

TYPES 2N2160

P-N BAR-TYPE SILICON UNJUNCTION TRANSISTORS

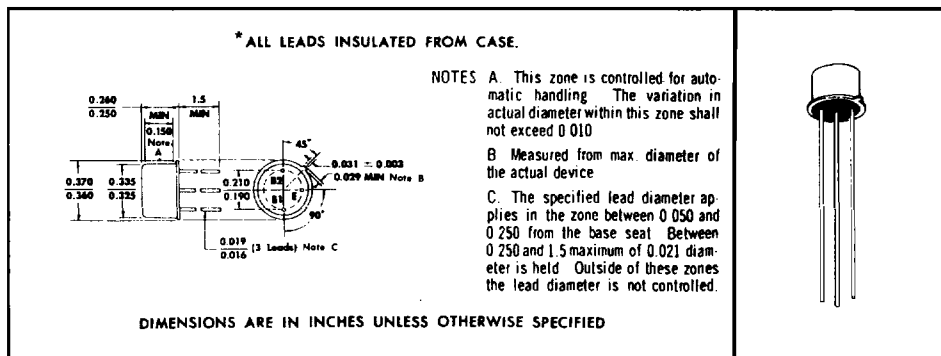
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**Designed for Medium-Power Switching,
Oscillator and Pulse Timing Circuits**

- **Highly Stable Negative Resistance and Firing Voltage**
- **Low Firing Current**
- **High Pulse Current Capabilities**
- **Simplified Circuit Design**

mechanical data

Package outline similar to JEDEC TO-5 except for lead position. Approximate weight 1 gram.



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

	2N1671	2N2160
	2N1671A	
	2N1671B	
Emitter-Base Reverse Voltage	- 30 v	
Emitter-Base Reverse Voltage below 140°C Junction Temperature		-30 v
Interbase Voltage	35 v	35 v
RMS Emitter Current	50 ma	
DC Emitter Current		70 ma
Peak Emitter Current (See Note 1)	2 a	
Peak Emitter Current below 140°C Junction Temperature		2 a
Total Device Dissipation at (or below) 25°C Free-Air Temperature (See Notes 2 & 3)	450 mw	450 mw
Operating Temperature Range (See Note 3)	- 65°C to 140°C	
Storage Temperature Range (See Note 4)	- 65°C to 150°C	
Lead Temperature 1/16 Inch from Case for 10 Seconds	260°C 260°C	

NOTES: 1. Capacitor discharge — 10 μ f or less, 30 volts or less — Total interbase power dissipation must be limited by external circuitry.
 2. Derate linearly to 140°C free-air temperature at the rate of 3.9 mw/°C. (2N1671 series only; thermal resistance to case = 0.16°C/mw.)
 3. Texas Instruments guarantees a maximum operating temperature of 175°C free-air. Derate linearly at the rate of 3 mw/°C.
 4. Texas Instruments guarantees a maximum storage temperature of 175°C.

*Indicates JEDEC registered data

TYPES 2N1671, 2N1671A, 2N1671B, 2N2160 P-N BAR-TYPE SILICON UNIJUNCTION TRANSISTORS

*electrical characteristics at 25°C free-air temperature

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	2N1671		2N1671A		2N1671B		2N2160		UNIT
		MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
r_{bb} Static Interbase Resistance	$V_{B2B1} = 3 \text{ v}, I_E = 0$	4.7	9.1	4.7	9.1	4.7	9.1	4.0	12	k Ω
η Intrinsic Standoff Ratio	$V_{B2B1} = 10 \text{ v}$, See Figure 1	0.47	0.62	0.47	0.62	0.47	0.62	0.47	0.60	
$I_{B2(mod)}$ Modulated Interbase Current	$V_{B2B1} = 10 \text{ v}, I_E = 50 \text{ ma}$	6.0	22	6.0	22	6.0	22	6.0	30	ma
$I_{B2(O)}$ Emitter Reverse Current	$V_{B2E} = 30 \text{ v}, I_{B1} = 0$		-12		-12		-0.2		-12	μA
I_p Peak-Point Emitter Current	$V_{B2B1} = 25 \text{ v}$		25		25		6		25	μA
$V_{EB1(sat)}$ Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{B2B1} = 10 \text{ v}, I_E = 50 \text{ ma}$		5		5		3			v
I_V Valley-Point Emitter Current	$V_{B2B1} = 20 \text{ v}, R_{B1} = 100 \Omega$	0		0		0		0		ma
V_{OB1} Base-One Peak Pulse Voltage	$V_1 = 20 \text{ v}, R_{B1} = 20 \Omega$, See Figure 2			3		3		3		v

*Indicates JEDEC registered data

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

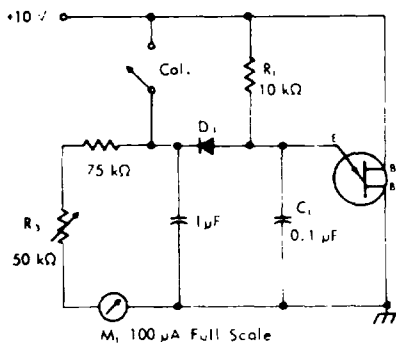


FIGURE 1 — TEST CIRCUIT FOR INTRINSIC STANDOFF RATIO (η)

η — Intrinsic Standoff Ratio — This parameter is defined in terms of the peak-point voltage, V_p , by means of the equation: $V_p = \eta V_{B2B1} + V_F$, where V_F is about 0.56 volt at 25°C and decreases with temperature at about 2 millivolts/deg.

The circuit used to measure η is shown in the figure. In this circuit, R_1 , C_1 , and the unijunction transistor form a relaxation oscillator, and the remainder of the circuit serves as a peak voltage detector with the diode D_1 automatically subtracting the voltage V_F . To use the circuit, the 'cal.' button is pushed and R_2 is adjusted to make the current meter M_1 read full scale. The 'cal.' button then is released and the value of η is read directly from the meter, with $\eta = 1$ corresponding to full scale deflection of 100 μA .

D_1 , 1N457, or equivalent, with the following characteristics:

$V_F = 0.565 \text{ V}$ at $I_F = 50 \mu\text{A}$,

$I_R \leq 2 \mu\text{A}$ at $V_R = 20 \text{ V}$

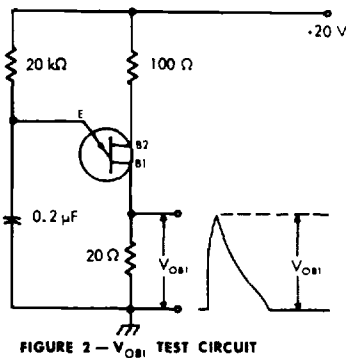


FIGURE 2 — V_{OB1} TEST CIRCUIT

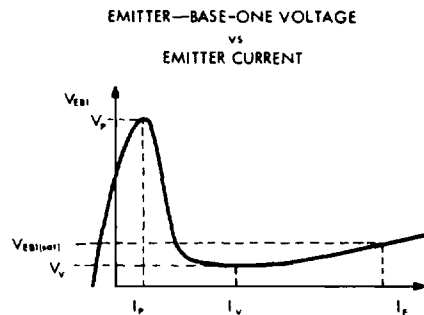


FIGURE 3 — GENERAL STATIC EMITTER CHARACTERISTIC CURVE