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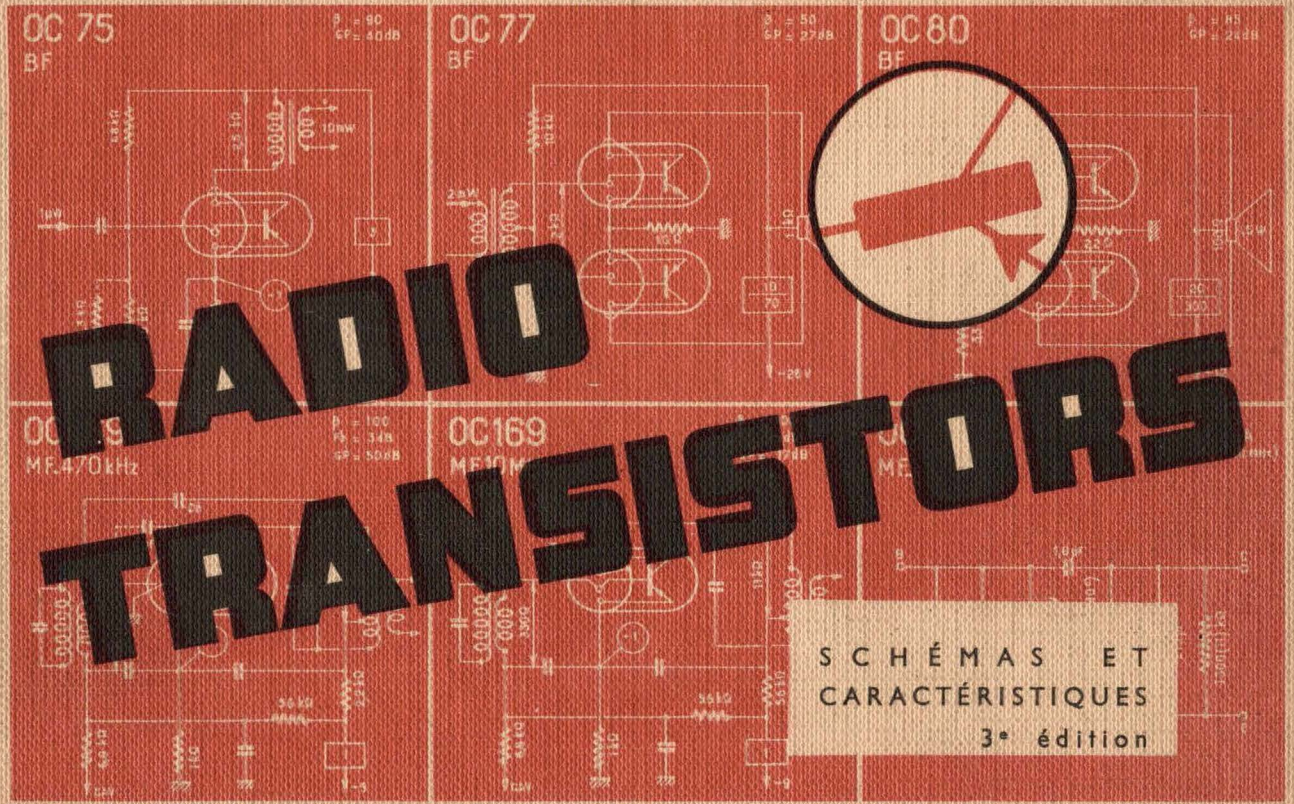

RADIO TRANSISTORS

SCHÉMAS ET CARACTÉRISTIQUES

3e édition

SOCIÉTÉ DES ÉDITIONS RADIO — PARIS

...es françaises

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RADIO - TRANSISTORS

CARACTÉRISTIQUES ESSENTIELLES ET SCHÉMAS D'UTILISATION

Essential constants and practical circuit diagrams

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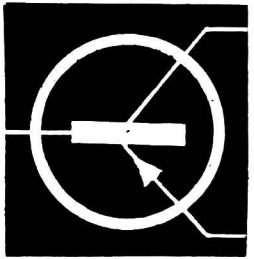
Caracteristicas esenciales y esquemas de utilizacion



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Technique de la modulation de fréquence

Technique et Applications des Transistors

Editeur n° 355 - Imprimé en France par les PROCEDES-DOREL - Paris n° 50.143

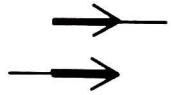
Préface

RADIO-TRANSISTORS ne supplante pas les recueils de caractéristiques tels que le GUIDE MONDIAL DES TRANSISTORS (principales caractéristiques limites et de fonctionnement de tous les transistors) ou la collection des CARACTÉRISTIQUES UNIVERSELLES DES TRANSISTORS (courbes et données détaillées sur les transistors les plus courants). Mais, étant de conception tout à fait différente, il les complète harmonieusement.

RADIO-TRANSISTORS est une collection de schémas d'utilisation de tous les transistors employés actuellement en radio. Ces schémas sont classés par ordre alphanumérique de l'appellation du transistor: *les lettres ont priorité sur les chiffres*. Ils indiquent, avec les valeurs des éléments essentiels d'utilisation, certaines caractéristiques importantes, tels que les gains en courant et en puissance, facteur de bruit, fréquence de travail, etc. Un coup d'œil rapide sur un petit schéma permet de connaître immédiatement toutes les données pratiques d'utilisation.

Dans *RADIO-TRANSISTORS*, seuls des signes conventionnels et bien connus ont été utilisés. Tout le monde doit donc pouvoir comprendre les renseignements contenus dans cet ouvrage, et cela sans avoir lu la présente introduction... ou après l'avoir oubliée. Malgré cela, et pour la tranquillité de sa conscience, l'auteur préfère rappeler le principe des notations utilisées.

■ Le branchement des transistors est présenté vu par en dessous.



■ Pour faciliter la lecture des schémas, des flèches indiquent l'entrée et la sortie des signaux à amplifier.

■ L'appellation du transistor est indiquée au coin supérieur gauche de chaque schéma. Elle peut être suivie d'une autre appellation; cela signifie que les deux transistors mentionnés ont des caractéristiques suffisamment voisines pour que le même schéma d'utilisation soit valable. Si la deuxième appellation est mise entre parenthèses, les valeurs correspondantes du schéma apparaissent également entre parenthèses. De la même façon, la parenthèse peut encore être utilisée pour caractériser différentes conditions de fonctionnement dans un même montage (valeur des éléments pour différentes tensions d'alimentation, etc.). En dessous de l'appellation du transistor, se trouve l'indication de la *fonction* suivant les symboles classiques :

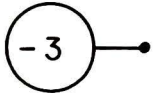
Osc : Oscillateur.
HF : Haute fréquence.
Conv : Conversion de fréquence.
MF : Moyenne fréquence.
BF : Basse fréquence.
P : Amplification de puissance (étage de sortie).
VHF : Transistor utilisable aux très hautes fréquences.

■ En haut de chaque schéma, sont indiqués les caractéristiques essentielles du transistor et du montage :

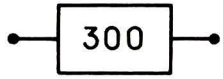
β : Gain de courant (en basse fréquence, sauf indication spéciale).
F_b : Facteur de bruit.
GP : Gain en puissance du montage (inférieure au gain maximum théorique, cette indication tient compte de faibles pertes de liaison).
GC : Gain de conversion.

■ La *fréquence de travail* est indiquée dans le cas des montages amplificateurs HF ou MF, ainsi que dans certains *quadripôles* dont les éléments dépendent de la fréquence. Ces dessins de quadripôles contiennent également la mention de la tension de collecteur (V_c) et du courant de collecteur (I_c) correspondant aux valeurs indiquées.

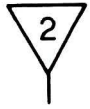
■ Plusieurs schémas peuvent être consacrés à un même transistor lorsque celui-ci peut avoir plusieurs fonctions ou travailler sous différentes conditions d'utilisation.



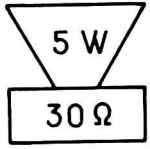
■ Les chiffres enfermés dans des cercles indiquent, *en volts*, les *tensions continues* qui existent entre le point d'attache du cercle et la masse. La polarité est exprimée par les signes + ou —.



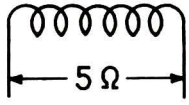
■ Les intensités continues sont indiquées dans des carrés intercalés dans les circuits comme des appareils de mesure; elles sont toujours exprimées en *milliampères*. Dans le cas des amplificateurs classe AB, les intensités minimale et maximale sont indiquées l'une en dessous de l'autre, dans le même carré.



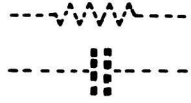
■ Les chiffres enfermés dans des *triangles* indiquent des *tensions alternatives*.



■ Le dessin du *haut-parleur* contient des chiffres exprimant l'*impédance de charge* et la *puissance* maximale de *sortie*. Cette dernière n'est pas la valeur théorique extrême, mais celle qu'on peut obtenir avec un transformateur de sortie de faibles pertes.



■ La valeur ohmique apparaissant entre les bornes de sortie ou d'entrée d'un transformateur indique l'*impédance d'adaptation* de l'enroulement correspondant.



■ Les éléments dessinés en *pointillé* indiquent les résistances ou capacités *internes* que possède le montage entre les points correspondants.

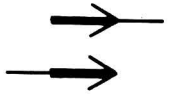
Preface

RADIO-TRANSISTORS does not replace the handbooks such as the GUIDE MONDIAL DES TRANSISTORS (principal characteristics and applications of all transistors) or the manual CARACTÉRISTIQUES UNIVERSELLES DES TRANSISTORS (graphs and complete data on the main types). But being of a conception totally different, *RADIO-TRANSISTORS* completes them harmoniously.

RADIO-TRANSISTORS is a collection of schematic diagrams of all the transistors used at present in radio. These diagrams are classified by the alphabetical and numerical designation of the transistors *letters having priority over the numbers*. They indicate, along with the values of the components used, certain important characteristics, such as gain in current and power, noise factor, working frequency, etc. A glance at the diagram gives all the practical details.

In *RADIO-TRANSISTORS* only usual and well-known symbols are used. Everyone should therefor be able to grasp the information contained in this handbook even without having read the present introduction or after having forgotten it. Nevertheless to sooth his conscience, the author prefers enumerating the following notations.

■ The connections of the transistors are as seen from below.



■ To facilitate the comprehension of the diagrams, the arrows indicate the input and output of the signals being amplified.

■ The designation of the transistor is indicated in the upper left-hand corner of each diagram. It may be followed by another; this means that both transistors mentioned are sufficiently similar so that the same diagram can be used. If the second designation is between parenthesis, the corresponding values of the diagram are similarly indicated between parentheses. In a like manner, the parenthesis can be used to indicate different conditions of operation in the same layout (values for different voltages applied, etc.). Below the designation of the transistor, will be found the classic indication of the *function :*

OSC : Oscillator.
HF : High-frequency.
Conv : Frequency converter.
MF : Intermediate frequency.
BF : Audio frequency.
P : Power amplification (output stage).
VHF : Very high frequency application.

■ At the top of each diagram, the main indications of the transistor and its allied components are indicated.

β : Current gain (at audio frequencies except special indication).

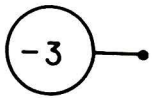
F_b : Noise factor.

GP : Power gain of the set-up (inferior to the maximum theoretical gain; this indication allows for the slight losses in hook-up.

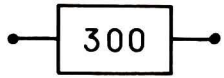
GC : Conversion gain.

■ The *working frequency* is indicated in the case of high or intermediate frequency amplifiers as well as in certain *four-pole units* of which the elements are dependent on the frequency. These drawings of the four-pole units also contain the mention of the collector voltage (V_c) and collector current (I_c) corresponding to the values indicated.

■ Several diagram may be devoted to the same transistor when it has several functions or can work under different conditions of utilisation.



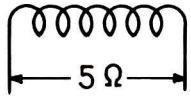
■ The figures in the circles indicate *in volts, the D.C. voltages*, that exist between the point where the circle is attached and the bus. Polarity is expressed by the signs + or —.



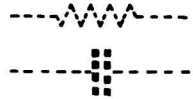
■ The *D.C. currents* are indicated in the squares that are intercalated in the circuits as so many measuring instruments; they are always expressed in *milliamps*. In the case of class AB amplifiers, the minimum and maximum currents are indicated one below the other in the same box.

■ The figures enclosed in the *triangles* indicate *A.C. voltages.*

■ The drawing of the loud-speaker contains the figures expressing the *impedance load* and maximum *power output*, the latter not being the extreme theoretical value but the one that can be obtained with a low-loss output transformer.



■ The ohms value that appears at the input or output lugs of a transformer indicate the *adaptation impedance* of the corresponding winding.



■ The elements drawn in *dotted lines* indicate the internal resistances or capacities that exist between the corresponding points.

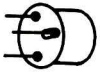
Vorwort

RADIO-TRANSISTORS ergänzt harmonisch zwei bereits gut bekannte Sammlungen von Transistor-Kenndaten : GUIDE MONDIAL DES TRANSISTORS (wichtigste Grenz- und Betriebswerte aller Transistoren) und CARACTÉRISTIQUES UNIVERSELLES DES TRANSISTORS (Kennlinien und Parameter der gebräuchlichsten Transistoren).

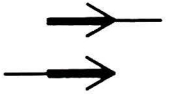
RADIO-TRANSISTORS ist eine Schaltungssammlung mit Anwendungsbeispielen aller zur Zeit in der Rundfunk- und Niederfrequenztechnik verwendeten Transistoren. Die Schaltungen sind alphanummerisch nach den Bezeichnungen der Transistoren eingeordnet: die *Buchstaben sind den Ziffern vorangesetzt*. Neben den Werten der hauptsächlichsten Schaltelemente enthalten diese Zeichnungen Angaben über einige wichtige Daten, wie Strom- und Leistungsverstärkung, Rauschfaktor, Betriebsfrequenz, usw. Ein kurzer Blick auf die kleine Schaltung genügt, um sofort alle praktischen Angaben über die Verwendung des Transistors zur Verfügung zu haben.

RADIO-TRANSISTORS enthält nur allgemein bekannte und gebräuchliche Zeichen und Symbole. Somit kann jeder ohne weiteres die in dieser Broschüre enthaltenen Angaben verstehen, und das selbst, wenn er diese Einführung nicht gelesen... oder bereits wieder vergessen hat.

Trotzdem möchte der Verfasser, auch in Hinsicht auf sein ruhiges Gewissen, das Prinzip der verwendeten Bezeichnungen kurz erläutern.



■ Die *Anschlüsse* der Transistoren sind von der *unteren* (Anschluss-) Seite aus gesehen.



■ Das Lesen der Schaltungen wird durch *Pfeile* vereinfacht, die Ein- und Ausgang der zu verstärkenden Signale angeben.

■ Die Typenbezeichnung des Transistors ist in der linken oberen Ecke jeder Schaltung angegeben. Eine zweite Bezeichnung kann darauf folgen; es handelt sich dann um zwei Transistoren deren Kennwerte so ähnlich sind, dass ein gleiches Anwendungsbeispiel für beide gültig ist. Wenn die zweite Bezeichnung in Klammern steht, dann erscheinen die entsprechenden Angaben im Schaltbild ebenfalls in Klammern. Ähnlich werden die Klammern auch verwendet, um in einer Schaltung mehrere Betriebsbedingungen anzugeben (Dimensionierung für verschiedene Speisespannungen, usw.). Unter der Typenbezeichnung wird die *Funktion* wie folgt angegeben:

Osc : Oszillator.
HF : Hochfrequenzverstärker.
Conv : Mischstufe.
MF : Zwischenfrequenzverstärker.
BF : Niederfrequenzverstärker.
P : Leistungs- (End-) Stufe.
VHF : Bei sehr hohen Frequenzen verwendbarer Transistor.

■ Im oberen Teil jedes Schaltbildes sind folgende wichtige Kennwerte des Transistors oder der Schaltung angegeben :

β : Stromverstärkung bei Niederfrequenz (oder bei der hinter dem Wert angegebenen Frequenz).

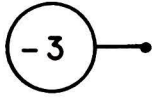
F_b : Rauschfaktor.

GP : Leistungsgewinn der Schaltung. (Der angegebene Wert ist nicht der theoretische Maximalwert, sondern trägt leichten Übertragerverlusten Rechnung.)

GC : Mischverstärkung.

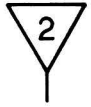
■ Die *Betriebsfrequenz* ist bei den Hoch- und Zwischenfrequenzverstärker-Schaltungen angegeben; sie ergänzt auch gewisse *Vierpoldarstellungen* deren Elemente frequenzabhängig sind. Diese Vierpole sind auch mit Angaben über die entsprechende Kollektorspannung (V_c) und den Kollektorstrom (I_c) versehen.

■ Mehrere Schaltbilder können sich auf denselben Transistor beziehen, wenn dieser mehrere Funktionen haben oder unter verschiedenen Bedingungen verwendet werden kann.

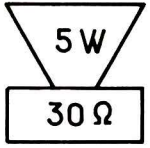


■ Von *Kreisen* umgebene Zahlen geben, in *Volt*, die *Gleichspannungen* an, die man zwischen Masse und dem mit dem Kreise verbundenen Punkt der Schaltung misst. Die Zeichen + oder — geben die Polarität an.

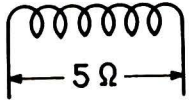
■ *Gleichstromwerte* sind in *Vierecken* angegeben, die wie Messinstrumente in die Stromkreise eingelegt sind. Die Angabe folgt immer in Milliampère. Bei AB-Verstärkern sind Ruhe- und Spitzenstrom untereinander im selben Viereck angegeben.



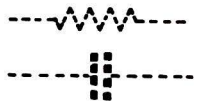
■ Wechselspannungen sind in Dreiecke eingeschrieben.



■ Das Schaltzeichen des *Lautsprechers* enthält Angaben über den *Anpassungwiderstand* und die maximale *Ausgangsleistung*. Letztere entspricht nicht dem theoretischen Höchstwert, sondern der Leistung, die man mit einem Ausgangstransformator guter Qualität erzielen kann.



■ Eine Widerstandsangabe zwischen den Ein- oder Ausgangsklemmen eines Transformators gibt den *Anpassungswiderstand* der entsprechenden Wicklung an.



■ Mit unterbrochenem Strich gezeichnete Schaltzeichen stellen die *inneren* Widerstände oder Kapazitäten dar, welche die Schaltung zwischen den entsprechenden Punkten aufweist.

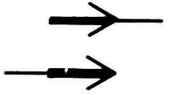
Prefacio

RADIO-TRANSISTORS no suplanta las colecciones de características tales como el GUIDE MONDIAL DES TRANSISTORS (*Guia Mundial de Transistores*) (principales características límites y de funcionamiento de todos los transistores) o la colección de las CARACTÉRISTIQUES UNIVERSELLES DES TRANSISTORS (*Características Universales de los Transistores*) (curvas y datos detallados sobre los transistores mas corrientes) pero, siendo de concepción completamente diferente, las completa armoniosamente.

RADIO-TRANSISTORS es una colección de esquemas de empleo de todos los transistores utilizados actualmente en radio. Estos esquemas están clasificados por orden alfa-numérico de la apelación del transistor : *las letras tienen prioridad sobre las cifras*. Indican, con los valores de los elementos esenciales de empleo, ciertas características importantes, tales como las ganancias en corriente y en potencia, factor de ruido, frecuencia de trabajo, etc. Una rápida ojeada sobre un pequeño esquema permite conocer immediatamente todos los datos prácticos de utilización.

En *RADIO-TRANSISTORS*, sólo se utilizan signos convencionales y perfectamente conocidos. Así pues, todo el mundo debe poder comprender las informaciones contenidas en esta obra, y sin haber leido la presente introducción... o después de haberla olvidado. A pesar de ello y para tranquilidad de su conciencia, el autor prefiere recordar el principio de las anotaciones utilizadas.

■ La conexión de los transistores se ha presentado vista por debajo.



■ Para facilitar la lectura de los esquemas, las flechas indican la entrada y la salida de las señales a amplificar.

■ La apelación del transistor está indicada en el extremo superior izquierda de cada esquema. Puede estar seguida de otra apelación, lo cual significa que los dos transistores mencionados tienen características suficientemente próximas para que el mismo esquema de empleo sea utilizable. Si la segunda apelación está dispuesta entre paréntesis, los valores correspondientes del esquema aparecen igualmente entre paréntesis. De igual manera, el paréntesis puede también ser utilizado para caracterizar diferentes condiciones de funcionamiento en un mismo montaje (valores de los elementos para diferentes tensiones de alimentación, etc.). Debajo de la denominación del transistor, se encuentra la indicación de la *función*, según los símbolos clásicos :

Osc : Oscilador.
HF : Alta frecuencia.
Conv : Conversión de frecuencia.
MF : Frecuencia intermedia.
BF : Baja frecuencia.
P : Amplificación de potencia (etapa de salida).
VHF : Transistor utilizable para muy altas frecuencias.

■ En la parte superior de cada esquema, se indican las características esenciales del transistor y del montaje :

β : Ganancia de corriente (en baja frecuencia, salvo indicación especial).

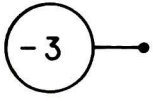
F_b : Factor de ruido.

GP : Ganancia en potencia del montaje (inferior a la ganancia máxima teórica, esta indicación tiene en cuenta las reducidas pérdidas de enlace).

GC : Ganancia de conversión.

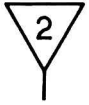
■ La *frecuencia de trabajo* se indica en el caso de los montajes amplificadores AF o FI, así como en ciertos *quadripolos* cuyos elementos dependen de la frecuencia. Estos dibujos de cuadripolos contienen igualmente la mención de la tensión de colector (V_c) y de la corriente de colector (I_c) correspondiente a los valores indicados.

■ Varios esquemas pueden ser consagrados a un mismo transistor cuando este puede tener varias funciones o trabajar bajo diferentes condiciones de empleo.

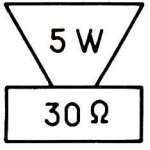


■ Las cifras encerradas en círculos indican, *en voltios*, las *tensiones contínuas* que existen entre el punto de ataque del círculo y masa. La polaridad se expresa por los signos + o —.

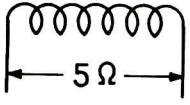
■ Las intensidades continuas se indican en cuadrados intercalados en los circuitos como aparatos de medición; siempre se expresan en *miliamperios*. En el caso de los amplificadores clase AB, las intensidades mínima y máxima se indican una debajo de la otra en el mismo cuadrado.



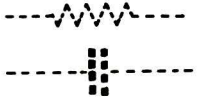
■ Las cifras encerradas en *triángulos* indican *tensiones alternas*.



■ El dibujo del *altavoz* contiene cifras expresando la *impedancia de carga* y la *potencia* máxima de *salida*. Esta última no es el valor teórico extremo, sino el que se puede obtener con un transformador de salida de reducidas pérdidas.



■ El valor óhmico que aparece en los bornes de salida o de entrada de un transformador indica la *impedancia de adaptación* del devanado correspondiente.



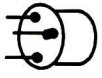
■ Los elementos dibujados en *punteado* indican las resistencias o capacidades *internas* que posee el montaje entre los puntos correspondientes.

Voorwoord

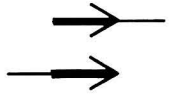
RADIO-TRANSISTORS vervangt niet de verzameling van gegevens zoals de GUIDE MONDIAL DES TRANSISTORS (*Transistor-Wereldgids*) (voornaamste eigenschappen en funkties van alle transistors) of de verzameling CARACTÉRISTIQUES UNIVERSELLES DES TRANSISTORS (*Universele Transistor-Karakteristieken*), doch zijnde van geheel andere aard vult deze harmonisch aan.

RADIO-TRANSISTORS is een verzameling praktijk-schemas van alle thans voor radio in gebruik zijnde transistors. Deze schemas zijn in alfabetisch-numerieke volgorde naar type-benaming gerangschikt, *waarbij letters voorrang hebben boven de cijfers*. Zij vermelden, met de waarden der wezenlijke gebruiksbestanddelen, zekere belangrijke gegevens zoals de stroom- en energieversterking, ruisfaktor, werkfrekwentie, enz. Een vluchtige blik op een klein schema doet onmiddellijk alle gegevens voor het praktische gebruik zien.

In *RADIO-TRANSISTORS* zijn slechts gangbare en welbekende tekens gebruikt. Iedereen zal dus de in deze uitgave vervatte inlichtingen kunnen begrijpen, zelfs zonder deze inleiding te hebben gelezen... of na haar te hebben vergeten. Desondanks en voor de gerustheid van zijn geweten, geeft de samensteller er de voorkeur aan het principe der gebruikte tekens in herinnering te brengen.



■ De aansluiting der transistors is voorgesteld van onderen gezien.



■ Om het lezen der schemas te vergemakkelijken wordt de ingang en de uitgang der signalen van de versterker door pijlen aangegeven.

■ De benaming van de transistor is vermeld in de linker bovenhoek van elk schema. Zij kan gevolgd worden door een andere type-aanduiding, hetgeen betekent dat de twee genoemde transistors elkander voldoend naderbij komende karakteristieken hebben om het zelfde gebruikschema te doen gelden. Indien de tweede benaming tussen haakjes geplaatst is, zijn de dienovereenkomstige waarden van het schema eveneens tussen haakjes. Op dezelfde wijze kunnen haakjes nog gebruikt worden om verschillende funktievoorwaarden in een zelfde konstruktie te karakteriseren (waarden der elementen voor verschillende voedingsspanningen, enz.). Onder de benaming van de transistor bevindt zich de aanduiding der *funktie* volgens de klassieke symbolen :

Osc : Oscillator.
HF : Hoge frekwentie.
Conv : Conversie.
MF : Midden frekwentie.
BF : Lage frekwentie.
P : Eindversterking.
VHF : Transistor bruikbaar voor zeer hoge frekwenties.

■ Boven elk schema zijn de belangrijkste gegevens van de transistor en van de schakeling aangeduid :

β : Stroomversterking (op lage frekwenties, behoudens speciale aanduiding).

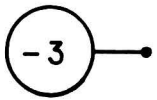
F_b : Ruisfaktor.

GP : Energieversterking van de schakeling (minder dan de theoretisch maximale versterking, deze aanduiding houdt rekening met zwakke verliezen in de onderdelen van de schakeling).

GC : Conversieversterking.

■ De *werkfrekwentie* is aangeduid in geval van HF of MF versterkerschakelingen, zoals ook in zekere *vierpolen* waarvan de elementen van de frekwentie afhangen. Deze tekeningen van vierpolen bevatten eveneens de vermelding van de kollektorspanning (V_c) en van de kollektorstroom (I_c) overeenkomstig de aangegeven waarden.

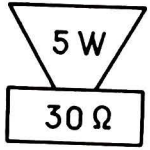
■ Verschillende schemas kunnen gebruikt worden voor een zelfde transistor, wanneer deze verschillende funkties kan hebben of onder verschillende voorwaarden kan werken.



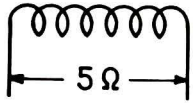
■ Door de cijfers in cirkels worden aangeduid, *in volts*, de *gelijkspanningen* tussen het aansluitpunt van de cirkel en de massa. De polariteit is aangeduid door de tekens + of —.

■ De gelijkstroomwaarden zijn aangeduid in vierkanten welke als meetinstrumenten in de stroomkring ingelast zijn; zij zijn steeds uitgedrukt in *milliampères*. In het geval van klasse AB versterkers, worden de minimale en maximale waarden onder elkander in hetzelfde vierkant aangeduid.

■ De cijfers in de *driehoeken* geven de *wisselspanningen*.



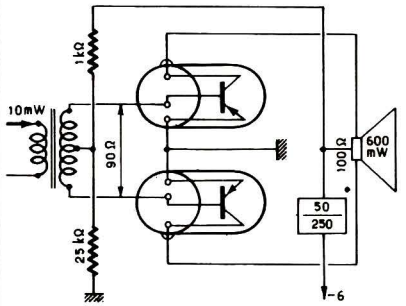
■ De tekening van de *luidspreker* bevat cijfers welke de *belastingsimpedantie* en het maximale *uitgangsvermogen* weergeven. Dit laatste is niet de theoretisch uiterste waarde, maar die welke men met een uitgangstransformator met zwakke verliezen kan verkrijgen.



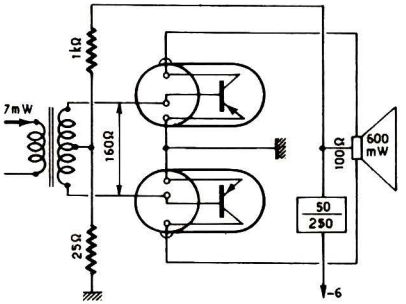
■ De tussen de uitgangs- of ingangsaansluitingen van een transformator genoemde ohmse waarde geeft de *aanpassingsimpedantie* van de betreffende wikkeling.

■ Door de met een stippellijn getekende elementen worden de *inwendige* weerstanden of kapaciteiten van de schakeling tussen de betreffende punten aangegeven.

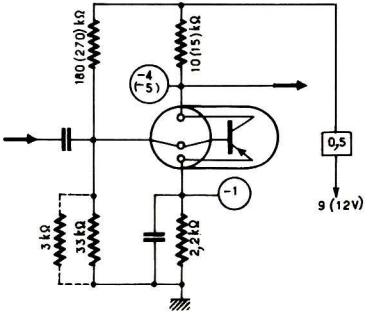
AC 105
BF
β = 35
GP = 18 dB



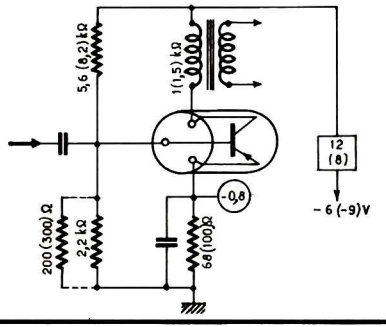
AC 106
BF
β = 60
GP = 20dB



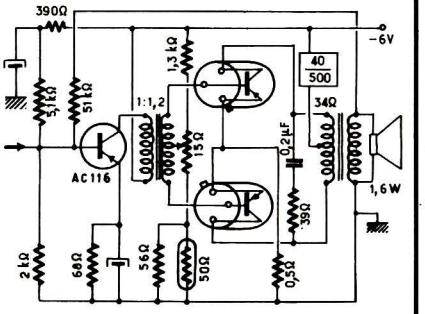
AC107
BF
β = 40
F_b = <8dB



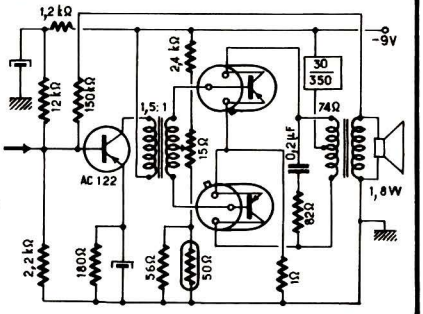
AC116
BF
β = 85
GP = 30dB



AC117
BF
β = 70



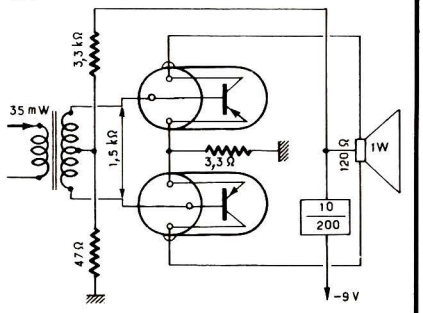
AC117
BF
β = 70



AC121

BF

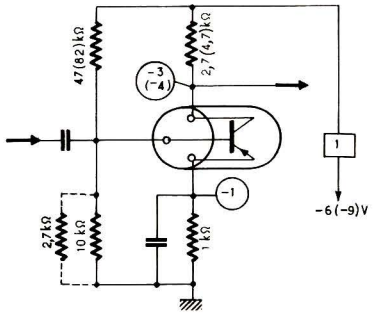
β = 30... 250
GP = 15...20dB



AC122

BF

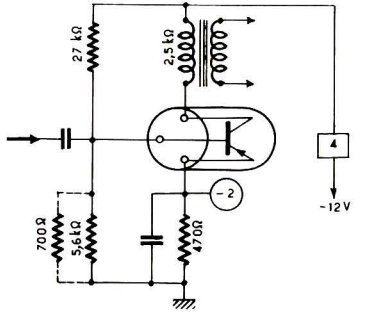
β = 85
F_b = 5,5 dB



AC123

BF

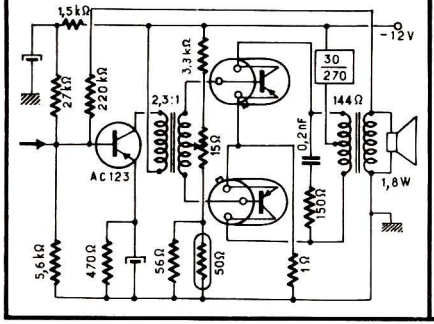
β = 85
GP = 32 dB



AC124

BF

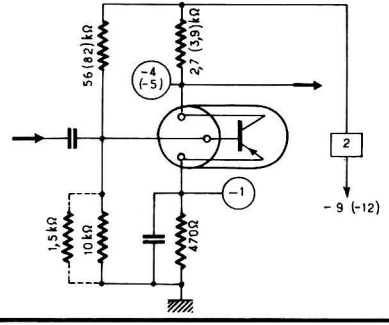
β = 50



AC125

BF

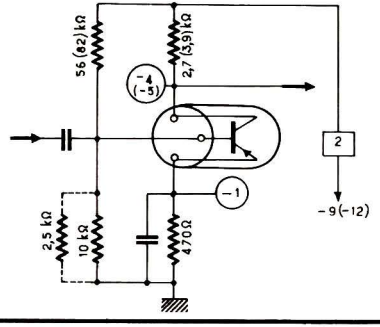
β = 80...160



AC126

BF

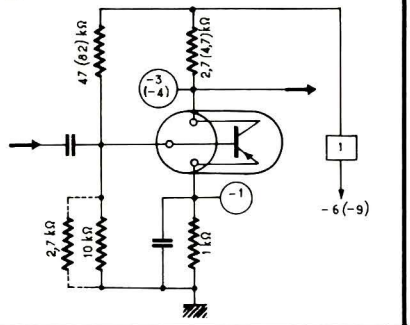
β = 130...300



AC150

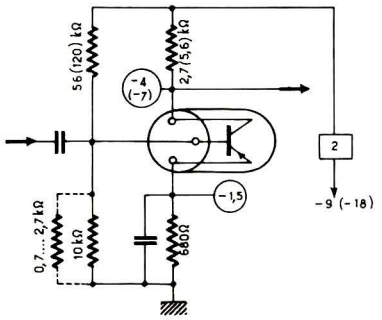
BF

β = 85
F_b = <5 dB



AC151

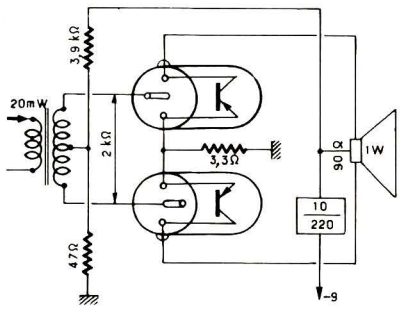
β = 45...170



AC152

BF

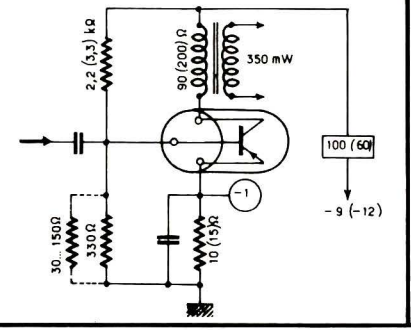
β = 30...150
GP = 18 dB



AC153

BF

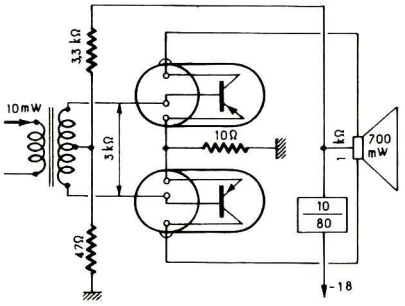
β = 50...250
GP = 35...45dB



ACZ 10

BF

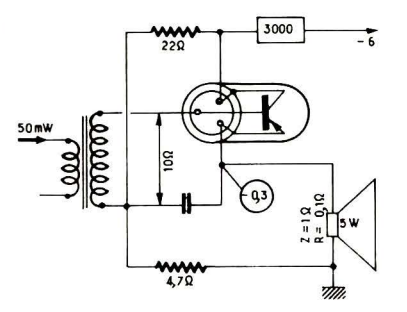
β = 60
GP = 18 dB



AD 103

P

β = 20...150
GP = 20dB

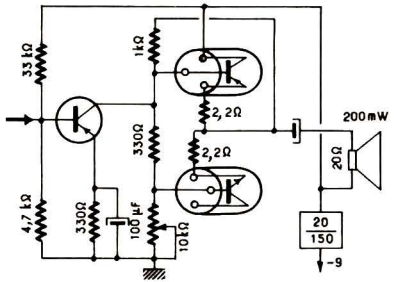


AC127 / AC132

n-p-n
p-n-p

BF

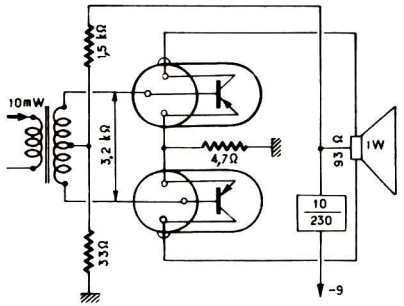
β = 115



AC128

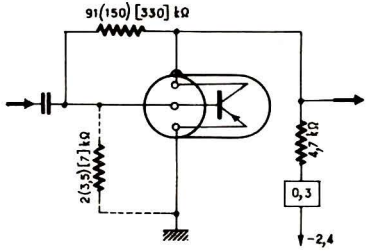
BF

β = 50...175
GP = 18...21dB



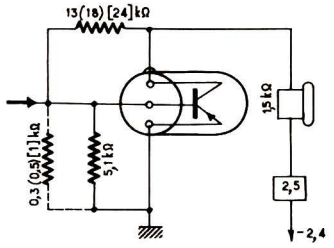
AC129 rouge Submin. (jaune) [bleu]

β = 12...35 (25...65) [>55]



AC129 rouge Submin. (jaune) [bleu]

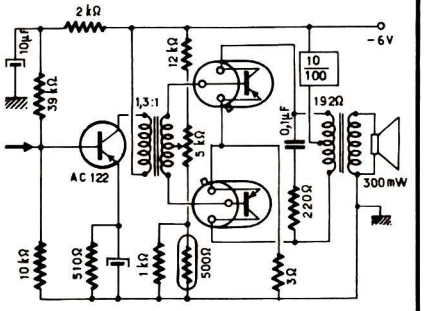
β = 12...35 (25...65) [>55]



AC131

BF

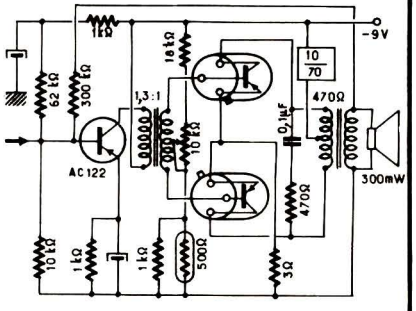
β = 67



AC131

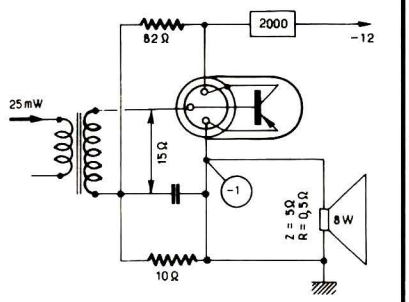
BF

β = 67



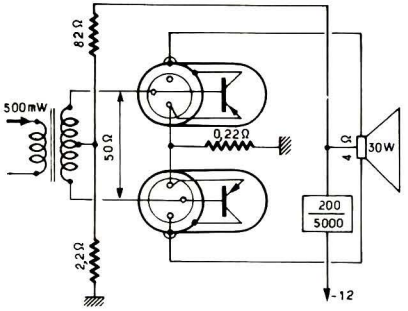
AD 103
P

β = 20...150
GP = 25 dB



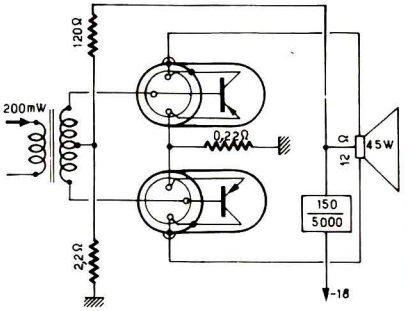
AD 103
P

β = 20...150
GP = 18 dB



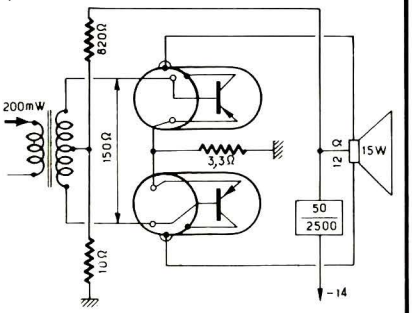
AD 104
P

β = 20...150
GP = 23 dB



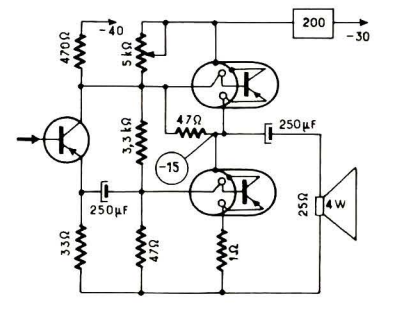
AD 130
P

β = 20...100
GP = 16...19 dB



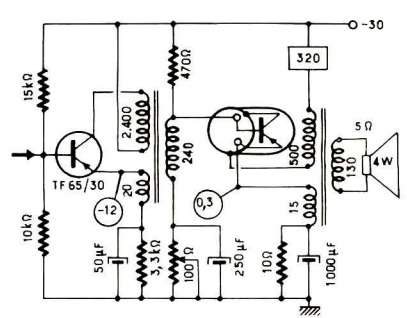
AD 131
P

β = 20...40 (III)
30...60 (IV)
50...100 (V)



AD 132
P

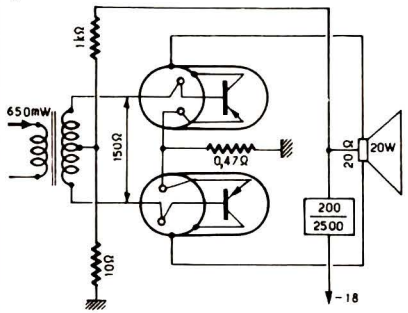
β = 15 60



AD133

P

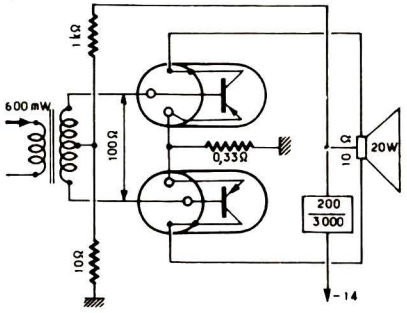
β = 20...60
GP = 15 dB



AD136

P

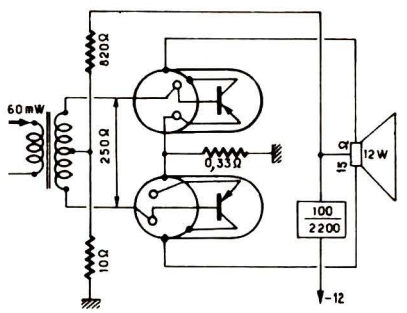
β = 20...100
GP > 16 dB



AD138

P

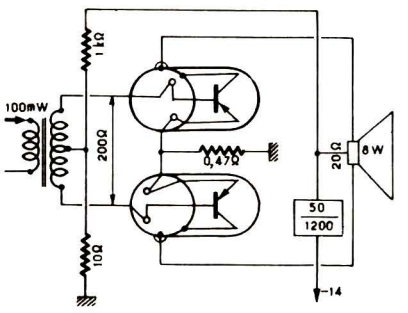
β = 100
GP = 23 dB



AD148

P

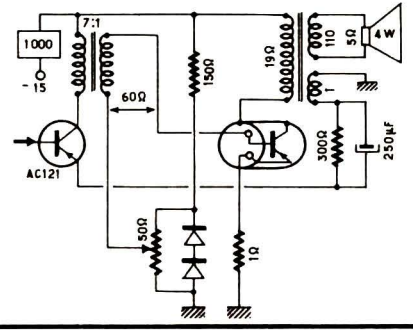
β = 30...100
GP = 19 dB



AD149

P

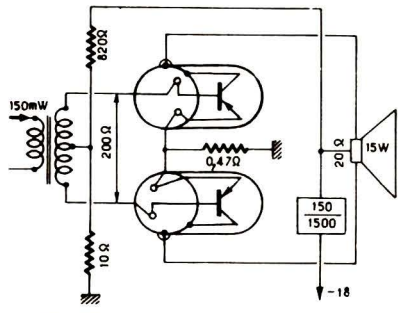
β = 30...100
GP 20 dB



AD149

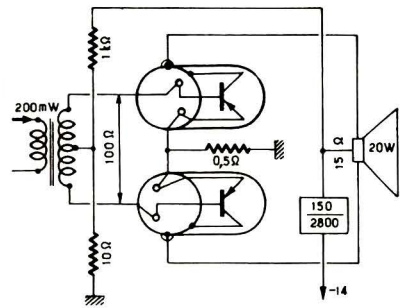
P

β = 30...100
GP = 20 dB



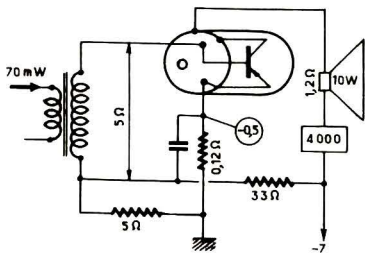
AD150
P

β = 30...100
GP = 20 dB



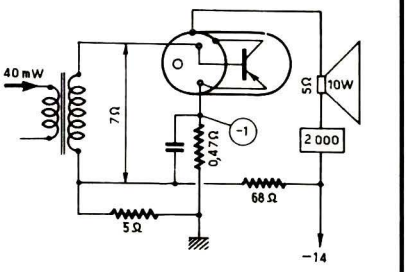
ADZ 11
P

β = 35
GP = 22 dB



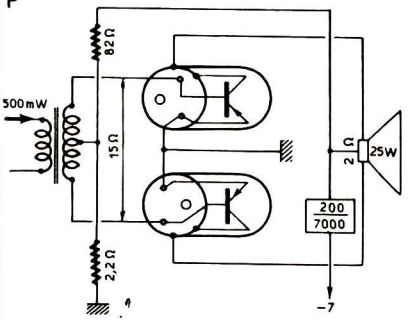
ADZ 11
P

β = 35
GP = 24 dB



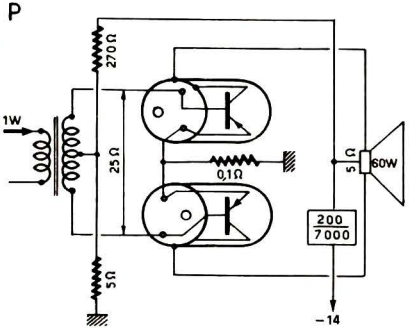
ADZ 11
P

β = 35
GP = 17 dB



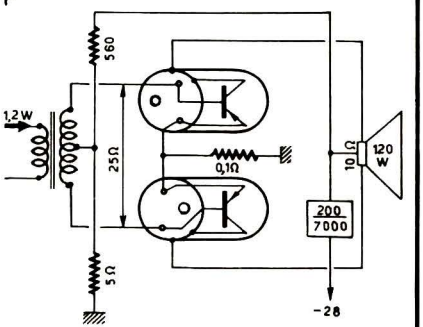
ADZ 11
P

β = 35
GP = 18 dB



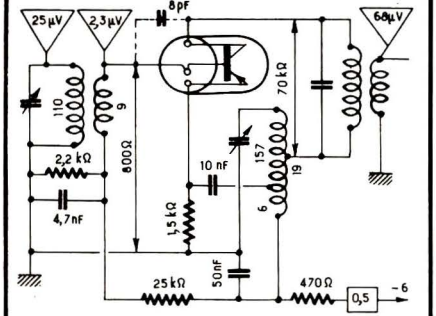
ADZ 12
P

β > 15
GP = 20 dB



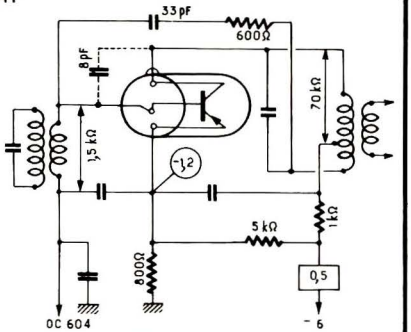
AF101
Conv.< 2MHZ

β = 50



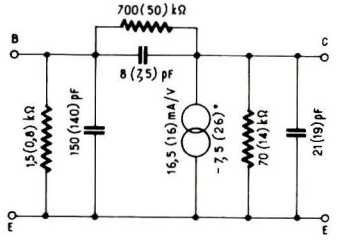
AF101
MF

β = 50



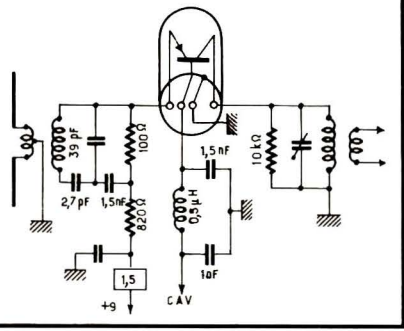
AF101
0,47(2) MHz

V_c = 6V
I_c = 0,5mA



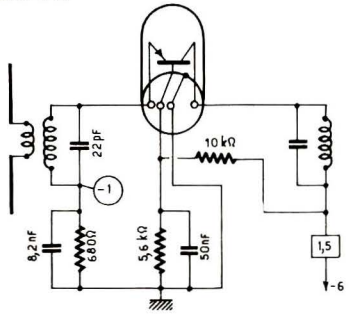
AF102
200 MHz

β = > 20



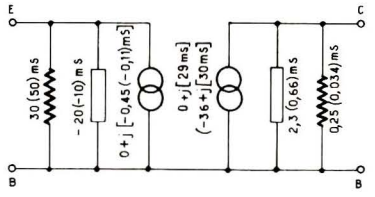
AF102
100MHz

β = < 20



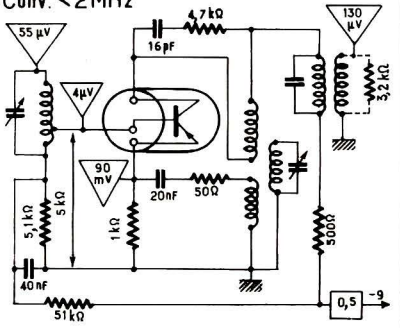
AF102
200 (50) MHz

β = < 20



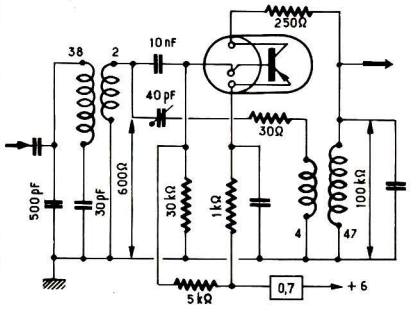
AF 105
Conv. <2 MHz

β = 60



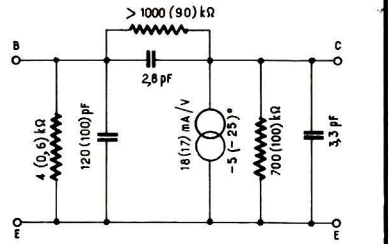
AF 105
MF 10,5 MHz

β = 45



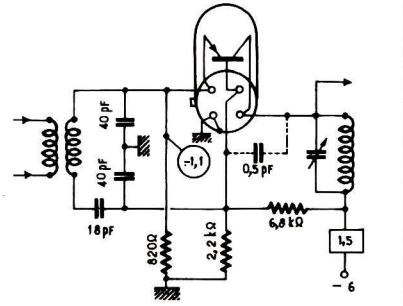
AF 105
0,47 (10,7) MHz

V_c = 6 V
I_c = 0,5 mA



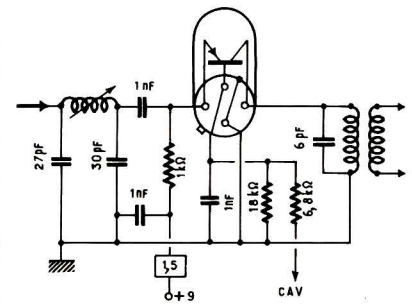
AF106
100 MHz

β = 50...120
F_b = 5,5 dB



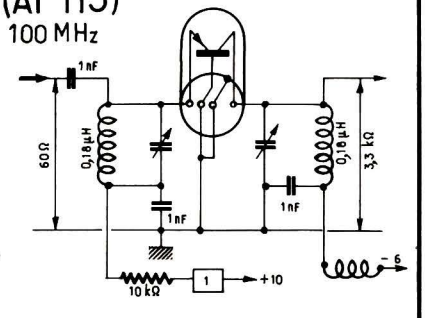
AF106 (AF109)
200 MHz

β = 50...120
F_b = 5,5 dB
GP = 14 (13) dB



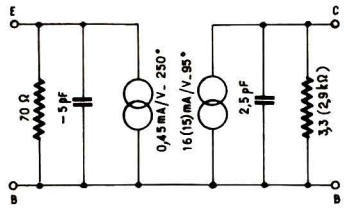
AF 114 (AF 115)
100 MHz

β = 150
F_b = 8 dB (100 MHz)
GP = 14 (13) dB



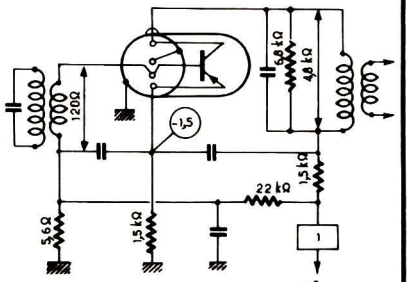
AF 114 (AF 115)

Vc = 6 V
Ic = 1 mA
f = 100 MHz



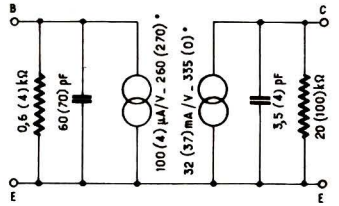
AF 116
10,7 MHz

β = 150
Fb = 3dB10 (MHz)
GP = 25 dB



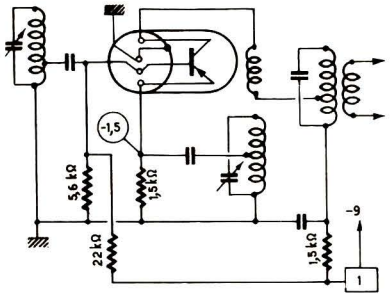
AF 116
10,7 (0,45) MHz

Vc = 6V
Ic = 1mA



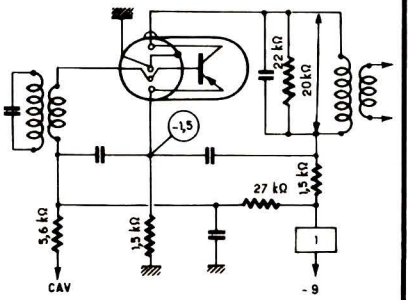
AF 117
Conv. < 2 MHz

β = 150
Fb = 4 dB (Conv.)



