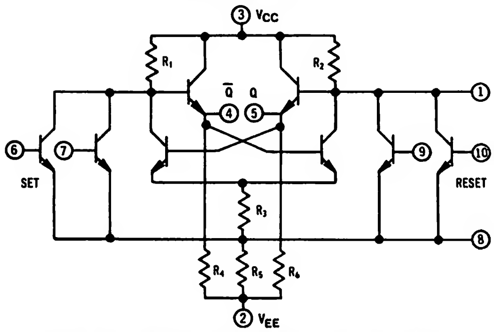
MC350 MECL series (continued)

FLIP-FLOPS

MC352
DC R-S FLIP-FLOP

Performs the Binary Function of "Q" and "$\overline{Q}$" Outputs at High Speeds over a Temperature Range of 0 to +75°C.

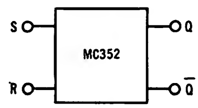
CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC



NOTE: Any unused inputs can normally be left open-circuited. In cases where there may be external leakage to the unused inputs they should be connected to V_{EE}.

LOGIC SPECIFICATIONS

When V_H is defined as a logical "1" and V_L as a logical "0", the function is as follows:

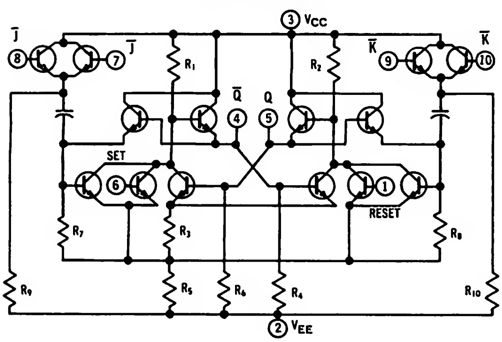


R	S	Q^n
0	1	1
1	0	0
0	0	Q^n
1	1	N.D.

MC358
J-K FLIP-FLOP

Performs the Single Phase Binary Function of "Q" and "$\overline{Q}$" Outputs at High Speeds over a Temperature Range of 0 to +75°C.

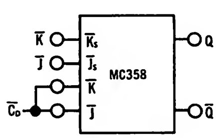
CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC



NOTE: Any unused inputs can normally be left open-circuited. In cases where there may be external leakage to the unused inputs they should be connected to V_{EE}.

LOGIC SPECIFICATIONS

When V_H is defined as a logical "1" and V_L as a logical "0", the function is as follows:



Clocked JK Operation

$\overline{J}_s$	$\overline{K}_s$	$\overline{C}_D$	Q^{n+1}
φ	φ	0	Q^n
0	0	1	$\overline{Q}^n$
0	1	1	1
1	0	1	0
1	1	1	Q^n

The $\overline{J}_s$ and $\overline{K}_s$ inputs refer to logic levels while the $\overline{C}_D$ input refers to dynamic logic swings. The $\overline{J}_s$ and $\overline{K}_s$ inputs would be changed to a logical "1" only while the $\overline{C}_D$ input is in a logic "1" state.

Set-Reset operation is the same as the MC352.

MC350 MECL series (continued)

FLIP-FLOPS (CONTINUED)

MC352, MC358

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS: $V_{EE} = -5.2$ Vdc ±1%, $V_{CC} = 0$

Test	Conditions	Symbol	0°C min	0°C max	25°C min	25°C max	75°C min	75°C max	Units
DC CHARACTERISTICS									
"Q" or "$\bar{Q}$" Logical "1" Output Voltage	Each Input: $V_{in} = -1.350$ Vdc	V_1	0.715	0.850	0.670	0.795	0.590	0.725	Vdc
"Q" or "$\bar{Q}$" Logical "0" Output Voltage	Each Input: $V_{in} = -1.350$ Vdc	V_2	1.570	1.830	1.465	1.700	1.395	1.680	Vdc
"Q" or "$\bar{Q}$" Saturation Breakpoint Voltage	dV "Q"/dV_{in} = 0; dV "$\bar{Q}$"/dV_{in} = 0	V_3	—	0.61	—	0.65	—	0.73	Vdc
"Q" or "$\bar{Q}$" Latch Voltage (MC352)	$dV_1/dV_{in} \approx \infty$	V_L	1.11	1.34	1.09	1.30	1.02	1.23	Vdc
"Q" or "$\bar{Q}$" Latch Voltage (MC358)	dV_1/dV_{in} ∞	V_L	1.11	1.25	1.09	1.21	1.02	1.14	Vdc
Total Power Supply Current	All Inputs Open	I_E	—	9.3	—	8.90	—	8.30	mAdc
LOADING CHARACTERISTICS									
"Q" Output Voltage Change	All Inputs Open, measured between no load and full load V_{in} (pin 6) = -0.850 Vdc @ 0°C V_{in} (pin 6) = -0.795 Vdc @ 25°C V_{in} (pin 6) = -0.725 Vdc @ 75°C No load = 0 current (pin 5) Full load = 2.5 mAdc ± 5% (pin 5)	ΔV_1	— — —	0.075 — —	— — —	— 0.075 —	— — —	— — 0.065	Vdc
"$\bar{Q}$" Output Voltage Change	All Inputs Open, measured between no load and Full load, V_{in} at pin 10 for MC352, pin 1 for MC358 V_{in} = -0.850 Vdc @ 0°C V_{in} = -0.795 Vdc @ 25°C V_{in} = -0.725 Vdc @ 72°C No load - 0 current (pin 4) Full load = 2.5 mAdc ± 5% (pin 4)	ΔV_1	— — —	0.075 — —	— — —	— 0.075 —	— — —	— — 0.085	Vdc
Output Voltage at Max I_{in}	Set "Q" to upper state: V_{in} = -0.650 Vdc (pin 6) @ 0°C V_{in} = -0.795 Vdc (pin 6) @ 25°C V_{in} = -0.725 Vdc (pin 6) @ 75°C Remove V_{in}. Then Input = 120 μAdc ±1% @ 0°C 100 μAdc ±1% @ 25°C and 75°C	V_1	0.715 — —	0.650 — —	— 0.670 —	— 0.795 —	— — 0.590	— — 0.725	Vdc

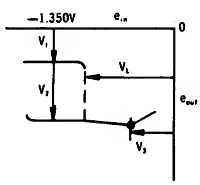
MC352:

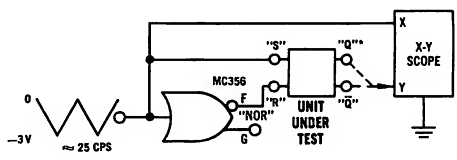
Input	Output
1. Pin 9	Pin 4 ("$\bar{Q}$")
2. Pin 7	Pin 5 ("$\bar{Q}$")
3. Pin 10	Pin 4 ("$\bar{Q}$")
4. Pin 6	Pin 5 ("Q")

MC356:

Input	Output
1. Pin 1	Pin 4 ("$\bar{Q}$")
2. Pin 6	Pin 5 ("Q")

TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS





*FOR "Q" TESTS REVERSE "S" & "R" CONNECTIONS

MC350 MECL series (continued)

FLIP-FLOPS (CONTINUED)

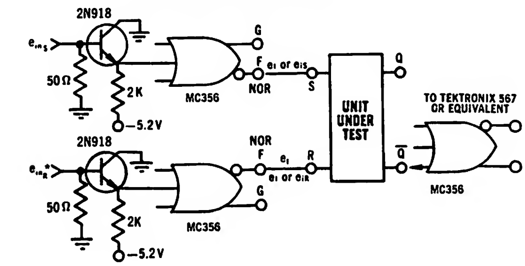
MC352

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: $V_{CC} = 0$, $V_{EE} = -5.2$ Volts, (all ±1%), $V_H = -0.790$ Vdc, $V_L = -1.640$ Vdc @ 0°C
$V_H = -0.750$ Vdc, $V_L = -1.550$ Vdc @ +25°C
$V_H = -0.675$ Vdc, $V_L = -1.500$ Vdc @ +75°C

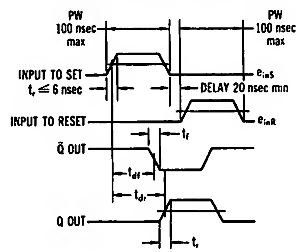
The stray capacitance introduced by the test jig was:
$C_s = (n + 12)$ pf where n = number of fan-outs.

Test	Conditions	Symbol	0°C min	0°C max	25°C min	25°C max	75°C min	75°C max	Units
Propagation Delay Time	Either Output (Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1)	t_{dr}	4.0	10.0	5.0	11.0	6.0	17.0	nsec
	Either Output (Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1)	t_{df}	4.0	14.0	5.0	15.0	6.0	17.0	
Rise Time	Either Output (Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1)	t_r	4.0	16.0	5.0	17.0	6.0	18.0	nsec
Fall Time	Either Output (Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1)	t_f	4.0	16.0	5.0	18.0	6.0	21.0	nsec

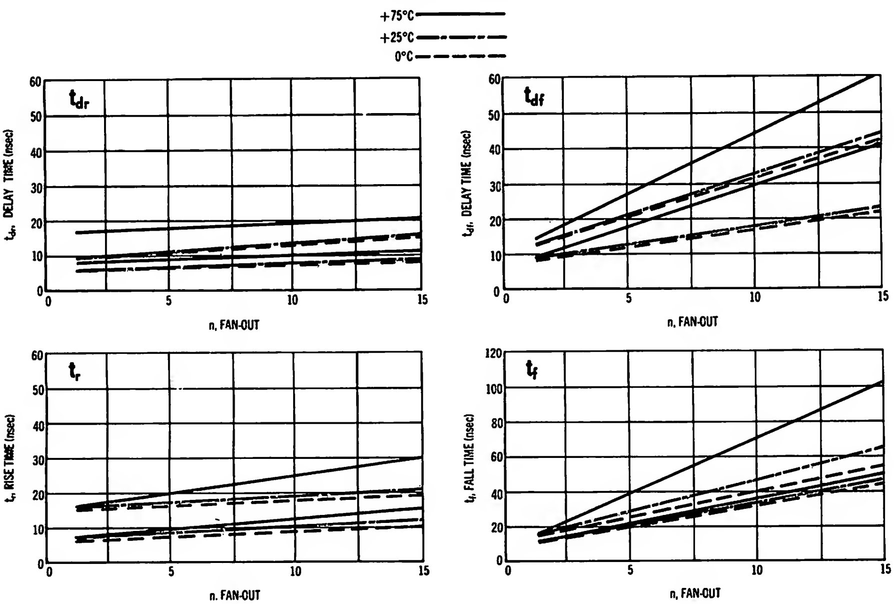
SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT



SWITCHING TIME TEST PROCEDURE



SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (10% to 90% distribution)



MC350 MECL series (continued)

FLIP-FLOPS (CONTINUED)

MC358

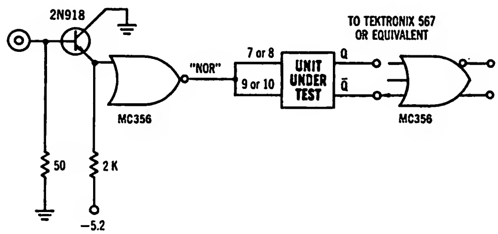
SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: V_{CC} = 0, V_{EE} = −5.2 Volts, (all ±1%). V_H = −0.790 Vdc, V_L = −1.640 Vdc @ 0°C

The stray capacitance introduced by the test jig was: V_H = −0.750 Vdc, V_L = −1.550 Vdc @ +25°C

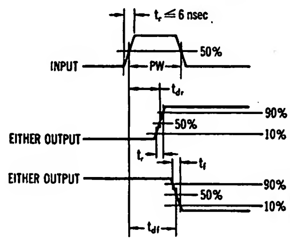
C_L = (n + 12) pf where n = number of fan-outs. V_H = −0.675 Vdc, V_L = −1.500 Vdc @ +75°C

Test	Conditions	Symbol	0°C min	0°C max	25°C min	25°C max	75°C min	75°C max	Units
Propagation Delay Time	Either Output (Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1)	t_{dr}	4.0	11.0	5.0	15.0	6.0	30.0	nsec
	Either Output (Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1)	t_{df}	4.0	13.0	5.0	16.0	6.0	18.0	nsec
Rise Time	Either Output (Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1)	t_r	4.0	15.0	5.0	15.0	6.0	27.0	nsec
Fall Time	Either Output (Fan-In = 1, Fan-Out = 1)	t_f	4.0	16.0	5.0	16.0	6.0	35.0	nsec

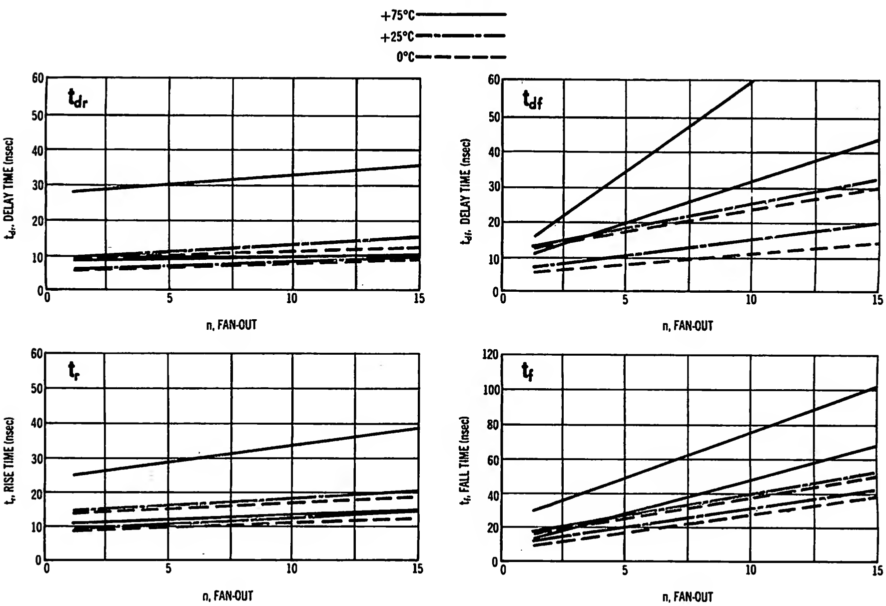
SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT



SWITCHING WAVEFORMS



SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (10% to 90% distribution)



MC350 MECL series (continued)

MC355
GATE EXPANDER

Designed primarily for use in conjunction With the MOTOROLA MC356 and MC357 "MECL" 3-INPUT LOGIC GATES. Each expander unit increases the fan-in of the basic gate by five.

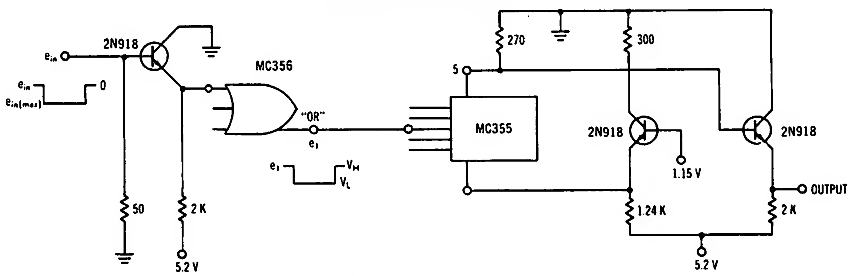
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Test	Conditions	Symbol	0°C min	0°C max	25°C min	25°C max	75°C min	75°C max	Units
Base Leakage Current	V_{EE} = -2.0 Vdc, V_{CC} = 0, V_{BB} = -5.2 Vdc	I_{BL}	—	0.5	—	0.5	—	2.0	μAdc
Input Voltage	V_{CB} = -0.7 Vdc, V_B = 0, *I_E = -1.33 mAdc	V_{BE}	0.730	0.770	0.680	0.720	0.580	0.620	Vdc
Collector Leakage Current	V_{CC} = -2 Vdc, V_{BE} = 0.3 Vdc (All inputs), V_{EE} = 0	I_{CEX}	—	1.0	—	1.0	—	15.0	μAdc

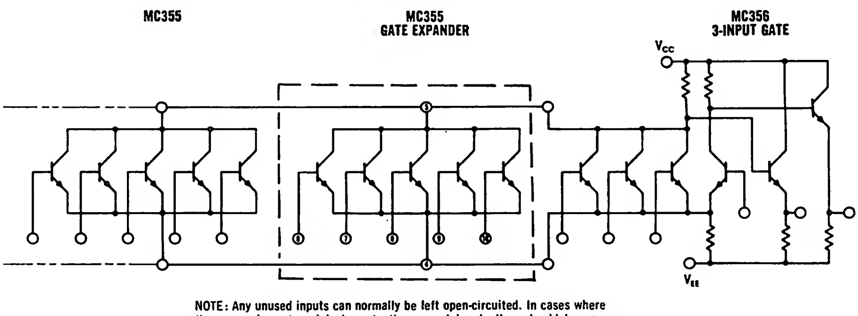
SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

Test	Conditions	Symbol	0°C min	0°C max	25°C min	25°C max	75°C min	75°C max	Units
Propagation Delay		t_{d1}	3.0	8.0	3.0	9.0	4.0	11.0	nsec
		t_{d2}	3.0	11.0	4.0	11.0	5.0	13.0	
Rise Time		t_r	3.0	12.0	4.0	13.0	5.0	15.0	nsec
Fall Time		t_f	3.0	13.0	4.0	14.0	5.0	16.0	nsec

SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT



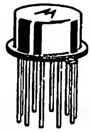
CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC AND INTERCONNECTION TO MC356 3-INPUT GATE



NOTE: Any unused inputs can normally be left open-circuited. In cases where there may be external leakage to the unused inputs they should be connected to V_{EE}.

MC200 DTL series

SUFFIX "F" DEVICES
CASE 72



SUFFIX "G" DEVICES
CASE 71
(TO-5)

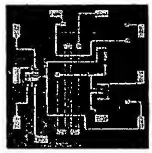
Monolithic integrated Diode Transistor Logic circuits for low-power, high-speed applications. The MC200 series provides a high noise immunity of 0.5 Volts and operates over the temperature range of -55 to +125°C.

SERIES MC200 DTL INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

Type	Description	Typical Propagation Delay (nsec)	Maximum Power Dissipation Output Off (mW)	Maximum Power Dissipation Output On (mW)	Maximum Fan Out (—55 to +125°C)
MC201	4-Input NAND/NOR Gate	30	8.5	6	5
MC202	3-Input NAND/NOR Gate	30	8.5	6	5
MC203	6-Input Diode AND Gate	–	–	–	–
MC204	3-Input Power NAND/NOR Gate	40	20	60	20
MC205	Line Driver	50	30	60	20(MC201) 15(MC209)
MC206	Dual (2-2) Input NAND/NOR Gate	30	17	12	5
MC207	Dual (3-2) Input NAND/NOR Gate	30	17	12	5
MC208	Dual (3-2) Input NAND/NOR Gate	30	17	12	5
MC209	Flip-Flop	–	16	16	8
MC212	Dual (3-3) Input NAND/NOR Gate	30	15	12	5
MC213	Dual (3-3) Input NAND/NOR Gate	30	15	30	4
MC215	Dual (3-3) Input AND Gate	–	–	–	–
MC217	Dual-Diode Array	–	–	–	–

MC201
MC202

MC200 DTL SERIES

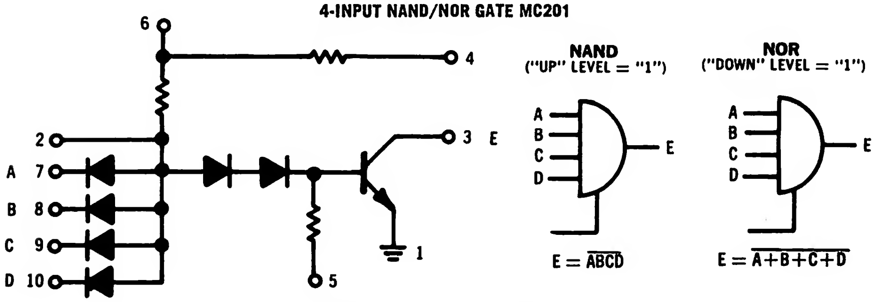


4-Input and 3-Input Diode Transistor Logic NAND/ NOR Gates.

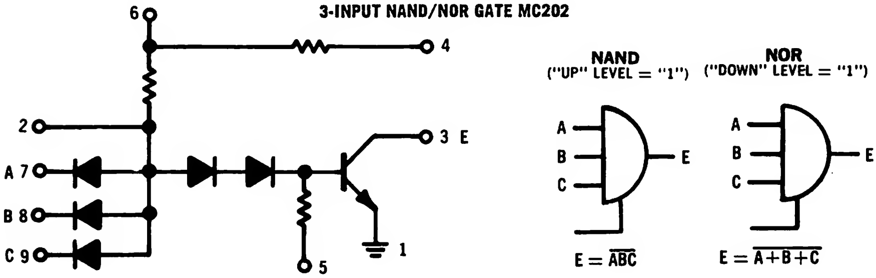
MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_A = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Applied Voltage			Volts
	$V_{3,4,6}$	+8	
	V_5	-8	
	V_7 thru 10	+6	
Forward Current	I_2 thru 10	30	mA
Operating Temperature Range	T_J	-55 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

4-INPUT NAND/NOR GATE MC201



3-INPUT NAND/NOR GATE MC202



MC201, MC202 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

* (V_6 = 4 Vdc, V_5 = 2 Vdc, V_1 = 0, T_J = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

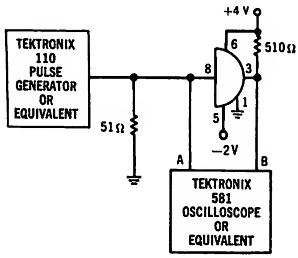
Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output Saturation Voltage (I_3 = 10 mAdc, $V_{7 \text{ thru } 10}$ = 2 Vdc, T_J = -55 to +125°C)	V_3	—	—	0.6	Vdc
Output Breakdown Voltage (I_3 = 1 μAdc, $V_{1,5,6}$ = 0)	BV_3	8	—	—	Vdc
Output Sustaining Voltage (I_3 = 10 mAdc, $V_{1,5,6}$ = 0)	LV_3	5	—	—	Vdc
Output Leakage Current (V_7 = 0.7 Vdc, $V_{8,9,10}$ = 2 Vdc, V_3 = 5 Vdc) (V_7 = 0.7 Vdc, $V_{8,9,10}$ = 2 Vdc, V_3 = 5 Vdc, T_J = 125°C)	I_3	— —	— —	0.5 50	μAdc
Input Diode Leakage Current** (Diode under test at 5 Vdc, all other inputs = 0) (Diode under test at 5 Vdc, all other inputs = 0, T_J = 125°C)	$I_{7 \text{ thru } 10}$	— —	— —	0.25 25	μAdc
Turn-Off Current at Input** ($V_{7 \text{ thru } 10}$ = 0) ($V_{7 \text{ thru } 10}$ = 0, T_J = -55 to +125°C) (V_2 = 0)	$I_{7 \text{ thru } 10}$ $I_{7 \text{ thru } 10}$ I_2	-1.4 — -1.6	— — —	-1.8 -1.9 -2.4	mAdc
Load Resistor Current (V_4 = 0)	I_4	-1.6	—	-2.4	mAdc
Output Capacitance (V_3 = 4 Vdc, V_{in} = 25 mVrms, f = 1 mc, unused pins grounded)	C_3	—	—	15	pf
Input Capacitance** ($V_{7 \text{ thru } 10}$ = 4 Vdc, V_{in} = 25 mVrms, f = 1 mc, unused pins grounded)	$C_{7 \text{ thru } 10}$	—	—	8	pf
Power Consumption from Power Supply (Output "Off", V_7 = 0) (Output "On")		— —	— —	8.5 6.0	mW
Switching Time Turn-On Delay Turn-Off Delay	 t_{on} t_{off}	— —	— —	60 50	nsec
Average Propagation Delay	pd	—	30	—	nsec
Fan-Out (T_J = -55 to +125°C)	n	—	—	5	—

* Numerical subscripts refer to pin numbers. Pins not specifically referenced are left electrically open.

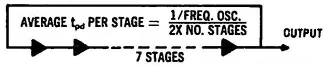
** Input diode at pin 10 available on MC201 only

MC201, MC202 (continued)

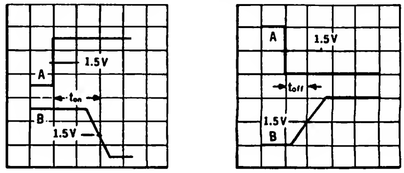
SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT



PROPAGATION DELAY MEASUREMENT CIRCUIT

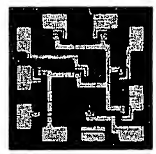


SWITCHING TIME WAVE FORMS



MC203

MC200 DTL SERIES



6-Input Diode Transistor Logic AND Gate.

MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_A = 25°C$)

Characteristics	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Applied Voltage	$V_{3\ thru\ 8}$ $V_{2,\ 9}$	+8 ±8	Vdc
Forward Current	$I_{2\ thru\ 10}$	30	mAdc
Operating Temperature Range	T_J	-55 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

* Numerical subscripts refer to pin numbers.

MC203 (continued)

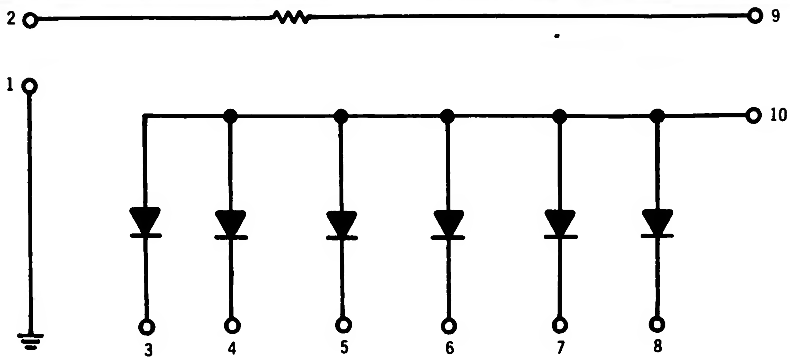
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_J = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Diode Breakdown Voltage ($I_{3\ thru\ 8}$ = 10 μAdc, $V_{10} = V_1 = 0$)	$V_{3\ thru\ 8}$	8	-	-	Vdc
Diode Forward Voltage (I_{10} = 2 mAdc, $V_{3\ thru\ 8} = 0$)	V_{10}	-	-	0.85	Vdc
Diode Reverse Leakage Current ($V_{3\ thru\ 8}$ = 5 Vdc, $V_{10} = V_1 = 0$) ($V_{3\ thru\ 8}$ = 5 Vdc, $V_{10} = V_1 = 0$, T_J = 125°C)	$I_{3\ thru\ 8}$	- -	- -	0.25 25	μAdc
Input Capacitance ($V_{3\ thru\ 8}$ = 2 Vdc, $V_{10} = V_1 = 0$, f = 1 mc, V_{in} = 25 mVrms, unused inputs grounded)	$C_{3\ thru\ 8}$	-	-	10	pf
Reverse Recovery Time ($I_{F\ 3\ thru\ 8} = I_{R\ 3\ thru\ 8}$ = 2 mAdc, $V_{10} = V_1 = 0$, recover to 0.2 mAdc)	$t_{rr\ 3\ thru\ 8}$	-	-	4	nsec
Resistor Current (V_9 = 4 Vdc, $V_2 = 0$)	I_9	1.6	-	2.4	mAdc
Resistor Temperature Coefficient		-	0.1	-	%/°C
Diode Forward Conductance Change with Temperature	$\Delta V_{F\ 3\ thru\ 8}$	-	-1.7	-	mV/°C

* Numerical subscripts refer to pin numbers.
Pins not specifically referenced are left electrically open.

MC203 (continued)

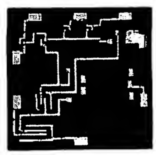
CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC



6-DIODE "AND" GATE

MC204

MC200 DTL SERIES



3-Input Diode Transistor Logic NAND/NOR Power Gate.

MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_A = 25°C$)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Applied Voltage	$V_{3,7,8,9}$ V_5 V_6	+8 -6 +6	Vdc
Forward Current	$I_{5 \text{ thru } 10}$	30	mAdc
Load Current	I_3	75	mAdc
Operating Temperature Range	T_J	-55 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

* Numerical subscripts refer to pin numbers.

MC204 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

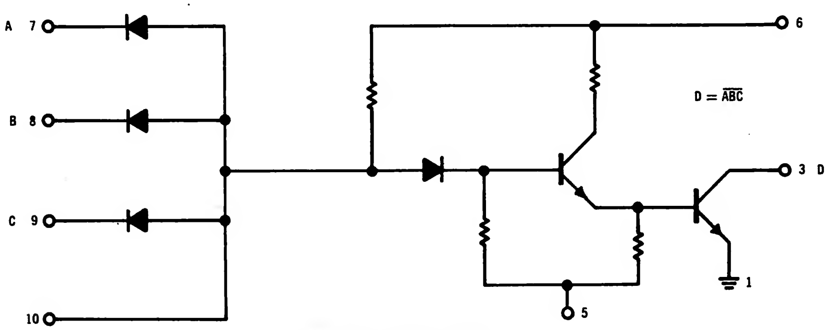
($V_6 = 4$ Vdc, $V_5 = 2$ Vdc, $V_1 = 0$, $T_J = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output Breakdown Voltage ($I_3 = 5$ μAdc, $V_7 = 0$)	BV_3	8	-	-	Vdc
"1" Output Current	I_3				μAdc
($V_{7, 8, \text{ or } 9} = 1.1$ Vdc, $V_3 = 5$ Vdc)		-	-	100	
($V_{7, 8, \text{ or } 9} = 0.7$ Vdc, $V_3 = 5$ Vdc, $T_J = 125°C$)		-	-	100	
($V_{7, 8, \text{ or } 9} = 1.4$ Vdc, $V_3 = 5$ Vdc, $T_J = -55°C$)		-	-	100	
"0" Output Current	I_3				mAdc
($V_{7, 8, \text{ or } 9} = 1.7$ Vdc, $V_3 = 0.6$ Vdc)		40	-	-	
($V_{7, 8, \text{ or } 9} = 1.3$ Vdc, $V_3 = 0.6$ Vdc, $T_J = 125°C$)		40	-	-	
($V_{7, 8, \text{ or } 9} = 2.0$ Vdc, $V_3 = 0.6$ Vdc, $T_J = -55°C$)		40	-	-	
Input Breakdown Voltage					Vdc
($I_7 = 10$ μAdc, $V_8 = 0$)	BV_7	8.0	-	-	
($I_8 = 10$ μAdc, $V_7 = 0$)	BV_8	8.0	-	-	
($I_9 = 10$ μAdc, $V_7 = 0$)	BV_9	8.0	-	-	
Input Leakage Current					μAdc
($V_7 = 5$ Vdc, $V_8 = 0$)	I_7	-	-	0.25	
($V_7 = 5$ Vdc, $V_8 = 0$, $T_J = 125°C$)	I_7	-	-	25	
($V_8 = 5$ Vdc, $V_7 = 0$)	I_8	-	-	0.25	
($V_8 = 5$ Vdc, $V_7 = 0$, $T_J = 125°C$)	I_8	-	-	25	
($V_9 = 5$ Vdc, $V_7 = 0$)	I_9	-	-	0.25	
($V_9 = 5$ Vdc, $V_7 = 0$, $T_J = 125°C$)	I_9	-	-	25	
Input Turn-Off Current					mAdc
(Alternately, V_7, V_8, $V_9 = 0$)	I_7, I_8, I_9	-	-	-3.75	
(Alternately, V_7, V_8, $V_9 = 0$, $T_J = -55°C$ to $+125°C$)	I_7, I_8, I_9	-	-	-3.9	
($V_{10} = 0$)	I_{10}	-	-	-4.8	
Output Capacitance ($V_3 = 2.0$ Vdc, $V_{in} = 25$ mVrms, f = 1 mc, unused pins grounded)	C_3	-	-	15	pf
Input Capacitance					pf
($V_7 = 2.0$ Vdc, $V_{in} = 25$ mVrms, f = 1 mc, unused pins grounded)	C_7	-	-	10	
($V_8 = 2.0$ Vdc, $V_{in} = 25$ mVrms, f = 1 mc, unused pins grounded)	C_8	-	-	10	
($V_9 = 2.0$ Vdc, $V_{in} = 25$ mVrms, f = 1 mc, unused pins grounded)	C_9	-	-	10	
Power Supply					mW
(Output "OFF", $V_7 = 0$)		-	-	20	
(Output "ON")		-	-	60	
Switching Times					nsec
Turn-On Delay	t_{on}	-	-	35	
Turn-Off Delay	t_{off}	-	-	90	
Average Propagation Delay (Figure 2)	t_{pd}	-	40	-	nsec
Fan-Out (to MC201, $T_J = -55°C$ to $+125°C$)	n	-	-	20	-

*Numerical subscripts refer to pin numbers. Pins not specifically referenced are left electrically open.

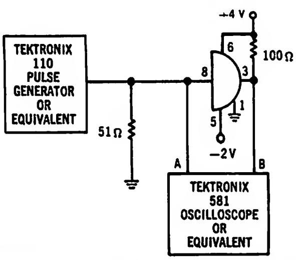
MC204 (continued)

CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC

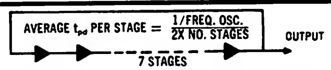


POWER GATE MC204

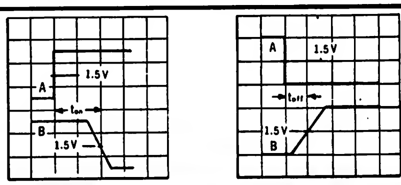
SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT



PROPAGATION DELAY MEASUREMENT CIRCUIT



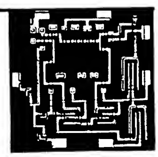
SWITCHING TIME WAVE FORMS



MC205

LINE DRIVER

MC200 DTL SERIES



Diode Transistor Logic Line Driver.

MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_J = 25°C$)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Applied Voltage	$V_{3,\ 4,\ 6}$ V_5 $V_{8,\ 10}$	+6 -6 +8	Vdc
Forward Current	$I_{5, 8, 10}$	30	mAdc
Load Current	$I_{3,\ 4,\ 6}$	75	mAdc
Operating Temperature Range	T_J	-55 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

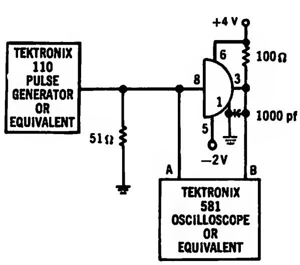
MC205 (continued)
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

* (V_6 = 4 Vdc, V_5 = 2 Vdc, V_1 = 0, T_J = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

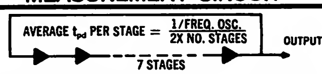
Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output Saturation Voltage (I_3 = 40 mAdc, T_J = -55°C to +125°C)	V_3	-	-	0.6	Vdc
Output Voltage, "Off" Level (I_3 = 10 mAdc, V_8 = 0.7 Vdc, T_J = -55°C to +125°C)	V_3	2.0	-	-	Vdc
Input Breakdown Voltage					Vdc
(I_8 = 10 µAdc, V_{10} = 0)	BV_8	8.0	-	-	
(I_{10} = 10 µAdc, V_8 = 0)	BV_{10}	8.0	-	-	
Input Leakage Current					µAdc
(V_8 = 5 Vdc, V_{10} = 0)	I_8			0.25	
(V_8 = 5 Vdc, V_{10} = 0, T_J = 125° C)	I_8	-	-	25	
(V_{10} = 5 Vdc, V_8 = 0)	I_{10}			0.25	
(V_{10} = 5 Vdc, V_8 = 0, T_J = 125° C)	I_{10}	-	-	25	
Turn-Off Current at Inputs					mAdc
(V_8 = 0)	I_8	-	-	-3.75	
(V_8 = 0, T_J = -55 to + 125°C)	I_8	-	-	-3.9	
(V_{10} = 0)	I_{10}	-	-	-3.75	
(V_{10} = 0, T_J = -55 to + 125°C)	I_{10}	-	-	-3.9	
Load Resistor	R_{6-4}	-	125	-	ohms
Input Capacitance					pf
(V_8 = 2 Vdc, V_{in} = 25 mVrms, f = 1 mc, unused pins grounded)	C_8	-	-	10	
(V_{10} = 2 Vdc, V_{in} = 25 mVrms, f = 1 mc, unused pins grounded)	C_{10}	-	-	10	
Power Consumption from Power Supply					mW
(Output "Off", V_8 = 0)		-	-	30	
(Output "On")		-	-	60	
Switching Times					nsec
Turn-On Delay	t_{on}	-	-	90	
Turn-Off Delay	t_{off}	-	-	50	
Average Propagation Delay (C_L = 1000 pf)	t_{pd}	-	50	-	nsec
Fan-Out	n				
(to MC201, T_J = -55 to + 125°C)		-	-	20	
(to MC209, T_J = -55 to + 125°C)		-	-	15	

*Numerical subscripts refer to pin numbers. Pins not specifically referenced are left electrically open.

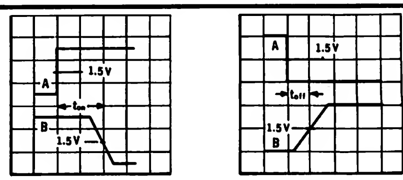
SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT



PROPAGATION DELAY MEASUREMENT CIRCUIT

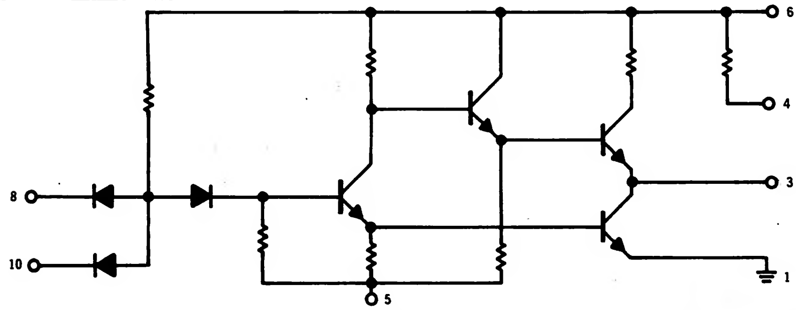


SWITCHING TIME WAVE FORMS



MC205 (continued)

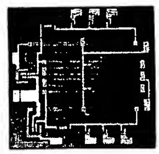
CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC



LINE DRIVER MC205

MC206

MC200 DTL SERIES

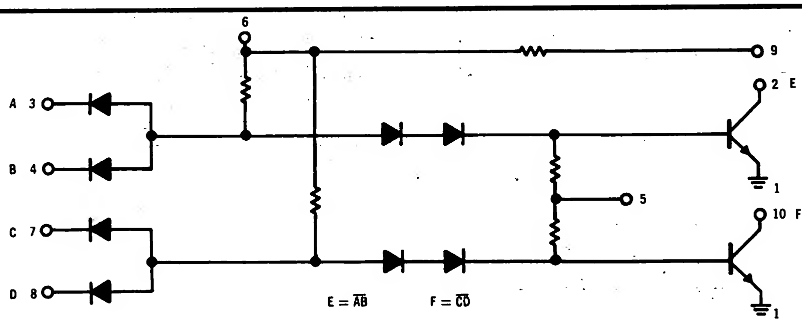


Dual (2-2) Input Diode Transistor Logic NAND/NOR Gate.

MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_J = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Applied Voltage	$V_{2,3,4,6 \text{ thru } 10}$ V_5	+8 -8	Vdc
Forward Current	$I_{2,10}$ I_2 thru 4, 7 thru 10	+30 -30	mAdc
Operating Temperature Range	T_J	-55 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC



2—2 NAND/NOR GATE

MC206 (continued)

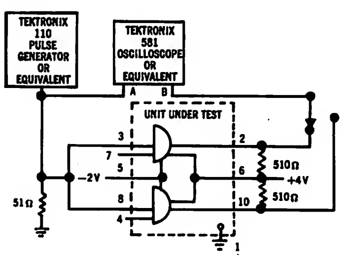
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

* ($V_6 = 4$ Vdc, $V_5 = 2$ Vdc, $V_1 = 0$, $T_J = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

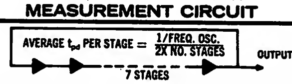
Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output Breakdown Voltage					Vdc
($I_2 = 1\ \mu$Adc, $V_3 = 0$)	BV_2	8	-	-	
($I_{10} = 1\ \mu$Adc, $V_7 = 0$)	BV_{10}	8	-	-	
"1" Output Current					μAdc
($V_3 = 1.1$ Vdc, $V_2 = 5$ Vdc	I_2	-	-	50	
($V_3 = 0.7$ Vdc, $V_2 = 5$ Vdc, $T_J = +125°C$)	I_2	-	-	50	
($V_3 = 1.4$ Vdc, $V_2 = 5$ Vdc, $T_J = -55°C$)	I_2	-	-	50	
($V_7 = 1.1$ Vdc, $V_{10} = 5$ Vdc)	I_{10}	-	-	50	
($V_7 = 0.7$ Vdc, $V_{10} = 5$ Vdc, $T_J = 125°C$)	I_{10}	-	-	50	
($V_7 = 1.4$ Vdo, $V_{10} = 5$ Vdc, $T_J = -55°C$)	I_{10}	-	-	50	
"0" Output Current					mAdc
($V_3 = 1.7$ Vdc, $V_2 = 0.6$ Vdc)	I_2	10	-	-	
($V_3 = 1.3$ Vdc, $V_2 = 0.6$ Vdc, $T_J = 125°C$)	I_2	10	-	-	
($V_3 = 2.0$ Vdc, $V_2 = 0.6$ Vdc, $T_J = -55°C$)	I_2	10	-	-	
($V_7 = 1.7$ Vdc, $V_{10} = 0.6$ Vdc)	I_{10}	10	-	-	
($V_7 = 1.3$ Vdc, $V_{10} = 0.6$ Vdc, $T_J = 125°C$)	I_{10}	10	-	-	
($V_7 = 2.0$ Vdc, $V_{10} = 0.6$ Vdc, $T_J = -55°C$)	I_{10}	10	-	-	
Input Breakdown Voltage					Vdc
($I_3 = 10\ \mu$Adc, $V_4 = 0$)	BV_3	8	-	-	
($I_4 = 10\ \mu$Adc, $V_3 = 0$)	BV_4	8	-	-	
($I_7 = 10\ \mu$Adc, $V_8 = 0$)	BV_7	8	-	-	
($I_8 = 10\ \mu$Adc, $V_7 = 0$)	BV_8	8	-	-	
Input Leakage Current	I_3, I_4, I_7, I_8				μAdc
(Diode under test at 5 Vdc, all other inputs = 0)		-	-	0.250	
(Diode under test at 5 Vdc, all other inputs = 0, $T_J = 125°C$)		-	-	25	
Input Turn-Off Current	I_3, I_4, I_7, I_8				mAdc
(Alternately V_3, V_4, V_7, $V_8 = 0$)		-	-	-1.8	
(Alternately V_3, V_4, V_7, $V_8 = 0$, $T_J = -55$ to $+125°C$)		-	-	-1.9	
Output Capacitance					pf
($V_2 = 2.0$ Vdc, $V_3 = 0$, $V_{in} = 25$ mVrms, f = 1 mc, unused pins grounded)	C_2	-	-	10	
($V_{10} = 2.0$ Vdc, $V_7 = 0$, $V_{in} = 25$ mVrms, f = 1 mc, unused pins grounded)	C_{10}	-	-	10	
Input Capacitance					pf
($V_3 = 2$ Vdc, $V_{in} = 25$ mVrms, f = 1 mc, unused pins grounded)	C_3	-	-	10	
($V_4 = 2$ Vdc, $V_{in} = 25$ mVrms, f = 1 mc, unused pins grounded)	C_4	-	-	10	
($V_7 = 2$ Vdc, $V_{in} = 25$ mVrms, f = 1 mc, unused pins grounded)	C_7	-	-	10	
($V_8 = 2$ Vdc, $V_{in} = 25$ mVrms, f = 1 mc, unused pins grounded)	C_8	-	-	10	
Load Resistor Current ($V_9 = 0$)	I_9	-1.6	-	-2.4	mAdc
Power Consumption from Power Supply					mW
(Output "Off", $V_3 = V_7 = 0$)		-	-	17	
(Output "On")		-	-	12	
Switching Times					nsec
Turn-On Delay	t_{on}	-	-	60	
Turn-Off Delay	t_{off}	-	-	50	
Average Propagation Delay	t_{pd}	-	30	-	nsec
Fan-Out ($T_J = -55$ to $+125°C$)	n	-	-	5	

*Numerical subscripts refer to pin numbers. Pins not specifically referenced are left electrically open.

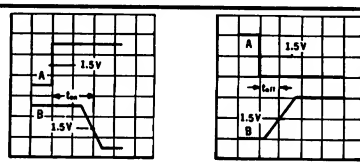
SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT



PROPAGATION DELAY MEASUREMENT CIRCUIT

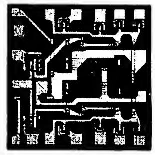


SWITCHING TIME WAVE FORMS



MC207

MC200 DTL SERIES

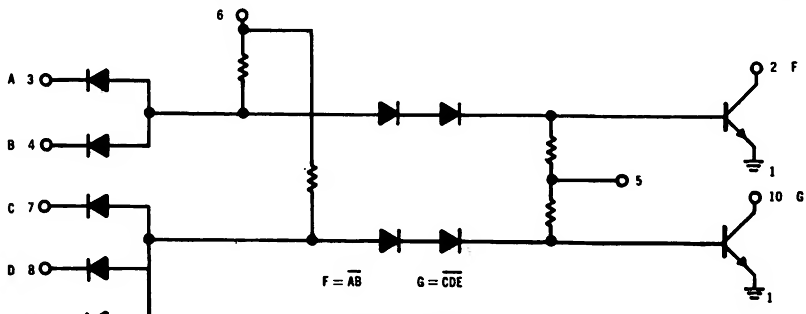


Dual (3-2) Input Diode Transistor Logic NAND/NOR Gate.

MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_J = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

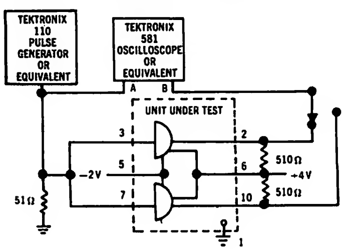
Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Applied Voltage			Vdc
	$V_{2,3,4,6 \text{ thru } 10}$	+8	
	V_5	-8	
Forward Current			mAdc
	$I_{2,10}$	+30	
	$I_{2 \text{ thru } 4, 7 \text{ thru } 10}$	-30	
Operating Temperature Range	T_J	-55 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC

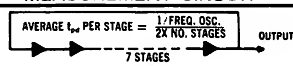


3 — 2 NAND/NOR GATE

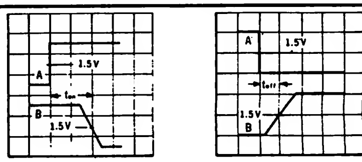
SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT



PROPAGATION DELAY MEASUREMENT CIRCUIT



SWITCHING TIME WAVE FORMS



MC207 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS *

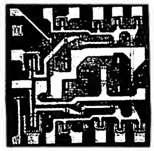
($V_6 = 4$ Vdc, $V_5 = -2$ Vdc, $V_1 = 0$; $T_J = 25^{\circ}C$ unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output Breakdown Voltage					Vdc
(I_2 = 1 μAdc, V_3 = 0)	BV_2	8	—	—	
(I_{10} = 1 μAdc, V_7 = 0)	BV_{10}	8	—	—	
"1" Output Current					μAdc
(V_3 = 1.1 Vdc, V_2 = 5 Vdc	I_2	—	—	50	
(V_3 = 0.7 Vdc, V_2 = 5 Vdc, T_J = 125°C)	I_2	—	—	50	
(V_3 = 1.4 Vdc, V_2 = 5 Vdc, T_J = -55°C)	I_2	—	—	50	
(V_7 = 1.1 Vdc, V_{10} = 5 Vdc)	I_{10}	—	—	50	
(V_7 = 0.7 Vdc, V_{10} = 5 Vdc, T_J = 125°C)	I_{10}	—	—	50	
(V_7 = 1.4 Vdc, V_{10} = 5 Vdc, T_J = -55°C)	I_{10}	—	—	50	
"0" Output Current					μAdc
(V_3 = 1.7 Vdc, V_2 = 0.6 Vdc)	I_2	10	—	—	
(V_3 = 1.3 Vdc, V_2 = 0.6 Vdc, T_J = 125°C)	I_2	10	—	—	
(V_3 = 2.0 Vdc, V_2 = 0.6 Vdc, T_J = -55°C)	I_2	10	—	—	
(V_7 = 1.7 Vdc, V_{10} = 0.6 Vdc)	I_{10}	10	—	—	
(V_7 = 1.3 Vdc, V_{10} = 0.6 Vdc, T_J = 125°C)	I_{10}	10	—	—	
(V_7 = 2.0 Vdc, V_{10} = 0.6 Vdc, T_J = -55°C)	I_{10}	10	—	—	
Input Breakdown Voltage					Vdc
(I_3 = 10 μAdc, V_4 = 0)	BV_3	8	—	—	
(I_4 = 10 μAdc, V_3 = 0)	BV_4	8	—	—	
(I_7 = 10 μAdc, V_8 = 0)	BV_7	8	—	—	
(I_8 = 10 μAdc, V_7 = 0)	BV_8	8	—	—	
(I_9 = 10 μAdc, V_7 = 0)	BV_9	8	—	—	
Input Leakage Current	I_3, I_4, I_7, I_8, I_9				μAdc
(Diode under test at 5 Vdc, all other inputs = 0)		—	—	0.250	
(Diode under test at 5 Vdc, all other inputs = 0, T_J = 125°C)		—	—	25	
Input Turn-Off Current	I_3, I_4, I_7, I_8, I_9				mAdc
(Alternately V_3, V_4, V_7, V_8, V_9 = 0)		—	—	-1.8	
(Alternately V_3, V_4, V_7, V_8, V_9 = 0, T_J = -55 to +125°C)		—	—	-1.9	
Output Capacitance					pf
(V_2 = 2.0 Vdc, V_3 = 0, V_{in} = 25 mVrms, f = 1 mc, unused pins grounded)	C_2	—	—	10	
(V_{10} = 2.0 Vdc, V_7 = 0, V_{in} = 25 mVrms, f = 1 mc, unused pins grounded)	C_{10}	—	—	10	
Input Capacitance					pf
(V_3 = 2 Vdc, V_{in} = 25 mVrms, f = 1 mc, unused pins grounded)	C_3	—	—	10	
(V_4 = 2 Vdc, V_{in} = 25 mVrms, f = 1 mc, unused pins grounded)	C_4	—	—	10	
(V_7 = 2 Vdc, V_{in} = 25 mVrms, f = 1 mc, unused pins grounded)	C_7	—	—	10	
(V_8 = 2 Vdc, V_{in} = 25 mVrms, f = 1 mc, unused pins grounded)	C_8	—	—	10	
(V_9 = 2 Vdc, V_{in} = 25 mVrms, f = 1 mc, unused pins grounded)	C_9	—	—	10	
Power Consumption from Power Supply	—				mW
(Output "Off", V_3 = V_7 = 0)		—	—	17	
(Output "On")		—	—	12	
Switching Times (Figure 2)					nsec
Turn-On Delay	t_{on}	—	—	60	
Turn-Off Delay	t_{off}	—	—	50	
Average Propagation Delay (Figure 3)	t_{pd}	—	30	—	nsec
Fan-Out	n				—
(T_J = -55 to +125°C)		—	—	5	

*Numerical subscripts refer to pin numbers. Pins not specifically referenced are left electrically open.

MC208

MC200 DTL SERIES

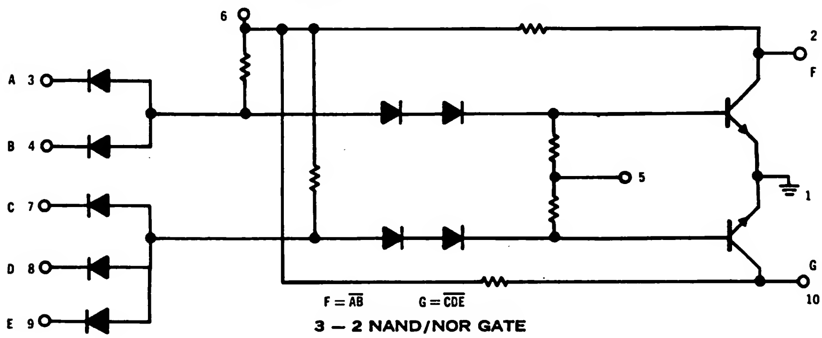


Dual (3-2) Input Diode Transistor Logic NAND/NOR Gate.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_J = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Applied Voltage			Vdc
	$V_{2,3,4,6 \text{ thru } 10}$	+8	
	V_5	-8	
Forward Current			mAdc
	$I_{2,10}$	+30	
	I_2 thru 4, 7 thru 10	-30	
Operating Temperature Range	T_J	-55 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC



3 — 2 NAND/NOR GATE

MC208 (continued)

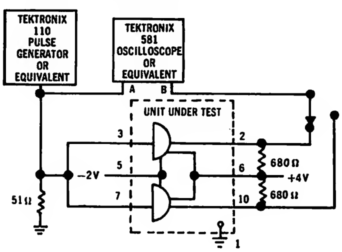
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

*(V_6 = 4 Vdc, V_5 = 2 Vdc, V_1 = 0, T_J = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

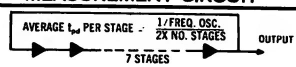
Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output Breakdown Voltage (I_2 = 1 μAdc, V_3 = 0) (I_{10} = 1 μAdc, V_7 = 0)	 BV_2 BV_{10}	 8 8	 — —	 — —	Vdc
Output Saturation Voltage (I_2 = 8 mAdc, V_3 = V_4 = 2 Vdc, T_J = -55 to +125°C) (I_{10} = 8 mAdc, V_7 = V_8 = V_9 = 2 Vdc, T_J = -55 to +125°C)	 V_2 V_{10}	 — —	 — —	 0.6 0.6	Vdc
Output "Off" Voltage (I_2 = 100 μAdc, V_3 = 0.7 Vdc, T_J = -55 to +125°C) (I_{10} = 100 μAdc, V_7 = 0.7 Vdc, T_J = -55 to +125°C)	 V_2 V_{10}	 3.5 3.5	 — —	 — —	Vdc
Input Breakdown Voltage (I_3 = 10 μAdc, V_4 = 0) (I_4 = 10 μAdc, V_3 = 0) (I_7 = 10 μAdc, V_8 = 0) (I_8 = 10 μAdc, V_7 = 0) (I_9 = 10 μAdc, V_7 = 0)	 BV_3 BV_4 BV_7 BV_8 BV_9	 8 8 8 8 8	 — — — — —	 — — — — —	Vdc
Input Leakage Current (Diode under test at 5 Vdc, all other inputs = 0) (Diode under test at 5 Vdc, all other inputs = 0, T_J = 125°C)	I_3, I_4, I_7, I_8, I_9	 — —	 — —	 0.250 25	μAdc
Input Turn-Off Current (Alternately V_3, V_4, V_7, V_8, V_9 = 0) (Alternately V_3, V_4, V_7, V_8, V_9 = 0, T_J = -55 to +125°C)	I_3, I_4, I_7, I_8, I_9	 — —	 — —	 -1.8 -1.9	mAdc
Output Capacitance (V_2 = 2.0 Vdc, V_3 = 0, V_{in} = 25 mVrms, f = 1 mc, unused pins grounded) (V_{10} = 2.0 Vdc, V_7 = 0, V_{in} = 25 mVrms, f = 1 mc, unused pins grounded)	 C_2 C_{10}	 — —	 — —	 10 10	pf
Input Capacitance (V_3 = 2 Vdc, V_{in} = 25 mVrms, f = 1 mc, unused pins grounded) (V_4 = 2 Vdc, V_{in} = 25 mVrms, f = 1 mc, unused pins grounded) (V_7 = 2 Vdc, V_{in} = 25 mVrms, f = 1 mc, unused pins grounded) (V_8 = 2 Vdc, V_{in} = 25 mVrms, f = 1 mc, unused pins grounded) (V_9 = 2 Vdc, V_{in} = 25 mVrms, f = 1 mc, unused pins grounded)	 C_3 C_4 C_7 C_8 C_9	 — — — — —	 — — — — —	 10 10 10 10 10	pf
Power Consumption from Power Supply (Output "Off", V_3 = V_7 = 0) (Output "On")	—	 — —	 — —	 17 30	mW
Switching Times Turn-On Delay Turn-Off Delay	 t_{on} t_{off}	 — —	 — —	 60 50	nsec
Average Propagation Delay	t_{pd}	—	30	—	nsec
Fan-Out (T_J = -55 to +125°C)	n	—	—	4	—

*Numerical subscripts refer to pin numbers. Pins not specifically referenced are left electrically open.

