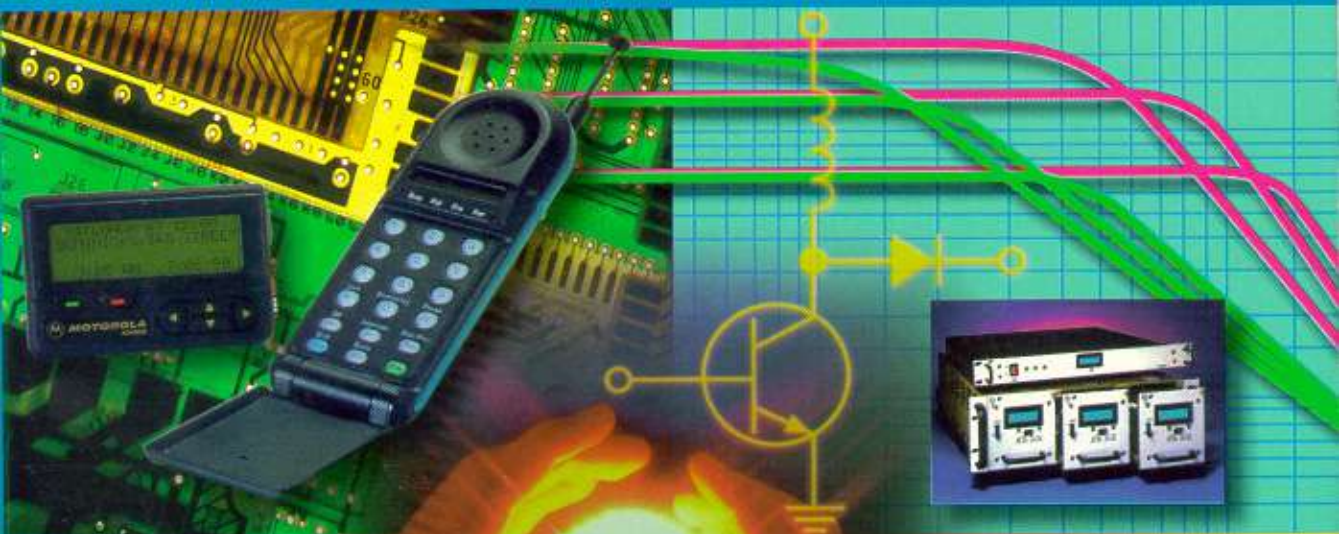


# Bipolar Power

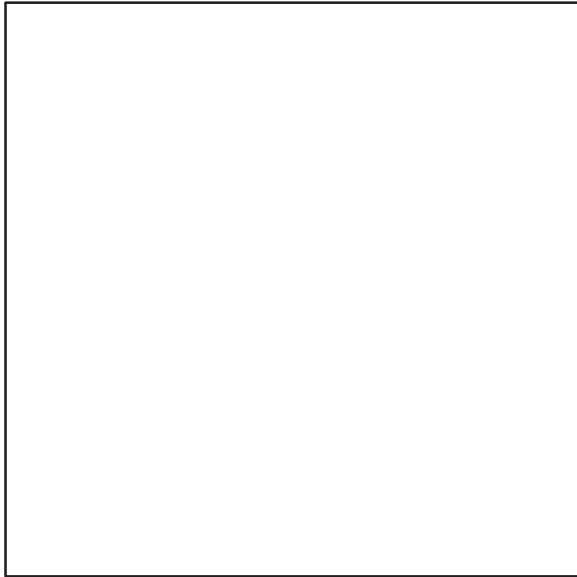
## Transistor Data



ENERGY EFFICIENCY

LIGHTING





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**3**

**Surface Mount  
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**Outline Dimensions  
and Leadform Options**

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# Bipolar Power Device Data

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This book presents technical data for Motorola's broad line of silicon power transistors. Complete specifications are provided in the form of data sheets and accompanying selection guides which provide a quick comparison of characteristics to simplify the task of choosing the best device for a circuit.

The information in this book has been carefully checked and is believed to be accurate; however, no responsibility is assumed for inaccuracies. Please consult your nearest Motorola Semiconductor sales office for further assistance regarding any aspect of Motorola Bipolar Power Transistor products.

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# Data Sheet Fax via Touch-Tone Phone

Motorola's **Mfax**<sup>SM</sup> system is as easy to use as dialing your touch-tone telephone. Your touch-tone phone becomes your link to ordering over 30,000 documents available for faxing. A fax of complete, easy-to-use instructions can be obtained with a first-time phone call into the system.

The combination of letters and numbers on the keypad will deliver faxes to your machine.

Number or letter strings entered for requests are ended with the use of the # sign.

Use 2-digit combinations when numbers entered are part of a part number.

**EXAMPLE:**

981 is entered:

09 08 01#

9 = 09

8 = 08

1 = 01

While keying 2-digit strings, the system will repeat back the entered letter or number.



Letters are entered with 2-digit combinations.

**EXAMPLE:**

DBL is entered:

31 22 53#

D = 31

B = 22

L = 53

**The position of the letters on the keys determines the numbers entered.** For instance

MNO would be:

61 62 63#

M = 61 –key 6 position 1

N = 62 –key 6 position 2

O = 63 –key 6 position 3

**EXAMPLE:**

A requested document,

MC6530 is entered:

61 23 06 05 03 00#

M = 61

C = 23

6 = 06

5 = 05

3 = 03

0 = 00

Motorola's **Mfax** system repeats letter and number combinations as they are entered so changes for keys touched in error can be corrected. Complete help is available throughout the instructions when you dial into the system at **602-244-6609**. A Personal Identification Number (PIN) is assigned to you to speed up ordering of faxes.

# MOTOROLA POWER TRANSISTORS IN BRIEF

## Wide Range of Transistor Specifications

Motorola offers more than 700 standard (off-the-shelf) power transistors to cover the widest range of applications at the lowest cost.

Current Range — 0.1 to 80 Amperes

Voltage Range — 25 to 1800 Volts

Power Dissipation Range — 5 to 250 Watts.

## Darlington

Darlington transistors represent the integral high gain circuits of the power field. Consisting of two transistors, two resistors, and (up to) two diodes, they achieve gain figures up to 20,000 in a single package. Widespread implementation of Motorola Darlington can be highly cost-effective in a fast growing number of applications.

## Specials

Implementation of six sigma quality, statistical process control, and overall customer satisfaction programs at Motorola are producing tighter electrical distributions and specifications on all standard devices. Future standard device introductions will have tighter specifications and offer high volume economy, thereby reducing or eliminating the need for specifically selected devices.

Specials will continue to be reviewed, but will require minimum order quantities and minimum yearly run rates. Check with your Motorola Sales Representative for more information on special devices.

## Portfolio Management

*Six Sigma Program* implementation is also allowing the portfolio to be condensed by elimination of devices which are no longer actually produced because of the tighter parametric distributions. Low voltage and unpopular gain devices are now being deleted and others, categorized as non-preferred, may eventually be eliminated as well. **Preferred types** are shown in the selector guide section in **bold type**. Replacements, most of them direct, for the eliminated and non-preferred types are indicated in the Alpha-numeric Index/Cross-reference included in this selector guide.

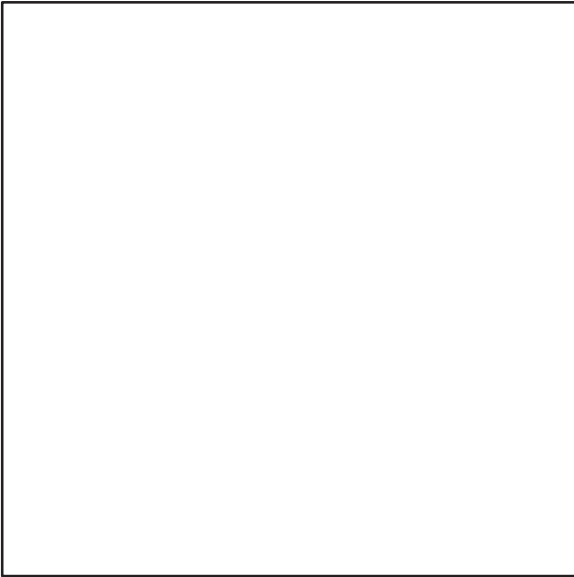
# What's Different

## Additions:

MJE15032	MJF18009	MJE18604D2	BUH100
MJE15033	MJE18204	BUD43B	BUH150
MJE18002D2	MJF18204	BUD44D2	BUL43B
MJE18004D2	MJE18206	BUH50	BUL44D2
MJE18009	MJF18206	BUH51	BUL45D2

## Deletions:

2N3054	2N6378	BU223Z	MJ4647
2N3054A	2N6421	BU406D	MJ6308
2N3441	2N6678	BU407D	MJ6503
2N3447	2N6833	BU508A	MJD148
2N3584	2N6837	BU522	MJD44E3
2N3585	2SA1302	BU522A	MJD5731
2N3719	2SA1306B	BU807	MJD13003
2N3720	2SC3281	BUS51	MJE240
2N3738	2SC3298B	BUT13	MJE241
2N3739	BD235	BUT50P	MJE250
2N3740	BD236	BUT51P	MJE251
2N3741	BD239A	BUV24	MJE252
2N3741A	BD239B	BUX39	MJE5420Z
2N3766	BD239C	BUX40	MJF10012
2N3767	BD240A	BUX41N	MJF16002
2N3867	BD240B	D44C12	MJF16006A
2N3868	BD240C	D44E3	MJF16010A
2N4233A	BD241A	MJ900	MJF16204
2N4240	BD242A	MJ901	MJF16206
2N4347	BD243A	MJ3041	MJF16210
2N4912	BD244A	MJ10001	MJF16212
2N5428	BD779	MJ10004	MJH16002
2N5430	BD797	MJ10006	MJH16004
2N5683	BD798	MJ10008	MJH16106
2N5875	BD799	MJ10014	MJW16210
2N5876	BD800	MJ10024	MJW6678
2N6053	BD807	MJ10025	MPSU01
2N6054	BD809	MJ11011	MPSU01A
2N6190	BD897	MJ11019	MPSU02
2N6191	BD897A	MJ11020	MPSU03
2N6193	BD898	MJ13014	MPSU04
2N6211	BD898A	MJ13015	MPSU05
2N6212	BD899	MJ13335	MPSU06
2N6213	BD899A	MJ14000	MPSU07
2N6294	BD900	MJ16002A	MPSU10
2N6295	BD900A	MJH16002A	MPSU45
2N6296	BD901	MJ16006	MPSU51
2N6297	BD902	MJH16006	MPSU51A
2N6298	BDW40	MJ16008	MPSU52
2N6299	BDW41	MJH16008	MPSU55
2N6300	BDW45	MJ16006A	MPSU56
2N6301	BDX33A	MJ16010A	MPSU57
2N6303	BDX34A	MJ16014	MPSU60
2N6317	BDX53A	MJ16016	MPSU95
2N6318	BDX54A		
2N6377			



# Index and Cross Reference

The table on the subsequent pages contains an Alphanumeric index of Silicon power transistors currently manufactured and available to the industry. The column headed "Similar" lists units with characteristics that might represent suitable replacements. In cases where such a replacement is contemplated, the Motorola device data sheet should be carefully compared with one for the device being replaced to determine any variations that could affect circuit performance.



# INDEX AND CROSS REFERENCE

The following table represents an index and cross-reference guide for all low-frequency power transistors which are either manufactured directly by Motorola or for which Motorola manufactures a suitable equivalent. Where the Motorola part number differs from the industry part number, the Motorola device is a "form, fit and function" replacement for the industry type number — however, subtle differences in characteristics and/or specifications may exist. Where multiple replacement parts appear for a given industry part number, the page number represents the first replacement device listed.

Industry Part Number	Motorola Nearest Replacement	Motorola Similar Replacement	Page Number
40251		2N3055	3-2
40325		2N3055	3-2
40363		2N5878	3-74
40369		2N5878	3-74
40411		MJ802	3-421
40513		MJE3055T	3-628
40514		MJE3055T	3-628
40542		MJE3055T	3-628
40543		MJE3055T	3-628
40613		TIP31B	3-873
40618		TIP31B	3-873
40621		TIP31B	3-873
40622		TIP31B	3-873
40624		TIP41B	3-883
40627		TIP41B	3-883
40629		TIP31B	3-873
40630		TIP31B	3-873
40631		TIP31B	3-873
40632		TIP41B	3-883
40636		2N5878	3-74
40853		2N6547	3-140
40854		2N6547	3-140
40871		TIP41C	3-883
40872		TIP42C	3-883
40873		TIP41B	3-883
40874		TIP41B	3-883
40875		TIP41C	3-883
40876		TIP41B	3-883
40887		MJE340	3-602
41012		2N5038	3-42
41013		2N6339	3-117
41500		TIP31B	3-873
41501		TIP32B	3-873
41504		TIP31B	3-873
43104		2N5631	3-59
1S110A-100		MJ16018	3-520
2N1487		2N5878	3-74
2N1488		2N5878	3-74
2N1489		2N5878	3-74
2N1490		2N5878	3-74
2N1702		2N5878	3-74
2N3021		2N3792	3-25
2N3022		2N3792	3-25
2N3023		2N3792	3-25
2N3024		2N3792	3-25
2N3025		2N3792	3-25
2N3026		2N3792	3-25
2N3055	2N3055		3-2
2N3055A	2N3055A		3-5

Industry Part Number	Motorola Nearest Replacement	Motorola Similar Replacement	Page Number
2N3055H		2N3055A	3-5
2N3055SD		2N3055A	3-5
2N3055UB		2N3055A	3-5
2N3076		BUV23	3-388
2N3171		2N3792	3-25
2N3172		2N3792	3-25
2N3173		2N3792	3-25
2N3174		MJ15016	3-5
2N3183		2N3792	3-25
2N3184		2N3792	3-25
2N3185		2N3792	3-25
2N3186		MJ15016	3-5
2N3195		2N3792	3-25
2N3196		2N3792	3-25
2N3198		MJ15016	3-5
2N3232		2N5878	3-74
2N3233		2N5882	3-77
2N3234		2N3442	3-9
2N3235		2N3055	3-2
2N3236		2N5882	3-77
2N3237		2N5302	3-54
2N3238		2N5882	3-77
2N3239		2N5882	3-77
2N3240		2N5882	3-77
2N3441	2N3442		3-9
2N3442	2N3442		3-9
2N3445		2N3716	3-12
2N3446		2N3716	3-12
2N3447		2N3716	3-12
2N3448		2N3716	3-12
2N3667		2N5882	3-77
2N3713		2N5882	3-77
2N3714	2N3716		3-12
2N3715	2N3716		3-12
2N3716	2N3716		3-12
2N3771	2N3771		3-17
2N3772	2N3772		3-17
2N3773	2N3773		3-21
2N3789	2N3792		3-25
2N3790	2N3792		3-25
2N3791	2N3792		3-25
2N3792	2N3792		3-25
2N3863		2N3716	3-12
2N3864		2N5882	3-77
2N3865		MJ15001	3-497
2N3902		BUX48A	3-401
2N4002		2N6274	3-108
2N4032		2N6274	3-108
2N4111		2N3716	3-12

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2N4113		2N3716	3-12
2N4347		2N3055A	3-5
2N4348		2N5631	3-59
2N4398	2N4399		3-29
2N4399	2N4399		3-29
2N4901		MJ15016	3-5
2N4902		MJ15016	3-5
2N4903		MJ15016	3-5
2N4904		MJ15016	3-5
2N4905		MJ15016	3-5
2N4906		MJ15016	3-5
2N4907		2N3792	3-25
2N4908		2N3792	3-25
2N4909		2N3792	3-25
2N4918	2N4918		3-34
2N4919	2N4919		3-34
2N4920	2N4920		3-34
2N4921	2N4921		3-38
2N4922	2N4922		3-38
2N4923	2N4923		3-38
2N5034		2N3055	3-2
2N5035		2N3055	3-2
2N5036		2N3055	3-2
2N5037		2N3055	3-2
2N5038	2N5038		3-42
2N5039	2N5038		3-42
2N5157		BUX48A	3-401
2N5190	2N5191		3-44
2N5191	2N5191		3-44
2N5192	2N5192		3-44
2N5193	2N5194		3-49
2N5194	2N5194		3-49
2N5195	2N5195		3-49
2N5240		BUX48A	3-401
2N5241		BUX48A	3-401
2N5264		BUV23	3-388
2N5293		TIP31B	3-873
2N5294		TIP31B	3-873
2N5295		TIP31B	3-873
2N5296		TIP31B	3-873
2N5297		TIP31B	3-873
2N5298		TIP31B	3-873
2N5301	2N5302		3-54
2N5302	2N5302		3-54
2N5303	2N5303		3-54
2N5386		2N5038	3-42
2N5387		2N6547	3-140
2N5388		2N6547	3-140
2N5389		2N6547	3-140
2N5466		BUX48A	3-401
2N5467		BUX48A	3-401
2N5490		MJE3055T	3-628
2N5491		MJE3055T	3-628
2N5492		2N6292	3-101
2N5493		2N6292	3-101
2N5494		MJE3055T	3-628
2N5495		MJE3055T	3-628
2N5496		2N6292	3-101
2N5497		2N6292	3-101
2N5559		MJ15001	3-497
2N5575		2N5685	3-66
2N5578		2N5685	3-66
2N5614		2N3716	3-12

Industry Part Number	Motorola Nearest Replacement	Motorola Similar Replacement	Page Number
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2N5618		2N3716	3-12
2N5629		2N5631	3-59
2N5630	2N5631		3-59
2N5631	2N5631		3-59
2N5632		2N5882	3-77
2N5633		MJ15001	3-497
2N5634		MJ15001	3-497
2N5655	2N5657		3-63
2N5656	2N5657		3-63
2N5657	2N5657		3-63
2N5659		2N5631	3-59
2N5683	2N5684		3-66
2N5684	2N5684		3-66
2N5685	2N5685		3-66
2N5686	2N5686		3-66
2N5733		2N6274	3-108
2N5734		2N6338	3-117
2N5737		2N5878	3-74
2N5738		2N5880	3-77
2N5739		2N5878	3-74
2N5740		2N5880	3-77
2N5741		2N5884	3-81
2N5742		2N6031	3-59
2N5743		2N5884	3-81
2N5744		MJ4502	3-431
2N5745	2N5745		3-29
2N5758	2N5758		3-70
2N5759		2N3055A	3-5
2N5760		2N3442	3-9
2N5867		2N3792	3-25
2N5868		2N3792	3-25
2N5869		2N3716	3-12
2N5870		2N3716	3-12
2N5871		2N3792	3-25
2N5872		2N3792	3-25
2N5873		2N3716	3-12
2N5874		2N3716	3-12
2N5877	2N5878		3-74
2N5878	2N5878		3-74
2N5879	2N5880		3-77
2N5880	2N5880		3-77
2N5881	2N5882		3-77
2N5882	2N5882		3-77
2N5883	2N5884		3-81
2N5884	2N5884		3-81
2N5885	2N5886		3-81
2N5886	2N5886		3-81
2N5929		2N6338	3-117
2N5930		2N6338	3-117
2N5931		2N6341	3-117
2N5932		2N6338	3-117
2N5933		2N6338	3-117
2N5935		2N6341	3-117
2N5936		2N6338	3-117
2N5937		2N6341	3-117
2N5970		2N5882	3-77
2N5971		2N5882	3-77
2N5972		MJ15003	3-500
2N5973		2N5886	3-81
2N5974		MJE2955T	3-628
2N5975		MJE2955T	3-628
2N5976		MJE2955T	3-628

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2N5978		MJE3055T	3-628
2N5979		MJE3055T	3-628
2N5980		MJE2955T	3-628
2N5981		MJE2955T	3-628
2N5982		2N6490	3-132
2N5983		MJE3055T	3-628
2N5984		MJE3055T	3-628
2N5985		2N6488	3-132
2N5986		2N6490	3-132
2N5987		2N6490	3-132
2N5988		2N6490	3-132
2N5989		2N6486	—
2N5990		2N6488	3-132
2N5991		2N6488	3-132
2N6021		TIP32C	3-873
2N6022		TIP32C	3-873
2N6023		TIP32B	3-873
2N6024		TIP32B	3-873
2N6025		TIP32B	3-873
2N6026		TIP32B	3-873
2N6029		2N6031	3-59
2N6030	2N6031		3-59
2N6031	2N6031		3-59
2N6032		2N6275	3-108
2N6033		2N6277	3-108
2N6034	2N6035		3-85
2N6035	2N6035		3-85
2N6036	2N6036		3-85
2N6037	2N6038		3-85
2N6038	2N6038		3-85
2N6039	2N6039		3-85
2N6040	2N6041		3-89
2N6041	2N6041		3-89
2N6042	2N6042		3-89
2N6043	2N6044		3-89
2N6044	2N6044		3-89
2N6045	2N6045		3-89
2N6049	2N6049		—
2N6050	2N6052		3-93
2N6051	2N6052		3-93
2N6052	2N6052		3-93
2N6055	2N6056		3-97
2N6056	2N6056		3-97
2N6057	2N6059		3-93
2N6058	2N6059		3-93
2N6059	2N6059		3-93
2N6098		2N6487	3-132
2N6099		2N6487	3-132
2N6100		2N6487	3-132
2N6101		2N6488	3-132
2N6102		2N6488	3-132
2N6103		2N6487	3-132
2N6106		2N6107	3-101
2N6107	2N6107		3-101
2N6108		2N6109	3-101
2N6109	2N6109		3-101
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Industry Part Number	Motorola Nearest Replacement	Motorola Similar Replacement	Page Number
2N6125		TIP32B	3-873
2N6126		TIP32C	3-873
2N6127		2N6437	3-128
2N6128		2N6338	3-117
2N6129		TIP41B	3-883
2N6130		TIP41B	3-883
2N6131		TIP41B	3-883
2N6132		TIP42C	3-883
2N6133		TIP42C	3-883
2N6134		TIP42C	3-883
2N6177		MJE340	3-602
2N6226		MJ15016	3-5
2N6227		MJ15016	3-5
2N6228		MJ15016	3-5
2N6229		2N5880	3-77
2N6230		MJ15002	3-497
2N6231		MJ15002	3-497
2N6246		2N5880	3-77
2N6247		2N5880	3-77
2N6248		MJ15016	3-5
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2N6262		2N3442	3-9
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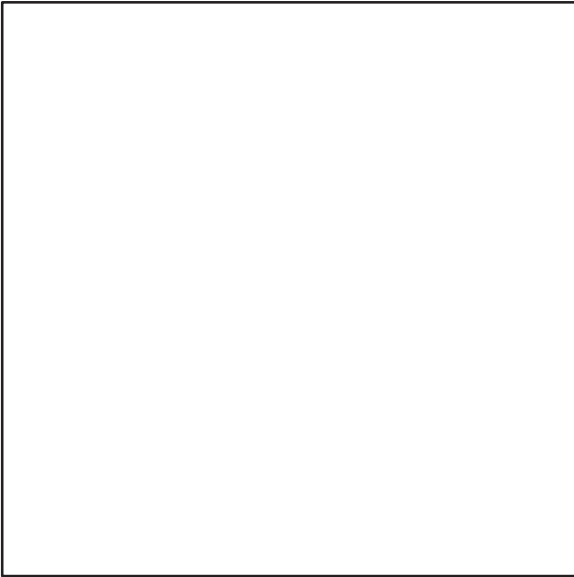
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# Selector Guide

The selector guides on the subsequent pages offer a quick “first–selection” capability for devices that fit specific applications categories.

1. by package
2. by major product category
3. by major applications


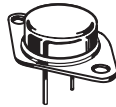
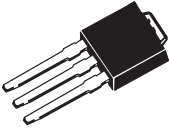

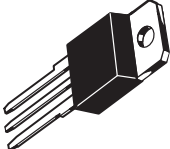
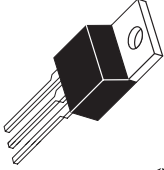
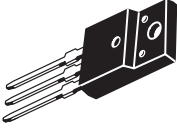
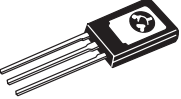
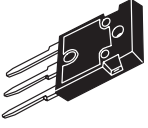
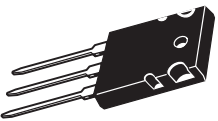
In each case, pertinent electrical characteristics are supplied to permit rapid comparison of potentially suitable devices.

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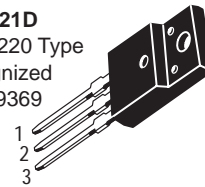


# Bipolar Power Transistors

## Selection by Package

Package	IC Range (Amps)	VCE Range (Volts)	PD (Watts)	Page #
	4-30	40-1500	90-250	5.5-12
	50-80	60-1000	150-300	5.5-12
	0.5-10	40-400	12.5-20	5.5-11
	0.5-10	40-400	12.5-20	5.5-11
	5.0-25	60-1500	80-150	5.5-7
	0.5-15	30-1800	30-125	5.5-4
	1-12	80-450	20-45	5.5-3
	0.3-5.0	25-400	12.5-40	5.5-9
	10-30	400-1500	125-180	5.5-8
	15-16	200-650	250	5.5-9

CASE 221D  
Isolated TO-220 Type  
UL Recognized  
File #E69369



STYLE 1:  
PIN 1. BASE  
2. COLLECTOR  
3. EMITTER

Table 1. Plastic (Isolated TO-220 Type)

I <sub>C</sub> Cont Amps Max	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub> Volts Min	V <sub>CES</sub> Volts Min	Device Type		h <sub>FE</sub> Min/Max	@ I <sub>C</sub> Amp	Resistive Switching			f <sub>T</sub> MHz Min	P <sub>D</sub> (Case) Watts @ 25°C
			NPN	PNP			t <sub>s</sub> μs Max	t <sub>f</sub> μs Max	@ I <sub>C</sub> Amp		
1	250		<b>MJF47</b>		30/150	0.3	2 typ	0.17 typ	0.3	10	28
2	400	700	<b>BUL44F</b>		14/34	0.2	2.75 <sup>(3)</sup>	0.2 <sup>(3)</sup>	1	13 typ	25
		1000	<b>MJF18002</b>		14/34	0.2	2.75 <sup>(3)</sup>	0.175 <sup>(3)</sup>	1	13 typ	25
3	100		<b>MJF31C</b>	<b>MJF32C</b>	10 min	1	0.6	0.3	1	3	28
5	100		<b>MJF122</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>MJF127</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	2000 min	3	1.5 typ	1.5 typ	3	4 <sup>(1)</sup>	28
	400	700	<b>BUL45F</b>		14/34	0.3	1.7 <sup>(3)</sup>	0.15 <sup>(3)</sup>	1	12 typ	35
	450	1000	<b>BUT11AF</b>		10 min	.005	4	0.8	2.5		40
		1000	<b>MJF18004</b>		14/34	0.3	1.7 <sup>(3)</sup>	0.15 <sup>(3)</sup>	1	13 typ	35
550	1200	<b>MJF18204</b>		18/35	0.5	2.75 <sup>(3)</sup>	0.2 <sup>(3)</sup>	2	12	35	
6	400	700	<b>BUL146F</b>		14/34	0.5	2.5 <sup>(3)</sup>	0.15 <sup>(3)</sup>	3	14 typ	40
	450	1000	<b>MJF18006</b>		14/34	0.5	3.2 <sup>(3)</sup>	0.15 <sup>(3)</sup>	3	14 typ	40
8	80			<b>MJF6107</b>	30/90	2	0.5 typ	0.13 typ	2	4	35
	150		<b>MJF15030</b>	<b>MJF15031</b>	40 min	3	1 typ	0.15 typ	3	30	35
	400	700	<b>MJF13007</b>		5/30	5	3	0.7	5	4	40
				<b>BUL147F</b>		14/34	1	2.5 <sup>(3)</sup>	0.18 <sup>(3)</sup>	2	14 typ
450	1000	<b>MJF18008</b>		16/34	1	2.75 <sup>(3)</sup>	0.18 <sup>(3)</sup>	2	13 typ	45	
10	60		<b>MJF3055</b>	<b>MJF2955</b>	20/100	4	—	—	—	2	40
	80		<b>MJF44H11</b>	<b>MJF45H11</b>	40/100	4	0.5 typ	0.14 typ	5	40	35
	100		<b>MJF6388</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>MJF6668</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	3k/20k	3	1.5 typ	1.5 typ		20 <sup>(1)</sup>	40
	450	1000	<b>MJF18009</b>		14/34	1.5	2.75 <sup>(3)</sup>	0.2 <sup>(3)</sup>	3	12	50
12	400	700	<b>MJF13009</b>		6/30	8	3	0.7	8	8	40

(1)|h<sub>FE</sub>| @ 1 MHz

(2)Darlington

(3)Switching tests performed w/special application simulator circuit. See data sheet for details.

Devices listed in bold, italic are Motorola preferred devices.

STYLE 1:  
 PIN 1. BASE  
 2. COLLECTOR  
 3. EMITTER  
 4. COLLECTOR

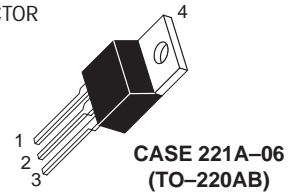


Table 2. Plastic TO-220AB

I <sub>C</sub> Cont Amps Max	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub> Volts Min <sup>(8)</sup>	Device Type		h <sub>FE</sub> Min/Max	@ I <sub>C</sub> Amp	Resistive Switching			f <sub>T</sub> MHz Min	P <sub>D</sub> (Case) Watts @ 25°C
		NPN	PNP			t <sub>s</sub> μs Max	t <sub>f</sub> μs Max	@ I <sub>C</sub> Amp		
0.5	350	MJE2360T		15 min	0.1				10 typ	30
		<b>MJE2361T</b>		40 min	0.1				10 typ	30
1	100	TIP29C	TIP30C	15/75	1	0.6 typ	0.3 typ	1	3	30
	250	TIP47		30/150	0.3	2 typ	0.18 typ	0.3	10	40
	300	TIP48	MJE5730	30/150	0.3	2 typ	0.18 typ	0.3	10	40
	350	<b>TIP49</b>	<b>MJE5731</b>	30/150	0.3	2 typ	0.18 typ	0.3	10	40
	400	<b>TIP50</b>	<b>MJE5731A<sup>(7)</sup></b>	30/150	0.3	2 typ	0.18 typ	0.3	10	40
2	100	<b>TIP112<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>TIP117<sup>(2)</sup></b>	500 min	2	1.7 typ	1.3 typ	2	25 <sup>(1)</sup>	50
	400/700	<b>BUL44</b>		14/36	0.4	2.75 <sup>(3)</sup>	0.175 <sup>(3)</sup>	1	13 typ	50
	450/1000	<b>BUX85</b>		30	0.1	3.5	1.4	1	4	50
	450/1000	<b>MJE18002</b>		14/34	0.2	3 <sup>(3)</sup>	0.17 <sup>(3)</sup>	1	12 typ	40
	900/1800	<b>MJE1320</b>		3 min	1	4 typ	0.8 typ	1		80
3	80	BD241B	BD242B	25 min	1				3	40
	100	BD241C	BD242C	25 min	1				3	40
		<b>TIP31C</b>	<b>TIP32C</b>	25 min	1	0.6 typ	0.3 typ	1	3	40
	150		<b>MJE9780</b>	50/200	0.5				5 typ	40

(1)|h<sub>FE</sub>| @ 1 MHz  
 (2)Darlington  
 (3)Switching tests performed w/special application simulator circuit. See data sheet for details.  
 (7)V<sub>CEO</sub> = 375 V  
 (8)When 2 voltages are given, the format is V<sub>CEO(sus)</sub>/V<sub>CES</sub>.

Devices listed in bold, italic are Motorola preferred devices.

Table 2. Plastic TO-220AB (continued)

I <sub>C</sub> Cont Amps Max	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub> Volts Min <sup>(8)</sup>	Device Type		h <sub>FE</sub> Min/Max	@ I <sub>C</sub> Amp	Resistive Switching			f <sub>T</sub> MHz Min	P <sub>D</sub> (Case) Watts @ 25°C
		NPN	PNP			t <sub>s</sub> μs Max	t <sub>f</sub> μs Max	@ I <sub>C</sub> Amp		
4	40		<b>MJE1123</b>	45/100	4				5	75
	60	<b>MJE800</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>MJE700</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	750 min	1.5				1 <sup>(1)</sup>	40
	80	<b>D44C12</b>	<b>D45C12</b>	40/120	0.2			1	40 typ	30
	400/700	<b>MJE13005</b>		6/30	3	3	0.7	3	4	60
5	100	<b>TIP122</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>TIP127</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	1k min	3	1.5 typ	1.5 typ	4	4 <sup>(1)</sup>	75
	250	2N6497		10/75	2.5	1.8	0.8	2.5	5	80
	300	<b>2N6498</b>		10/75	2.5	1.8	0.8	2.5	5	80
	400/700	<b>BUL45</b>		14/34	0.3	1.7 <sup>(3)</sup>	0.15 <sup>(3)</sup>	1	12 typ	75
	450/1000	MJE16002		5 min	5	3	0.3	3		80
	450/850	<b>MJE16004</b>		7 min	5	2.7	0.35	3		80
	450/1000	<b>MJE18004</b>		14/34	0.3	1.7	0.15	1.0	13	75
	550/1200	<b>MJE18204</b>		18/35	0.5	2.75 <sup>(3)</sup>	0.2 <sup>(3)</sup>	2	12	75
6	80	<b>BD243B</b>	<b>BD244B</b>	15 min	3	0.4 typ	0.15 typ	3	3	65
	100	<b>BD243C</b>	<b>BD244C</b>	15 min	3	0.4 typ	0.15 typ	3	3	65
		<b>TIP41C</b>	<b>TIP42C</b>	15/75	3	0.4 typ	0.15 typ	3	3	65
	250/550	<b>MJE16204</b>		5 min	6	1.5 <sup>(2)</sup>	0.15 <sup>(2)</sup>	1	10	80
	400/700	<b>BUL146</b>		14/34	0.5	1.75 <sup>(3)</sup>	0.15 <sup>(3)</sup>	3	14 typ	100
	450/1000	<b>MJE18006</b>		14/34	0.5	3.2 <sup>(3)</sup>	0.13 <sup>(3)</sup>	3	14 typ	100
7	30	2N6288	2N6111	30/150	3	0.4 typ	0.15 typ	3	4	40
	50		2N6109	30/150	2.5	0.4 typ	0.15 typ	3	4	40
	70	<b>2N6292</b>	<b>2N6107</b>	30/150	2	0.4 typ	0.15 typ	3	4	40
	100	<b>BD801</b>	<b>BD802</b>	15 min	3				3	65
	150	BU407		30 min	1.5		0.75	5	10	60
	200	<b>BU406</b>		30 min	1.5		0.75	5	10	60
	450	<b>BU522B</b> <sup>(2)</sup>		250 min	2.5				7.5	75

(1)|h<sub>FE</sub>| @ 1 MHz

(2)Darlington

(3)Switching tests performed w/special application simulator circuit. See data sheet for details.

(7)V<sub>CEO</sub> = 375 V

(8)When 2 voltages are given, the format is V<sub>CEO(sus)</sub>/V<sub>CES</sub>.

Table 2. Plastic TO-220AB (continued)

I <sub>C</sub> Cont Amps Max	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub> Volts Min <sup>(8)</sup>	Device Type		h <sub>FE</sub> Min/Max	@ I <sub>C</sub> Amp	Resistive Switching			f <sub>T</sub> MHz Min	P <sub>D</sub> (Case) Watts @ 25°C
		NPN	PNP			t <sub>s</sub> μs Max	t <sub>f</sub> μs Max	@ I <sub>C</sub> Amp		
8	60	2N6043 <sup>(2)</sup>	2N6040 <sup>(2)</sup>	1k/10k	4	1.5 typ	1.5 typ	3	4 <sup>(1)</sup>	75
	80	<b>2N6044</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>2N6041</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	1k/10k	4	1.5 typ	1.5 typ	3	4 <sup>(1)</sup>	75
		<b>BDX53B</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>BDX54B</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	750 min	3				4 <sup>(1)</sup>	60
	100	<b>2N6045</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>2N6042</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	1k/10k	3	1.5 typ	1.5 typ	3	4 <sup>(1)</sup>	75
		<b>BDX53C</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>BDX54C</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	750 min	3					
		<b>TIP102</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>TIP107</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	1k/20k	3	1.5 typ	1.5 typ	3	4 <sup>(1)</sup>	80
	120	MJE15028	MJE15029	20 min	4				30	50
	150	<b>MJE15030</b>	<b>MJE15031</b>	20 min	4				30	50
	200	<b>BU806</b> <sup>(2)</sup>		100 min	5	0.55 typ	0.2 typ	5		60
	300/600	MJE5740 <sup>(2)</sup>		200 min	4	8 typ	2 typ	6	4	80
			MJE5850	15 min	2	2	0.5	4		80
	350	<b>MJE5741</b> <sup>(2)</sup>		200 min	4	8 typ	2 typ	6		80
			<b>MJE5851</b>	15 min	2	2	0.5	4		80
		<b>MJE5742</b> <sup>(2)</sup>		200 min	4	8 typ	2 typ	6		80
		<b>MJE13007</b>		5/30	5	3	0.7	5		80
				<b>MJE5852</b>	15 min	2	2	0.5	4	
400/650	<b>MJE16106</b>		6/22	8	2 typ	0.1 typ	5		100	
400/700	<b>BUL147</b>		14/34	1	2.5 <sup>(3)</sup>	0.18 <sup>(3)</sup>	2	14 typ	125	
450/1000	<b>MJE18008</b>		16/34	1	2.75 <sup>(3)</sup>	0.18 <sup>(3)</sup>	2	13 typ	125	
10	20		<b>BD808</b>	15 min	4				1.5	90
	60	D44H8	D45H8	40 min	4					50
		<b>MJE3055T</b>	<b>MJE2955T</b>	20/70	4					75
		<b>2N6387</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>2N6667</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	1k/20k	5				20 <sup>(1)</sup>	65
	80	<b>BDX33B</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>BDX34B</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	750 min	3				3	70
		<b>BD809</b>	<b>BD810</b>	15 min	4				1.5	90
		<b>2N6388</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>2N6668</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	1k/20k	5				20 <sup>(1)</sup>	65
		D44H10	D45H10	20 min	4	0.5 typ	0.14 typ	5	50 typ	50
<b>D44H11</b>		<b>D45H11</b>	40 min	4	0.5 typ	0.14 typ	5	50 typ	50	

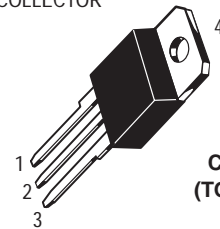
(1)h<sub>FE</sub> @ 1 MHz  
 (2)Darlington  
 (3)Switching tests performed w/special application simulator circuit. See data sheet for details.  
 (7)V<sub>CEO</sub> = 375 V  
 (8)When 2 voltages are given, the format is V<sub>CEO(sus)</sub>/V<sub>CES</sub>.  
 (9)Self protected Darlington

Devices listed in bold, italic are Motorola preferred devices.

Table 2. Plastic TO-220AB (continued)

I <sub>C</sub> Cont Amps Max	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub> Volts Min(8)	Device Type		h <sub>FE</sub> Min/Max	@ I <sub>C</sub> Amp	Resistive Switching			f <sub>T</sub> MHz Min	P <sub>D</sub> (Case) Watts @ 25°C
		NPN	PNP			t <sub>s</sub> μs Max	t <sub>f</sub> μs Max	@ I <sub>C</sub> Amp		
10	100	<i>BDX33C</i> (2)	<i>BDX34C</i> (2)	750 min	3				3	70
	450/1000	<i>MJE18009</i>		14/34	1.5	2.75(3)	0.2(3)	3	12	150
12	400/700	<i>MJE13009</i>		6/30	8	3	0.7	8	4	100
15	80	<i>2N6488</i>	<i>2N6491</i>	20/150	5	0.6 typ	0.3 typ	5	5	75
		<i>D44VH10</i>	<i>D45VH10</i>	20 min	4	0.5	0.09	8	50 typ	83
	100	<i>BDW42</i> (2)	<i>BDW47</i> (2)	1k min	5	1 typ	1.5 typ	5	4	85

STYLE 1:  
PIN 1. BASE  
2. COLLECTOR  
3. EMITTER  
4. COLLECTOR



CASE 340D  
(TO-218 Type,  
SOT-93)

Table 3. Plastic TO-218 Type

I <sub>C</sub> Cont Amps Max	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub> Volts Min(8)	Device Type		h <sub>FE</sub> Min/Max	@ I <sub>C</sub> Amp	Resistive Switching			f <sub>T</sub> MHz Min	P <sub>D</sub> (Case) Watts @ 25°C
		NPN	PNP			t <sub>s</sub> μs Max	t <sub>f</sub> μs Max	@ I <sub>C</sub> Amp		
8	500/1000	<i>MJH16006A</i>		5 min	8	2.5	0.25	5		125
10	60	TIP140(2)	TIP145(2)	500 min	10	2.5 typ	2.5 typ	5	4(1)	125
		TIP141(2)	TIP146(2)	500 min	10	2.5 typ	2.5 typ	5	4(1)	125
	100	<i>BDV65B</i> (2)	<i>BDV64B</i> (2)	1k min	5					125
		TIP33C	TIP34C	20/100	3				3	80
		<i>TIP142</i> (2)	<i>TIP147</i> (2)	500 min	10	2.5 typ	2.5 typ	5	4(1)	125
	400	<i>BU323AP</i> (2)		150/100	6	15	15	6		125
<i>MJH10012</i> (2)			100/2k	6	15	15	6		118	

(1)|h<sub>FE</sub>| @ 1 MHz

(2)Darlington

(8)When 2 voltages are given, the format is V<sub>CEO(sus)</sub>/V<sub>CES</sub>.

Devices listed in bold, italic are Motorola preferred devices.

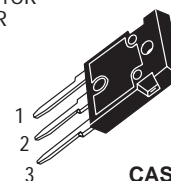
Table 3. Plastic TO-218 Type (continued)

I <sub>C</sub> Cont Amps Max	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub> Volts Min <sup>(8)</sup>	Device Type		h <sub>FE</sub> Min/Max	@ I <sub>C</sub> Amp	Resistive Switching			f <sub>T</sub> MHz Min	P <sub>D</sub> (Case) Watts @ 25°C
		NPN	PNP			t <sub>s</sub> μs Max	t <sub>f</sub> μs Max	@ I <sub>C</sub> Amp		
15	60	<b>TIP3055</b>	<b>TIP2955</b>	5 min	10				2.5	80
	150	MJH11018 <sup>(2)</sup>	MJH11017 <sup>(2)</sup>	400/15k	10				3	150
	200	MJH11020 <sup>(2)</sup>	MJH11019 <sup>(2)</sup>	400/15k	10				3	150
	250	<b>MJH11022</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>MJH11021</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	400/15k	10				3	150
	400	BUV48		8 min	10	2	0.4	10		150
	450	<b>BUV48A</b>		8 min	8	2	0.4	10		150
16	140	MJE4342	MJE4352	15 min	8	1.2 typ	1.2 typ	8	1	125
	160	<b>MJE4343</b>	<b>MJE4353</b>	15 min	8	1.2 typ	1.2 typ	8	1	125
20	60	MJH6282 <sup>(2)</sup>	MJH6285 <sup>(2)</sup>	750/18k	10				4	125
	100	<b>MJH6284</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>MJH6287</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	750/18k	10				4	125
25	80	TIP35A	TIP36A	15/75	15	0.6 typ	0.3 typ	10	3	125
	100	<b>BD249C</b>	<b>BD250C</b>	10 min	15				3	125
		<b>TIP35C</b>	<b>TIP36C</b>	15/75	15	0.6 typ	0.3 typ	10	3	125

<sup>(2)</sup>Darlington

<sup>(8)</sup>When 2 voltages are given, the format is V<sub>CEO(sus)</sub>/V<sub>CES</sub>.

STYLE 2:  
PIN 1. BASE  
2. COLLECTOR  
3. EMITTER



CASE 340F  
(TO-247 Type)

Table 4. Isolated Mounting Hole — Plastic TO-247 Type

I <sub>C</sub> Cont Amps Max	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub> Volts Min	V <sub>CES</sub> Volts Min	Device Type		h <sub>FE</sub> Min/Max	@ I <sub>C</sub> Amp	Resistive Switching			f <sub>T</sub> MHz Min	P <sub>D</sub> (Case) Watts @ 25°C
			NPN	PNP			t <sub>s</sub> μs Max	t <sub>f</sub> μs Max	@ I <sub>C</sub> Amp		
10	650	1500	<b>MJW16212</b>		4/10	10	4 <sup>(3)</sup>	0.5 <sup>(3)</sup>	5.5		150
	800	1500	<b>MJW16018</b>		4 min	5	4.5 typ	0.2 typ	5	3 typ	150
12	500	1200	<b>MJW16206</b>		5/13	10	2.25	0.25	6.5	3 typ	150
15	450	850	<b>MJW16010</b>		5 min	15	1.2 typ	0.2 typ	10		150
		850	<b>MJW16012</b>		7 min	15	0.9 typ	0.15 typ	10		150
	500	1000	<b>MJW16010A</b>		5 min	15	3	0.4	10		150

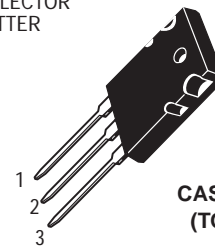
<sup>(3)</sup>Switching tests performed w/special application simulator circuit. See data sheet for details.

<sup>(10)</sup>Tested in Applications simulator: see Data Sheet.

Devices listed in bold, italic are Motorola preferred devices.

**New Product New Product New Product New Product**

STYLE 2:  
PIN 1. BASE  
2. COLLECTOR  
3. EMITTER



CASE 340G  
(TO-264)

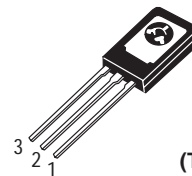
Table 5. Large Plastic TO-264

I <sub>C</sub> Cont Amps Max	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub> Volts Min	Device Type		hFE Min/Max	@ I <sub>C</sub> Amp	Resistive Switching			f <sub>T</sub> MHz Min	P <sub>D</sub> (Case) Watts @ 25°C
		NPN	PNP			t <sub>s</sub> μs Max	t <sub>f</sub> μs Max	@ I <sub>C</sub> Amp		
15	200	<i>MJL3281A</i>	<i>MJL1302A</i>	60/175	0.1				30 typ	200
	650/1500	<i>MJL16218</i>		4/11	12				2.5 typ	170
16	250	<i>MJL21194</i>	<i>MJL21193</i>	25/75	8				4	200

**New Product New Product New Product New Product**

STYLE 1:  
PIN 1. EMITTER  
2. COLLECTOR  
3. BASE

STYLE 3:  
PIN 1. BASE  
2. COLLECTOR  
3. EMITTER



CASE 77  
(TO-225AA)

Table 6. Plastic TO-225AA Type (Formerly TO-126 Type)

I <sub>C</sub> Cont Amps Max	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub> Volts Min	Device Type		hFE Min/Max	@ I <sub>C</sub> Amp	Resistive Switching			f <sub>T</sub> MHz Min	P <sub>D</sub> (Case) Watts @ 25°C
		NPN	PNP			t <sub>s</sub> μs Max	t <sub>f</sub> μs Max	@ I <sub>C</sub> Amp		
0.3	350	<i>MJE3439</i>		40/160	0.02				15	15
0.5	150	MJE341		25/200	0.05				15	20.8
	200	<i>MJE344</i>		30/300	0.05				15	20.8
	250	2N5655		30/250	0.1	3.5 typ	0.24 typ	0.1	10	20
		BD157		30/240	0.05					20
	300	<i>BD158</i>		30/240	0.05					20
		<i>MJE340</i>	<i>MJE350</i>	30/240	0.05					20.8
2N5656			30/250	0.1	3.5 typ	0.24 typ	0.1	10	20	

Devices listed in bold, italic are Motorola preferred devices.



Table 6. Plastic TO-225AA Type (Formerly TO-126 Type) (continued)

I <sub>C</sub> Cont Amps Max	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub> Volts Min	Device Type		h <sub>FE</sub> Min/Max	@ I <sub>C</sub> Amp	Resistive Switching			f <sub>T</sub> MHz Min	P <sub>D</sub> (Case) Watts @ 25°C
		NPN	PNP			t <sub>s</sub> μs Max	t <sub>f</sub> μs Max	@ I <sub>C</sub> Amp		
0.5	350	<b>2N5657</b>		30/250	0.1	3.5 typ	0.24 typ	0.1	10	20
		<b>BD159</b>		30/240	0.05					20
1	40	2N4921	2N4918	20/100	0.5	0.6 typ	0.3 typ	0.5	3	30
	60	2N4922	2N4919	20/100	0.5	0.6 typ	0.3 typ	0.5	3	30
	80	<b>2N4923</b>	<b>2N4920</b>	20/100	0.5	0.6 typ	0.3 typ	0.5	3	30
1.5	45	<b>BD165</b>	<b>BD166</b>	15 min	0.5				6	20
		BD135	BD136	40/250	0.15					12.5
	60	BD137	BD138	40/250	0.15					12.5
	80	<b>BD169</b>		15 min	0.5				6	20
		<b>BD139</b>	<b>BD140</b>	40/250	0.15					12.5
			<b>BD140-10</b>	63/160	0.15					12.5
	300	MJE13002 <sup>(11)</sup>		5/25	1	4	0.7	1	5	40
	400	<b>MJE13003</b> <sup>(11)</sup>		5/25	1	4	0.7	1	5	40
2	80	<b>BD237</b>	<b>BD238</b>	25 min	1				3	25
	100	<b>MJE270</b> <sup>(2)(11)</sup>	<b>MJE271</b> <sup>(2)(11)</sup>	1.5k min	0.12				6	15
3	60	MJE181	MJE171	50/250	0.1	0.6 typ	0.12 typ	0.1	50	12.5
	80	<b>BD179</b>	<b>BD180</b>	40/250	0.15				3	30
		<b>MJE182</b>	<b>MJE172</b>	50/250	0.1	0.6 typ	0.12 typ	0.1	50	12.5
	200	<b>BUY49P</b>		30 min	0.5				25	20
4	40	<b>MJE521</b>	<b>MJE371</b>	40 min	1					40
	45	<b>BD437</b>	<b>BD438</b>	40 min	2				3	36
			<b>BD776</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	750 min	2				20	15
	60		<b>BD440</b>	25 min	2				3	36
		<b>BD677</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>BD678</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	750 min	1.5					40
		<b>BD677A</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>BD678A</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	750 min	2					40
		<b>BD787</b>	<b>BD788</b>	20 min	2				50	15
		<b>BD777</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>BD778</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	750 min	2				20	15
		<b>2N5191</b>	<b>2N5194</b>	25/100	1.5	0.4 typ	0.4 typ	1.5	2	40
		<b>MJE800</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>MJE700</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	750 min	1.5				1 <sup>(1)</sup>	40
		<b>2N6038</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>2N6035</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	750/18k	2	1.7 typ	1.2 typ	2	25	40
	80	<b>2N5192</b>	<b>2N5195</b>	25/100	1.5	0.4 typ	0.4 typ	1.5	2	40
		<b>BD441</b>	<b>BD442</b>	15 min	2				3	36
		<b>BD679</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>BD680</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	750 min	1.5					40
<b>BD679A</b> <sup>(2)</sup>		<b>BD680A</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	750 min	2					40	
<b>BD789</b>		<b>BD790</b>	10 min	2				40	15	

(1) |h<sub>FE</sub>| @ 1 MHz

(2) Darlington

(11) Case 77, Style 3

Devices listed in bold, italic are Motorola preferred devices.

Table 6. Plastic TO–225AA Type (Formerly TO–126 Type) (continued)

I <sub>C</sub> Cont Amps Max	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub> Volts Min	Device Type		hFE Min/Max	@ I <sub>C</sub> Amp	Resistive Switching			f <sub>T</sub> MHz Min	P <sub>D</sub> (Case) Watts @ 25°C
		NPN	PNP			t <sub>s</sub> μs Max	t <sub>f</sub> μs Max	@ I <sub>C</sub> Amp		
4	80	<i>BD779</i> (2)	<i>BD780</i> (2)	750 min	2				20	15
		MJE802(2)	MJE702(2)	750 min	1.5				1(1)	40
		<i>MJE803</i> (2)	<i>MJE703</i> (2)	750 min	2				1(1)	40
		<i>2N6039</i> (2)	<i>2N6036</i> (2)	750/18k	2	1.7 typ	1.2 typ	2	25	40
	100	<i>BD681</i> (2)	<i>BD682</i> (2)	750 min	1.5					40
		<i>BD791</i>	<i>BD792</i>	10 min	2				40	15
<i>MJE243</i>		<i>MJE253</i>	40/120	0.2	0.15 typ	0.07 typ	2	40	15	
5	25	<i>MJE200</i>	<i>MJE210</i>	45/180	2	0.13 typ	0.035 typ	2	65	15



STYLE 1:  
PIN 1. BASE  
2. COLLECTOR  
3. EMITTER  
4. COLLECTOR

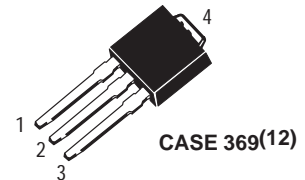


Table 7. DPAK – Surface Mount Power Packages

I <sub>C</sub> Cont Amps Max	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub> Volts Min	Device Type		hFE Min/Max	@ I <sub>C</sub> Amp	Resistive Switching			f <sub>T</sub> MHz Min	P <sub>D</sub> (Case) Watts @ 25°C
		NPN	PNP			t <sub>s</sub> μs Max	t <sub>f</sub> μs Max	@ I <sub>C</sub> Amp		
0.5	300	<i>MJD340</i>	<i>MJD350</i>	30/240	0.05					15
1	250	MJD47		30/150	0.3	2	0.2	0.3	10	15
	375		<i>MJD5731</i>	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	400	<i>MJD50</i>		30/150	0.3	2	0.2	0.3	10	15
1.5	400	<i>MJD13003</i>		5/25	1	4	0.7	1	4	15

(1)|hFE| @ 1 MHz

(2)Darlington

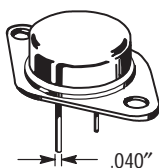
(12)Case 369–07 may be ordered by adding –1 suffix to part number.

(13)Case 369A–13 may be ordered as tape and reel by adding a “T4” suffix; 2500 units/reel.

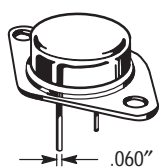
Devices listed in bold, italic are Motorola preferred devices.

Table 7. DPAK – Surface Mount Power Packages (continued)

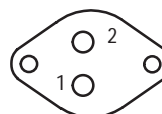
I <sub>C</sub> Cont Amps Max	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub> Volts Min	Device Type		h <sub>FE</sub> Min/Max	@ I <sub>C</sub> Amp	Resistive Switching			f <sub>T</sub> MHz Min	P <sub>D</sub> (Case) Watts @ 25°C
		NPN	PNP			t <sub>s</sub> μs Max	t <sub>f</sub> μs Max	@ I <sub>C</sub> Amp		
2	100	<i>MJD112</i> (2)	<i>MJD117</i> (2)	1000 min	2	1.7	1.3	2	25(1)	20
3	40	MJD31	MJD32	10 min	1	0.6	0.3	1	3	15
	100	<i>MJD31C</i>	<i>MJD32C</i>	10 min	1	0.6	0.3	1	3	15
4	80	<i>MJD6039</i> (2)	<i>MJD6036</i> (2)	1k/12k	2	1.7	1.2	2	25	20
	100	<i>MJD243</i>	<i>MJD253</i>	40/180	0.2	0.16	0.04	1	40	12.5
5	25	<i>MJD200</i>	<i>MJD210</i>	45/180	2	0.15	0.04	2	65	12.5
6	100	<i>MJD41C</i>	<i>MJD42C</i>	15/75	3	0.4	0.15	3	3	20
8	80	<i>MJD44H11</i>	<i>MJD45H11</i>	40 min	4	0.5	0.14	5	50 typ	20
	100	<i>MJD122</i> (2)	<i>MJD127</i> (2)	1k/12k	4	1.5	2	4	4(1)	20
10	60	<i>MJD3055</i>	<i>MJD2955</i>	20/100	4	1.5	1.5	3	2	20
	80	<i>MJD44E3</i> (2)		1k min	5	2	0.5	10		20



CASE 1-07  
TO-204AA



CASE 197A TO-204AE  
(Used for high current types at end of  
table. See types w/footnote(16).)



STYLE 1:  
PIN 1. BASE  
2. EMITTER  
3. COLLECTOR

Table 8. Metal TO-204AA (Formerly TO-3), TO-204AE

I <sub>C</sub> Cont Amps Max	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub> Volts Min(8)	Device Type		h <sub>FE</sub> Min/Max	@ I <sub>C</sub> Amp	Resistive Switching			f <sub>T</sub> MHz Min	P <sub>D</sub> (Case) Watts @ 25°C
		NPN	PNP			t <sub>s</sub> μs Max	t <sub>f</sub> μs Max	@ I <sub>C</sub> Amp		
4	200	MJ15018		30 min	1				20	150
	250	<i>MJ15020</i>	<i>MJ15021</i>	30 min	1				20	150
5	700/1500	<i>BU208A</i>		2.5 min	4.5	8 typ	0.4 typ	4.5	4 typ	90
8	60	MJ1000(2)		1k min	3					90
		2N6055(2)		750/18k	4	1.5 typ	1.5 typ	4	4(1)	100
	80	<i>MJ1001</i> (2)		1k min	3					90
		<i>2N6056</i> (2)		750/18k	4	1.5 typ	1.5 typ	4	4(1)	100

(1)|h<sub>FE</sub>| @ 1 MHz

(2)Darlington

(8)When 2 voltages are given, the format is V<sub>CEO(sus)</sub>/V<sub>CES</sub>

(12)Case 369 may be ordered by adding -1 suffix to part number.

(13)Case 369A may be ordered as tape and reel by adding a "T4" suffix; 2500 units/reel.

Devices listed in bold, italic are Motorola preferred devices.

Table 8. Metal TO-204AA (Formerly TO-3), TO-204AE (continued)

I <sub>C</sub> Cont Amps Max	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub> Volts Min <sup>(8)</sup>	Device Type		h <sub>FE</sub> Min/Max	@ I <sub>C</sub> Amp	Resistive Switching			f <sub>T</sub> MHz Min	P <sub>D</sub> (Case) Watts @ 25°C
		NPN	PNP			t <sub>s</sub> μs Max	t <sub>f</sub> μs Max	@ I <sub>C</sub> Amp		
10	60	2N3715	2N3791	30 min	3	0.3 typ	0.4 typ	5	4	150
		MJ3000 <sup>(2)</sup>	MJ2500 <sup>(2)</sup>	1k min	5					150
	80	2N3716	2N3792	30 min	3	0.3 typ	0.4 typ	5	4	150
		2N5878		20/100	4	1	0.8	4	4	150
		MJ3001 <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>MJ2501<sup>(2)</sup></b>	1k min	5					150
	140	2N3442		20/70	4					117
	250	<b>MJ15011</b>	<b>MJ15012</b>	20/100	2					200
	325	<b>MJ413</b>		20/80	0.5				2.5	125
		MJ423		30/90	1				2.5	125
	400	<b>BU323A<sup>(2)</sup></b>		150 min	6	7.5 typ	5.2 typ	6		175
<b>MJ10007<sup>(2)</sup></b>			30/300	5	1.5	0.5	5	10 <sup>(1)</sup>	150	
<b>MJ10012<sup>(2)</sup></b>			100/2k	6	15	15	6		175	
12	60	2N6057 <sup>(2)</sup>	2N6050 <sup>(2)</sup>	750/18k	6	1.6 typ	1.5 typ	6	4 <sup>(1)</sup>	150
	80	2N6058 <sup>(2)</sup>	2N6051 <sup>(2)</sup>	750/18k	6	1.6 typ	1.5 typ	6	4 <sup>(1)</sup>	150
	100	<b>2N6059<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>2N6052<sup>(2)</sup></b>	750/18k	6	1.6 typ	1.5 typ	6	4 <sup>(1)</sup>	150
15	60	<b>2N3055</b>	<b>MJ2955</b>	20/70	4	0.7 typ	0.3 typ	4	2.5	115
		<b>2N3055A</b>	<b>MJ2955A</b>	20/70	4				0.8	115
		2N6576 <sup>(2)</sup>		2k/20k	4	2	7	10	10-200 <sup>(1)</sup>	120
		2N5881	2N5879	20/100	6	1	0.8	6	4	160
	80	<b>2N5882</b>	<b>2N5880</b>	20/100	6	1	0.8	6	4	160
	90	2N6577 <sup>(2)</sup>		2k/20k	4	2	7	10	10-200 <sup>(1)</sup>	120
	120	<b>MJ15015</b>	<b>MJ15016</b>	20/70	4	0.7 typ	0.3 typ	4	1	180
		<b>2N6578<sup>(2)</sup></b>		2k/20k	4	2	7	10	10-200 <sup>(1)</sup>	120
	140	MJ15001	MJ15002	25/150	4				2	200
	150	MJ11018 <sup>(2)</sup>	MJ11017 <sup>(2)</sup>	100 min	15				3 <sup>(1)</sup>	175
	200	MJ11020 <sup>(2)</sup>		100 min	15				3 <sup>(1)</sup>	175
		<b>MJ3281A</b>	<b>MJ1302A</b>	60/175	0.1				30 typ	250
	250	<b>MJ11022<sup>(2)</sup></b>	MJ11019 <sup>(2)</sup>	100 min	15				3 <sup>(1)</sup>	175
			<b>MJ11021<sup>(2)</sup></b>	6/30	10	4	0.7	10	6 to 24	175
	400/850	<b>BUX48</b>		8 min	10	2	0.4	10		175
		2N6547		6/30	10	4	0.7	10	6 to 24	175
	400/650	<b>MJ16110</b>		6/20	15	0.8 typ	0.1 typ	10		175
450/1000	<b>BUX48A</b>		8 min	8	2	0.4	10		175	

(1)|h<sub>FE</sub>| @ 1 MHz

(2)Darlington

(8)When 2 voltages are given, the format is V<sub>CEO(sus)</sub>/V<sub>CES</sub>.

Table 8. Metal TO–204AA (Formerly TO–3), TO–204AE (continued)

I <sub>C</sub> Cont Amps Max	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub> Volts Min <sup>(8)</sup>	Device Type		h <sub>FE</sub> Min/Max	@ I <sub>C</sub> Amp	Resistive Switching			f <sub>T</sub> MHz Min	P <sub>D</sub> (Case) Watts @ 25°C
		NPN	PNP			t <sub>s</sub> μs Max	t <sub>f</sub> μs Max	@ I <sub>C</sub> Amp		
15	450/850	MJ16010		5 min	15	1.2 typ	0.2 typ	10		175
		<b>MJ16012</b>		7 min	15	0.9 typ	0.15 typ	10		175
16	140	<b>2N3773</b>	2N6609	15/60	8	1.1 typ	1.5 typ	8	4	150
		2N5631	2N6031	15/60	8	1.2 typ	1.2 typ	8	1	200
	200	MJ15022	MJ15023	15/60	8				5	250
	250	<b>MJ15024</b>	<b>MJ15025</b>	15/60	8				5	250
		<b>MJ21194</b>	<b>MJ21193</b>	25/75	8				4	250
	20	60	<b>2N3772</b>		15/60	10				2
2N6282 <sup>(2)</sup>			2N6285 <sup>(2)</sup>	750/18k	10	2.5 typ	2.5 typ	10	4 <sup>(1)</sup>	160
75		2N5039		20/100	10	1.5	0.5	10	60	140
80		<b>2N6283</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	2N6286 <sup>(2)</sup>	750/18k	10	2.5 typ	2.5 typ	10	4 <sup>(1)</sup>	160
90		2N5038		20/100	12	1.5	0.5	12	60	140
100		<b>2N6284</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>2N6287</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	750/18k	10	2.5 typ	2.5 typ	10	4 <sup>(1)</sup>	160
140		<b>MJ15003</b>	<b>MJ15004</b>	25/150	5				2	250
200		<b>BUV11</b>		10 min	12	1.8	0.4	12	8	150
350		<b>MJ10000</b> <sup>(2)</sup>		40/400	10	3	1.8	10	10 <sup>(1)</sup>	175
400		<b>MJ10005</b> <sup>(2)</sup>		40/400	10	1.5	0.5	10	10 <sup>(1)</sup>	175
		<b>MJ13333</b>		10/60	5	4	0.7	10		175
500		<b>MJ10009</b> <sup>(2)</sup>		30/300	10	2	0.6	10	8 <sup>(1)</sup>	175
25		60	2N5885	2N5883	20/100	10	1	0.8	10	4
	80	<b>2N5886</b>	<b>2N5884</b>	20/100	10	1	0.8	10	4	200
			2N6436	30/120	10	1	0.25	10	40	200
	100	2N6338	2N6437	30/120	10	1	0.25	10	40	200
	120	2N6339	<b>2N6438</b>	30/120	10	1	0.25	10	40	200
	140	2N6340		30/120	10	1	0.25	10	40	200
150	<b>2N6341</b>		30/120	10	1	0.25	10	40	200	
30	40	<b>2N3771</b>		15/60	15				2	150
		2N5301	2N4398	15/60	15	2	1	10	2	200
	60	2N5302	2N4399	15/60	15	2	1	10	2	200
		MJ11012 <sup>(2)</sup>	MJ11011 <sup>(2)</sup>	1k min	20				4 <sup>(1)</sup>	200
	90	<b>MJ11014</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>MJ11013</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	1k min	20				4 <sup>(1)</sup>	200
	100	2N6328		6/30	30				3	200
		<b>MJ802</b>	<b>MJ4502</b>	25/100	7.5				2	200
	120	<b>MJ11016</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>MJ11015</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	1k min	20				4 <sup>(1)</sup>	200

(1) |h<sub>FE</sub>| @ 1 MHz

(2) Darlington

(8) When 2 voltages are given, the format is V<sub>CEO(sus)</sub>/V<sub>CES</sub>.

Devices listed in bold, italic are Motorola preferred devices.

Table 8. Metal TO–204AA (Formerly TO–3), TO–204AE (continued)

I <sub>C</sub> Cont Amps Max	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub> Volts Min <sup>(8)</sup>	Device Type		h <sub>FE</sub> Min/Max	@ I <sub>C</sub> Amp	Resistive Switching			f <sub>T</sub> MHz Min	P <sub>D</sub> (Case) Watts @ 25°C
		NPN	PNP			t <sub>s</sub> μs Max	t <sub>f</sub> μs Max	@ I <sub>C</sub> Amp		
30	325	<b>BUV23</b>		8 min	16	1.8	0.4	16	8	250
	400/1000	<b>BUS98</b>		8 min	20	2.3	0.4	20		250
		<b>BUX98</b>		8 min	20	3	0.8	20		250
	450/850	MJ16020 <sup>(16)</sup>		5 min	30	1.8	0.2	20		250
		<b>MJ16022</b> <sup>(16)</sup>		7 min	30	1.5	0.15	20		250
	450/1000	<b>BUS98A</b>		8 min	16	2.3	0.4	16		250
		<b>BUX98A</b>		8 min	16	3	0.8	16		250
40	200	BUV21 <sup>(16)</sup>		10 min	25	1.8	0.4	25	8	150
	250	<b>BUV22</b> <sup>(16)</sup>		10 min	20	1.1	0.35	20	8	250
	350	MJ10022 <sup>(2)</sup> <sup>(16)</sup>		50/600	10	2.5	0.9	20		250
	400	<b>MJ10023</b> <sup>(2)</sup> <sup>(16)</sup>		50/600	10	2.5	0.9	20		250
50	60	2N5685 <sup>(16)</sup>		15/60	25	0.5 typ	0.3 typ	25	2	300
	80	<b>2N5686</b> <sup>(16)</sup>	<b>2N5684</b> <sup>(16)</sup>	15/60	25	0.5 typ	0.3 typ	25	2	300
	90	<b>MJ11030</b> <sup>(2)</sup> <sup>(16)</sup>	<b>MJ11031</b> <sup>(2)</sup> <sup>(16)</sup>	400 min	50					300
	100	2N6274 <sup>(16)</sup>		30/120	20	0.8	0.25	20	30	250
		2N6275 <sup>(16)</sup>	<b>2N6379</b> <sup>(16)</sup>	30/120	20	0.8	0.25	20	30	250
	120	<b>MJ11032</b> <sup>(2)</sup> <sup>(16)</sup>	<b>MJ11033</b> <sup>(2)</sup> <sup>(16)</sup>	400 min	50					300
		125	<b>BUV20</b> <sup>(16)</sup>		10 min	50	1.2	0.25	50	8
	150	<b>BUV60</b> <sup>(16)</sup>		10 min	80	1.1	0.25	80		250
		<b>2N6277</b> <sup>(16)</sup>		30/120	20	0.8	0.25	20	30	250
	400	<b>MJ10015</b> <sup>(2)</sup> <sup>(16)</sup>		10 min	40	2.5	1	20		250
	500	<b>BUT34</b> <sup>(2)</sup> <sup>(16)</sup>		15 min	32	3	1.5	32		250
<b>MJ10016</b> <sup>(2)</sup> <sup>(16)</sup>			10 min	40	2.5	1	20		250	
56	400	<b>BUT33</b> <sup>(2)</sup> <sup>(16)</sup>		20 min	36	3.3	1.6	36		250
60	60		MJ14001 <sup>(16)</sup>	15/100	50					300
	80	<b>MJ14002</b> <sup>(16)</sup>	<b>MJ14003</b> <sup>(16)</sup>	15/100	50					300
	200	MJ10020 <sup>(2)</sup> <sup>(16)</sup>		75 min	15	3.5	0.5	30		250
	250	<b>MJ10021</b> <sup>(2)</sup> <sup>(16)</sup>		75 min	15	3.5	0.5	30		250
70	125	<b>BUS50</b> <sup>(16)</sup>		15 min	50	1.5	0.3	70		350
80	100	<b>BUV18A</b> <sup>(16)</sup>		10 min	80	1.1	0.25	80		250

(1) |h<sub>FE</sub>| @ 1 MHz

(2) Darlington

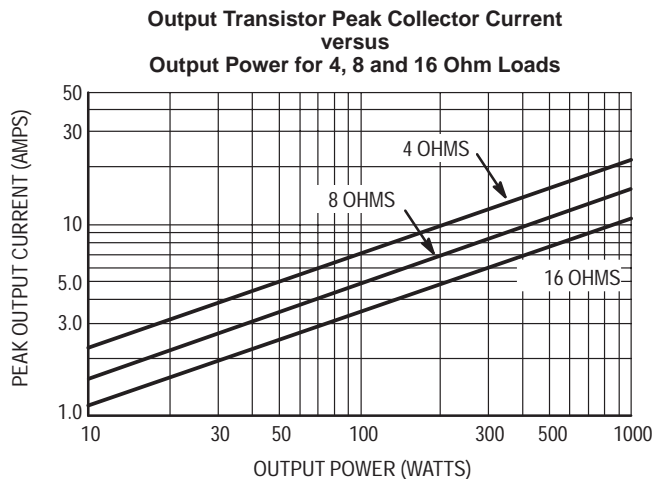
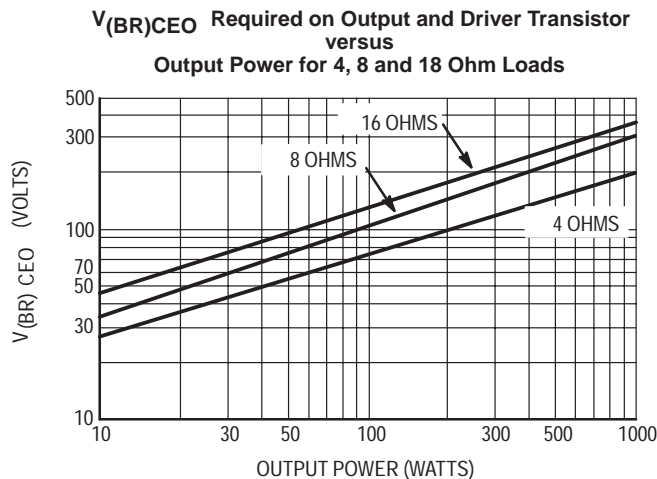
(8) When 2 voltages are given, the format is V<sub>CEO(sus)</sub>/V<sub>CES</sub>.

(16) Case 197A–03 (TO–204AE)

Devices listed in bold, italic are Motorola preferred devices.

# Audio

## GENERAL DESIGN CURVES FOR POWER AUDIO OUTPUT STAGES



Another important parameter that must be considered before selecting the output transistors is the safe-operating area these devices must withstand. For a complete discussion see Application Note AN485.

**Table 9. Recommended Power Transistors for Audio/Servo Loads**

RMS Power Output	NPN	PNP	Case	P <sub>D</sub> Watts @ 25°C	V <sub>CEO</sub>	h <sub>FE</sub> @ Min/Max	I <sub>C</sub> Amps	f <sub>T</sub> MHz Typ	ISB Volts/Amps
To 25W	MJE15030	MJE15031	TO-220	50	150	20 min	4	30	14/3.6
	MJE15032	MJE15033	TO-220	50	250	50 min	1	40	50/1
25 to 50W	2N3055A	MJ2955A	TO-204	120	120	20/70	4	3	60/2
	MJ15001	MJ15002	TO-204	200	140	25/150	4	3	40/5
50 to 100W	MJ15015	MJ15016	TO-204	180	120	20/70	4	3	60/3
	MJ15003	MJ15004	TO-204	250	140	25/150	5	3	100/1
	MJ15020	MJ15021	TO-204	150	250	30 min	1	20	50/3
Over 100W	MJ15024	MJ15025	TO-204	250	250	15/60	8	8	80/2.2
	MJ3281A	MJ1302A	TO-204	250	200	60/175	7	30	50/4
	MJL3281A	MJL1302A	340G-01	150	200	60/175	7	30	40/4
	MJ21194	MJ21193	TO-204	250	250	25/75	8	7	100/2
	MJL21194	MJL21193	340G-01	200	200	25/75	8	7	100/2

The Power Transistors shown are provided for reference only and show device capability. The final choice of the Power Transistors used is left to the circuit designer and depends upon the particular safe-operating area required and the mounting and heat sinking configuration used.

# Electronic Lamp Ballasts

As in many other areas of its semiconductor activity, Motorola is an industry leader in the fast growing market of Electronic Ballast Semiconductors. We introduced the first dedicated devices for this market in 1988. Today, devices based on advanced technologies such as H2BIP (High Gain, High Frequency Bipolar) and ZPCMOS (Zero Power Control MOS) are leading the way in providing benefits for ballast manufacturers, consumers and the environment.

Two factors make the Electronic Lamp Ballast market grow at an ever increasing rate — Economics and the Environment.

Lamps based on Electronic Ballasts have long lifetimes and very low power consumption, so contributing to the efficient use of energy and to preservation of the environment. Motorola designs silicon solutions specifically for these applications.

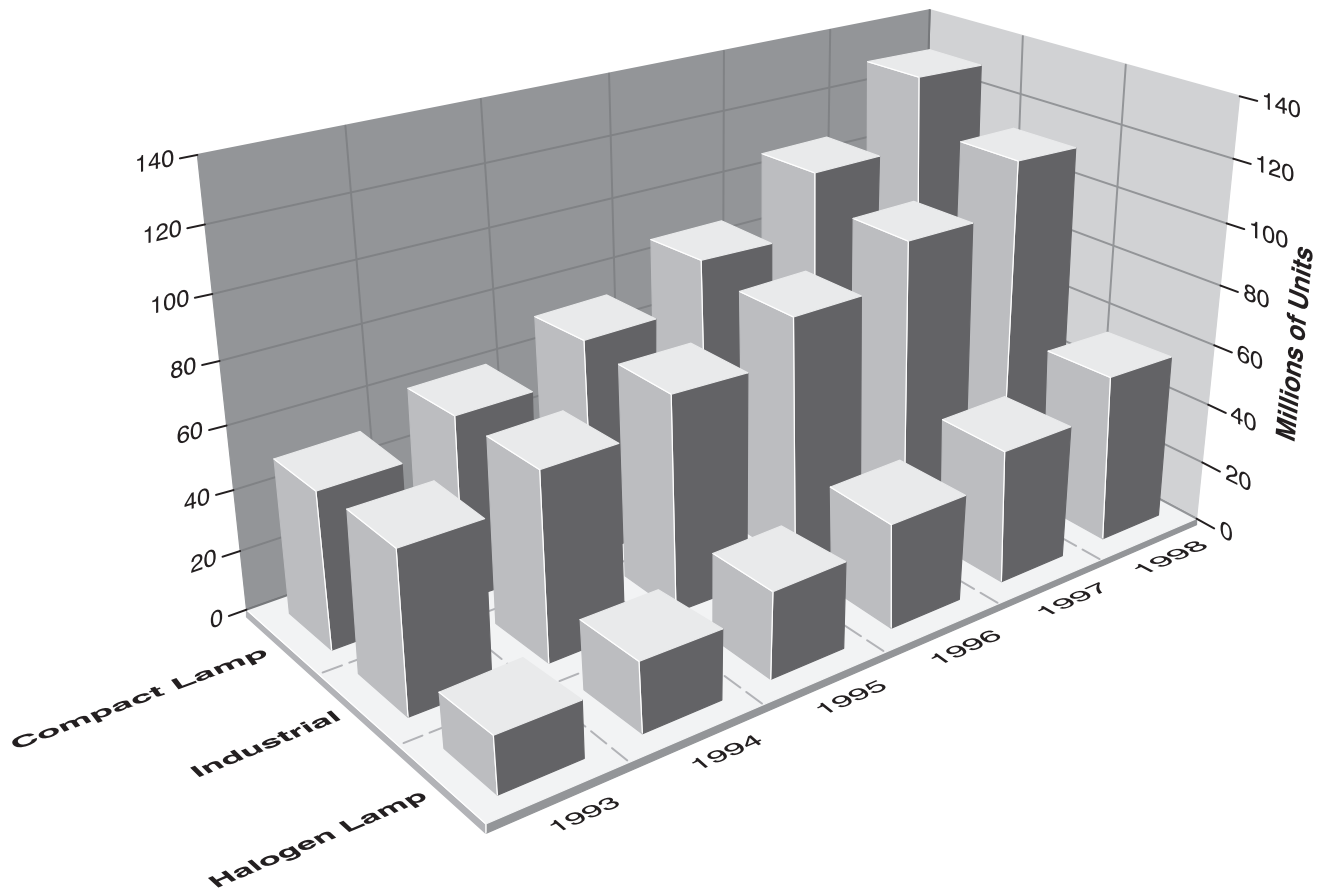
For this growing ballast market Motorola offers optimized devices such as Power MOSFETs, Bipolar Transistors, Linear drive ICs, custom Start–Stop ICs, Diodes and Silicon Bilateral Switches.

Even more important are our efforts to develop the technology for tomorrow in close cooperation with the world's leading manufacturers of Electronic Transformers and Lamp Ballasts, as well as assisting them today in their choice of technology.

This capability is driven from our centre of competence based in Toulouse, France. An important team of Applications, Design, Product, Manufacturing and Marketing Engineers drives our worldwide dedication to this market.

The intention of this section is to provide you with a 'snapshot' of our bipolar transistor products and capabilities. It is a document showing Motorola's professionalism in this area, and illustrating some of the expertise available to *you* — the Electronic Lamp Ballast manufacturer.

**World Lamp Ballast Market**





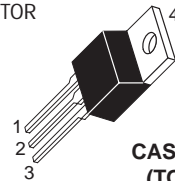
# Cross Reference Transistors for Electronic Lamp Ballasts

Industry Part Number	Motorola Direct Replacement	Motorola Nearest Replacement
2SC4053		MJE18004
2SC4546		BUL146F
2SC4630		MJF18004
2SC4820		MJF18002
BU1706A		MJE18604D2
BU1708A		MJE18604D2
BUD43B-1	BUD43B-1	
BUF610		MJE18004D2
BUF654		BUL146
BUH100	BUH100	
BUH150	BUH150	
BUH50	BUH50	
BUH51	BUH51	
BUL146	BUL146	
BUL146F	BUL146F	
BUL147	BUL147	
BUL147F	BUL147F	
BUL213		MJE18204
BUL216		MJE18206
BUL381		BUL45
BUL38D		BUL45D2
BUL410		MJE18006
BUL416		MJE18604D2
BUL43B	BUL43B	
BUL44	BUL44	
BUL44D2	BUL44D2	
BUL44F	BUL44F	
BUL45	BUL45	
BUL45D2	BUL45D2	
BUL45F	BUL45F	
BUL48		MJE18004D2
BUL510		MJE18004D2
BUL57		BUL147
BUL67		BUL147
BUL810		BUV48A
BUL87		BUL147
BULD215		BUL45D2

Industry Part Number	Motorola Direct Replacement	Motorola Nearest Replacement
BULD50		BUL44D2
BULD85		BUL45D2
BUT11AF		MJF18004
BUT18		BUH100
BUT93		BUL45
BUT93D		BUL44D2
BUV46		MJE18006
KSC5021F		MJE18004
KSC5027F		MJE18604D2
MJD13003-1	MJE13003-1	
MJE13003	MJE13003	
MJE13005	MJE13005	
MJE13007	MJE13007	
MJE13009	MJE13009	
MJE18002	MJE18002	
MJE18004	MJE18004	
MJE18004D2	MJE18004D2	
MJE18006	MJE18006	
MJE18008	MJE18008	
MJE18009	MJE18009	
MJE18204	MJE18204	
MJE18206	MJE18206	
MJE18604D2	MJE18604D2	
MJF18002	MJF18002	
MJF18004	MJF18004	
MJF18006	MJF18006	
MJF18008	MJF18008	
MJF18009	MJF18009	
MJF18204	MJF18204	
MJF18206	MJF18206	
TD13003		MJD13003-1
TD13004		BUF43B-1
TEO13005D		BUL44D2-1
TEO13007	MJE13007	
TEO13003	MJE13003	
TEO13005	MJE13005	
TEO13009	MJE13009	

# Cross Reference Transistors for Electronic Lamp Ballasts

STYLE 1:  
 PIN 1. BASE  
 2. COLLECTOR  
 3. EMITTER  
 4. COLLECTOR



CASE 221A-06  
(TO-220AB)

Table 10. TO-220AB Bipolar Transistors

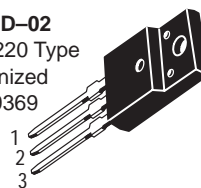
I <sub>C</sub> Cont Amps Max	V <sub>CEO</sub> (sus) Volts Min	V <sub>CES</sub> Volts Min	Device Type	I <sub>C</sub> Operating Amps	h <sub>FE</sub> min @ I <sub>C</sub> Operating V <sub>CE</sub> = 1 V	Inductive Switching @ I <sub>C</sub> Operating T <sub>si</sub> Min/Max (μs)	P <sub>D</sub> (Case) Watts @ 25°C
2	350	650	BUL43B	0.8	9	1.8 / 3.3	40
	400	700	BUL44	0.8	10	2.6 / 3.8	50
	400	700	BUL44D2*	0.8	20	2.05 / 2.35	50
	450	1000	MJE18002	1	6	/ 2.75	50
4	500	800	BUH50	2	8 typ	/ 2.5	50
5	400	700	BUL45	2	7	2.6 / 3.8	75
	400	700	BUL45D2*	2	10	1.95 / 2.25	75
	450	1000	MJE18004	2	6	/ 2.5	75
	450	1000	MJE18004D2*	2	6	2.1 / 2.4	75
	550	1200	MJE18204	2	5	/ 2.75	75
	600	1600	MJE18604D2*	0.5	15	/ 1.0	75
6	400	700	BUL146	3	8	2.6 / 3.8	100
	450	1000	MJE18006	3	6	/ 3.2	100
8	400	700	BUL147	4.5	8	2.6 / 3.8	125
	450	1000	MJE18008	4.5	6	/ 3.2	125
	550	1200	MJE18206	3	5	/ 2.75	100
10	400	700	BUH100	5	10 typ	/ 3.0	100
	450	1000	MJE18009	7	8	/ 2.75	150
15	400	700	BUH150	10	8 typ	/ 2.75	150

BUHXXX Series are specified for Halogen applications.

\* D2 suffix indicates transistor with built in C-E freewheeling diode and antisaturation network.

# Cross Reference Transistors for Electronic Lamp Ballasts

**CASE 221D-02**  
Isolated TO-220 Type  
UL Recognized  
File #E69369

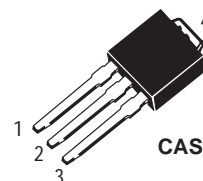


STYLE 1:  
PIN 1. BASE  
2. COLLECTOR  
3. EMITTER

**Table 11. Isolated TO-220 Bipolar Transistors**

I <sub>C</sub> Cont Amps Max	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub> Volts Min	V <sub>CES</sub> Volts Min	Device Type	I <sub>C</sub> Operating Amps	hFE min @ I <sub>C</sub> Operating V <sub>CE</sub> = 1 V	Inductive Switching @ I <sub>C</sub> Operating T <sub>si</sub> Min/Max (μs)	P <sub>D</sub> (Case) Watts @ 25°C
2	400	700	BUL44F	0.8	10	2.6 / 3.8	25
	450	1000	MJF18002	1	6	/ 2.75	25
5	400	700	BUL45F	2	7	2.6 / 3.8	35
	450	1000	MJF18004	2	6	/ 2.5	35
	550	1200	MJF18204	2	5	/ 2.75	40
6	400	700	BUL146F	3	8	2.6 / 3.8	40
	450	1000	MJF18006	3	6	/ 3.2	40
8	400	700	BUL147F	4.5	8	2.6 / 3.8	45
	450	1000	MJF18008	4.5	6	/ 3.2	45
	550	1200	MJF18206	5	6	/ 2.75	45
10	450	1000	MJF18009	7	8	/ 2.75	50

STYLE 1:  
PIN 1. BASE  
2. COLLECTOR  
3. EMITTER  
4. COLLECTOR



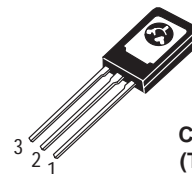
**CASE 369-07**

**Table 12. DPAK Bipolar Transistors**

I <sub>C</sub> Cont Amps Max	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub> Volts Min	V <sub>CES</sub> Volts Min	Device Type	I <sub>C</sub> Operating Amps	hFE min @ I <sub>C</sub> Operating V <sub>CE</sub> = 1 V	Inductive Switching @ I <sub>C</sub> Operating T <sub>si</sub> Min/Max (μs)	P <sub>D</sub> (Case) Watts @ 25°C
2	350	650	BUD43B-1	0.8	9 typ	1.8 / 3.3	25
	400	700	BUD44D2-1*	0.8	20 typ	2.05 / 2.35	25

STYLE 1:  
PIN 1. EMITTER  
2. COLLECTOR  
3. BASE

STYLE 3:  
PIN 1. BASE  
2. COLLECTOR  
3. EMITTER



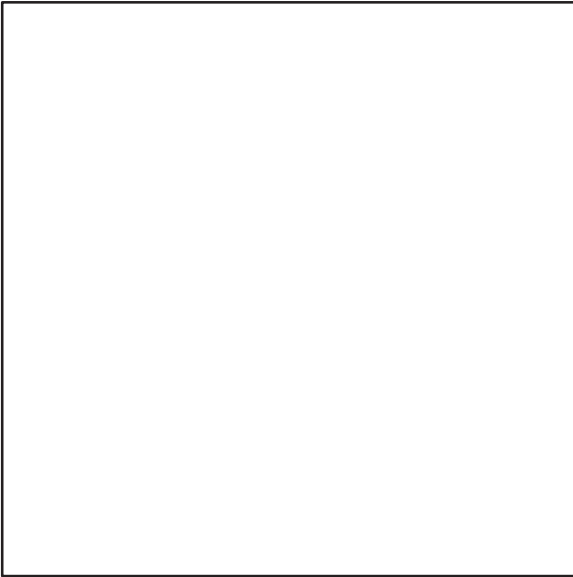
**CASE 77-08**  
**(TO-225AA)**

**Table 13. Case 77 (TO-225) Bipolar Transistors**

I <sub>C</sub> Cont Amps Max	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub> Volts Min	V <sub>CES</sub> Volts Min	Device Type	I <sub>C</sub> Operating Amps	hFE min @ I <sub>C</sub> Operating V <sub>CE</sub> = 1 V	Inductive Switching @ I <sub>C</sub> Operating T <sub>si</sub> Min/Max (μs)	P <sub>D</sub> (Case) Watts @ 25°C
1.5	400	700	MJE13003	1	6 typ	/ 3.0	40
4	400	700	BUH51	1	8	/ 3.75	50

BUHXXX Series are specified for Halogen applications.

\* D2 suffix indicates transistor with built in C-E freewheeling diode and antisaturation network.



The following power transistor data sheets are arranged in alphanumeric sequence, some data sheets may contain information applying to more than one transistor—e.g. 2N4398, 2N4399, 2N5745. To determine if a particular device type is covered by a data sheet in this section, either refer to the alphanumeric listing of the Index and Cross Reference on page 1-2 or simply turn to the proper sequence for indication of where the Data Sheet can be found.

## Data Sheets

## Complementary Silicon Power Transistors

... designed for general-purpose switching and amplifier applications.

- DC Current Gain —  $h_{FE} = 20-70 @ I_C = 4 \text{ Adc}$
- Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage —  
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 1.1 \text{ Vdc (Max) @ } I_C = 4 \text{ Adc}$
- Excellent Safe Operating Area

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	60	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CER}$	70	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	100	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	7	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	15	A <sub>dc</sub>
Base Current	$I_B$	7	A <sub>dc</sub>
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	115 0.657	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +200	$^\circ\text{C}$

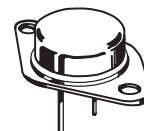
### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.52	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

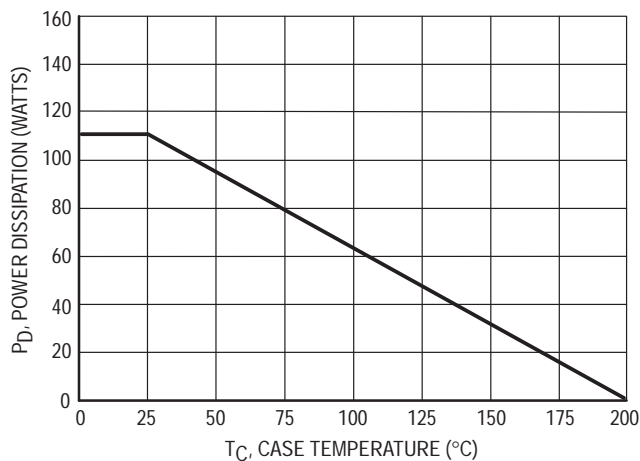
**NPN**  
**2N3055 \***  
**PNP**  
**MJ2955 \***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**15 AMPERE**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON**  
**60 VOLTS**  
**115 WATTS**



**CASE 1-07**  
**TO-204AA**  
**(TO-3)**



**Figure 1. Power Derating**

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>*OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 200\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	60	—	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 200\text{ mAdc}$ , $R_{BE} = 100\text{ Ohms}$ )	$V_{CER(sus)}$	70	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 30\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	—	0.7	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 100\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 100\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEX}$	—	1.0 5.0	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 7.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	5.0	mAdc

**\*ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 4.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	20 5.0	70 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 4.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 400\text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 3.3\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	1.1 3.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 4.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	1.5	Vdc

**SECOND BREAKDOWN**

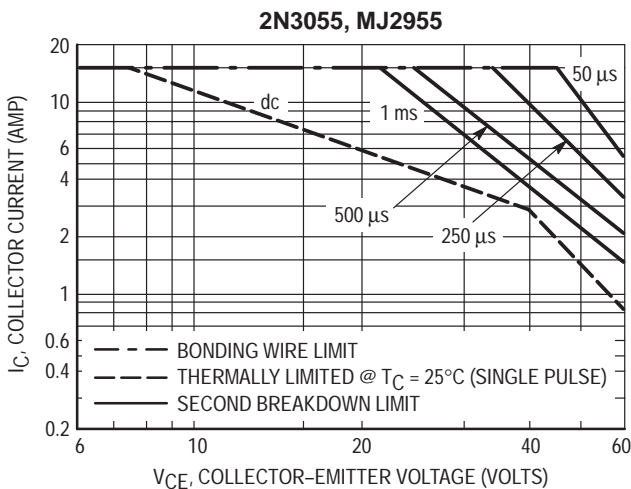
Second Breakdown Collector Current with Base Forward Biased ( $V_{CE} = 40\text{ Vdc}$ , $t = 1.0\text{ s}$ , Nonrepetitive)	$I_{s/b}$	2.87	—	Adc
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**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	2.5	—	MHz
*Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ kHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	15	120	—
*Small–Signal Current Gain Cutoff Frequency ( $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ kHz}$ )	$f_{hfe}$	10	—	kHz

\* Indicates Within JEDEC Registration. (2N3055)

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .



**Figure 2. Active Region Safe Operating Area**

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 2 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated for temperature according to Figure 1.

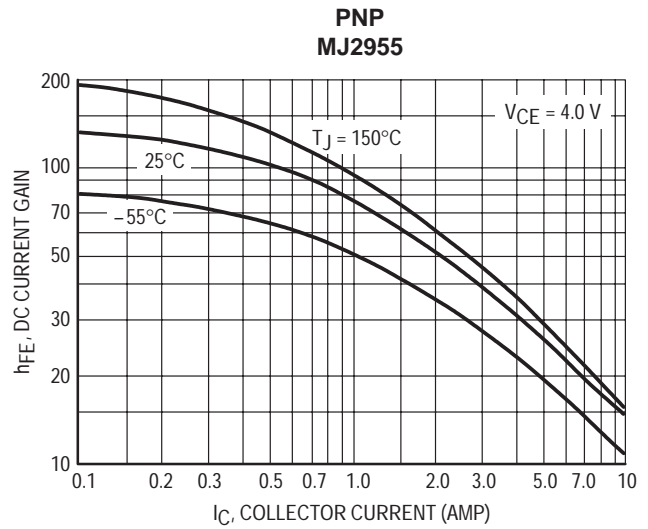
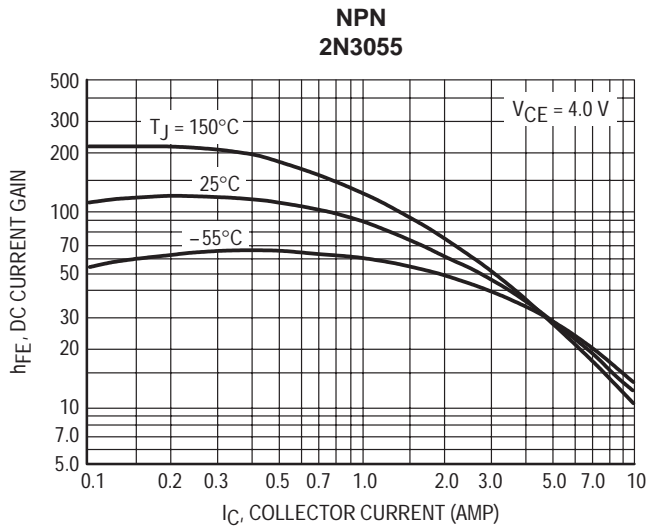


Figure 3. DC Current Gain

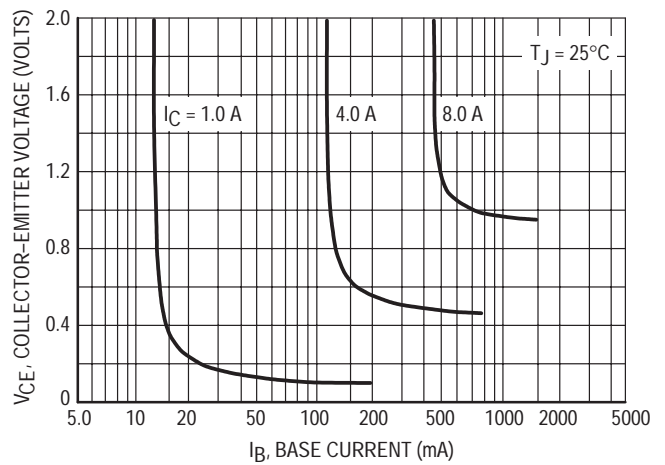
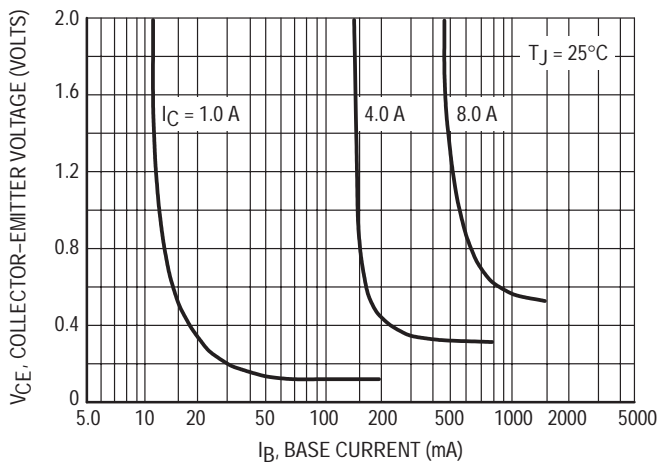


Figure 4. Collector Saturation Region

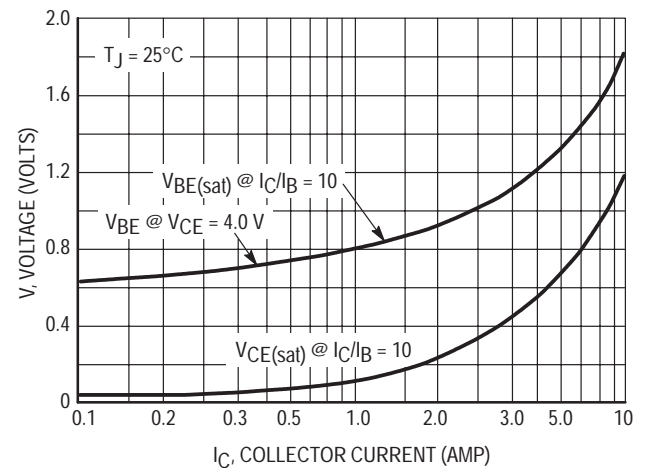
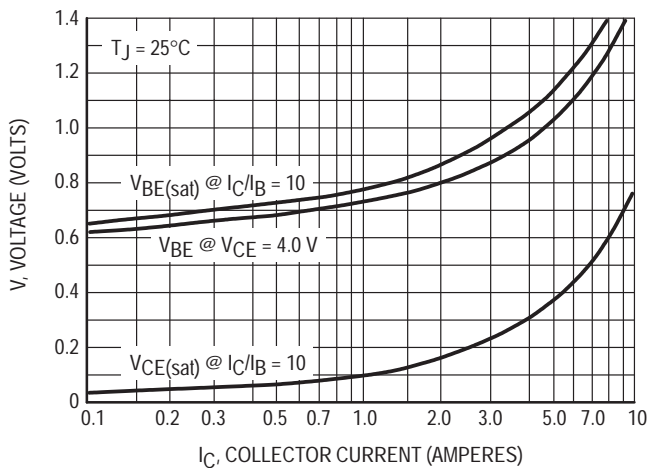


Figure 5. "On" Voltages

## Complementary Silicon High-Power Transistors

... PowerBase complementary transistors designed for high power audio, stepping motor and other linear applications. These devices can also be used in power switching circuits such as relay or solenoid drivers, dc-to-dc converters, inverters, or for inductive loads requiring higher safe operating area than the 2N3055 and MJ2955.

- Current-Gain — Bandwidth-Product @  $I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}$   
 $f_T = 0.8 \text{ MHz (Min) - NPN}$   
 $= 2.2 \text{ MHz (Min) - PNP}$
- Safe Operating Area — Rated to 60 V and 120 V, Respectively

### \*MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	2N3055A MJ2955A	MJ15015 MJ15016	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	60	120	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	100	200	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage Base Reversed Biased	$V_{CEV}$	100	200	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	7.0		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	15		Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	7.0		Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	115 0.65	180 1.03	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +200		$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.52	0.98	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data. (2N3055A)

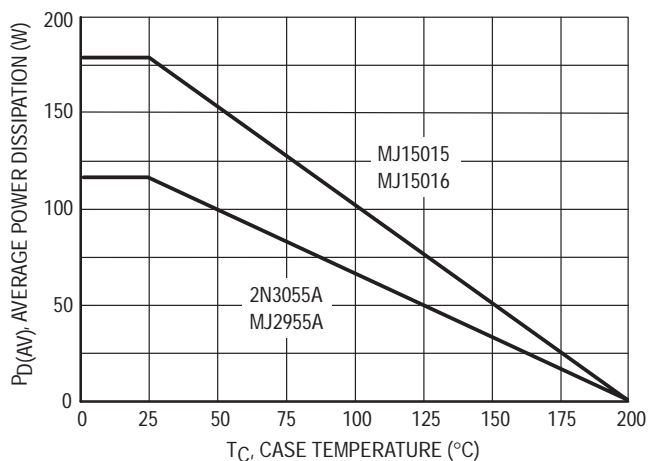


Figure 1. Power Derating

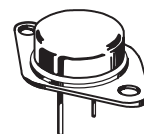
Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 1

**NPN**  
**2N3055A**  
**MJ15015\***  
**MJ2955A**  
**PNP**  
**MJ15016\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**15 AMPERE**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**60, 120 VOLTS**  
**115, 180 WATTS**



**CASE 1-07**  
**TO-204AA**  
**(TO-3)**



## 2N3055A MJ15015 MJ2955A MJ15016

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

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS (1)</b>					
*Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 200\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	2N3055A, MJ2955A MJ15015, MJ15016	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	60 120	— —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 30\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 0\text{ Vdc}$ )	2N3055A, MJ2955A MJ15015, MJ15016	$I_{CEO}$	— —	0.7 0.1	mAdc
*Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CEV} = \text{Rated Value}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ )	2N3055A, MJ2955A MJ15015, MJ15016	$I_{CEV}$	— —	5.0 1.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CEV} = \text{Rated Value}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	2N3055A, MJ2955A MJ15015, MJ15016	$I_{CEV}$	— —	30 6.0	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 7.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	2N3055A, MJ2955A MJ15015, MJ15016	$I_{EBO}$	— —	5.0 0.2	mAdc

### \*SECOND BREAKDOWN

Second Breakdown Collector Current with Base Forward Biased ( $t = 0.5\text{ s}$ non-repetitive) ( $V_{CE} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ )	2N3055A, MJ2955A MJ15015, MJ15016	$I_{S/b}$	1.95 3.0	— —	Adc
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### \*ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 4.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 4.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ )		$h_{FE}$	10 20 5.0	70 70 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 4.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 400\text{ mA}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 3.3\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 15\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 7.0\text{ Adc}$ )		$V_{CE(sat)}$	— — —	1.1 3.0 5.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 4.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ )		$V_{BE(on)}$	0.7	1.8	Vdc

### \*DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	2N3055A, MJ15015 MJ2955A, MJ15016	$f_T$	0.8 2.2	6.0 18	MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )		$C_{ob}$	60	600	pF

### \*SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (2N3055A only)

RESISTIVE LOAD					
Delay Time	$(V_{CC} = 30\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 4.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ , $t_p = 25\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ Duty Cycle $\leq 2\%$ )	$t_d$	—	0.5	$\mu\text{s}$
Rise Time		$t_r$	—	4.0	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time		$t_s$	—	3.0	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time		$t_f$	—	6.0	$\mu\text{s}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data. (2N3055A)

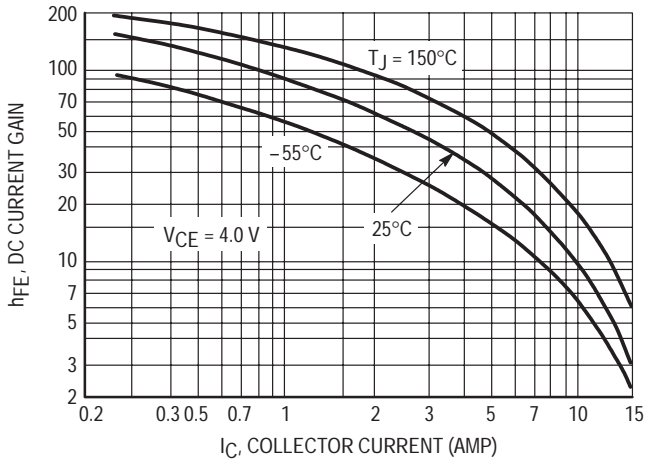


Figure 2. DC Current Gain

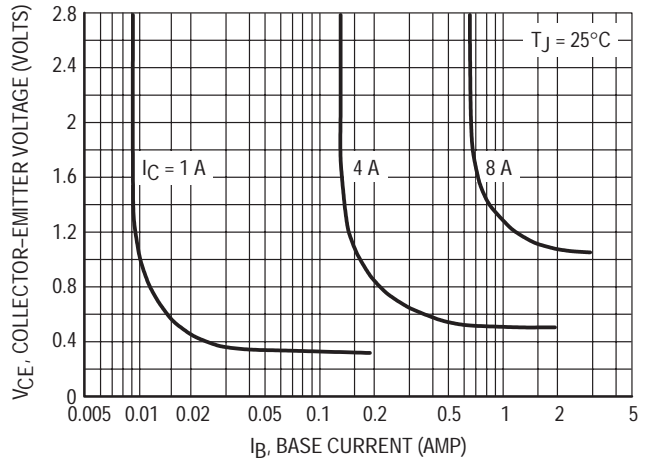


Figure 3. Collector Saturation Region

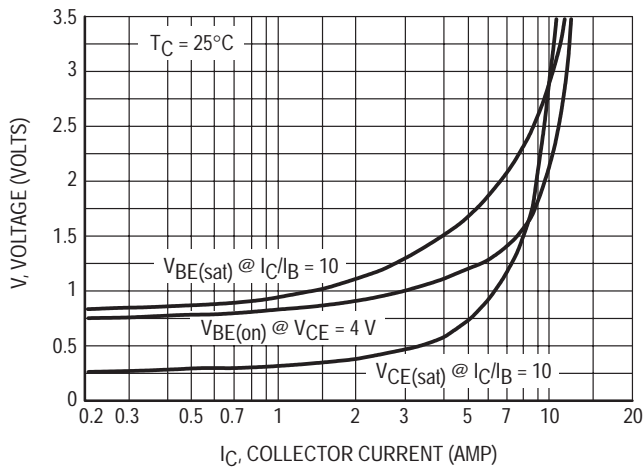


Figure 4. "On" Voltages

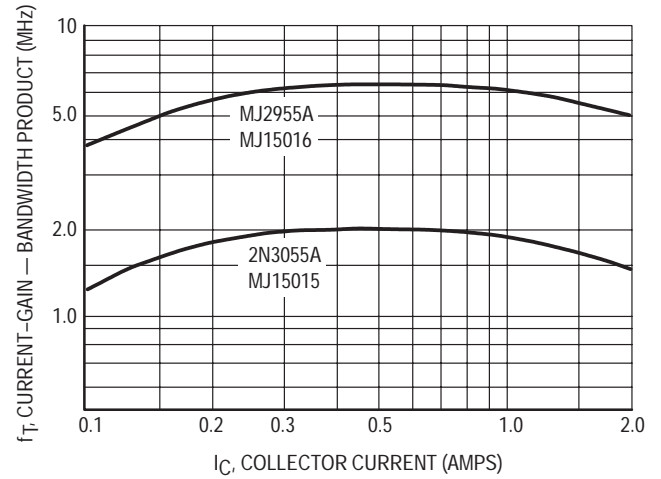


Figure 5. Current-Gain — Bandwidth Product

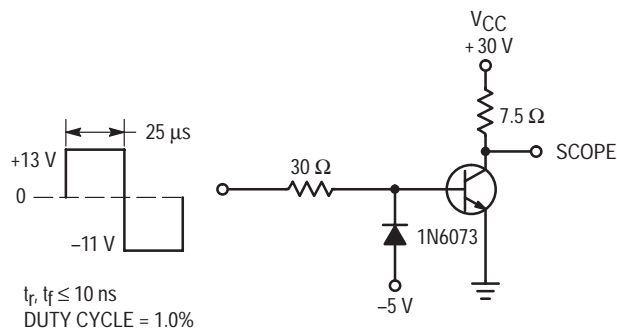


Figure 6. Switching Times Test Circuit  
(Circuit shown is for NPN)

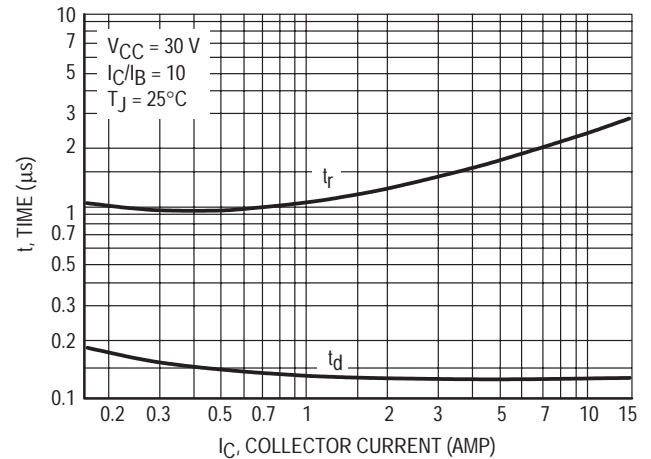


Figure 7. Turn-On Time

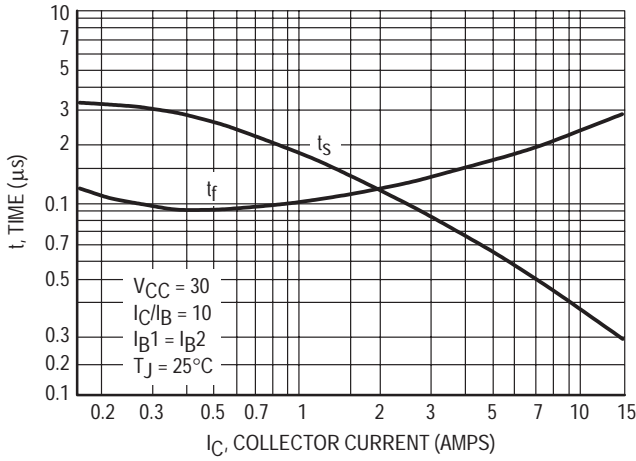


Figure 8. Turn-Off Times

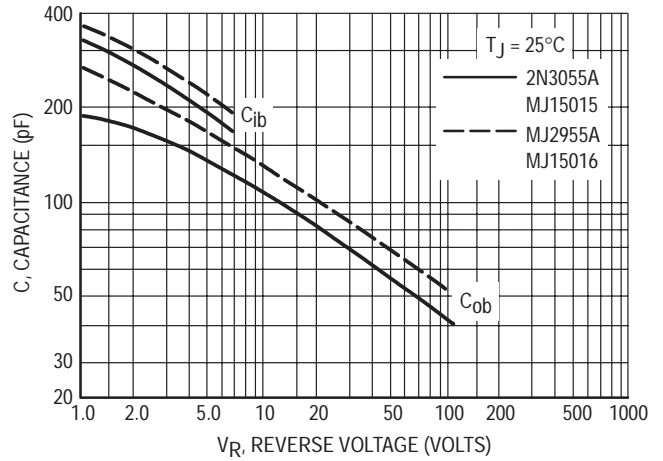


Figure 9. Capacitances

COLLECTOR CUT-OFF REGION

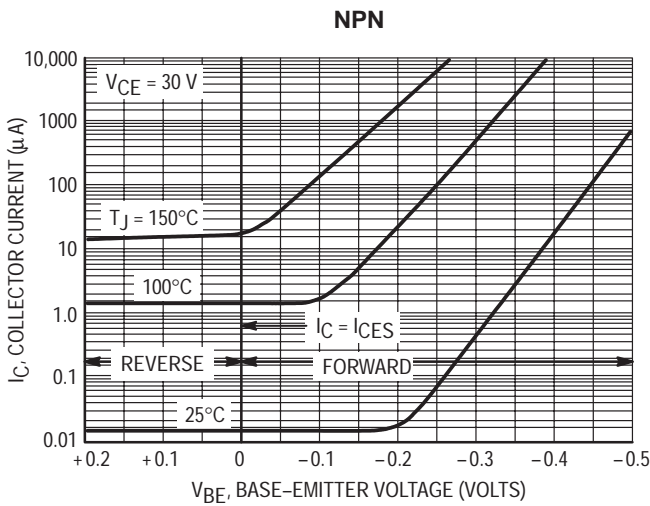


Figure 10. 2N3055A, MJ15015

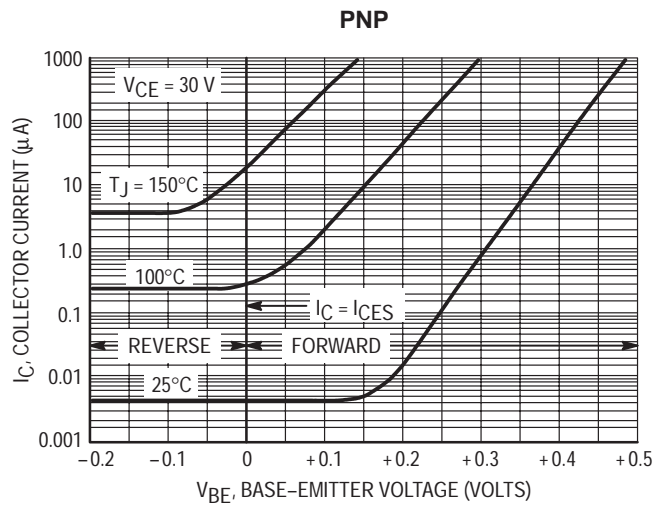


Figure 11. MJ2955A, MJ15016

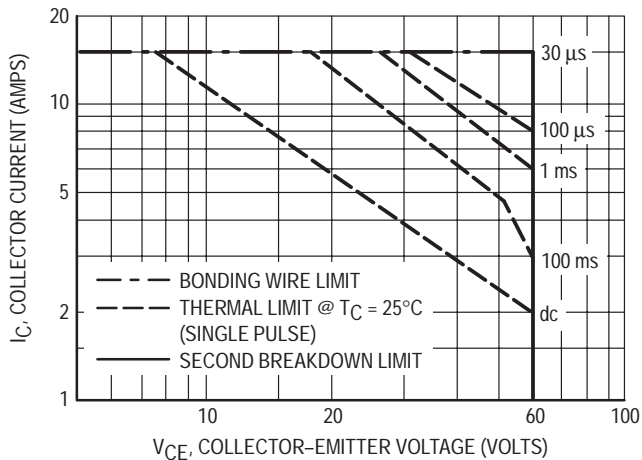


Figure 12. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area  
2N3055A, MJ2955A

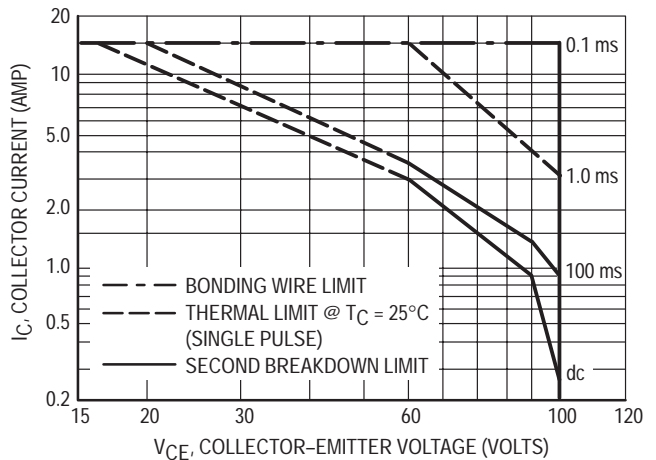


Figure 13. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area  
MJ15015, MJ15016

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe Operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipa-

tion than the curves indicate.

The data of Figures 12 and 13 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated for temperature according to Figure 1.

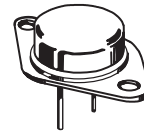
## High-Power Industrial Transistors

NPN silicon power transistor designed for applications in industrial and commercial equipment including high fidelity audio amplifiers, series and shunt regulators and power switches.

- Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage —  
 $V_{CEO(sus)} = 140 \text{ Vdc (Min)}$
- Excellent Second Breakdown Capability

**2N3442**

**10 AMPERE  
POWER TRANSISTOR  
NPN SILICON  
140 VOLTS  
117 WATTS**



**CASE 1-07  
TO-204AA  
(TO-3)**

### \*MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	140	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	160	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	7.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	$I_C$	10 15**	Adc
Base Current — Continuous Peak	$I_B$	7.0 —	Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	117 0.67	Watts $\text{W}/^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–65 to +200	$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.5	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

\*\* This data guaranteed in addition to JEDEC registered data.

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 200\text{ mA}_{dc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	140	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 140\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	—	200	$\text{mA}_{dc}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 140\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 140\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEX}$	— —	5.0 30	$\text{mA}_{dc}$
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 7.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	5.0	$\text{mA}_{dc}$

**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	20 7.5	70 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	5.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	5.7	Vdc

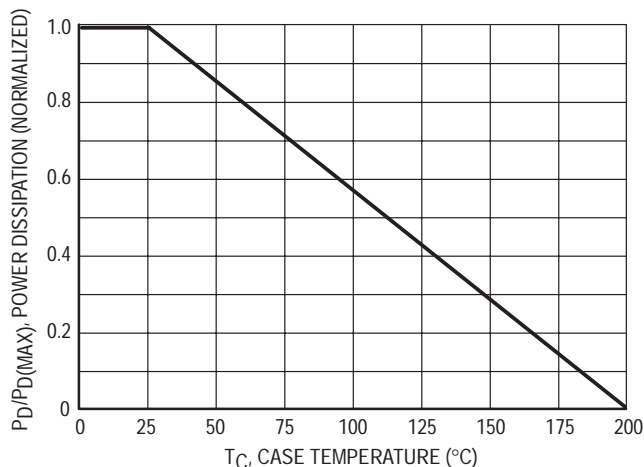
**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product (2) ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $f_{test} = 40\text{ kHz}$ )	$f_T$	80	—	kHz
Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ kHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	12	72	—

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

NOTES:

4. Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .
5.  $f_T = |h_{fe}| \cdot f_{test}$



**Figure 1. Power Derating**

ACTIVE REGION SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION

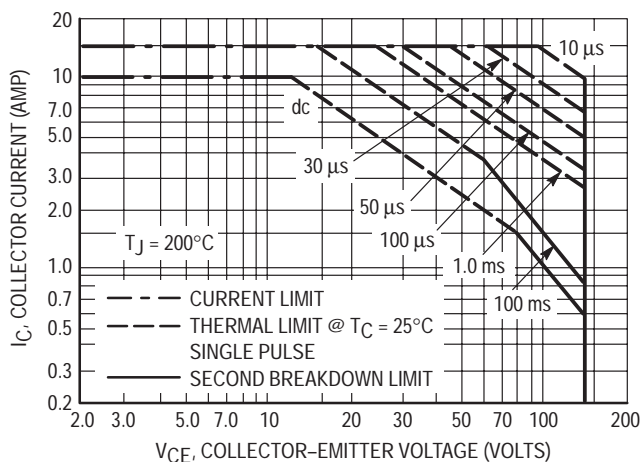


Figure 2. 2N3442

There are two limitations on the power-handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation, i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 2 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 200^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

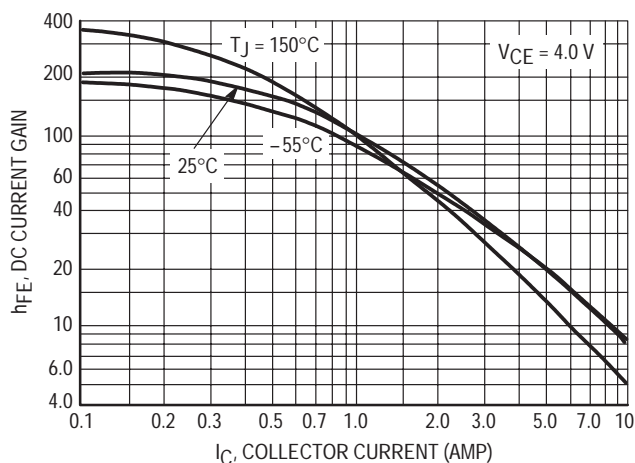


Figure 3. DC Current Gain

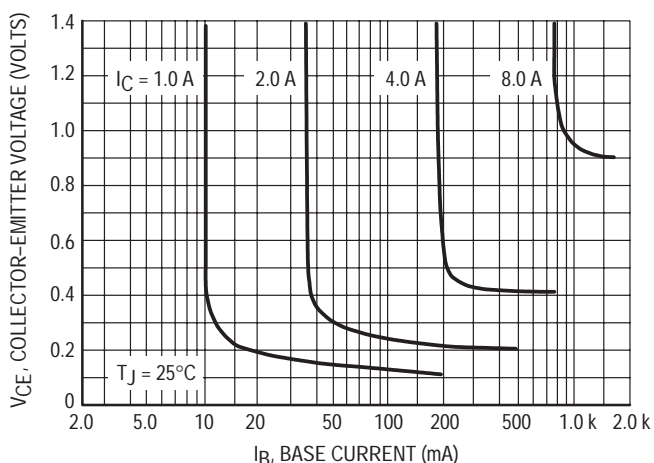


Figure 4. Collector-Saturation Region

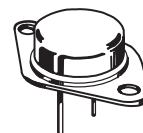
## Silicon NPN Power Transistors

... designed for medium-speed switching and amplifier applications. These devices feature:

- Total Switching Time at 3 A typically 1.15  $\mu$ s
- Gain Ranges Specified at 1 A and 3 A
- Low  $V_{CE(sat)}$ : typically 0.5 V at  $I_C = 5$  A and  $I_B = 0.5$  A
- Excellent Safe Operating Areas
- Complement to 2N3791-92

**NPN**  
**2N3715**  
**2N3716**

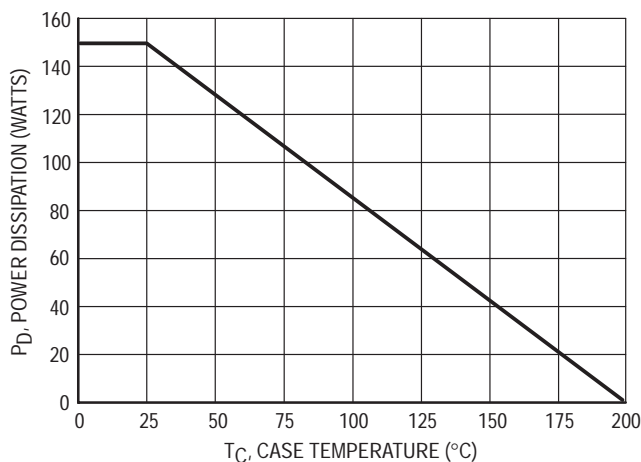
**10 AMPERE**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**SILICON NPN**  
**60-80 VOLTS**  
**150 WATTS**



**CASE 1-07**  
**TO-204AA**  
**(TO-3)**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	2N3715	2N3716	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	60	80	Volts
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	80	100	Volts
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	7.0	7.0	Volts
Collector Current	$I_C$	10	10	Amps
Base Current	$I_B$	4.0	4.0	Amps
Power Dissipation	$P_D$	150	150	Watts
Thermal Resistance	$\theta_{JC}$	1.17	1.17	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$
Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +200		$^{\circ}\text{C}$



**Figure 1. Power-Temperature Derating Curve**

Safe Area Limits are indicated by Figures 12, 13. Both limits are applicable and must be observed.

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current (V <sub>EB</sub> = 7.0 Vdc) All Types	I <sub>EBO</sub>	—	5.0	mAdc
Collector-Emitter Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = 80 Vdc, V <sub>BE</sub> = -1.5 Vdc) (V <sub>CE</sub> = 100 Vdc, V <sub>BE</sub> = -1.5 Vdc) (V <sub>CE</sub> = 60 Vdc, V <sub>BE</sub> = -1.5 Vdc, T <sub>C</sub> = 150°C) (V <sub>CE</sub> = 80 Vdc, V <sub>BE</sub> = -1.5 Vdc, T <sub>C</sub> = 150°C)	I <sub>CEX</sub> 2N3715 2N3716 2N3715 2N3716	— — — —	1.0 1.0 10 10	mAdc
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) (I <sub>C</sub> = 200 mAdc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	V <sub>CEO(sus)*</sub> 2N3715 2N3716	60 80	— —	Vdc
DC Current Gain (1) (I <sub>C</sub> = 1.0 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 2.0 Vdc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 3.0 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 2.0 Vdc)	h <sub>FE*</sub> 2N3715, 2N3716 2N3715, 2N3716	50 30	150 —	—
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (1) (I <sub>C</sub> = 5.0 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0.5 Adc)	V <sub>CE(sat)*</sub> 2N3715, 2N3716	—	0.8	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (1) (I <sub>C</sub> = 5.0 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0.5 Adc)	V <sub>BE(sat)*</sub> 2N3715, 2N3716	—	1.5	Vdc
Base-Emitter Voltage (1) (I <sub>C</sub> = 3.0 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 2.0 Vdc)	V <sub>BE*</sub> All Types	—	1.5	Vdc
Small Signal Current Gain (V <sub>CE</sub> = 10 Vdc, I <sub>C</sub> = 0.5 Adc, f = 1.0 MHz)	h <sub>fe</sub> All Types	4.0	—	—
Switching Times (Figure 2) (I <sub>C</sub> = 5.0 A, I <sub>B1</sub> = I <sub>B2</sub> = 0.5 Adc) Rise Time Storage Time Fall Time			Typ	μs
	t <sub>r</sub> t <sub>s</sub> t <sub>f</sub>		0.45 0.3 0.4	

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

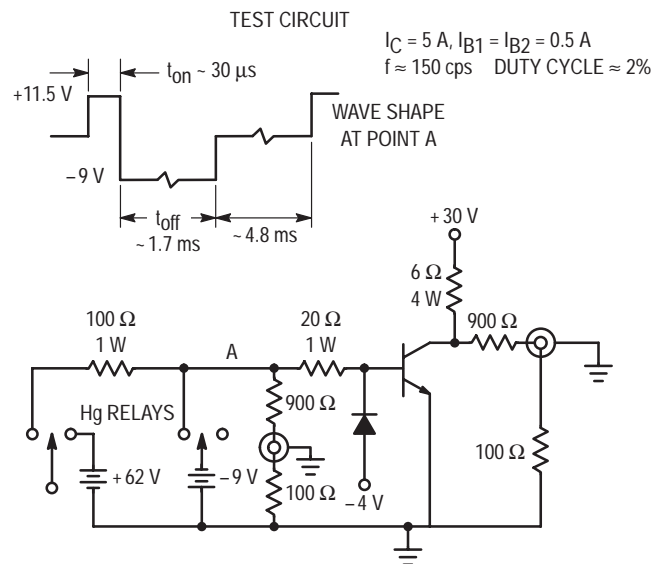
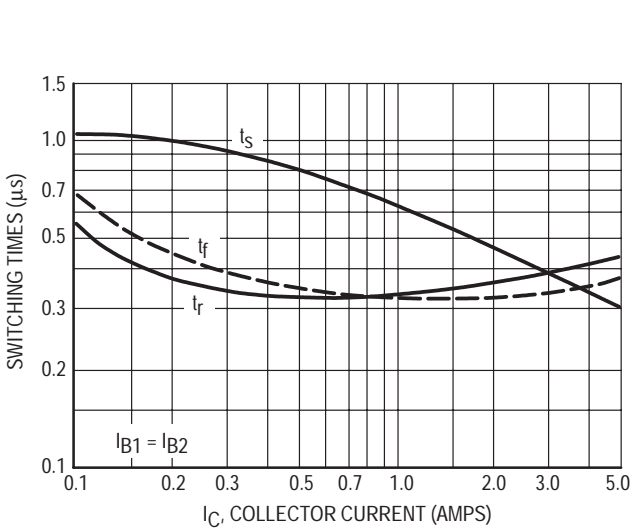


Figure 2. Typical Switching Times



## 2N3715 2N3716

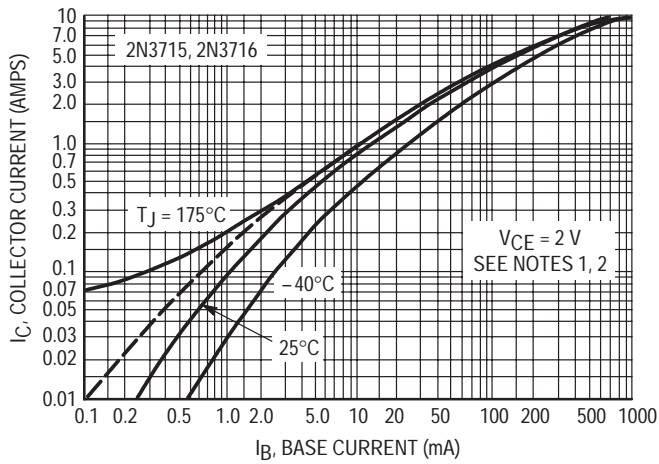


Figure 3. Collector Current versus Base Current

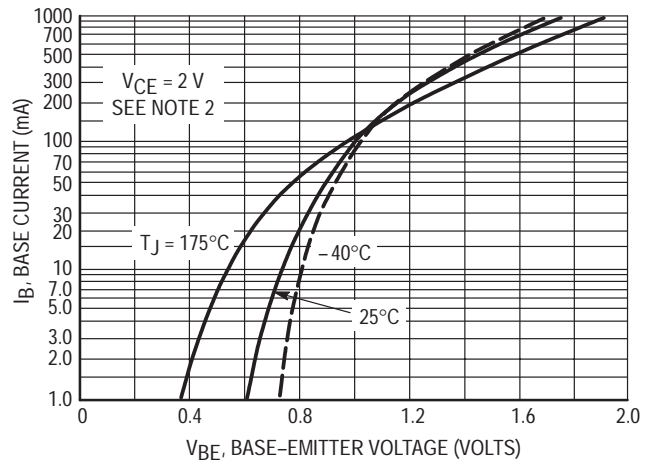


Figure 4. Base Current-Voltage Variations

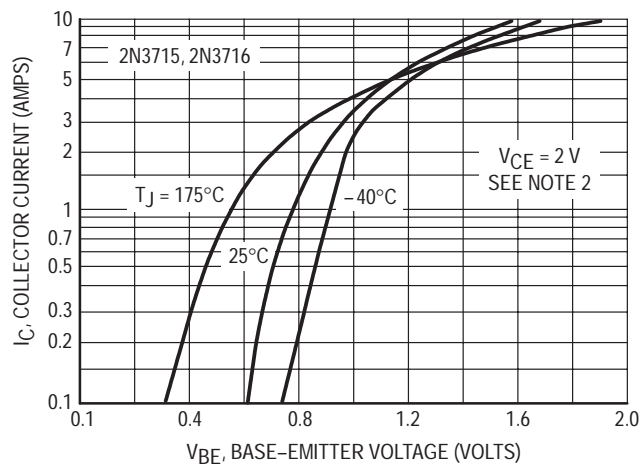


Figure 5. Collector Current-Voltage Variations

NOTE 1. Dotted line indicates metered base current plus the  $I_{CBO}$  of the transistor at  $175^\circ\text{C}$ .

NOTE 2. Pulse test: pulse width  $\approx 200\ \mu\text{sec}$ , duty cycle  $\approx 1.5\%$ .

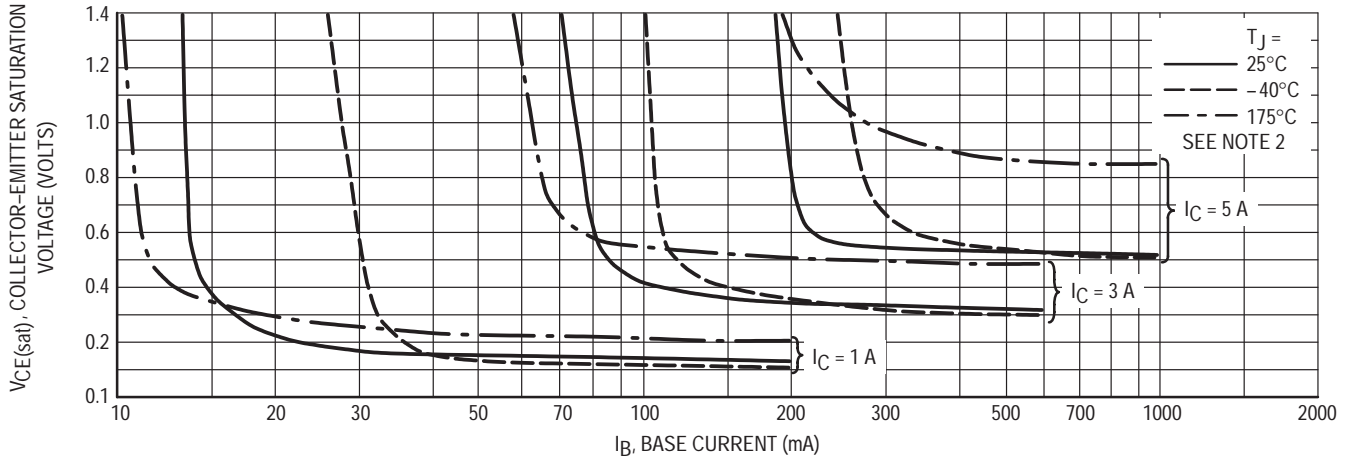


Figure 6. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage Variations

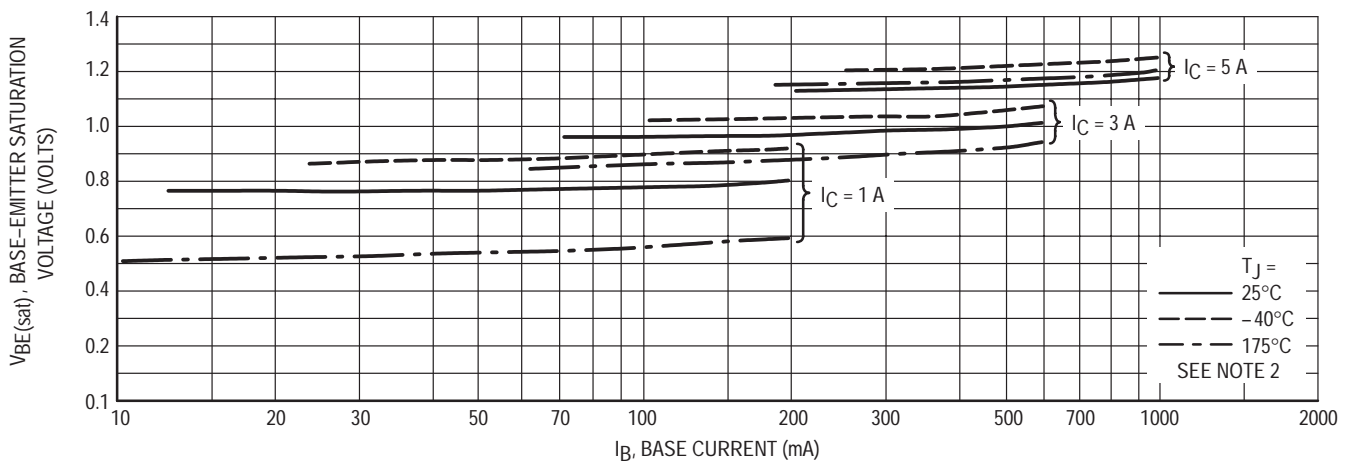


Figure 7. Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage Variations

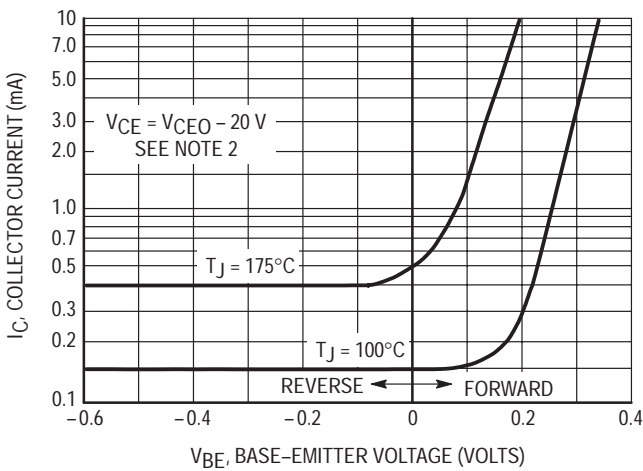


Figure 8. Collector Current versus Base-Emitter Voltage

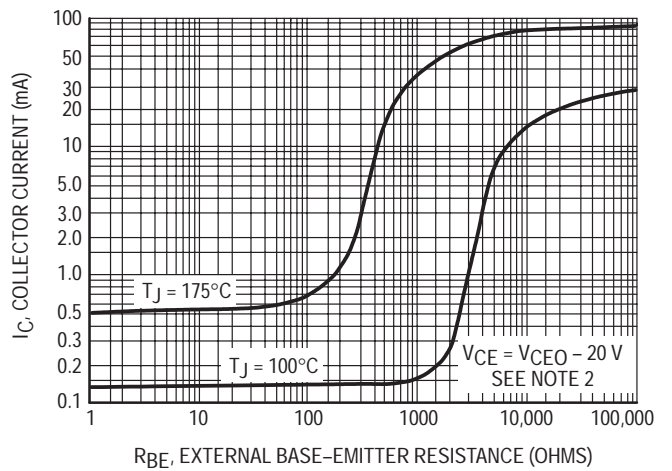


Figure 9. Collector Current versus Base-Emitter Resistance

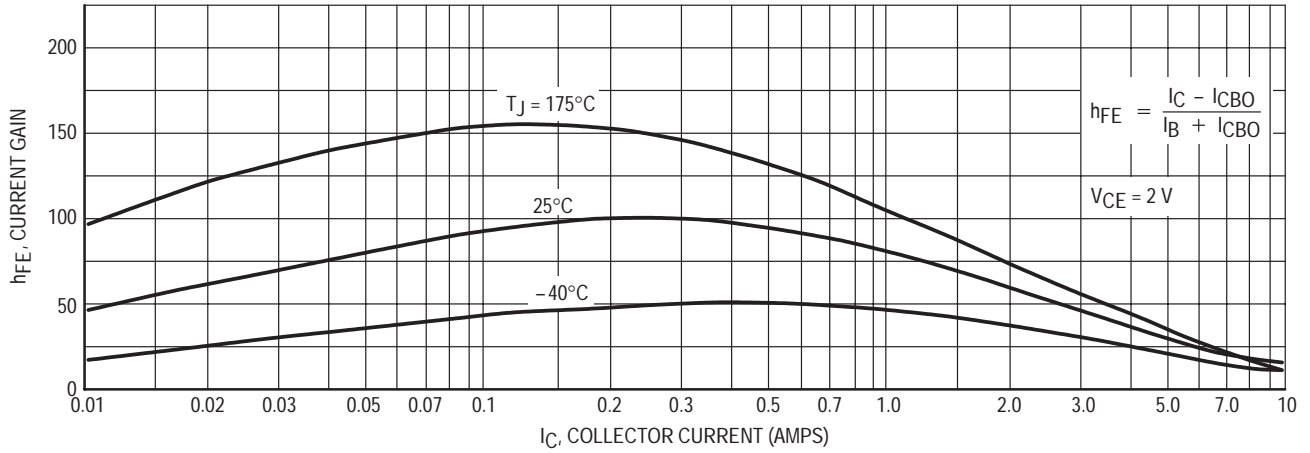


Figure 10. Current Gain Variations

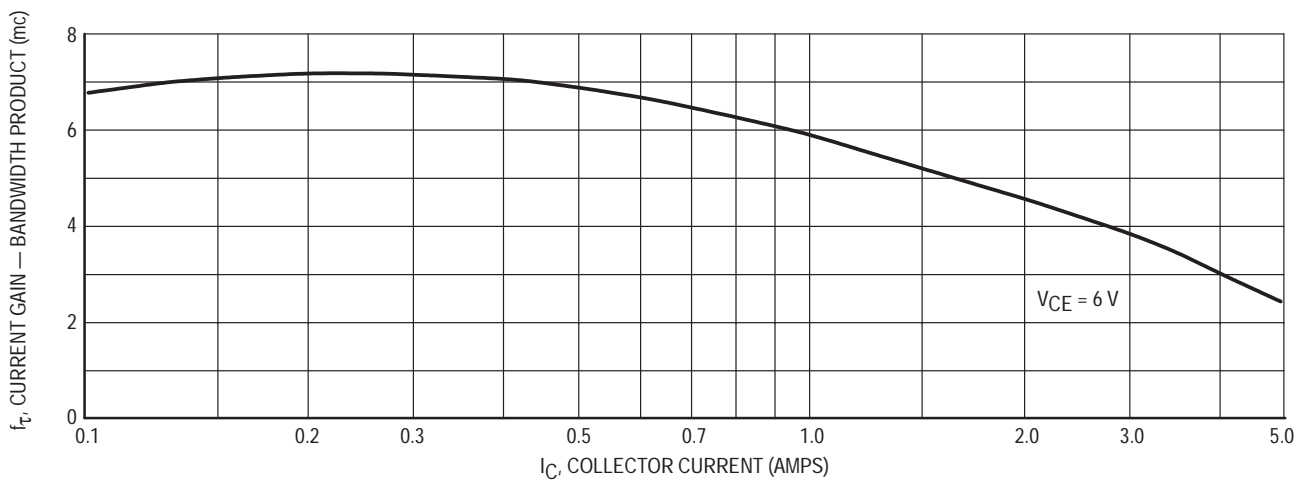


Figure 11. Current Gain — Bandwidth Product versus Collector Current

**SAFE OPERATING AREAS**

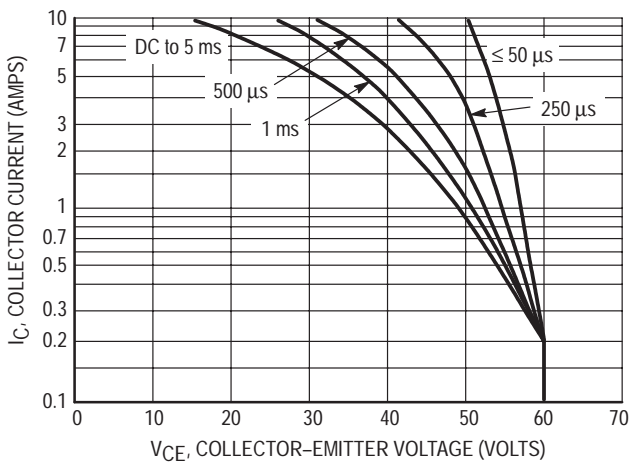


Figure 12. 2N3715

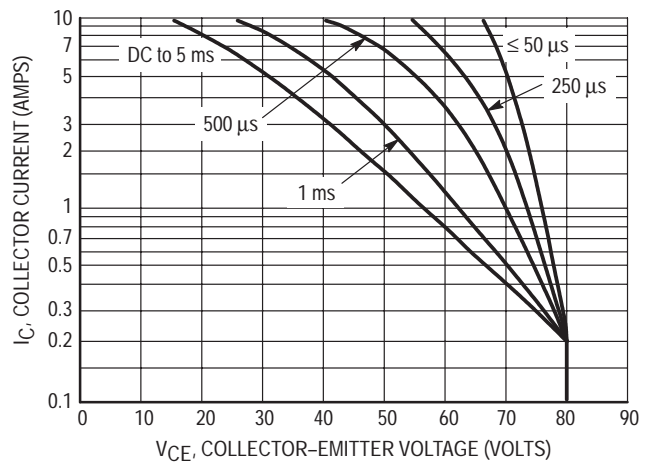


Figure 13. 2N3716

The Safe Operating Area Curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits below which the device will not go into secondary breakdown. Collector load lines for specific circuits must fall within the applicable Safe Area to avoid causing a collector-emitter

short. (Duty cycle of the excursions make no significant change in these safe areas.) To insure operation below the maximum  $T_J$ , the power-temperature derating curve must be observed for both steady state and pulse power conditions.

# High Power NPN Silicon Power Transistors

... designed for linear amplifiers, series pass regulators, and inductive switching applications.

- Forward Biased Second Breakdown Current Capability

$$I_{S/b} = 3.75 \text{ Adc @ } V_{CE} = 40 \text{ Vdc} \text{ — } 2N3771$$

$$= 2.5 \text{ Adc @ } V_{CE} = 60 \text{ Vdc} \text{ — } 2N3772$$

## \*MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	2N3771	2N3772	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	40	60	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEX}$	50	80	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	50	100	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0	7.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	$I_C$	30 30	20 30	A dc
Base Current — Continuous Peak	$I_B$	7.5 15	5.0 15	A dc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	150 0.855		Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–65 to +200		$^\circ\text{C}$

## THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristics	Symbol	2N3771, 2N3772	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	1.17	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

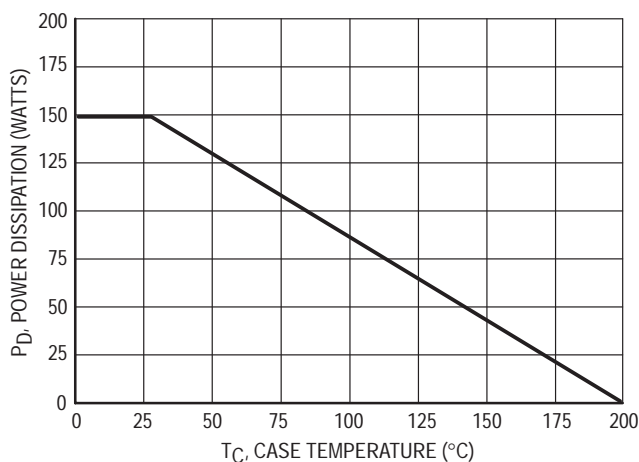


Figure 1. Power Derating

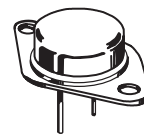
Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 7

**2N3771\***  
**2N3772**

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**20 and 30 AMPERE  
POWER TRANSISTORS  
NPN SILICON  
40 and 60 VOLTS  
150 WATTS**



**CASE 1-07  
TO-204AA  
(TO-3)**

## 2N3771 2N3772

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
*Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) (I <sub>C</sub> = 0.2 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	2N3771 2N3772	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub>	40 60	— —	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 0.2 Adc, V <sub>EB(off)</sub> = 1.5 Vdc, R <sub>BE</sub> = 100 Ohms)	2N3771 2N3772	V <sub>CEx(sus)</sub>	50 80	— —	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 0.2 Adc, R <sub>BE</sub> = 100 Ohms)	2N3771 2N3772	V <sub>CER(sus)</sub>	45 70	— —	Vdc
*Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = 30 Vdc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0) (V <sub>CE</sub> = 50 Vdc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0) (V <sub>CE</sub> = 25 Vdc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	2N3771 2N3772	I <sub>CEO</sub>	— —	10 10	mAdc
*Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = 50 Vdc, V <sub>EB(off)</sub> = 1.5 Vdc) (V <sub>CE</sub> = 100 Vdc, V <sub>EB(off)</sub> = 1.5 Vdc) (V <sub>CE</sub> = 45 Vdc, V <sub>EB(off)</sub> = 1.5 Vdc) (V <sub>CE</sub> = 30 Vdc, V <sub>EB(off)</sub> = 1.5 Vdc, T <sub>C</sub> = 150°C)  (V <sub>CE</sub> = 45 Vdc, V <sub>EB(off)</sub> = 1.5 Vdc, T <sub>C</sub> = 150°C)	2N3771 2N3772 2N6257 2N3771 2N3772	I <sub>CEV</sub>	— — — — —	2.0 5.0 4.0 10 10	mAdc
*Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CB</sub> = 50 Vdc, I <sub>E</sub> = 0) (V <sub>CB</sub> = 100 Vdc, I <sub>E</sub> = 0)	2N3771 2N3772	I <sub>CBO</sub>	— —	2.0 5.0	mAdc
*Emitter Cutoff Current (V <sub>BE</sub> = 5.0 Vdc, I <sub>C</sub> = 0) (V <sub>BE</sub> = 7.0 Vdc, I <sub>C</sub> = 0)	2N3771 2N3772	I <sub>EBO</sub>	— —	5.0 5.0	mAdc
<b>*ON CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
DC Current Gain (1) (I <sub>C</sub> = 15 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 4.0 Vdc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 4.0 Vdc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 8.0 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 4.0 Vdc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 30 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 4.0 Vdc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 20 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 4.0 Vdc)	2N3771 2N3772 2N3771 2N3772	h <sub>FE</sub>	15 15 5.0 5.0	60 60 — —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 15 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 1.5 Adc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 1.0 Adc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 30 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 6.0 Adc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 20 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 4.0 Adc)	2N3771 2N3772 2N3771 2N3772	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>	— — — —	2.0 1.4 4.0 4.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 15 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 4.0 Vdc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 4.0 Vdc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 8.0 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 4.0 Vdc)	2N3771 2N3772	V <sub>BE(on)</sub>	— —	2.7 2.2	Vdc
<b>*DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product (I <sub>C</sub> = 1.0 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 4.0 Vdc, f <sub>test</sub> = 50 kHz)		f <sub>T</sub>	0.2	—	MHz
Small–Signal Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 1.0 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 4.0 Vdc, f = 1.0 kHz)		h <sub>fe</sub>	40	—	—
<b>SECOND BREAKDOWN</b>					
Second Breakdown Energy with Base Forward Biased, t = 1.0 s (non–repetitive) (V <sub>CE</sub> = 40 Vdc) (V <sub>CE</sub> = 60 Vdc)	2N3771 2N3772	I <sub>S/b</sub>	3.75 2.5	— —	Adc

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

(1) Pulse Test: 300 μs, Rep. Rate 60 cps.

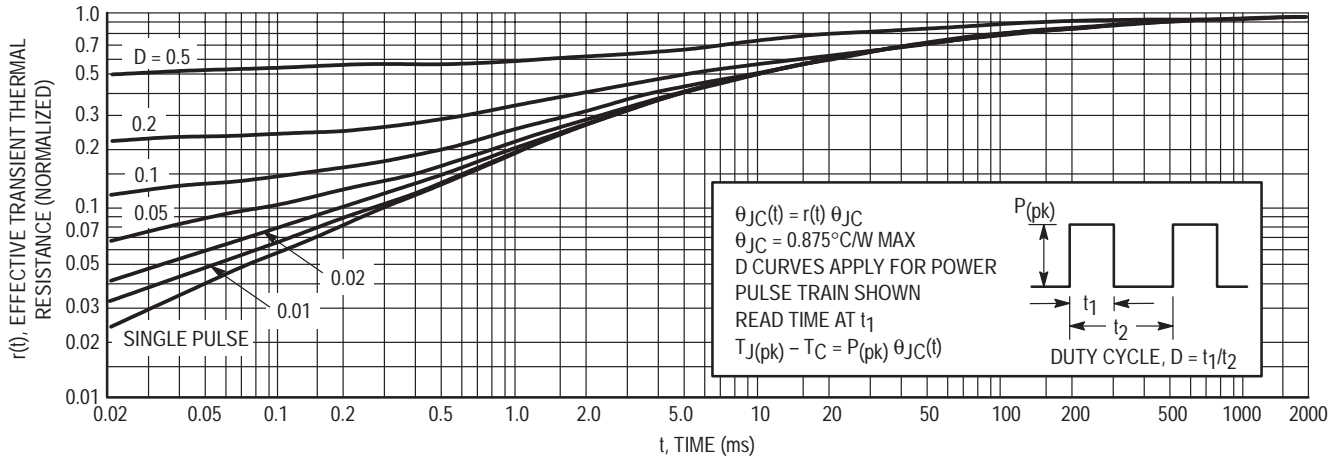


Figure 2. Thermal Response — 2N3771, 2N3772

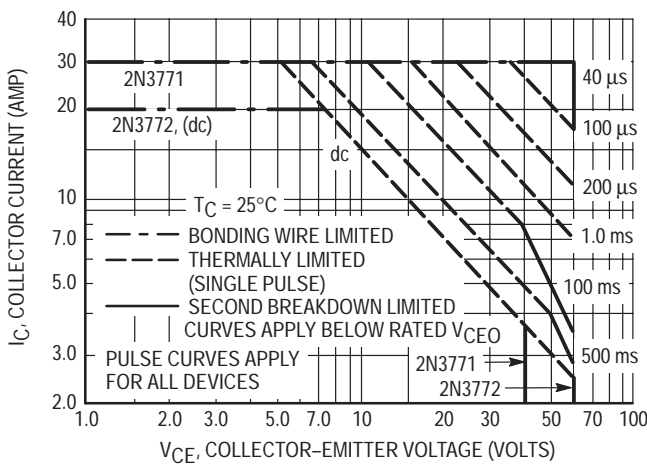


Figure 3. Active-Region Safe Operating Area — 2N3771, 2N3772

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation: i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

Figure 3 is based on JEDEC registered Data. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} < 200^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data of Figure 2. Using data of Figure 2 and the pulse power limits of Figure 3,  $T_{J(pk)}$  will be found to be less than  $T_{J(max)}$  for pulse widths of 1 ms and less. When using Motorola transistors, it is permissible to increase the pulse power limits until limited by  $T_{J(max)}$ .

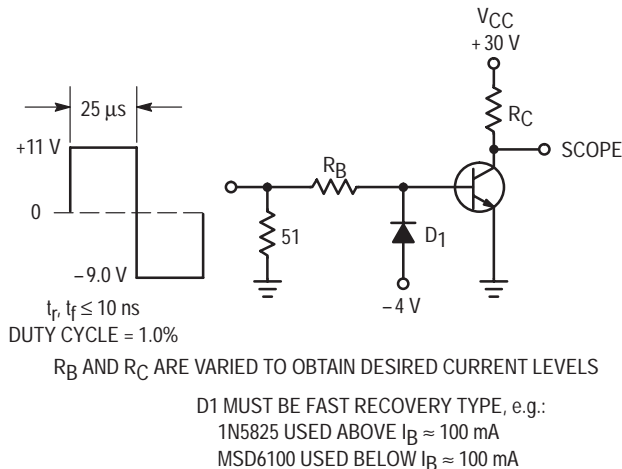


Figure 4. Switching Time Test Circuit

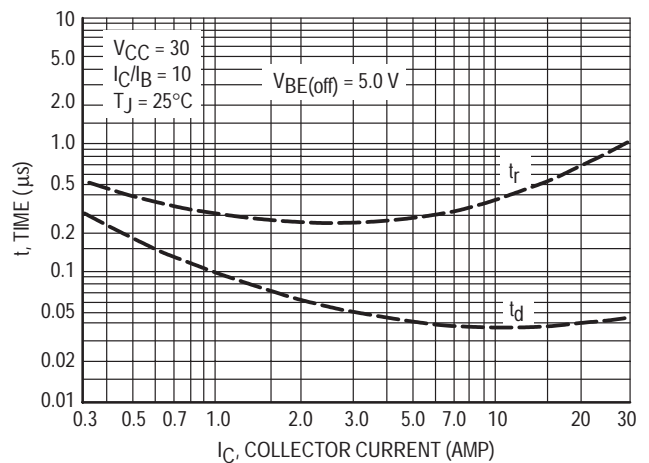
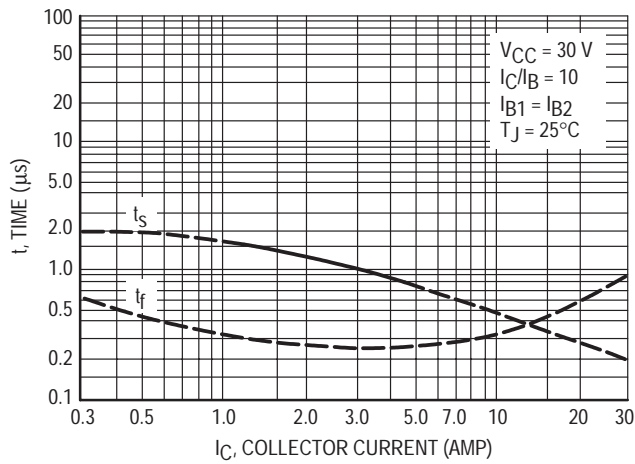
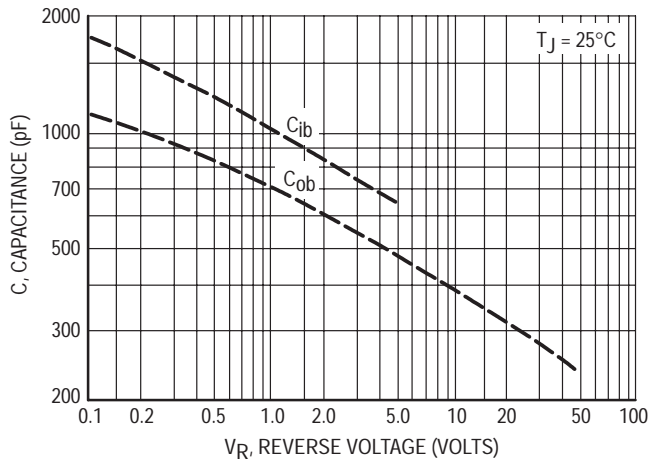


Figure 5. Turn-On Time

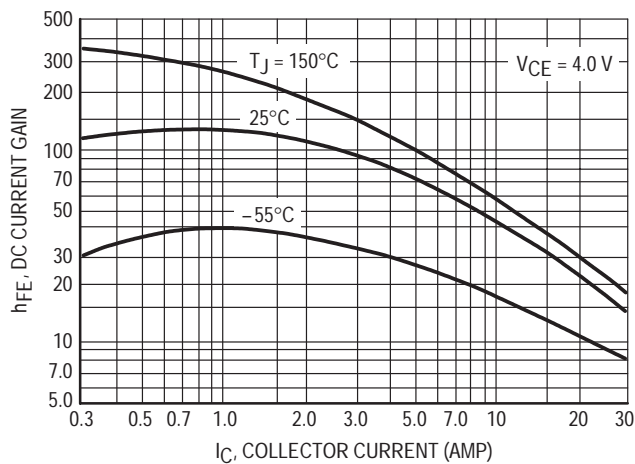
**2N3771 2N3772**



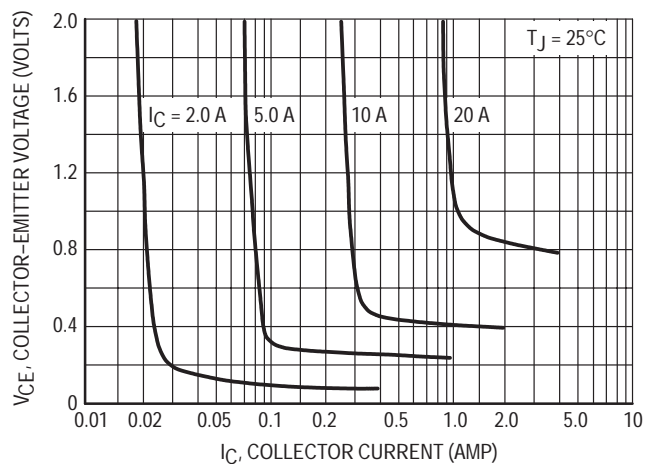
**Figure 6. Turn-Off Time**



**Figure 7. Capacitance**



**Figure 8. DC Current Gain**



**Figure 9. Collector Saturation Region**

## Complementary Silicon Power Transistors

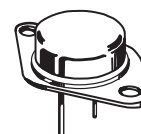
The 2N3773 and 2N6609 are PowerBase power transistors designed for high power audio, disk head positioners and other linear applications. These devices can also be used in power switching circuits such as relay or solenoid drivers, dc to dc converters or inverters.

- High Safe Operating Area (100% Tested) 150 W @ 100 V
- Completely Characterized for Linear Operation
- High DC Current Gain and Low Saturation Voltage  
 $h_{FE} = 15$  (Min) @ 8 A, 4 V  
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 1.4$  V (Max) @  $I_C = 8$  A,  $I_B = 0.8$  A
- For Low Distortion Complementary Designs

**NPN**  
**2N3773\***  
**PNP**  
**2N6609**

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**16 AMPERE**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**140 VOLTS**  
**150 WATTS**



**CASE 1-07**  
**TO-204AA**  
**(TO-3)**

### \*MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	140	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEX}$	160	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	160	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	7	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous — Peak (1)	$I_C$	16 30	Adc
Base Current — Continuous — Peak (1)	$I_B$	4 15	Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	150 0.855	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +200	$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.17	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq$  10%.

**Preferred** devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 7



## 2N3773 2N6609

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS (1)</b>				
*Collector–Emitter Breakdown Voltage ( $I_C = 0.2\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	140	—	Vdc
*Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 0.1\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $R_{BE} = 100\text{ Ohms}$ )	$V_{CEX(sus)}$	160	—	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 0.2\text{ Adc}$ , $R_{BE} = 100\text{ Ohms}$ )	$V_{CER(sus)}$	150	—	Vdc
*Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 120\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	—	10	mAdc
*Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 140\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 140\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEX}$	— —	2 10	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 140\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$	—	2	mAdc
*Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 7\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	5	mAdc

### ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)

DC Current Gain *( $I_C = 8\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 16\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	15 5	60 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage *( $I_C = 8\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 800\text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 16\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 3.2\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	1.4 4	Vdc
*Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 8\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	2.2	Vdc

### DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Magnitude of Common–Emitter Small–Signal, Short–Circuit, Forward Current Transfer Ratio ( $I_C = 1\text{ A}$ , $f = 50\text{ kHz}$ )	$ h_{fe} $	4	—	—
*Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	40	—	—

### SECOND BREAKDOWN CHARACTERISTICS

Second Breakdown Collector Current with Base Forward Biased $t = 1\text{ s}$ (non–repetitive), $V_{CE} = 100\text{ V}$ , See Figure 12	$I_{S/b}$	1.5	—	Adc
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(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

NPN

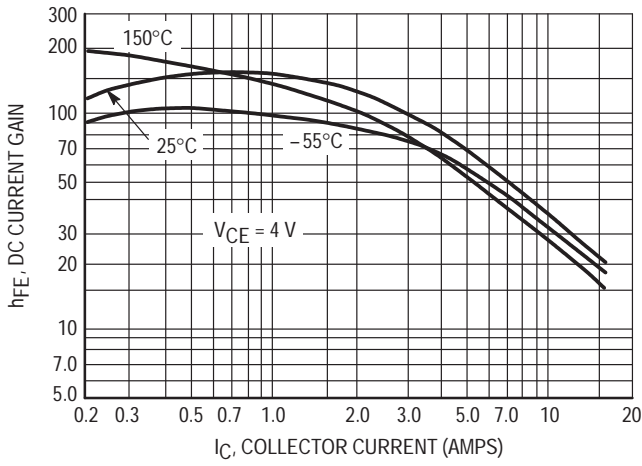


Figure 1. DC Current Gain

PNP

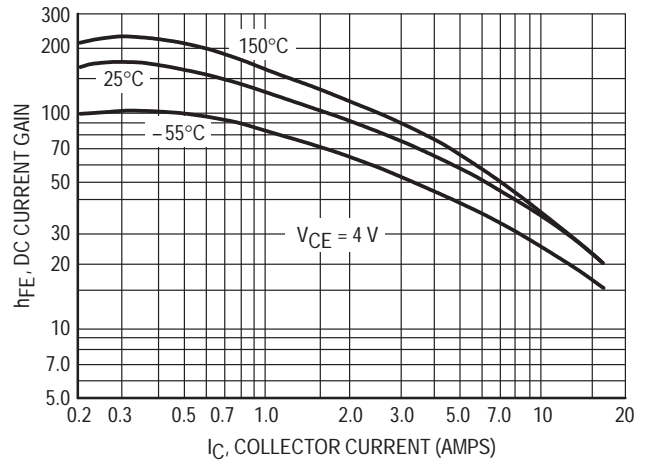


Figure 2. DC Current Gain

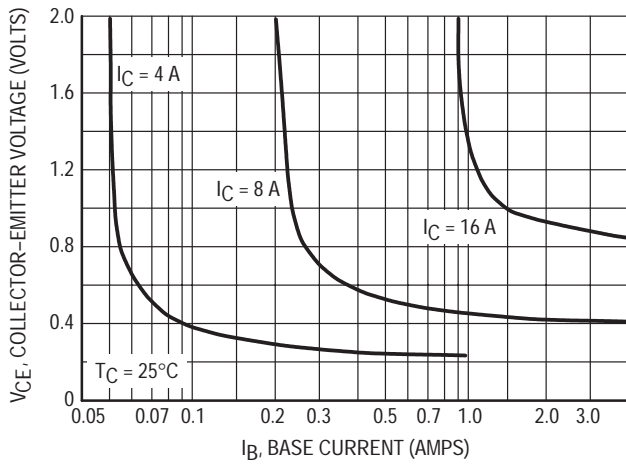


Figure 3. Collector Saturation Region

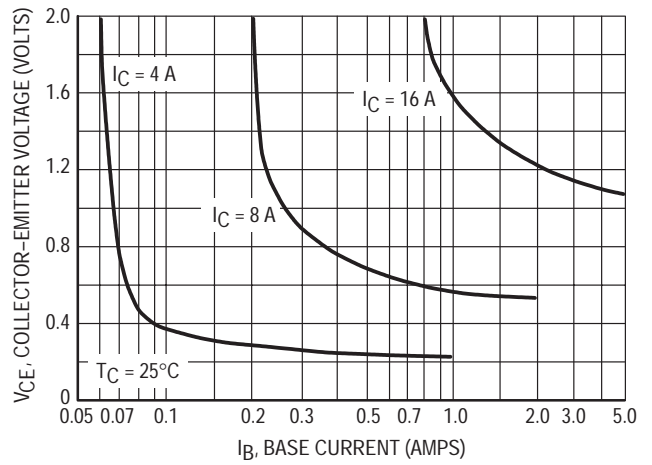


Figure 4. Collector Saturation Region

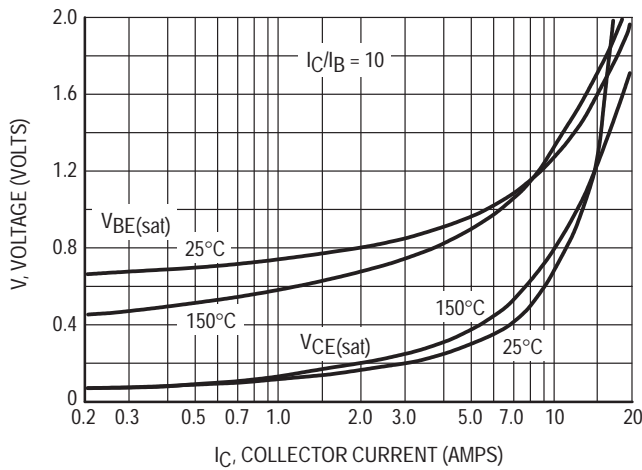


Figure 5. "On" Voltage

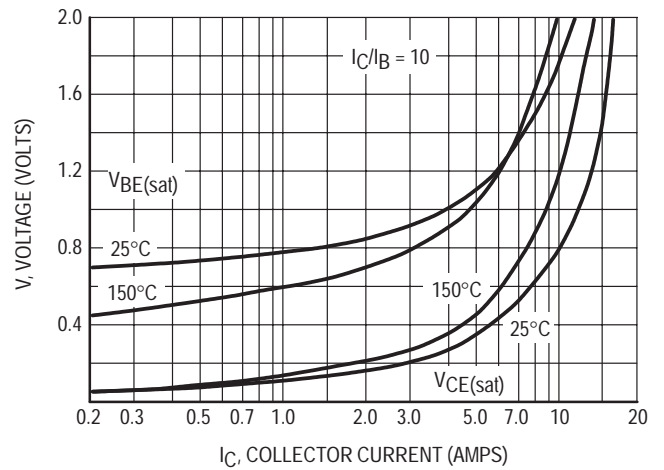


Figure 6. "On" Voltage

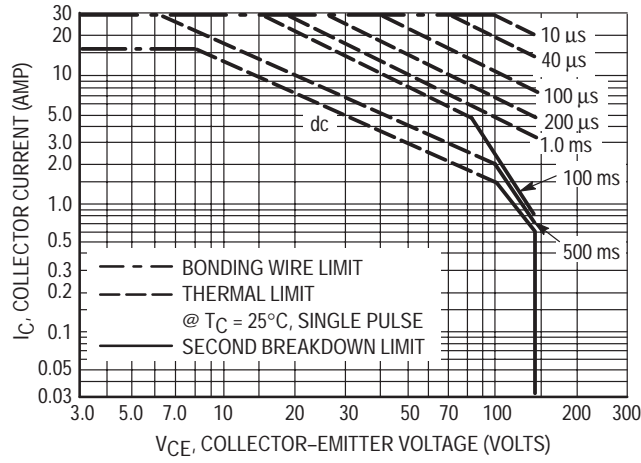


Figure 7. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation: i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 7 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 200^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} < 200^\circ\text{C}$ . At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

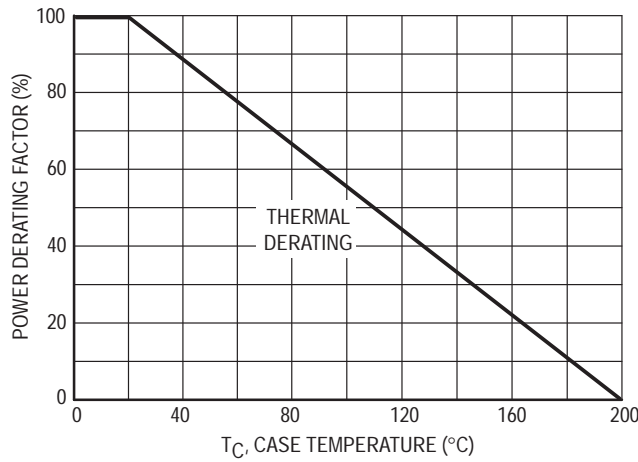


Figure 8. Power Derating

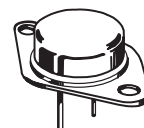
## Silicon PNP Power Transistors

... designed for medium-speed switching and amplifier applications. These devices feature:

- Total Switching Time @ 3.0 A  $\approx$  1.0  $\mu$ s (typ)
- $h_{FE}$  (min) = 50 @ 1.0 A
- Low  $V_{CE(sat)}$  = 0.5 V (typ) @  $I_C$  = 5.0 A,  $I_B$  = 0.5 A
- Excellent Safe Area Limits
- Complementary NPN available — 2N3716

**2N3791**  
**2N3792**

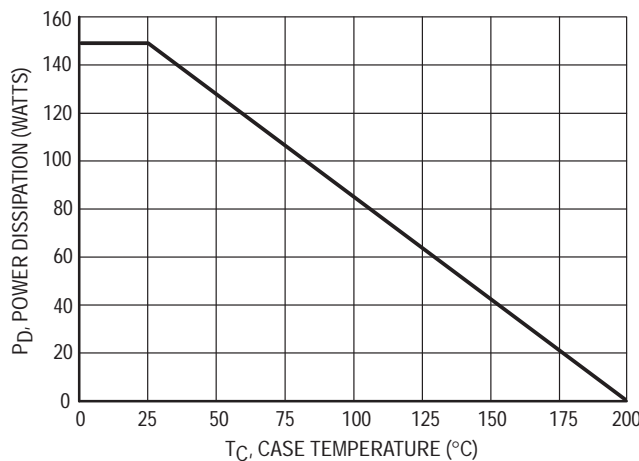
**10 AMPERE**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**PNP SILICON**  
**60–80 VOLTS**  
**150 WATTS**



**CASE 1-07**  
**TO-204AA**  
**(TO-3)**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	2N3791	2N3792	Unit
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	60	80	Volts
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	60	80	Volts
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	7.0	7.0	Volts
Collector Current (Continuous)	$I_C$	10	10	Amps
Base Current (Continuous)	$I_B$	4.0	4.0	Amps
Power Dissipation	$P_D$	150	150	Watts
Thermal Resistance	$\theta_{JC}$	1.17	1.17	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$
Junction Operating and Storage Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–65 to +200		$^{\circ}\text{C}$



**Figure 1. Power–Temperature Derating Curve**

Safe Area Limits are indicated by Figures 15, 16. Both limits are applicable and must be observed.

REV 7

# 2N3791 2N3792

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 200\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	60 80	— —	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE} = -1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE} = -1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE} = -1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE} = -1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEX}$	— — — —	1.0 1.0 5.0 5.0	mAdc
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 7.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	5.0	mAdc
DC Current Gain (1) ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	50 30	180 —	—
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	1.0	Vdc
Base-Emitter On Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	— —	1.8 4.0	Vdc
Current-Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	4.0	—	MHz

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .

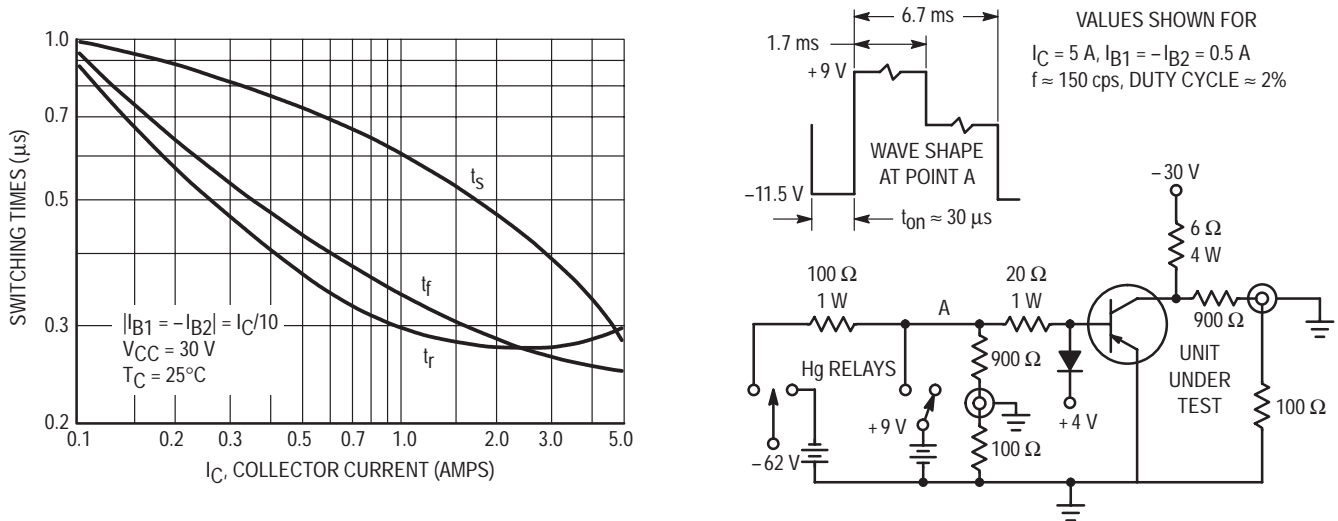


Figure 2. Typical Switching Times and Test Circuit

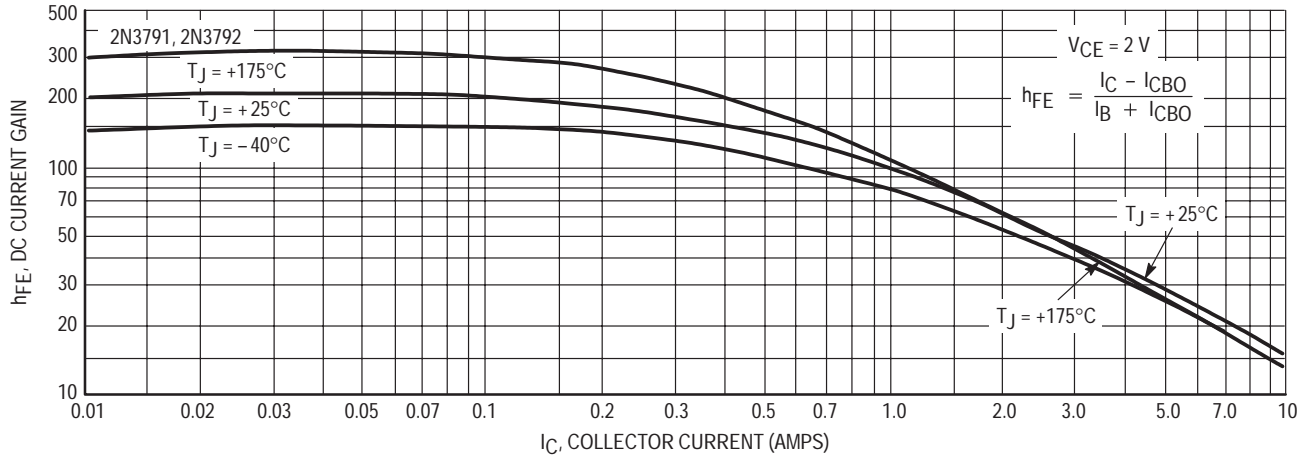


Figure 3. Current Gain Variations

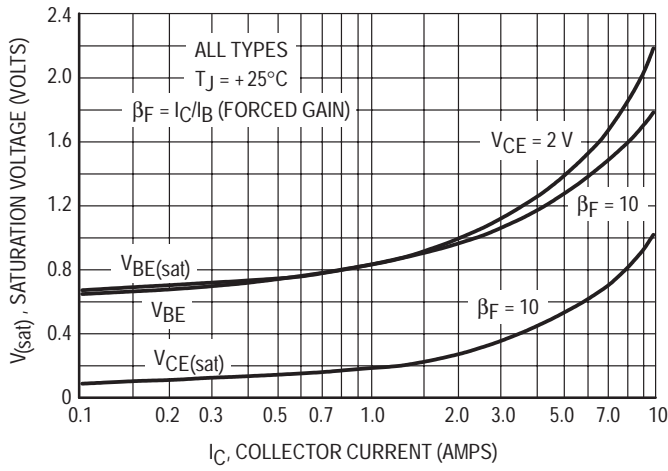


Figure 4. Saturation Voltages

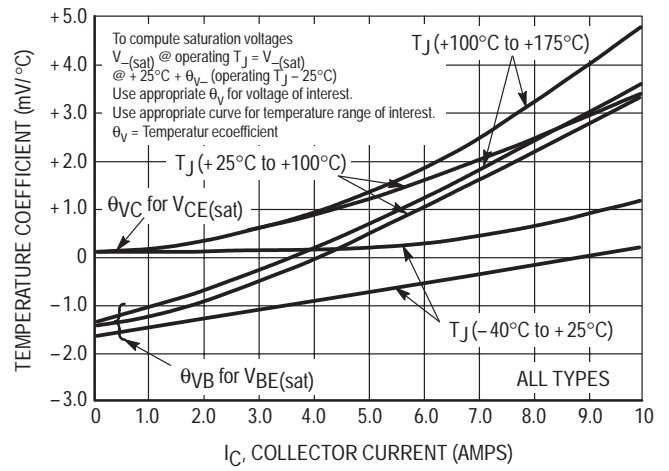


Figure 5. Temperature Coefficients

SAFE OPERATING AREAS

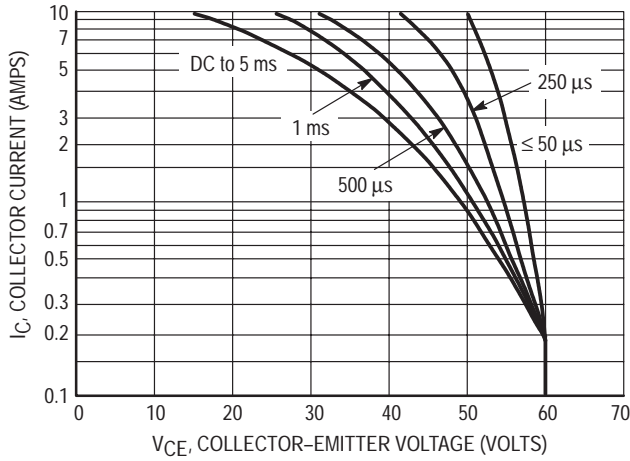


Figure 6. 2N3789, 2N3791

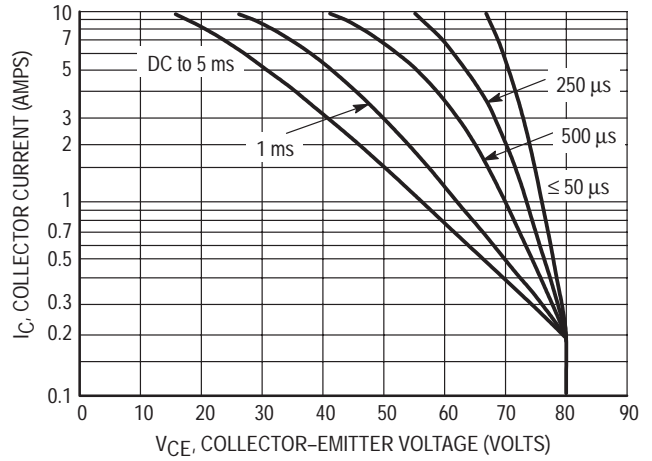


Figure 7. 2N3790, 2N3792

The Safe Operating Area Curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits below which the device will not go into secondary breakdown. Collector load lines for specific circuits must fall within the applicable Safe Area to avoid causing a collector-emitter

short. (Duty cycle of the excursions make no significant change in these safe areas.) To insure operation below the maximum  $T_J$ , the power-temperature derating curve must be observed for both steady state and pulse power conditions.

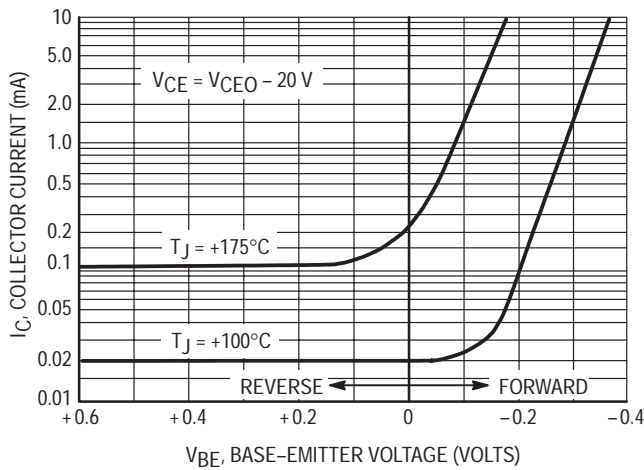


Figure 8. Cut-Off Region Transconductance

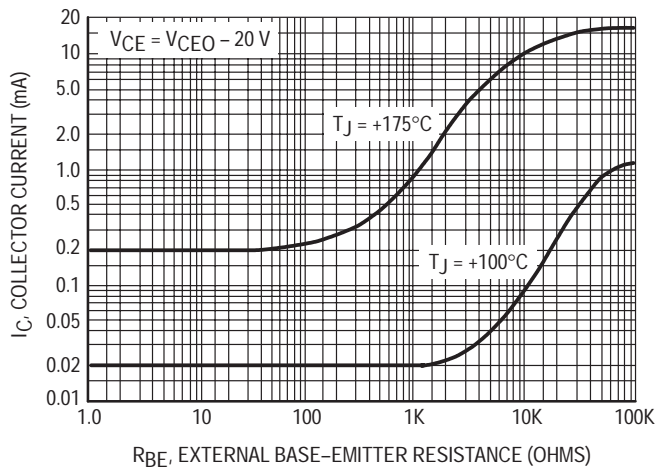


Figure 9. Collector Cut-Off Current versus Base-Emitter Resistance

# PNP Silicon High-Power Transistors

... designed for use in power amplifier and switching circuits.

- Low Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage —  
 $I_C = 15 \text{ Adc}$ ,  $V_{CE(sat)} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc (Max) 2N4398,99}$   
 $= 1.5 \text{ Vdc (Max) 2N5745}$
- DC Current Gain Specified — 1.0 to 30 Adc
- Complements to NPN 2N5301, 2N5302, 2N5303

## \*MAXIMUM RATINGS

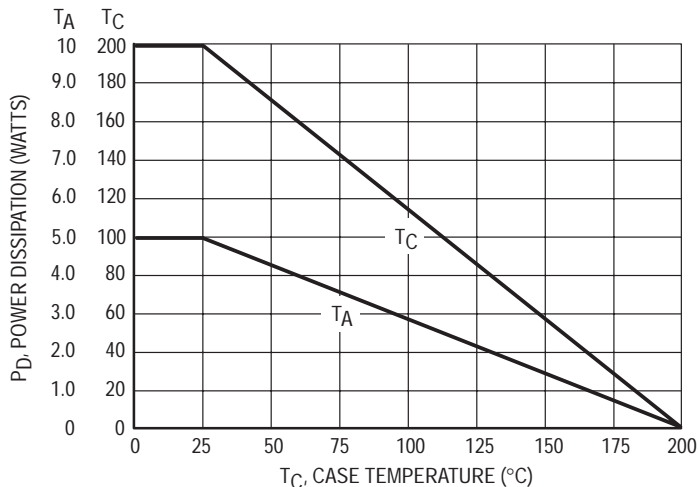
Rating	Symbol	2N4398	2N4399	2N5745	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	40	60	80	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	40	60	80	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0			Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	30	30	20	Adc
Peak		50	50	50	
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	7.5			Adc
Peak		15			
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}^{**}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	5.0			Watts mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
		28.6			
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	200			Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
		1.15			
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–65 to +200			$^\circ\text{C}$

## THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	0.875	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$\theta_{JA}$	35	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

\*\* Motorola guarantees this data in addition to JEDEC Registered Data.



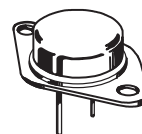
**Figure 1. Power–Temperature Derating Curve**

Safe Area Curves are indicated by Figure 13. All limits are applicable and must be observed.

**2N4347**  
(See 2N3442)

**2N4398**  
**2N4399**  
**2N5745**

**20, 30 AMPERE**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**PNP SILICON**  
**40–60–180 VOLTS**  
**200 WATTS**



**CASE 1-07**  
**TO-204AA**  
**(TO-3)**



## 2N4398 2N4399 2N5745

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 200\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	2N4398 2N4399 2N5745	$V_{CE(sus)}$	40 60 80	— — — Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 40\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	2N4398 2N4399 2N5745	$I_{CEO}$	— — —	5.0 5.0 5.0 mA
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 40\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 30\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	2N4398 2N4399 2N5745 2N4398, 2N4399 2N5745	$I_{CEX}$	— — — — —	5.0 5.0 5.0 10 10 mA
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 40\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	2N4398 2N4399 2N5745	$I_{CBO}$	— — —	1.0 1.0 1.0 mA
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )		$I_{EBO}$	—	5.0 mA
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
DC Current Gain (1) ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 15\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 20\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 30\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	All Types 2N5745 2N4398, 2N4399 2N5745 2N4398, 2N4399	$h_{FE}$	40 15 15 5.0 5.0	— — 60 60 — —
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 10\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 1.0\text{ A}$ ) ( $I_C = 15\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 1.5\text{ A}$ ) ( $I_C = 20\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 2.0\text{ A}$ ) ( $I_C = 20\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 4.0\text{ A}$ ) ( $I_C = 30\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 6.0\text{ A}$ )	2N4398, 2N4399 2N5745 2N4398, 2N4399 2N5745 2N4398, 2N4399 2N5745 2N4398, 2N4399	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— — — — —	0.75 1.0 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.0 4.0 Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 10\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 1.0\text{ A}$ )** ( $I_C = 15\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 1.5\text{ A}$ ) ( $I_C = 20\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 2.0\text{ A}$ )** ( $I_C = 20\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 4.0\text{ A}$ )	2N4398, 2N4399 2N5745 2N4398, 2N4399 2N5745 2N4398, 2N4399 2N5745	$V_{BE(sat)}$	— — — — —	1.6 1.7 1.85 2.0 2.5 2.5 Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 10\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 15\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 20\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 30\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	2N5745 2N4398, 2N4399 2N5745 2N4398, 2N4399	$V_{BE(on)}$	— — — —	1.5 1.7 2.5 3.0 Vdc

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

(continued)

\*\* Motorola Guarantees this Data in Addition to JEDEC Registered Data.

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS — continued

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Current-Gain Bandwidth Product (2) ( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	4.0 2.0	— —	MHz
Small-Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0 \text{ kHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	40	—	—
<b>SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Rise Time	$t_r$	—	0.4 1.0	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time	$t_s$	—	1.5 2.0	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time	$t_f$	—	0.6 1.0	$\mu\text{s}$

(2)  $f_T$  is defined as the frequency at which  $|h_{fe}|$  extrapolates to unity.

SWITCHING TIME EQUIVALENT TEST CIRCUITS

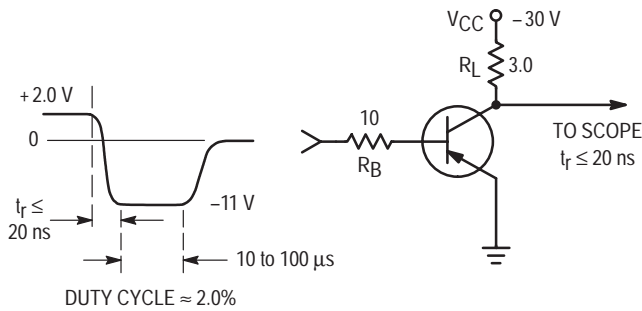


Figure 2. Turn-On Time

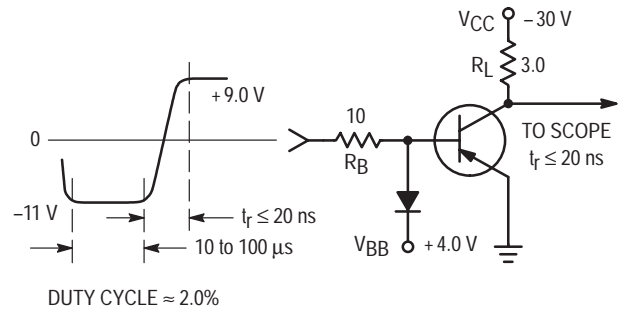


Figure 3. Turn-Off Time

TYPICAL "ON" REGION CHARACTERISTICS

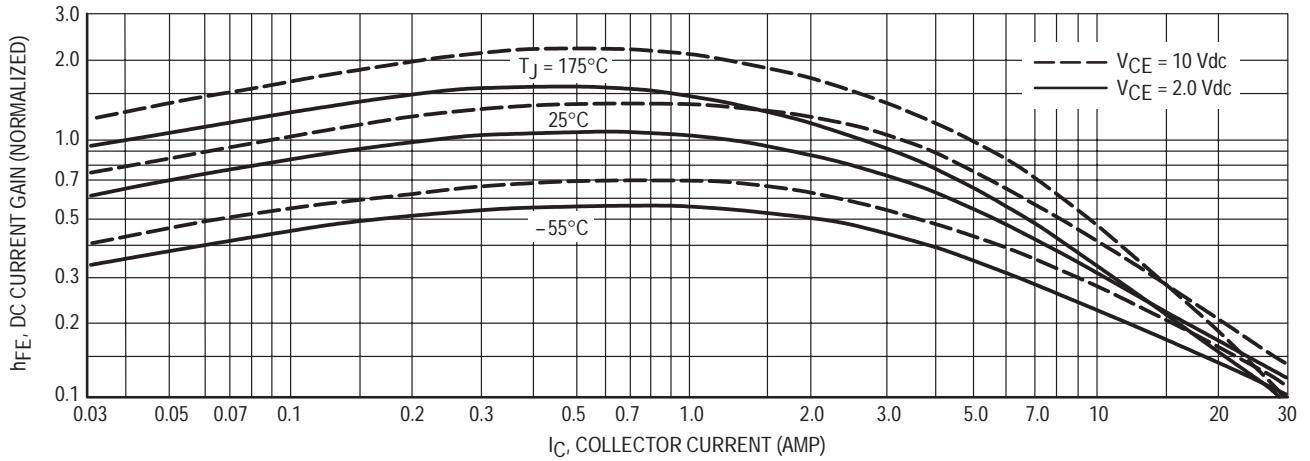


Figure 4. DC Current Gain

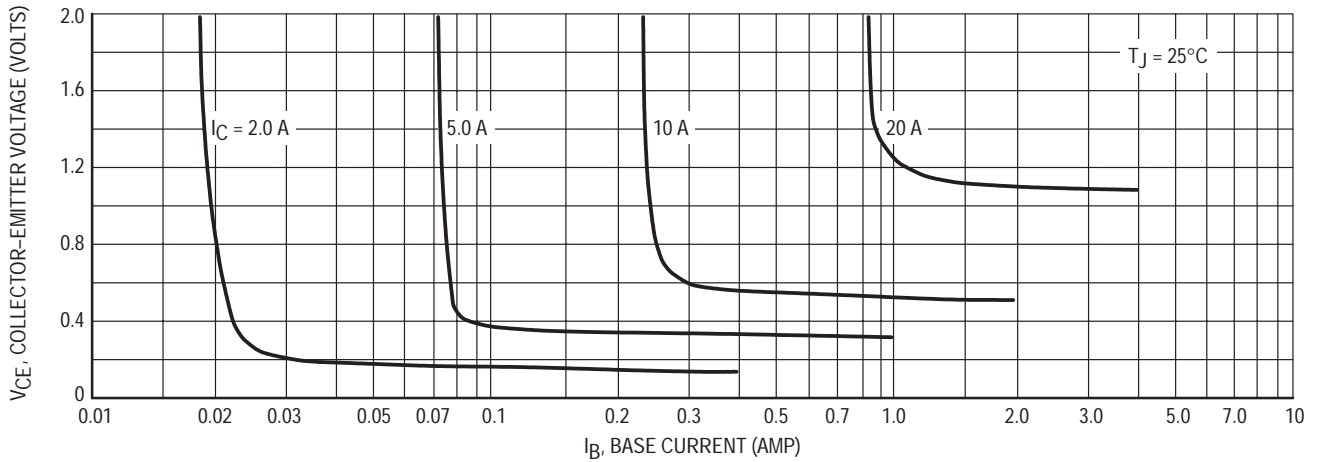


Figure 5. Collector Saturation Region

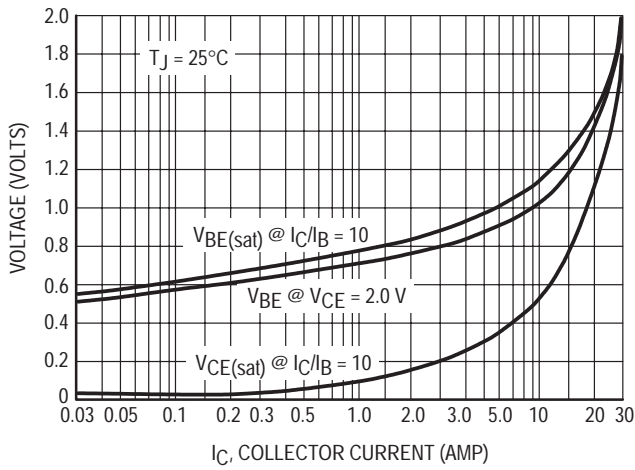


Figure 6. "On" Voltages

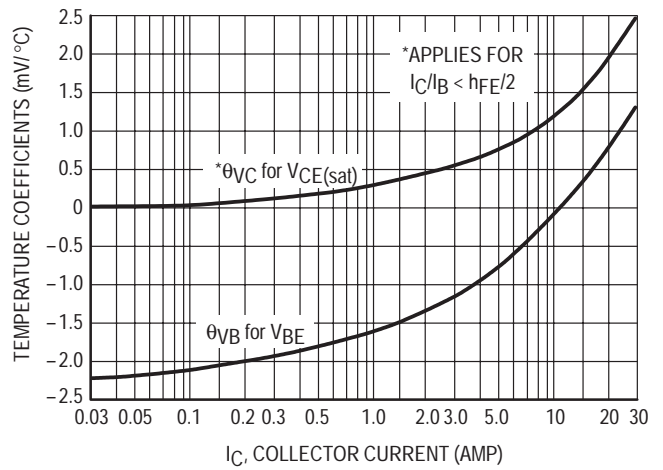


Figure 7. Temperature Coefficients

RATINGS AND THERMAL DATA

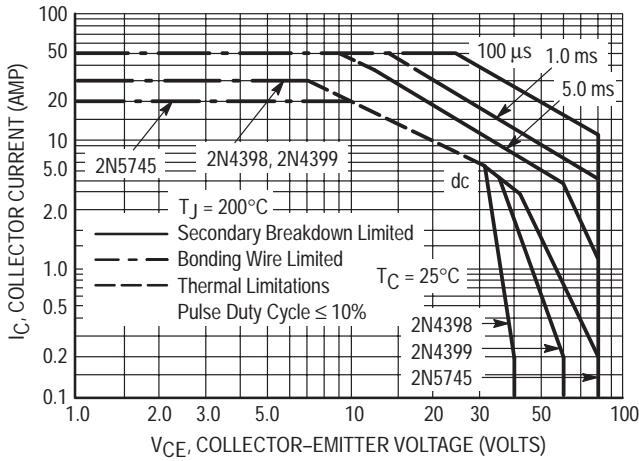


Figure 8. Active Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 8 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 200^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 200^\circ\text{C}$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 9. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

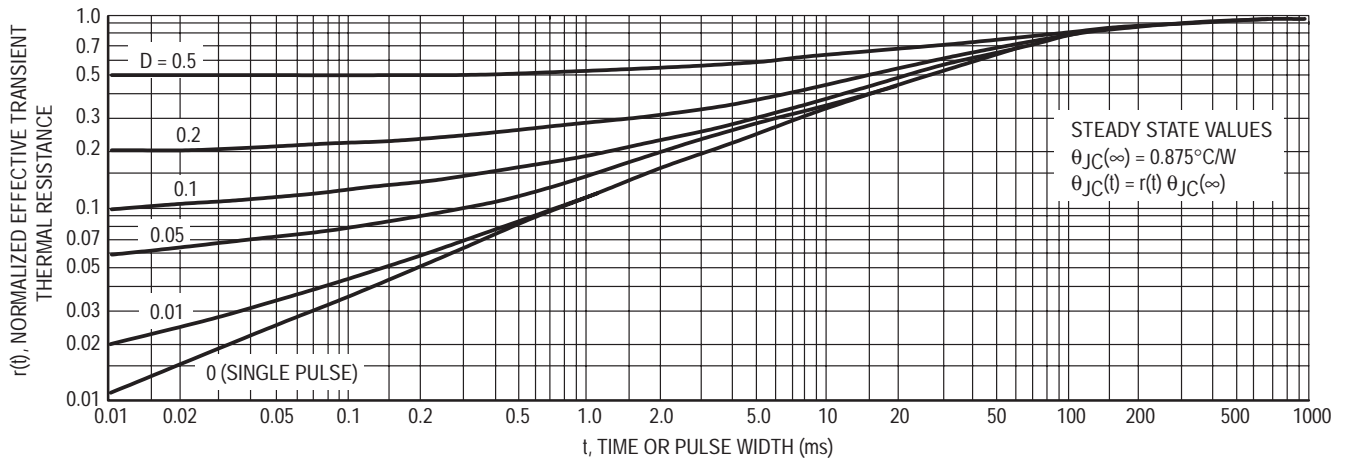
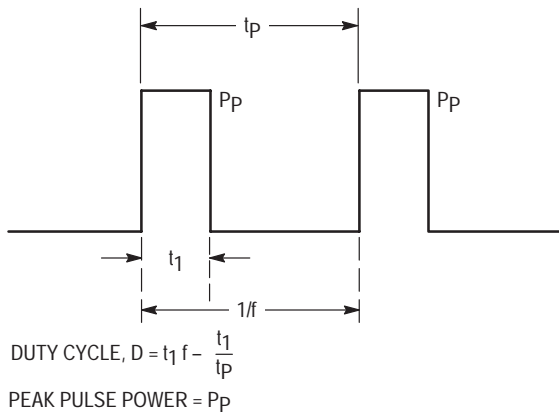


Figure 9. Thermal Response

DESIGN NOTE: USE OF TRANSIENT THERMAL RESISTANCE DATA



A train of periodical power pulses can be represented by the model as shown in Figure A. Using the model and the device thermal response, the normalized effective transient thermal resistance of Figure 9 was calculated for various duty cycles. To find  $\theta_{JC}(t)$ , multiply the value obtained from Figure 9 by the steady state value  $\theta_{JC}(\infty)$ .

Example:  
The 2N4398 is dissipating 100 watts under the following conditions:  $t_1 = 1.0 \text{ ms}$ ,  $t_p = 5.0 \text{ ms}$ . ( $D = 0.2$ )

Using Figure 9, at a pulse width of 1.0 ms and  $D = 0.2$ , the reading of  $r(t)$  is 0.28.

The peak rise in junction temperature is therefore  
 $T = r(t) \times P_p \times \theta_{JC}(\infty) = 0.28 \times 100 \times 0.875 = 24.5^\circ\text{C}$

## Medium-Power Plastic PNP Silicon Transistors

... designed for driver circuits, switching, and amplifier applications. These high-performance plastic devices feature:

- Low Saturation Voltage —  $V_{CE(sat)} = 0.6 \text{ Vdc (Max) @ } I_C = 1.0 \text{ Amp}$
- Excellent Power Dissipation Due to Thermopad Construction —  
 $P_D = 30 \text{ W @ } T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$
- Excellent Safe Operating Area
- Gain Specified to  $I_C = 1.0 \text{ Amp}$
- Complement to NPN 2N4921, 2N4922, 2N4923

### \*MAXIMUM RATINGS

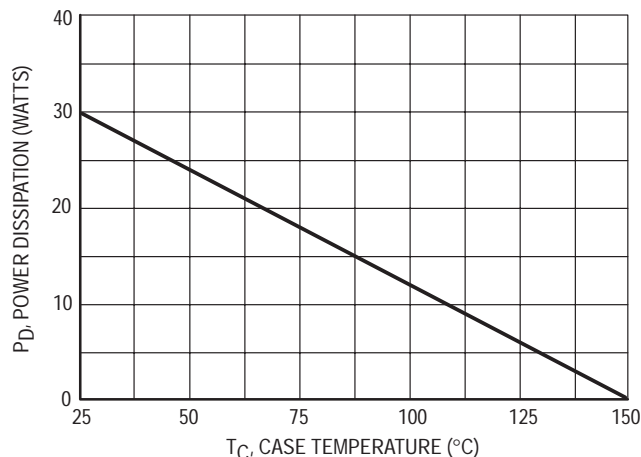
Ratings	Symbol	2N4918	2N4919	2N4920	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	40	60	80	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	40	60	80	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0			Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous (1)	$I_C^*$	1.0 3.0			Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	1.0			Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	30 0.24			Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating & Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150			$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS (2)

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	4.16	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data for 2N4918 Series.

- (1) The 1.0 Amp maximum  $I_C$  value is based upon JEDEC current gain requirements.  
The 3.0 Amp maximum value is based upon actual current-handling capability of the device (See Figure 5).
- (2) Recommend use of thermal compound for lowest thermal resistance.



**Figure 1. Power Derating**

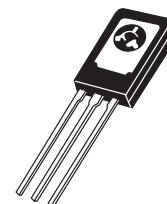
Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 7

**2N4918  
thru  
2N4920\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**3 AMPERE  
GENERAL-PURPOSE  
POWER TRANSISTORS  
40-80 VOLTS  
30 WATTS**



**CASE 77-08  
TO-225AA TYPE**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 0.1 \text{ A dc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CE(sus)}$	40 60 80	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 20 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 30 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 40 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	— — —	0.5 0.5 0.5	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CEO}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CEO}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEX}$	— —	0.1 0.5	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = \text{Rated } V_{CB}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$	—	0.1	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	1.0	mAdc

**ON CHARACTERISTICS**

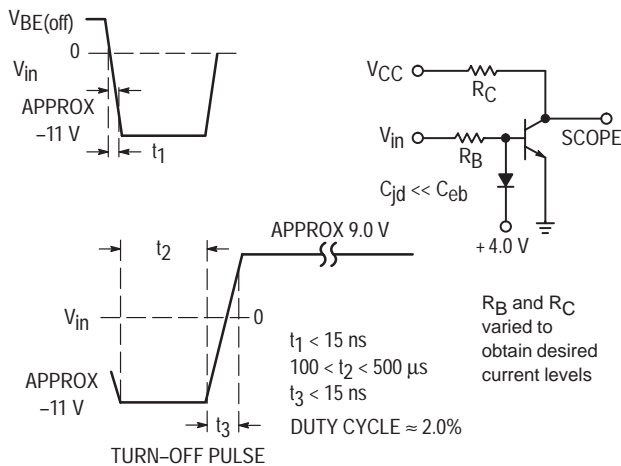
DC Current Gain (1) ( $I_C = 50 \text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 500 \text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ A dc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	40 30 10	— 150 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ A dc}$ , $I_B = 0.1 \text{ A dc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	0.6	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ A dc}$ , $I_B = 0.1 \text{ A dc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	1.3	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ A dc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	1.3	Vdc

**SMALL–SIGNAL CHARACTERISTICS**

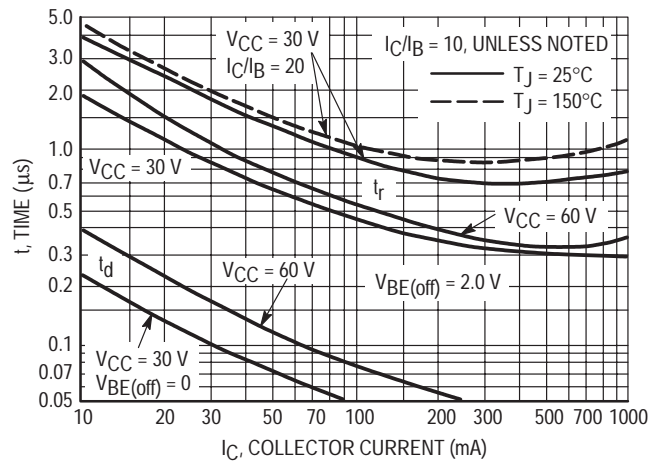
Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 250 \text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	3.0	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 100 \text{ kHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	100	pF
Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 250 \text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0 \text{ kHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	25	—	—

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

(1) Pulse Test:  $PW \approx 300 \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\approx 2.0\%$



**Figure 2. Switching Time Equivalent Test Circuit**



**Figure 3. Turn-On Time**

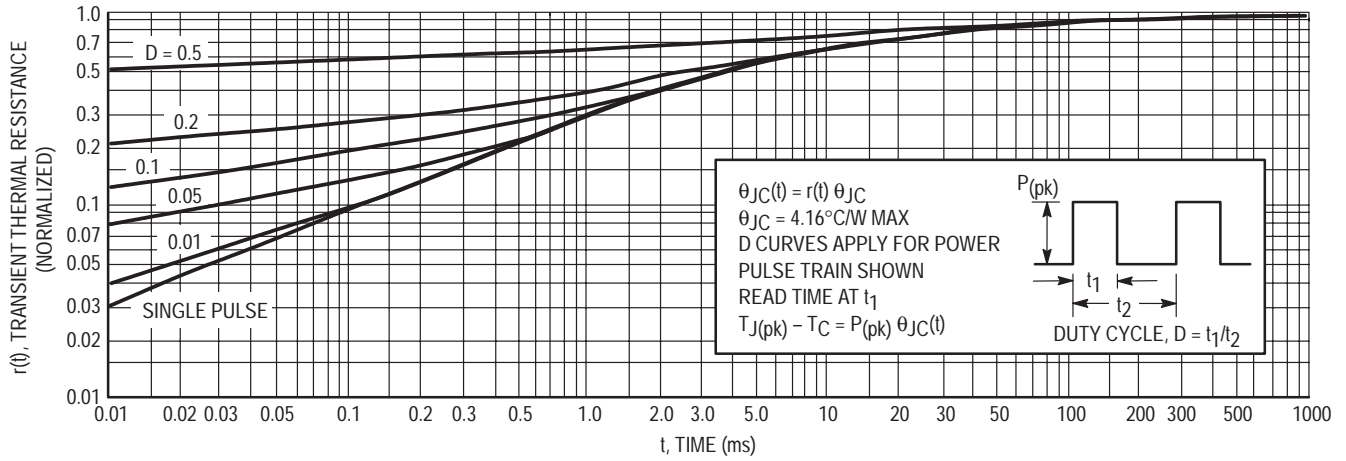


Figure 4. Thermal Response

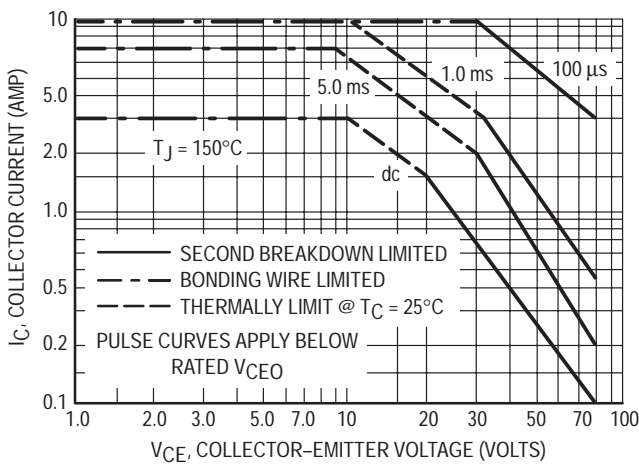


Figure 5. Active-Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  operation i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 5 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ . At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

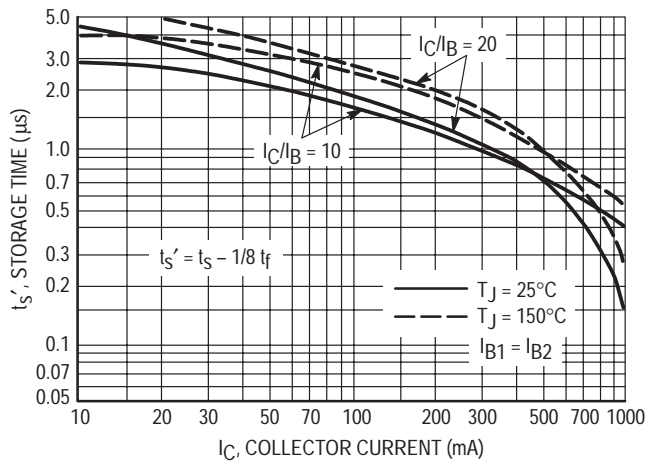


Figure 6. Storage Time

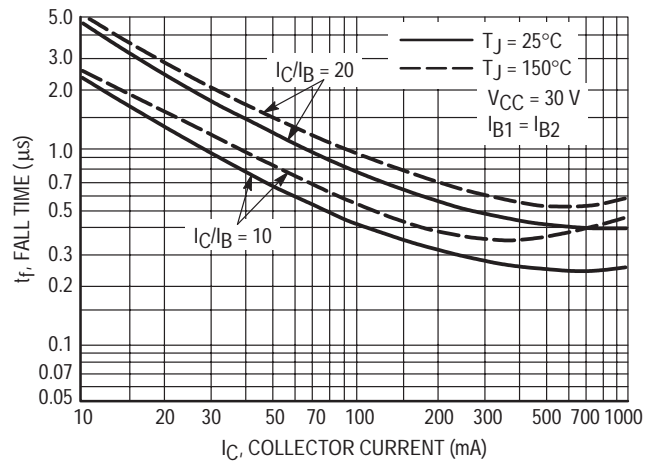


Figure 7. Fall Time

TYPICAL DC CHARACTERISTICS

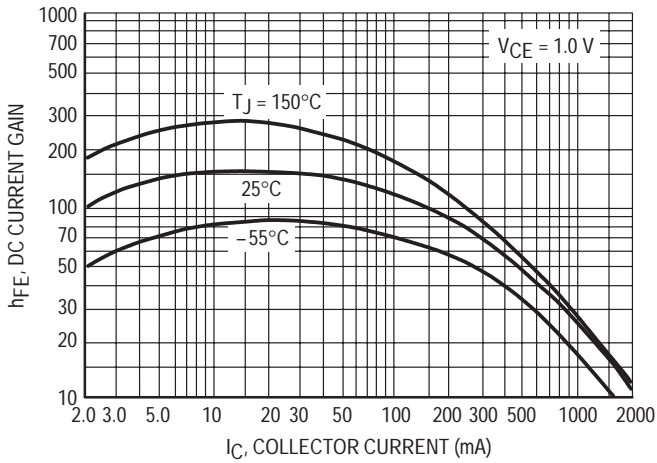


Figure 8. Current Gain

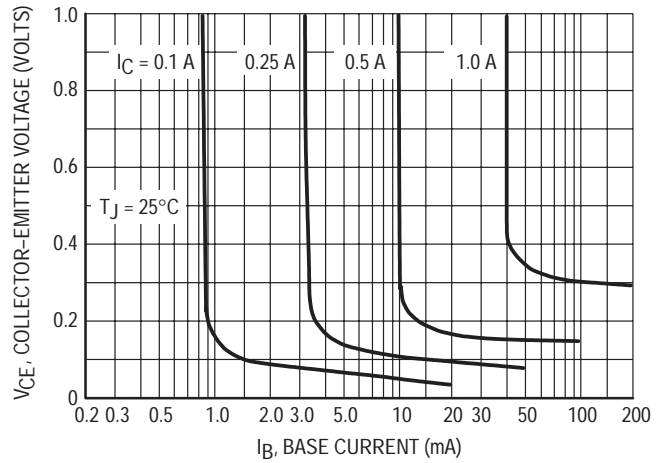


Figure 9. Collector Saturation Region

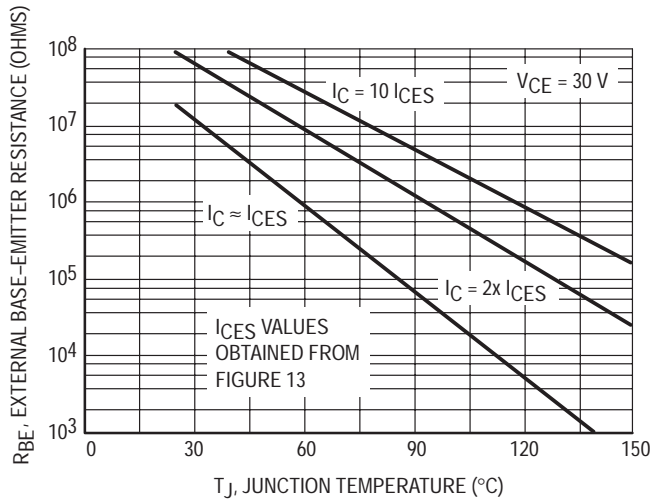


Figure 10. Effects of Base-Emitter Resistance

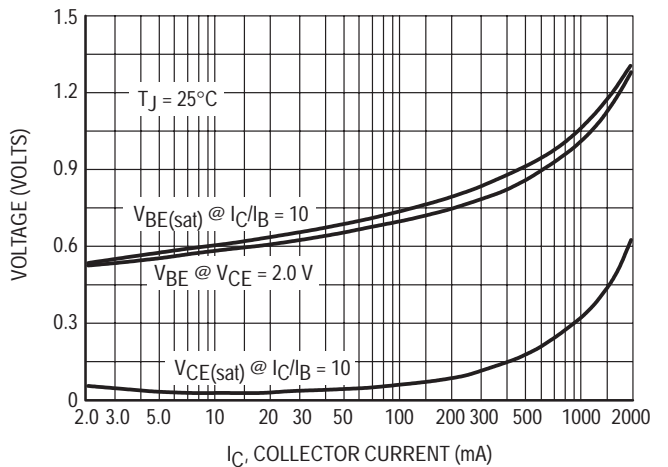


Figure 11. "On" Voltage

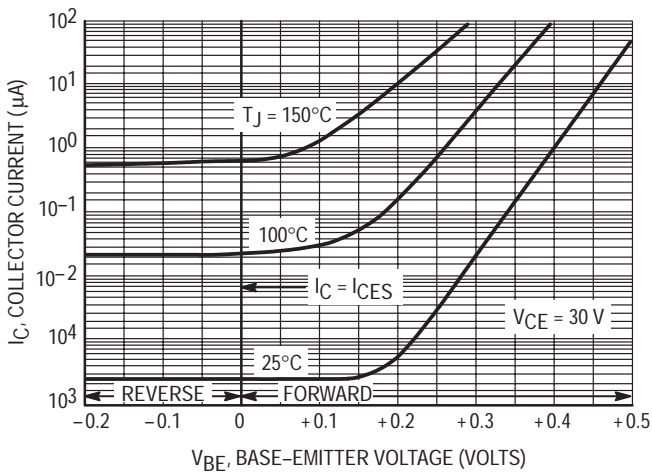


Figure 12. Collector Cut-Off Region

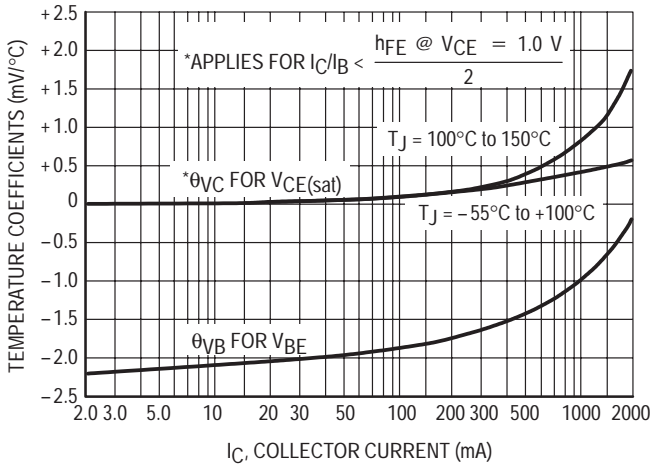


Figure 13. Temperature Coefficients



## Medium-Power Plastic NPN Silicon Transistors

... designed for driver circuits, switching, and amplifier applications. These high-performance plastic devices feature:

- Low Saturation Voltage —  $V_{CE(sat)} = 0.6$  Vdc (Max) @  $I_C = 1.0$  Amp
- Excellent Power Dissipation Due to Thermopad Construction —  $P_D = 30$  W @  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$
- Excellent Safe Operating Area
- Gain Specified to  $I_C = 1.0$  Amp
- Complement to PNP 2N4918, 2N4919, 2N4920

### \*MAXIMUM RATINGS

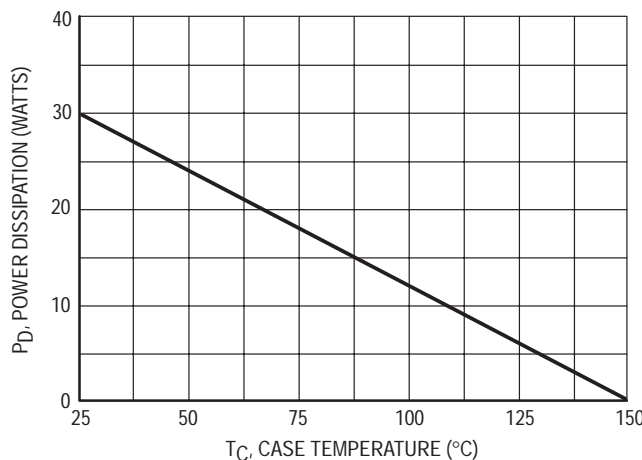
Rating	Symbol	2N4921	2N4922	2N4923	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	40	60	80	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	40	60	80	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0			Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous (1)	$I_C$	1.0 3.0			Adc
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	1.0			Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	30 0.24			Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating & Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150			$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS (2)

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	4.16	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

- (1) The 1.0 Amp maximum  $I_C$  value is based upon JEDEC current gain requirements. The 3.0 Amp maximum value is based upon actual current handling capability of the device (see Figures 5 and 6)
- (2) Recommend use of thermal compound for lowest thermal resistance.

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.



**Figure 1. Power Derating**

Safe Area Curves are indicated by Figure 5. All limits are applicable and must be observed.

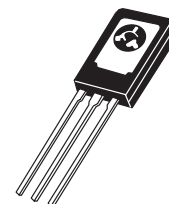
Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 7

**2N4921  
thru  
2N4923\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**1 AMPERE  
GENERAL-PURPOSE  
POWER TRANSISTORS  
40-80 VOLTS  
30 WATTS**



**CASE 77-08  
TO-225AA TYPE**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 0.1 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	40 60 80	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 20 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 30 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 40 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	— — —	0.5 0.5 0.5	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CEO}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CEO}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEX}$	— —	0.1 0.5	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = \text{Rated } V_{CB}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$	—	0.1	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	1.0	mAdc

**ON CHARACTERISTICS**

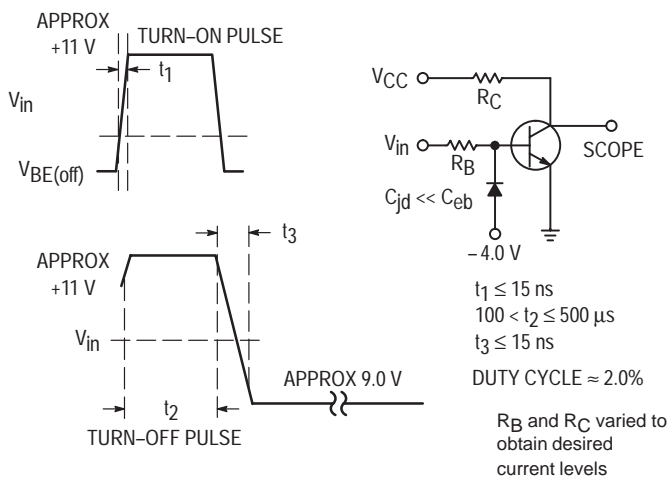
DC Current Gain (1) ( $I_C = 50 \text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 500 \text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	40 30 10	— 150 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.1 \text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	0.6	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.1 \text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	1.3	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	1.3	Vdc

**SMALL–SIGNAL CHARACTERISTICS**

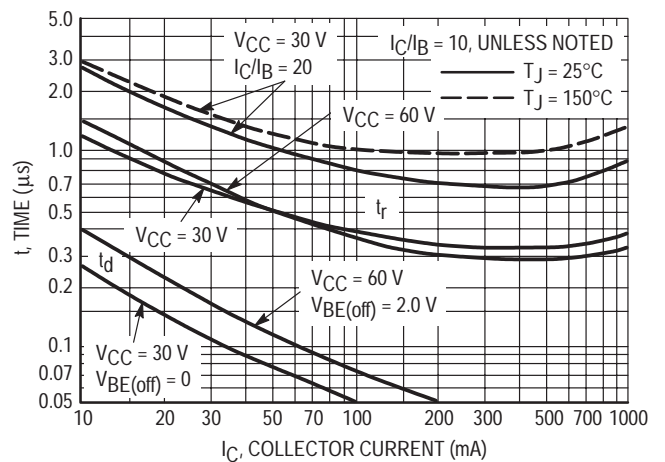
Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 250 \text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	3.0	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 100 \text{ kHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	100	pF
Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 250 \text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0 \text{ kHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	25	—	—

(1) Pulse Test:  $PW \approx 300 \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\approx 2.0\%$ .

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.



**Figure 2. Switching Time Equivalent Circuit**



**Figure 3. Turn–On Time**

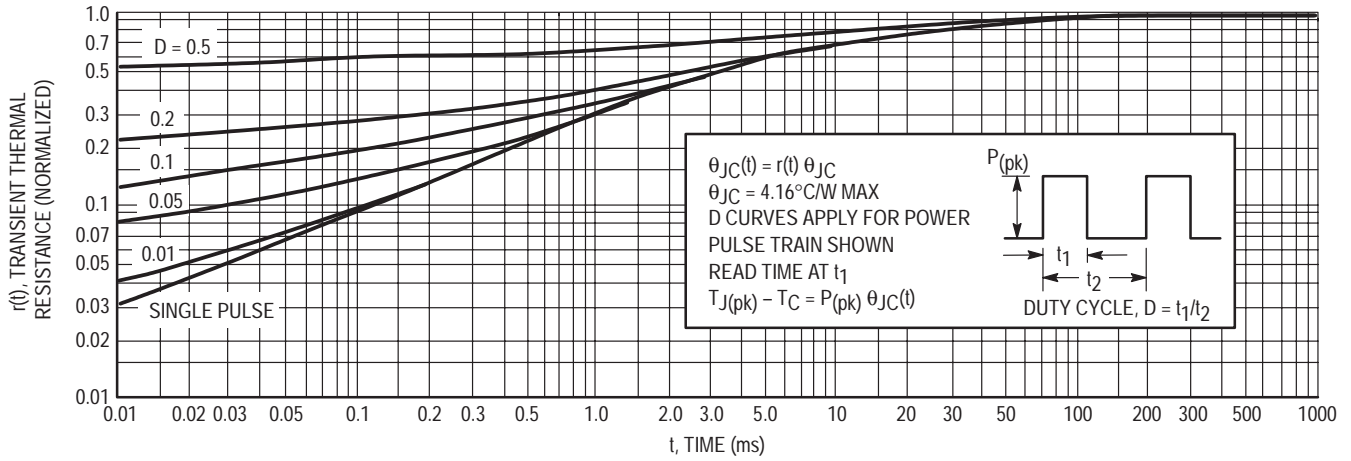


Figure 4. Thermal Response

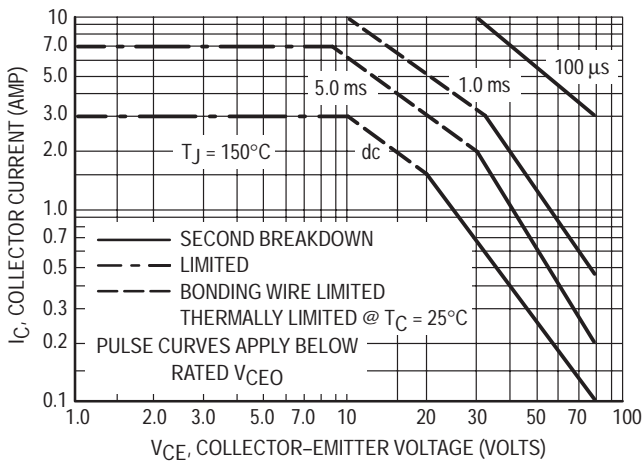


Figure 5. Active-Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  operation i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 5 is based on  $T_J(pk) = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_J(pk) \leq 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ . At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

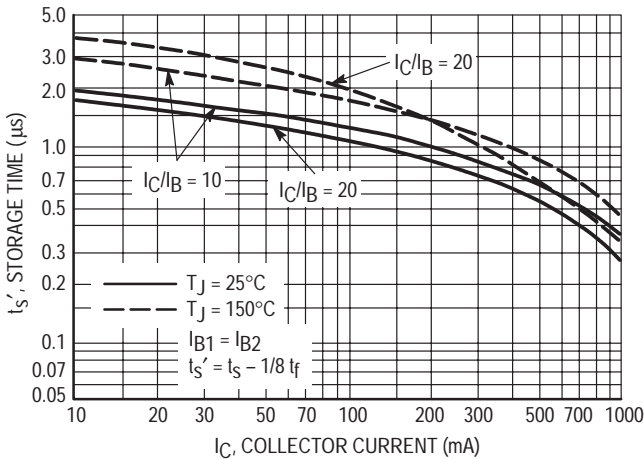


Figure 6. Storage Time

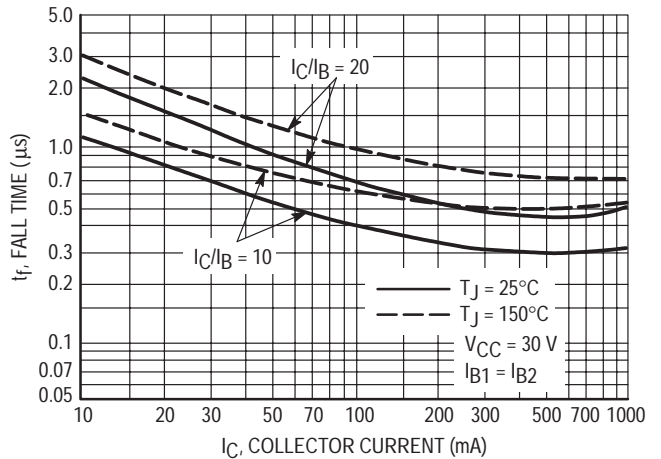


Figure 7. Fall Time

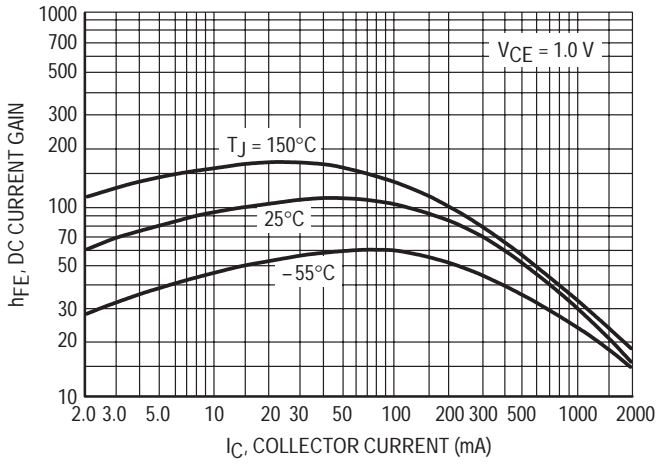


Figure 8. Current Gain

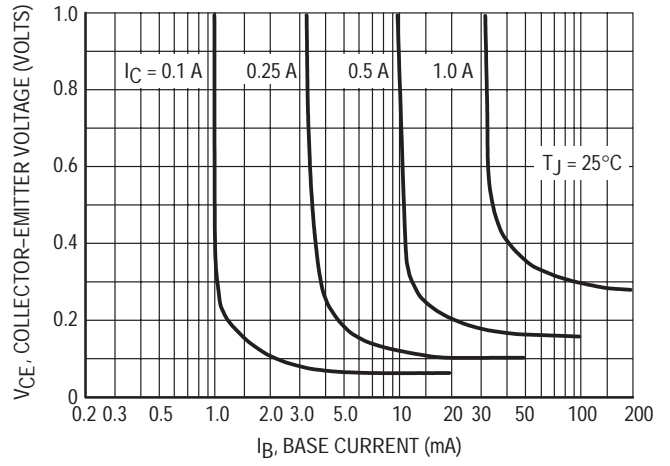


Figure 9. Collector Saturation Region

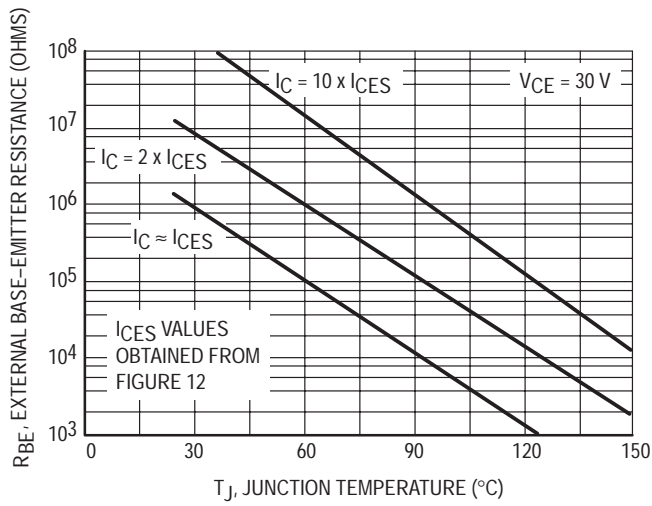


Figure 10. Effects of Base-Emitter Resistance

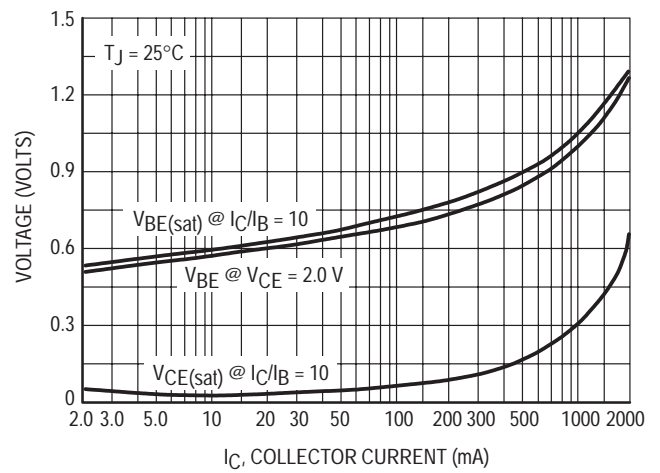


Figure 11. "On" Voltage

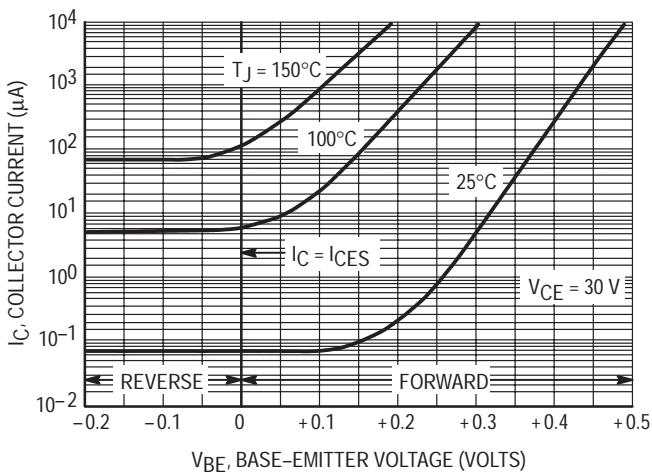


Figure 12. Collector Cut-Off Region

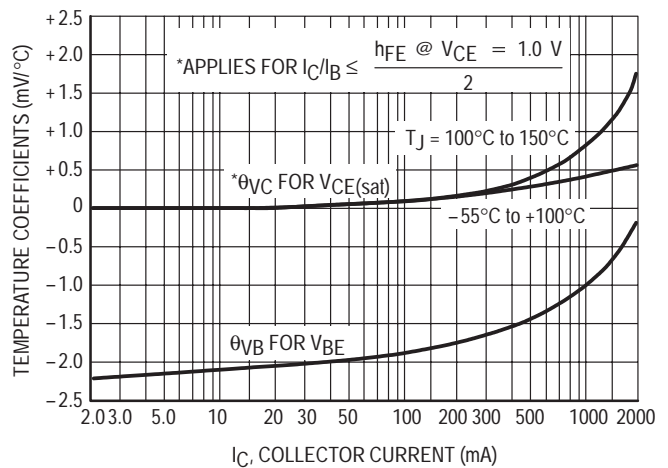


Figure 13. Temperature Coefficients

## NPN Silicon Transistors

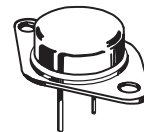
... fast switching speeds and high current capacity ideally suit these parts for use in switching regulators, inverters, wide-band amplifiers and power oscillators in industrial and commercial applications.

- High Speed —  $t_f = 0.5 \mu s$  (Max)
- High Current —  $I_{C(max)} = 30$  Amps
- Low Saturation —  $V_{CE(sat)} = 2.5$  V (Max) @  $I_C = 20$  Amps

**2N5038\***  
**2N5039**

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**20 AMPERE**  
**NPN SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**75 and 90 VOLTS**  
**140 WATTS**



**CASE 1-07**  
**TO-204AA**  
**(TO-3)**

### \*MAXIMUM RATINGS

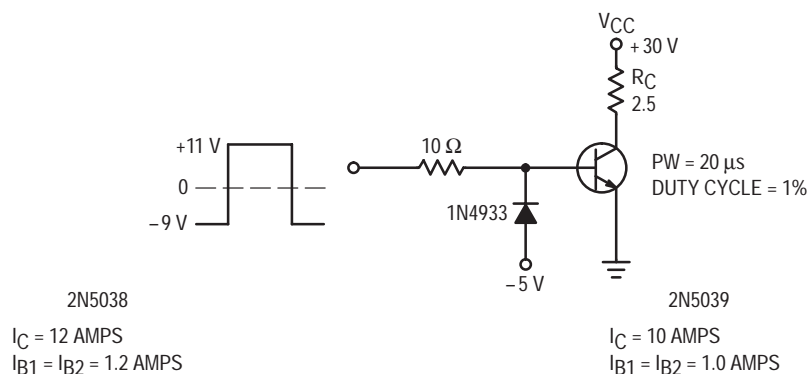
Rating	Symbol	2N5038	2N5039	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	150	120	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEV}$	150	120	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	7		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	20		Adc
Peak (1)	$I_{CM}$	30		
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	5		Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ C$	$P_D$	140		Watts
Derate above $25^\circ C$		0.8		W/ $^\circ C$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +200		$^\circ C$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.25	$^\circ C/W$

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 10$  ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq 50\%$ .



**Figure 1. Switching Time Test Circuit**

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 7

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 200\text{ mA dc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	90 75	— —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 140\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ V}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 110\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ V}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 100\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 85\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEX}$	— — — —	50 50 10 10	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )  ( $V_{EB} = 7\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	— — —	5 15 50	mAdc

**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 12\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	20 20	100 100	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 20\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 5\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	2.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 20\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 5\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	3.3	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

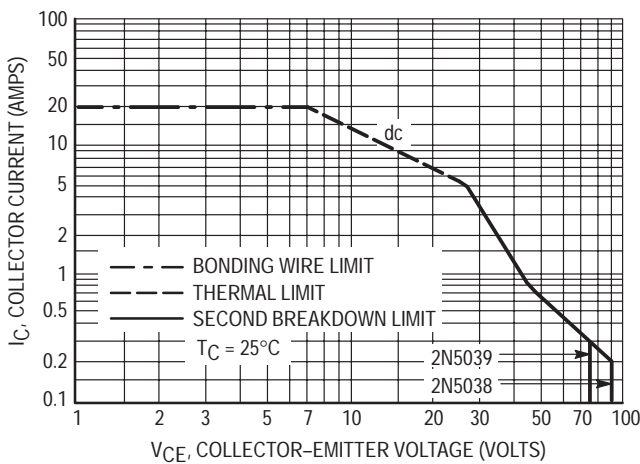
Magnitude of Common–Emitter Small–Signal Short–Circuit Forward Current Transfer Ratio ( $I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 5\text{ MHz}$ )	$ h_{fe} $	12	—	—
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**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

RESISTIVE LOAD						
Rise Time	$(V_{CC} = 30\text{ Vdc})$		$t_r$	—	0.5	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time	$(I_C = 12\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 1.2\text{ Adc})$	2N5038	$t_s$	—	1.5	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time	$(I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 1\text{ Adc})$	2N5039	$t_f$	—	0.5	$\mu\text{s}$

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .



**Figure 2. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area**

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10%. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations may reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

## Silicon NPN Power Transistors

... for use in power amplifier and switching circuits, — excellent safe area limits.  
Complement to PNP 2N5194, 2N5195.

**2N5191**  
**2N5192\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

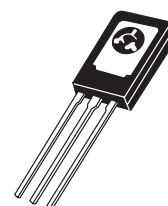
**4 AMPERE**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**SILICON NPN**  
**60–80 VOLTS**  
**40 WATTS**

### \*MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	2N5191	2N5192	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	60	80	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	60	80	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0		Vdc
Collector Current	$I_C$	4.0		Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	1.0		Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	40	320	Watts mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–65 to +150		$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	3.12	$^\circ\text{C}$



**CASE 77–08**  
**TO–225AA TYPE**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
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### OFF CHARACTERISTICS

Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 0.1 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 0$ )	2N5191 2N5192	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	60 80	— —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 60 \text{ Vdc}, I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 80 \text{ Vdc}, I_B = 0$ )	2N5191 2N5192	$I_{CEO}$	— —	1.0 1.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 60 \text{ Vdc}, V_{EB(off)} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 80 \text{ Vdc}, V_{EB(off)} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 60 \text{ Vdc}, V_{EB(off)} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}, T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 80 \text{ Vdc}, V_{EB(off)} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}, T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	2N5191 2N5192 2N5191 2N5192	$I_{CEX}$	— — — —	0.1 0.1 2.0 2.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 60 \text{ Vdc}, I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 80 \text{ Vdc}, I_E = 0$ )	2N5191 2N5192	$I_{CBO}$	— —	0.1 0.1	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}, I_C = 0$ )		$I_{EBO}$	—	1.0	mAdc

(continued)

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

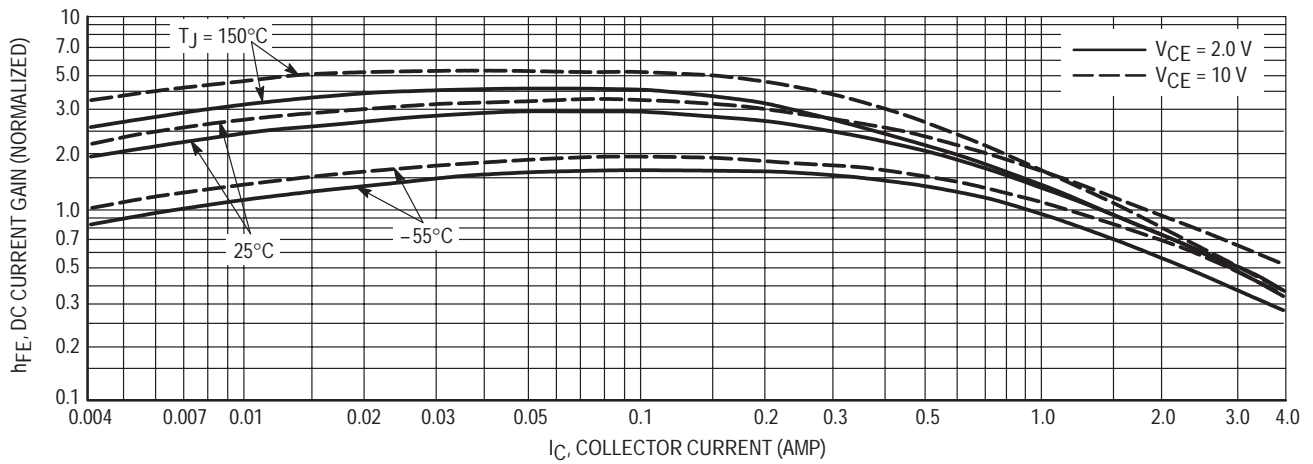
REV 7

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

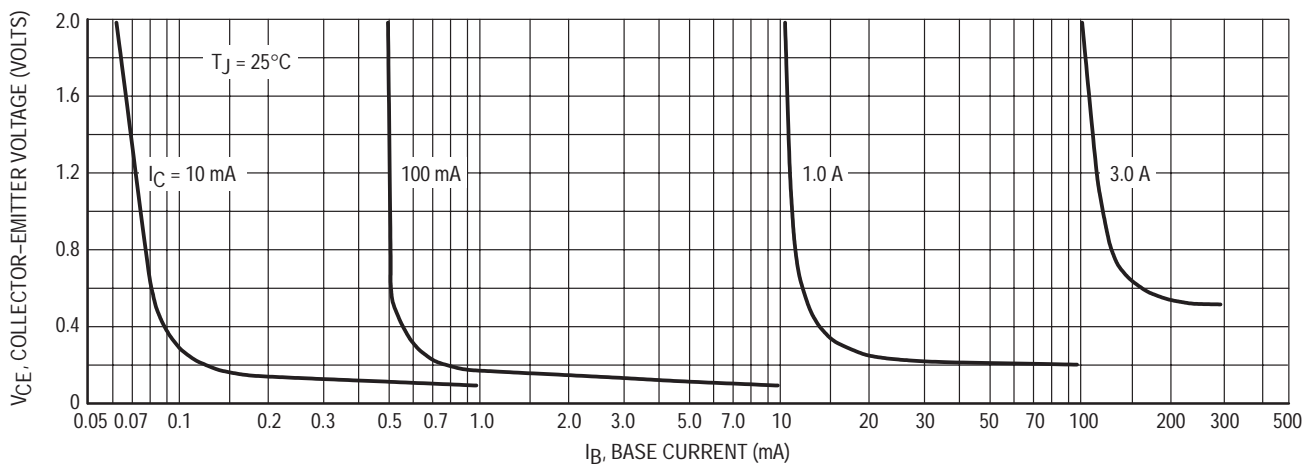
Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
DC Current Gain (1) ( $I_C = 1.5 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 2.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )	hFE	25	100	—	
					2N5191
( $I_C = 4.0 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 2.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )					2N5192
					2N5191
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 1.5 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 0.15 \text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 4.0 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 1.0 \text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	0.6	Vdc	
		—	1.4		
Base–Emitter On Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 1.5 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 2.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	1.2	Vdc	
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}, f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	2.0	—	MHz	

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300 \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.



**Figure 1. DC Current Gain**



**Figure 2. Collector Saturation Region**



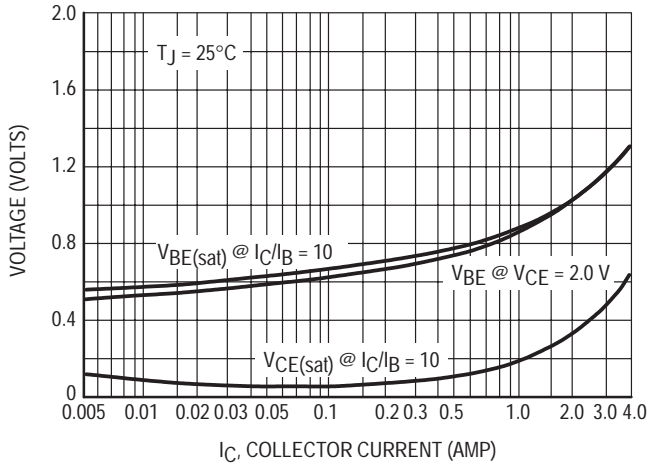


Figure 3. "On" Voltages

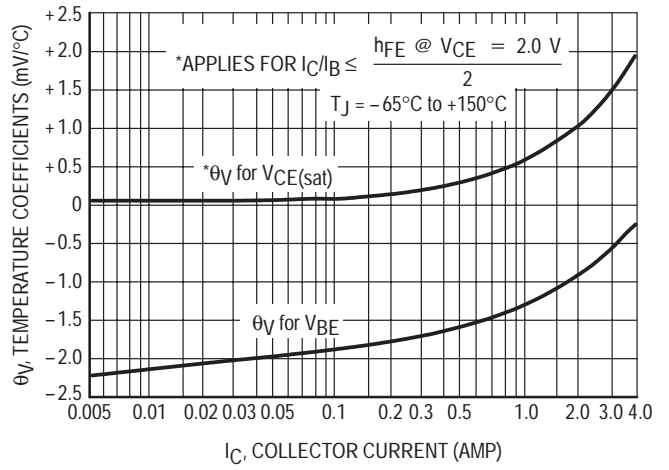


Figure 4. Temperature Coefficients

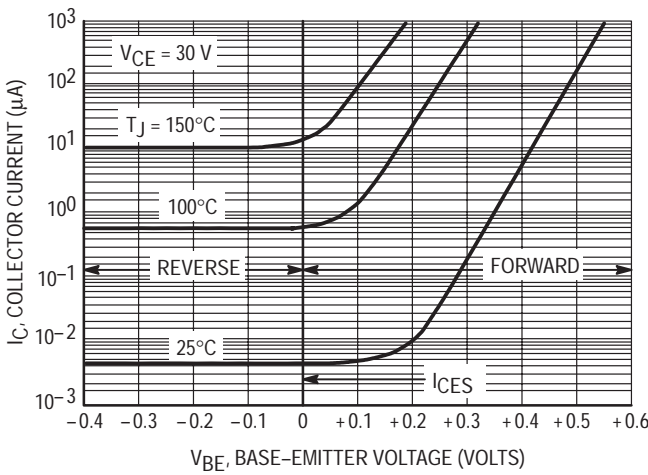


Figure 5. Collector Cut-Off Region

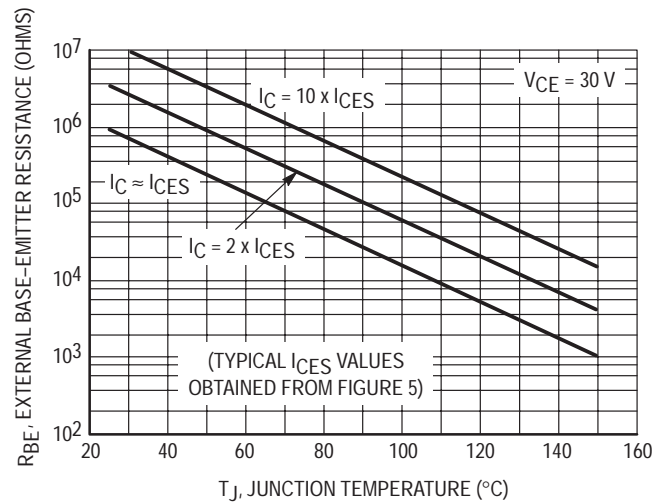


Figure 6. Effects of Base-Emitter Resistance

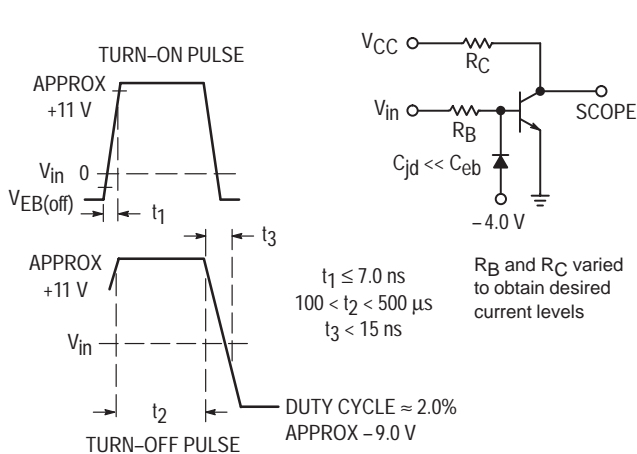


Figure 7. Switching Time Equivalent Test Circuit

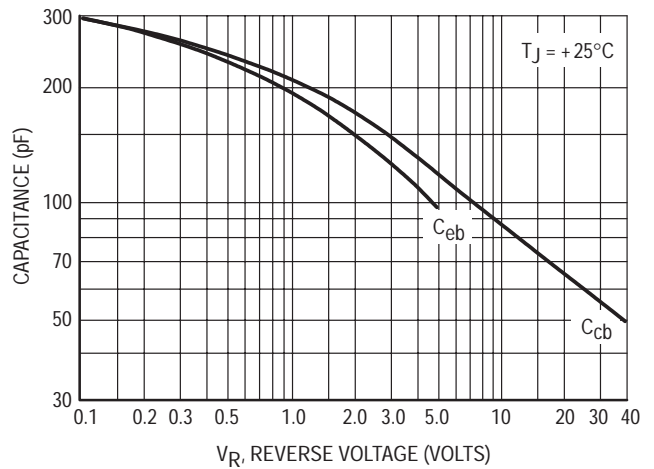


Figure 8. Capacitance

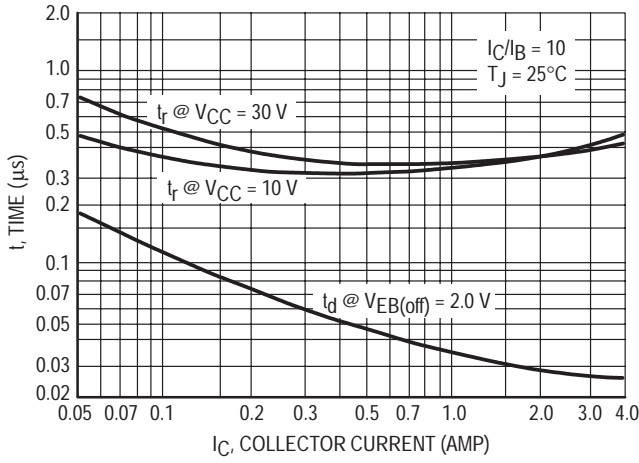


Figure 9. Turn-On Time

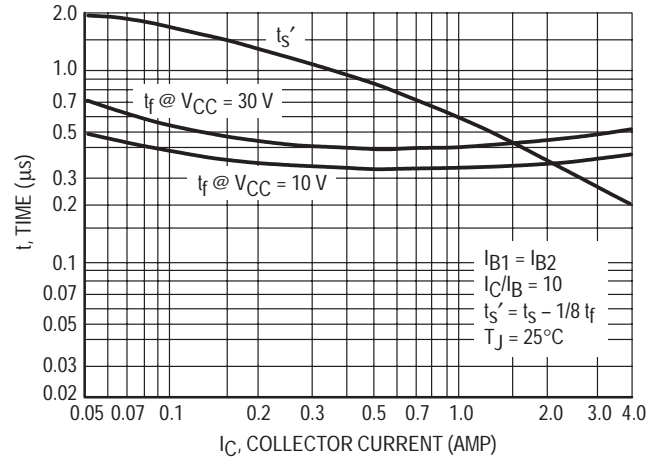


Figure 10. Turn-Off Time

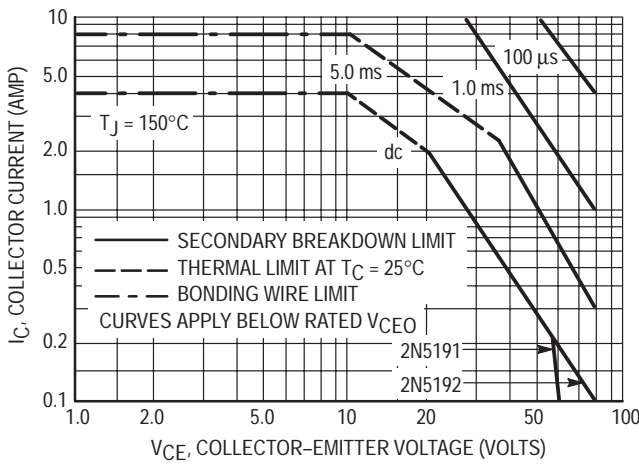


Figure 11. Rating and Thermal Data Active-Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor; average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 11 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ . At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

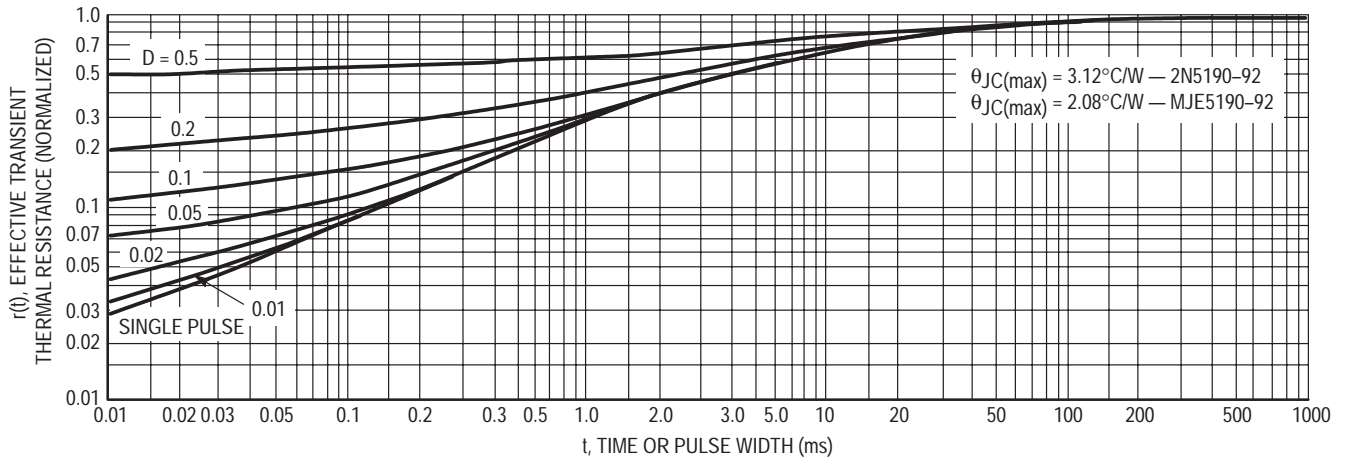


Figure 12. Thermal Response

## DESIGN NOTE: USE OF TRANSIENT THERMAL RESISTANCE DATA

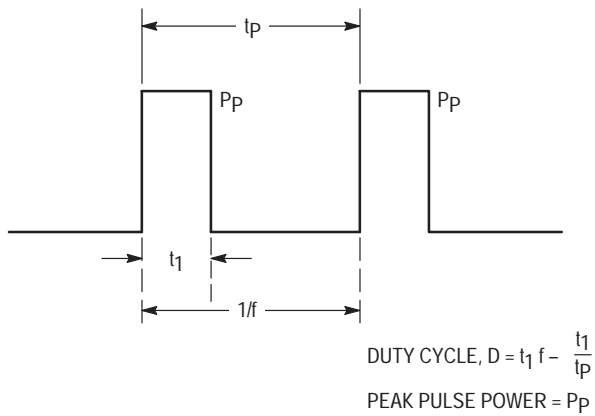


Figure A

A train of periodical power pulses can be represented by the model shown in Figure A. Using the model and the device thermal response, the normalized effective transient thermal resistance of Figure 12 was calculated for various duty cycles.

To find  $\theta_{JC}(t)$ , multiply the value obtained from Figure 12 by the steady state value  $\theta_{JC}$ .

Example:

The 2N5190 is dissipating 50 watts under the following conditions:  $t_1 = 0.1$  ms,  $t_p = 0.5$  ms. ( $D = 0.2$ ).

Using Figure 12, at a pulse width of 0.1 ms and  $D = 0.2$ , the reading of  $r(t_1, D)$  is 0.27.

The peak rise in function temperature is therefore:

$$\Delta T = r(t) \times P_p \times \theta_{JC} = 0.27 \times 50 \times 3.12 = 42.2^\circ\text{C}$$

## Silicon PNP Power Transistors

... for use in power amplifier and switching circuits, — excellent safe area limits.  
Complement to NPN 2N5191, 2N5192

**2N5194**  
**2N5195\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

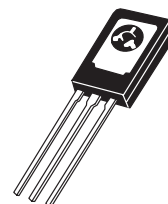
**4 AMPERE**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**SILICON PNP**  
**60–80 VOLTS**

### \*MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	2N5194	2N5195	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	60	80	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	60	80	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0		Vdc
Collector Current	$I_C$	4.0		Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	1.0		Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	40	320	Watts mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–65 to +150		$^\circ\text{C/W}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	3.12	$^\circ\text{C/W}$



**CASE 77–08**  
**TO–225AA TYPE**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
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### OFF CHARACTERISTICS

Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 0.1 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 0$ )	2N5194 2N5195	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	60 80	— —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 60 \text{ Vdc}, I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 80 \text{ Vdc}, I_B = 0$ )	2N5194 2N5195	$I_{CEO}$	— —	1.0 1.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 60 \text{ Vdc}, V_{BE(off)} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 80 \text{ Vdc}, V_{BE(off)} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 60 \text{ Vdc}, V_{BE(off)} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}, T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 80 \text{ Vdc}, V_{BE(off)} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}, T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	2N5194 2N5195 2N5194 2N5195	$I_{CEX}$	— — — —	0.1 0.1 2.0 2.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 60 \text{ Vdc}, I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 80 \text{ Vdc}, I_E = 0$ )	2N5194 2N5195	$I_{CBO}$	— —	0.1 0.1	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}, I_C = 0$ )		$I_{EBO}$	—	1.0	mAdc

(continued)

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 7

# 2N5194 2N5195

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
DC Current Gain (1) ( $I_C = 1.5 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 2.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )	2N5194	25	100	—	
	2N5195	20	80		
	( $I_C = 4.0 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 2.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )	2N5194	10		—
	2N5195	7.0	—		
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 1.5 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 0.15 \text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 4.0 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 1.0 \text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(\text{sat})}$	—	0.6 1.4	Vdc	
Base–Emitter On Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 1.5 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 2.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(\text{on})}$	—	1.2	Vdc	
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}, f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	2.0	—	MHz	

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300 \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .

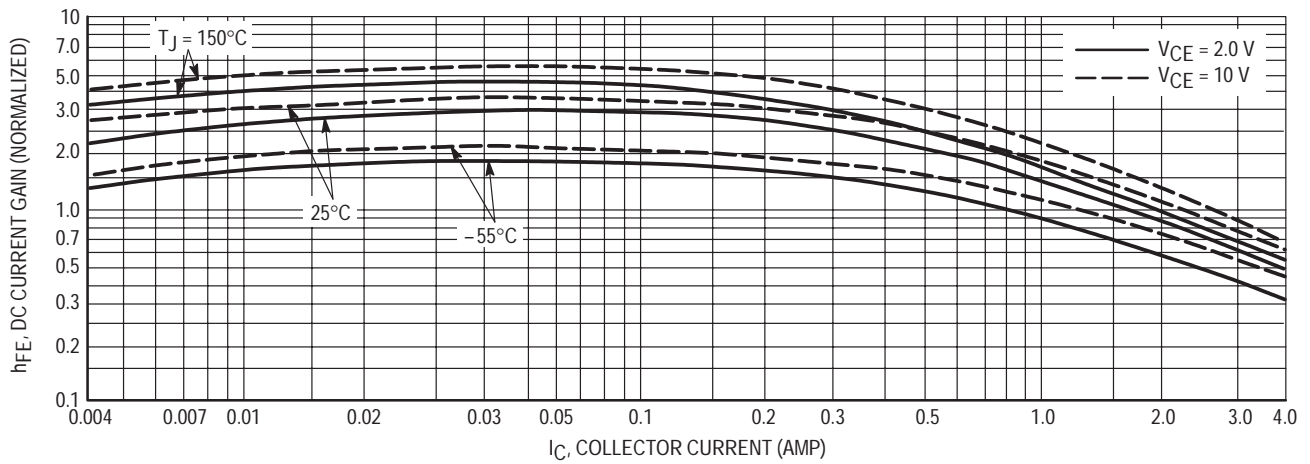


Figure 1. DC Current Gain

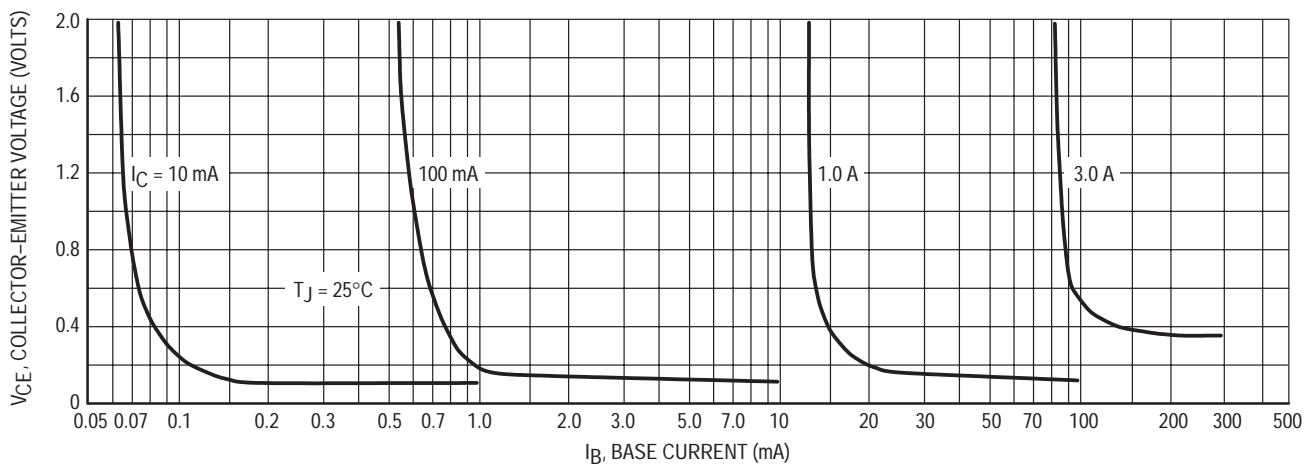


Figure 2. Collector Saturation Region

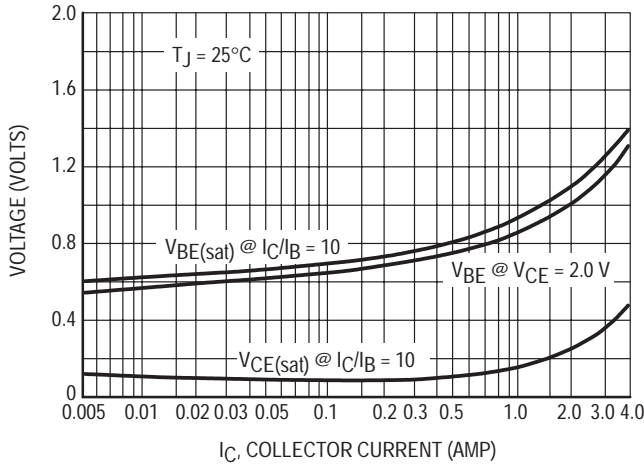


Figure 3. "On" Voltage

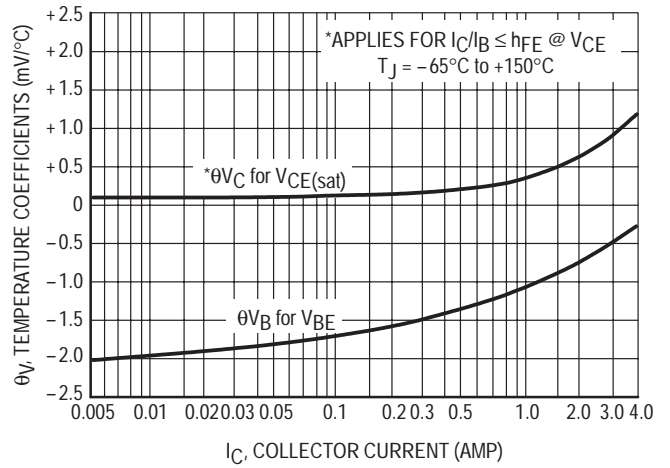


Figure 4. Temperature Coefficients

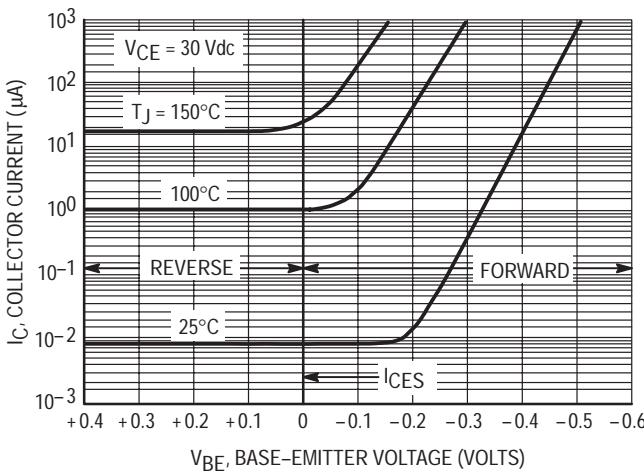


Figure 5. Collector Cut-Off Region

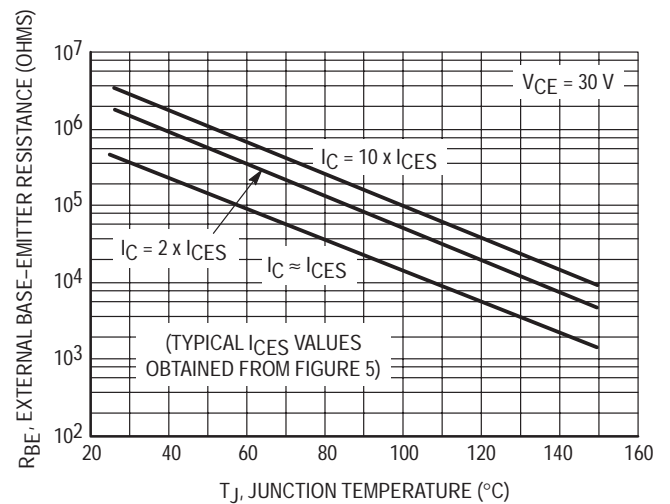


Figure 6. Effects of Base-Emitter Resistance

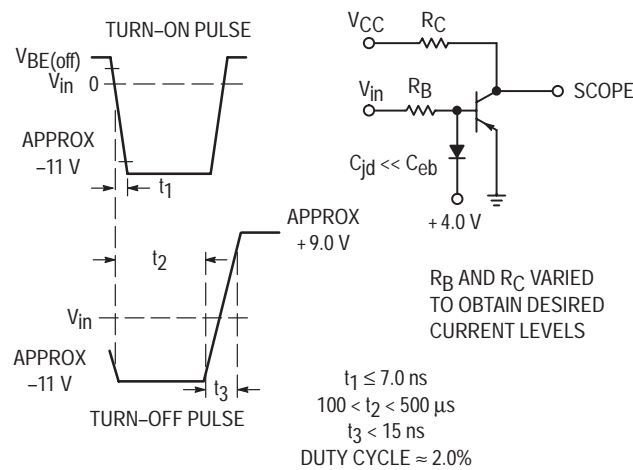


Figure 7. Switching Time Equivalent Test Circuit

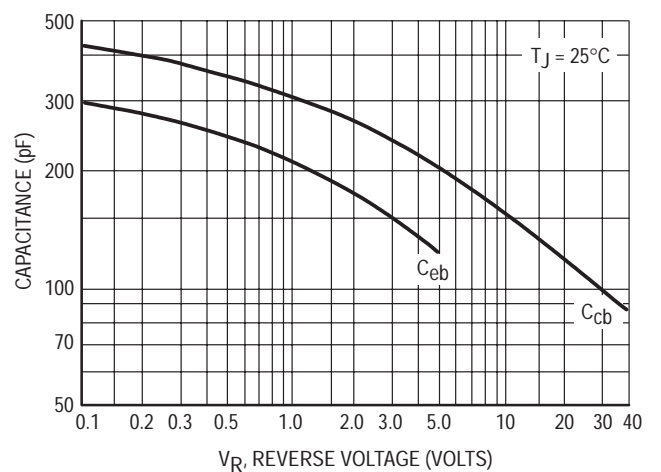


Figure 8. Capacitance

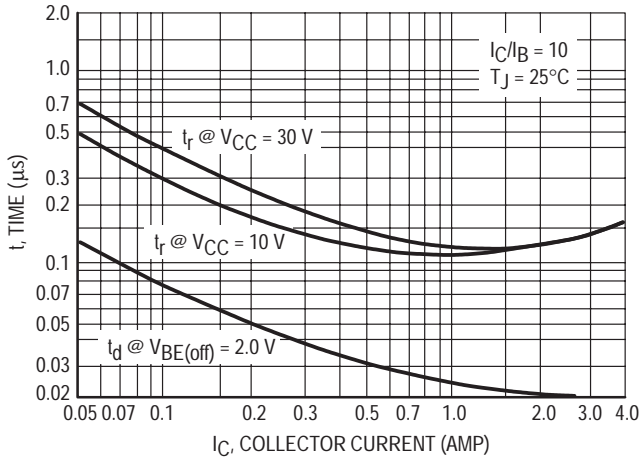


Figure 9. Turn-On Time

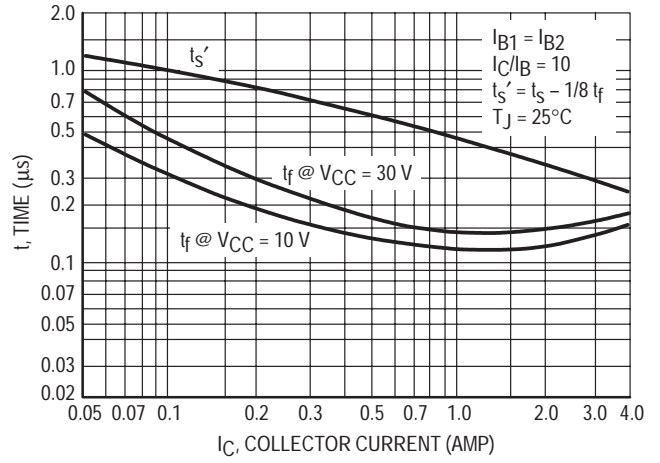


Figure 10. Turn-Off Time

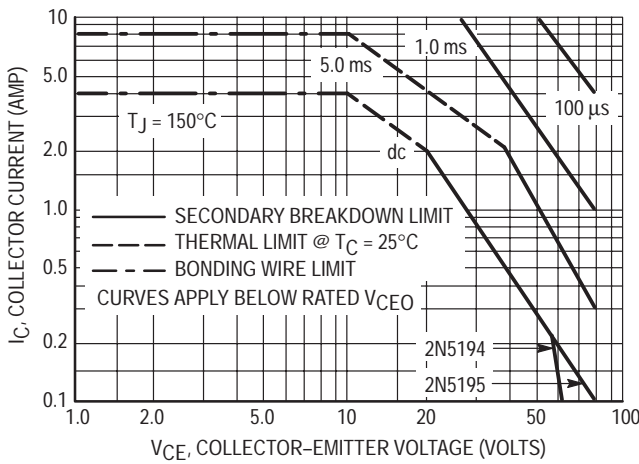


Figure 11. Rating and Thermal Data Active-Region Safe Operating Area

**Note 1:**

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor; average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 11 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ .  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ . At high-case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

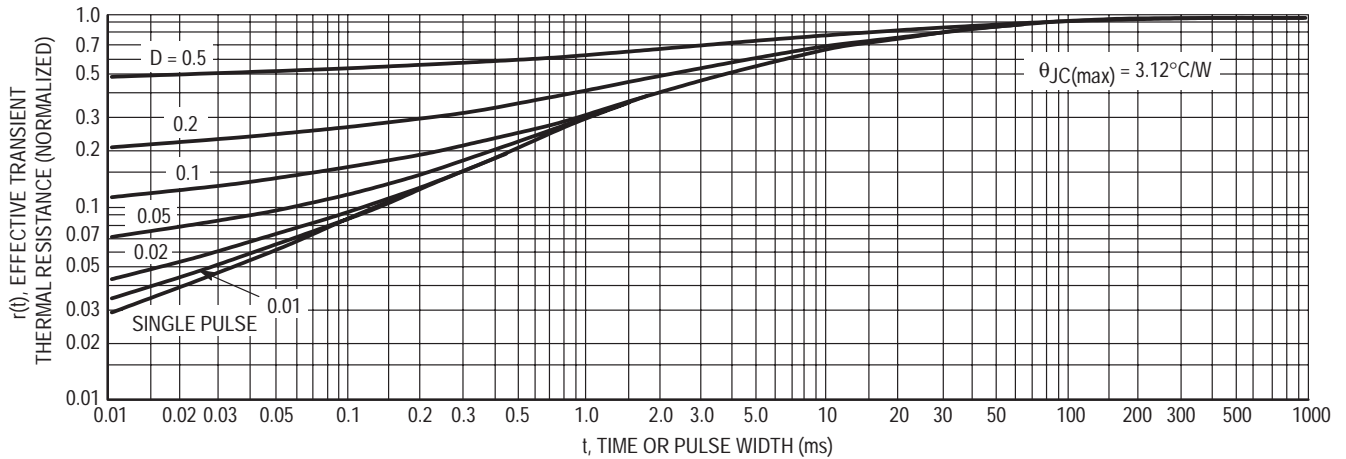


Figure 12. Thermal Response

## DESIGN NOTE: USE OF TRANSIENT THERMAL RESISTANCE DATA

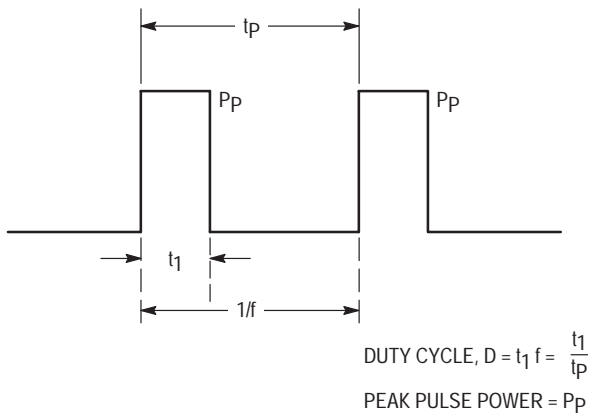


Figure A

A train of periodical power pulses can be represented by the model shown in Figure A. Using the model and the device thermal response, the normalized effective transient thermal resistance of Figure 12 was calculated for various duty cycles.

To find  $\theta_{JC}(t)$ , multiply the value obtained from Figure 12 by the steady state value  $\theta_{JC}$ .

Example:

The 2N5193 is dissipating 50 watts under the following conditions:  $t_1 = 0.1$  ms,  $t_p = 0.5$  ms. ( $D = 0.2$ ).

Using Figure 12, at a pulse width of 0.1 ms and  $D = 0.2$ , the reading of  $r(t_1, D)$  is 0.27.

The peak rise in junction temperature is therefore:

$$\Delta T = r(t) \times P_p \times \theta_{JC} = 0.27 \times 50 \times 3.12 = 42.2^\circ\text{C}$$



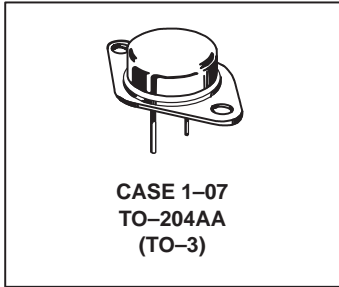
# High-Power NPN Silicon Transistors

**2N5301  
2N5302  
2N5303**

... for use in power amplifier and switching circuits applications.

- High Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage —  
 $V_{CE(sus)} = 80 \text{ Vdc (Min) @ } I_C = 200 \text{ mAdc (2N5303)}$
- Low Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage —  
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 0.75 \text{ Vdc (Max) @ } I_C = 10 \text{ Adc (2N5301, 2N5302)}$   
 $1.0 \text{ Vdc (Max) @ } I_C = 10 \text{ Adc (2N5303)}$
- Excellent Safe Operating Area —  
200 Watt dc Power Rating to 30 Vdc (2N5303)
- Complements to PNP 2N4398, 2N4399 and 2N5745

**20 AND 30 AMPERE  
POWER TRANSISTORS  
NPN SILICON  
40–60–80 VOLTS  
200 WATTS**



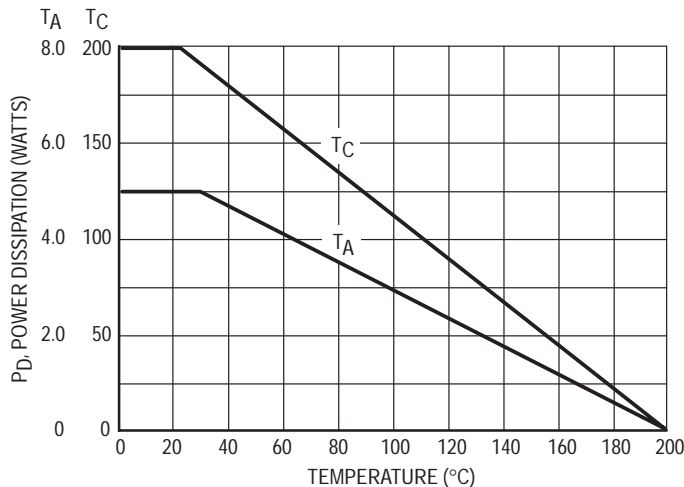
**\*MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	2N5301	2N5302	2N5303	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	40	60	80	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	40	60	80	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	30	30	20	Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	7.5			Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	200 1.14			Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–65 to +200			$^\circ\text{C}$

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	0.875	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Thermal Resistance, Case to Ambient	$\theta_{CA}$	34	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.



**Figure 1. Power Temperature Derating Curve**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	
<b>*OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (Note 1) ( $I_C = 200\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	2N5301 2N5302 2N5303	$V_{CE(sus)}$	40 60 80	— — —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 40\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	2N5301 2N5302 2N5303	$I_{CEO}$	— — —	5.0 5.0 5.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 40\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ )	2N5301 2N5302 2N5303	$I_{CEX}$	— — —	1.0 1.0 1.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 40\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	2N5301 2N5302 2N5303	$I_{CEX}$	— — —	10 10 10	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 40\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	2N5301 2N5302 2N5303	$I_{CBO}$	— — —	1.0 1.0 1.0	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )		$I_{EBO}$	—	5.0	mAdc

**ON CHARACTERISTICS**

DC Current Gain (Note 1) *( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) *( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) *( $I_C = 15\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 20\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 30\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	ALL TYPES 2N5303 2N5301, 2N5302 2N5303 2N5301, 2N5302	$h_{FE}$	40 15 15 5.0 5.0	— 60 60 — —	—
*Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (Note 1) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 15\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.5\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 20\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 20\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 4.0\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 30\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 6.0\text{ Adc}$ )	2N5301, 2N5302 2N5303 2N5303 2N5301, 2N5302 2N5303 2N5301, 2N5302	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— — — — — —	0.75 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.0 3.0	Vdc
*Base Emitter Saturation Voltage (Note 1) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 15\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.5\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 15\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.5\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 20\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 20\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 4.0\text{ Adc}$ )	ALL TYPES 2N5301, 2N5302 2N5303 2N5301, 2N5302 2N5303	$V_{BE(sat)}$	— — — — —	1.7 1.8 2.0 2.5 2.5	Vdc
*Base–Emitter On Voltage (Note 1) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 15\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 20\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 30\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	2N5303 2N5301, 2N5302 2N5303 2N5301, 2N5302	$V_{BE(on)}$	— — — —	1.5 1.7 25 3.0	Vdc

**\*DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	2.0	—	MHz
Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ kHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	40	—	—

**\*SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

Rise Time	$(V_{CC} = 30\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ )	$t_r$	—	1.0	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time		$t_s$	—	2.0	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time		$t_f$	—	1.0	$\mu\text{s}$

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

Note 1: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .

