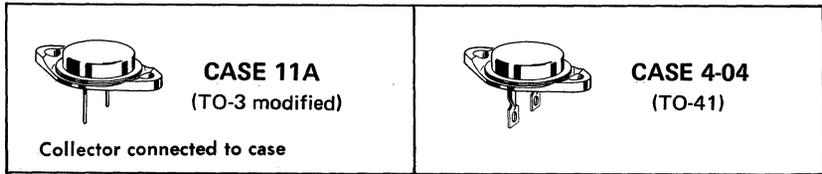


**2N2832 (GERMANIUM)** PNP germanium transistors for switching and amplifier applications.

**2N2833**

**2N2834**

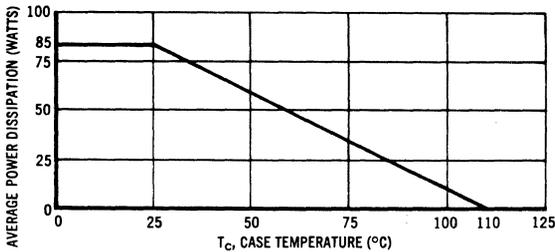


For units with solder lugs attached, specify device MP2832 etc. (TO-41 package)

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	2N2832	2N2833	2N2834	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	50	75	100	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	80	120	140	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	2.0			Vdc
Collector Current - Continuous	$I_C$	20			Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	5.0			Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ C$	$P_D$	85			Watts
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +110			

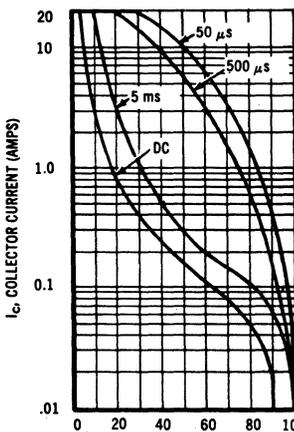
**FIGURE 1 — POWER DERATING CURVE**



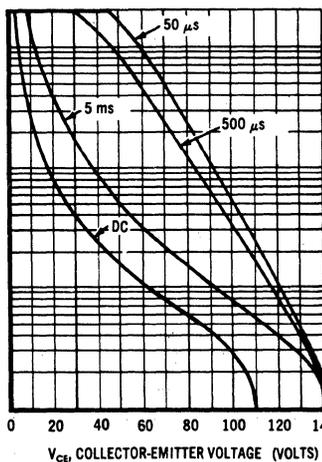
THESE TRANSISTORS ARE ALSO SUBJECT TO SAFE AREA CURVES AS INDICATED BY FIGURES 2, 3, 4. BOTH LIMITS ARE APPLICABLE AND MUST BE OBSERVED

**SAFE OPERATING AREAS**

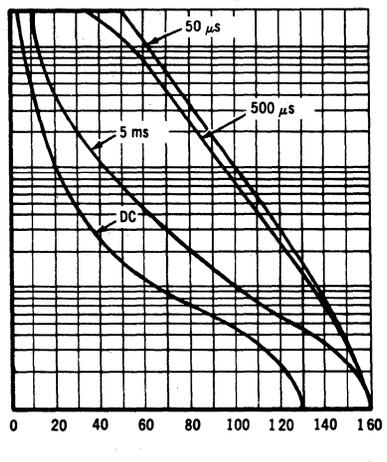
**FIGURE 2 — 2N2832**



**FIGURE 3 — 2N2833**



**FIGURE 4 — 2N2834**



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 (Figure 1) is also taken into consideration to insure operation below the maximum junction temperature.

**2N2832 thru 2N2834 (Continued)**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage <sup>(1)</sup> ( $I_C = 100\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	2N2832 2N2833 2N2834	$BV_{CEO(sus)}$	50 75 100	- - -	- - -	Volts
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage ( $I_E = 50\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )		$BV_{EBO}$	2.0	-	-	Vdc
Floating Potential* ( $V_{CB} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 120\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 140\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	2N2832 2N2833 2N2834	$V_{EBF}^*$	- - -	- - -	0.5 0.5 0.5	Volts
Collector Cutoff Current* ( $V_{CE} = 100\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE} = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 140\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE} = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 160\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE} = 0$ )	2N2832 2N2833 2N2834	$I_{CES}^*$	- - -	- - -	20 20 20	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current** ( $V_{CE} = 50\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 0.2\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = +85^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 75\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 0.2\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = +85^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 100\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 0.2\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = +85^\circ\text{C}$ )	2N2832 2N2833 2N2834	$I_{CEX}^{**}$	- - -	- - -	40 40 40	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current* ( $V_{CB} = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 120\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 140\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	2N2832 2N2833 2N2834	$I_{CBO}^*$	- - - -	- - - -	0.3 10 10 10	mAdc

