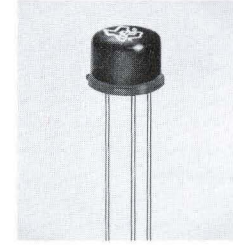




TYPE 2N334
BULLETIN NO. DL-S 1037, MARCH, 1959
REPLACES BULLETIN NO. DL-S 893, MARCH, 1958

Beta From 18 to 90

Specifically designed for high gain at high temperatures



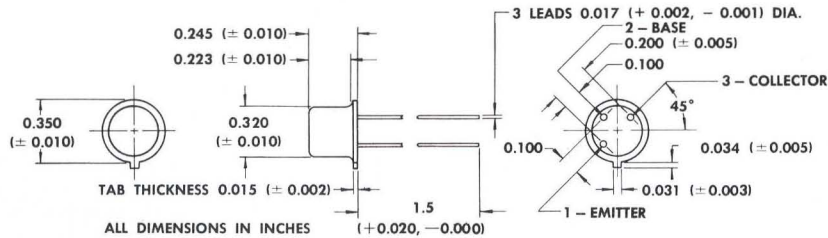
qualification testing

All units are heat cycled ten times from -65°C to $+175^{\circ}\text{C}$. The units are hermetically sealed. All units are completely tested for design characteristics and undergo a rigorous tumble test to check for mechanical reliability. These units are designed to meet the requirements of MIL-T-19500/37.

mechanical data

Welded case with glass-to-metal hermetic seal between case and leads. Unit weight is approximately 1 gram. These units meet JEDEC outline TO-5 and E3-44 base dimensions.

ALL CONNECTIONS INSULATED FROM CASE



absolute maximum ratings at 25°C ambient

[except where advanced temperatures are indicated]

Collector Voltage Referred to Base	45 V
Emitter Voltage Referred to Base	1 V
Collector Current	25 mA
Emitter Current	-25 mA
Device Dissipation	150 mW
at 100°C	100 mW
at 150°C	50 mW

junction temperature

Maximum Range -65°C to $+175^{\circ}\text{C}$

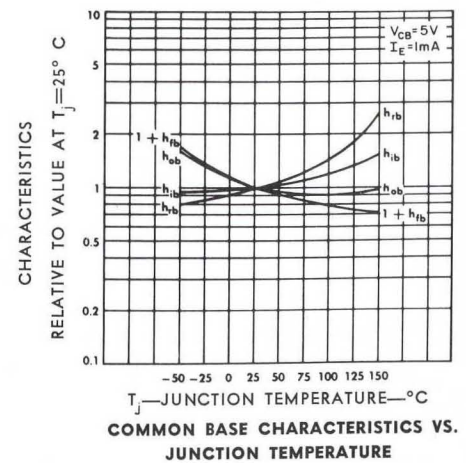
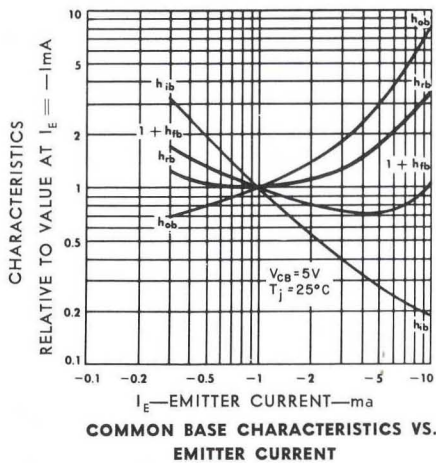
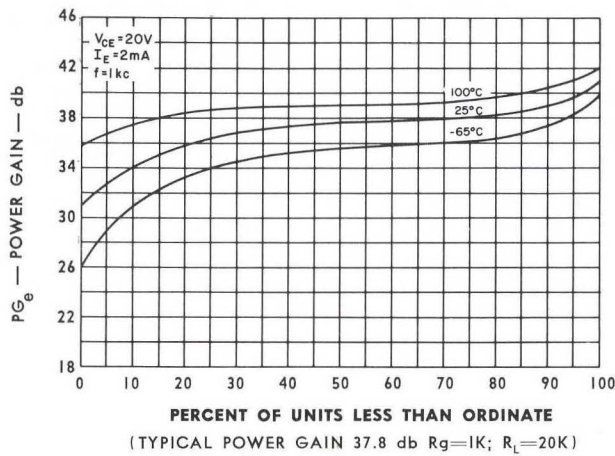
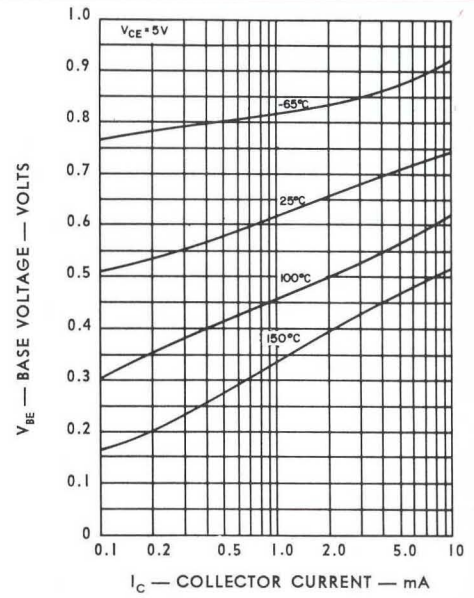
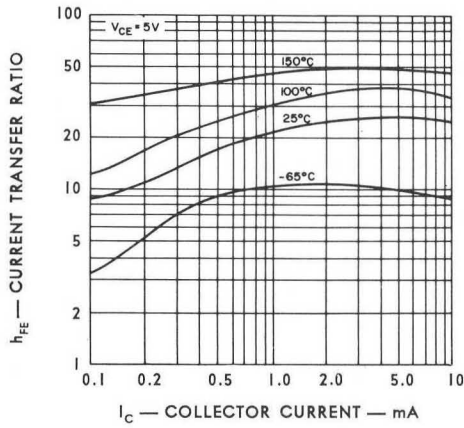
common base design characteristics at $T_j = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$