SWITCHING TIME EQUIVALENT TEST CIRCUITS

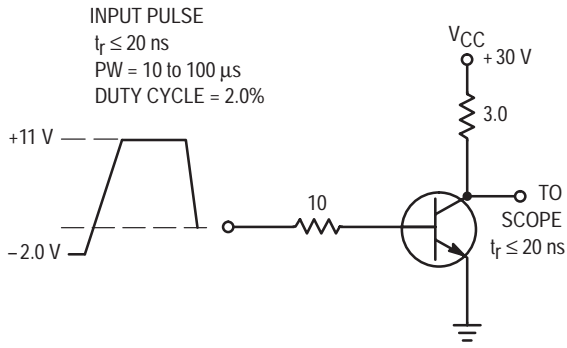


Figure 2. Turn-On time

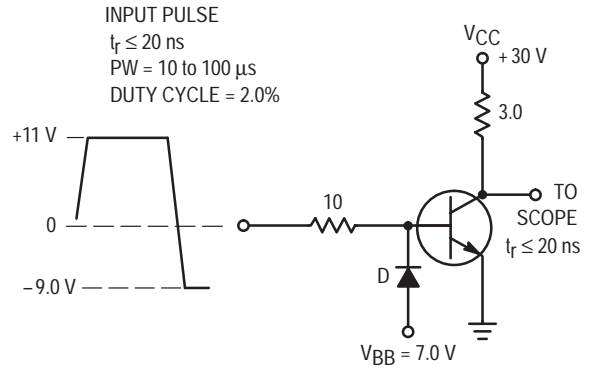


Figure 3. Turn-Off time

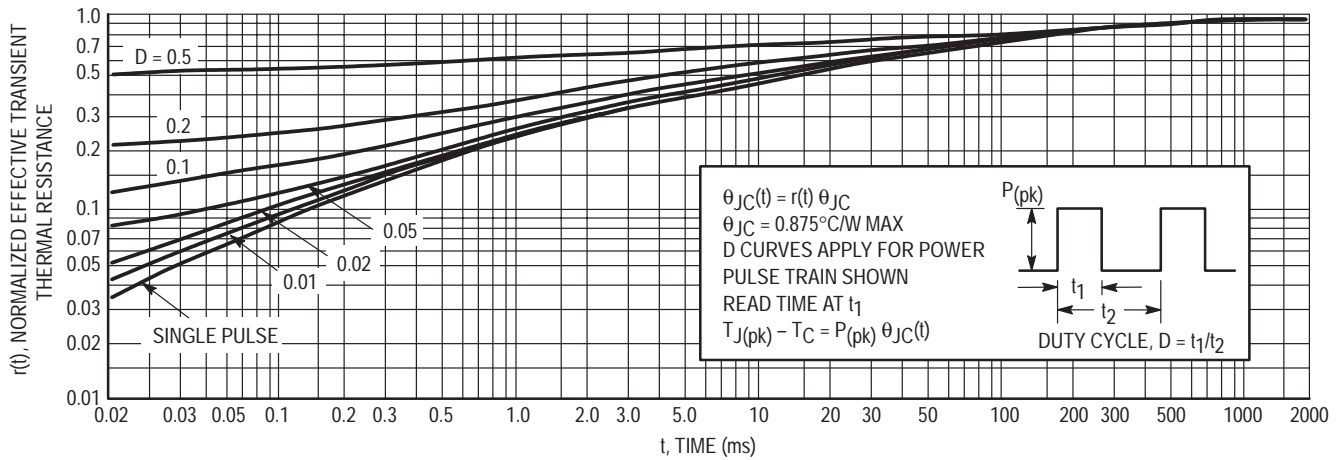


Figure 4. Thermal Response

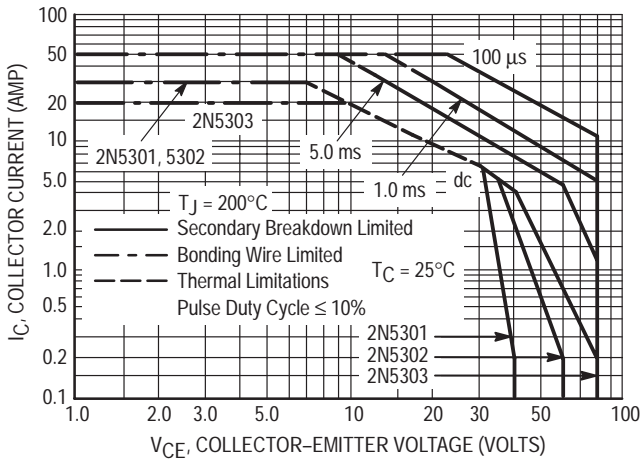


Figure 5. Active-Region Safe Operating Area

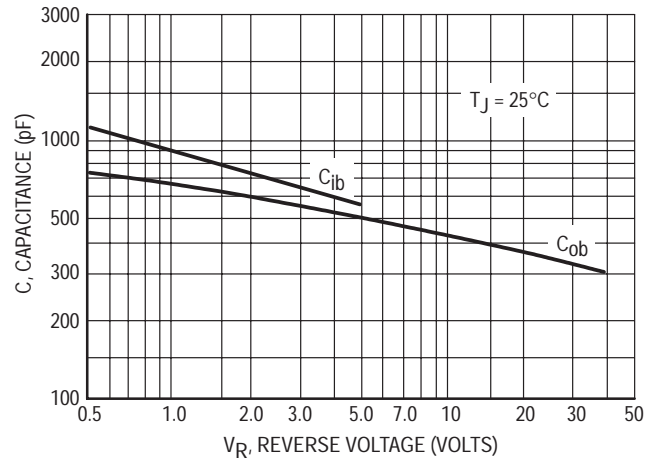


Figure 6. Capacitance versus Voltage

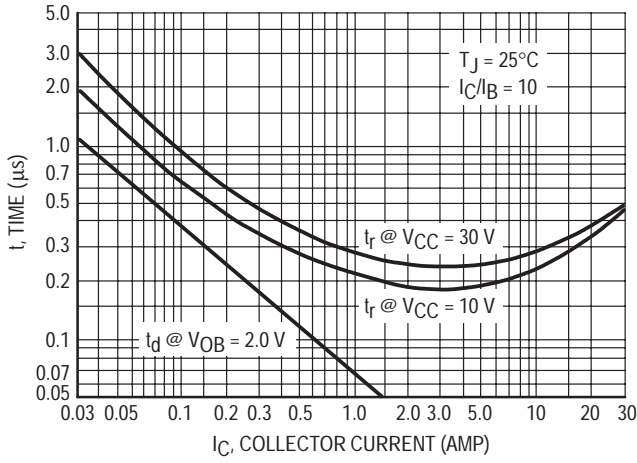


Figure 7. Turn-On Time

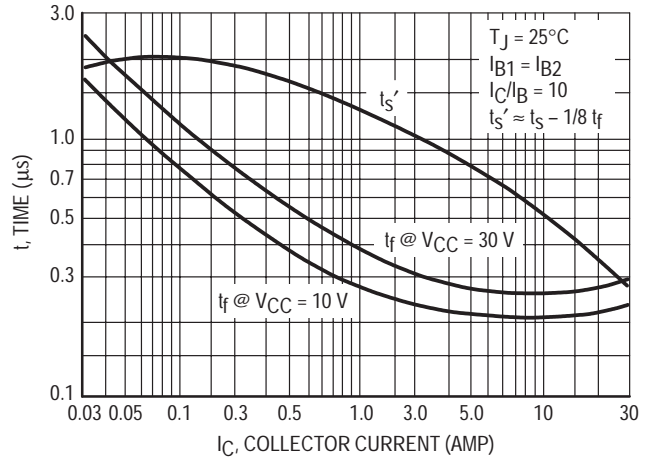


Figure 8. Turn-Off Time

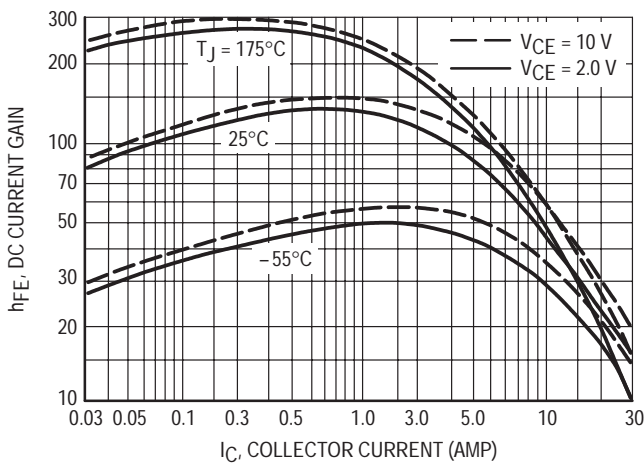


Figure 9. DC Current Gain

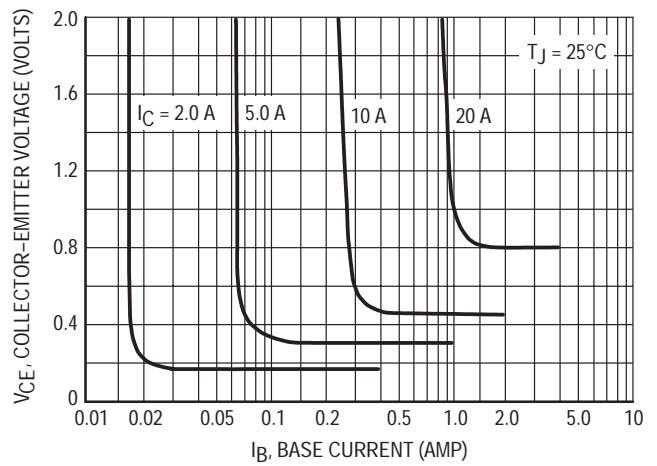


Figure 10. Collector Saturation Region

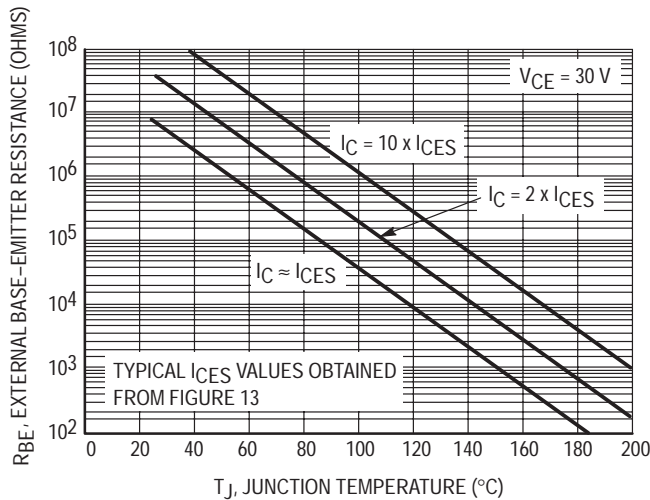


Figure 11. Effects of Base-Emitter Resistance

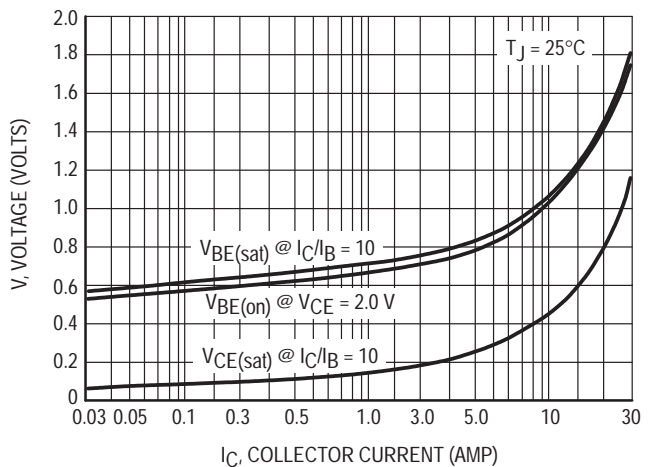
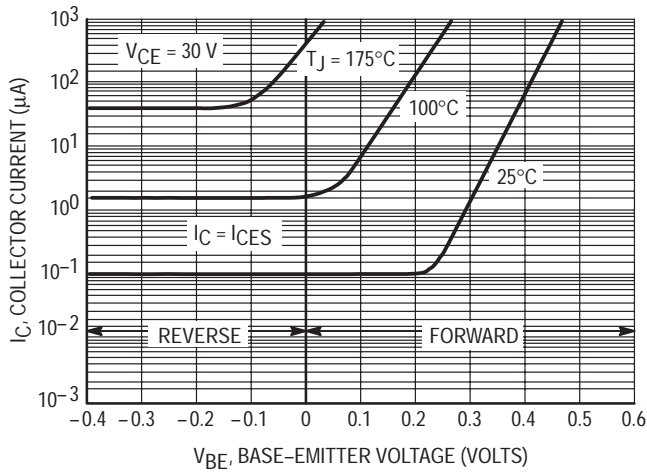
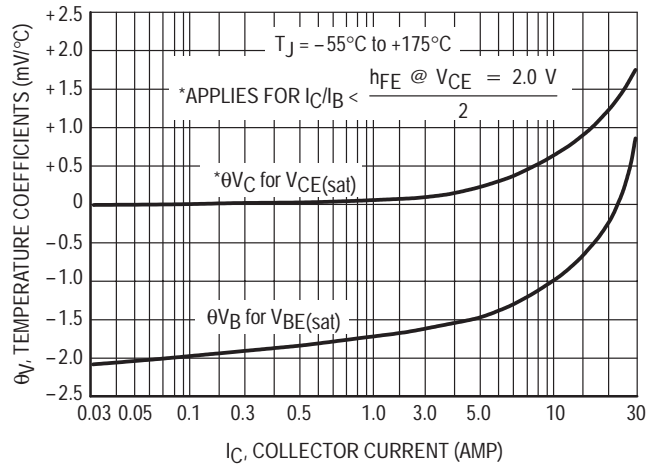


Figure 12. "On" Voltages

**2N5301 2N5302 2N5303**



**Figure 13. Collector Cut-Off Region**



**Figure 14. Temperature Coefficients**

# High-Voltage — High Power Transistors

... designed for use in high power audio amplifier applications and high voltage switching regulator circuits.

- High Collector Emitter Sustaining Voltage —  
 $V_{CE(sus)} = 120 \text{ Vdc}$  — 2N5630, 2N6030  
 $= 140 \text{ Vdc}$  — 2N5631, 2N6031
- High DC Current Gain — @  $I_C = 8.0 \text{ Adc}$   
 $h_{FE} = 20 \text{ (Min)}$  — 2N5630, 2N6030  
 $= 15 \text{ (Min)}$  — 2N5631, 2N6031
- Low Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage —  
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc (Max)}$  @  $I_C = 10 \text{ Adc}$

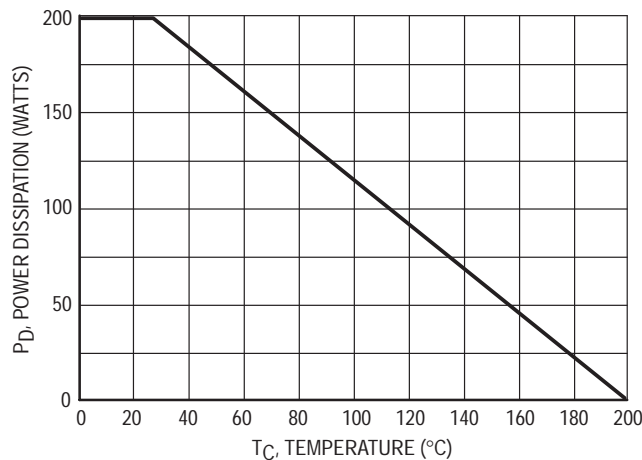
## MAXIMUM RATINGS (1)

Rating	Symbol	2N5630 2N6030	2N5631 2N6031	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	120	140	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	120	140	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	7.0		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	$I_C$	16 20		Adc
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	5.0		Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	200 1.14		Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–65 to +200		$^\circ\text{C}$

## THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS (1)

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	0.875	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

(1) Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.



**Figure 1. Power Derating**

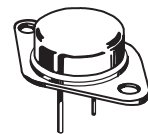
Safe Area Curves are indicated by Figure 5. All Limits are applicable and must be observed.

**NPN  
2N5630**

**2N5631  
PNP  
2N6030**

**2N6031**

**16 AMPERE  
POWER TRANSISTORS  
COMPLEMENTARY  
SILICON  
100–120–140 VOLTS  
200 WATTS**



**CASE 1-07  
TO-204AA  
(TO-3)**

# 2N5630 2N5631 2N6030 2N6031

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) (I <sub>C</sub> = 200 mA <sub>dc</sub> , I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub>	120 140	—	V <sub>dc</sub>
Collector–Emitter Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = 50 V <sub>dc</sub> , I <sub>B</sub> = 0) (V <sub>CE</sub> = 60 V <sub>dc</sub> , I <sub>B</sub> = 0) (V <sub>CE</sub> = 70 V <sub>dc</sub> , I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	I <sub>CEO</sub>	— —	2.0 2.0	mA <sub>dc</sub>
Collector–Emitter Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = Rated V <sub>CB</sub> , V <sub>EB(off)</sub> = 1.5 V <sub>dc</sub> ) (V <sub>CE</sub> = Rated V <sub>CB</sub> , V <sub>EB(off)</sub> = 1.5 V <sub>dc</sub> , T <sub>C</sub> = 150°C)	I <sub>CEX</sub>	— —	2.0 7.0	mA <sub>dc</sub>
Collector–Base Cutoff Current (V <sub>CB</sub> = Rated V <sub>CB</sub> , I <sub>E</sub> = 0)	I <sub>CBO</sub>	—	2.0	mA <sub>dc</sub>
Emitter–Base Cutoff Current (V <sub>BE</sub> = 7.0 V <sub>dc</sub> , I <sub>C</sub> = 0)	I <sub>EBO</sub>	—	5.0	mA <sub>dc</sub>

## ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)

DC Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 8.0 A <sub>dc</sub> , V <sub>CE</sub> = 2.0 V <sub>dc</sub> )  (I <sub>C</sub> = 16 A <sub>dc</sub> , V <sub>CE</sub> = 2.0 V <sub>dc</sub> )	h <sub>FE</sub>	20 15 4.0	80 60 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 A <sub>dc</sub> , I <sub>B</sub> = 1.0 A <sub>dc</sub> ) (I <sub>C</sub> = 16 A <sub>dc</sub> , I <sub>B</sub> = 4.0 A <sub>dc</sub> )	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>	— —	1.0 2.0	V <sub>dc</sub>
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 A <sub>dc</sub> , I <sub>B</sub> = 1.0 A <sub>dc</sub> )	V <sub>BE(sat)</sub>	—	1.8	V <sub>dc</sub>
Base–Emitter On Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 8.0 A <sub>dc</sub> , V <sub>CE</sub> = 2.0 V <sub>dc</sub> )	V <sub>BE(on)</sub>	—	1.5	V <sub>dc</sub>

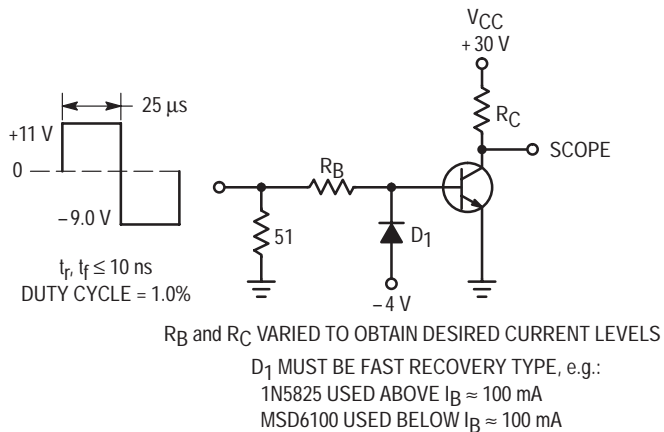
## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product (2) (I <sub>C</sub> = 1.0 A <sub>dc</sub> , V <sub>CE</sub> = 20 V <sub>dc</sub> , f <sub>test</sub> = 0.5 MHz)	f <sub>T</sub>	1.0	—	MHz
Output Capacitance (V <sub>CB</sub> = 10 V <sub>dc</sub> , I <sub>E</sub> = 0, f = 0.1 MHz)	C <sub>ob</sub>	— —	500 1000	pF
Small–Signal Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 4.0 A <sub>dc</sub> , V <sub>CE</sub> = 10 V <sub>dc</sub> , f = 1.0 kHz)	h <sub>fe</sub>	15	—	—

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

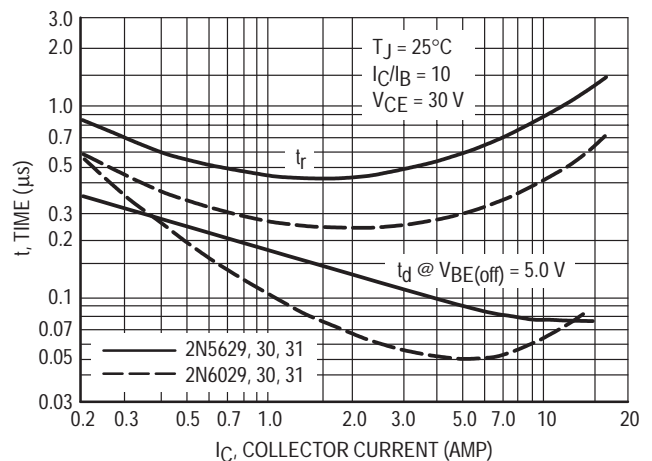
(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width ≤ 300 μs, Duty Cycle ≥ 2.0%.

(2) f<sub>T</sub> = |h<sub>fe</sub>| • f<sub>test</sub>



For PNP test circuit, reverse all polarities and D1.

**Figure 2. Switching Times Test Circuit**



**Figure 3. Turn–On Time**

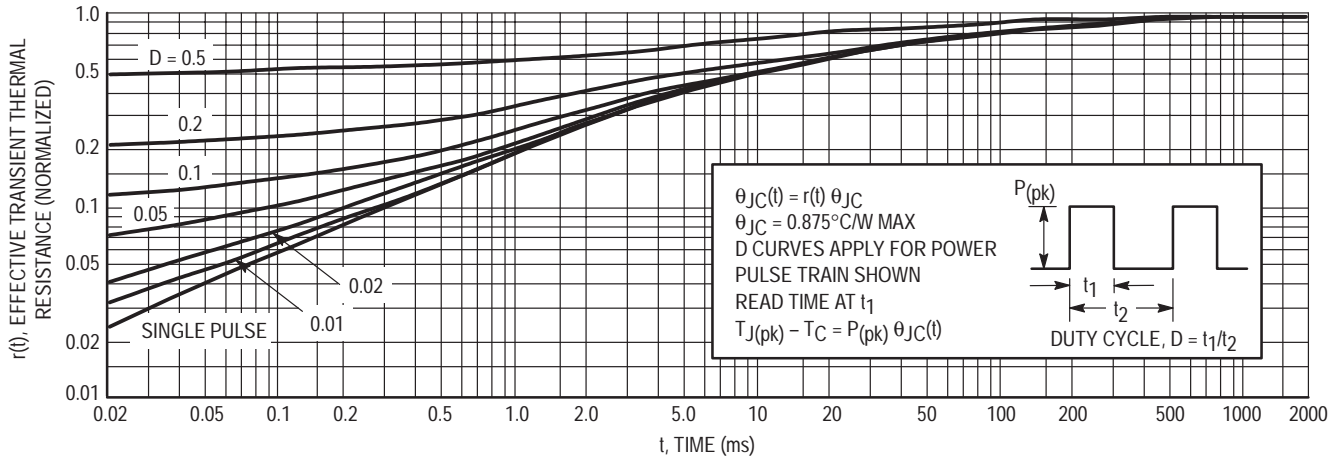


Figure 4. Thermal Response

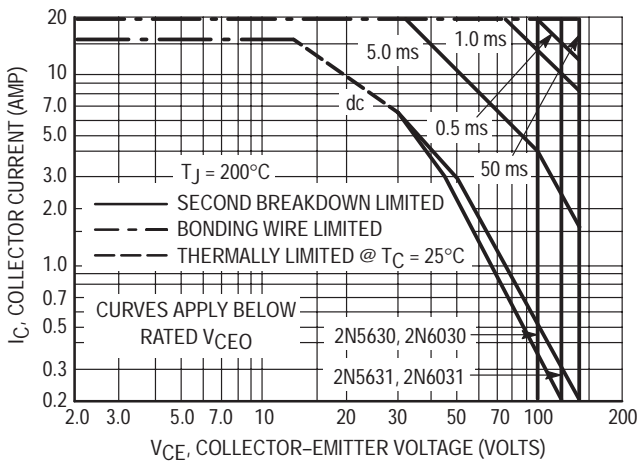


Figure 5. Active-Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation, i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 5 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 200^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 200^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 4. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

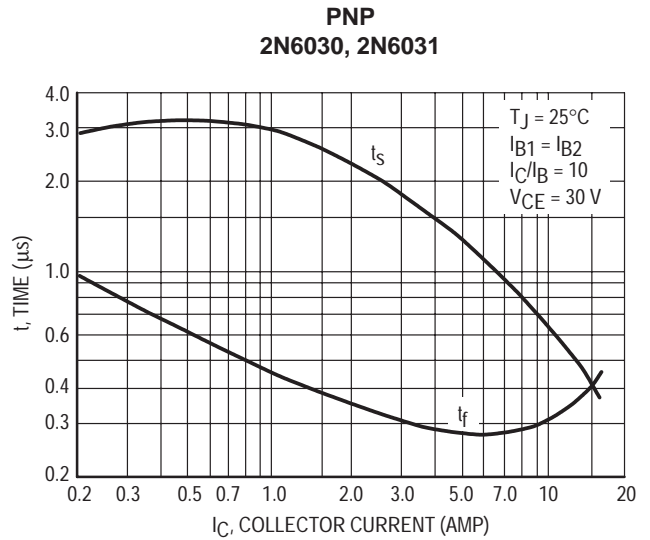
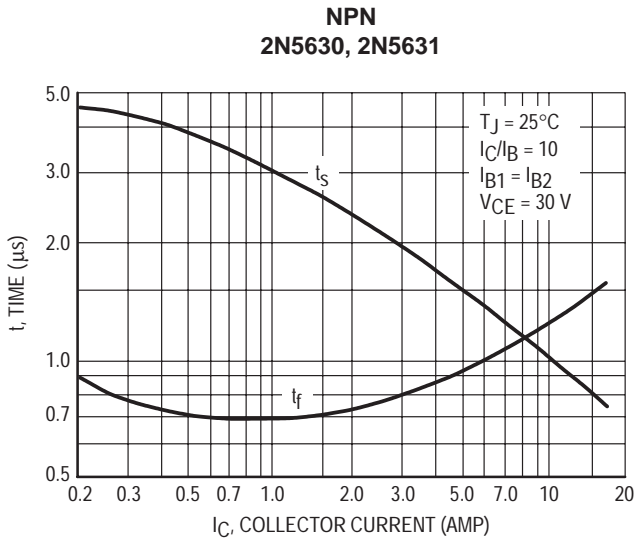
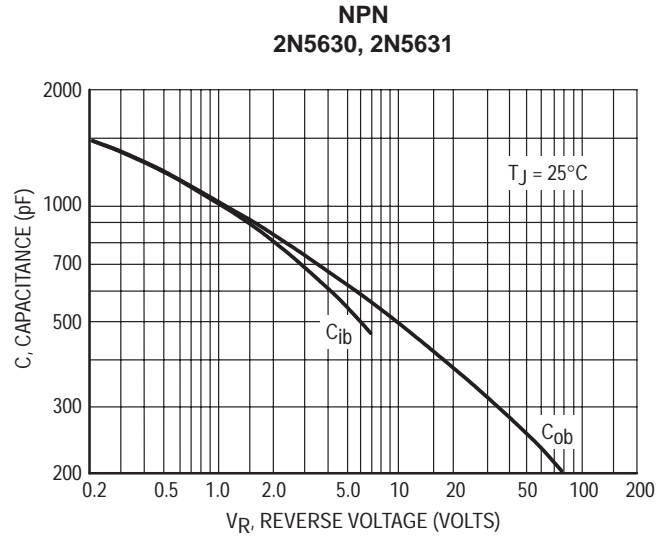
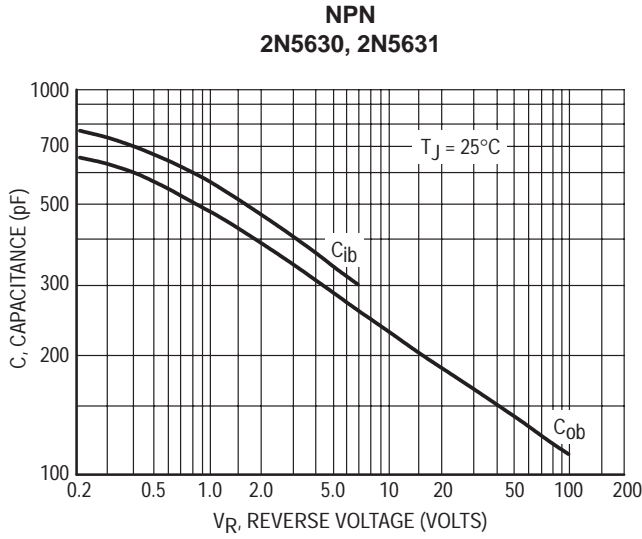


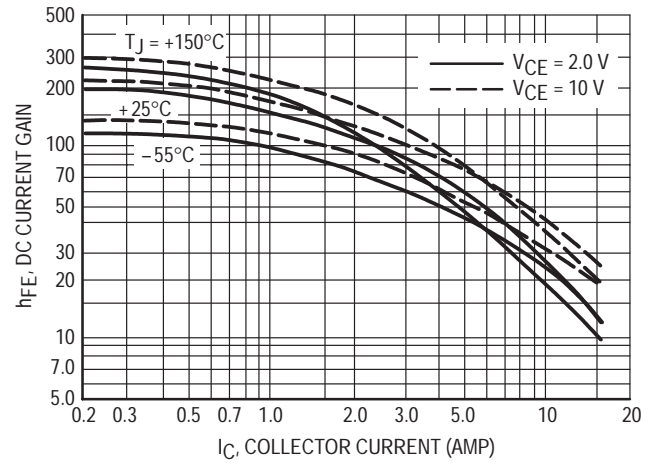
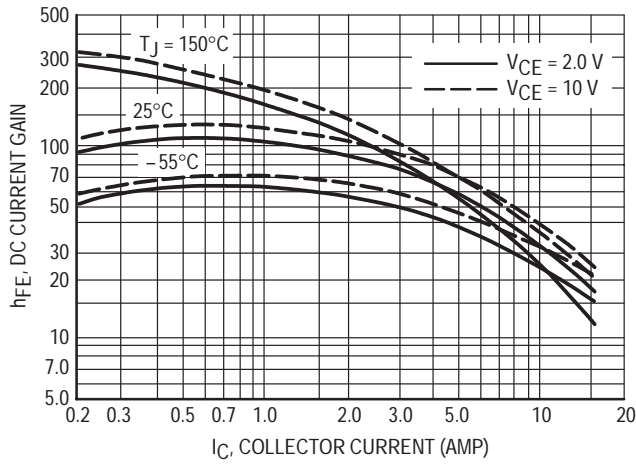
Figure 6. Turn-Off Time



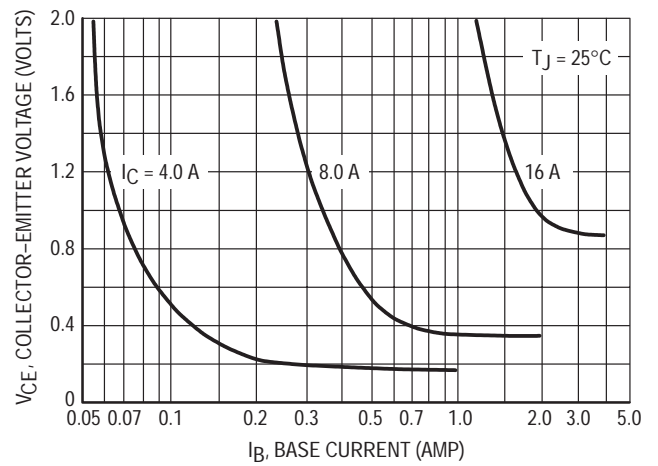
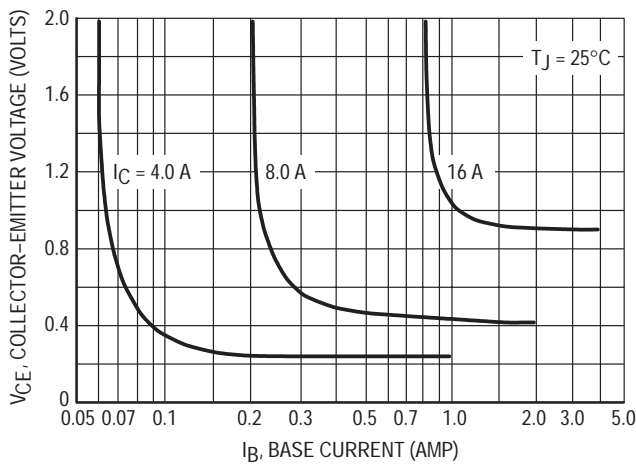
**2N5630 2N5631 2N6030 2N6031**



**Figure 7. Capacitance**



**Figure 8. DC Current Gain**



**Figure 9. Collector Saturation Region**

# Plastic NPN Silicon High-Voltage Power Transistor

... designed for use in line-operated equipment such as audio output amplifiers; low-current, high-voltage converters; and AC line relays.

- Excellent DC Current Gain —  $h_{FE} = 30-250$  @  $I_C = 100$  mAdc
- Current-Gain — Bandwidth Product —  
 $f_T = 10$  MHz (Min) @  $I_C = 50$  mAdc

## MAXIMUM RATINGS (1)

Rating	Symbol	2N5655	2N5656	2N5657	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	250	300	350	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	275	325	375	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	6.0			Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	$I_C$	0.5 1.0			Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	0.25			Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	20 0.16			Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150			$^\circ\text{C}$

## THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	6.25	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

(1) Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

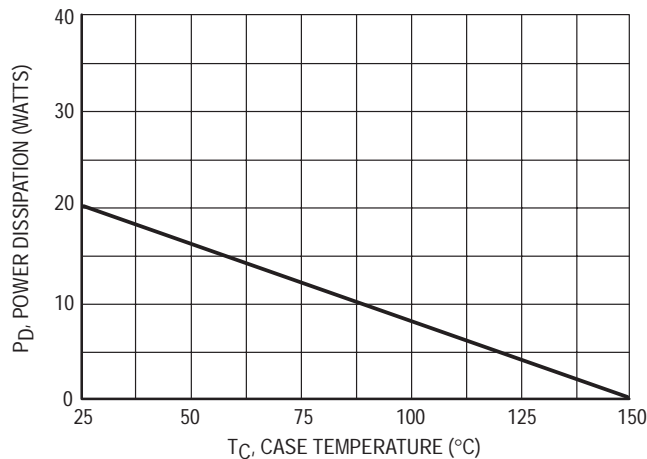


Figure 1. Power Derating

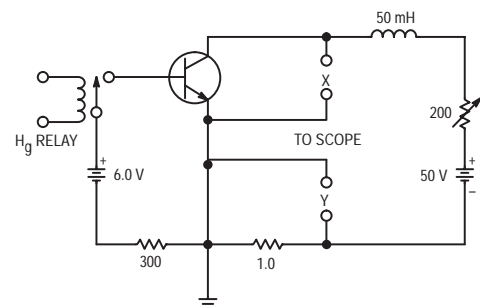
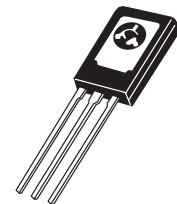


Figure 2. Sustaining Voltage Test Circuit

**2N5655**  
**2N5656**  
**2N5657**

**0.5 AMPERE**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**NPN SILICON**  
**250-300-350 VOLTS**  
**20 WATTS**



**CASE 77-08**  
**TO-225AA TYPE**

## 2N5655 2N5656 2N5657

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 100\text{ mAdc}$ (inductive), $L = 50\text{ mH}$ )	2N5655 2N5656 2N5657	$V_{CE(sus)}$	250 300 350	— — —	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Breakdown Voltage ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	2N5655 2N5656 2N5657	$V_{(BR)CEO}$	250 300 350	— — —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 150\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 200\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 250\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	2N5655 2N5656 2N5657	$I_{CEO}$	— — —	0.1 0.1 0.1	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 250\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 300\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 350\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 150\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 200\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 250\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	2N5655 2N5656 2N5657 2N5655 2N5656 2N5657	$I_{CEX}$	— — — — — —	0.1 0.1 0.1 1.0 1.0 1.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 275\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 325\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 375\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	2N5655 2N5656 2N5657	$I_{CBO}$	— — —	10 10 10	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 6.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )		$I_{EBO}$	—	10	$\mu\text{Adc}$

### ON CHARACTERISTICS

DC Current Gain (1) ( $I_C = 50\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 100\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 250\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 500\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	25 30 15 5.0	— 250 — —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 100\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 10\text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 250\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 25\text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 500\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 100\text{ mAdc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— — —	1.0 2.5 10	Vdc
Base–Emitter Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 100\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE}$	—	1.0	Vdc

### DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product (2) ( $I_C = 50\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 10\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	10	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 100\text{ kHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	25	pF
Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 100\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ kHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	20	—	—

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data for 2N5655 Series.

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .

(2)  $f_T$  is defined as the frequency at which  $|h_{fe}|$  extrapolates to unity.

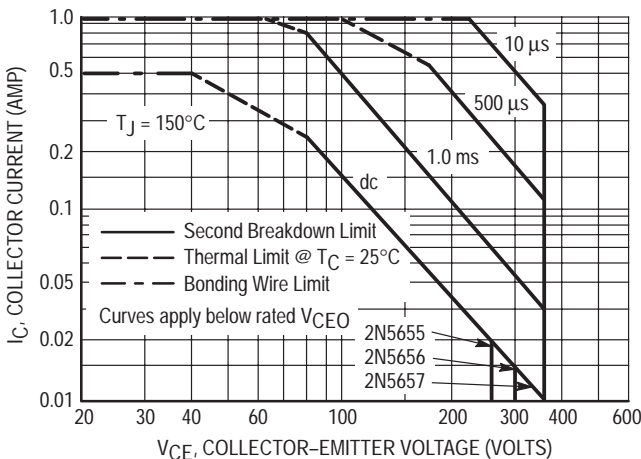


Figure 3. Active–Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 3 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ . At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

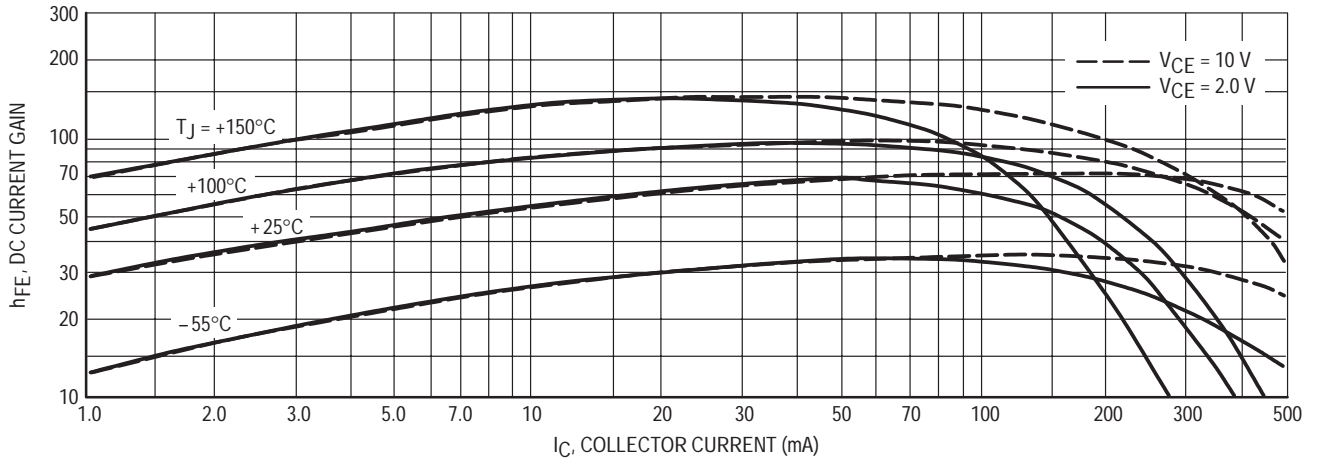


Figure 4. Current Gain

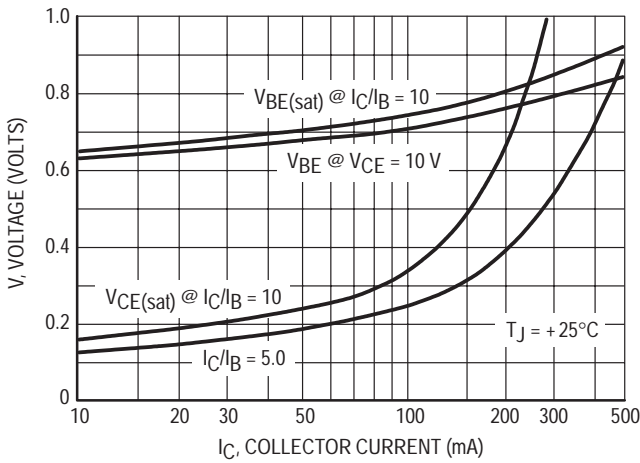


Figure 5. "On" Voltages

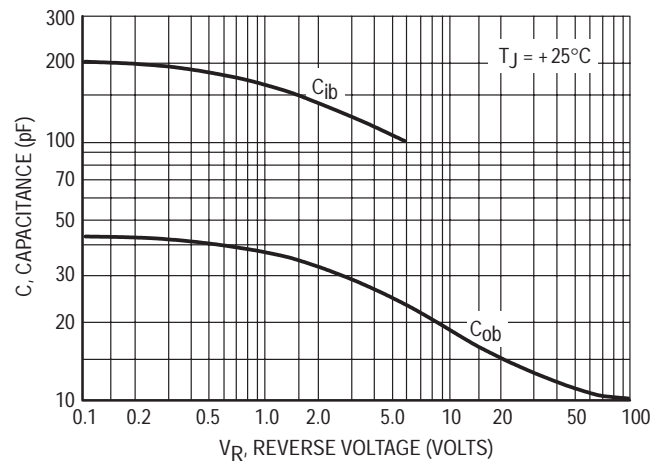


Figure 6. Capacitance

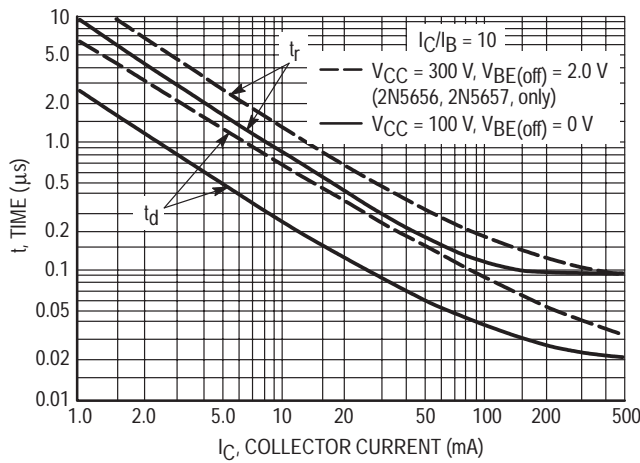


Figure 7. Turn-On Time

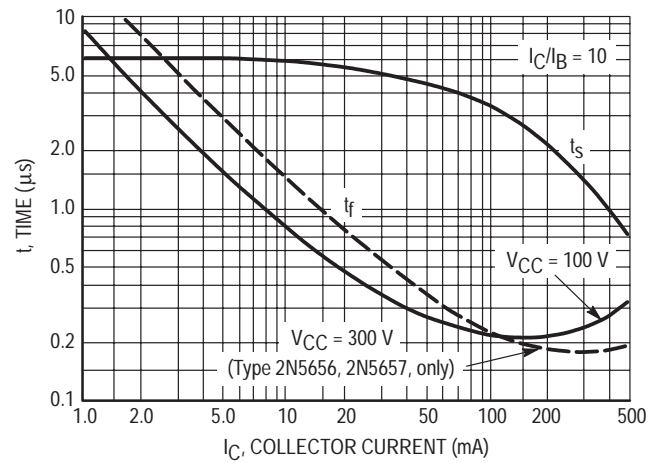


Figure 8. Turn-Off Time

# High-Current Complementary Silicon Power Transistors

... designed for use in high-power amplifier and switching circuit applications.

- High Current Capability —  $I_C$  Continuous = 50 Amperes.
- DC Current Gain —  
 $h_{FE} = 15-60 @ I_C = 25 \text{ A dc}$
- Low Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage —  
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 1.0 \text{ V dc (Max) @ } I_C = 25 \text{ A dc}$

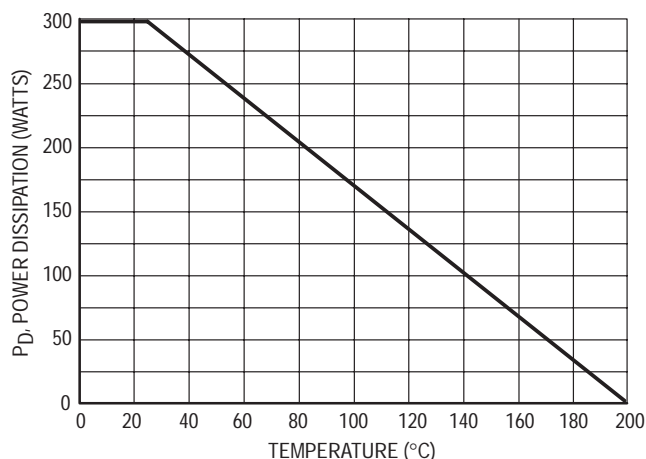
## MAXIMUM RATINGS (1)

Rating	Symbol	2N5685	2N5684 2N5686	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	60	80	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	60	80	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	50		A dc
Base Current	$I_B$	15		A dc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	300	1.715	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +200		$^\circ\text{C}$

## THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS (1)

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	0.584	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

(1) Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.



**Figure 1. Power Derating**

Safe Area Curves are indicated by Figure 5. All limits are applicable and must be observed.

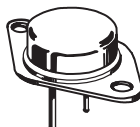
**Preferred** devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 7

**PNP**  
**2N5684**  
**NPN**  
**2N5685**  
  
**2N5686\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**50 AMPERE**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**60-80 VOLTS**  
**300 WATTS**



**CASE 197A-05**  
**TO-204AE**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (Note 1) ( $I_C = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CE(sus)}$	60 80	— —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 30 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 40 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	— —	1.0 1.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 60 \text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 80 \text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 60 \text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 80 \text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEX}$	— — — —	2.0 2.0 10 10	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 60 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 80 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$	— —	2.0 2.0	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	5.0	mAdc

**ON CHARACTERISTICS**

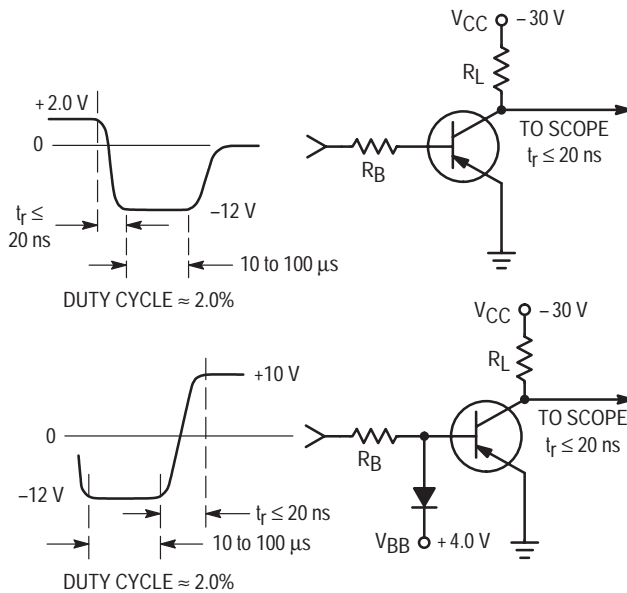
DC Current Gain (Note 1) ( $I_C = 25 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0 \text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 50 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	15 5.0	60 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (Note 1) ( $I_C = 25 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 2.5 \text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 50 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 10 \text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	1.0 5.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage (Note 1) ( $I_C = 25 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 2.5 \text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	2.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage (Note 1) ( $I_C = 25 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	2.0	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 5.0 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	2.0	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 0.1 \text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	— —	2000 1200	pF
Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 10 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0 \text{ kHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	15	—	

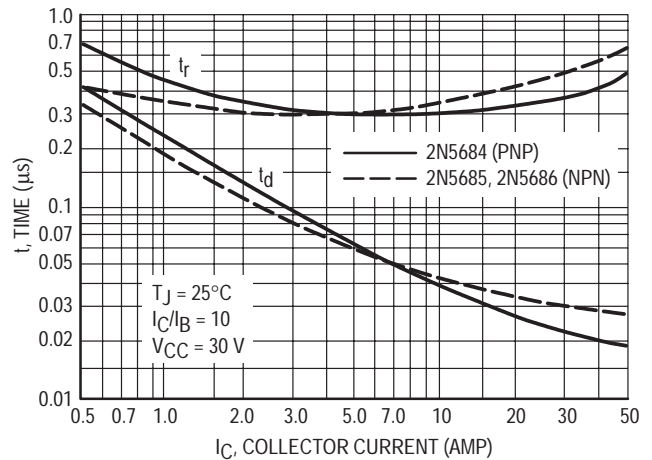
\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

Note 1: Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300 \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .



FOR CURVES OF FIGURES 3 & 6,  $R_B$  &  $R_L$  ARE VARIED.  
INPUT LEVELS ARE APPROXIMATELY AS SHOWN.  
FOR NPN CIRCUITS, REVERSE ALL POLARITIES.

**Figure 2. Switching Time Test Circuit**



**Figure 3. Turn–On Time**

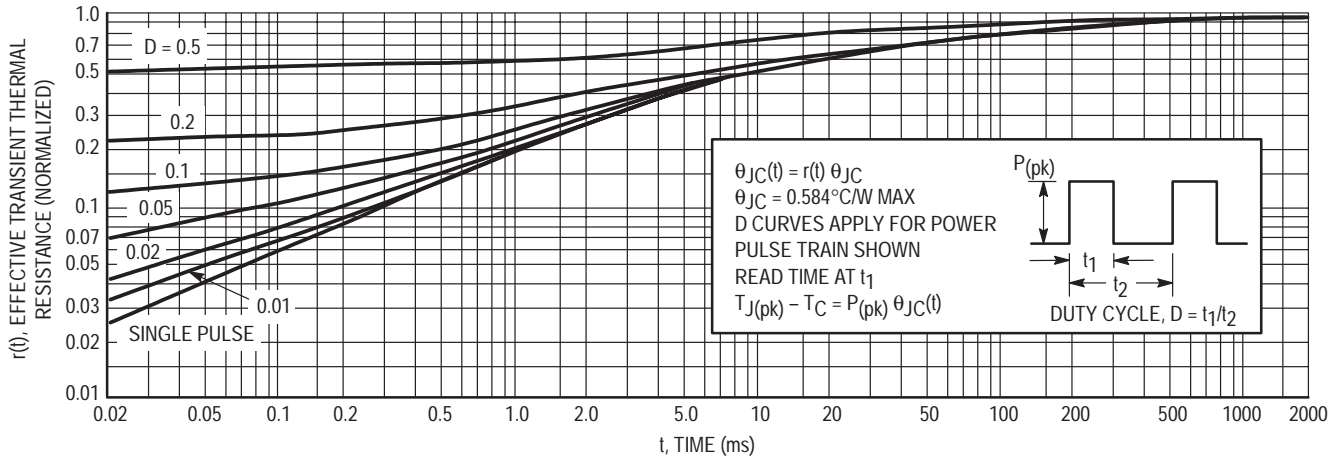


Figure 4. Thermal Response

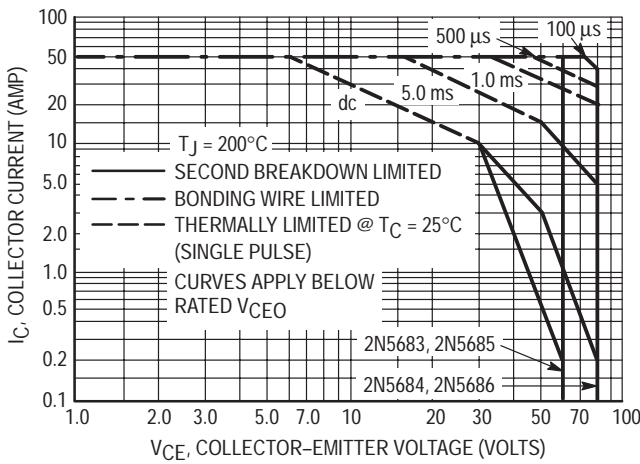


Figure 5. Active-Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 5 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 200^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 200^\circ\text{C}$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 4. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

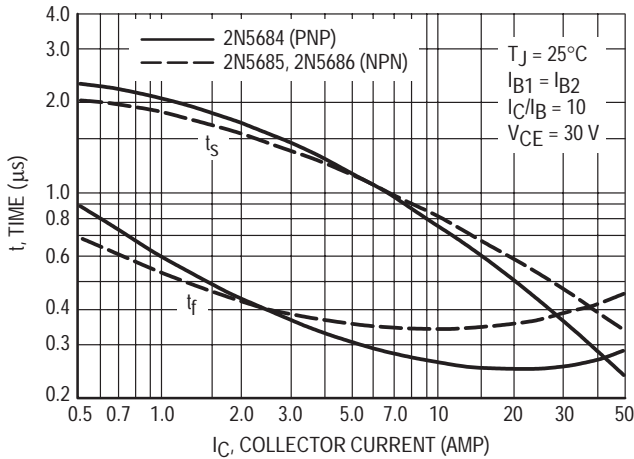


Figure 6. Turn-Off Time

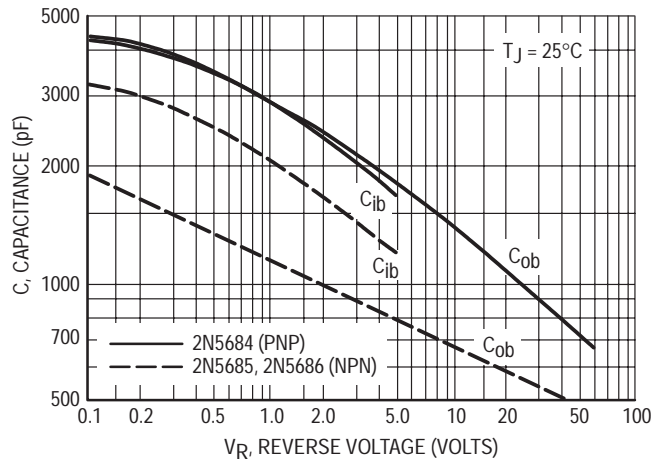


Figure 7. Capacitance

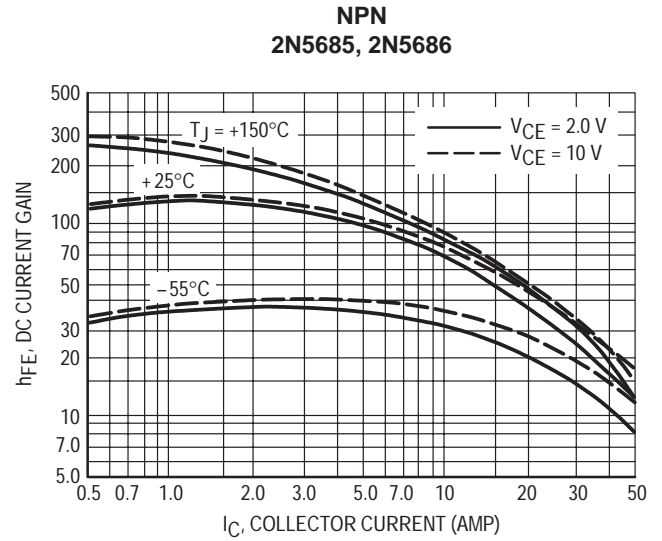
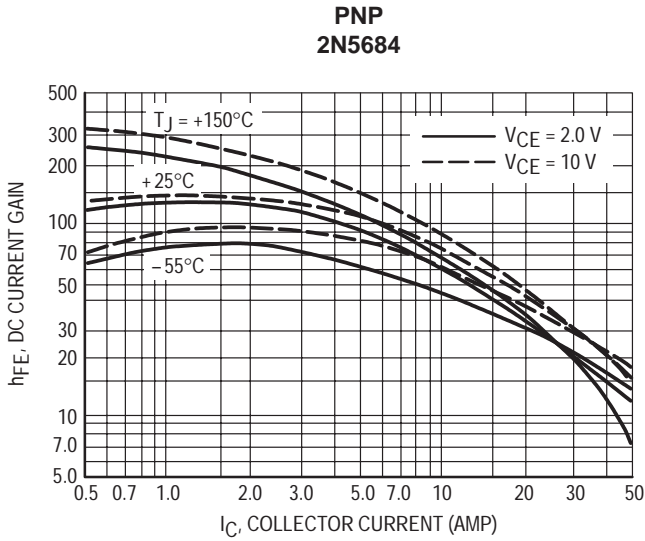


Figure 8. DC Current Gain

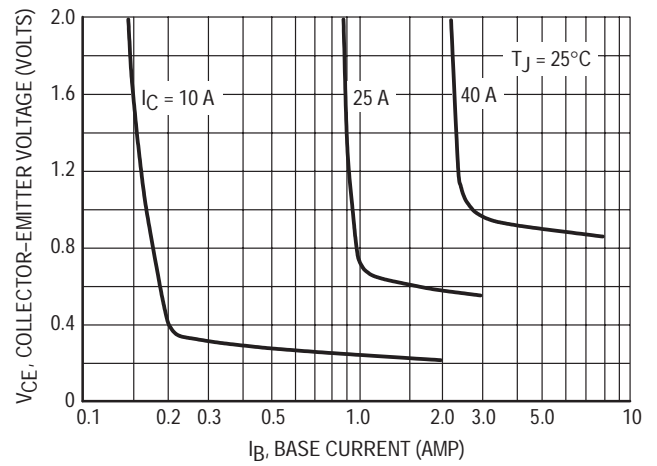
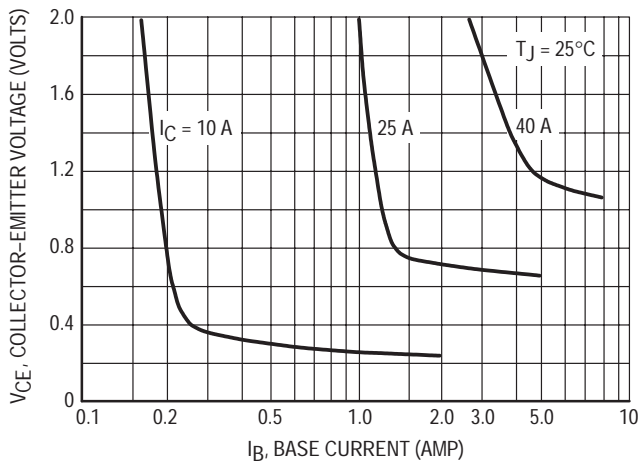


Figure 9. Collector Saturation Region

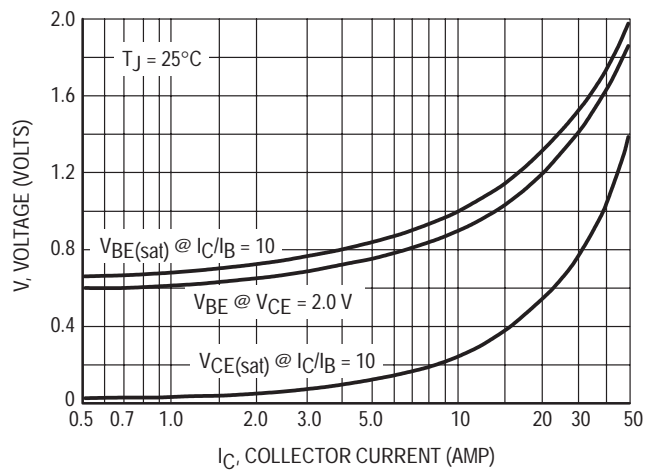
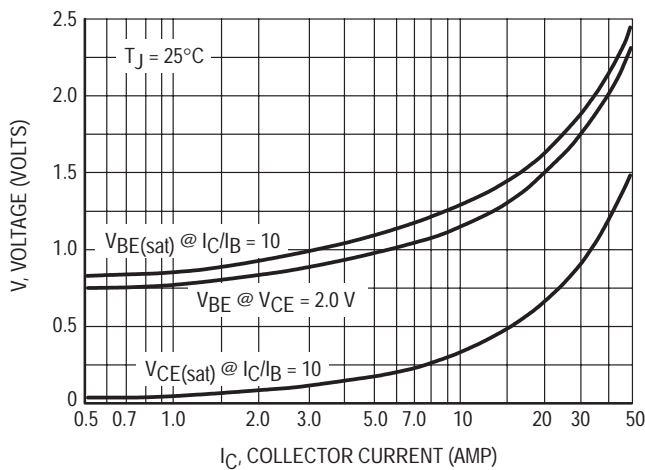


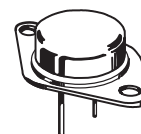
Figure 10. "On" Voltages



**2N5745**  
(See 2N4398)

**2N5758**

**6 AMPERE  
POWER TRANSISTOR  
NPN SILICON  
100–140 VOLTS  
150 WATTS**



**CASE 1-07  
TO-204AA  
(TO-3)**

## High-Voltage High-Power Silicon Transistors

... designed for use in high power audio amplifier applications and high voltage switching regulator circuits.

- High Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage —  
 $V_{CE(sus)} = 100 \text{ Vdc (Min)}$
- DC Current Gain @  $I_C = 3.0 \text{ Adc}$  —  
 $h_{FE} = 25 \text{ (Min)}$
- Low Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage —  
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc (Max) @ } I_C = 3.0 \text{ Adc}$

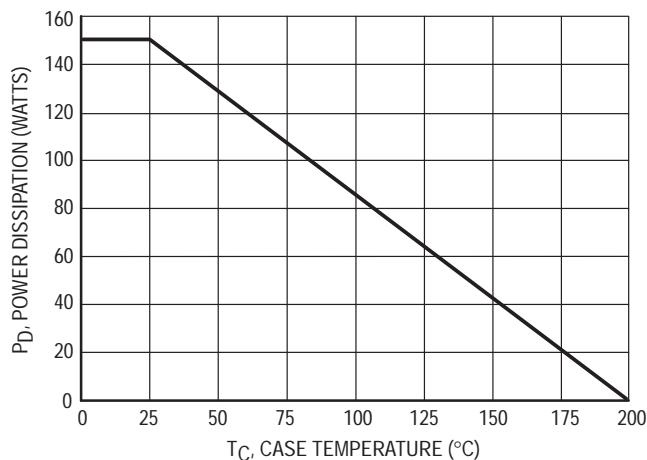
### MAXIMUM RATINGS (1)

Rating	Symbol	2N5758	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	100	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	100	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	7.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	$I_C$	6.0 10	A <sub>dc</sub>
Base Current	$I_B$	4.0	A <sub>dc</sub>
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	150 0.857	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction, Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–65 to +200	$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS (1)

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	1.17	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

(1) Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.



**Figure 1. Power Derating**

Safe area limits are indicated by Figure 5. Both limits are applicable and must be observed.

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 200\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CE(sus)}$	100	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 50\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	—	1.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CB}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CB}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEX}$	—	1.0 5.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = \text{Rated } V_{CB}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$	—	1.0	mAdc
Emitter–Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 7.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	1.0	mAdc

**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 6.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	25 5.0	100 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.3\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 6.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.2\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	1.0 2.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	1.5	Vdc

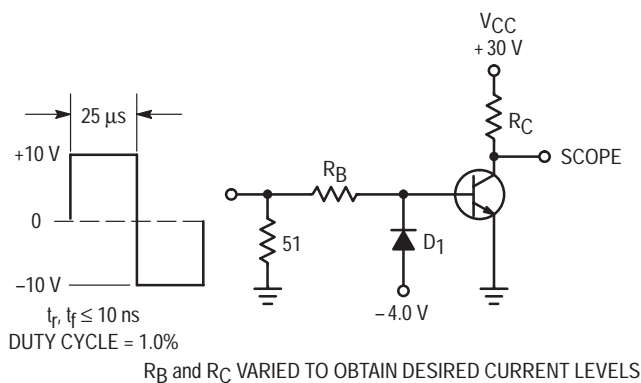
**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 20\text{ Vdc}$ , $f_{test} = 0.5\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	1.0	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 0.1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	300	pF
Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ kHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	15	—	—

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$

(2)  $f_T = |h_{fe}| \cdot f_{test}$



D1 MUST BE FAST RECOVERY TYPE, eg:  
1N5825 USED ABOVE  $I_B \approx 100\text{ mA}$   
MSD6100 USED BELOW  $I_B \approx 100\text{ mA}$

\*For PNP test circuit, reverse all polarities and D1.

**Figure 2. Switching Time Test Circuit**

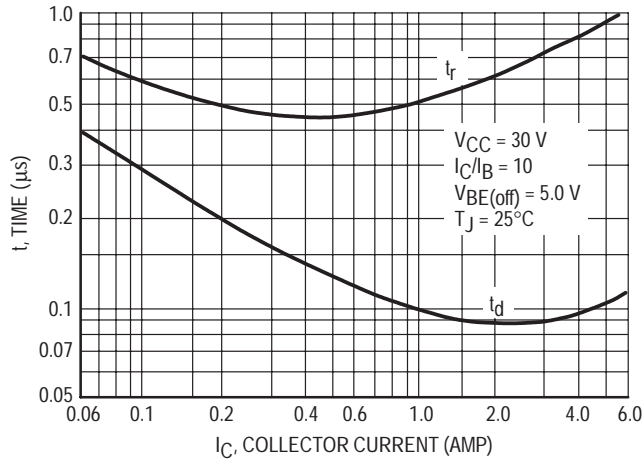


Figure 3. Turn-On Time

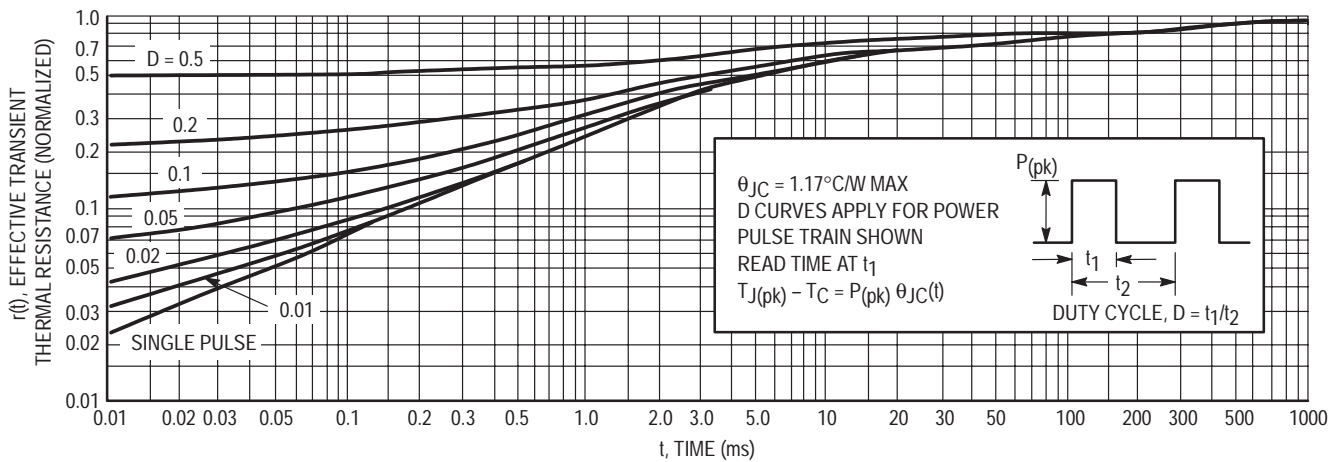


Figure 4. Thermal Response

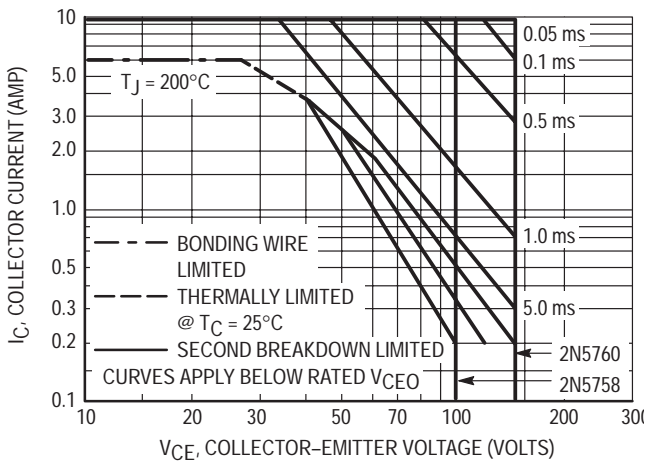


Figure 5. Active-Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 5 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 200$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 200^\circ\text{C}$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 4. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

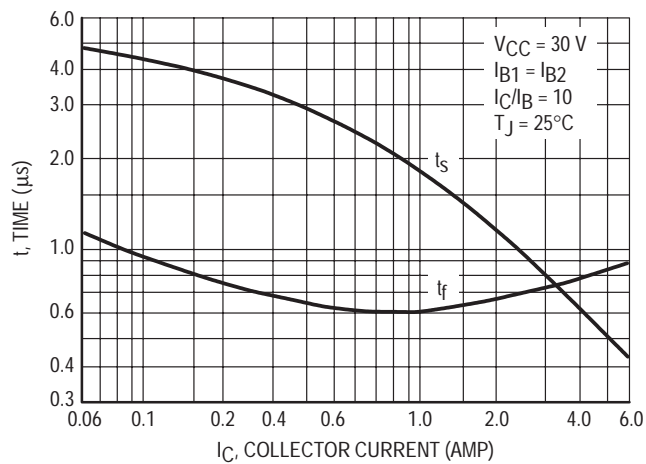


Figure 6. Turn-Off Time

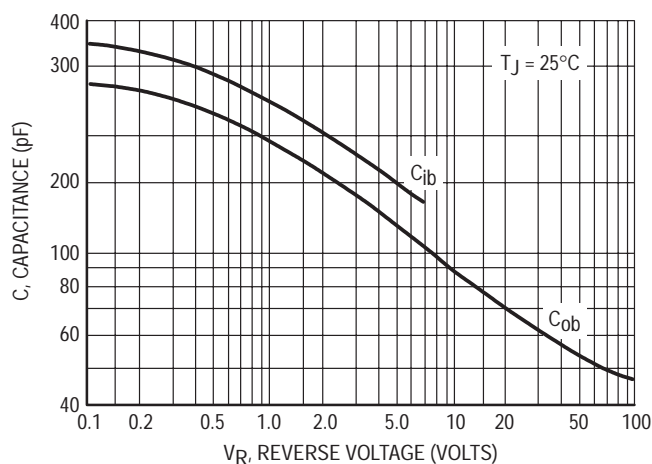


Figure 7. Capacitance

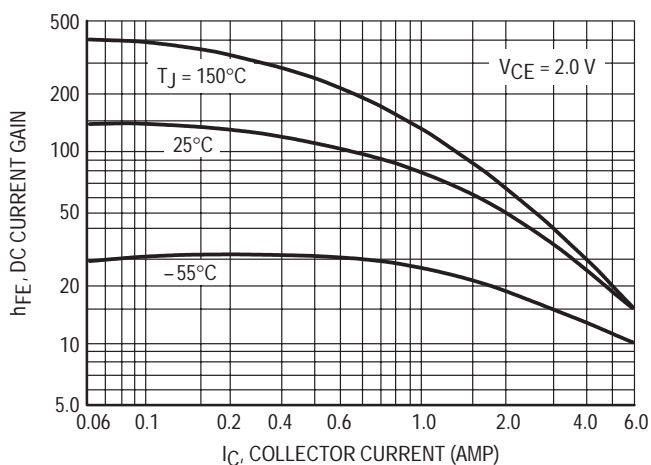


Figure 8. DC Current Gain

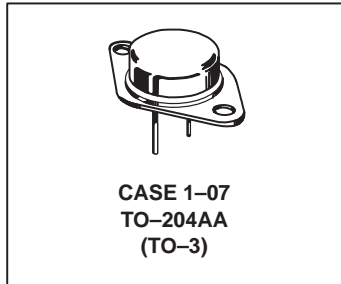
# Complementary Silicon High-Power Transistors

... designed for general-purpose power amplifier and switching applications.

- Low Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage —  
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc (Max) @ } I_C = 5.0 \text{ Adc}$
- Low Leakage Current —  
 $I_{CEX} = 0.5 \text{ mAdc (Max) @ Rated Voltage}$
- Excellent DC Current Gain —  
 $h_{FE} = 20 \text{ (Min) @ } I_C = 4.0 \text{ Adc}$
- High Current Gain — Bandwidth Product —  
 $f_T = 4.0 \text{ MHz (Min) @ } I_C = 0.5 \text{ A}$

**NPN**  
**2N5877**  
**2N5878**

**10 AMPERE**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**60-80 VOLTS**  
**150 WATTS**



### MAXIMUM RATINGS (1)

Rating	Symbol	2N5877	2N5878	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	60	80	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	60	80	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	$I_C$	10 20		Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	4.0		Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	150 0.857		Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +200		$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	1.17	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

(1) Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

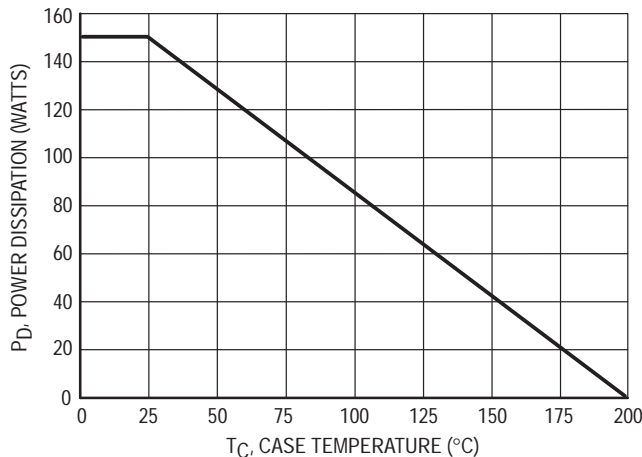


Figure 1. Power Derating

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 200\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	2N5877 2N5878 $V_{CEO(sus)}$	60 80	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 30\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 40\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	2N5877 2N5878 $I_{CEO}$	— —	1.0 1.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	2N5877 2N5878 2N5877 2N5878 $I_{CEX}$	— — — —	0.5 0.5 5.0 5.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	2N5877 2N5878 $I_{CBO}$	— —	0.5 0.5	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	1.0	mAdc

**ON CHARACTERISTICS**

DC Current Gain (1) ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 4.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	35 20 4.0	— 100 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 2.5\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	1.0 3.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 2.5\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	2.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 4.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	1.5	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product (2) ( $I_C = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f_{test} = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	4.0	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	300	pF
Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ kHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	20	—	—

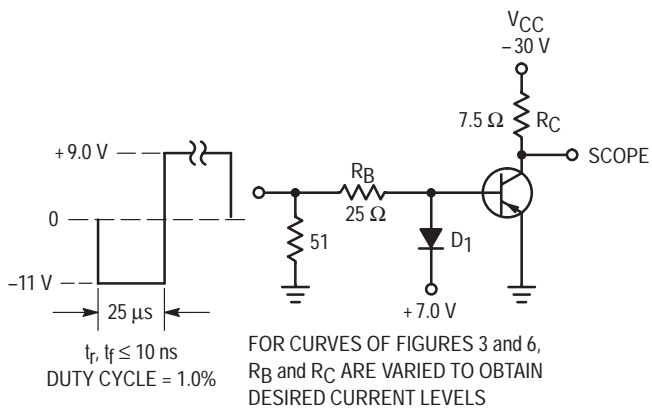
**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

Rise Time	$(V_{CC} = 30\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 4.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ , See Figure 2)	$t_r$	—	0.7	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time		$t_s$	—	1.0	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time		$t_f$	—	0.8	$\mu\text{s}$

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .

(2)  $f_T = |h_{fe}| \cdot f_{test}$ .



For PNP test circuit,  
reverse all polarities.

D1 MUST BE FAST RECOVERY TYPE, eg:  
1N5825 USED ABOVE  $I_B \approx 100\text{ mA}$   
MSD6100 USED BELOW  $I_B \approx 100\text{ mA}$

Figure 2. Switching Time Test Circuit

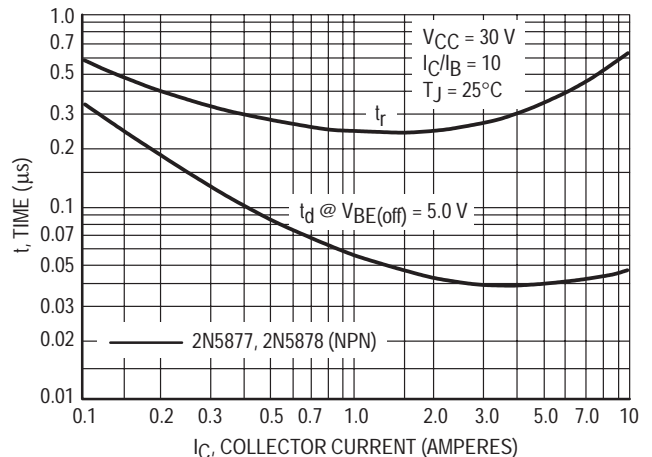


Figure 3. Turn–On Time

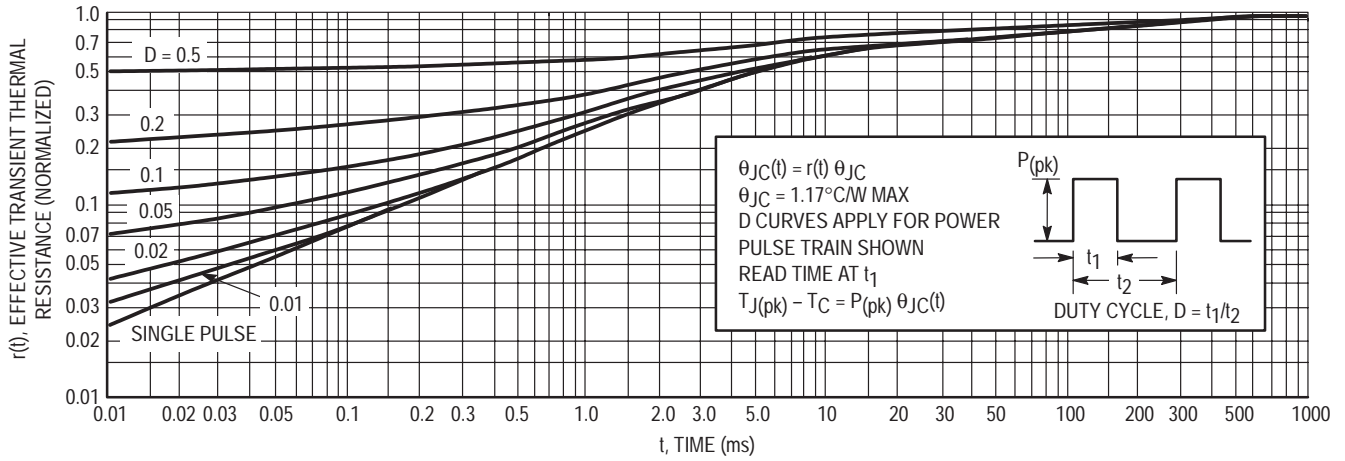


Figure 4. Thermal Response

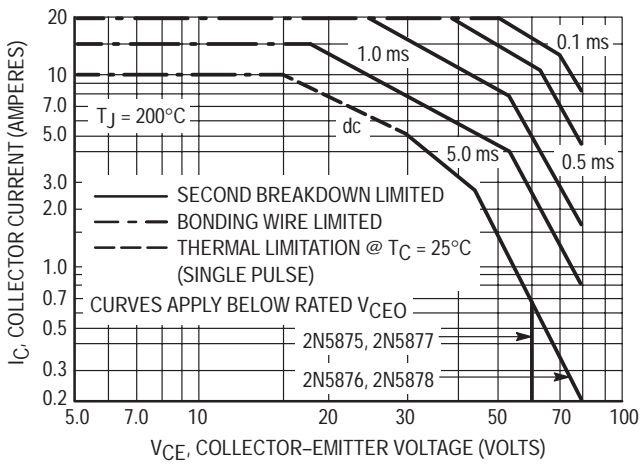


Figure 5. Active-Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation, i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 5 is based on  $T_J(\text{pk}) = 200^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_J(\text{pk}) < 200^\circ\text{C}$ .  $T_J(\text{pk})$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 4. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

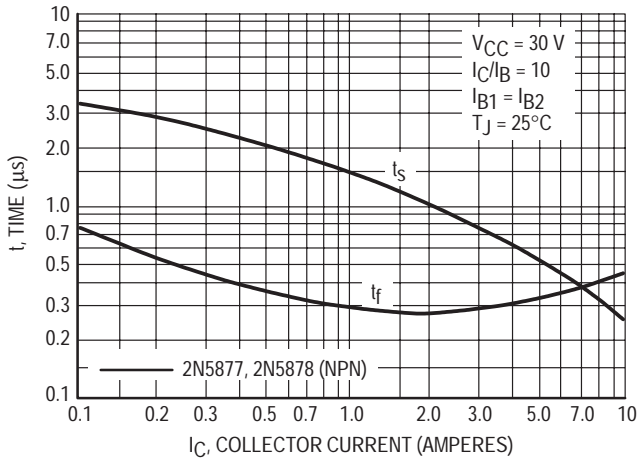


Figure 6. Turn-Off Time

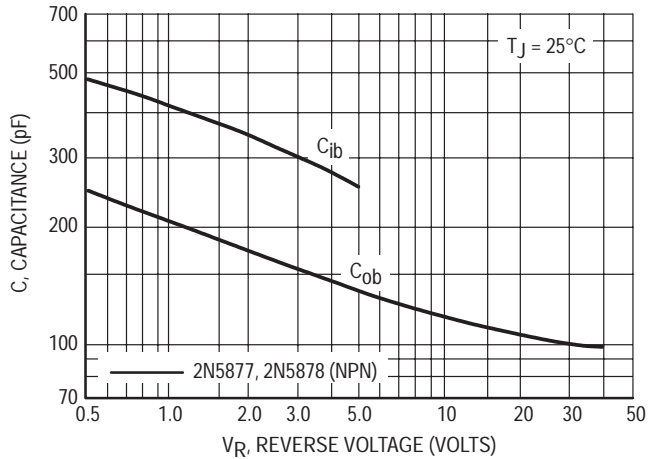


Figure 7. Capacitance

## Complementary Silicon High-Power Transistors

... designed for general-purpose power amplifier and switching applications.

- Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage —  
 $V_{CE(sus)} = 60 \text{ Vdc (Min) — 2N5879, 2N5881}$   
 $= 80 \text{ Vdc (Min) — 2N5880, 2N5882}$
- DC Current Gain —  
 $h_{FE} = 20 \text{ (Min) @ } I_C = 6.0 \text{ Adc}$
- Low Collector — Emitter Saturation Voltage —  
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc (Max) @ } I_C = 7.0 \text{ Adc}$
- High Current — Gain-Bandwidth Product —  
 $f_T = 4.0 \text{ MHz (Min) @ } I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}$

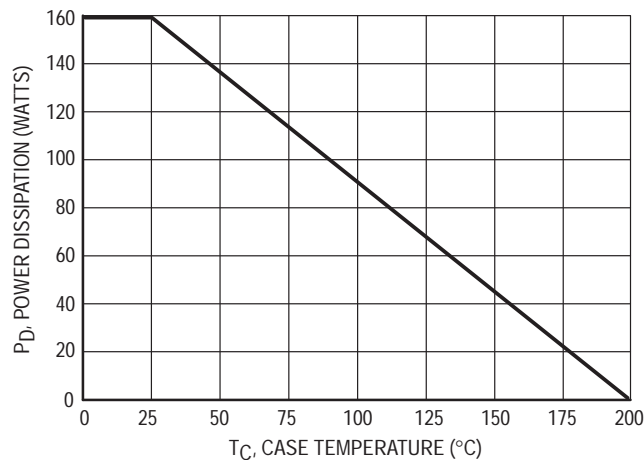
### MAXIMUM RATINGS (1)

Rating	Symbol	2N5879 2N5881	2N5880 2N5882	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	60	80	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	60	80	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	$I_C$	15 30		Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	5.0		Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	160 0.915		Watts $\text{W}/^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +200		$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	1.1	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

(1) Indicates JEDEC registered data. Units and conditions differ on some parameters and re-registration reflecting these changes has been requested. All above values meet or exceed present JEDEC registered data.



**Figure 1. Power Derating**

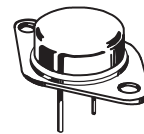
Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 7

**PNP**  
**2N5879**  
**2N5880\***  
**NPN**  
**2N5881**  
**2N5882\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**15 AMPERE**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**60-80 VOLTS**  
**160 WATTS**



**CASE 1-07**  
**TO-204AA**  
**(TO-3)**



**2N5879 2N5880 2N5881 2N5882**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 200\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	2N5879, 2N5881 2N5880, 2N5882	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	60 80	— —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 30\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 40\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	2N5879, 2N5881 2N5880, 2N5882	$I_{CEO}$	— —	1.0 1.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	2N5879, 2N5881 2N5880, 2N5882 2N5879, 2N5881 2N5880, 2N5882	$I_{CEX}$	— — — —	0.5 0.5 5.0 5.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	2N5879, 2N5881 2N5880, 2N5882	$I_{CBO}$	— —	0.5 0.5	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )		$I_{EBO}$	—	1.0	mAdc

**ON CHARACTERISTICS**

DC Current Gain (1) ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 6.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 15\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	35 20 4.0	— 100 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 7.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.7\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 15\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 3.75\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	1.0 4.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 15\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 3.75\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	2.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 6.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	1.5	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product (2) ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f_{test} = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	4.0	—	MHz	
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 100\text{ kHz}$ )	2N5879, 2N5880 2N5881, 2N5882	$C_{ob}$	— —	600 400	pF
Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ kHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	20	—	—	

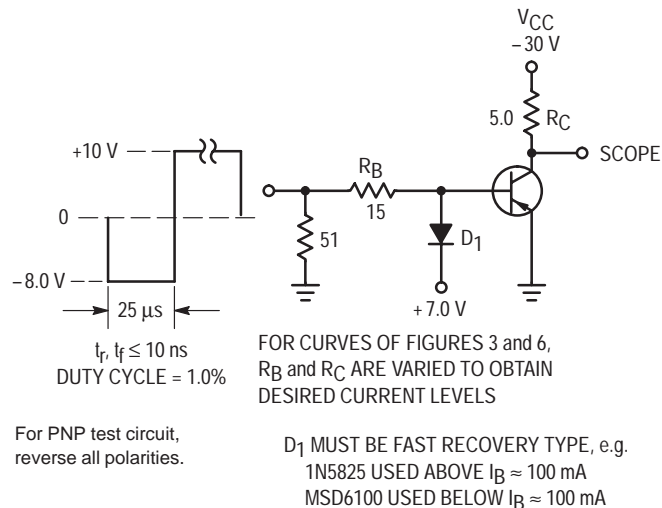
**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

Rise Time	$(V_{CC} = 30\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 6.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 0.6\text{ Adc}$ See Figure 2)	$t_r$	—	0.7	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time		$t_s$	—	1.0	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time		$t_f$	—	0.8	$\mu\text{s}$

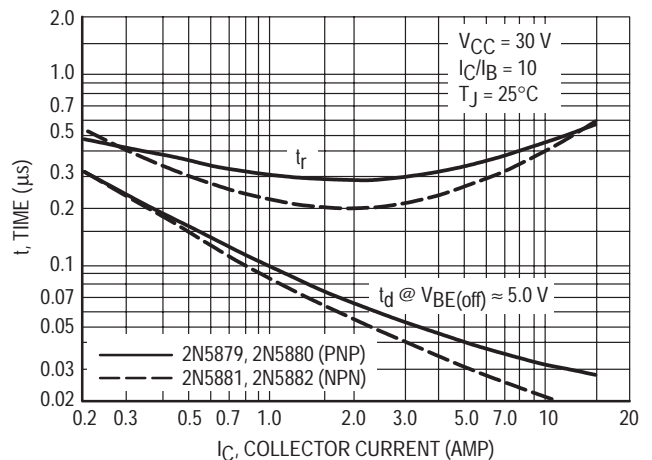
\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$

(2)  $f_T = |h_{fe}| \cdot f_{test}$ .



**Figure 2. Switching Times Test Circuit**



**Figure 3. Turn–On Time**

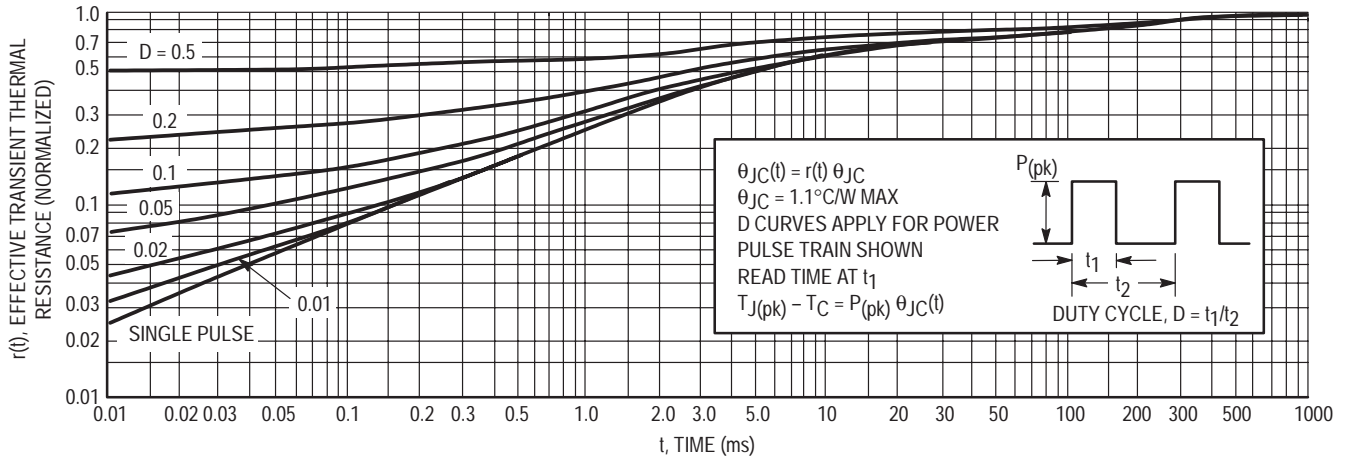


Figure 4. Thermal Response

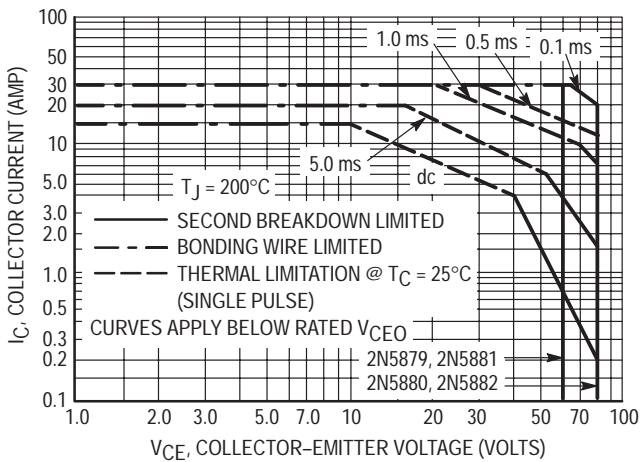


Figure 5. Active-Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation, i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 5 is based on  $T_J(\rho k) = 200^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_J(\rho k) < 200^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  $T_J(\rho k)$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 4. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

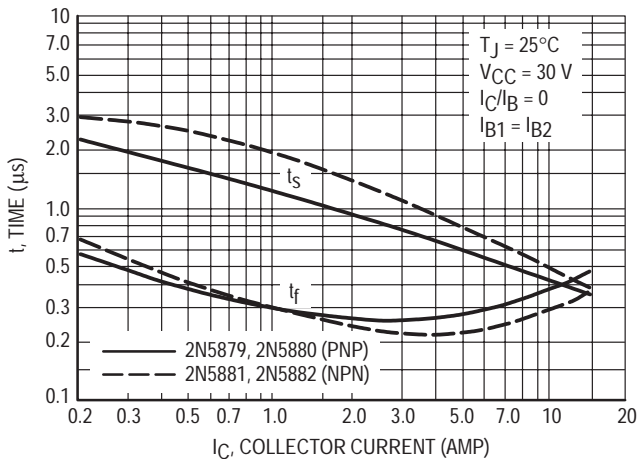


Figure 6. Turn-Off Time

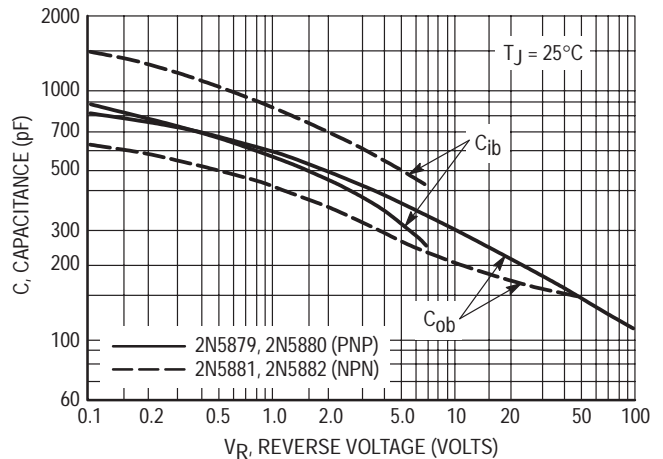


Figure 7. Capacitance

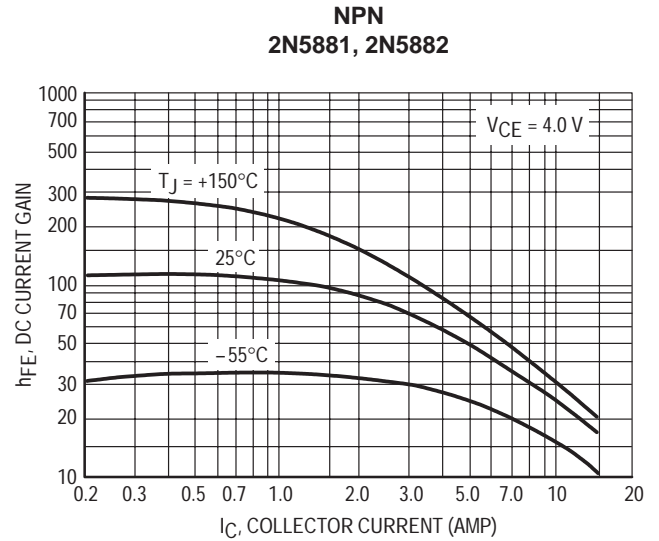
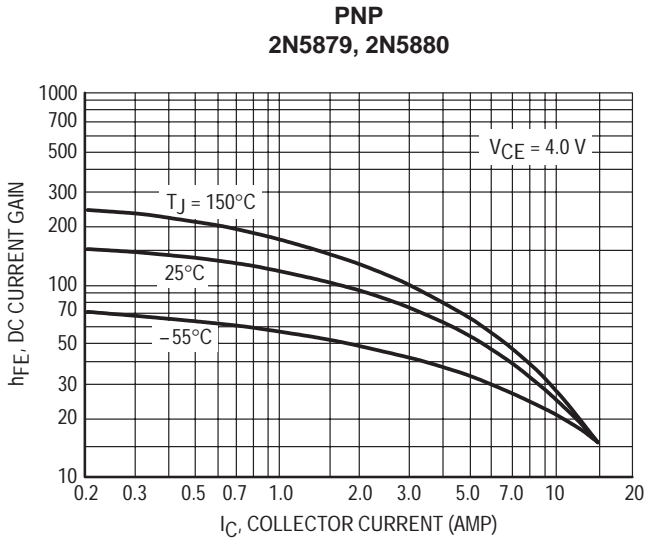


Figure 8. DC Current Gain

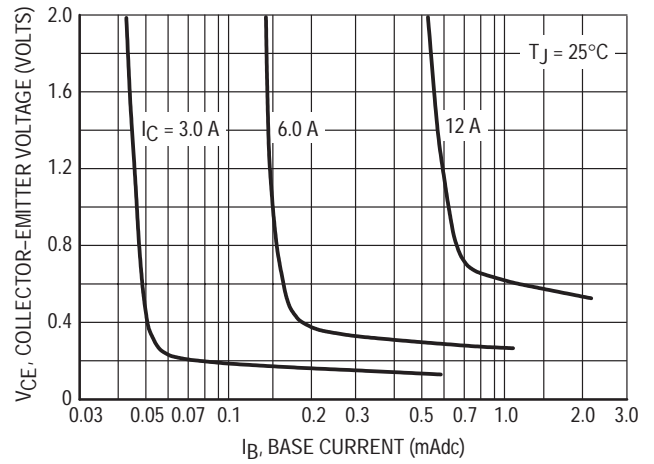
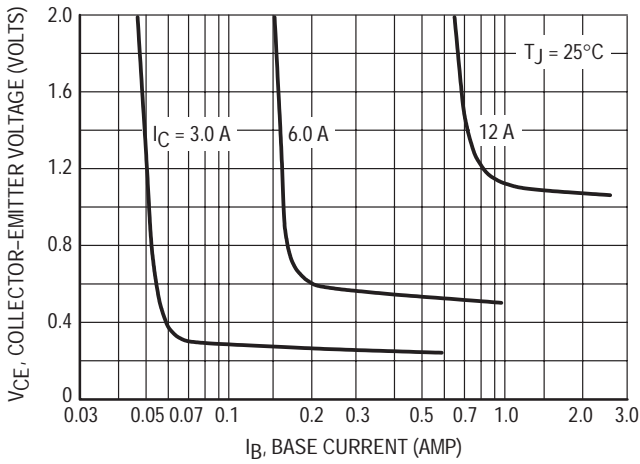


Figure 9. Collector Saturation Region

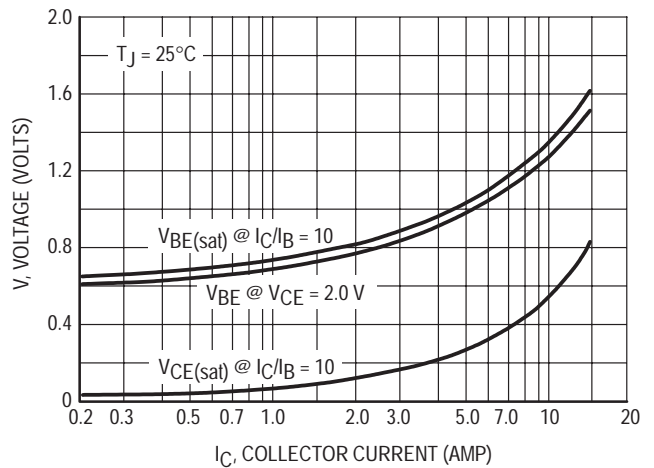
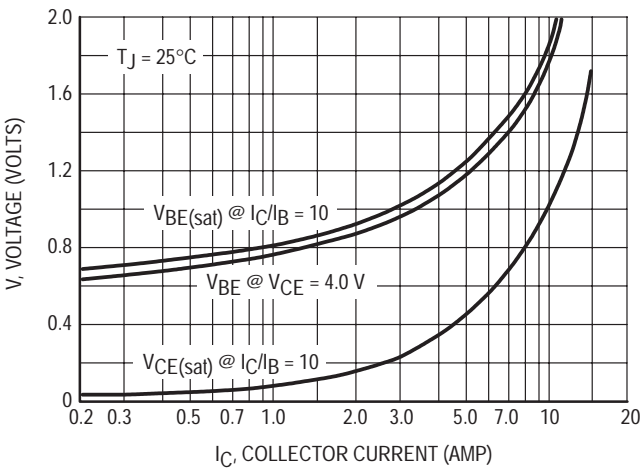


Figure 10. "On" Voltages

## Complementary Silicon High-Power Transistors

... designed for general-purpose power amplifier and switching applications.

- Low Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage —  
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc}$ , (max) at  $I_C = 15 \text{ Adc}$
- Low Leakage Current  
 $I_{CEX} = 1.0 \text{ mAdc}$  (max) at Rated Voltage
- Excellent DC Current Gain —  
 $h_{FE} = 20$  (min) at  $I_C = 10 \text{ Adc}$
- High Current Gain Bandwidth Product —  
 $f_T = 4.0 \text{ MHz}$  (min) at  $I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}$

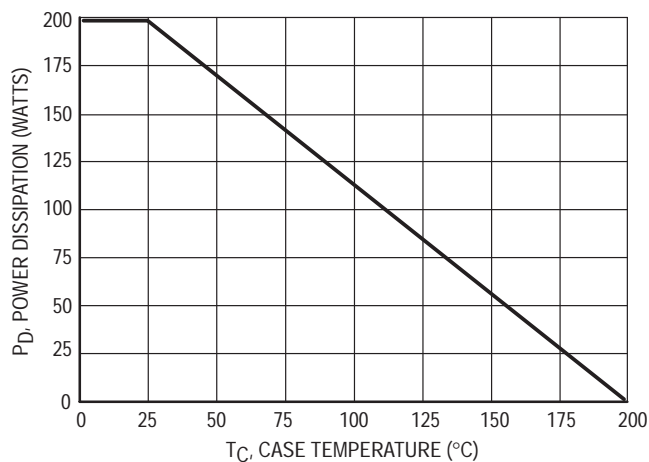
### MAXIMUM RATINGS (1)

Rating	Symbol	2N5883 2N5885	2N5884 2N5886	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	60	80	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	60	80	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	$I_C$	25 50		Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	7.5		Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	200 1.15		Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +200		$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	0.875	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

(1) Indicates JEDEC registered data. Units and conditions differ on some parameters and re-registration reflecting these changes has been requested. All above values most or exceed present JEDEC registered data.



**Figure 1. Power Derating**

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 7

**PNP**  
**2N5883**  
  
**2N5884\***  
**NPN**  
**2N5885**  
  
**2N5886\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**25 AMPERE**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**60-80 VOLTS**  
**200 WATTS**

**CASE 1-07**  
**TO-204AA**  
**(TO-3)**

**2N5883 2N5884 2N5885 2N5886**

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

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 200\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	2N5883, 2N5885 2N5884, 2N5886	$V_{CE(sus)}$	60 80	— —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 30\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 40\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	2N5883, 2N5885 2N5984, 2N5886	$I_{CEO}$	— —	2.0 2.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	2N5883, 2N5885 2N5884, 2N5886 2N5883, 2N5885 2N5884, 2N5886	$I_{CEX}$	— — 10 10	1.0 1.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	2N5883, 2N5885 2N5884, 2N5886	$I_{CBO}$	— —	1.0 1.0	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )		$I_{EBO}$	—	1.0	mAdc

**ON CHARACTERISTICS**

DC Current Gain (1) ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 25\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	35 20 4.0	— 100	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 15\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.5\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 25\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 6.25\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	1.0 4.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 25\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 6.25\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	2.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	1.5	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

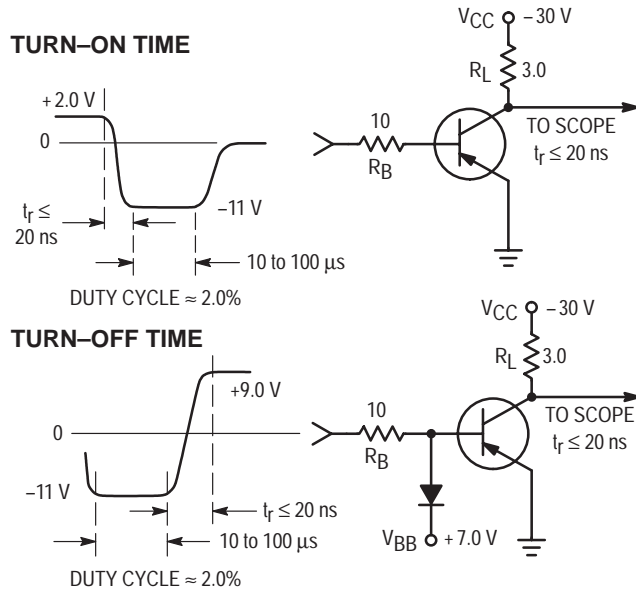
Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product (2) ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f_{test} = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	4.0	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	— —	1000 500	pF
Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $f_{test} = 1.0\text{ kHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	20	—	—

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

Rise Time	$(V_{CC} = 30\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ )	$t_r$	—	0.7	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time		$t_s$	—	1.0	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time		$t_f$	—	0.8	$\mu\text{s}$

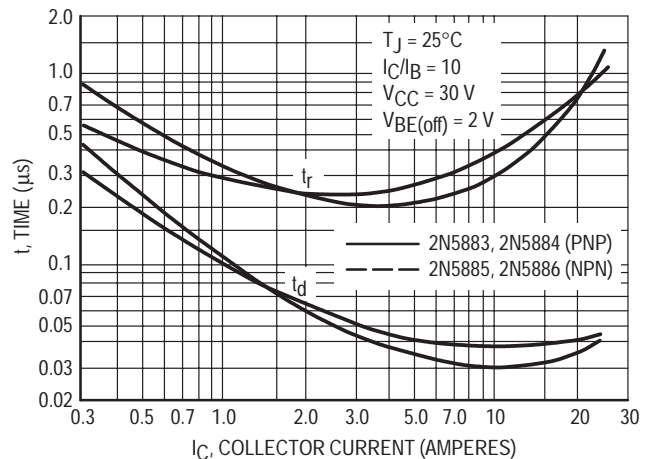
\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ . (2)  $f_T = |h_{fe}| \cdot f_{test}$ .



FOR CURVES OF FIGURES 3 & 6,  $R_B$  &  $R_L$  ARE VARIED.  
INPUT LEVELS ARE APPROXIMATELY AS SHOWN.  
FOR NPN, REVERSE ALL POLARITIES.

**Figure 2. Switching Time Equivalent Test Circuits**



**Figure 3. Turn–On Time**

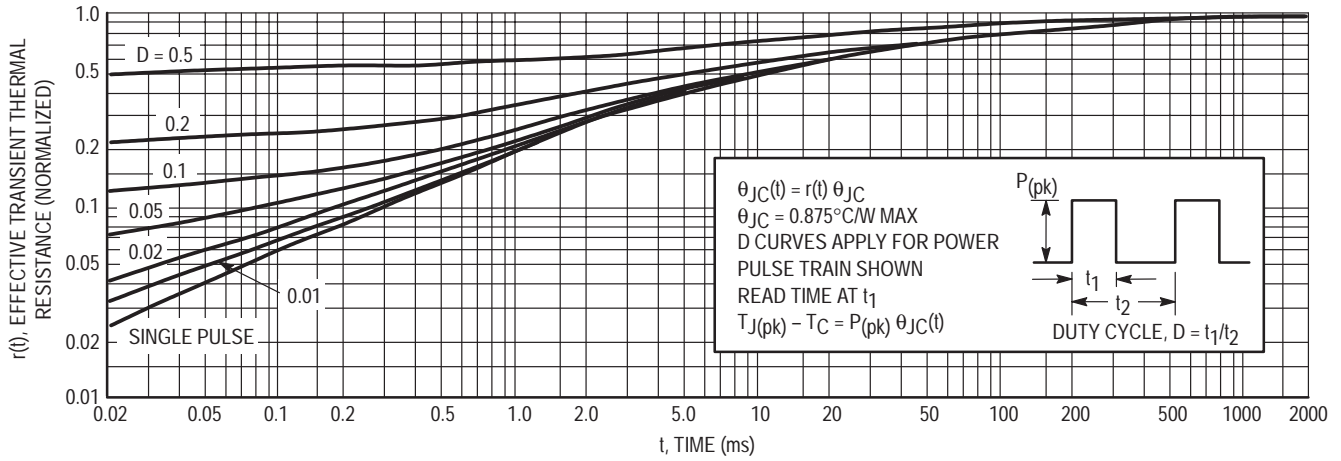


Figure 4. Thermal Response

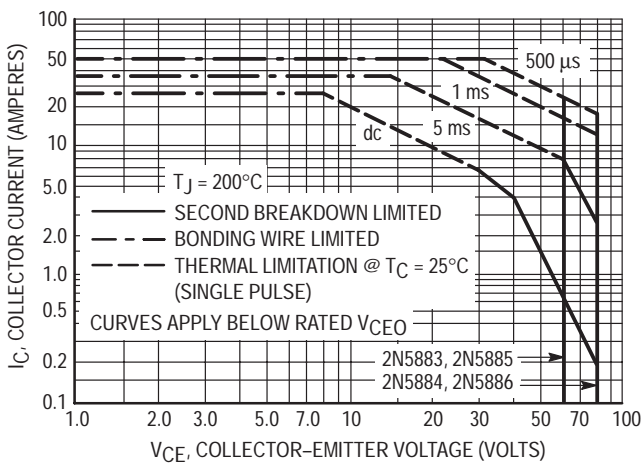


Figure 5. Active-Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 5 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 200^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 200^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 4. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

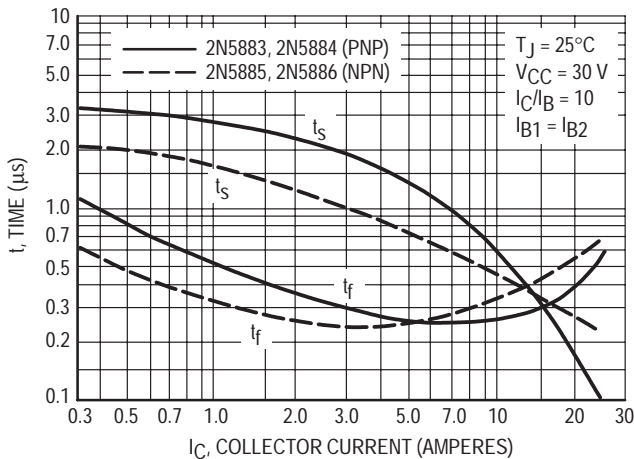


Figure 6. Turn-Off Time

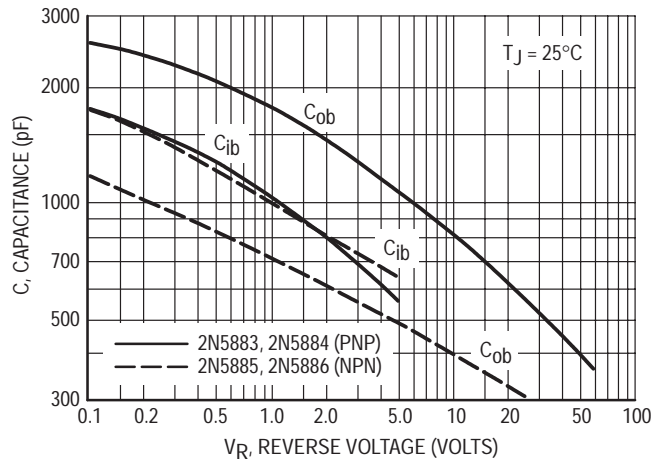
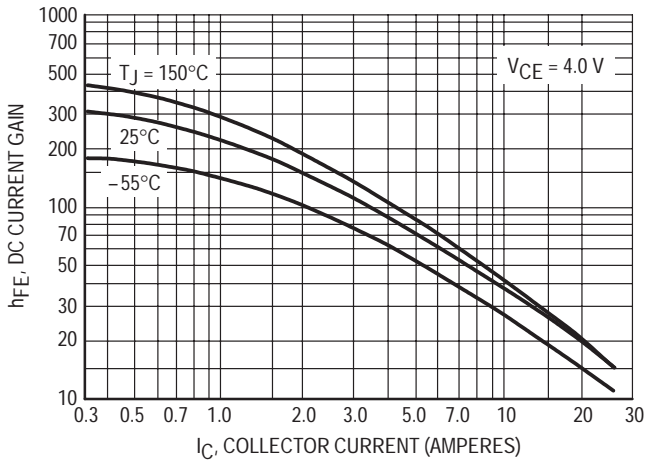


Figure 7. Capacitance

**PNP DEVICES**  
2N5883 and 2N5884



**NPN DEVICES**  
2N5885 and 2N5886

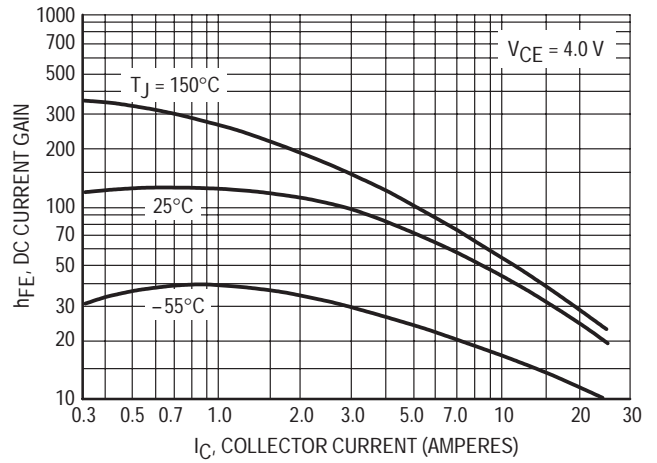


Figure 8. DC Current Gain

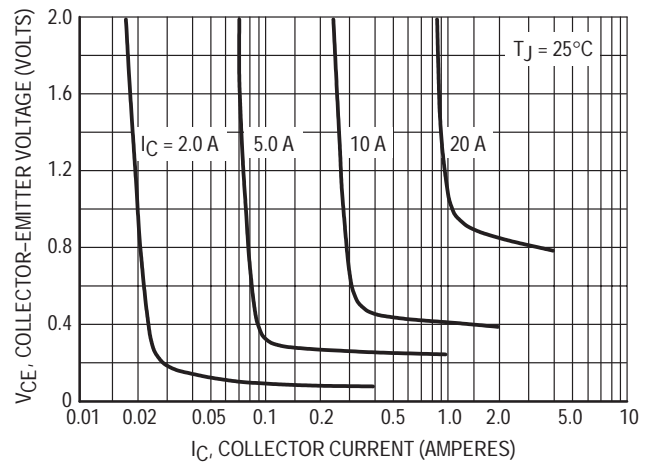
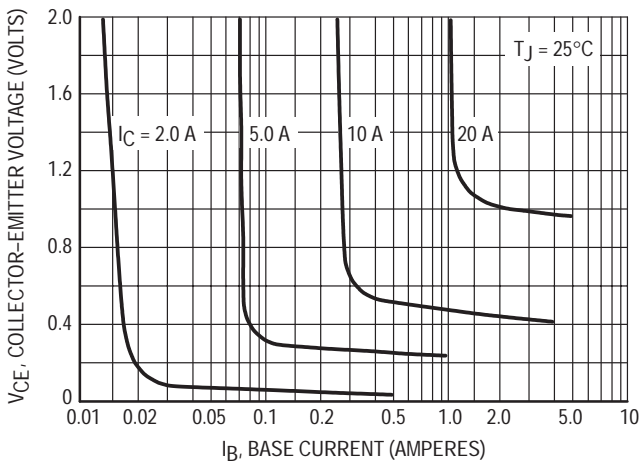


Figure 9. Collector Saturation Region

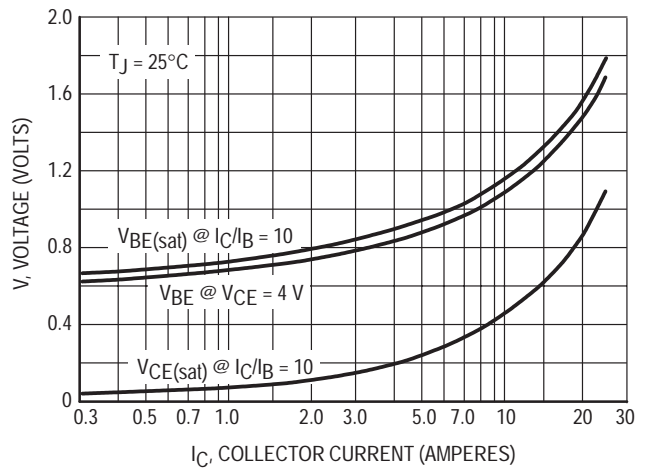
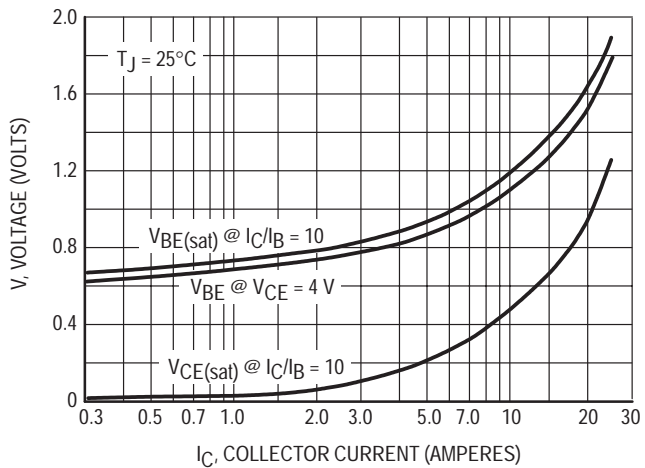


Figure 10. "On" Voltages

# Plastic Darlington Complementary Silicon Power Transistors

... designed for general-purpose amplifier and low-speed switching applications.

- High DC Current Gain —  
 $h_{FE} = 2000$  (Typ) @  $I_C = 2.0$  Adc
- Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage — @ 100 mAdc  
 $V_{CEO(sus)} = 60$  Vdc (Min) — 2N6035, 2N6038  
 $= 80$  Vdc (Min) — 2N6036, 2N6039
- Forward Biased Second Breakdown Current Capability  
 $I_{S/b} = 1.5$  Adc @ 25 Vdc
- Monolithic Construction with Built-In Base-Emitter Resistors to Limit Leakage Multiplication
- Space-Saving High Performance-to-Cost Ratio TO-225AA Plastic Package

## MAXIMUM RATINGS (1)

Rating	Symbol	2N6035 2N6038	2N6036 2N6039	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	60	80	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	60	80	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	4.0		Adc
Peak		8.0		
Base Current	$I_B$	100		mAdc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	40		Watts
Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$		0.32		
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	1.5		Watts
Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$		0.012		
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150		$^\circ\text{C}$

## THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	3.12	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$\theta_{JA}$	83.3	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

(1) Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

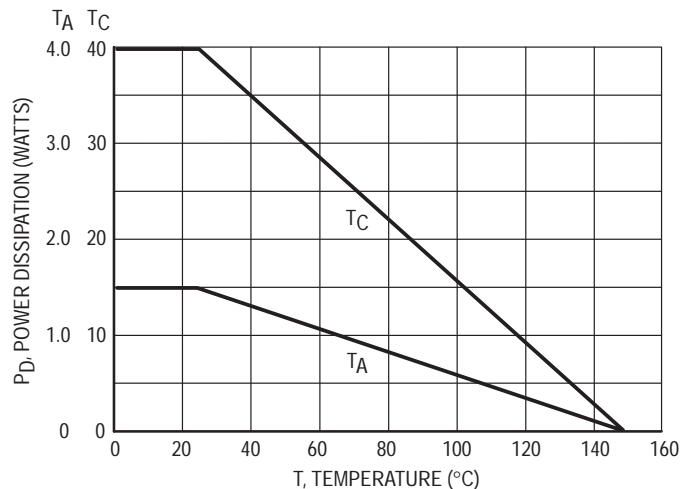


Figure 1. Power Derating

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 7

2N6030 thru 2N6031  
(See 2N5630)

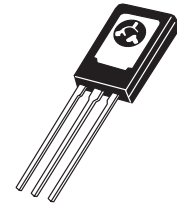
PNP  
**2N6035**

**2N6036\***  
NPN  
**2N6038**

**2N6039\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

DARLINGTON  
4-AMPERE  
COMPLEMENTARY  
SILICON  
POWER TRANSISTORS  
60, 80 VOLTS  
40 WATTS



CASE 77-08  
TO-225AA TYPE



**2N6035 2N6036 2N6038 2N6039**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 100\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	60 80	—	Vdc
Collector–Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	— —	100 100	$\mu\text{A}$
Collector–Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEX}$	— — — —	100 100 500 500	$\mu\text{A}$
Collector–Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$	— —	0.5 0.5	mAdc
Emitter–Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	2.0	mAdc

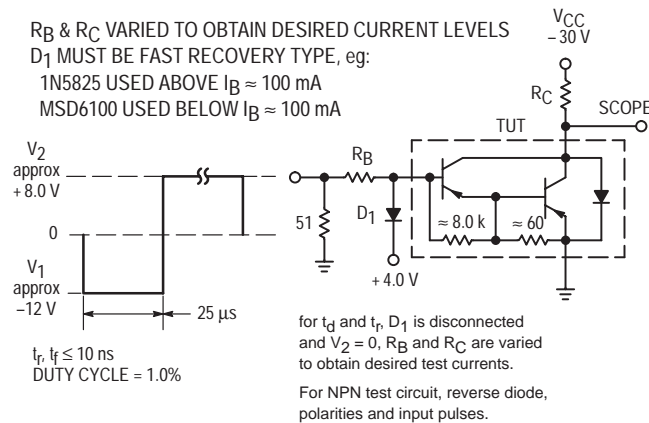
**ON CHARACTERISTICS**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 4.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	500 750 100	— 15,000 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 8.0\text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 4.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 40\text{ mAdc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	2.0 3.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 4.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 40\text{ mAdc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	4.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	2.8	Vdc

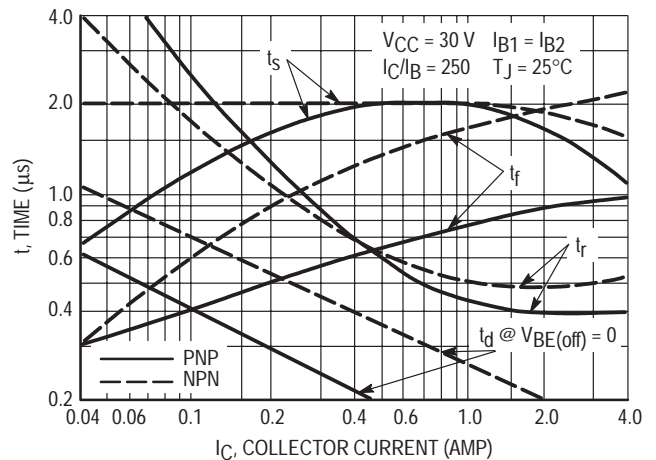
**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Small–Signal Current–Gain ( $I_C = 0.75\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$ h_{fe} $	25	—	—
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 0.1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	— —	200 100	pF

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.



**Figure 2. Switching Times Test Circuit**



**Figure 3. Switching Times**

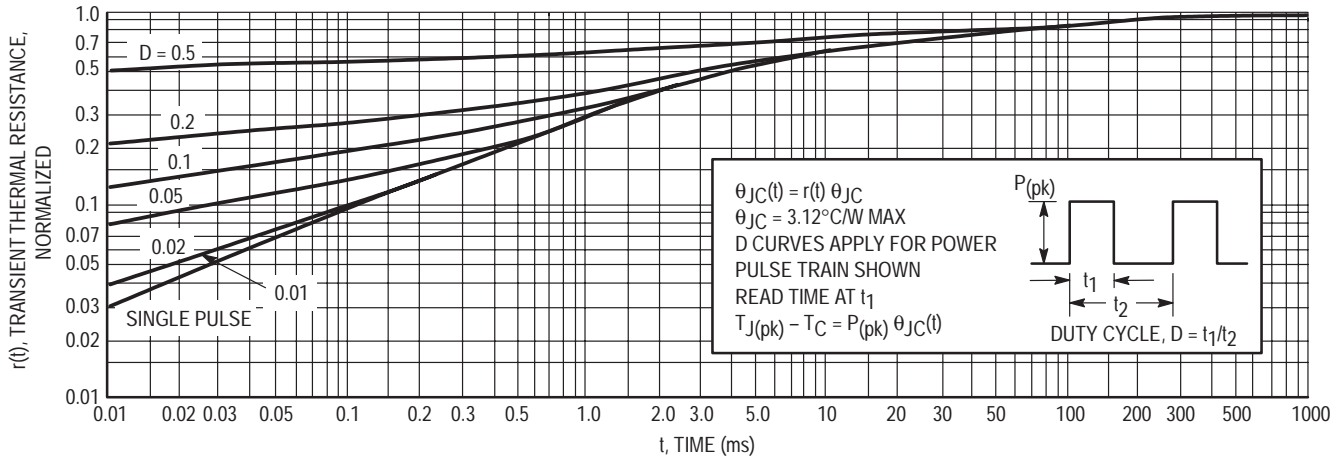


Figure 4. Thermal Response

ACTIVE-REGION SAFE-OPERATING AREA

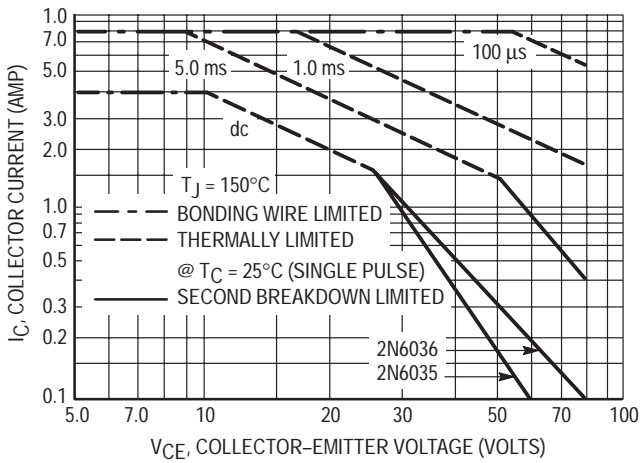


Figure 5. 2N6035, 2N6036

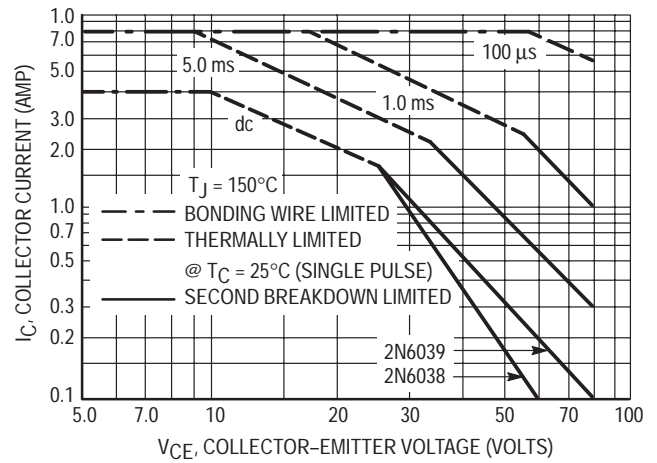


Figure 6. 2N6038, 2N6039

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figures 5 and 6 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} < 150^\circ\text{C}$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 4. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

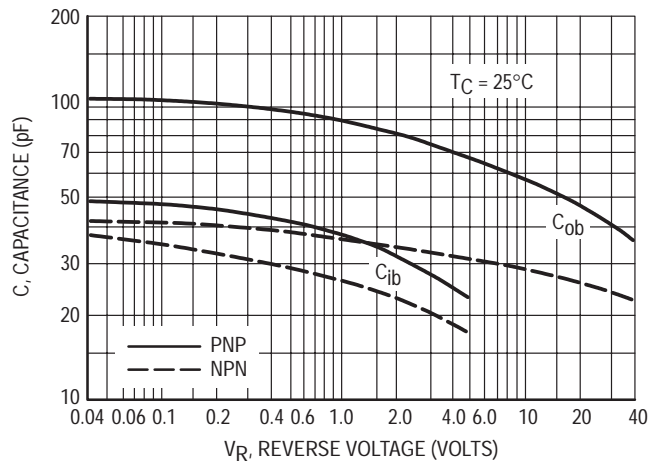


Figure 7. Capacitance

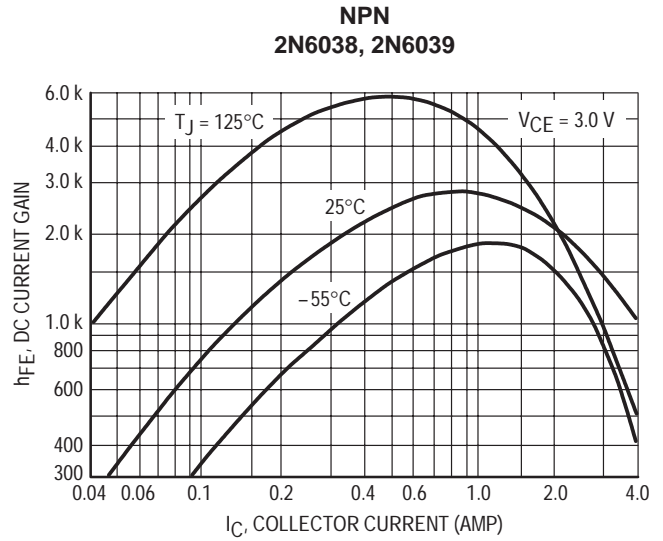
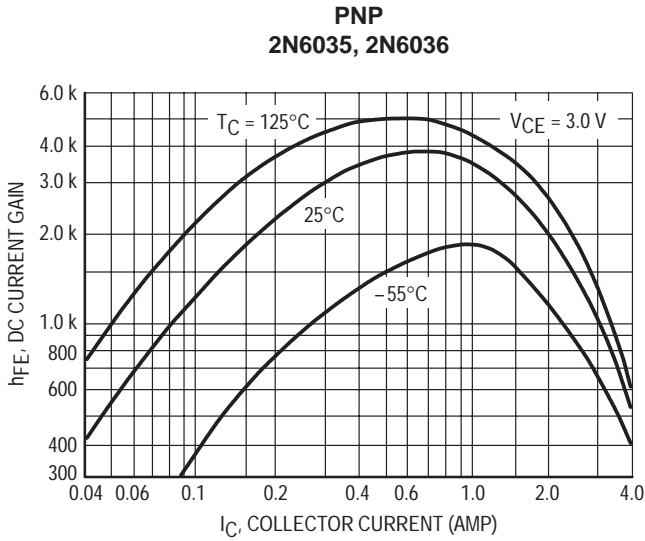


Figure 8. DC Current Gain

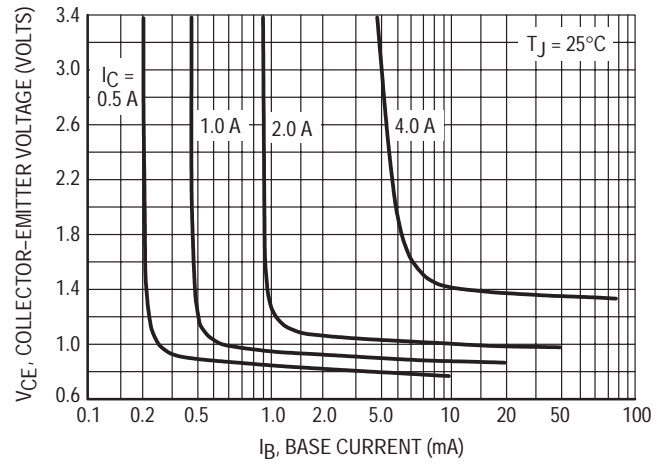
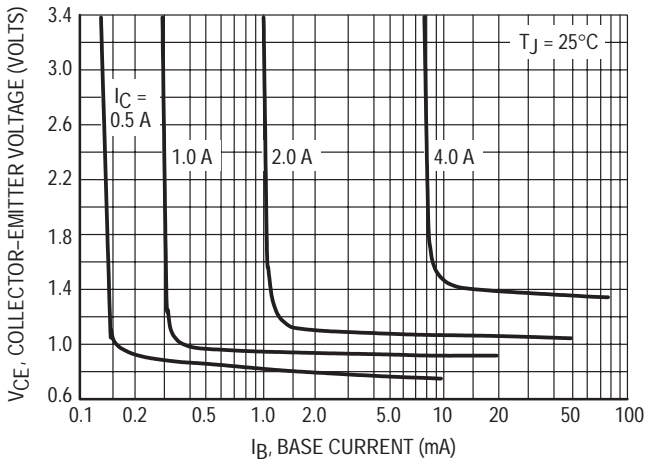


Figure 9. Collector Saturation Region

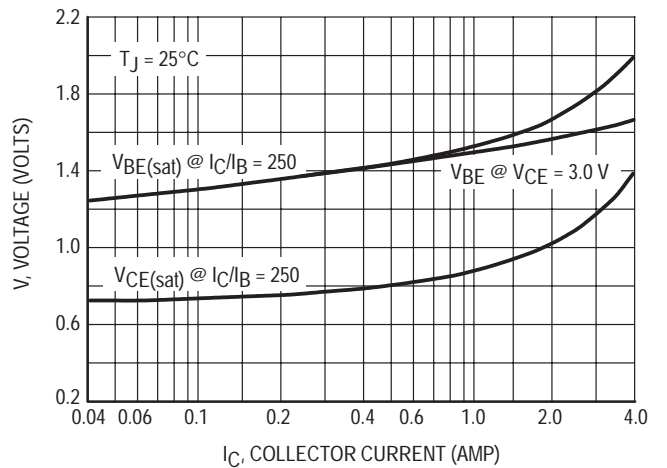
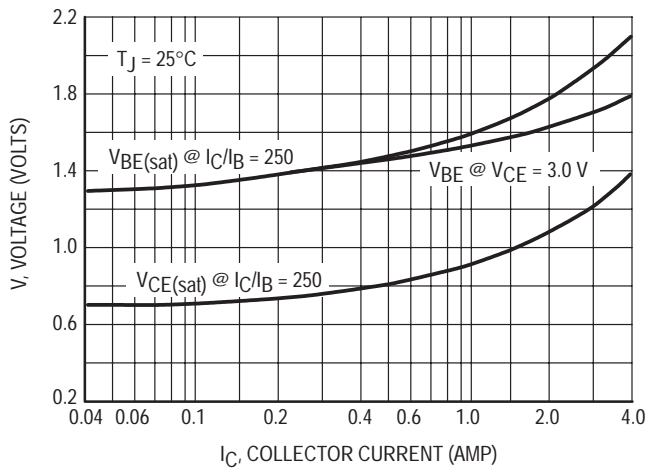


Figure 10. "On" Voltages

# Plastic Medium-Power Complementary Silicon Transistors

... designed for general-purpose amplifier and low-speed switching applications.

- High DC Current Gain —  
 $h_{FE} = 2500$  (Typ) @  $I_C = 4.0$  Adc
- Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage — @ 100 mAdc —  
 $V_{CE(sus)} = 60$  Vdc (Min) — 2N6040, 2N6043  
 $= 80$  Vdc (Min) — 2N6041, 2N6044  
 $= 100$  Vdc (Min) — 2N6042, 2N6045
- Low Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage —  
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 2.0$  Vdc (Max) @  $I_C = 4.0$  Adc — 2N6040, 41, 2N6043, 44  
 $= 2.0$  Vdc (Max) @  $I_C = 3.0$  Adc — 2N6042, 2N6045
- Monolithic Construction with Built-In Base-Emitter Shunt Resistors

## MAXIMUM RATINGS (1)

Rating	Symbol	2N6040 2N6043	2N6041 2N6044	2N6042 2N6045	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	60	80	100	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	60	80	100	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0			Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	$I_C$	8.0 16			Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	120			mAdc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	75 0.60			Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	2.2 0.0175			Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction, Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150			$^\circ\text{C}$

## THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	1.67	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$\theta_{JA}$	57	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

(1) Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

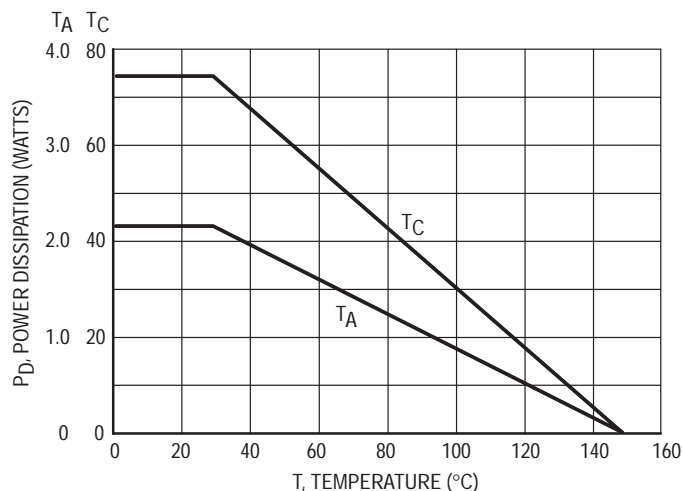


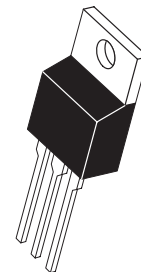
Figure 1. Power Derating

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

**PNP  
2N6040**  
  
**thru**  
  
**2N6042\***  
**NPN  
2N6043**  
  
**thru**  
  
**2N6045\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**DARLINGTON  
8 AMPERE  
COMPLEMENTARY  
SILICON  
POWER TRANSISTORS  
60-80-100 VOLTS  
75 WATTS**



**CASE 221A-06  
TO-220AB**

# 2N6040 thru 2N6042 2N6043 thru 2N6045

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 100\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CE(sus)}$	60 80 100	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 100\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	— — —	20 20 20	$\mu\text{A}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 100\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 100\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEX}$	— — — — — —	20 20 20 200 200 200	$\mu\text{A}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 100\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$	— — —	20 20 20	$\mu\text{A}$
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	2.0	mAdc
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 4.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 8.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	2N6040, 41, 2N6043, 44 2N6042, 2N6045 All Types	1000 1000 100	20.000 20,000 —
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 4.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 16\text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 12\text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 8.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 80\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	2N6040, 41, 2N6043, 44 2N6042, 2N6045 All Types	— — —	2.0 2.0 4.0
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 8.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 80\text{ mAdc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$		—	4.5
Base-Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 4.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$		—	2.8
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Small Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$ h_{fe} $		4.0	—
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 0.1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	2N6040/2N6042 2N6043/2N6045	— —	300 200
Small-Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ kHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$		300	—

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

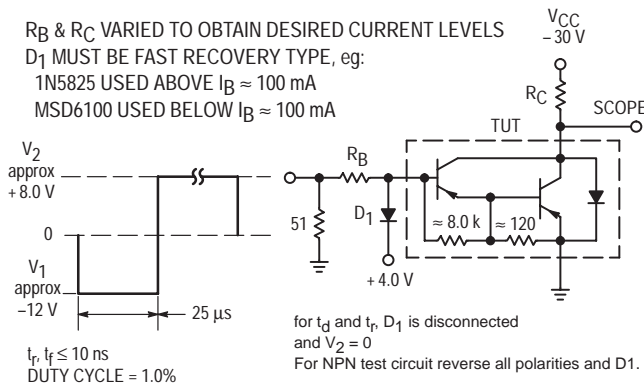


Figure 2. Switching Times Equivalent Circuit

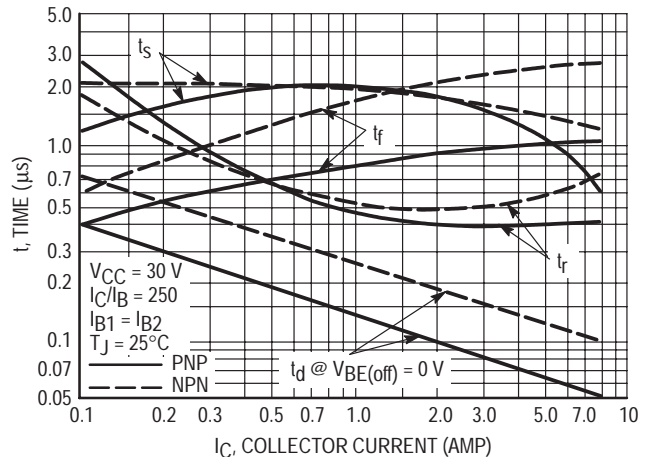


Figure 3. Switching Times

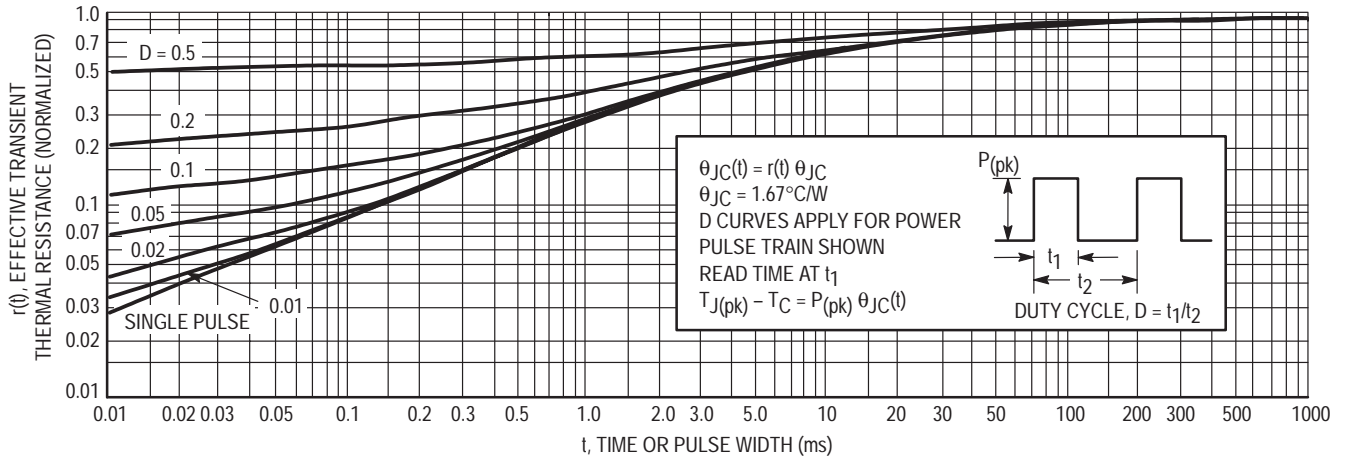


Figure 4. Thermal Response

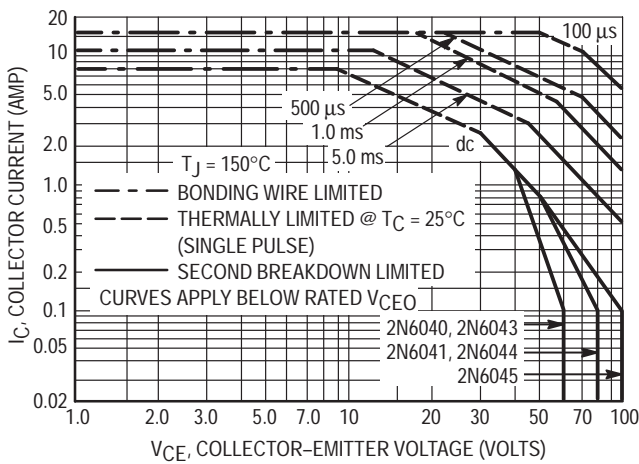


Figure 5. Active-Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 5 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} < 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 4. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

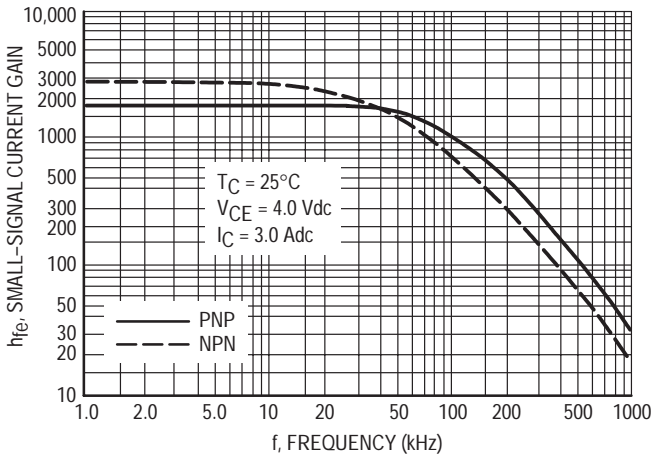


Figure 6. Small-Signal Current Gain

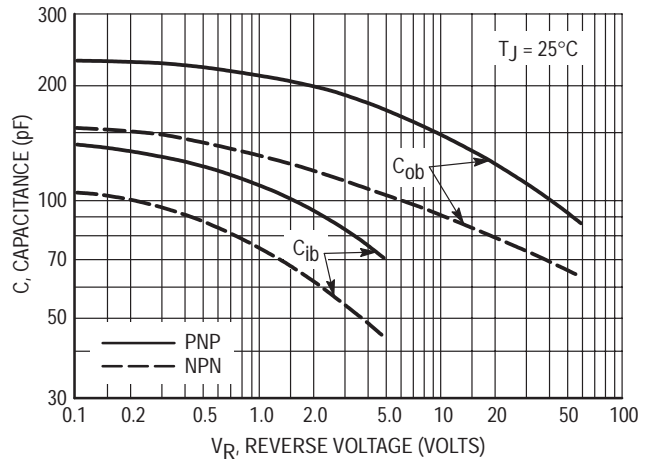
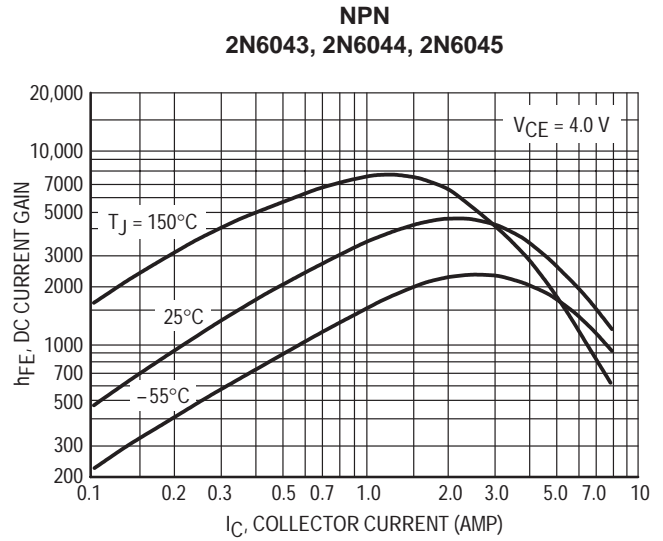
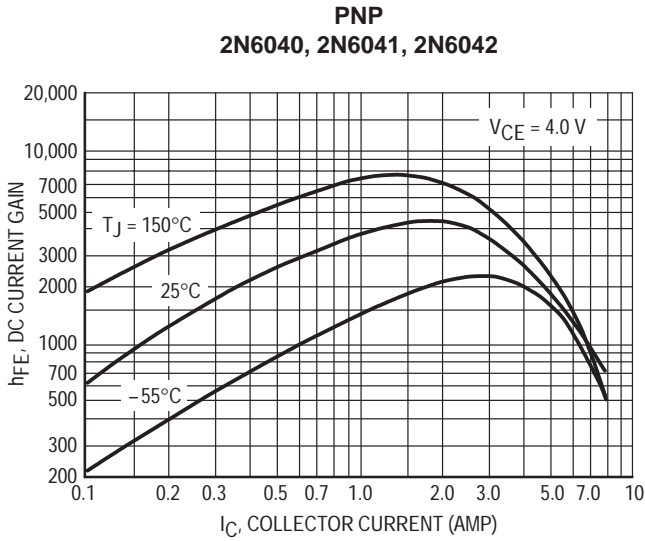
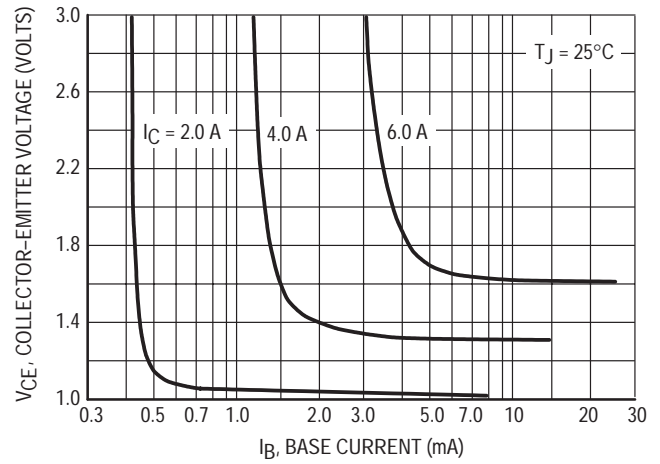
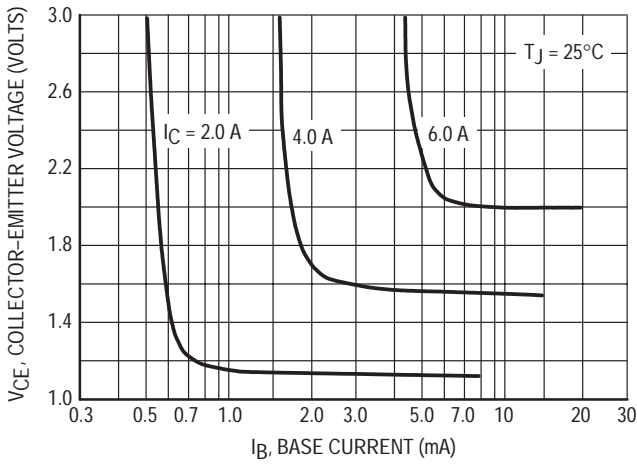


Figure 7. Capacitance

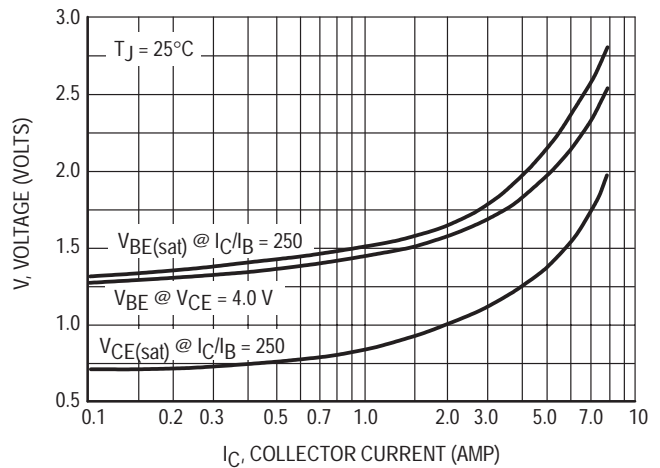
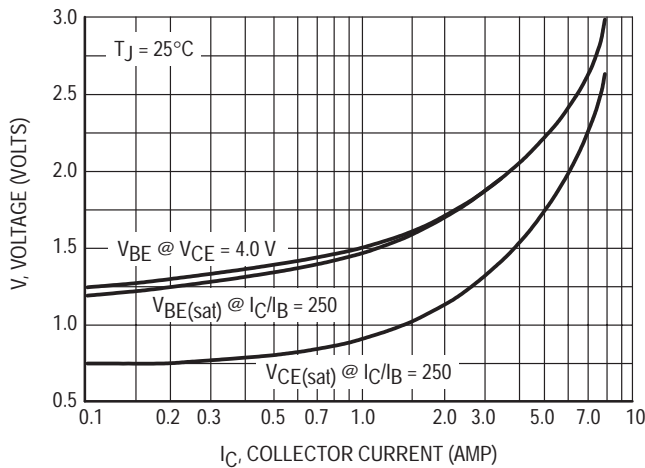
**2N6040 thru 2N6042 2N6043 thru 2N6045**



**Figure 8. DC Current Gain**



**Figure 9. Collector Saturation Region**



**Figure 10. "On" Voltages**

## Darlington Complementary Silicon Power Transistors

... designed for general-purpose amplifier and low frequency switching applications.

- High DC Current Gain —  
 $h_{FE} = 3500$  (Typ) @  $I_C = 5.0$  Adc
- Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage — @ 100 mA  
 $V_{CEO(sus)} = 60$  Vdc (Min) — 2N6050, 2N6057  
 80 Vdc (Min) — 2N6051, 2N6058  
 100 Vdc (Min) — 2N6052, 2N6059
- Monolithic Construction with Built-In Base-Emitter Shunt Resistors

### MAXIMUM RATINGS (1)

Rating	Symbol	2N6050 2N6057	2N6051 2N6058	2N6052 2N6059	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	60	80	100	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	60	80	100	Vdc
Emitter-Base voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0			Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	$I_C$	12 20			Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	0.2			Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	150 0.857			Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +200 $^\circ\text{C}$			$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.17	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

(1) Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

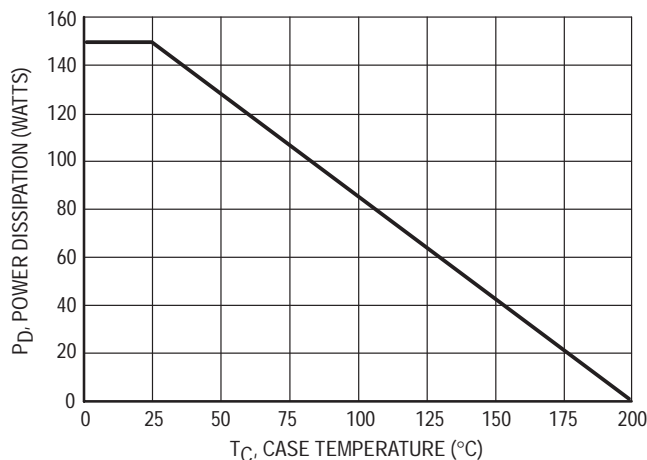


Figure 1. Power Derating

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 1

**PNP**  
**2N6050**  
  
**thru**  
  
**2N6052\***  
**NPN**  
**2N6057**  
  
**thru**  
  
**2N6059\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**DARLINGTON**  
**12 AMPERE**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**60-80-100 VOLTS**  
**150 WATTS**

**CASE 1-07**  
**TO-204AA**  
**(TO-3)**



# 2N6050 thru 2N6052 2N6057 thru 2N6059

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 100\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	60 80 100	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 30\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 40\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 50\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	— — —	1.0 1.0 1.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CEO}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CEO}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEX}$	—	0.5 5.0	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	2.0	mAdc

## ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)

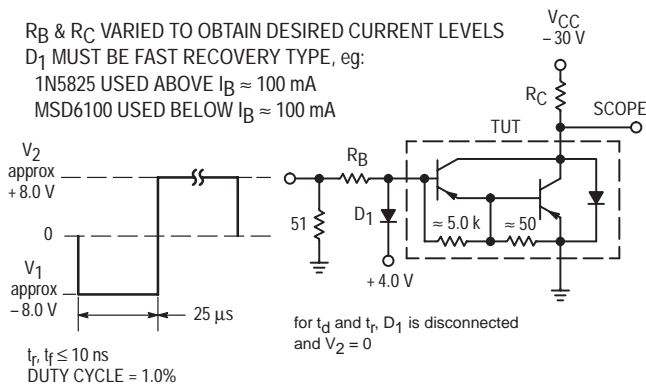
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 6.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 12\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	750 100	18,000 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 6.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 24\text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 12\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 120\text{ mAdc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	2.0 3.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 12\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 120\text{ mAdc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	4.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 6.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	2.8	Vdc

## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Magnitude of Common Emitter Small–Signal Short Circuit Forward Current Transfer Ratio ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$ h_{fe} $	4.0	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 0.1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	— —	500 300	pF
Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ kHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	300	—	—

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

(1) Pulse test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle = 2.0%.



For NPN test circuit reverse diode and voltage polarities.

Figure 2. Switching Times Test Circuit

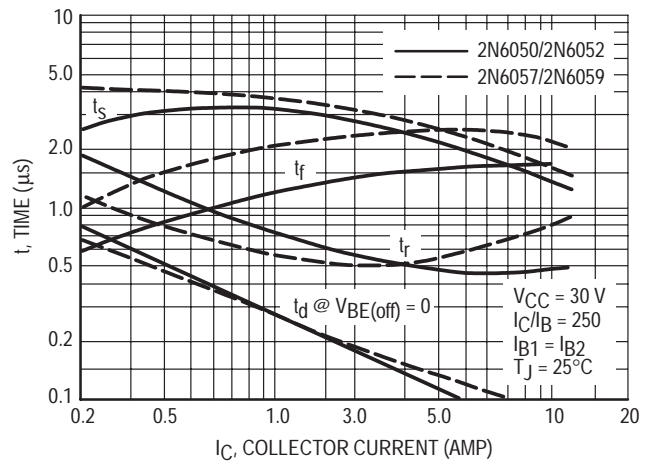


Figure 3. Switching Times

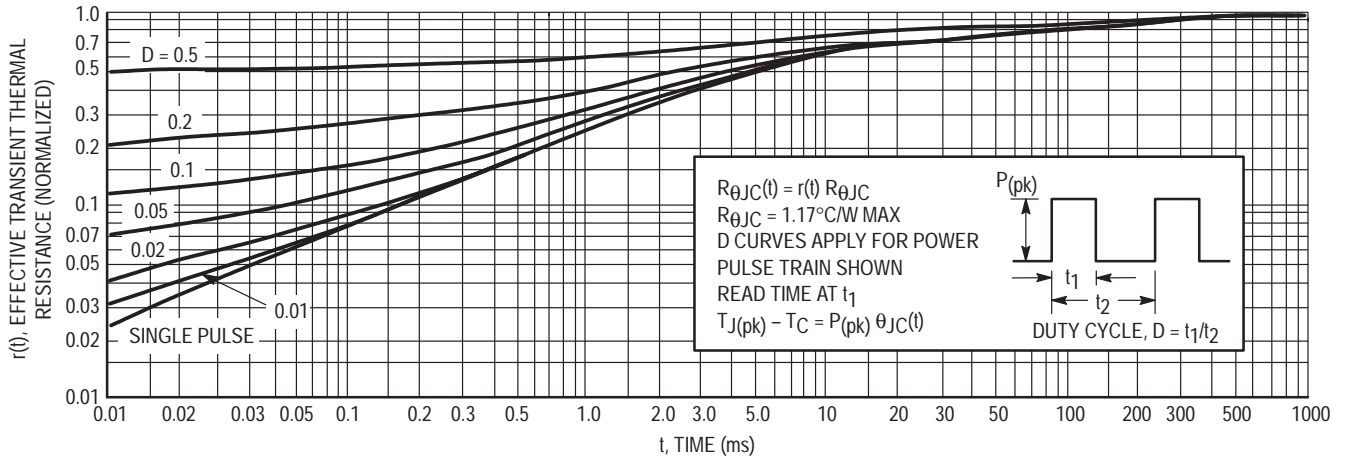


Figure 4. Thermal Response

ACTIVE-REGION SAFE OPERATING AREA

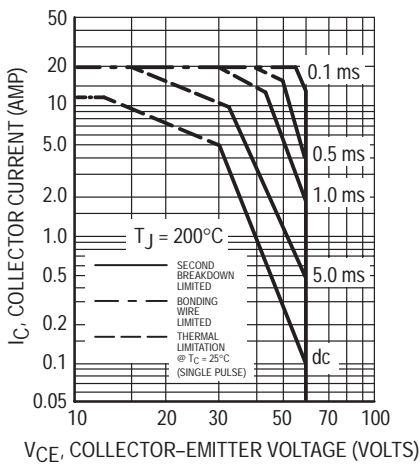


Figure 5. 2N6050, 2N6057

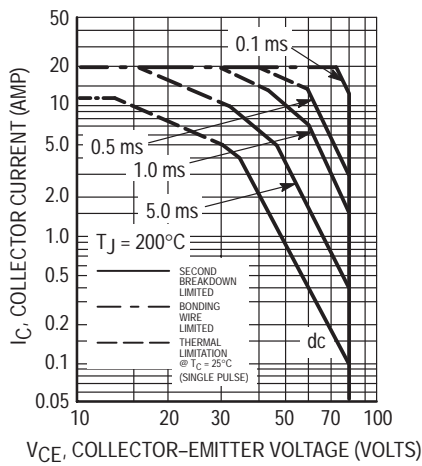


Figure 6. 2N6051, 2N6058

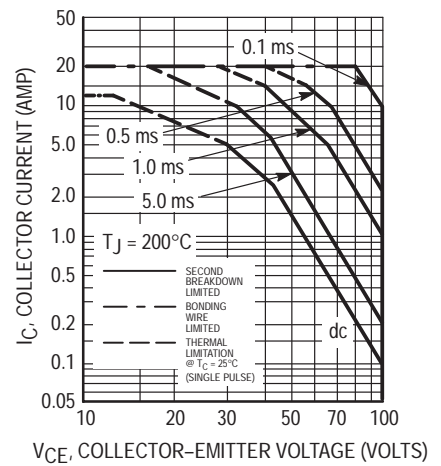


Figure 7. 2N6052, 2N6059

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figures 5, 6 and 7 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 200^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 200^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 4. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

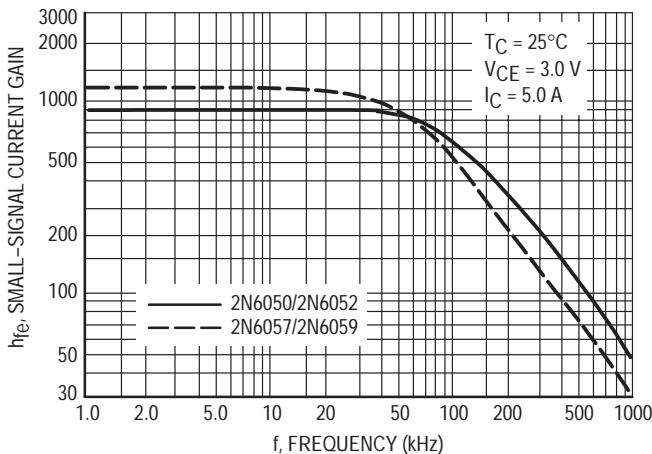


Figure 8. Small-Signal Current Gain

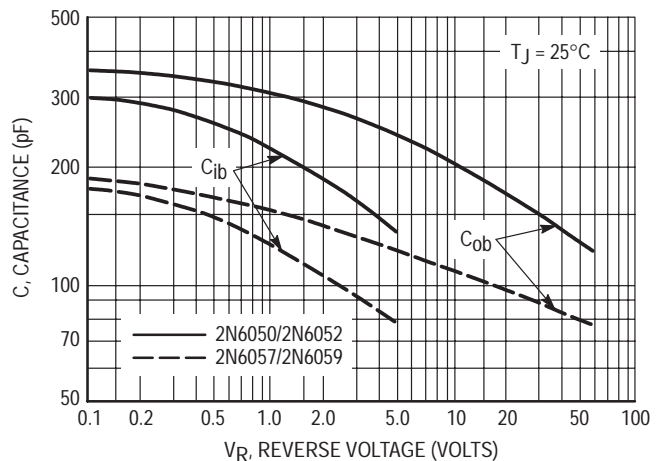
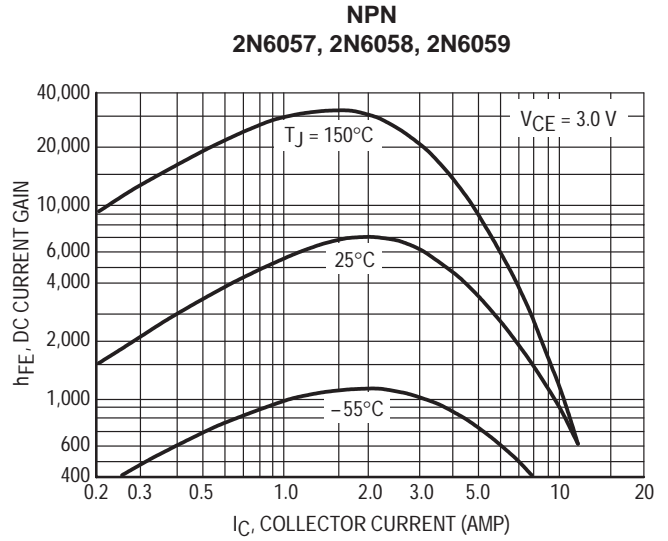
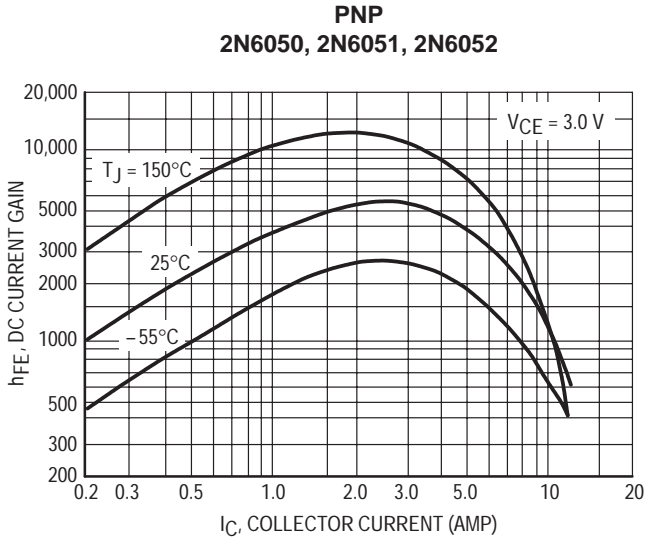
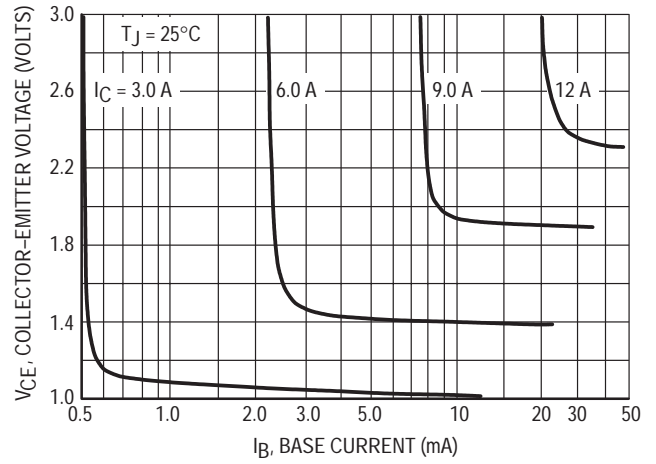
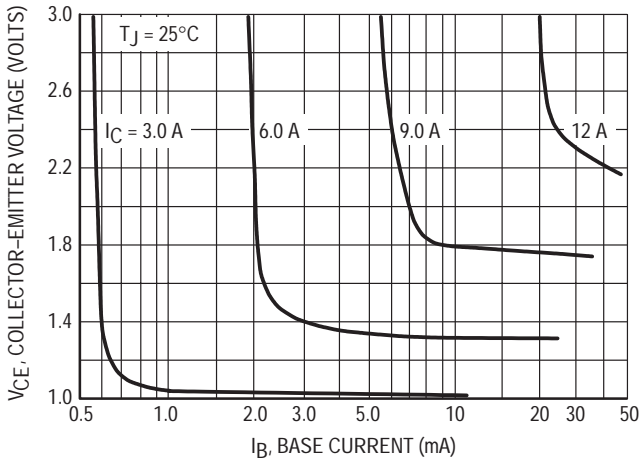


Figure 9. Capacitance

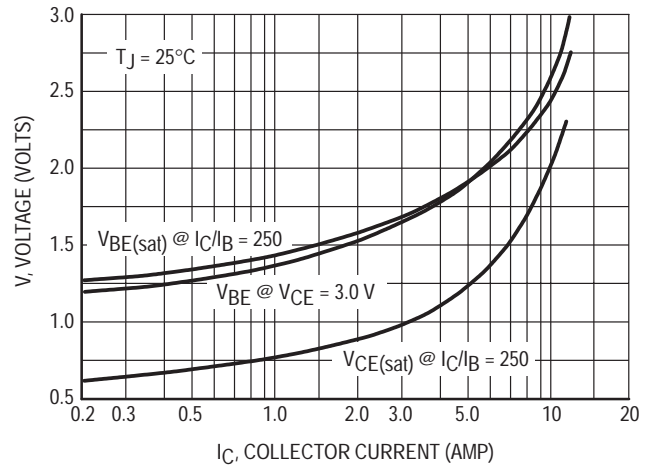
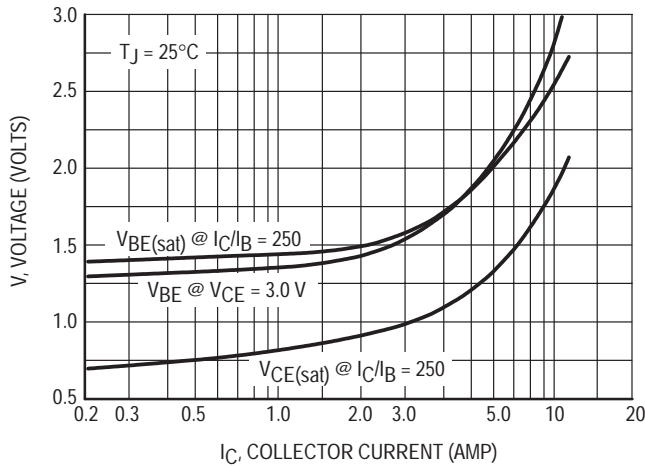
**2N6050 thru 2N6052 2N6057 thru 2N6059**



**Figure 10. DC Current Gain**



**Figure 11. Collector Saturation Region**



**Figure 12. "On" Voltages**

## Darlington Complementary Silicon Power Transistors

... designed for general-purpose amplifier and low frequency switching applications.

- High DC Current Gain —  
 $h_{FE} = 3000$  (Typ) @  $I_C = 4.0$  Adc
- Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage — @ 100 mA  
 $V_{CEO(sus)} = 60$  Vdc (Min) — 2N6055  
 $= 80$  Vdc (Min) — 2N6056
- Low Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage —  
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 2.0$  Vdc (Max) @  $I_C = 4.0$  Adc  
 $= 3.0$  Vdc (Max) @  $I_C = 8.0$  Adc
- Monolithic Construction with Built-In Base-Emitter Shunt Resistors

### MAXIMUM RATINGS (1)

Rating	Symbol	2N6055	2N6056	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	60	80	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	60	80	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	$I_C$	8.0 16		Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	120		mAdc
		<b>2N6055</b> <b>2N6056</b>		
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	100 0.571		Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +200		$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	2N6055 2N6056	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.75	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

(1) Indicates JEDEC Registered Data

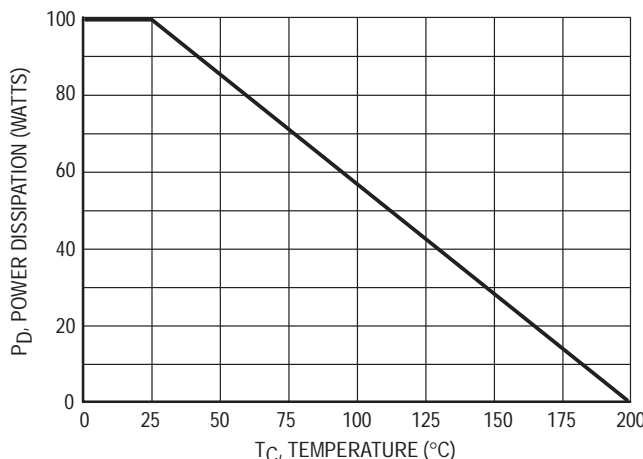


Figure 1. Power Derating

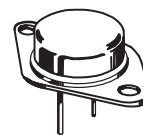
Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 1

**NPN**  
**2N6055**  
**2N6056\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**DARLINGTON**  
**8 AMPERE**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**60-80 VOLTS**  
**100 WATTS**



**CASE 1-07**  
**TO-204AA**  
**(TO-3)**

# 2N6055 2N6056

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 100\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	60 80	— —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 30\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 40\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	— —	0.5 0.5	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CB}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CB}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEX}$	— —	0.5 5.0	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	2.0	mAdc

## ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)

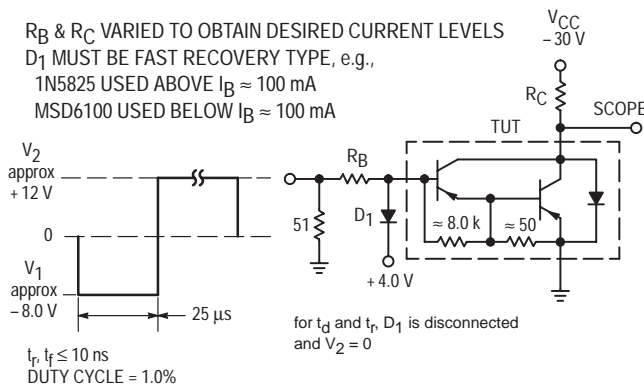
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 4.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 8.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	750 100	18000 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 4.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 16\text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 8.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 80\text{ mAdc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	2.0 3.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 8.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 80\text{ mAdc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	4.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 4.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	2.8	Vdc

## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Magnitude of Common Emitter Small–Signal Short Circuit Current Transfer Ratio ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$ h_{fe} $	4.0	—	—
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 0.1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	200	pF
Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ kHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	300	—	—

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle = 2.0%



For NPN test circuit reverse diode, polarities and input pulses.

Figure 2. Switching Times Test Circuit

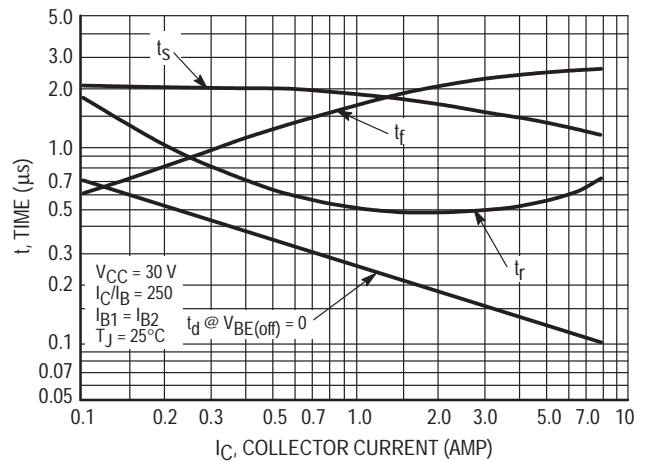


Figure 3. Switching Times

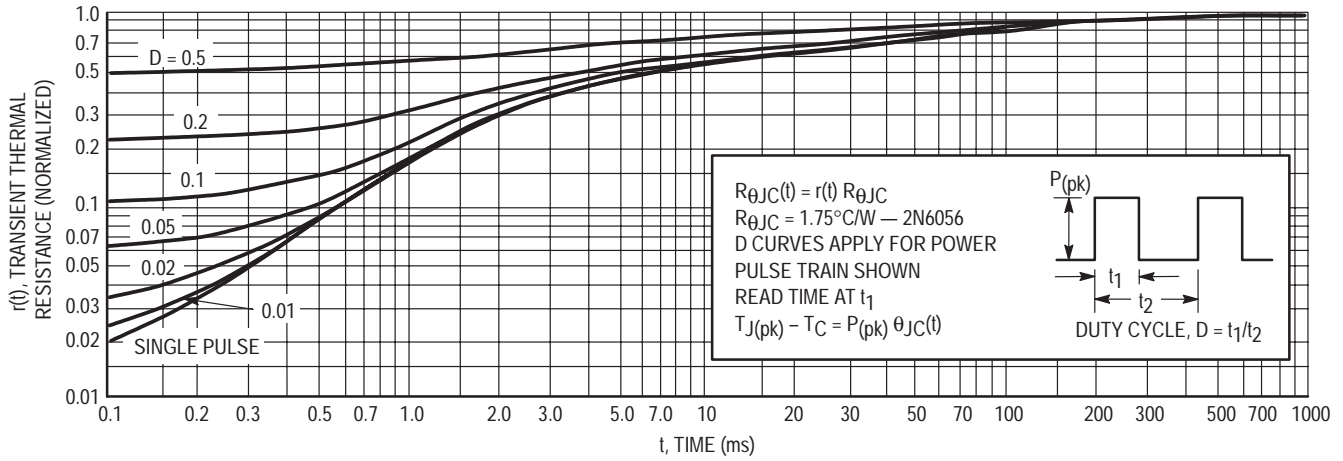


Figure 4. Thermal Response

ACTIVE-REGION SAFE OPERATING AREA

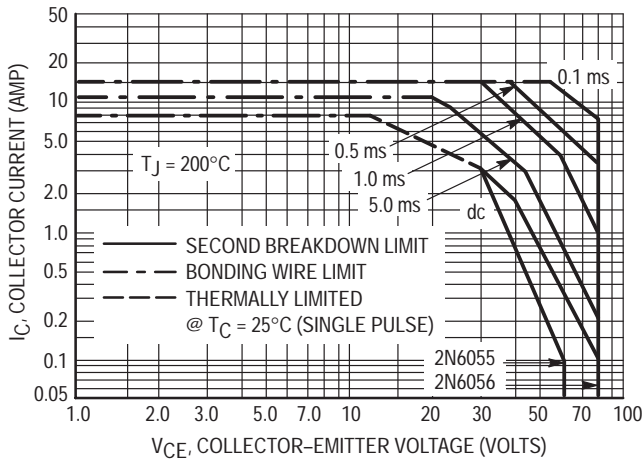


Figure 5. 2N6055 and 2N6056

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 5 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 200^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 200^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 4. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

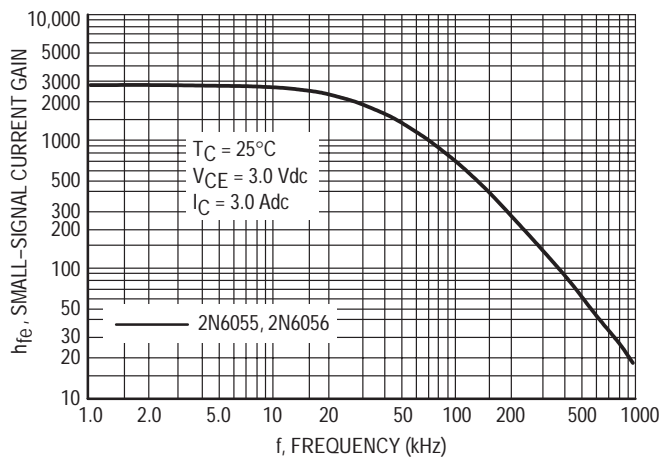


Figure 6. Small-Signal Current Gain

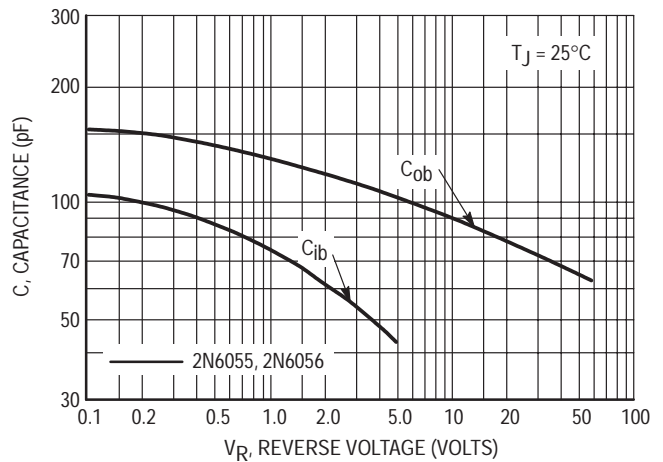


Figure 7. Capacitance

NPN  
2N6055, 2N6056

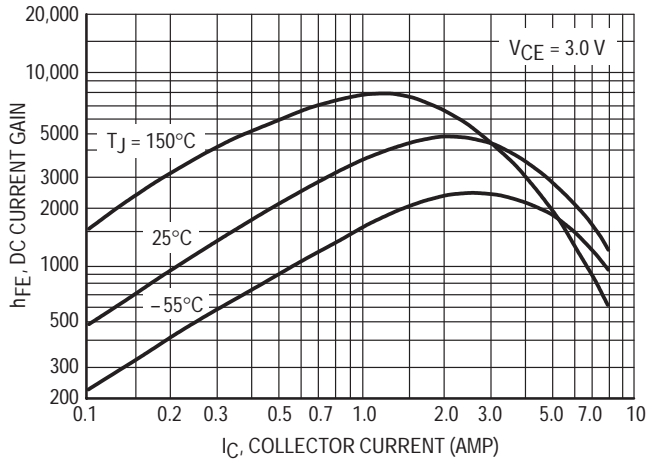


Figure 8. DC Current Gain

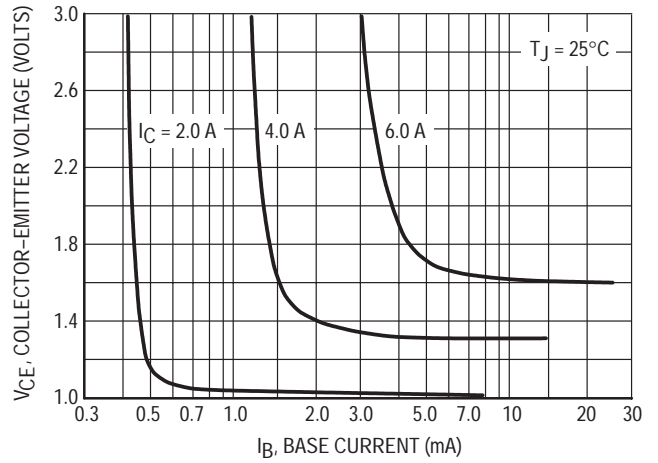


Figure 9. Collector Saturation Region

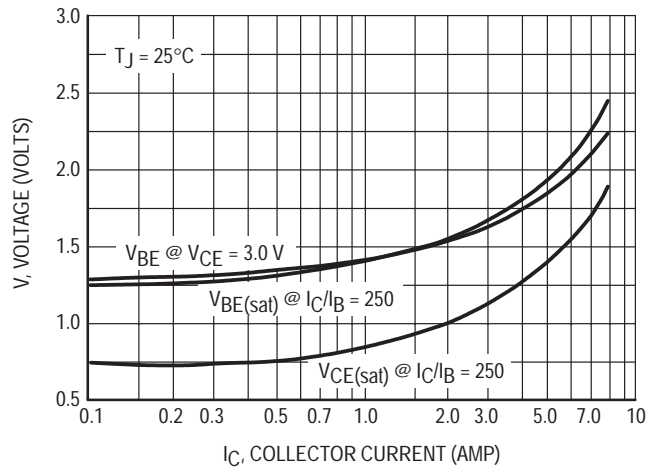


Figure 10. "On" Voltages

**2N6057 thru 2N6059**  
(See 2N6050)

## Complementary Silicon Plastic Power Transistors

... designed for use in general-purpose amplifier and switching applications.

- DC Current Gain Specified to 7.0 Amperes  
 $h_{FE} = 30-150 @ I_C = 3.0 \text{ Adc} - 2N6111, 2N6288$   
 $= 2.3 (\text{Min}) @ I_C = 7.0 \text{ Adc} - \text{All Devices}$
- Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage —  
 $V_{CEO(sus)} = 30 \text{ Vdc (Min)} - 2N6111, 2N6288$   
 $= 50 \text{ Vdc (Min)} - 2N6109$   
 $= 70 \text{ Vdc (Min)} - 2N6107, 2N6292$
- High Current Gain — Bandwidth Product  
 $f_T = 4.0 \text{ MHz (Min)} @ I_C = 500 \text{ mAdc} - 2N6288, 90, 92$   
 $= 10 \text{ MHz (Min)} @ I_C = 500 \text{ mAdc} - 2N6107, 09, 11$
- TO-220AB Compact Package

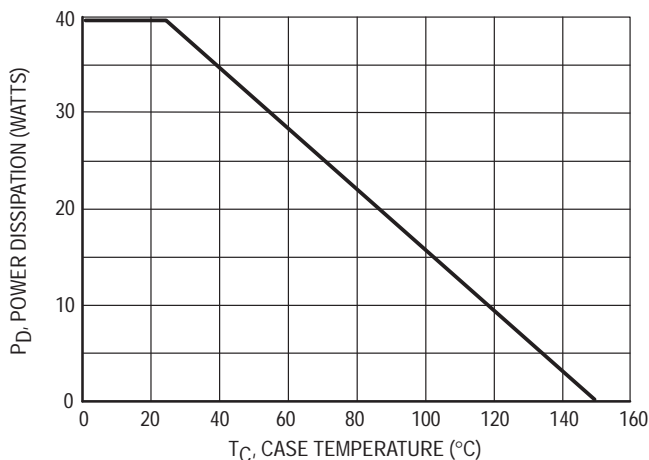
### \*MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	2N6111 2N6288	2N6109	2N6107 2N6292	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	30	50	70	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	40	60	80	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0			Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	$I_C$	7.0 10			Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	3.0			Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	40 0.32			Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150			$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	3.125	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.



**Figure 1. Power Derating**

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 2

**PNP**  
**2N6107**

**2N6109\***

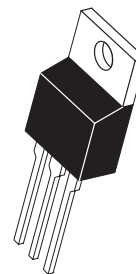
**2N6111**  
**NPN**

**2N6288**

**2N6292\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**7 AMPERE**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON**  
**30-50-70 VOLTS**  
**40 WATTS**



**CASE 221A-06**  
**TO-220AB**



**2N6107 2N6109 2N6111 2N6288 2N6292**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 100\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	30 50 70	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 20\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 40\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	— — —	1.0 1.0 1.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 40\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 30\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 50\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 70\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEX}$	— — — — — —	100 100 100 2.0 2.0 2.0	$\mu\text{Adc}$   mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	1.0	mAdc

**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 2.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 7.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	30 30 30 2.3	150 150 150 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 7.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	3.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 7.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	3.0	Vdc

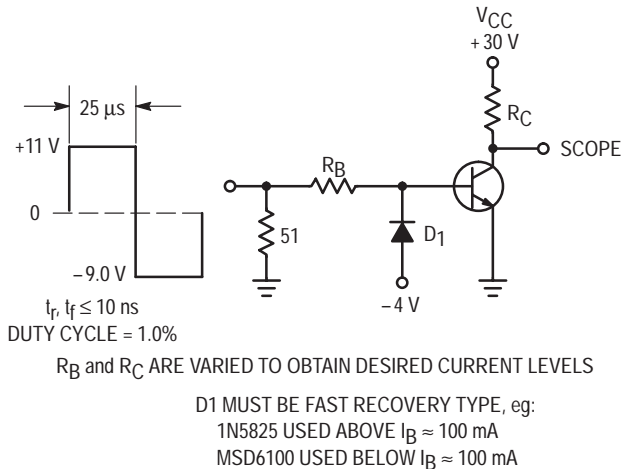
**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current Gain — Bandwidth Product (2) ( $I_C = 500\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $f_{test} = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	4.0 10	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	250	pF
Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 50\text{ kHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	20	—	—

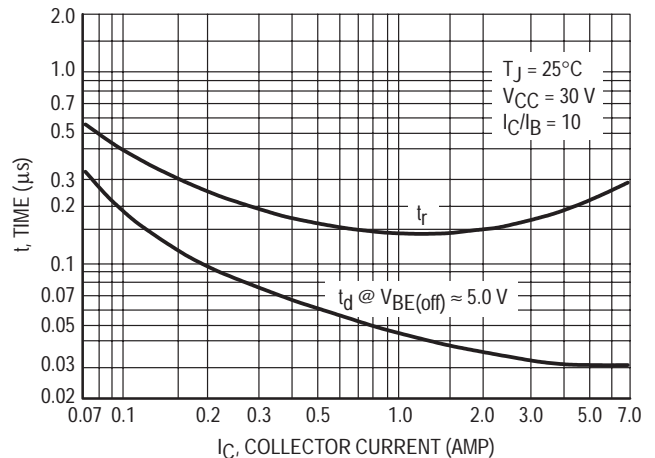
\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .

(2)  $f_T = |h_{fe}| \cdot f_{test}$ .



**Figure 2. Switching Time Test Circuit**



**Figure 3. Turn–On Time**

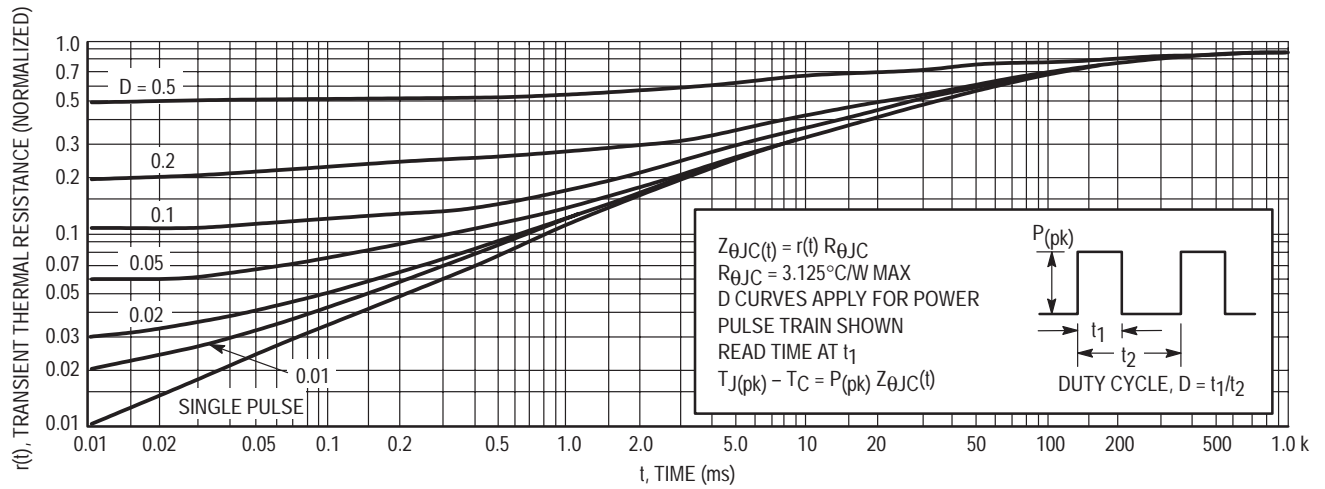


Figure 4. Thermal Response

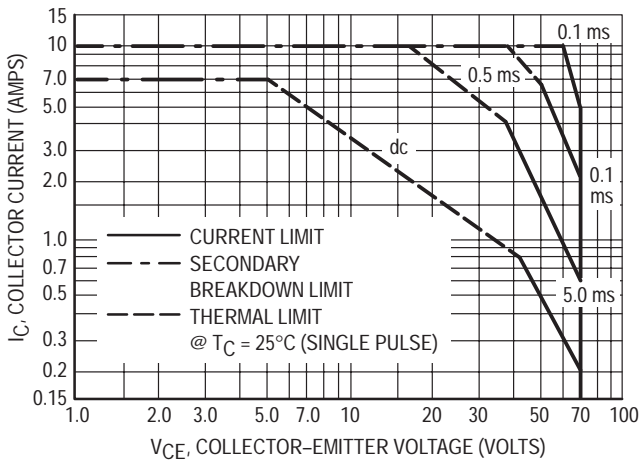


Figure 5. Active-Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 5 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 4. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

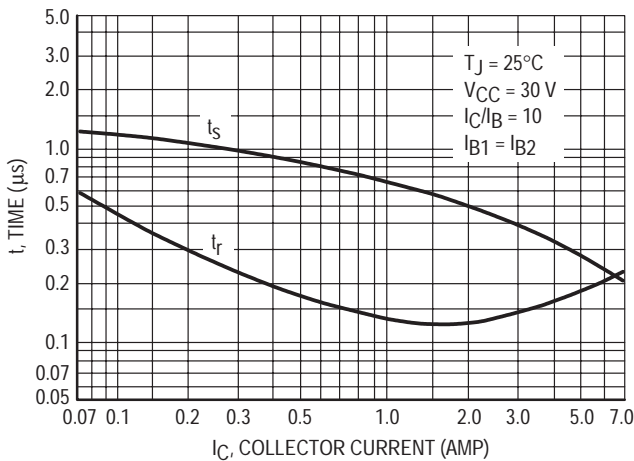


Figure 6. Turn-Off Time

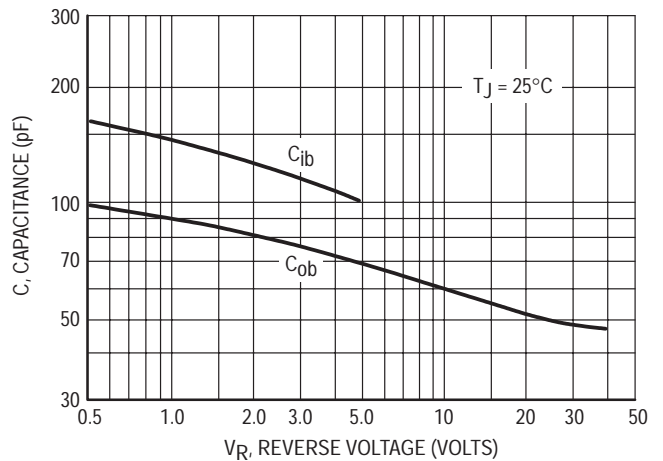
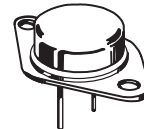


Figure 7. Capacitance

**2N6251**

**15 AMPERE  
POWER TRANSISTOR  
NPN SILICON  
350 VOLTS  
175 WATTS**



**CASE 1-07  
TO-204AA  
(TO-3)**

## High Voltage NPN Silicon Power Transistors

... designed for high voltage inverters, switching regulators and line operated amplifier applications. Especially well suited for switching power supply applications.

- High Voltage Breakdown Rating
- Low Saturation Voltages
- Fast Switching Capability
- High  $E_{S/b}$  Energy Handling Capability

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

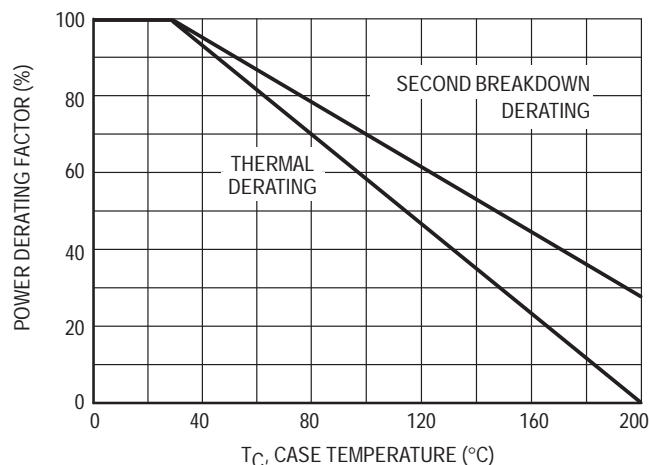
Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage (1)	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	350	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage (1)	$V_{CER(sus)}$	375	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage (1)	$V_{CB}$	450	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	6.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous**	$I_C$	15	A dc
— Peak	$I_{CM}$	30	
Base Current — Continuous (1)	$I_B$	10	A dc
— Peak	$I_{BM}$	20	
Emitter Current — Continuous	$I_E$	25	A dc
— Peak	$I_{EM}$	50	
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	175	Watts
@ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$		100	
Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}^*$		1.0	W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction (1) Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +200	$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.0	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	275	$^\circ\text{C}$

(1) Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

\*\* JEDEC Registered Value is 10 A, Motorola Guaranteed Value is 15 A.



**Figure 1. Power Derating**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (Table 1) ( $I_C = 200\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	350	—	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (Table 1) ( $I_C = 200\text{ mA}$ )	$V_{CER(sus)}$	375	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CER}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CER}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEV}$	— —	5.0 10	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 150\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 225\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 300\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	—	5.0	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 6.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	1.0	mAdc

## SECOND BREAKDOWN

Second Breakdown Collector Current with base forward biased $t = 1.0\text{ s}$ (non–repetitive)	( $V_{CE} = 30\text{ V}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 100\text{ V}$ )	$I_{S/b}$	5.8 0.3	— —	Vdc
Second Breakdown Energy with base reverse biased (Table 1) ( $I_C = 10\text{ A}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $L = 50\text{ }\mu\text{H}$ )		$E_{S/b}$	2.5	—	mJ

## ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	6.0	50	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.67\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	1.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.25\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.67\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	2.5	Vdc

## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f_{test} = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	2.5	—	MHz
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## SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

Resistive Load (Table 1)					
Rise Time	$(V_{CC} = 200\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 10\text{ A}$ , Duty Cycle $\leq 2.0\%$ , $t_p = 100\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ ) ( $I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 1.67\text{ Adc}$ )	$t_r$	—	2.0	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time		$t_s$	—	3.5	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time		$t_f$	—	1.0	$\mu\text{s}$

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

(1) Measured on a curve tracer (60 Hz full–wave rectified sine wave).

Table 1. Test Conditions for Dynamic Performance

	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub>	V <sub>CER(sus)</sub>	ES/b	RESISTIVE SWITCHING
INPUT CONDITIONS				
CIRCUIT VALUES	L <sub>coil</sub> = 42 mH R <sub>coil</sub> = 0.7 Ω, f <sub>o</sub> = 60 Hz V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 to 50 V	L <sub>coil</sub> = 14 mH R <sub>coil</sub> = 0.05 Ω V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 to 50 V f <sub>o</sub> = 60 Hz	L <sub>coil</sub> = 50 μH, V <sub>CC</sub> = 11.5 V R <sub>coil</sub> = 0.2 Ω	V <sub>CC</sub> = 200 V R <sub>L</sub> = 20 Ω
TEST CIRCUITS				
	NOTE: SET I <sub>C(pk)</sub> TO OBTAIN I <sub>C</sub> = 200 mA AT V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub> EQUAL TO RATED VALUE. ADJUST V <sub>Clamp</sub> VOLTAGE FOR V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub> RATED VALUE.			

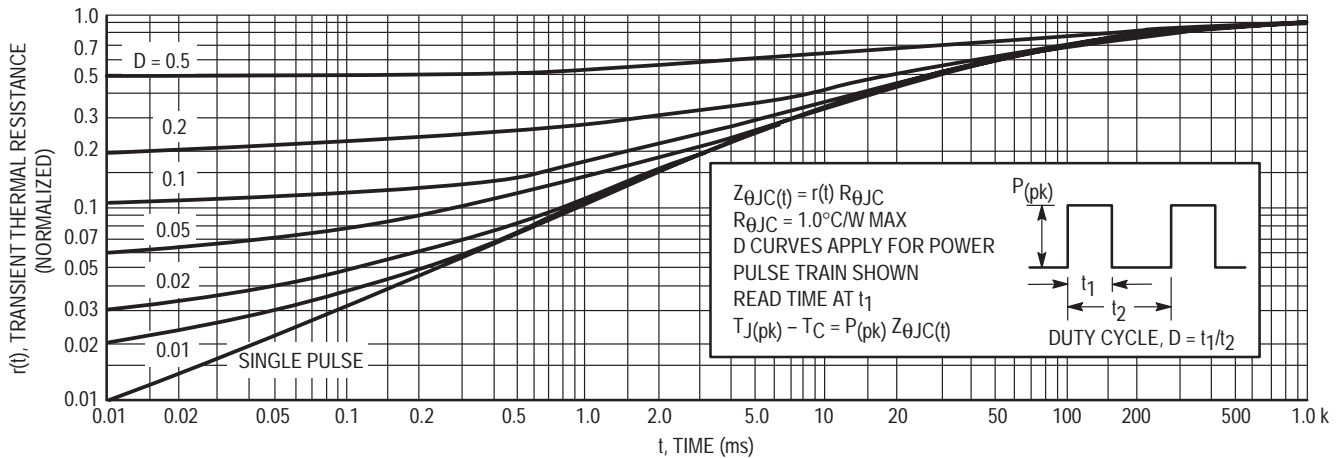


Figure 2. Thermal Response

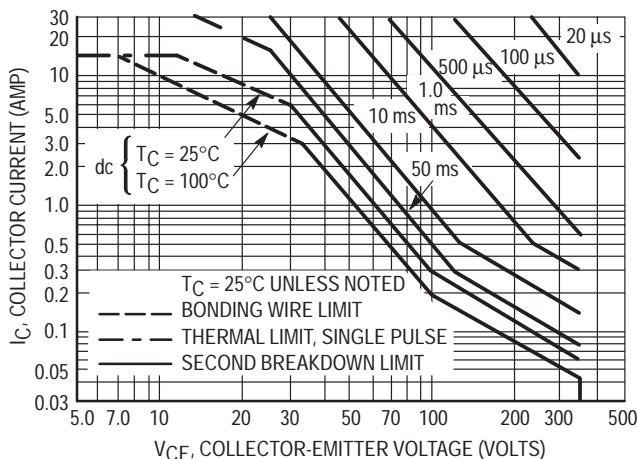


Figure 3. Active-Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate I<sub>C</sub> - V<sub>CE</sub> limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 3 is based on T<sub>C</sub> = 25°C. T<sub>J(pk)</sub> is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when T<sub>C</sub> ≥ 25°C. Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltage shown on Figure 3 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 1.

T<sub>J(pk)</sub> may be calculated from the data in Figure 2. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

DC CHARACTERISTICS

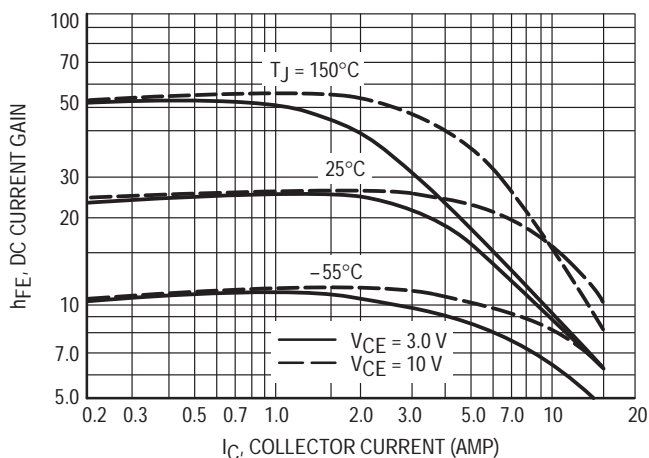


Figure 4. DC Current Gain

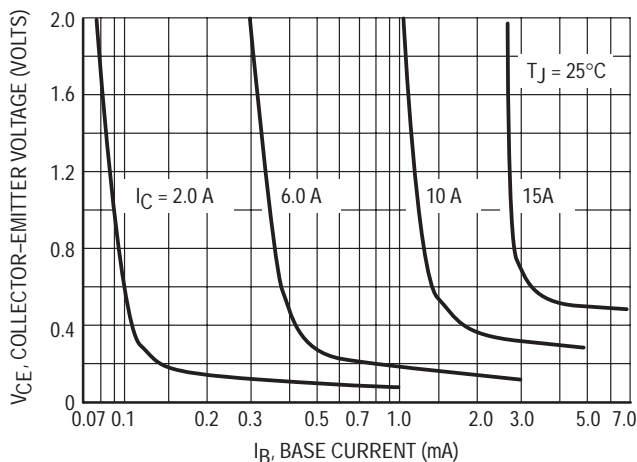


Figure 5. Collector Saturation Region

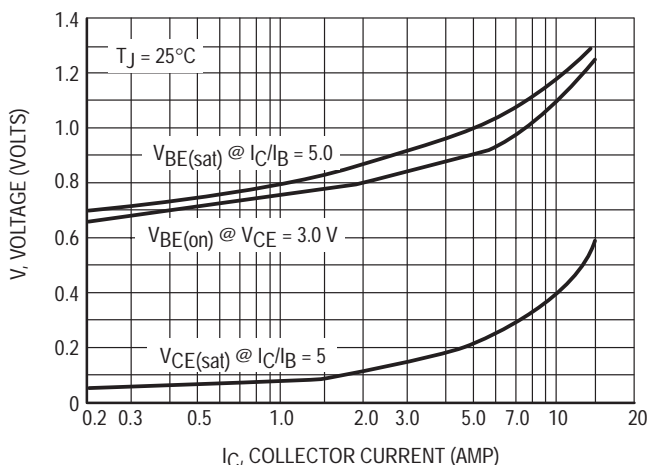


Figure 6. "On" Voltage

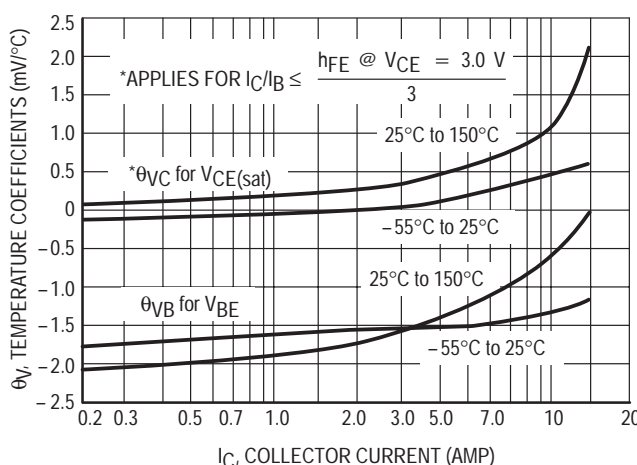


Figure 7. Temperature Coefficients

RESISTIVE SWITCHING PERFORMANCE

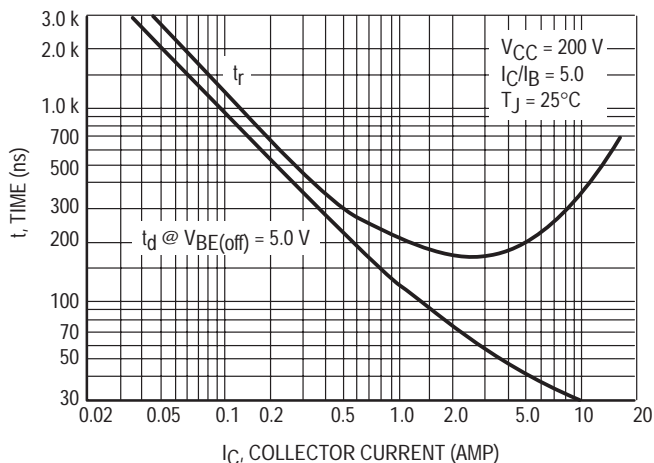


Figure 8. Turn-on Time

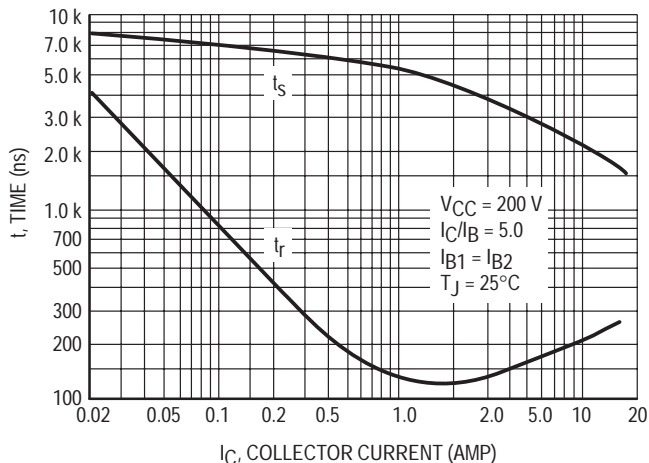


Figure 9. Turn-off Time

# High-Power NPN Silicon Transistors

... designed for use in industrial–military power amplifier and switching circuit applications.

- High Collector Emitter Sustaining —  
 $V_{CEO(sus)} = 100 \text{ Vdc (Min)} \text{ — } 2N6274$   
 $= 120 \text{ Vdc (Min)} \text{ — } 2N6275$   
 $= 150 \text{ Vdc (Min)} \text{ — } 2N6277$
- High DC Current Gain —  
 $h_{FE} = 30\text{--}120 \text{ @ } I_C = 20 \text{ Adc}$   
 $= 10 \text{ (Min) @ } I_C = 50 \text{ Adc}$
- Low Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage —  
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc (Max) @ } I_C = 20 \text{ Adc}$
- Fast Switching Times @  $I_C 20 \text{ Adc}$   
 $t_r = 0.35 \mu\text{s (Max)}$   
 $t_s = 0.8 \mu\text{s (Max)}$   
 $t_f = 0.25 \mu\text{s (Max)}$
- Complement to 2N6377–79

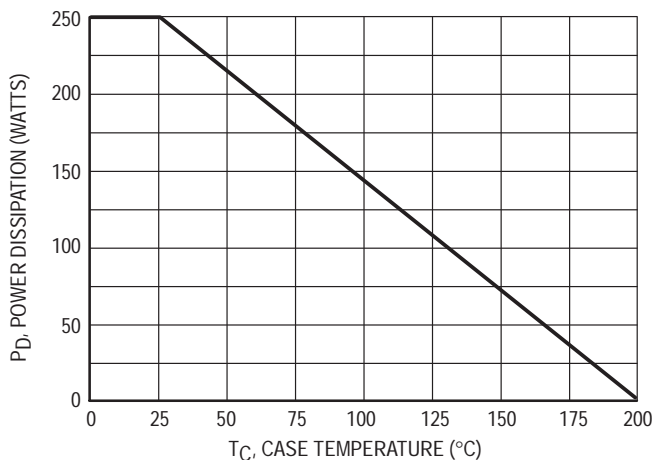
## MAXIMUM RATINGS(1)

Rating	Symbol	2N6274	2N6275	2N6277	Unit
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	120	140	180	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	100	120	150	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	6.0			Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	$I_C$	50 100			Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	20			Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	250 1.43			Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–65 to +200			$^\circ\text{C}$

## THERMAL CHARACTERISTIC

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	0.7	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

(1) Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.



**Figure 1. Power Derating**

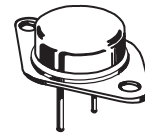
Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 7

**2N6274**  
**2N6275**  
**2N6277\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**50 AMPERE**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**NPN SILICON**  
**100, 120, 140, 150 VOLTS**  
**250 WATTS**



**CASE 197A–05**  
**TO–204AE**  
**(TO–3)**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) I <sub>C</sub> = 50 mA, I <sub>B</sub> = 0	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub>	100	—	Vdc
	2N6274	100	—	
	2N6275	120	—	
	2N6277	150	—	
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = 50 Vdc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0) (V <sub>CE</sub> = 60 Vdc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0) (V <sub>CE</sub> = 75 Vdc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	I <sub>CEO</sub>	—	50	μAdc
	2N6274	—	50	
	2N6275	—	50	
	2N6277	—	50	
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = Rated V <sub>CB</sub> , V <sub>EB(off)</sub> = 1.5 Vdc) (V <sub>CE</sub> = Rated V <sub>CB</sub> , V <sub>EB(off)</sub> = 1.5 Vdc, T <sub>C</sub> = 150°C)	I <sub>CEX</sub>	—	10	μAdc
		—	1.0	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current (V <sub>BE</sub> = 6.0 Vdc, I <sub>C</sub> = 0)	I <sub>EBO</sub>	—	100	μAdc

**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

DC Current Gain I <sub>C</sub> = 1.0 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 4.0 Vdc I <sub>C</sub> = 20 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 4.0 Vdc I <sub>C</sub> = 50 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 4.0 Vdc	h <sub>FE</sub>	50	—	—
		30	120	
		10	—	
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage I <sub>C</sub> = 20 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 2.0 Adc I <sub>C</sub> = 50 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 10 Adc	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>	—	1.0	Vdc
		—	3.0	
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage I <sub>C</sub> = 20 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 2.0 Adc I <sub>C</sub> = 50 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 10 Adc	V <sub>BE(sat)</sub>	—	1.8	Vdc
		—	3.5	
Base–Emitter On Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 20 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 4.0 Vdc)	V <sub>BE(on)</sub>	—	1.8	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current–Gain Bandwidth Product (2) (I <sub>C</sub> = 1.0 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 10 Vdc, f <sub>test</sub> = 10 MHz)	f <sub>T</sub>	30	—	MHz
Output Capacitance (V <sub>CB</sub> = 10 Vdc, I <sub>E</sub> = 0, f = 0.1 MHz)	C <sub>ob</sub>	—	600	pF

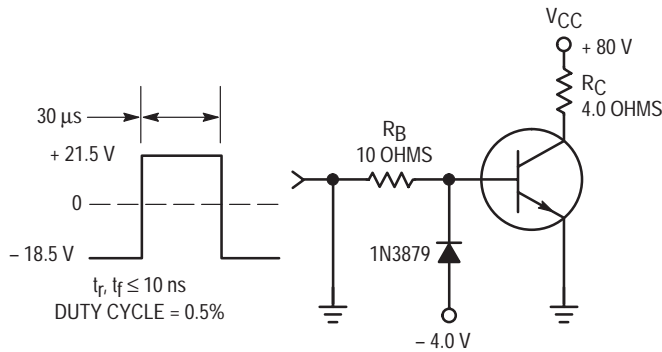
**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

Rise Time (V <sub>CC</sub> = 80 Vdc, I <sub>C</sub> = 20 Adc, I <sub>B1</sub> = 2.0 Adc, V <sub>BE(off)</sub> = 5.0 Vdc)	t <sub>r</sub>	—	0.35	μs
Storage Time (V <sub>CC</sub> = 80 Vdc, I <sub>C</sub> = 20 Adc, I <sub>B1</sub> = I <sub>B2</sub> = 2.0 Adc)	t <sub>s</sub>	—	0.80	μs
Fall Time (V <sub>CC</sub> = 80 Vdc, I <sub>C</sub> = 20 Adc, I <sub>B1</sub> = I <sub>B2</sub> = 2.0 Adc)	t <sub>f</sub>	—	0.25	μs

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

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

(2) f<sub>T</sub> = |h<sub>fe</sub>| • f<sub>test</sub>



NOTE: For information of Figures 3 and 6, R<sub>B</sub> and R<sub>C</sub> were varied to obtain desired test conditions.

Figure 2. Switching Time Test Circuit

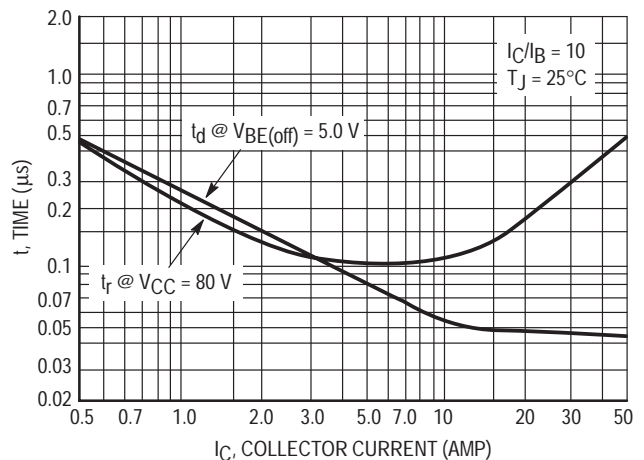


Figure 3. Turn–On Time



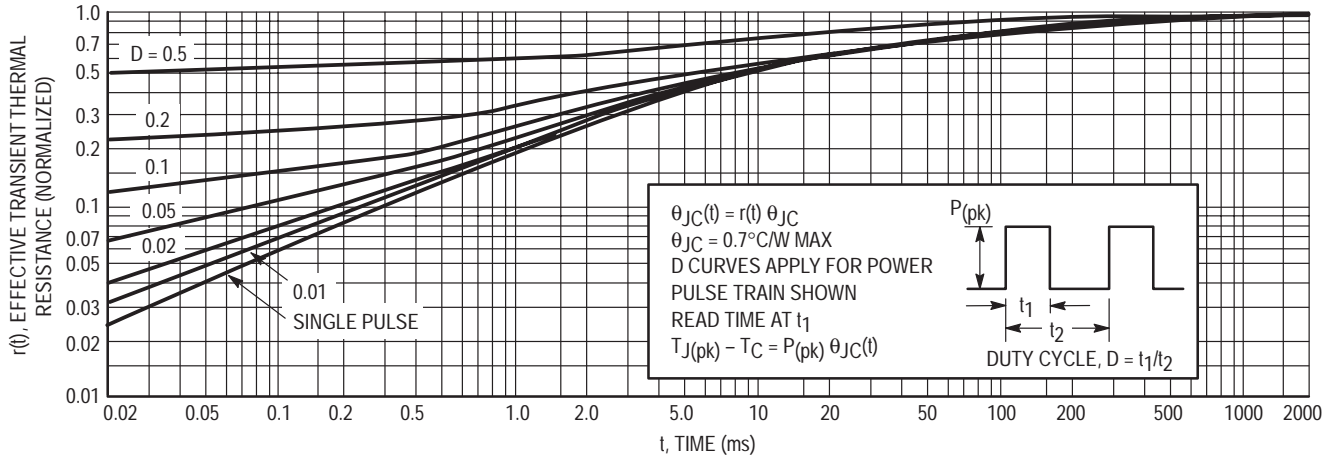


Figure 4. Thermal Response

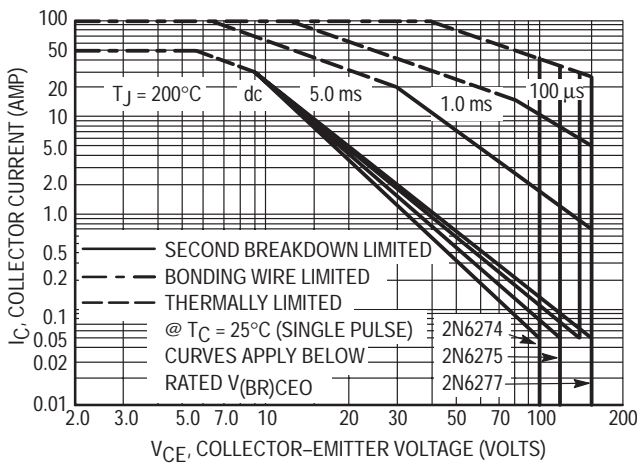


Figure 5. Active-Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 5 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 200^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 200^\circ\text{C}$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 4. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

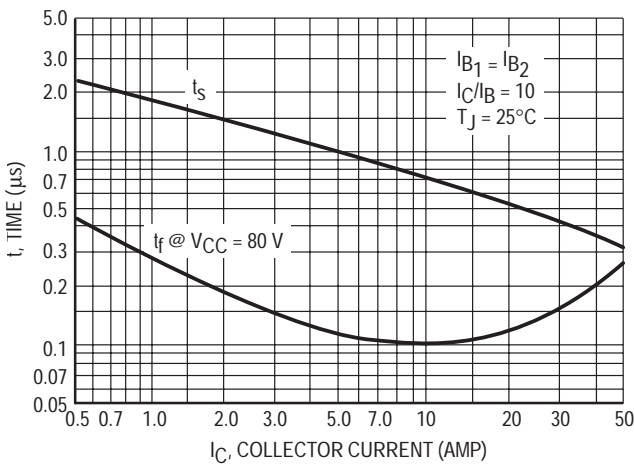


Figure 6. Turn-Off Time

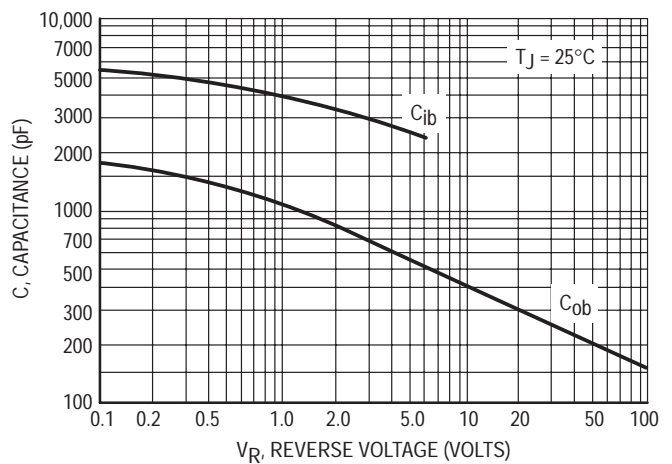


Figure 7. Capacitance

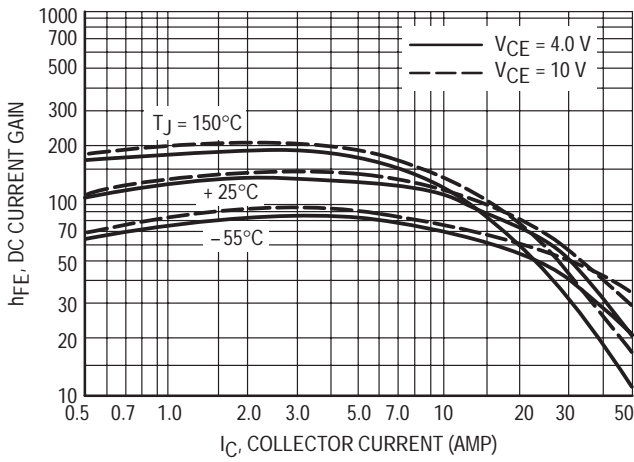


Figure 8. DC Current Gain

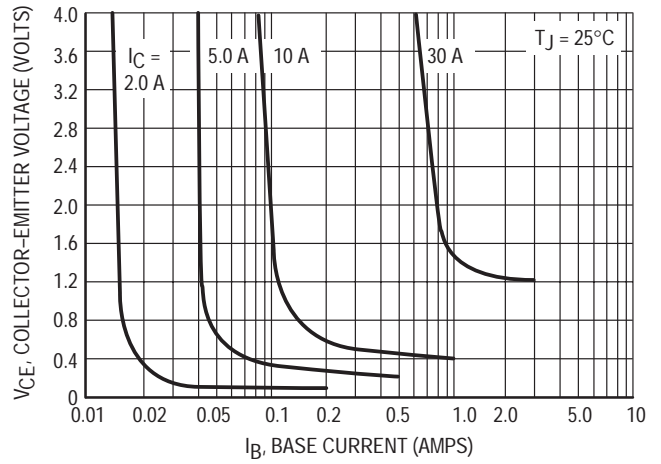


Figure 9. Collector Saturation Region

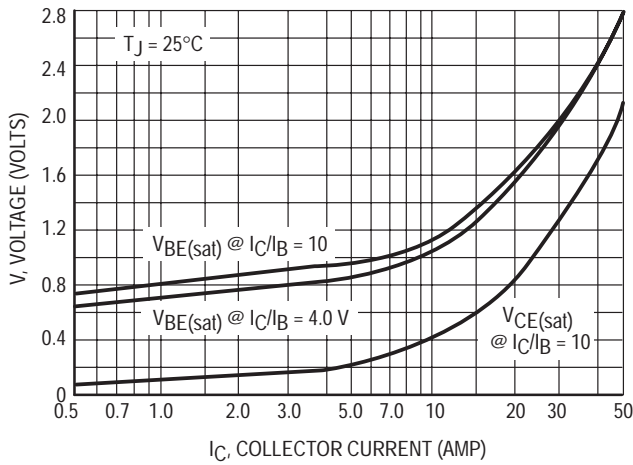


Figure 10. "On" Voltages

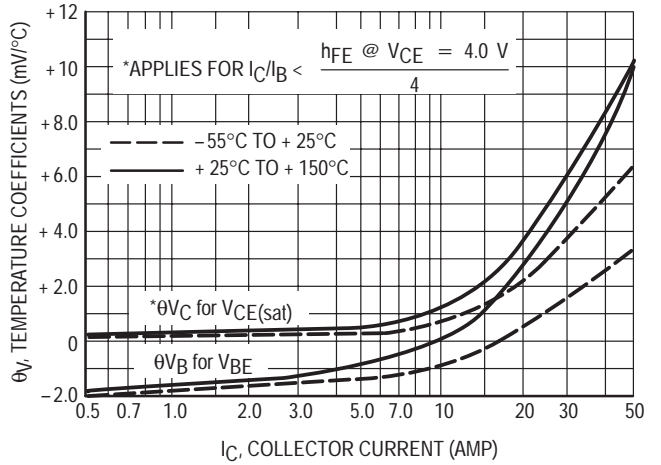


Figure 11. Temperature Coefficients

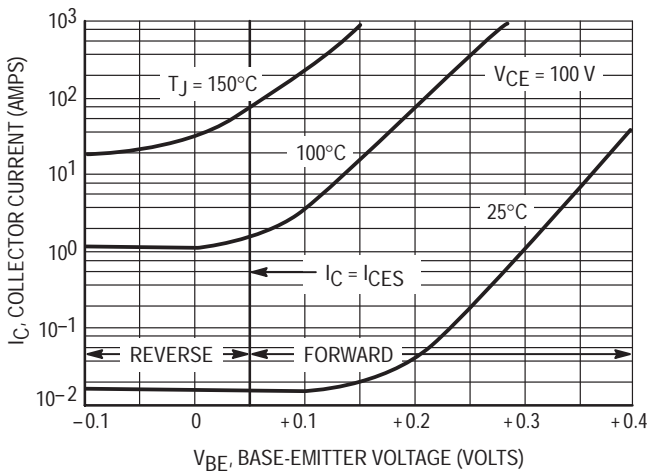


Figure 12. Collector Cut-off Region

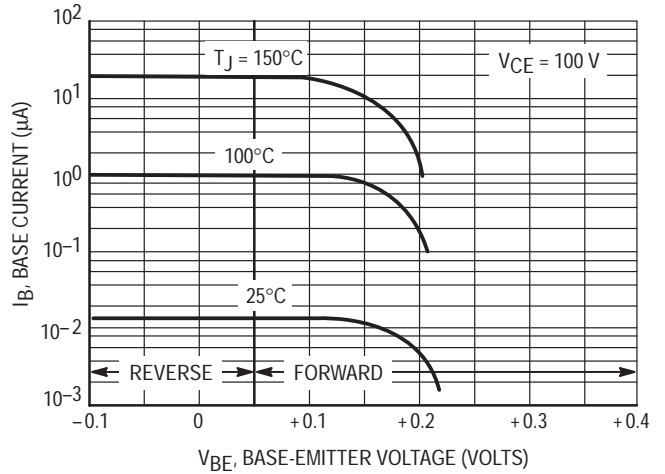


Figure 13. Base Cut-off Region

## Darlington Complementary Silicon Power Transistors

... designed for general-purpose amplifier and low-frequency switching applications.

- High DC Current Gain @  $I_C = 10 \text{ Adc}$  —  
 $h_{FE} = 2400$  (Typ) — 2N6282, 2N6283, 2N6284  
 $= 4000$  (Typ) — 2N6285, 2N6286, 2N6287
- Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage —  
 $V_{CE(sus)} = 60 \text{ Vdc}$  (Min) — 2N6282, 2N6285  
 $= 80 \text{ Vdc}$  (Min) — 2N6283, 2N6286  
 $= 100 \text{ Vdc}$  (Min) — 2N6284, 2N6287
- Monolithic Construction with Built-In Base-Emitter Shunt Resistors

### \*MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	2N6282	2N6283	2N6284	Unit
		2N6285	2N6286	2N6287	
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	60	80	100	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	60	80	100	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0			Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	$I_C$	20 40			Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	0.5			Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	160 0.915			Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +200			$^\circ\text{C}$

### \*THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.09	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

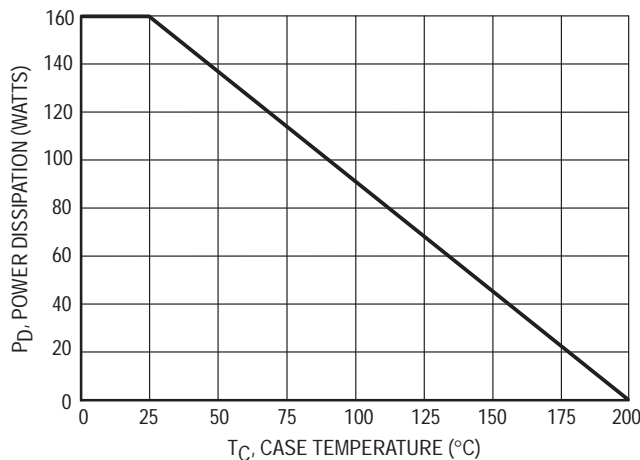


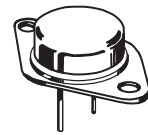
Figure 1. Power Derating

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

**NPN**  
**2N6282**  
  
**thru**  
**2N6284\***  
**PNP**  
**2N6285**  
  
**thru**  
**2N6287\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**DARLINGTON**  
**20 AMPERE**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**60, 80, 100 VOLTS**  
**160 WATTS**



**CASE 1-07**  
**TO-204AA**  
**(TO-3)**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 0.1 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	60 80 100	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 30 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 40 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 50 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	— — —	1.0 1.0 1.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CB}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CB}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEX}$	— —	0.5 5.0	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	2.0	mAdc

**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 10 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0 \text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 20 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	750 100	18,000 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 10 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 40 \text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 20 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 200 \text{ mAdc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	2.0 3.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 10 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	2.8	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 20 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 200 \text{ mAdc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	4.0	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Magnitude of Common Emitter Small–Signal Short–Circuit Forward Current Transfer Ratio ( $I_C = 10 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0 \text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ )	$ h_{fe} $	4.0	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 0.1 \text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	— —	400 600	pF
Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 10 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0 \text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0 \text{ kHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	300	—	—

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

(1) Pulse test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle = 2%

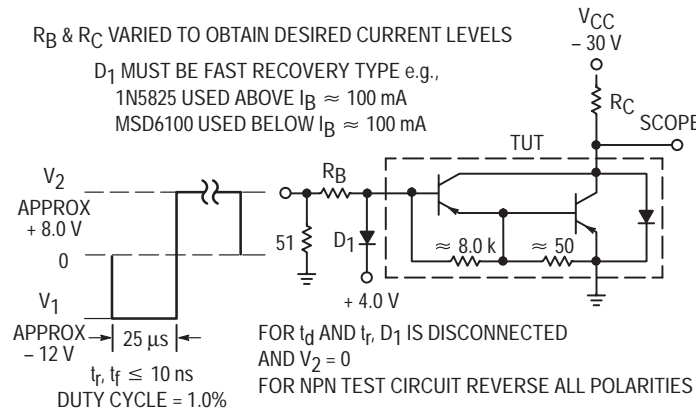


Figure 2. Switching Times Test Circuit

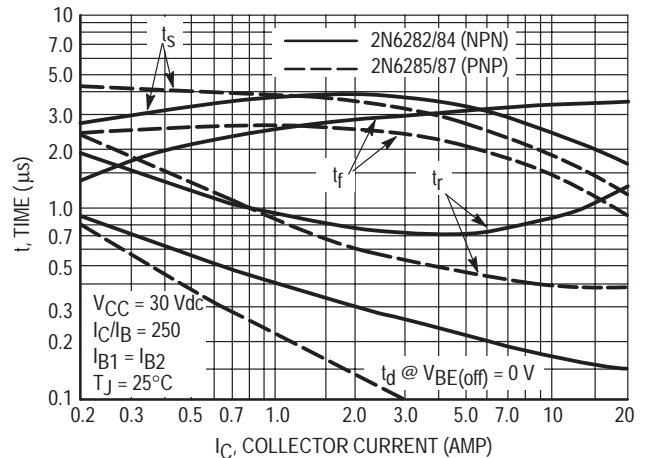


Figure 3. Switching Times

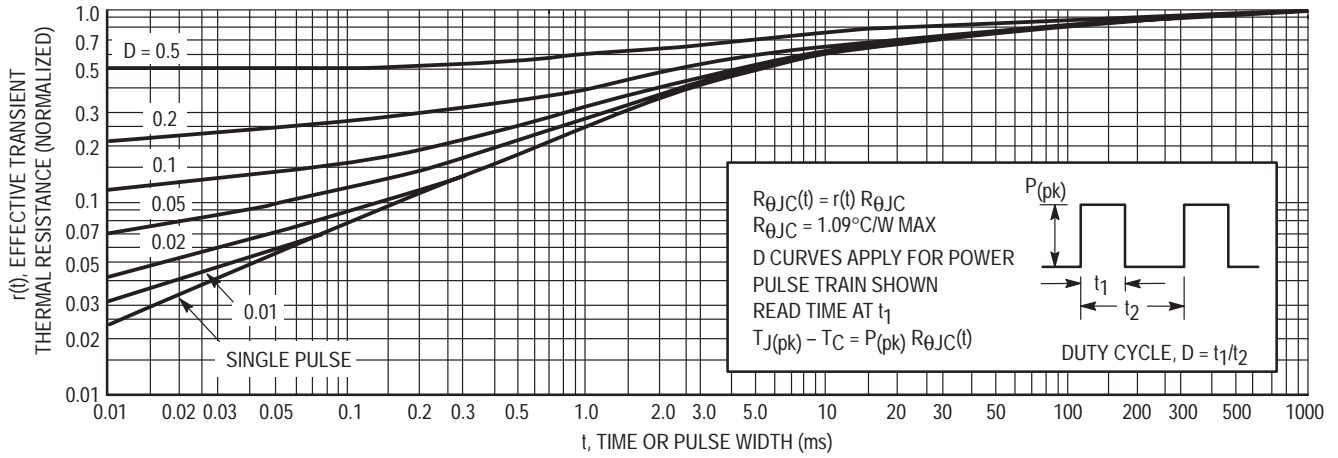


Figure 4. Thermal Response

ACTIVE-REGION SAFE OPERATING AREA

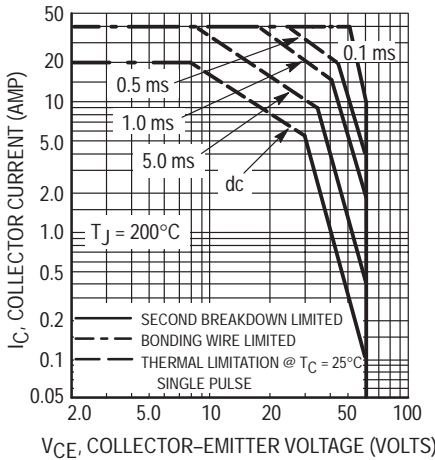


Figure 5. 2N6282, 2N6285

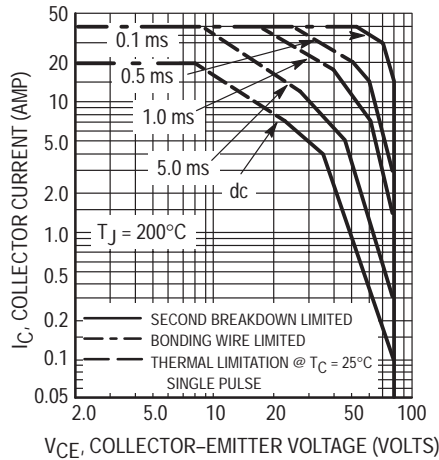


Figure 6. 2N6283, 2N6286

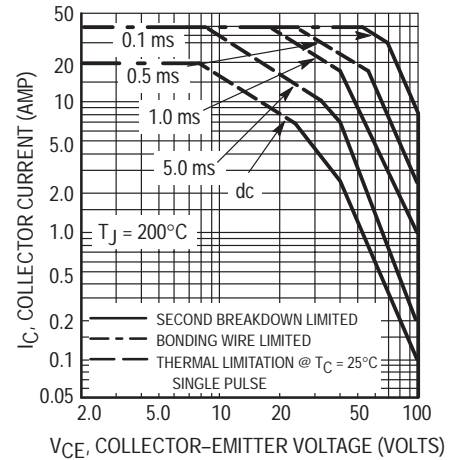


Figure 7. 2N6284, 2N6287

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e. the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figures 5, 6 and 7 is based on  $T_J(pk) = 200^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_J(pk) < 200^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  $T_J(pk)$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 4. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

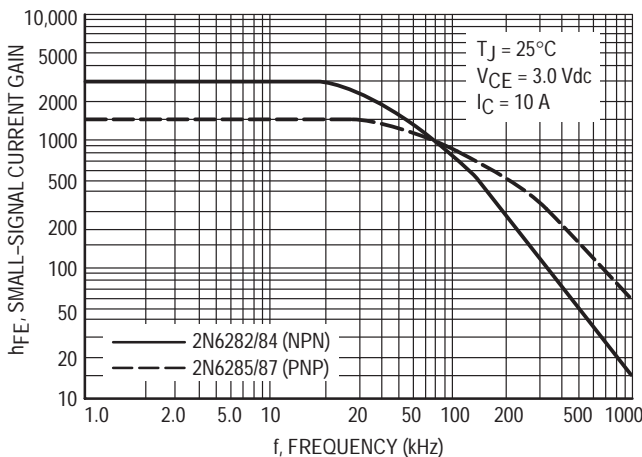


Figure 8. Small-Signal Current Gain

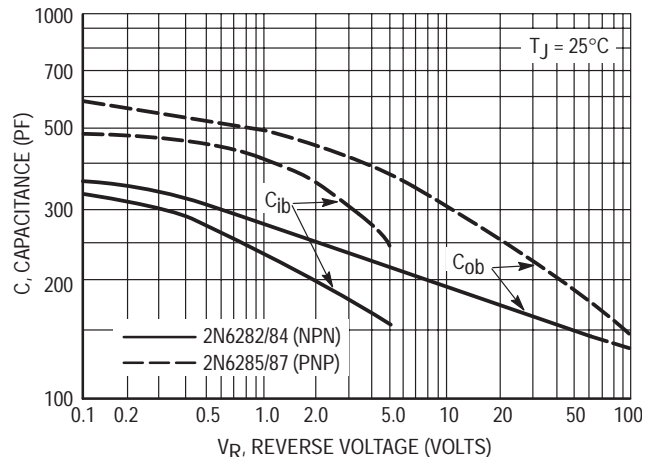


Figure 9. Capacitance

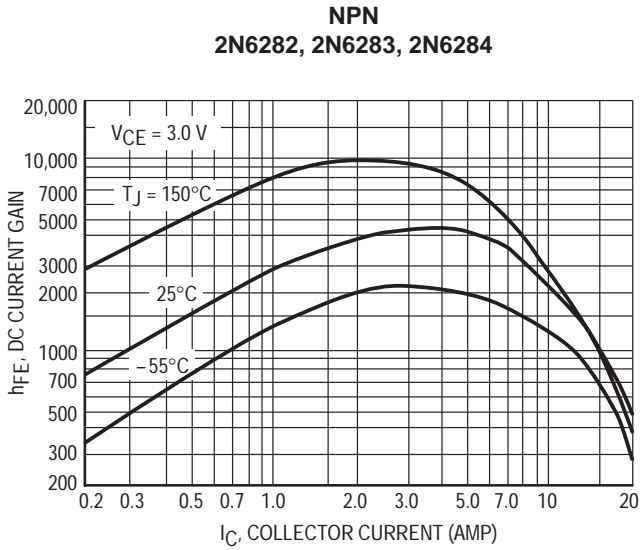


Figure 10. DC Current Gain

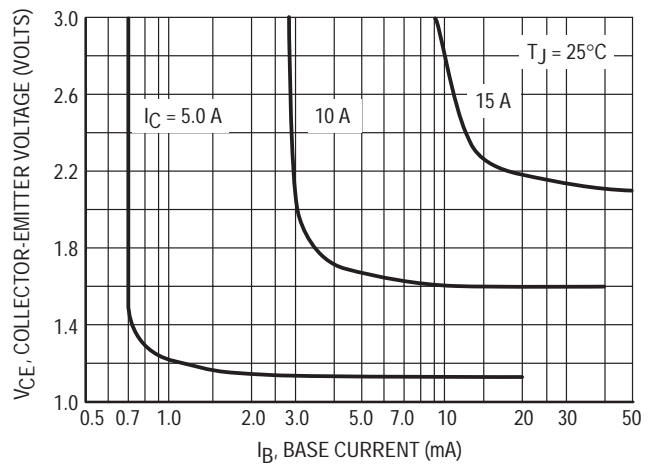
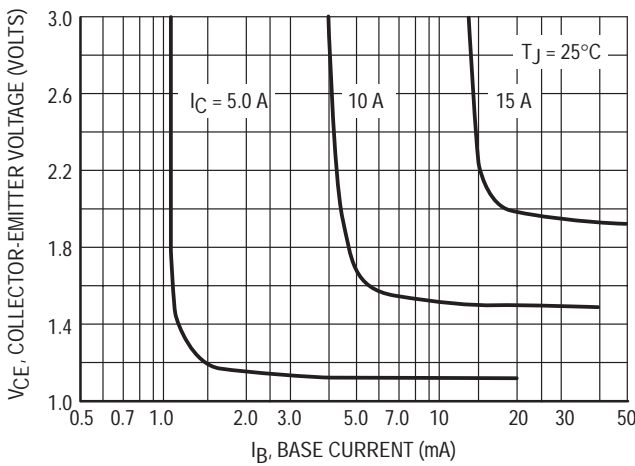


Figure 11. Collector Saturation Region

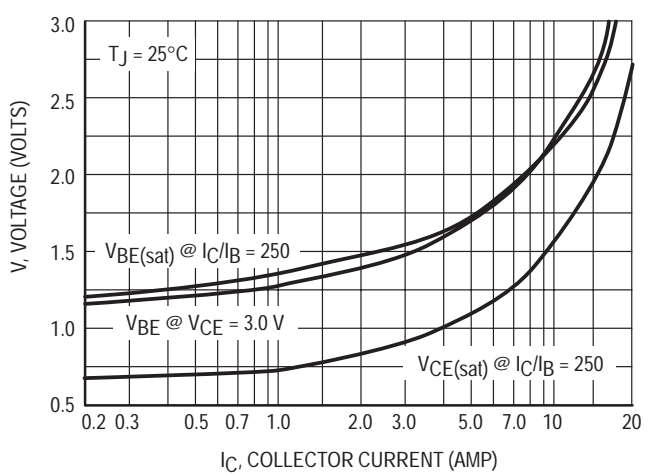
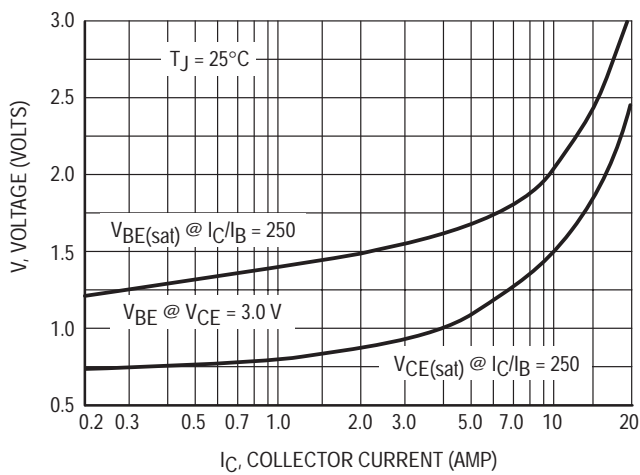


Figure 12. "On" Voltages

2N6282 thru 2N6284 2N6285 thru 2N6287

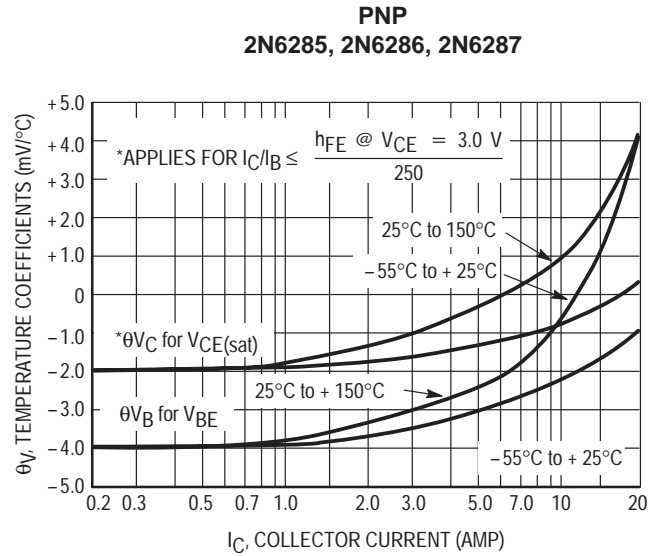
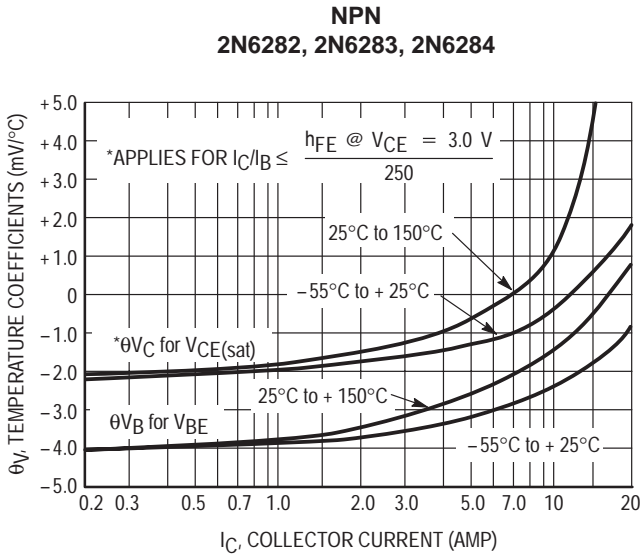


Figure 13. Temperature Coefficients

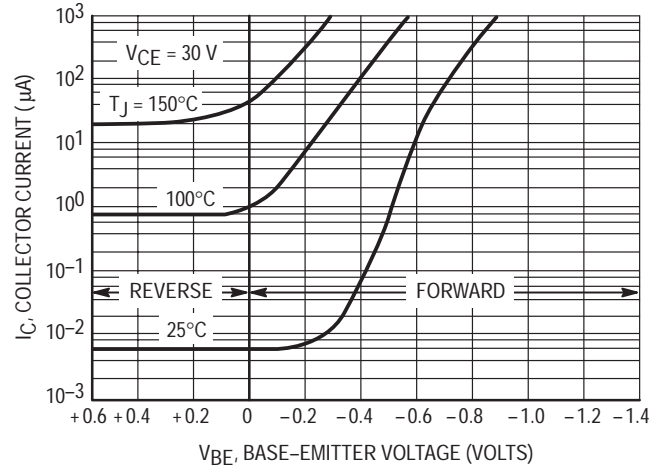
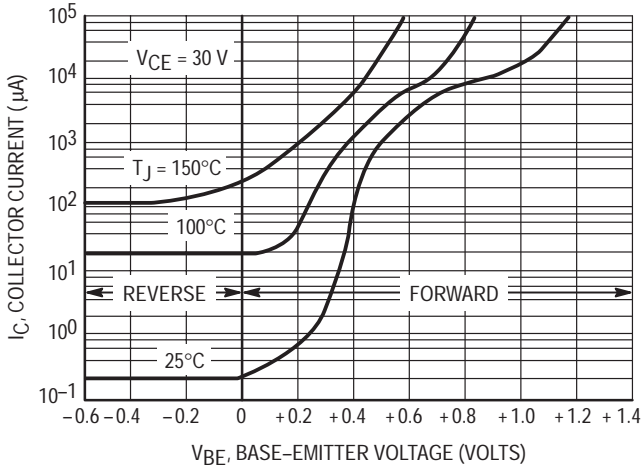


Figure 14. Collector Cut-Off Region

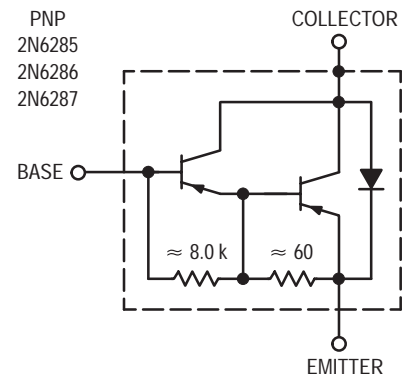
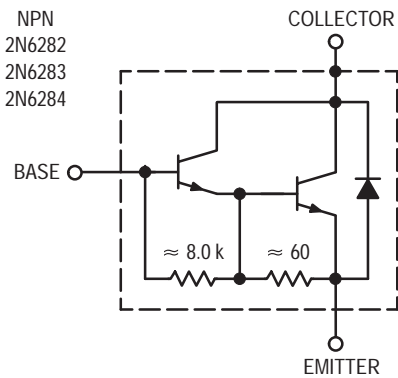


Figure 15. Darlington Schematic

# High-Power NPN Silicon Transistors

... designed for use in industrial–military power amplifier and switching circuit applications.

- High Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage —  
 $V_{CEO(sus)} = 100 \text{ Vdc (Min) — 2N6338}$   
 $= 120 \text{ Vdc (Min) — 2N6339}$   
 $= 140 \text{ Vdc (Min) — 2N6340}$   
 $= 150 \text{ Vdc (Min) — 2N6341}$
- High DC Current Gain —  
 $h_{FE} = 30 - 120 @ I_C = 10 \text{ Adc}$   
 $= 12 \text{ (Min) } @ I_C = 25 \text{ Adc}$
- Low Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage —  
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc (Max) } @ I_C = 10 \text{ Adc}$
- Fast Switching Times @  $I_C = 10 \text{ Adc}$   
 $t_r = 0.3 \mu\text{s (Max)}$   
 $t_s = 1.0 \mu\text{s (Max)}$   
 $t_f = 0.25 \mu\text{s (Max)}$
- Complement to 2N6436–38

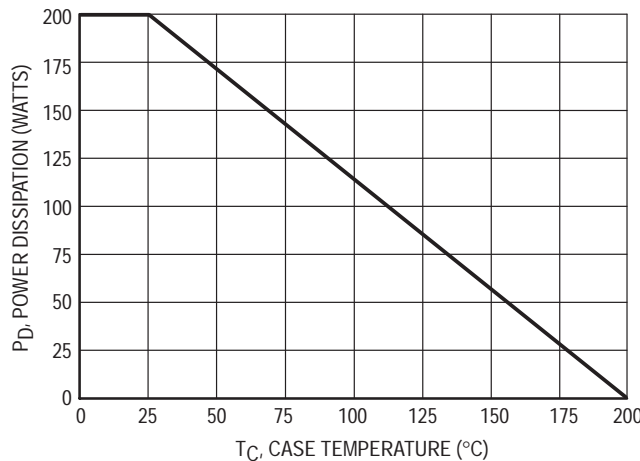
**\*MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	2N6338	2N6339	2N6340	2N6341	Unit
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	120	140	160	180	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	100	120	140	150	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	6.0				Vdc
Collector Current Continuous Peak	$I_C$	25 50				Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	10				Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	200 1.14				Watts W/°C
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–65 to +200				°C

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	0.875	°C/W

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.



**Figure 1. Power Derating**

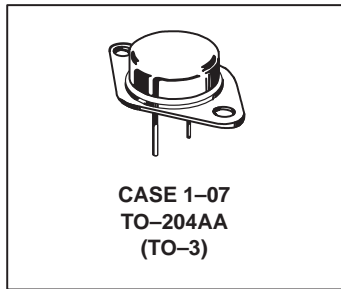
Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 7

**2N6338**  
**2N6339**  
**2N6340**  
**2N6341\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**25 AMPERE**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**NPN SILICON**  
**100, 120, 140, 150 VOLTS**  
**200 WATTS**





**2N6338 2N6339 2N6340 2N6341**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 50\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	2N6338 2N6339 2N6340 2N6341	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	100 120 140 150	— — — —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 50\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 70\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 75\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	2N6338 2N6339 2N6340 2N6341	$I_{CEO}$	— — — —	50 50 50 50	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CEO}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CEO}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )		$I_{CEX}$	— —	10 1.0	$\mu\text{Adc}$ mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = \text{Rated } V_{CB}$ , $I_E = 0$ )		$I_{CBO}$	—	10	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 6.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )		$I_{EBO}$	—	100	$\mu\text{Adc}$

**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 25\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	50 30 12	— 120 —	—
Collector Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 25\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 2.5\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	1.0 1.8	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 25\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 2.5\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	— —	1.8 2.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	1.8	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product (2) ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f_{test} = 10\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	40	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 0.1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	300	pF

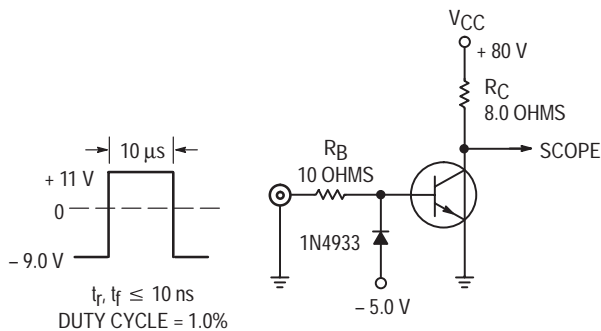
**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

Rise Time ( $V_{CC} \approx 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 6.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$t_r$	—	0.3	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time ( $V_{CC} \approx 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ )	$t_s$	—	1.0	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time ( $V_{CC} \approx 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ )	$t_f$	—	0.25	$\mu\text{s}$

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

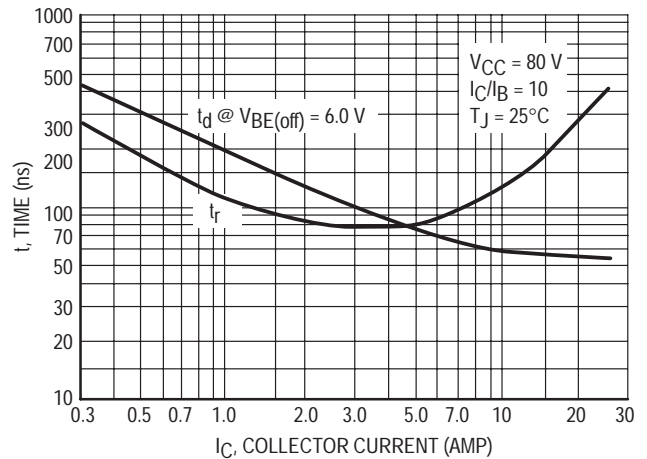
(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .

(2)  $f_T = |h_{fe}| \cdot f_{test}$ .



NOTE: For information on Figures 3 and 6,  $R_B$  and  $R_C$  were varied to obtain desired test conditions.

**Figure 2. Switching Time Test Circuit**



**Figure 3. Turn–On Time**

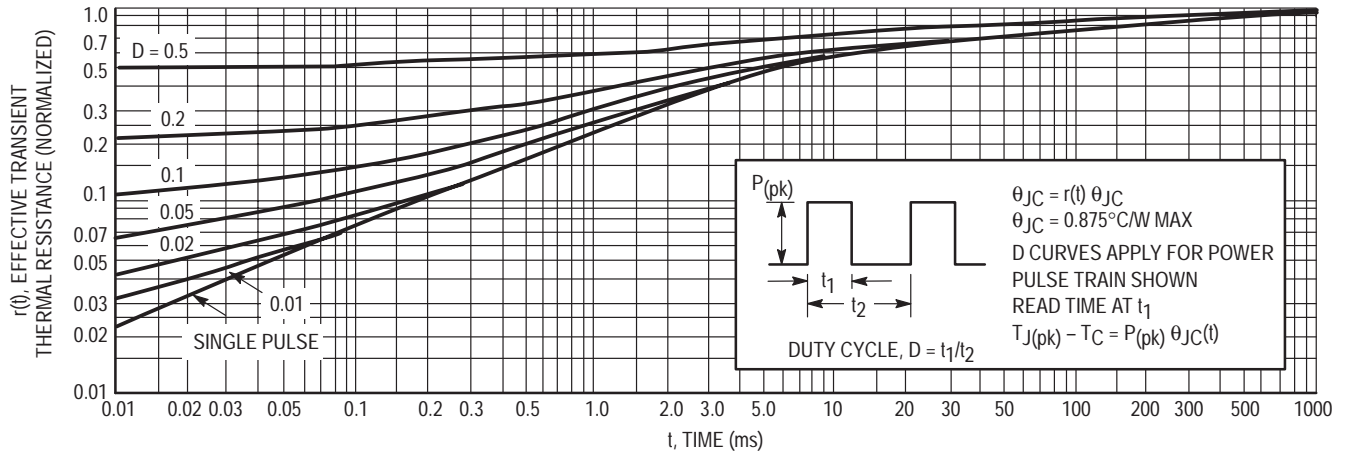


Figure 4. Thermal Response

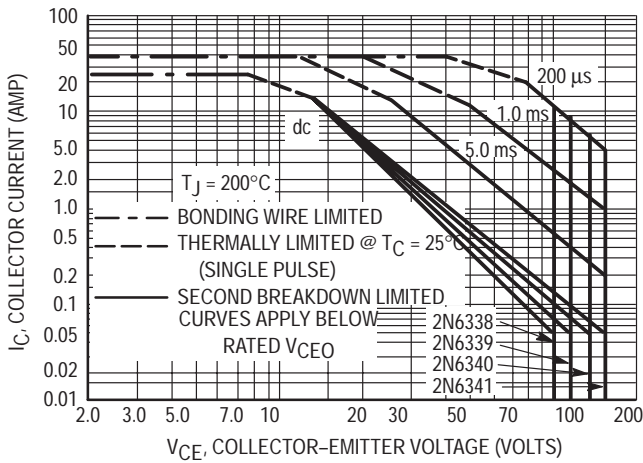


Figure 5. Active Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C$ - $V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 5 is based on  $T_J(pk) = 200^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_J(pk) \leq 200^\circ\text{C}$ .  $T_J(pk)$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 4. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

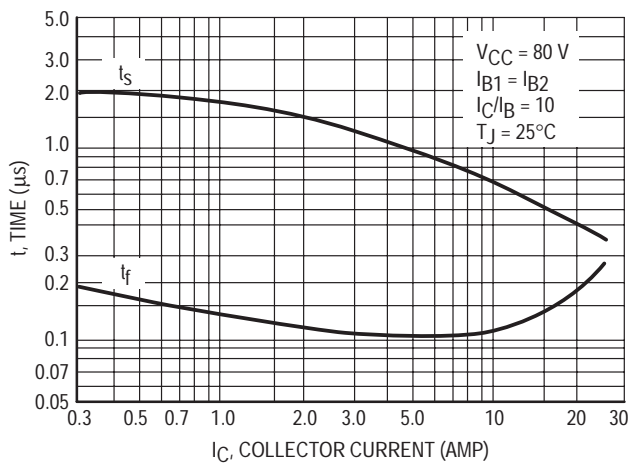


Figure 6. Turn-Off Time

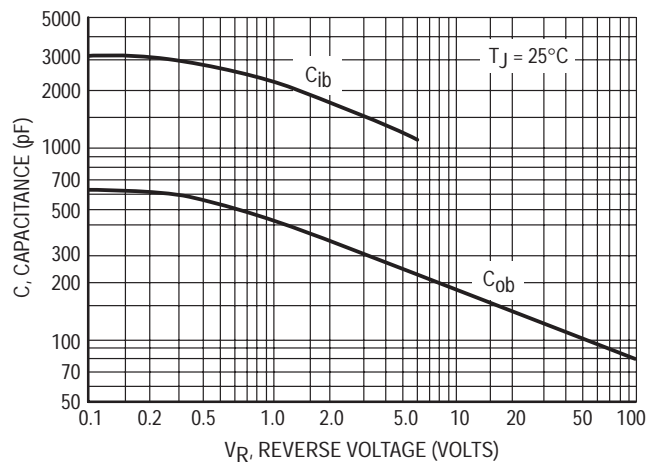


Figure 7. Capacitance

# High-Power PNP Silicon Transistors

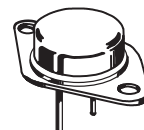
... designed for use in industrial–military power amplifier and switching circuit applications.

- High Collector Emitter Sustaining Voltage —  
 $V_{CEO(sus)} = 120 \text{ Vdc (Min) — 2N6379}$
- High DC Current Gain —  
 $h_{FE} = 30-120 @ I_C = 20 \text{ Adc}$   
 $= 10 \text{ (Min) } @ I_C = 50 \text{ Adc}$
- Low Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage —  
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc (Max) } @ I_C = 20 \text{ Adc}$
- Fast Switching Times @  $I_C = 20 \text{ Adc}$   
 $t_r = 0.35 \mu\text{s (Max)}$   
 $t_s = 0.8 \mu\text{s (Max)}$   
 $t_f = 0.25 \mu\text{s (Max)}$
- Complement to 2N6274–77

**2N6379\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**50 AMPERE  
POWER TRANSISTORS  
PNP SILICON  
80, 100, 120 VOLTS  
250 WATTS**



**CASE 197A-05  
TO-204AE  
(TO-3)**

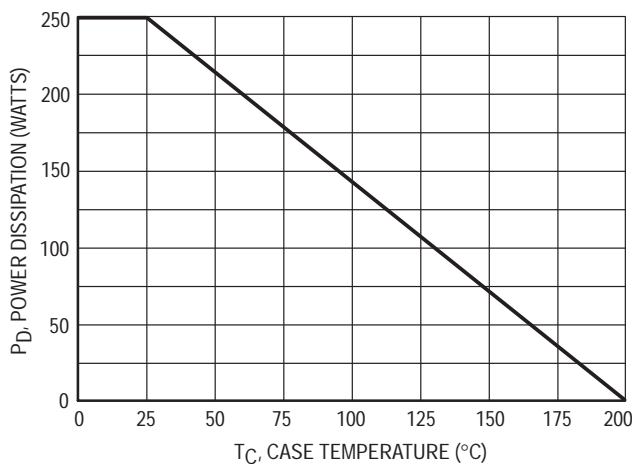
## \*MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	140	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	120	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	6.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	$I_C$	50 100	Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	20	Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	250 1.43	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–65 to +200	$^\circ\text{C}$

## THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	0.7	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.



**Figure 1. Power Derating**

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 7

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>*OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage <sup>(1)</sup> ( $I_C = 50\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	120	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 70\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	—	50	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 90\%$ Rated $V_{CB}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 90\%$ Rated $V_{CB}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEX}$	—	10 1.0	$\mu\text{Adc}$ mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 6.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	100	$\mu\text{Adc}$

**\*ON CHARACTERISTICS(1)**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 20\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 50\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	50 30 10	— 120 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 20\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 50\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 10\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— — —	— 1.2 3.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 20\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 50\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 10\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	— —	1.8 3.5	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

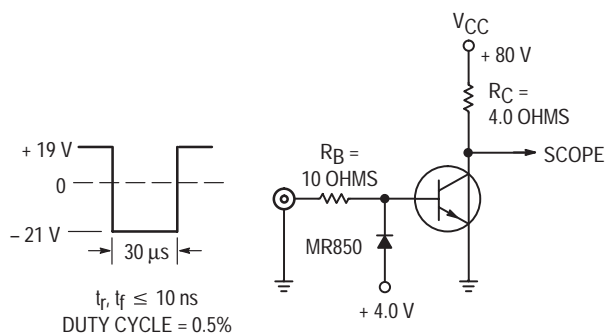
*Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product <sup>(2)</sup> ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f_{test} = 10\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	30	—	MHz
*Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 0.1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	1500	pF

**\*SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (Figure 2)**

Rise Time	$(V_{CC} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 20\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ )	$t_r$	—	0.35	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time		$t_s$	—	0.80	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time		$t_f$	—	0.25	$\mu\text{s}$

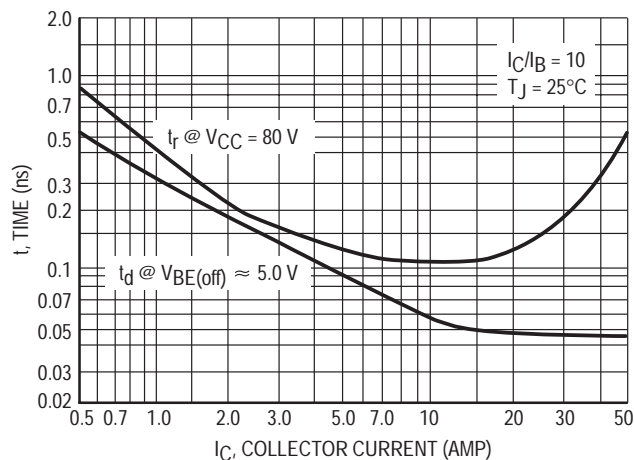
\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle = 2.0%. (2)  $f_T = |h_{fe}| \cdot f_{test}$



NOTE: For information on Figures 3 & 6,  $R_B$  and  $R_C$  were varied to obtain desired test conditions.

**Figure 2. Switching Time Test Circuit**



**Figure 3. Turn–On Time**

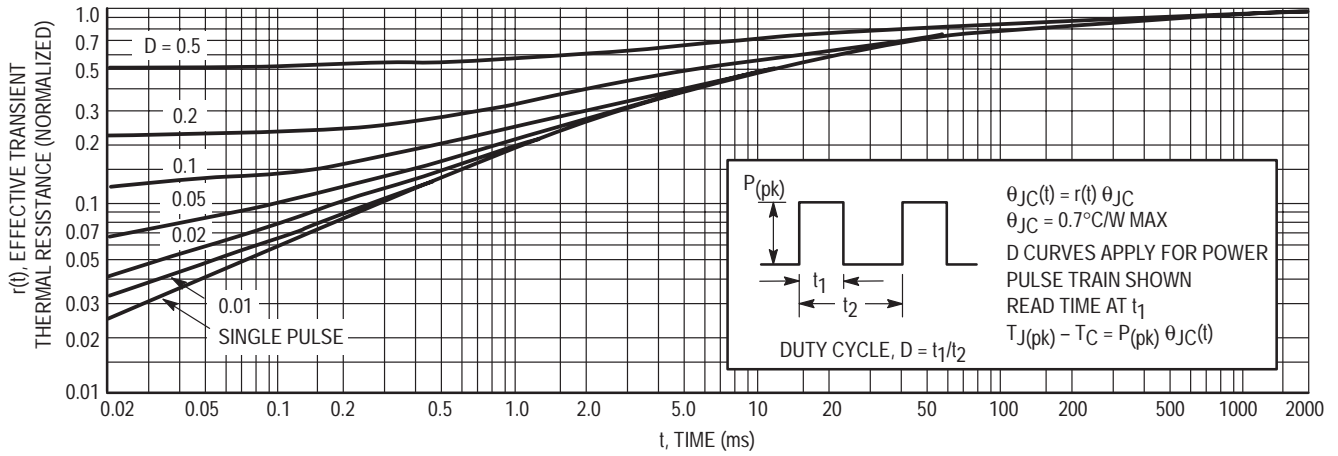


Figure 4. Thermal Response

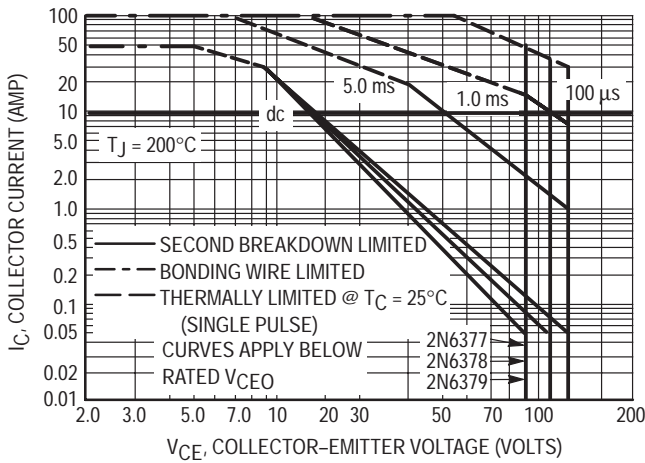


Figure 5. Active Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 5 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 200^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 200^\circ\text{C}$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 4. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

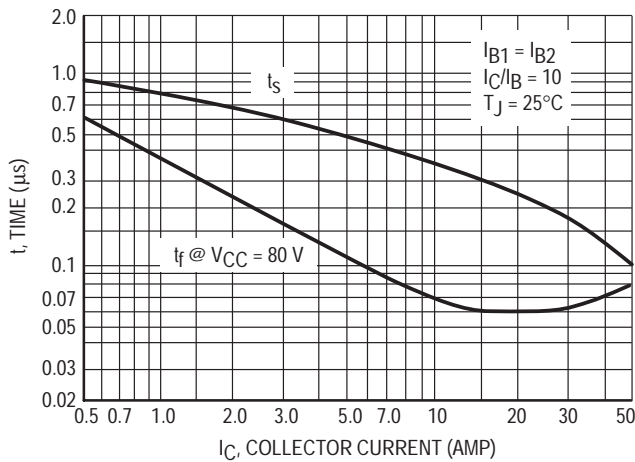


Figure 6. Turn-Off Time

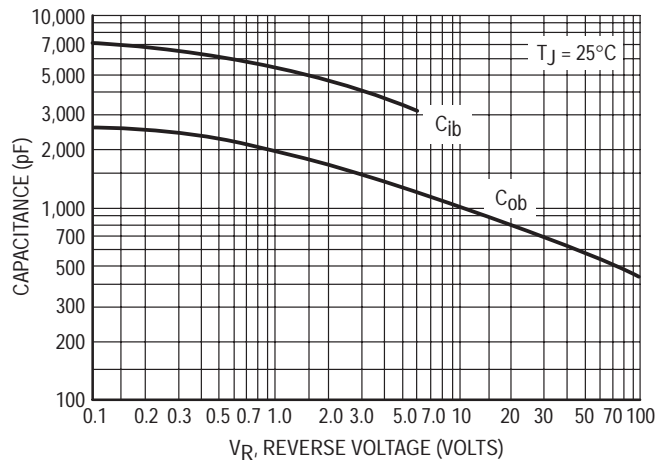


Figure 7. Capacitance

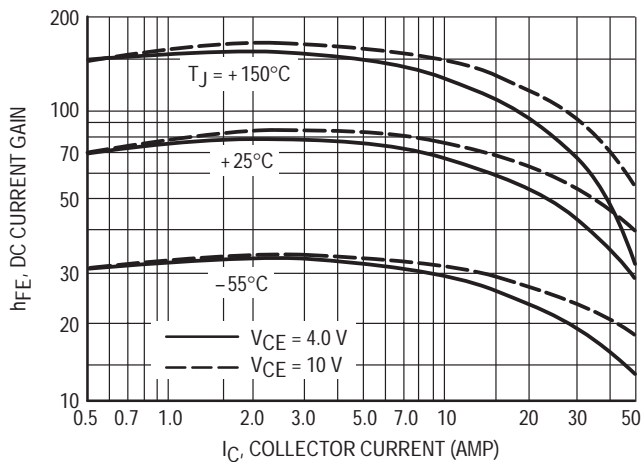


Figure 8. DC Current Gain

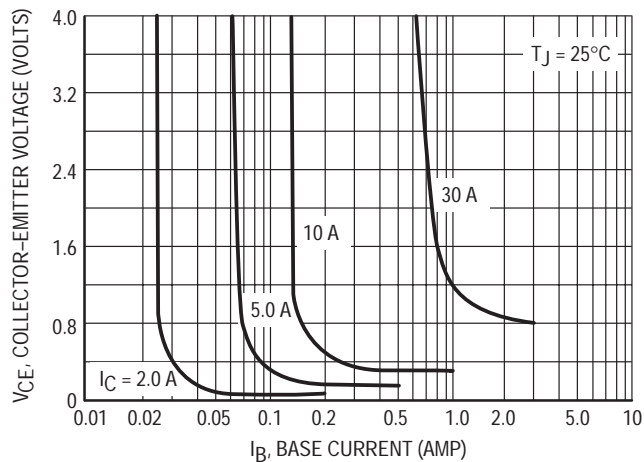


Figure 9. Collector Saturation Region

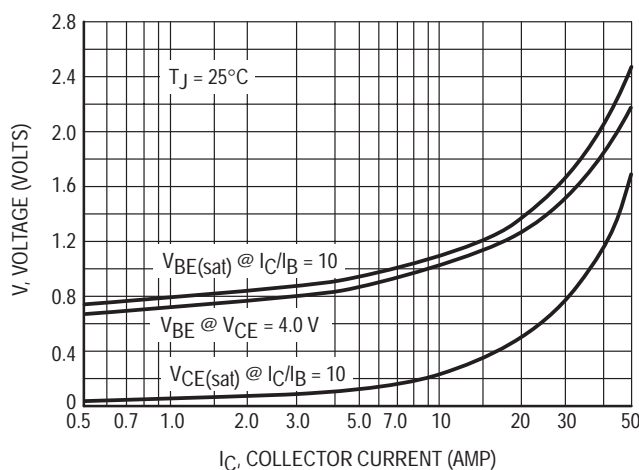


Figure 10. "On" Voltages

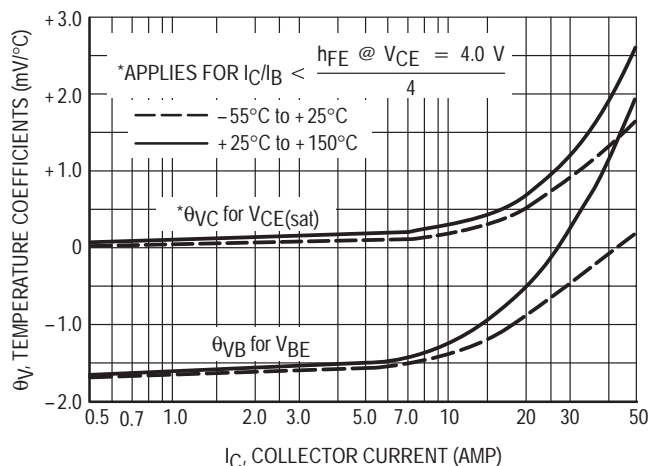


Figure 11. Temperature Coefficients

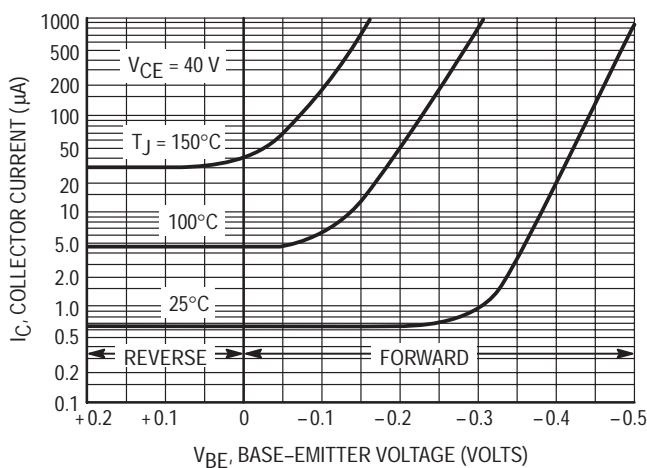


Figure 12. Collector Cut-Off Region

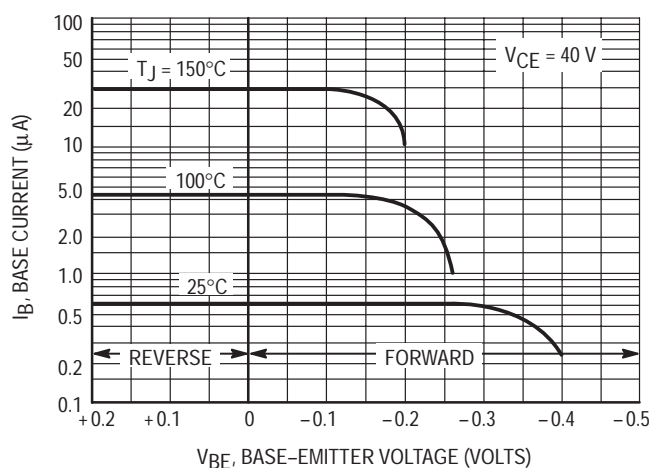


Figure 13. Base Cutoff Region

# Plastic Medium-Power Silicon Transistors

... designed for general-purpose amplifier and low-speed switching applications.

- High DC Current Gain —  
 $h_{FE} = 2500$  (Typ) @  $I_C = 4.0$  Adc
- Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage — @ 100 mAdc  
 $V_{CEO(sus)} = 60$  Vdc (Min) — 2N6387  
 $= 80$  Vdc (Min) — 2N6388
- Low Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage —  
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 2.0$  Vdc (Max) @  $I_C = 5.0$  Adc — 2N6387, 2N6388
- Monolithic Construction with Built-In Base-Emitter Shunt Resistors
- TO-220AB Compact Package

**\*MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	2N6387	2N6388	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	60	80	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	60	80	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	$I_C$	10 15	10 15	Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	250		mAdc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	65 0.52		Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	2.0 0.016		Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction, Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150		$^\circ\text{C}$

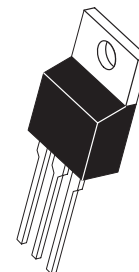
**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristics	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.92	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	62.5	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

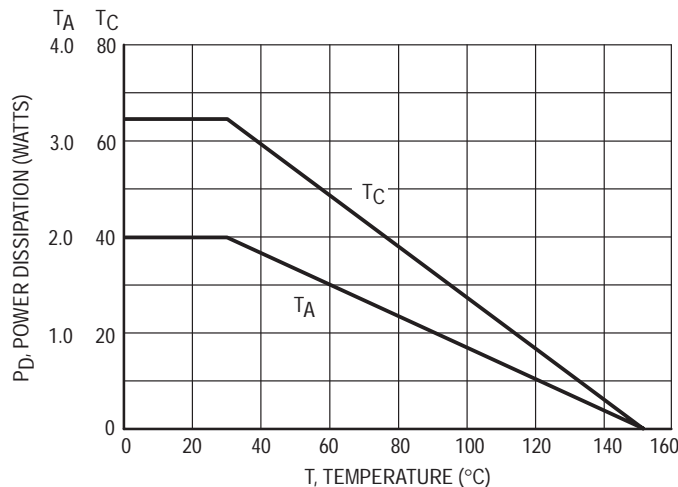
**2N6387**  
**2N6388\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**DARLINGTON**  
**8 AND 10 AMPERE**  
**NPN SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**60-80 VOLTS**  
**65 WATTS**



**CASE 221A-06**  
**TO-220AB**



**Figure 1. Power Derating**

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 7

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 200\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CE(sus)}$	60 80	— —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	— —	1.0 1.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEX}$	— — — —	300 300 3.0 3.0	$\mu\text{Adc}$  mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	5.0	mAdc

**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	1000 100	20,000 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.01\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.1\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	2.0 3.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	— —	2.8 4.5	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $f_{test} = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$ h_{fe} $	20	—	—
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	200	pF
Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ kHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	1000	—	—

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .

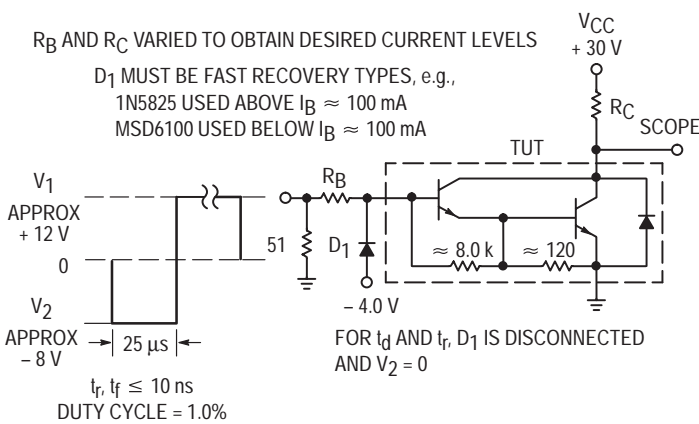


Figure 2. Switching Times Test Circuit

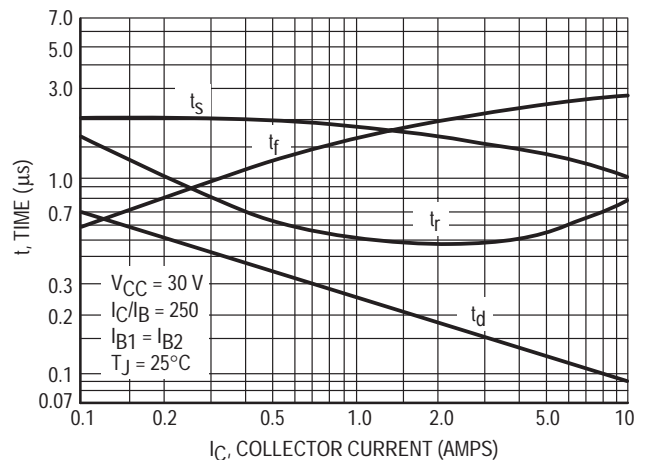


Figure 3. Switching Times



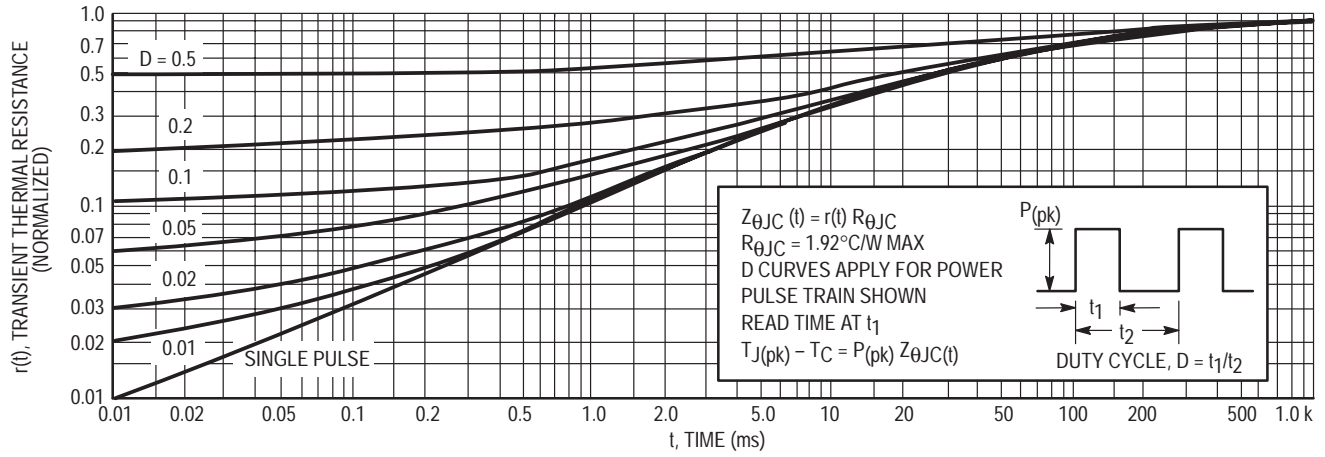


Figure 4. Thermal Response

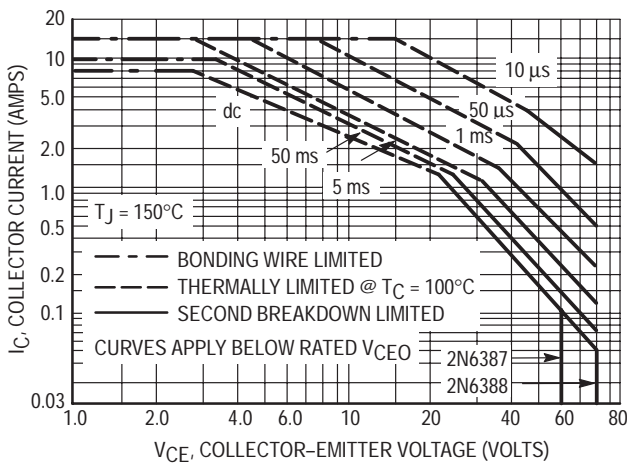


Figure 5. Active-Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 5 is based on  $T_J(pk) = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_J(pk) < 150^\circ\text{C}$ .  $T_J(pk)$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 4. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown

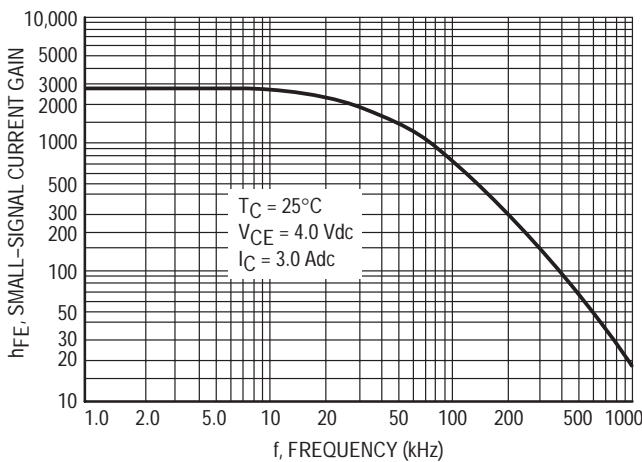


Figure 6. Small-Signal Current Gain

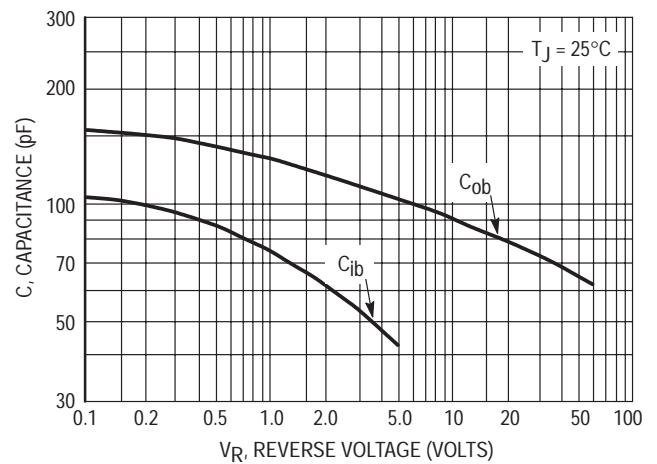


Figure 7. Capacitance

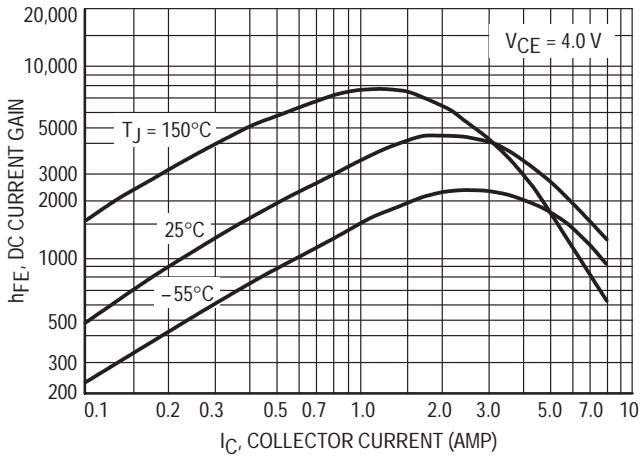


Figure 8. DC Current Gain

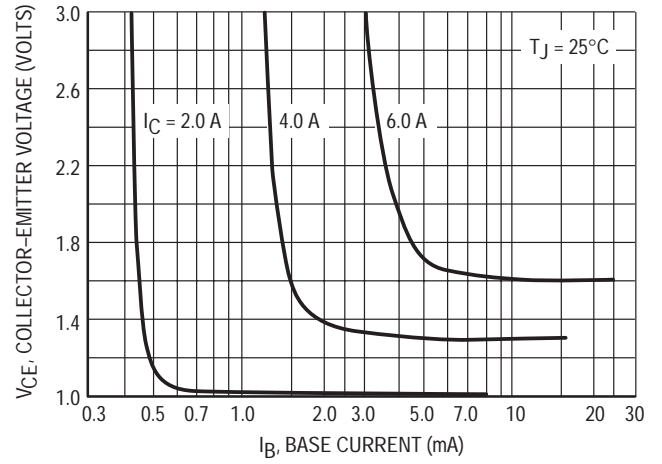


Figure 9. Collector Saturation Region

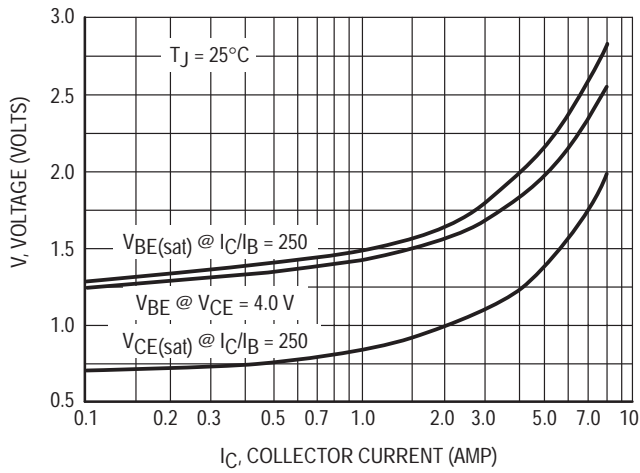


Figure 10. "On" Voltages

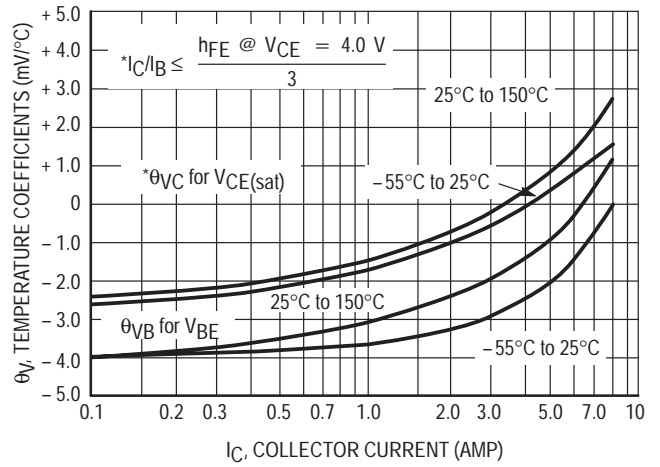


Figure 11. Temperature Coefficients

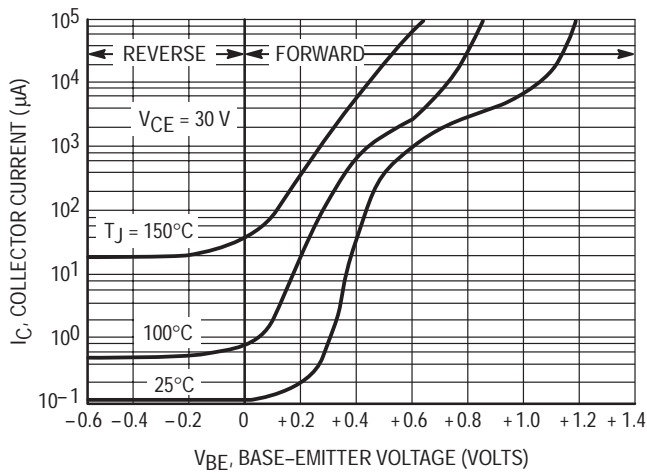


Figure 12. Collector Cut-Off Region

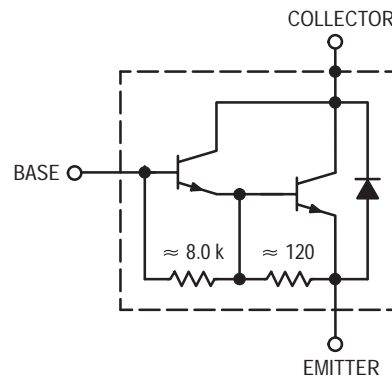


Figure 13. Darlington Schematic

# High-Power PNP Silicon Transistors

... designed for use in industrial–military power amplifier and switching circuit applications.