**ON CHARACTERISTICS**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	50 25	75 -	- 100	- -
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 100\text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 20\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	- - -	- - -	0.15 0.30 0.5	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 100\text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 20\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	- - -	- - -	0.6 0.75 1.0	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Small Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 5.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	2.0	3.5	-	-
Rise Time	$t_r$	-	2.0	4.0	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time	$t_s$	-	3.0	6.0	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time	$t_f$	-	1.0	2.5	$\mu\text{s}$

\*SWEEP TEST: 1/2 Sine Wave, 60 Hz min.

<sup>(1)</sup>PULSE TEST: Pulse Width = 1.0 ms, 2.0% Duty Cycle.

FIG 5 — BASE-EMITTER SATURATION VOLTAGE VARIATIONS

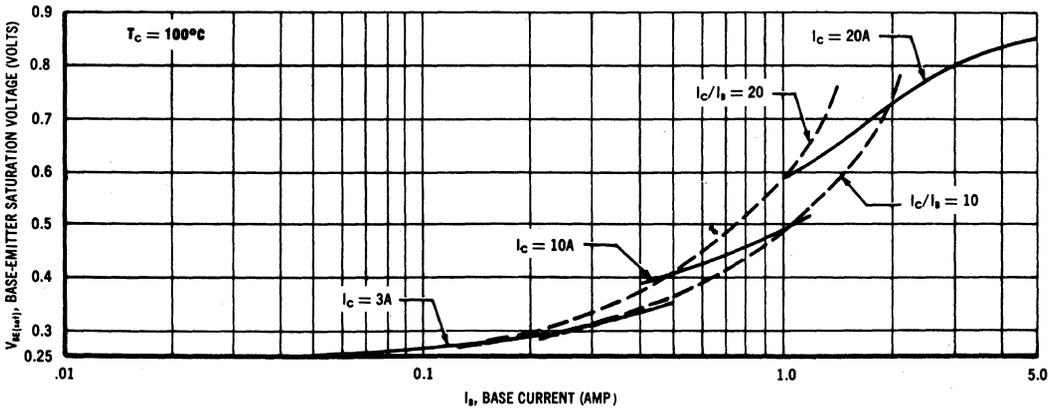
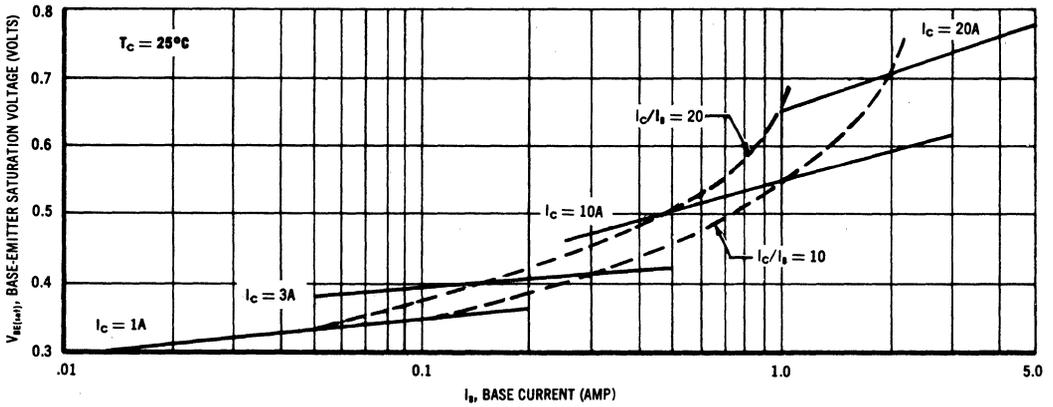
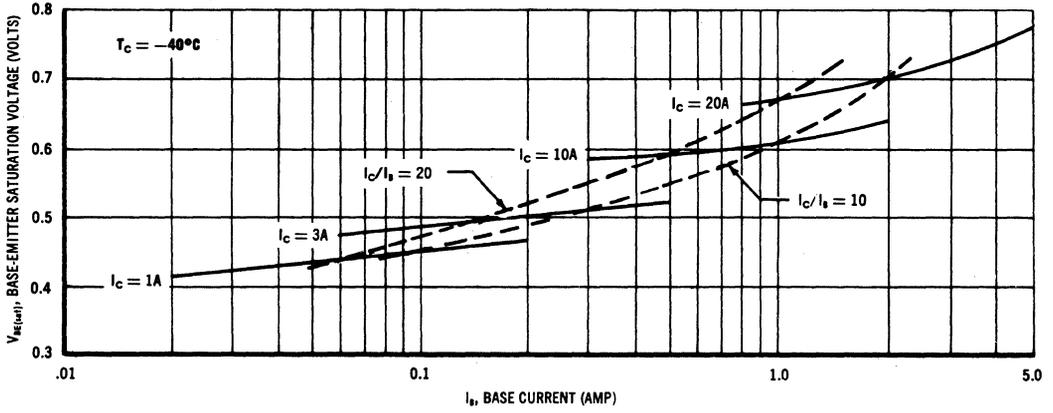
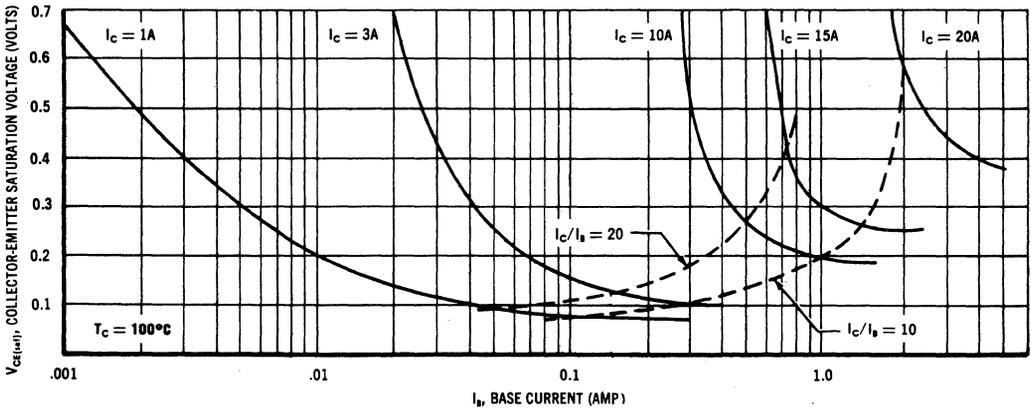
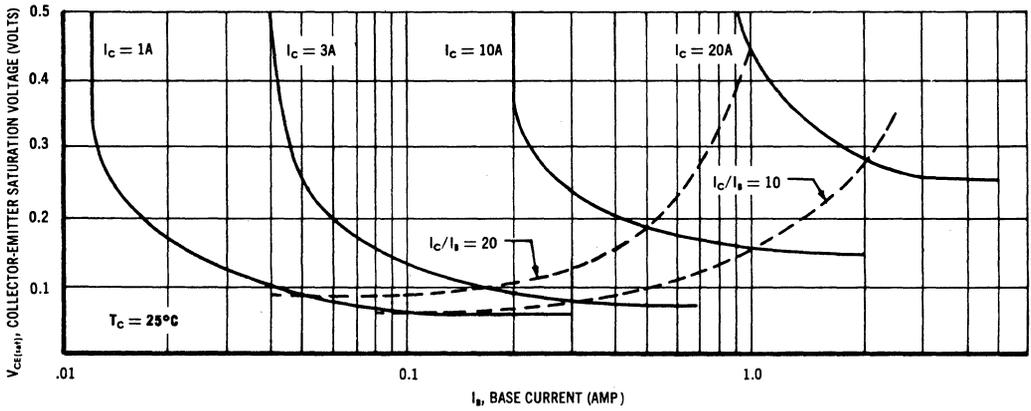
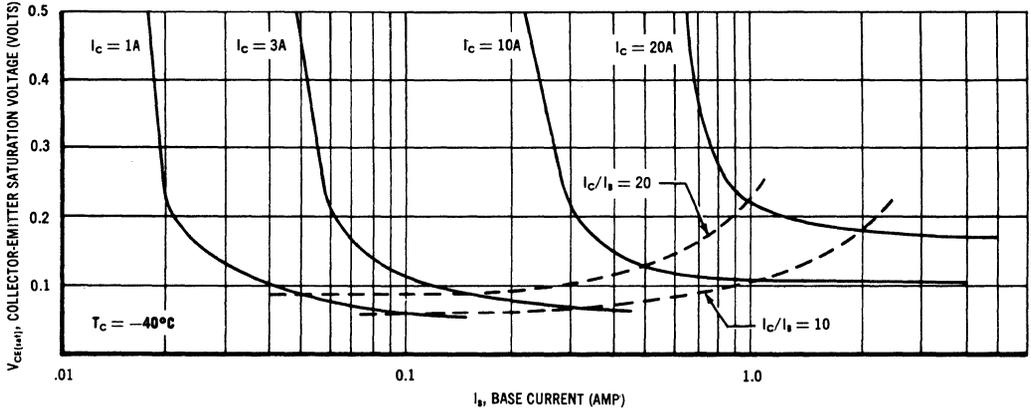