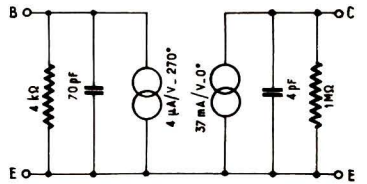
AF 117
MF 450 kHz

β = 150
Fb = 1,5 dB (1 MHz)
GP = 42 dB



AF 117

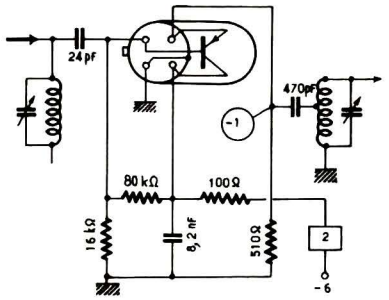
Vc = 6V
Ic = 1 mA
f = 450 kHz



AF124 (= AF 114)

100 MHz

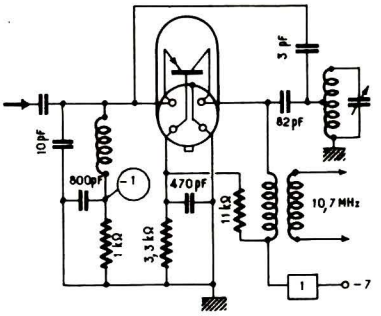
β = 150
F_b = 8 dB
GP = 14 dB



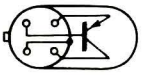
AF125 (= AF 115)

Conv. 100 MHz

β = 150
F_b = 4 dB (Conv)



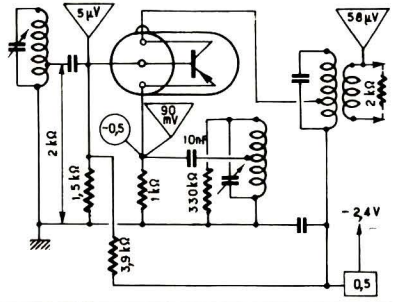
AF126 = AF116
AF127 = AF117



AF128 Submin.

Conv. < 2 MHz

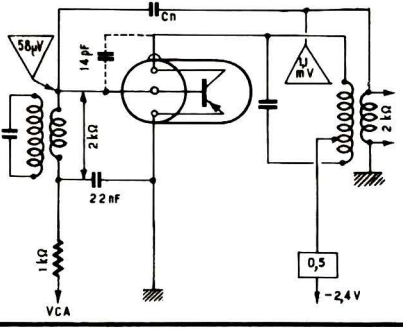
β = 40



AF128 Submin.

MF

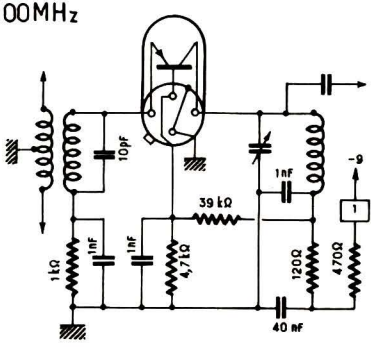
β = 40



AF134

100 MHz

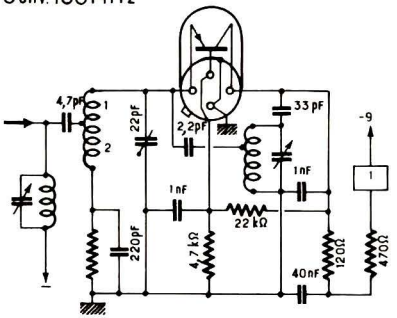
β = 110



AF135

Conv. 100 MHz

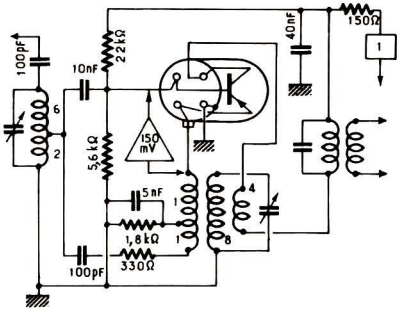
β = 100



AF136

Conv. < 23 MHz

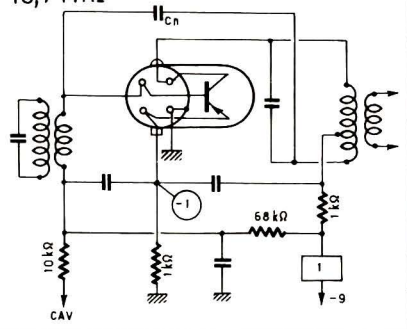
β =



AF137

10,7 MHz

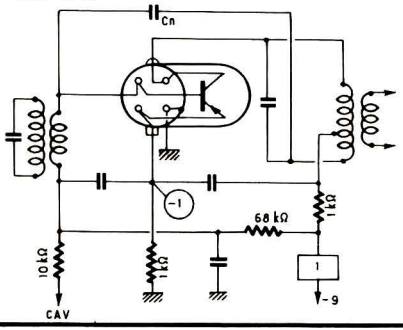
β = 60



AF138

455 kHz

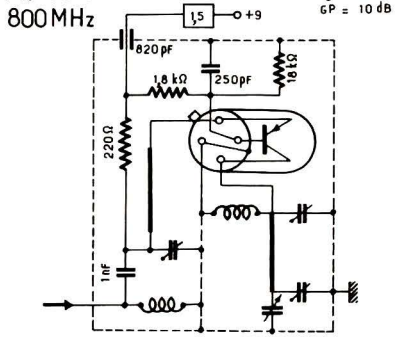
β = 80



AF139

800 MHz

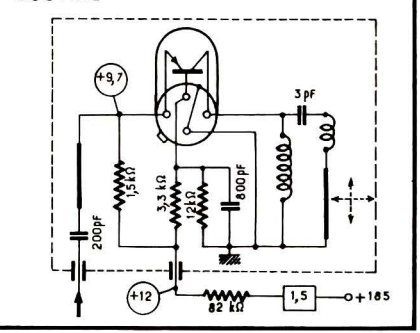
β = 50
Fb = 7,5 dB
GP = 10 dB



AF139

800 MHz

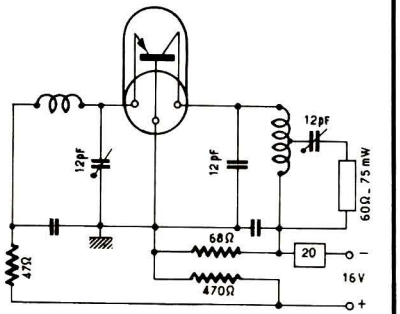
β = 50
Fb = 7,5 dB
GP = 10 dB



AFY 10

Osc. 200 MHz

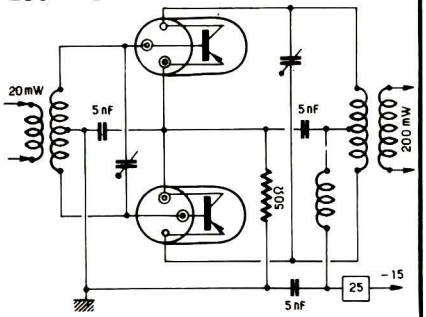
β = 60
β = 1 (250MHz)



AFY 11

200 MHz

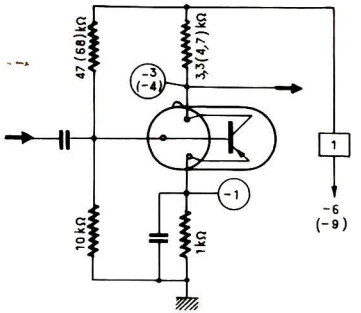
β = 60
β = 1 (300MHz)
GP = 10dB



CK 22

BF submin.

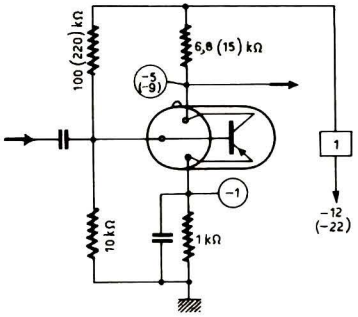
β = 90
Fb < 6 dB



CK 64

BF submin.

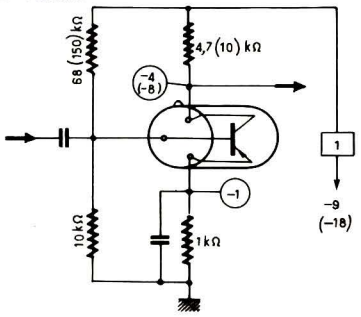
β = 22
Fb = 12 dB



CK 65

BF submin.

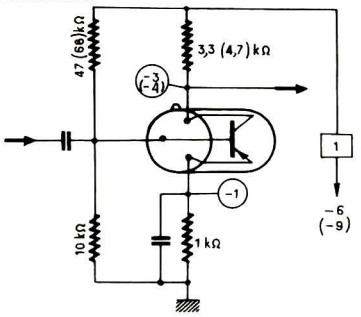
β = 45
Fb = 12 dB



CK 66

BF submin.

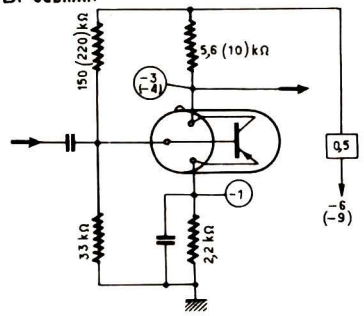
β = 90
Fb = 12 dB



CK67

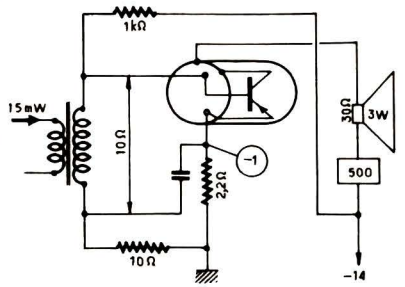
BF submin.

β = 180
Fb = 12 dB



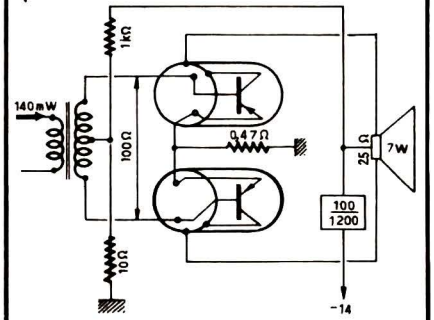
CTP1104

β = 20
GP = 23 dB



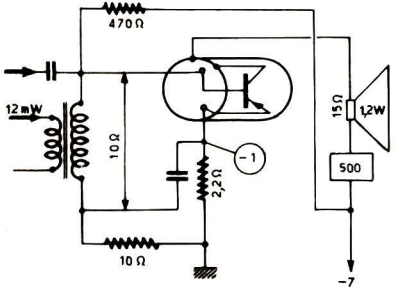
CTP1104 P

β = 20
GP = 17 dB



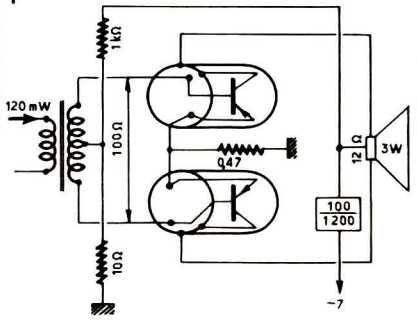
CTP1108

β = 20
GP = 20 dB



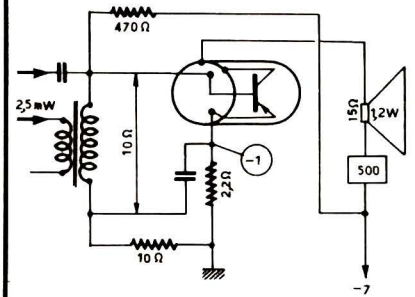
CTP1108 P

β = 20
GP = 15 dB



CTP1109

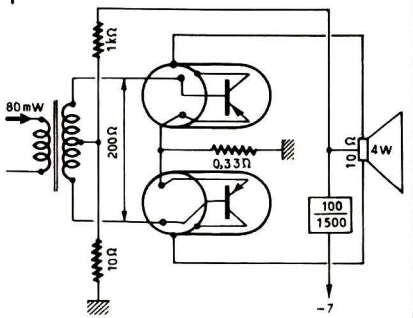
β = 50
GP = 27 dB



CTP 1109

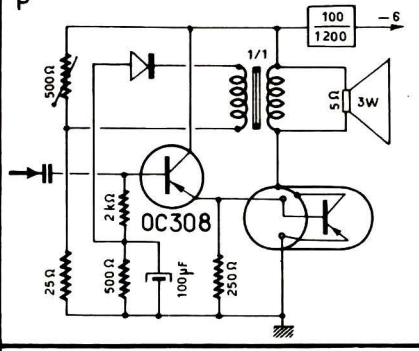
P

β = 50
GP = 17 dB



CTP 1109

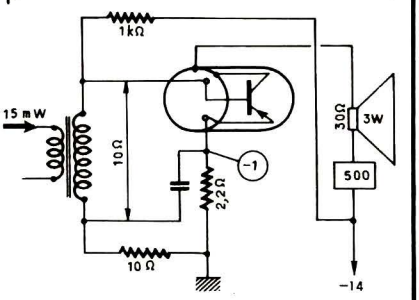
P



CTP 1111

P

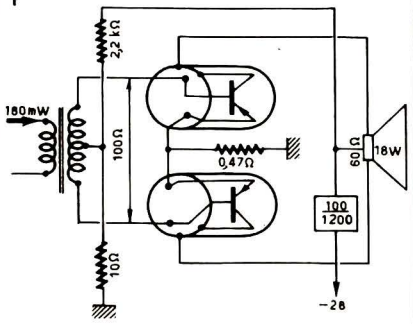
β = 20
GP = 23 dB



CTP 1111

P

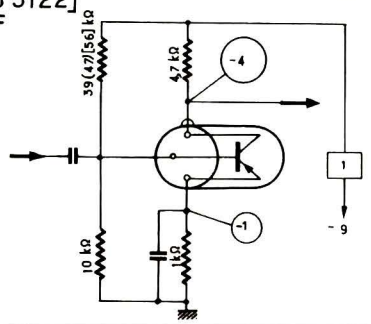
β = 20
GP = 20 dB



ES 3120 (ES 3121) [ES 3122]

BF

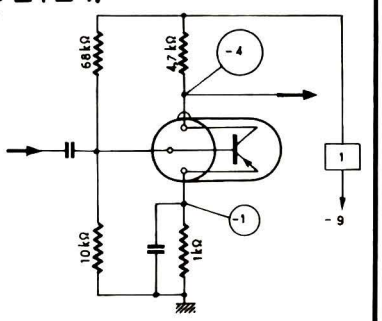
β 9...16 (13...24) [20...36]
Fb < 13 dB



ES 2123 (ES 2124)

BF

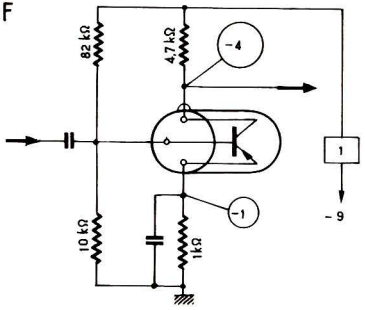
β = 30...51 (43...75)
Fb < 10 dB



ES 2125 (ES 2126)

BF

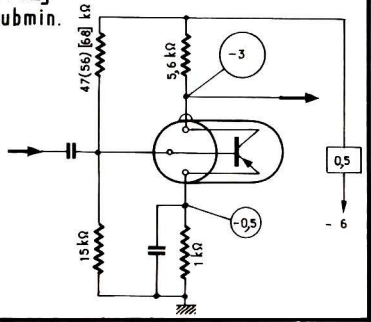
β = 62...110 (91...160)
Fb < 10 dB



ES 3110 (ES 3111) [ES 3112]

BF submin.

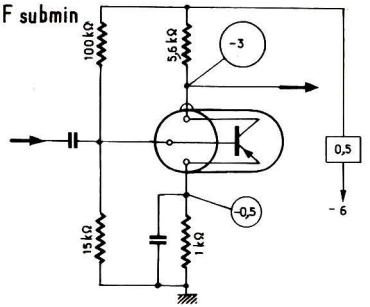
β = 9...16 (13...24) [20...36]
Fb < 13 dB



ES 3113 (ES 3114)

BF submin

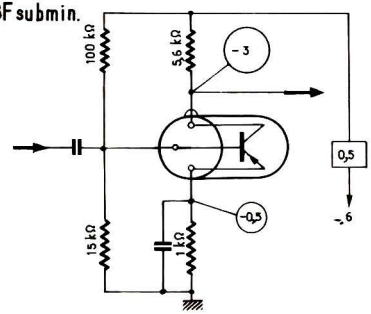
β = 30...51 (43...75)
Fb < 10 dB



ES 3115 (ES 3116)

BF submin.

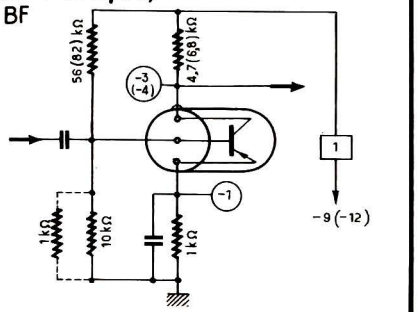
β = 62...110 (91...160)
Fb < 10 dB



GFT 20/15 (GFT 20/R)

BF

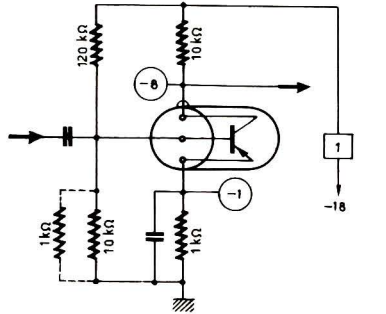
β = 20....45
Fb = 10(5) dB



GFT 20/30

BF

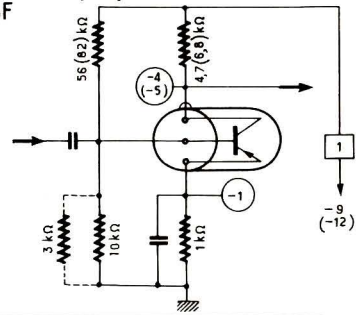
β = 20....45
Fb = 10 dB



GFT 21/15 (GFT 21/R)

BF

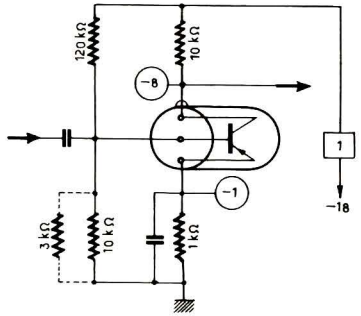
$\beta = 60....120$
$F_b = 10(5)$ dB



GFT 21/30

BF

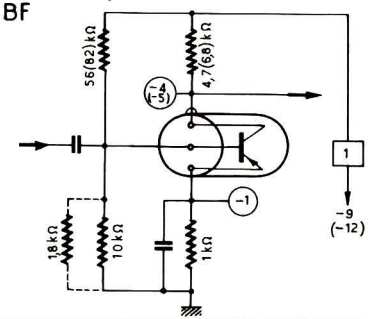
$\beta = 35....75$
$F_b = 10$ dB



GFT 25/15 (GFT 25/R)

BF

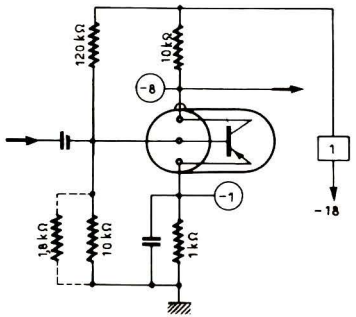
$\beta = 35....75$
$F_b = 10(5)$ dB



GFT 25/30

BF

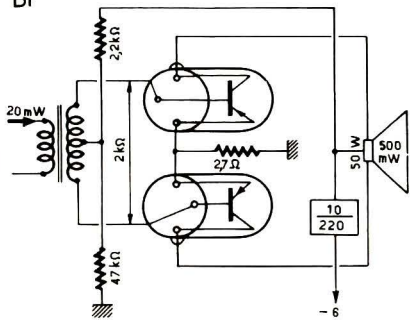
$\beta = 35...75$
$F_b = 10$ dB



GFT 32/15

BF

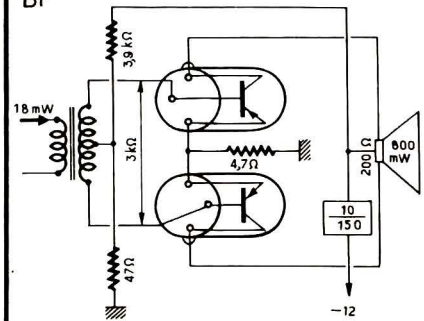
$\beta = 30...70$
$G_P = 14$ dB



GFT 32/30

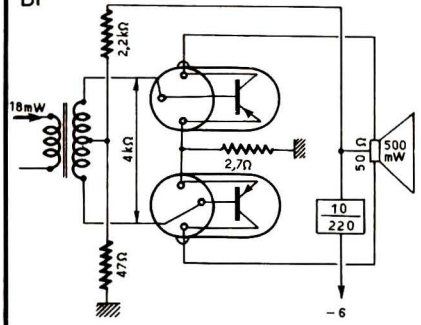
BF

$\beta = 30...70$
$G_P = 17$ dB



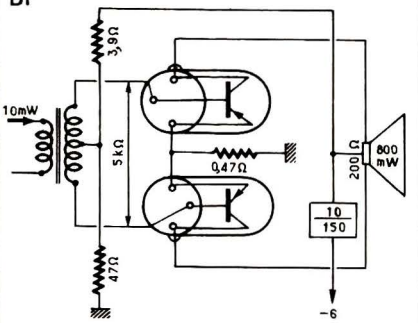
GFT 34/15
BF

β = 50...100
GP = 15 dB



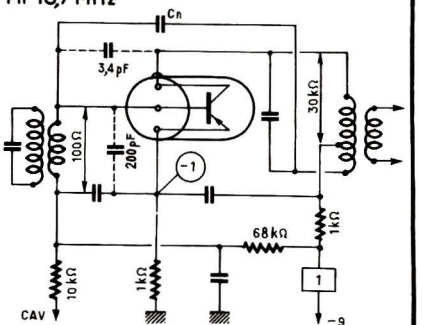
GFT 34/30
BF

β = 50...100
GP = 19 dB



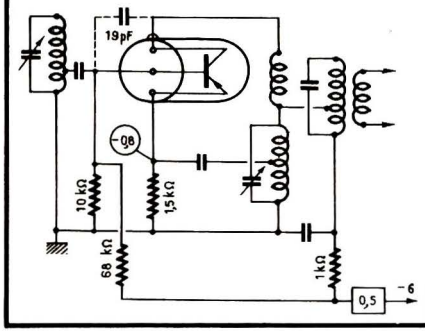
GFT 43
MF 10,7 MHz

β = 70
GP = 27 dB



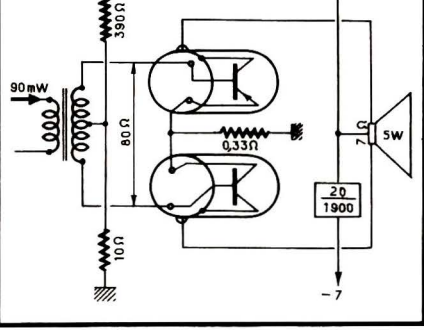
GFT 44/15
Conv. < 2 MHz

β = 100
Fb < 10 dB



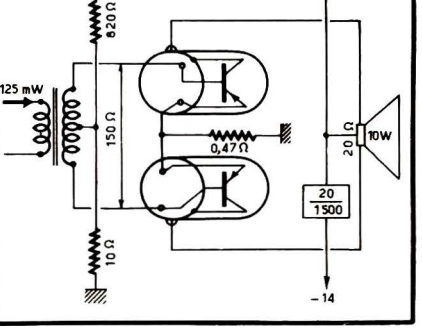
GFT 3008/20
P

β = 40
GP = 18 dB



GFT 3008/40
P

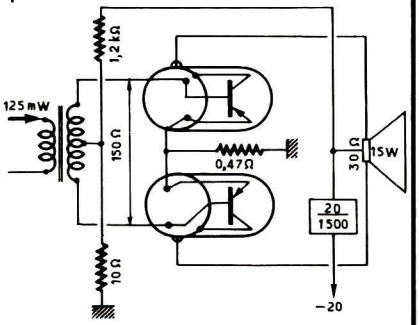
β = 40
GP = 19 dB



GFT 3008/60

P

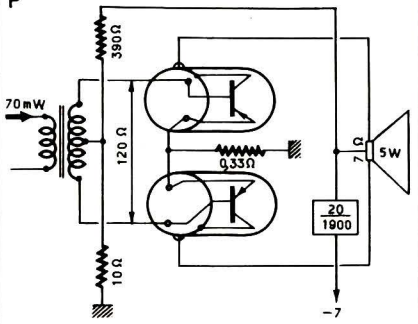
$\beta = 40$
GP = 21 dB



GFT 3408/20

P

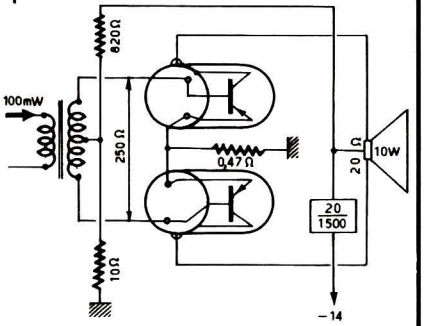
$\beta = 60$
GP = 19 dB



GFT 3408/40

P

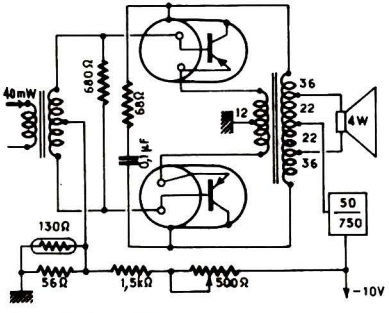
$\beta = 60$
GP = 20 dB



OC 22

P

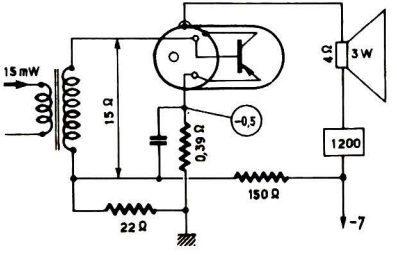
$\beta = 150$
GP = 20 dB



OC 26

P

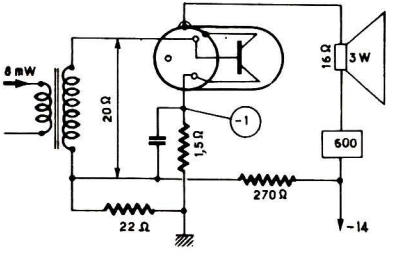
$\beta = 30$
GP = 23 dB



OC 26

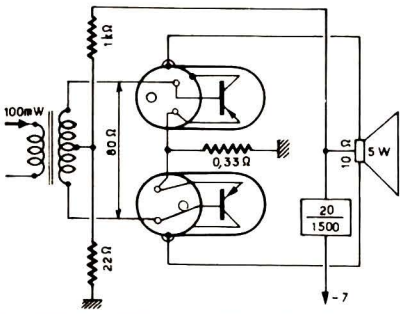
P

$\beta = 30$
GP = 26dB



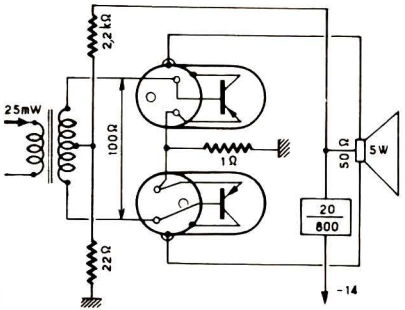
OC 26
P

β = 30
GP = 17dB



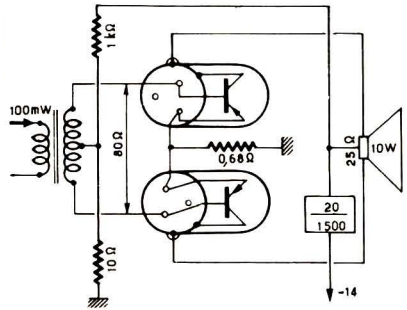
OC 26
P

β = 30
GP = 23dB



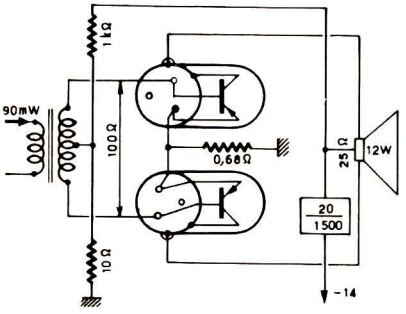
OC 26
P

β = 30
GP = 20dB



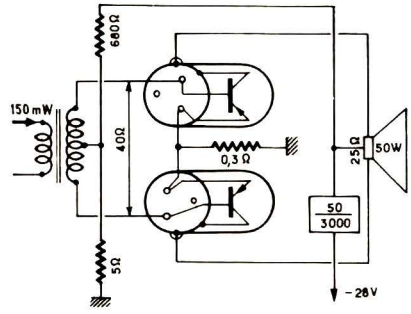
OC 27
P

β = 50
GP = 22dB



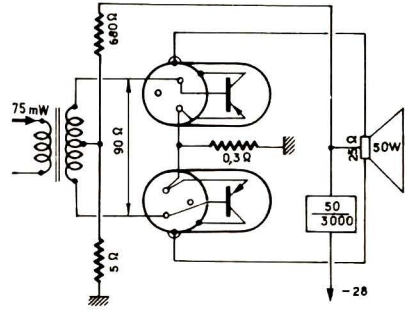
OC 28
P

β = 32
GP = 25 dB



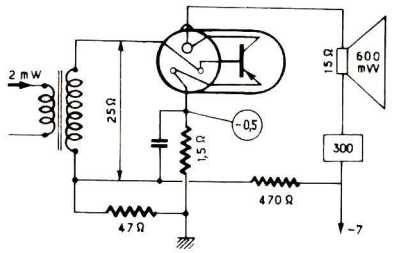
OC 29
P

β = 90
GP = 28dB



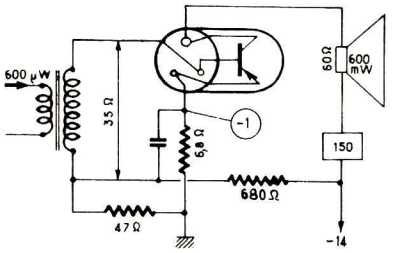
OC 30
P

β = 30
GP = 25 dB



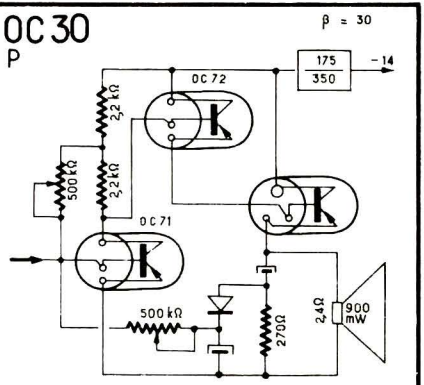
OC 30
P

β = 30
GP = 30 dB



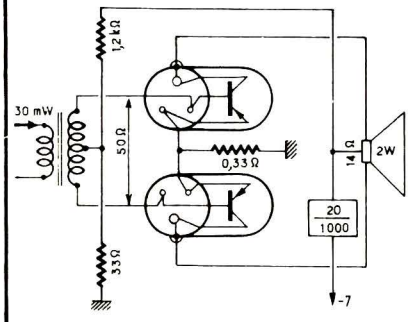
OC 30
P

β = 30



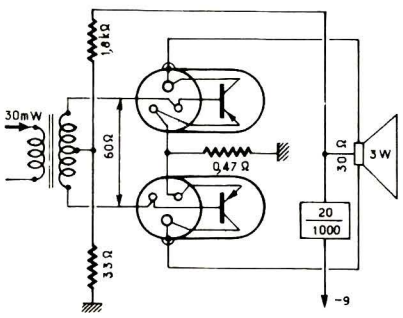
OC 30
P

β = 30
GP = 18 dB



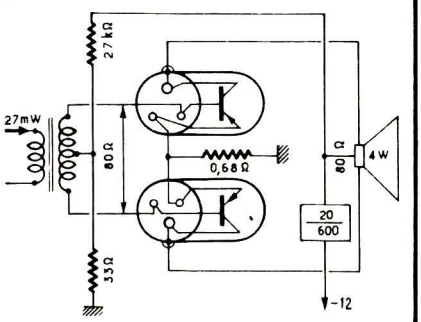
OC 30
P

β = 30
GP = 20 dB



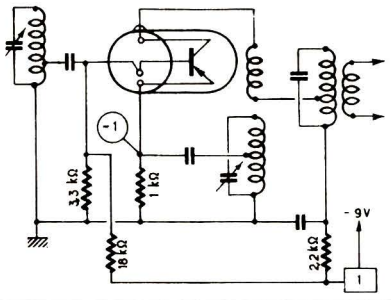
OC 30
P

β = 30
GP = 22 dB



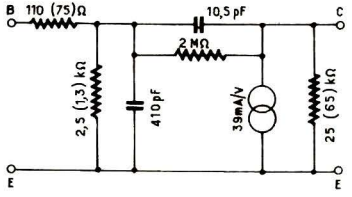
OC 44
Conv. < 2 MHz

β = 100
GC = 26 dB



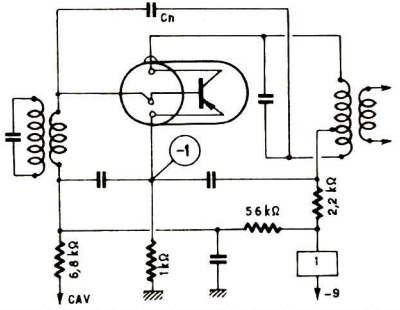
OC44 (OC45)

Vc = 6V
Ic = 1mA



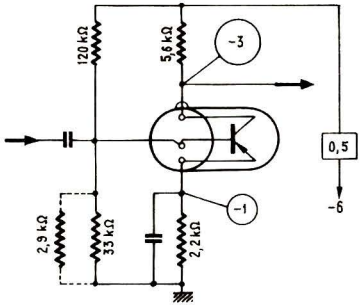
OC 45
MF 470 kHz

β = 50
GP = 38 dB



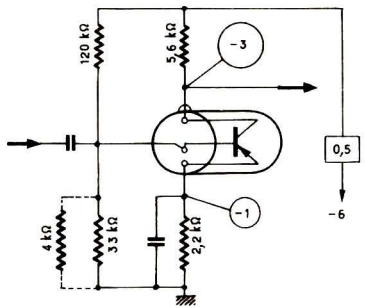
OC 57
BF

β = 35
Fb = 10 dB



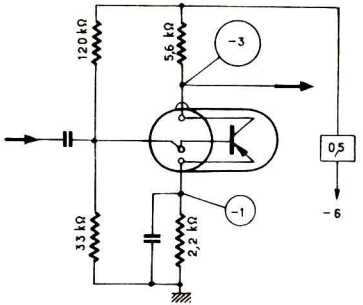
OC 58
BF

β = 55
Fb = 10 dB

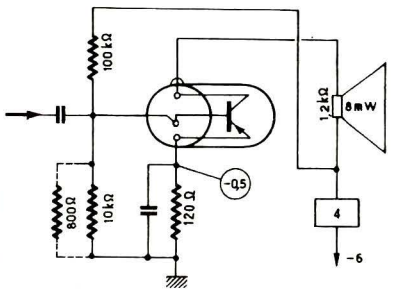


OC 59
BF

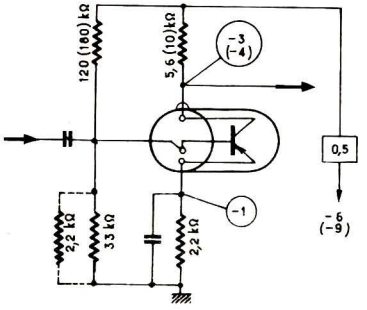
β = 80
Fb = 10 dB



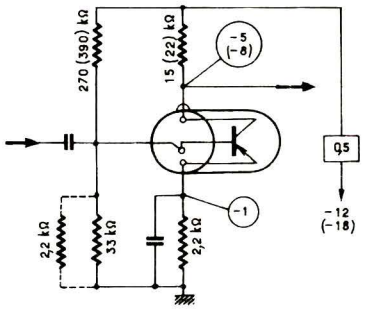
OC 60
BF
β = 60



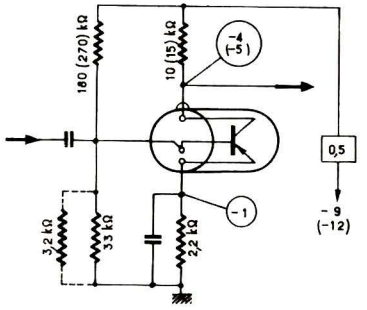
OC 70
BF
β = 30
Fb = 10 dB



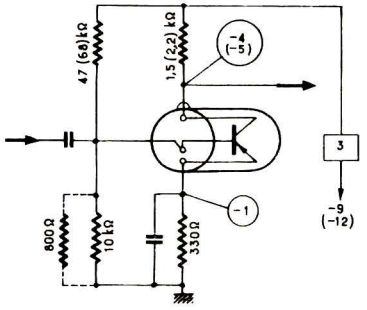
OC 70
BF
β = 30
Fb = 10 dB



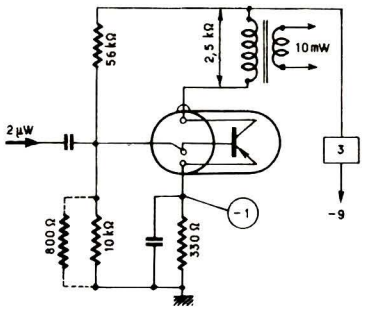
OC 71
BF
β = 50
Fb = 10 dB



OC 71
BF
β = 50
Fb = 10 dB

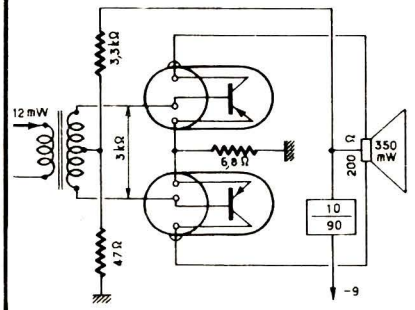


OC 71
BF
β = 50
GP = 37 dB



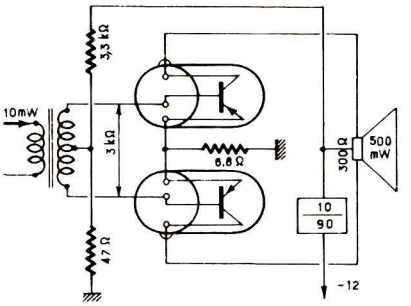
OC 72
BF

β = 70
GP = 15 dB



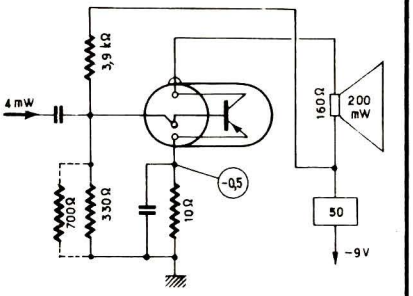
OC 72
BF

β = 70
GP = 17 dB



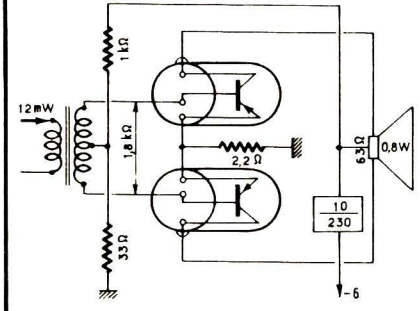
OC 74
BF

β = 100
GP = 27dB



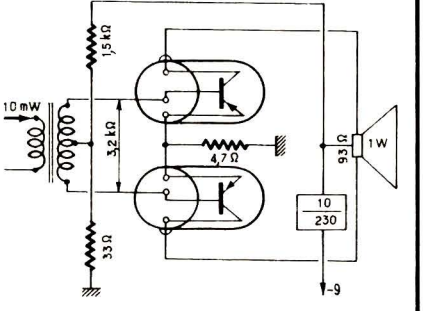
OC 74
BF

β = 100
GP = 18dB



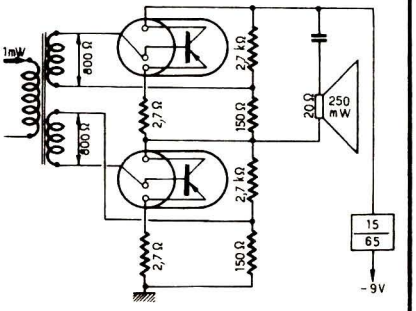
OC 74
BF

β = 100
GP = 20dB



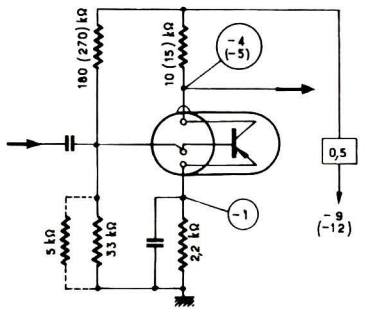
OC 74
BF

β = 100
GP = 24dB



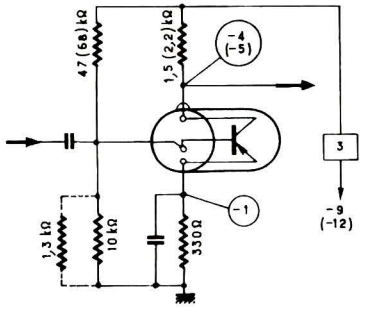
OC 75
BF

β = 90
Fb = 10 dB



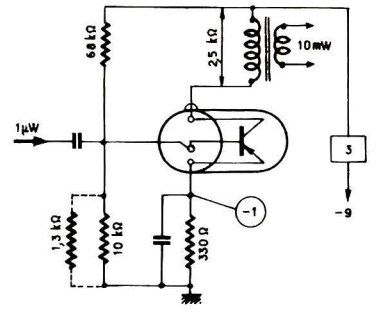
OC 75
BF

β = 90
Fb = 10 dB



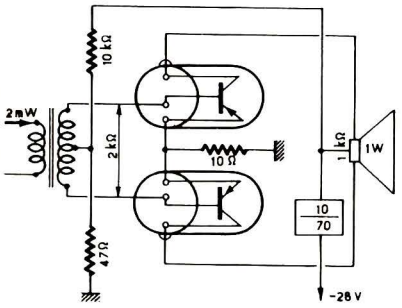
OC 75
BF

β = 90
GP = 40 dB



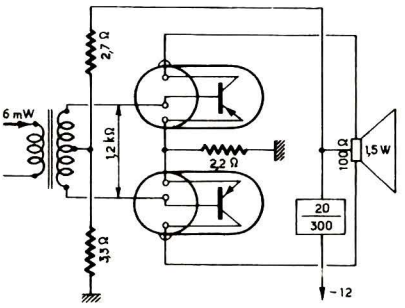
OC 77
BF

β = 50
GP = 27 dB



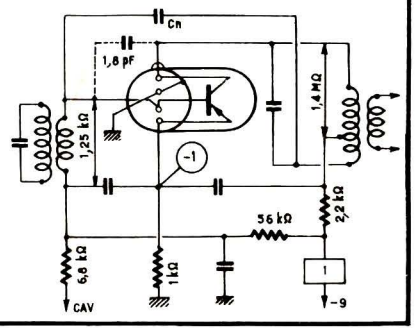
OC 80
BF

β = 85
GP = 24 dB



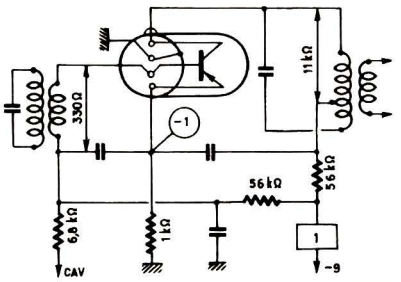
OC 169
MF 470 kHz

β = 100
Fb = 3 dB
GP = 50 dB



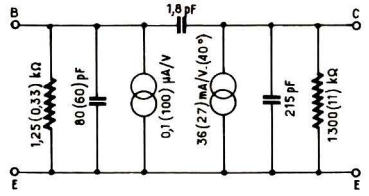
OC169
MF 10 MHz

β = 100
Fb = 5 dB (10 MHz)
GP = 17 dB



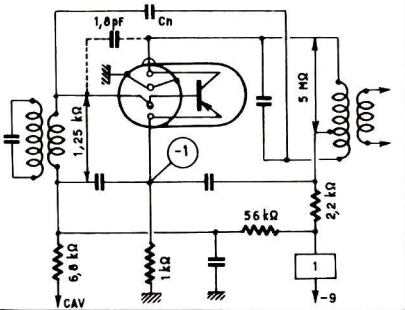
OC169
MF_HF

Vc = 6 V
Ic = 1 mA
470 kHz (10 MHz)



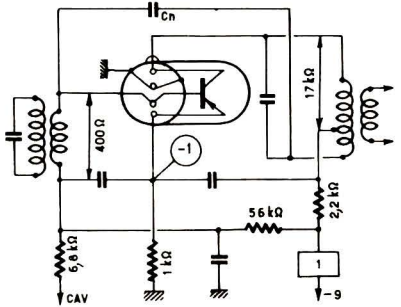
OC170
MF 470 kHz

β = 100
Fb = 3 dB
GP = 66 dB max



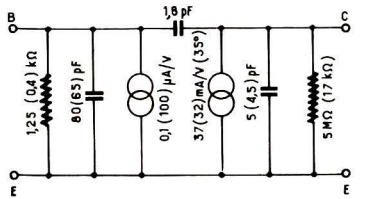
OC170
MF 10 MHz

β = 100
Fb = 4 dB (10 MHz)
GP = 32 dB max



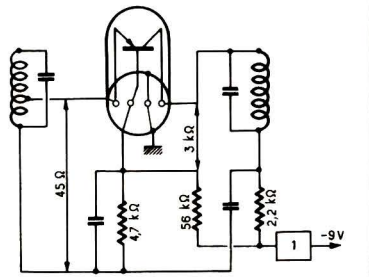
OC170
HF MF

Vc = 6 V
Ic = 1 mA
470 kHz (10 MHz)



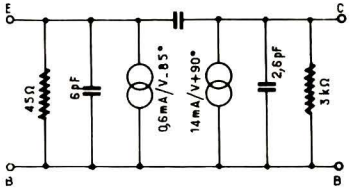
OC171
VHF

β = 100
Fb = 9 dB (100 MHz)



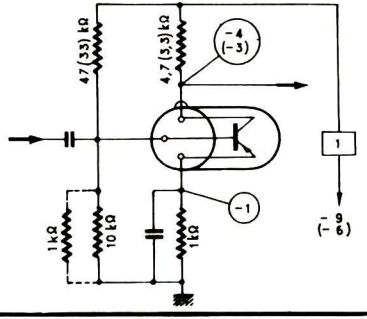
OC 171
VHF

Vc = 6V
Ic = 1mA
100 MHz



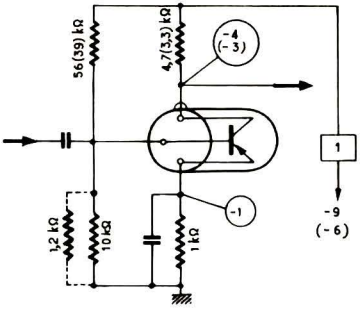
OC 303
BF

β = 24
Fb = 12dB



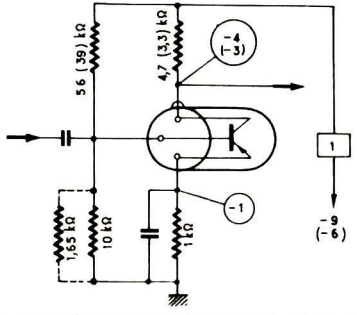
OC 304/1
BF

β = 40
Fb = 12dB



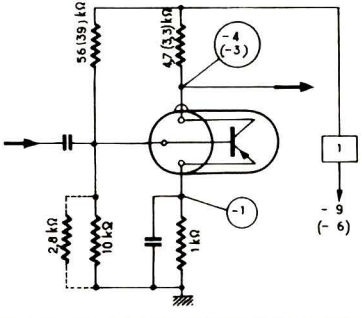
OC 304/2
BF

β = 65
Fb = 12dB



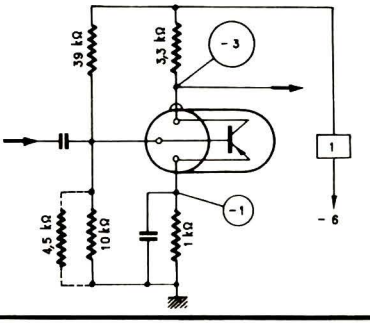
OC 304/3
BF

β = 100
Fb = 7dB

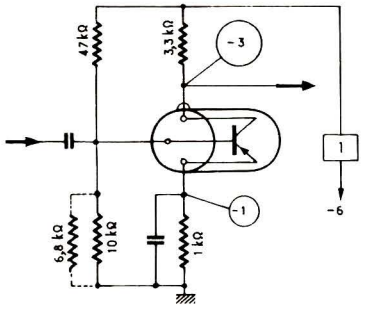


OC 305/1
BF

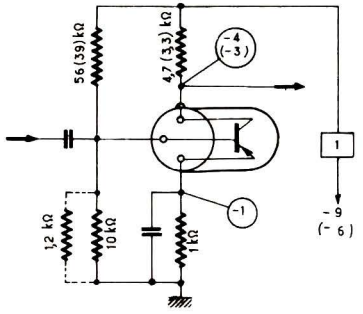
β = 150
Fb = 12dB



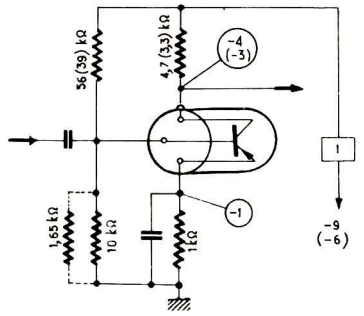
OC 305/2
BF
β = 230
Fb = 12dB



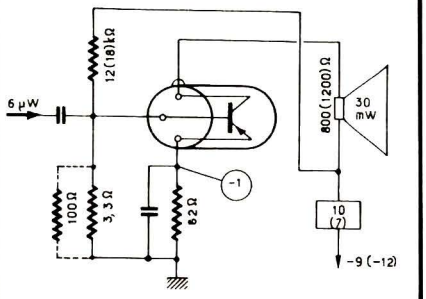
OC306/1
BF
β = 30...50
Fb = 5dB



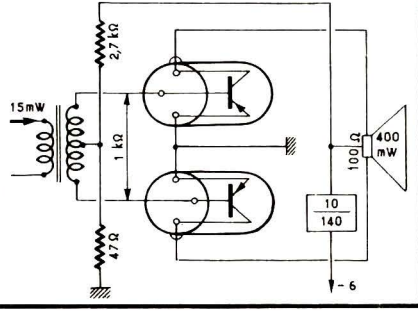
OC.306/2
BF
β = 50...80
Fb = 5dB



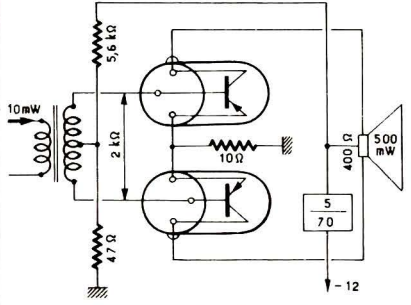
OC 308
BF
β = 40
GP = 37dB



OC 308
BF
β = 40
GP = 15dB



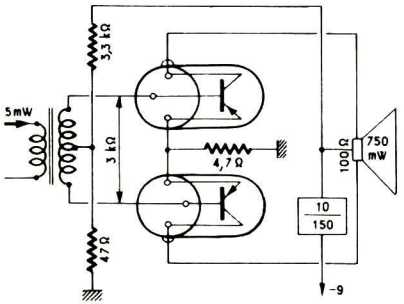
OC 308
BF
β = 40
GP = 18dB



OC 318

BF

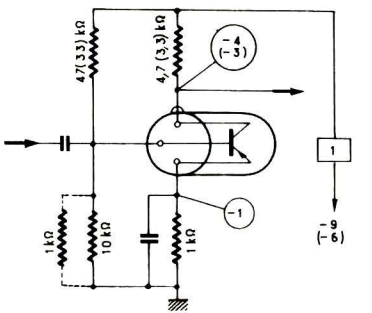
β = 100
GP = 22dB



OC 330

BF min.