[except where advanced temperatures are indicated]

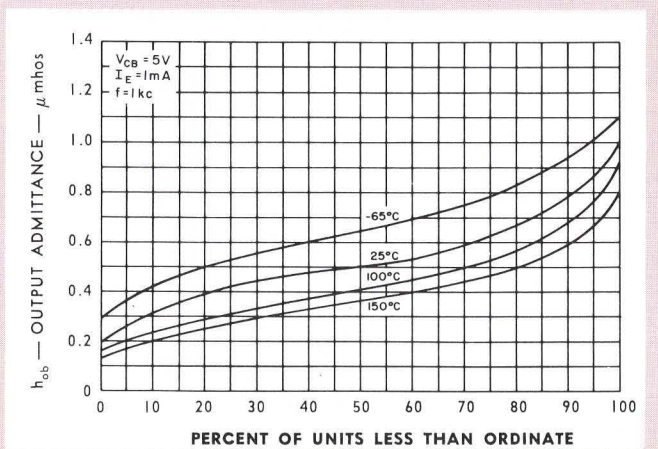
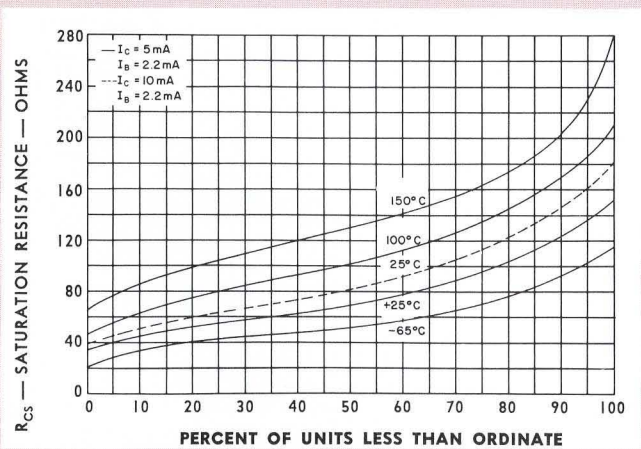
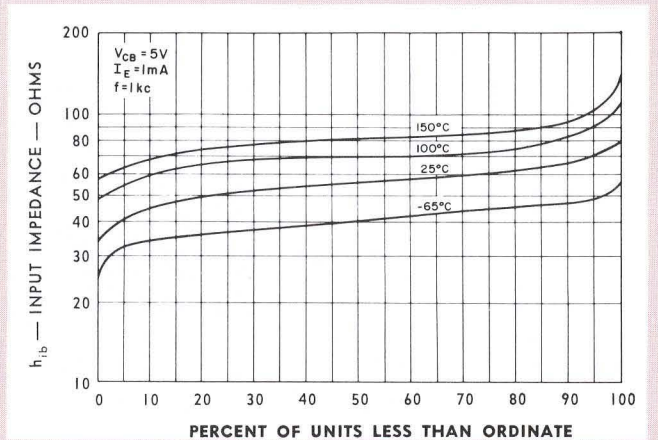
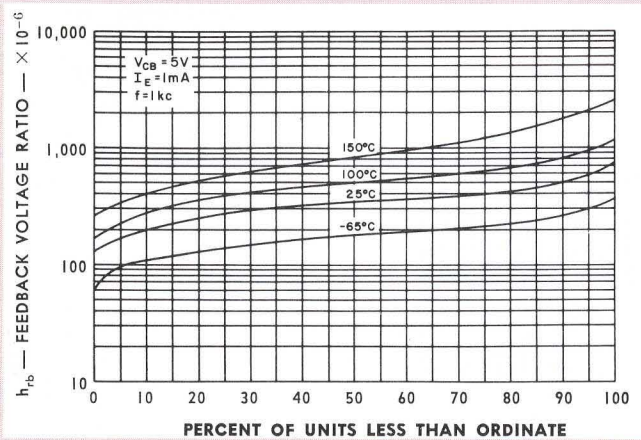
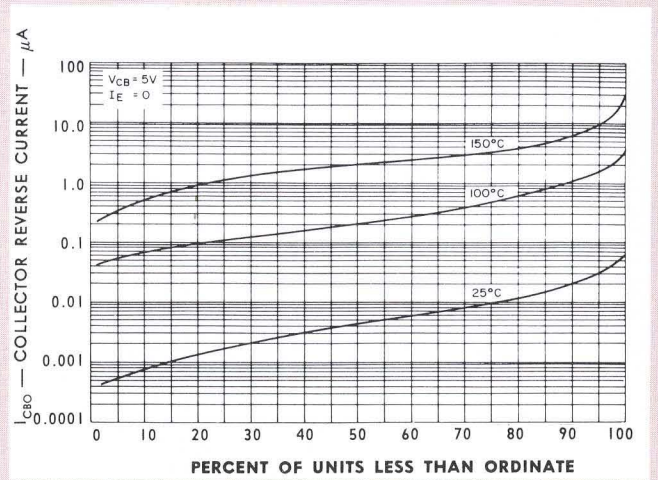
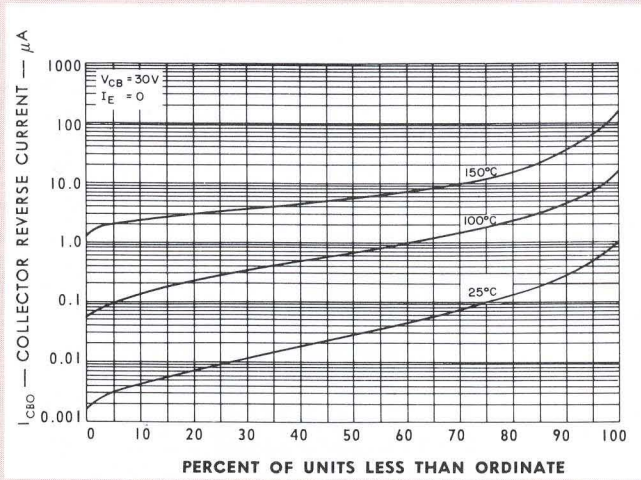
		test conditions	min.	design center	max.	unit
BV_{CBO}	Collector Breakdown Voltage	$I_C = 50\mu\text{A}$ $I_E = 0$	45	—	—	Volt
I_{CBO}	Collector Cutoff Current	$V_{CB} = 30\text{V}$ $I_E = 0$	—	—	2	μA
		at 100°C $V_{CB} = 5\text{V}$ $I_E = 0$	—	—	10	μA
		at 150°C $V_{CB} = 5\text{V}$ $I_E = 0$	—	—	50	μA
$h_{ib}\dagger$	Input Impedance	$V_{CB} = 5\text{V}$ $I_E = -1\text{mA}$	30	55	80	Ohm
$h_{ob}\dagger$	Output Admittance	$V_{CB} = 5\text{V}$ $I_E = -1\text{mA}$	0.0	0.5	1.2	μmho
$h_{fb}\dagger$	Feedback Voltage Ratio	$V_{CB} = 5\text{V}$ $I_E = -1\text{mA}$	0.0	350	1000	$\times 10^{-6}$
$h_{rb}\dagger$	Current Transfer Ratio	$V_{CB} = 5\text{V}$ $I_E = -1\text{mA}$	-0.948	-0.975	-0.989	—
NF	Noise Figure* \ddagger	$V_{CE} = 5\text{V}$ $I_E = -1\text{mA}$	—	20	30	db
$f_{\alpha b}$	Frequency Cutoff	$V_{CB} = 5\text{V}$ $I_E = -1\text{mA}$	8	10	—	mc
C_{ob}	Output Capacitance (1mc)	$V_{CB} = 5\text{V}$ $I_E = -1\text{mA}$	—	10	30	μmf
R_{cs}	Saturation Resistance*	$I_B = 2.2\text{mA}$ $I_C = 5\text{mA}$	—	70	200	Ohm