- High Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage —  
 $V_{CE(sus)} = 80 \text{ Vdc (Min)} \text{ — } 2N6436$   
 $= 100 \text{ Vdc (Min)} \text{ — } 2N6437$   
 $= 120 \text{ Vdc (Min)} \text{ — } 2N6438$
- High DC Current Gain —  
 $h_{FE} = 20\text{--}80 @ I_C = 10 \text{ Adc}$   
 $= 12 \text{ (Min)} @ I_C = 25 \text{ Adc}$
- Low Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage —  
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc (Max)} @ I_C = 10 \text{ Adc}$
- Fast Switching Times @  $I_C = 10 \text{ Adc}$   
 $t_r = 0.3 \mu\text{s (Max)}$   
 $t_s = 1.0 \mu\text{s (Max)}$   
 $t_f = 0.25 \mu\text{s (Max)}$
- Complement to NPN 2N6338 thru 2N6341

## MAXIMUM RATINGS (1)

Rating	Symbol	2N6436	2N6437	2N6438	Unit
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	100	120	140	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	80	100	120	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	6.0			Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	$I_C$	25 50			A dc
Base Current	$I_B$	10			A dc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	200 1.14			Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–65 to +200			$^\circ\text{C}$

## THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.875	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

(1) Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

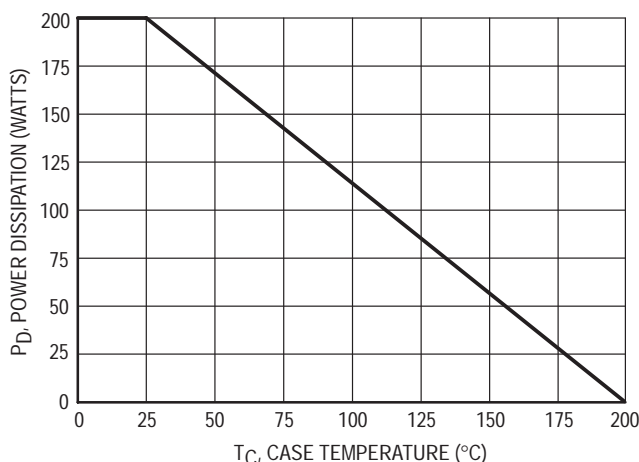


Figure 1. Power Derating

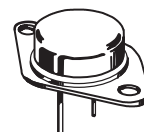
Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 7

**2N6436**  
**2N6437**  
**2N6438\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**25 AMPERE**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**PNP SILICON**  
**80, 100, 120 VOLTS**  
**200 WATTS**



**CASE 1-07**  
**TO-204AA**  
**(TO-3)**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 50\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	2N6436 2N6437 2N6438	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	80 100 120	— — —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 40\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 50\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	2N6436 2N6437 2N6438	$I_{CEO}$	— — —	50 50 50	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 90\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = -1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 110\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = -1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 130\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = -1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = -1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 100\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = -1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 120\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = -1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	2N6436 2N6437 2N6438 2N6436 2N6437 2N6438	$I_{CEX}$	— — — — — —	10 10 10 1.0 1.0 1.0	$\mu\text{Adc}$   mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 100\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 120\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 140\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	2N6436 2N6437 2N6438	$I_{CBO}$	— — —	10 10 10	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 6.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )		$I_{EBO}$	—	100	$\mu\text{Adc}$

**ON CHARACTERISTICS**

DC Current Gain (1) ( $I_C = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 25\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ )		$h_{FE}$	30 20 12	— 120 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 25\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 2.5\text{ Adc}$ )		$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	1.0 1.8	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 25\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 2.5\text{ Adc}$ )		$V_{BE(sat)}$	— —	1.8 2.5	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

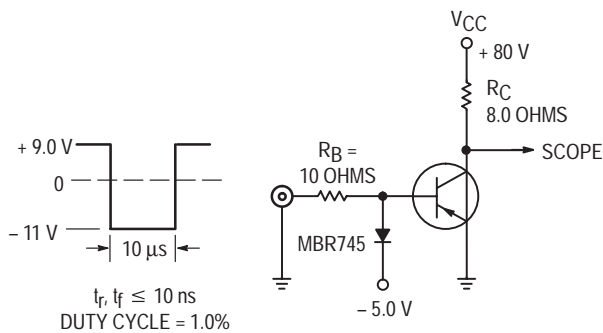
Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f_{test} = 10\text{ MHz}$ )		$f_T$	40	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 100\text{ kHz}$ )		$C_{ob}$	—	700	pF

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

Rise Time ( $V_{CC} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 10\text{ A}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 6.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_{B1} = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ )		$t_r$	—	0.3	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage ( $V_{CC} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 10\text{ A}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 6.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ )		$t_s$	—	1.0	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time ( $V_{CC} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 10\text{ A}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 6.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ )		$t_f$	—	0.25	$\mu\text{s}$

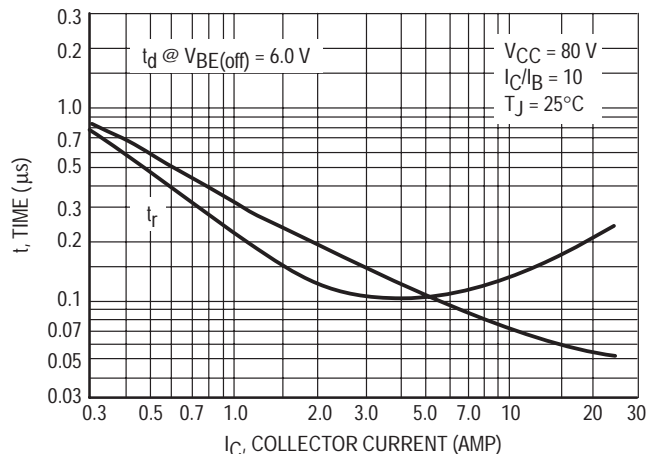
\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ ; Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .



NOTE: For information on Figures 3 and 6,  $R_B$  and  $R_C$  were varied to obtain desired test conditions.

**Figure 2. Switching Time Test Circuit**



**Figure 3. Turn–On Time**

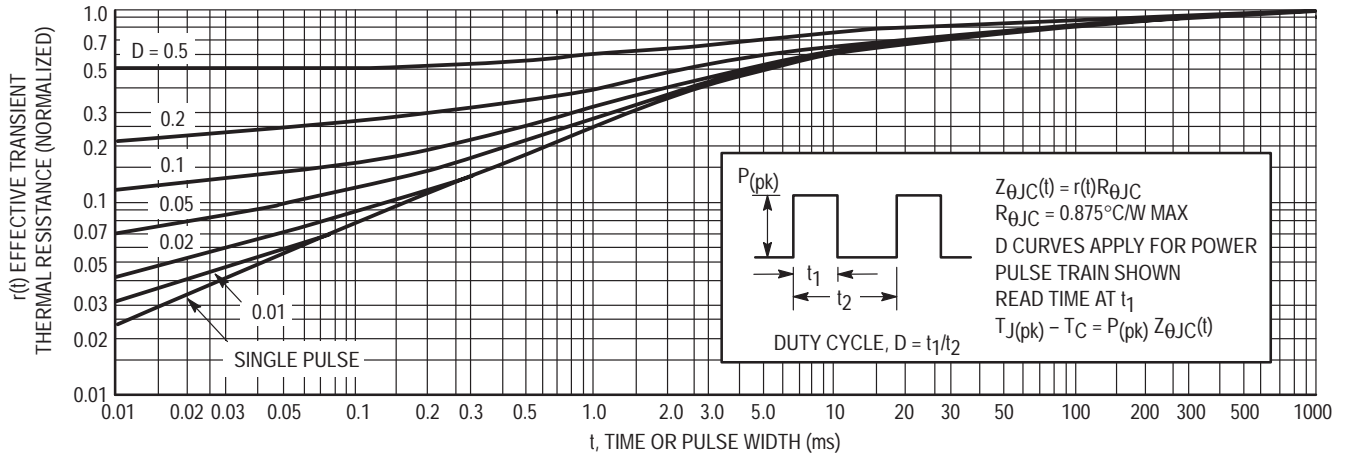


Figure 4. Thermal Response

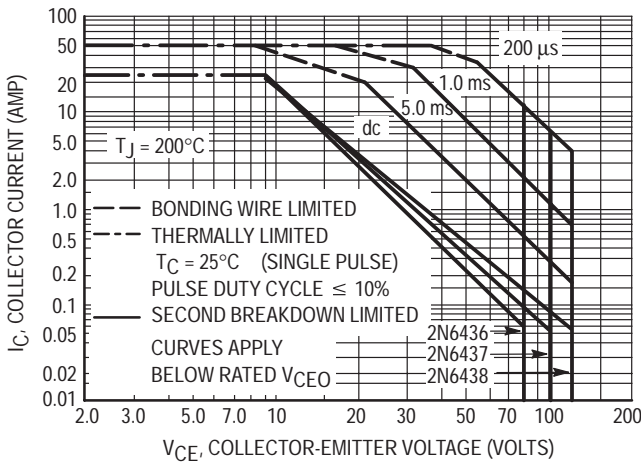


Figure 5. Active Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 5 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 200^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 200^\circ\text{C}$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 4. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

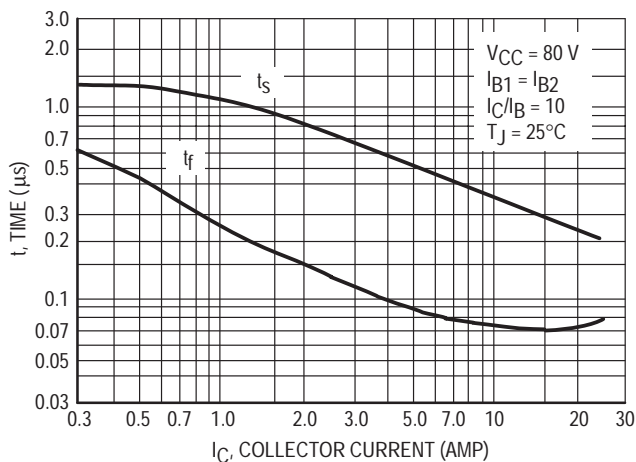


Figure 6. Turn-Off Time

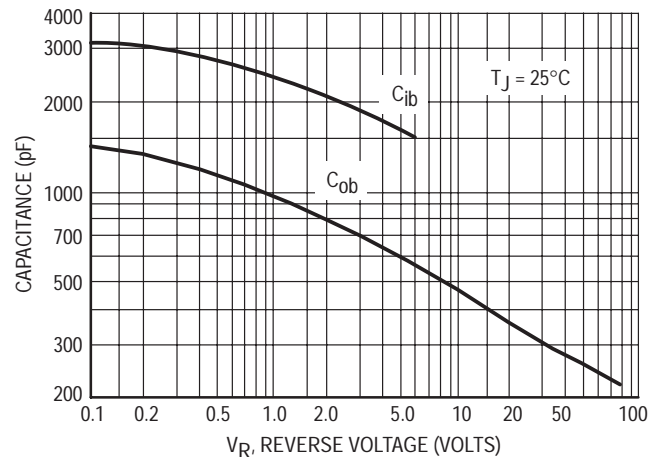


Figure 7. Capacitance

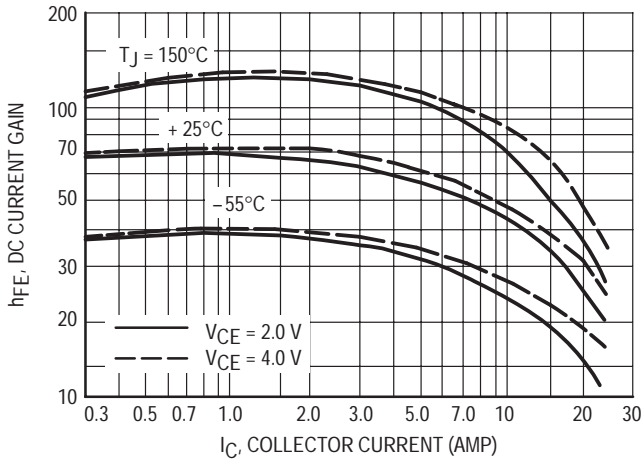


Figure 8. DC Current Gain

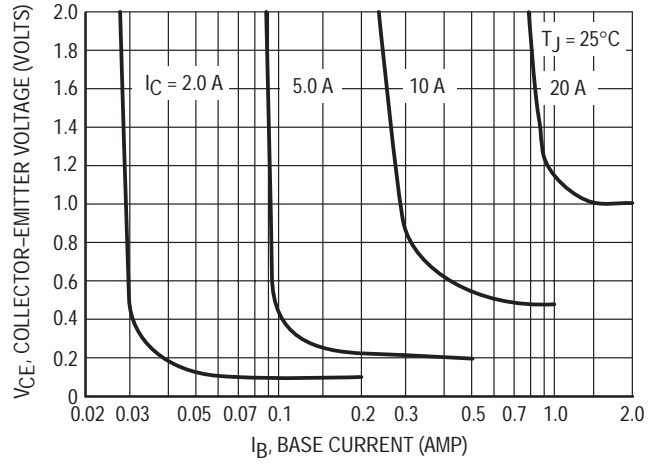


Figure 9. Collector Saturation Region

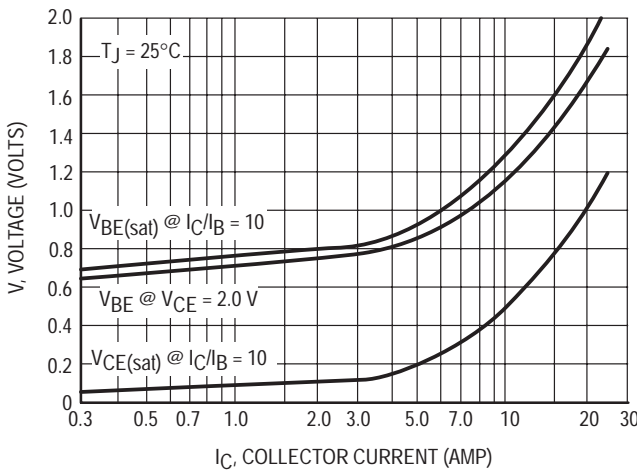


Figure 10. "On" Voltages

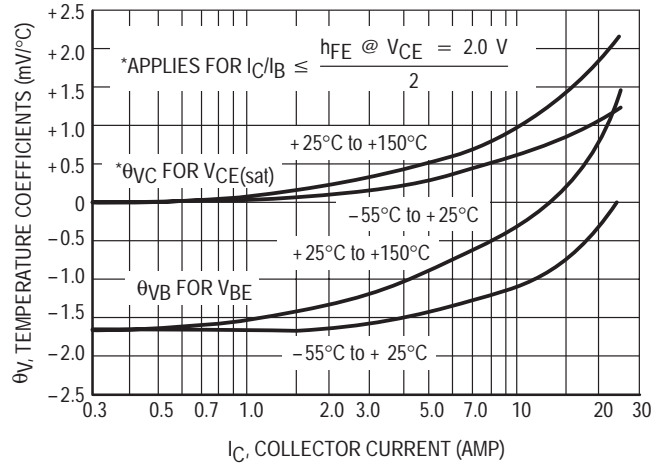


Figure 11. Temperature Coefficients

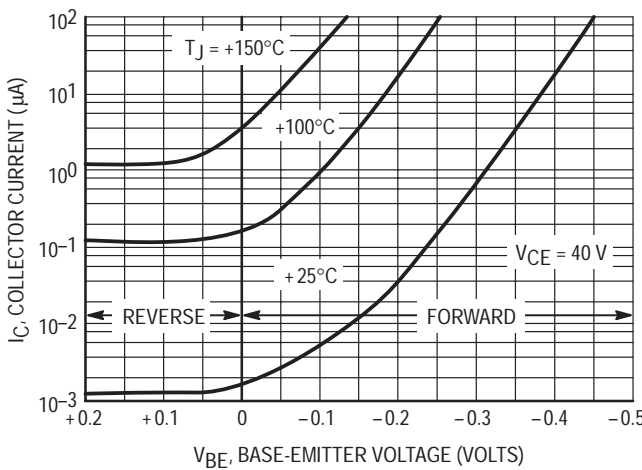


Figure 12. Collector Cut-Off Region

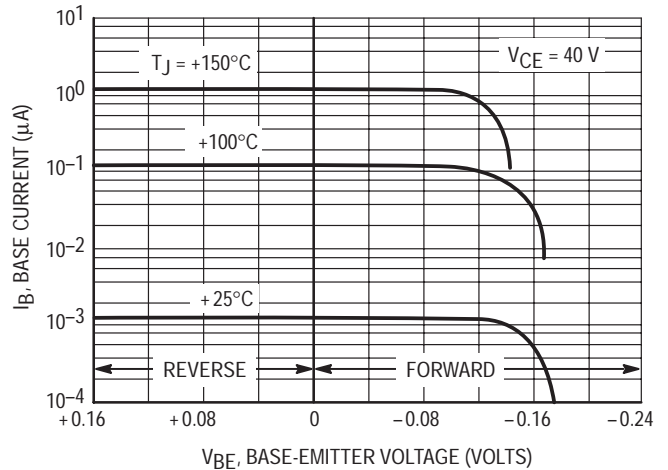


Figure 13. Base Cutoff Region

# Complementary Silicon Plastic Power Transistors

... designed for use in general-purpose amplifier and switching applications.

- DC Current Gain Specified to 15 Amperes —  
 $h_{FE} = 20-150 @ I_C = 5.0 \text{ Adc}$   
 $= 5.0 \text{ (Min) } @ I_C = 15 \text{ Adc}$
- Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage —  
 $V_{CEO(sus)} = 60 \text{ Vdc (Min) - 2N6487, 2N6490}$   
 $= 80 \text{ Vdc (Min) - 2N6488, 2N6491}$
- High Current Gain — Bandwidth Product  
 $f_T = 5.0 \text{ MHz (Min) } @ I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}$
- TO-220AB Compact Package

## MAXIMUM RATINGS (1)

Rating	Symbol	2N6487 2N6490	2N6488 2N6491	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	60	80	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	70	90	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	15		Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	5.0		Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	75		Watts
		0.6		W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	1.8		Watts
		0.014		W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150		$^\circ\text{C}$

## THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.67	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	70	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

(1) Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

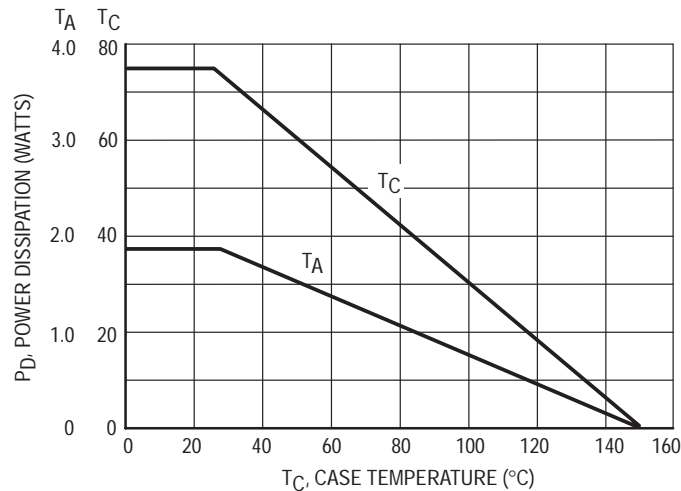


Figure 1. Power Derating

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 7

**NPN**  
**2N6487**  
  
**2N6488\***  
**PNP**  
**2N6490**  
  
**2N6491\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**15 AMPERE**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**60-80 VOLTS**  
**75 WATTS**

**CASE 221A-06**  
**TO-220AB**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 200\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	60 80	—	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 200\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{BE} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{CEX}$	70 90	— —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 30\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 40\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	— —	1.0 1.0	mA <sub>dc</sub>
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 65\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 85\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEX}$	— — — —	500 500 5.0 5.0	$\mu\text{A}_{dc}$
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	1.0	mA <sub>dc</sub>

**ON CHARACTERISTICS**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 15\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	20 5.0	150 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 15\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	1.3 3.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 15\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	— —	1.3 3.5	Vdc

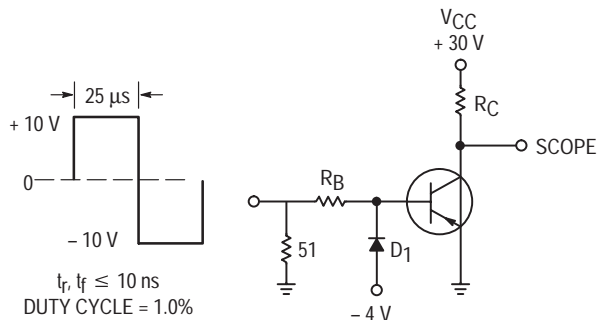
**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product (2) ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $f_{test} = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	5.0	—	MHz
Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ kHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	25	—	—

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .

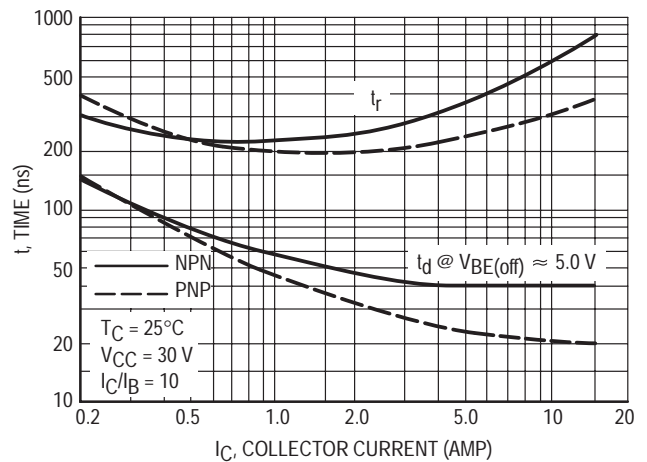
(2)  $f_T = |h_{fe}| \cdot f_{test}$ .



$R_B$  AND  $R_C$  VARIED TO OBTAIN DESIRED CURRENT LEVELS.  
FOR PNP, REVERSE ALL POLARITIES.

$D_1$  MUST BE FAST RECOVERY TYPE, e.g.:  
1N5825 USED ABOVE  $I_B \approx 100\text{ mA}$   
MSD6100 USED BELOW  $I_B \approx 100\text{ mA}$

**Figure 2. Switching Time Test Circuit**



**Figure 3. Turn–On Time**



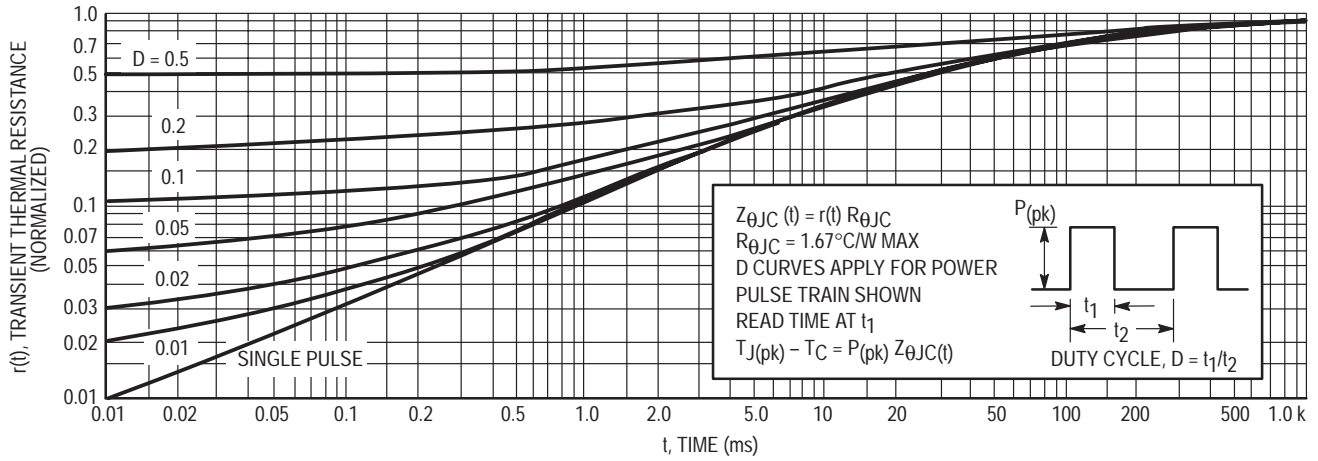


Figure 4. Thermal Response

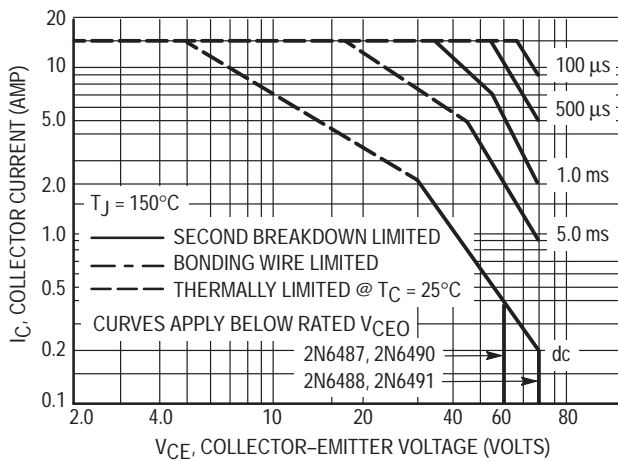


Figure 5. Active-Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistors average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 5 is based on  $T_J(pk) = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_J(pk) \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ .  $T_J(pk)$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 4. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown

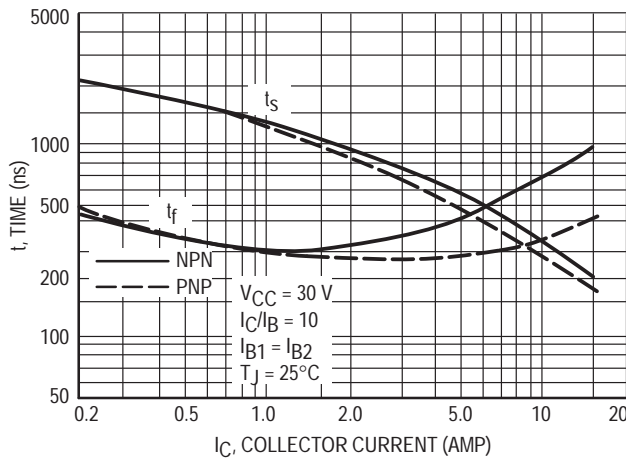


Figure 6. Turn-Off Time

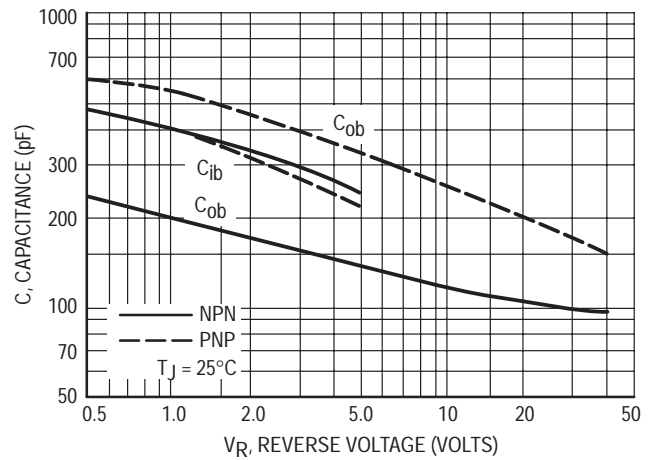


Figure 7. Capacitances

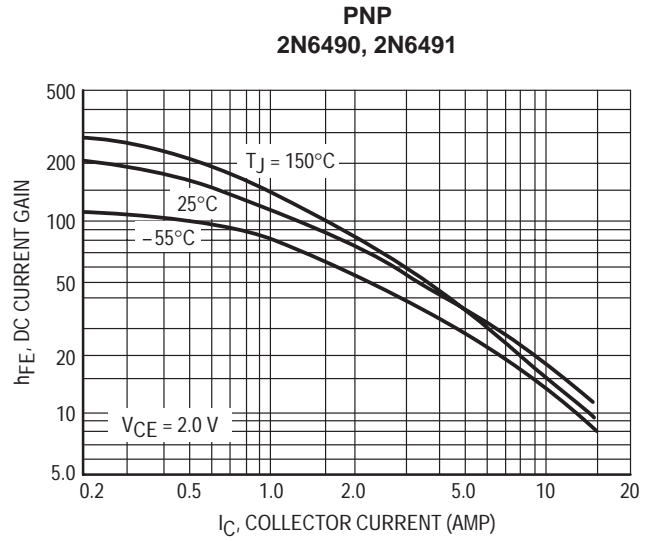
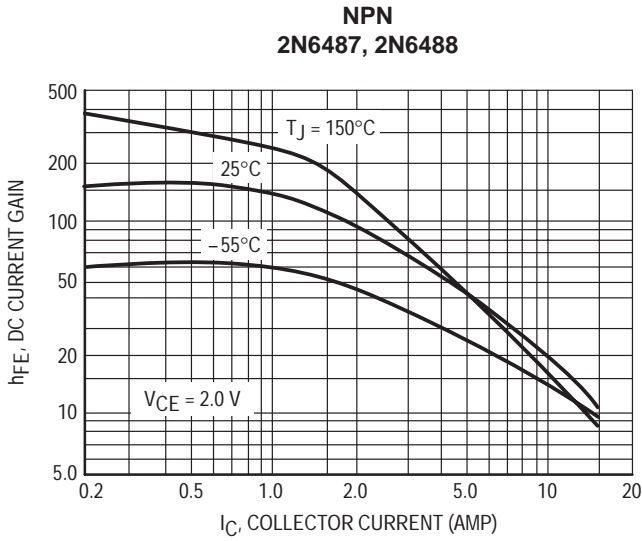


Figure 8. DC Current Gain

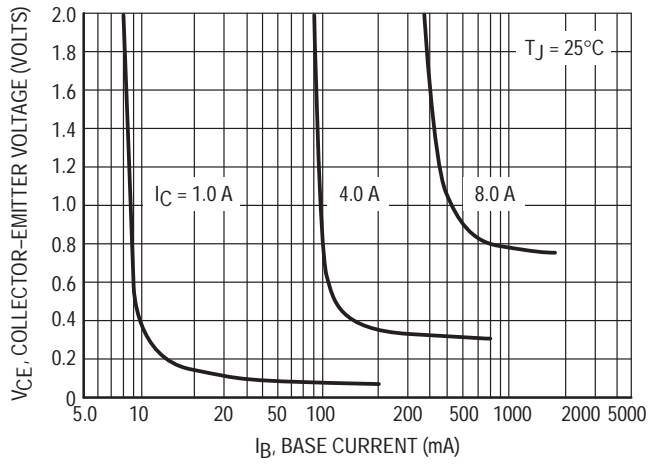
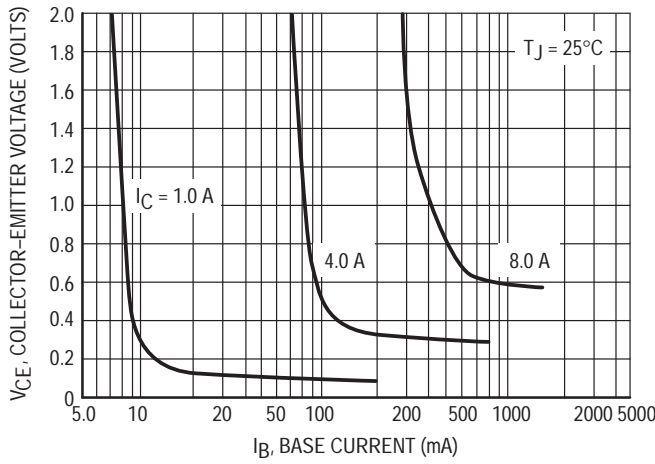


Figure 9. Collector Saturation Region

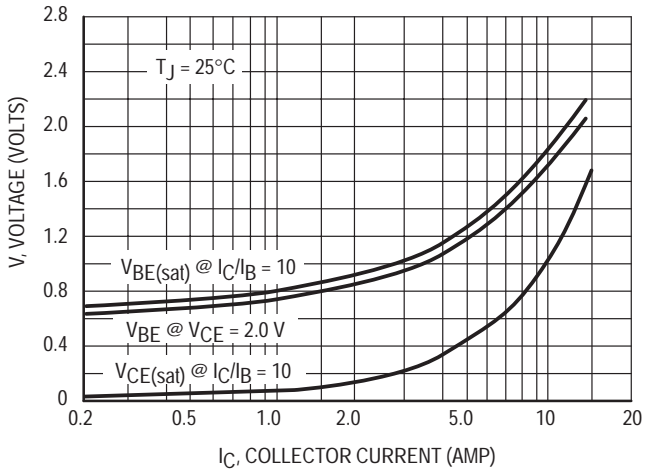
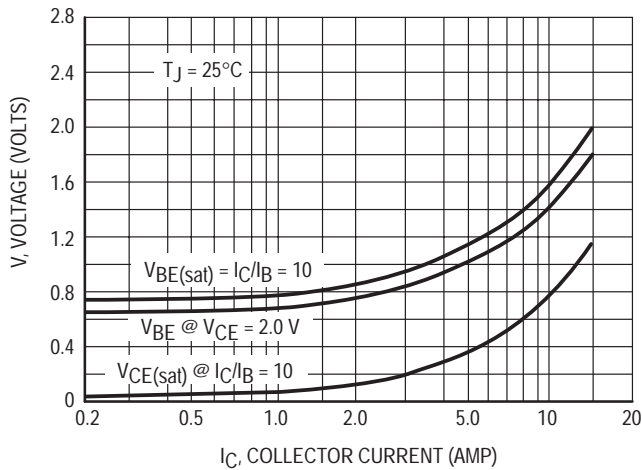


Figure 10. "On" Voltages

## High Voltage NPN Silicon Power Transistors

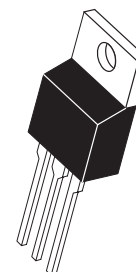
... designed for high voltage inverters, switching regulators and line-operated amplifier applications. Especially well suited for switching power supply applications.

- High Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage —  
 $V_{CEO(sus)} = 250 \text{ Vdc (Min) — 2N6497}$   
 $= 300 \text{ Vdc (Min) — 2N6498}$
- Excellent DC Current Gain  
 $h_{FE} = 10\text{--}75 @ I_C = 2.5 \text{ Adc}$
- Low Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage @  $I_C = 2.5 \text{ Adc}$  —  
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc (Max) — 2N6497}$   
 $= 1.25 \text{ Vdc (Max) — 2N6498}$

**2N6497**  
**2N6498\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**5 AMPERE**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**NPN SILICON**  
**250 & 300 VOLTS**  
**80 WATTS**



**CASE 221A-06**  
**TO-220AB**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS (1)

Rating	Symbol	2N6497	2N6498	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	250	300	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	350	400	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	6.0	6.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous — Peak	$I_C$	5.0 10	5.0 10	Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	2.0	2.0	Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	80 0.64	80 0.64	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–65 to +150	–65 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.56	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

(1) Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 7

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 25\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	250 300	— —	— —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 350\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 400\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 175\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 200\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEX}$	— — — —	— — — —	1.0 1.0 10 10	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 6.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	—	1.0	mAdc

**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 2.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	10 3.0	— —	75 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 2.5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 500\text{ mA}$ )  ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— — —	— — —	1.0 1.25 5.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 2.5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 500\text{ mA}$ ) ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	— —	— —	1.5 2.5	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 250\text{ mA}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	5.0	—	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 100\text{ kHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	—	150	pF

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

Rise Time ( $V_{CC} = 125\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 2.5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ )	$t_r$	—	0.4	1.0	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time ( $V_{CC} = 125\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 2.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{BE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ )	$t_s$	—	1.4	2.5	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time ( $V_{CC} = 125\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 2.5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ )	$t_f$	—	0.45	1.0	$\mu\text{s}$

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .

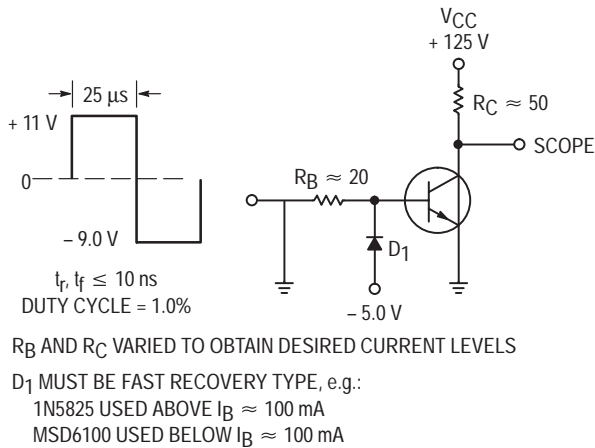


Figure 1. Switching Time Test Circuit

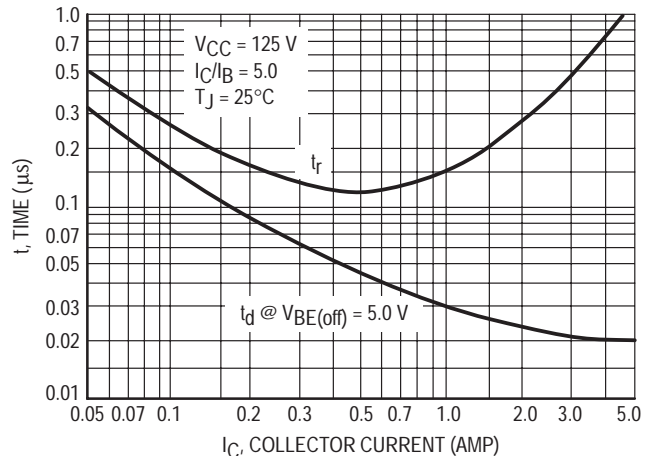


Figure 2. Turn-On Time

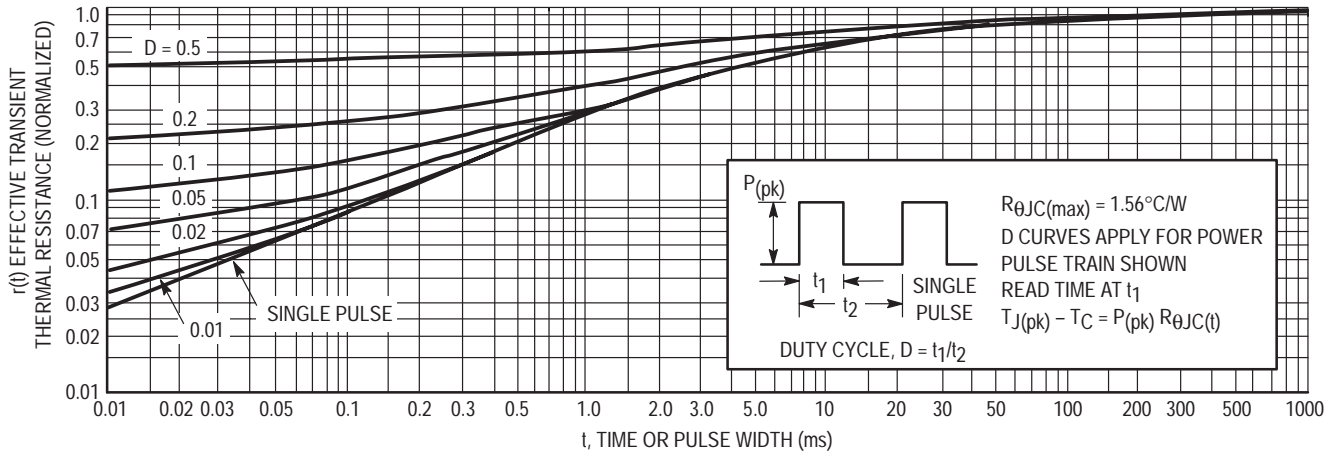


Figure 3. Thermal Response

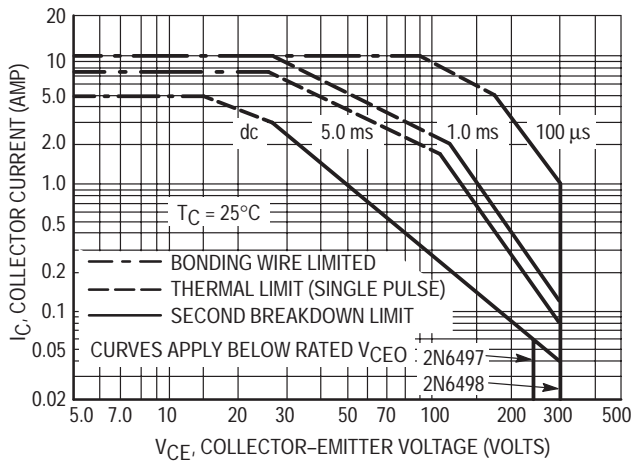


Figure 4. Active-Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 4 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_J(p_k)$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_J(p_k) \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ .  $T_J(p_k)$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 3. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown. Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltage shown on Figure 4 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 6.

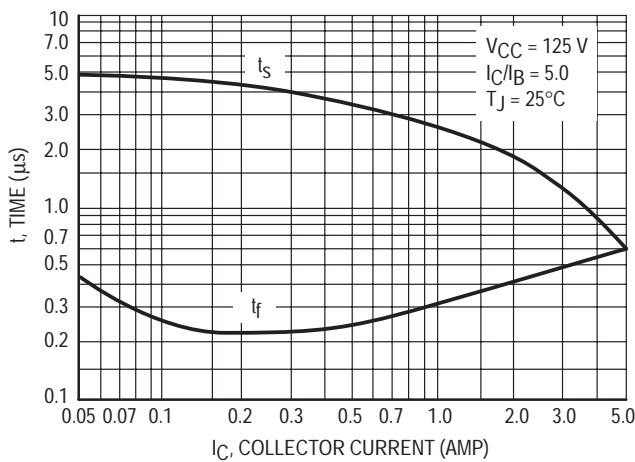


Figure 5. Turn-Off Time

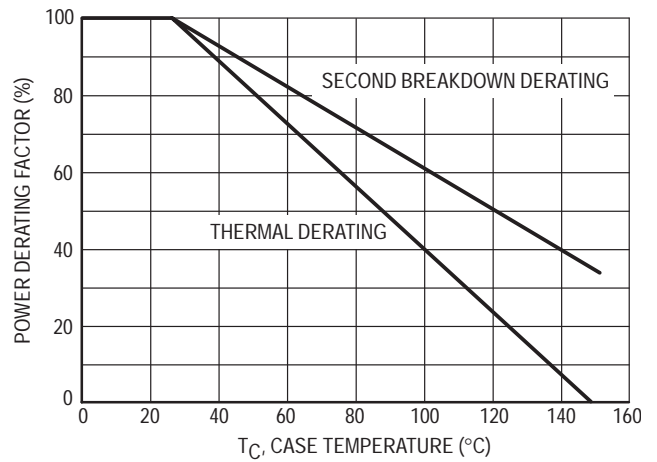


Figure 6. Power Derating

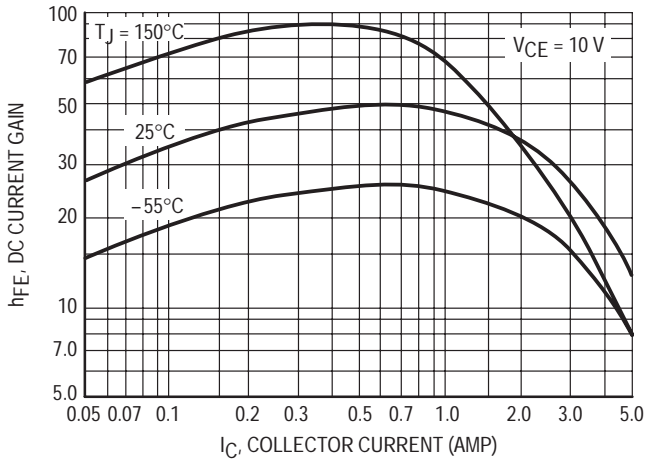


Figure 7. DC Current Gain

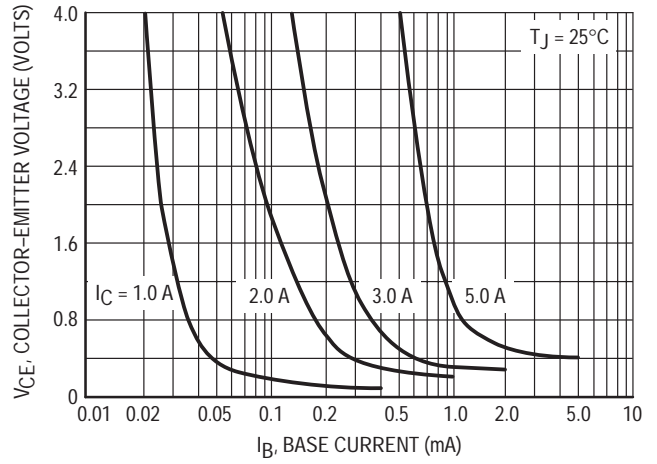


Figure 8. Collector Saturation Region

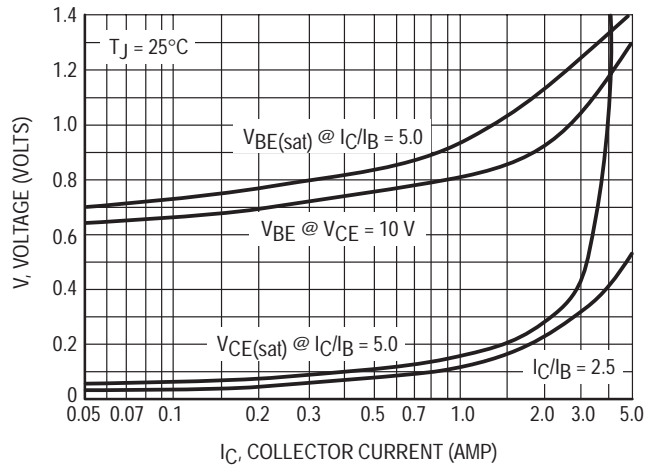


Figure 9. "On" Voltages

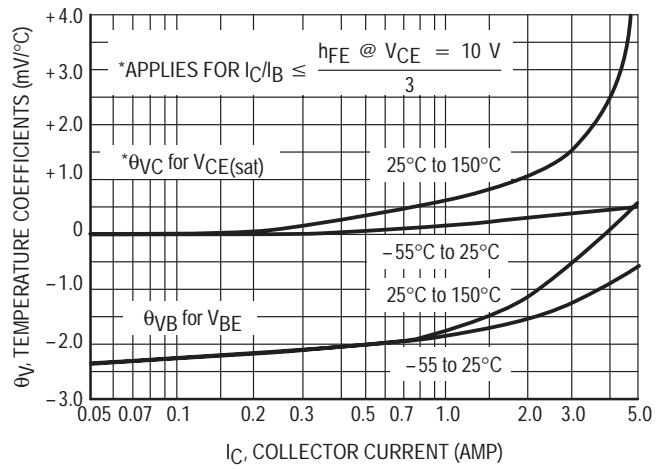


Figure 10. Temperature Coefficients

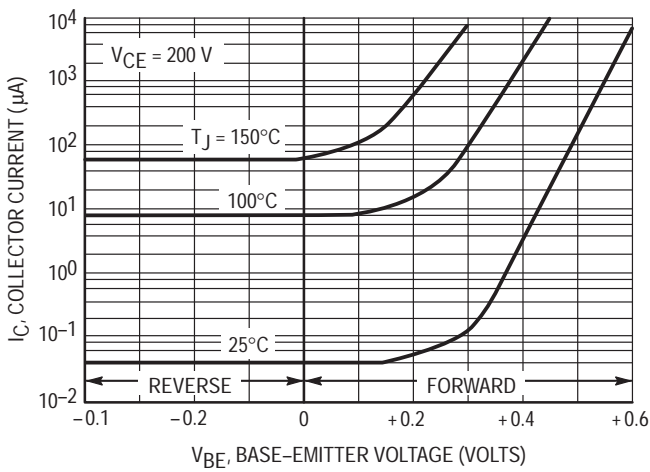


Figure 11. Collector Cutoff Region

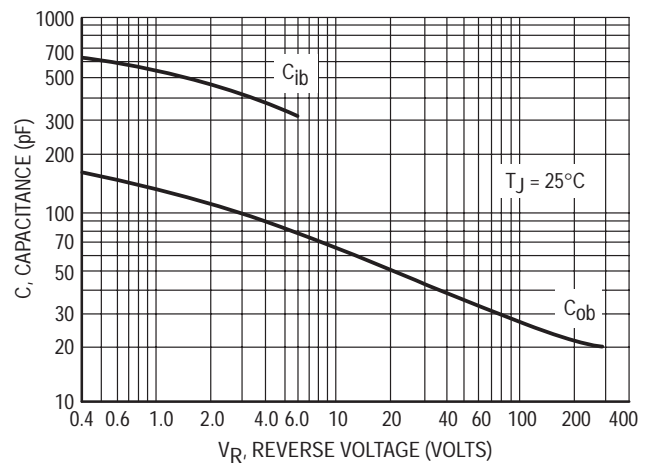


Figure 12. Capacitance

**2N6547**

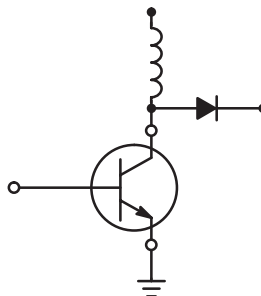
*Designer's™ Data Sheet*  
**Switchmode Series NPN Silicon  
Power Transistors**

The 2N6547 transistor is designed for high-voltage, high-speed, power switching in inductive circuits where fall time is critical. They are particularly suited for 115 and 220 volt line operated switch-mode applications such as:

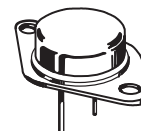
- Switching Regulators
- PWM Inverters and Motor Controls
- Solenoid and Relay Drivers
- Deflection Circuits

Specification Features —

High Temperature Performance Specified for:  
Reversed Biased SOA with Inductive Loads  
Switching Times with Inductive Loads  
Saturation Voltages  
Leakage Currents



**15 AMPERE  
NPN SILICON  
POWER TRANSISTORS  
300 and 400 VOLTS  
175 WATTS**



**CASE 1-07  
TO-204AA  
(TO-3)**

**MAXIMUM RATINGS (1)**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	400	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEX(sus)}$	450	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEV}$	850	Vdc
Emitter Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	9.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	15	Adc
— Peak (2)	$I_{CM}$	30	
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	10	Adc
— Peak (2)	$I_{BM}$	20	
Emitter Current — Continuous	$I_E$	25	Adc
— Peak (2)	$I_{EM}$	35	
Total Power Dissipation	$P_D$		Watts
@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$		175	
@ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$		100	
Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$		1.0	W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +200	$^\circ\text{C}$

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.0	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	275	$^\circ\text{C}$

**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS (1)</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 100\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	2N6546 2N6547	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	300 400	— —	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 8.0\text{ A}$ , $V_{clamp} = \text{Rated } V_{CEX}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	2N6546 2N6547	$V_{CEX(sus)}$	350 450	— —	Vdc
( $I_C = 15\text{ A}$ , $V_{clamp} = \text{Rated } V_{CEO} = 100\text{ V}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	2N6546 2N6547		200 300	— —	
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CEV} = \text{Rated Value}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CEV} = \text{Rated Value}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )		$I_{CEV}$	— —	1.0 4.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CEV}$ , $R_{BE} = 50\ \Omega$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )		$I_{CER}$	—	5.0	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 9.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )		$I_{EBO}$	—	1.0	mAdc

**SECOND BREAKDOWN**

Second Breakdown Collector Current with base forward biased $t = 1.0\text{ s}$ (non–repetitive) ( $V_{CE} = 100\text{ Vdc}$ )	$I_{S/b}$	0.2	—	Adc
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**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	12 6.0	60 30	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 15\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— — —	1.5 5.0 2.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	— —	1.6 1.6	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 500\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f_{test} = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	6.0	28	MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f_{test} = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	125	500	pF

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

Resistive Load					
Delay Time	$(V_{CC} = 250\text{ V}$ , $I_C = 10\text{ A}$ , $I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 2.0\text{ A}$ , $t_p = 100\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle $\leq 2.0\%$ )	$t_d$	—	0.05	$\mu\text{s}$
Rise Time		$t_r$	—	1.0	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time		$t_s$	—	4.0	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time		$t_f$	—	0.7	$\mu\text{s}$
Inductive Load, Clamped					
Storage Time	$(I_C = 10\text{ A(pk)}$ , $V_{clamp} = \text{Rated } V_{CEX}$ , $I_{B1} = 2.0\text{ A}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_s$	—	5.0	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time		$t_f$	—	1.5	$\mu\text{s}$
<b>Typical</b>					
Storage Time	$(I_C = 10\text{ A(pk)}$ , $V_{clamp} = \text{Rated } V_{CEX}$ , $I_{B1} = 2.0\text{ A}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_s$	—	2.0	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time		$t_f$	—	0.09	$\mu\text{s}$

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle = 2%.



TYPICAL ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

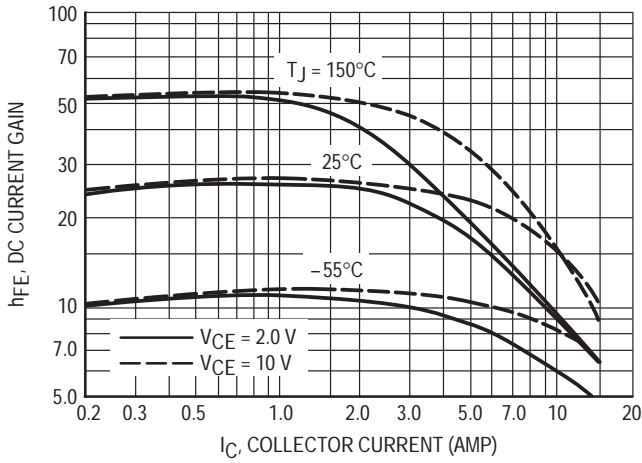


Figure 1. DC Current Gain

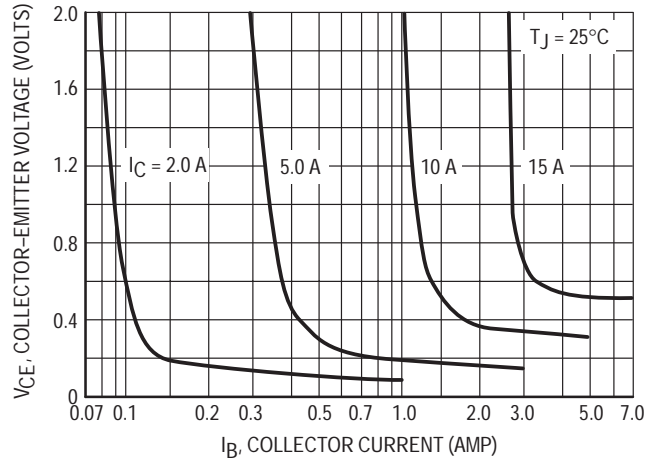


Figure 2. Collector Saturation Region

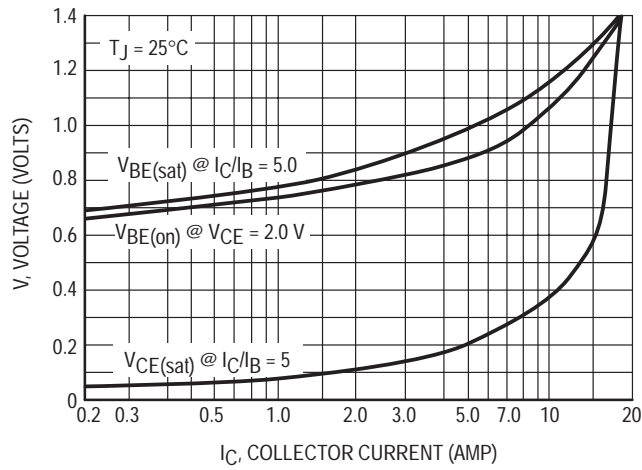


Figure 3. "On" Voltages

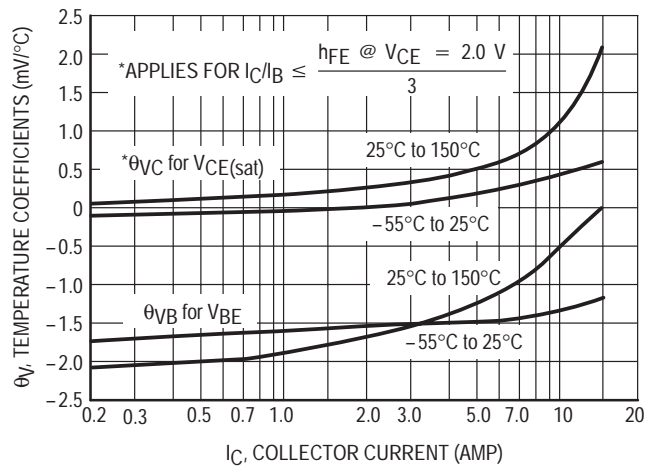


Figure 4. Temperature Coefficients

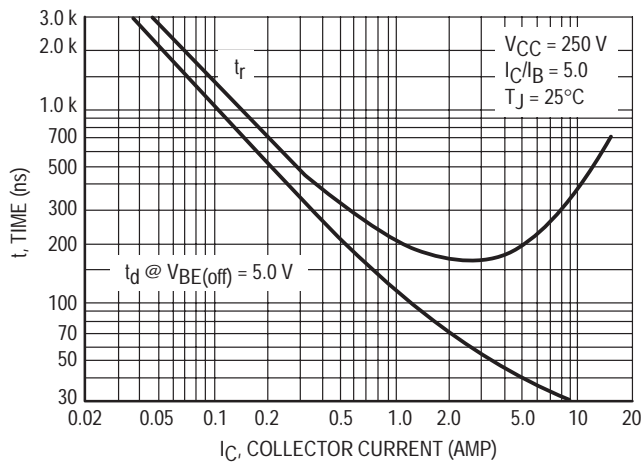


Figure 5. Turn-On Time

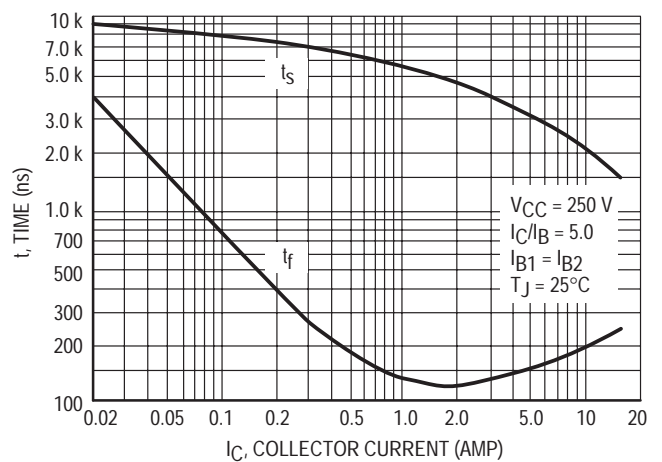


Figure 6. Turn-Off Time

MAXIMUM RATED SAFE OPERATING AREAS

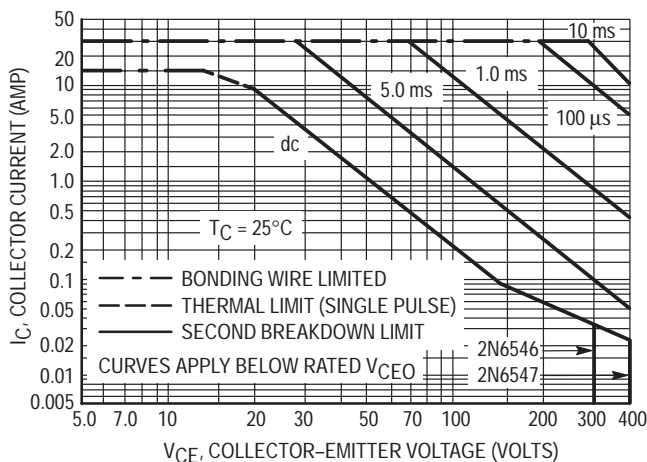


Figure 7. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

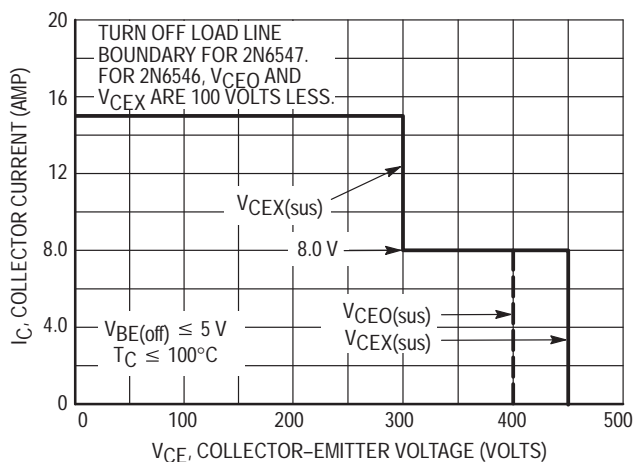


Figure 8. Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area

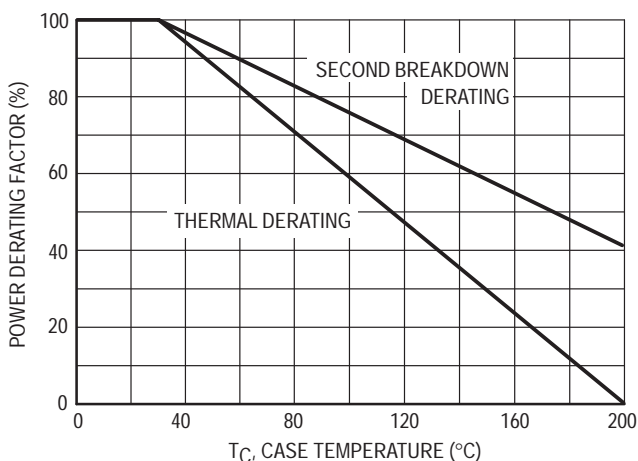


Figure 9. Power Derating

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 7 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C \geq 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 7 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 9.

$T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 10. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

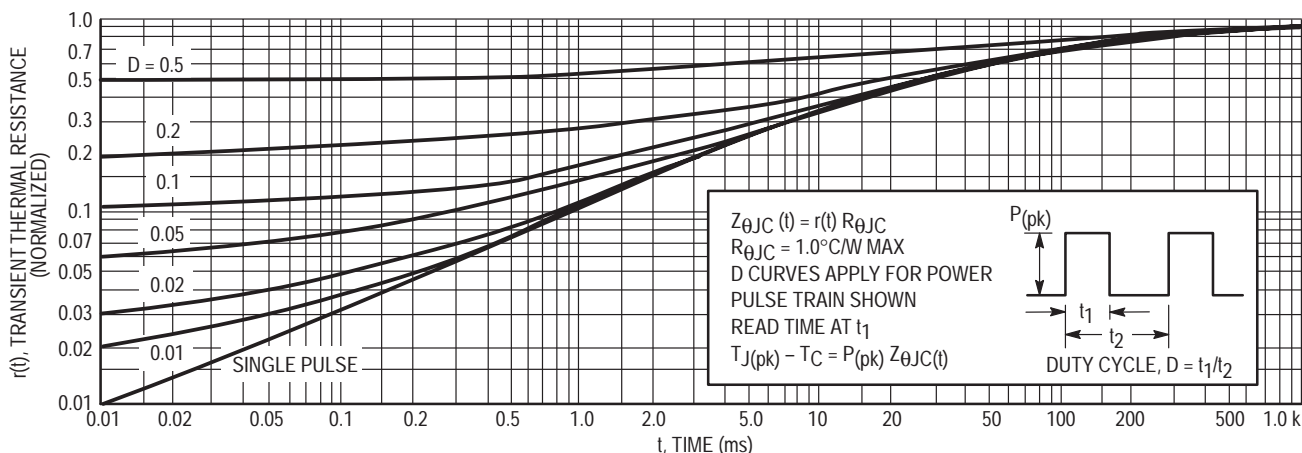


Figure 10. Thermal Response

# NPN Silicon Power Darlington Transistors

General-purpose EpiBase power Darlington transistors, suitable for linear and switching applications.

- Replacement for 2N3055 and Driver
- High Gain Darlington Performance
- Built-in Diode Protection for Reverse Polarity Protection
- Can Be Driven from Low-Level Logic
- Popular Voltage Range
- Operating Range — -65 to +200°C

## MAXIMUM RATINGS (1)

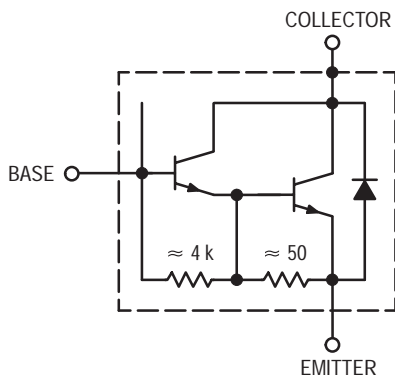
Rating	Symbol	2N6576	2N6577	2N6578	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	60	90	120	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	60	90	120	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	7.0			Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous — Peak	$I_C$	15 30			Adc
Base Current — Continuous — Peak	$I_B$	0.25 0.50			Adc
Emitter Current — Continuous — Peak	$I_E$	15.25 30.5			Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	120 0.685			Watts W/°C
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +200			°C

## THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.46	°C/W
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/16" from Case for 10s.	$T_L$	265	°C

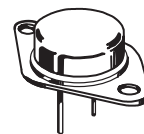
(1) Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

## DARLINGTON SCHEMATIC



**2N6576**  
**2N6577**  
**2N6578**

**15 AMPERE**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**NPN SILICON**  
**DARLINGTON**  
**60, 90, 120 VOLTS**  
**120 WATTS**



**CASE 1-07**  
**TO-204AA**  
**(TO-3)**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 200\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	60 90 120	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated Value}$ )	$I_{CEO}$	—	1.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CER} = \text{Rated } V_{CEO(sus)} \text{ Value}$ , $R_{BE} = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CER}$	—	5.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current $V_{CEX} = \text{Rated } V_{CEO(sus)} \text{ Value}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ )	$I_{CEV}$	—	5.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = \text{Rated Value}$ )	$I_{CBO}$	—	0.5	mAdc

**ON CHARACTERISTICS**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 15\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 4.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	100 500 2000 200	— 5,000 20,000 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 15\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.15\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.1\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	4.0 2.8	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 15\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.15\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.1\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	— —	4.5 3.5	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Diode Voltage Drop ( $I_{EC} = 15\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_F$	—	4.5	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Magnitude of Common–Emitter Small–Signal Short–Circuit Current Transfer Ratio ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$ h_{fe} $	10	200	—
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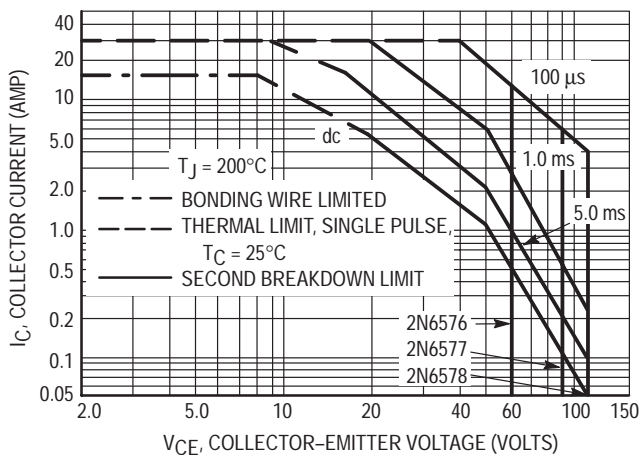
**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

**RESISTIVE LOAD (Figure 2)**

Delay Time	( $V_{CC} = 30\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.1\text{ Adc}$ , $t_p = 300\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle $\leq 2.0\%$ )	$t_d$	—	0.15	$\mu\text{s}$
Rise Time		$t_r$	—	1.0	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time	( $V_{CC} = 30\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 0.1\text{ Adc}$ , $t_p = 300\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle $\leq 2.0\%$ )	$t_s$	—	2.0	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time		$t_f$	—	7.0	$\mu\text{s}$

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data

(1) Pulse test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .



**Figure 1. Rated Forward Biased Safe–Operating Area**

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 1 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10%.

$T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 6. At high case temperatures thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

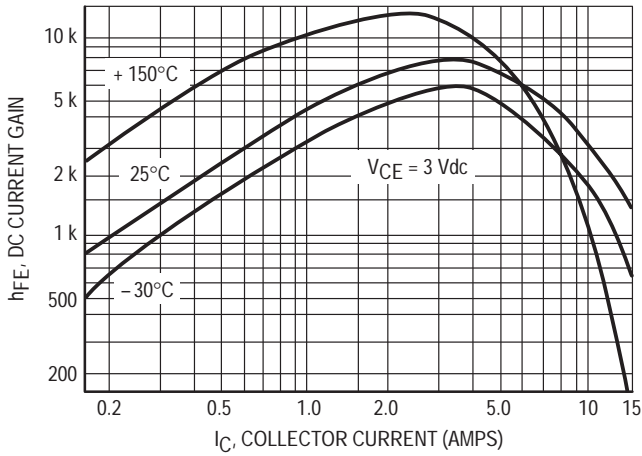


Figure 2. DC Current Gain

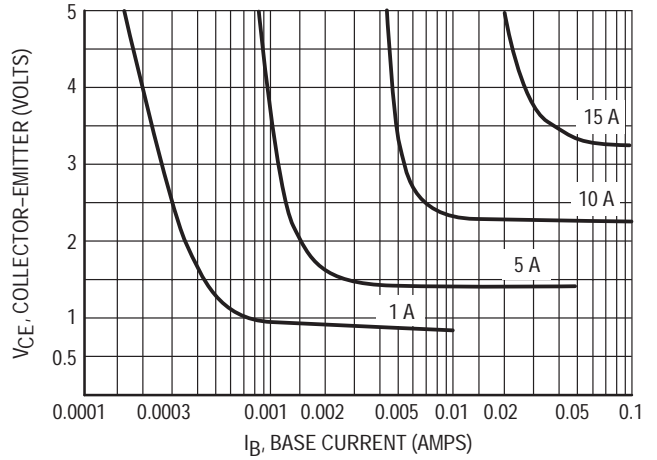


Figure 3. Collector Saturation Region

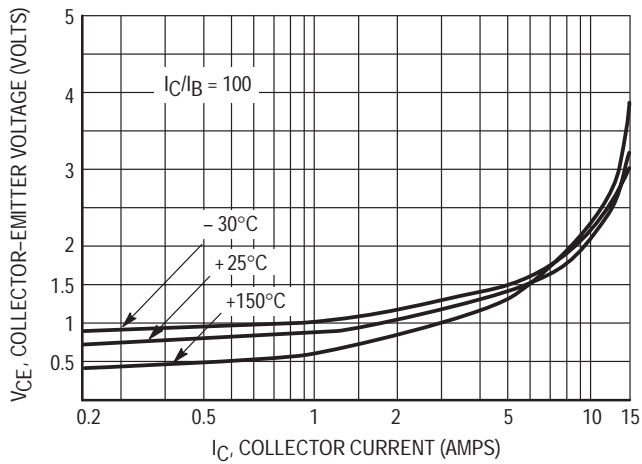


Figure 4. Collector Saturation Voltage

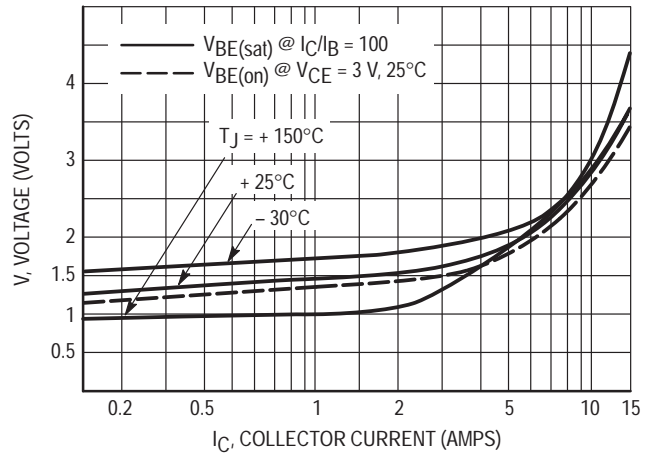


Figure 5. Base-Emitter Voltage

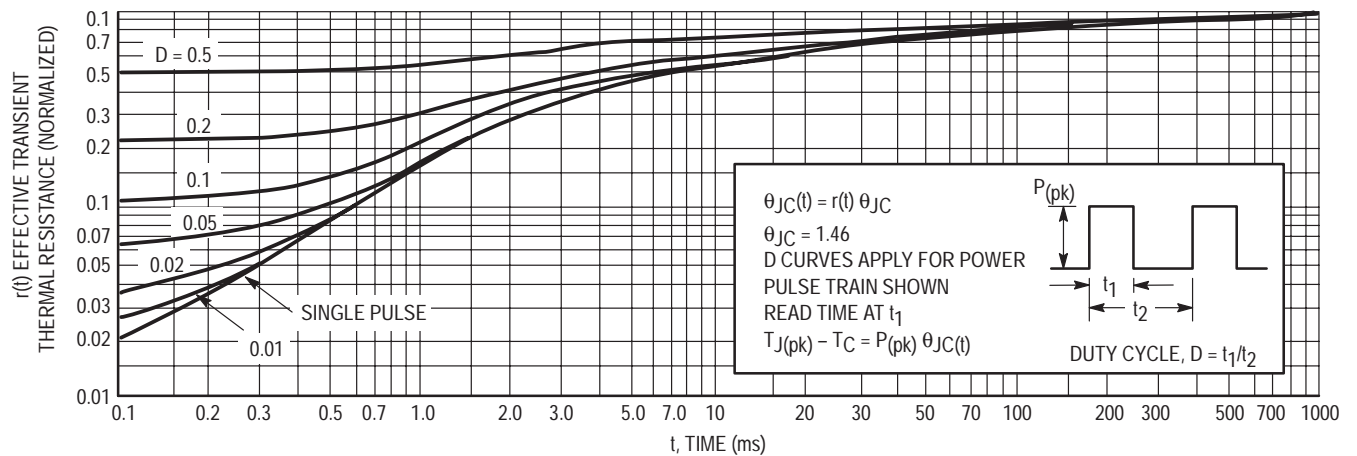


Figure 6. Thermal Response

**2N6609**  
(See 2N3773)

**2N6667**  
**2N6668**

**PNP SILICON**  
**DARLINGTON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**10 AMPERES**  
**60–80 VOLTS**  
**65 WATTS**

## Darlington Silicon Power Transistors

... designed for general-purpose amplifier and low speed switching applications.

- High DC Current Gain —  $h_{FE} = 3500$  (Typ) @  $I_C = 4$  Adc
- Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage — @ 200 mAdc  
 $V_{CEO(sus)} = 60$  Vdc (Min) — 2N6667  
 $= 80$  Vdc (Min) — 2N6668
- Low Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage —  $V_{CE(sat)} = 2$  Vdc (Max) @  $I_C = 5$  Adc
- Monolithic Construction with Built-In Base–Emitter Shunt Resistors
- TO–220AB Compact Package
- Complementary to 2N6387, 2N6388

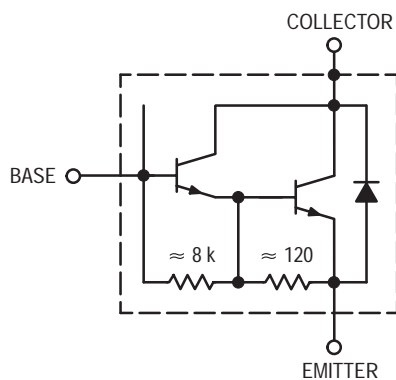
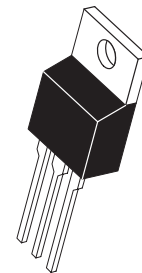


Figure 1. Darlington Schematic



CASE 221A–06  
TO–220AB

### MAXIMUM RATINGS (1)

Rating	Symbol	2N6667	2N6668	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	60	80	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	60	80	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous — Peak	$I_C$	10 15		Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	250		mAdc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	65 0.52		watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	2 0.016		Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–65 to +150		$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.92	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	62.5	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

(1) Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

REV 1

# 2N6667 2N6668

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 200\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	2N6667 2N6668	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	60 80	— —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	2N6667 2N6668	$I_{CEO}$	— —	1 1	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	2N6667 2N6668 2N6667 2N6668	$I_{CEX}$	— — — —	300 300 3 3	$\mu\text{Adc}$ mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )		$I_{EBO}$	—	5	mAdc
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)</b>					
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3\text{ Vdc}$ )		$h_{FE}$	1000 100	20000 —	—
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.01\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.1\text{ Adc}$ )		$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	2 3	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.01\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.1\text{ Adc}$ )		$V_{BE(sat)}$	— —	2.8 4.5	Vdc
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Current Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ , $f_{test} = 1\text{ MHz}$ )		$ h_{fe} $	20	—	—
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ )		$C_{ob}$	—	200	pF
Small-Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ )		$h_{fe}$	1000	—	—

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

$R_B$  &  $R_C$  VARIED TO OBTAIN DESIRED CURRENT LEVELS

$D_1$ , MUST BE FAST RECOVERY TYPES e.g.,

1N5825 USED ABOVE  $I_B \approx 100\text{ mA}$

MSD6100 USED BELOW  $I_B \approx 100\text{ mA}$

FOR  $t_d$  AND  $t_r$ ,  $D_1$  IS DISCONNECTED AND  $V_2 = 0$

$t_r, t_f \leq 10\text{ ns}$

DUTY CYCLE = 1.0%

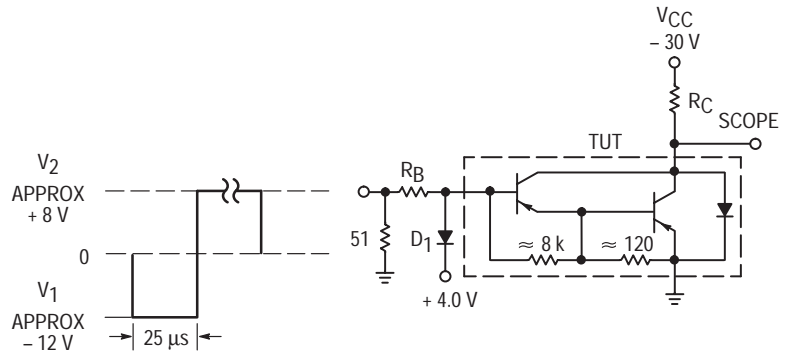


Figure 2. Switching Times Test Circuit

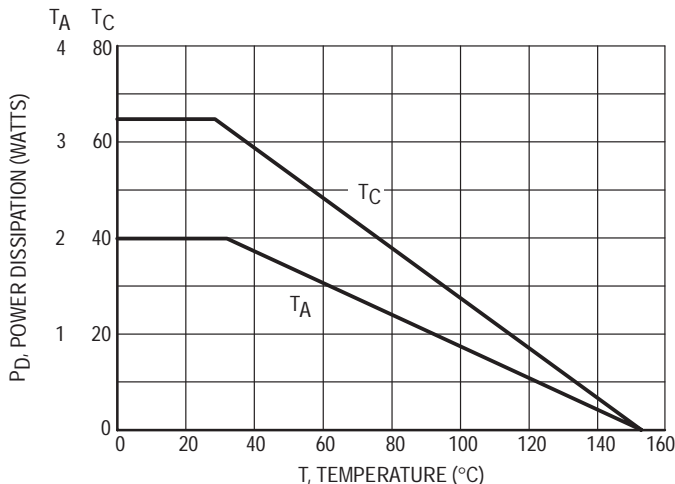


Figure 3. Power Derating

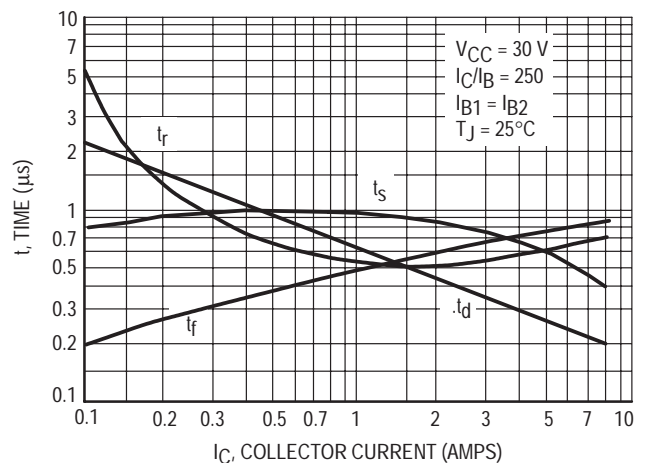


Figure 4. Typical Switching Times

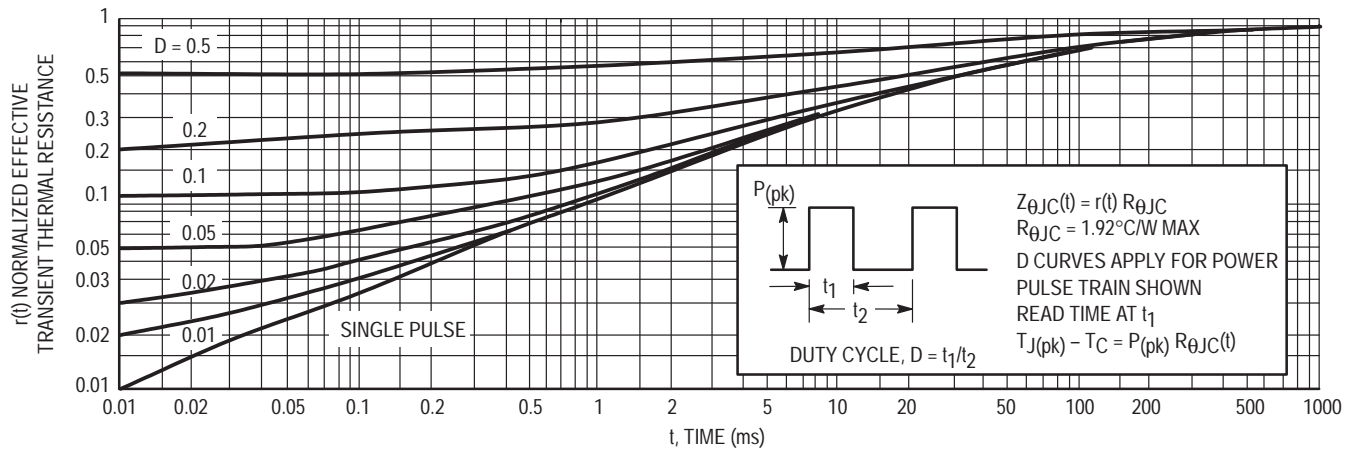


Figure 5. Thermal Response

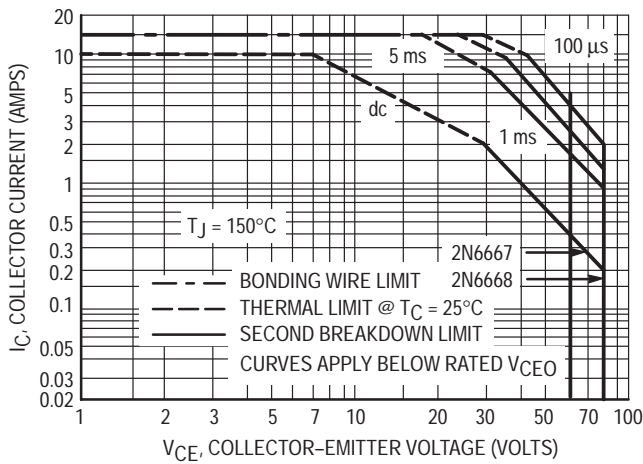


Figure 6. Maximum Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 6 is based on  $T_J(pk) = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_J(pk) < 150^\circ\text{C}$ .  $T_J(pk)$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 5. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

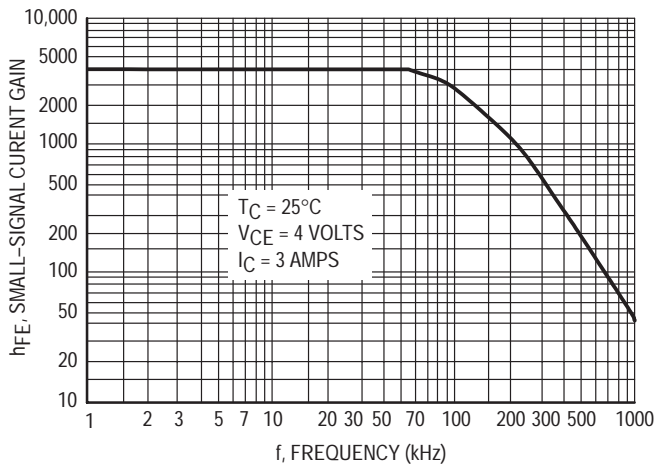


Figure 7. Typical Small-Signal Current Gain

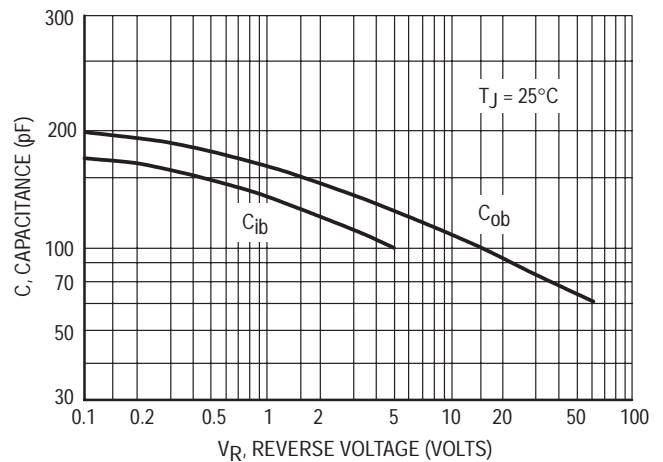


Figure 8. Typical Capacitance



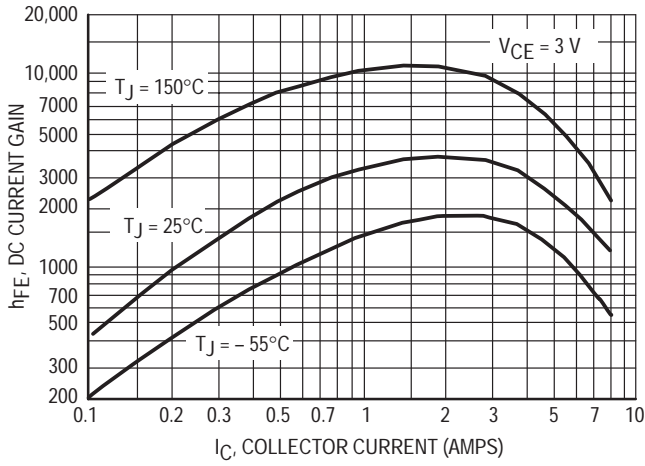


Figure 9. Typical DC Current Gain

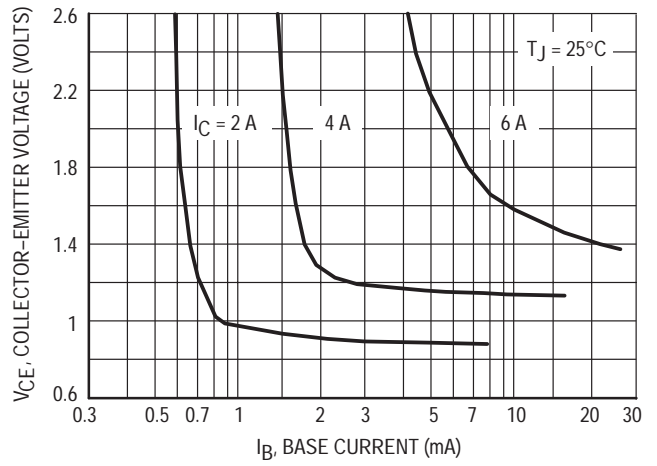


Figure 10. Typical Collector Saturation Region

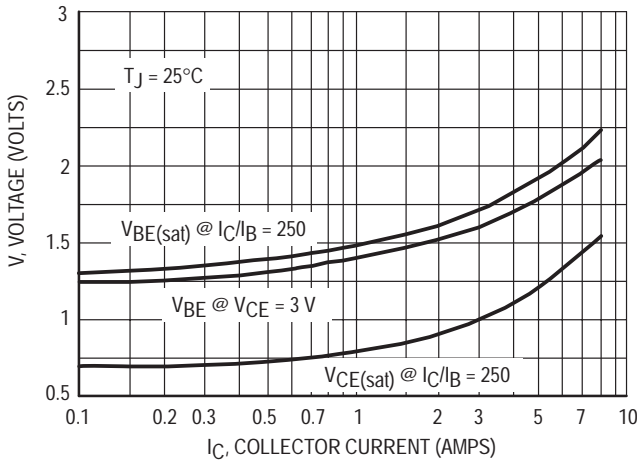


Figure 11. Typical "On" Voltages

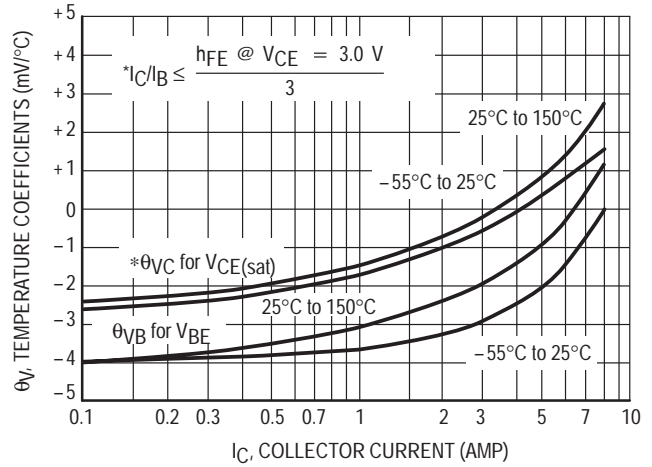


Figure 12. Typical Temperature Coefficients

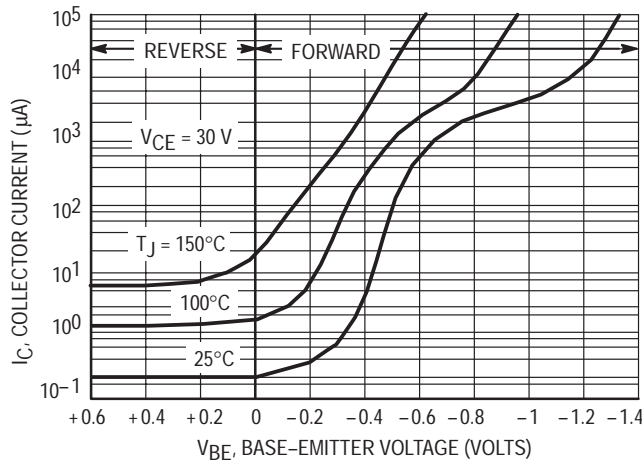


Figure 13. Typical Collector Cut-Off Region

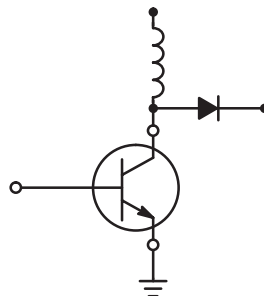
**2N6836**

*Designer's™ Data Sheet*

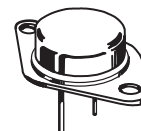
**Switchmode Series Ultra-Fast NPN Silicon Power Transistors**

These transistors are designed for high-voltage, high-speed, power switching in inductive circuits where fall time is critical. They are particularly suited for line-operated switchmode applications.

- Switching Regulators
- Inverters
- Motor Controls
- Deflection Circuits
- Fast Turn-Off Times
  - 30 ns Inductive Fall Time — 75°C (Typ)
  - 50 ns Inductive Crossover Time — 75°C (Typ)
  - 600 ns Inductive Storage Time — 75°C (Typ)
- Operating Temperature Range -65 to +200°C
- 100°C Performance Specified for:
  - Reverse-Biased SOA with Inductive Loads
  - Switching Times with Inductive Loads
  - Saturation Voltages
  - Leakage Currents



**15 AMPERE  
NPN SILICON  
POWER TRANSISTOR  
450 VOLTS  
175 WATTS**



**CASE 1-07  
TO-204AA  
(TO-3)**

**MAXIMUM RATINGS (2)**

Rating	Symbol	Max	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	450	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEV}$	850	Vdc
Emitter Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	6.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	15	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{CM}$	20	
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	10	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{BM}$	15	
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	175	Watts
@ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$		100	
Derate above 25°C		1.0	W/°C
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +200	°C

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS (2)**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.0	°C/W
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5.0 Seconds	$T_L$	275	°C

- (1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5.0 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq$  10%.  
 (2) Indicate JEDEC Registered Data.

**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS (1)</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (Table 2) ( $I_C = 100\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	450*	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CEV} = 850\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CEV} = 850\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEV}$	—	—	0.25* 1.5*	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 850\text{ Vdc}$ , $R_{BE} = 50\ \Omega$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CER}$	—	—	2.5	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 6.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	—	1.0*	mAdc

**SECOND BREAKDOWN**

Second Breakdown Collector Current with Base Forward Biased	$I_{S/b}$	See Figure 15*			
Clamped Inductive SOA with Base Reverse Biased	RBSOA	See Figure 16			

**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.7\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	—	1.2 2.5* 3.0*	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	—	1.5* 1.5	Vdc
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 15\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	8.0* 5.0	—	30* —	—

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS (2)**

Current Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0.25\text{ Adc}$ , $f_{test} = 10\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	10*	—	75*	MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f_{test} = 1.0\text{ kHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	50*	—	400*	pF

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

<b>Resistive Load (Table 1)</b>							
Delay Time	$(I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CC} = 250\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_{B1} = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $PW = 30\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle $\leq 2.0\%$ )	$(I_{B2} = 2.6\text{ Adc}$ , $R_{B2} = 1.6\ \Omega)$	$t_d$	—	20	100*	ns
Rise Time			$t_r$	—	200	500*	
Storage Time			$t_s$	—	1200	3000*	
Fall Time			$t_f$	—	200	250*	
Storage Time		$(V_{BE(off)} = 5.0\text{ Vdc})$	$t_s$	—	650	—	
Fall Time			$t_f$	—	80	—	
<b>Inductive Load (Table 2)</b>							
Storage Time	$(I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{CE(pk)} = 400\text{ Vdc}$ )	$(T_C = 100^\circ\text{C})$	$t_{sv}$	—	800	1500*	ns
Fall Time			$t_{fi}$	—	50	150*	
Crossover Time			$t_c$	—	90	200*	
Storage Time		$(T_C = 150^\circ\text{C})$	$t_{sv}$	—	1050	—	
Fall Time			$t_{fi}$	—	70	—	
Crossover Time			$t_c$	—	120	—	

(1) Pulse Test:  $PW \pm 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

(2)  $f_T = |sh_e| f_{test}$ .

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Limit.

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

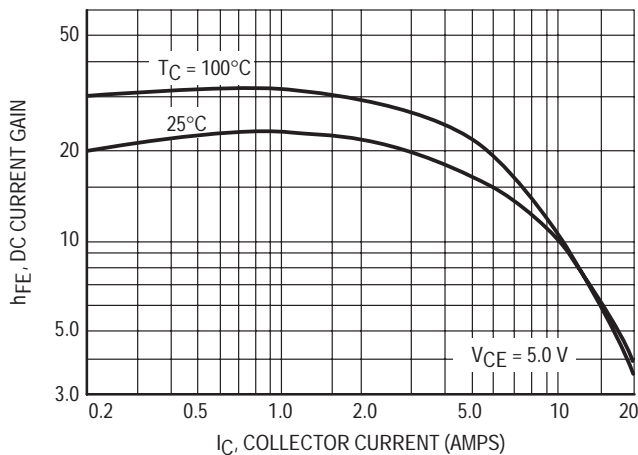


Figure 1. DC Current Gain

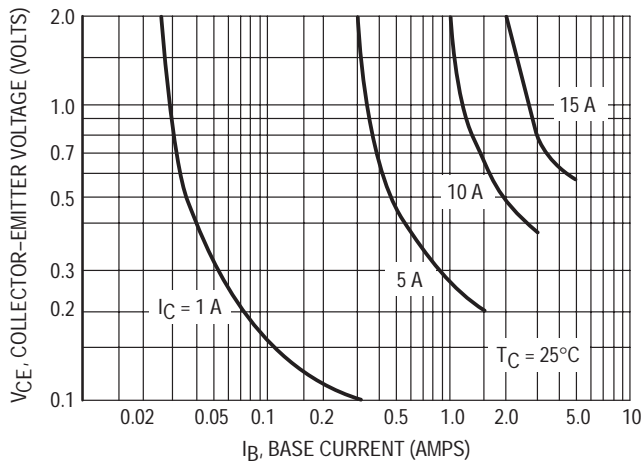


Figure 2. Collector Saturation Region

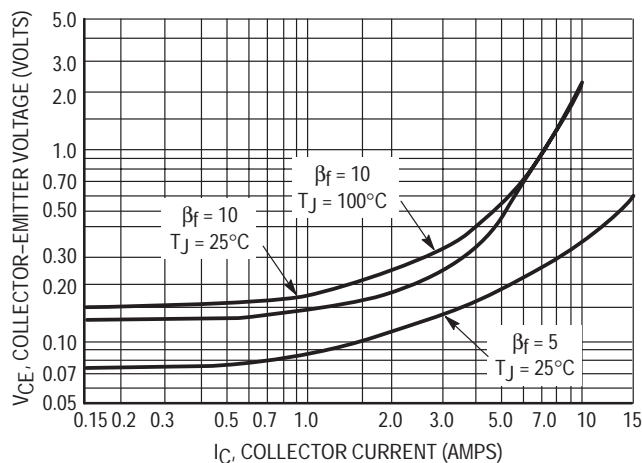


Figure 3. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

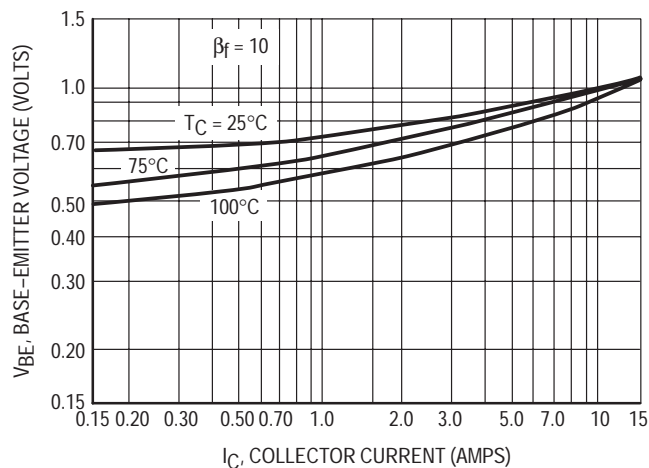


Figure 4. Base-Emitter Voltage

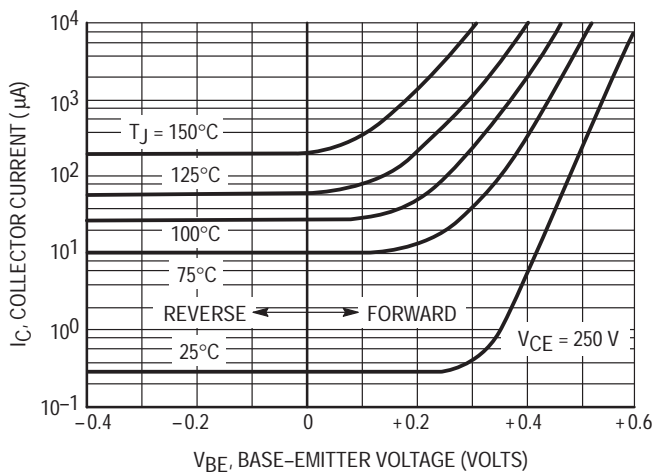


Figure 5. Collector Cutoff Region

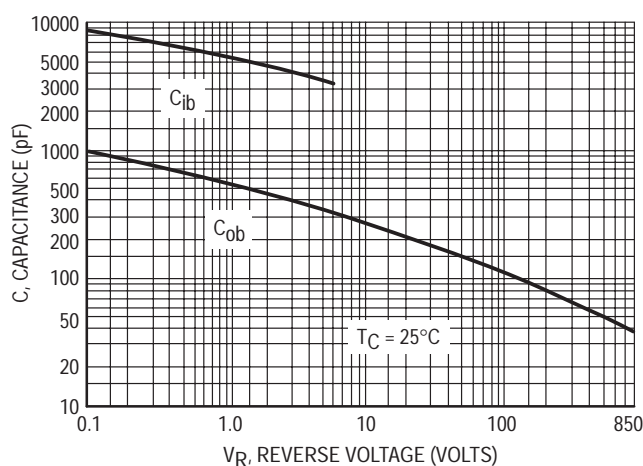


Figure 6. Capacitance

TYPICAL DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

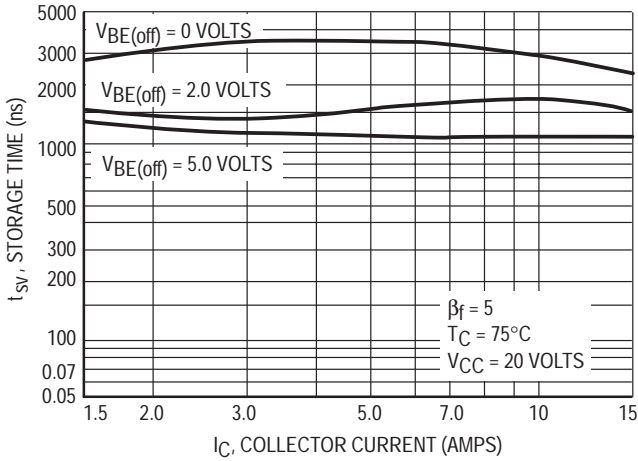


Figure 7. Storage Time

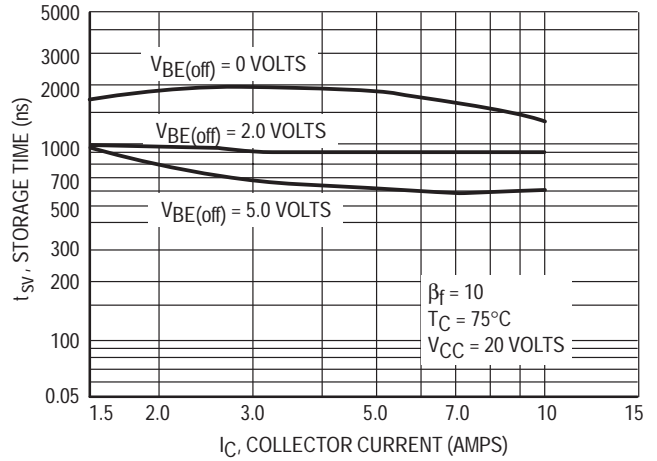


Figure 8. Storage Time

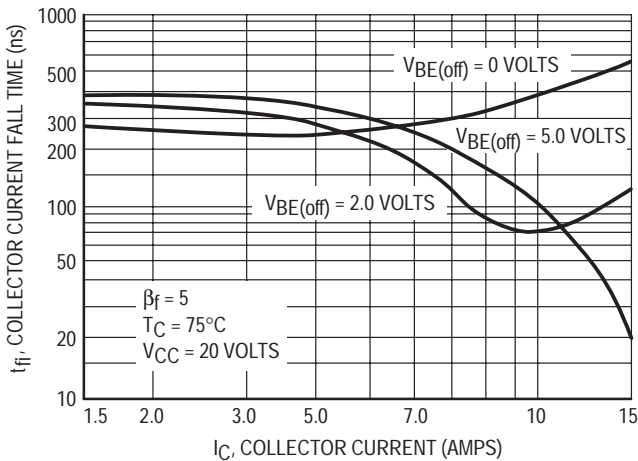


Figure 9. Collector Current Fall Time

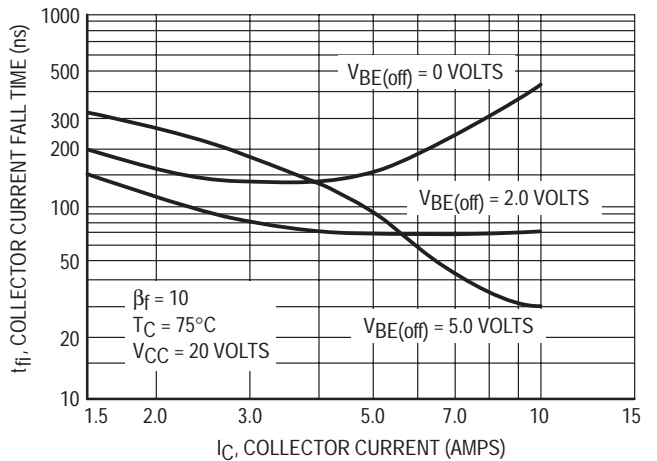


Figure 10. Collector Current Fall Time

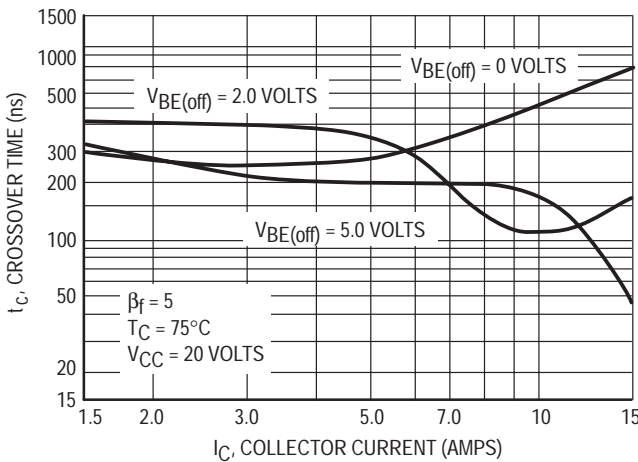


Figure 11. Crossover Time

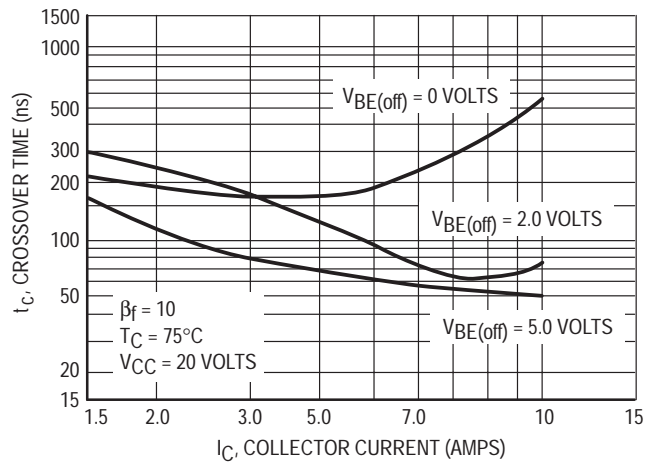


Figure 12. Crossover Time

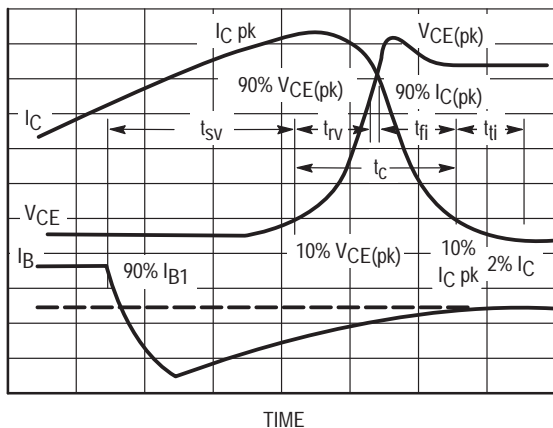


Figure 13. Inductive Switching Measurements

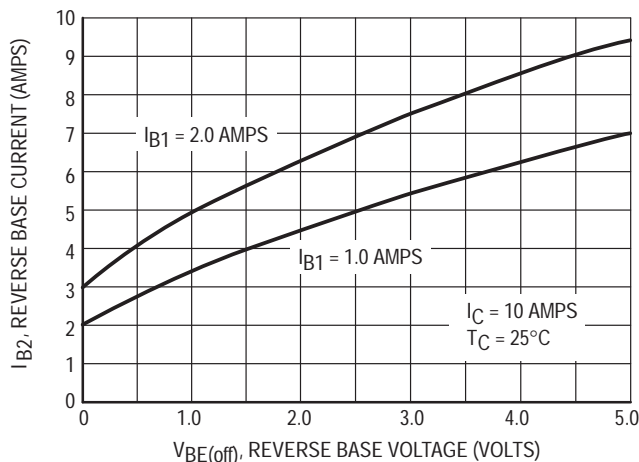


Figure 14. Peak Reverse Base Current

**GUARANTEED SAFE OPERATING AREA LIMITS**

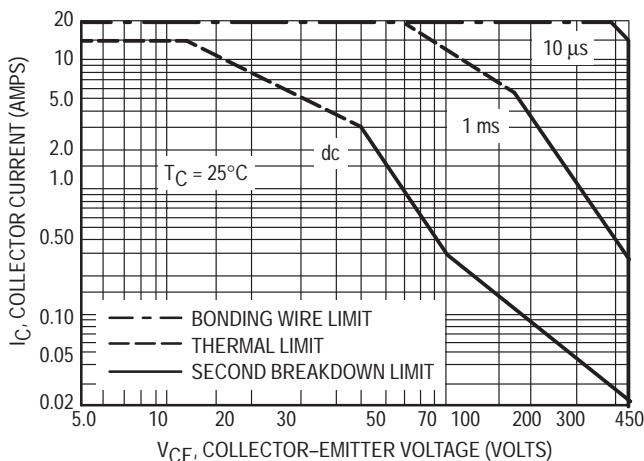


Figure 15. Maximum Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

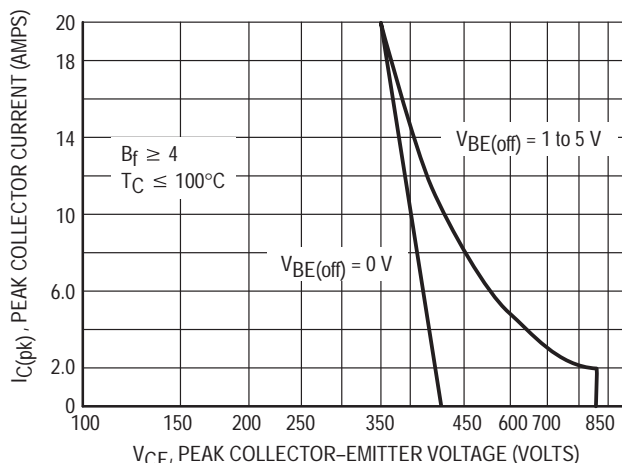


Figure 16. Maximum Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area

**SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION**

**FORWARD BIAS**

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 15 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_J(\text{pk})$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C \geq 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 15 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 18.

$T_J(\text{pk})$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 17. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power

that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

**REVERSE BIAS**

For inductive loads, high voltage and high current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off, in most cases, with the base-to-emitter junction reverse biased. Under these conditions the collector voltage must be held to a safe level at or below a specific value of collector current. This can be accomplished by several means such as active clamping,  $R_C$  snubbing, load line shaping, etc. The safe level for these devices is specified as Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area and represents the voltage-current condition allowable during reverse biased turn-off. This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode. Figure 16 gives the RBSOA characteristics.

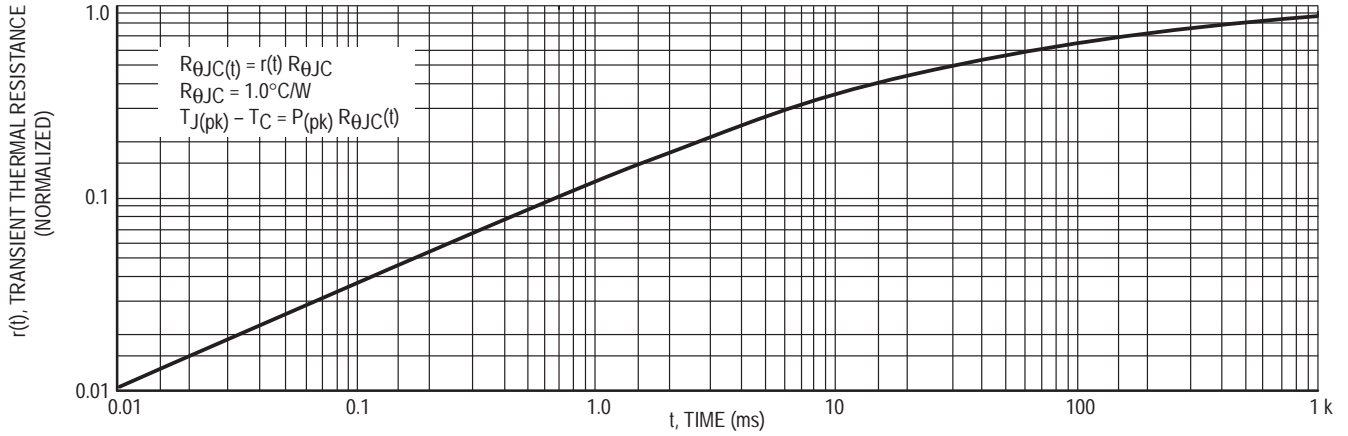


Figure 17. Thermal Response

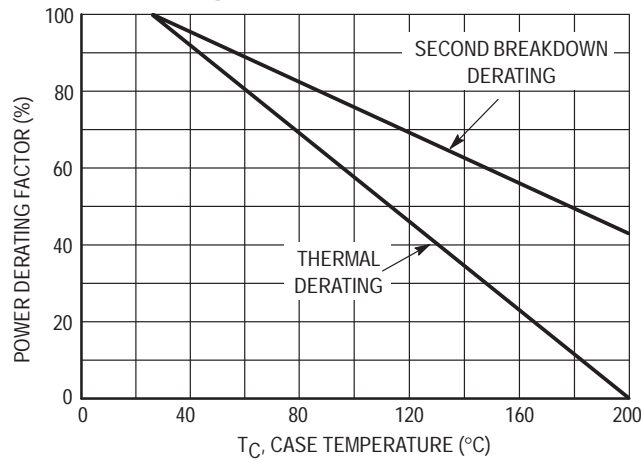
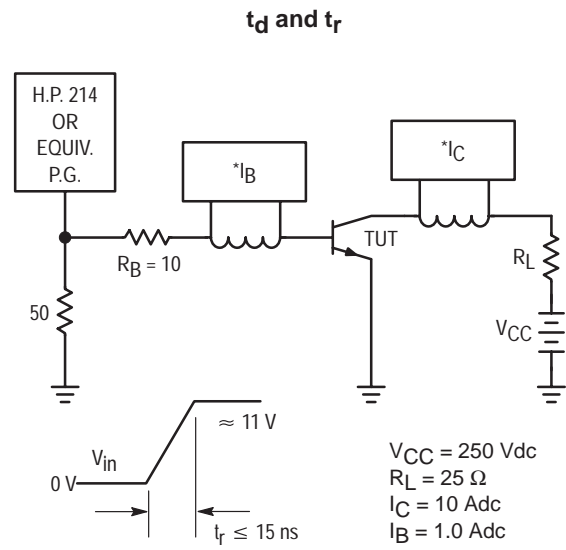
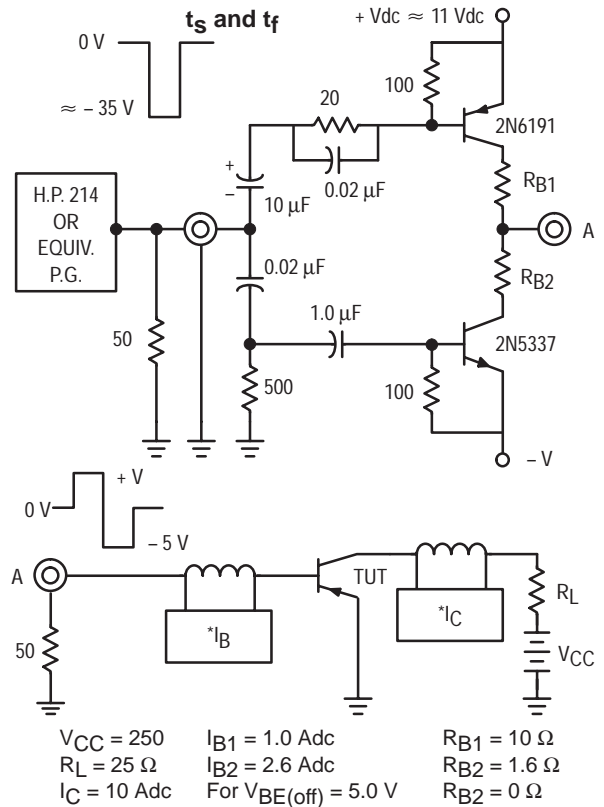


Figure 18. Power Derating

Table 1. Resistive Load Switching

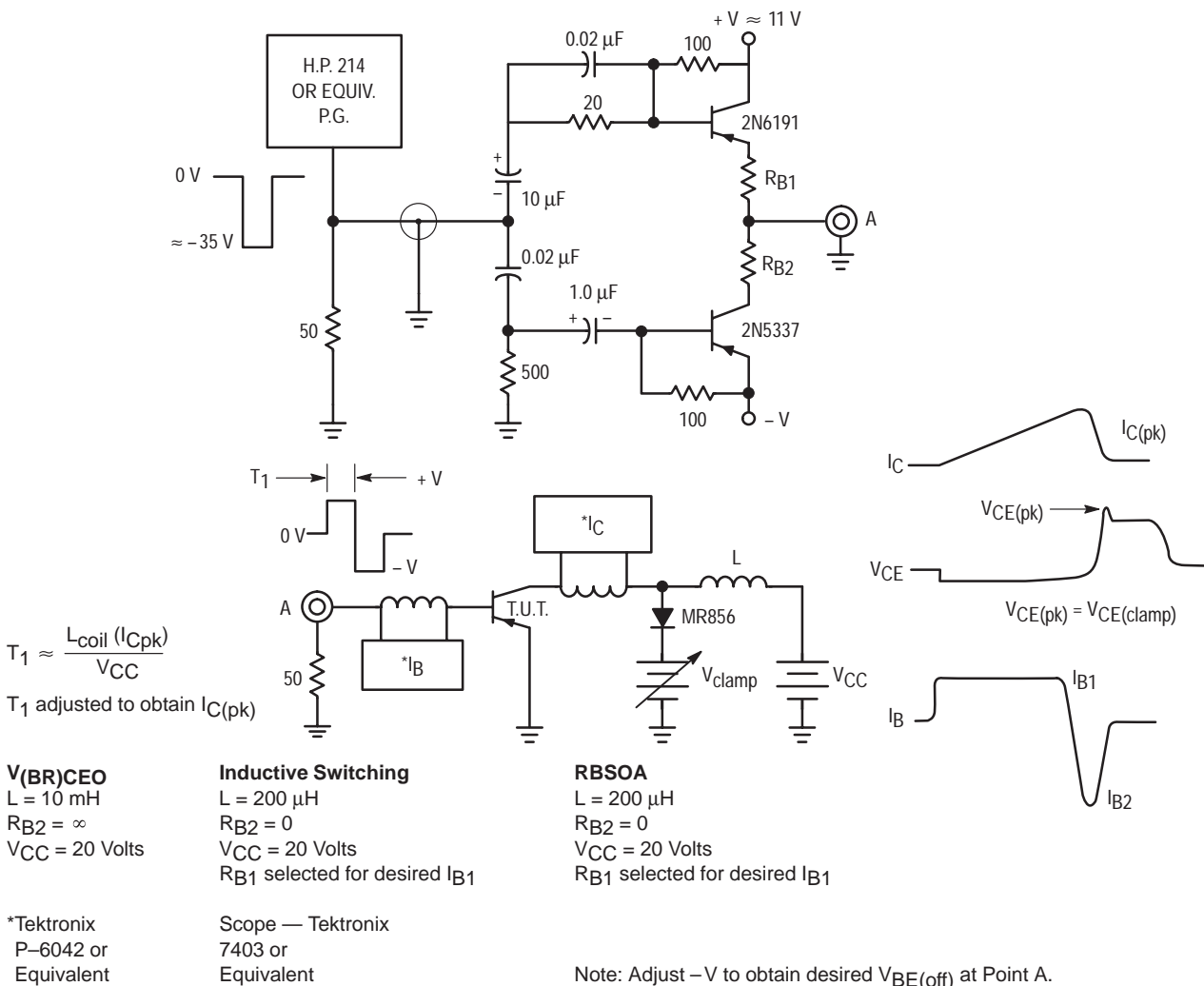


\*Tektronix P-6042 or equivalent.



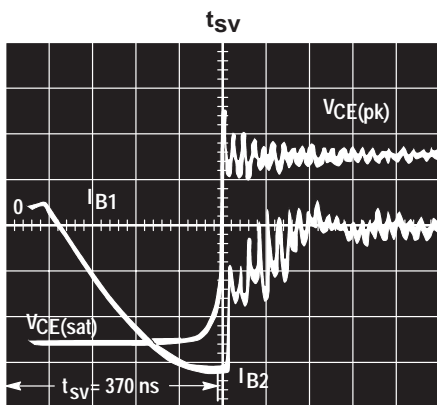
\*NOTE: Adjust -V to obtain desired  $V_{BE(off)}$  at Point A.

Table 2. Inductive Load Switching

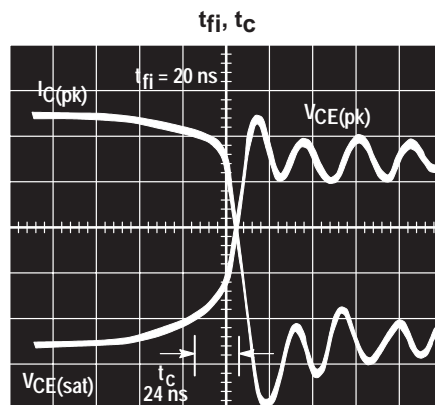


TYPICAL INDUCTIVE SWITCHING WAVEFORMS

$I_{C(pk)} = 10$  Amps  
 $I_{B1} = 1.0$  Amp  
 $V_{BE(off)} = 5.0$  Volts  
 $V_{CE(pk)} = 400$  Volts  
 $T_C = 25^\circ C$   
 Time Base = 100 ns/cm



$I_{C(pk)} = 10$  Amps  
 $I_{B1} = 1.0$  Amp  
 $V_{BE(off)} = 5.0$  Volts  
 $V_{CE(pk)} = 400$  Volts  
 $T_C = 25^\circ C$   
 Time Base = 20 ns/cm





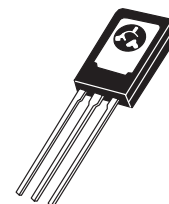
## Plastic Medium Power Silicon NPN Transistor

... designed for use as audio amplifiers and drivers utilizing complementary or quasi complementary circuits.

- DC Current Gain —  $h_{FE} = 40$  (Min) @  $I_C = 0.15$  Adc
- BD 135, 137, 139 are complementary with BD 136, 138, 140

**BD135**  
**BD137**  
**BD139**

**1.5 AMPERE**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**NPN SILICON**  
**45, 60, 80 VOLTS**  
**10 WATTS**



**CASE 77-08**  
**TO-225AA TYPE**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Type	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	BD 135 BD 137 BD 139	45 60 80	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	BD 135 BD 137 BD 139	45 60 100	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$		5	Vdc
Collector Current	$I_C$		1.5	Adc
Base Current	$I_B$		0.5	Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$		1.25 10	Watts mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$		12.5 100	Watt mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$		-55 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

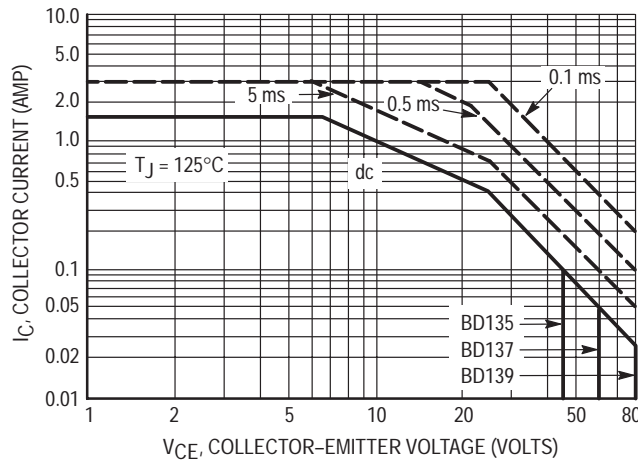
### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	10	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$\theta_{JA}$	100	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Type	Min	Max	Unit
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage* ( $I_C = 0.03\text{ A dc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$BV_{CEO}^*$	BD 135 BD 137 BD 139	45 60 80	— — —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 30\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 30\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CBO}$		— —	0.1 10	$\mu\text{A dc}$
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$		—	10	$\mu\text{A dc}$
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.005\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 2\text{ V}$ ) ( $I_C = 0.15\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 2\text{ V}$ ) ( $I_C = 0.5\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 2\text{ V}$ )	$h_{FE}^*$		25 40 25	— 250 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage* ( $I_C = 0.5\text{ A dc}$ , $I_B = 0.05\text{ A dc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}^*$		—	0.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage* ( $I_C = 0.5\text{ A dc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}^*$		—	1	Vdc

\* Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .



**Figure 1. Active–Region Safe Operating Area**

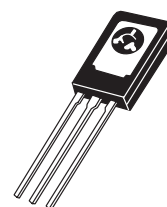
## Plastic Medium Power Silicon PNP Transistor

... designed for use as audio amplifiers and drivers utilizing complementary or quasi complementary circuits.

- DC Current Gain —  $h_{FE} = 40$  (Min) @  $I_C = 0.15$  Adc
- BD 136, 138, 140 are complementary with BD 135, 137, 139

**BD136**  
**BD138**  
**BD140**  
**BD140-10**

**1.5 AMPERE**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**PNP SILICON**  
**45, 60, 80 VOLTS**  
**10 WATTS**



**CASE 77-08**  
**TO-225AA TYPE**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Type	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	BD 136 BD 138 BD 140	45 60 80	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	BD 136 BD 138 BD 140	45 60 100	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$		5	Vdc
Collector Current	$I_C$		1.5	Adc
Base Current	$I_B$		0.5	Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$		1.25 10	Watts mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$		12.5 100	Watt mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$		-55 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

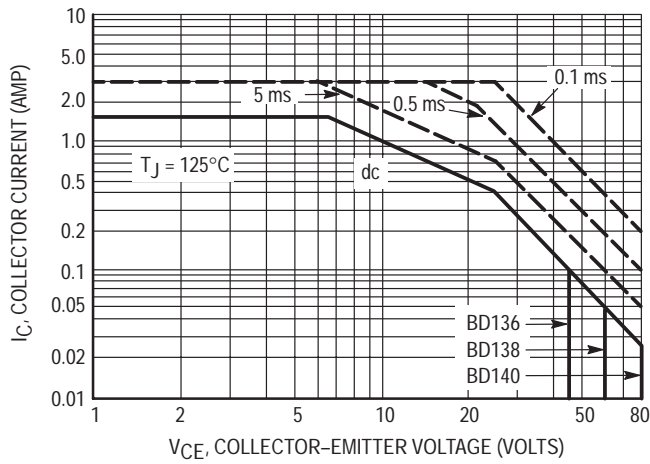
### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	10	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$\theta_{JA}$	100	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Type	Min	Max	Unit
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage* ( $I_C = 0.03\text{ A dc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$BV_{CEO}$	BD 136 BD 138 BD 140	45 60 80	— — —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 30\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 30\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CBO}$		— —	0.1 10	$\mu\text{A dc}$
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$		—	10	$\mu\text{A dc}$
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.005\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 2\text{ V}$ )  ( $I_C = 0.15\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 2\text{ V}$ )  ( $I_C = 0.5\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 2\text{ V}$ )	$h_{FE}^*$	ALL  ALL BD140–10	25 40 63 25	— 250 160 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage* ( $I_C = 0.5\text{ A dc}$ , $I_B = 0.05\text{ A dc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}^*$		—	0.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage* ( $I_C = 0.5\text{ A dc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}^*$		—	1	Vdc

\* Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .



**Figure 1. Active–Region Safe Operating Area**

## Plastic Medium Power NPN Silicon Transistor

... designed for power output stages for television, radio, phonograph and other consumer product applications.

- Suitable for Transformerless, Line-Operated Equipment
- Thermopad† Construction Provides High Power Dissipation Rating for High Reliability

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	BD 157	BD 158	BD 159	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	250	300	350	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	275	325	375	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0			Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	$I_C$	0.5 1.0			Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	0.25			Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	20 0.16			Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150			$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	6.25	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Type	Min	Max	Unit
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#### OFF CHARACTERISTICS

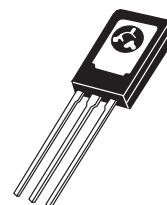
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ mAdc}, I_B = 0$ )	$BV_{CEO}$	BD 157 BD 158 BD 159	250 300 350	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (At rated voltage)	$I_{CBO}$		—	100	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}, I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$		—	100	$\mu\text{Adc}$

#### ON CHARACTERISTICS

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 50 \text{ mAdc}, V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$		30	240	—
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**BD157**  
**BD158**  
**BD159**

**0.5 AMPERE**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**NPN SILICON**  
**250-300-350 VOLTS**  
**20 WATTS**



**CASE 77-08**  
**TO-225AA TYPE**

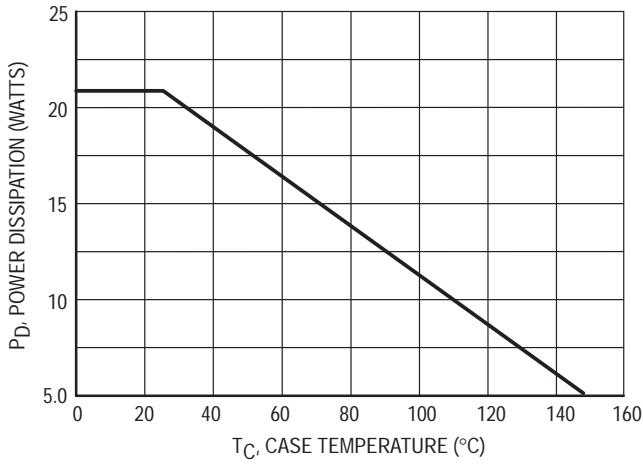


Figure 1. Power-Temperature Derating Curve

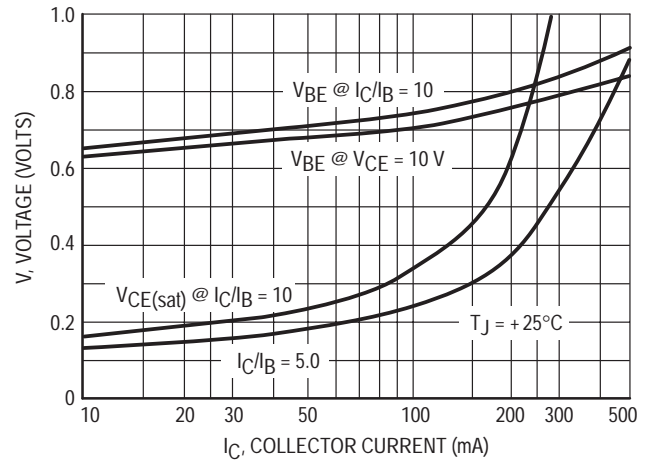


Figure 2. "On" Voltages

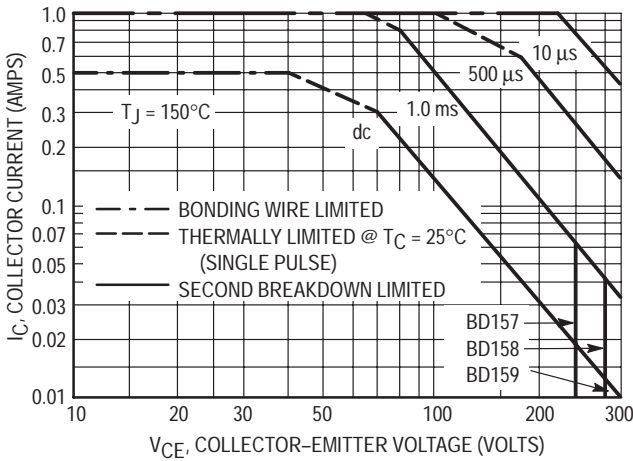


Figure 3. DC Safe Operating Area

The Safe Operating Area Curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits below which the device will not enter secondary breakdown. Collector load lines for specific circuits must fall within the applicable Safe Area to avoid causing a catastrophic failure. To insure operation below, the maximum  $T_J$ , power-temperature derating must be observed for both steady state and pulse power conditions.

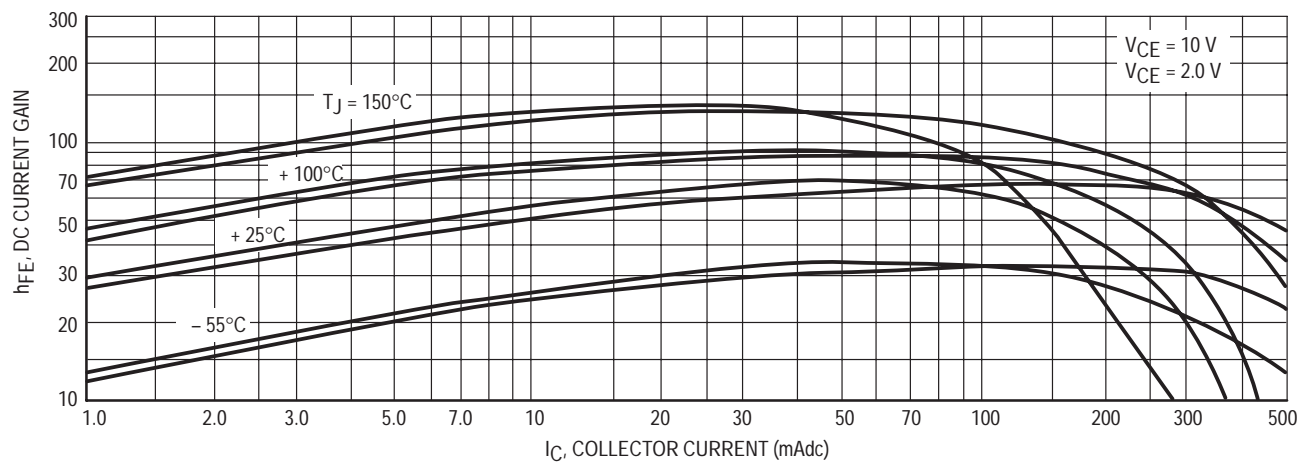


Figure 4. Current Gain

## Plastic Medium Power Silicon NPN Transistor

... designed for use as audio amplifiers and drivers utilizing complementary or quasi complementary circuits.

- DC Current Gain —  $h_{FE} = 40$  (Min) @  $I_C = 0.15$  Adc
- BD 165, 169 are complementary with BD 166, 168, 170

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Type	Value	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	BD 165 BD 169	45 80	
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	BD 165 BD 169	45 80	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$		5	Vdc
Collector Current	$I_C$		1.5	Adc
Base Current	$I_B$		0.5	Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$		1.25 8	Watts mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$		20 160	Watt mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$		–65 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	6.25	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$\theta_{JA}$	100	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

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

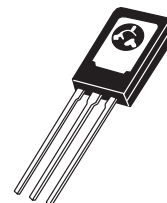
Characteristic	Symbol	Type	Min	Max	Unit
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage* ( $I_C = 0.1$ Adc, $I_B = 0$ )	$BV_{CEO}$	BD 165 BD 169	45 80	— —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 45$ Vdc, $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 80$ Vdc, $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$	BD 165 BD 169	— —	0.1 0.1	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0$ Vdc, $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$		—	1.0	mAdc
DC current Gain ( $I_C = 0.15$ A, $V_{CE} = 2$ V) ( $I_C = 0.5$ A, $V_{CE} = 2$ V)	$h_{FE}^*$		40 15	— —	
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage* ( $I_C = 0.5$ Adc, $I_B = 0.05$ Adc)	$V_{CE(sat)}^*$		—	0.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage* ( $I_C = 0.5$ Adc, $V_{CE} = 2.0$ Vdc)	$V_{BE(on)}^*$		—	0.95	Vdc
Current Gain–Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 500$ mAdc, $V_{CE} = 2$ Vdc, $f = 1.0$ MHz)	$f_T$		6.0	—	MHz

\* Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300$   $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .

REV 7

**BD165**  
**BD169**

**1.5 AMPERE**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**NPN SILICON**  
**45, 60, 80 VOLTS**  
**20 WATTS**



**CASE 77–08**  
**TO–225AA TYPE**

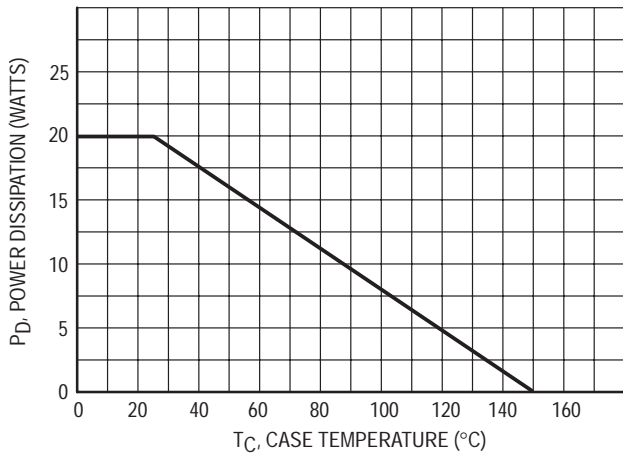


Figure 1.  $P_D - T_C$  Derating Curve

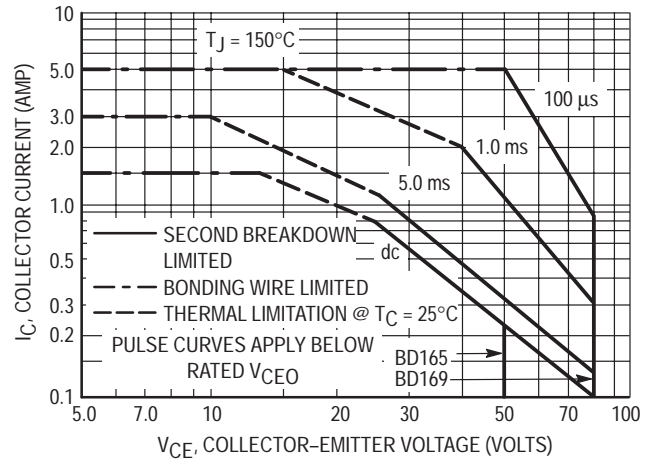


Figure 2. Safe Operating Area (see Note 1)

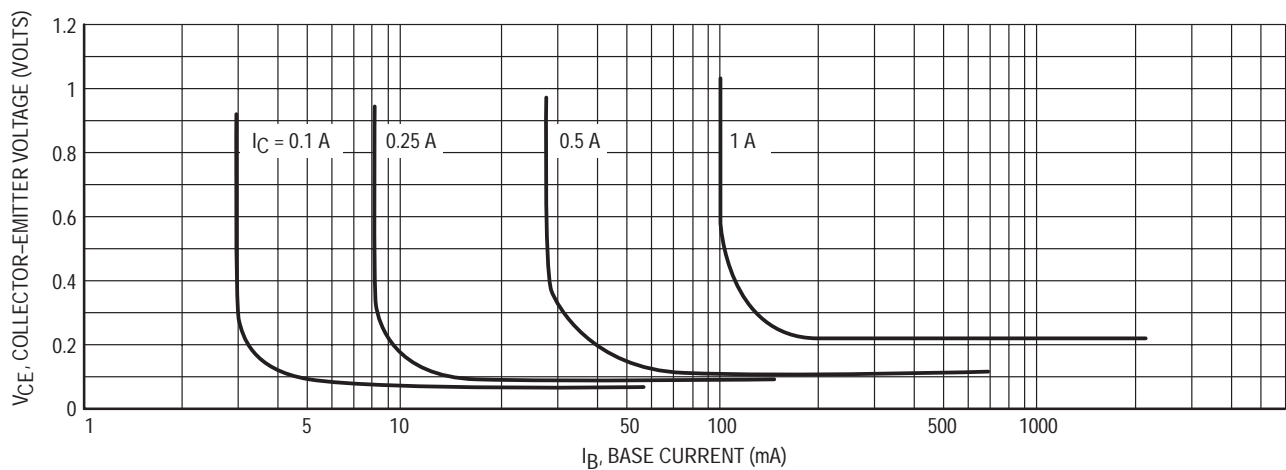


Figure 3. Collector Saturation Region

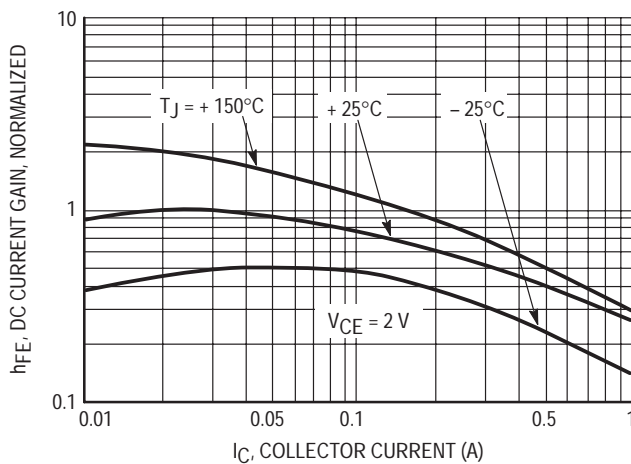


Figure 4. Current Gain

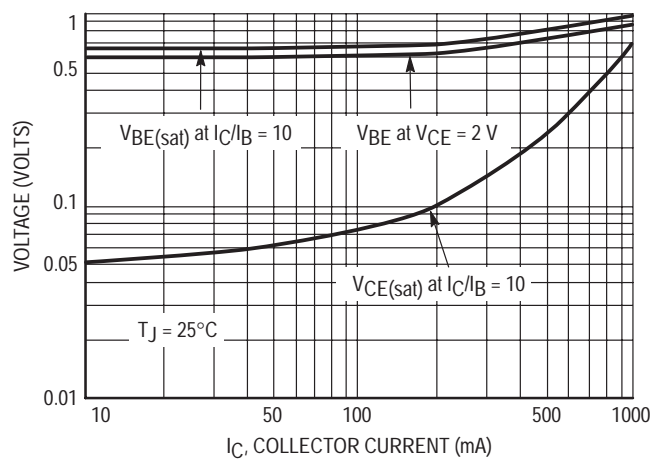


Figure 5. "On" Voltage

**Note 1:**

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor; average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 2 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ . At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.



**BD166**

**Plastic Medium Power Silicon  
PNP Transistor**

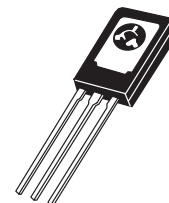
... designed for use as audio amplifiers and drivers utilizing complementary or quasi complementary circuits.

- DC Current Gain —  $h_{FE} = 40$  (Min) @  $I_C = 0.15$  Adc
- BD166 is complementary with BD165

**1.5 AMPERE  
POWER TRANSISTOR  
PNP SILICON  
45 VOLTS  
20 WATTS**

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	45	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	45	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	5.0	Vdc
Collector Current	$I_C$	1.5	Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	0.5	Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	1.25 10	Watts mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	20 160	Watts mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$



**CASE 77-08  
TO-225AA TYPE**

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	6.25	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$\theta_{JA}$	100	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage* ( $I_C = 0.1$ Adc, $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{(BR)CEO}$	45	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 45$ Vdc, $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$	—	0.1	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0$ Vdc, $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	1.0	mAdc
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.15$ A, $V_{CE} = 2.0$ V) ( $I_C = 0.5$ A, $V_{CE} = 2.0$ V)	$h_{FE}$	40 15	— —	
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage* ( $I_C = 0.5$ Adc, $I_B = 0.05$ Adc)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	0.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage* ( $I_C = 0.5$ Adc, $V_{CE} = 2.0$ Vdc)	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	0.95	Vdc
Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 500$ mAdc, $V_{CE} = 2.0$ Vdc, $f = 1.0$ MHz)	$f_T$	6.0	—	MHz

\* Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300 \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .

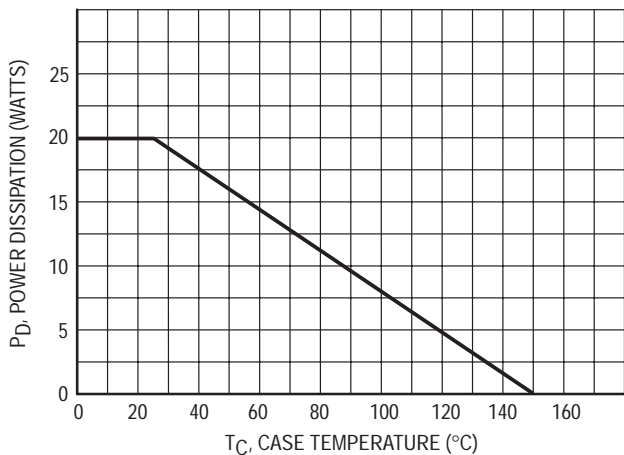


Figure 1.  $P_D - T_C$  Derating Curve

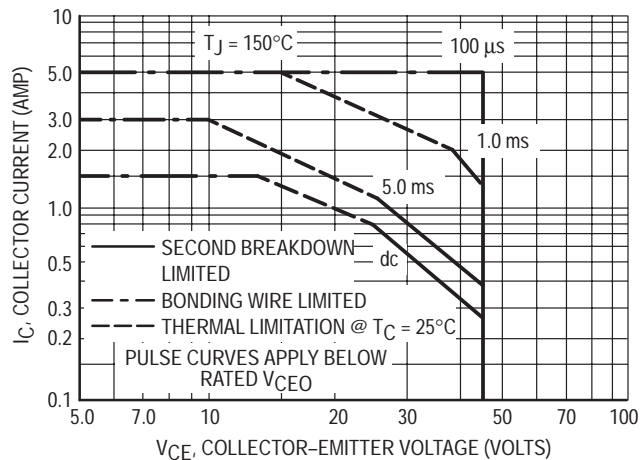


Figure 2. Safe Operating Area (see Note 1)

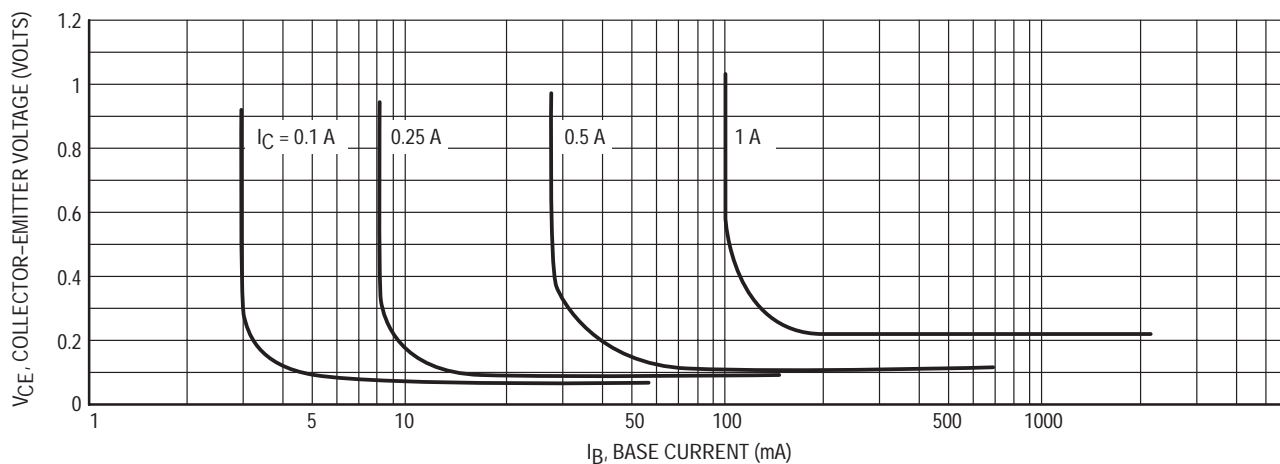


Figure 3. Collector Saturation Region

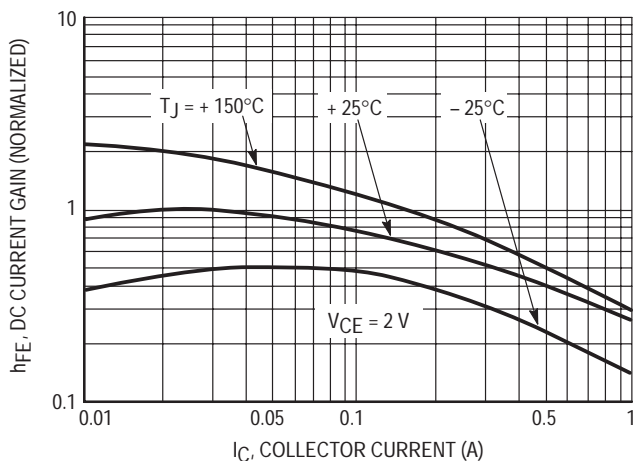


Figure 4. Current Gain

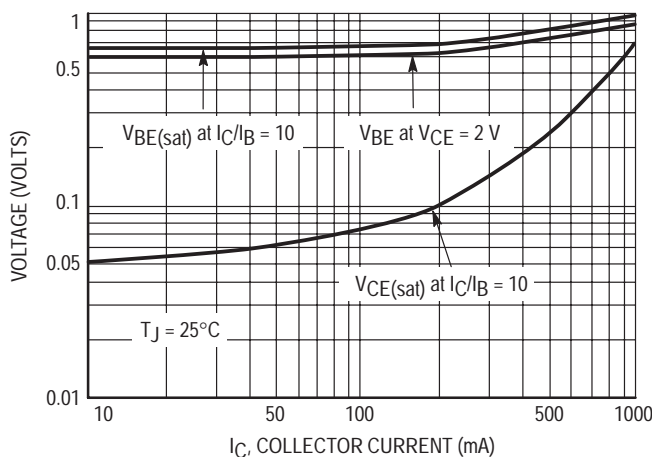


Figure 5. "On" Voltage

**Note 1:**

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor; average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 2 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ . At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

## Plastic Medium Power Silicon NPN Transistor

... designed for use in 5.0 to 10 Watt audio amplifiers and drivers utilizing complementary or quasi complementary circuits.

- DC Current Gain —  $h_{FE} = 40$  (Min) @  $I_C = 0.15$  Adc
- BD179 is complementary with BD180

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	80	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	80	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	5.0	Vdc
Collector Current	$I_C$	3.0	Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	1.0	Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	30 240	Watts mw/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–65 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	4.16	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

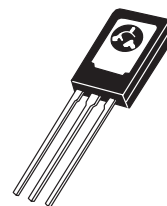
### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage* ( $I_C = 0.1$ Adc, $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{(BR)CEO}$	80	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 80$ Vdc, $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$	—	0.1	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0$ Vdc, $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	1.0	mAdc
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.15$ A, $V_{CE} = 2.0$ V)      BD179–10 ( $I_C = 1.0$ A, $V_{CE} = 2.0$ V)      ALL	$h_{FE}$	63 15	160 —	
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage* ( $I_C = 1.0$ Adc, $I_B = 0.1$ Adc)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	0.8	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage* ( $I_C = 1.0$ Adc, $V_{CE} = 2.0$ Vdc)	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	1.3	Vdc
Current–Gain – Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 250$ mAdc, $V_{CE} = 10$ Vdc, $f = 1.0$ MHz)	$f_T$	3.0	—	MHz

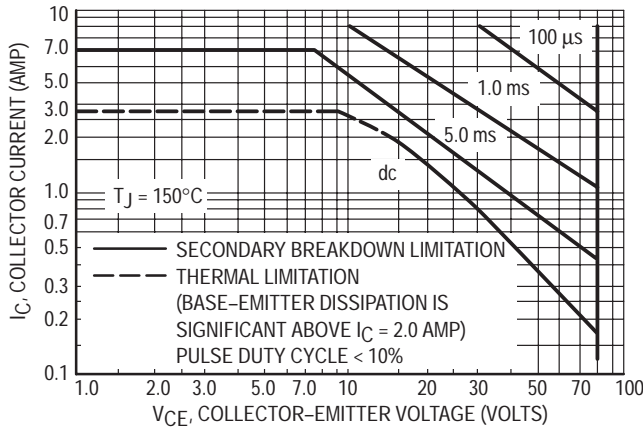
\* Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300$  As, Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .

**BD179**  
**BD179-10**

**3.0 AMPERES**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**NPN SILICON**  
**80 VOLTS**  
**30 WATTS**



**CASE 77–08**  
**TO–225AA TYPE**



The Safe Operating Area Curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits below which the device will not enter secondary breakdown. Collector load lines for specific circuits must fall within the applicable Safe Area to avoid causing a catastrophic failure. To insure operation below the maximum  $T_J$ , power-temperature derating must be observed for both steady state and pulse power conditions.

Figure 1. Active Region Safe Operating Area

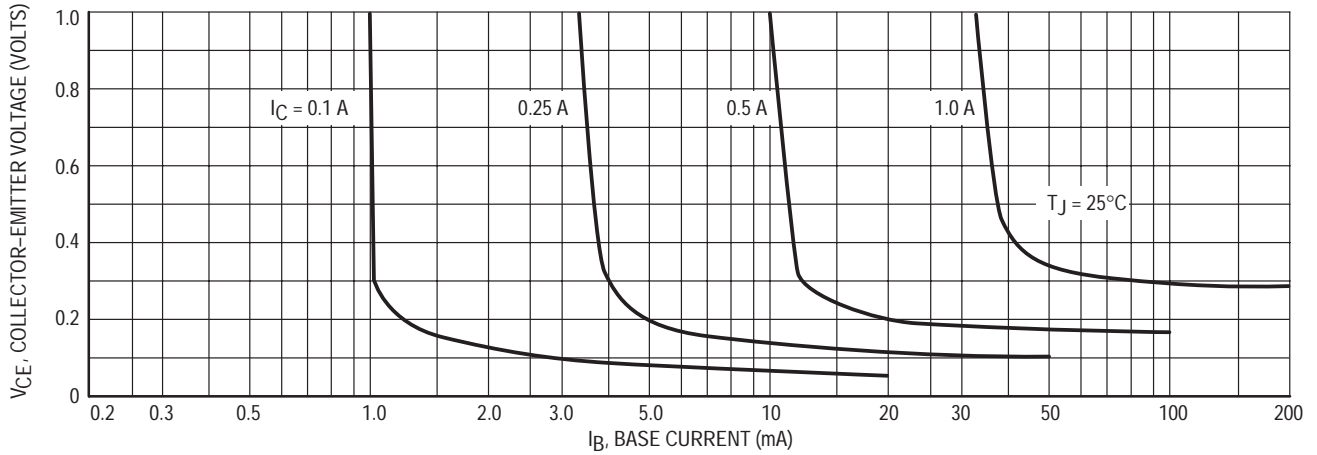


Figure 2. Collector Saturation Region

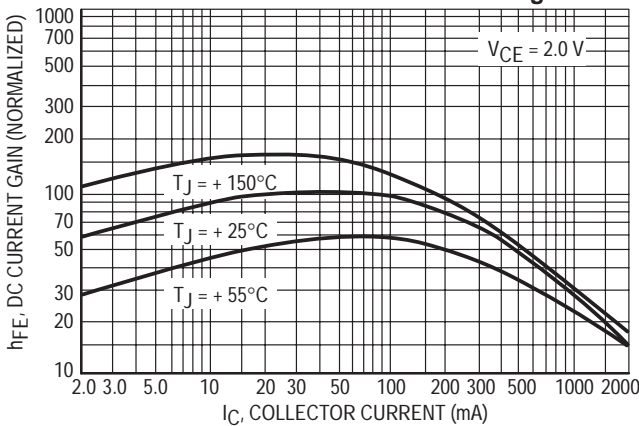


Figure 3. Current Gain

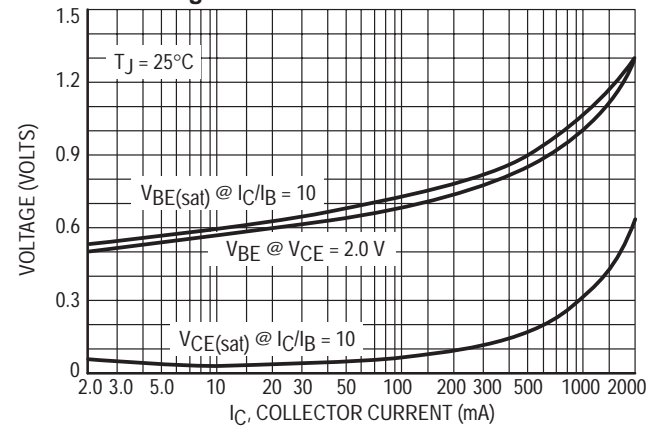


Figure 4. "On" Voltages

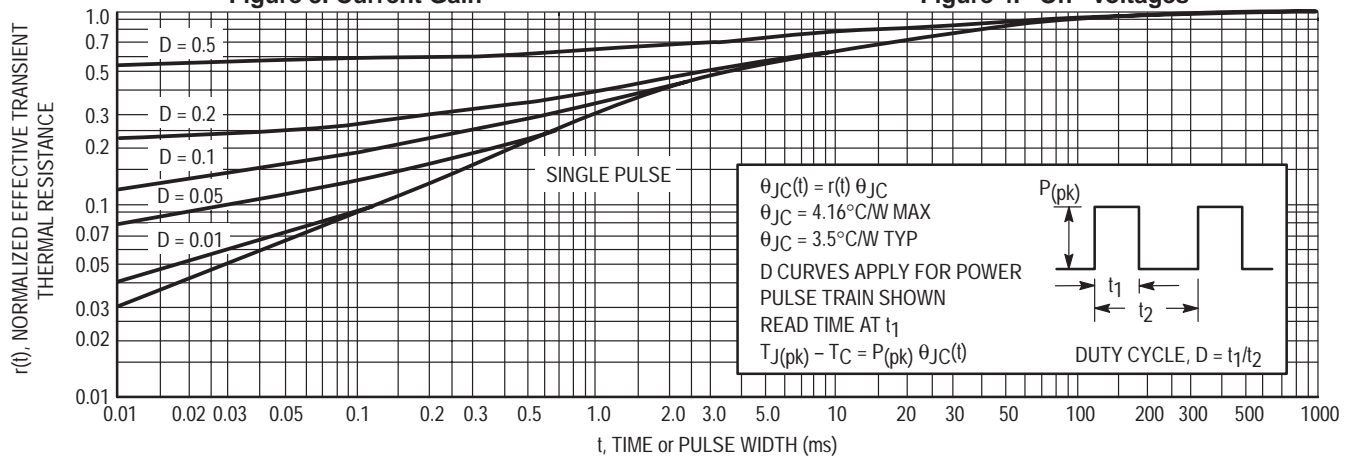


Figure 5. Thermal Response

**BD180**

**Plastic Medium Power Silicon  
PNP Transistor**

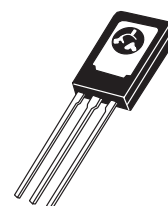
... designed for use in 5.0 to 10 Watt audio amplifiers and drivers utilizing complementary or quasi complementary circuits.

- DC Current Gain —  $h_{FE} = 40$  (Min) @  $I_C = 0.15$  Adc
- BD180 is complementary with BD179

**3.0 AMPERES  
POWER TRANSISTOR  
PNP SILICON  
80 VOLTS  
30 WATTS**

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	80	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	80	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	5.0	Vdc
Collector Current	$I_C$	3.0	Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	1.0	Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	30 240	Watts mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$



**CASE 77-08  
TO-225AA TYPE**

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	4.16	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage* ( $I_C = 0.1$ Adc, $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{(BR)CEO}$	80	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 45$ Vdc, $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 80$ Vdc, $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$	— —	— 1.0	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0$ Vdc, $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	1.0	mAdc
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.15$ A, $V_{CE} = 2.0$ V) ( $I_C = 1.0$ A, $V_{CE} = 2.0$ V)	$h_{FE}$	40 15	250 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage* ( $I_C = 1.0$ Adc, $I_B = 0.1$ Adc)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	0.8	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage* ( $I_C = 1.0$ Adc, $V_{CE} = 2.0$ Vdc)	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	1.3	Vdc
Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 250$ mAdc, $V_{CE} = 10$ Vdc, $f = 1.0$ MHz)	$f_T$	3.0	—	MHz

\* Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300$   $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .

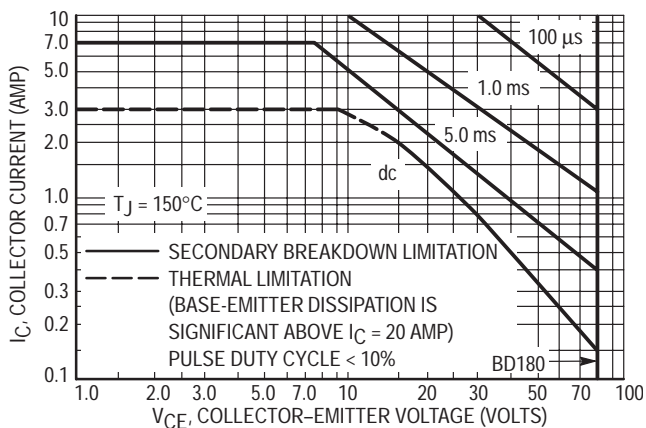


Figure 1. Active Region Safe Operating Area

The Safe Operating Area Curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits below which the device will not enter secondary breakdown. Collector load lines for specific circuits must fall within the applicable Safe Area to avoid causing a catastrophic failure. To insure operation below the maximum  $T_J$ , power-temperature derating must be observed for both steady state and pulse power conditions.

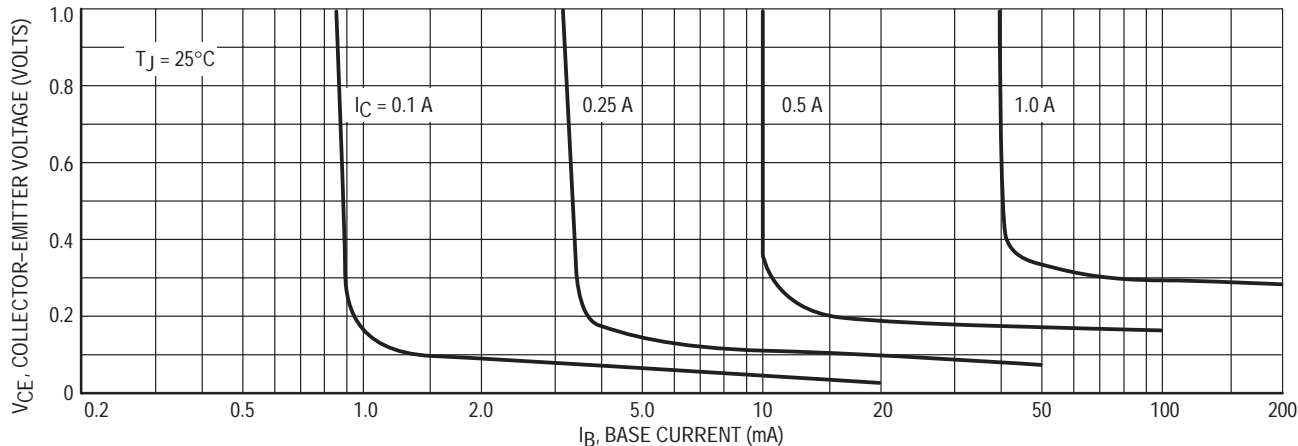


Figure 2. Collector Saturation Region

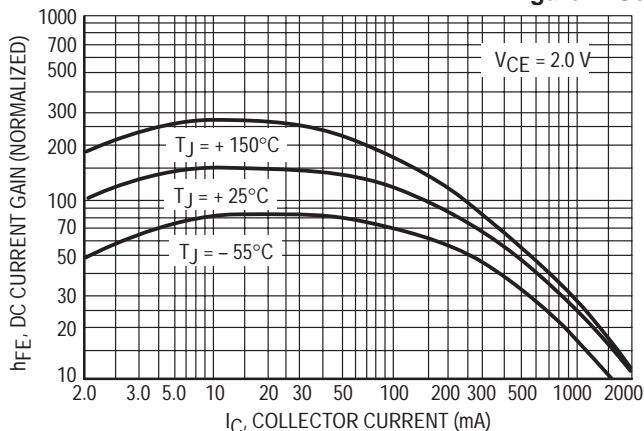


Figure 3. Current Gain

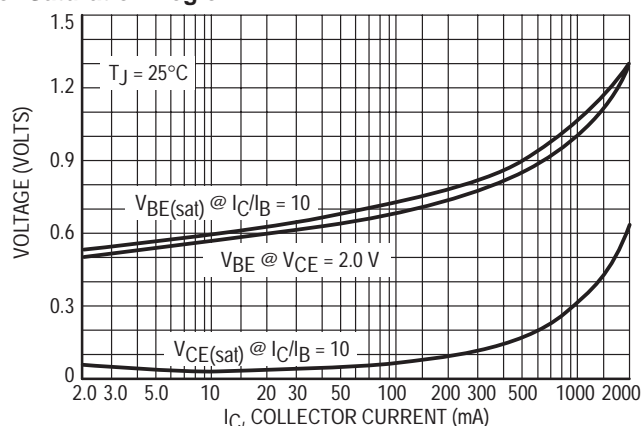


Figure 4. "On" Voltages

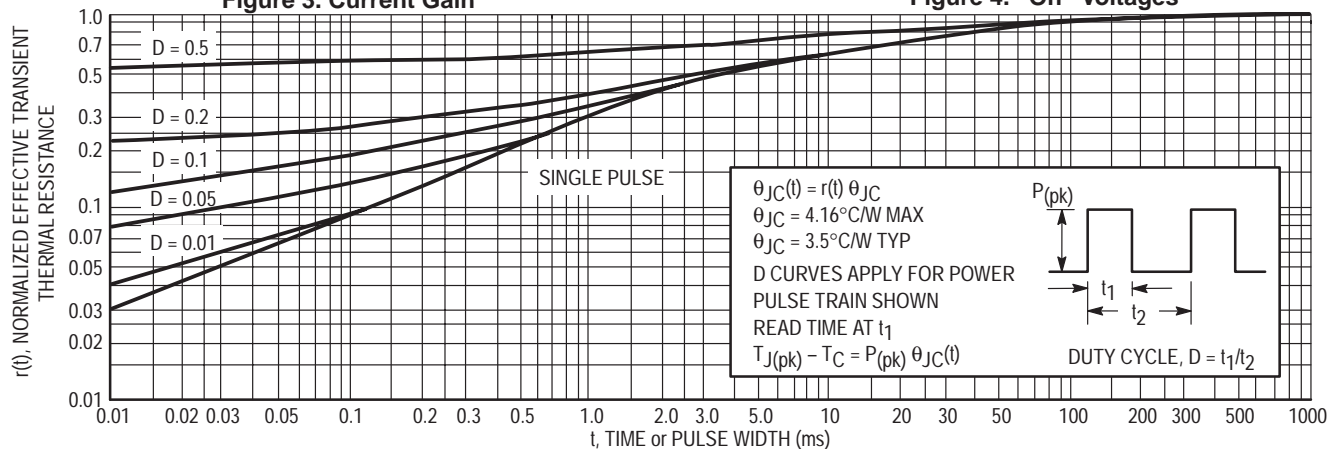


Figure 5. Thermal Response

## Plastic Medium Power Silicon NPN Transistor

... designed for use in 5.0 to 10 Watt audio amplifiers and drivers utilizing complementary or quasi complementary circuits.

- DC Current Gain —  $h_{FE} = 40$  (Min) @  $I_C = 0.15$  Adc

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	80	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	100	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	5.0	Vdc
Collector Current	$I_C$	2.0	Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	1.0	Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	25	Watts
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–55 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	5.0	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

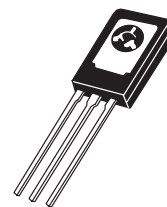
### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage* ( $I_C = 0.1$ Adc, $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{(BR)CEO}$	80	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 100$ Vdc, $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$	—	0.1	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0$ Vdc, $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	1.0	mAdc
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.15$ A, $V_{CE} = 2.0$ V) ( $I_C = 1.0$ A, $V_{CE} = 2.0$ V)	$h_{FE1}$ $h_{FE2}$	40 25	— —	
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage* ( $I_C = 1.0$ Adc, $I_B = 0.1$ Adc)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	0.6	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage* ( $I_C = 1.0$ Adc, $V_{CE} = 2.0$ Vdc)	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	1.3	Vdc
Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 250$ mAdc, $V_{CE} = 10$ Vdc, $f = 1.0$ MHz)	$f_T$	3.0	—	MHz

\* Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300$   $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .

**BD237**

**2.0 AMPERES  
POWER TRANSISTORS  
NPN SILICON  
80 VOLTS  
25 WATTS**



**CASE 77–08  
TO–225AA TYPE**

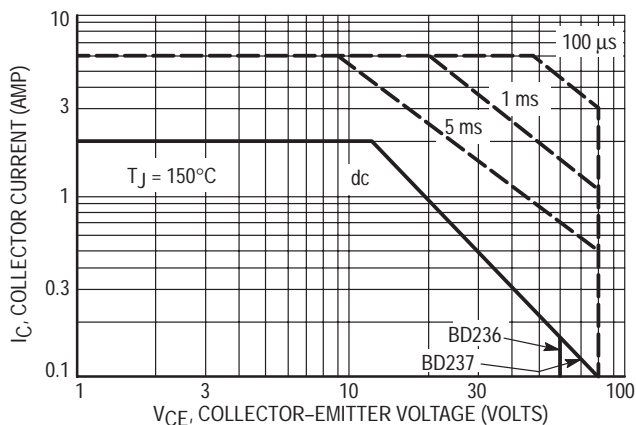


Figure 1. Active Region Safe Operating Area

The Safe Operating Area Curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits below which the device will not enter secondary breakdown. Collector load lines for specific circuits must fall within the applicable Safe Area to avoid causing a catastrophic failure. To insure operation below the maximum  $T_J$ , power-temperature derating must be observed for both steady state and pulse power conditions.

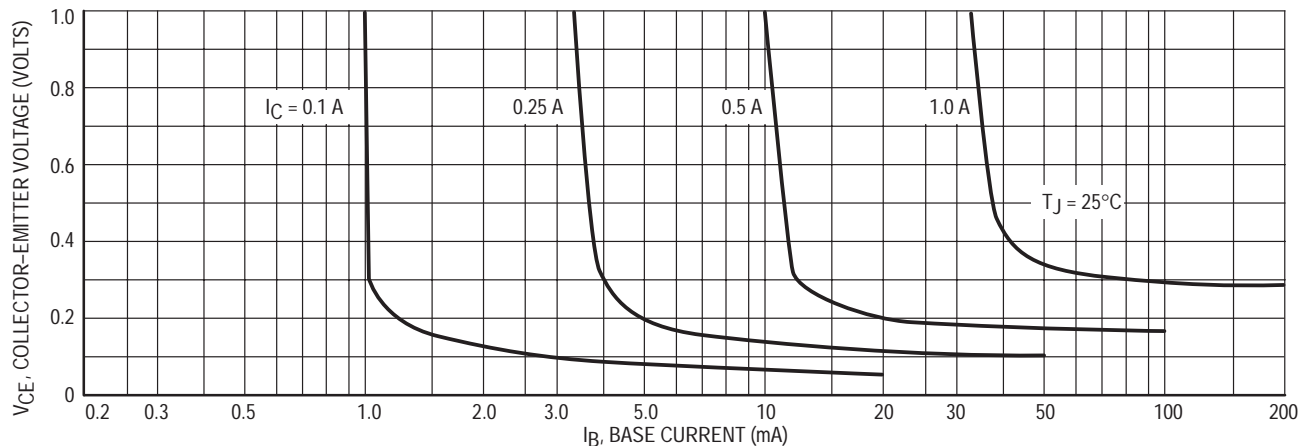


Figure 2. Collector Saturation Region

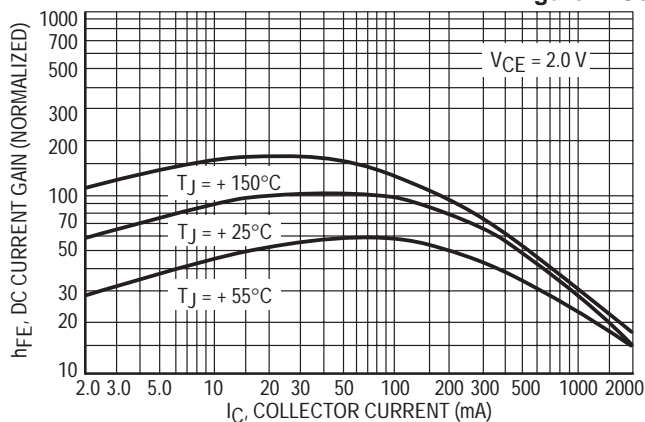


Figure 3. Current Gain

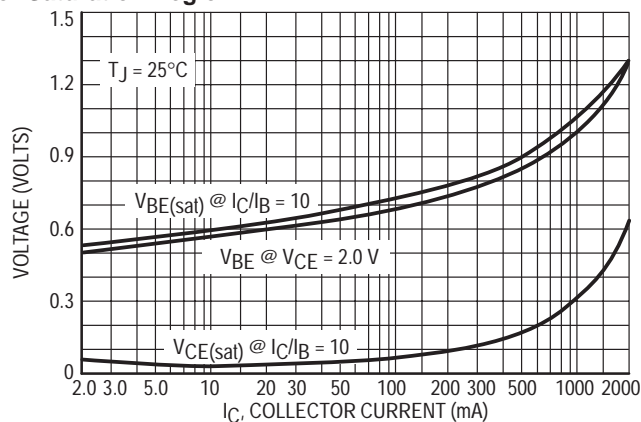


Figure 4. "On" Voltages

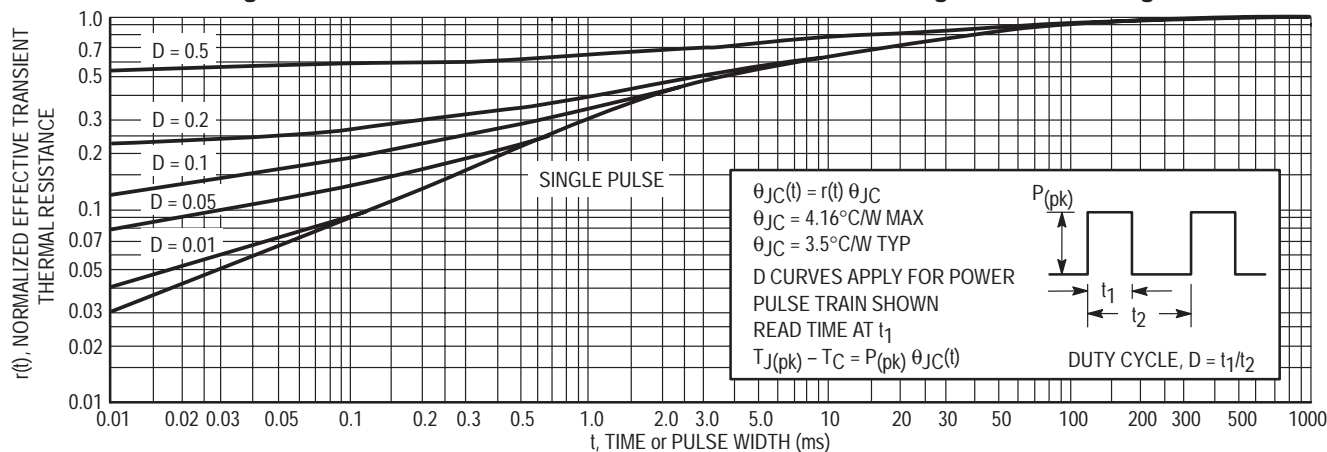


Figure 5. Thermal Response



## Complementary Silicon Plastic Power Transistors

... designed for use in general purpose amplifier and switching applications.

- Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage —  
 $V_{CE} = 1.2 \text{ Vdc (Max) @ } I_C = 3.0 \text{ Adc}$
- Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage —  
 $V_{CE(sus)} = 80 \text{ Vdc (Min.) BD241B, BD242B}$   
 $= 100 \text{ Vdc (Min.) BD241C, BD242C}$
- High Current Gain — Bandwidth Product  
 $f_T = 3.0 \text{ MHz (Min) @ } I_C = 500 \text{ mAdc}$
- Compact TO–220 AB Package

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	BD241B BD242B	BD241C BD242C	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	80	100	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CES}$	90	115	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	$I_C$	3.0 5.0		Adc Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	1.0		Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	40 0.32		Watts $\text{W}/^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–65 to +150		$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	62.5	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	3.125	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

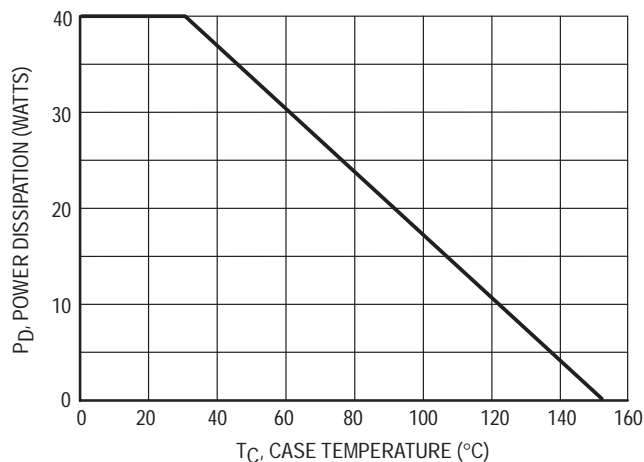


Figure 1. Power Derating

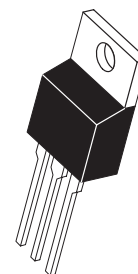
Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 7

**NPN**  
**BD241B**  
**BD241C\***  
**PNP**  
**BD242B**  
**BD242C\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**3 AMPERE**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON**  
**80, 100 VOLTS**  
**40 WATTS**



**CASE 221A–06**  
**TO–220AB**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage <sup>1</sup> (I <sub>C</sub> = 30 mA <sub>dc</sub> , I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	V <sub>CEO</sub>	80 100		V <sub>dc</sub>
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = 60 V <sub>dc</sub> , I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	I <sub>CEO</sub>		0.3	mA <sub>dc</sub>
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = 80 V <sub>dc</sub> , V <sub>EB</sub> = 0) (V <sub>CE</sub> = 100 V <sub>dc</sub> , V <sub>EB</sub> = 0)	I <sub>CES</sub>		200 200	μA <sub>dc</sub>
Emitter Cutoff Current (V <sub>BE</sub> = 5.0 V <sub>dc</sub> , I <sub>C</sub> = 0)	I <sub>EBO</sub>		1.0	mA <sub>dc</sub>
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS<sup>1</sup></b>				
DC Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 1.0 A <sub>dc</sub> , V <sub>CE</sub> = 4.0 V <sub>dc</sub> ) (I <sub>C</sub> = 3.0 A <sub>dc</sub> , V <sub>CE</sub> = 4.0 V <sub>dc</sub> )	h <sub>FE</sub>	25 10		
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 3.0 A <sub>dc</sub> , I <sub>B</sub> = 600 A <sub>dc</sub> )	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>		1.2	V <sub>dc</sub>
Base–Emitter On Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 3.0 A <sub>dc</sub> , V <sub>CE</sub> = 4.0 V <sub>dc</sub> )	V <sub>BE(on)</sub>		1.8	V <sub>dc</sub>
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Current Gain – Bandwidth Product <sup>2</sup> (I <sub>C</sub> = 500 mA <sub>dc</sub> , V <sub>CE</sub> = 10 V <sub>dc</sub> , f <sub>test</sub> = 1 MHz)	f <sub>T</sub>	3.0		MHz
Small–Signal Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 0.5 A <sub>dc</sub> , V <sub>CE</sub> = 10 V <sub>dc</sub> , f = 1 kHz)	h <sub>fe</sub>	20		

<sup>1</sup> Pulse Test: Pulse Width ≤ 300 μs, Duty Cycle ≤ 2.0%.

<sup>2</sup> f<sub>T</sub> = |h<sub>fe</sub>| • f<sub>test</sub>.

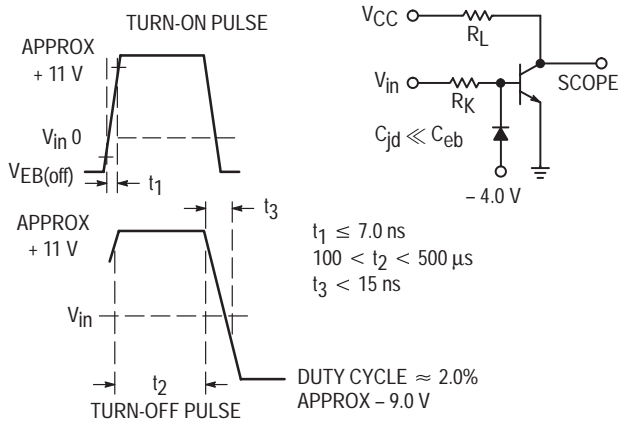


Figure 2. Switching Time Equivalent Circuit

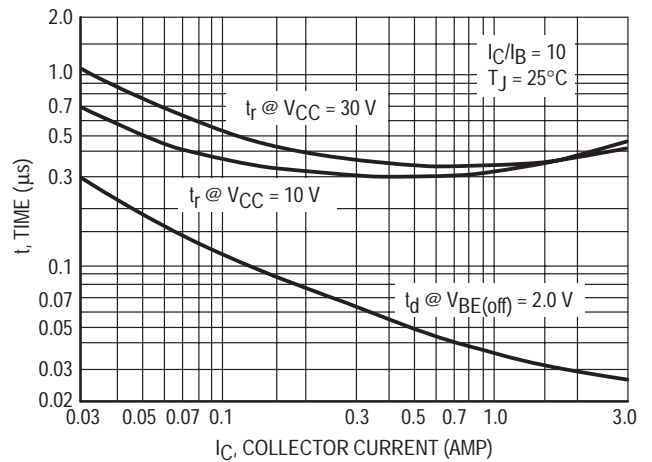


Figure 3. Turn-On Time

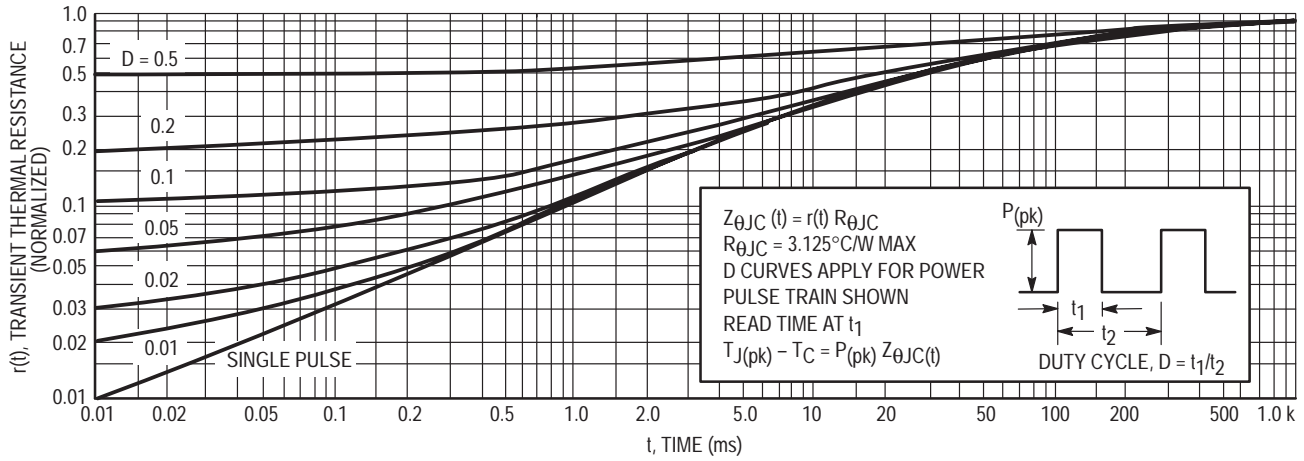


Figure 4. Thermal Response

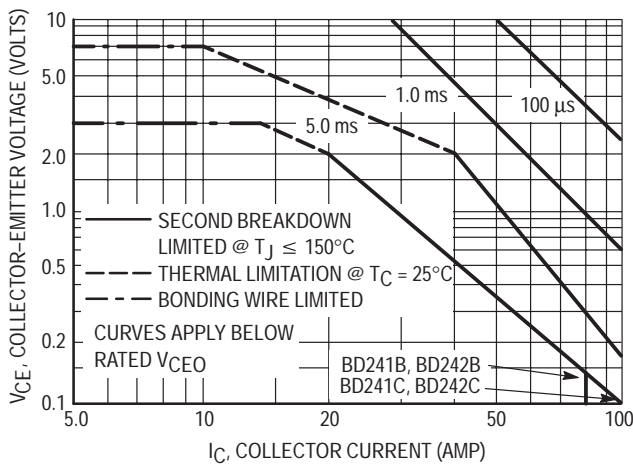


Figure 5. Active Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation, i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 5 is based on  $T_J(pk) = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_J(pk) \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ .  $T_J(pk)$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 4. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

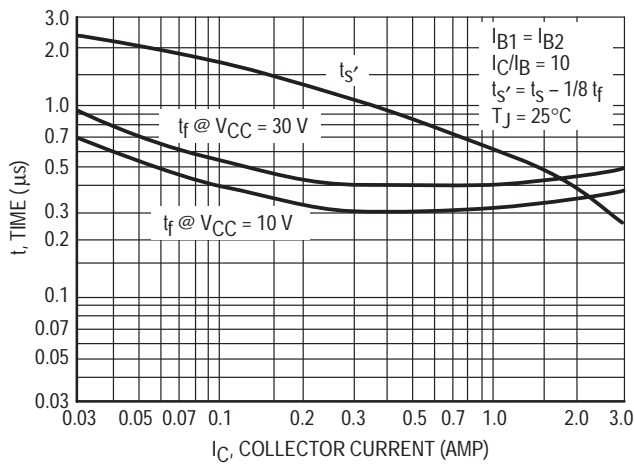


Figure 6. Turn-Off Time

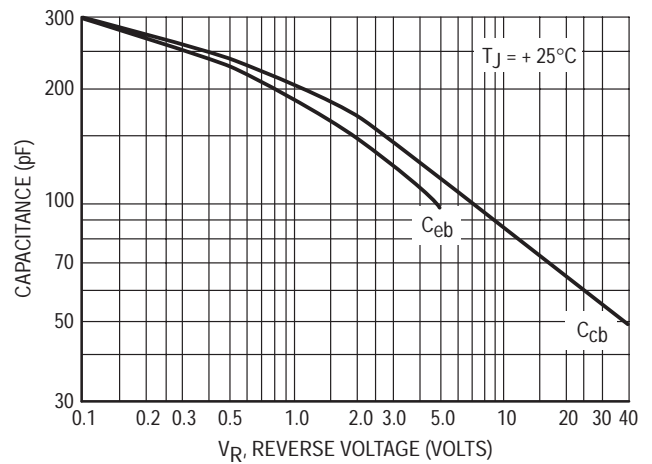


Figure 7. Capacitance

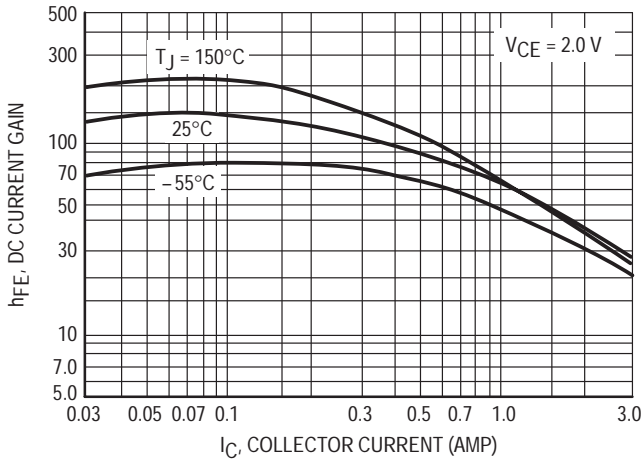


Figure 8. DC Current Gain

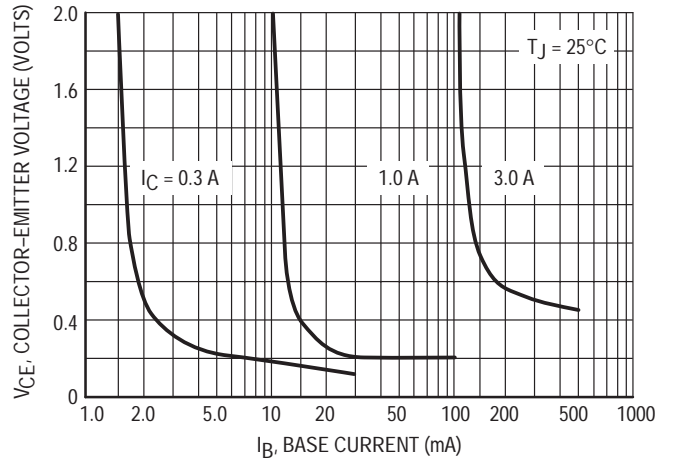


Figure 9. Collector Saturation Region

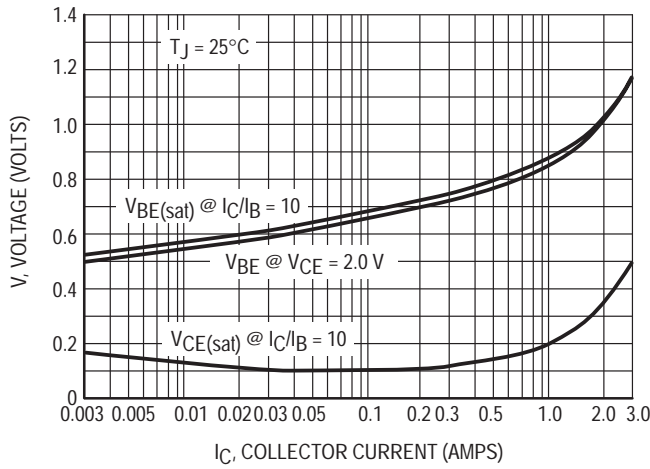


Figure 10. "On" Voltages

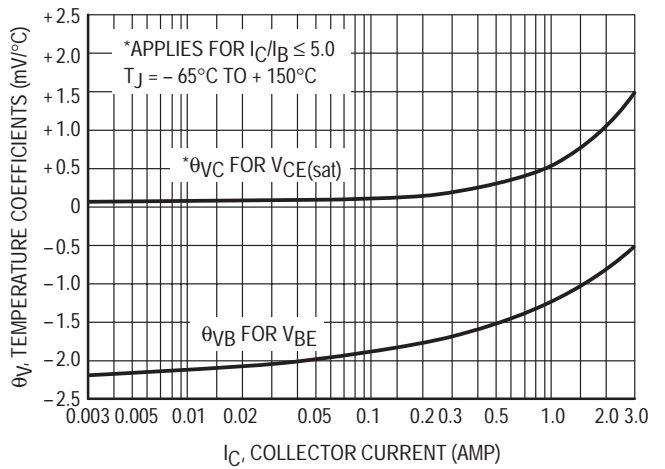


Figure 11. Temperature Coefficients

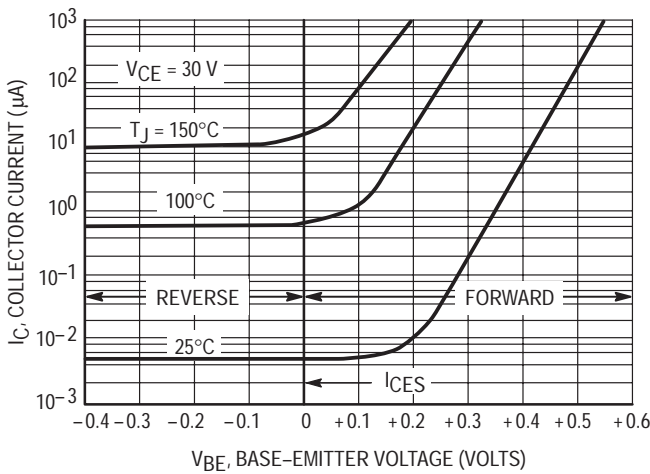


Figure 12. Collector Cut-Off Region

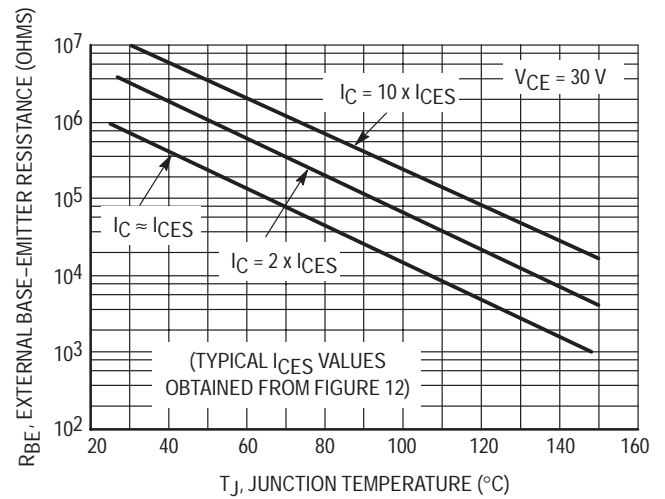


Figure 13. Effects of Base-Emitter Resistance

## Complementary Silicon Plastic Power Transistors

... designed for use in general purpose amplifier and switching applications.

- Collector – Emitter Saturation Voltage —  
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc (Max) @ } I_C = 6.0 \text{ Adc}$
- Collector Emitter Sustaining Voltage —  
 $V_{CEO(sus)} = 80 \text{ Vdc (Min) — BD243B, BD244B}$   
 $= 100 \text{ Vdc (Min) — BD243C, BD244C}$
- High Current Gain Bandwidth Product  
 $f_T = 3.0 \text{ MHz (Min) @ } I_C = 500 \text{ mAdc}$
- Compact TO-220 AB Package

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	BD243B BD244B	BD243C BD244C	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	80	100	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	80	100	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	$I_C$	6 10		Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	2.0		Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	65 0.52		Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–65 to +150		$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.92	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

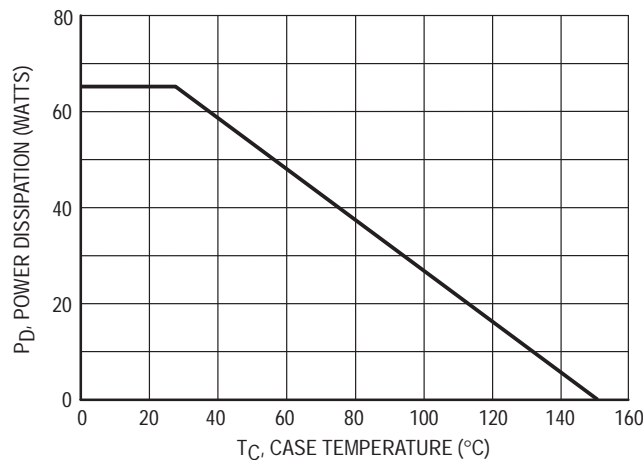


Figure 1. Power Derating

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 7

**NPN**  
**BD243B**

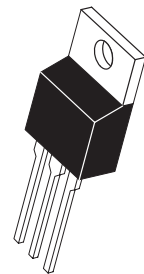
**BD243C\***

**PNP**  
**BD244B**

**BD244C\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**6 AMPERE**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON**  
**80–100 VOLTS**  
**65 WATTS**



**CASE 221A-06**  
**TO-220AB**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 30\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	80 100	— —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	—	0.7	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB} = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 100\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB} = 0$ )	$I_{CES}$	— —	400 400	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	1.0	mAdc

**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

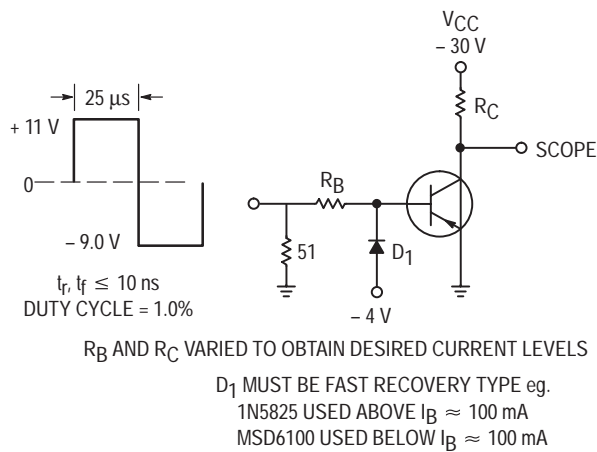
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.3\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	30 15	— —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 6.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	1.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 6.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	2.0	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

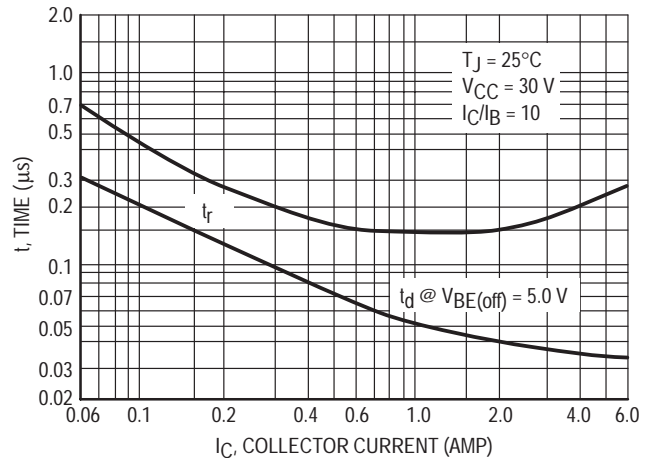
Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product (2) ( $I_C = 500\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f_{test} = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	3.0	—	MHz
Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ kHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	20	—	—

(1) Pulse Test: Pulswidth  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .

(2)  $f_T = h_{fe} \cdot f_{test}$



**Figure 2. Switching Time Test Circuit**



**Figure 3. Turn–On Time**

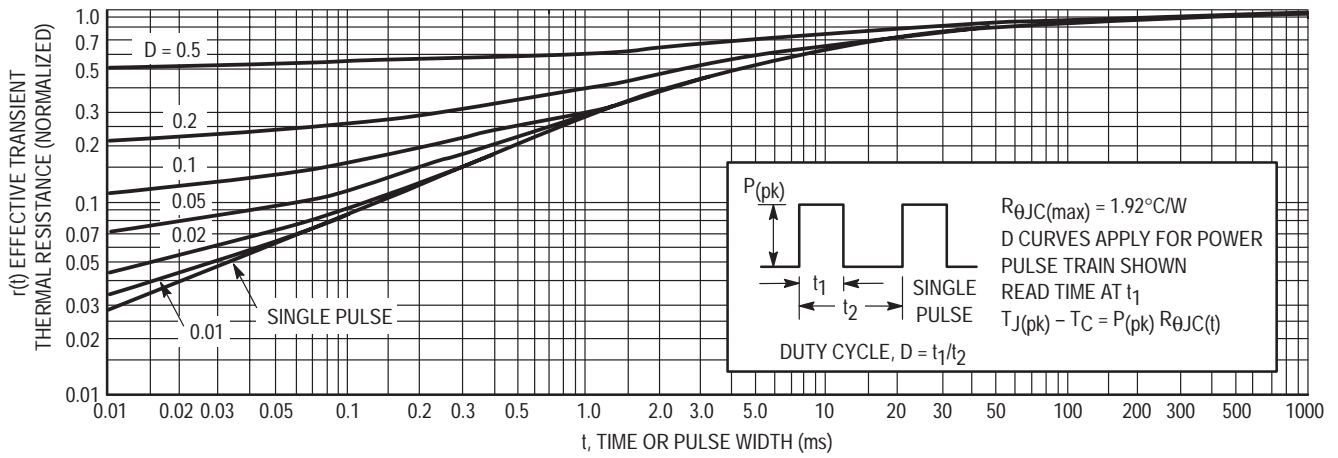


Figure 4. Thermal Response

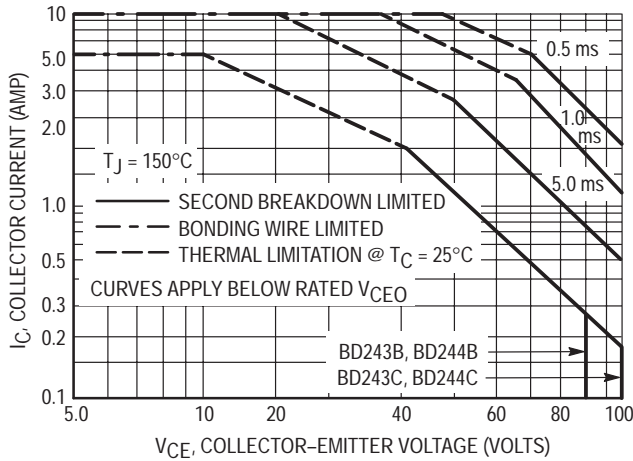


Figure 5. Active Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation, i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 5 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ :  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 4. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

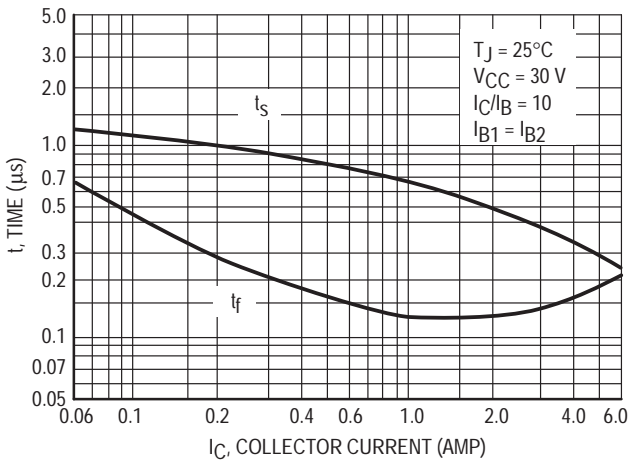


Figure 6. Turn-Off Time

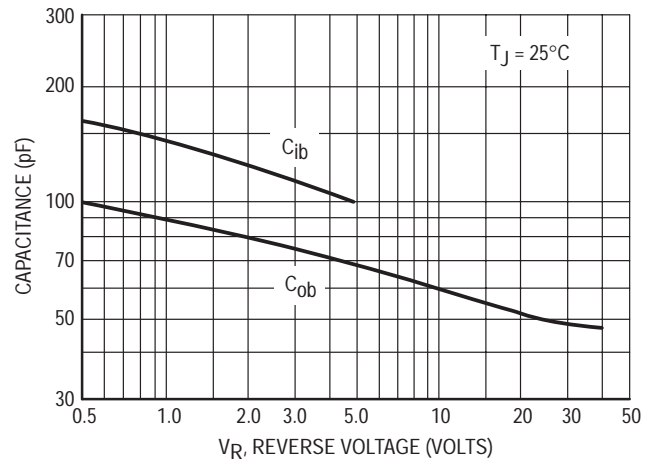


Figure 7. Capacitance

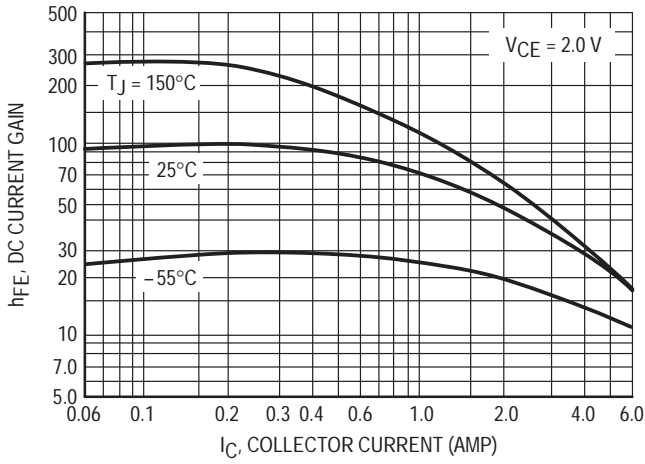


Figure 8. DC Current Gain

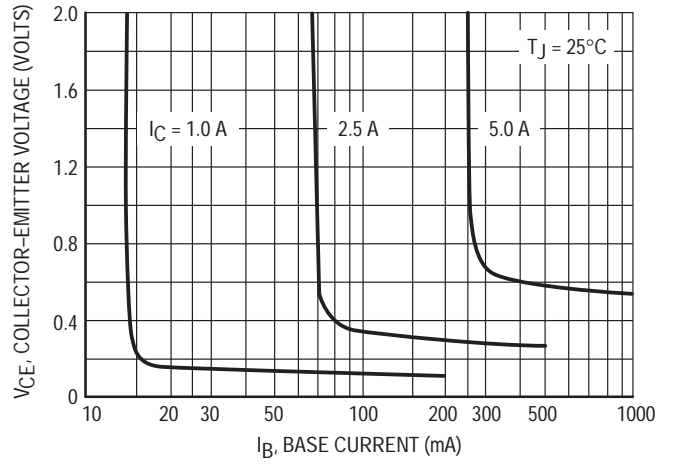


Figure 9. Collector Saturation Region

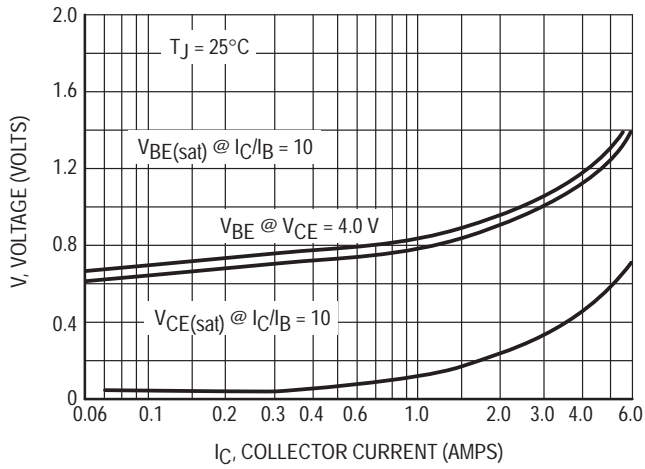


Figure 10. "On" Voltages

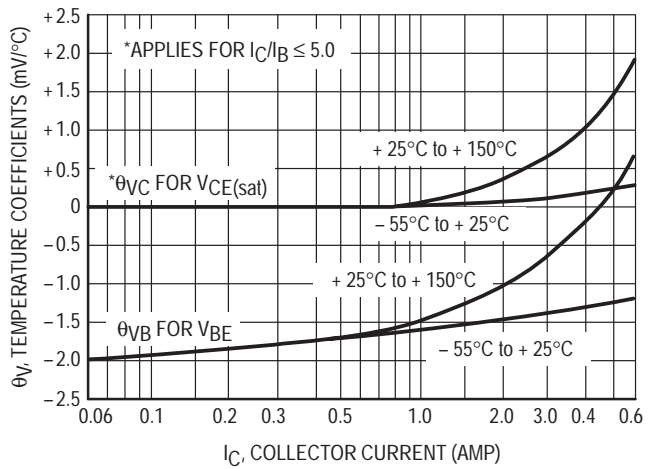


Figure 11. Temperature Coefficients

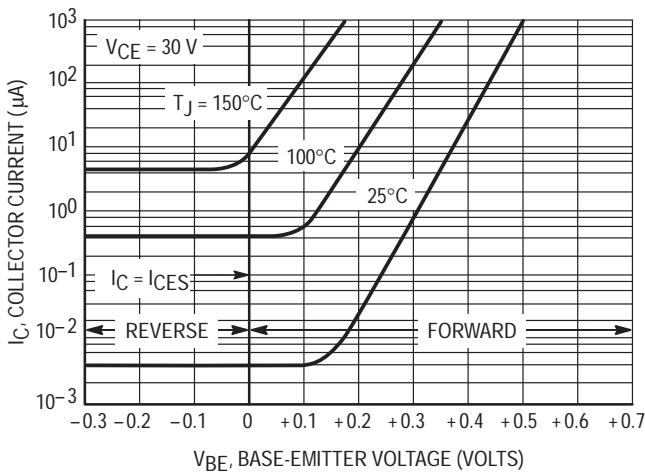


Figure 12. Collector Cut-Off Region

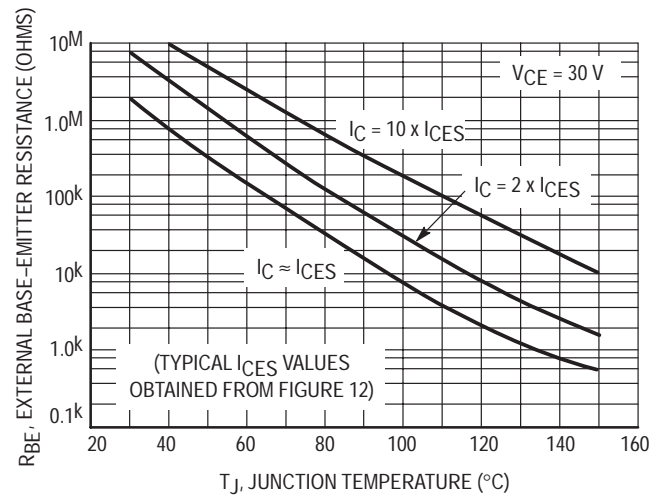


Figure 13. Effects of Base-Emitter Resistance

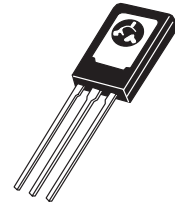


## Plastic Medium Power Silicon NPN Transistor

... for amplifier and switching applications. Complementary types are BD438 and BD442.

**BD437**  
**BD441**

**4.0 AMPERES**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**NPN SILICON**



**CASE 77-08**  
**TO-225AA TYPE**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

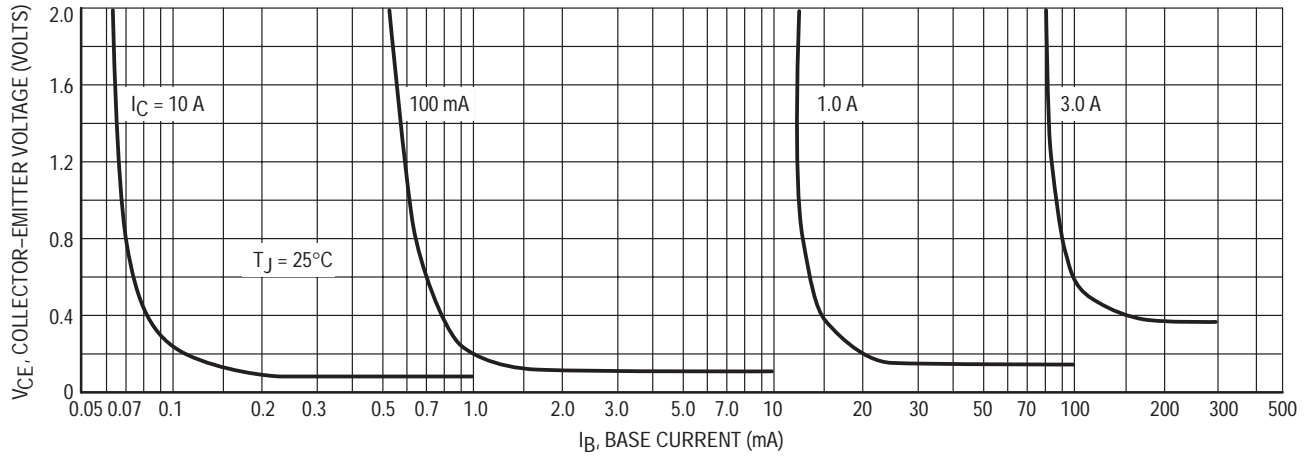
Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage BD437 BD441	$V_{CE0}$	45 80	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage BD437 BD441	$V_{CBO}$	45 80	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	5.0	Vdc
Collector Current	$I_C$	4.0	Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	1.0	Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	36 288	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-55 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

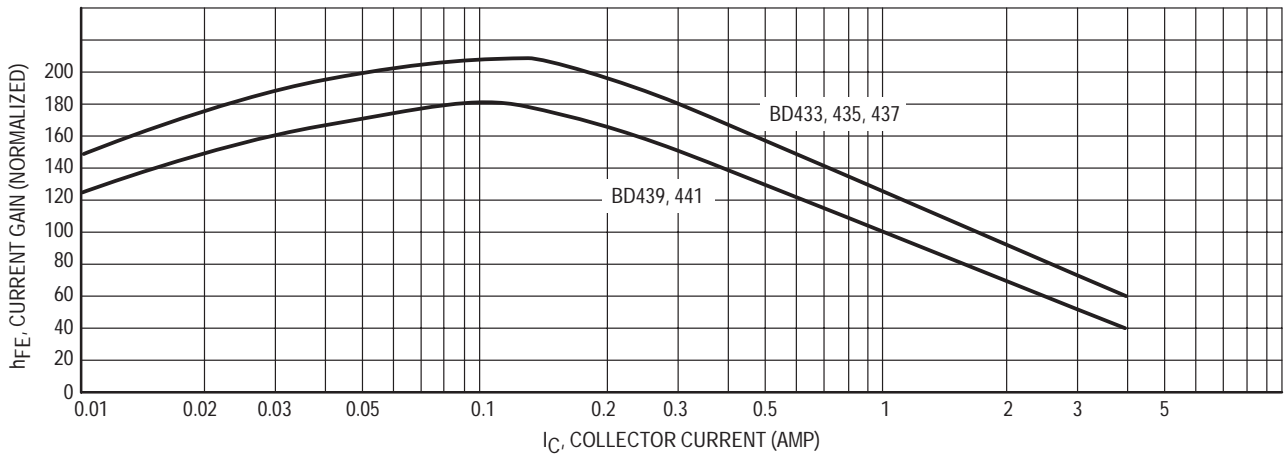
Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	3.5	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

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

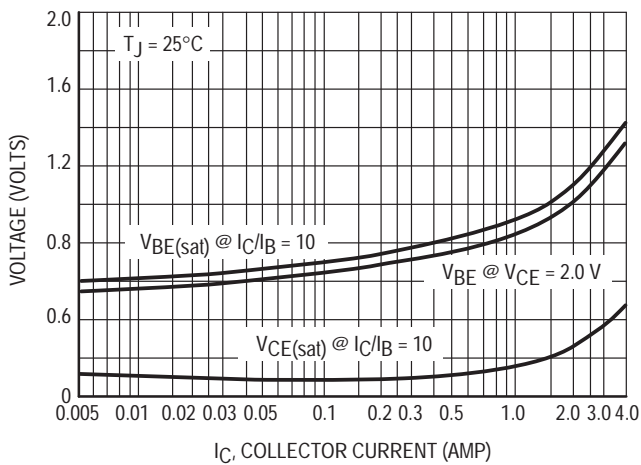
Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector–Emitter Breakdown Voltage ( $I_C = 100\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	BD437 BD441	$V_{(BR)CEO}$	45 80	— —	— —	Vdc
Collector–Base Breakdown Voltage ( $I_C = 100\ \mu\text{A}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	BD437 BD441	$V_{(BR)CBO}$	45 80	— —	— —	Vdc
Emitter–Base Breakdown Voltage ( $I_E = 100\ \mu\text{A}$ , $I_C = 0$ )		$V_{(BR)EBO}$	5.0	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 45\text{ V}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 80\text{ V}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	BD437 BD441	$I_{CBO}$	— —	— —	0.1 0.1	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 5.0\text{ V}$ )		$I_{EBO}$	—	—	1.0	mAdc
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 10\text{ mA}$ , $V_{CE} = 5.0\text{ V}$ )	BD437 BD441	$h_{FE}$	30 15	— —	— —	
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 500\text{ mA}$ , $V_{CE} = 1.0\text{ V}$ )	BD437 BD441	$h_{FE}$	85 40	— —	375 475	
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 1.0\text{ V}$ )	BD437 BD441	$h_{FE}$	40 15	— —	— —	
Collector Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 0.2\text{ A}$ ) ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 0.3\text{ A}$ )	BD437 BD441	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	— —	0.7 0.8	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 1.0\text{ V}$ )		$V_{BE(on)}$	—	—	1.1	Vdc
Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $V_{CE} = 1.0\text{ V}$ , $I_C = 250\text{ mA}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )		$f_T$	3.0	—	—	MHz



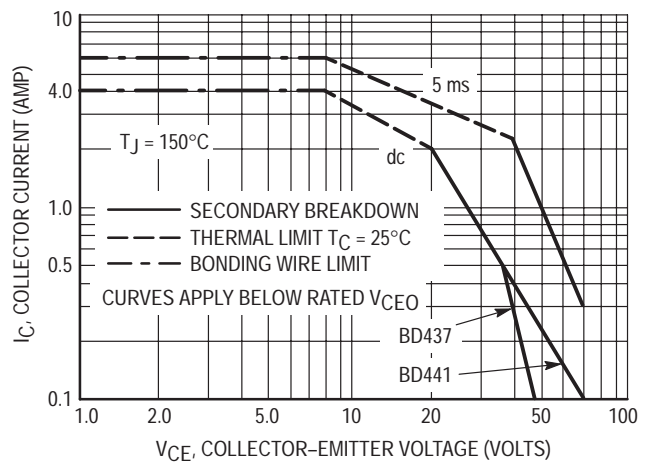
**Figure 1. Collector Saturation Region**



**Figure 2. Current Gain**



**Figure 3. "On" Voltage**



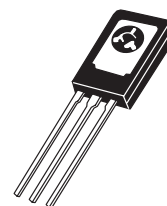
**Figure 4. Active Region Safe Operating Area**

## Plastic Medium Power Silicon PNP Transistor

... for amplifier and switching applications. Complementary types are BD437 and BD441.

**BD438**  
**BD440**  
**BD442**

**4.0 AMPERES**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**PNP SILICON**



**CASE 77-08**  
**TO-225AA TYPE**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage BD438 BD440 BD442	$V_{CEO}$	45 60 80	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage BD438 BD440 BD442	$V_{CBO}$	45 60 80	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	5.0	Vdc
Collector Current	$I_C$	4.0	Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	1.0	Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	36 288	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-55 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	3.5	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

**BD438 BD440 BD442**
**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector–Emitter Breakdown Voltage ( $I_C = 100\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	BD438 BD440 BD442	$V_{(BR)CEO}$	45 60 80	— — —	— — —	Vdc
Collector–Base Breakdown Voltage ( $I_C = 100\ \mu\text{A}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	BD438 BD440 BD442	$V_{(BR)CBO}$	45 60 80	— — —	— — —	Vdc
Emitter–Base Breakdown Voltage ( $I_E = 100\ \mu\text{A}$ , $I_C = 0$ )		$V_{(BR)EBO}$	5.0	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 45\text{ V}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 60\text{ V}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 80\text{ V}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	BD438 BD440 BD442	$I_{CBO}$	— — —	— — —	0.1 0.1 0.1	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 5.0\text{ V}$ )		$I_{EBO}$	—	—	1.0	mAdc
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 10\text{ mA}$ , $V_{CE} = 5.0\text{ V}$ )	BD438 BD440 BD442	$h_{FE}$	30 20 15	— — —	— — —	
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 500\text{ mA}$ , $V_{CE} = 1.0\text{ V}$ )	BD438 BD440 BD442	$h_{FE}$	85 40 40	— — —	375 475 475	
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 1.0\text{ V}$ )	BD438 BD440 BD442	$h_{FE}$	40 25 15	— — —	— — —	
Collector Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 0.3\text{ A}$ )	BD438 BD440 BD442	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— — —	— — —	0.7 0.8 0.8	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 1.0\text{ V}$ )	BD438 BD440/442	$V_{BE(ON)}$	— —	— —	1.1 1.5	Vdc
Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $V_{CE} = 1.0\text{ V}$ , $I_C = 250\text{ mA}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )		$f_T$	3.0	—	—	MHz

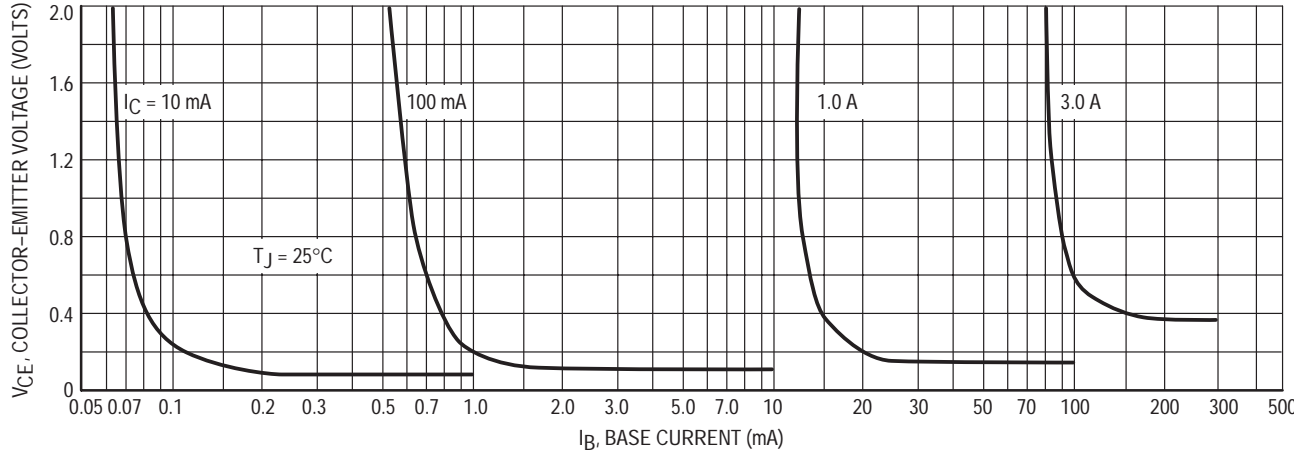


Figure 1. Collector Saturation Region

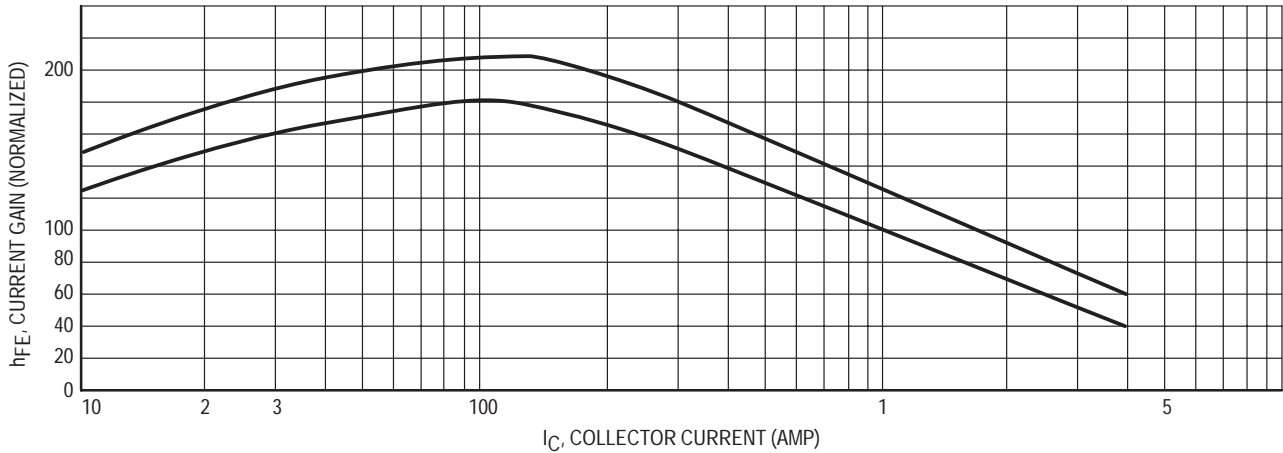


Figure 2. Current Gain

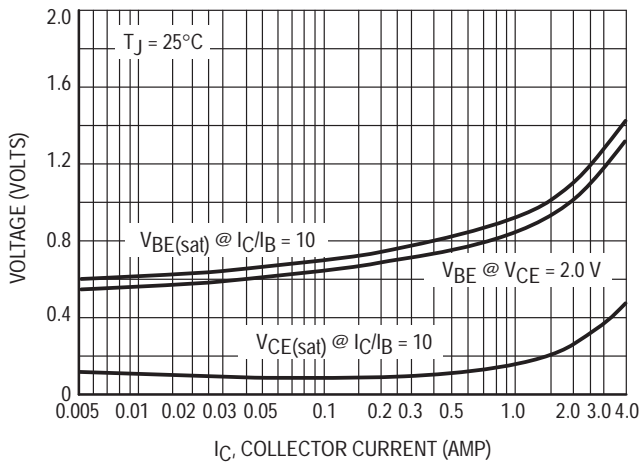


Figure 3. "On" Voltage

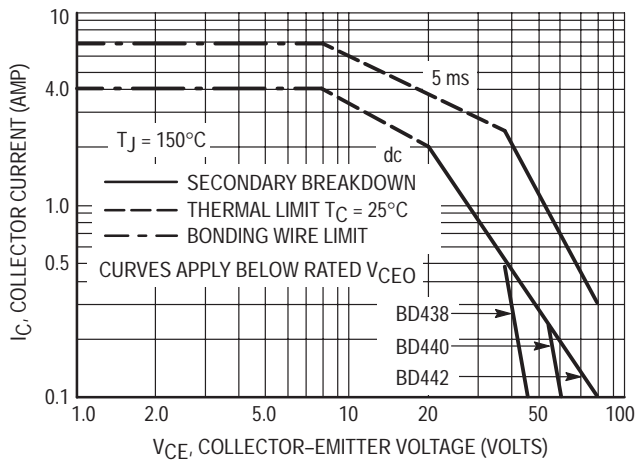


Figure 4. Active Region Safe Operating Area

## Plastic Medium-Power Silicon NPN Darlington

... for use as output devices in complementary general-purpose amplifier applications.

- High DC Current Gain —  
 $h_{FE} = 750$  (Min) @  $I_C = 1.5$  and  $2.0$  Adc
- Monolithic Construction
- BD675, 675A, 677, 677A, 679, 679A, 681 are complementary with BD676, 676A, 678, 678A, 680, 680A, 682
- BD 677, 677A, 679, 679A are equivalent to MJE 800, 801, 802, 803

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	BD675 BD675A	BD677 BD677A	BD679 BD679A	BD681	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	45	60	80	100	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	45	60	80	100	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0				Vdc
Collector Current	$I_C$	4.0				Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	0.1				Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	40 0.32				Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperating Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–55 to +150				$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	3.13	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

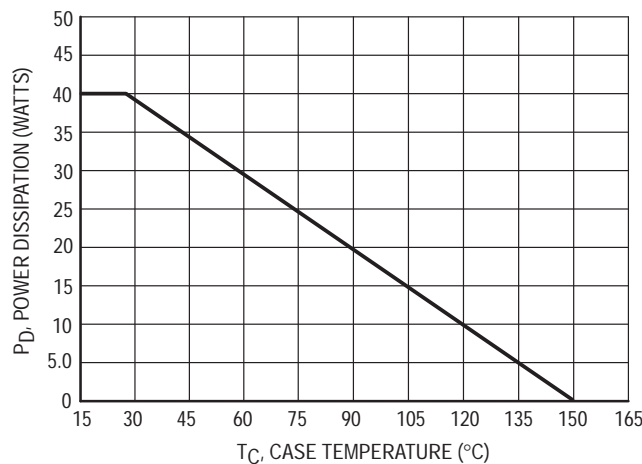


Figure 1. Power Temperature Derating

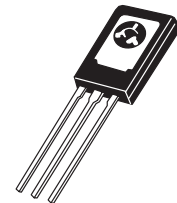
Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 7

**BD675**  
**BD675A**  
**BD677**  
**BD677A**  
**BD679**  
**BD679A**  
**BD681\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**4.0 AMPERE**  
**DARLINGTON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**NPN SILICON**  
**60, 80, 100 VOLTS**  
**40 WATTS**



**CASE 77-08**  
**TO-225AA TYPE**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Breakdown Voltage <sup>(1)</sup> ( $I_C = 50\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	BD675, 675A BD677, 677A BD679, 679A BD681	$BV_{CEO}$	45 60 80 100	— — — —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Half Rated } BV_{CEO}$ , $I_B = 0$ )		$I_{CEO}$	—	500	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = \text{Rated } BV_{CEO}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = \text{Rated } BV_{CEO}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )		$I_{CBO}$	— —	0.2 2.0	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )		$I_{EBO}$	—	2.0	mAdc

**ON CHARACTERISTICS**

DC Current Gain <sup>(1)</sup> ( $I_C = 1.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	BD675, 677, 679, 681 BD675A, 677A, 679A	$h_{FE}$	750 750	— —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage <sup>(1)</sup> ( $I_C = 1.5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 30\text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 40\text{ mAdc}$ )	BD677, 679, 681 BD675A, 677A, 679A	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	2.5 2.8	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage <sup>(1)</sup> ( $I_C = 1.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	BD677, 679, 681 BD675A, 677A, 679A	$V_{BE(on)}$	— —	2.5 2.5	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Small Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 1.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	1.0	—	—
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(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .

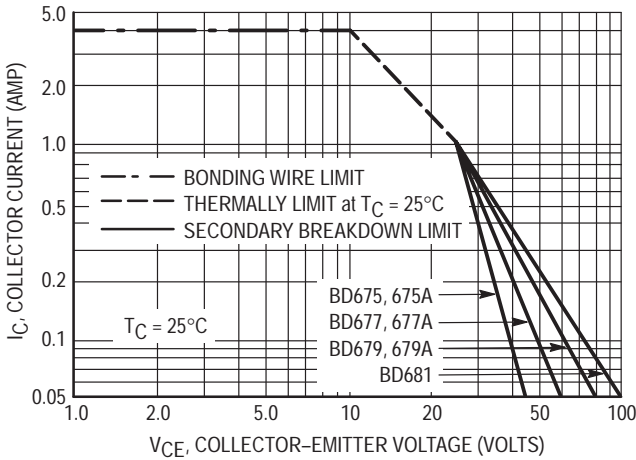


Figure 2. DC Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor average junction temperature and secondary breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; e.g., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by secondary breakdown.

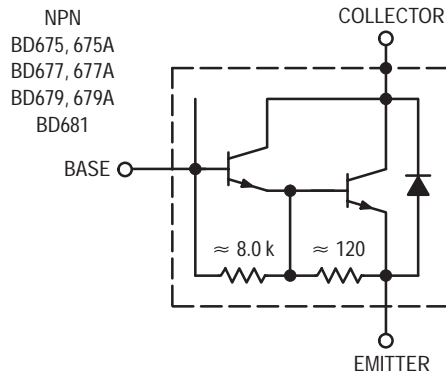


Figure 3. Darlington Circuit Schematic



## Plastic Medium-Power Silicon PNP Darlington

... for use as output devices in complementary general-purpose amplifier applications.

- High DC Current Gain —  
 $h_{FE} = 750$  (Min) @  $I_C = 1.5$  and  $2.0$  Adc
- Monolithic Construction
- BD676, 676A, 678, 678A, 680, 680A, 682 are complementary with BD675, 675A, 677, 677A, 679, 679A, 681
- BD 678, 678A, 680, 680A are equivalent to MJE 700, 701, 702, 703

### MAXIMUM RATING

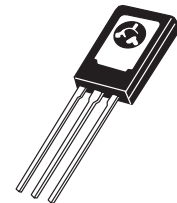
Rating	Symbol	BD676 BD676A	BD678 BD678A	BD680 BD680A	BD682	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	45	60	80	100	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	45	60	80	100	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0				Vdc
Collector Current	$I_C$	4.0				Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	0.1				Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	40 0.32				Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperating Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–55 to +150				$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

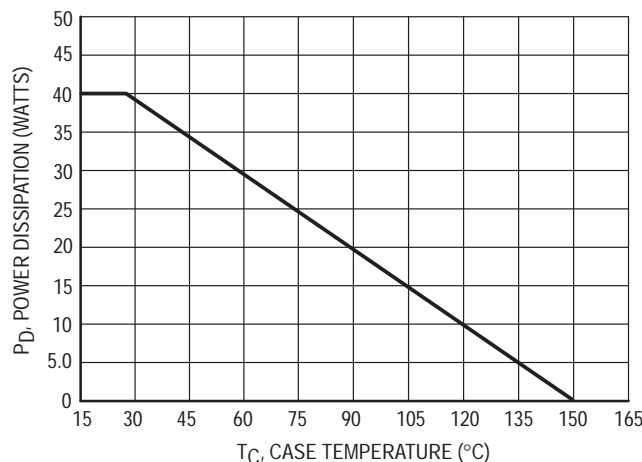
Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	3.13	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

**BD676  
BD676A  
BD678  
BD678A  
BD680  
BD680A  
BD682**

**4.0 AMPERE  
DARLINGTON  
POWER TRANSISTORS  
PNP SILICON  
45, 60, 80, 100 VOLTS  
40 WATTS**



**CASE 77-08  
TO-225AA TYPE**



**Figure 1. Power Temperature Derating**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Breakdown Voltage <sup>(1)</sup> ( $I_C = 50\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	BD676, 676A BD678, 678A BD680, 680A BD682	$BV_{CEO}$	45 60 80 100	— — — —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Half Rated } BV_{CEO}$ , $I_B = 0$ )		$I_{CEO}$	—	500	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = \text{Rated } BV_{CEO}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = \text{Rated } BV_{CEO}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )		$I_{CBO}$	— —	0.2 2.0	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )		$I_{EBO}$	—	2.0	mAdc

**ON CHARACTERISTICS**

DC Current Gain <sup>(1)</sup> ( $I_C = 1.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	BD676, 678, 680, 682 BD676A, 678A, 680A	$h_{FE}$	750 750	— —	
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage <sup>(1)</sup> ( $I_C = 1.5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 30\text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 40\text{ mAdc}$ )	BD678, 680, 682 BD676A, 678A, 680A	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	2.5 2.8	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage <sup>(1)</sup> ( $I_C = 1.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	BD678, 680, 682 BD676A, 678A, 680A	$V_{BE(on)}$	— —	2.5 2.5	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 1.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	1.0	—	—
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(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .

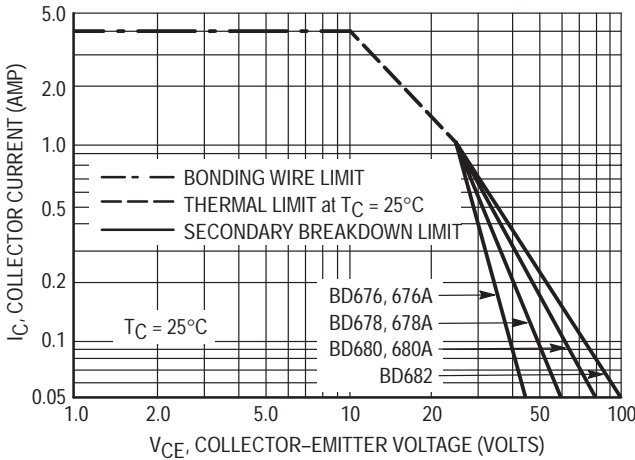


Figure 2. DC Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor average junction temperature and secondary breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; e.g., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by secondary breakdown.

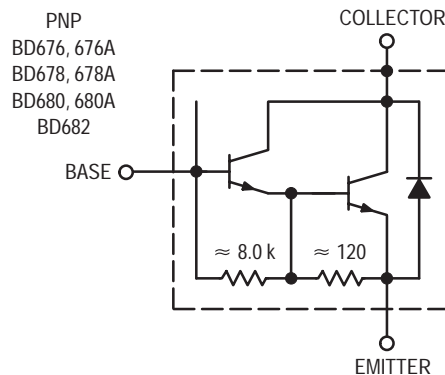


Figure 3. Darlington Circuit Schematic

# Plastic Darlington Complementary Silicon Power Transistors

... designed for general purpose amplifier and high-speed switching applications.

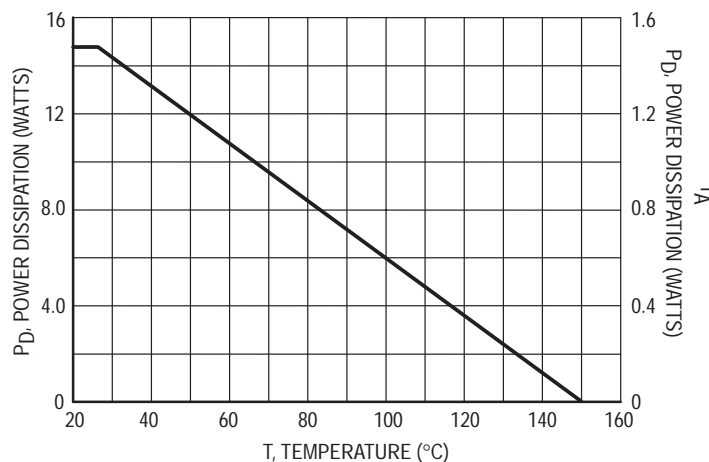
- High DC Current Gain  
 $h_{FE} = 1400$  (Typ) @  $I_C = 2.0$  Adc
- Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage — @ 10 mAdc  
 $V_{CEO(sus)} = 45$  Vdc (Min) — BD776  
 $= 60$  Vdc (Min) — BD777, 778  
 $= 80$  Vdc (Min) — BD780
- Reverse Voltage Protection Diode
- Monolithic Construction with Built-in Base-Emitter output Resistor

## MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	BD776	BD777 BD778	BD780	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	45	60	80	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	45	60	80	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0			Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	$I_C$	4.0 6.0			Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	100			mAdc
Total Device Dissipation $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ — Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	15 0.12			Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150			$^\circ\text{C}$

## THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristics	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	8.34	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	83.3	$^\circ\text{C/W}$



**Figure 1. Power Derating**

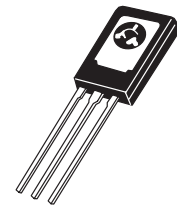
Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 7

**NPN  
BD777  
PNP  
BD776  
BD778  
BD780\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**DARLINGTON  
4-AMPERE  
COMPLEMENTARY  
SILICON  
POWER TRANSISTORS  
45, 60, 80 VOLTS  
15 WATTS**



**CASE 77-08  
TO-225AA TYPE**

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

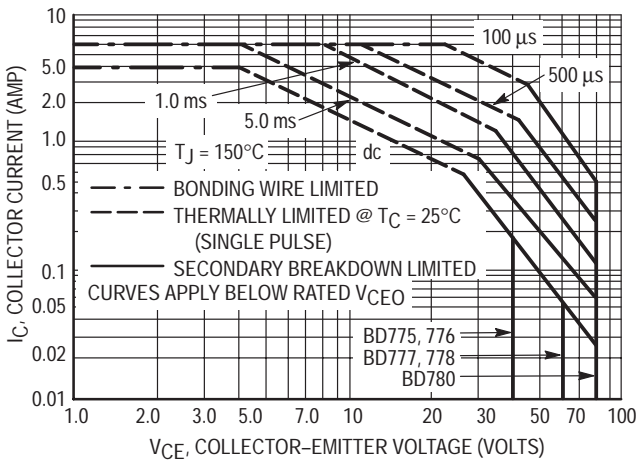
Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_O = 10\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	BD776 BD777, BD778 BD780	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	45 60 80	— — —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 20\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 30\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 40\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	BD776 BD777, BD778 BD780	$I_{CEO}$	— — —	100 100 100	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = \text{Rated}$ , $V_{CEO(sus)}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = \text{Rated}$ , $V_{CEO(sus)}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $I_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )		$I_{CBO}$	— —	1.0 100	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )		$I_{EBO}$	—	1.0	$\mu\text{Adc}$

**ON CHARACTERISTICS**

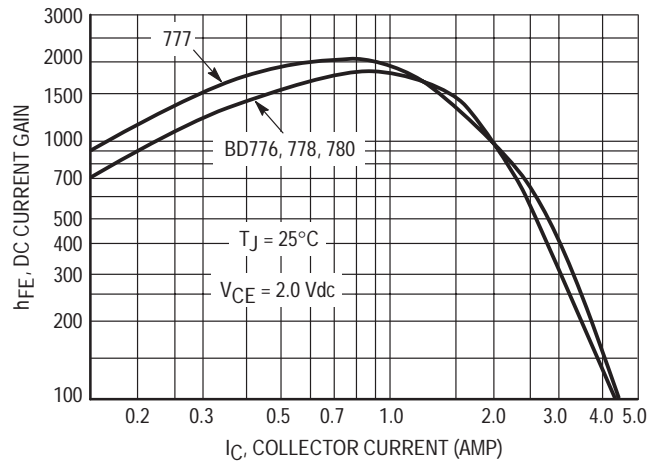
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$H_{FE}$	750	—	
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 1.5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 6\text{ mA}$ )	$V_{CE(Sat)}$	—	1.5	Vdc
Base Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 1.5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 6\text{ mA}$ )	$V_{BE(Sat)}$	—	2.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 1.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(On)}$	—	2.3	Vdc
Output Diode Voltage Drop ( $I_{EC} = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{EC}$	—	2.0	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

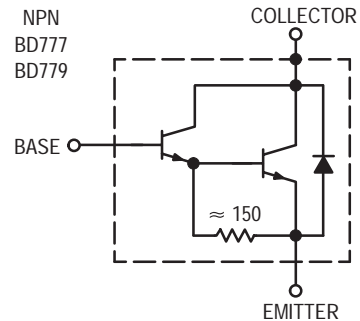
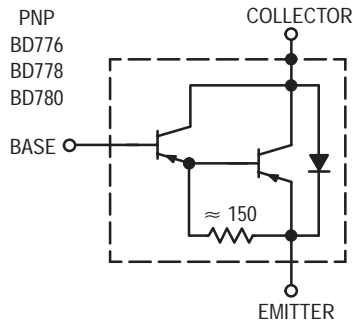
Current Gain Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$f_T$	20	—	MHz
	<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Min</b>	<b>Typ</b>	<b>Unit</b>
Turn–On Time ( $I_C = 250\text{ mA}$ , $V_{CE} = 2\text{ V}$ )	BD775–777 BD776–778–780	$t_{on}$	— 250 150	ns
Turn–Off Time ( $I_C = 250\text{ mA}$ , $V_{CE} = 2\text{ V}$ )	BD775–777 BD776–778–780	$t_{off}$	— 600 400	ns



**Figure 2. Active Region Safe Operating Area**



**Figure 3. Typical DC Current Gain**



**Figure 4. Darlington Circuit Schematic**

# Complementary Plastic Silicon Power Transistors

... designed for lower power audio amplifier and low current, high-speed switching applications.

- Low Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage —  $V_{CEO(sus)}$  60 Vdc (Min) — BD787, BD788
- High Current-Gain — Bandwidth Product —  $f_T = 50$  MHz (Min) @  $I_C = 100$  mAdc
- Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage Specified at 0.5, 1.0, 2.0 and 4.0 Adc

## MAXIMUM RATINGS

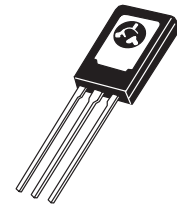
Rating	Symbol	BD787 BD788	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	60	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	80	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	6.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous — Peak	$I_C$	4.0 8.0	Adc Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	1.0	Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate Above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	15 0.12	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

## THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

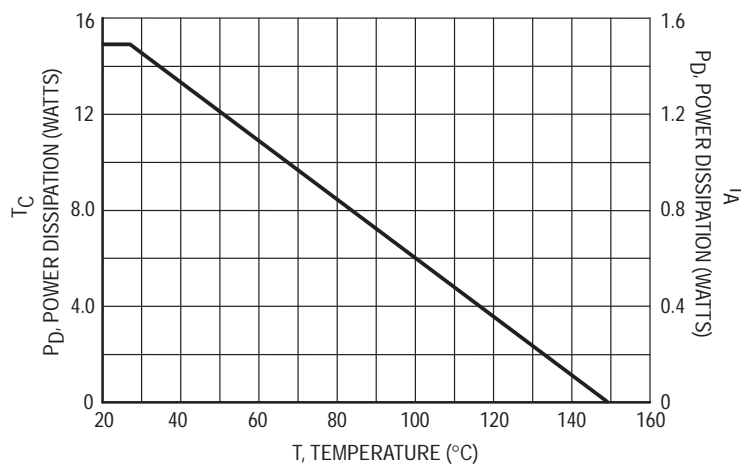
Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	8.34	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

**NPN  
BD787  
PNP  
BD788**

**4 AMPERE  
POWER TRANSISTORS  
COMPLEMENTARY  
SILICON  
60 VOLTS  
15 WATTS**



**CASE 77-08  
TO-225AA TYPE**



**Figure 1. Power Derating**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 10\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CE(sus)}$	60	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 20\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 30\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	—	100	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 40\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEX}$	—	1.0 0.1	$\mu\text{Adc}$ mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 6.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	1.0	$\mu\text{Adc}$

**ON CHARACTERISTICS(1)**

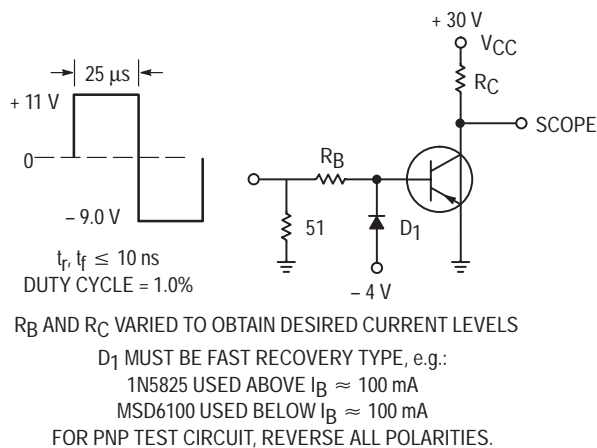
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 200\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 4.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	40 25 20 5.0	250 — — —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 500\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 50\text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 100\text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 200\text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 4.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 800\text{ mAdc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— — — —	0.4 0.6 0.8 2.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 200\text{ mAdc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	2.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	1.8	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

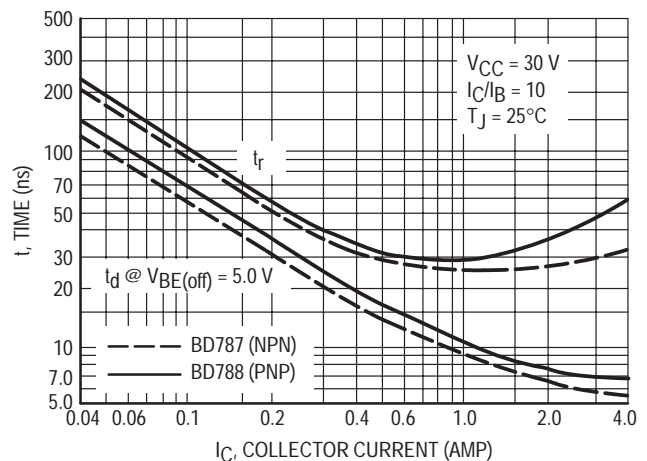
Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 100\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 10\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	50	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ ) ( $f = 0.1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	50 70	pF
Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 200\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ kHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	10	—	—

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data

(1) Pulse Test; Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .



**Figure 2. Switching Time Test Circuit**



**Figure 3. Turn–On Time**

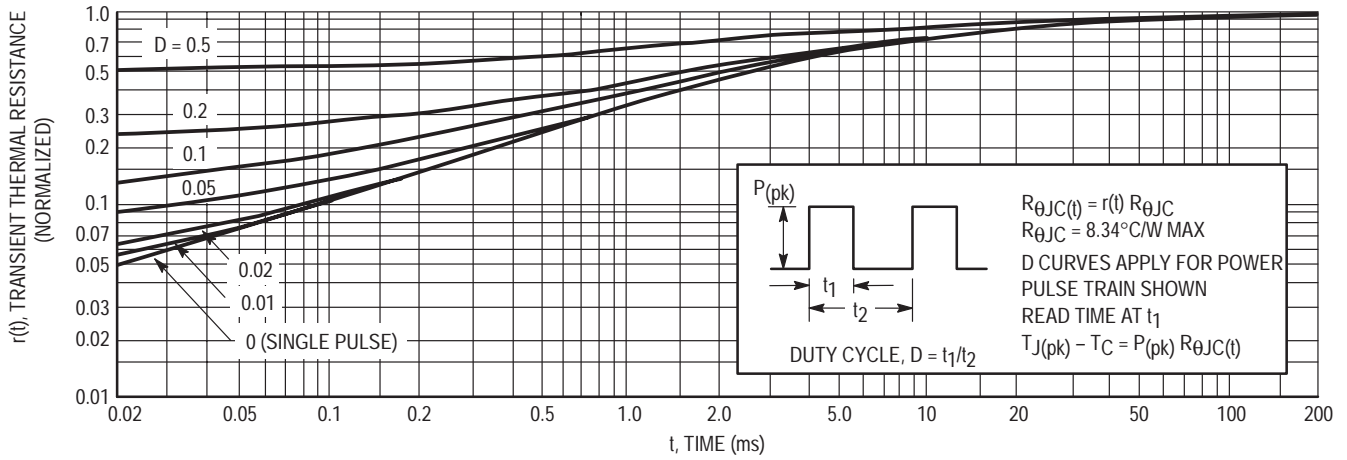


Figure 4. Thermal Response

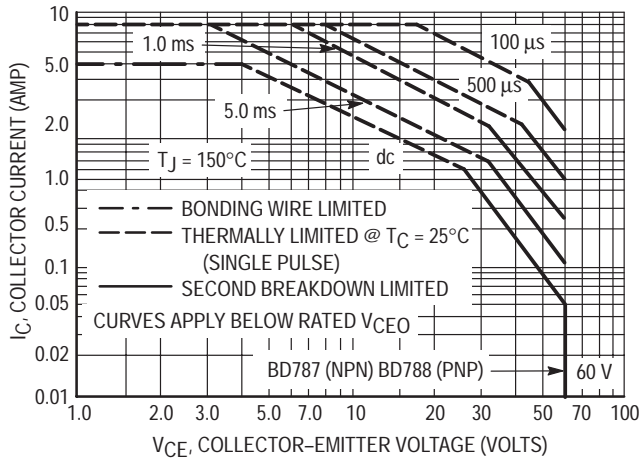


Figure 5. Active Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation, i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 5 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ :  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 4. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

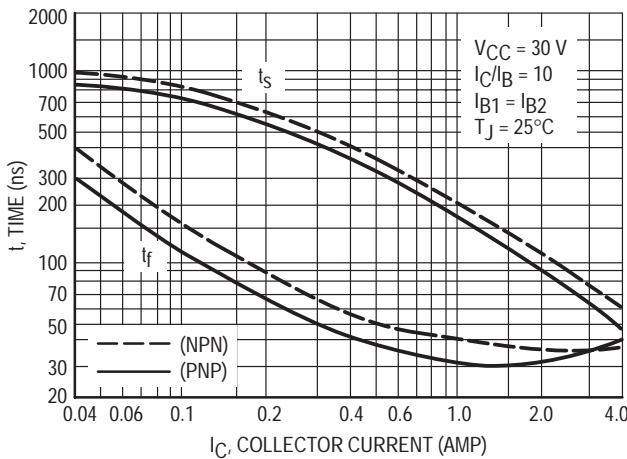


Figure 6. Turn-Off Time

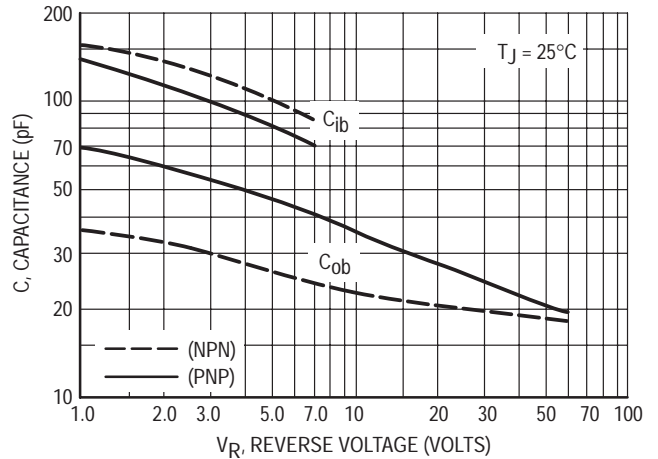


Figure 7. Capacitance

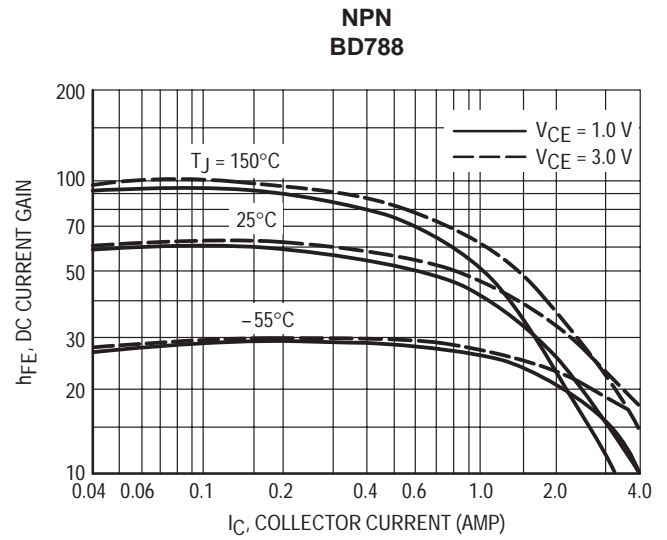
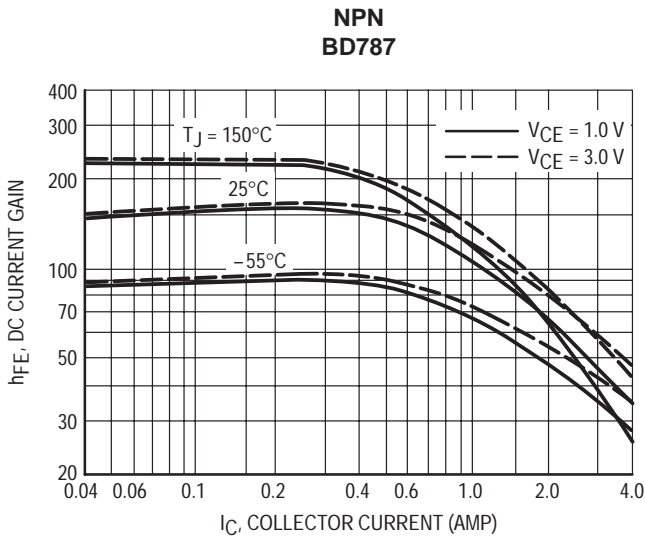


Figure 8. DC Current Gain

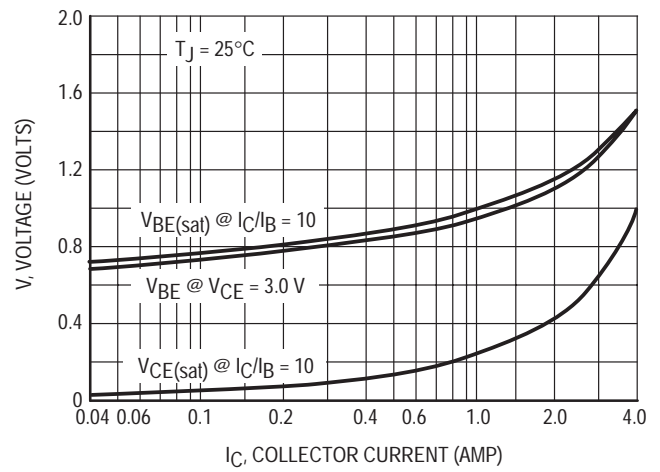
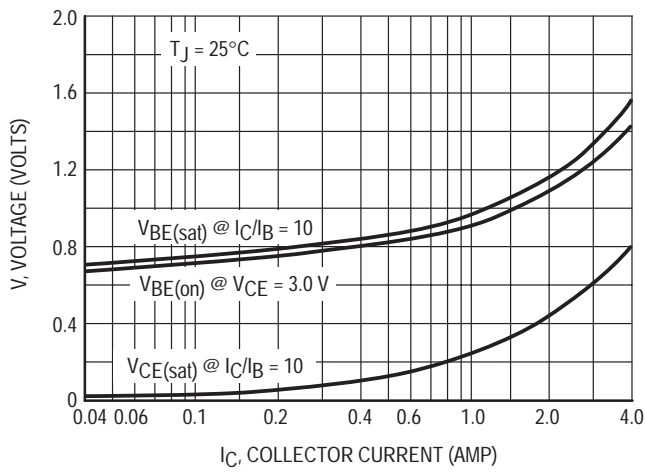


Figure 9. "On" Voltages

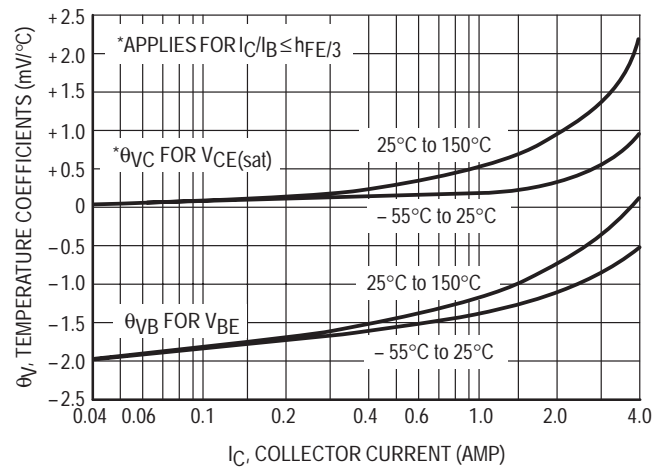
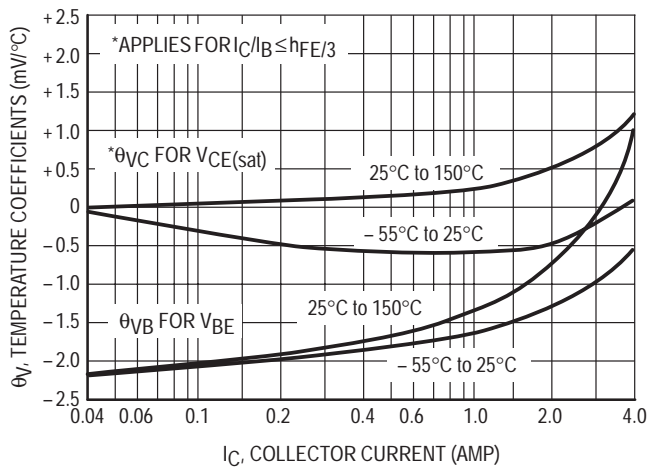


Figure 10. Temperature Coefficients



## Complementary Plastic Silicon Power Transistors

... designed for low power audio amplifier and low-current, high speed switching applications.

- High Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage —  
 $V_{CEO(sus)} = 80 \text{ Vdc (Min) — BD789, BD790}$   
 $= 100 \text{ Vdc (Min) — BD791, BD792}$
- High DC Current Gain @  $I_C = 200 \text{ mAdc}$   
 $h_{FE} = 40\text{--}250$
- Low Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage —  
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 0.5 \text{ Vdc (Max) @ } I_C = 500 \text{ mAdc}$
- High Current Gain — Bandwidth Product —  
 $f_T = 40 \text{ MHz (Min) @ } I_C = 100 \text{ mAdc}$

### \*MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	BD789 BD790	BD791 BD792	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	80	100	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	80	100	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	6.0		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous — Peak	$I_C$	4.0 8.0		Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	1.0		Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	15 0.12		Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–65 to +150		$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	8.34	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

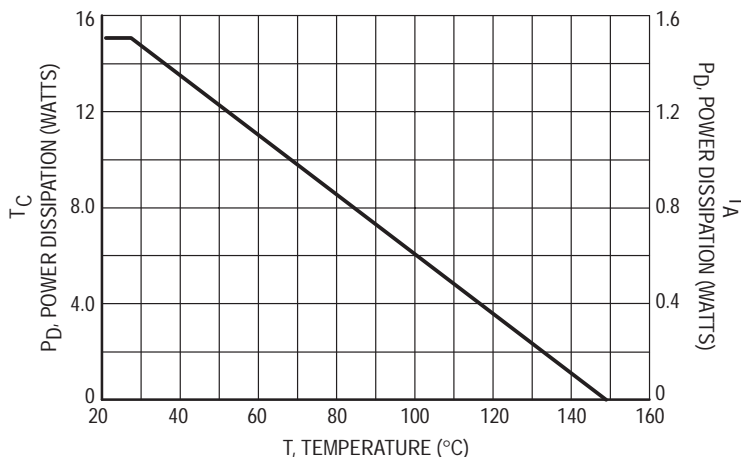


Figure 1. Power Derating

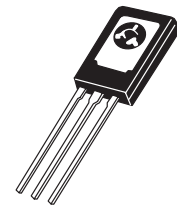
Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 7

**NPN  
BD789**  
**BD791\***  
**PNP  
BD790**  
**BD792\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**4 AMPERE  
POWER TRANSISTORS  
COMPLEMENTARY  
SILICON  
80, 100 VOLTS  
15 WATTS**



**CASE 77-08  
TO-225AA TYPE**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 10\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	BD789, BD790 BD791, BD792	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	80 100	— —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 40\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 50\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	BD789, BD790 BD791, BD792	$I_{CEO}$	— —	100 100	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 100\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 40\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 50\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	BD789, BD790 BD791, BD792 BD789, BD790 BD791, BD792	$I_{CEX}$	— — — —	1.0 1.0 0.1 0.1	$\mu\text{Adc}$  mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 6.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )		$I_{EBO}$	—	1.0	$\mu\text{Adc}$
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)</b>					
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 200\text{ mA}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 4.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ )		$h_{FE}$	40 20 10 5.0	250 — — —	—
Collector Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 500\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 50\text{ mA}$ ) ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 100\text{ mA}$ ) ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 200\text{ mA}$ ) ( $I_C = 4.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 800\text{ mA}$ )		$V_{CE(sat)}$	— — — —	0.5 1.0 2.5 3.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 200\text{ mA}$ )		$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	1.8	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 200\text{ mA}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ )		$V_{BE(on)}$	—	1.5	Vdc
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 100\text{ mA}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 10\text{ MHz}$ )		$f_T$	40	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ , $f = 0.1\text{ MHz}$ )	BD789, BD791 BD790, BD792	$C_{ob}$	— —	50 70	pF
Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 200\text{ mA}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ kHz}$ )		$h_{fe}$	10	—	—

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .

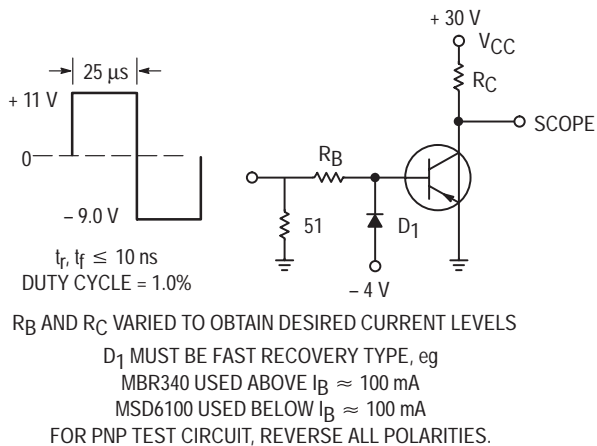


Figure 2. Switching Time Test Circuit

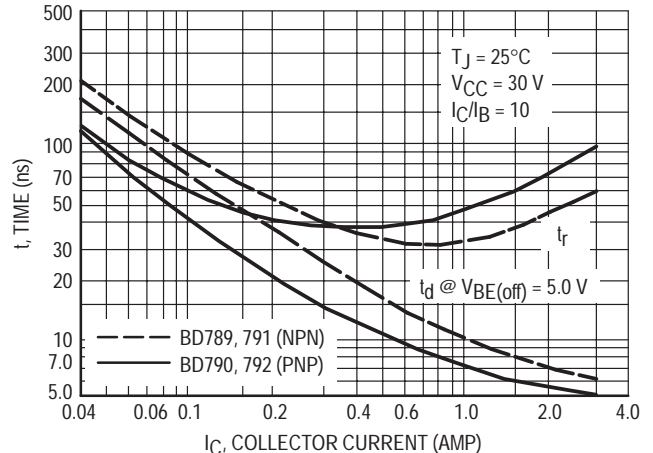


Figure 3. Turn–On Time

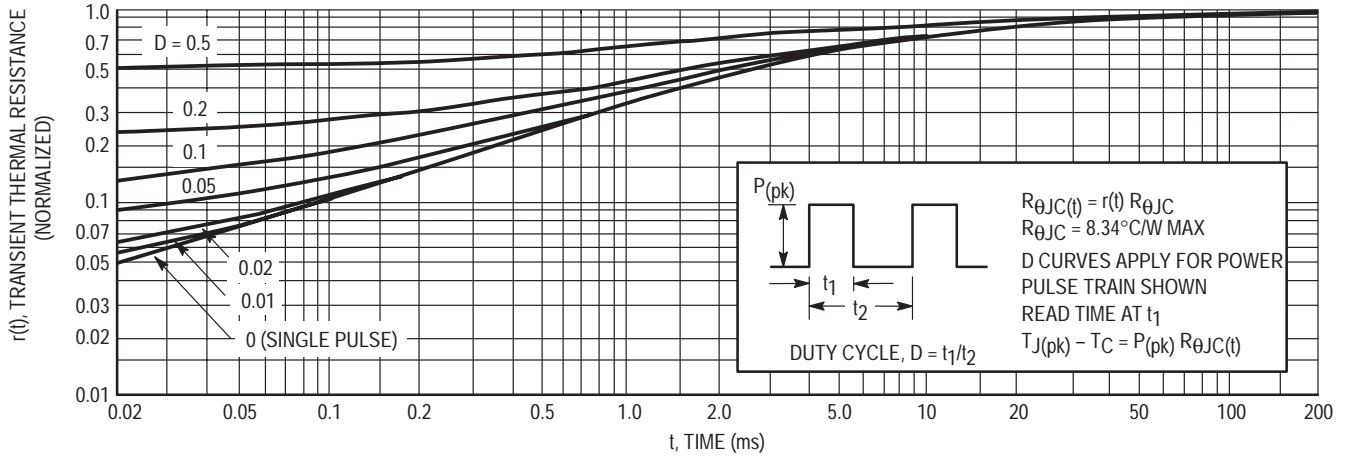


Figure 4. Thermal Response

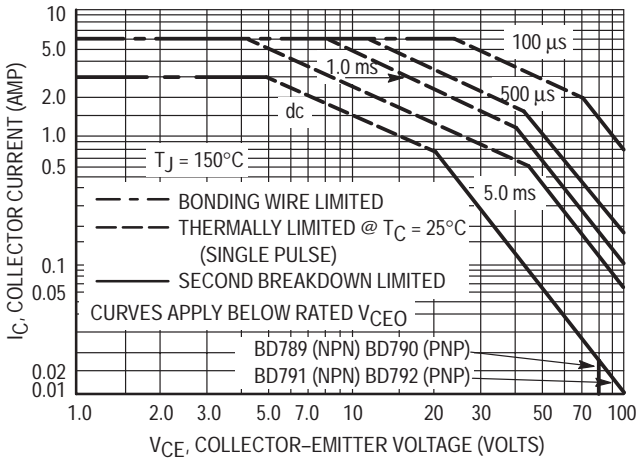


Figure 5. Active Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation, i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 5 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ :  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 4. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

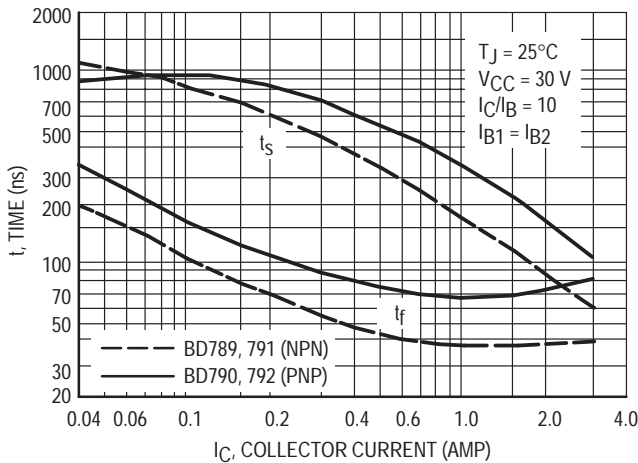


Figure 6. Turn-Off Time

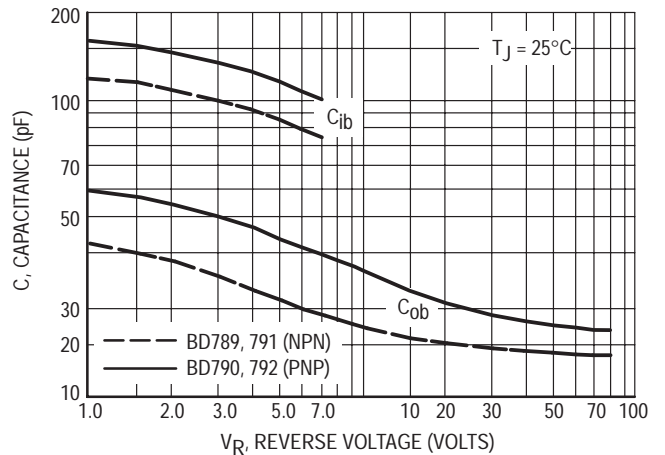


Figure 7. Capacitance

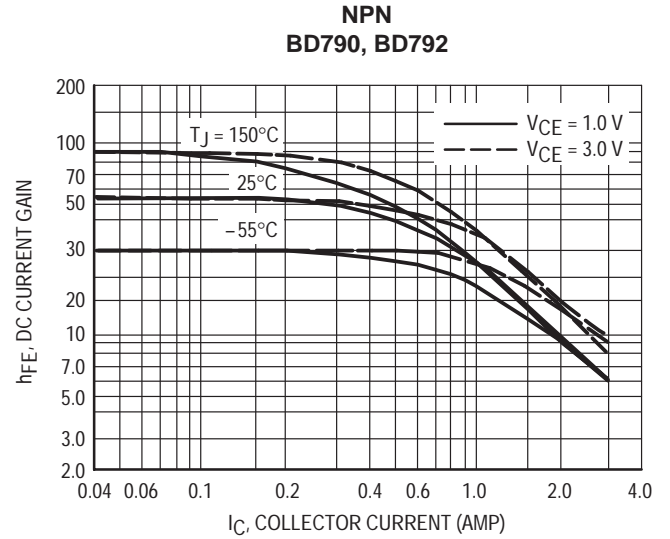
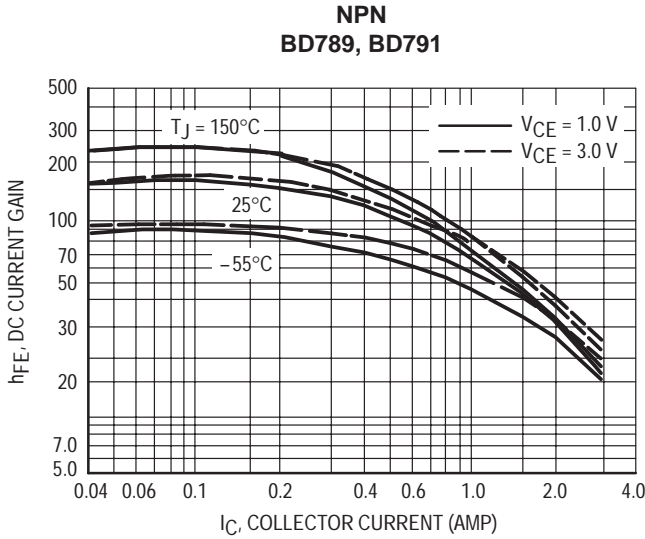


Figure 8. DC Current Gain

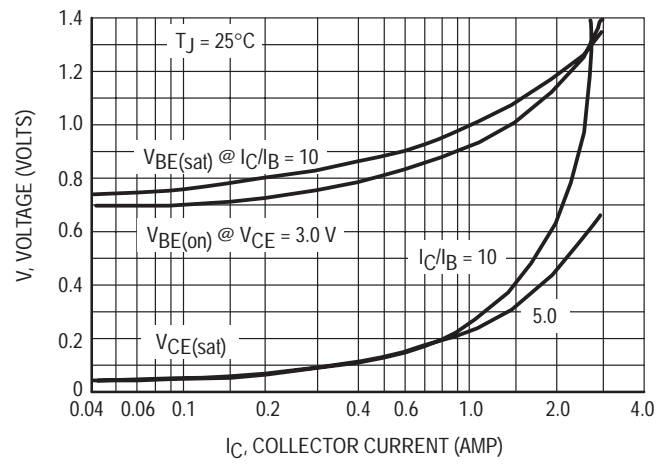
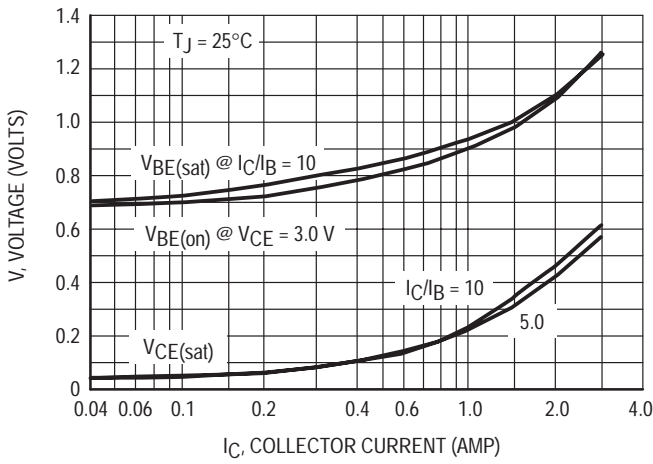


Figure 9. "On" Voltages

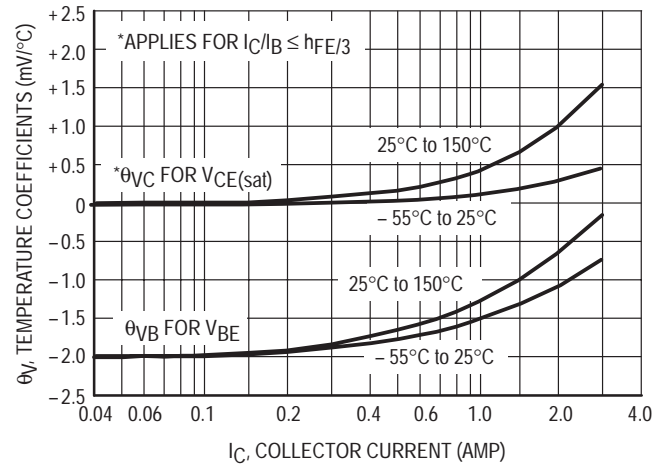
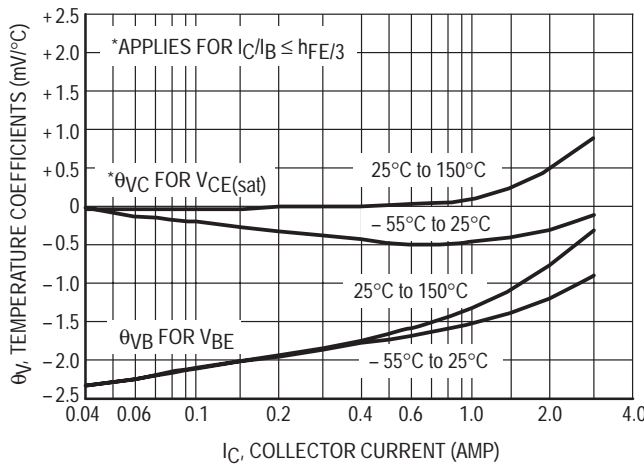


Figure 10. Temperature Coefficients

**BD801**

**8 AMPERE  
POWER TRANSISTORS  
NPN SILICON  
100 VOLTS  
65 WATTS**

**Plastic High Power Silicon NPN Transistor**

... designed for use up to 30 Watt audio amplifiers utilizing complementary or quasi complementary circuits.

- DC Current Gain —  $h_{FE} = 40$  (Min) @  $I_C = 1.0$  Adc
- BD801 is complementary with BD 798, 800, 802

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	100	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	100	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	5.0	Vdc
Collector Current	$I_C$	8.0	Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	3.0	Adc
Total Device Dissipation $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	65 522	Watts mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-55 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

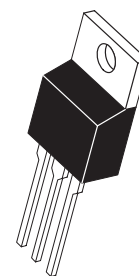
**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	1.92	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage* ( $I_C = 0.1$ Adc, $I_B = 0$ ) ( $I_C = 0.05$ Adc, $I_B = 0$ )	$BV_{CEO}$	100	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 100$ Vdc, $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$	0.1	—	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0$ Vdc, $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	1.0	mAdc
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 1.0$ A, $V_{CE} = 2.0$ V) ( $I_C = 3.0$ A, $V_{CE} = 2.0$ V)	$h_{FE}$	30 15	— —	
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage* ( $I_C = 3.0$ Adc, $I_B = 0.3$ Adc)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	1.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage* ( $I_C = 3.0$ Adc, $V_{CE} = 2.0$ Vdc)	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	1.6	Vdc
Current–Gain Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 0.25$ Adc, $V_{CE} = 10$ Vdc, $f = 1.0$ MHz)	$f_T$	3.0	—	MHz

\* Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300$   $\mu\text{s}$ . Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .



**CASE 221A-06  
TO-220AB**

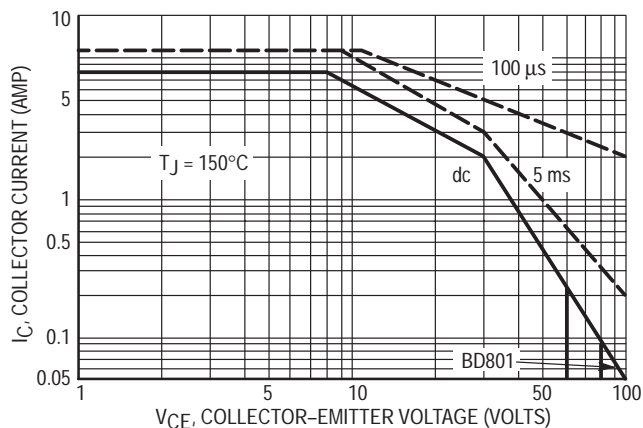


Figure 1. Active Region Safe Operating Area

The Safe Operating Area Curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits below which the device will not enter secondary breakdown. Collector load lines for specific circuits must fall within the applicable Safe Area to avoid causing a catastrophic failure. To insure operation below the maximum  $T_J$ , power-temperature derating must be observed for both steady state and pulse power conditions.

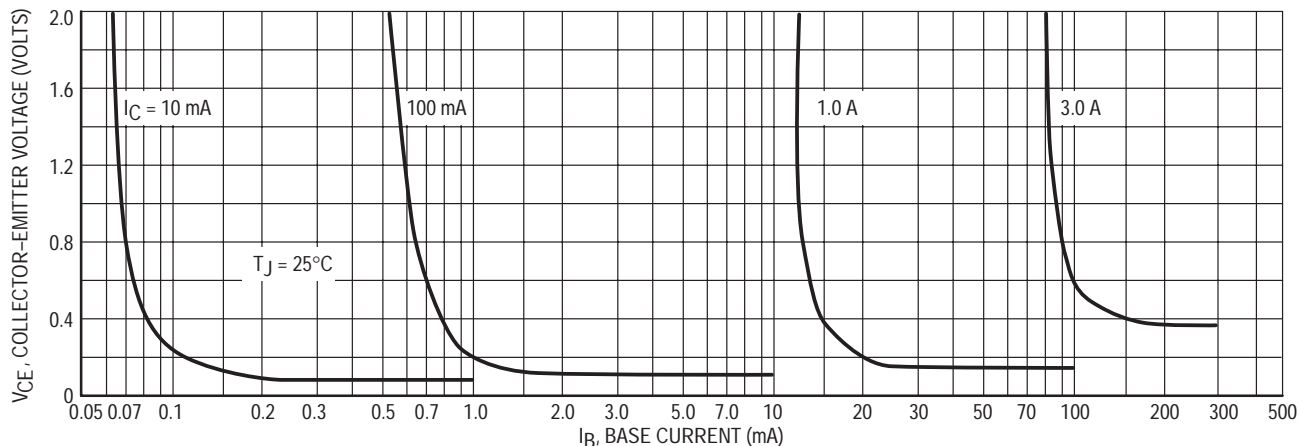


Figure 2. Collector Saturation Region

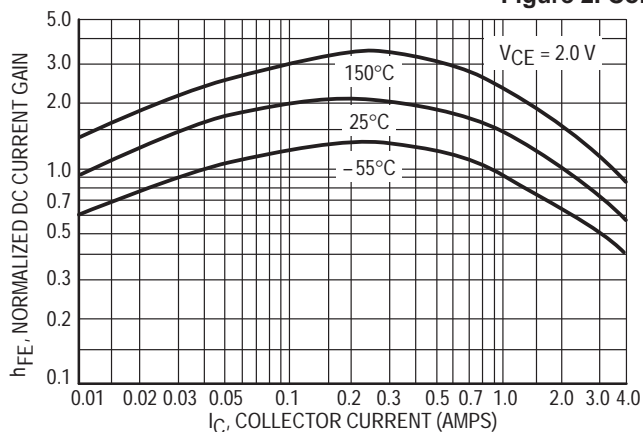


Figure 3. Normalized DC Current Gain

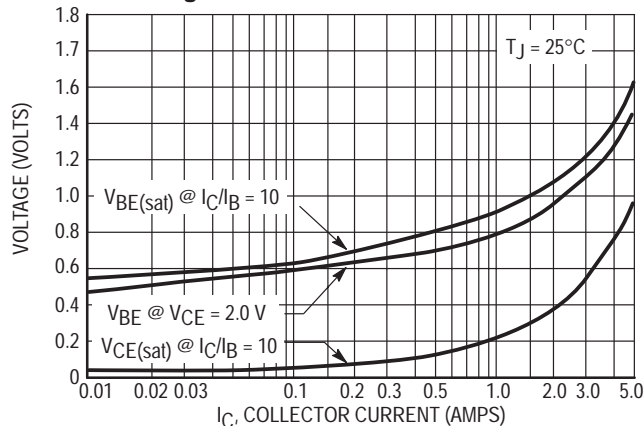


Figure 4. "On" Voltage

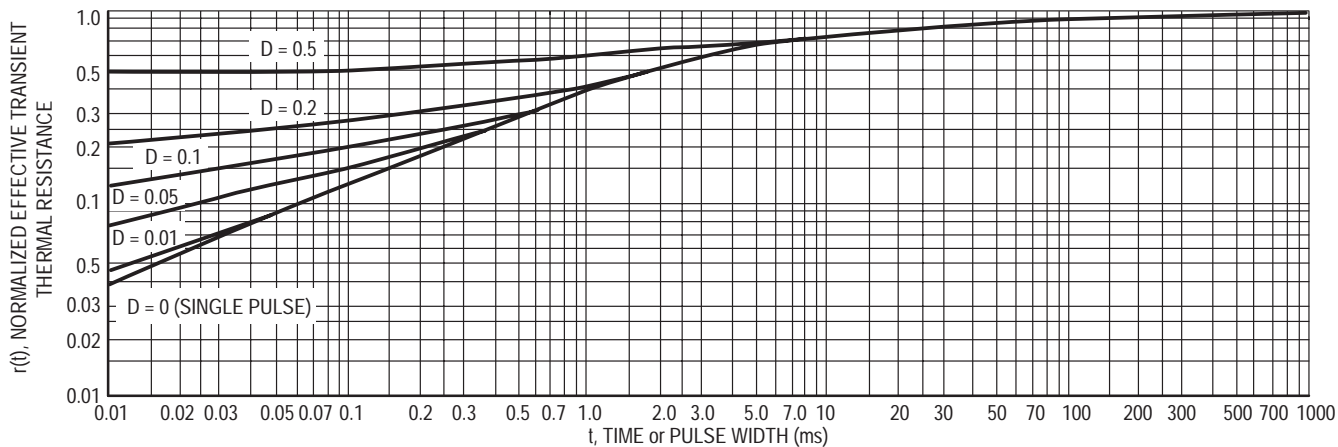


Figure 5. Thermal Response

**BD802**

## Plastic High Power Silicon PNP Transistor

... designed for use up to 30 Watt audio amplifiers utilizing complementary or quasi complementary circuits.