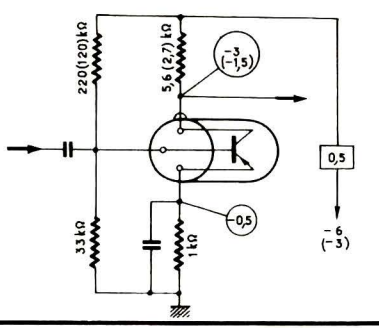
β = 24
Fb = 12dB



OC 331

Submin.

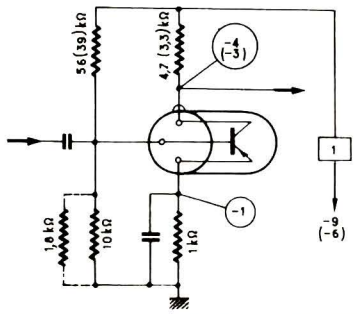
β = 26
Fb = 12dB



OC 340

BF min.

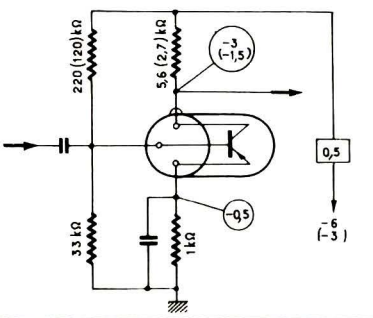
β = 70
Fb = 12dB



OC 341

Submin.

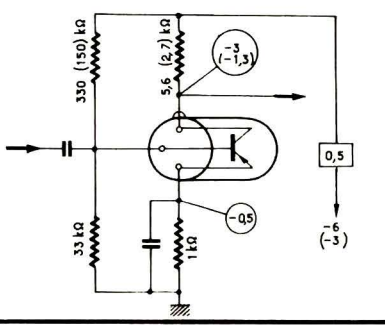
β = 41
Fb = 12dB



OC 342

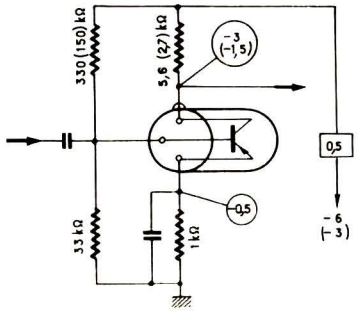
Submin.

β = 65
Fb = 12dB



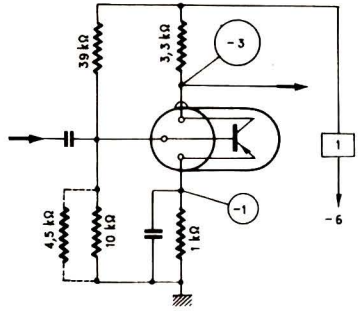
OC 343
Submin.

β = 100
Fb = 12dB



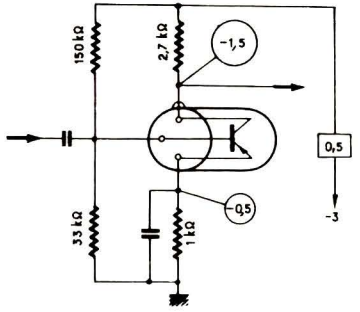
OC 350
BF min.

β = 150
Fb = 12dB



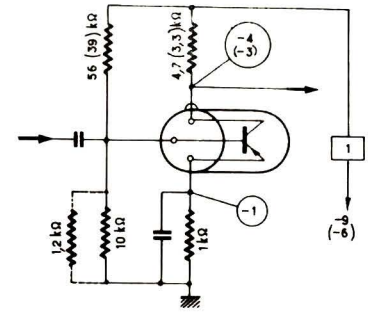
OC 351
Submin.

β = 170
Fb = 12dB



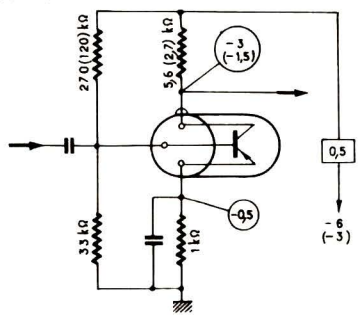
OC 360

β > 20
Fb = 5dB



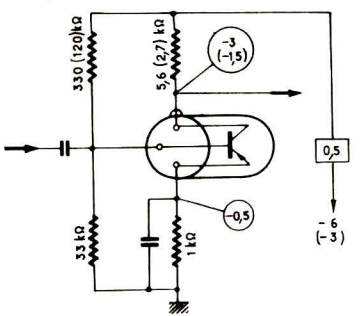
OC 361
Submin.

β = 41
Fb = 4dB



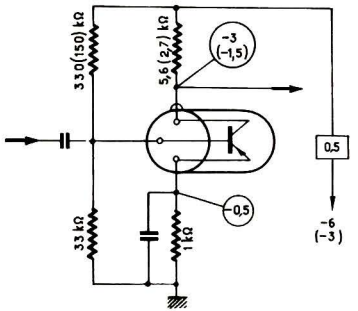
OC 362
Submin.

β = 65
Fb = 4dB



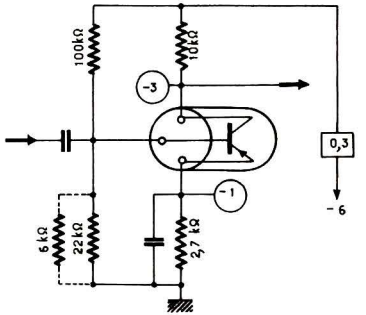
OC 363
Submin.

β = 100
Fb = 4 dB



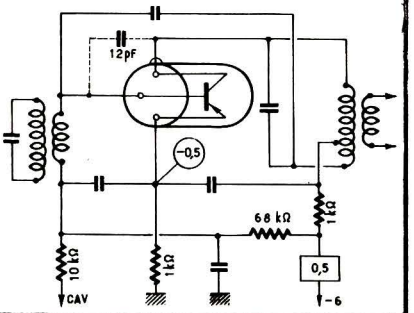
OC364
Submin.

β = 50...1000
F_b < 5 dB



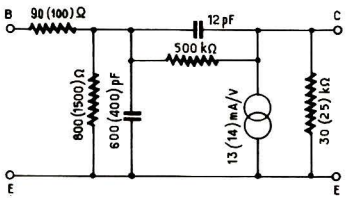
OC390
MF 470 kHz

β = 40



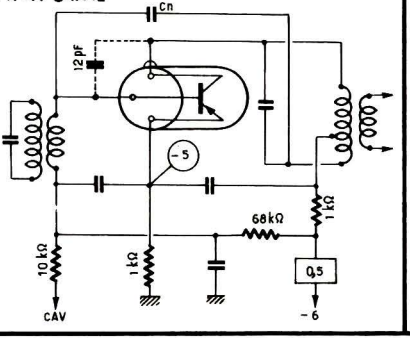
OC 390
(OC 400)

Vc = 5V
Ic = 0,5 mA



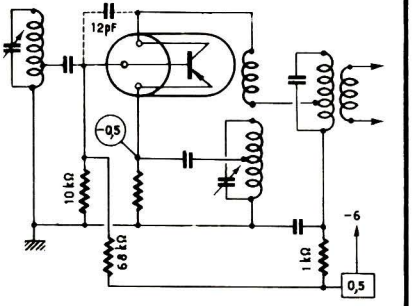
OC400
MF470 kHz

β = 75



OC 410
Conv. < 2 MHz

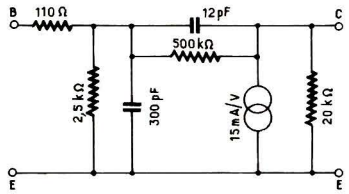
β = 110



OC 410

Conv.

Vc = 5V
Ic = 0,5 mA

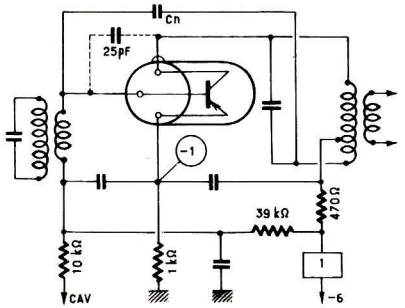


OC 463

Si

MF470kHz

β = 30

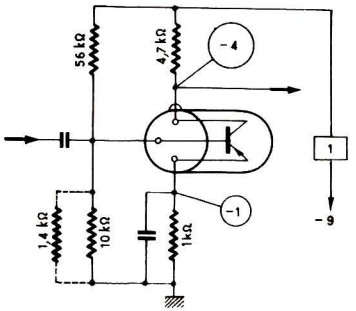


OC 466

Si

BF

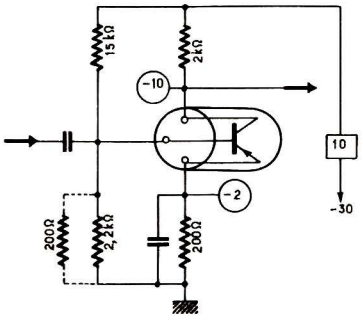
β = 30
Fb = 8dB



OC469

Si

β > 20

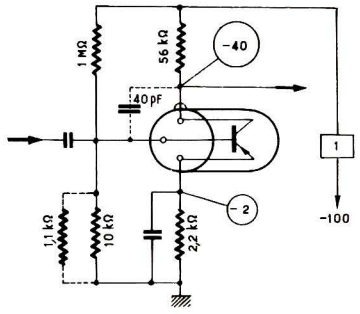


OC 480

Si

BF

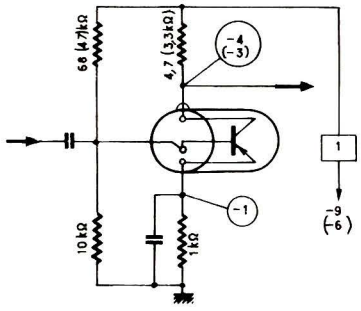
β = >10



OC602

BF

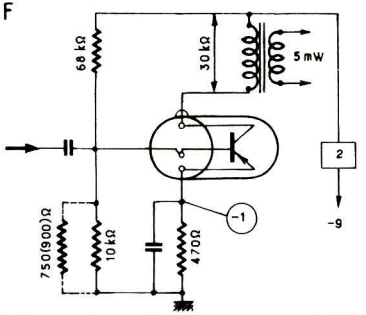
β = 40
Fb = 5dB



OC602 (OC603)

BF

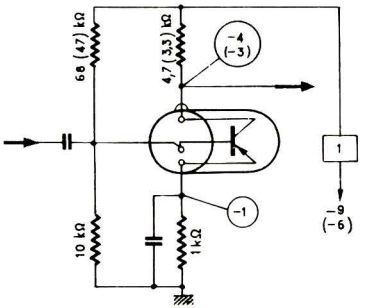
β = 40(50)
Fb = 5(3dB)
GP = 40 dB



OC 603

BF

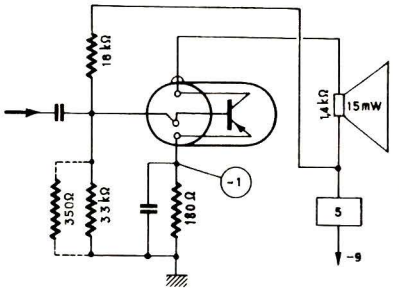
β = 50
GP = 3dB



OC 604

BF

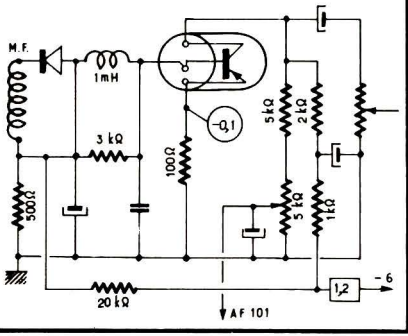
β = 65
GP = 40dB



OC 604

BF

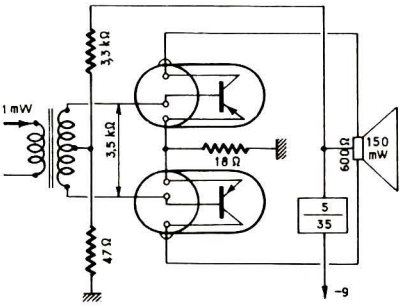
β = 65



OC 604

BF

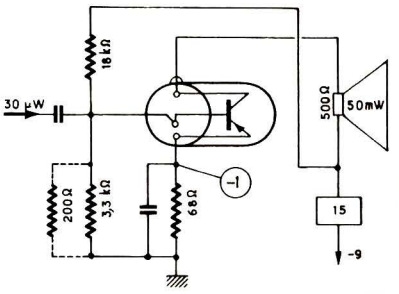
β = 65
GP = 22dB



OC 604 spez.

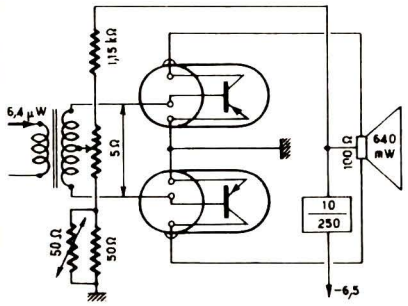
BF

β = 45
GP= 32dB



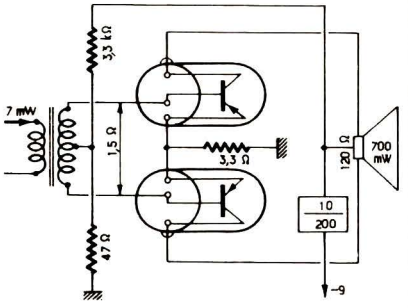
OC 604 spez.
BF_

β = 45
GP = 20dB



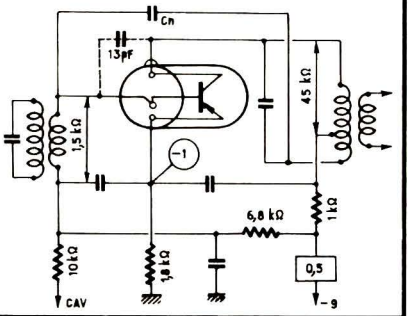
OC 604 spez.
BF_

β = 45
GP = 20dB



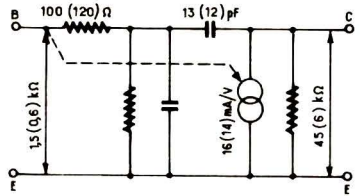
OC 612
MF 470 kHz

β = 60
GP = 37dB max



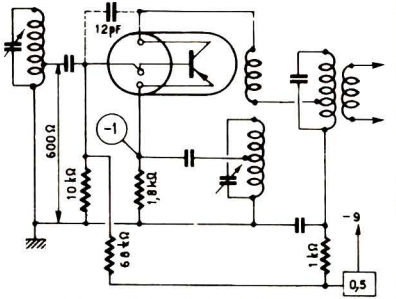
OC 612 (OC613)
0,47 (2) MHz

Vc = 6V
Ic = 0,5 mA



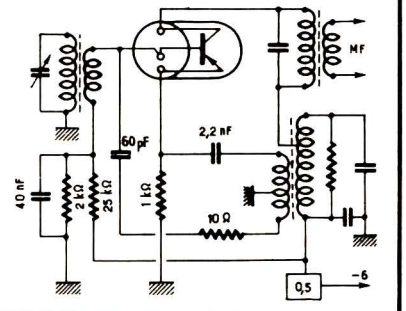
OC 613
MF_Conv. < 2 MHz

β = 90
Fb conv.= 7dB



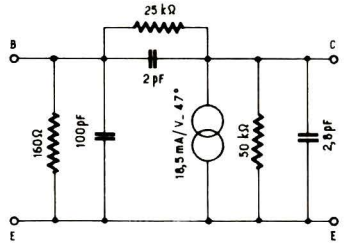
OC 614
Conv. <27 MHz

β = 60
GC = 18 dB / 20MHz



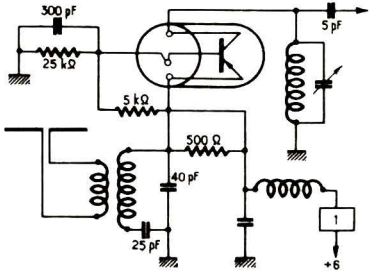
OC614

V_C = 6 V
I_C = 0,5 mA
f = 25 MHz



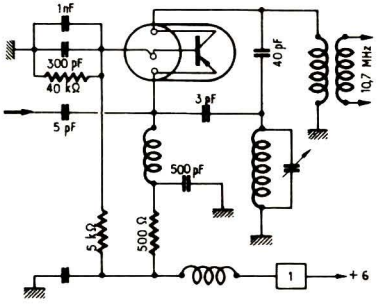
OC615
HF_100MHz

β = 120
GP = 7,7dB



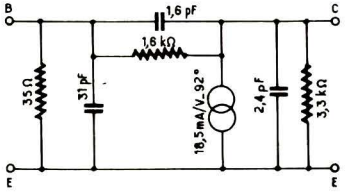
OC 615
Conv. 80...100MHz

β = 120
GC = 12,3dB



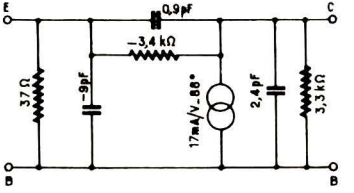
OC615
95 MHz

V_C = -6 V
I_C = 1mA



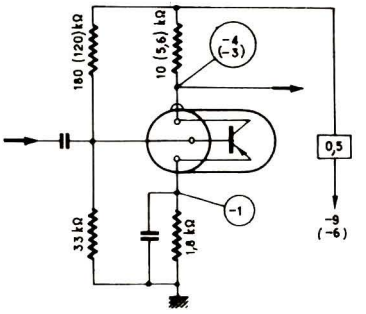
OC615
95 MHz

V_C = 6 V
I_C = 1mA



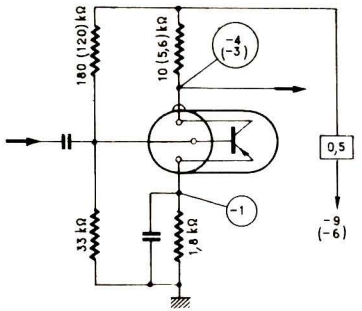
OC622
BF__ Submin.

β = 40
Fb = 5dB



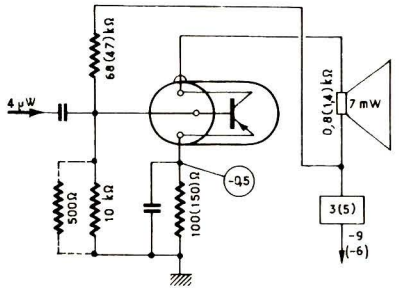
OC 623
BF_ Submin.

β = 50
Fb = 5dB



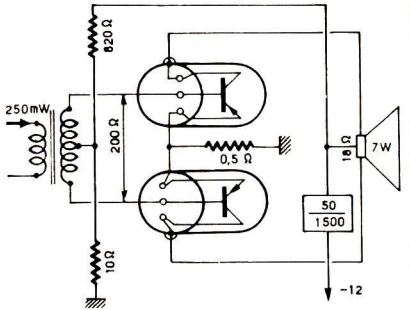
OC 624
BF_ Submin.

β = 65
Fb = 5dB
GP < 33dB



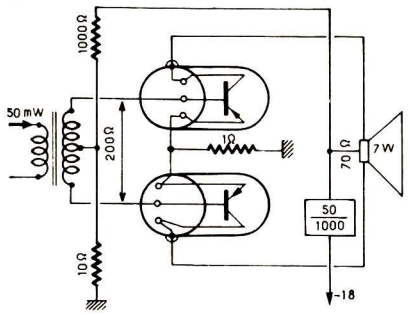
OD 603
P

β = 30
GP = 15dB



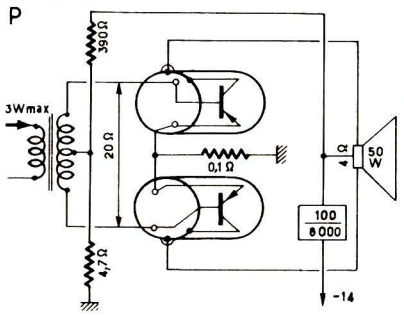
OD 603/50
P

β = 30
GP = 21dB



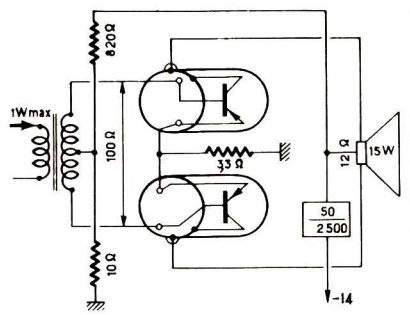
OD 650
OD 651
OD 651a
P

β > 10
GP > 12dB



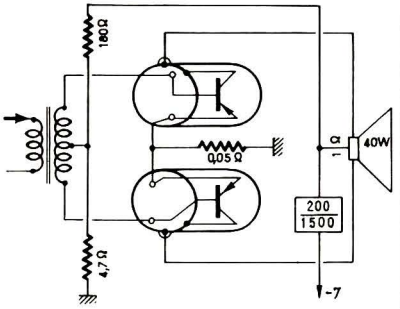
OD 650 b
P

β > 15
GP > 12dB



OD 652

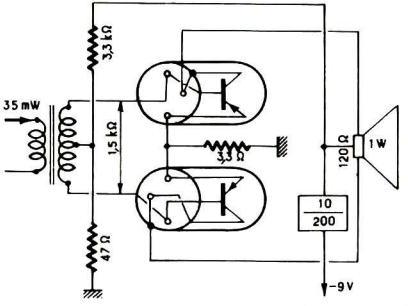
β > 10



SFT 124

BF

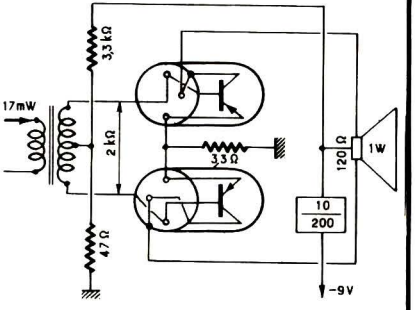
β = 30
GP = 15dB



SFT 125,P

BF

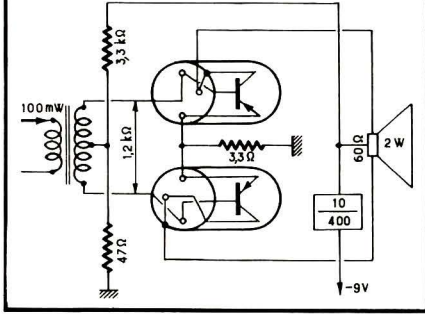
β = 70
GP = 18dB



SFT 130

P

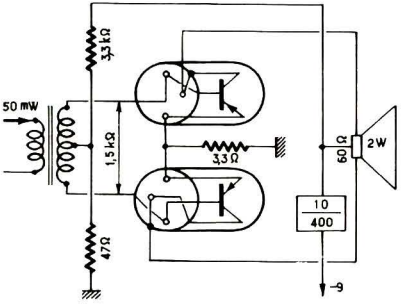
β = 30
GP = 13dB



SFT 131,P

P

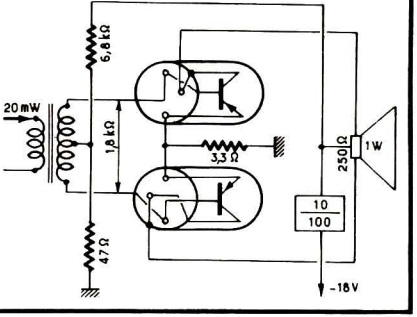
β = 70
GP = 16dB



SFT 143

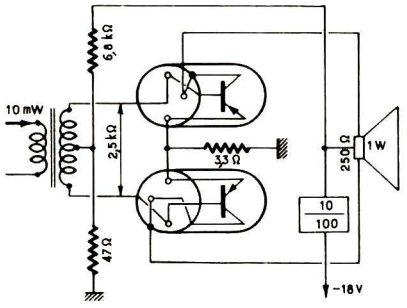
BF

β = 30
GP = 17dB



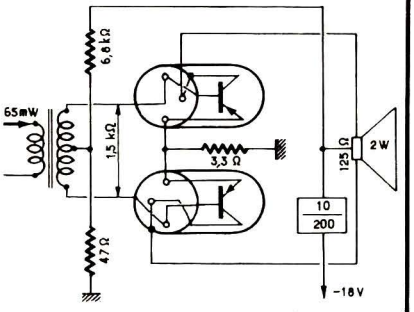
SFT 144
BF

β = 50
GP = 20dB



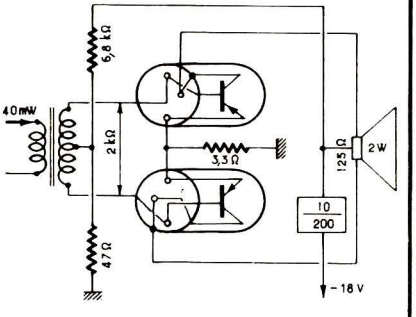
SFT 145
P

β = 30
GP = 15dB



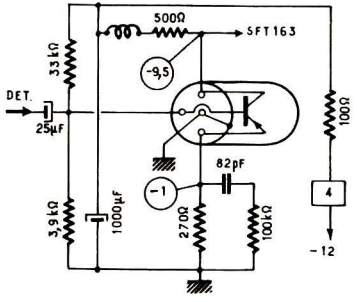
SFT 146
P

β = 50
GP = 17dB



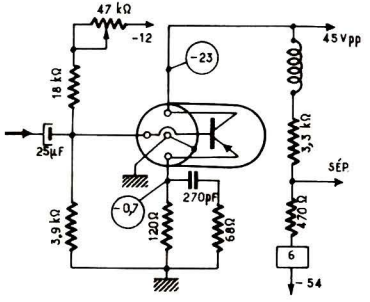
SFT161
Vidéo

β > 50



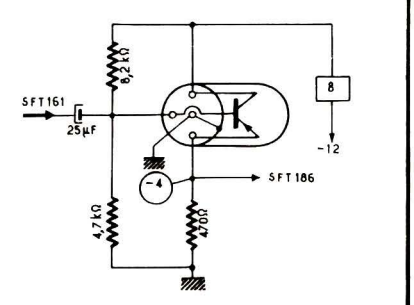
SFT162
Vidéo

β > 50



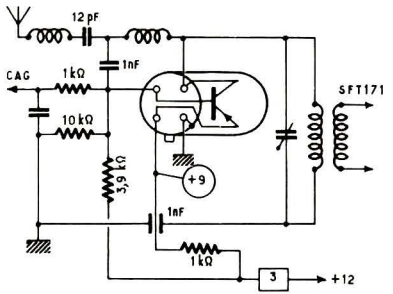
SFT163
Vidéo

β = 120



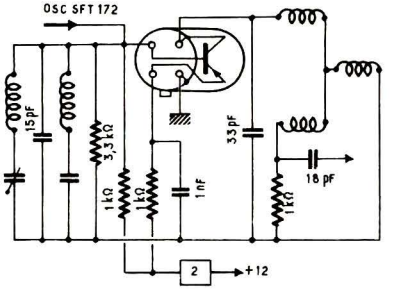
SFT170
200 MHz

GP = 12 dB
Fb = 6 dB

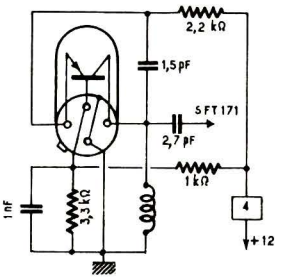


SFT171
Conv. 200 MHz

GC = 12 dB

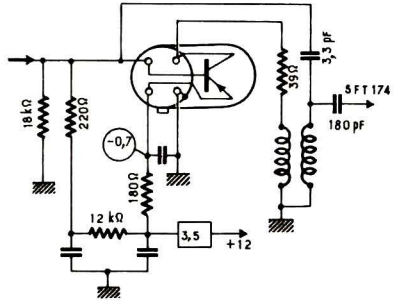


SFT172
Osc. 200 MHz



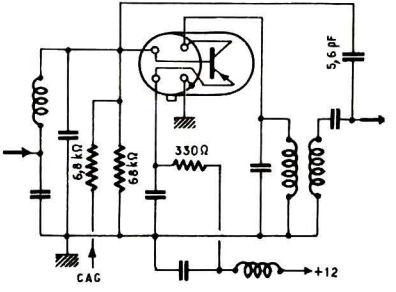
SFT173
FI Image

GP = 20 dB



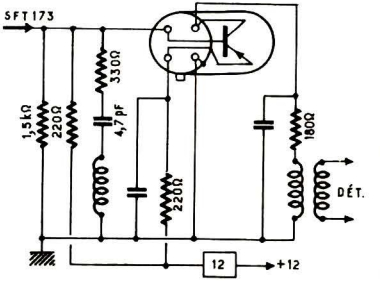
SFT173
FI Son

GP = 26 dB



SFT174
FI Image

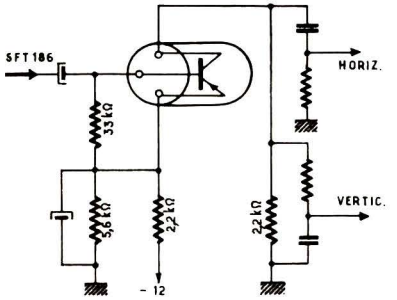
GP = 27 dB



SFT184

Sép. Synchr.

β = 60

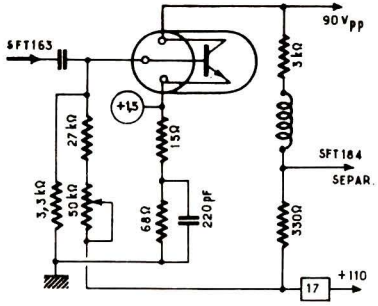


SFT186

Si n-p-n

Vidéo Sortie

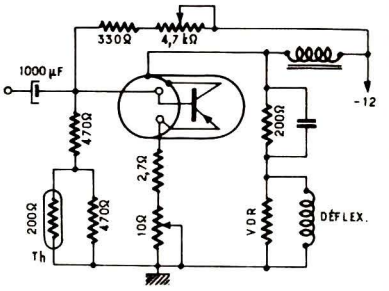
β = 30
GV = 20



SFT191

Défl. vert. TV

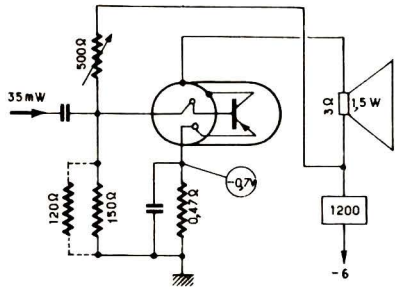
β = 70



SFT212

P

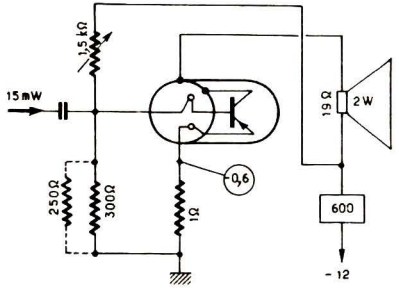
β = 20...150
GP = 16 dB



SFT212

P

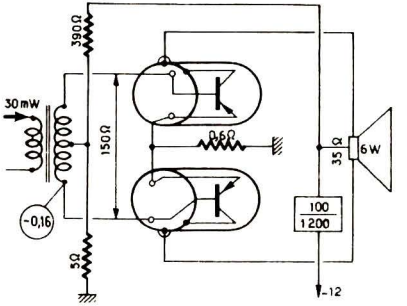
β = 20...150
GP = 21 dB



SFT212

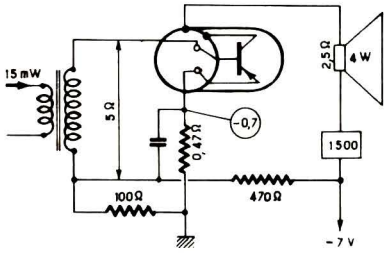
P

β = 20...150
GP = 23 dB



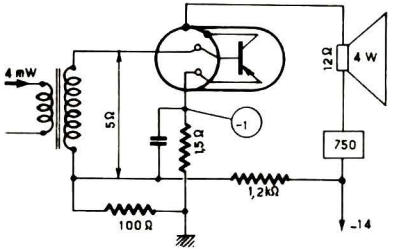
SFT 213
P

β = 40
GP = 25dB



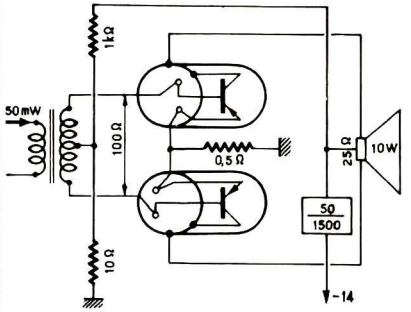
SFT 213
P

β = 40
GP = 30dB



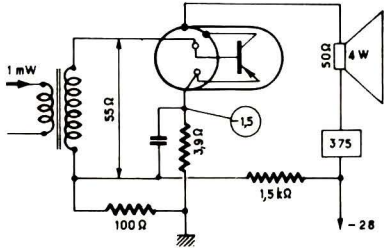
SFT 213
P

β = 40
GP = 23dB



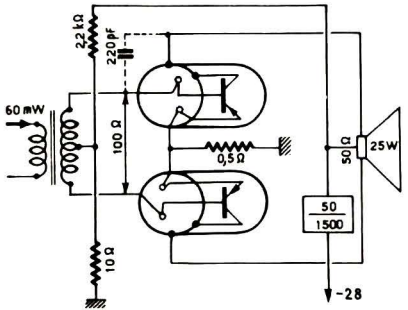
SFT 214
P

β = 40
GP = 37dB



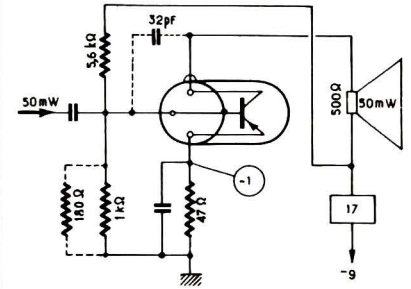
SFT 214
P

β = 40
GP = 26dB

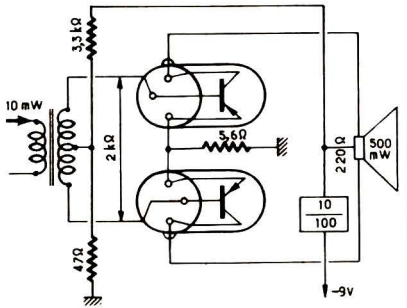


SFT 221
BF

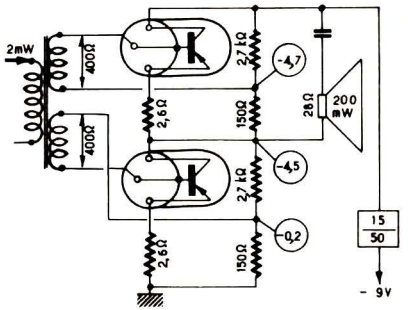
β = 20...40
GP = 30dB



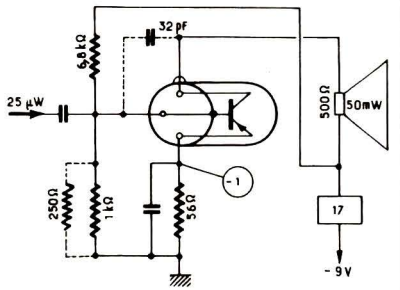
SFT 221
BF
β = 20...40
GP = 17 dB



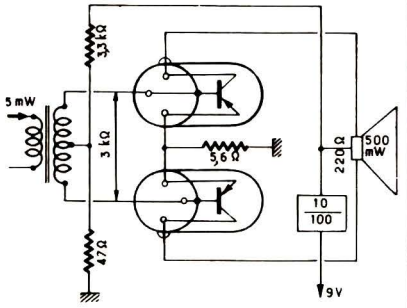
SFT 221
BF
β = 20...40
GP = 17 dB



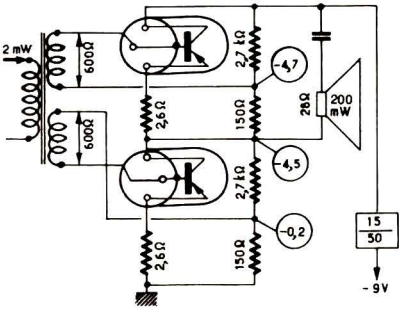
SFT222
BF
β = 40...60
GP = 33dB



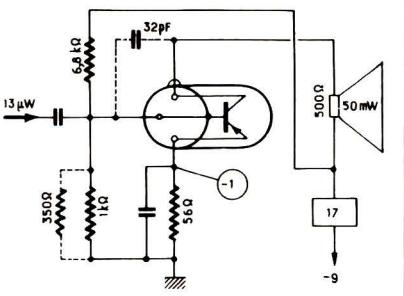
SFT222
BF
β = 40...60
GP = 20 dB



SFT222
BF
β = 40...60
GP = 20 dB



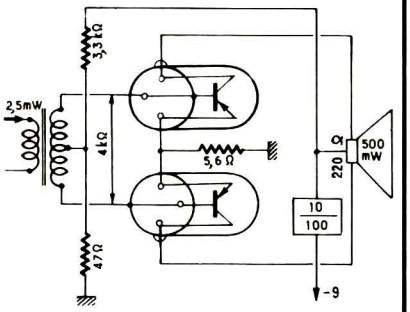
SFT223
BF
β = 80
GP = 36 dB



SFT 223

BF

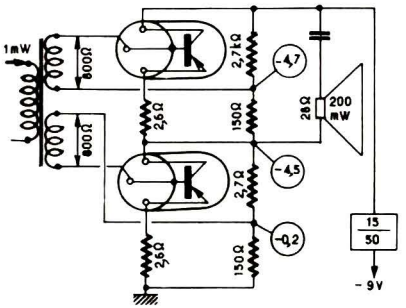
β = 80
GP = 23 dB



SFT 223

BF

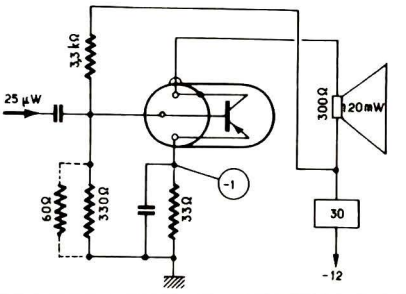
β = 80
GP = 23 dB



SFT 232

BF

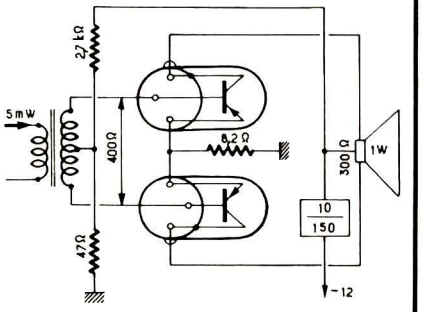
β = 40
GP = 36 dB



SFT 232

BF

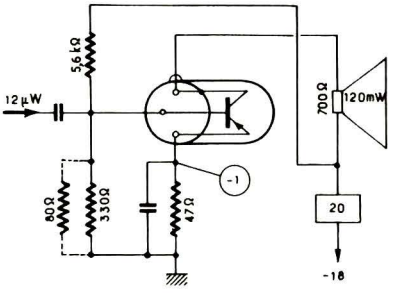
β = 40
GP = 23 dB



SFT 233

BF

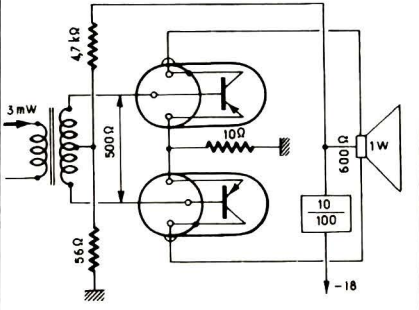
β = 40
GP = 40 dB



SFT 233

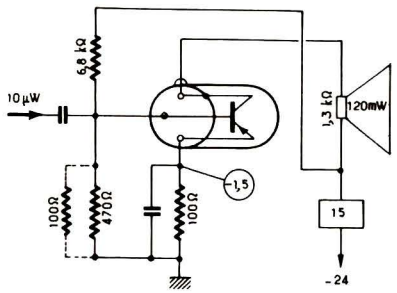
BF

β = 40
GP = 25 dB



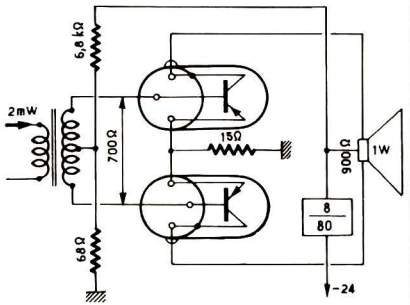
SFT 234

β = 40
GP = 41 dB



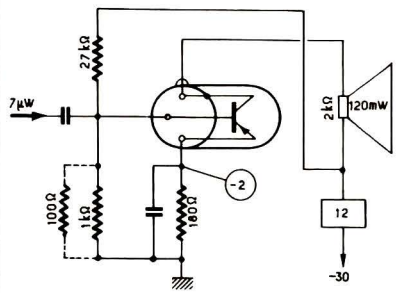
SFT 234
BF

β = 40
GP = 27 dB



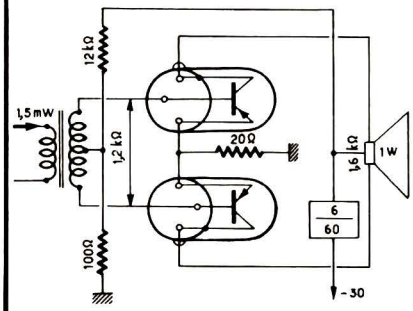
SFT 235
BF

β = 40
GP = 42 dB



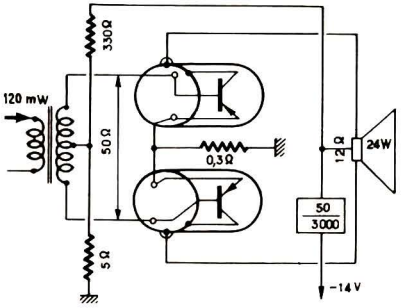
SFT 235
BF

β = 40
GP = 28 dB



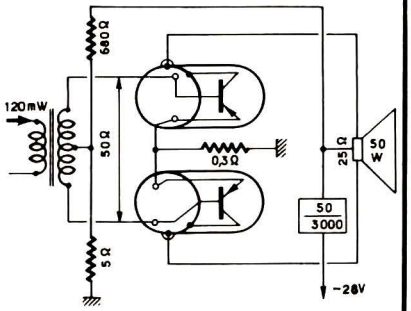
SFT 238
P

β = 40
GP = 23dB



SFT 239
P

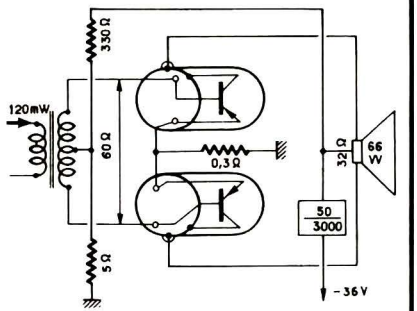
β = 40
GP = 26dB



SFT 240

P

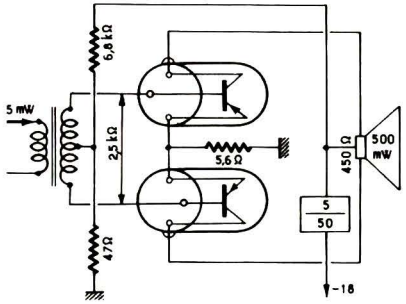
β = 50
GP = 27dB



SFT 241

BF

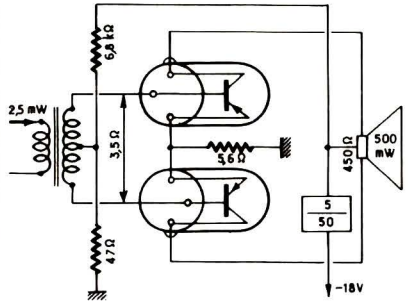
β = 30...60
GP = 20dB



SFT242

BF

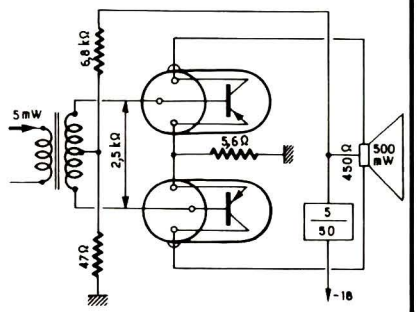
β = 50...100
GP = 23dB



SFT243

BF

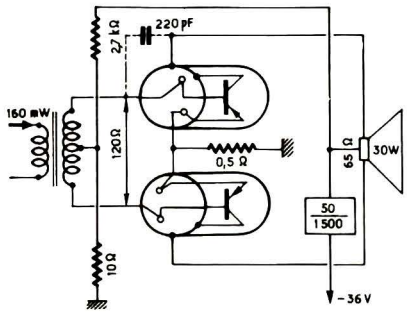
β = 30...60
GP = 20dB



SFT250

P

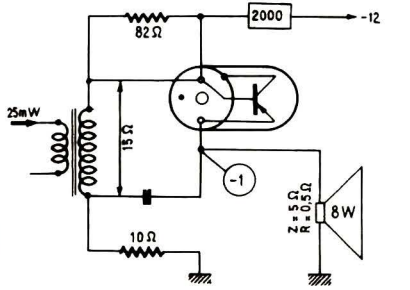
β = 50
GP = 27dB



SFT264

P

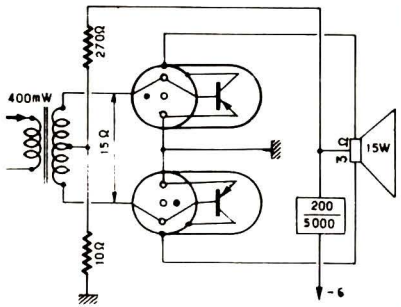
β = 45
GP = 25dB



SFT264

P

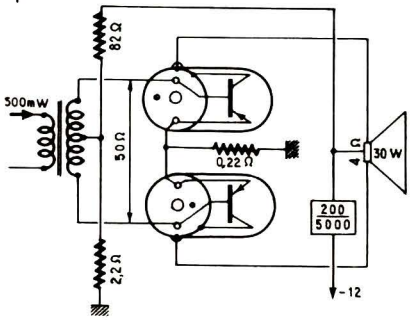
β = 45
GP = 16 dB



SFT264

P

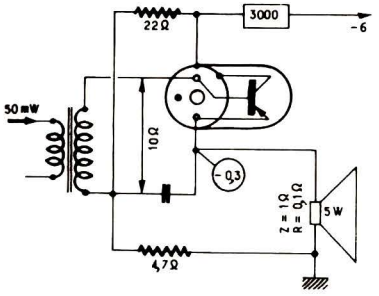
β = 45
GP = 18 dB



SFT265

P

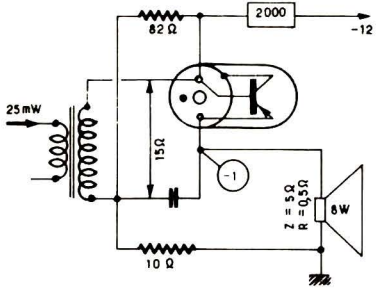
β = 45
GP = 20 dB



SFT265

P

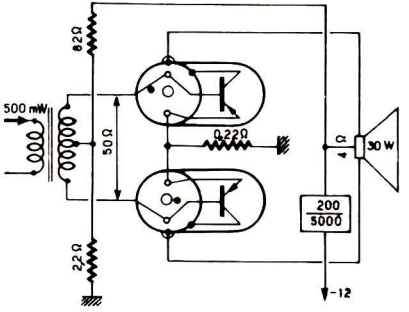
β = 45
GP = 25 dB



SFT265

P

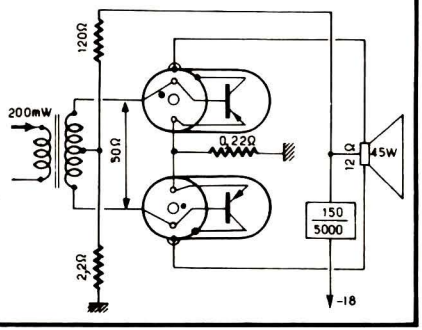
β = 45
GP = 18 dB



SFT266

P

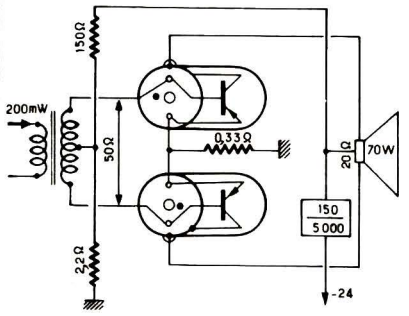
β = 45
GP = 23 dB



SFT267

P

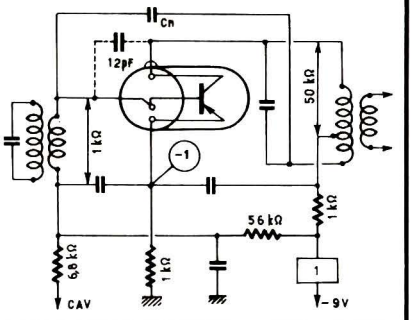
β = 45
GP = 25 dB



SFT306

MF 470 kHz

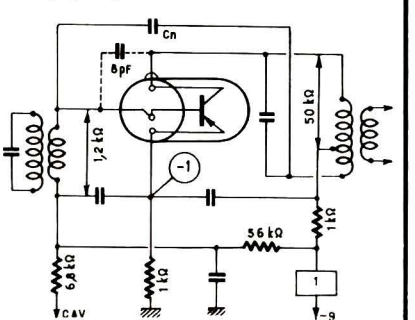
β = 30
GP = 36dB



SFT307

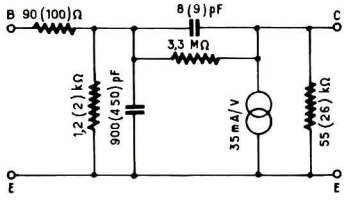
MF 470 kHz

β = 40
GP = 38 dB



SFT307 (SFT 308)

