






GERMANIUM PNP POWER TRANSISTOR SELECTOR GUIDE


3 - AMP LOW I_{CBO} $P_o = 62.5 \text{ W}$ $f_r = 0.6 \text{ MHz}$	HIGH-FREQUENCY DRIVER 	h_{FE} $I_C = 0.5 \text{ A}$ $V_{CE} = 2 \text{ V}$	V_{CES}	30 V	45 V	60 V	75 V	90 V	
			V_{CB}	30 V	45 V	60 V	75 V	90 V	
		30-60		2N2137	2N2138	2N2139	2N2140	2N2141	
		50-100		2N2142	2N2143	2N2144	2N2145	2N2146	


3 - AMP $P_o = 106 \text{ W}$ $f_r = 0.35 \text{ MHz}$	GENERAL-PURPOSE SWITCH AND AMPLIFIER 	h_{FE} $I_C = 1 \text{ A}$ $V_{CE} = 4 \text{ V}$	V_{CES}	40 V	60 V	75 V	100 V		
			V_{CB}	50 V	80 V	100 V	120 V		
		35-90		2N1359	2N375	2N1362	2N1364		
		60-140		2N1360	2N618	2N1363	2N1365		

5 - AMP $P_o = 106 \text{ W}$	GENERAL-PURPOSE SWITCH AND AMPLIFIER 	h_{FE} $I_C = 3 \text{ A}$ $V_{CE} = 2 \text{ V}$	V_{CES}	30 V	45 V	60 V	75 V	90 V	
			V_{CB}	40 V	60 V	80 V	100 V	120 V	
		20-40 $f_r = 0.35 \text{ MHz}$		2N1529	2N1530	2N1531	2N1532	2N1533	
		35-70 $f_r = 0.35 \text{ MHz}$		2N1534	2N1535	2N1536	2N1537	2N1538	
		50-100 $f_r = 0.4 \text{ MHz}$		2N1539	2N1540	2N1541	2N1542	2N1543	
		75-150 $f_r = 0.4 \text{ MHz}$		2N1544	2N1545	2N1546	2N1547	2N1548	

5 - AMP $P_o = 170 \text{ W}$ $f_r = 0.3 \text{ MHz}$	HIGH DC GAIN LOW-SATURATION SWITCH 	h_{FE} $I_C = 3 \text{ A}$ $V_{CE} = 2 \text{ V}$	V_{CES}	30 V		45 V		60 V	
			V_{CB}	30 V		45 V		60 V	
		60-120		2N3311		2N3312		2N3313	
		100-200		2N3314		2N3315		2N3316	

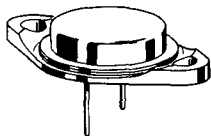
7 - AMP $P_o = 106 \text{ W}$ $f_r = 0.32 \text{ MHz}$	HIGH-GAIN AUDIO AMPLIFIER 	h_{FE} $I_C = 1 \text{ A}$ $V_{CE} = 2 \text{ V}$	V_{CES}			50 V		
			V_{CB}			MP110		
74-250					MP110			

7 - AMP $P_o = 77 \text{ W}$ $f_r = 0.6 \text{ MHz}$	ECONOMY LINE AMPLIFIER 	h_{FE} $I_C = 3 \text{ A}$ $V_{CE} = 2 \text{ V}$	V_{CES}	30 V	45 V	60 V	75 V		
			V_{CB}	40 V	60 V	80 V	100 V		
		30-60				2N3615	2N3616		
		35-70		2N3611	2N3612				
		45-90				2N3617	2N3618		
60-120		2N3613	2N3614						

7 - AMP $P_o = 77 \text{ W}$ $f_r = 0.6 \text{ MHz}$	ECONOMY LINE AMPLIFIER 	h_{FE} $I_C = 3 \text{ A}$ $V_{CE} = 2 \text{ V}$	V_{CES}	30 V	45 V	60 V	75 V	
			V_{CB}	40 V	60 V	75 V	90 V	
		30-200		MP2060	MP2061	MP2062	MP2063	

2N1529 thru **2N1538** (GERMANIUM)
2N1529A thru **2N1532A**,

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



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

CASE 11,16
 (TO-3,41)

