

# 2N3798, 2N3798A (SILICON)

# 2N3799, 2N3799A

## PNP SILICON ANNULAR TRANSISTORS

... designed for low-level, low-noise amplifier applications.

- High Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltages –  
 $BV_{CEO} = 60 \text{ Vdc (Min)} - 2N3798, 2N3799$   
 $90 \text{ Vdc (Min)} - 2N3798A, 2N3799A$
- DC Current Gain – @  $I_C = 500 \mu\text{Adc}$   
 $h_{FE} = 150-450 - 2N3798, 2N3798A$   
 $300-900 - 2N3799, 2N3799A$
- Low Noise Figure –  
 $NF = 1.5 \text{ dB (Max)} @ 1.0 \text{ kHz and } 10 \text{ kHz}$

## PNP SILICON AMPLIFIER TRANSISTORS



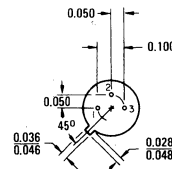
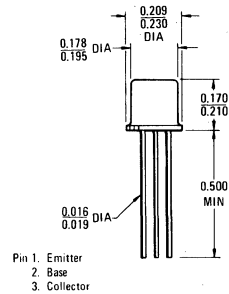
### \*MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	2N3798 2N3799	2N3798A 2N3799A	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	60	90	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	60	90	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0		Vdc
Collector Current – Continuous	$I_C$	50		mAdc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	0.36	2.06	Watt W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	1.2	6.9	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +200		$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	0.15	$^\circ\text{C/mW}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$\theta_{JA}$	0.49	$^\circ\text{C/mW}$

\*Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.



Collector Connected to Case  
CASE 22 (1)  
(TO-18)

2N3798, 2N3798A, 2N3799, 2N3799A (continued)

\*ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mA, I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	BV <sub>CEO</sub>	60 90	— —	— —	V <sub>dc</sub>
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mA, I <sub>E</sub> = 0)	BV <sub>CBO</sub>	60 90	— —	— —	V <sub>dc</sub>
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I <sub>E</sub> = 10 mA, I <sub>C</sub> = 0)	BV <sub>EBO</sub>	5.0	—	—	V <sub>dc</sub>
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CB</sub> = 50 V <sub>dc</sub> , I <sub>E</sub> = 0) (V <sub>CB</sub> = 50 V <sub>dc</sub> , I <sub>E</sub> = 0, T <sub>A</sub> = 150°C)	I <sub>CBO</sub>	— —	— —	0.01 10	μA <sub>dc</sub>
Emitter Cutoff Current (V <sub>BE</sub> = 4.0 V <sub>dc</sub> , I <sub>C</sub> = 0)	I <sub>EBO</sub>	—	—	20	nA <sub>dc</sub>

<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
DC Current Gain(1) (I <sub>C</sub> = 1.0 mA, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5.0 V <sub>dc</sub> ) (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mA, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5.0 V <sub>dc</sub> ) (I <sub>C</sub> = 100 mA, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5.0 V <sub>dc</sub> ) (I <sub>C</sub> = 100 mA, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5.0 V <sub>dc</sub> , T <sub>A</sub> = -55°C) (I <sub>C</sub> = 500 mA, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5.0 V <sub>dc</sub> ) (I <sub>C</sub> = 1.0 mA, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5.0 V <sub>dc</sub> ) (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mA, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5.0 V <sub>dc</sub> )	h <sub>FE</sub>	75 100 225 150 300 75 150 150 300 150 300 125 250	— — — — — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — — — — —	—
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage(1) (I <sub>C</sub> = 100 mA, I <sub>B</sub> = 10 mA) (I <sub>C</sub> = 1.0 mA, I <sub>B</sub> = 100 mA)	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>	— —	— —	0.2 0.25	V <sub>dc</sub>
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage(1) (I <sub>C</sub> = 100 mA, I <sub>B</sub> = 10 mA) (I <sub>C</sub> = 1.0 mA, I <sub>B</sub> = 100 mA)	V <sub>BE(sat)</sub>	— —	— —	0.7 0.8	V <sub>dc</sub>
Base-Emitter On Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 100 mA, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5.0 V <sub>dc</sub> )	V <sub>BE(on)</sub>	—	—	0.7	V <sub>dc</sub>