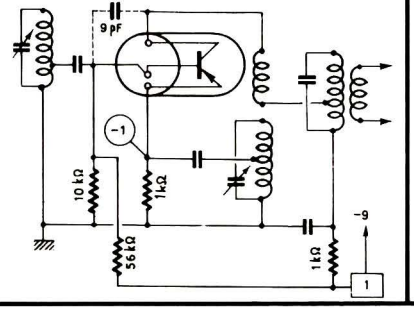
Vc = 6V
Ic = 1mA



SFT308

Conv. <2 MHz

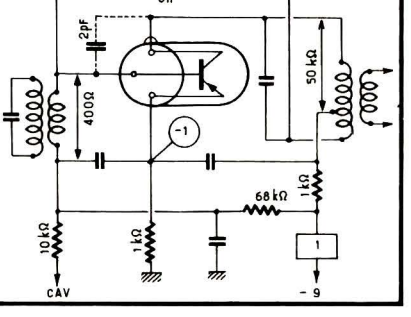
β = 70



SFT316

MF 10,7 MHz

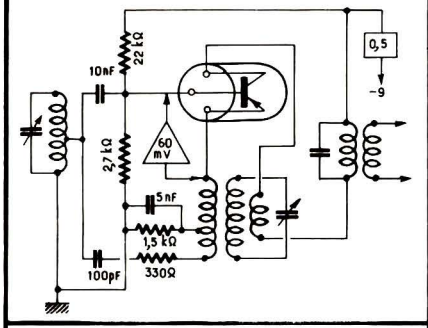
β = 120
GP = 25 dB



SFT317

Conv.<18MHz

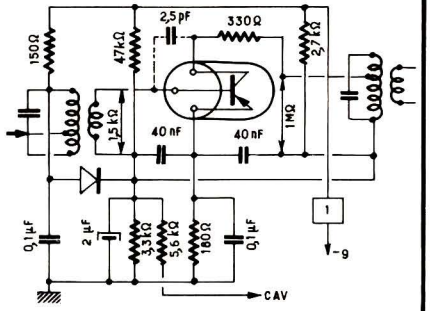
β = 20...100



SFT319

MF470 kHz

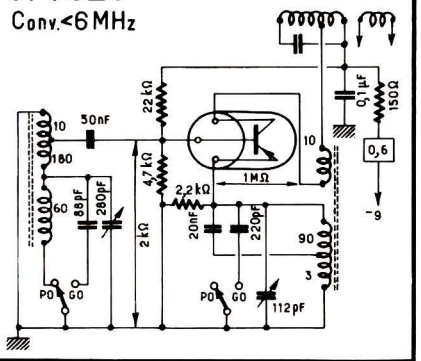
β => 20
GP = 30dB



SFT320

Conv.<6MHz

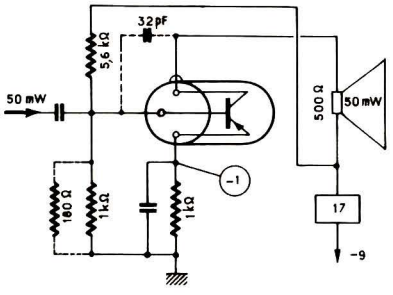
β = 80



SFT321

BF

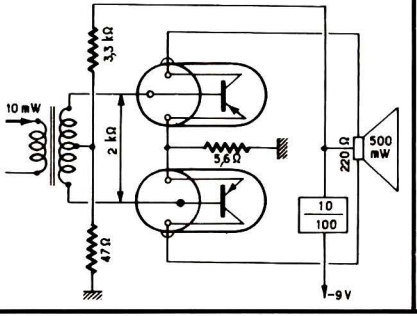
β = 30
GP = 30dB



SFT321

BF

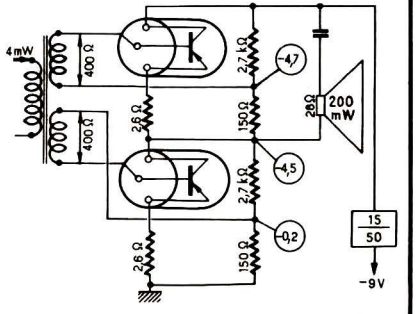
β = 30
GP = 17dB



SFT321

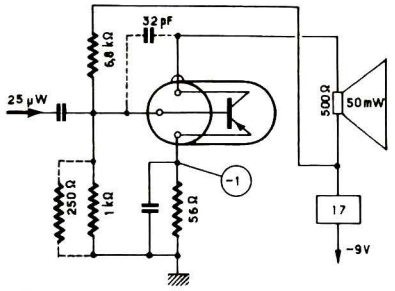
BF

β = 30
GP = 17dB



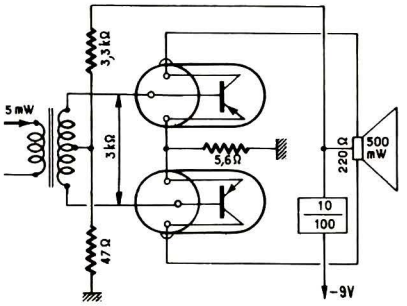
SFT 322
BF

β = 50
GP = 33 dB



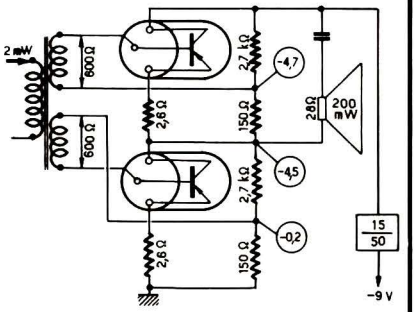
SFT322
BF

β = 50
GP = 20 dB



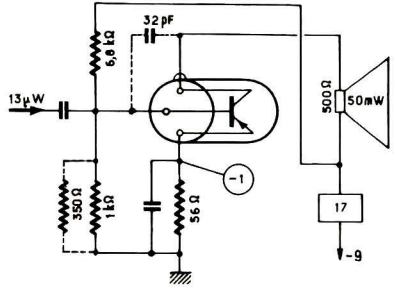
SFT 322
BF

β = 50
GP = 20 dB



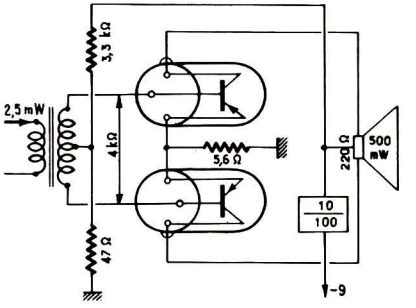
SFT 323
BF

β = 80
GP = 36 dB



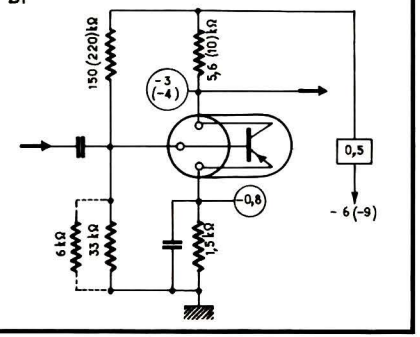
SFT 323
BF

β = 80
GP = 23 dB



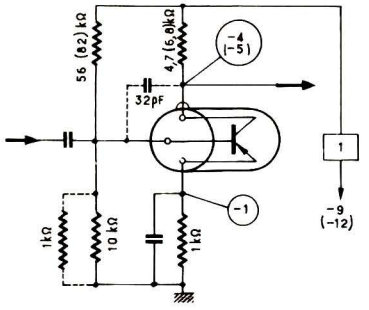
SFT337
BF

β = 100



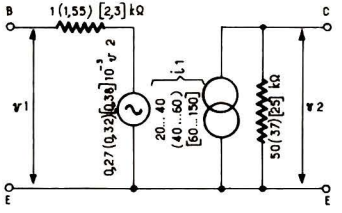
SFT 351
BF

β = 30
Fb = 8 dB



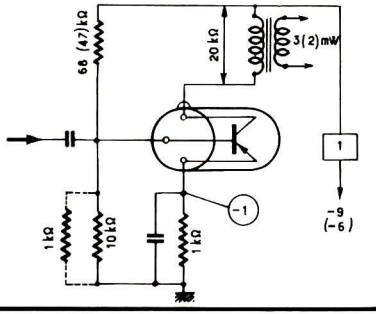
SFT 351 (SFT 352) (SFT 353)