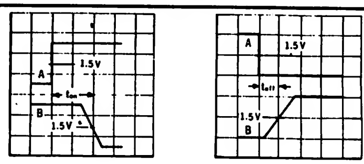
SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT



PROPAGATION DELAY MEASUREMENT CIRCUIT

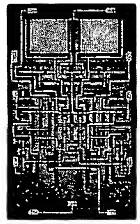


SWITCHING TIME WAVE FORMS



MC209

MC200 DTL SERIES

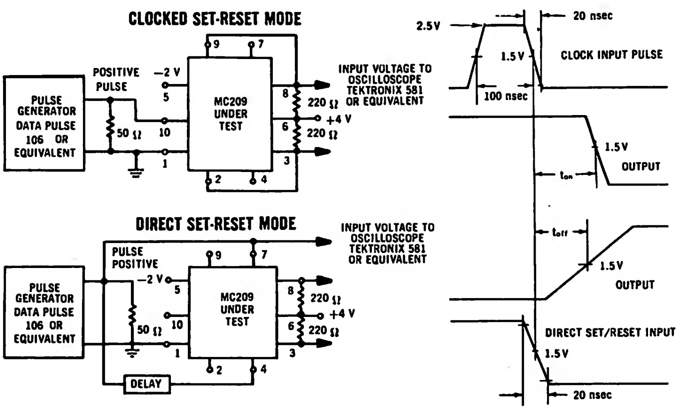


Diode Transistor Logic Flip-Flop.

MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_J = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Applied Voltage	$V_{2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10}$ V_5	+8 -8	Vdc
Forward Current	$I_{3, 8}$ $I_{2, 3, 4, 7 \text{ thru } 10}$	+50 -30	mAdc
Operating Temperature Range	T_J	-55 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUITS AND WAVE FORMS



MC209 (continued)

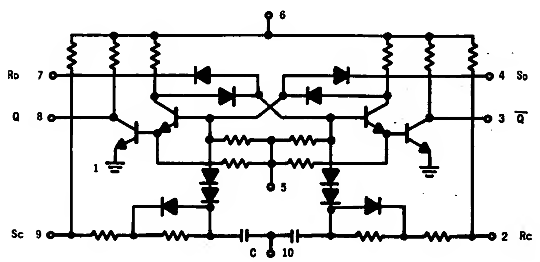
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

* (V_6 = 4 Vdc, V_5 = 2 Vdc, V_1 = 0, T_J = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

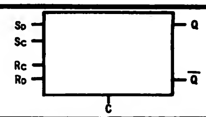
Characteristic	Logic Symbol	Logic State	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
OUTPUT LEVEL							
"Off" Voltage							
(I_8 = -200 μAdc, V_4 = 0.6 Vdc, V_7 = 2.0 Vdc)	Q	1	V_8	2.5	—	—	Vdc
(I_3 = -200 μAdc, V_4 = 2.0 Vdc, V_7 = 0.6 Vdc)	$\bar{Q}$	1	V_3	2.5	—	—	Vdc
"On" Voltage							
(I_8 = 16 mAdc, V_4 = 2.0 Vdc, V_7 = 0.6 Vdc)	Q	0	V_8	—	—	0.6	Vdc
(I_3 = 16 mAdc, V_4 = 0.6 Vdc, V_7 = 2.0 Vdc)	$\bar{Q}$	0	V_3	—	—	0.6	Vdc
DIRECT SET-RESET INPUTS							
"Up" Voltage	S_D	1	V_4	2.0	—	—	Vdc
	R_D	1	V_7	2.0	—	—	Vdc
"Down" Voltage	S_D	0	V_4	—	—	0.6	Vdc
	R_D	0	V_7	—	—	0.6	Vdc
"Up" Current							
(V_4 = 5 Vdc, T_J = 125°C)	S_D	1	I_4	—	—	25	μAdc
(V_7 = 5 Vdc, T_J = 125°C)	R_D	1	I_7	—	—	25	μAdc
"Down" Current							
(V_4 = 0)	S_D	0	I_4	—	—	-1.8	mAdc
(V_7 = 0)	R_D	0	I_7	—	—	-1.8	mAdc
CLOCKED SET-RESET INPUTS							
"Down" Current							
($V_{9,10}$ = 0, T_J = 25°C)	S_C	0	I_9	—	—	-1.4	mAdc
($V_{2,10}$ = 0, T_J = 25°C)	R_C	0	I_2	—	—	-1.4	mAdc
Effective Clock Input Capacitance			C_{10}	—	75	—	pf
SWITCHING TIME							
Clocked Set-Reset Mode							
Turn-On Delay			t_{on}	—	—	100	nsec
Turn-Off Delay			t_{off}	—	—	75	nsec
Direct Set-Reset Mode							
Turn-On Delay			t_{on}	—	—	100	nsec
Turn-Off Delay			t_{off}	—	—	75	nsec
FAN-OUT			n	—	—	8	—
POWER CONSUMPTION				—	16	—	mW

* Numerical subscripts refer to pin numbers. Pins not specifically referenced are left electrically open.

CIRCUIT AND LOGIC DIAGRAMS



BINARY ELEMENT MC209



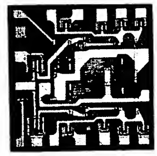
CLOCKED SET-RESET			DIRECT SET-RESET		
Sc	Rc	Q	So	Ro	Q
0	0	?	0	0	*
0	1	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	1	0	0
1	1	No Change	1	1	No Change

POSITIVE LOGIC DEFINITION: HIGH VOLTAGE = 1
LOW VOLTAGE = 0

*BOTH Q and $\bar{Q}$ IN 1 STATE UNTIL EITHER So OR Ro RISES

MC212

MC200 DTL SERIES

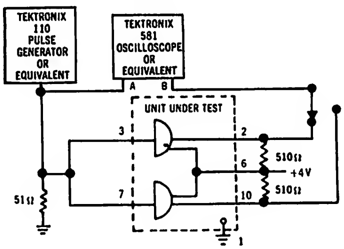


Dual (3-3) Input Diode Transistor Logic NAND/NOR Gate.

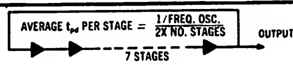
MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_J = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Applied Voltage	$V_{2 \text{ thru } 10}$	+8	Vdc
Forward Current	$I_{2, 10}$ $I_{2 \text{ thru } 5,\ 7 \text{ thru } 10}$	+30 -30	mAdc
Operating Temperature Range	T_J	-55 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

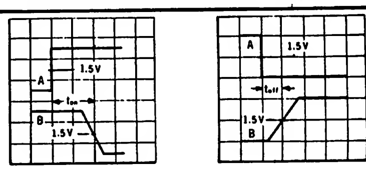
SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT



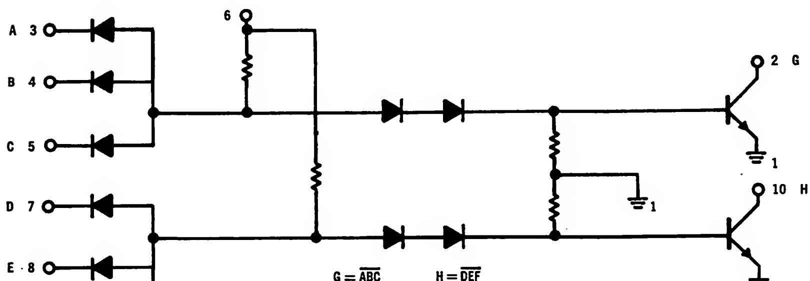
PROPAGATION DELAY MEASUREMENT CIRCUIT



SWITCHING TIME WAVE FORMS



CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC



3 — 3 NAND/NOR GATE

MC212 (continued)

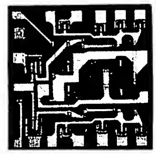
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS * ($V_6 = 4$ Vdc, $V_1 = 0$, $T_J = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output Breakdown Voltage					Vdc
(I_2 = 1 µAdc, V_3 = 0)	BV_2	8	—	—	
(I_{10} = 1 µAdc, V_7 = 0)	BV_{10}	8	—	—	
"1" Output Current					µAdc
(V_3 = 1.1 Vdc, V_2 = 5 Vdc	I_2	—	—	50	
(V_3 = 0.7 Vdc, V_2 = 5 Vdc, T_J = 125°C)	I_2	—	—	50	
(V_3 = 1.4 Vdc, V_2 = 5 Vdc, T_J = -55°C)	I_2	—	—	50	
(V_7 = 1.1 Vdc, V_{10} = 5 Vdc)	I_{10}	—	—	50	
(V_7 = 0.7 Vdc, V_{10} = 5 Vdc, T_J = 125°C)	I_{10}	—	—	50	
(V_7 = 1.4 Vdc, V_{10} = 5 Vdc, T_J = -55°C)	I_{10}	—	—	50	
"0" Output Current					mAdc
(V_3 = 1.7 Vdc, V_2 = 0.6 Vdc)	I_2	10	—	—	
(V_3 = 1.3 Vdc, V_2 = 0.6 Vdc, T_J = 125°C)	I_2	10	—	—	
(V_3 = 2.0 Vdc, V_2 = 0.6 Vdc, T_J = -55°C)	I_2	10	—	—	
(V_7 = 1.7 Vdc, V_{10} = 0.6 Vdc)	I_{10}	10	—	—	
(V_7 = 1.3 Vdc, V_{10} = 0.6 Vdc, T_J = 125°C)	I_{10}	10	—	—	
(V_7 = 2.0 Vdc, V_{10} = 0.6 Vdc, T_J = -55°C)	I_{10}	10	—	—	
Input Breakdown Voltage					Vdc
(I_3 = 10 µAdc, V_4 = 0)	BV_3	8	—	—	
(I_4 = 10 µAdc, V_3 = 0)	BV_4	8	—	—	
(I_5 = 10 µAdc, V_3 = 0)	BV_5	8	—	—	
(I_7 = 10 µAdc, V_8 = 0)	BV_7	8	—	—	
(I_8 = 10 µAdc, V_7 = 0)	BV_8	8	—	—	
(I_9 = 10 µAdc, V_7 = 0)	BV_9	8	—	—	
Input Leakage Current	$I_3, I_4, I_5, I_7, I_8, I_9$				µAdc
(Diode under test at 5 Vdc, all other inputs = 0)		—	—	0.250	
(Diode under test at 5 Vdc, all other inputs = 0, T_J = 125°C)		—	—	25	
Input Turn-Off Current	$I_3, I_4, I_5, I_7, I_8, I_9$				mAdc
(Alternately V_3, V_4, V_5, V_7, V_8, V_9 = 0)		—	—	-1.8	
(Alternately V_3, V_4, V_5, V_7, V_8, V_9 = 0, T_J = -55 to +125°C)		—	—	-1.9	
Output Capacitance					pf
(V_2 = 2.0 Vdc, V_3 = 0, V_{in} = 25 mVrms, f = 1 mc, unused pins grounded)	C_2	—	—	10	
(V_{10} = 2.0 Vdc, V_7 = 0, V_{in} = 25 mVrms, f = 1 mc, unused pins grounded)	C_{10}	—	—	10	
Input Capacitance					pf
(V_3 = 2 Vdc, V_{in} = 25 mVrms, f = 1 mc, unused pins grounded)	C_3	—	—	10	
(V_4 = 2 Vdc, V_{in} = 25 mVrms, f = 1 mc, unused pins grounded)	C_4	—	—	10	
(V_5 = 2 Vdc, V_{in} = 25 mVrms, f = 1 mc, unused pins grounded)	C_5	—	—	10	
(V_7 = 2 Vdc, V_{in} = 25 mVrms, f = 1 mc, unused pins grounded)	C_7	—	—	10	
(V_8 = 2 Vdc, V_{in} = 25 mVrms, f = 1 mc, unused pins grounded)	C_8	—	—	10	
(V_9 = 2 Vdc, V_{in} = 25 mVrms, f = 1 mc, unused pins grounded)	C_9	—	—	10	
Power Consumption from Power Supply	—				mW
(Output "Off", V_3 = V_7 = 0)		—	—	15	
(Output "On")		—	—	12	
Switching Times (Figure 2)					nsec
Turn-On Delay	t_{on}	—	—	60	
Turn-Off Delay	t_{off}	—	—	50	
Average Propagation Delay (Figure 3)	t_{pd}	—	30	—	nsec
Fan-Out	n				—
(T_J = -55 to +125°C)		—	—	5	

*Numerical subscripts refer to pin numbers. Pins not specifically referenced are left electrically open.

MC213

MC200 DTL SERIES

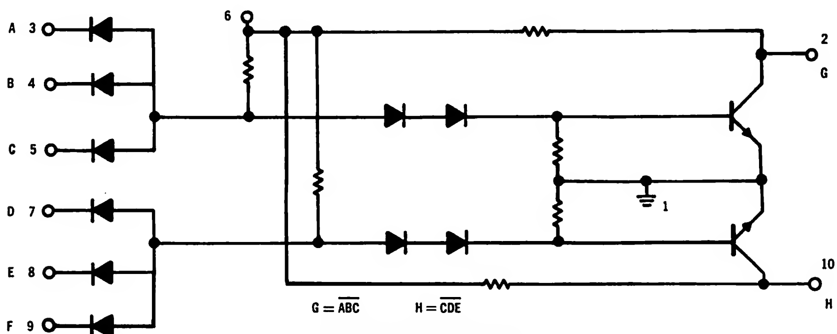


Dual (3-3) Input Diode Transistor Logic NAND/NOR Gate.

MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_J = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Applied Voltage	$V_{2\ thru\ 10}$	+8	Vdc
Forward Current	$I_{2,10}$ I_2 thru 5, 7 thru 10	+30 -30	mAdc
Operating Temperature Range	T_J	-55 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC



3 — 3 NAND/NOR GATE

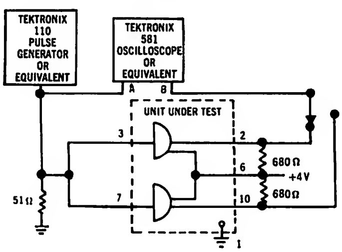
MC213 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($V_6 = 4$ Vdc, $V_1 = 0$, $T_J = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

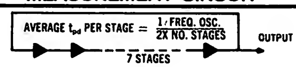
Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output Breakdown Voltage					Vdc
(I_2 = 1 μAdc, V_3 = 0)	BV_2	8	—	—	
(I_{10} = 1 μAdc, V_7 = 0)	BV_{10}	8	—	—	
Output Saturation Voltage					Vdc
(I_2 = 8 mAdc, $V_3 = V_4 = V_5$ = 2 Vdc, T_J = -55 to +125°C)	V_2	—	—	0.6	
(I_{10} = 8 mAdc, $V_7 = V_8 = V_9$ = 2 Vdc, T_J = -55 to +125°C)	V_{10}	—	—	0.6	
Output "Off" Voltage					Vdc
(I_2 = 100 μAdc, V_3 = 0.7 Vdc, T_J = -55 to +125°C)	V_2	3.5	—	—	
(I_{10} = 100 μAdc, V_7 = 0.7 Vdc, T_J = -55 to +125°C)	V_{10}	3.5	—	—	
Input Breakdown Voltage					Vdc
(I_3 = 10 μAdc, V_4 = 0)	BV_3	8	—	—	
(I_4 = 10 μAdc, V_3 = 0)	BV_4	8	—	—	
(I_5 = 10 μAdc, V_3 = 0)	BV_5	8	—	—	
(I_7 = 10 μAdc, V_8 = 0)	BV_7	8	—	—	
(I_8 = 10 μAdc, V_7 = 0)	BV_8	8	—	—	
(I_9 = 10 μAdc, V_7 = 0)	BV_9	8	—	—	
Input Leakage Current	$I_3, I_4, I_5, I_7, I_8, I_9$				μAdc
(Diode under test at 5 Vdc, all other inputs = 0)		—	—	0.250	
(Diode under test at 5 Vdc, all other inputs = 0, T_J = 125°C)		—	—	25	
Input Turn-Off Current	$I_3, I_4, I_5, I_7, I_8, I_9$				mAdc
(Alternately $V_3, V_4, V_5, V_7, V_8, V_9$ = 0)		—	—	-1.8	
(Alternately $V_3, V_4, V_5, V_7, V_8, V_9$ = 0, T_J = -55 to +125°C)		—	—	-1.9	
Output Capacitance					pf
(V_2 = 2.0 Vdc, V_3 = 0, V_{in} = 25 mVrms, f = 1 mc, unused pins grounded)	C_2	—	—	10	
(V_{10} = 2.0 Vdc, V_7 = 0, V_{in} = 25 mVrms, f = 1 mc, unused pins grounded)	C_{10}	—	—	10	
Input Capacitance					pf
(V_3 = 2 Vdc, V_{in} = 25 mVrms, f = 1 mc, unused pins grounded)	C_3	—	—	10	
(V_4 = 2 Vdc, V_{in} = 25 mVrms, f = 1 mc, unused pins grounded)	C_4	—	—	10	
(V_5 = 2 Vdc, V_{in} = 25 mVrms, f = 1 mc, unused pins grounded)	C_5	—	—	10	
(V_7 = 2 Vdc, V_{in} = 25 mVrms, f = 1 mc, unused pins grounded)	C_7	—	—	10	
(V_8 = 2 Vdc, V_{in} = 25 mVrms, f = 1 mc, unused pins grounded)	C_8	—	—	10	
(V_9 = 2 Vdc, V_{in} = 25 mVrms, f = 1 mc, unused pins grounded)	C_9	—	—	10	
Power Consumption from Power Supply	—				mW
(Output "Off", $V_3 = V_7$ = 0)		—	—	15	
(Output "On")		—	—	30	
Switching Times (Figure 2)					nsec
Turn-On Delay	t_{on}	—	—	60	
Turn-Off Delay	t_{off}	—	—	50	
Average Propagation Delay (Figure 3)	t_{pd}	—	30	—	nsec
Fan-Out	n				—
(T_J = -55 to +125°C)		—	—	4	

*Numerical subscripts refer to pin numbers. Pins not specifically referenced are left electrically open.

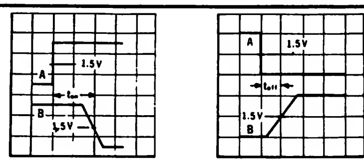
SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT



PROPAGATION DELAY MEASUREMENT CIRCUIT

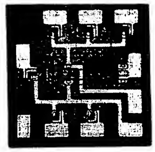


SWITCHING TIME WAVE FORMS



MC215

MC200 DTL SERIES

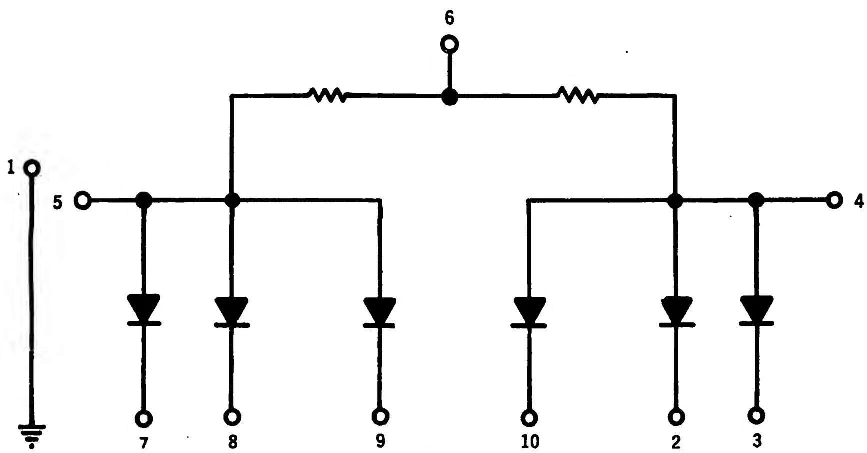


Dual (3-3) Input Diode Transistor Logic AND Gate.

MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_A = 25°C$)

Characteristics	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Applied Voltage	$V_{2,\ 3,\ 7\ thru\ 10}$ V_6	+8 ±8	Vdc
Forward Current	$I_{2\ thru\ 10}$	±30	mAdc
Operating Temperature Range	T_J	-55 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC



DUAL "AND" GATE

MC215 (continued)

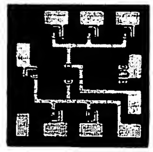
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_J = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Diode Breakdown Voltage					Vdc
($I_{2, 3, 10} = 10\ \mu$Adc, $V_4 = V_1 = 0$)	$V_{2, 3, 10}$	8	-	-	
($I_{7, 8, 9} = 10\ \mu$Adc, $V_5 = V_1 = 0$)	$V_{7, 8, 9}$	8	-	-	
Diode Forward Voltage					Vdc
($I_4 = 2$ mAdc, $V_{2, 3, 10} = V_1 = 0$)	V_4	-	-	0.85	
($I_5 = 2$ mAdc, $V_{7, 8, 9} = V_1 = 0$)	V_5	-	-	0.85	
Diode Reverse Leakage Current					μAdc
($V_{2, 3, 10} = 5$ Vdc, $V_4 = V_1 = 0$)	$I_{2, 3, 10}$	-	-	0.25	
($V_{2, 3, 10} = 5$ Vdc, $V_4 = V_1 = 0$, $T_J = 125°C$)				25	
($V_{7, 8, 9} = 5$ Vdc, $V_5 = V_1 = 0$)	$I_{7, 8, 9}$	-	-	0.25	
($V_{7, 8, 9} = 5$ Vdc, $V_5 = V_1 = 0$, $T_J = 125°C$)				25	
Input Capacitance					pf
($V_{2, 3, 10} = 2$ Vdc, $V_4 = V_1 = 0$, f = 1 mc, $V_{in} = 25$ mVrms, unused inputs grounded)	$C_{2, 3, 10}$	-	-	10	
($V_{7, 8, 9} = 2$ Vdc, $V_5 = V_1 = 0$, f = 1 mc, $V_{in} = 25$ mVrms, unused inputs grounded)	$C_{7, 8, 9}$	-	-	10	
Reverse Recovery Time					nsec
($I_{F2, 3, 10} = I_{R2, 3, 10} = 2$ mAdc, $V_4 = V_1 = 0$, recover to 0.2 mAdc)	$t_{rr2, 3, 10}$	-	-	4	
($I_{F7, 8, 9} = I_{R7, 8, 9} = 2$ mAdc, $V_5 = V_1 = 0$, recover to 0.2 mAdc)	$t_{rr7, 8, 9}$	-	-	4	
Resistor Isolation Leakage ($V_6 = 5$ Vdc, $V_4 = V_5 = 0$)	I_1	-	-	600	nAdc
Resistor Current					mAdc
($V_6 = 4$ Vdc, $V_4 = V_1 = 0$)	I_4	1.6	-	2.4	
($V_6 = 4$ Vdc, $V_5 = V_1 = 0$)	I_5	1.6	-	2.4	
Resistor Temperature Coefficient	-	-	0.1	-	%/°C
Diode Forward Conductance Change with Temperature	$\Delta V_{F2, 3, 10}$	-	-1.7	-	mV/°C
	$\Delta V_{F7, 8, 9}$	-	-1.7	-	

*Numerical subscripts refer to pin numbers. Pins not specifically referenced are left electrically open.

MC217

MC200 DTL SERIES

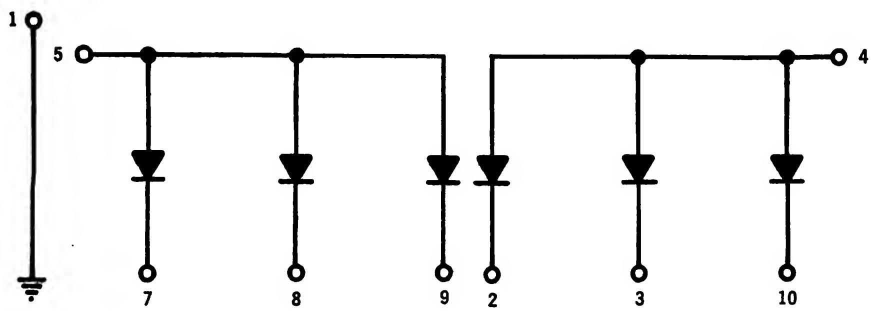


Diode Transistor Logic Dual-Diode Array.

MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_A = 25°$)

Characteristics	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Applied Voltage	$V_{2,\ 3,\ 7\ thru\ 10}$	8	Vdc
Forward Current	$I_{2\ thru\ 5,\ 7\ thru\ 10}$	30	mAdc
Operating Temperature Range	T_J	-55 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC



DUAL DIODE ARRAY

MC217 (continued)

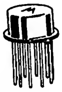
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_J = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Diode Breakdown Voltage					Vdc
($I_{2, 3, 10} = 10\ \mu$Adc, $V_4 = V_1 = 0$)	$V_{2, 3, 10}$	8	-	-	
($I_{7, 8, 9} = 10\ \mu$Adc, $V_5 = V_1 = 0$)	$V_{7, 8, 9}$	8	-	-	
Diode Forward Voltage					Vdc
($I_4 = 2$ mAdc, $V_{2, 3, 10} = V_1 = 0$)	V_4	-	-	0.85	
($I_5 = 2$ mAdc, $V_{7, 8, 9} = V_1 = 0$)	V_5	-	-	0.85	
Diode Reverse Leakage Current					μAdc
($V_{2, 3, 10} = 5$ Vdc, $V_4 = V_1 = 0$)	$I_{2, 3, 10}$	-	-	0.25	
($V_{2, 3, 10} = 5$ Vdc, $V_4 = V_1 = 0$, $T_J = 125^oC$)				25	
($V_{7, 8, 9} = 5$ Vdc, $V_5 = V_1 = 0$)	$I_{7, 8, 9}$	-	-	0.25	
($V_{7, 8, 9} = 5$ Vdc, $V_5 = V_1 = 0$, $T_J = 125^oC$)				25	
Input Capacitance					pf
($V_{2, 3, 10} = 2$ Vdc, $V_4 = V_1 = 0$, f = 1 mc, $V_{in} = 25$ mVrms, unused inputs grounded)	$C_{2, 3, 10}$	-	-	10	
($V_{7, 8, 9} = 2$ Vdc, $V_5 = V_1 = 0$, f = 1 mc, $V_{in} = 25$ mVrms, unused inputs grounded)	$C_{7, 8, 9}$	-	-	10	
Reverse Recovery Time					nsec
($I_{F2, 3, 10} = I_{R2, 3, 10} = 2$ mAdc, $V_4 = V_1 = 0$, recover to 0.2 mAdc)	$t_{rr2, 3, 10}$	-	-	4	
($I_{F7, 8, 9} = I_{R7, 8, 9} = 2$ mAdc, $V_5 = V_1 = 0$, recover to 0.2 mAdc)	$t_{rr7, 8, 9}$	-	-	4	
Diode Forward Conductance Change with Temperature	$\Delta V_{F2, 3, 10}$	-	-1.7	-	mV/^oC
	$\Delta V_{F7, 8, 9}$	-	-1.7	-	

*Numerical subscripts refer to pin numbers. Pins not specifically referenced are left electrically open.

MC250 DTL series

SUFFIX "F" DEVICES
CASE 72



SUFFIX "G" DEVICES
CASE 71
(TO-5)

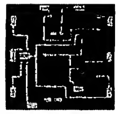
Commercial monolithic integrated Diode Transistor Logic circuits for low-power, high-speed applications. The MC250 series operates over a temperature range of 0 to +75°C and provides guaranteed performance at 25°C.

SERIES MC250 DTL CIRCUITS

Type	Description	Typical Propagation Delay (nsec)	Maximum Power Dissipation Output Off (mW)	Maximum Power Dissipation Output On (mW)	Maximum Fan Out (0 to +75°C)
MC251	4-Input NAND/NOR Gate	30	10	7	5
MC252	3-Input NAND/NOR Gate	30	10	7	5
MC253	6-Input Diode AND Gate	-	-	-	-
MC254	3-Input Power NAND/NOR Gate	40	23	66	20
MC255	Line Driver	50	30	65	20(MC251) 15(MC259)
MC256	Dual (2-2) Input NAND/NOR Gate	30	20	12	5
MC257	Dual (3-2) Input NAND/NOR Gate	30	20	12	5
MC258	Dual (3-2)Input NAND/NOR Gate	30	20	34	4
MC259	Flip-Flop	-	16	16	8
MC260	Flip-Flop	-	16	16	8
MC262	Dual (3-3) Input NAND/NOR Gate	30	19	12	5
MC263	Dual (3-3) Input NAND/NOR Gate	30	19	33	4
MC265	Dual (3-3) Input AND Gate	-	-	-	-
MC267	Dual-Diode Array	-	-	-	-

MC251
MC252

MC250 DTL SERIES



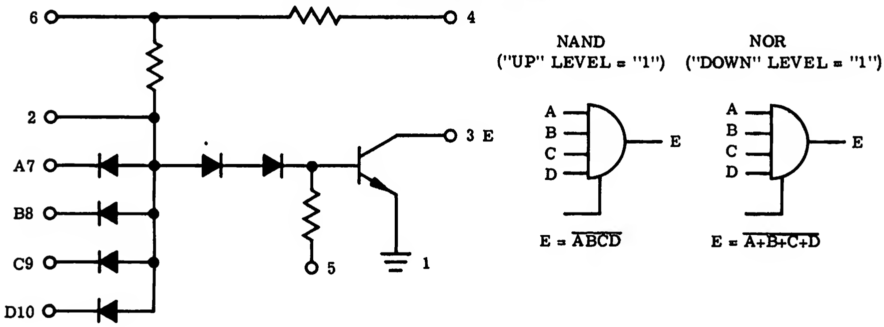
4-Input and 3-Input Diode Transistor Logic NAND/NOR Gates.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

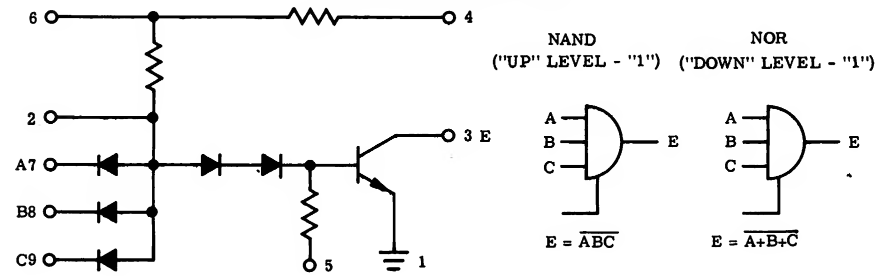
Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Applied Voltage			Volts
	$V_{4,6\ thru\ 10}$	+8	
	V_5	-8	
	V_3	+6	
Forward Current	$I_{2\ thru\ 10}$	30	mA
Operating Temperature Range	T_J	0 to +75	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

CIRCUIT AND LOGIC DIAGRAMS

4-INPUT NAND/NOR GATE MC251



3-INPUT NAND/NOR GATE MC252



MC251, MC252 (continued)

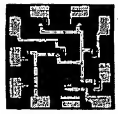
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V_6 = 4 Vdc, V_5 = 2 Vdc, V_1 = 0, T_J = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Output Breakdown Voltage (I_3 = 5μAdc, $V_{5,6,1}$ = 0)	BV_3	6	-	-	Vdc
"1" Output Current					μAdc
(V_{in} = 1.0Vdc, V_3 = 5Vdc)	I_3	-	-	50	
(V_{in} = 0.75Vdc, V_3 = 5Vdc, T_J = 75°C)	I_3	-	-	50	
(V_{in} = 1.1Vdc, V_3 = 5Vdc, T_J = 0°C)	I_3	-	-	50	
"0" Output Current (V_7 = 2.0Vdc, V_3 = 0.55Vdc, T_J = 0 to 75°C)	I_3	10	-	-	mAdc
Input Breakdown Voltage* (Diode under test at 5Vdc, All other diodes = 0)	$BV_{7,8,9,10}$	8	-	-	Vdc
Input Leakage Current*	$I_{7,8,9,10}$				μAdc
(Diode under test at 5Vdc, all other inputs = 0)		-	-	0.50	
(Diode under test at 5Vdc, all other inputs = 0, T_J = 75°C)		-	-	25	
Input Turn-Off Current*	$I_{7,8,9,10}$				mAdc
(Alternately V_7, V_8, V_9, V_{10} = 0)		-	-	-2.3	
(Alternately V_7, V_8, V_9, V_{10} = 0, T_J = 0 to 75°C)		-	-	-2.5	
Output Capacitance (V_3 = 2.0Vdc, V_7 = 0, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f = 1mc, unused pins grounded)	C_3	-	-	15	pf
Input Capacitance*					pf
(V_7 = 2Vdc, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f = 1mc, unused pins grounded)	C_7	-	-	10	
V_8 = 2Vdc, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f = 1mc, unused pins grounded)	C_8	-	-	10	
(V_9 = 2Vdc, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f = 1mc, unused pins grounded)	C_9	-	-	10	
(V_{10} = 2Vdc, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f = 1mc, unused pins grounded)	C_{10}	-	-	10	
Load Resistor Current (V_4 = 0)	I_4	-1.3	-	-2.85	mAdc
Power Consumption from Power Supply					mW
(Output "Off", V_7 = 0)		-	-	10	
(Output "On")		-	-	7	
Switching Times					nsec
Turn-On Delay	t_{on}	-	-	60	
Turn-Off Delay	t_{off}	-	-	60	
Average Propagation Delay	t_{pd}	-	30	-	nsec

* Input Diode at pin 10 available on MC251 only

MC253

MC250 DTL SERIES



6-Input Diode Transistor Logic AND Gate.

MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_A = 25°C$)

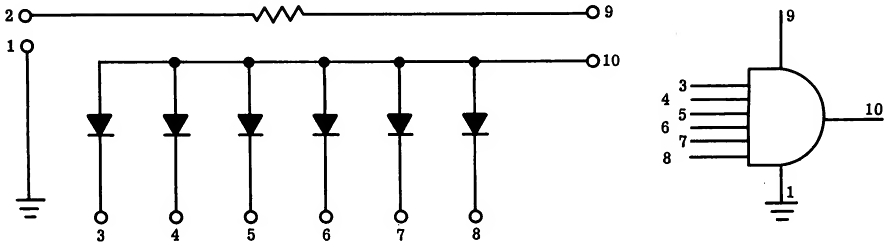
Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Applied Voltage	$V_{3\ thru\ 8}$ $V_{2,\ 9}$	+8 ±8	Vdc
Forward Current	$I_{2\ thru\ 10}$	30	mAdc
Operating Temperature Range	T_J	0 to 75	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_J = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Diode Breakdown Voltage ($I_{3\ thru\ 8}$ = 10 μAdc, $V_{10}=V_1=0$)	$V_{3\ thru\ 8}$	8	-	-	Vdc
Diode Forward Voltage (I_{10} = 2mAdc, $V_{3\ thru\ 8}$ = 0)	V_{10}	-	-	0.85	Vdc
Diode Reverse Leakage Current ($V_{3\ thru\ 8}$ = 5Vdc, $V_{10}=V_1=0$) ($V_{3\ thru\ 8}$ = 5Vdc, $V_{10}=V_1=0, T_J=75°C$	$I_{3\ thru\ 8}$	- -	- -	0.50 25	μAdc
Input Capacitance ($V_{3\ thru\ 8}$=2Vdc, $V_{10}=V_1=0$, f=1mc, V_{in}=25mVrms, unused inputs grounded)	$C_{3\ thru\ 8}$	-	-	10	pf
Reverse Recovery Time ($I_{F\ 3\ thru\ 8} = I_{R\ 3\ thru\ 8}$=2mAdc, $V_{10} = V_1 = 0$, recover to 0.2mAdc)	$t_{rr\ 3\ thru\ 8}$	-	-	4	nsec
Resistor Current (V_9 = 4Vdc, V_2 = 0)	I_9	1.3	-	2.85	mAdc
Resistor Temperature Coefficient		-	0.1	-	%/°C
Diode Forward Conductance Change with Temperature	$\Delta V_{F\ 3\ thru\ 8}$	-	-1.7	-	mV/°C

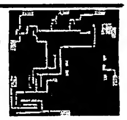
MC253 (continued)

MC253 6-DIODE "AND" GATE



MC254

MC250 DTL SERIES

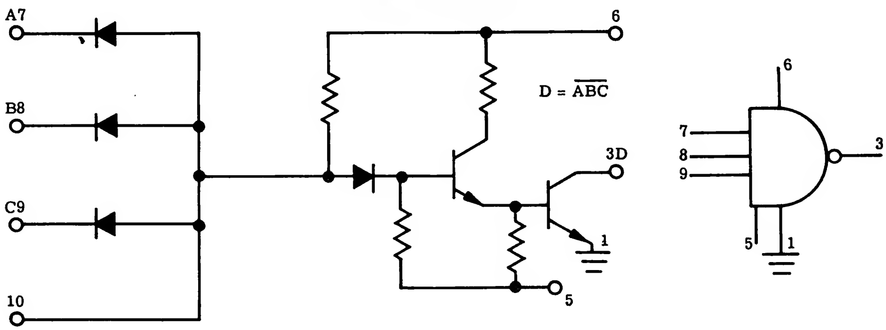


3-Input Diode Transistor Logic NAND/NOR Power Gate.

MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_A = 25°C$)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Applied Voltage	$V_{7,8,9}$ V_5 $V_{3,6}$	+8 -6 +6	Vdc
Forward Current	I_5 thru 10	30	mAdc
Load Current	I_3	75	mAdc
Operating Temperature Range	T_J	0 to 75	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

MC254 POWER GATE



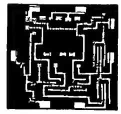
MC254 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V_6 = 4 Vdc, V_5 = 2 Vdc, V_1 = 0, T_J = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Output Breakdown Voltage	BV_3				Vdc
(I_8 = 5μAdc, V_7 = 0		6	-	-	
"1" Output Current	I_3				μAdc
($V_{7,8 \text{ or } 9}$ = 1.0Vdc, V_3 = 5Vdc)		-	-	100	
($V_{7,8 \text{ or } 9}$ = 0.75Vdc, V_3 = 5Vdc, T_J = 75° C)		-	-	100	
($V_{7,8 \text{ or } 9}$ = 1.1Vdc, V_3 = 5Vdc, T_J = 0° C)		-	-	100	
"0" Output Current	I_3				mAdc
($V_{7,8 \text{ or } 9}$ = 2.0Vdc, V_3 = 0.55, T_J = 0 to 75° C)		30	-	-	
Input Breakdown Voltage					Vdc
(I_7 = 10μAdc, V_8 = 0)	BV_7	8.0	-	-	
(I_8 = 10μAdc, V_7 = 0)	BV_8	8.0	-	-	
(I_9 = 10μAdc, V_7 = 0)	BV_9	8.0	-	-	
Input Leakage Current					μAdc
(V_7 = 5Vdc, V_8 = 0)	I_7	-	-	0.50	
(V_7 = 5Vdc, V_8 = 0, T_J = 75° C)	I_7	-	-	25	
(V_8 = 5Vdc, V_7 = 0)	I_8	-	-	0.50	
(V_8 = 5Vdc, V_7 = 0, T_J = 75° C)	I_8	-	-	25	
(V_9 = 5Vdc, V_7 = 0)	I_9	-	-	0.50	
(V_9 = 5Vdc, V_7 = 0, T_J = 75° C)	I_9	-	-	25	
Input Turn-Off Current					mAdc
(Alternately, V_7, V_8, V_9 = 0)	I_7, I_8, I_9	-	-	-4.5	
(Alternately, V_7, V_8, V_9 = 0, T_J = 0 to 75° C)	I_7, I_8, I_9	-	-		
(V_{10} = 0)	I_{10}	-	-	-5.5	
Output Capacitance	C_3				pf
(V_3 = 2.0Vdc, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f = 1mc, unused pins grounded)		-	-	15	
Input Capacitance					pf
(V_7 = 2.0Vdc, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f = 1mc, unused pins grounded)	C_7	-	-	10	
(V_8 = 2.0Vdc, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f = 1mc, unused pins grounded)	C_8	-	-	10	
(V_9 = 2.0Vdc, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f = 1mc, unused pins grounded)	C_9	-	-	10	
Power Supply					mW
(Output "OFF", V_7 = 0)		-	-	23	
(Output "ON")		-	-	66	
Switching Times					nsec
Turn-On Delay	t_{on}	-	-	35	
Turn-Off Delay	t_{off}	-	-	100	
Average Propagation Delay	t_{pd}	-	40	-	nsec

MC255

MC250 DTL SERIES

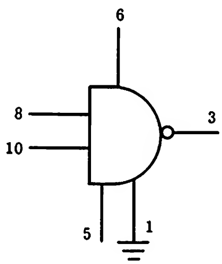


Diode Transistor Logic Line Driver.

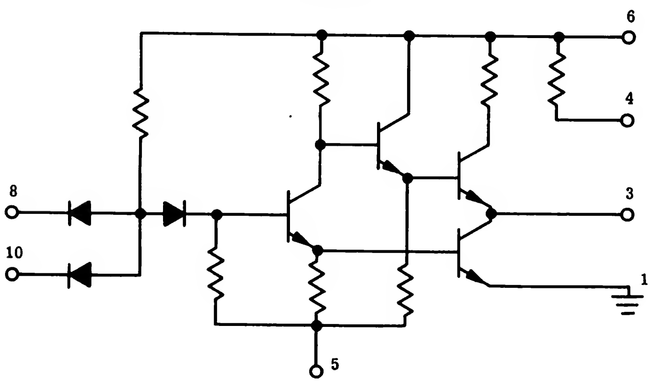
MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_J = 25°C$)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Applied Voltage	$V_{3,4,6}$ V_5 $V_{8,10}$	+6 -6 +8	Vdc
Forward Current	$I_{5,8,10}$	30	mAdc
Load Current	$I_{3,4,6}$	75	mAdc
Operating Temperature Range	T_J	0 to +75	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

MC255



LINE DRIVER



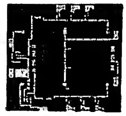
MC255 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V_6 = 4 Vdc, V_5 = 2 Vdc, V_1 = 0, T_J = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Output Saturation Voltage (I_3 = 30mAdc, T_J = 0° C to +75° C	V_3	-	-	0.55	Vdc
Output Voltage, "Off" Level (I_3 = 10mAdc, V_8 = 0.7Vdc, T_J = 0 to 75° C)	V_3	2.0	-	-	
Input Breakdown Voltage (I_8 = 10μAdc, V_{10} = 0) (I_{10} = 10μAdc, V_8 = 0)	 BV_8 BV_{10}	 8.0 8.0	 - -	 - -	Vdc
Input Leakage Current (V_8 = 5Vdc, V_{10} = 0) (V_8 = 5Vdc, V_{10} = 0, T_J = 75° C) (V_{10} = 5Vdc, V_8 = 0) (V_{10} = 5Vdc, V_8 = 0, T_J = 75° C)	 I_8 I_8 I_{10} I_{10}	 - -	 - -	 0.50 25 0.50 25	Adc
Turn-Off Current at Inputs (V_8 = 0) (V_8 = 0, T_J = 0 to +75° C) (V_{10} = 0) (V_{10} = 0, T_J = 0 to +75° C)	 I_8 I_8 I_{10} I_{10}	 - - - -	 - - - -	 -4.5 -4.7 -4.5 -4.7	mAdc
Load Resistor	R_{6-4}	-	125	-	Ohms
Input Capacitance (V_8 = 2Vdc, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f-1mc, unused pins grounded) (V_{10} = 2Vdc, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f=1mc, unused pins grounded)	 C_8 C_{10}	 - -	 - -	 10 10	pf
Power Consumption from Power Supply (Output "Off", V_8 = 0) (Output "On")		 - -	 - -	 30 65	mW
Switching Times Turn-On Delay Turn-Off Delay	 t_{on} t_{off}	 - -	 - -	 90 60	nsec
Average Propagation Delay (C_L = 1000pf)	t_{pd}	-	50	-	nsec

MC256

MC250 DTL SERIES

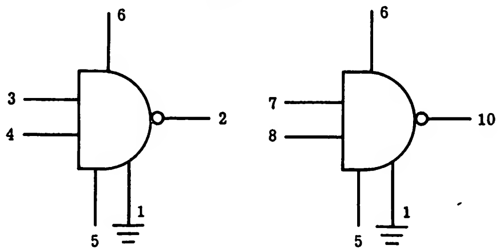


Dual (2-2) Input Diode Transistor Logic NAND/NOR Gate.

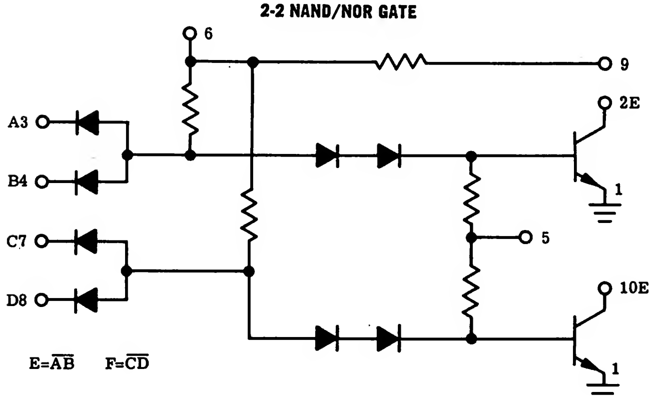
MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_J = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Applied Voltage	$V_{3,4,6 \text{ thru } 9}$ V_5 $V_{2,10}$	+8 -8 +6	Vdc
Forward Current	$I_{2,10}$ $I_{2 \text{ thru } 4, 7 \text{ thru } 10}$	+30 -30	mAdc
Operating Temperature Range	T_J	0 to 75	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

MC256



2-2 NAND/NOR GATE



E=$\overline{AB}$ F=$\overline{CD}$

MC256 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(V_6 = 4 Vdc, V_5 = 2 Vdc, V_1 = 0, T_J = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Output Breakdown Voltage					Vdc
(I_2 = 5μAdc, V_3 = 0)	BV_2	6	-	-	
(I_{10} = 5μAdc, V_7 = 0)	BV_{10}	6	-	-	
"1" Output Current					μAdc
(V_3 = 1.0Vdc, V_2 = 5Vdc)	I_2	-	-	50	
(V_3 = 0.75Vdc, V_2 = 5Vdc, T_J = 75° C)	I_2	-	-	50	
(V_3 = 1.1Vdc, V_2 = 5Vdc, T_J = 0° C)	I_2	-	-	50	
(V_7 = 1.0Vdc, V_{10} = 5Vdc)	I_{10}	-	-	50	
(V_7 = 0.75Vdc, V_{10} = 5Vdc, T_J = 75° C)	I_{10}	-	-	50	
(V_7 = 1.1Vdc, V_{10} = 5Vdc, T_J = 0° C)	I_{10}	-	-	50	
"0" Output Current					mAdc
(V_3 = 2.0Vdc, V_2 = 0.55Vdc, T_J = 0 to 75° C)	I_2	10	-	-	
(V_7 = 2.0Vdc, V_{10} = 0.55Vdc, T_J = 0 to 75° C)	I_{10}	10	-	-	
Input BreakDown Voltage					Vdc
(I_3 = 10μAdc, V_4 = 0)	BV_3	8	-	-	
(I_4 = 10μAdc, V_3 = 0)	BV_4	8	-	-	
(I_7 = 10μAdc, V_8 = 0)	BV_7	8	-	-	
(I_8 = 10μAdc, V_7 = 0)	BV_8	8	-	-	
Input Leakage Current	I_3, I_4, I_7, I_8				μAdc
(Diode under test at 5Vdc, all other inputs = 0)		-	-	0.50	
(Diode under test at 5Vdc, all other inputs = 0, T_J = 75° C)		-	-	25	
Input Turn-Off Current	I_3, I_4, I_7, I_8				mAdc
(Alternately V_3, V_4, V_7, V_8 = 0)		-	-	-2.3	
(Alternately V_3, V_4, V_7, V_8 = 0, T_J = 0 to 75° C)		-	-	-2.5	
Output Capacitance					pf
(V_2 = 2.0Vdc, V_3 = 0, V_{in} = 25mVrms f = 1mc, unused pins grounded	C_2	-	-	10	
(V_{10} = 2.0Vdc, V_7 = 0, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f = 1mc, unused pins grounded)	C_{10}	-	--	10	

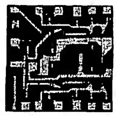
MC256 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Input Capacitance					pf
(V_3 = 2Vdc, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f = 1mc, unused pins grounded)	C_3	-	-	10	
(V_4 = 2Vdc, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f = 1mc, unused pins grounded)	C_4	-	-	10	
(V_7 = 2Vdc, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f = 1mc, unused pins grounded)	C_7	-	-	10	
(V_8 = 2Vdc, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f = 1mc unused pins grounded)	C_8	-	-	10	
Load Resistor Current (V_9 = 0)	I_9	-1.3	-	-2.85	mAdc
Power Consumption from Power Supply					mW
(Output "Off", $V_3 = V_7$ = 0)		-	-	20	
(Output "On")		-	-	12	
Switching Times					nsec
Turn-On Delay	t_{on}	-	-	60	
Turn-Off Delay	t_{off}	-	-	60	
Average Propagation Delay	t_{pd}	-	30	-	nsec

MC257

MC250 DTL SERIES



Dual (3-2) Input Diode Transistor Logic NAND/NOR Gate.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_J = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Applied Voltage			Vdc
	$V_{3,4,\ 6\ thru\ 9}$	+8	
	V_5	-8	
	$V_{2,10}$	+6	
Forward Current			mAdc
	$I_{2,10}$	+30	
	$I_{2\ thru\ 4,\ 7\ thru\ 10}$	-30	
Operating Temperature Range	T_J	-0 to +75	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

MC257 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(V_6 = 4 Vdc. V_5 = 2 Vdc, V_1 = 0, T_J = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

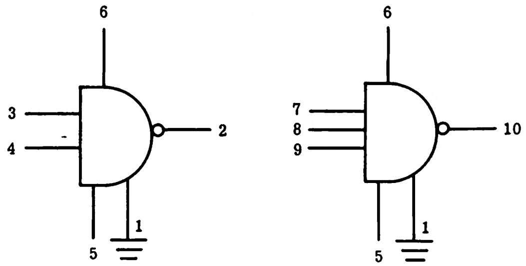
Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Output Breakdown Voltage					Vdc
(I_2 = 5μAdc, V_3 = 0)	BV_2	6	-	-	
(I_{10} = 5μAdc, V_7 = 0)	BV_{10}	6	-	-	
"1" Output Current					μAdc
(V_3 = 1.0Vdc, V_2 = 5Vdc	I_2	-	-	50	
(V_3 = 0.75Vdc, V_2 = 5Vdc, T_J = 75° C)	I_2	-	-	50	
(V_3 = 1.1Vdc, V_2 = 5Vdc, T_J = 0° C)	I_2	-	-	50	
(V_7 = 1.0Vdc, V_{10} = 5Vdc)	I_{10}	-	-	50	
(V_7 = 0.75Vdc, V_{10} = 5Vdc, T_J = 75° C)	I_{10}	-	-	50	
(V_7 = 1.1Vdc, V_{10} = 5Vdc, T_J = 0° C)	I_{10}	-	-	50	
"0" Output Current					mAdc
(V_3 = 2.0Vdc, V_2 = 0.55Vdc, T_J = 0 to 75° C)	I_2	10	-	-	
(V_7 = 2.0Vdc, V_{10} = 0.55Vdc, T_J = 0 to 75° C)	I_{10}	10	-	-	
Input Breakdown Voltage					Vdc
(I_3 = 10μAdc, V_4 = 0)	BV_3	8	-	-	
(I_4 = 10μAdc, V_3 = 0)	BV_4	8	-	-	
(I_7 = 10μAdc, V_8 = 0)	BV_7	8	-	-	
(I_8 = 10μAdc, V_7 = 0)	BV_8	8	-	-	
(I_9 = 10μAdc, V_7 = 0)	BV_9	8	-	-	
Input Leakage Current	I_3, I_4, I_7, I_8, I_9				μAdc
(Diode under test at 5Vdc, all other inputs = 0)		-	-	0.50	
(Diode under test at 5Vdc, all other inputs = 0, T_J = 75° C)		-	-	25	
Input Turn-Off Current	I_3, I_4, I_7, I_8, I_9				mAdc
(Alternately V_3, V_4, V_7, V_8, V_9 = 0)		-	-	-2.3	
(Alternately V_3, V_4, V_7, V_8, V_9 = 0, T_J = 0 to 75° C)		-	-	-2.5	
Output Capacitance					pf
(V_2 = 2.0Vdc, V_3 = 0, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f = 1mc, unused pins grounded)	C_2	-	-	10	
(V_{10} = 2.0Vdc, V_7 = 0, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f = 1mc, unused pins grounded)	C_{10}	-	-	10	

MC257 (continued)

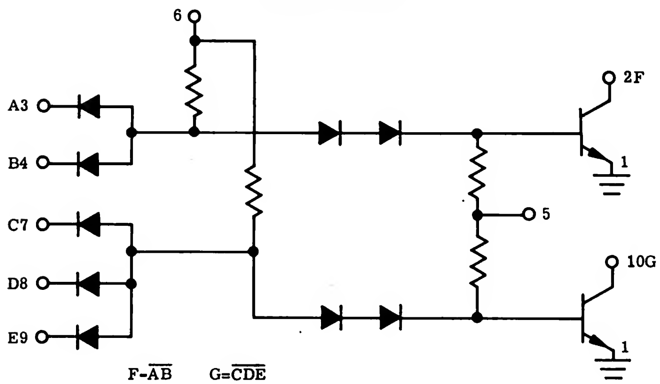
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Input Capacitance					pf
(V_3 = 2Vdc, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f = 1mc, unused pins grounded)	C_3	-	-	10	
(V_4 = 2Vdc, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f = 1mc, unused pins grounded)	C_4	-	-	10	
(V_7 = 2Vdc, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f = 1mc, unused pins grounded)	C_7	-	-	10	
(V_8 = 2Vdc, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f = 1mc, unused pins grounded)	C_8	-	-	10	
(V_9 = 2Vdc, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f = 1mc, unused pins grounded)	C_9	-	-	10	
Power Consumption from Power Supply	-				mW
(Output "Off", $V_3 = V_7 = 0$)		-	-	20	
(Output "On")		-	-	12	
Switching Times					nsec
Turn-On Delay	t_{on}	-	-	60	
Turn-Off Delay	t_{off}	-	-	60	
Average Propagation Delay	t_{pd}	-	30	-	nsec

MC257

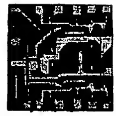


3-2 NAND/NOR GATE



MC258

MC250 DTL SERIES

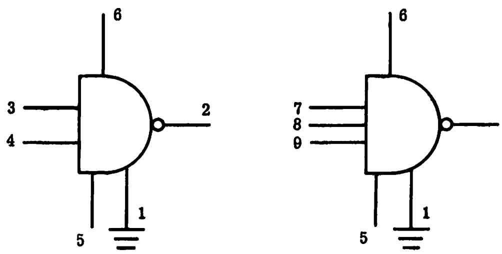


Dual (3-2) Input Diode Transistor Logic NAND/NOR Gate.

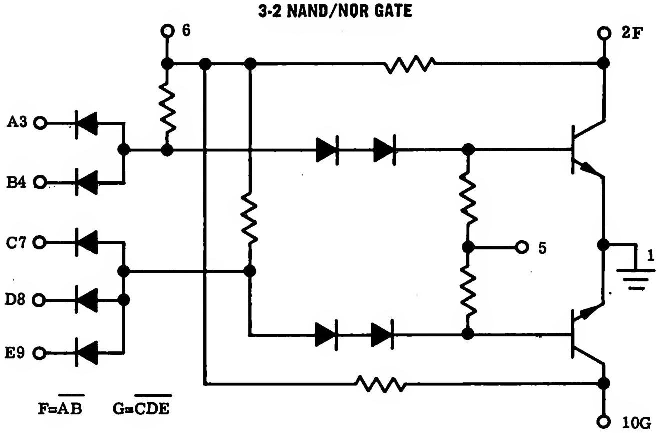
MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_J = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Applied Voltage	$V_{3,4,6\ thru\ 9}$ V_5 $V_{2,10}$	+8 -8 +6	Vdc
Forward Current	$I_{2,10}$ $I_{2\ thru\ 4,\ 7\ thru\ 10}$	+30 -30	mAdc
Operating Temperature Range	T_J	0 to +75	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

MC258



3-2 NAND/NOR GATE



MC258 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(V_6 = 4 Vdc, V_5 = 2 Vdc, V_1 = 0, T_J = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Output Saturation Voltage					Vdc
(I_2 = 8mAdc, V_3 = V_4 = 2Vdc, T_J = 0 to 75° C)	V_2	-	-	0.55	
(I_{10} = 8mAdc, V_7 = V_8 = V_9 = 2Vdc T_J = 0 to 75° C)	V_{10}	-	-	0.55	
Output "Off" Voltage					Vdc
(I_2 = 100μAdc, V_3 = 1.0Vdc	V_2	3.5	-	-	
(I_2 = 100μAdc, V_3 = 0.75Vdc, T_J = 75° C)	V_2	3.5	-	-	
(I_2 = 100μAdc, V_3 = 1.1Vdc, T_J = 0° C)	V_2	3.5	-	-	
(I_{10} = 100μAdc, V_7 = 1.0Vdc	V_{10}	3.5	-	-	
(I_{10} = 100μAdc, V_7 = 0.75Vdc, T_J = 75° C)	V_{10}	3.5	-	-	
(I_{10} = 100μAdc, V_7 = 1.1Vdc, T_J = 0° C)	V_{10}	3.5	-	-	
Input Breakdown Voltage					Vdc
(I_3= 10μAdc, V_4 = 0)	BV_3	8	-	-	
(I_4 = 10μAdc, V_3 = 0)	BV_4	8	-	-	
(I_7 = 10μAdc, V_8 = 0)	BV_7	8	-	-	
(I_8 = 10μAdc, V_7 = 0)	BV_8	8	-	-	
(I_9 = 10μAdc, V_7 = 0)	BV_9	8	-	-	
Input Leakage Current	I_3, I_4, I_7, I_8, I_9				μAdc
(Diode under test at 5Vdc, all other inputs = 0)		-	-	0.50	
(Diode under test at 5Vdc, all other inputs = 0, T_J = 75° C)		-	-	25	
Input Turn-Off Current	I_3, I_4, I_7, I_8, I_9				mAdc
(Alternately V_3, V_4, V_7, V_8, V_9 = 0)		-	-	-2.3	
(Alternately V_3, V_4, V_7, V_8, V_9 = 0, T_J = 0 to 75° C)		-	-	-2.5	
Output Capacitance					pf
(V_2 = 2.0Vdc, V_3 = 0, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f = 1mc, unused pins grounded)	C_2	-	-	10	
(V_{10} = 2.0Vdc, V_7 = 0, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f = 1mc, unused pins grounded)	C_{10}	-	-	10	

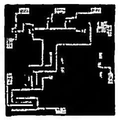
MC258 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Input Capacitance					pf
(V_3 = 2Vdc, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f = 1mc, unused pins grounded)	C_3	-	-	10	
(V_4 = 2Vdc, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f = 1mc, unused pins grounded)	C_4	-	-	10	
(V_7 = 2Vdc, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f = 1mc, unused pins grounded)	C_7	-	-	10	
(V_8 = 2Vdc, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f = 1mc, unused pins grounded)	C_8	-	-	10	
(V_9 = 2Vdc, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f = 1mc unused pins grounded)	C_9	-	-	10	
Power Consumption Power Supply	-				mW
(Output "Off", $V_3 = V_7 = 0$)		-	-	20	
(output "On")		-	-	34	
Switching Times					nsec
Turn-On Delay	t_{on}	-	-	60	
Turn-Off Delay	t_{off}	-	-	60	
Average Propagation Delay	t_{pd}	-	30	-	nsec

MC259

MC250 DTL SERIES



Diode Transistor Logic Flip-Flop.

MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_J = 25°C$)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Applied Voltage	$V_{2,3,4,6,7,8,9,10}$	+8	Vdc
	V_5	-8	
Forward Current	$I_{3,8}$	+50	mAdc
	$I_{2,3,4,7 \text{ thru } 10}$	-30	
Operating Temperature Range	T_J	0 to +75	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

MC259 (continued)

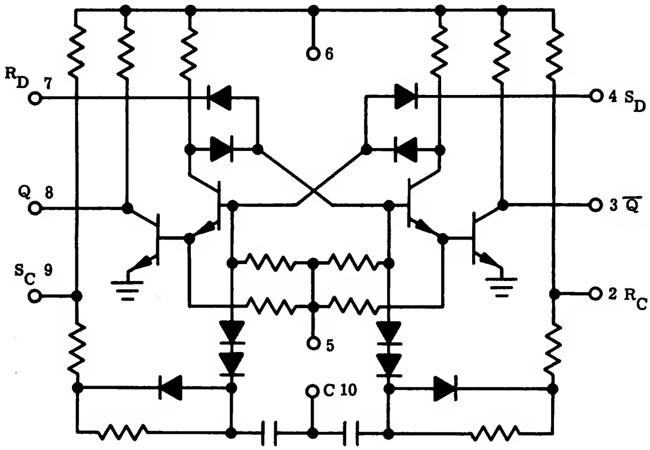
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

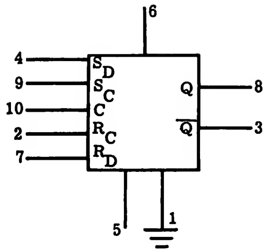
(V_6 = 4 Vdc, V_5 = 2 Vdc, V_1 = 0, T_J = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Logic Symbol	Logic State	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
OUTPUT LEVEL							
"Off" Voltage							
(I_8 = -200μAdc, V_4 = 0.55Vdc, V_7 = 2.0Vdc, T_A = 0 to 75°C)	Q	1	V_8	2.5	-	-	Vdc
(I_3 = -200μAdc, V_4 = 2.0Vdc, V_7 = 0.6Vdc, T_A = 0 to 75°C)	$\overline{Q}$	1	V_3	2.5	-	-	Vdc
"On" Voltage							
(I_8 = 16mAdc, V_4 = 2.0Vdc, V_7 = 0.55Vdc, T_A = 0 to 75°C)	Q	0	V_8	-	-	0.55	Vdc
(I_3 = 16mAdc, V_4 = 0.55Vdc, V_7 = 2.0Vdc, T_A = 0 to 75°C)	$\overline{Q}$	0	V_3	-	-	0.55	Vdc
DIRECT SET-RESET INPUTS							
"Up" Voltage	S_D	1	V_4	2.0	-	-	Vdc
	R_D	1	V_7	2.0	-	-	Vdc
"Down" Voltage	S_C	0	V_4	-	-	0.55	Vdc
	R_D	0	V_7	-	-	0.55	Vdc
"Up" Current							
(V_4 = 5Vdc, T_J = 75°C)	S_D	1	I_4	-	-	25	μAdc
(V_7 = 5Vdc, T_J = 75°C)	R_D	1	I_7	-	-	25	μAdc
"Down" Current							
(V_4 = 0)	S_D	0	I_4	-	-	-2.3	mAdc
(V_7 = 0)	R_D	0	I_7	-	-	-2.3	mAdc
CLOCKED SET-RESET INPUTS							
"Down" Current							
($V_{9,10}$ = 0, T_J = 25°C)	S_C	0	I_9	-	-	-1.75	mAdc
($V_{2,10}$ = 0, T_J = 25°C)	R_C	0	I_2	-	-	-1.75	mAdc
Effective Clock Input Capacitance			C_{10}	-	75	-	pf
SWITCHING TIME							
Clocked Set-Reset Mode							
Turn-On Delay			t_{on}	-	-	100	nsec
Turn-Off Delay			t_{off}	-	-	75	nsec
Direct Set-Reset Mode							
Turn-On Delay			t_{on}	-	-	100	nsec
Turn-Off Delay			t_{off}	-	-	75	nsec
POWER CONSUMPTION				-	16	-	mW

MC259 (continued)

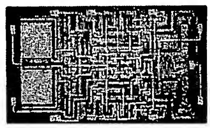
MC259 BINARY ELEMENT





MC260

MC250 DTL SERIES



Diode Transistor Logic Flip-Flop.

MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_J = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Applied Voltage	$V_{2,3,4,6,7,8,9,10}$ V_5	+8 -8	Vdc
Forward Current	$I_{3,7}$ $I_{2,3,4,7 \text{ thru } 10}$	+50 -30	mAdc
Operating Temperature Range	T_J	0 to +75	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

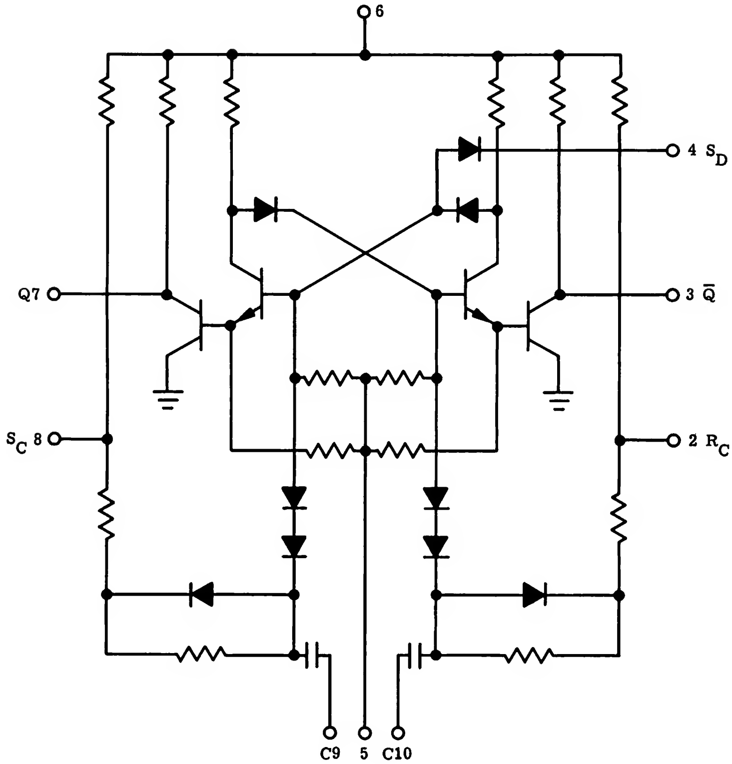
MC260 (continued)

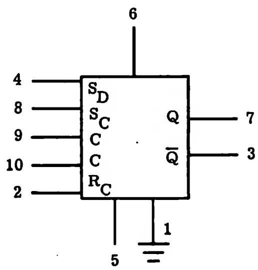
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V_6 = 4 Vdc, V_5 = 2 Vdc, V_1 = 0, T_J = 25°C)

Characteristic	Logic Symbol	Logic State	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
OUTPUT LEVEL							
"Off" Voltage (I_7 = -200μAdc, V_4 = 0.55Vdc, Momentarily connect pin 2 to -2.0Vdc, T_J = 0 to 75°C)	Q	1	V_7	2.5	-	-	Vdc
(I_3 = -200μAdc, V_4 = 2.0Vdc, T_J = 0 to 75°C)	$\overline{Q}$	1	V_3	2.5	-	-	Vdc
"On" Voltage (I_7 = 16mAdc, V_4 = 2.0Vdc, Momentarily connect pin 2 to -2.0Vdc, T_J = 0 to 75°C)	Q	0	V_7	-	-	0.55	Vdc
(I_3 = 16mAdc, V_4 = 0.55Vdc, T_J = 0 to 75°C)	$\overline{Q}$	0	V_3	-	-	0.55	Vdc
DIRECT SET INPUT CURRENT							
"Up" Current (V_4 = 5Vdc, T_J = 75°C)	S_D	1	I_4	-	-	25	μAdc
"Down" Current (V_4 = 0)	S_D	0	I_4	-	-	-2.3	mAdc
CLOCKED SET-RESET INPUTS							
"Down" Current ($V_{8,9}$ = 0, T_J = 75°C)	S_C	0	I_8	-	-	-1.75	mAdc
($V_{2,10}$ = 0, T_J = 75°C)	R_C	0	I_2	-	-	-1.75	mAdc
Effective Clock Input Capacitance							
(V_9 = 2.0Vdc, V_8 = 0Vdc)			C_9	-	75	-	pf
(V_{10} = 2.0Vdc, V_2 = 0Vdc) (V_8 = 4.0Vdc)			C_{10}	-	75	-	pf
SWITCHING TIME							
Clocked Set-Reset Mode							
Turn-On Delay			t_{on}	-	-	100	nsec
Turn-Off Delay			t_{off}	-	-	75	nsec
Direct Set Mode							
Turn-On Delay			t_{on}	-	-	100	nsec
Turn-Off Delay			t_{off}	-	-	75	nsec
POWER CONSUMPTION				-	16	-	mW

MC260 (continued)

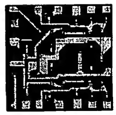
MC260





MC262

MC250 DTL SERIES

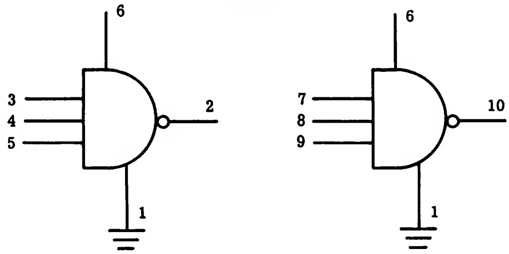


Dual (3-3) Input Diode Transistor Logic NAND/NOR Gate.

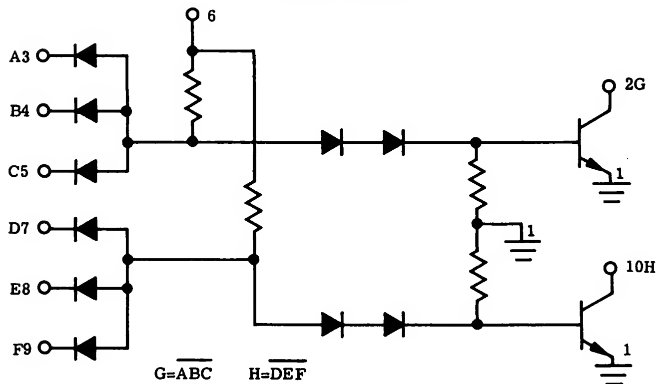
MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_J = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Applied Voltage	$V_{3 \text{ thru } 9}$ $V_{2,10}$	+8 +6	Vdc
Forward Current	$I_{2,10}$ $I_{2 \text{ thru } 5, 7 \text{ thru } 10}$	+30 -30	mAdc
Operating Temperature Range	T_J	0 to +75	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

MC262



3-3 NAND/NOR GATE



MC262 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(V_6 = 4 Vdc, V_5 = 2 Vdc, V_1 = 0, T_J = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Output Breakdown Voltage					Vdc
(I_2 = 5µAdc, V_3 = 0)	BV_2	6	-	-	
(I_{10} = 5µAdc, V_7 = 0)	BV_{10}	6	-	-	
"1" Output Current					Adc
(V_3 = 1.0Vdc, V_2 = 5Vdc)	I_2	-	-	50	
(V_3 = 0.75Vdc, V_2 = 5Vdc, T_J = 75° C)	I_2	-	-	50	
(V_3 = 1.1Vdc, V_2 = 5Vdc, T_J = 0° C)	I_2	-	-	50	
(V_7 = 1.0Vdc, V_{10} = 5Vdc)	I_{10}	-	-	50	
(V_7 0.75Vdc, V_{10} = 5Vdc, T_J = 75° C)	I_{10}	-	-	50	
(V_7 = 1.1Vdc, V_{10} = 5Vdc, T_J = 0° C)	I_{10}	-	-	50	
"0" Output Current					mAdc
(V_{in} = 2Vdc, V_2 = 0.55, T_J = 0 to 75° C)	I_2	10	-	-	
(V_{in} = 2Vdc, V_{10} = 0.55, T_J = 0 to 75° C)	I_{10}	10	-	-	
Input Breakdown Voltage					Vdc
(I_3 = 10µAdc, V_4 = 0)	BV_3	8	-	-	
(I_4 = 10µAdc, V_3 = 0)	BV_4	8	-	-	
(I_5 = 10µAdc, V_3 = 0)	BV_5	8	-	-	
(I_7 = 10µAdc, V_8 = 0)	BV_7	8	-	-	
(I_8 = 10µAdc, V_7 = 0)	BV_8	8	-	-	
(I_9 = 10µAdc, V_7 = 0)	BV_9	8	-	-	
Input Leakage Current	$I_3, I_4, I_5, I_7, I_8, I_9$				µAdc
(Diode under test at 5Vdc, all other inputs = 0)		-	-	0.50	
(Diode under test at 5Vdc, all other inputs = 0, T_J = 75° C)		-	-	25	
Input Turn-Off Current	$I_3, I_4, I_5, I_7, I_8, I_9$				mAdc
(Alternately $V_3, V_4, V_5, V_7, V_8, V_9$ = 0)		-	-	-2.3	
(Alternately $V_3, V_4, V_5, V_7, V_8, V_9$ = 0, T_J = 0 to 75° C)		-	-	-2.5	

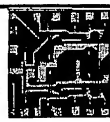
MC262 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Output Capacitance					pf
(V_2 = 2.0Vdc, V_3 = 0, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f = 1mc, unused pins grounded)	C_2	-	-	10	
(V_{10} = 2.0Vdc, V_7 = 0, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f = 1mc, unused pins grounded)	C_{10}	-	-	10	
Input Capacitance					pf
(V_3 = 2Vdc, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f = 1mc, unused pins grounded)	C_3	-	-	10	
(V_4 = 2Vdc, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f = 1mc, unused pins grounded)	C_4	-	-	10	
(V_5 = 2Vdc, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f = 1mc, unused pins grounded)	C_5	-	-	10	
(V_7 - 2Vdc, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f = 1mc, unused pins grounded)	C_7	-	-	10	
(V_8 = 2Vdc, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f = 1mc, unused pins grounded)	C_8	-	-	10	
(V_9 = 2Vdc, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f = 1mc,	C_9	-	-	10	
Power Consumption from Power Supply					mW
(Output "Off", V_3 = V_7 = 0)		-	-	19	
(Output "On")		-	-	12	
Switching Times					nsec
Turn-On Delay	t_{on}	-	-	60	
Turn-Off Delay	t_{off}	-	-	60	
Average Propagation Delay	t_{pd}	-	30	-	nsec

MC263

MC250 DTL SERIES



Dual (3-3) Input Diode Transistor Logic NAND/NOR Gate.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_J = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Applied Voltage	V_3 thru 9	+8	Vdc
	$V_{2,10}$	+6	mAdc
Forward Current	$I_{2,10}$	+30	
	I_2 thru 5, 7 thru 10	-30	
Operating Temperature Range	T_J	0 to 75	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

MC263 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS
(V_6 = 4 Vdc, V_5 = 2 Vdc, V_1 = 0, T_J = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

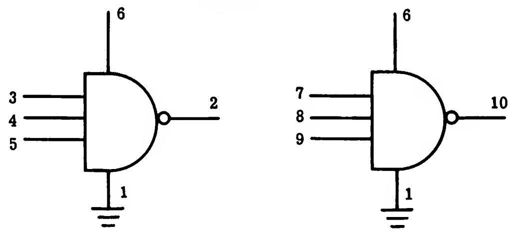
Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Output Breakdown Voltage					Vdc
(I_2 = 5μAdc, V_3 0)	BV_2	6	-	-	
(I_{10} = 5μAdc, V_7 = 0)	BV_{10}	6	-	-	
Output Saturation Voltage					Vdc
(I_2 = 8mAdc, $V_3 = V_4 = V_5$ = 2Vdc, T_J = 0 to 75° C)	V_2	-	-	0.55	
(I_{10} = 8mAdc, $V_7 = V_8 = V_9$ = 2Vdc, T_J = 0 to 75° C)	V_{10}	-	-	0.55	
Output "Off" Voltage					Vdc
(I_2 = 100μAdc, V_3 = 0.7Vdc, T_J = 0 to 75° C)	V_2	3.5	-	-	
(I_{10} = 100μAdc, V_7 = 0.7Vdc, T_J = 0 to 75° C)	V_{10}	3.5	-	-	
Input Breakdown Voltage					Vdc
(I_3 = 10μAdc, V_4 = 0)	BV_3	8	-	-	
(I_4 = 10μAdc, V_3 = 0)	BV_4	8	-	-	
(I_5 = 10μAdc, V_3 = 0)	BV_5	8	-	-	
(I_7 = 10μAdc, V_5 = 0)	BV_7	8	-	-	
(I_8 = 10μAdc, V_7 = 0)	BV_8	8	-	-	
(I_9 = 10μAdc, V_7 = 0)	BV_9	8	-	-	
Input Leakage Current	$I_3, I_4, I_5, I_7, I_8, I_9$				μAdc
(Diode under test at 5Vdc, all other inputs = 0)		-	-	0.500	
(Diode under test at 5Vdc, all other inputs = 0, T_J = 75° C)		-	-	25	
Input Turn-Off Current	$I_3, I_4, I_5, I_7, I_8, I_9$				mAdc
(Alternately $V_3, V_4, V_5, V_7, V_8, V_9$ = 0)		-	-	-2.3	
(Alternately $V_3, V_4, V_5, V_7, V_8, V_9$ = 0, T_J = 0 to 75° C)		-	-	-2.3	
Output Capacitance					pf
(V_2 = 2.0Vdc, V_3 = 0, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f = 1mc, unused pins grounded)	C_2	-	-	10	
(V_{10} = 2.0Vdc, V_7 = 0, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f = 1mc, unused pins grounded	C_{10}	-	-	10	

MC263 (continued)

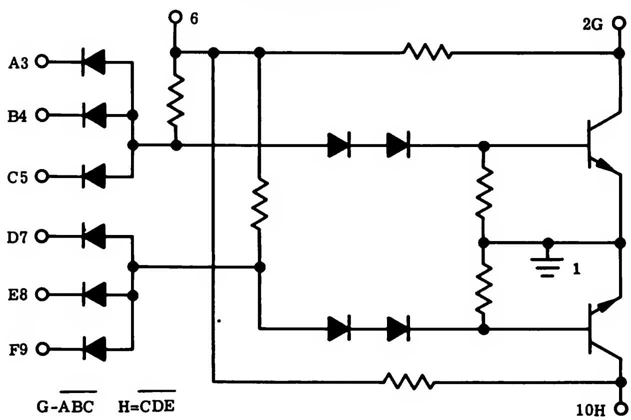
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Input Capacitance					pf
(V_3 = 2Vdc, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f = 1mc, unused pins grounded)	C_3	-	-	10	
(V_4 = 2Vdc, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f = 1mc, unused pins grounded)	C_4	-	-	10	
(V_5 = 2Vdc, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f = 1mc, unused pins grounded)	C_5	-	-	10	
(V_7 = 2Vdc, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f = 1mc, unused pins grounded)	C_7	-	-	10	
(V_8 = 2Vdc, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f = 1mc, unused pins grounded)	C_8	-	-	10	
(V_9 = 2Vdc, V_{in} = 25mVrms, f = 1mc, unused pins grounded)	C_9	-	-	10	
Power Consumption from Power Supply	-				mW
(Output "Off", $V_3 = V_7 = 0$)		-	-	19	
(Output "On")		-	-	33	
Switching Times					nsec
Turn-On Delay	t_{on}	-	-	60	
Turn-Off Delay	t_{off}	-	-	60	
Average Propagation Delay	t_{pd}	-	30	-	nsec

MC263

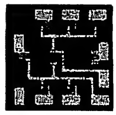


3-3 NAND/NOR GATE



MC265

MC250 DTL SERIES

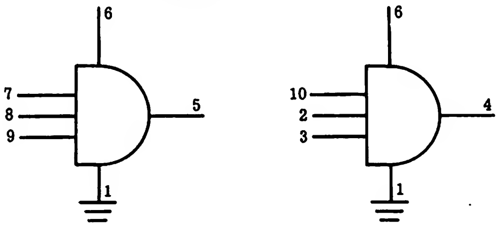


Dual (3-3) Input Diode Transistor Logic AND Gate.

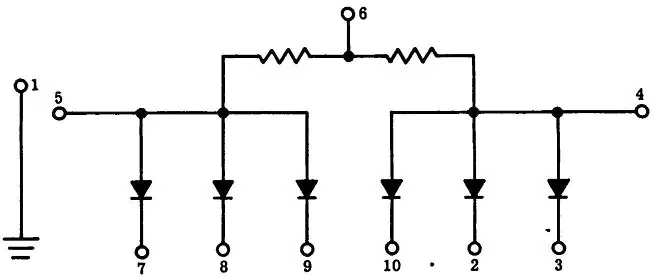
MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_A = 25°C$)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Applied Voltage	$V_{2,3,7 \text{ thru } 10}$ V_6	+8 ±8	Vdc
Forward Current	$I_{2 \text{ thru } 10}$	±30	mAdc
Operating Temperature Range	T_J	0 to +75	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

MC265



DUAL "AND" GATE



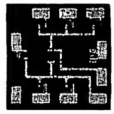
MC265 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Diode Breakdown Voltage					Vdc
($I_{2,3,10}$ = 10μAdc, $V_4 = V_1$ = 0)	$V_{2,3,10}$	8	-	-	
($I_{7,8,9}$ = 10μAdc, $V_5 = V_1$ = 0)	$V_{7,8,9}$	8	-	-	
Diode Forward Voltage					Vdc
(I_4 = 2mAdc, $V_{2,3,10} = V_1$ = 0)	V_4	-	-	0.85	
(I_5 = 2mAdc, $V_{7,8,9} = V_1$ = 0)	V_5	-	-	0.85	
Diode Reverse Leakage Current					μAdc
($V_{2,3,10}$ = 5Vdc, $V_4 = V_1$ = 0)	$I_{2,3,10}$	-	-	0.50	
($V_{2,3,10}$ = 5Vdc, $V_4 = V_1$ = 0, T_J = 75° C)	$I_{2,3,10}$	-	-	25	
($V_{7,8,9}$ = 5Vdc, $V_5 = V_1$ = 0)	$I_{7,8,9}$	-	-	0.50	
($V_{7,8,9}$ = 5Vdc, $V_5 = V_1$ = 0, T_J = 75° C)	$I_{7,8,9}$	-	-	25	
Input Capacitance					pf
($V_{2,3,10}$ = 2Vdc, $V_4 = V_1$ = 0, f = 1mc, V_{in} = 25mVrms, unused inputs grounded)	$C_{2,3,10}$	-	-	10	
($V_{7,8,9}$ = 2Vdc, $V_5 = V_1$ = 0, f = 1mc, V_{in} = 25mVrms, unused pins grounded)	$C_{7,8,9}$	-	-	10	
Reverse Recovery Time					nsec
($I_{F2,3,10} = I_{R2,3,10}$ = 2mAdc, $V_4 = V_1$ = 0, recover to 0.2mAdc)	$t_{rr2,3,10}$	-	-	4	
($I_{F7,8,9} = I_{R7,8,9}$ = 2mAdc, $V_5 = V_1$ = 0, recover to 0.2mAdc)	$t_{rr7,8,9}$	-	-	4	
Resistor Isolation Leakage (V_6 = 5Vdc, $V_4 = V_5$ = 0)	I_1	-	-	600	mAdc
Resistor Current					mAdc
(V_6 = 4Vdc, $V_4 = V_1$ = 0)	I_4	1.3	-	2.85	
(V_6 = 4Vdc, $V_5 = V_1$ = 0)	I_5	1.3	-	2.85	
Resistor Temperature Coefficient	-	-	0.1	-	%/° C
Diode Forward Conductance Change with Temperature	$\Delta V_{F2,3,10}$	-	-1.7	-	mV/° C
	$\Delta V_{F7,8,9}$	-	-1.7	-	

MC267

MC250 DTL SERIES

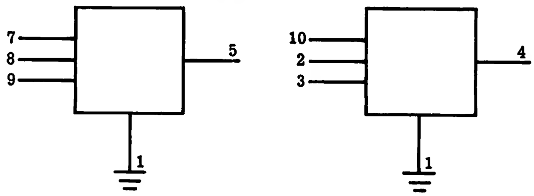


Diode Transistor Logic Dual-Diode Array.

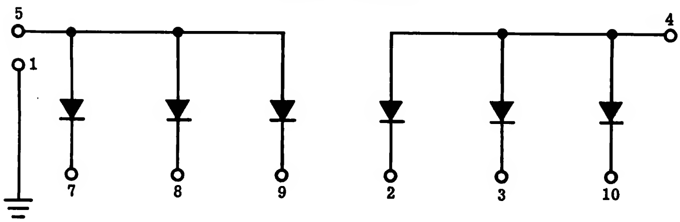
MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_A = 25°C$)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Applied Voltage	$V_{2,3,}$ 7 thru 10	8	Vdc
Forward Current	I_2 thru 5, 7 thru 10	30	mAdc
Operating Temperature Range	T_J	0 to +75	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

MC267



DUAL DIODE ARRAY



MC267 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_J = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Diode Breakdown Voltage					Vdc
($I_{2,3,10}$ = 10μAdc, $V_4 = V_1 = 0$)	$V_{2,3,10}$	8	-	-	
($I_{7,8,9}$ = 10μAdc, $V_5 = V_1 = 0$)	$V_{7,8,9}$	8	-	-	
Diode Forward Voltage					Vdc
(I_4 = 2mAdc, $V_{2,3,10} = V_1 = 0$)	V_4	-	-	0.85	
(I_5 = 2mAdc, $V_{7,8,9} = V_1 = 0$)	V_5	-	-	0.85	
Diode Reverse Leakage Current					μAdc
($V_{2,3,10}$ = 5Vdc, $V_4 = V_1 = 0$)	$I_{2,3,10}$	-	-	0.50	
($V_{2,3,10}$ = 5Vdc, $V_4 = V_1 = 0$, T_J = 75° C)				25	
($V_{7,8,9}$ = 5Vdc, $V_5 = V_1 = 0$)	$I_{7,8,9}$	-	-	0.50	
($V_{7,8,9}$ = 5Vdc, $V_5 = V_1 = 0$, T_J = 75° C)				25	
Input Capacitance					pf
($V_{2,3,10}$ = 2Vdc, $V_4 = V_1 = 0$, f = 1mc, V_{in} = 25mVrms, unused inputs grounded)	$C_{2,3,10}$	-	-	10	
($V_{7,8,9}$ = 2Vdc, $V_5 = V_1 = 0$, f = 1mc, V_{in} = 25mVrms, unused inputs grounded)	$C_{7,8,9}$	-	-	10	
Reverse Recovery Time					nsec
($I_{F2,3,10} = I_{R2,3,10}$ = 2mAdc, $V_4 = V_1 = 0$, Recover to 0.2mAdc)	$t_{rr2,3,10}$	-	-	4	
($I_{F7,8,9} = I_{R7,8,9}$ = 2mAdc $V_5 = V_1 = 0$, recover to 0.2mAdc)	$t_{rr7,8,9}$	-	-	4	
Diode Forward Conductance Change with Temperature	$\Delta V_{F2,3,10}$	-	-1.7	-	mV/° C
	$\Delta V_{F7,8,9}$	-	-1.7	-	

USN ME DTL series

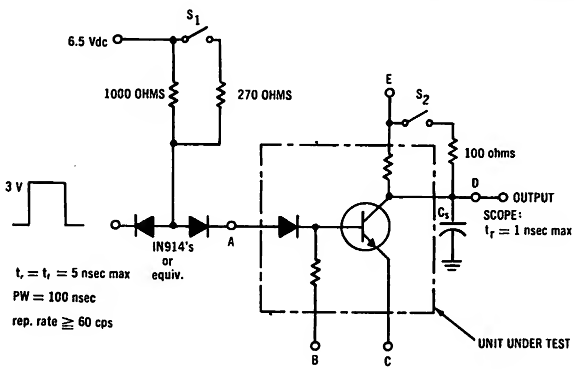
CASE 71
(TO-5)

Monolithic integrated Diode Transistor Logic circuits designed to provide all of the basic logic functions in a digital computer. The ME USN Series is intended for high-speed logic applications over a temperature range of -55 to +125°C.

Series USN ME1 DTL Circuits

Type	Description	Recovery Time (nsec)	Switching Time t_{on} (nsec)		Power Dissipation (mW)
ME1	3-4 Diode AND Gate	15	–	–	200
ME2	2-2-2 Diode AND Gate	15	–	–	300
ME3	1-1-1-2 Diode AND Gate	14	–	–	400
ME4	8-Diode AND Gate	15	–	–	100
ME5	Dual Inverters	–	20	45	250
ME6	9-Diode Common-P Gate	90	–	–	–
ME7	9-Diode Common-N Gate	90	–	–	–
ME8	16-Diode Series/Parallel Matrix	90	–	–	–

SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT FOR INVERTERS (ME5)



TERMINAL	Q_1	Q_2
A	6	9
B	7	8
C	5	10
D	4	1
E	3	2

NOTES

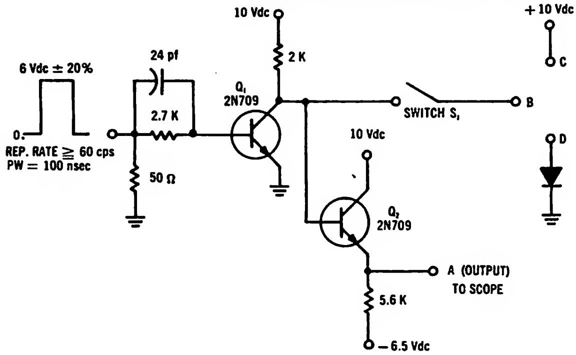
(1) Turn-on time for the circuit is defined as the time interval from a point 10% up from the minimum amplitude on the leading edge of the input pulse to a point 90% down from the maximum amplitude on the leading edge of the output pulse.

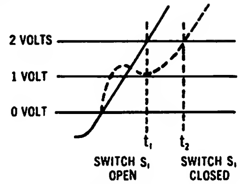
(2) Turn-off time for the circuit is defined as the time interval from a point 10% down from the maximum amplitude on the trailing edge of the input pulse to a point 50% down from the maximum amplitude on the trailing edge of the output pulse.

(3) Adjust C_s to 20 pf (includes scope and stray capacitance.)

USN ME (continued)

SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT FOR DIODE GATES





TEST PROCEDURE

(1) Open switch S_1

(2) Adjust input pulse of Q_1 for Q_1 fall time which will result in output at terminal A of 3 nanoseconds/volt positive slope for approximately 2.5 volts.

(3) Note t_1 (2 volt level)

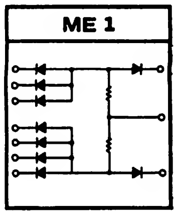
(4) Close switch S_1

(5) Note t_2 (2 volt level)

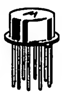
USN ME1

MIL-M-23700/1 (NAVY)

USN ME DTL SERIES



CASE 71
(TO-5)



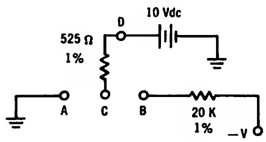
3-4 Diode AND Gate.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Forward Current	I_F	20	mA
Reverse Voltage	V_R	10	Volts
Total Device Dissipation Derate above 25°C	P_D	200 1.33	mW mW/°C
Resistor Dissipation (Each Resistor) Derate above 25°C	P_D	100 0.67	mW mW/°C
Operating Temperature Range	T_A	-55 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

USN ME1 (continued)

DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AND FORWARD CURRENT TEST CIRCUIT AND TERMINAL CONNECTIONS



TERMINAL TEST CONNECTIONS
DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE

ALTERNATELY CONNECT A TO	6, 7, 8	1, 2, 9, & 10
CONNECT B TO	5	4
CONNECT C TO	3	3

TERMINAL TEST CONNECTIONS
FORWARD CURRENT

ALTERNATELY CONNECT A TO	1, 2, 4 THRU 10
CONNECT D TO	3
B NOT CONNECTED	

TABLE I GROUP A INSPECTION

Examination or Test	MIL-STD-750 Method	Symbol	Limits Min	Limits Max	Unit	LPTD	Max Acc Number
SUBGROUP							
Visual and Mechanical Examination	2071	—	—	—	—	20	4
SUBGROUP 2							
Forward Current (each diode - Fig. 2)	4011				mAdc		
V_{D-1} = 10 Vdc		I_{3-1}	8.3	10.1			
V_{D-2} = 10 Vdc		I_{3-2}	8.3	10.1			
$V_{D-4\ thru\ 10}$ = 10 Vdc		$I_{3-4\ thru\ 10}$	8.3	10.1		5	4
Reverse Current (each diode)	4016				μAdc		
V_{1-3} = 10 Vdc		I_{1-3}	—	0.1			
V_{2-3} = 10 Vdc		I_{2-3}	—	0.1			
$V_{4\ thru\ 10-3}$ = 10 Vdc		$I_{4\ thru\ 10-3}$	—	0.1			
SUBGROUP 3							
Differential Voltage (Fig. 2)					Vdc		
V_{D-6} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-5} = 0.5 mAdc		V_{5-6}	—	0.30			
V_{D-7} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-5} = 0.5 mAdc		V_{5-7}	—	0.30			
V_{D-8} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-5} = 0.5 mAdc		V_{5-8}	—	0.30		5	4
V_{D-1} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-4} = 0.5 mAdc		V_{4-1}	—	0.30			
V_{D-2} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-4} = 0.5 mAdc		V_{4-2}	—	0.30			
V_{D-9} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-4} = 0.5 mAdc		V_{4-9}	—	0.30			
V_{D-10} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-4} = 0.5 mAdc		V_{4-10}	—	0.30			
SUBGROUP 4							
Capacitance (each diode)	4001				pf		
$V_{1,\ 2,\ 4\ thru\ 10-3}$ = 10 Vdc, f = 100 kc		$C_{1,\ 2,\ 4\ thru\ 10-3}$	—	4			
Reverse Recovery Time (Fig. 3)	4031	$t_2 - t_1$			nsec		
Connect Pin 3 to C, Pin 4 to D, alternately connect Pins 1, 2, 9, and 10 to B			—	15		5	4
Connect Pin 3 to C, Pin 5 to D, alternately connect Pins 6, 7, and 8 to B			—	15			
Connect Pin 3 to C, Pin 2 to D, and Pin 4 to B			—	15			
Connect Pin 3 to C, Pin 6 to D, and Pin 5 to B			—	15			

NOTE: Letter subscripts denote test circuit connection points.
Number subscripts denote device pin connections.

USN ME1 (continued)

TABLE II GROUP B INSPECTION

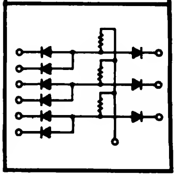
Examination or Test	MIL-STD-750 Method	Symbol	Limits Min	Limits Max	Unit	LTPD	Max Acc Number
SUBGROUP 1 Physical Dimensions	2066	—	—	—	—	20	5
SUBGROUP 2 Soldering Heat (1 Cycle)	2031	—	—	—	—	20	5
Temperature Cycling (T = 175°C)	1051 Condition B	—	—	—	—		
Thermal Shock (Glass Strain)	1056 Condition A	—	—	—	—		
Moisture Resistance End Points: Same As Subgroup 7	1021	—	—	—	—		
SUBGROUP 3 Constant Acceleration (10,000G, X_1, Y_1, Y_2)	2006	—	—	—	—	20	5
Shock (500G, 1 msec, 5 blows each in orientation X_1, Y_1, Y_2, total of 15 blows.)	2016	—	—	—	—		
Vibration Fatigue (10G)	2046 Non-operating	—	—	—	—		
Vibration, Variable Frequency (10G) End Points: Same As Subgroup 7	2056	—	—	—	—		
SUBGROUP 4 (Notes 1, 2) Terminal Strength (3 leads at random)	2036 Condition E	—	—	—	—	20	5
SUBGROUP 5 (Notes 1, 3) Salt Atmosphere (Corrosion)	1041	—	—	—	—	20	5
SUBGROUP 6 High Temperature Life (T_A = 175°C) End Points: Same As Subgroup 7	1031 Non-operating	—	—	—	—	λ=20	—
SUBGROUP 7 Steady State Operation Life $V_{r\ 1,2,4\ thru\ 10-3}$ = 10V, f = 60 cps $P_D(R_1) = P_D(R_2)$ = 100 mW End Points: (Subgroups 2, 3, 6 and 7)	1026	—	—	—	—	λ=20	—
Forward Current	4011				mAdc		
V_{D-1} = 10 Vdc		I_{3-1}	7.8	10.6	—		
V_{D-2} = 10 Vdc		I_{3-2}	7.8	10.6			
$V_{D-4\ thru\ 10}$ = 10 Vdc		$I_{3-4\ thru\ 10}$	7.8	10.6			
Reverse Current	4016				μAdc		
V_{1-3} = 10 Vdc		I_{1-3}	—	1.0			
V_{2-3} = 10 Vdc		I_{2-3}	—	1.0			
$V_{4\ thru\ 10-3}$ = 10 Vdc		$I_{4\ thru\ 10-3}$	—	1.0			

NOTE 1. Tests listed in these subgroups are considered destructive.
NOTE 2. At the conclusion of the testing in subgroup 4, the device shall be examined for evidence of mechanical damage.
NOTE 3. The device shall be examined for destructive corrosion and illegible marking.

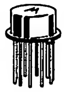
USN ME2
MIL-M-23700/2 (NAVY)

USN ME DTL SERIES

ME 2



CASE 71
(TO-5)

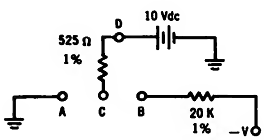


2-2-2 Diode AND Gate.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_A = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Forward Current	I_F	20	mA
Reverse Voltage	V_R	10	Volts
Total Device Dissipation Derate above 25°C	P_D	300 2	mW mW/°C
Resistor Dissipation (Each Resistor) Derate above 25°C	P_D	100 0.67	mW mW/°C
Operating Temperature Range	T_A	-55 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AND FORWARD CURRENT TEST CIRCUIT AND TERMINAL CONNECTIONS



TERMINAL TEST CONNECTIONS
DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE

ALTERNATELY CONNECT A TO	9, 10	7, 8	5, 6
CONNECT B TO	1	2	4
CONNECT C TO	3	3	3

TERMINAL TEST CONNECTIONS
FORWARD CURRENT

ALTERNATELY CONNECT A TO	1, 2, 4 THRU 10
CONNECT D TO	3
NO CONNECTION TO B	

USN ME2 (continued)

TABLE I GROUP A INSPECTION

Examination or Test	MIL-STD-750 Method	Symbol	Limits Min	Limits Max	Unit	LTPD	Max Acc Number
SUBGROUP 1							
Visual and Mechanical Examination	2071	—	—	—	—	20	—
SUBGROUP 2							
Forward Current (each diode - Fig. 2)	4011				mAdc		
V_{D-1} = 10 Vdc		I_{3-1}	8.3	10.1			
V_{D-2} = 10 Vdc		I_{3-2}	8.3	10.1			
$V_{D-4 \text{ thru } 10}$ = 10 Vdc		$I_{3-4 \text{ thru } 10}$	8.3	10.1		5	4
Reverse Current (each diode)	4016				µAdc		
V_{1-3} = 10 Vdc		I_{1-3}	—	0.1			
V_{2-3} = 10 Vdc		I_{2-3}	—	0.1			
$V_{4 \text{ thru } 10-3}$ = 10 Vdc		$I_{4 \text{ thru } 10-3}$	—	0.1			
SUBGROUP 3							
Differential Voltage (Fig. 2)					Vdc		
V_{D-5} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-4} = 0.5 mAdc		V_{4-5}	—	0.30			
V_{D-6} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-4} = 0.5 mAdc		V_{4-6}	—	0.30			
V_{D-7} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-2} = 0.5 mAdc		V_{2-7}	—	0.30		5	4
V_{D-8} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-2} = 0.5 mAdc		V_{2-8}	—	0.30			
V_{D-9} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-1} = 0.5 mAdc		V_{1-9}	—	0.30			
V_{D-10} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-1} = 0.5 mAdc		V_{1-10}	—	0.30			
SUBGROUP 4							
Capacitance (each diode) $V_{1,\ 2,\ 4 \text{ thru } 10-3}$ = 10 Vdc, f = 100 kc	4001	$C_{1,\ 2,\ 4, \text{ thru } 10-3}$	—	4	pf		
Reverse Recovery Time (Fig. 3)	4031	$t_2 - t_1$			nsec		
Connect Pin 3 to C, Pin 1 to D, alternately connect Pins 9 and 10 to B			—	15		5	4
Connect Pin 3 to C, Pin 2 to D, alternately connect Pins 7 and 8 to B			—	15			
Connect Pin 3 to C, Pin 4 to D, alternately connect Pins 5 and 6 to B			—	15			
Connect Pin 3 to C, Pin 9 to D, and Pin 1 to B			—	15			
Connect Pin 3 to C, Pin 7 to D, and Pin 2 to B			—	15			
Connect Pin 3 to C, Pin 5 to D, and Pin 4 to B			—	15			

NOTE: Letter subscripts denote test circuit connection points.
Number subscripts denote device pin connections.

QUALITY ASSURANCE PROVISIONS

Qualification approval: Required.

Qualification inspection: Group A and group B inspections as shown in Tables I and II. Sampling shall be in accordance with Appendix D of MIL-M-23700.

Quality conformance inspection: Group A and group B inspections as shown in Tables I and II. Sampling for group A inspection shall be in accordance with procedure I, Appendix D of MIL-M-23700. Procedure IC may be used. A device having one or more defects shall be counted as one defective. Sampling for group B inspection shall be in accordance with procedure I (procedure IC may be used), of Appendix D of MIL-M-23700, except for life tests which shall be in accordance with procedure II.

Quality conformance inspection information: When specified in the contract or order, one copy of the quality conformance inspection data pertinent to the inspection lot shall accompany the shipments.

USN ME2 (continued)

TABLE II GROUP B INSPECTION

Examination or Test	MIL-STD-750 Method	Symbol	Limits Min	Limits Max	Unit	LTPD	Max Acc Number
SUBGROUP 1							
Physical Dimensions	2066	—	—	—	—	20	5
SUBGROUP 2						20	5
Soldering Heat (1 Cycle)	2031	—	—	—	—		
Temperature Cycling ($T = 175^{\circ}C$)	1051 Condition B	—	—	—	—		
Thermal Shock (Glass Strain)	1056 Condition A	—	—	—	—		
Moisture Resistance	1021	—	—	—	—		
End Points: Same As Subgroup 7							
SUBGROUP 3						20	5
Constant Acceleration (10,000G, X_1, Y_1, Y_2)	2006	—	—	—	—		
Shock (500G, 1 msec, 5 blows each in orientation X_1, Y_1, Y_2, total of 15 blows.)	2016	—	—	—	—		
Vibration Fatigue (10G)	2046 Non-operating	—	—	—	—		
Vibration, Variable Frequency (10G)	2056	—	—	—	—		
End Points: Same As Subgroup 7							
SUBGROUP 4 (Notes 1, 2)							
Terminal Strength (3 leads at random)	2036 Condition E	—	—	—	—	20	5
SUBGROUP 5 (Notes 1, 3)							
Salt Atmosphere (Corrosion)	1041	—	—	—	—	20	5
SUBGROUP 6							
High Temperature Life ($T_A = 175^{\circ}C$)	1031 Non-operating	—	—	—	—	λ=20	—
End Points: Same As Subgroup 7							
SUBGROUP 7							
Steady State Operation Life $V_{r\,1,2,4\text{ thru }10\text{-}3} = 10V$, f = 60 cps $P_D(R_1) = P_D(R_2) = P_D(R_3) = 100$ mW	1026	—	—	—	—	λ = 20	—
End Points: (Subgroups 2, 3, 6 and 7)							
Forward Current (Fig. 2)	4011				mAdc		
$V_{D\text{-}1} = 10$ Vdc		$I_{3\text{-}1}$	7.8	10.6			
$V_{D\text{-}2} = 10$ Vdc		$I_{3\text{-}2}$	7.8	10.6			
$V_{D\text{-}4\text{ thru }10} = 10$ Vdc		$I_{3\text{-}4\text{ thru }10}$	7.8	10.6			
Reverse Current	4016				μAdc		
$V_{1\text{-}3} = 10$ Vdc		$I_{1\text{-}3}$	—	1.0			
$V_{2\text{-}3} = 10$ Vdc		$I_{2\text{-}3}$	—	1.0			
$V_{4\text{ thru }10\text{-}3} = 10$ Vdc		$I_{4\text{ thru }10\text{-}3}$	—	1.0			

NOTE 1. Tests listed in these subgroups are considered destructive.

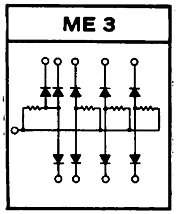
NOTE 2. At the conclusion of the testing in subgroup 4, the device shall be examined for evidence of mechanical damage.

NOTE 3. The device shall be examined for destructive corrosion and illegible marking.

USN ME3

MIL-M-23700/3 (NAVY)

USN ME DTL SERIES



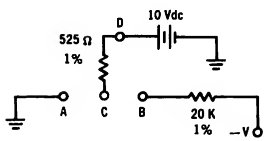
CASE 71
(TO-5)

1-1-1-2 Diode AND Gate.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_A = 25°C$)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Forward Current	I_F	20	mA
Reverse Voltage	V_R	10	Volts
Total Device Dissipation Derate above 25°C	P_D	400 2.67	mW mW/°C
Resistor Dissipation (Each Resistor) Derate above 25°C	P_D	100 0.67	mW mW/°C
Operating Temperature Range	T_A	-55 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AND FORWARD CURRENT TEST CIRCUIT AND TERMINAL CONNECTIONS



TERMINAL TEST CONNECTIONS
DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE

ALTERNATELY CONNECT A TO	8, 9	7	6	5
CONNECT B TO	10	1	2	4
CONNECT C TO	3	3	3	3

TERMINAL TEST CONNECTIONS
FORWARD CURRENT

ALTERNATELY CONNECT A TO	1, 2, 4 THRU 10
CONNECT D TO	3
B NOT CONNECTED.	

USN ME3 (continued)

TABLE I GROUP A INSPECTION

Examination or Test	MIL-STD-750 Method	Symbol	Limits Min	Limits Max	Unit	LTPD	Max Acc Number
SUBGROUP 1							
Visual and Mechanical Examination	2071	—	—	—	—	20	4
Forward Current (each diode - Fig. 2)	4011				mAdc		
V_{D-1} = 10 Vdc		I_{3-1}	8.3	10.1			
V_{D-2} = 10 Vdc		I_{3-2}	8.3	10.1			
$V_{D-4 \text{ thru } 10}$ = 10 Vdc		3-4 thru 10	8.3	10.1		5	4
Reverse Current (each diode)	4016				μAdc		
V_{1-3} = 10 Vdc		I_{1-3}	—	0.1			
V_{2-3} = 10 Vdc		I_{2-3}	—	0.1			
$V_{4 \text{ thru } 10-3}$ = 10 Vdc		$I_{4 \text{ thru } 10-3}$	—	0.1			
SUBGROUP 2							
Differential Voltage (Fig. 2)					Vdc		
V_{D-8} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-10} = 0.5 mAdc		V_{10-8}	—	0.30			
V_{D-9} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-10} = 0.5 mAdc		V_{10-9}	—	0.30		5	4
V_{D-7} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-1} = 0.5 mAdc		V_{1-7}	—	0.30			
V_{D-6} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-2} = 0.5 mAdc		V_{2-6}	—	0.30			
V_{D-5} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-4} = 0.5 mAdc		V_{4-5}	—	0.30			
SUBGROUP 4							
Capacitance (each diode)	4001				pf		
$V_{1,2,4 \text{ thru } 10-3}$ = 10 Vdc, f = 100kc		$C_{1,2,4}$ thru 10-3		4			
Reverse Recovery Time (Fig. 3)	4031	$t_2 - t_1$	—		nsec		
Connect Pin 3 to C, Pin 10 to D, alternately connect Pins 8 and 9 to B			—	15			
Connect Pin 3 to C, Pin 1 to D, and Pin 7 to B			—	15		5	4
Connect Pin 3 to C, Pin 2 to D, and Pin 6 to B			—	15			
Connect Pin 3 to C, Pin 4 to D, and Pin 5 to B			—	15			
Connect Pin 3 to C, Pin 5 to D, and Pin 4 to B			—	15			
Connect Pin 3 to C, Pin 6 to D, and Pin 2 to B			—	15			
Connect Pin 3 to C, Pin 7 to D, and Pin 1 to B			—	15			
Connect Pin 3 to C, Pin 8 to D, and Pin 10 to B			—	15			

NOTE: Letter denotes test circuit connection points. Number subscripts denote device pin

QUALITY ASSURANCE PROVISIONS

Qualification approval: Required.

Qualification inspection: Group A and group B inspections as shown in Tables I and II. Sampling shall be in accordance with Appendix D of MIL-M-23700.

Quality conformance inspection: Group A and group B inspections as shown in Tables I and II. Sampling for group A inspection shall be in accordance with procedure I, Appendix D of MIL-M-23700. Procedure IC may be used. A device having one or more defects shall be counted as one defective. Sampling for group B inspection shall be in accordance with procedure I (procedure IC may be used), of Appendix D of MIL-M-23700, except for life tests which shall be in accordance with procedure II.

Quality conformance inspection information: When specified in the contract or order, one copy of the quality conformance inspection data pertinent to the inspection lot shall accompany the shipments.

USN ME3 *(continued)*

TABLE II GROUP B INSPECTION

Examination or Test	MIL-STD-750 Method	Symbol	Limits		Unit	LTPD	Max Acc Number
			Min	Max			
SUBGROUP 1 Physical Dimensions	2066	—	—	—	—	20	5
SUBGROUP 2 Soldering Heat (1 Cycle)	2031	—	—	—	—	20	5
Temperature Cycling ($T = 175^{o}C$)	1051 Condition B	—	—	—	—		
Thermal Shock (Glass Strain)	1056 Condition A	—	—	—	—		
Moisture Resistance End Points: Same As Subgroup 7	1021	—	—	—	—		
SUBGROUP 3 Constant Acceleration (10,000G, X_1, Y_1, Y_2)	2006	—	—	—	—	20	5
Shock (500G, 1 msec, 5 blows each in orientation X_1, Y_1, Y_2, total of 15 blows.)	2016	—	—	—	—		
Vibration Fatigue (10G)	2046 Non-operating	—	—	—	—		
Vibration, Variable Frequency (10G) End Points: Same As Subgroup 7	2056	—	—	—	—		
SUBGROUP 4 (Notes 1, 2) Terminal Strength (3 leads at random)	2036 Condition E	—	—	—	—	20	5
SUBGROUP 5 (Notes 1, 3) Salt Atmosphere (Corrosion)	1041	—	—	—	—	20	5
SUBGROUP 6 High Temperature Life ($T_A = 175^{o}C$) End Points: Same As Subgroup 7	1031 Non-operating	—	—	—	—	λ=20	—
SUBGROUP 7 Steady State Operation Life $V_{r\,1,2,4\ thru\ 10-3}$ = 10 V, f = 60 cps $P_D(R_1) = P_D(R_2) = P_D(R_3) = P_D(R_4)$ = 100 mW	1026	—	—	—	—	λ = 20	—
End Points: (Subgroups 2, 3, 6 and 7)							
Forward Current	4011				mAdc		
V_{D-1} = 10 Vdc		I_{3-1}	7.8	10.6			
V_{D-2} = 10 Vdc		I_{3-2}	7.8	10.6			
$V_{D-4\ thru\ 10}$ = 10 Vdc		$I_{3-4 thru 10}$	7.8	10.6			
Reverse Current	4016				μAdc		
V_{1-3} = 10 Vdc		I_{1-3}	—	1.0			
V_{2-3} = 10 Vdc		I_{2-3}	—	1.0			
$V_{4\ thru\ 10-3}$ = 10 Vdc		$I_{4\ thru\ 10-3}$	—	1.0			

NOTE 1. Tests listed in these subgroups are considered destructive.

NOTE 2. At the conclusion of the testing in subgroup 4, the device shall be examined for evidence of mechanical damage.

NOTE 3. The device shall be examined for destructive corrosion and illegible marking.

USN ME4

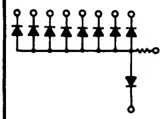
USN ME DTL SERIES

MIL-M-23700/4 (NAVY)

CASE 71
(TO-5)

8-Diode AND Gate.

ME 4



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_A = 25°C$)

Characteristics	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Forward Current	I_F	20	mA
Reverse Voltage	V_R	10	Volts
Total Device Dissipation Derate above 25°C	P_D	100 0.667	mW mW/°C
Operating Temperature Range	T_A	-55 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

TABLE I GROUP A INSPECTION ($T_A = 25°C$)

Examination or Test	MIL-STD 750 Method	Symbol	Limits Min	Limits Max	Unit	LTPD	Max Acc Number
SUBGROUP 1							
Visual and Mechanical Examination	2071	—	—	—	—	20	4
SUBGROUP 2							
Forward Current (each diode - Fig. 2)	4011				m Adc		
V_{D-1} = 10 Vdc		I_{3-1}	8.3	10.1			
V_{D-2} =, 10 Vdc		I_{3-2}	8.3	10.1			
$V_{D-4\ thru\ 10}$ = 10 Vdc		$I_{3-4\ thru\ 10}$	8.3	10.1		5	4
Reverse Current (each diode)	4016				µAdc		
V_{1-3} = 10 Vdc		I_{1-3}	—	0.1			
V_{2-3} = 10 Vdc		I_{2-3}	—	0.1			
$V_{4\ thru\ 10-3}$ = 10 Vdc		$I_{4\ thru\ 10-3}$	—	0.1			
SUBGROUP 3							
Differential Voltage (Fig. 2)					Vdc		
V_{D-5} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-4} = 0.5 mAdc		V_{4-5}	—	0.30			
V_{D-6} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-4} = 0.5 mAdc		V_{4-6}	—	0.30		5	4
V_{D-7} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-4} = 0.5 mAdc		V_{4-7}	—	0.30			
V_{D-8} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-4} = 0.5 mAdc		V_{4-8}	—	0.30			
V_{D-9} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-4} = 0.5 mAdc		V_{4-9}	—	0.30			
V_{D-10} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-4} = 0.5 mAdc		V_{4-10}	—	0.30			
V_{D-1} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-4} = 0.5 mAdc		V_{4-1}	—	0.30			
V_{D-2} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-4} = 0.5 mAdc		V_{4-2}	—	0.30			
SUBGROUP 4							
Capacitance (each diode)	4001				pf		
$V_{1,\ 2,\ 4\ thru 10-3}$ = 10 Vdc, f = 100 kc		$C_{1,\ 2,\ 4}$ thru 10-3	—	4			
Reverse Recovery Time (Fig. 3)	4031	$t_2 - t_1$			nsec	5	4
Connect Pin 3 to C, Pin 4 to D, alternately connect Pins 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 to B			—	15			
Connect Pin 3 to C, Pin 1 to D, and Pin 4 to B			—	15			

NOTE: Letter subscripts denote test circuit connection points.
Number subscripts denote device pin connections.