FIG 6 — COLLECTOR-EMITTER SATURATION VOLTAGE VARIATIONS



2N2832 thru 2N2834 (continued)

FIGURE 7 — CURRENT VARIATIONS

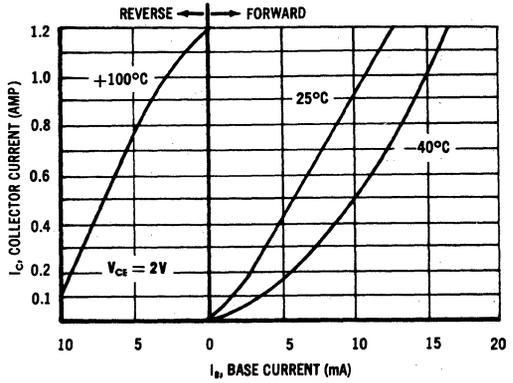
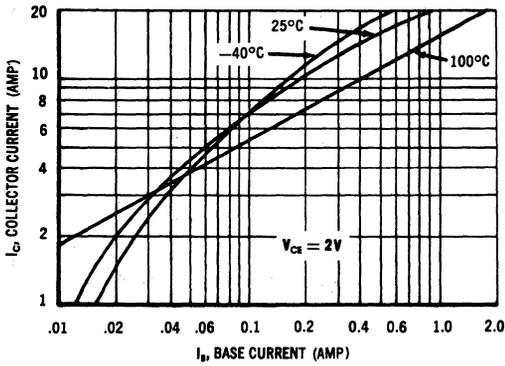


FIGURE 8 — COLLECTOR CURRENT-VOLTAGE VARIATION

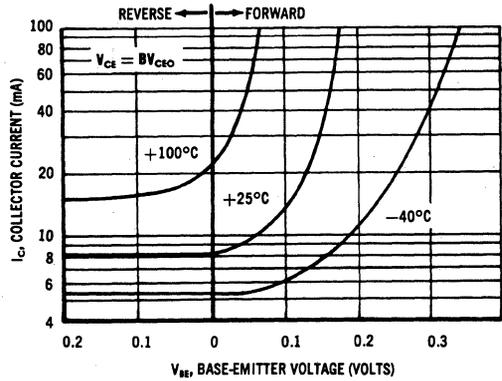
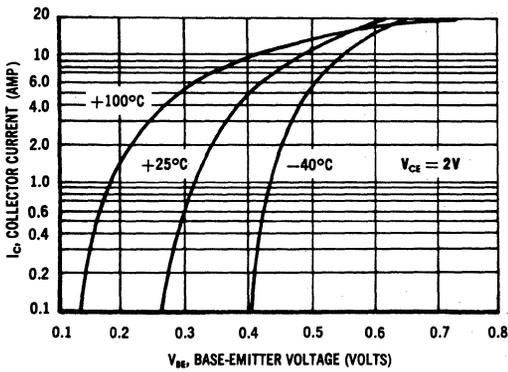


