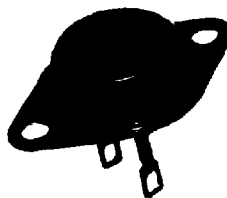


TYPES 2N512, 2N512A, AND 2N512B P-N-P ALLOY-JUNCTION GERMANIUM HIGH-POWER TRANSISTORS

40, 60, or 80 VOLTS
15-Amp Collector Current
150-Watt Dissipation
LOW I_{CO} LOW V_{BE}
LOW THERMAL RESISTANCE
for

HIGH-POWER CONVERSION • HIGH-CURRENT SWITCHING
AUDIO AMPLIFIER OUTPUT STAGES

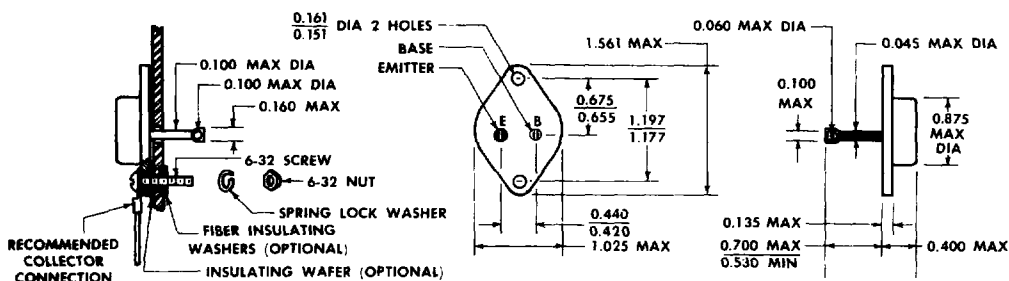


TYPES 2N512, 2N512A, and 2N512B
BULLETIN NO. DL-5-611472, MARCH 1961

mechanical data

The use of high-temperature silver solder to assemble the mounting base and the use of projection weld to seal the can provide a hermetically sealed enclosure which can withstand up to 300 psi. During the assembly process the absence of flux and soft solder, combined with extra cleanliness, prevents sealed-in contamination.

The mounting base provides an excellent heat path from the collector junction, which is electrically attached to the mounting base, to a heat sink which must be tightly attached to permit operation at maximum rated dissipation. The approximate weight of the unit is 17.6 grams.



absolute maximum ratings for all devices at 25°C mounting-base temperature

(unless otherwise noted)*

Collector Current	25a
Base Current	5a
Total Device Dissipation**	150w
Collector Junction Temperature	100°C
Storage Temperature Range	-55 to +100°C
Thermal Resistance	0.5°C/w

*Maximum voltage ratings not specified because exceeding breakdown voltages will not permanently damage transistor characteristics so long as other maximum ratings are not exceeded.

**Derate at 2.0 w/°C.

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TYPES 2N512, 2N512A, AND 2N512B