USN ME4 (continued)

TABLE II GROUP B INSPECTION

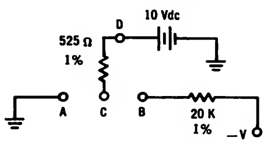
Examination or Test	MIL-STD-750 Method	Symbol	Limits Min	Limits Max	Unit	LTPD	Max Acc Number
SUBGROUP 1 Physical Dimensions	2066	—	—	—	—	20	5
SUBGROUP 2 Soldering Heat (1 Cycle)	2031	—	—	—	—	20	5
Temperature Cycling (T = 175°C)	1051 Condition B	—	—	—	—		
Thermal Shock (Glass Strain)	1056 Condition A	—	—	—	—		
Moisture Resistance	1021	—	—	—	—		
End Points: Same As Subgroup 7							
SUBGROUP 3 Constant Acceleration (10,000G, X_1, Y_1, Y_2)	2006	—	—	—	—	20	5
Shock (500G, 1 msec, 5 blows each in orientation X_1, Y_1, Y_2, total of 15 blows.)	2016	—	—	—	—		
Vibration Fatigue (10G)	2046 Non-operating	—	—	—	—		
Vibration, Variable Frequency (10G)	2056	—	—	—	—		
End Points: Same As Subgroup 7							
SUBGROUP 4 (Notes 1, 2) Terminal Strength (3 leads at random)	2036 Condition E	—	—	—	—	20	5
SUBGROUP 5 (Notes 1, 3) Salt Atmosphere (Corrosion)	1041	—	—	—	—	20	5
SUBGROUP 6 High Temperature Life (T_A = 175°C) End Points: Same As Subgroup 7	1031 Non-operating	—	—	—	—	λ=20	—
SUBGROUP 7 Steady State Operation Life V_r 1, 2, 4 thru 10-3 = 10V, f = 60 cps	1026	—			—	λ=20	—
P_D = 100 mW			—	—			
End Points: (Subgroups 2, 3, 6 and 7)							
Forward Current (Fig 2)	4011				mAdc		
V_{D-1} = 10 Vdc		I_{3-1}	7.8	10.6			
V_{D-2} = 10 Vdc		I_{3-2}	7.8	10.6			
$V_{D-4\ thru\ 10}$ = 10 Vdc		$I_{3-4\ thru\ 10}$	7.8	10.6			
Reverse Current	4016				μAdc		
V_{1-3} = 10 Vdc		I_{1-3}	—	1.0			
V_{2-3} = 10 Vdc		I_{2-3}	—	1.0			
$V_{4\ thru\ 10-3}$ = 10 Vdc		$I_{4\ thru\ 10-3}$	—	1.0			

NOTE 1. Tests listed in these subgroups are considered destructive.

NOTE 2. At the conclusion of the testing in subgroup 4, the device shall be examined for evidence of mechanical damage.

NOTE 3. The device shall be examined for destructive corrosion and illegible marking.

DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AND FORWARD CURRENT TEST CIRCUIT AND TERMINAL CONNECTIONS



TERMINAL TEST CONNECTIONS
DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE

ALTERNATELY CONNECT A TO	1, 2, 5 THRU 10
CONNECT B TO	4
CONNECT C TO	3

TERMINAL TEST CONNECTIONS
FORWARD CURRENT

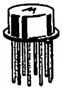
ALTERNATELY CONNECT A TO	1, 2, 4 THRU 10
CONNECT D TO	3
B NOT CONNECTED	

USN ME5

MIL-M-23700/5 (NAVY)

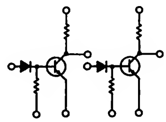
USN ME DTL SERIES

CASE 71
(TO-5)



Dual high-speed, NPN transistor inverters.

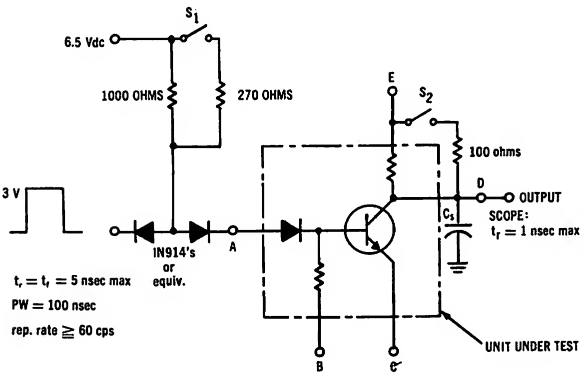
ME 5



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_A = 25°C$)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Reverse Voltage	V_{10-2} V_{5-3} V_{5-7} V_{10-8}	10.0 10.0 7.0 7.0	Vdc
Total Device Dissipation Derate above 25°C	P_D	250 1.67	mW mW/°C
Individual Gate Dissipation Derate above 25°C	P_D	125 0.83	mW mW/°C
Resistor Dissipation R_1 or R_2 Derate above 25°C R_3 or R_4 Derate above 25°C	P_D	 100 0.67 25 0.17	 mW mW/°C mW mW/°C
Operating Temperature Range	T_A	-55 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT



TERMINAL	Q_1	Q_2
A	6	9
B	7	8
C	5	10
D	4	1
E	3	2

NOTES

(1) Turn-on time for the circuit is defined as the time interval from a point 10% up from the minimum amplitude on the leading edge of the input pulse to a point 90% down from the maximum amplitude on the leading edge of the output pulse.

(2) Turn-off time for the circuit is defined as the time interval from a point 10% down from the maximum amplitude on the trailing edge of the input pulse to a point 50% down from the maximum amplitude on the trailing edge of the output pulse.

(3) Adjust C_s to 20 pf (includes scope and stray capacitance.)

USN ME5 (continued)

TABLE I GROUP A INSPECTION

Examination or Test	MIL-STD-750 Method	Symbol	Limits Min	Limits Max	Unit	LPTD	Max Acc Number
SUBGROUP I							
Visual and Mechanical Examination	2071	—	—	—	—	20	4
SUBGROUP 2 - Q_1							
Static Input Voltage Drop I_{4-5} = 35 mAdc, I_{6-5} = 1.5 mAdc		V_{6-5}	1.2	1.7	Vdc	5	4
Collector - Emitter Saturation Voltage I_{4-5} = 35 mAdc, I_{6-5} = 1.5 mAdc	3071	$V_{CE(sat)4-5}$	—	0.35	Vdc		
Base - Emitters Conduction Current V_{7-5} = 10 Vdc		I_{7-5}	50	1.84	mAdc		
Collector Resistor Current V_{3-4} = 3 Vdc		I_{3-4}	8.82	8.35	mAdc		
Turn-On Time (Fig. 2) V_{7-5} = -6.5 Vdc, V_{3-5} = +3 Vdc, Close switch S_2		t_{on}	—	20	nsec		
Turn-Off Time (Fig. 2) V_{7-5} = -6.5 Vdc, V_{3-5} = +3 Vdc, Close switch S_1		t_{off}	—	45	nsec		
SUBGROUP 3 - Q_2							
Static Input Voltage Drop I_{1-10} = 35 mAdc, I_{9-10} = 1.5 mAdc		V_{9-10}	1.2	1.7	Vdc	5	4
Collector - Emitter Saturation Voltage I_{1-10} = 35 mAdc, I_{9-10} = 1.5 mAdc	3071	$V_{CE(sat)1-10}$	—	0.35	Vdc		
Base-Emitter Conduction Current V_{8-10} = 10 Vdc		I_{8-10}	1.50	1.84	mAdc		
Collector Resistor Current V_{2-1} = 3 Vdc		I_{2-1}	8.82	8.35	mAdc		
Turn-On Time (Fig. 2) V_{8-10} = -6.5 Vdc, V_{2-10} = +3 Vdc, Close switch S_2		t_{on}	—	20	nsec		
Turn-Off Time (Fig. 2) V_{8-10} = -6.5 Vdc, V_{2-10} = +3 Vdc, Close switch S_1		t_{off}	—	45	nsec		
SUBGROUP 4 High Temperature Operation							
Collector - Emitter Cutoff Current	3041				μAdc	5	4
V_{3-5} = 10 Vdc, V_{7-5} = -6.5Vdc, T_A = +85°C		I_{3-5}	—	3			
V_{2-10} = 10 Vdc, V_{8-10} = -6.5Vdc, T_A = +85°C		I_{2-10}	—	3			
SUBGROUP 5 Low Temperature Operation							
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio		h_{FE}			—	5	4
V_{4-5} = 0.5 Vdc, I_{4-5} = 35 mAdc, T_A = -55°C			15	—			
V_{1-10} = 0.5 Vdc, I_{1-10} = 35 mAdc, T_A = -55°C			15	—			
SUBGROUP 6							
DC Forward - Current Transfer Ratio	3076	h_{FE}			—		
V_{4-5} = 0.5 Vdc, I_{4-5} = 35 mAdc			35	—			
V_{1-10} = 0.5 Vdc, I_{1-10} = 35 mAdc			35	—			
Collector - Emitter Cutoff Current	3041				μAdc	5	4
I_{3-5} = 10 Vdc, V_{7-5} = -6.5 Vdc		I_{3-5}	—	0.05			
I_{2-10} = 10 Vdc, V_{8-10} = -6.5 Vdc		I_{2-10}	—	0.05			
Reverse Current	4016				mAdc		
V_{7-6} = 10 Vdc		I_{7-6}	—	100			
V_{8-9} = 10 Vdc		I_{8-9}	—	100			

QUALITY ASSURANCE PROVISIONS

Qualification approval: Required.

Qualification inspection: Group A and group B inspections as shown in Tables I and II. Sampling shall be in accordance with Appendix D of MIL-M-23700.

Quality conformance inspection: Group A and group B inspections as shown in Tables I and II. Sampling for group A inspection shall be in accordance with procedure I, Appendix D of MIL-M-23700. Procedure IC may be used. A device having one or more defects shall be counted as one defective. Sampling for group B inspection shall be in accordance with procedure I (procedure IC may be used), of Appendix D of MIL-M-23700, except for life tests which shall be in accordance with procedure II.

Quality conformance inspection information: When specified in the contract or order, one copy of the quality conformance inspection data pertinent to the inspection lot shall accompany the shipments.

USN ME5 (continued)

TABLE II GROUP B INSPECTION

Examination or Test	MIL-STD-750 Method	Symbol	Limits Min	Limits Max	Unit	LTPD	Max Acc Number
SUBGROUP 1 Physical Dimensions	2066	—	—	—	—	20	5
SUBGROUP 2							
Soldering Heat (1 Cycle)	2031	—	—	—	—		
Temperature Cycling	1051	—			—		
($T = 175^{o}C$)	Condition B		—	—		20	5
Thermal Shock	1056	—			—		
(Glass Strain)	Condition A		—	—			
Moisture Resistance	1021	—	—	—	—		
End Points: Same As Subgroup 7							
SUBGROUP 3							
Constant Acceleration (10,000G, X_1, Y_1, Y_2)	2006	—	—	—	—		
Shock (500G, 1 msec, 5 blows each in orientation X_1, Y_1, Y_2, total of 15 blows.)	2016	—	—	—	—	20	5
Vibration Fatigue (10G)	2046 Non-operating	—	—	—	—		
Vibration, Variable Frequency (10G)	2056	—	—	—	—		
End Points: Same As Subgroup 7							
SUBGROUP 4 (Notes 1, 2) Terminal Strength (3 leads at random)	2036 Condition E	—	—	—	—	20	5
SUBGROUP 5 (Notes 1, 3) Salt Atmosphere (Corrosion)	1041	—	—	—	—	20	5
SUBGROUP 6 High Temperature Life ($T_A = 175^{o}C$) End Points: Same As Subgroup 7	1031 Non-operating	—	—	—	—	λ=20	—
SUBGROUP 7							
Steady State Operation Life V_{3-5} = 6.3 Vdc, Pin 7 connected to pin 3, 400Ω resistor connected between pins 3 and 4, 5K Ω resistor connected between pins 3 and 6 V_{2-10} = 6.3 Vdc, pin 8 connected to pin 2, 400Ω resistor connected between pins 1 and 2, 5 KΩ resistor connected between pins 2 and 9	1026	—			—	λ=20	—
End Points: (Subgroups 2, 3, 6, and 7)			—	—			
Collector - Emitter Cutoff current	3041				mAdc		
V_{3-5} = 10 Vdc, V_{7-5} = -6.5 Vdc		I_{3-5}	—	500			
V_{2-10} = 10 Vdc, V_{8-10} = -6.5 Vdc		I_{2-10}	—	500			
Base - Emitter Conduction Current	—				mAdc		
V_{7-5} = 10 Vdc		I_{7-5}	1.33	2.01			
V_{8-10} = 10 Vdc		I_{8-10}	1.33	2.01			
Collector Resistor Current	—				mAdc		
V_{3-4} = 3 Vdc		I_{3-4}	6.06	9.09			
V_{2-1} = 3 Vdc		I_{2-1}	6.06	9.09			
Reverse Current	4016				μAdc		
V_{7-6} = 10 Vdc		I_{7-6}	—	1.0			
V_{8-9} = 10 Vdc		I_{8-9}	—	1.0			
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio	3076	h_{FE}			—		
V_{4-5} = 0.5 Vdc, I_{4-5} = 35 mAdc			25	—			
V_{1-10} = 0.5 Vdc, I_{1-10} = 35 mAdc			25	—			

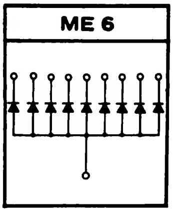
NOTE 1. Tests listed in these subgroups are considered destructive.

NOTE 2. At the conclusion of the testing in subgroup 4, the device shall be examined for evidence of mechanical damage.

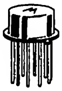
NOTE 3. The device shall be examined for destructive corrosion and illegible marking.

USN ME6
MIL-M-23700/6 (NAVY)

USN ME DTL SERIES



9-Diode Common-P Gate.



CASE 71
(TO-5)

MAXIMUM RATINGS (At 25°C)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Reverse Voltage (Each Diode)	V_R	40	Volts
Total Device Current (Derate 2mA/°C)	I_F	300	mA
Individual Diode Current (Derate 2mA/°C)	I_F	300	mA
Operating Temperature Range	T_A	-65 to +175	°C

TABLE I GROUP A INSPECTION

Examination or Test	MIL-STD-750 Method	Symbol	Limits Min	Limits Max	Unit	LTPD	Max Acc Number
SUBGROUP I Visual and Mechanical Examination	2071	—	—	—	—	20	4
SUBGROUP 2							
Forward Voltage $I_{F1-2 \text{ thru } 10}$ = 300 mAdc	4011	$V_{F1-2 \text{ thru } 10}$	—	1.2	Vdc		
Reverse Current $V_{R2 \text{ thru } 10-1}$ = 20 Vdc	4016	$I_{R2 \text{ thru } 10-1}$	—	2.0	μAdc	5	4
Breakdown Voltage $I_{R2 \text{ thru } 10-1}$ = 10 μAdc		$V_{R2 \text{ thru } 10-1}$	40	—	Vdc		
SUBGROUP 3							
Junction Capacitance $V_{2 \text{ thru } 10-1}$ = 10Vdc, f = 100kc	4001	$C_{2 \text{ thru } 10-1}$	—	8.0	pf		
Reverse Recovery Time (I_F = 300mAdc, $I_{R\ 10 \text{ thru } 2-1}$ = 60mAdc, R_L = 2.5 Ω, Scope Input Capacitance ≤ 4pf)	4031 Condition B (Except t_{rr} measured at $I_R/3$)	$t_{rr\ 10 \text{ thru } 2-1}$	—	90	nsec	5	4

USN ME6 (continued)

TABLE II GROUP B INSPECTION

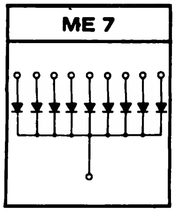
Examination or Test	MIL-STD-750 Method	Symbol	Limits Min	Limits Max	Unit	LTPD	Max Acc Number
SUBGROUP 1							
Physical Dimensions	2066	—	—	—	—	20	5
SUBGROUP 2							
Soldering Heat (1 Cycle)	2031	—	—	—	—		
Temperature Cycling ($T = 175^{\circ}C$)	1051 Condition B	—	—	—	—	20	5
Thermal Shock (Glass Strain)	1056 Condition A	—	—	—	—		
Moisture Resistance	1021	—	—	—	—		
End Points: Same As Subgroup 7							
SUBGROUP 3							
Constant Acceleration (10,000G, X_1, Y_1, Y_2)	2006	—	—	—	—		
Shock (500G, 1 msec, 5 blows each in orientation X_1, Y_1, Y_2, total of 15 blows.)	2016	—	—	—	—	20	5
Vibration Fatigue (10G)	2046 Non-operating	—	—	—	—		
Vibration, Variable Frequency (10G)	2056	—	—	—	—		
End Points: Same As Subgroup 7							
SUBGROUP 4 (Notes 1, 2)							
Terminal Strength (3 leads at random)	2036 Condition E	—	—	—	—	20	5
SUBGROUP 5 (Notes 1, 3)							
Salt Atmosphere (Corrosion)	1041	—	—	—	—	20	5
SUBGROUP 6							
High Temperature Life ($T_A = 175^{\circ}C$)	1031 Non-operating	—	—	—	—	λ=20	—
End Points: Same As Subgroup 7							
SUBGROUP 7							
Steady State Operation Life $I_{O\ 2 thru 10-1}$ = 300 mAdc, f = 60 cps $V_{r1-2 thru 10}$=32 Vdc	1026	—	—	—	—	λ = 20	—
End Points: (Subgroups 2, 3, 6, and 7)							
Forward Voltage $I_{F1-2 thru 10}$ = 300 mAdc	4011	$V_{F1-2 thru 10}$	—	1.5	Vdc		
Reverse Current $V_{R2 thru 10-1}$ = 20 Vdc	4016	$I_{R2 thru 10-1}$	—	20	μAdc		

NOTE 1. Tests listed in these subgroups are considered destructive.
NOTE 2. At the conclusion of the testing in subgroup 4, the device shall be examined for evidence of mechanical damage.
NOTE 3. The device shall be examined for destructive corrosion and illegible marking.

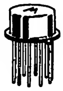
USN ME7

MIL-M-23700/7 (NAVY)

USN ME DTL SERIES



CASE 71
(TO-5)



9-Diode Common-N Gate.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (At 25°C)

Characteristic	Rating	Unit	Symbol
Reverse Voltage (Each Diode)	V_R	40	Volts
Total Device Current (Derate 2mA/ C)	I_F	300	mA
Individual Diode Current (Derate 2mA/ C)	I_F	300	mA
Operating Temperature Range	T_A	-65 to +175	°C

TABLE I GROUP A INSPECTION

Examination or Test	MIL-STD-750 Method	Symbol	Limits Min	Limits Max	Unit	LTPD	Max Acc Number
SUBGROUP 1							
Visual and Mechanical Examination	2071	—	—	—	—	20	4
SUBGROUP 2							
Forward Voltage I_{F} 2 thru 10-1 = 300mAdc	4011	V_F 2 thru 10-1	—	1.2	Vdc		
Reverse Current V_R 1 - 2 thru 10 = 20Vdc	4016	I_R 1 - 2 thru 10	—	2.0	μAdc	5	4
Breakdown Voltage I_R 1 - 2 thru 10 = 10 μAdc		V_R 1 - 2 thru 10	40	—	Vdc		
SUBGROUP 3							
Junction Capacitance V_1 - 2 thru 10 = 10Vdc, f = 100 kc	4001	C_1 - 2 thru 10	—	8.0	pf		
Reverse Recovery Time (I_F = 300mAdc, I_R 1 - 10 thru 2 = 60mAdc, R_L = 2.5Ω, Scope Input Capacitance ≤ 4pf)	4031 Condition B (Except t_{rr} measured at $I_R/3$)	t_{rr}1-10 thru 2	—	90	nsec	5	4

USN ME7 (continued)

TABLE II GROUP B INSPECTION

Examination or Test	MIL-STD-750 Method	Symbol	Limits Min	Limits Max	Unit	LTPD	Max Acc Number
SUBGROUP 1							
Physical Dimensions	2066	—	—	—	—	20	5
SUBGROUP 2						20	5
Soldering Heat (1 Cycle)	2031	—	—	—	—		
Temperature Cycling (T = 175°C)	1051 Condition B	—	—	—	—		
Thermal Shock (Glass Strain)	1056 Condition A	—	—	—	—		
Moisture Resistance	1021	—	—	—	—		
End Points: Same As Subgroup 7							
SUBGROUP 3						20	5
Constant Acceleration (10,000G, X_1, Y_1, Y_2)	2006	—	—	—	—		
Shock (500G, 1 msec, 5 blows each in orientation X_1, Y_1, Y_2, total of 15 blows.)	2016	—	—	—	—		
Vibration Fatigue (10G)	2046 Non-operating	—	—	—	—		
Vibration, Variable Frequency (10G)	2056	—	—	—	—		
End Points: Same As Subgroup 7							
SUBGROUP 4 (Notes 1, 2)							
Terminal Strength (3 leads at random)	2036 Condition E	—	—	—	—	20	5
SUBGROUP 5 (Notes 1, 3)							
Salt Atmosphere (Corrosion)	1041	—	—	—	—	20	5
SUBGROUP 6							
High Temperature Life (T_A = 175°C)	1031 Non-operating	—	—	—	—	λ=20	—
End Points: Same As Subgroup 7							
SUBGROUP 7							
Steady State Operation Life $I_{o\ 1\text{-}2\ thru\ 10}$ = 300 mAdc, $V_{r\ 2\ thru\ 10\text{-}1}$ = 32 V, f 60 cps	1026	—	—	—	—	λ = 20	—
End Points: (Subgroups 2, 3, 6, and 7)							
Forward Voltage $I_{F\ 2\ thru\ 10\text{-}1}$ = 300 mAdc	4011	$V_{F\ 2\ thru\ 10\text{-}1}$	—	1.5	Vdc		
Reverse Current $V_{R\ 1\text{-}2\ thru\ 10}$ = 20 Vdc	4016	$I_{R\ 1\text{-}2\ thru\ 10}$	—	20	μAdc		

NOTE 1. Tests listed in these subgroups are considered destructive.

NOTE 2. At the conclusion of the testing in subgroup 4, the device shall be examined for evidence of mechanical damage.

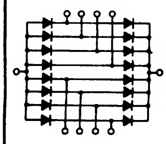
NOTE 3. The device shall be examined for destructive corrosion and illegible marking.

USN ME8

USN ME DTL SERIES

MIL-M-23700/8 (NAVY)

ME 8



CASE 71
(TO-5)

16-Diode Series/Parallel Matrix.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (At 25°C)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Reverse Voltage (Each Diode)	V_R	40	Volts
Total Device Current (Derate 2mA/ C)	I_F	300	mA
Individual Diode Current (Derate 2mA/ C)	I_F	300	mA
Operating Temperature Range	T_A	-65 to +175	°C

TABLE I GROUP A INSPECTION (At 25°C)

Examination or Test	MIL-STD-750 Method	Symbol	Limits Min	Limits Max	Unit	LTPD	Max Acc Number
SUBGROUP Visual and Mechanical Examination	2071	—	—	—	—	20	4
SUBGROUP 2						5	4
Forward Voltage	4011				Vdc		
$I_{F2\text{ thru }5-1}$ = 300 mAdc		$V_{F2\text{ thru }5-1}$	—	1.2			
$I_{F7\text{ thru }10-1}$ = 300 mAdc		$V_{F7\text{ thru }10-1}$	—	1.2			
$I_{F6-2\text{ thru }5}$ = 300 mAdc		$V_{F6-2\text{ thru }5}$	—	1.2			
$I_{F6-7\text{ thru }10}$ =300 mAdc		$V_{F6-7\text{ thru }10}$	—	1.2			
Reverse Current	4016				µAdc		
$V_{R1-2\text{ thru }5}$ = 20 Vdc		$I_{R1-2\text{ thru }5}$	—	2.0			
$V_{R1-7\text{ thru }10}$ = 20 Vdc		$I_{R1-7\text{ thru }10}$	—	2.0			
$V_{R2\text{ thru }5-6}$ = 20 Vdc		$I_{R2\text{ thru }5-6}$	—	2.0			
$V_{R7\text{ thru }10-6}$ = 20 Vdc		$I_{R7\text{ thru }10-6}$	—	2.0			
Breakdown Voltage					Vdc		
$I_{R1-2\text{ thru }5}$ = 10 µAdc		$V_{R1-2\text{ thru }5}$	40	—			
$I_{R1-7\text{ thru }10}$ = 10 µAdc		$V_{R1-7\text{ thru }10}$	40	—			
$I_{R2\text{ thru }5-6}$ = 10 µAdc		$V_{R2\text{ thru }5-6}$	40	—			
$I_{R7\text{ thru }10-6}$ = 10 µAdc		$V_{R7\text{ thru }10-6}$	40	—			
SUBGROUP 3							
Capacitance	4001				pf	5	4
$V_{2\text{ thru }5-6}$ = 10 Vdc, f== 100 kc		$C_{2\text{ thru }5-6}$	—	16.0			
$V_{7\text{ thru }10-6}$ = 10 Vdc, f = 100 kc		$C_{7\text{ thru }10-6}$	—	16.0			
$V_{1-2\text{ thru }5}$ = 10 Vdc, f = 100 kc		$C_{1-2\text{ thru }5}$	—	16.0			
$V_{1-7\text{ thru }10}$ = 10 Vdc, f = 100kc		$C_{1-7\text{ thru }10}$	—	16.0			
Reverse Recovery Time	4031 Condition B (Except t_{rr} measured at $I_R/3$)				nsec	5	4
$I_{F6-2\text{ thru }5}$ = 300 mAdc, I_R = 60 mAdc		$t_{rr\ 6-2\text{ thru }5}$	—	90			
$I_{F6-7\text{ thru }10}$ = 300 mAdc, I_R = 60 mAdc		$t_{rr\ 6-7\text{ thru }10}$	—	90			
$I_{F2\text{ thru }5-1}$ = 300 mAdc, I_R = 60 mAdc, R_L = 2.5Ω, Scope input capacitance ≤4 pf		$t_{rr\ 2\text{ thru }5-1}$	—	90			
$I_{F7\text{ thru }10-1}$ = 300 mAdc, I_R = 60 mAdc, R_L = 2.5Ω, Scope input capacitance ≤4 pf		$t_{rr\ 7\text{ thru }10-1}$	—	90			

USN ME8 (continued)

TABLE II GROUP B INSPECTION

Examination or Test	MIL-STD-750 Method	Symbol	Limits Min	Limits Max	Unit	LTPD	Max Acc Number
SUBGROUP I Physical Dimensions	2066	—	—	—	—	20	5
SUBGROUP 2 Soldering Heat (1 Cycle)	2031	—	—	—	—	20	5
Temperature Cycling (T = 175°C)	1051 Condition B	—	—	—	—		
Thermal Shock (Glass Strain)	1056 Condition A	—	—	—	—		
Moisture Resistance	1021	—	—	—	—		
End Points: Same As Subgroup 7							
SUBGROUP 3 Constant Acceleration (10,000G, X_1, Y_1, Y_2)	2006	—	—	—	—	20	5
Shock (500G, 1 msec, 5 blows each in orientation X_1, Y_1, Y_2, total of 15 blows.)	2016	—	—	—	—		
Vibration Fatigue (10G)	2046 Non-operating	—	—	—	—		
Vibration, Variable Frequency (10G)	2056	—	—	—	—		
End Points: Same As Subgroup 7							
SUBGROUP 4 (Notes 1, 2) Terminal Strength (3 leads at random)	2036 Condition E	—	—	—	—	20	5
SUBGROUP 5 (Notes 1, 3) Salt Atmosphere (Corrosion)	1041	—	—	—	—	20	5
SUBGROUP 6 High Temperature Life (T_A = 175°C) End Points: Same As Subgroup 7	1031 Non-operating	—	—	—	—	λ=20	—
SUBGROUP 7 Steady State Operation Life Connect pins 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 together, connect resistors from pin 6 to ground and from pin 1 to ground (0) V_{2-0} = 32 Vac. I_{2-6} = 300 mA, I_{2-1} = 300 mA, f = 60 cps (currents are average for 1/2 cycle)	1026	—	—		—	λ = 20	—
End Points: (Subgroups 2, 3, 6, and 7)							
Forward Voltage	4011				Vdc		
$I_{F2 \text{ thru } 5-1}$ = 300 mAdc		$V_{F2 \text{ thru } 5-1}$	—	1.5			
$I_{F7 \text{ thru } 10-1}$ = 300 mAdc		$V_{F7 \text{ thru } 10-1}$	—	1.5			
$I_{F6-2 \text{ thru } 5}$ = 300 mAdc		$V_{F6-2 \text{ thru } 5}$	—	1.5			
$I_{F6-7 \text{ thru } 10}$ = 300 mAdc		$V_{F6-7 \text{ thru } 10}$	—	1.5			
Reverse Current	4016				μAdc		
$V_{R1-2 \text{ thru } 5}$ = 20 Vdc		$I_{R1-2 \text{ thru } 5}$	—	20			
$V_{R1-7 \text{ thru } 10}$ = 20 Vdc		$I_{R1-7 \text{ thru } 10}$	—	20			
$V_{R2 \text{ thru } 5-6}$ = 20 Vdc		$I_{R2 \text{ thru } 5-6}$	—	20			
$V_{R7 \text{ thru } 10-6}$ = 20 Vdc		$I_{R7 \text{ thru } 10-6}$	—	20			

NOTE 1. Tests listed in these subgroups are considered destructive.
NOTE 2. At the conclusion of the testing in subgroup 4, the device shall be examined for evidence of mechanical damage.
NOTE 3. The device shall be examined for destructive corrosion and illegible marking.

MC1111 DTL series

CASE 71
(TO-5)

Monolithic integrated Diode Transistor Logic circuits designed to provide all the basic logic functions in a digital computer. The MC1111 Series is intended for high-speed computer applications with a temperature range of -55 to +125°C.

Type	Description	Recovery Time (nsec)	Switching Time t_{on} (nsec)	Switching Time t_{off} (nsec)	Power Dissipation (mW)
MC1111	3-4 Diode AND Gate	15	–	–	200
MC1112	2-2-2 Diode AND Gate	15	–	–	300
MC1113	1-1-1-2 Diode AND Gate	15	–	–	400
MC1114	8-Diode AND Gate	15	–	–	100
MC1115	Dual Inverters	–	20	45	250
MC1116	9-Diode Common-P Gate	90	–	–	–
MC1117	9-Diode Common-N Gate	90	–	–	–
MC1118	16-Diode Series/Parallel Matrix	90	–	–	–

MC1111

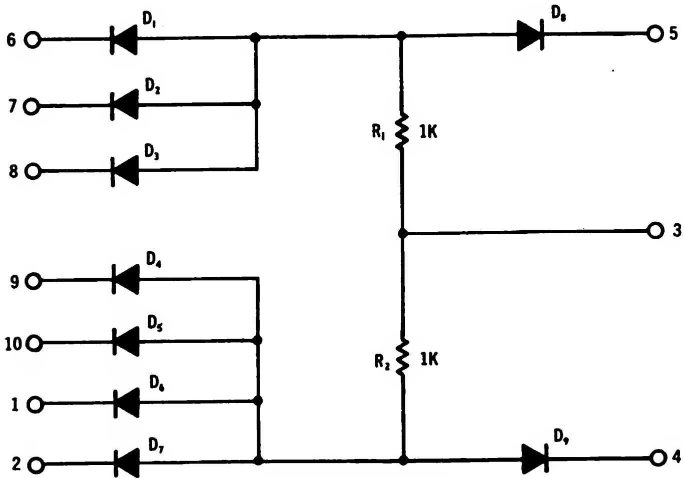
MC1111-MC1118 DTL SERIES

3-4 Diode AND Gate.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Forward Current	I_F	20	mA
Reverse Voltage	V_R	10	Volts
Total Device Dissipation Derate above 25°C	P_D	200 1.33	mW mW/°C
Resistor Dissipation (Each Resistor) Derate above 25°C	P_D	100 0.67	mW mW/°C
Operating Temperature Range	T_A	-55 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC



4 DIODE "AND" GATE

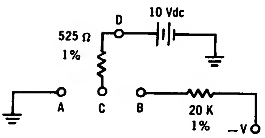
MC1111 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_A = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Forward Current (each diode - Fig. 2)				mAdc
V_{D-1} = 10 Vdc	I_{3-1}	8.3	10.1	
V_{D-2} = 10 Vdc	I_{3-2}	8.3	10.1	
$V_{D-4 \text{ thru } 10}$ = 10 Vdc	$I_{3-4 \text{ thru } 10}$	8.3	10.1	
Reverse Current (each diode)				μAdc
V_{1-3} = 10 Vdc	I_{1-3}	—	0.1	
V_{2-3} = 10 Vdc	I_{2-3}	—	0.1	
$V_{4 \text{ thru } 10-3}$ = 10 Vdc	$I_{4 \text{ thru } 10-3}$	—	0.1	
Differential Voltage (Fig. 2)				Vdc
V_{D-6} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-5} = 0.5 mAdc	V_{5-6}	—	0.30	
V_{D-7} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-5} = 0.5 mAdc	V_{5-7}	—	0.30	
V_{D-8} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-5} = 0.5 mAdc	V_{5-8}	—	0.30	
V_{D-1} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-4} = 0.5 mAdc	V_{4-1}	—	0.30	
V_{D-2} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-4} = 0.5 mAdc	V_{4-2}	—	0.30	
V_{D-9} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-4} = 0.5 mAdc	V_{4-9}	—	0.30	
V_{D-10} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-4} = 0.5 mAdc	V_{4-10}	—	0.30	
Capacitance (each diode) $V_{1,\ 2,\ 4 \text{ thru } 10-3}$ = 10 Vdc, f = 100 kc	$C_{1,\ 2,}$ 4 thru 10-3	—	4	pf
Reverse Recovery Time (Fig. 3)	$t_2 - t_1$			nsec
Connect Pin 3 to C, Pin 4 to D, alternately connect Pins 1, 2, 9, and 10 to B		—	15	
Connect Pin 3 to C, Pin 5 to D, alternately connect Pins 6, 7, and 8 to B		—	15	
Connect Pin 3 to C, Pin 2 to D, and Pin 4 to B		—	15	
Connect Pin 3 to C, Pin 6 to D, and Pin 5 to B		—	15	

NOTE: Letter subscripts denote test circuit connection points.
Number subscripts denote device pin connections.

DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AND FORWARD CURRENT TEST CIRCUIT AND TERMINAL CONNECTIONS



TERMINAL TEST CONNECTIONS
DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE

ALTERNATELY CONNECT A TO	6, 7, 8	1, 2, 9, & 10
CONNECT B TO	5	4
CONNECT C TO	3	3

TERMINAL TEST CONNECTIONS
FORWARD CURRENT

ALTERNATELY CONNECT A TO	1, 2, 4 THRU 10
CONNECT D TO	3
NO CONNECTION TO B	

MC1112

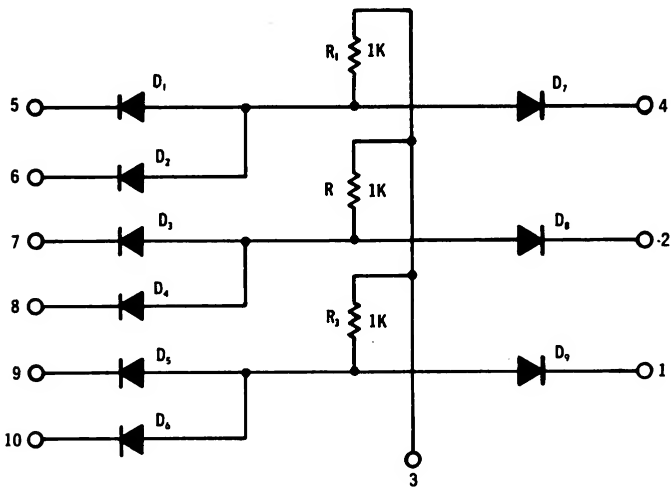
MC1111-MC1118 DTL SERIES

2-2-2 Diode AND Gate.

MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_A = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Forward Current	I_F	20	mA
Reverse Voltage	V_R	10	Volts
Total Device Dissipation Derate above 25°C	P_D	300 2	mW mW/°C
Resistor Dissipation (Each Resistor) Derate above 25°C	P_D	100 0.67	mW mW/°C
Operating Temperature Range	T_A	-55 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC



2—2—2 DIODE "AND" GATE

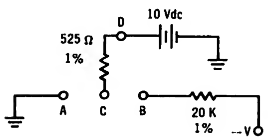
MC1112 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Forward Current (each diode - Fig. 2)				mAdc
V_{D-1} = 10 Vdc	I_{3-1}	8.3	10.1	
V_{D-2} = 10 Vdc	I_{3-2}	8.3	10.1	
$V_{D-4\ thru\ 10}$ = 10 Vdc	$I_{3-4\ thru\ 10}$	8.3	10.1	
Reverse Current (each diode)				μAdc
V_{1-3} = 10 Vdc	I_{1-3}	—	0.1	
V_{2-3} = 10 Vdc	I_{2-3}	—	0.1	
$V_{4\ thru\ 10-3}$ = 10 Vdc	$I_{4\ thru\ 10-3}$	—	0.1	
Differential Voltage (Fig. 2)				Vdc
V_{D-5} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-4} = 0.5 mAdc	V_{4-5}	—	0.30	
V_{D-6} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-4} = 0.5 mAdc	V_{4-6}	—	0.30	
V_{D-7} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-2} = 0.5 mAdc	V_{2-7}	—	0.30	
V_{D-8} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-2} = 0.5 mAdc	V_{2-8}	—	0.30	
V_{D-9} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-1} = 0.5 mAdc	V_{1-9}	—	0.30	
V_{D-10} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-1} = 0.5 mAdc	V_{1-10}	—	0.30	
Capacitance (each diode)				pf
$V_{1,\ 2,\ 4\ thru\ 10-3}$ = 10 Vdc, f = 100 kc	$C_{1,\ 2,\ 4,\ thru\ 10-3}$	—	4	
Reverse Recovery Time (Fig. 3)	$t_2 - t_1$			nsec
Connect Pin 3 to C, Pin 1 to D, alternately connect Pins 9 and 10 to B		—	15	
Connect Pin 3 to C, Pin 2 to D, alternately connect Pins 7 and 8 to B		—	15	
Connect Pin 3 to C, Pin 4 to D, alternately connect Pins 5 and 6 to B		—	15	
Connect Pin 3 to C, Pin 9 to D, and Pin 1 to B		—	15	
Connect Pin 3 to C, Pin 7 to D, and Pin 2 to B		—	15	
Connect Pin 3 to C, Pin 5 to D, and Pin 4 to B		—	15	

NOTE: Letter subscripts denote test circuit connection points.
Number subscripts denote device pin connections.

DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AND FORWARD CURRENT TEST CIRCUIT AND TERMINAL CONNECTIONS



TERMINAL TEST CONNECTIONS
DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE

ALTERNATELY CONNECT A TO	9, 10	7, 8	5, 6
CONNECT B TO	1	2	4
CONNECT C TO	3	3	3

TERMINAL TEST CONNECTIONS
FORWARD CURRENT

ALTERNATELY CONNECT A TO	1, 2, 4 THRU 10
CONNECT D TO	3
NO CONNECTION TO B	

MC1113

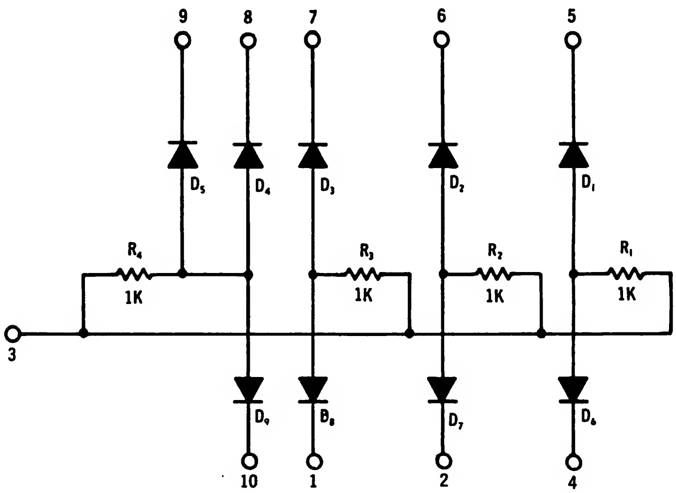
MC1111-MC1118 DTL SERIES

1-1-1-2 Diode AND Gate.

MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_A = 25°C$)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Forward Current	I_F	20	mA
Reverse Voltage	V_R	10	Volts
Total Device Dissipation Derate above 25°C	P_D	400 2.67	mW mW/°C
Resistor Dissipation (Each Resistor) Derate above 25°C	P_D	100 0.67	mW mW/°C
Operating Temperature Range	T_A	-55 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC



1–1–1–2 DIODE "AND" GATE

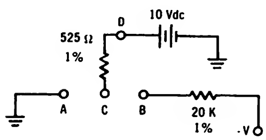
MC1113 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_A = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Forward Current (each diode - Fig. 2) V_{D-1} = 10 Vdc V_{D-2} = 10 Vdc $V_{D-4 \text{ thru } 10}$ = 10 Vdc	 I_{3-1} I_{3-2} $I_{3-4 \text{ thru } 10}$	 8.3 8.3 8.3	 10.1 10.1 10.1	mAdc
Reverse Current (each diode) V_{1-3} = 10 Vdc V_{2-3} = 10 Vdc $V_{4 \text{ thru } 10-3}$ = 10 Vdc	 I_{1-3} I_{2-3} $I_{4 \text{ thru } 10-3}$	 — — —	 0.1 0.1 0.1	μAdc
Differential Voltage (Fig. 2) V_{D-8} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-10} = 0.5 mAdc V_{D-9} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-10} = 0.5 mAdc V_{D-7} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-1} = 0.5 mAdc V_{D-6} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-2} = 0.5 mAdc V_{D-5} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-4} = 0.5 mAdc	 V_{10-8} V_{10-9} V_{1-7} V_{2-6} V_{4-5}	 — — — — —	 0.30 0.30 0.30 0.30 0.30	Vdc
Capacitance (each diode) $V_{1,\,2,\,4 \text{ thru } 10-3}$ = 10 Vdc, f = 100 kc	 $C_{1,\,2,\,4 \text{ thru } 10-3}$	 —	 4	pf
Reverse Recovery Time (Fig. 3)	$t_2 - t_1$			nsec
Connect Pin 3 to C, Pin 10 to D, alternately connect Pins 8 and 9 to B		—	15	
Connect Pin 3 to C, Pin 1 to D, and Pin 7 to B		—	15	
Connect Pin 3 to C, Pin 2 to D, and Pin 6 to B		—	15	
Connect Pin 3 to C, Pin 4 to D, and Pin 5 to B		—	15	
Connect Pin 3 to C, Pin 5 to D, and Pin 4 to B		—	15	
Connect Pin 3 to C, Pin 6 to D, and Pin 2 to B		—	15	
Connect Pin 3 to C, Pin 7 to D, and Pin 1 to B		—	15	
Connect Pin 3 to C, Pin 8 to D, and Pin 10 to B		—	15	

NOTE: Letter denotes test circuit connection points.
Number subscripts denote device pin connections.

DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AND FORWARD CURRENT TEST CIRCUIT AND TERMINAL CONNECTIONS



TERMINAL TEST CONNECTIONS
DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE

ALTERNATELY CONNECT A TO	8, 9	7	6	5
CONNECT B TO	10	1	2	4
CONNECT C TO	3	3	3	3

TERMINAL TEST CONNECTIONS
FORWARD CURRENT

ALTERNATELY CONNECT A TO	1, 2, 4 THRU 10
CONNECT D TO	3
B NOT CONNECTED.	

MC1114

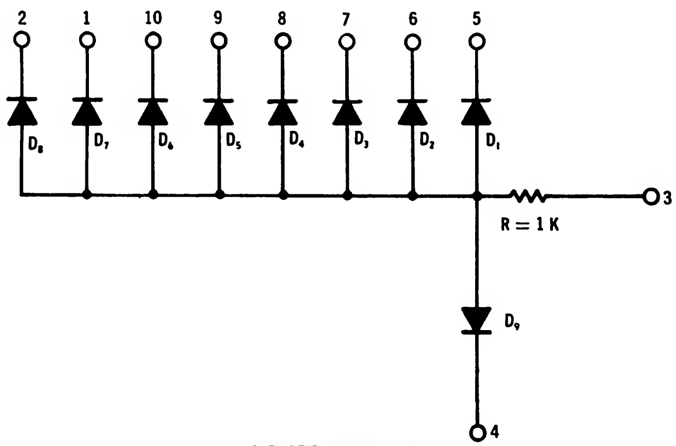
MC1111-MC1118 DTL SERIES

8-Diode AND Gate.

MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_A = 25°C$)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Forward Current	I_F	20	mA
Reverse Voltage	V_R	10	Volts
Total Device Dissipation Derate above 25°C	P_D	100 0.667	mW mW/°C
Operating Temperature Range	T_A	-55 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC



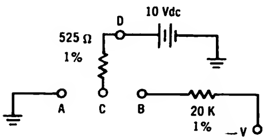
8 DIODE "AND" GATE

MC1114 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_A = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Forward Current (each diode - Fig. 2)				mAdc
V_{D-1} = 10 Vdc	I_{3-1}	8.3	10.1	
V_{D-2} = 10 Vdc	I_{3-2}	8.3	10.1	
$V_{D-4 \text{ thru } 10}$ = 10 Vdc	$I_{3-4 \text{ thru } 10}$	8.3	10.1	
Reverse Current (each diode)				µAdc
V_{1-3} = 10 Vdc	I_{1-3}	—	0.1	
V_{2-3} = 10 Vdc	I_{2-3}	—	0.1	
$V_{4 \text{ thru } 10-3}$ = 10 Vdc	$I_{4 \text{ thru } 10-3}$	—	0.1	
Differential Voltage (Fig. 2)				Vdc
V_{D-5} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-4} = 0.5 mAdc	V_{4-5}	—	0.30	
V_{D-6} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-4} = 0.5 mAdc	V_{4-6}	—	0.30	
V_{D-7} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-4} = 0.5 mAdc	V_{4-7}	—	0.30	
V_{D-8} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-4} = 0.5 mAdc	V_{4-8}	—	0.30	
V_{D-9} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-4} = 0.5 mAdc	V_{4-9}	—	0.30	
V_{D-10} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-4} = 0.5 mAdc	V_{4-10}	—	0.30	
V_{D-1} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-4} = 0.5 mAdc	V_{4-1}	—	0.30	
V_{D-2} = 10 Vdc, I_{D-4} = 0.5 mAdc	V_{4-2}	—	0.30	
Capacitance (each diode)				pf
$V_{1, 2, 4 \text{ thru } 10-3}$ = 10 Vdc , f = 100 kc	$C_{1, 2, 4 \text{ thru } 10-3}$	—	4	
Reverse Recovery Time (Fig. 3)	$t_2 - t_1$			nsec
Connect Pin 3 to C, Pin 4 to D, alternately connect Pins 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 to B		—	15	
Connect Pin 3 to C, Pin 1 to D, and Pin 4 to B		—	15	

NOTE: Letter subscripts denote test circuit connection points.
Number subscripts denote device pin connections.



TERMINAL TEST CONNECTIONS
DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE

ALTERNATELY CONNECT A TO	1, 2, 5 THRU 10
CONNECT B TO	4
CONNECT C TO	3

TERMINAL TEST CONNECTIONS
FORWARD CURRENT

ALTERNATELY CONNECT A TO	1, 2, 4 THRU 10
CONNECT D TO	3
B NOT CONNECTED	

DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AND FORWARD CURRENT TEST CIRCUIT AND TERMINAL CONNECTIONS

MC1115

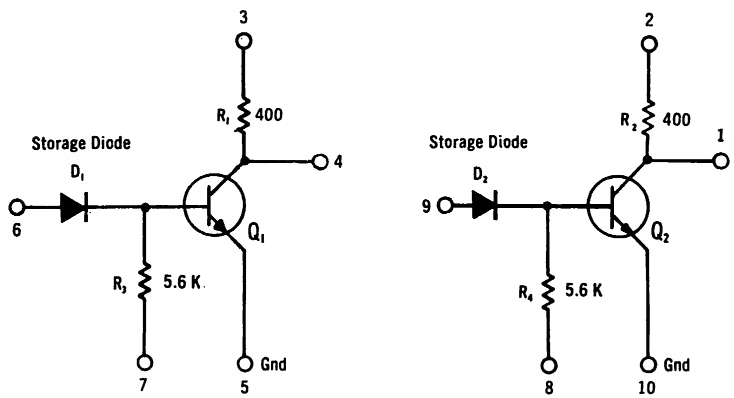
MC1111-MC1118 DTL SERIES

Dual high-speed, NPN transistor inverters.

MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_A = 25°C$)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Reverse Voltage			Vdc
	V_{10-2}	10.0	
	V_{5-3}	10.0	
	V_{5-7}	7.0	
	V_{10-8}	7.0	
Total Device Dissipation	P_D	250	mW
Derate above 25°C		1.67	mW/°C
Individual Gate Dissipation	P_D	125	mW
Derate above 25°C		0.83	mW/°C
Resistor Dissipation	P_D		
R_1 or R_2		100	mW
Derate above 25°C		0.67	mW/°C
R_3 or R_4		25	mW
Derate above 25°C		0.17	mW/°C
Operating Temperature Range	T_A	-55 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC



HIGH-SPEED DUAL INVERTER

MC1115 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_A = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Static Input Voltage Drop					Vdc
I_{4-5} = 35 mAdc, I_{6-5} = 1.5 mAdc	Q_1	V_{6-5}	1.2	1.7	
I_{1-10} = 35 mAdc, I_{9-10} = 1.5 mAdc	Q_2	V_{9-10}	1.2	1.7	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage					Vdc
I_{4-5} = 35 mAdc, I_{6-5} = 1.5 mAdc	Q_1	$V_{CE(sat)\,4-5}$	—	0.35	
I_{1-10} = 35 mAdc, I_{9-10} = 1.5 mAdc	Q_2	$V_{CE(sat)\,1-10}$	—	0.35	
Base-Emitter Conduction Current					mAdc
V_{7-5} = 10 Vdc	Q_1	I_{7-5}	1.50	1.84	
V_{8-10} = 10 Vdc	Q_2	I_{8-10}	1.50	1.84	
Collector Resistor Current					mAdc
V_{3-4} = 3 Vdc	Q_1	I_{3-4}	6.82	8.35	
V_{2-1} = 3 Vdc	Q_2	I_{2-1}	6.82	8.35	
Collector-Emitter Cutoff Current					μAdc
V_{3-5} = 10 Vdc, V_{7-5} = -6.5 Vdc		I_{3-5}	—	0.05	
V_{3-5} = 10 Vdc, V_{7-5} = -6.5 Vdc, T_A = +85°C		I_{3-5}	—	3	
V_{2-10} = 10 Vdc, V_{8-10} = -6.5 Vdc		I_{2-10}	—	0.05	
V_{2-10} = 10 Vdc, V_{8-10} -6.5 Vdc, T_A = +85°C		I_{2-10}	—	3	
Reverse Current					nA
V_{7-6} = 10 Vdc		I_{7-6}	—	100	
V_{8-9} = 10 Vdc		I_{8-9}	—	100	
DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio		h_{FE}			—
V_{4-5} = 0.5 Vdc, I_{4-5} = 35 mAdc			35	—	
V_{4-5} = 0.5 Vdc, I_{4-5} = 35 mAdc, T_A = -55°C			15	—	
V_{1-10} = 0.5 Vdc, I_{1-10} = 35 mAdc			35	—	
V_{1-10} = 0.5 Vdc, I_{1-10} = 35 mAdc, T_A = -55°C			15	—	
Turn-On Time (Fig. 2)		t_{on}			nsec
V_{7-5} = -6.5 Vdc, V_{3-5} = +3 Vdc, close switch S_2	Q_1		—	20	
V_{8-10} = -6.5 Vdc, V_{2-10} = +3 Vdc, close switch S_2	Q_2		—	20	
Turn-Off Time (Fig. 2)		t_{off}			nsec
V_{7-5} = -6.5 Vdc, V_{3-5} = +3 Vdc, close switch S_1	Q_1		—	45	
V_{8-10} = -6.5 Vdc, V_{2-10} = +3 Vdc, close switch S_1	Q_2		—	45	

NOTE: Number subscripts denote device pin connections

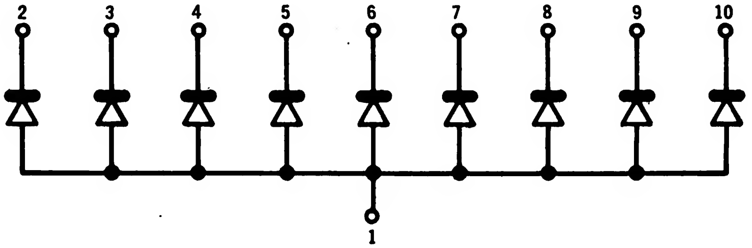
MC1116
MC1117
MC1118

MC1111-MC1118 DTL SERIES

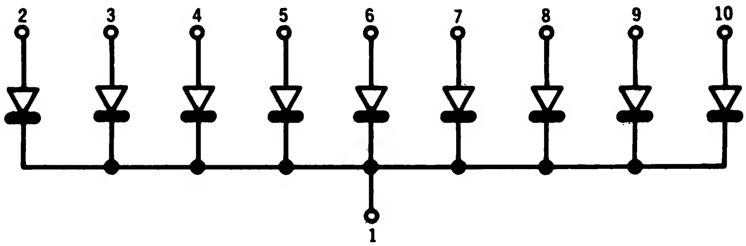
Multi-diode Gates. The MC1116 is a 9-Diode Common-P Gate, the MC1117 is a 9-Diode Common-N Gate and the MC1118 is a 16-Diode Series/Parallel Matrix.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (All Types at 25°C)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Reverse Voltage (Each Diode)	V_R	40	Volts
Total Device Current (Derate 2mA/°C)	I_F	300	mA
Individual Diode Current (Derate 2mA/°C)	I_F	300	mA
Operating Temperature Range	T_A	-65 to +175	°C



MC1116 (common P)



MC1117 (common N)

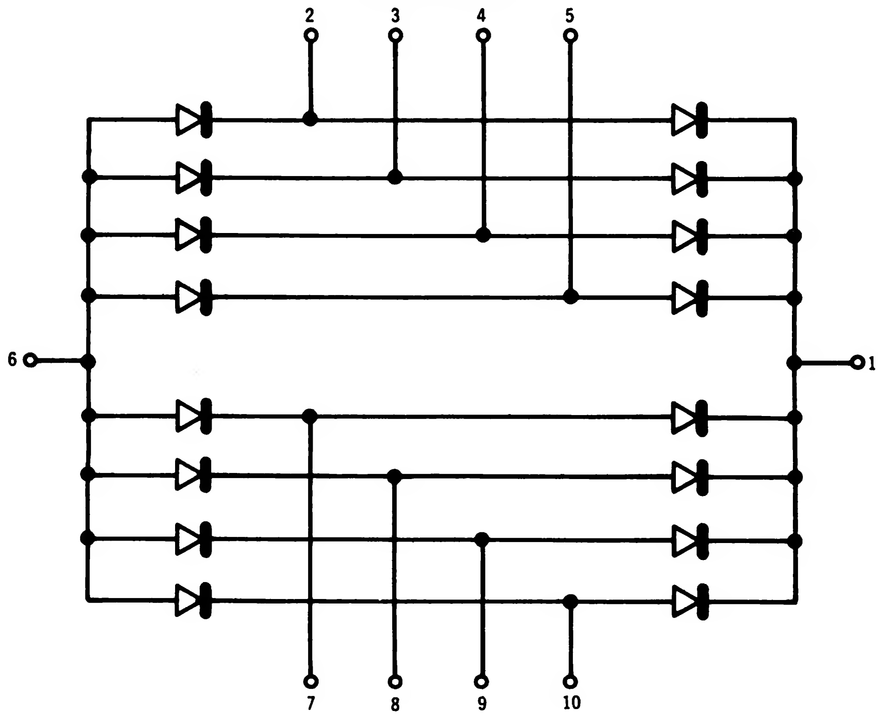
MC1116, MC1117, MC1118 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Each Diode)-(25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Forward Voltage I_F = 300mAdc	V_F	---	1.2	Vdc
Reverse Current V_R = 20Vdc	I_R	---	2.0	μAdc
Breakdown Voltage I_R = 10 μAdc	V_R	40	---	Vdc
Junction Capacitance V_R = 10Vdc, f = 100KC MC1116, MC1117 MC1118*	C_j	 --- ---	 8.0 16.0*	pf
Reverse Recovery Time (I_F = 300mAdc, I_R = 60mAdc, R_L = 2.5 Ω, Scope Input Capacitance ≤4pf)	t_{rr}	---	90	nsec.

