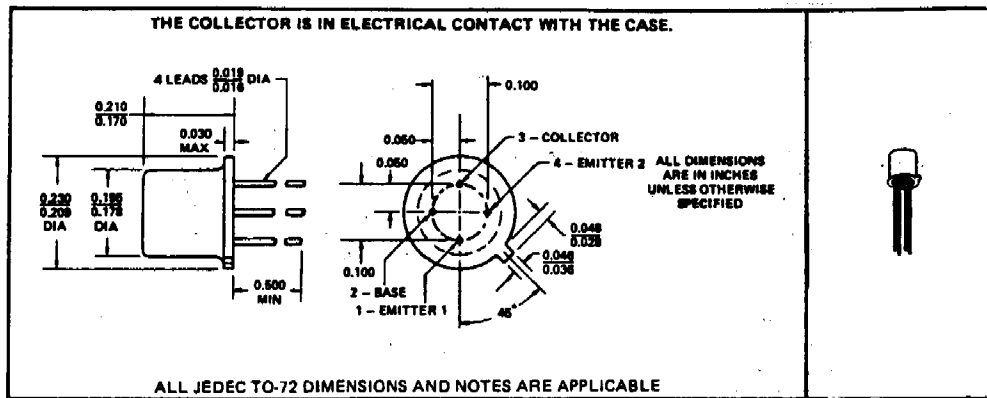
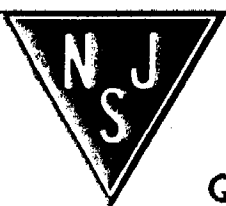


3N74 THRU 3N79  
 TYPES  
 N-P-N SILICON TRANSISTORS



\*absolute maximum ratings at 25°C free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

	3N74	3N77
	3N75	3N78
	3N76	3N79
Collector-Base Voltage	50 V	40 V
Emitter-One-Collector Voltage (See Note 1)	18 V	12 V
Emitter-Two-Collector Voltage (See Note 1)	18 V	12 V
Emitter-One-Emitter-Two Voltage (See Note 2)	±18 V	±12 V
Emitter-One-Base Voltage	18 V	12 V
Emitter-Two-Base Voltage	18 V	12 V
Continuous Collector Current	←±20 mA→	
Continuous Base Current	←±20 mA→	
Continuous Emitter-One Current	←±10 mA→	
Continuous Emitter-Two Current	←±10 mA→	
Continuous Device Dissipation at (or below) 25°C Free-Air Temperature (See Note 3)	←300 mW→	
Continuous Device Dissipation at (or below) 25°C Case Temperature (See Note 4)	←600 mW→	
Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to 200°C	
Lead Temperature 1/16 Inch from Case for 10 Seconds	←230°C→	



NJ Semi-Conductors reserves the right to change test conditions, parameter limits and package dimensions without notice. Information furnished by NJ Semi-Conductors is believed to be both accurate and reliable at the time of going to press. However, NJ Semi-Conductors assumes no responsibility for any errors or omissions discovered in its use. NJ Semi-Conductors encourages customers to verify that datasheets are current before placing orders.

\*electrical characteristics at 25°C free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	3N74		3N75		3N76		UNIT
		MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
V(BR)CBO	Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage $I_C = 100 \mu A, I_{E1} = I_{E2} = 0$	50		50		50		V
V(BR)EBO	Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage $I_E = 10 \mu A, I_C = 0, \text{ See Note 5}$	18		18		18		V
V(BR)E1E2	Emitter-Emitter Breakdown Voltage $I_{E1} = \pm 10 \mu A, V_{CB} = 0, \text{ See Note 6}$	$\pm 18$		$\pm 18$		$\pm 18$		V
I <sub>CBO</sub>	Collector Cutoff Current $V_{CB} = 30 V, I_{E1} = I_{E2} = 0$	10		10		10		nA
I <sub>EBO</sub>	Emitter Cutoff Current $V_{EB} = 15 V, I_C = 0, \text{ See Note 5}$	2		2		2		nA
I <sub>E1E2(off)</sub>	Emitter Cutoff Current $V_{E1E2} = \pm 15 V, V_{CB} = 0, \text{ See Note 6}$ $V_{E1E2} = \pm 15 V, V_{CB} = 0, T_A = 100^\circ C, \text{ See Note 6}$	$\pm 2$		$\pm 2$		$\pm 2$		nA
V <sub>E1E2(ofs)</sub>	Emitter-Emitter Offset Voltage $I_B = 1 mA, I_{E1} = I_{E2} = 0, \text{ See Figure 1,}$ $T_A = -25^\circ C, 25^\circ C, \text{ and } 100^\circ C$	50		100		200		$\mu V$
$\Delta V_{E1E2(ofs)} / \Delta I_B$	Offset Voltage Change with Base Current <sup>†</sup> $I_B(1) = 1.5 mA, I_B(2) = 0.5 mA, I_{E1} = I_{E2} = 0$	25		25		50		$\mu V$
$\Delta V_{E1E2(ofs)} / \Delta T_A$	Offset Voltage Change with Temperature <sup>†</sup> $I_B = 1 mA, I_{E1} = I_{E2} = 0, T_A(1) = 100^\circ C, T_A(2) = -25^\circ C$	75		125		175		$\mu V$
r <sub>e1e2(on)</sub>	Small-Signal Emitter-Emitter On-State Resistance $I_B = 1 mA, I_{E1} = I_{E2} = 0, I_E = 100 \mu A, \text{ See Figure 2,}$ $f = 1 kHz$	10	40	10	40	10	50	$\Omega$
h <sub>fe</sub>	Small-Signal Common-Emitter Forward Current Transfer Ratio $V_{CE} = 5 V, I_C = 1 mA, f = 20 MHz, \text{ See Note 5}$	1.5		1.5		1.5		
C <sub>obo</sub>	Common-Base Open-Circuit Output Capacitance $V_{CB} = 5 V, I_{E1} = I_{E2} = 0, f = 140 kHz$	8		8		8		pF
C <sub>ibo</sub>	Common-Base Open-Circuit Input Capacitance $V_{EB} = 5 V, I_C = 0, f = 140 kHz, \text{ See Note 5}$	5		5		5		pF