- DC Current Gain —  $h_{FE} = 40$  (Min) @  $I_C = 1.0$  Adc
- BD802 is complementary with BD 795, 797, 799, 801

**8 AMPERE  
POWER TRANSISTORS  
PNP SILICON  
100 VOLTS  
65 WATTS**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	100	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	100	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	5.0	Vdc
Collector Current	$I_C$	8.0	Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	3.0	Adc
Total Device Dissipation $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	65 522	Watts mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–55 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

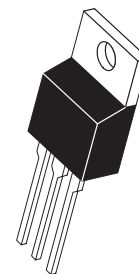
### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	1.92	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage* ( $I_C = 0.05$ Adc, $I_B = 0$ )	$BV_{CEO}$	100	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 100$ Vdc, $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$	—	0.1	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0$ Vdc, $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	1.0	mAdc
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 1.0$ A, $V_{CE} = 2.0$ V) ( $I_C = 3.0$ A, $V_{CE} = 2.0$ V)	$h_{FE}$	30 15	— —	
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage* ( $I_C = 3.0$ Adc, $I_B = 0.3$ Adc)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	1.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage* ( $I_C = 3.0$ Adc, $V_{CE} = 2.0$ Vdc)	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	1.6	Vdc
Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 0.25$ Adc, $V_{CE} = 10$ Vdc, $f = \text{MHz}$ )	$f_T$	3.0	—	MHz

\* Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300$   $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0$ .



**CASE 221A–06  
TO–220AB**

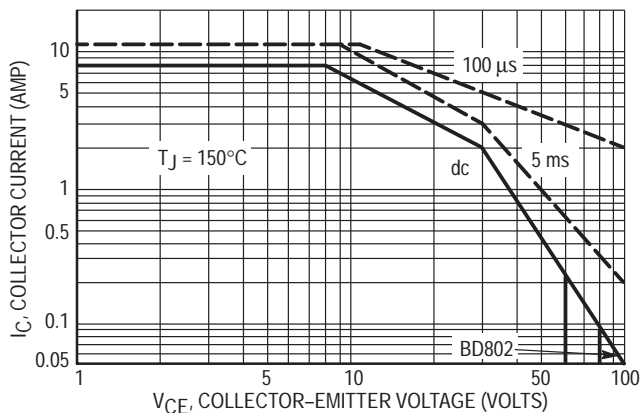


Figure 1. Active Region Safe Operating Area

The Safe Operating Area Curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits below which the device will not enter secondary breakdown. Collector load lines for specific circuits must fall within the applicable Safe Area to avoid causing a catastrophic failure. To insure operation below the maximum  $T_J$ , power-temperature derating must be observed for both steady state and pulse power conditions.

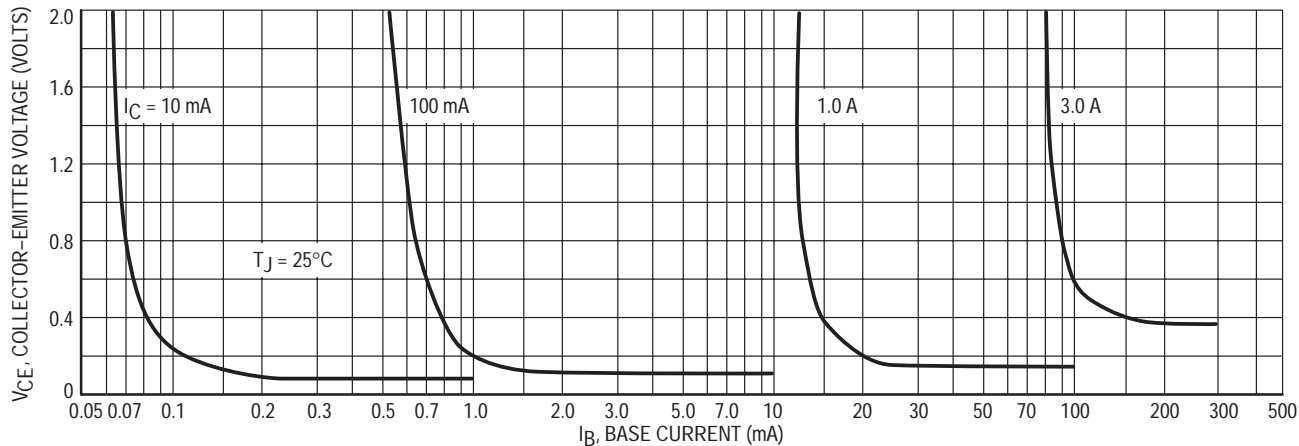


Figure 2. Collector Saturation Region

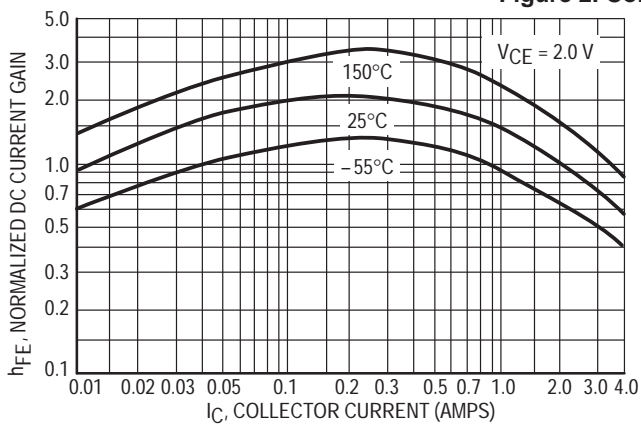


Figure 3. Normalized DC Current Gain

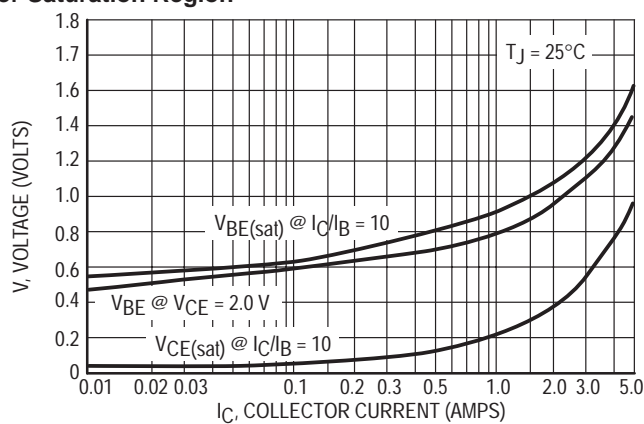


Figure 4. "On" Voltage

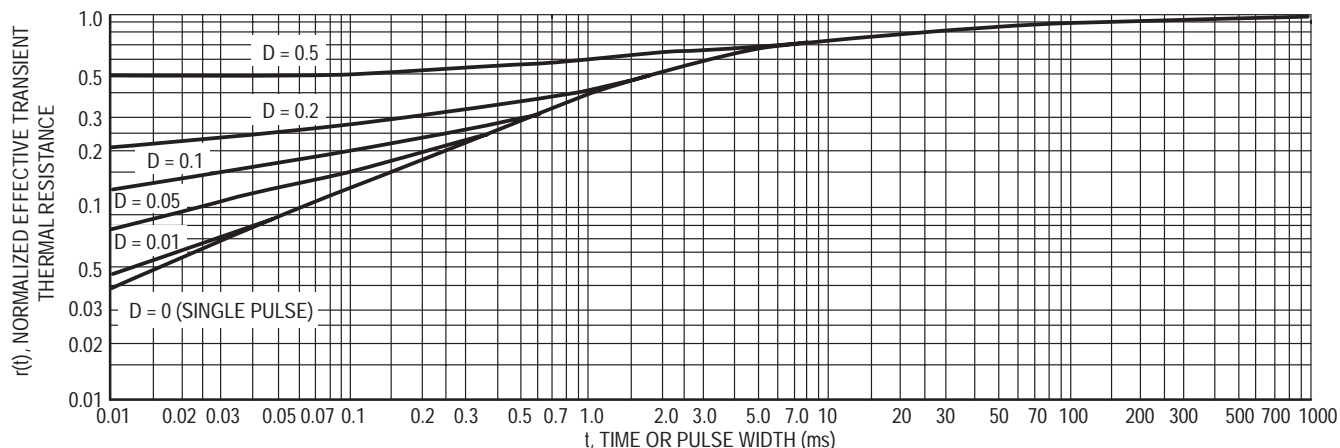


Figure 5. Thermal Response



## Plastic High Power Silicon PNP Transistor

... designed for use in high power audio amplifiers utilizing complementary or quasi complementary circuits.

- DC Current Gain —  $h_{FE} = 30$  (Min) @  $I_C = 2.0$  Adc
- BD 808, 810 are complementary with BD 807, 890

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Type	Value	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	BD808 BD810	60 80	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	BD808 BD810	70 80	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$		5.0	Vdc
Collector Current	$I_C$		10	Adc
Base Current	$I_B$		6.0	Adc
Total Device Dissipation $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$		90 720	Watts mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$		–55 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	1.39	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

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

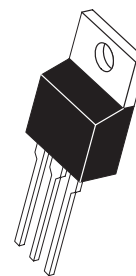
Characteristic	Symbol	Type	Min	Max	Unit
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage* ( $I_C = 0.1$ Adc, $I_B = 0$ )	$BV_{CEO}$	BD808 BD810	60 80	— —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 70$ Vdc, $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 80$ Vdc, $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$	BD808 BD810	— —	1.0 1.0	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0$ Vdc, $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$		—	2.0	mAdc
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 2.0$ A, $V_{CE} = 2.0$ V) ( $I_C = 4.0$ A, $V_{CE} = 2.0$ V)	$h_{FE}$		30 15	— —	
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage* ( $I_C = 3.0$ Adc, $I_B = 0.3$ Adc)	$V_{CE(sat)}$		—	1.1	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage* ( $I_C = 4.0$ Adc, $V_{CE} = 2.0$ Vdc)	$V_{BE(on)}$		—	1.6	Vdc
Current–Gain Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 1.0$ Adc, $V_{CE} = 10$ Vdc, $f = 1.0$ MHz)	$f_T$		1.5	—	MHz

\* Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300$   $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .

**BD808**  
**BD810\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**10 AMPERE**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**PNP SILICON**  
**60, 80 VOLTS**  
**90 WATTS**



CASE 221A–06  
TO–220AB

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 7

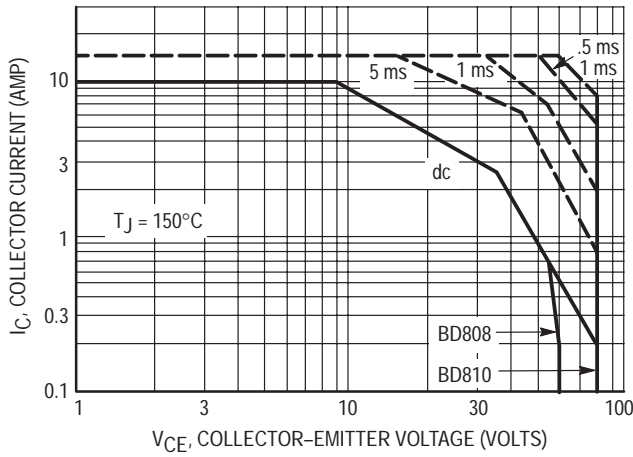


Figure 1. Active Region DC Safe Operating Area (see Note 1)

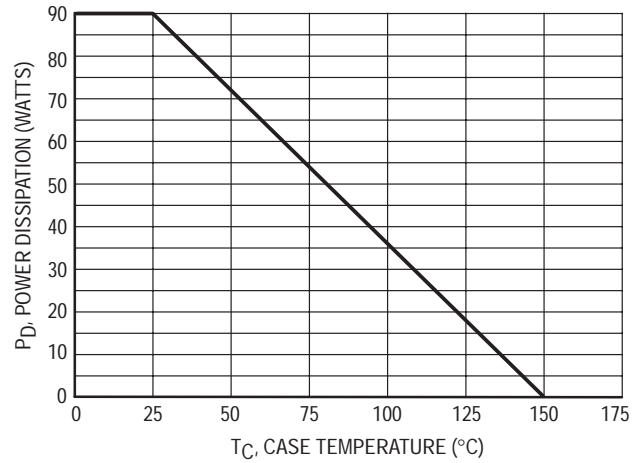


Figure 2. Power-Temperature Derating Curve

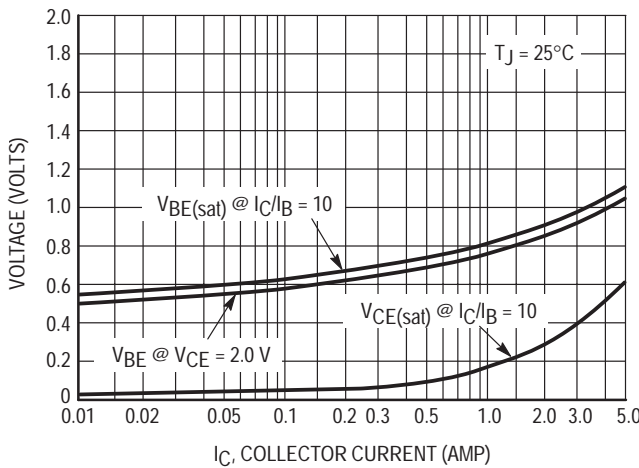


Figure 3. "On" Voltages

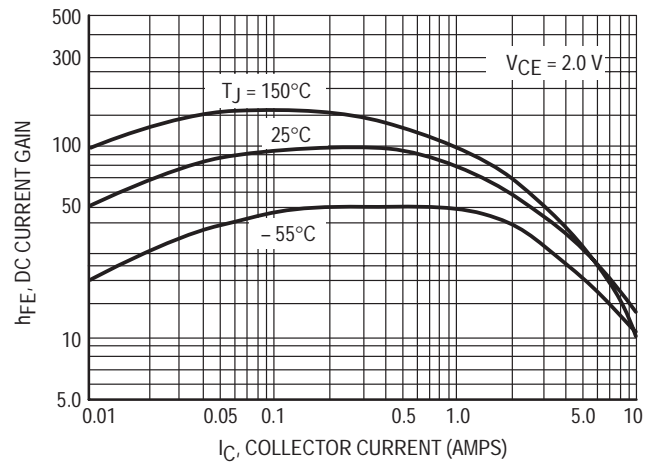


Figure 4. Current Gain

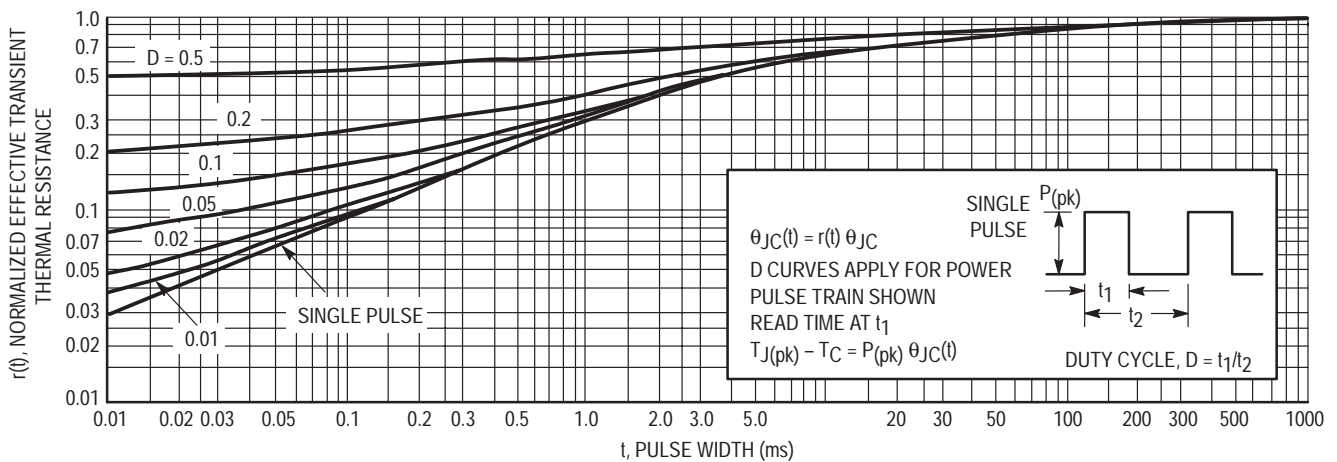


Figure 5. Thermal Response

**Note 1:**

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation, i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 1 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ . At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

# Complementary Silicon Plastic Power Darlington

... for use as output devices in complementary general purpose amplifier applications.

- High DC Current Gain  
HFE = 1000 (min.) @ 5 Adc
- Monolithic Construction with Built-in Base Emitter Shunt Resistors

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	100	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	100	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous — Peak	$I_C$	10 20	A <sub>dc</sub>
Base Current	$I_B$	0.5	A <sub>dc</sub>
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	125 1.0	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	1.0	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

**NPN**  
**BDV65B**  
**PNP**  
**BDV64B**

**DARLINGTONS**  
**10 AMPERES**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**60-80-100-120 VOLTS**  
**125 WATTS**

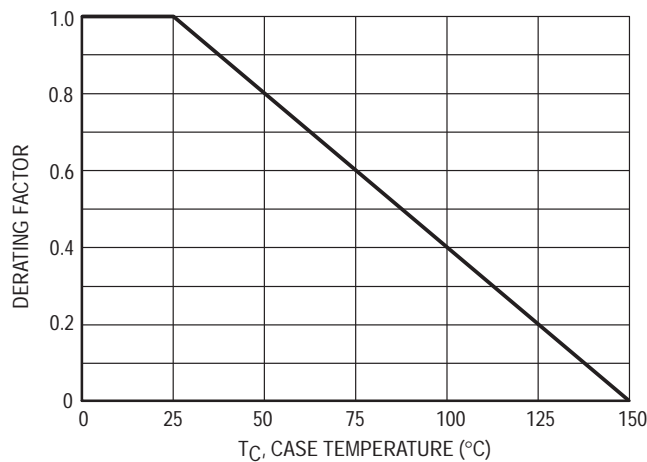
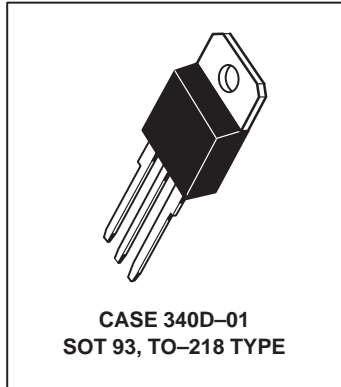
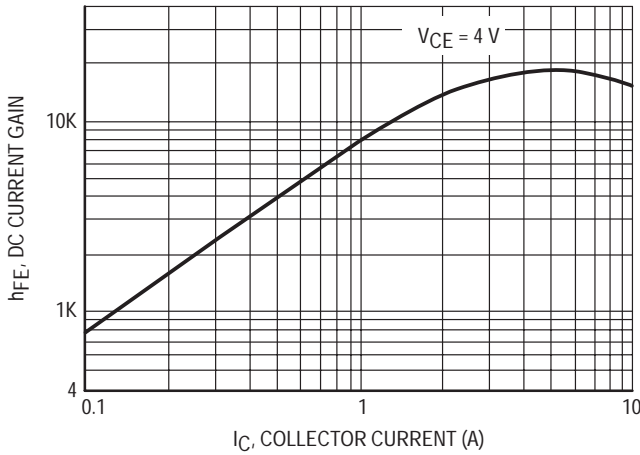


Figure 1. Power Derating

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

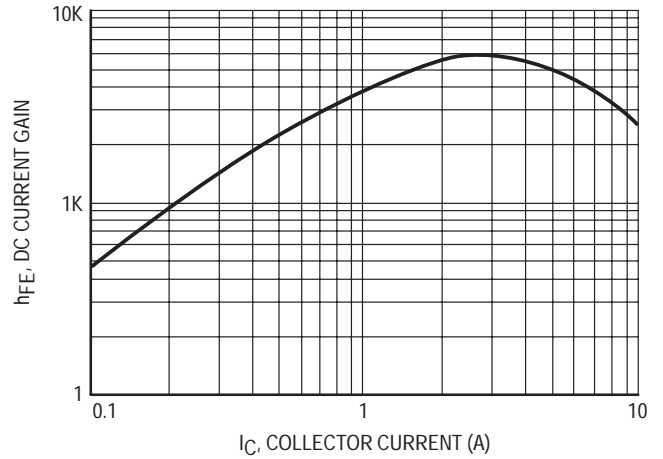
Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 30 \text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CE(sus)}$	100	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 50 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	—	1.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 100 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$	—	0.4	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 50 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CBO}$	—	2.0	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	5.0	mAdc
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 5.0 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	1000	—	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 5.0 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.02 \text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	2.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 5.0 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	2.5	Vdc

**NPN**

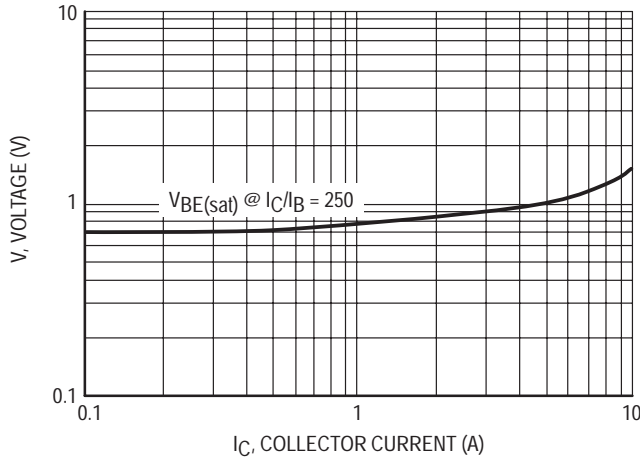


**Figure 2. DC Current Gain**

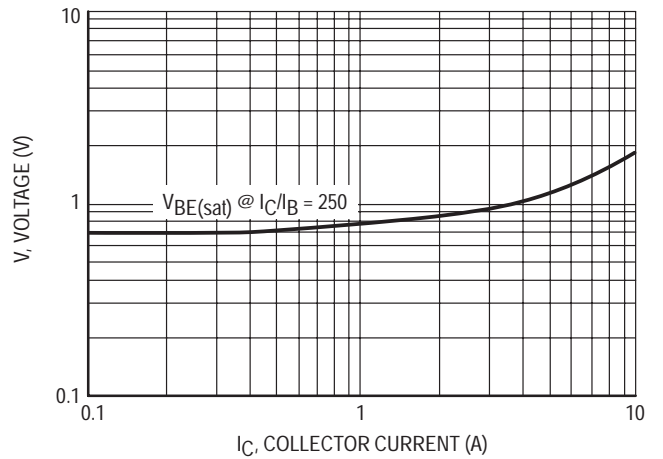
**PNP**



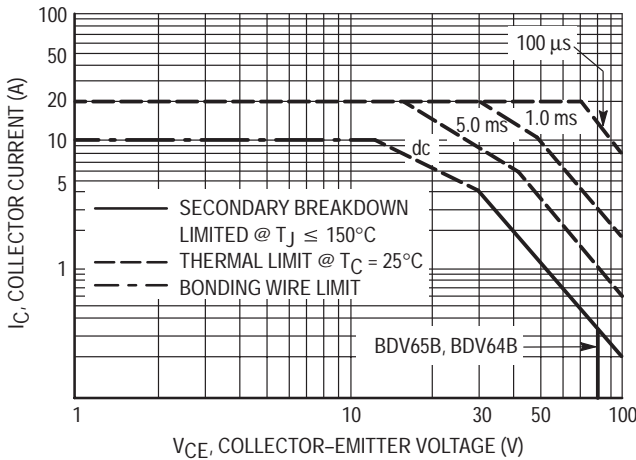
**Figure 3. DC Current Gain**



**Figure 4. "On" Voltages**



**Figure 5. "On" Voltages**



**Figure 6. Active Region Safe Operating Area**

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 6 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 7. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

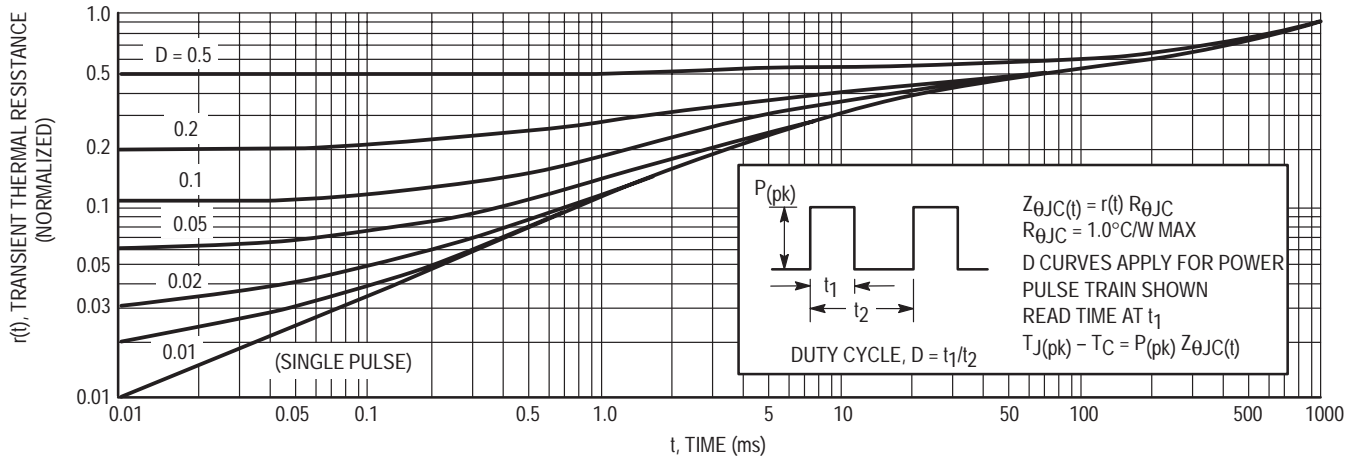


Figure 7. Thermal Response

## Darlington Complementary Silicon Power Transistors

... designed for general purpose and low speed switching applications.

- High DC Current Gain –  $h_{FE} = 2500$  (typ.) @  $I_C = 5.0$  Adc.
- Collector Emitter Sustaining Voltage @ 30 mAdc:  
 $V_{CE(sus)} = 80$  Vdc (min.) — BDW46  
 $100$  Vdc (min.) — BDW42/BDW47
- Low Collector Emitter Saturation Voltage  
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 2.0$  Vdc (max.) @  $I_C = 5.0$  Adc  
 $3.0$  Vdc (max.) @  $I_C = 10.0$  Adc
- Monolithic Construction with Built-In Base Emitter Shunt resistors
- TO-220AB Compact Package

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	BDW46	BDW42 BDW47	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	80	100	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	80	100	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	15		Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	0.5		Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	85 0.68		Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–55 to +150		$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.47	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

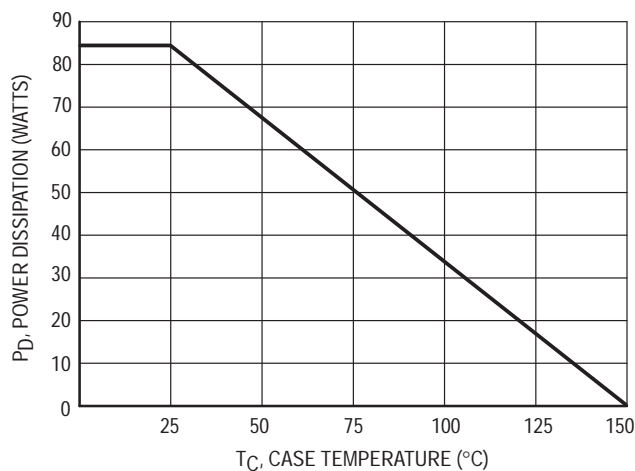


Figure 1. Power Temperature Derating Curve

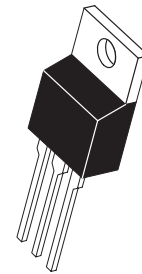
Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 7

**NPN**  
**BDW42\***  
**PNP**  
**BDW46**  
**BDW47\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**DARLINGTON**  
**15 AMPERE**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**80–100 VOLTS**  
**85 WATTS**



**CASE 221A-06**  
**TO-220AB**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) (I <sub>C</sub> = 30 mA, I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub>	80 100	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = 40 Vdc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0) (V <sub>CE</sub> = 50 Vdc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	I <sub>CEO</sub>	— —	2.0 2.0	mA
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CB</sub> = 80 Vdc, I <sub>E</sub> = 0) (V <sub>CB</sub> = 100 Vdc, I <sub>E</sub> = 0)	I <sub>CBO</sub>	— —	1.0 1.0	mA
Emitter Cutoff Current (V <sub>BE</sub> = 5.0 Vdc, I <sub>C</sub> = 0)	I <sub>EBO</sub>	—	2.0	mA

**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

DC Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 5.0 A, V <sub>CE</sub> = 4.0 Vdc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 A, V <sub>CE</sub> = 4.0 Vdc)	h <sub>FE</sub>	1000 250	—	
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 5.0 A, I <sub>B</sub> = 10 mA) (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 A, I <sub>B</sub> = 50 mA)	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>	— —	2.0 3.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 A, V <sub>CE</sub> = 4.0 Vdc)	V <sub>BE(on)</sub>	—	3.0	Vdc

**SECOND BREAKDOWN (2)**

Second Breakdown Collector Current with Base Forward Biased BDW42	I <sub>S/b</sub>	3.0	—	A
		V <sub>CE</sub> = 28.4 Vdc		
		V <sub>CE</sub> = 40 Vdc	1.2	—
BDW46/BDW47		V <sub>CE</sub> = 22.5 Vdc	3.8	—
		V <sub>CE</sub> = 36 Vdc	1.2	—

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Magnitude of common emitter small signal short circuit current transfer ratio (I <sub>C</sub> = 3.0 A, V <sub>CE</sub> = 3.0 Vdc, f = 1.0 MHz)	f <sub>T</sub>	4.0	—	MHz
Output Capacitance (V <sub>CB</sub> = 10 Vdc, I <sub>E</sub> = 0, f = 0.1 MHz)	C <sub>ob</sub>	— —	200 300	pF
Small–Signal Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 3.0 A, V <sub>CE</sub> = 3.0 Vdc, f = 1.0 kHz)	h <sub>fe</sub>	300	—	

- (1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300 μs, Duty Cycle = 2.0%.
- (2) Pulse Test non repetitive: Pulse Width = 250 ms.

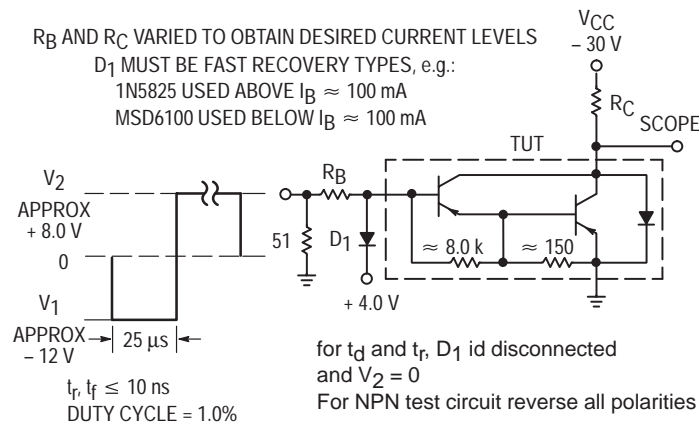


Figure 2. Switching Times Test Circuit

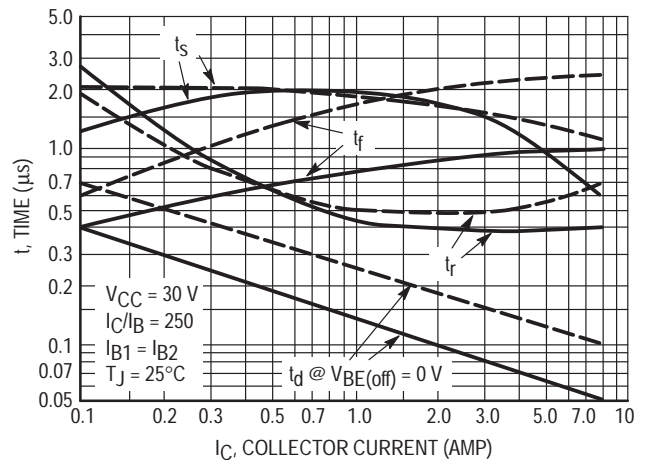


Figure 3. Switching Times



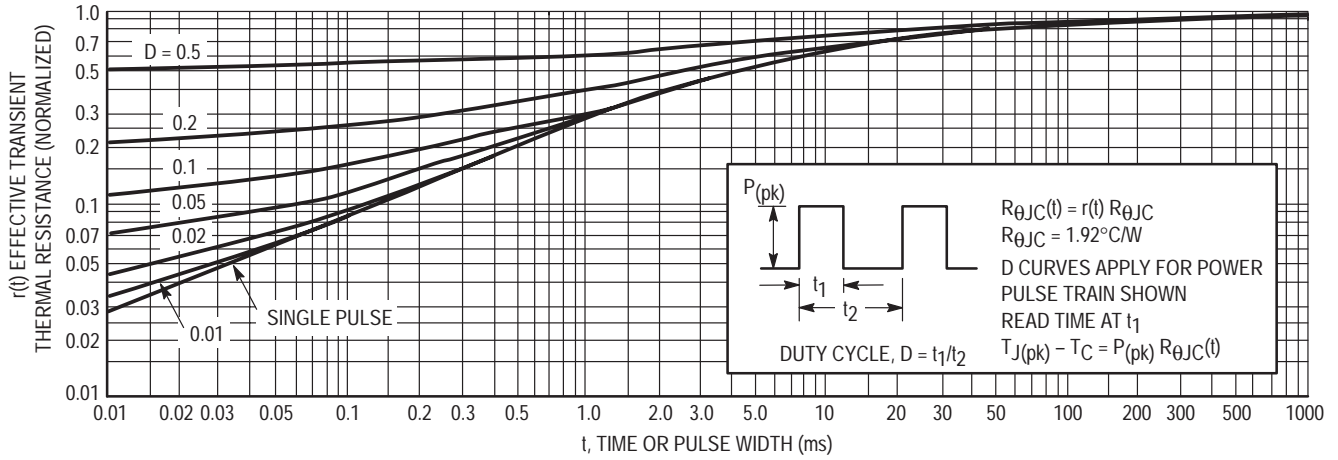


Figure 4. Thermal Response

ACTIVE-REGION SAFE OPERATING AREA

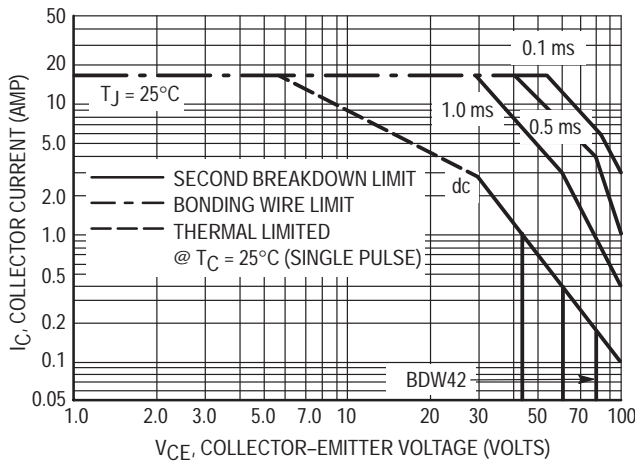


Figure 5. BDW42

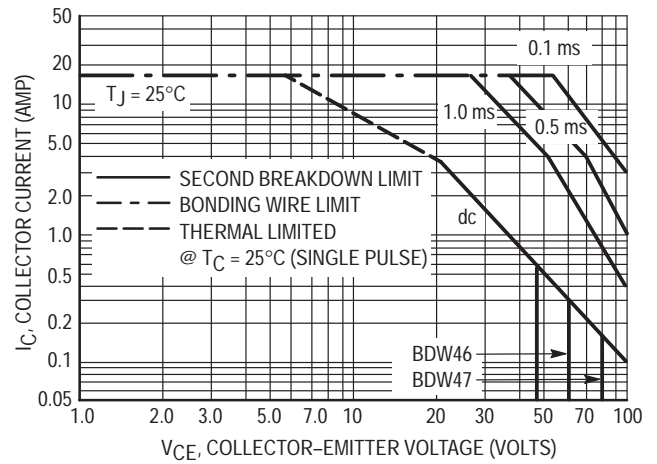


Figure 6. BDW46 and BDW47

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate. The data of Fig. 5 and 6 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 200^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second break-

down pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 200^\circ\text{C}$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Fig. 4. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

\* Linear extrapolation

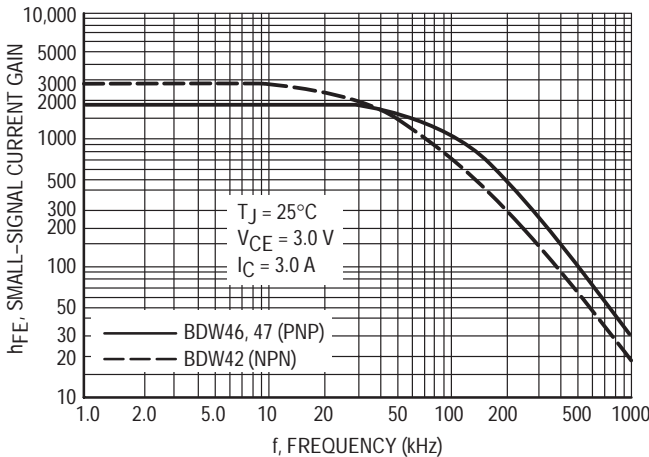


Figure 7. Small-Signal Current Gain

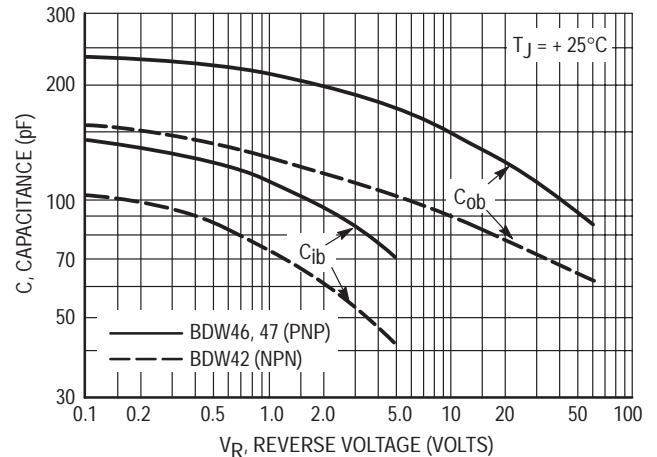
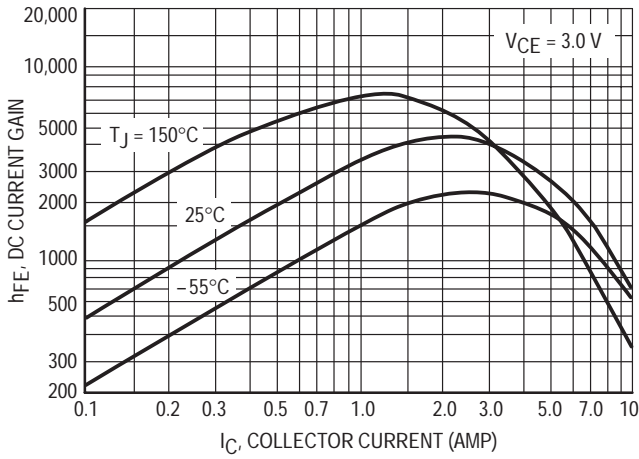


Figure 8. Capacitance

BDW40, 41, 42 (NPN)



BDW45, 46, 47 (PNP)

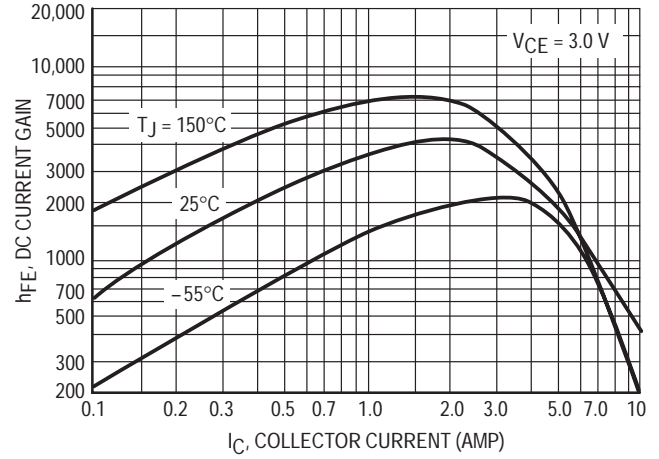


Figure 9. DC Current Gain

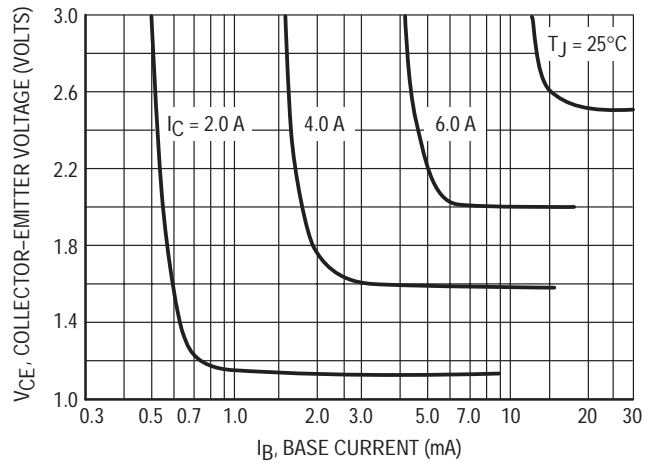
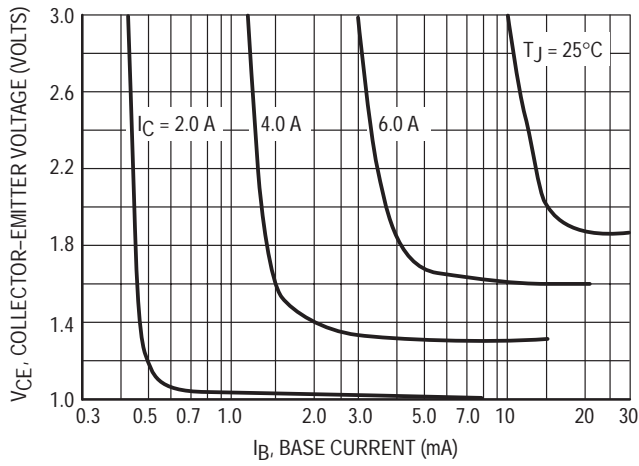
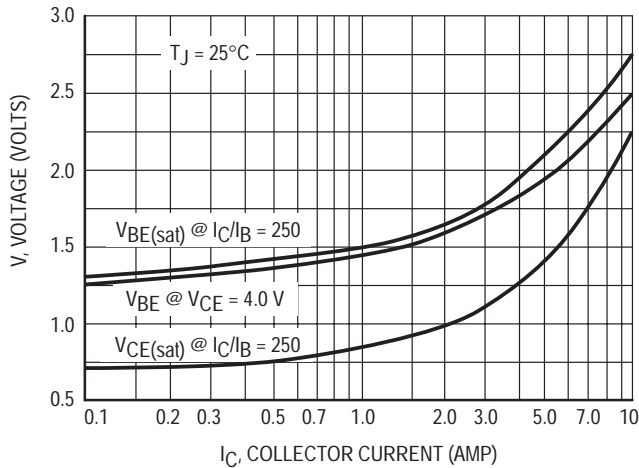


Figure 10. Collector Saturation Region

BDW40, 41, 42 (NPN)



BDW45, 46, 47 (PNP)

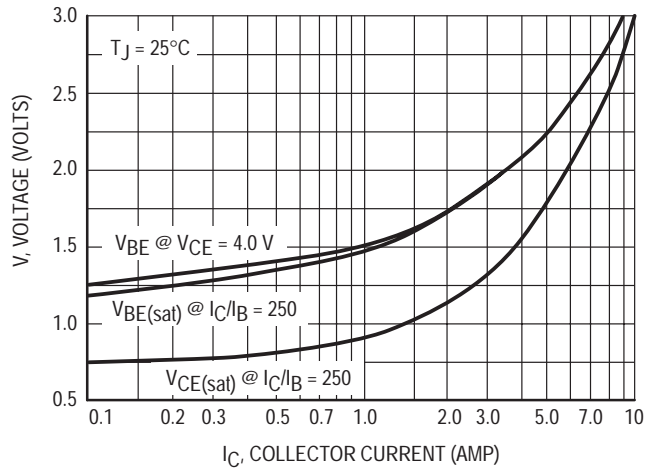
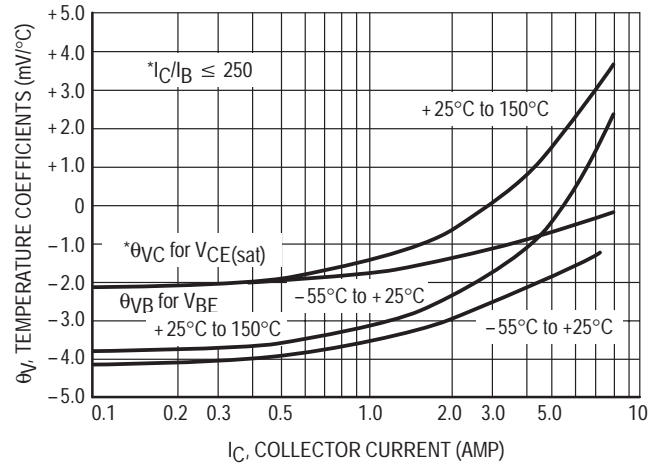
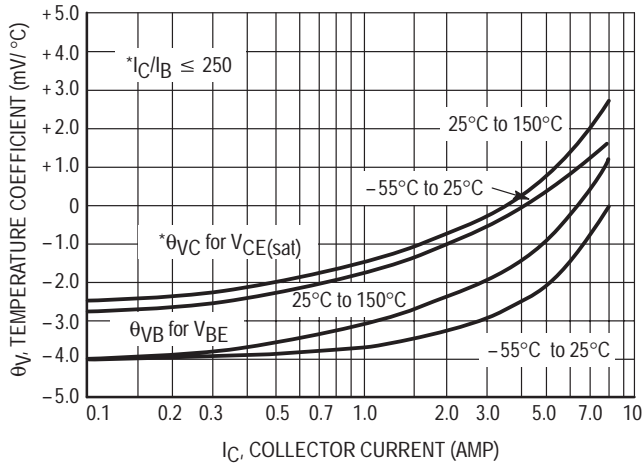
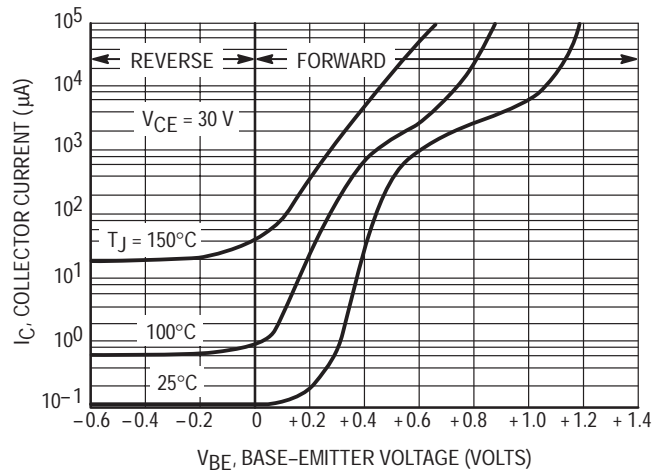
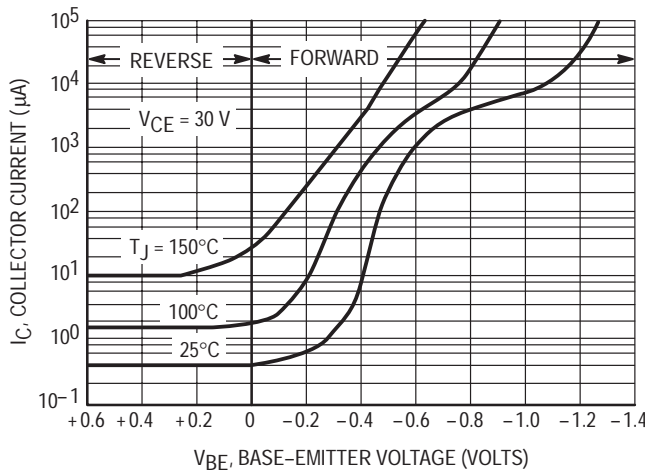


Figure 11. "On" Voltages

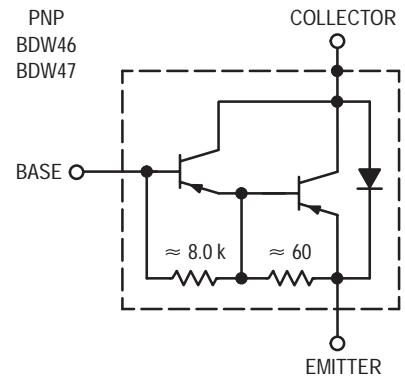
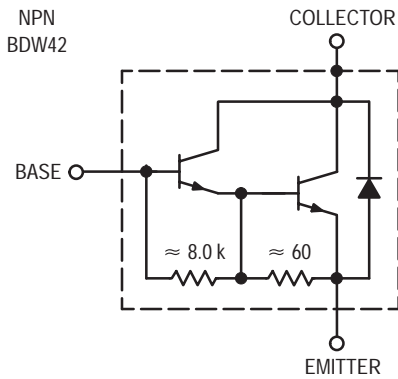
**BDW42 BDW46 BDW47**



**Figure 12. Temperature Coefficients**



**Figure 13. Collector Cut-Off Region**



**Figure 14. Darlington Schematic**

## Darlington Complementary Silicon Power Transistors

... designed for general purpose and low speed switching applications.

- High DC Current Gain —  $h_{FE} = 2500$  (typ.) at  $I_C = 4.0$
- Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage at 100 mAdc  
 $V_{CE(sus)} = 80$  Vdc (min.) — BDX33B, 34B  
 $100$  Vdc (min.) — BDX33C, 34C
- Low Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage  
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 2.5$  Vdc (max.) at  $I_C = 3.0$  Adc — BDX33B, 33C/34B, 34C
- Monolithic Construction with Build–In Base–Emitter Shunt resistors
- TO–220AB Compact Package

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	BDX33B BDX34B	BDX33C BDX34C	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	80	100	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	80	100	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	$I_C$	10 15		Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	0.25		Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	70 0.56		Watts $\text{W}/^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–65 to +150		$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.78	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

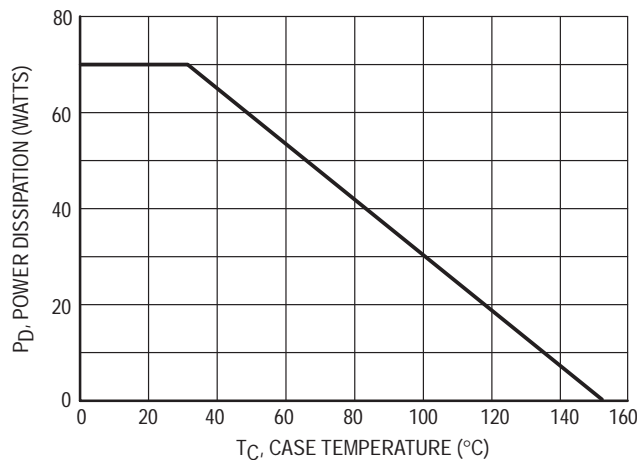


Figure 1. Power Derating

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 7

**NPN**  
**BDX33B**

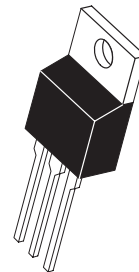
**BDX33C\***  
**PNP**

**BDX34B**

**BDX34C\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**DARLINGTON**  
**10 AMPERE**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**80–100 VOLTS**  
**70 WATTS**



CASE 221A–06  
TO–220AB

# BDX33B BDX33C BDX34B BDX34C

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

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage <sup>1</sup> ( $I_C = 100\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	BDX33B/BDX34B BDX33C/BDX34C	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	80 100	— —	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage <sup>1</sup> ( $I_C = 100\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ , $R_{BE} = 100$ )	BDX33B/BDX34B BDX33C/BDX33C	$V_{CER(sus)}$	80 100	— —	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage <sup>1</sup> ( $I_C = 100\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ , $V_{BE} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ )	BDX33B/BDX34B BDX33C/BDX34C	$V_{CEX(sus)}$	80 100	— —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 1/2$ rated $V_{CEO}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$	$I_{CEO}$	— —	0.5 10	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} =$ rated $V_{CBO}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$	$I_{CBO}$	— —	1.0 5.0	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )		$I_{EBO}$	—	10	mAdc
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
DC Current Gain <sup>1</sup> ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	BDX33B, 33C/34B, 34C	$h_{FE}$	750	—	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 6.0\text{ mAdc}$ )	BDX33B, 33C/34B, 34C	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	2.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	BDX33B, 33C/34B, 34C	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	2.5	Vdc
Diode Forward Voltage ( $I_C = 8.0\text{ Adc}$ )		$V_F$	—	4.0	Vdc

<sup>1</sup> Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .

<sup>2</sup> Pulse Test non repetitive: Pulse Width = 0.25 s.

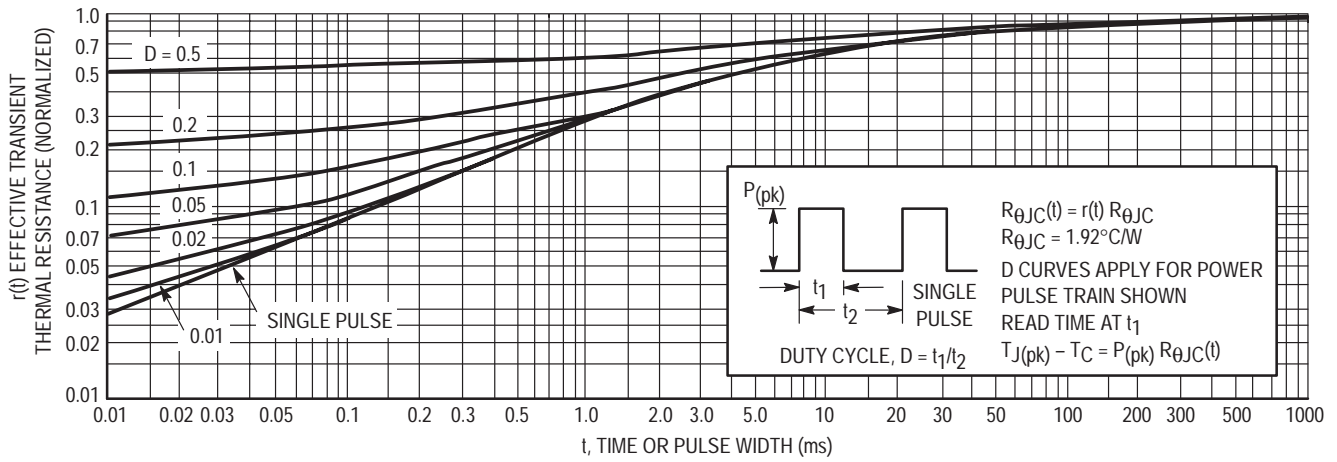


Figure 1. Thermal Response

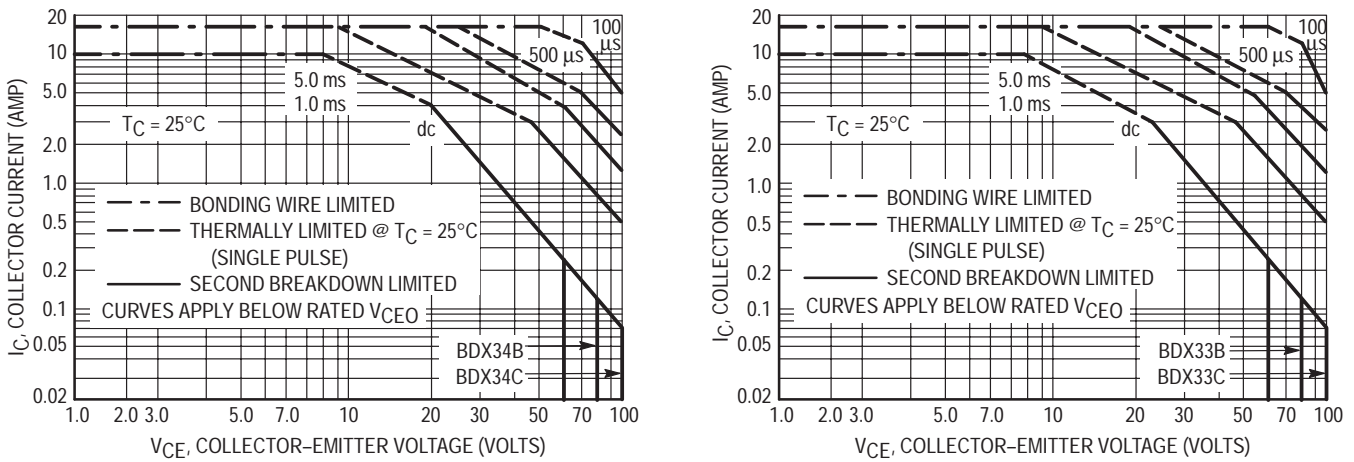


Figure 2. Active-Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation, i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate. The data of Fig. 3 is based on

$T_J(pk) = 150^\circ C$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_J(pk) = 150^\circ C$ .  $T_J(pk)$  may be calculated from the data in Fig. 1. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

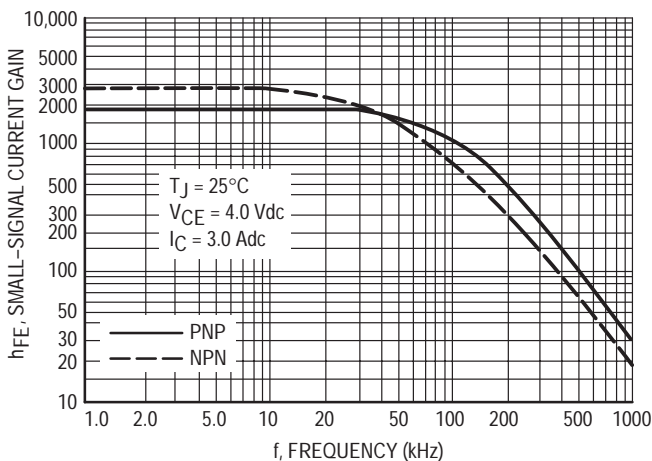


Figure 3. Small-Signal Current Gain

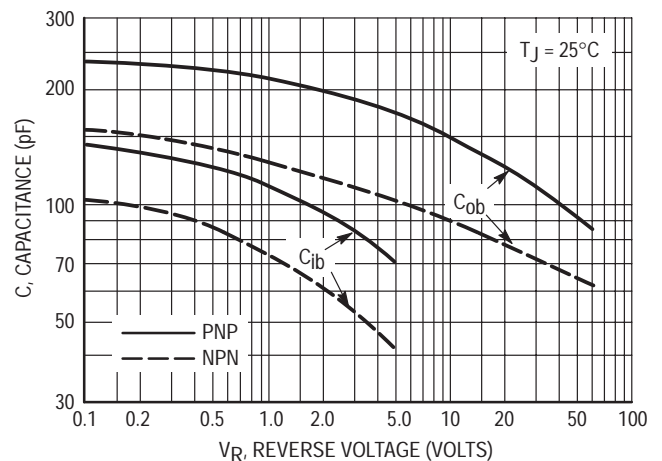
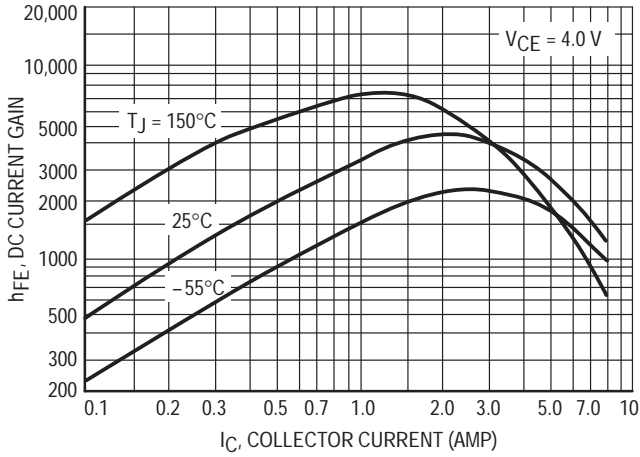
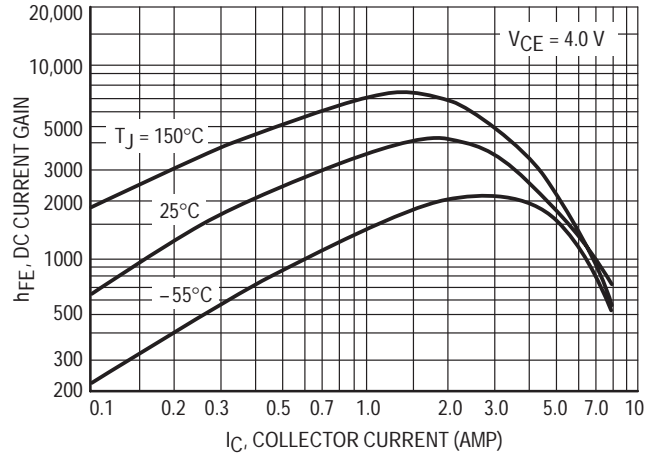


Figure 4. Capacitance

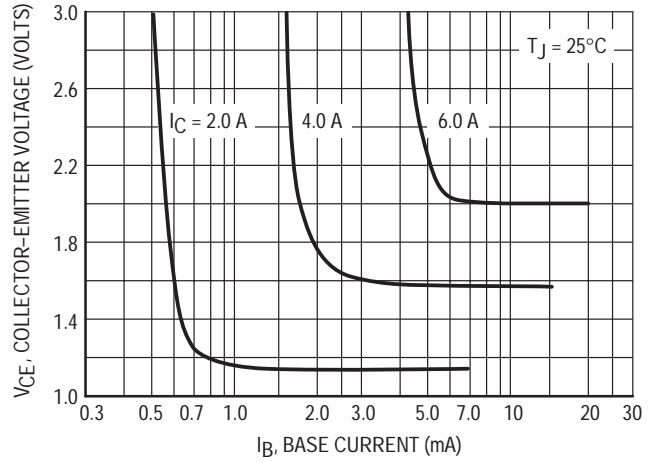
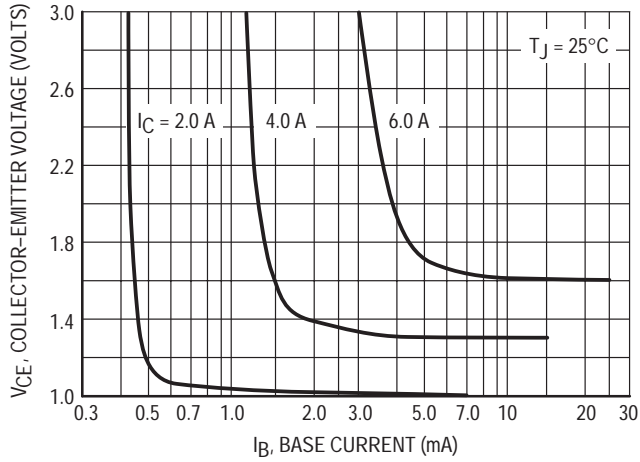
**NPN  
BDX33B, 33C**



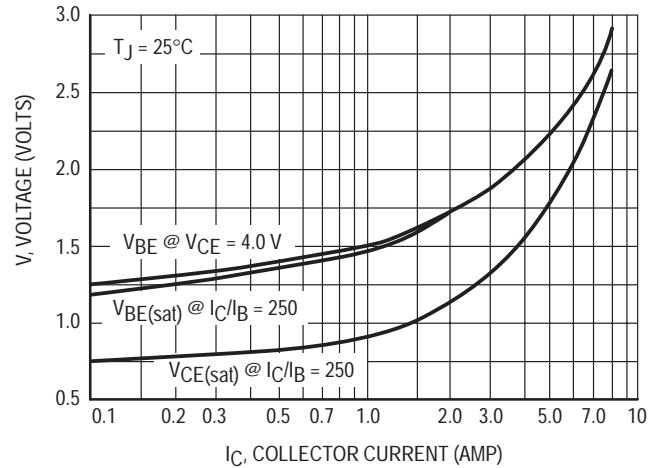
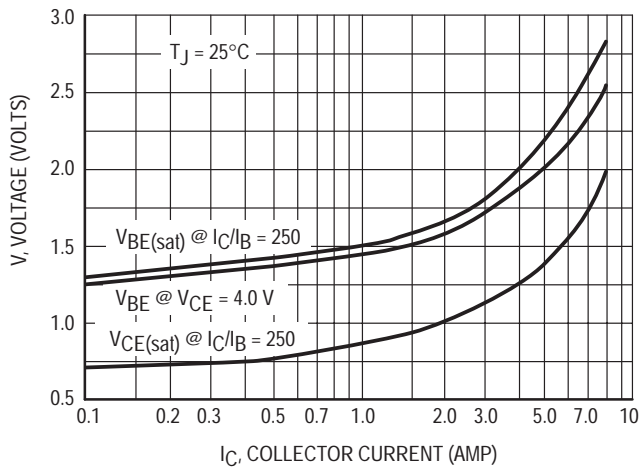
**PNP  
BDX34B, 34C**



**Figure 5. DC Current Gain**



**Figure 6. Collector Saturation Region**



**Figure 7. "On" Voltages**

# Plastic Medium-Power Complementary Silicon Transistors

... designed for general-purpose amplifier and low-speed switching applications.

- High DC Current Gain —  
 $h_{FE} = 2500$  (Typ) @  $I_C = 4.0$  Adc
- Collector Emitter Sustaining Voltage — @ 100 mAdc  
 $V_{CE(sus)} = 80$  Vdc (Min) — BDX53B, 54B  
 $= 100$  Vdc (Min) — BDX53C, 54C
- Low Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage —  
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 2.0$  Vdc (Max) @  $I_C = 3.0$  Adc  
 $= 4.0$  Vdc (Max) @  $I_C = 5.0$  Adc
- Monolithic Construction with Built-In Base-Emitter Shunt Resistors
- TO-220AB Compact Package

## MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	BDX53B BDX54B	BDX53C BDX54C	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	80	100	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	80	100	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	$I_C$	8.0 12		Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	0.2		Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	60 0.48		Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150		$^\circ\text{C}$

## THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

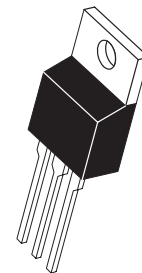
Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	70	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	70	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

**NPN**  
**BDX53B**

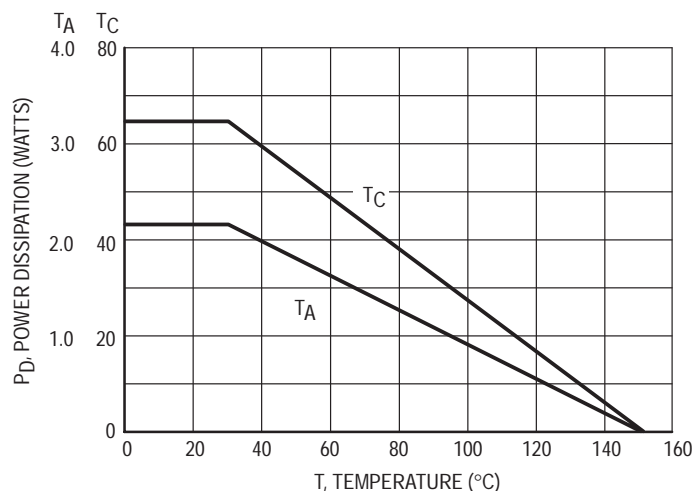
**BDX53C**  
**PNP**  
**BDX54B**

**BDX54C**

**DARLINGTON**  
**8 AMPERE**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**80-100 VOLTS**  
**65 WATTS**



**CASE 221A-06**  
**TO-220AB**



**Figure 1. Power Derating**

REV 7



# BDX53B BDX53C BDX54B BDX54C

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) (I <sub>C</sub> = 100 mA, I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub>	80 100	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = 40 Vdc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0) (V <sub>CE</sub> = 50 Vdc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	I <sub>CEO</sub>	— —	0.5 0.5	mA
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CB</sub> = 80 Vdc, I <sub>E</sub> = 0) (V <sub>CB</sub> = 100 Vdc, I <sub>E</sub> = 0)	I <sub>CBO</sub>	— —	0.2 0.2	mA

## ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)

DC Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 3.0 A, V <sub>CE</sub> = 3.0 V)	h <sub>FE</sub>	750	—	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 3.0 A, I <sub>B</sub> = 12 mA)	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>	— —	2.0 4.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 3.0 A, I <sub>C</sub> = 12 mA)	V <sub>BE(sat)</sub>	—	2.5	Vdc

## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Small–Signal Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 3.0 A, V <sub>CE</sub> = 4.0 V, f = 1.0 MHz)	h <sub>fe</sub>	4.0	—	—
Output Capacitance (V <sub>CB</sub> = 10 V, I <sub>E</sub> = 0, f = 0.1 MHz)	C <sub>ob</sub>	— —	300 200	pF

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width ≤ 300 μs, Duty Cycle ≤ 2%.

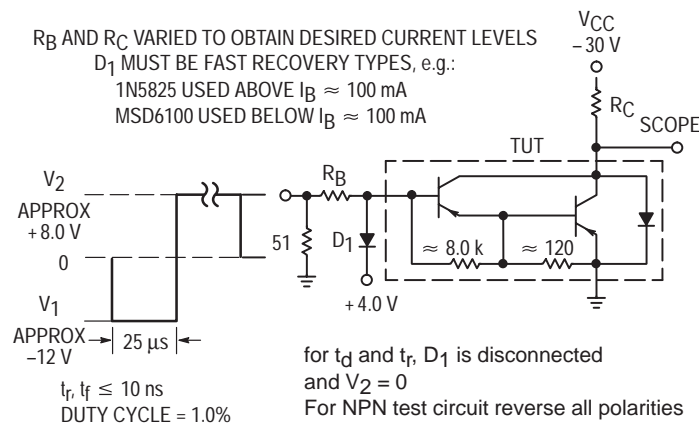


Figure 2. Switching Time Test Circuit

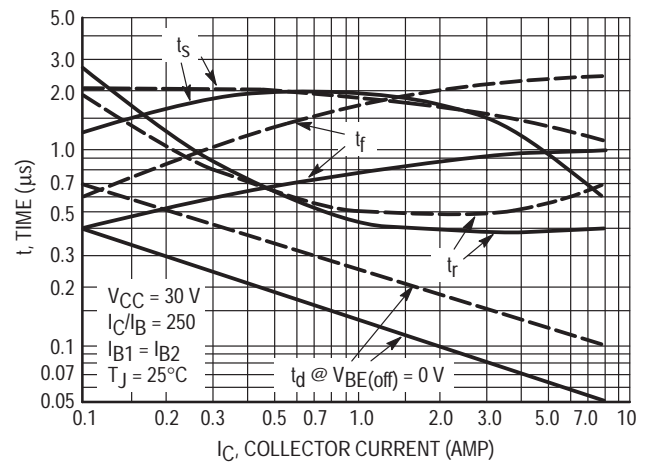


Figure 3. Switching Times

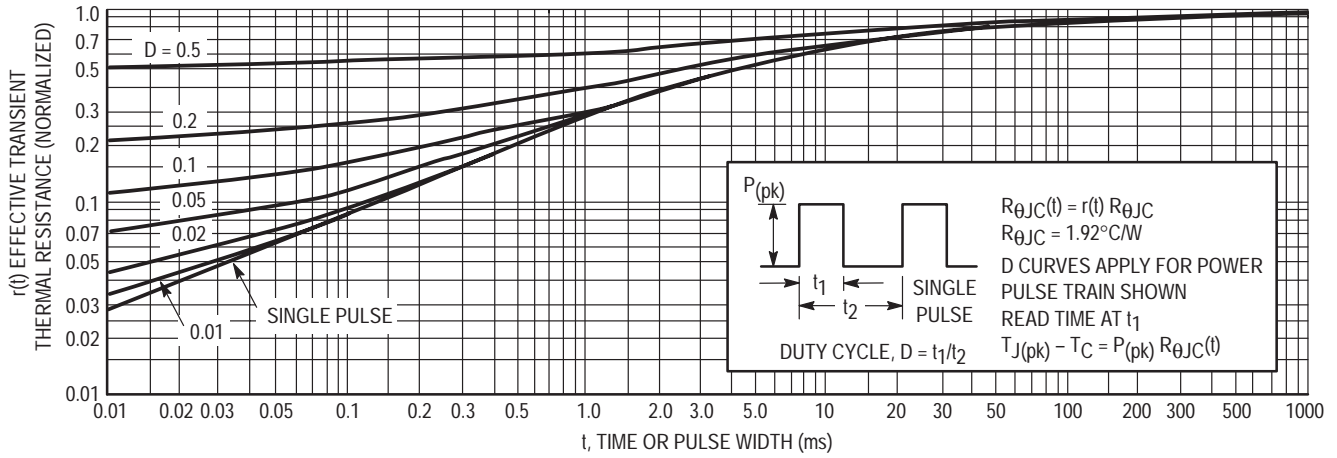


Figure 4. Thermal Response

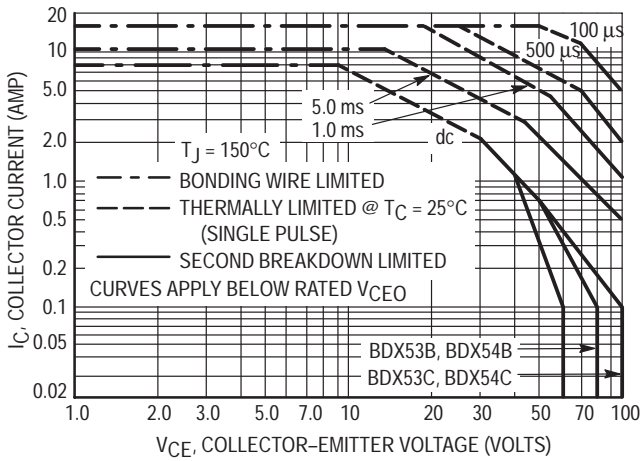


Figure 5. Active-Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation, i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 5 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^\circ C$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} < 150^\circ C$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 4. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

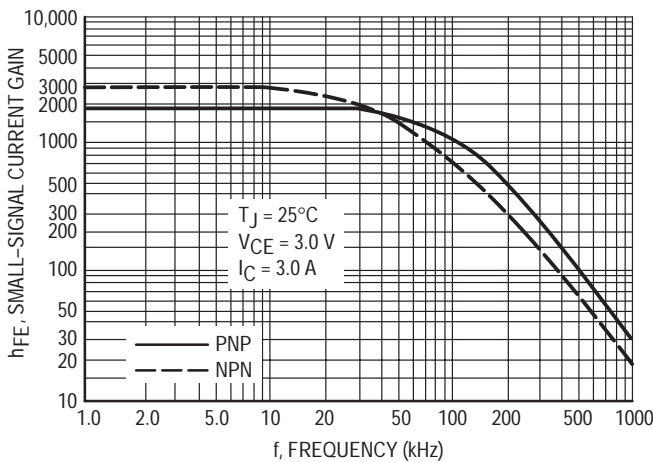


Figure 6. Small-Signal Current Gain

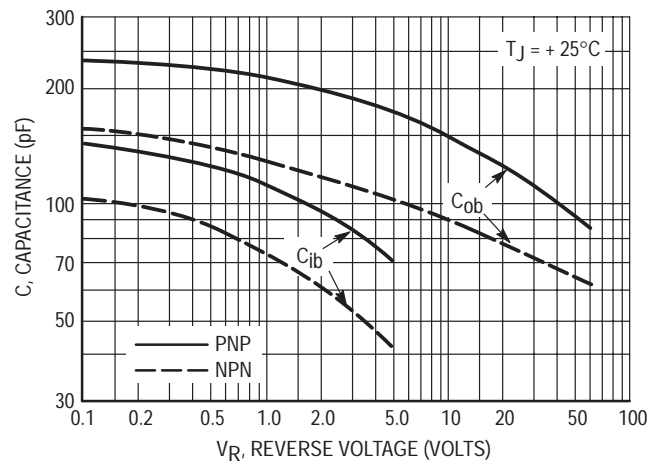
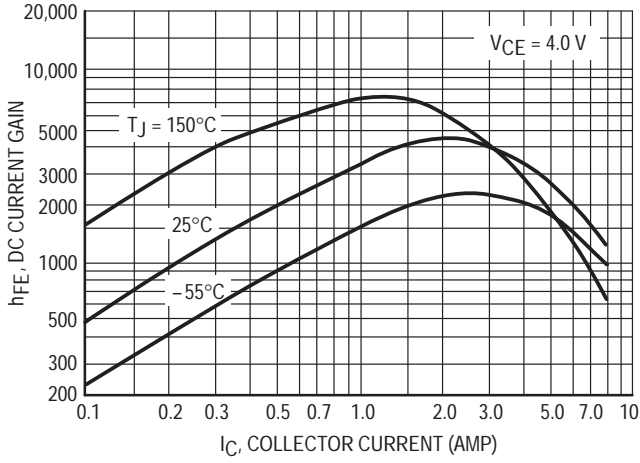
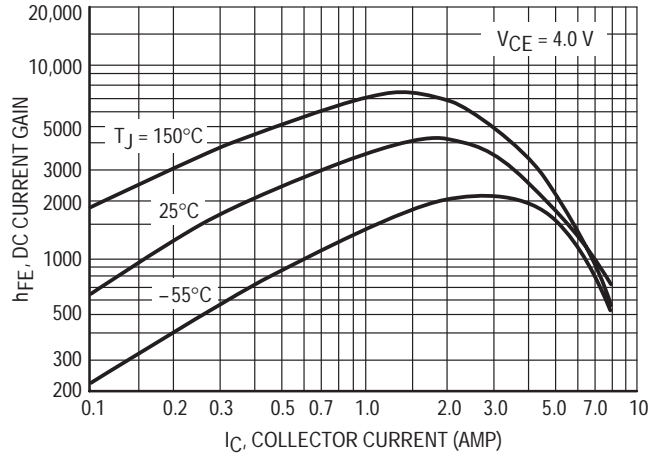


Figure 7. Capacitance

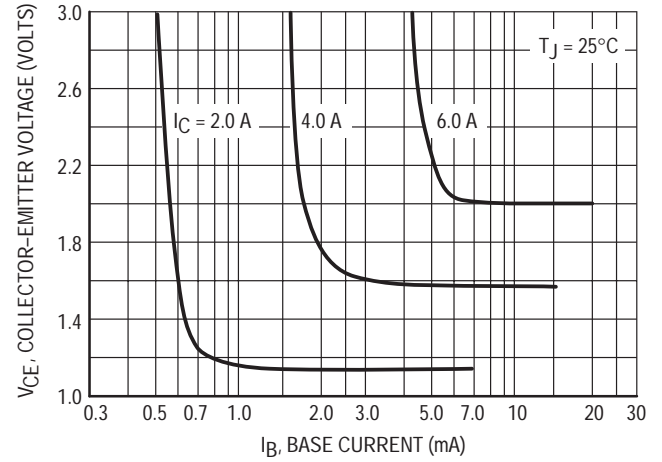
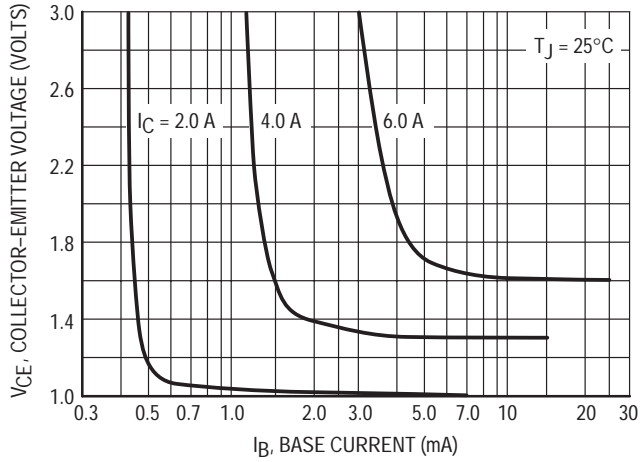
**NPN  
BDX53B, 53C**



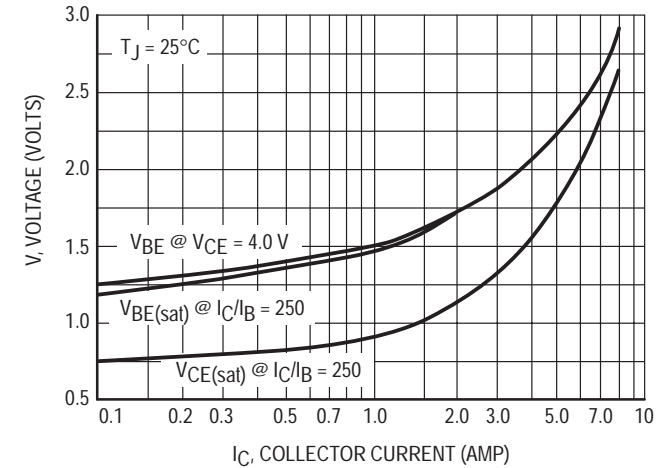
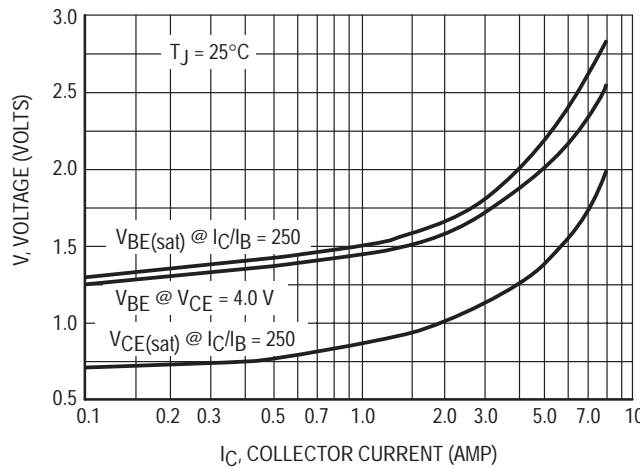
**PNP  
BDX54B, 54C**



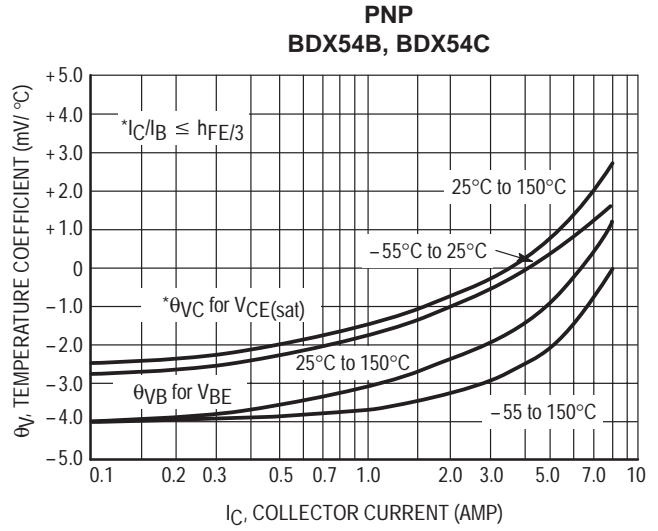
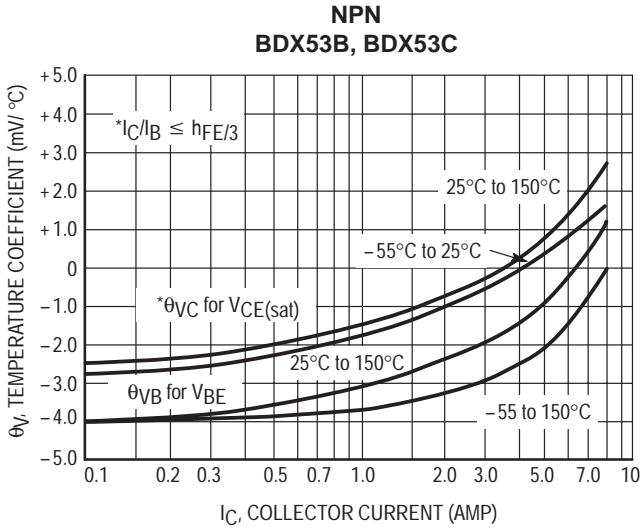
**Figure 8. DC Current Gain**



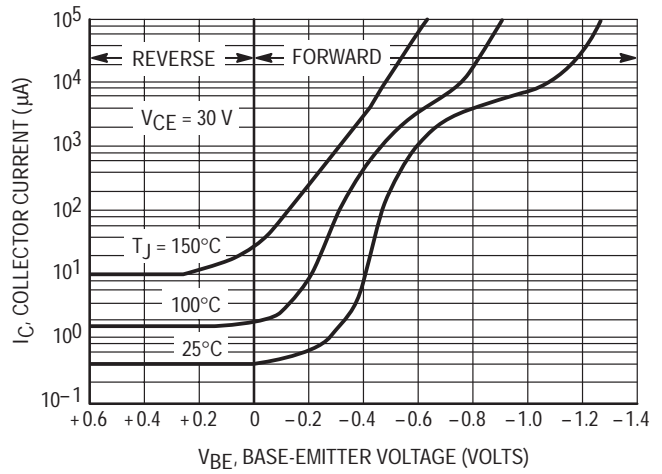
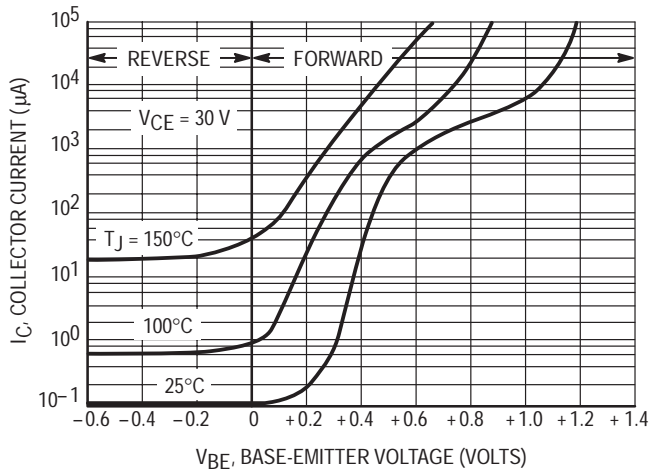
**Figure 9. Collector Saturation Region**



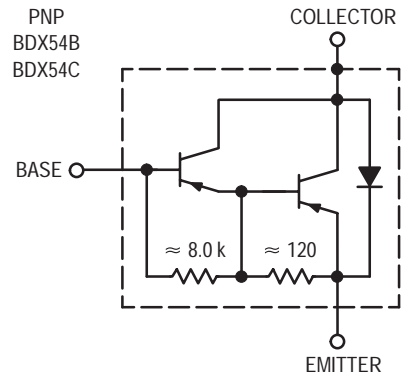
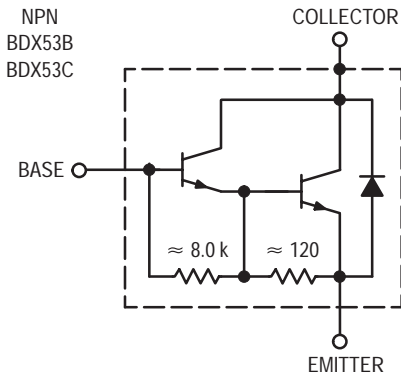
**Figure 10. "On" Voltages**



**Figure 11. Temperature Coefficients**



**Figure 12. Collector Cut-Off Region**



**Figure 13. Darlington Schematic**

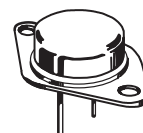
**BU208A**

## Horizontal Deflection Transistor

... designed for use in televisions.

- Collector–Emitter Voltages  $V_{CES}$  1500 Volts
- Fast Switching — 400 ns Typical Fall Time
- Low Thermal Resistance 1°C/W Increased Reliability
- Glass Passivated (Patented Photoglass). Triple Diffused Mesa Technology for Long Term Stability

**5.0 AMPERES  
NPN SILICON  
POWER TRANSISTOR  
700 VOLTS**



**CASE 1-07  
TO-204AA  
(TO-3)**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	BU208A	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	700	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CES}$	1500	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	5.0	Vdc
— Peak	$I_{CM}$	7.5	
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	4.0	Adc
— Peak (Negative)	$I_{BM}$	3.5	
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 95^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	12.5	Watts
Derate above 95°C		0.625	W/°C
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +115	°C

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.6	°C/W
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purpose, 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	275	°C

#### NOTES:

1. Pulsed 5.0 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq$  10%.
2. See page 3 for Additional Ratings on A Type.
3. Figures in ( ) are Standard Ratings Motorola Guarantees are Superior.

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 100\text{ mA}$ , $L = 25\text{ mH}$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	700	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current <sup>1</sup> ( $V_{CE} = \text{rated } V_{CES}$ , $V_{BE} = 0$ )	$I_{CES}$	—	—	1.0	mA
Emitter Base Voltage <sup>1</sup> ( $I_C = 0$ , $I_E = 10\text{ mA}$ ) ( $I_C = 0$ , $I_E = 100\text{ mA}$ )	$V_{EBO}$	5 —	— 7	— —	Vdc
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS<sup>1</sup></b>					
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 4.5\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ V}$ )	$h_{FE}$	2.25	—	—	
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 4.5\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 2\text{ A}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	—	1	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 4.5\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 2\text{ A}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	—	1.5	Vdc
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Current–Gain Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 0.1\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ V}$ , $f_{test} = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	—	4	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ V}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f_{test} = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	125	—	pF
<b>SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Storage Time (see test circuit fig. 1) ( $I_C = 4.5\text{ A}$ , $I_{B1} = 1.8\text{ A}$ , $L_B = 10\text{ }\mu\text{H}$ )	$t_s$	—	8	—	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall time (see test circuit fig. 1) ( $I_C = 4.5\text{ A}$ , $I_{B1} = 1.8\text{ A}$ , $L_B = 10\text{ }\mu\text{H}$ )	$t_f$	—	0.4	—	$\mu\text{s}$

<sup>1</sup>Pulse test:  $PW = 300\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ ; Duty cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

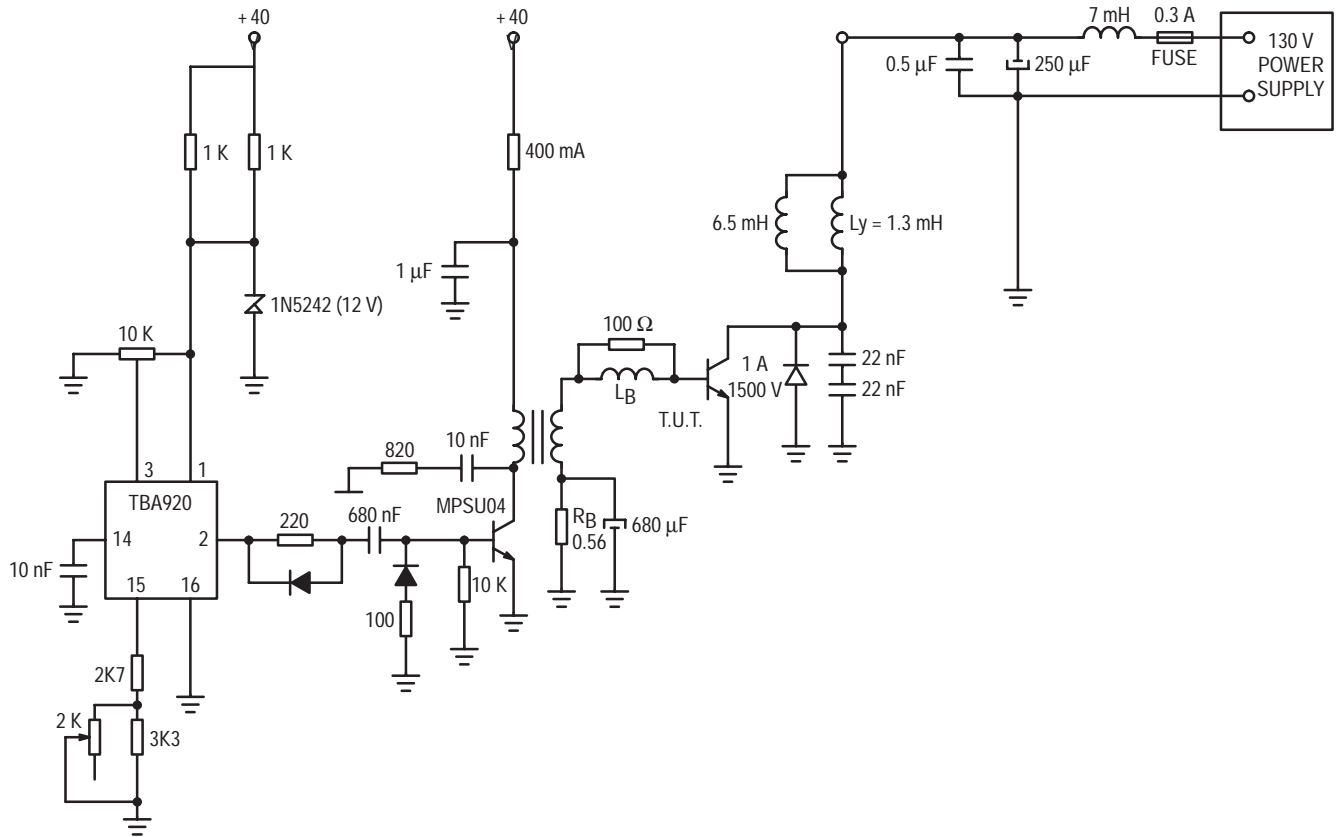


Figure 1. Switching Time Test Circuit

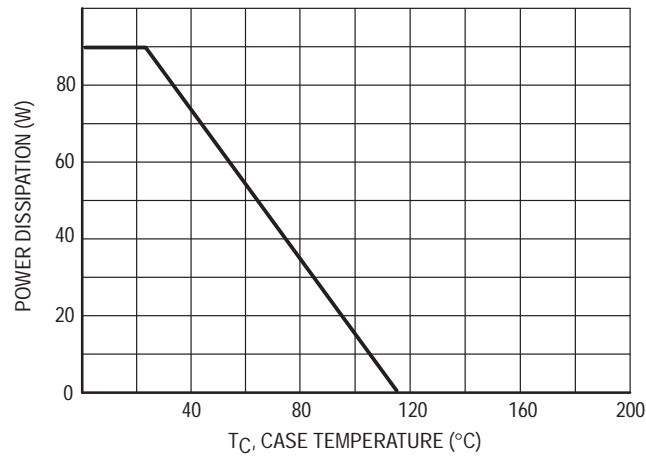


Figure 2. Power Derating

## BASE DRIVE

### The Key to Performance

By now, the concept of controlling the shape of the turn-off base current is widely accepted and applied in horizontal deflection design. The problem stems from the fact that good saturation of the output device, prior to turn-off, must be assured. This is accomplished by providing more than enough  $I_{B1}$  to satisfy the lowest gain output device  $h_{FE}$  at the end of scan  $I_{CM}$ . Worst-case component variations and maximum high voltage loading must also be taken into account.

If the base of the output transistor is driven by a very low impedance source, the turn-off base current will reverse very quickly as shown in Fig. 3. This results in rapid, but only partial collector turn-off, because excess carriers become trapped in the high resistivity collector and the transistor is still conductive. This is a high dissipation mode, since the collector voltage is rising very rapidly. The problem is overcome by adding inductance to the base circuit to slow the base current reversal as shown in Fig. 4, thus allowing access carrier recombination in the collector to occur while the base current is still flowing.

Choosing the right  $L_B$  is usually done empirically since the equivalent circuit is complex, and since there are several important variables ( $I_{CM}$ ,  $I_{B1}$ , and  $h_{FE}$  at  $I_{CM}$ ). One method is to plot fall time as a function of  $L_B$ , at the desired conditions, for several devices within the  $h_{FE}$  specification. A more informative method is to plot power dissipation versus  $I_{B1}$  for a range of values of  $L_B$ .

This shows the parameter that really matters, dissipation, whether caused by switching or by saturation. For very low  $L_B$  a very narrow optimum is obtained. This occurs when  $I_{B1} h_{FE} \cong I_{CM}$ , and therefore would be acceptable only for the "typical" device with constant  $I_{CM}$ . As  $L_B$  is increased, the curves become broader and flatter above the  $I_{B1} h_{FE} = I_{CM}$  point as the turn off "tails" are brought under control. Eventually, if  $L_B$  is raised too far, the dissipation all across the curve will rise, due to poor initiation of switching rather than tailing. Plotting this type of curve family for devices of different  $h_{FE}$ , essentially moves the curves to the left, or right according to the relation  $I_{B1} h_{FE} = \text{constant}$ . It then becomes obvious that, for a specified  $I_{CM}$ , an  $L_B$  can be chosen which will give low dissipation over a range of  $h_{FE}$  and/or  $I_{B1}$ . The only remaining decision is to pick  $I_{B1}$  high enough to accommodate the lowest  $h_{FE}$  part specified. Neither  $L_B$  nor  $I_{B1}$  are absolutely critical. Due to the high gain of Motorola devices it is suggested that in general a low value of  $I_{B1}$  be used to obtain optimum efficiency — eg. for BU208A with  $I_{CM} = 4.5$  A use  $I_{B1} \approx 1.5$  A, at  $I_{CM} = 4$  A use  $I_{B1} \approx 1.2$  A. These values are lower than for most competition devices but practical tests have showed comparable efficiency for Motorola devices even at the higher level of  $I_{B1}$ .

An  $L_B$  of  $10 \mu\text{H}$  to  $12 \mu\text{H}$  should give satisfactory operation of BU208A with  $I_{CM}$  of 4 to 4.5 A and  $I_{B1}$  between 1.2 and 2 A.

### TEST CIRCUIT WAVEFORMS

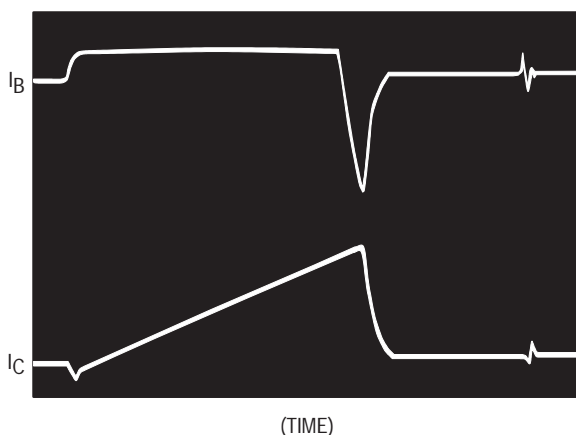


Figure 3

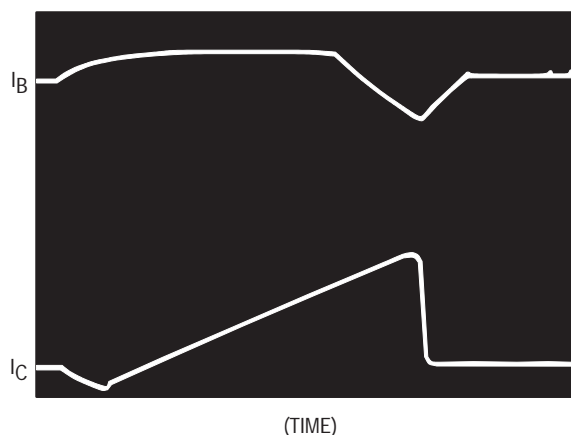


Figure 4

### TEST CIRCUIT OPTIMIZATION

The test circuit may be used to evaluate devices in the conventional manner, i.e., to measure fall time, storage time, and saturation voltage. However, this circuit was designed to evaluate devices by a simple criterion, power supply input.

Excessive power input can be caused by a variety of problems, but it is the dissipation in the transistor that is of fundamental importance. Once the required transistor operating current is determined, fixed circuit values may be selected.



# BU208A

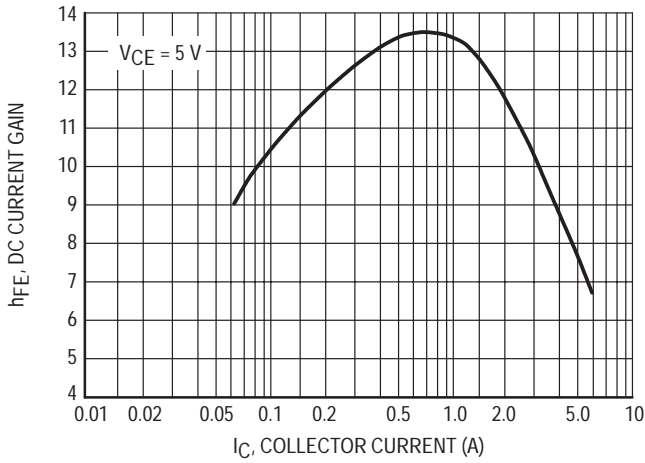


Figure 5. DC Current Gain

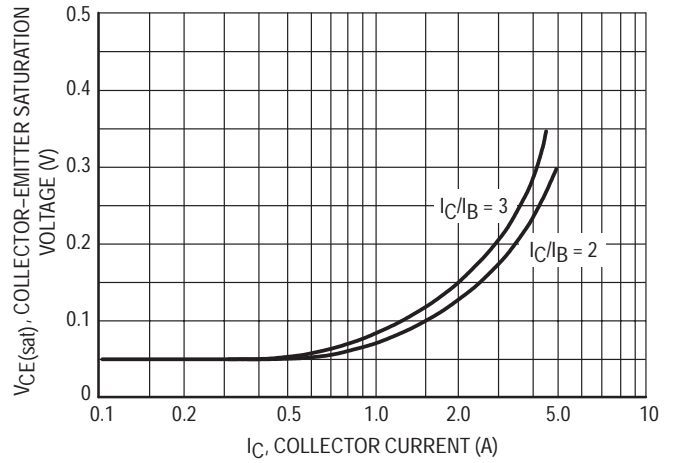


Figure 6. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

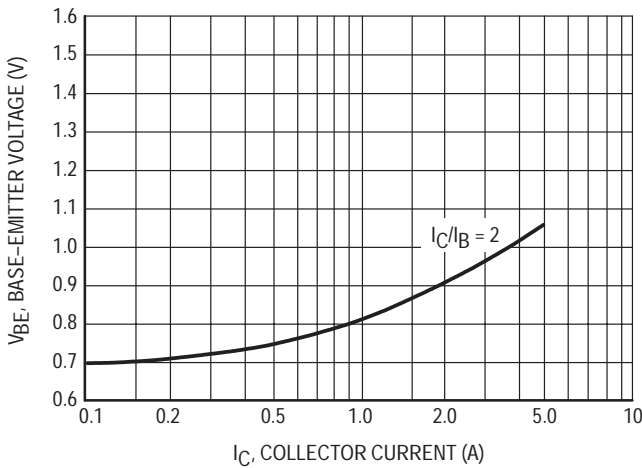


Figure 7. Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage

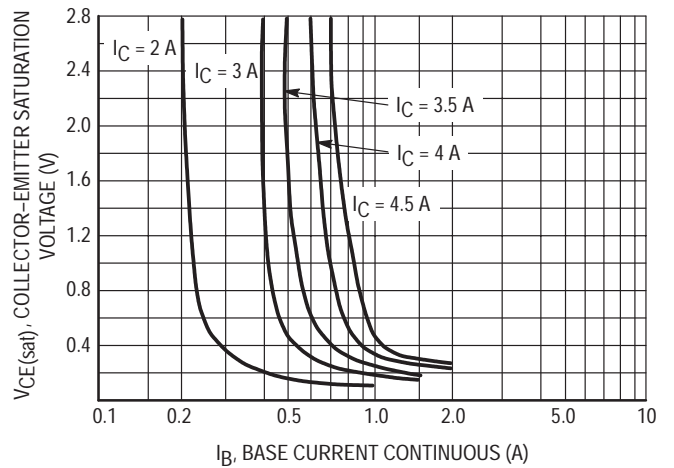


Figure 8. Collector Saturation Region

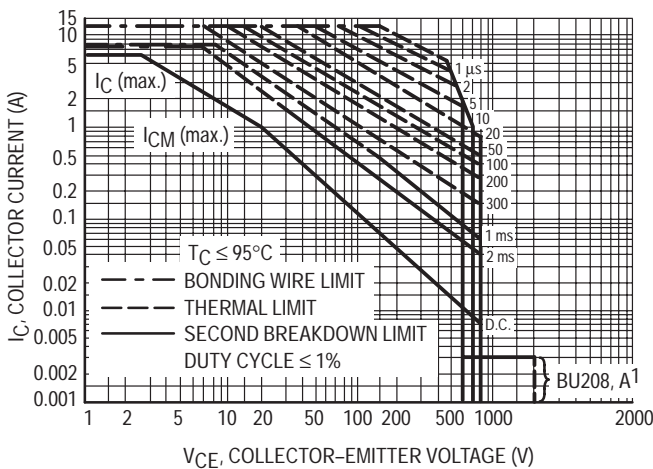


Figure 9. Maximum Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

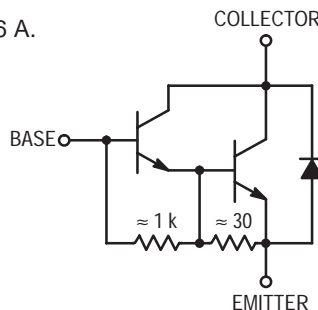
<sup>1</sup>Pulse width ≤ 20 μs. Duty cycle ≤ 0.25. R<sub>BE</sub> ≤ 100 Ohms.

**BU323A**

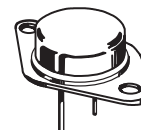
**NPN Silicon Power Darlington Transistor**

The BU323A is a monolithic darlington transistor designed for automotive ignition, switching regulator and motor control applications.

- $V_{CE\text{ Sat}}$  Specified at  $-40^{\circ}\text{C} = 2.0\text{ V Max.}$  at  $I_C = 6\text{ A.}$
- Photoglass Passivation for Reliability and Stability.



**16 AMPERE PEAK  
POWER TRANSISTOR  
DARLINGTON NPN  
SILICON  
400 VOLTS  
175 WATTS**



**CASE 1-07  
TO-204AA  
(TO-3)**

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	400	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CB0}$	600	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EB0}$	8.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak (1)	$I_C$	10 16	Adc
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	3.0	Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 100^{\circ}\text{C}$ Derate above $25^{\circ}\text{C}$	$P_D$	175 100 1.0	Watts Watts W/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +200	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.0	$^{\circ}\text{C/W}$
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	275	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5.0 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq 10\%$ .

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS<sup>1</sup></b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (Figure 1) L = 10 mH ( $I_C = 200\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ , $V_{\text{clamp}} = \text{Rated } V_{\text{CEO}}$ )	$V_{\text{CEO(sus)}}$	400			Vdc
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (Figure 1) ( $I_C = 3\text{ A}$ , $R_{\text{BE}} = 100\text{ Ohms}$ , L = 500 $\mu\text{H}$ ) Unclamped	$V_{\text{CER(sus)}}$	475			Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (Rated $V_{\text{CER}}$ , $R_{\text{BE}} = 100\text{ Ohms}$ )	$I_{\text{CER}}$			1	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current (Rated $V_{\text{CBO}}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{\text{CBO}}$			1	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{\text{EB}} = 6\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{\text{EBO}}$			40	mAdc

**ON CHARACTERISTICS<sup>1</sup>**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 3\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{\text{CE}} = 6\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 6\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{\text{CE}} = 6\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{\text{CE}} = 6\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{\text{FE}}$	300 150 50	550 350 150	2000	
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 3\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 60\text{ mA}$ ) ( $I_C = 6\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 120\text{ mA}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 300\text{ mA}$ ) ( $I_C = 6\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 120\text{ mA}$ , $T_C = -40^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{\text{CE(sat)}}$			1.5 1.7 2.7 2.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 6\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 120\text{ mA}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 300\text{ mA}$ ) ( $I_C = 6\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 120\text{ mA}$ , $T_C = -40^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{\text{BE(sat)}}$			2.2 3 2.4	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{\text{CE}} = 6\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{\text{BE(on)}}$			2.5	Vdc
Diode Forward Voltage ( $I_F = 10\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_f$		2	3.5	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Output Capacitance ( $V_{\text{CB}} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f_{\text{test}} = 100\text{ kHz}$ )	$C_{\text{ob}}$		165	350	pF
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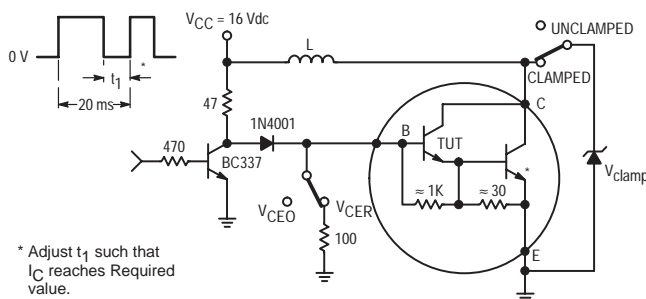
**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

Storage Time	$(V_{\text{CC}} = 12\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 6\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{\text{B1}} = I_{\text{B2}} = 0.3\text{ Adc}$ ) Fig. 2	$t_s$	7.5	15	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time		$t_f$	5.2	15	$\mu\text{s}$

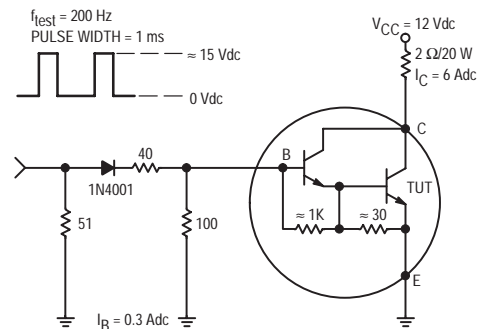
**FUNCTIONAL TESTS**

Second Breakdown Collector Current with Base–Forward Biased	$I_{\text{S/B}}$		See Figure 10		
Pulsed Energy Test (See Figure 12)	$I_{\text{C2L/2}}$	550			mJ

<sup>1</sup> Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle = 2%.



**Figure 1. Sustaining Voltage Test Circuit**



**Figure 2. Switching Times Test Circuit**

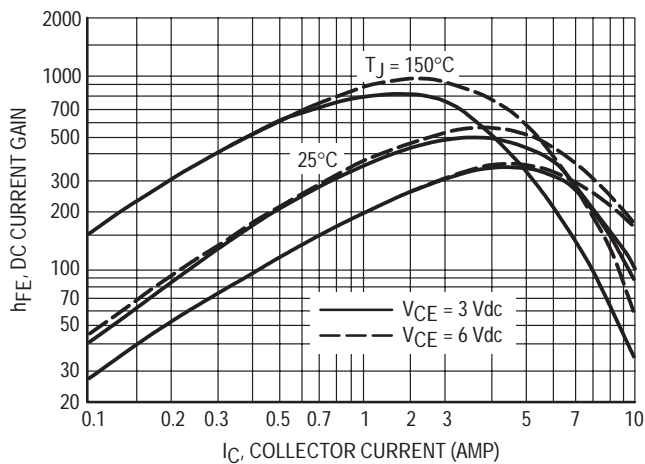


Figure 3. DC Current Gain

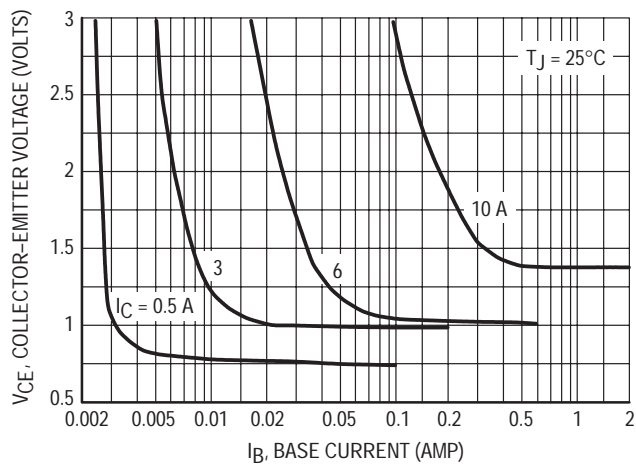


Figure 4. Collector Saturation Region

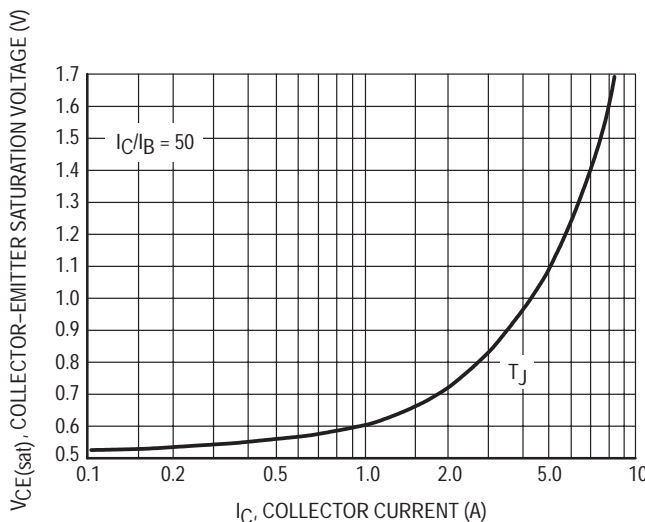


Figure 5. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

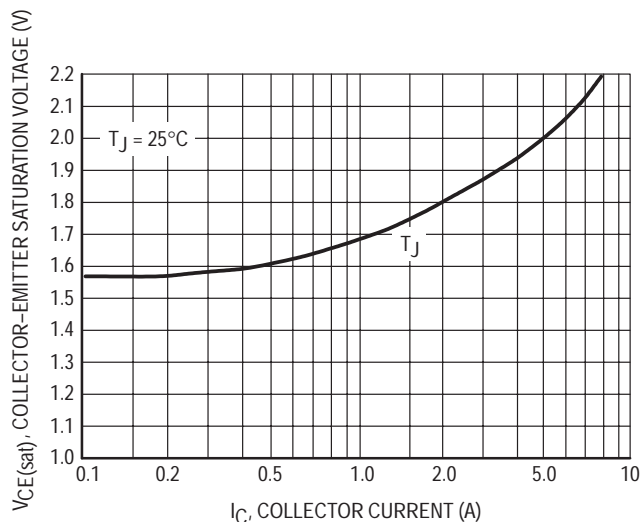


Figure 6. Base-Emitter Voltage

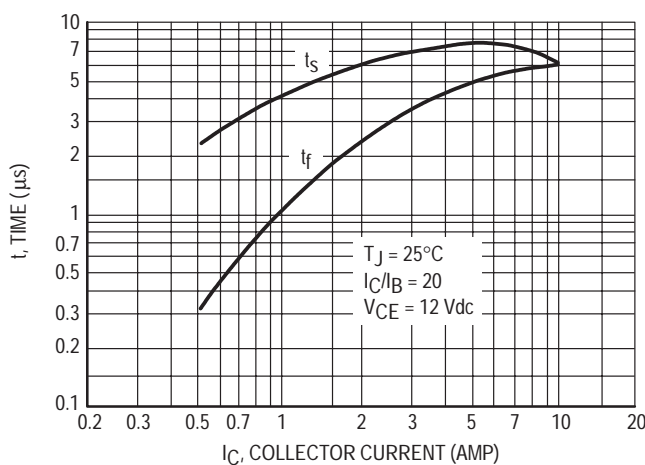


Figure 7. Turn-Off Switching Time

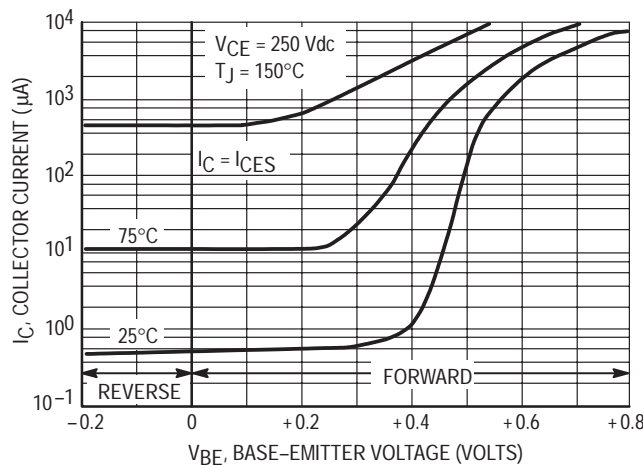


Figure 8. Collector Cutoff Region

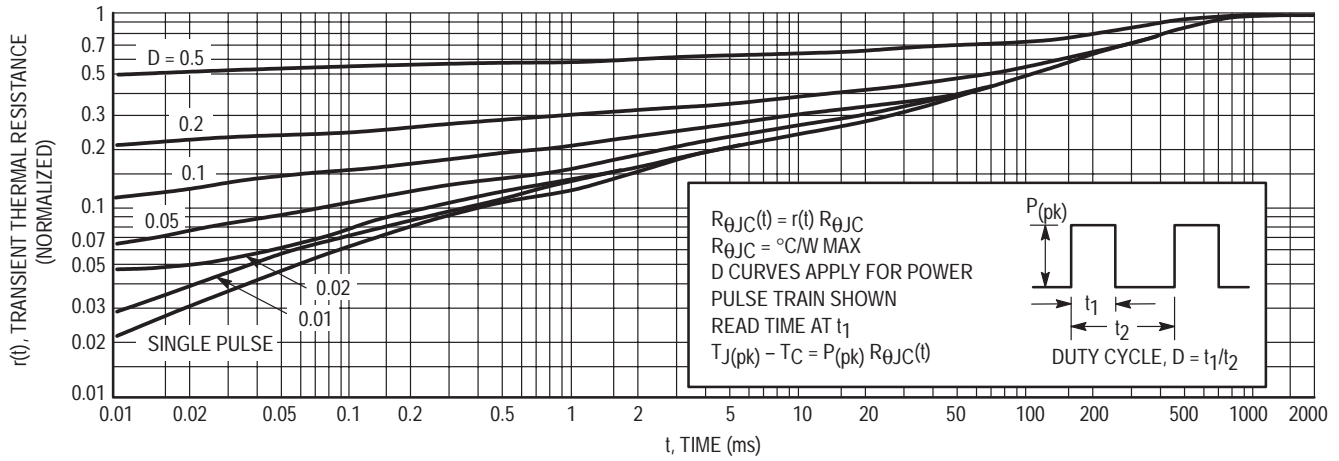


Figure 9. Thermal Response

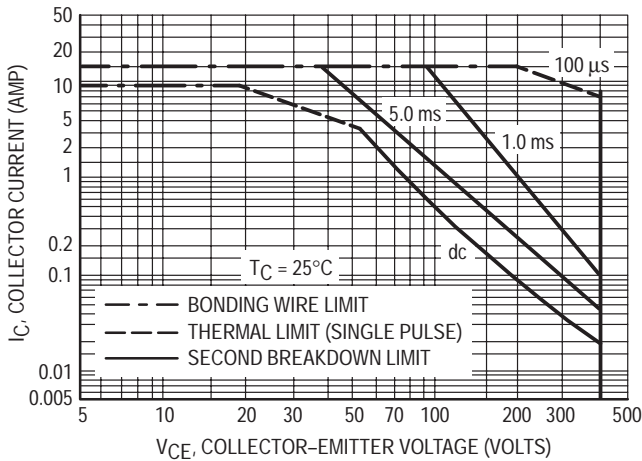


Figure 10. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

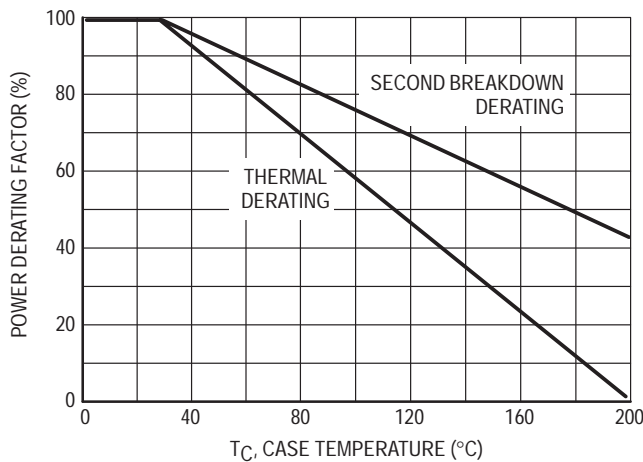
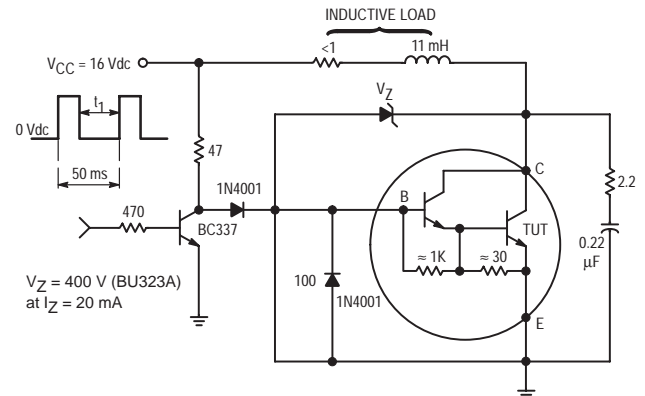


Figure 11. Power Derating

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation, i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 10 is based on  $T_C = 25\text{°C}$ ;  $T_J(pk)$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C \geq 25\text{°C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 10 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 11.

$T_J(pk)$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 11. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.



$t_1$  to be selected such that  $I_C$  reaches 10 Adc before switch-off.

NOTE: Figure 12 specifies energy handling capabilities in an automotive ignition circuit.

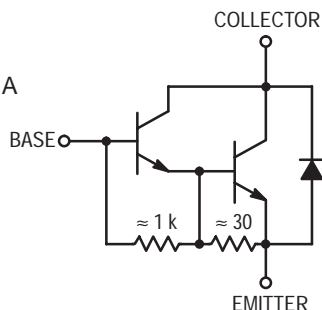
Figure 12. Ignition Test Circuit

**BU323AP**

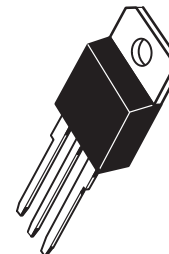
## NPN Silicon Darlington Power Transistor

The BU323AP is a monolithic darlington transistor designed for automotive ignition, switching regulator and motor control applications.

- Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage —  
 $V_{CE(sus)} = 475 \text{ Vdc}$
- 125 Watts Capability at 50 Volts
- $V_{CE \text{ Sat}}$  Specified at  $-40^\circ\text{C} = 2.0 \text{ V Max.}$  at  $I_C = 6.0 \text{ A}$
- Photoglass Passivation for Reliability and Stability



**DARLINGTON  
NPN SILICON  
POWER TRANSISTOR  
400 VOLTS  
125 WATTS**



**CASE 340D-01  
TO-218 TYPE**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	400	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEV}$	475	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	6.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	10	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{CM}$	16	
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	3.0	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{BM}$		
Total Power Dissipation — $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	125	Watts
— $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$		100	Watts
Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$		1.0	W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +200	$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.0	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	275	$^\circ\text{C}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5.0 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq 10\%$ .

# BU323AP

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS<sup>1</sup></b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (Figure 1) L = 10 mH ( $I_C = 200\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ , $V_{\text{clamp}} = \text{Rated } V_{\text{CEO}}$ )	$V_{\text{CEO(sus)}}$	400			Vdc
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (Figure 1) ( $I_C = 3\text{ A}$ , $R_{\text{BE}} = 100\text{ Ohms}$ , L = 500 $\mu\text{H}$ ) Unclamped	$V_{\text{CER(sus)}}$	475			Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (Rated $V_{\text{CER}}$ , $R_{\text{BE}} = 100\text{ Ohms}$ )	$I_{\text{CER}}$			1	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current (Rated $V_{\text{CBO}}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{\text{CBO}}$			1	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{\text{EB}} = 6\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{\text{EBO}}$			40	mAdc

## ON CHARACTERISTICS<sup>1</sup>

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 3\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{\text{CE}} = 6\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 6\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{\text{CE}} = 6\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{\text{CE}} = 6\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{\text{FE}}$	300 150 50	550 350 150	2000	
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 3\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 60\text{ mA}$ ) ( $I_C = 6\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 120\text{ mA}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 300\text{ mA}$ ) ( $I_C = 6\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 120\text{ mA}$ , $T_C = -40^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{\text{CE(sat)}}$			1.5 1.7 2.7 2.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 6\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 120\text{ mA}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 300\text{ mA}$ ) ( $I_C = 6\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 120\text{ mA}$ , $T_C = -40^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{\text{BE(sat)}}$			2.2 3 2.4	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{\text{CE}} = 6\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{\text{BE(on)}}$			2.5	Vdc
Diode Forward Voltage ( $I_F = 10\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_f$		2	3.5	Vdc

## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Output Capacitance ( $V_{\text{CB}} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f_{\text{test}} = 100\text{ kHz}$ )	$C_{\text{ob}}$		165	350	pF
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## SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

Storage Time	$(V_{\text{CC}} = 12\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 6\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{\text{B1}} = I_{\text{B2}} = 0.3\text{ Adc}$ ) Fig. 2	$t_s$	7.5	15	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time		$t_f$	5.2	15	$\mu\text{s}$

## FUNCTIONAL TESTS

Second Breakdown Collector Current with Base–Forward Biased	$I_{\text{S/B}}$		See Figure 10		
Pulsed Energy Test (See Figure 12)	$I_{\text{C2L/2}}$	550			mJ

<sup>1</sup>Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle = 2%.

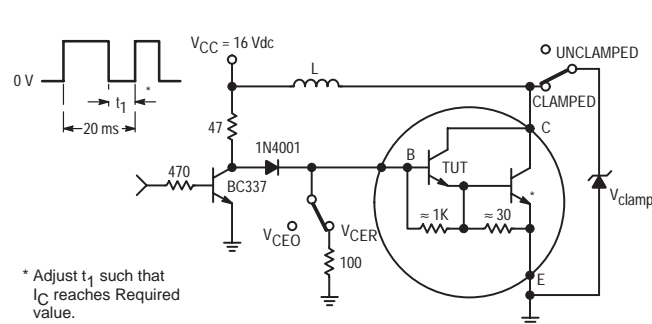


Figure 1. Sustaining Voltage Test Circuit

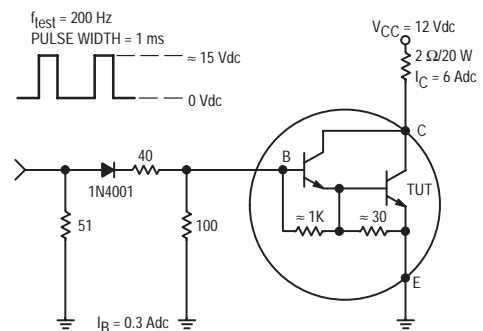


Figure 2. Switching Times Test Circuit

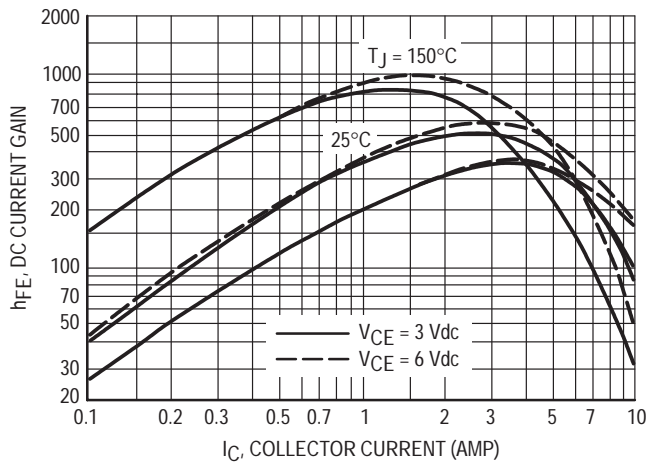


Figure 3. DC Current Gain

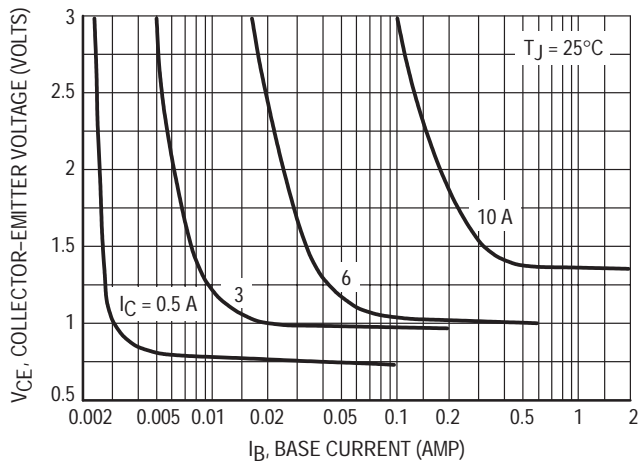


Figure 4. Collector Saturation Region

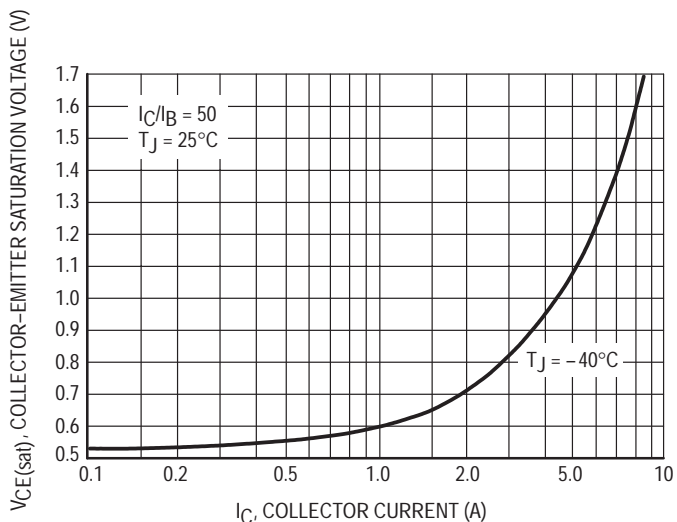


Figure 5. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

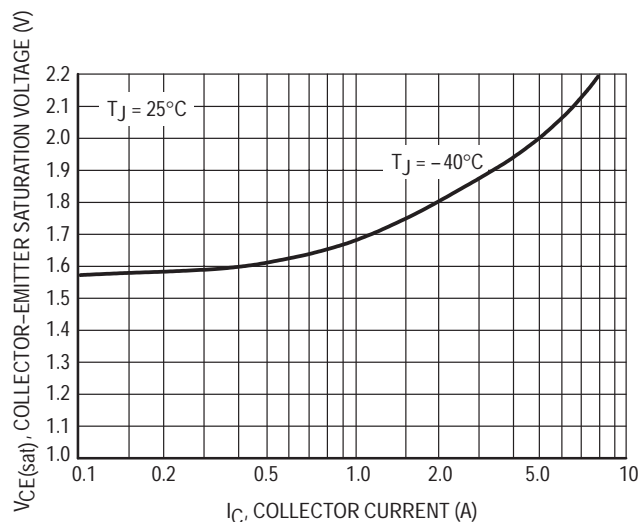


Figure 6. Base-Emitter Voltage

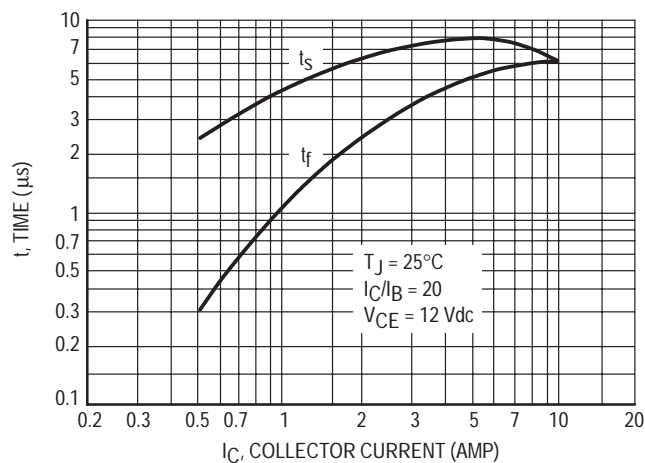


Figure 7. Turn-Off Switching Time

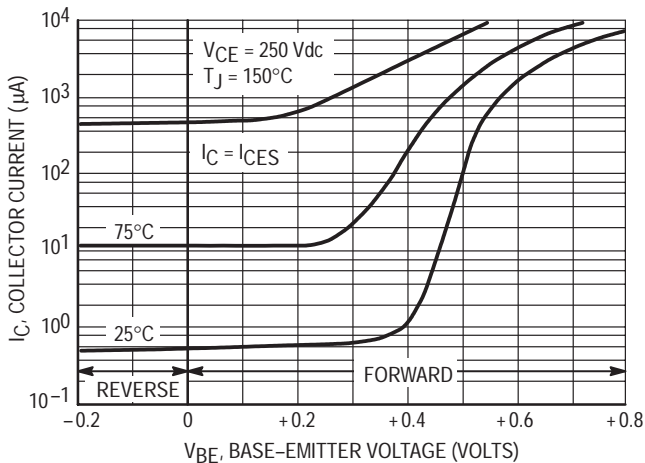


Figure 8. Collector Cutoff Region



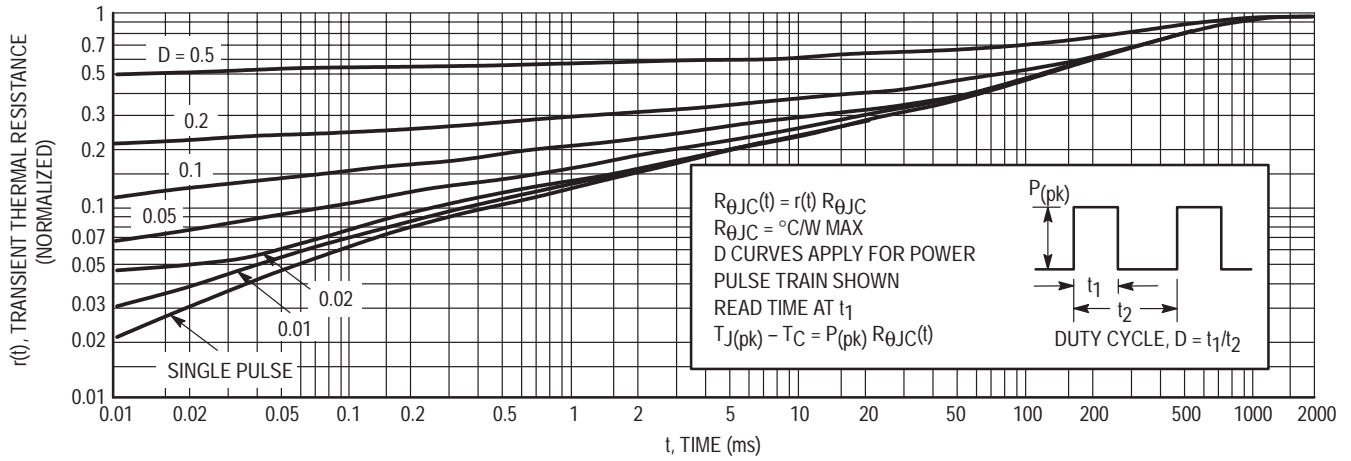


Figure 9. Thermal Response

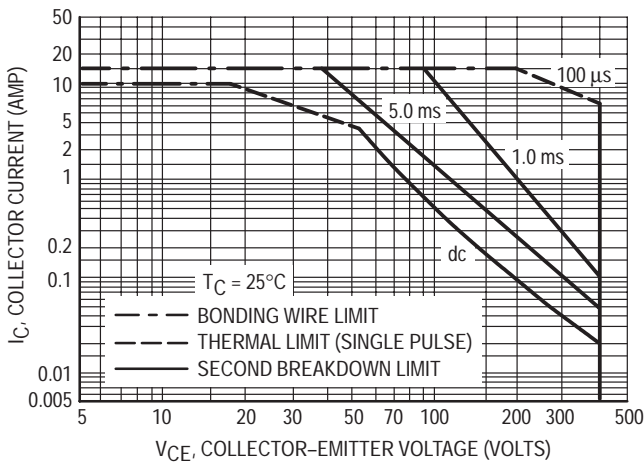


Figure 10. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

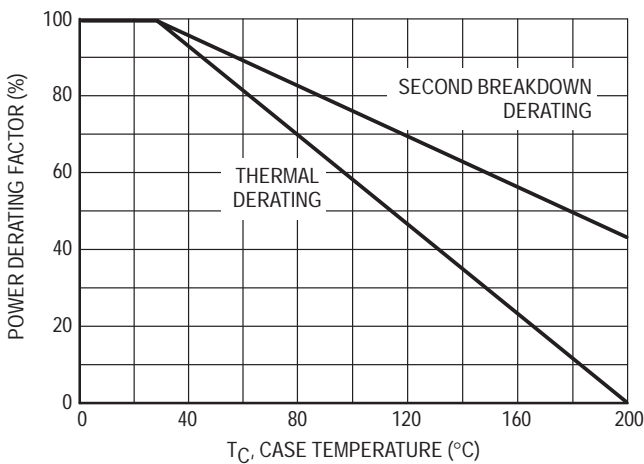
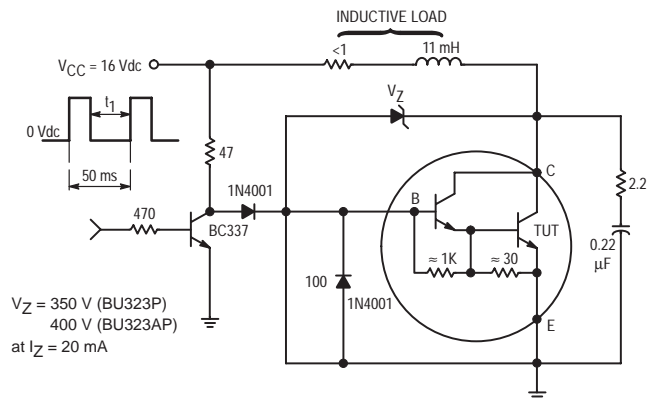


Figure 11. Power Derating

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation, i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 10 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $T_J(pk)$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C \geq 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 10 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 11.

$T_J(pk)$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 11. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.



$t_1$  to be selected such that  $I_C$  reaches 10 Adc before switch-off.

NOTE: Figure 12 specifies energy handling capabilities in an automotive ignition circuit.

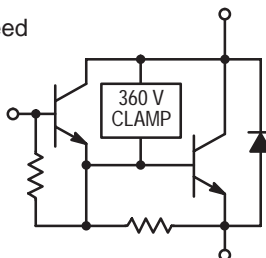
Figure 12. Ignition Test Circuit

**BU323Z**

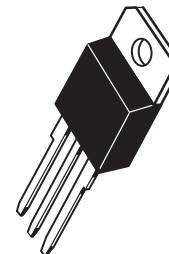
*Advance Information*  
**NPN Silicon Power Darlington**  
**High Voltage Autoprotected**

The BU323Z is a planar, monolithic, high-voltage power Darlington with a built-in active zener clamping circuit. This device is specifically designed for unclamped, inductive applications such as Electronic Ignition, Switching Regulators and Motor Control, and exhibit the following main features:

- Integrated High-Voltage Active Clamp
- Tight Clamping Voltage Window (350 V to 450 V) Guaranteed Over the  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$  Temperature Range
- Clamping Energy Capability 100% Tested in a Live Ignition Circuit
- High DC Current Gain/Low Saturation Voltages Specified Over Full Temperature Range
- Design Guarantees Operation in SOA at All Times
- Offered in Plastic SOT-93/TO-218 Type or TO-220 Packages



**AUTOPROTECTED  
DARLINGTON  
10 AMPERES  
360-450 VOLTS CLAMP  
150 WATTS**



**CASE 340D-01  
SOT-93/TO-218 TYPE**

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	350	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	6.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous — Peak	$I_C$ $I_{CM}$	10 20	Adc
Base Current — Continuous — Peak	$I_B$ $I_{BM}$	3.0 6.0	Adc
Total Power Dissipation Derate above $25^{\circ}\text{C}$	$P_D$	150 1.0	Watts W/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	$-65$ to $+175$	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.0	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	260	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

This document contains information on a new product. Specifications and information herein are subject to change without notice.

**Preferred** devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 7

# BU323Z

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS (1)</b>					
Collector–Emitter Clamping Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 7.0 A) (T <sub>C</sub> = –40°C to +125°C)	V <sub>CLAMP</sub>	350	—	450	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = 200 V, I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	I <sub>CEO</sub>	—	—	100	μAdc
Emitter–Base Leakage Current (V <sub>EB</sub> = 6.0 Vdc, I <sub>C</sub> = 0)	I <sub>EBO</sub>	—	—	50	mAdc

## ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)

Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 8.0 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 100 mAdc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0.25 Adc)	V <sub>BE(sat)</sub>	— —	— —	2.2 2.5	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 7.0 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 70 mAdc)  (I <sub>C</sub> = 8.0 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0.1 Adc)  (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0.25 Adc)	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>	— — — —	— — — —	1.6 1.8 1.8 2.1 1.7	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 5.0 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 2.0 Vdc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 8.0 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 2.0 Vdc)	V <sub>BE(on)</sub>	1.1 1.3	— —	2.1 2.3	Vdc
Diode Forward Voltage Drop (I <sub>F</sub> = 10 Adc)	V <sub>F</sub>	—	—	2.5	Vdc
DC Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 6.5 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 1.5 Vdc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 5.0 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 4.6 Vdc)	h <sub>FE</sub>	150 500	— —	— 3400	—

## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Current Gain Bandwidth (I <sub>C</sub> = 0.2 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 10 Vdc, f = 1.0 MHz)	f <sub>T</sub>	—	—	2.0	MHz
Output Capacitance (V <sub>CB</sub> = 10 Vdc, I <sub>E</sub> = 0, f = 1.0 MHz)	C <sub>ob</sub>	—	—	200	pF
Input Capacitance (V <sub>EB</sub> = 6.0 V)	C <sub>ib</sub>	—	—	550	pF

## CLAMPING ENERGY (see notes)

Repetitive Non–Destructive Energy Dissipated at turn–off: (I <sub>C</sub> = 7.0 A, L = 8.0 mH, R <sub>BE</sub> = 100 Ω) (see Figures 2 and 4)	W <sub>CLAMP</sub>	200	—	—	mJ
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## SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Inductive Load (L = 10 mH)

Fall Time	(I <sub>C</sub> = 6.5 A, I <sub>B1</sub> = 45 mA, V <sub>BE(off)</sub> = 0, R <sub>BE(off)</sub> = 0, V <sub>CC</sub> = 14 V, V <sub>Z</sub> = 300 V)	t <sub>fi</sub>	—	625	—	ns
Storage Time		t <sub>si</sub>	—	10	30	μs
Cross–over Time		t <sub>c</sub>	—	1.7	—	μs

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

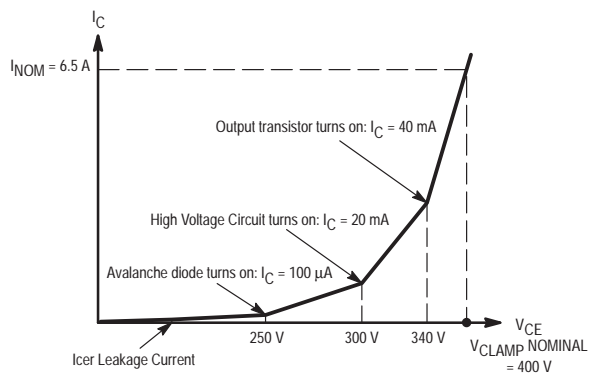


Figure 1.  $I_C = f(V_{CE})$  Curve Shape

By design, the BU323Z has a built-in avalanche diode and a special high voltage driving circuit. During an auto-protect cycle, the transistor is turned on again as soon as a voltage, determined by the zener threshold and the network, is reached. This prevents the transistor from going into a Reverse Bias Operating limit condition. Therefore, the device will have an extended safe operating area and will always appear to be in "FBSOA." Because of the built-in zener and associated network, the  $I_C = f(V_{CE})$  curve exhibits an unfamiliar shape compared to standard products as shown in Figure 1.

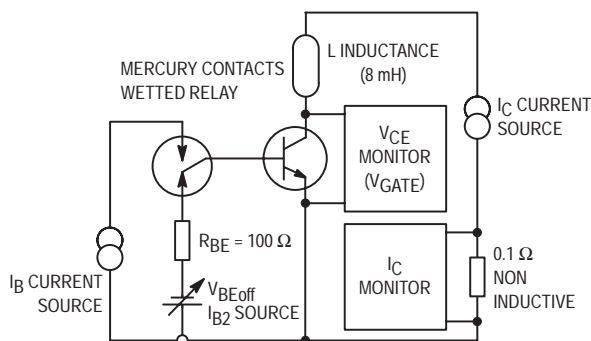


Figure 2. Basic Energy Test Circuit

The bias parameters,  $V_{CLAMP}$ ,  $I_{B1}$ ,  $V_{BE(off)}$ ,  $I_{B2}$ ,  $I_C$ , and the inductance, are applied according to the Device Under Test (DUT) specifications.  $V_{CE}$  and  $I_C$  are monitored by the test system while making sure the load line remains within the limits as described in Figure 4.

Note: All BU323Z ignition devices are 100% energy tested, per the test circuit and criteria described in Figures 2 and 4, to the minimum guaranteed repetitive energy, as specified in the device parameter section. The device can sustain this energy on a repetitive basis without degrading any of the specified electrical characteristics of the devices. The units under test are kept functional during the complete test sequence for the test conditions described:

$I_{C(peak)} = 7.0$  A,  $I_{CH} = 5.0$  A,  $I_{CL} = 100$  mA,  $I_B = 100$  mA,  $R_{BE} = 100$  Ω,  $V_{gate} = 280$  V,  $L = 8.0$  mH

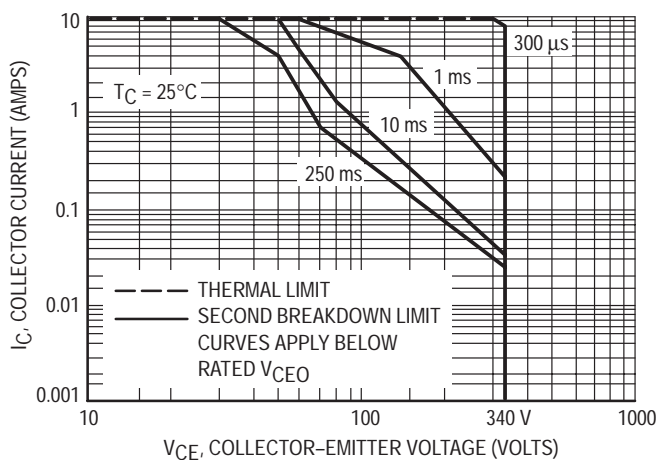
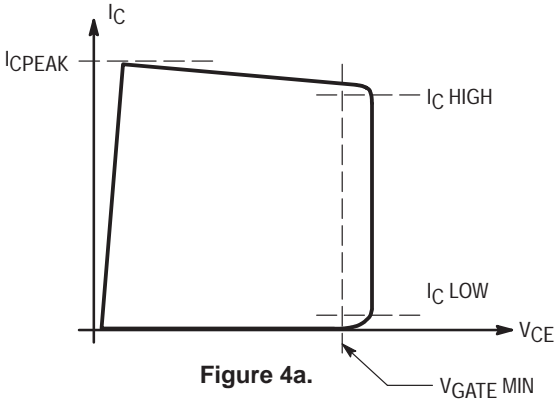
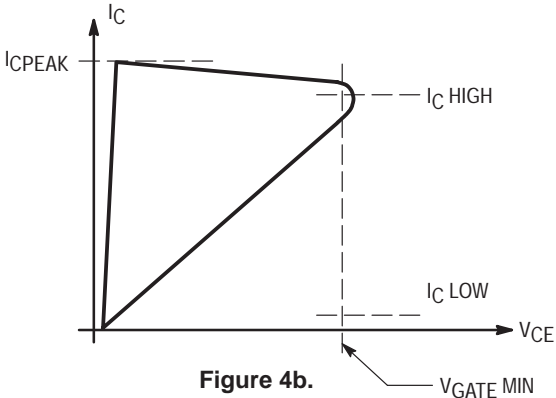


Figure 3. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

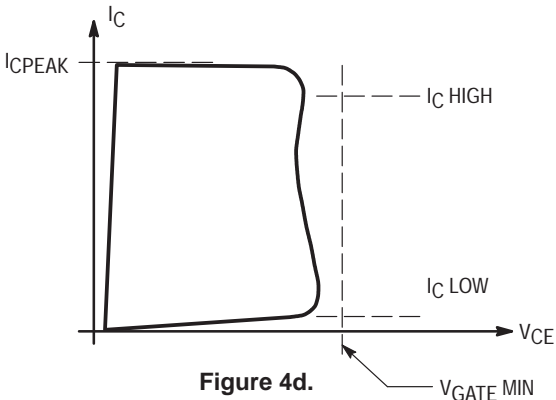
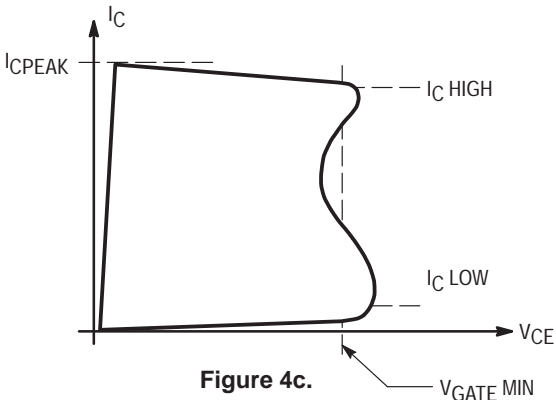


The shaded area represents the amount of energy the device can sustain, under given DC biases ( $I_C/I_B/V_{BE(off)}/R_{BE}$ ), without an external clamp; see the test schematic diagram, Figure 2.

The transistor **PASSES** the Energy test if, for the inductive load and  $I_{CPEAK}/I_B/V_{BE(off)}$  biases, the  $V_{CE}$  remains outside the shaded area and greater than the  $V_{GATE}$  minimum limit, Figure 4a.



The transistor **FAILS** if the  $V_{CE}$  is less than the  $V_{GATE}$  (minimum limit) at any point along the  $V_{CE}/I_C$  curve as shown on Figures 4b, and 4c. This assures that hot spots and uncontrolled avalanche are not being generated in the die, and the transistor is not damaged, thus enabling the sustained energy level required.



The transistor **FAILS** if its Collector/Emitter breakdown voltage is less than the  $V_{GATE}$  value, Figure 4d.

**Figure 4. Energy Test Criteria for BU323Z**

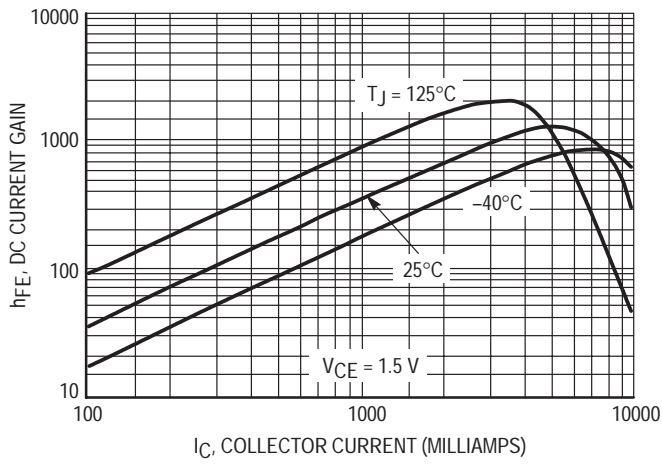


Figure 5. DC Current Gain

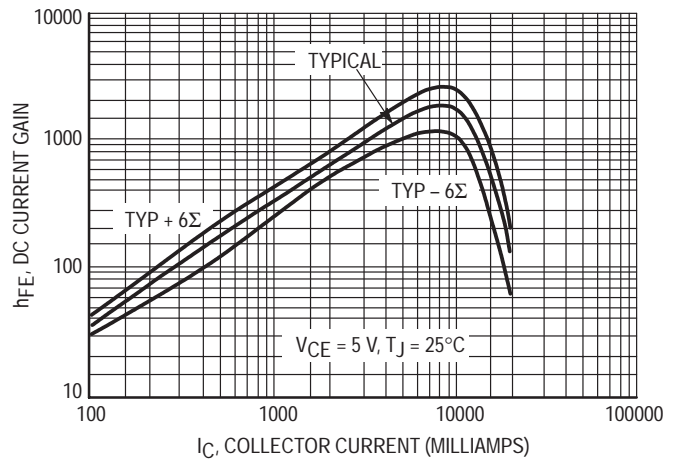


Figure 6. DC Current Gain

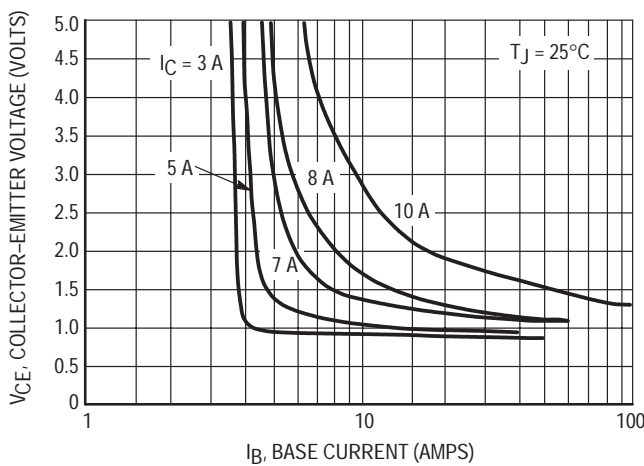


Figure 7. Collector Saturation Region

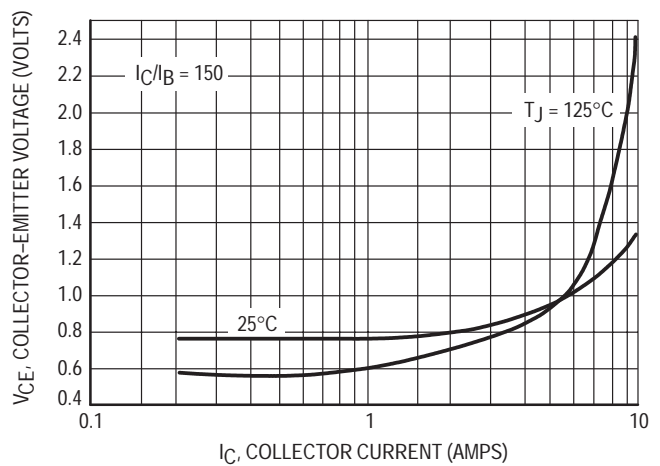


Figure 8. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

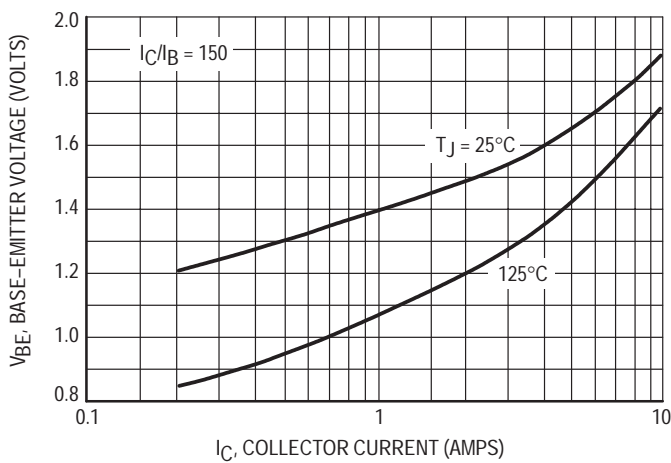


Figure 9. Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage

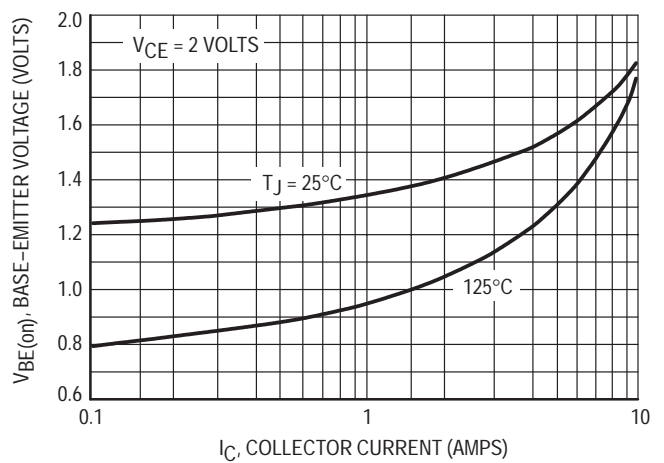


Figure 10. Base-Emitter "ON" Voltages

## NPN Power Transistors

These devices are high voltage, high speed transistors for horizontal deflection output stages of TV's and CRT's.

- High Voltage:  $V_{CEV} = 330$  or  $400$  V
- Fast Switching Speed:  $t_f = 750$  ns (max)
- Low Saturation Voltage:  $V_{CE(sat)} = 1$  V (max) @ 5 A
- Packaged in Compact JEDEC TO-220AB

**BU406**  
**BU407**

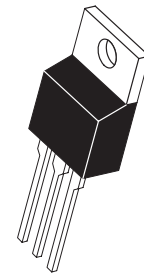
**7 AMPERES**  
**NPN SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**60 WATTS**  
**150 and 200 VOLTS**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	BU406	BU407	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	200	150	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEV}$	400	330	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	400	330	Vdc
Emitter Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	6		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	7		Adc
Peak Repetitive		10		
Peak (10 ms)		15		
Base Current	$I_B$	4		Adc
Total Device Dissipation, $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	60		Watts
Derate above $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$		0.48		
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to 150		$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	2.08	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	70	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	275	$^\circ\text{C}$



**CASE 221A-06**  
**TO-220AB**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
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### OFF CHARACTERISTICS

Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage <sup>(1)</sup> ( $I_C = 100$ mAdc, $I_B = 0$ )	BU406 BU407	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	200 150	— —	— —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CEV}, V_{BE} = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CEO} + 50$ Vdc, $V_{BE} = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CEO} + 50$ Vdc, $V_{BE} = 0, T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )		$I_{CES}$	— — —	— — —	5 0.1 1	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 6$ Vdc, $I_C = 0$ )	BU406, BU407	$I_{EBO}$	—	—	1	mAdc

### ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)

Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 5$ Adc, $I_B = 0.5$ Adc)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	—	1	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 5$ Adc, $I_B = 0.5$ Adc)	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	—	1.2	Vdc
Forward Diode Voltage ( $I_{EC} = 5$ Adc) "D" only	$V_{EC}$	—	—	2	Volts

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300$   $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 1\%$ .

(continued)

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Current-Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 0.5 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$ , $f_{\text{test}} = 20 \text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	10	—	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	80	—	pF
<b>SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Inductive Load Crossover Time ( $V_{CC} = 40 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 5 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 0.5 \text{ Adc}$ , $L = 150 \mu\text{H}$ )	$t_c$	—	—	0.75	$\mu\text{s}$

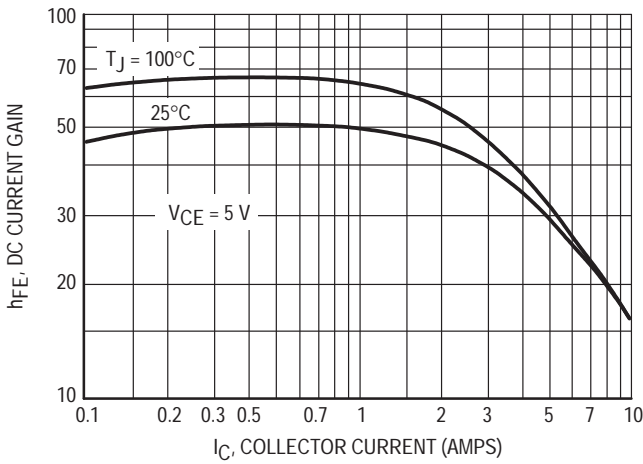


Figure 1. DC Current Gain

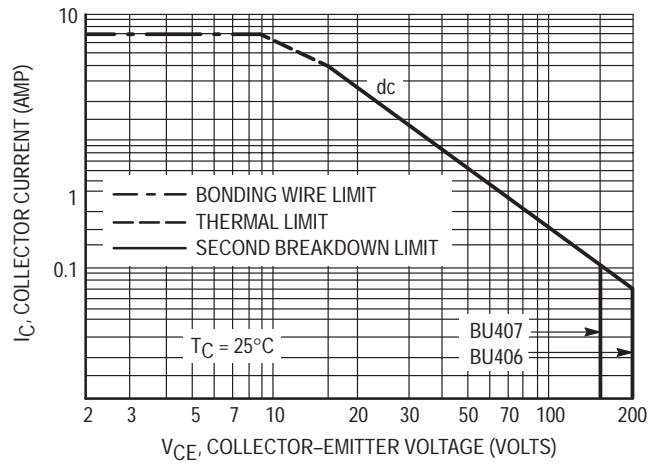


Figure 2. Maximum Rated Forward Bias Safe Operating Area



**BU522B**

## High Voltage Silicon Power Darlington

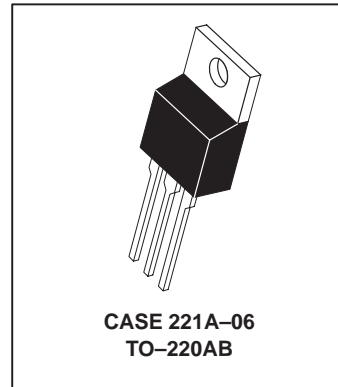
Power Transistor mainly intended for use as ignition circuit output transistor.

- Specified minimum sustaining voltage:  
 $V_{CE(sus)} = 425\text{ V}$  at  $I_C = 1\text{ A}$
- High S.O.A. capability:  
 $V_{CE} = 400\text{ V}$
- Low  $V_{CE(sat)} = 2.0\text{ V}$  max. at  $I_C = 4\text{ A}$

**7 AMPERES  
DARLINGTON  
POWER TRANSISTORS  
NPN SILICON  
450 VOLTS  
75 WATTS**

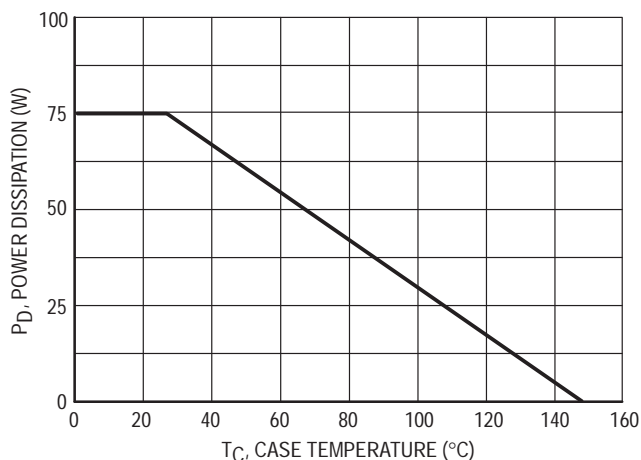
### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	BU522B	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage Sust.	$V_{CE(sus)}$	425	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CE}$	450	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	475	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	5.0	Vdc
Collector Current Continuous	$I_C$	7.0	Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	2.0	Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	75 0.60	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$



### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

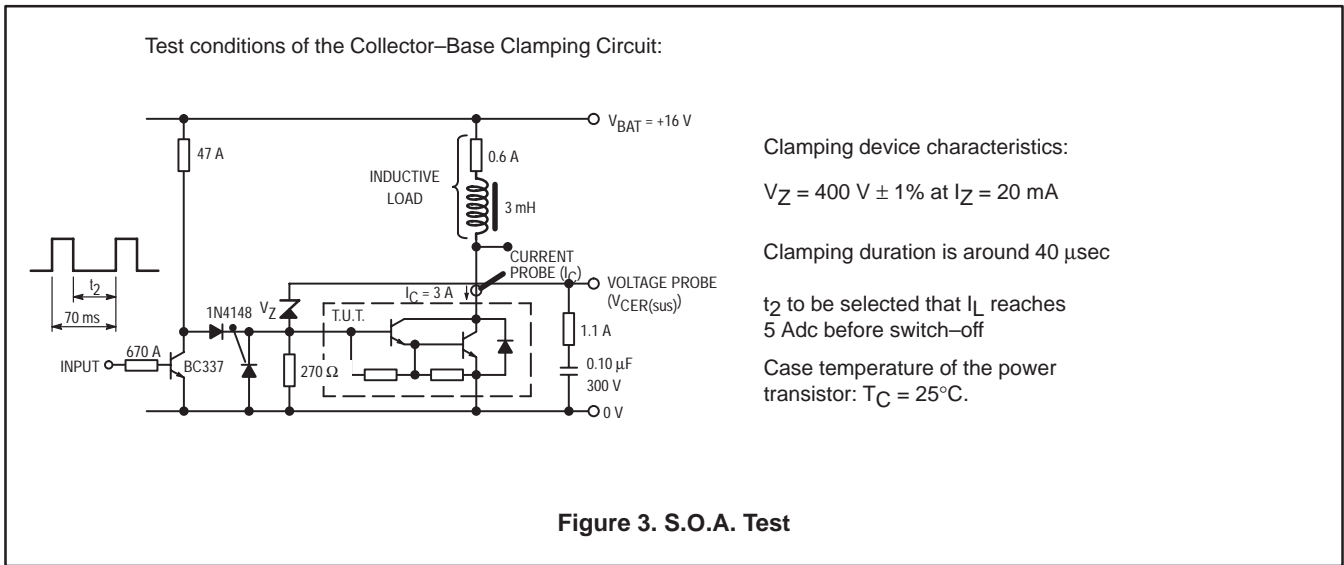
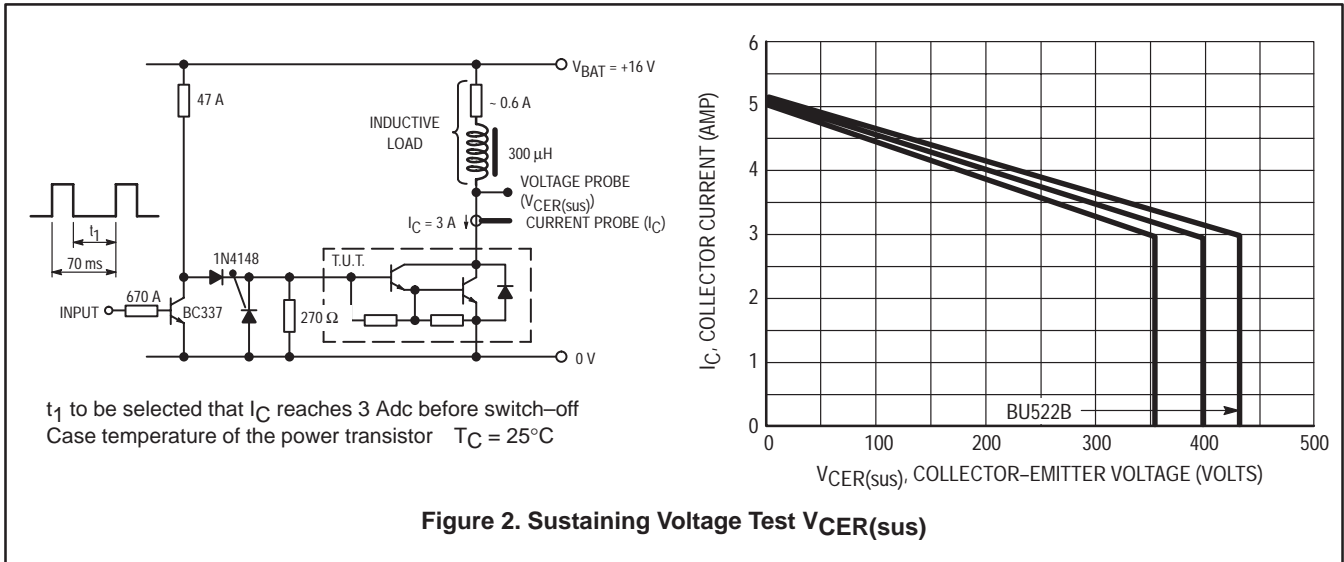
Characteristic	Symbol	Max.	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	1.67	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$



**Figure 1. Power Derating**

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

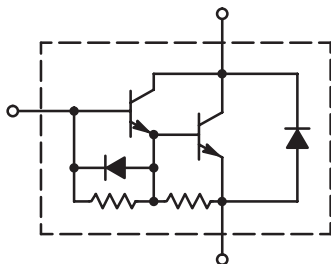
Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (See Figure 2) ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ A}$ ) See Figure 2	$V_{CE(sus)}$	425			Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (Rated $V_{CE}$ , $R_{BE} = 270\ \Omega$ )	$I_{CER}$			1.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current (Rated $V_{CBO}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$			1.0	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$			40	mAdc
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 2.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	250			—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 4\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 80\text{ mAdc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$			2	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 4\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 80\text{ mAdc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$			2.5	Vdc
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Current Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 0.3\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $f_{test} = 10\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$		7.5		MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 0.1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$		150		pF



## NPN Darlington Power Transistor

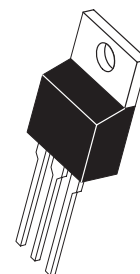
This Darlington transistor is a high voltage, high speed device for use in horizontal deflection circuits in TV's and CRT's.

- High Voltage:  $V_{CEV} = 330$  or  $400$  V
- Fast Switching Speed:  
 $t_C = 1.0 \mu s$  (max)
- Low Saturation Voltage:  
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 1.5$  V (max)
- Packaged in JEDEC TO-220AB
- Damper Diode  $V_F$  is specified.  
 $V_F = 2.0$  V (max)



**BU806**

**8.0 AMPERE  
DARLINGTON  
NPN POWER  
TRANSISTORS  
60 WATTS  
200 VOLTS**



**CASE 221A-06  
TO-220AB**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	BU806	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	200	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEV}$	400	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	400	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	6.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous — Peak	$I_C$	8.0 15	Adc
Emitter-Collector Diode Current	$I_F$	10	Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	2.0	Adc
Total Device Dissipation, $T_C = 25^\circ C$ Derate above $T_C = 25^\circ C$	$P_D$	60 0.48	Watts W/ $^\circ C$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to 150	$^\circ C$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	2.08	$^\circ C/W$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	70	$^\circ C/W$
Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes, 1/8" from Case for 5.0 Seconds	$T_L$	275	$^\circ C$

REV 1

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 100\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CE(sus)}$	200	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CBO}$ , $V_{BE} = 0$ )	$I_{CES}$	—	—	100	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CEV}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 6.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$I_{CEV}$	—	—	100	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 6.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	—	3.0	mAdc

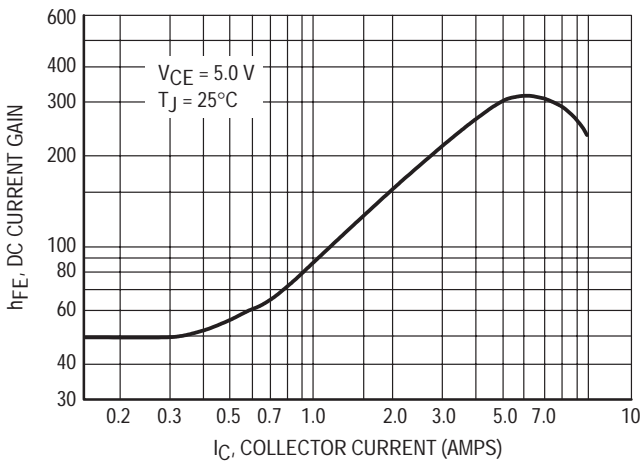
**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 50\text{ mAdc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	—	1.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 50\text{ mAdc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	—	2.4	Vdc
Emitter–Collector Diode Forward Voltage ( $I_F = 4.0\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_F$	—	—	2.0	Vdc

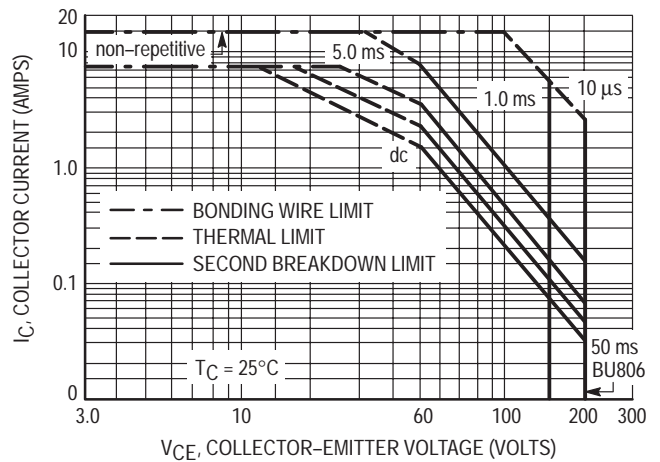
**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

Turn–On Time	(Resistive Load, $V_{CC} = 100\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 50\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_{B2} = 500\text{ mAdc}$ )	$t_{on}$	—	0.35	—	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time		$t_s$	—	0.55	—	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time		$t_f$	—	0.20	—	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 50\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{clamp} = 200\text{ Vdc}$ , $L = 500\text{ }\mu\text{H}$ )		$t_c$	—	0.40	1.0	$\mu\text{s}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 1\%$ .



**Figure 1. DC Current Gain**



**Figure 2. Safe Operating Area (FSOA)**

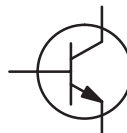
**BUD43B**

*Product Preview*

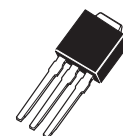
**SWITCHMODE NPN Silicon  
Planar Power Transistor**

The BUD43B has an application specific state-of-the-art die designed for use in 220 V line operated Switchmode Power supplies and electronic ballast ("light ballast"). The main advantages brought by this new transistor are:

- Improved Efficiency Due to Low Base Drive Requirements:
  - High and Flat DC Current Gain  $h_{FE}$
  - Fast and Tightened Switching Distributions
  - No Coil Required in Base Circuit for Fast Turn-off (no current tail)



**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**2 AMPERES**  
**700 VOLTS**  
**25 WATTS**



**CASE 369-07**



**CASE 369A-13**

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

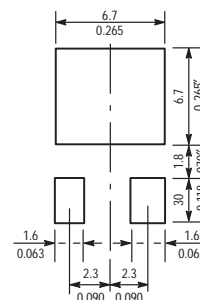
Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	350	Vdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	650	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$V_{CES}$	650	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	9	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	2	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{CM}$	4	
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	1	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{BM}$	2	
*Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	25	Watt
*Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$		0.2	W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Temperature	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Thermal Resistance			$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
— Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	5	
— Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	71.4	
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from case for 5 seconds	$T_L$	260	$^\circ\text{C}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle.

**MINIMUM PAD SIZES  
RECOMMENDED FOR  
SURFACE MOUNTED  
APPLICATIONS**



This document contains information on a product under development. Motorola reserves the right to change or discontinue this product without notice.

**BUD43B****ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 100\text{ mA}$ , $L = 25\text{ mH}$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	350			Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CEO}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$			100	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CES}$ , $V_{BE} = 0$ )	$I_{CES}$			10 200	$\mu\text{Adc}$
					@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$
Emitter–Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 9\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$			100	$\mu\text{Adc}$

**ON CHARACTERISTICS**

Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$			125	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$			1	Vdc
					@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	8 6			
					@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current Gain Bandwidth ( $I_C = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$		13		MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$		40		pF
Input Capacitance ( $V_{EB} = 8\text{ V}$ )	$C_{ib}$		400		pF

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (Resistive Load)** (D.C.  $\leq 10\%$ , Pulse Width =  $20\ \mu\text{s}$ )

Turn–on Time	( $I_C = 1.2\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B2} = 0.1\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CC} = 300\text{ V}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{off}$	4.7	5.8	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time	( $I_C = 2.5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B2} = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CC} = 150\text{ V}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_f$		800	ns

**BUD44D2**

*Advance Information*

**High Speed, High Gain Bipolar NPN Power Transistor with Integrated Collector-Emitter Diode and Built-in Efficient Antisaturation Network**

The BUD44D2 is state-of-art High Speed High gain BIPolar transistor (H2BIP). High dynamic characteristics and lot to lot minimum spread ( $\pm 150$  ns on storage time) make it ideally suitable for light ballast applications. Therefore, there is no need to guarantee an  $h_{FE}$  window.

Main features:

- Low Base Drive Requirement
- High Peak DC Current Gain (55 Typical) @  $I_C = 100$  mA
- **Extremely Low Storage Time Min/Max Guarantees Due to the H2BIP Structure which Minimizes the Spread**
- Integrated Collector-Emitter Free Wheeling Diode
- Fully Characterized and Guaranteed Dynamic  $V_{CE(sat)}$
- "6 Sigma" Process Providing Tight and Reproducible Parameter Spreads

It's characteristics make it also suitable for PFC application.

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

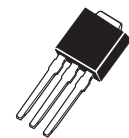
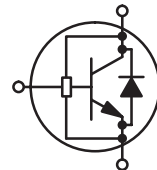
Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	400	Vdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	700	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$V_{CES}$	700	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	12	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	2	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{CM}$	5	
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	1	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{BM}$	2	
*Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ *Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	25 0.2	Watt W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Temperature	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

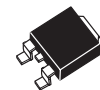
Thermal Resistance — Junction to Case — Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JC}$ $R_{\theta JA}$	5 71.4	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from case for 5 seconds	$T_L$	260	$^\circ\text{C}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq 10\%$ .

**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
2 AMPERES  
700 VOLTS  
25 WATTS

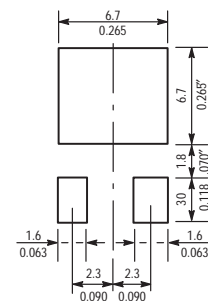


CASE 369-07



CASE 369A-13

**MINIMUM PAD SIZES  
RECOMMENDED FOR  
SURFACE MOUNTED  
APPLICATIONS**



This document contains information on a new product. Specifications and information herein are subject to change without notice.



# BUD44D2

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 100\text{ mA}$ , $L = 25\text{ mH}$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	400	470		Vdc
Collector–Base Breakdown Voltage ( $I_{CBO} = 1\text{ mA}$ )	$V_{CBO}$	700	920		Vdc
Emitter–Base Breakdown Voltage ( $I_{EBO} = 1\text{ mA}$ )	$V_{EBO}$	12	14.5		Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CEO}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $I_{CEO}$			50 500	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CES}$ , $V_{EB} = 0$ )  ( $V_{CE} = 500\text{ V}$ , $V_{EB} = 0$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $I_{CES}$			50 500 100	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter–Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$			100	$\mu\text{Adc}$

## ON CHARACTERISTICS

Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 40\text{ mAdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.2\text{ Adc}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{BE(sat)}$		0.78 0.65	0.9 0.8	Vdc
	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		0.87 0.76	1 0.9	
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 20\text{ mAdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 40\text{ mAdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.2\text{ Adc}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{CE(sat)}$		0.45 0.67	0.65 1	Vdc
	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		0.25 0.27	0.4 0.5	
	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		0.28 0.35	0.5 0.6	
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1\text{ Vdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1\text{ Vdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $h_{FE}$	20 18	32 26		—
	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	10 7	14 9.5		
	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	8	11		

## DIODE CHARACTERISTICS

Forward Diode Voltage ( $I_{EC} = 0.2\text{ Adc}$ )  ( $I_{EC} = 0.2\text{ Adc}$ )  ( $I_{EC} = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ )  ( $I_{EC} = 1\text{ Adc}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{EC}$		0.8	1	V
	@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		0.6		
	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$		0.9	1.2	
	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$		1.1	1.5	
Forward Recovery Time (see Figure 22 bis) ( $I_F = 0.2\text{ Adc}$ , $di/dt = 10\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ )  ( $I_F = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ , $di/dt = 10\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ )  ( $I_F = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $di/dt = 10\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_{fr}$		415		ns
	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$		390		
	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$		340		

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	
<b>DYNAMIC SATURATION VOLTAGE</b>						
Dynamic Saturation Voltage: Determined 1 $\mu\text{s}$ and 3 $\mu\text{s}$ respectively after rising $I_{B1}$ reaches 90% of final $I_{B1}$	$I_C = 0.4\text{ A}$ $I_{B1} = 40\text{ mA}$ $V_{CC} = 300\text{ V}$	@ 1 $\mu\text{s}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{CE}(\text{dsat})$	3.3 6.8	V
		@ 3 $\mu\text{s}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		0.5 1.3	
	$I_C = 1\text{ A}$ $I_{B1} = 0.2\text{ A}$ $V_{CC} = 300\text{ V}$	@ 1 $\mu\text{s}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	4.4 12.8		
		@ 3 $\mu\text{s}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	0.5 1.8		

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current Gain Bandwidth ( $I_C = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$		13		MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$		50	75	pF
Input Capacitance ( $V_{EB} = 8\text{ Vdc}$ )	$C_{ib}$		240	500	pF

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Resistive Load** (D.C.  $\leq 10\%$ , Pulse Width = 40  $\mu\text{s}$ )

Turn-on Time	$I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.2\text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300\text{ Vdc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{on}$		90 105	150	ns
Turn-off Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{off}$		1.1 1.5	1.25	$\mu\text{s}$
Turn-on Time	$I_C = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 50\text{ mAdc}$ $I_{B2} = 250\text{ mAdc}$ $V_{CC} = 300\text{ Vdc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{on}$	400	600	600	ns
Turn-off Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{off}$	750	1300	1000	ns

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Inductive Load** ( $V_{\text{clamp}} = 300\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 15\text{ V}$ ,  $L = 200\text{ }\mu\text{H}$ )

Fall Time	$I_C = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 40\text{ mAdc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.2\text{ Adc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_f$		110 105	150	ns
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_s$		0.55 0.7	0.75	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_c$		85 80	150	ns
Fall Time	$I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 0.2\text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.5\text{ Adc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_f$		100 90	150	ns
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_s$		1.05 1.45	1.5	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_c$		100 100	175	ns
Fall Time	$I_C = 0.8\text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 160\text{ mAdc}$ $I_{B2} = 160\text{ mAdc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_f$		110 180	150	ns
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_s$	2.05	2.8	2.35	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_c$		180 400	300	ns
Fall Time	$I_C = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 40\text{ mAdc}$ $I_{B2} = 40\text{ mAdc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_f$		150 175	225	ns
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_s$	1.65	2.2	1.95	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_c$		150 330	250	ns

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

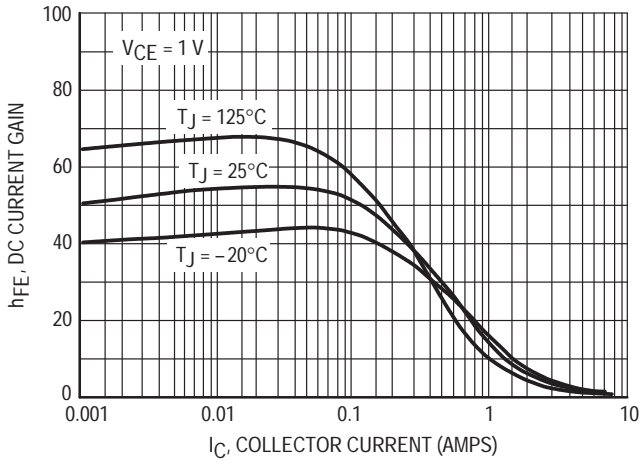


Figure 1. DC Current Gain @ 1 Volt

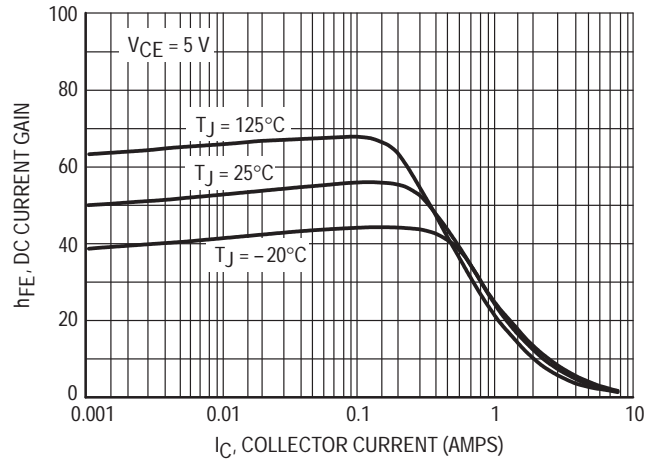


Figure 2. DC Current Gain @ 5 Volt

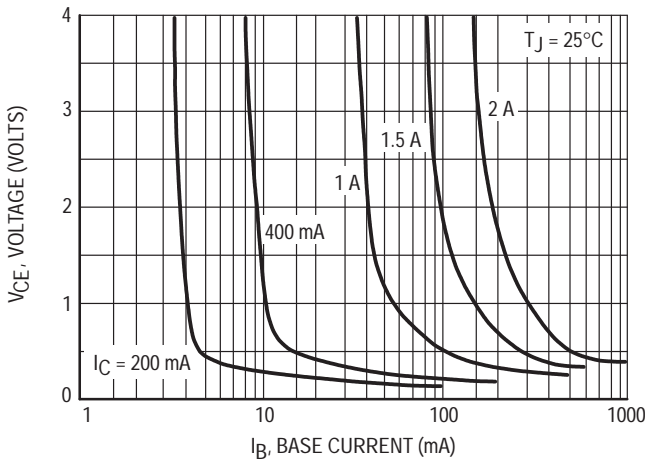


Figure 3. Collector Saturation Region

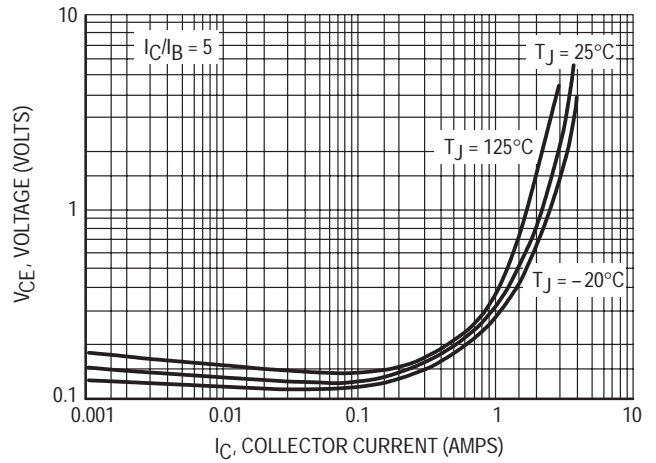


Figure 4. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

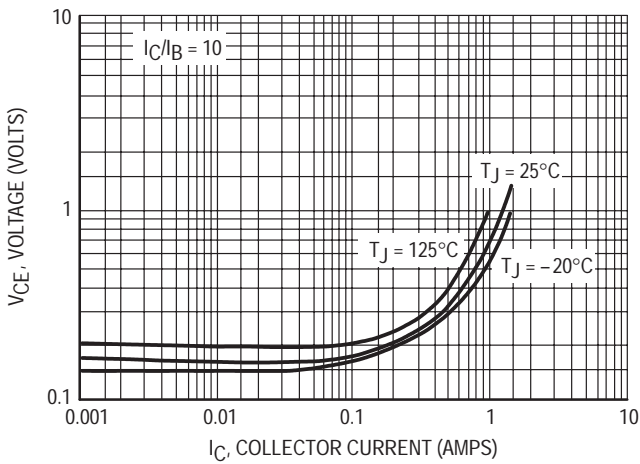


Figure 5. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

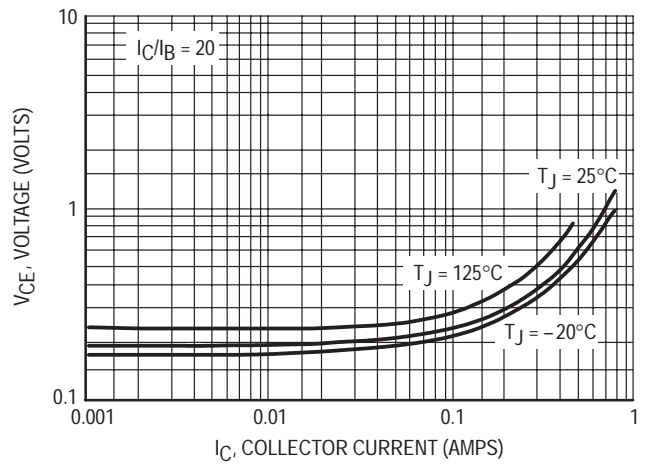


Figure 6. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

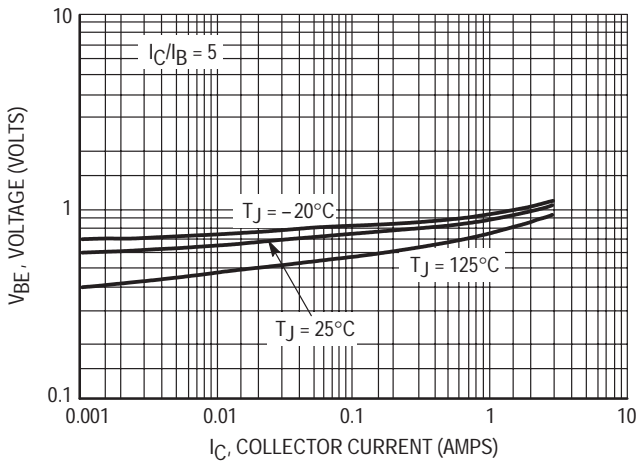


Figure 7A. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

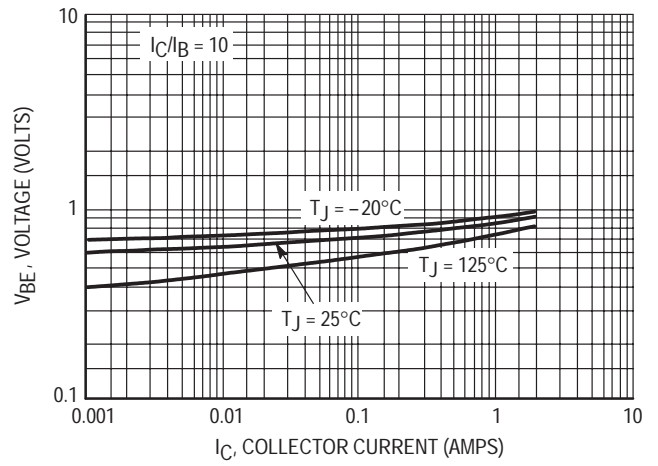


Figure 7B. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

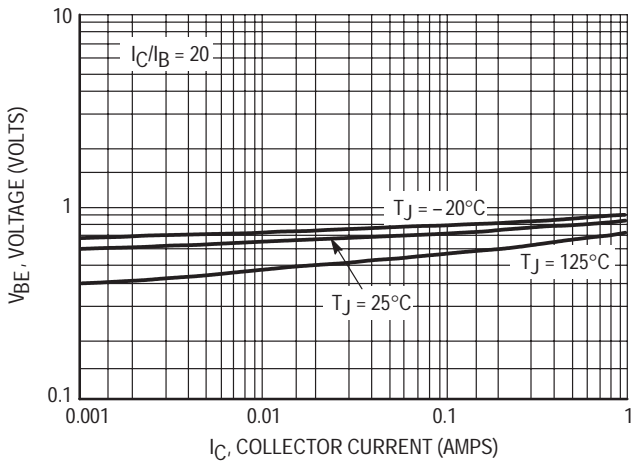


Figure 7C. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

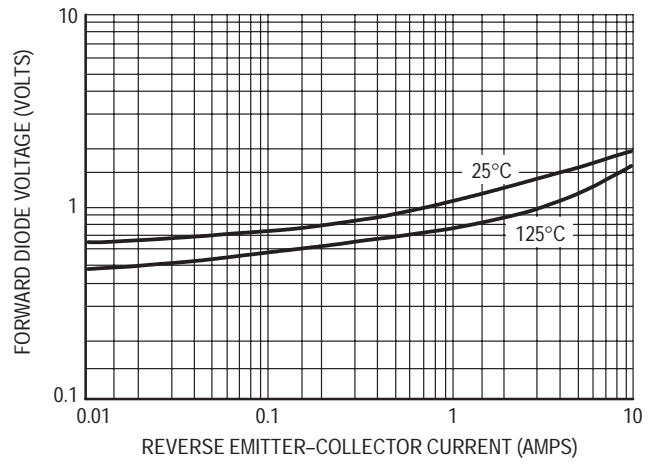


Figure 8. Forward Diode Voltage

TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

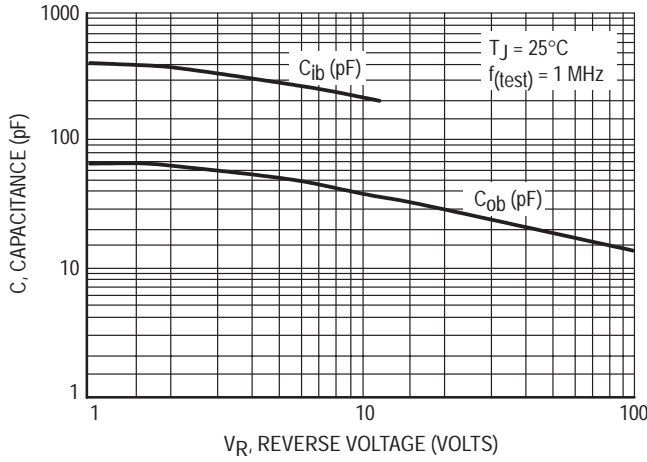


Figure 9. Capacitance

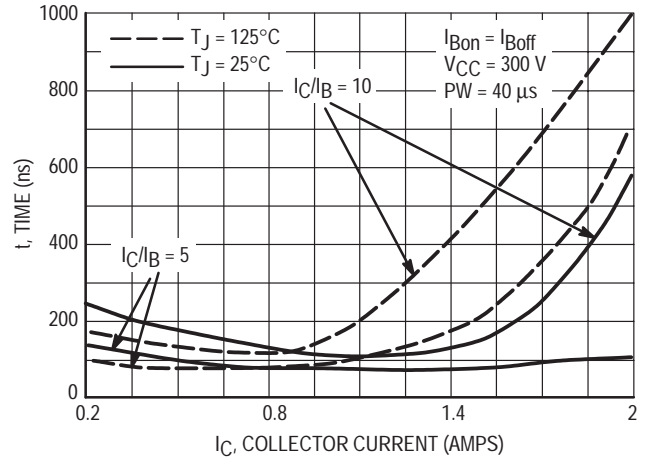


Figure 10. Resistive Switch Time, t<sub>on</sub>

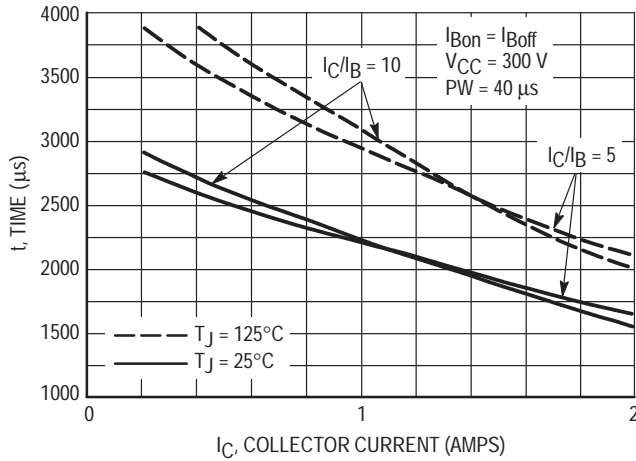


Figure 11. Resistive Switch Time, t<sub>off</sub>

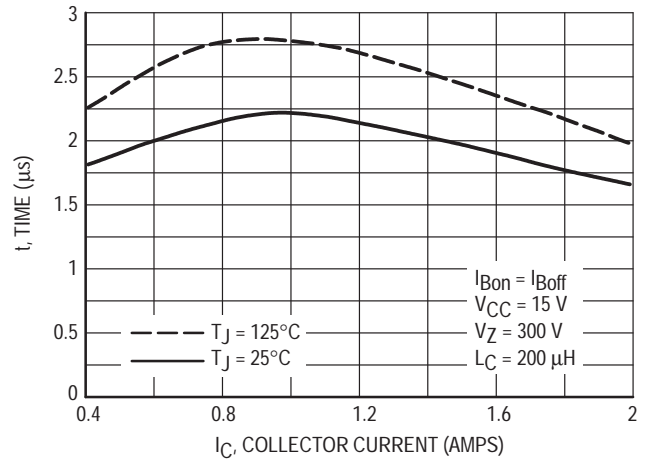


Figure 12. Inductive Storage Time, t<sub>si</sub> @ I<sub>C</sub>/I<sub>B</sub> = 5

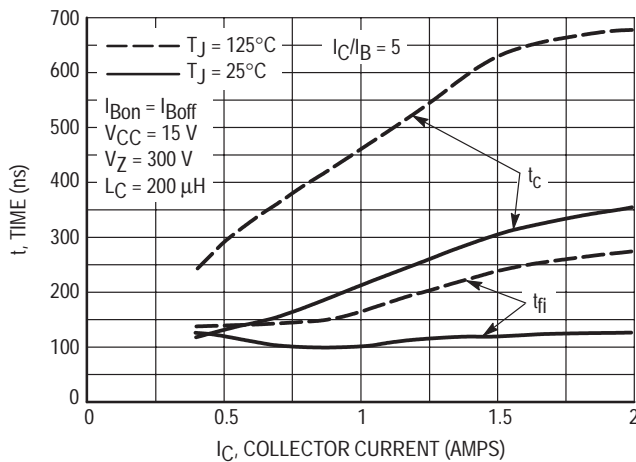


Figure 13. Inductive Switching, t<sub>c</sub> & t<sub>fi</sub> @ I<sub>C</sub>/I<sub>B</sub> = 5

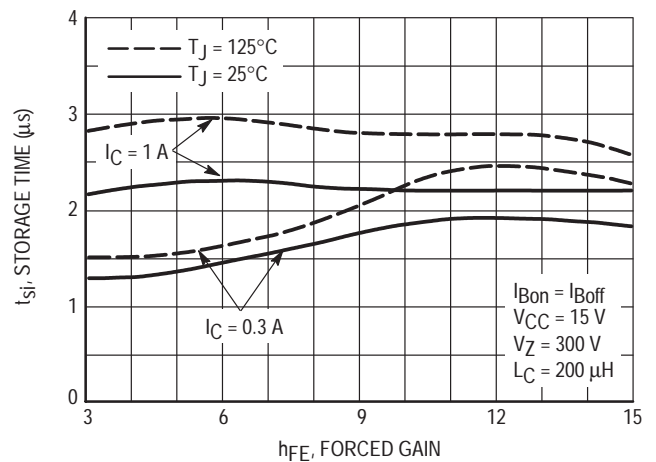


Figure 14. Inductive Storage Time

TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

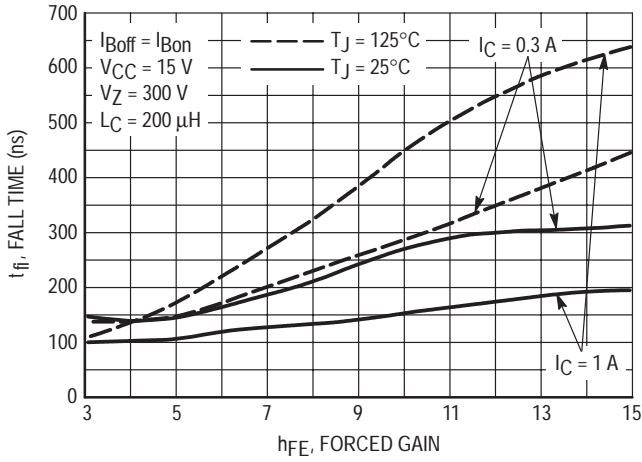


Figure 15. Inductive Fall Time

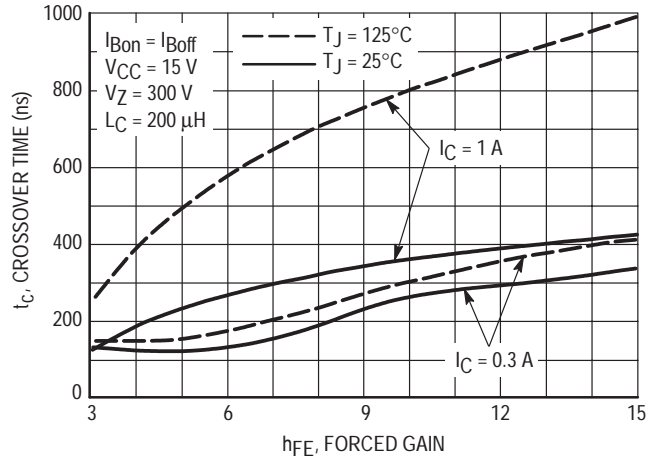


Figure 16. Inductive Crossover Time

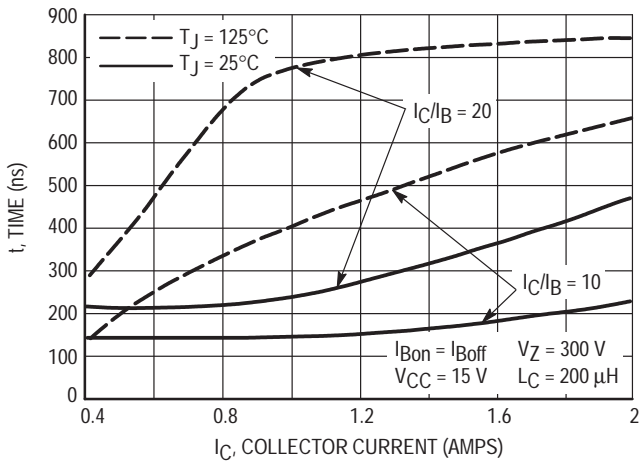


Figure 17. Inductive Switching,  $t_{fi}$

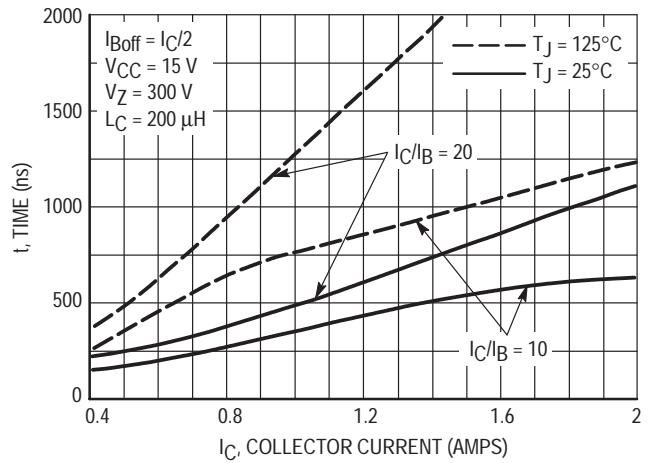


Figure 18. Inductive Switching,  $t_c$

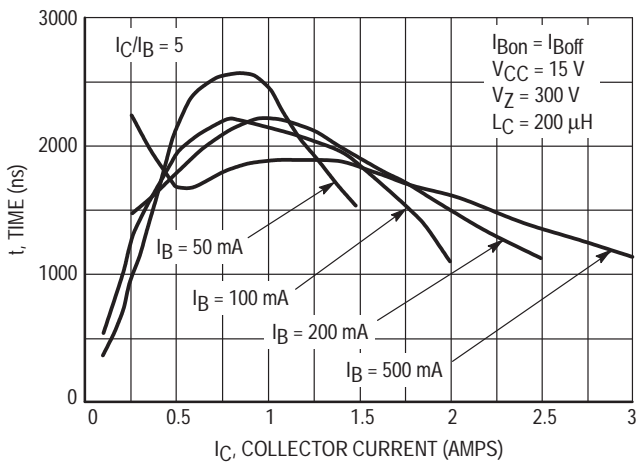


Figure 19. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_{sj}$

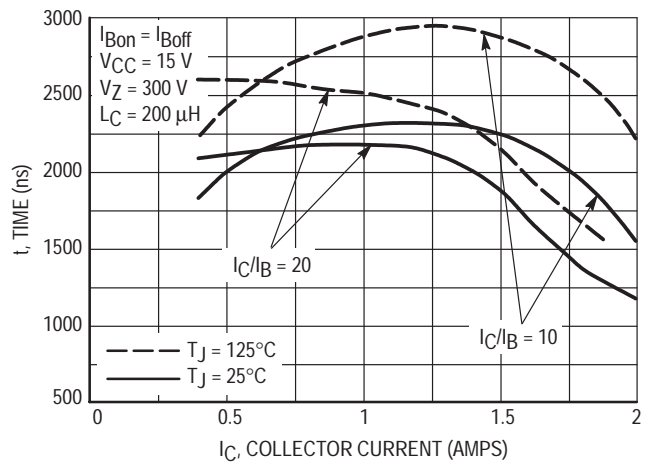


Figure 20. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_{sj}$

TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

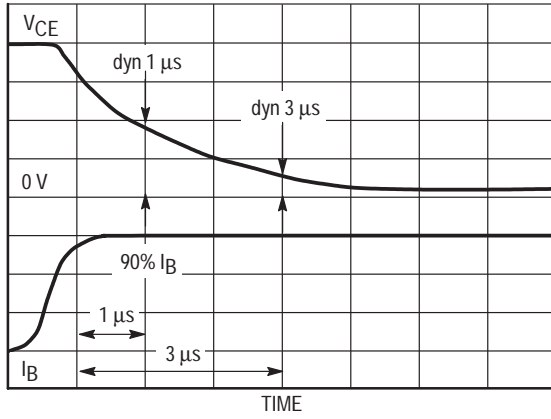


Figure 21. Dynamic Saturation Voltage Measurements

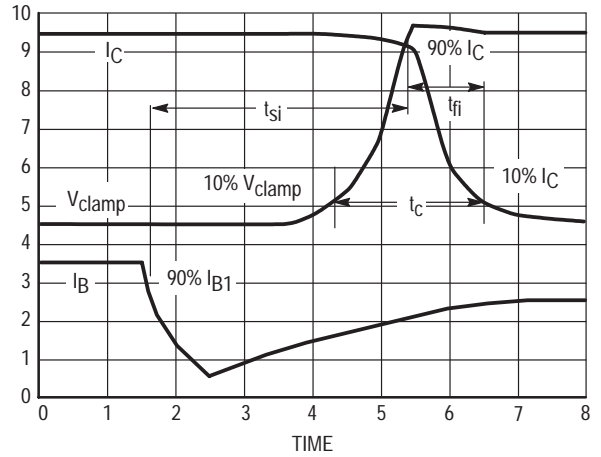


Figure 22. Inductive Switching Measurements

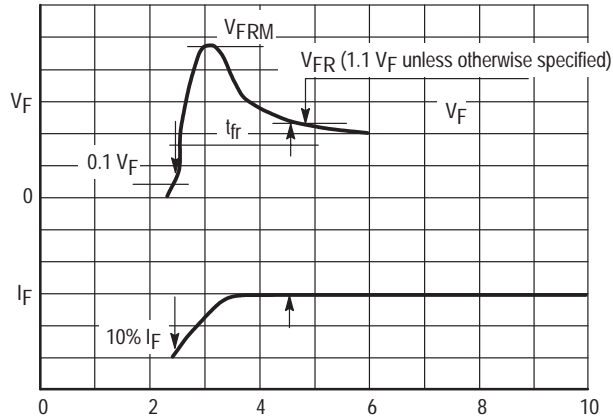
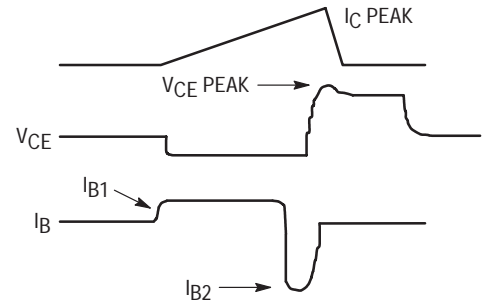
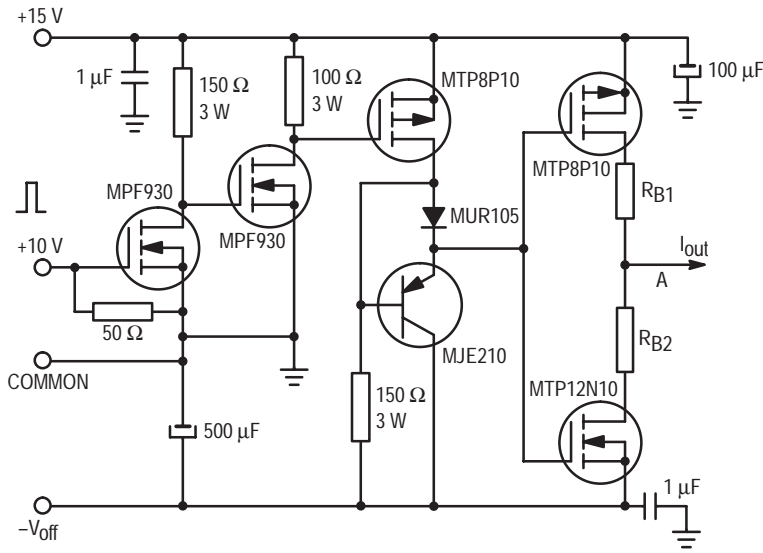


Figure 22 bis.  $t_{fr}$  Measurements

TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 1. Inductive Load Switching Drive Circuit



$V_{(BR)CEO(sus)}$	Inductive Switching	RBSOA
$L = 10 \text{ mH}$	$L = 200 \mu\text{H}$	$L = 500 \mu\text{H}$
$R_{B2} = \infty$	$R_{B2} = 0$	$R_{B2} = 0$
$V_{CC} = 20 \text{ Volts}$	$V_{CC} = 15 \text{ Volts}$	$V_{CC} = 15 \text{ Volts}$
$I_{C(pk)} = 100 \text{ mA}$	$R_{B1}$ selected for desired $I_{B1}$	$R_{B1}$ selected for desired $I_{B1}$

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

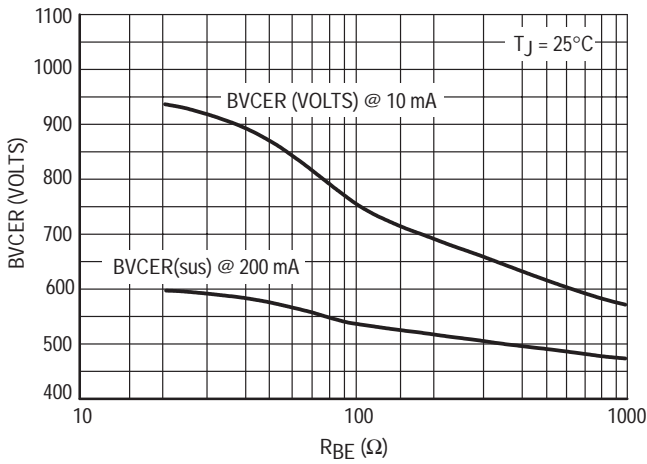


Figure 23. BVCEr

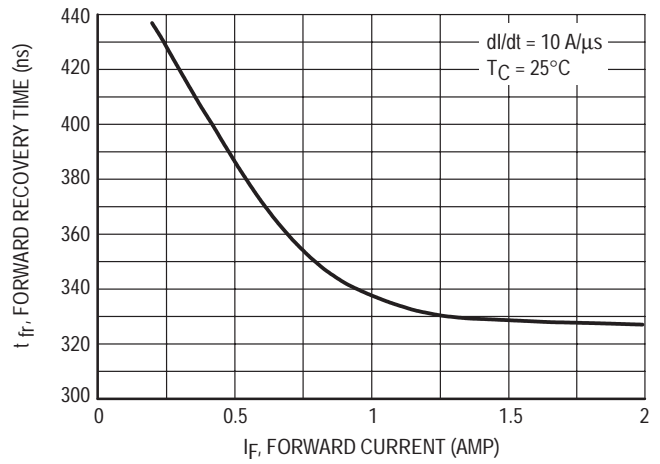


Figure 24. Forward Recovery Time  $t_{fr}$



**BUH50**

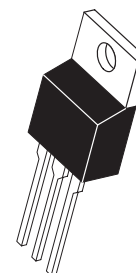
*Designer's™ Data Sheet*  
**SWITCHMODE NPN Silicon**  
**Planar Power Transistor**

The BUH50 has an application specific state-of-art die designed for use in 50 Watts HALOGEN electronic transformers and switchmode applications.

This high voltage/high speed transistor exhibits the following main feature:

- Improved Efficiency Due to Low Base Drive Requirements:
  - High and Flat DC Current Gain  $h_{FE}$
  - Fast Switching
- Motorola "6SIGMA" Philosophy Provides Tight and Reproducible Parametric Distributions
- Specified Dynamic Saturation Data
- Full Characterization at 125°C

**POWER TRANSISTOR**  
**4 AMPERES**  
**800 VOLTS**  
**50 WATTS**



**CASE 221A-06**  
**TO-220AB**

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	500	Vdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	800	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$V_{CES}$	800	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	9	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	4	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{CM}$	8	
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	2	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{BM}$	4	
*Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	50	Watt
*Derate above 25°C		0.4	W/°C
Operating and Storage Temperature	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to 150	°C

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Thermal Resistance			°C/W
— Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	2.5	
— Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	62.5	
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from case for 5 seconds	$T_L$	260	°C

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq$  10%.

**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 100\text{ mA}$ , $L = 25\text{ mH}$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	500			Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CEO}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$			100	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CES}$ , $V_{EB} = 0$ )	$I_{CES}$			100 1000	$\mu\text{Adc}$
					@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$
Emitter–Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 9\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$			100	$\mu\text{Adc}$

**ON CHARACTERISTICS**

Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.33\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.66\text{ Adc}$ ) $25^\circ\text{C}$ ( $I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.66\text{ Adc}$ ) $100^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{BE(sat)}$		0.86 0.94 0.85	1.2 1.6 1.5	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.33\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	0.2	0.5	Vdc
( $I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.66\text{ Adc}$ )		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	0.32 0.29	0.6 0.7	
( $I_C = 3\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1\text{ Adc}$ )		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	0.5	1	
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	7	13	—
( $I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ )		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	5	10	—

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current Gain Bandwidth ( $I_C = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	4			MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$		50	100	pF
Input Capacitance ( $V_{EB} = 8\text{ Vdc}$ )	$C_{ib}$		850	1200	pF

**DYNAMIC SATURATION VOLTAGE**

Dynamic Saturation Voltage: Determined 1 $\mu\text{s}$ and 3 $\mu\text{s}$ respectively after rising $I_{B1}$ reaches 90% of final $I_{B1}$	$I_C = 1\text{ A}$ $I_{B1} = 0.33\text{ A}$ $V_{CC} = 300\text{ V}$	@ 1 $\mu\text{s}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{CE(dsat)}$	1.75 5	V
		@ 3 $\mu\text{s}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		0.3 0.5	V
	$I_C = 2\text{ A}$ $I_{B1} = 0.66\text{ A}$ $V_{CC} = 300\text{ V}$	@ 1 $\mu\text{s}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	6 14	V	
		@ 3 $\mu\text{s}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	0.75 4	V	

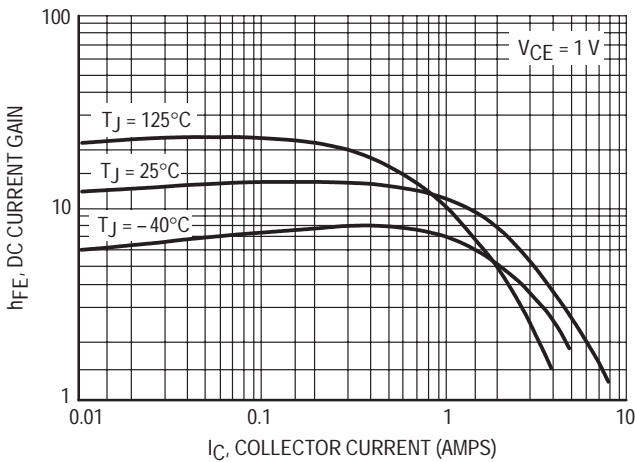
**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	
<b>SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Resistive Load</b> (D.C. $\leq 10\%$ , Pulse Width = 20 $\mu\text{s}$ )						
Turn-on Time	$I_C = 2 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 125 \text{ Vdc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{on}$	95	250	ns
Turn-off Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{off}$	2.5	3.5	$\mu\text{s}$
Turn-on Time	$I_C = 2 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 1 \text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 125 \text{ Vdc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{on}$	110	250	ns
Turn-off Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{off}$	0.95	2	$\mu\text{s}$
Turn-on Time	$I_C = 1 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.3 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.3 \text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 125 \text{ Vdc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{on}$	100	200	ns
Turn-off Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{off}$	2.9	3.5	$\mu\text{s}$

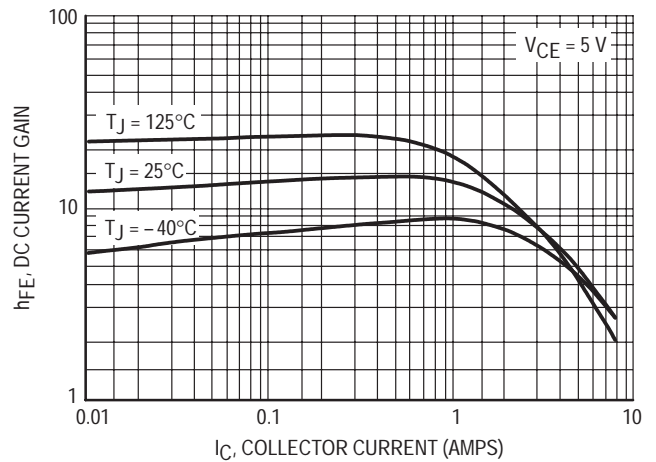
**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Inductive Load** ( $V_{clamp} = 300 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}$ ,  $L = 200 \mu\text{H}$ )

Fall Time	$I_C = 2 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 1 \text{ Adc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_f$	80	150	ns
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_s$	95	2.5	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_c$	1.2	1.7	ns
		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		150	300	
Fall Time	$I_C = 2 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 0.66 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 1 \text{ Adc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_f$	90	150	ns
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_s$	100	1.7	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_c$	1.7	2.5	ns
		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		190	350	
		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		220		

**TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS**



**Figure 1. DC Current Gain @ 1 Volt**



**Figure 2. DC Current Gain @ 5 Volt**

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

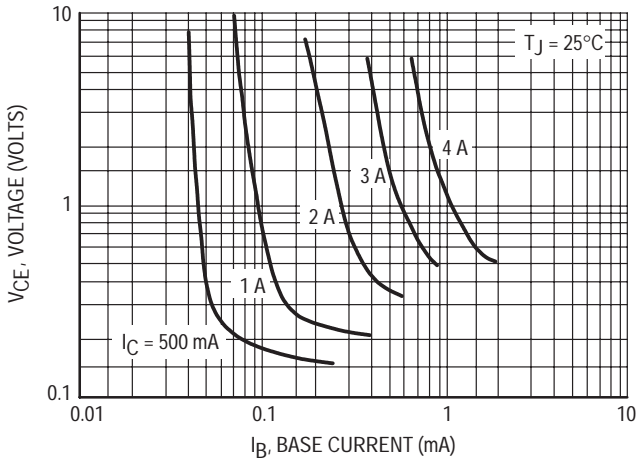


Figure 3. Collector Saturation Region

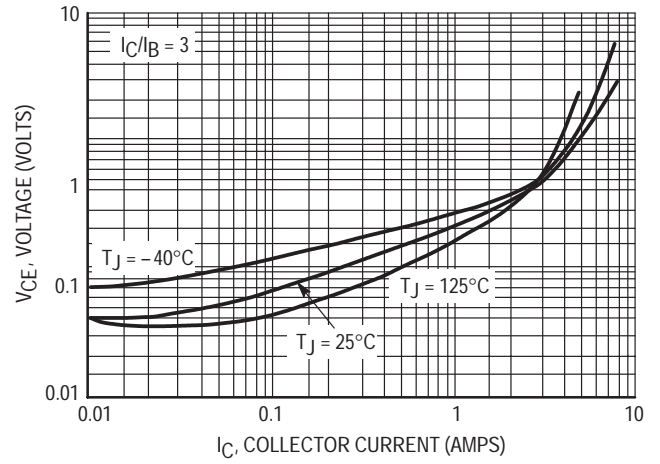


Figure 4. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

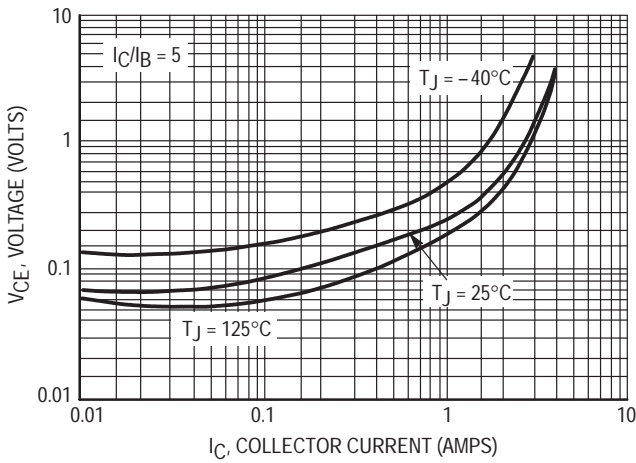


Figure 5. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

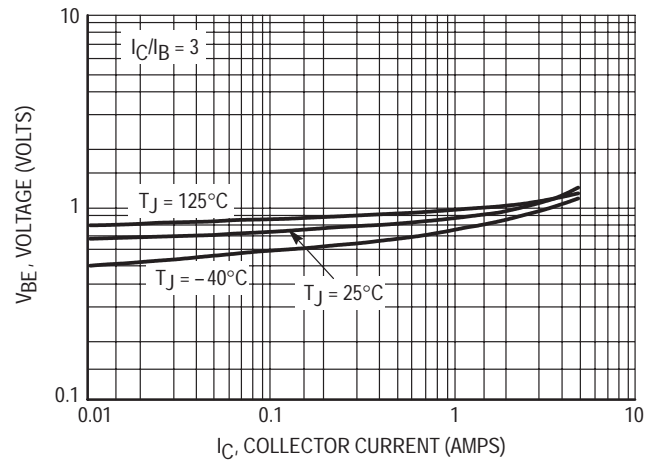


Figure 6. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

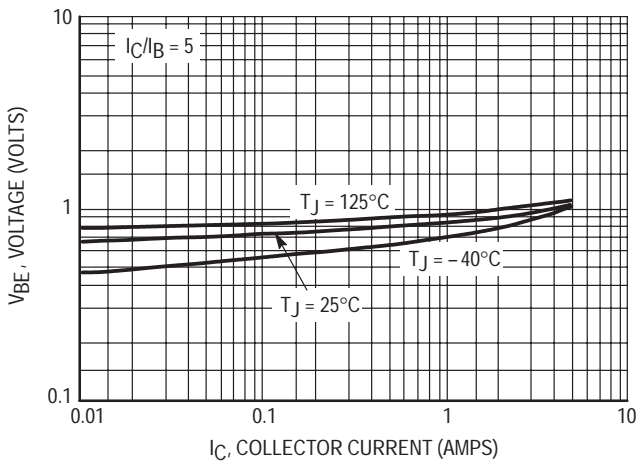


Figure 7. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

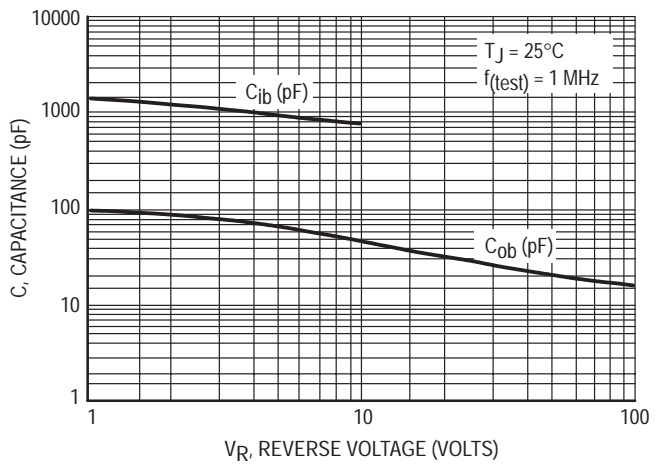


Figure 8. Capacitance

TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

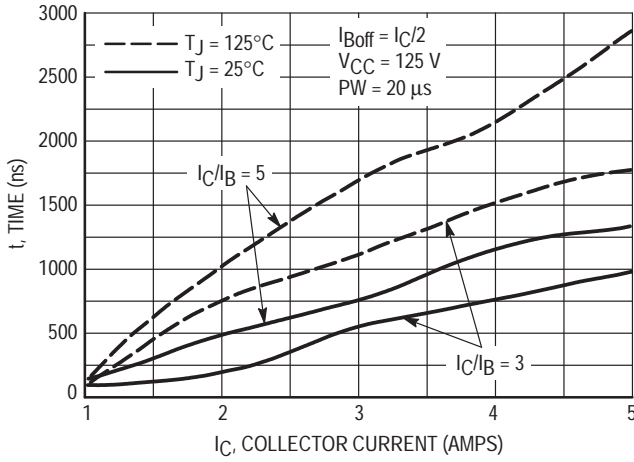


Figure 9. Resistive Switching,  $t_{on}$

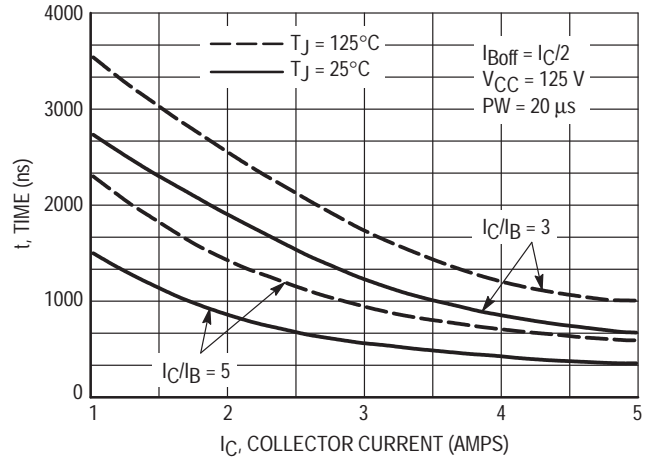


Figure 10. Resistive Switch Time,  $t_{off}$

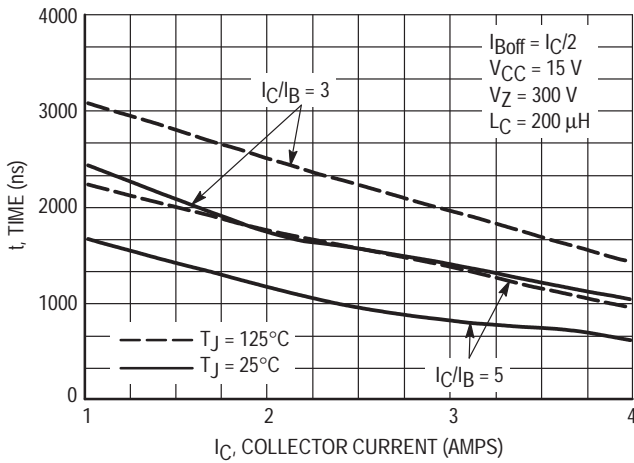


Figure 11. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_{si}$

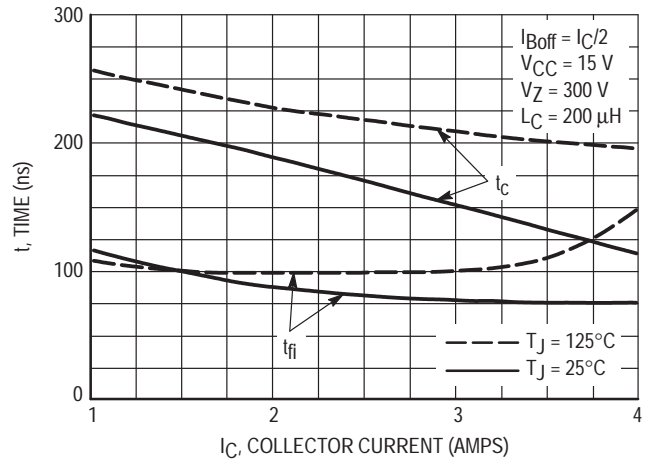


Figure 12. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_c$  &  $t_{fi}$  @  $I_C/I_B = 3$

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

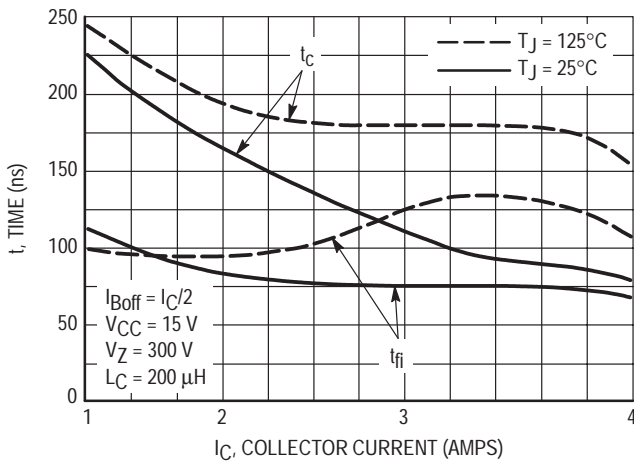


Figure 13. Inductive Switching,  $t_c$  &  $t_{fi}$  @  $I_C/I_B = 5$

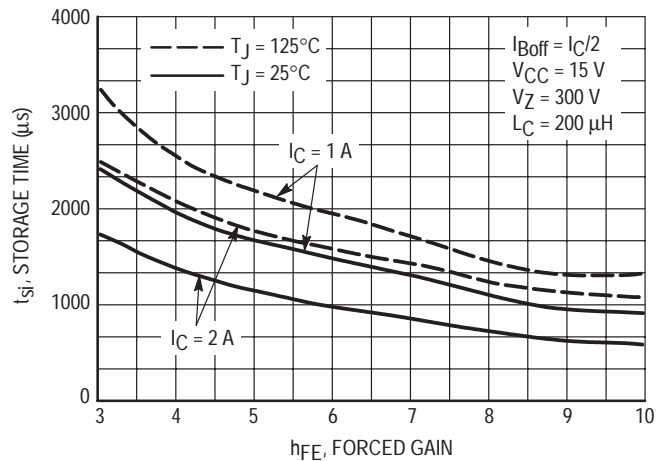


Figure 14. Inductive Storage Time

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

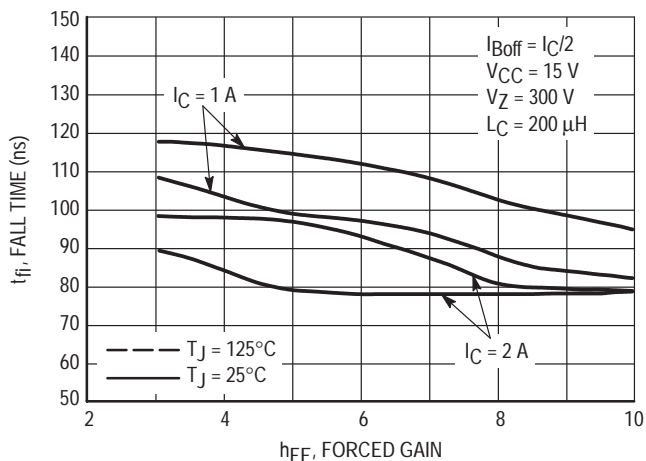


Figure 15. Inductive Fall Time

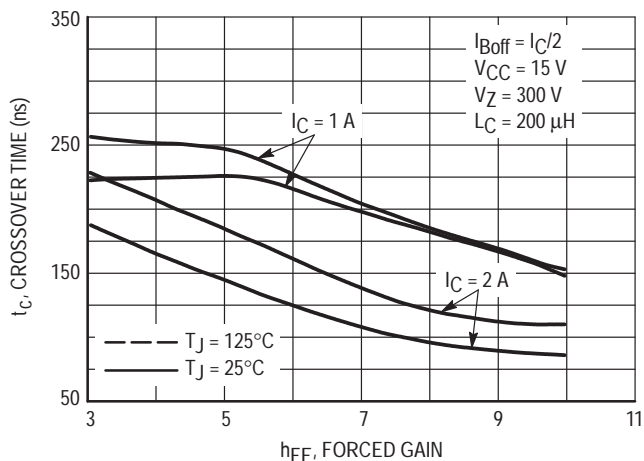


Figure 16. Inductive Crossover Time

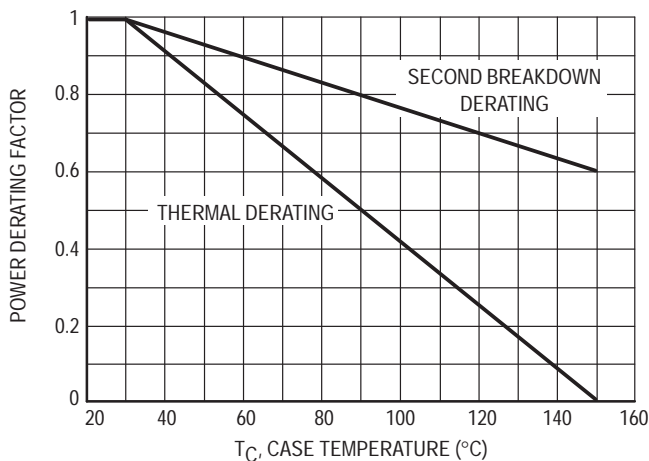


Figure 17. Forward Power Derating

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C-V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate. The data of Figure 20 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C > 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 20 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 17.

$T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 22. At any case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown. For inductive loads, high voltage and current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off with the base to emitter junction reverse biased. The safe level is specified as a reverse biased safe operating area (Figure 21). This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

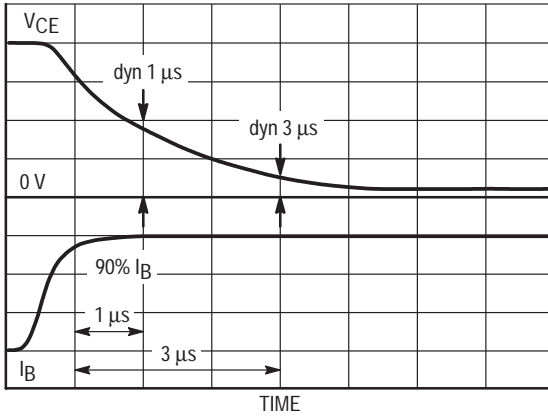


Figure 18. Dynamic Saturation Voltage

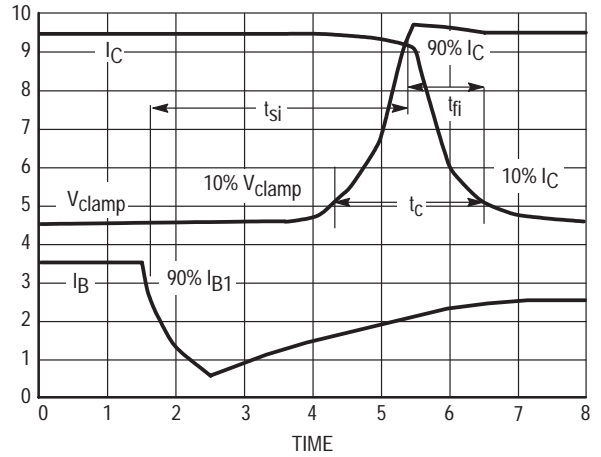


Figure 19. Inductive Switching Measurements

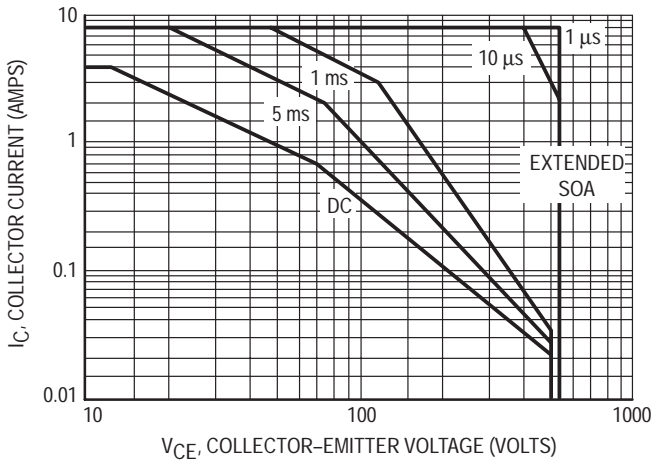


Figure 20. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

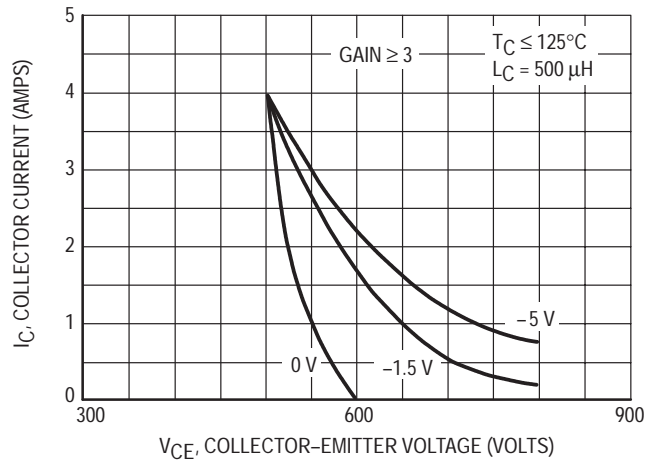


Figure 21. Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Table 1. Inductive Load Switching Drive Circuit

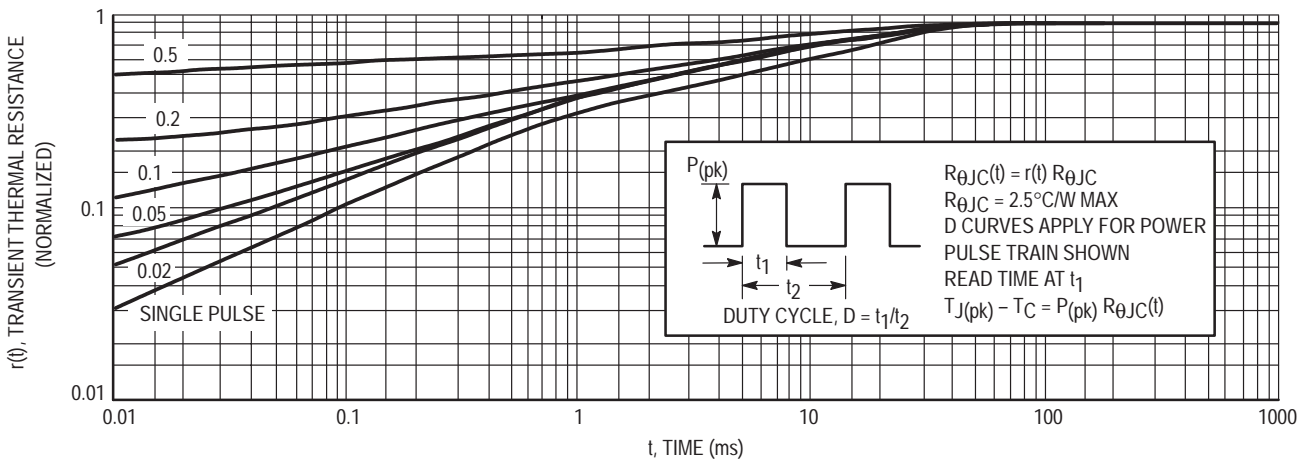
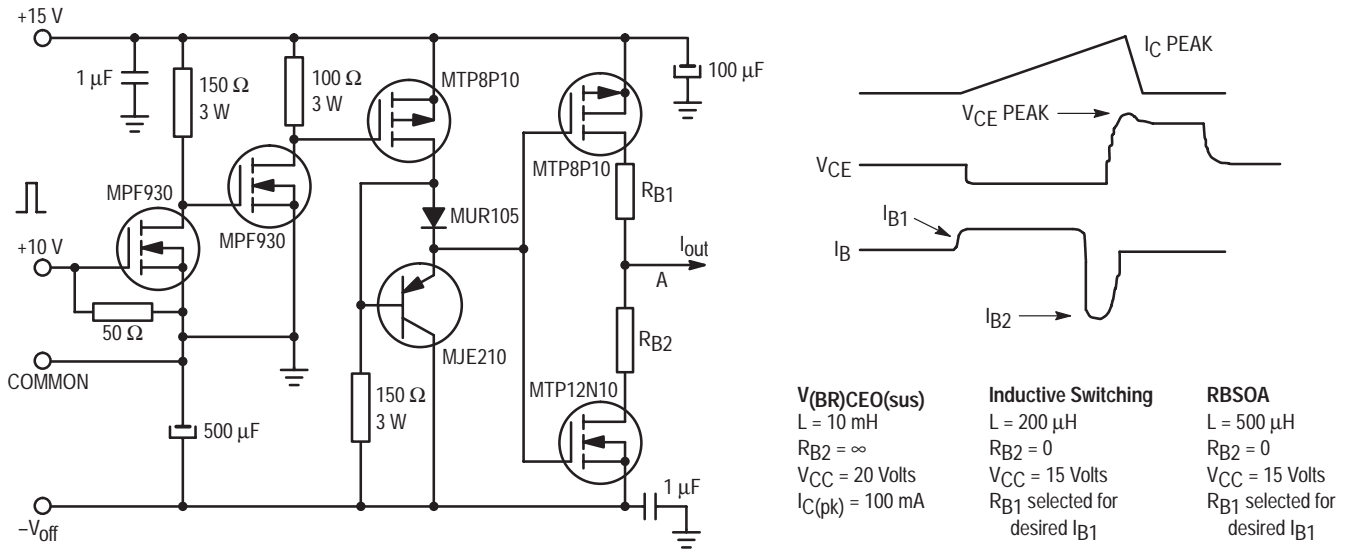


Figure 22. Typical Thermal Response ( $Z_{\theta JC}(t)$ ) for BUH50



**BUH51**

*Advance Information*  
**SWITCHMODE NPN Silicon**  
**Planar Power Transistor**

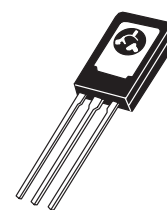
The BUH51 has an application specific state-of-art die designed for use in 50 Watts Halogen electronic transformers.

This power transistor is specifically designed to sustain the large inrush current during either the start-up conditions or under a short circuit across the load.

This High voltage/High speed product exhibits the following main features:

- Improved Efficiency Due to the Low Base Drive Requirements:
  - High and Flat DC Current Gain  $h_{FE}$
  - Fast Switching
- Robustness Thanks to the Technology Developed to Manufacture this Device
- Motorola "6 SIGMA" Philosophy Providing Tight and Reproducible Parametric Distributions

**POWER TRANSISTOR**  
**3 AMPERES**  
**800 VOLTS**  
**50 WATTS**



**CASE 77-07**  
**TO-225AA TYPE**

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	500	Vdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	800	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$V_{CES}$	800	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	10	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	3	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{CM}$	8	
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	2	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{BM}$	4	
*Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	50	Watt
*Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$		0.4	W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Temperature	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Thermal Resistance			$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
— Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	2.5	
— Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	100	
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from case for 5 seconds	$T_L$	260	$^\circ\text{C}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq$  10%.

This document contains information on a new product. Specifications and information herein are subject to change without notice.

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 100\text{ mA}$ , $L = 25\text{ mH}$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	500	550		Vdc
Collector–Base Breakdown Voltage ( $I_{CBO} = 1\text{ mA}$ )	$V_{CBO}$	800	950		Vdc
Emitter–Base Breakdown Voltage ( $I_{EBO} = 1\text{ mA}$ )	$V_{EBO}$	10	12.5		Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CEO}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$			100	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CES}$ , $V_{EB} = 0$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $I_{CES}$			100 1000	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Collector Base Current ( $V_{CB} = \text{Rated } V_{CBO}$ , $V_{EB} = 0$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $I_{CBO}$			100 1000	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter–Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 9\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$			100	$\mu\text{Adc}$

**ON CHARACTERISTICS**

Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.2\text{ Adc}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{BE(sat)}$		0.92 0.8	1.1	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.2\text{ Adc}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{CE(sat)}$		0.3 0.32	0.5 0.6	Vdc
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1\text{ Vdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 0.8\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 10\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $h_{FE}$	8 6	10 8		—
	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	5 4	7.5 6.2		—
	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	10 8	14 13		—
	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	14 18	20 25		—

**DYNAMIC SATURATION VOLTAGE**

Dynamic Saturation Voltage: Determined 3 $\mu\text{s}$ after rising $I_{B1}$ reaches 90% of final $I_{B1}$	$I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.2\text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300\text{ V}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{CE(dsat)}$	1.7		V
		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		6		V
	$I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300\text{ V}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$		5.1		V
		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		15		V

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current Gain Bandwidth ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$		23		MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$		34	100	pF
Input Capacitance ( $V_{EB} = 8\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ib}$		200	500	pF

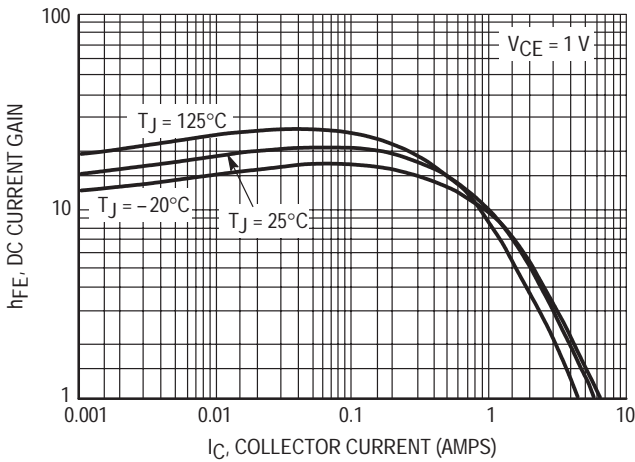
**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Resistive Load</b> (D.C. $\leq 10\%$ , Pulse Width = 40 $\mu\text{s}$ )					
Turn-on Time	$I_C = 1 \text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ Vdc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{on}$	110	ns
Turn-off Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		125	150
Turn-on Time	$I_C = 2 \text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ Vdc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{on}$	700	ns
Turn-off Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		1250	1000
Turn-on Time	$I_C = 1 \text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ Vdc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{off}$	3.5	$\mu\text{s}$
Turn-off Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		4.1	4
Turn-on Time	$I_C = 2 \text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ Vdc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{off}$	1.75	$\mu\text{s}$
Turn-off Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		2.1	2

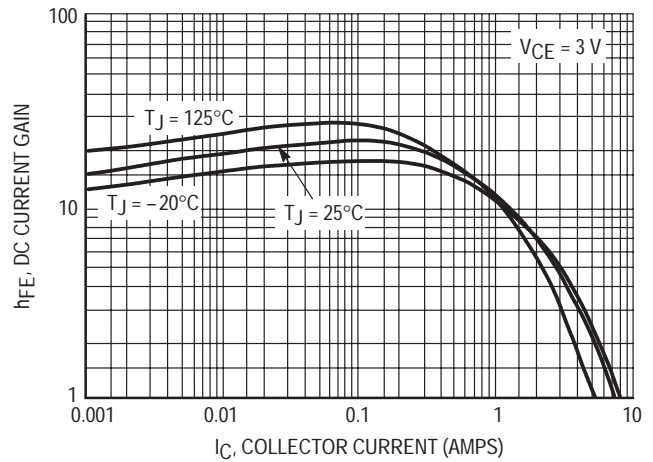
**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Inductive Load** ( $V_{clamp} = 300 \text{ V}, V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}, L = 200 \mu\text{H}$ )

Fall Time	$I_C = 1 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{fi}$	200	ns	
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		320	300	ns
Crossover Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{si}$	3.4	3.75	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time	$I_C = 2 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$	@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		4	4	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_c$	350	500	ns
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		640	640	ns
Fall Time	$I_C = 1 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{fi}$	140	ns	
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		300	200	ns
Crossover Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{si}$	2.3	2.75	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time	$I_C = 2 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$	@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		2.8	2.8	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_c$	400	600	ns
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		725	725	ns

**TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS**



**Figure 1. DC Current Gain @ 1 Volt**



**Figure 2. DC Current Gain @ 3 Volt**

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

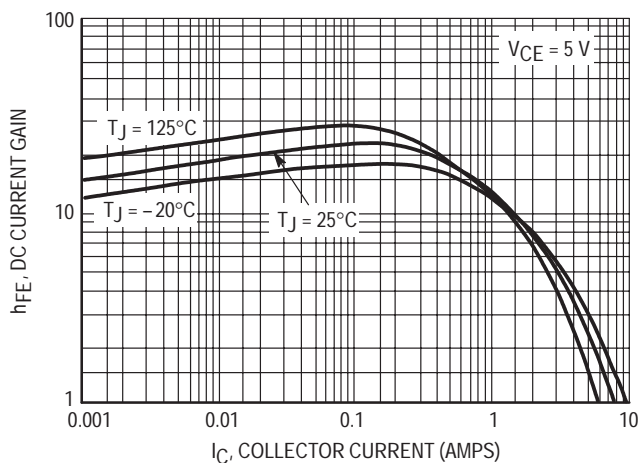


Figure 3. DC Current Gain @ 5 Volt

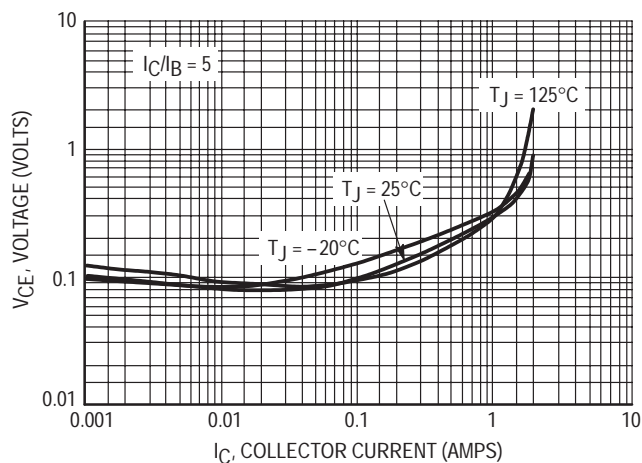


Figure 4. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

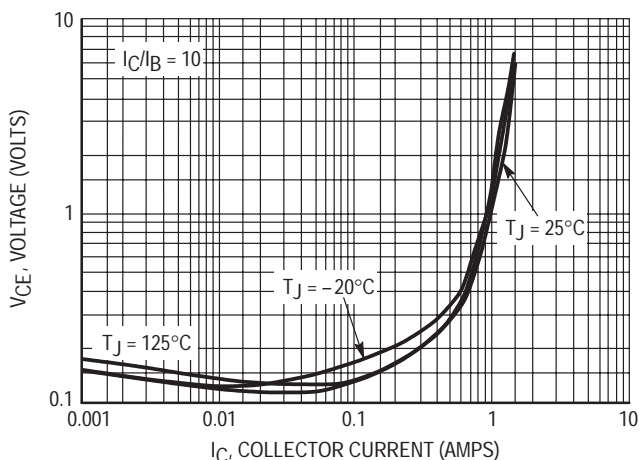


Figure 5. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

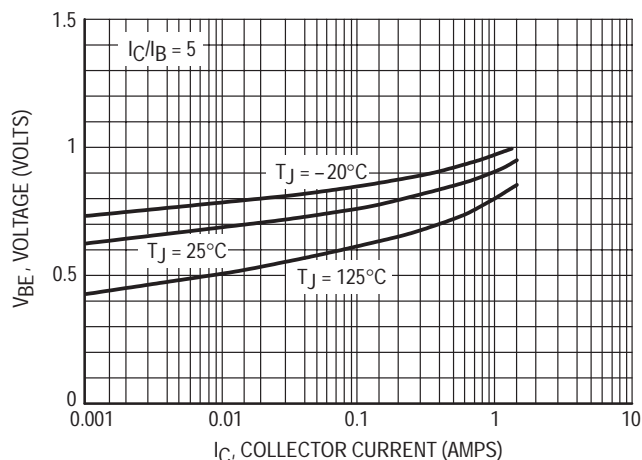


Figure 6. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

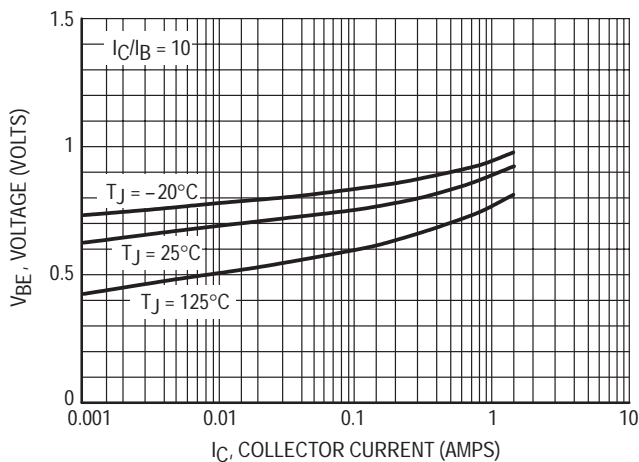


Figure 7. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

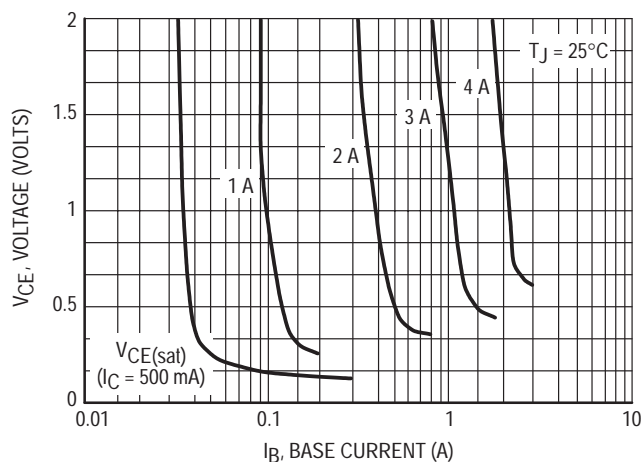


Figure 8. Collector Saturation Region

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

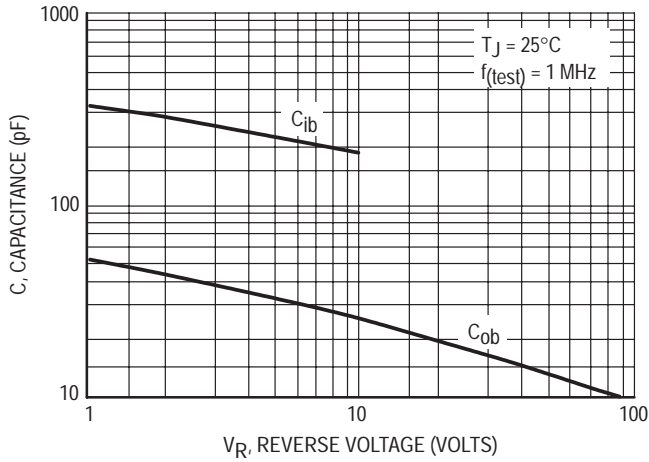


Figure 9. Capacitance

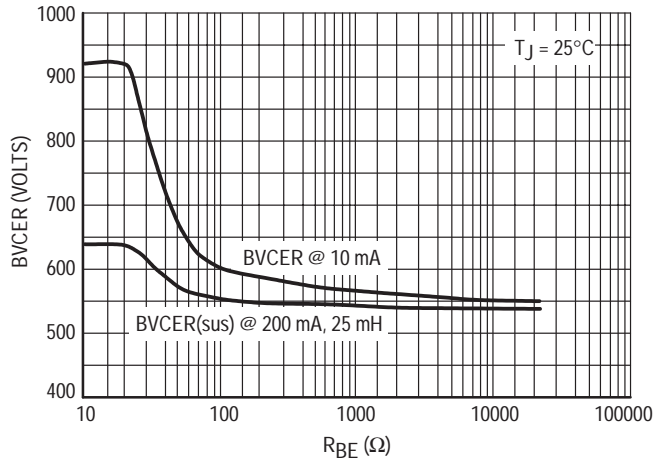


Figure 10. Resistive Breakdown

TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

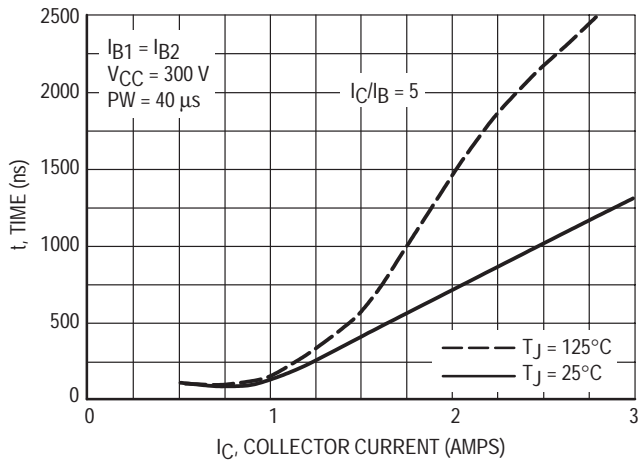


Figure 11. Resistive Switching,  $t_{on}$

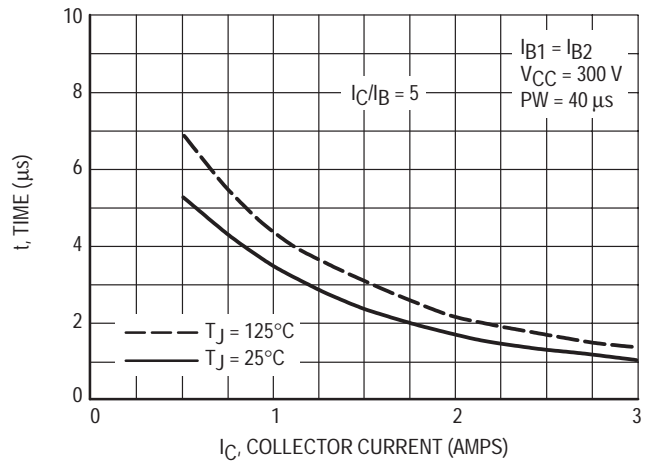


Figure 12. Resistive Switch Time,  $t_{off}$

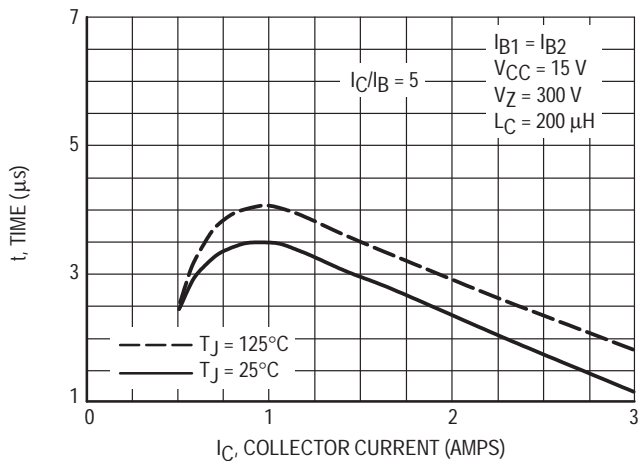


Figure 13. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_{si}$

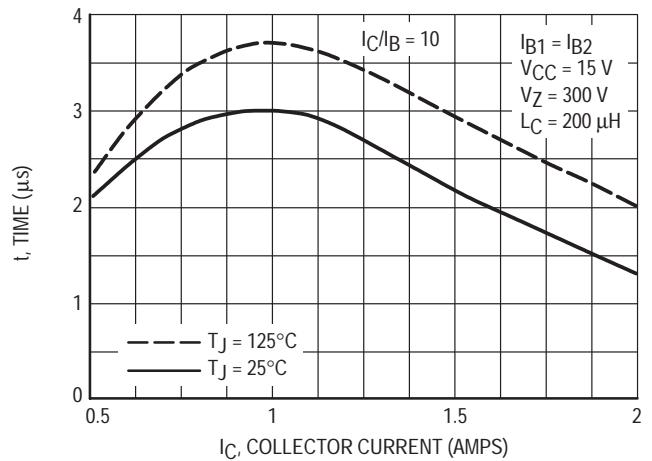


Figure 13 Bis. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_{si}$

TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

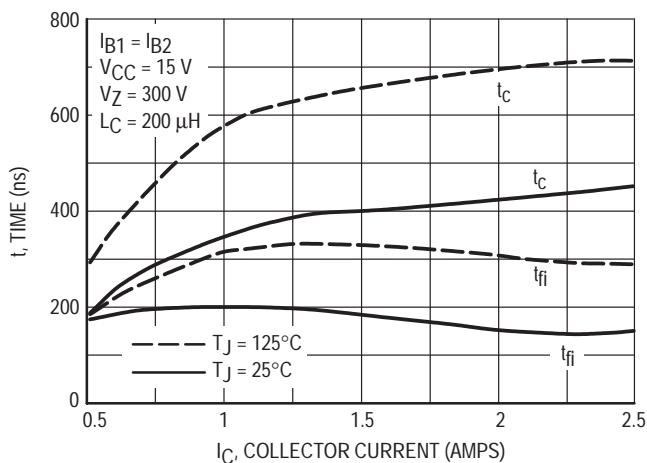


Figure 14. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_c$  &  $t_{fi}$  @  $I_C/I_B = 5$

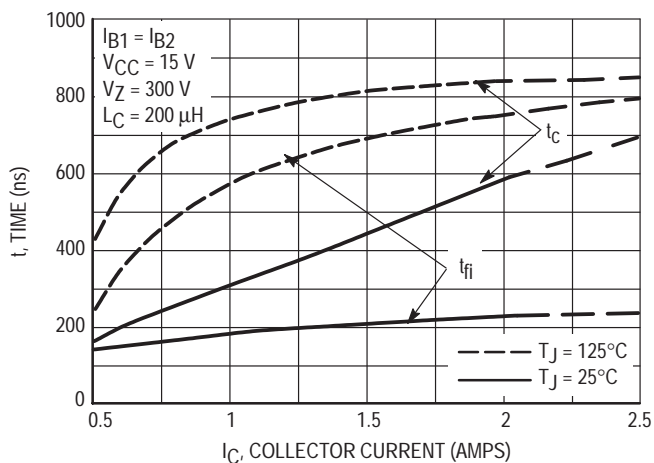


Figure 15. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_c$  &  $t_{fi}$  @  $I_C/I_B = 10$

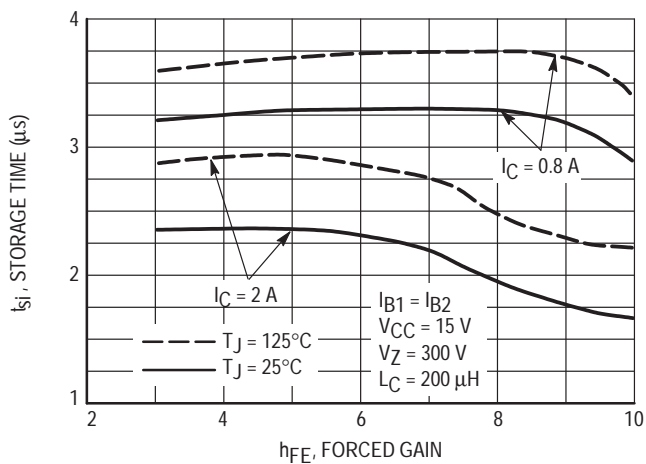


Figure 16. Inductive Storage Time

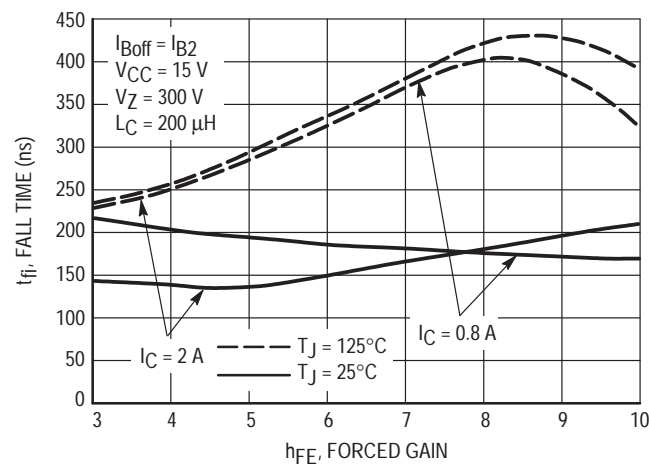


Figure 17. Inductive Fall Time

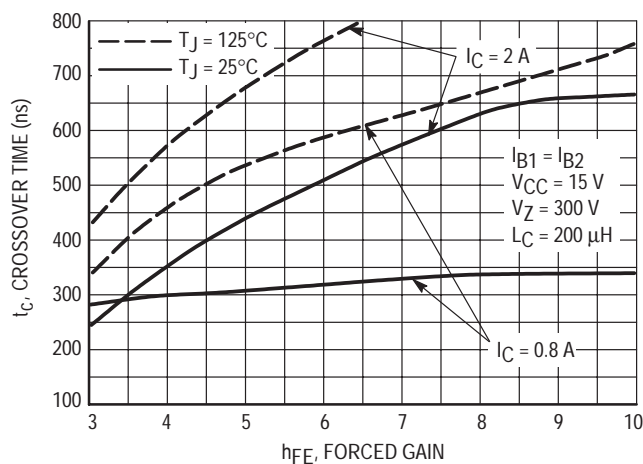


Figure 18. Inductive Crossover Time

TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

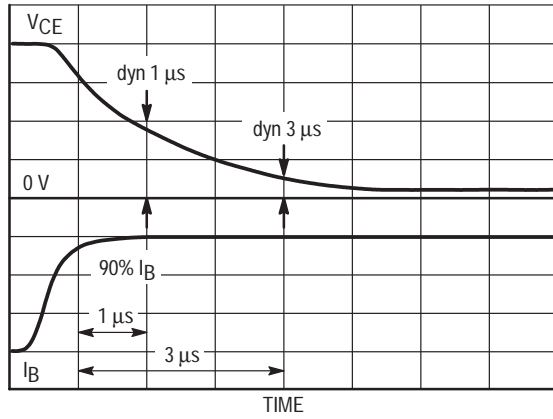


Figure 19. Dynamic Saturation Voltage Measurements

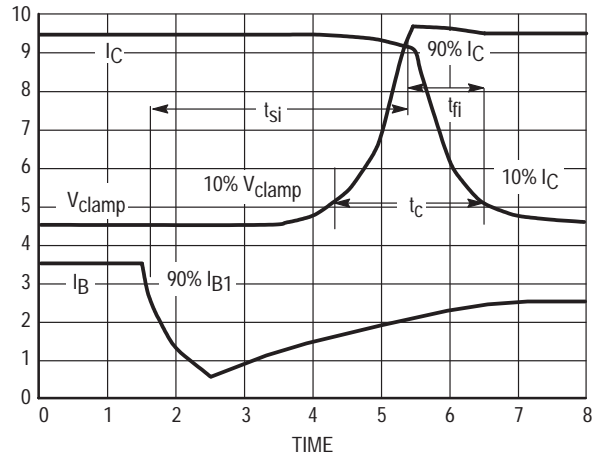
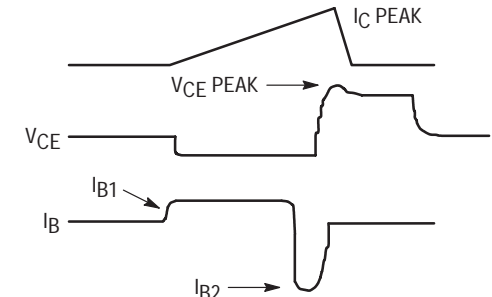
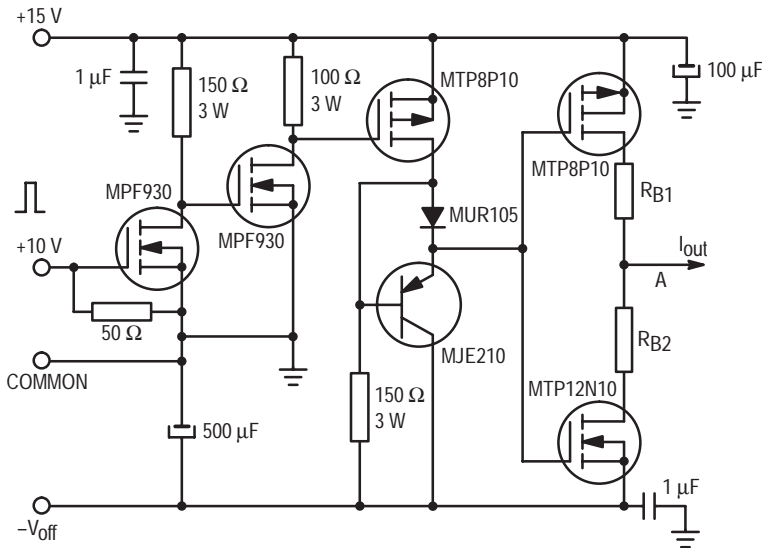


Figure 20. Inductive Switching Measurements

Table 1. Inductive Load Switching Drive Circuit



<b>V(BR)CEO(sus)</b> L = 10 mH RB2 = ∞ VCC = 20 Volts IC(pk) = 100 mA	<b>Inductive Switching</b> L = 200 μH RB2 = 0 VCC = 15 Volts RB1 selected for desired IB1	<b>RBSOA</b> L = 500 μH RB2 = 0 VCC = 15 Volts RB1 selected for desired IB1
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TYPICAL THERMAL RESPONSE

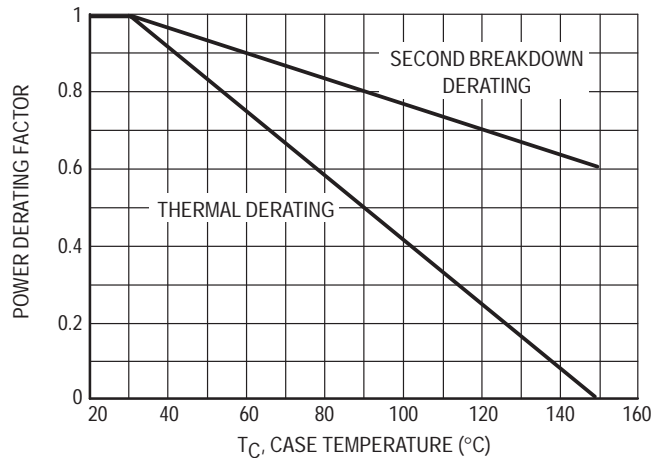


Figure 21. Forward Bias Power Derating

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C-V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate. The data of Figure 22 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C > 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 22 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 21.

$T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 24. At any case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown. For inductive loads, high voltage and current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off with the base to emitter junction reverse biased. The safe level is specified as a reverse biased safe operating area (Figure 23). This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode.

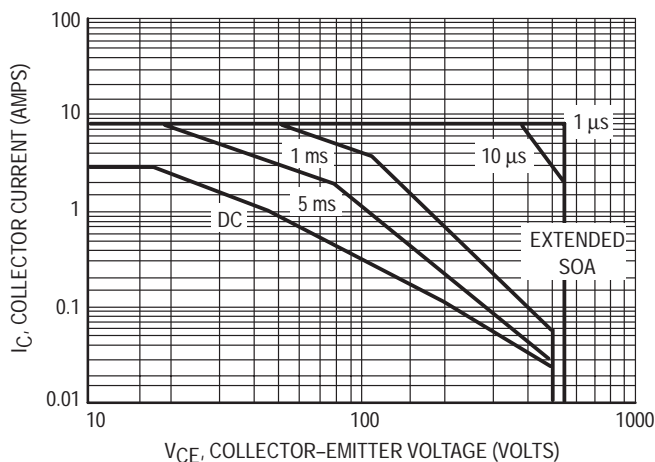


Figure 22. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

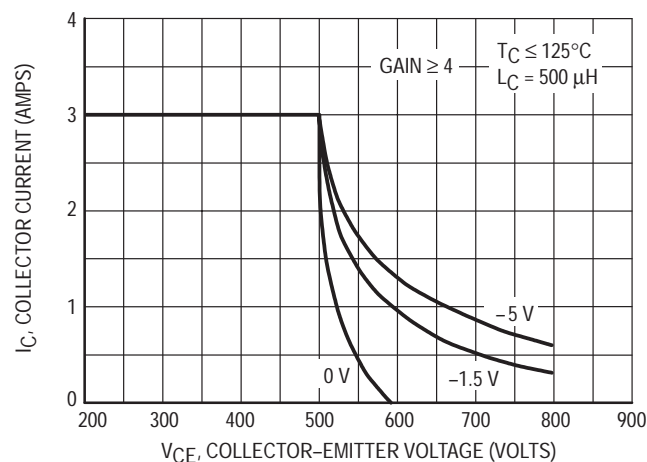


Figure 23. Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area

TYPICAL THERMAL RESPONSE

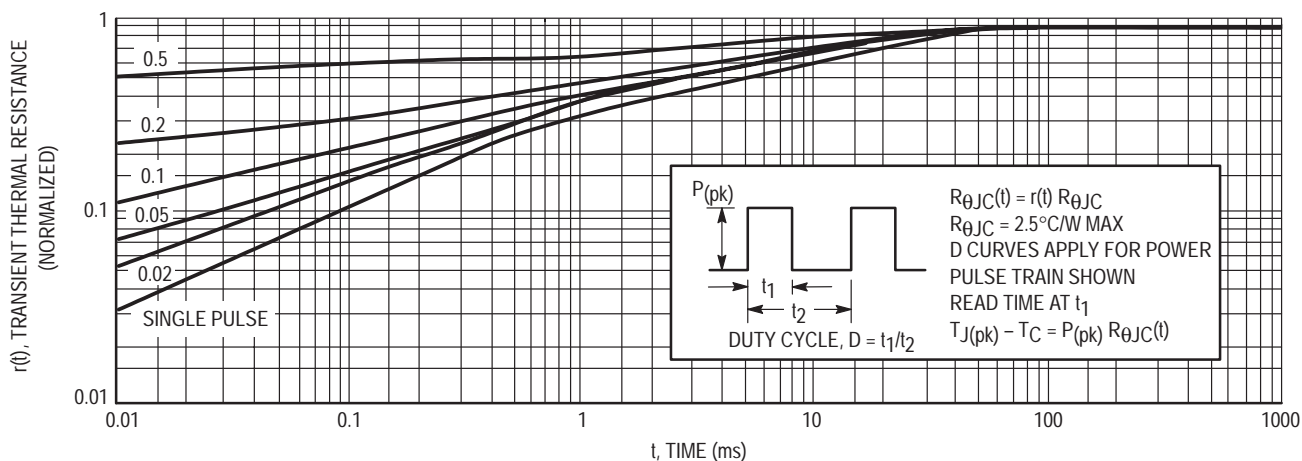


Figure 24. Typical Thermal Response ( $Z_{\theta JC}(t)$ ) for BUH51



**BUH100**

*Designer's™ Data Sheet*  
**SWITCHMODE NPN Silicon**  
**Planar Power Transistor**

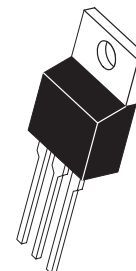
The BUH100 has an application specific state-of-art die designed for use in 100 Watts Halogen electronic transformers.

This power transistor is specifically designed to sustain the large inrush current during either the start-up conditions or under a short circuit across the load.

This High voltage/High speed product exhibits the following main features:

- Improved Efficiency Due to the Low Base Drive Requirements:
  - High and Flat DC Current Gain  $h_{FE}$
  - Fast Switching
- Robustness Thanks to the Technology Developed to Manufacture this Device
- Motorola "6 SIGMA" Philosophy Provides Tight and Reproducible Parametric Distributions

**POWER TRANSISTOR**  
**10 AMPERES**  
**700 VOLTS**  
**100 WATTS**



**CASE 221A-06**  
**TO-220AB**

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	400	Vdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	700	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$V_{CES}$	700	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	10	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	10	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{CM}$	20	
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	4	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{BM}$	10	
*Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	100	Watt
*Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$		0.8	W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Temperature	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Thermal Resistance			$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
— Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.25	
— Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	62.5	
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from case for 5 seconds	$T_L$	260	$^\circ\text{C}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq 10\%$ .