Vc = -6 V
Ic = 1 mA
f = 1 kHz
Fb = 8 dB



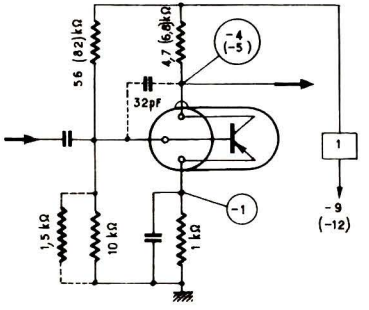
SFT 352
BF

β = 50
GP < 40 dB



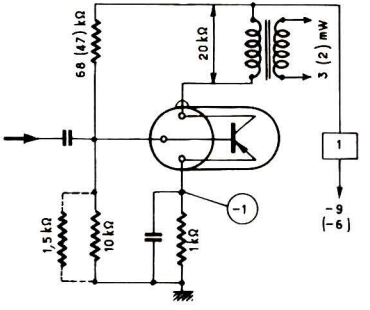
SFT 352
BF

β = 50
Fb = 8 dB



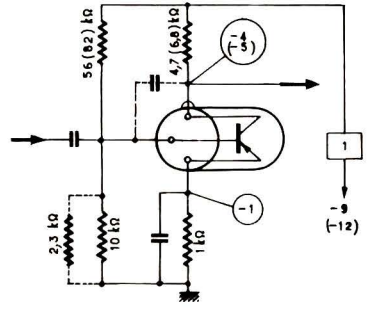
SFT 353
BF

β = 80
GP < 42 dB



SFT 353
BF

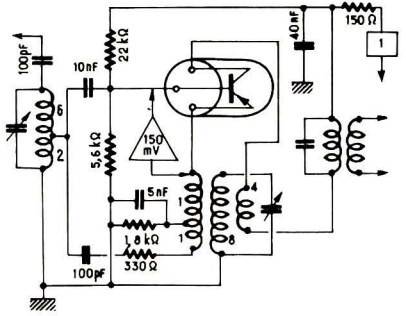
β = 80
Fb = 8 dB



SFT354

Conv.<23 MHz

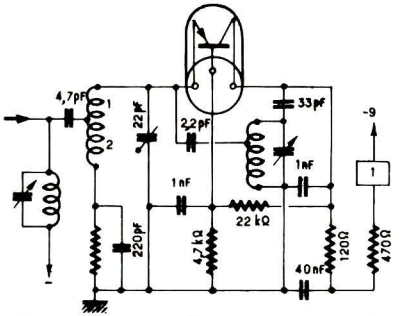
β = 100



SFT357

Conv.100MHz

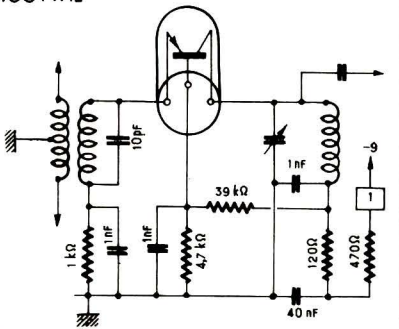
β = 100



SFT358

100 MHz

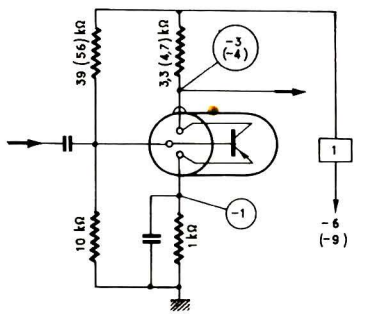
β = 150
GP = 14 dB
Fb = 7dB



TF 65

BF

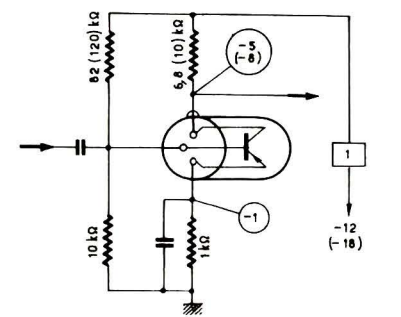
β = 50



TF 65/30

BF

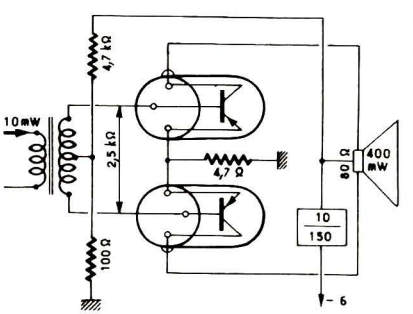
β = 50



TF 66

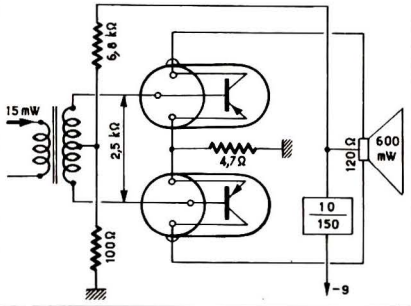
BF

β = 50
GP= 16dB



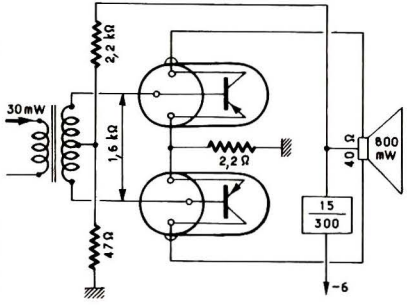
TF 66/30
BF

β = 50
GP = 17dB



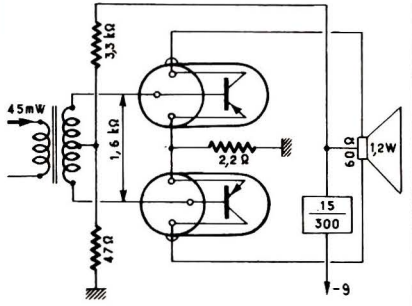
TF 78
BF

β = 50
GP = 15dB



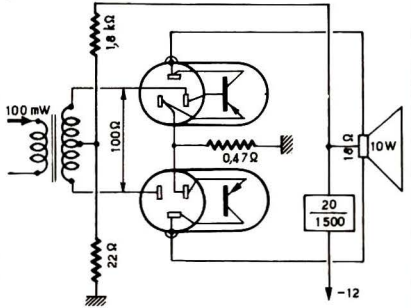
TF 78/30

β = 50
GP = 16dB



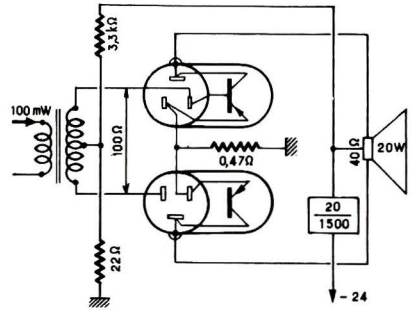
TF 80/30
P

β = 30
GP = 20dB



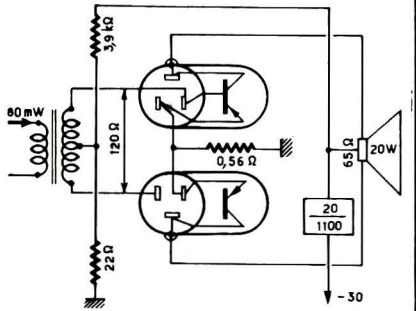
TF 80/60
P

β = 30
GP = 23dB



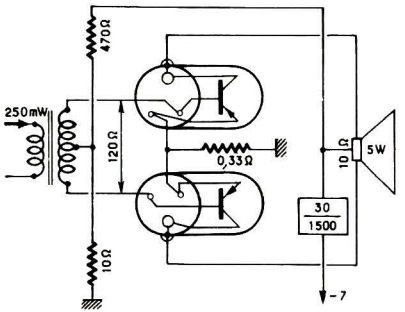
TF 80/80
P

β = 30
GP = 24dB



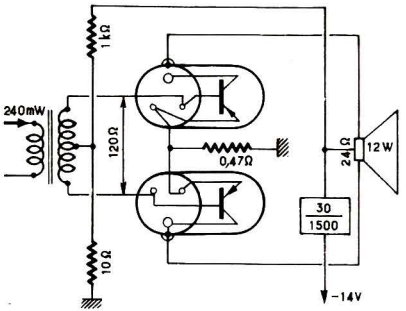
THP 46
P

β = 40
GP = 13dB



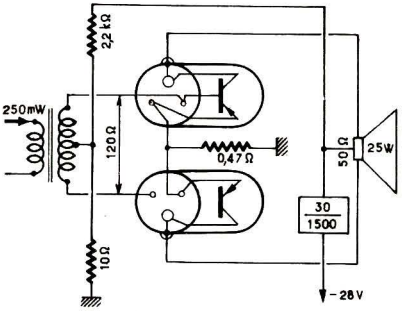
THP 46
P

β = 40
GP = 17dB



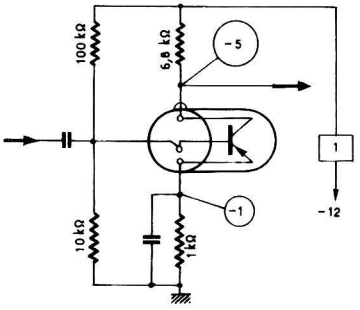
THP 47
P

β = 40
GP = 20dB



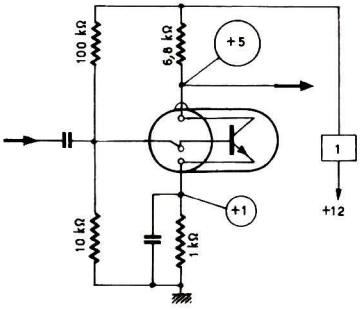
2N34,A
BF

β = 25...125



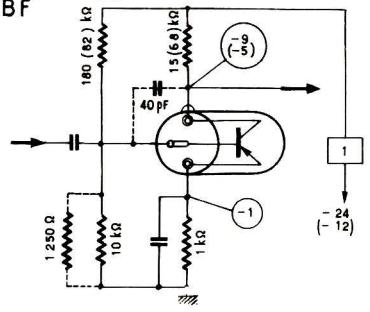
2N 35
n-p-n

β = 25...125



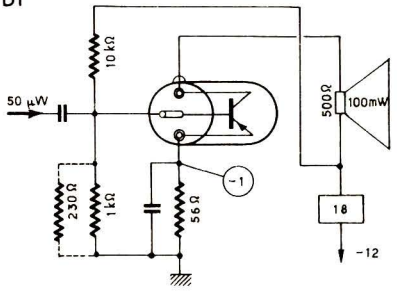
2N43
2N43A
BF

β = 42



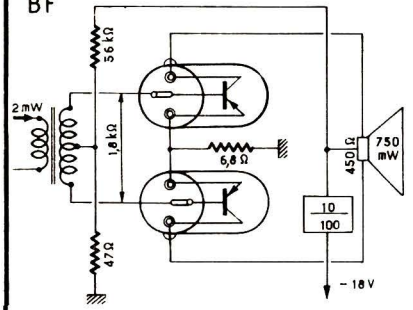
2N43
2N43A
BF

β = 42
GP = 33dB



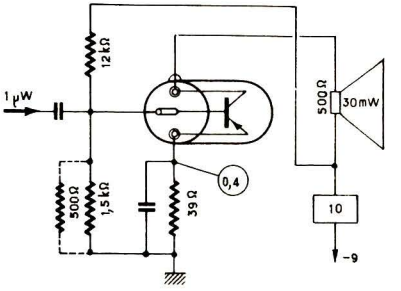
2N43
2N43A
BF

β = 42
GP = 26dB



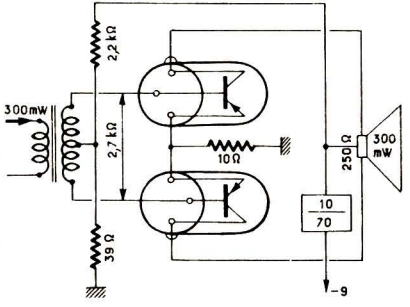
2N59, A, B, C
BF

β = 90
GP = 35dB



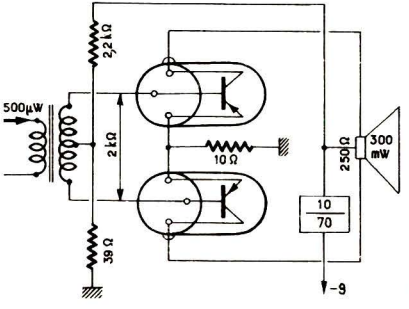
2N59, A, B, C
BF

β = 90
GP = 30dB



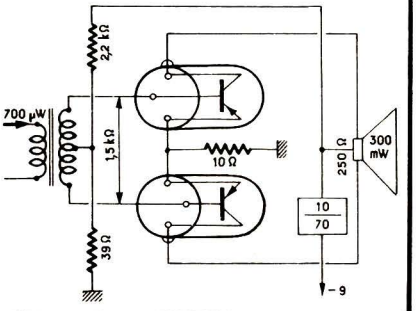
2N60, A, B, C

β = 65
GP = 28dB



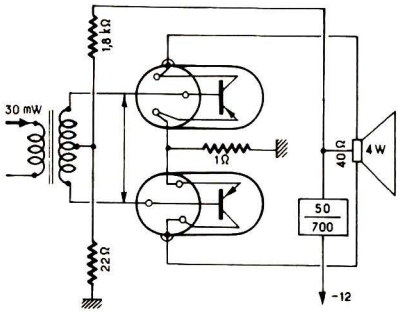
2N61 A, B, C
BF

β = 45
GP = 26dB



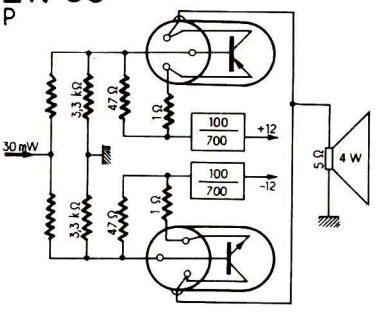
2N 68
P

β > 10
GP = 23dB



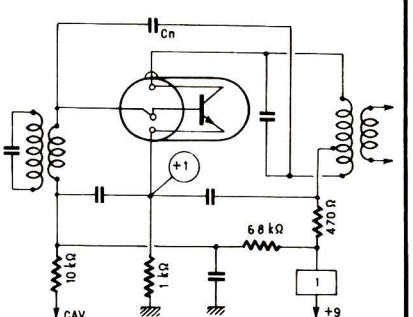
2N 68 p-n-p
2N 95 n-p-n
P

β > 10
GP = 23dB



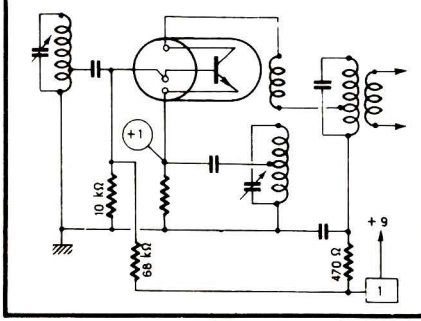
2N 94 n-p-n
MF 470 kHz

β = 10...80
GP = 26dB



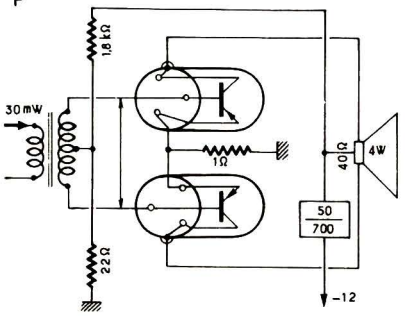
2N94A n-p-n
Conv. <2 MHz

β >19/470 kHz



2N 101
P

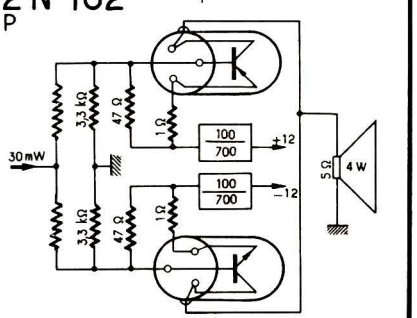
β > 10
GP = 23dB



2N 101
2N 102
P

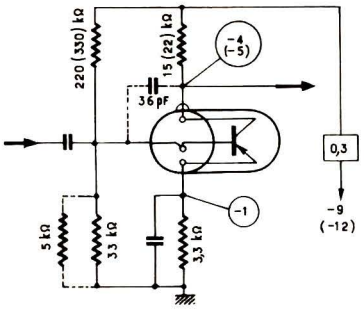
p - n - p
n - p - n

β > 10
GP = 23 dB



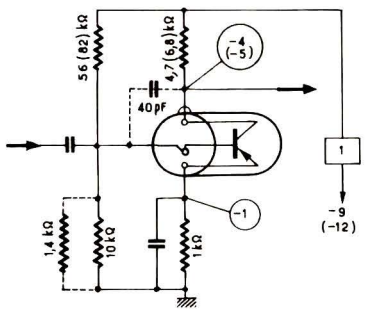
2N 104
BF

β = 44
Fb = 12dB max



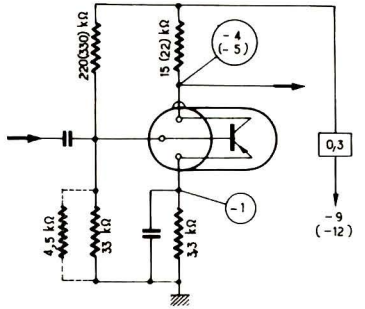
2N 104
BF

β = 44
Fb = 12dB max



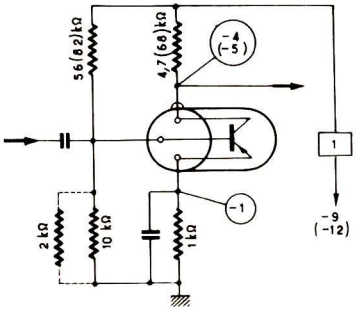
2N 105
BF

β = 55
Fb = 16 dB max



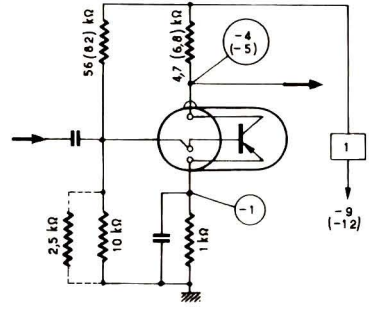
2N 105
BF

β = 55
Fb = 16,5dB max



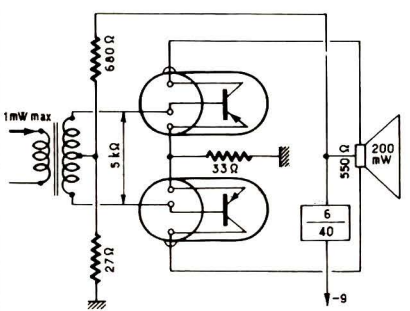
2N 109
BF

β = 75



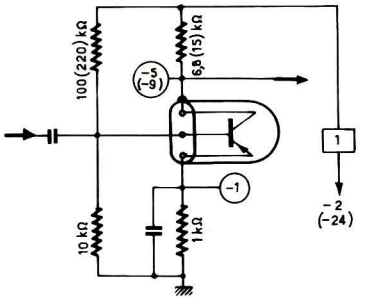
2N 109
BF

β = 75
GP = 30dB max



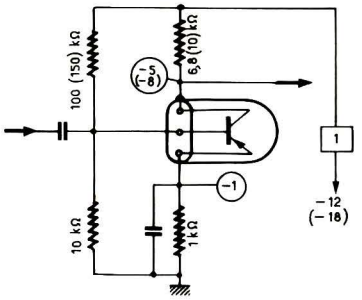
2N 130 A
BF

β = 22
Fb = 12dB



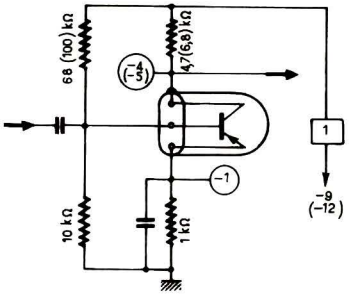
2N 131A

β = 45
Fb = 12dB



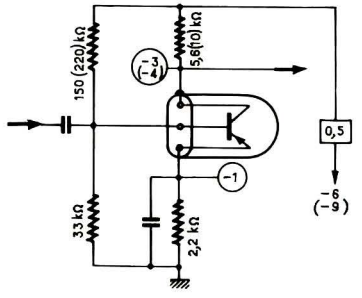
2N 132A

β = 90
Fb = 12dB



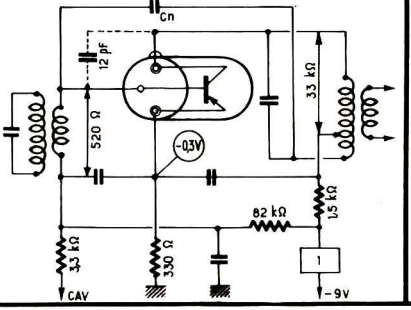
2N 133A

β = 50
Fb < 6dB



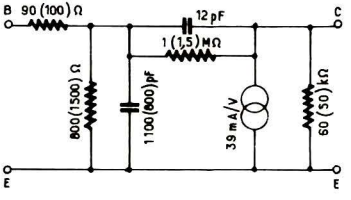
2N135
MF 470 kHz

β = 30
GP = 30 dB



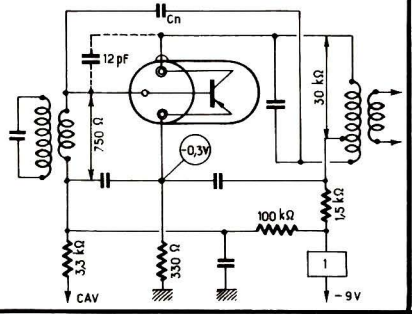
2N135
2N136

Vc = 6V
Ic = 1mA



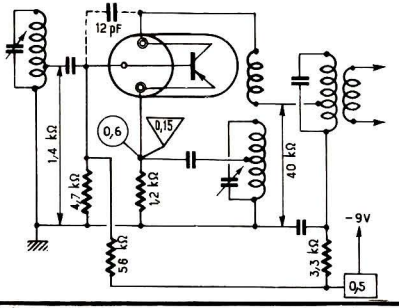
2N136
MF470 kHz

β = 60
GP = 30dB



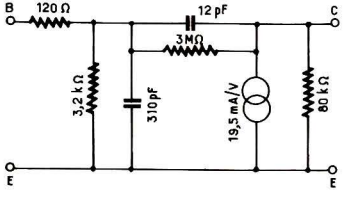
2N137
Conv.<2MHz

β > 25
GC = 30dB



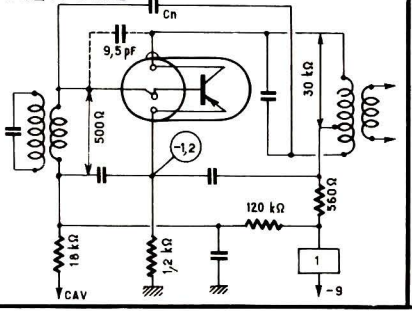
2N137

Vc = 6V
Ic = 0,5 mA



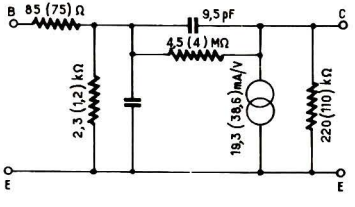
2N 139
2N 409
MF_470 kHz

β = 48
GP = 31dB max



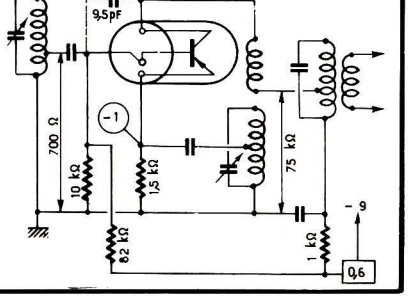
2N 139
2N 218
2N 409
2N 410

Vc = 9V
Ic = 0,5(1) mA



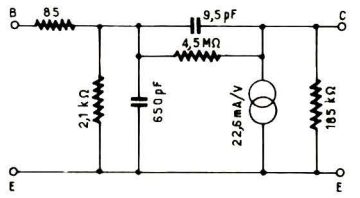
2N 140
2N 411
Conv. <2 MHz

β = 75
GC = 32dB



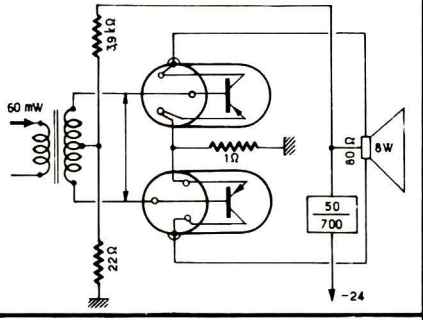
2N 140
2N 411
2N 412

V_C = 9V
I_C = 0,6 mA



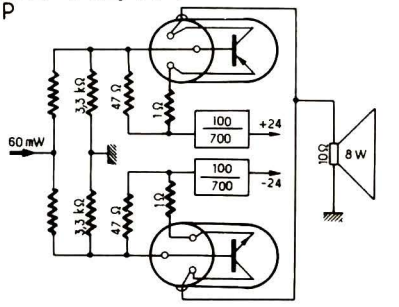
2N 141
2N 143

β > 10
GP = 23 dB



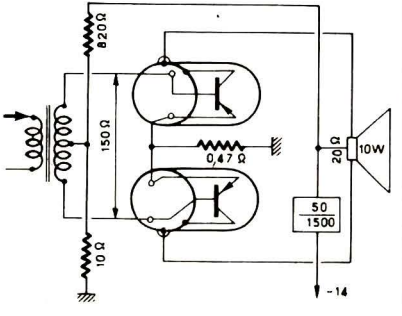
2N 141, 143 p-n-p
2N 142, 144 n-p-n
P

β > 10
GP = 23 dB



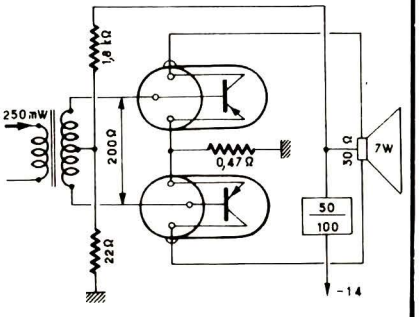
2N 155
P

β > 24
GP = 17 dB



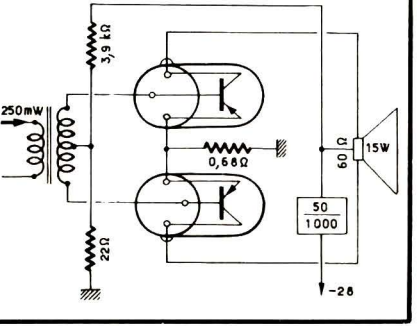
2N 156
P

β > 25
GP > 15 dB



2N 158A
P

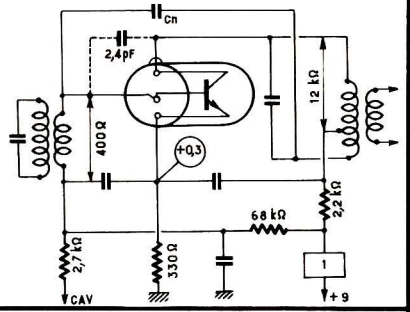
β > 20
GP > 18 dB



2N 168A n-p-n

MF_470 kHz

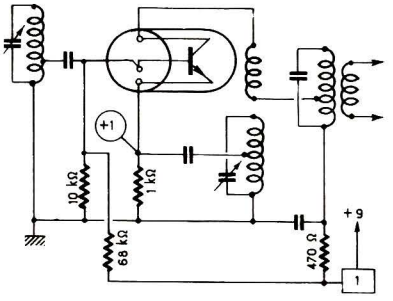
β = 40
GP = 28 dB



2N 168 A n-p-n

Conv. < 2 MHz

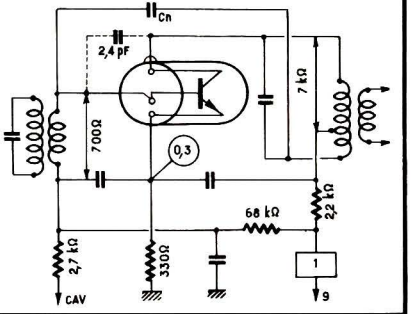
β = 23...135
GC = 25 dB



2N 169 n-p-n

MF_470 kHz

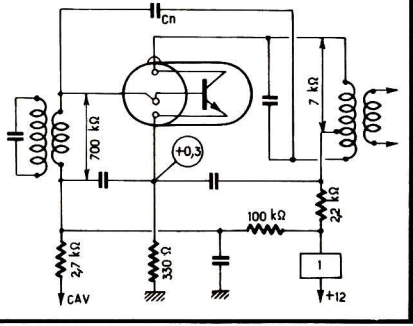
β = 72
GP = 24 dB



2N 169 A n-p-n

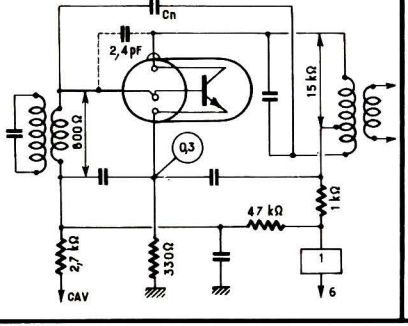
MF 470 kHz

β = 72
GP = 24 dB



2N 170 n-p-n

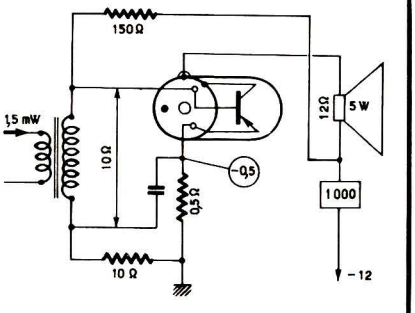
β = 20
GP = 22 dB



2N 173

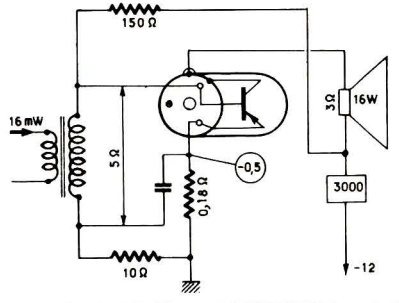
P

β = 85
GP = 36 dB



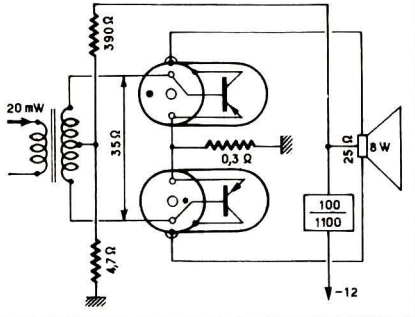
2N 173
P

β = 60
GP = 30dB



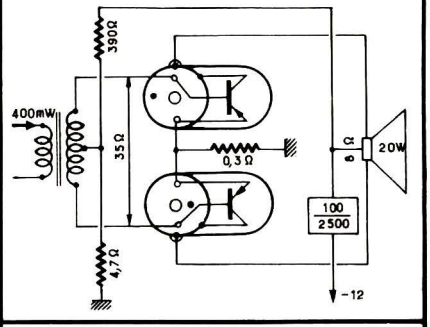
2N 173
P

β = 50...85
GP = 27dB



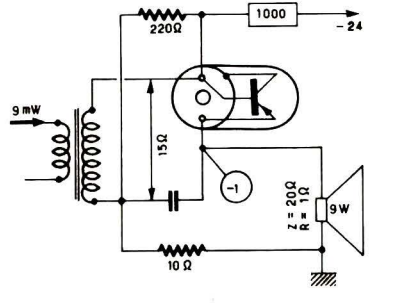
2N 173
P

β = 50...85
GP = 17dB



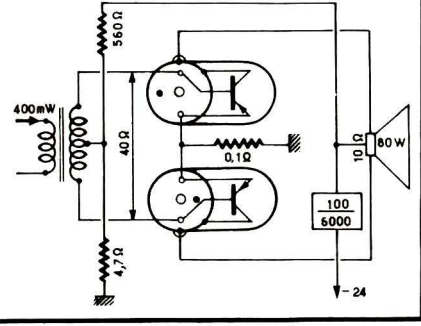
2N174
P

β = 40
GP = 30dB



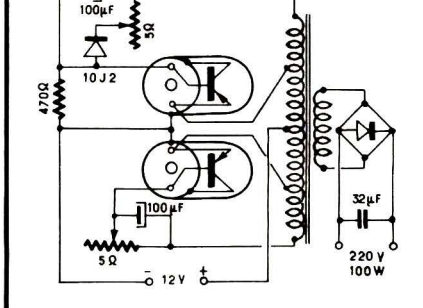
2N174
P

β = 40
GP = 23dB



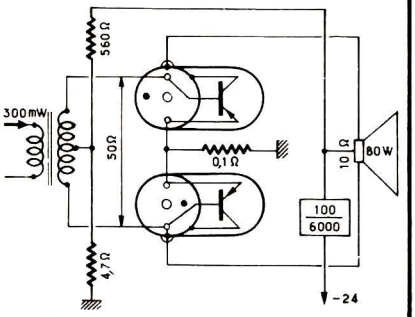
2N174
P

β = 40



2N 174 A

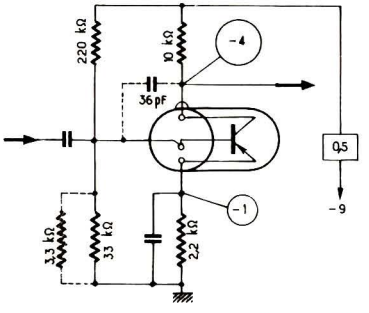
β = 50
GP = 24dB



2N 175

BF

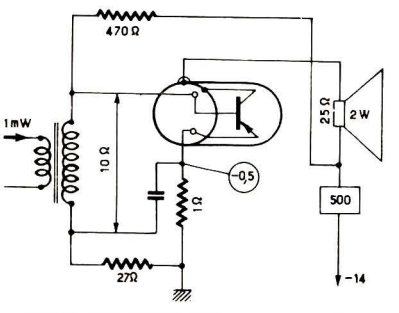
β = 65
Fb = 6dB max



2N 176

P

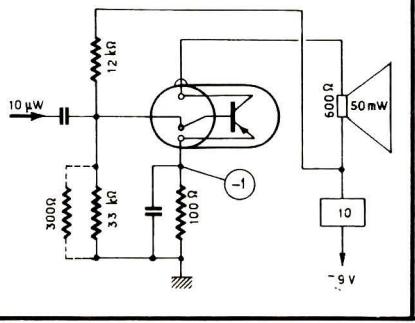
β = 63
GP = 35dB



2N 185

BF

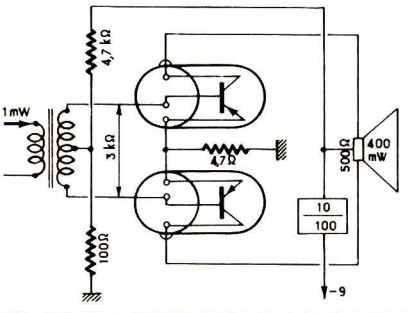
β = 70
GP = 37dB



2N 185

BF

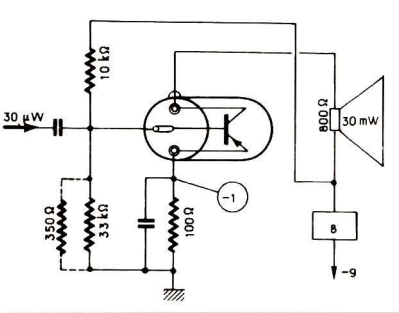
β = 70
GP = 26dB



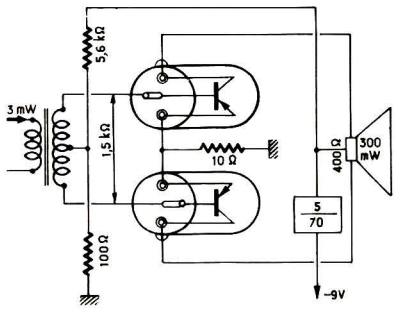
2N 186

BF

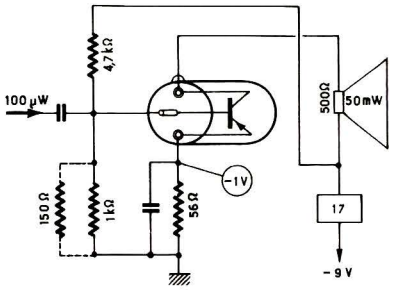
β = 24
GP = 30dB



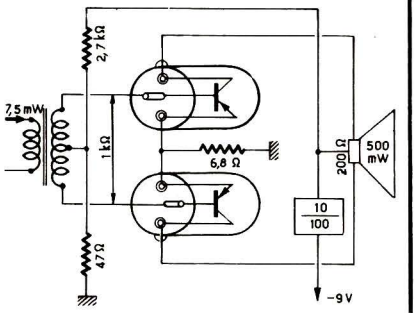
2N 186
BF
β = 24
GP = 20 dB



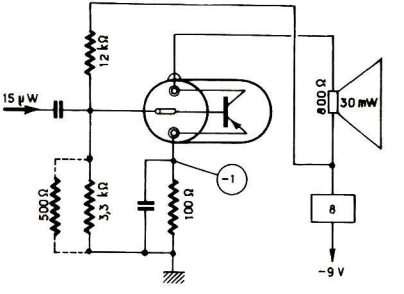
2N 186 A
BF
β = 24
GP = 27 dB



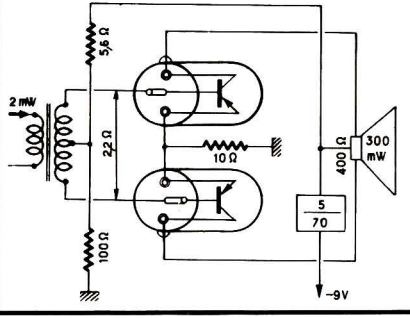
2N 186 A
BF
β = 24
GP = 18 dB



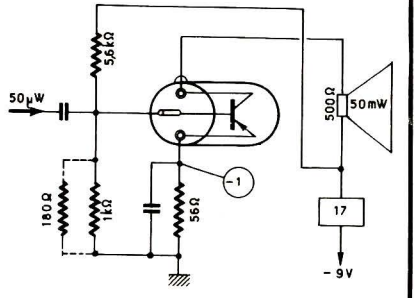
2N 187
BF
β = 36
GP = 33 dB



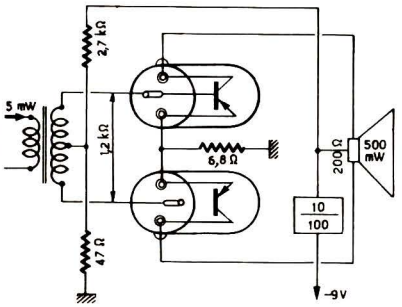
2N 187
BF
β = 36
GP = 22 dB



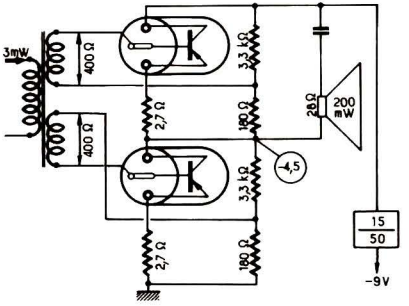
2N 187A
BF
β = 36
GP = 30 dB



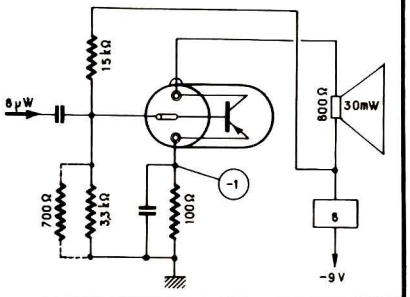
2N 187A
BF
β = 36
GP = 20 dB



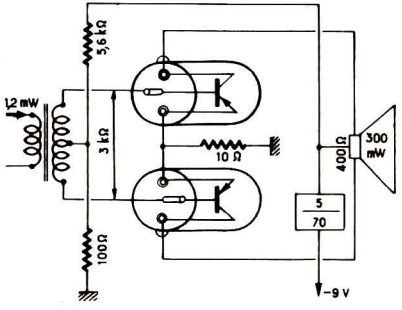
2N 187A
BF
β = 36
GP = 18 dB



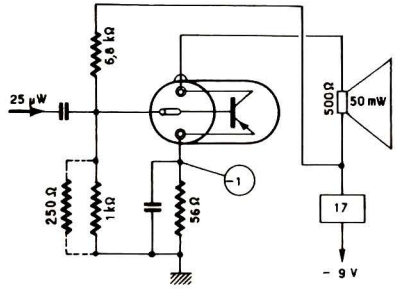
2N 188
BF
β = 54
GP = 36 dB



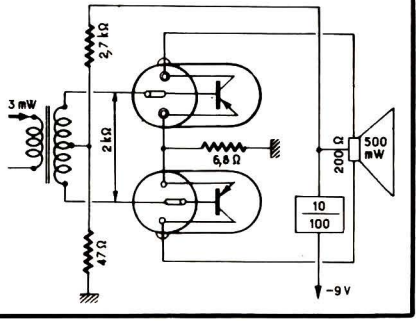
2N 188
BF
β = 54
GP = 24 dB



2N 188A
BF
β = 54
GP = 33 dB



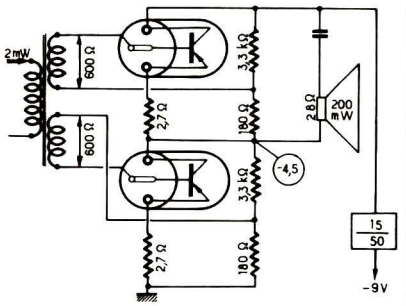
2N 188A
BF
β = 54
GP = 22 dB



2N 188A

BF

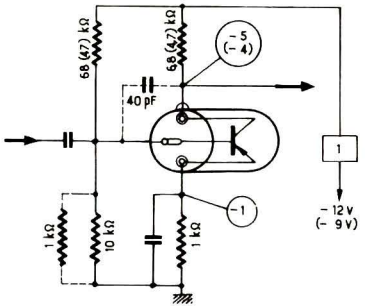
β = 54
GP = 20 dB



2N 189

BF

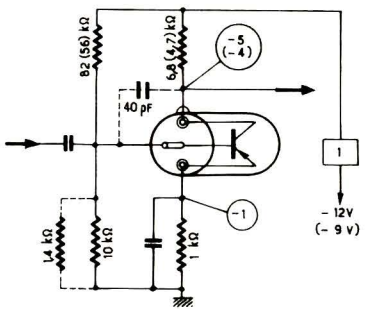
β = 24
GP = 15 dB



2N 190

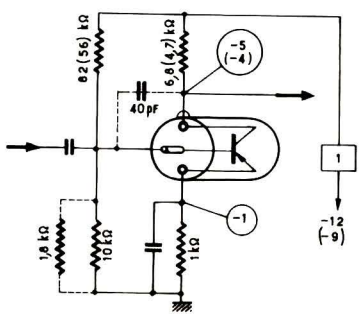
BF

β = 36
Fb = 15 dB



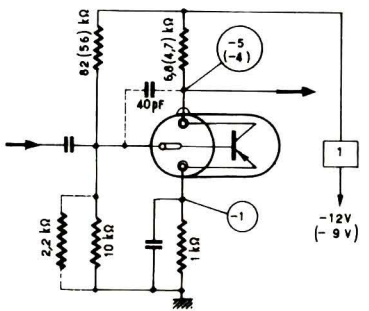
2N 191

β = 54
Fb = 15 dB



2N 192

β = 75
Fb = 15 dB

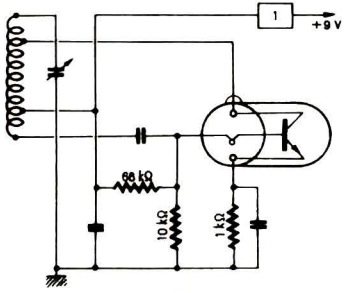


2N 193

n - p - n

β = 10/470 kHz

Osc. <2 MHz

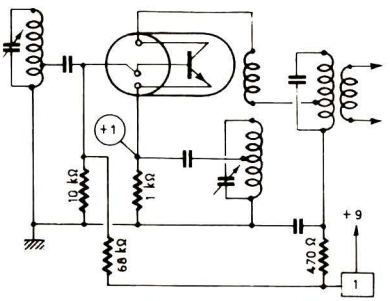


2N 194

n-p-n

β = 10/470 kHz
GC = 15 dB

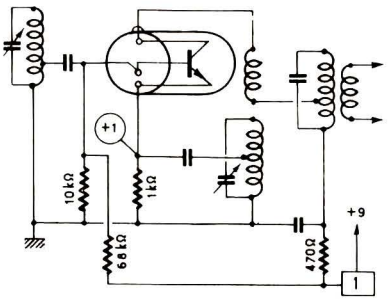
Conv. < 2 MHz



2N 194A

β = 10/470 kHz
GC = 23 dB

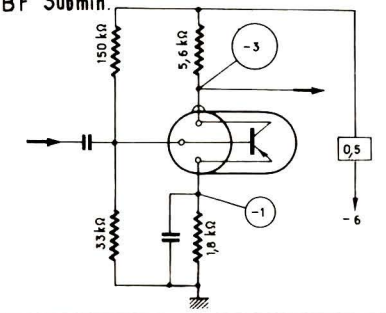
Conv. < 2 MHz



2N 207 (2N 207A) [2N 207B]

β = 100
Fb = 5 (3) [2] dB

BF Submin.

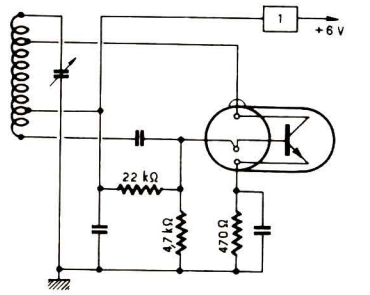


2N 211

n-p-n

β = 10/470 kHz

Osc. < 2 MHz

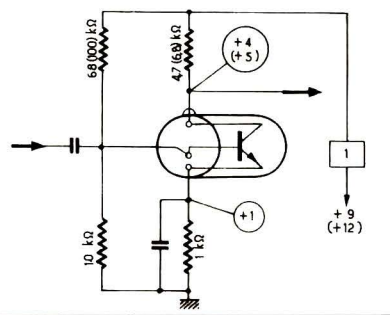


2N 213

n-p-n

β = 100... 500

BF

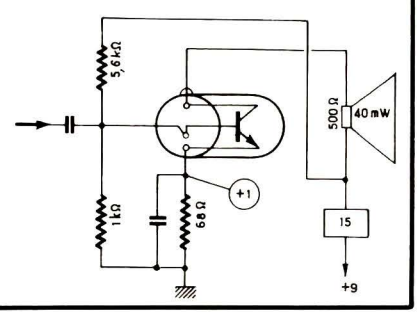


2N 214

n-p-n

β = 50... 100

BF

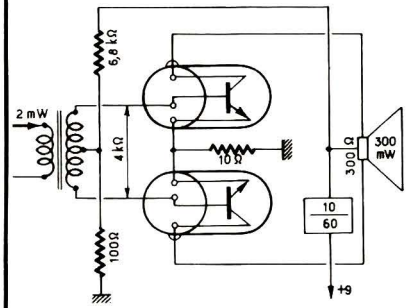


2N 214

n-p-n

BF

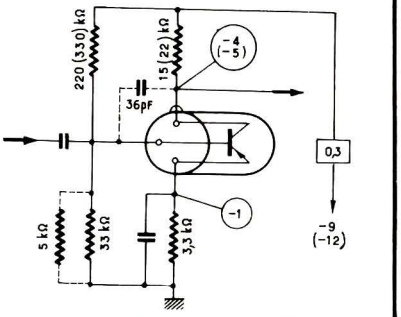
β = 50...100
GP = 22 dB



2N 215

BF

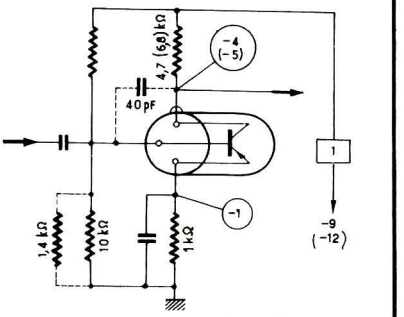
β = 44
Fb = 12 dB max



2N 215

BF

β = 44
Fb = 12 dB max

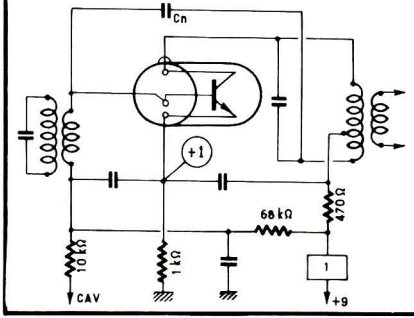


2N 216

n-p-n

MF 470 kHz

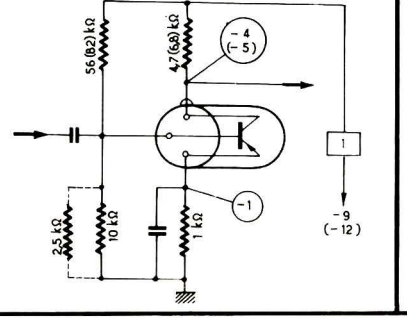
β = 5...15
GP = 26 dB



2N 217

BF

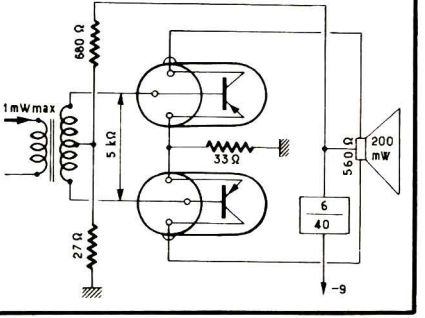
β = 75



2N 217

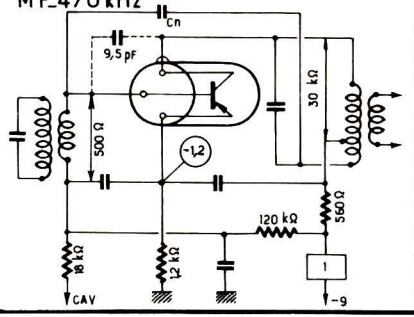
BF

β = 75
GP = 30 dB max



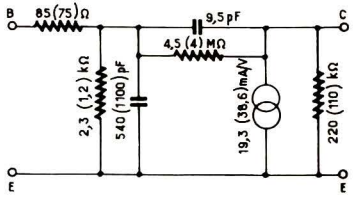
2N 218 / 2N 410 — MF 470 kHz

β = 48
GP = 31 dB



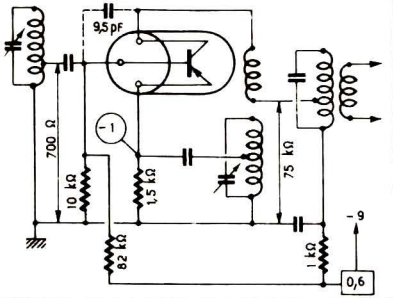
2N 218 / 2N 410 — MF

Vc = 9V
Ic = 0,5 (1) mA



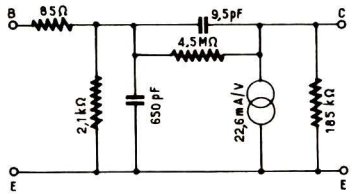
2N 219 / 2N 412 — Conv. <2 MHz

β = 75



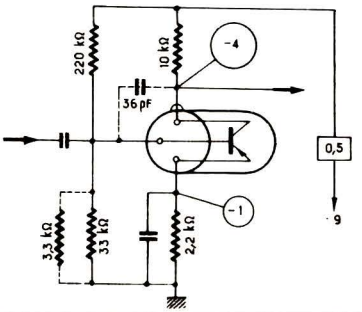
2N 219 / 2N 412 — Conv.