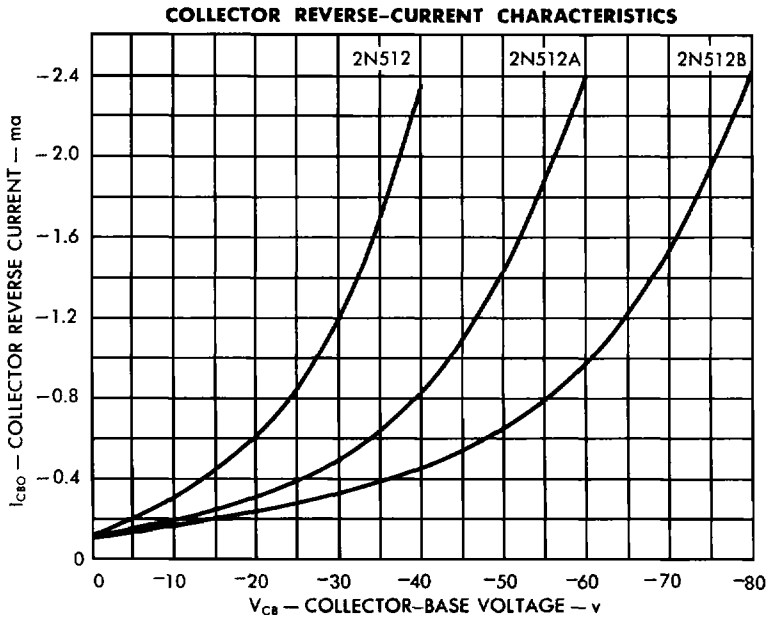
P-N-P ALLOY-JUNCTION GERMANIUM HIGH-POWER TRANSISTORS

electrical characteristics at 25°C mounting-base temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TYPE	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
I_{CBO} Collector Reverse-Current, 71°	2N512	$V_{CB} = -40\text{ v}$ $I_E = 0$			-15.0	ma
	2N512A	$V_{CB} = -60\text{ v}$ $I_E = 0$			-15.0	ma
	2N512B	$V_{CB} = -80\text{ v}$ $I_E = 0$			-15.0	ma
I_{CBO} Collector Reverse-Current	2N512	$V_{CB} = -40\text{ v}$ $I_E = 0$		-2.4	-5.0	ma
		$V_{CB} = -20\text{ v}$ $I_E = 0$		-0.6	-2.0	ma
	2N512A	$V_{CB} = -60\text{ v}$ $I_E = 0$		-2.4	-5.0	ma
		$V_{CB} = -30\text{ v}$ $I_E = 0$		-0.6	-2.0	ma
	2N512B	$V_{CB} = -80\text{ v}$ $I_E = 0$		-2.4	-5.0	ma
		$V_{CB} = -40\text{ v}$ $I_E = 0$		-0.6	-2.0	ma
I_{EBO} Emitter Reverse-Current	All	$V_{EB} = -30\text{ v}$ $I_C = 0$		-1.5	-5.0	ma
	All	$V_{EB} = -15\text{ v}$ $I_C = 0$		-0.5		ma
BV_{CBO} Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage	2N512		-40			v
	2N512A	$I_C = -5\text{ ma}$ $I_E = 0$	-60			v
	2N512B		-80			v
BV_{CEO} Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	2N512		-30	-40		v
	2N512A	$I_C = -500\text{ ma}$ $I_B = 0$	-40	-50		v
	2N512B		-45	-55		v
BV_{CES} Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	2N512		-50	-60		v
	2N512A	$I_C = -300\text{ ma}$ $V_{BE} = 0$	-60	-70		v
	2N512B		-65	-80		v
BV_{CER} Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	2N512			-45		v
	2N512A	$I_C = -300\text{ ma}$ $R_{BE} = 100\text{ ohms}$		-55		v
	2N512B			-65		v
BV_{EBO} Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage	All	$I_E = -5\text{ ma}$ $I_C = 0$	-30	-60		v
h_{FE} DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio	All	$V_{CE} = -2\text{ v}$ $I_C = -15\text{ a}$	20		60	—
V_{BE} Base-Emitter Voltage	All	$V_{CE} = -2\text{ v}$ $I_C = -15\text{ a}$			-2.0	v
$V_{CE(sat)}$ Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	All	$I_B = -2.25\text{ a}$ $I_C = -15\text{ a}$		-0.5	-1.0	v
y_{FE} DC Common-Emitter Forward Transfer Admittance	All	$V_{CE} = -2\text{ v}$ $I_C = -15\text{ a}$	7.5			mhos
f_T Internal Cutoff Frequency (where $ h_{fe} = 1$)	All	$V_{CE} = -2\text{ v}$ $I_C = -1\text{ a}$		280		kc