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	3N77		3N78		3N79		UNIT
		MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
$V_{(BR)CBO}$	Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage $I_C = 100 \mu A, I_{E1} = I_{E2} = 0$	40		40		40		V
$V_{(BR)EBO}$	Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage $I_E = 10 \mu A, I_C = 0$ , See Note 5	12		12		12		V
$V_{(BR)E1E2}$	Emitter-Emitter Breakdown Voltage $I_{E1} = \pm 10 \mu A, V_{CB} = 0$ , See Note 6	$\pm 12$		$\pm 12$		$\pm 12$		V
$I_{CBO}$	Collector Cutoff Current $V_{CB} = 30 V, I_{E1} = I_{E2} = 0$	10		10		20		nA
$I_{EBO}$	Emitter Cutoff Current $V_{EB} = 5 V, I_C = 0$ , See Note 5	5		5		10		nA
$I_{E1E2(off)}$	Emitter Cutoff Current $V_{E1E2} = \pm 5 V, V_{CB} = 0$ , See Note 6 $V_{E1E2} = \pm 5 V, V_{CB} = 0, T_A = 100^\circ C$ , See Note 6	$\pm 5$		$\pm 5$		$\pm 10$		nA
$ V_{E1E2(off)} $	Emitter-Emitter Offset Voltage $I_B = 1 mA, I_{E1} = I_{E2} = 0$ , See Figure 1 $T_A = -25^\circ C, 25^\circ C, \text{ and } 100^\circ C$	50		100		200		$\mu V$
$ \Delta V_{E1E2(off)} _{\Delta I_B}$	Offset Voltage Change with Base Current† $I_{B(1)} = 1.5 mA, I_{B(2)} = 0.5 mA, I_{E1} = I_{E2} = 0$	25		50		75		$\mu V$
$ \Delta V_{E1E2(off)} _{\Delta T_A}$	Offset Voltage Change with Temperature† $I_B = 1 mA, I_{E1} = I_{E2} = 0, T_{A(1)} = 100^\circ C, T_{A(2)} = -25^\circ C$	75		125		175		$\mu V$
$r_{e1e2(on)}$	Small-Signal Emitter-Emitter On-State Resistance $I_B = 1 mA, I_{E1} = I_{E2} = 0, I_a = 100 \mu A$ , See Figure 2 $f = 1 kHz$	10	50	10	50	10	60	$\Omega$
$ h_{fe} $	Small-Signal Common-Emitter Forward Current Transfer Ratio $V_{CE} = 5 V, I_C = 1 mA, f = 20 MHz$ , See Note 5	1.5		1.5		1.5		
$C_{obo}$	Common-Base Open-Circuit Output Capacitance $V_{CB} = 5 V, I_{E1} = I_{E2} = 0, f = 140 kHz$	8		8		10		pF
$C_{ibo}$	Common-Base Open-Circuit Input Capacitance $V_{EB} = 5 V, I_C = 0, f = 140 kHz$ , See Note 5	8		5		6		pF

### PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

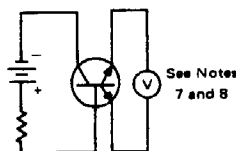


FIGURE 1

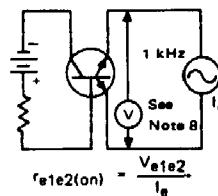


FIGURE 2

- NOTES:
1. These values apply when the base and other emitter are open-circuited.
  2. These values apply when the collector is short-circuited to the base but open-circuited with respect to the emitters.
  3. Derate linearly to  $175^\circ C$  free-air temperature at the rate of  $2 mW/^\circ C$ .
  4. Derate linearly to  $175^\circ C$  case temperature at the rate of  $4 mW/^\circ C$ .
  5. These limits apply separately for each emitter with the other emitter open-circuited.
  6. These parameters must be measured with the collector short-circuited to the base but open-circuited with respect to the emitters. The limits apply to both polarities of emitter-to-emitter voltage.

†Offset Voltage Change is defined as the magnitude of the algebraic difference between the offset voltages at two specified base currents or temperatures.

7. Care must be taken to avoid error due to thermocouple action.

8. The voltmeter impedance must be high enough that halving it does not change the measured value.

\*JEDEC registered data