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

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	2N1529 2N1534	2N1530 2N1535	2N1531 2N1536	2N1532 2N1537	2N1533 2N1538	Units	
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_{CB}	40	60	80	100	120	Vdc	
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EB}	20	30	40	50	60	Vdc	
Collector Current (Continuous)	I_C	5	5	5	5	5	Amp	
Collector Current (Peak)	I_C	10	10	10	10	10	Amp	
Junction Temperature Range	T_J	-85 to +110						$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Total Device Dissipation (25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ Case Temperature)	P_D	106	106	106	106	106	Watts	
Thermal Resistance	θ_{JC}	0.8						$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$

— Power Transistors —

2N1529 thru 2N1538 (continued)

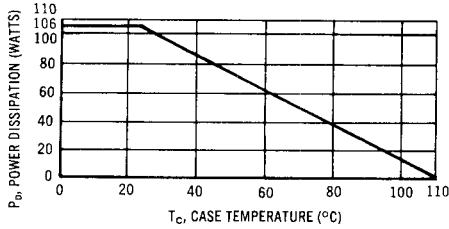
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified.)

Characteristics apply to corresponding "A" type numbers also.

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

2N1529 thru 2N1538 (continued)

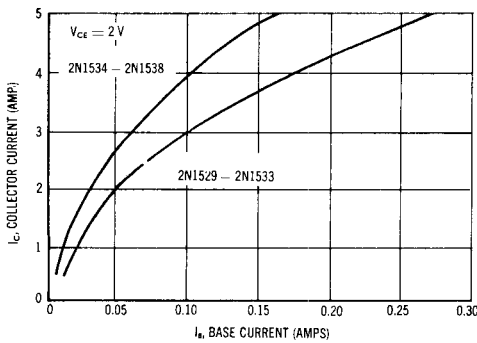
POWER-TEMPERATURE DERATING CURVE



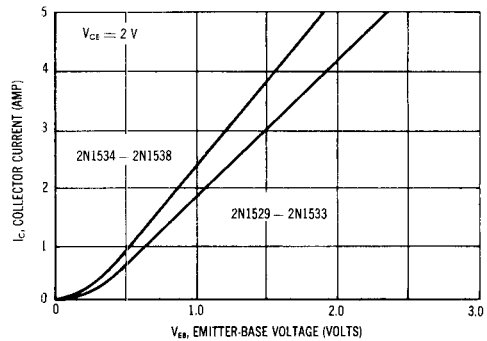
The maximum continuous power is related to maximum junction temperature, by the thermal resistance factor. For dc or frequencies below 25 Hz the transistor must be operated within the constant $P_D = V_C \times I_C$ hyperbolic curve. This curve has a value of 106 Watts at case temperatures of 25°C and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

$$P_D \text{ allowable} = \frac{110^\circ - T_c}{0.8}$$

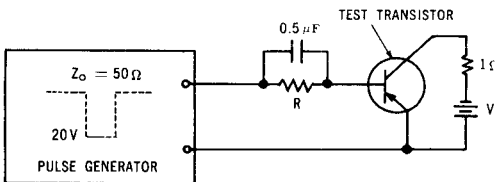
COLLECTOR CURRENT versus BASE CURRENT



COLLECTOR CURRENT versus EMITTER BASE VOLTAGE



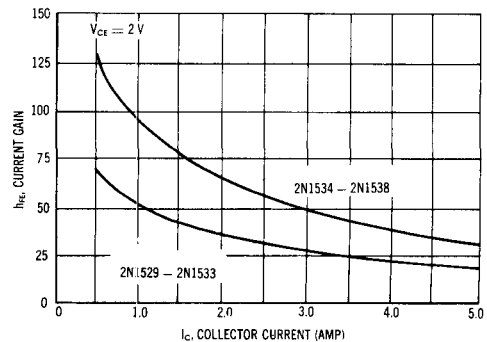
SWITCHING TIME MEASURING CIRCUIT



TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

	I _C (Amp)	V (Volt)	R (ohms)	t _e + t _r (μs)	t _e (μs)	t _r (μs)
2N1529-33	3	3	65	10	2	5
2N1534-38	3	3	100	8	3	5