**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 100\text{ mA}$ , $L = 25\text{ mH}$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	400	460		Vdc
Collector–Base Breakdown Voltage ( $I_{CBO} = 1\text{ mA}$ )	$V_{CBO}$	700	860		Vdc
Emitter–Base Breakdown Voltage ( $I_{EBO} = 1\text{ mA}$ )	$V_{EBO}$	10	12.5		Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CEO}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$			100	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CES}$ , $V_{EB} = 0$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $I_{CES}$			100 1000	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Collector Base Current ( $V_{CB} = \text{Rated } V_{CBO}$ , $V_{EB} = 0$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $I_{CBO}$			100 1000	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter–Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 9\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$			100	$\mu\text{Adc}$

**ON CHARACTERISTICS**

Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1\text{ Adc}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{BE(sat)}$		1	1.1	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1\text{ Adc}$ )  ( $I_C = 7\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.5\text{ Adc}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{CE(sat)}$		0.37 0.37	0.6 0.6	Vdc
	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$			0.5 0.6	0.75 1.5	Vdc
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 7\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$h_{FE}$	15 16	24 28		—
	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		10 10	15 14.5		—
	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		8 7	12 10.5		—
	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		6 4	9.5 8		—

**DYNAMIC SATURATION VOLTAGE**

Dynamic Saturation Voltage: Determined 3 $\mu\text{s}$ after rising $I_{B1}$ reaches 90% of final $I_{B1}$ (See Figure 19)	$I_C = 5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 1\text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300\text{ V}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{CE(dsat)}$		1.1		V
		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$			2.1		V
	$I_C = 7.5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 1.5\text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300\text{ V}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$			1.7		V
		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$			5		V

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current Gain Bandwidth ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$		23		MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$		100	150	pF
Input Capacitance ( $V_{EB} = 8\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ib}$		1300	1750	pF

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Resistive Load</b> (D.C. $\leq 10\%$ , Pulse Width = 40 $\mu\text{s}$ )					
Turn-on Time	$I_C = 1 \text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ Vdc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{on}$	130	ns
Turn-off Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		140	200
Turn-on Time	$I_C = 1 \text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ Vdc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{off}$	6.8	$\mu\text{s}$
Turn-off Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		8.5	8
Turn-on Time	$I_C = 1 \text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ Vdc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{on}$	140	ns
Turn-off Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		150	200
Turn-on Time	$I_C = 5 \text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = 1 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 1 \text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ Vdc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{off}$	3.4	$\mu\text{s}$
Turn-off Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		4.3	4
Turn-on Time	$I_C = 5 \text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = 1 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 1 \text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ Vdc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{on}$	250	ns
Turn-off Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		800	500
Turn-on Time	$I_C = 7.5 \text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = 1.5 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 1.5 \text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ Vdc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{off}$	2.9	$\mu\text{s}$
Turn-off Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		3.6	3.5
Turn-on Time	$I_C = 7.5 \text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = 1.5 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 1.5 \text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ Vdc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{on}$	500	ns
Turn-off Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		900	700
Turn-on Time	$I_C = 7.5 \text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = 1.5 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 1.5 \text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ Vdc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{off}$	2.1	$\mu\text{s}$
Turn-off Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		2.5	2.5

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Inductive Load** ( $V_{clamp} = 300 \text{ V}, V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}, L = 200 \mu\text{H}$ )

Fall Time	$I_C = 1 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{fi}$	150	ns
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		180	250
Crossover Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{si}$	5.1	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time	$I_C = 1 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.5 \text{ Adc}$	@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		5.8	6
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_c$	230	ns
Crossover Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		300	325
Fall Time	$I_C = 1 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.5 \text{ Adc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{fi}$	150	ns
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		170	250
Crossover Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{si}$	2.5	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time	$I_C = 5 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 1 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 1 \text{ Adc}$	@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		2.8	3
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_c$	260	ns
Crossover Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		300	350
Fall Time	$I_C = 5 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 1 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 1 \text{ Adc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{fi}$	100	ns
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		140	150
Crossover Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{si}$	2.9	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time	$I_C = 7.5 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 1.5 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 1.5 \text{ Adc}$	@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		4.6	3.5
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_c$	220	ns
Crossover Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		450	300
Fall Time	$I_C = 7.5 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 1.5 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 1.5 \text{ Adc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{fi}$	100	ns
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		150	150
Crossover Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{si}$	2	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time	$I_C = 7.5 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 1.5 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 1.5 \text{ Adc}$	@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		2.5	2.5
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_c$	250	ns
Crossover Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		475	350

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

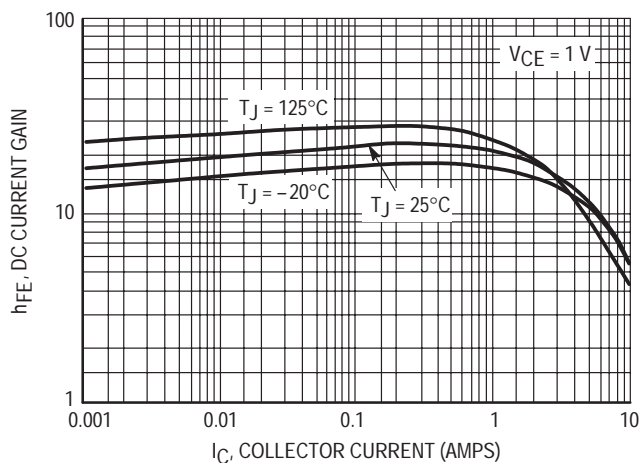


Figure 1. DC Current Gain @ 1 Volt

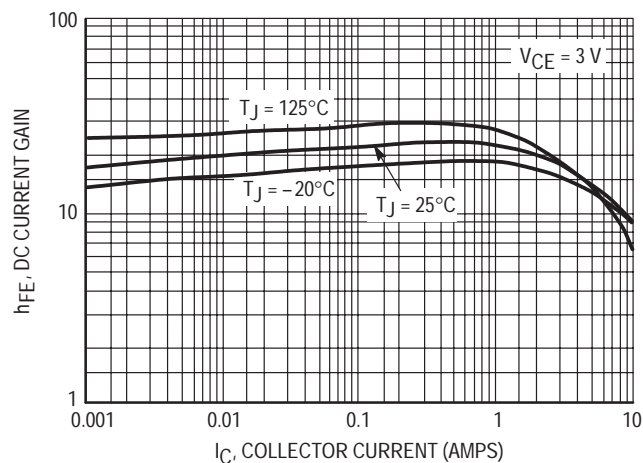


Figure 2. DC Current Gain @ 3 Volt

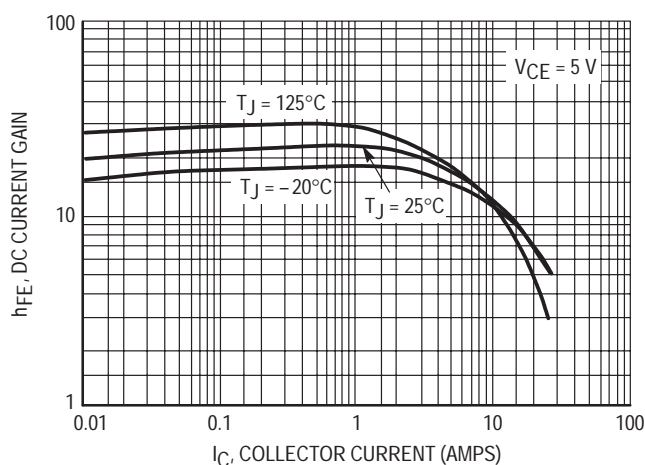


Figure 3. DC Current Gain @ 5 Volt

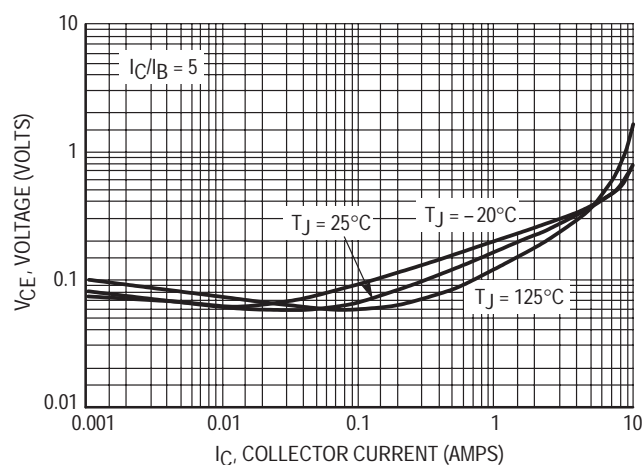


Figure 4. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

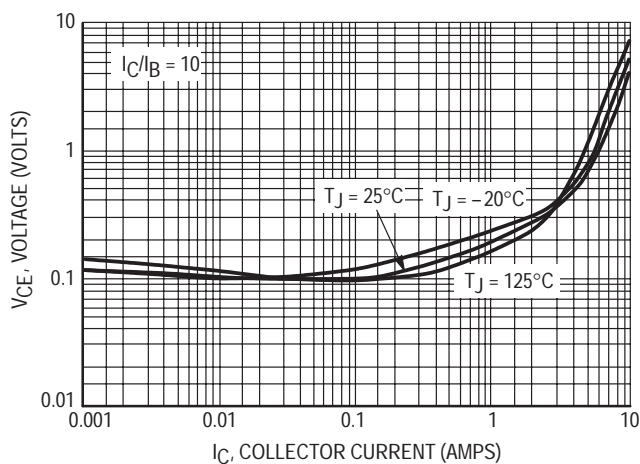


Figure 5. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

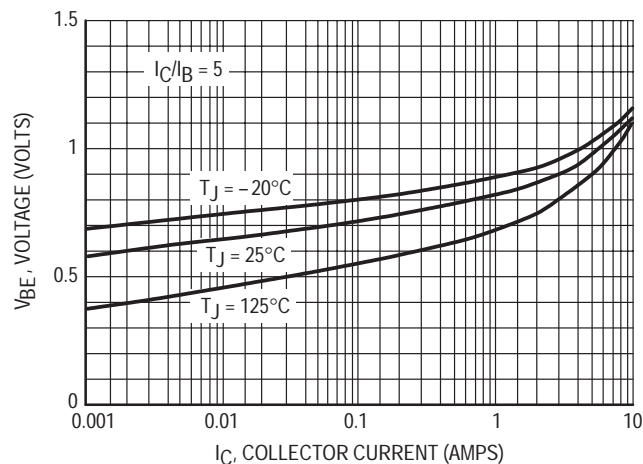


Figure 6. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

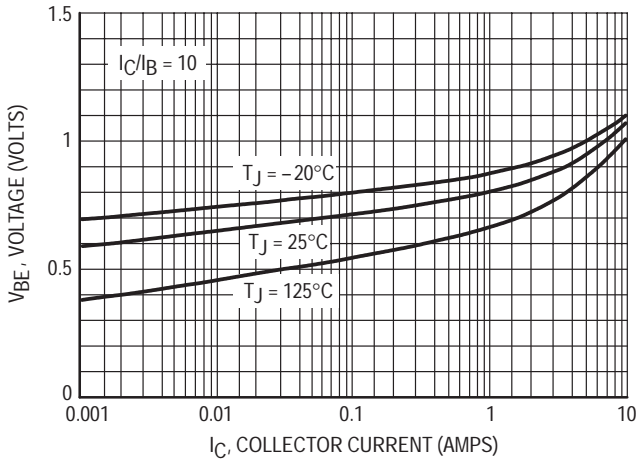


Figure 7. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

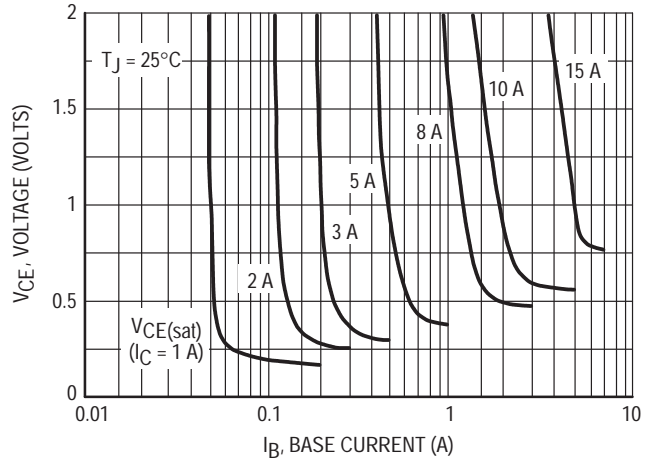


Figure 8. Collector Saturation Region

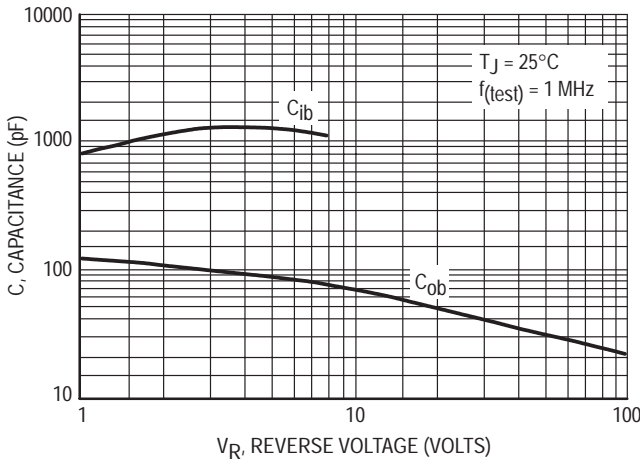


Figure 9. Capacitance

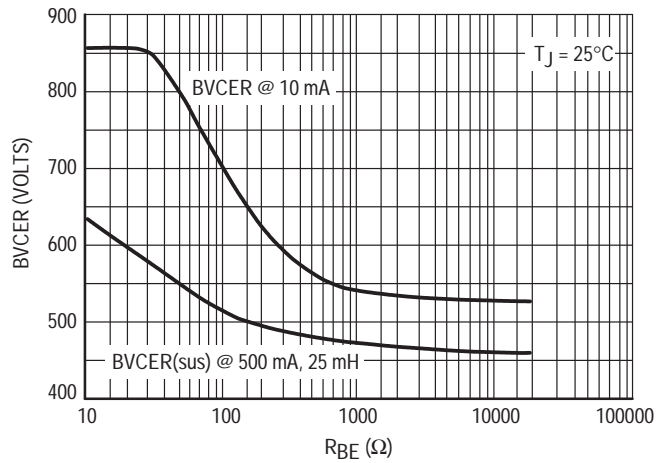


Figure 10. Resistive Breakdown

TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

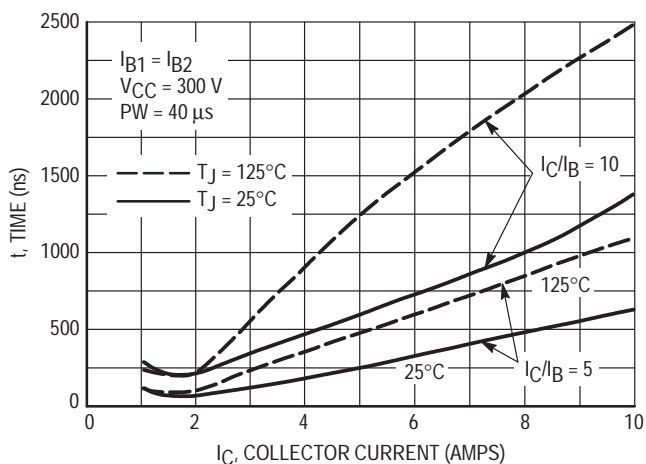


Figure 11. Resistive Switching Time,  $t_{on}$

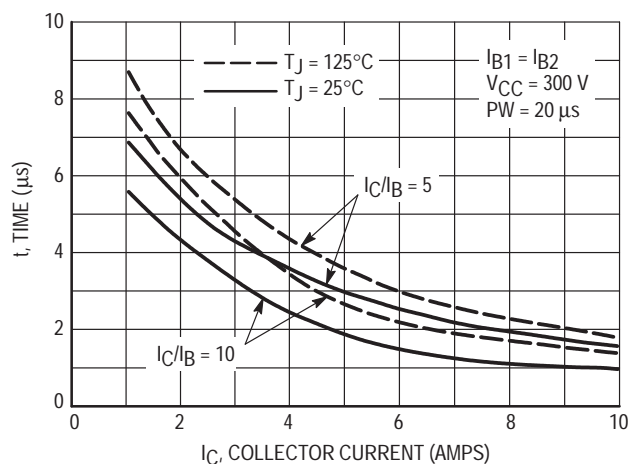


Figure 12. Resistive Switch Time,  $t_{off}$

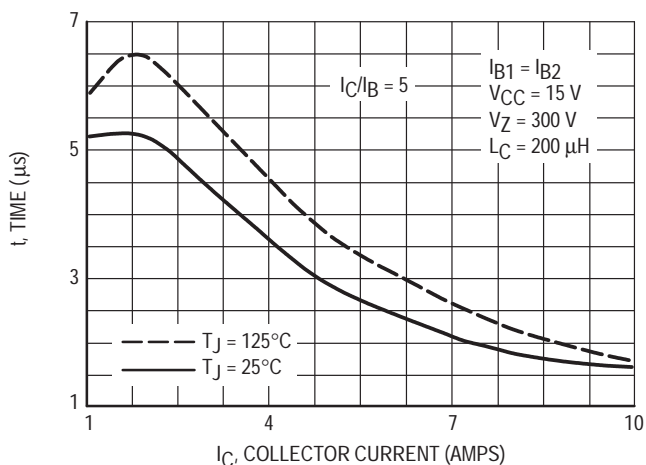


Figure 13. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_{si}$

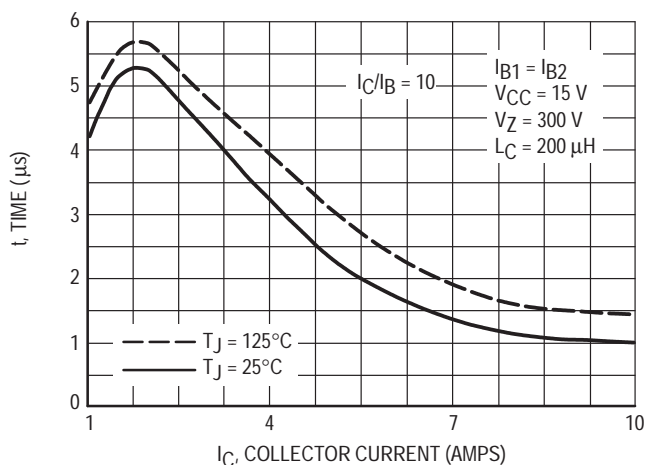


Figure 13 Bis. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_{si}$

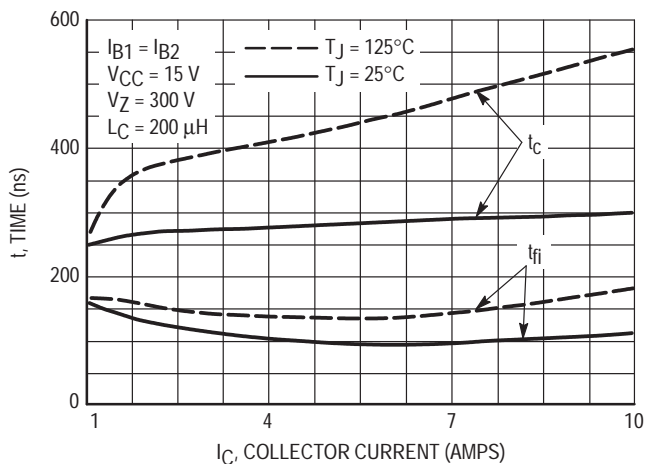


Figure 14. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_c$  &  $t_{fi}$  @  $I_C/I_B = 5$

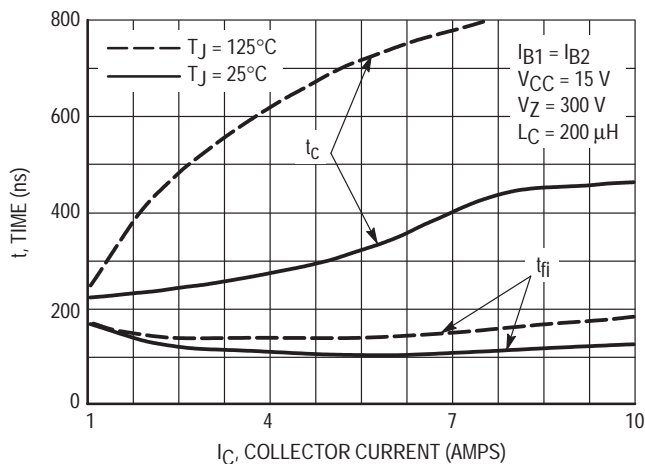


Figure 15. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_c$  &  $t_{fi}$  @  $I_C/I_B = 10$

TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

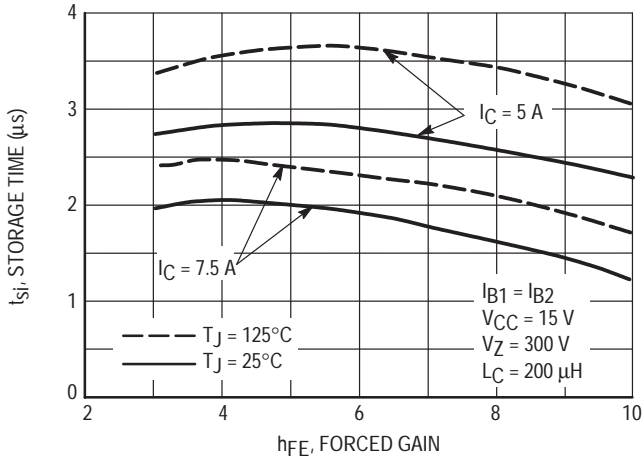


Figure 16. Inductive Storage Time

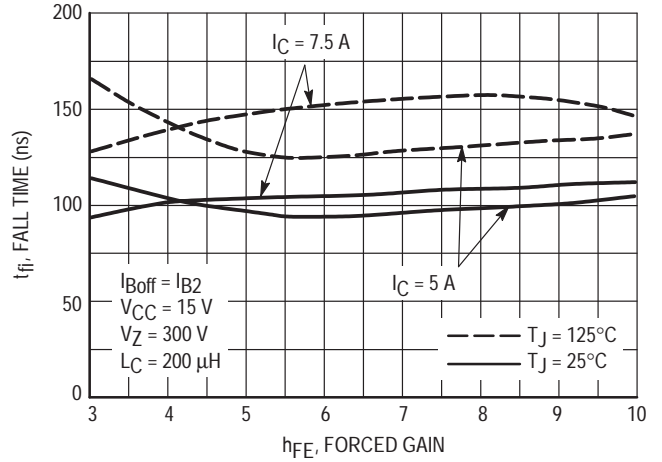


Figure 17. Inductive Fall Time

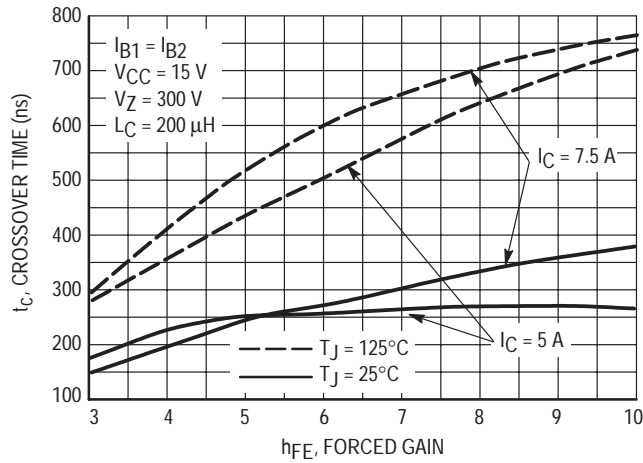


Figure 18. Inductive Crossover Time,  $t_c$

TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

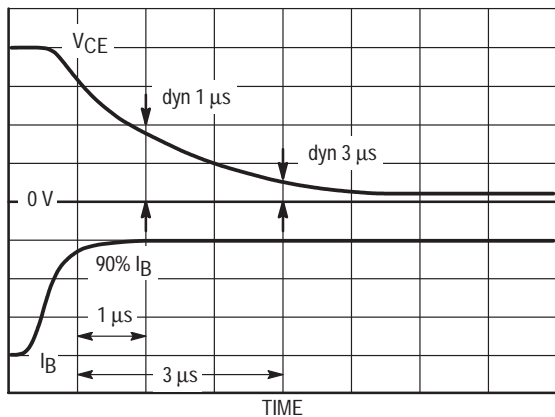


Figure 19. Dynamic Saturation Voltage Measurements

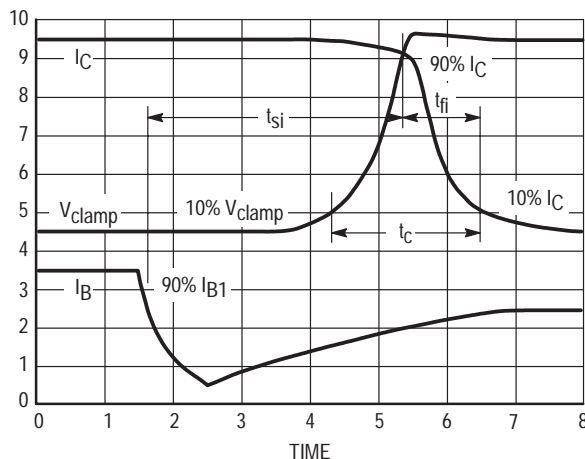
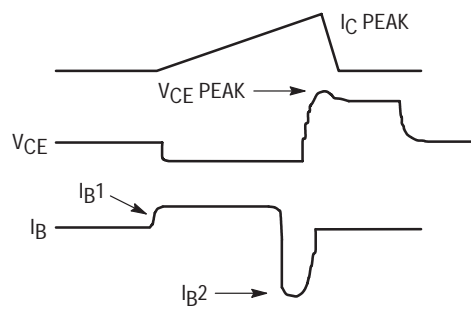
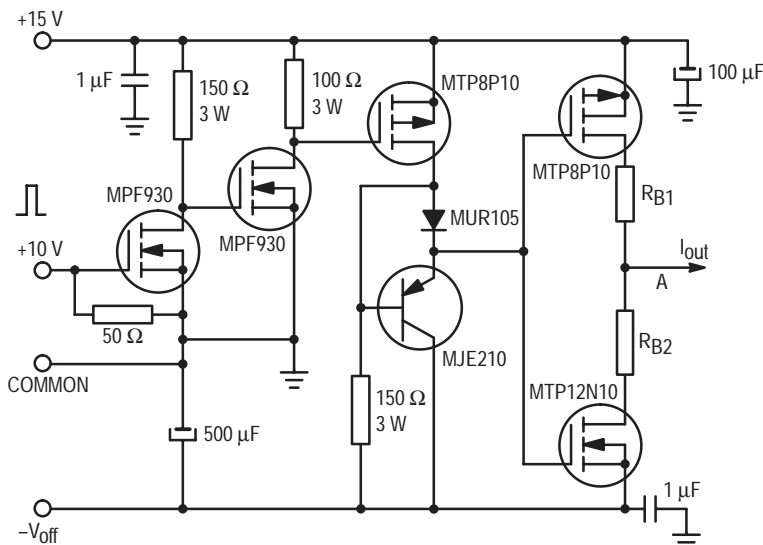


Figure 20. Inductive Switching Measurements

Table 1. Inductive Load Switching Drive Circuit



$V_{(BR)CEO(sus)}$	Inductive Switching	RBSOA
$L = 10 \text{ mH}$	$L = 200 \mu\text{H}$	$L = 500 \mu\text{H}$
$R_{B2} = \infty$	$R_{B2} = 0$	$R_{B2} = 0$
$V_{CC} = 20 \text{ Volts}$	$V_{CC} = 15 \text{ Volts}$	$V_{CC} = 15 \text{ Volts}$
$I_{C(pk)} = 100 \text{ mA}$	$R_{B1}$ selected for desired $I_{B1}$	$R_{B1}$ selected for desired $I_{B1}$

TYPICAL THERMAL RESPONSE

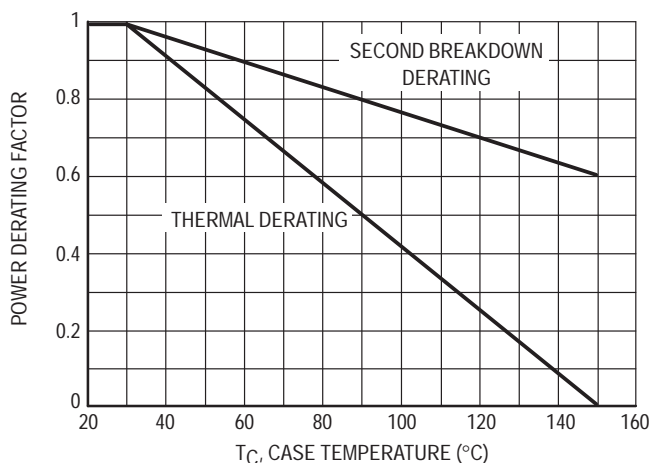


Figure 21. Forward Bias Power Derating



There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C-V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate. The data of Figure 22 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C > 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 22 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 21.

$T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 24. At any case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown. For inductive loads, high voltage and current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off with the base to emitter junction reverse biased. The safe level is specified as a reverse biased safe operating area (Figure 23). This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode.

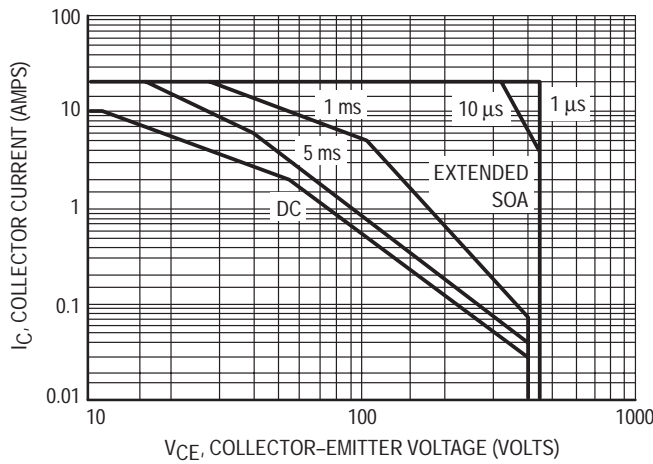


Figure 22. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

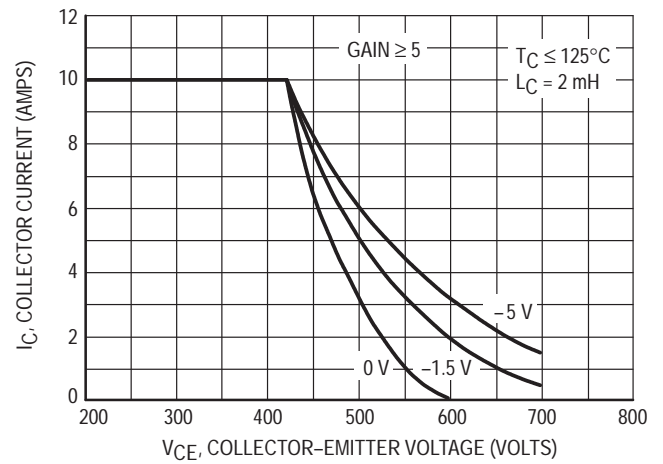


Figure 23. Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area

TYPICAL THERMAL RESPONSE

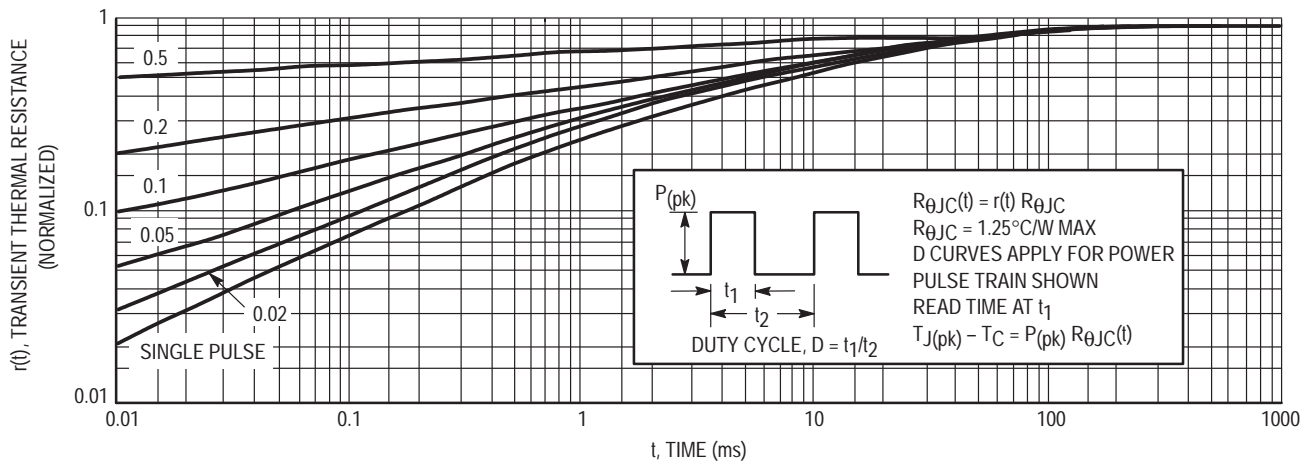


Figure 24. Typical Thermal Response ( $Z_{\theta JC}(t)$ ) for BUH100

**BUH150**

*Designer's™ Data Sheet*  
**SWITCHMODE NPN Silicon**  
**Planar Power Transistor**

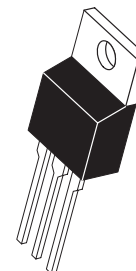
The BUH150 has an application specific state-of-art die designed for use in 150 Watts Halogen electronic transformers.

This power transistor is specifically designed to sustain the large inrush current during either the start-up conditions or under a short circuit across the load.

This High voltage/High speed product exhibits the following main features:

- Improved Efficiency Due to the Low Base Drive Requirements:
  - High and Flat DC Current Gain  $h_{FE}$
  - Fast Switching
- Robustness Thanks to the Technology Developed to Manufacture this Device
- Motorola "6 SIGMA" Philosophy Provides Tight and Reproducible Parametric Distributions

**POWER TRANSISTOR**  
**15 AMPERES**  
**700 VOLTS**  
**150 WATTS**



**CASE 221A-06**  
**TO-220AB**

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	400	Vdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	700	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$V_{CES}$	700	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	10	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	15	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{CM}$	25	
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	6	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{BM}$	12	
*Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	150	Watt
*Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$		1.2	W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Temperature	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Thermal Resistance			$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
— Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.85	
— Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	62.5	
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from case for 5 seconds	$T_L$	260	$^\circ\text{C}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq 10\%$ .

**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

# BUH150

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 100\text{ mA}$ , $L = 25\text{ mH}$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	400	460		Vdc
Collector–Base Breakdown Voltage ( $I_{CBO} = 1\text{ mA}$ )	$V_{CBO}$	700	860		Vdc
Emitter–Base Breakdown Voltage ( $I_{EBO} = 1\text{ mA}$ )	$V_{EBO}$	10	12.3		Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CEO}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$			100	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CES}$ , $V_{EB} = 0$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $I_{CES}$			100 1000	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Collector Base Current ( $V_{CB} = \text{Rated } V_{CBO}$ , $V_{EB} = 0$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $I_{CBO}$			100 1000	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter–Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 9\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$			100	$\mu\text{Adc}$

## ON CHARACTERISTICS

Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 2\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$		1	1.25	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{CE(sat)}$		0.16 0.15	0.4 0.4	Vdc
( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 2\text{ Adc}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$		0.45	1	Vdc
( $I_C = 20\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 4\text{ Adc}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$		2	5	Vdc
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 20\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $h_{FE}$	4 2.5	7 4.5		—
( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	8 6	12 10		—
( $I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1\text{ Vdc}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	12 14	20 22		—
( $I_C = 100\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	10	20		—

## DYNAMIC SATURATION VOLTAGE

Dynamic Saturation Voltage: Determined 3 $\mu\text{s}$ after rising $I_{B1}$ reaches 90% of final $I_{B1}$ (see Figure 19)	$I_C = 5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 1\text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300\text{ V}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{CE(dsat)}$	1.5		V
		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		2.8		V
	$I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 2\text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300\text{ V}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$		2.4		V
		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		5		V

## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Current Gain Bandwidth ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$		23		MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$		100	150	pF
Input Capacitance ( $V_{EB} = 8\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ib}$		1300	1750	pF

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	
<b>SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Resistive Load</b> (D.C. $\leq 10\%$ , Pulse Width = 40 $\mu\text{s}$ )						
Turn-on Time	$I_C = 2 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ Vdc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{on}$	200	300	ns
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_s$	5.3	6.5	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_f$	240	350	ns
Turn-off Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{off}$	5.6	7	$\mu\text{s}$
Turn-on Time	$I_C = 2 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ Vdc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{on}$	100	200	ns
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_s$	6.1	7.5	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_f$	320	500	ns
Turn-off Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{off}$	6.5	8	$\mu\text{s}$
Turn-on Time	$I_C = 5 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.5 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.5 \text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ Vdc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{on}$	450	650	ns
Turn-off Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{off}$	2.5 3.9	3	$\mu\text{s}$
Turn-on Time	$I_C = 10 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 2 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 2 \text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ Vdc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{on}$	500 900	700	ns
Turn-off Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{off}$	2.25 2.75	2.75	$\mu\text{s}$

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Inductive Load** ( $V_{clamp} = 300 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}$ ,  $L = 200 \mu\text{H}$ )

Fall Time	$I_C = 2 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{fi}$	110 160	250	ns
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{si}$	6.5 8	8	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_c$	235 240	350	ns
Fall Time	$I_C = 2 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{fi}$	110 170	250	ns
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{si}$	6 7.8	7.5	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_c$	250 270	350	ns
Fall Time	$I_C = 5 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 0.5 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.5 \text{ Adc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{fi}$	110 140	150	ns
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{si}$	3.25 4.6	3.75	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_c$	275 450	350	ns
Fall Time	$I_C = 10 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 2 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 2 \text{ Adc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{fi}$	110 160	175	ns
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{si}$	2.3 2.8	2.75	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_c$	250 475	350	ns

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

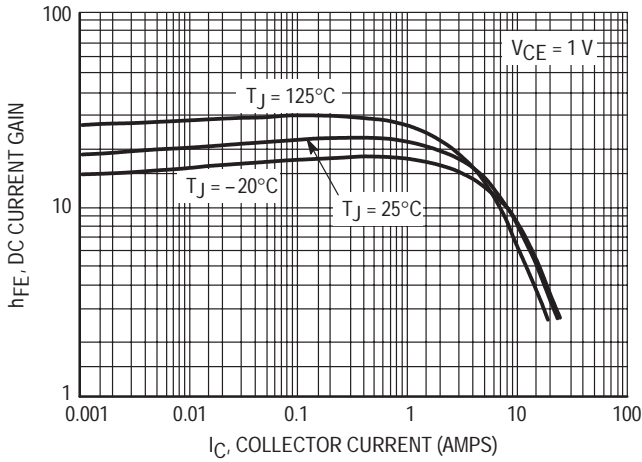


Figure 1. DC Current Gain @ 1 Volt

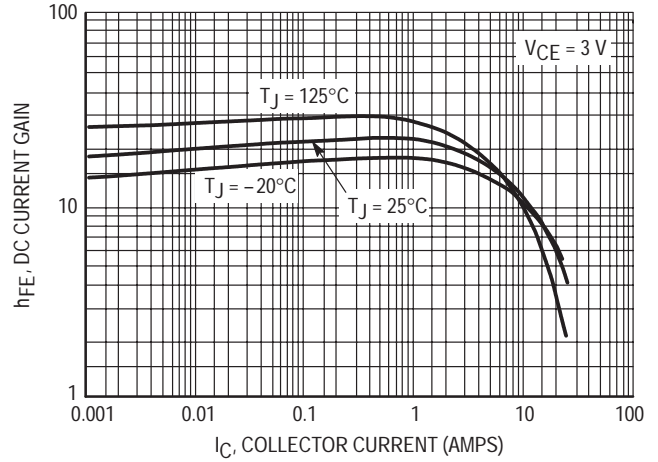


Figure 2. DC Current Gain @ 3 Volt

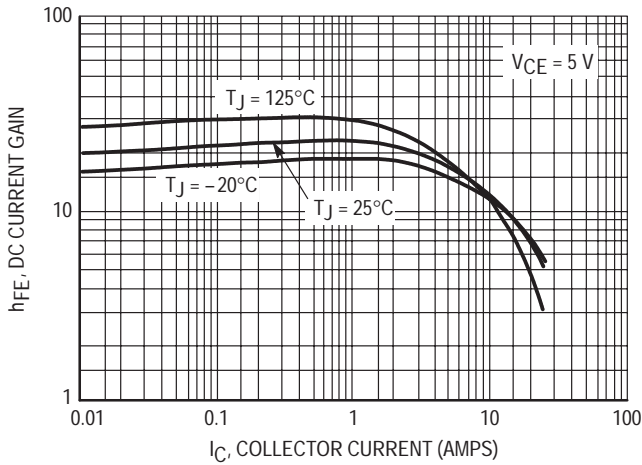


Figure 3. DC Current Gain @ 5 Volt

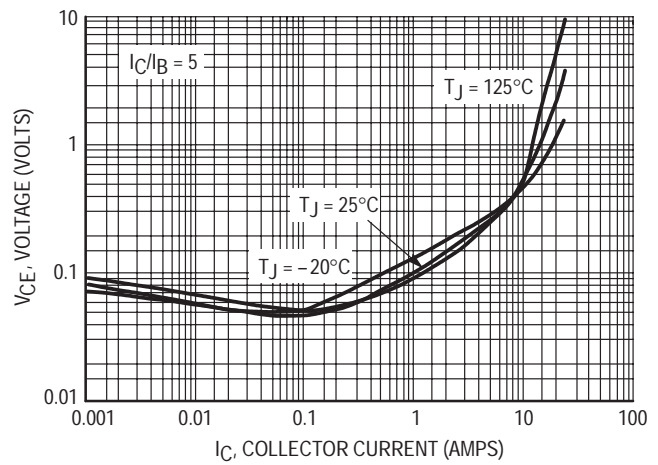


Figure 4. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

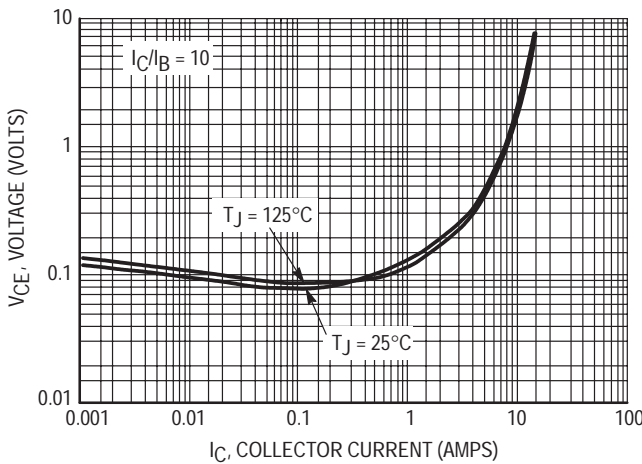


Figure 5. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

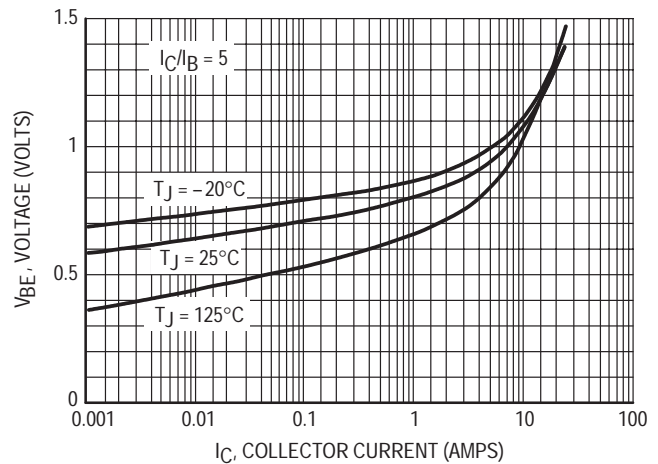


Figure 6. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

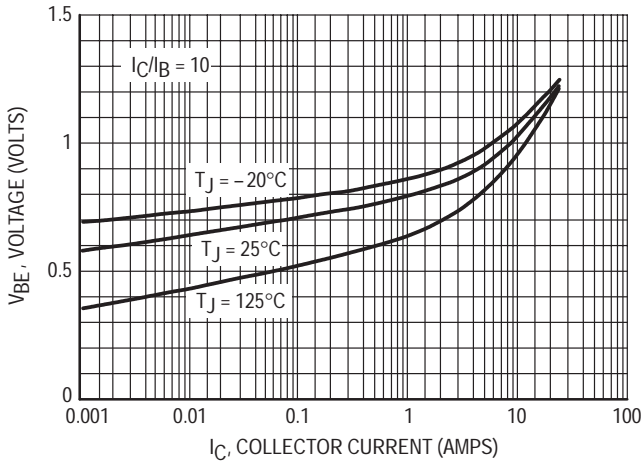


Figure 7. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

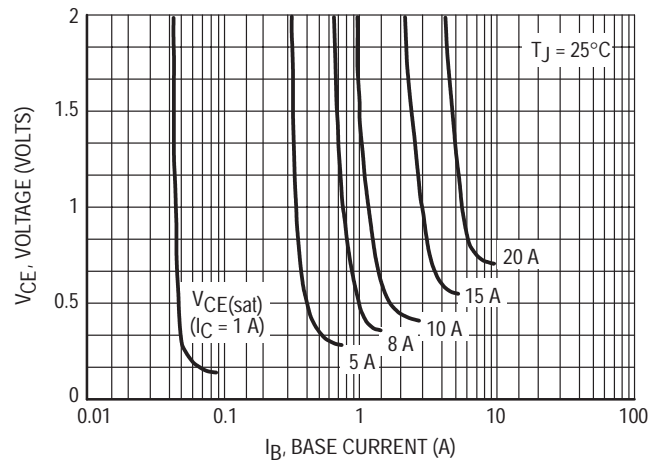


Figure 8. Collector Saturation Region

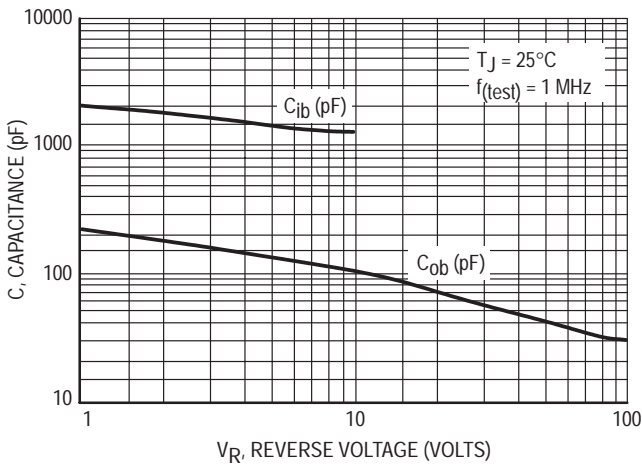


Figure 9. Capacitance

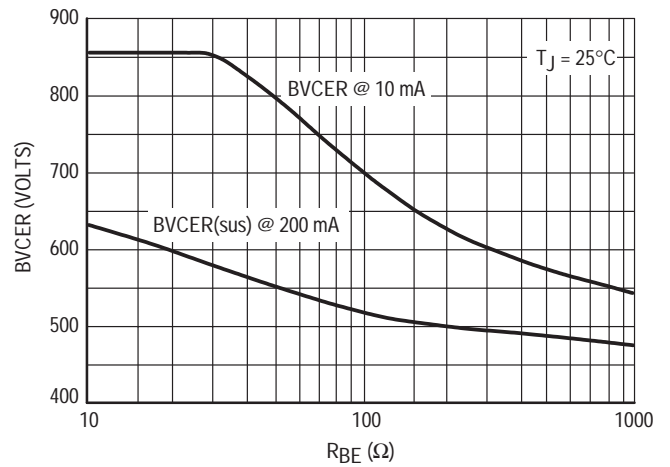


Figure 10. Resistive Breakdown

TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

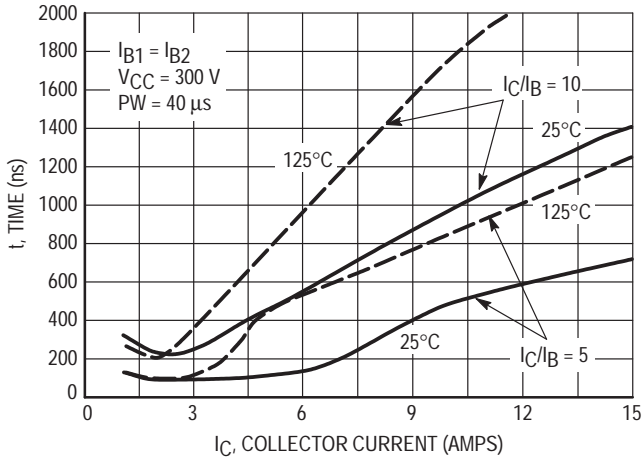


Figure 11. Resistive Switching,  $t_{on}$

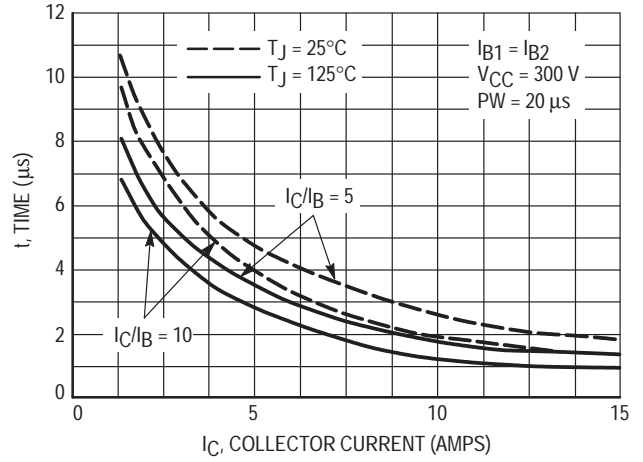


Figure 12. Resistive Switch Time,  $t_{off}$

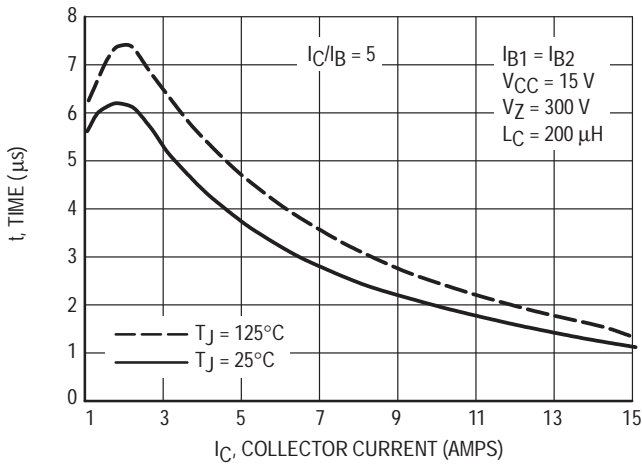


Figure 13. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_{sj}$

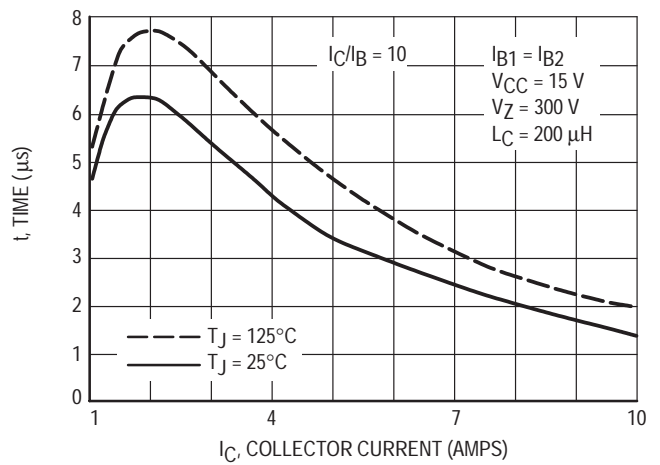


Figure 13 Bis. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_{sj}$

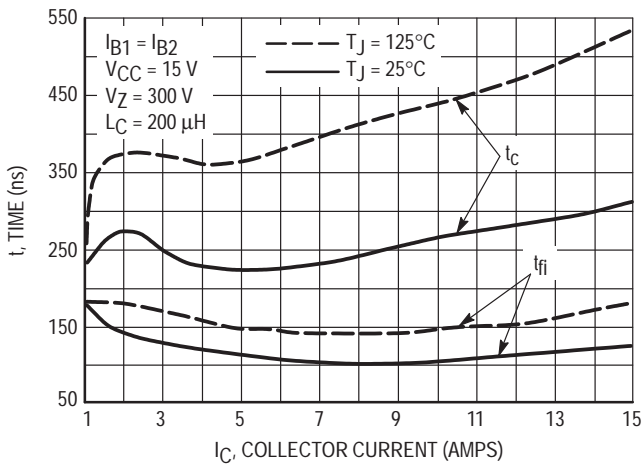


Figure 14. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_c$  &  $t_{fj}$  @  $I_C/I_B = 5$

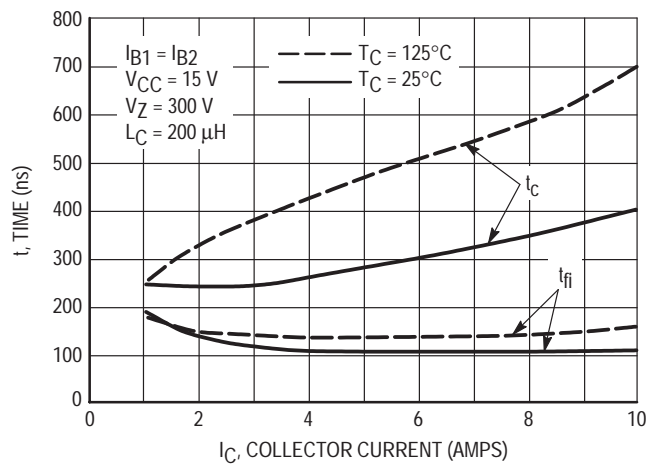


Figure 15. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_c$  &  $t_{fj}$  @  $I_C/I_B = 10$

TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

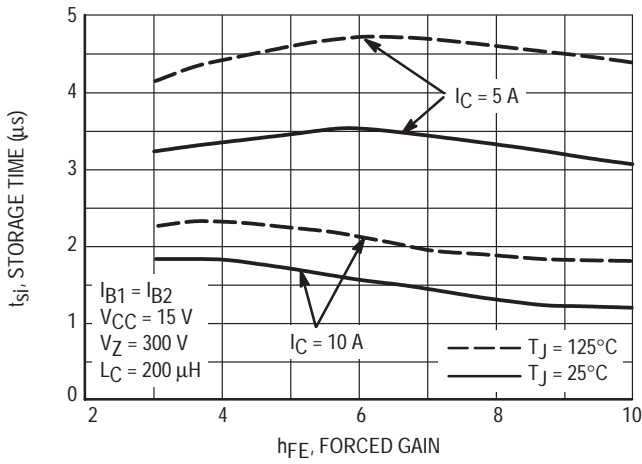


Figure 16. Inductive Storage Time

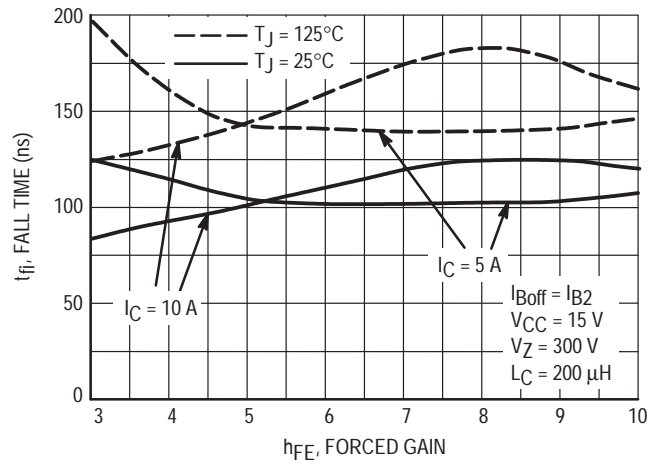


Figure 17. Inductive Fall Time

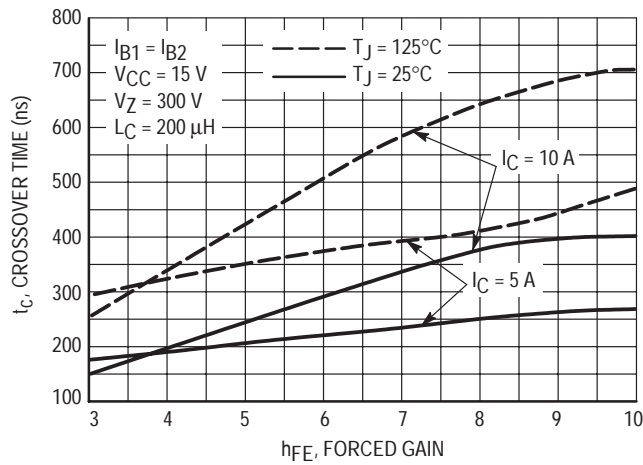


Figure 18. Inductive Crossover Time



TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

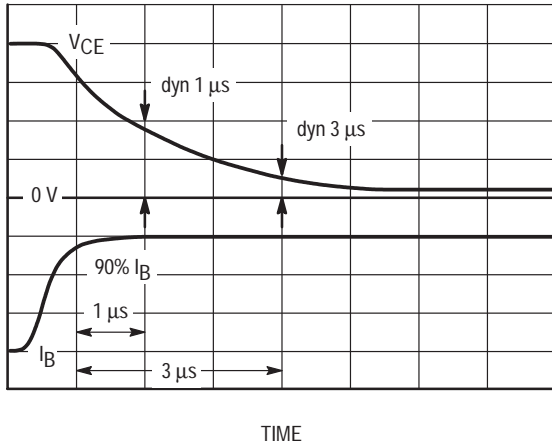


Figure 19. Dynamic Saturation Voltage Measurements

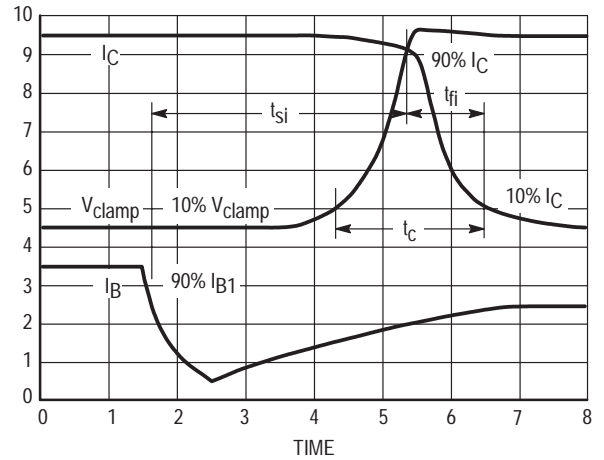
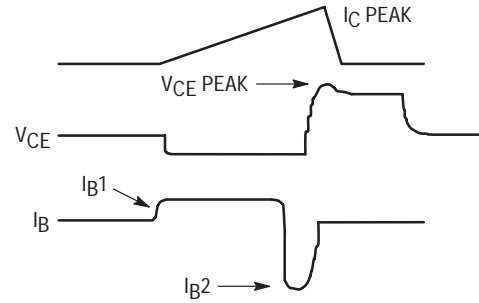
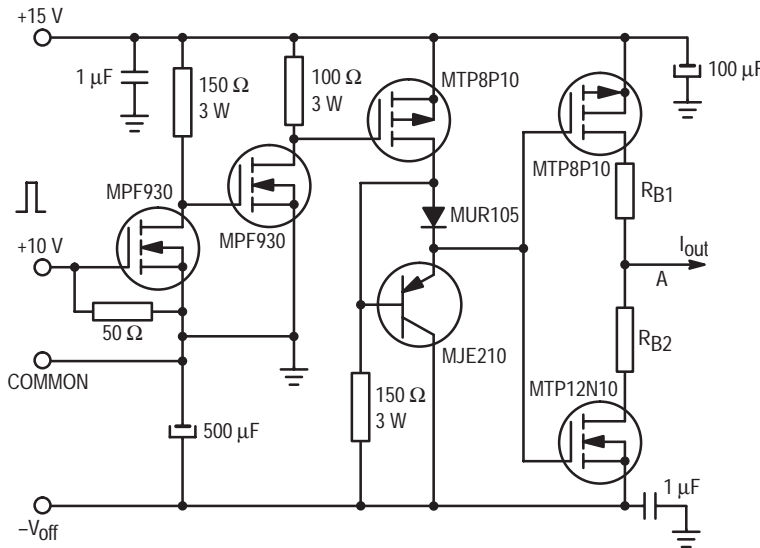


Figure 20. Inductive Switching Measurements

Table 1. Inductive Load Switching Drive Circuit



$V_{(BR)CEO(sus)}$   
 $L = 10 \text{ mH}$   
 $R_{B2} = \infty$   
 $V_{CC} = 20 \text{ Volts}$   
 $I_{C(pk)} = 100 \text{ mA}$

**Inductive Switching**  
 $L = 200 \mu\text{H}$   
 $R_{B2} = 0$   
 $V_{CC} = 15 \text{ Volts}$   
 $R_{B1}$  selected for desired  $I_{B1}$

**RBSOA**  
 $L = 500 \mu\text{H}$   
 $R_{B2} = 0$   
 $V_{CC} = 15 \text{ Volts}$   
 $R_{B1}$  selected for desired  $I_{B1}$

TYPICAL THERMAL RESPONSE

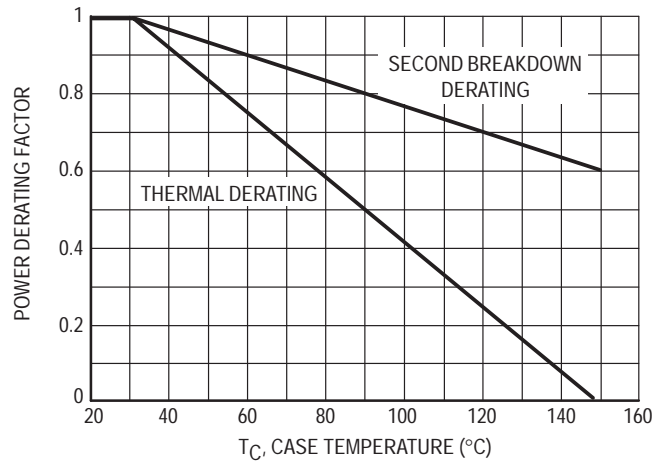


Figure 21. Forward Bias Power Derating

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C-V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate. The data of Figure 22 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C > 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 22 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 21.

$T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 24. At any case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown. For inductive loads, high voltage and current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off with the base to emitter junction reverse biased. The safe level is specified as a reverse biased safe operating area (Figure 23). This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode.

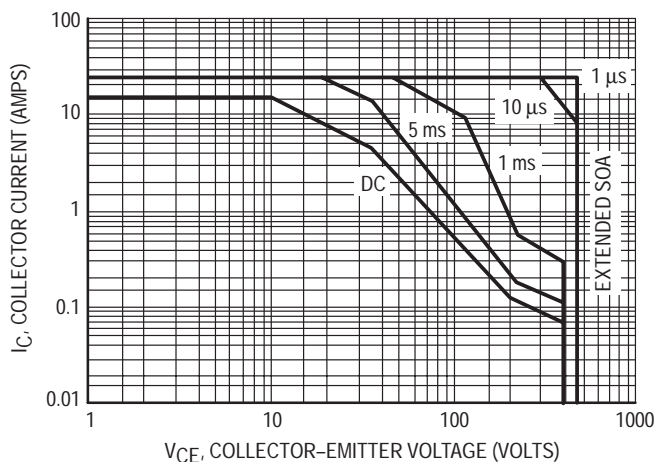


Figure 22. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

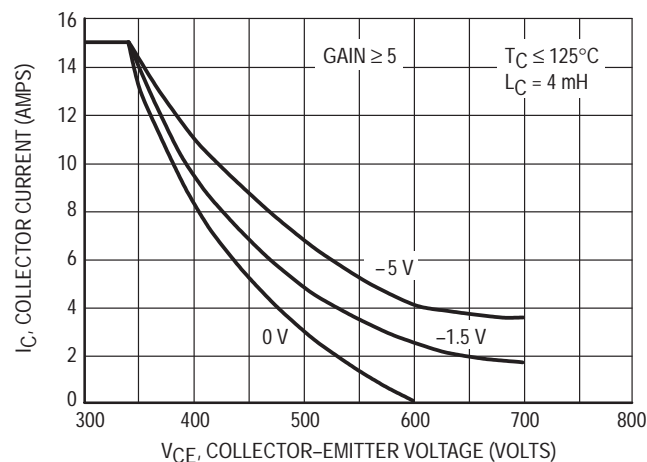


Figure 23. Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area

TYPICAL THERMAL RESPONSE

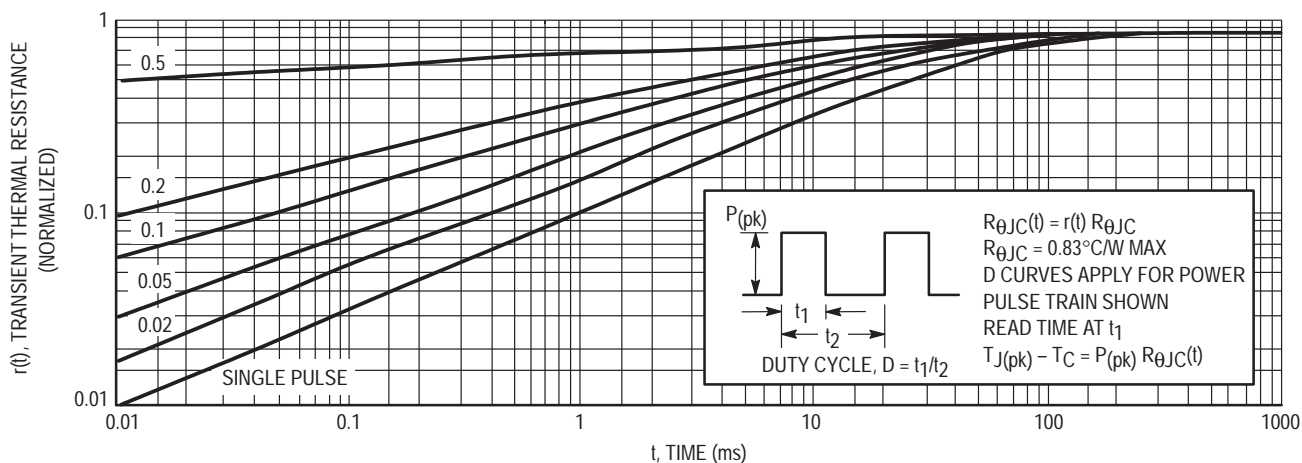


Figure 24. Typical Thermal Response ( $Z_{\theta JC}(t)$ ) for BUH150

*Designer's™ Data Sheet*  
**SWITCHMODE™**  
**NPN Bipolar Power Transistor**  
**For Switching Power Supply Applications**

The BUL44/BUL44F have an applications specific state-of-the-art die designed for use in 220 V line operated Switchmode Power supplies and electronic light ballasts. These high voltage/high speed transistors offer the following:

- Improved Efficiency Due to Low Base Drive Requirements:
  - High and Flat DC Current Gain  $h_{FE}$
  - Fast Switching
  - No Coil Required in Base Circuit for Turn-Off (No Current Tail)
- Full Characterization at 125°C
- Tight Parametric Distributions are Consistent Lot-to-Lot
- Two Package Choices: Standard TO-220 or Isolated TO-220
- BUL44F, Case 221D, is UL Recognized to 3500 VRMS: File #E69369

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	BUL44	BUL44F	Unit
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	400		Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$V_{CES}$	700		Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	9.0		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	2.0		Adc
— Peak(1)	$I_{CM}$	5.0		
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	1.0		Adc
— Peak(1)	$I_{BM}$	2.0		
RMS Isolated Voltage(2) (for 1 sec, R.H. < 30%, $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )	Test No. 1 Per Fig. 22a	—	4500	Volts
	Test No. 2 Per Fig. 22b	—	3500	
	Test No. 3 Per Fig. 22c	—	1500	
Total Device Dissipation Derate above 25°C	$P_D$	50 0.4	25 0.2	Watts W/°C
Operating and Storage Temperature	$T_J, T_{stg}$	- 65 to 150		°C

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Rating	Symbol	BUL44	BUL44F	Unit
Thermal Resistance — Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	2.5	5.0	°C/W
— Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	62.5	62.5	
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	260		°C

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
----------------	--------	-----	-----	-----	------

**OFF CHARACTERISTICS**

Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 100\text{ mA}, L = 25\text{ mH}$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	400	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CEO}, I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	—	—	100	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CES}, V_{EB} = 0$ ) ( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 500\text{ V}, V_{EB} = 0$ ) ( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CES}$	—	—	100	$\mu\text{Adc}$
		—	—	500	
		—	—	100	
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 9.0\text{ Vdc}, I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	—	100	$\mu\text{Adc}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5.0 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq 10\%$ .

(2) Proper strike and creepage distance must be provided.

(continued)

**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

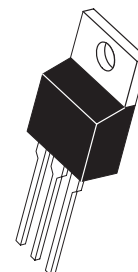
**Preferred** devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 1

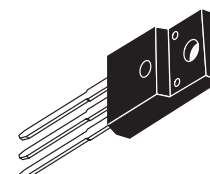
**BUL44\***  
**BUL44F\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**POWER TRANSISTOR**  
**2.0 AMPERES**  
**700 VOLTS**  
**40 and 100 WATTS**



**BUL44**  
**CASE 221A-06**  
**TO-220AB**



**BUL44F**  
**CASE 221D-02**  
**ISOLATED TO-220 TYPE**  
**UL RECOGNIZED**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 0.4 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 40 \text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	— —	0.85 0.92	1.1 1.25	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 0.4 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 40 \text{ mAdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— — — —	0.20 0.20 0.25 0.25	0.5 0.5 0.6 0.6	Vdc
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.2 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 0.4 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 10 \text{ mAdc}, V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	14 — 12 12 8.0 7.0 10	— 32 20 20 14 13 22	34 — — — — — —	—

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current Gain Bandwidth ( $I_C = 0.5 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}, f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	—	13	—	MHz		
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10 \text{ Vdc}, I_E = 0, f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{OB}$	—	38	60	pF		
Input Capacitance ( $V_{EB} = 8.0 \text{ V}$ )	$C_{IB}$	—	380	600	pF		
Dynamic Saturation Voltage: Determined 1.0 $\mu\text{s}$ and 3.0 $\mu\text{s}$ respectively after rising $I_{B1}$ reaches 90% of final $I_{B1}$	( $I_C = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 40 \text{ mAdc}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ V}$ )	1.0 $\mu\text{s}$ ( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{CE(dsat)}$	— —	2.5 2.7	— —	Vdc
		3.0 $\mu\text{s}$ ( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )		— —	1.3 1.15	— —	
	( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ V}$ )	1.0 $\mu\text{s}$ ( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )		— —	3.2 7.5	— —	
		3.0 $\mu\text{s}$ ( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )		— —	1.25 1.6	— —	

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Resistive Load** (D.C.  $\leq 10\%$ , Pulse Width = 20  $\mu\text{s}$ )

Turn–On Time	( $I_C = 0.4 \text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = 40 \text{ mAdc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.2 \text{ Adc}, V_{CC} = 300 \text{ V}$ ) ( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_{on}$	— —	40 40	100 —	ns
Turn–Off Time	( $I_C = 0.4 \text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = 40 \text{ mAdc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.2 \text{ Adc}, V_{CC} = 300 \text{ V}$ ) ( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_{off}$	— —	1.5 2.0	2.5 —	$\mu\text{s}$
Turn–On Time	( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.5 \text{ Adc}, V_{CC} = 300 \text{ V}$ ) ( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_{on}$	— —	85 85	150 —	ns
Turn–Off Time	( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.5 \text{ Adc}, V_{CC} = 300 \text{ V}$ ) ( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_{off}$	— —	1.75 2.10	2.5 —	$\mu\text{s}$

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Inductive Load** ( $V_{clamp} = 300 \text{ V}, V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}, L = 200 \mu\text{H}$ )

Fall Time	( $I_C = 0.4 \text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = 40 \text{ mAdc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$ ) ( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_{fi}$	— —	125 120	200 —	ns
Storage Time	( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_{si}$	— —	0.7 0.8	1.25 —	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time	( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_c$	— —	110 110	200 —	ns
Fall Time	( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.5 \text{ Adc}$ ) ( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_{fi}$	— —	110 120	175 —	ns
Storage Time	( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_{si}$	— —	1.7 2.25	2.75 —	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time	( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_c$	— —	180 210	300 —	ns
Fall Time	( $I_C = 0.8 \text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = 160 \text{ mAdc}$ $I_{B2} = 160 \text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_{fi}$	70 —	— 180	170 —	ns
Storage Time	( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_{si}$	2.6 —	— 4.2	3.8 —	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time	( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_c$	— —	190 350	300 —	ns

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

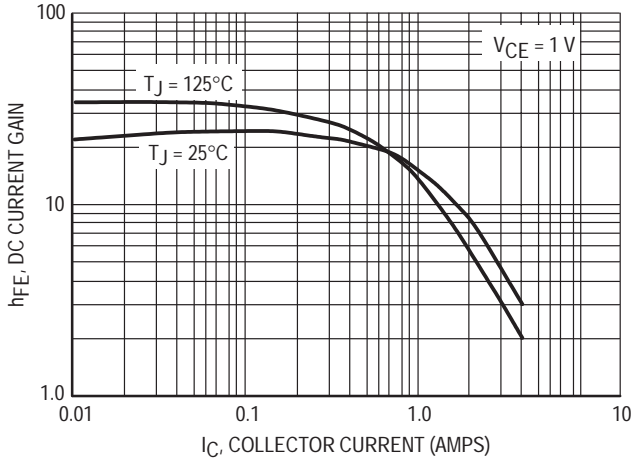


Figure 1. DC Current Gain at 1 Volt

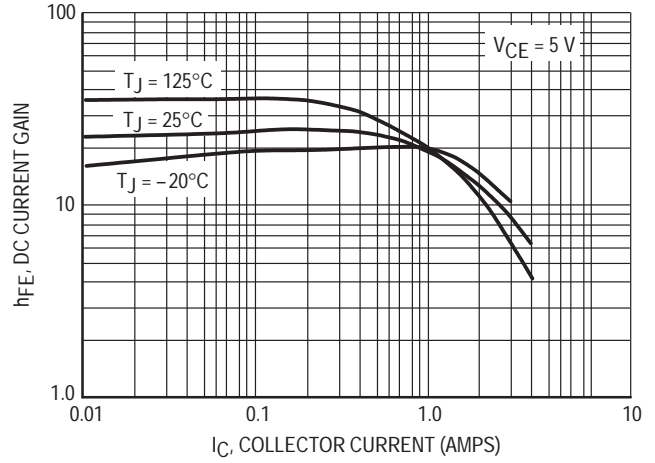


Figure 2. DC Current Gain at 5 Volts

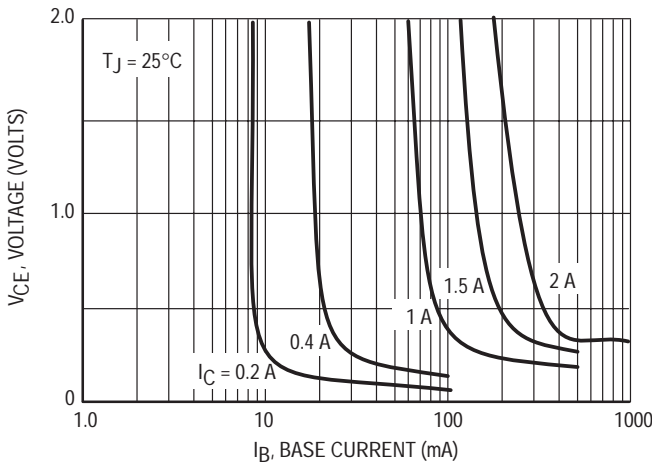


Figure 3. Collector Saturation Region

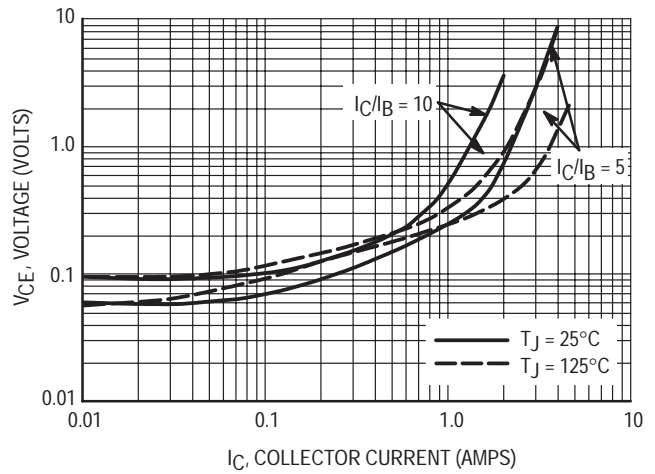


Figure 4. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

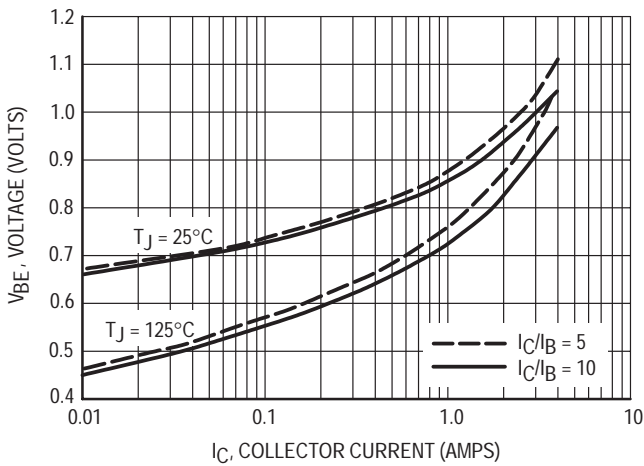


Figure 5. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

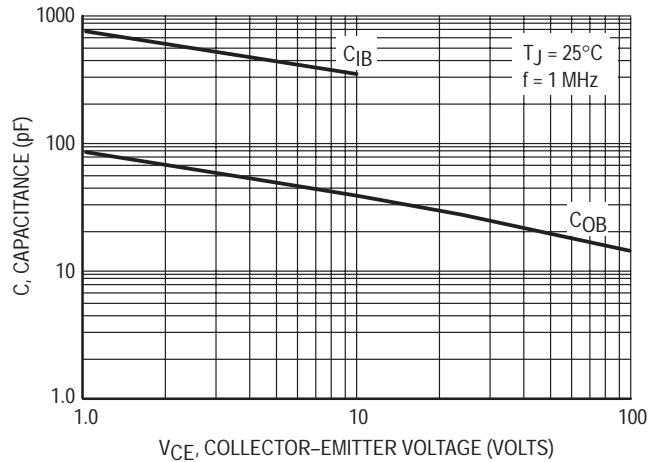
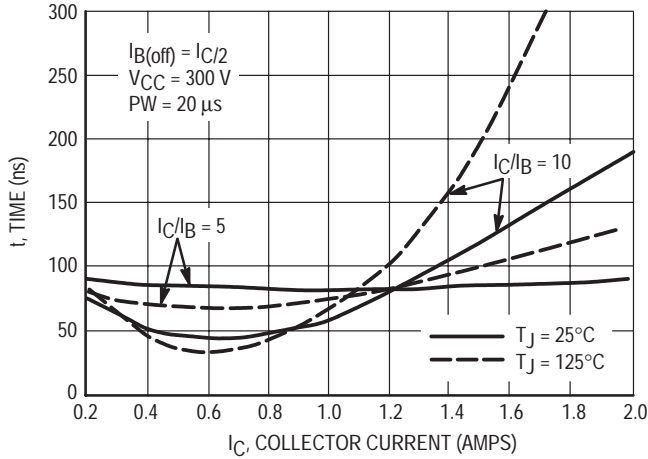
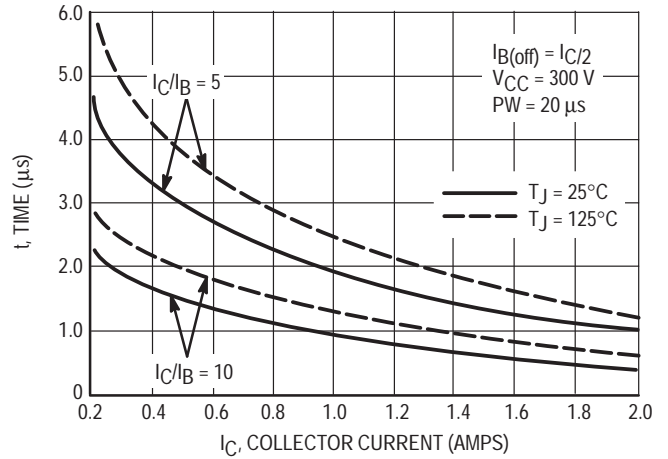


Figure 6. Capacitance

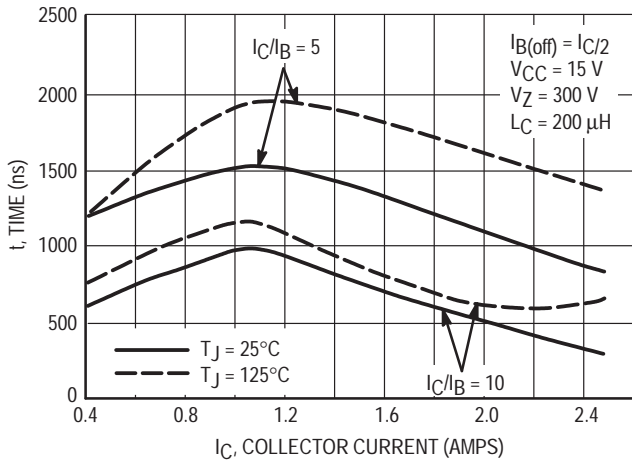
**TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**  
( $I_{B2} = I_C/2$  for all switching)



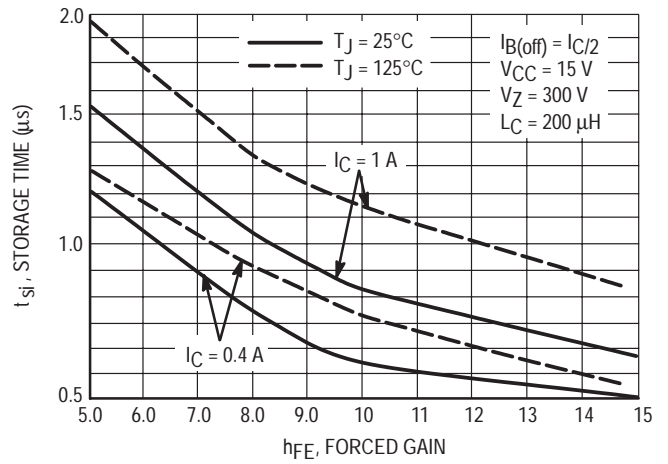
**Figure 7. Resistive Switching,  $t_{on}$**



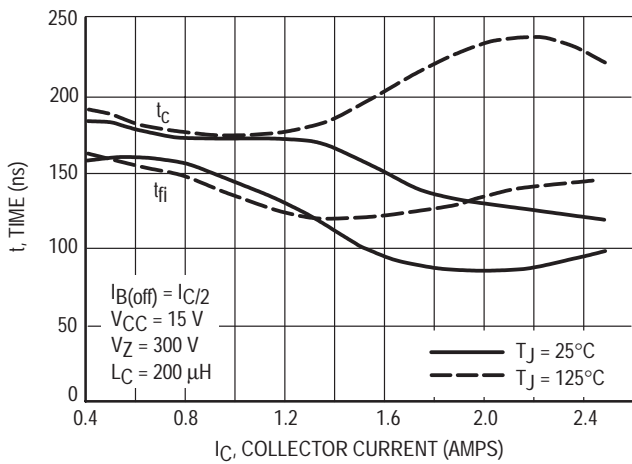
**Figure 8. Resistive Switching,  $t_{off}$**



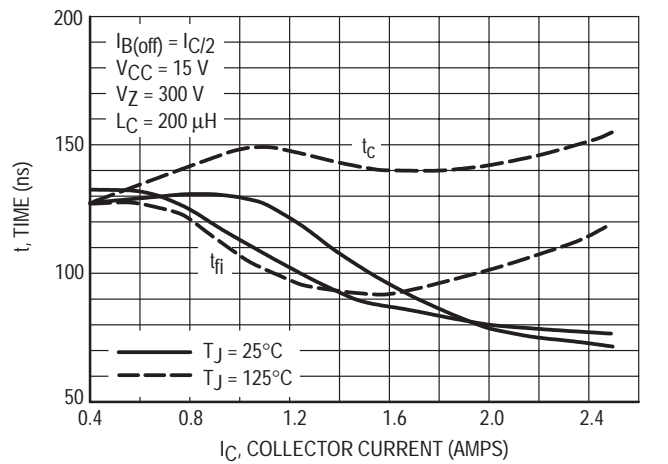
**Figure 9. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_{si}$**



**Figure 10. Inductive Storage Time**



**Figure 11. Inductive Switching,  $t_c$  and  $t_{fi}$   $I_C/I_B = 5$**



**Figure 12. Inductive Switching,  $t_c$  and  $t_{fi}$   $I_C/I_B = 10$**

TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS  
( $I_{B2} = I_C/2$  for all switching)

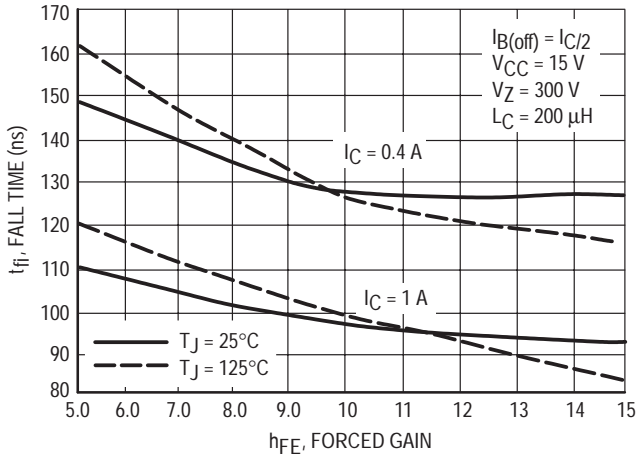


Figure 13. Inductive Fall Time

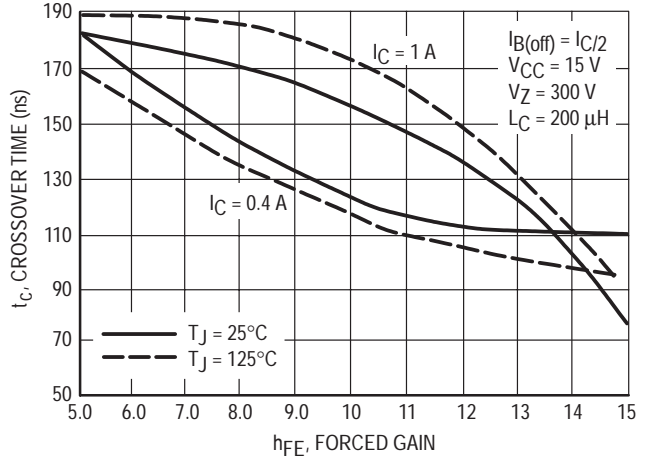


Figure 14. Inductive Crossover Time

GUARANTEED SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION

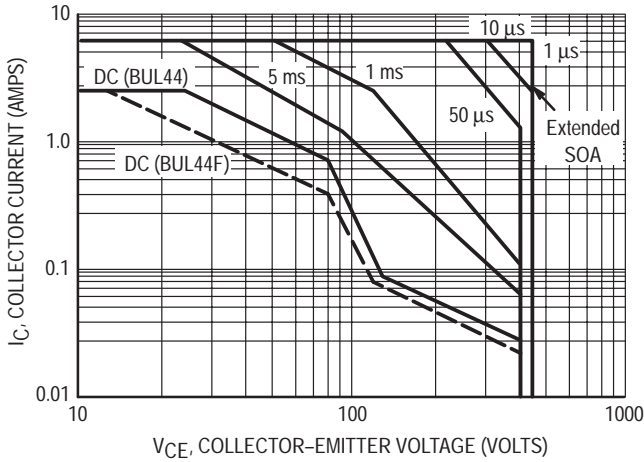


Figure 15. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

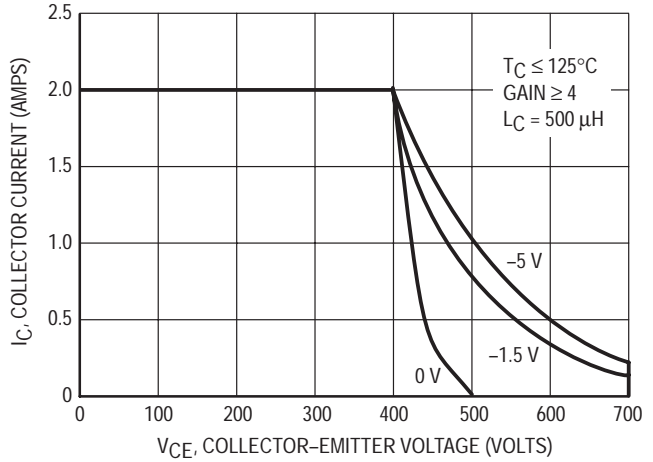


Figure 16. Reverse Bias Switching Safe Operating Area

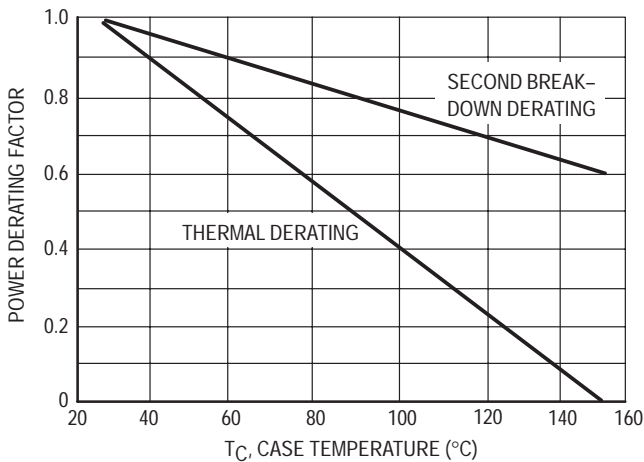


Figure 17. Forward Bias Power Derating

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C$ - $V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate. The data of figure 15 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_{J(PK)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C > 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on figure 15 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on figure 17.  $T_{J(PK)}$  may be calculated from the data in figure 20 and 21. At any case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power than can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown. For inductive loads, high voltage and current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off with the base-to-emitter junction reverse-biased. The safe level is specified as a reverse-biased safe operating area (Figure 16). This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode.

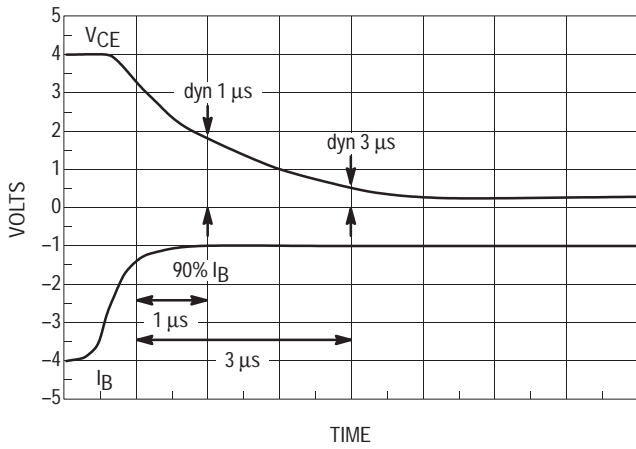


Figure 18. Dynamic Saturation Voltage Measurements

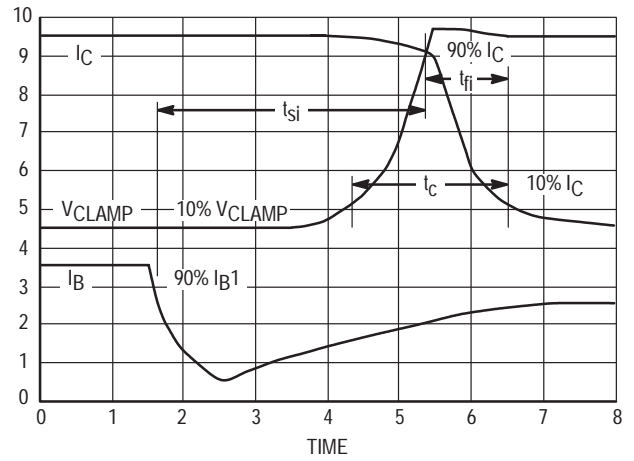


Figure 19. Inductive Switching Measurements

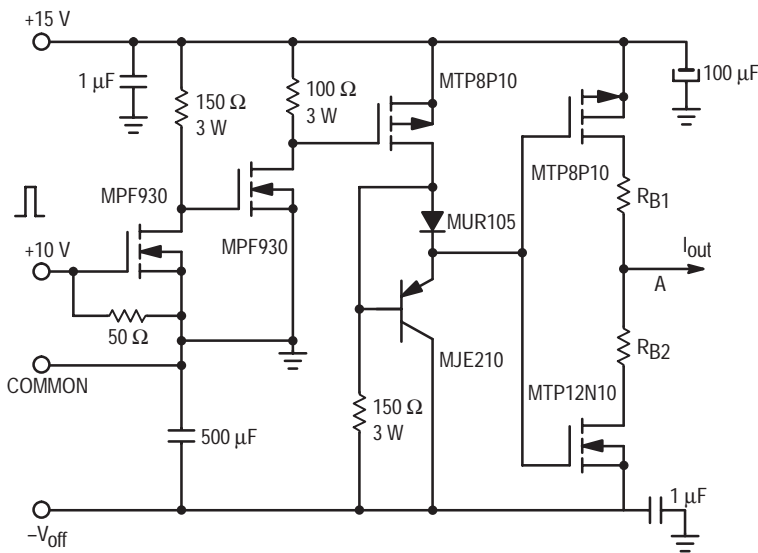
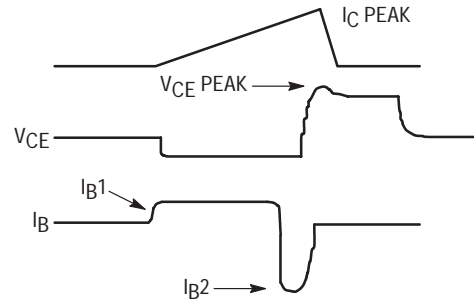


Table 1. Inductive Load Switching Drive Circuit



$V(BR)_{CEO(sus)}$	INDUCTIVE SWITCHING	RBSOA
$L = 10 \text{ mH}$	$L = 200 \mu\text{H}$	$L = 500 \mu\text{H}$
$RB2 = \infty$	$RB2 = 0$	$RB2 = 0$
$V_{CC} = 20 \text{ VOLTS}$	$V_{CC} = 15 \text{ VOLTS}$	$V_{CC} = 15 \text{ VOLTS}$
$I_C(pk) = 100 \text{ mA}$	$RB1$ SELECTED FOR DESIRED $I_B1$	$RB1$ SELECTED FOR DESIRED $I_B1$



TYPICAL THERMAL RESPONSE

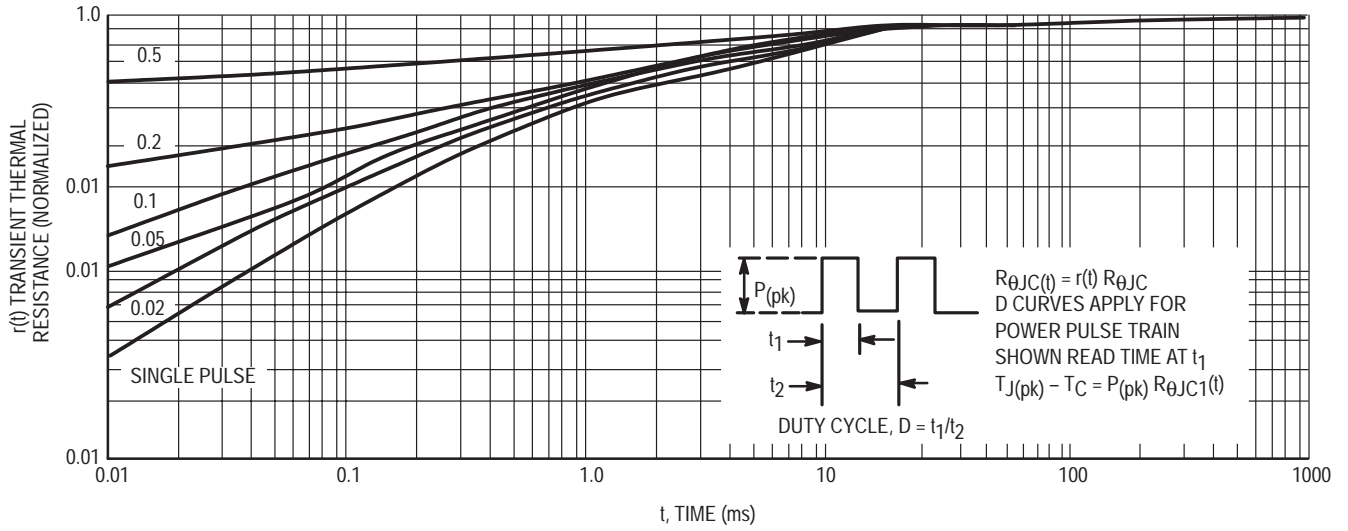


Figure 20. Typical Thermal Response ( $Z_{\theta JC}(t)$ ) for BUL44

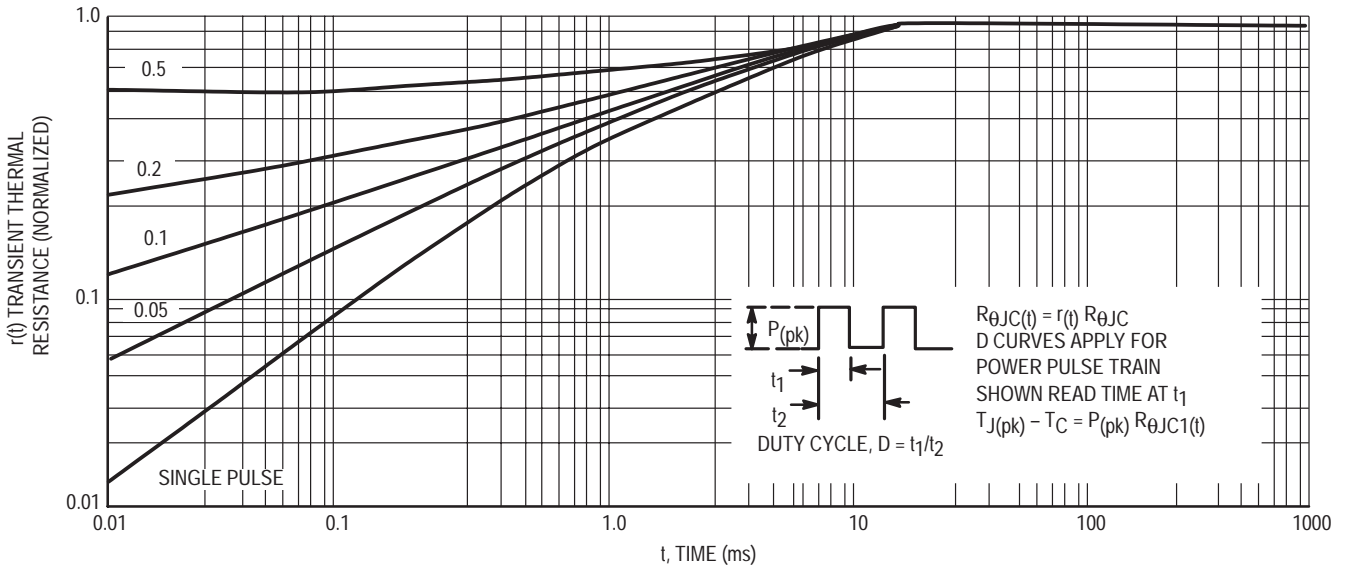
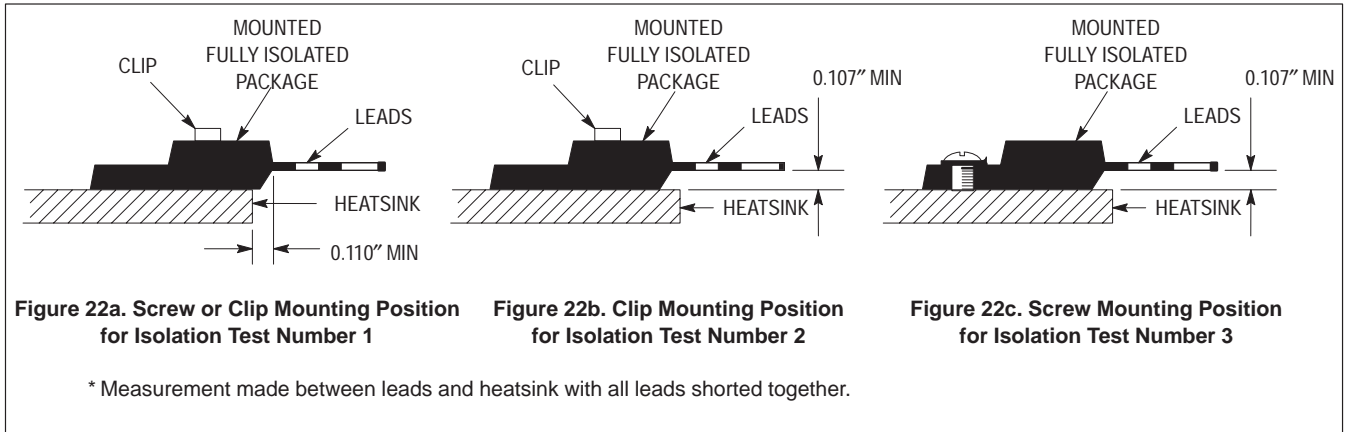
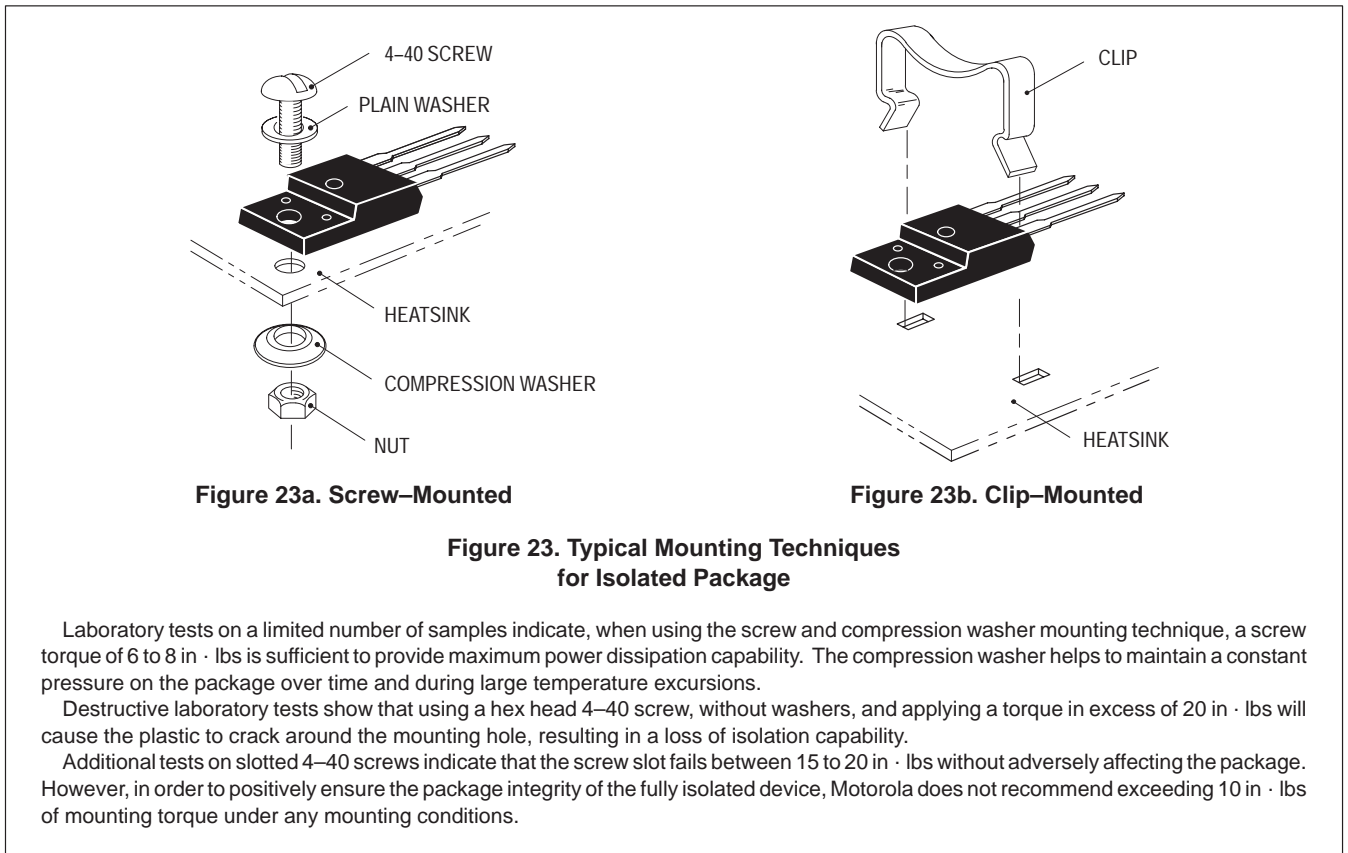


Figure 21. Typical Thermal Response ( $Z_{\theta JC}(t)$ ) for BUL44F

TEST CONDITIONS FOR ISOLATION TESTS\*



MOUNTING INFORMATION\*\*



\*\* For more information about mounting power semiconductors see Application Note AN1040.

**BUL43B**

*Product Preview*

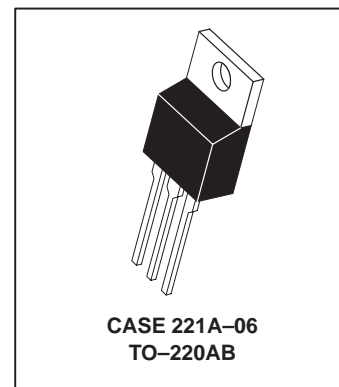
**SWITCHMODE NPN Silicon  
Planar Power Transistor**

The BUL43B has an application specific state-of-the-art die designed for use in 220 V line operated Switchmode Power supplies and electronic ballast ("light ballast"). The main advantages brought by this new transistor are:

- Improved Efficiency Due to Low Base Drive Requirements:
  - High and Flat DC Current Gain  $h_{FE}$
  - Fast and Tightened Switching Distributions
  - No Coil Required in Base Circuit for Fast Turn-Off (no current tail)



**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**2 AMPERES**  
**700 VOLTS**  
**40 WATTS**



**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	350	Vdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	650	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$V_{CES}$	650	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	9	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	2	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{CM}$	4	
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	1	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{BM}$	2	
*Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	40	Watt
*Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$		0.32	W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Temperature	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Thermal Resistance			$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
— Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	3.125	
— Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	62.5	
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from case for 5 seconds	$T_L$	260	$^\circ\text{C}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle.

This document contains information on a product under development. Motorola reserves the right to change or discontinue this product without notice.

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 100\text{ mA}$ , $L = 25\text{ mH}$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	350			Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CEO}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$			100	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CES}$ , $V_{EB} = 0$ )	$I_{CES}$			10 200	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter–Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 9\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$			100	$\mu\text{Adc}$

**ON CHARACTERISTICS**

Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$			1.25	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$		1	Vdc
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	8		—
( $I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ )		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	6		—

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current Gain Bandwidth ( $I_C = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$		13		MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$		40		pF
Input Capacitance ( $V_{EB} = 8\text{ V}$ )	$C_{ib}$		400		pF

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Resistive Load** (D.C.  $\leq 10\%$ , Pulse Width = 20  $\mu\text{s}$ )

Turn–off Time	$I_C = 1.2\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.1\text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300\text{ Vdc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{off}$	4.7		5.8	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time	$I_C = 2.5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 150\text{ Vdc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_f$			800	ns

**BUL44D2**

*Designer's™ Data Sheet*  
**High Speed, High Gain Bipolar  
NPN Power Transistor with  
Integrated Collector-Emitter  
Diode and Built-in Efficient  
Antisaturation Network**

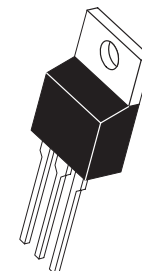
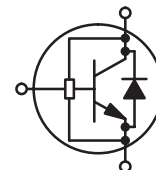
The BUL44D2 is state-of-art High Speed High gain BIPolar transistor (H2BIP). High dynamic characteristics and lot to lot minimum spread ( $\pm 150$  ns on storage time) make it ideally suitable for light ballast applications. Therefore, there is no need to guarantee an  $h_{FE}$  window.

Main features:

- Low Base Drive Requirement
- High Peak DC Current Gain (55 Typical) @  $I_C = 100$  mA
- **Extremely Low Storage Time Min/Max Guarantees Due to the H2BIP Structure which Minimizes the Spread**
- Integrated Collector-Emitter Free Wheeling Diode
- Fully Characterized and Guaranteed Dynamic  $V_{CE(sat)}$
- "6 Sigma" Process Providing Tight and Reproducible Parameter Spreads

It's characteristics make it also suitable for PFC application.

**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**2 AMPERES**  
**700 VOLTS**  
**50 WATTS**



**CASE 221A-06**  
**TO-220AB**

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	400	Vdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	700	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$V_{CES}$	700	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	12	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	2	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{CM}$	5	
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	1	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{BM}$	2	
*Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	50	Watt
*Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$		0.4	W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Temperature	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Thermal Resistance			$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
— Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	2.5	
— Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	62.5	
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from case for 5 seconds	$T_L$	260	$^\circ\text{C}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq 10\%$ .

**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 100\text{ mA}$ , $L = 25\text{ mH}$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	400	470		Vdc
Collector–Base Breakdown Voltage ( $I_{CBO} = 1\text{ mA}$ )	$V_{CBO}$	700	920		Vdc
Emitter–Base Breakdown Voltage ( $I_{EBO} = 1\text{ mA}$ )	$V_{EBO}$	12	14.5		Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CEO}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$I_{CEO}$		50 500	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CES}$ , $V_{EB} = 0$ )  ( $V_{CE} = 500\text{ V}$ , $V_{EB} = 0$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$I_{CES}$		50 500 100	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter–Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$			100	$\mu\text{Adc}$

## ON CHARACTERISTICS

Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 40\text{ mAdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.2\text{ Adc}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$  @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{BE(sat)}$		0.78 0.65  0.87 0.76	0.9 0.8  1 0.9	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 40\text{ mAdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.2\text{ Adc}$ )  ( $I_C = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 20\text{ mAdc}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$  @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$  @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{CE(sat)}$		0.25 0.27  0.28 0.35  0.45 0.67	0.4 0.5  0.5 0.6  0.65 1	Vdc
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1\text{ Vdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1\text{ Vdc}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$  @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$h_{FE}$	20 18  10 7	32 26  14 9.5		—

## DIODE CHARACTERISTICS

Forward Diode Voltage ( $I_{EC} = 1\text{ Adc}$ )  ( $I_{EC} = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ )  ( $I_{EC} = 0.2\text{ Adc}$ )  ( $I_{EC} = 0.2\text{ Adc}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{EC}$		1.1 0.9 0.8 0.6	1.5 1.2 1	V
Forward Recovery Time (see Figure 22 bis) ( $I_F = 0.2\text{ Adc}$ , $di/dt = 10\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ )  ( $I_F = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ , $di/dt = 10\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ )  ( $I_F = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $di/dt = 10\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$T_{fr}$		415 390 340		ns

# BUL44D2

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

Characteristic			Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>DYNAMIC SATURATION VOLTAGE</b>							
Dynamic Saturation Voltage: Determined 1 μs and 3 μs respectively after rising I <sub>B1</sub> reaches 90% of final I <sub>B1</sub>	I <sub>C</sub> = 0.4 A I <sub>B1</sub> = 40 mA V <sub>CC</sub> = 300 V	@ 1 μs	V <sub>CE(dsat)</sub>		3.3 6.8		V
		@ 3 μs		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	0.5 1.3	V	
	I <sub>C</sub> = 1 A I <sub>B1</sub> = 0.2 A V <sub>CC</sub> = 300 V	@ 1 μs	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C		4.4 12.8		V
		@ 3 μs	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C		0.5 1.8		V

## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Current Gain Bandwidth (I <sub>C</sub> = 0.5 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 10 Vdc, f = 1 MHz)	f <sub>T</sub>		13			MHz
Output Capacitance (V <sub>CB</sub> = 10 Vdc, I <sub>E</sub> = 0, f = 1 MHz)	C <sub>ob</sub>		50	75		pF
Input Capacitance (V <sub>EB</sub> = 8 Vdc)	C <sub>ib</sub>		240	500		pF

## SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Resistive Load (D.C. ≤ 10%, Pulse Width = 40 μs)

Turn-on Time	I <sub>C</sub> = 0.5 Adc, I <sub>B1</sub> = 50 mAdc I <sub>B2</sub> = 250 mAdc V <sub>CC</sub> = 300 Vdc	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>on</sub>		450 600	600	ns
Turn-off Time		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>off</sub>	700	1300	1000	ns
Turn-on Time	I <sub>C</sub> = 1 Adc, I <sub>B1</sub> = 0.2 Adc I <sub>B2</sub> = 0.5 Adc V <sub>CC</sub> = 300 Vdc	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>on</sub>		90 105	150	ns
Turn-off Time		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>off</sub>		1.1 1.5	1.25	μs

## SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Inductive Load (V<sub>clamp</sub> = 300 V, V<sub>CC</sub> = 15 V, L = 200 μH)

Fall Time	I <sub>C</sub> = 0.4 Adc I <sub>B1</sub> = 40 mAdc I <sub>B2</sub> = 0.2 Adc	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>f</sub>		110 105	150	ns
Storage Time		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>s</sub>		0.55 0.70	0.75	μs
Crossover Time		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>c</sub>		85 80	150	ns
Fall Time	I <sub>C</sub> = 1 Adc I <sub>B1</sub> = 0.2 Adc I <sub>B2</sub> = 0.5 Adc	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>f</sub>		100 90	150	ns
Storage Time		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>s</sub>		1.05 1.45	1.5	μs
Crossover Time		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>c</sub>		100 100	175	ns
Fall Time	I <sub>C</sub> = 0.8 Adc I <sub>B1</sub> = 160 mAdc I <sub>B2</sub> = 160 mAdc	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>f</sub>		110 180	150	ns
Storage Time		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>s</sub>	2.05	2.8	2.35	μs
Crossover Time		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>c</sub>		180 400	300	ns
Fall Time	I <sub>C</sub> = 0.4 Adc I <sub>B1</sub> = 40 mAdc I <sub>B2</sub> = 40 mAdc	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>f</sub>		150 175	225	ns
Storage Time		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>s</sub>	1.65	2.2	1.95	μs
Crossover Time		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>c</sub>		150 330	250	ns

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

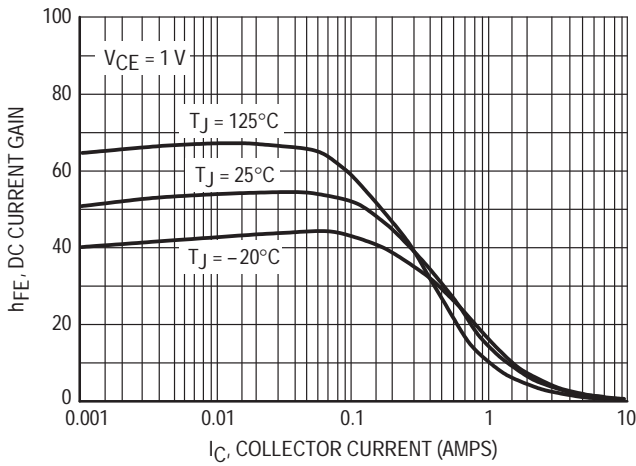


Figure 1. DC Current Gain @ 1 Volt

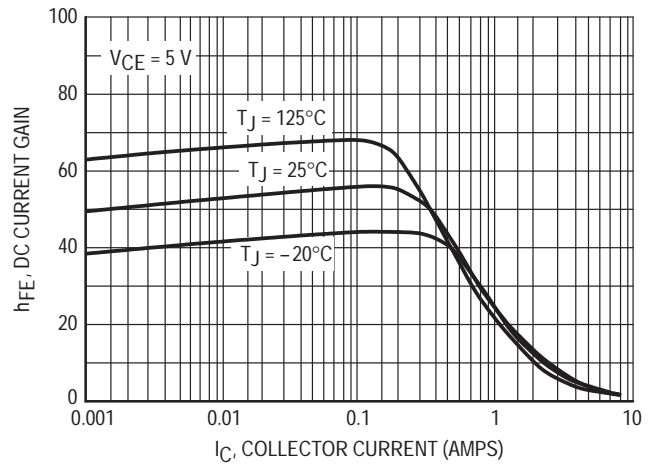


Figure 2. DC Current Gain @ 5 Volt

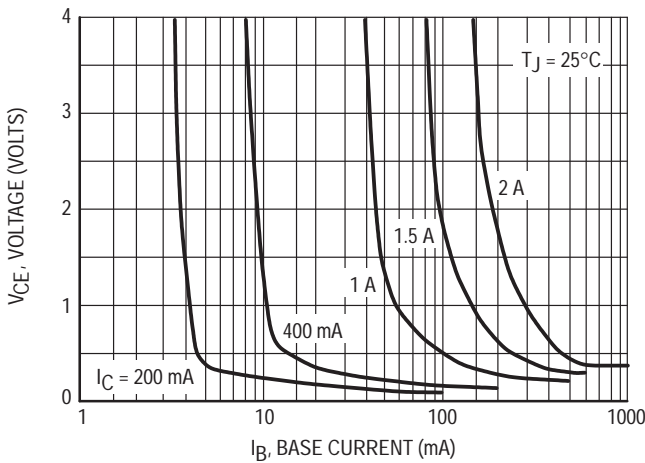


Figure 3. Collector Saturation Region

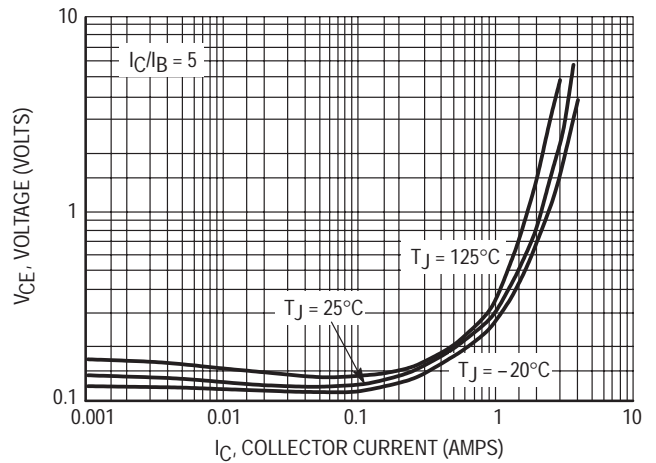


Figure 4. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

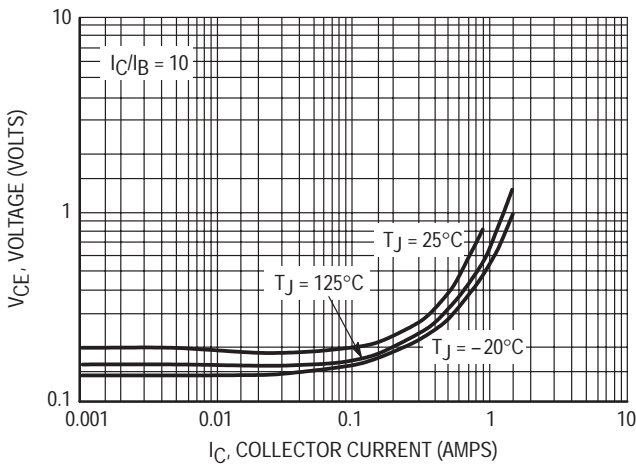


Figure 5. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

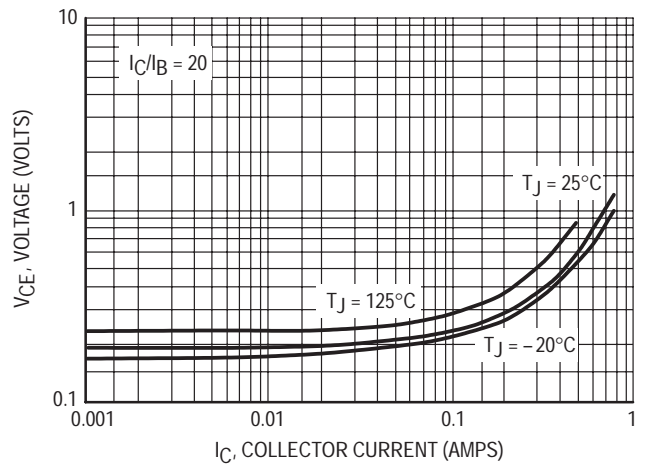


Figure 6. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage



TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

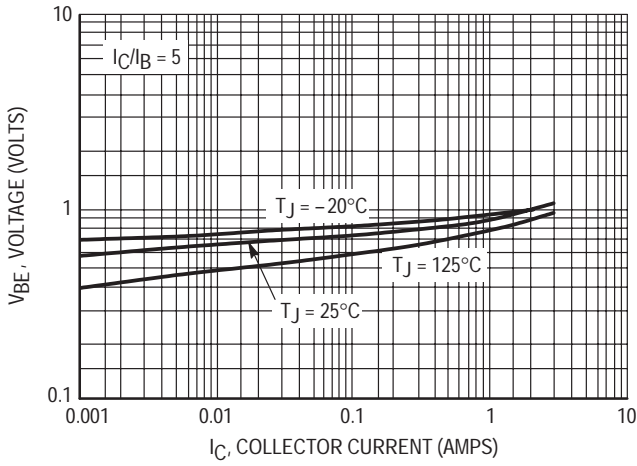


Figure 7A. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

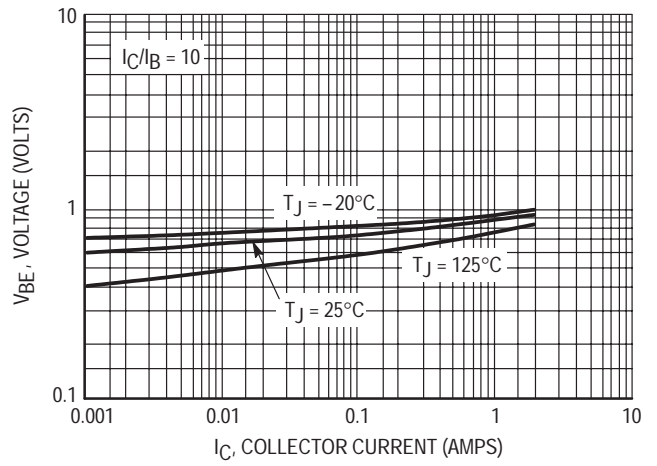


Figure 7B. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

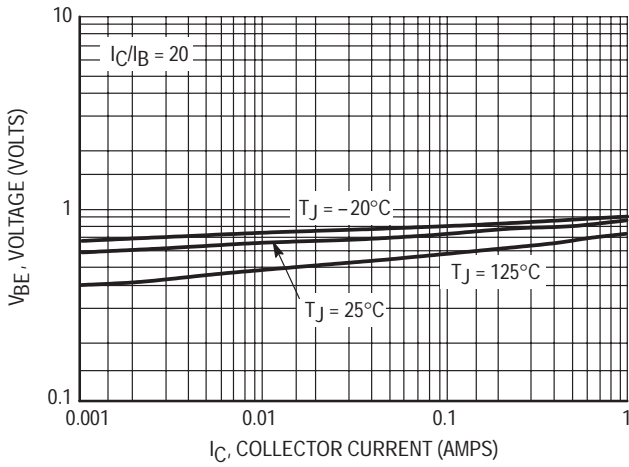


Figure 7C. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

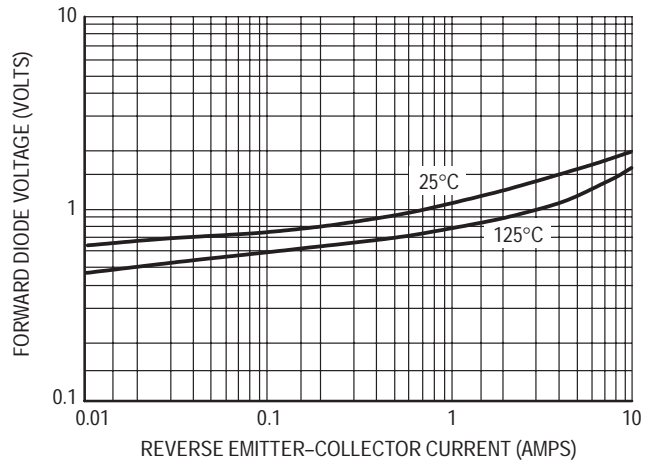


Figure 8. Forward Diode Voltage

TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

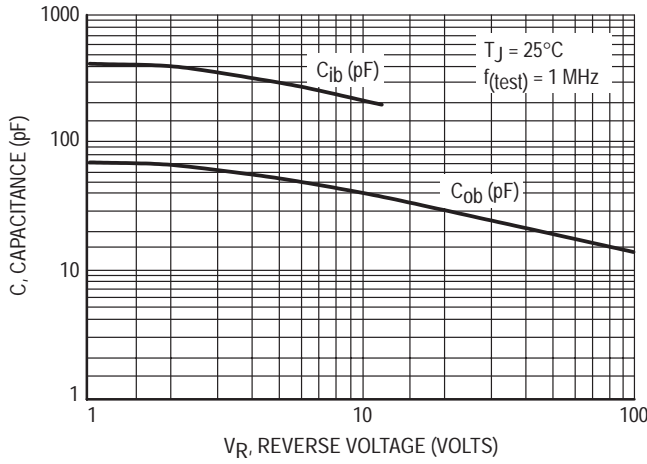


Figure 9. Capacitance

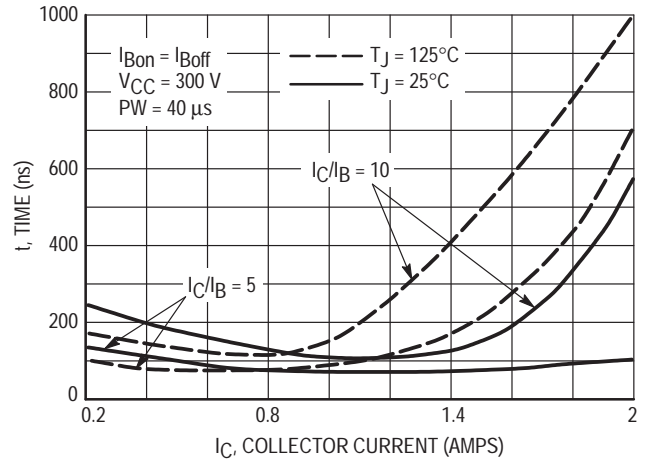


Figure 10. Resistive Switch Time,  $t_{on}$

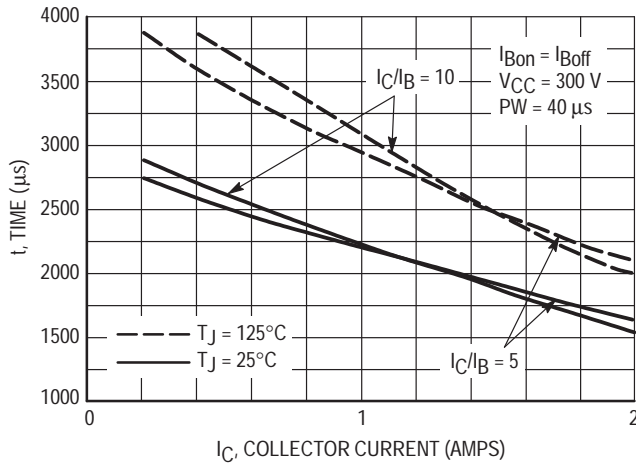


Figure 11. Resistive Switch Time,  $t_{off}$

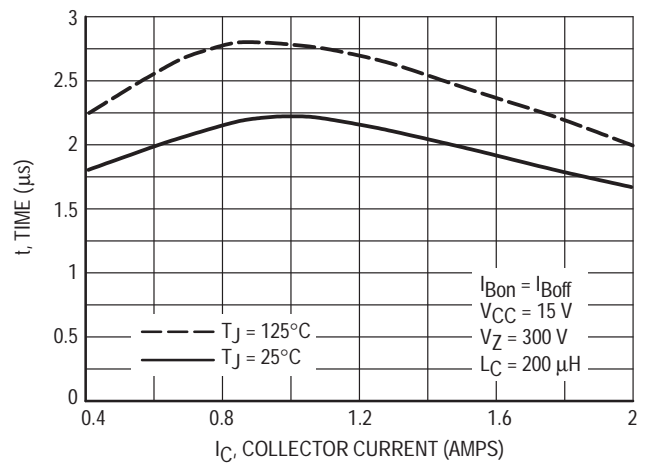


Figure 12. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_{si}$  @  $I_C/I_B = 5$

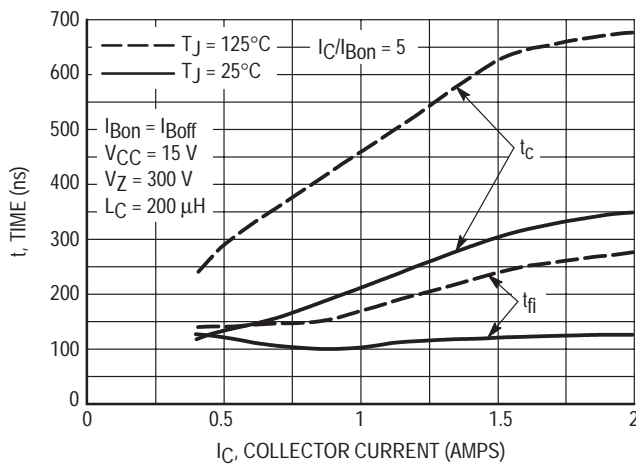


Figure 13. Inductive Switching,  $t_c$  &  $t_{fi}$  @  $I_C/I_B = 5$

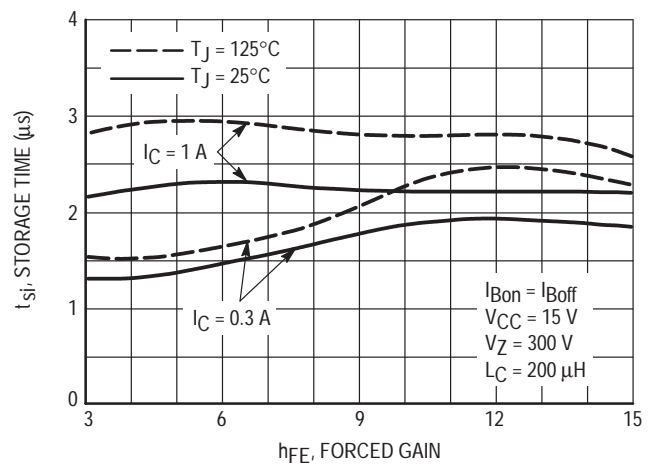


Figure 14. Inductive Storage Time

TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

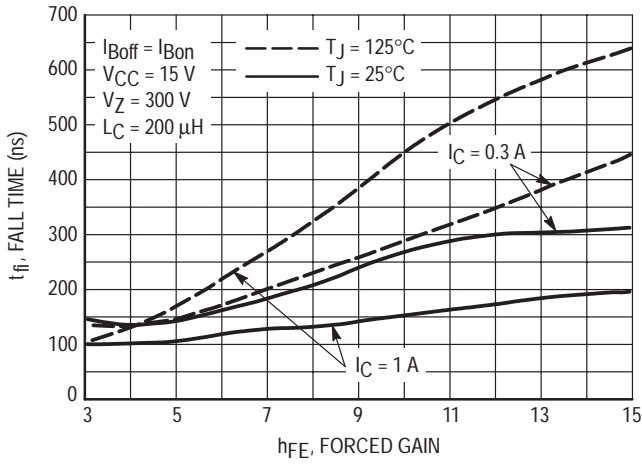


Figure 15. Inductive Fall Time

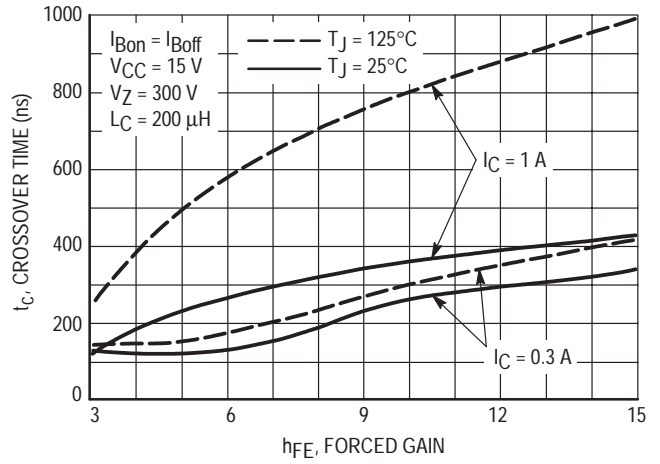


Figure 16. Inductive Crossover Time

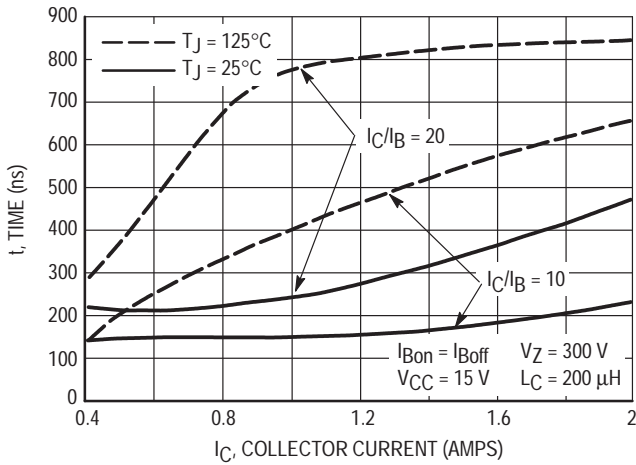


Figure 17. Inductive Switching,  $t_{fi}$

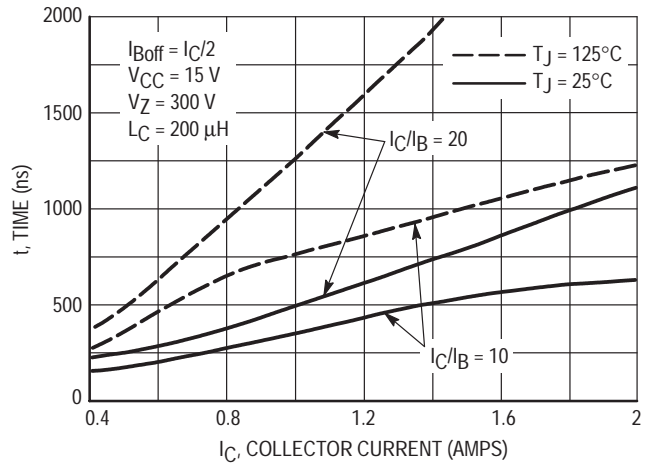


Figure 18. Inductive Switching,  $t_c$

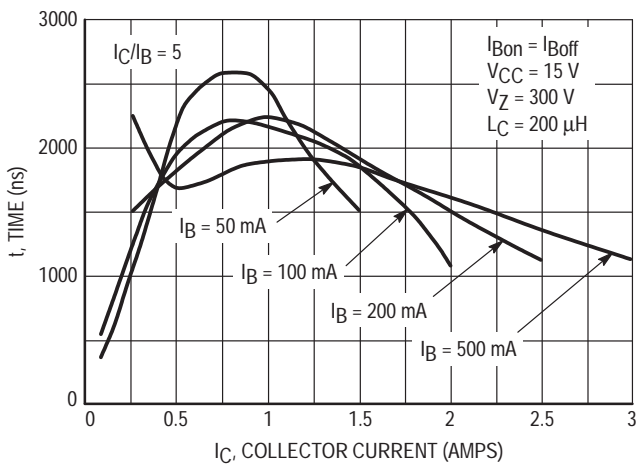


Figure 19. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_{sj}$

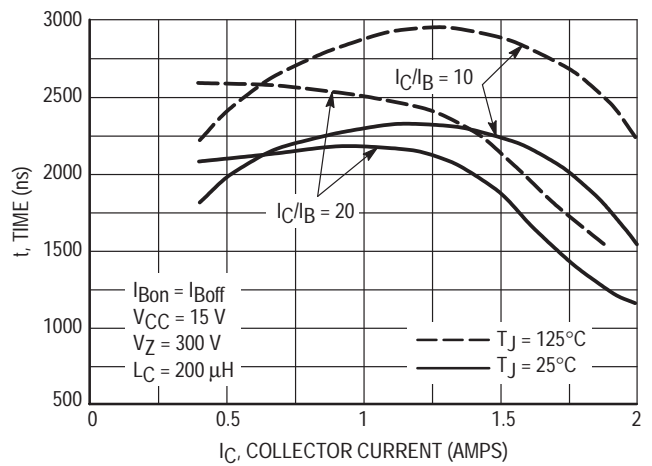


Figure 20. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_{sj}$

TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

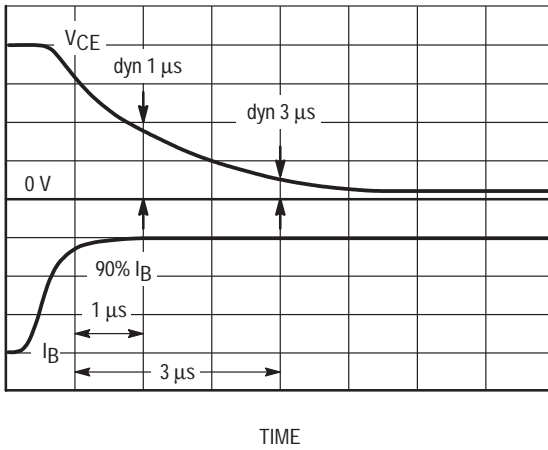


Figure 21. Dynamic Saturation Voltage Measurements

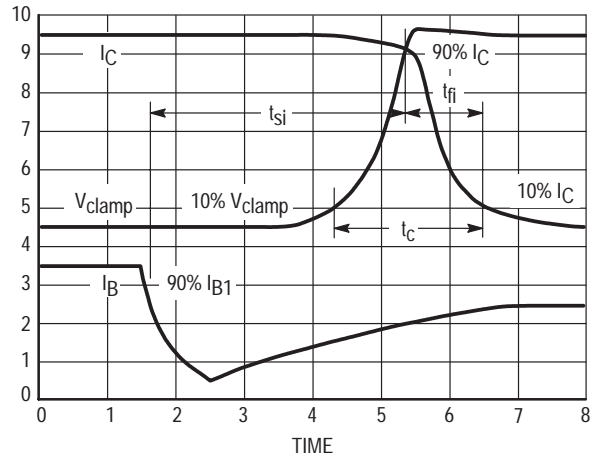


Figure 22. Inductive Switching Measurements

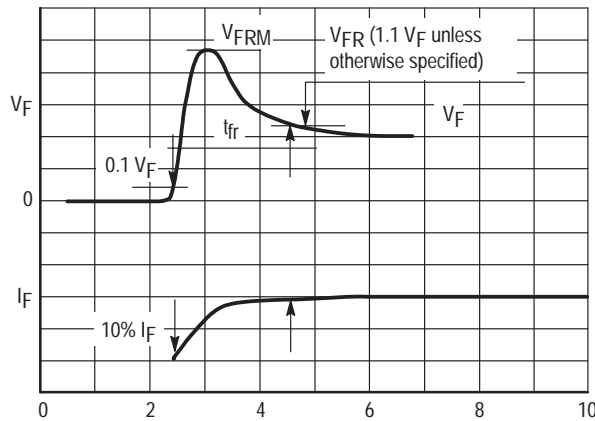
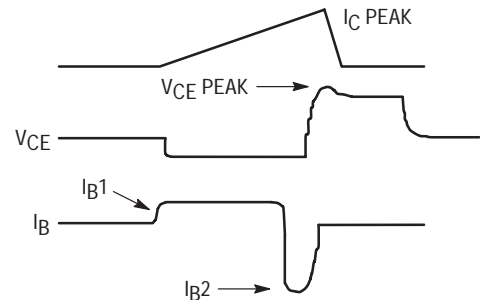
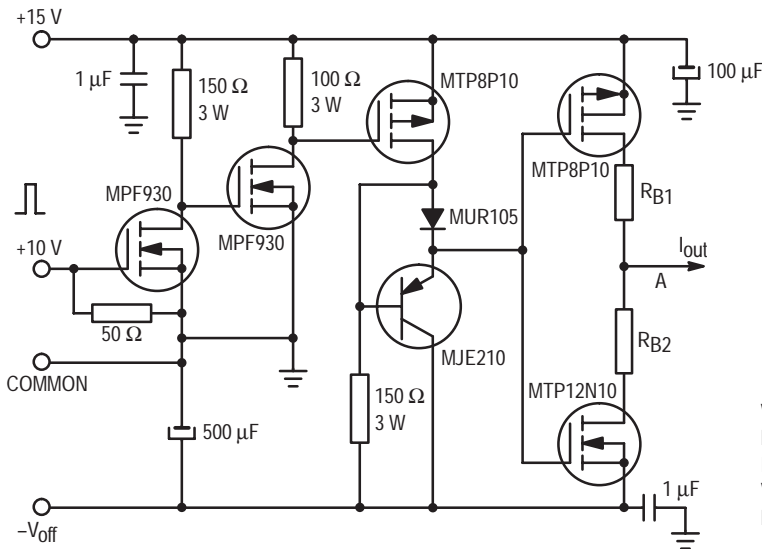


Figure 22 bis.  $t_{fr}$  Measurements

Table 1. Inductive Load Switching Drive Circuit



$V_{(BR)CEO(sus)}$   
 $L = 10 \text{ mH}$   
 $R_{B2} = \infty$   
 $V_{CC} = 20 \text{ Volts}$   
 $I_{C(pk)} = 100 \text{ mA}$

**Inductive Switching**  
 $L = 200 \mu\text{H}$   
 $R_{B2} = 0$   
 $V_{CC} = 15 \text{ Volts}$   
 $R_{B1}$  selected for desired  $I_{B1}$

**RBSOA**  
 $L = 500 \mu\text{H}$   
 $R_{B2} = 0$   
 $V_{CC} = 15 \text{ Volts}$   
 $R_{B1}$  selected for desired  $I_{B1}$

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

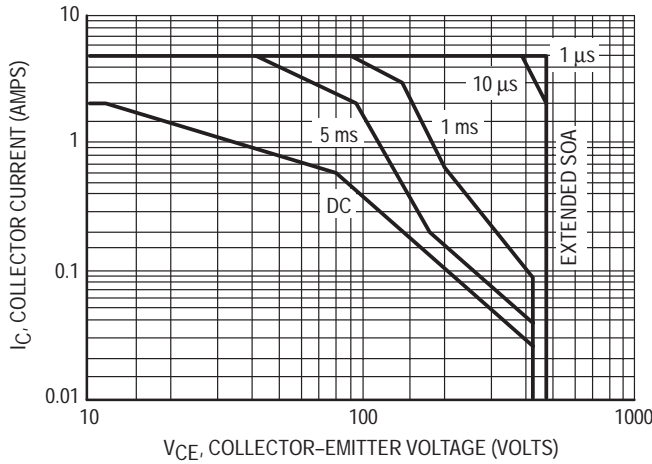


Figure 23. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

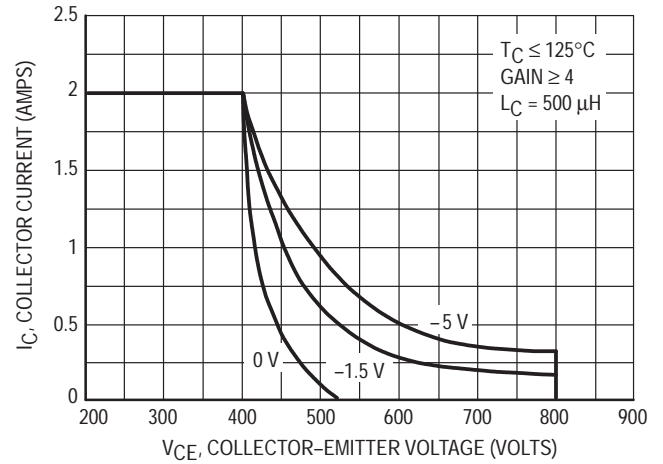


Figure 24. Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area

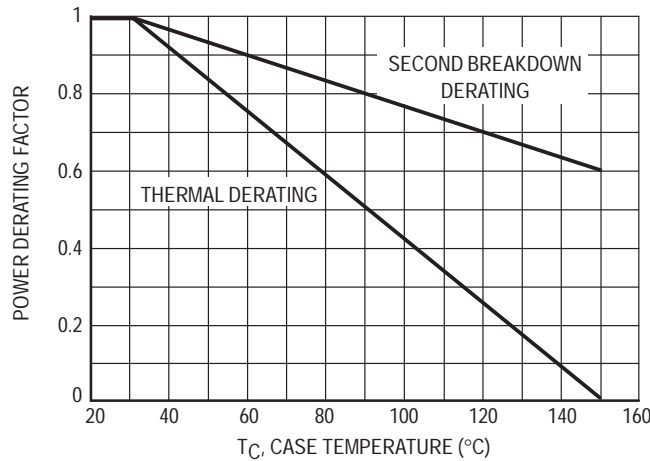


Figure 25. Forward Bias Power Derating

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C$ - $V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate. The data of Figure 23 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C > 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 23 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 25.

$T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 26. At any case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown. For inductive loads, high voltage and current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off with the base to emitter junction reverse biased. The safe level is specified as a reverse biased safe operating area (Figure 24). This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode.

TYPICAL THERMAL RESPONSE

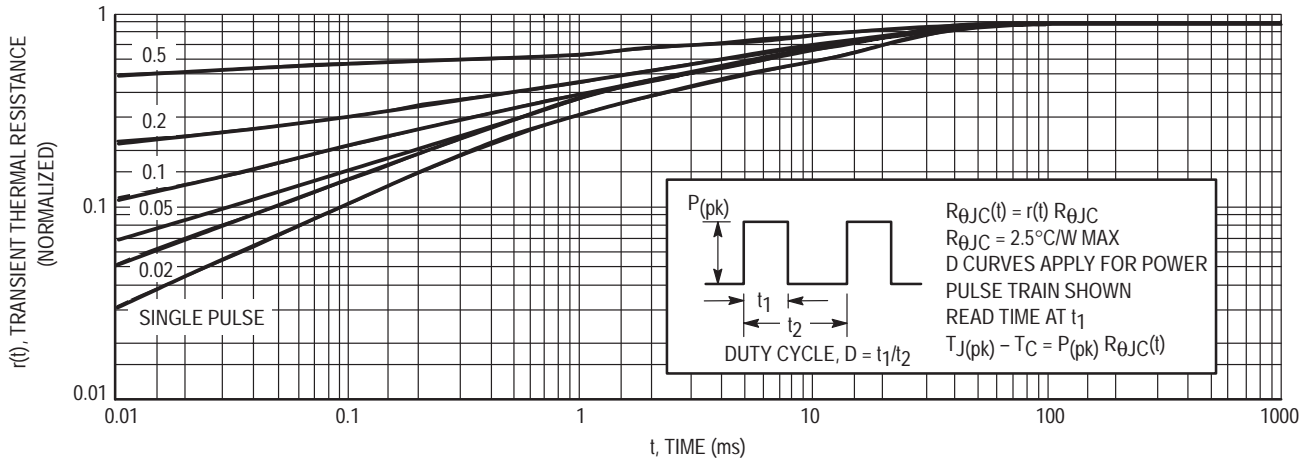


Figure 26. Typical Thermal Response ( $Z_{\theta JC}(t)$ ) for BUL44D2

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

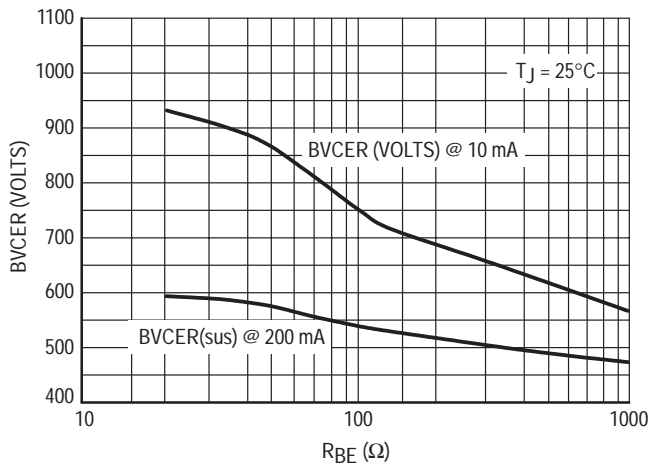


Figure 27. BVCER

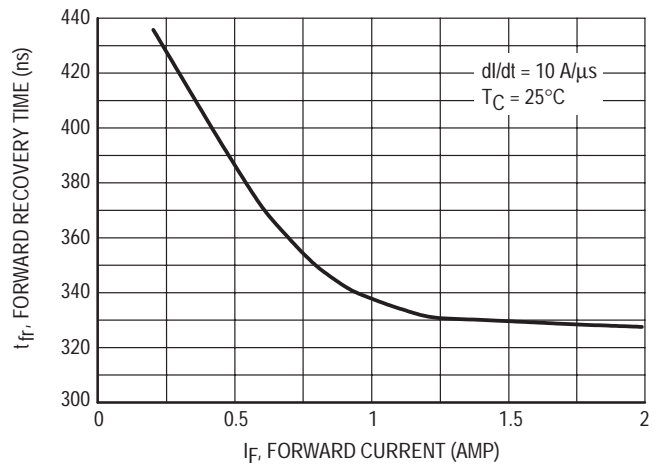


Figure 28. Forward Recovery Time  $t_{fr}$

*Designer's™ Data Sheet*  
**NPN Silicon Power Transistor**  
**High Voltage SWITCHMODE™ Series**

Designed for use in electronic ballast (light ballast) and in Switchmode Power supplies up to 50 Watts. Main features include:

- Improved Efficiency Due to:
  - Low Base Drive Requirements (High and Flat DC Current Gain  $h_{FE}$ )
  - Low Power Losses (On-State and Switching Operations)
  - Fast Switching:  $t_{fi} = 100$  ns (typ) and  $t_{sj} = 3.2$   $\mu$ s (typ)  
@  $I_C = 2.0$  A,  $I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 0.4$  A
- Full Characterization at 125°C
- Tight Parametric Distributions Consistent Lot-to-Lot
- BUL45F, Case 221D, is UL Recognized at 3500  $V_{RMS}$ : File #E69369

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	BUL45	BUL45F	Unit
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	400		Vdc
Collector–Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$V_{CES}$	700		Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	9.0		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous — Peak(1)	$I_C$ $I_{CM}$	5.0 10		Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	2.0		Adc
RMS Isolated Voltage(2) (for 1 sec, R.H. < 30%, $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{ISOL}$	— — —	4500 3500 1500	Volts
Total Device Dissipation Derate above 25°C	$P_D$	75 0.6	35 0.28	Watts W/°C
Operating and Storage Temperature	$T_J, T_{stg}$	– 65 to 150		°C

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Rating	Symbol	MJE18006	MJF18006	Unit
Thermal Resistance — Junction to Case — Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JC}$ $R_{\theta JA}$	1.65 62.5	3.55 62.5	°C/W

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
----------------	--------	-----	-----	-----	------

**OFF CHARACTERISTICS**

Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 100$ mA, $L = 25$ mH)	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	400	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CEO}, I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	—	—	100	$\mu$ Adc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CES}, V_{EB} = 0$ ) ( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CES}$	—	—	10 100	$\mu$ Adc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 9.0$ Vdc, $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	—	100	$\mu$ Adc

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5.0 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq 10\%$ .

(2) Proper strike and creepage distance must be provided.

(continued)

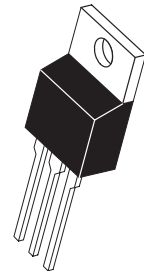
**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

**Preferred** devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

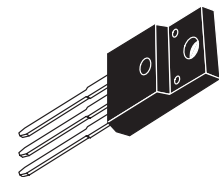
**BUL45\***  
**BUL45F\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**POWER TRANSISTOR**  
**5.0 AMPERES**  
**700 VOLTS**  
**35 and 75 WATTS**



**BUL45**  
**CASE 221A-06**  
**TO-220AB**



**BUL45F**  
**CASE 221D-02**  
**ISOLATED TO-220 TYPE**  
**UL RECOGNIZED**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 2.0 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	— —	0.84 0.89	1.2 1.25	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$ )  ( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	0.175 0.150	0.25 —	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 2.0 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$ )  ( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	0.25 0.275	0.4 —	Vdc
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.3 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 2.0 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 10 \text{ mAdc}, V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )  ( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$h_{FE}$	14 — 7.0 5.0 10	— 32 14 12 22	34 — — — —	—

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current Gain Bandwidth ( $I_C = 0.5 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}, f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	—	12	—	MHz			
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10 \text{ Vdc}, I_E = 0, f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	50	75	pF			
Input Capacitance ( $V_{EB} = 8.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$C_{ib}$	—	920	1200	pF			
Dynamic Saturation Voltage:  Determined 1.0 $\mu\text{s}$ and 3.0 $\mu\text{s}$ respectively after rising $I_{B1}$ reaches 90% of final $I_{B1}$ (see Figure 18)	$V_{CE}$ (Dyn sat)	$(I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = 100 \text{ mAdc}, V_{CC} = 300 \text{ V})$	1.0 $\mu\text{s}$	$(T_C = 125^\circ\text{C})$	— —	1.75 4.4	— —	Vdc
3.0 $\mu\text{s}$			$(T_C = 125^\circ\text{C})$	— —	0.5 1.0	— —		
$(I_C = 2.0 \text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = 400 \text{ mAdc}, V_{CC} = 300 \text{ V})$		1.0 $\mu\text{s}$	$(T_C = 125^\circ\text{C})$	— —	1.85 6.0	— —		
		3.0 $\mu\text{s}$	$(T_C = 125^\circ\text{C})$	— —	0.5 1.0	— —		

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Resistive Load**

Turn–On Time	$(I_C = 2.0 \text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$ Pulse Width = 20 $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle < 20% $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ V}$ )  ( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_{on}$	— —	75 120	110 —	ns
Turn–Off Time		$t_{off}$	— —	2.8 3.5	3.5 —	$\mu\text{s}$

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Inductive Load** ( $V_{CC} = 15 \text{ Vdc}, L_C = 200 \mu\text{H}, V_{clamp} = 300 \text{ Vdc}$ )

Fall Time	$(I_C = 2.0 \text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = 0.4 \text{ Adc}, I_{B2} = 0.4 \text{ Adc})$  ( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_{fi}$	70 —	— 200	170 —	ns
Storage Time		$t_{si}$	2.6 —	— 4.2	3.8 —	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		$t_c$	— —	230 400	350 —	ns
Fall Time	$(I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = 100 \text{ mAdc}, I_{B2} = 0.5 \text{ Adc})$  ( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_{fi}$	— —	110 100	150 —	ns
Storage Time		$t_{si}$	— —	1.1 1.5	1.7 —	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		$t_c$	— —	170 170	250 —	ns
Fall Time	$(I_C = 2.0 \text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = 250 \text{ mAdc}, I_{B2} = 2.0 \text{ Adc})$  ( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_{fi}$	—	80	120	ns
Storage Time		$t_{si}$	—	0.6	0.9	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		$t_c$	—	175	300	ns



TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

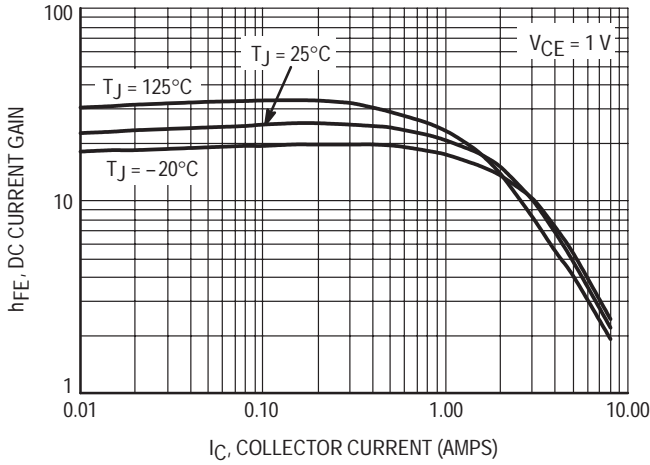


Figure 1. DC Current Gain @ 1 Volt

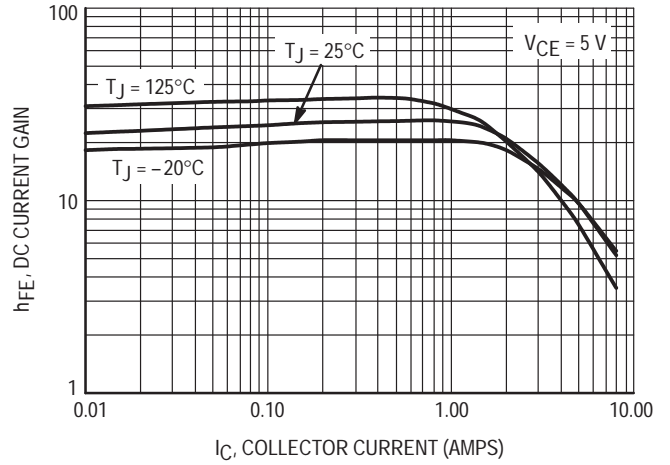


Figure 2. DC Current Gain at @ 5 Volts

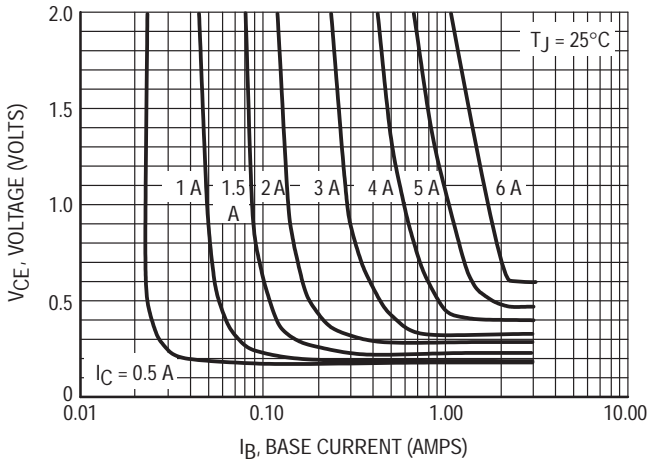


Figure 3. Collector-Emitter Saturation Region

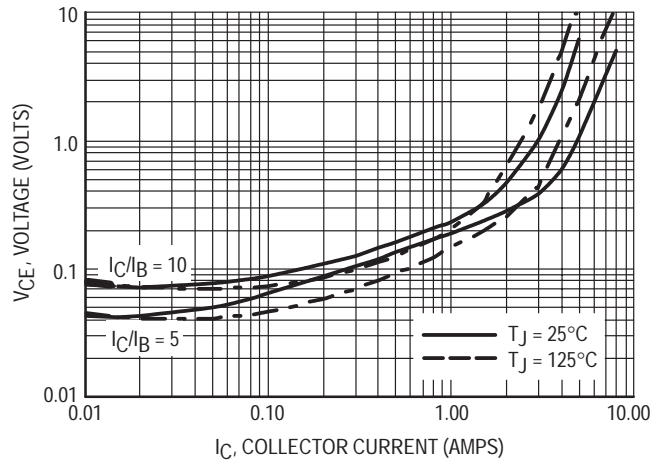


Figure 4. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

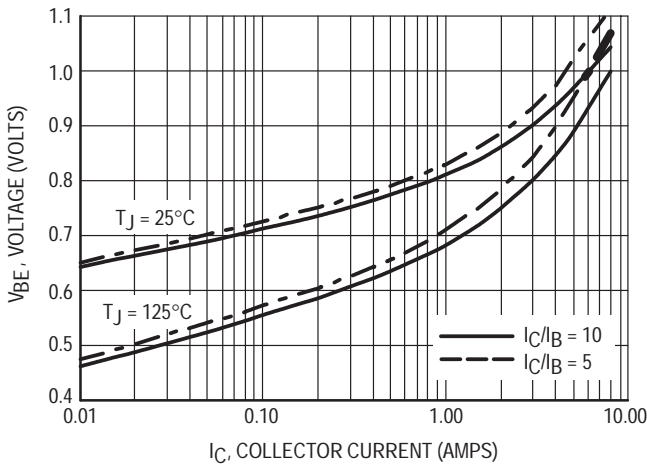


Figure 5. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

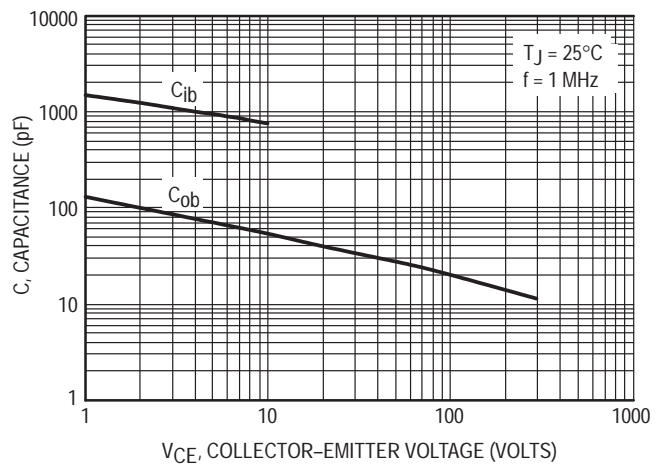
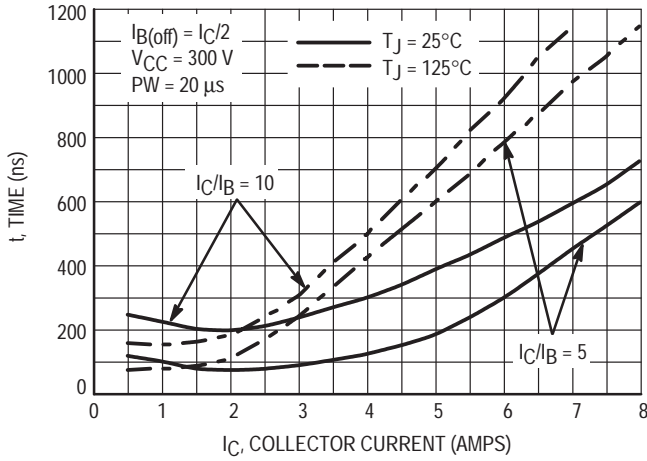
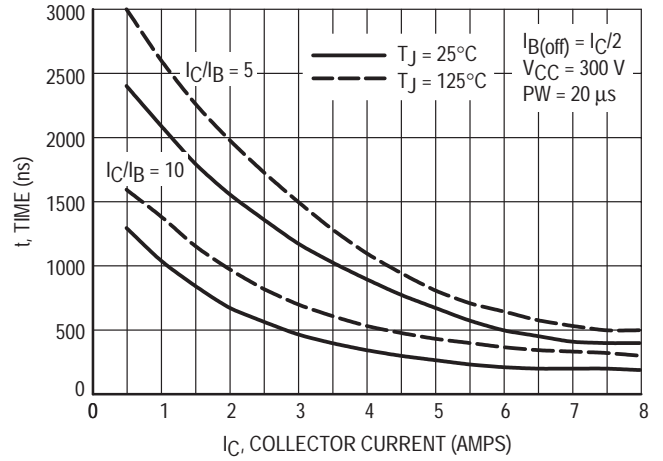


Figure 6. Capacitance

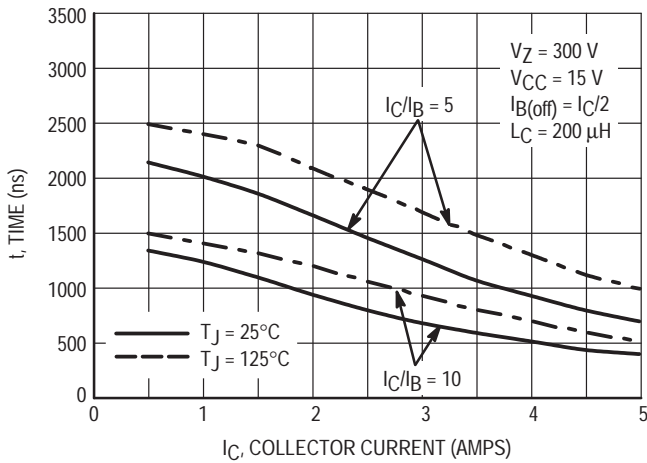
**TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**  
**( $I_{B2} = I_C/2$  for all switching)**



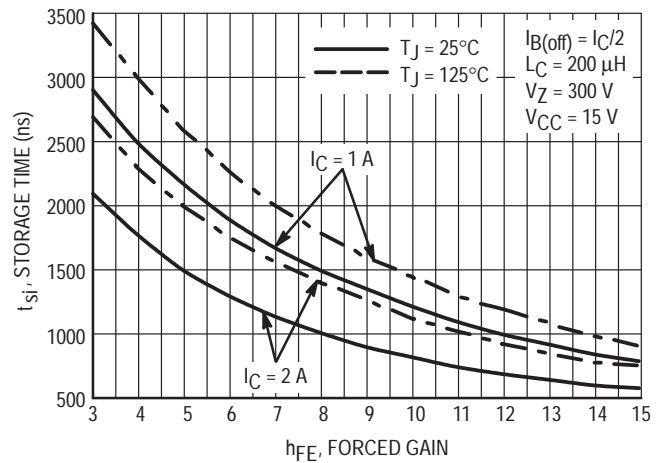
**Figure 7. Resistive Switching,  $t_{on}$**



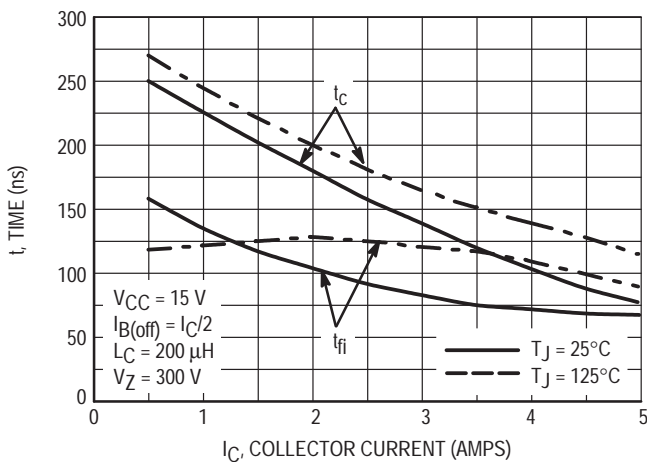
**Figure 8. Resistive Switching,  $t_{off}$**



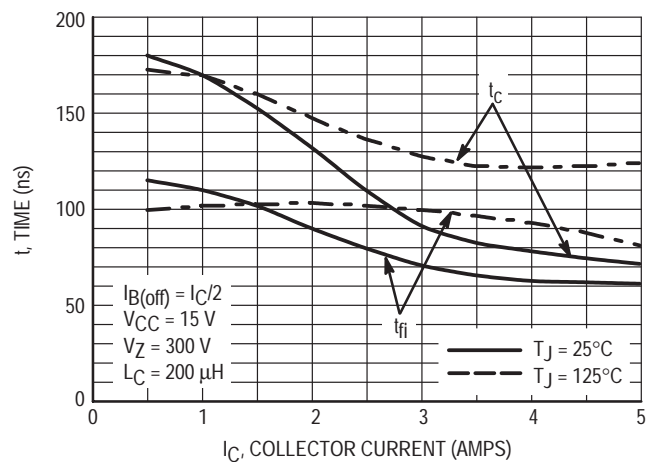
**Figure 9. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_{si}$**



**Figure 10. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_{si}(h_{FE})$**



**Figure 11. Inductive Switching,  $t_c$  &  $t_{fi}$ ,  $I_C/I_B = 5$**



**Figure 12. Inductive Switching,  $t_c$  &  $t_{fi}$ ,  $I_C/I_B = 10$**

**TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**  
( $I_{B2} = I_C/2$  for all switching)

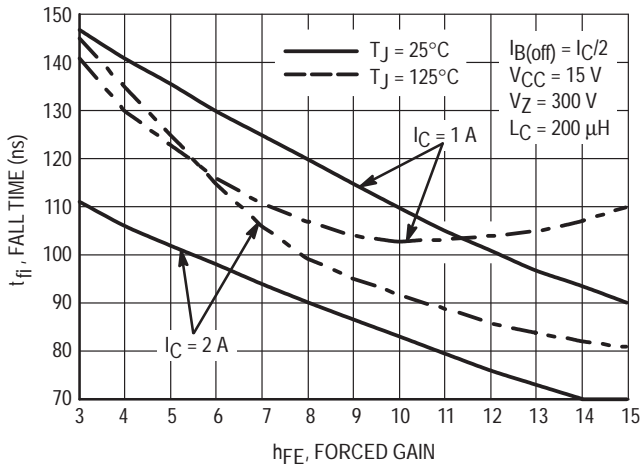


Figure 13. Inductive Fall Time,  $t_{fi}(h_{FE})$

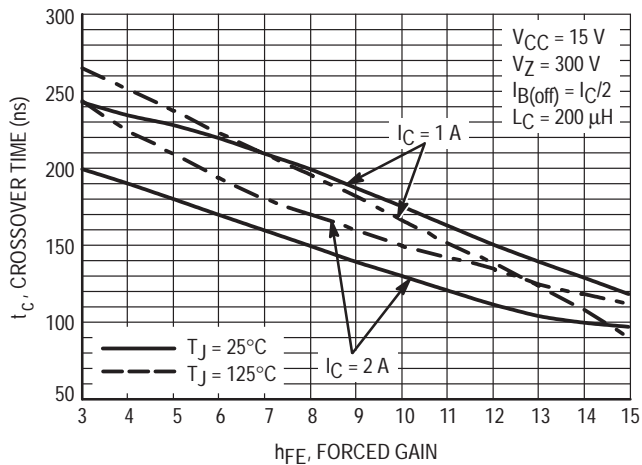


Figure 14. Crossover Time

**GUARANTEED SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION**

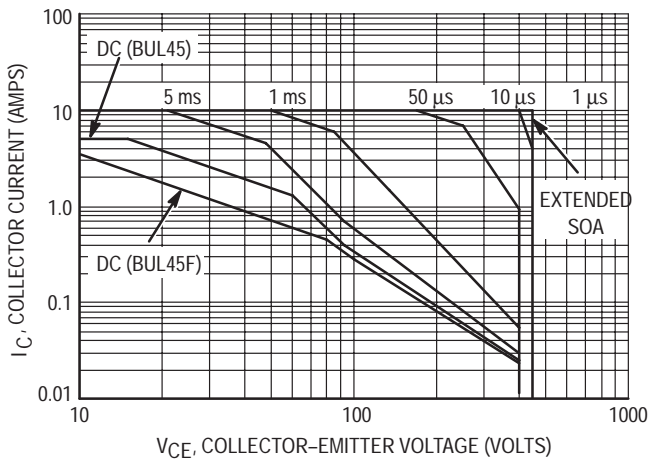


Figure 15. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

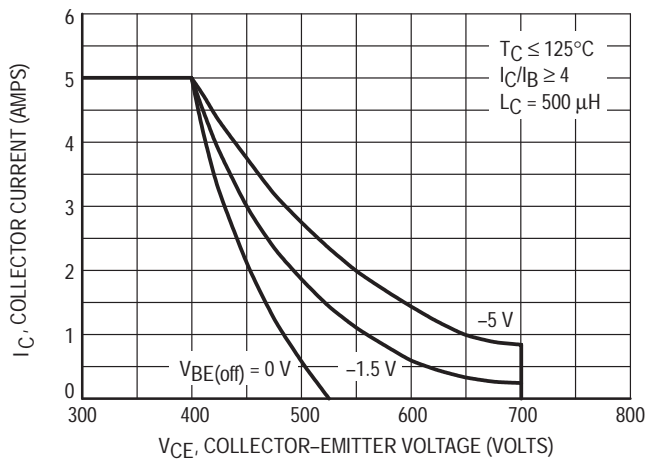


Figure 16. Reverse Bias Switching Safe Operating Area

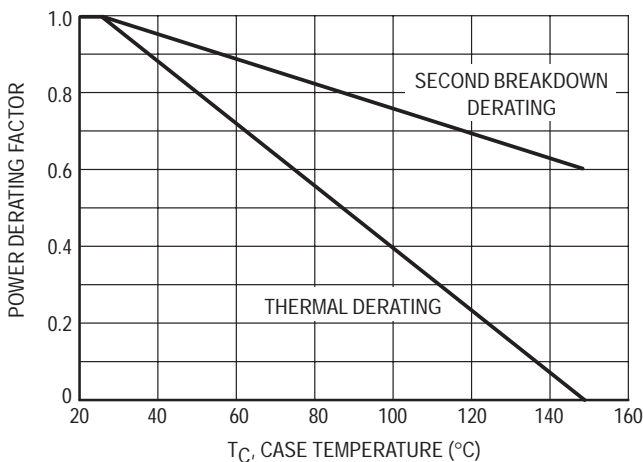


Figure 17. Forward Bias Power Derating

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate. The data of Figure 15 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C \geq 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown in Figure 15 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 17.  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figures 20 and 21. At any case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown. For inductive loads, high voltage and current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off with the base-to-emitter junction reverse-biased. The safe level is specified as a reverse-biased safe operating area (Figure 16). This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode.

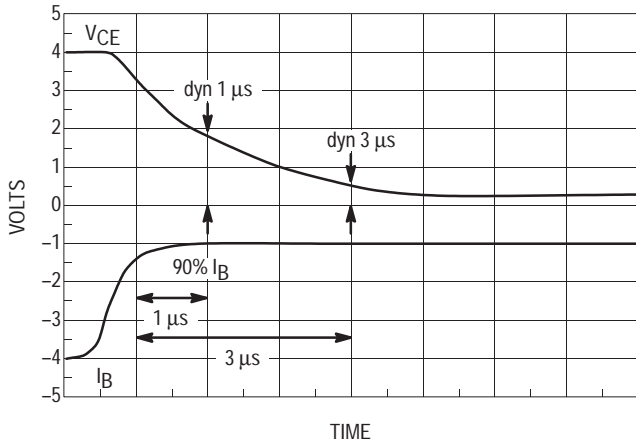


Figure 18. Dynamic Saturation Voltage Measurements

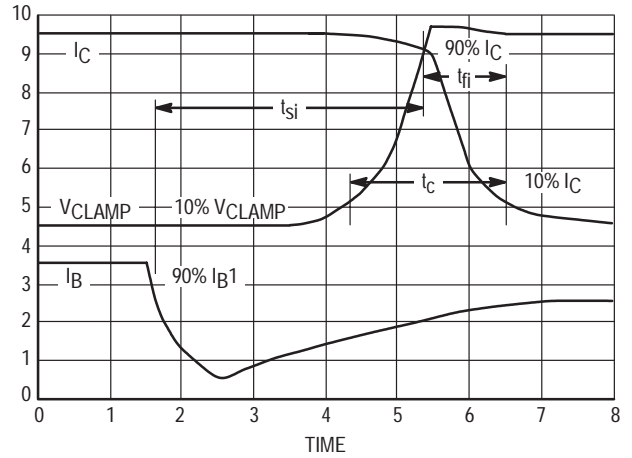
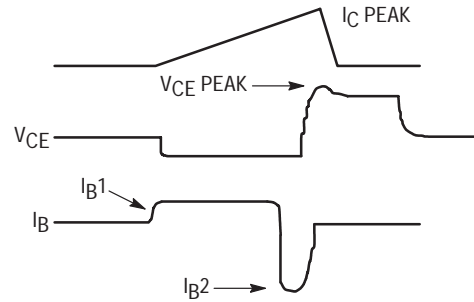
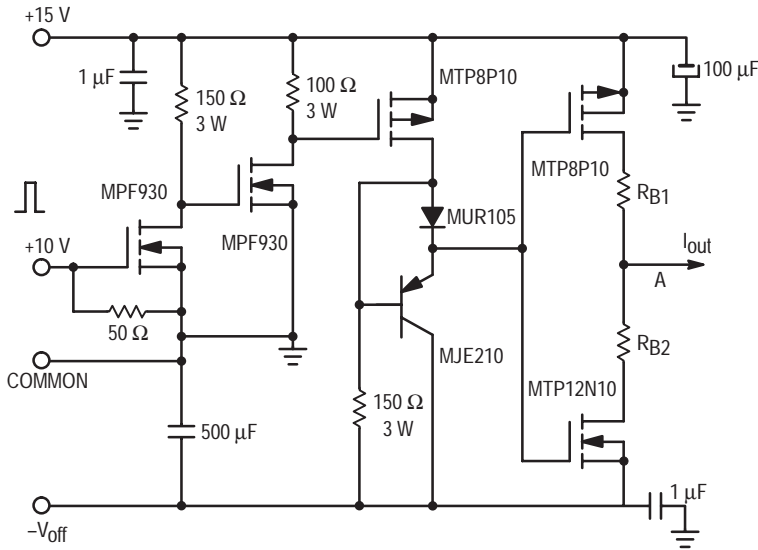


Figure 19. Inductive Switching Measurements



$V_{(BR)CEO(sus)}$	INDUCTIVE SWITCHING	RBSOA
$L = 10 \text{ mH}$	$L = 200 \mu\text{H}$	$L = 500 \mu\text{H}$
$RB2 = \infty$	$RB2 = 0$	$RB2 = 0$
$V_{CC} = 20 \text{ VOLTS}$	$V_{CC} = 15 \text{ VOLTS}$	$V_{CC} = 15 \text{ VOLTS}$
$I_C(pk) = 100 \text{ mA}$	$RB1$ SELECTED FOR DESIRED $I_{B1}$	$RB1$ SELECTED FOR DESIRED $I_{B1}$

Table 1. Inductive Load Switching Drive Circuit

TYPICAL THERMAL RESPONSE

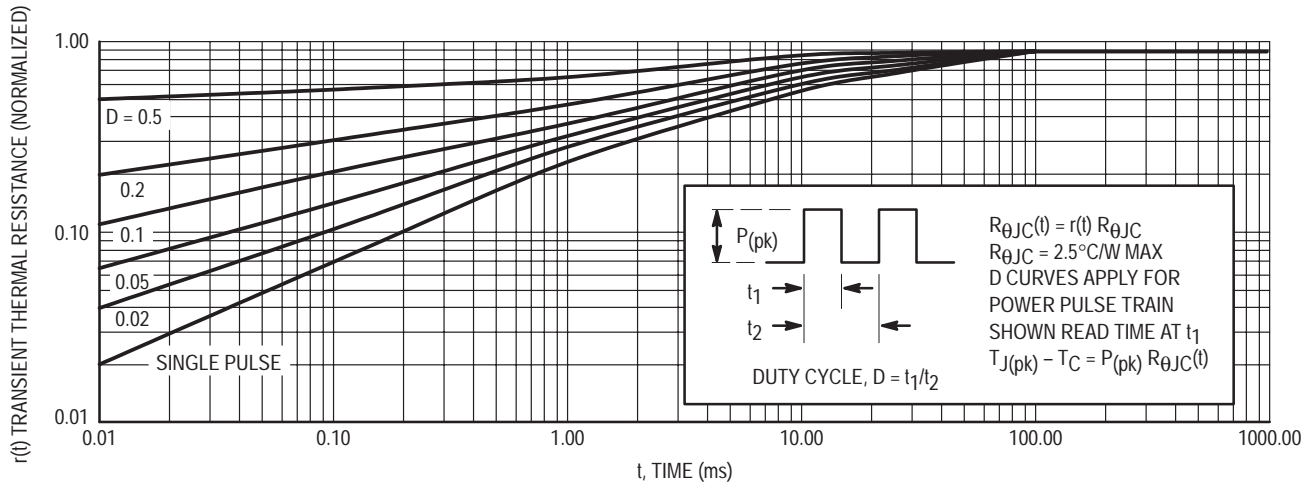


Figure 20. Typical Thermal Response ( $Z_{\theta JC}(t)$ ) for BUL45

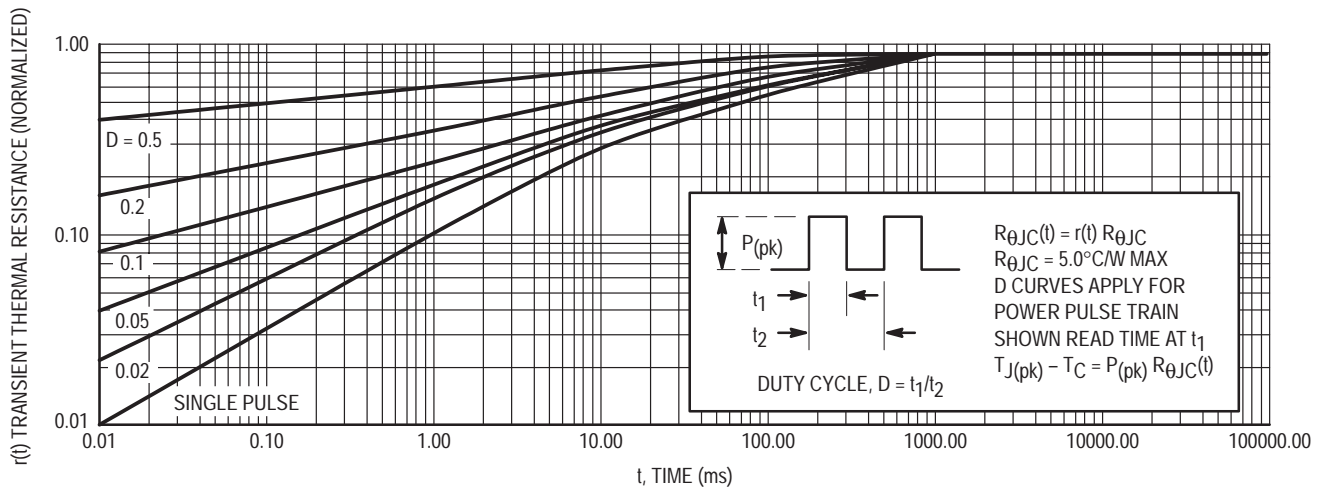
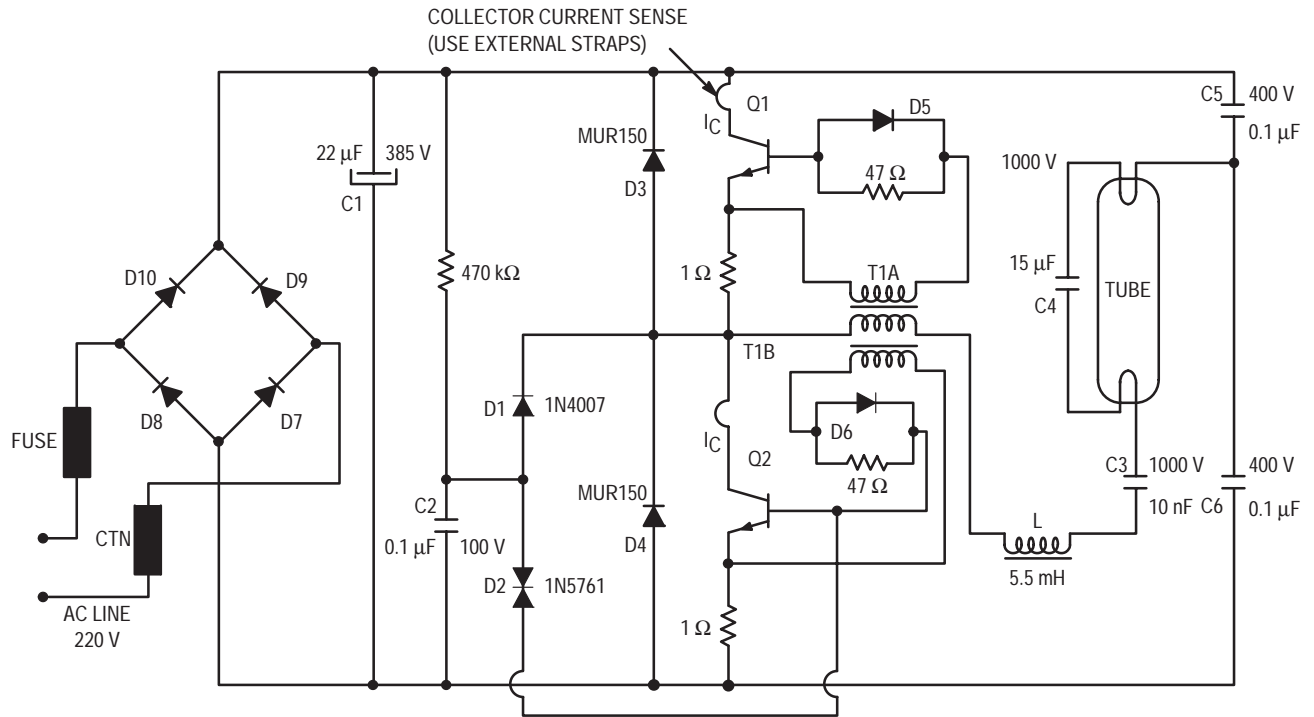


Figure 21. Typical Thermal Response ( $Z_{\theta JC}(t)$ ) for BUL45F

The BUL45/BUL45F Bipolar Power Transistors were specially designed for use in electronic lamp ballasts. A circuit designed by Motorola applications was built to

demonstrate how well these devices operate. The circuit and detailed component list are provided below.



**Components Lists**

- Q1 = Q2 = BUL45 Transistor
- D1 = 1N4007 Rectifier
- D2 = 1N5761 Rectifier
- D3 = D4 = MUR150
- D5 = D6 = MUR105
- D7 = D8 = D9 = D10 = 1N400
- CTN = 47 Ω @ 25°C
- L = RM10 core, A1 = 400, B51 (LCC) 75 turns, wire Ø = 0.6 mm
- T1 = FT10 toroid, T4A (LCC)  
Primary: 4 turns  
Secondaries: T1A: 4 turns  
T1B: 4 turns

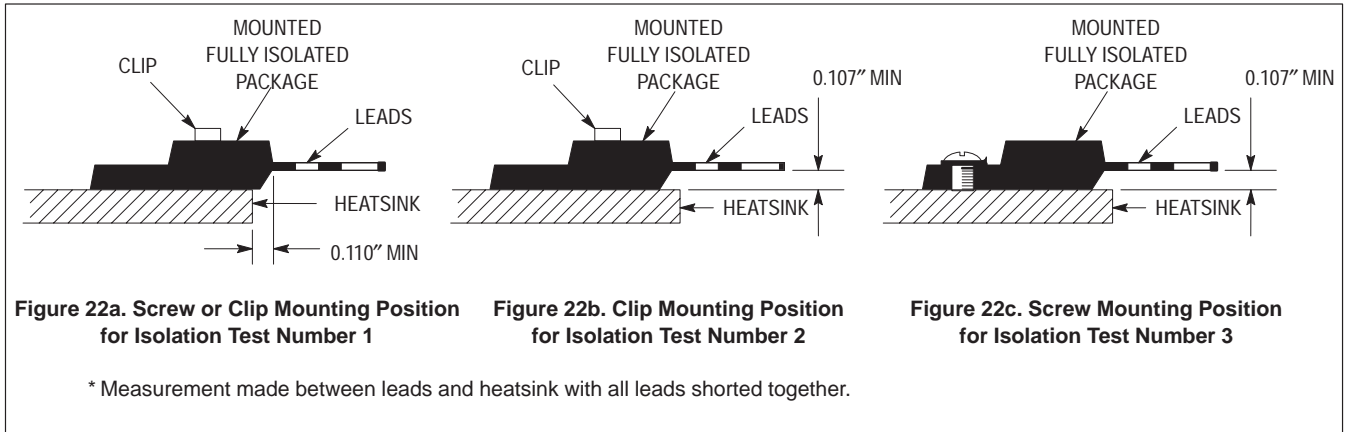
- All resistors are 1/4 Watt, ±5%
- R1 = 470 kΩ
- R2 = R3 = 47 Ω
- R4 = R5 = 1 Ω (these resistors are optional, and might be replaced by a short circuit)
- C1 = 22 μF/385 V
- C2 = 0.1 μF
- C3 = 10 nF/1000 V
- C4 = 15 μF/1000 V
- C5 = C6 = 0.1 μF/400 V

**NOTES:**

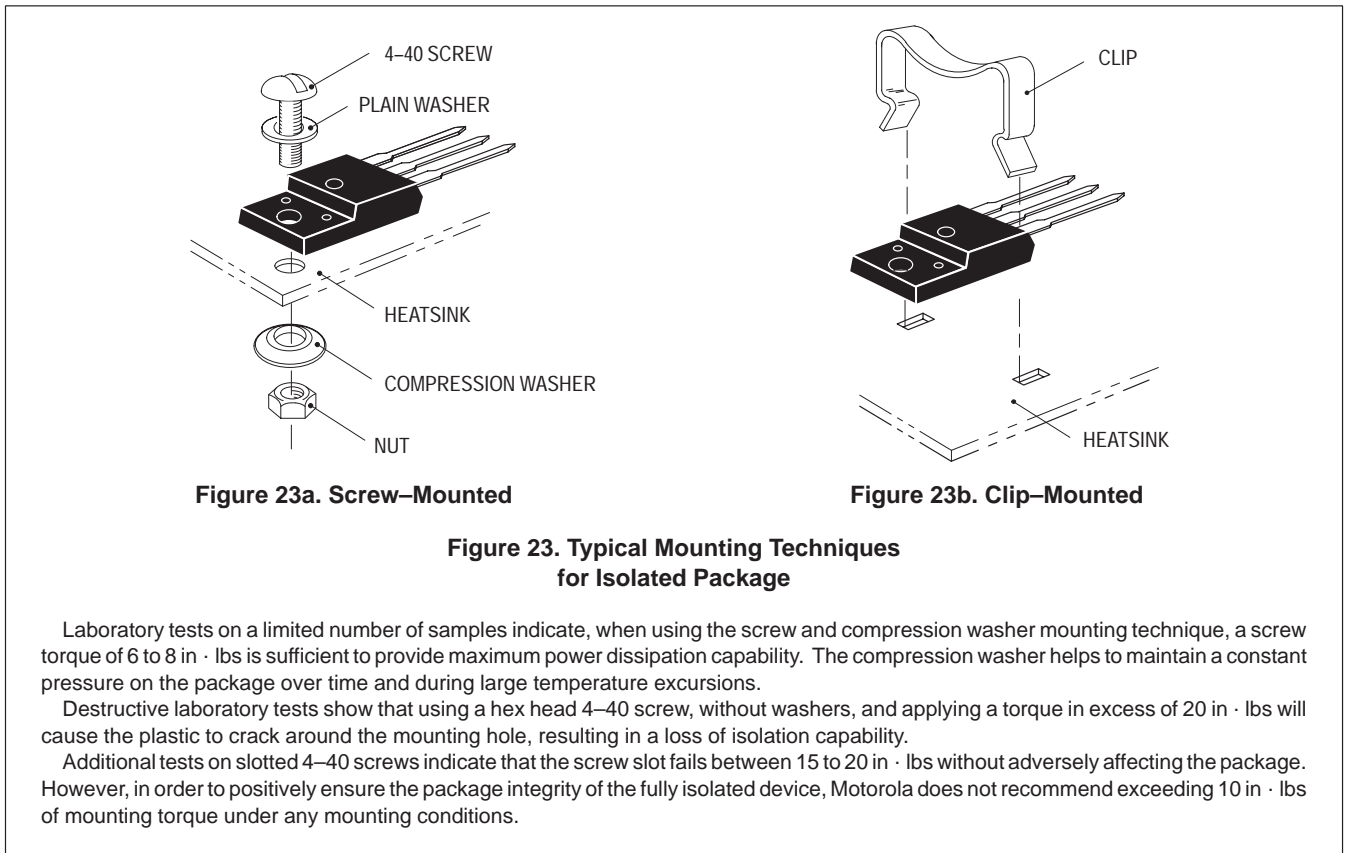
1. Since this design does not include the line input filter, it cannot be used "as-is" in a practical industrial circuit.
2. The windings are given for a 55 Watt load. For proper operation they must be re-calculated with any other loads.

**Figure 22. Application Example**

TEST CONDITIONS FOR ISOLATION TESTS\*



MOUNTING INFORMATION\*\*



\*\* For more information about mounting power semiconductors see Application Note AN1040.

**BUL45D2**

*Designer's™ Data Sheet*  
**High Speed, High Gain Bipolar  
NPN Power Transistor with  
Integrated Collector-Emitter  
Diode and Built-in Efficient  
Antisaturation Network**

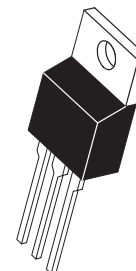
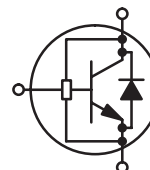
The BUL45D2 is state-of-art High Speed High gain BIPolar transistor (H2BIP). High dynamic characteristics and lot to lot minimum spread ( $\pm 150$  ns on storage time) make it ideally suitable for light ballast applications. Therefore, there is no need to guarantee an  $h_{FE}$  window.

Main features:

- Low Base Drive Requirement
- High Peak DC Current Gain (55 Typical) @  $I_C = 100$  mA
- **Extremely Low Storage Time Min/Max Guarantees Due to the H2BIP Structure which Minimizes the Spread**
- Integrated Collector-Emitter Free Wheeling Diode
- Fully Characterized and Guaranteed Dynamic  $V_{CE(sat)}$
- "6 Sigma" Process Providing Tight and Reproducible Parameter Spreads

It's characteristics make it also suitable for PFC application.

**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**5 AMPERES**  
**700 VOLTS**  
**75 WATTS**



**CASE 221A-06**  
**TO-220AB**

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	400	Vdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	700	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$V_{CES}$	700	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	12	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	5	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{CM}$	10	
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	2	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{BM}$	4	
*Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	75	Watt
*Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$		0.6	W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Temperature	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Thermal Resistance			$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
— Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.65	
— Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	62.5	
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from case for 5 seconds	$T_L$	260	$^\circ\text{C}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq 10\%$ .

**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.



# BUL45D2

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 100\text{ mA}$ , $L = 25\text{ mH}$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	400	450		Vdc
Collector–Base Breakdown Voltage ( $I_{CBO} = 1\text{ mA}$ )	$V_{CBO}$	700	910		Vdc
Emitter–Base Breakdown Voltage ( $I_{EBO} = 1\text{ mA}$ )	$V_{EBO}$	12	14.1		Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CEO}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$			100	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CES}$ , $V_{EB} = 0$ )  ( $V_{CE} = 500\text{ V}$ , $V_{EB} = 0$ )	$I_{CES}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		100 500 100	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter–Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$			100	$\mu\text{Adc}$

## ON CHARACTERISTICS

Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 0.8\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 80\text{ mAdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{BE(sat)}$		0.8 0.7	1 0.9	Vdc
	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$			0.89 0.79	1 0.9	
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 0.8\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 80\text{ mAdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ )  ( $I_C = 0.8\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 40\text{ mAdc}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{CE(sat)}$		0.28 0.32	0.4 0.5	Vdc
	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$			0.32 0.38	0.5 0.6	
	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$			0.46 0.62	0.75 1	
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.8\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1\text{ Vdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1\text{ Vdc}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$h_{FE}$	22 20	34 29		—
	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		10 7	14 9.5		

## DIODE CHARACTERISTICS

Forward Diode Voltage ( $I_{EC} = 1\text{ Adc}$ )  ( $I_{EC} = 2\text{ Adc}$ )  ( $I_{EC} = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{EC}$		1.04 0.7	1.5	V
	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$			1.2	1.6	
	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$			0.85 0.62	1.2	
Forward Recovery Time (see Figure 27) ( $I_F = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $di/dt = 10\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ )  ( $I_F = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $di/dt = 10\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ )  ( $I_F = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ , $di/dt = 10\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$T_{fr}$		330		ns
	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$			360		
	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$			320		

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Current Gain Bandwidth ( $I_C = 0.5 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$		13		MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$		50	75	pF
Input Capacitance ( $V_{EB} = 8 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$C_{ib}$		340	500	pF

**DYNAMIC SATURATION VOLTAGE**

Dynamic Saturation Voltage: Determined 1 $\mu\text{s}$ and 3 $\mu\text{s}$ respectively after rising $I_{B1}$ reaches 90% of final $I_{B1}$	$I_C = 1 \text{ A}$ $I_{B1} = 100 \text{ mA}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ V}$	@ 1 $\mu\text{s}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{CE(dsat)}$	3.7 9.4		V
		@ 3 $\mu\text{s}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		0.35 2.7		V
	$I_C = 2 \text{ A}$ $I_{B1} = 0.8 \text{ A}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ V}$	@ 1 $\mu\text{s}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		3.9 12		V
		@ 3 $\mu\text{s}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		0.4 1.5		V

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Resistive Load** (D.C.  $\leq 10\%$ , Pulse Width = 20  $\mu\text{s}$ )

Turn-on Time	$I_C = 2 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 1 \text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ Vdc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{on}$		90 105	150	ns
Turn-off Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{off}$		1.15 1.5	1.3	$\mu\text{s}$
Turn-on Time	$I_C = 2 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ Vdc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{on}$		90 110	150	ns
Turn-off Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{off}$	2.1	3.1	2.4	$\mu\text{s}$

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Inductive Load** ( $V_{clamp} = 300 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}$ ,  $L = 200 \mu\text{H}$ )

Fall Time	$I_C = 1 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 100 \text{ mAdc}$ $I_{B2} = 500 \text{ mAdc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_f$		90 93	150	ns
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_s$		0.72 1.05	0.9	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_c$		95 95	150	ns
Fall Time	$I_C = 2 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_f$		80 105	150	ns
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_s$	1.95	2.9	2.25	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_c$		225 450	300	ns

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

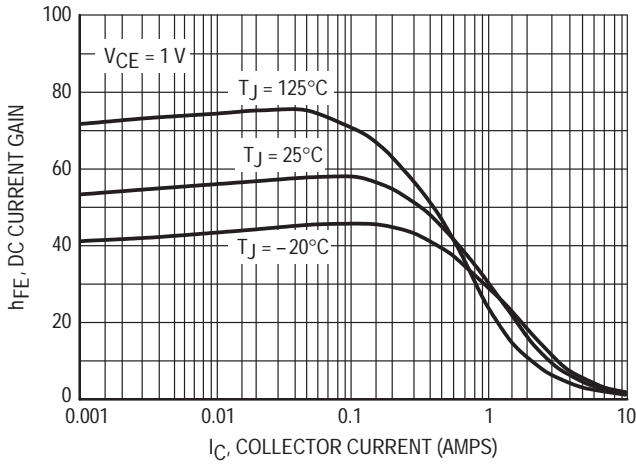


Figure 1. DC Current Gain @ 1 Volt

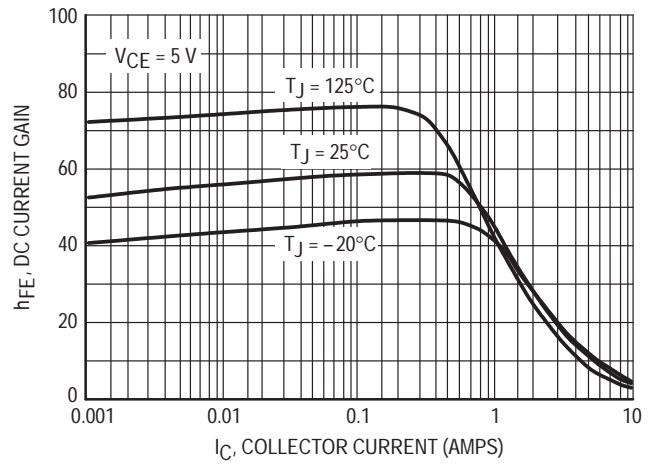


Figure 2. DC Current Gain @ 5 Volt

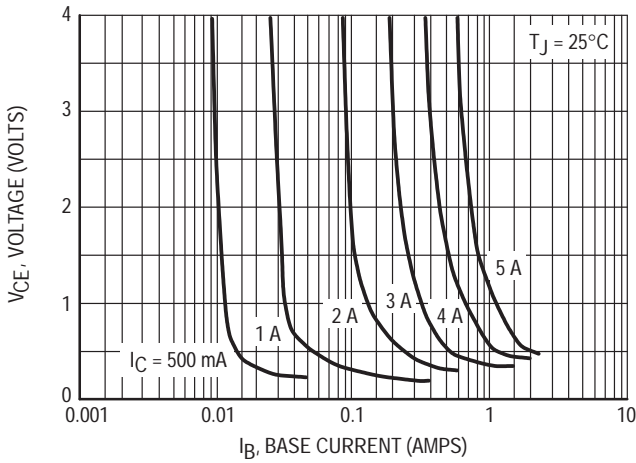


Figure 3. Collector Saturation Region

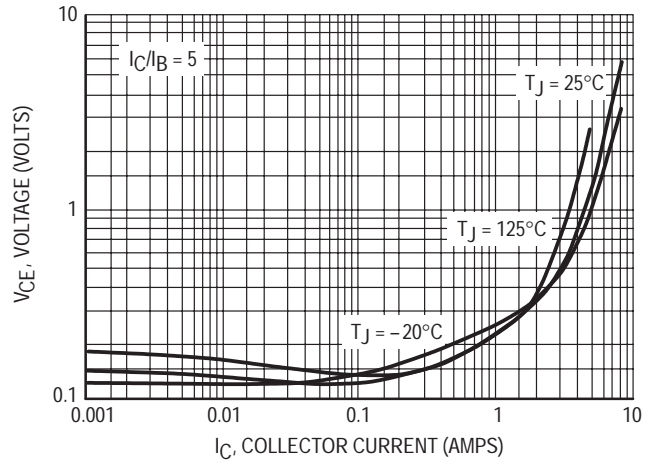


Figure 4. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

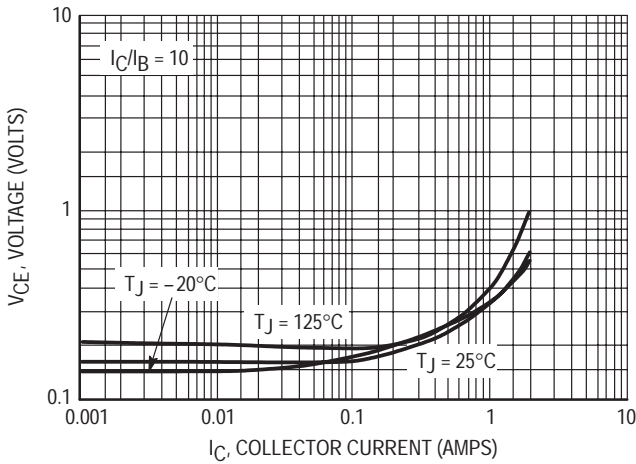


Figure 5. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

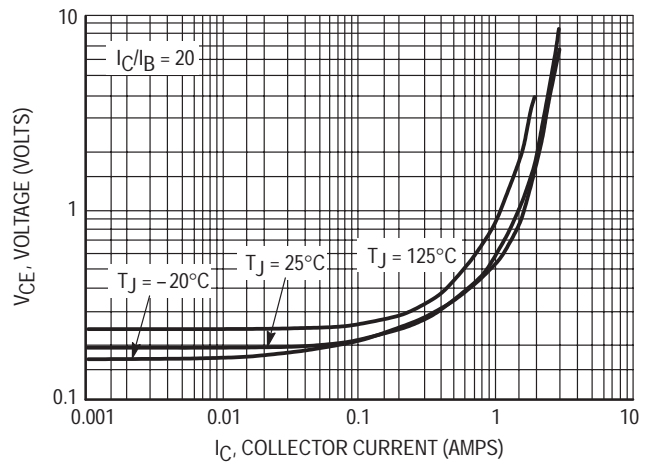


Figure 6. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

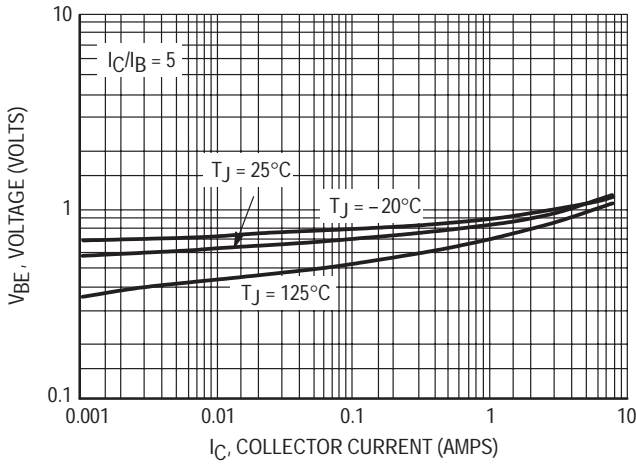


Figure 7. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

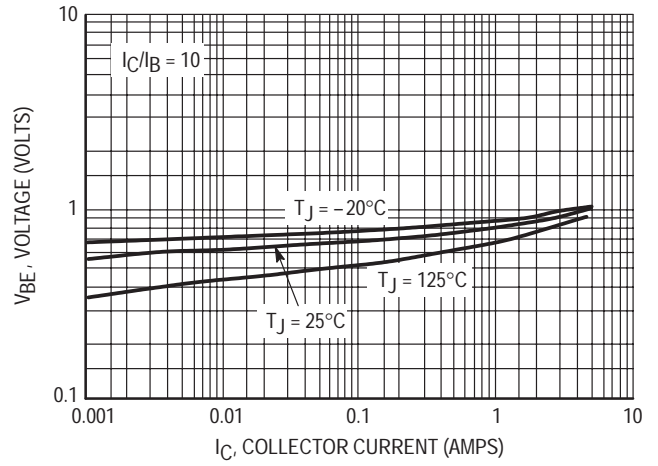


Figure 8. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

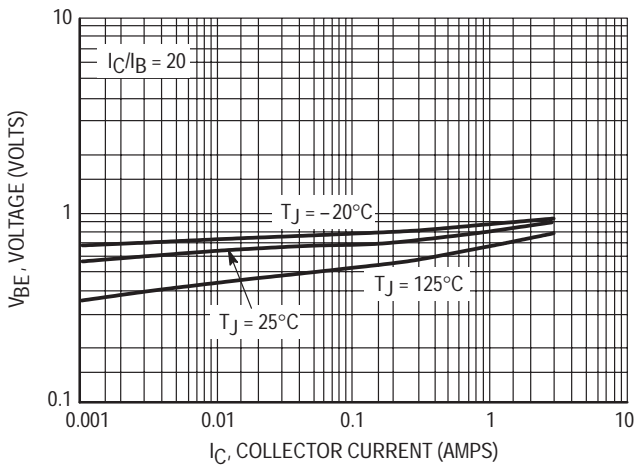


Figure 9. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

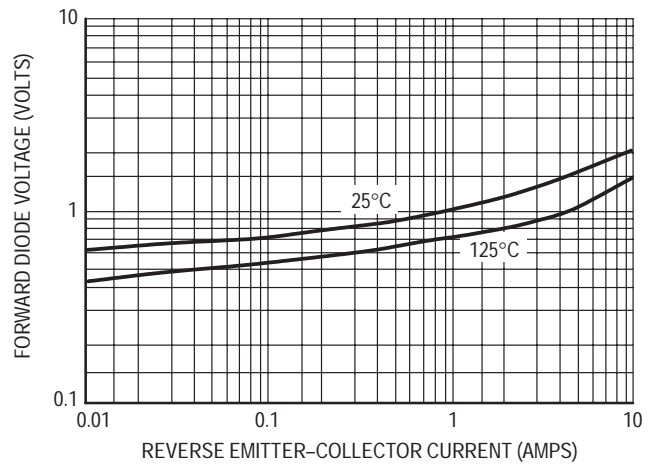


Figure 10. Forward Diode Voltage

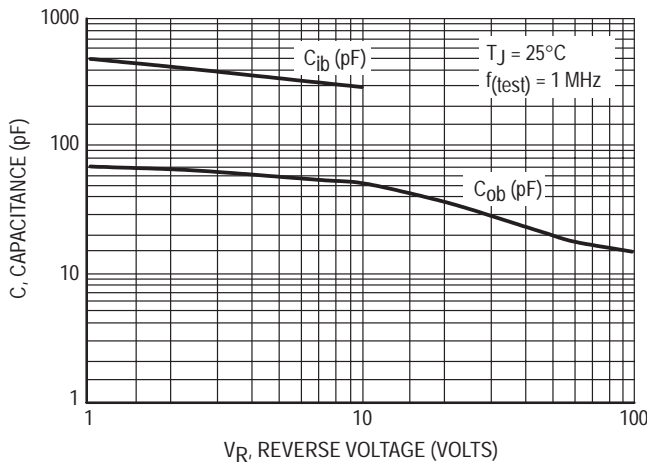


Figure 11. Capacitance

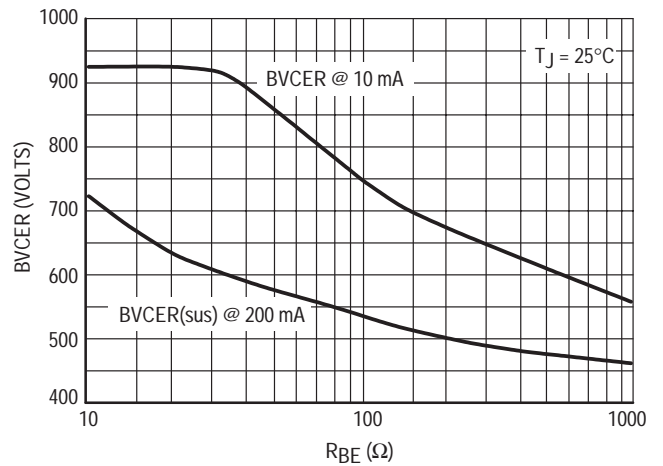


Figure 12.  $BV_{CEr} = f(I_{CEr})$

TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

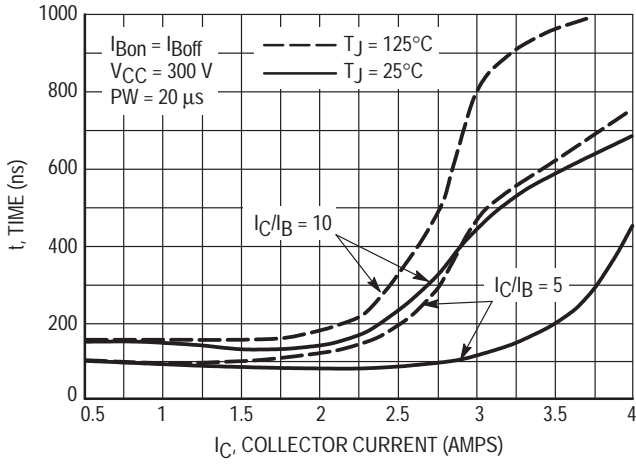


Figure 13. Resistive Switch Time,  $t_{on}$

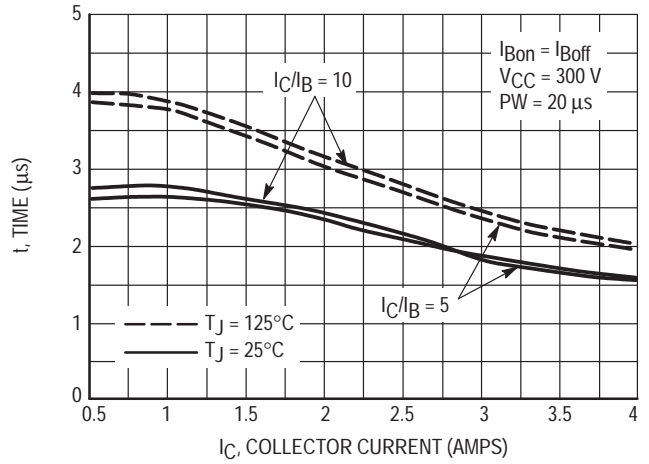


Figure 14. Resistive Switch Time,  $t_{off}$

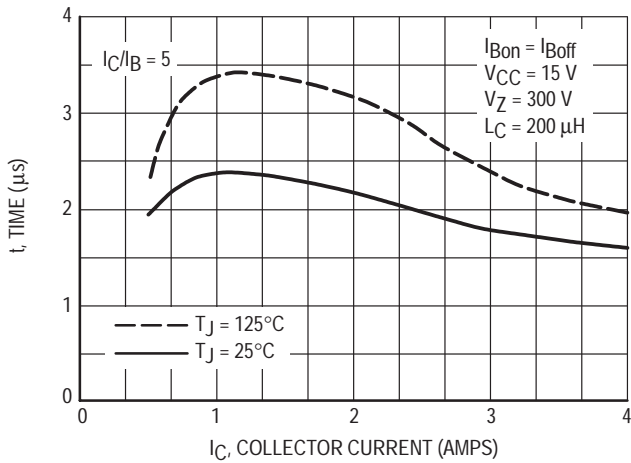


Figure 15. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_{si}$  @  $I_C/I_B = 5$

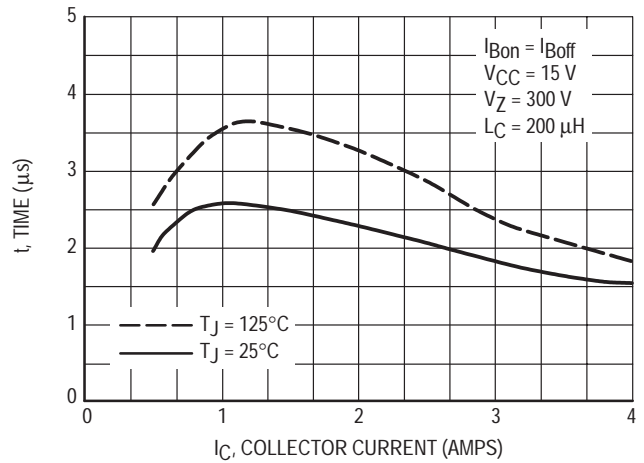


Figure 16. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_{si}$  @  $I_C/I_B = 10$

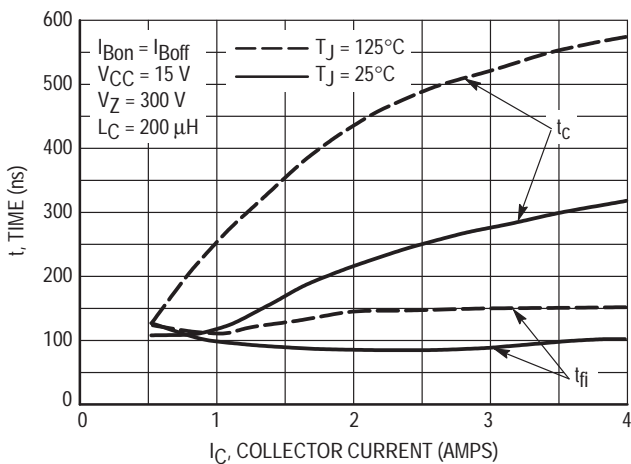


Figure 17. Inductive Switching,  $t_c$  &  $t_{fi}$  @  $I_C/I_B = 5$

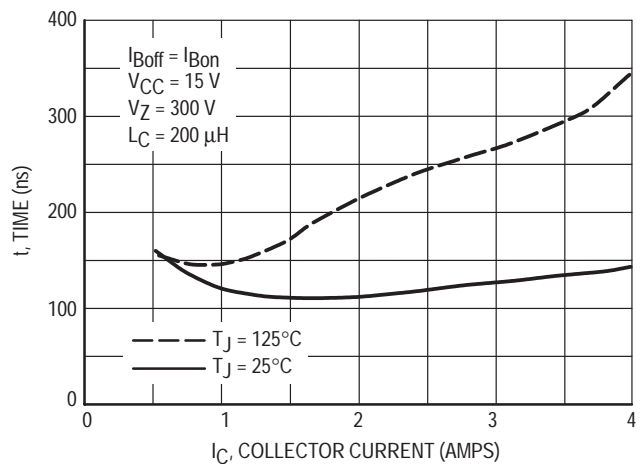


Figure 18. Inductive Switching,  $t_{fi}$  @  $I_C/I_B = 10$

TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

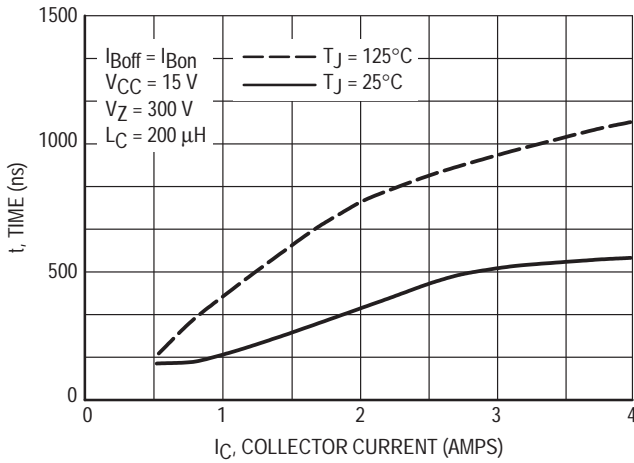


Figure 19. Inductive Switching,  $t_c$  @  $I_C/I_B = 10$

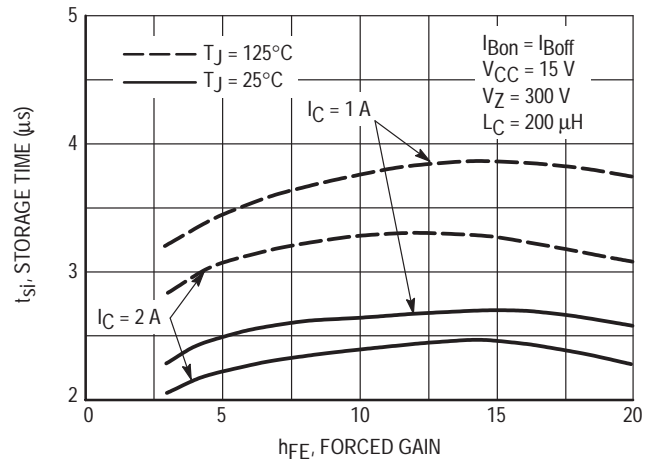


Figure 20. Inductive Storage Time

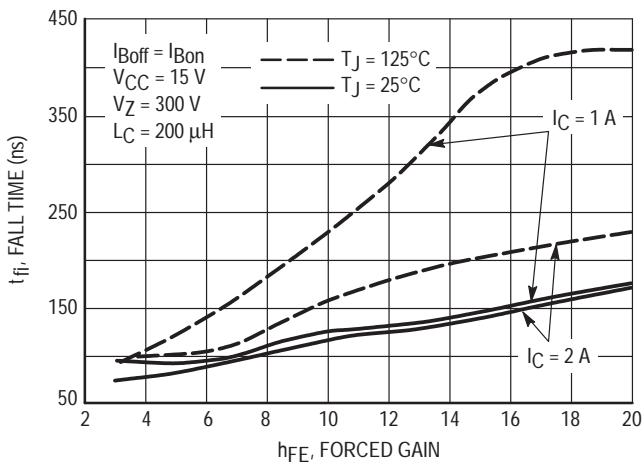


Figure 21. Inductive Fall Time

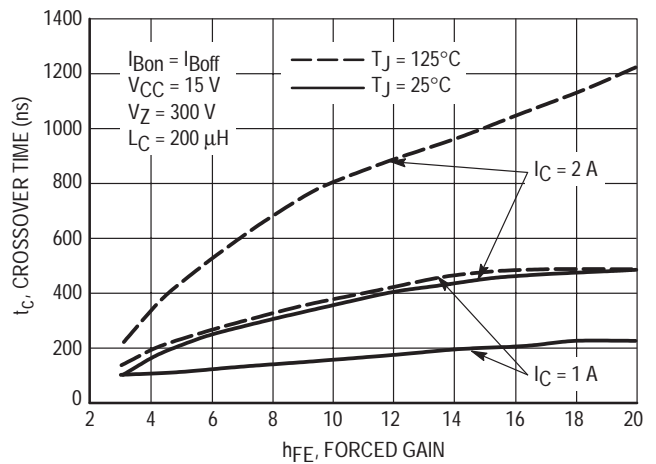


Figure 22. Inductive Crossover Time

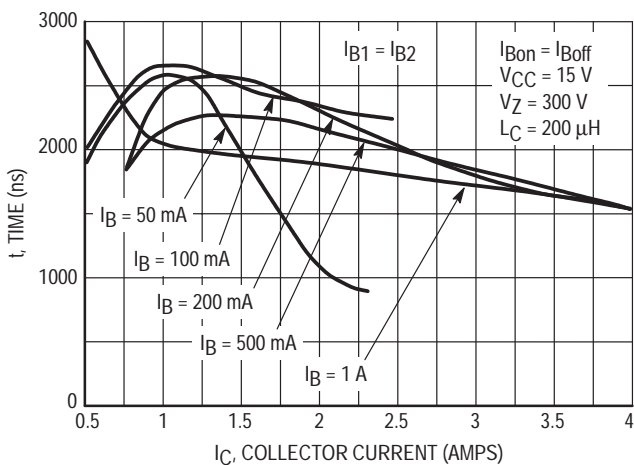


Figure 23. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_{sj}$

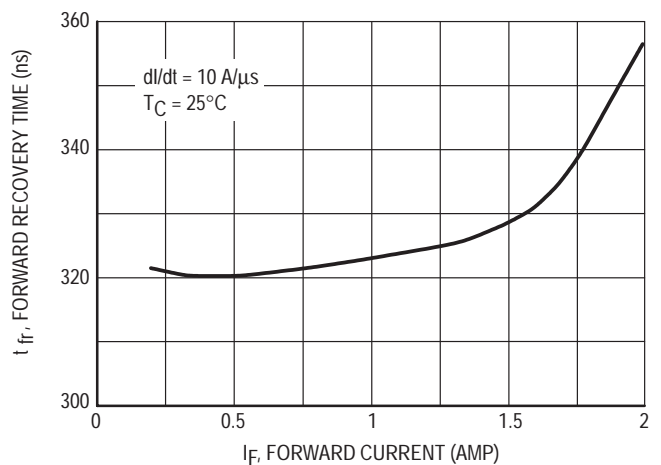


Figure 24. Forward Recovery Time  $t_{fr}$

TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

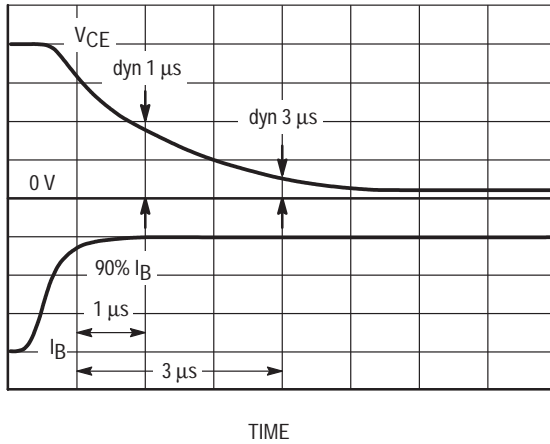


Figure 25. Dynamic Saturation Voltage Measurements

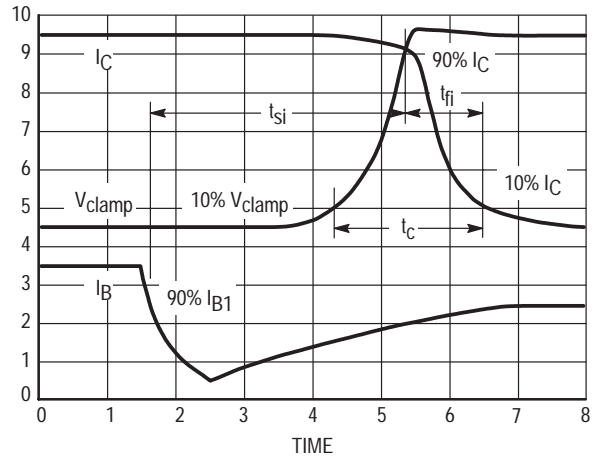


Figure 26. Inductive Switching Measurements

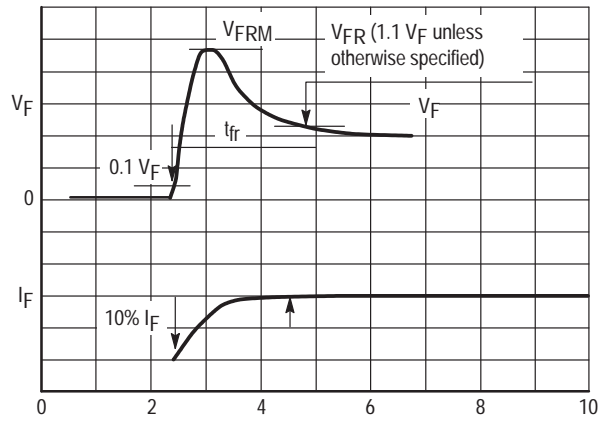
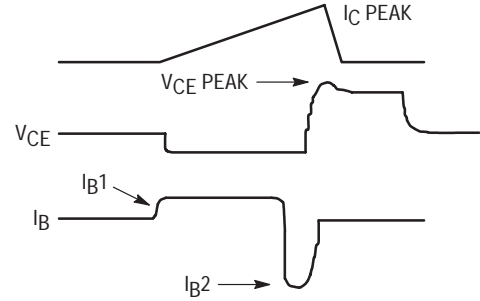
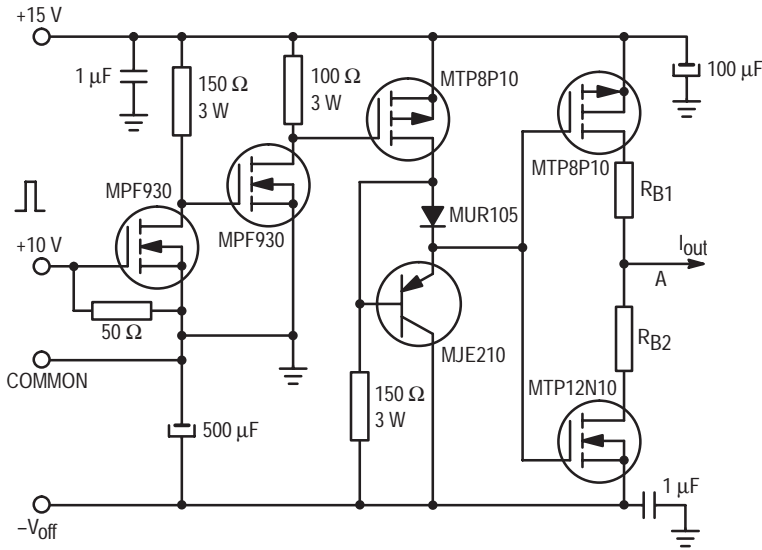


Figure 27.  $t_{fr}$  Measurements

TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 1. Inductive Load Switching Drive Circuit



$V_{(BR)CEO(sus)}$	Inductive Switching	RBSOA
$L = 10 \text{ mH}$	$L = 200 \mu\text{H}$	$L = 500 \mu\text{H}$
$R_{B2} = \infty$	$R_{B2} = 0$	$R_{B2} = 0$
$V_{CC} = 20 \text{ Volts}$	$V_{CC} = 15 \text{ Volts}$	$V_{CC} = 15 \text{ Volts}$
$I_{C(pk)} = 100 \text{ mA}$	$R_{B1}$ selected for desired $I_{B1}$	$R_{B1}$ selected for desired $I_{B1}$

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

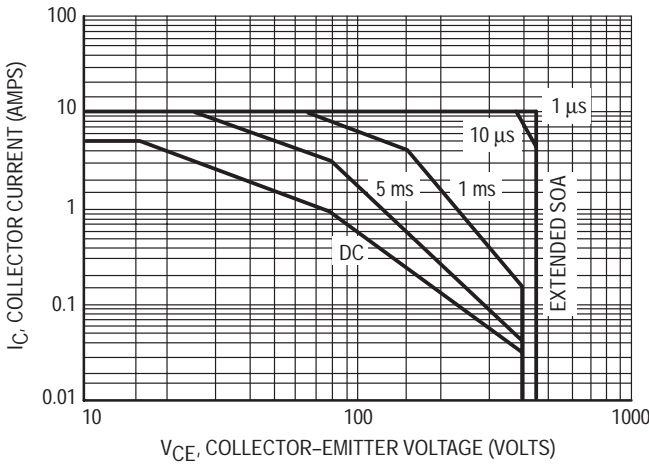


Figure 28. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

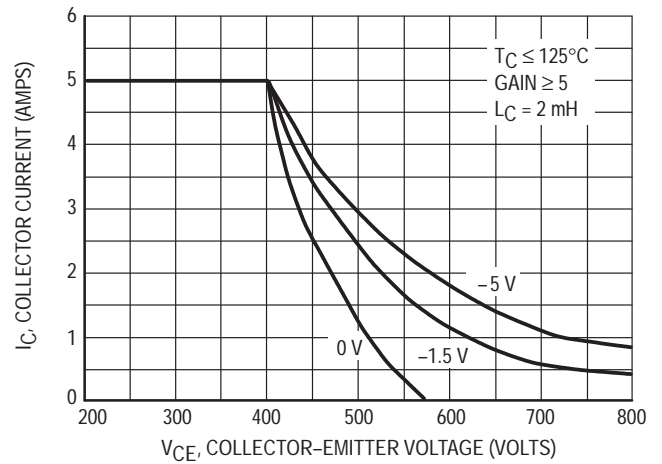


Figure 29. Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

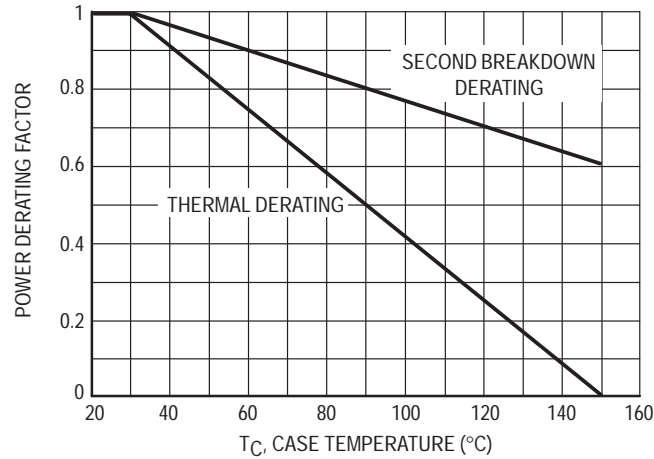


Figure 30. Forward Bias Power Derating

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C-V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate. The data of Figure 28 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C > 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 28 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 30.

$T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 31. At any case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown. For inductive loads, high voltage and current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off with the base to emitter junction reverse biased. The safe level is specified as a reverse biased safe operating area (Figure 29). This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode.

TYPICAL THERMAL RESPONSE

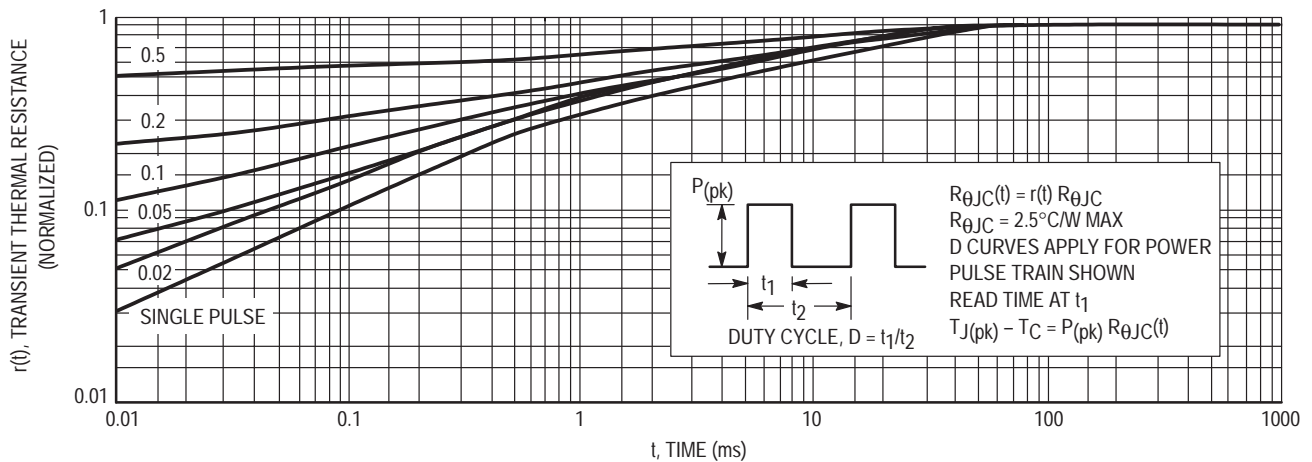


Figure 31. Typical Thermal Response ( $Z_{\theta JC}(t)$ ) for BUL45D2

*Designer's™ Data Sheet*  
**SWITCHMODE™**  
**NPN Bipolar Power Transistor**  
**For Switching Power Supply Applications**

The BUL146/BUL146F have an applications specific state-of-the-art die designed for use in fluorescent electric lamp ballasts to 130 Watts and in Switchmode Power supplies for all types of electronic equipment. These high voltage/high speed transistors offer the following:

- Improved Efficiency Due to Low Base Drive Requirements:
  - High and Flat DC Current Gain
  - Fast Switching
  - No Coil Required in Base Circuit for Turn-Off (No Current Tail)
- Full Characterization at 125°C
- Parametric Distributions are Tight and Consistent Lot-to-Lot
- Two Package Choices: Standard TO-220 or Isolated TO-220
- BUL146F, Isolated Case 221D, is UL Recognized to 3500 V<sub>RMS</sub>: File #E69369

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	BUL146	BUL146F	Unit
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage	V <sub>CEO</sub>	400		Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	V <sub>CES</sub>	700		Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V <sub>EBO</sub>	9.0		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	I <sub>C</sub>	6.0		Adc
— Peak(1)	I <sub>CM</sub>	15		
Base Current — Continuous	I <sub>B</sub>	4.0		Adc
— Peak(1)	I <sub>BM</sub>	8.0		
RMS Isolated Voltage(2) (for 1 sec, R.H. < 30%, T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C)	V <sub>ISOL</sub>	—	4500 3500 1500	V
Total Device Dissipation (T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C) Derate above 25°C	P <sub>D</sub>	100 0.8	40 0.32	Watts W/°C
Operating and Storage Temperature	T <sub>J</sub> , T <sub>stg</sub>	- 65 to 150		°C

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Rating	Symbol	BUL44	BUL44F	Unit
Thermal Resistance — Junction to Case	R <sub>θJC</sub>	1.25	3.125	°C/W
— Junction to Ambient	R <sub>θJA</sub>	62.5	62.5	
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	T <sub>L</sub>	260		°C

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
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**OFF CHARACTERISTICS**

Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 100 mA, L = 25 mH)	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub>	400	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = Rated V <sub>CEO</sub> , I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	I <sub>CEO</sub>	—	—	100	μAdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = Rated V <sub>CES</sub> , V <sub>EB</sub> = 0)	I <sub>CES</sub>	—	—	100	μAdc
(T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C)		—	—	500	
(V <sub>CE</sub> = 500 V, V <sub>EB</sub> = 0)		—	—	100	
Emitter Cutoff Current (V <sub>EB</sub> = 9.0 Vdc, I <sub>C</sub> = 0)	I <sub>EBO</sub>	—	—	100	μAdc

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5.0 ms, Duty Cycle ≤ 10%.

(2) Proper strike and creepage distance must be provided.

(continued)

**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

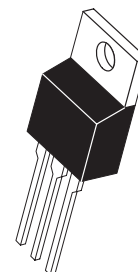
**Preferred** devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 1

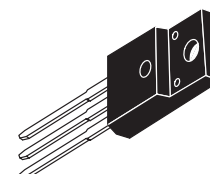
**BUL146\***  
**BUL146F\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**POWER TRANSISTOR**  
**6.0 AMPERES**  
**700 VOLTS**  
**40 and 100 WATTS**



**BUL146**  
**CASE 221A-06**  
**TO-220AB**



**BUL146F**  
**CASE 221D-02**  
**ISOLATED TO-220 TYPE**  
**UL RECOGNIZED**

# BUL146 BUL146F

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS — continued (T<sub>C</sub> = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 1.3 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0.13 Adc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 3.0 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0.6 Adc)	V <sub>BE(sat)</sub>	— —	0.82 0.93	1.1 1.25	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 1.3 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0.13 Adc) (T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C) (I <sub>C</sub> = 3.0 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0.6 Adc) (T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C)	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>	— — —	0.22 0.20 0.30 0.30	0.5 0.5 0.7 0.7	Vdc
DC Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 0.5 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5.0 Vdc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 1.3 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 1.0 Vdc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 3.0 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 1.0 Vdc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mAdc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5.0 Vdc)	h <sub>FE</sub>	14 — 12 12 8.0 7.0 10	— 30 20 20 13 12 20	34 — — — — — —	—

## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Current Gain Bandwidth (I <sub>C</sub> = 0.5 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 10 Vdc, f = 1.0 MHz)	f <sub>T</sub>	—	14	—	MHz	
Output Capacitance (V <sub>CB</sub> = 10 Vdc, I <sub>E</sub> = 0, f = 1.0 MHz)	C <sub>OB</sub>	—	95	150	pF	
Input Capacitance (V <sub>EB</sub> = 8.0 V)	C <sub>IB</sub>	—	1000	1500	pF	
Dynamic Saturation Voltage: Determined 1.0 μs and 3.0 μs respectively after rising I <sub>B1</sub> reaches 90% of final I <sub>B1</sub> (see Figure 18)	(I <sub>C</sub> = 1.3 Adc I <sub>B1</sub> = 300 mAdc V <sub>CC</sub> = 300 V)	1.0 μs (T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C)	— —	2.5 6.5	— —	V
		3.0 μs (T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C)	— —	0.6 2.5	— —	
	(I <sub>C</sub> = 3.0 Adc I <sub>B1</sub> = 0.6 Adc V <sub>CC</sub> = 300 V)	1.0 μs (T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C)	— —	3.0 7.0	— —	
		3.0 μs (T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C)	— —	0.75 1.4	— —	

## SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Resistive Load (D.C. ≤ 10%, Pulse Width = 20 μs)

Turn–On Time	(I <sub>C</sub> = 1.3 Adc, I <sub>B1</sub> = 0.13 Adc I <sub>B2</sub> = 0.65 Adc, V <sub>CC</sub> = 300 V) (T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C)	t <sub>on</sub>	— —	100 90	200 —	ns
Turn–Off Time		t <sub>off</sub>	— —	1.35 1.90	2.5 —	μs
Turn–On Time	(I <sub>C</sub> = 3.0 Adc, I <sub>B1</sub> = 0.6 Adc I <sub>B1</sub> = 1.5 Adc, V <sub>CC</sub> = 300 V) (T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C)	t <sub>on</sub>	— —	90 100	150 —	ns
Turn–Off Time		t <sub>off</sub>	— —	1.7 2.1	2.5 —	μs

## SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Inductive Load (V<sub>clamp</sub> = 300 V, V<sub>CC</sub> = 15 V, L = 200 μH)

Fall Time	(I <sub>C</sub> = 1.3 Adc, I <sub>B1</sub> = 0.13 Adc I <sub>B2</sub> = 0.65 Adc) (T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C)	t <sub>fi</sub>	— —	115 120	200 —	ns
Storage Time		t <sub>si</sub>	— —	1.35 1.75	2.5 —	μs
Crossover Time		t <sub>c</sub>	— —	200 210	350 —	ns
Fall Time	(I <sub>C</sub> = 3.0 Adc, I <sub>B1</sub> = 0.6 Adc I <sub>B2</sub> = 1.5 Adc) (T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C)	t <sub>fi</sub>	— —	85 100	150 —	ns
Storage Time		t <sub>si</sub>	— —	1.75 2.25	2.5 —	μs
Crossover Time		t <sub>c</sub>	— —	175 200	300 —	ns
Fall Time	(I <sub>C</sub> = 3.0 Adc, I <sub>B1</sub> = 0.6 Adc I <sub>B2</sub> = 0.6 Adc) (T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C)	t <sub>fi</sub>	80 —	— 210	180 —	ns
Storage Time		t <sub>si</sub>	2.6 —	— 4.5	3.8 —	μs
Crossover Time		t <sub>c</sub>	— —	230 400	350 —	ns

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

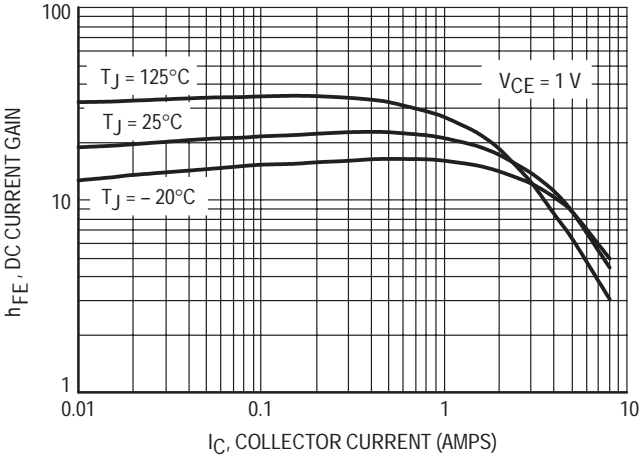


Figure 1. DC Current Gain @ 1 Volt

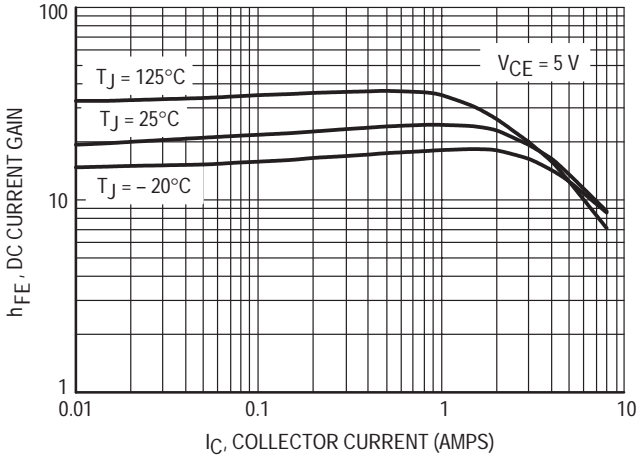


Figure 2. DC Current Gain @ 5 Volts

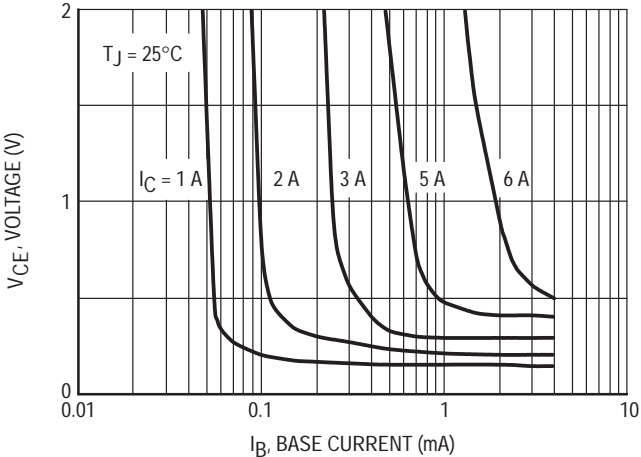


Figure 3. Collector Saturation Region

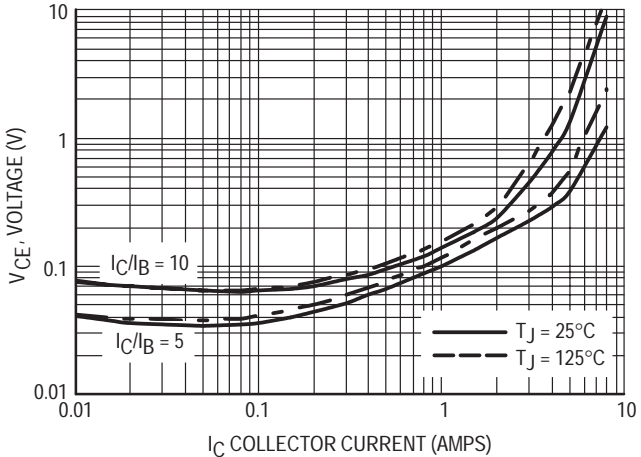


Figure 4. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

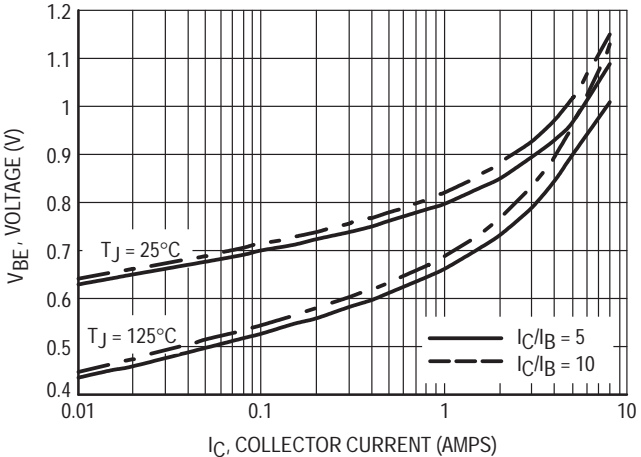


Figure 5. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

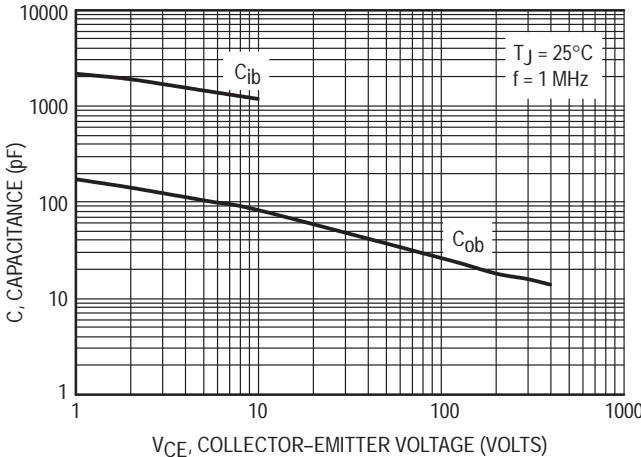


Figure 6. Capacitance

TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS  
( $I_{B2} = I_C/2$  for all switching)

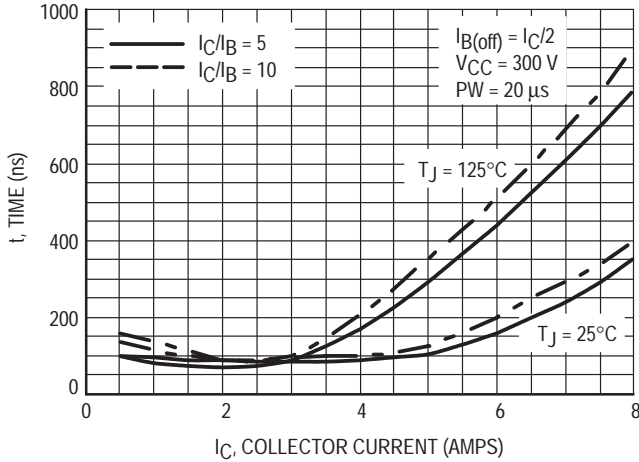


Figure 7. Resistive Switching,  $t_{on}$

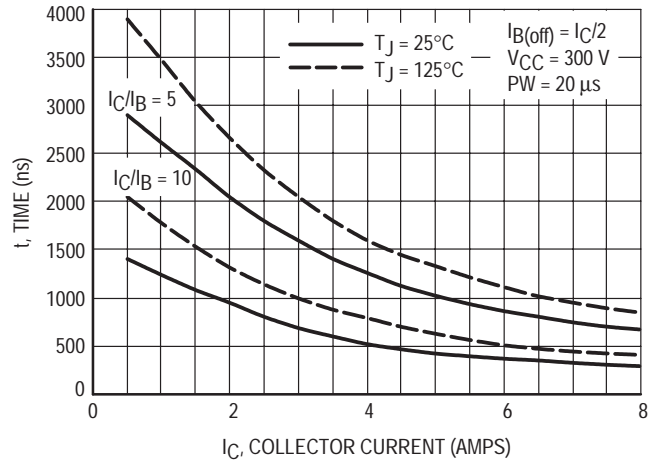


Figure 8. Resistive Switching,  $t_{off}$

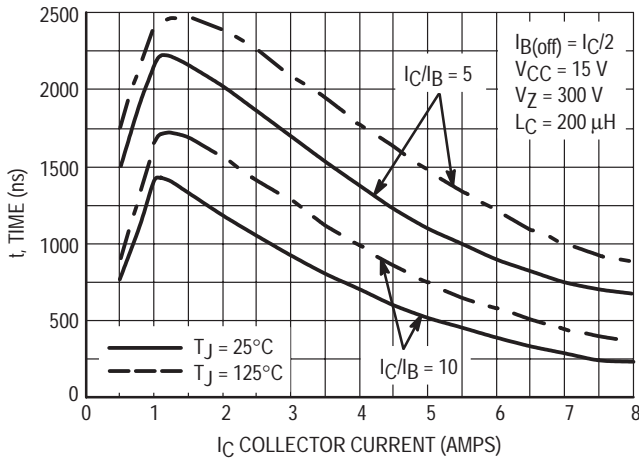


Figure 9. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_{sj}$

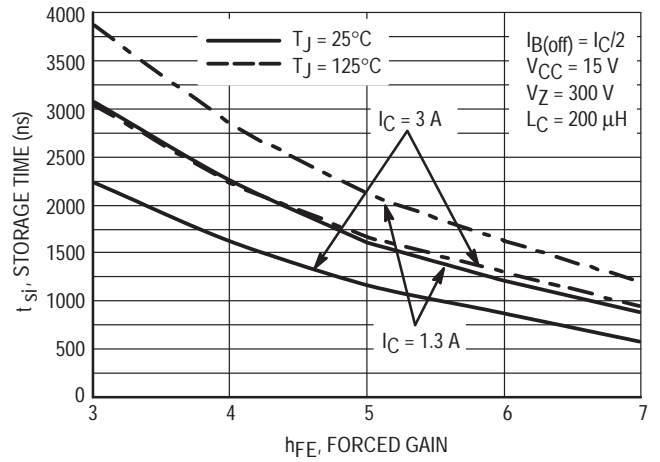


Figure 10. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_{sj}(h_{FE})$

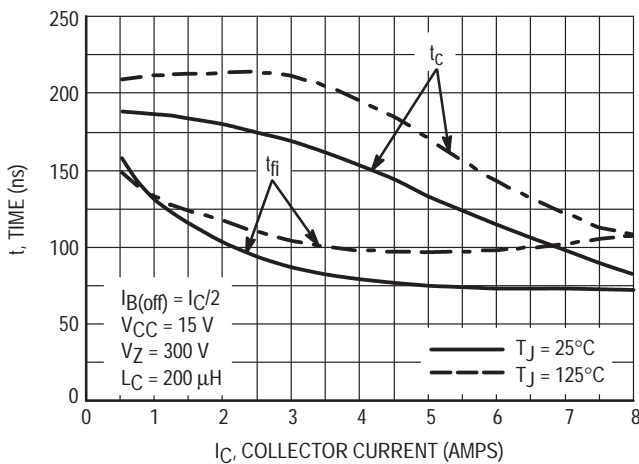


Figure 11. Inductive Switching,  $t_c$  and  $t_{fj}$   
 $I_C/I_B = 5$

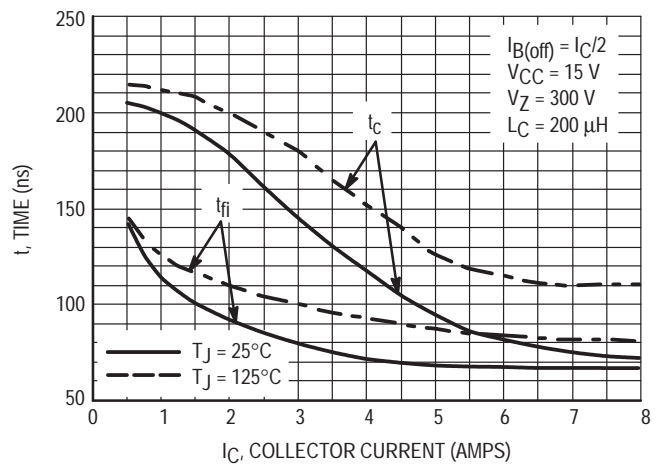


Figure 12. Inductive Switching,  $t_c$  and  $t_{fj}$   
 $I_C/I_B = 10$

**TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**  
( $I_{B2} = I_C/2$  for all switching)

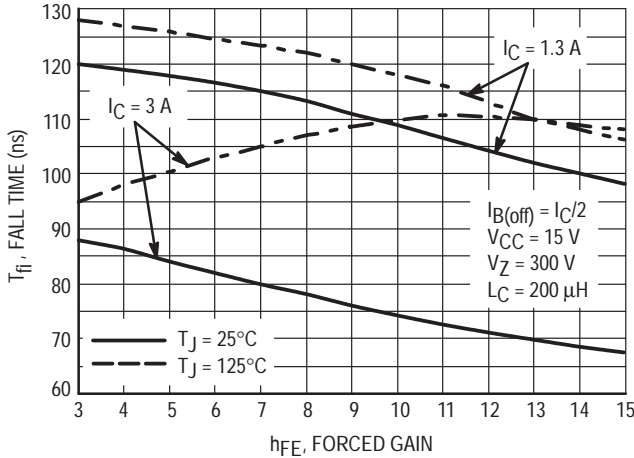


Figure 13. Inductive Fall Time

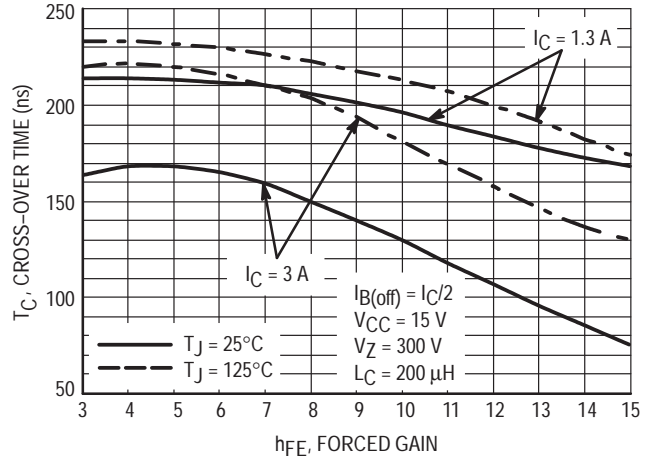


Figure 14. Inductive Cross-Over Time

**GUARANTEED SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION**

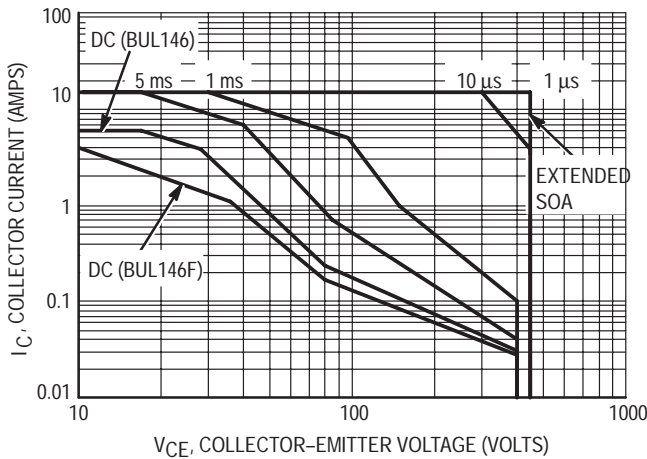


Figure 15. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

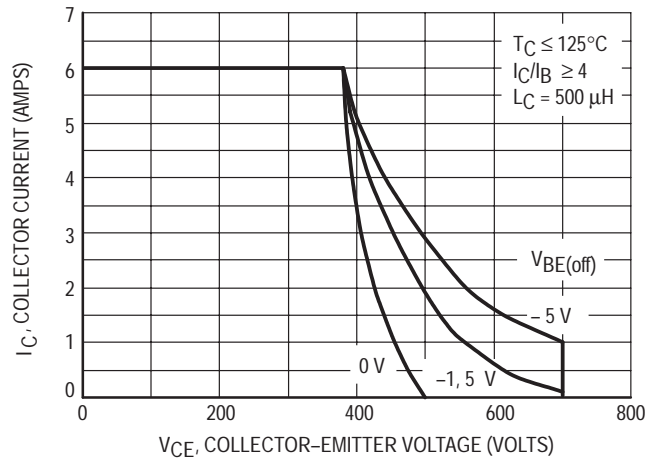


Figure 16. Reverse Bias Switching Safe Operating Area

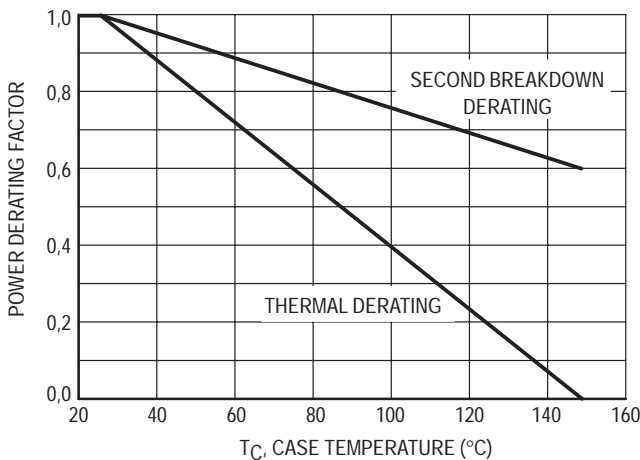
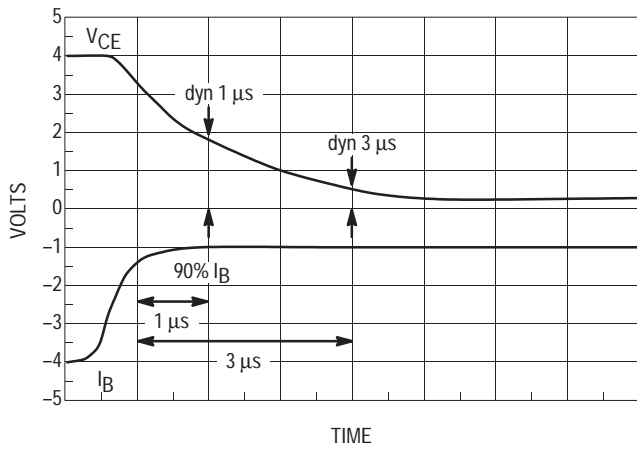
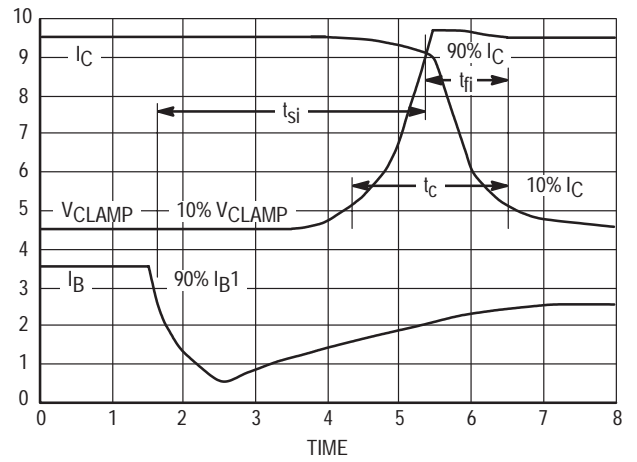


Figure 17. Forward Bias Power Derating

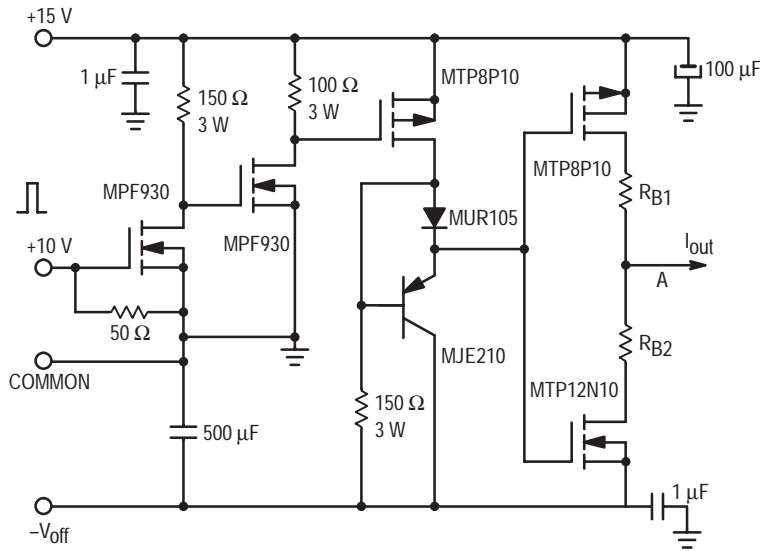
There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate. The data of Figure 15 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C > 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown in Figure 15 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 17.  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 20 and 21. At any case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown. For inductive loads, high voltage and current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off with the base-to-emitter junction reverse-biased. The safe level is specified as a reverse-biased safe operating area (Figure 16). This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode.



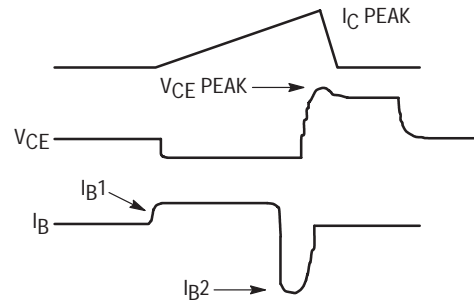
**Figure 18. Dynamic Saturation Voltage Measurements**



**Figure 19. Inductive Switching Measurements**



**Table 1. Inductive Load Switching Drive Circuit**



$V(BR)_{CEO(sus)}$	INDUCTIVE SWITCHING	RBSOA
$L = 10 \text{ mH}$	$L = 200 \mu\text{H}$	$L = 500 \mu\text{H}$
$RB2 = \infty$	$RB2 = 0$	$RB2 = 0$
$V_{CC} = 20 \text{ VOLTS}$	$V_{CC} = 15 \text{ VOLTS}$	$V_{CC} = 15 \text{ VOLTS}$
$I_C(pk) = 100 \text{ mA}$	$RB1 \text{ SELECTED FOR DESIRED } I_{B1}$	$RB1 \text{ SELECTED FOR DESIRED } I_{B1}$

TYPICAL THERMAL RESPONSE

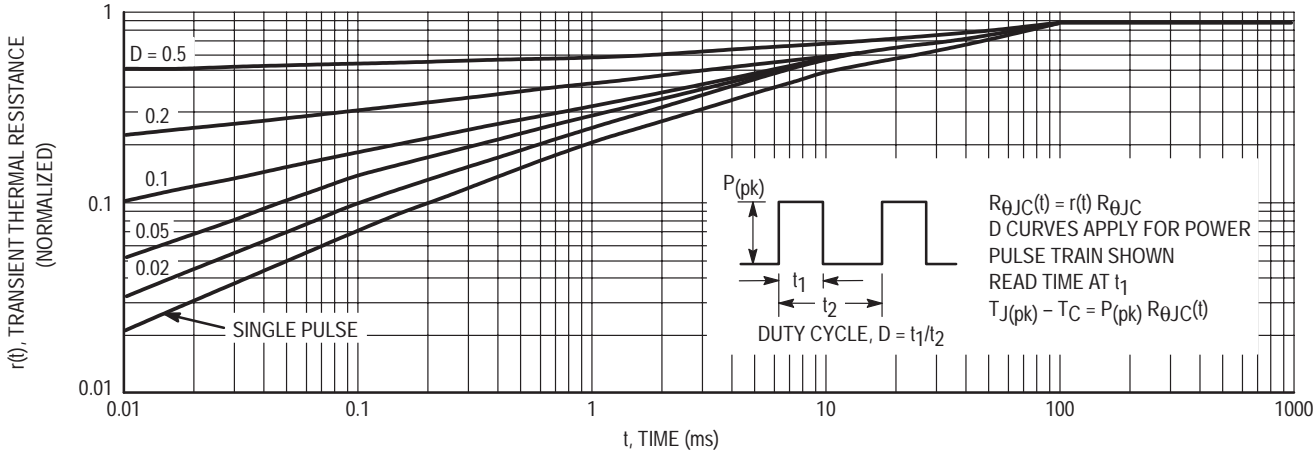


Figure 20. Typical Thermal Response ( $Z_{\theta JC}(t)$ ) for BUL146

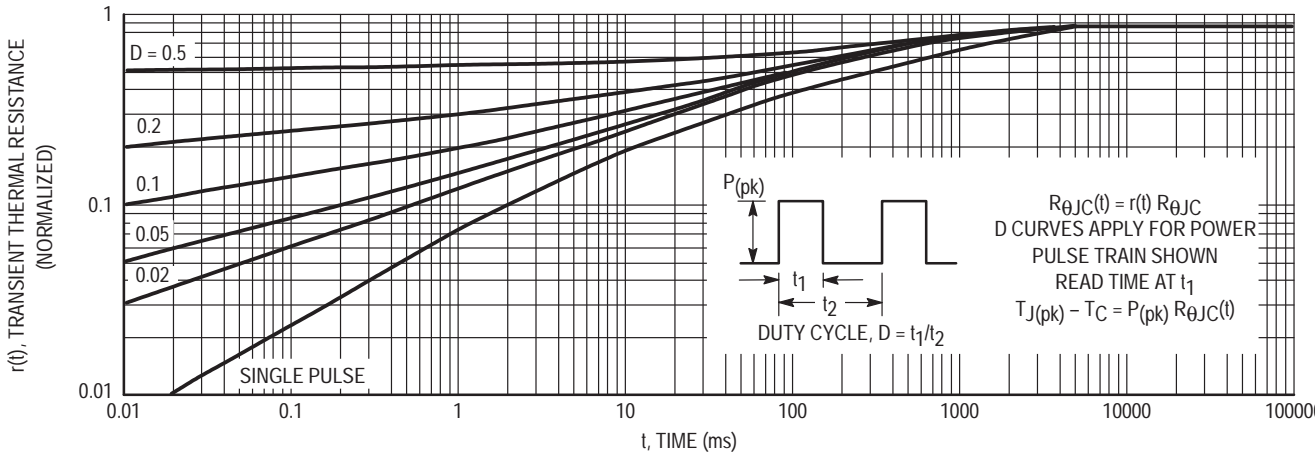
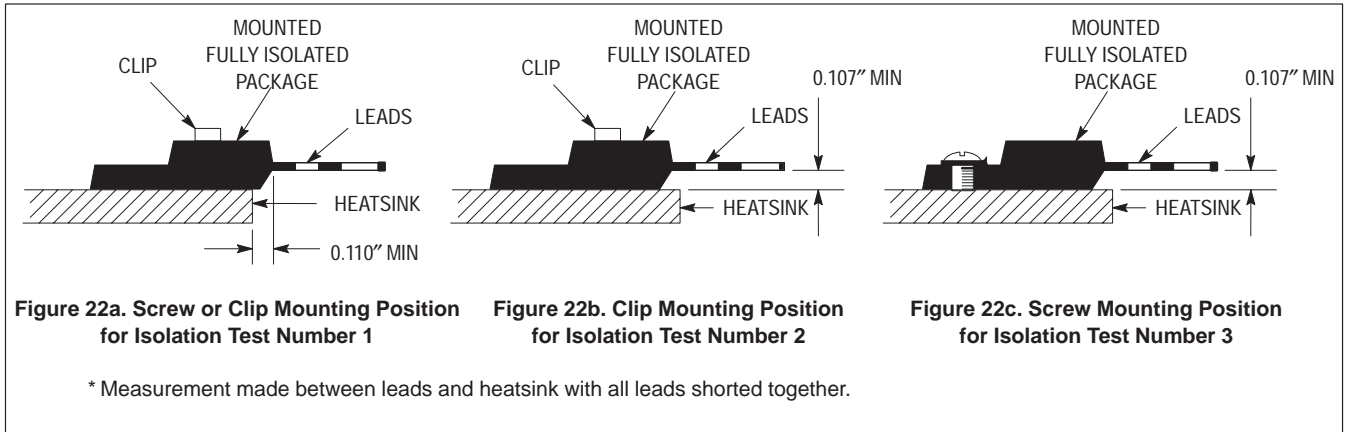


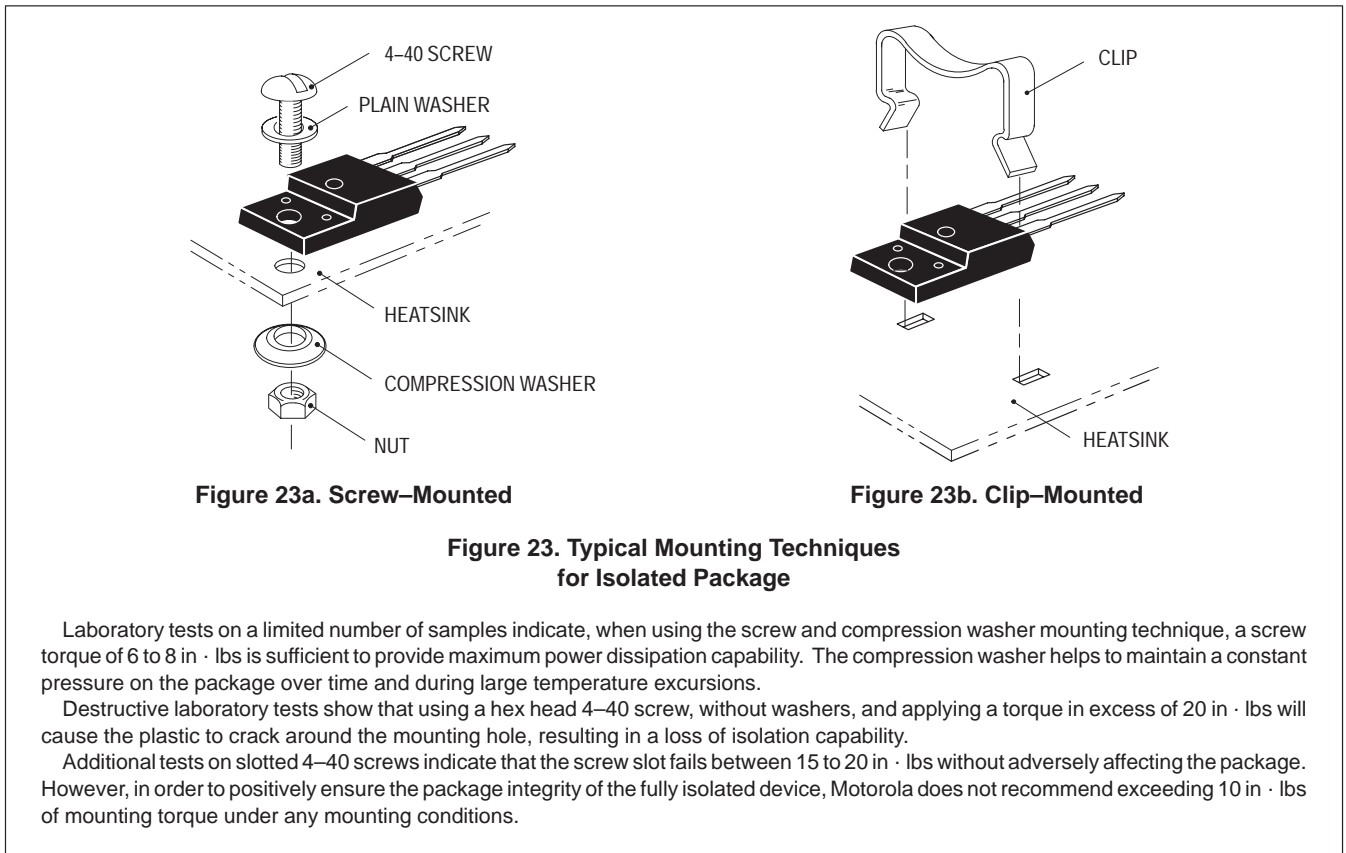
Figure 21. Typical Thermal Response ( $Z_{\theta JC}(t)$ ) for BUL146F



TEST CONDITIONS FOR ISOLATION TESTS\*



MOUNTING INFORMATION\*\*



\*\* For more information about mounting power semiconductors see Application Note AN1040.

*Designer's™ Data Sheet*  
**SWITCHMODE™**  
**NPN Bipolar Power Transistor**  
**For Switching Power Supply Applications**

The BUL147/BUL147F have an applications specific state-of-the-art die designed for use in electric fluorescent lamp ballasts to 180 Watts and in Switchmode Power supplies for all types of electronic equipment. These high-voltage/high-speed transistors offer the following:

- Improved Efficiency Due to Low Base Drive Requirements:
  - High and Flat DC Current Gain
  - Fast Switching
  - No Coil Required in Base Circuit for Turn-Off (No Current Tail)
- Parametric Distributions are Tight and Consistent Lot-to-Lot
- Two Package Choices: Standard TO-220 or Isolated TO-220
- BUL147F, Isolated Case 221D, is UL Recognized to 3500 V<sub>RMS</sub>: File #E69369

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	BUL147	BUL147F	Unit
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage	V <sub>CEO</sub>	400		Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	V <sub>CES</sub>	700		Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V <sub>EBO</sub>	9.0		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	I <sub>C</sub>	8.0		Adc
— Peak(1)	I <sub>CM</sub>	16		
Base Current — Continuous	I <sub>B</sub>	4.0		Adc
— Peak(1)	I <sub>BM</sub>	8.0		
RMS Isolated Voltage(2)	V <sub>ISOL</sub>	—	4500	Volts
(for 1 sec, R.H. < 30%,	Test No. 1 Per Fig. 22a	—	3500	
T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C)	Test No. 2 Per Fig. 22b	—	1500	
Total Device Dissipation	P <sub>D</sub>	125	45	Watts
Derate above 25°C		1.0	0.36	W/°C
Operating and Storage Temperature	T <sub>J</sub> , T <sub>stg</sub>	- 65 to 150		°C

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Rating	Symbol	BUL147	BUL147F	Unit
Thermal Resistance — Junction to Case	R <sub>θJC</sub>	1.0	2.78	°C/W
— Junction to Ambient	R <sub>θJA</sub>	62.5	62.5	
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering	T <sub>L</sub>	260		°C
Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds				

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
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**OFF CHARACTERISTICS**

Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 100 mA, L = 25 mH)	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub>	400	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = Rated V <sub>CEO</sub> , I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	I <sub>CEO</sub>	—	—	100	μAdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = Rated V <sub>CES</sub> , V <sub>EB</sub> = 0)	I <sub>CES</sub>	—	—	100	μAdc
(T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C)		—	—	500	
(V <sub>CE</sub> = 500 V, V <sub>EB</sub> = 0)		—	—	100	
Emitter Cutoff Current (V <sub>EB</sub> = 9.0 Vdc, I <sub>C</sub> = 0)	I <sub>EBO</sub>	—	—	100	μAdc

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5.0 ms, Duty Cycle ≤ 10%.

(2) Proper strike and creepage distance must be provided.

(continued)

**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

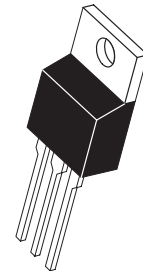
**Preferred** devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 1

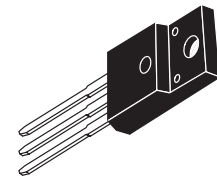
**BUL147\***  
**BUL147F\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**POWER TRANSISTOR**  
**8.0 AMPERES**  
**700 VOLTS**  
**45 and 125 WATTS**



**BUL147**  
**CASE 221A-06**  
**TO-220AB**



**BUL147F**  
**CASE 221D-02**  
**ISOLATED TO-220 TYPE**  
**UL RECOGNIZED**

**BUL147 BUL147F**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 2.0 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 4.5 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 0.9 \text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	— —	0.82 0.92	1.1 1.25	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 2.0 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$ )  ( $I_C = 4.5 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 0.9 \text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— — —	0.25 0.3 0.35	0.5 0.5 0.7 0.8	Vdc
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 4.5 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 2.0 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10 \text{ mAdc}, V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	14 — 8.0 7.0 10 10	— 30 12 11 18 20	34 — — — — —	—

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current Gain Bandwidth ( $I_C = 0.5 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}, f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	—	14	—	MHz		
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10 \text{ Vdc}, I_E = 0, f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	100	175	pF		
Input Capacitance ( $V_{EB} = 8.0 \text{ V}$ )	$C_{ib}$	—	1750	2500	pF		
Dynamic Saturation Voltage: Determined 1.0 $\mu\text{s}$ and 3.0 $\mu\text{s}$ respectively after rising $I_{B1}$ reaches 90% of final $I_{B1}$ (see Figure 18)	$I_C = 2.0 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 200 \text{ mAdc}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ V}$	1.0 $\mu\text{s}$	$(T_C = 125^\circ\text{C})$	— —	3.0 5.5	— —	Volts
		3.0 $\mu\text{s}$	$(T_C = 125^\circ\text{C})$	— —	0.8 1.4	— —	
	$I_C = 5.0 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 0.9 \text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ V}$	1.0 $\mu\text{s}$	$(T_C = 125^\circ\text{C})$	— —	3.3 8.5	— —	
		3.0 $\mu\text{s}$	$(T_C = 125^\circ\text{C})$	— —	0.4 1.0	— —	

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Resistive Load** (D.C.  $\leq 10\%$ , Pulse Width = 20  $\mu\text{s}$ )

Turn–On Time	$(I_C = 2.0 \text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 1.0 \text{ Adc}, V_{CC} = 300 \text{ V})$  $(T_C = 125^\circ\text{C})$	$t_{on}$	— —	200 190	350 —	ns
Turn–Off Time		$t_{off}$	— —	1.0 1.6	2.5 —	$\mu\text{s}$
Turn–On Time	$(I_C = 4.5 \text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = 0.9 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 2.25 \text{ Adc}, V_{CC} = 300 \text{ V})$  $(T_C = 125^\circ\text{C})$	$t_{on}$	— —	85 100	150 —	ns
Turn–Off Time		$t_{off}$	— —	1.5 2.0	2.5 —	$\mu\text{s}$

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Inductive Load** ( $V_{clamp} = 300 \text{ V}, V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}, L = 200 \mu\text{H}$ )

Fall Time	$(I_C = 2.0 \text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 1.0 \text{ Adc})$  $(T_C = 125^\circ\text{C})$	$t_{fi}$	— —	100 120	180 —	ns
Storage Time		$t_{si}$	— —	1.3 1.9	2.5 —	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		$t_c$	— —	210 230	350 —	ns
Fall Time	$(I_C = 4.5 \text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = 0.9 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 2.25 \text{ Adc})$  $(T_C = 125^\circ\text{C})$	$t_{fi}$	— —	80 100	150 —	ns
Storage Time		$t_{si}$	— —	1.6 2.1	3.2 —	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		$t_c$	— —	170 200	300 —	ns
Fall Time	$(I_C = 4.5 \text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = 0.9 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.9 \text{ Adc})$  $(T_C = 125^\circ\text{C})$	$t_{fi}$	60 —	— 150	180 —	ns
Storage Time		$t_{si}$	2.6 —	— 4.3	3.8 —	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		$t_c$	— —	200 330	350 —	ns

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

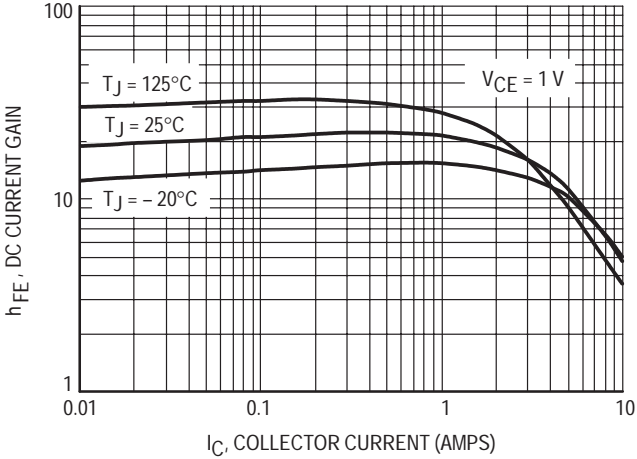


Figure 1. DC Current Gain @ 1 Volt

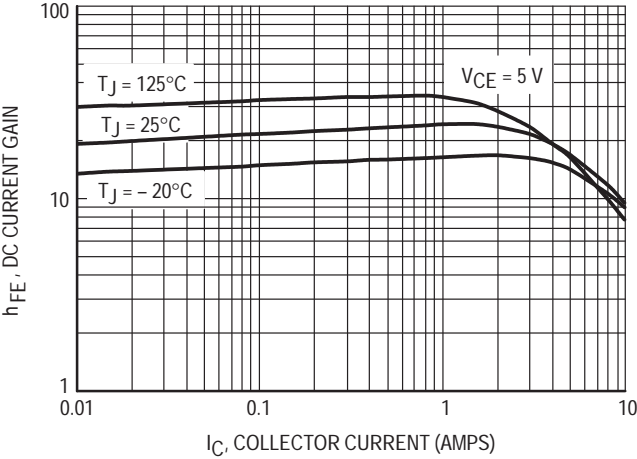


Figure 2. DC Current Gain @ 5 Volts

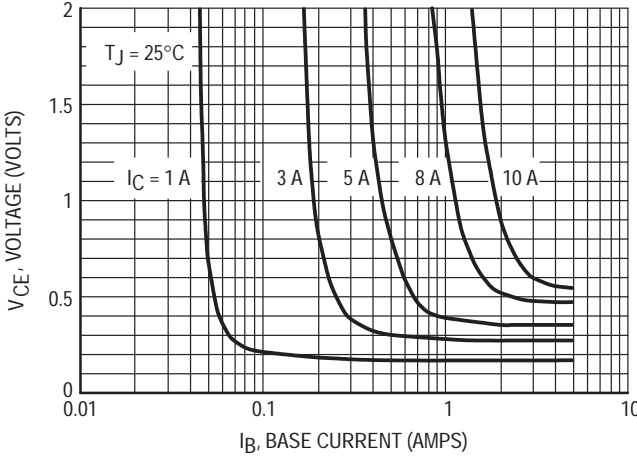


Figure 3. Collector Saturation Region

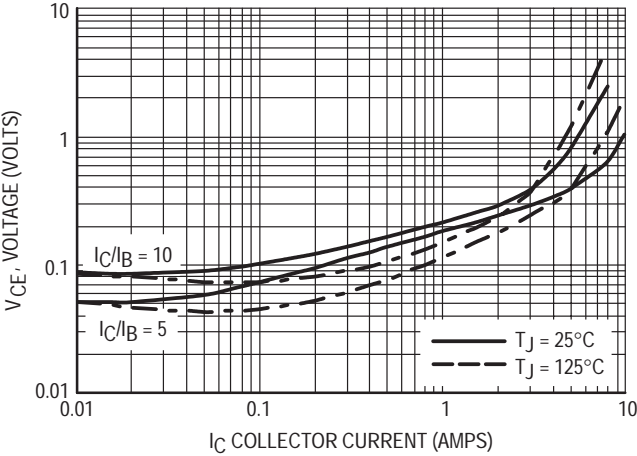


Figure 4. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

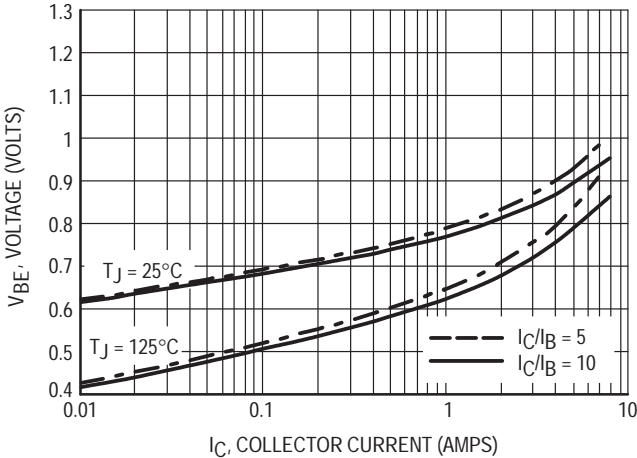


Figure 5. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

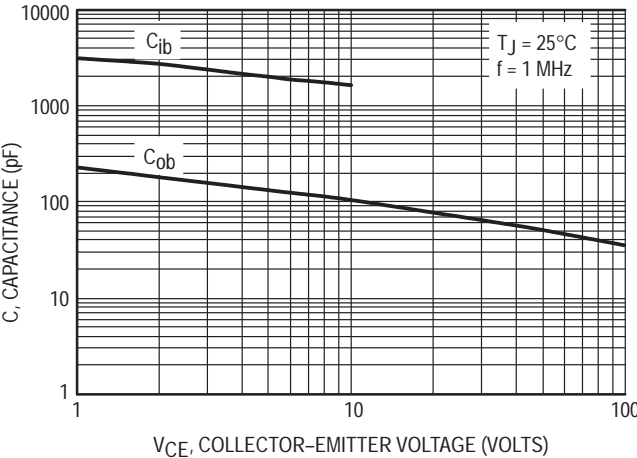


Figure 6. Capacitance

TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS  
( $I_{B2} = I_C/2$  for all switching)

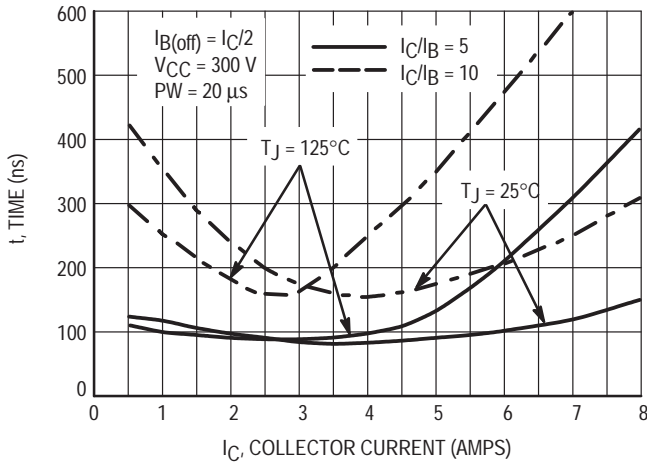


Figure 7. Resistive Switching,  $t_{on}$

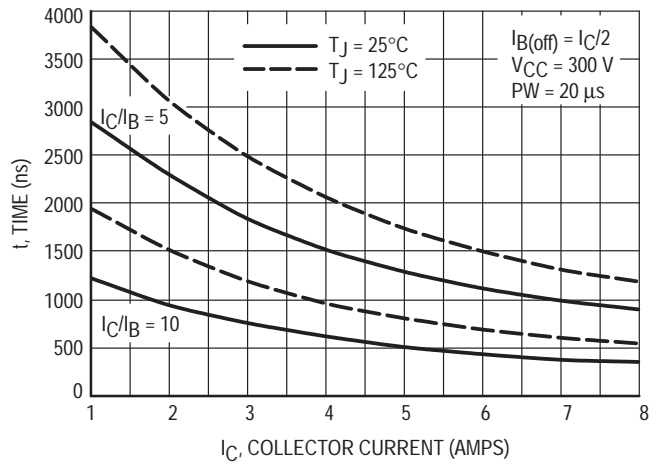


Figure 8. Resistive Switching,  $t_{off}$

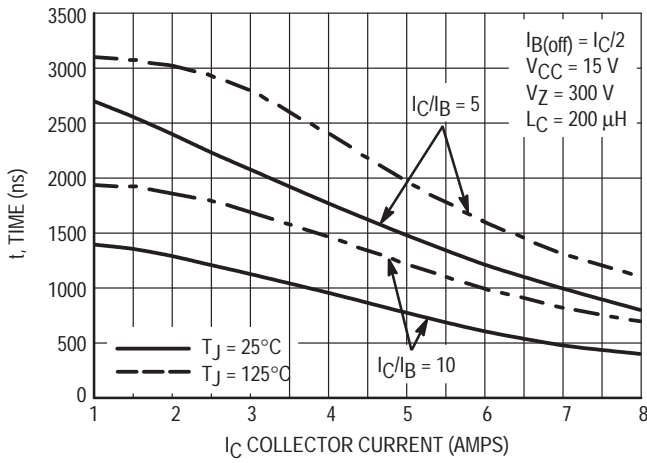


Figure 9. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_{si}$

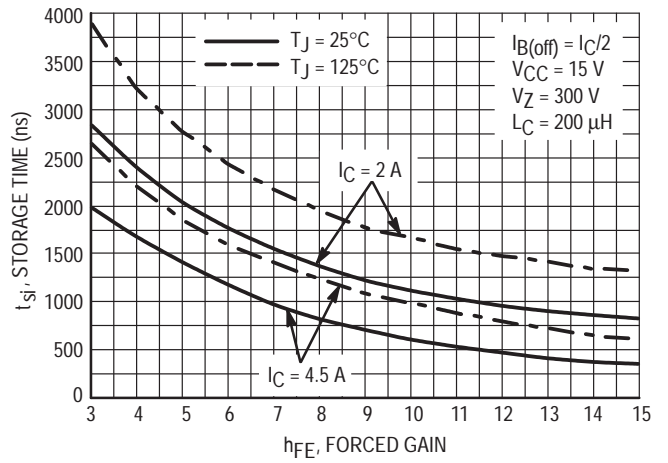


Figure 10. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_{si}(h_{FE})$

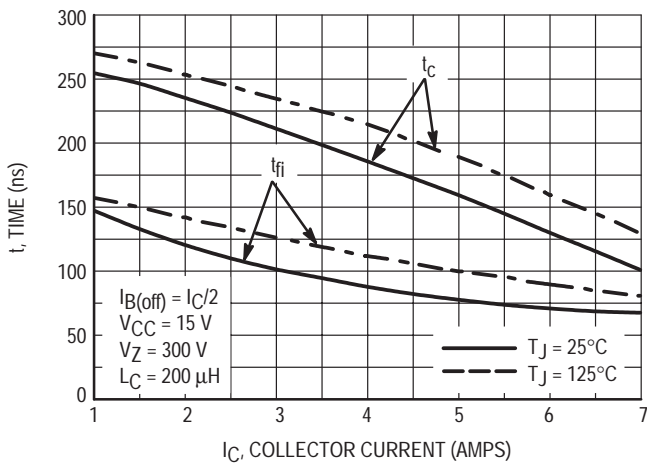


Figure 11. Inductive Switching,  $t_c$  and  $t_{fi}$   
 $I_C/I_B = 5$

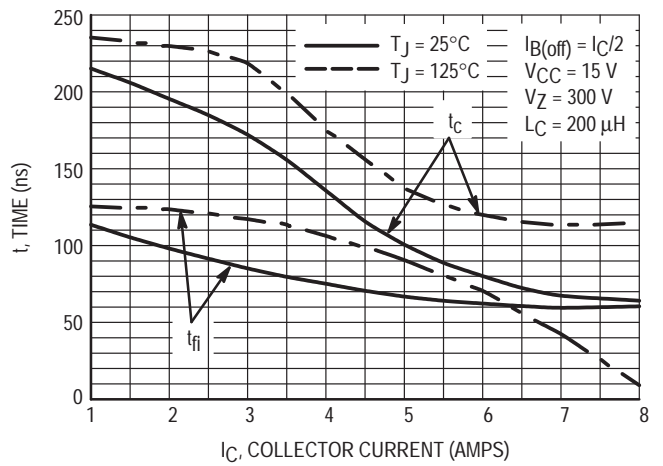


Figure 12. Inductive Switching,  $t_c$  and  $t_{fi}$   
 $I_C/I_B = 10$

TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS  
( $I_{B2} = I_C/2$  for all switching)

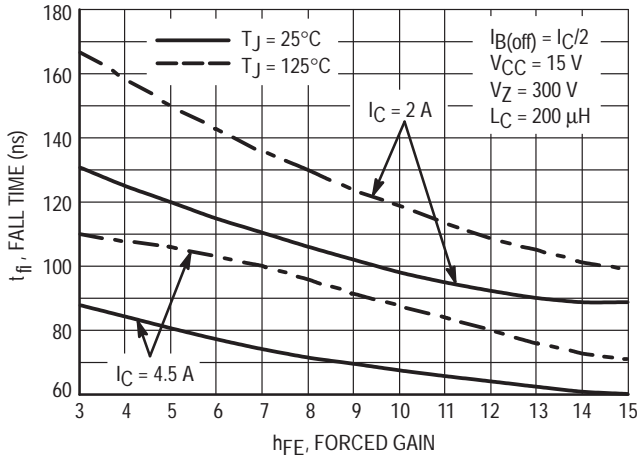


Figure 13. Inductive Fall Time

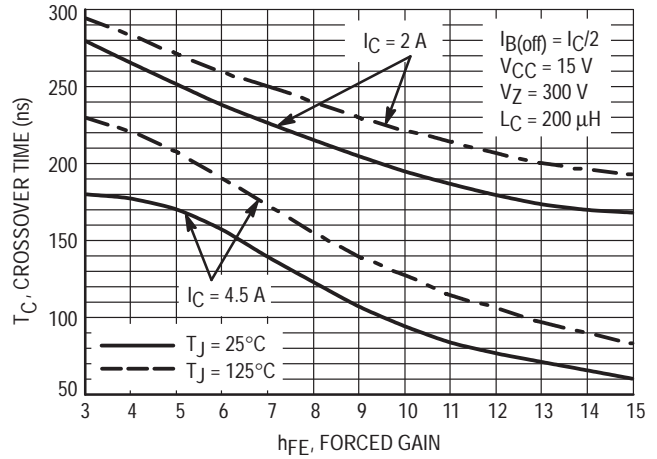


Figure 14. Inductive Crossover Time

GUARANTEED SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION

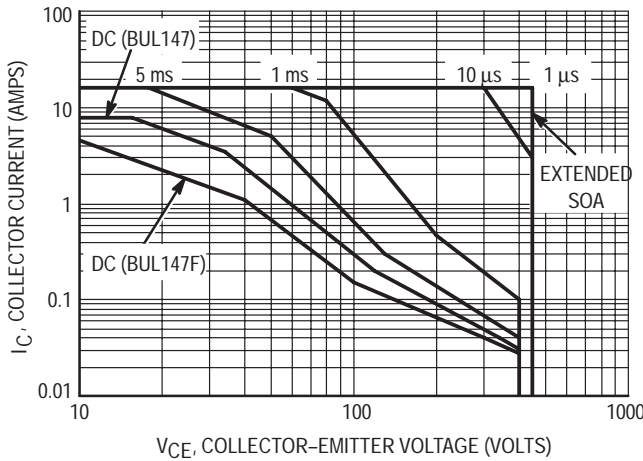


Figure 15. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

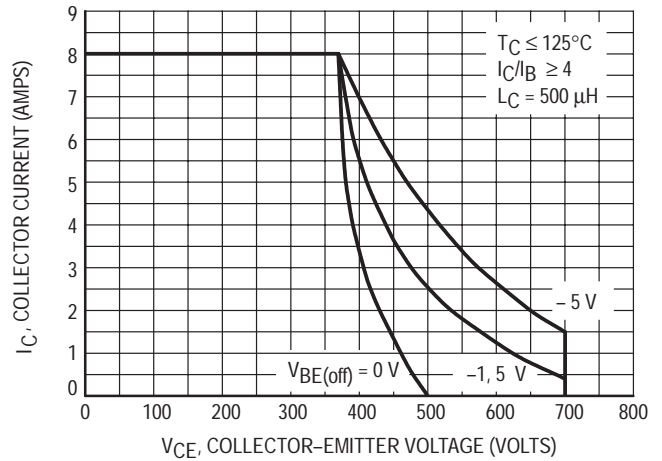


Figure 16. Reverse Bias Switching Safe Operating Area

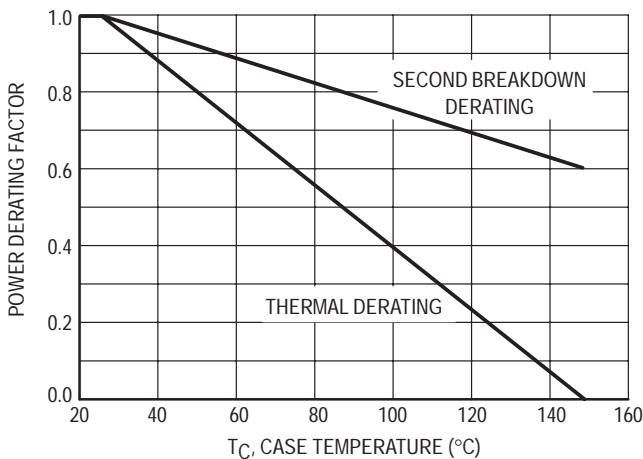
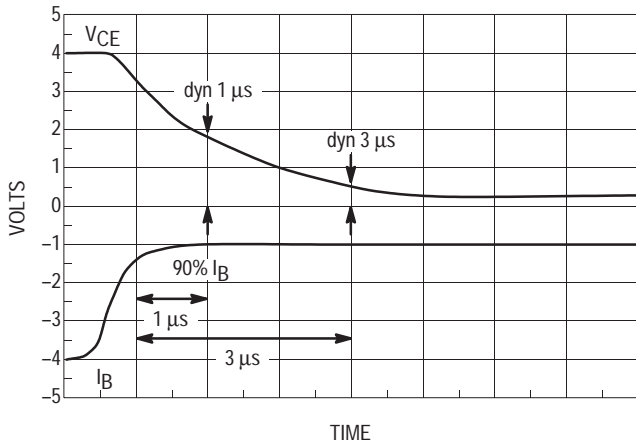
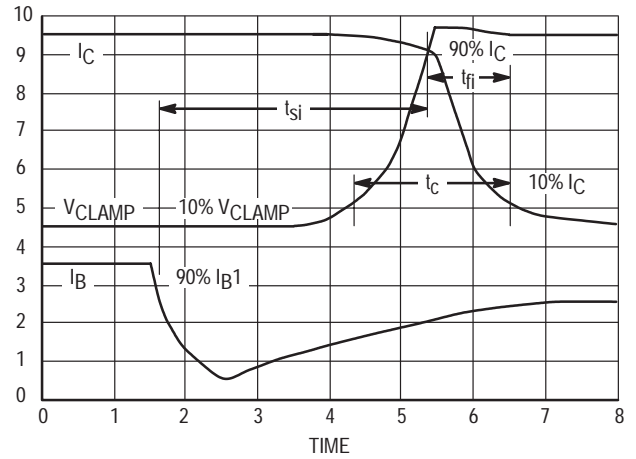


Figure 17. Forward Bias Power Derating

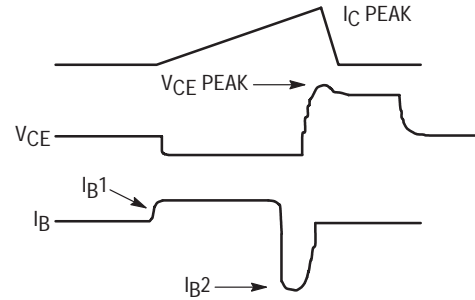
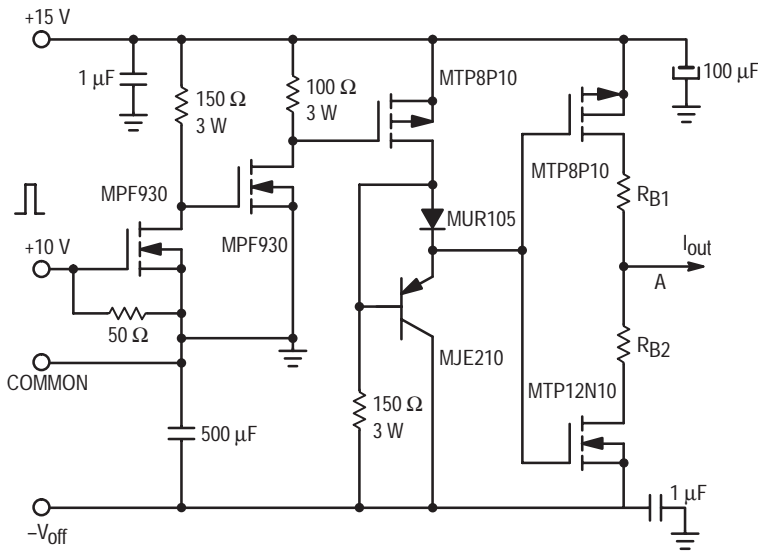
There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate. The data of Figure 15 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C > 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown in Figure 15 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 17.  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 20 and 21. At any case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown. For inductive loads, high voltage and current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off with the base-to-emitter junction reverse-biased. The safe level is specified as a reverse-biased safe operating area (Figure 16). This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode.