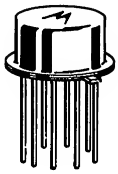
* The actual capacitance of the individual diodes in the MC1118 is the same as in the MC1116/7. However, the measured capacitance is higher as shown, due to the series/parallel effects of the interconnection scheme.

MC1118 (MATRIX)



MC908 series

MC908 MILLIWATT RTL SERIES



CASE 96

The Milliwatt RTL Line consists of seven monolithic, integrated Resistor-Transistor Logic circuits. These devices are designed for use over the full military temperature range of -55 to +125°C.

The mW RTL series

MC908G	Adder
MC909G	Buffer
MC910G	Dual 2-Input Gate
MC911G	4-Input Gate
MC912G	Half-Adder
MC913G	Type D Flip-Flop
MC921G	Gate Expander

MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_A = 25°C$)

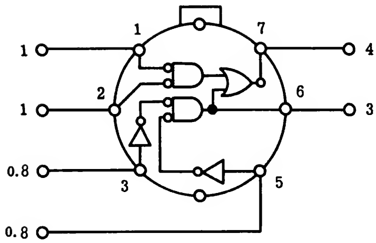
Characteristic	Rating	Unit
Maximum Applied Voltage to pin 8 (pulsed, ≤1 sec)	12	Vdc
Maximum Applied Voltage to pin 8 (continuous)	8	Vdc
Maximum Applied Voltage to any input	+4	Vdc
Operating Temperature Range	-55 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	-65 to +150	°C
Maximum Power Dissipation	250	mW

TEST CONDITION TOLERANCES	
V_{CC} = ±10mV	V_{IN} = ±2mV
V_{LL} = ± 2mV	V_{ON} = ±2mV
V_{BOT} = ±10mV	V_{OFF} = ±2mV
V_{RL} = ±1%	V_{RH} = ±1%

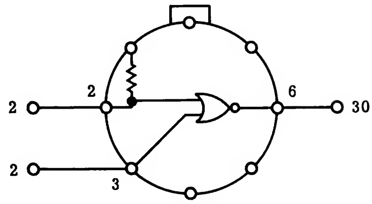
MC908 MILLIWATT RTL SERIES

LOADING DIAGRAM (TOP VIEW)

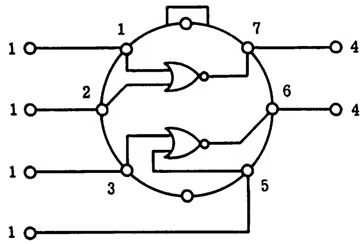
VALID FOR V_{CC} = 3.00 VOLTS ± 10% AND T_A -55° C to +125° C



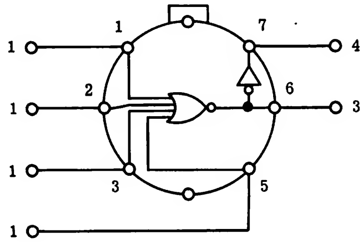
MC908G



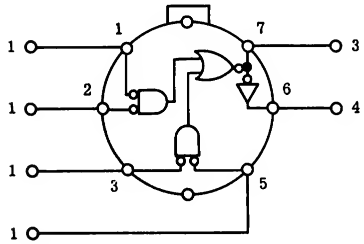
MC909G



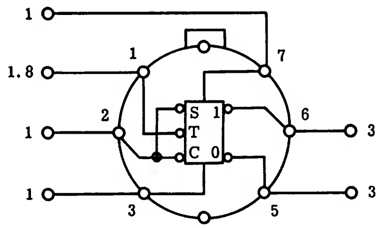
MC910G



MC911G



MC912G



MC913G

MC908G

mW RTL SERIES

ADDER

The MC908 is an RTL Adder. The binary half-adder function can be performed by connecting pin 1 to pin 3 and pin 2 to pin 5. The sum is available on pin 7 while the carry is available on pin 6. The device may also be used as a data selector by connecting pin 1 to pin 3 and using pins 2 and 5 as data inputs. A full adder can be made utilizing two MC908s and one MC911. Average power dissipation is 10MW at 25°C.

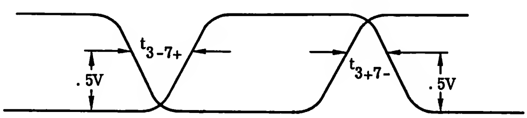
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

	Test Condition: (Volts)	V_{IN}	V_{ON}	V_{BOT}	V_{OFF}	V_{CC}	V_{LL}
	-55	.970	.935	1.8	.650	3.00	.500
	+25	.805	.750	1.8	.450	3.00	.400
	+125	.590	.555	1.8	.260	3.00	.300

MC908G

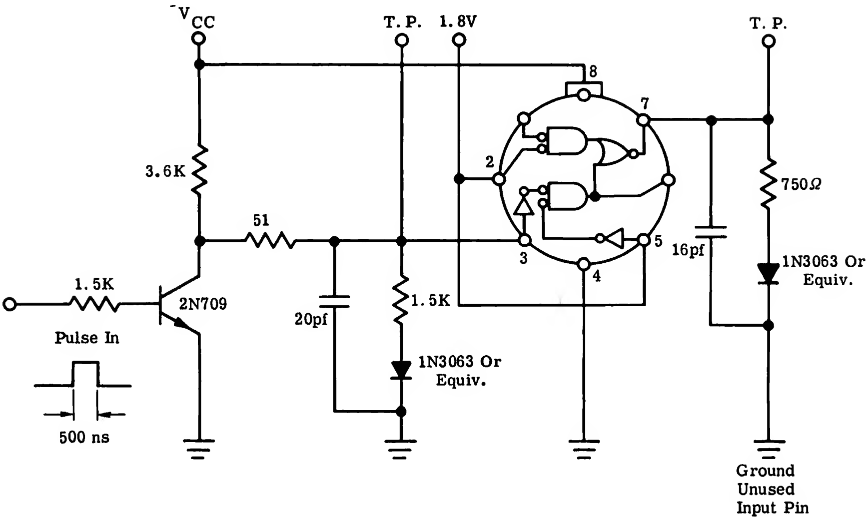
Charac-teristics	Symbol Pin No. in ( )	V_{IN} Pin	V_{ON} Pin	V_{BOT} Pin	V_{OFF} Pin	V_{CC} Pin	V_{LL} Pin	Gnd. Pin	Open Pin	Test Limits −55°C Min	−55°C Max	+25°C Min	+25°C Max	+125°C Min	+125°C Max	Unit
Input Current	I_{IN} (1)	1		2		8		3, 4, 5	6, 7		125		130		110	µAdc
	I_{IN} (2)	2		1		8		3, 4, 5	6, 7		125		130		110	µAdc
	.8 I_{IN} (3)	3				8		1, 2, 4, 5	6, 7		100		104		88	µAdc
	.8 I_{IN} (5)	5				8		1, 2, 3, 4	6, 7		100		104		88	µAdc
Output Current	I_{A3} (6)	6	3, 5			8		1, 2, 4	7	350		364		308		µAdc
	I_{A4} (7)	7	1		3, 5	8		2, 4	6	475		494		418		µAdc
	I_{A4} (7)	7	2		3, 5	8		1, 4	6	475		494		418		µAdc
Saturation Voltage	V_{CE} (6)			3	5	8		1, 2, 4	6, 7		220		220		220	mVdc
	V_{CE} (6)			5	3	8		1, 2, 4	6, 7		220		220		220	mVdc
	V_{CE} (7)				1, 2	8		3, 4, 5	6, 7		220		220		220	mVdc
	V_{CE} (7)	6		1, 2, 3, 5		8		4	7		220		220		220	mVdc
Output Voltage	V_{OUT} (7)		6	1, 2, 3, 5		8		4	7		620		300		230	mVdc
Leakage Current	I_L (8)						8	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	6, 7		100		100		100	µAdc
Switching Time		Pulse In	Pulse Out													
Turn-On Delay	t_{3+7-}	3	7	2, 5		8		1, 4	6				80			nsec
Turn-Off Delay	t_{3-7+}	3	7	2, 5		8		1, 4	6				100			nsec

SWITCHING TIME WAVE FORM

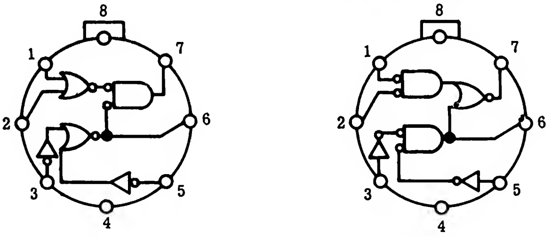


MC908G (continued)

SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT



LOGIC SYMBOLS AND FUNCTIONS (PER MIL-STD-806B)



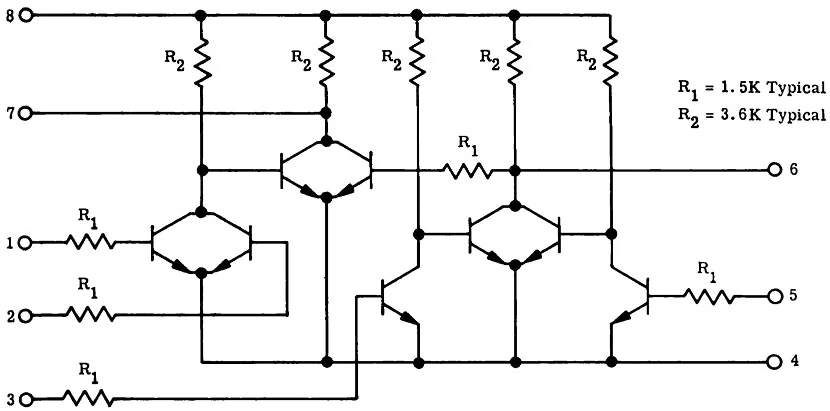
$6 = \overline{(\bar{3}+\bar{5})} = 3 \cdot 5$
$7 = (1+2)\,(\bar{3}+\bar{5})$

POSITIVE LOGIC

NEGATIVE LOGIC

$6 = \overline{(\bar{3} \cdot \bar{5})} = 3+5$
$7 = 1 \cdot 2 + \bar{3} \cdot \bar{5}$

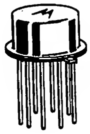
CIRCUIT DIAGRAM



MC909G

mW RTL SERIES

BUFFER



The MC909 is an RTL Buffer designed to drive a greater number of loads than the basic Resistor Transistor Logic circuit. Returning an input resistor to V_{CC} allows for capacitive coupling in multivibrator and differentiator applications. Average power dissipation at 25°C and 50% duty cycle is 10 mW.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

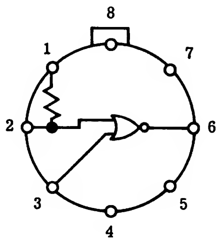
MC909G

Characteristics	Symbol Pin No. in( )	V_{IN} Pin	V_{ON} Pin	V_{BOT} Pin	V_{OFF} Pin	V_{CC} Pin	V_{RH}* Pin	Gnd. Pin	Open Pin	Test Limits −55°C Min	−55°C Max	+25°C Min	+25°C Max	+125°C Min	+125°C Max	Unit
	Test Condition (Volts) −55	.970	.935	1.8	.650	3.00	4.27KΩ									
	+25	.805	.750	1.8	.450	3.00	4.3KΩ									
	+125	.590	.555	1.8	.260	3.00	5KΩ									
Input Current	$2I_{IN}$ (2)	2		3		8		4	1, 5, 6, 7		250		260		220	µAdc
	$2I_{IN}$ (3)	3		2		8		4	1, 5, 6, 7		250		260		220	µAdc
Output Current	I_{AB} (6)	6			2, 3	8		4	1, 5, 7	3.75		4.0		3.3		mAdc
Output Voltage	V_{OUT} (6)		2			8	6	3, 4	1, 5, 7		620		300		230	mVdc
	V_{OUT} (6)		3			8	6	2, 4	1, 5, 7		620		300		230	mVdc
Saturation Voltage	V_{CE} (6)	2				8	6	3, 4	1, 5, 7		220		220		220	mVdc
	V_{CE} (6)	3				8	6	2, 4	1, 5, 7		220		220		220	mVdc
Leakage Current	I_L (8)					8		2, 3, 4	1, 5, 6, 7		100		100		100	µAdc
Switching Time		Pulse In	Pulse Out													
Turn-On Delay	t_{3+6-}	3	6			8		2, 4	1, 5, 7				90			nsec
Turn-Off Delay	t_{3-6+}	3	6			8		2, 4	1, 5, 7				70			nsec

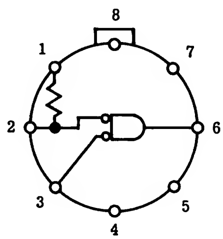
* Resistor to V_{CC}

LOGIC SYMBOLS AND FUNCTIONS (PER MIL-STD-806B)

$6 = \overline{2+3}$



POSITIVE LOGIC

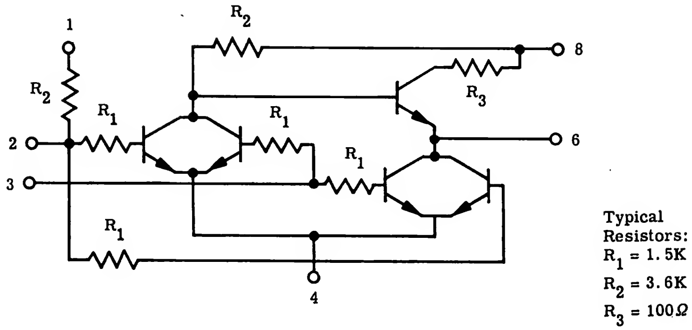


NEGATIVE LOGIC

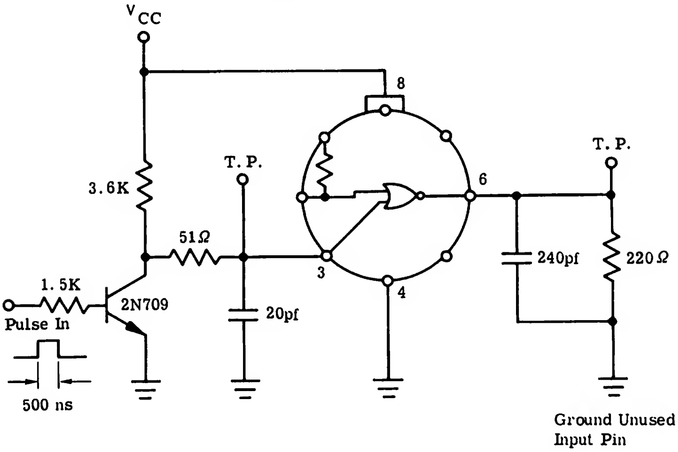
$6 = \overline{2 \cdot 3}$

MC909G (continued)

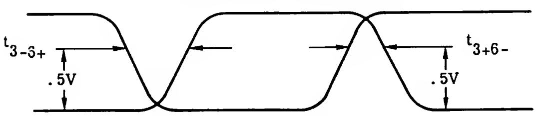
CIRCUIT DIAGRAM



SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT



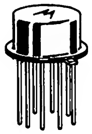
SWITCHING TIME WAVE FORM



mW RTL SERIES

MC910G

DUAL 2 — INPUT GATE



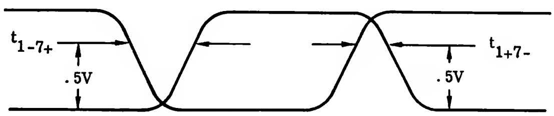
The MC910 Dual (2-2) Input Gate consists of a pair of NOR Gates. It may also be used as a pair of inverters, a double inverter or as an R-S Flip-Flop. Average power dissipation at 25°C is 4 mW.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

MC910G

	Test Condition: (Volts)	V_{IN}	V_{ON}	V_{BOT}	V_{OFF}	V_{CC}	V_{LL}									
	-55	.970	.935	1.8	.650	3.00	.500									
	+25	.805	.750	1.8	.450	3.00	.400									
	+125	.590	.555	1.8	.260	3.00	.300									
										Test Limits						
										−55°C		+25°C		+125°C		
Charac-teristics	**Symbol Pin No. in( )**	**V_{IN} Pin**	**V_{ON} Pin**	**V_{BOT} Pin**	**V_{OFF} Pin**	**V_{CC} Pin**	**V_{LL} Pin**	**Grounded Pin**	**Open Pin**	**Min**	**Max**	**Min**	**Max**	**Min**	**Max**	**Unit**
Input Current	I_{IN} (1)	1		2		8		3, 4, 5	6, 7		125		130		110	μAdc
	I_{IN} (2)	2		1		8		3, 4, 5	6, 7		125		130		110	μAdc
	I_{IN} (3)	3		5		8		1, 2, 4	6, 7		125		130		110	μAdc
	I_{IN} (5)	5		3		8		1, 2, 4	6, 7		125		130		110	μAdc
Output Current	I_{A4}/I_{AM} (7)	7		3	1, 2	8		4, 5	6	475	730	494	815	418	830	μAdc
	I_{A4}/I_{AM} (6)	6		2	3, 5	8		1, 4	7	475	730	494	815	418	830	μAdc
Output Voltage	V_{OUT} (7)		1			8		2, 3, 4, 5	6, 7		620		300		230	mVdc
	V_{OUT} (7)		2			8		1, 3, 4, 5	6, 7		620		300		230	mVdc
	V_{OUT} (6)		3			8		1, 2, 4, 5	6, 7		620		300		230	mVdc
	V_{OUT} (6)		5			8		1, 2, 3, 4	6, 7.		620		300		230	mVdc
Saturation Voltage	V_{CE} (6)	3				8		1, 2, 4, 5	6, 7		220		220		220	mVdc
	V_{CE} (6)	5				8		1, 2, 3, 4	6, 7		220		220		220	mVdc
	V_{CE} (7)	1				8		2, 3, 4, 5	6, 7		220		220		220	mVdc
	V_{CE} (7)	2				8		1, 3, 4, 5	6, 7		220		220		220	mVdc
Leakage Current	I_L (8)					8		1, 2, 3, 4, 5	6, 7		100		100		100	μAdc
Switching Time		Pulse In	Pulse Out													
Turn-On Delay	t_{1+7-}	1	7			8		2, 3, 4, 5	6				40			nsec
Turn-Off Delay	t_{1-7+}	1	7			8		2, 3, 4, 5	6				50			nsec

SWITCHING TIME WAVE FORM

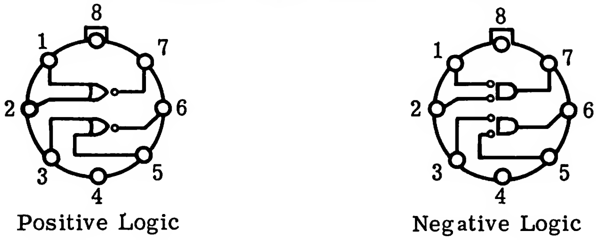


MC910G (continued)

LOGIC SYMBOLS AND FUNCTIONS (PER MIL-STD-806B)

$7 = \overline{1+2}$

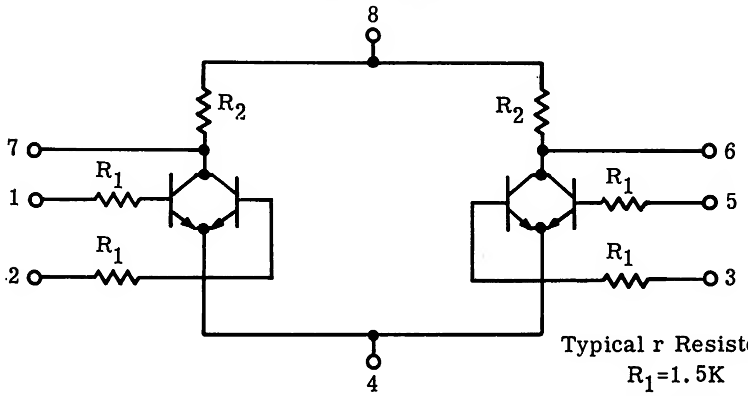
$6 = \overline{3+5}$



$7 = \overline{1 \cdot 2}$

$6 = \overline{3 \cdot 5}$

CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

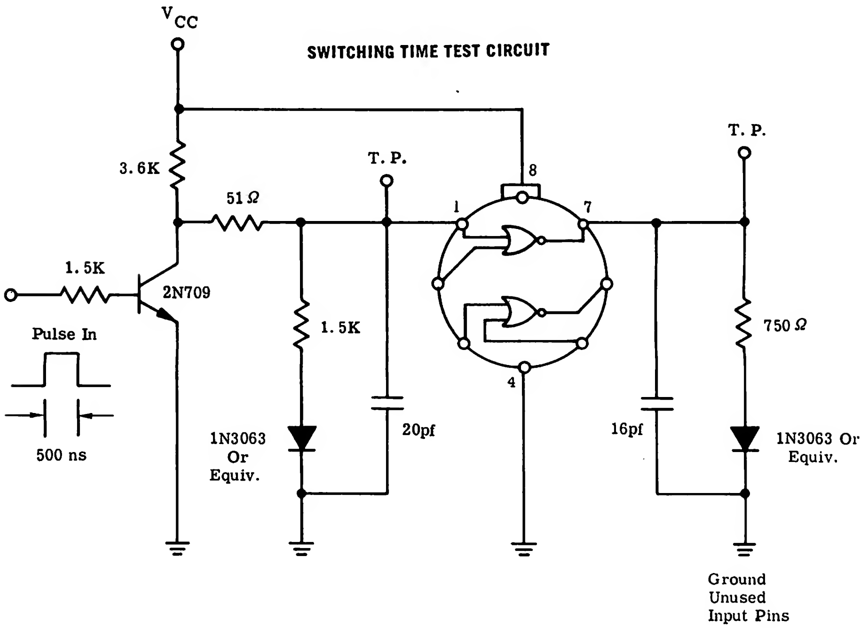


Typical r Resistors

R_1=1.5K

R_2=3.6K

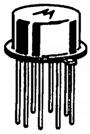
SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT



MC911G

mW RTL SERIES

4 INPUT GATE

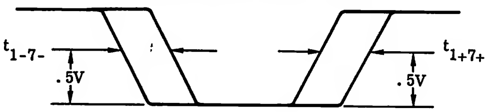


The MC911 4-Input Gate provides the NOR function on pin 6 and the OR function on pin 7. Average power dissipation at 25°C is 4 mW.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

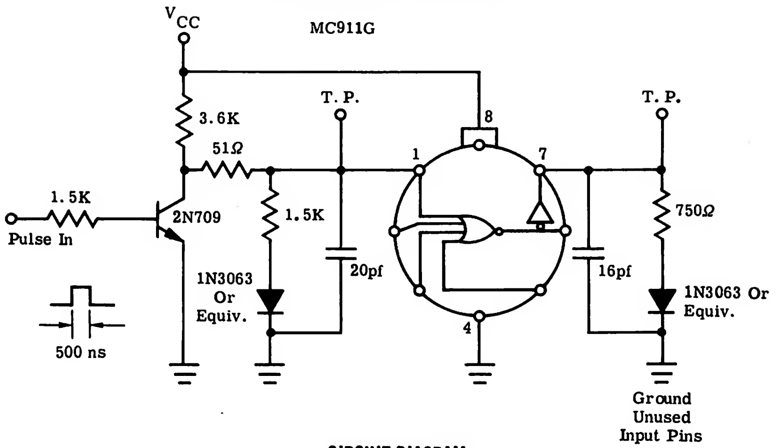
Charac-teristics	Symbol Pin No. in( )	V_{IN} Pin	V_{ON} Pin	V_{BOT} Pin	V_{OFF} Pin	V_{CC} Pin	V_{LL} Pin	Grounded Pin	Open Pin	−55°C Min	−55°C Max	+25°C Min	+25°C Max	+125°C Min	+125°C Max	Unit
	Test Condition: (Volts) −55 / +25 / +125	.970 / .805 / .590	.935 / .750 / .555	1.8 / 1.8 / 1.8	.650 / .450 / .260	3.00 / 3.00 / 3.00	.500 / .400 / .300	MC911G Test Limits								
Input Current	I_{IN} (1)	1		2,3,5		8		4	6,7		125		130		110	μAdc
	I_{IN} (2)	2		1,3,5		8		4	6,7		125		130		110	μAdc
	I_{IN} (3)	3		1,2,5		8		4	6,7		125		130		110	μAdc
	I_{IN} (5)	5		1,2,3		8		4	6,7		125		130		110	μAdc
Output Current	I_{A3} (6)	6			1,2,3,5	8		4	7	350		364		308		μAdc
	I_{A4}/I_{AM} (7)	7			6	8		1,2,3,4,5		475	730	494	815	418	830	μAdc
Output Voltage	V_{OUT} (6)		1			8		2,3,4,5	6,7		620		300		230	mVdc
	V_{OUT} (6)		2			8		1,3,4,5	6,7		620		300		230	mVdc
	V_{OUT} (6)		3			8		1,2,4,5	6,7		620		300		230	mVdc
	V_{OUT} (6)		5			8		1,2,3,4	6,7		620		300		230	mVdc
	V_{OUT} (7)		6			8		1,2,3,4,5	7		620		300		230	mVdc
Saturation Voltage	V_{CE} (6)	1				8		2,3,4,5	6,7		220		220		220	mVdc
	V_{CE} (6)	2				8		1,3,4,5	6,7		220		220		220	mVdc
	V_{CE} (6)	3				8		1,2,4,5	6,7		220		220		220	mVdc
	V_{CE} (6)	5				8		1,2,3,4	6,7		220		220		220	mVdc
	V_{CE} (7)	6				8		1,2,3,4,5	7		220		220		220	mVdc
Leakage Current	I_L (8)						8	1,2,3,4,5	6,7		100		100		100	μAdc
Switching Time		Pulse In	Pulse Out													
Turn-On Delay	t_{1-7-}	1	7			8		2,3,4,5	6				70			nsec
Turn-Off Delay	t_{1+7+}	1	7			8		2,3,4,5	6				90			nsec

SWITCHING TIME WAVE FORM

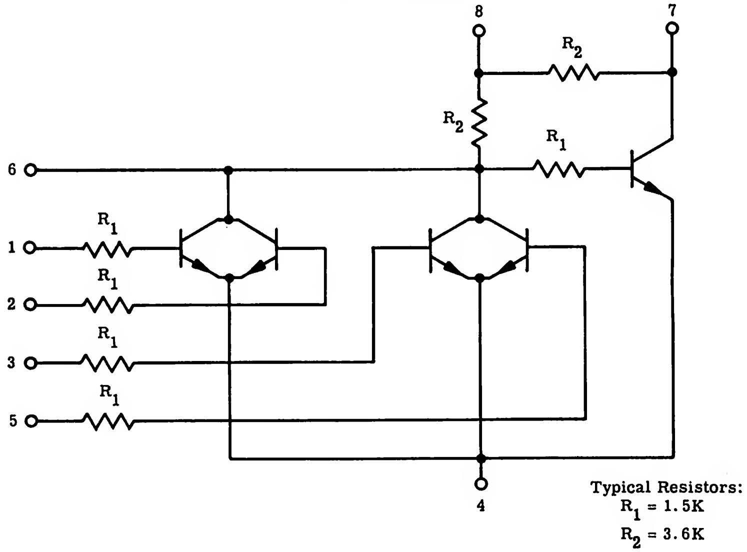


MC911G (continued)

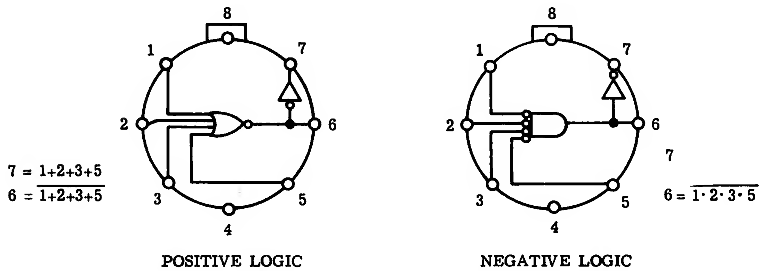
SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT



CIRCUIT DIAGRAM



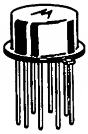
LOGIC SYMBOLS AND FUNCTIONS (PER MIL-STD-806B)



MC912G

mW RTL SERIES

HALF-ADDER

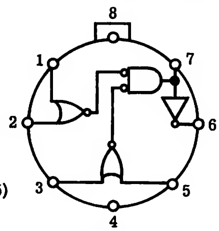


The MC912 is an RTL Half-Adder. By applying the complement of pins 1 and 2 to pins 3 and 5, the SUM and NOT SUM functions of a binary half-adder are produced on pin 7 and 6 respectively. Average power dissipation at 25°C is 8 mW.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

	Test Condition: (Volts) -55 / +25 / +125	.970 / .805 / .590	.935 / .750 / .555	1.8 / 1.8 / 1.8	.650 / .450 / .260	3.00 / 3.00 / 3.00	.500 / .400 / .300	MC912G								
										Test Limits						
										−55°C		+25°C		+125°C		
Characteristics	Symbol Pin No. in( )	V_{IN} Pin	V_{ON} Pin	V_{BOT} Pin	V_{OFF} Pin	V_{CC} Pin	V_{LL} Pin	Gnd. Pin	Open Pin	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Unit
Input Current	I_{IN} (1)	1		2		8		3, 4, 5	6, 7		125		130		110	μAdc
	I_{IN} (2)	2		1		8		3, 4, 5	6, 7		125		130		110	μAdc
	I_{IN} (3)	3		5		8		1, 2, 4	6, 7		125		130		110	μAdc
	I_{IN} (5)	5		3		8		1, 2, 4	6, 7		125		130		110	μAdc
Output Current																
	I_{A3} (7)	7	1, 3			8		2, 4, 5	6	350		364		308		μAdc
	I_{A3} (7)	7	2, 5			8		1, 3, 4	6	350		364		308		μAdc
	I_{A4} (6)	6				8		1, 2, 3, 4, 5	7	475		494		418		μAdc
Output Voltage	V_{OUT} (6)		7	1, 2, 3, 5		8		4	6		620		300		230	mVdc
Saturation Voltage	V_{CE} (6)	7		1, 2, 3, 5		8		4	6		220		220		220	mVdc
	V_{CE} (7)			3, 5	1, 2	8		4	6, 7		220		220		220	mVdc
	V_{CE} (7)			1, 2	3, 5	8		4	6, 7		220		220		220	mVdc
Leakage Current	I_L (8)						8	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	6, 7		100		100		100	μAdc
Switching Time		Pulse In	Pulse Out													
Turn-On Delay	t_{1+6-}	1	6	5		8		2, 3, 4	7				100			nsec
Turn-Off Delay	t_{1-6+}	1	6	5		8		2, 3, 4	7				80			nsec

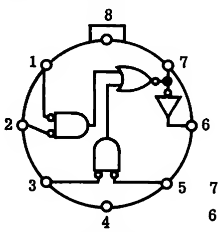
LOGIC SYMBOLS AND FUNCTIONS (PER MIL-STD-806B)



7 = (1+2) (3+5)

6 = $\bar{1}\cdot\bar{2}+\bar{3}\cdot\bar{5}$

POSITIVE LOGIC



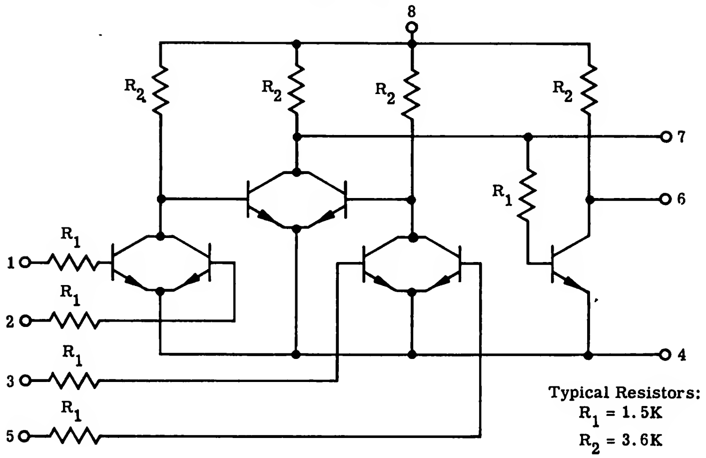
7 = 1·2+3·5

6 = $(\bar{1}+\bar{2})(\bar{3}+\bar{5})$

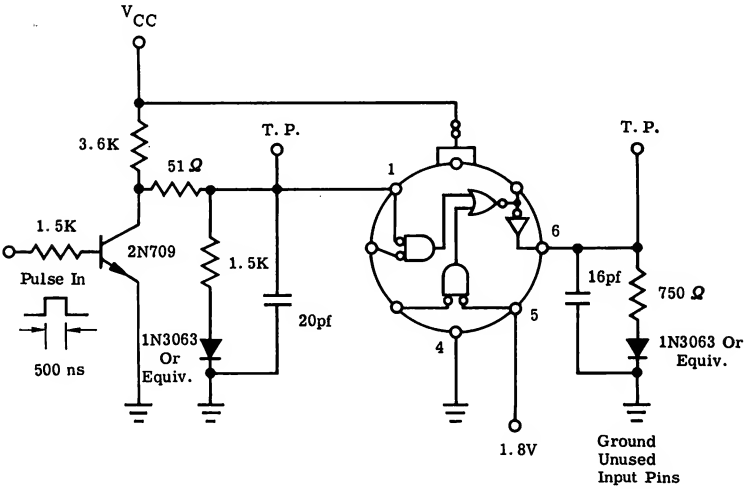
NEGATIVE LOGIC

MC912G (continued)

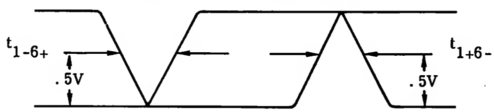
CIRCUIT DIAGRAM



SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT



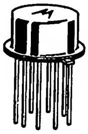
SWITCHING TIME WAVE FORM



MC913G

mW RTL SERIES

FLIP-FLOP



The MC913 RTL Type D Flip-Flop is a storage element that stores the state of pin 2 during negative transitions of pin 1. The flip-flop is not affected by changes of pin 2 during either the low or high state of the clock. Using pins 3 and 7 as inputs produces a standard R-S flip-flop. Average power dissipation at 25°C is 12 mW.

LOGIC SYMBOLS AND FUNCTIONS (PER MIL-STD-806B)

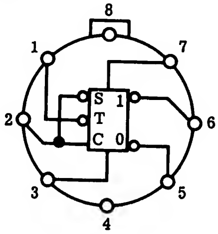
DIRECT INPUT (1)

3	7	6	5
L	L	NC	NC(2)
L	H	L	H
H	L	H	L
H	H	L	L

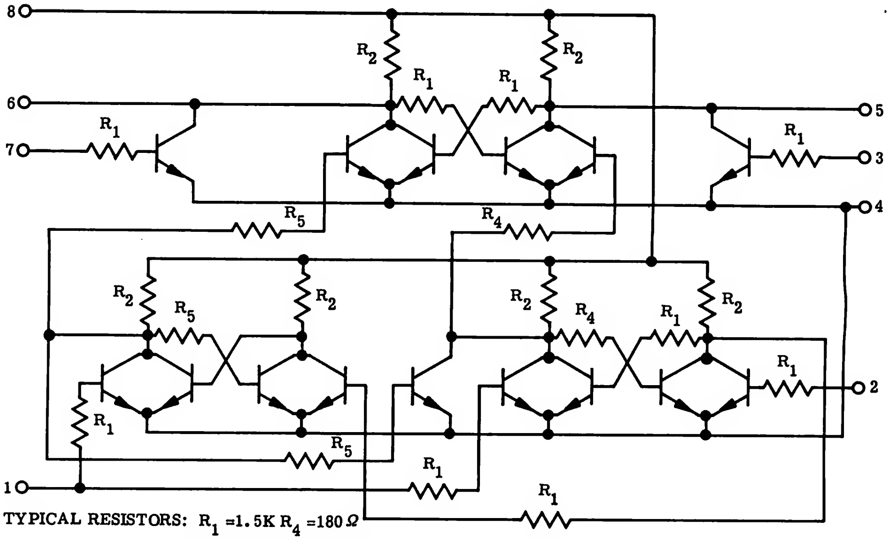
GATED INPUT (3)

t = n	t = n + 1	
2	6	5
H	H	L
L	L	H

1. PIN 1 MUST BE HIGH
2. NC = NO CHANGE
3. PINS 3 AND 7 MUST BE LOW



CIRCUIT DIAGRAM



TYPICAL RESISTORS: R_1 =1.5K R_4 =180 Ω
R_2 =3.6K R_5 =480 Ω

MC913G (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

MC913G

Charac-teristics	Symbol Pin No. in ( )	V_{IN} Pin	V_{ON} Pin	V_{BOT} Pin	V_{OFF} Pin	V_{CC} Pin	V_{LL} Pin	Grounded Pin	Open Pin	Test Limits −55°C Min	−55°C Max	+25°C Min	+25°C Max	+125°C Min	+125°C Max	Unit
	Test Condition: (Volts) −55 / +25 / +125	.970 / .805 / .590	.935 / .750 / .555	1.8 / 1.8 / 1.8	.650 / .450 / .260	3.00 / 3.00 / 3.00	.500 / .400 / .300									
Input Current	I_{IN} (2) *	2			1	8		3, 4, 7	5, 6		125		130		110	μAdc
	I_{IN} (3) *	3		2	1	8		4, 7	5, 6		125		130		110	μAdc
	I_{IN} (7) *	7			1	8		2, 3, 4	5, 6		125		130		110	μAdc
	1.8 I_{IN} (1)	1				8		2, 3, 4, 7	5, 6		225		234		198	μAdc
	1.8 I_{IN} (1)	1		2		8		3, 4, 7	5, 6		225		234		198	μAdc
Output Current	I_{A3} (5)	5	1	2, 7	3	8		4	6	350		364		308		μAdc
	I_{A3} (6)	6	1	3	7	8		2, 4	5	350		364		308		μAdc
	I_{A3} (5) *	5		7	1, 3	8		2, 4	6	350		364		308		μAdc
	I_{A3} (6) *	6	2	3	1, 7	8		4	5	350		364		308		μAdc
Output Voltage	V_{OUT} (5)		3	1, 7		8		2, 4	5, 6		620		300		230	mVdc
	V_{OUT} (6)		7	1, 3		8		2, 4	5, 6		620		300		230	mVdc
	V_{OUT} (5)		6	1		8		2, 3, 4, 7	5		620		300		230	mVdc
	V_{OUT} (6)		5	1		8		2, 3, 4, 7	6		620		300		230	mVdc
Saturation Voltage	V_{CE} (5)	3.		1, 7		8		2, 4	5, 6		220		220		220	mVdc
	V_{CE} (6)	7		1, 3		8		2, 4	5, 6		220		220		220	mVdc
	V_{CE} (5)	6		1		8		2, 3, 4, 7	5		220		220		220	mVdc
	V_{CE} (6)	5		1		8		2, 3, 4, 7	6		220		220		220	mVdc
	V_{CE} (5) *		2	7	1	8		3, 4	5, 6		220		220		220	mVdc
	V_{CE} (6) *			3	1, 2	8		4, 7	5, 6		220		220		220	mVdc
Leakage Current	I_L (8)						8	1, 2, 3, 4, 7	5, 6		100		100		100	μAdc
Switching Time		Pulse In	Pulse Out	Pulse 1 In	Pulse 2 In											
	$t_{1\text{-}6\text{-}}$ **	1	6			8		3, 4, 7	5				80			nsec
	$t_{1\text{-}6+}$ **	1	6			8		3, 4, 7	5				120			nsec
	$t_{1\text{-}5\text{-}}$ **	1	5			8		3, 4, 7	6				80			nsec
	$t_{1\text{-}5+}$ **	1	5			8		3, 4, 7	6				120			nsec
	$t_{2+1\text{-}}$		6	1	2	8		3, 4, 7	5			60				nsec
	$t_{1\text{-}2\text{-}}$		6	1	2	8		3, 4, 7	5			30				nsec
	$t_{2\text{-}1\text{-}}$		6	1	2	8		3, 4, 7	5			60				nsec
	$t_{1\text{-}2+}$		6	1	2	8		3, 4, 7	5			30				nsec

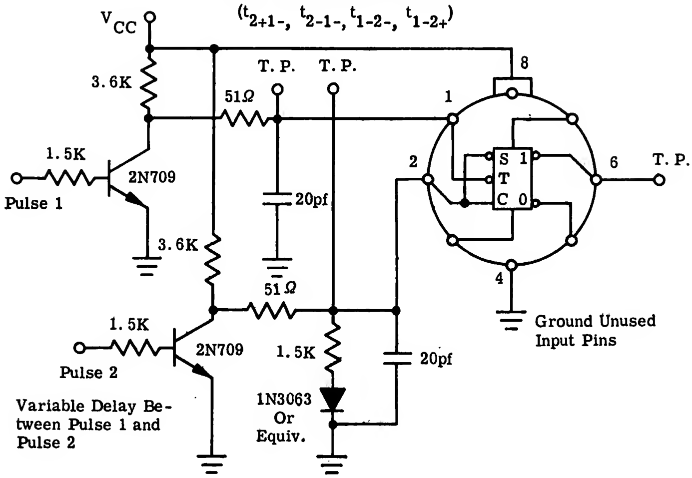
* The voltage applied to pin 1 will change from V_{RL} to specified value prior to making measurements.

** Tie Pin 2 to pin 5.

MC913G (continued)

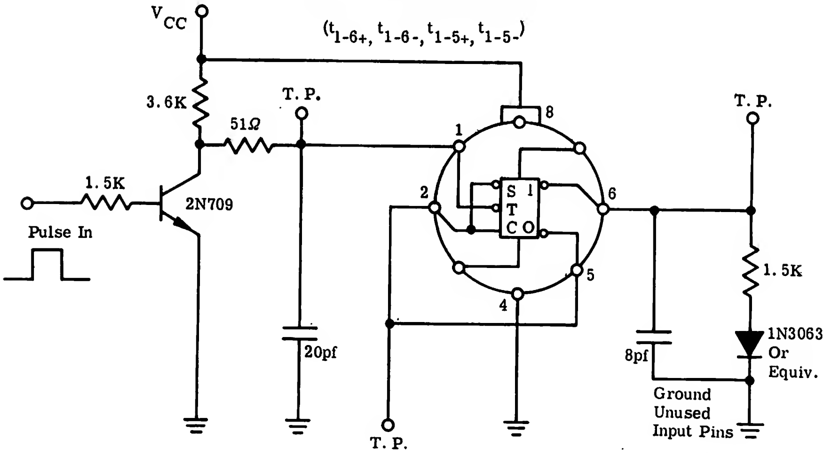
SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT

$(t_{2+1-}, t_{2-1-}, t_{1-2-}, t_{1-2+})$

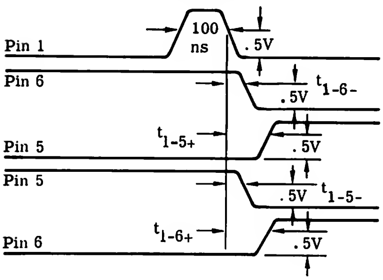


SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT

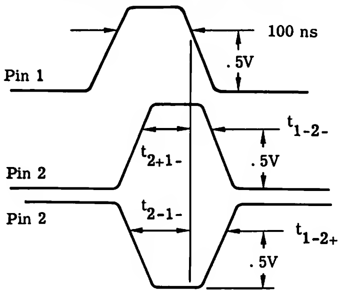
$(t_{1-6+}, t_{1-6-}, t_{1-5+}, t_{1-5-})$



SWITCHING TIME WAVE FORM



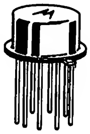
SWITCHING TIME WAVE FORM



MC921G

mW RTL SERIES

GATE EXPANDER



The MC921G Gate Expander is designed to increase the fan-in capability of the MC910 and MC911 Gates. Average power dissipation is considered negligible.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

	Test Condition: (Volts) -55 / +25 / +125	.970 / .805 / .590	.935 / .750 / .555	1.8 / 1.8 / 1.8	.650 / .450 / .260	.300 / .300 / .300	4.27KΩ / 4.3KΩ / 5KΩ	2.8KΩ / 2.7KΩ / 3KΩ	MC921G								
											Test Limits						
											−55°C		+25°C		+125°C		
Charac-teristics	Symbol Pin No. in( )	V_{IN} Pin	V_{ON} Pin	V_{BOT} Pin	V_{OFF} Pin	V_{CC} Pin	V_{RH}* Pin	V_{RL}* Pin	Grounded Pin	Open Pin	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Unit
Input Current	I_{IN} (1)	1		2		8	7		3, 4, 5	6		125		130		110	μAdc
	I_{IN} (2)	2		1		8	7		3, 4, 5	6		125		130		110	μAdc
	I_{IN} (3)	3		5		8	6		1, 2, 4	7		125		130		110	μAdc
	I_{IN} (5)	5		3		8	6		1, 2, 4	7		125		130		110	μAdc
Output Voltage	V_{OUT} (7)		1			8		7	2, 3, 4, 5	6		620		300		230	mVdc
	V_{OUT} (7)		2			8		7	1, 3, 4, 5	6		620		300		230	mVdc
	V_{OUT} (6)		3			8		6	1, 2, 4, 5	7		620		300		230	mVdc
	V_{OUT} (6)		5			8		6	1, 2, 3, 4	7		620		300		230	mVdc
Saturation Voltage	V_{CE} (6)	3				8		6	1, 2, 4, 5	7		220		220		220	mVdc
	V_{CE} (6)	5				8		6	1, 2, 3, 4	7		220		220		220	mVdc
	V_{CE} (7)	1				8		7	2, 3, 4, 5	6		220		220		220	mVdc
	V_{CE} (7)	2				8		7	1, 3, 4, 5	6		220		220		220	mVdc
Output Current	I_{CEX} (7)	7			1, 2	8			3, 4, 5	6		5		5		5	μAdc
	I_{CEX} (6)	6			3, 5	8			1, 2, 4	7		5		5		5	μAdc
Leakage Current	I_L (6, 7, 8)					6, 7, 8			1, 2, 3, 4, 5			100		100		100	μAdc

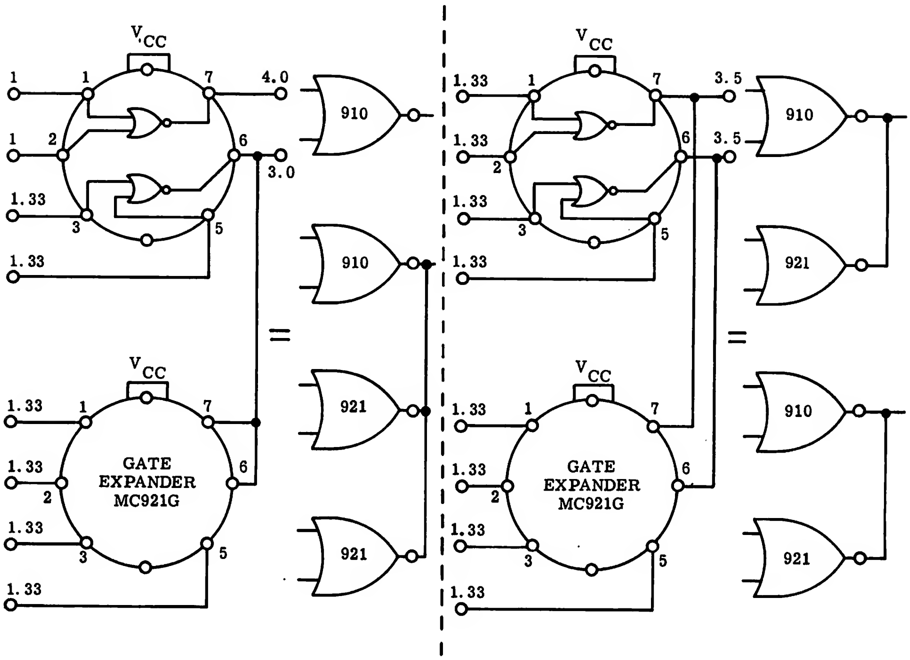
*Resistor to V_{CC}

NOTES FOR THE USE OF THE MC921G

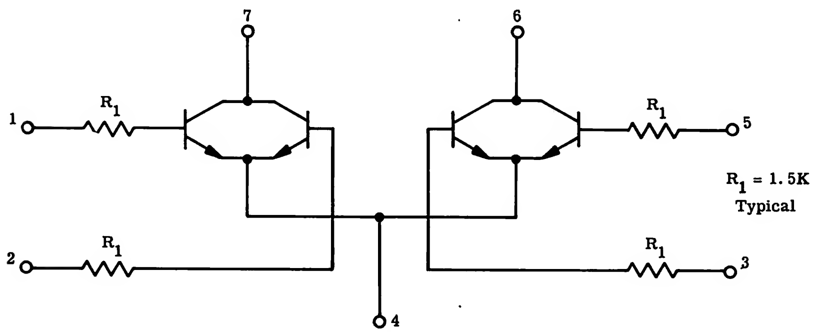
1. The input loading factor of the expanded gate is 1.33.
2. Pin 8 of the MC921G must be connected to V_{CC}.
3. The output loading factor of the expanded gate is decreased 0.5 load for every added node.

MC921G (continued)

USE OF GATE EXPANDER



CIRCUIT DIAGRAM



MC400 series

TTL SERIES

Monolithic integrated Transistor-Transistor Logic circuits for high-speed logic applications requiring high fan-out into high-capacitance lines. The MC400 Series operates over the full military temperature of -55 to +125°C.

Series MC400 T²L Circuits		FAN-OUT	STORAGE TIME TYPICAL	DELAY TIME TYPICAL
MC401	8-Input NAND/NOR Gate	15	30 nsec	15 nsec
MC402	Dual 4-Input NAND/NOR Gate	15	30 nsec	15 nsec

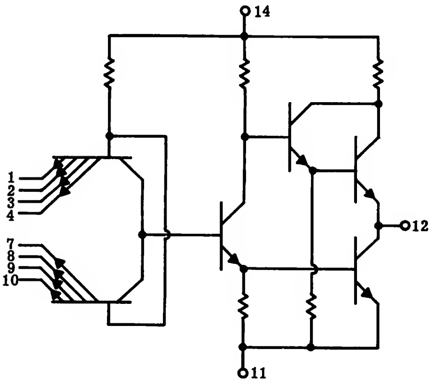
MC401

MC400 TTL SERIES

8-Input Transistor-Transistor Logic NAND/NOR Gate.

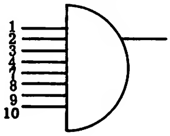
CASE 83

8-INPUT NAND/NOR GATE



NOR GATE

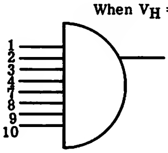
When V_H = logical "0"



$12=\overline{1+2+3+4+7+8+9+10}$=NOR

NAND GATE

When V_H = logical "1"



$12=\overline{1\cdot 2\cdot 3\cdot 4\cdot 5\cdot 6\cdot 7\cdot 8\cdot 9\cdot 10}$ = NAND

MC401 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Output "On" Voltage			
I_{12} = 20 mA			
$V_1, V_2, V_3, V_4, V_7, V_8, V_9$ and V_{10} = 2.0V	--	0.5	Vdc
Output "Off" Voltage			
I_{12} = -2 mA			
$V_1, V_2, V_3, V_4, V_7, V_8, V_9$ or V_{10} = 0.8 V	2.4	--	Vdc
Unused pins = open			
Input Leakage Current			
$V_1, V_2, V_3, V_4, V_7, V_8, V_9$ or V_{10} = 4.5 V	--	150	μA
All unused pins at 0			
Grounded Input Current			
$V_1, V_2, V_3, V_4, V_7, V_8, V_9$ or V_{10} = 0 V	--	-1.6	mA
Grounded Output Current			
$V_1, V_2, V_3, V_4, V_7, V_8, V_9$ and V_{10}, V_{12} = 0 V	-20	-45	mA
Power Drain			
$V_1, V_2, V_3, V_4, V_7, V_8, V_9$ or V_{10} = 0 V	--	3	mA
$V_1, V_2, V_3, V_4, V_7, V_8, V_9$, and V_{10} = open	--	6	mA
Switching Characteristics			
Fan-Out 1 and 15 (worst Case)			
Storage Time			
C_O = 150 pf	--	65	nsec
C_O = 600 pf		100	nsec
Rise Time			
C_O = 150 pf	--	45	nsec
C_O 600 pf	--	70	nsec
Delay Time			
C_O = 150 pf	--	50	nsec
C_O = 600 pf	--	80	nsec
Fall Time			
C_O = 150 pf	--	35	nsec
C_O = 600 pf	--	50	nesc

MC402

MC400 TTL SERIES

CASE 83

Dual 4-Input Transistor-Transistor Logic NAND/ NOR Gate.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

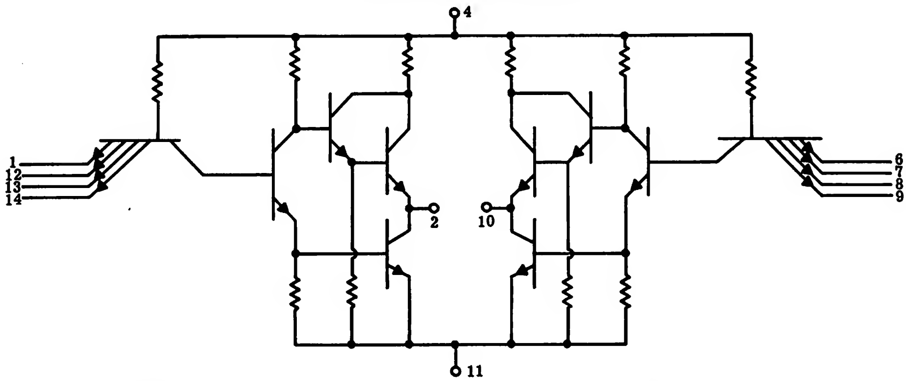
Characteristics	Minimum	Maximum	Units
Output "On" Voltage			
I_2 = 20 mA, V_1, V_{12}, V_{13} and V_{14} = 2.0V	---	0.5	Vdc
I_{10} = 20 mA, V_6, V_7, V_8 and V_9 = 2.0 V	---	0.5	Vdc
Output "Off" Voltage			
I_2 = -2 mA, V_1, V_{12}, V_{13} and V_{14} = 0.8V	2.4	---	Vdc
I_{10} = -2mA, V_6, V_7, V_8 and V_9 = 0.8 V	2.4	---	Vdc
Input Leakage Current			
V_1, V_{12}, V_{13} or V_{14} = 4.5 Vdc	---	150	µA
V_6, V_7, V_8 or V_9 = 4.5 Vdc	---	150	µA
All unused inputs at 0 V			
Grounded Input Current			
V_1, V_{12}, V_{13} or V_{14} = 0 V	---	-1.6	mA
V_6, V_7, V_8, or V_9 = 0 V	---	-1.6	mA
Grounded Output Current			
V_1, V_{12}, V_{13} and V_{14} = 0 V $V_2 = 0_V$	-20	-45	mA
V_6, V_7, V_8 and V_9 = 0V $V_{10} = 0_V$	-20	-45	mA
Power Drain			
V_1, V_{12}, V_{13} or V_{14} and V_6, V_7, V_8 or V_9 = 0 V	--	6	mA
V_1, V_{12}, V_{13} and V_{14} and V_6, V_7, V_8 and V_9 = open	--	12	mA

MC402 (continued)

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

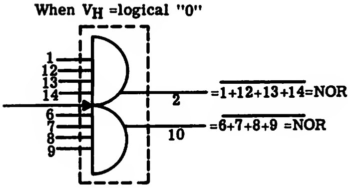
Characteristic	Min	Max	Unit
Fan-Out = 1 and 15 (worst case)			
Storage Time			
C_o = 150 pf	--	65	nsec
C_o = 600 pf	--	100	nsec
Rise Tim e			
C_o = 150 pf	--	45	nsec
C_o = 600 pf	--	70	nsec
Delay Time			
C_o = 150 pf	--	50	nsec
C_o = 600 pf	--	80	nsec
Fall Time			
C_o = 150 pf	--	35	nsec
C_o= 600 pf	--	50	nsec

DUAL 4-INPUT NAND/NOR GATE



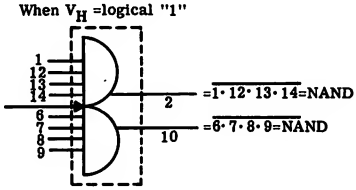
NOR GATE

When V_H =logical "0"



NAND GATE

When V_H =logical "1"



MOTOROLA LINEAR CIRCUITS

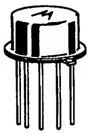
Linear Integrated Circuits

MC1110	Emitter-Coupled Amplifier
MC1513F	A/D Ladder Network
MC1519	Wideband Differential Amplifier
MC1524	1 W Power Amplifier
MC1525	NPN Differential Amplifier
MC1526	NPN Darlington-Input Differential Amplifier
MC1527	PNP Differential Amplifier
MC1528	PNP Darlington-Input Differential Amplifier

MC1110

LINEAR CIRCUIT SERIES

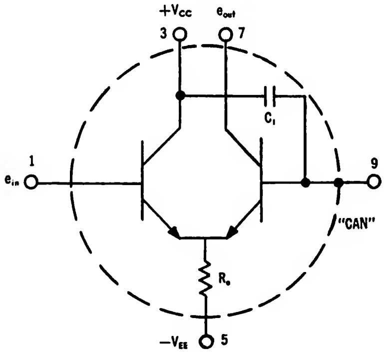
G_T = 22 db @ 100 Mc
NF = 6 db @ 100 Mc



Emitter-coupled, integrated circuit linear amplifier for IF and RF applications. Frequency range is DC to 300 MC.