Vc = 9V
Ic = 0,6 mA



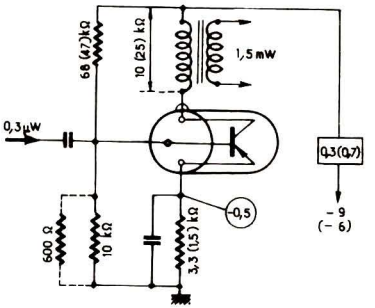
2N 220 — BF

β = 65
Fb = 6dB max



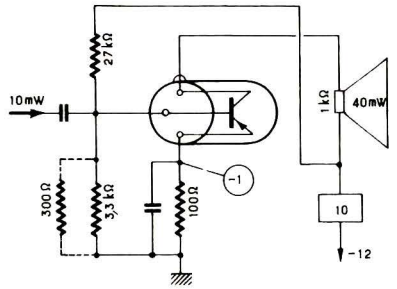
2N 223 — BF

β = 95
GP = 37 dB



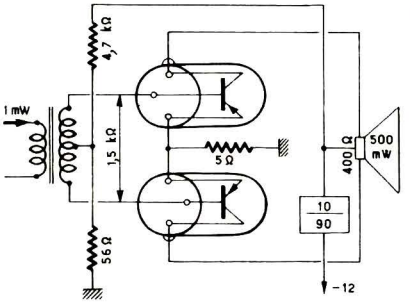
2N 224
BF

β = 75
GP = 37 dB



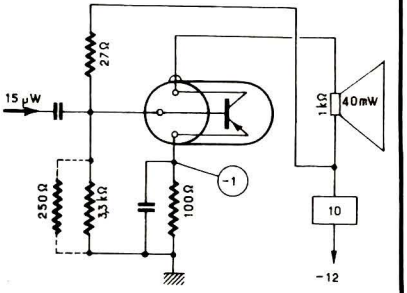
2N 225
BF

β = 75
GP = 27 dB



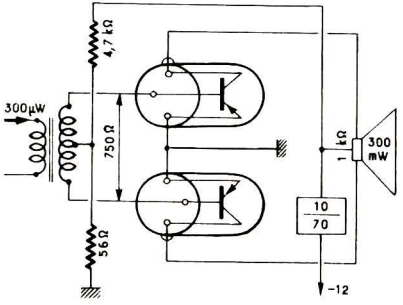
2N 226
BF

β = 55
GP = 36 dB



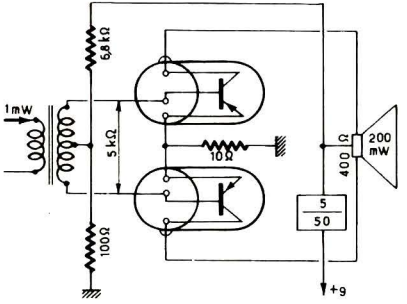
2N 227
BF

β = 55
GP = 30 dB



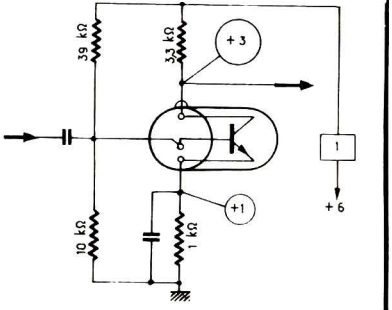
2N 228
n-p-n
BF

β = 50...100
GP = 23dB



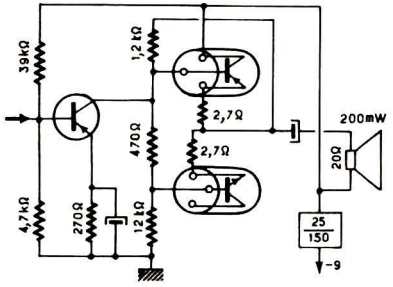
2N 229
n-p-n
BF

β = 25...100



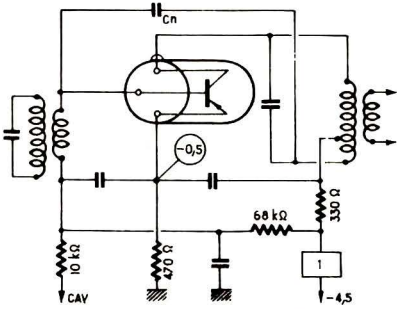
2N229 n-p-n
2N226 p-n-p

β = 25...100



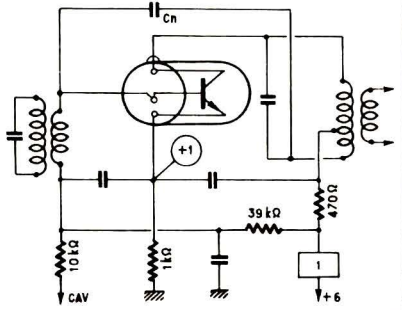
2N 232
MF-470 kHz

β = 39



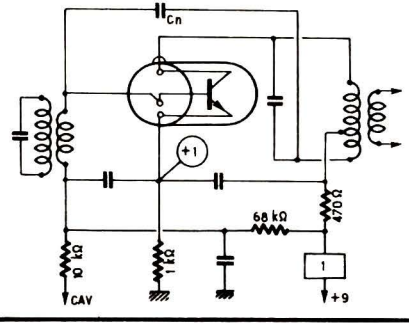
2N 233 n-p-n
MF-470 kHz

β = 12/470 kHz



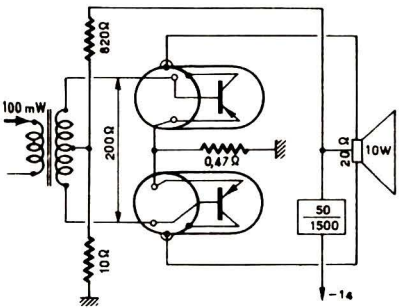
2N 233A n-p-n
MF-470 kHz

β = 10...50
GP = 24 dB



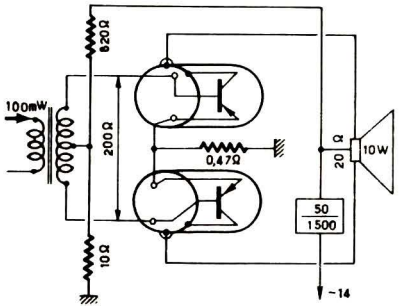
2N 235A,B
P

β = 50
GP = 20 dB



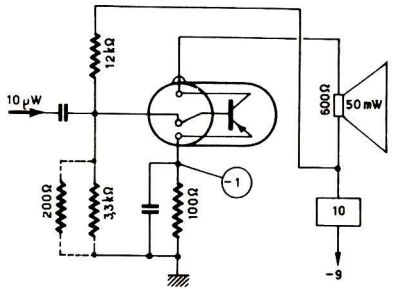
2N 236B

β = 60
GP = 20 dB



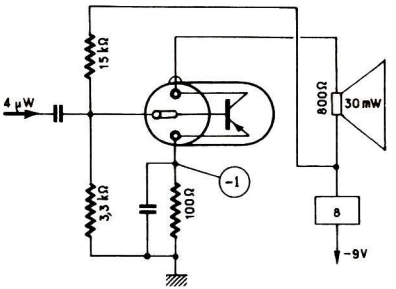
2N 238
BF

β = 50
GP = 33 dB



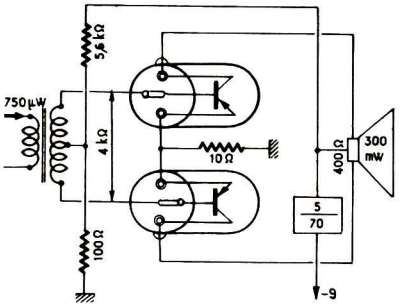
2N 241
BF

β = 73
GP = 39 dB



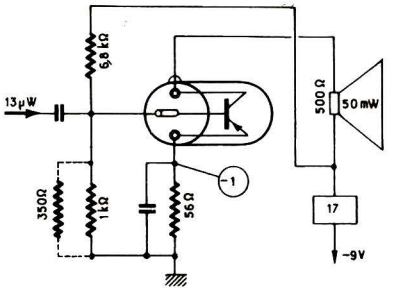
2N 241
BF

β = 73
GP = 26 dB



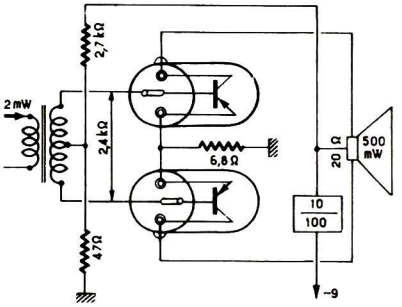
2N 241A
BF

β = 73
GP = 36 dB



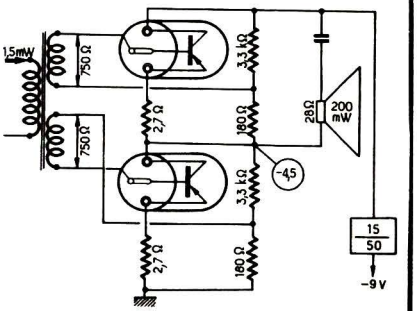
2N 241A
BF

β = 73
GP = 24 dB

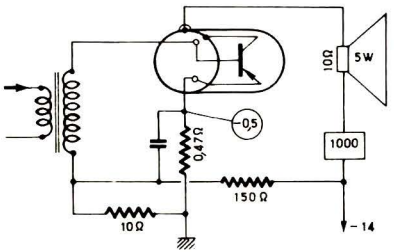


2N 241A
BF

β = 73
GP = 22 dB

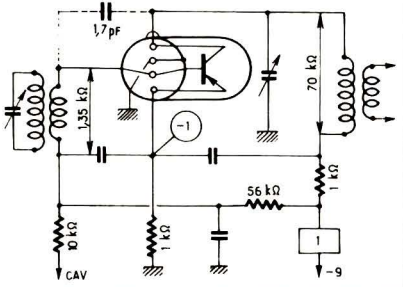


2 N 242
P



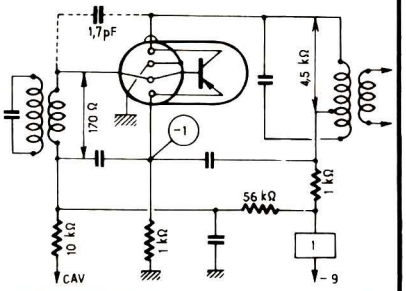
2 N 247
HF 0,5... 1,6 MHz

β = 60
GP = 37 dB



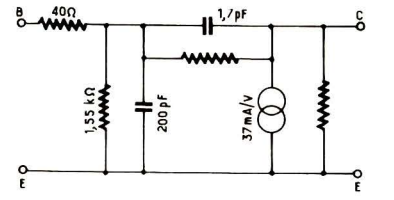
2 N 247
MF-10 MHz

β = 60



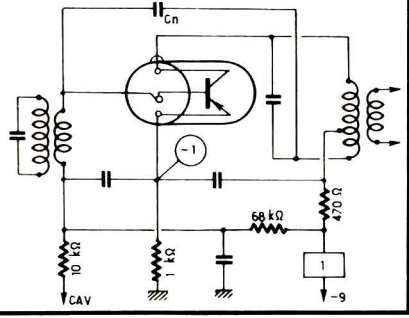
2 N 247
2 N 274

Vc = 9 V
Ic = 1mA



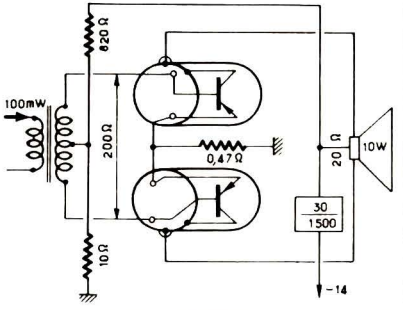
2 N 248
MF-470 kHz

β = 20



2 N 250
P

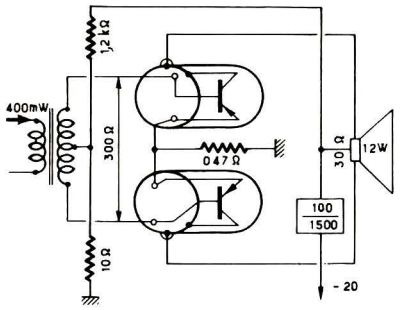
β = 50
GP = 20dB



2N 251

P

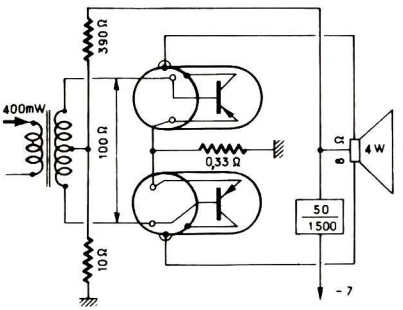
β = 30
GP = 15 dB



2N 255

P

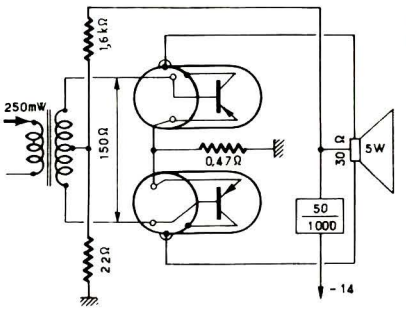
β > 15
GP > 10 dB



2N 256

P

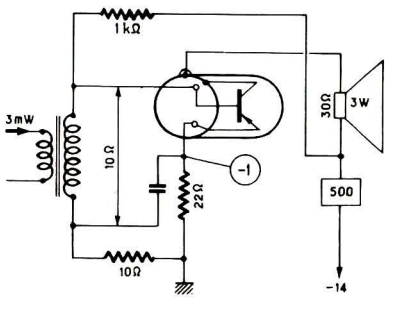
β > 15
GP > 13 dB



2N 257

P

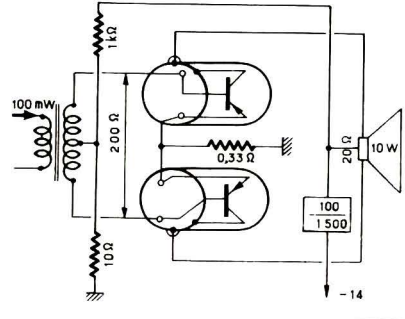
β = 50
GP = 30 dB



2N 257

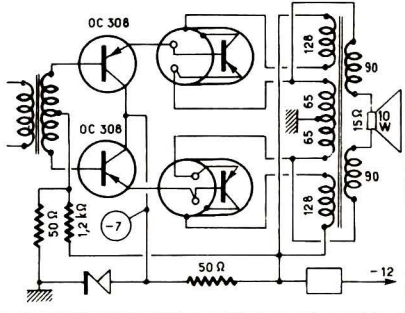
P

β = 50
GP = 20 dB



2N 257

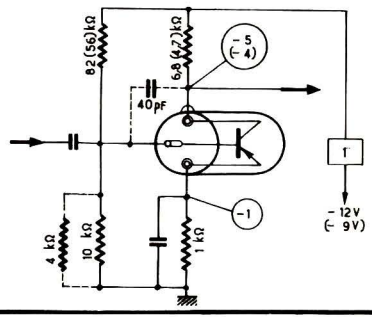
P



2 N 265

BF

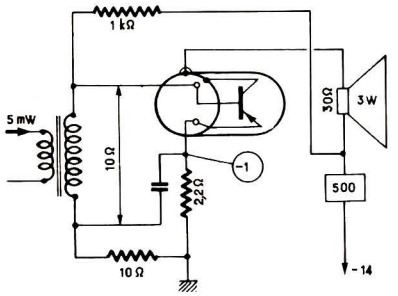
β = 110
F = 15 dB



2N 268

P

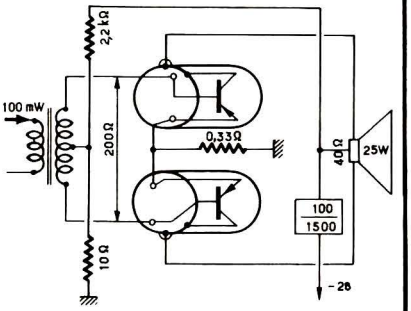
β = 50
GP = 28 dB



2N 268

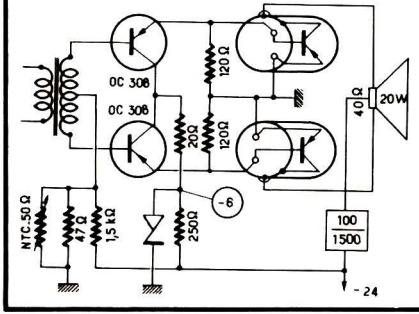
P

β = 50
GP = 25 dB



2N 268

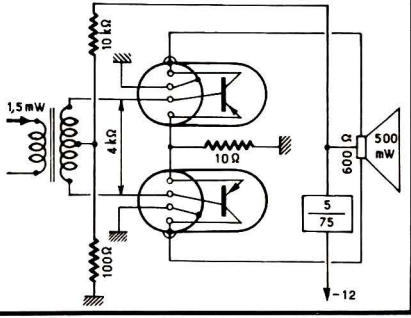
P



2N 270

BF

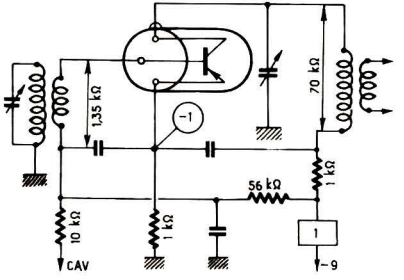
β = 70
GP = 25 dB



2N 274 =2N 247

H.F. 0,5... 1,6 MHz

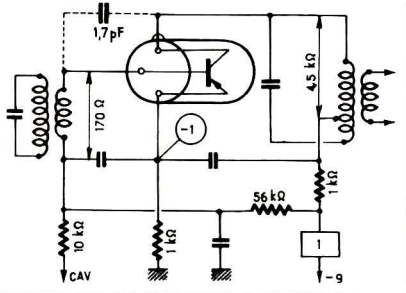
β = 60
GP = 37 dB



2N 274 =2N 247

MF_10 MHz

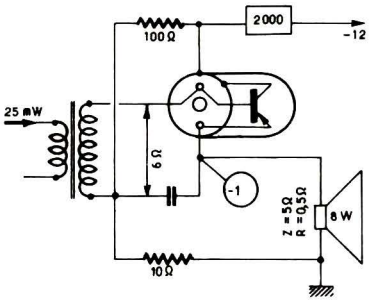
β=60



2N277

P

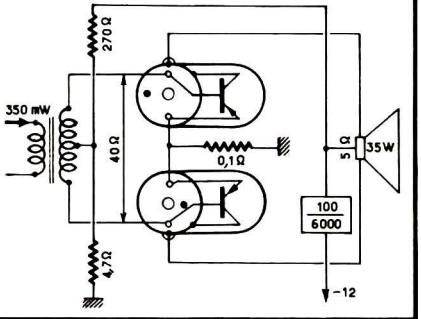
β = 40
GP = 25dB



2N 277

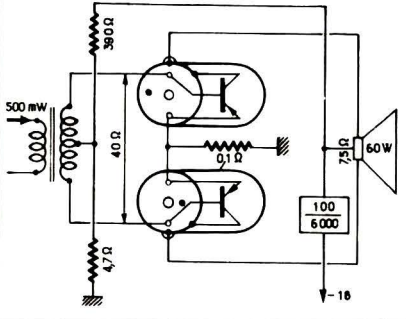
P

β = 40
GP= 20dB



2N 278

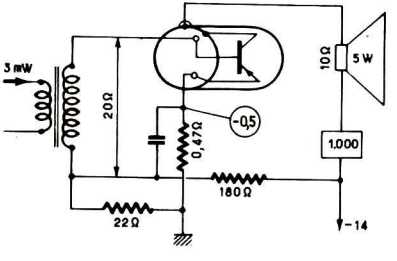
β = 40
GP = 21dB



2N 285 A

P

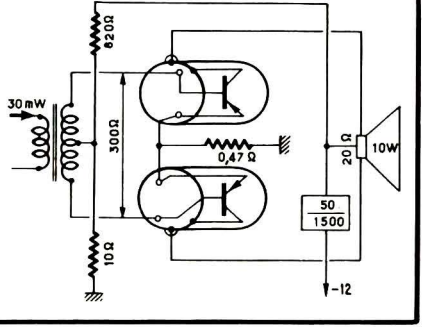
β = 150
GP = 33 dB



2N 285 A

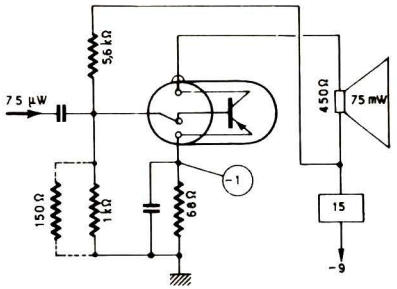
P

β = 150
GP = 26dB



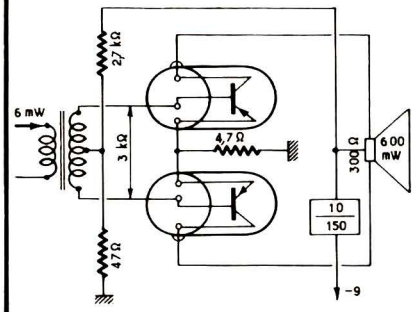
2N 291
BF

β = 45
GP = 30 dB



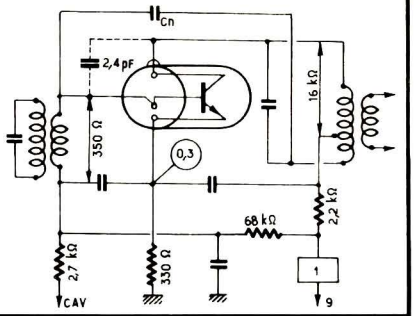
2N 291
BF

β = 45
GP = 20 dB



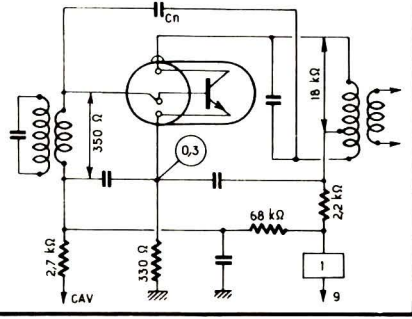
2N 292
n-p-n
MF_ 470 kHz

β = 25
GP = 24 dB



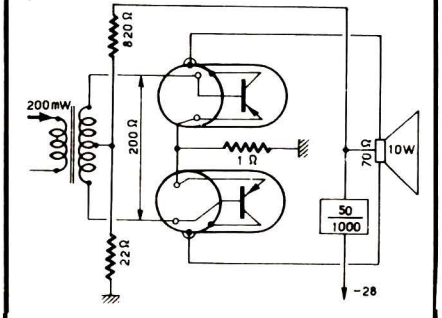
2N 293
n-p-n
MF_ 470 kHz

β = 25
GP = 28 dB



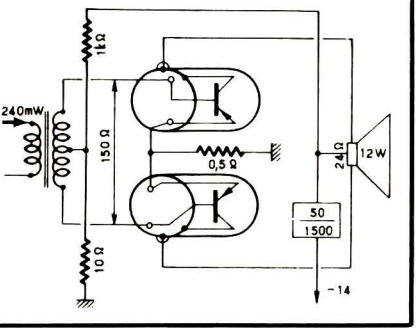
2N 296
P

β > 20
GP > 17 dB



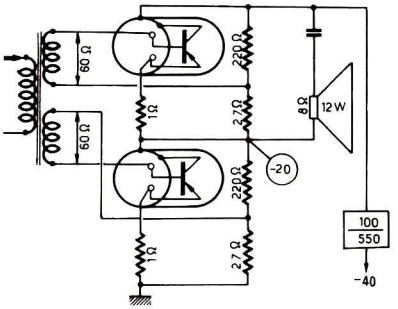
2N 301
P

β = 70
GP = 17 dB



2N 301

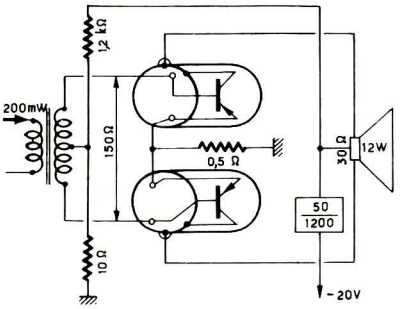
β = 70



2N 301 A

P

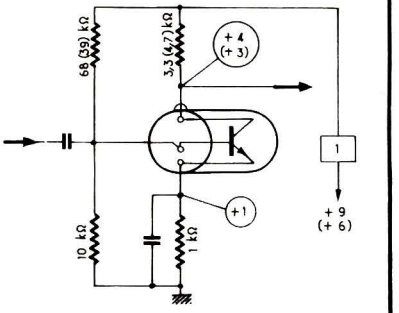
β = 70
GP = 18 dB



2N 306

n-p-n

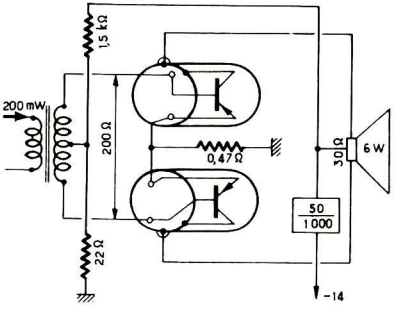
β = 25...125



2N 307, A

P

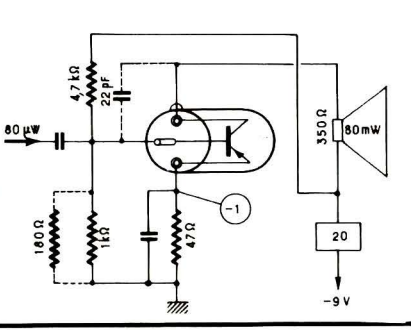
β > 20
GP > 15 dB



2N 319

BF

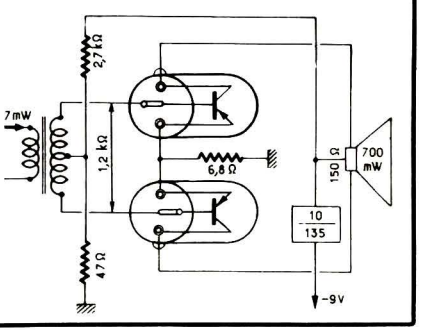
β = 16...41
GP = 30 dB



2N 319

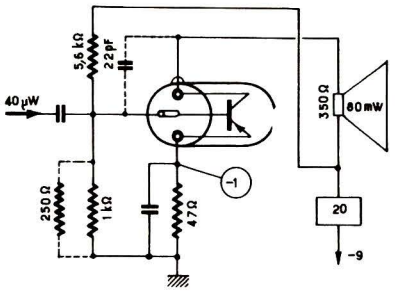
BF

β = 16...41
GP = 20 dB



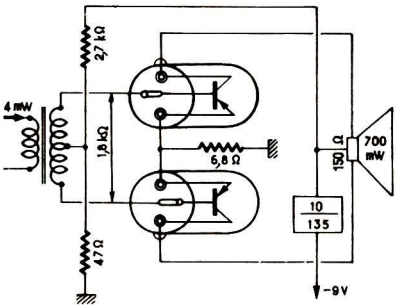
2N 320
BF

β = 30...64
GP = 33 dB



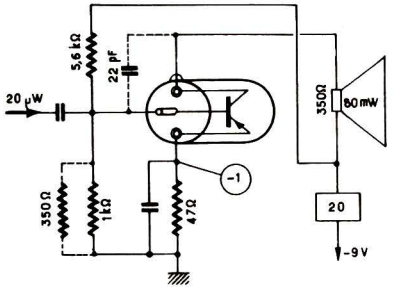
2N 320
BF

β = 30...64
GP = 22 dB



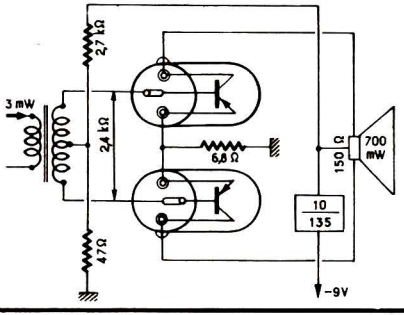
2N 321
BF

β = 44...88
GP = 36 dB



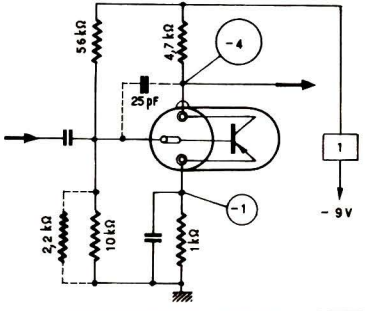
2N 321
BF

β = 44...88
GP = 24 dB



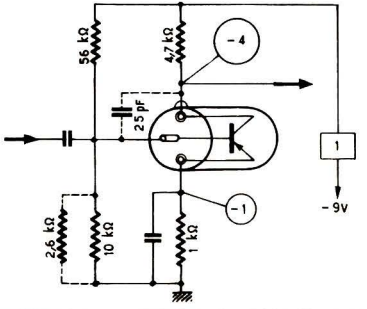
2N 322
BF

β = 46
Fb = 6 dB



2N 323
BF

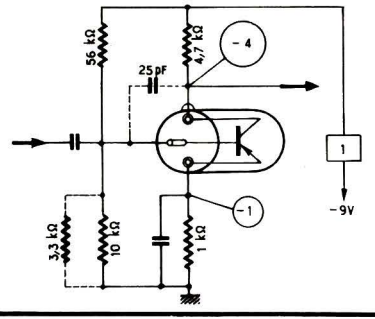
β = 70
Fb = 6 dB



2N 324

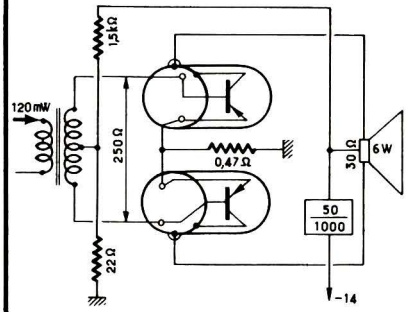
BF

β = 90
Fb = 6 dB



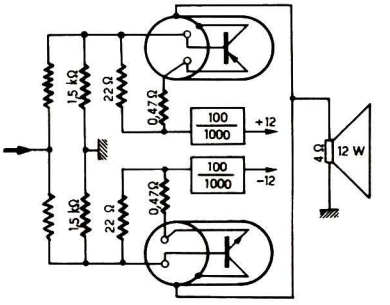
2N 325

β = 30...60
GP = 17 dB



2N 325 p-n-p
2N 326 n-p-n

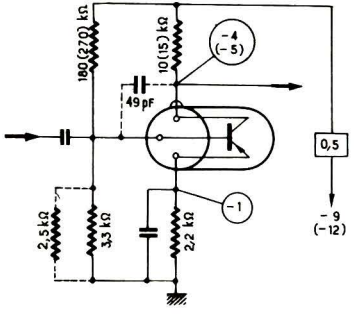
β = 30...60



2N 331

BF

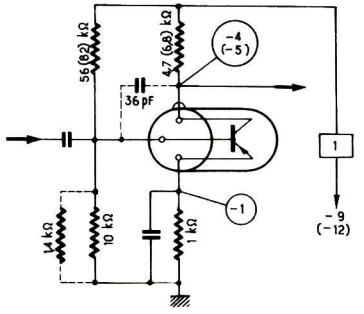
β = 50
Fb = 9 dB



2N 331

BF

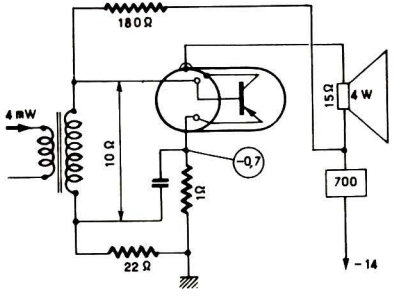
β = 50
Fb = 9 dB



2N 350A

P

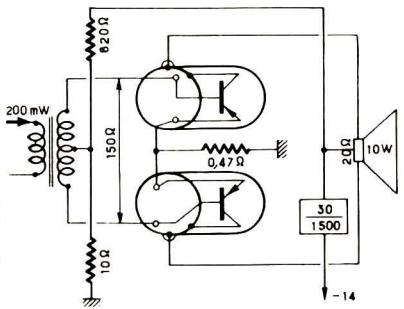
β = 30
GP = 31 dB



2N 350 A

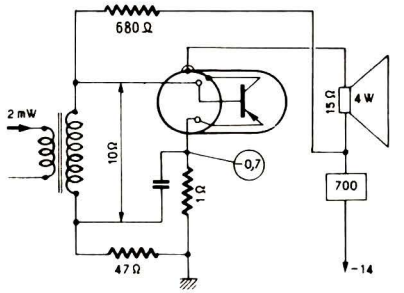
P

β = 30
GP = 17 dB



2N 351

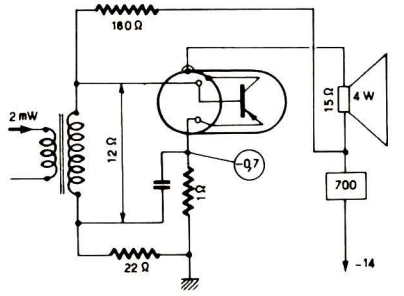
β = 65
GP = 33,5 dB



2N 351 A

P

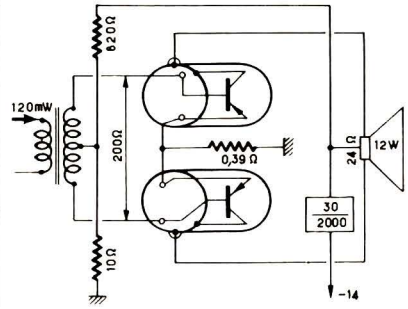
β = 45
GP = 33 dB



2N 351A

P

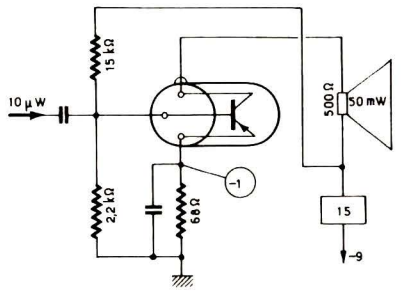
β = 45
GP = 20 dB



2N 359

BF

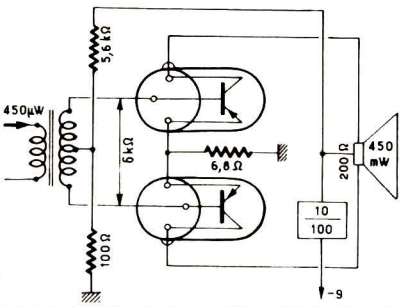
β = 150
GP = 37 dB



2N 359

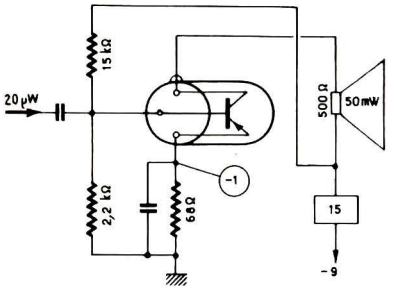
BF

β = 150
GP = 30 dB



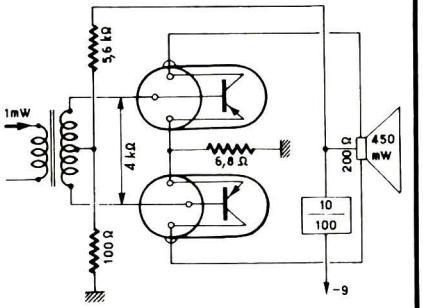
2N 360
BF

β = 100
GP = 34 dB



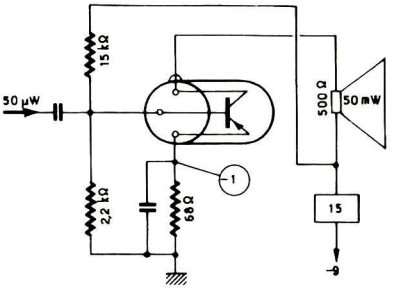
2N 360
BF

β = 100
GP = 27 dB



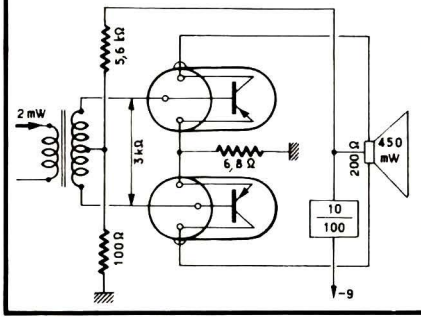
2N 361
BF

β = 70
GP = 30 dB



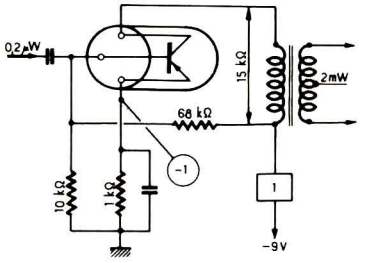
2N 361
BF

β = 70
GP = 24 dB



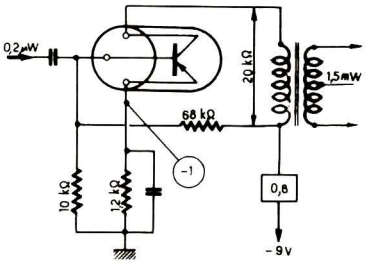
2N 362
BF

β = 100
GP = 42 dB



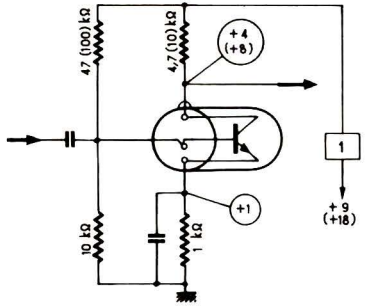
2N 363
BF

β = 50
GP = 40 dB



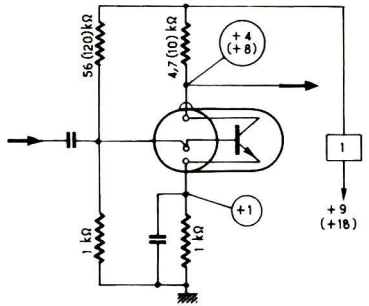
2N 364 n-p-n

β = 9...19



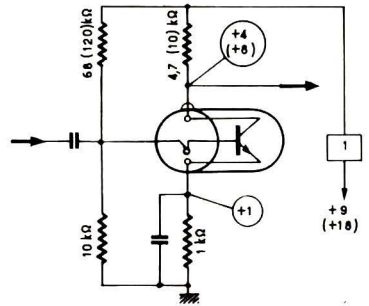
2N 365 n-p-n BF

β = 19... 49



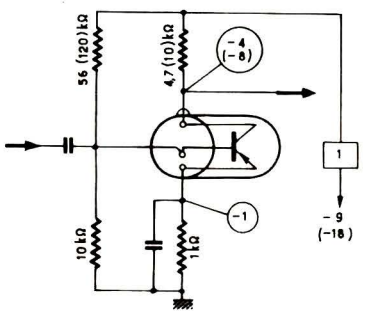
2N 366 n-p-n BF

β = 49...142



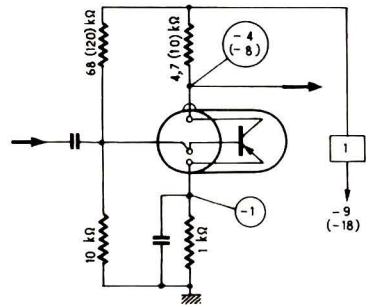
2N 368 BF

β = 19... 49



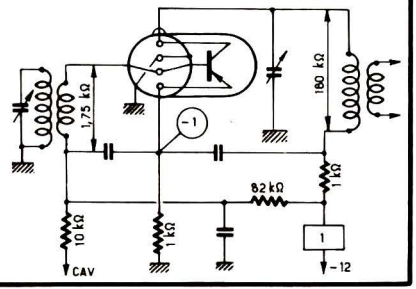
2N 369 BF

β = 49... 142



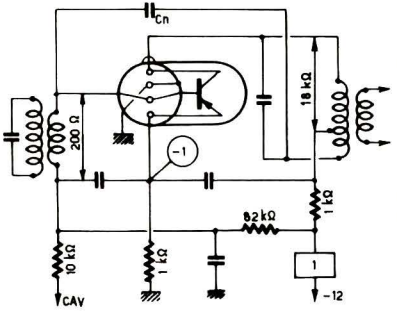
2N 370 HF_0,5... 1,6 MHz

β = 60
GP = 31 dB



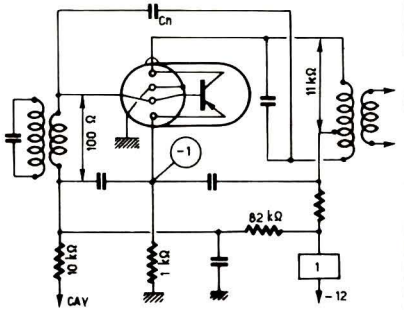
2N 370
10 MHz

β = 60
GP = 17,6 dB



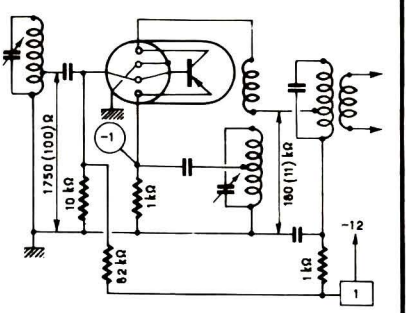
2N 370
20 MHz

β = 60
GP = 12,5 dB



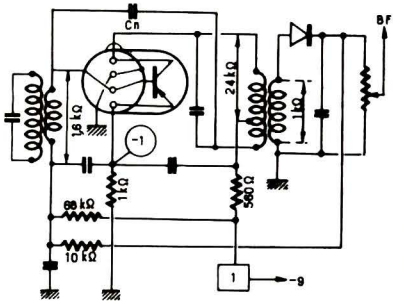
2N 372
Conv. 1,5 (20) MHz

β = 60
GC = 30 (12) dB



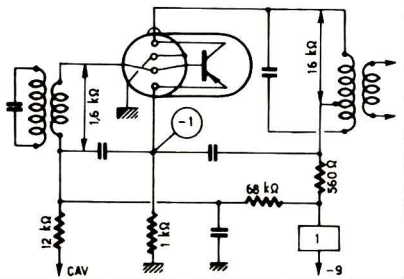
2N 373
MF_470 kHz

β = 60
GP = 37 dB



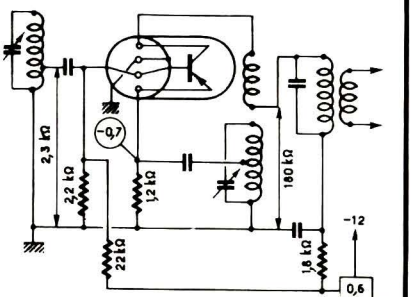
2N 373
MF_470 kHz

β = 60
GP = 32 dB



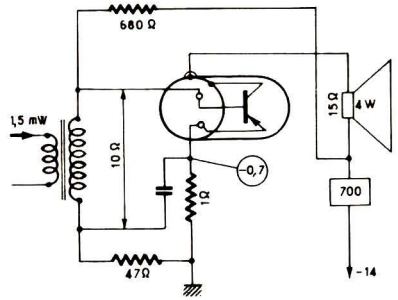
2N 374
Conv. < 2 MHz

β = 60



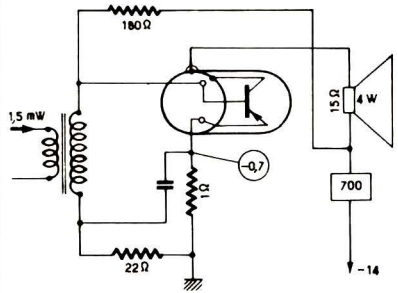
2N 376

β = 78
GP = 35 dB



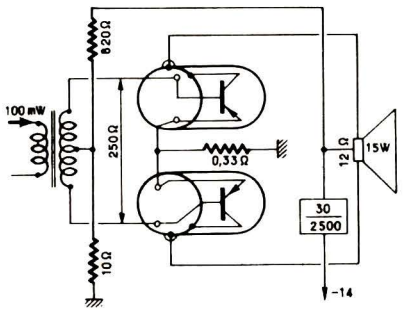
2N 376 A
P

β = 60
GP = 35 dB



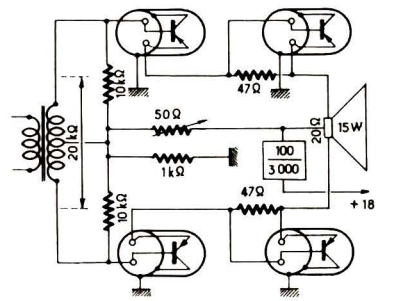
2N 376 A
P

β = 60
GP = 22 dB



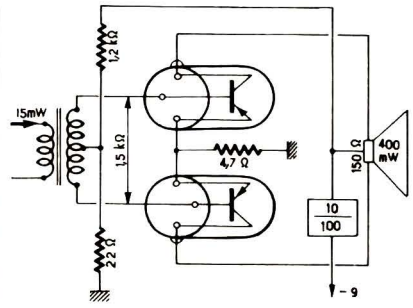
2N 376 A
P

β = 65
GP tot = 26 dB



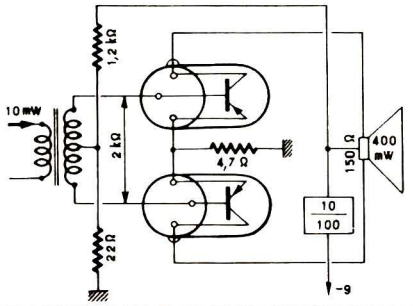
2N 381
BF

β = 24... 45
GP > 15 dB



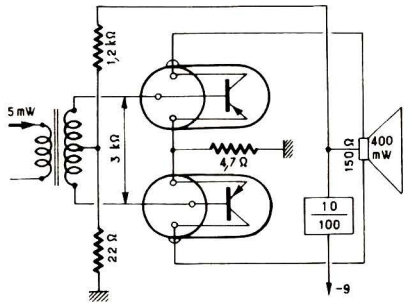
2N 382
BF

β = 40... 76
GP > 17 dB



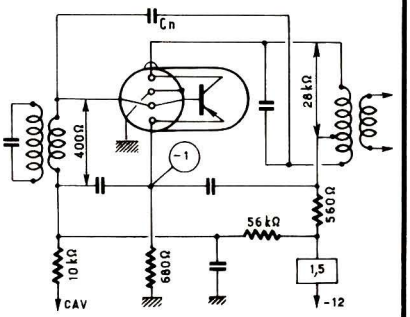
2 N 383
BF

β ≈ 55... 110
GP > 20 dB



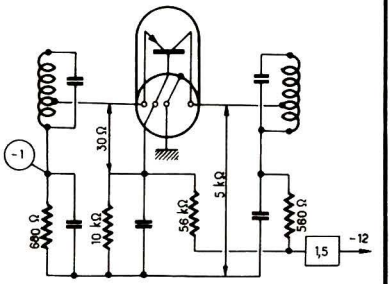
2 N 384
10 MHz

β = 60
GP = 34



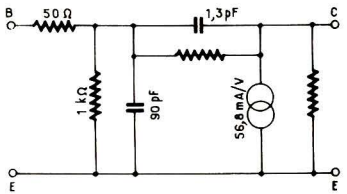
2 N 384
VHF_50 MHz

α = 0,984
GP = 15 dB



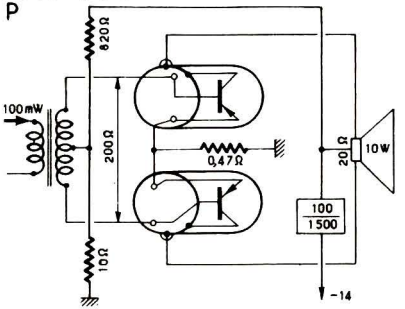
2 N 384
VHF

Vc = -12 V
Ic = 1,5 mA



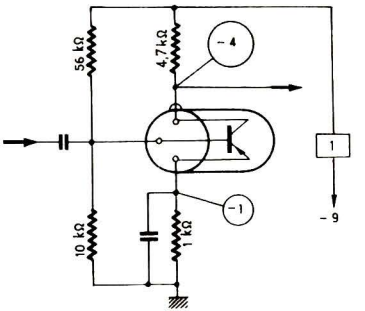
2 N 399
2 N 401
P

β ≈ 40
GP = 20 dB



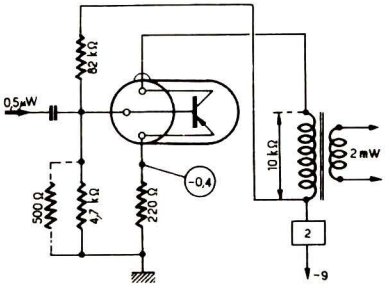
2 N 402
BF

β = 25



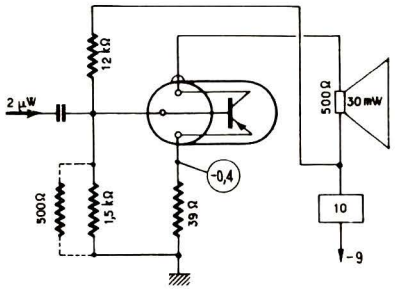
2N 402
BF

β = 25
GP = 37dB



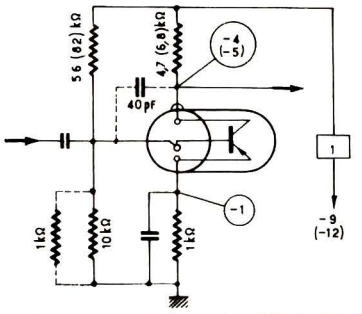
2N 403
BF

β = 30
GP = 32dB



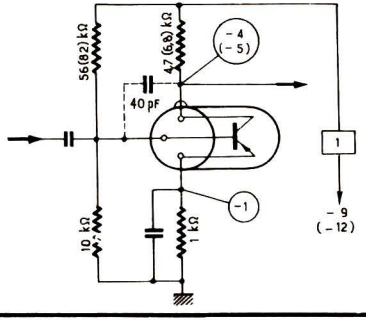
2N 405
BF

β = 35



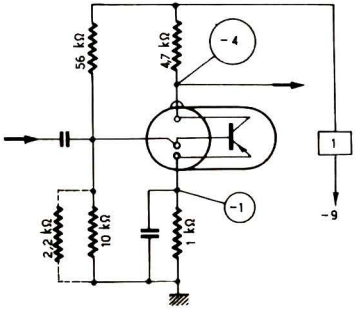
2N 406
BF

β = 35



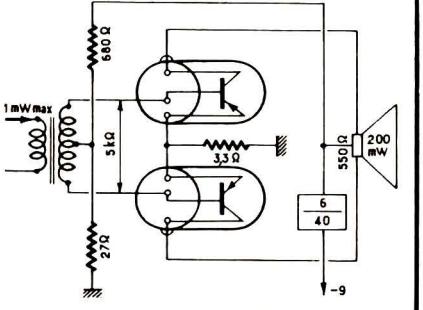
2N 407

β = 65



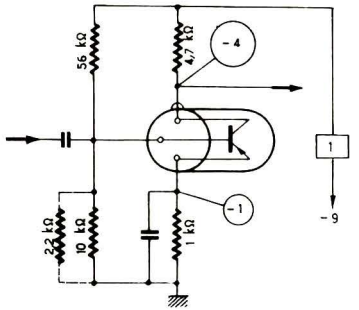
2N 407

β = 65
GP = 30dB max



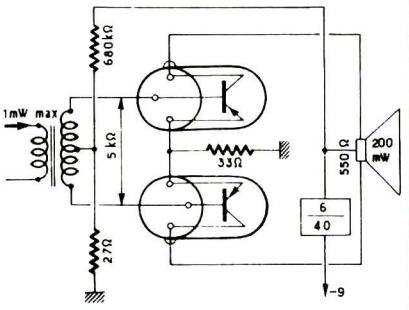
2N408

β = 65



2N408

β = 65
GP = 30 dB max

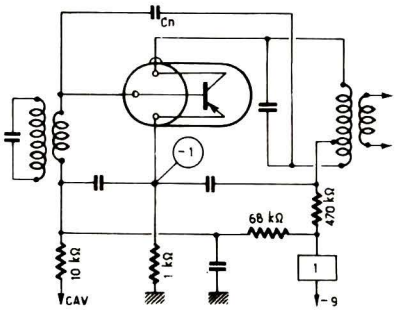


2N 409 = 2N 139
2N 410 = 2N 218
2N 411 = 2N 140
2N 412 = 2N 219

2N413A

MF_470 kHz

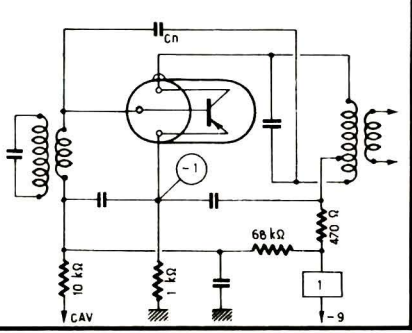
β = 30
GP = 30 dB



2N414A

MF_470 kHz

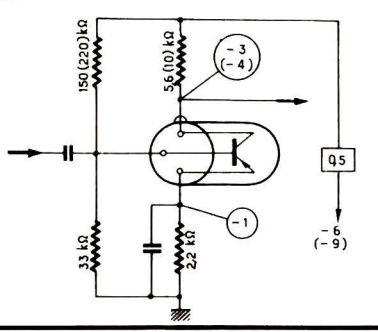
β = 60
GP = 32 dB



2N422

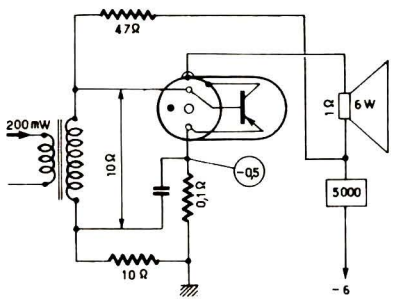
BF

β = 90
Fb < 6 dB



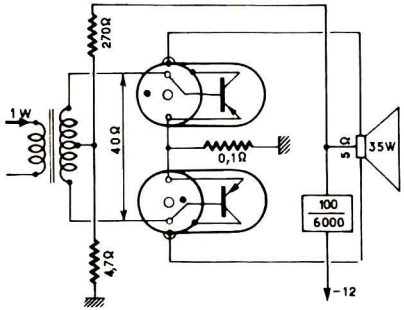
2 N 441
P

β = 30
GP = 16 dB



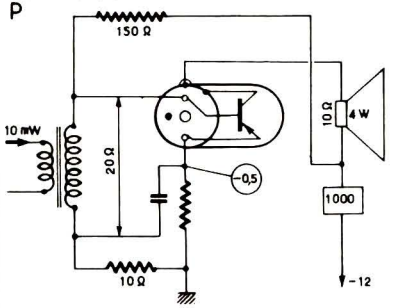
2 N 441
P

β = 30
GP = 16 dB



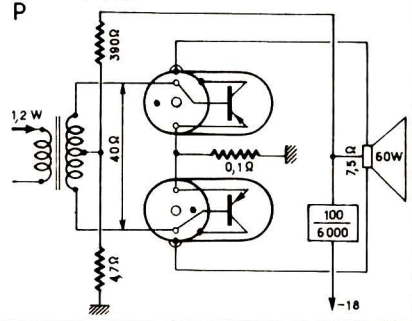
2 N 442
2 N 443
P

β = 35
GP = 27 dB



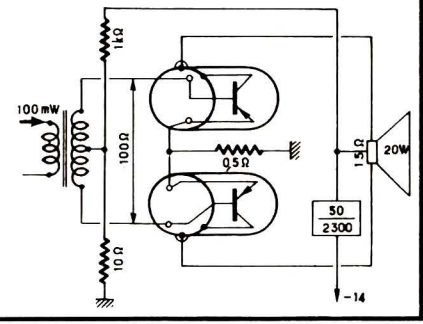
2 N 442
2 N 443
P

β = 30
GP = 17 dB



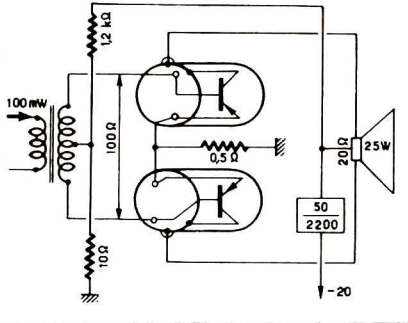
2 N 456
P

β = 52
GP = 23 dB



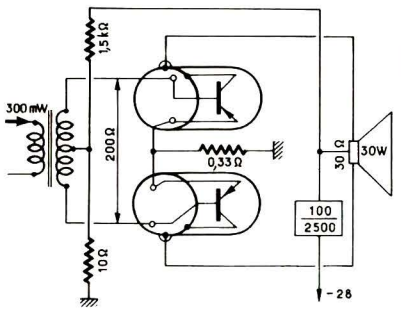
2 N 457

β = 52
GP = 24 dB



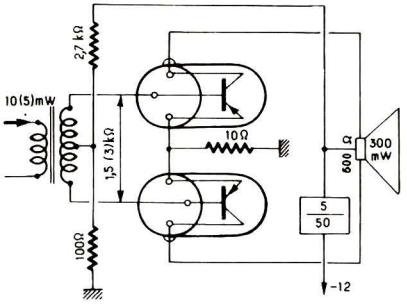
2N458
P

β = 40... 200
GP = 20 dB



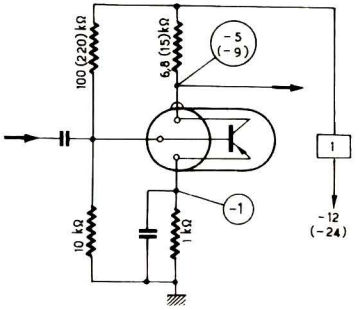
2N460
2N461

β = 24 (49)
GP = 15 (18) dB



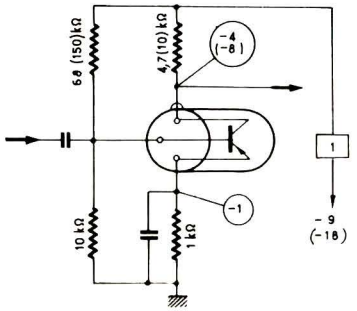
2N464
BF

β = 22
Fb = 12 dB



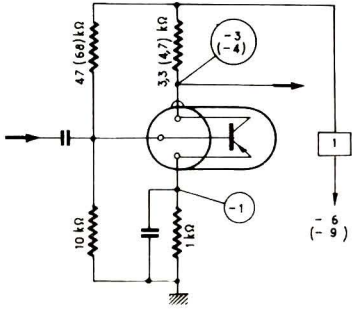
2N465
BF

β = 45
Fb = 12 dB



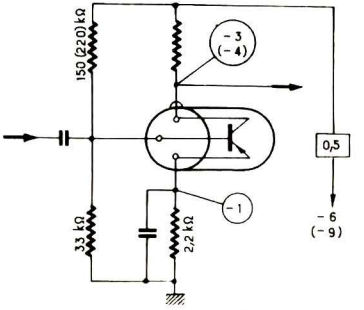
2N466
BF

β = 90
Fb = 12 dB



2N467
BF

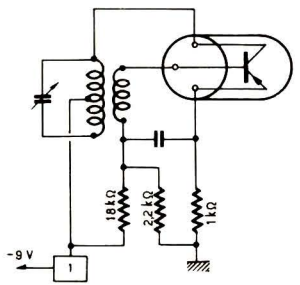
β = 180
Fb = 12 dB



2N481

Osc. < 2 MHz

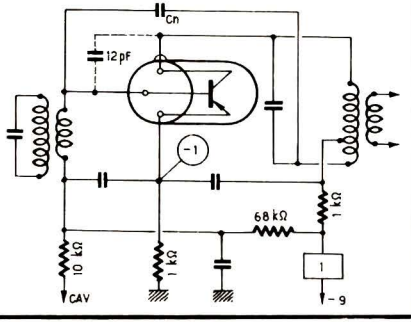
β = 25



2N482

MF_470 kHz

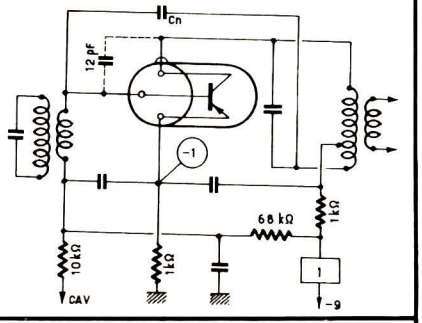
β = 25
GP = 31 dB



2N483

MF_470 kHz

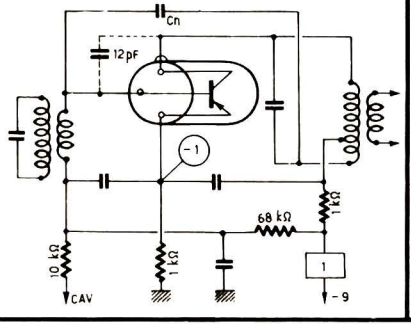
β = 40
GP = 35 dB



2N484

MF_470 kHz

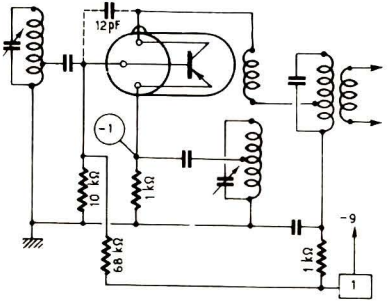
β = 90
GP = 39 dB



2N485

Conv. < 2 MHz

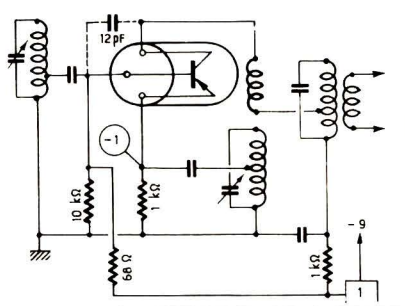
β = 40
GC = 26 dB



2N486

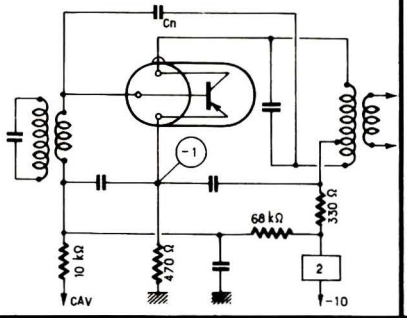
Conv. < 2 MHz

β = 100
GC = 30 dB



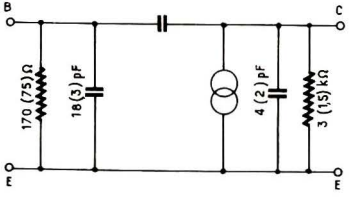
2N 499
VHF

β = 8,5/20 MHz
GP= 10 dB/100 MHz



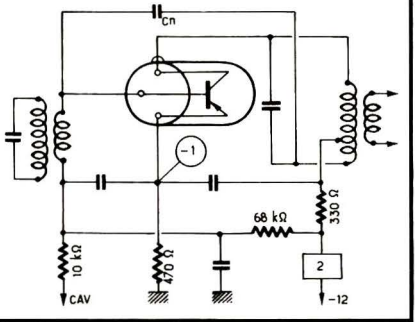
2N 499
30 (100) MHz

Vc= 10V
Ic= 3mA
GP= 20 (10) dB



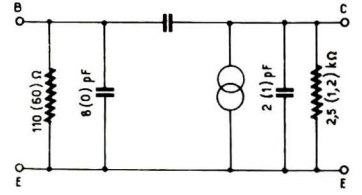
2N 502,A
VHF

β = 5,5/40 MHz
GP = 10 dB/200 MHz
Fb = 5 dB/10 MHz



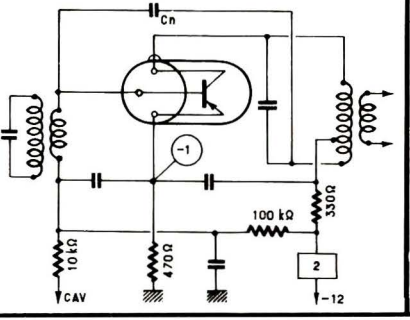
2N 502 A
70 (200) MHz

Vc = 12 V
Ic = 3mA



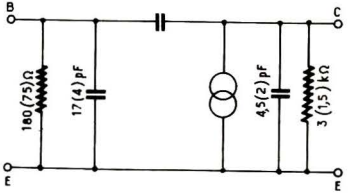
2N 503
VHF_100 MHz

β = 4,2/40 MHz
GP = 12,5 dB/100 MHz



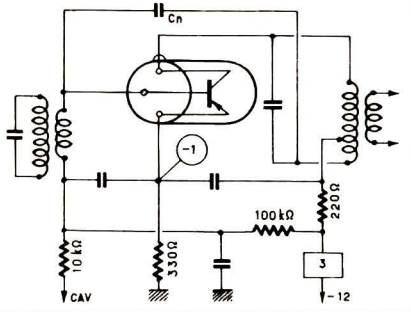
2N 503
30 (100) MHz

Vc = 10 V
Ic = 2mA
GP = 23 (12,5) dB



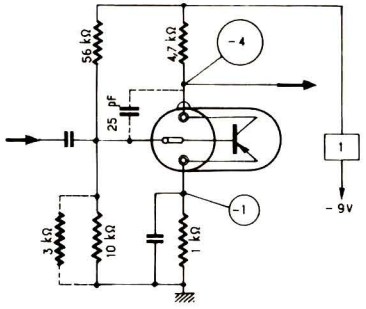
2N 504
MF_470kHz

β > 16
GP = 43dB



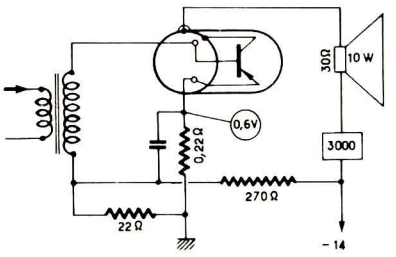
2N 508
BF

β = 112
Fb = 6dB



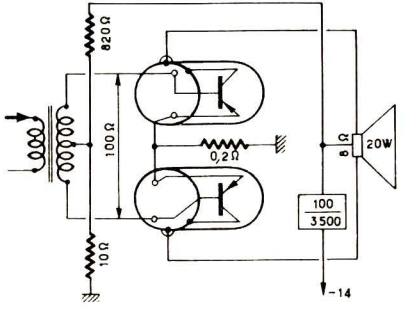
2N 511
P

β > 10



2N 511
P

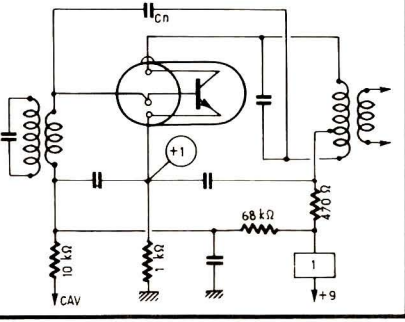
β > 10
GP > 10dB



2N 515
MF_470kHz

n-p-n

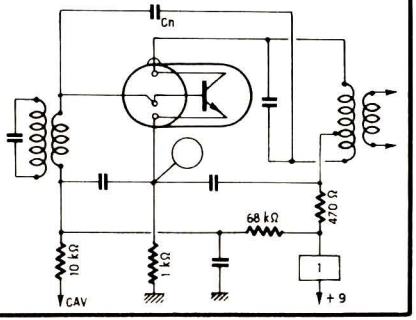
β = 10/470kHz
GP= 25dB



2N 516
MF_470kHz

n-p-n

β = 10/470kHz
GP= 27dB

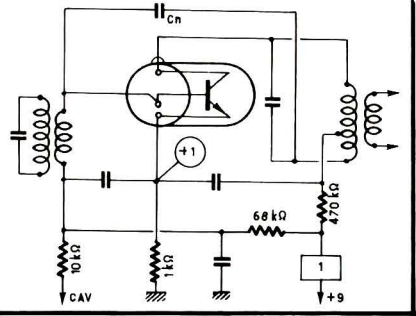


2N 517

n-p-n

MF_470 kHz

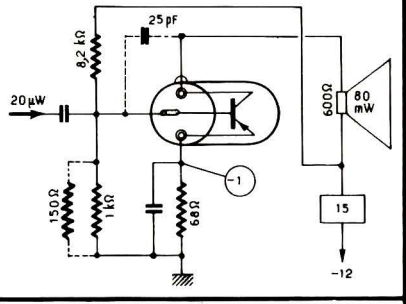
β ≈10/470 kHz
GP=28,5 dB



2N524

BF

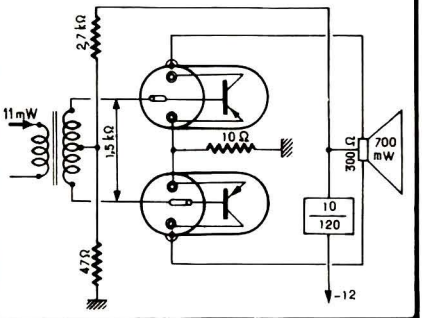
β = 16...41
GP = 36 dB



2N524

BF

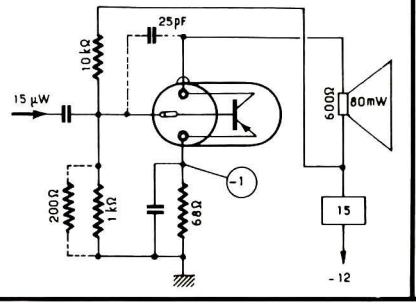
β = 16...41
GP = 18 dB



2N525

BF

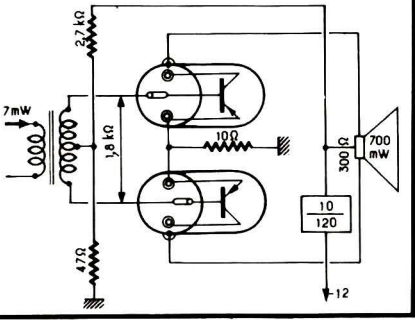
β = 30...64
GP = 38 dB



2N525

BF

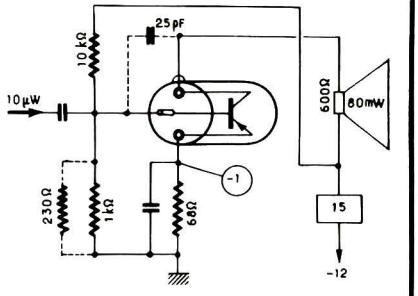
β = 30...64
GP = 20 dB



2N526

BF

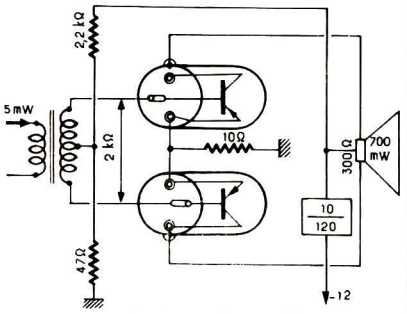
β = 44...88
GP = 39 dB



2N526

BF

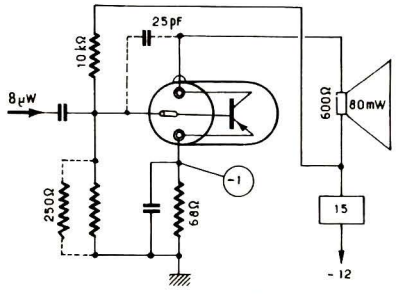
β = 44...88
GP = 21 dB



2N527

BF

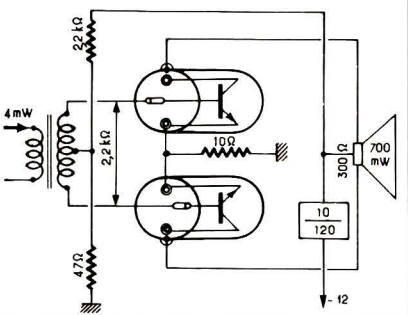
β = 60...120
GP = 40 dB



2N527

BF

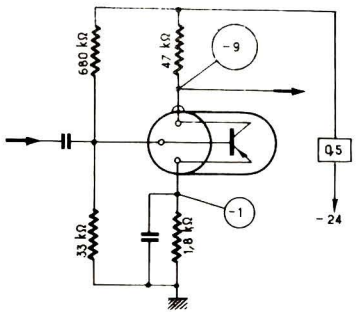
β = 60...120
GP = 22 dB



2N 534

BF Submin.

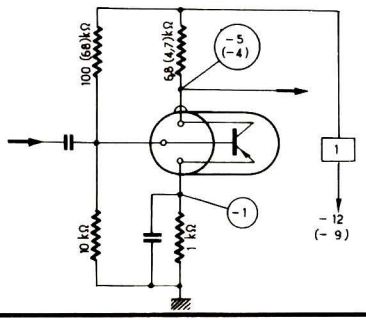
β = 150



2N 535

BF Submin.

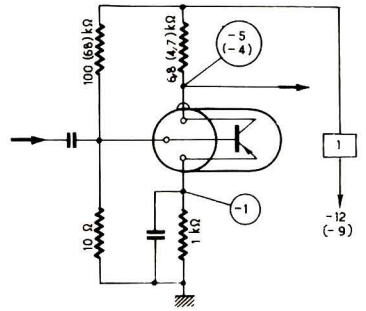
β = 100
Fb = 5 dB



2N 536

BF Submin.

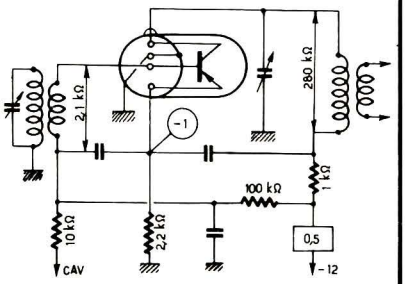
β = 150



2N544

HF <2MHz

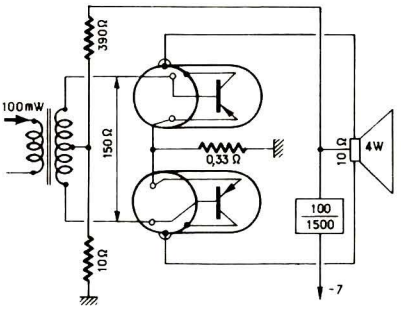
β = 60
GP = 30 dB



2N554

P

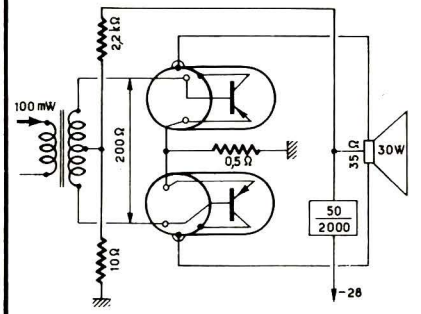
β = 30
GP = 16 dB



2N561

P

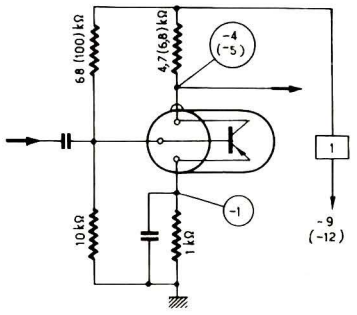
β = 75
GP = 25 dB



2N565,65

BF

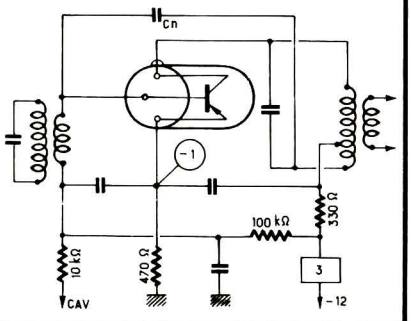
β = 35
Fb < 16 dB



2N588

VHF 30 MHz

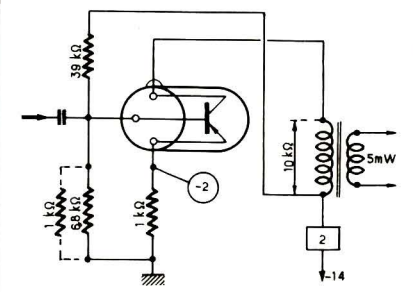
GP = 18 dB
Fb = 5 dB/10 MHz



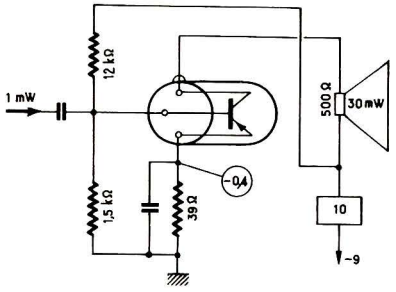
2N591

BF

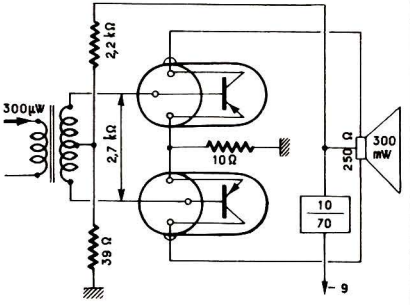
β = 70
GP = 40 dB



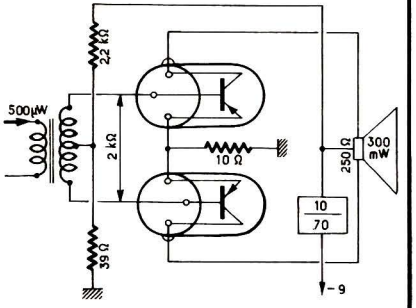
2N 609
BF
β = 90
GP = 35 dB



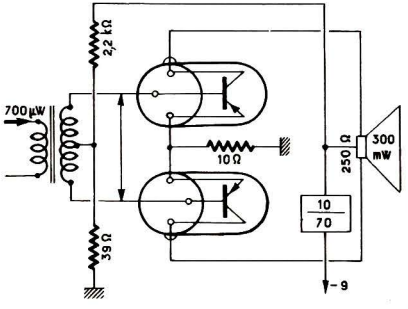
2N 609
BF
β = 90
GP = 30 dB



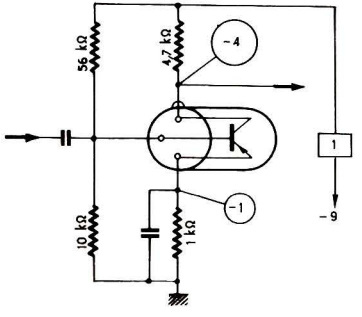
2N 610
BF
β = 65
GP = 28 dB



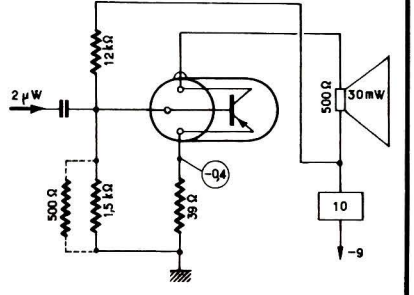
2N 611
BF
β = 45
GP = 26 dB



2N 612
BF
β = 25



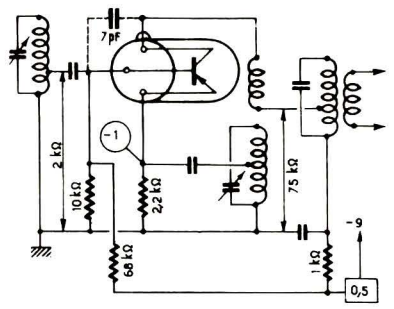
2N 613
BF
β = 30
GP = 32 dB



2 N 617

Conv. < 2 MHz

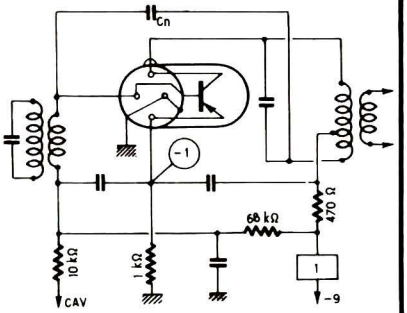
β = 15/470 kHz
GC = 30 dB



2 N 624

12,5 MHz

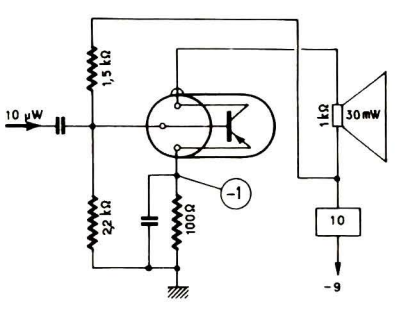
β > 20
GP = 22 dB



2N 631

BF

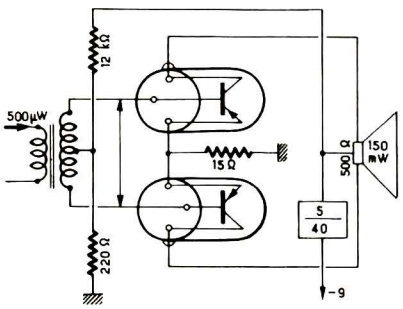
β = 150
GP = 35 dB



2 N 632

BF

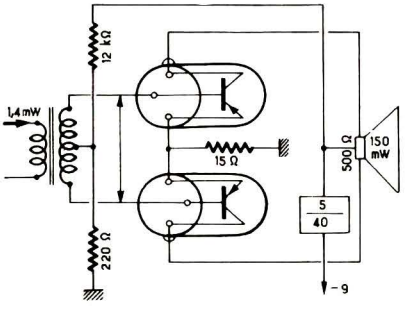
β = 100
GP = 25 dB



2 N 633

BF

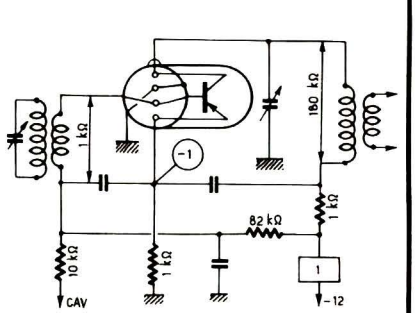
β = 60
GP = 21 dB



2 N 640

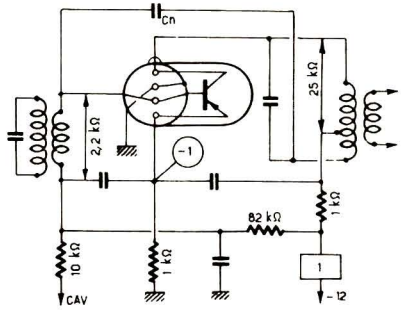
HF < 2 MHz

β = 60
GP = 28 dB



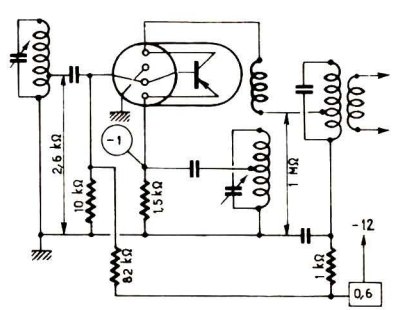
2N 641
MF_470kHz

β = 60
GP = 40 dB



2N 642
Conv. <2 MHz

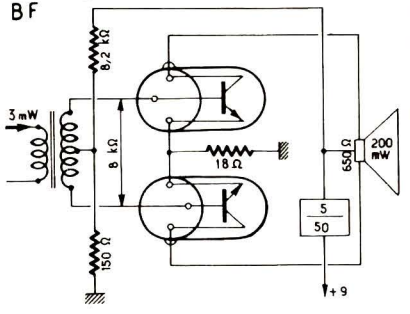
β = 60
GC = 40 dB



2N 647
2N 649
BF

n-p-n

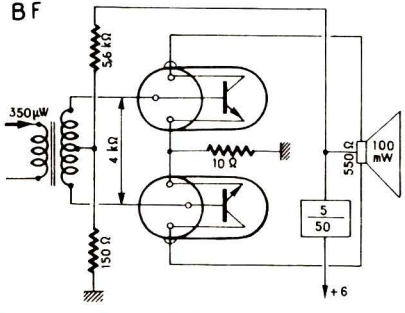
β = 70
GP = 17 dB



2N 647
2N 649
BF

n-p-n

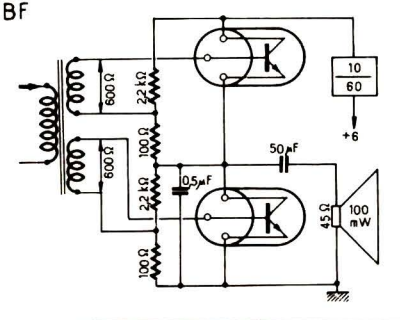
β = 70
GP = 25 dB



2N 647
2N 649
BF

n-p-n

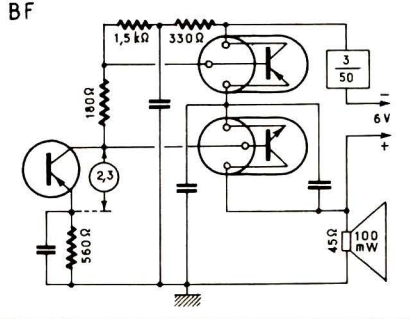
β = 70



2N 647
2N 217
BF

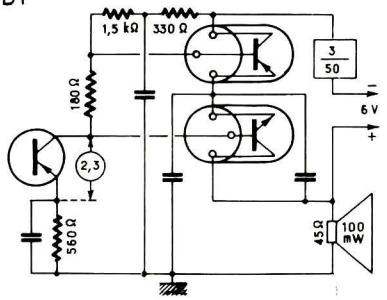
n-p-n
p-n-p

β = 70



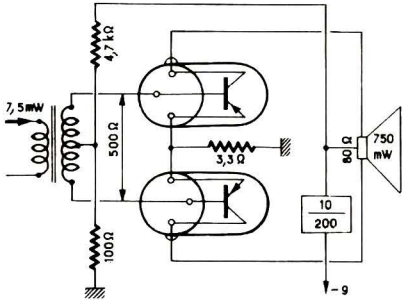
2N 649 n-p-n
2N 408 p-n-p
BF

β = 65



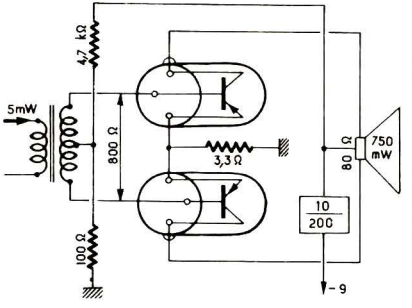
2N 650
BF

β = 45
GP = 20 dB



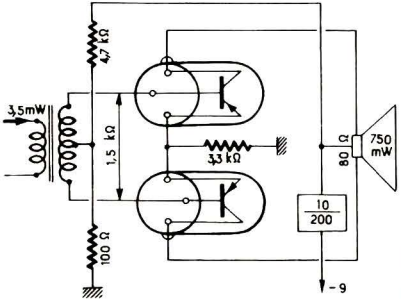
2N 651
BF

β = 70
GP = 22 dB



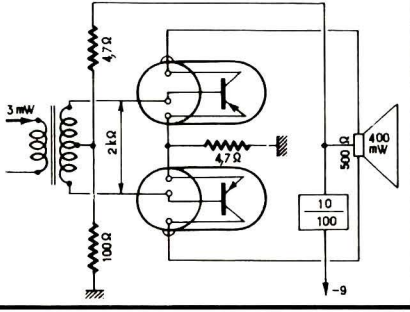
2N 652
BF

β = 120
GP = 24 dB



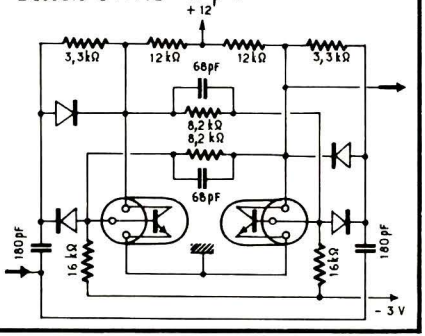
2N 680
BF

β = 35
GP = 21 dB



2N702 (753) Si
Bascule 5 MHz n-p-n

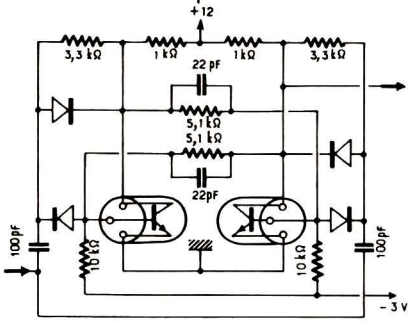
β = 20...60



2N 706A Si

Bascule 10MHz n-p-n

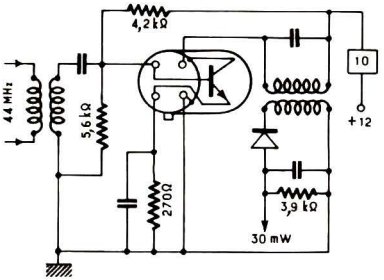
β = 20...60



2N 918 Si

FI Image n-p-n

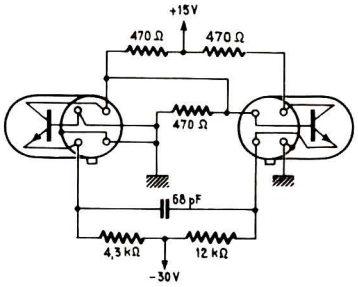
β < 20
GP = 30 dB



2N 918 Si

Multiv. 2 MHz n-p-n

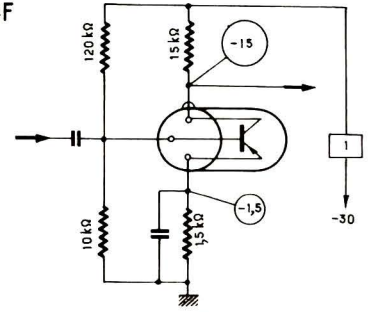
β < 20



2N 923 (2N 924) Si

BF

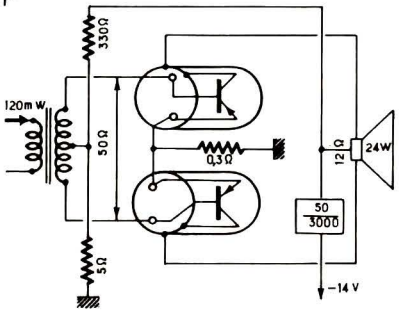
β = 21 (47)