**Figure 18. Dynamic Saturation Voltage Measurements**



**Figure 19. Inductive Switching Measurements**



V(BR)CEO(sus)	INDUCTIVE SWITCHING	RBSOA
L = 10 mH	L = 200 μH	L = 500 μH
RB2 = ∞	RB2 = 0	RB2 = 0
VCC = 20 VOLTS	VCC = 15 VOLTS	VCC = 15 VOLTS
IC(pk) = 100 mA	RB1 SELECTED FOR DESIRED IB1	RB1 SELECTED FOR DESIRED IB1

**Table 1. Inductive Load Switching Drive Circuit**

TYPICAL THERMAL RESPONSE

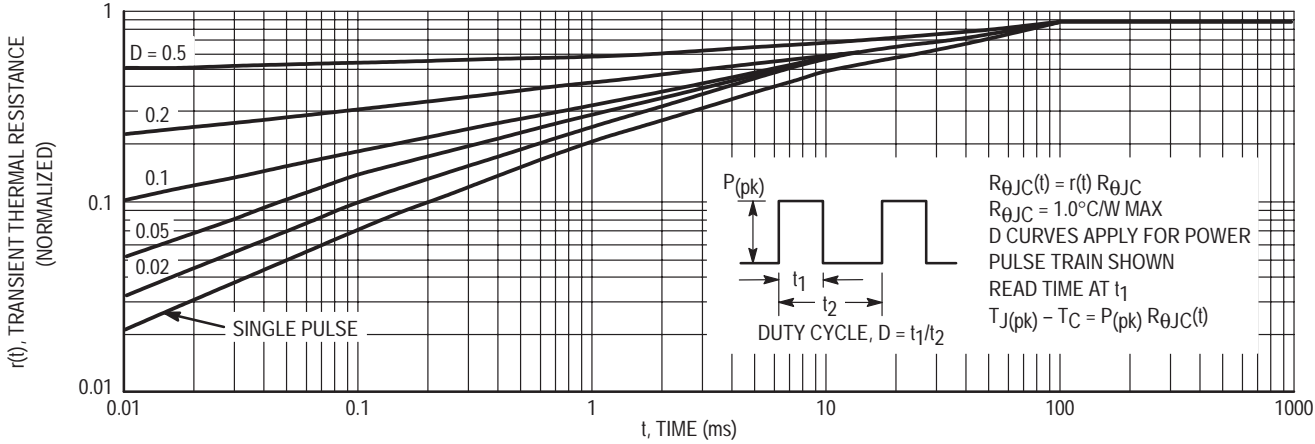


Figure 20. Typical Thermal Response ( $Z_{\theta JC}(t)$ ) for BUL147

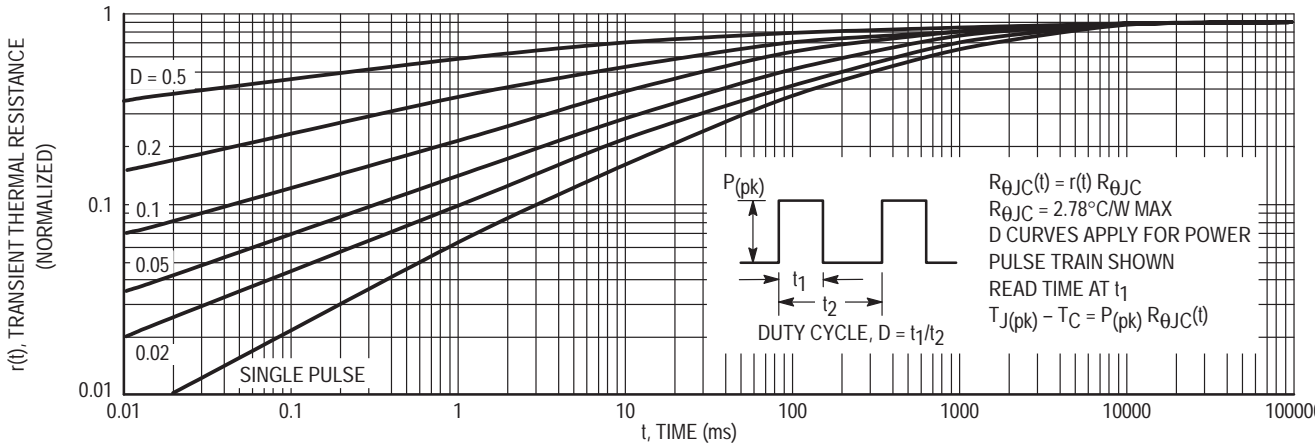
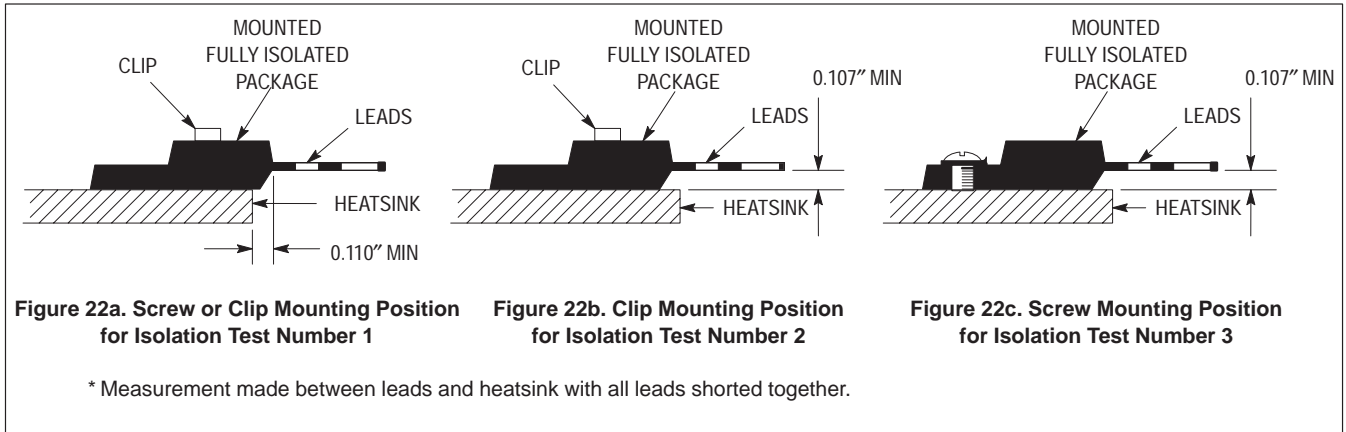


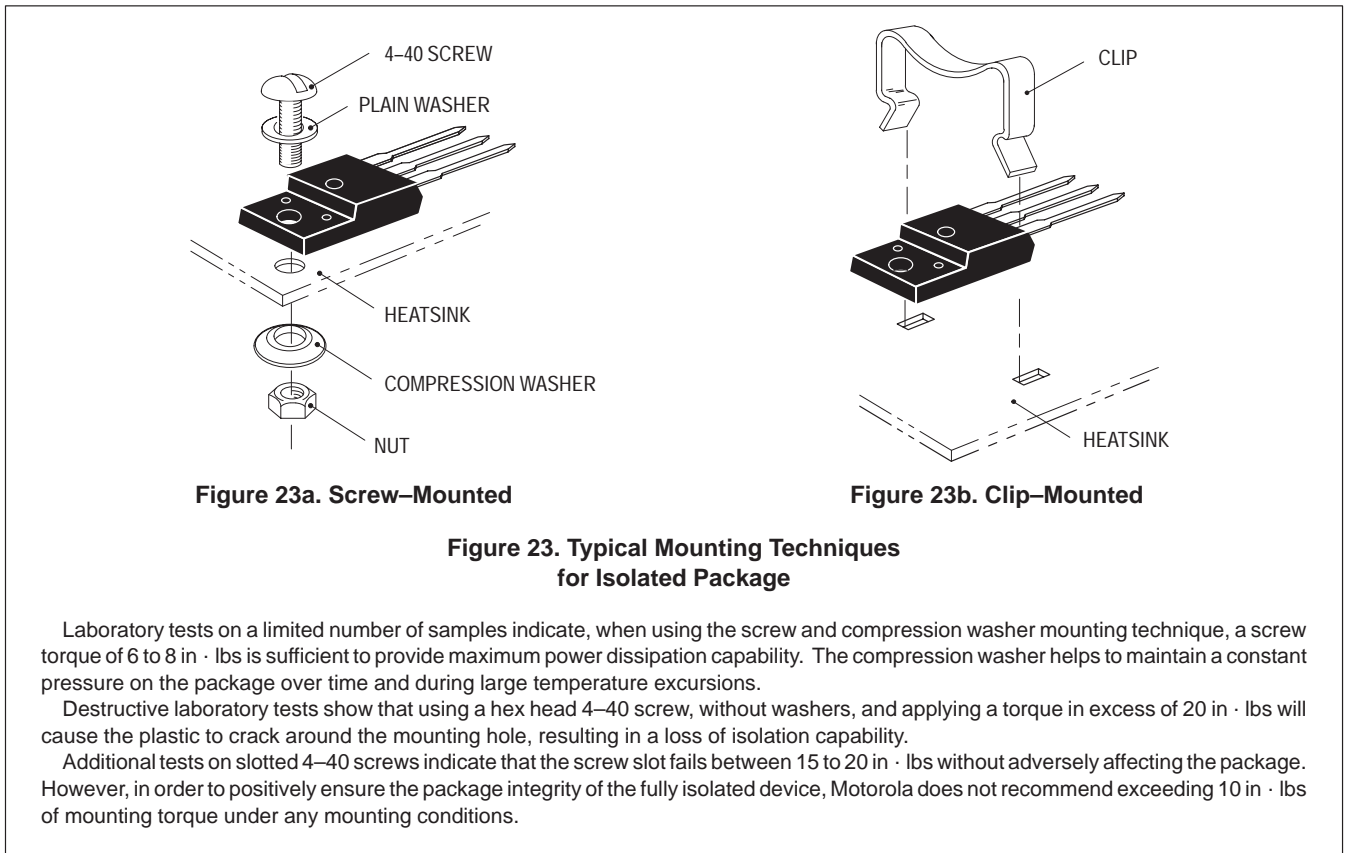
Figure 21. Typical Thermal Response ( $Z_{\theta JC}(t)$ ) for BUL147F



TEST CONDITIONS FOR ISOLATION TESTS\*



MOUNTING INFORMATION\*\*



\*\* For more information about mounting power semiconductors see Application Note AN1040.

**BUS50**

**SWITCHMODE Series**  
**NPN Silicon Power Transistors**

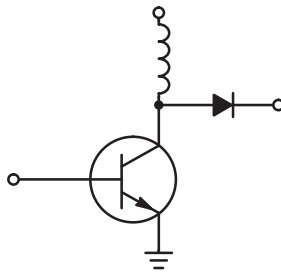
The BUS50 transistor is designed for low voltage, high-speed, power switching in inductive circuits where fall time is critical. It is particularly suited for battery switchmode applications such as:

- Switching Regulators
- Inverters
- Solenoid and Relay Drivers
- Motor Controls

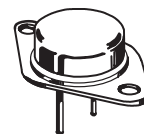
Fast Turn-Off Times

300 ns Inductive Fall Time -25°C (Typ)

Operating Temperature Range -65 to +200°C



**70 AMPERES**  
**NPN SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTOR**  
**125 VOLTS (BVCEO)**  
**350 WATTS**  
**200 V (BVCEs)**



**CASE 197A-05**  
**TO-204AE**

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	BUS50	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	125	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEV}$	200	Vdc
Emitter Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	7	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	70	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{CM}$	140	
— Overload	$I_{ol}$		
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	20	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{BM}$		
Total Power Dissipation — $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	350	Watts
— $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$		200	
Derate above 25°C		2	W/°C
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +200	°C

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.5	°C/W
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	275	°C

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq$  10%.

# BUS50

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS<sup>1</sup></b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 200 mA, I <sub>B</sub> = 0, L = 25 mH)	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub>	125		Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current at Reverse Bias (V <sub>CE</sub> = 200 V, V <sub>BE</sub> = –1.5 V) (V <sub>CE</sub> = 200 V, V <sub>BE</sub> = –1.5 V, T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C)	I <sub>CEX</sub>		0.2 2	mAdc
Collector–Emitter Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = 125 V)	I <sub>CEO</sub>		1	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current (V <sub>EB</sub> = 7 V)	I <sub>EBO</sub>		0.2	mAdc

## ON CHARACTERISTICS<sup>1</sup>

DC Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 5 A, V <sub>CE</sub> = 4 V) (I <sub>C</sub> = 50 A, V <sub>CE</sub> = 4 V)	h <sub>FE</sub>	20 15		
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 35 A, I <sub>B</sub> = 2 A) (I <sub>C</sub> = 70 A, I <sub>B</sub> = 7 A)	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>		1 1.2	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 35 A, I <sub>B</sub> = 2 A) (I <sub>C</sub> = 70 A, I <sub>B</sub> = 7 A)	V <sub>BE(sat)</sub>		1.8 2	Vdc

## SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (Resistive Load) t<sub>ON</sub> and (Inductive Load) t<sub>SV</sub>, t<sub>fi</sub>

Turn–On Time	I <sub>C</sub> = 70 A, I <sub>B1</sub> = 7 A V <sub>BE(off)</sub> = –5 V (V <sub>CC</sub> = 125 V)	t <sub>ON</sub>		1.2	μs
Storage Time		t <sub>SV</sub>		1.5	
Fall Time		t <sub>fi</sub>		0.3	

<sup>1</sup> Pulse Test: Pulse Width ≤ 300 μs, Duty Cycle ≤ 2%.

*Designer's™ Data Sheet*  
**SWITCHMODE Series**  
**NPN Silicon Power Transistors**

The BUS98 and BUS98A transistors are designed for high-voltage, high-speed, power switching in inductive circuits where fall time is critical. They are particularly suited for line-operated switchmode applications such as:

- Switching Regulators
- Inverters
- Solenoid and Relay Drivers
- Motor Controls
- Deflection Circuits

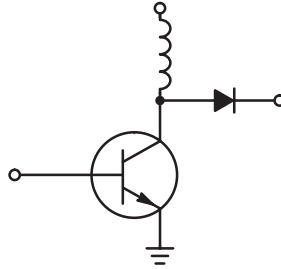
**Fast Turn-Off Times**

- 60 ns Inductive Fall Time –25°C (Typ)
- 120 ns Inductive Crossover Time –25°C (Typ)

Operating Temperature Range –65 to +200°C

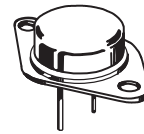
**100°C Performance Specified for:**

- Reverse-Biased SOA with Inductive Loads
- Switching Times with Inductive Loads
- Saturation Voltages
- Leakage Currents (125°C)



**BUS98**  
**BUS98A**

**30 AMPERES**  
**NPN SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**400 AND 450 VOLTS**  
**(BVCEO)**  
**250 WATTS**  
**850–1000 V (BVCEV)**



**CASE 1-07**  
**TO-204AA**

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	BUS98	BUS98A	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	400	450	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEV}$	850	1000	Vdc
Emitter Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	7		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	30		Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{CM}$	60		
— Overload	$I_{ol}$	120		
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	10		Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{BM}$	30		
Total Power Dissipation — $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	250		Watts
— $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$		142		
Derate above 25°C		1.42		W/°C
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–65 to +200		°C

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.7	°C/W
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	275	°C

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq 10\%$ .

**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

REV 7

# BUS98 BUS98A

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS (1)</b>						
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (Table 1) (I <sub>C</sub> = 200 mA, I <sub>B</sub> = 0) L = 25 mH	BUS98 BUS98A	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub>	400 450	— —	— —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CEV</sub> = Rated Value, V <sub>BE(off)</sub> = 1.5 Vdc) (V <sub>CEV</sub> = Rated Value, V <sub>BE(off)</sub> = 1.5 Vdc, T <sub>C</sub> = 125 °C)		I <sub>CEV</sub>	— —	— —	0.4 4.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = Rated V <sub>CEV</sub> , R <sub>BE</sub> = 10 Ω)	T <sub>C</sub> = 25 °C T <sub>C</sub> = 125 °C	I <sub>CER</sub>	— —	— —	1.0 6.0	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current (V <sub>EB</sub> = 7 Vdc, I <sub>C</sub> = 0)		I <sub>EBO</sub>	—	—	0.2	mAdc
Emitter–Base Breakdown Voltage (I <sub>E</sub> = 100 mA – I <sub>C</sub> = 0)		V <sub>EBO</sub>	7.0	—	—	Vdc

## SECOND BREAKDOWN

Second Breakdown Collector Current with Base Forward Biased	I <sub>S/b</sub>		See Figure 12	
Clamped Inductive SOA with Base Reverse Biased	RBSOA		See Figure 13	

## ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)

DC Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 20 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5 Vdc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 16 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5 V)	BUS98 BUS98A	h <sub>FE</sub>	8	—	—	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 20 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 4 Adc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 30 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 8 Adc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 20 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 4 Adc, T <sub>C</sub> = 100 °C) (I <sub>C</sub> = 16 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 3.2 Adc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 24 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 5 Adc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 16 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 3.2 Adc, T <sub>C</sub> = 100 °C)	BUS98 BUS98A	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	1.5 3.5 2.0 1.5 5.0 2.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 20 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 4 Adc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 20 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 4 Adc, T <sub>C</sub> = 100 °C) (I <sub>C</sub> = 16 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 3.2 Adc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 16 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 3.2 Adc, T <sub>C</sub> = 100 °C)	BUS98 BUS98A	V <sub>BE(sat)</sub>	— — — —	— — — —	1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6	Vdc

## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Output Capacitance (V <sub>CB</sub> = 10 Vdc, I <sub>E</sub> = 0, f <sub>test</sub> = 100 kHz)	C <sub>ob</sub>	—	—	700	pF
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## SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

### Resistive Load (Table 1)

Delay Time	(V <sub>CC</sub> = 250 Vdc, I <sub>C</sub> = 20 A, I <sub>B1</sub> = 4.0 A, t <sub>D</sub> = 30 μs, Duty Cycle ≤ 2%, V <sub>BE(off)</sub> = 5 V) (for BUS98A: I <sub>C</sub> = 16 A, I <sub>B1</sub> = 3.2 A)	t <sub>d</sub>	—	0.1	0.2	μs
Rise Time		t <sub>r</sub>	—	0.4	0.7	
Storage Time		t <sub>s</sub>	—	1.55	2.3	
Fall Time		t <sub>f</sub>	—	0.2	0.4	

### Inductive Load, Clamped (Table 1)

Storage Time	I <sub>C(pk)</sub> = 20 A (BUS98) I <sub>B1</sub> = 4 A V <sub>BE(off)</sub> = 5 V, V <sub>CE(c1)</sub> = 250 V	(T <sub>C</sub> = 25 °C)	t <sub>sv</sub>	—	1.55	—	μs
Fall Time			t <sub>fi</sub>	—	0.06	—	
Storage Time	I <sub>C(pk)</sub> = 16 A (BUS98A) I <sub>B1</sub> = 3.2 A	(T <sub>C</sub> = 100 °C)	t <sub>sv</sub>	—	1.8	2.8	
Crossover Time			t <sub>c</sub>	—	0.3	0.6	
Fall Time			t <sub>fi</sub>	—	0.17	0.35	

(1) Pulse Test: PW = 300 μs, Duty Cycle ≤ 2%.

DC CHARACTERISTICS

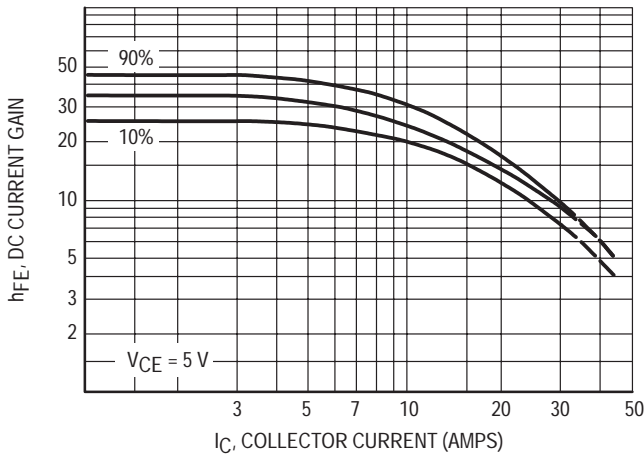


Figure 1. DC Current Gain

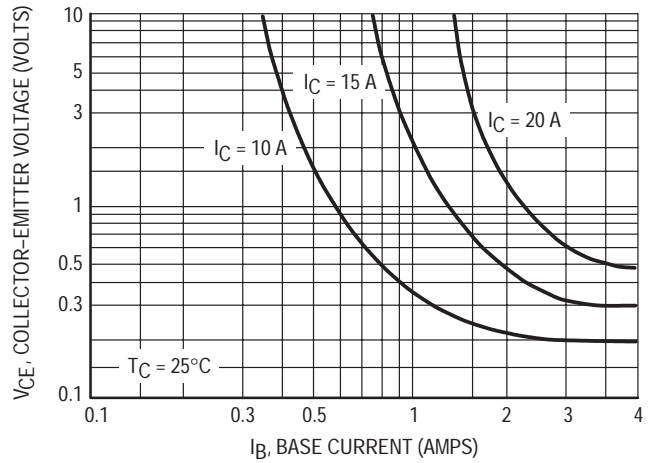


Figure 2. Collector Saturation Region

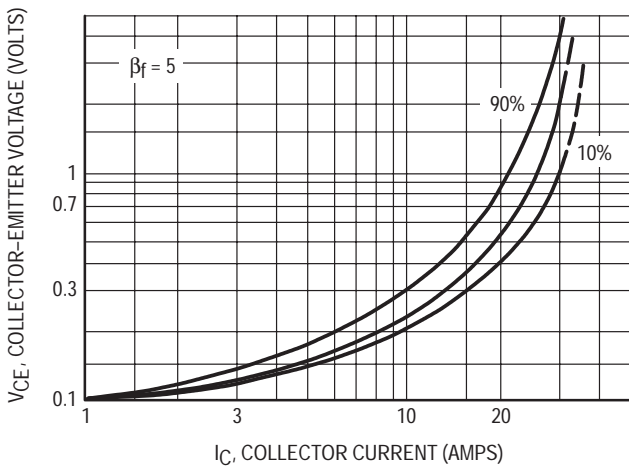


Figure 3. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

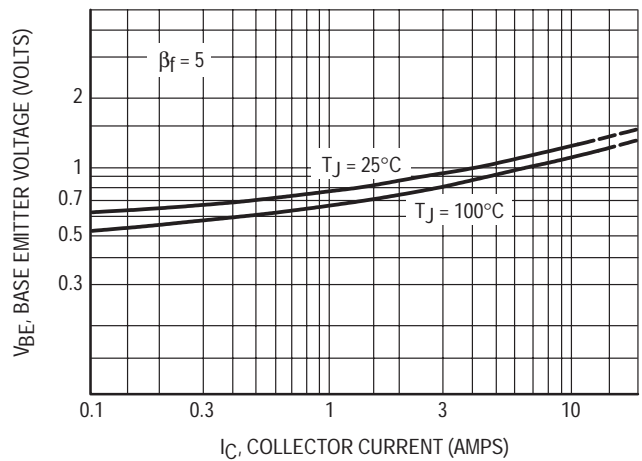


Figure 4. Base-Emitter Voltage

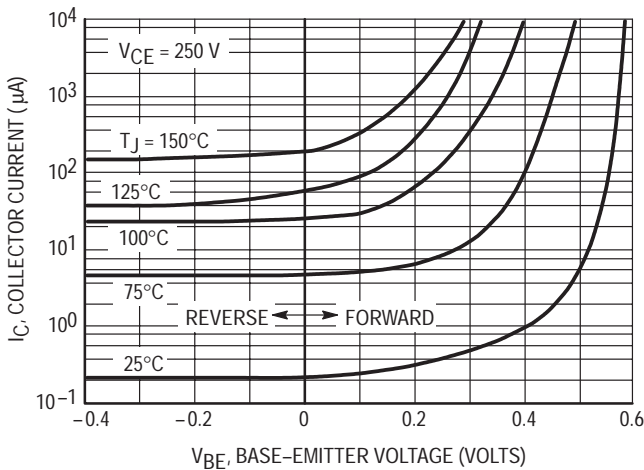


Figure 5. Collector Cutoff Region

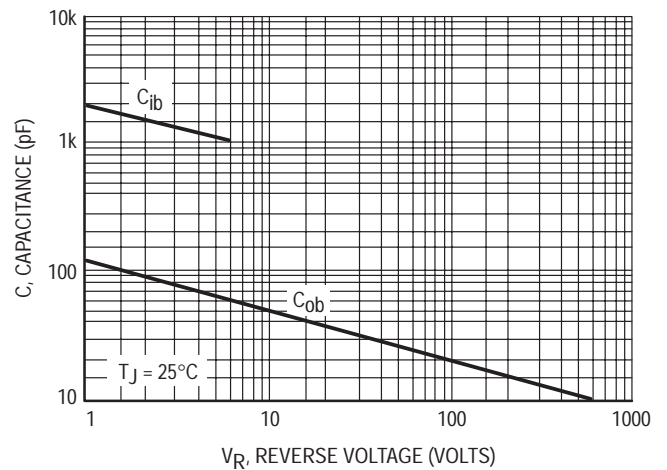


Figure 6. Capacitance

Table 1. Test Conditions for Dynamic Performance

	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub>	RBSOA AND INDUCTIVE SWITCHING	RESISTIVE SWITCHING
INPUT CONDITIONS	<p>PW Varied to Attain I<sub>C</sub> = 100 mA</p>		<p><b>TURN-ON TIME</b></p> <p>I<sub>B1</sub> adjusted to obtain the forced h<sub>FE</sub> desired</p> <p><b>TURN-OFF TIME</b></p> <p>Use inductive switching driver as the input to the resistive test circuit.</p>
CIRCUIT VALUES	L <sub>coil</sub> = 25 mH, V <sub>CC</sub> = 10 V R <sub>coil</sub> = 0.7 Ω	L <sub>coil</sub> = 180 μH R <sub>coil</sub> = 0.05 Ω V <sub>CC</sub> = 20 V V <sub>clamp</sub> = 250 V	V <sub>CC</sub> = 250 V Pulse Width = 10 μs
TEST CIRCUITS	<p><b>INDUCTIVE TEST CIRCUIT</b></p>	<p><b>OUTPUT WAVEFORMS</b></p> <p>t<sub>1</sub> Adjusted to Obtain I<sub>C</sub></p> $t_1 \approx \frac{L_{\text{coil}} (I_C(\text{pk}))}{V_{CC}}$ $t_2 \approx \frac{L_{\text{coil}} (I_C(\text{pk}))}{V_{\text{clamp}}}$ <p>Test Equipment Scope — Tektronix 475 or Equivalent</p>	<p><b>RESISTIVE TEST CIRCUIT</b></p>

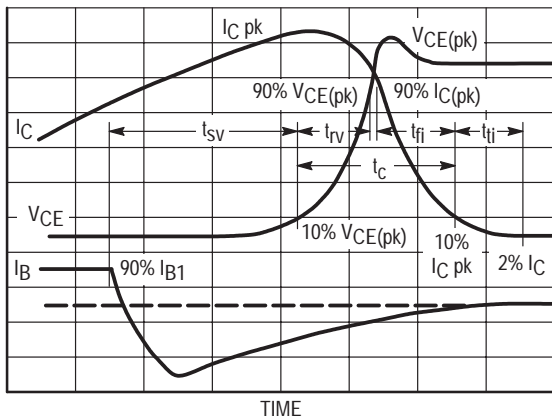


Figure 7. Inductive Switching Measurements

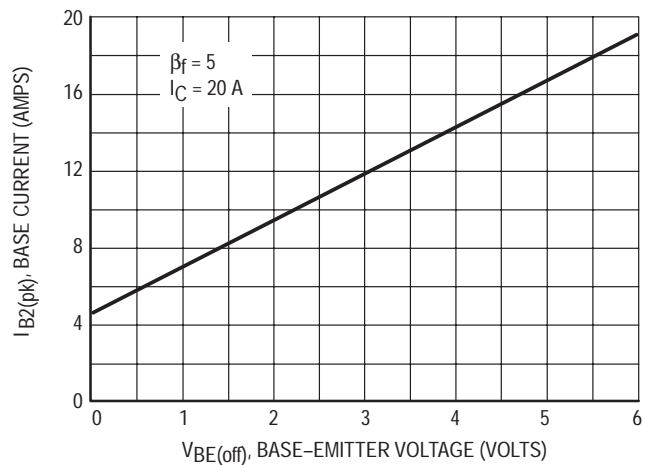


Figure 8. Peak-Reverse Current

SWITCHING TIMES NOTE

In resistive switching circuits, rise, fall, and storage times have been defined and apply to both current and voltage waveforms since they are in phase. However, for inductive loads which are common to SWITCHMODE power supplies and hammer drivers, current and voltage waveforms are not in phase. Therefore, separate measurements must be made on each waveform to determine the total switching time. For this reason, the following new terms have been defined.

- $t_{SV}$  = Voltage Storage Time, 90%  $I_{B1}$  to 10%  $V_{clamp}$
- $t_{RV}$  = Voltage Rise Time, 10–90%  $V_{clamp}$
- $t_{fi}$  = Current Fall Time, 90–10%  $I_C$
- $t_{ti}$  = Current Tail, 10–2%  $I_C$
- $t_C$  = Crossover Time, 10%  $V_{clamp}$  to 10%  $I_C$

An enlarged portion of the inductive switching waveforms is

shown in Figure 7 to aid in the visual identity of these terms.

For the designer, there is minimal switching loss during storage time and the predominant switching power losses occur during the crossover interval and can be obtained using the standard equation from AN-222:

$$P_{SWT} = 1/2 V_{CC} I_C (t_C) f$$

In general,  $t_{RV} + t_{fi} \approx t_C$ . However, at lower test currents this relationship may not be valid.

As is common with most switching transistors, resistive switching is specified at 25°C and has become a benchmark for designers. However, for designers of high frequency converter circuits, the user oriented specifications which make this a "SWITCHMODE" transistor are the inductive switching speeds ( $t_C$  and  $t_{SV}$ ) which are guaranteed at 100°C.

INDUCTIVE SWITCHING

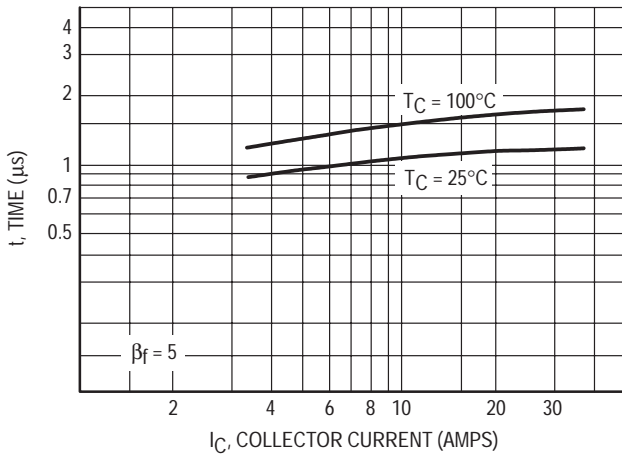


Figure 9. Storage Time,  $t_{SV}$

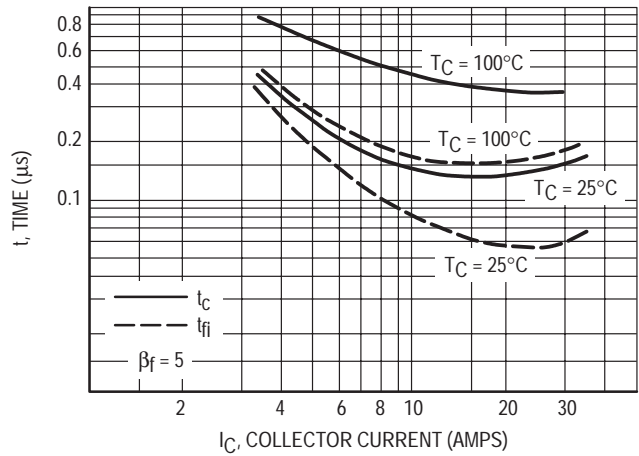


Figure 10. Crossover and Fall Times

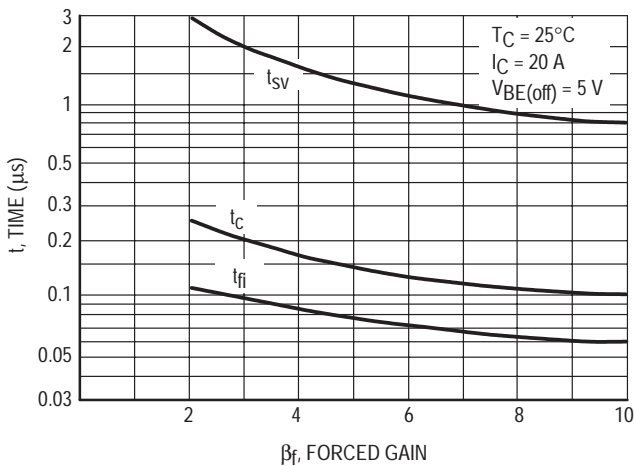


Figure 11a. Turn-Off Times versus Forced Gain

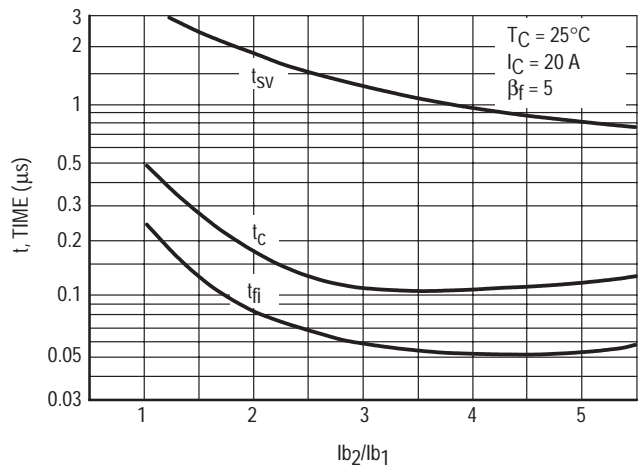


Figure 11b. Turn-Off TM Times versus  $I_{b2}/I_{b1}$



## BUS98 BUS98A

The Safe Operating Area figures shown in Figures 12 and 13 are specified for these devices under the test conditions shown.

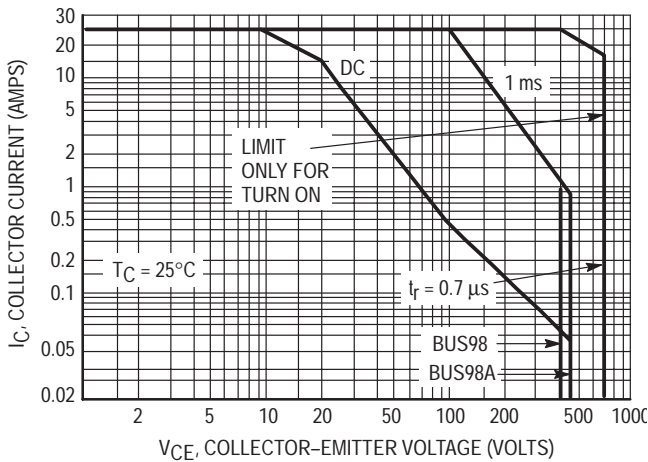


Figure 12. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

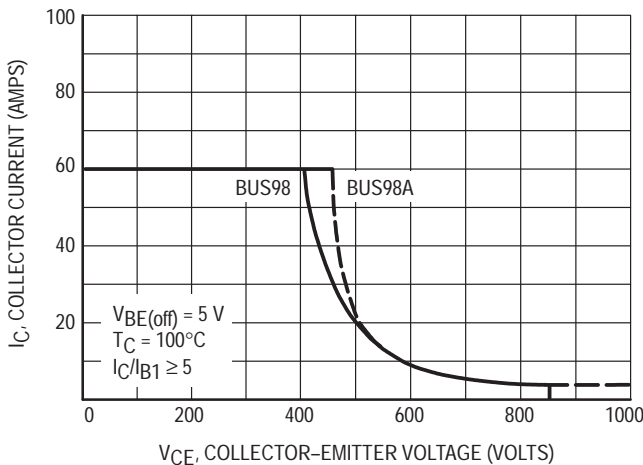


Figure 13. Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area

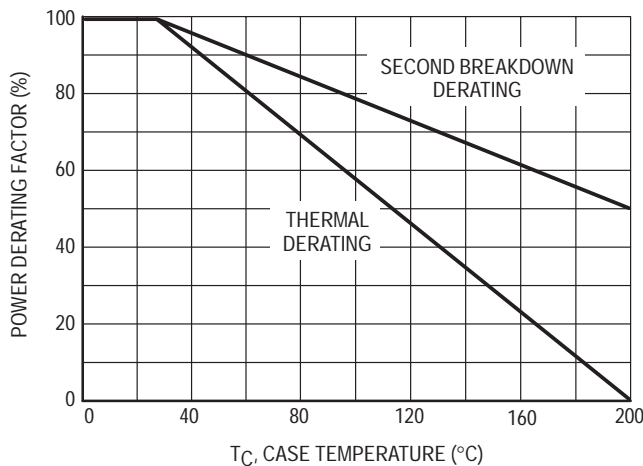


Figure 14. Power Derating

## SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION

### FORWARD BIAS

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation, i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 12 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C \geq 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 12 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 14.

$T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 11. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

### REVERSE BIAS

For inductive loads, high voltage and high current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off, in most cases, with the base to emitter junction reverse biased. Under these conditions the collector voltage must be held to a safe level at or below a specific value of collector current. This can be accomplished by several means such as active clamping, RC snubbing, load line shaping, etc. The safe level for these devices is specified as Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area and represents the voltage-current conditions during reverse biased turn-off. This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode. Figure 13 gives RBSOA characteristics.

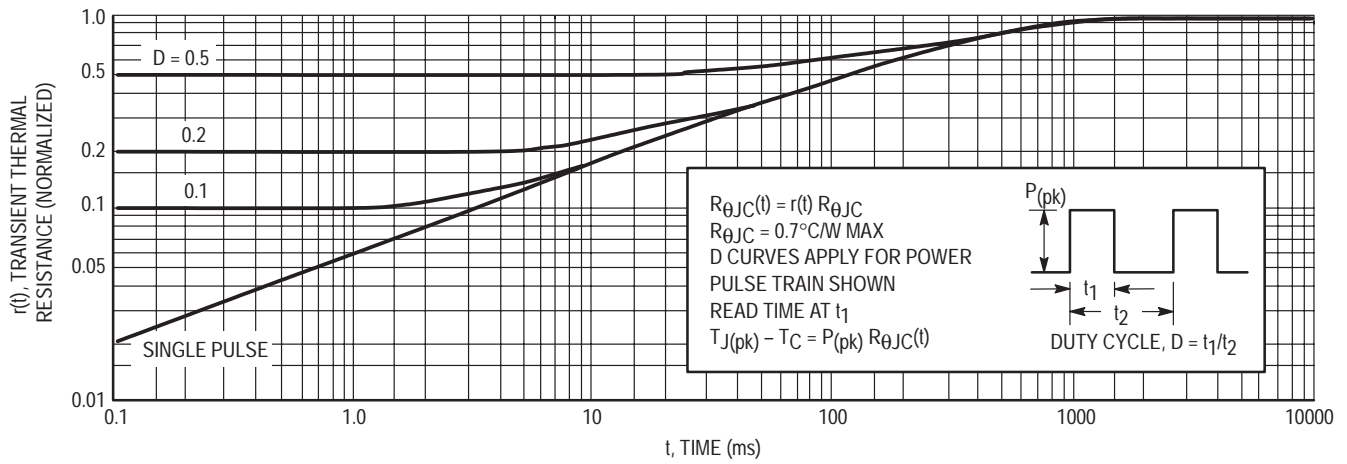


Figure 15. Thermal Response

OVERLOAD CHARACTERISTICS

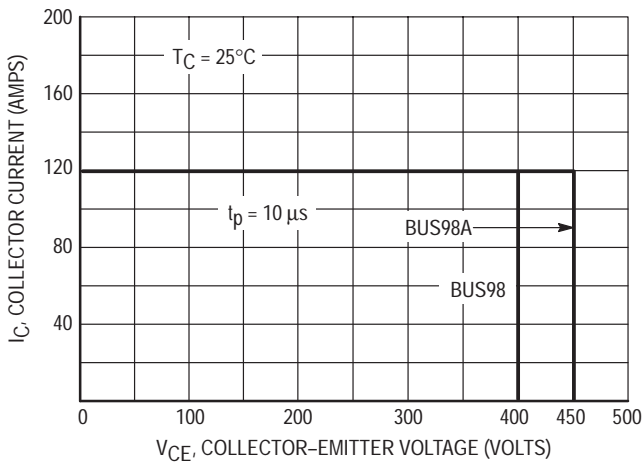


Figure 16. Rated Overload Safe Operating Area (OLSOA)

OLSOA

OLSOA applies when maximum collector current is limited and known. A good example is a circuit where an inductor is inserted between the transistor and the bus, which limits the rate of rise of collector current to a known value. If the transistor is then turned off within a specified amount of time, the magnitude of collector current is also known.

Maximum allowable collector-emitter voltage versus collector current is plotted for several pulse widths. (Pulse width is defined as the time lag between the fault condition and the removal of base drive.) Storage time of the transistor has been factored into the curve. Therefore, with bus voltage and maximum collector current known, Figure 16 defines the maximum time which can be allowed for fault detection and shutdown of base drive.

OLSOA is measured in a common-base circuit (Figure 18) which allows precise definition of collector-emitter voltage and collector current. This is the same circuit that is used to measure forward-bias safe operating area.

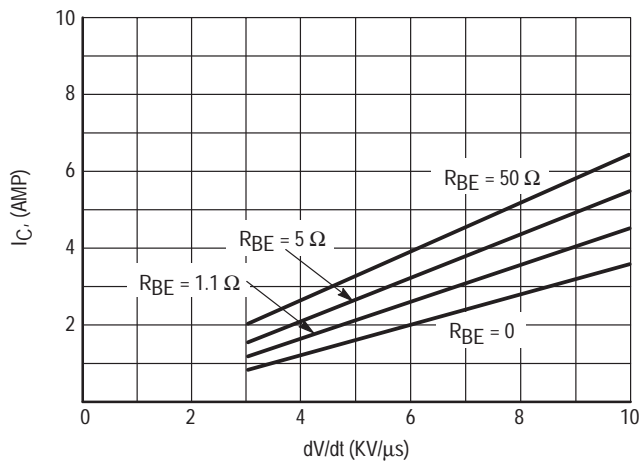
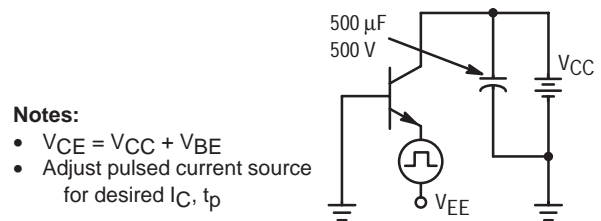


Figure 17.  $I_C = f(dV/dt)$



- Notes:
- $V_{CE} = V_{CC} + V_{BE}$
  - Adjust pulsed current source for desired  $I_C$ ,  $t_p$

Figure 18. Overload SOA Test Circuit

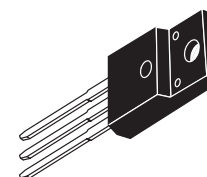
**BUT11AF**

**Full Pak**  
**High Voltage NPN Power Transistor**  
**For Isolated Package Applications**

The BUT11AF was designed for use in line operated switching power supplies in a wide range of end use applications. This device combines the latest state of the art bipolar fabrication techniques to provide excellent switching, high voltage capability and low saturation voltage.

- 1000 Volt  $V_{CES}$  Rating
- Low Base Drive Requirements
- Isolated Overmold Package
- Improved System Efficiency
- No Isolating Washers Required
- Reduced System Cost
- High Isolation Voltage Capability (4500  $V_{RMS}$ )

POWER TRANSISTOR  
5.0 AMPERES  
450 VOLTS  
40 WATTS



CASE 221D-02  
TO-220 TYPE

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	450	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$V_{CES}$	1000	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	9.0	Vdc
RMS Isolation Voltage (For 1 sec, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , Rel. Humidity < 30%)	Per Figure 7 $V_{ISOL1}$	4500	V
	Per Figure 8 $V_{ISOL2}$	3500	
	Per Figure 9 $V_{ISOL3}$	2500	
Collector Current — Continuous — Pulsed (1)	$I_C$ $I_{CM}$	5.0 10	A <sub>dc</sub>
Base Current — Continuous — Pulsed (1)	$I_B$ $I_{BM}$	2.0 4.0	A <sub>dc</sub>
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ * Derated above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	40 0.32	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	- 65 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Thermal Resistance — Junction to Case*	$R_{\theta JC}$	3.125	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Maximum Lead Temperature for soldering purposes 1/8" from case for 5 sec.	$T_L$	260	$^\circ\text{C}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5.0 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq 10\%$ .

\* Measurement made with thermocouple contacting the bottom insulated mounting surface of the package (in a location beneath the die), the device mounted on a heatsink, thermal grease applied, and a mounting torque of 6 to 8 in · lbs.

Full Pak is a registered trademark of Motorola Inc.

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS (1)</b>					
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage (Figures 1 & 2) ( $I_C = 100\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ , $L = 25\ \mu\text{H}$ )	$V_{CE(sus)}$	450	–	–	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 1000\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE} = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 1000\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE} = 0$ , $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CES}$	–	–	1.0 2.0	mAdc
Emitter-Base Leakage ( $V_{EB} = 9.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	–	–	10	mAdc

**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 2.5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	–	–	1.5	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 2.5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	–	–	1.5	Vdc
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	10	–	–	–

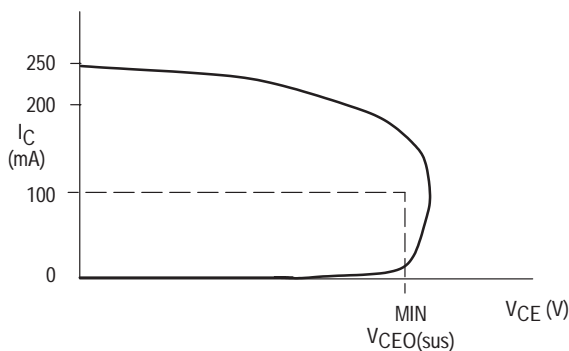
**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Insulation Capacitance (Collector to External Heatsink)	$C_{c-hs}$	–	15	–	pF
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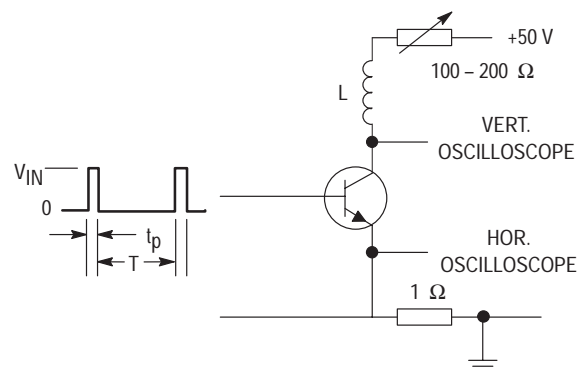
**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

Inductive Load (Figures 3 & 4)							
Storage	$I_C = 2.5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.5\text{ Adc}$	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_s$	–	1100	1400	ns
Fall Time			$t_{fi}$	–	80	150	
Storage		$T_J = 100^\circ\text{C}$	$t_s$	–	1200	1500	
Fall Time			$t_{fi}$	–	140	300	
Resistive Load (Figures 5 & 6)							
Turn-On Time	$I_C = 2.5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 0.5\text{ Adc}$	$t_{on}$	–	–	1000	ns	
Storage Time		$t_s$	–	–	4000		
Fall Time		$t_f$	–	–	800		

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .

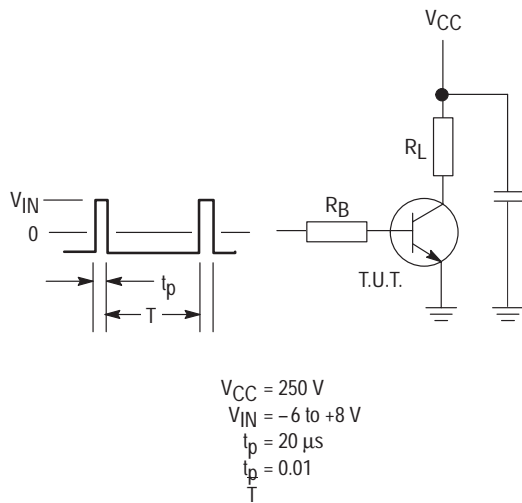


**Figure 1. Oscilloscope Display for Sustaining Voltage**

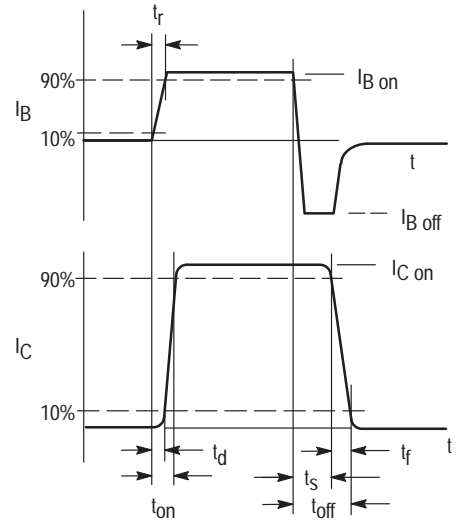


**Figure 2. Test Circuit for  $V_{CE(sus)}$**

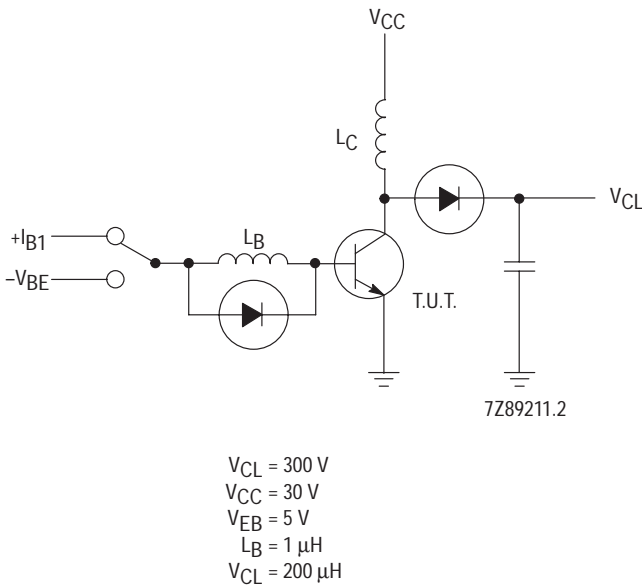
**BUT11AF**



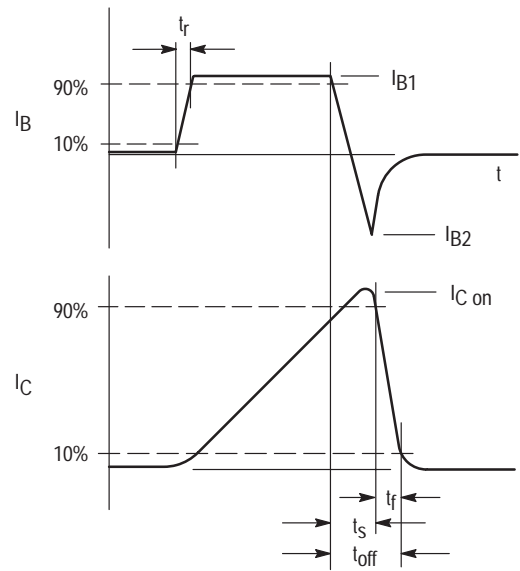
**Figure 3. Test Circuit Resistive Load**



**Figure 4. Switching Times Waveforms with Resistive Load**

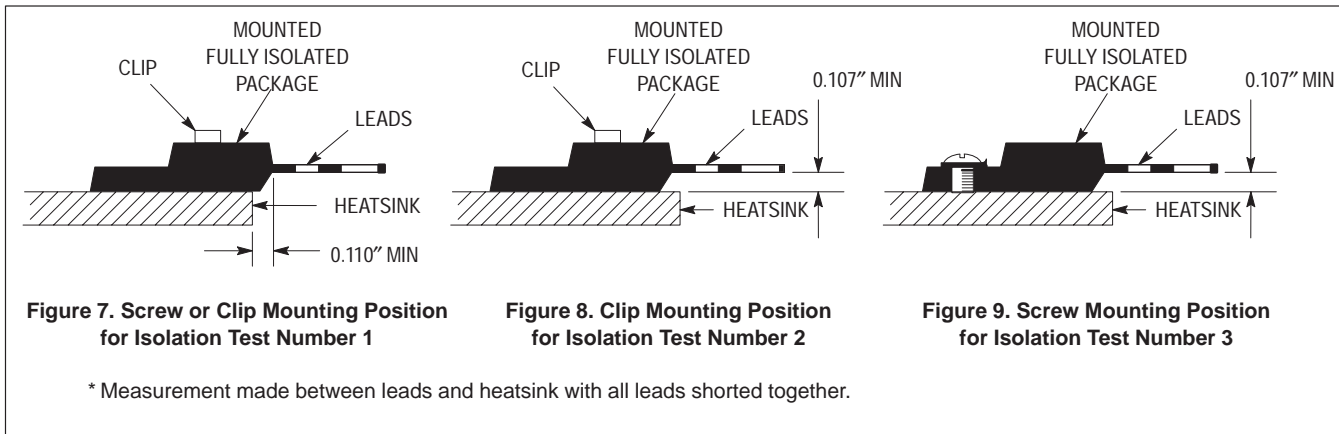


**Figure 5. Test Circuit Inductive Load**



**Figure 6. Switching Times Waveforms with Inductive Load**

TEST CONDITIONS FOR ISOLATION TESTS\*



MOUNTING INFORMATION

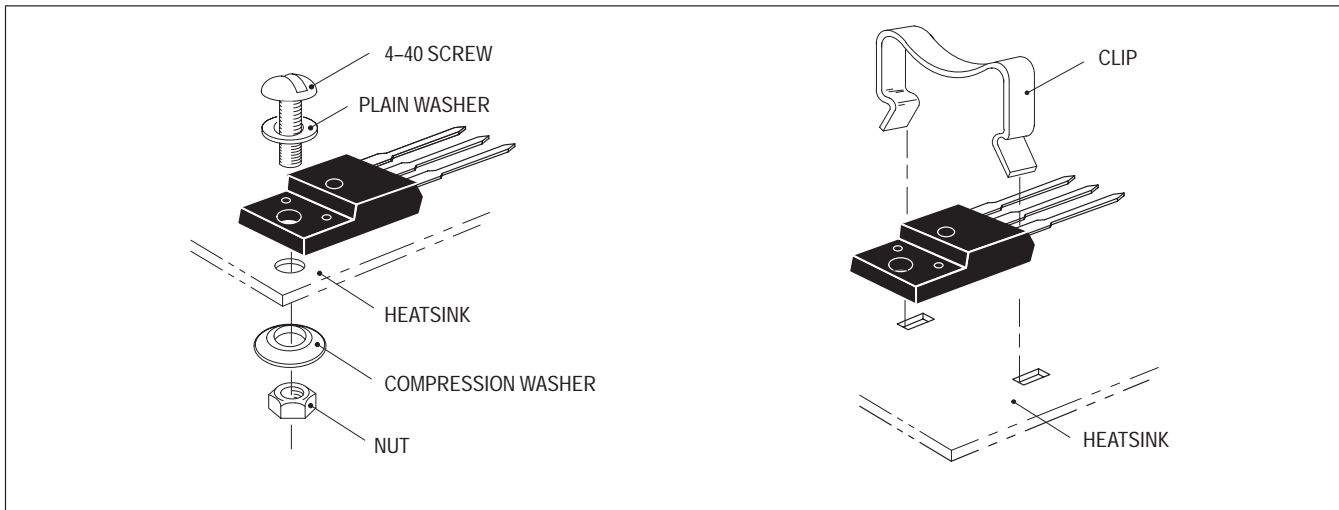


Figure 10. Typical Mounting Techniques for Isolated Package

Laboratory tests on a limited number of samples indicate, when using the screw and compression washer mounting technique, a screw torque of 6 to 8 in · lbs is sufficient to provide maximum power dissipation capability. The compression washer helps to maintain a constant pressure on the package over time and during large temperature excursions.

Destructive laboratory tests show that using a hex head 4-40 screw, without washers, and applying a torque in excess of 20 in · lbs will cause the plastic to crack around the mounting hole, resulting in a loss of isolation capability.

Additional tests on slotted 4-40 screws indicate that the screw slot fails between 15 to 20 in · lbs without adversely affecting the package. However, in order to positively ensure the package integrity of the fully isolated device, Motorola does not recommend exceeding 10 in · lbs of mounting torque under any mounting conditions.

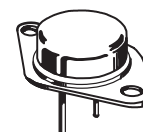
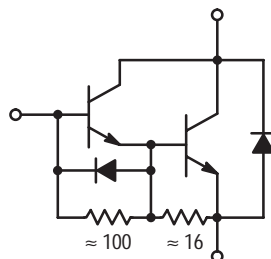
**BUT33**

*Designer's™ Data Sheet*  
**SWITCHMODE Series**  
**NPN Silicon Power Darlington**  
**Transistors with Base-Emitter**  
**Speedup Diode**

**56 AMPERES**  
**NPN SILICON**  
**POWER DARLINGTON**  
**TRANSISTOR**  
**600 VOLTS**  
**250 WATTS**

The BUT33 Darlington transistor is designed for high-voltage, high-speed, power switching in inductive circuits where fall time is critical. They are particularly suited for line operated SWITCHMODE applications such as:

- AC and DC Motor Controls
- Switching Regulators
- Inverters
- Solenoid and Relay Drivers
- Fast Turn Off Times
  - 800 ns Inductive Fall Time at 25°C (Typ)
  - 2.0 μs Inductive Storage Time at 25°C (Typ)
- Operating Temperature Range -65 to 200°C



**CASE 197A-05**  
**TO-204AE**  
**(TO-3)**

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	BUT33	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	400	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEV}$	600	Vdc
Emitter Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	10	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	56	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{CM}$	75	
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	12	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{BM}$	15	
Free Wheel Diode Forward Current — Continuous	$I_F$	56	Adc
— Peak	$I_{FM}$	75	
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ C$	$P_D$	250	Watts
@ $T_C = 100^\circ C$		140	
Derate above 25°C			W/°C
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +200	°C

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.7	°C/W
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purpose 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	275	°C

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle ≤ 10%.

**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (Table 1) ( $I_C = 100\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	400	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CEV} = \text{Rated Value}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CEV} = \text{Rated Value}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEV}$	—	—	0.2 4.0	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 20\text{ V}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	—	350	mAdc

**SECOND BREAKDOWN**

Second Breakdown Collector Current with base forward biased	$I_{S/b}$			See Figure 16	
Clamped Inductive SOA with Base Reverse Biased	RBSOA			See Figure 17	

**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 20\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ V}$ ) ( $I_C = 36\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ V}$ )	$h_{FE}$	30 20	— —	— —	
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 20\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 1\text{ A}$ ) ( $I_C = 36\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 3.6\text{ A}$ ) ( $I_C = 44\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 4.4\text{ A}$ ) ( $I_C = 56\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 11.2\text{ A}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— — — —	— — — —	2.0 2.5 3.0 5.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 20\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 1\text{ A}$ ) ( $I_C = 36\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 3.6\text{ A}$ ) ( $I_C = 44\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 4.4\text{ A}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	— — —	— — —	2.5 2.9 3.3	Vdc
Diode Forward Voltage ( $I_F = 44\text{ A}$ )	$V_f$	—	—	4.0	Vdc

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

Inductive Load Clamped (Table 1)

Storage Time	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$I_C = 36\text{ A}$	$I_B = 3.6\text{ A}$	$t_s$	—	2.0	3.3	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time				$t_f$	—	0.8	1.6	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time	$T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$	See Table 1	$V_{BE(off)} = 5\text{ V}$	$t_s$	—	2.2	—	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time				$t_f$	—	0.8	—	$\mu\text{s}$

 (1) Pulse Test:  $PW = 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

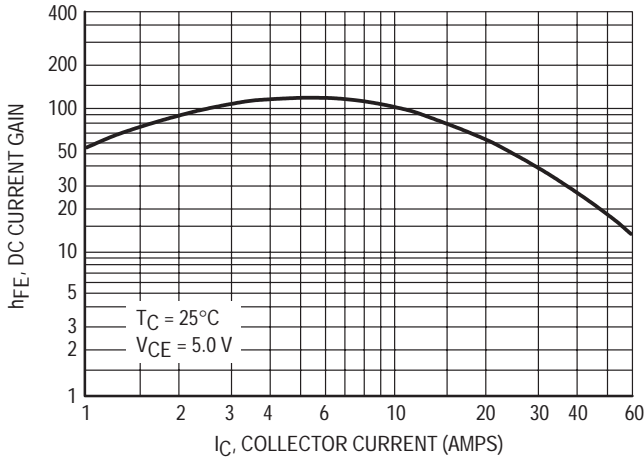


Figure 1. DC Current Gain

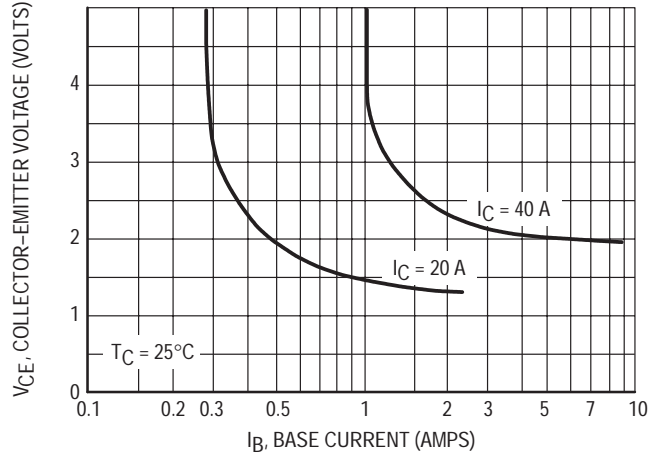


Figure 2. Collector Saturation Region

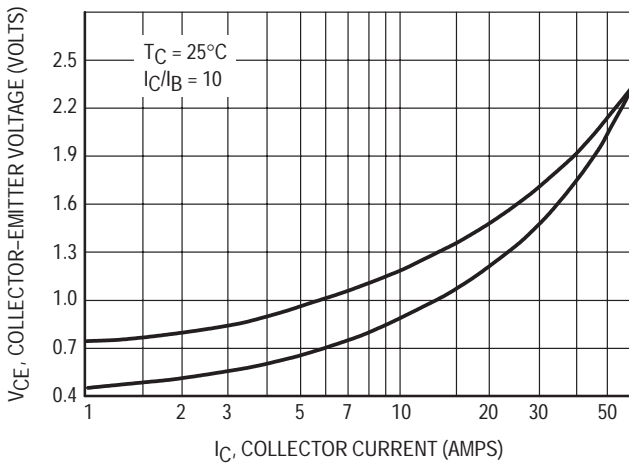


Figure 3. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

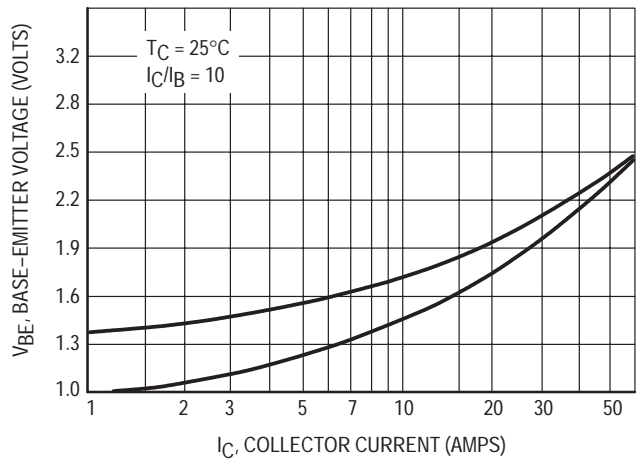


Figure 4. Base-Emitter Voltage

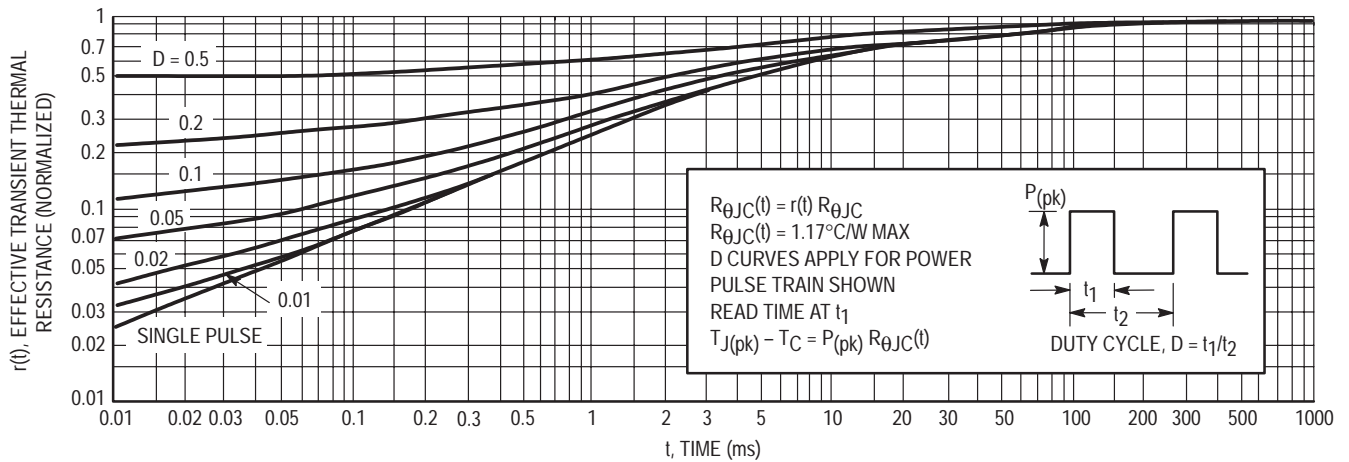
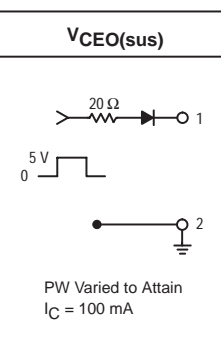
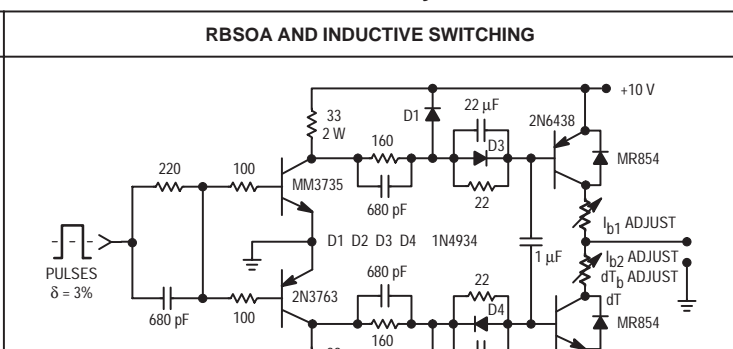
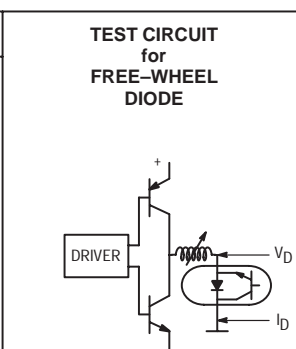
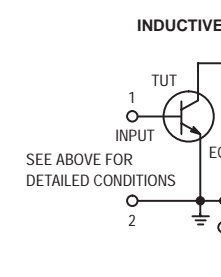
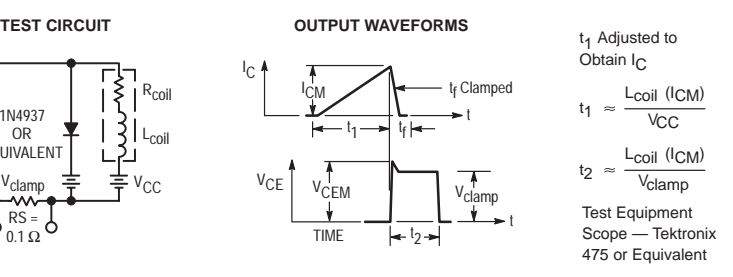
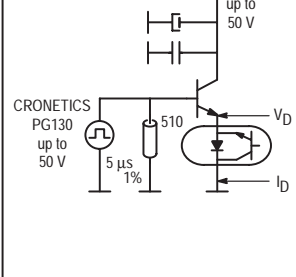


Figure 5. Thermal Response

Table 1. Test Conditions for Dynamic Performance

<p><b>INPUT CONDITIONS</b></p>  <p>PW Varied to Attain <math>I_C = 100 \text{ mA}</math></p>	<p><b>RBSOA AND INDUCTIVE SWITCHING</b></p> 		<p><b>TEST CIRCUIT for FREE-WHEEL DIODE</b></p> 
<p><b>CIRCUIT VALUES</b></p> <p><math>L_{\text{coil}} = 10 \text{ mH}</math>, <math>V_{\text{CC}} = 10 \text{ V}</math>  <math>R_{\text{coil}} = 0.7 \Omega</math>  <math>V_{\text{clamp}} = V_{\text{CEO(sus)}}</math></p>		<p><math>L_{\text{coil}} = 180 \mu\text{H}</math>  <math>R_{\text{coil}} = 0.05 \Omega</math>  <math>V_{\text{CC}} = 10 \text{ V}</math></p>	
<p><b>TEST CIRCUITS</b></p> <p><b>INDUCTIVE TEST CIRCUIT</b></p>  <p>SEE ABOVE FOR DETAILED CONDITIONS</p>	<p><b>OUTPUT WAVEFORMS</b></p>  <p><math>t_1</math> Adjusted to Obtain <math>I_C</math></p> $t_1 \approx \frac{L_{\text{coil}} (I_{\text{CM}})}{V_{\text{CC}}}$ $t_2 \approx \frac{L_{\text{coil}} (I_{\text{CM}})}{V_{\text{clamp}}}$ <p>Test Equipment          Scope — Tektronix 475 or Equivalent</p>		<p><b>TEST CIRCUIT for FREE-WHEEL DIODE</b></p>  <p>AV up to 50 V          CRONETICS PG130 up to 50 V          5 <math>\mu\text{s}</math> 1%</p>

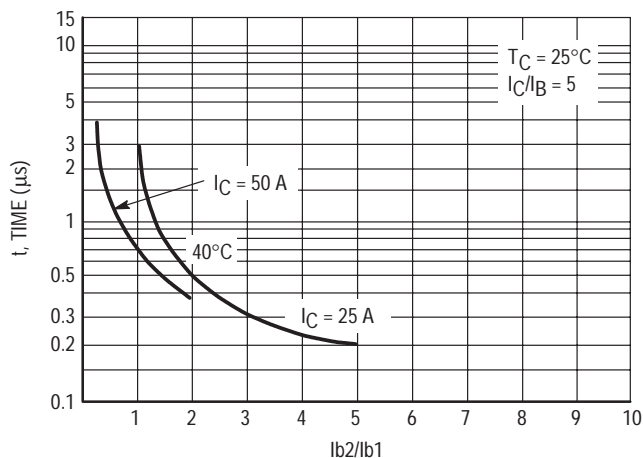


Figure 6. Fall Time versus  $I_{B2}/I_{B1}$

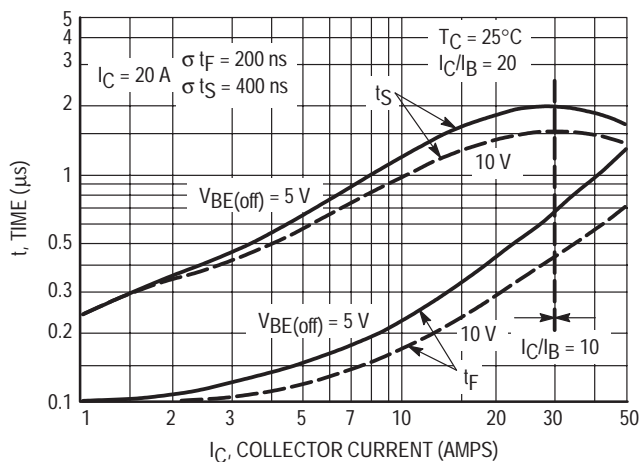


Figure 7. Turn-Off Time versus  $I_C$

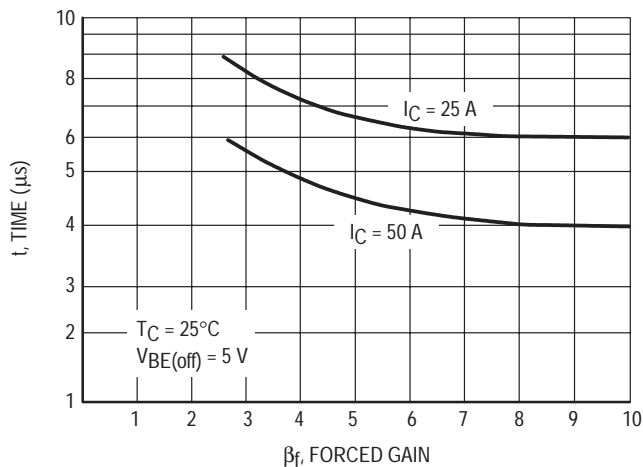


Figure 8. Storage Time versus Forced Gain

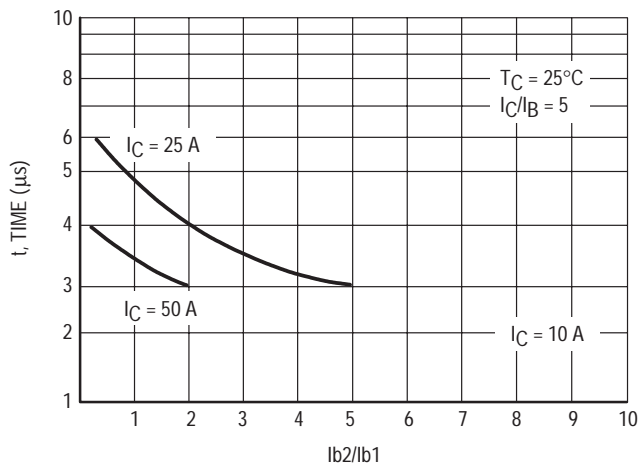


Figure 9. Storage Time versus  $I_{B2}/I_{B1}$

FREE-WHEEL DIODE CHARACTERISTICS

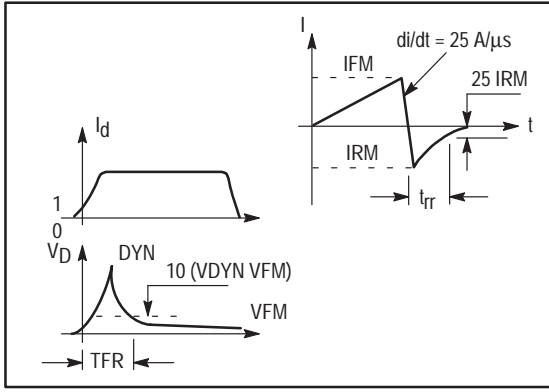


Figure 10. Free Wheel Diode Measurements

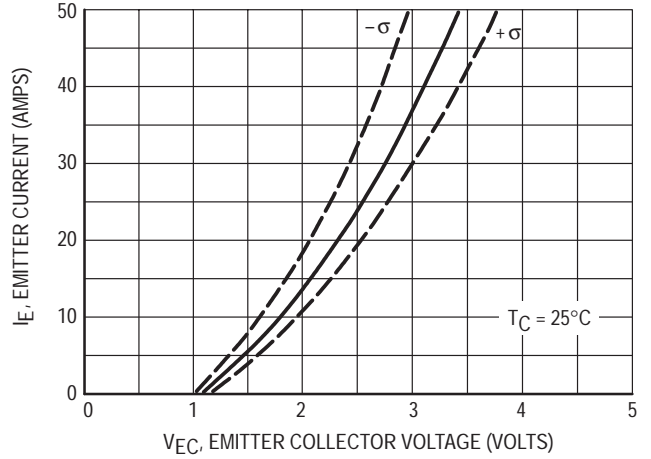


Figure 11. Forward Voltage

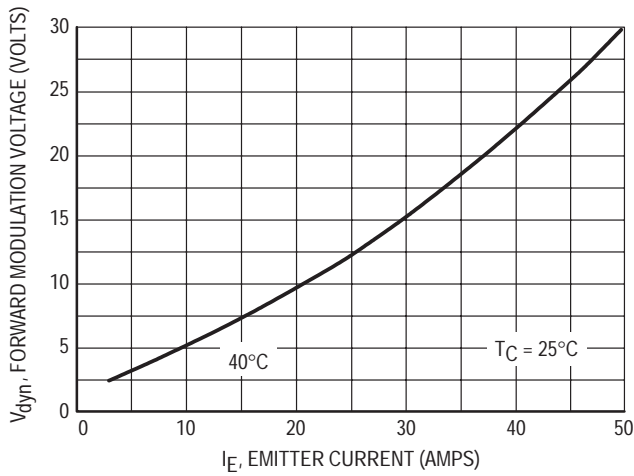


Figure 12. Forward Modulation Voltage

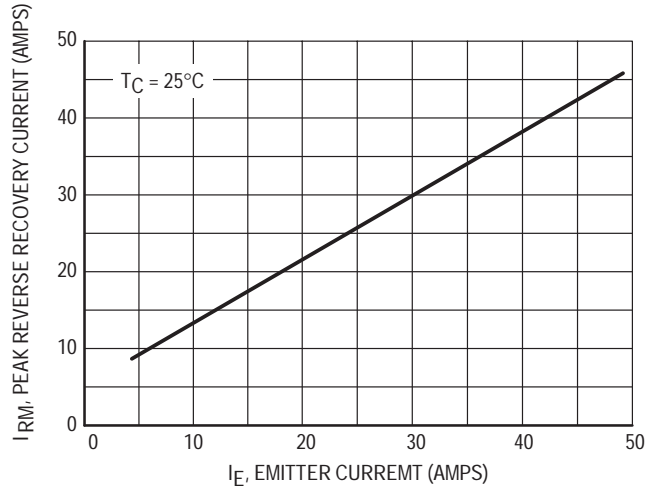


Figure 13. Peak Reverse Recovery Current

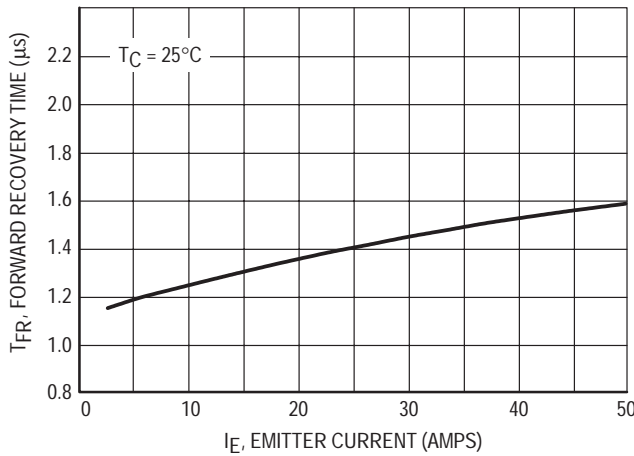


Figure 14. Forward Recovery Time

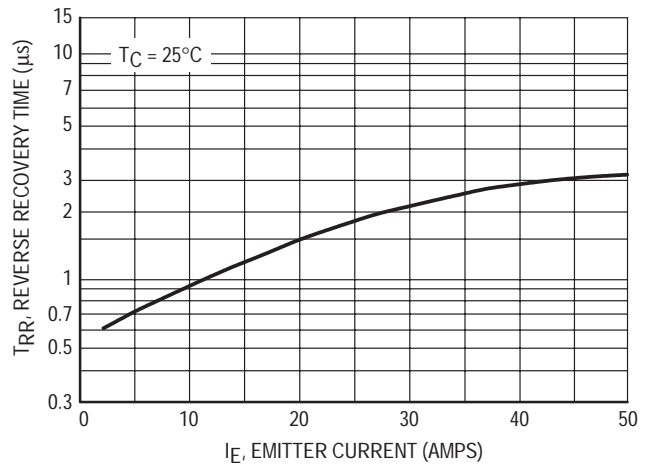


Figure 15. Reverse Recovery Time

The Safe Operating Area figures shown in Figures 16 and 17 are specified for the devices under the test conditions shown.

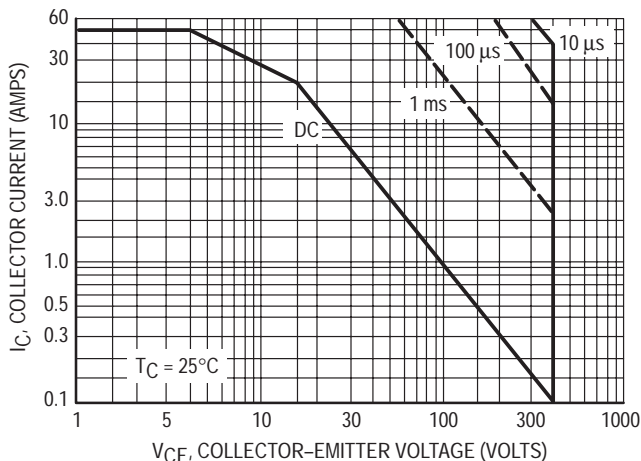


Figure 16. Safe Operating Area

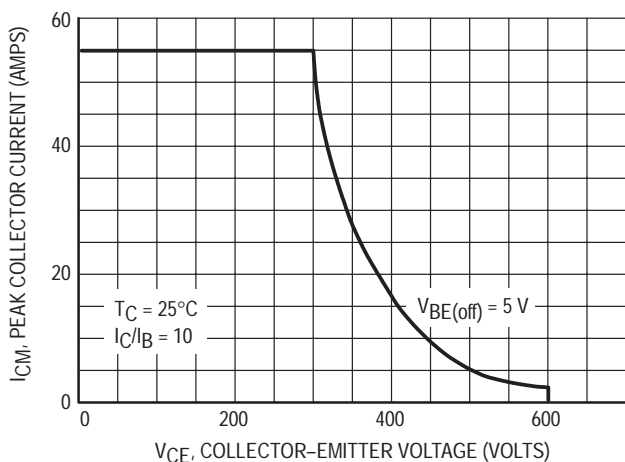


Figure 17. Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area

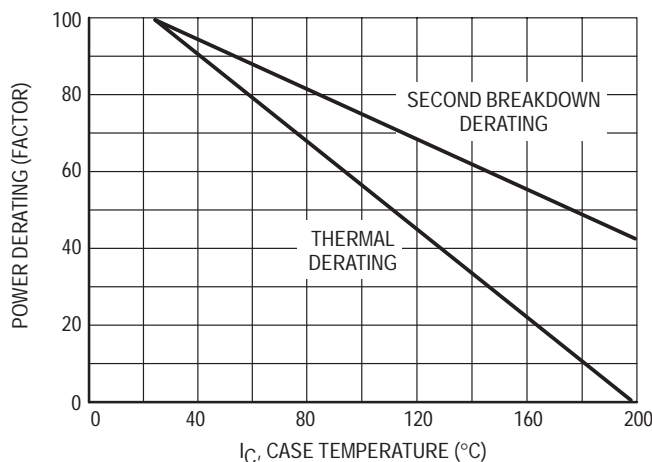


Figure 18. Power Derating

SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION

FORWARD BIAS

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate IC – VCE limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation, i.e., the transistor must not be subject to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 16 is based on TC = 25°C; TJ(pk) is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when TC ≥ 25°C. Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 16 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 18.

TJ(pk) may be calculated from the data in Figure 5. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

REVERSE BIAS

For inductive loads, high voltage and high current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off, in most cases, with the base to emitter junction reverse biased. Under these conditions the collector voltage must be held to a safe level at or below a specific value of collector current. This can be accomplished by several means such as active clamping, RC snubbing, load line shaping, etc. The safe level for these devices is specified as Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area and represents the voltage current condition allowable during reverse biased turnoff. This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode Figure 17 gives the RBSOA characteristics.

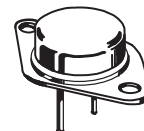
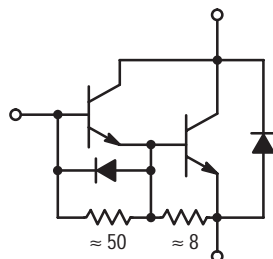
**BUT34**

*Designer's™ Data Sheet*  
**SWITCHMODE Series**  
**NPN Silicon Power Darlington**  
**Transistors with Base-Emitter**  
**Speedup Diode**

**50 AMPERES**  
**NPN SILICON**  
**POWER DARLINGTON**  
**TRANSISTOR**  
**850 VOLTS**  
**250 WATTS**

The BUT34 Darlington transistor is designed for high-voltage, high-speed, power switching in inductive circuits where fall time is critical. They are particularly suited for line-operated SWITCHMODE applications such as:

- AC and DC Motor Controls
- Switching Regulators
- Inverters
- Solenoid and Relay Drivers
- Fast Turn-Off Times
  - 0.7  $\mu$ s Inductive Fall Time at 25°C (Typ)
  - 1.8  $\mu$ s Inductive Storage Time at 25°C (Typ)
- Operating Temperature Range -65 to 200°C



**CASE 197A-05**  
**TO-204AE**  
**(TO-3)**

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	BUT34	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	500	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEV}$	850	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	10	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	50	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{CM}$	75	
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	10	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{BM}$	15	
Free Wheel Diode Forward Current — Continuous	$I_F$	50	Adc
— Peak	$I_{FM}$	75	
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	250	Watts
@ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$		140	
Derate above 25°C			W/°C
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +200	°C

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.7	°C/W
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purpose: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	275	°C

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq$  10%.

**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (Table 1) ( $I_C = 100\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	500	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CEV} = \text{Rated Value}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CEV} = \text{Rated Value}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEV}$	—	—	0.2 4.0	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 2.0\text{ V}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	—	350	mAdc

**SECOND BREAKDOWN**

Second Breakdown Collector Current with base forward biased	$I_{S/b}$		See Figure 16	
Clamped Inductive SOA with Base Reverse Biased	RBSOA		See Figure 17	

**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 16\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ V}$ ) ( $I_C = 32\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ V}$ )	$h_{FE}$	30 15	— —	— —	
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 16\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 0.8\text{ A}$ ) ( $I_C = 32\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 3.2\text{ A}$ ) ( $I_C = 40\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 4\text{ A}$ ) ( $I_C = 50\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 10\text{ A}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— — — —	— — — —	2.0 3.0 3.5 5.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 16\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 0.8\text{ A}$ ) ( $I_C = 32\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 3.2\text{ A}$ ) ( $I_C = 40\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 4\text{ A}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	— — —	— — —	2.5 2.9 3.3	Vdc
Diode Forward Voltage ( $I_F = 40\text{ A}$ )	$V_f$	—	—	4.0	Vdc

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

Inductive Load, Clamped (Table 1)

Storage Time	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	See Table 1	$t_s$	—	1.8	3.0	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time			$t_f$	—	0.7	1.5	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time	$T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$	$I_{B1} = 3.2\text{ A}$	$t_s$	—	2.2	—	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time			$t_f$	—	0.8	—	$\mu\text{s}$

(1) Pulse Test:  $PW = 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

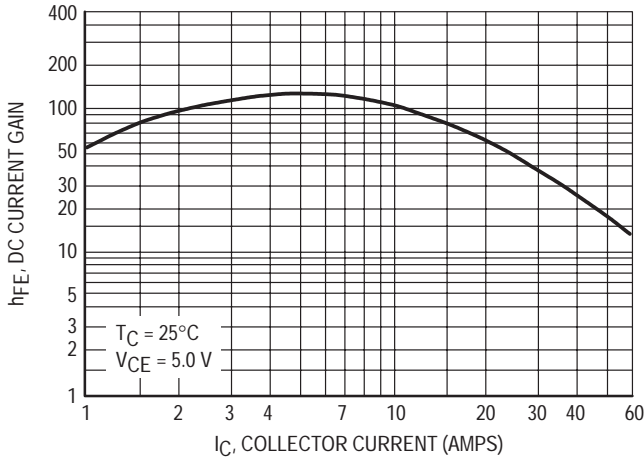


Figure 1. DC Current Gain

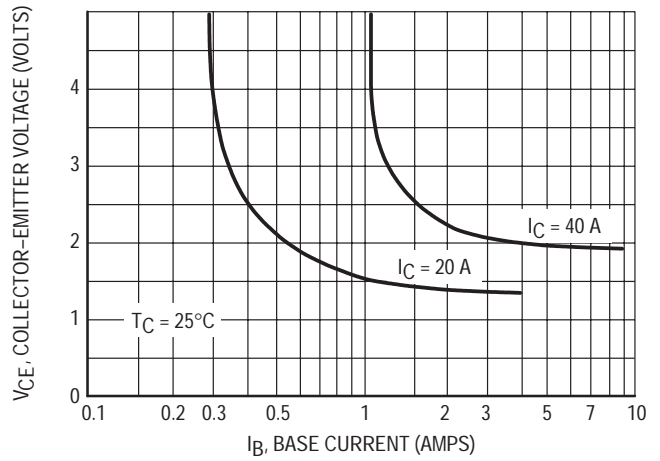


Figure 2. Collector Saturation Region

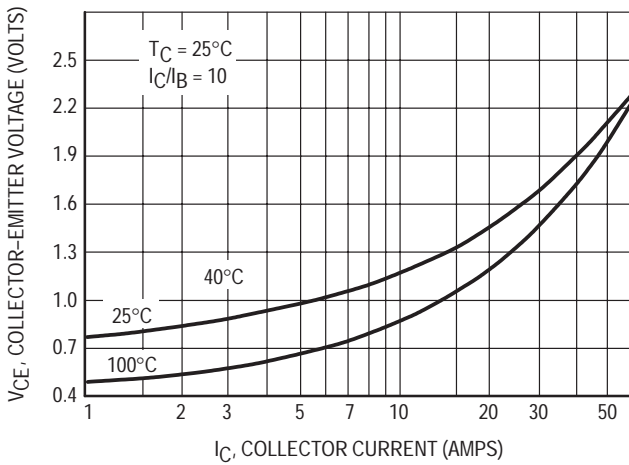


Figure 3. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

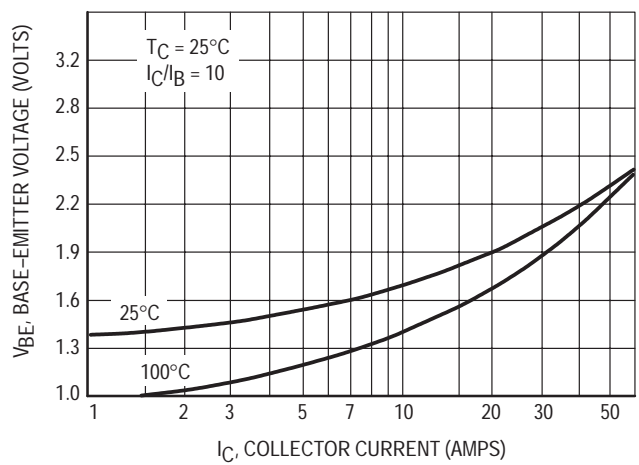


Figure 4. Base-Emitter Voltage

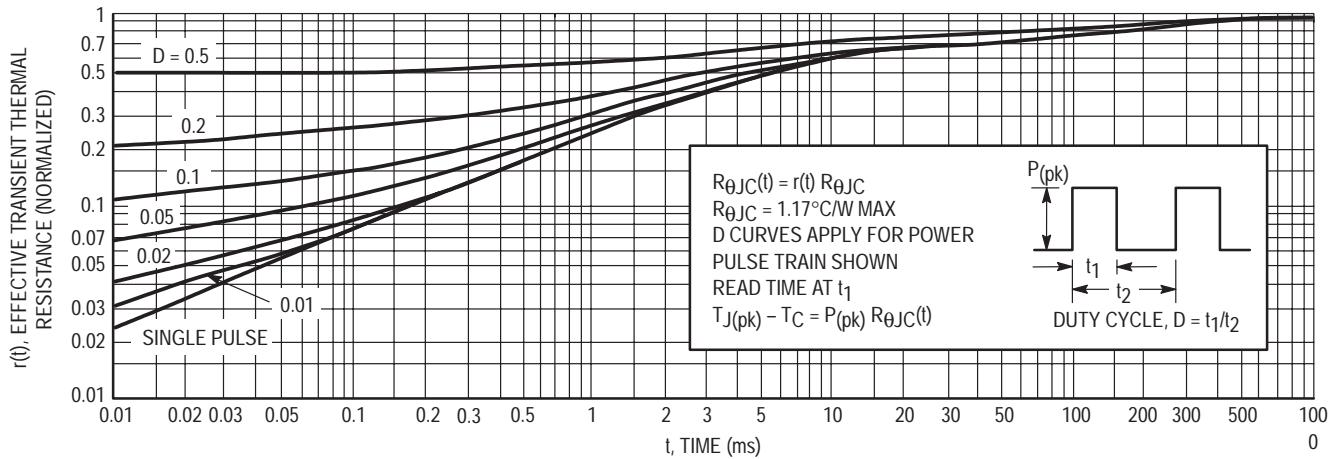
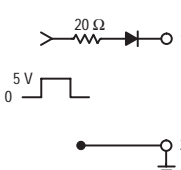
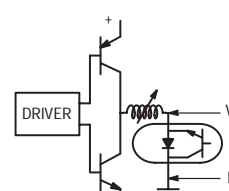
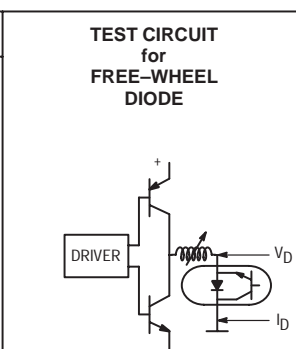
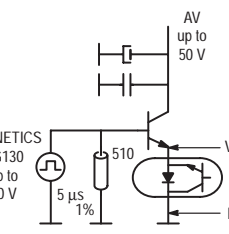
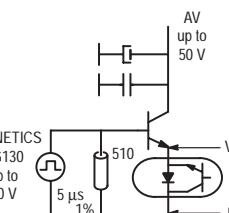
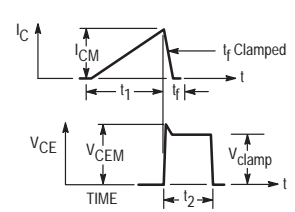


Figure 5. Thermal Response

Table 1. Test Conditions for Dynamic Performance

<p><b>INPUT CONDITIONS</b></p>  <p>PW Varied to Attain <math>I_C = 100 \text{ mA}</math></p>	<p><b>RBSOA AND INDUCTIVE SWITCHING</b></p> 	<p><b>TEST CIRCUIT for FREE-WHEEL DIODE</b></p> 
<p><b>CIRCUIT VALUES</b></p> <p><math>L_{\text{coil}} = 10 \text{ mH}</math>, <math>V_{\text{CC}} = 10 \text{ V}</math>  <math>R_{\text{coil}} = 0.7 \Omega</math>  <math>V_{\text{clamp}} = V_{\text{CEO(sus)}}</math></p>	<p><math>L_{\text{coil}} = 180 \mu\text{H}</math>  <math>R_{\text{coil}} = 0.05 \Omega</math>  <math>V_{\text{CC}} = 10 \text{ V}</math></p>	
<p><b>TEST CIRCUITS</b></p> <p><b>INDUCTIVE TEST CIRCUIT</b></p>  <p>SEE ABOVE FOR DETAILED CONDITIONS</p>	<p><b>OUTPUT WAVEFORMS</b></p>  <p><math>t_1</math> Adjusted to Obtain <math>I_C</math></p> $t_1 \approx \frac{L_{\text{coil}} (I_{\text{CM}})}{V_{\text{CC}}}$ $t_2 \approx \frac{L_{\text{coil}} (I_{\text{CM}})}{V_{\text{clamp}}}$ <p>Test Equipment Scope — Tektronix 475 or Equivalent</p>	

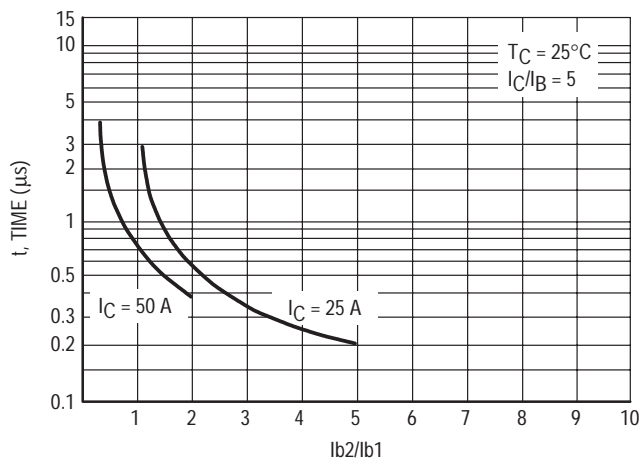


Figure 6. Fall Time versus  $I_{B2}/I_{B1}$

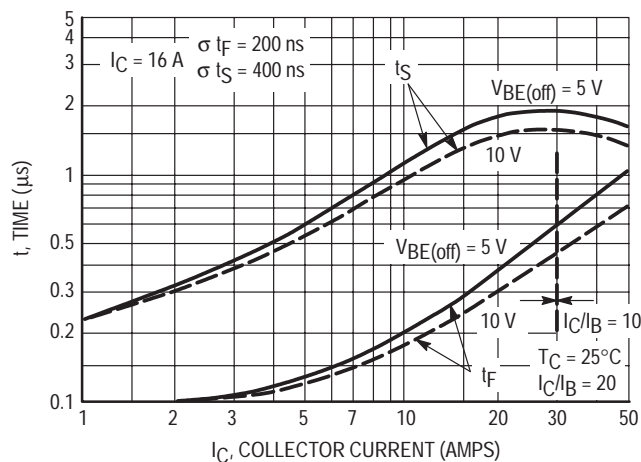


Figure 7. Turn-Off Time versus  $I_C$

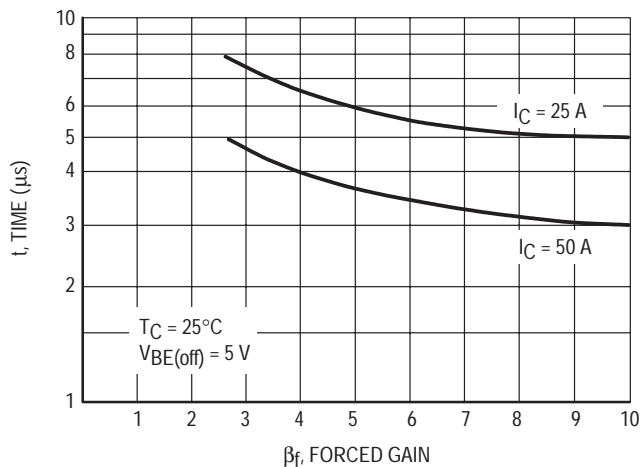


Figure 8. Storage Time versus Forced Gain

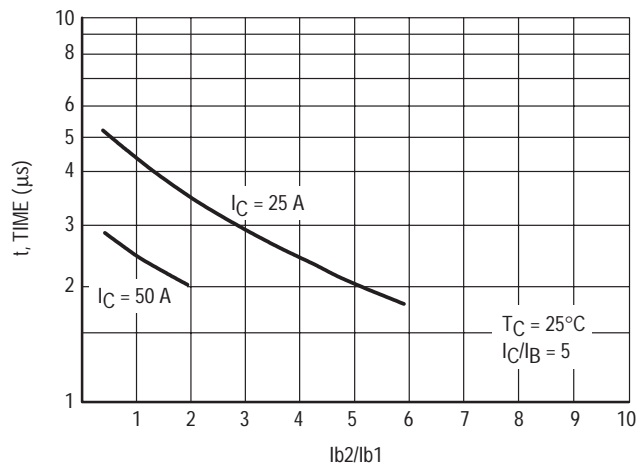


Figure 9. Storage Time versus  $I_{B2}/I_{B1}$



FREE-WHEEL DIODE CHARACTERISTICS

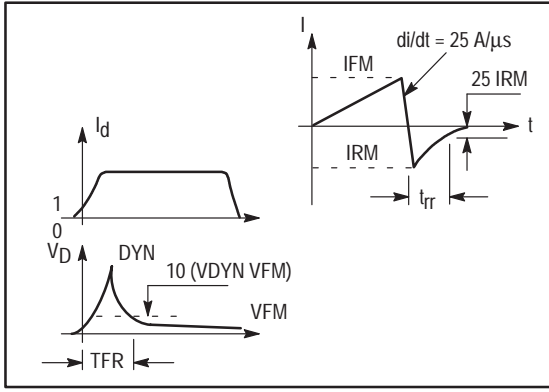


Figure 10. Free Wheel Diode Measurements

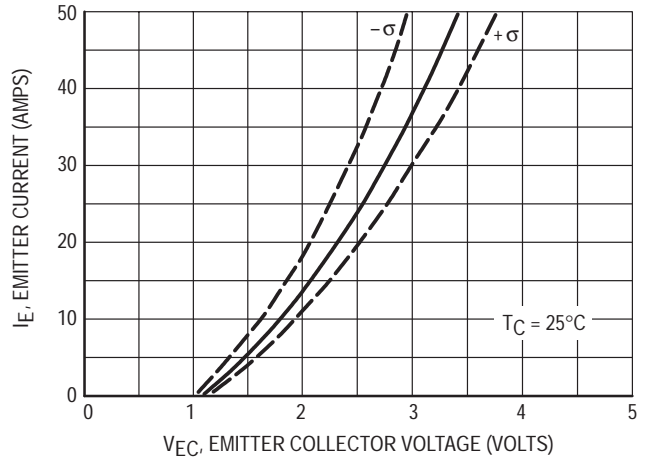


Figure 11. Forward Voltage

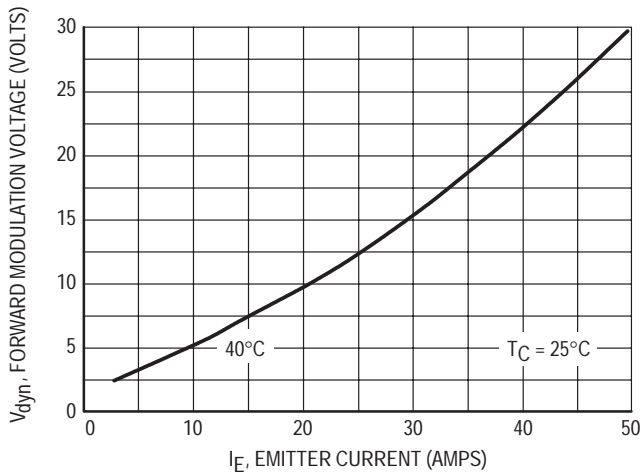


Figure 12. Forward Modulation Voltage

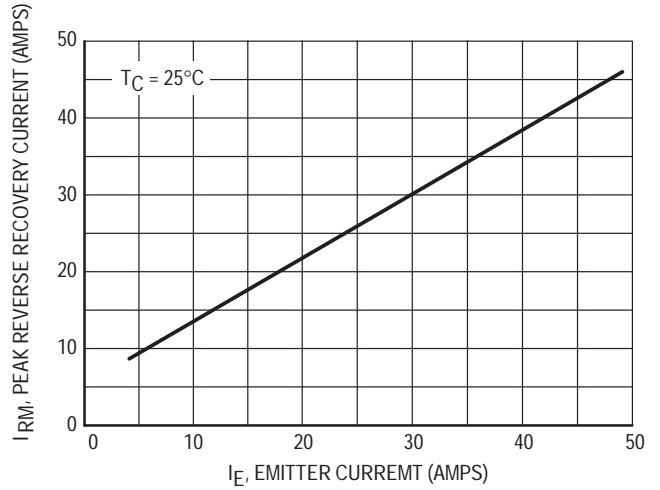


Figure 13. Peak Reverse Recovery Current

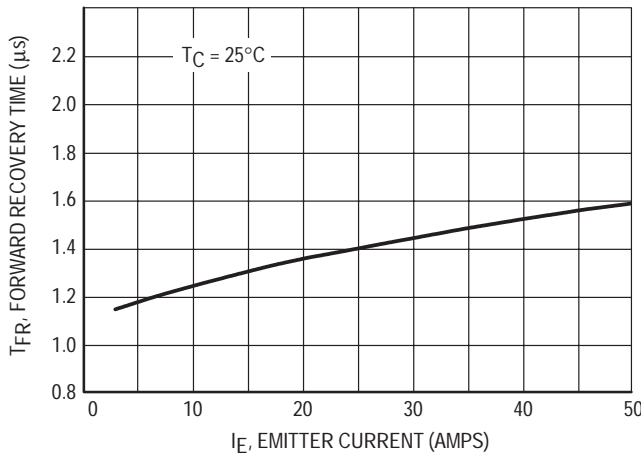


Figure 14. Forward Recovery Time

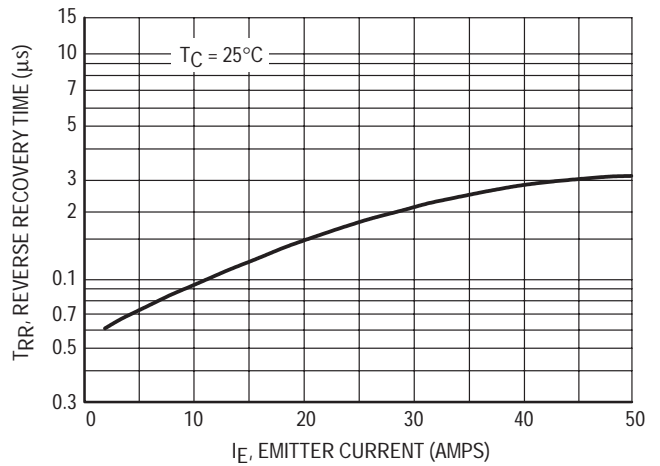


Figure 15. Reverse Recovery Time

The Safe Operating Area figures shown in Figures 16 and 17 are specified for these devices under the test conditions shown.

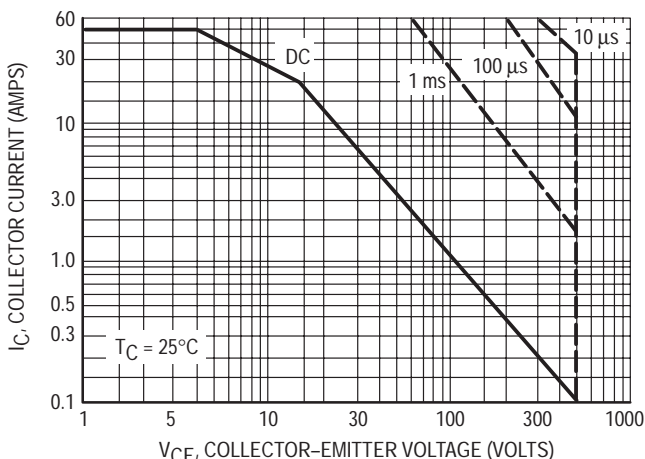


Figure 16. Safe Operating Area

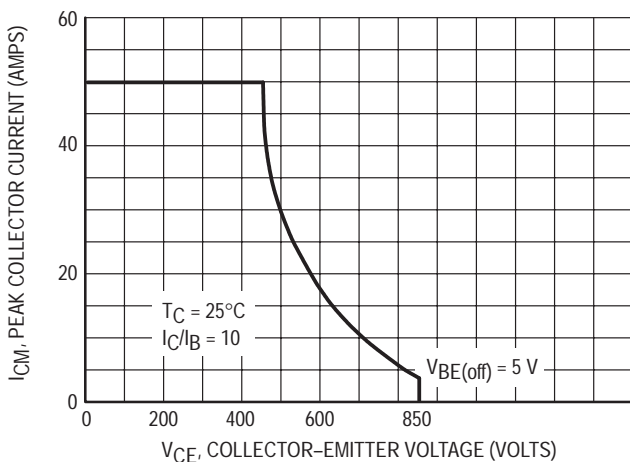


Figure 17. Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area

SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION

FORWARD BIAS

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation, i.e., the transistor must not be subject to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 16 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C \geq 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 16 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 18.

$T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 5. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

REVERSE BIAS

For inductive loads, high voltage and high current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off, in most cases, with the base to emitter junction reverse biased. Under these conditions the collector voltage must be held to a safe level at or below a specific value of collector current. This can be accomplished by several means such as active clamping, RC snubbing, load line shaping, etc. The safe level for these devices is specified as Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area and represents the voltage-current condition allowable during reverse biased turnoff. This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode. Figure 17 gives the RBSOA characteristics.

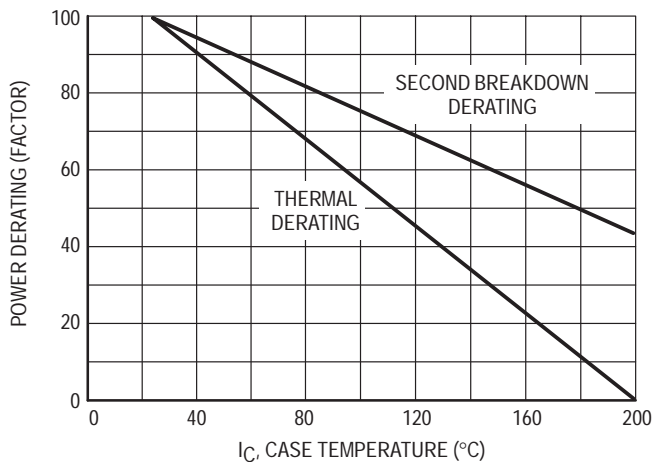


Figure 18. Power Derating

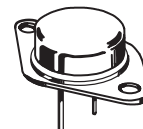
**BUV11**

## SWITCHMODE Series NPN Silicon Power Transistor

... designed for high current, high speed, high power applications.

- High DC current gain;  $h_{FE}$  min. = 20 at  $I_C = 6$  A
- Low  $V_{CE(sat)}$ ,  $V_{CE(sat)}$  max. = 0.6 V at  $I_C = 6$  A
- Very fast switching times:  
     $T_F$  max. = 0.8  $\mu$ s at  $I_C = 12$  A

20 AMPERES  
NPN SILICON  
POWER  
METAL TRANSISTOR  
200 VOLTS  
150 WATTS



CASE 1-07  
TO-204AA  
(TO-3)

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	200	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	250	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	7	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage ( $V_{BE} = -1.5$ V)	$V_{CEX}$	250	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage ( $R_{BE} = 100 \Omega$ )	$V_{CER}$	240	Vdc
Collector-Current— Continuous	$I_C$	20	Adc
— Peak ( $p_w \leq 10$ ms)	$I_{CM}$	25	Apk
Base-Current continuous	$I_B$	4	Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	150	Watts
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to 200	$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	1.17	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

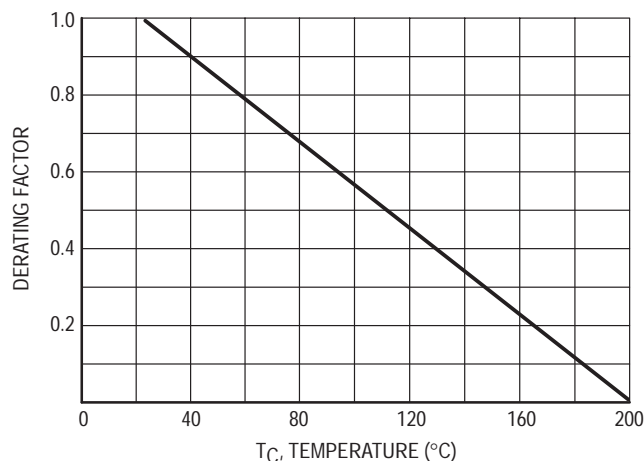


Figure 1. Power Derating

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 200\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ , $L = 25\text{ mH}$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	200		Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current at Reverse Bias ( $V_{CE} = 250\text{ V}$ , $V_{BE} = -1.5\text{ V}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 250\text{ V}$ , $V_{BE} = -1.5\text{ V}$ , $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEX}$		1.5 6	mAdc
Collector–Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 160\text{ V}$ )	$I_{CEO}$		1.5	mAdc
Emitter–Base Reverse Voltage ( $I_E = 50\text{ mA}$ )	$V_{EBO}$	7		V
Emitter–Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 5\text{ V}$ )	$I_{EBO}$		1.0	mAdc

**SECOND BREAKDOWN**

Second Breakdown Collector Current with base forward biased ( $V_{CE} = 30\text{ V}$ , $t = 1\text{ s}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 140\text{ V}$ , $t = 1\text{ s}$ )	$I_{S/b}$	5.0 0.15		Adc
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**ON CHARACTERISTICS<sup>1</sup>**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 6\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 2\text{ V}$ ) ( $I_C = 12\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 4\text{ V}$ )	$h_{FE}$	20 10	60	
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 6\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 0.6\text{ A}$ ) ( $I_C = 12\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 1.5\text{ A}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$		0.6 1.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 12\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 1.5\text{ A}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$		1.5	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $V_{CE} = 15\text{ V}$ , $I_C = 1\text{ A}$ , $f = 4\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	8.0		MHz
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**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (Resistive Load)**

Turn–on Time	( $I_C = 12\text{ A}$ , $I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 1.5\text{ A}$ , $V_{CC} = 150\text{ V}$ , $T_C = 12.5^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_{on}$	0.8	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time		$t_s$	1.8	
Fall Time		$t_f$	0.4	

<sup>1</sup> Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

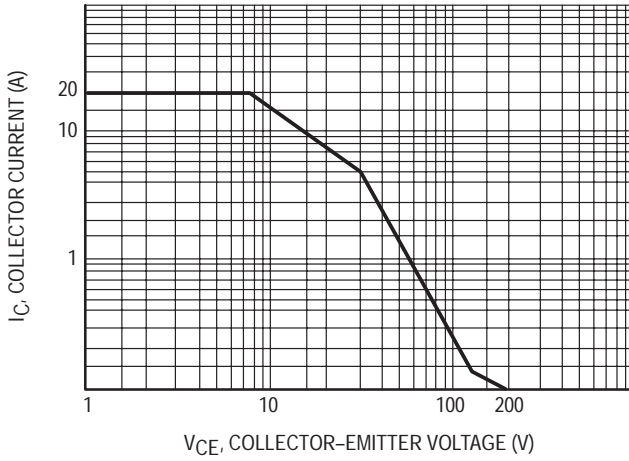


Figure 2. Active Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 2 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations.

At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

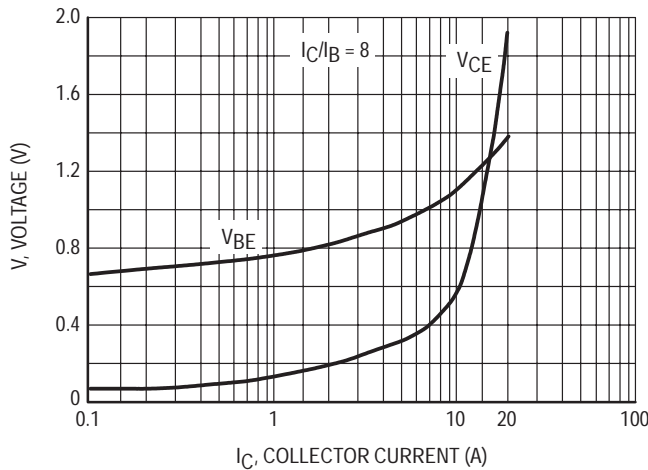


Figure 3. "On" Voltages

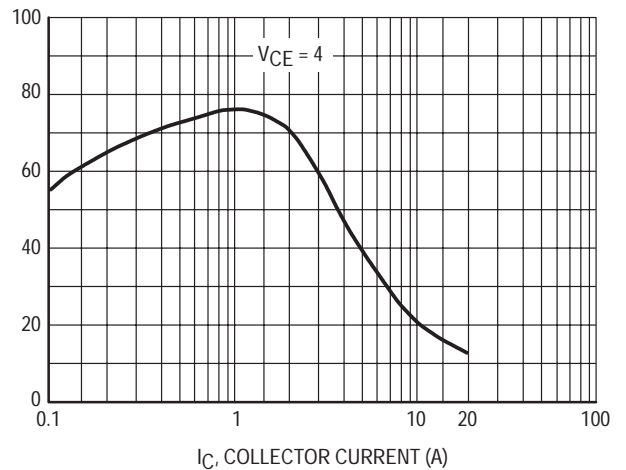


Figure 4. DC Current Gain

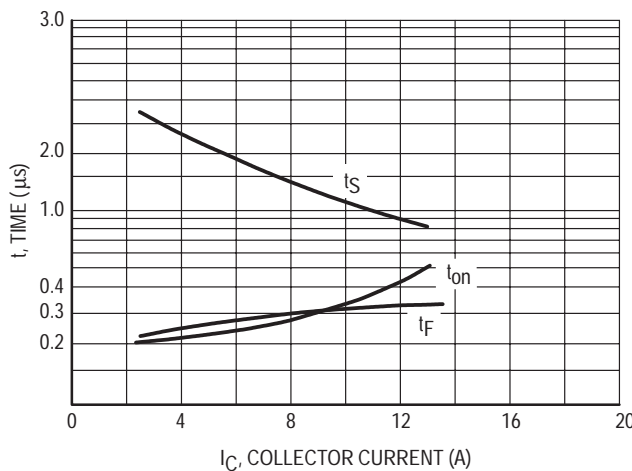


Figure 5. Switching Times versus Collector Current

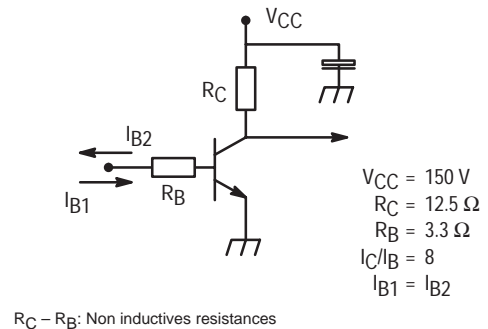


Figure 6. Switching Times Test Circuit

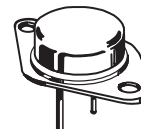
**BUV20**

## SWITCHMODE Series NPN Silicon Power Transistor

... designed for high speed, high current, high power applications.

- High DC current gain:  
 $h_{FE} \text{ min} = 20 \text{ at } I_C = 25 \text{ A}$   
 $= 10 \text{ at } I_C = 50 \text{ A}$
- Low  $V_{CE(sat)}$ :  
 $V_{CE(sat)} \text{ max.} = 0.6 \text{ V at } I_C = 25 \text{ A}$   
 $= 1.2 \text{ V at } I_C = 50 \text{ A}$
- Very fast switching times:  
 $T_F = 0.25 \mu\text{s at } I_C = 50 \text{ A}$

**50 AMPERES  
NPN SILICON  
POWER  
METAL TRANSISTOR  
125 VOLTS  
250 WATTS**



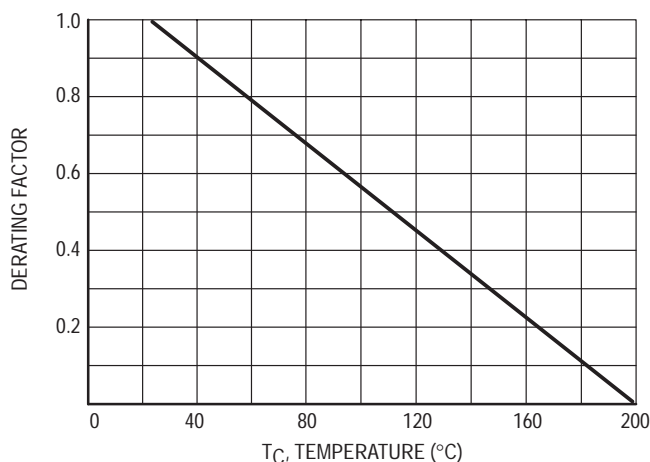
**CASE 197A-05  
TO-204AE  
(TO-3)**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	125	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB0}$	160	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	7	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage ( $V_{BE} = -1.5 \text{ V}$ )	$V_{CEX}$	160	Vdc
Collector-Emitter voltage ( $R_{BE} = 100 \Omega$ )	$V_{CER}$	150	Vdc
Collector-Current — Continuous	$I_C$	50	Adc
— Peak ( $p_w \leq 10 \text{ ms}$ )	$I_{CM}$	60	Apk
Base-Current continuous	$I_B$	10	Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	250	Watts
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to 200	$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	0.7	$^\circ\text{C/W}$



**Figure 1. Power Derating**

REV 7

## BUV20

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS<sup>1</sup></b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 200\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ , $L = 25\text{ mH}$ )	$V_{CE(sus)}$	125		Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current at Reverse Bias ( $V_{CE} = 140\text{ V}$ , $V_{BE} = -1.5\text{ V}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 140\text{ V}$ , $V_{BE} = -1.5\text{ V}$ , $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEX}$		3.0 12	mAdc
Collector–Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 100\text{ V}$ )	$I_{CEO}$		3.0	mAdc
Emitter–Base Reverse Voltage ( $I_E = 50\text{ mA}$ )	$V_{EBO}$	7		V
Emitter–Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 5\text{ V}$ )	$I_{EBO}$		1.0	mAdc

### SECOND BREAKDOWN

Second Breakdown Collector Current with base forward biased ( $V_{CE} = 20\text{ V}$ , $t = 1\text{ s}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 40\text{ V}$ , $t = 1\text{ s}$ )	$I_{S/b}$	12 1.5		Adc
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### ON CHARACTERISTICS<sup>1</sup>

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 25\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 2\text{ V}$ ) ( $I_C = 50\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 4\text{ V}$ )	$h_{FE}$	20 10	60	
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 25\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 2.5\text{ A}$ ) ( $I_C = 50\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 5\text{ A}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$		0.6 1.2	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 50\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 5\text{ A}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$		2.0	Vdc

### DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Current Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $V_{CE} = 15\text{ V}$ , $I_C = 2\text{ A}$ , $f = 4\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	8.0		MHz
--	-------	-----	--	-----

### SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (Resistive Load)

Turn–on Time	$(I_C = 50\text{ A}$ , $I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 5\text{ A}$ , $V_{CC} = 30\text{ V}$ , $R_C = 0.6\ \Omega$ )	$t_{on}$	1.5	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time		$t_s$	1.2	
Fall Time		$t_f$	0.25	

<sup>1</sup> Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

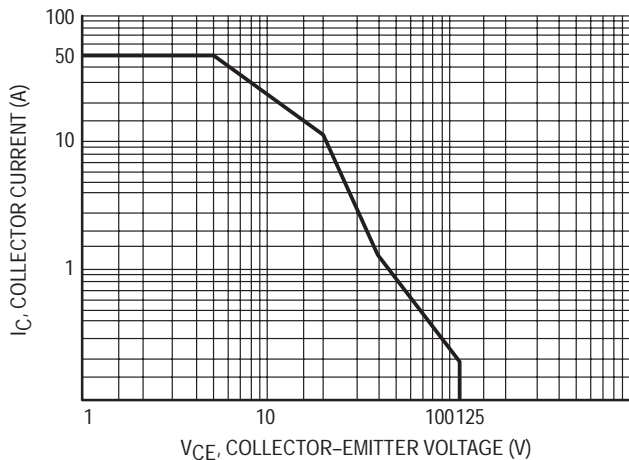


Figure 2. Active Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 2 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations.

At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

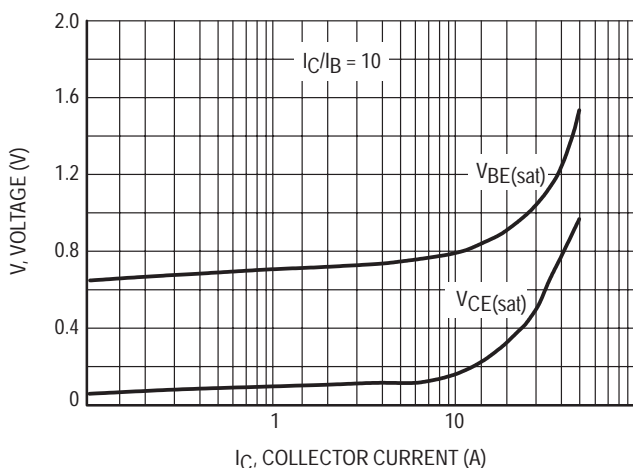


Figure 3. "On" Voltages

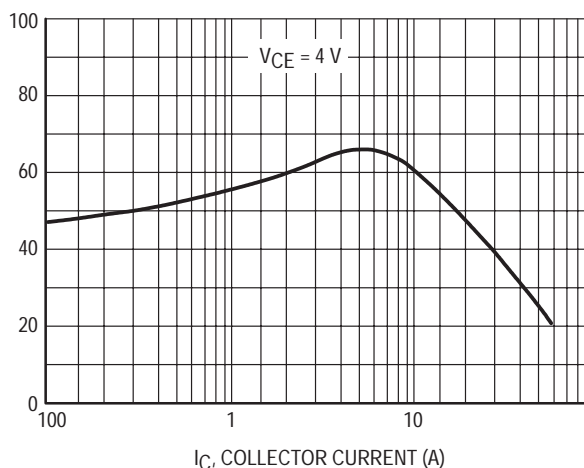


Figure 4. DC Current Gain

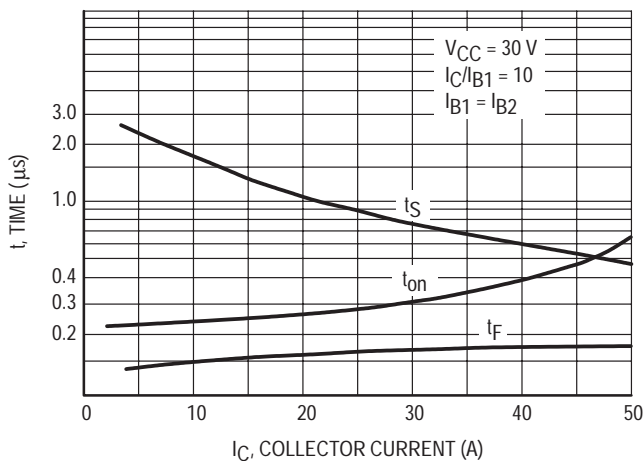


Figure 5. Resistive Switching Performance

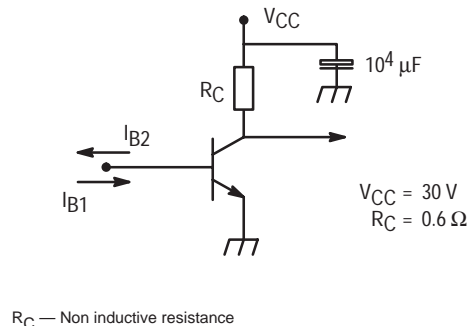


Figure 6. Switching Times Test Circuit



**BUV21**

## SWITCHMODE Series NPN Silicon Power Transistor

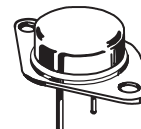
... designed for high speed, high current, high power applications.

- High DC current gain:  
h<sub>FE</sub> min. = 20 at I<sub>C</sub> = 12 A
- Low V<sub>CE(sat)</sub>, V<sub>CE(sat)</sub> max. = 0.6 V at I<sub>C</sub> = 8 A

Very fast switching times:

TF max. = 0.4 μs at I<sub>C</sub> = 25 A

**40 AMPERES  
NPN SILICON  
POWER  
METAL TRANSISTOR  
200 VOLTS  
250 WATTS**



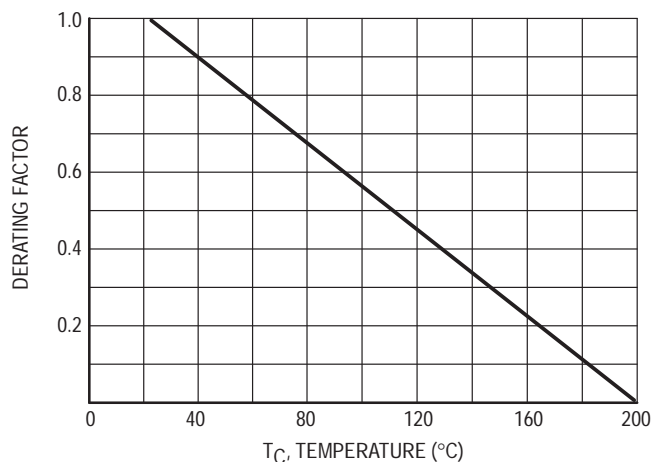
**CASE 197A-05  
TO-204AE  
(TO-3)**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub>	200	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	V <sub>CB0</sub>	250	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V <sub>EBO</sub>	7	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage (V <sub>BE</sub> = -1.5 V)	V <sub>CEX</sub>	250	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage (R <sub>BE</sub> = 100 Ω)	V <sub>CER</sub>	240	Vdc
Collector-Current — Continuous	I <sub>C</sub>	40	Adc
— Peak (pw ≤ 10 ms)	I <sub>CM</sub>	50	Apk
Base-Current continuous	I <sub>B</sub>	8	Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C	P <sub>D</sub>	150	Watts
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	T <sub>J</sub> , T <sub>stg</sub>	-65 to 200	°C

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	θ <sub>JC</sub>	0.7	°C/W



**Figure 1. Power Derating**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS<sup>1</sup></b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 200\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ , $L = 25\text{ mH}$ )	$V_{CE(sus)}$	200		Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current at Reverse Bias: ( $V_{CE} = 250\text{ V}$ , $V_{BE} = -1.5\text{ V}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 250\text{ V}$ , $V_{BE} = -1.5\text{ V}$ , $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEX}$		3.0 12.0	mAdc
Collector–Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 160\text{ V}$ )	$I_{CEO}$		3.0	mAdc
Emitter–Base Reverse Voltage ( $I_E = 50\text{ mA}$ )	$V_{EBO}$	7		V
Emitter–Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 5\text{ V}$ )	$I_{EBO}$		1.0	mAdc

**SECOND BREAKDOWN**

Second Breakdown Collector Current with base forward biased ( $V_{CE} = 20\text{ V}$ , $t = 1\text{ s}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 140\text{ V}$ , $t = 1\text{ s}$ )	$I_{S/b}$	12 0.15		Adc
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**ON CHARACTERISTICS<sup>1</sup>**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 12\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 2\text{ V}$ ) ( $I_C = 25\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 4\text{ V}$ )	$h_{FE}$	20 10	60	
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 12\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 1.2\text{ A}$ ) ( $I_C = 25\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 3\text{ A}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$		0.6 1.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 25\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 3\text{ A}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$		1.5	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current Gain – Bandwidth Product ( $V_{CE} = 15\text{ V}$ , $I_C = 2\text{ A}$ , $f = 4\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	8.0		MHz
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**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (Resistive Load)**

Turn-on Time	$(I_C = 25\text{ A}$ , $I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 3\text{ A}$ , $V_{CC} = 100\text{ V}$ , $R_C = 4\ \Omega$ )	$t_{on}$	1.0	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time		$t_s$	1.8	
Fall Time		$t_f$	0.4	

<sup>1</sup> Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

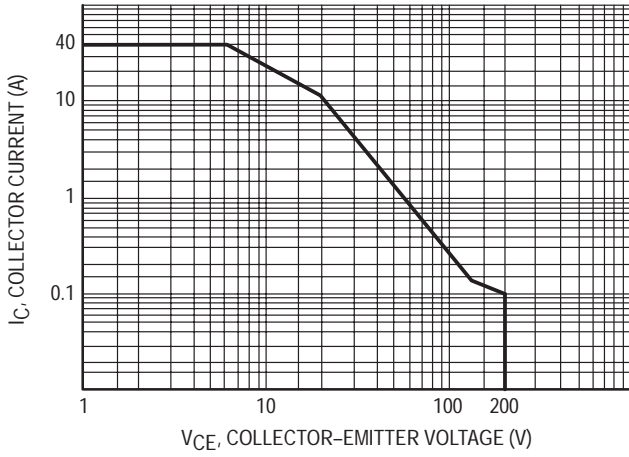


Figure 2. Active Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 2 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations.

At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

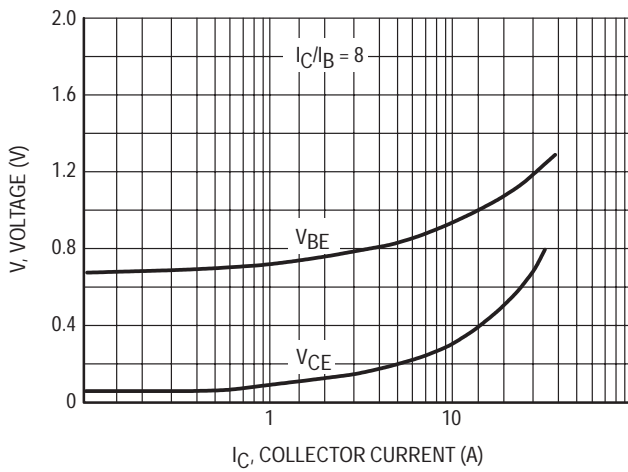


Figure 3. "On" Voltages

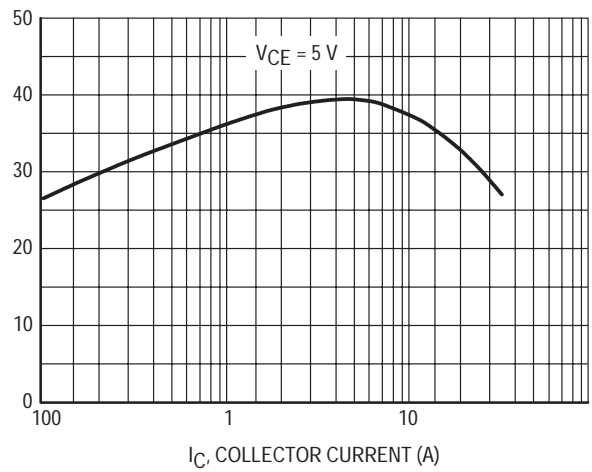


Figure 4. DC Current Gain

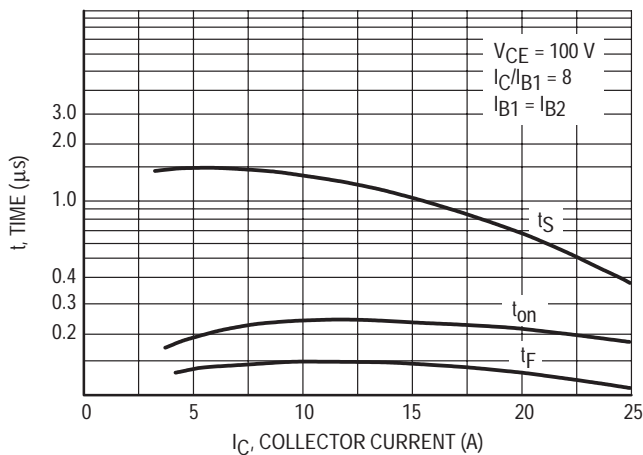
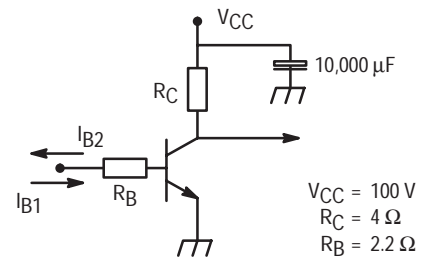


Figure 5. Resistive Switching Performance



$R_C - R_B$ : Non inductive resistances

Figure 6. Switching Times Test Circuit

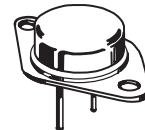
**BUV22**

**SWITCHMODE Series**  
**NPN Silicon Power Transistor**

... designed for high current, high speed, high power applications.

- High DC current gain: HFE min. = 20 at  $I_C = 10\text{ A}$
- Low  $V_{CE(sat)}$ :  $V_{CE(sat)}$  max. = 1.0 V at  $I_C = 10\text{ A}$
- Very fast switching times:  
     $T_F$  max. = 0.35  $\mu\text{s}$  at  $I_C = 20\text{ A}$

**40 AMPERES**  
**NPN SILICON**  
**POWER**  
**METAL TRANSISTOR**  
**250 VOLTS**  
**250 WATTS**



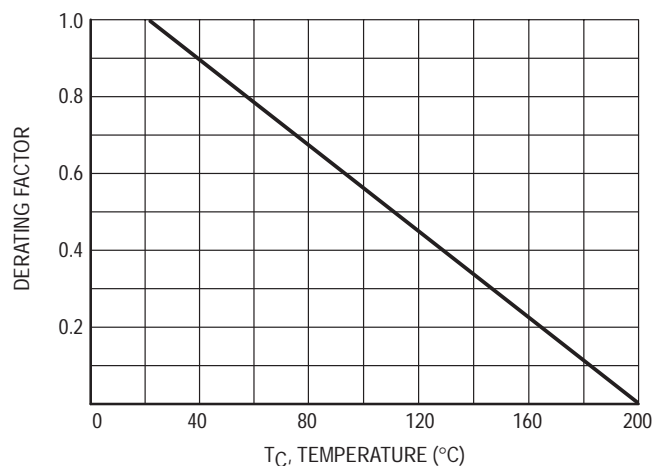
**CASE 197A-05**  
**TO-204AE**  
**(TO-3)**

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	250	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	300	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	7	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage ( $V_{BE} = -1.5\text{ V}$ )	$V_{CEX}$	300	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage ( $R_{BE} = 100\ \Omega$ )	$V_{CER}$	290	Vdc
Collector-Current — Continuous	$I_C$	40	Adc
— Peak ( $p_w \leq 10\text{ ms}$ )	$I_{CM}$	50	Apk
Base-Current continuous	$I_B$	8	Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	250	Watts
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to 200	$^\circ\text{C}$

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	0.7	$^\circ\text{C/W}$



**Figure 1. Power Derating**

REV 7

## BUV22

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS<sup>1</sup></b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 200\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ , $L = 25\text{ mH}$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	250		Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current at Reverse Bias ( $V_{CE} = 300\text{ V}$ , $V_{BE} = -1.5\text{ V}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 300\text{ V}$ , $V_{BE} = -1.5\text{ V}$ , $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEX}$		3.0 12.0	mAdc
Collector–Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 200\text{ V}$ )	$I_{CEO}$		3.0	mAdc
Emitter–Base Reverse Voltage ( $I_E = 50\text{ mA}$ )	$V_{EBO}$	7		V
Emitter–Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 5\text{ V}$ )	$I_{EBO}$		1.0	mAdc
<b>SECOND BREAKDOWN</b>				
Second Breakdown Collector Current with base forward biased ( $V_{CE} = 20\text{ V}$ , $t = 1\text{ s}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 140\text{ V}$ , $t = 1\text{ s}$ )	$I_{S/b}$		12 0.15	Adc
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS<sup>1</sup></b>				
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 10\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 4\text{ V}$ ) ( $I_C = 20\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 4\text{ V}$ )	$h_{FE}$	20 10	60	
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 10\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 1\text{ A}$ ) ( $I_C = 20\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 2.5\text{ A}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$		1.0 1.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 40\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 4\text{ A}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$		1.5	Vdc
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Current Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $V_{CE} = 15\text{ V}$ , $I_C = 2\text{ A}$ , $f = 4\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	8.0		MHz
<b>SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (Resistive Load)</b>				
Turn–on Time	( $I_C = 20\text{ A}$ , $I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 2.5\text{ A}$ , $V_{CC} = 100\text{ V}$ , $R_C = 5\ \Omega$ )	$t_{on}$	0.8	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time		$t_s$	2.0	
Fall Time		$t_f$	0.35	

<sup>1</sup>Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

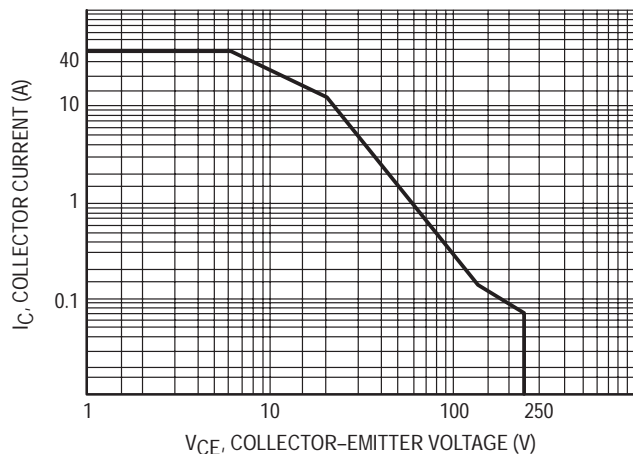


Figure 2. Active Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 2 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations.

At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

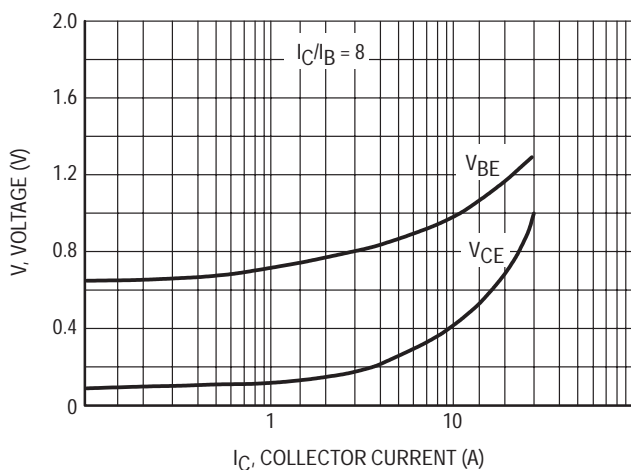


Figure 3. "On" Voltages

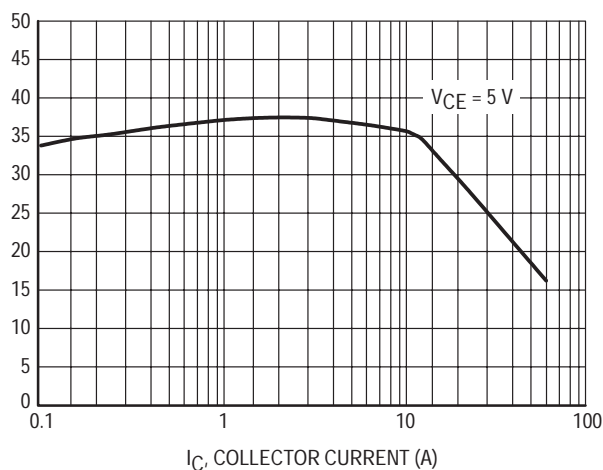


Figure 4. DC Current Gain

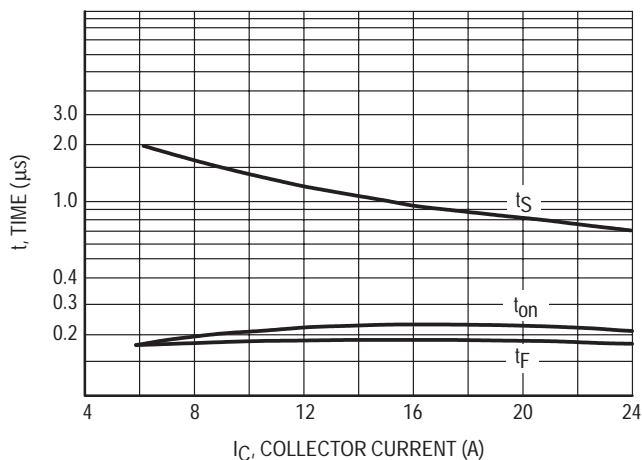


Figure 5. Resistive Switching Performance

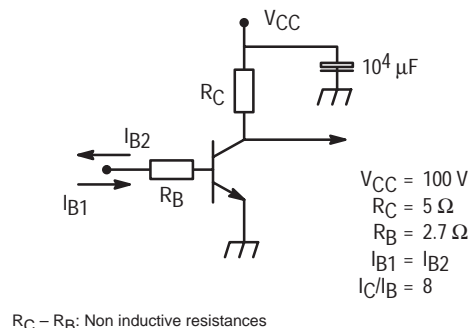


Figure 6. Switching Times Test Circuit

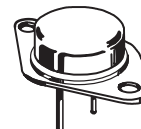
**BUV23**

## SWITCHMODE Series NPN Silicon Power Transistor

... designed for high current, high speed, high power applications.

- High DC current gain: HFE min. = 15 at  $I_C = 8$  A
- Low  $V_{CE(sat)}$ ,  $V_{CE(sat)}$  max. = 0.8 V at  $I_C = 8$  A
- Very fast switching times:  
 $T_F = 0.4 \mu s$  at  $I_C = 16$  A

**30 AMPERES  
NPN SILICON  
POWER  
METAL TRANSISTOR  
325 VOLTS  
250 WATTS**



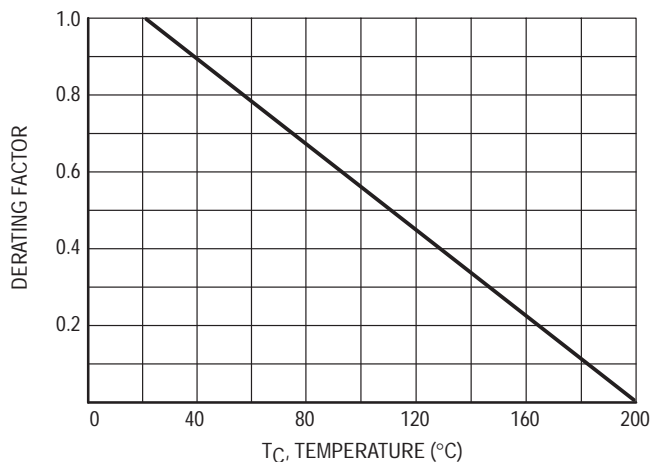
**CASE 197A-05  
TO-204AE  
(TO-3)**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	325	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	400	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	7	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage ( $V_{BE} = -1.5$ V)	$V_{CEX}$	400	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage ( $R_{BE} = 100 \Omega$ )	$V_{CER}$	390	Vdc
Collector-Current— Continuous	$I_C$	30	Adc
— Peak ( $p_w \leq 10$ ms)	$I_{CM}$	40	Apk
Base-Current continuous	$I_B$	6	Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ C$	$P_D$	250	Watts
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to 200	$^\circ C$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	0.7	$^\circ C/W$



**Figure 1. Power Derating**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS<sup>1</sup></b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 200\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ , $L = 25\text{ mH}$ )	$V_{CE(sus)}$	325		Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current at Reverse Bias ( $V_{CE} = 400\text{ V}$ , $V_{BE} = -1.5\text{ V}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 400\text{ V}$ , $V_{BE} = -1.5\text{ V}$ , $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEX}$		3.0 12	mAdc
Collector–Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 260\text{ V}$ )	$I_{CEO}$		3.0	mAdc
Emitter–Base Reverse Voltage ( $I_E = 50\text{ mA}$ )	$V_{EBO}$	7		V
Emitter–Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 5\text{ V}$ )	$I_{EBO}$		1.0	mAdc

**SECOND BREAKDOWN**

Second Breakdown Collector Current with base forward biased ( $V_{CE} = 20\text{ V}$ , $t = 1\text{ s}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 140\text{ V}$ , $t = 1\text{ s}$ )	$I_{S/b}$	12 0.15		Adc
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**ON CHARACTERISTICS<sup>1</sup>**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 8\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 4\text{ V}$ ) ( $I_C = 16\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 4\text{ V}$ )	$h_{FE}$	15 8	60	
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 8\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 1.6\text{ A}$ ) ( $I_C = 16\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 3.2\text{ A}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$		0.8 1.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 16\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 3.2\text{ A}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$		1.5	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $V_{CE} = 15\text{ V}$ , $I_C = 2\text{ A}$ , $f = 4\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	8.0		MHz
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**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (Resistive Load)**

Turn–on Time	( $I_C = 16\text{ A}$ , $I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 3.2\text{ A}$ , $V_{CC} = 100\text{ V}$ , $R_C = 6.25\ \Omega$ )	$t_{on}$	0.8	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time		$t_s$	2.5	
Fall Time		$t_f$	0.4	

<sup>1</sup>Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .



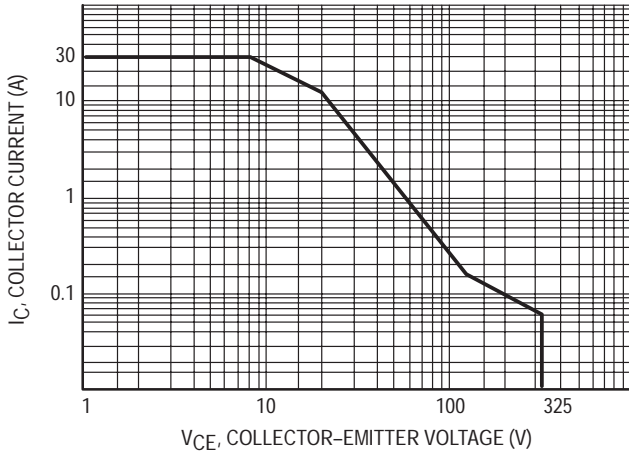


Figure 2. Active Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 2 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations.

At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

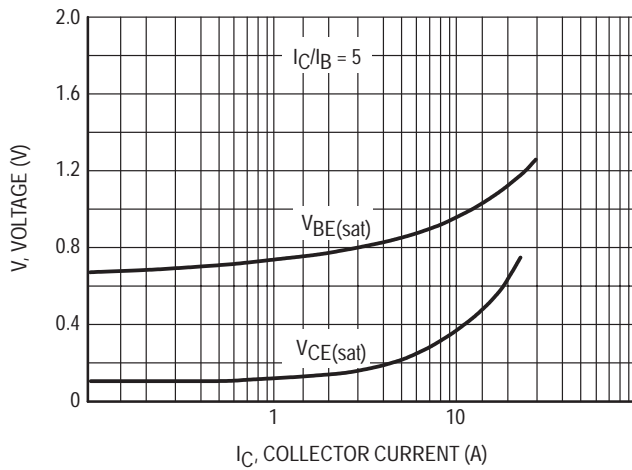


Figure 3. "On" Voltages

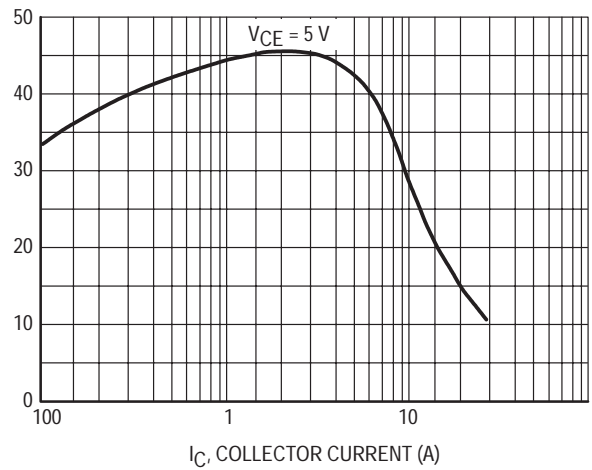


Figure 4. DC Current Gain

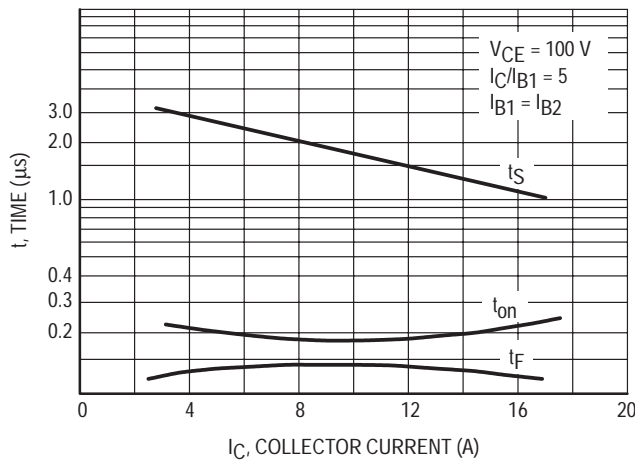
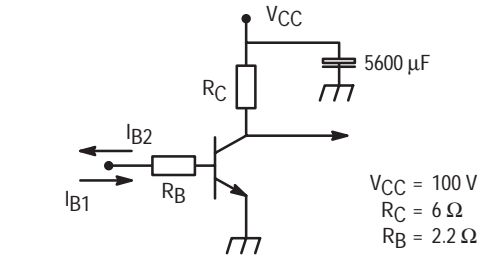


Figure 5. Resistive Switching Performance



$R_C - R_B$ : Non inductive resistances

Figure 6. Switching Times Test Circuit

## SWITCHMODE II Series NPN Silicon Power Transistors

The BUV48/BUV48A transistors are designed for high-voltage, high-speed, power switching in inductive circuits where fall time is critical. They are particularly suited for line-operated switchmode applications such as:

- Switching Regulators
- Inverters
- Solenoid and Relay Drivers
- Motor Controls
- Deflection Circuits

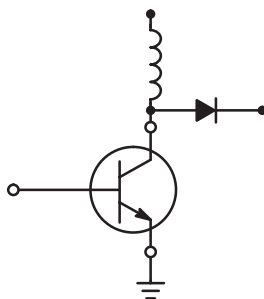
### Fast Turn-Off Times

- 60 ns Inductive Fall Time — 25°C (Typ)
- 120 ns Inductive Crossover Time — 25°C (Typ)

Operating Temperature Range -65 to +175°C

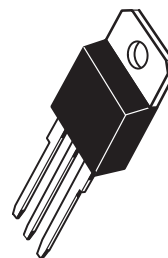
100°C Performance Specified for:

- Reverse-Biased SOA with Inductive Loads
- Switching Times with Inductive Loads
- Saturation Voltage
- Leakage Currents (125°C)



**BUV48**  
**BUV48A**

**15 AMPERES**  
**NPN SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**400 AND 450 VOLTS**  
**V<sub>(BR)CEO</sub>**  
**850-1000 VOLTS**  
**V<sub>(BR)CEX</sub>**  
**150 WATTS**



**CASE 340D-01**  
**TO-218 TYPE**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	BUV48	BUV48A	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub>	400	450	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage (V <sub>BE</sub> = -1.5 V)	V <sub>CEX</sub>	850	1000	Vdc
Emitter Base Voltage	V <sub>EB</sub>	7		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	I <sub>C</sub>	15		Adc
— Peak (1)	I <sub>CM</sub>	30		
— Overload	I <sub>OI</sub>	60		
Base Current — Continuous	I <sub>B</sub>	5		Adc
— Peak (1)	I <sub>BM</sub>	20		
Total Power Dissipation — T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C	P <sub>D</sub>	150		Watts
— T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C		75		
Derate above 25°C		1		W/°C
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	T <sub>J</sub> , T <sub>stg</sub>	-65 to +175		°C

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	R <sub>θJC</sub>	1	°C/W
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	T <sub>L</sub>	275	°C

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle ≤ 10%.

REV 7

# BUV48 BUV48A

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS (1)</b>						
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (Table 1) (I <sub>C</sub> = 200 mA, I <sub>B</sub> = 0) L = 25 mH	BUV48 BUV48A	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub>	400 450	— —	— —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CEX</sub> = Rated Value, V <sub>BE(off)</sub> = 1.5 Vdc) (V <sub>CEX</sub> = Rated Value, V <sub>BE(off)</sub> = 1.5 Vdc, T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C)		I <sub>CEX</sub>	— —	— —	0.2 2	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = Rated V <sub>CEX</sub> , R <sub>BE</sub> = 10 Ω)	T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	I <sub>CER</sub>	— —	— —	0.5 3	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current (V <sub>EB</sub> = 5 Vdc, I <sub>C</sub> = 0)		I <sub>EBO</sub>	—	—	0.1	mAdc
Emitter–Base Breakdown Voltage (I <sub>E</sub> = 50 mA – I <sub>C</sub> = 0)		V <sub>(BR)EBO</sub>	7	—	—	Vdc

## SECOND BREAKDOWN

Second Breakdown Collector Current with Base Forward Biased	I <sub>S/b</sub>	See Figure 12	
Clamped Inductive SOA with Base Reverse Biased	RBSOA	See Figure 13	

## ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)

DC Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5 Vdc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 8 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5 Vdc)	BUV48 BUV48A	h <sub>FE</sub>	8 8	— —	— —	
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 2 Adc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 15 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 3 Adc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 2 Adc, T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C) (I <sub>C</sub> = 8 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 1.6 Adc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 12 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 2.4 Adc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 8 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 1.6 Adc, T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C)	BUV48 BUV48A	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	1.5 5 2 1.5 5 2	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 2 Adc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 2 Adc, T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C) (I <sub>C</sub> = 8 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 1.6 Adc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 8 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 1.6 Adc, T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C)	BUV48 BUV48A	V <sub>BE(sat)</sub>	— — — —	— — — —	1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6	Vdc

## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Output Capacitance (V <sub>CB</sub> = 10 Vdc, I <sub>E</sub> = 0, f <sub>test</sub> = 1 MHz)	C <sub>ob</sub>	—	—	350	pF
---	-----------------	---	---	-----	----

## SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

### Resistive Load (Table 1)

Delay Time	I <sub>C</sub> = 10 A, I <sub>B</sub> = 2 A I <sub>C</sub> = 8 A, I <sub>B</sub> = 1.6 A Duty Cycle ≤ 2%, V <sub>BE(off)</sub> = 5 V T <sub>p</sub> = 30 μs, V <sub>CC</sub> = 300 V	BUV48 BUV48A	t <sub>d</sub>	—	0.1	0.2	μs
Rise Time			t <sub>r</sub>	—	0.4	0.7	
Storage Time			t <sub>s</sub>	—	1.3	2	
Fall Time			t <sub>f</sub>	—	0.2	0.4	

### Inductive Load, Clamped (Table 1)

Storage Time	I <sub>C</sub> = 10 A I <sub>B1</sub> = 2 A	BUV48	(T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C)	t <sub>sv</sub>	—	1.3	—	μs
Fall Time				t <sub>fi</sub>	—	0.06	—	
Storage Time	I <sub>C</sub> = 8 A I <sub>B1</sub> = 1.6 A	BUV48A	(T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C)	t <sub>sv</sub>	—	1.5	2.5	
Crossover Time				t <sub>c</sub>	—	0.3	0.6	
Fall Time				t <sub>fi</sub>	—	0.17	0.35	

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300 μs, Duty Cycle ≤ 2%.

V<sub>cl</sub> = 300 V, V<sub>BE(off)</sub> = 5 V, L<sub>c</sub> = 180 μH

DC CHARACTERISTICS

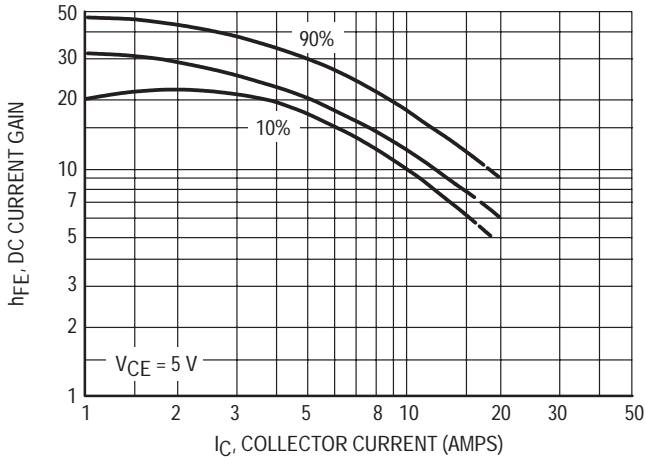


Figure 1. DC Current Gain

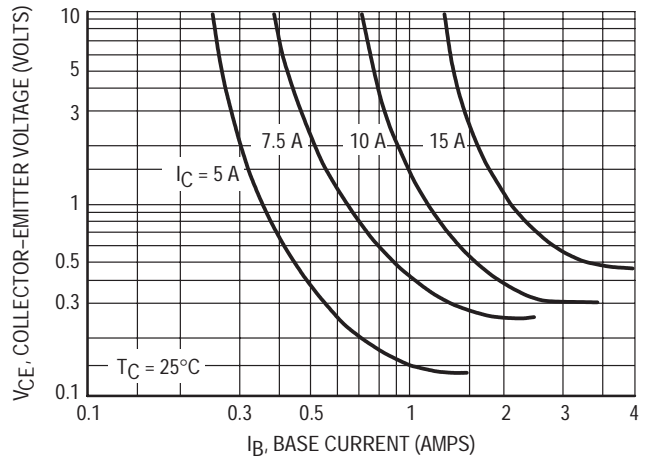


Figure 2. Collector Saturation Region

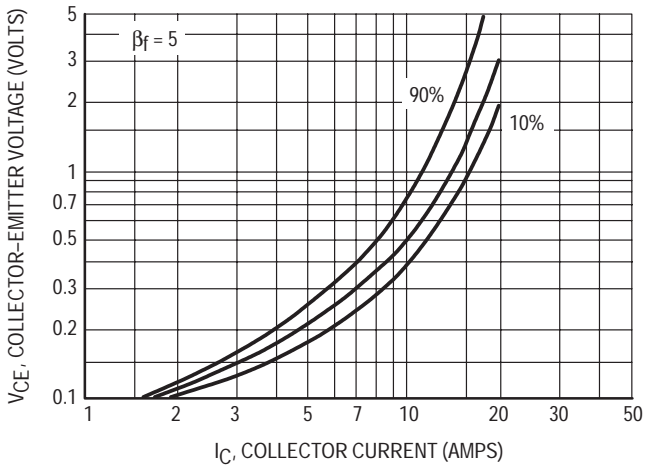


Figure 3. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

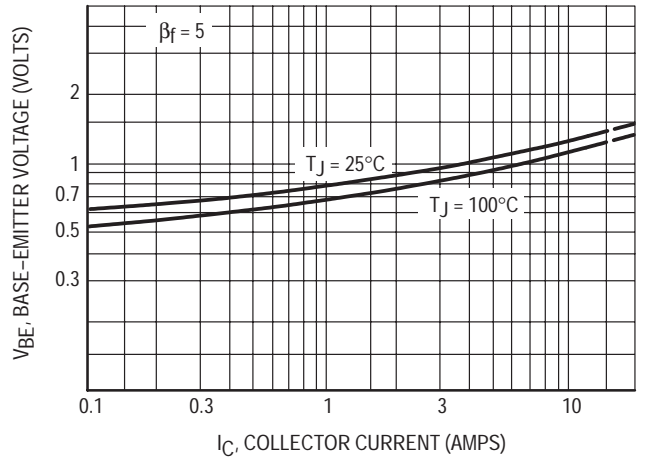


Figure 4. Base-Emitter Voltage

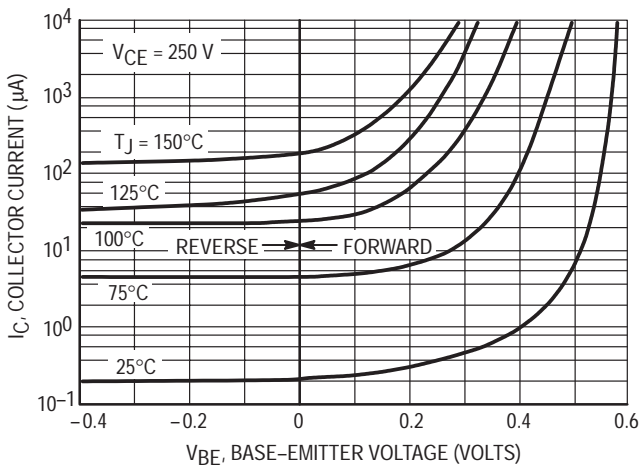


Figure 5. Collector Cutoff Region

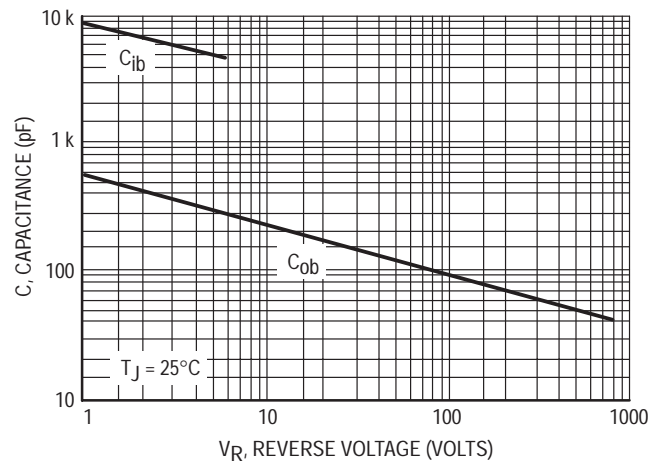


Figure 6. Capacitance

Table 1. Test Conditions for Dynamic Performance

	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub>	RBSOA AND INDUCTIVE SWITCHING	RESISTIVE SWITCHING
INPUT CONDITIONS	<p>PW Varied to Attain I<sub>C</sub> = 200 mA</p>		<p><b>TURN-ON TIME</b></p> <p>I<sub>B1</sub> adjusted to obtain the forced h<sub>FE</sub> desired</p> <p><b>TURN-OFF TIME</b></p> <p>Use inductive switching driver as the input to the resistive test circuit.</p>
CIRCUIT VALUES	L <sub>coil</sub> = 25 mH, V <sub>CC</sub> = 10 V R <sub>coil</sub> = 0.7 Ω	L <sub>coil</sub> = 180 μH R <sub>coil</sub> = 0.05 Ω V <sub>CC</sub> = 20 V V <sub>clamp</sub> = 300 V R <sub>B</sub> ADJUSTED TO ATTAIN DESIRED I <sub>B1</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> = 300 V R <sub>L</sub> = 83 Ω Pulse Width = 10 μs
TEST CIRCUITS	<p><b>INDUCTIVE TEST CIRCUIT</b></p> <p>SEE ABOVE FOR DETAILED CONDITIONS</p>	<p><b>OUTPUT WAVEFORMS</b></p> <p>t<sub>1</sub> Adjusted to Obtain I<sub>C</sub></p> $t_1 = \frac{L_{coil} (I_{Cpk})}{V_{CC}}$ $t_2 = \frac{L_{coil} (I_{Cpk})}{V_{Clamp}}$ <p>Test Equipment Scope — Tektronix 475 or Equivalent</p>	<p><b>RESISTIVE TEST CIRCUIT</b></p>

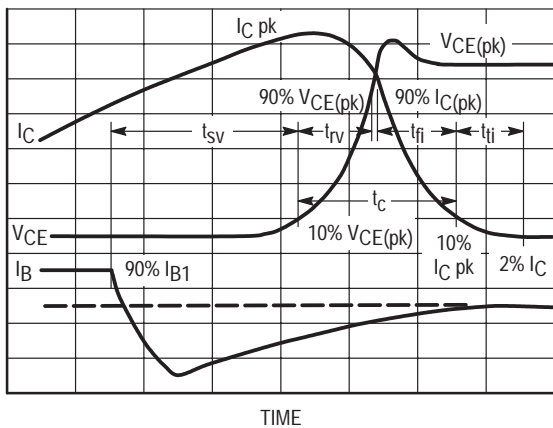


Figure 7. Inductive Switching Measurements

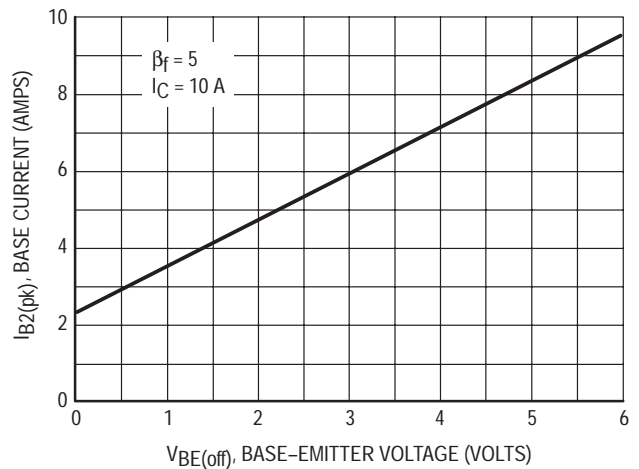


Figure 8. Peak-Reverse Current

SWITCHING TIMES NOTE

In resistive switching circuits, rise, fall, and storage times have been defined and apply to both current and voltage waveforms since they are in phase. However, for inductive loads which are common to SWITCHMODE power supplies and hammer drivers, current and voltage waveforms are not in phase. Therefore, separate measurements must be made on each waveform to determine the total switching time. For this reason, the following new terms have been defined.

- $t_{SV}$  = Voltage Storage Time, 90%  $I_{B1}$  to 10%  $V_{clamp}$
- $t_{RV}$  = Voltage Rise Time, 10–90%  $V_{clamp}$
- $t_{fi}$  = Current Fall Time, 90–10%  $I_C$
- $t_{ti}$  = Current Tail, 10–2%  $I_C$
- $t_C$  = Crossover Time, 10%  $V_{clamp}$  to 10%  $I_C$

An enlarged portion of the inductive switching waveforms is

shown in Figure 7 to aid in the visual identity of these terms.

For the designer, there is minimal switching loss during storage time and the predominant switching power losses occur during the crossover interval and can be obtained using the standard equation from AN-222:

$$P_{SWT} = 1/2 V_{CC} I_C (t_C) f$$

In general,  $t_{RV} + t_{fi} \approx t_C$ . However, at lower test currents this relationship may not be valid.

As is common with most switching transistors, resistive switching is specified at 25°C and has become a benchmark for designers. However, for designers of high frequency converter circuits, the user oriented specifications which make this a "SWITCHMODE" transistor are the inductive switching speeds ( $t_C$  and  $t_{SV}$ ) which are guaranteed at 100°C.

INDUCTIVE SWITCHING

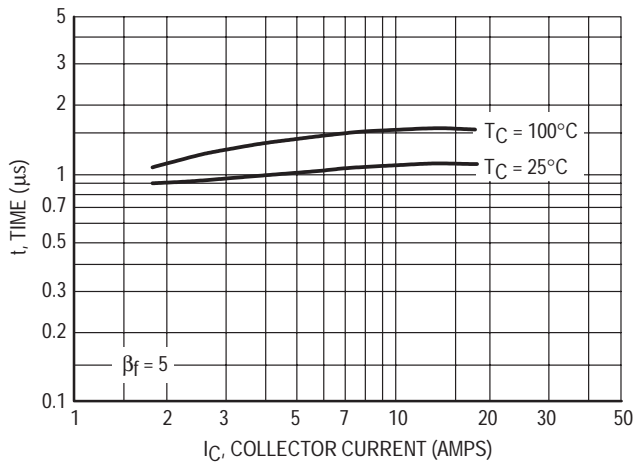


Figure 9. Storage Time,  $t_{SV}$

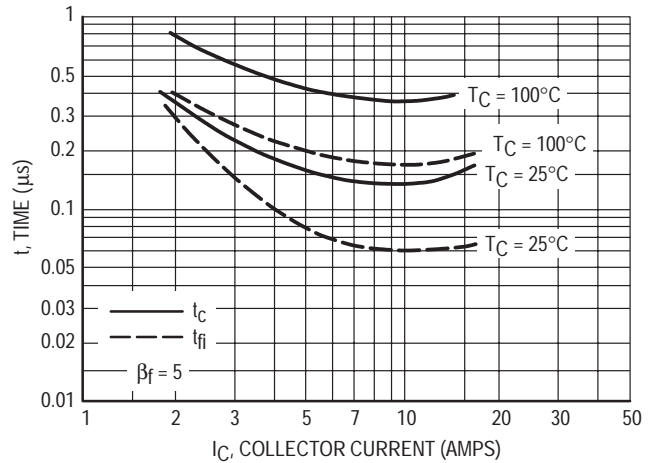


Figure 10. Crossover and Fall Times

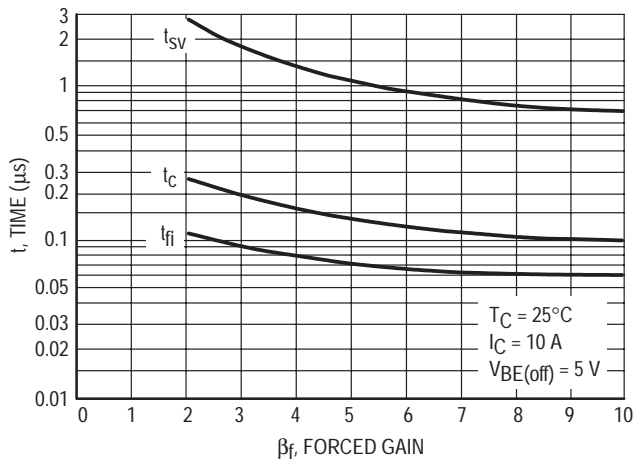


Figure 11a. Turn-Off Times versus Forced Gain

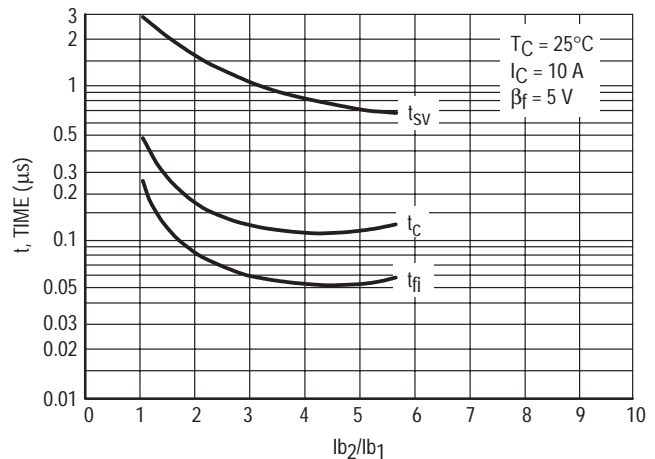


Figure 11b. Turn-Off Times versus  $I_{b2}/I_{b1}$

## BUV48 BUV48A

The Safe Operating Area figures shown in Figures 12 and 13 are specified for these devices under the test conditions shown.

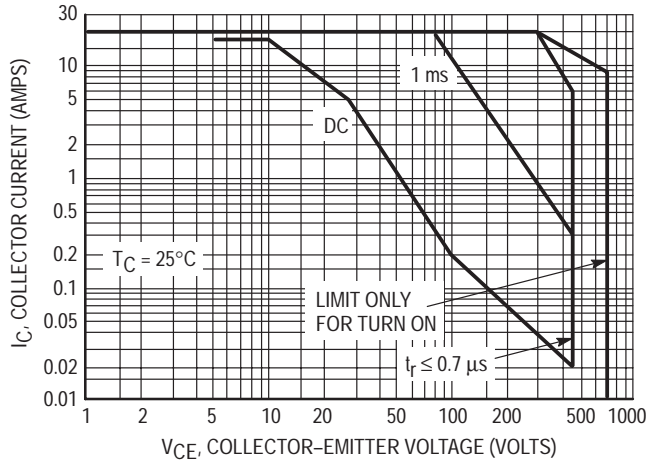


Figure 12. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

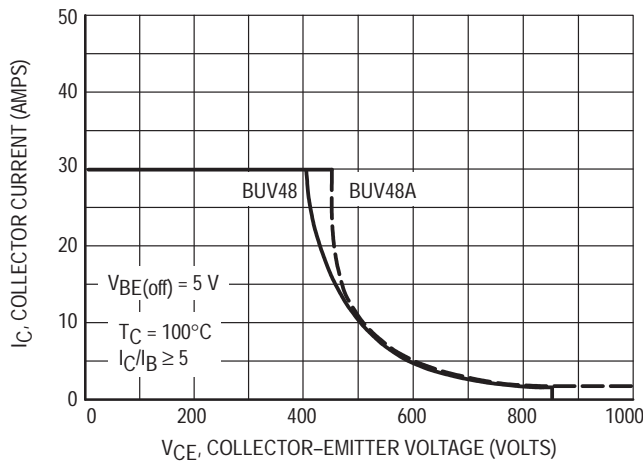


Figure 13. Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area

## SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION

### FORWARD BIAS

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 12 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C \leq 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 12 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 14.

$T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 11. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

### REVERSE BIAS

For inductive loads, high voltage and high current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off, in most cases, with the base to emitter junction reverse biased. Under these conditions the collector voltage must be held to a safe level at or below a specific value of collector current. This can be accomplished by several means such as active clamping, RC snubbing, load line shaping, etc. The safe level for these devices is specified as Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area and represents the voltage current conditions during reverse biased turn-off. This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode. Figure 13 gives RBSOA characteristics.

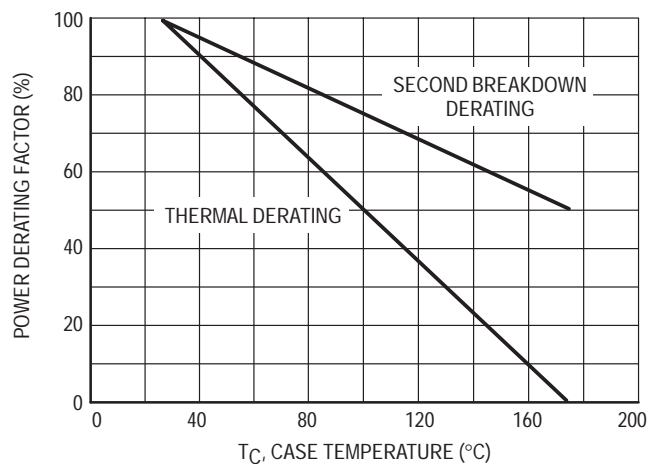


Figure 14. Power Derating

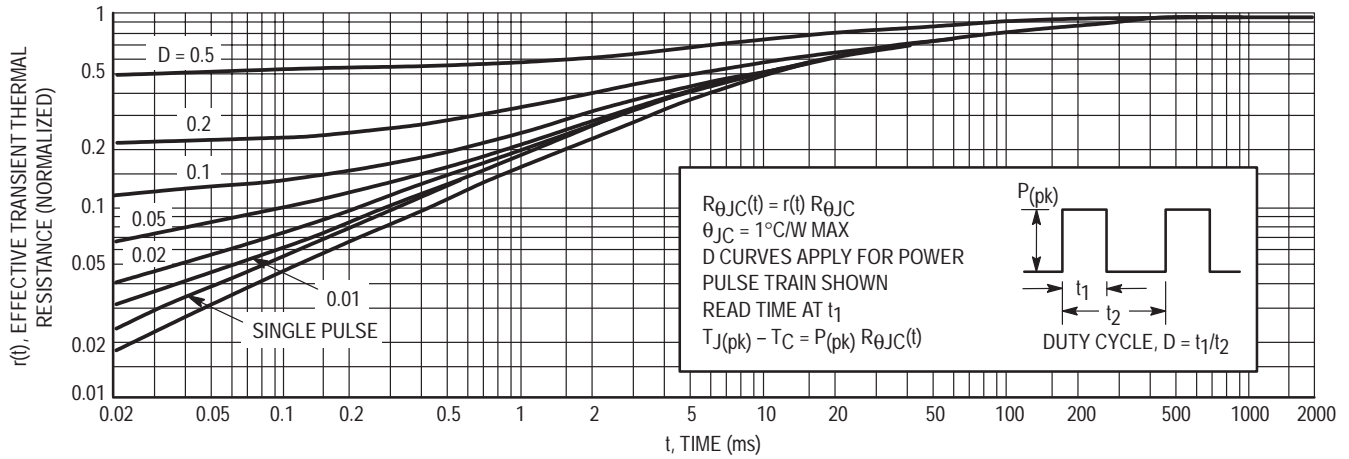


Figure 15. Thermal Response

OVERLOAD CHARACTERISTICS

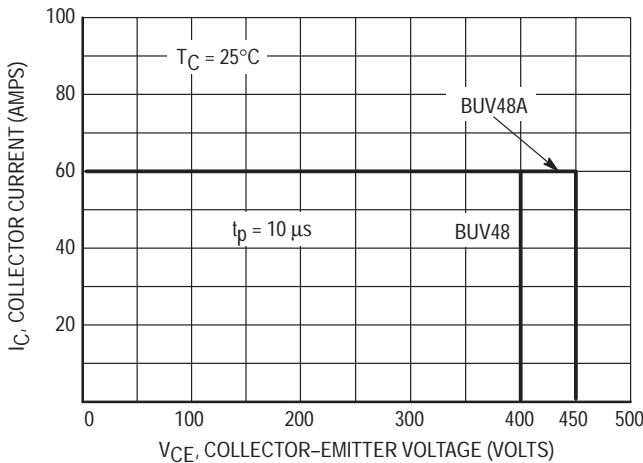


Figure 16. Rated Overload Safe Operating Area (OLSOA)

OLSOA

OLSOA applies when maximum collector current is limited and known. A good example is a circuit where an inductor is inserted between the transistor and the bus, which limits the rate of rise of collector current to a known value. If the transistor is then turned off within a specified amount of time, the magnitude of collector current is also known.

Maximum allowable collector-emitter voltage versus collector current is plotted for several pulse widths. (Pulse width is defined as the time lag between the fault condition and the removal of base drive.) Storage time of the transistor has been factored into the curve. Therefore, with bus voltage and maximum collector current known, Figure 16 defines the maximum time which can be allowed for fault detection and shutdown of base drive.

OLSOA is measured in a common-base circuit (Figure 18) which allows precise definition of collector-emitter voltage and collector current. This is the same circuit that is used to measure forward-bias safe operating area.

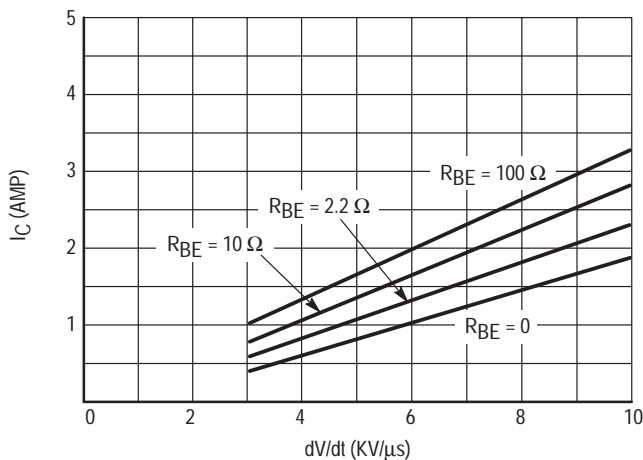


Figure 17.  $I_C = f(dV/dt)$

Notes:

- $V_{CE} = V_{CC} + V_{BE}$
- Adjust pulsed current source for desired  $I_C$ ,  $t_p$

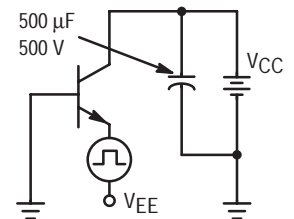


Figure 18. Overload SOA Test Circuit



**BUX41**

**SWITCHMODE Series**  
**NPN Silicon Power Transistor**

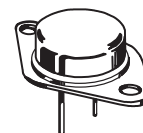
... designed for high speed, high current, high power applications.

- Very fast switching times:  
T<sub>F</sub> max. = 0.4 μs at I<sub>C</sub> = 8 A

15 AMPERES  
NPN SILICON  
POWER  
METAL TRANSISTOR  
200 VOLTS  
120 WATTS

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub>	200	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	V <sub>CB0</sub>	250	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	V <sub>EBO</sub>	7	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Voltage (V <sub>BE</sub> = -2.5 V)	V <sub>CEX</sub>	250	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Voltage (R <sub>BE</sub> = 100 Ω)	V <sub>CER</sub>	240	Vdc
Collector–Current — Continuous	I <sub>C</sub>	15	Adc
— Peak (p <sub>w</sub> ≤ 10 ms)	I <sub>CM</sub>	20	Apk
Base–Current continuous	I <sub>B</sub>	3	Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C	P <sub>D</sub>	120	Watts
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	T <sub>J</sub> , T <sub>stg</sub>	-65 to 200	°C



CASE 1-07  
TO-204AA  
(TO-3)

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	θ <sub>JC</sub>	1.46	°C/W

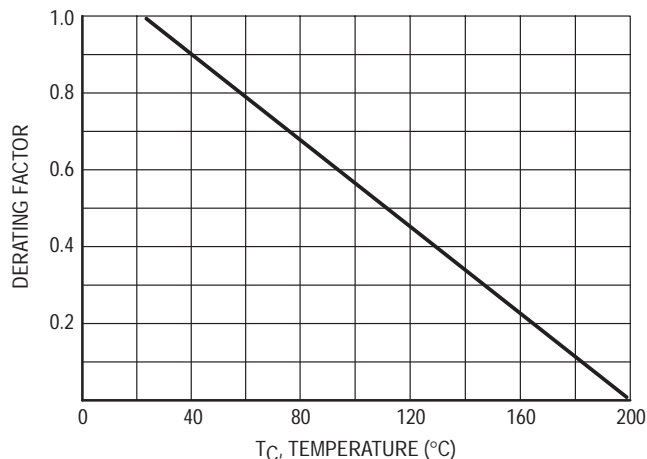


Figure 1. Power Derating

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
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**OFF CHARACTERISTICS<sup>1</sup>**

Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 200\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ , $L = 25\text{ mH}$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	200		Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current at Reverse Bias: ( $V_{CE} = 250\text{ V}$ , $V_{BE} = -1.5\text{ V}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 250\text{ V}$ , $V_{BE} = -1.5\text{ V}$ , $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEX}$		1.0 5.0	mAdc
Collector–Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 160\text{ V}$ )	$I_{CEO}$		1.0	mAdc
Emitter–Base Reverse Voltage ( $I_E = 50\text{ mA}$ )	$V_{EBO}$	7		V
Emitter–Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 5\text{ V}$ )	$I_{EBO}$		1.0	mAdc

**SECOND BREAKDOWN**

Second Breakdown Collector Current with base forward biased ( $V_{CE} = 30\text{ V}$ , $t = 1\text{ s}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 135\text{ V}$ , $t = 1\text{ s}$ )	$I_{S/b}$	4.0 0.15		Adc
--	-----------	-------------	--	-----

**ON CHARACTERISTICS<sup>1</sup>**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 5\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 4\text{ V}$ ) ( $I_C = 8\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 4\text{ V}$ )	$h_{FE}$	15 8	45	
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 5\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 0.5\text{ A}$ ) ( $I_C = 8\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 1\text{ A}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$		1.2 1.6	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 8\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 1\text{ A}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$		2.0	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

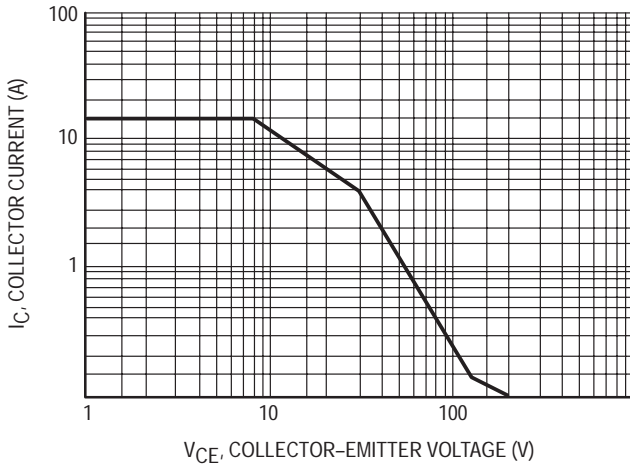
Current Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $V_{CE} = 15\text{ V}$ , $I_C = 1\text{ A}$ , $f = 4\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	8.0		MHz
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**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (Resistive Load)**

Turn–on Time	( $I_C = 8\text{ A}$ , $I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 1\text{ A}$ , $V_{CC} = 150\text{ V}$ , $R_C = 18.75\ \Omega$ )	$t_{on}$	0.6	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time		$t_s$	1.5	
Fall Time		$t_f$	0.4	

<sup>1</sup> Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

**BUX41**

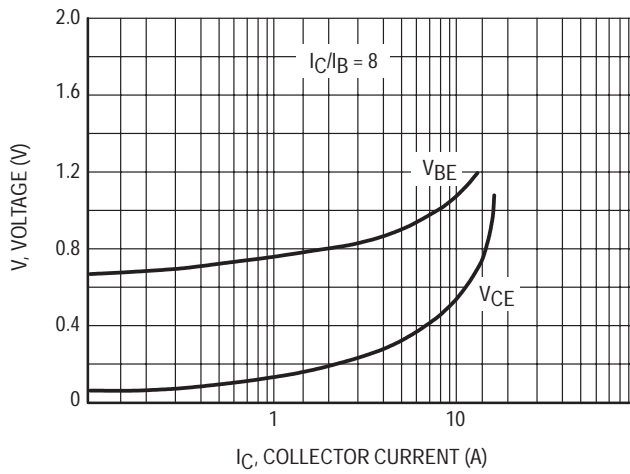


**Figure 2. Active Region Safe Operating Area**

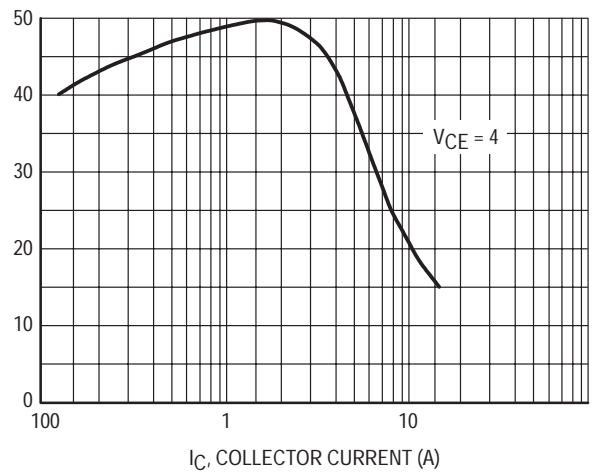
There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 2 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations.

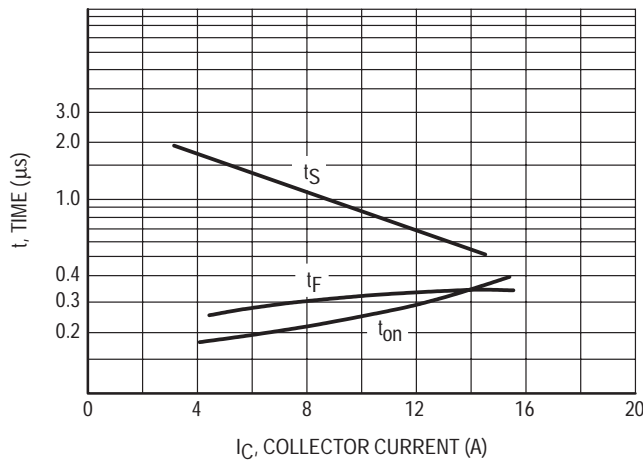
At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.



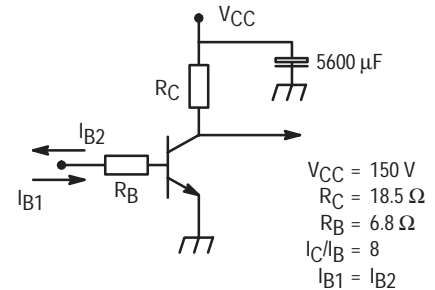
**Figure 3. "On" Voltages**



**Figure 4. DC Current Gain**



**Figure 5. Resistive Switching Performance**



$R_C - R_B$ : Non inductive resistances

**Figure 6. Switching Times Test Circuit**

## SWITCHMODE II Series NPN Silicon Power Transistors

The BUX 48/BUX 48A transistors are designed for high-voltage, high-speed, power switching in inductive circuits where fall time is critical. They are particularly suited for line-operated SWITCHMODE applications such as:

- Switching Regulators
- Inverters
- Solenoid and Relay Drivers
- Motor Controls
- Deflection Circuits

### Fast Turn-Off Times

60 ns Inductive Fall Time — 25°C (Typ)

120 ns Inductive Crossover Time — 25°C (Typ)

Operating Temperature Range -65 to +200°C

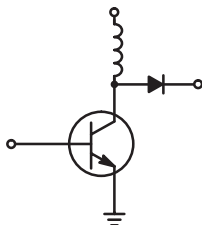
100°C Performance Specified for:

Reverse-Biased SOA with Inductive Loads

Switching Times with Inductive Loads

Saturation Voltage

Leakage Currents (125°C)

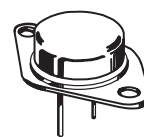


**BUX48**  
**BUX48A**

**15 AMPERES**  
**NPN SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**400 AND 450 VOLTS**

$V_{(BR)CEO}$   
850-1000 VOLTS

$V_{(BR)CEX}$   
175 WATTS



**CASE 1-07**  
**TO-204AA**  
**(TO-3)**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	BUX48	BUX48A	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	400	450	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage ( $V_{BE} = -1.5$ V)	$V_{CEX}$	850	1000	Vdc
Emitter Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	7		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	15		Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{CM}$	30		
— Overload	$I_{OI}$	60		
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	5		Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{BM}$	20		
Total Power Dissipation — $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	175		Watts
— $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$		100		
Derate above 25°C		1		W/°C
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +200		°C

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1	°C/W
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	275	°C

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq$  10%.

# BUX48 BUX48A

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS (1)</b>						
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (Table 1) (I <sub>C</sub> = 200 mA, I <sub>B</sub> = 0) L = 25 mH	BUX48 BUX48A	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub>	400 450	— —	— —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CEX</sub> = Rated Value, V <sub>BE(off)</sub> = 1.5 Vdc) (V <sub>CEX</sub> = Rated Value, V <sub>BE(off)</sub> = 1.5 Vdc, T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C)		I <sub>CEX</sub>	— —	— —	0.2 2	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = Rated V <sub>CEX</sub> , R <sub>BE</sub> = 10 Ω)	T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	I <sub>CER</sub>	— —	— —	0.5 3	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current (V <sub>EB</sub> = 5 Vdc, I <sub>C</sub> = 0)		I <sub>EBO</sub>	—	—	0.1	mAdc
Emitter–Base Breakdown Voltage (I <sub>E</sub> = 50 mA – I <sub>C</sub> = 0)		V <sub>(BR)EBO</sub>	7	—	—	Vdc

## SECOND BREAKDOWN

Second Breakdown Collector Current with Base Forward Biased	I <sub>S/b</sub>	See Figure 12	
Clamped Inductive SOA with Base Reverse Biased	RBSOA	See Figure 13	

## ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)

DC Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5 Vdc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 8 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5 Vdc)	BUX48 BUX48A	h <sub>FE</sub>	8 8	— —	— —	
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 2 Adc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 15 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 3 Adc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 2 Adc, T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C) (I <sub>C</sub> = 8 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 1.6 Adc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 12 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 2.4 Adc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 8 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 1.6 Adc, T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C)	BUX48 BUX48A	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	1.5 5 2 1.5 5 2	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 2 Adc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 2 Adc, T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C) (I <sub>C</sub> = 8 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 1.6 Adc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 8 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 1.6 Adc, T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C)	BUX48 BUX48A	V <sub>BE(sat)</sub>	— — — —	— — — —	1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6	Vdc

## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Output Capacitance (V <sub>CB</sub> = 10 Vdc, I <sub>E</sub> = 0, f <sub>test</sub> = 1 MHz)	C <sub>ob</sub>	—	—	350	pF
---	-----------------	---	---	-----	----

## SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS Resistive Load (Table 1)

Delay Time	I <sub>C</sub> = 10 A, I <sub>B</sub> = 2 A I <sub>C</sub> = 8 A, I <sub>B</sub> = 1.6 A Duty Cycle = 2%, V <sub>BE(off)</sub> = 5 V T <sub>p</sub> = 30 μs, V <sub>CC</sub> = 300 V	BUX48 BUX48A	t <sub>d</sub>	—	0.1	0.2	μs
Rise Time			t <sub>r</sub>	—	0.4	0.7	
Storage Time			t <sub>s</sub>	—	1.3	2	
Fall Time			t <sub>f</sub>	—	0.2	0.4	

## Inductive Load, Clamped (Table 1)

Storage Time	I <sub>C</sub> = 10 A I <sub>B1</sub> = 2 A	BUX48	(T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C)	t <sub>sv</sub>	—	1.3	—	μs
Fall Time				t <sub>fi</sub>	—	0.06	—	
Storage Time	I <sub>C</sub> = 8 A I <sub>B1</sub> = 1.6 A	BUX48A	(T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C)	t <sub>sv</sub>	—	1.5	2.5	
Crossover Time				t <sub>c</sub>	—	0.3	0.6	
Fall Time				t <sub>fi</sub>	—	0.17	0.35	

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300 μs, Duty Cycle ≤ 2%.

V<sub>cl</sub> = 300 V, V<sub>BE(off)</sub> = 5 V, L<sub>c</sub> = 180 μH

DC CHARACTERISTICS

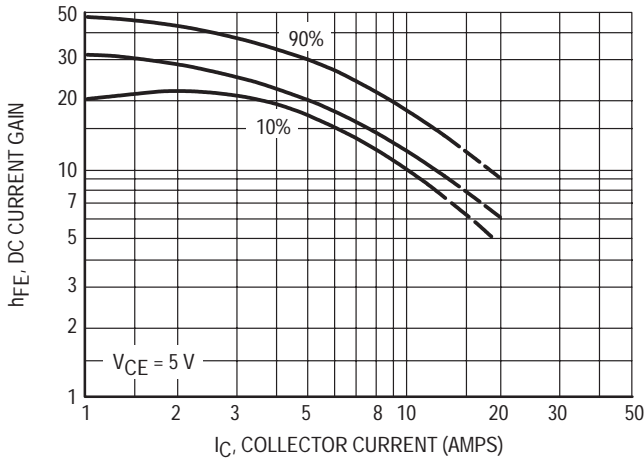


Figure 1. DC Current Gain

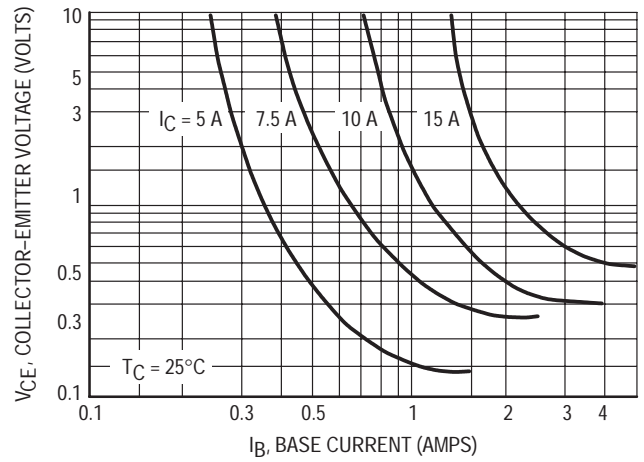


Figure 2. Collector Saturation Region

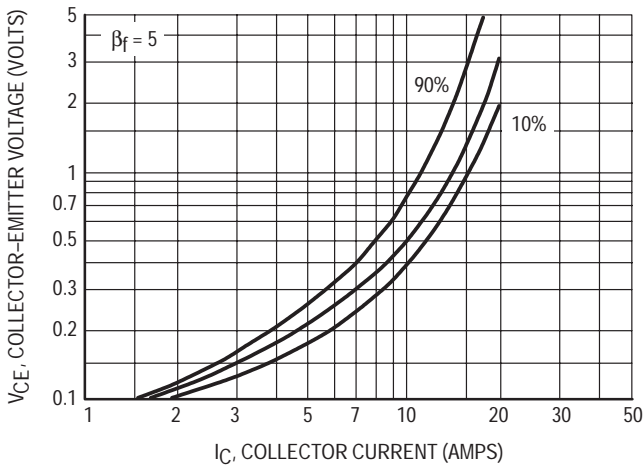


Figure 3. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

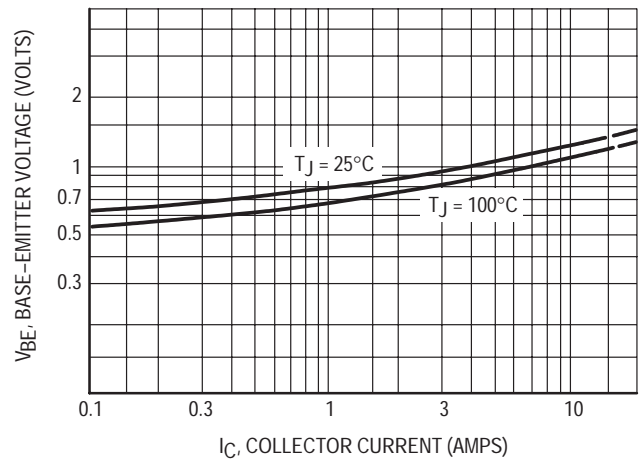


Figure 4. Base-Emitter Voltage

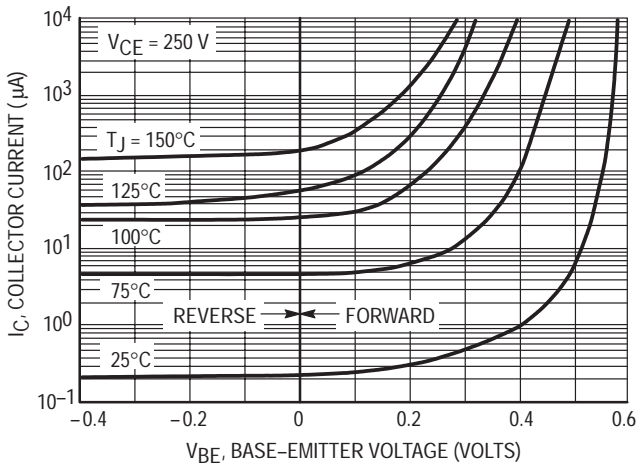


Figure 5. Collector Cutoff Region

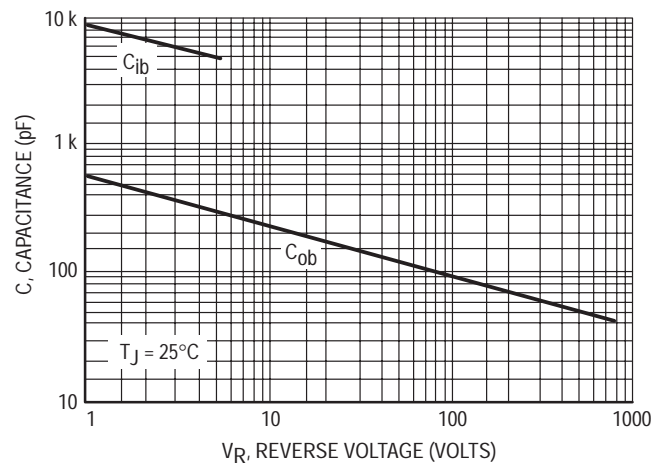
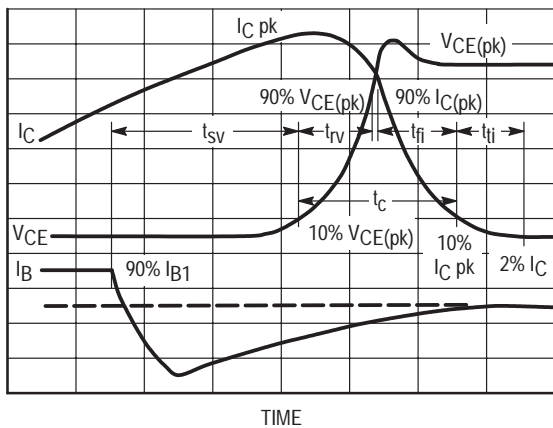


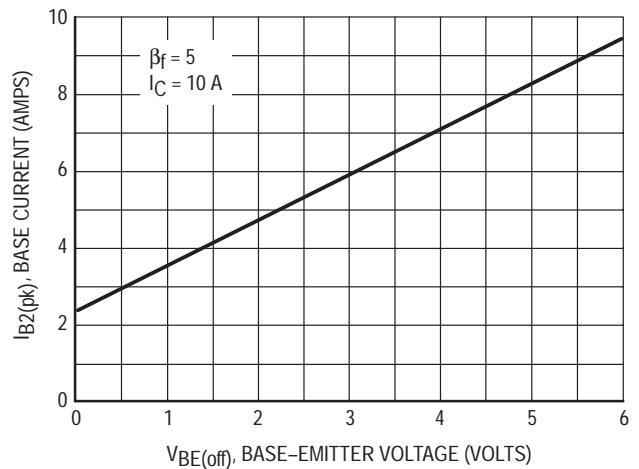
Figure 6. Capacitance

**Table 1. Test Conditions for Dynamic Performance**

	$V_{CE0}(sus)$	RBSOA AND INDUCTIVE SWITCHING	RESISTIVE SWITCHING
<b>INPUT CONDITIONS</b>	<p>PW Varied to Attain <math>I_C = 200 \text{ mA}</math></p>		<p><b>TURN-ON TIME</b></p> <p><math>I_{B1}</math> adjusted to obtain the forced <math>h_{FE}</math> desired</p> <p><b>TURN-OFF TIME</b></p> <p>Use inductive switching driver as the input to the resistive test circuit.</p>
<b>CIRCUIT VALUES</b>	<p><math>L_{coil} = 25 \text{ mH}</math>, <math>V_{CC} = 10 \text{ V}</math>  <math>R_{coil} = 0.7 \Omega</math></p>	<p><math>L_{coil} = 180 \mu\text{H}</math>  <math>R_{coil} = 0.05 \Omega</math>  <math>V_{CC} = 20 \text{ V}</math></p> <p><math>V_{clamp} = 300 \text{ V}</math>  <math>R_B</math> ADJUSTED TO ATTAIN DESIRED <math>I_{B1}</math></p>	<p><math>V_{CC} = 300 \text{ V}</math>  <math>R_L = 83 \Omega</math>  Pulse Width = <math>10 \mu\text{s}</math></p>
<b>TEST CIRCUITS</b>	<p><b>INDUCTIVE TEST CIRCUIT</b></p> <p>SEE ABOVE FOR DETAILED CONDITIONS</p>	<p><b>OUTPUT WAVEFORMS</b></p> <p><math>t_1</math> Adjusted to Obtain <math>I_C</math></p> $t_1 \approx \frac{L_{coil} (I_{Cpk})}{V_{CC}}$ $t_2 \approx \frac{L_{coil} (I_{Cpk})}{V_{Clamp}}$ <p>Test Equipment  Scope — Tektronix 475 or Equivalent</p>	<p><b>RESISTIVE TEST CIRCUIT</b></p>



**Figure 7. Inductive Switching Measurements**



**Figure 8. Peak-Reverse Current**

SWITCHING TIMES NOTE

In resistive switching circuits, rise, fall, and storage times have been defined and apply to both current and voltage waveforms since they are in phase. However, for inductive loads which are common to SWITCHMODE power supplies and hammer drivers, current and voltage waveforms are not in phase. Therefore, separate measurements must be made on each waveform to determine the total switching time. For this reason, the following new terms have been defined.

- $t_{SV}$  = Voltage Storage Time, 90%  $I_{B1}$  to 10%  $V_{clamp}$
- $t_{RV}$  = Voltage Rise Time, 10–90%  $V_{clamp}$
- $t_{fi}$  = Current Fall Time, 90–10%  $I_C$
- $t_{ti}$  = Current Tail, 10–2%  $I_C$
- $t_C$  = Crossover Time, 10%  $V_{clamp}$  to 10%  $I_C$

An enlarged portion of the inductive switching waveforms

is shown in Figure 7 to aid in the visual identity of these terms.

For the designer, there is minimal switching loss during storage time and the predominant switching power losses occur during the crossover interval and can be obtained using the standard equation from AN-222:

$$P_{SWT} = 1/2 V_{CC} I_C (t_C) f$$

In general,  $t_{RV} + t_{fi} \approx t_C$ . However, at lower test currents this relationship may not be valid.

As is common with most switching transistors, resistive switching is specified at 25°C and has become a benchmark for designers. However, for designers of high frequency converter circuits, the user oriented specifications which make this a "SWITCHMODE" transistor are the inductive switching speeds ( $t_C$  and  $t_{SV}$ ) which are guaranteed at 100°C.

INDUCTIVE SWITCHING

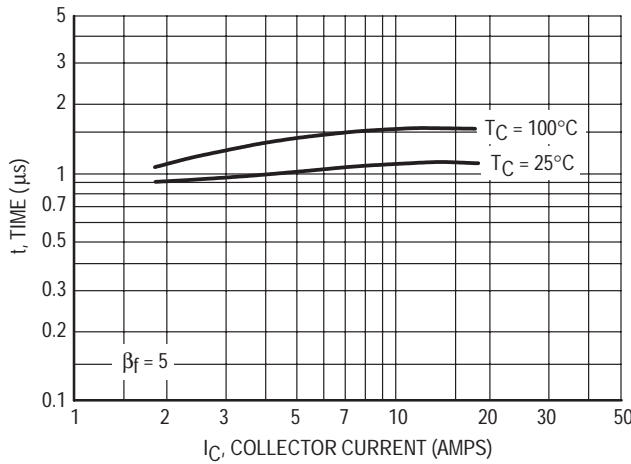


Figure 9. Storage Time,  $t_{SV}$

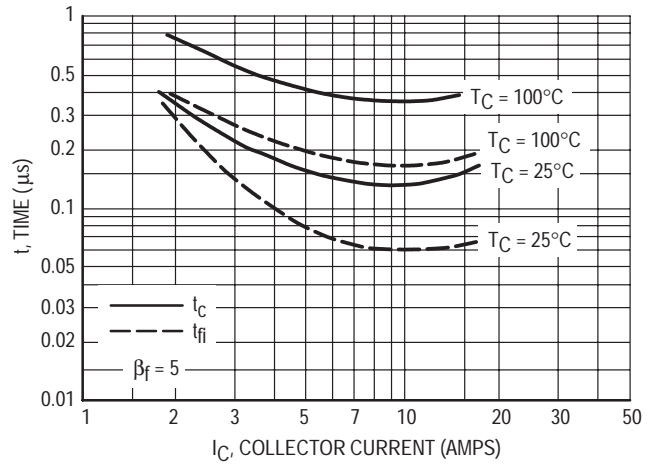


Figure 10. Crossover and Fall Times

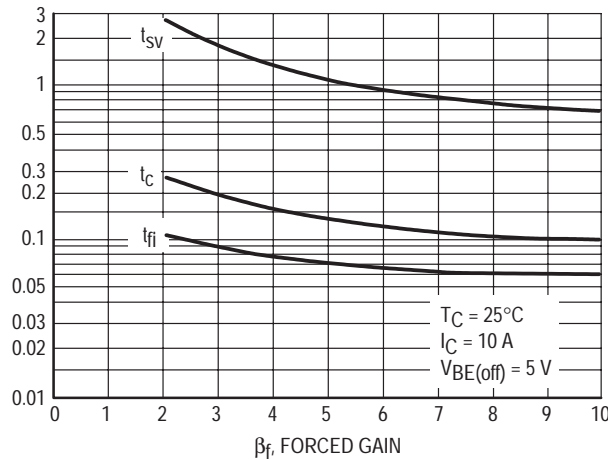


Figure 11a. Turn-Off Times versus Forced Gain

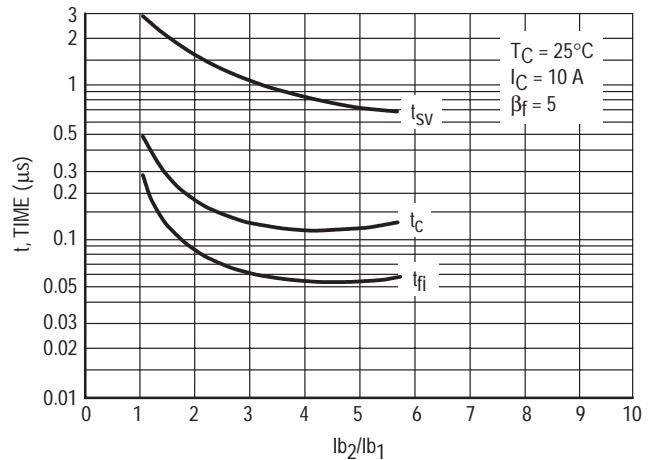


Figure 11b. Turn-Off Times versus  $I_{b2}/I_{b1}$



## BUX48 BUX48A

The Safe Operating Area figures shown in Figures 12 and 13 are specified for these devices under the test conditions shown.

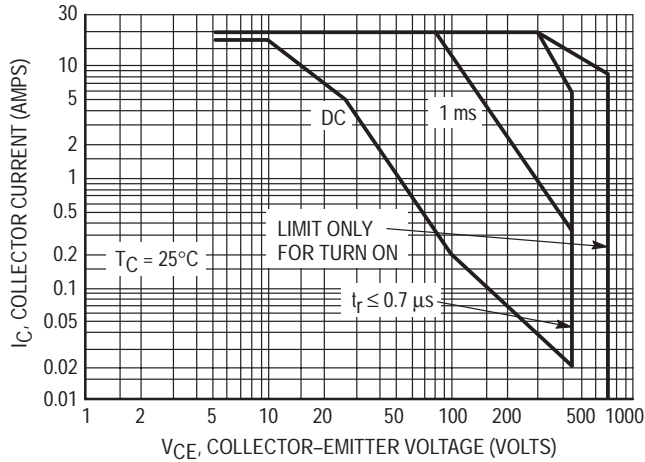


Figure 12. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

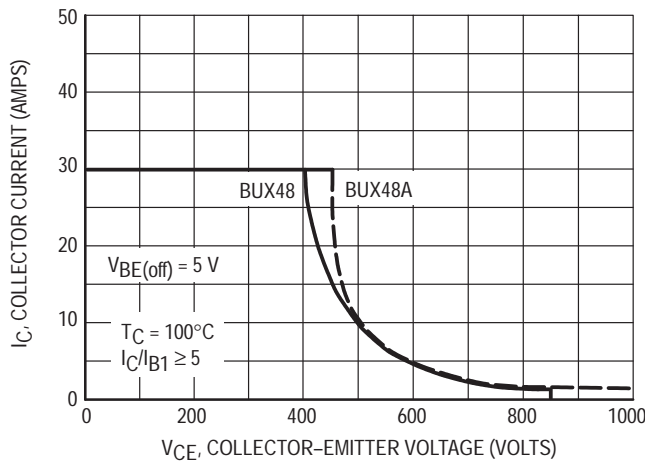


Figure 13. Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area

## SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION

### FORWARD BIAS

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 12 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_J(\text{pk})$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C \geq 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 12 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 14.

$T_J(\text{pk})$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 11. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

### REVERSE BIAS

For inductive loads, high voltage and high current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off, in most cases, with the base to emitter junction reverse biased. Under these conditions the collector voltage must be held to a safe level at or below a specific value of collector current. This can be accomplished by several means such as active clamping, RC snubbing, load line shaping, etc. The safe level for these devices is specified as Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area and represents the voltage-current conditions during reverse biased turn-off. This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode. Figure 13 gives RBSOA characteristics.

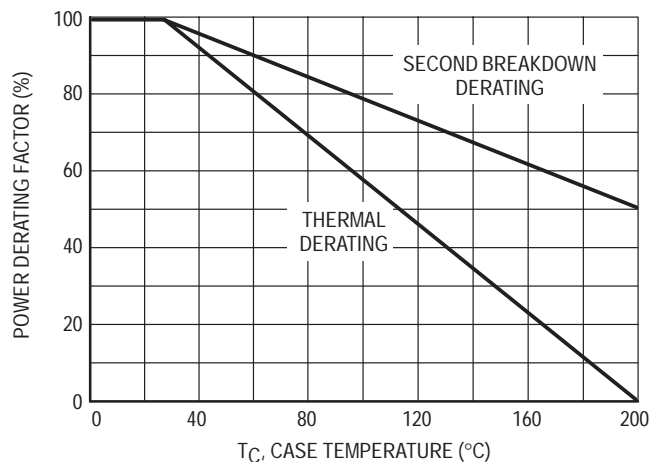


Figure 14. Power Derating

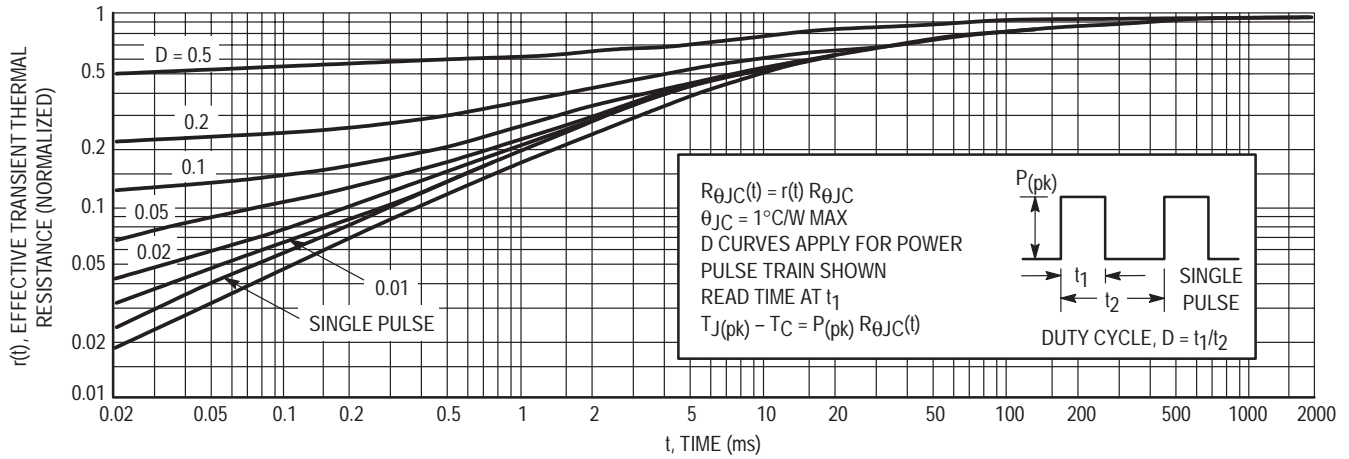


Figure 15. Thermal Response

OVERLOAD CHARACTERISTICS

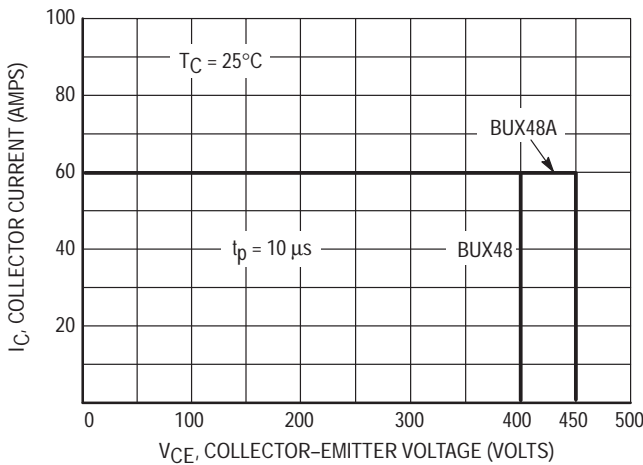


Figure 16. Rated Overload Safe Operating Area (OLSOA)

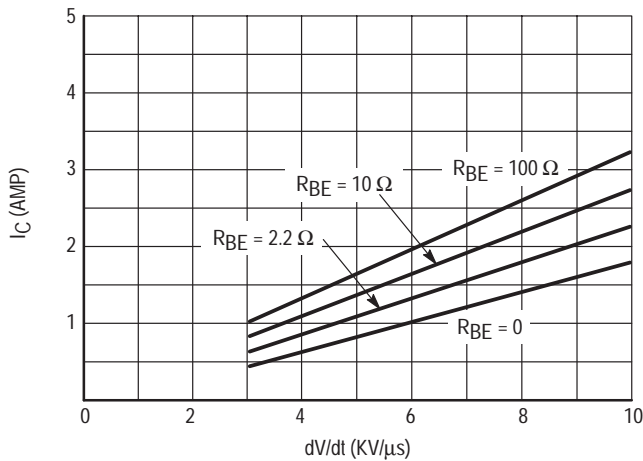


Figure 17.  $I_C = f(dV/dt)$

OLSOA

OLSOA applies when maximum collector current is limited and known. A good example is a circuit where an inductor is inserted between the transistor and the bus, which limits the rate of rise of collector current to a known value. If the transistor is then turned off within a specified amount of time, the magnitude of collector current is also known.

Maximum allowable collector-emitter voltage versus collector current is plotted for several pulse widths. (Pulse width is defined as the time lag between the fault condition and the removal of base drive.) Storage time of the transistor has been factored into the curve. Therefore, with bus voltage and maximum collector current known, Figure 16 defines the maximum time which can be allowed for fault detection and shutdown of base drive.

OLSOA is measured in a common-base circuit (Figure 18) which allows precise definition of collector-emitter voltage and collector current. This is the same circuit that is used to measure forward-bias safe operating area.

Notes:

- $V_{CE} = V_{CC} + V_{BE}$
- Adjust pulsed current source for desired  $I_C$ ,  $t_p$

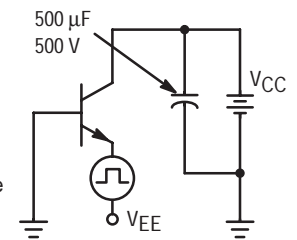


Figure 18. Overload SOA Test Circuit

**BUX85**

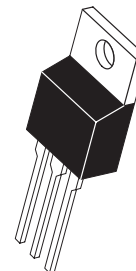
## SWITCHMODE NPN Silicon Power Transistors

The BUX85 is designed for high voltage, high speed power switching applications like converters, inverters, switching regulators, motor control systems.

### SPECIFICATIONS FEATURES:

- $V_{CEO(sus)}$  450 V
- $V_{CES(sus)}$  1000 V
- Fall time = 0.3  $\mu$ s (typ) at  $I_C = 1.0$  A
- $V_{CE(sat)} = 1.0$  V (max) at  $I_C = 1.0$  A,  $I_B = 0.2$  A

**2 AMPERES  
POWER TRANSISTOR  
NPN SILICON  
450 VOLTS  
50 WATTS**



**CASE 221A-06  
TO-220AB**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	BUX84	BUX85	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	400	450	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CES}$	800	1000	Vdc
Emitter Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	5		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous — Peak (1)	$I_C$ $I_{CM}$	2 3.0		Adc
Base Current — Continuous — Peak (1)	$I_B$ $I_{BM}$	0.75 1.0		Adc
Reverse Base Current — Peak	$I_{BM}$	1		Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	50 400		Watts mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–65 to +150		$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	2.5	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	62.5	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purpose: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	275	$^\circ\text{C}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq$  10%.

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS (1)</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 100\text{ mA}$ , $L = 25\text{ mH}$ ) See fig. 1	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	450	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CES} = \text{Rated Value}$ ) ( $V_{CES} = \text{Rated Value}$ , $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CES}$	—	—	0.2 1.5	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	—	1	mAdc

**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.1\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ V}$ )	$h_{FE}$	30	50	—	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 0.3\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 30\text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 200\text{ mAdc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	—	0.8 1	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.2\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	—	1.1	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 500\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	4	—	—	MHz
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**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

Turn–on Time	$V_{CC} = 250\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 1\text{ A}$ $I_{B1} = 0.2\text{ A}$ , $I_{B2} = 0.4\text{ A}$ See fig. 2	$t_{on}$	—	0.3	0.5	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time		$t_s$	—	2	3.5	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time		$t_f$	—	0.3	—	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time	Same above cond. at $T_C = 95^\circ\text{C}$	$t_f$	—	—	1.4	$\mu\text{s}$

(1) Pulse Test:  $PW = 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

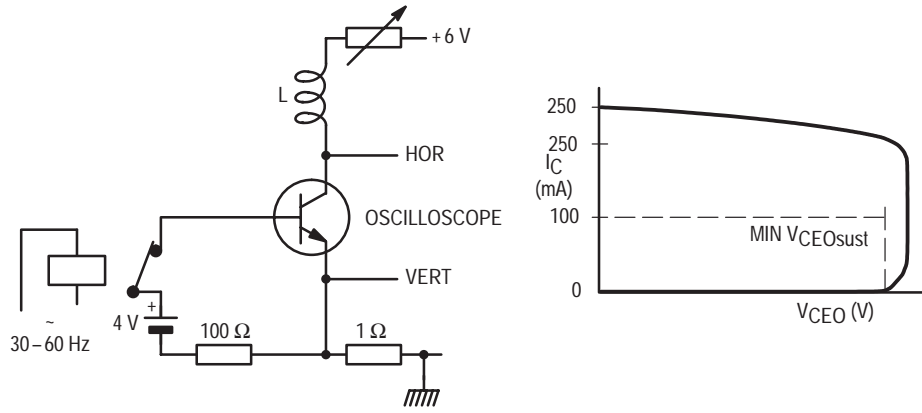


Figure 1. Test Circuit for  $V_{CEOsust}$

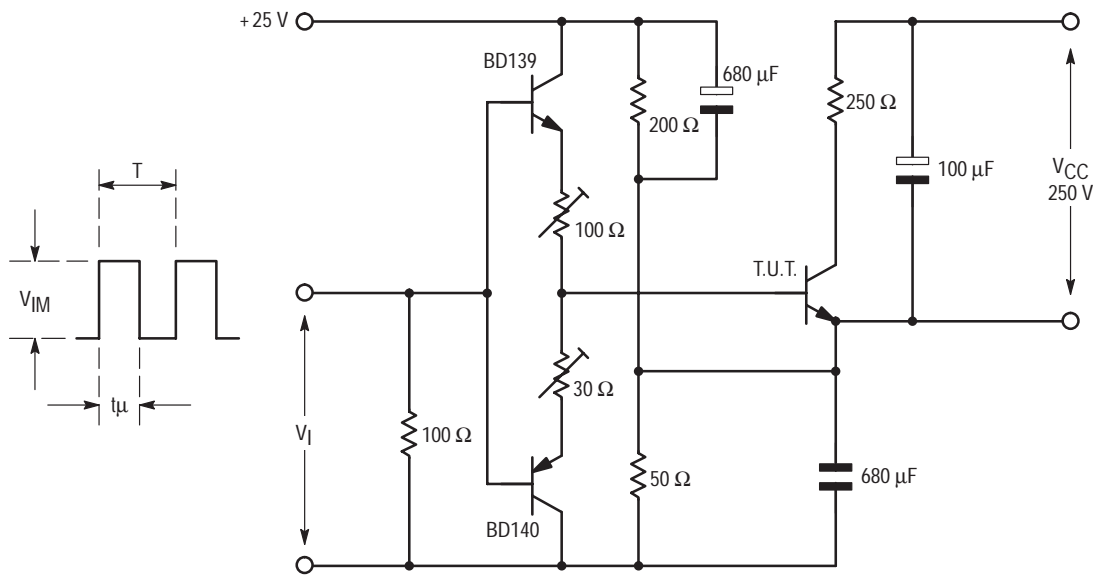
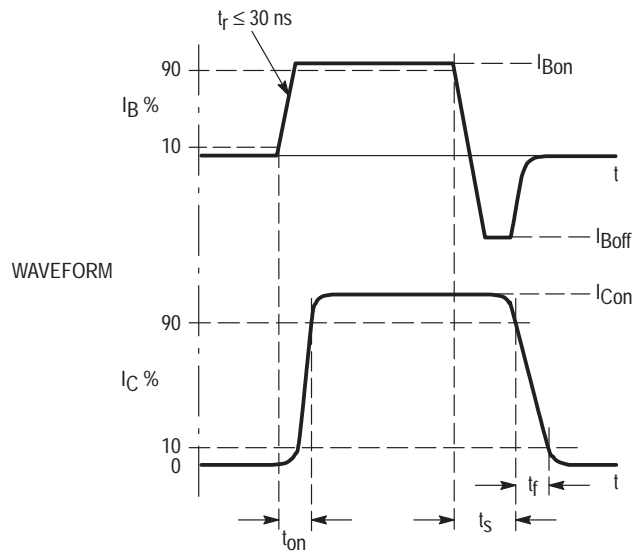


Figure 2. Switching Times/Test Circuit

## Complementary Silicon Power Transistors

... for general purpose power amplification and switching such as output or driver stages in applications such as switching regulators, converters and power amplifiers.

- Low Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage  
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 1.0 \text{ V (Max) @ } 8.0 \text{ A}$
- Fast Switching Speeds
- Complementary Pairs Simplifies Designs

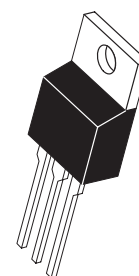
**NPN**  
**D44H Series\***  
**PNP**  
**D45H Series\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**10 AMPERE**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**60, 80 VOLTS**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	D44H or D45H		Unit
		8	10, 11	
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	60	80	Vdc
Emitter Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous — Peak (1)	$I_C$	10 20		Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	50 1.67		Watts
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–55 to 150		$^\circ\text{C}$



**CASE 221A–06**  
**TO–220AB**

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	2.5	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	75	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	275	$^\circ\text{C}$

(1) Pulse Width  $\leq 6.0 \text{ ms}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 50\%$ .

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

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
DC Current Gain ( $V_{CE} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 2.0 \text{ Adc}$ )	D44H10 D45H10	$h_{FE}$	35	—	—
	D44H8,11 D44H8,11		60	—	
( $V_{CE} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 4.0 \text{ Adc}$ )	D44H10 D45H10		20	—	
	D44H8,11 D45H8,11		40	—	

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

# D44H Series D45H Series

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
----------------	--------	-----	-----	-----	------

### OFF CHARACTERISTICS

Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = Rated V <sub>CEO</sub> , V <sub>BE</sub> = 0)	I <sub>CES</sub>	—	—	10	μA
Emitter Cutoff Current (V <sub>EB</sub> = 5.0 Vdc)	I <sub>EBO</sub>	—	—	100	μA

### ON CHARACTERISTICS

Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 8.0 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0.4 Adc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 8.0 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0.8 Adc)	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>	— —	— —	1.0 1.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 8.0 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0.8 Adc)	V <sub>BE(sat)</sub>	—	—	1.5	Vdc

### DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Collector Capacitance (V <sub>CB</sub> = 10 Vdc, f <sub>test</sub> = 1.0 MHz)	C <sub>cb</sub>	— —	130 230	— —	pF
Gain Bandwidth Product (I <sub>C</sub> = 0.5 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 10 Vdc, f = 20 MHz)	f <sub>T</sub>	— —	50 40	— —	MHz

### SWITCHING TIMES

Delay and Rise Times (I <sub>C</sub> = 5.0 Adc, I <sub>B1</sub> = 0.5 Adc)	t <sub>d</sub> + t <sub>r</sub>	— —	300 135	— —	ns
Storage Time (I <sub>C</sub> = 5.0 Adc, I <sub>B1</sub> = I <sub>B2</sub> = 0.5 Adc)	t <sub>s</sub>	— —	500 500	— —	ns
Fall Time (I <sub>C</sub> = 5.0 Adc, I <sub>B1</sub> = 102 = 0.5 Adc)	t <sub>f</sub>	— —	140 100	— —	ns

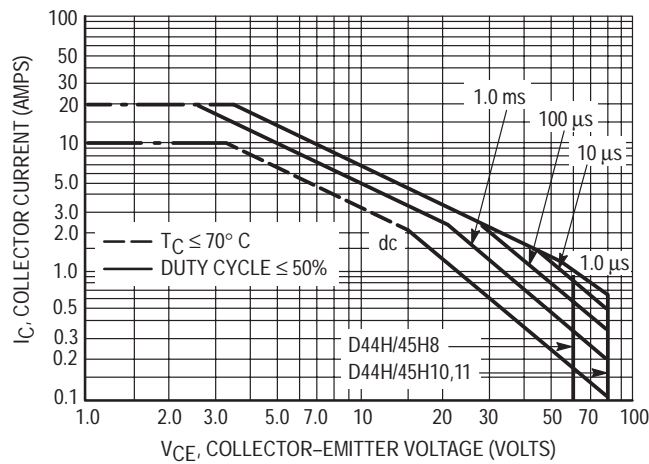


Figure 1. Maximum Rated Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

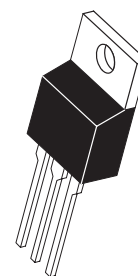
## Complementary Silicon Power Transistors

These complementary silicon power transistors are designed for high-speed switching applications, such as switching regulators and high frequency inverters. The devices are also well-suited for drivers for high power switching circuits.

- Fast Switching —  $t_f = 90$  ns (Max)
- Key Parameters Specified @ 100°C
- Low Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage —  
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 1.0$  V (Max) @ 8.0 A
- Complementary Pairs Simplify Circuit Designs

**NPN**  
**D44VH**  
**PNP**  
**D45VH**

**15 AMPERE**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**80 VOLTS**  
**83 WATTS**



**CASE 221A-06**  
**TO-220AB**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	80	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEV}$	100	Vdc
Emitter Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	7.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	15	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{CM}$	20	
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above 25°C	$P_D$	83 0.67	Watts W/°C
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-55 to 150	°C

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.5	°C/W
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	62.5	°C/W
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	275	°C

(1) Pulse Width  $\leq 6.0$  ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq 50\%$ .

NOTE: All polarities are shown for NPN transistors. For PNP transistors, reverse polarities.



## D44VH D45VH

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 25\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	80	—	—	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CEV}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CEV}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEV}$	—	—	10 100	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter Base Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 7.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	—	10	$\mu\text{Adc}$

### ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 4.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	35 20	— —	— —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 8.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 8.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.8\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 15\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— — —	— — —	0.4 1.0 0.8 1.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 8.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 8.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.8\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 8.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $I_C = 8.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.8\text{ Adc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	— — — —	— — — —	1.2 1.0 1.1 1.5	Vdc

### DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Current Gain Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 0.1\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 20\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	—	50	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ , $f_{test} = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	— —	120 275	— —	pF

### SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

Delay Time	$(V_{CC} = 20\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 8.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 0.8\text{ Adc}$ )	$t_d$	—	—	50	ns
Rise Time		$t_r$	—	—	250	
Storage Time		$t_s$	—	—	700	
Fall Time		$t_f$	—	—	90	

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

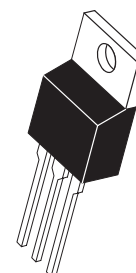
# Complementary Silicon Power Transistor

... for general purpose driver or medium power output stages in CW or switching applications.

- Low Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage — 0.5 V (Max)
- High  $f_t$  for Good Frequency Response
- Low Leakage Current

**PNP  
D45C**

**4.0 AMPERE  
COMPLEMENTARY  
SILICON  
POWER TRANSISTORS  
80 VOLTS**



**CASE 221A-06  
TO-220AB**

## MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	80	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CES}$	90	Vdc
Emitter Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak (1)	$I_C$	4.0 6.0	Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	30 1.67	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-55 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$

## THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	4.2	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	75	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	275	$^\circ\text{C}$

(1) Pulse Width  $\leq$  6.0 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq$  50%.

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
DC Current Gain ( $V_{CE} = 1.0$ Vdc, $I_C = 0.2$ Adc) ( $V_{CE} = 1.0$ Vdc, $I_C = 1.0$ Adc) ( $V_{CE} = 1.0$ Vdc, $I_C = 2.0$ Adc)	$h_{FE}$	40 20 20	120 — —	—

(REPLACES D44C)

# D45C

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CES}, V_{BE} = 0$ )	$I_{CES}$	—	—	0.1	$\mu\text{A}$
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	—	10	$\mu\text{A}$
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 50 \text{ mAdc}$ )	$V_{CE(\text{sat})}$	—	0.135	0.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 100 \text{ mAdc}$ )	$V_{BE(\text{sat})}$	—	0.85	1.3	Vdc
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10 \text{ Vdc}, f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{cb}$	—	125	—	pF
Gain Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 20 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 4.0 \text{ Vdc}, f = 20 \text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	—	40	—	MHz
<b>SWITCHING TIMES</b>					
Delay and Rise Times ( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = 0.1 \text{ Adc}$ )	$t_d + t_r$	—	50	75	ns
Storage Time ( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 0.1 \text{ Adc}$ )	$t_s$	—	350	550	ns
Fall Time ( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 0.1 \text{ Adc}$ )	$t_f$	—	50	75	ns

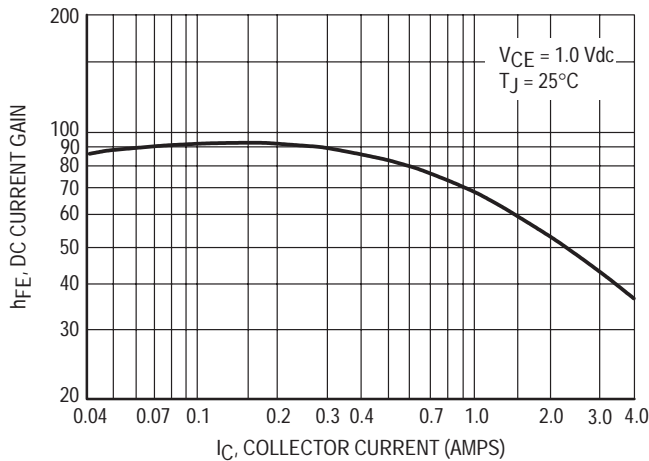


Figure 1. Typical DC Current Gain

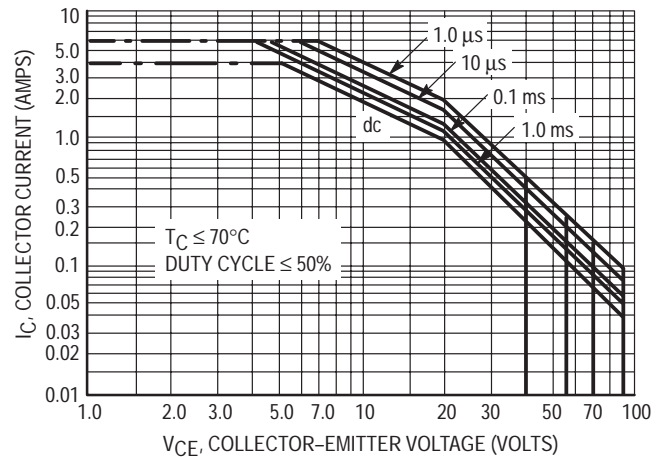


Figure 2. Maximum Rated Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

**MJ410**

## High Voltage NPN Silicon Transistors

... designed for medium to high voltage inverters, converters, regulators and switching circuits.

- High Collector–Emitter Voltage —  
 $V_{CEO} = 200$  Volts
- DC Current Gain Specified @ 1.0 and 2.5 Adc
- Low Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage —  
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 0.8$  Vdc @  $I_C = 1.0$  Adc

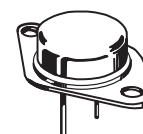
**5 AMPERE  
POWER TRANSISTOR  
NPN SILICON  
200 VOLTS  
100 WATTS**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	200	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	200	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous — Peak	$I_C$	5.0 10	Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	2.0	Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 75^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $75^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	100 1.33	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating Junction Temperature Range	$T_J$	–65 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature Range	$T_{stg}$	–65 to +200	$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	0.75	$^\circ\text{C/W}$



**CASE 1–07  
TO–204AA  
(TO–3)**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
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#### OFF CHARACTERISTICS

Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 100$ mAdc, $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	200	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 200$ Vdc, $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	—	0.25	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 200$ Vdc, $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5$ Vdc, $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEX}$	—	0.5	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0$ Vdc, $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	5.0	mAdc

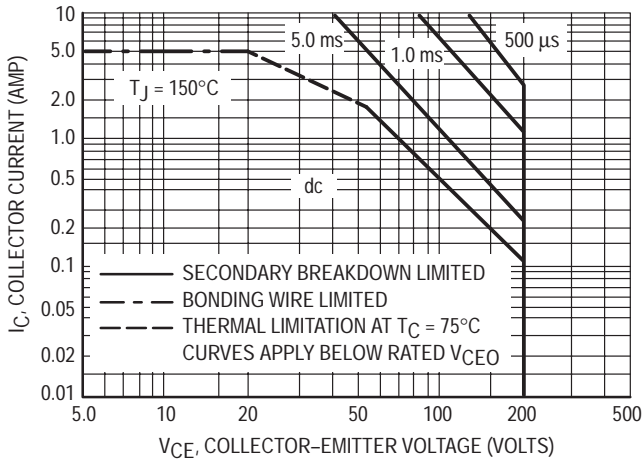
#### ON CHARACTERISTICS

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 1.0$ Adc, $V_{CE} = 5.0$ Vdc) ( $I_C = 2.5$ Adc, $V_{CE} = 5.0$ Vdc)	$h_{FE}$	30 10	90 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 1.0$ Adc, $I_B = 0.1$ Adc)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	0.8	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 1.0$ Adc, $I_B = 0.1$ Adc)	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	1.2	Vdc

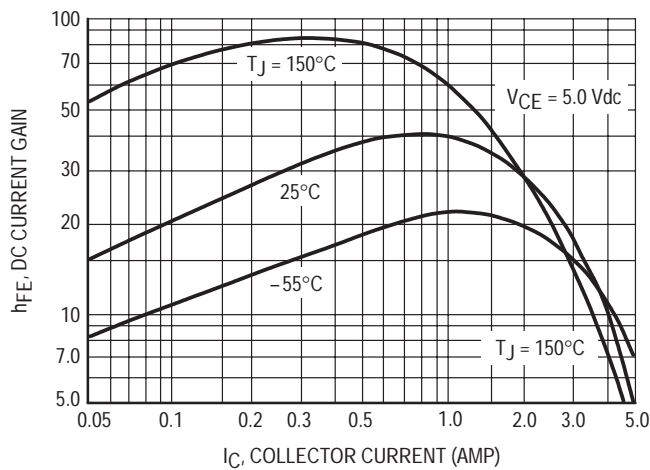
#### DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 200$ mAdc, $V_{CE} = 10$ Vdc, $f = 1.0$ MHz)	$f_T$	2.5	—	MHz
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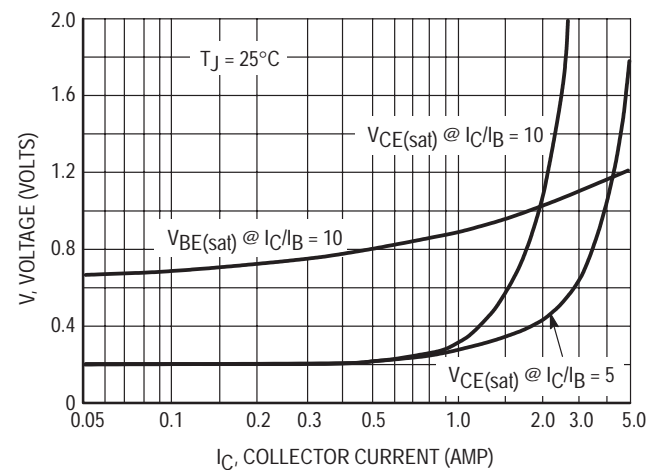
# MJ410



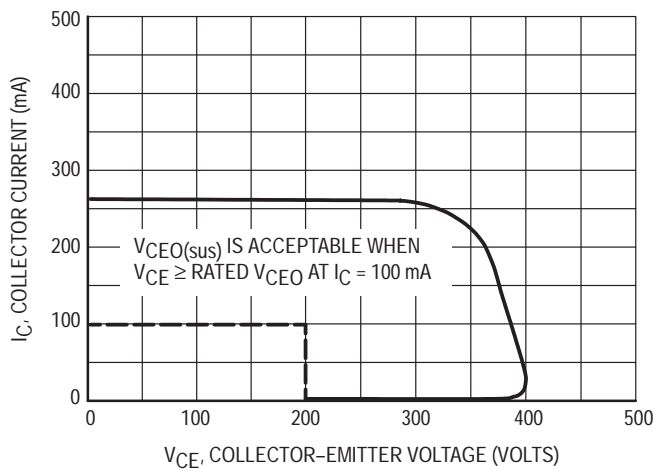
**Figure 1. Active Region Safe Operating Area**



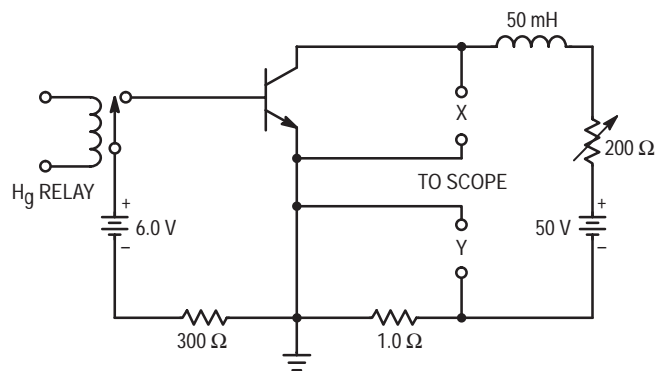
**Figure 2. DC Current Gain**



**Figure 3. "On" Voltages**



**Figure 4. Sustaining Voltage Test Load Line**



**Figure 5. Sustaining Voltage Test Circuit**

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 5 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Pulse curves are valid for duty cycles of 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ . At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

# High-Voltage NPN Silicon Transistors

... designed for medium-to-high voltage inverters, converters, regulators and switching circuits.

- High Voltage —  $V_{CEX} = 400$  Vdc
- Gain Specified to 3.5 Amp
- High Frequency Response to 2.5 MHz

## MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	MJ413	MJ423	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEX}$	400	400	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	400	400	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0	5.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	10	10	Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	2.0	2.0	Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	125 1.0		Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating Junction Temperature Range	$T_J$	-65 to +150		$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature Range	$T_{stg}$	-65 to +200		$^\circ\text{C}$

## THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	1.0	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
----------------	--------	-----	-----	------

### OFF CHARACTERISTICS

Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage* (1) ( $I_C = 100$ mAdc, $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{(BR)CEO(sus)}$	325	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 400$ Vdc, $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5$ Vdc) ( $V_{CE} = 400$ Vdc, $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5$ Vdc, $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEX}$	— —	0.25 0.5	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0$ Vdc, $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	5.0	mAdc

### ON CHARACTERISTICS

DC Current Gain(1) ( $I_C = 0.5$ Adc, $V_{CE} = 5.0$ Vdc) MJ413 ( $I_C = 1.0$ Adc, $V_{CE} = 5.0$ Vdc) MJ423 ( $I_C = 1.0$ Adc, $V_{CE} = 5.0$ Vdc) MJ423 ( $I_C = 2.5$ Adc, $V_{CE} = 5.0$ Vdc)	$h_{FE}$	20 15 30 10	80 — 90 —	—
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 0.5$ Adc, $I_B = 0.05$ Adc) MJ413 ( $I_C = 1.0$ Adc, $I_B = 0.10$ Adc) MJ423	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	0.8 0.8	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 0.5$ Adc, $I_B = 0.05$ Adc) MJ413 ( $I_C = 1.0$ Adc, $I_B = 0.1$ Adc) MJ423	$V_{BE(sat)}$	— —	1.25 1.25	Vdc

### DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

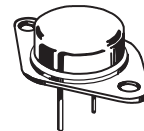
Current-Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 200$ mAdc, $V_{CE} = 10$ Vdc, $f = 1.0$ MHz)	$f_T$	2.5	—	MHz
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(1)  $PW \leq 300 \mu\text{s}$  Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .

REV 7

**MJ413**  
**MJ423**

**10 AMPERE**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**NPN SILICON**  
**400 VOLTS**  
**125 WATTS**



**CASE 1-07**  
**TO-204AA**  
**(TO-3)**

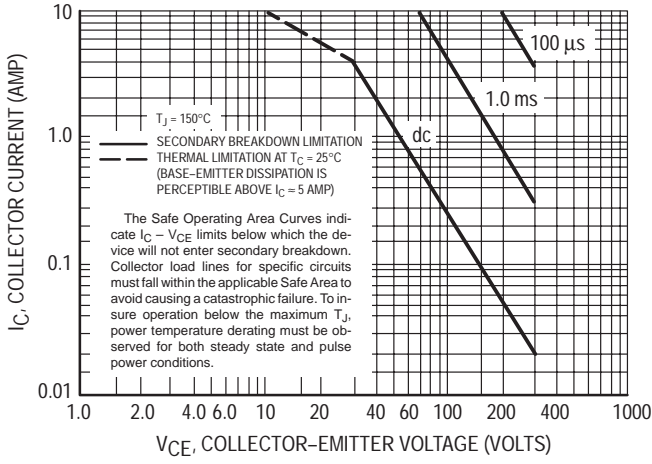


Figure 1. Active-Region Safe-Operating Area

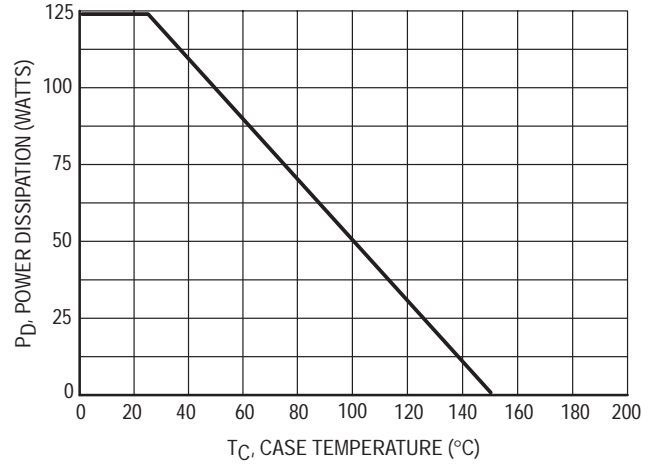


Figure 2. Power-Temperature Derating Curve

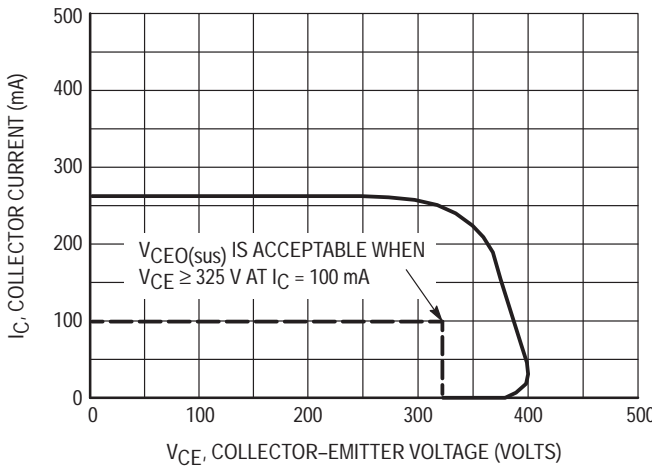


Figure 3. Sustaining Voltage Test Load Line

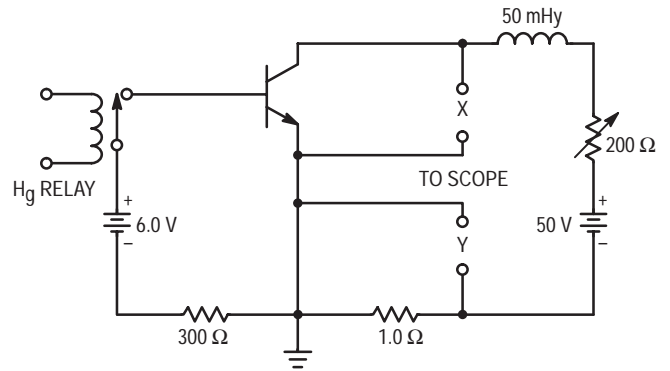


Figure 4. Sustaining Voltage Test Circuit

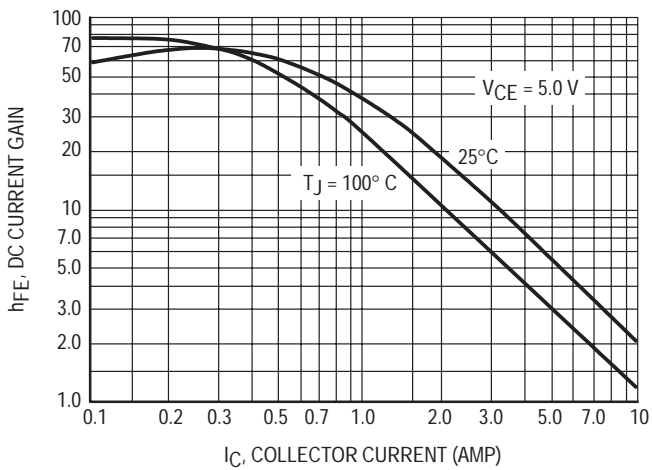


Figure 5. Current Gain

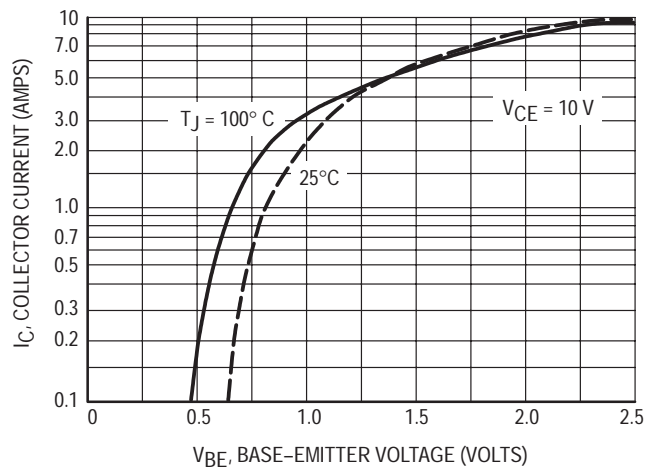


Figure 6. Transconductance

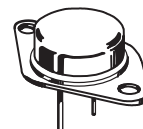
**MJ802**

**High-Power NPN Silicon Transistor**

... for use as an output device in complementary audio amplifiers to 100-Watts music power per channel.

- High DC Current Gain —  $h_{FE} = 25-100 @ I_C = 7.5 A$
- Excellent Safe Operating Area
- Complement to the PNP MJ4502

**30 AMPERE  
POWER TRANSISTOR  
NPN SILICON  
100 VOLTS  
200 WATTS**



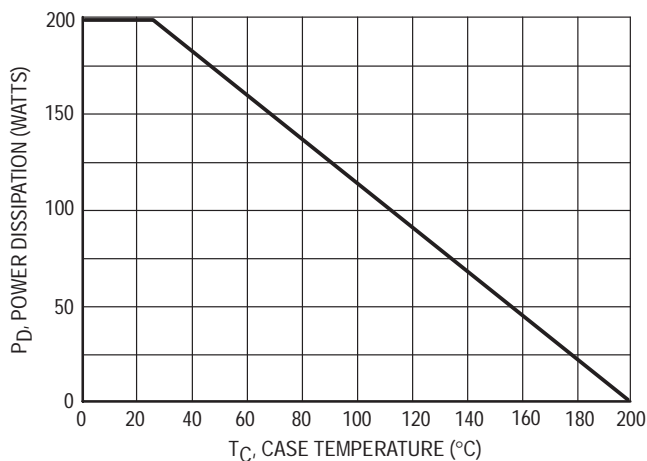
**CASE 1-07  
TO-204AA  
(TO-3)**

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CER}$	100	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	100	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	90	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	4.0	Vdc
Collector Current	$I_C$	30	Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	7.5	Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ C$ Derate above $25^\circ C$	$P_D$	200 1.14	Watts W/ $^\circ C$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +200	$^\circ C$

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	0.875	$^\circ C/W$



**Figure 1. Power-Temperature Derating Curve**

REV 7



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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Breakdown Voltage <sup>(1)</sup> ( $I_C = 200\text{ mAdc}$ , $R_{BE} = 100\text{ Ohms}$ )	$BV_{CER}$	100	—	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage <sup>(1)</sup> ( $I_C = 200\text{ mAdc}$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	90	—	Vdc
Collector–Base Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 100\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 100\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CBO}$	—	1.0 5.0	mAdc
Emitter–Base Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	1.0	mAdc

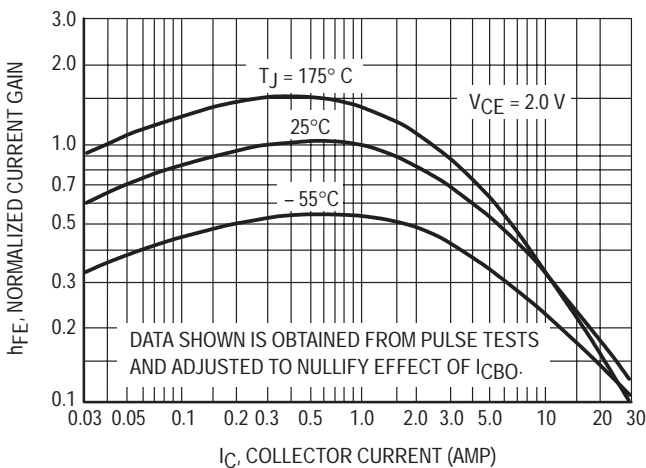
**ON CHARACTERISTICS<sup>(1)</sup>**

DC Current Gain <sup>(1)</sup> ( $I_C = 7.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	25	100	—
Base–Emitter “On” Voltage ( $I_C = 7.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	1.3	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 7.5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.75\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	0.8	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 7.5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.75\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	1.3	Vdc

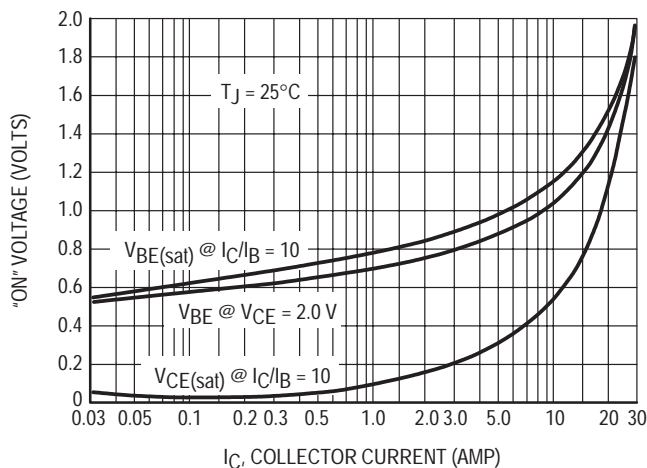
**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	2.0	—	MHz
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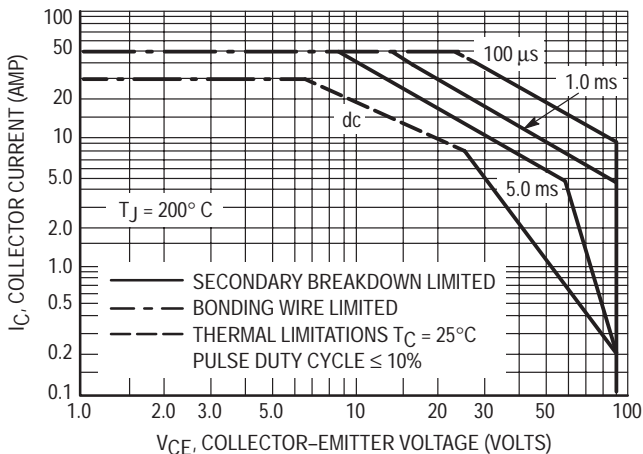
<sup>(1)</sup>Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .



**Figure 2. DC Current Gain**



**Figure 3. “On” Voltages**



**Figure 4. Active Region Safe Operating Area**

The Safe Operating Area Curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits below which the device will not enter secondary breakdown. Collector load lines for specific circuits must fall within the applicable Safe Area to avoid causing a catastrophic failure. To insure operation below the maximum  $T_J$ , power temperature derating must be observed for both steady state and pulse power conditions.

# Medium-Power Complementary Silicon Transistors

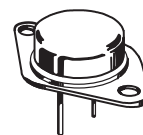
... for use as output devices in complementary general purpose amplifier applications.

- High DC Current Gain —  $h_{FE} = 6000$  (Typ) @  $I_C = 3.0$  Adc
- Monolithic Construction with Built-in Base-Emitter Shunt Resistors

**NPN**  
**MJ1000**  
**MJ1001\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**10 AMPERE**  
**DARLINGTON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON**  
**60-80 VOLTS**  
**90 WATTS**



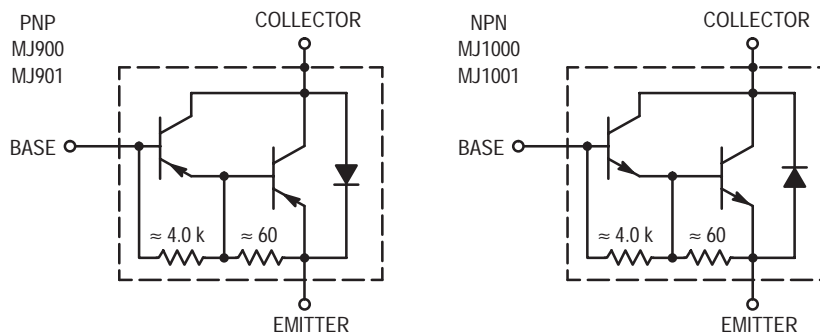
**CASE 1-07**  
**TO-204AA**  
**(TO-3)**

## MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	MJ1000	MJ1001	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	60	80	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	60	80	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0		Vdc
Collector Current	$I_C$	10		Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	0.1		Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	90		Watts
		0.515		W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-55 to +200		$^\circ\text{C}$

## THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.94	$^\circ\text{C/W}$



**Figure 1. Darlington Circuit Schematic**

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 7

# MJ1000 MJ1001

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Breakdown Voltage <sup>(1)</sup> (I <sub>C</sub> = 100 mA <sub>dc</sub> , I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	MJ1000 MJ1001	V <sub>(BR)CEO</sub>	60 80	— —	V <sub>dc</sub>
Collector Emitter Leakage Current (V <sub>CB</sub> = 60 V <sub>dc</sub> , R <sub>BE</sub> = 1.0k ohm) (V <sub>CB</sub> = 80 V <sub>dc</sub> , R <sub>BE</sub> = 1.0k ohm) (V <sub>CB</sub> = 60 V <sub>dc</sub> , R <sub>BE</sub> = 1.0k ohm, T <sub>C</sub> = 150°C) (V <sub>CB</sub> = 80 V <sub>dc</sub> , R <sub>BE</sub> = 1.0k ohm, T <sub>C</sub> = 150°C)	MJ1000 MJ1001 MJ1000 MJ1001	I <sub>CER</sub>	— — — —	1.0 1.0 5.0 5.0	mA <sub>dc</sub>
Emitter Cutoff Current (V <sub>BE</sub> = 5.0 V <sub>dc</sub> , I <sub>C</sub> = 0)		I <sub>EBO</sub>	—	2.0	mA <sub>dc</sub>
Collector Emitter Leakage Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = 30 V <sub>dc</sub> , I <sub>B</sub> = 0) (V <sub>CE</sub> = 40 V <sub>dc</sub> , I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	MJ1000 MJ1001	I <sub>CEO</sub>	— —	500 500	μA <sub>dc</sub>

## ON CHARACTERISTICS

DC Current Gain <sup>(1)</sup> (I <sub>C</sub> = 3.0 A <sub>dc</sub> , V <sub>CE</sub> = 3.0 V <sub>dc</sub> ) (I <sub>C</sub> = 4.0 A <sub>dc</sub> , V <sub>CE</sub> = 3.0 V <sub>dc</sub> )	h <sub>FE</sub>	1000 750	— —	—
Collector Emitter Saturation Voltage <sup>(1)</sup> (I <sub>C</sub> = 30 A <sub>dc</sub> , I <sub>B</sub> = 12 mA <sub>dc</sub> ) (I <sub>C</sub> = 8.0 A <sub>dc</sub> , I <sub>B</sub> = 40 mA <sub>dc</sub> )	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>	— —	2.0 4.0	V <sub>dc</sub>
Base Emitter Voltage <sup>(1)</sup> (I <sub>C</sub> = 3.0 A <sub>dc</sub> , V <sub>CE</sub> = 3.0 V <sub>dc</sub> )	V <sub>BE(on)</sub>	—	2.5	V <sub>dc</sub>

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

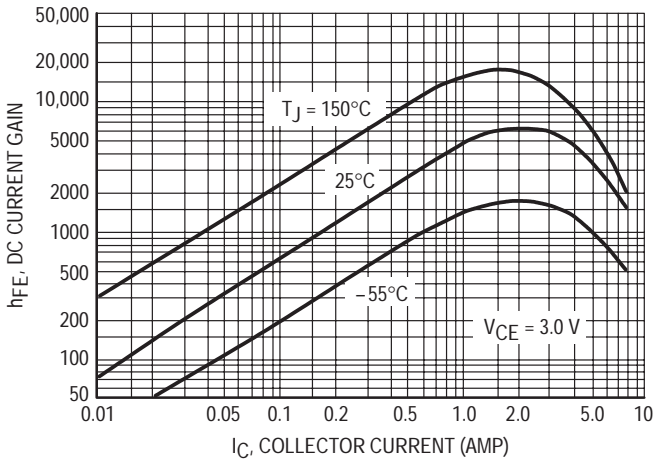


Figure 2. DC Current Gain

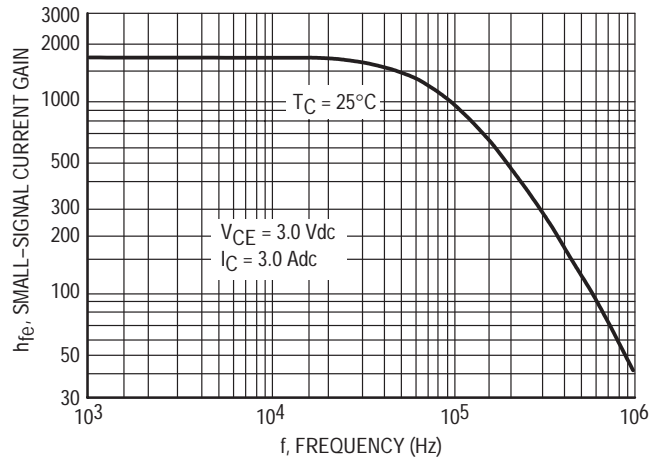


Figure 3. Small-Signal Current Gain

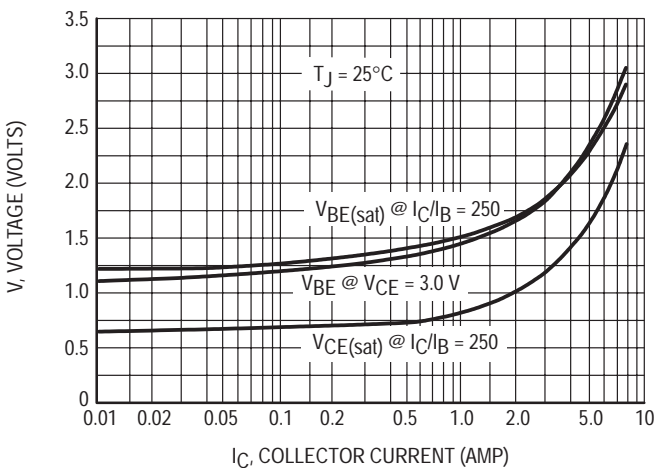


Figure 4. "On" Voltages

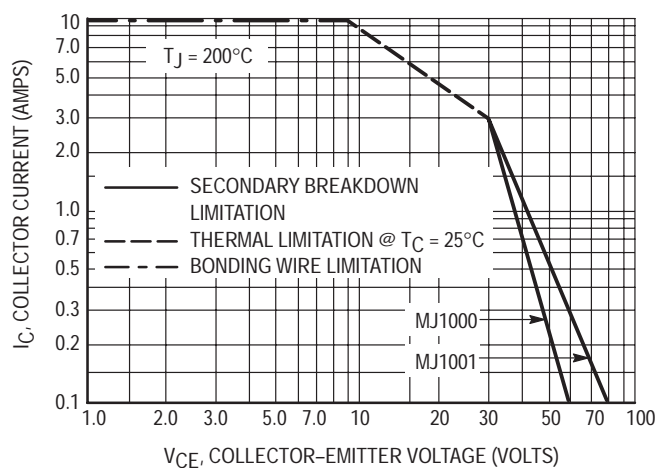


Figure 5. DC Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and secondary breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate I<sub>C</sub> – V<sub>CE</sub> limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; e.g., the transistor must not be subjected to greater

dissipation than the curves indicate.

At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by secondary breakdown.

**MJ2955 (See 2N3055)**  
**MJ2955A**  
**(See 2N3055A)**

## Medium-Power Complementary Silicon Transistors

... for use as output devices in complementary general purpose amplifier applications.

- High DC Current Gain —  $h_{FE} = 4000$  (Typ) @  $I_C = 5.0$  Adc
- Monolithic Construction with Built-in Base-Emitter Shunt Resistors

**PNP**  
**MJ2500**

**MJ2501\***  
**NPN**

**MJ3000**

**MJ3001\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

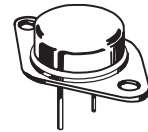
**10 AMPERE**  
**DARLINGTON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON**  
**60-80 VOLTS**  
**150 WATTS**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

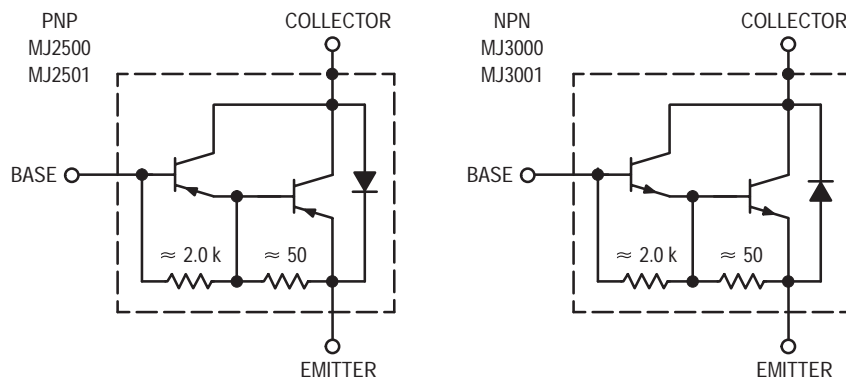
Rating	Symbol	MJ2500 MJ3000	MJ2501 MJ3001	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	60	80	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	60	80	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0		Vdc
Collector Current	$I_C$	10		Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	0.2		Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	150 0.857		Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-55 to +200		$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	1.17	$^\circ\text{C/W}$



**CASE 1-07**  
**TO-204AA**  
**(TO-3)**



**Figure 1. Darlington Circuit Schematic**

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 7

# MJ2500 MJ2501 MJ3000 MJ3001

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector Emitter Breakdown Voltage <sup>(1)</sup> (I <sub>C</sub> = 100 mA, I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	MJ2500, MJ3000 MJ2501, MJ3001	V <sub>(BR)CEO</sub>	60 80	— —	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Leakage Current (V <sub>EB</sub> = 60 Vdc, R <sub>BE</sub> = 1.0 k ohm) (V <sub>EB</sub> = 80 Vdc, R <sub>BE</sub> = 1.0 k ohm) (V <sub>EB</sub> = 60 Vdc, R <sub>BE</sub> = 1.0 k ohm, T <sub>C</sub> = 150°C) (V <sub>EB</sub> = 80 Vdc, R <sub>BE</sub> = 1.0 k ohm, T <sub>C</sub> = 150°C)	MJ2500, MJ3000 MJ2501, MJ3001 MJ2500, MJ3000 MJ2501, MJ3001	I <sub>CER</sub>	— — — —	1.0 1.0 5.0 5.0	mA <sub>dc</sub>
Emitter Cutoff Current (V <sub>BE</sub> = 5.0 Vdc, I <sub>C</sub> = 0)		I <sub>EBO</sub>	—	2.0	mA <sub>dc</sub>
Collector Emitter Leakage Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = 30 Vdc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0) (V <sub>CE</sub> = 40 Vdc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	MJ2500, MJ3000 MJ2501, MJ3001	I <sub>CEO</sub>	— —	1.0 1.0	mA <sub>dc</sub>
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS<sup>(1)</sup></b>					
DC Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 5.0 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 3.0 Vdc)		h <sub>FE</sub>	1000	—	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 5.0 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 20 mA <sub>dc</sub> ) (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 50 mA <sub>dc</sub> )		V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>	— —	2.0 4.0	Vdc
Base Emitter Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 5.0 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 3.0 Vdc)		V <sub>BE(on)</sub>	—	3.0	Vdc

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

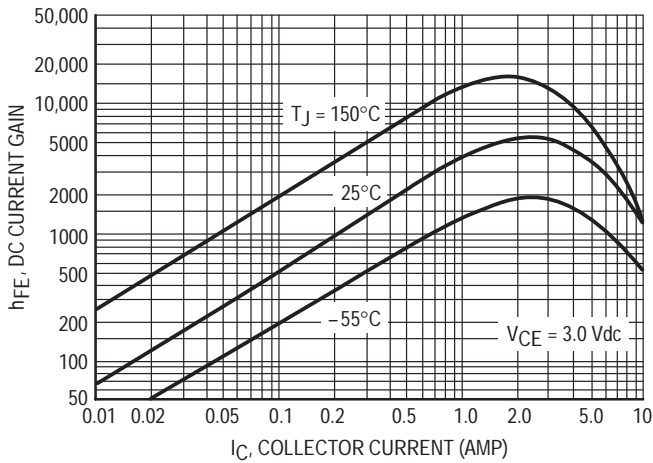


Figure 2. DC Current Gain

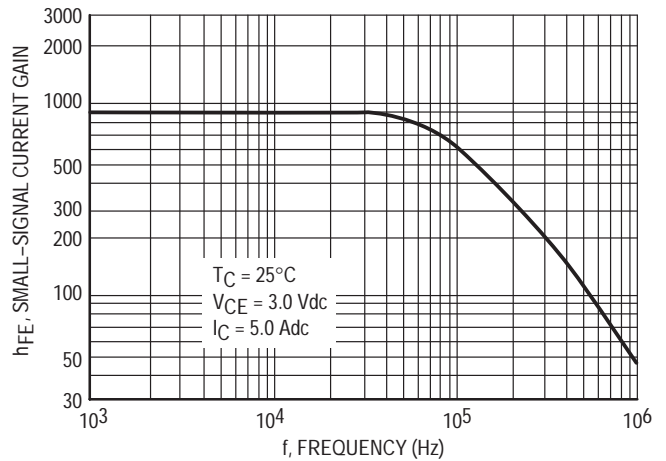


Figure 3. Small-Signal Current Gain

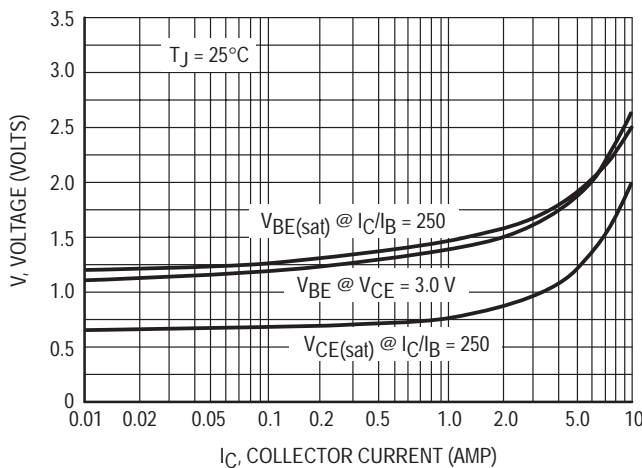


Figure 4. "On" Voltages

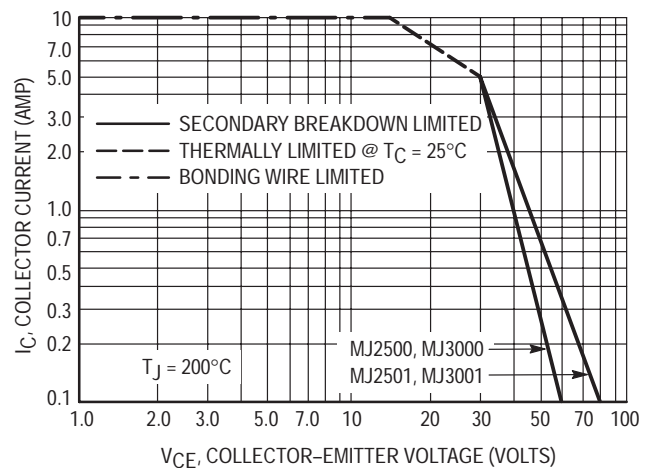


Figure 5. DC Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: junction temperature and secondary breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate I<sub>C</sub> – V<sub>CE</sub> limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; e.g., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation

than the curves indicate.