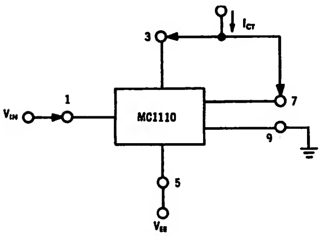
MAXIMUM RATINGS (at 25°C ambient)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Power Supply Voltage	V_{CC}	10	Vdc
Power Supply Voltage	V_{EE}	14	Vdc
Total Power Dissipation (Derate 5 mW/°C above T_A = 25°C)	P_D	0.5	Watt
Operating Temperature Range	T_j	-55 to+125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to+200	°C
Maximum Input Level (RMS)	V_{in}	2	V (RMS)

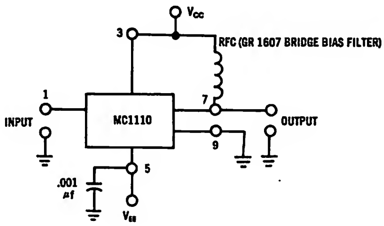


CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC

DC CHARACTERISTICS TEST CIRCUIT



SHORT CIRCUIT ADMITTANCE TEST CIRCUIT
(GENERAL RADIO 1607 A BRIDGE)



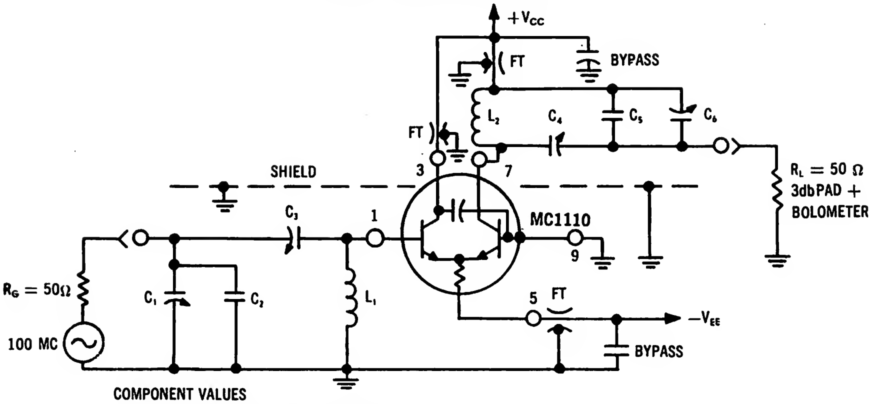
MC1110 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
DC CHARACTERISTICS						
Input Leakage Current (V_3 = 5 Vdc; I_5, I_7, I_9 = 0)		I_1	---	---	10	nAdc
Output Leakage Current (V_7 = 5 Vdc; I_1, I_3, I_5 = 0)		I_9	---	---	10	nAdc
Operating Current (V_{CC} = 5 Vdc, V_{EE} = -4.7 Vdc, V_{in} = 0)	Figure 1	I_{CT}	3.8	4	4.2	mAdc
Input Operating Current (V_{CC} = 5 Vdc, V_{EE} = -10 Vdc, V_{in} = 0)	Figure 2	I_1	---	---	250	μAdc
Reference Operating Current (V_{CC} = 5 Vdc, V_{EE} = -10 Vdc, V_{in} = 0)	Figure 1	I_9	---	---	250	μAdc
Current Balance (V_{CC} = 5 Vdc, V_{EE} = -10 Vdc, V_{in} = 0) (V_{CC} = 5 Vdc, V_{EE} = -1 Vdc, V_{in} = 0)	 Figure 1 Figure 1	I_3/I_7	 0.90 0.90	 --- ---	 1.10 1.10	---
Large Signal Transconductance (V_{CC} = 5 Vdc, V_{EE} = -4 Vdc, ΔV_{in} = 50 mV)		G_{21}	26	28	---	m-mhos
SMALL SIGNAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Small Signal Current Gain (V_{CC} = 5 V, I_E = -4 mA, f = 100 mc)		h_{21}	6.0	9.0	---	---
Short Circuit Admittances (V_{CC} = 5 V, V_{EE} = -4V, f = 100 mc) Input Admittance Reverse Transfer Admittance Forward Transfer Admittance Output Admittance	Figure 1	--- $\|y_{11}\|$ $\|y_{12}\|$ $\|y_{21}\|$ $\|y_{22}\|$	 --- --- --- ---	 2.0 0.064 16.3 1.2	 --- --- --- ---	m-mhos
Transducer Power Gain (V_{CC} = 5V, V_{EE} = -4V, f = 100 mc, BW = 3 mc) (V_{CC} = 5V, V_{EE} = -4V, f = 200 mc, BW = 6 mc)	 Figure 20 Figure 21	G_T	 22 15	 26 18	 --- ---	db
Noise Figure (V_{CC} = 5V, V_{EE} = -4V, f = 100 mc, R_g = R_{SO})		NF	---	4	6	db

MC1110 (continued)

100 MC POWER GAIN TEST SET

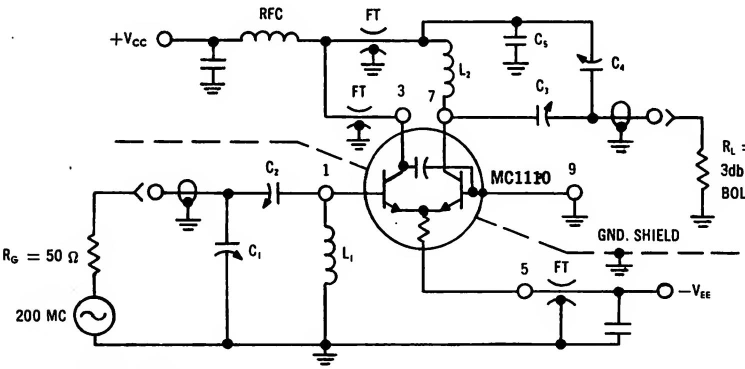


COMPONENT VALUES

C_1, C_6	VARIABLE CERAMIC CAPACITOR	9-35 $\mu\mu$f
C_3	VARIABLE CERAMIC CAPACITOR	5.5-18 $\mu\mu$f
C_4	VARIABLE CERAMIC CAPACITOR	2-8 $\mu\mu$f
C_2, C_5	FIXED MICA CAPACITOR	50 $\mu\mu$f
FT ALL	FEED THROUGH CAPACITORS	1200 $\mu\mu$f
Bypass	CAPACITORS, DISC CERAMIC	0.1 μf, 75 Vdc
L_1	INPUT INDUCTOR, 0.15 μh $Q > 50$	
L_2	OUTPUT INDUCTOR, 0.25 μh $Q > 50$	

V_{CC} = 5.0 Vdc
V_{EE} = −4 VOLTS

200 MC POWER GAIN TEST SET



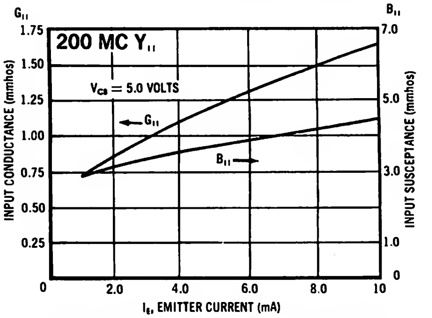
COMPONENT VALUES

C_1, C_4	VARIABLE CERAMIC CAPACITOR	5.5-18 $\mu\mu$f
C_2, C_3	VARIABLE CERAMIC CAPACITOR	2-8 $\mu\mu$f
C_5	FIXED MICA CAPACITOR	300 $\mu\mu$f
FT ALL	FEED THROUGH CAPACITORS	1200 $\mu\mu$f
BYPASS	CAPACITORS, DISC CERAMIC	0.1 μf, 75 Vdc
L_1	INPUT INDUCTOR	30 nhy $Q > 100$, 2T #16 AWG ¼" FORM
L_2	OUTPUT INDUCTOR	50 nhy $Q > 100$, 4T #16 AWG ¼" FORM
RFC	JEFFERS MOLDED CHOKE	0.68 μh

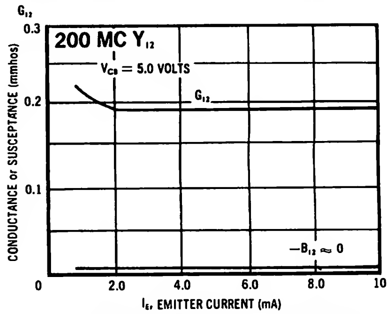
V_{CC} = 5.0 Vdc
V_{EE} = −4 VOLTS

MC1110 (continued)

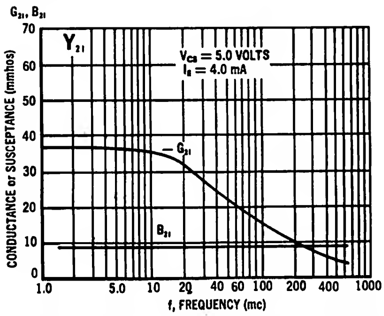
INPUT ADMITTANCE versus EMITTER CURRENT



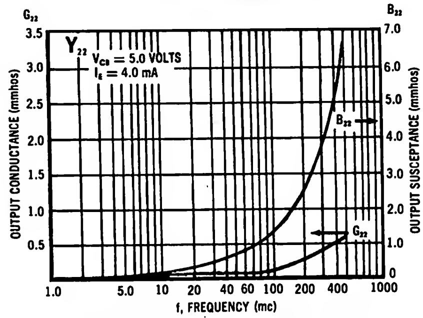
REVERSE TRANSFER ADMITTANCE versus EMITTER CURRENT



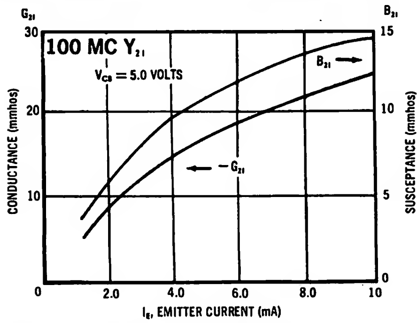
FORWARD TRANSFER ADMITTANCE versus FREQUENCY



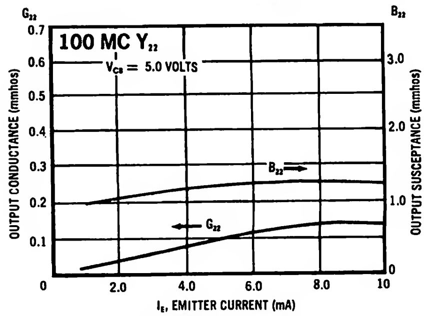
OUTPUT ADMITTANCE versus FREQUENCY,



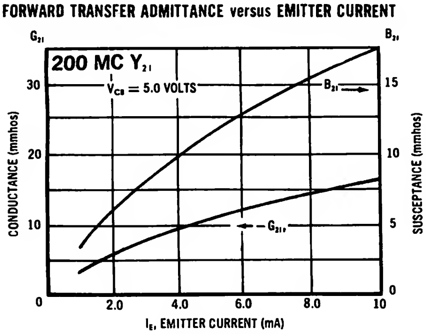
FORWARD TRANSFER ADMITTANCE versus EMITTER CURRENT



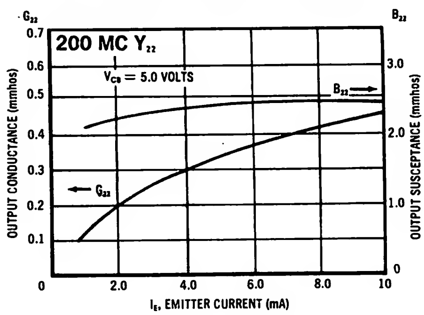
OUTPUT ADMITTANCE versus EMITTER CURRENT



FORWARD TRANSFER ADMITTANCE versus EMITTER CURRENT

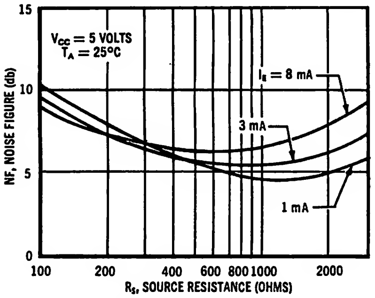


OUTPUT ADMITTANCE versus EMITTER CURRENT

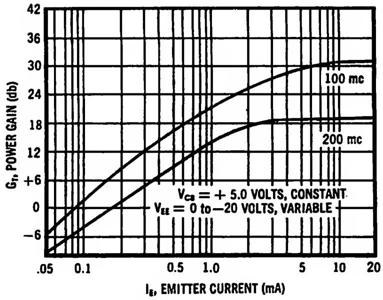


MC1110 (continued)

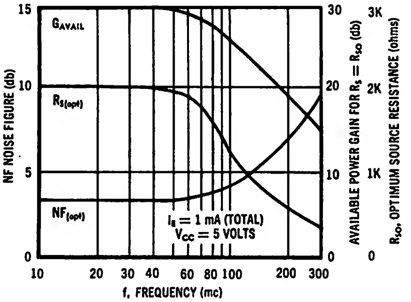
100 MC NOISE FIGURE vs. SOURCE RESISTANCE



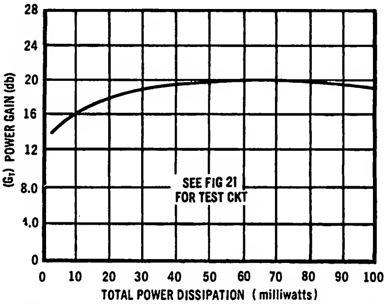
GAIN CONTROL CHARACTERISTICS



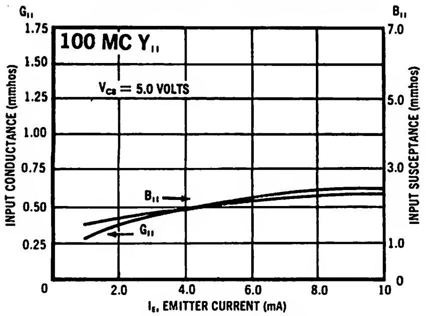
OPTIMUM NOISE FIGURE, OPTIMUM SOURCE RESISTANCE AND AVAILABLE POWER GAIN versus FREQUENCY



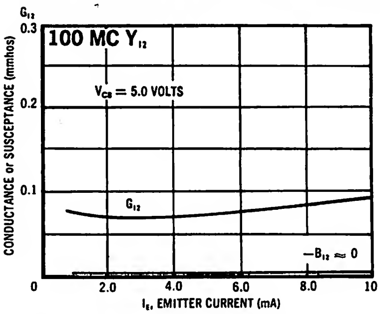
200 MC TRANSDUCER POWER GAIN (G_T) versus POWER DISSIPATION



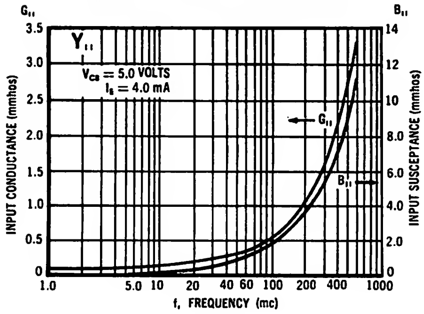
INPUT ADMITTANCE versus EMITTER CURRENT



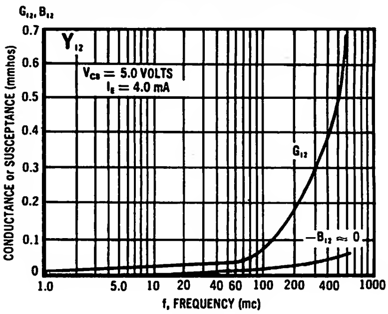
REVERSE TRANSFER ADMITTANCE versus EMITTER CURRENT



INPUT ADMITTANCE versus FREQUENCY



REVERSE TRANSFER ADMITTANCE versus FREQUENCY



MC1513F

LINEAR CIRCUIT SERIES

P_D = 500 mW
1% ratio tolerance

Analogue/digital ladder network of thin-film resistors on passivated silicon for application as a binary reference voltage divider.

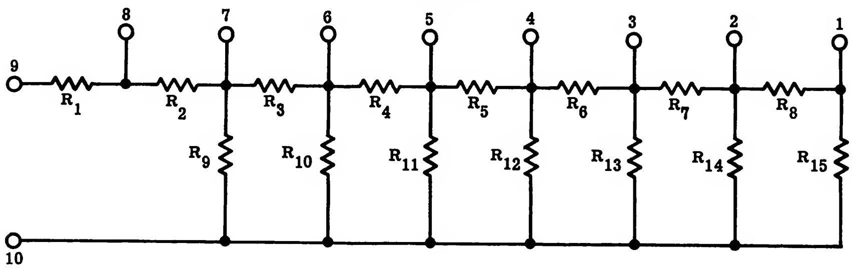
MAXIMUM RATINGS (At 25°C)

Applied Voltage	30 Vdc
Power Dissipation, Total (derate 3.3mW/°C above 25°C)	500mW
Power Dissipation, Each Resistor (derate 0.67mW/°C above 25°C)	100mW
Operating Temperature Range	-55 to +125°C
Storage Temperature Range	-65 to +175°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C)

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Resistance	R_1 thru 8	4.4	4.7	5.0	KΩ
Resistance	R_9 thru 15	8.8	9.4	10.0	KΩ
Voltage Ratio	V_1:V_2, V_2:V_3	0.495	0.500	0.505	-
Ratio Temp. Tracking (-55 to +125°C)	$\frac{V_1:V_2}{0.500}$, $\frac{V_2:V_3}{0.500}$			10	PPM/°C
Resistance Temp. Coefficient	R_1 thru 15			100	PPM/°C

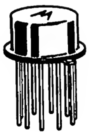
CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC



MC1519

LINEAR CIRCUIT SERIES

A_{dd} = 67 db
V_{IO} = 6 mV
CMR = 89 db
BW = 0.7 Mc



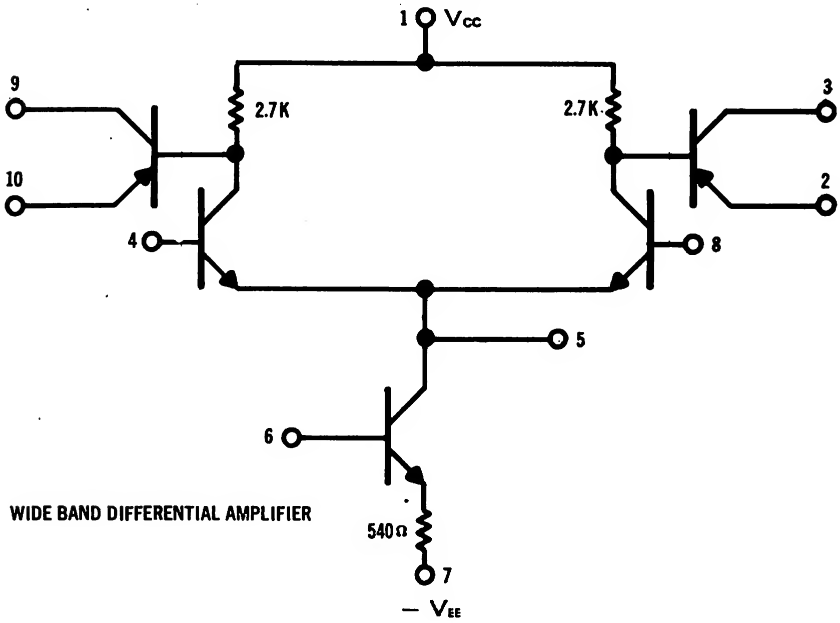
CASE 71
(TO-5)

Integrated circuit wideband differential amplifier featuring NPN inputs and PNP outputs.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Power Supply Voltage	V_{CC}	+14	Vdc
Power Supply Voltage	V_{EE}	-14	Vdc
Differential Input Signal	V_{in}	±5	Vdc
Total Power Dissipation Derate above 25°C	P_D	300 2.0	mW mW/°C
Operating Temperature Range	T_J	-55 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C

CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC



WIDE BAND DIFFERENTIAL AMPLIFIER

MC1519 (continued)

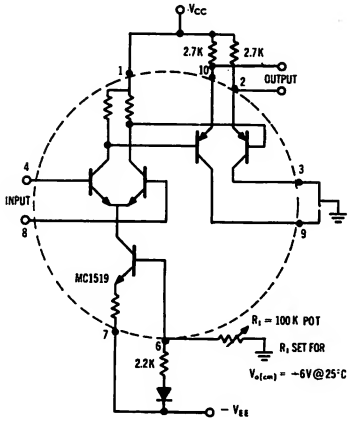
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

($V_{CC} = +12$ Vdc, $V_{EE} = -12$ Vdc, $T_A = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

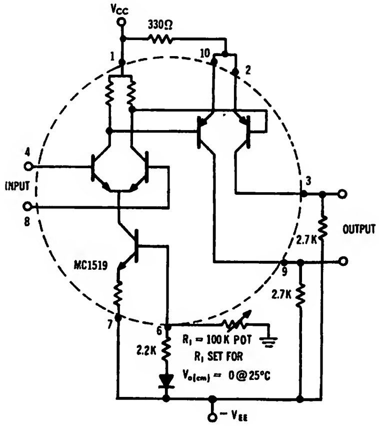
Characteristic	Figure No.	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Differential Voltage Gain	3, 8	A_{dd}				db
Circuit A (CE)			67	73	79	
Circuit B (CC)			40	45	50	
Single Ended Voltage Gain	3	A_V				db
Circuit A (CE)			—	67	—	
Circuit B (CC)			—	38	—	
Maximum Output Swing	4	V_O				$V_{(p-p)}$
Circuit A (CE)			12.0	14.0	—	
Circuit B (CC)			8.0	10.0	—	
Input Offset Voltage	5, 9	V_{IO}				mVdc
Circuit A (CE)			—	2.0	6.0	
Circuit B (CC)			—	2.0	6.0	
Input Offset Voltage Drift	5, 9	V_{IOD}				$\mu V/^oC$
Circuit A (CE)			—	5.0	—	
Circuit B (CC)			—	5.0	—	
Input Offset Current	6, 10	I_{IO}				μAdc
Circuit A (CE)			—	1.0	4.0	
Circuit B (CC)			—	2.0	8.0	
Input Current	6, 11	I_i				μAdc
Circuit A (CE)			—	40.0	70.0	
Circuit B (CC)			—	60.0	90.0	
Common Mode Rejection	7	CM_{Rej}				db
Circuit A (CE)			—	89.0	—	
Circuit B (CC)			—	86.0	—	
Bandwidth - 3 db	3, 12	BW				mc
Circuit A (CE)			0.70	1.0	—	
Circuit B (CC)			5.0	8.0	—	
Differential Input Impedance	2	Z_{in}				kohms
Circuit A (CE)			1.8	2.6	—	
Circuit B (CC)			—	1.2	—	
Single Ended Output Impedance	2	Z_{out}				kohms
Circuit A (CE)			—	2.7	—	
Circuit B (CC)			—	0.048	0.120	

MC1519 (continued)

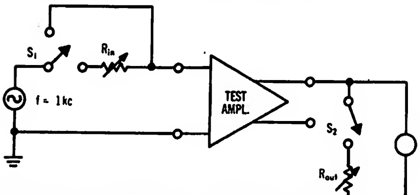
CIRCUIT B COMMON COLLECTOR OUTPUT



CIRCUIT A COMMON EMITTER OUTPUT



DIFFERENTIAL INPUT IMPEDANCE AND SINGLE ENDED OUTPUT IMPEDANCE

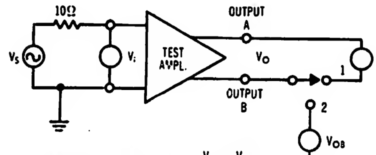


Z_{in}: WHEN R_{in} SWITCHED INTO CIRCUIT THE OUTPUT CHANGE SHALL BE 6 db. THEN $R_{in} = Z_{in}$

Z_{out}: WHEN R_{out} SWITCHED INTO CIRCUIT THE OUTPUT CHANGE SHALL BE 6 db. THEN $R_{out} = Z_{out}$

DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE GAIN SINGLE ENDED VOLTAGE GAIN AND BANDWIDTH

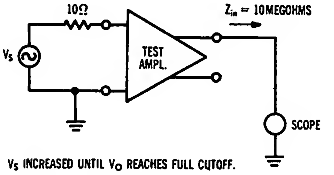
V_i = 1.0mVrms



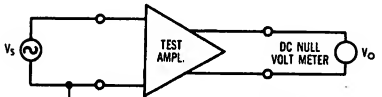
1. A_{dd} @ f = 1 kc: $A_{dd} \triangleq V_o/V_i = \frac{V_{OA} - V_{OB}}{V_i}$

2. A_V @ f = 1 kc and Bandwidth: $A_V \triangleq \frac{V_{OB}}{V_i}$

f = 1kc



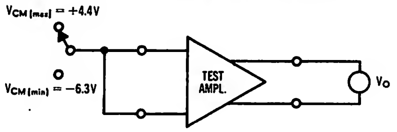
V_s INCREASED UNTIL V_O REACHES FULL CUTOFF.



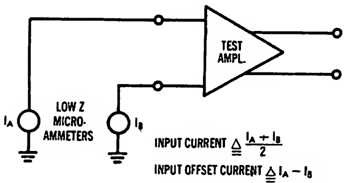
V_{io} V_s when V_O 0

V_s IS CALIBRATED VARIABLE DC MILLIVOLT SOURCE WITH OUTPUT IMPEDANCE OF 10Ω

$CM_{Rej} \triangleq -20 \log A_{dd}/A_{cd}$ $A_{cd} = \frac{\Delta V_{OS}}{\Delta V_{in(CM)}}$



ΔV_{OS} RECORDED FOR A CHANGE IN THE COMMON MODE INPUT BIAS FROM +4.4 TO −6.3V



INPUT CURRENT $\triangleq \frac{I_A + I_B}{2}$

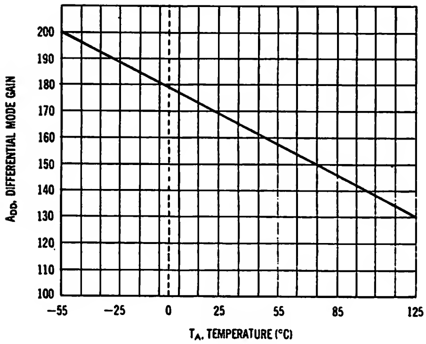
INPUT OFFSET CURRENT $\triangleq I_A - I_B$

MC1519 (continued)

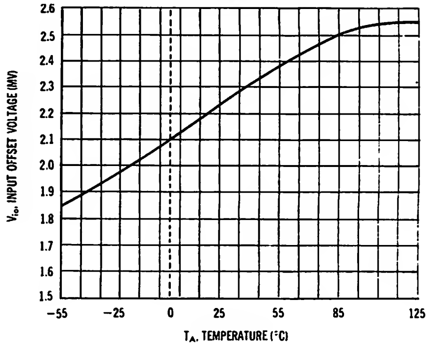
EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON CIRCUIT B CHARACTERISTICS

R, SET FOR $V_{O(CM)}$ = 6V AT 25°C

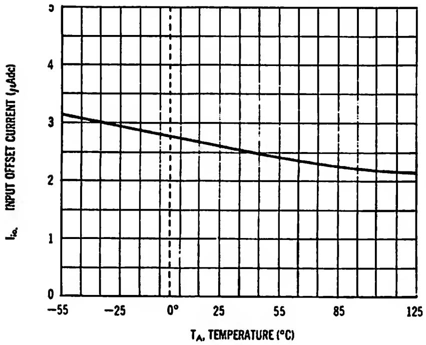
DIFFERENTIAL MODE GAIN



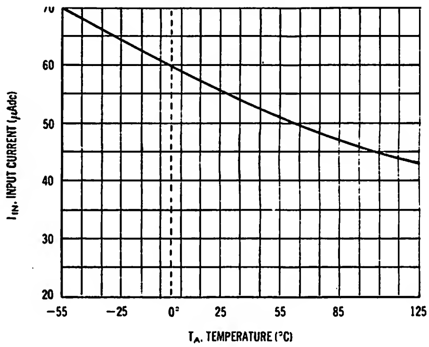
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE



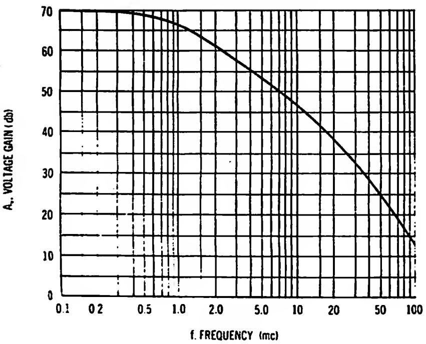
INPUT OFFSET CURRENT



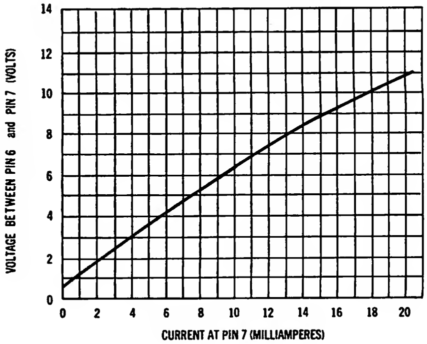
INPUT CURRENT



CIRCUIT A BANDWIDTH



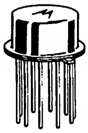
CURRENT SOURCE BIASING



MC1524

LINEAR CIRCUIT SERIES

Z_L = 16 – 100Ω
THD = 0.6% Typ
A_V = 10, 20 or 30



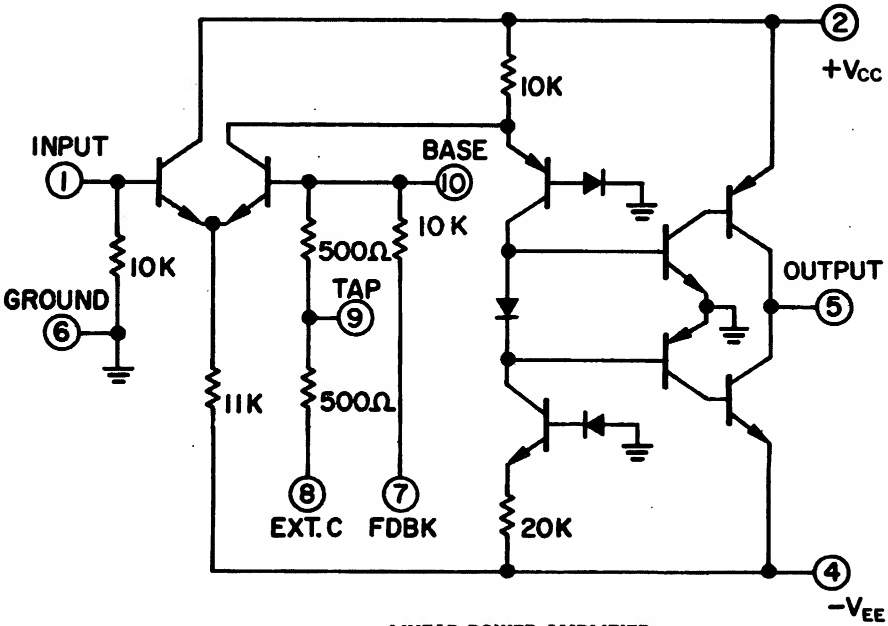
CASE 71
(TO-5)

Integrated circuit 1-W audio power amplifier.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristics	Symbol	Ratings	Unit
Power Supply Voltage	V_{CC}	12	Vdc
Power Supply Voltage	V_{EE}	-12	Vdc
Operating Temperature Range	T_A	-55 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175	°C
Maximum Audio Output Power (T_A = -55°C to +125°C)	Pout(max)	1.0	Watt

CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC



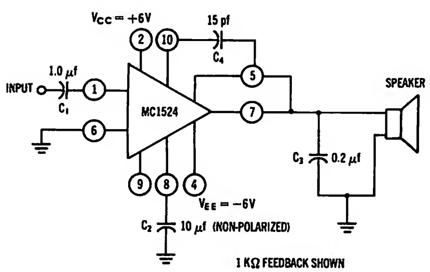
LINEAR POWER AMPLIFIER

MC1524 (continued)

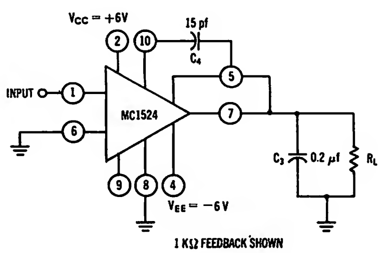
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($V_{CC} = +6\,V$, $V_{EE} = -6\,V$, $T_A = 25°C$.)

Characteristic	Load Impedance ohms	Feedback Tap ohms	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Maximum Peak-to-Peak Output Voltage for THD < 3% @ 1 kc	16	1000	V_{Omax}	9.0	10.0	—	$V_{(P-P)}$
Voltage Gain @ 1 kc	16	250	A_V	—	37.9	—	—
		500		—	20.0	—	
		1000		10.0	11.5	12.5	
	100	250		—	41.2	—	
		500		—	21.3	—	
		1000		11.0	12.3	13.5	
Input Impedance @ 1 kc	—	1000	Z_{in}	6.0	8.5	—	kohms
Output Impedance @ 1 kc	—	1000	Z_{out}	—	0.58	0.80	ohms
Bandwidth	16	250	BW	—	350	—	kc
		500		—	480	—	
		1000		300	770	—	
	40	250		—	340	—	
		500		—	480	—	
		1000		—	790	—	
	100	250		—	320	—	
		500		—	480	—	
		1000		—	810	—	
Zero Signal Current Drain (Each Supply)	16	1000	I_S	—	1.5	4.0	mA
Low Level Total Harmonic Distortion @ 1 kc (50 mVrms in)	16	1000	THD	—	0.6	2.0	%

AC COUPLED CIRCUIT



DC COUPLED CIRCUIT



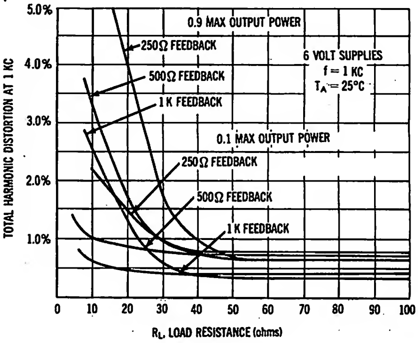
MC1524 (continued)

Notes:

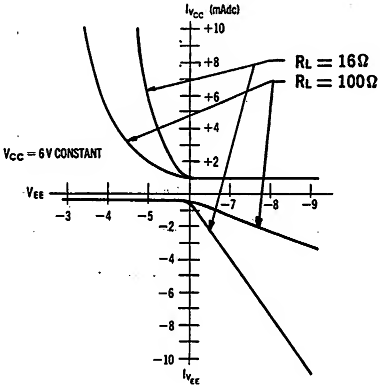
1) R_L should be greater than 5 ohms for dc stability.
2) Power supplies should be balanced, have low source impedances, and should be turned on and off simultaneously. (See fig. 6 for Standby Current vs. supply unbalance.)
3) Capacitors C_3 and C_4 provide high-frequency stability. For most loads, at temperatures below 70°C, C_4 may be omitted.
4) Low frequency rolloff of AC coupled circuit is determined by C_1 and C_2. Fig 1 is recommended for loudspeaker loads because of DC stability introduced by C_2.
5) Open loop operation is not recommended. Feedback taps are connected as follows:

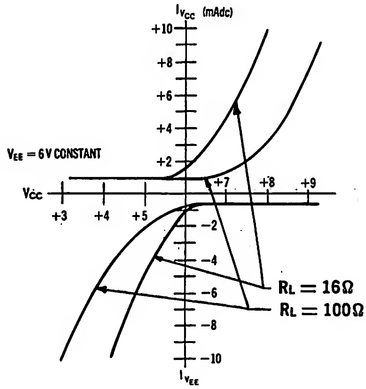
Feedback Tap	Pin Connection
1 KΩ	8 to C_2 (AC) or ground (DC)
500Ω	9 to C_2 (AC) or ground (DC)
250Ω	8 to 10; 9 to C_2 (AC) or ground (DC)

TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION

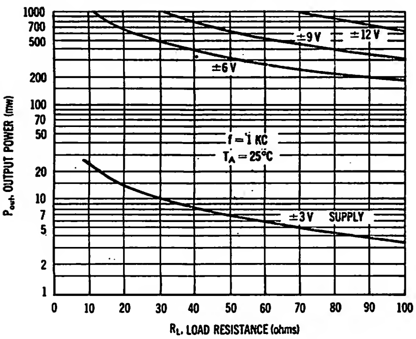


STANDBY CURRENT VARIATION DUE TO SUPPLY UNBALANCE

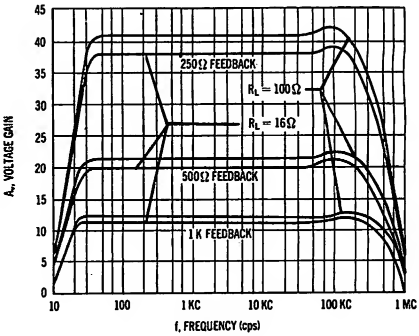




MAXIMUM AVAILABLE OUTPUT POWER



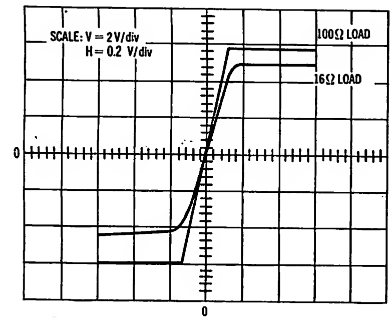
AC COUPLED FREQUENCY RESPONSE

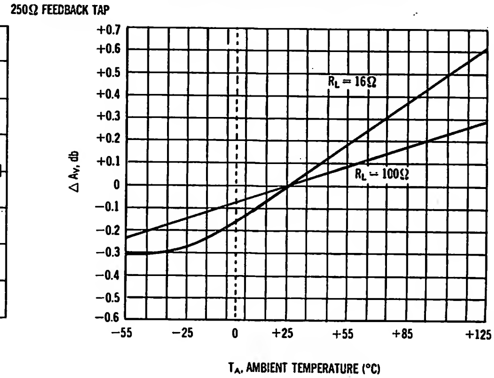


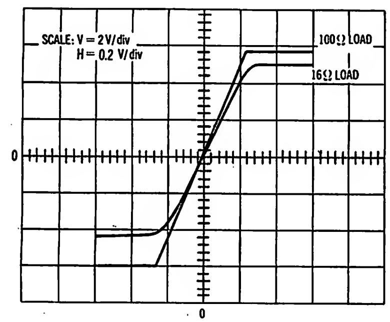
MC1524 (continued)

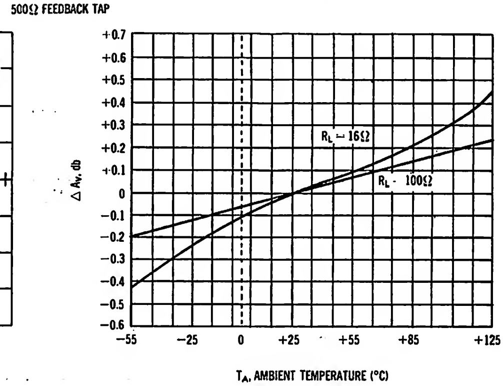
DC TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS

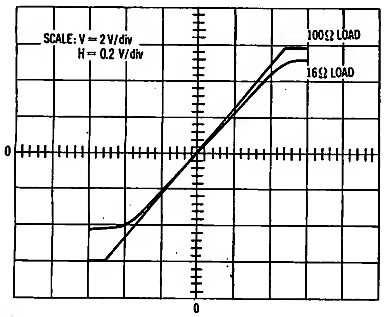
VOLTAGE GAIN versus TEMPERATURE

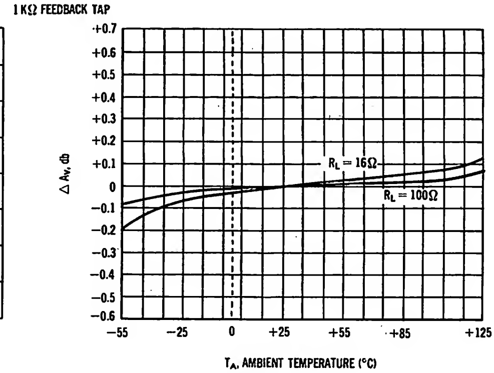








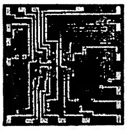




MC1525 MC1526 MC1527 MC1528

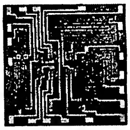
LINEAR CIRCUIT SERIES

$A_{dd} = 65\text{-}140$
$V_{IO} = 5\text{-}7$ mV
CMR = 80 db
BW = 0.3-1.4 Mc



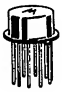
MC1525 DIFFERENTIAL AMPLIFIERS MC1527

MC1526 DARLINGTON INPUT DIFFERENTIAL AMPLIFIERS MC1528



NPN

PNP



CASE 71
(TO-5)

CASE 72

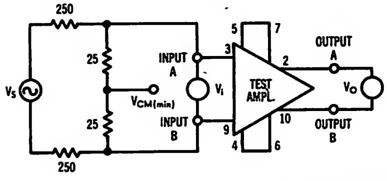
Integrated circuit complementary differential amplifiers designed to permit direct-coupled cascading for applications requiring extremely high gain.

MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_A = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating		Unit
		NPN	PNP	
Power Supply Voltage	V_{CC}	+14	-14	Vdc
Power Supply Voltage	V_{EE}	-14	+14	Vdc
Differential Input Signal	V_{in}	±5		Vdc
Operating Temperature Range	T_J	-55 to +125		°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +175		°C
Total Power Dissipation Derate above 25°C	P_D	300 2		mW mW/°C

DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE GAIN

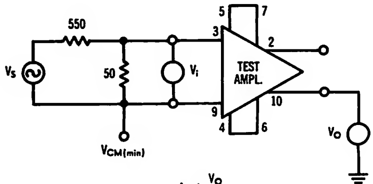
f = 1kc $V_i = 10$ mVrms



$A_{dd} \triangleq V_O/V_i = \frac{V_{OA} - V_{OB}}{V_i}$

SINGLE-ENDED VOLTAGE GAIN

f = 1kc $V_i = 10$ mVrms



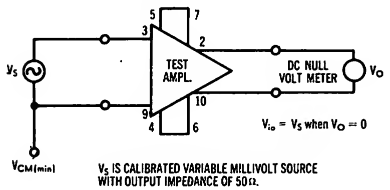
$A_V \triangleq \frac{V_O}{V_i}$

MC1525, MC1526, MC1527, MC1528 (continued)

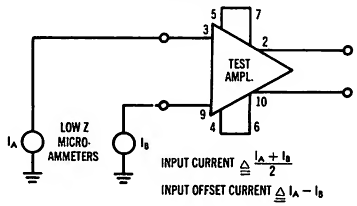
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Fig No	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Differential Voltage Gain MC1525, MC1527 MC1526, MC1528	5, 15	A_{dd}	 120 50	 140 65	 160 75	—
Single Ended Voltage Gain MC1525, MC1527 MC1526, MC1528	6	A_v	 — —	 75 45	 — —	—
Output Voltage, Common Mode All Types	7, 16	$V_{o(CM)}$	6.0	7.0	8.0	Vdc
Maximum Output Swing All Types	8	V_o	7.0	—	—	$V_{(p-p)}$
AC Unbalance All Types	8	U	—	—	300	$mV_{(p-p)}$
Input Offset Voltage MC1525, MC1527 MC1526, MC1528	9, 17	V_{io}	 — —	 — —	 5 7	mVdc
Input Offset Current MC1525, MC1527 MC1526 MC1528	10, 18	I_{io}	 — — —	 — — —	 4 2 0.5	μAdc
Input Current MC1525, MC1527 MC1526 MC1528	10, 20	I_{in}	 — — —	 — — —	 20 3.5 2.0	μAdc
Common Mode Rejection All Types	11, 19	CM_{Rej}	80	—	—	db
Bandwidth MC1525, MC1527 MC1526 MC1528	12	BW	 1400 500 300	 — — —	 — — —	kc
Differential Input Impedance MC1525, MC1527 MC1526 MC1528	13	Z_{in}	 2.0 60 80	 — — —	 — — —	kΩ
Single Ended Output Impedance All Types	14	Z_{out}	—	—	11	kΩ

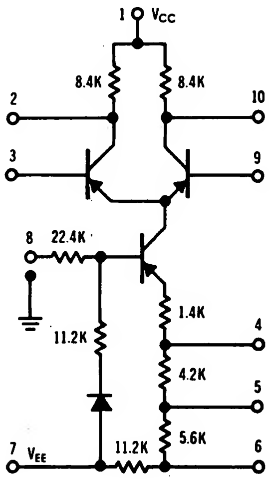
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE



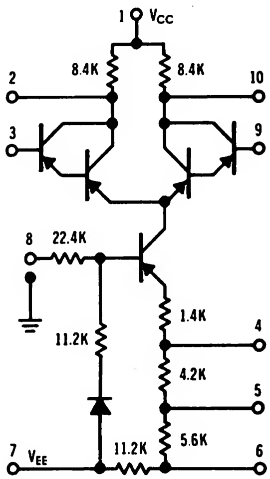
INPUT OFFSET CURRENT and INPUT CURRENT



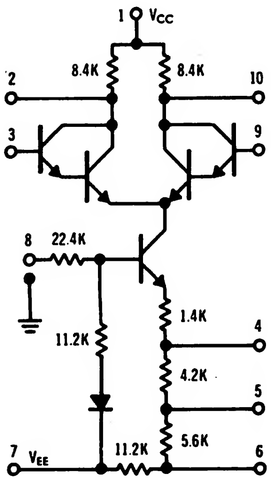
MC1525, MC1526, MC1527, MC1528 (continued)



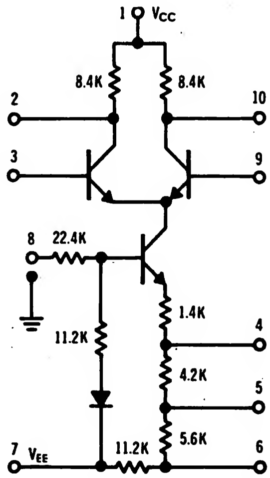
MC1527



MC1528



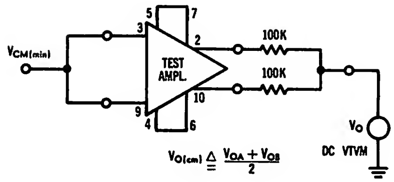
MC1526



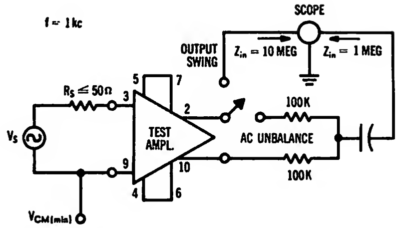
MC1525

MC1525, MC1526, MC1527, MC1528 (continued)

OUTPUT VOLTAGE — COMMON MODE

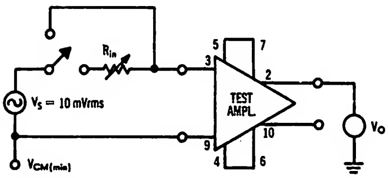


MAXIMUM OUTPUT SWING



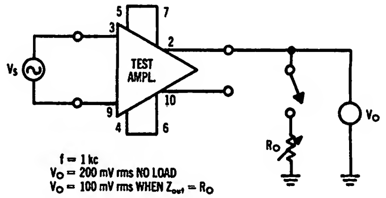
V_S INCREASED UNTIL V_O REACHES FULL CUTOFF.
OUTPUT SWING AND AC UNBALANCE GIVEN IN VOLTS P-P.

DIFFERENTIAL MODE GAIN



WHEN R_{in} SWITCHED INTO CIRCUIT THE OUTPUT CHANGE SHALL BE 6 db.
THEN $Z_{in} = R_{in}$

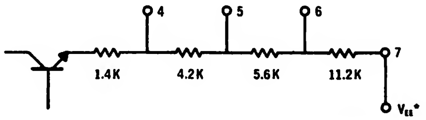
SINGLE ENDED OUTPUT IMPEDANCE



f = 1 kc
V_O = 200 mV rms NO LOAD
V_O = 100 mV rms WHEN $Z_{out} = R_O$

BIASING ARRANGEMENT

In the emitter of the current source transistor of each of the differential amplifiers, there are four resistors of different values which may be connected in seven ways. The resultant effective resistance in conjunction with a given V_{EE} makes provision for different current levels. For convenience, the seven methods together with their effective resistances are tabulated below.



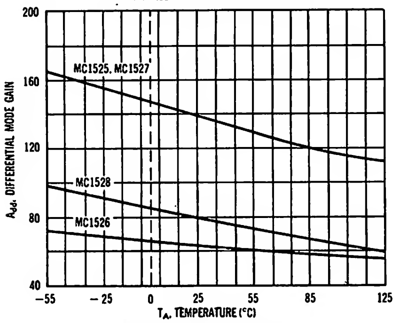
*Pin 7 is connected to the substrate and must be connected to the V_{EE} supply for proper circuit operation.

METHOD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PIN CONNECTIONS	4-7	4-6, 5-7	4-5, 6-7	4-6	4-5	5-6	4,5,6 OPEN
EFFECTIVE RESISTANCE	1.4 K	3.37 K	7.0 K	12.6 K	18.2 K	21.8 K	22.4 K

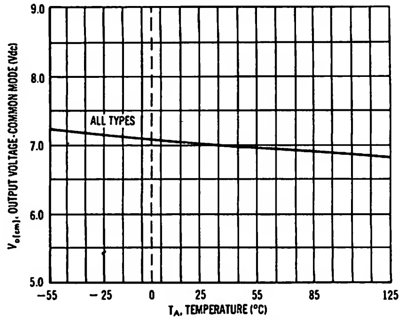
MC1525, MC1526, MC1527, MC1528 (continued)

EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON CHARACTERISTICS

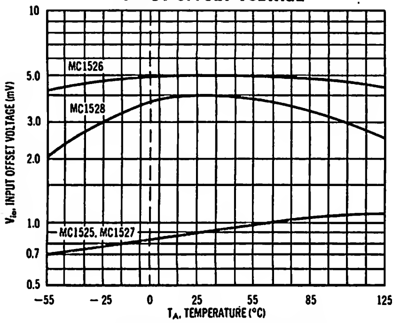
DIFFERENTIAL MODE GAIN



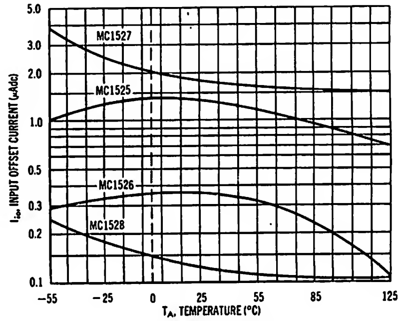
OUTPUT VOLTAGE — COMMON MODE



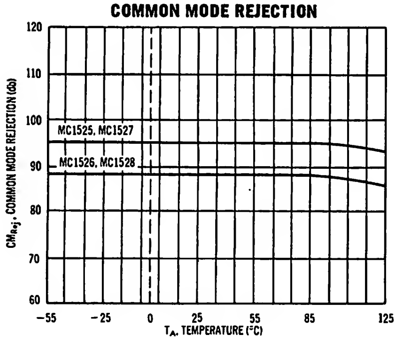
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE



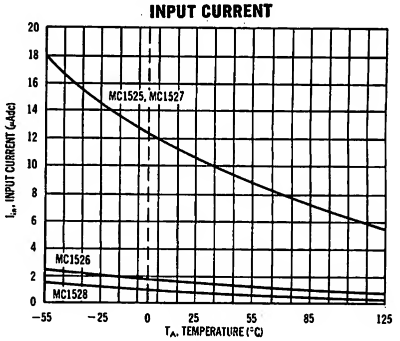
INPUT OFFSET CURRENT



COMMON MODE REJECTION

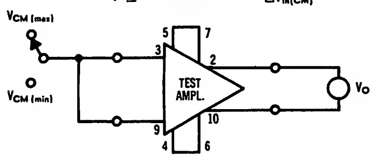


INPUT CURRENT



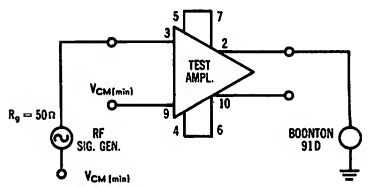
COMMON MODE REJECTION

$CM_{Rej} \triangleq -20 \log A_{dd}/A_{cd}$ $A_{cd} = \frac{\Delta V_{OS}}{\Delta V_{in(CM)}}$



ΔV_{OS} RECORDED FOR A CHANGE IN THE COMMON MODE INPUT BIAS FROM MAXIMUM TO MINIMUM VALUES.

BANDWIDTH



REFERENCE MATERIAL

Articles in this section:

- How to Get More Value Out of a Transistor Data Sheet
- Determining Maximum Reliable Load Lines for Power Transistors
- Factors Influencing Selection of Commercial Power Transistor Heat Sinks
- Understanding Transistor Response Parameters
- Significance of Q_T In Switching Circuits
- High-Power Varactor Diodes — Theory and Applications
- Optimizing SCR Turn-Off Parameters with Negative Bias

HOW TO GET MORE VALUE OUT OF A TRANSISTOR DATA SHEET

Engineers involved in the design of transistor circuits can gain many benefits from the proper use of transistor data sheets that have well specified characteristics. The extreme requirements of today's designs can only lead to confusion if the engineer does not have the proper limits within which to design. This report is intended to explain the relationship between published characteristics and design requirements.

A modern, well-prepared, informative data sheet should provide the design engineer with all the necessary information for selecting a transistor capable of performing a particular job. To accomplish this, the data sheet is normally divided into six general sections. A description of the device is given first, followed by sections on absolute ratings, and electrical and thermal characteristics. Mechanical data and applications information are also included.

The description of the device usually gives the broad general application which permits the designer to classify transistors according to his specific requirements. Thus, a typical power transistor description might indicate whether the unit was designed for audio work or switching applications. In addition, the power and/or current rating is specified, the polarity (whether PNP or NPN) is given, and the type of material is called out. At a glance, therefore, the engineer can determine if a particular transistor or group of transistors, is generally suitable for a particular purpose.

From here on, however, the selection of a specific transistor for a particular object becomes more involved. The unit must be considered from its various electrical ratings and characteristics to make sure that it fits the application from every conceivable standpoint. And, the engineer is generally faced with the problem of selecting the least expensive transistor which will perform adequately in his proposed circuit. This requires a comprehensive study and evaluation of the information usually given in the finer print. Only a thorough understanding of this information will permit him to do his job satisfactorily.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN RATINGS AND CHARACTERISTICS

A rating is defined as a limiting value assigned by the manufacturer which, if exceeded, may result in permanent damage to the device. On the other hand, a characteristics is a measurable property of the device under specific operating conditions for which the transistor will provide reliable performance.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Absolute Maximum Ratings are those ratings beyond which degradation of a transistor may be expected. These ratings are established by each manufacturer based on the internal physical construction, semiconductor material and manufacturing processes. Because these are "ratings," most data sheets will not indicate test conditions under which these "ratings" are specified. Therefore, "ratings" are the extreme capabilities of a transistor and are not to be used as design conditions.

For example, under absolute maximum ratings the parameter BV_{CEO} indicates that the B when placed before a characteristic symbol usually means breakdown. Therefore, BV_{CBO}, BV_{CEO}, BV_{CES}, BV_{CEX}, and BV_{EBO}, are the breakdown ratings of the device. It is a very well known fact in the semiconductor industry that when transistor ratings are exceeded an avalanche or breakdown condition may take place. This avalanche or breakdown condition in almost every instance will destroy a transistor. Breakdown is dependent upon temperature and a certain voltage and current condition, the combination of which can trigger an avalanching effect leading to instant destruction.

As a practical example, the graph in Figure 1 illustrates the typical output characteristics of a Motorola 2N1530 power transistor. The absolute maximum voltage BV_{CEO} is 45 volts. The absolute maximum current is 5 amps.

With an absolute maximum power rating of 90 W as shown on the data sheet for this particular transistor, it is now possible for the design engineer to calculate and plot a maximum voltage current relationship which can't be exceeded without endangering the life of the transistor.

It is obvious from the graph that the absolute maximum voltage and the absolute maximum current cannot be applied at the same time. While it is conceivable that an occasional excursion beyond this absolute maximum power for a short period of time will do no harm to the transistor, this practice is not recommended where reliability is concerned.

Thermal characteristics, also listed under the absolute maximum ratings, are expressed in degrees C per watt and define the dissipation capability of the transistor regarding the junction temperature in relation to case temperature.