* Common Emitter † $f = 1\text{kc}$ ‡ Conventional Noise—Compared to 1000 ohm resistor, 1000 cps and 1 cycle band width

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND PRODUCTION DISTRIBUTIONS



TYPICAL PRODUCTION DISTRIBUTIONS

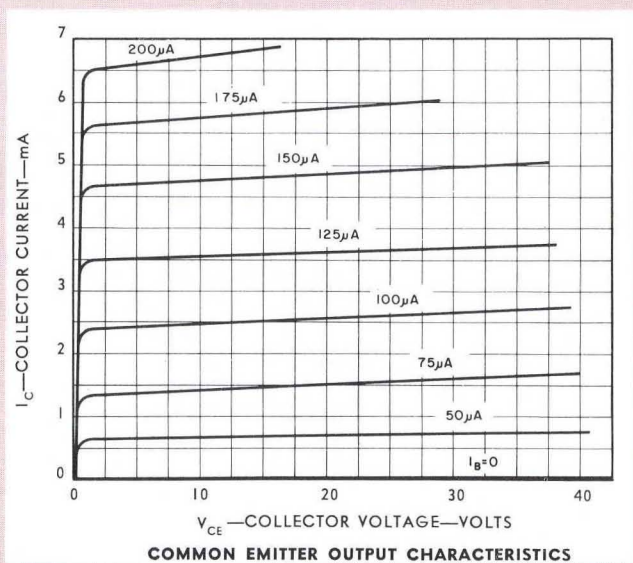
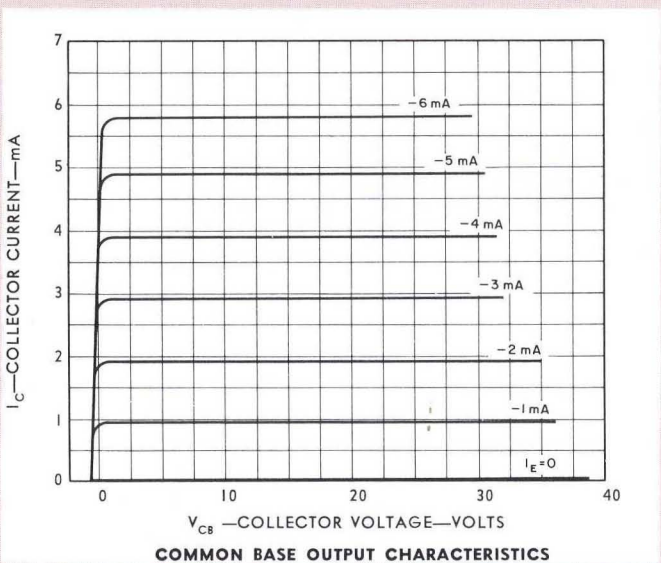
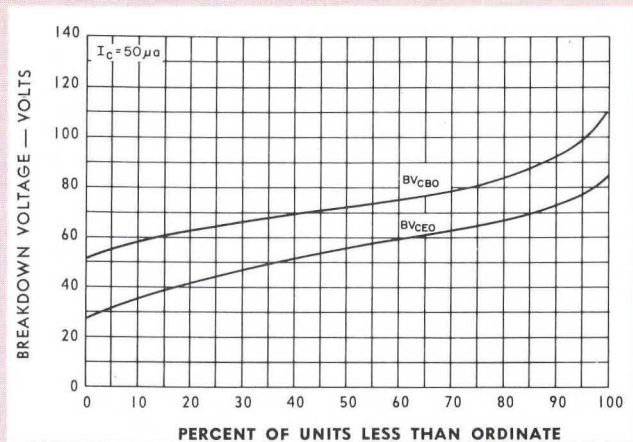
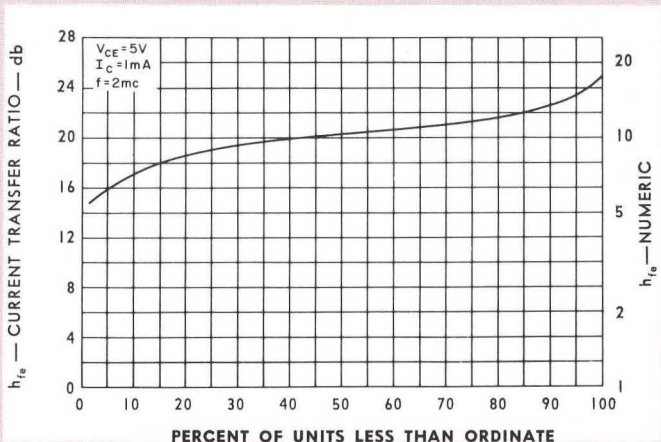
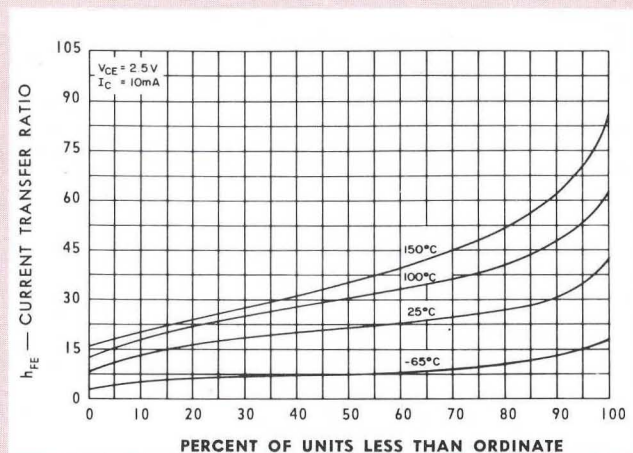