At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by secondary breakdown.

*Designer's™ Data Sheet*  
**Complementary NPN-PNP  
Silicon Power Bipolar Transistor**

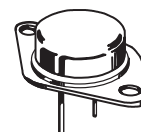
The MJ3281A and MJ1302A are PowerBase power transistors for high power audio, disk head positioners and other linear applications.

- Designed for 100 W Audio Frequency
- Gain Complementary:
  - Gain Linearity from 100 mA to 7 A
  - High Gain — 60 to 175
  - $h_{FE} = 45$  (Min) @  $I_C = 8$  A
- Low Harmonic Distortion
- High Safe Operation Area — 1 A/100 V @ 1 sec
- High  $f_T$  — 30 MHz Typical

**NPN  
MJ3281A\*  
PNP  
MJ1302A\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**15 AMPERE  
COMPLEMENTARY  
SILICON POWER  
TRANSISTORS  
200 VOLTS  
250 WATTS**



**CASE 1-07  
TO-204AA  
(TO-3)**

**MAXIMUM RATINGS** ( $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	200	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	200	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	7	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage — 1.5 V	$V_{CEX}$	200	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous — Peak (1)	$I_C$	15 25	Adc
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	1.5	Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate Above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	250 1.43	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +200	$^\circ\text{C}$

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.7	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle < 10%.

**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

**Preferred** devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

# MJ3281A MJ1302A

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 100\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	200	—	—	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage ( $I_E = 100\text{ }\mu\text{Adc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$V_{EBO}$	7	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 200\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$	—	—	50	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	—	5	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 7\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	—	25	$\mu\text{Adc}$
<b>SECOND BREAKDOWN</b>					
Second Breakdown Collector with Base Forward Biased ( $V_{CE} = 50\text{ Vdc}$ , $t = 1\text{ s}$ (non-repetitive)) ( $V_{CE} = 100\text{ Vdc}$ , $t = 1\text{ s}$ (non-repetitive))	$I_{S/b}$	4 1	— —	— —	Adc
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 100\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 3\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 7\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 8\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 15\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	60 60 60 60 60 45 12	125 — — — 115 — 35	175 175 175 175 175 — —	
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	—	3	Vdc
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ , $f_{test} = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	—	30	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f_{test} = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	—	600	pF

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

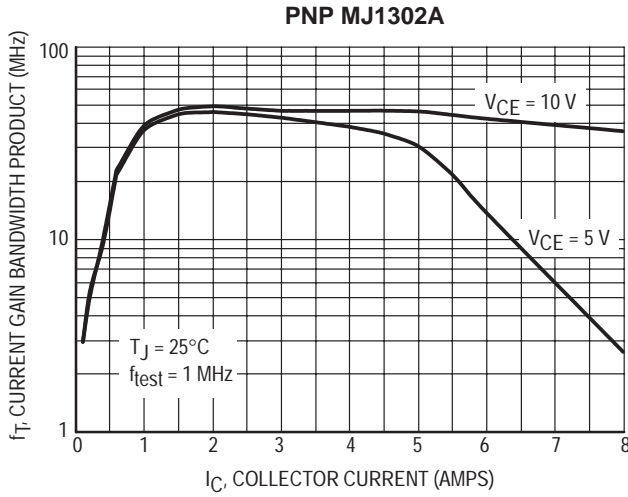


Figure 1. Current-Gain — Bandwidth Product

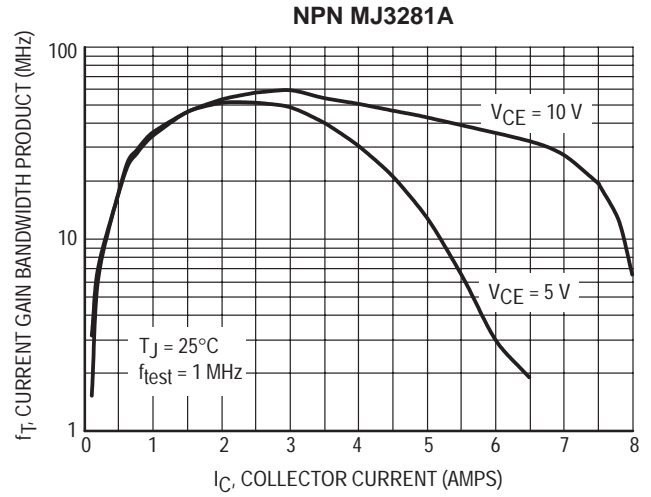


Figure 2. Current-Gain — Bandwidth Product

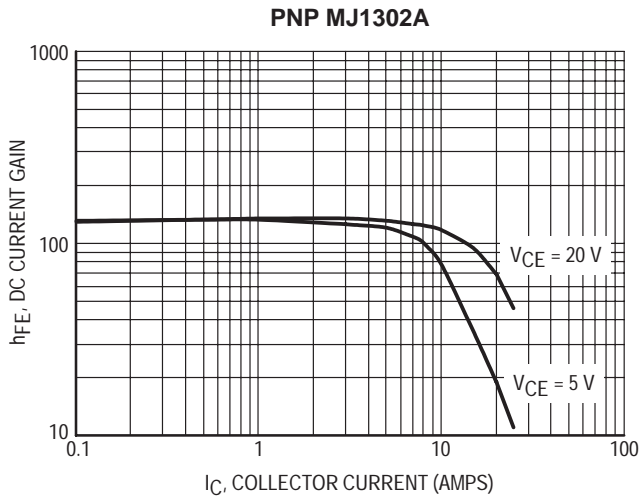


Figure 3. DC Current Gain

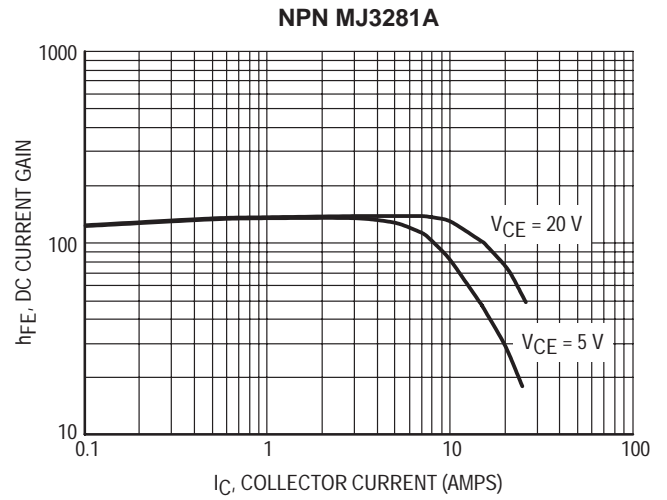


Figure 4. DC Current Gain

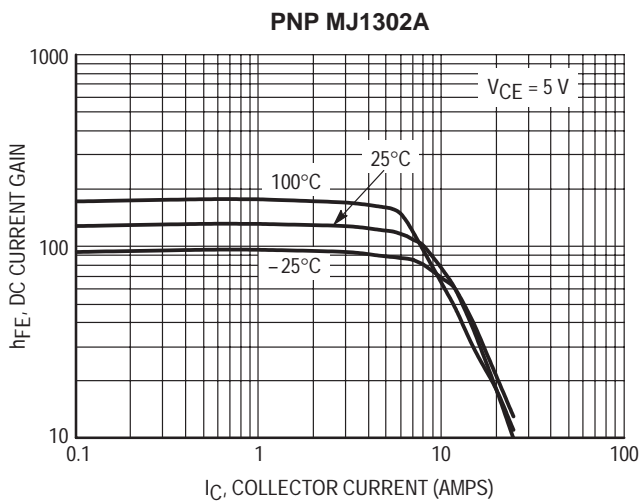


Figure 5. DC Current Gain,  $V_{CE} = 5V$

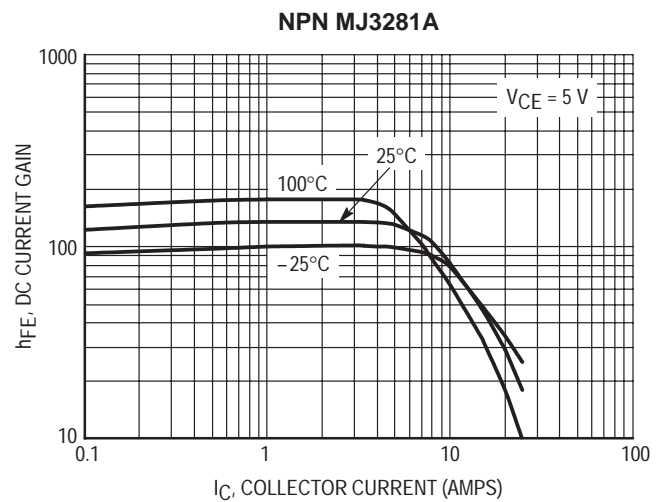


Figure 6. DC Current Gain,  $V_{CE} = 5V$



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

PNP MJ1302A

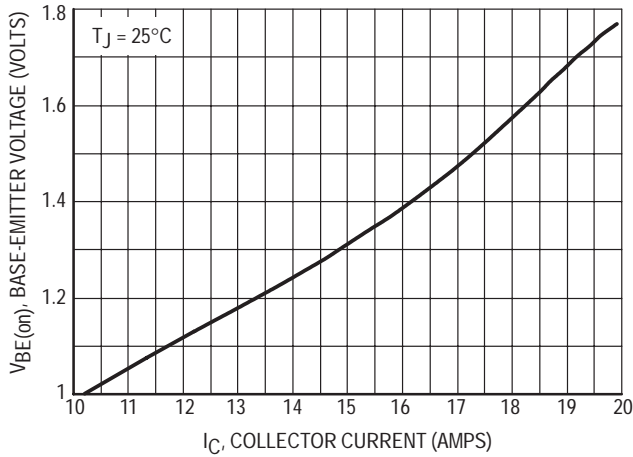


Figure 7. Typical Base–Emitter Voltage

NPN MJ3281A

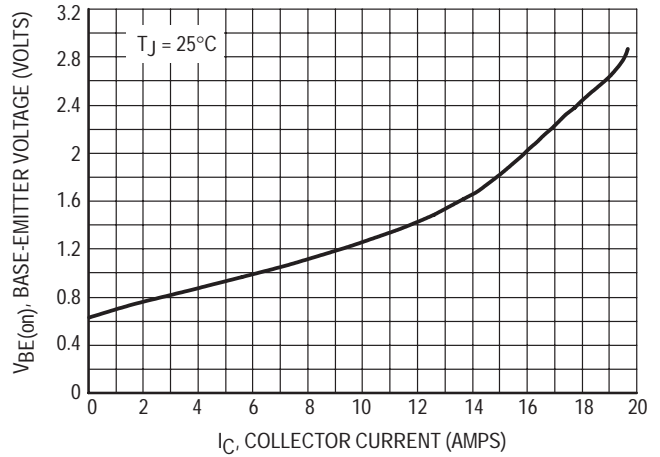


Figure 8. Typical Base–Emitter Voltage

PNP MJ1302A

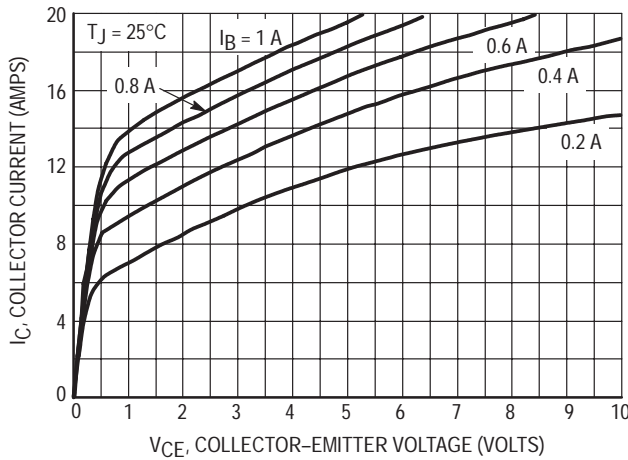


Figure 9. Typical Output Characteristics

NPN MJ3281A

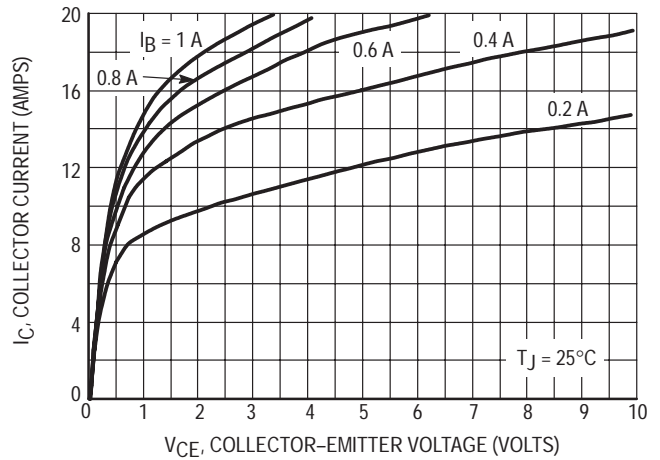


Figure 10. Typical Output Characteristics

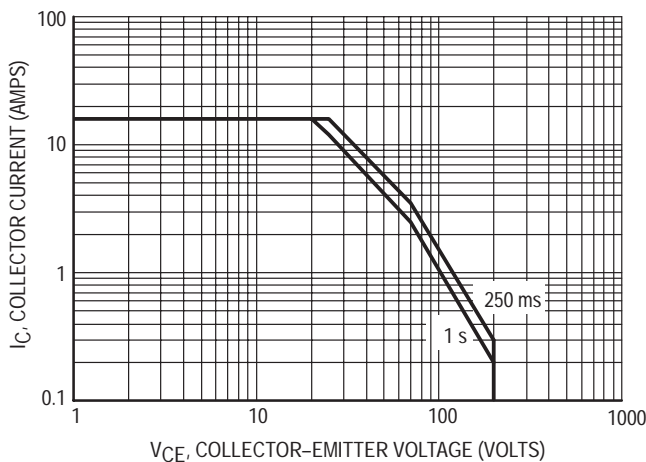


Figure 11. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area (FBSOA)

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor; average junction temperature and secondary breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 11 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 200^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power than can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

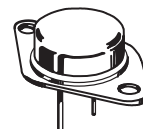
**MJ4502**

**High-Power PNP Silicon Transistor**

... for use as an output device in complementary audio amplifiers to 100-Watts music power per channel.

- High DC Current Gain —  $h_{FE} = 25-100 @ I_C = 7.5 \text{ A}$
- Excellent Safe Operating Area
- Complement to the NPN MJ802

**30 AMPERE  
POWER TRANSISTOR  
PNP SILICON  
100 VOLTS  
200 WATTS**



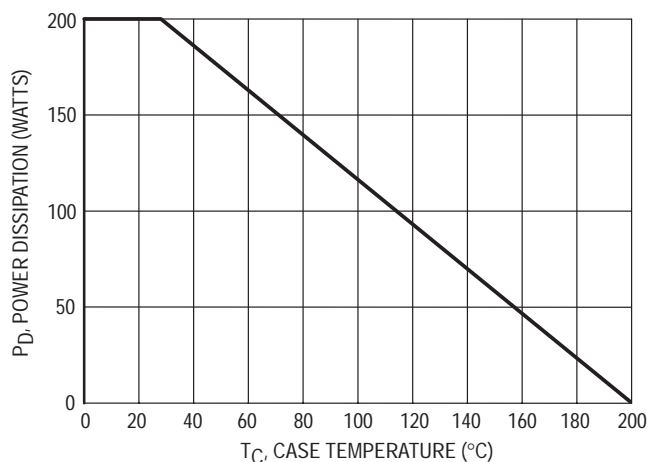
**CASE 1-07  
TO-204AA  
(TO-3)**

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CER}$	100	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	100	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	90	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	4.0	Vdc
Collector Current	$I_C$	30	Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	7.5	Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	200 1.14	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +200	$^\circ\text{C}$

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	0.875	$^\circ\text{C/W}$



**Figure 1. Power-Temperature Derating Curve**

REV 7

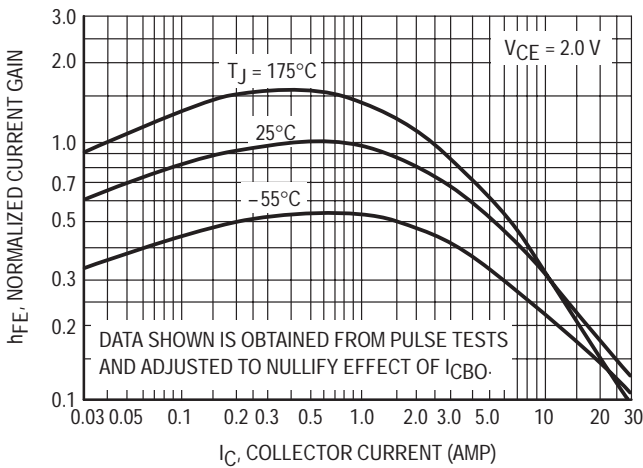
**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Breakdown Voltage <sup>(1)</sup> ( $I_C = 200\text{ mAdc}$ , $R_{BE} = 100\text{ Ohms}$ )	$V_{(BR)CER}$	100	—	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage <sup>(1)</sup> ( $I_C = 200\text{ mAdc}$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	90	—	Vdc
Collector–Base Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 100\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 100\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CBO}$	—	1.0 5.0	mAdc
Emitter–Base Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	1.0	mAdc
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 7.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	25	100	—
Base–Emitter “On” Voltage ( $I_C = 7.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	1.3	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 7.5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.75\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	0.8	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 7.5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.75\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	1.3	Vdc

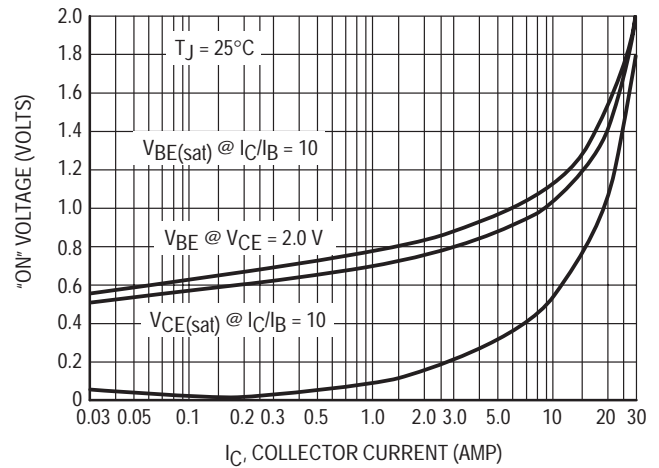
**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	2.0	—	MHz
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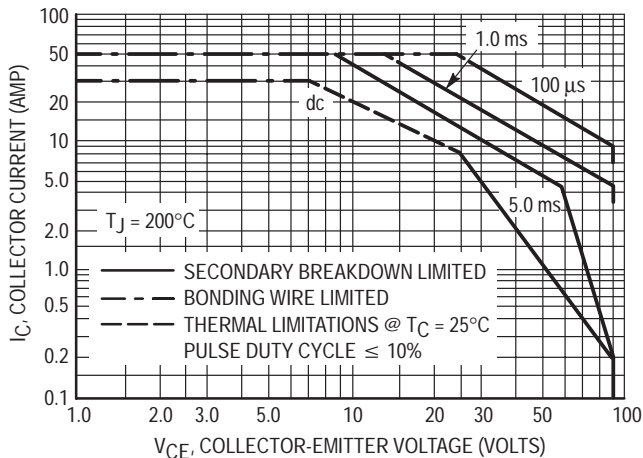
(1)Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .



**Figure 2. DC Current Gain**



**Figure 3. “On” Voltages**



**Figure 4. Active Region Safe Operating Area**

The Safe Operating Area Curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits below which the device will not enter secondary breakdown. Collector load lines for specific circuits must fall within the applicable Safe Area to avoid causing a catastrophic failure. To insure operation below the maximum  $T_J$ , power–temperature derating must be observed for both steady state and pulse power conditions.

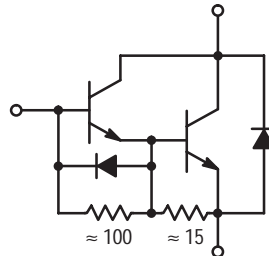
**MJ10000**

*Designer's™ Data Sheet*  
**SWITCHMODE Series**  
**NPN Silicon Power Darlington Transistor**

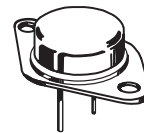
The MJ10000 Darlington transistor is designed for high-voltage, high-speed, power switching in inductive circuits where fall time is critical. It is particularly suited for line operated switchmode applications such as:

- Switching Regulators
- Inverters
- Solenoid and Relay Drivers
- Motor Controls
- Deflection Circuits

100°C Performance Specified for:  
Reversed Biased SOA with Inductive Loads  
Switching Times With Inductive Loads —  
210 ns Inductive Fall Time (Typ)  
Saturation Voltages  
Leakage Currents



**20 AMPERE  
NPN SILICON  
POWER DARLINGTON  
TRANSISTORS  
350 VOLTS  
175 WATTS**



**CASE 1-07  
TO-204AA  
(TO-3)**

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	350	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEX}$	400	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEV}$	450	Vdc
Emitter Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	8	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous — Peak (1)	$I_C$ $I_{CM}$	20 30	Adc
Base Current — Continuous — Peak (1)	$I_B$ $I_{BM}$	2.5 5	Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	175 100 1	Watts W/°C
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +200	°C

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1	°C/W
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	275	°C

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq$  10%.

**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

REV 4

# MJ10000

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS (2)</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (Table 1) ( $I_C = 250\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ , $V_{\text{clamp}} = \text{Rated } V_{\text{CEO}}$ )	MJ10000 $V_{\text{CEO(sus)}}$	350	—	—	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (Table 1, Figure 12) $I_C = 2\text{ A}$ , $V_{\text{clamp}} = \text{Rated } V_{\text{CEX}}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ $I_C = 10\text{ A}$ , $V_{\text{clamp}} = \text{Rated } V_{\text{CEX}}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$	MJ10000 MJ10000 $V_{\text{CEX(sus)}}$	400 275	— —	— —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{\text{CEV}} = \text{Rated Value}$ , $V_{\text{BE(off)}} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{\text{CEV}} = \text{Rated Value}$ , $V_{\text{BE(off)}} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{\text{CEV}}$	— —	— —	0.25 5	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{\text{CE}} = \text{Rated } V_{\text{CEV}}$ , $R_{\text{BE}} = 50\ \Omega$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{\text{CER}}$	—	—	5	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{\text{EB}} = 8\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{\text{EBO}}$	—	—	150	mAdc

## SECOND BREAKDOWN

Second Breakdown Collector Current with base forward biased	$I_{\text{S/b}}$	See Figure 11			Adc
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## ON CHARACTERISTICS (2)

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{\text{CE}} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{\text{CE}} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{\text{FE}}$	50 40	— —	600 400	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 400\text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 20\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 400\text{ mAdc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{\text{CE(sat)}}$	— — —	— — —	1.9 3 2	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 400\text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 400\text{ mAdc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{\text{BE(sat)}}$	— —	— —	2.5 2.5	Vdc
Diode Forward Voltage (1) ( $I_F = 10\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_f$	—	3	5	Vdc

## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{\text{CE}} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f_{\text{test}} = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$h_{\text{fe}}$	10	—	—	—
Output Capacitance ( $V_{\text{CB}} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f_{\text{test}} = 100\text{ kHz}$ )	$C_{\text{ob}}$	100	—	325	pF

## SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

Resistive Load (Table 1)						
Delay Time	$(V_{\text{CC}} = 250\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 10\text{ A}$ , $I_{\text{B1}} = 400\text{ mA}$ , $V_{\text{BE(off)}} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ , $t_p = 50\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle $\leq 2\%$ )	$t_d$	—	0.12	0.2	$\mu\text{s}$
Rise Time		$t_r$	—	0.20	0.6	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time		$t_s$	—	1.5	3.5	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time		$t_f$	—	1.1	2.4	$\mu\text{s}$
Inductive Load, Clamped (Table 1)						
Storage Time	$(I_C = 10\text{ A(pk)}$ , $V_{\text{clamp}} = \text{Rated } V_{\text{CEX}}$ , $I_{\text{B1}} = 400\text{ mA}$ , $V_{\text{BE(off)}} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_{\text{sv}}$	—	3.5	5.5	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		$t_c$	—	1.5	3.7	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time	$(I_C = 10\text{ A(pk)}$ , $V_{\text{clamp}} = \text{Rated } V_{\text{CEX}}$ , $I_{\text{B1}} = 400\text{ mA}$ , $V_{\text{BE(off)}} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_{\text{sv}}$	—	1.0	—	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		$t_c$	—	0.7	—	$\mu\text{s}$

- (1) The internal Collector–to–Emitter diode can eliminate the need for an external diode to clamp inductive loads. Tests have shown that the Forward Recovery Voltage ( $V_f$ ) of this diode is comparable to that of typical fast recovery rectifiers.
- (2) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

DC CHARACTERISTICS

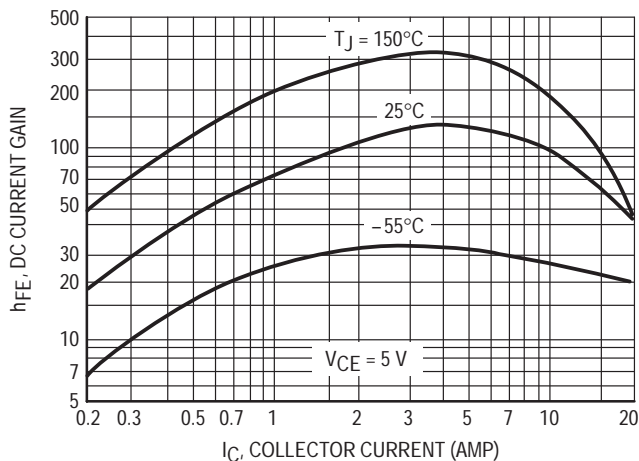


Figure 1. DC Current Gain

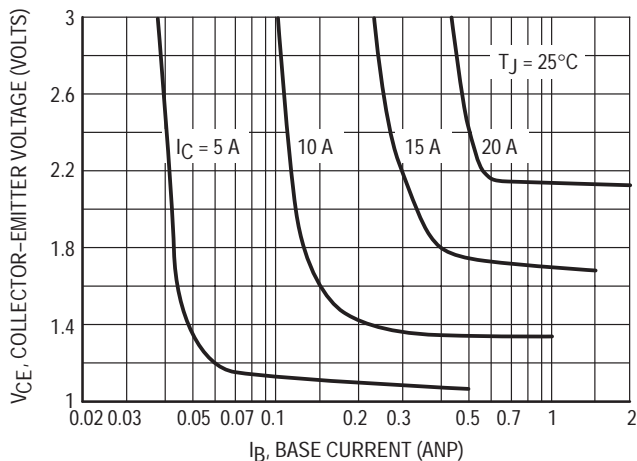


Figure 2. Collector Saturation Region

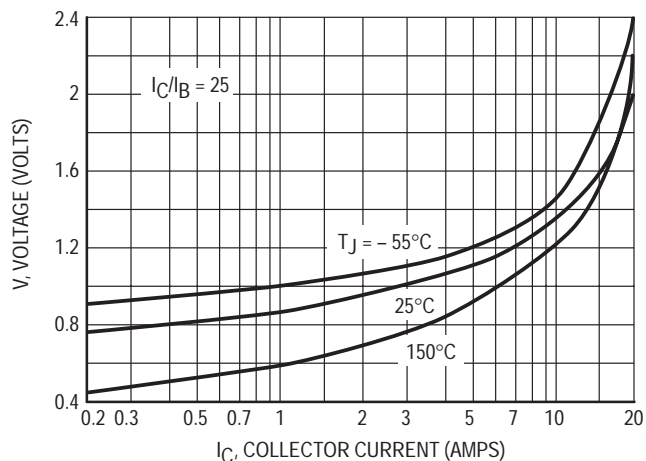


Figure 3. Collector Emitter Saturation Voltages

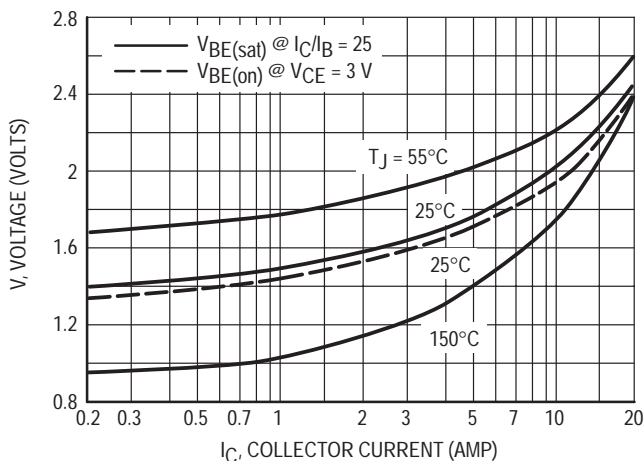


Figure 4. Base-Emitter Voltage

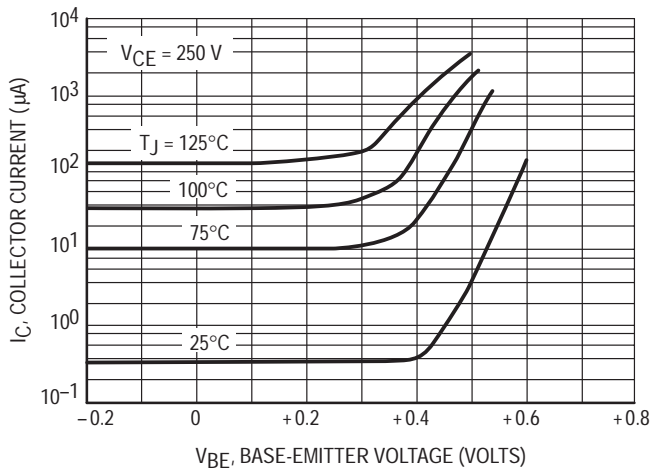


Figure 5. Collector Cutoff Region

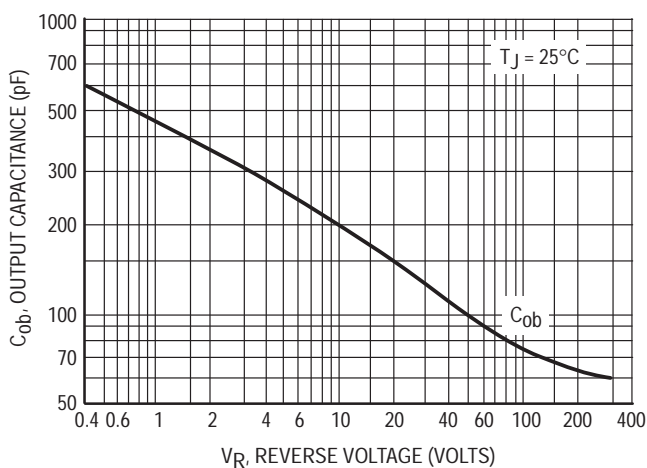


Figure 6. Output Capacitance

Table 1. Test Conditions for Dynamic Performance

	$V_{CE0(sus)}$	$V_{CEX(sus)}$ AND INDUCTIVE SWITCHING	RESISTIVE SWITCHING
INPUT CONDITIONS	<p>PW Varied to Attain <math>I_C = 250</math> mA</p>	<p><b>INDUCTIVE TEST CIRCUIT</b></p> <p>SEE ABOVE FOR DETAILED CONDITIONS</p>	
CIRCUIT VALUES	$L_{coil} = 10$ mH, $V_{CC} = 10$ V $R_{coil} = 0.7$ Ω $V_{clamp} = V_{CE0(sus)}$	$L_{coil} = 180$ μH $R_{coil} = 0.05$ Ω $V_{CC} = 20$ V $V_{clamp} = \text{Rated } V_{CEX}$ Value	$V_{CC} = 250$ V $R_L = 25$ Ω Pulse Width = 50 μs
TEST CIRCUITS	<p><b>INDUCTIVE TEST CIRCUIT</b></p> <p>SEE ABOVE FOR DETAILED CONDITIONS</p>	<p><b>OUTPUT WAVEFORMS</b></p> <p> <math>t_1</math> Adjusted to Obtain <math>I_C</math>  <math>t_1 = \frac{L_{coil} (I_{Cpk})}{V_{CC}}</math>  <math>t_2 = \frac{L_{coil} (I_{Cpk})}{V_{Clamp}}</math> </p> <p>Test Equipment Scope — Tektronix 475 or Equivalent</p>	<p><b>RESISTIVE TEST CIRCUIT</b></p>

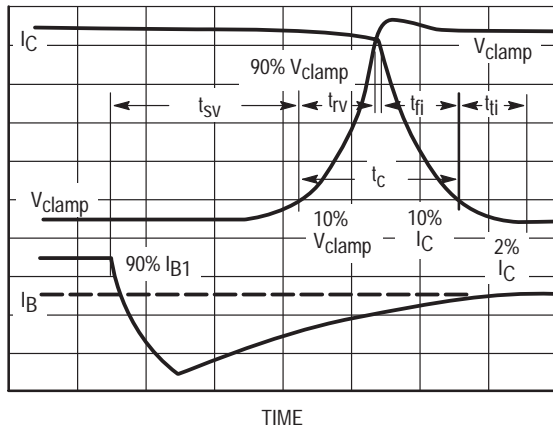


Figure 7. Inductive Switching Measurements

**SWITCHING TIMES NOTE**

In resistive switching circuits, rise, fall, and storage times have been defined and apply to both current and voltage waveforms since they are in phase. However, for inductive loads which are common to SWITCHMODE power supplies and hammer drivers, current and voltage waveforms are not in phase. Therefore, separate measurements must be made on each waveform to determine the total switching time. For this reason, the following new terms have been defined.

- $t_{SV}$  = Voltage Storage Time, 90%  $I_{B1}$  to 10%  $V_{clamp}$
- $t_{RV}$  = Voltage Rise Time, 10–90%  $V_{clamp}$
- $t_{FJ}$  = Current Fall Time, 90–10%  $I_C$
- $t_{TI}$  = Current Tail, 10–2%  $I_C$
- $t_C$  = Crossover Time, 10%  $V_{clamp}$  to 10%  $I_C$

An enlarged portion of the turn-off waveforms is shown in Figure 7 to aid in the visual identity of these terms.

**SWITCHING TIMES NOTE (continued)**

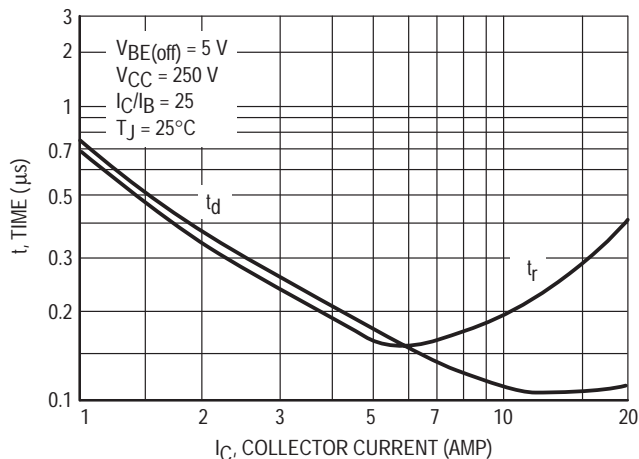
For the designer, there is minimal switching loss during storage time and the predominant switching power losses occur during the crossover interval and can be obtained using the standard equation from AN-222:

$$P_{SWT} = 1/2 V_{CC} I_C (t_C) f$$

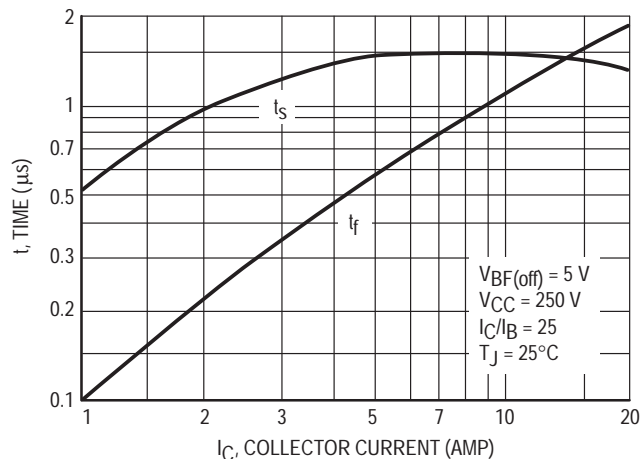
In general,  $t_{rV} + t_{fi} \approx t_C$ . However, at lower test currents this relationship may not be valid.

As is common with most switching transistors, resistive switching is specified at 25°C and has become a benchmark for designers. However, for designers of high frequency converter circuits, the user oriented specifications which make this a "SWITCHMODE" transistor are the inductive switching speeds ( $t_C$  and  $t_{SV}$ ) which are guaranteed at 100°C.

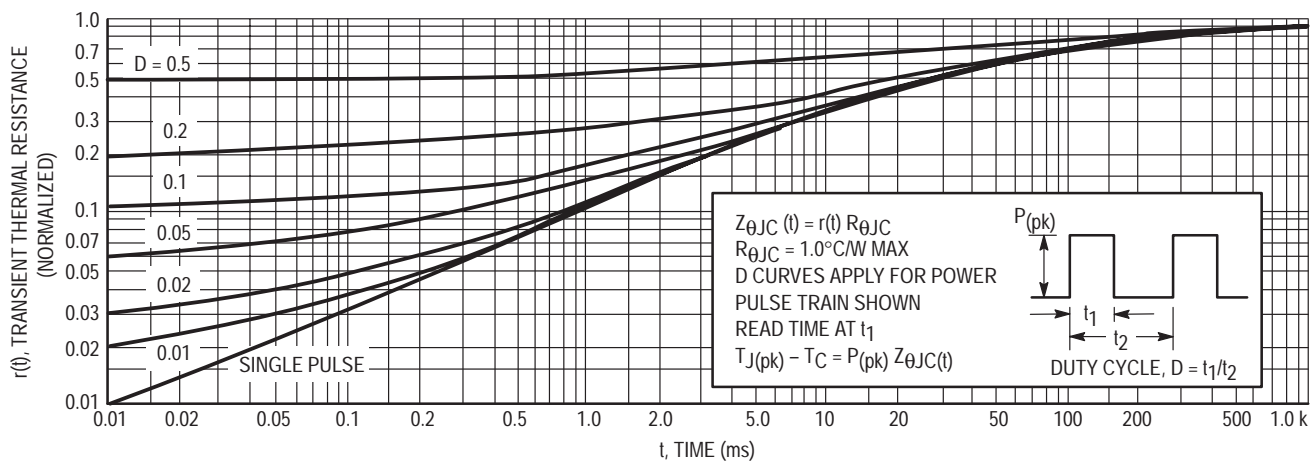
**RESISTIVE SWITCHING PERFORMANCE**



**Figure 8. Turn-On Time**



**Figure 9. Turn-Off Time**



**Figure 10. Thermal Response**



# MJ10000

The Safe Operating Area figures shown in Figures 11 and 12 are specified for these devices under the test conditions shown.

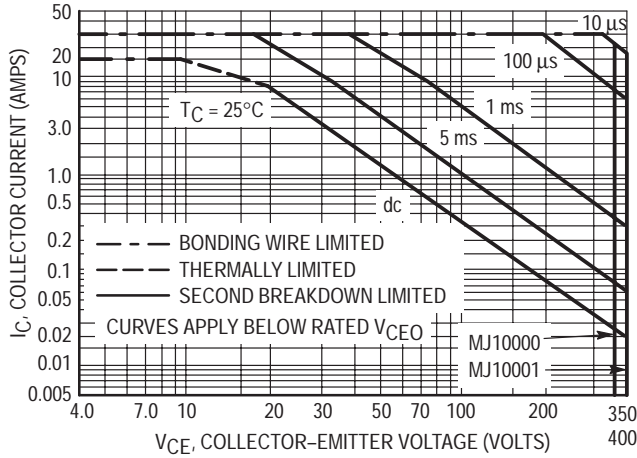


Figure 11. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

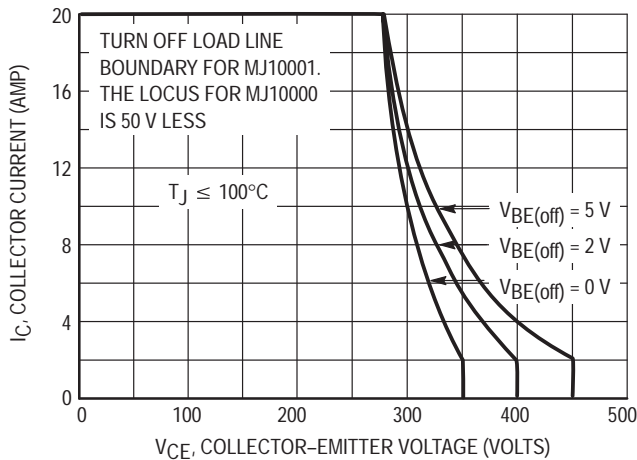


Figure 12. Reverse Bias Switching Safe Operating Area

## SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION

### FORWARD BIAS

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 11 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C \geq 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 11 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 13.

$T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 10. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

### REVERSE BIAS

For inductive loads, high voltage and high current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off, in most cases, with the base to emitter junction reverse biased. Under these conditions the collector voltage must be held to a safe level at or below a specific value of collector current. This can be accomplished by several means such as active clamping, RC snubbing, load line shaping, etc. The safe level for these devices is specified as  $V_{CEX(sus)}$  at a given collector current and represents a voltage-current condition that can be sustained during reverse biased turn-off. This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode. Figure 12 gives the complete reverse bias safe operating area characteristics.

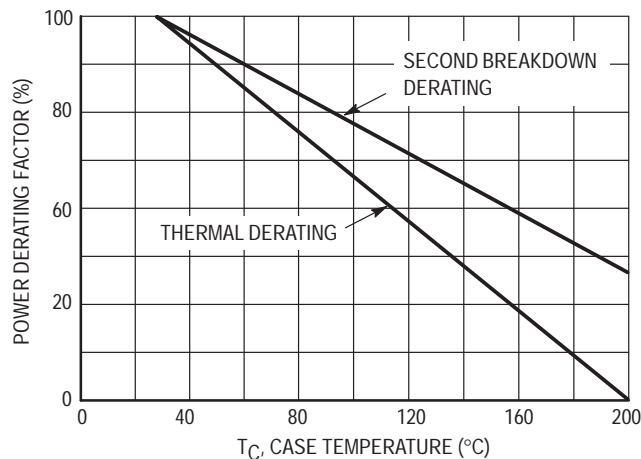


Figure 13. Power Derating

*Designer's™ Data Sheet*  
**SWITCHMODE Series**  
**NPN Silicon Power Darlington**  
**Transistor with Base-Emitter**  
**Speedup Diode**

The MJ10005 Darlington transistor is designed for high-voltage, high-speed, power switching in inductive circuits where fall time is critical. It is particularly suited for line operated switchmode applications such as:

- Switching Regulators
- Inverters
- Solenoid and Relay Drivers
- Motor Controls
- Deflection Circuits

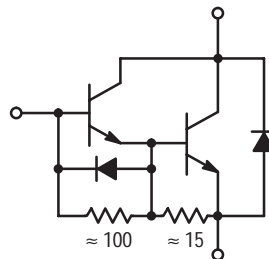
**Fast Turn-Off Times**

40 ns Inductive Fall Time — 25°C (Typ)  
65 ns Inductive Storage Time — 25°C (Typ)

Operating Temperature Range -65 to +200°C

100°C Performance Specified for:

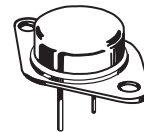
- Reversed Biased SOA with Inductive Loads
- Switching Times with Inductive Loads
- Saturation Voltages
- Leakage Currents



**MJ10005\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**20 AMPERE**  
**NPN SILICON**  
**POWER DARLINGTON**  
**TRANSISTORS**  
**400 VOLTS**  
**175 WATTS**



**CASE 1-07**  
**TO-204AA**  
**(TO-3)**

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	400	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEX}$	450	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEV}$	500	Vdc
Emitter Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	8.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	20	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{CM}$	30	
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	2.5	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{BM}$	5.0	
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	175	Watts
@ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$		100	
Derate above 25°C		1.0	W/°C
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +200	°C

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.0	°C/W
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	275	°C

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5.0 ms, Duty Cycle ≤ 10%.

**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

**Preferred** devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 2

# MJ10005

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T<sub>C</sub> = 25°C unless otherwise noted).

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (Table 1) (I <sub>C</sub> = 250 mA, I <sub>B</sub> = 0, V <sub>clamp</sub> = Rated V <sub>CEO</sub> )	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub>	400	—	—	Vdc
Collector Emitter Sustaining Voltage (Table 1, Figure 12) (I <sub>C</sub> = 2.0 A, V <sub>clamp</sub> = Rated V <sub>CEX</sub> , T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C) (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 A, V <sub>clamp</sub> = Rated V <sub>CEX</sub> , T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C)	V <sub>CEX(sus)</sub>	450 325	— —	— —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CEV</sub> = Rated Value, V <sub>BE(off)</sub> = 1.5 Vdc) (V <sub>CEV</sub> = Rated Value, V <sub>BE(off)</sub> = 1.5 Vdc, T <sub>C</sub> = 150°C)	I <sub>CEV</sub>	— —	— —	0.25 5.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = Rated V <sub>CEV</sub> , R <sub>BE</sub> = 50 Ω, T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C)	I <sub>CER</sub>	—	—	5.0	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current (V <sub>EB</sub> = 2.0 Vdc, I <sub>C</sub> = 0)	I <sub>EBO</sub>	—	—	175	mAdc

## SECOND BREAKDOWN

Second Breakdown Collector Current with base forward biased	I <sub>S/b</sub>	See Figure 11			
---	------------------	---------------	--	--	--

## ON CHARACTERISTICS (2)

DC Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 5.0 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5.0 Vdc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5.0 Vdc)	h <sub>FE</sub>	50 40	— —	600 400	—
Collector Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 400 mAdc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 20 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 2.0 Adc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 400 mAdc, T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C)	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>	— — —	— — —	1.9 3.0 2.0	Vdc
Base Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 400 mAdc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 400 mAdc, T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C)	V <sub>BE(sat)</sub>	— —	— —	2.5 2.5	Vdc
Diode Forward Voltage (1) (I <sub>F</sub> = 10 Adc)	V <sub>f</sub>	—	3.0	5.0	Vdc

## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Small–Signal Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 1.0 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 10 Vdc, f <sub>test</sub> = 1.0 MHz)	h <sub>fe</sub>	10	—	—	—
Output Capacitance (V <sub>CB</sub> = 10 Vdc, I <sub>E</sub> = 0, f <sub>test</sub> = 100 kHz)	C <sub>ob</sub>	100	—	325	pF

## SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

Resistive Load (Table 1)						
Delay Time	(V <sub>CC</sub> = 250 Vdc, I <sub>C</sub> = 10 A, I <sub>B1</sub> = 400 mA, V <sub>BE(off)</sub> = 5.0 Vdc, t <sub>p</sub> = 50 μs, Duty Cycle ≤ 2%).	t <sub>d</sub>	—	0.12	0.2	μs
Rise Time		t <sub>r</sub>	—	0.2	0.6	μs
Storage Time		t <sub>s</sub>	—	0.6	1.5	μs
Fall Time		t <sub>f</sub>	—	0.15	0.5	μs
Inductive Load Clamped (Table 1)						
Storage Time	(I <sub>C</sub> = 10 A(pk), V <sub>clamp</sub> = Rated V <sub>CEX</sub> , I <sub>B1</sub> = 400 mA, V <sub>BE(off)</sub> = 5.0 Vdc, T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C)	t <sub>sv</sub>	—	1.0	2.5	μs
Crossover Time		t <sub>c</sub>	—	0.4	1.5	μs
Storage Time	(I <sub>C</sub> = 10 A(pk), V <sub>clamp</sub> = Rated V <sub>CEX</sub> , I <sub>B1</sub> = 400 mA, V <sub>BE(off)</sub> = 5.0 Vdc, T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C)	t <sub>sv</sub>	—	0.65	—	μs
Crossover Time		t <sub>c</sub>	—	0.2	—	μs

(1) The internal Collector–to–Emitter diode can eliminate the need for an external diode to clamp inductive loads.

Tests have shown that the Forward Recovery Voltage (V<sub>f</sub>) of this diode is comparable to that of typical fast recovery rectifiers.

(2) Pulse Test: PW = 300 μs, Duty Cycle ≤ 2%.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

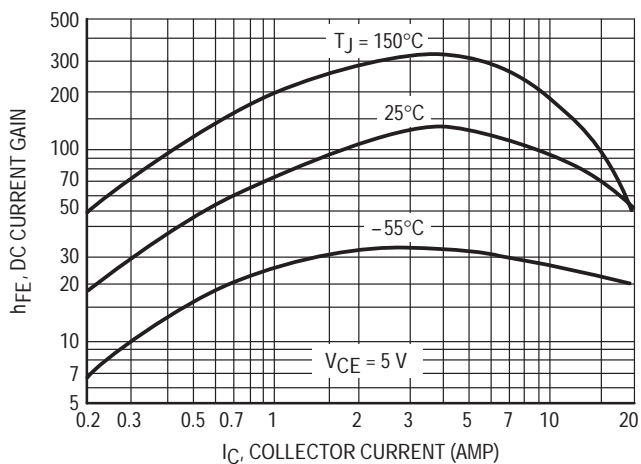


Figure 1. DC Current Gain

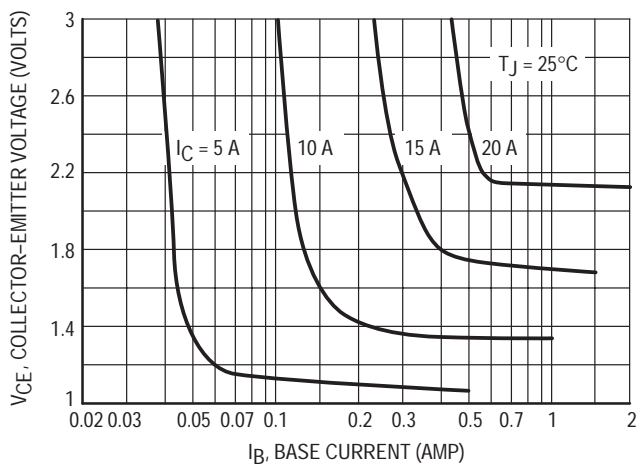


Figure 2. Collector Saturation Region

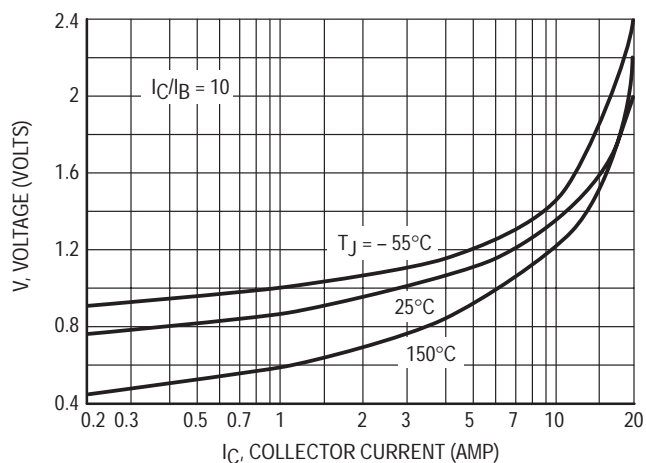


Figure 3. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

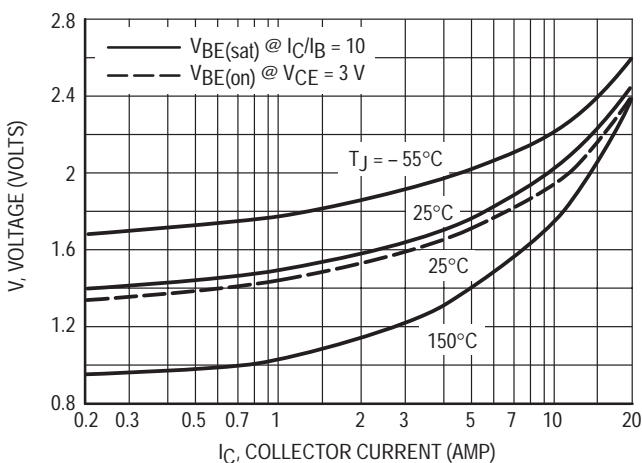


Figure 4. Base-Emitter Voltage

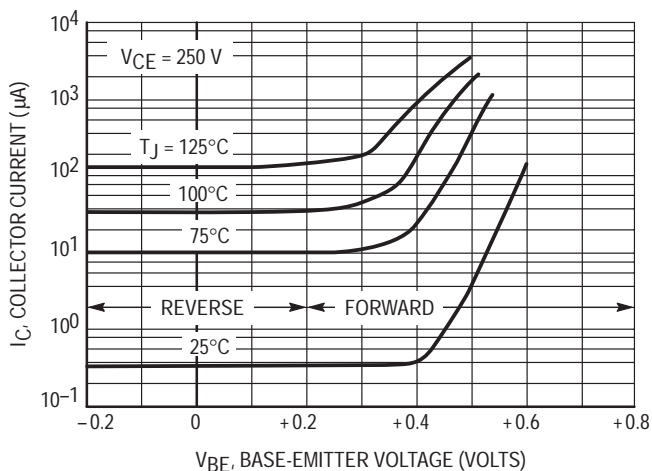


Figure 5. Collector Cutoff Region

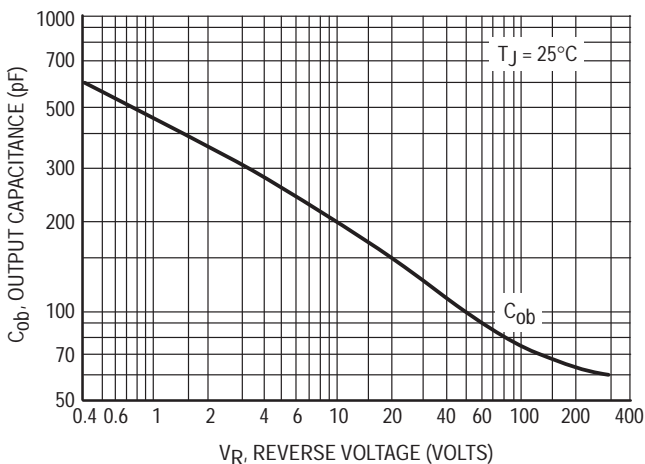


Figure 6. Output Capacitance

Table 1. Test Conditions for Dynamic Performance

	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub>	V <sub>CEX(sus)</sub> AND INDUCTIVE SWITCHING	RESISTIVE SWITCHING
INPUT CONDITIONS	<p>PW Varied to Attain I<sub>C</sub> = 250 mA</p>	<p><b>INDUCTIVE TEST CIRCUIT</b></p> <p>SEE ABOVE FOR DETAILED CONDITIONS</p>	
CIRCUIT VALUES	<p>L<sub>coil</sub> = 10 mH, V<sub>CC</sub> = 10 V R<sub>coil</sub> = 0.7 Ω V<sub>clamp</sub> = V<sub>CEO(sus)</sub></p>	<p>L<sub>coil</sub> = 180 μH R<sub>coil</sub> = 0.05 Ω V<sub>CC</sub> = 20 V V<sub>clamp</sub> = Rated V<sub>CEX</sub> Value</p>	<p>V<sub>CC</sub> = 250 V R<sub>L</sub> = 25 Ω Pulse Width = 50 μs</p>
TEST CIRCUITS	<p><b>INDUCTIVE TEST CIRCUIT</b></p> <p>SEE ABOVE FOR DETAILED CONDITIONS</p>	<p><b>OUTPUT WAVEFORMS</b></p> <p> <math>t_1</math> Adjusted to Obtain I<sub>C</sub>  <math>t_1 = \frac{L_{coil} (I_{Cpk})}{V_{CC}}</math>  <math>t_2 = \frac{L_{coil} (I_{Cpk})}{V_{Clamp}}</math>                      Test Equipment                      Scope — Tektronix 475 or Equivalent                 </p>	<p><b>RESISTIVE TEST CIRCUIT</b></p>

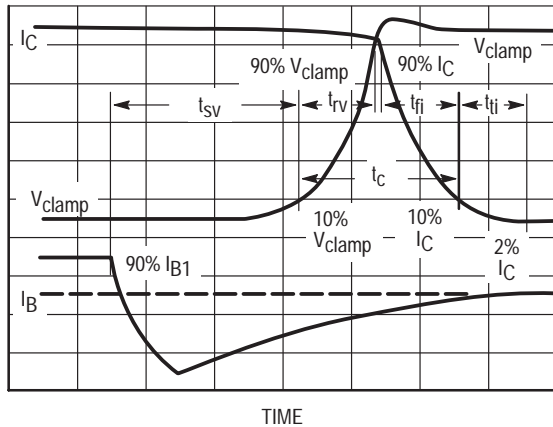


Figure 7. Inductive Switching Measurements

**SWITCHING TIMES NOTE**

In resistive switching circuits, rise, fall, and storage times have been defined and apply to both current and voltage waveforms since they are in phase. However, for inductive loads which are common to SWITCHMODE power supplies and hammer drivers, current and voltage waveforms are not in phase. Therefore, separate measurements must be made on each waveform to determine the total switching time. For this reason, the following new terms have been defined.

- t<sub>SV</sub> = Voltage Storage Time, 90% I<sub>B1</sub> to 10% V<sub>clamp</sub>
- t<sub>RV</sub> = Voltage Rise Time, 10–90% V<sub>clamp</sub>
- t<sub>FJ</sub> = Current Fall Time, 90–10% I<sub>C</sub>
- t<sub>TI</sub> = Current Tail, 10–2% I<sub>C</sub>
- t<sub>C</sub> = Crossover Time, 10% V<sub>clamp</sub> to 10% I<sub>C</sub>

An enlarged portion of the turn-off waveforms is shown in Figure 7 to aid in the visual identity of these terms.

**SWITCHING TIMES NOTE (continued)**

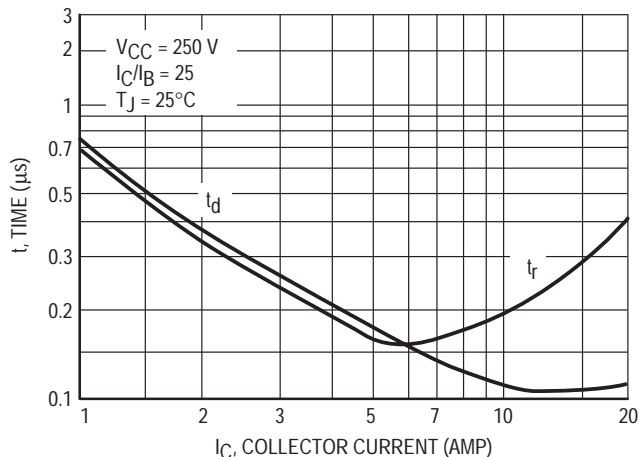
For the designer, there is minimal switching loss during storage time and the predominant switching power losses occur during the crossover interval and can be obtained using the standard equation from AN-222.

$$P_{SWT} = 1/2 V_{CC} I_C (t_c) f$$

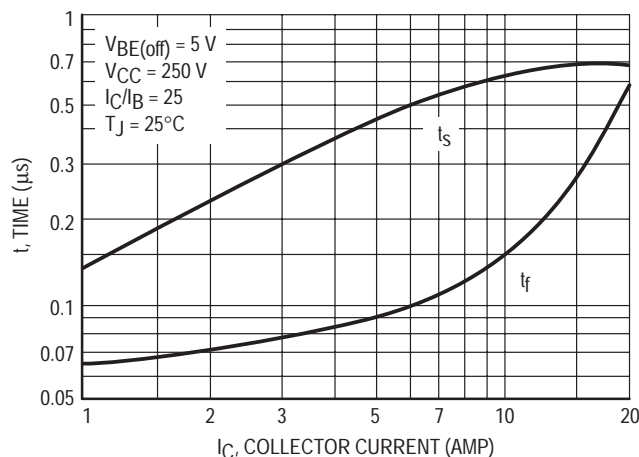
In general,  $t_{rV} + t_{fi} \approx t_c$ . However, at lower test currents this relationship may not be valid.

As is common with most switching transistors, resistive switching is specified at 25°C and has become a benchmark for designers. However, for designers of high frequency converter circuits, the user oriented specifications which make this a "SWITCHMODE" transistor are the inductive switching speeds ( $t_c$  and  $t_{SV}$ ) which are guaranteed at 100°C.

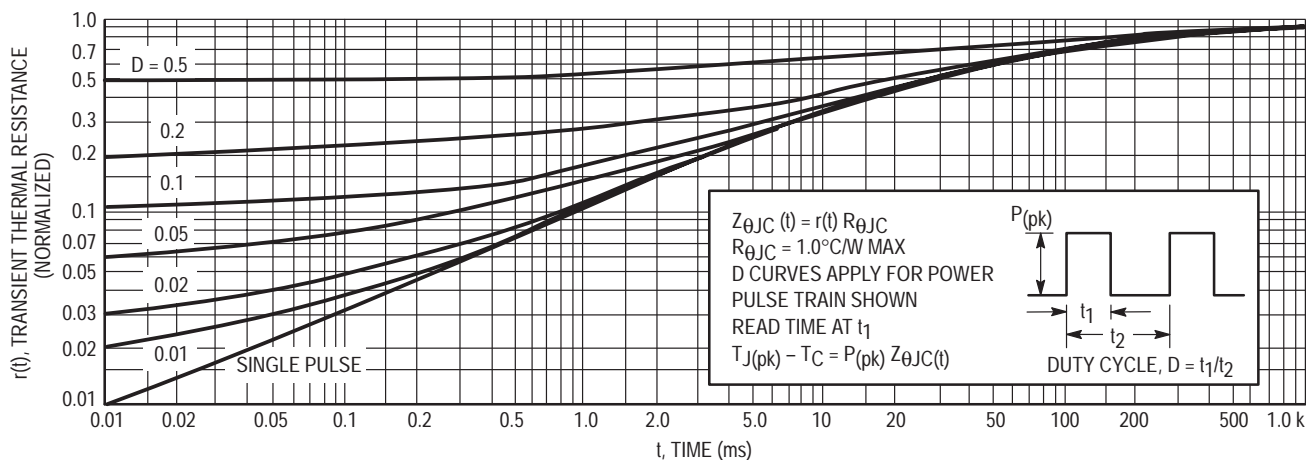
**RESISTIVE SWITCHING PERFORMANCE**



**Figure 8. Turn-On Time**



**Figure 9. Turn-Off Time**



**Figure 10. Thermal Response**

# MJ10005

The Safe Operating Area figures shown in Figures 11 and 12 are specified ratings for these devices under the test conditions shown.

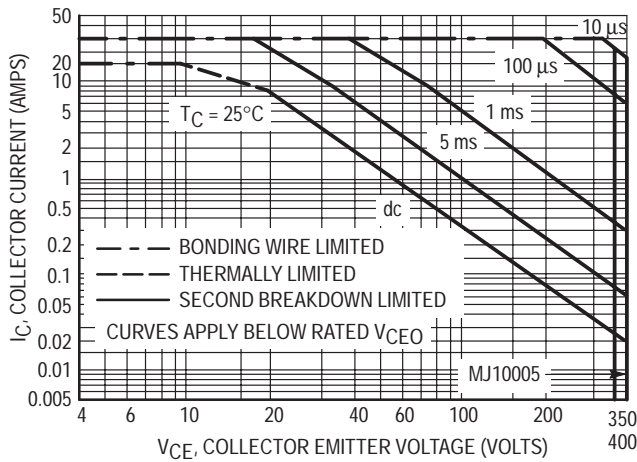


Figure 11. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

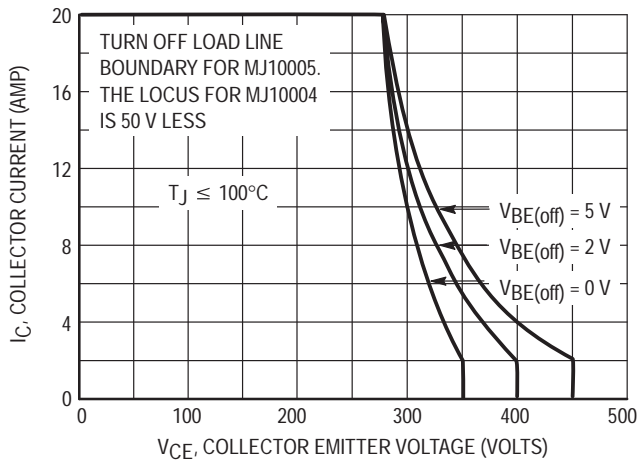


Figure 12. Reverse Bias Switching Safe Operating Area

## SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION

### FORWARD BIAS

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation, i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 11 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C \geq 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 11 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 13.

$T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 10. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

### REVERSE BIAS

For inductive loads, high voltage and high current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off, in most cases, with the base to emitter junction reverse biased. Under these conditions the collector voltage must be held to a safe level at or below a specific value of collector current. This can be accomplished by several means such as active clamping, RC snubbing, load line shaping, etc. The safe level for these devices is specified as  $V_{CEX(sus)}$  at a given collector current and represents a voltage-current condition that can be sustained during reverse biased turn-off. This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode. Figure 12 gives the complete reverse bias safe operating area characteristics.

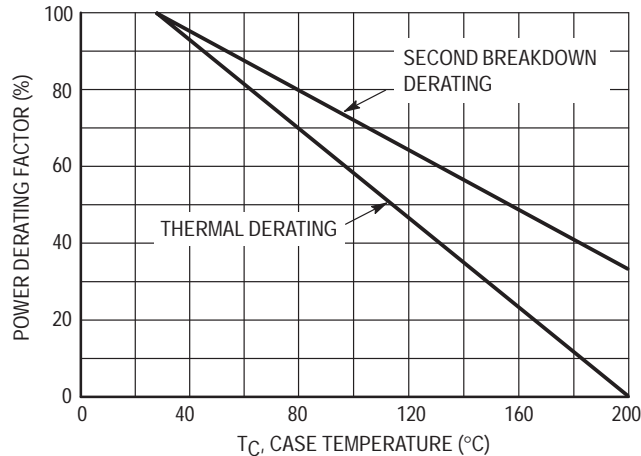


Figure 13. Power Derating

*Designer's™ Data Sheet*  
**SWITCHMODE Series**  
**NPN Silicon Power Darlington**  
**Transistors with Base-Emitter**  
**Speedup Diode**

The MJ10007 Darlington transistor is designed for high-voltage, high-speed, power switching in inductive circuits where fall time is critical. It is particularly suited for line operated switchmode applications such as:

- Switching Regulators
- Inverters
- Solenoid and Relay Drivers
- Motor Controls
- Deflection Circuits

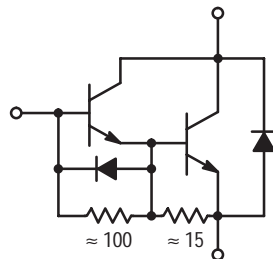
**Fast Turn-Off Times**

30 ns Inductive Fall Time — 25°C (Typ)  
500 ns Inductive Storage Time — 25°C (Typ)

Operating Temperature Range -65 to +200°C

100°C Performance Specified for:

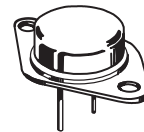
- Reversed Biased SOA with Inductive Loads
- Switching Times with Inductive Loads
- Saturation Voltages
- Leakage Currents



**MJ10007\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**10 AMPERE**  
**NPN SILICON**  
**POWER DARLINGTON**  
**TRANSISTORS**  
**400 VOLTS**  
**150 WATTS**



**CASE 1-07**  
**TO-204AA**  
**(TO-3)**

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	400	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEX}$	450	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEV}$	500	Vdc
Emitter Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	8.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	10	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{CM}$	20	
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	2.5	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{BM}$	5.0	
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	150	Watts
@ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$		100	
Derate above 25°C		0.86	W/°C
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +200	°C

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.17	°C/W
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	275	°C

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5.0 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq$  10%.

**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

**Preferred** devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 2



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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (Table 1) ( $I_C = 250\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ , $V_{\text{clamp}} = \text{Rated } V_{\text{CEO}}$ )	$V_{\text{CEO(sus)}}$	400	—	—	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (Table 1, Figure 12) ( $I_C = 1\text{ A}$ , $V_{\text{clamp}} = \text{Rated } V_{\text{CEX}}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $I_C = 5\text{ A}$ , $V_{\text{clamp}} = \text{Rated } V_{\text{CEX}}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{\text{CEX(sus)}}$	450 325	— —	— —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{\text{CEV}} = \text{Rated Value}$ , $V_{\text{BE(off)}} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{\text{CEV}} = \text{Rated Value}$ , $V_{\text{BE(off)}} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{\text{CEV}}$	— —	— —	0.25 5.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{\text{CE}} = \text{Rated } V_{\text{CEV}}$ , $R_{\text{BE}} = 50\ \Omega$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{\text{CER}}$	—	—	5.0	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{\text{EB}} = 2\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{\text{EBO}}$	—	—	175	mAdc

**SECOND BREAKDOWN**

Second Breakdown Collector Current with base forward biased	$I_{\text{S/b}}$	See Figure 11			
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**ON CHARACTERISTICS (2)**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 2.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{\text{CE}} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{\text{CE}} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{\text{FE}}$	40 30	— —	500 300	—
Collector Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 250\text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 250\text{ mAdc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{\text{CE(sat)}}$	— — —	— — —	1.9 2.9 2.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 250\text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 250\text{ mAdc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{\text{BE(sat)}}$	— —	— —	2.5 2.5	Vdc
Diode Forward Voltage (1) ( $I_{\text{F}} = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{\text{f}}$	—	3.0	5	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Small Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{\text{CE}} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f_{\text{test}} = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$h_{\text{fe}}$	10	—	—	—
Output Capacitance ( $V_{\text{CB}} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_{\text{E}} = 0$ , $f_{\text{test}} = 100\text{ kHz}$ )	$C_{\text{ob}}$	60	—	275	pF

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

<b>Resistive Load (Table 1)</b>						
Delay Time	$(V_{\text{CC}} = 250\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 5.0\text{ A}$ , $I_{\text{B1}} = 250\text{ mA}$ , $V_{\text{BE(off)}} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $t_{\text{p}} = 50\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle $\leq 2.0\%$ )	$t_{\text{d}}$	—	0.05	0.2	$\mu\text{s}$
Rise Time		$t_{\text{r}}$	—	0.25	0.6	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time		$t_{\text{s}}$	—	0.5	1.5	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time		$t_{\text{f}}$	—	0.06	0.5	$\mu\text{s}$
<b>Inductive Load Clamped (Table 1)</b>						
Storage Time	$(I_C = 5.0\text{ A(pk)}$ , $V_{\text{clamp}} = \text{Rated } V_{\text{CEX}}$ , $I_{\text{B1}} = 250\text{ mA}$ , $V_{\text{BE(off)}} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_{\text{sv}}$	—	0.8	2.0	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		$t_{\text{c}}$	—	0.6	1.5	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time	$(I_C = 5.0\text{ A(pk)}$ , $V_{\text{clamp}} = \text{Rated } V_{\text{CEX}}$ , $I_{\text{B1}} = 250\text{ mA}$ , $V_{\text{BE(off)}} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_{\text{sv}}$	—	0.5	—	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		$t_{\text{c}}$	—	0.3	—	$\mu\text{s}$

- (1) The internal Collector–to–Emitter diode can eliminate the need for an external diode to clamp inductive loads. Tests have shown that the Forward Recovery Voltage ( $V_{\text{f}}$ ) of this diode is comparable to that of typical fast recovery rectifiers.
- (2) Pulse Test:  $\text{PW} = 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

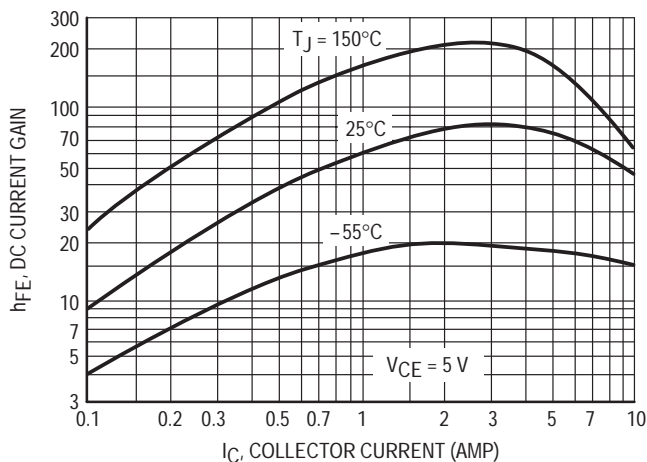


Figure 1. DC Current Gain

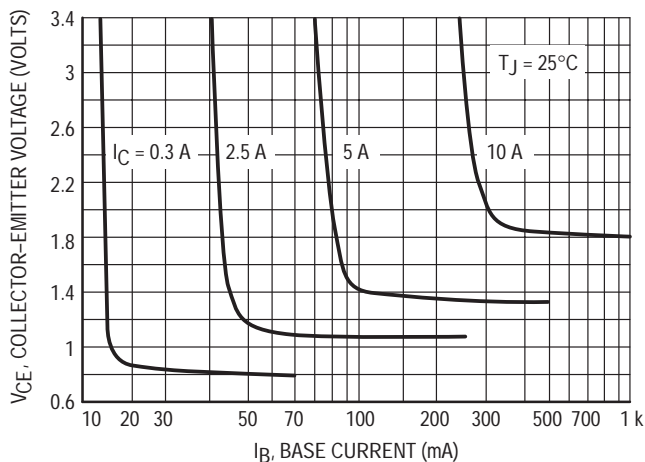


Figure 2. Collector Saturation Region

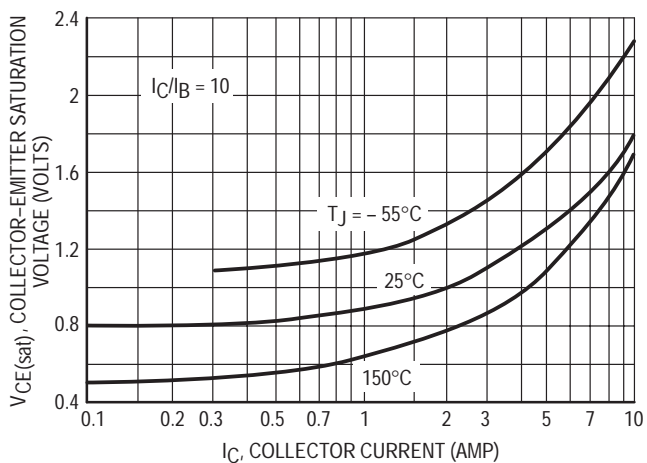


Figure 3. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

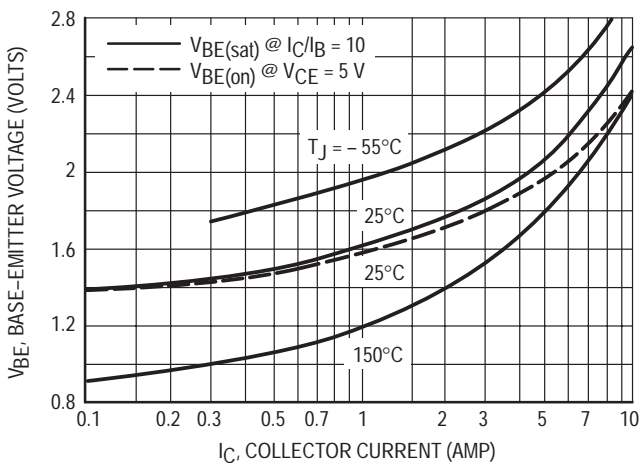


Figure 4. Base-Emitter Voltage

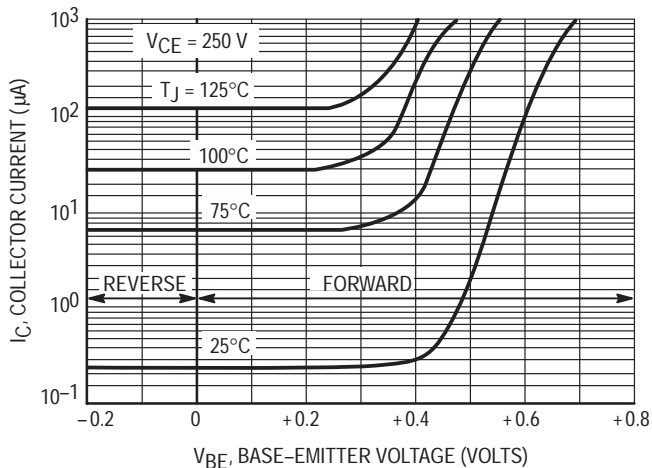


Figure 5. Collector Cutoff Region

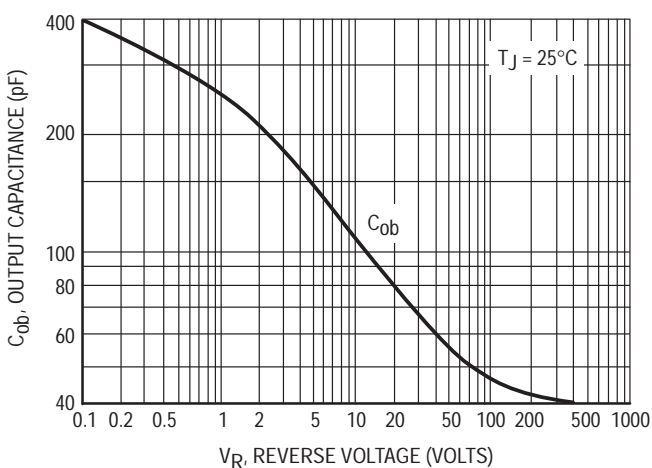
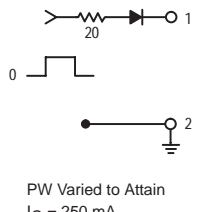
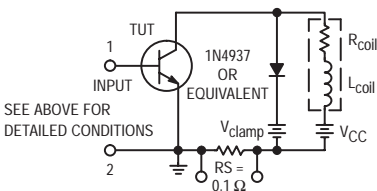
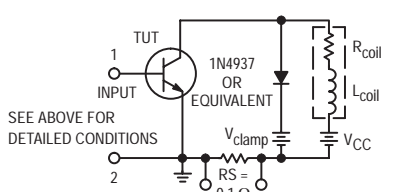
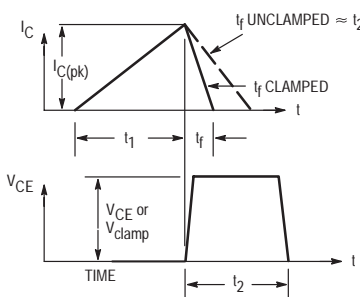
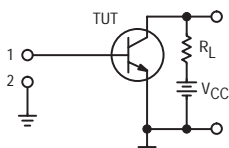


Figure 6. Output Capacitance

Table 1. Test Conditions for Dynamic Performance

	$V_{CE0(sus)}$	$V_{CEX(sus)}$ AND INDUCTIVE SWITCHING	RESISTIVE SWITCHING
INPUT CONDITIONS	 <p>PW Varied to Attain <math>I_C = 250</math> mA</p>	<p><b>INDUCTIVE TEST CIRCUIT</b></p> 	
CIRCUIT VALUES	$L_{coil} = 10$ mH, $V_{CC} = 10$ V $R_{coil} = 0.7 \Omega$ $V_{clamp} = V_{CE0(sus)}$	$L_{coil} = 180 \mu$ H $R_{coil} = 0.05 \Omega$ $V_{CC} = 20$ V $f_o = 500$ kHz $V_{clamp} = \text{Rated } V_{CEX} \text{ Value}$	$V_{CC} = 250$ V $R_L = 50 \Omega$ Pulse Width = 50 $\mu$ s
TEST CIRCUITS	<p><b>INDUCTIVE TEST CIRCUIT</b></p>  <p>SEE ABOVE FOR DETAILED CONDITIONS</p>	<p><b>OUTPUT WAVEFORMS</b></p>  <p> <math>t_1</math> Adjusted to Obtain <math>I_C</math>  <math>t_1 = \frac{L_{coil} (I_{Cpk})}{V_{CC}}</math>  <math>t_2 = \frac{L_{coil} (I_C)}{V_{Clamp}}</math>  Test Equipment Scope — Tektronix 475 or Equivalent </p>	<p><b>RESISTIVE TEST CIRCUIT</b></p> 

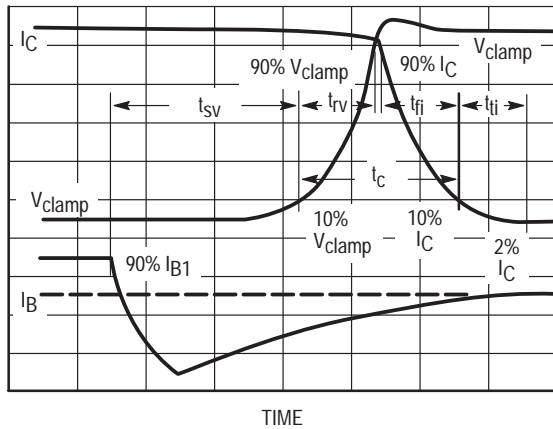


Figure 7. Inductive Switching Measurements

**SWITCHING TIMES NOTE**

In resistive switching circuits, rise, fall, and storage times have been defined and apply to both current and voltage waveforms since they are in phase. However, for inductive loads which are common to SWITCHMODE power supplies and hammer drivers, current and voltage waveforms are not in phase. Therefore, separate measurements must be made on each waveform to determine the total switching time. For this reason, the following new terms have been defined.

- $t_{SV}$  = Voltage Storage Time, 90%  $I_{B1}$  to 10%  $V_{clamp}$
- $t_{RV}$  = Voltage Rise Time, 10–90%  $V_{clamp}$
- $t_{FJ}$  = Current Fall Time, 90–10%  $I_C$
- $t_{TJ}$  = Current Tail, 10–2%  $I_C$
- $t_C$  = Crossover Time, 10%  $V_{clamp}$  to 10%  $I_C$

An enlarged portion of the turn-off waveforms is shown in Figure 7 to aid in the visual identity of these terms.

**SWITCHING TIMES NOTE (continued)**

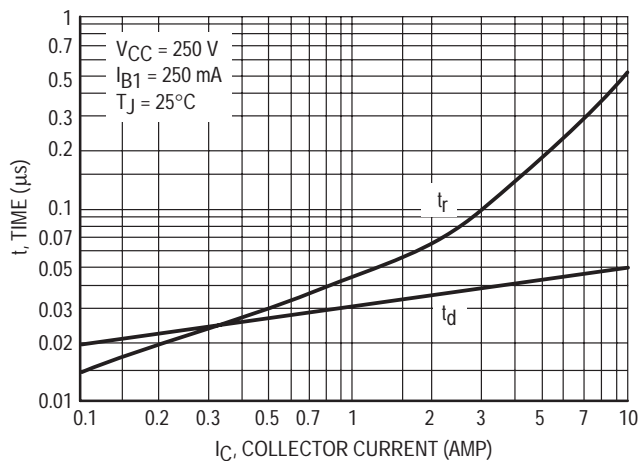
For the designer, there is minimal switching loss during storage time and the predominant switching power losses occur during the crossover interval and can be obtained using the standard equation from AN-222.

$$P_{SWT} = 1/2 V_{CC} I_C (t_c) f$$

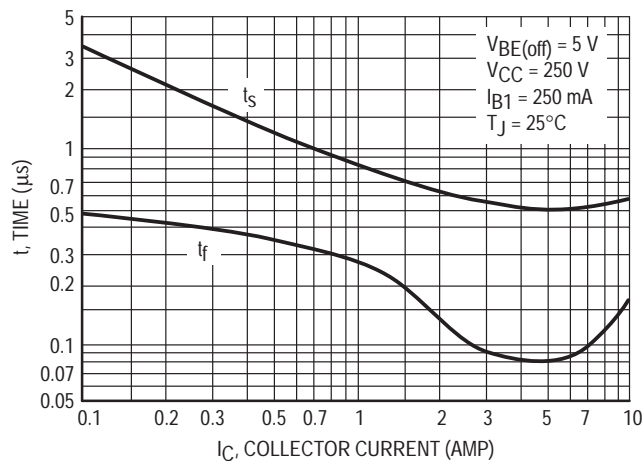
In general,  $t_{rv} + t_{fi} \approx t_c$ . However, at lower test currents this relationship may not be valid.

As is common with most switching transistors, resistive switching is specified at 25°C and has become a benchmark for designers. However, for designers of high frequency converter circuits, the user oriented specifications which make this a "SWITCHMODE" transistor are the inductive switching speeds ( $t_c$  and  $t_{sv}$ ) which are guaranteed at 100°C.

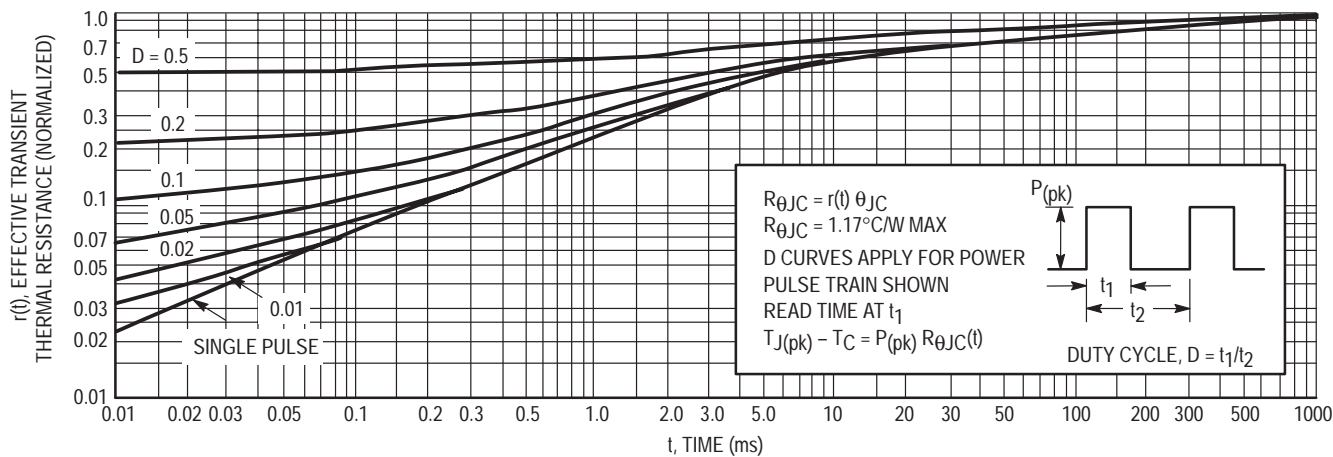
**RESISTIVE SWITCHING PERFORMANCE**



**Figure 8. Turn-On Time**



**Figure 9. Turn-Off Time**



**Figure 10. Thermal Response**

# MJ10007

The Safe Operating Area figures shown in Figures 11 and 12 are specified ratings for these devices under the test conditions shown.

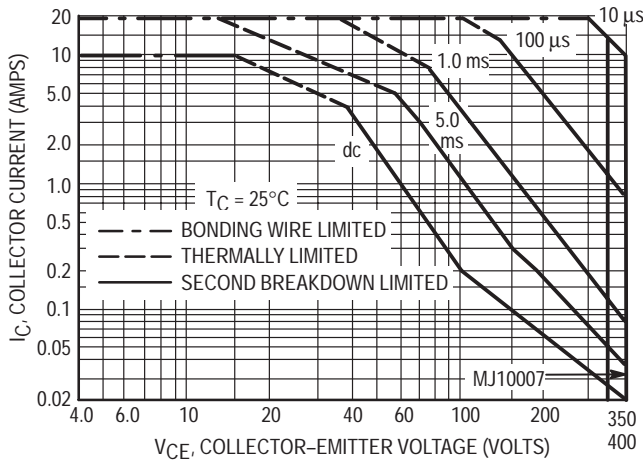


Figure 11. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

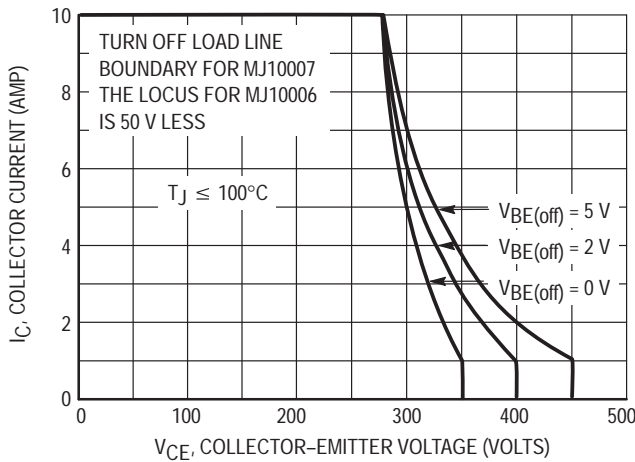


Figure 12. Reverse Bias Switching Safe Operating Area

## SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION

### FORWARD BIAS

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation, i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 11 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C \geq 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 11 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 13.

$T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 10. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

### REVERSE BIAS

For inductive loads, high voltage and high current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off, in most cases, with the base to emitter junction reverse biased. Under these conditions the collector voltage must be held to a safe level at or below a specific value of collector current. This can be accomplished by several means such as active clamping, RC snubbing, load line shaping, etc. The safe level for these devices is specified as  $V_{CEX(sus)}$  at a given collector current and represents a voltage-current condition that can be sustained during reverse biased turn-off. This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode. Figure 12 gives the complete reverse bias safe operating area characteristics.

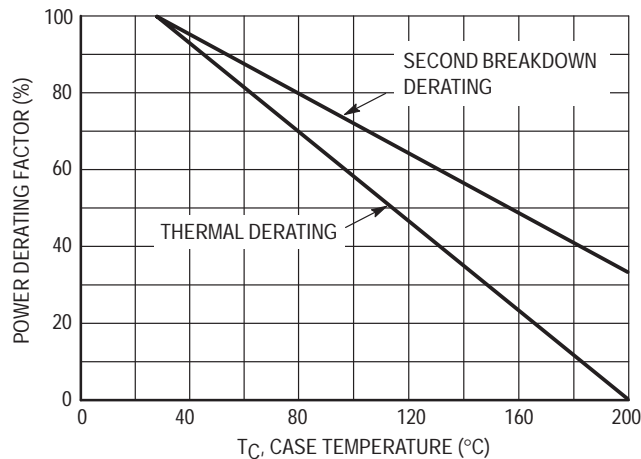


Figure 13. Power Derating

*Designer's™ Data Sheet*  
**SWITCHMODE Series**  
**NPN Silicon Power Darlington**  
**Transistor with Base-Emitter**  
**Speedup Diode**

The MJ10009 Darlington transistor is designed for high-voltage, high-speed, power switching in inductive circuits where fall time is critical. It is particularly suited for line operated switchmode applications such as:

- Switching Regulators
- Inverters
- Solenoid and Relay Drivers
- Motor Controls
- Deflection Circuits

Fast Turn-Off Times

1.6  $\mu$ s (max) Inductive Crossover Time – 10 A, 100°C

3.5  $\mu$ s (max) Inductive Storage Time – 10 A, 100°C

Operating Temperature Range –65 to +200°C

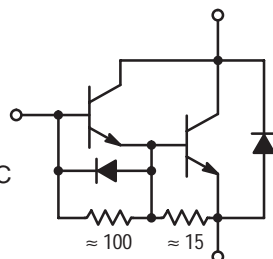
100°C Performance Specified for:

Reversed Biased SOA with Inductive Loads

Switching Times with Inductive Loads

Saturation Voltages

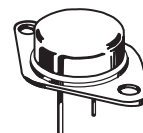
Leakage Currents



**MJ10009\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**20 AMPERE**  
**NPN SILICON**  
**POWER DARLINGTON**  
**TRANSISTORS**  
**450 and 500 VOLTS**  
**175 WATTS**



**CASE 1-07**  
**TO-204AA**  
**(TO-3)**

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	500	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEX}$	500	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEV}$	700	Vdc
Emitter Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	8	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	20	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{CM}$	30	
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	2.5	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{BM}$	5	
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	175	Watts
@ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$		100	
Derate above 25°C		1	W/°C
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +200	°C

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1	°C/W
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	275	°C

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq$  10%.

**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

**Preferred** devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 2

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector Emitter Sustaining Voltage (Table 1) ( $I_C = 100\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ , $V_{\text{clamp}} = \text{Rated } V_{\text{CEO}}$ )	$V_{\text{CEO(sus)}}$	500	—	—	Vdc
Collector Emitter Sustaining Voltage (Table 1, Figure 12) ( $I_C = 2\text{ A}$ , $V_{\text{clamp}} = \text{Rated } V_{\text{CEX}}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{\text{BE(off)}} = 5\text{ V}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ A}$ , $V_{\text{clamp}} = \text{Rated } V_{\text{CEX}}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{\text{BE(off)}} = 5\text{ V}$ )	$V_{\text{CEX(sus)}}$	500 375	— —	— —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{\text{CEV}} = \text{Rated Value}$ , $V_{\text{BE(off)}} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{\text{CEV}} = \text{Rated Value}$ , $V_{\text{BE(off)}} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{\text{CEV}}$	— —	— —	0.25 5	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{\text{CE}} = \text{Rated } V_{\text{CEV}}$ , $R_{\text{BE}} = 50\ \Omega$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{\text{CER}}$	—	—	5	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{\text{EB}} = 2\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{\text{EBO}}$	—	—	175	mAdc

**SECOND BREAKDOWN**

Second Breakdown Collector Current with base forward biased	$I_{\text{S/b}}$	See Figure 11			
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**ON CHARACTERISTICS (2)**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{\text{CE}} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{\text{CE}} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{\text{FE}}$	40 30	— —	400 300	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 500\text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 20\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 2\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 500\text{ mAdc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{\text{CE(sat)}}$	— — —	— — —	2 3.5 2.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 500\text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 500\text{ mAdc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{\text{BE(sat)}}$	— —	— —	2.5 2.5	Vdc
Diode Forward Voltage (1) ( $I_{\text{F}} = 10\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{\text{f}}$	—	3	5	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{\text{CE}} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f_{\text{test}} = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$h_{\text{fe}}$	8	—	—	—
Output Capacitance ( $V_{\text{CB}} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_{\text{E}} = 0$ , $f_{\text{test}} = 100\text{ kHz}$ )	$C_{\text{ob}}$	100	—	325	pF

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

<b>Resistive Load (Table 1)</b>						
Delay Time	$(V_{\text{CC}} = 250\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 10\text{ A}$ , $I_{\text{B1}} = 500\text{ mA}$ , $V_{\text{BE(off)}} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ , $t_{\text{p}} = 25\ \mu\text{s}$ Duty Cycle $\leq 2\%$ ).	$t_{\text{d}}$	—	0.12	0.25	$\mu\text{s}$
Rise Time		$t_{\text{r}}$	—	0.5	1.5	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time		$t_{\text{s}}$	—	0.8	2.0	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time		$t_{\text{f}}$	—	0.2	0.6	$\mu\text{s}$
<b>Inductive Load, Clamped (Table 1)</b>						
Storage Time	$(I_C = 10\text{ A(pk)}$ , $V_{\text{clamp}} = 250\text{ V}$ , $I_{\text{B1}} = 500\text{ mA}$ , $V_{\text{BE(off)}} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_{\text{sv}}$	—	1.5	3.5	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		$t_{\text{c}}$	—	0.36	1.6	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time	$(I_C = 10\text{ A(pk)}$ , $V_{\text{clamp}} = 250\text{ V}$ , $I_{\text{B1}} = 500\text{ mA}$ , $V_{\text{BE(off)}} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ )	$t_{\text{sv}}$	—	0.8	—	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		$t_{\text{c}}$	—	0.18	—	$\mu\text{s}$

- (1) The internal Collector–to–Emitter diode can eliminate the need for an external diode to clamp inductive loads. Tests have shown that the Forward Recovery Voltage ( $V_{\text{f}}$ ) of this diode is comparable to that of typical fast recovery rectifiers.
- (2) Pulse Test:  $\text{PW} = 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

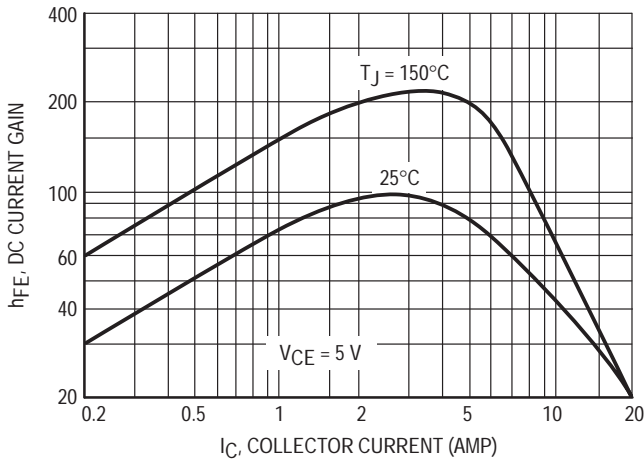


Figure 1. DC Current Gain

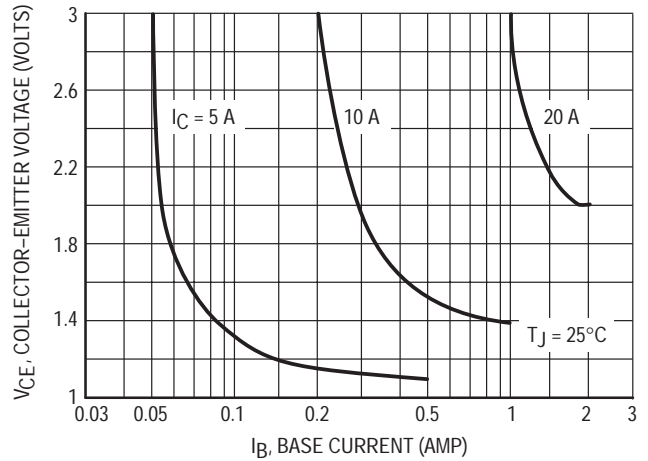


Figure 2. Collector Saturation Region

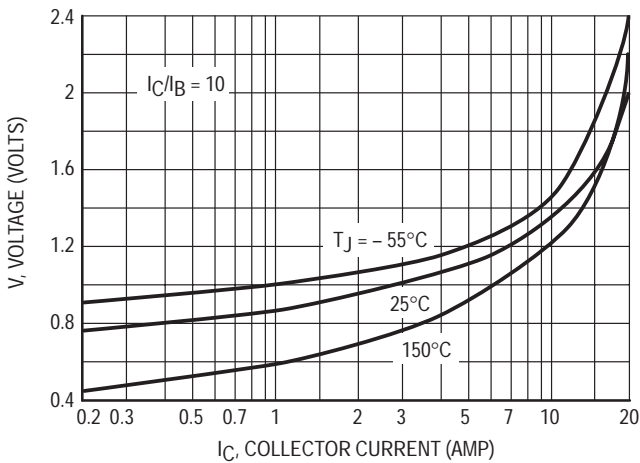


Figure 3. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

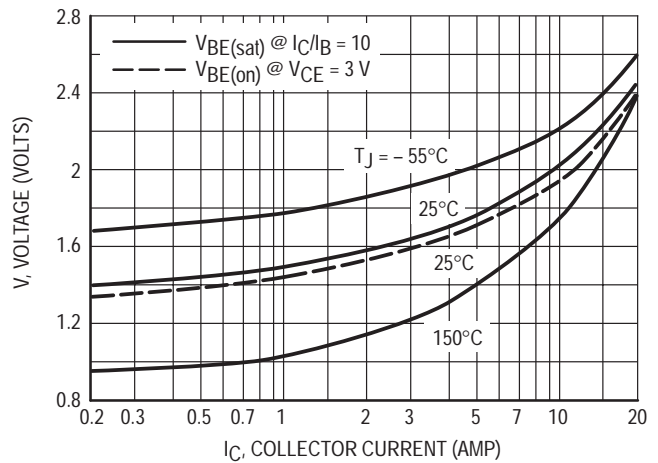


Figure 4. Base-Emitter Voltage

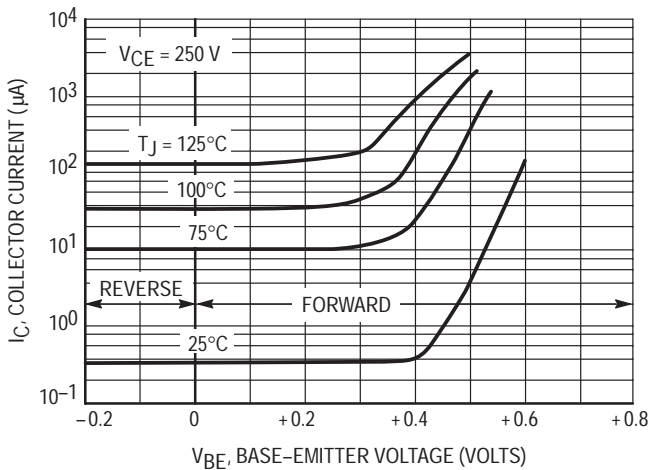


Figure 5. Collector Cutoff Region

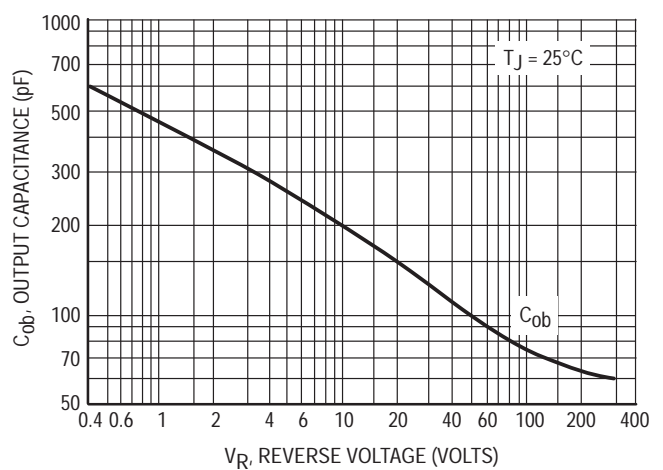


Figure 6. Output Capacitance



Table 1. Test Conditions for Dynamic Performance

	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	RBSOA AND INDUCTIVE SWITCHING	RESISTIVE SWITCHING
INPUT CONDITIONS	<p>PW Varied to Attain <math>I_C = 100 \text{ mA}</math></p>	<p><b>DRIVER SCHEMATIC</b></p> <p>For inductive loads pulse width is adjusted to obtain specified <math>I_C</math></p>	<p><math>I_{B1}</math> adjusted to obtain the forced <math>h_{FE}</math> desired</p> <p><b>TURN-OFF TIME</b></p> <p>Use inductive switching driver as the input to the resistive test circuit.</p>
CIRCUIT VALUES	$L_{coil} = 10 \text{ mH}$ , $V_{CC} = 10 \text{ V}$ $R_{coil} = 0.7 \Omega$ $V_{clamp} = V_{CEO(sus)}$	$L_{coil} = 180 \mu\text{H}$ $R_{coil} = 0.05 \Omega$ $V_{CC} = 20 \text{ V}$ $V_{clamp} = \text{Rated } V_{CEX} \text{ Value}$	$V_{CC} = 250 \text{ V}$ $R_L = 25 \Omega$ Pulse Width = $25 \mu\text{s}$
TEST CIRCUITS	<p><b>INDUCTIVE TEST CIRCUIT</b></p> <p>SEE ABOVE FOR DETAILED CONDITIONS</p>	<p><b>OUTPUT WAVEFORMS</b></p> <p><math>t_1</math> Adjusted to Obtain <math>I_C</math></p> $t_1 = \frac{L_{coil} (I_{Cpk})}{V_{CC}}$ $t_2 = \frac{L_{coil} (I_{Cpk})}{V_{clamp}}$ <p>Test Equipment Scope — Tektronix 475 or Equivalent</p>	<p><b>RESISTIVE TEST CIRCUIT</b></p>

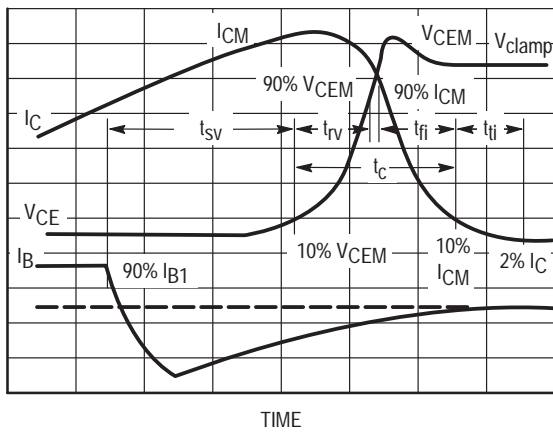


Figure 7. Inductive Switching Measurements

**SWITCHING TIMES NOTE**

In resistive switching circuits, rise, fall, and storage times have been defined and apply to both current and voltage waveforms since they are in phase. However, for inductive loads which are common to SWITCHMODE power supplies and hammer drivers, current and voltage waveforms are not in phase. Therefore, separate measurements must be made on each waveform to determine the total switching time. For this reason, the following new terms have been defined.

- $t_{sv}$  = Voltage Storage Time,  $90\% I_{B1}$  to  $10\% V_{clamp}$
- $t_{rv}$  = Voltage Rise Time,  $10\text{--}90\% V_{clamp}$
- $t_{fj}$  = Current Fall Time,  $90\text{--}10\% I_C$
- $t_{tj}$  = Current Tail,  $10\text{--}2\% I_C$
- $t_c$  = Crossover Time,  $10\% V_{clamp}$  to  $10\% I_C$

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

SWITCHING TIMES NOTE (continued)

For the designer, there is minimal switching loss during storage time and the predominant switching power losses occur during the crossover interval and can be obtained using the standard equation from AN-222.

$$P_{SWT} = 1/2 V_{CC} I_C (t_c) f$$

Typical inductive switching waveforms are shown in Fig-

ure 7. In general,  $t_{rV} + t_{fi} \approx t_c$ . However, at lower test currents this relationship may not be valid.

As is common with most switching transistors, resistive switching is specified at 25°C and has become a benchmark for designers. However, for designers of high frequency converter circuits, the user oriented specifications which make this a "SWITCHMODE" transistor are the inductive switching speeds ( $t_c$  and  $t_{SV}$ ) which are guaranteed at 100°C.

RESISTIVE SWITCHING PERFORMANCE

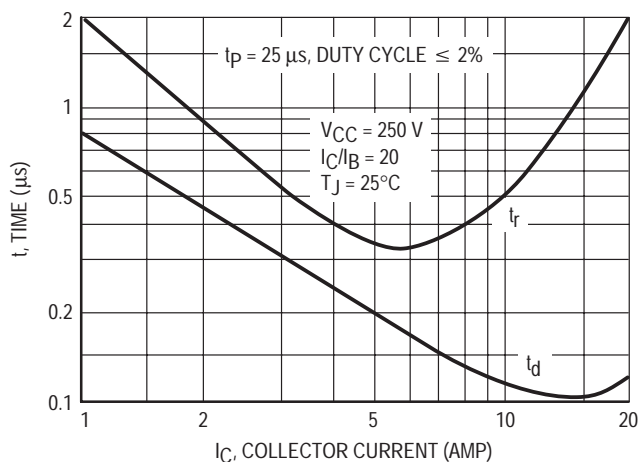


Figure 8. Turn-On Time

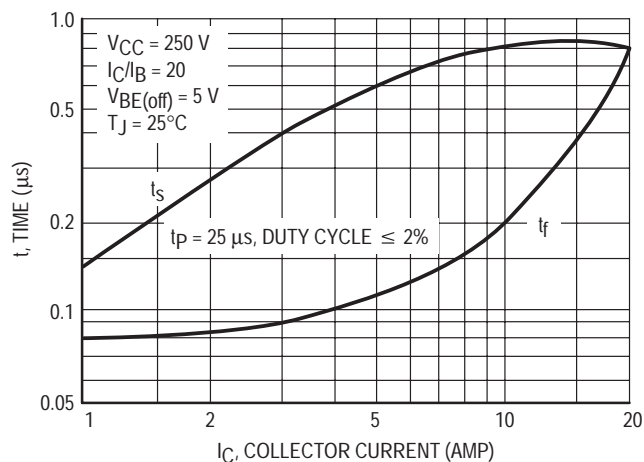


Figure 9. Turn-Off Time

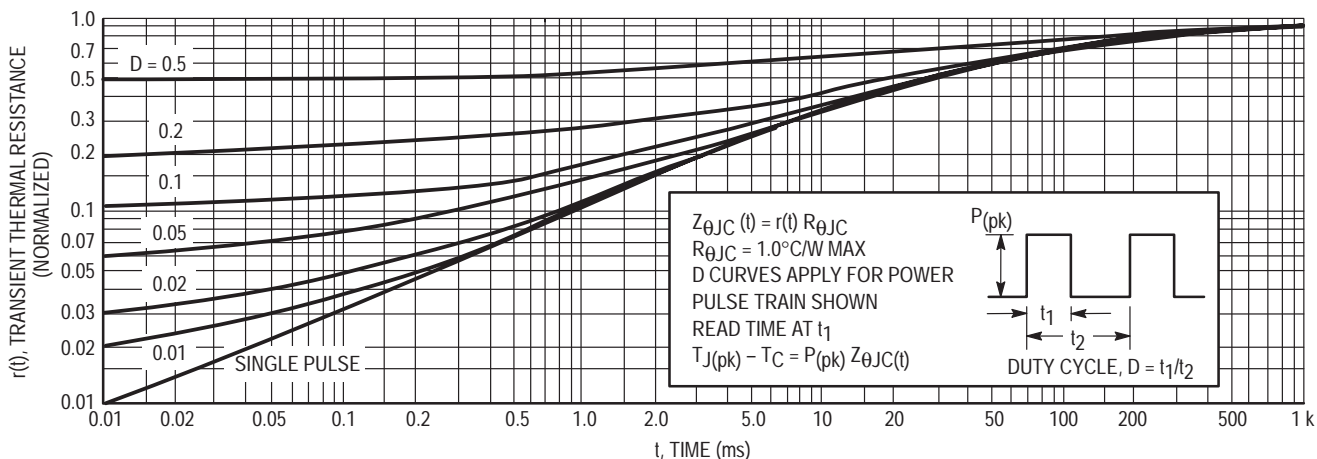


Figure 10. Thermal Response

# MJ10009

The Safe Operating Area figures shown in Figures 11 and 12 are specified ratings for these devices under the test conditions shown.

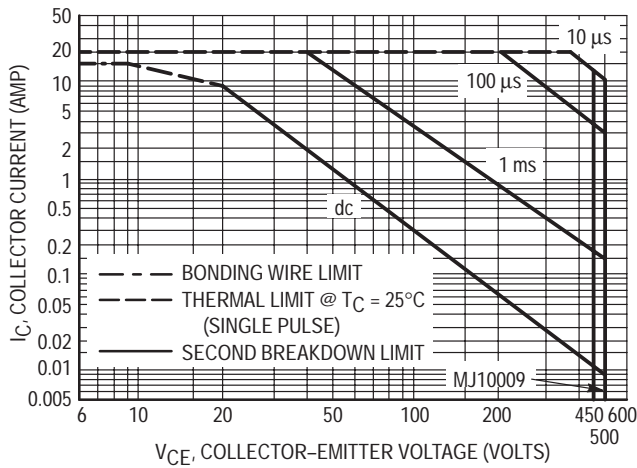


Figure 11. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

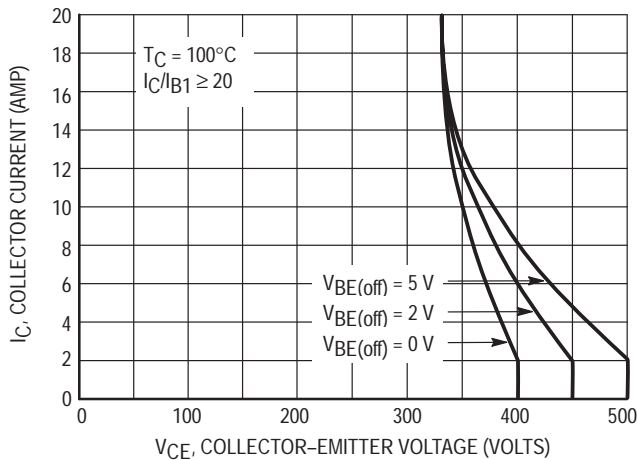


Figure 12. Reverse Bias Switching Safe Operating Area (MJ10009)

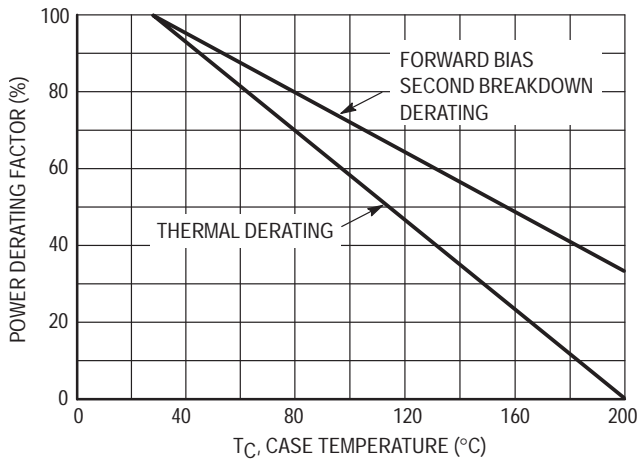


Figure 13. Power Derating

## SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION

### FORWARD BIAS

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation, i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 11 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C \geq 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 11 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 13.

$T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 10. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

### REVERSE BIAS

For inductive loads, high voltage and high current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off, in most cases, with the base to emitter junction reverse biased. Under these conditions the collector voltage must be held to a safe level at or below a specific value of collector current. This can be accomplished by several means such as active clamping, RC snubbing, load line shaping, etc. The safe level for these devices is specified as  $V_{CEX(sus)}$  at a given collector current and represents a voltage-current condition that can be sustained during reverse biased turn-off. This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode. Figure 12 gives the complete reverse bias safe operating area characteristics. See Table 1 for circuit conditions.

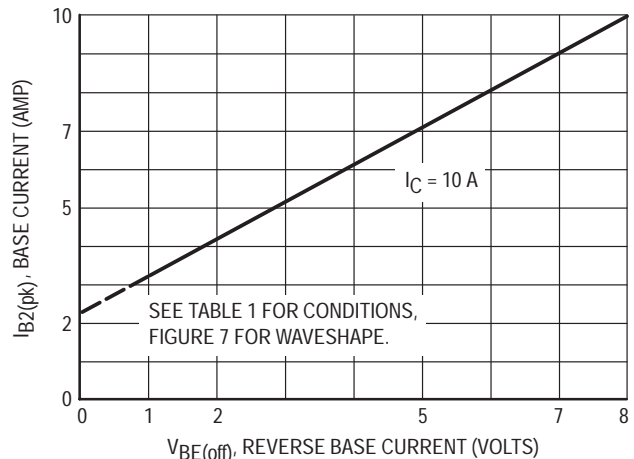
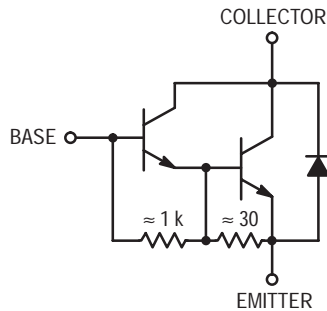


Figure 14. Reverse Base Current versus  $V_{BE(off)}$  with No External Base Resistance

# NPN Silicon Power Darlington Transistor

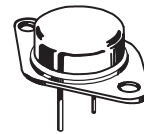
The MJ10012 and MJH10012 are high-voltage, high-current Darlington transistors designed for automotive ignition, switching regulator and motor control applications.

- Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage —  
 $V_{CEO(sus)} = 400 \text{ Vdc (Min)}$
- 175 Watts Capability at 50 Volts
- Automotive Functional Tests

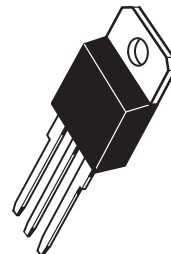


**MJ10012**  
**MJH10012**

**10 AMPERE**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**DARLINGTON NPN**  
**SILICON**  
**400 VOLTS**  
**175 AND 118 WATTS**



**CASE 1-07**  
**TO-204AA**  
**(TO-3)**  
**MJ10012**



**CASE 340D-01**  
**TO-218 TYPE**  
**MJH10012**

## MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	MJ10012	MJH10012	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	400		Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage ( $R_{BE} = 27 \Omega$ )	$V_{CER}$	550		Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	600		Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	8.0		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous — Peak (1)	$I_C$	10 15		Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	2.0		Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	175 100 1.0	118 47.5 1.05	Watts Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +200	-55 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

## THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max		Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.0	0.95	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	275	275	$^\circ\text{C}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5.0 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq 10\%$ .

# MJ10012 MJH10012

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS (1)</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (Figure 1) (I <sub>C</sub> = 200 mA, I <sub>B</sub> = 0, V <sub>clamp</sub> = Rated V <sub>CEO</sub> )	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub>	400	—	—	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (Figure 1) (I <sub>C</sub> = 200 mA, R <sub>BE</sub> = 27 Ohms, V <sub>clamp</sub> = Rated V <sub>CER</sub> )	V <sub>CER(sus)</sub>	425	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (Rated V <sub>CER</sub> , R <sub>BE</sub> = 27 Ohms)	I <sub>CER</sub>	—	—	1.0	mA
Collector Cutoff Current (Rated V <sub>CBO</sub> , I <sub>E</sub> = 0)	I <sub>CBO</sub>	—	—	1.0	mA
Emitter Cutoff Current (V <sub>EB</sub> = 6.0 Vdc, I <sub>C</sub> = 0)	I <sub>EBO</sub>	—	—	40	mA

## ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)

DC Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 3.0 A, V <sub>CE</sub> = 6.0 Vdc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 6.0 A, V <sub>CE</sub> = 6.0 Vdc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 A, V <sub>CE</sub> = 6.0 Vdc)	h <sub>FE</sub>	300 100 20	550 350 150	— 2000 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 3.0 A, I <sub>B</sub> = 0.6 A) (I <sub>C</sub> = 6.0 A, I <sub>B</sub> = 0.6 A) (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 A, I <sub>B</sub> = 2.0 A)	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>	— — —	— — —	1.5 2.0 2.5	Vdc
Base Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 6.0 A, I <sub>B</sub> = 0.6 A) (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 A, I <sub>B</sub> = 2.0 A)	V <sub>BE(sat)</sub>	— —	— —	2.5 3.0	Vdc
Base Emitter On Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 A, V <sub>CE</sub> = 6.0 Vdc)	V <sub>BE(on)</sub>	—	—	2.8	Vdc
Diode Forward Voltage (I <sub>F</sub> = 10 A)	V <sub>f</sub>	—	2.0	3.5	Vdc

## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Output Capacitance (V <sub>CB</sub> = 10 Vdc, I <sub>E</sub> = 0, f <sub>test</sub> = 100 kHz)	C <sub>ob</sub>	—	165	350	pF
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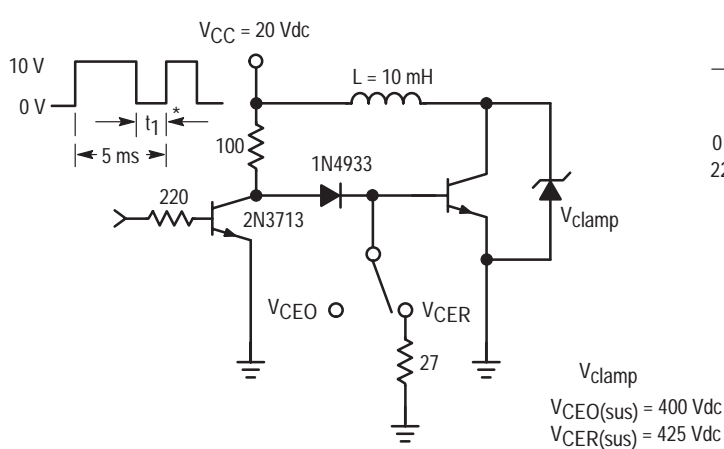
## SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

Storage Time	(V <sub>CC</sub> = 12 Vdc, I <sub>C</sub> = 6.0 A, I <sub>B1</sub> = I <sub>B2</sub> = 0.3 A) Figure 2	t <sub>s</sub>	—	7.5	15	μs
Fall Time		t <sub>f</sub>	—	5.2	15	μs

## FUNCTIONAL TESTS

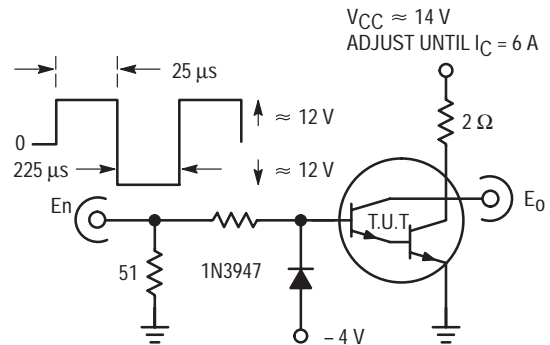
Second Breakdown Collector Current with Base–Forward Biased	I <sub>S/B</sub>	See Figure 10			—
Pulsed Energy Test (See Figure 12)	I <sub>C2L/2</sub>	—	—	180	mJ

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300 μs, Duty Cycle = 2%.



\* Adjust t<sub>1</sub> such that I<sub>C</sub> reaches 200 mA at V<sub>CE</sub> = V<sub>clamp</sub>

**Figure 1. Sustaining Voltage Test Circuit**



**Figure 2. Switching Times Test Circuit**

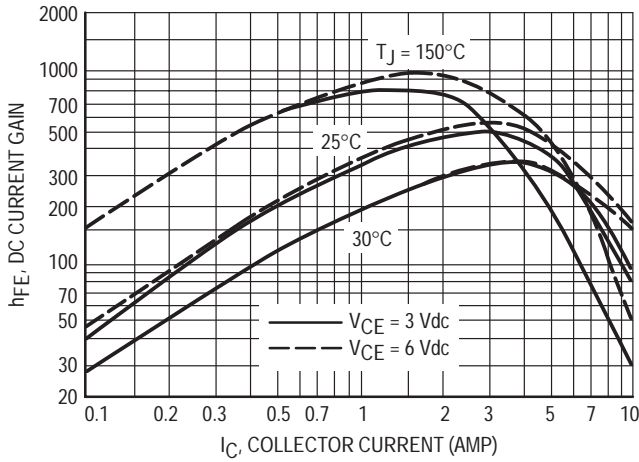


Figure 3. DC Current Gain

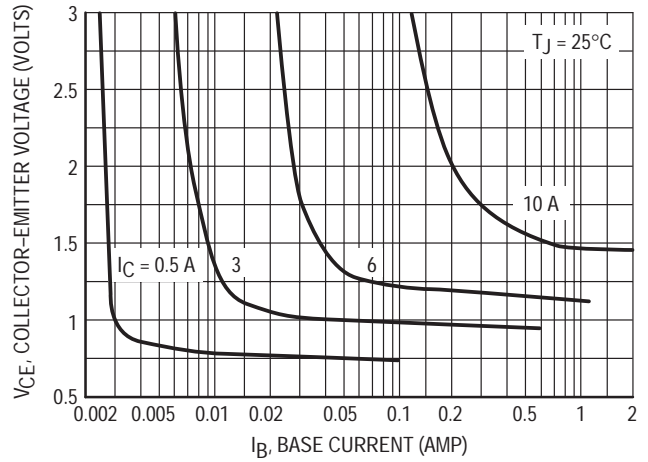


Figure 4. Collector Saturation Region

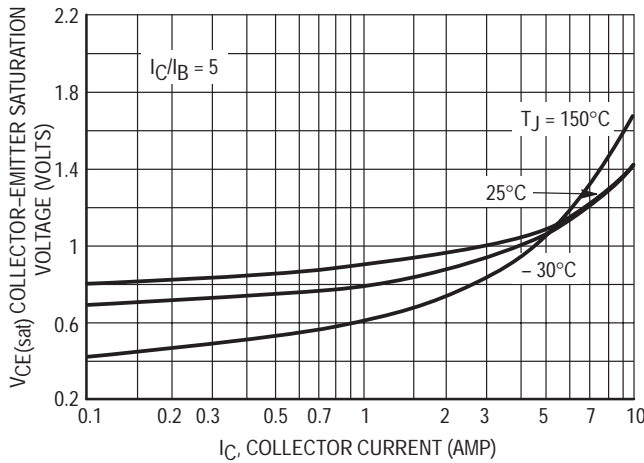


Figure 5. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

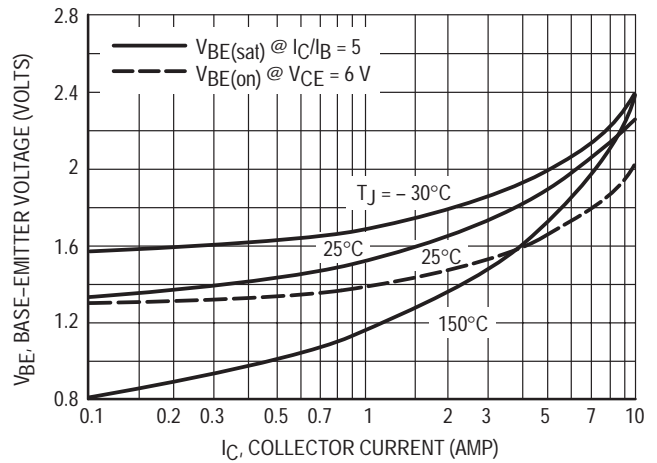


Figure 6. Base-Emitter Voltage

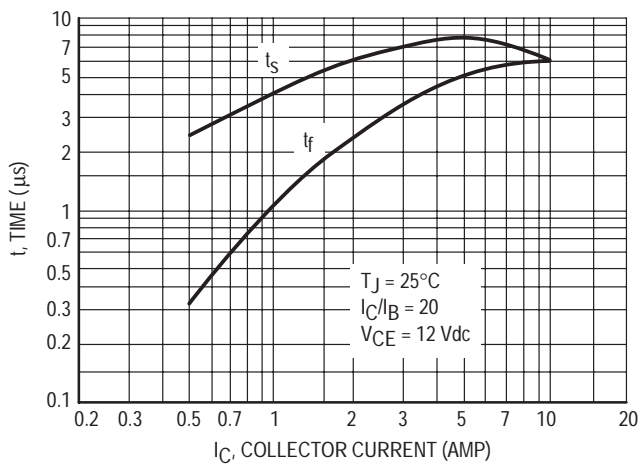


Figure 7. Turn-Off Switching Time

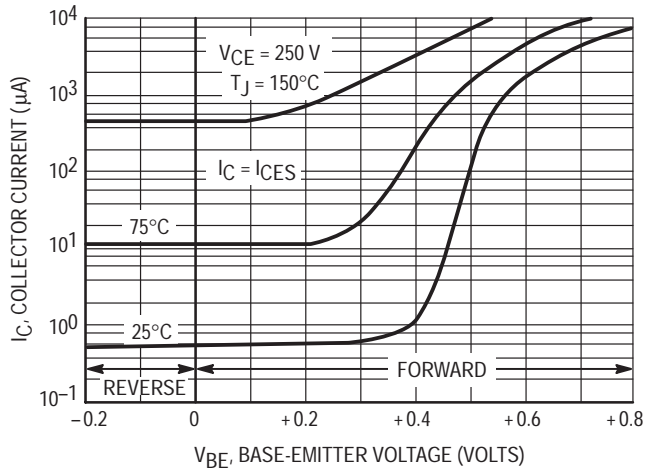


Figure 8. Collector Cutoff Region

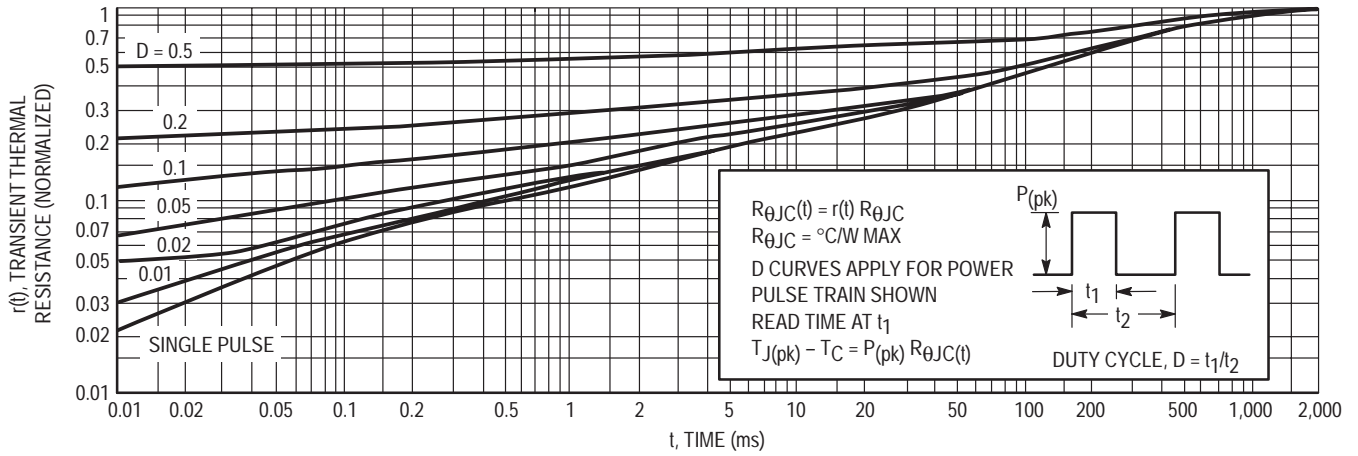


Figure 9. Thermal Response

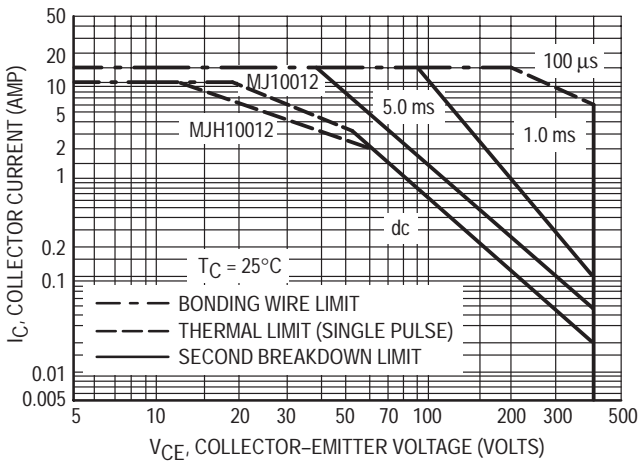


Figure 10. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation, i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 10 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C \geq 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 10 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 11.

$T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 11. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

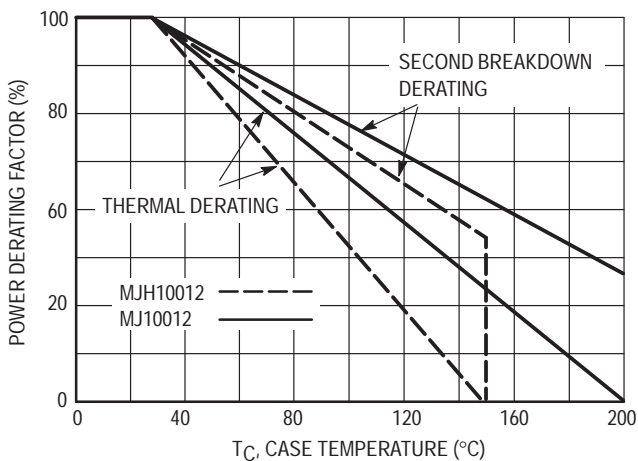
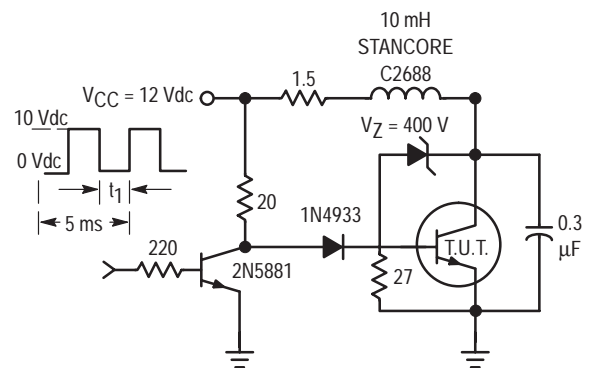


Figure 11. Power Derating



$t_1$  to be selected such that  $I_C$  reaches  $6 \text{ Adc}$  before switch-off.  
 NOTE: "Usage Test," Figure 12 specifies energy handling capabilities in an automotive ignition circuit.

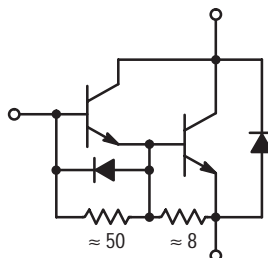
Figure 12. Usage Test Circuit

# SWITCHMODE Series

## NPN Silicon Power Darlington Transistors with Base-Emitter Speedup Diode

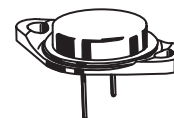
The MJ10015 and MJ10016 Darlington transistors are designed for high-voltage, high-speed, power switching in inductive circuits where fall time is critical. They are particularly suited for line-operated switchmode applications such as:

- Switching Regulators
- Motor Controls
- Inverters
- Solenoid and Relay Drivers
- Fast Turn-Off Times
  - 1.0  $\mu$ s (max) Inductive Crossover Time — 20 Amps
  - 2.5  $\mu$ s (max) inductive Storage Time — 20 Amps
- Operating Temperature Range  $-65$  to  $+200^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Performance Specified for
  - Reversed Biased SOA with Inductive Load
  - Switching Times with Inductive Loads
  - Saturation Voltages
  - Leakage Currents



**MJ10015**  
**MJ10016**

**50 AMPERE**  
**NPN SILICON**  
**POWER DARLINGTON**  
**TRANSISTORS**  
**400 AND 500 VOLTS**  
**250 WATTS**



**CASE 197-05**  
**TO-204AE TYPE**  
**(TO-3 TYPE)**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	MJ10015	MJ10016	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	400	500	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEV}$	600	700	Vdc
Emitter Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	8.0		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	50		Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{CM}$	75		
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	10		Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{BM}$	15		
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	$P_D$	250		Watts
@ $T_C = 100^{\circ}\text{C}$		143		
Derate above $25^{\circ}\text{C}$		1.43		W/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	$-65$ to $+200$		$^{\circ}\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.7	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	275	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq$  10%.



# MJ10015 MJ10016

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS (1)</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (Table 1) (I <sub>C</sub> = 100 mA, I <sub>B</sub> = 0, V <sub>clamp</sub> = Rated V <sub>CEO</sub> )	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub>	400 500	— —	— —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CEV</sub> = Rated Value, V <sub>BE(off)</sub> = 1.5 Vdc)	I <sub>CEV</sub>	—	—	0.25	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current (V <sub>EB</sub> = 2.0 Vdc, I <sub>C</sub> = 0)	I <sub>EBO</sub>	—	—	350	mAdc

## SECOND BREAKDOWN

Second Breakdown Collector Current with Base Forward Biased	I <sub>S/b</sub>	See Figure 7			
Clamped Inductive SOA with Base Reverse Biased	RBSOA	See Figure 8			

## ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)

DC Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 20 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5.0 Vdc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 40 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5.0 Vdc)	h <sub>FE</sub>	25 10	— —	— —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 20 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 1.0 Adc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 50 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 10 Adc)	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>	— —	— —	2.2 5.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 20 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 1.0 Adc)	V <sub>BE(sat)</sub>	—	—	2.75	Vdc
Diode Forward Voltage (2) (I <sub>F</sub> = 20 Adc)	V <sub>f</sub>	—	2.5	5.0	Vdc

## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTIC

Output Capacitance (V <sub>CB</sub> = 10 Vdc, I <sub>E</sub> = 0, f <sub>test</sub> = 100 kHz)	C <sub>ob</sub>	—	—	750	pF
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## SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

Resistive Load (Table 1)						
Delay Time	(V <sub>CC</sub> = 250 Vdc, I <sub>C</sub> = 20 A, I <sub>B1</sub> = 1.0 Adc, V <sub>BE(off)</sub> = 5 Vdc, t <sub>p</sub> = 25 μs Duty Cycle ≤ 2%).	t <sub>d</sub>	—	0.14	0.3	μs
Rise Time		t <sub>r</sub>	—	0.3	1.0	μs
Storage Time		t <sub>s</sub>	—	0.8	2.5	μs
Fall Time		t <sub>f</sub>	—	0.3	1.0	μs
Inductive Load, Clamped (Table 1)						
Storage Time	(I <sub>C</sub> = 20 A(pk), V <sub>clamp</sub> = 250 V, I <sub>B1</sub> = 1.0 A, V <sub>BE(off)</sub> = 5.0 Vdc)	t <sub>sv</sub>	—	1.0	2.5	μs
Crossover Time		t <sub>c</sub>	—	0.36	1.0	μs

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300 μs, Duty Cycle ≤ 2%.

(2) The internal Collector–to–Emitter diode can eliminate the need for an external diode to clamp inductive loads.

Tests have shown that the Forward Recovery Voltage (V<sub>f</sub>) of this diode is comparable to that of typical fast recovery rectifiers.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

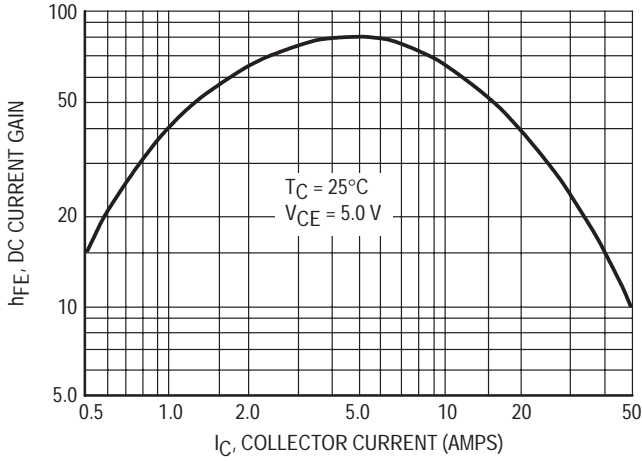


Figure 1. DC Current Gain

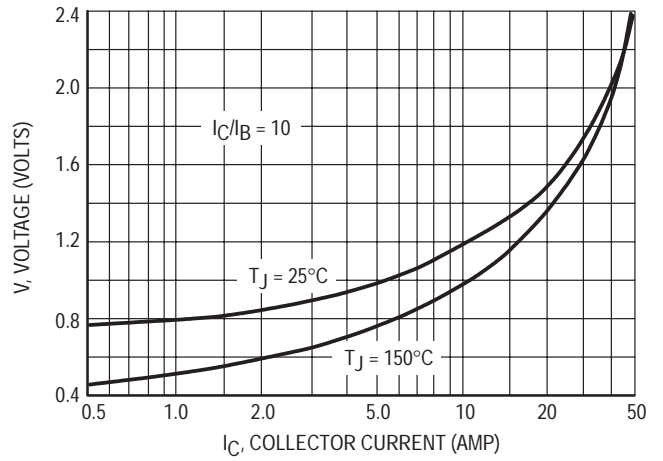


Figure 2. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

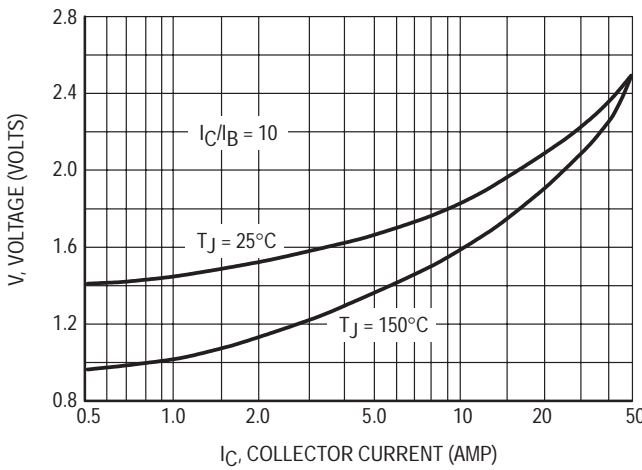


Figure 3. Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage

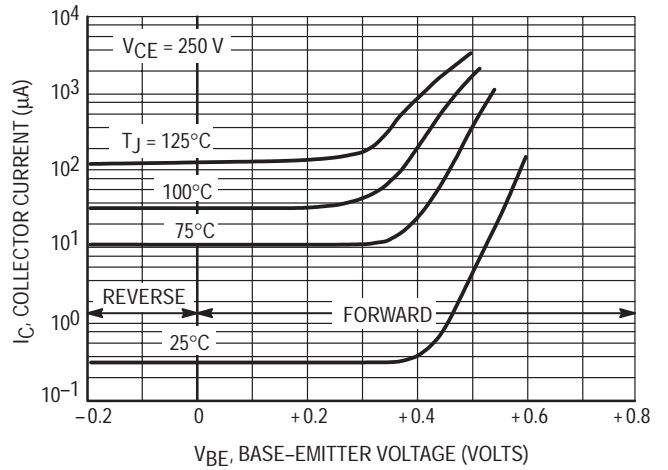


Figure 4. Collector Cutoff Region

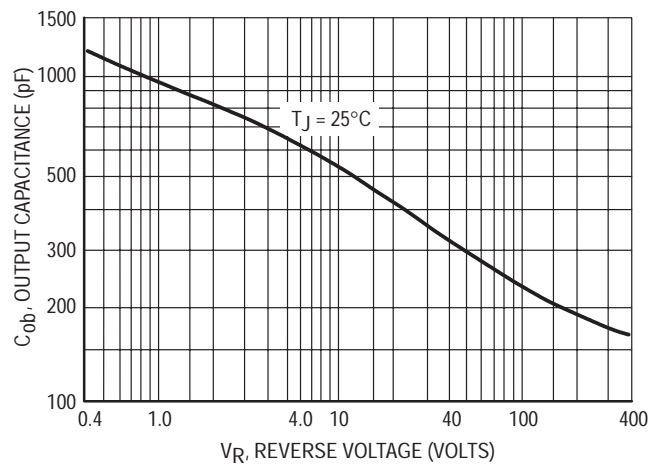


Figure 5. Output Capacitance

Table 1. Test Conditions for Dynamic Performance

	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub>	V <sub>CEX</sub> AND INDUCTIVE SWITCHING	RESISTIVE SWITCHING
INPUT CONDITIONS	<p>PW Varied to Attain I<sub>C</sub> = 100 mA</p>	<p>INDUCTIVE TEST CIRCUIT</p>	<p>TURN-ON TIME</p> <p>I<sub>B1</sub> adjusted to obtain the forced h<sub>FE</sub> desired</p> <p>TURN-OFF TIME</p> <p>Use inductive switching driver as the input to the resistive test circuit.</p>
CIRCUIT VALUES	<p>L<sub>coil</sub> = 10 mH, V<sub>CC</sub> = 10 V R<sub>coil</sub> = 0.7 Ω V<sub>clamp</sub> = V<sub>CEO(sus)</sub></p>	<p>L<sub>coil</sub> = 180 μH R<sub>coil</sub> = 0.05 Ω V<sub>CC</sub> = 20 V</p>	<p>V<sub>CC</sub> = 250 V R<sub>L</sub> = 12.5 Ω Pulse Width = 25 μs</p>
TEST CIRCUITS	<p>INDUCTIVE TEST CIRCUIT</p>	<p>OUTPUT WAVEFORMS</p> <p>t<sub>1</sub> Adjusted to Obtain I<sub>C</sub></p> $t_1 = \frac{L_{coil} (I_{Cpk})}{V_{CC}}$ $t_2 = \frac{L_{coil} (I_{Cpk})}{V_{Clamp}}$ <p>Test Equipment Scope — Tektronix 475 or Equivalent</p>	<p>RESISTIVE TEST CIRCUIT</p>

\* Adjust -V such that V<sub>BE(off)</sub> = 5 V except as required for RBSOA (Figure 8).

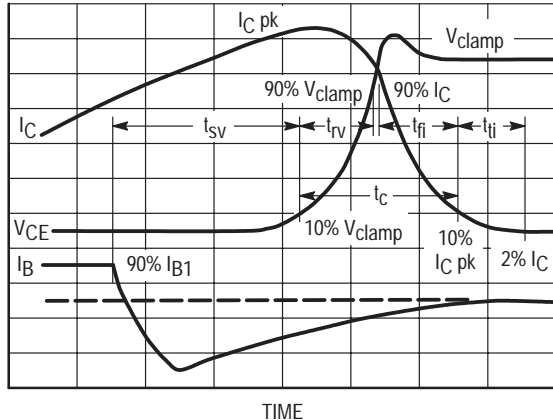


Figure 6. Inductive Switching Measurements

**SWITCHING TIMES NOTE**

In resistive switching circuits, rise, fall, and storage times have been defined and apply to both current and voltage waveforms since they are in phase. However, for inductive loads which are common to SWITCHMODE power supplies

and hammer drivers, current and voltage waveforms are not in phase. Therefore, separate measurements must be made on each waveform to determine the total switching time. For this reason, the following new terms have been defined.

- t<sub>SV</sub> = Voltage Storage Time, 90% I<sub>B1</sub> to 10% V<sub>clamp</sub>
- t<sub>RV</sub> = Voltage Rise Time, 10–90% V<sub>clamp</sub>
- t<sub>FJ</sub> = Current Fall Time, 90–10% I<sub>C</sub>
- t<sub>TI</sub> = Current Tail, 10–2% I<sub>C</sub>
- t<sub>C</sub> = Crossover Time, 10% V<sub>clamp</sub> to 10% I<sub>C</sub>

For the designer, there is minimal switching loss during storage time and the predominant switching power losses occur during the crossover interval and can be obtained using the standard equation from AN-222:

$$P_{SWT} = 1/2 V_{CC} I_C (t_c) f$$

In general, t<sub>RV</sub> + t<sub>FJ</sub> ≅ t<sub>C</sub>. However, at lower test currents this relationship may not be valid.

As is common with most switching transistors, resistive switching is specified and has become a benchmark for designers. However, for designers of high frequency converter circuits, the user oriented specifications which make this a "SWITCHMODE" transistor are the inductive switching speeds (t<sub>C</sub> and t<sub>SV</sub>) which are guaranteed.

The Safe Operating Area figures shown in Figures 7 and 8 are specified ratings for these devices under the test conditions shown.

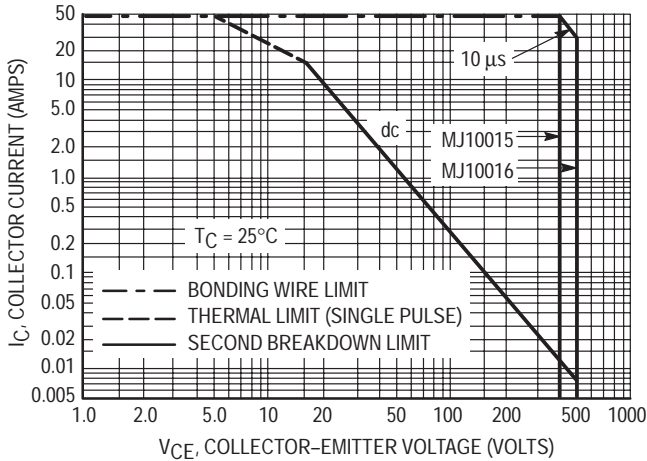


Figure 7. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

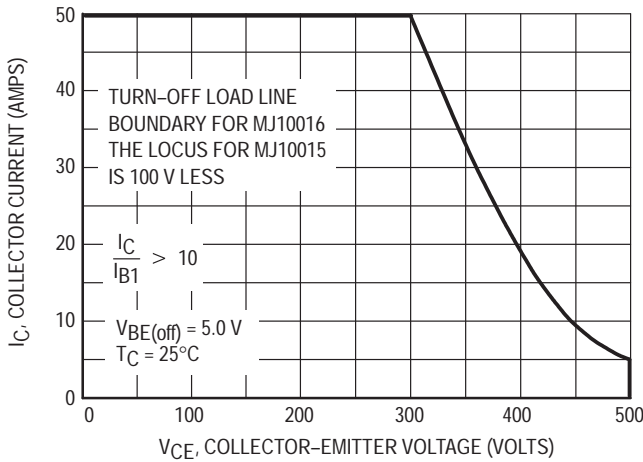


Figure 8. Reverse Bias Switching Safe Operating Area

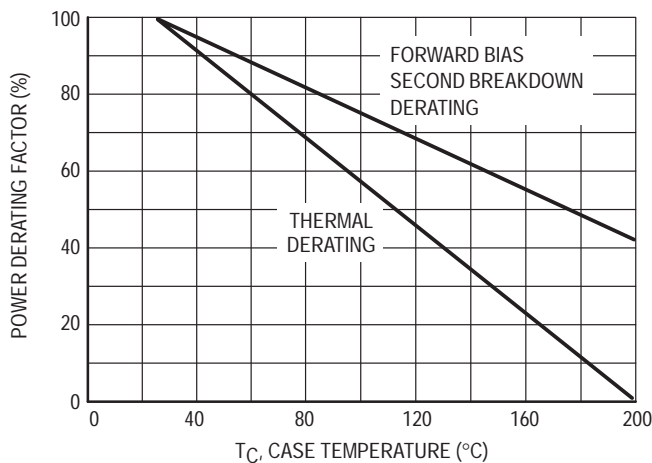


Figure 9. Power Derating

SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION

FORWARD BIAS

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation, i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 7 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C \geq 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 7 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 9.

REVERSE BIAS

For inductive loads, high voltage and high current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off, in most cases, with the base to emitter junction reverse biased. Under these conditions the collector voltage must be held to a safe level at or below a specific value of collector current. This can be accomplished by several means such as active clamping, RC snubbing, load line shaping, etc. The safe level for these devices is specified as Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area and represents the voltage-current condition allowable during reverse biased turn-off. This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode. Figure 8 gives the complete RBSOA characteristics.

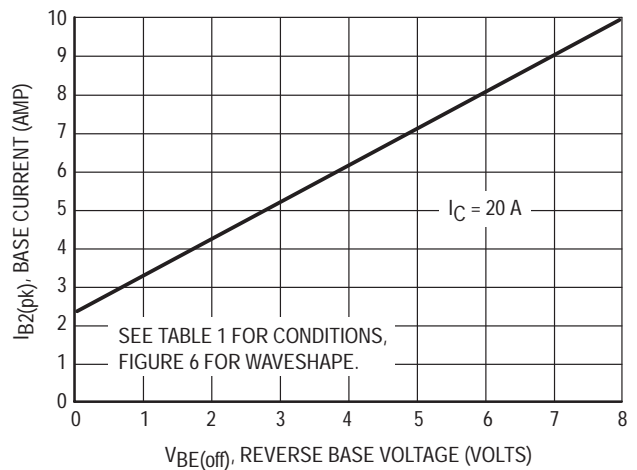
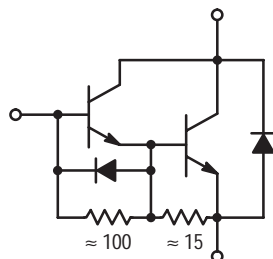


Figure 10. Typical Reverse Base Current versus  $V_{BE(off)}$  With No External Base Resistance

*Designer's™ Data Sheet*  
**SWITCHMODE Series**  
**NPN Silicon Power Darlington**  
**Transistors with Base-Emitter**  
**Speedup Diode**

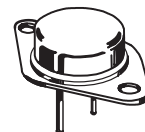
The MJ10020 and MJ10021 Darlington transistors are designed for high-voltage, high-speed, power switching in inductive circuits where fall time is critical. They are particularly suited for line operated switchmode applications such as:

- AC and DC Motor Controls
- Switching Regulators
- Inverters
- Solenoid and Relay Drivers
- Fast Turn-Off Times
  - 150 ns Inductive Fall Time at 25°C (Typ)
  - 75 ns Inductive Storage Time at 25°C (Typ)
- Operating Temperature Range -65 to +200°C
- 100°C Performance Specified for:
  - Reversed Biased SOA with Inductive Loads
  - Switching Times with Inductive Loads
  - Saturation Voltages
  - Leakage Currents



**MJ10020**  
**MJ10021**

**60 AMPERE**  
**NPN SILICON**  
**POWER DARLINGTON**  
**TRANSISTORS**  
**200 AND 250 VOLTS**  
**250 WATTS**



**CASE 197A-05**  
**TO-204AE (TO-3)**

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	MJ10020	MJ10021	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	200	250	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEV}$	300	350	Vdc
Emitter Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	8.0		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	60		Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{CM}$	100		
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	20		Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{BM}$	30		
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	250		Watts
@ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$		143		
Derate above 25°C		1.43		W/°C
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +200		°C

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.7	°C/W
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	275	°C

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle ≤ 10%.

**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (Table 1) ( $I_C = 100\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	MJ10020 MJ10021 $V_{CEO(sus)}$	200 250	— —	— —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CEV} = \text{Rated Value}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CEV} = \text{Rated Value}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEV}$	— —	— —	0.25 5.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CEV}$ , $R_{BE} = 50\ \Omega$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CER}$	—	—	5.0	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 2.0\text{ V}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	—	175	mAdc

**SECOND BREAKDOWN**

Second Breakdown Collector Current with base forward biased	$I_{S/b}$			See Figure 13	
Clamped Inductive SOA with Base Reverse Biased	RBSOA			See Figure 14	

**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 15\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5.0\text{ V}$ )	$h_{FE}$	75	—	1000	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 30\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.2\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 60\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 4.0\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 30\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.2\text{ Adc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— — —	— — —	2.2 4.0 2.4	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 30\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.2\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 30\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.2\text{ Adc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	— —	— —	3.0 3.5	Vdc
Diode Forward Voltage ( $I_F = 30\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_f$	—	2.5	5.0	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f_{test} = 1.0\text{ kHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	175	—	700	pF
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**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

Resistive Load (Table 1)						
Delay Time	$(V_{CC} = 175\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 30\text{ A}$ , $I_{B1} = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 5.0\text{ V}$ , $t_p = 25\ \mu\text{s}$ Duty Cycle $\leq 2.0\%$ ).	$t_d$	—	0.02	0.2	$\mu\text{s}$
Rise Time		$t_r$	—	0.30	1.0	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time		$t_s$	—	1.0	3.5	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time		$t_f$	—	0.07	0.5	$\mu\text{s}$
Inductive Load, Clamped (Table 1)						
Storage Time	$(I_{CM} = 30\text{ A(pk)}$ , $V_{CEM} = 200\text{ V}$ , $I_{B1} = 1.2\text{ A}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 5\text{ V}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_{sv}$	—	1.2	3.5	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		$t_c$	—	0.45	2.0	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time	$(I_{CM} = 30\text{ A(pk)}$ , $V_{CEM} = 200\text{ V}$ , $I_{B1} = 1.2\text{ A}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 5\text{ V}$ , $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_{sv}$	—	0.75	—	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		$t_c$	—	0.25	—	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time		$t_{fi}$	—	0.15	—	$\mu\text{s}$

(1) Pulse Test:  $PW = 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

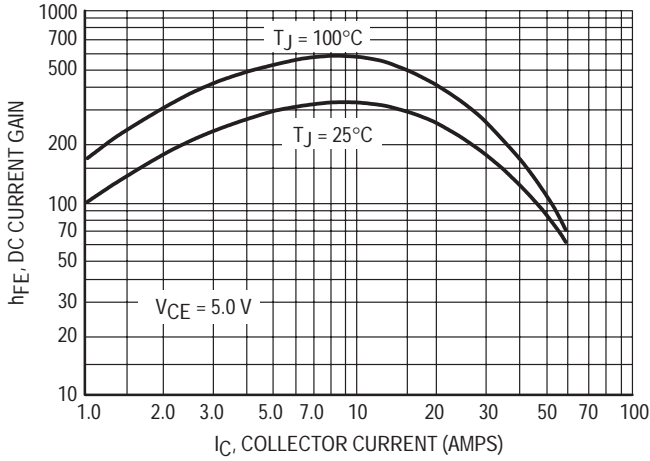


Figure 1. DC Current Gain

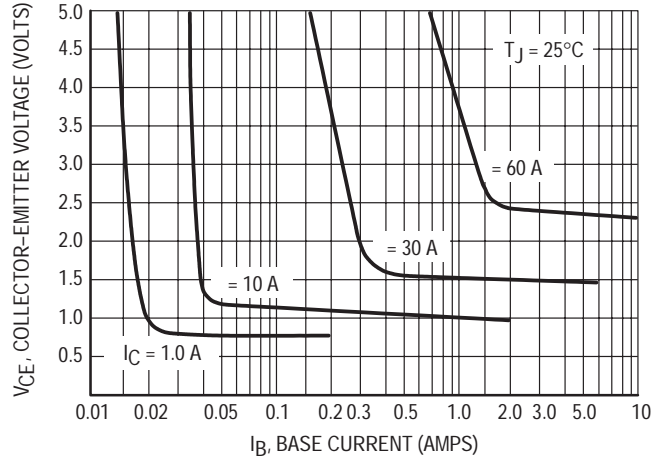


Figure 2. Collector Saturation Region

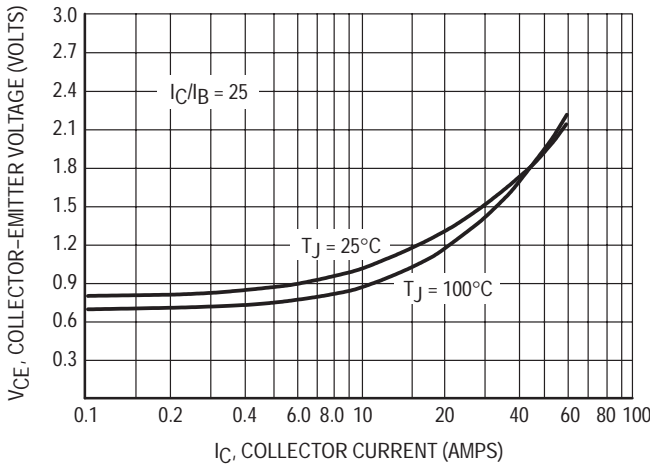


Figure 3. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

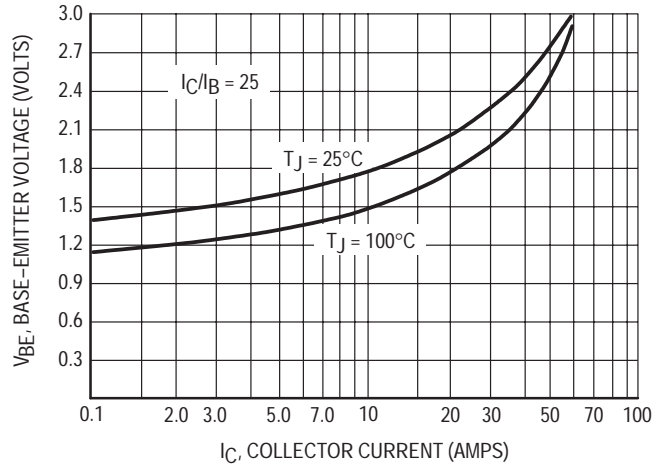


Figure 4. Base-Emitter Voltage

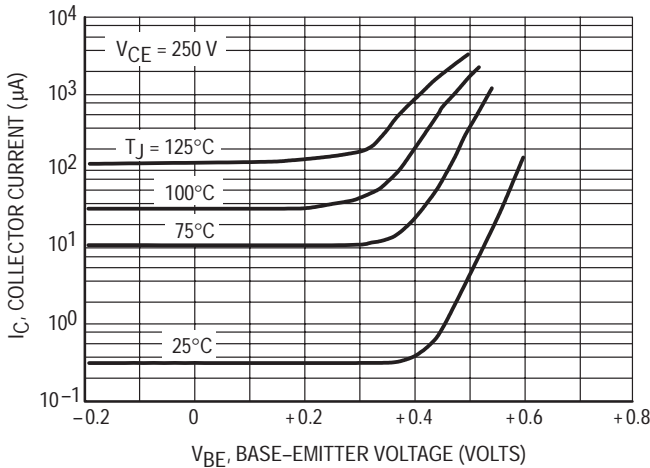


Figure 5. Collector Cutoff Region

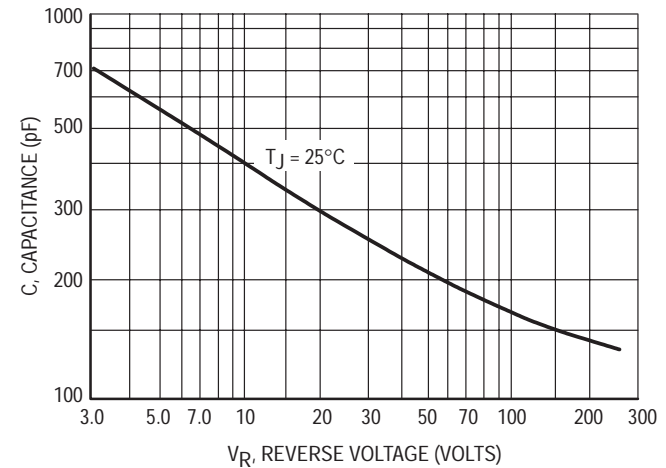


Figure 6. Output Capacitance

Table 1. Test Conditions for Dynamic Performance

	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub>	RBSOA AND INDUCTIVE SWITCHING	RESISTIVE SWITCHING
INPUT CONDITIONS	<p>PW Varied to Attain I<sub>C</sub> = 100 mA</p>	<p>INDUCTIVE TEST CIRCUIT</p> <p>SEE ABOVE FOR DETAILED CONDITIONS</p>	<p>TURN-ON TIME</p> <p>IB1 adjusted to obtain the forced h<sub>FE</sub> desired</p> <p>TURN-OFF TIME</p> <p>Use inductive switching driver as the input to the resistive test circuit.</p>
CIRCUIT VALUES	<p>L<sub>coil</sub> = 10 mH, V<sub>CC</sub> = 10 V R<sub>coil</sub> = 0.7 Ω V<sub>clamp</sub> = V<sub>CEO(sus)</sub></p>	<p>L<sub>coil</sub> = 180 μH R<sub>coil</sub> = 0.05 Ω V<sub>CC</sub> = 20 V</p>	<p>V<sub>CC</sub> = 175 V R<sub>L</sub> = 5.6 Ω Pulse Width = 25 μs</p>
TEST CIRCUITS	<p>OUTPUT WAVEFORMS</p> <p>t<sub>1</sub> Adjusted to Obtain I<sub>C</sub></p> $t_1 \approx \frac{L_{coil} (I_{CM})}{V_{CC}}$ $t_2 \approx \frac{L_{coil} (I_{CM})}{V_{Clamp}}$ <p>Test Equipment Scope — Tektronix 475 or Equivalent</p>	<p>RESISTIVE TEST CIRCUIT</p>	

\* Adjust -V such that V<sub>BE(off)</sub> = 5 V except as required for RBSOA (Figure 14).

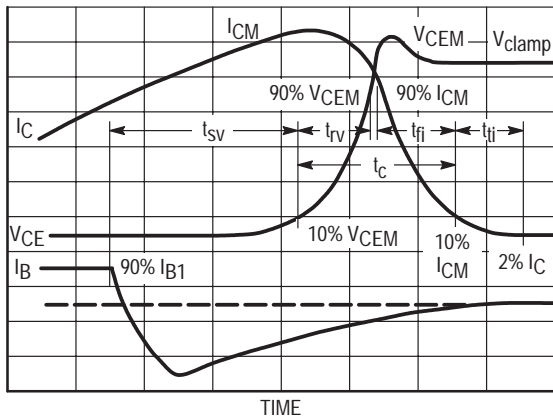


Figure 7. Inductive Switching Measurements

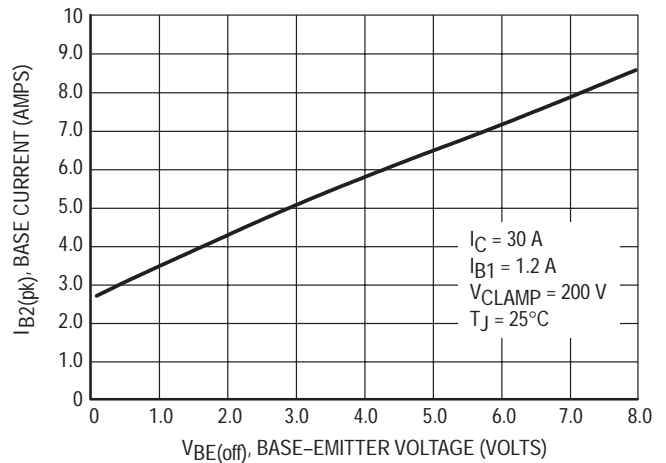


Figure 8. Typical Peak Reverse Base Current

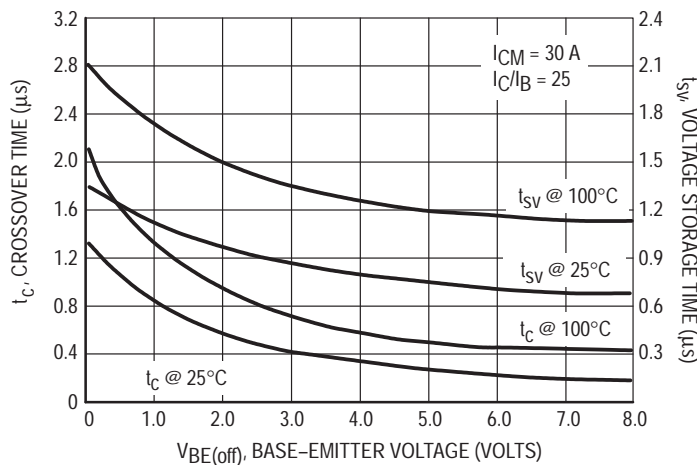


Figure 9. Typical Inductive Switching Times



SWITCHING TIMES NOTE

In resistive switching circuits, rise, fall, and storage times have been defined and apply to both current and voltage waveforms since they are in phase. However, for inductive loads which are common to SWITCHMODE power supplies and hammer drivers, current and voltage waveforms are not in phase. Therefore, separate measurements must be made on each waveform to determine the total switching time. For this reason, the following new terms have been defined.

- $t_{SV}$  = Voltage Storage Time, 90%  $I_{B1}$  to 10%  $V_{CEM}$
- $t_{rV}$  = Voltage Rise Time, 10–90%  $V_{CEM}$
- $t_{fI}$  = Current Fall Time, 90–10%  $I_{CM}$
- $t_{tI}$  = Current Tail, 10–2%  $I_{CM}$
- $t_C$  = Crossover Time, 10%  $V_{CEM}$  to 10%  $I_{CM}$

An enlarged portion of the inductive switching waveforms is

shown in Figure 7 to aid in the visual identity of these terms.

For the designer, there is minimal switching loss during storage time and the predominant switching power losses occur during the crossover interval and can be obtained using the standard equation from AN-222A:

$$P_{SWT} = 1/2 V_{CC} I_C (t_C) f$$

In general,  $t_{rV} + t_{fI} \cong t_C$ . However, at lower test currents this relationship may not be valid.

As is common with most switching transistors, resistive switching is specified at 25°C and has become a benchmark for designers. However, for designers of high frequency converter circuits, the user oriented specifications which make this a "SWITCHMODE" transistor are the inductive switching speeds ( $t_C$  and  $t_{SV}$ ) which are guaranteed at 100°C.

RESISTIVE SWITCHING

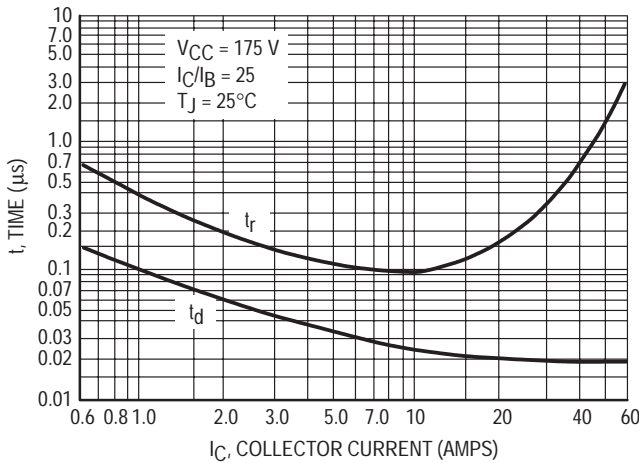


Figure 10. Typical Turn-On Switching Times

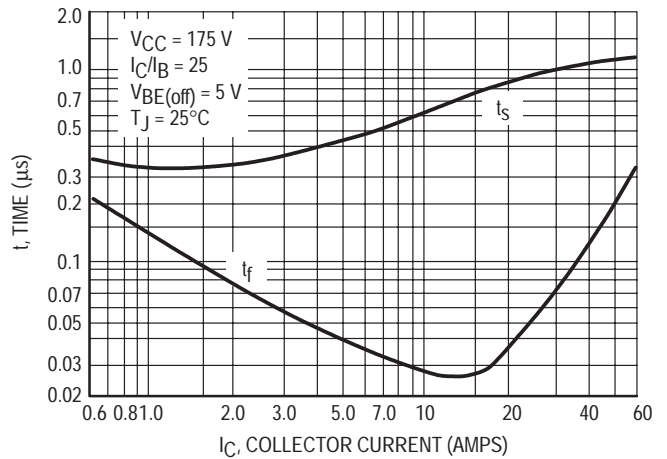


Figure 11. Typical Turn-Off Switching Times

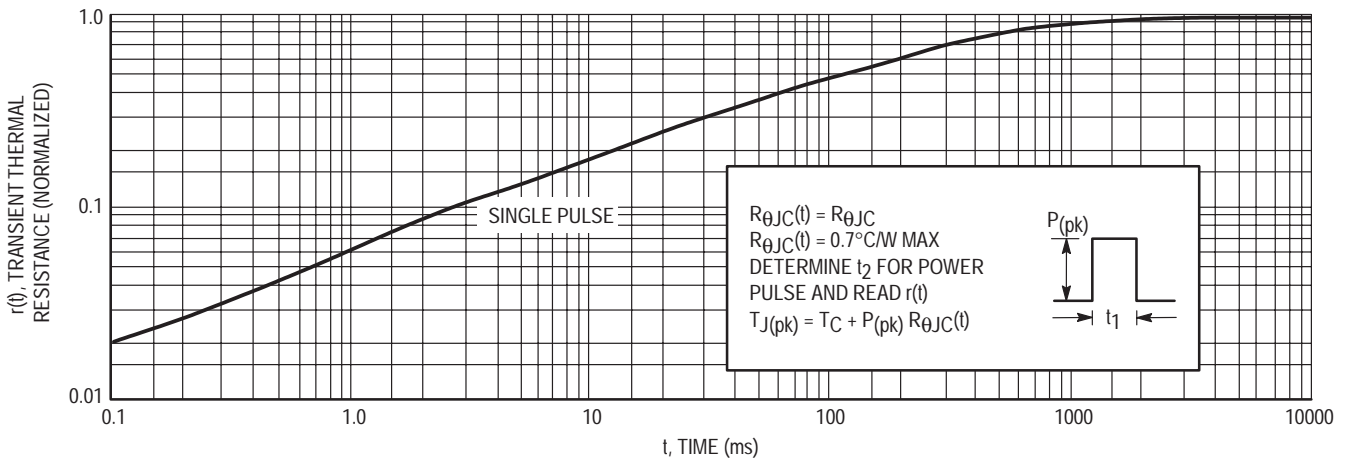


Figure 12. Thermal Response

The Safe Operating Area figures shown in Figures 13 and are specified for these devices under the test conditions shown.

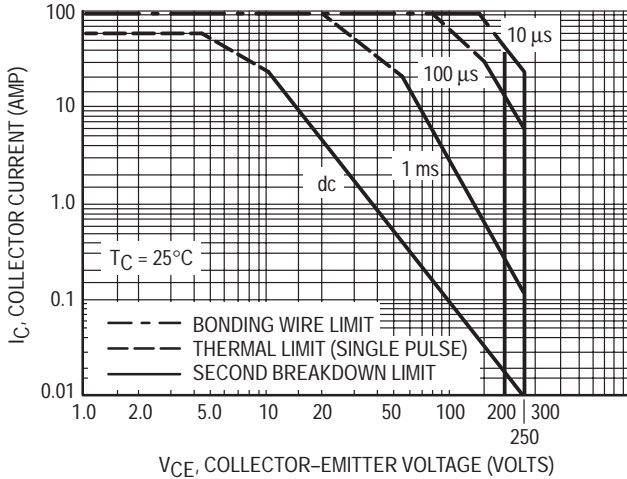


Figure 13. Maximum Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

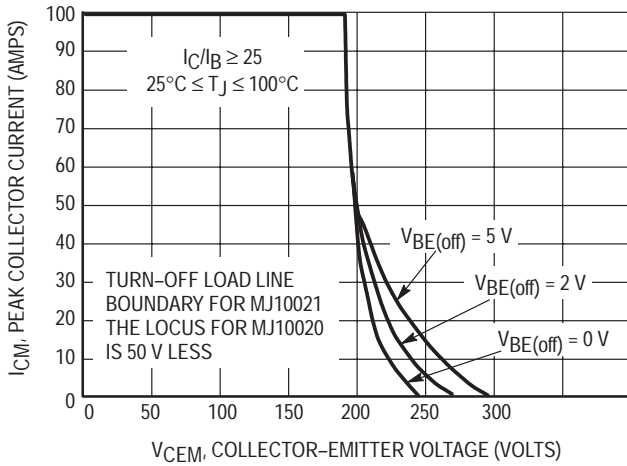


Figure 14. Maximum RBSOA, Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area

SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION

FORWARD BIAS

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation, i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 13 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C \geq 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 13 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 15.

$T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 12. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

REVERSE BIAS

For Inductive loads, high voltage and high current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off, in most cases, with the base to emitter junction reverse biased. Under these conditions the collector voltage must be held to a safe level at or below a specific value of collector current. This can be accomplished by several means such as active clamping, RC snubbing, load line shaping, etc. The safe level for these devices is specified as Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area and represents the voltage-current condition allowable during reverse biased turn-off. This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode. Figure 14 gives the RBSOA characteristics.

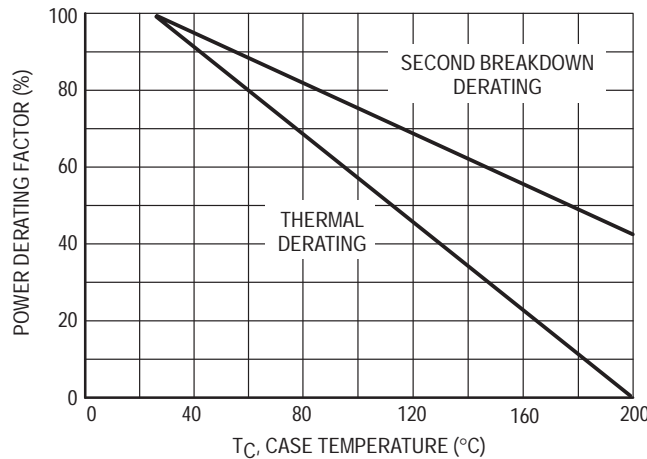
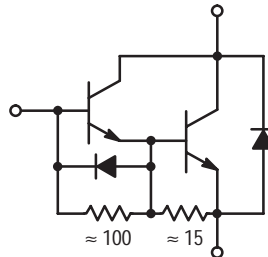


Figure 15. Power Derating

*Designer's™ Data Sheet*  
**SWITCHMODE Series**  
**NPN Silicon Power Darlington**  
**Transistors with Base-Emitter**  
**Speedup Diode**

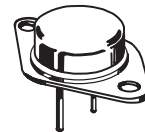
The MJ10022 and MJ10023 Darlington transistors are designed for high-voltage, high-speed, power switching in inductive circuits where fall time is critical. They are particularly suited for line-operated switchmode applications such as:

- AC and DC Motor Controls
- Switching Regulators
- Inverters
- Solenoid and Relay Drivers
- Fast Turn-Off Times
  - 150 ns Inductive Fall Time @ 25°C (Typ)
  - 300 ns Inductive Storage Time @ 25°C (Typ)
- Operating Temperature Range – 65 to + 200°C
- 100°C Performance Specified for:
  - Reversed Biased SOA with Inductive Loads
  - Switching Times with Inductive Loads
  - Saturation Voltages
  - Leakage Currents



**MJ10022**  
**MJ10023**

**40 AMPERE**  
**NPN SILICON**  
**POWER DARLINGTON**  
**TRANSISTORS**  
**350 AND 400 VOLTS**  
**250 WATTS**



**CASE 197A-05**  
**TO-204AE (TO-3)**

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	MJ10022	MJ10023	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	350	400	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEV}$	450	600	Vdc
Emitter Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	80		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	40		Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{CM}$	80		
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	20		Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{BM}$	40		
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	250		Watts
@ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$		143		
Derate above 25°C		1.43		W/°C
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–65 to +200		°C

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.7	°C/W
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	275	°C

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq$  10%.

**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (Table 1) ( $I_C = 100\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	MJ10022 MJ10023 $V_{CEO(sus)}$	350 400	— —	— —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CEV} = \text{Rated Value}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CEV} = \text{Rated Value}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEV}$	— —	— —	0.25 5.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CEV}$ , $R_{BE} = 50\ \Omega$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CER}$	—	—	5.0	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 2.0\text{ V}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	—	175	mAdc

**SECOND BREAKDOWN**

Second Breakdown Collector Current with Base Forward Biased	$I_{S/b}$			See Figure 13	
Clamped Inductive SOA with Base Reverse Biased	RBSOA			See Figure 14	

**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5.0\text{ V}$ )	$h_{FE}$	50	—	600	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 20\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 40\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 20\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— — —	— — —	2.2 5.0 2.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 20\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.2\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 20\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.2\text{ Adc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	— —	— —	2.5 2.5	Vdc
Diode Forward Voltage ( $I_F = 20\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_f$	—	2.5	5.0	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f_{test} = 1.0\text{ kHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	150	—	600	pF
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**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

Resistive Load (Table 1)						
Delay Time	$(V_{CC} = 250\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 20\text{ A}$ , $I_{B1} = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 5.0\text{ V}$ , $t_p = 50\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle $\leq 2.0\%$ )	$t_d$	—	0.03	0.2	$\mu\text{s}$
Rise Time		$t_r$	—	0.4	1.2	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time		$t_s$	—	0.9	2.5	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time		$t_f$	—	0.3	0.9	$\mu\text{s}$
Inductive Load, Clamped (Table 1)						
Storage Time	$(I_{CM} = 20\text{ A}$ , $V_{CEM} = 250\text{ V}$ , $I_{B1} = 1.0\text{ A}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 5\text{ V}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_{sv}$	—	1.9	4.4	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		$t_c$	—	0.6	2.0	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time		$t_{fi}$	—	0.3	—	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time	$(I_{CM} = 20\text{ A}$ , $V_{CEM} = 250\text{ V}$ , $I_{B1} = 1.0\text{ A}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 5\text{ V}$ , $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_{sv}$	—	1.0	—	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		$t_c$	—	0.3	—	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time		$t_{fi}$	—	0.15	—	$\mu\text{s}$

(1) Pulse Test:  $PW = 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

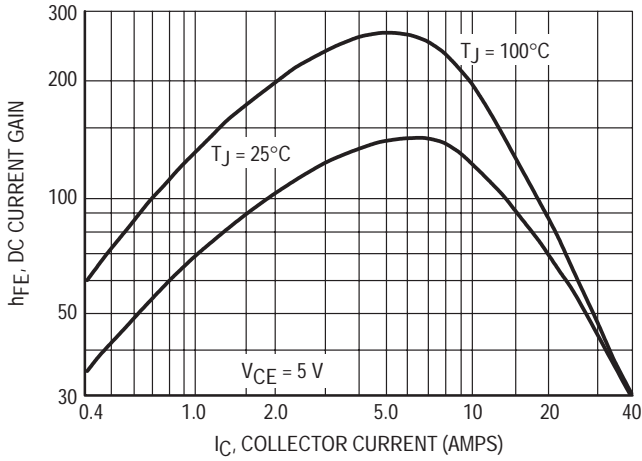


Figure 1. DC Current Gain

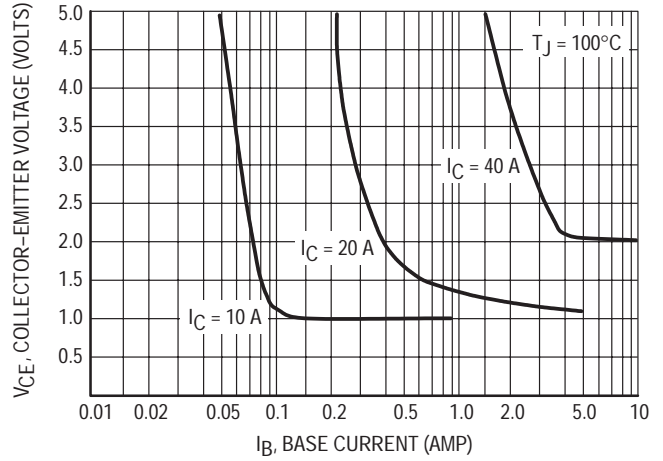


Figure 2. Collector Saturation Region

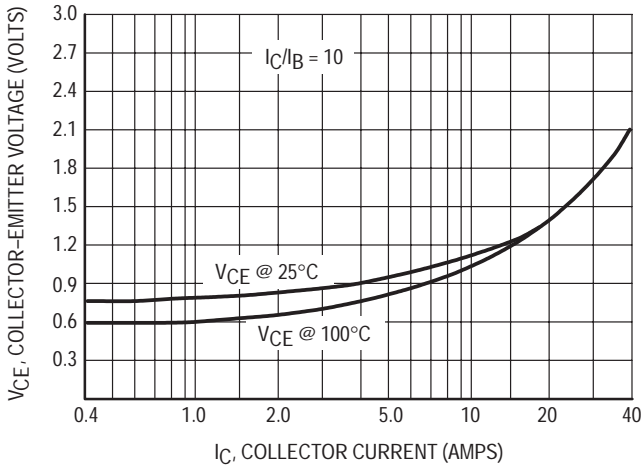


Figure 3. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

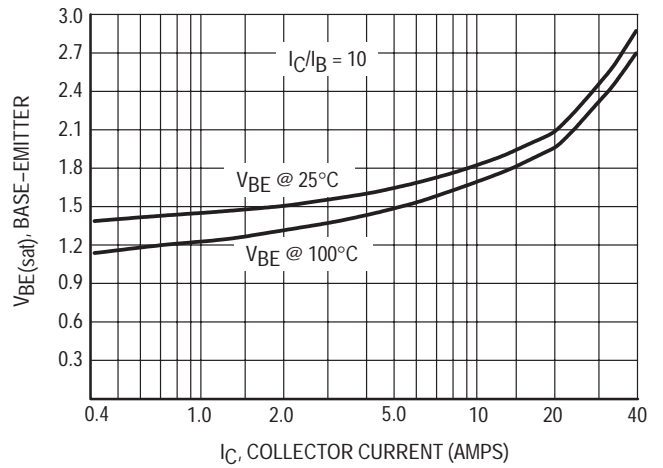


Figure 4. Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage

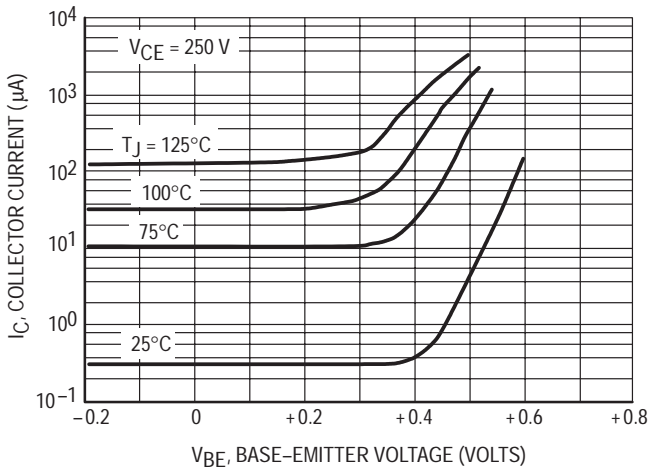


Figure 5. Collector Cutoff Region

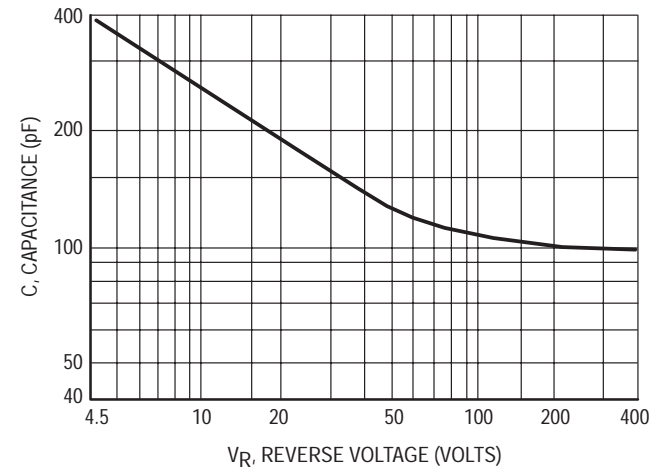
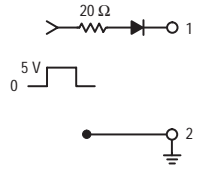
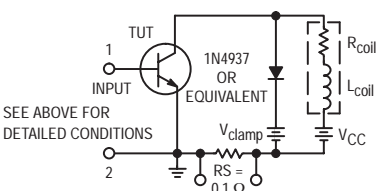
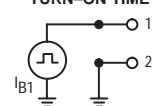
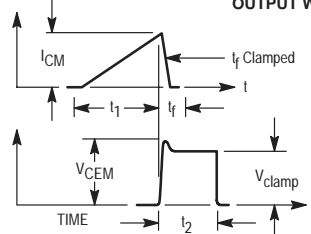
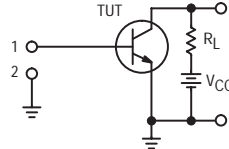


Figure 6.  $C_{Ob}$ , Output Capacitance

Table 1. Test Conditions for Dynamic Performance

	V <sub>CE0(sus)</sub>	RBSOA AND INDUCTIVE SWITCHING	RESISTIVE SWITCHING
INPUT CONDITIONS	 <p>PW Varied to Attain I<sub>C</sub> = 100 mA</p>	<p>INDUCTIVE TEST CIRCUIT</p>  <p>SEE ABOVE FOR DETAILED CONDITIONS</p>	<p>TURN-ON TIME</p>  <p>I<sub>B1</sub> adjusted to obtain the forced h<sub>FE</sub> desired</p> <p>TURN-OFF TIME</p> <p>Use inductive switching driver as the input to the resistive test circuit.</p>
CIRCUIT VALUES	<p>L<sub>coil</sub> = 10 mH, V<sub>CC</sub> = 10 V R<sub>coil</sub> = 0.7 Ω V<sub>clamp</sub> = V<sub>CE0(sus)</sub></p>	<p>L<sub>coil</sub> = 180 μH R<sub>coil</sub> = 0.05 Ω V<sub>CC</sub> = 20 V</p>	<p>V<sub>CC</sub> = 250 V R<sub>L</sub> = 12.5 Ω Pulse Width = 25 μs</p>
TEST CIRCUITS	<p>OUTPUT WAVEFORMS</p>  <p>t<sub>1</sub> Adjusted to Obtain I<sub>C</sub></p> $t_1 \approx \frac{L_{coil} (I_{CM})}{V_{CC}}$ $t_2 \approx \frac{L_{coil} (I_{CM})}{V_{clamp}}$ <p>Test Equipment Scope — Tektronix 475 or Equivalent</p>	<p>RESISTIVE TEST CIRCUIT</p> 	

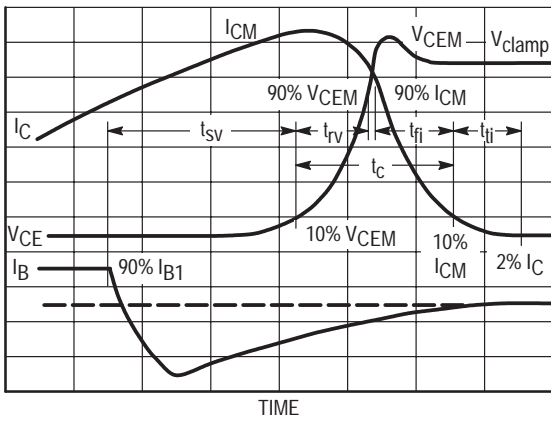


Figure 7. Inductive Switching Measurements

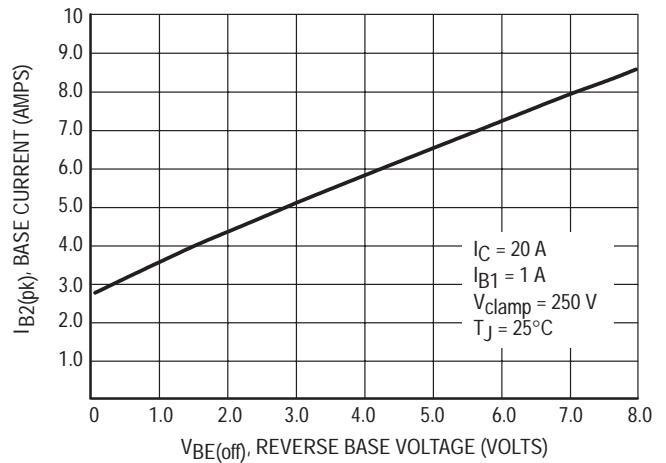


Figure 8. Typical Peak Reverse Base Current

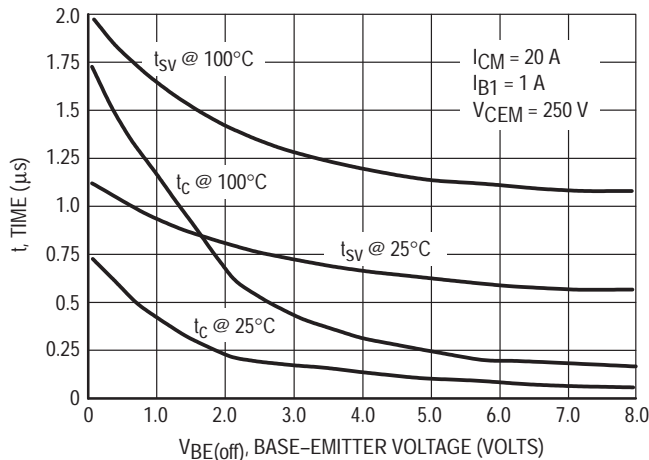


Figure 9. Typical Inductive Switching Times

SWITCHING TIMES NOTE

In resistive switching circuits, rise, fall, and storage times have been defined and apply to both current and voltage waveforms since they are in phase. However, for inductive loads which are common to SWITCHMODE power supplies and hammer drivers, current and voltage waveforms are not in phase. Therefore, separate measurements must be made on each waveform to determine the total switching time. For this reason, the following new terms have been defined.

- $t_{SV}$  = Voltage Storage Time, 90%  $I_{B1}$  to 10%  $V_{CEM}$
- $t_{RV}$  = Voltage Rise Time, 10–90%  $V_{CEM}$
- $t_{fi}$  = Current Fall Time, 90–10%  $I_{CM}$
- $t_{ti}$  = Current Tail, 10–2%  $I_{CM}$
- $t_C$  = Crossover Time, 10%  $V_{CEM}$  to 10%  $I_{CM}$

An enlarged portion of the inductive switching waveform is

shown in Figure 7 to aid on the visual identity of these terms.

For the designer, there is minimal switching loss during storage time and the predominant switching power losses occur during the crossover interval and can be obtained using the standard equation from AN-222A:

$$P_{SWT} = 1/2 V_{CC} I_C (t_C) f$$

In general,  $t_{RV} + t_{fi} \cong t_C$ . However, at lower test currents this relationship may not be valid.

As is common with most switching transistors, resistive switching is specified at 25°C and has become a benchmark for designers. However, for designers of high frequency converter circuits, the user oriented specifications which make this a "SWITCHMODE" transistor are the inductive switching speeds ( $t_C$  and  $t_{SV}$ ) which are guaranteed at 100°C.

RESISTIVE SWITCHING

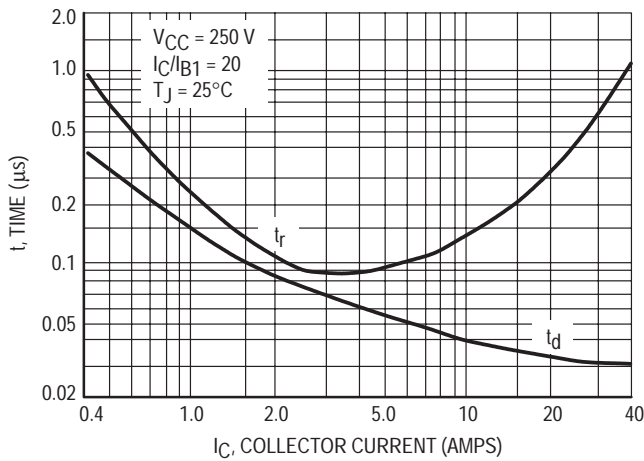


Figure 10. Typical Turn-On Switching Times

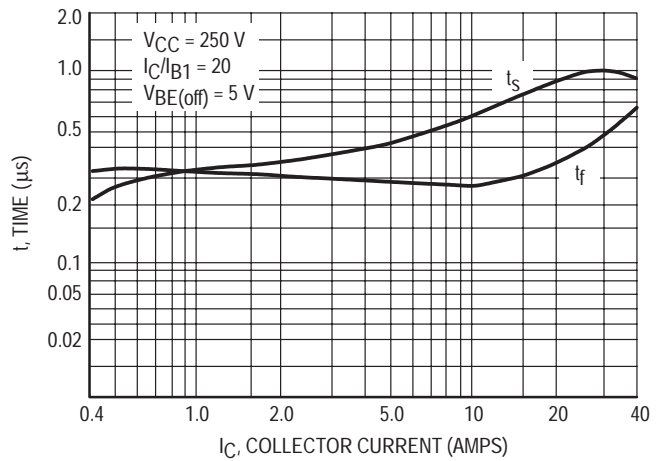


Figure 11. Typical Turn-Off Switching Times

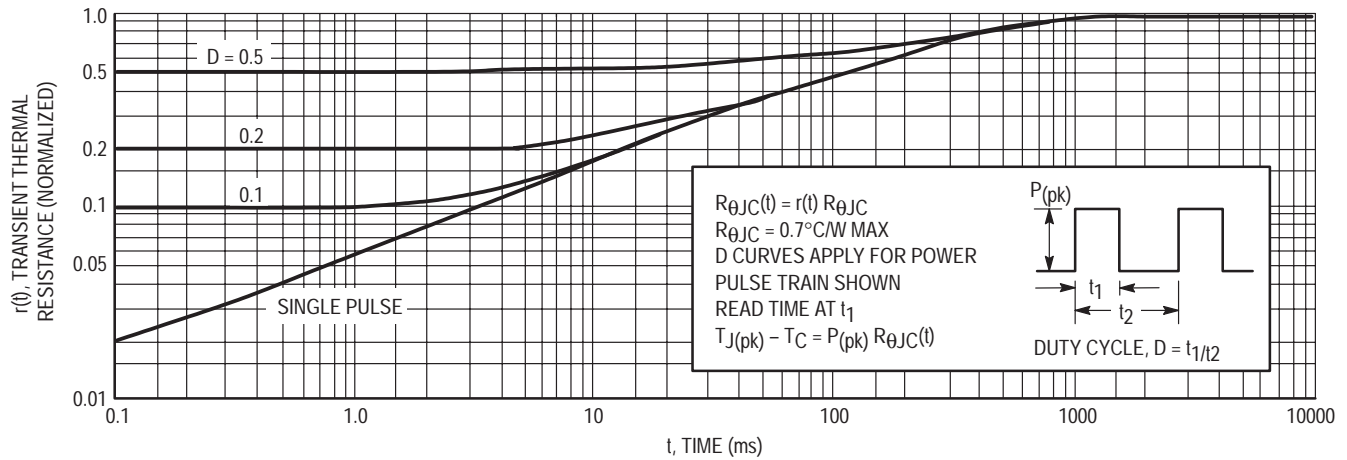


Figure 12. Thermal Response

The Safe Operating Area figures shown in Figures 13 and 14 are specified for these devices under the test conditions shown.

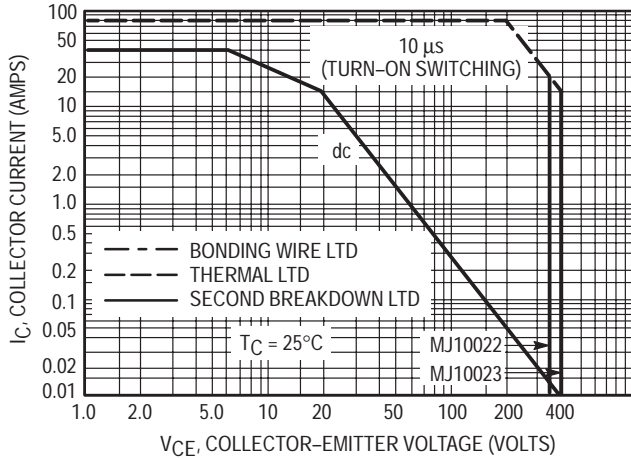


Figure 13. Maximum Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

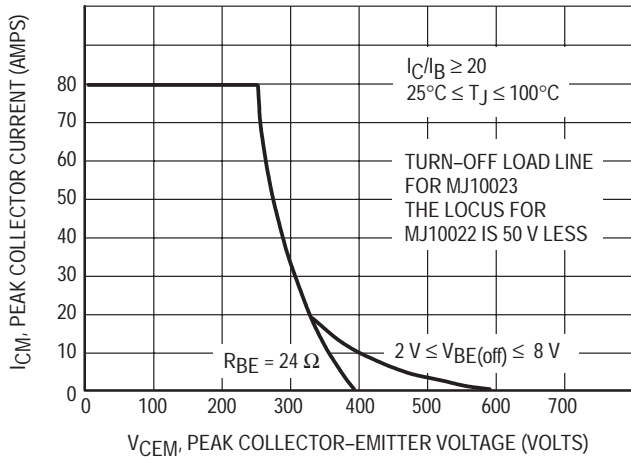


Figure 14. Maximum RBSOA, Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area

SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION

FORWARD BIAS

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 13 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C \geq 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 13 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 15.

$T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 12. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

REVERSE BIAS

For inductive loads, high voltage and high current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off, in most cases, with the base to emitter junction reverse biased. Under these conditions the collector voltage must be held to a safe level at or below a specific value of collector current. This can be accomplished by several means such as active clamping, RC snubbing, load line shaping, etc. The safe level for these devices is specified as Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area and represents the voltage-current condition allowable during reverse biased turn-off. This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode. Figure 14 gives the RBSOA characteristics.

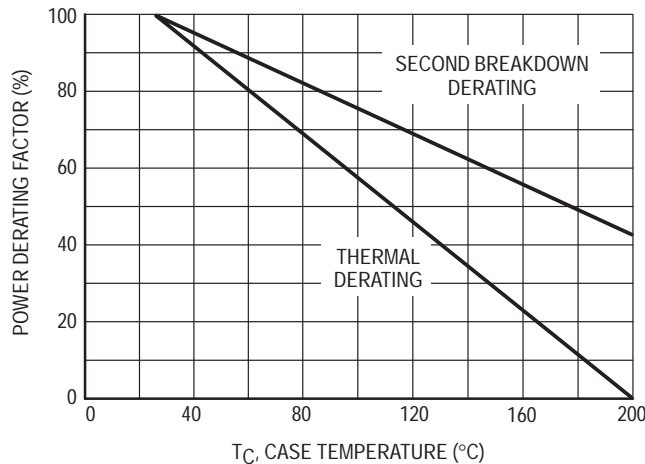


Figure 15. Power Derating



# High-Current Complementary Silicon Transistors

... for use as output devices in complementary general purpose amplifier applications.

- High DC Current Gain —  $h_{FE} = 1000$  (Min) @  $I_C = 20$  Adc
- Monolithic Construction with Built-in Base Emitter Shunt Resistor
- Junction Temperature to  $+200^\circ\text{C}$

## MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	MJ11012	MJ11013 MJ11014	MJ11015 MJ11016	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	60	90	120	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	60	90	120	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5			Vdc
Collector Current	$I_C$	30			Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	1			Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	200 1.15			Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-55 to +200			$^\circ\text{C}$

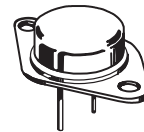
## THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.87	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes for $\leq 10$ Seconds.	$T_L$	275	$^\circ\text{C}$

**PNP**  
**MJ11013**  
**MJ11015**  
**NPN**  
**MJ11012**  
**MJ11014**  
**MJ11016\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**30 AMPERE**  
**DARLINGTON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON**  
**60-120 VOLTS**  
**200 WATTS**



**CASE 1-07**  
**TO-204AA**  
**(TO-3)**

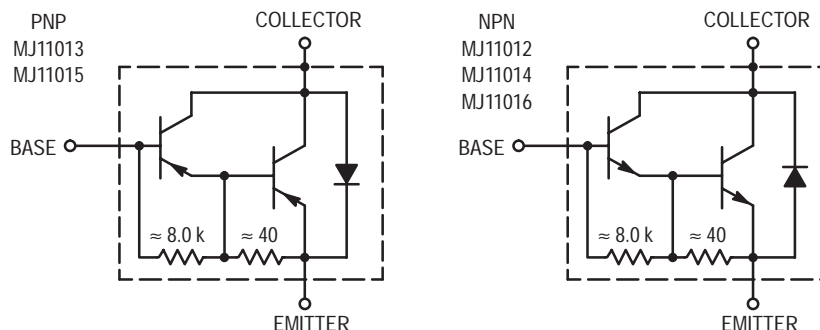


Figure 1. Darlington Circuit Schematic

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 1

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

Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Breakdown Voltage(1) ( $I_C = 100\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{(BR)CEO}$	60 90 120	—	Vdc
				MJ11012 MJ11013, MJ11014 MJ11015, MJ11016
Collector–Emitter Leakage Current ( $V_{CE} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $R_{BE} = 1\text{ k}\Omega$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 90\text{ Vdc}$ , $R_{BE} = 1\text{ k}\Omega$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 120\text{ Vdc}$ , $R_{BE} = 1\text{ k}\Omega$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $R_{BE} = 1\text{ k}\Omega$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 90\text{ Vdc}$ , $R_{BE} = 1\text{ k}\Omega$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 120\text{ Vdc}$ , $R_{BE} = 1\text{ k}\Omega$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CER}$	— — — — — —	1 1 1 5 5 5	mAdc
				MJ11012 MJ11013, MJ11014 MJ11015, MJ11016 MJ11012 MJ11013, MJ11014 MJ11015, MJ11016
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	5	mAdc
Collector–Emitter Leakage Current ( $V_{CE} = 50\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	—	1	mAdc

**ON CHARACTERISTICS(1)**

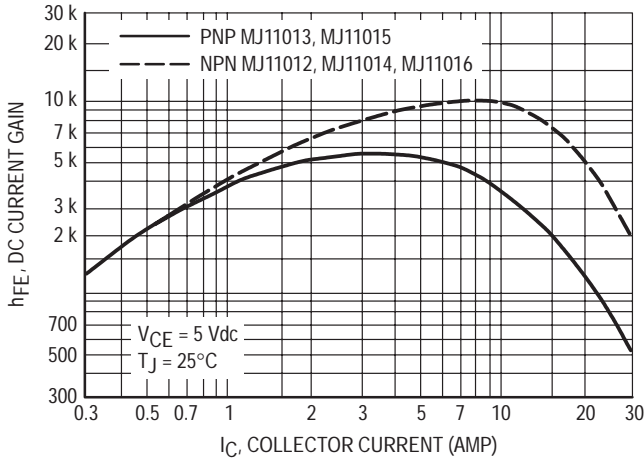
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 20\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 30\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	1000 200	— —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 20\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 200\text{ mA}$ ) ( $I_C = 30\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 300\text{ mA}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	3 4	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 20\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 200\text{ mA}$ ) ( $I_C = 30\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 300\text{ mA}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	— —	3.5 5	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

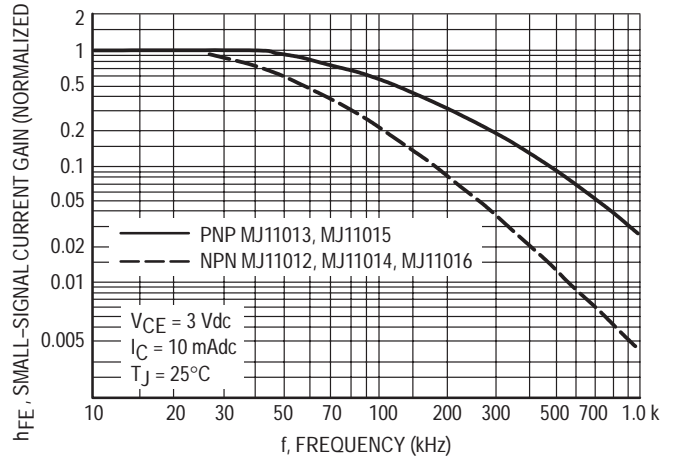
Current–Gain Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 10\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 3\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	4	—	MHz
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(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .

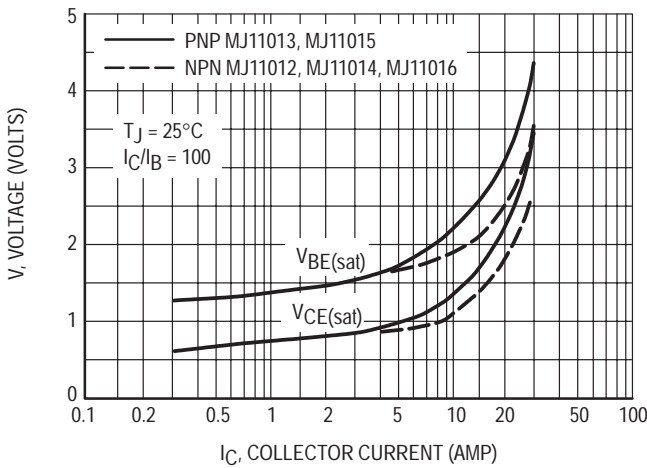
**MJ11013 MJ11015 MJ11012 MJ11014 MJ11016**



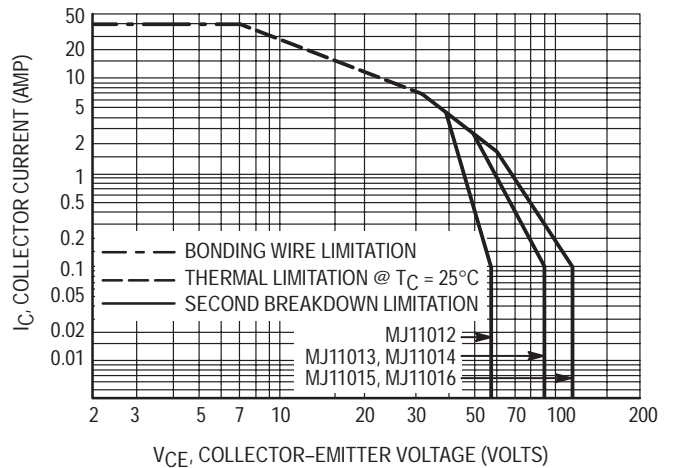
**Figure 2. DC Current Gain (1)**



**Figure 3. Small-Signal Current Gain**



**Figure 4. "On" Voltages (1)**



**Figure 5. Active Region DC Safe Operating Area**

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor average junction temperature and secondary breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operations e.g., the transistor must not be subjected to greater

dissipation than the curves indicate.

At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by secondary breakdown.

## Complementary Darlington Silicon Power Transistors

... designed for use as general purpose amplifiers, low frequency switching and motor control applications.

- High dc Current Gain @ 10 Adc —  $h_{FE} = 400$  Min (All Types)
- Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage  
 $V_{CEO(sus)} = 150$  Vdc (Min) – MJ11018, 17  
 $= 250$  Vdc (Min) – MJ11022, 21
- Low Collector–Emitter Saturation  
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 1.0$  V (Typ) @  $I_C = 5.0$  A  
 $= 1.8$  V (Typ) @  $I_C = 10$  A
- Monolithic Construction
- 100% SOA Tested @  $V_{CE} = 44$  V,  $I_C = 4.0$  A,  $t = 250$  ms.

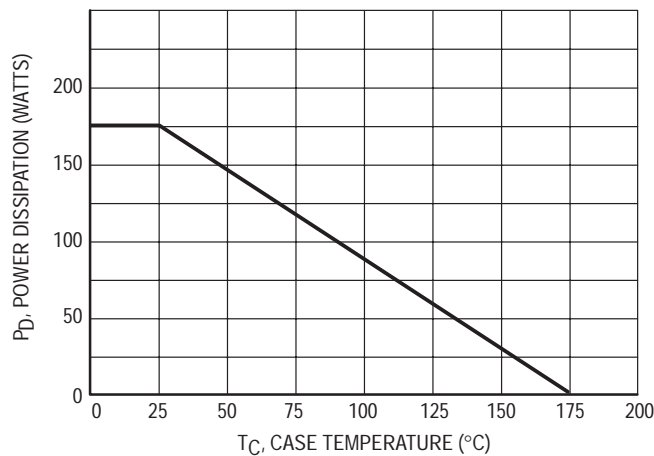
### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	MJ11018 MJ11017	MJ11022 MJ11021	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	150	250	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	150	250	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	50		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	$I_C$	15 30		Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	0.5		Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate Above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	175 1.16		Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–65 to +175 –65 to +200		$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.86	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width 5.0 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq 10\%$ .



**Figure 1. Power Derating**

**Preferred** devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

**PNP**  
**MJ11017**

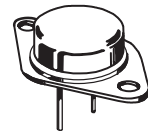
**MJ11021\***

**NPN**  
**MJ11018\***

**MJ11022**

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**30 AMPERE**  
**DARLINGTON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON**  
**60–120 VOLTS**  
**200 WATTS**



**CASE 1–07**  
**TO–204AA**  
**(TO–3)**

**MJ11017 MJ11021 MJ11018 MJ11022**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 0.1 \text{ A dc}, I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CE(sus)}$	150 250	— —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 75, I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 125, I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	— —	1.0 1.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CB}, V_{BE(off)} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CB}, V_{BE(off)} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEV}$	— —	0.5 5.0	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}, I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	2.0	mAdc

**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 10 \text{ A dc}, V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 15 \text{ A dc}, V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	400 100	15,000 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 10 \text{ A dc}, I_B = 100 \text{ mA}$ ) ( $I_C = 15 \text{ A dc}, I_B = 150 \text{ mA}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	2.0 3.4	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage $I_C = 10 \text{ A}, V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	2.8	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 15 \text{ A dc}, I_B = 150 \text{ mA}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	3.8	Vdc

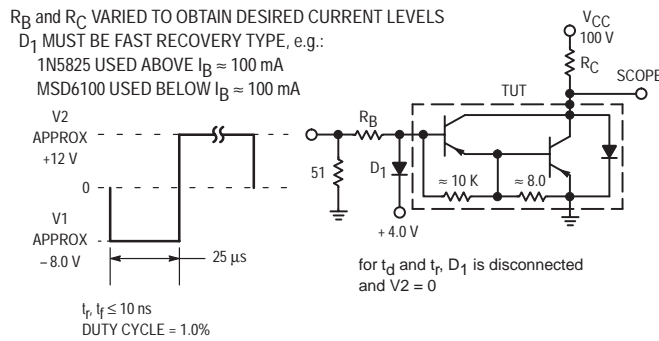
**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current–Gain Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 10 \text{ A dc}, V_{CE} = 3.0 \text{ Vdc}, f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ )	$[h_{fe}]$	3.0	—	Mhz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10 \text{ Vdc}, I_E = 0, f = 0.1 \text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	— —	400 600	pF
Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 10 \text{ A dc}, V_{CE} = 3.0 \text{ Vdc}, f = 1.0 \text{ kHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	75	—	—

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Typical		Unit
		NPN	PNP	
Delay Time	$t_d$	150	75	ns
Rise Time	$t_r$	1.2	0.5	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time	$t_s$	4.4	2.7	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time	$t_f$	10.0	2.5	$\mu\text{s}$

(1) Pulsed Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .



For NPN test circuit reverse diode and voltage polarities.

**Figure 2. Switching Times Test Circuit**

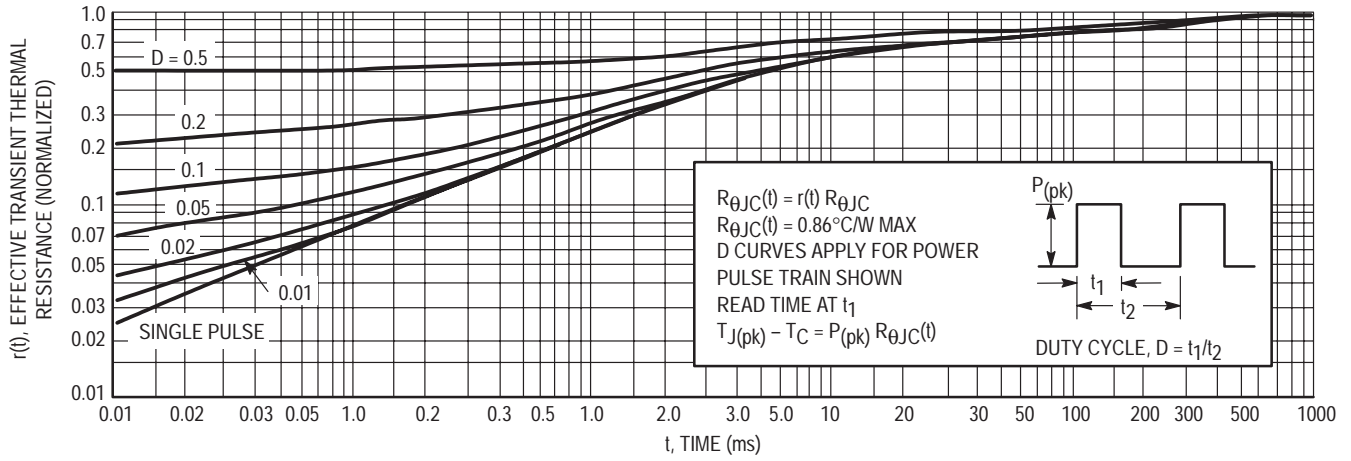


Figure 3. Thermal Response

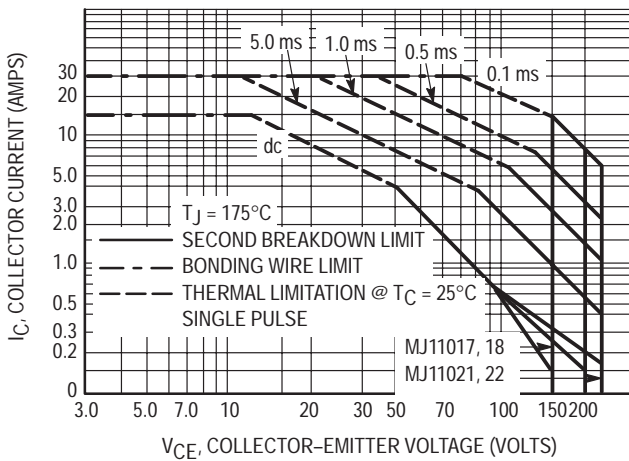


Figure 4. Maximum Rated Forward Bias Safe Operating Area (FBSOA)

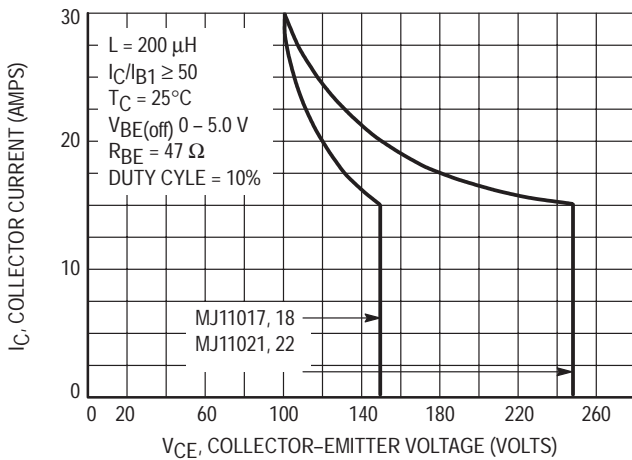


Figure 5. Maximum RBSOA, Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area

**FORWARD BIAS**

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation, i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 4 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 175^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 175^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 3. At high case temperatures thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

**REVERSE BIAS**

For inductive loads, high voltage and high current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off, in most cases, with the base to emitter junction reverse biased. Under these conditions the collector voltage must be held to a safe level at or below a specific value of collector current. This can be accomplished by several means such as active clamping, RC snubbing, load line shaping, etc. The safe level for these devices is specified as Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area and represents the voltage-current conditions during reverse biased turn-off. This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode. Figure 5 gives ROSOA characteristics.

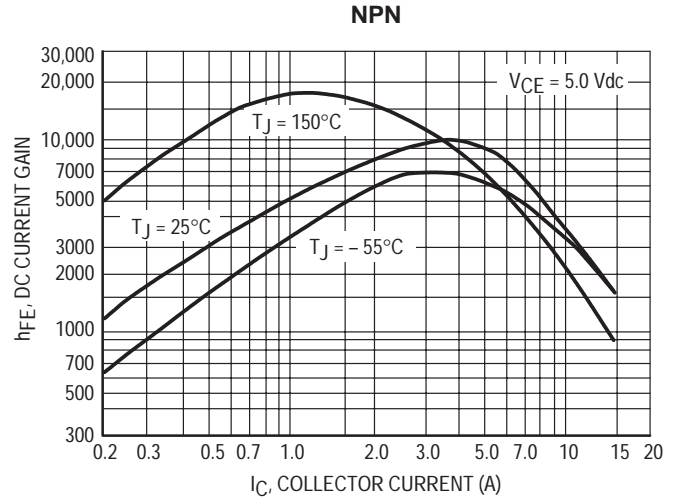
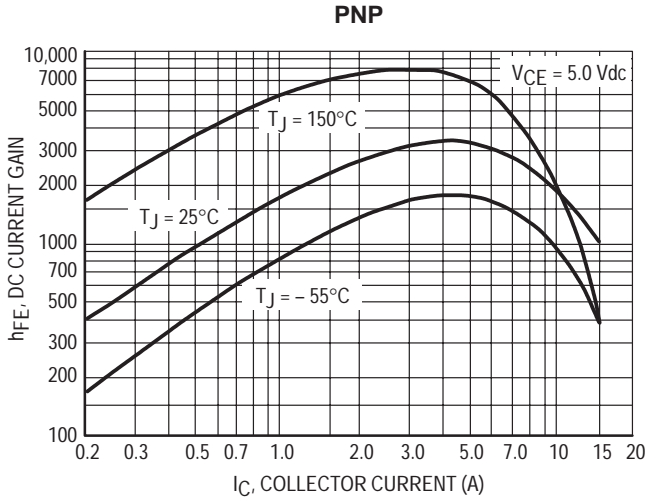


Figure 6. DC Current Gain

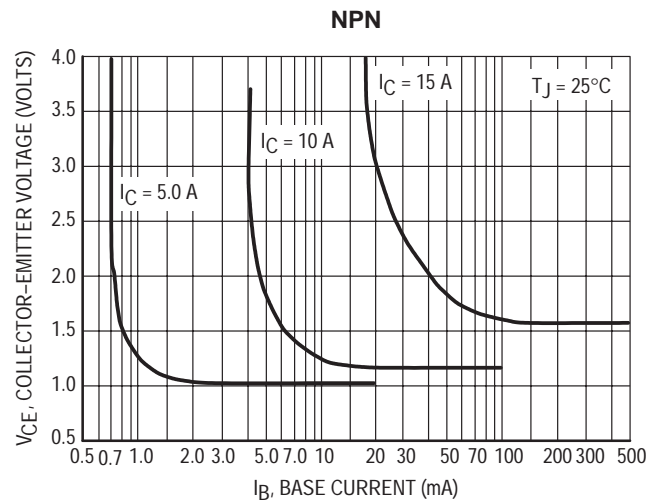
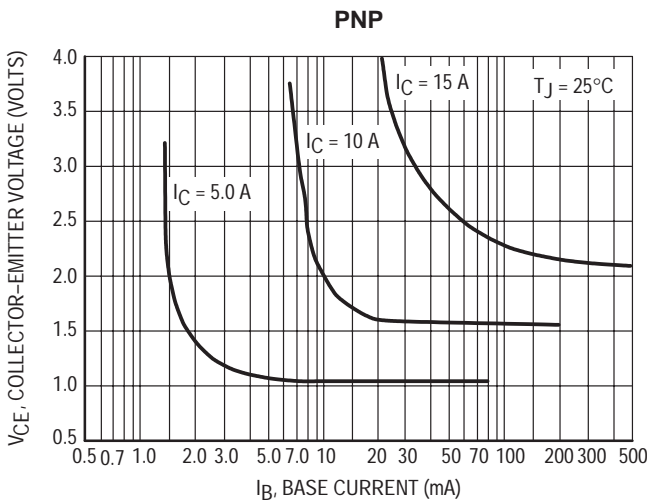


Figure 7. Collector Saturation Region

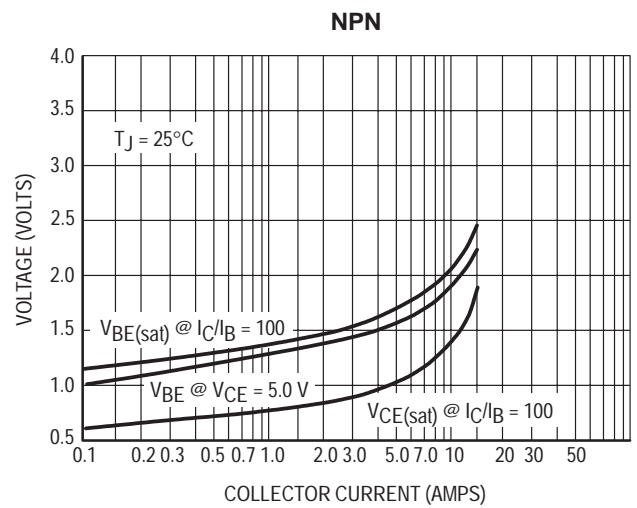
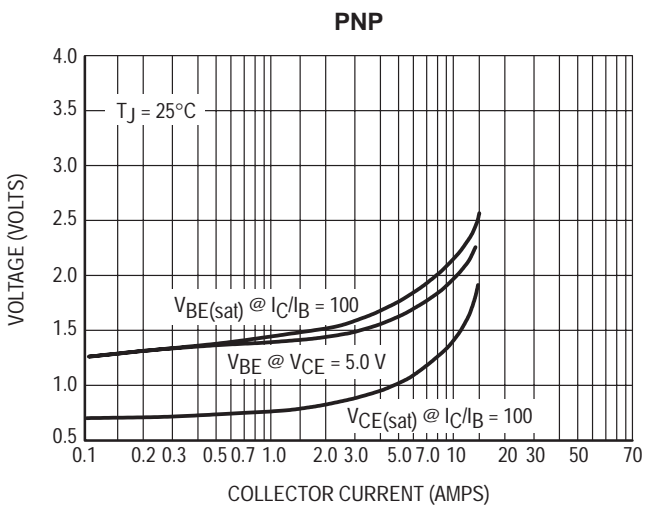


Figure 8. "On" Voltages

# High-Current Complementary Silicon Transistors

... for use as output devices in complementary general purpose amplifier applications.

- High DC Current Gain —  $h_{FE} = 1000$  (Min) @  $I_C = 25$  Adc  
 $h_{FE} = 400$  (Min) @  $I_C = 50$  Adc
- Curves to 100 A (Pulsed)
- Diode Protection to Rated  $I_C$
- Monolithic Construction with Built-In Base-Emitter Shunt Resistor
- Junction Temperature to +200°C

## MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	MJ11028 MJ11029	MJ11030 MJ11031	MJ11032 MJ11033	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	60	90	120	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	60	90	120	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5			Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	50			Adc
Peak	$I_{CM}$	100			
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	2			Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	300			Watts
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-55 to +200			$^\circ\text{C}$

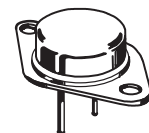
## THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes for $\leq 10$ seconds	$T_L$	275	$^\circ\text{C}$
Thermal Resistance Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.584	$^\circ\text{C}$

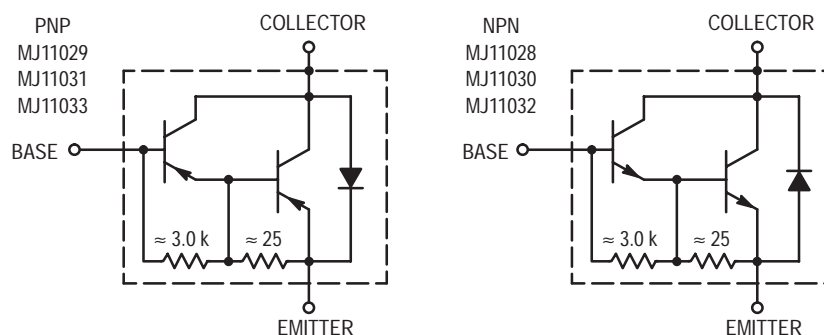
**NPN**  
**MJ11028**  
**MJ11030**  
**MJ11032\***  
**PNP**  
**MJ11029**  
**MJ11031**  
**MJ11033\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**50 AMPERE  
COMPLEMENTARY  
SILICON  
DARLINGTON  
POWER TRANSISTORS  
60-120 VOLTS  
300 WATTS**



**CASE 197A-05  
TO-204AE (TO-3)**



**Figure 1. Darlington Circuit Schematic**

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

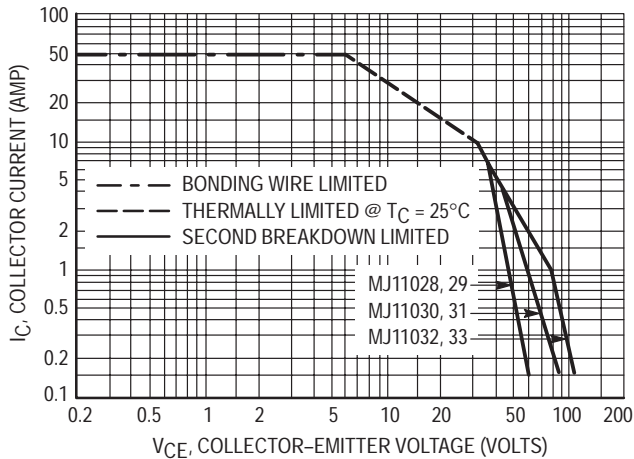


**MJ11028 MJ11030 MJ11032 MJ11029 MJ11031 MJ11033**

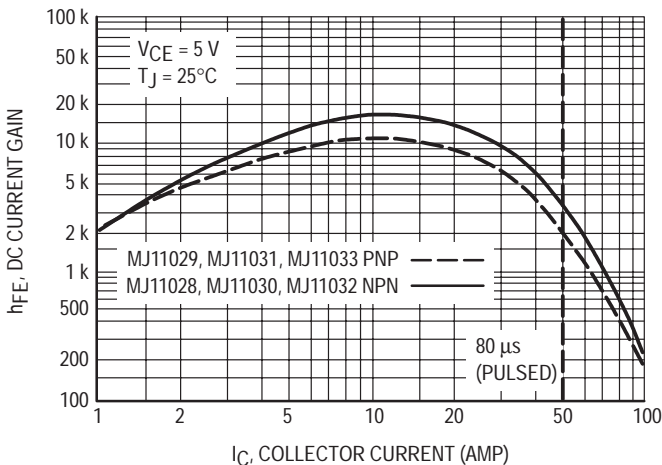
**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Breakdown Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 100\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	MJ11028, MJ11029 MJ11030, MJ11031 MJ11032, MJ11033	$V_{(BR)CEO}$	60 90 120	— — —	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Leakage Current ( $V_{CE} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $R_{BE} = 1\text{ k ohm}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 90\text{ Vdc}$ , $R_{BE} = 1\text{ k ohm}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 120\text{ Vdc}$ , $R_{BE} = 1\text{ k ohm}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $R_{BE} = 1\text{ k ohm}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 90\text{ Vdc}$ , $R_{BE} = 1\text{ k ohm}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 120\text{ Vdc}$ , $R_{BE} = 1\text{ k ohm}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	MJ11028, MJ11029 MJ11030, MJ11031 MJ11032, MJ11033 MJ11028, MJ11029 MJ11030, MJ11031 MJ11032, MJ11033	$I_{CER}$	— — — — — —	2 2 2 10 10 10	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )		$I_{EBO}$	—	5	mAdc
Collector–Emitter Leakage Current ( $V_{CE} = 50\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )		$I_{CEO}$	—	2	mAdc
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)</b>					
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 25\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 50\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ )		$h_{FE}$	1 k 400	18 k —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 25\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 250\text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 50\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 500\text{ mAdc}$ )		$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	2.5 3.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 25\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 200\text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 50\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 300\text{ mAdc}$ )		$V_{BE(sat)}$	— —	3.0 4.5	Vdc

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .



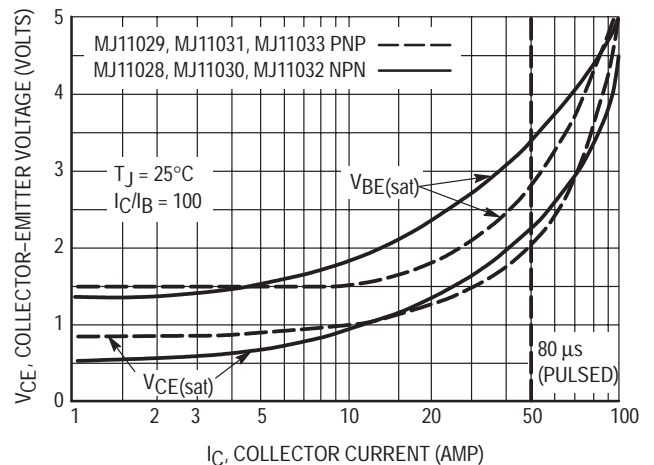
**Figure 2. DC Safe Operating Area**



**Figure 3. DC Current Gain**

There are two limitations on the power-handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation, i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 2 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 200^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.



**Figure 4. "On" Voltage**

*Designer's™ Data Sheet*  
**SWITCHMODE Series**  
**NPN Silicon Power Transistor**

The MJ13333 transistor is designed for high voltage, high-speed, power switching in inductive circuits where fall time is critical. It is particularly suited for line operated switchmode applications such as:

- Switching Regulators
- Inverters
- Solenoid and Relay Drivers
- Motor Controls
- Deflection Circuits

Fast Turn Off Times

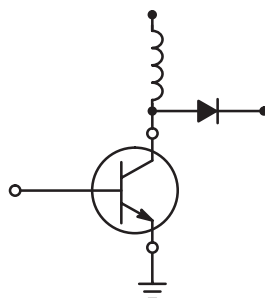
200 ns Inductive Fall Time — 25°C (Typ)

1.8 μs Inductive Storage Time — 25°C (Typ)

Operating Temperature Range -65 to +200°C

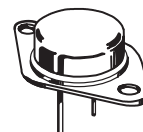
100°C Performance Specified for:

- Reversed Biased SOA with Inductive Loads
- Switching Times with Inductive Loads
- Saturation Voltages
- Leakage Currents



**MJ13333**

**20 AMPERE  
NPN SILICON  
POWER TRANSISTORS  
400-500 VOLTS  
175 WATTS**



**CASE 1-07  
TO-204AA  
(TO-3)**

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	400	Vdc
Collector-Emitter voltage	$V_{CEV}$	700	Vdc
Emitter Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	6.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	20	Adc
Peak (1)	$I_{CM}$	30	
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	10	Adc
Peak (1)	$I_{BM}$	15	
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	175	Watts
@ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$		100	
Derate above 25°C		1.0	W/°C
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +200	°C

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.0	°C/W
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	275	°C

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle ≤ 10%.

Similar device types available with lower  $V_{CEO}$  ratings, see the MJ13330 (200 V) and MJ13331 (250 V).

**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

REV 1

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (Table 1) ( $I_C = 100\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	400	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CEV} = \text{Rated Value}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CEV} = \text{Rated Value}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEV}$	— —	— —	0.25 5.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CEV}$ , $R_{BE} = 50\ \Omega$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CER}$	—	—	5.0	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 6.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	—	1.0	mAdc

**SECOND BREAKDOWN**

Second Breakdown Collector Current with base forward biased	$I_{S/b}$	See Figure 12			
Clamped Inductive SOA with Base Reverse Biased	RBSOA	See Figure 13			

**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	10	—	60	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 20\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 6.7\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— — —	— — —	1.8 5.0 2.4	Vdc
Base Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	— —	— —	1.8 1.8	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f_{test} = 1.0\text{ kHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	125	—	500	pF
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**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

<b>Resistive Load (Table 1)</b>						
Delay Time	( $V_{CC} = 250\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 10\text{ A}$ , $I_{B1} = 2.0\text{ A}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $t_p = 10\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle $\leq 2.0\%$ )	$t_d$	—	0.02	0.1	$\mu\text{s}$
Rise Time		$t_r$	—	0.3	0.7	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time		$t_s$	—	1.6	4.0	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time		$t_f$	—	0.3	0.7	$\mu\text{s}$
<b>Inductive Load, Clamped (Table 1)</b>						
Storage Time	( $I_C = 10\text{ A(pk)}$ , $V_{clamp} = 250\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_{B1} = 2.0\text{ A}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_{sv}$	—	2.5	5.0	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		$t_c$	—	0.8	2.0	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time	( $I_C = 10\text{ A(pk)}$ , $V_{clamp} = 250\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_{B1} = 2.0\text{ A}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_{sv}$	—	1.8	—	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		$t_c$	—	0.4	—	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time		$t_{fi}$	—	0.2	—	$\mu\text{s}$

(1) Pulse Test:  $PW = 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

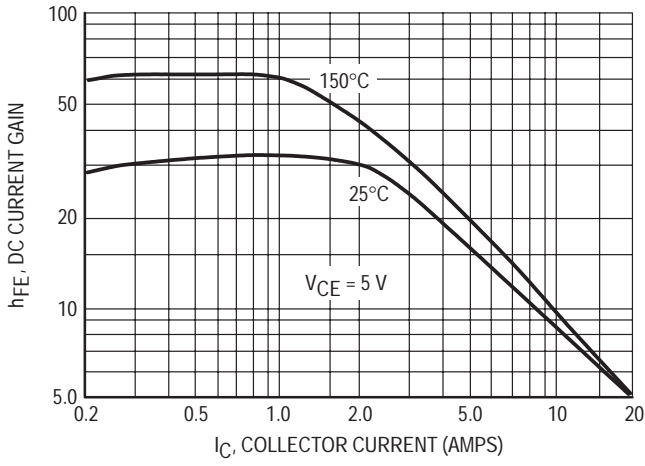


Figure 1. DC Current Gain

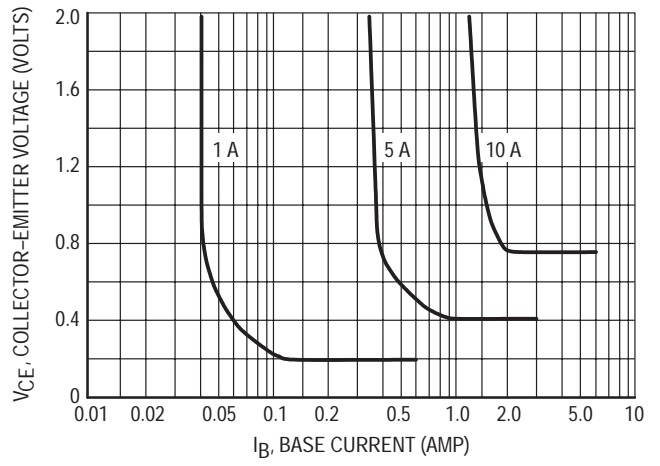


Figure 2. Collector Saturation Region

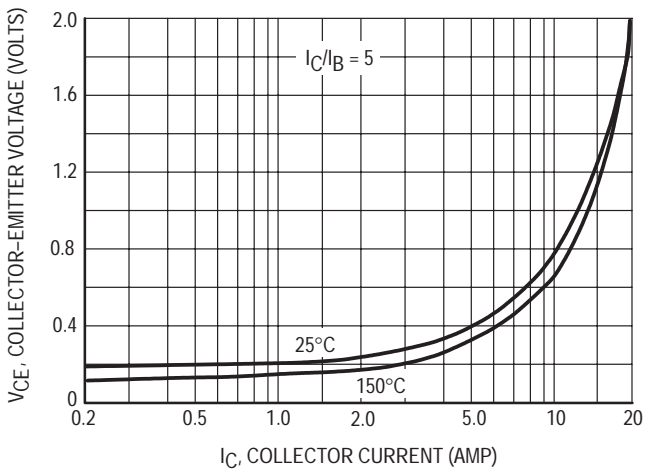


Figure 3. Collector-Emitter Saturation Region

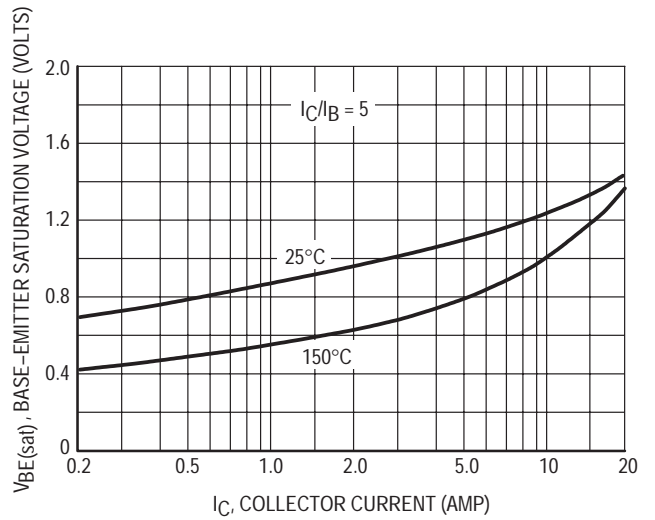


Figure 4. Base-Emitter Voltage

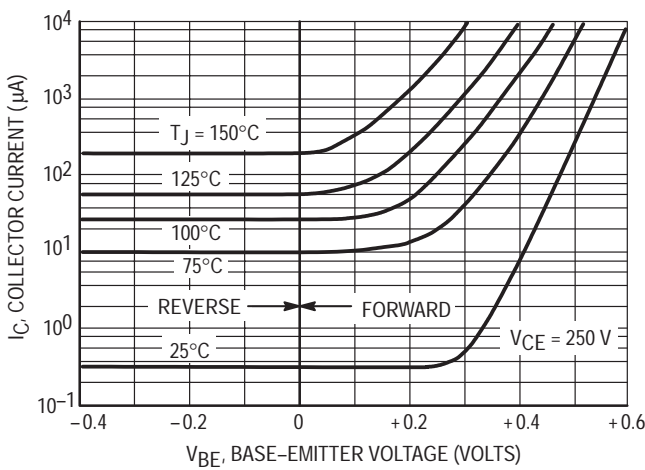


Figure 5. Collector Cutoff Region

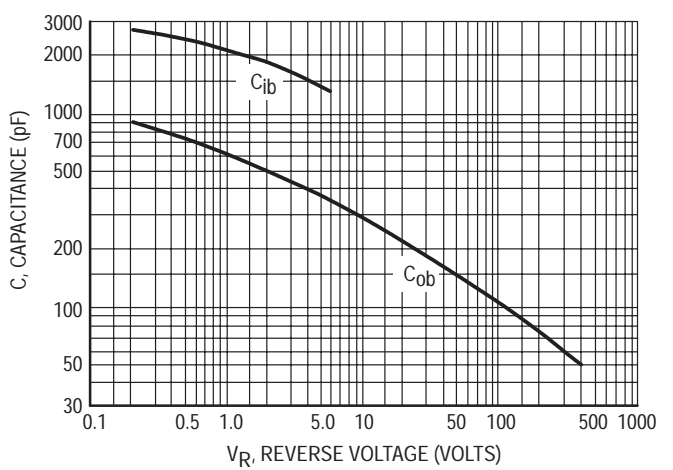


Figure 6. Capacitance

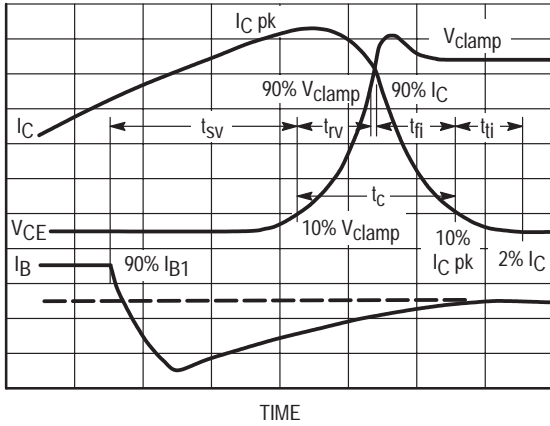


Figure 7. Inductive Switching Measurements

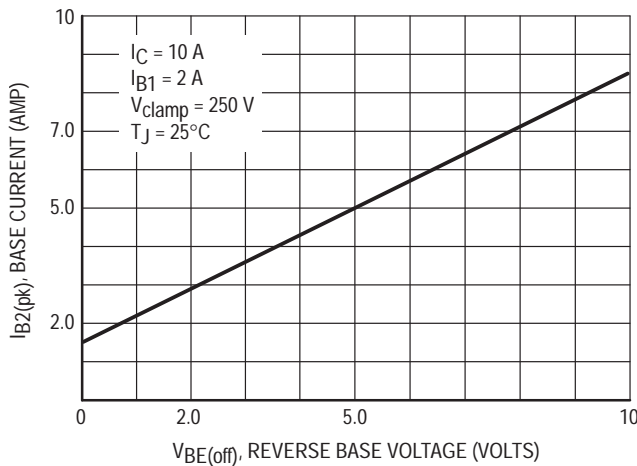


Figure 8. Reverse Base Current versus  $V_{BE(off)}$  With No External Base Resistance

**SWITCHING TIMES NOTE**

In resistive switching circuits, rise, fall, and storage times have been defined and apply to both current and voltage waveforms since they are in phase. However, for inductive loads which are common to SWITCHMODE power supplies and hammer drivers, current and voltage waveforms are not in phase. Therefore, separate measurements must be made on each waveform to determine the total switching time. For this reason, the following new terms have been defined.

- $t_{SV}$  = Voltage Storage Time, 90%  $I_{B1}$  to 10%  $V_{clamp}$
- $t_{RV}$  = Voltage Rise Time, 10 – 90%  $V_{clamp}$
- $t_{fi}$  = Current Fall Time, 90 – 10%  $I_C$
- $t_{ti}$  = Current Tail, 10 – 2%  $I_C$
- $t_c$  = Crossover Time, 10%  $V_{clamp}$  to 10%  $I_C$

An enlarged portion of the inductive switching waveforms is shown in Figure 7 to aid in the visual identity of these terms.

For the designer, there is minimal switching loss during storage time and the predominant switching power losses occur during the crossover interval and can be obtained using the standard equation from AN-222:

$$P_{SWT} = 1/2 V_{CC} I_C (t_c) f$$

In general,  $t_{RV} + t_{fi} \approx t_c$ . However, at lower test currents this relationship may not be valid.

As is common with most switching transistors, resistive switching is specified at 25°C and has become a benchmark for designers. However, for designers of high frequency converter circuits, the user oriented specifications which make this a "SWITCHMODE" transistor are the inductive switching speeds ( $t_c$  and  $t_{SV}$ ) which are guaranteed at 100°C.

**RESISTIVE SWITCHING PERFORMANCE**

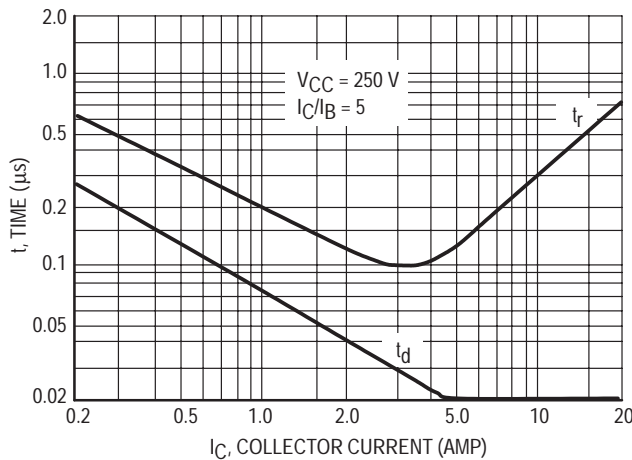


Figure 9. Turn-On Switching Times

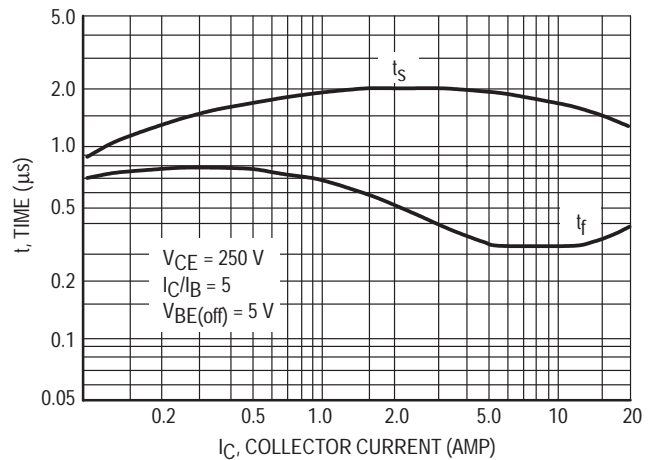
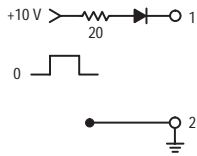
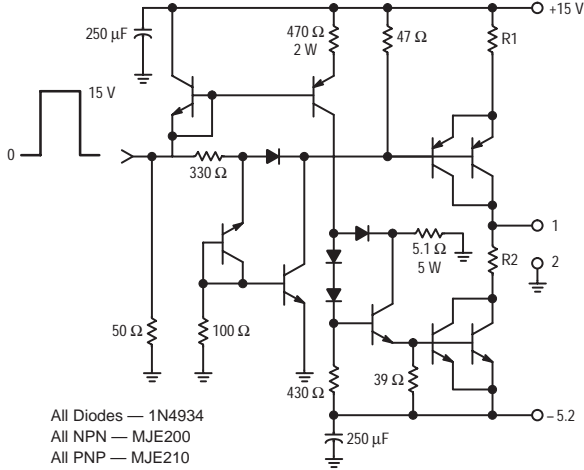
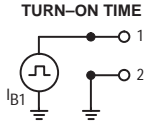
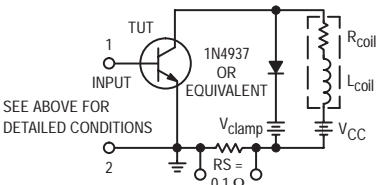
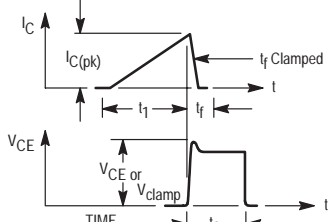
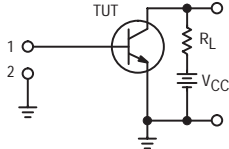


Figure 10. Turn-Off Switching Times

Table 1. Test Conditions for Dynamic Performance

	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub>	RBSOA AND INDUCTIVE SWITCHING	RESISTIVE SWITCHING
INPUT CONDITIONS	 <p>PW Varied to Attain I<sub>C</sub> = 100 mA</p>	 <p>All Diodes — 1N4934 All NPN — MJE200 All PNP — MJE210</p> <p>Adjust R1 to obtain I<sub>B1</sub> For switching and RBSOA, R2 = 0 For V<sub>CEO(sus)</sub>, R2 = ∞</p>	 <p>TURN-ON TIME</p> <p>TURN-OFF TIME</p> <p>I<sub>B1</sub> adjusted to obtain the forced h<sub>FE</sub> desired</p> <p>Use inductive switching driver as the input to the resistive test circuit.</p>
CIRCUIT VALUES	L <sub>coil</sub> = 80 mH, V <sub>CC</sub> = 10 V R <sub>coil</sub> = 0.7 Ω	L <sub>coil</sub> = 180 μH R <sub>coil</sub> = 0.05 Ω V <sub>CC</sub> = 20 V V <sub>clamp</sub> = 250 V R <sub>B</sub> adjusted to attain desired I <sub>B1</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> = 250 V R <sub>L</sub> = 50 Ω Pulse Width = 10 μs
TEST CIRCUITS	<p>INDUCTIVE TEST CIRCUIT</p>  <p>SEE ABOVE FOR DETAILED CONDITIONS</p>	<p>OUTPUT WAVEFORMS</p>  <p>t<sub>1</sub> Adjusted to Obtain I<sub>C</sub></p> $t_1 = \frac{L_{coil} (I_{Cpk})}{V_{CC}}$ $t_2 = \frac{L_{coil} (I_{Cpk})}{V_{Clamp}}$ <p>Test Equipment Scope — Tektronix 475 or Equivalent</p>	<p>RESISTIVE TEST CIRCUIT</p> 

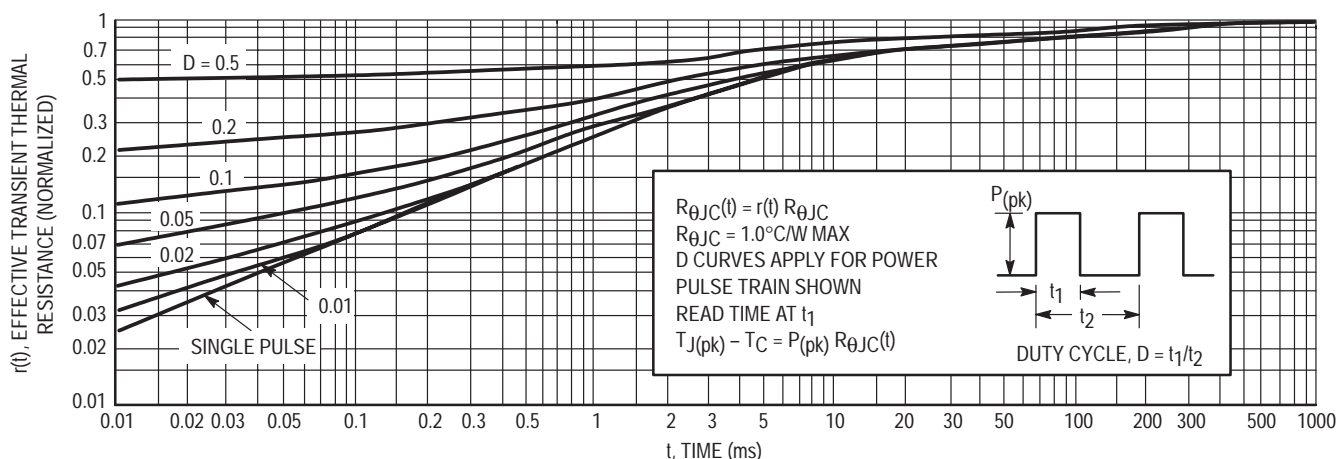


Figure 11. Thermal Response

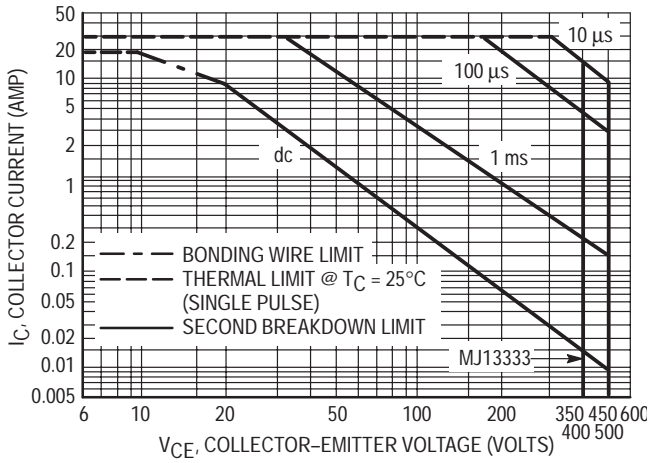


Figure 12. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

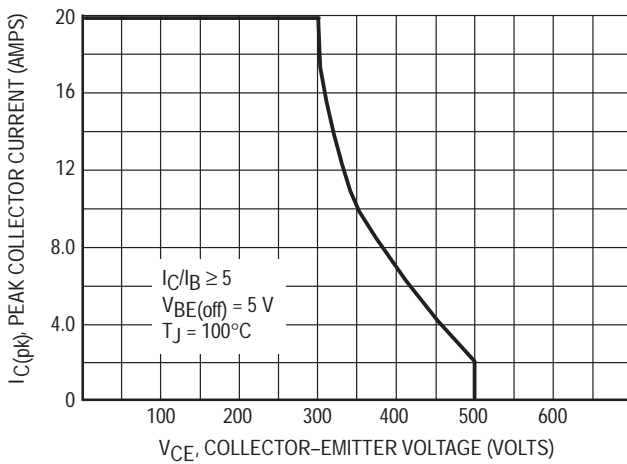


Figure 13. RBSOA, Reverse Bias Switching Safe Operating Area

SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION

FORWARD BIAS

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation, i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 12 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C \geq 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 12 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 14.

$T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 11. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

REVERSE BIAS

For inductive loads, high voltage and high current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off, in most cases, with the base to emitter junction reverse biased. Under these conditions the collector voltage must be held to a safe level at or below a specific value of collector current. This can be accomplished by several means such as active clamping, RC snubbing, load line shaping, etc. The safe level for these devices is specified as Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area and represents the voltage-current condition allowable during reverse biased turn-off. This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode. Figure 13 gives the complete RBSOA characteristics.

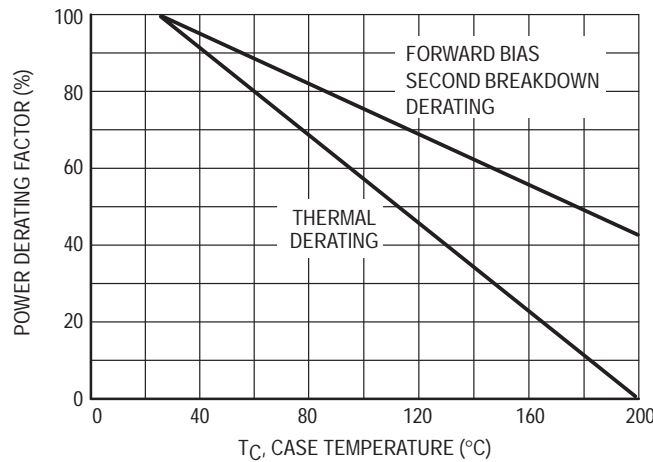


Figure 14. Power Derating

## High-Current Complementary Silicon Power Transistors

... designed for use in high-power amplifier and switching circuit applications,

- High Current Capability —  $I_C$  Continuous = 60 Amperes
- DC Current Gain —  $h_{FE} = 15-100$  @  $I_C = 50$  Adc
- Low Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage —  
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 2.5$  Vdc (Max) @  $I_C = 50$  Adc

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	MJ14001	MJ14002 MJ14003	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	60	80	Vdc
Collector Base Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	60	80	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	5		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	60		Adc
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	15		Adc
Emitter Current — Continuous	$I_E$	75		
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	300	17	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +200		$^\circ\text{C}$

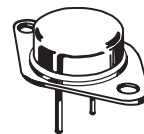
### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.584	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

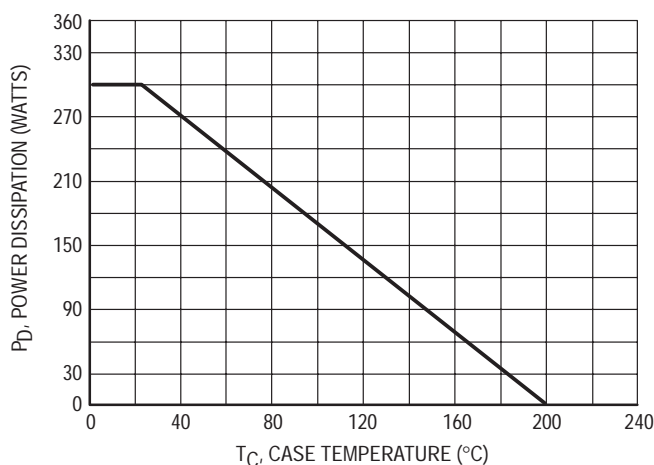
**NPN**  
**MJ14002\***  
**PNP**  
**MJ14001**  
**MJ14003\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**60 AMPERES  
COMPLEMENTARY  
SILICON  
POWER TRANSISTORS  
60-80 VOLTS  
300 WATTS**



**CASE 197A-05  
TO-204AE (TO-3)**



**Figure 1. Power Derating**

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 2



# MJ14002 MJ14001 MJ14003

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 200\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	60 80	— —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 30\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 40\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	— —	1.0 1.0	mA
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ V}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ V}$ )	$I_{CEX}$	— —	1.0 1.0	mA
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$	— —	1.0 1.0	mA
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	1.0	mA

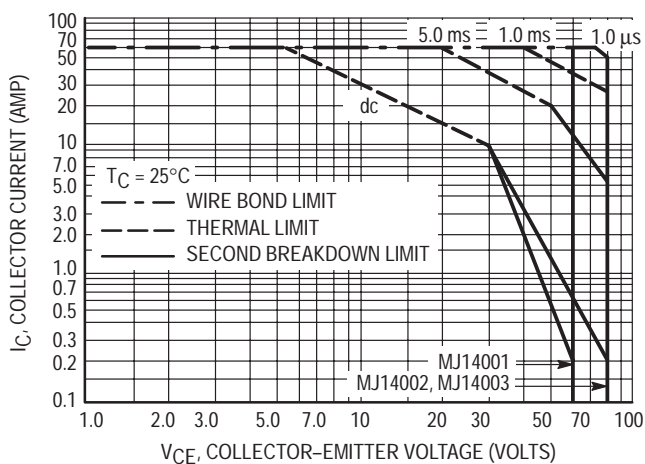
## ON CHARACTERISTICS

DC Current Gain (1) ( $I_C = 25\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ V}$ ) ( $I_C = 50\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ V}$ ) ( $I_C = 60\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ V}$ )	$h_{FE}$	30 15 5	— 100 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 25\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 2.5\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 50\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 60\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 12\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— — —	1 2.5 3	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 25\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 2.5\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 50\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 60\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 12\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	— — —	2 3 4	Vdc

## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 0.1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	2000	pF
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(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

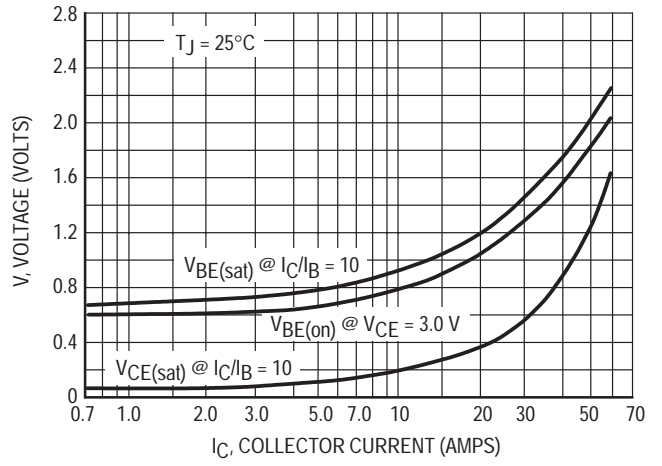
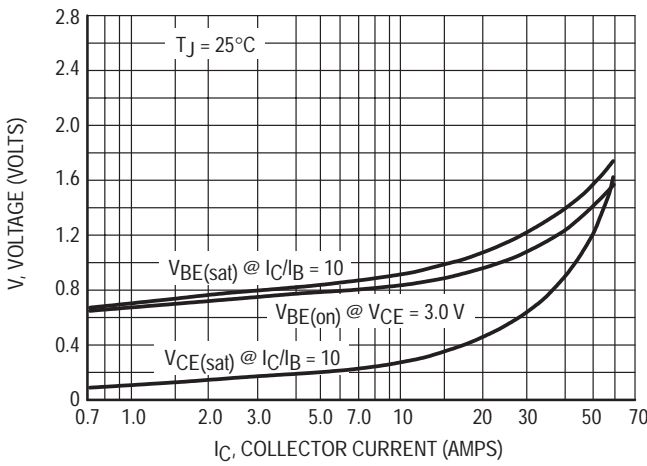
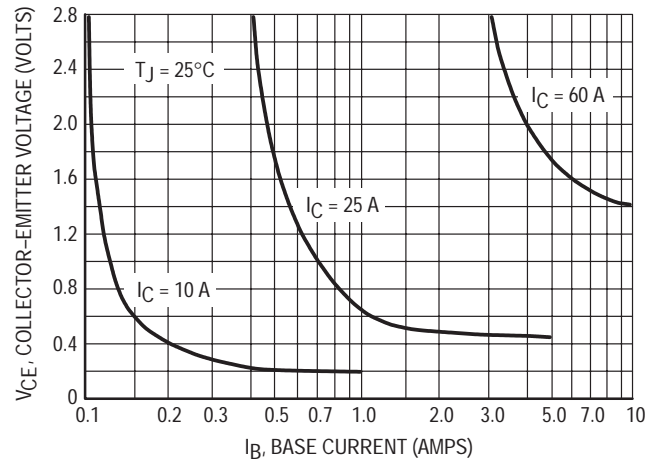
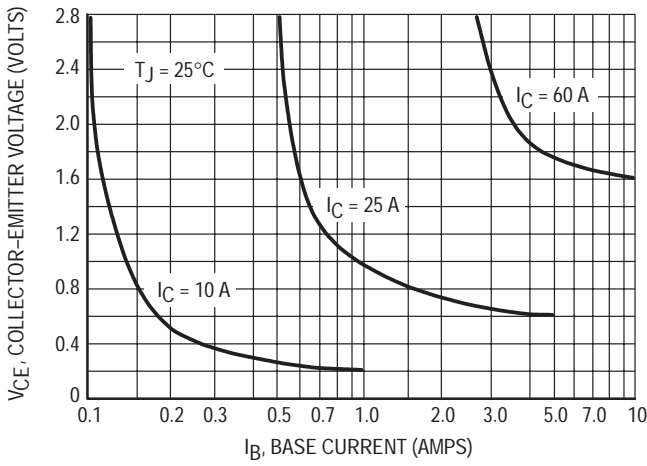
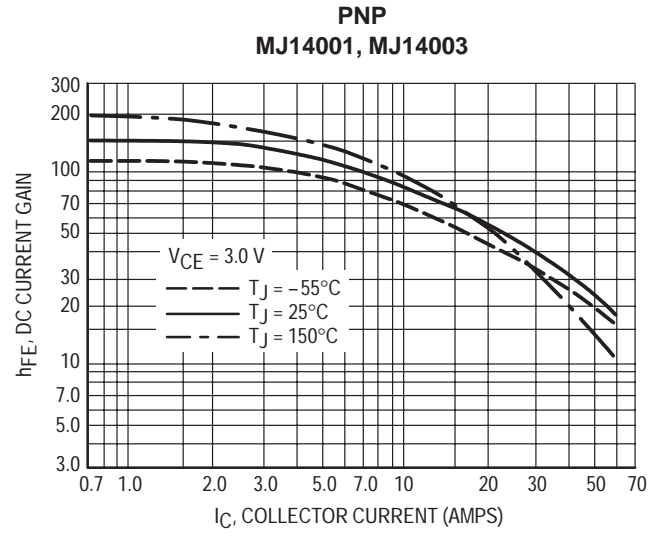
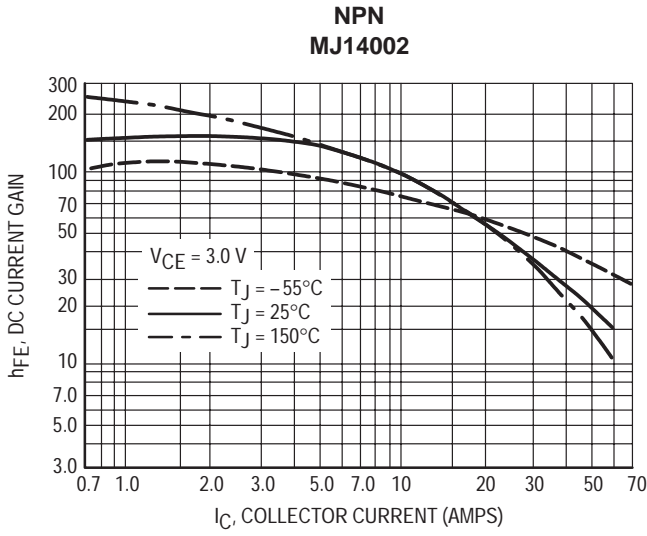


**Figure 2. Maximum Rated Forward Biased Safe Operating Area**

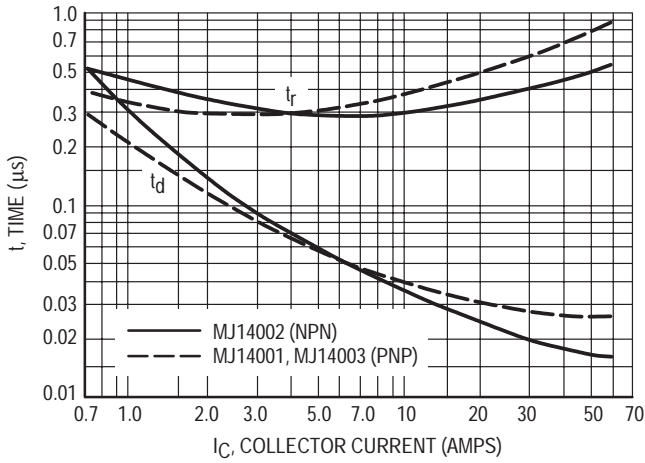
There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation: i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 2 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 200^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 200^\circ\text{C}$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 13. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

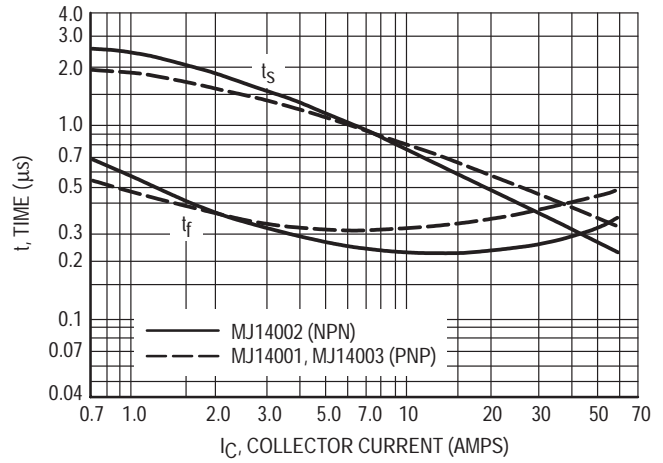
TYPICAL ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS



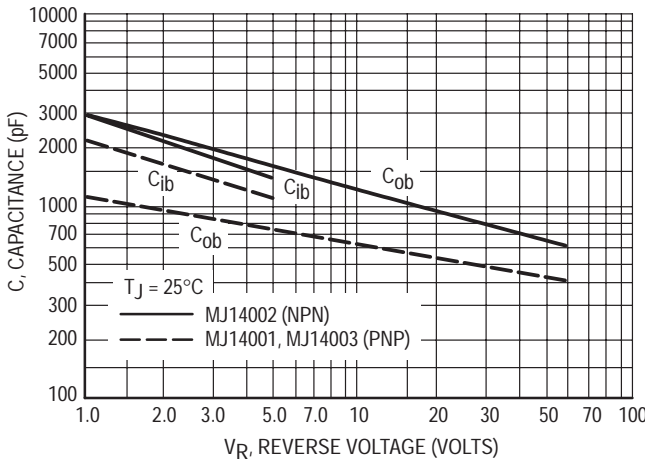
**MJ14002 MJ14001 MJ14003**



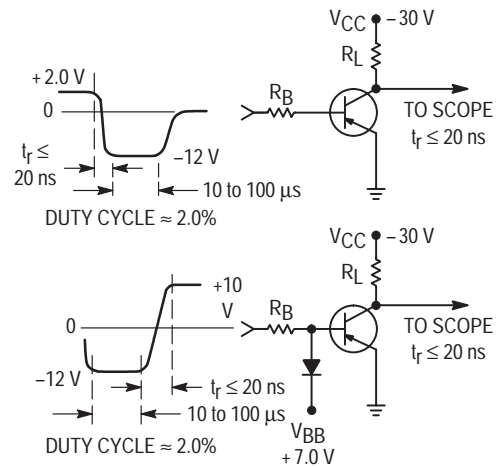
**Figure 9. Turn-On Switching Times**



**Figure 10. Turn-Off Switching Times**

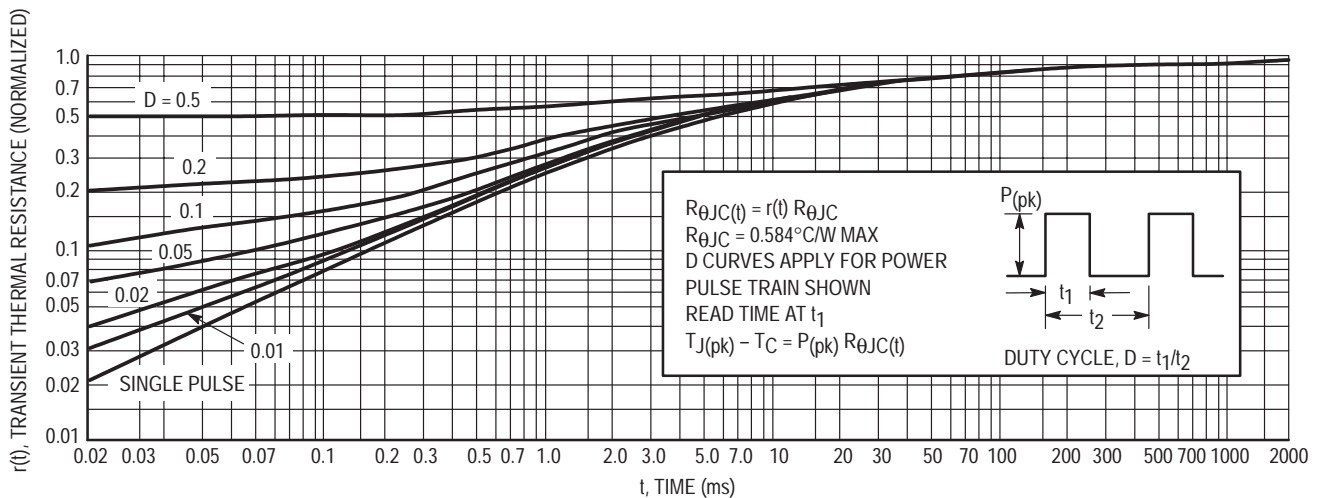


**Figure 11. Capacitance Variation**



FOR CURVES OF FIGURES 3 & 6,  $R_B$  &  $R_L$  ARE VARIED. INPUT LEVELS ARE APPROXIMATELY AS SHOWN. FOR NPN CIRCUITS, REVERSE ALL POLARITIES.

**Figure 12. Switching Test Circuit**



**Figure 13. Thermal Response**

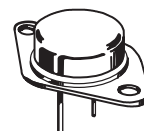
## Complementary Silicon Power Transistors

The MJ15001 and MJ15002 are EpiBase power transistors designed for high power audio, disk head positioners and other linear applications.

- High Safe Operating Area (100% Tested) —  
200 W @ 40 V  
50 W @ 100 V
- For Low Distortion Complementary Designs
- High DC Current Gain —  
 $h_{FE} = 25$  (Min) @  $I_C = 4$  Adc

**NPN**  
**MJ15001**  
**PNP**  
**MJ15002**

**15 AMPERE**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON**  
**140 VOLTS**  
**200 WATTS**



**CASE 1-07**  
**TO-204AA**  
**(TO-3)**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	140	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	140	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	5	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	15	Adc
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	5	Adc
Emitter Current — Continuous	$I_E$	20	Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	200 1.14	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +200	$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.875	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/16" from Case for $\leq 10$ seconds	$T_L$	265	$^\circ\text{C}$

# MJ15001 MJ15002

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 200\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	140	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 140\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 140\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEX}$	— —	100 2	$\mu\text{Adc}$ mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 140\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	—	250	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	100	$\mu\text{Adc}$

## SECOND BREAKDOWN

Second Breakdown Collector Current with Base Forward Biased ( $V_{CE} = 40\text{ Vdc}$ , $t = 1\text{ s}$ (non-repetitive)) ( $V_{CE} = 100\text{ Vdc}$ , $t = 1\text{ s}$ (non-repetitive))	$I_{S/b}$	5 0.5	— —	Adc
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## ON CHARACTERISTICS

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 4\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	25	150	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 4\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	1	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 4\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	2	Vdc

## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f_{test} = 0.5\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	2	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f_{test} = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	1000	pF

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

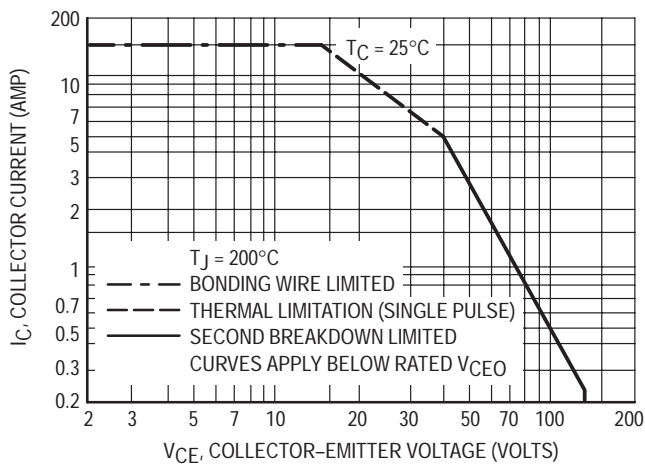


Figure 1. Active–Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 1 is based on  $T_J (pk) = 200^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

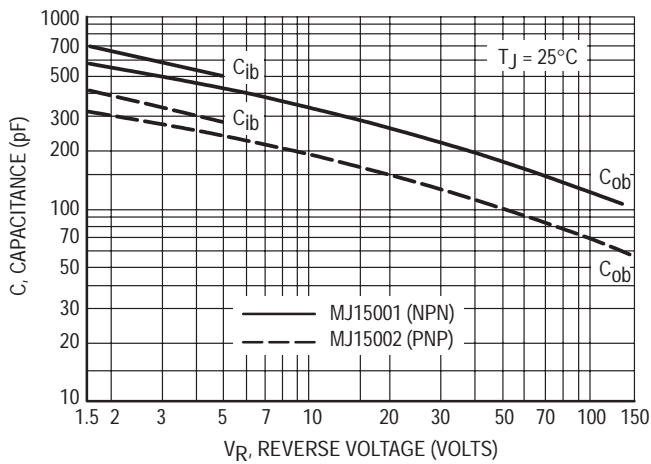


Figure 2. Capacitances

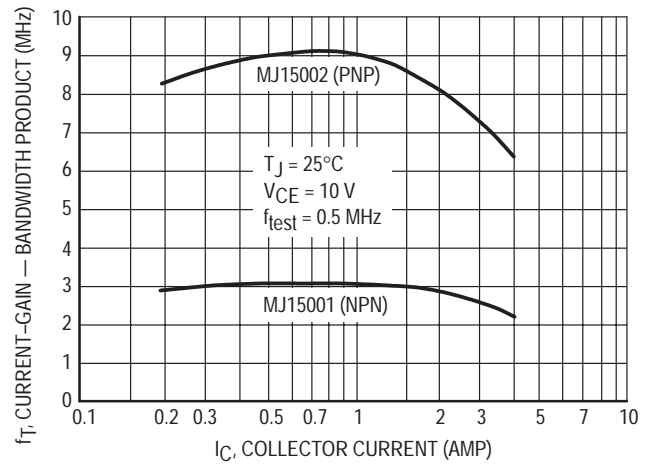


Figure 3. Current-Gain — Bandwidth Product

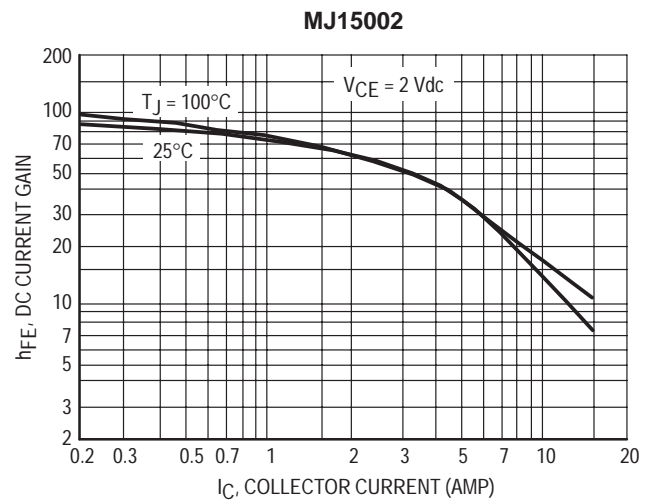
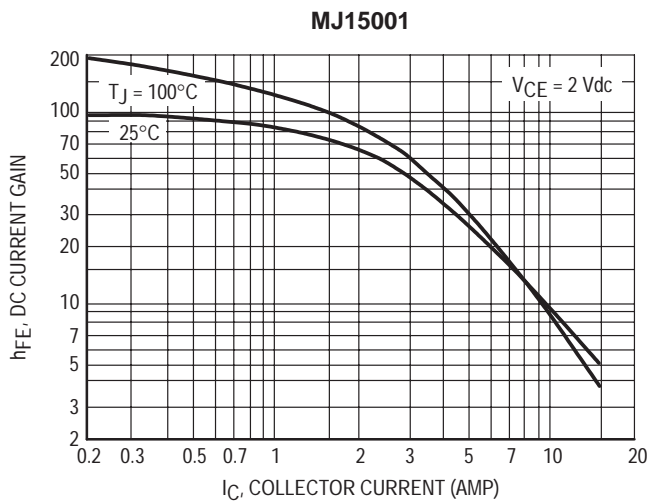


Figure 4. DC Current Gain

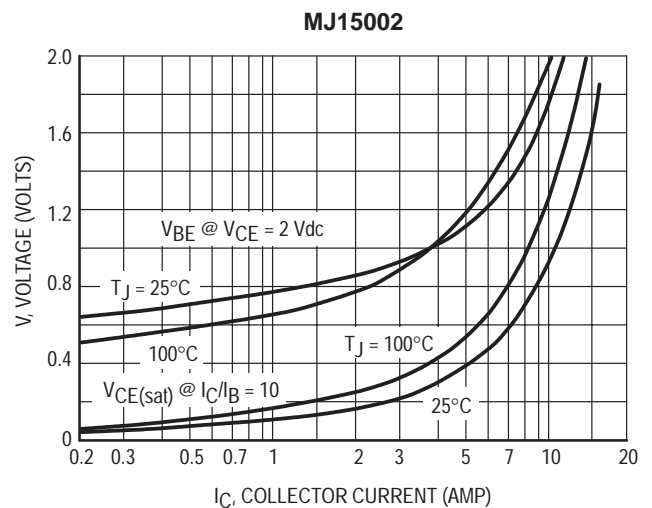
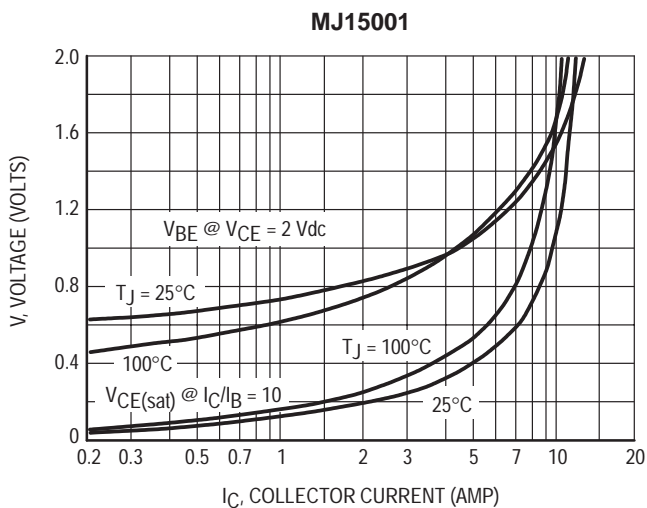


Figure 5. "On" Voltages

## Complementary Silicon Power Transistors

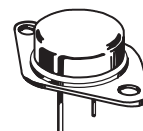
The MJ15003 and MJ15004 are PowerBase power transistors designed for high power audio, disk head positioners and other linear applications.

- High Safe Operating Area (100% Tested) —  
250 W @ 50 V
- For Low Distortion Complementary Designs
- High DC Current Gain —  
 $h_{FE} = 25$  (Min) @  $I_C = 5$  Adc

**NPN**  
**MJ15003\***  
**PNP**  
**MJ15004\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**20 AMPERE**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON**  
**140 VOLTS**  
**250 WATTS**



**CASE 1-07**  
**TO-204AA**  
**(TO-3)**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	140	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	140	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	5	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	20	Adc
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	5	Adc
Emitter Current — Continuous	$I_E$	25	Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	250 1.43	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +200	$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.70	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/16" from Case for $\leq 10$ seconds	$T_L$	265	$^\circ\text{C}$

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 7

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 200\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CE(sus)}$	140	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 140\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 140\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEX}$	— —	100 2	$\mu\text{A}$ mA
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 140\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	—	250	$\mu\text{A}$
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	100	$\mu\text{A}$

**SECOND BREAKDOWN**

Second Breakdown Collector Current with Base Forward Biased ( $V_{CE} = 50\text{ Vdc}$ , $t = 1\text{ s}$ (non repetitive)) ( $V_{CE} = 100\text{ Vdc}$ , $t = 1\text{ s}$ (non repetitive))	$I_{S/b}$	5 1	— —	A
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**ON CHARACTERISTICS**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 5\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 2\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	25	150	
Collector Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 5\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 0.5\text{ A}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	1	Vdc
Base Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 5\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 2\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	2	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 0.5\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f_{test} = 0.5\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	2	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f_{test} = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	1000	pF

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

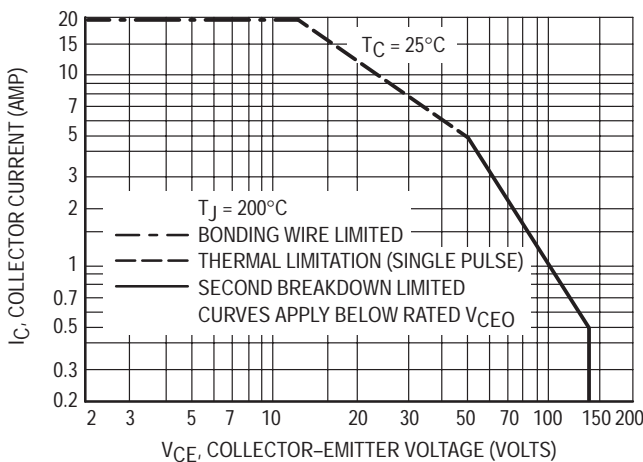


Figure 1. Active-Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the powerhandling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 1 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 200^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.



## Advance Information

# Complementary Silicon Power Transistors

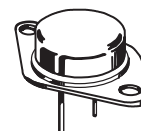
The MJ15011 and MJ15012 are PowerBase power transistors designed for high-power audio, disk head positioners, and other linear applications. These devices can also be used in power switching circuits such as relay or solenoid drivers, dc-to-dc converters or inverters.