DC CURRENT GAIN versus COLLECTOR CURRENT

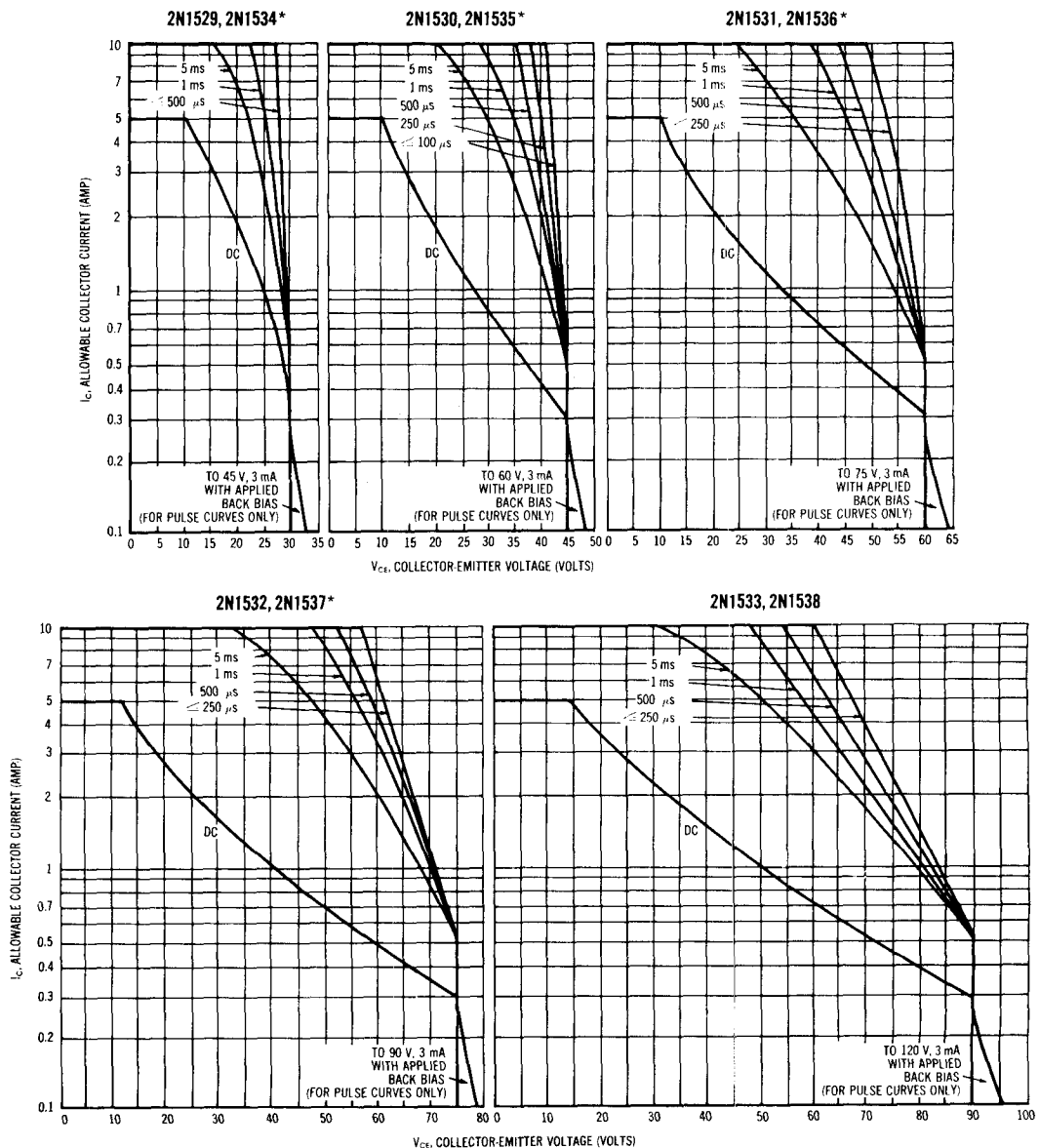


2N1529 thru 2N1538 (continued)

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.



*Characteristics apply to corresponding "A" type numbers also.