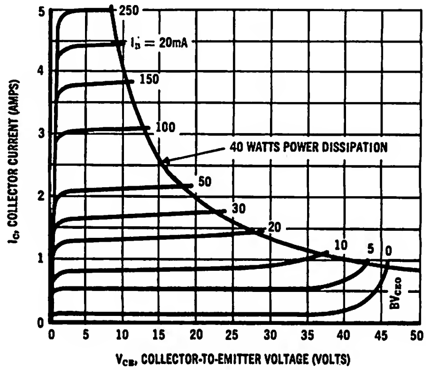


Figure 1 — Typical Output Characteristics, Motorola 2N1530

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

It is in this portion of the data sheet that the design engineer can find the limits on those electrical parameters which are most important to his particular circuit design. Whereas the absolute maximum specifications provide the limits beyond which reliable operation cannot be obtained, the electrical characteristics give the design centers around which practical circuits can evolve. When discussing any specific characteristics, the test conditions must be specified in order that a common understanding is held by both the user and the manufacturer of the transistor. Almost every parameter listed on a data sheet is subject to variation among manufacturers because of difficult test conditions. We shall now refer to the Motorola data sheet on the power transistor series from 2N1539 thru 2N1548 and discuss each parameter in order. (See Figure 2)

COLLECTOR-BASE LEAKAGE CURRENTS

I_{CBO} is a very common term loosely used by designer and manufacturer and initially used to signify the quality of a transistor. Actually, there exist three very definite I_{CBO}'s which are important to the designer. The first is the reading taken at some low collector-base voltage, in this case 2 volts, with a maximum value of I_C indicated at this voltage.

This for all practical purposes represents the thermal component of the collector current, which cannot be reduced by further decrease of V_{CB}. This is true for a given temperature and is subject to change with temperature. As the ambient temperature increases, the leakage current increases.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS, GENERAL (At 25°C Mounting Base Temperature)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Collector-Base Cutoff Current	I_{CBO}				
V_{CB} = -25V 2N1539, 2N1544		-	-	2.0	mA
V_{CB} = -40V 2N1540, 2N1545		-	-	2.0	mA
V_{CB} = -55V 2N1541, 2N1546		-	-	2.0	mA
V_{CB} = -65V 2N1542, 2N1547		-	-	2.0	mA
V_{CB} = -80V 2N1543, 2N1548		-	-	2.0	mA
Collector-Base Cutoff Current	I_{CBO}				
V_{CB} = -2V (all types)		-	-	200	μA
Collector-Base Cutoff Current	I_{CBO}				
at T_B = +90°C		-	-	20	mA
at V_{CB} = 1/2 BV_{CES} rating					
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current	I_{EBO}				
V_{EB} = 12V (all types)		-	-	0.5	mA
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	BV_{CES}				
I_C = 500mA, V_{EB} = 0					
2N1539, 2N1544		30	-	-	volts
2N1540, 2N1545		45	-	-	volts
2N1541, 2N1546		60	-	-	volts
2N1542, 2N1547		75	-	-	volts
2N1543, 2N1548		90	-	-	volts
Collector-Emitter Leakage Current	I_{CEX}				
V_{BE} = 1.0V					
V_{CE} = 40 2N1539, 2N1544		-	-	20	mA
V_{CE} = 60 2N1540, 2N1545		-	-	20	mA
V_{CE} = 80 2N1541, 2N1546		-	-	20	mA
V_{CE} = 100 2N1542, 2N1547		-	-	20	mA
V_{CE} = 120 2N1543, 2N1548		-	-	20	mA
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	BV_{CEO}				
I_C = 500mA, I_B = 0					
2N1539, 2N1544		20	-	-	volts
2N1540, 2N1545		30	-	-	volts
2N1541, 2N1546		40	-	-	volts
2N1542, 2N1547		50	-	-	volts
2N1543, 2N1548		60	-	-	volts
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage	BV_{CBO}				
I_C = 20mA					
2N1539, 2N1544		40	-	-	volts
2N1540, 2N1545		60	-	-	volts
2N1541, 2N1546		80	-	-	volts
2N1542, 2N1547		100	-	-	volts
2N1543, 2N1548		120	-	-	volts

Figure 2 — Electrical Characteristics as given on a typical Motorola data sheet

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS, COMMON EMITTER (At 25°C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Current Gain	h_{FE}				
$V_{CE} = -2V$, $I_C = 3A$					
2N1539, 2N1540, 2N1541, 2N1542, 2N1543		50	-	100	-
2N1544, 2N1545, 2N1546, 2N1547, 2N1548		75	-	150	-
Base-Emitter Drive Voltage	V_{BE}				
$I_C = 3A$, $I_B = 300mA$					
2N1539, 2N1540, 2N1541, 2N1542, 2N1543		-	-	0.7	volts
2N1544, 2N1545, 2N1546, 2N1547, 2N1548		-	-	0.5	volts
Collector Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(SAT)}$				
$I_C = 3A$, $I_B = 300mA$					
2N1539, 2N1540, 2N1541, 2N1542, 2N1543		-	0.2	0.6	volts
2N1544, 2N1545, 2N1546, 2N1547, 2N1548		-	0.1	0.3	volts
Frequency Cutoff	f_{ae}				
$V_{CE} = -2V$, $I_C = 3A$					
2N1539, 2N1540, 2N1541, 2N1542, 2N1543		-	4	-	kc
2N1544, 2N1545, 2N1546, 2N1547, 2N1548		-	4	-	kc
Switching Characteristics					
$I_C = 3A$					
Delay + Rise Time	$t_d + t_r$				
2N1539, 2N1540, 2N1541, 2N1542, 2N1543		-	5	-	μsec
2N1544, 2N1545, 2N1546, 2N1547, 2N1548		-	5	-	μsec
Storage Time	t_s				
2N1539, 2N1540, 2N1541, 2N1542, 2N1543		-	3	-	μsec
2N1544, 2N1545, 2N1546, 2N1547, 2N1548		-	3	-	μsec
Fall Time	t_f				
2N1539, 2N1540, 2N1541, 2N1542, 2N1543		-	5	-	μsec
2N1544, 2N1545, 2N1546, 2N1547, 2N1548		-	8	-	μsec
Transconductance	g_{FE}				
$V_{CE} = -2V$, $I_C = 3A$					
2N1539, 2N1540, 2N1541, 2N1542, 2N1543		3.0	6.0	-	mhos
2N1544, 2N1545, 2N1546, 2N1547, 2N1548		5.0	7.5	-	mhos

Figure 2 (continued) — Electrical Characteristics as given on a typical Motorola data sheet

With this value, the designer can easily predict what the leakage will be at some higher temperature. Using the emperical rule that the thermal component of current will double for every 10°C, the design engineer can pinpoint the temperature component of the leakage current.

COLLECTOR-BASE VOLTAGE CHARACTERISTICS

The other I_{CBO} which is important in high-temperature usage is that current due to the portion of the collector-base voltage characteristics which adds another maximum I_{CBO} to the temperature complement of the total leakage. The datasheet indicates that V_{CB} at 25 volts on the Motorola 2N1539 power transistor gives a maximum leakage of 2 milliamps. This voltage component is not temperature sensitive. Therefore, the design engineer, wishing to determine his leakage value at some higher temperature (e.g. T_J75°C), can safely assume that the maximum increase in the thermal component of leakage current (I_C) will be 32 times 200 microamps. Adding to this the 2 milliamp voltage component he could arrive at a value of 8.4 milliamps maximum leakage at 75°C with 25 volts across the transistor. All future references to temperature in this report will refer to the transistor case temperature and not the ambient temperature.

HIGH-TEMPERATURE COLLECTOR-BASE LEAKAGE CURRENTS

Since there are many voltages and many applications to be considered, it is difficult for any manufacturer to specify leakage under all voltages at all temperatures. Motorola has led the way in specifying a guaranteed maximum leakage at 90°C at a voltage which is within reliable usage of any given transistor. In this case, it is one-half the BV_{CES} rating. The selection of the one-half BV_{CES} voltage rating for the high-temperature test is an arbitrary one, but at a point where the device will be in a reliable operating area.

EMITTER-BASE CUTOFF CURRENT (I_{EBO})

One of the least used parameters on a data sheet is I_{EBO}. It is well to know the I_{EBO} limit of any given junction within a transistor; therefore this limit is shown at a region where most design will be taking place. In most Motorola power transistors the emitter-base diode breakdown voltage rating is far greater than the 12 volts shown on the data sheet. This is indicated by the BV_{EBO} listed under the absolute maximum ratings.

COLLECTOR-EMITTER LEAKAGE CURRENT (I_{CEX})

The X in this symbol means that there is some known back-bias voltage applied to the base-emitter diode. And, for each transistor this back-bias voltage must be specified as a test condition for any given I_{CEX} or BV_{CEX} rating. This rating is very useful in the design of converters. In this switching application, while one transistor is conducting the other transistor has been back-biased on the off condition thus waiting for transformer action to turn it back on. This rating is given as I_{CEX} rather than BV_{CEX}.

It is much easier for a transistor to stand off a given voltage and guarantee that the current will not be above a certain maximum value than to apply a test current and see if the voltage will be above a certain minimum value. This test could be related to a second breakdown type of relationship. On many diodes, applying a given test current could show a voltage rating of many volts above the listed rating.

Let us assume a condition where we apply 20 milliamps to the collector from a constant current source with a one volt base-emitter back bias. In some extreme cases, the collector-emitter voltage could go to 150 or 200 volts giving an extreme power dissipation problem, putting the device into the very dangerous second breakdown region; thus, the reason for specifying I_{CEX} rather than BV_{CEX}. The reverse is true of the breakdown voltage collector to emitter (BV_{CES}), with the base and emitter short circuits.

COLLECTOR-EMITTER BREAKDOWN (BV_{CES})

The most important rating that the engineer can consider when selecting the transistor for his circuit is BV_{CES}. (See Figure 3)

Most all power transistor applications require source voltages, collector-to-emitter. This forces V_{CE} ratings to be equal to or larger than the source voltage. Inductive loads will make this requirement higher. For the design engineer, a useful rating would be BV_{CER} which falls between BV_{CES} and BV_{CEO}

in applications utilizing alloy transistors. The test current of 500 milliamps for Motorola power transistors was selected to insure an adequate range of operation under this condition. On many of these test conditions, high dissipation can be experienced with the combination of test voltage and test current. Therefore, many of these tests are specified as sweep tests or pulse tests where the duty cycle is low enough that the maximum junction temperature is not exceeded. These tests should be performed with the transistor mounted on an adequate heat sink.

COLLECTOR-EMITTER BREAKDOWN VOLTAGE WITH THE BASE OPEN (BV_{CEO})

This test is related to I_{CBO} and the gain characteristic h_{FE}. With the base open, a condition can be reached where h_{FE} will multiply the I_{CBO} at a given voltage and start an avalanche condition as the junction temperature rises due to self-heating. This can quickly reach breakdown conditions if not carefully tested by the sweep method.

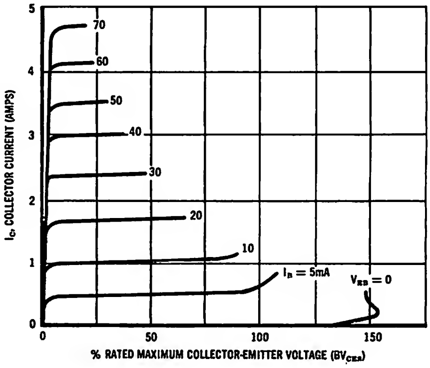


Figure 3 — Collector Characteristics, Common Emitter

Although BV_{CEO} is the most difficult of all tests to meet, especially at high voltages, it is a condition which is occasionally met in actual operation, such as in series regulated power supplies and power amplifiers. In switching circuits this condition can be met instantaneously when the transistor is switched from on to off, thus passing a region where the base has infinite resistance or is essentially open. Motorola protects for this condition by showing the BV_{CEO} rating on their data sheet and making it a part of their safe area curves.

COLLECTOR-BASE BREAKDOWN VOLTAGE (BV_{CBO})

This rating will show the limitation of the collector-base junction, but is a rating which is only occasionally used in actual circuit considerations. Many engineers make the error of selecting a transistor based on this parameter putting themselves into a high priced, low availability category, when actually the true ratings could have been defined by BV_{CES}. Circuits should be carefully analyzed to determine if BV_{CBO} or some collector-to-emitter rating is the controlling factor.

CURRENT GAIN (h_{FE})

This is the most arbitrary of all test conditions listed on a data sheet. Motorola in designing power transistors, has calculated the structure to center upon or yield a given gain at a given collector current depending upon market requirements. For alloy transistors, current-gain is a function of collector-current and in most cases will decrease when I_C increases. (See Figure 4)

It is best to design around data sheet limits. However, circuit requirement could dictate current gain spreads. Under these circumstances, it would be beneficial for the design engineer to work closely with the manufacturer to obtain a special device. This parameter is one that will vary to some degree with life, and is therefore used as an end-of-life characteristic. It is with this realization that Motorola introduced their Meg-A-Life Program where end-of-life limits are given for both h_{FE} and I_{CBO} on industrial transistors.

BASE TO EMITTER VOLTAGE (V_{BE})

This parameter is very important to those who require knowledge of the input voltage at the specified test condition, especially to people designing converters and switching circuits. See Figure 5. The test for this parameter is usually performed with the transistor in saturation.

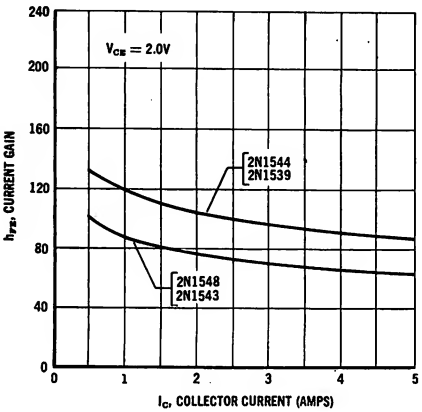


Figure 4 — Current Gain versus Collector Current

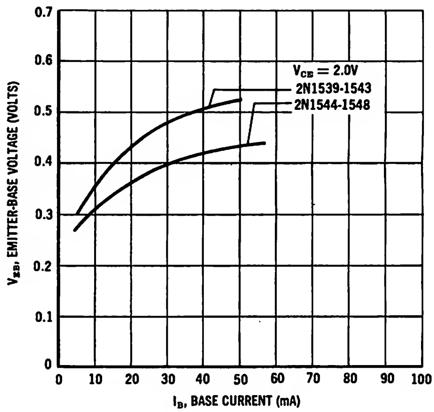


Figure 5 — Emitter-Base Voltage versus Base Current

SATURATION VOLTAGE ($V_{CE\,sat}$)

Saturation voltage, V_{CEsat} (See Figure 6) is the minimum voltage necessary to sustain normal transistor action at a particular collector-current. At collector voltages, lower than V_{CEsat}, the base-collector diode is forward biased and the current-voltage relationship changes abruptly. Thus, the saturation voltage is the minimum collector-emitter voltage required to maintain full conduction when enough base drive is supplied. Further applications of base drive will reduce V_{CEsat} with diminishing effect. Since the V_{CEsat} VS I_C curve is almost a straight line, some transistor manufacturers list the characteristic as saturation resistance (V_{CEsat}). V_{CEsat} is part of the output characteristic.

Transistor efficiency in converters is a function of switching speed and power dissipated in the fully-on condition. A very low saturation

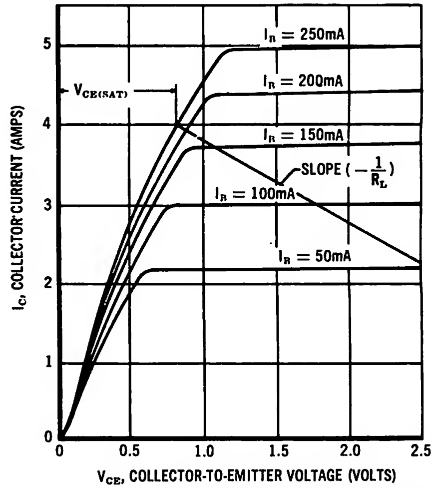


Figure 6 — Output Characteristics, Saturation Region, Motorola 2N351A

voltage is extremely desirable and is a function of the collector-current and base-current drive. Saturation voltage will increase with an increase in collector current and will also be inversely related to the gain (h_{FE}) of the transistor.

COMMON EMITTER-CUTOFF FREQUENCY (f_{ae})

Current gain frequency cutoff (f_{ae}) for the common emitter configuration, (also called the beta cutoff frequency) is the frequency where the small-signal, forward-current gain is .707 of the current gain value to be found at a given reference frequency. The .707 point represents a 3 db. reduction in current gain. The common emitter cutoff frequency F_{ab} is usually between 5 K_c and 10 K_c for power transistors. The common base frequency cutoff F_{ab} (generally not specified for power transistors) is approximately equal to h_{fe} times f_{ae}.

SECOND BREAKDOWN VOLTAGE

Second Breakdown Voltage, a destructive condition, was first observed when the first breakdown condition (V_{BE} = 0) was allowed to continue until point "A" was reached as illustrated by line 4 (BV_{CES}) of Figure 7. The current was allowed to increase after the curve had entered into the first negative resistance portion and a second negative resistance occurred which switched the characteristic onto Line 7 of Figure 7. Further investigation has shown that other base-emitter conditions trigger second breakdown. If the base-shorted-to-the-emitter (V_{BE} = 0) condition is used as a reference point, there exists a locus of points where second breakdown is initiated for both negative and positive base-to-emitter voltage conditions, which is shown by the dashed line. Thus, high negative base drive will cause second breakdown to be generated at much greater collector current by a lower collector voltage than at the V_{BE} = 0 point. When the base is positive, the locus is more difficult to determine since the trigger point lies in a negative resistance region. The exact locus varies considerably from one device to the next. However, if the collector diode breakdown and the BV_{CES} are within specifications for the transistor, the locus will always be to the right of and above lines D-E and E-F shown in Figure 8.

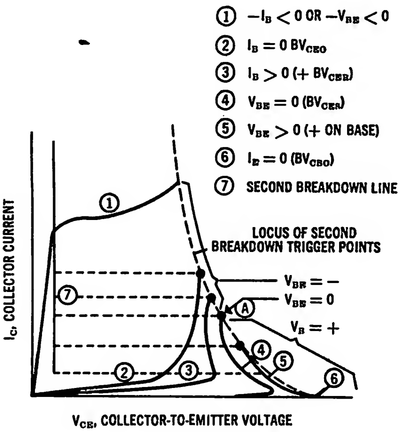


Figure 7 — Collector Current versus Collector-to-Emitter Voltage

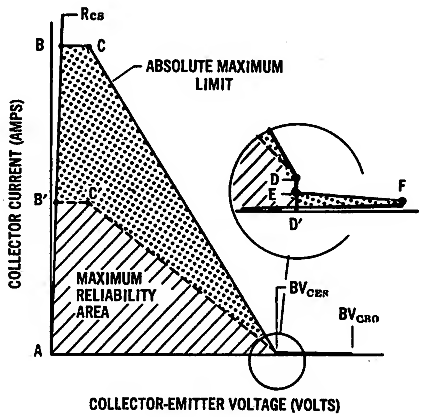


Figure 8 — Reliable V_C — I_C Areas

Triggering second breakdown from positive base drive almost always results in a collector-to-emitter short or a drastically altered transistor. Negative drive action does not appear to be as drastic and usually the phenomenon can be observed repeatedly on a curve tracer.

The exact physical reaction is still somewhat of a mystery, although the results of other types of breakdown have been fully described. Second breakdown seems to result in a "channeling of current" between the collector and emitter. In second breakdown the collector-to-base junction exhibits certain instabilities when high voltage is applied. The point at which these instabilities occur is controlled by the voltage imposed on the base-to-emitter junction. This spot heating can actually melt the germanium and allow the indium of the collector and the emitter to flow together producing a collector-emitter short.

The locus of points where second breakdown occurs is independent of temperature within normal operating ranges. However, as temperature changes, a particular point on the locus will shift with a certain base-emitter condition. For instance, as temperature increases, the $V_{BE} = 0$ point will shift toward the $I_B = 0$ line. This is because more I_{CBO} flows through the internal base resistance ($R_{BB'}$) which causes the internal base-emitter junction to see a more negative voltage on the base side. In fact, high I_{CBO} current will cause the $V_{BE} = 0$ line to lose its negative resistance portion (the tail) and approach the low temperature $I_B = 0$ case.

DETERMINATION OF PEAK POWER

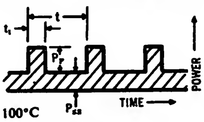
The peak allowable power is:

$$P_P = \frac{(T_J - T_A - \theta_{JA} P_{SS})}{\theta_{JC}\left(\frac{1}{C_P}\right) + \theta_{CA}(t_1/t)}$$

C_P is a coefficient of power as obtained from the chart. T_J is junction temperature in °C; T_A is ambient temperature in °C; θ_{JC} is junction to case thermal resistance in °C/W; θ_{CA} is case to ambient thermal resistance in °C/W; θ_{JA} is the sum of $\theta_{JC} + \theta_{CA}$; t_1 is pulse width; t is the pulse period; (t_1/t) is the duty cycle; P_{SS} is a constant power dissipation and P_P is the additional allowable pulse power dissipation above the amount of P_{SS}.

The above equation is usable when a heat sink is used which has thermal capacity very much larger than the transistors thermal capacity.

The chart is normalized with respect to the thermal time constant, which is on the order of 50 milliseconds for these power transistors.



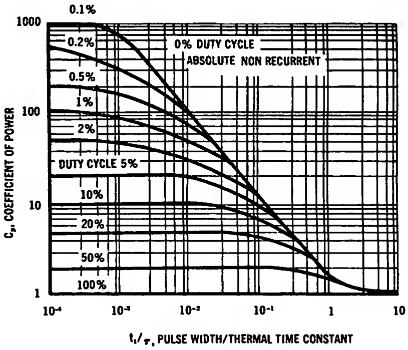
EXAMPLE
Given:
$P_{SS} = 10W$ $T_A = 40°C$
Pulse width $(t_1) = 1$ msec
Duty Cycle = 20%
$\theta_{CA} = 3°C/W$
$\theta_{JC} = 0.8°C/W$ $T_{J\,max} = 100°C$

Solution: Enter the graph at $t_1/\tau = 1$ msec/50msec, and Duty Cycle 20%. Find $C_P = 5$. Solve equation

$$P_P = \frac{100 - 40 - (3 + 0.8)\,10}{\frac{0.8}{5} + 3 \times .2}$$

$P_P = 29$ watts in addition to the steady 10 watts resulting in 39 watts peak.

PEAK POWER DERATING CURVE



Caution In all cases the peak pulse power should stay within the Safe Operating Area.

Figure 9 — Peak Power Derating

A well specified transistor data sheet will contain all of the above information. Some designs do not require specifications other than voltage, power dissipation and gain. The extreme requirements of present day industrial equipment as well as military specifications in most cases taxes the ingenuity of the design engineer and the time available for him to design the best equipment. TIME WHICH CAN BE SAVED DUE TO PROPER SPECIFICATION IS JUST AS IMPORTANT AS TIME SAVED DUE TO PROPER DESIGN. Because the semiconductor industry is relatively new and because of the questions and problems that can arise involving the use of semiconductors, a design engineer can lose much valuable time if he is forced to discontinue design operations due to the lack of information. A good data sheet can clearly eliminate this delay.

DETERMINING MAXIMUM RELIABLE LOAD LINES FOR POWER TRANSISTORS

Operation of power transistors within their power-temperature ratings alone is not a sufficient safeguard to guarantee circuit reliability. An additional consideration of the allowable collector-emitter voltage vs. collector current must be taken into account, otherwise a distinctive condition termed "secondary breakdown" can occur.

To avoid this secondary breakdown condition, it is necessary to maintain the load line within safe voltage and current limits.

As described later, secondary breakdown is a function of time in addition to voltage or current and, since transistors can be operated at an infinite number of time intervals and operating points, reliable load line operation is specified by safe operating areas including time as a parameter.

SECONDARY BREAKDOWN

For a fixed bias on the base-emitter junction, as collector voltage is increased on a power transistor the collector current increases slowly to a certain point at which the increase becomes rapid and an avalanche condition exists. The collector voltage at which avalanche occurs is determined by the voltage condition across the emitter-base junction. In other words, the transistor bias condition determines the point of avalanche. Avalanche in itself is nondestructive if power dissipation is limited, but a destructive breakdown can occur if the collector current is allowed to increase to a high value. This is called "second breakdown"[1, 2, 3].

Second breakdown is associated with the collector-base junction, and is controlled by the emitter-base junction. The electrical interplay of the junctions is such that second breakdown is triggered at lower voltages as collector current is increased. The locus of secondary breakdown trigger points is shown in Figure 1 for a 1/2 wave 60 cps pulse.

The exact action of second breakdown is not known but seems to be associated with a sudden concentration of energy into a small area, the energy being a function of collector voltage, collector current, and time. This concentrated energy dissipates power in a very small volume which causes the temperature to exceed the melting point of the semiconductor material. The two junctions can then flow together causing a collector-to-emitter short.

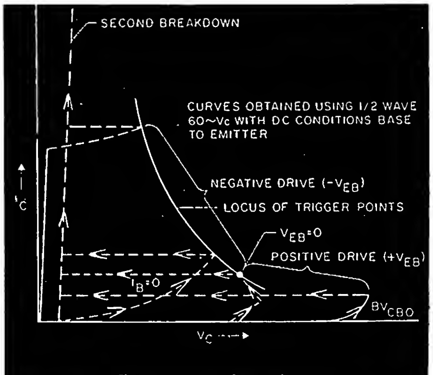


Fig. 1. Locus of trigger points.

PULSE TEST

To establish safe operating areas, through destructive testing, for various pulse widths, the test circuit shown in Fig. 2 was developed. In this circuit, a reverse bias sufficient to keep the transistor cut off until the pulse is applied, is always present between base and emitter. The 10-ohm resistor in the bias circuit is necessary to permit a negative voltage to build up and turn on the transistor when the pulse is applied.

The pulse test signal is obtained from a pulse generator and a transistor amplifier. The amplifier transistor must be a high-speed germanium device such as a 2N2832. The pulse amplitude is controlled by setting the output of the pulse generator high enough to saturate the amplifier transistor. The signal into the transistor under test is controlled by varying the collector supply voltage.

The output waveform is monitored on an XY oscilloscope across a sensing resistor which is made from Canthol type A-1 flat ribbon. A 0.1-ohm sensing resistor is used for collector currents below five amperes and a 0.01-ohm sensing resistor is used at higher collector currents.

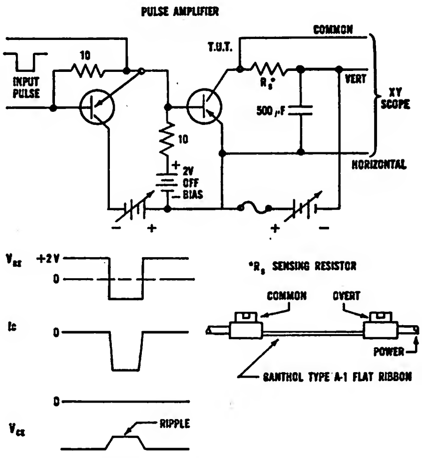


Fig. 2 Circuit used to establish safe operating areas.

To keep the voltage drop in the interconnecting wiring to a negligible value, number 10 wire is used for circuit connections and number 4 stranded cable is employed for connecting to the batteries used as the voltage source.

The 500 μf capacitor bypasses voltage transients resulting from the rapid change of current through the inductance of the connecting leads. The fuse or circuit breaker is necessary to prevent burning out the sensing resistor or other components when the transistor shorts.

The source voltage is set at a fixed level in steps of 12 volts each. Collector current is increased by increasing the base drive until second breakdown occurs. A short occurs, since no current limiting is used.

PLOT OF BREAKDOWNS

The voltage and current failure point is observed on the XY scope and recorded on a graph similar to Fig. 3. To establish a usable safe area curve, at least 5 to 10 transistors are tested and destroyed at each pulse width and voltage. To construct the safe area curve on the graph, a line is drawn connecting the worst-case points of each voltage group.

Notice that, regardless of the pulse width, as current is increased the device will withstand less voltage.

Using an average of the failure points from Fig. 3, the typical graph of energy in watt-seconds required for second breakdown is plotted in Fig. 4. The shape of these curves is logical since as current increases the effective emitter area decreases and as voltage increases the effective base width decreases. Thus, as current and voltage increase there is a continuous shrinking of the active volume containing the energy.

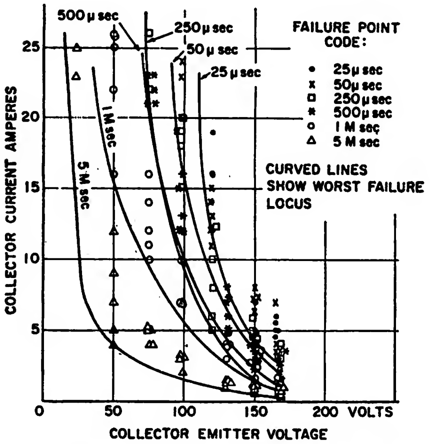


Fig. 3. Graph shows typical failure points for 2N2528 transistor.

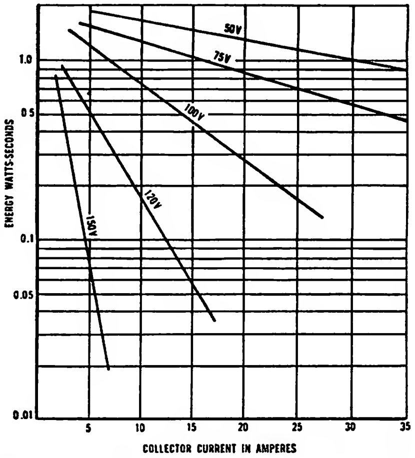


Fig. 4. Typical energy required to cause transistor failure is plotted against current with a constant voltage applied.

It is difficult to relate the results theoretically, due to all the variables which affect current crowding, although the effect of base width changing with voltage is a well-known expression. Also, since base width decreases with voltage, the effective base resistance increases due to the transverse area shrinking, which intensifies the current crowding.

DC TESTS

The test circuit used to determine failures under dc and long-time pulse conditions is shown in Fig. 5. A common-base circuit is used for this test to prevent thermal runaway.

Also, since power levels approaching 200 watts may be encountered during tests, a water-cooled heat sink is necessary. The heat sink consists of a 4" X 4" X 1/8" copper sheet with a "U" shaped copper tubing soldered to it around the transistor mounting area. Ice water is circulated through the tubing to remove heat from the copper plate.

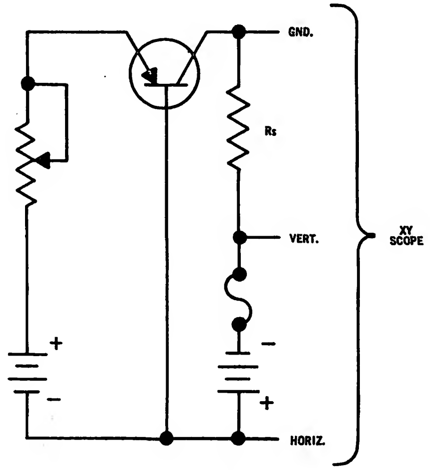


Fig. 5. Circuit used to establish dc safe operating areas.

The dc failure points were determined in a similar manner as previously described for the pulse tests.

POWER-TEMPERATURE DERATING vs SAFE AREA

This application note shows safe area curves for many Motorola Power Transistors and includes de-ratings due to temperature effects. In addition to the Safe Areas, a power dissipation curve is plotted for each device. This power curve represents the allowable average power which could be dissipated at a given case temperature (usually 25°C) without exceeding the particular maximum junction temperature. At higher case temperatures the allowable average power will be less depending on thermal resistance and the power area would be represented by a curve drawn to the left and below the one shown. In general, the allowable power at 25°C (case) is beyond the allowable dc and long-time pulse safe areas and the device is breakdown-voltage limited. However, at higher case temperatures the device may be power-dissipation limited.

In any event, both average power-temperature de-rating and safe areas must be obeyed. In addition, the switching of power causes time-dependent temperature increases which are of concern but are separate from the safe area considerations.

This temperature dependency is associated with the thermal time constant of the transistor and a discussion is included in the Motorola Power Transistor Handbook and on most data sheets under a heading of "Peak Power" or "Pulse Power".

The proper control of temperature rise and peak power will insure that the maximum junction temperature is not exceeded. In addition, the proper control of pulse load line to stay within the applicable Safe Area curve will insure that a collector to emitter short will not be caused.

EXTENSION TO COLLECTOR-BASE BREAKDOWN

Some devices have a collector-base breakdown rating greater than the collector-emitter breakdown. Operation is allowable in the region between $V_{CE(max)}$ and $V_{CB(max)}$; however, it is recommended that the current be kept as low as possible by back biasing of the base-emitter junction.

APPLICATION CHECKS

The safe areas were double checked in the following applications to see if the pulse safe area curves were meaningful: (1) audio, (2) solenoid driver, (3) power inverter, and for dc safe area, (4) low frequency audio and dc regulators.

(1) Audio

The audio application was used to test low-frequency effects which should correlate with the 5 millisecond safe areas. Devices were put into the class A circuit shown in Fig. 6, with an ac resistive load, the dc being bypassed by a shunt inductance. The input was deliberately overdriven and then the load resistor removed to obtain a reactive load line.

It was hoped that an elliptical load line could be obtained with an excursion controlled by drive voltage and with time of the excursion controlled by frequency. While this did occur, the excursion was very low at high frequencies and thus the fast pulse areas could not be probed. At frequencies between 50-200 cps, a large excursion was possible and failures were caused by exceeding the 5 msec safe area curve.

(2) Solenoid Driver

The solenoid driver consisted of controlling the load line with a suppression diode across the inductance or a zener diode across the transistor. The diode across the inductance clamps the load line excursion at the dc source voltage as indicated in Fig. 7. The zener diode method resulted in a rectangular load line as indicated in Fig. 8 and clamping occurs at the zener voltage.

A word of caution is necessary concerning this application. The fast switching can cause induced voltage in long lead lengths to the power supply. Thus, it is necessary to connect the suppression diode as close to the collector as possible and use a clamping capacitor from the emitter to the connecting point of the diode and inductance. When using the zener diode it should be soldered as close to the emitter and collector pin as possible. No failures occurred when the load line was contained within the 25-μsec safe area curve.

(3) Power Inverters

One of the most critical operations of power transistors is in inverter circuits similar to that shown in Fig. 9. A typical inverter circuit was used to test several types of power transistors. The load line was observed while holding the peak current constant and increasing the voltage until failures occurred. Then the current was increased at a constant supply voltage until failures were encountered. Cases of failure occurred after the load line was well beyond the 25-μsec safe area.

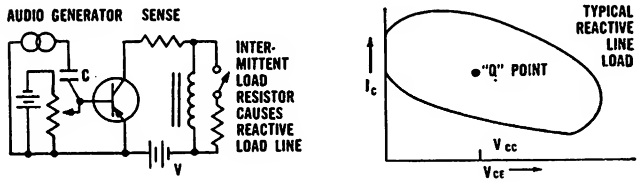


Fig. 6. Transistor arrangement for a class A audio circuit.

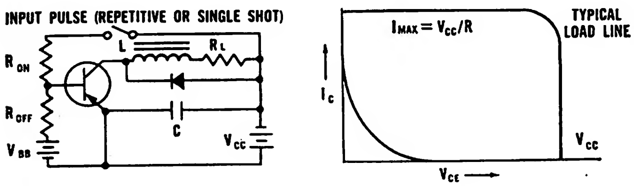


Fig. 7 Circuit for a transistor solenoid driver with diode suppression.

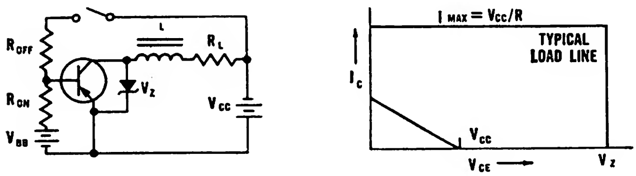
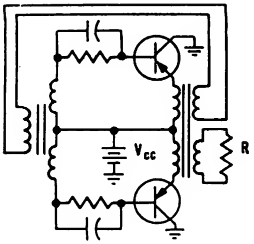


Fig. 8. Circuit for transistorized solenoid driver with zener diode.



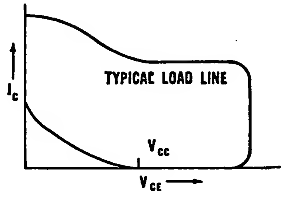


Fig. 9. Circuit arrangement for inverter.

(4) DC and Low Frequency Audio

In dc applications such as voltage regulators and in low frequency (below 100 cycle) audio circuits, the dc safe-area curve in conjunction with the power-temperature derating curve establishes reliable operating limits. Depending upon the device type and case temperature, the load line may be limited by either the power dissipation rating or the dc safe-area rating. In some instances, the dc safe limit and the power dissipation limit can cross. In this case, the load line limit would be established at low currents and high voltage by the dc safe limit and by the power dissipation limit at high current and low voltage.

The above discussion also applies to low duty cycle surge conditions such as encountered in incandescent lamp flashers where low initial resistance of the lamp permits a high-current surge for 50 to 100 milliseconds. This can trigger secondary breakdown even though succeeding current pulses are very low after the lamp resistance increases.

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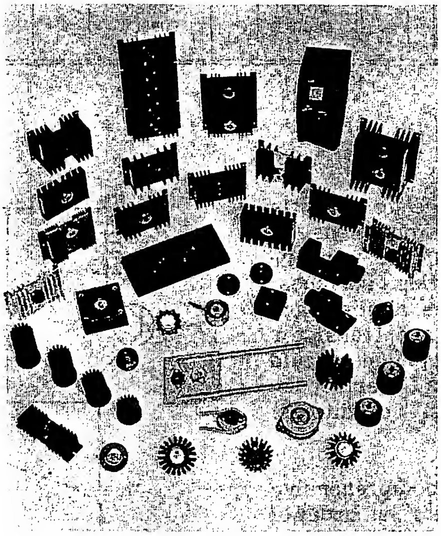
FACTORS INFLUENCING SELECTION OF COMMERCIAL POWER TRANSISTOR HEAT SINKS

Among the vast number of commercial power transistor heat sinks (over 200 catalog types), there are several factors which influence choice of types for given applications. The photograph in Figure 1 is a good illustration of the wide variety available. The results of tests compare the thermal resistance of various heat sinks with variations in weight, area, volume, shape and color and a selection chart will facilitate the best choice of heat sink.



TEST PROCEDURES

Tests were organized to establish the heat sink-to-ambient thermal resistance of 31 different types, and the weight, area and volume were measured for each.

TO-3 and TO-36 power transistor packages were used depending upon the hole pattern in the samples. The bench test setup was as indicated in Figure 3. A correlation setup was also used in a closed oven, but with such close results that the open air bench test was used for convenience. All types were tested with the fins held in a vertical plane.

A constant power, usually 5 or 10 watts, was dissipated in the transistor. Regulated current and voltage were supplied from sources such as shown in Figure 4. The current and voltage were measured to an accuracy of 2 per cent. The ambient temperature was measured with a bulb type mercury thermometer at a point six inches away from the lower edge of the heat sink. The heat sink temperatures were measured by staking a thermocouple into a small silicone grease-filled hole. The case temperature of TO-36 "doorknob" transistors was measured by staking a thermocouple into a hole drilled into the stud to a depth almost level with the round mounting base. The case temperatures of the TO-3 "diamond" transistors were measured by soldering a thermocouple to a solder lug which was fastened between the case and one of the mounting screws. These methods are detailed in Figure 5. The heat sink temperatures were calculated by subtracting an estimated interface thermal resistance of 0.2°C/W between heat sink and transistor.

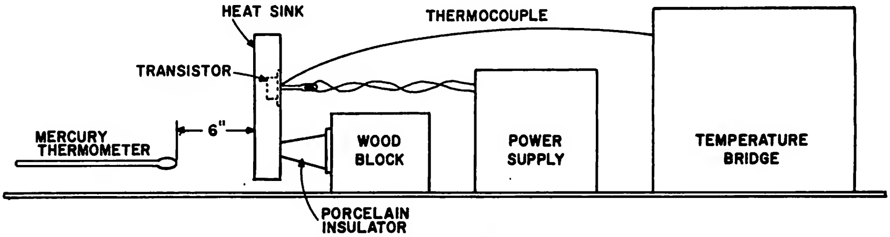


Figure 3 — Bench test set-up.

No attempt was made to investigate the various considerations of restricted air flow, surface temperature, nearby reflecting surfaces, etc. In actual practice almost each installation is unique, and transistor cases in prototype equipment should be monitored with a thermocouple under the worst conditions.

TEST RESULTS

Table Ia and Ib are comprehensive listings of test results in order of heat sink code number. From these tables important factors about a heat sink may be obtained, such as shape, size, weight, exposed surface area, and volume, which allow the designer to determine whether a particular heat sink fits into his packaging plan. The finish and thermal resistance are also included.

To compare performance of cylindrical-fin heat sinks with that of flat-fin types, the area versus thermal resistance has been plotted in Figure 6. The graph in Figure 6 shows four average slopes of thermal resistance versus total surface area for: (1) square sheets of bright 1/8 inch aluminum; (2) flat

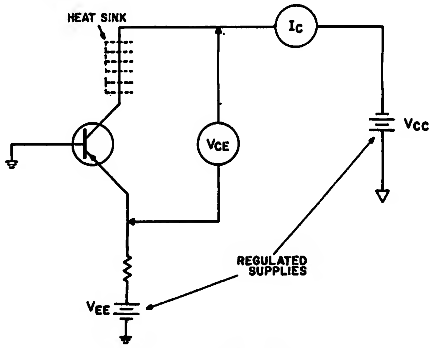


Figure 4 — Electrical circuit.

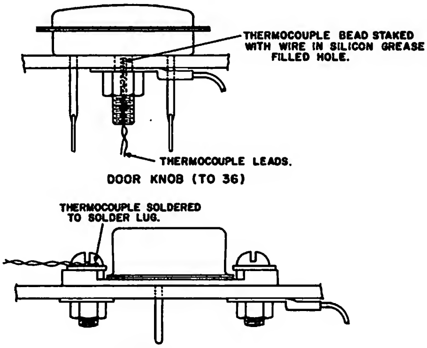


Figure 5 — Thermocouple attachment.

vertical-finned, black-finished types (these are usually aluminum extrusions); (3) vertical cylindrical fluted types, black finish (aluminum castings); (4) cylindrical horizontal fins, black finish (sheet metal rings). It should be noted that heat sinks 2, 3, 12, and 14 have flat vertical fins but are not painted black, and thus have somewhat higher thermal resistance due to less heat radiation.

TABLE Ia

FREE AIR TYPES

Code No.	Shape	Surface Area (sq. in)	L (in.)	W (in.)	H (in.)	Vol. (cu. in)	Weight (grams)	Finish	Thermal Resistance °C/W
1	Flat-finned Extrusion	65	3.0	3.6	1.0	10.8	114	Anod. Black	2.4
2	Flat-finned Extrusion	65	3.0	3.6	1.0	10.8	114	Bright Alum.	3.0
3	Flat-finned Extrusion	65	3.0	3.6	1.0	10.8	114	Gray	2.8
4	Flat-finned Extrusion	60	3.0	4.0	.69	8.3	123	Anod. Black	2.8
5	Flat-finned Extrusion	95	3.0	4.0	1.28	15.3	189	Anod. Black	2.1
6	Flat-finned Extrusion	64	3.0	3.8	1.3	15.0	155	Black Paint	2.2
7	Flat-finned Extrusion	83	3.0	4.0	1.25	15.0	140	Anod. Black	2.2
8	Flat-finned Extrusion	44	1.5	4.0	1.25	7.5	75	Anod. Black	3.0
9	Flat-finned Extrusion	137	3.0	4.0	2.63	31.5	253	Anod. Black	1.45
10	Flat-finned Extrusion	250	5.5	4.0	2.63	58.0	461	Anod. Black	1.10
11	Flat-finned Extrusion	130	6	3.6	1.0	21.5	253	Anod. Black	1.75
12	Flat-finned Extrusion	78	3.0	3.8	1.1	12.5	190	Gray MMI	2.9
13	Flat-finned Extrusion	62	3.0	3.8	1.3	15.0	170	Gray MMI	2.2
14	Flat-finned Extrusion	78	3.0	4.5	1.0	13.5	146	Gold Alodine	3.0
15	Cylindrical Horizontal Fin, Machined Casting	30	1.75 Dia.		0.84	2.0	40	Anod. Black	8.5
16	Cylindrical Horizontal Fin, Machined Casting	50	1.75 Dia.		1.5	3.6	67	Anod. Black	7.1
17	Cylindrical Horizontal Fin, Machined Casting	37	1.75 Dia.		1.5	3.6	48	Anod. Black	6.65
18	Cylindrical Vertical Fins, Casting	7.5	1.5 Dia.		0.9	4.4	33	Anod. Black	8.1
19	Cylindrical Vertical Fins, Casting	12	1.5 Dia.		1.4	6.9	51	Anod. Black	7.0
20	Cylindrical Vertical Fins, Casting	25	1.5 Dia.		2.9	14.2	112	Anod. Black	5.6
21	Cylindrical Vertical Fins, Casting	35	1.5 Dia.		3.4	16.7	132	Anod. Black	5.1
22	Cylindrical Vertical Fins, Casting	32	2.5 Dia.		1.5	7.4	94	Anod. Black	4.5
23	Cylindrical Vertical Fins, Casting	20	2.5 Dia.		0.5	2.45	48	Anod. Black	6.6
24	Flat-Finned Casting	23	1.86	1.86	1.2	4.15	87	Anod. Black	5.06
25	Square Vertical Fin, Sheet Metal	12	1.7	1.7	1.0	2.9	19	Anod. Black	7.4
26	Cylindrical Vertical Fin, Sheet Metal	15	2.31 Dia.		0.81	3.35	18	Black	7.1
27	Cylindrical Horizontal Fin, Sheet Metal	6	1.81 Dia.		0.56	1.44	20	Anod. Black	9.15
28	Cylindrical Horizontal Fin, Sheet Metal	55	2.5 Dia.		1.1	5.4	115	Gold Irridate	7.9

The empirical expression, $\theta_{SA} = 32.6A^{-.472}$, fits the "square aluminum" line, where A is total surface area in square inches, and θ_{SA} is in °C/W. Both the flat-finned types and vertical fluted cylindrical types had almost identical slopes, compared to the single square fin, indicating for a given change in area, the change in sink-to-ambient thermal resistance would be approximately the same for both types. The ring horizontal fin types showed a much steeper slope although these were mounted with the fins in the vertical plane. This indicates there is relatively little change in thermal resistance with variations in the surface area of the ring horizontal fin types.

TABLE Ib

Fig. 1 & 2 Code No.	Conditions	Thermal Resistance
	AIR COOLED TYPES	
29	10 cu ft/min of air	0.4°C/W
30	10 cu ft/min of air	1.2°C/W
	WATER COOLED TYPES	
31	0.04 cu ft/min	0.45°C/W
MISCELLANEOUS TYPES - NO TEST RESULTS		

Figure 7 shows the thermal resistance plotted as a function of volume displacement. According to these tests, heat sinks No. 2 (bright aluminum), No. 3 (gray finish), No. 12 (gray MMI), and No. 14 (gold alodine) have approximately 0.3 to 0.8°C/W higher thermal resistance than the flat vertical fins with black finish. The performance of cylindrical vertical fin casting types 22, 23, flat-finned casting type No. 24, and a cylindrical vertical fin sheet metal type 25, corresponds very closely with that of the square, 1/8 inch bright aluminum heat sink with respect to volume.

Another important consideration is the heat sink weight. The thermal resistance as a function of weight is plotted in Figure 8. The correlation line for flat vertical fins is very similiar to the area and volume results. This is to be expected, since all the heat sinks were made of aluminum of about the same thickness. The correlation lines for both cylindrical types (vertical and horizontal fins) are similar to the area results. However, the weight results approach the square aluminum fin performance more so that did the area re-

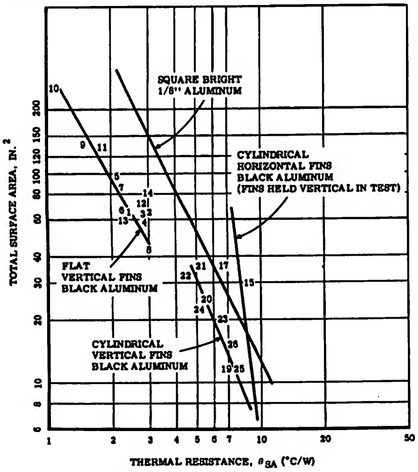


Figure 6 – Surface area vs. θ_{SA}.

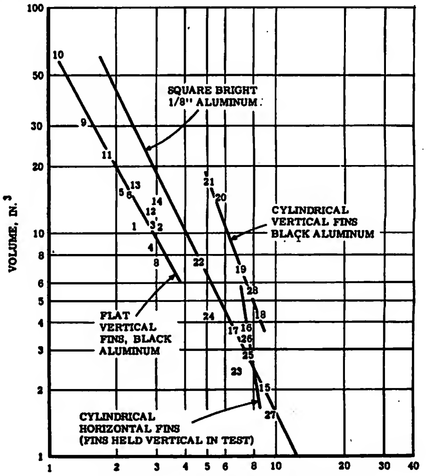


Figure 7 — Volume vs. θ_{SA}.

sults. Thus, from weight considerations there is an advantage of using the flat vertical fin design.

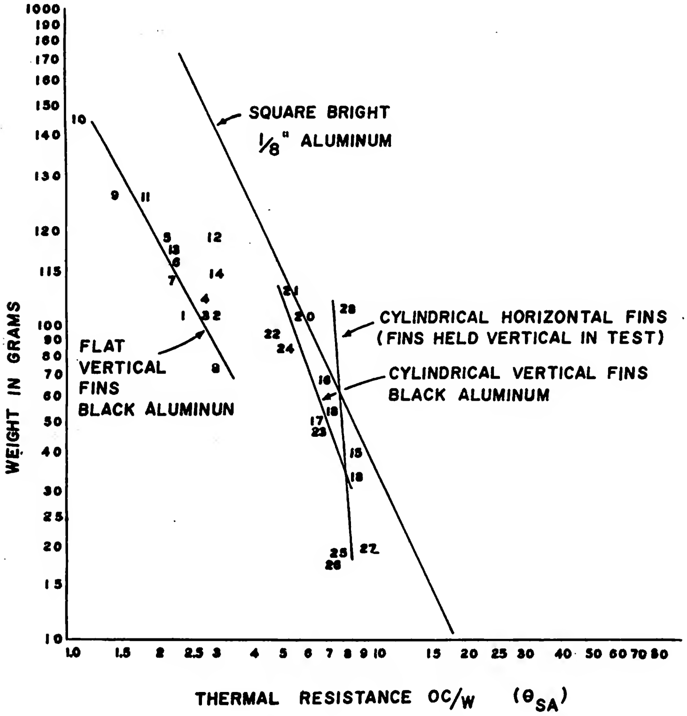


Figure 8 — θ_{SA} vs. weight.

According to Figures 6, 7, and 8, the flat extruded fin type heat sink is the most efficient for heat transfer. Of the flat fin types tested, the thermal resistance ranged from about 3°C/W with a surface area of 44 sq. in. to 1.1°C/W with an area of 250 sq. in. The same change in thermal resistance occurs with change in volume of the flat fin types. Since the slope of thermal resistance for 1/8 inch aluminum sheets is approximately the same as the black flat fins, the aluminum sheets painted black would probably offer similar performance and less cost.

Heat transfer, and consequently thermal resistance, is dependent mainly on exposed surface area, and changes in shape and volume offer relatively little advantage. The shape is important only in that it affects the final packaging configuration. Of course power level, type of chassis, and whether or not blowers or water cooling is available, must also be considered.

CHOICE OF HEAT SINK

As has been noted, many considerations affect the choice of the best heat sink to do a specific job. The value of necessary thermal resistance is, of course, the primary consideration and a designer should not exceed maximum thermal resistances in making his selection. However, it is not always easy to use one with the smallest volume and least area which would have adequately low thermal resistance. Indeed the shape factor, flat or round, etc., is the reason for so many available types.

Table II provides a logical method of selecting the best heat sink for a given application. First consideration is thermal resistance. The results listed are from tests in free air. In the equipment package there are air restrictions, chassis heat conduction, and other heat sources which were not considered in these tests. Thus several other types having a lower thermal resistance than required should be considreed to assure a safety margin after packaging. A choice should also be maintained in the second consideration - shape. Three common conditions are listed - (1) the standard 3 inch chassis where the heat sink would be mounted vertically on the side of the chassis; (2) circuit card, where a small heat is useful; (3) some type of cylindrical container.

Other considerations should include availability of air or water cooling and whether or not several transistors are to be stacked. The following list of heat sink manufacturers, compiled at the time of this article, should be contacted for additional information and exact specifications.

TABLE II

Heat Sink Selection Guide

Considera-tion	Conditions	Heat Sink Choice (by code number - see Tables Ia & Ib & Figures 1 & 2)
Thermal Resistance	0 to 0.5°C/W	31 (water cooled)
	0.51 to 1.0	(Note 1)
	1.01 to 2.0	9, 10, 11
	2.01 to 3.0	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14
	3.01 to 5.0	22
	5.01 to 7.0	17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24
	7.01 to 10.0	15, 18, 25, 26, 27, 28
Shape Factor	3" Chassis	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14
	Circuit Card	15, 18, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33
	Cylindrical Container	16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23
Blower	Self Channeled Air	29, 30, 40
	Forced Air	All except 18, 19, 20, 21, 31, 32
Water	Circulating Water	31, 32
Stacked Sinks	Easily Stacked	4, 5, 14, 30
Price & Availability	This we leave to the reader.	

1. Many of the heat sinks will fall in these lower categories if blown air is used.

UNDERSTANDING TRANSISTOR RESPONSE PARAMETERS

THE RANGE OF FREQUENCIES over which a transistor performs a useful circuit function is limited by inherent parameters. Manufacturers' data sheets usually specify only one or two of these parameters, while the user may need others. Therefore, a clear understanding of these parameters and the relationships between them is of value evaluating transistor performance.

Typical of such parameters is h_{fb} (alpha, the common base a-c short-circuit forward current gain). As frequency is increased, h_{fb} remains approximately equal to h_{fbo} (the value of h_{fb} at 1 kc). After the upper frequency limit is reached, h_{fb} begins to decrease rapidly.

The frequency at which a significant decrease in h_{fb} occurs provides a basis for comparison of the expected high frequency performance of different transistors. The common base current gain cutoff frequency, $f_{\alpha b}$, is defined as that frequency at which h_{fb} is 3 db below h_{fbo}. Expressed in magnitude, h_{fb} at $f_{\alpha b}$, is 70.7 per cent of h_{fbo}. Power gains, current gains, and voltage gains for a few common decibel values are found in Table 1. A curve of h_{fb} versus frequency for a transistor with an $f_{\alpha b}$ of 1 mc is shown in Fig. 1.

This curve has the following significant characteristics: (1) at frequencies below $f_{\alpha b}$, h_{fb} is nearly constant and approximately equal to h_{fbo}; (2) h_{fb} begins to decrease significantly in the region of $f_{\alpha b}$; (3) above $f_{\alpha b}$, the rate of decrease in h_{fb} with increasing frequency approaches 6 db per octave in the limit.

The curve of common base current gain versus frequency for any transistor has these characteristics, and the same general appearance as the curve of Fig. 1.

The common emitter parameter which corresponds to $f_{\alpha b}$ is $f_{\alpha e}$, the common emitter current gain cutoff frequency. By definition, $f_{\alpha e}$ is the frequency at which h_{fe} (beta, the common emitter of a-c short-circuit current gain), has decreased 3 db below h_{feo} (the value of h_{fe} at 1 kc). A typical curve of h_{fe} versus frequency for a transistor with an $f_{\alpha e}$ of 100 kc is shown in Fig. 2.

Table 1: Conversion table for power, voltage, and current ratios into decibels.

db	Power Ratio	Voltage or Current Ratio	db	Power Ratio	Voltage or Current Ratio
0	1.00	1.00	10	10.0	3.2
0.5	1.12	1.06	15	31.6	5.6
1.0	1.26	1.12	20	100	10
1.5	1.41	1.19	25	316	18
2.0	1.58	1.26	30	1,000	32
3.0	2.00	1.41	40	10,000	100
4.0	2.51	1.58	50	10^5	316
5.0	3.16	1.78	60	10^6	1,000
6.0	3.98	2.00			
7.0	5.01	2.24			
8.0	6.31	2.51			
9.0	7.94	2.82			

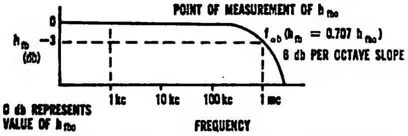


Fig. 1. Graph *represents a curve of a common base current gain plotted against frequency variations.*

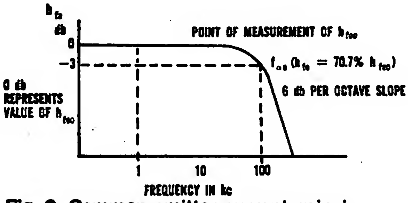


Fig. 2. Common emitter current gain *is plotted against frequency in the curve shown.*

This curve also has the significant characteristics listed for Fig. 1. These characteristics allow such a curve to be constructed for a particular transistor by knowing only h_{feo} and $f_{\alpha e}$. From the curve, h_{fe} at any frequency could be determined. Furthermore, if $f_{\alpha e}$, is not known, a curve could also be constructed if h_{feo} and h_{fe} at any frequency above $f_{\alpha e}$ were known. Thus to determine h_{fe} at any frequency, it is necessary to know only h_{feo} and either $f_{\alpha e}$ or h_{fe} at some frequency f, where f is greater than $f_{\alpha e}$.