FIG 9 — BASE CURRENT-VOLTAGE VARIATIONS

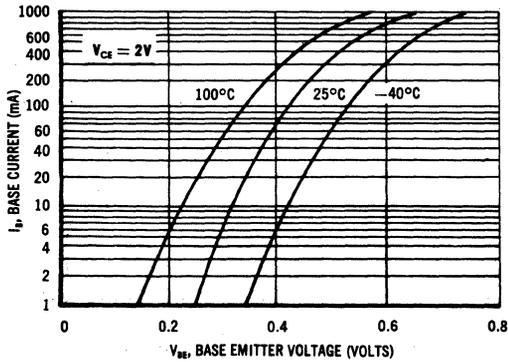
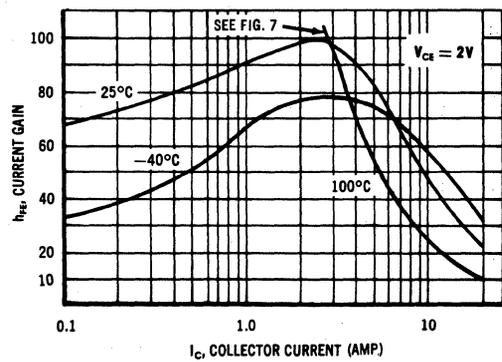
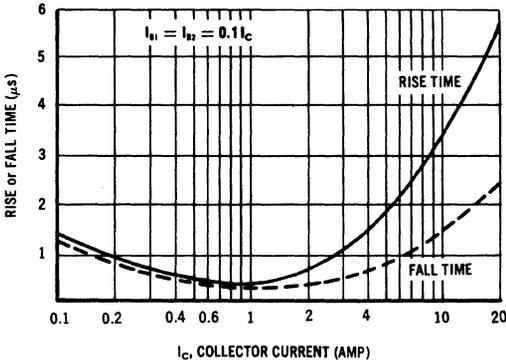


FIGURE 10 CURRENT-GAIN VARIATIONS

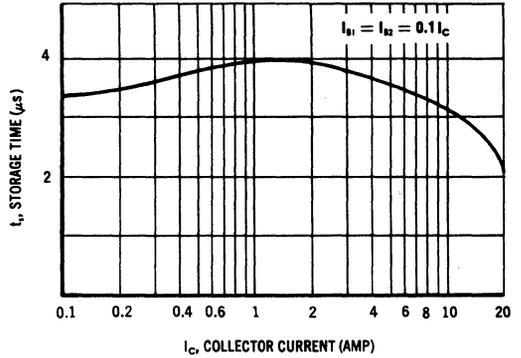


**2N2832 thru 2N2834 (continued)**

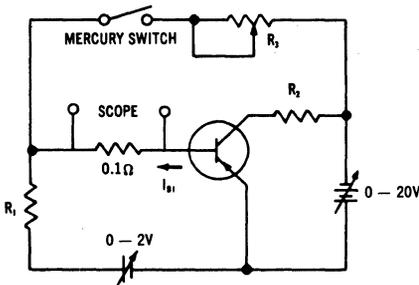
**FIG 11 — RISE and FALL TIME vs COLLECTOR CURRENT**



**FIG 12 — STORAGE TIME vs COLLECTOR CURRENT**



**FIG 13 — SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT**



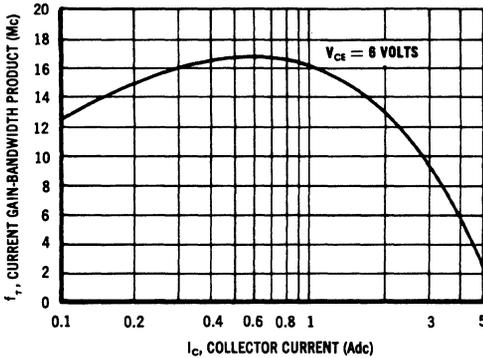
Characteristic	Sym	Max	Unit
Rise Time	$t_r$	4	$\mu$ S
Storage Time	$t_s$	6	$\mu$ S
Fall Time	$t_f$	2.5	$\mu$ S

ADJUST  $R_1, R_2, R_3$  for  $I_{b1} = I_{b2} = 0.1 I_c$

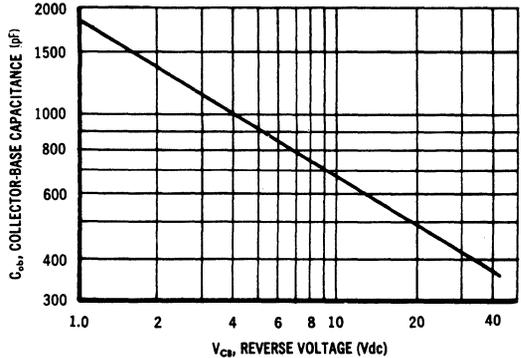
PULSE CONDITIONS;  $I_c = 5$  AMP,  $I_{b1} = 0.5$  AMP

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.

**FIG 14 — CURRENT GAIN — BANDWIDTH PRODUCT vs COLLECTOR CURRENT**



**FIG 15 — OUTPUT CAPACITANCE vs REVERSE VOLTAGE**



**2N2837, 2N2838**

For Specifications, See 2N2800 Data.