<b>SMALL-SIGNAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Current Gain—Bandwidth Product(2) (I <sub>C</sub> = 500 mA, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5.0 V <sub>dc</sub> , f = 30 MHz) (I <sub>C</sub> = 1.0 mA, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5.0 V <sub>dc</sub> , f = 100 MHz)	f <sub>T</sub>	30 100	— —	— 500	MHz
Output Capacitance (V <sub>CB</sub> = 5.0 V <sub>dc</sub> , I <sub>E</sub> = 0, f = 100 kHz)	C <sub>ob</sub>	—	—	4.0	pF
Input Capacitance (V <sub>BE</sub> = 0.5 V <sub>dc</sub> , I <sub>C</sub> = 0, f = 100 kHz)	C <sub>ib</sub>	—	—	8.0	pF
Input Impedance (I <sub>C</sub> = 1.0 mA, V <sub>CE</sub> = 10 V <sub>dc</sub> , f = 1.0 kHz)	h <sub>ie</sub>	3.0 10	— —	15 40	k ohms
Voltage Feedback Ratio (I <sub>C</sub> = 1.0 mA, V <sub>CE</sub> = 10 V <sub>dc</sub> , f = 1.0 kHz)	h <sub>re</sub>	—	—	25	X 10 <sup>-4</sup>
Small-Signal Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 1.0 mA, V <sub>CE</sub> = 10 V <sub>dc</sub> , f = 1.0 kHz)	h <sub>fe</sub>	150 300	— —	600 900	—
Output Admittance (I <sub>C</sub> = 1.0 mA, V <sub>CE</sub> = 10 V <sub>dc</sub> , f = 1.0 kHz)	h <sub>oe</sub>	5.0	—	60	μmhos
Noise Figure (I <sub>C</sub> = 100 mA, V <sub>CE</sub> = 10 V <sub>dc</sub> , R <sub>G</sub> = 3.0 k ohms), Spot Noise f = 100 Hz, B.W. = 20 Hz f = 1.0 kHz, B.W. = 200 Hz f = 10 kHz, B.W. = 2.0 kHz Broadband Noise-Bandwidth 10 Hz to 15.7 kHz	NF	— — — — —	— — — — —	4.0 2.5 1.5 0.8 1.0 0.8 2.5 3.5	dB

\*Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

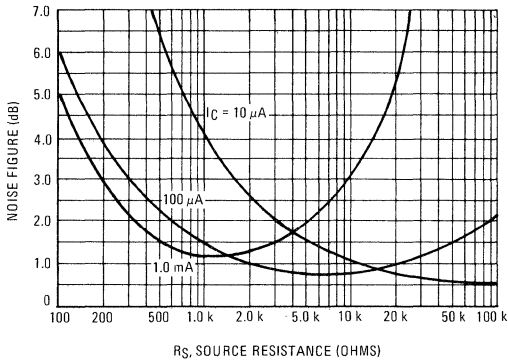
(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width ≤ 300 μs, Duty Cycle ≤ 2.0%.

(2) f<sub>T</sub> is defined as the frequency at which |h<sub>fe</sub>| extrapolates to unity.

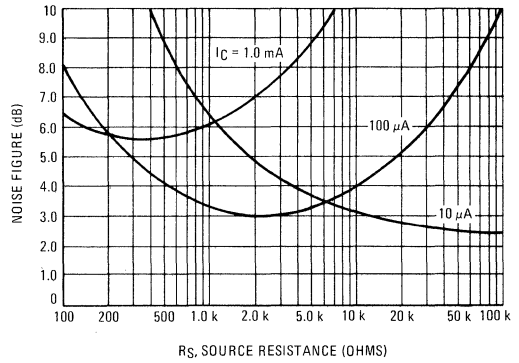
**SPOT NOISE FIGURE**

( $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

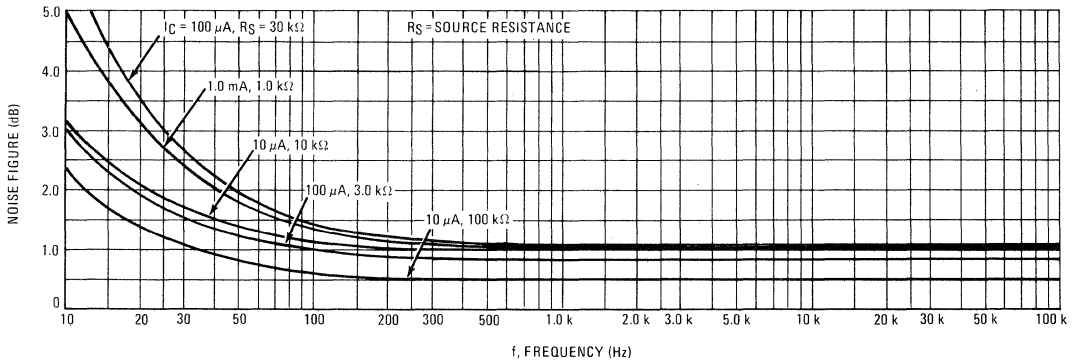
**FIGURE 1 – SOURCE RESISTANCE EFFECTS,  $f = 1.0 \text{ kHz}$**



**FIGURE 2 – SOURCE RESISTANCE EFFECTS,  $f = 10 \text{ Hz}$**



**FIGURE 3 – FREQUENCY EFFECTS**



2N3798, 2N3798A, 2N3799, 2N3799A (continued)

FIGURE 4 – TYPICAL CURRENT GAIN CHARACTERISTICS