Sometimes, h_{feo} is needed and only h_{fbo} is given, or vice versa. The quantities h_{fbo} and h_{feo} are related by the following:

$$h_{feo} = \frac{h_{fbo}}{1 - h_{fbo}} \qquad (1)$$

$$h_{fbo} = \frac{h_{feo}}{h_{feo} + 1} \qquad (2)$$

Equations 1 and 2 are plotted in Fig. 3. To further facilitate computations, the low frequency current gain scales of Fig. 7-10 contain both an h_{fbo} and an h_{feo} scale, and may be entered with a knowledge of either quantity.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN $f_{\alpha e}$ AND $f_{\alpha b}$

Suppose two transistors are considered for a particular application where performance at high frequencies is of interest. The data sheets are compared and it is discovered that one specifies $f_{\alpha b}$ and the other $f_{\alpha e}$. What preliminary comparisons can be made from this without making any laboratory measurements?

Phillips[1] gives a discussion of the relationships between $f_{\alpha e}$ and $f_{\alpha b}$ with the following result:

$$f_{\alpha e} = K_\theta (1-h_{fbo}) f_{\alpha b}$$

where K_θ is a function of excess phase value between 0.5 and 1.0. Table 2 gives approximate values of K_θ for a number of transistor types.

The value of 0.82 applies to all alloy junction transistors. For high-

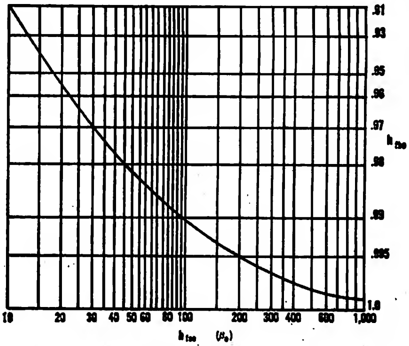


Fig. 3. The relationship *between h_{feo} and h_{fbo} is given by the graph shown.*

frequency transistors, selection of K_θ is based on original design of the device regardless of how it may be specified later. For example, the 2N741 is a germanium mesa amplifier which is manufactured on a switching transistor production line; therefore, the germanium mesa switch K_θ is used for the 2N741.

The nomograms provide solutions for values of K_θ of 0.9, 0.8, and 0.6. These three values of K_θ give reasonable results for most transistor types, and if more specific information for K_θ is available, the results obtained from the nomograms are corrected accordingly.

The quantity $f_{\alpha e}$ is normally a much lower frequency that $f_{\alpha b}$ for the same transistor. For example, consider the Motorola 2N1141 germanium mesa amplifier. The data sheets give typical values $f_{\alpha b}$ = 1,000 mc and h_{fbo} = 0.98. K_θ from Table 2 is 0.80. Substituting in Eq. 3 yields $f_{\alpha e}$ = 0.80 (1 - 0.98) 1,000 = 16 mc.

Table 2: Approximate values of K_θ

Transistor Type	K_θ
Alloy Transistor (GPA, Alloy Power)	0.82
Germanium Mesa Switch	0.90 – 1.0
Germanium Epitaxial Mesa Amplifier	0.80
Germanium Non-Epitaxial Mesa Amplifier	0.70
Silicon Annular and Planar	0.80 – 1.0
MADT	0.60

This result is in approximate agreement with the h_{fe} versus frequency curve of the manufacturer's 2N1141 data sheet.

GLOSSARY OF SYMBOLS

Symbol	Definition
h_{fb}	Common base a-c forward current gain (alpha)
h_{fbo}	Value of h_{fb} at 1 kc.
h_{fe}	Common emitter a-c forward current gain. (beta)
h_{feo}	Value of h_{fe} at 1 kc.
$f_{\alpha b}$	Common base current gain cutoff frequency. Frequency at which h_{fb} has decreased to a value 3 db below h_{fbo}. (h_{fb} = 0.707 h_{fbo})
$f_{\alpha e}$	Common emitter current gain cutoff frequency. Frequency at which h_{fe} has decreased to a value of 3 db below h_{feo} (h_{fe} = 0.707 h_{feo})
f_T	Gain bandwidth product. Frequency at which h_{fe} = 1 (0 db).
G_e	Common emitter power gain
f_{max}	Maximum frequency of oscillation. Frequency at which G_e = 1 (0 db).
K_θ	Excess phase shifter factor. Factor which is a function of excess phase shift of current in the base of a transistor.

For the practical application of Eq. 3, refer to Fig. 7 and 9. When any two of the quantities $f_{\alpha e}$, $f_{\alpha b}$, h_{fbo}, or h_{feo} are known, use the nomograms to find the third quantity.

A common high-frequency parameter is f_T, the gain bandwidth product and is defined as that frequency at which $h_{fe} = 1$ (0 db).

The value f_T is sometimes specified indirectly on high-frequency transistor data sheets. This is done by specifying h_{fe} at some frequency above $f_{\alpha e}$, thus, f_T is then obtained by multiplying the magnitude of h_{fe} by the frequency of measurement. This relationship arises from the 6 db per octave characteristic of the h_{fe} versus frequency curve above $f_{\alpha e}$. Since 6 db represents a current gain magnitude of 2, h_{fe} is halved each time frequency is doubled, and vice versa. Therefore, the product of h_{fe} and frequency on the sloping portion of the curve yields f_T.

For example, consider the Motorola 2N2217 silicon star planar transistor. The data sheet gives a typical h_{fe} of 4.0 at 100 mc. Multiplication of h_{fe} times the frequency of measurement yields $f_T = 4.0 \times 100 = 400$ mc. This is in agreement with the data sheet which specifies a typical f_T of 400 mc.

The parameter f_T is also equal to the product of h_{feo} and $f_{\alpha e}$, expressed by

$$f_T = h_{feo} \times f_{\alpha e} \tag{4}$$

with h_{feo} known, Eq. 4 provides a simple means of finding $f_{\alpha e}$ when f_T is known or vice versa. (See Fig. 5.)

Philips also develops the following relationship between $f_{\alpha b}$ and f_T:

$$f_T = K_\theta \, h_{fbo} \, f_{\alpha b} \tag{5}$$

where K_θ is the same quantity as in Eq. 3. Notice that since K_θ lies between 0.5 and 1.0, the f_T of a transistor is approximately equal to or slightly less than its $f_{\alpha b}$. (See Fig. 8 and 10.)

RULES FOR DETERMINING h_{fe}

The following rules summarize how to determine h_{fe} at some frequency f:

Rule 1. When $f < f_{\alpha e}$, $h_{fe} \approx h_{feo}$

Rule 2. When $f \approx f_{\alpha e}$, $h_{fe} \approx 0.7\, h_{feo}$

Rule 3. When $f > f_{\alpha e}$, consider h_{fe} to be decreasing at 6 db per octave at frequency f and use Fig. 4 to find h_{fe}.

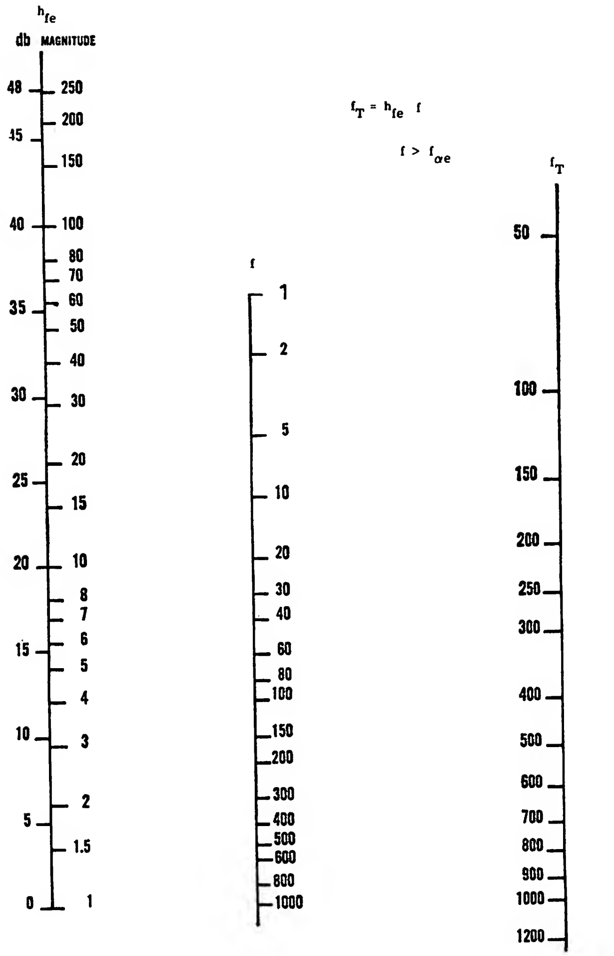


Fig. 4. This nomogram is useful *in finding h_{fe} when a frequency $f > f_{\alpha e}$.*

Rule 4. (A) If h_{fbo} not h_{feo} is known, use Fig. 3 find h_{feo}.

(B) If f_T is not known use Fig. 5 to find f_T if h_{feo} and $f_{\alpha e}$ are known or Fig. 8 to find f_T if $f_{\alpha b}$ is known (Fig. 10 for MADT types).

(C) If $f_{\alpha e}$ is not known, use Fig. 5 to find $f_{\alpha e}$ if f_T is known (Fig. 7 to find $f_{\alpha e}$ if $f_{\alpha b}$ is known (Fig. 9 for MADT types).

Though common emitter current gain is equal to 1 at f_T, there may still be considerable power gain at f_T due to different input and output impedance levels.

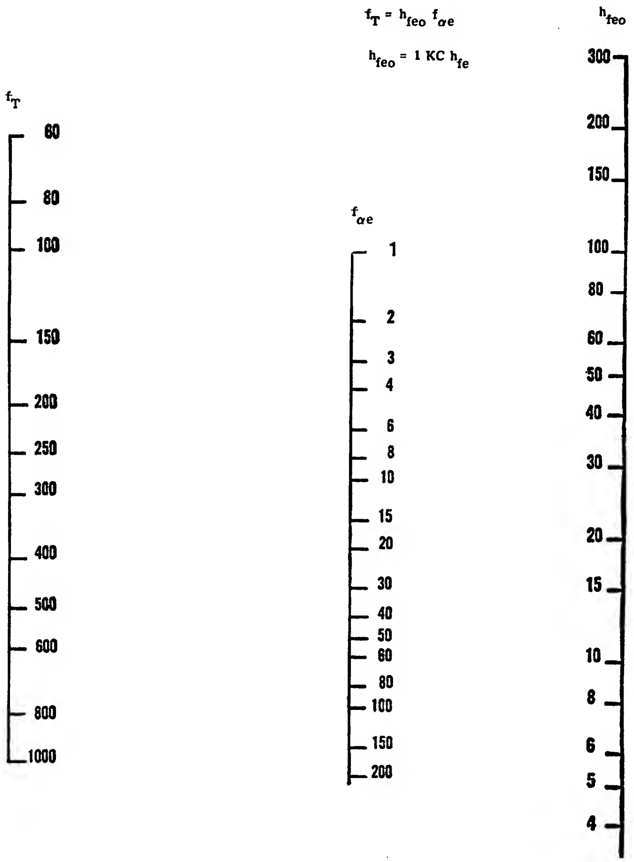


Fig. 5. The quantity f_T *is found from this nomogram once* $f_{\alpha e}$ *and* h_{feo} *are known.*

Thus, f_T is not necessarily the highest useful frequency of operation of a transistor, and an additional parameter, the maximum frequency of oscillation (f_{max}), is sometimes encountered. The term f_{max} is the frequency at which common emitter power gain is equal to 1, and is related to f_T by

$$f_{max} \approx \sqrt{\frac{f_T}{8\,\pi\, r_B'\, Cc}} \qquad (6)$$

where r_B' is the base resistance and Cc is the collector capacitance.

A plot of common emitter power gain versus frequency also has the characteristics shown in Fig. 1. This leads to another gain bandwidth product

$$f_{max} \approx f \sqrt{\text{Power Gain}} \quad (7)$$

where f is the frequency of measurement and power gain is expressed in magnitude not in decibels. Hence, f_{max} may be found by measuring power gain at some frequency on the 6 db per octave portion of the power gain versus frequency curve, and multiplying the square root of the power gain with the frequency of measurement (see Fig. 6). The symbol for common emitter power gain is G_e.

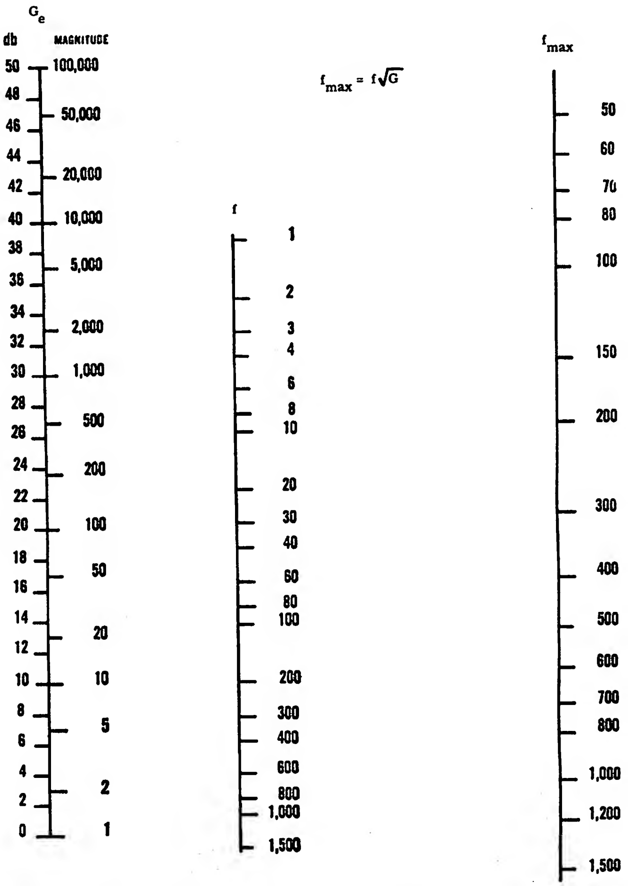
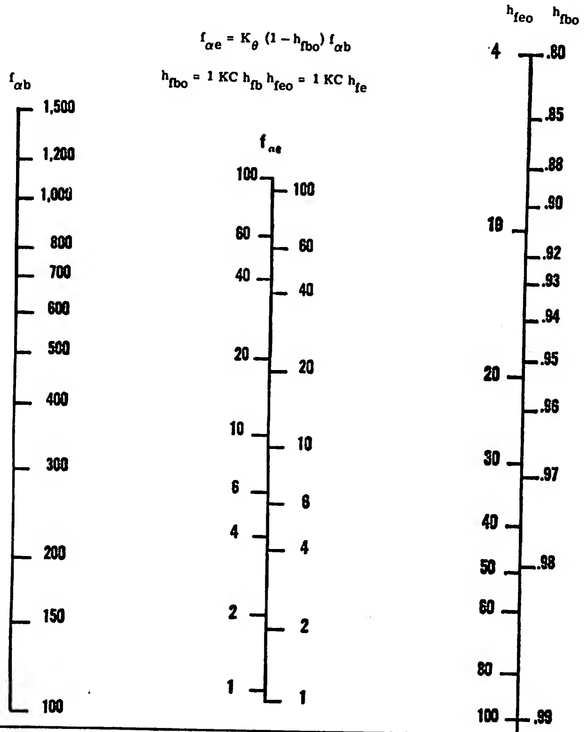


Fig. 6. Maximum frequency *is found from this nomogram knowing the frequency and power gain.*

The parameters are voltage and current dependent, and operating point must be considered in all cases. For example, the high-frequency h_{fe} measurement at one collector voltage and current must not be used to calculate f_T directly at another voltage and/or current without considering the added effects of the different operating point. Most of the mesa data sheets have curves showing typical variations of f_T with collector voltage and current.

The parameter $f_{\alpha e}$ for present mesa transistors usually lies in the region between 10 and 50 mc. The term h_{fe}, measured at any frequency above this region is assumed on the 6 db per octave portion of h_{fe} versus frequency curve and is used to calculate f_T directly.

Mesa transistor power gain measured at any frequency above 50 mc is assumed on the 6 db per octave portion of the power gain versus frequency curve and is used to calculate f_{max} directly.



KEY TO $f_{\alpha e}$ SCALES*	
USE LEFT SCALE WITH FOLLOWING TRANSISTOR TYPES	USE RIGHT SCALE WITH FOLLOWING TRANSISTOR TYPES
GENERAL PURPOSE ALLOY ALLOY POWER GERMANIUM MESA AMPLIFIER	GERMANIUM MESA SWITCH SILICON (ANNULAR / PLANAR)

LEFT SCALE, $K_\theta = 0.8$ RIGHT SCALE, $K_\theta = 0.9$

*FOR MADT TYPES, SEE FIG. 9

Fig. 7. Once *$f_{\alpha b}$ is known this nomogram is used to find $f_{\alpha e}$.*

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CURVES AND NOMOGRAMS

The nomograms assume no shift in operating point. Known parameters used to find an unknown must be measured at the same collector voltage and collector current as the desired unknown.

Frequency scales on the nomograms are calibrated in numbers only without units. Furthermore, all nomograms contain two frequency scales. Decimal points may be shifted on the frequency scales of any nomogram as long as they are shifted the same amount on both scales (i.e., both frequency scales of a nomogram must be multiplied by 10 to the same power). This enables the same nomogram to be used for both high and low-frequency transistors.

The nomograms assume that both power gain and current gain decrease with increasing frequency at a rate of 6 db per octave at high frequencies.

All power gain and current gain scales (except h_{fbo} and h_{feo}) are calibrated in both actual magnitudes and decibel values for convenience.

EXAMPLE 1

To find h_{feo} when h_{fbo} is known or vice versa, enter Fig. 3 with the known value and read the unknown directly. Given: $h_{fbo} = 0.96$. Find: h_{feo}, Answer = 24.

EXAMPLE 2

Figure 4 is a nomogram of f_T and h_{fe} at some frequency f, where $f > f_{\alpha e}$. Given: h_{fe} at 100 mc is 6 db. Find: h_{fe} at 75 mc. Answer: 4, or 12 db.

EXAMPLE 3

There are no special instructions for the nomogram of Fig. 5, merely use it to find the unknown parameter when any two are known. Given: $h_{feo} = 40$ and $f_T = 400$ mc. Find: $f_{\alpha e}$. Answer: 10 mc.

EXAMPLE 4

Figure 6 is a nomogram of f_{max} and common emitter power gain measured at some frequency f where power gain is known to be decreasing at 6 db per octave. Given: power gain at 400 mc is 6 db. Find: f_{max}. Answer: 800 mc. Given: $f_{max} = 1000$ mc. Find: power gain at 250 mc. Answer: 12 db.

EXAMPLE 5

Fig. 7 is a nomogram of $f_{\alpha b}$, $f_{\alpha e}$, and either h_{fbo} or h_{feo}. To account for variations in this relationship with different transistor types, there are two $f_{\alpha e}$ scales, with a guide to which one to use. Given: for a GPA transistor, $f_{\alpha b}$ = 1 mc and $h_{fbo} = 0.90$. Find: $f_{\alpha e}$. Answer: 80 kc. For MADT types, see Fig. 9.

EXAMPLE 6

Figure 8 is a nomogram of f_T, $f_{\alpha b}$, and either h_{fbo} or h_{foe}. To account for variations in this relationship with different transistor types, there are two f_T

scales, with a guide to which one to use. Given: for a germanium mesa switching transistor, f_T = 400 mc and h_{fbo} = 0.90. Find: $f_{\alpha b}$. Answer: 494 mc. For MADT types, see Fig. 10.

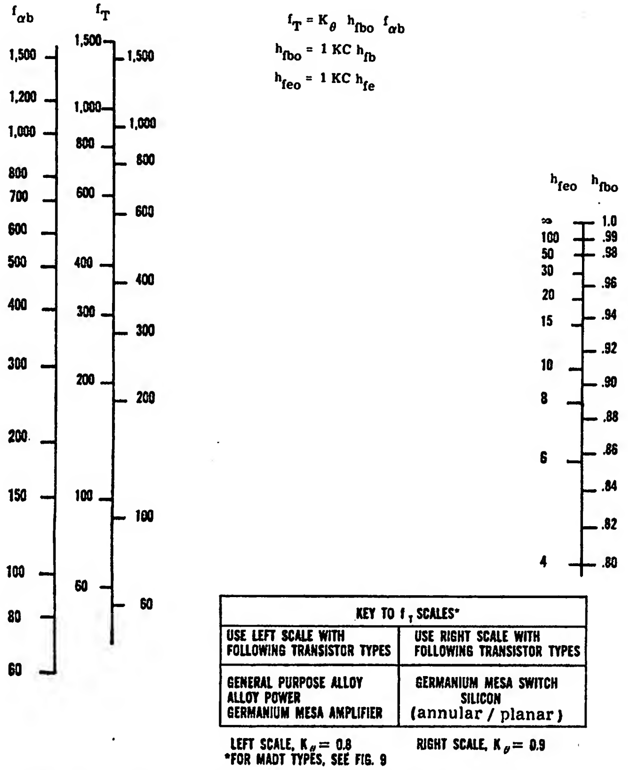


Fig. 8. This nomogram represents f_T, f_b, *and either* h_{fbo} *or* h_{feo}.

EXAMPLE 7

Figure 9 is a nomogram which is identical to Fig. 7 except that it is for use with MADT transistors (see instructions for Fig. 7).

EXAMPLE 8

Figure 10 is a nomogram which is identical to Fig. 8 except that it is for use with MADT transistors (see instructions for Fig. 8).

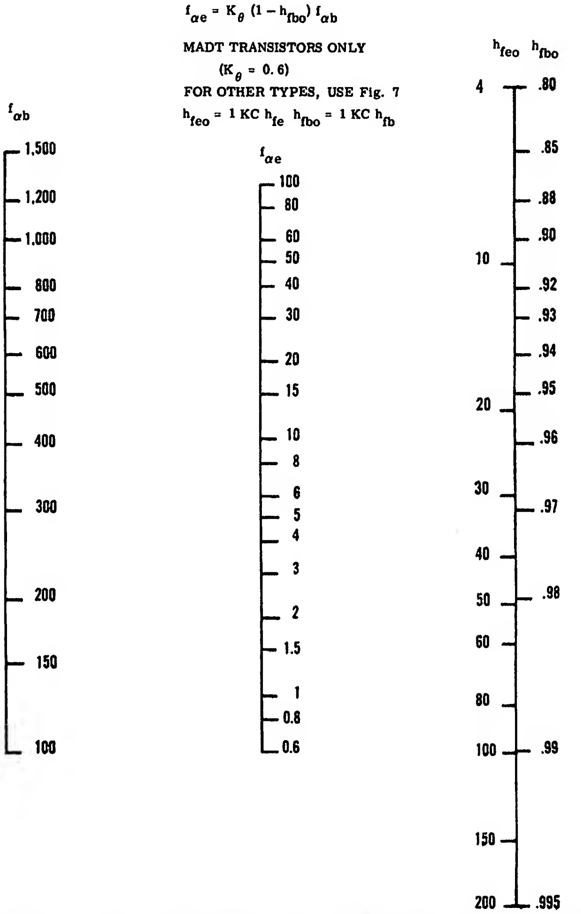


Fig. 9. This nomogram is identical *to Fig. 7 but is used for MADT transistors.*

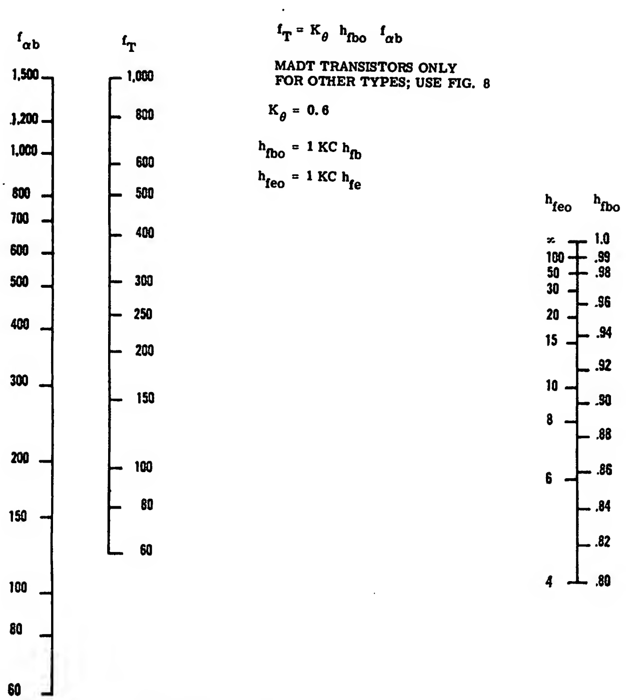


Fig. 10. Identical *to Fig. 8, this nomogram is used only for MADT transistors.*

REFERENCE

1. A. B. Phillips, "Transistor Engineering," McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, N. Y., Chapter 14.

SIGNIFICANCE OF Q_T IN SWITCHING CIRCUITS

The charge factor (Q) in a transistorized pulse system is a figure of merit in much the same manner that gain-bandwidth product (f_t) is a figure of merit for an amplifier. Consider briefly a pulse transmission system where the voltage of a line must be changed by V volts. Since a finite capacity C is associated with the line, a charge Q = CV must be moved in order to effect this change. To move this charge in a given time t, a certain current I is required; viz. Q = It. Thus with a given current, low Q is synonymous with fast switching.

The concept of total control charge, Q_T, is not only a figure of merit but is a useful tool in the design of transistor circuits particularly where capacitors are used for triggering or R-C networks are used to improve response time.

The concept is most easily understood by examining the familiar linear circuit of Figure 1. It is well known that if the time constant of the speed up network, $\tau_1 = R_1C_1$, equals the time constant, $\tau_2 = R_2C_2$, the waveform at point C will be a perfect reproduction of that at B, but reduced in amplitude according to the ratio of R_1 and R_2. During the time that a constant level is applied at point A, charge Q_1 developed on C_1 will also equal the charge Q_2 developed on C_2.

The impedance of this network, of course, decreases with frequency so that the signal at B may show rise time deterioration compared to the signal from the source at point A. However, there is no distortion of the signal in passing from B to C.

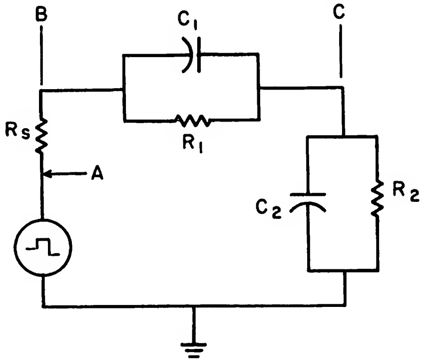


FIGURE 1
Linear Circuit Compensation

Several authors have shown that all frequency effects of a transistor can be represented by an R-C network from internal base to emitter. Base spreading resistance r'_b can be lumped with R_s. If a transistor were substituted for the network R_2C_2, by adjusting τ_1 for a square wave output, the transistor input impedance could be deduced. If the transistor were driven into saturation, a square wave output would occur during turn-on regardless of the value of τ_1, but information can be gained by observing the waveform during turn-off. Since a transistor in saturation is grossly non-linear, approximating its behavior by a linear network is not satisfactory. But the use of a speedup network to find the charge required to turn off a transistor has proven to be valuable.

When a transistor is held in a conductive state by a base current I_B, a charge Q_S is developed or "stored" in the transistor. If I_B were suddenly removed, the transistor would continue to conduct until Q_S is removed from the active regions through an external path or through internal recombination. Since the internal recombination time is long compared to the ultimate capability of a transistor, for fast switching the designer needs to know the value of the internal charge. Q_S may be written as –

$$Q_S = Q_I + Q_V + Q_X$$

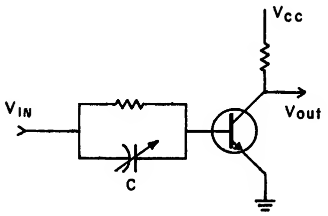
Q_I is the charge required to develop the required collector current. This charge is primarily a function of alpha cutoff frequency. Q_V is the charge required to change the collector-emitter voltage. It is primarily caused by collector-base feedback capacity. Q_X is excess charge resulting from over-drive, i.e., operation in saturation. The carriers which result compromise Q_X and are stored in the base and collector regions.

The charge required to turn a transistor "on" to the edge of saturation is $Q_I + Q_V$ but to turn it off, the full charge Q_S must be removed. Referring to the circuit of Figure 1, if the charge on the speedup capacitor Q_T equals the charge on the transistor Q_S, then when point B is grounded turn-off would be immediate if transistor r'_b were zero. In practice, point A is a more convenient place to ground and R_S and r'_b limits circuit speed.

A test circuit which measures Q_T is shown in Figure 2. C is adjusted to the minimum value which will produce a waveform similar to the one indicated by the solid trace in Figure 3. This will be where the "bumps" just disappear. It has not been established under this condition of turn-off that the charge Q_T on C actually equals the charge Q_S in the device, but Q_T certainly represents the charge necessary to control the turn-off of the transistor from a circuit designer's point of view. The charge is given by –

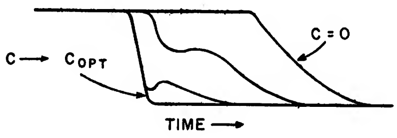
$$Q_T = C\,(V_{in} - V_{BE})$$

Using this relation, the designer may optimize C for any input voltage if Q_T at the desired operating point is known.



Q_T TEST CIRCUIT

FIGURE 2



TURN-OFF WAVEFORM
(PNP TRANSISTOR)
FIGURE 3

When making measurements with this circuit it is important that the input pulse be long enough to allow carrier equilibrium to be reached. One μsec is long enough for VHF transistors. For greatest accuracy pulse instrumentation should have capability to at least 15 ns rise time and utmost care must be given to the selection and mounting of the R-C network and transistor socket. A low source impedance also makes the effects of capacitor adjustment easier to discern.

Charge measurements of representative silicon logic transistors are shown in Figure 4. It is evident that the low figures for the 2N834 permit faster switching in any given circuit since low charge means less current is required to switch the transistor in any given time. The curves also permit optimum values of speedup capacitors to be selected.

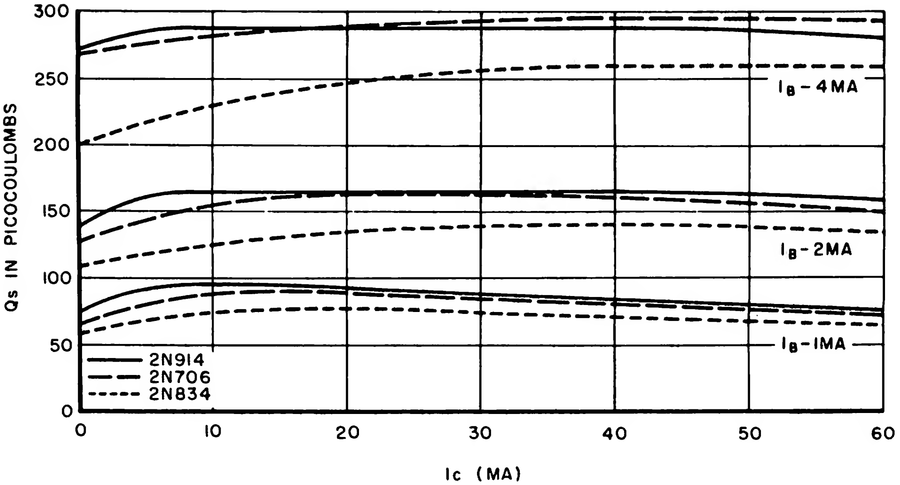


FIGURE 4
COMPARATIVE Q_T

Using too large a speedup capacitor will cause a slight reduction in response time but a heavy penalty will be paid in circuit recovery time which will limit pulse repetition frequency.

HIGH-POWER VARACTOR DIODES
THEORY AND APPLICATION

Conventionally speaking, when we refer to a semiconductor diode we normally visualize a 2-terminal p-n junction operated in the forward conduction region (as a rectifier) or in the reverse avalanche region (as a zener diode). From this standpoint, the word diode applied to a varactor is actually a misnomer – for while the varactor is indeed a 2-terminal p-n junction, it operates neither as a rectifier, nor as an avalanche device. Rather, it operates principally in the region between forward conduction and reverse breakdown – the very region in which a conventional diode is considered to be cut off.

In this operating region the p-n junction can be represented by a capacitor in series with a resistor, Fig. 1. The capacitance, known as junction capacitance, is inherently associated with all p-n junctions and, while it represents an undesirable parasitic in conventional diode operation, it is the specific mechanism that permits the device to function as a varactor, or frequency multiplier. This is true because the capacitance value, as will be seen later, actually varies as a function of applied voltage and it is this factor that encourages the generation of harmonic frequencies.

The resistor is the result of bulk and contact resistance of the semiconductor material. In varactor operation this resistance is the primary parasitic affecting varactor quality. Great pains are taken in varactor design, therefore, to hold this resistance value to an absolute minimum.

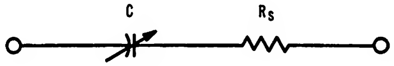


Figure 1 — Equivalent circuit of a varactor diode.

HOW THEY WORK

The cause and behavior of the junction capacitance can be determined from basic semiconductor theory, as follows:

When a junction is formed between n-type and p-type material, there is a cross-migration of charges across the junction. Electrons from the n-region cross the junction to neutralize positive carriers near the junction in the p-region, and "holes" from the p-region cross the junction to neutralize the "excess" electrons near the junction in the n-region. As a result of this migration, all free charged particles are swept out of the immediate vicinity of the junction, creating a "depletion layer" in the junction area. And, in the process, a contact potential or space charge (about 0.5V for silicon) appears across the junction, Fig. 2a.

This structure acts very much like a slightly charged capacitor, with the depletion layer representing the dielectric and the semiconductor material adjacent to the depletion layer representing the two conductive plates.

If an external voltage is connected across the p-n junction so as to reinforce the contact potential (reverse bias), the depletion layer increases, resulting in a capacitance decrease, Fig. 2b. If a forward voltage is applied, the depletion layer decreases, Fig. 2c. However, if the external forward voltage is made large enough to overcome the contact potential, forward conduction occurs and the capacitance effect is destroyed (except at very high frequencies, as discussed later).

It is obvious, therefore, that the value of the junction capacitance is a function of the externally applied voltage, so long as the junction itself remains reverse biased. This relationship is as follows:

$$C = \frac{C_O}{(1 = V/\phi)^{\gamma}} = \frac{\phi^{\gamma} C_O}{(\phi + V)^{\gamma}}$$

where C = capacitance at voltage V

C_O = capacitance at zero bias

V = voltage across the diode (reverse bias)

ϕ = contact potential

γ = power law of the junction, determined by impurity gradient.

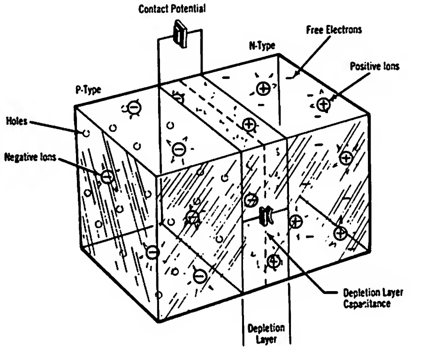


Figure 2 — (A) A representative p-n junction. The battery represents the contact potential which must be overcome before current can flow. Current carriers act as capacitor plates and the depletion layer is the dielectric.

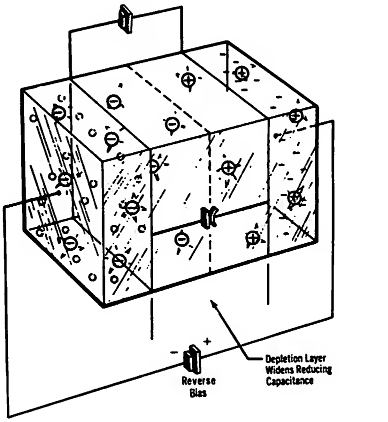


Figure 2 — (B) Reverse voltage forces carriers away from junction. This widens the depletion layer and reduces capacitance.

A plot of this equation, Figure 3, shows that the capacitance-voltage relationship is nonlinear. Just how this condition is useful for frequency multiplication will be seen from the following derivation.

Assume that the voltage across a capacitor is given by the well-known relationship

$$V = \frac{Q}{C}$$

where Q = the charge on the capacitor

C = the capacitance

When a sinusodial current is applied to a capacitance

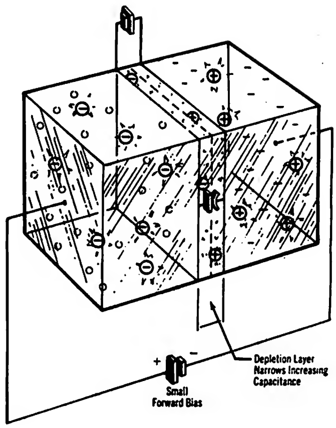


Figure 2 — (C) Forward voltage forces carriers closer to junction or across junction again changing capacitance.

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \int i\,dt \\ &= \int I_1 \sin \omega_1 t\,dt \\ &= A - \frac{I_1}{\omega_1} \cos \omega_1 t \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

where i = instantaneous current

I_1 = maximum amplitude of the input current

$\omega_1 = 2\pi f_1$

f_1 = input frequency

A = constant of integration relating to the initial charge when time (t) = zero

Substituting Equations (1) and (3) into Equation (2) yields

$$V = \frac{A - \dfrac{I_1}{\omega_1} \cos \omega_1 t}{\dfrac{\phi^{\gamma} C_o}{(\phi + V)^{\gamma}}} \tag{4}$$

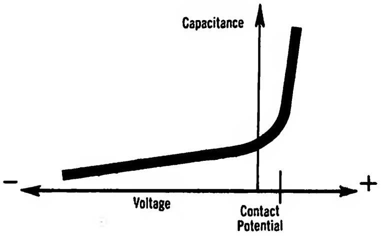


Figure 3 — Voltage-capacitance relationship for a typical varactor diode.

or, where $V >> \phi$

$$\frac{V}{V^{\gamma}} = V^{1-\gamma} = \frac{A - \frac{I_1}{\omega_1} \cos \omega_1 t}{\phi^{\gamma} C_o} \qquad (5)$$

The exponent γ is a function of the impurity gradient of the p-n junction. It may vary from approximately 1/2, for step junctions, to about 1/6 for special graded junctions. If we consider the common case of a step junction, ($\gamma = 1/2$) Equation (5) resolves to

$$V = \left(\frac{A - \frac{I_1}{\omega_1} \cos \omega_1 t}{\phi^{1/2} C_o} \right)^2 = \frac{A^2 - 2A \frac{I_1}{\omega_1} \cos \omega_1 t + \left(\frac{I_1}{\omega_1}\right)^2 \cos^2 \omega_1 t}{\phi C_o^2} \qquad (6)$$

Looking at each of the terms in Equation (6) we find that the voltage (V) across the varactor consists of a dc term $\left(\frac{A^2}{\phi C_o^2}\right)$, a fundamental component

$\left(\frac{2A \frac{I_1}{\omega_1} \cos \omega_1 t}{\phi C_o^2}\right)$, and the term $\frac{\left(\frac{I_1}{\omega_1}\right)^2 \cos^2 \omega_1 t}{\phi C_o^2}$

The latter, through trigonometric identities, expands to

$$\left(\frac{I_1}{\omega_1}\right)^2 \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\, \omega_1 t\right)}{\phi C_o^2},$$

which reduces to another dc component plus a second harmonic component.

Although quite simplified, the above derivations clearly show the generation of second harmonic voltages across the varactor diode. This second harmonic voltage can be used to produce power at that frequency simply by providing a path and a load for the second harmonic current.

In the case of a step-junction device, the second harmonic is the only harmonic frequency directly available. While it is possible, through the use of graded junctions ($\gamma < 1/2$) to obtain higher harmonics directly, the second harmonic always predominates. In fact, it is normally more efficient to obtain higher harmonics by means of the doubling and mixing action of the varactor, through the use of idler circuits (see Fig. 4), than to try to obtain a desired higher harmonic directly.

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(1) Penfield & Rafuse, "Varactor Applications", MIT Press, Copyright 1962.

VARACTOR CHARACTERISTICS

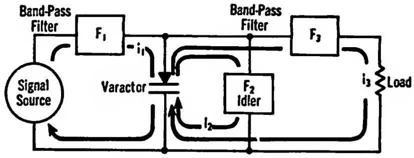

Figure 4 — Simplified multiplier circuit illustrating the use of an idler configuration to develop third and fourth harmonics.
An idler circuit is simply a tuned filter which permits the flow of a harmonic current needed to generate the desired output. If the third harmonic is desired, filter F_1 is tuned to the fundamental, idler F_2 is tuned to the 2nd harmonic, and F_3 is tuned to the 3rd harmonic. To obtain the fourth harmonic, F_3 is simply tuned to the fourth harmonic and permits the flow of the doubled 2nd harmonic current.

When operating as a frequency multiplier, the important varactor characteristics are: efficiency as a multiplier, power handling capability, and, in some applications, linearity of power output with changes in input power.

Efficiency

The efficiency of a varactor is a function of the cutoff frequency of the device which, in turn, is dependent on the diode quality factor (Q), defined as

$$Q = \frac{1}{2\pi f C R_S} \tag{7}$$

From this, it is seen that Q is a function of both R_S and C. The ability to obtain a high Q device is directly related to the ability to make R_S extremely low. The cutoff frequency is arbitrarily defined as that frequency at which $Q = 1$, or where $\frac{1}{2\pi f C} = R_S$. Accordingly, cutoff frequency is given as

$$f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi C R_S} \tag{8}$$

Since both R_S and C are voltage dependent, it is obvious that f_c, too, will vary with applied voltage. As reverse voltage increases, f_c will also increase. This is important in a comparative evaluation of devices since, in order to obtain a valid comparison, the f_c for the devices must be obtained at the same voltage.

Now, for varactors with step junctions, the maximum obtainable efficiency may be approximated from the expressions:(1)

For input frequencies of 0.01 f_c or less,

$$\epsilon = 1 - K\frac{f_1}{f_c} \tag{9}$$

For input frequencies of 0.2 f_c or higher,

$$\epsilon = B\frac{f_c^2}{f_1^2} \tag{10}$$

where f_c = cutoff frequency at V_B

f_1 = input frequency

K and B = constants whose values depend on the desired order of the harmonic.

For doublers, K and B of Equations 9 and 10 are equal to 20 and .0039 respectively.

For triplers and quadruplers, K is equal to 35 and 62 respectively.

From these equations it is evident that the theoretical efficiency of varactors is quite high at input frequencies of 0.01 f_c or less.

Power Handling Capability

The relationship between power handling capability (P_r) and other varactor characteristics is given by

$$P_r \propto C_o V_B^2 \tag{11}$$

where V_B = voltage breakdown of the junction

C_o = junction capacity at zero bias.

The validity of this proportionality is evident from the fact that the input power is obviously proportional to the square of the input voltage swing, which is limited at one end by V_B and on the other by the permissible amount of forward conduction. If the voltage swing in the forward direction is very much smaller than V_B, it can be neglected, and the input power is approximately proportional to V_B^2.

For large power handling capability it is desirable to make V_B as large as possible (assuming that the signal source can provide the necessary voltage swing from V_B to approximately zero). This requires that the resistivity of the material near the junction (at least on one side of the junction) be high. Yet, a high resistivity leads to a relatively high R_S which, in turn, lowers the Q of the diode and, consequently, the efficiency. Therefore, varactor diode design normally is a compromise between high power handling capability and high efficiency.

NEW VARACTOR DESIGN IMPROVES POWER HANDLING CAPABILITY

Until recently most varactors for harmonic generator applications have been designed with step junctions and their characteristics closely follow the above discussion. Some improvement in performance has been observed in varactors of the 1N4386 type whose impurity profile, Fig. 5, differs considerably from that of the customary step-junction device. These improvements include:

1) higher power handling capability at a given frequency,

2) greater linearity of power output with changes in power input.

The increase in power handling capability can be explained as follows:

To increase P_r, it is necessary to increase V_B which demands a higher resistivity material at least on one side of the junction. If one attempts to in-

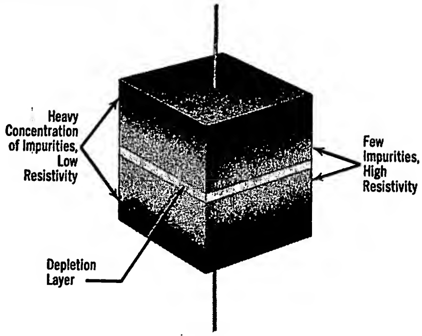

Figure 5 — Resistivity of 1N4386 is high near the junction and low near the lead contacts. When a reverse voltage is applied the depletion layer rapidly dissipates the high resistivity regions and thus, the average series resistance (R_s) is low.

crease the resistivity of a step-junction device, the value of R_S is increased significantly and efficiency is reduced accordingly. But, by employing the impurity profile shown in Fig. 5, the resistivity near the junction can be made comparatively high without changing the average resistivity. Moreover, when reverse voltage is applied, the spread of the depletion layer into the high resistivity regions actually dissipates them, leaving only the extremely low resistivity portion of the material to contribute to R_S. And, since the time that the varactor is in the reverse-voltage condition is very large compared with the time in the forward-biased condition, the average total series resistance is substantially reduced despite the increase in resistivity at the junction and a resulting increase in V_B.

By this means, it is possible to almost double the power handling capability of varactors over step-junction devices, without adversely affecting efficiency, at least as it is affected by R_S.

It might be argued that the impurity profile used in the 1N4386 type should result in lower efficiency because the capacity-voltage law (γ in Equation 1) is reduced to about a 1/5 power, thus reducing the degree of reactive nonlinearity. Indeed, this would result in a lower efficiency of harmonic generation if it were not compensated by the reduction of series resistance described above.

In addition there appears to be an added nonlinearity resulting directly from the parabolic graded impurity profile – the phenomenon of "step-recovery". Not only does step-recovery make up for the reduced junction-capacity nonlinearity, but it leads to a linear power output advantage when driven slightly into the forward bias region at the positive peak of the signal swing.

Step-recovery is a result of charge storage – a familiar phenomenon in the application of semiconductor devices. When a p-n junction is forward biased, charged carriers from one region are injected into the other to form minority carriers in that area. If permitted to wander around in the area long enough, these minority carriers will combine with majority carriers and produce a current flow. The interval between injection and recombination is related to the minority carrier "lifetime" of the material. In the interval between the time of injection and recombination, these minority carriers are effectively stored charges contributing to junction capacitance.

If the period of the applied forward voltage is less than the carrier lifetime, as is usually the case, most of the injected carriers can be brought back to the point of origin before recombination. Step-recovery comes about when the injected minority carriers are returned to the point of origin in a compact bunch. Such a movement of carriers constitutes a current waveform as shown in Fig. 6. Because of the sudden cessation of reverse current when all of the carriers are returned to their original regions, the waveform is rich in harmonics which can be utilized as an added nonlinearity to enhance multiplier action.

The impurity profile of Fig. 7 enhances step-recovery because the electric fields set up by the steep impurity gradient a short distance away from the depletion region keep the minority carriers close to the depletion layer, rather than permitting them to wander to random depths in the opposite regions. Thus, when the voltage is reversed, they return to their point of origin in a compact bunch.

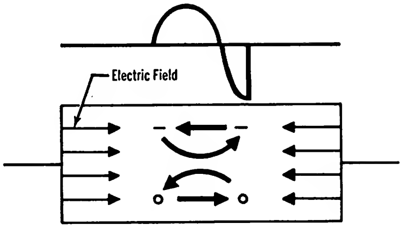

Figure 6 — When a forward voltage is applied, carriers are injected across the junction. However, before they can combine and result in a dc current flow, the applied voltage reverses and the carriers are returned to the point of origin in a bunch. This results in an abrupt cessation of reverse current and the waveform is rich in harmonics.

The step-recovery phenomenon, which is not as pronounced in step junctions because of the constant impurity level in such devices, provides an additional nonlinearity to the 1N4386 which contributes to harmonic generation.

Step-recovery results also in a device with more linear power characteristics because the percentage of harmonic current generation is not a function of signal level. It is only a function of the waveform and the abruptness of the decline of reverse current. And if self-biasing is employed, the shape of the current wave remains constant over a considerable power input range. This leads to a more constant efficiency of harmonic generation as a function of signal level than obtainable with devices dependent on junction-capacitance variations alone. This is an important feature when using varactors in amplitude modulated circuits.

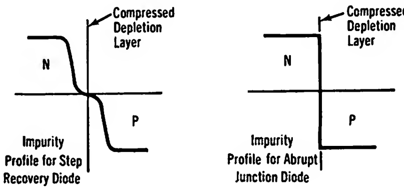

Figure 7 — Comparison of the impurity profiles for a step recovery and step junction diodes.

VARACTORS vs TRANSISTORS

In view of the fact that varactors provide no amplification, but merely convert an applied signal of one frequency to some higher frequency, one might logically ask, "Why not use transistors to directly generate the desired signal?" The answer to this is simply that there are no transistors that will provide the amount of power obtainable from varactors in the VHF and UHF regions. The best transistors today are limited to producing about 25 watts at 100 mc, and about 5 watts at 500 mc. Varactors, by contrast, can supply about three times that amount of power at those frequencies. Moreover, many VHF and UHF transmitters demand crystal control, which requires a relatively low-frequency oscillator with subsequent frequency multiplication. And, as yet, no other device operates as efficiently as a varactor for this purpose.

Even as transistors are improved, it is reasonable to assume that varactor development will keep pace, so that the latter will remain well ahead of transistors in power-frequency capabilities. As a result, it is anticipated that the varactor will become an increasingly important component in high-power, high-frequency applications.

HARMONIC GENERATOR CIRCUITS

Development of a varactor multiplier circuit is illustrated in Fig. 8. The basic premise, as shown in (a) is the conversion of a signal from a signal source to a harmonic current through the load (R_L) by means of a varactor. The necessary considerations entail 1) provisions for the necessary current paths and associated filters, 2) proper matching of source to load, and 3) development of suitable bias voltage for the varactor.

The first step in the design is the addition of suitable current paths, as shown in (b). If the output is to be the second harmonic, filter F_1 is tuned to the fundamental frequency, and F_2 is tuned to the 2nd harmonic. In designing the tuned circuits, the capacitance of the varactor must be taken into account. Since this varies over the applied signal cycle, the "average" varactor capacitance should be used. This can be approximated by the capacitance value at one-third the voltage breakdown rating of the varactor (assuming a signal voltage swing from about V_B to some small positive value) Since this average capacitance varies with signal power, some circuit detuning occurs if input power is changed appreciably. This detuning effect is less pronounced with devices of the 1N4386 structure than with step-junction devices.

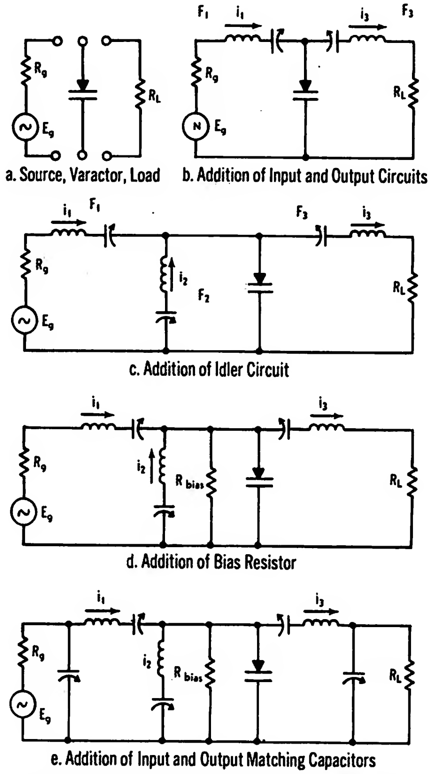

Figure 8 — Development of a harmonic generator circuit.

If the desired load current is at the third or fourth harmonic, the configuration in (c) may be used. Here, F_1 is again tuned to the fundamental and F_2 is an idler tuned to the 2nd harmonic. This permits fundamental and 2nd harmonic current flow to mix in the varactor to provide a voltage component of F_1, F_2, $F_1 + F_2$, and $2F_2$ across the varactor. (Even if F2 were omitted, there would be components of higher order harmonics, such as F_3 and F_4 across the varactor, but, as mentioned previously, it is normally more efficient to employ a suitable addition or multiple of the fundamental and second harmonic.) Filter F_3 is then tuned to the desired third or fourth harmonic so that only the desired current will flow through the load.

Bias voltage for the varactor is obtained by shunting the varactor with a high value (around 100 KΩ) bias resistor, as in (d). Bias current is provided when the varactor is driven slightly into conduction at the peaks of the applied signal.

Proper matching between source and load can be accomplished by adding matching capacitors as shown in (e). Tapped input and output coils could accomplish the same purpose.

Obviously, the simple circuit developed in Fig. 8 can be improved upon from a performance standpoint. Higher-frequency, distributed-element circuits could be fabricated based on a circuit equivalent to Fig. 8. More complex filters, such as double-tuned circuits, may be employed for greater bandwidth and better rejection of spurious signals. In practical applications, the final circuit almost always will be more complex.

CHARACTERISTICS OF 1N4386

The 1N4386 varactor was designed to handle efficiently more than 50 watts of input power with output frequencies up to 300 mc. Typical efficiency of the device as a function of power input at 50 mc (tripler operation) is shown in Fig. 9. Additional technical information can be obtained by writing to the Technical Information Center, Motorola Semiconductor Products Inc., P. O. Box 955, Phoenix, Arizona 85001.

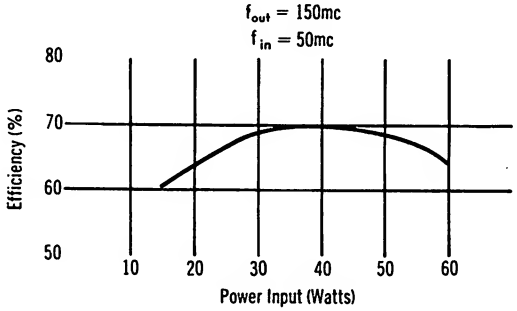

Figure 9 — Typical efficiency vs power input curve for the 1N4386 in a tripler circuit.

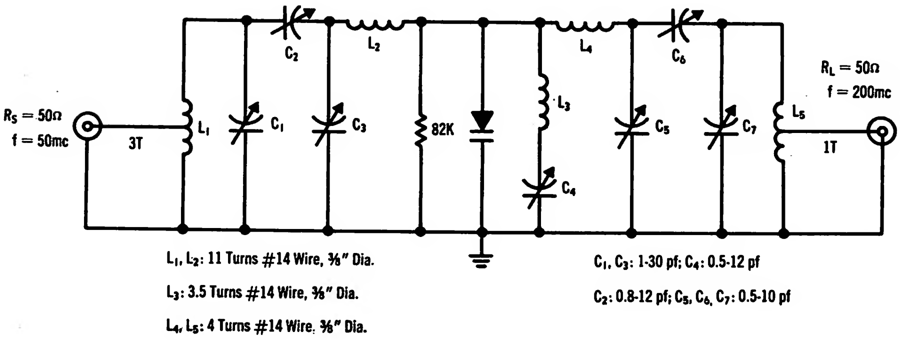

Figure 10 — 50-200 mc Varactor quadrupler

OPTIMIZING SCR TURN-OFF PARAMETERS WITH NEGATIVE BIAS

Although it is not often discussed in the literature, almost all SCR's exhibit some degree of turn-off gain.

At normal values of anode current, negative gate current will not have sufficient effect upon the internal feedback loop of the device to cause any significant change in anode current. However, it does have a marked effect at low anode current levels where it can be put to advantage to modify certain device parameters. Specifically, turn-off time may be reduced and hold current may be increased. Reduction of turn-off time and increase of hold current are useful in such circuits as inverters or in full-wave phase control circuits in which inductance is present.

Negative gate current may, of course, be produced by use of an external bias supply. It may also be produced by taking advantage of the fact that during conduction the gate is positive with respect to the cathode and providing an external conduction path such as a gate-to-cathode resistor. All Motorola SCR's are already constructed with a build in gate-to-cathode shunt, which produces a certain amount of negative gate current. Further change in characteristics, however, can be produced by use of an external shunt. Shunting does not produce as much of a change in characteristics as does negative bias, since the negative gate current, even with an external short circuit, is limited. When using external negative bias the current must be limited, and care must be taken to avoid driving the gate into the avalanche region.

All Motorola SCR lines show an improvement in turn-off time of about one-third by using negative bias up to the point where no further significant improvement is obtained. The increase in hold current by use of an external shunt resistor ranges typically between 5 and 75 percent, whereas with negative bias, the range of improvement runs typically between 2-1/2 and 7 times the open gate value.

In summary, it may be said that by use of negative gate bias, the turn-off time and hold current of Motorola SCR's may be improved significantly so that they may be used in higher frequency inverter circuits or in circuits in which higher residual currents are present.

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