2N1007

P

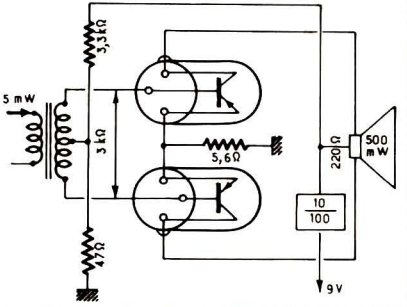
β = 30
GP = 25 dB



2N1009

BF

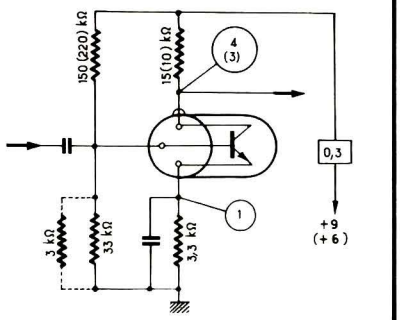
β = 40 150
GP = 22 dB



2N 1010

n-p-n

β = 35
Fb = 5dB max

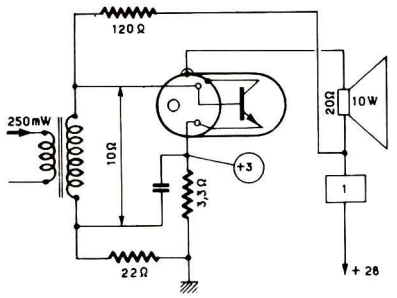


2N 1015 B

n-p-n
Si

P

β > 10
GP = 16dB

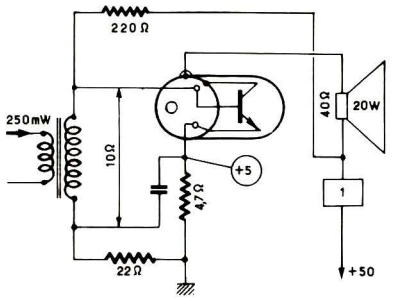


2N 1015 C

n-p-n
Si

P

β > 10
GP = 19dB

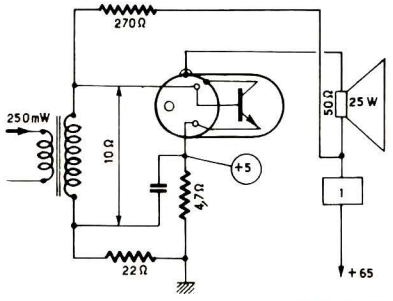


2N 1015 D

n-p-n
Si

P

β > 10
GP = 20dB

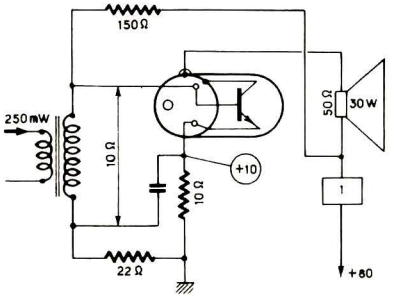


2N 1015 E

n-p-n
Si

P

β > 10
GP = 21dB

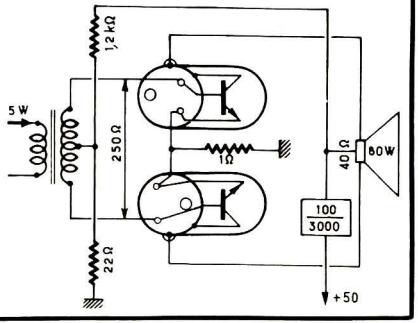


2N 1016 C

n-p-n
Si

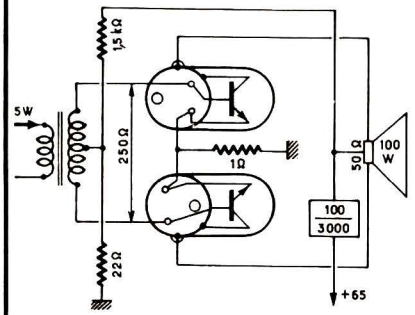
P

β > 10
GP = 12dB



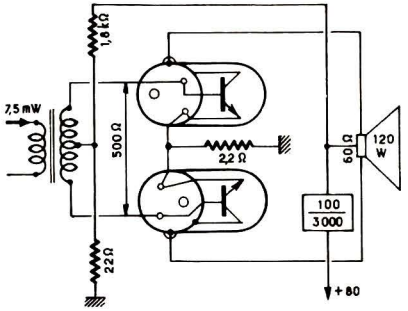
2N1016D n-p-n Si

β > 10
GP = 13dB



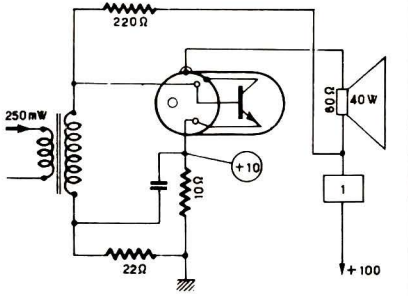
2N1016E P n-p-n Si

β > 10
GP = 12dB



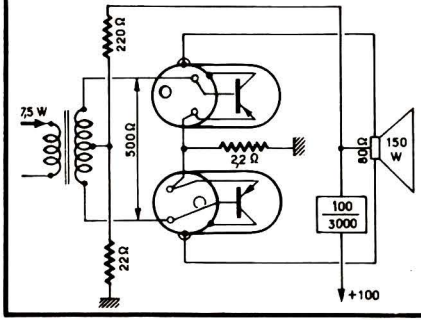
2N1016F P n-p-n Si

β > 10
GP = 22dB



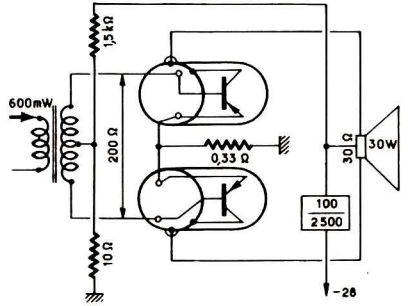
2N1016F P n-p-n Si

β > 10
GP = 13dB



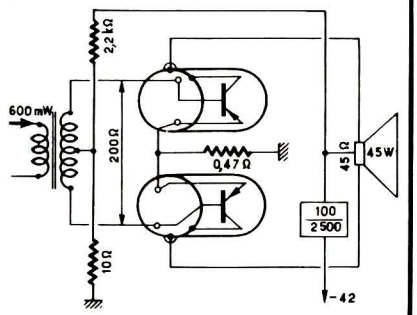
2N1021 P

β = 23
GP = 17dB



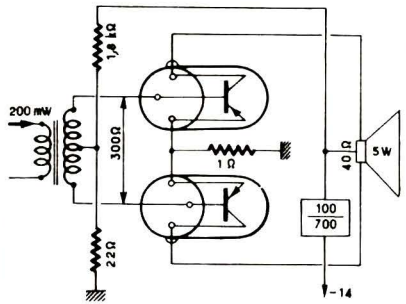
2N1022 P

β = 23
GP = 19dB



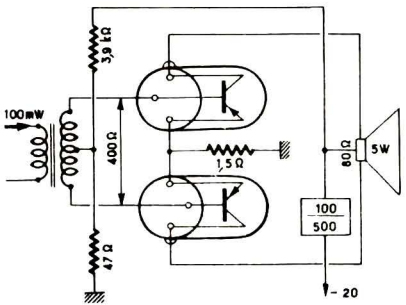
2 N 1038
P

β = 20...60
GP = 15 dB



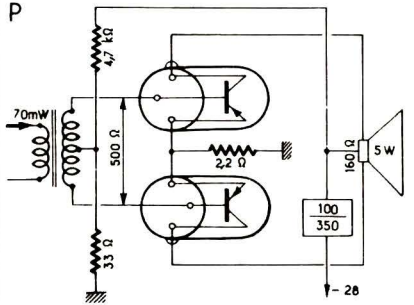
2 N 1039
P

β = 20...60
GP = 17 dB



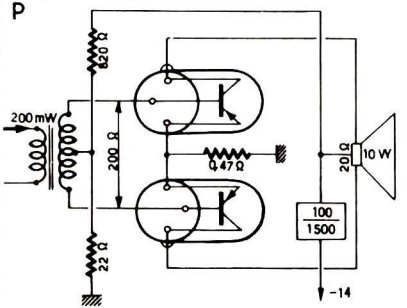
2 N 1040
2 N 1041
P

β = 20...60
GP = 19 dB



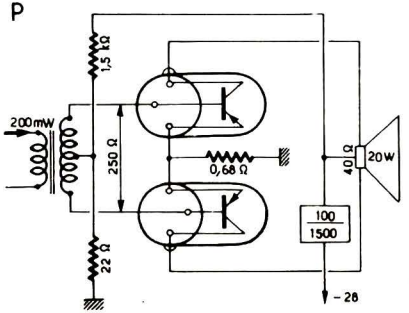
2 N 1042
2 N 1043
P

β = 20...60
GP = 17 dB



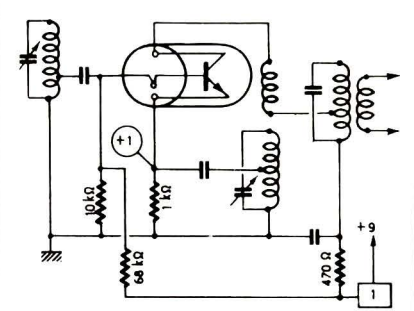
2 N 1044
2 N 1045
P

β = 20...60
GP = 20 dB



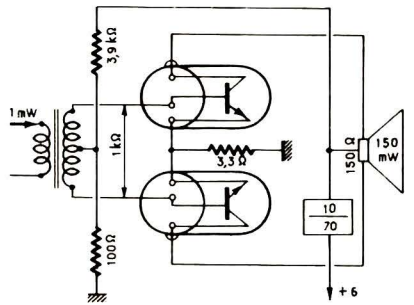
2 N 1058
n-p-n
Conv. < 2 MHz

β = 10...23
GC = 24 dB



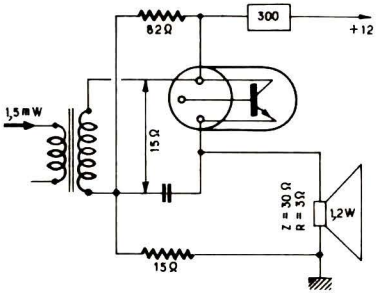
2 N 1059 n-p-n BF

β = 50...100
GP = 23 dB



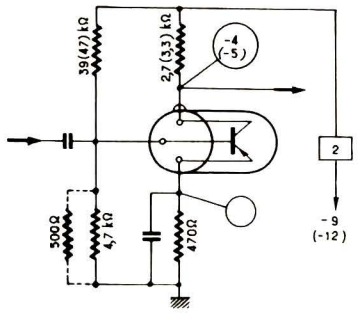
2N1067 n-p-n Si P

β = 15...75
GP = 29 dB



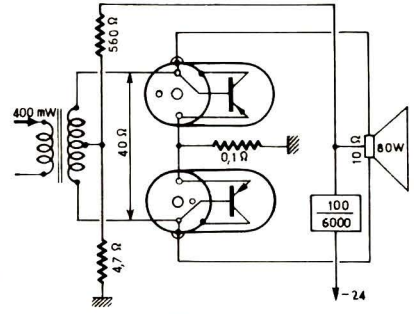
2N1097, 98 BF

β = 35



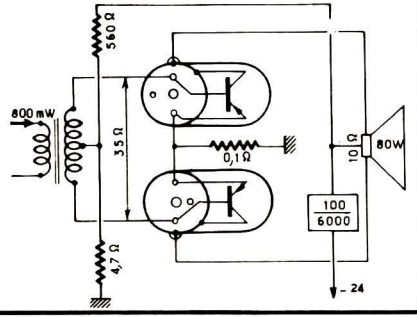
2N 1099 P

β = 40
GP = 23 dB



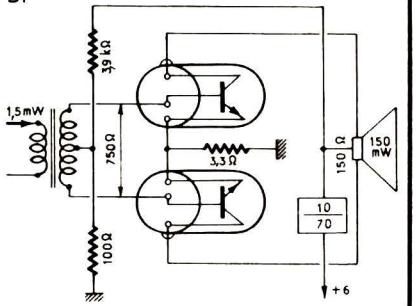
2 N 1100 P

β = 30
GP = 20 dB

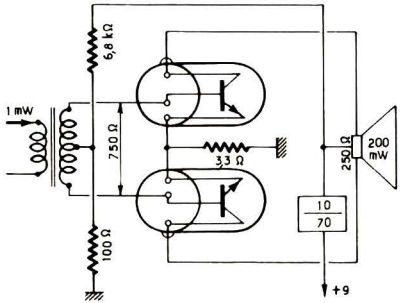


2 N 1101 n-p-n BF

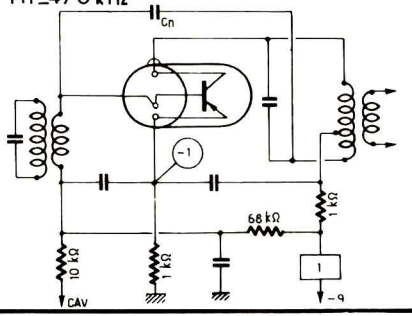
β = 25...50
GP = 20 dB



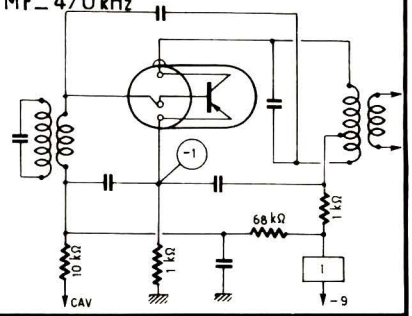
2N 1102
BF
n-p-n
β = 25...50
GP = 23 dB



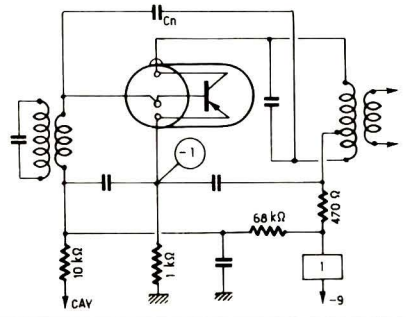
2N 1107 (2N 1108)
MF_470 kHz
GP = 34 (33) dB



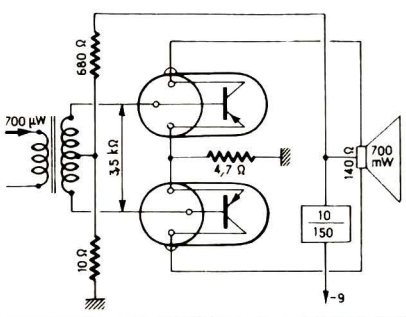
2N 1109 (2N 1110)
MF_470 kHz
GP = 30 (29) dB



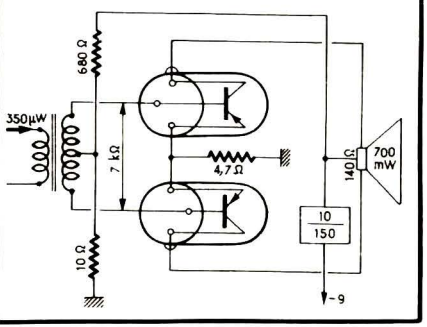
2N 1111, A, B
MF_470 kHz
GP = 25 dB



2N 1128
BF
β = 100
GP = 30 dB

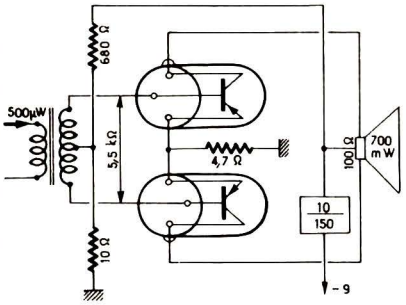


2N 1129
BF
β = 190
GP = 33 dB



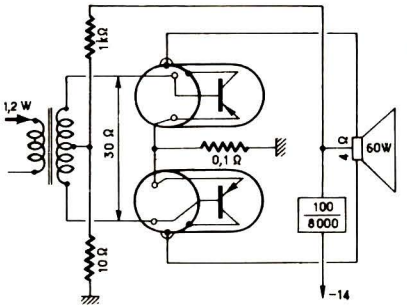
2N 1130
BF

β = 160
GP = 32 dB



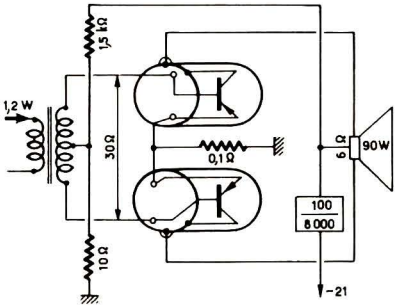
2N 1146
P

β = 30... 200
GP = 17 dB



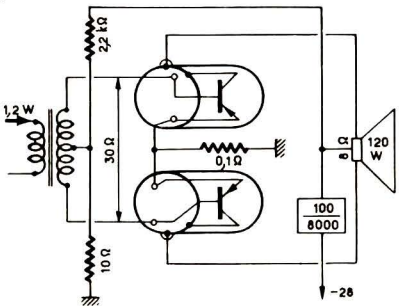
2N 1146 A
P

β = 30...200
GP = 18 dB



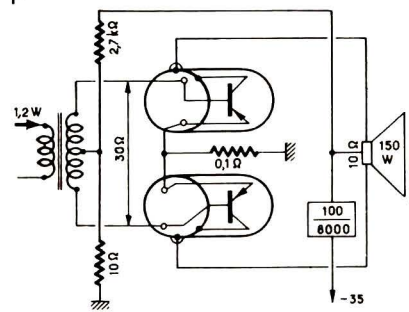
2N 1146 B
P

β = 30... 200
GP = 20 dB



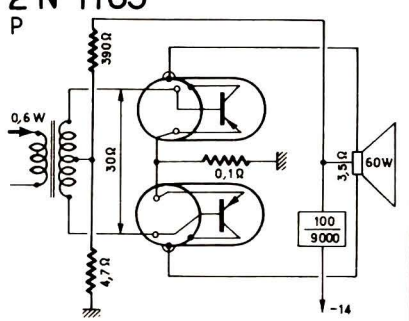
2N 1146 C
P

β = 30...200
GP = 21 dB



2N 1162
2N 1163
P

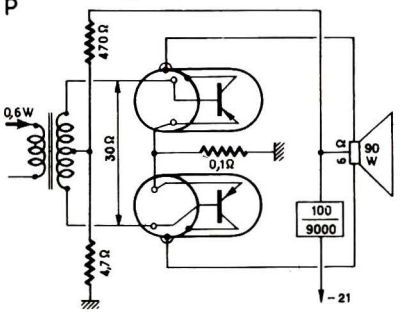
β = 65
GP = 20 dB



2 N 1164
2 N 1165

P

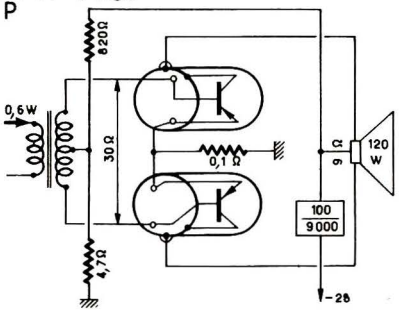
β = 65
GP = 22 dB



2 N 1166
2 N 1167

P

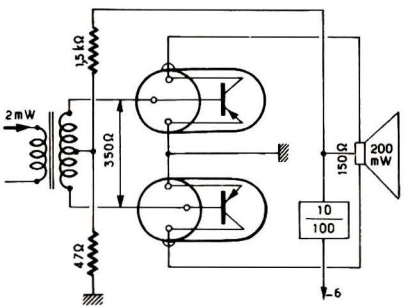
β = 65
GP = 23 dB



2N1176

BF

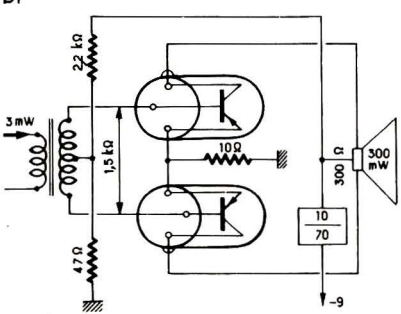
β > 20
GP = 20 dB



2N1176 A

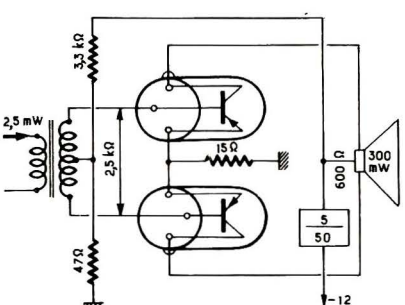
BF

β > 20
GP = 20 dB



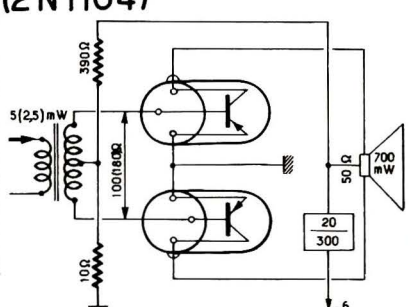
2N1176 B

β > 20
GP = 21 dB



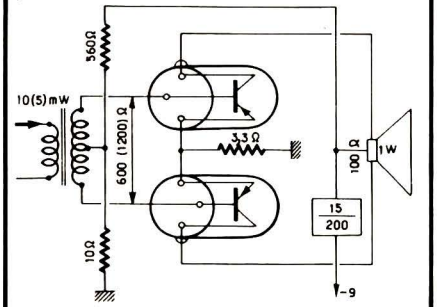
2N1183
(2N1184)

β =>20(> 40)
GP = 21 (24) dB



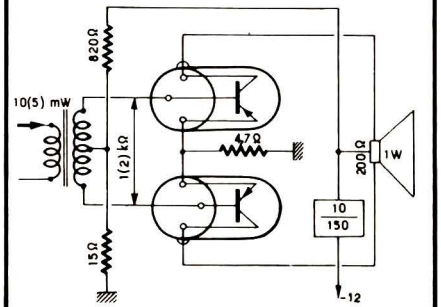
2N1183 A (2N1184 A)

β > 20(>40)
GP = 20 (23)dB



2N1183 B (2N1184 B)

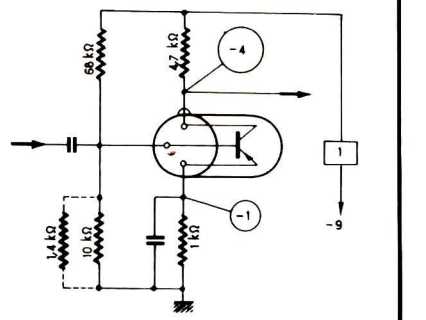
β > 20(> 40)
GP = 20 (23)dB



2 N 1191

BF

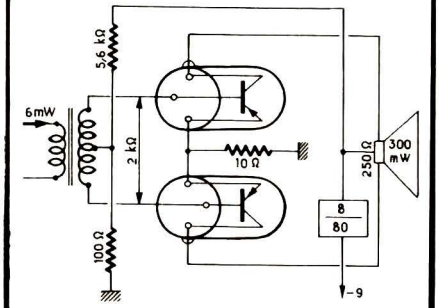
β = 40
Fb = 10 dB



2 N 1191

BF

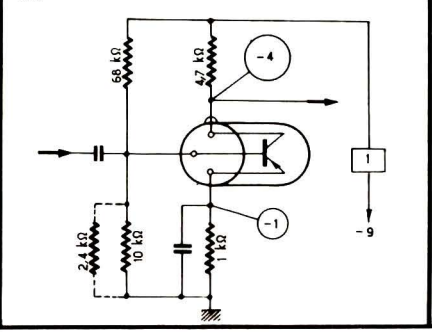
β = 40
GP = 17 dB



2 N 1192

BF

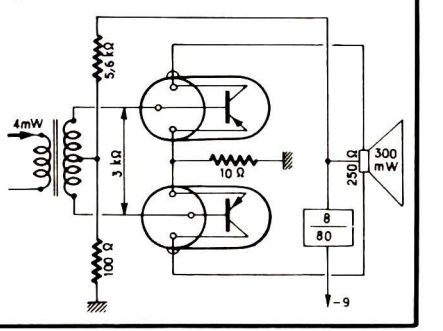
β = 75
Fb = 10 dB



2 N 1192

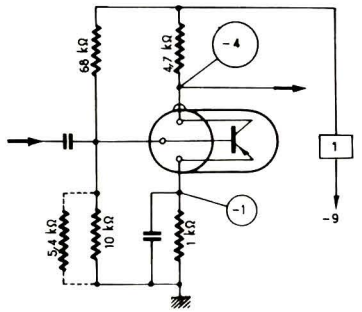
BF

β = 75
GP = 19 dB



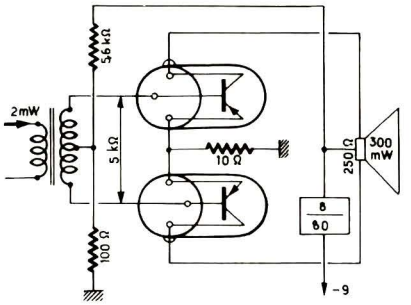
2N 1193
BF

β = 160
Fb = 10 dB



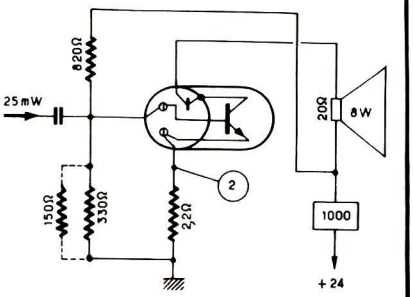
2N 1193
BF

β = 160
GP = 22 dB



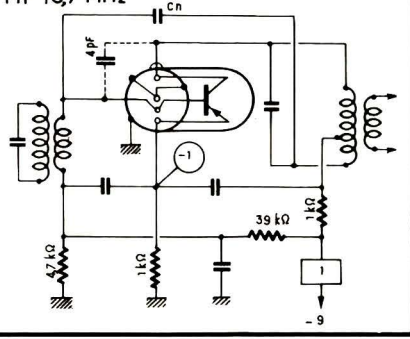
2N1208
n-p-n
Si

β = 40
GP = 25 dB



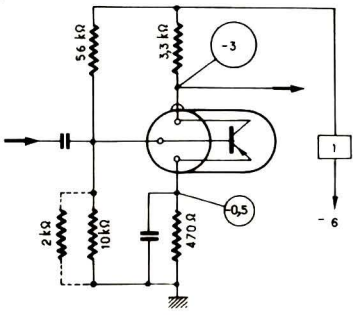
2N1264
MF 10,7 MHz

β = > 15



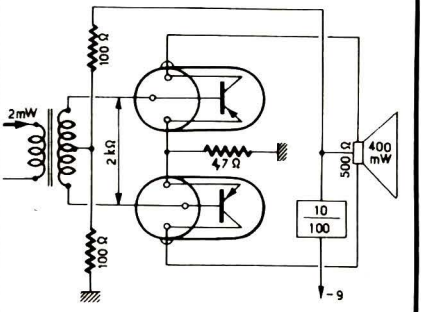
2N1265
BF

β = 75



2N 1273
BF

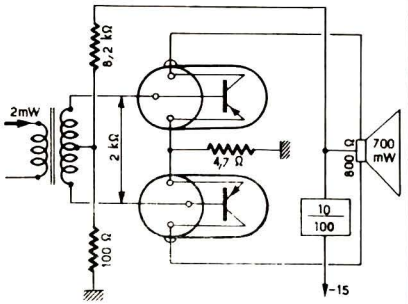
β = 50
GP = 24 dB



2N 1274

BF

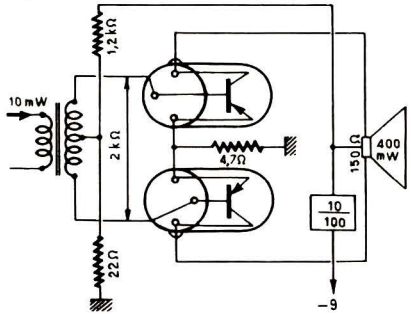
β = 50
GP = 26 dB



2N1287

BF

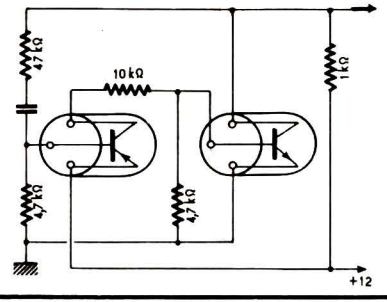
β > 40
GP > 18 dB



2N1302 n-p-n
2N1303 p-n-p

Multivibrateur

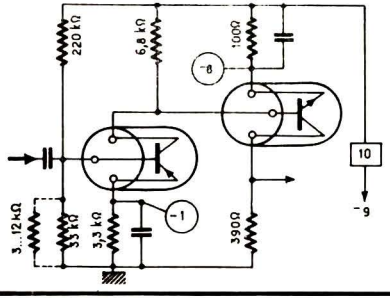
β > 20



2N1304 n-p-n
2N1305 p-n-p

BF

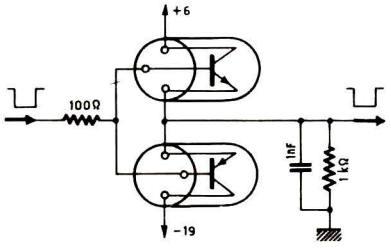
β = 40...200



2N1306 n-p-n
2N1307 p-n-p

Adapt. impéd.

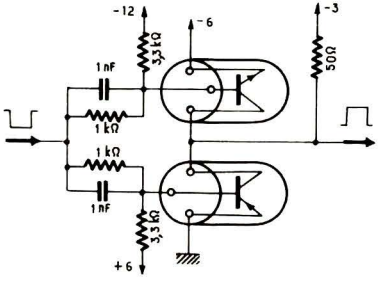
β = 60...300



2N1308 n-p-n
2N1309 p-n-p

Inverseur

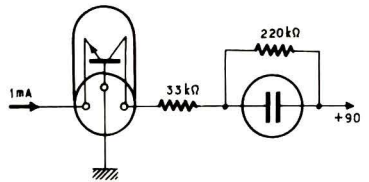
β > 80



2N1310 n-p-n

β = 35
F_b = 10 dB

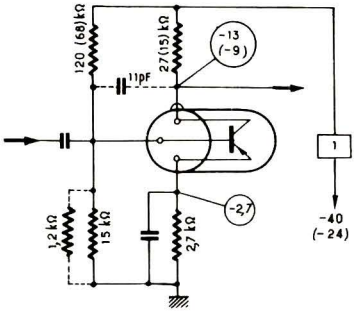
Commande néon



2N1312

β = 40

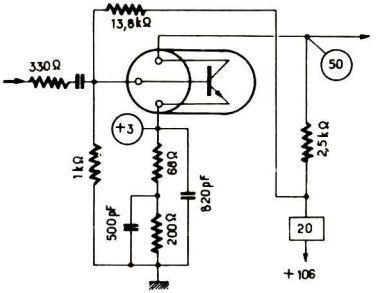
BF



2N 1335, 36, 37 n-p-n Si

β = 15
G_V = 18 dB

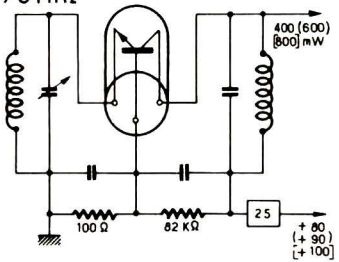
Vidéo <6,5 MHz



2N 1339 (2N 1340) [2N 1341] n-p-n Si

β = 15

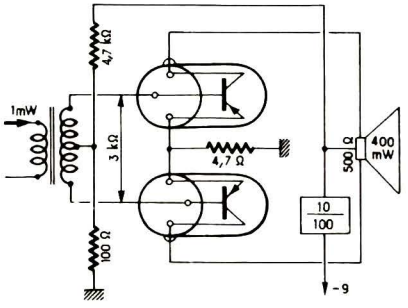
Osc. 70 MHz



2N 1370

β = 80
GP = 26 dB

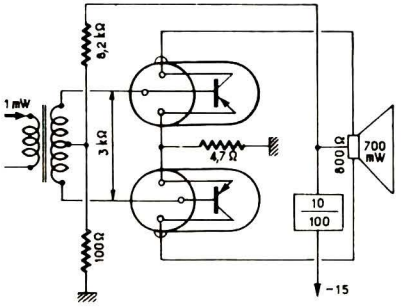
BF



2N 1371

β = 80
GP = 28 dB

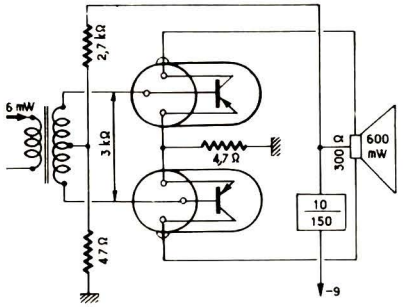
BF



2 N 1372

BF

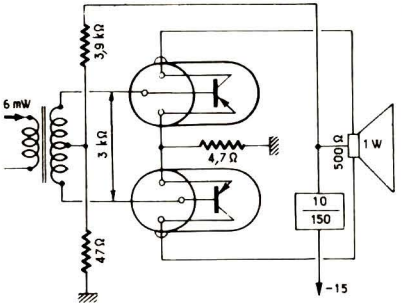
β = 45
GP = 20 dB



2 N 1373

BF

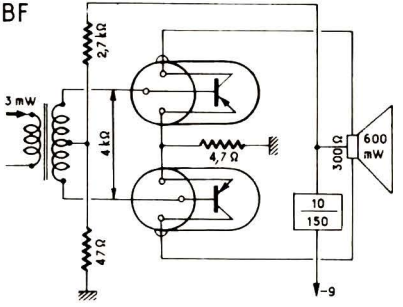
β = 45
GP = 22 dB



2 N 1374 (2 N 1376)

BF

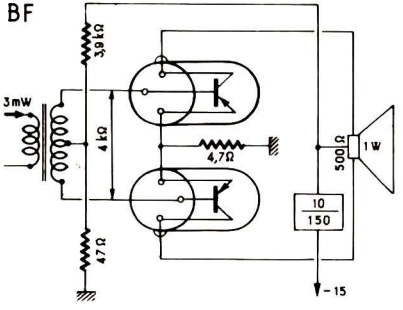
β = 80 (95)
GP = 23 dB



2 N 1375 (2 N 1377)

BF

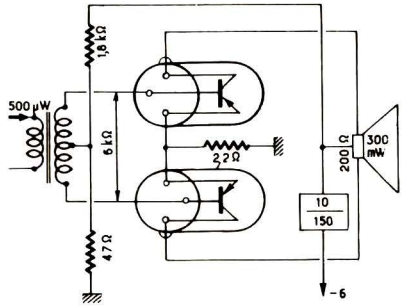
β = 80 (95)
GP = 25 dB



2 N 1378

BF

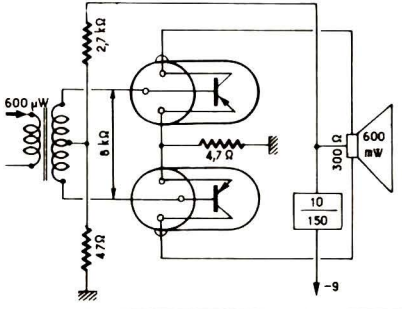
β = 200
GP = 28 dB



2 N 1379

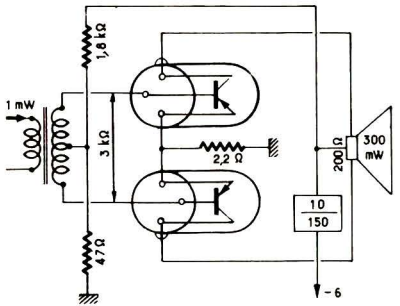
BF

β = 200
GP = 22 dB



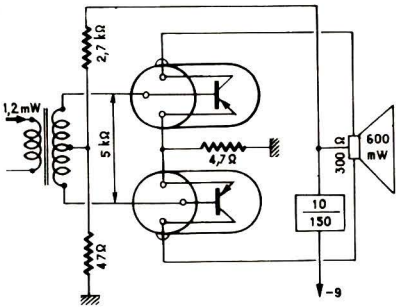
2N1380
BF

β = 100
GP = 25 dB



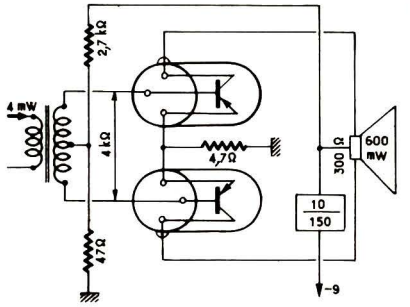
2N1381
BF

β = 100
GP = 27 dB



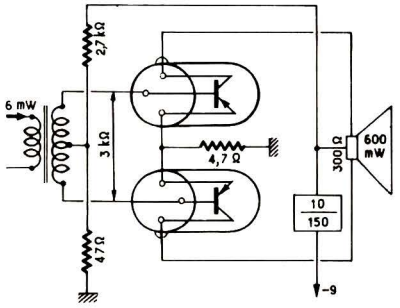
2N1382
BF

β = 80
GP = 22 dB



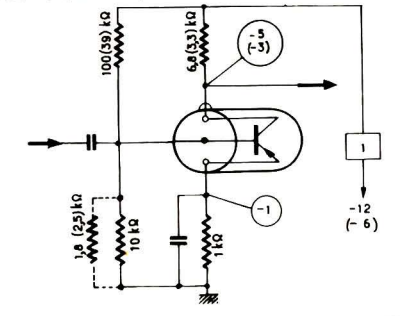
2N1383
BF

β = 50
GP = 20 dB



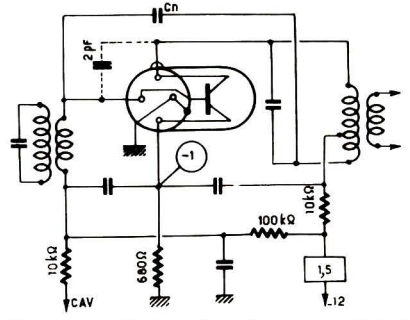
2N1392 (2N1394)

β = 40 (50)
Fb < 16 dB



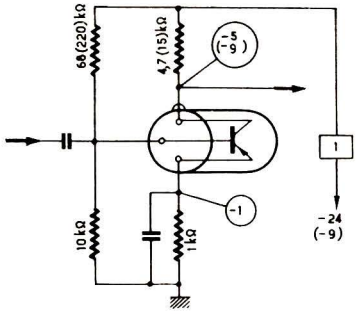
2N1395
MF470 kHz

β = 90
GP = 45 dB



2N1413, 14, 15

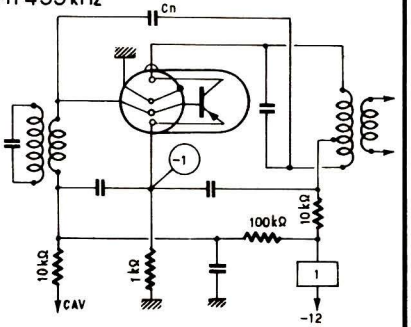
β = 30, 44, 64



2N1425

MF455kHz

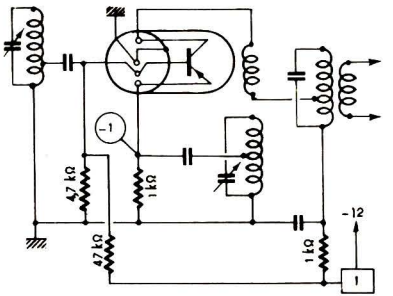
β = 49



2N1426

Conv. <6 MHz

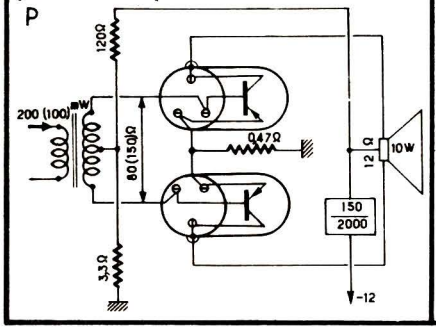
β = 120



2N1433 (2N1434)

P

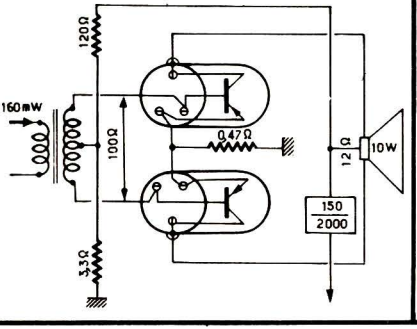
β = 20...50(45...115)
GP = 17 (20) dB



2N1435

P

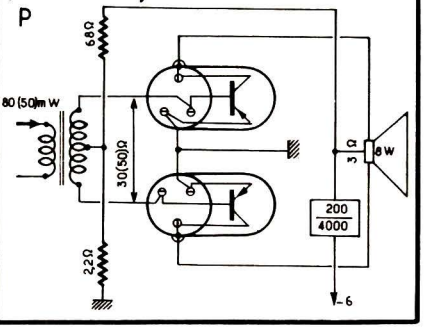
β = 30...75
GP = 18 dB



2N1453, 61 (2N1454, 62)

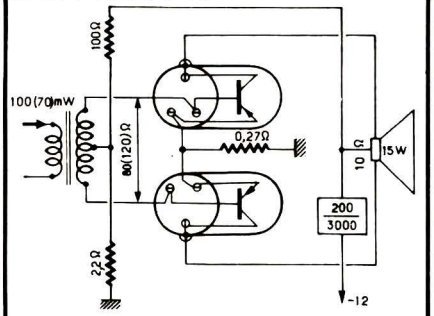
P

β = 40...90 (70...150)
GP = 20 (22) dB



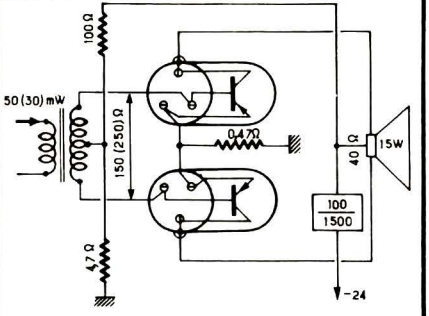
2N1455, 63 (2N1455, 64)

β = 40...90 (70...150)
GP = 22 (24) dB



2N1457 (2N1458)