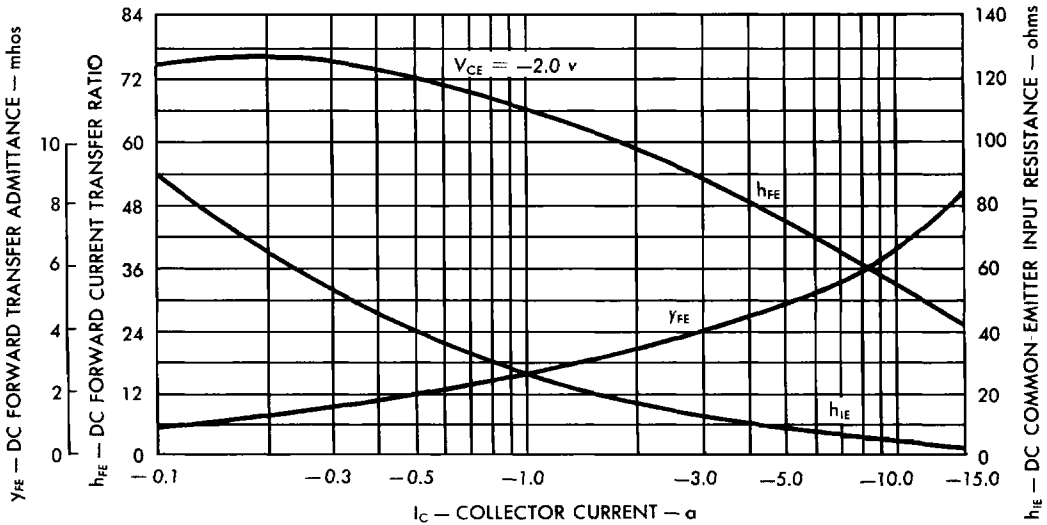
TYPES 2N512, 2N512A, AND 2N512B P-N-P ALLOY-JUNCTION GERMANIUM HIGH-POWER TRANSISTORS

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



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**COMMON-EMITTER DC FORWARD-CURRENT TRANSFER RATIO,
DC FORWARD TRANSFER ADMITTANCE AND DC INPUT RESISTANCE
VS COLLECTOR CURRENT**

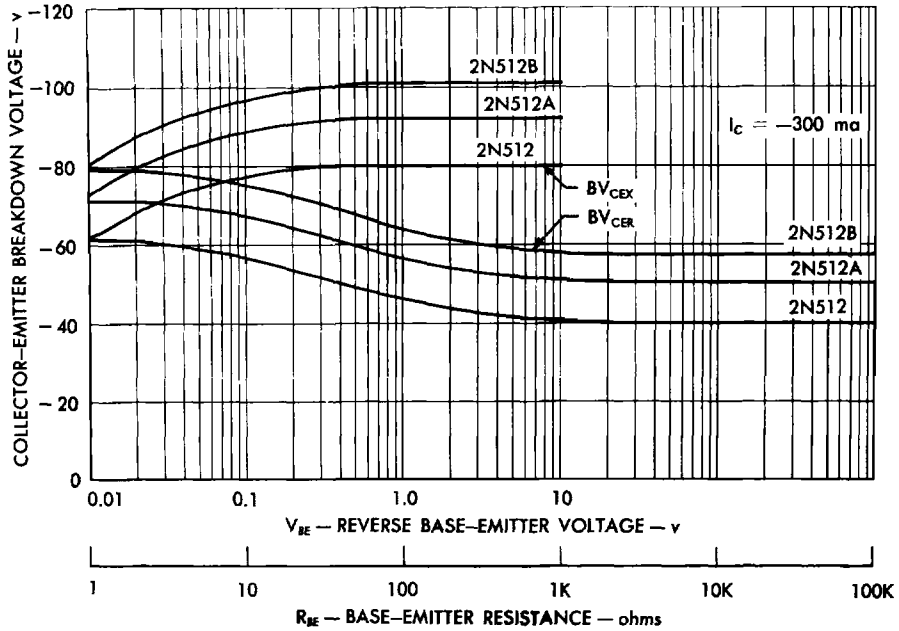


TYPES 2N512, 2N512A, AND 2N512B

P-N-P ALLOY-JUNCTION GERMANIUM HIGH-POWER TRANSISTORS

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

COLLECTOR-EMITTER BREAKDOWN VOLTAGE CHARACTERISTICS



THERMAL INFORMATION

POWER DISSIPATION DERATING CURVE