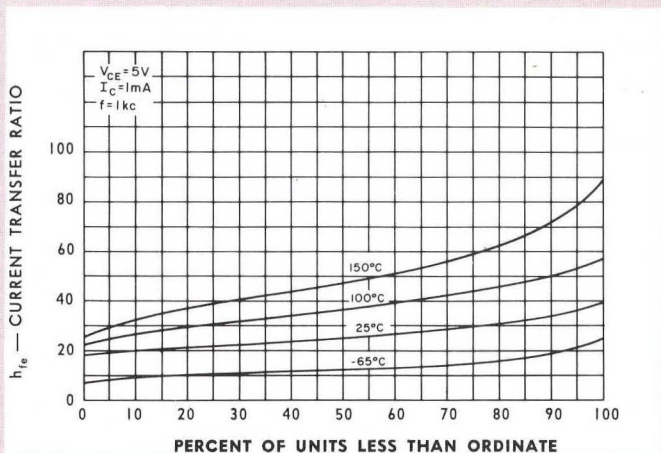


conform exactly to the curves. Hence, these curves should be considered to be typical.



SEMICONDUCTOR-COMPONENTS DIVISION

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND PRODUCTION DISTRIBUTIONS



EXPLANATION OF CURVES:

1. The curves shown are based on extensive data. Individual units or small groups of units may not conform to these curves.
2. All temperatures are ambient except where noted.