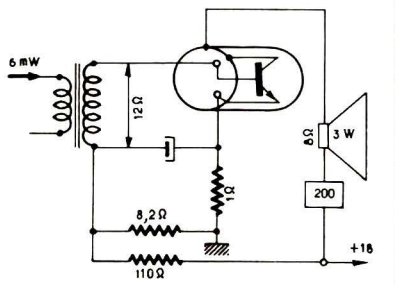
β = 40...90 (70...150)
GP = 25 (27) dB



2N1485 P

n-p-n Si

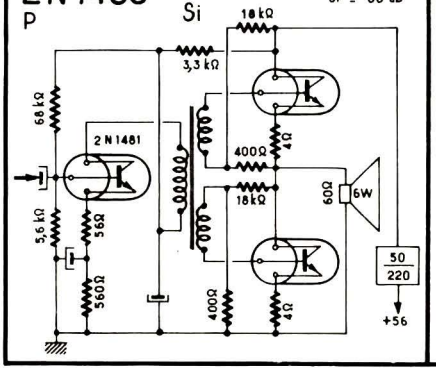
β > 35
GP = 27 dB



2N1485 P

n-p-n Si

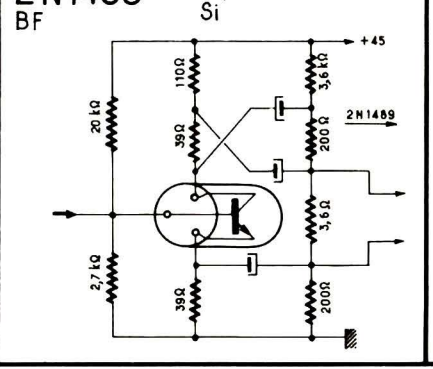
β => 35
GP = 60 dB



2N1485 BF

n-p-n Si

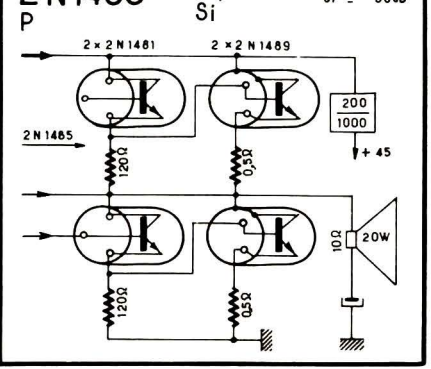
β => 35



2N1489 P

n-p-n Si

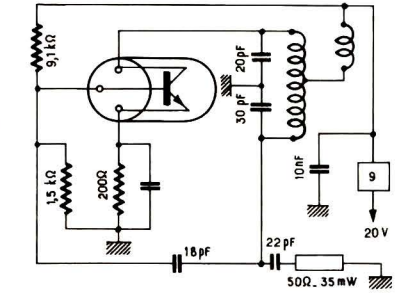
β = > 25
GP = 36 dB



2N1491

n-p-n
Si
β = 50

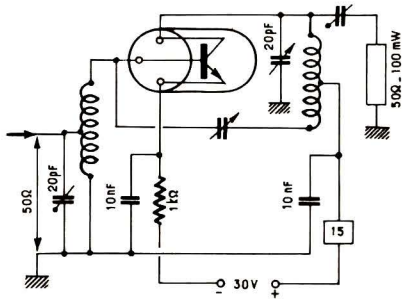
HF Osc.
70MHz



2N1492

n-p-n
Si
β = 50
GP = 15 dB

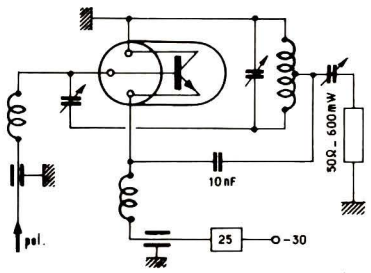
HF 70MHz



2N1493

n-p-n
Si
β = 50

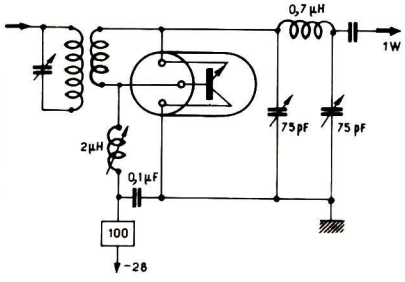
P.Osc.
70 MHz



2N1506

n-p-n
Si
β = 10...50
GP = 18 dB

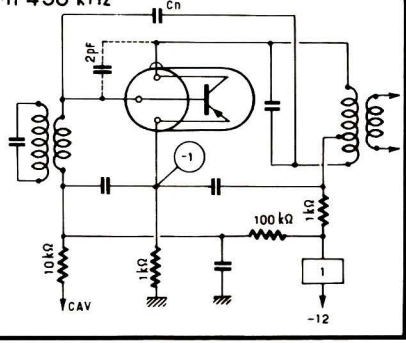
30 MHz



2N1524

β = 60
GP = 33 dB

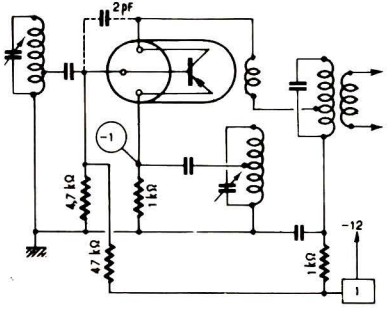
MF450 kHz



2N1526

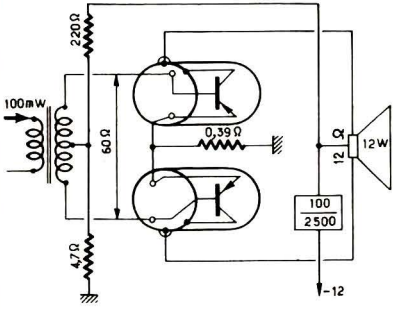
β = 130
GC = 31dB

Conv.<6 MHz



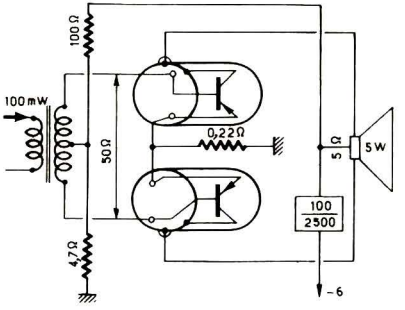
2N1529,30A

β = 20...40
GP = 21 dB
P



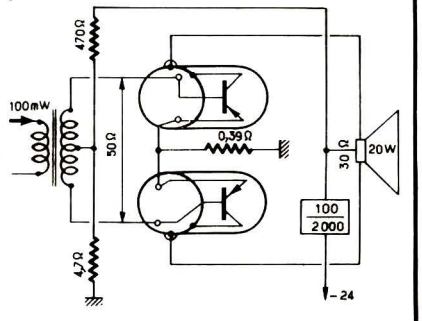
2N1529A

β = 20...40
GP = 17 dB
P



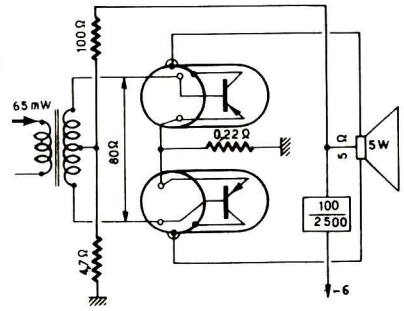
2N1531

β = 20...40
GP = 23 dB
P



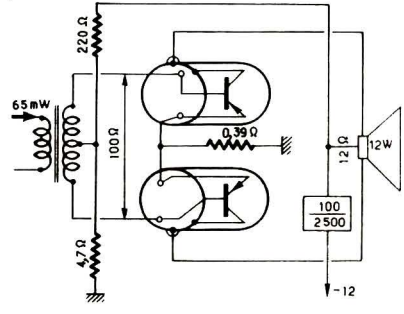
2N1534,A

β = 35...70
GP = 19 dB
P



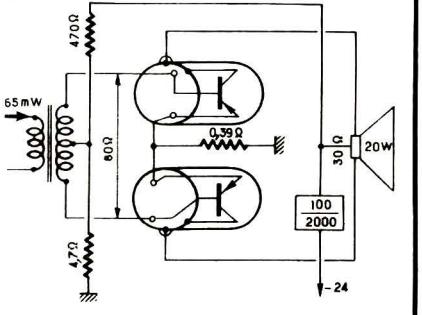
2N1535,A

β = 35...70
GP = 23 dB
P



2N1536

β = 35...70
GP = 25 dB
P

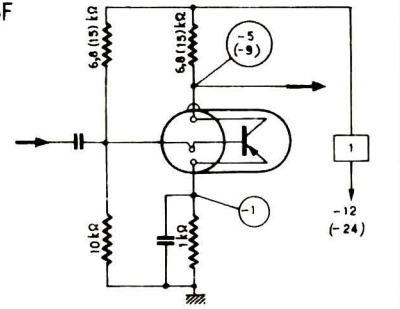


2N1592 (2N1593)

Si

β = 140

BF

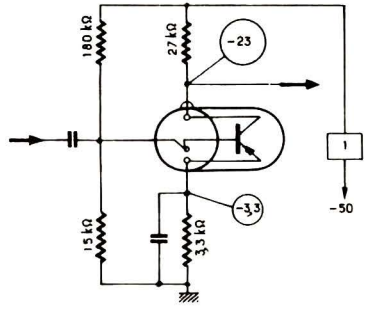


2N1594

Si

β = 140

BF

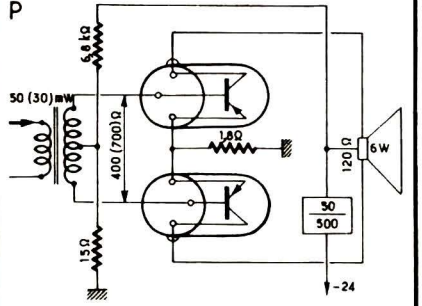


2N1609 (2N1610)

β = 30...75 (50...125)

GP = 17 (19) dB

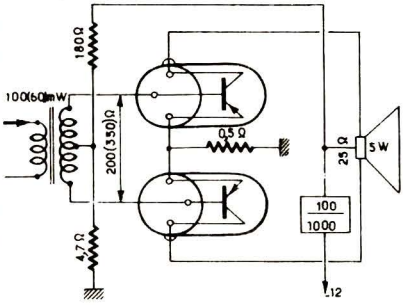
P



2N1611 (2N1612)

β = 30...75(50...125)

GP = 17 (19) dB

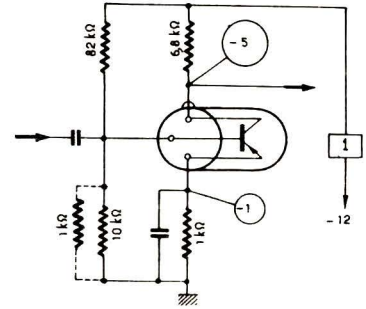


2N1623

Si

β = 25

Fb < 18 dB

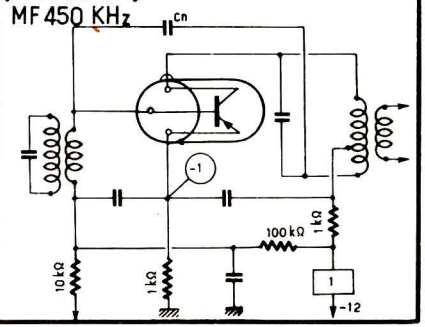


2N1631 (2N1633)

β = 80 (75)

GP = 48 (38) dB

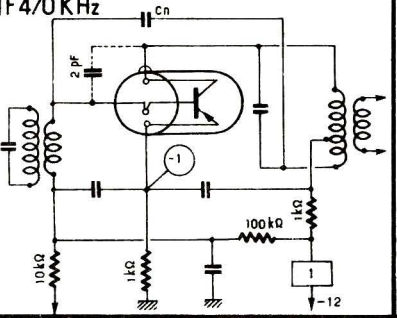
MF 450 KHz



2N1632 (2N1634)

MF 470 KHz

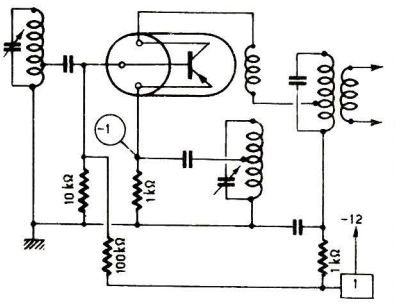
β = 80(75)
GP = 48(36) dB



2N1636

Conv. <6 MHz

β = 75
GC = 35 dB

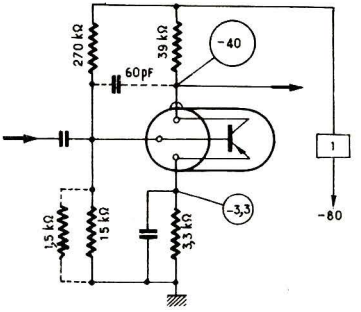


2N1654

Si

BF

β = 30

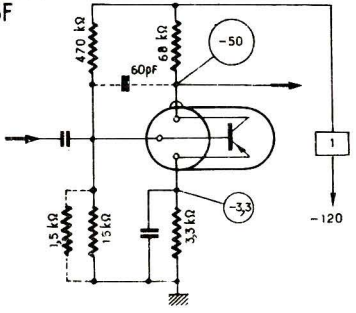


2N1655 (2N1656)

Si

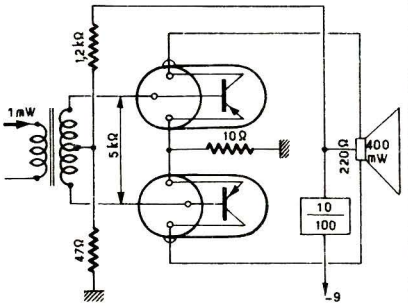
BF

β = 15 (30)



2N1706 (2N1707)

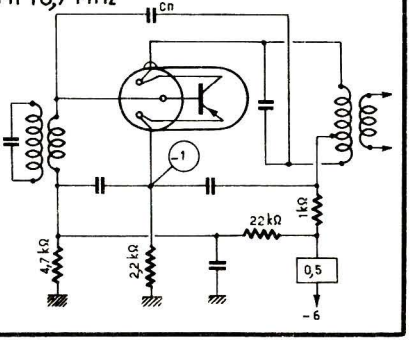
β = 90(95)
GP = 26 dB



2N1750

MF 10,7 MHz

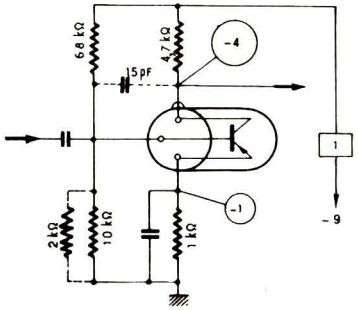
β = 30



2N1808

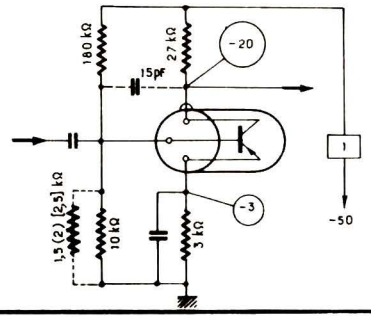
BF

β = 60



2N1924 (2N1925) [2N1926]

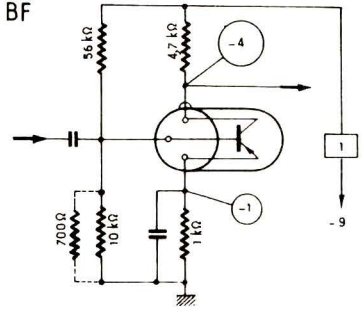
β = 45(65)[80]



2N1960 (2N1961)

BF

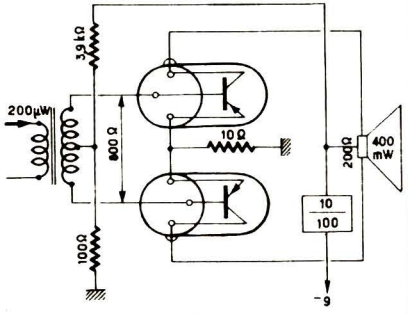
β = 25 (20)



2N 2000

BF

β = 150
GP = 33 dB

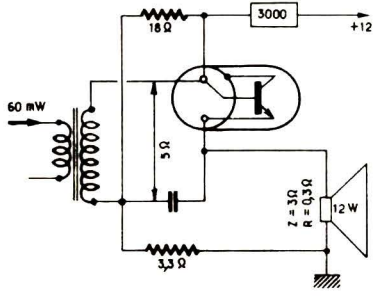


2N 2015

n-p-n
Si

P

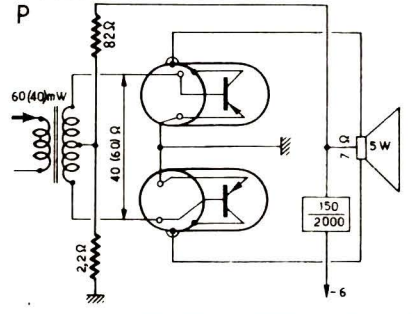
β = 15 ..50
GP = 23 dB



2N2061 2N2062

P

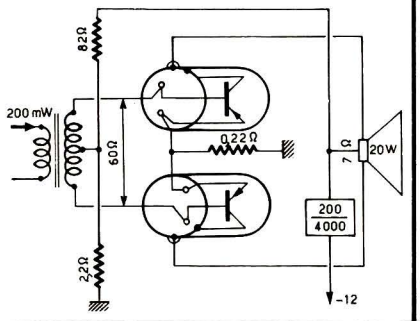
β = 30 (50)
GP = 19 (21) dB



2N2069

P

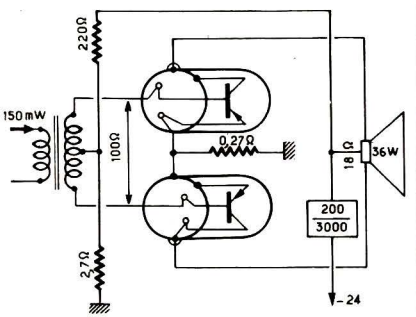
β = 30...200
GP = 20 dB



2N2070

P

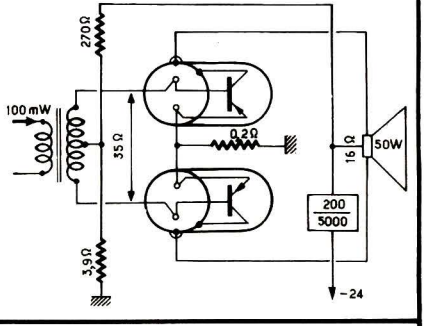
β = 30... 200
GP = 23 dB



2N2080,A

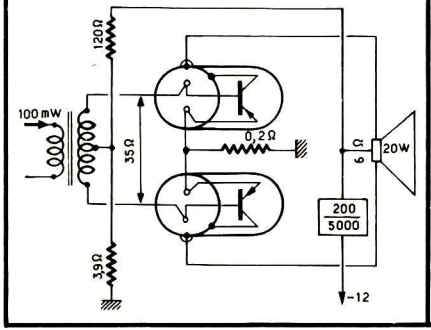
P

β = 35...70
GP = 27 dB



2N2082,A

β = 35...70
GP = 23dB

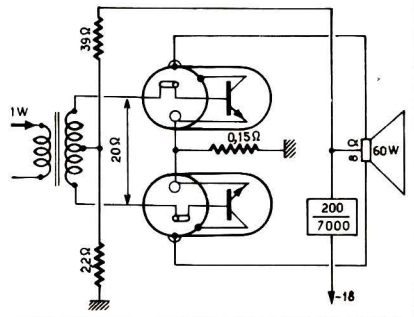


2N2109

n-p-n
Si

P

β = 14
GP = 18 dB

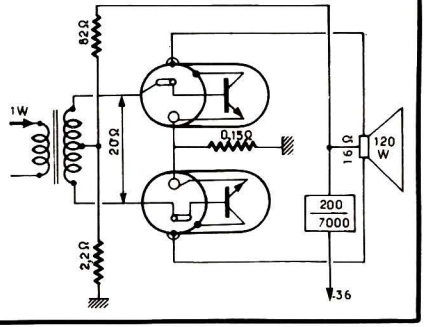


2N 2110

n-p-n
Si

P

β = 14
GP = 21 dB



2N2111

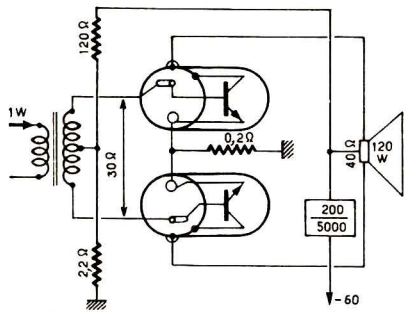
P

n-p-n

Si

β = 14

GP = 21 dB

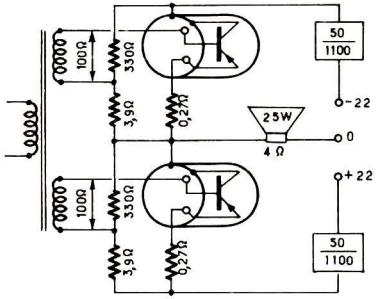


2N2147

P

β = 75...300

GP = 32 dB

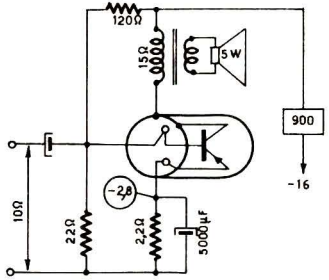


2N2148

P

β = 30...100

GP = 36 dB

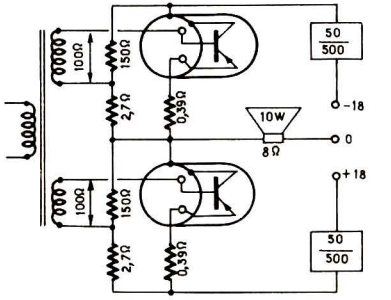


2N2148

P

β = 30...100

GP = 29 dB

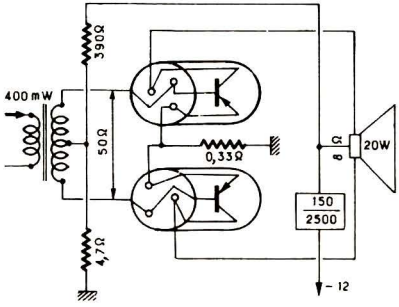


2N2266...69

P

β = 25...75

GP = 17 dB

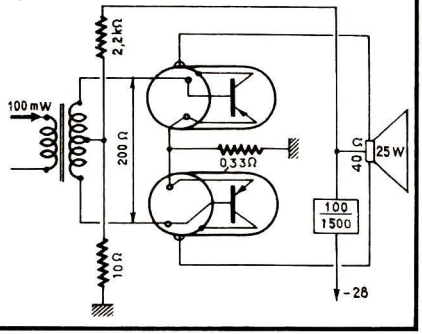


2N2423

P

β = 20...100

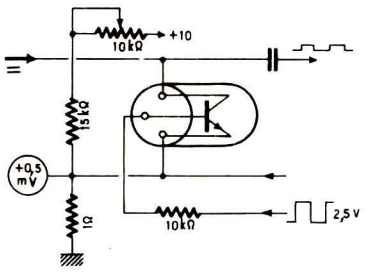
GP = 25 dB



2N2432 Si

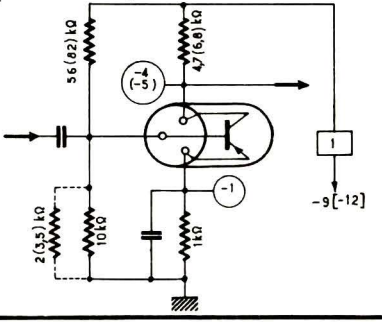
Chopper n-p-n

$\beta > 2$



2N2447, 48 2N2449, 50

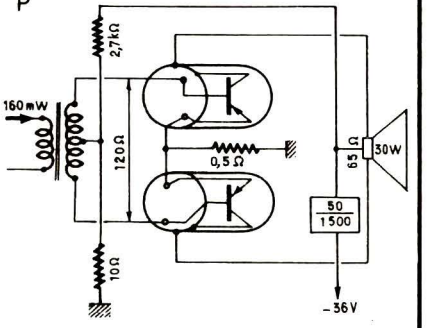
β = 65 (125)



2N2526, 27

P

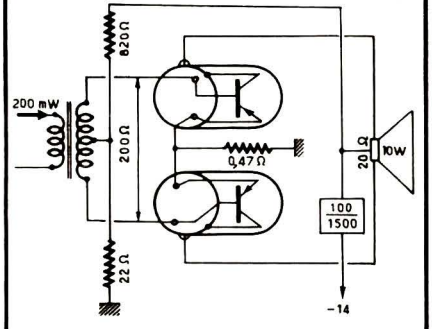
β = 20...50



2N2552, 53

β = 20...60

GP = 17 dB

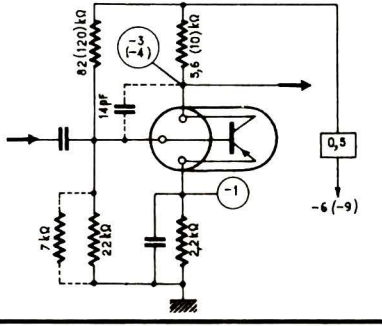


2N2613

BF

β = 125

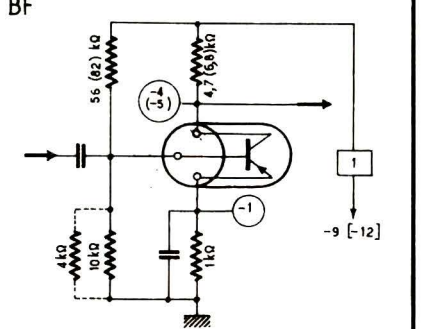
F_b < 5 dB



2N2614

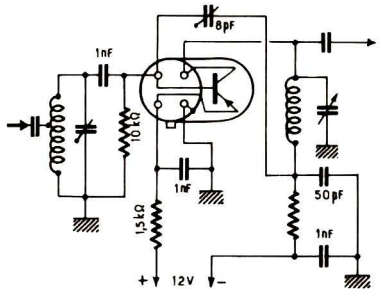
BF

β = 160



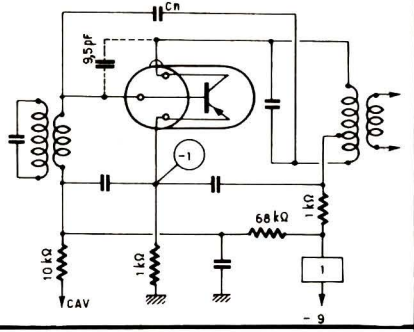
2N2708
200 MHz

β = 30...180
GP = 15...22dB
F_b = < 8,5dB



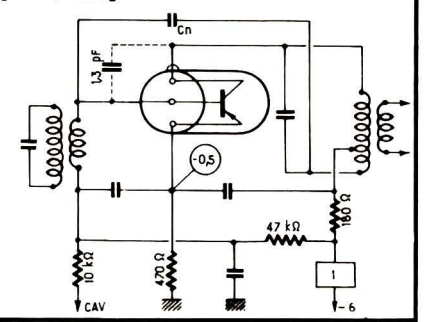
2SA31,36
MF 470 kHz

β = 50
GP = 37 dB



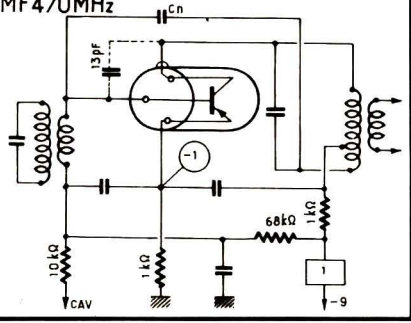
2SA 121
(2SA 122)
[2SA 123]
10 MHz

β = 9...82
GP = 24 (30) [35]dB



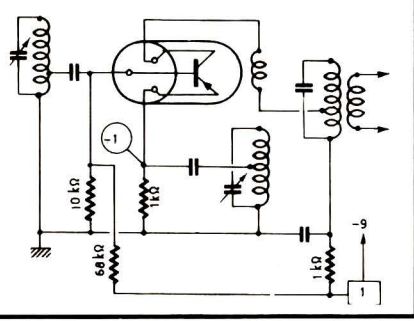
2SA181
(2SA182)
MF 470 MHz

β = 47 (27)



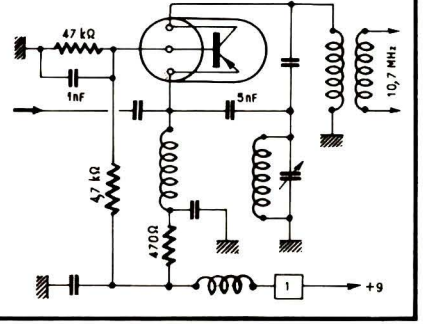
2SA188,189
Conv. < 2 MHz

β = 65
GC = 30 dB



2SA213
Conv. 100 MHz

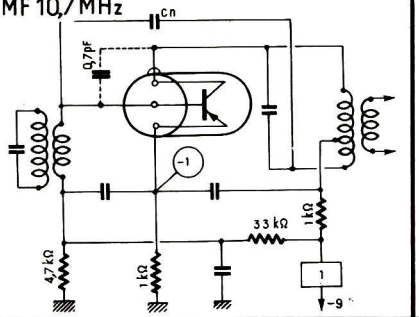
β = 25
GP = 7 dB



2SA 215 (2SA 216)

MF 10,7 MHz

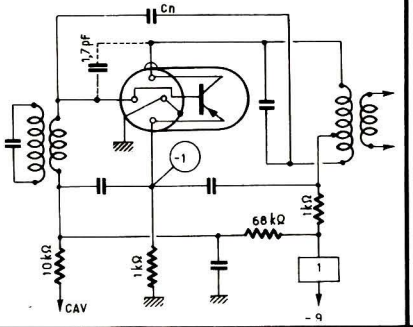
β = 40
GP = 24(27) dB



2SA 236,37

MF 470 kHz

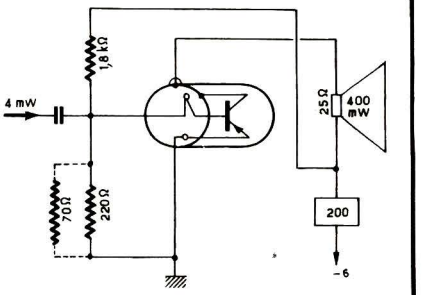
β = 50
GP = 45 dB



2SB 27

P

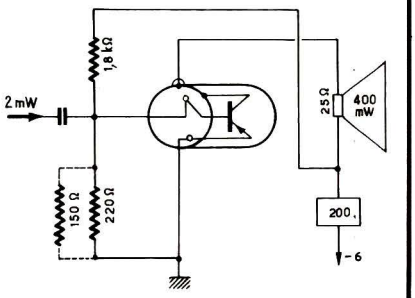
β = 29
GP = 20 dB



2SB 28

P

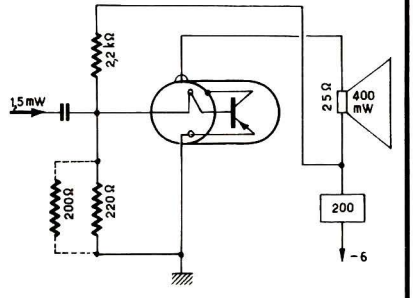
β = 68
GP = 23 dB



2SB 29

P

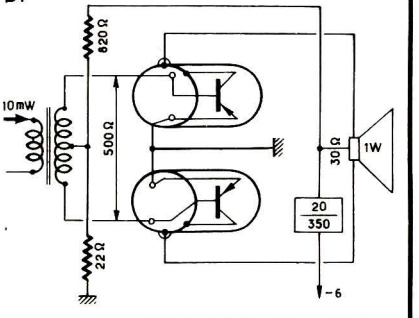
β = 115
GP = 25 dB



2SB 30

BF

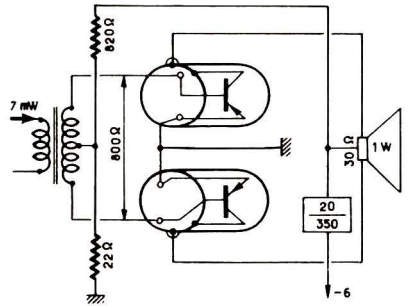
β = 68
GP = 20 dB



2 SB 31

BF

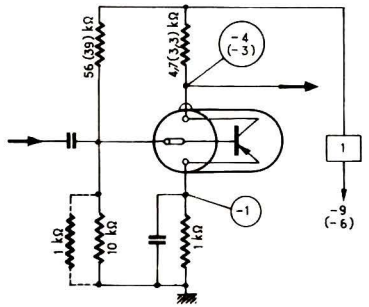
β = 115
GP = 22 dB



2SB48

BF

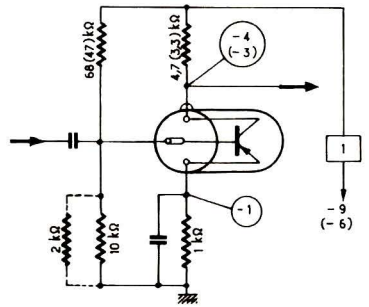
β = 36
Fb = 6 dB



2SB49

BF

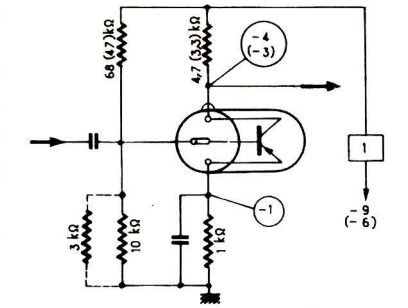
β = 66
Fb = 6 dB



2SB50

BF

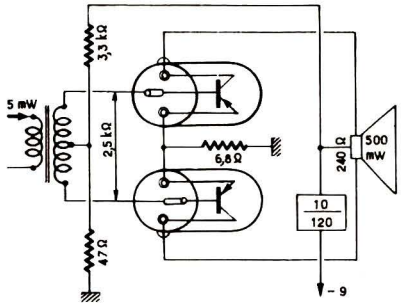
β = 100
Fb = 6 dB



2SB51

BF

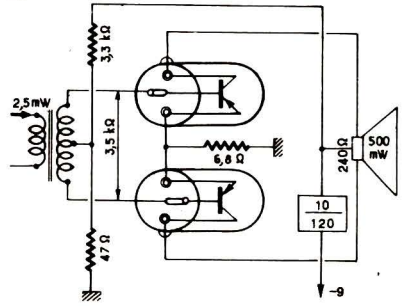
β = 36
GP = 20 dB



2SB52

BF

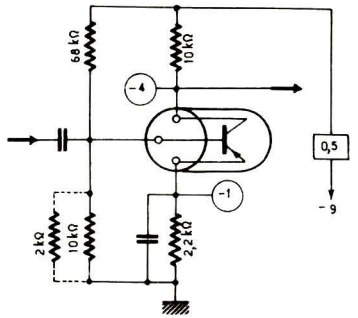
β = 66
GP = 23 dB



2SB56,59,60A

β = 60...90

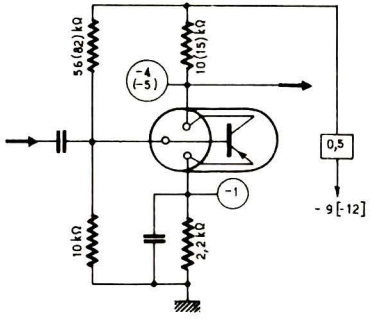
BF



2SB61

β = 50

BF

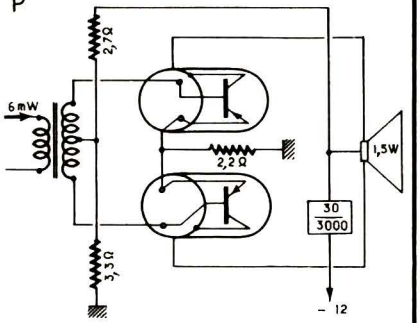


2SB62,63

β = 30...120

GP = 24 dB

P

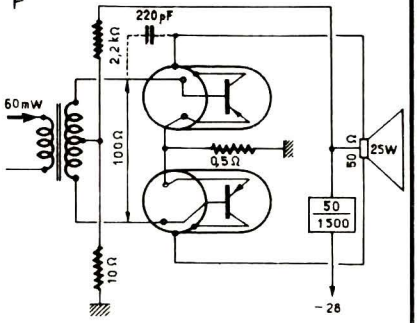


2SB64

β = 60

GP = 26 dB

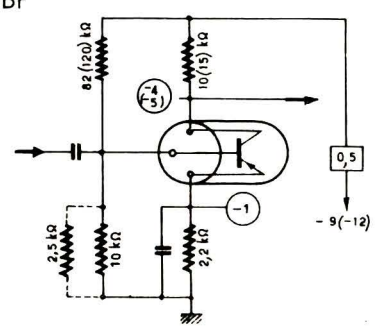
P



2SB66

β = 75

BF

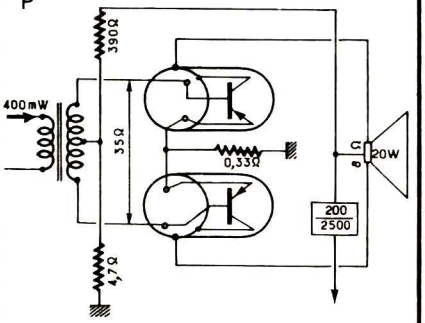


2SB69

β = 60

GP = 17 dB

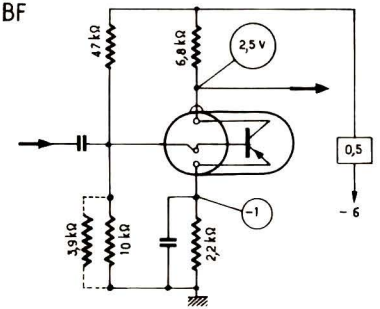
P



2SB73
2SB183

β = 65
Fb = 4 dB

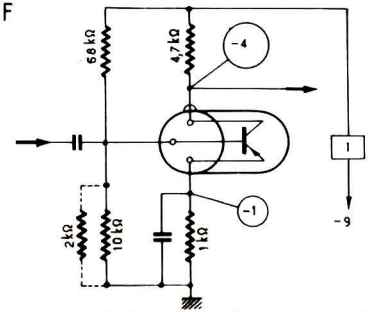
BF



2SB90
(2SB97)

β = 70
(Fb = 7 dB)

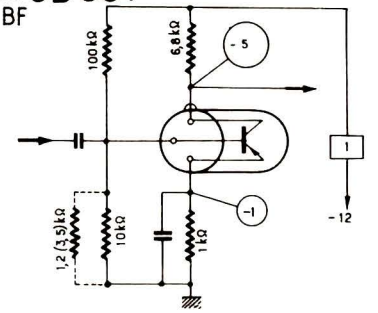
BF



2SB98
(2SB99)

β = 40 (120)

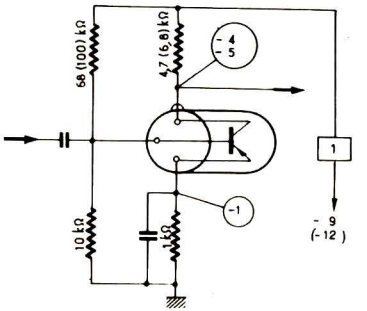
BF



2SB110, 11, 12, 13

β=30,45, 60, 80

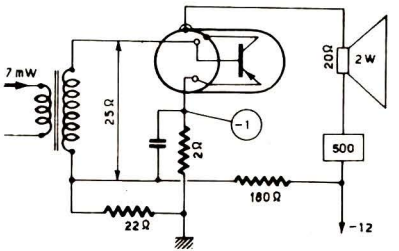
BF



2SB 142

β = 24
GP = 25 dB

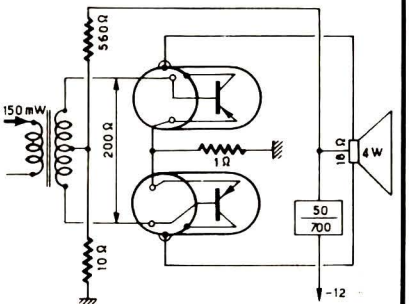
P



2SB 142

β = 24
GP = 15 dB

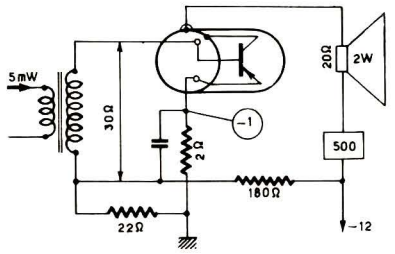
P



2SB143

P

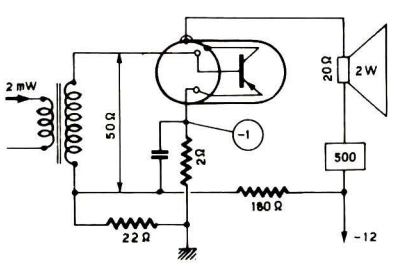
β = 37
GP = 27dB



2SB144

P

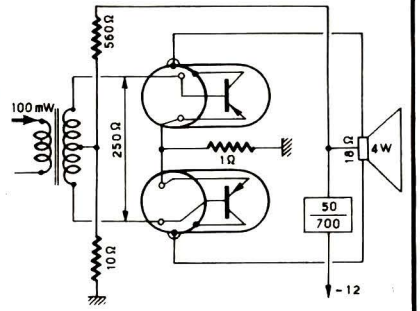
β = 75
GP = 30dB



2SB145

P

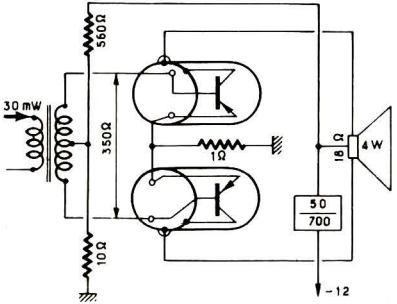
β = 37
GP = 18dB



2SB146

P

β = 75
GP = 21dB

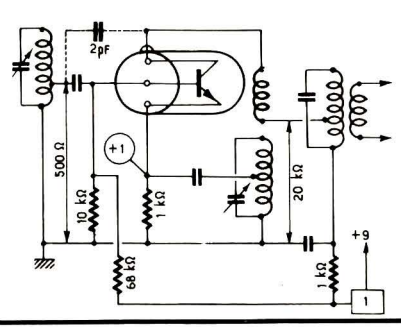


2SC73

n-p-n

Conv. <2 MHz

β = 41
GC = 27dB

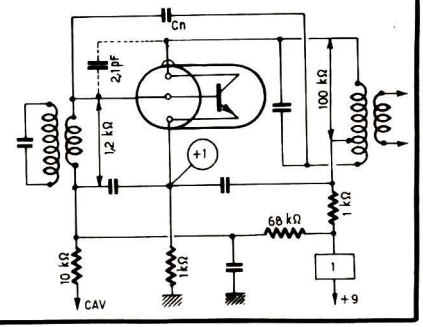


2SC75

n-p-n

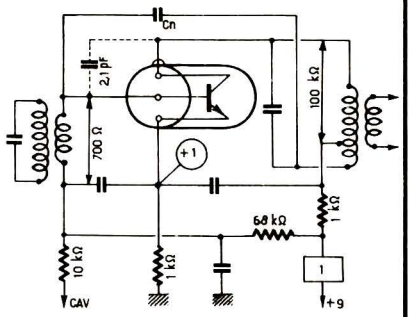
MF 470 kHz

β = 9...82
GP = 41dB



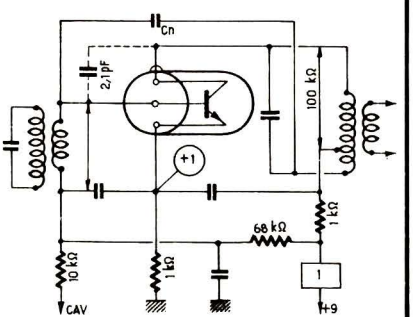
2SC76 n-p-n
MF-470kHz

β = 9...82
GP = 37dB



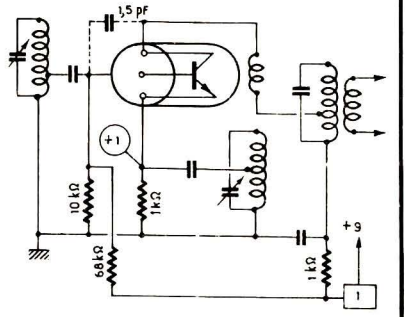
2SC77 n-p-n
MF-470kHz

β = 9...82
GP = 32dB



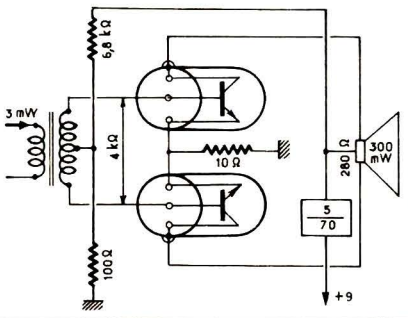
2SC78 n-p-n
Conv.<2MHz

β = 49
GC = 26dB



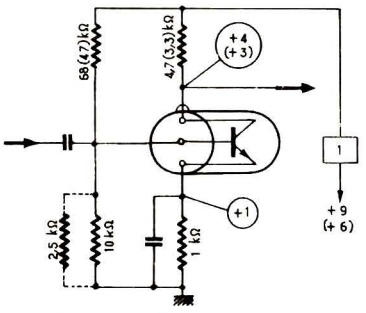
2SD63 n-p-n
BF

β = 50
GB = 20dB



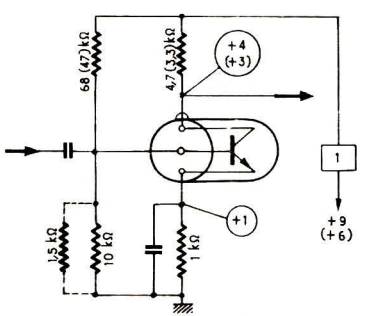
2SD64 n-p-n
BF

β = 76
Fb = 8dB



2SD65 n-p-n
BF

β = 43
Fb = 8dB

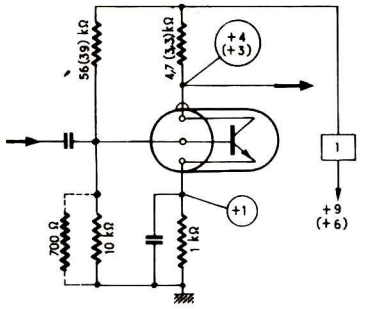


2 SD 66

n-p-n

β = 23
Fb = 8dB

BF

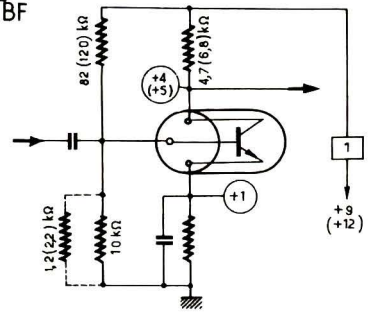


2SD75 [2SD77]

n-p-n

β = 40 [70]

BF

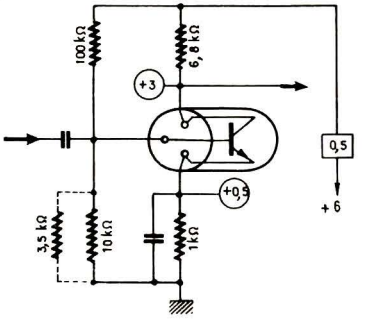


2SD162

n-p-n

β = 60

BF

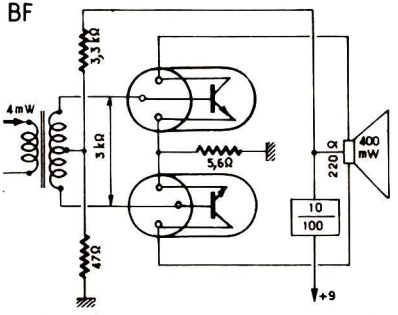


2SD186 2SD187

n-p-n

β = 150
GP = 20 dB

BF

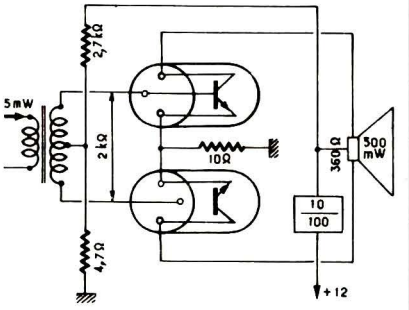


2 SD 193

n-p-n

β = 100
GP = 20dB

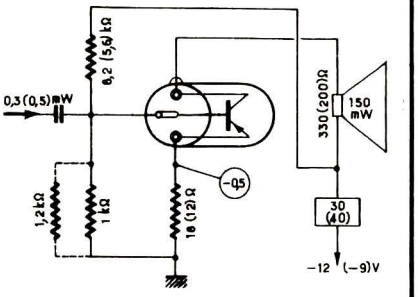
BF



44 T1

β = 54
GP = 27(25) dB

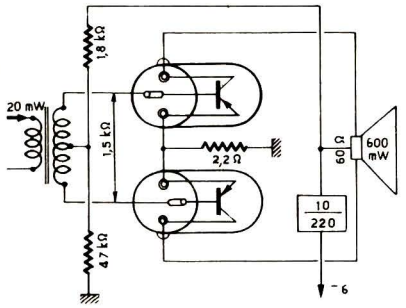
P



44 T1

P

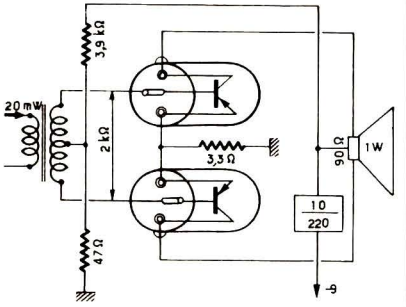
β = 54
GP = 16dB



44 T1

P

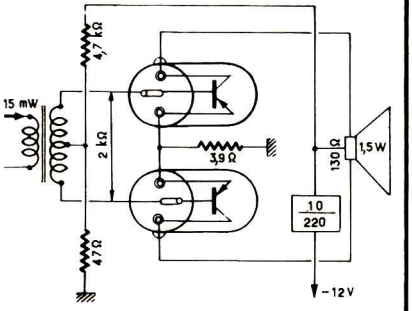
β = 54
GP = 18dB



44 T1

P

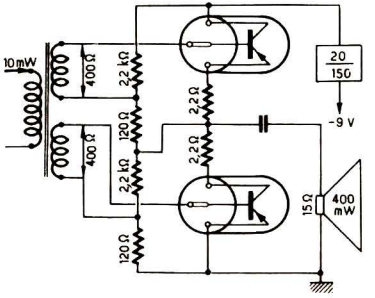
β = 54
GP = 20dB



44 T1

P

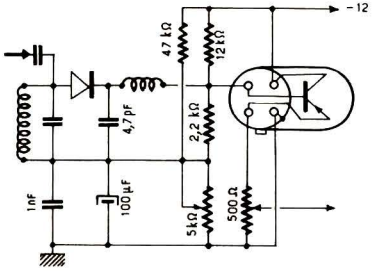
β = 54
GP = 17dB



504T1

Vidéo

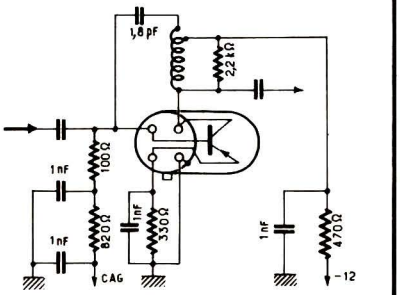
β > 100



505T1 (508T1)

FI Image

β > 30 (>15)



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Près de 900 tubes sont présentés dans ce recueil ; chacun est représenté par son culot et est accompagné de ses caractéristiques de service essentielles ; les conditions normales d'emploi figurent dans un schéma type pour chacun, où sont indiqués les valeurs des éléments principaux.

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