- High Safe Operating Area (100% Tested)  
1.2 A @ 100 V
- Completely Characterized for Linear Operation
- High DC Current Gain and Low Saturation Voltage  
h<sub>FE</sub> = 20 (Min) @ 2 A, 2 V  
V<sub>CE(sat)</sub> = 2.5 V (Max) @ I<sub>C</sub> = 4 A, I<sub>B</sub> = 0.4 A
- For Low Distortion Complementary Designs

**NPN**  
**MJ15011\***  
**PNP**  
**MJ15012\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**10 AMPERE**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**250 VOLTS**  
**200 WATTS**



**CASE 1-07**  
**TO-204AA**  
**(TO-3)**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V <sub>CEO</sub>	250	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V <sub>CEX</sub>	250	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V <sub>EB</sub>	5	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	I <sub>C</sub>	10	Adc
— Peak (1)	I <sub>CM</sub>	15	
Base Current — Continuous	I <sub>B</sub>	2	Adc
— Peak (1)	I <sub>BM</sub>	5	
Emitter Current — Continuous	I <sub>E</sub>	12	Adc
— Peak (1)	I <sub>EM</sub>	20	
Total Power Dissipation @ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C	P <sub>D</sub>	200	Watts
Derate above 25°C		1.14	W/°C
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	T <sub>J</sub> , T <sub>stg</sub>	-65 to +200	°C

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	R <sub>θJC</sub>	0.875	°C/W
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes	T <sub>L</sub>	265	°C

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle ≤ 10%.

This document contains information on a new product. Specifications and information herein are subject to change without notice.

**Preferred** devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Breakdown Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 100\text{ mA}$ )	$V_{(BR)CEO}$	250	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 200\text{ Vdc}$ )	$I_{CEO}$	—	1	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 250\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 15\text{ Vdc}$ )	$I_{CEX}$	—	500	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	500	$\mu\text{Adc}$

**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 4\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	20 5	100 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.2\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 4\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	0.8 2.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 4\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	2	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	750	pF
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**SECOND BREAKDOWN**

Second Breakdown Collector Current with Base Forward Biased ( $V_{CE} = 40\text{ Vdc}$ , $t = 0.5\text{ s}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 100\text{ Vdc}$ , $t = 0.5\text{ s}$ )	$I_{S/b}$	5 1.4	— —	Adc
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(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

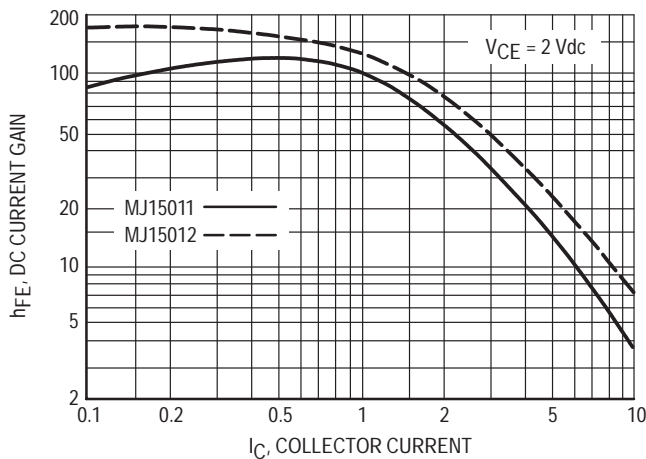


Figure 1. DC Current Gain

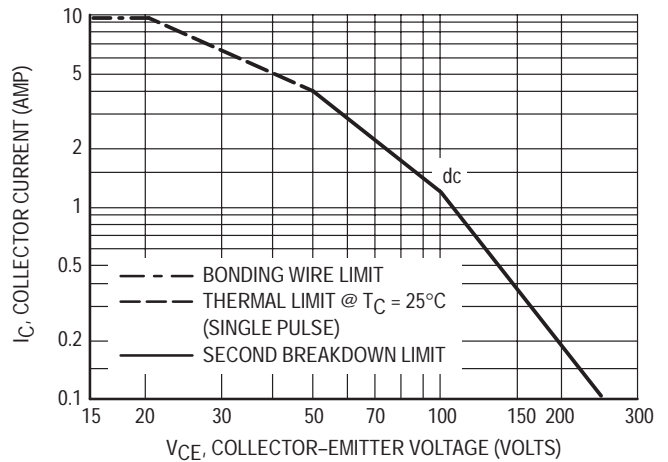


Figure 2. Active Region Safe Operating Area

**MJ15015, MJ15016**  
(See 2N3055A)

## Advance Information

# Complementary Silicon Power Transistors

... designed for use as high frequency drivers in Audio Amplifiers.

- High Gain Complementary Silicon Power Transistors
- Safe Operating Area 100% Tested  
50 V, 3.0 A, 1.0 Sec.
- Excellent Frequency Response —  $f_T = 20$  MHz min.

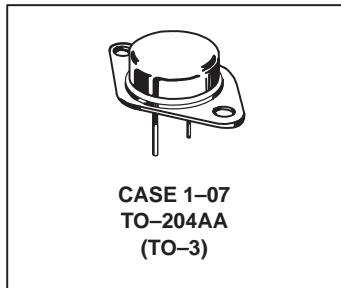
**NPN**  
**MJ15018**  
**MJ15020\***  
**PNP**  
**MJ15019**  
**MJ15021\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

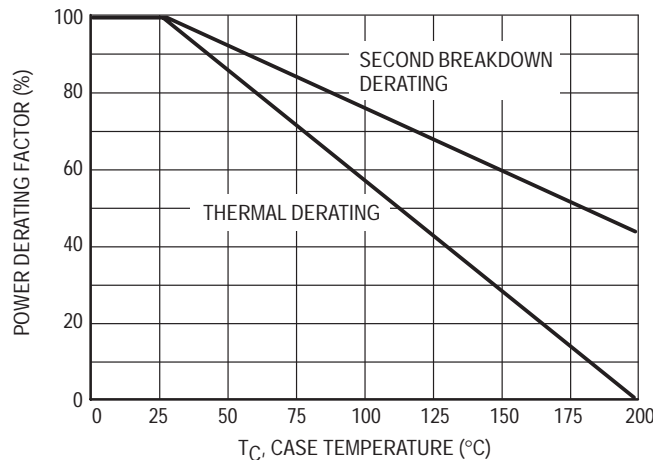
Rating	Symbol	MJ15018 MJ15019	MJ15020 MJ15021	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	200	250	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	200	250	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	7.0		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	4.0		Adc
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	2.0		Adc
Emitter Current — Continuous	$I_E$	6.0		Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	150 0.86		Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +200		$^\circ\text{C}$

**4.0 AMPERES**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**200 AND 250 VOLTS**  
**150 WATTS**



### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.17	$^\circ\text{C/W}$



**Figure 1. Power Derating**

This document contains information on a new product. Specifications and information herein are subject to change without notice.

**Preferred** devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 100\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CE(sus)}$	200 250	— —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 150\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 200\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	— —	500 500	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 7.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	500	$\mu\text{Adc}$

**SECOND BREAKDOWN**

Second Breakdown Collector Current with Base Forward–Biased ( $V_{CE} = 50\text{ Vdc}$ , $t = 0.5\text{ s}$ (non–repetitive))	$I_{S/b}$	3.0	—	Adc
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**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ V}$ ) ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ V}$ )	$h_{FE}$	30 10	— —	
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.1\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	1.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter on Voltage ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	2.0	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f_{test} = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	20	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $F_{test} = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	500	pF

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$

**TYPICAL DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

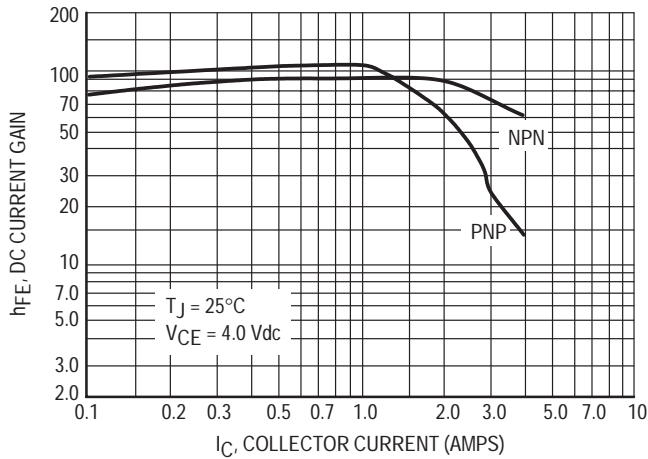


Figure 2. DC Current Gain

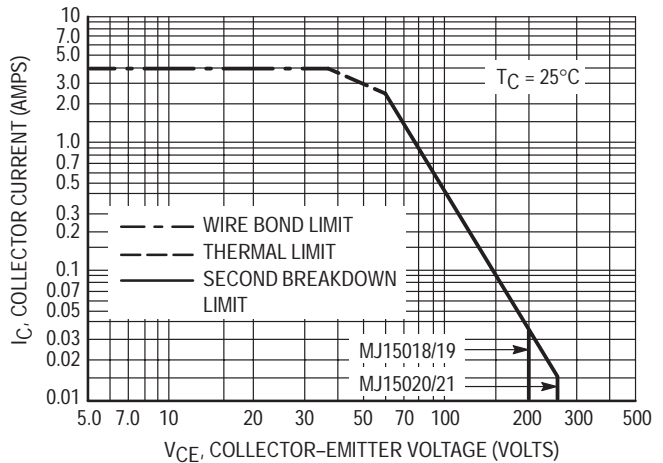


Figure 3. Maximum Rated Forward Biased Safe Operating Area

## Silicon Power Transistors

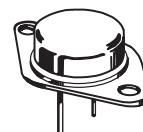
The MJ15022 and MJ15024 are PowerBase power transistors designed for high power audio, disk head positioners and other linear applications.

- High Safe Operating Area (100% Tested) —  
2 A @ 80 V
- High DC Current Gain —  
 $h_{FE} = 15$  (Min) @  $I_C = 8$  Adc

**NPN**  
**MJ15022**  
**MJ15024\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**16 AMPERE**  
**SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**200 AND 250 VOLTS**  
**250 WATTS**



**CASE 1-07**  
**TO-204AA**  
**(TO-3)**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	MJ15022	MJ15024	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	200	250	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB0}$	350	400	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	5		Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEX}$	400		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak (1)	$I_C$	16 30		Adc
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	5		Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	250 1.43		Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +200		$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.70	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq$  10%.

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 100\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	MJ15022 MJ15024	$V_{CE(sus)}$	200 250	—
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 200\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 250\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ )	MJ15022 MJ15024	$I_{CEX}$	— —	250 250
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 150\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 200\text{ vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	MJ15022 MJ15024	$I_{CEO}$	— —	500 500
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )		$I_{EBO}$	—	500

**SECOND BREAKDOWN**

Second Breakdown Collector Current with Base Forward Biased ( $V_{CE} = 50\text{ Vdc}$ , $t = 0.5\text{ s}$ (non–repetitive)) ( $V_{CE} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $t = 0.5\text{ s}$ (non–repetitive))	$I_{S/b}$	5 2	— —	Adc
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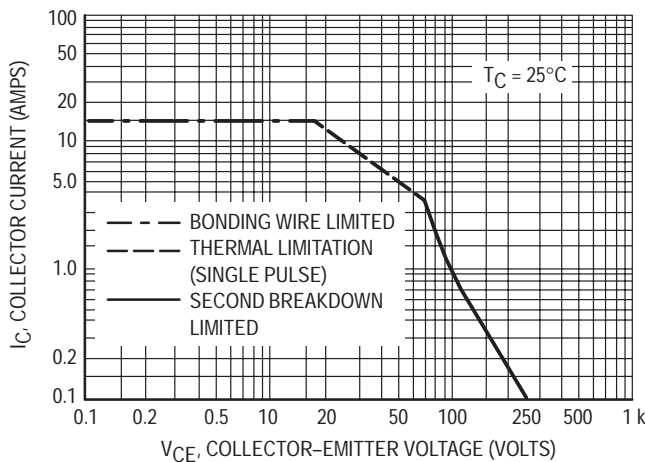
**ON CHARACTERISTICS**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 8\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 16\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	15 5	60 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 8\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.8\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 16\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 3.2\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	1.4 4.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 8\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	2.2	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f_{test} = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	4	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f_{test} = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	500	pF

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .



**Figure 1. Active–Region Safe Operating Area**

There are two limitations on the powerhandling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 1 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 200^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values lon than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

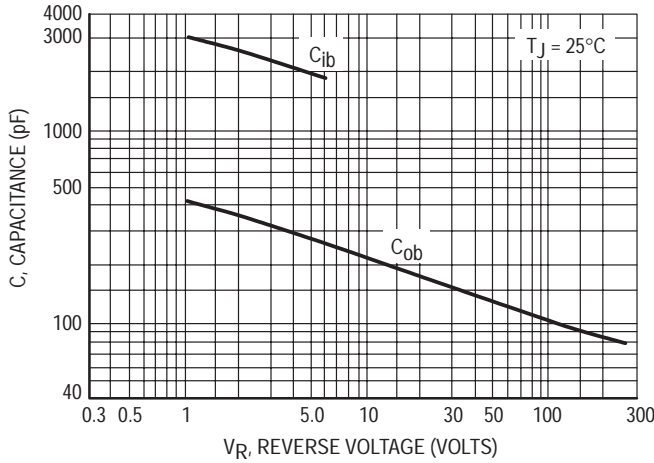


Figure 2. Capacitances

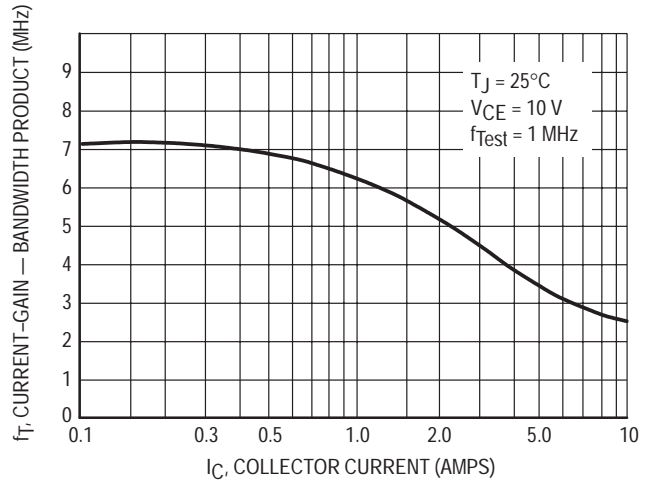


Figure 3. Current-Gain — Bandwidth Product

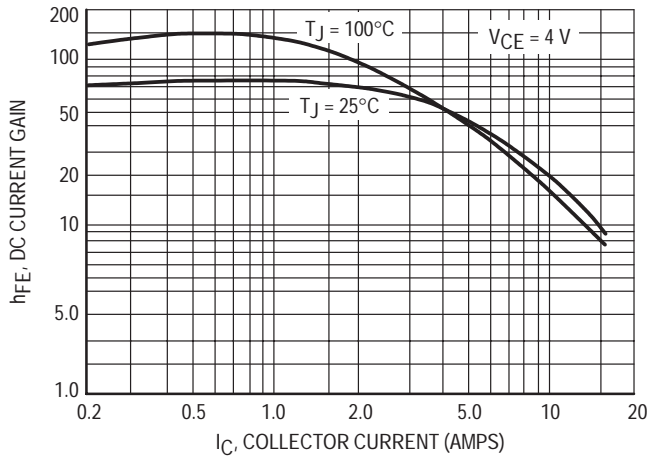


Figure 4. DC Current Gain

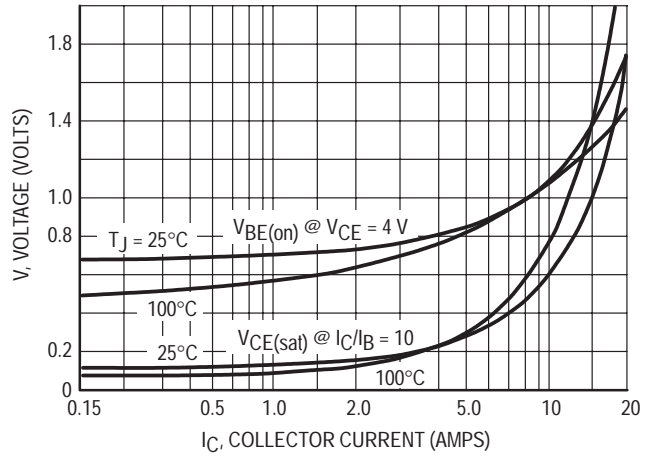


Figure 5. "On" Voltage

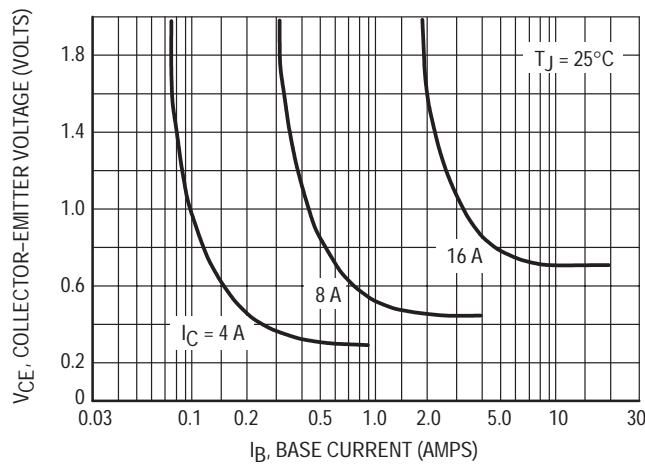


Figure 6. Collector Saturation Region

## Silicon Power Transistors

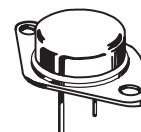
The MJ15023 and MJ15025 are PowerBase power transistors designed for high power audio, disk head positioners and other linear applications.

- High Safe Operating Area (100% Tested) —  
2 A @ 80 V
- High DC Current Gain —  
 $h_{FE} = 15$  (Min) @  $I_C = 8$  Adc

**PNP**  
**MJ15023**  
**MJ15025\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**16 AMPERE**  
**SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**200 AND 250 VOLTS**  
**250 WATTS**



**CASE 1-07**  
**TO-204AA**  
**(TO-3)**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	MJ15023	MJ15025	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	200	250	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB0}$	350	400	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	5		Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEX}$	400		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak (1)	$I_C$	16 30		Adc
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	5		Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	250 1.43		Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +200		$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.70	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq 10\%$ .

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

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# MJ15023 MJ15025

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) (I <sub>C</sub> = 100 mAdc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	MJ15023 MJ15025	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub>	200 250	—
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = 200 Vdc, V <sub>BE(off)</sub> = 1.5 Vdc) (V <sub>CE</sub> = 250 Vdc, V <sub>BE(off)</sub> = 1.5 Vdc)	MJ15023 MJ15025	I <sub>CEX</sub>	— —	250 250
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = 150 Vdc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0) (V <sub>CE</sub> = 200 Vdc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	MJ15023 MJ15025	I <sub>CEO</sub>	— —	500 500
Emitter Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = 5 Vdc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	Both	I <sub>EBO</sub>	—	500

## SECOND BREAKDOWN

Second Breakdown Collector Current with Base Forward Biased (V <sub>CE</sub> = 50 Vdc, t = 0.5 s (non-repetitive)) (V <sub>CE</sub> = 80 Vdc, t = 0.5 s (non-repetitive))	I <sub>S/b</sub>	5 2	— —	Adc
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## ON CHARACTERISTICS

DC Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 8 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 4 Vdc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 16 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 4 Vdc)	h <sub>FE</sub>	15 5	60 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 8 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0.8 Adc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 16 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 3.2 Adc)	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>	—	1.4 4.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 8 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 4 Vdc)	V <sub>BE(on)</sub>	—	2.2	Vdc

## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product (I <sub>C</sub> = 1 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 10 Vdc, f <sub>test</sub> = 1 MHz)	f <sub>T</sub>	4	—	MHz
Output Capacitance (V <sub>CB</sub> = 10 Vdc, I <sub>E</sub> = 0, f <sub>test</sub> = 1 MHz)	C <sub>ob</sub>	—	600	pF

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300 μs, Duty Cycle ≤ 2%.

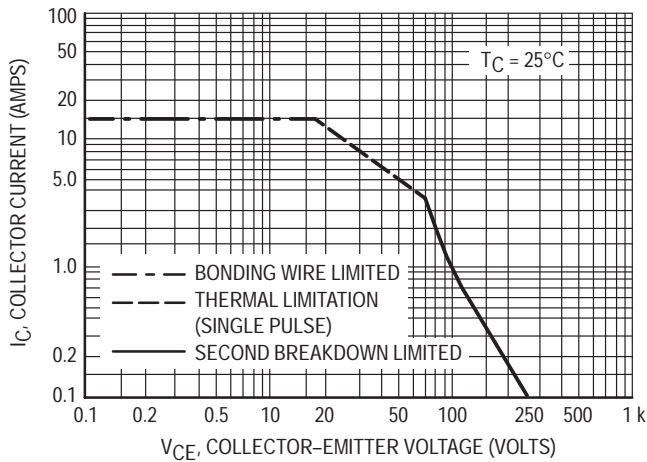


Figure 1. Active–Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the powerhandling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate I<sub>C</sub> – V<sub>CE</sub> limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 1 is based on T<sub>J(pk)</sub> = 200°C; T<sub>C</sub> is variable depending on conditions. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

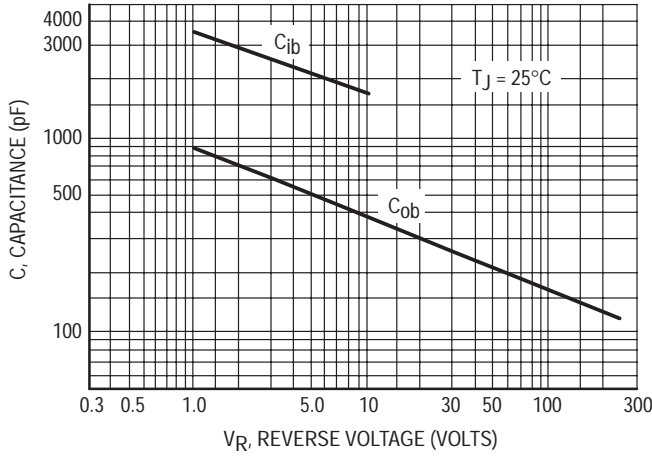


Figure 2. Capacitances

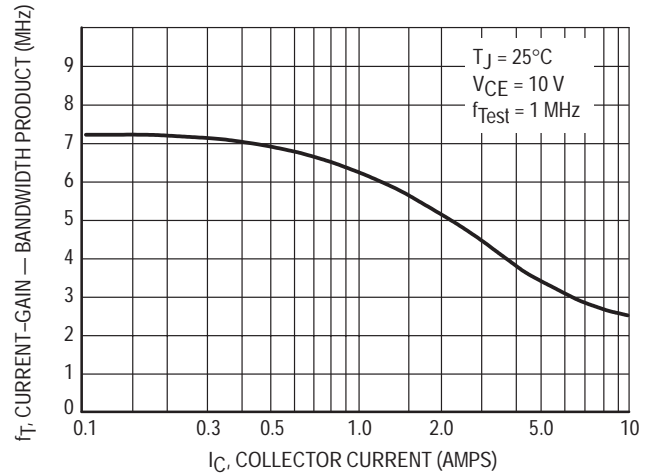


Figure 3. Current-Gain — Bandwidth Product

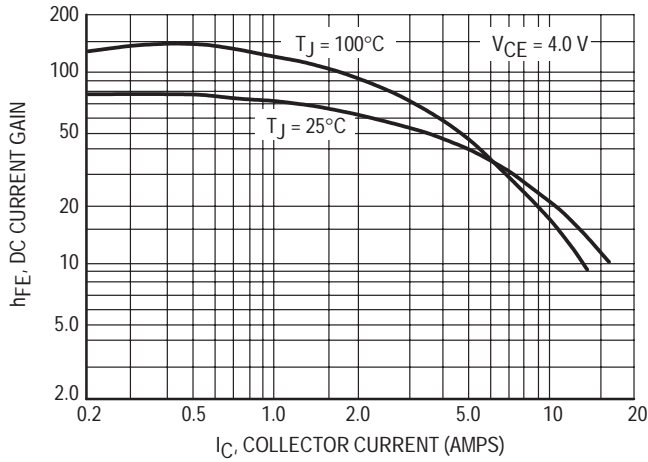


Figure 4. DC Current Gain

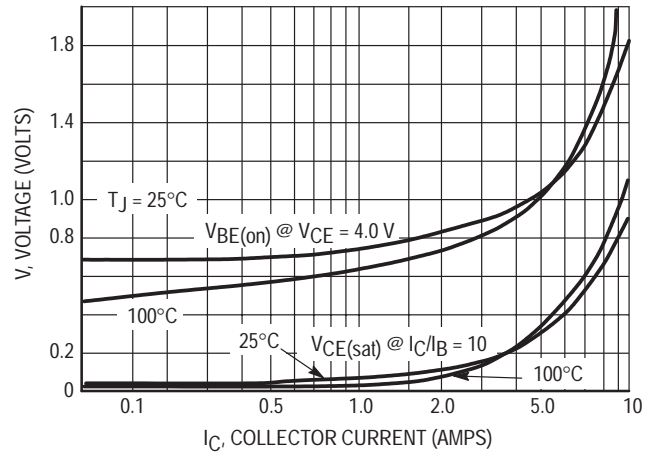
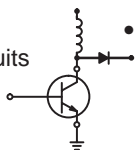


Figure 5. "On" Voltages

*Designer's™ Data Sheet*  
**SWITCHMODE Series**  
**NPN Silicon Power Transistors**

These transistors are designed for high-voltage, high-speed, power switching in inductive circuits where fall time is critical. They are particularly suited for line-operated switchmode applications. The MJ16012 and MJW16012 are selected high gain versions of the MJ16010 and MJW16010 for applications where drive current is limited.

- Switching Regulators
- Inverters
- Solenoids
- Relay Drivers
- Motor Controls
- Deflection Circuits
- Fast Turn-Off Times —  $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$   
50 ns Inductive Fall Time (Typ)  
90 ns Inductive Crossover Time (Typ)  
800 ns Inductive Storage Time (Typ)
- $100^\circ\text{C}$  Performance Specified for:  
Reverse-Biased SOA with Inductive Loads  
Switching Times with Inductive Loads  
Saturation Voltages  
Leakage Currents



**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	MJ16010 MJ16012	MJW16010 MJW16012	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	450		Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEV}$	850		Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	6.0		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	15		Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{CM}$	20		
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	10		Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{BM}$	15		
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	1.75 100 1.0	135 53.8 1.11	Watts  W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to 200	-55 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max		Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.0	0.93	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes, 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	275		$^\circ\text{C}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 50 \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\geq 10\%$

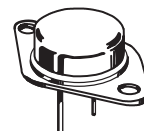
**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

**Preferred** devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

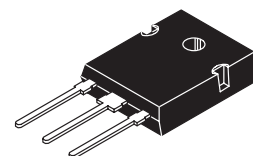
**MJ16010**  
**MJW16010**  
**MJ16012\***  
**MJW16012\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**15 AMPERE**  
**NPN SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**450 VOLTS**  
**135 AND 175 WATTS**



**CASE 1-07**  
**TO-204AA**  
**(TO-3)**  
**MJ16010**  
**MJ16012**



**CASE 340F-03**  
**TO-247AE**  
**MJW16010**  
**MJW16012**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (Table 2) ( $I_C = 100\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	450	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CEV} = 850\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CEV} = 850\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEV}$	—	—	0.25 1.5	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 850\text{ Vdc}$ , $R_{BE} = 50\ \Omega$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CER}$	—	—	2.5	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 6.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	—	10	mAdc

**SECOND BREAKDOWN**

Second Breakdown Collector Current with Base Forward Biased	$I_{S/b}$	See Figure 15			
Clamped Inductive SOA with Base Reverse Biased	RBSOA	See Figure 16			

**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.7\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.3\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.3\text{ Adc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	—	2.5 3.0 3.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.3\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.3\text{ Adc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	—	1.5 1.5	Vdc
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 15\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	5.0	—	—	—

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f_{test} = 1.0\text{ kHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	—	400	pF
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**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

<b>Resistive Load (Table 1)</b>							
Delay Time	$(I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CC} = 250\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_{B1} = 1.3\text{ Adc}$ , $PW = 30\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle $\leq 2.0\%$ )	$(I_{B2} = 2.6\text{ Adc}$ , $R_{B2} = 1.6\ \Omega)$	$t_d$	—	20	—	ns
Rise Time			$t_r$	—	200	—	
Storage Time			$t_s$	—	1200	—	
Fall Time		$t_f$	—	200	—		
Storage Time		$(V_{BE(off)} = 5.0\text{ Vdc})$	$t_s$	—	650	—	
Fall Time			$t_f$	—	80	—	
<b>Inductive Load (Table 2)</b>							
Storage Time	$(I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 1.3\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{CE(pk)} = 400\text{ Vdc}$ )	$(T_C = 100^\circ\text{C})$	$t_{sv}$	—	800	1800	ns
Fall Time			$t_{fi}$	—	50	200	
Crossover Time			$t_c$	—	90	250	
Storage Time		$(T_C = 150^\circ\text{C})$	$t_{sv}$	—	1050	—	
Fall Time			$t_{fi}$	—	70	—	
Crossover Time			$t_c$	—	120	—	

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$

# MJ16010 MJW16010 MJ16012 MJW16012

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (Table 2) ( $I_C = 100\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CE(sus)}$	450	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CEV} = 850\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CEV} = 850\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEV}$	—	—	0.25 1.5	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 850\text{ Vdc}$ , $R_{BE} = 50\ \Omega$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CER}$	—	—	2.5	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 6.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	—	10	mAdc

## SECOND BREAKDOWN

Second Breakdown Collector Current with Base Forward Biased	$I_{S/b}$	See Figure 15			
Clamped Inductive SOA with Base Reverse Biased	RBSOA	See Figure 16			

## ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)

Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.7\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	—	2.5 3.0 3.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	—	1.5 1.5	Vdc
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 15\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	7.0	—	—	—

## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f_{test} = 1.0\text{ kHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	—	400	pF
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## SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

<b>Resistive Load (Table 1)</b>							
Delay Time	$(I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CC} = 250\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_{B1} = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $PW = 30\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle $\leq 2.0\%$ )	$(I_{B2} = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ , $R_{B2} = 1.6\ \Omega)$	$t_d$	—	20	—	ns
Rise Time			$t_r$	—	200	—	
Storage Time			$t_s$	—	900	—	
Fall Time		$t_f$	—	150	—		
Storage Time		$(V_{BE(off)} = 5.0\text{ Vdc})$	$t_s$	—	500	—	
Fall Time			$t_f$	—	40	—	
<b>Inductive Load (Table 2)</b>							
Storage Time	$(I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{CE(pk)} = 400\text{ Vdc}$ )	$(T_C = 100^\circ\text{C})$	$t_{sv}$	—	650	1500	ns
Fall Time			$t_{fi}$	—	30	150	
Crossover Time			$t_c$	—	50	200	
Storage Time		$(T_C = 150^\circ\text{C})$	$t_{sv}$	—	850	—	
Fall Time			$t_{fi}$	—	30	—	
Crossover Time			$t_c$	—	70	—	

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

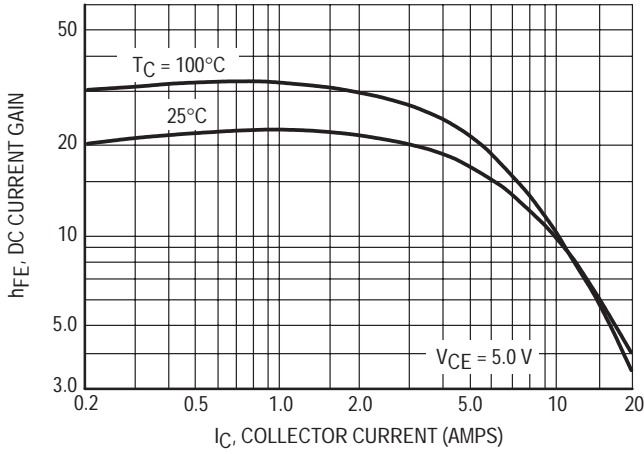


Figure 1. DC Current Gain

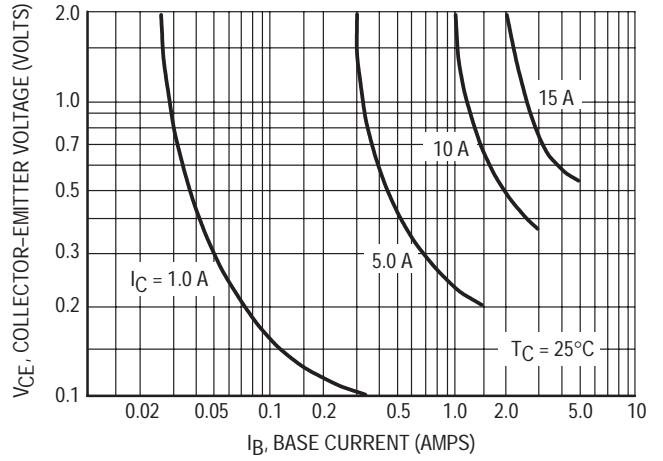


Figure 2. Collector Saturation Region

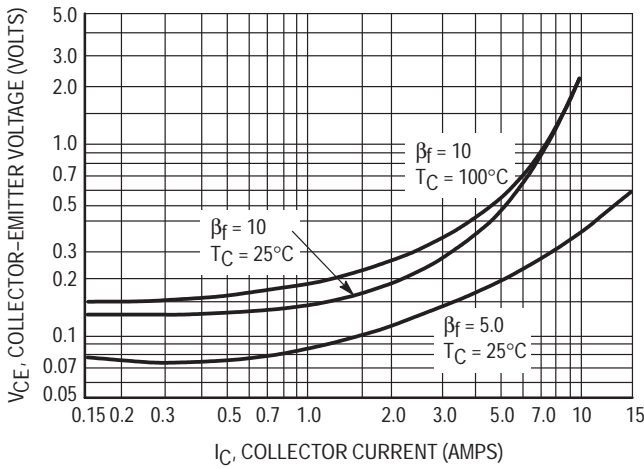


Figure 3. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

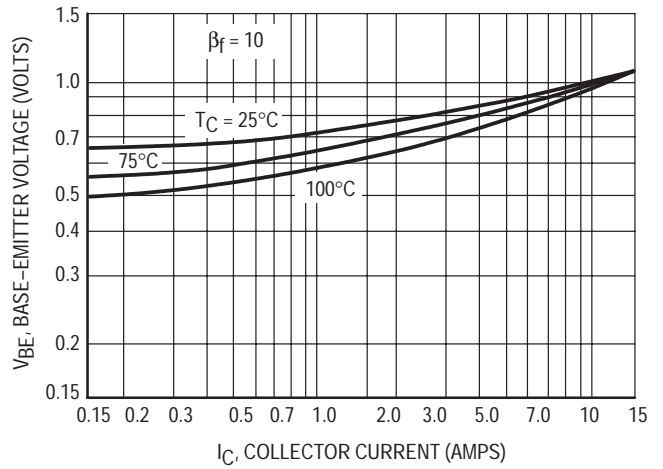


Figure 4. Base-Emitter Voltage

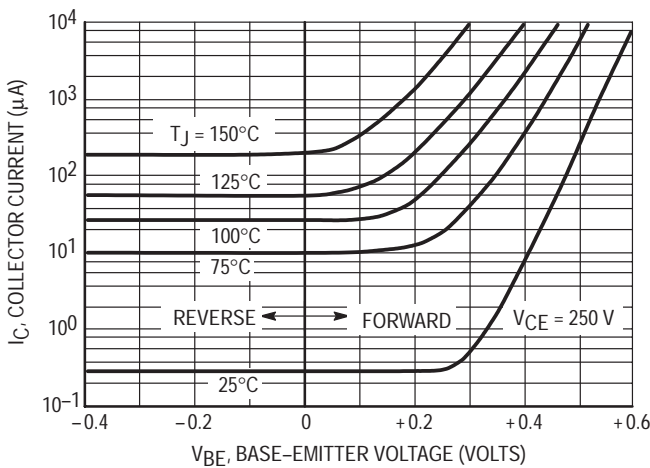


Figure 5. Collector Cutoff Region

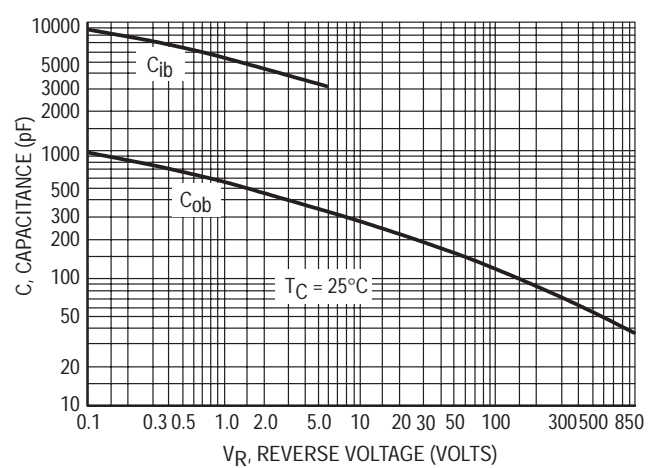
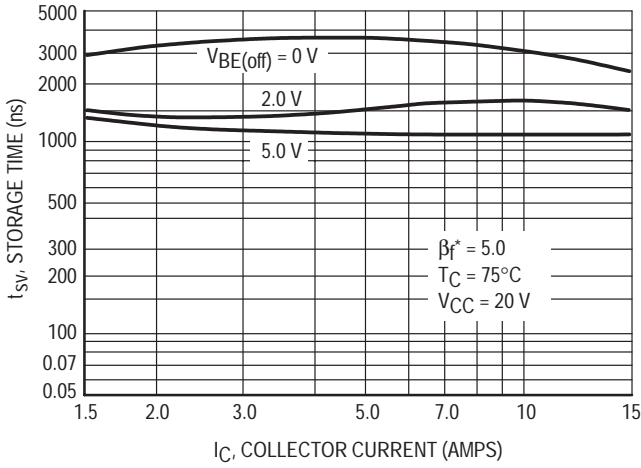
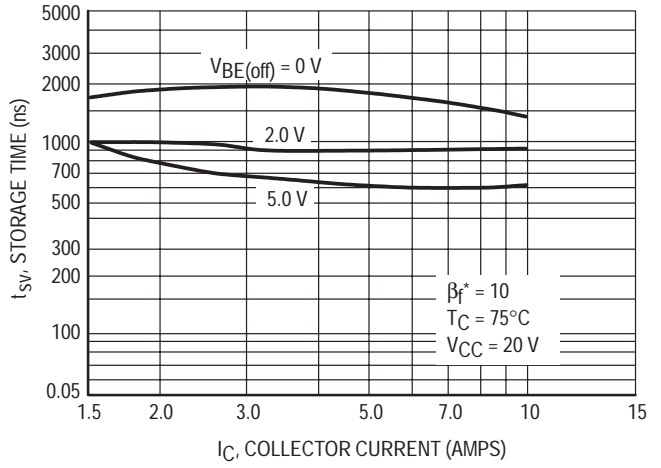


Figure 6. Capacitance

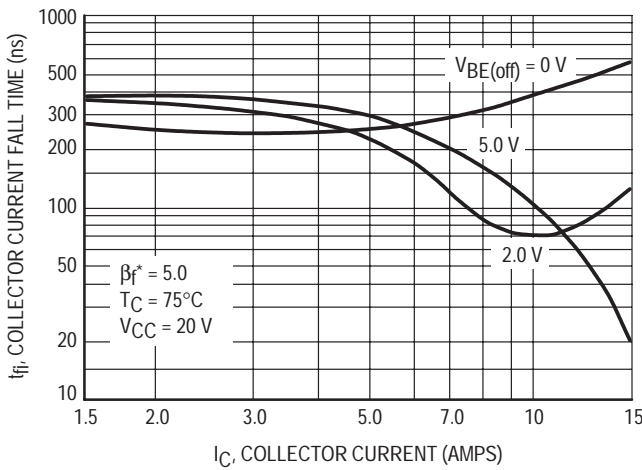
**MJ16010 MJW16010 MJ16012 MJW16012**



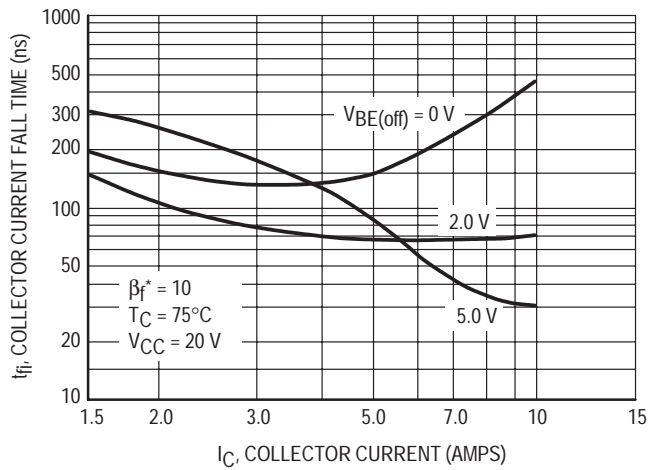
**Figure 7. Storage Time**



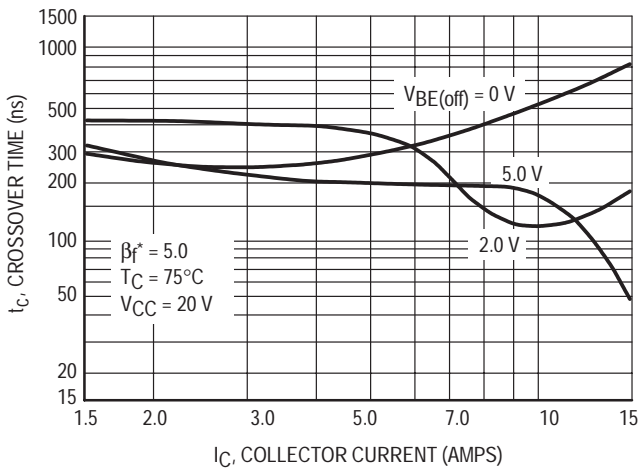
**Figure 8. Storage Time**



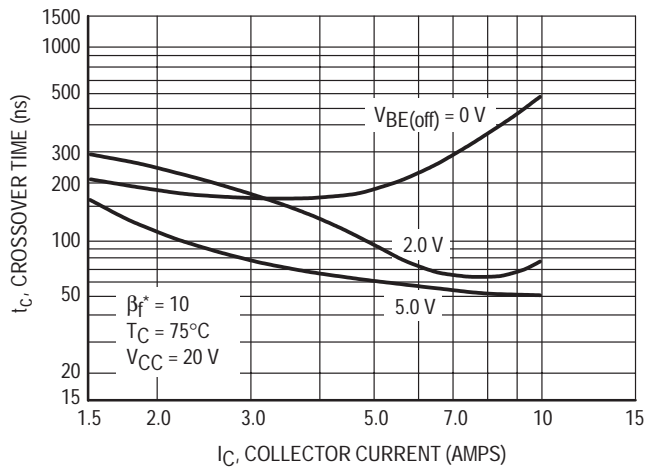
**Figure 9. Collector Current Fall Time**



**Figure 10. Collector Current Fall Time**



**Figure 11. Crossover Time**



**Figure 12. Crossover Time**

$$*\beta_f = \frac{I_C}{I_{B1}}$$

GUARANTEED SAFE OPERATING AREA LIMITS

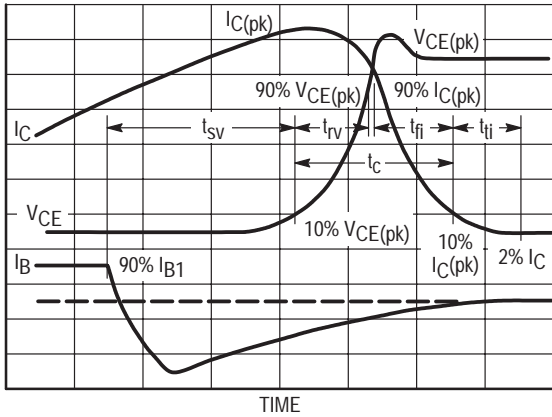


Figure 13. Inductive Switching Measurements

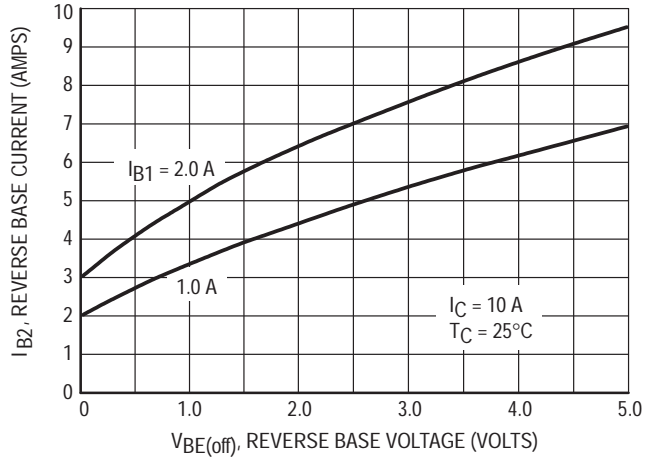


Figure 14. Peak Reverse Base Current

SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION

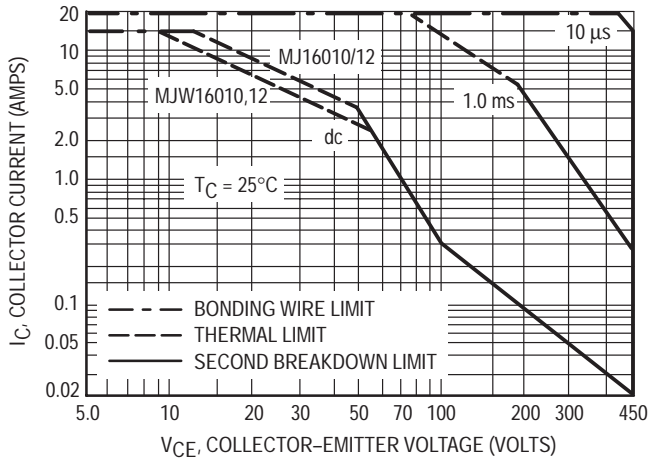


Figure 15. Maximum Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

$$*\beta_f = \frac{I_C}{I_{B1}}$$

FORWARD BIAS

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 15 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_J(\text{pk})$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C \geq 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 15 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 18.

$T_J(\text{pk})$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 17. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the

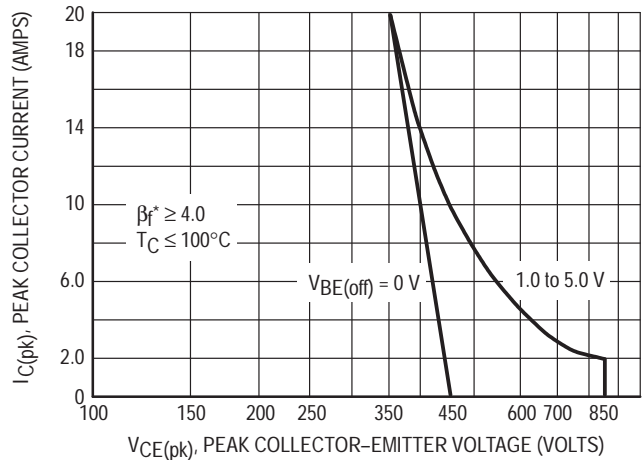


Figure 16. Maximum Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area

power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

REVERSE BIAS

For inductive loads, high voltage and high current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off, in most cases, with the base-to-emitter junction reverse biased. Under these conditions the collector voltage must be held to a safe level at or below a specific value of collector current. This can be accomplished by several means such as active clamping, RC snubbing, load line shaping, etc. The safe level for these devices is specified as Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area and represents the voltage current condition allowable during reverse biased turnoff. This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode. Figure 16 gives the RBSOA characteristics.



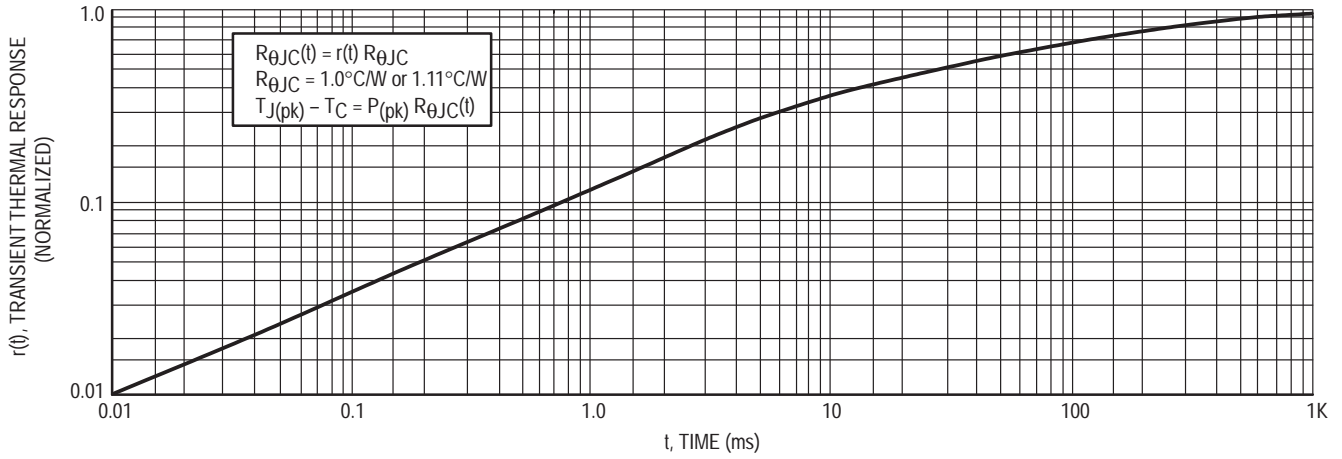


Figure 17. Thermal Response

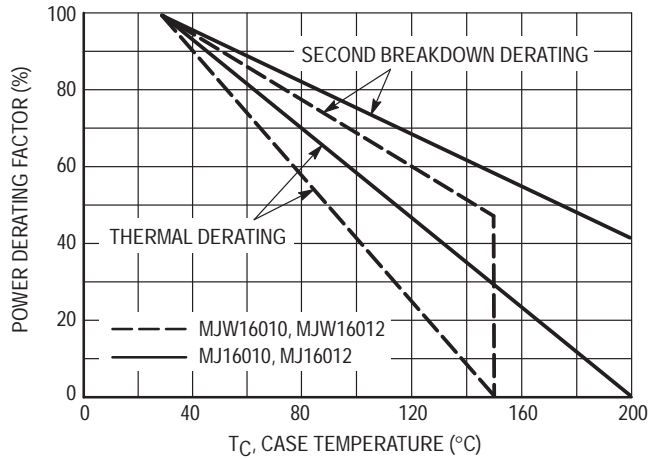
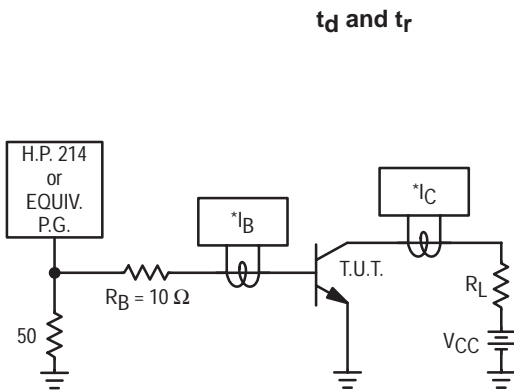
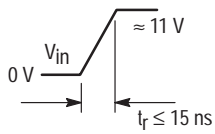


Figure 18. Power Derating

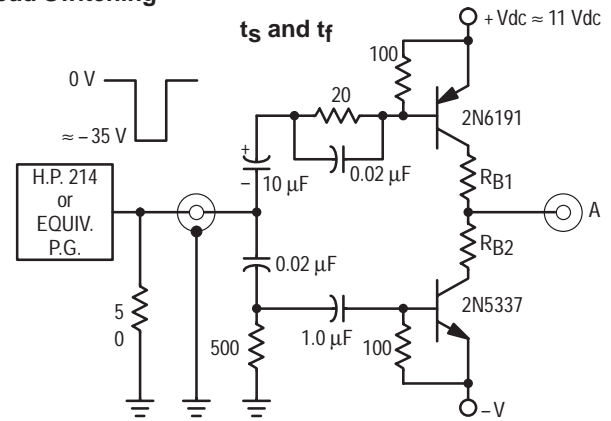
Table 1. Resistive Load Switching



$V_{CC} = 250 \text{ Vdc}$   
 $R_L = 25 \Omega$   
 $I_C = 10 \text{ Adc}$   
 $I_B = 1.0 \text{ Adc}$



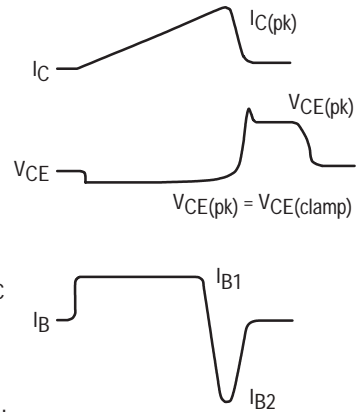
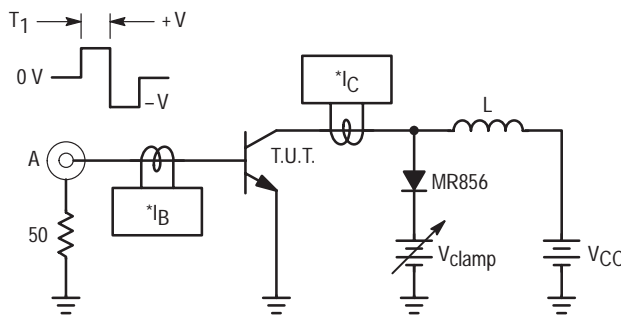
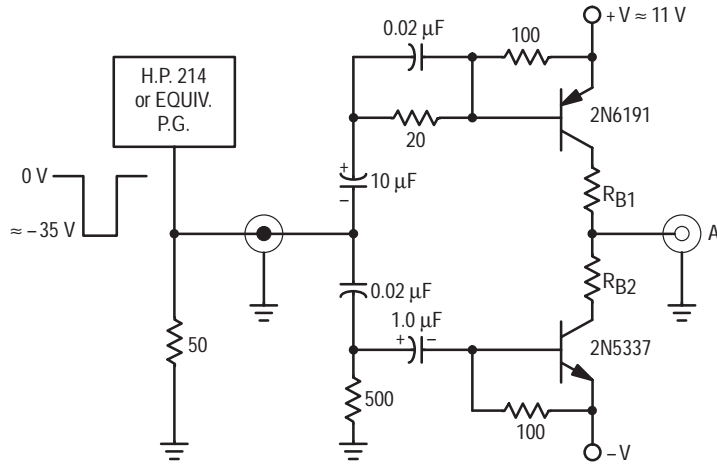
\*Tektronix AM503  
 P6302 or Equivalent



$V_{CC} = 250 \text{ Vdc}$   
 $R_L = 25 \Omega$   
 $I_C = 10 \text{ Adc}$   
 $I_{B1} = 1.0 \text{ Adc}$   
 $I_{B2} = 2.0 \text{ Adc}$   
 For  $V_{BE(off)} = 5.0 \text{ V}$ ,  $R_{B2} = 0 \Omega$   
 $R_{B1} = 10 \Omega$   
 $R_{B2} = 1.6 \Omega$

Note: Adjust  $-V$  to obtain desired  $V_{BE(off)}$  at Point A.

Table 2. Inductive Load Switching



$$t_1 \approx \frac{L_{\text{coil}} (I_{Cpk})}{V_{CC}}$$

T<sub>1</sub> adjusted to obtain I<sub>C(pk)</sub>

**V<sub>CEO(sus)</sub>**  
 L = 10 mH  
 R<sub>B2</sub> = ∞  
 V<sub>CC</sub> = 20 V Its

\*Tektronix AM503  
 P6302 or Equivalent

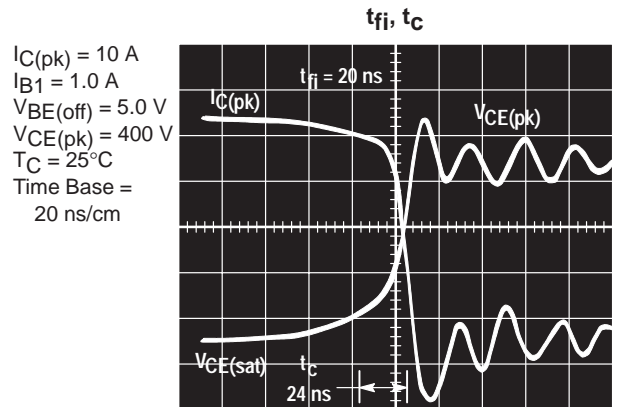
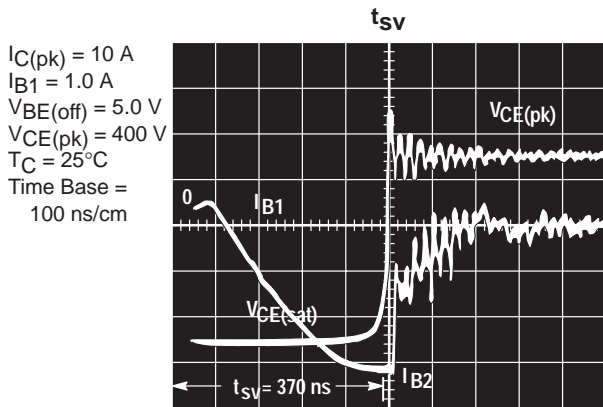
**Inductive Switching**  
 L = 200 μH  
 R<sub>B2</sub> = 0  
 V<sub>CC</sub> = 20 V  
 R<sub>B1</sub> selected for desired I<sub>B1</sub>

Scope — Tektronix  
 7403 or Equivalent

**RBSOA**  
 L = 200 μH  
 R<sub>B2</sub> = 0  
 V<sub>CC</sub> = 20 V  
 R<sub>B1</sub> selected for desired I<sub>B1</sub>

Note: Adjust -V to obtain desired V<sub>BE(off)</sub> at Point A.

TYPICAL INDUCTIVE SWITCHING WAVEFORMS



*Designer's™ Data Sheet*  
**NPN Silicon Power Transistors**  
**1.5 kV SWITCHMODE Series**

These transistors are designed for high-voltage, high-speed, power switching in inductive circuits where fall time is critical. They are particularly suited for line-operated switchmode applications.

Typical Applications:

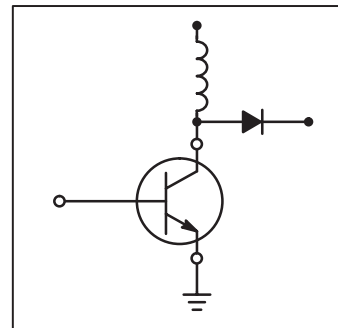
Features:

- Switching Regulators
- Inverters
- Solenoids
- Relay Drivers
- Motor Controls
- Deflection Circuits
- Collector-Emitter Voltage —  $V_{CEV} = 1500$  Vdc
- Fast Turn-Off Times  
80 ns Inductive Fall Time — 100°C (Typ)  
110 ns Inductive Crossover Time — 100°C (Typ)  
4.5  $\mu$ s Inductive Storage Time — 100°C (Typ)
- 100°C Performance Specified for:  
Reverse-Biased SOA with Inductive Load  
Switching Times with Inductive Loads  
Saturation Voltages  
Leakage Currents

**MJ16018\***  
**MJW16018\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**10 AMPERES**  
**800 VOLTS**  
**125 AND 175 WATTS**



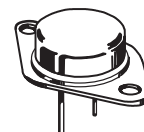
**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	MJ16018	MJW16018	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	800		Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEV}$	1500		Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	6		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	10		Adc
— Peak(1)	$I_{CM}$	15		
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	8		Adc
— Peak(1)	$I_{BM}$	12		
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	175	125	Watts
@ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$		100	50	
Derate above $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$		1	1	W/°C
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to 200	-55 to 150	°C

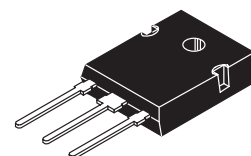
**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max		Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1	1	°C/W
Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	275		°C

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5  $\mu$ s, Duty Cycle  $\leq$  10%.



**CASE 1-07**  
**TO-204AA**  
**MJ16018**



**CASE 340F-03**  
**TO-247AE**  
**MJW16018**

**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

**Preferred** devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS(1)</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (Table 1) ( $I_C = 50\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	800	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CEV} = 1500\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CEV} = 1500\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEV}$	—	—	0.25 1.5	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 1500\text{ Vdc}$ , $R_{BE} = 50\ \Omega$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CER}$	—	—	2.5	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 6\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	—	0.1	mAdc

**SECOND BREAKDOWN**

Second Breakdown Collector Current with Base Forward Biased	$I_{S/b}$	See Figure 13			
Clamped Inductive SOA with Base Reverse Biased	RBSOA	See Figure 14			

**ON CHARACTERISTICS(1)**

Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 2\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 5\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	—	1 5 1.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 2\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	—	1.5 1.5	Vdc
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	4	—	—	—

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f_{test} = 1\text{ kHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	—	450	pF
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**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

Inductive Load (Table 1)							
Storage Time	Baker Clamped ( $I_C = 5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 2\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{CE(pk)} = 400\text{ Vdc}$ , $PW = 25\ \mu\text{s}$ )	$(T_J = 25^\circ\text{C})$	$t_{sv}$	—	4000	8000	ns
Fall Time			$t_{fi}$	—	60	200	
Crossover Time			$t_c$	—	90	300	
Storage Time		$(T_J = 100^\circ\text{C})$	$t_{sv}$	—	4500	9000	
Fall Time			$t_{fi}$	—	80	250	
Crossover Time			$t_c$	—	110	375	
Resistive Load (Table 1)							
Delay Time	Baker Clamped ( $I_C = 5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CC} = 250\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_{B1} = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B2} = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $R_{B2} = 3\ \Omega$ , $PW = 25\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle $\leq 2\%$ )	$t_d$	—	85	200	ns	
Rise Time		$t_r$	—	900	2000		
Storage Time		$t_s$	—	4500	9000		
Fall Time		$t_f$	—	200	400		

(1) Pulse Test:  $PW = 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

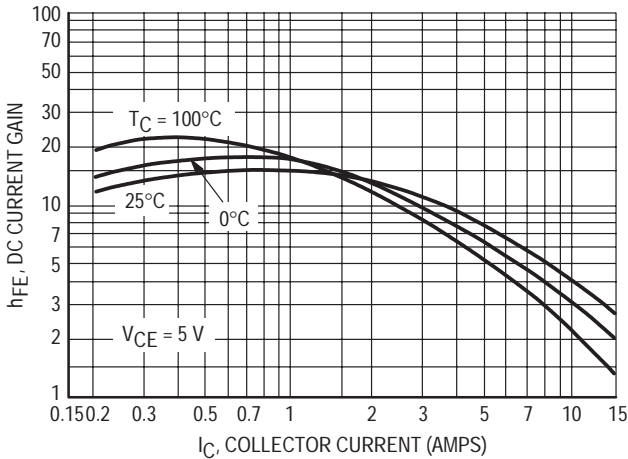


Figure 1. DC Current Gain

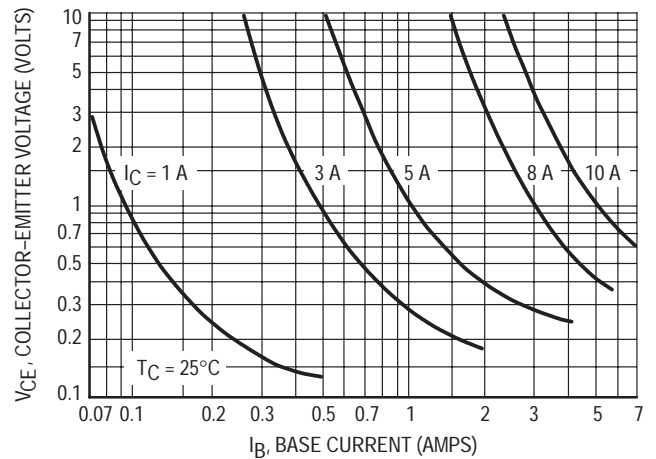


Figure 2. Collector Saturation Region

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

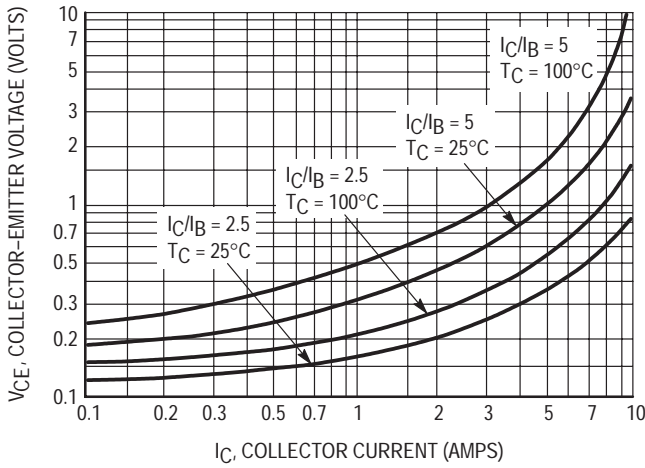


Figure 3. Collector-Emitter Saturation Region

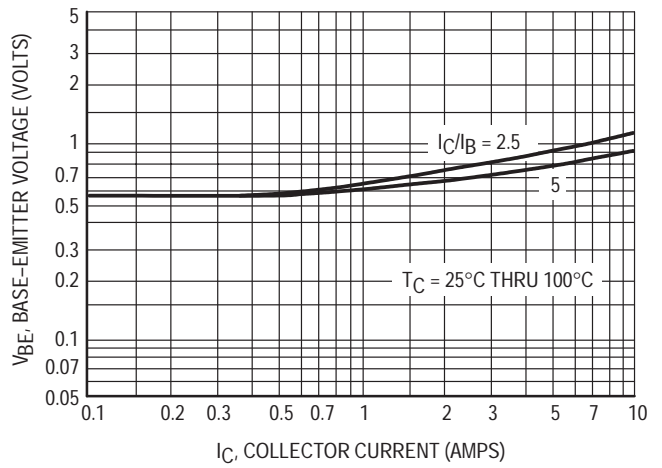


Figure 4. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

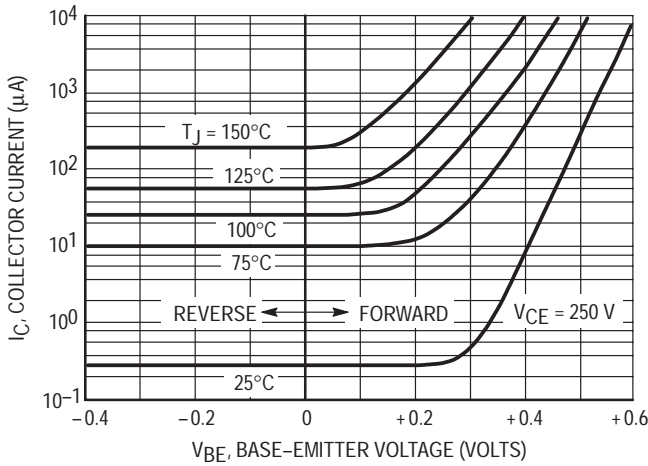


Figure 5. Collector Cutoff Region

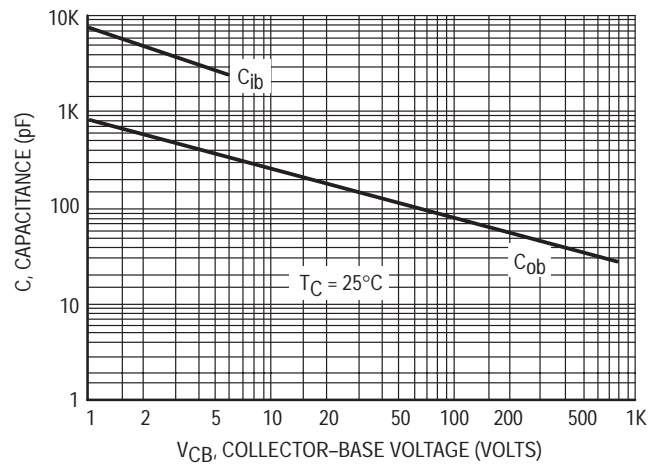


Figure 6. Typical Capacitance

TYPICAL INDUCTIVE SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

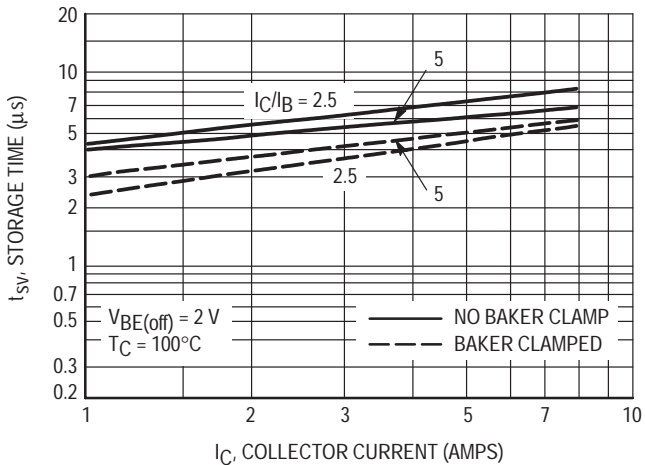


Figure 7. Storage Time

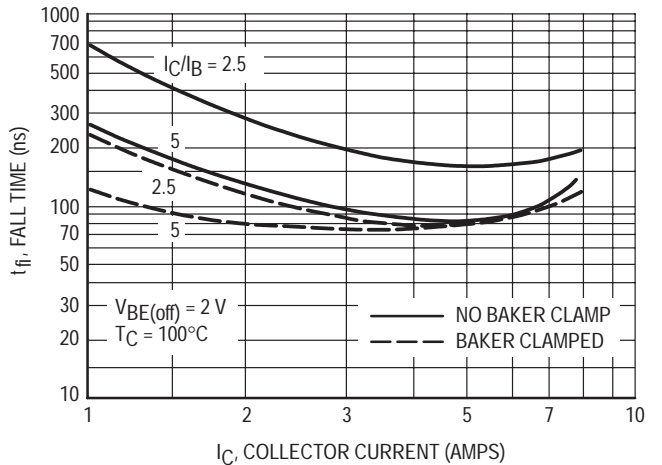


Figure 8. Inductive Switching Fall Time

TYPICAL INDUCTIVE SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

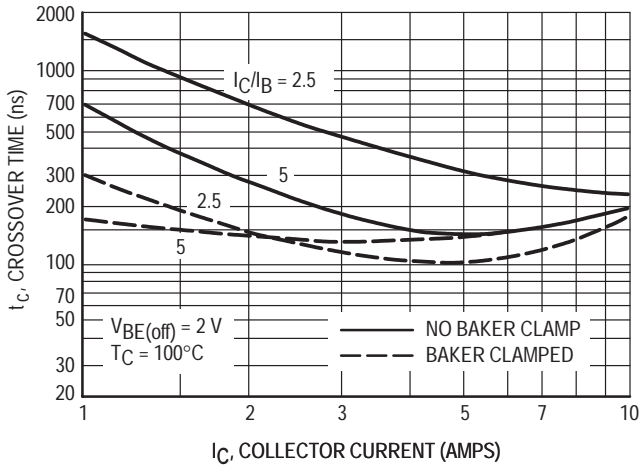


Figure 9. Inductive Switching Crossover Time

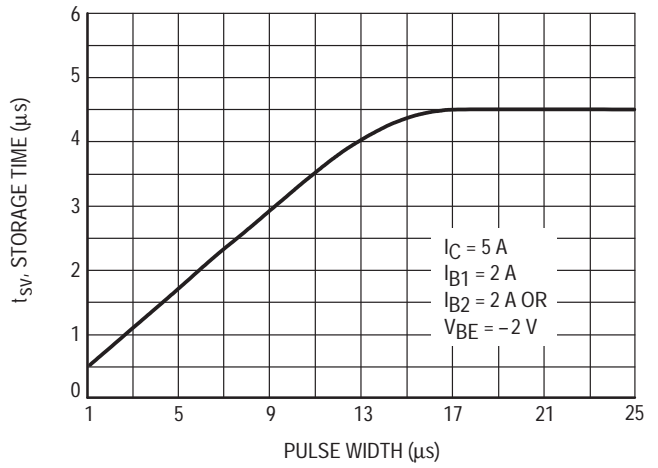


Figure 10. ( $t_{sv}$ ) Storage Time versus  $I_{B1}$  Pulse Width

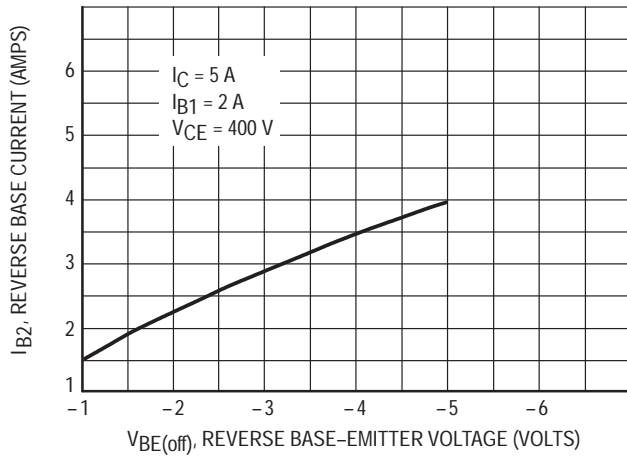


Figure 11. Reverse Base Current versus Off Voltage

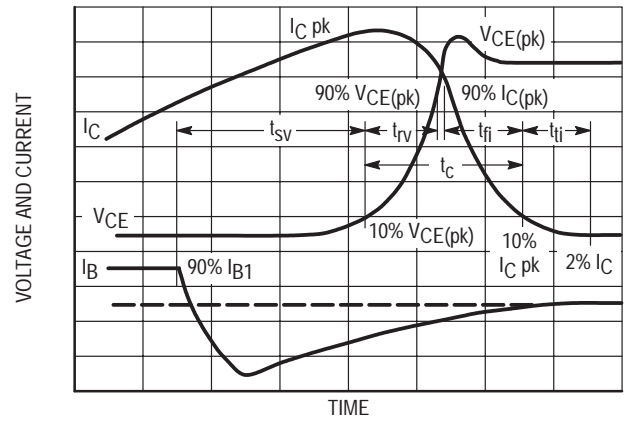


Figure 12. Inductive Switching Measurements

GUARANTEED SAFE OPERATING AREA LIMITS

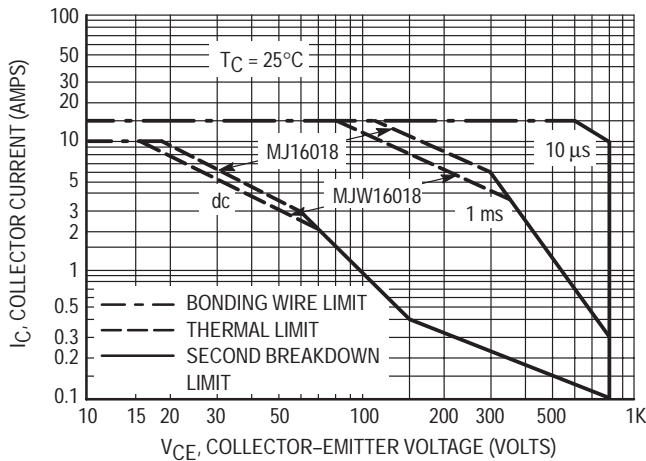


Figure 13. Maximum Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

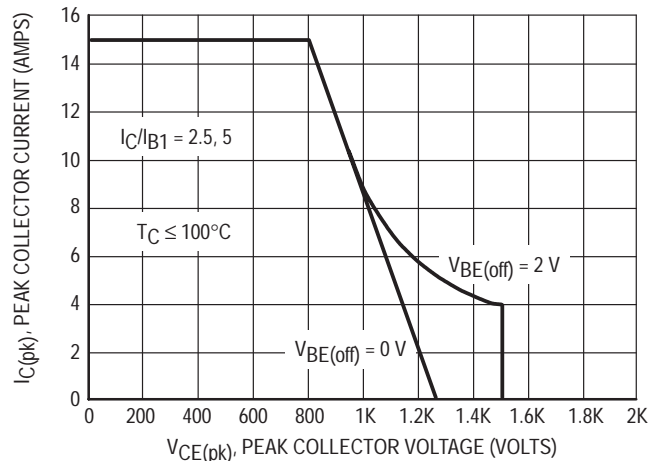


Figure 14. Maximum Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area

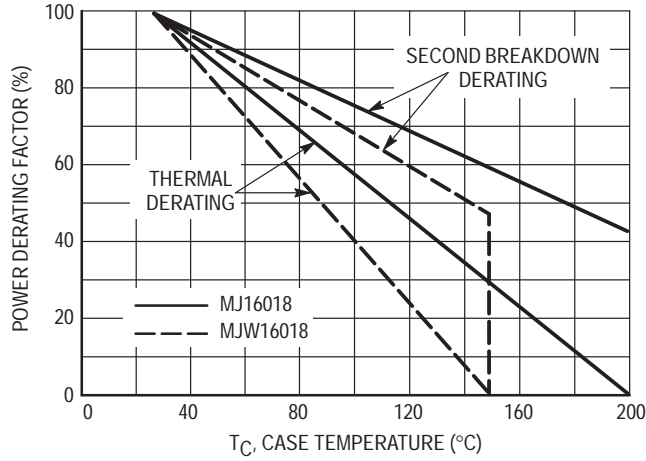


Figure 15. Power Derating

**SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION**

**FORWARD BIAS**

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate I<sub>C</sub> – V<sub>CE</sub> limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 13 is based on T<sub>C</sub> = 25°C; T<sub>J(pk)</sub> is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when T<sub>C</sub> ≥ 25°C. Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 13 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 15.

T<sub>J(pk)</sub> may be calculated from the data in Figure 16. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the

power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

**REVERSE BIAS**

For inductive loads, high voltage and high current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off, in most cases, with the base-to-emitter junction reverse biased. Under these conditions the collector voltage must be held to a safe level at or below a specific value of collector current. This can be accomplished by several means such as active clamping, RC snubbing, load line shaping, etc. The safe level for these devices is specified as Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area and represents the voltage current condition allowable during reverse biased turnoff. This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode. Figure 14 gives the RBSOA characteristics.

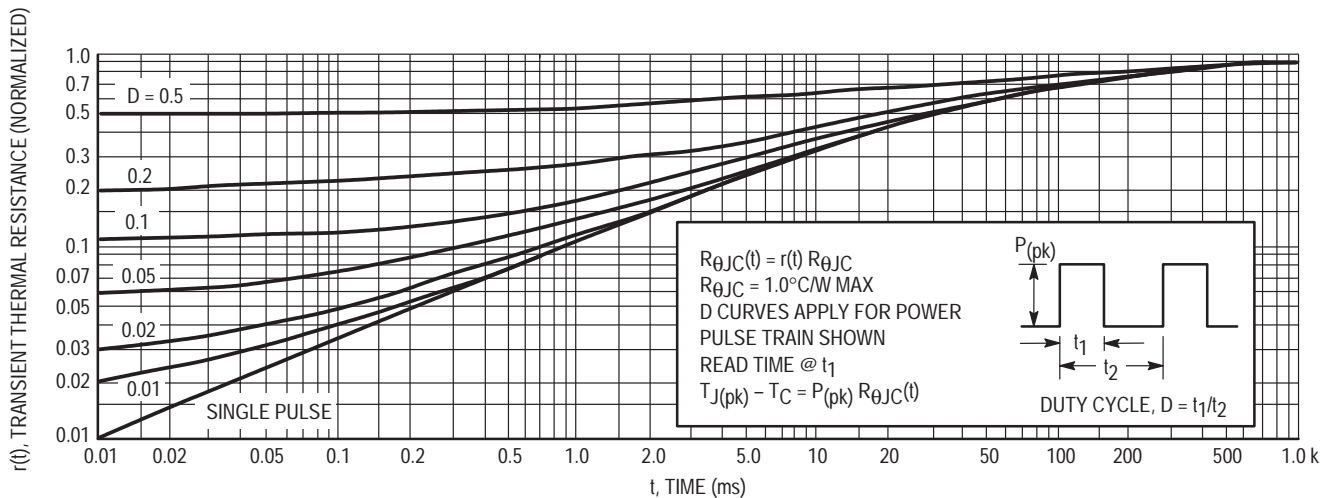
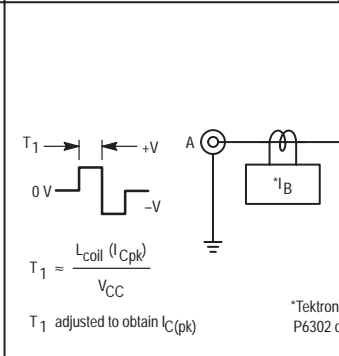
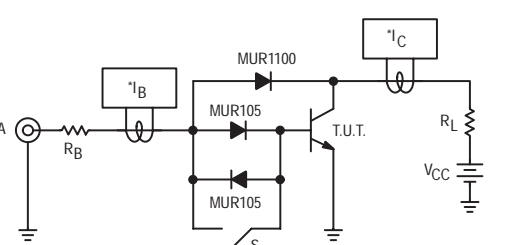


Figure 16. Thermal Response

Table 1. Test Conditions for Dynamic Performance

Input Conditions	$V_{CE0}(sus)$	RBSOA	Inductive Switching	Resistive Switching
Circuit Values	<p><math>L = 10\text{ mH}</math>  <math>R_{B2} = \infty</math>  <math>V_{CC} = 20\text{ Volts}</math>  <math>I_{C(pk)} = 50\text{ mA}</math>  <math>S_1</math> Closed</p>	<p><math>L = 200\text{ }\mu\text{H}</math>  <math>R_{B2} = 0</math>  <math>V_{CC} = 20\text{ Volts}</math>  <math>R_{B1}</math> selected for desired <math>I_{B1}</math>  <math>S_1</math> Closed</p>	<p><math>L = 200\text{ }\mu\text{H}</math>  <math>R_{B2} = 0</math> when <math>V_{BE}(off)</math> is specified or selected for desired <math>I_{B2}</math>  <math>V_{CC} \approx 20\text{ Volts}</math>, Adjusted to obtain desired <math>I_C</math>  <math>R_{B1}</math> selected for desired <math>I_{B1}</math>  <math>S_1 = \text{Open}</math> for baker clamp condition</p>	<p>for <math>t_d</math> and <math>t_r</math>  <math>V_{CC} = 250\text{ Volts}</math>  <math>R_B</math> selected for desired <math>I_{B1}</math>  <math>R_L</math> selected for desired <math>I_C</math>                      for <math>t_s</math> and <math>t_f</math>  <math>V_{CC} = 250\text{ Volts}</math>  <math>R_B = 0</math>  <math>R_{B1}</math> &amp; <math>R_{B2}</math> selected for <math>I_{B1}</math> &amp; <math>I_{B2}</math>  <math>R_L</math> selected for desired <math>I_C</math></p>
Test Circuit			 <p><math>T_1 = \frac{L_{coil} (I_{Cpk})}{V_{CC}}</math>  <math>T_1</math> adjusted to obtain <math>I_{C(pk)}</math></p> <p>*Tektronix AM503 P6302 or Equivalent                      Scope — Tektronix 7403 or Equivalent</p>	 <p>*Tektronix AM503 P6302 or Equivalent</p>



*Advance Information*  
**SWITCHMODE Series**  
**NPN Silicon Power Transistors**

These transistors are designed for high-voltage, high-speed, power switching in inductive circuits where fall time is critical. They are particularly suited for line-operated switchmode applications. The MJ16022 is a selected high-gain version of the MJ16020 for applications where drive current is limited.

Features:

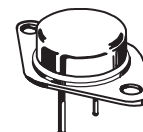
- Fast Switching Times:
  - 30 ns (Typ) Inductive Fall Time
  - 50 ns (Typ) Inductive Crossover Time
  - 800 ns (Typ) Inductive Storage Time
- 100°C Performance Specified for:
  - Reverse-Biased SOA with Inductive Loads
  - Switching Times with Inductive Loads
  - Saturation Voltages

Typical Applications:

- Switching Regulators
- Inverters
- Solenoids and Relay Drivers
- Motor Controls
- Deflection Circuits

**MJ16020**  
**MJ16022**

**NPN SILICON POWER  
TRANSISTOR  
30 AMPERES  
450 VOLTS**



**CASE 197A-05  
TO-204AE**

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

Rating	Symbol	Max	Unit
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	450	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$V_{CEV}$	850	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	6	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	30	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{CM}$	40	
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	20	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{BM}$	30	
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	250	Watts
Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$		1.42	W/°C
Operating and Storage Temperature	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to 200	°C

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance — Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.7	°C/W
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	275	°C

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle < 10%.

This document contains information on a new product. Specifications and information herein are subject to change without notice.

REV 7

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS*</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 1\text{ mA}$ , $I = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	450	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 850\text{ Vdc}$ , $R_{BE} = 50\text{ Ohms}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CER}$	—	—	—	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 850\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 850\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ )	$I_{CES}$	— —	— —	0.5 5	nAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 6\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	—	2	nAdc
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS*</b>					
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 20\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 2\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 20\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 2\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	— —	— —	1.5 1.5	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 20\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.4\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 20\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 2.6\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 20\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 2.6\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— — —	— — —	2.5 3 3	Vdc
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 30\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	5 7	— —	— —	—
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f_{test} = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	—	800	pF

\* Indicates Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$  Max, Duty Cycle = 2%.

# MJ16020 MJ16022

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit		
<b>SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: MJ16020</b>							
<b>Resistive Load</b>							
Delay Time	$(V_{CC} = 250\text{ Vdc},$ $I_C = 20\text{ Adc},$ $I_{B1} = 2.6\text{ Adc},$ $t_p = 30\ \mu\text{s},$ Duty Cycle < 2%)	$I_{B2} = 5.2\text{ Adc}$ $R_B = 1.6\ \text{Ohm}$	$t_d$	—	20	—	ns
Rise Time			$t_r$	—	200	—	
Storage Time			$t_s$	—	1200	—	
Fall Time		$t_f$	—	200	—		
Storage Time		$(V_{BE(off)} = 5\text{ Vdc})$	$t_s$	—	650	—	
Fall Time			$t_f$	—	80	—	
<b>Inductive Load</b>							
Storage Time	$(I_C = 20\text{ A}, I_{B1} = 2.6\text{ Adc},$ $V_{CE(pk)} = 400\text{ V},$ $V_{BE(off)} = 5\text{ Vdc})$	$(T_C = 100^\circ\text{C})$	$t_{sv}$	—	800	2000	ns
Crossover Time			$t_{fi}$	—	50	200	
Fall Time			$t_c$	—	90	250	
Storage Time	$(I_C = 20\text{ A}, I_{B1} = 2.6\text{ Adc},$ $V_{CE(pk)} = 400\text{ V},$ $V_{BE(off)} = 5\text{ Vdc})$	$(T_C = 150^\circ\text{C})$	$t_{sv}$	—	1050	—	ns
Crossover Time			$t_{fi}$	—	70	—	
Fall Time			$t_c$	—	120	—	

## SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: MJ16022

<b>Resistive Load</b>							
Delay Time	$(V_{CC} = 250\text{ Vdc},$ $I_C = 20\text{ Adc},$ $I_{B1} = 2.6\text{ Adc},$ $t_p = 30\ \mu\text{s},$ Duty Cycle < 2%)	$I_{B2} = 5.2\text{ Adc}$ $R_B = 1.6\ \text{Ohm}$	$t_d$	—	20	—	ns
Rise Time			$t_r$	—	200	—	
Storage Time			$t_s$	—	900	—	
Fall Time		$t_f$	—	150	—		
Storage Time		$(V_{BE(off)} = 5\text{ Vdc})$	$t_s$	—	500	—	
Fall Time			$t_f$	—	40	—	
<b>Inductive Load</b>							
Storage Time	$(I_C = 20\text{ A}, I_{B1} = 2.6\text{ Adc},$ $V_{CE(pk)} = 400\text{ V},$ $V_{BE(off)} = 5\text{ Vdc})$	$(T_C = 100^\circ\text{C})$	$t_{sv}$	—	650	1700	ns
Crossover Time			$t_{fi}$	—	30	150	
Fall Time			$t_c$	—	50	200	
Storage Time	$(I_C = 20\text{ A}, I_{B1} = 2.6\text{ Adc},$ $V_{CE(pk)} = 400\text{ V},$ $V_{BE(off)} = 5\text{ Vdc})$	$(T_C = 150^\circ\text{C})$	$t_{sv}$	—	850	—	ns
Crossover Time			$t_{fi}$	—	30	—	
Fall Time			$t_c$	—	70	—	

*Designer's™ Data Sheet*  
**NPN Silicon Power Transistors**  
**SWITCHMODE Bridge Series**

... specifically designed for use in half bridge and full bridge off line converters.

- Excellent Dynamic Saturation Characteristics
- Rugged RBSOA Capability
- Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage —  $V_{CEO(sus)}$  — 400 V
- Collector–Emitter Breakdown —  $V_{(BR)CES}$  — 650 V
- State-of-Art Bipolar Power Transistor Design
- Fast Inductive Switching:
  - $t_{fi}$  = 25 ns (Typ) @ 100°C
  - $t_c$  = 50 ns (Typ) @ 100°C
  - $t_{sv}$  = 1 μs (Typ) @ 100°C
- Ultrafast FBSOA Specified
- 100°C Performance Specified for:
  - RBSOA
  - Inductive Load Switching
  - Saturation Voltages
  - Leakages

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	MJ16110	MJW16110	Unit
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	400		Vdc
Collector–Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$V_{CES}$	650		Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	6		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	15		Adc
— Pulsed (1)	$I_{CM}$	20		
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	10		Adc
— Pulsed (1)	$I_{BM}$	15		
Total Power Dissipation	$P_D$			
@ $T_C = 25^\circ C$		175	135	Watts
@ $T_C = 100^\circ C$		100	54	
Derated above 25°C		1	1.09	W/°C
Operating and Storage Temperature	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–65 to 200	–55 to 150	°C

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Thermal Resistance — Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1	0.92	°C/W
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	275		°C

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle ≤ 10%.

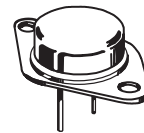
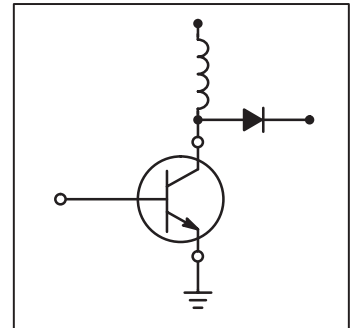
**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

**Preferred** devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

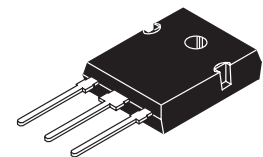
**MJ16110\***  
**MJW16110\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**15 AMPERES**  
**400 VOLTS**  
**175 AND 135 WATTS**



**CASE 1-07**  
**TO-204AA**  
**(FORMERLY TO-3)**  
**MJ16110**



**CASE 340F-03**  
**TO-247AE**  
**MJW16110**

# MJ16110 MJW16110

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS (1)</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (Table 1) (I <sub>C</sub> = 20 mAdc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub>	400	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = 650 Vdc, V <sub>BE(off)</sub> = 1.5 V) (V <sub>CE</sub> = 650 Vdc, V <sub>BE(off)</sub> = 1.5 V, T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C)	I <sub>CEV</sub>	—	—	100 1000	μAdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = 650 Vdc, R <sub>BE</sub> = 50 Ω, T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C)	I <sub>CER</sub>	—	—	1000	μAdc
Emitter–Base Leakage (V <sub>EB</sub> = 6 Vdc, I <sub>C</sub> = 0)	I <sub>EBO</sub>	—	—	10	μAdc

## ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)

Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 5 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0.5 Adc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 1.2 Adc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 2 Adc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 2 Adc, T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C)	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>	—	0.3 0.7 0.3 0.4	0.9 2.0 1.0 1.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 2 Adc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 2 Adc, T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C)	V <sub>BE(sat)</sub>	—	1.2 1.2	1.5 1.5	Vdc
DC Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 15 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5 Vdc)	h <sub>FE</sub>	6	12	20	—

## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Dynamic Saturation	V <sub>CE(dsat)</sub>	See Figures 11, 12, and 13			V
Output Capacitance (V <sub>CE</sub> = 10 Vdc, I <sub>E</sub> = 0, f <sub>test</sub> = 1 kHz)	C <sub>ob</sub>	—	—	400	pF

## SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

Inductive Load (Table 1)							
Storage	I <sub>C</sub> = 10 A, I <sub>B1</sub> = 1 A, V <sub>BE(off)</sub> = 5 V, V <sub>CE(pk)</sub> = 250 V	T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C	t <sub>sv</sub>	—	700	1500	ns
Crossover			t <sub>c</sub>	—	45	150	
Fall Time			t <sub>fi</sub>	—	20	75	
Storage		T <sub>J</sub> = 100°C	t <sub>sv</sub>	—	1000	2000	
Crossover			t <sub>c</sub>	—	50	200	
Fall Time			t <sub>fi</sub>	—	25	125	
Resistive Load (Table 2)							
Delay Time	I <sub>C</sub> = 10 A, I <sub>B1</sub> = 1 A, V <sub>CC</sub> = 250 V, PW = 30 μs, Duty Cycle = ≤ 2%	I <sub>B2</sub> = 2 A, R <sub>B2</sub> = 4 Ω	t <sub>d</sub>	—	15	—	ns
Rise Time			t <sub>r</sub>	—	330	—	
Storage Time			t <sub>s</sub>	—	800	—	
Fall Time		V <sub>BE(off)</sub> = 5 V	t <sub>f</sub>	—	110	—	
Storage Time			t <sub>s</sub>	—	500	—	
Fall Time			t <sub>f</sub>	—	250	—	

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300 μs, Duty Cycle ≤ 2%.

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

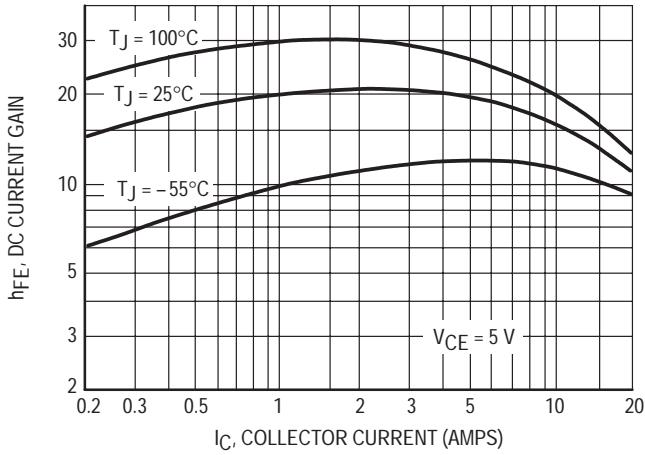


Figure 1. DC Current Gain

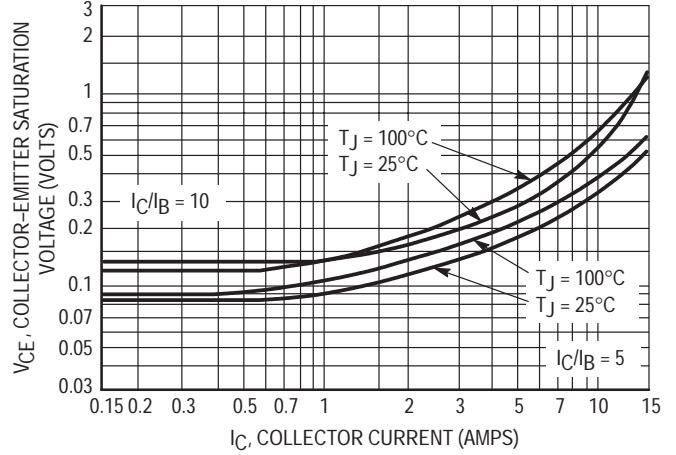


Figure 2. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

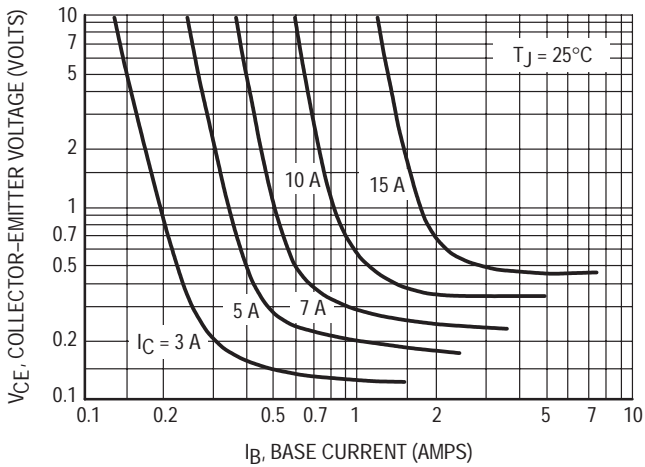


Figure 3. Collector-Emitter Saturation Region

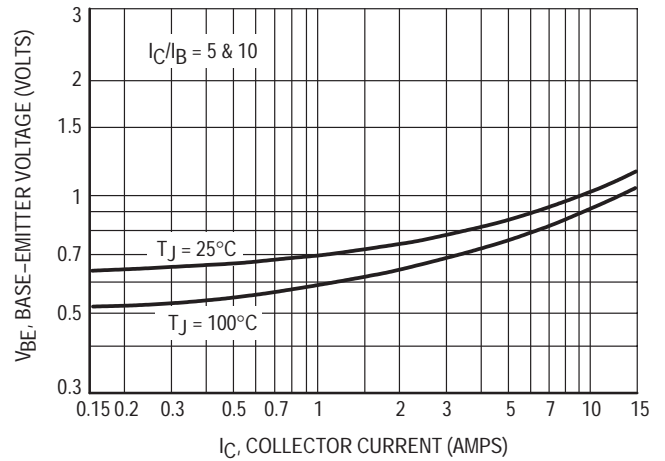


Figure 4. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

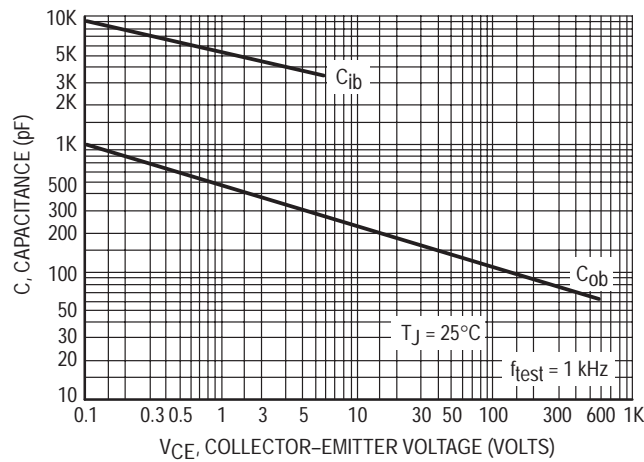


Figure 5. Capacitance

TYPICAL INDUCTIVE SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

$I_C/I_B = 10$ ,  $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CE(pk)} = 250\text{ V}$

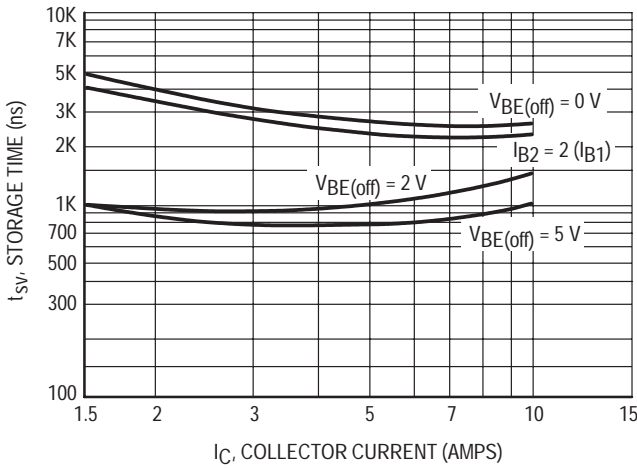


Figure 6. Storage Time

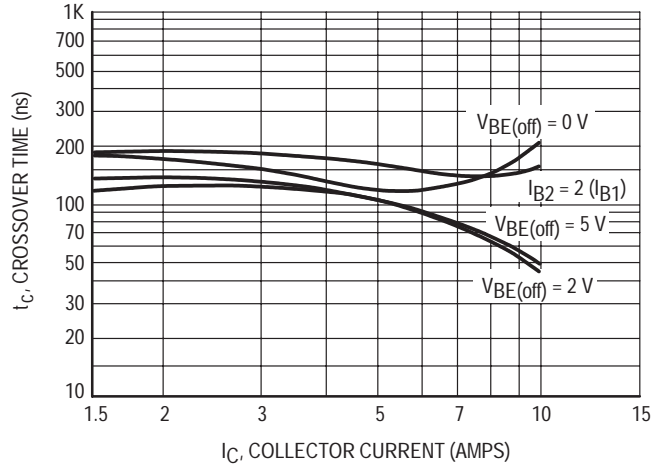


Figure 7. Crossover Time

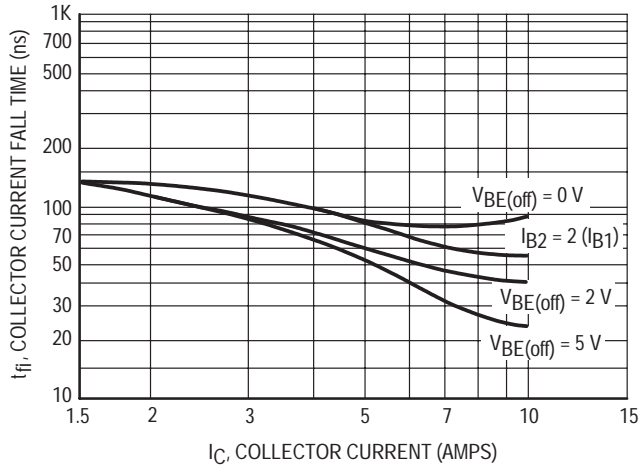


Figure 8. Fall Time

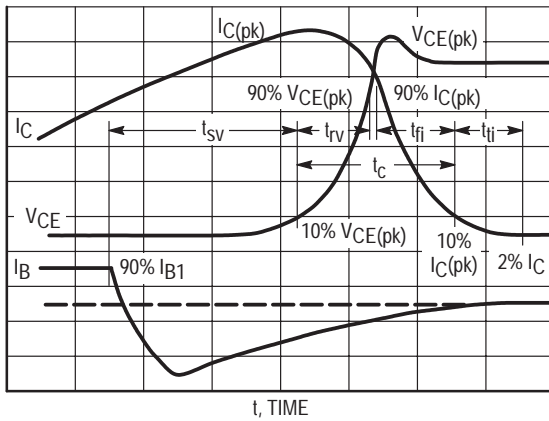


Figure 9. Inductive Switching Measurements

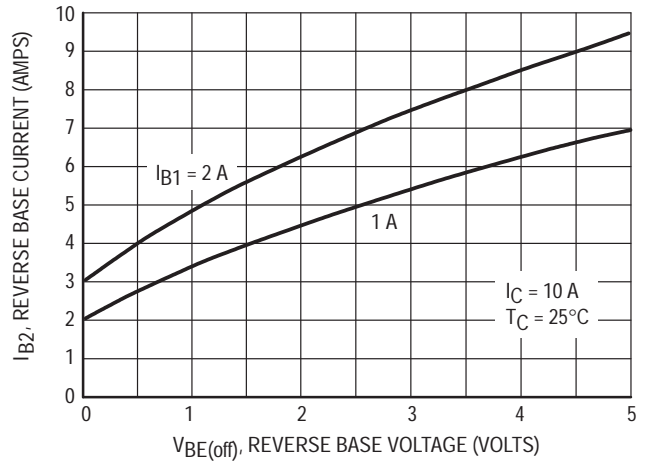
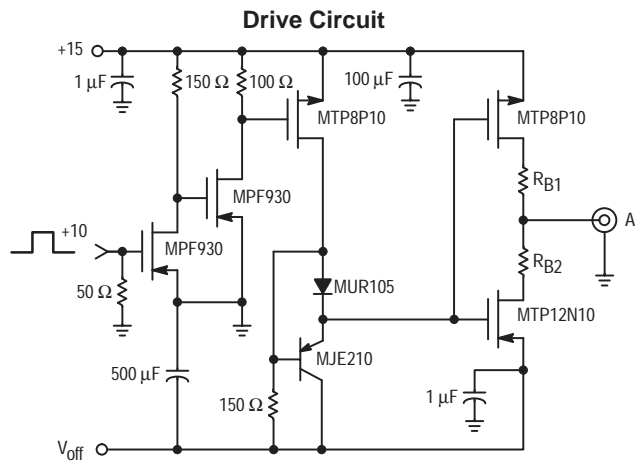


Figure 10. Peak Reverse Base Current

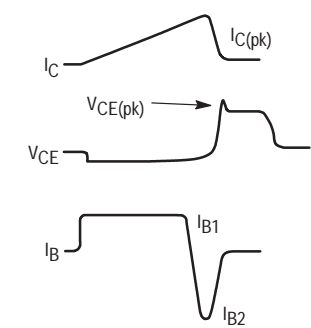
Table 1. Inductive Load Switching



$V_{CE0}(sus)$   
 $L = 10\text{ mH}$   
 $R_{B2} = \infty$   
 $V_{CC} = 20\text{ Volts}$   
 $I_{C(pk)} = 20\text{ mA}$

**Inductive Switching**  
 $L = 200\text{ }\mu\text{H}$   
 $R_{B2} = 0$   
 $V_{CC} = 20\text{ Volts}$   
 $R_{B1}$  selected for desired  $I_{B1}$

**RBSOA**  
 $L = 200\text{ }\mu\text{H}$   
 $R_{B2} = 0$   
 $V_{CC} = 20\text{ Volts}$   
 $R_{B1}$  selected for desired  $I_{B1}$



\*Tektronix AM503 P6302 or Equivalent Scope — Tektronix 7403 or Equivalent  
 $t_1 \approx \frac{L_{coil} (I_{Cpk})}{V_{CC}}$   
 $T_1$  adjusted to obtain  $I_{C(pk)}$   
 Note: Adjust  $V_{off}$  to obtain desired  $V_{BE(off)}$  at Point A.

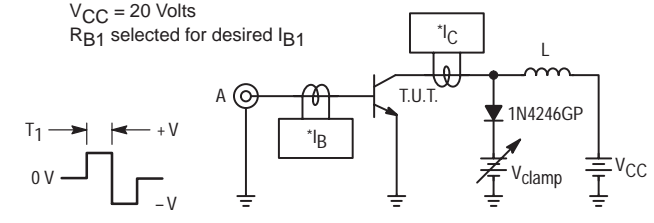
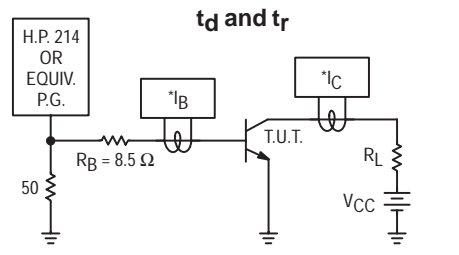
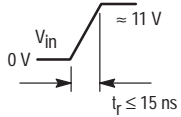


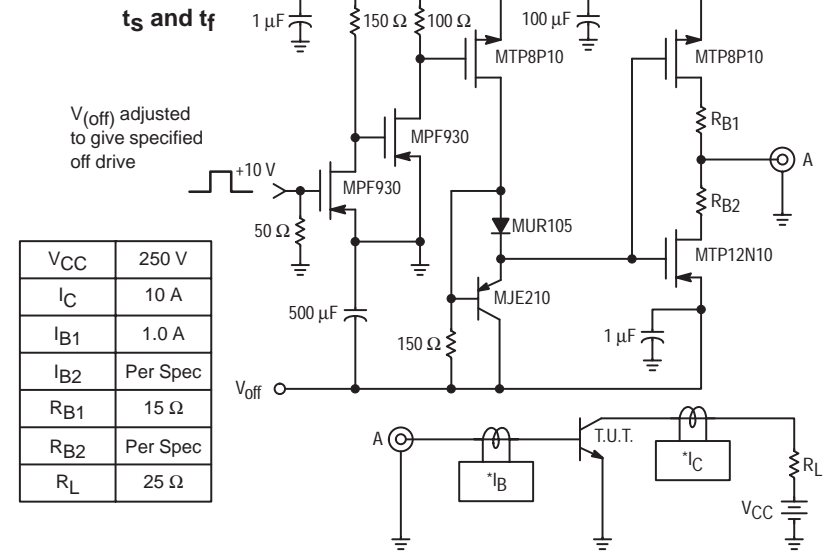
Table 2. Resistive Load Switching



$V_{CC}$	250 Vdc
$R_L$	25 $\Omega$
$I_C$	10 A
$I_B$	1 A



\*Tektronix AM503 P6302 or Equivalent



$V_{CC}$	250 V
$I_C$	10 A
$I_{B1}$	1.0 A
$I_{B2}$	Per Spec
$R_{B1}$	15 $\Omega$
$R_{B2}$	Per Spec
$R_L$	25 $\Omega$

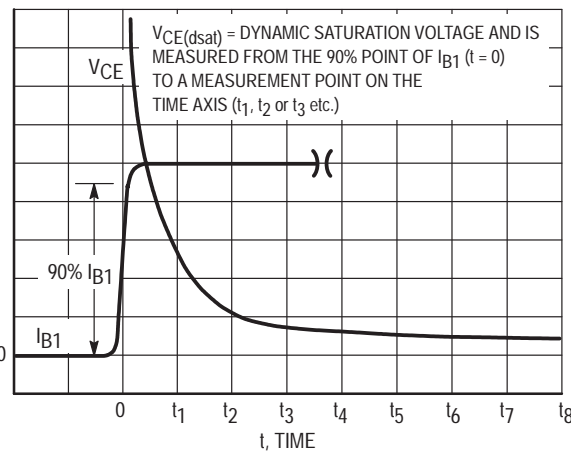


Figure 11. Definition of Dynamic Saturation Measurement

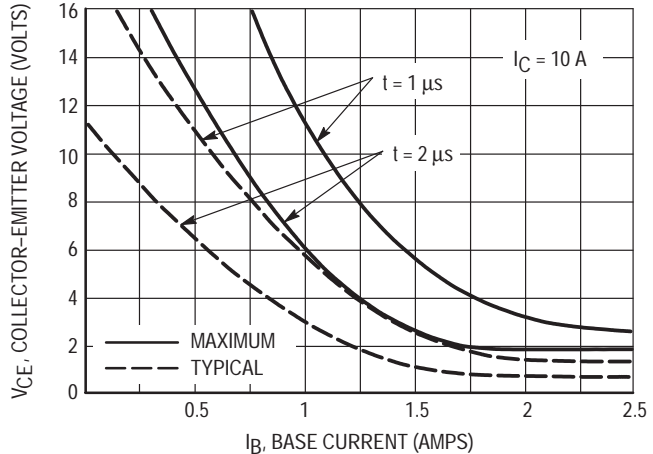


Figure 12. Dynamic Saturation Voltage



**DYNAMIC SATURATION VOLTAGE**

For bipolar power transistors low DC saturation voltages are achieved by conductivity modulating the collector region. Since conductivity modulation takes a finite amount of time, DC saturation voltages are not achieved instantly at turn-on. In bridge circuits, two transistor forward converters, and two transistor flyback converters dynamic saturation characteristics are responsible for the bulk of dynamic losses. The MJ16110 has been designed specifically to minimize these losses. Performance is roughly four times better than the original version of MJ16010.

From a measurement point of view, dynamic saturation voltage is defined as collector-emitter voltage at a specific point in time after  $I_{B1}$  has been applied, where  $t = 0$  is the 90% point on the  $I_{B1}$  rise time waveform. This definition is illustrated in Figure 11. Performance data was taken in the circuit that is shown in Figure 13. The 24 volt rail allows a Tektronix 2445 or equivalent scope to operate at 1 volt per division without input amplifier saturation.

Dynamic saturation performance is illustrated in Figure 12. The MJ16110 reaches DC saturation levels in approximately  $2 \mu s$ , provided that sufficient base drive is provided. The dependence of dynamic saturation voltage upon base drive suggests a spike of  $I_{B1}$  at turn-on to minimize dynamic saturation losses, and also avoid overdrive at turn-off. However, in order to simulate worst case conditions the guaranteed dynamic saturation limits in this data sheet are specified with a constant level of  $I_{B1}$ .

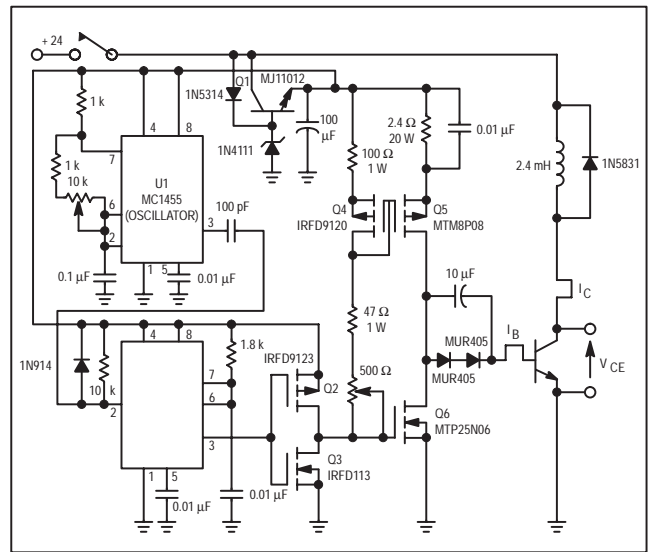


Figure 13. Dynamic Saturation Test Circuit

**GUARANTEED SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION**

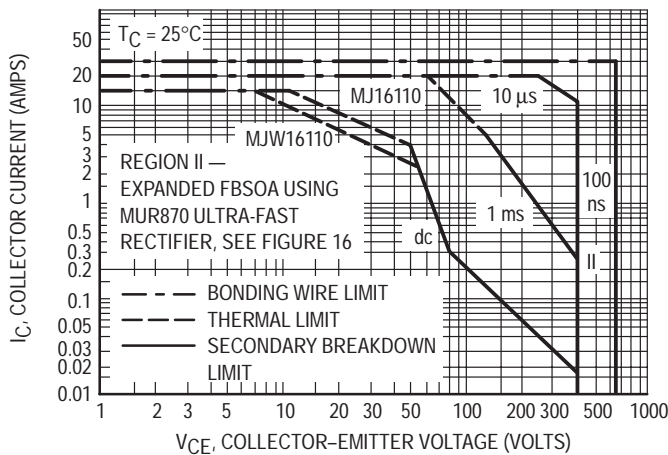


Figure 14. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

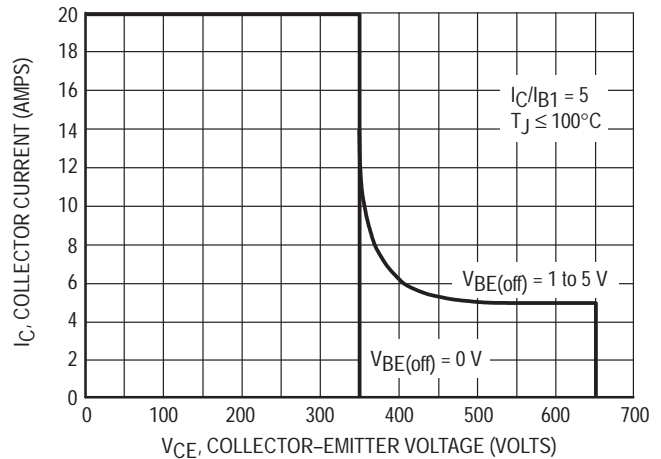


Figure 15. Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area

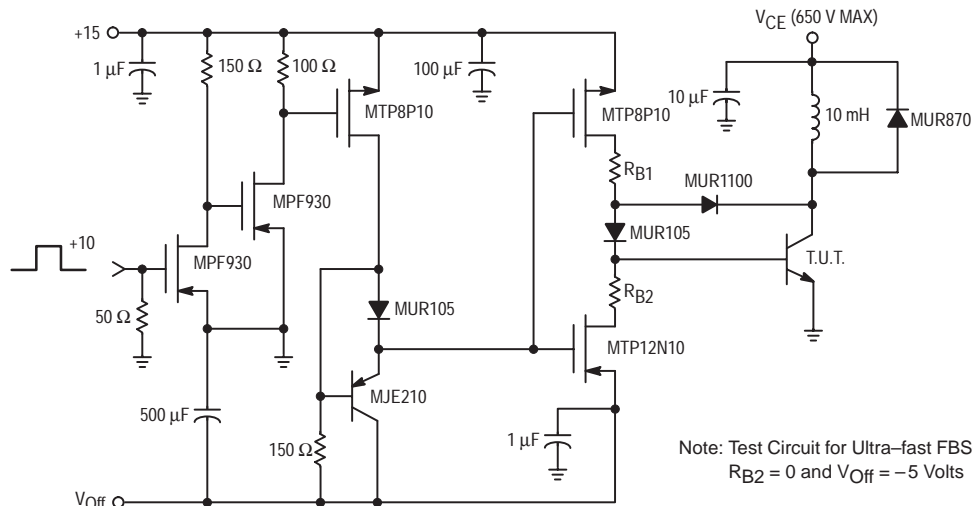


Figure 16. Switching Safe Operating Area

Note: Test Circuit for Ultra-fast FBSOA  
 $R_{B2} = 0$  and  $V_{Off} = -5$  Volts

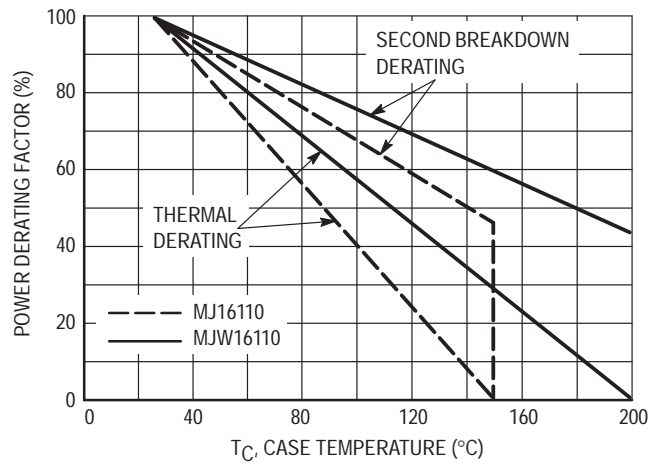


Figure 17. Power Derating

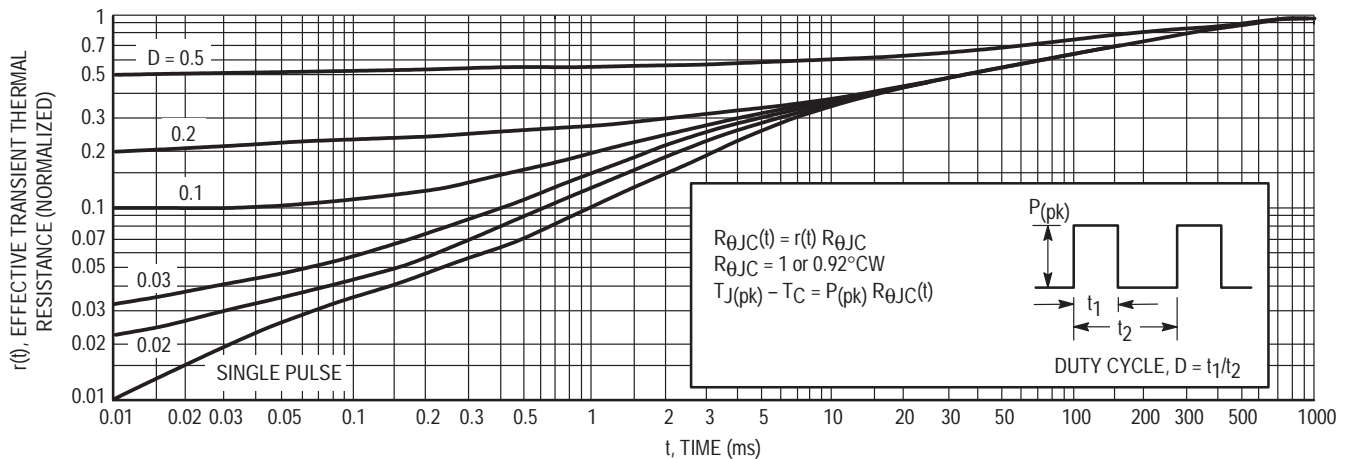


Figure 18. Thermal Response

**SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION**

**FORWARD BIAS**

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data in Figure 14 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_J(\text{pk})$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C \geq 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 14 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 17.

$T_J(\text{pk})$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 18. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

**REVERSE BIAS**

For inductive loads, high voltage and high current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off, in most cases, with the base-to-emitter junction reverse biased. Under these conditions the collector voltage must be held to a safe level at or below a specific value of collector current. This can be

accomplished by several means such as active clamping, RC snubbing, load line shaping, etc. The safe level for these devices is specified as Reverse Biased Safe Operating Area and represents the voltage-current condition allowable during reverse biased turn-off. This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode. Figure 15 gives the RBSOA characteristics.

**SWITCHMODE DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS**

**FBSOA**

Allowable dc power dissipation in bipolar power transistors decreases dramatically with increasing collector-emitter voltage. A transistor which safely dissipates 100 watts at 10 volts will typically dissipate less than 10 watts at its rated  $V_{(BR)CEO(\text{sus})}$ . From a power handling point of view, current and voltage are not interchangeable (see Application Note AN875).

**TURN-ON**

Safe turn-on load line excursions are bounded by pulsed FBSOA curves. The 10  $\mu\text{s}$  curve applies for resistive loads, most capacitive loads, and inductive loads that are clamped by standard or fast recovery rectifiers. Similarly, the 100 ns curve applies to inductive loads which are clamped by ultra-fast recovery rectifiers, and are valid for turn-on crossover times less than 100 ns (AN952).

**SWITCHMODE DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS (Cont.)**

At voltages above 75% of  $V_{(BR)CEO(sus)}$ , it is essential to provide the transistor with an adequate amount of base drive VERY RAPIDLY at turn-on. More specifically, safe operation according to the curves is dependent upon base current rise time being less than collector current rise time. As a general rule, a base drive compliance voltage in excess of 10 volts is required to meet this condition (see Application Note AN875).

**TURN-OFF**

A bipolar transistor's ability to withstand turn-off stress is dependent upon its forward base drive. Gross overdrive violates the RBSOA curve and risks transistor failure. For this reason, circuits which use fixed base drive are more likely to fail at light loads due to heavy overdrive (see Application Note AN875).

**OPERATION ABOVE  $V_{(BR)CEO(sus)}$** 

When bipolars are operated above collector-emitter breakdown, base drive is crucial. A rapid application of adequate forward base current is needed for safe turn-on, as is a stiff negative bias needed for safe turn-off. Any hiccup in the base-drive circuitry that even momentarily violates either of these conditions will likely cause the transistor to fail.

Therefore, it is important to design the driver so that its output is negative in the absence of anything but a clean crisp input signal (see Application Note AN952).

**RBSOA**

Reversed Biased Safe Operating Area has a first order dependency on circuit configuration and drive parameters. The RBSOA curves in this data sheet are valid only for the conditions specified. For a comparison of RBSOA results in several types of circuits (see Application Note AN951).

**DESIGN SAMPLES**

Transistor parameters tend to vary much more from wafer lot to wafer lot, over long periods of time, than from one device to the next in the same wafer lot. For design evaluation it is advisable to use transistors from several different date codes.

**BAKER CLAMPS**

Many unanticipated pitfalls can be avoided by using Baker Clamps. MUR105 and MUR170 diodes are recommended for base drives less than 1 amp. Similarly, MUR405 and MUR470 types are well-suited for higher drive requirements (see Article Reprint AR131).

## Silicon Power Transistors

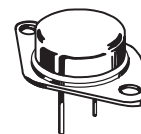
The MJ21193 and MJ21194 utilize Perforated Emitter technology and are specifically designed for high power audio output, disk head positioners and linear applications.

- Total Harmonic Distortion Characterized
- High DC Current Gain –  $h_{FE} = 25$  Min @  $I_C = 8$  Adc
- Excellent Gain Linearity
- High SOA: 2.5 A, 80 V, 1 Second

**PNP**  
**MJ21193\***  
**NPN**  
**MJ21194\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**16 AMPERE**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON POWER**  
**TRANSISTORS**  
**250 VOLTS**  
**250 WATTS**



**CASE 1-07**  
**TO-204AA**  
**(TO-3)**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	250	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	400	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	5	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Voltage – 1.5 V	$V_{CEX}$	400	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak (1)	$I_C$	16 30	Adc
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	5	Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate Above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	250 1.43	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	– 65 to +200	$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.7	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 100$ mAdc, $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	250	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 200$ Vdc, $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	—	—	100	$\mu\text{Adc}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 10\%$ .

(continued)

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

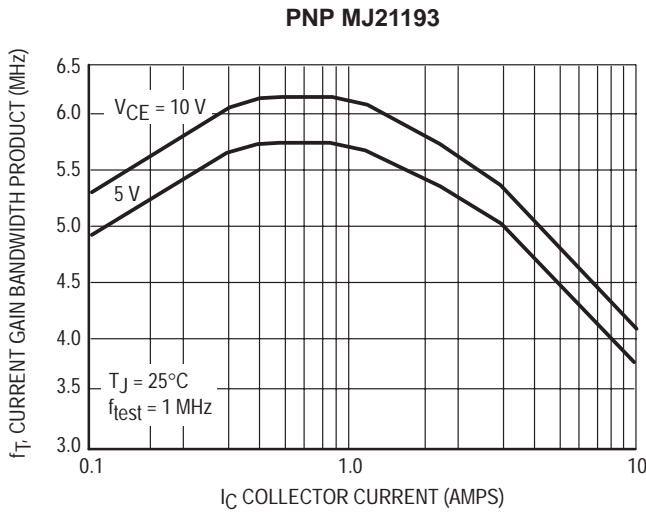
REV 1

# MJ21193 MJ21194

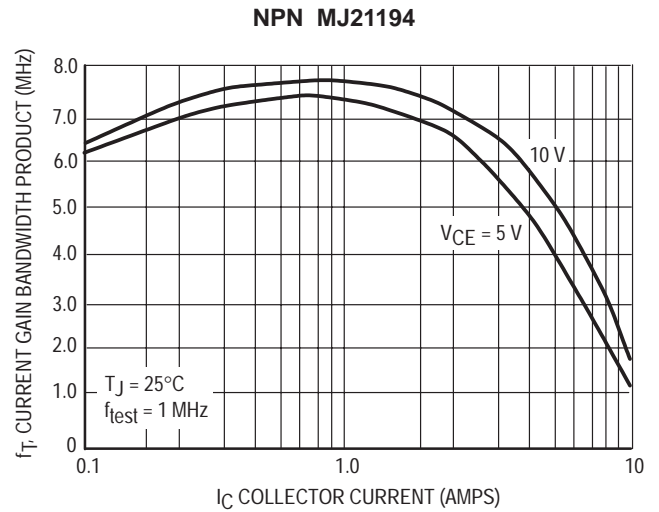
## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T<sub>C</sub> = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Emitter Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = 5 Vdc, I <sub>C</sub> = 0)	I <sub>EBO</sub>	—	—	100	μAdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = 250 Vdc, V <sub>BE(off)</sub> = 1.5 Vdc)	I <sub>CEX</sub>	—	—	100	μAdc
<b>SECOND BREAKDOWN</b>					
Second Breakdown Collector Current with Base Forward Biased (V <sub>CE</sub> = 50 Vdc, t = 1 s (non-repetitive) (V <sub>CE</sub> = 80 Vdc, t = 1 s (non-repetitive))	I <sub>S/b</sub>	5 2.5	— —	— —	Adc
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
DC Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 8 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5 Vdc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 16 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 5 Adc)	h <sub>FE</sub>	25 8	— —	75	
Base-Emitter On Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 8 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5 Vdc)	V <sub>BE(on)</sub>	—	—	2.2	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 8 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0.8 Adc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 16 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 3.2 Adc)	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>	— —	— —	1.4 4	Vdc
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Total Harmonic Distortion at the Output V <sub>RMS</sub> = 28.3 V, f = 1 kHz, P <sub>LOAD</sub> = 100 W <sub>RMS</sub> (Matched pair h <sub>FE</sub> = 50 @ 5 A/5 V)	THD h <sub>FE</sub> unmatched h <sub>FE</sub> matched	— —	0.8 0.08	— —	%
Current Gain Bandwidth Product (I <sub>C</sub> = 1 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 10 Vdc, f <sub>test</sub> = 1 MHz)	f <sub>T</sub>	4	—	—	MHz
Output Capacitance (V <sub>CB</sub> = 10 Vdc, I <sub>E</sub> = 0, f <sub>test</sub> = 1 MHz)	C <sub>ob</sub>	—	—	500	pF

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300 μs, Duty Cycle ≤2%



**Figure 1. Typical Current Gain Bandwidth Product**



**Figure 2. Typical Current Gain Bandwidth Product**

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

PNP MJ21193

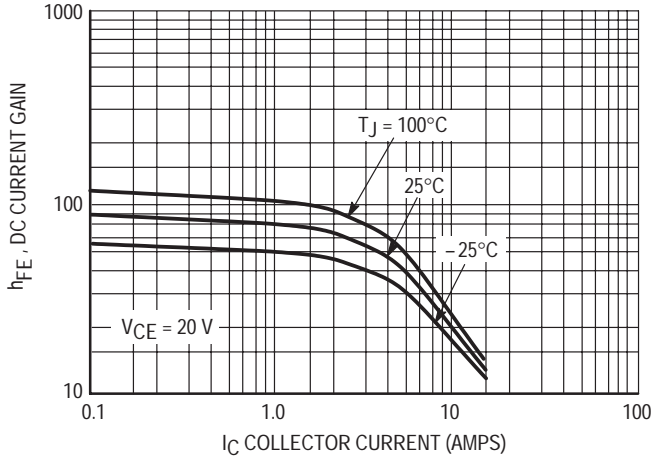


Figure 3. DC Current Gain,  $V_{CE} = 20\text{ V}$

NPN MJ21194

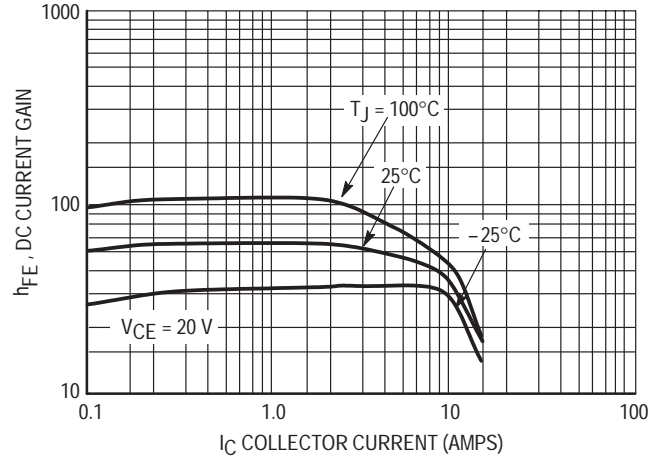


Figure 4. DC Current Gain,  $V_{CE} = 20\text{ V}$

PNP MJ21193

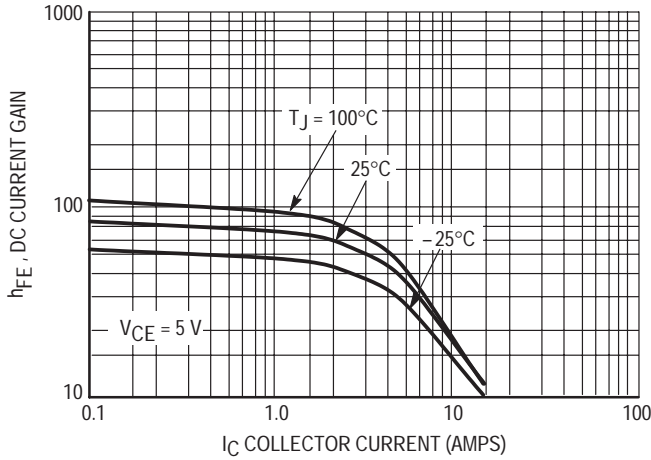


Figure 5. DC Current Gain,  $V_{CE} = 5\text{ V}$

NPN MJ21194

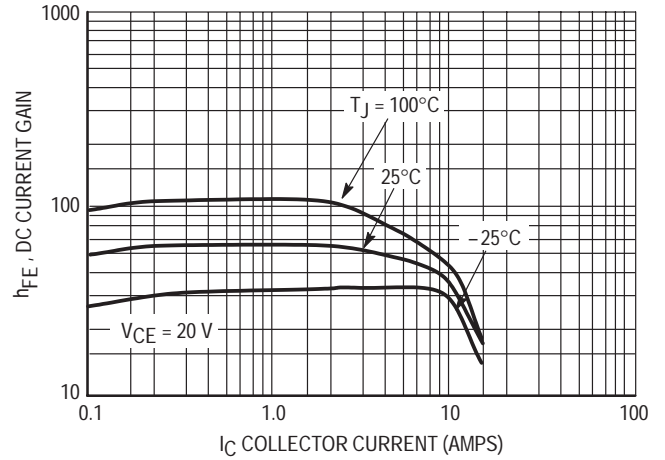


Figure 6. DC Current Gain,  $V_{CE} = 5\text{ V}$

PNP MJ21193

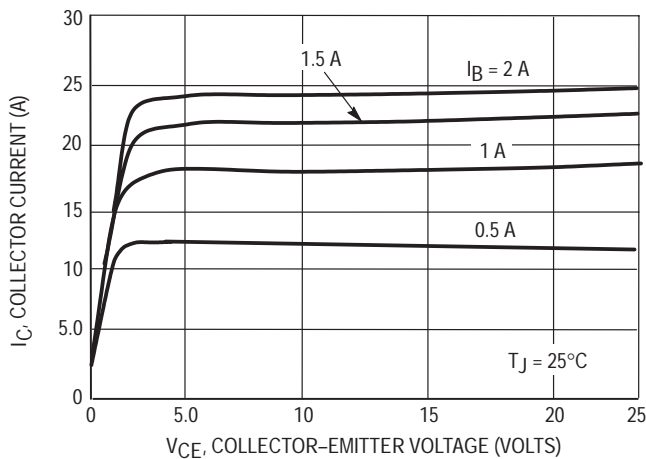


Figure 7. Typical Output Characteristics

NPN MJ21194

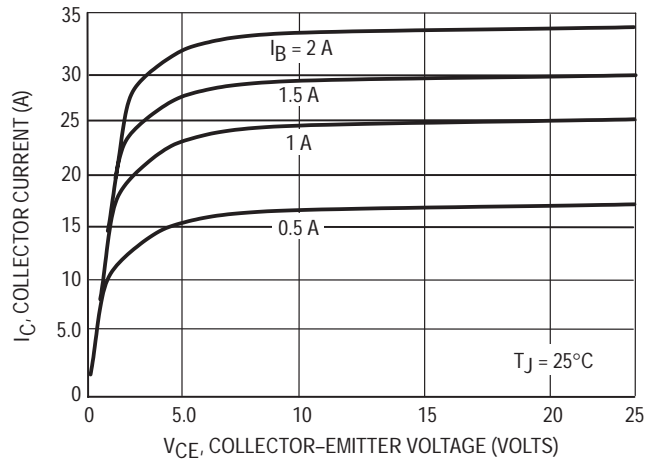


Figure 8. Typical Output Characteristics

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

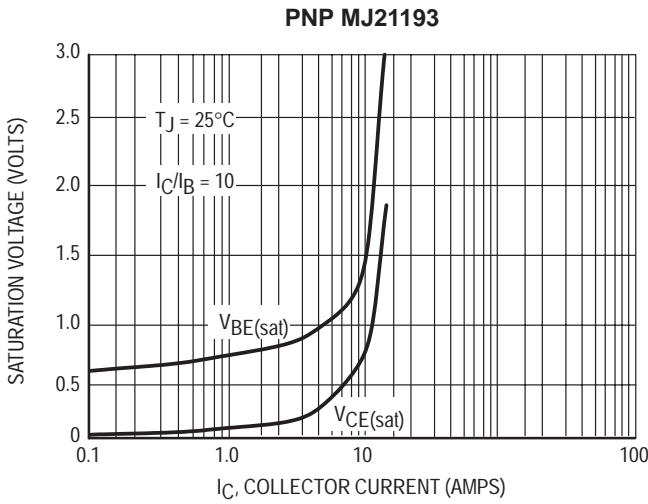


Figure 9. Typical Saturation Voltages

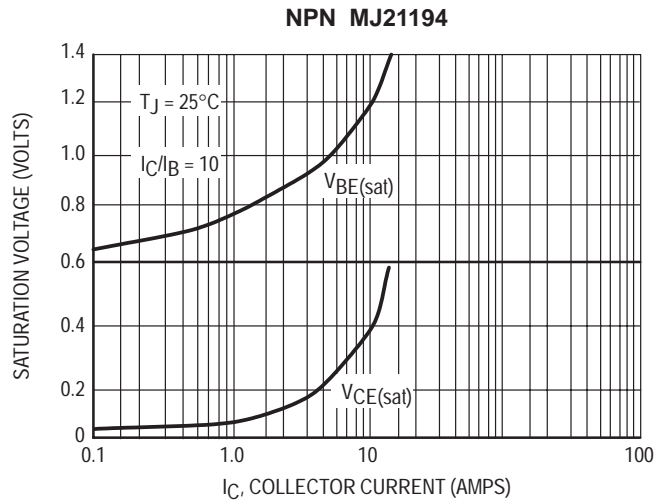


Figure 10. Typical Saturation Voltages

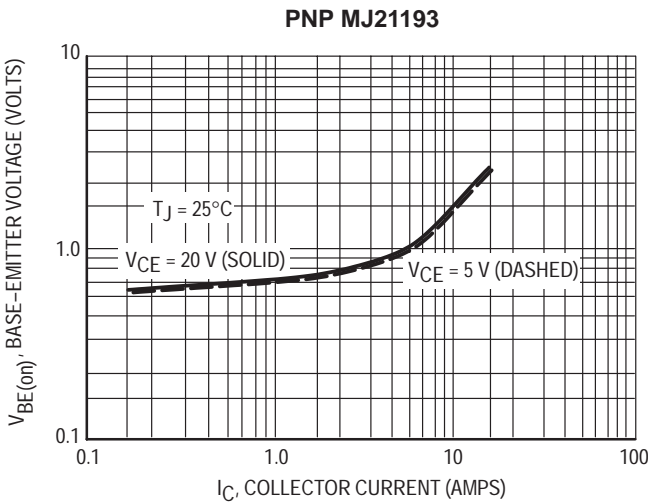


Figure 11. Typical Base-Emitter Voltage

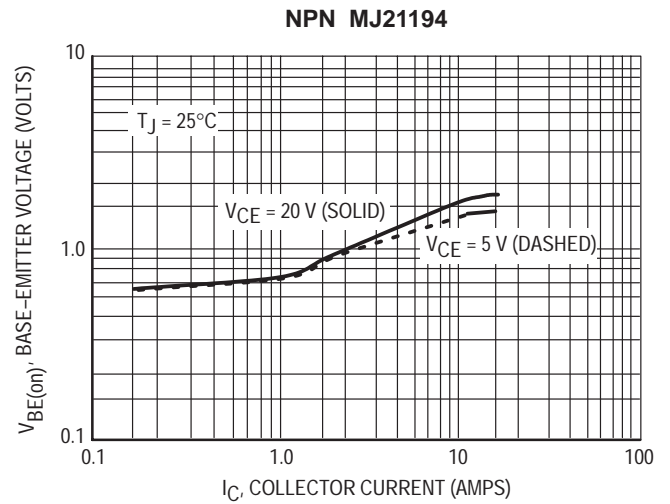


Figure 12. Typical Base-Emitter Voltage

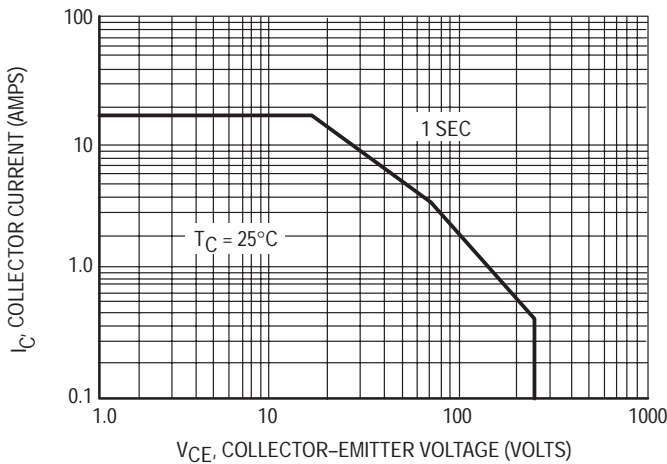


Figure 13. Active Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor; average junction temperature and secondary breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 13 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 200^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power than can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

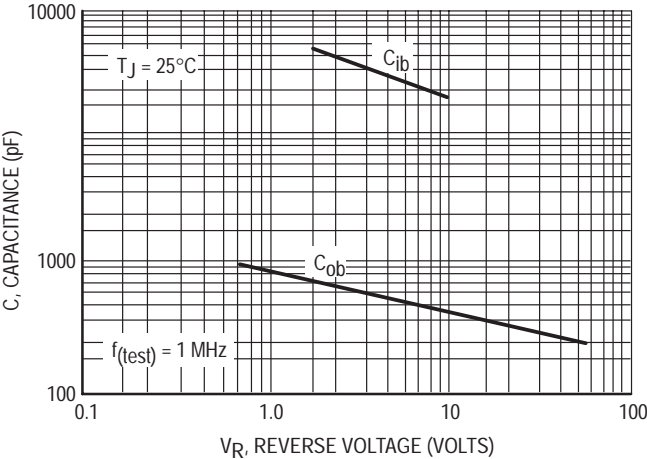


Figure 14. MJ21193 Typical Capacitance

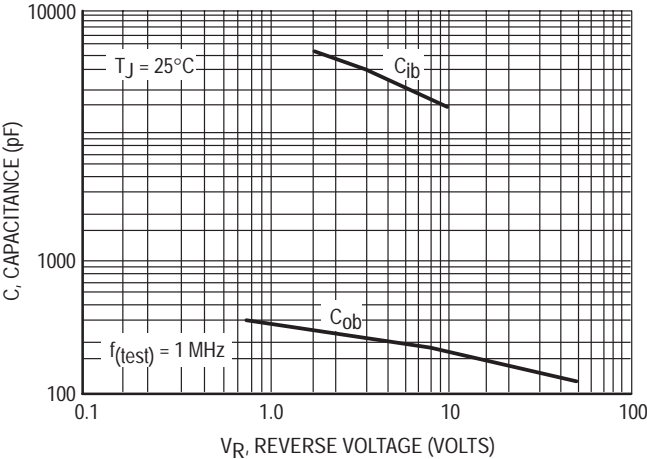


Figure 15. MJ21194 Typical Capacitance

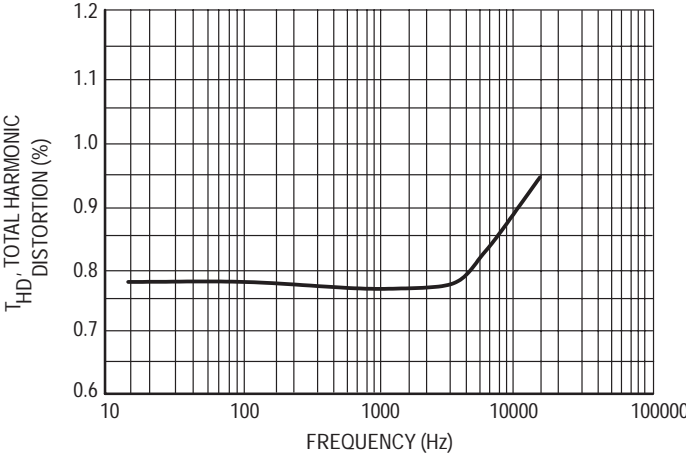


Figure 16. Typical Total Harmonic Distortion

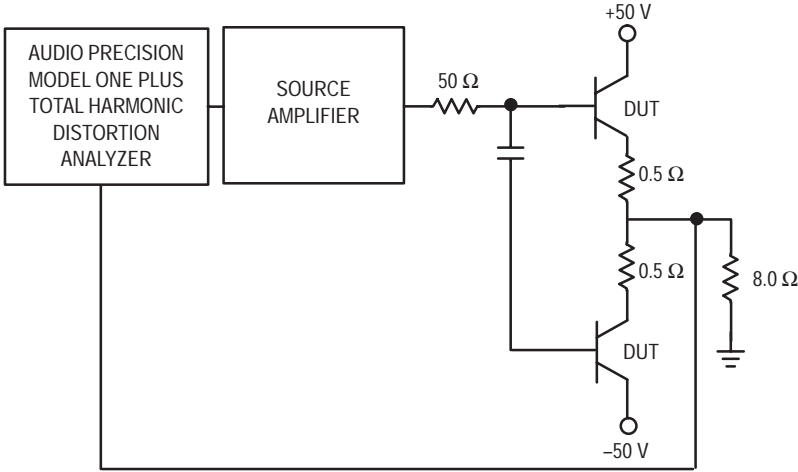


Figure 17. Total Harmonic Distortion Test Circuit



# Complementary Power Transistors

## DPAK For Surface Mount Applications

Designed for general purpose amplifier and low speed switching applications.

- Lead Formed for Surface Mount Applications in Plastic Sleeves (No Suffix)
- Straight Lead Version in Plastic Sleeves ("–1" Suffix)
- Lead Formed Version in 16 mm Tape and Reel ("T4" Suffix)
- Electrically Similar to Popular TIP31 and TIP32 Series

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	MJD31 MJD32	MJD31C MJD32C	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	40	100	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	40	100	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	$I_C$	3 5		Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	1		Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	15 0.12		Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Total Power Dissipation* @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	1.56 0.012		Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–65 to +150		$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	8.3	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient*	$R_{\theta JA}$	80	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes	$T_L$	260	$^\circ\text{C}$

\* These ratings are applicable when surface mounted on the minimum pad size recommended.

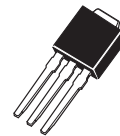
**NPN**  
**MJD31,C\***  
**PNP**  
**MJD32,C\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**3 AMPERES**  
**40 AND 100 VOLTS**  
**15 WATTS**

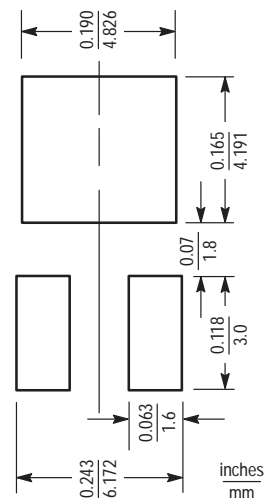


CASE 369A–13



CASE 369–07

### MINIMUM PAD SIZES RECOMMENDED FOR SURFACE MOUNTED APPLICATIONS



Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 30\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	MJD31, MJD32 MJD31C, MJD32C	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	40 100	— —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 40\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	MJD31, MJD32 MJD31C, MJD32C	$I_{CEO}$	—	50	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CEO}$ , $V_{EB} = 0$ )		$I_{CES}$	—	20	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )		$I_{EBO}$	—	1	mAdc
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)</b>					
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 3\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4\text{ Vdc}$ )		$h_{FE}$	25 10	— 50	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 3\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 375\text{ mAdc}$ )		$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	1.2	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 3\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4\text{ Vdc}$ )		$V_{BE(on)}$	—	1.8	Vdc
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Current Gain — Bandwidth Product (2) ( $I_C = 500\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f_{test} = 1\text{ MHz}$ )		$f_T$	3	—	MHz
Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ )		$h_{fe}$	20	—	—

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

(2)  $f_T = |h_{fe}| \cdot f_{test}$ .

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

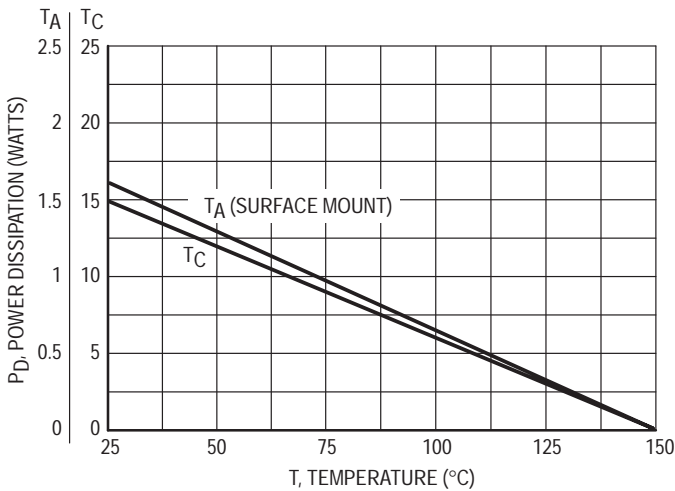
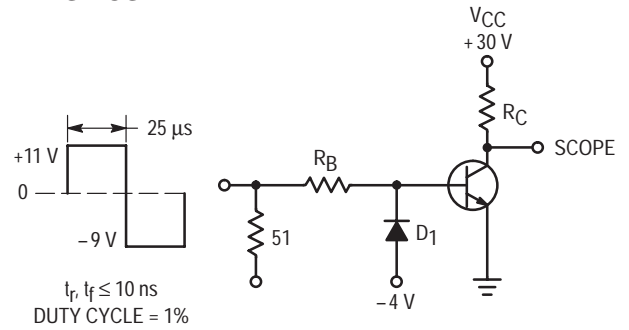


Figure 1. Power Derating



$R_B$  and  $R_C$  VARIED TO OBTAIN DESIRED CURRENT LEVELS  
 $D_1$  MUST BE FAST RECOVERY TYPE, e.g.:  
 1N5825 USED ABOVE  $I_B \approx 100$  mA  
 MSD6100 USED BELOW  $I_B \approx 100$  mA  
 REVERSE ALL POLARITIES FOR PNP.

Figure 2. Switching Time Test Circuit

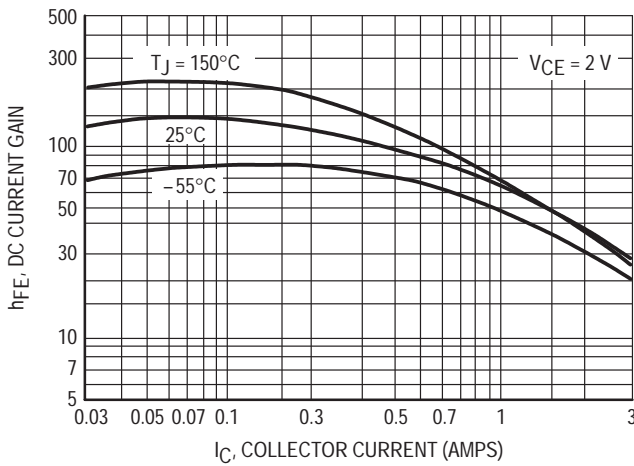


Figure 3. DC Current Gain

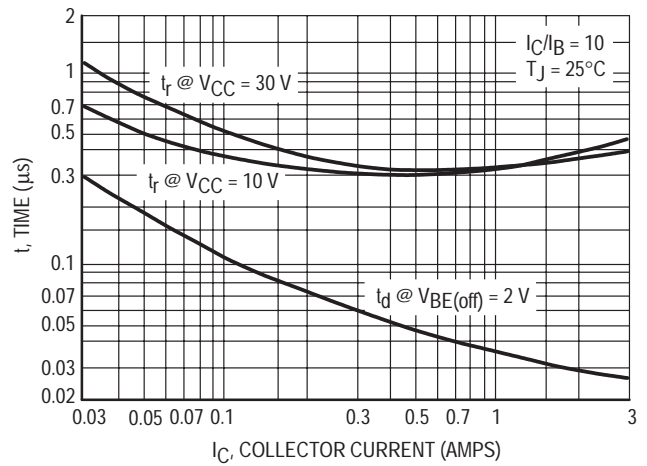


Figure 4. Turn-On Time

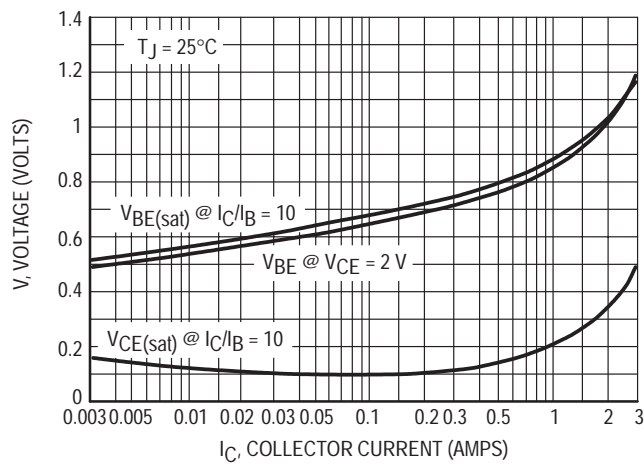


Figure 5. "On" Voltages

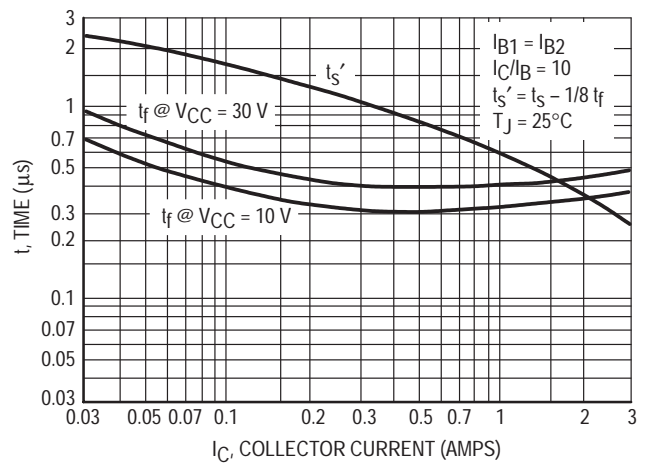


Figure 6. Turn-Off Time

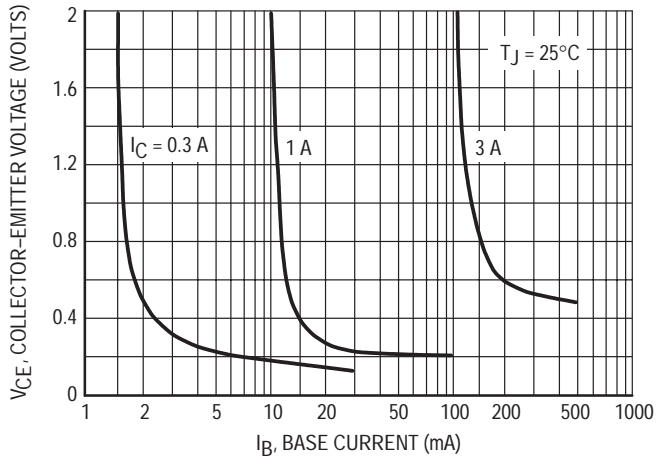


Figure 7. Collector Saturation Region

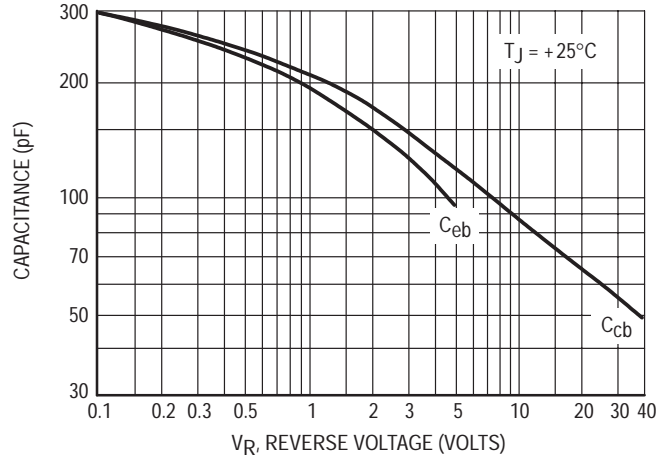


Figure 8. Capacitance

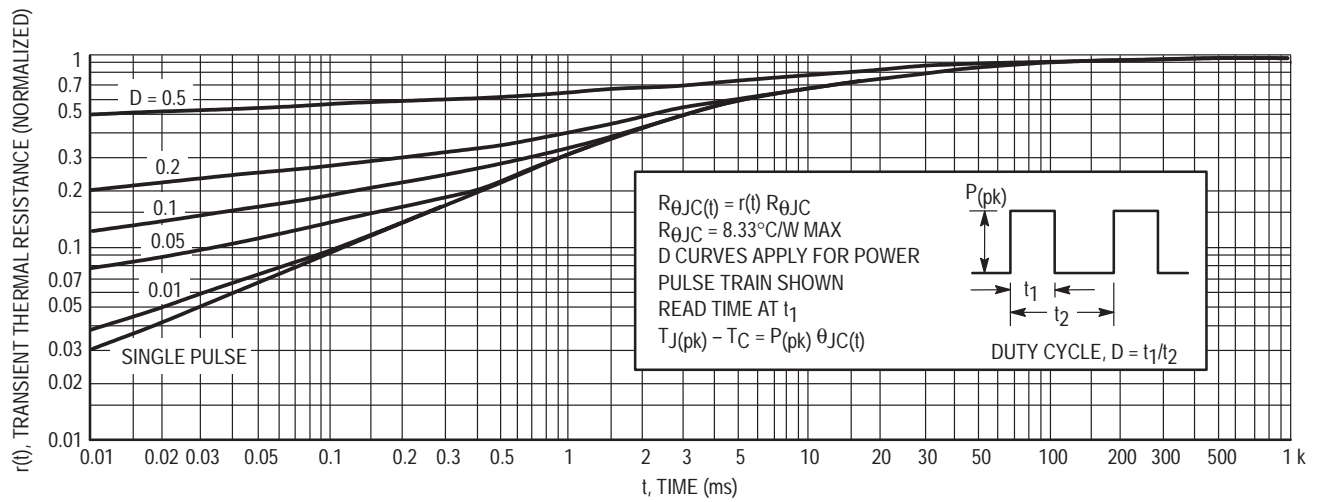


Figure 9. Thermal Response

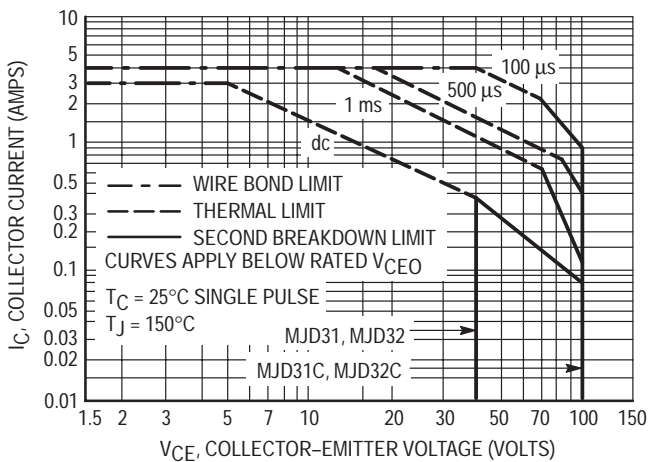


Figure 10. Active Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 10 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 9. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

# Complementary Power Transistors

## DPAK For Surface Mount Applications

Designed for general purpose amplifier and low speed switching applications.

- Lead Formed for Surface Mount Applications in Plastic Sleeves (No Suffix)
- Straight Lead Version in Plastic Sleeves ("–1" Suffix)
- Lead Formed Version in 16 mm Tape and Reel ("T4" Suffix)
- Electrically Similar to Popular TIP41 and TIP42 Series
- Monolithic Construction With Built-in Base-Emitter Resistors

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	MJD41C MJD42C	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	100	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	100	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	$I_C$	6 10	Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	2	Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	20 0.16	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Total Power Dissipation* @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	1.75 0.014	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	6.25	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient*	$R_{\theta JA}$	71.4	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

\* These ratings are applicable when surface mounted on the minimum pad size recommended.

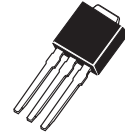
**NPN  
MJD41C\***  
**PNP  
MJD42C\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**SILICON  
POWER TRANSISTORS  
6 AMPERES  
100 VOLTS  
20 WATTS**

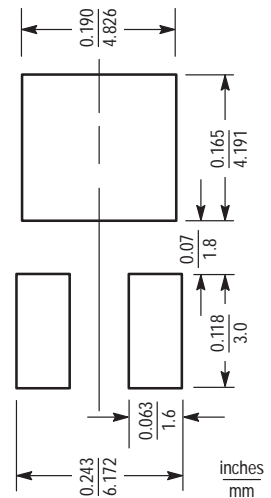


CASE 369A-13



CASE 369-07

### MINIMUM PAD SIZES RECOMMENDED FOR SURFACE MOUNTED APPLICATIONS



Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
----------------	--------	-----	-----	------

**OFF CHARACTERISTICS**

Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 30\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	100	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	—	50	$\mu\text{A}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 100\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB} = 0$ )	$I_{CES}$	—	10	$\mu\text{A}$
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	0.5	mA

**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.3\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 4\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 3\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 4\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	30 15	— 75	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 6\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 600\text{ mA}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	1.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 6\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 4\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	2	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current Gain — Bandwidth Product (2) ( $I_C = 500\text{ mA}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f_{test} = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	3	—	MHz
Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.5\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	20	—	—

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .(2)  $f_T = |h_{fe}| \cdot f_{test}$ .

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

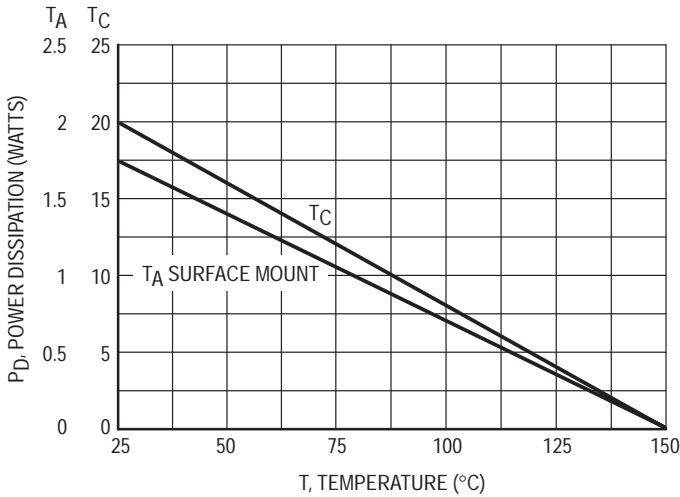
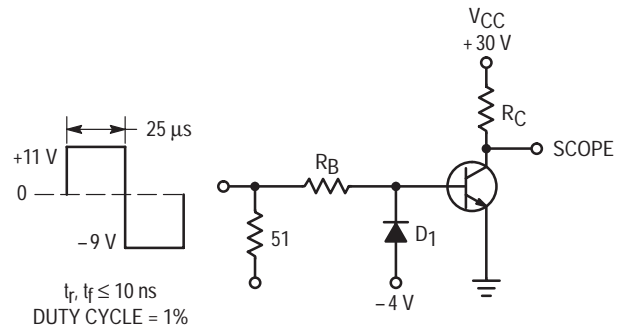


Figure 1. Power Derating



$R_B$  and  $R_C$  VARIED TO OBTAIN DESIRED CURRENT LEVELS  
 $D_1$  MUST BE FAST RECOVERY TYPE, e.g.:  
 MSB5300 USED ABOVE  $I_B \approx 100$  mA  
 MSD6100 USED BELOW  $I_B \approx 100$  mA  
 REVERSE ALL POLARITIES FOR PNP.

Figure 2. Switching Time Test Circuit

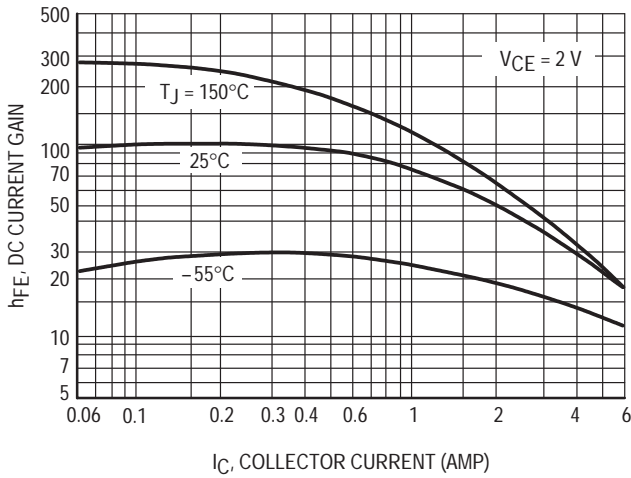


Figure 3. DC Current Gain

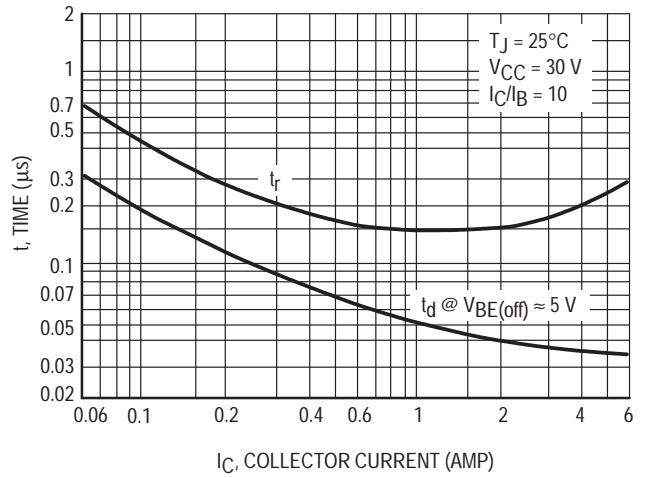


Figure 4. Turn-On Time

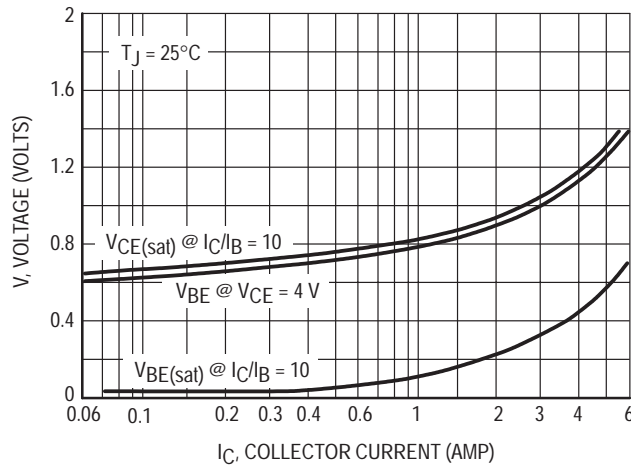


Figure 5. "On" Voltages

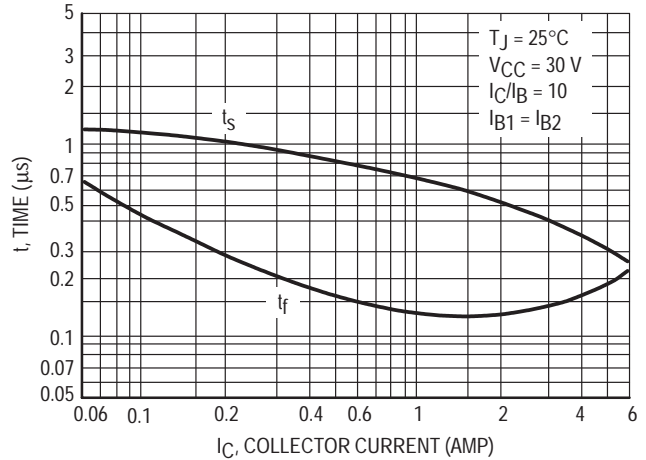


Figure 6. Turn-Off Time

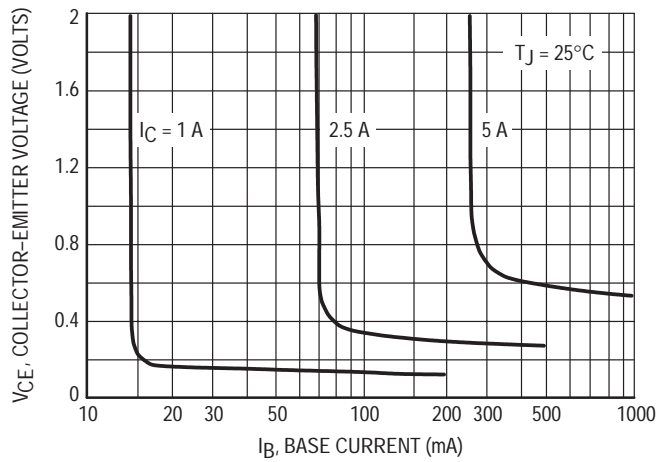


Figure 7. Collector Saturation Region

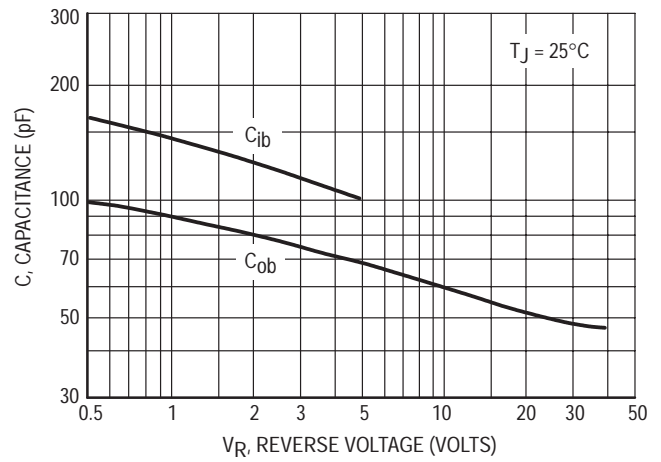


Figure 8. Capacitance

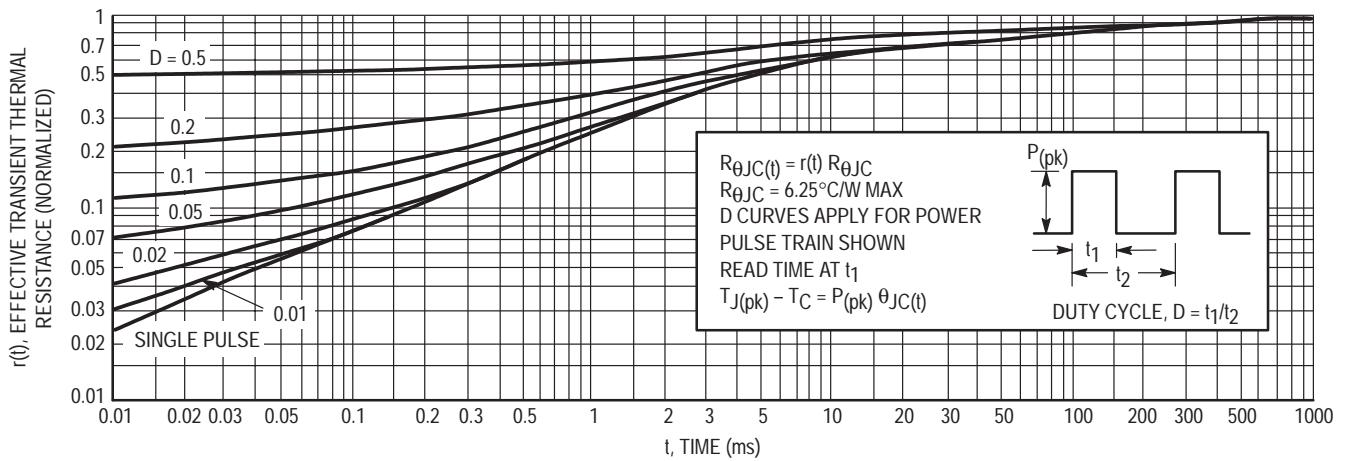


Figure 9. Thermal Response

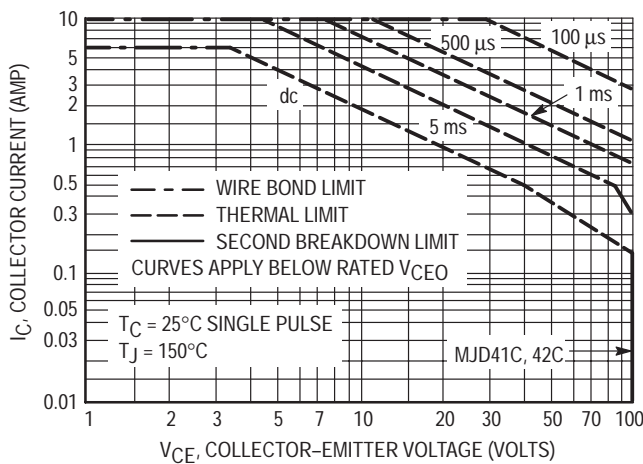


Figure 10. Maximum Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 10 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 9. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.



# Complementary Power Transistors

## DPAK For Surface Mount Applications

... for general purpose power and switching such as output or driver stages in applications such as switching regulators, converters, and power amplifiers.

- Lead Formed for Surface Mount Application in Plastic Sleeves (No Suffix)
- Straight Lead Version in Plastic Sleeves ("-1" Suffix)
- Lead Formed Version in 16 mm Tape and Reel for Surface Mount ("T4" Suffix)
- Electrically Similar to Popular D44H/D45H Series
- Low Collector Emitter Saturation Voltage —  $V_{CE(sat)} = 1.0$  Volt Max @ 8.0 Amperes
- Fast Switching Speeds
- Complementary Pairs Simplifies Designs

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	D44H11 or D45H11	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	80	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	$I_C$	8 16	Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	20 0.16	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Total Power Dissipation (1) @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	1.75 0.014	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-55 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	6.25	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient (1)	$R_{\theta JA}$	71.4	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Lead Temperature for Soldering	$T_L$	260	$^\circ\text{C}$

(1) These ratings are applicable when surface mounted on the minimum pad size recommended.

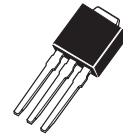
**NPN**  
**MJD44H11\***  
**PNP**  
**MJD45H11\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**8 AMPERES**  
**80 VOLTS**  
**20 WATTS**

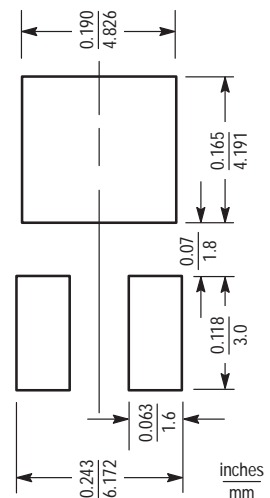


CASE 369A-13



CASE 369-07

### MINIMUM PAD SIZES RECOMMENDED FOR SURFACE MOUNTED APPLICATIONS



Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 2

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 30\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CE(sus)}$	80	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CE0}$ , $V_{BE} = 0$ )	$I_{CES}$	—	—	10	$\mu\text{A}$
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	—	50	$\mu\text{A}$

**ON CHARACTERISTICS**

Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 8\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	—	1	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 8\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.8\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	—	1.5	Vdc
DC Current Gain ( $V_{CE} = 1\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	60	—	—	—
DC Current Gain ( $V_{CE} = 1\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 4\text{ Adc}$ )		40	—	—	

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Collector Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f_{test} = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	MJD44H11 MJD45H11	$C_{cb}$	— —	130 230	— —	pF
Gain Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 20\text{ MHz}$ )	MJD44H11 MJD45H11	$f_T$	— —	50 40	— —	MHz

**SWITCHING TIMES**

Delay and Rise Times ( $I_C = 5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ )	MJD44H11 MJD45H11	$t_d + t_r$	— —	300 135	— —	ns
Storage Time ( $I_C = 5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ )	MJD44H11 MJD45H11	$t_s$	— —	500 500	— —	ns
Fall Time ( $I_C = 5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ )	MJD44H11 MJD45H11	$t_f$	— —	140 100	— —	ns

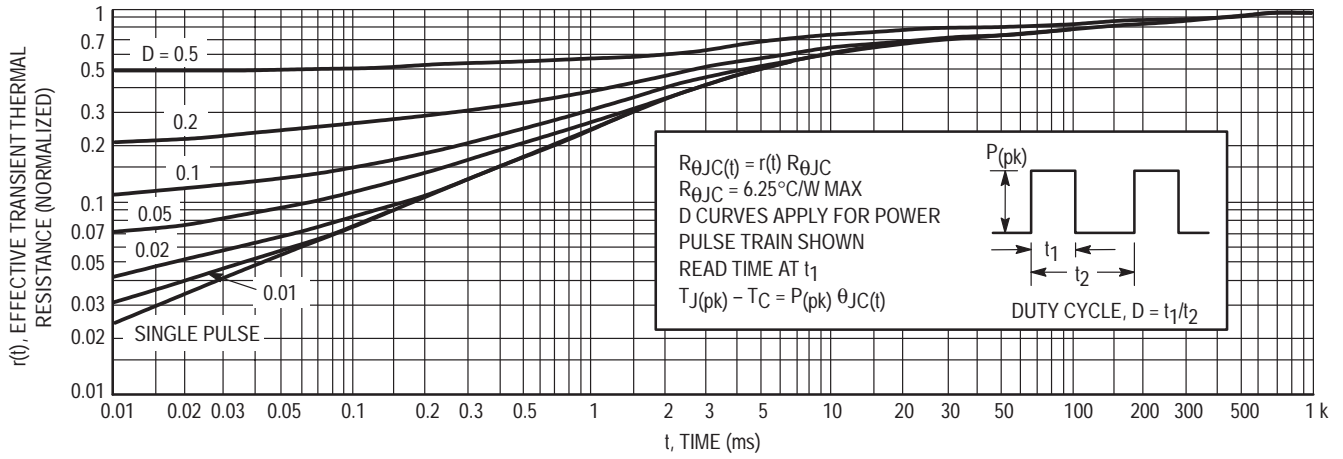


Figure 1. Thermal Response

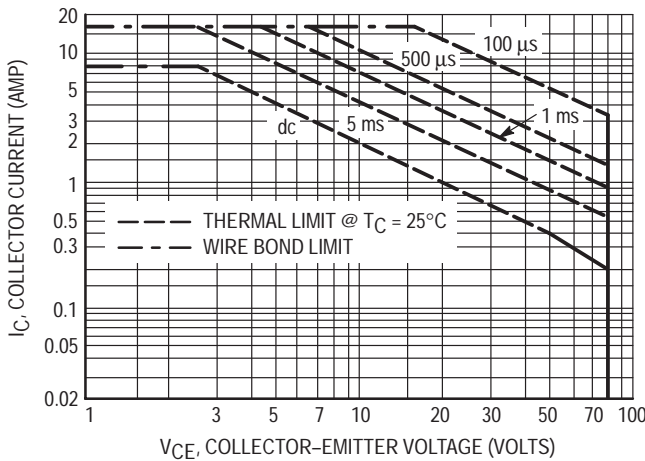


Figure 2. Maximum Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 2 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 1. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

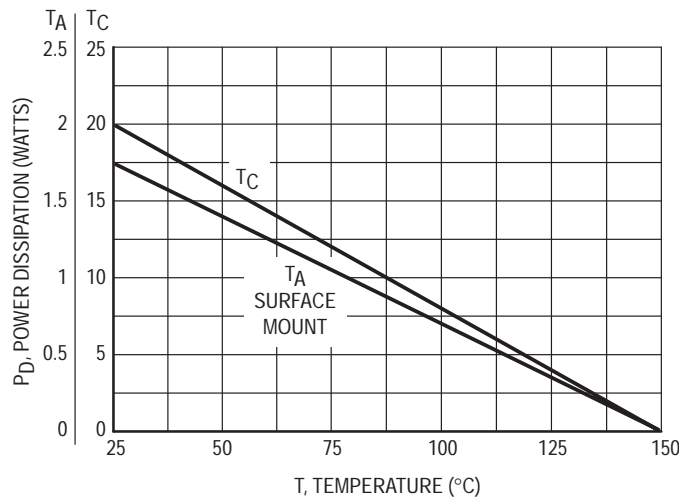


Figure 3. Power Derating

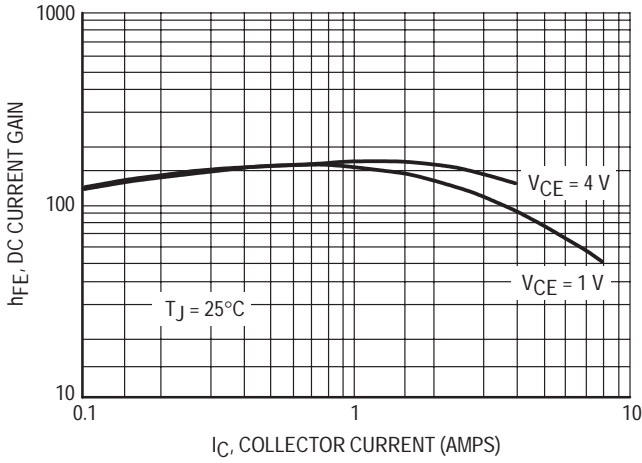


Figure 4. MJD44H11 DC Current Gain

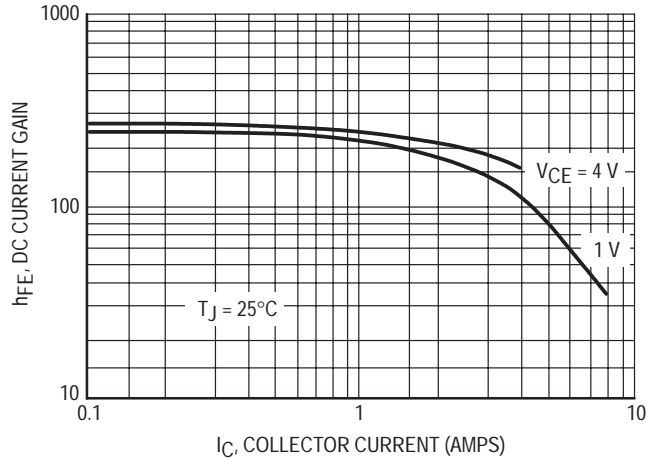


Figure 5. MJD45H11 DC Current Gain

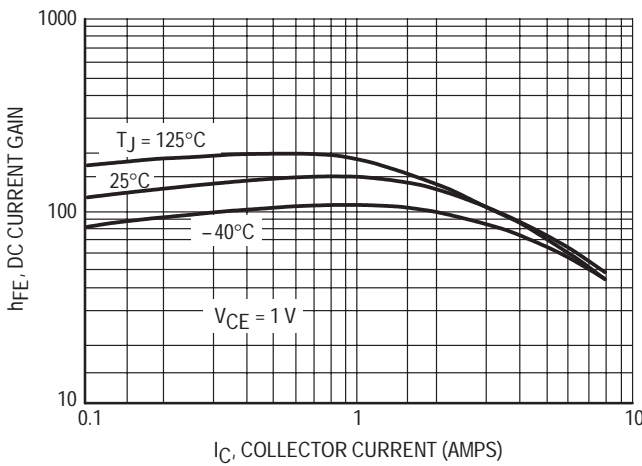


Figure 6. MJD44H11 Current Gain versus Temperature

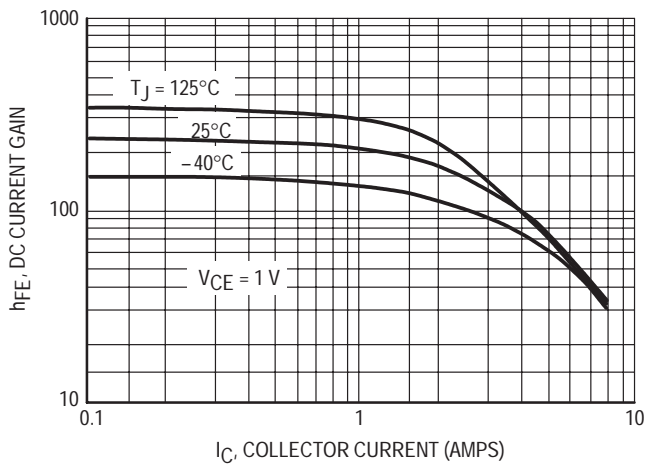


Figure 7. MJD45H11 Current Gain versus Temperature

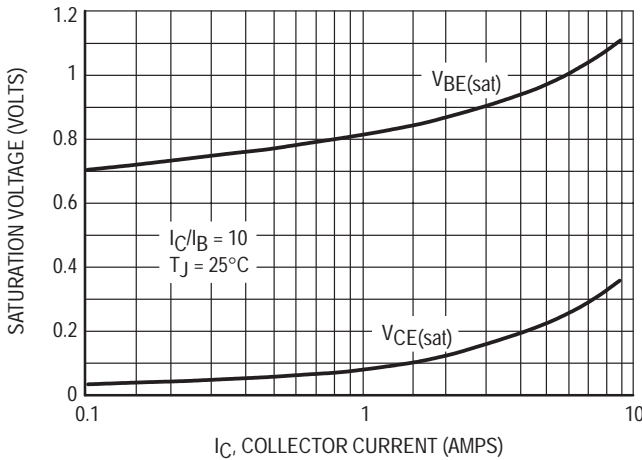


Figure 8. MJD44H11 On-Voltages

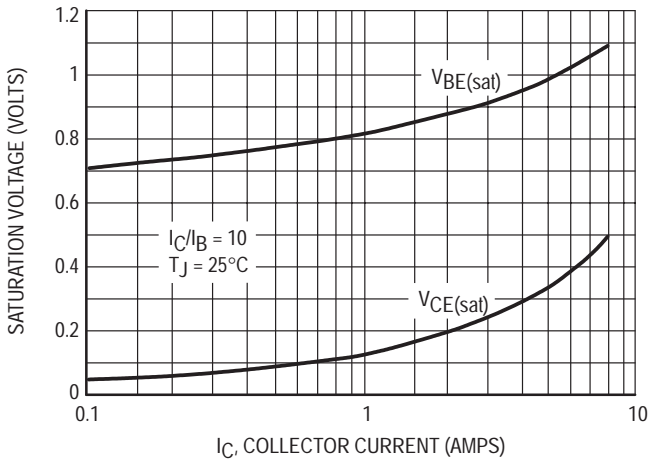


Figure 9. MJD45H11 On-Voltages

## High Voltage Power Transistors

### DPAK For Surface Mount Applications

Designed for line operated audio output amplifier, switchmode power supply drivers and other switching applications.

- Lead Formed for Surface Mount Applications in Plastic Sleeves (No Suffix)
- Straight Lead Version in Plastic Sleeves ("–1" Suffix)
- Lead Formed Version in 16 mm Tape and Reel ("T4" Suffix)
- Electrically Similar to Popular TIP47, and TIP50
- 250 and 400 V (Min) —  $V_{CEO(sus)}$
- 1 A Rated Collector Current

#### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	MJD47	MJD50	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	250	400	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	350	500	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	$I_C$	1 2		Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	0.6		Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	15 0.12		Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Total Power Dissipation* @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	1.56 0.0125		Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–65 to +150		$^\circ\text{C}$

#### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	8.33	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient*	$R_{\theta JA}$	80	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Lead Temperature for Soldering Purpose	$T_L$	260	$^\circ\text{C}$

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
----------------	--------	-----	-----	------

#### OFF CHARACTERISTICS

Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 30 \text{ mAdc}, I_B = 0$ )	MJD47 MJD50 $V_{CEO(sus)}$	250 400	— —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 150 \text{ Vdc}, I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 300 \text{ Vdc}, I_B = 0$ )	MJD47 MJD50 $I_{CEO}$	— —	0.2 0.2	mAdc

\* When surface mounted on minimum pad sizes recommended.

(continued)

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300 \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

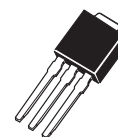
**MJD47\***  
**MJD50\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**NPN SILICON  
POWER TRANSISTORS  
1 AMPERE  
250, 400 VOLTS  
15 WATTS**

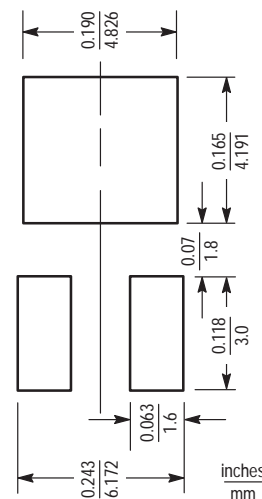


CASE 369A–13



CASE 369–07

#### MINIMUM PAD SIZES RECOMMENDED FOR SURFACE MOUNTED APPLICATIONS



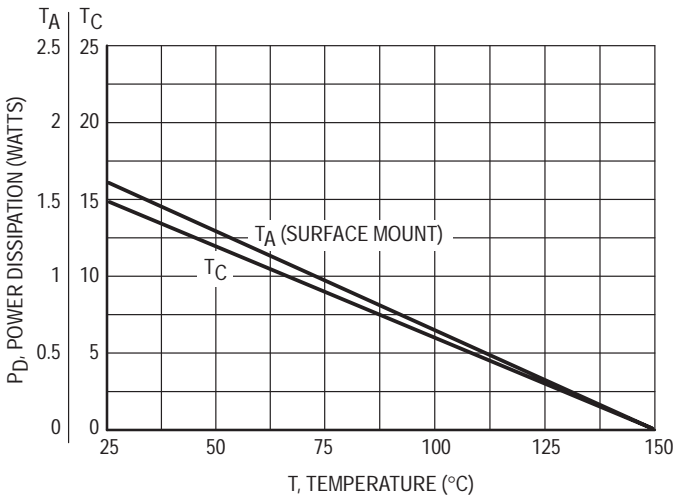
Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

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

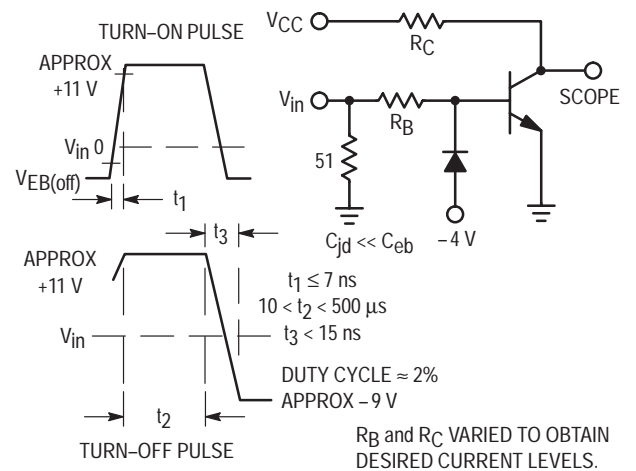
Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS — continued</b>				
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 350\text{ Vdc}, V_{BE} = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 500\text{ Vdc}, V_{BE} = 0$ )	MJD47 MJD50 $I_{CES}$	— —	0.1 0.1	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5\text{ Vdc}, I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	1	mAdc
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)</b>				
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.3\text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	30 10	150 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}, I_B = 0.2\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	1	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	1.5	Vdc
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Current Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 0.2\text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}, f = 2\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	10	—	MHz
Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.2\text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}, f = 1\text{ kHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	25	—	—

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**



**Figure 1. Power Derating**



**Figure 2. Switching Time Equivalent Circuit**

# MJD47 MJD50

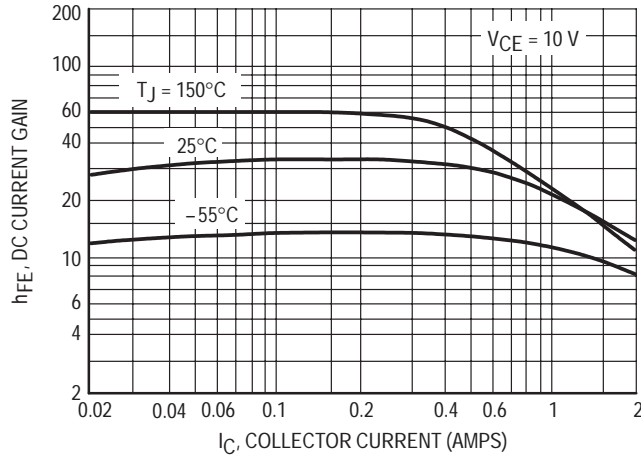


Figure 3. DC Current Gain

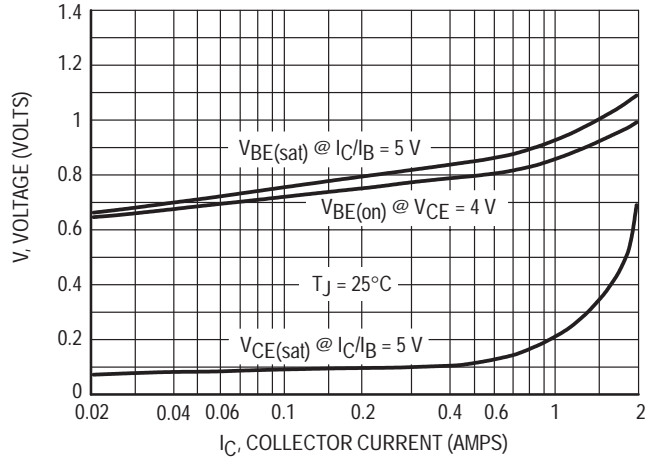


Figure 4. "On" Voltages

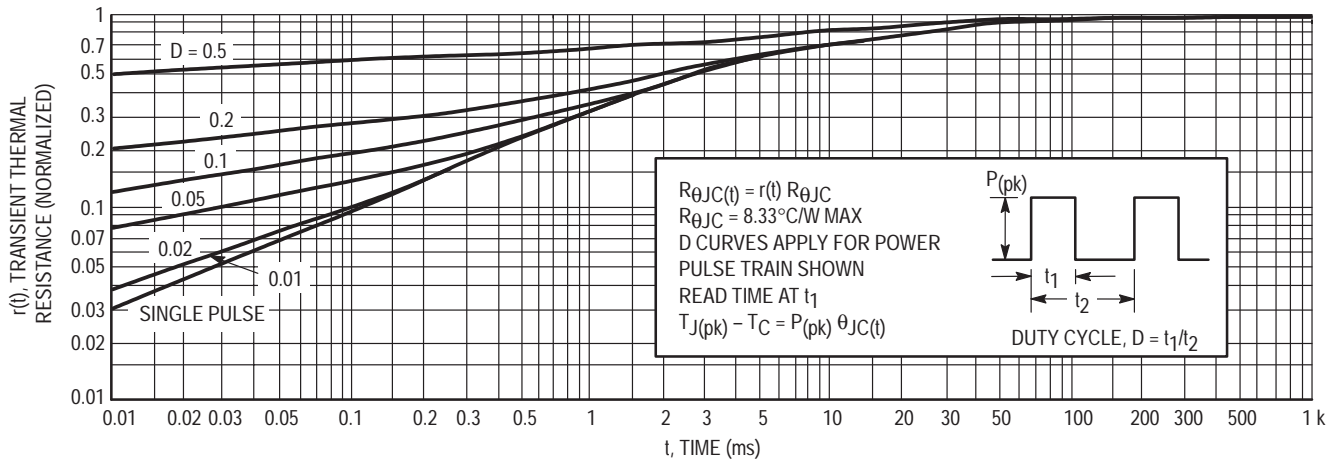


Figure 5. Thermal Response

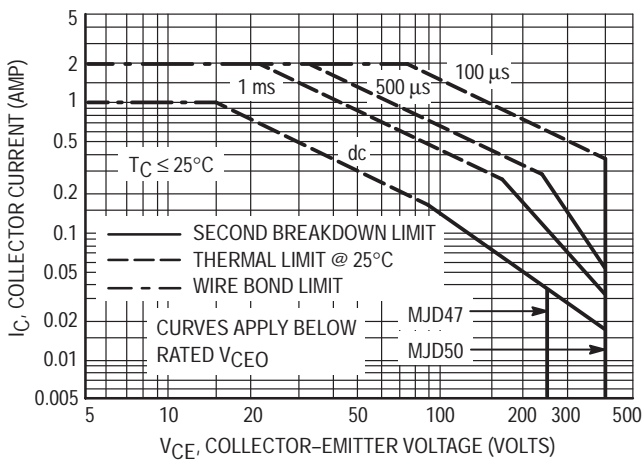


Figure 6. Active Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 6 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 5. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

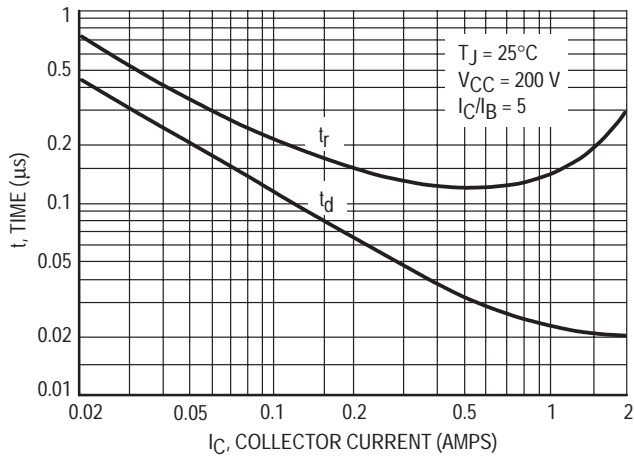


Figure 7. Turn-On Time

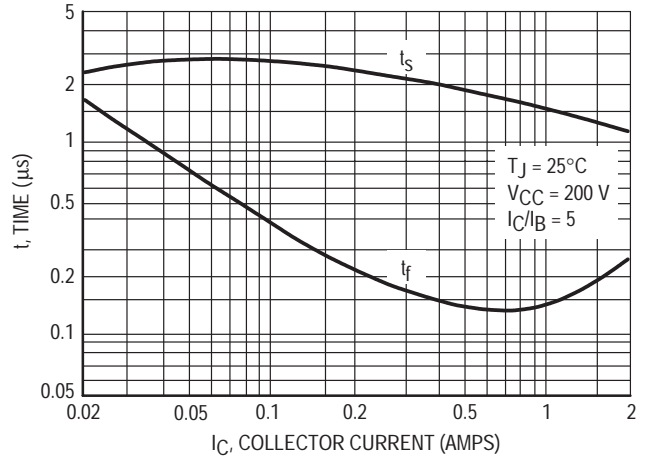


Figure 8. Turn-Off Time



# Complementary Darlington Power Transistors

## DPAK For Surface Mount Applications

Designed for general purpose power and switching such as output or driver stages in applications such as switching regulators, converters, and power amplifiers.

- Lead Formed for Surface Mount Applications in Plastic Sleeves (No Suffix)
- Straight Lead Version in Plastic Sleeves ("1" Suffix)
- Lead Formed Version in 16 mm Tape and Reel ("T4" Suffix)
- Surface Mount Replacements for TIP110–TIP117 Series
- Monolithic Construction With Built-in Base-Emitter Shunt Resistors
- High DC Current Gain —  $h_{FE} = 2500$  (Typ) @  $I_C = 2.0$  Adc
- Complementary Pairs Simplifies Designs

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	MJD112 MJD117	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	100	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	100	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	$I_C$	2 4	Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	50	mAdc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	20 0.16	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Total Power Dissipation* @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	1.75 0.014	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	6.25	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient*	$R_{\theta JA}$	71.4	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
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### OFF CHARACTERISTICS

Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 30$ mAdc, $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	100	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 50$ Vdc, $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	—	20	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 100$ Vdc, $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$	—	20	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5$ Vdc, $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	2	mAdc

\* These ratings are applicable when surface mounted on the minimum pad sizes recommended.

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300$   $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

(continued)

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 1

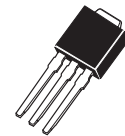
**NPN**  
**MJD112\***  
**PNP**  
**MJD117\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**2 AMPERES**  
**100 VOLTS**  
**20 WATTS**

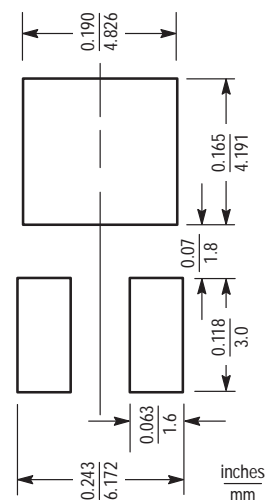


CASE 369A-13



CASE 369-07

### MINIMUM PAD SIZES RECOMMENDED FOR SURFACE MOUNTED APPLICATIONS



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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS – continued</b>				
Collector–Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(\text{off})} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(\text{off})} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEX}$	—	10 500	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Collector–Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$	—	10	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter–Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	2	$\text{mAdc}$

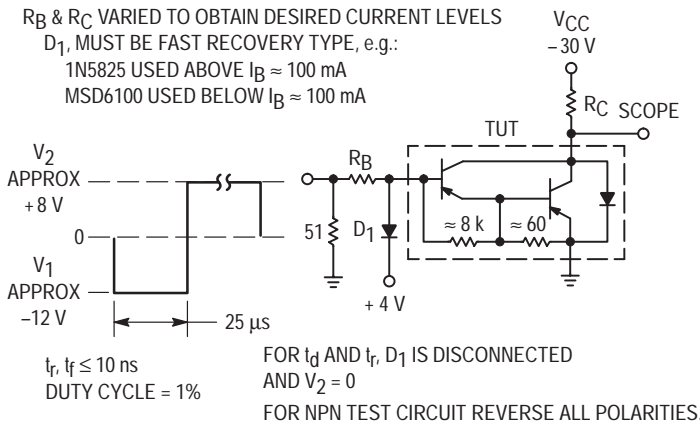
**ON CHARACTERISTICS**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 4\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	500 1000 200	— 12,000 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 8\text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 4\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 40\text{ mAdc}$ )	$V_{CE(\text{sat})}$	—	2 3	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 4\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 40\text{ mAdc}$ )	$V_{BE(\text{sat})}$	—	4	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(\text{on})}$	—	2.8	Vdc

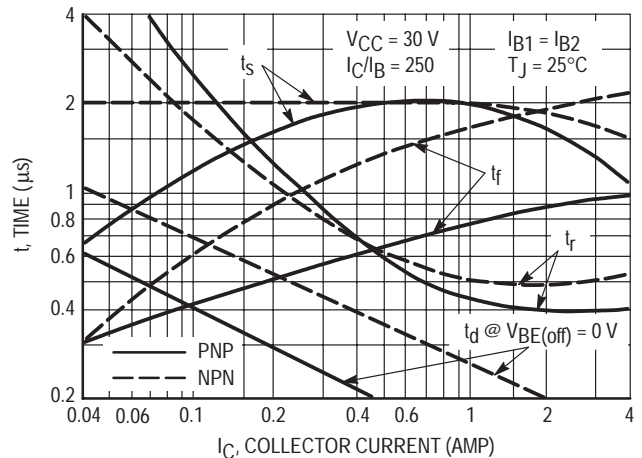
**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 0.75\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	25	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 0.1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	200 100	pF
	MJD117 MJD112			

\* Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .



**Figure 1. Switching Times Test Circuit**



**Figure 2. Switching Times**

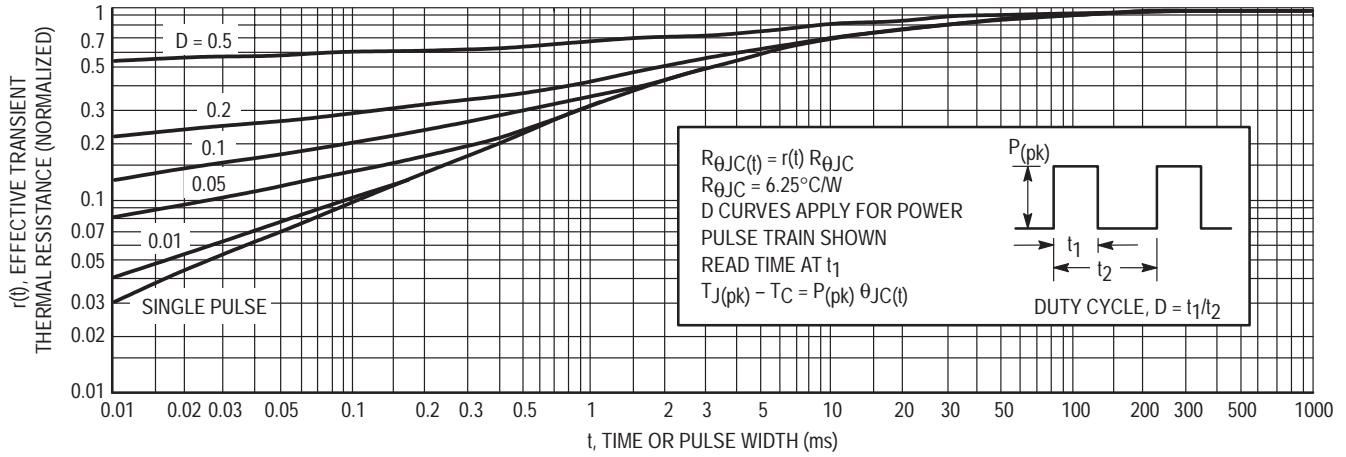


Figure 3. Thermal Response

ACTIVE-REGION SAFE-OPERATING AREA

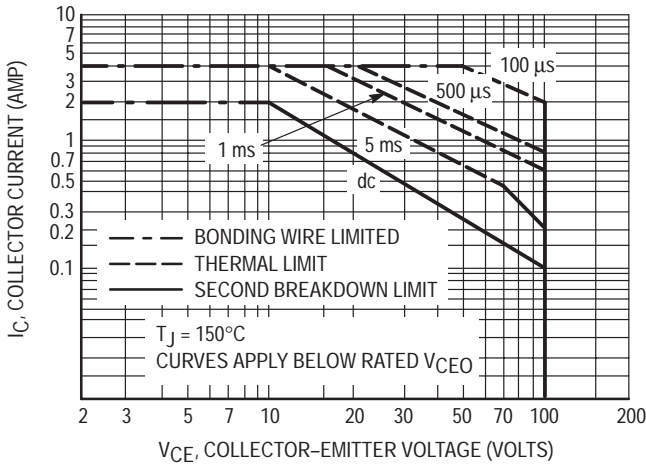


Figure 4. Maximum Rated Forward Biased Safe Operating Area

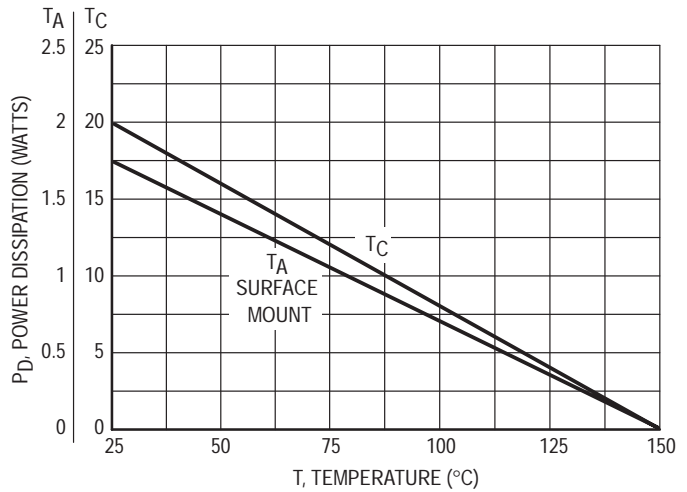


Figure 5. Power Derating

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figures 5 and 6 is based on  $T_J(pk) = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_J(pk) < 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  $T_J(pk)$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 4. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

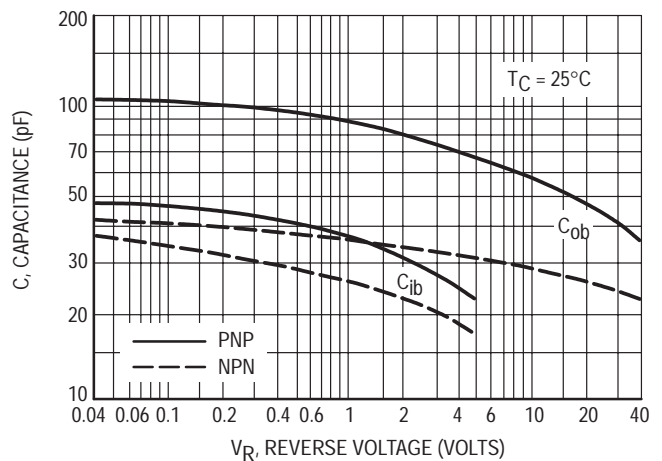


Figure 6. Capacitance

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

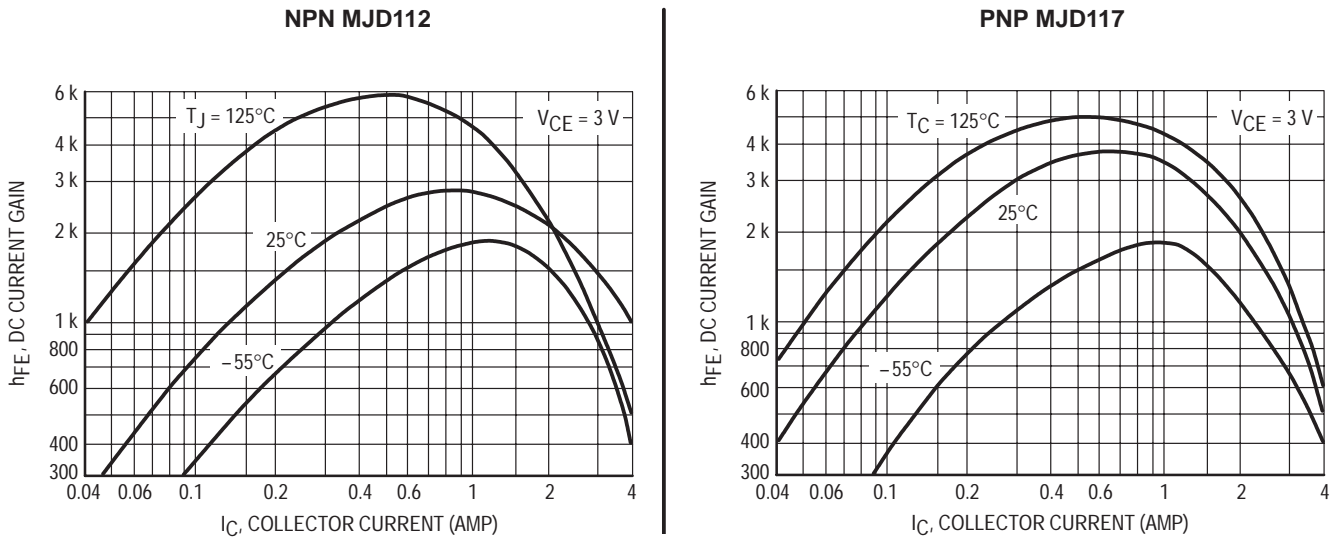


Figure 7. DC Current Gain

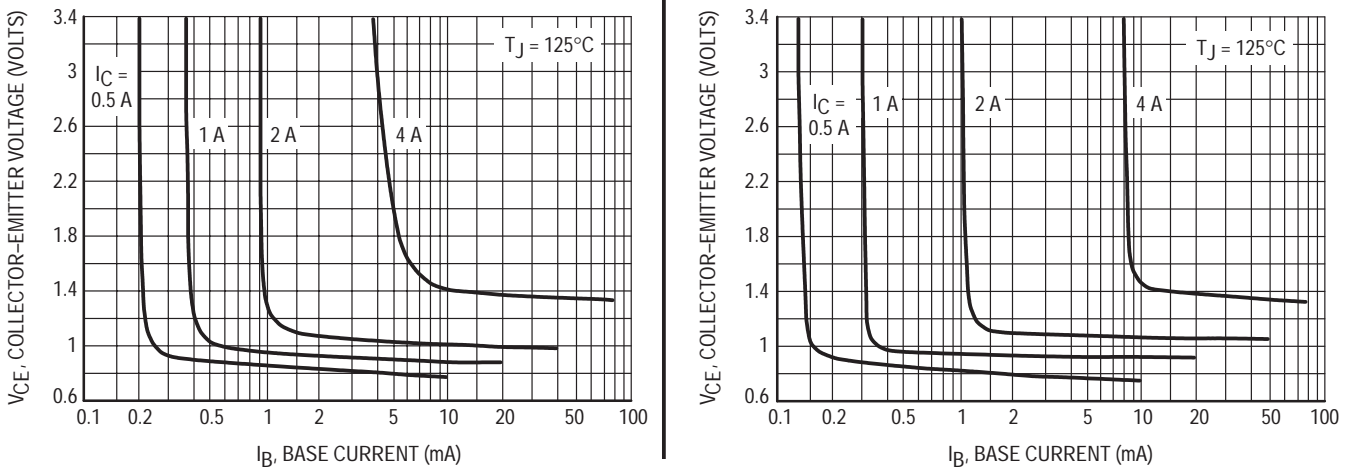


Figure 8. Collector Saturation Region

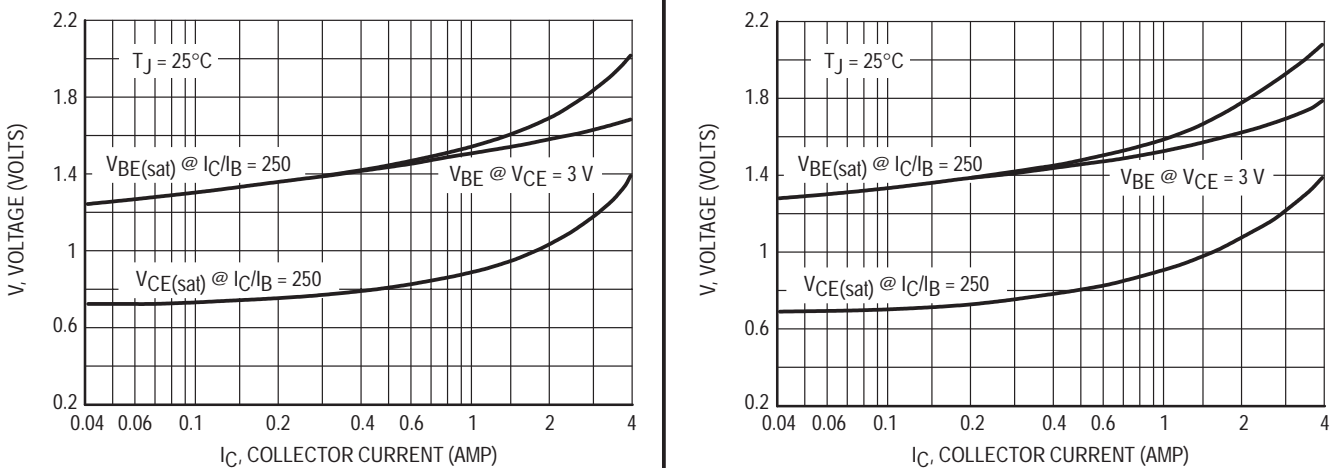
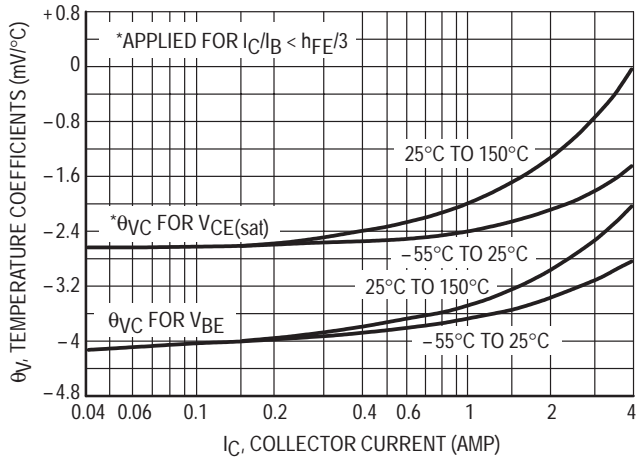


Figure 9. "On Voltages"

NPN MJD112



PNP MJD117

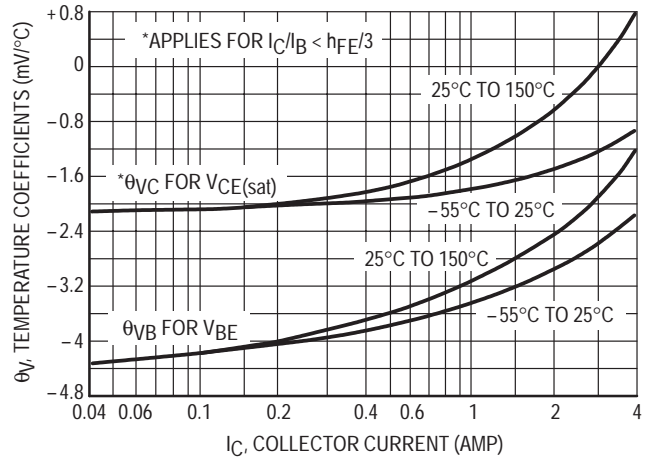


Figure 10. Temperature Coefficients

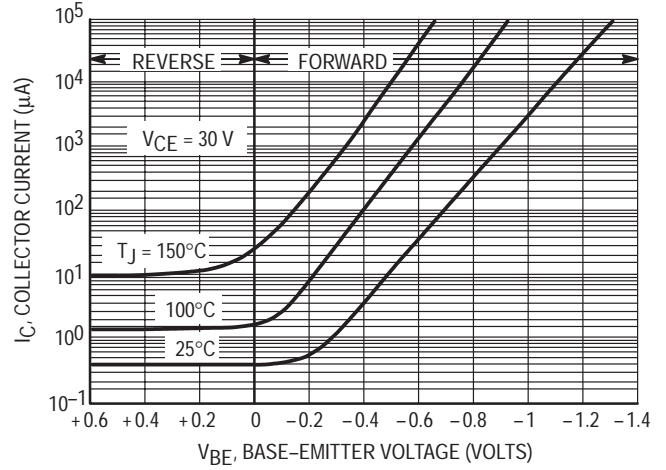
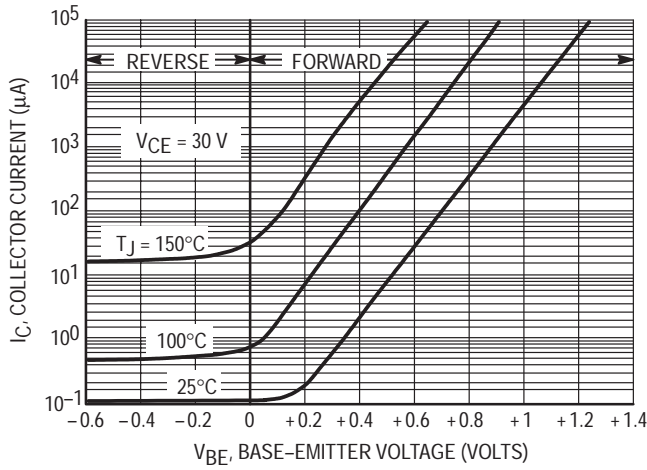


Figure 11. Collector Cut-Off Region

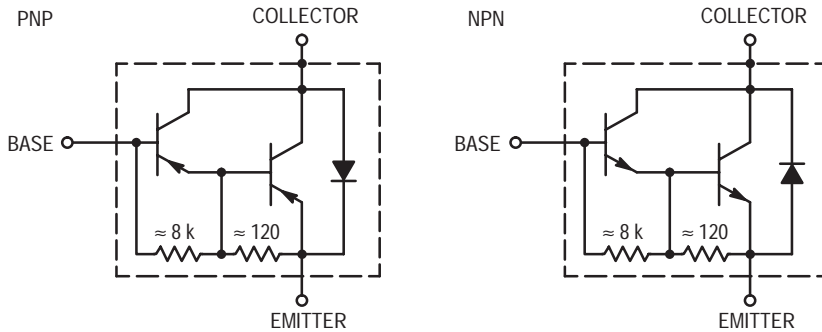


Figure 12. Darlington Schematic

# Complementary Darlington Power Transistors

## DPAK For Surface Mount Applications

Designed for general purpose amplifier and low speed switching applications.

- Lead Formed for Surface Mount Applications in Plastic Sleeves (No Suffix)
- Straight Lead Version in Plastic Sleeves ("–1" Suffix)
- Lead Formed Version Available in 16 mm Tape and Reel ("T4" Suffix)
- Surface Mount Replacements for 2N6040–2N6045 Series, TIP120–TIP122 Series, and TIP125–TIP127 Series
- Monolithic Construction With Built-in Base–Emitter Shunt Resistors
- High DC Current Gain —  $h_{FE} = 2500$  (Typ) @  $I_C = 4.0$  Adc
- Complementary Pairs Simplifies Designs

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	MJD122 MJD127	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	100	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	100	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	$I_C$	8 16	Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	120	mAdc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	20 0.16	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Total Power Dissipation* @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	1.75 0.014	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–65 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	6.25	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient*	$R_{\theta JA}$	71.4	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
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### OFF CHARACTERISTICS

Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 30$ mAdc, $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	100	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 50$ Vdc, $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	—	10	$\mu\text{Adc}$

\* These ratings are applicable when surface mounted on the minimum pad sizes recommended. (continued)

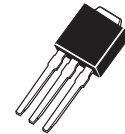
**NPN  
MJD122\*  
PNP  
MJD127\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**SILICON  
POWER TRANSISTORS  
8 AMPERES  
100 VOLTS  
20 WATTS**

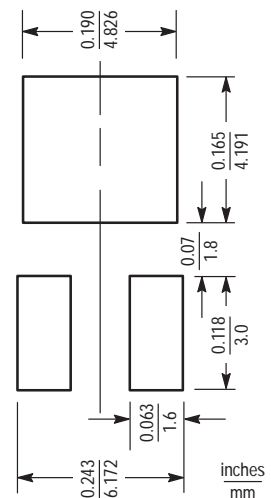


CASE 369A-13



CASE 369-07

### MINIMUM PAD SIZES RECOMMENDED FOR SURFACE MOUNTED APPLICATIONS



Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 1

# MJD122 MJD127

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS — continued</b>				
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 100\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(\text{off})} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 100\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(\text{off})} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEX}$	—	10 500	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 100\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$	—	10	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	2	$\text{mAdc}$

## ON CHARACTERISTICS

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 4\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 8\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	1000 100	12,000 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 4\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 16\text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 8\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 80\text{ mAdc}$ )	$V_{CE(\text{sat})}$	— —	2 4	$\text{Vdc}$
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 8\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 80\text{ mAdc}$ )	$V_{BE(\text{sat})}$	—	4.5	$\text{Vdc}$
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 4\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(\text{on})}$	—	2.8	$\text{Vdc}$

## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Current–Gain–Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 3\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$ h_{fe} $	4	—	$\text{MHz}$
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 0.1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	— —	300 200	$\text{pF}$
Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 3\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	300	—	—

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

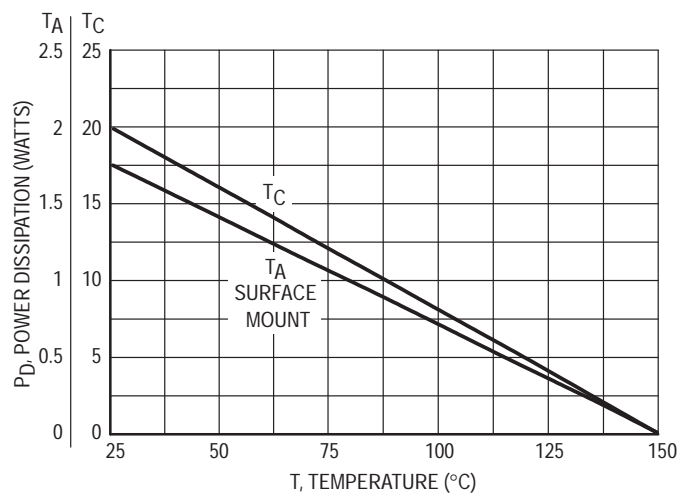


Figure 1. Power Derating

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

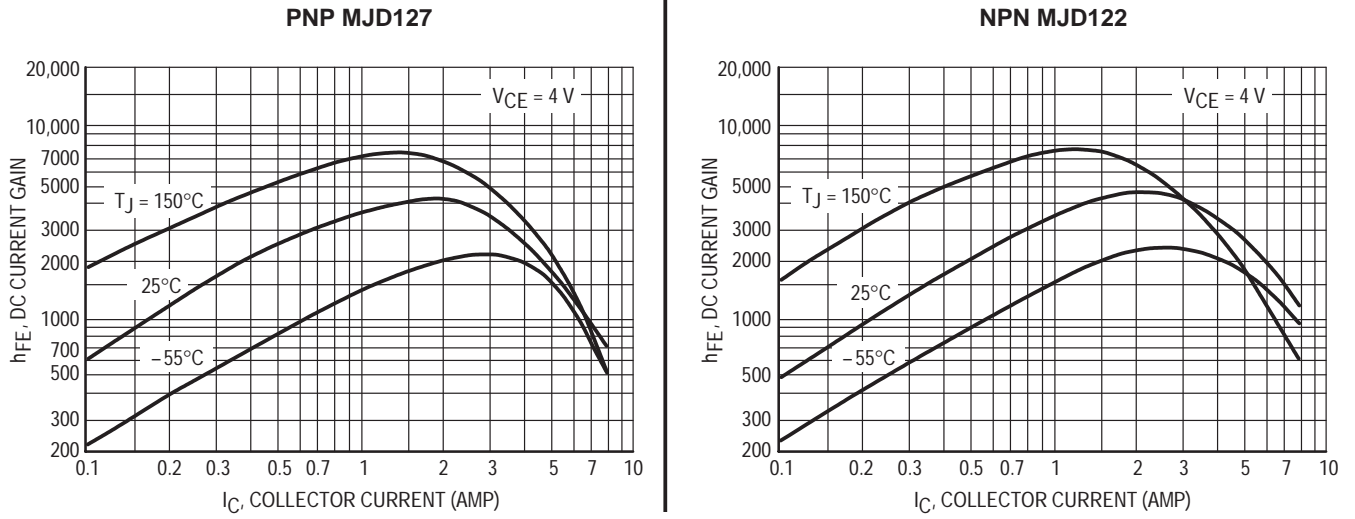


Figure 2. DC Current Gain

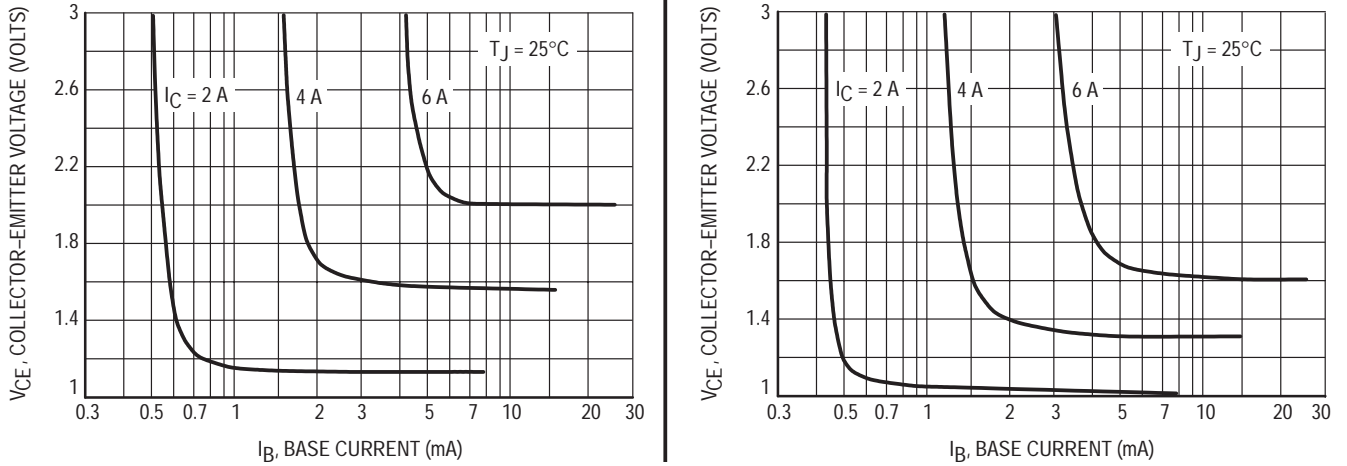


Figure 3. Collector Saturation Region

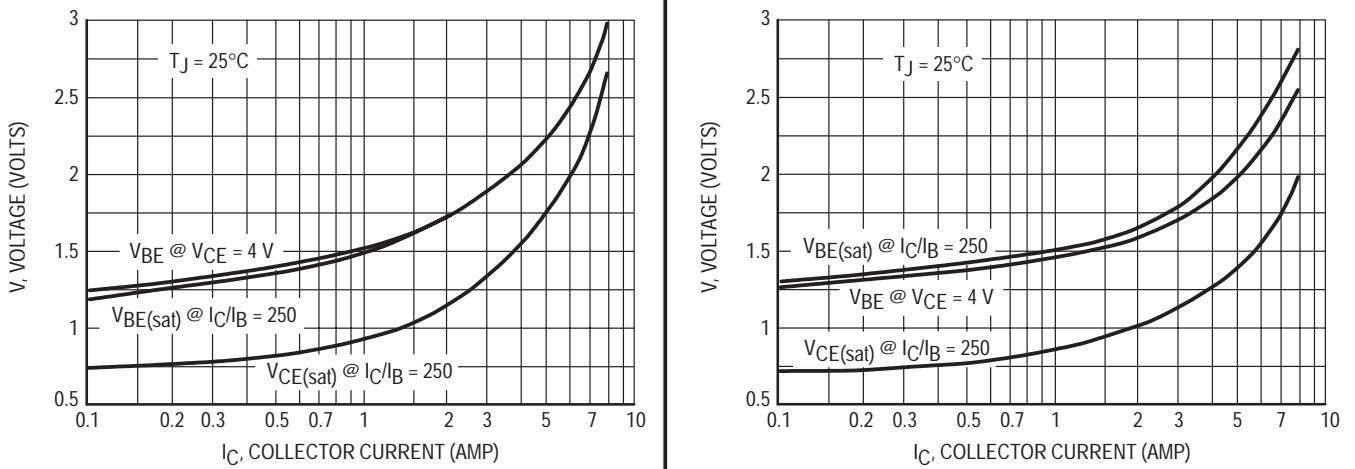


Figure 4. "On" Voltages



TYPICAL ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

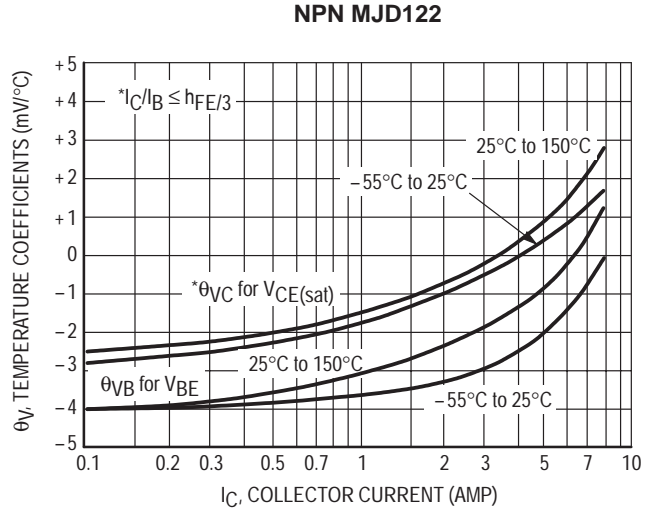
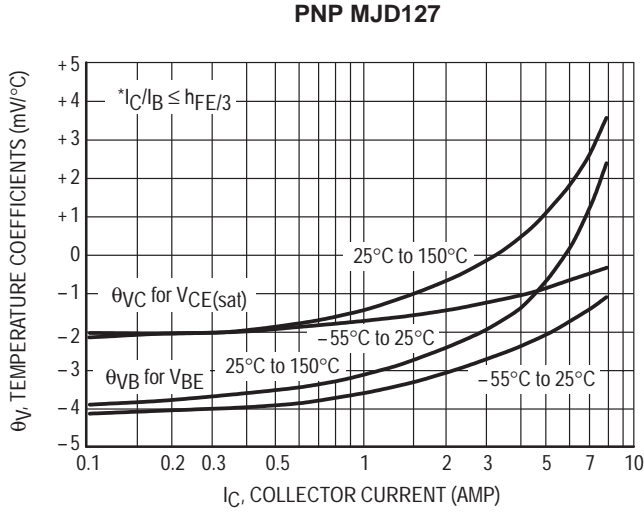


Figure 5. Temperature Coefficients

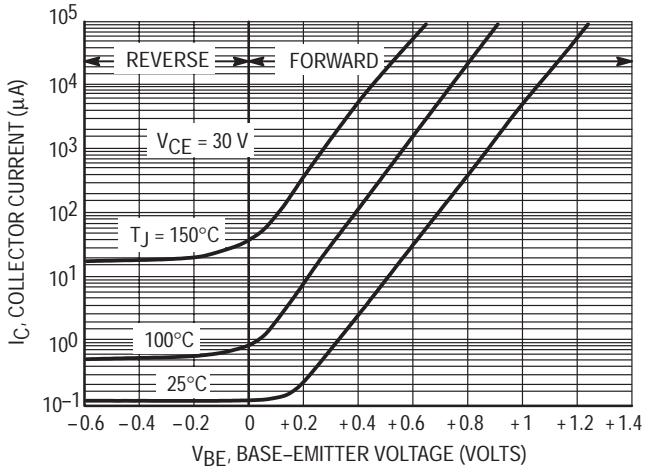
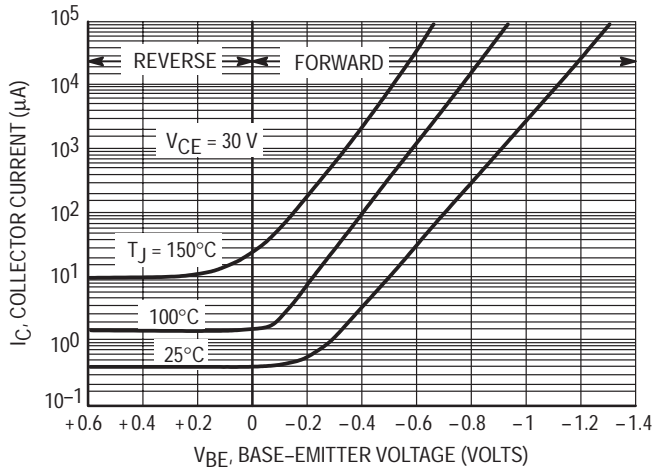


Figure 6. Collector Cut-Off Region

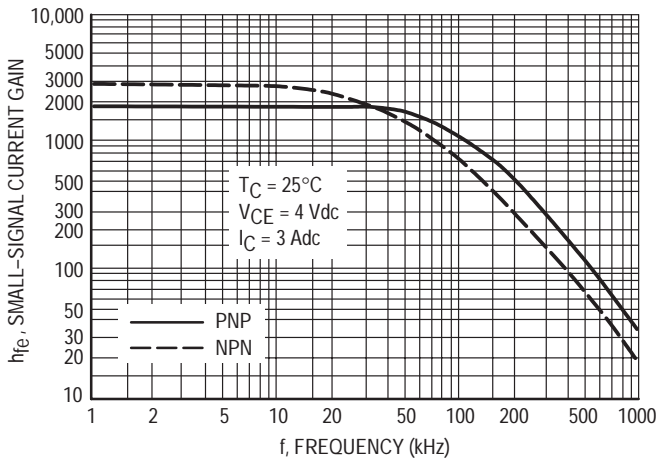


Figure 7. Small-Signal Current Gain

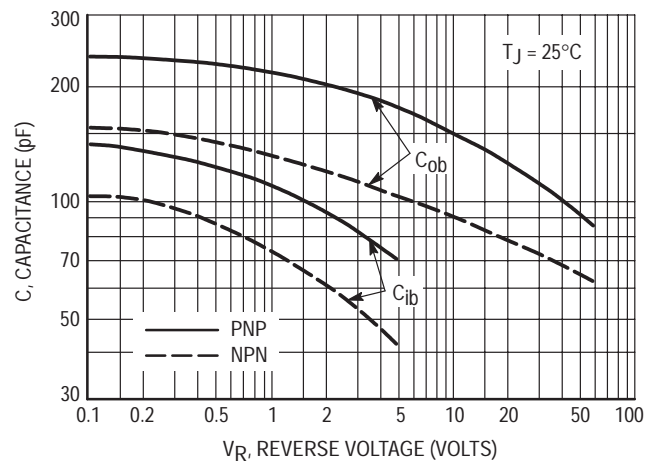


Figure 8. Capacitance

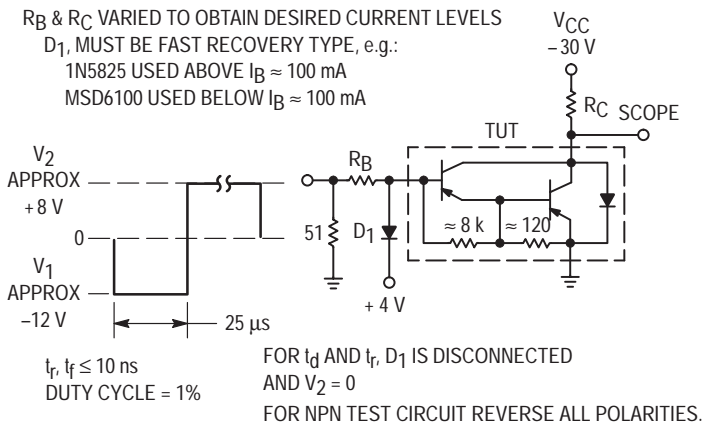


Figure 9. Switching Times Test Circuit

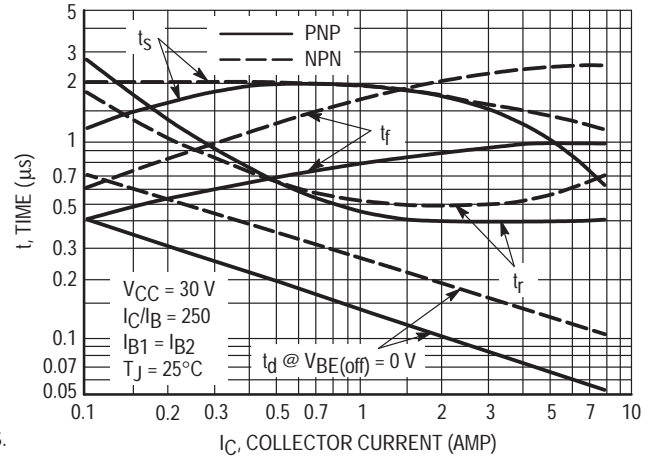


Figure 10. Switching Times

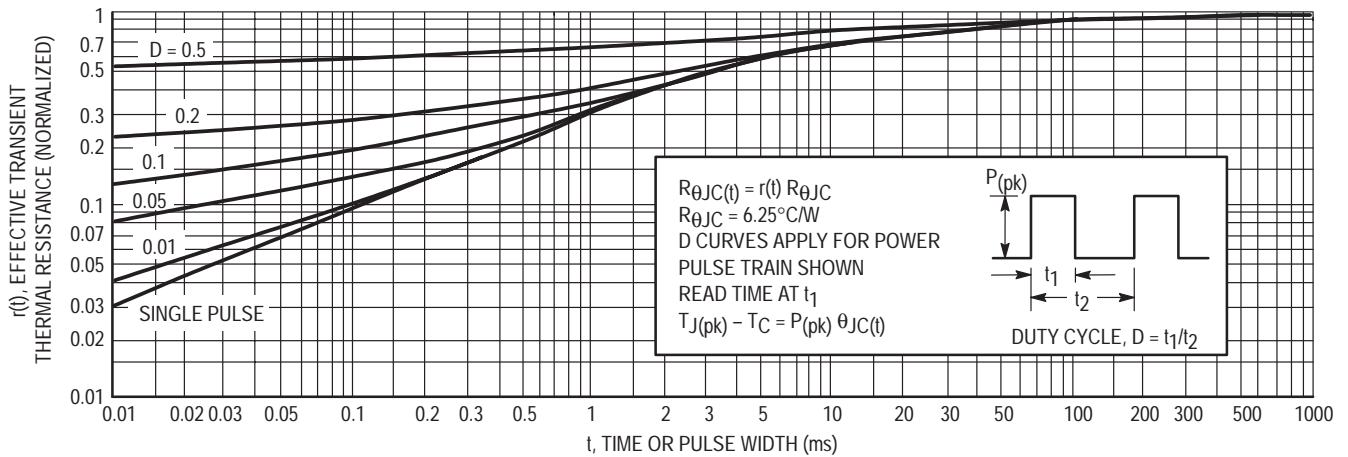


Figure 11. Thermal Response

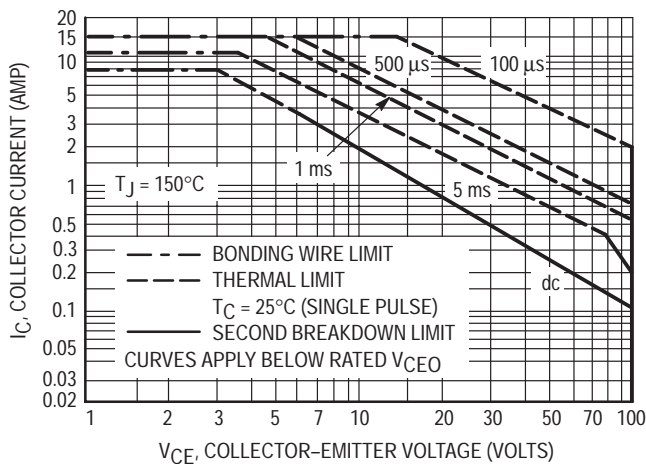


Figure 12. Maximum Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 12 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} < 150^\circ\text{C}$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 11. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

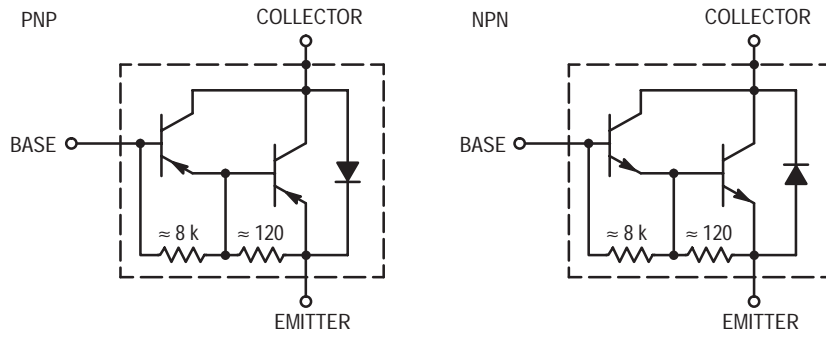


Figure 13. Darlington Schematic

# Complementary Plastic Power Transistors

## NPN/PNP Silicon DPAK For Surface Mount Applications

... designed for low voltage, low-power, high-gain audio amplifier applications.

- Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage —  
 $V_{CEO(sus)} = 25 \text{ Vdc (Min) @ } I_C = 10 \text{ mAdc}$
- High DC Current Gain —  $h_{FE} = 70 \text{ (Min) @ } I_C = 500 \text{ mAdc}$   
 $= 45 \text{ (Min) @ } I_C = 2 \text{ Adc}$   
 $= 10 \text{ (Min) @ } I_C = 5 \text{ Adc}$
- Lead Formed for Surface Mount Applications in Plastic Sleeves (No Suffix)
- Straight Lead Version in Plastic Sleeves ("–1" Suffix)
- Lead Formed Version in 16 mm Tape and Reel ("T4" Suffix)
- Low Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage —  
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 0.3 \text{ Vdc (Max) @ } I_C = 500 \text{ mAdc}$   
 $= 0.75 \text{ Vdc (Max) @ } I_C = 2.0 \text{ Adc}$
- High Current-Gain — Bandwidth Product —  $f_T = 65 \text{ MHz (Min) @ } I_C = 100 \text{ mAdc}$
- Annular Construction for Low Leakage —  $I_{CBO} = 100 \text{ nAdc @ Rated } V_{CB}$

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	40	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	25	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	8	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	$I_C$	5 10	Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	1	Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	12.5 0.1	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}^*$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	1.4 0.011	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	10	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Junction to Ambient*	$R_{\theta JA}$	89.3	

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
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### OFF CHARACTERISTICS

Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 10 \text{ mAdc}, I_E = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	25	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 40 \text{ Vdc}, I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 40 \text{ Vdc}, I_E = 0, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CBO}$	—	100 100	nAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 8 \text{ Vdc}, I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	100	nAdc

\* When surface mounted on minimum pad sizes recommended.

(continued)

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\approx 2\%$ .

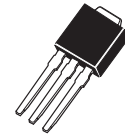
REV 1

**NPN**  
**MJD200**  
**PNP**  
**MJD210**

**SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**5 AMPERES**  
**25 VOLTS**  
**12.5 WATTS**

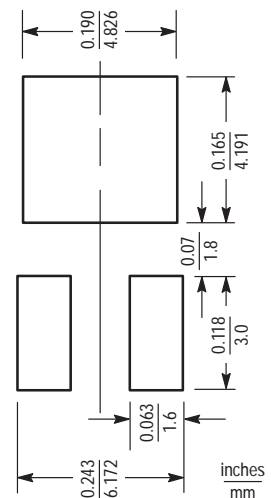


CASE 369A-13



CASE 369-07

### MINIMUM PAD SIZES RECOMMENDED FOR SURFACE MOUNTED APPLICATIONS



# MJD200 MJD210

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
DC Current Gain (1) ( $I_C = 500\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	70 45 10	— 180 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 500\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 50\text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 200\text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— — —	0.3 0.75 1.8	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	2.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	1.6	Vdc

## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product (2) ( $I_C = 100\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f_{test} = 10\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	65	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 0.1\text{ MHz}$ )	MJD200 MJD210 $C_{ob}$	— —	80 120	pF

- (1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width =  $300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\approx 2\%$ .  
 (2)  $f_T = |h_{fe}| \cdot f_{test}$ .

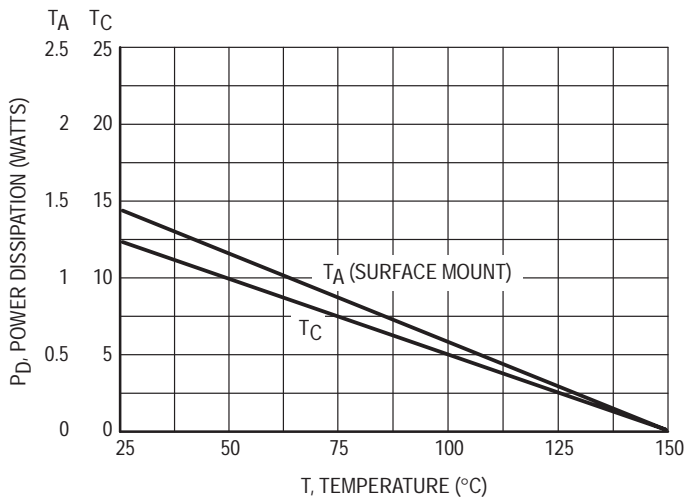


Figure 1. Power Derating

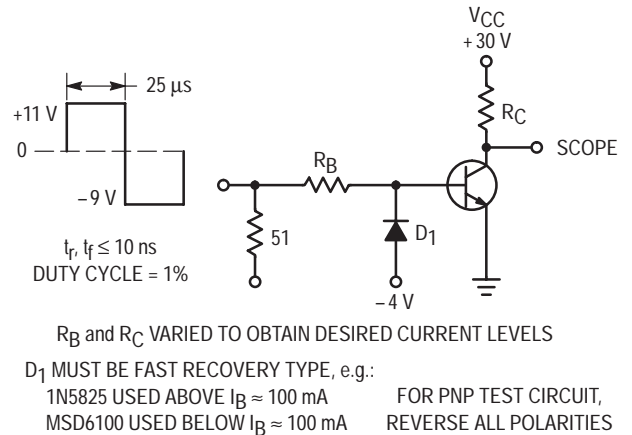


Figure 2. Switching Time Test Circuit

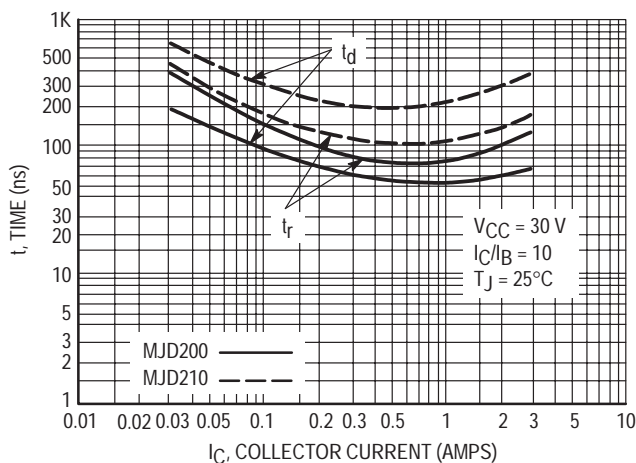


Figure 3. Turn–On Time

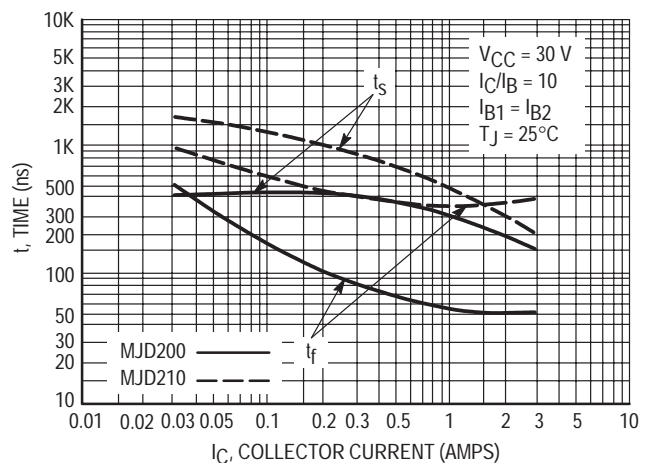


Figure 4. Turn–Off Time

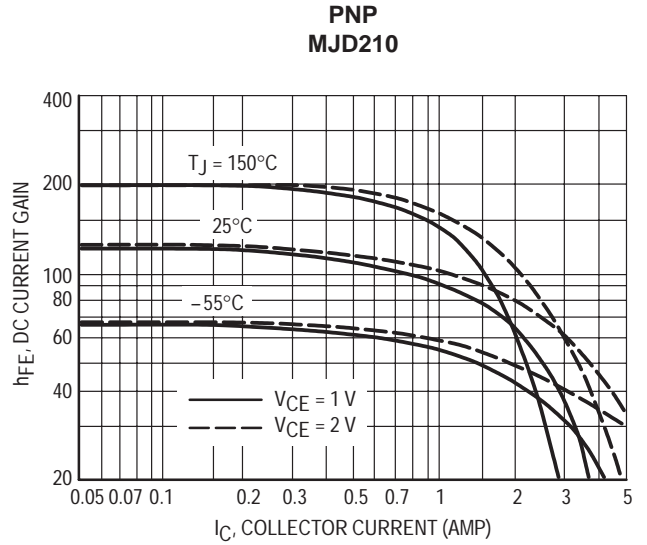
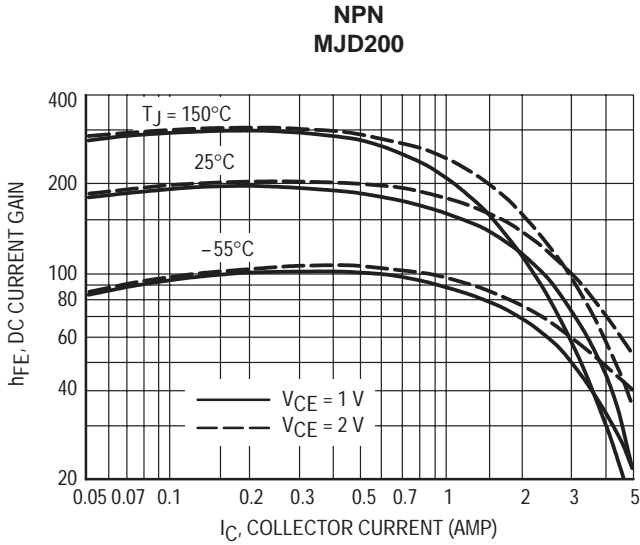


Figure 5. DC Current Gain

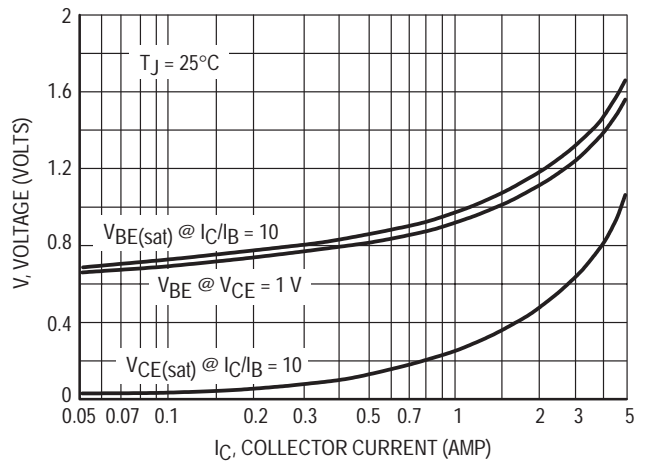
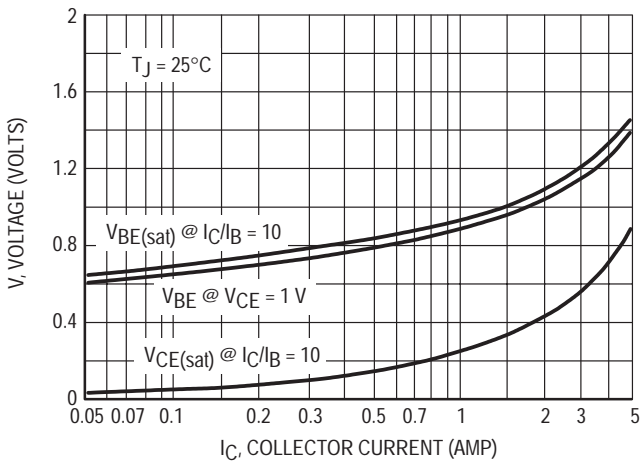


Figure 6. "On" Voltage

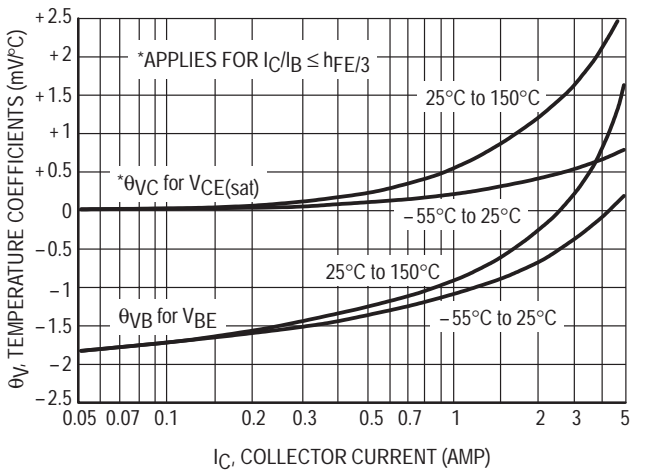
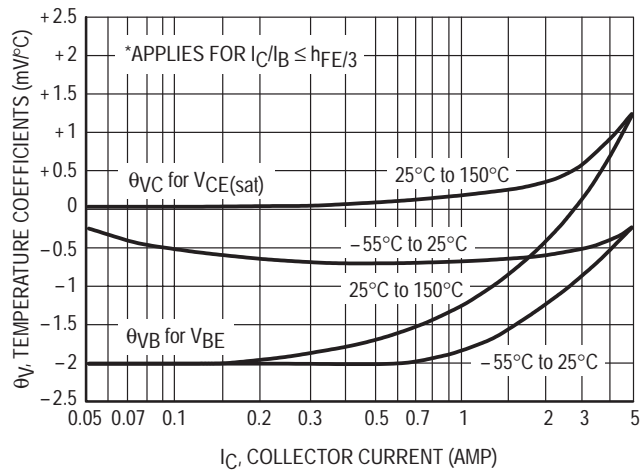
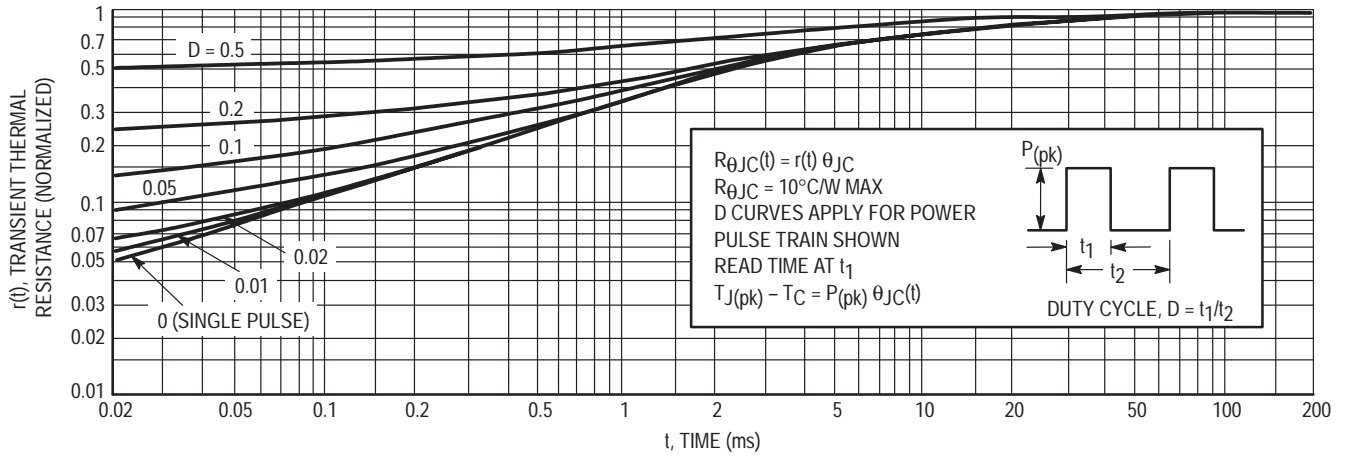
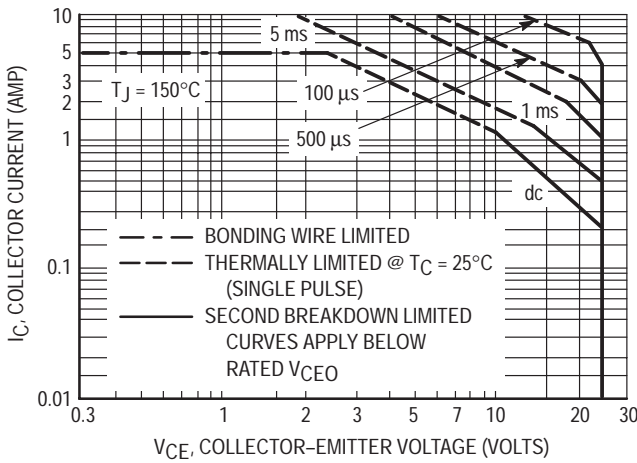


Figure 7. Temperature Coefficients

**MJD200 MJD210**



**Figure 8. Thermal Response**

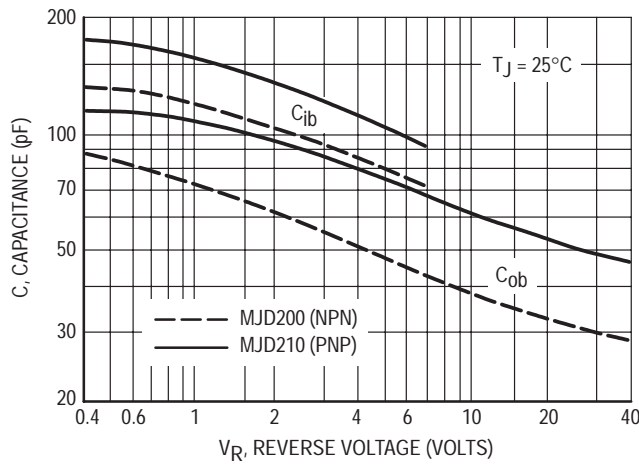


**Figure 9. Active Region Safe Operating Area**

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 9 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 8. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

Case 369-05 may be ordered by adding a “-1” suffix to the device title (i.e. MJD200-1)



**Figure 10. Capacitance**

# Plastic Power Transistor

## DPAK For Surface Mount Applications

... designed for low voltage, low-power, high-gain audio amplifier applications.

- Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage —  $V_{CE(sus)} = 100 \text{ Vdc (Min) @ } I_C = 10 \text{ mAdc}$
- High DC Current Gain —  $h_{FE} = 40 \text{ (Min) @ } I_C = 200 \text{ mAdc}$   
 $= 15 \text{ (Min) @ } I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}$
- Lead Formed for Surface Mount Applications in Plastic Sleeves (No Suffix)
- Straight Lead Version in Plastic Sleeves ("–1" Suffix)
- Lead Formed Version in 16 mm Tape and Reel ("T4" Suffix)
- Low Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage —  
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 0.3 \text{ Vdc (Max) @ } I_C = 500 \text{ mAdc}$   
 $= 0.6 \text{ Vdc (Max) @ } I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}$
- High Current-Gain — Bandwidth Product —  $f_T = 40 \text{ MHz (Min) @ } I_C = 100 \text{ mAdc}$
- Annular Construction for Low Leakage —  $I_{CBO} = 100 \text{ nAdc @ Rated } V_{CB}$

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	100	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	100	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	7	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	4	Adc
Peak		8	
Base Current	$I_B$	1	Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	12.5	Watts
Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$		0.1	W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}^*$	$P_D$	1.4	Watts
Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$		0.011	W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	10	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Junction to Ambient*	$R_{\theta JA}$	89.3	

\* When surface mounted on minimum pad sizes recommended.

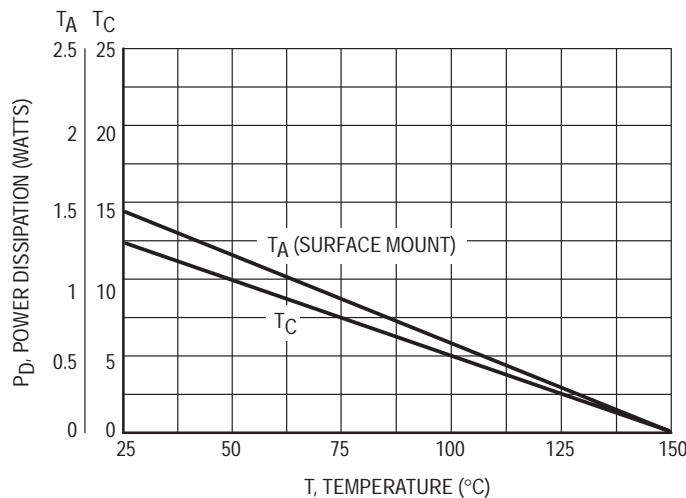


Figure 1. Power Derating

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 1

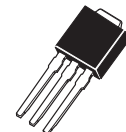
## MJD243\*

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**NPN SILICON  
POWER TRANSISTOR  
4 AMPERES  
100 VOLTS  
12.5 WATTS**

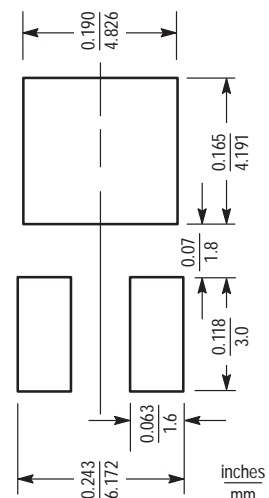


CASE 369A-13



CASE 369-07

### MINIMUM PAD SIZES RECOMMENDED FOR SURFACE MOUNTED APPLICATIONS





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

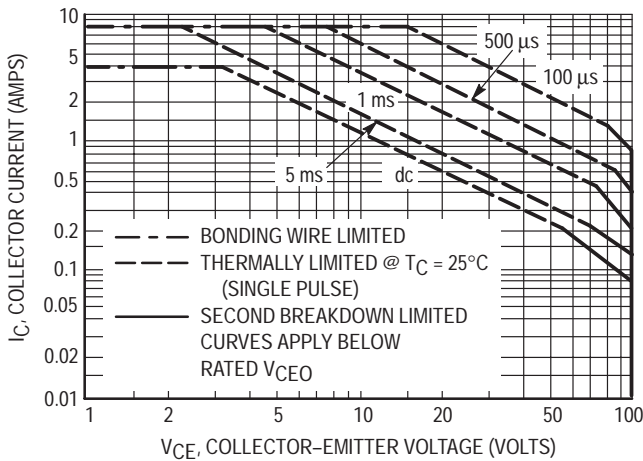
Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 10\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CE(sus)}$	100	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 100\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 100\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CBO}$	—	100	nAdc $\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 7\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	100	nAdc
DC Current Gain (1) ( $I_C = 200\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	40 15	180 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 500\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 50\text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 100\text{ mAdc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	0.3 0.6	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 200\text{ mAdc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	1.8	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 500\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	1.5	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product (2) ( $I_C = 100\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f_{test} = 10\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	40	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 0.1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	50	pF

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\approx 2\%$ .

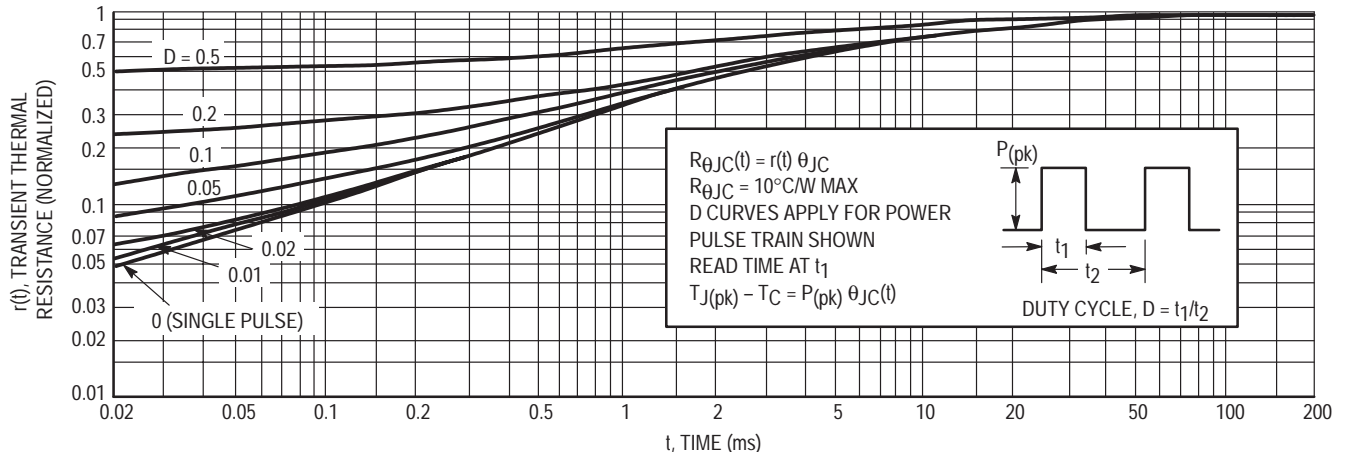
(2)  $f_T = |h_{FE}| \cdot f_{test}$ .



**Figure 2. Active Region Maximum Safe Operating Area**

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 2 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 3. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.



**Figure 3. Thermal Response**

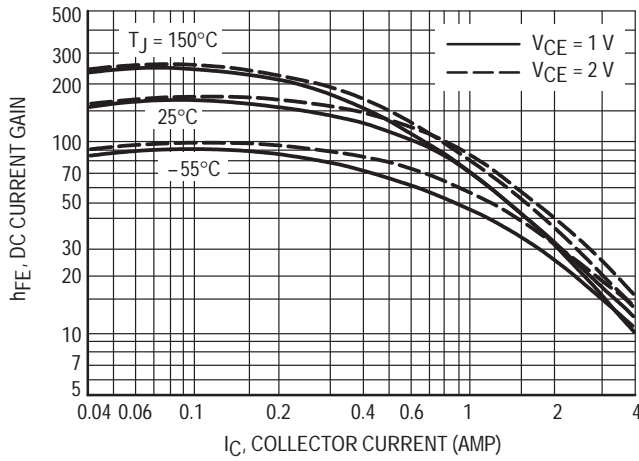


Figure 4. DC Current Gain

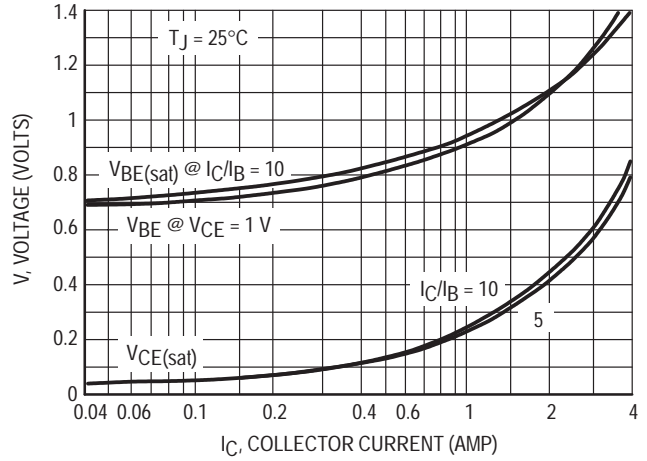


Figure 5. "On" Voltages

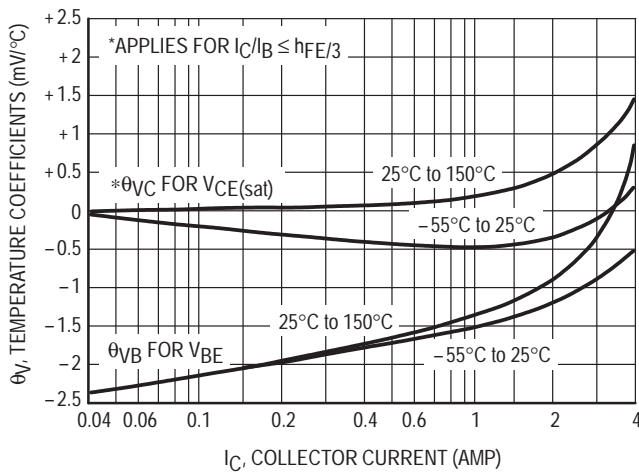
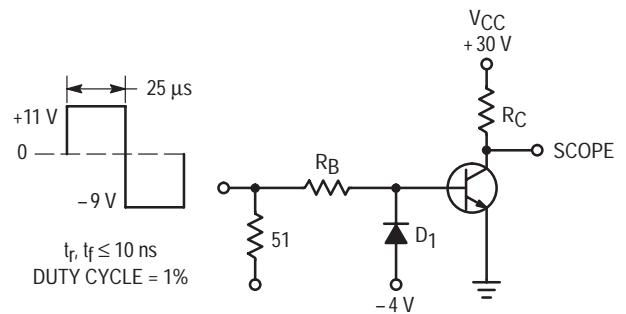


Figure 6. Temperature Coefficients



$R_B$  and  $R_C$  VARIED TO OBTAIN DESIRED CURRENT LEVELS  
 D<sub>1</sub> MUST BE FAST RECOVERY TYPE, e.g.:  
 1N5825 USED ABOVE  $I_B \approx 100$  mA FOR PNP TEST CIRCUIT,  
 MSD6100 USED BELOW  $I_B \approx 100$  mA REVERSE ALL POLARITIES

Figure 7. Switching Time Test Circuit

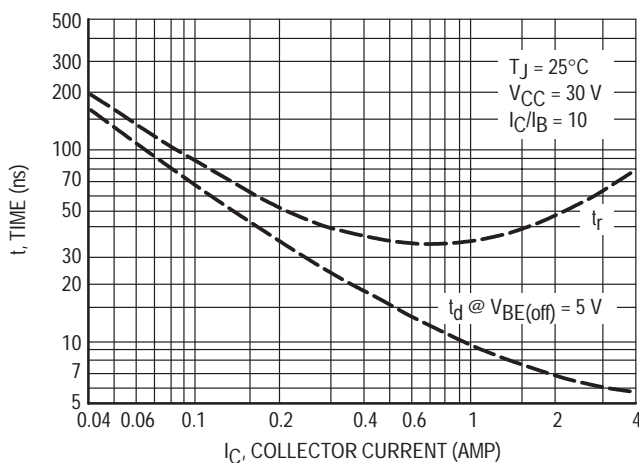


Figure 8. Turn-On Time

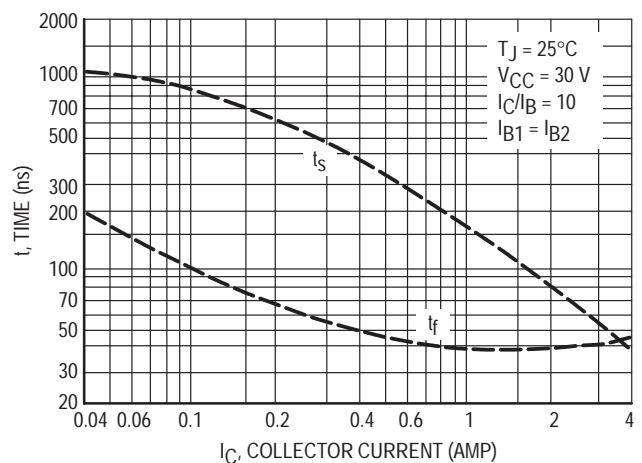


Figure 9. Turn-Off Time

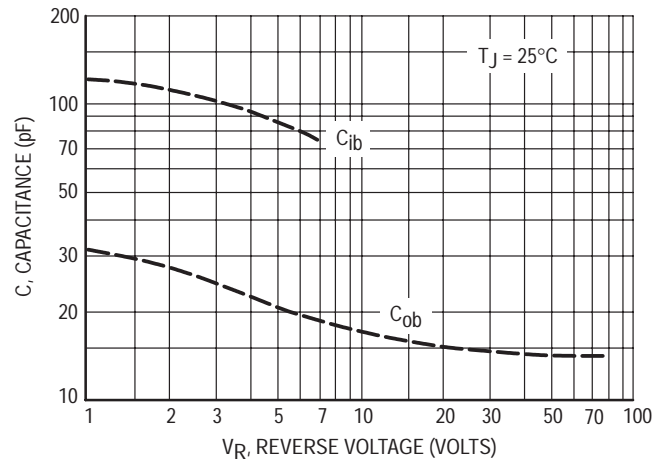


Figure 10. Capacitance

# High Voltage Power Transistors

## DPAK For Surface Mount Applications

Designed for line operated audio output amplifier, switchmode power supply drivers and other switching applications.

- Lead Formed for Surface Mount Applications in Plastic Sleeves (No Suffix)
- Straight Lead Version in Plastic Sleeves ("–1" Suffix)
- Lead Formed Version in 16 mm Tape and Reel ("T4" Suffix)
- Electrically Similar to Popular MJE340 and MJE350
- 300 V (Min) —  $V_{CEO(sus)}$
- 0.5 A Rated Collector Current

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	300	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	300	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	3	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous — Peak	$I_C$	0.5 0.75	Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	15 0.12	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Total Power Dissipation* @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	1.56 0.012	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–65 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	8.33	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient*	$R_{\theta JA}$	80	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Lead Temperature for Soldering Purpose	$T_L$	260	$^\circ\text{C}$

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
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### OFF CHARACTERISTICS

Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 1 \text{ mAdc}, I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	300	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 300 \text{ Vdc}, I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$	—	0.1	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 3 \text{ Vdc}, I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	0.1	mAdc

### ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 50 \text{ mAdc}, V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	30	240	—
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\* When surface mounted on minimum pad sizes recommended.

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300 \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

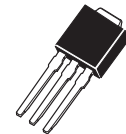
**NPN**  
**MJD340\***  
**PNP**  
**MJD350\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**0.5 AMPERE**  
**300 VOLTS**  
**15 WATTS**

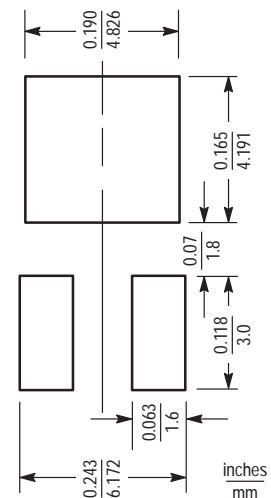


CASE 369A–13



CASE 369–07

### MINIMUM PAD SIZES RECOMMENDED FOR SURFACE MOUNTED APPLICATIONS



Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

MJD340

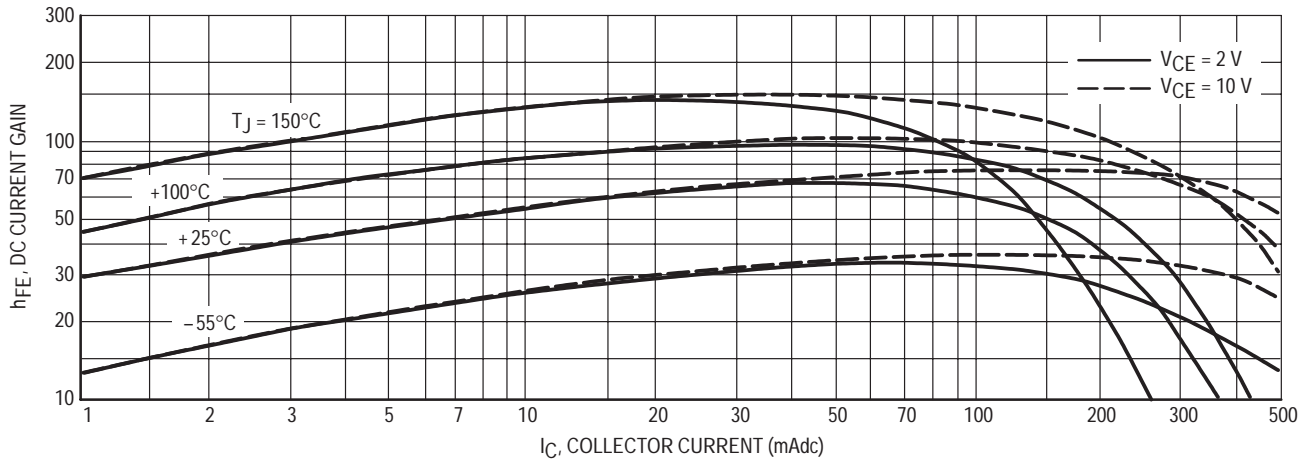


Figure 1. DC Current Gain

MJD340

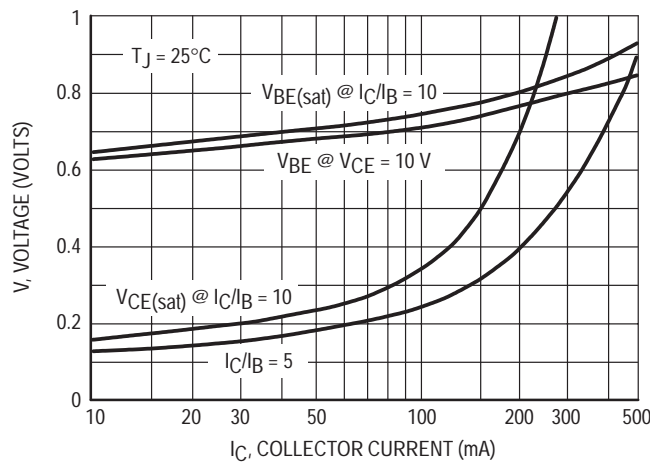


Figure 2. "On" Voltages

MJD350

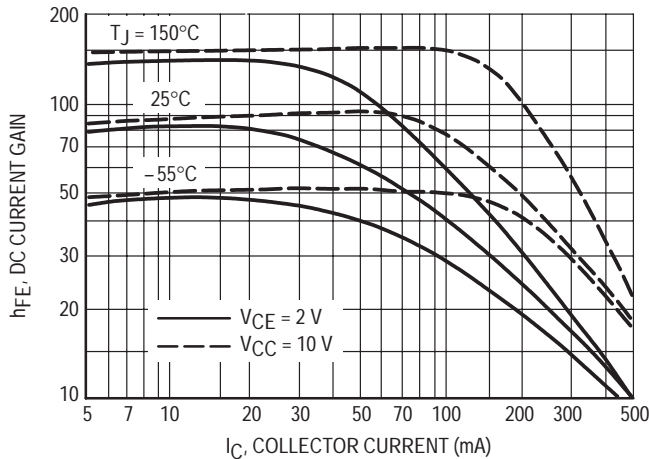


Figure 3. DC Current Gain

MJD350

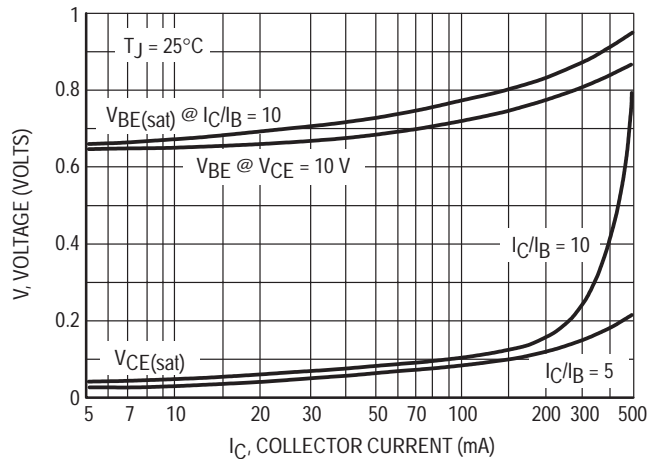


Figure 4. "On" Voltages

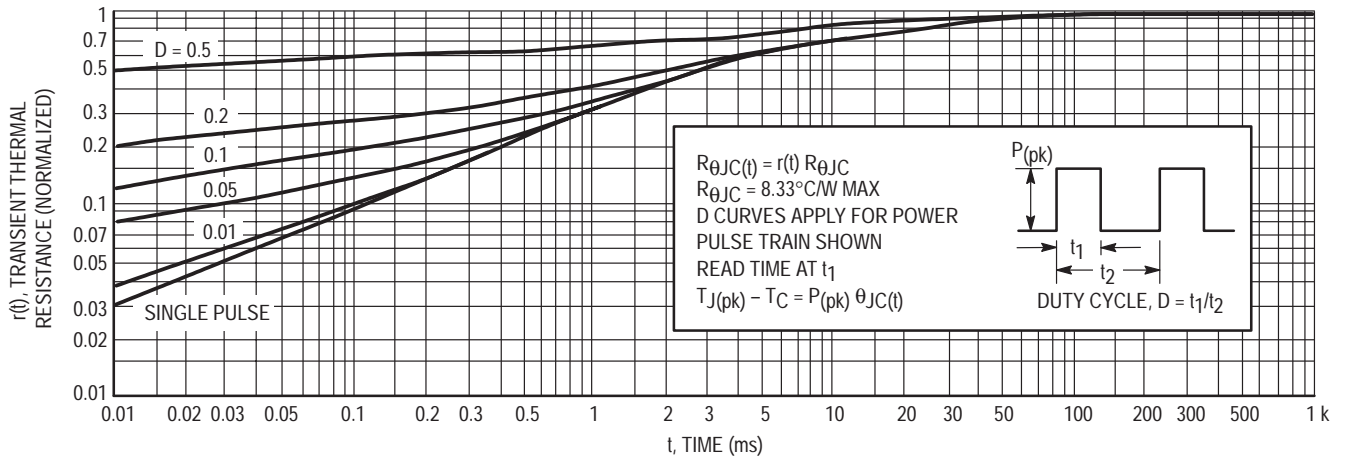


Figure 5. Thermal Response

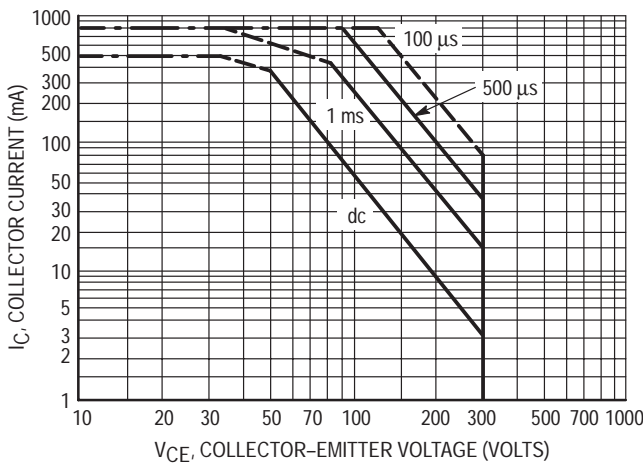


Figure 6. Active Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 6 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 5. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

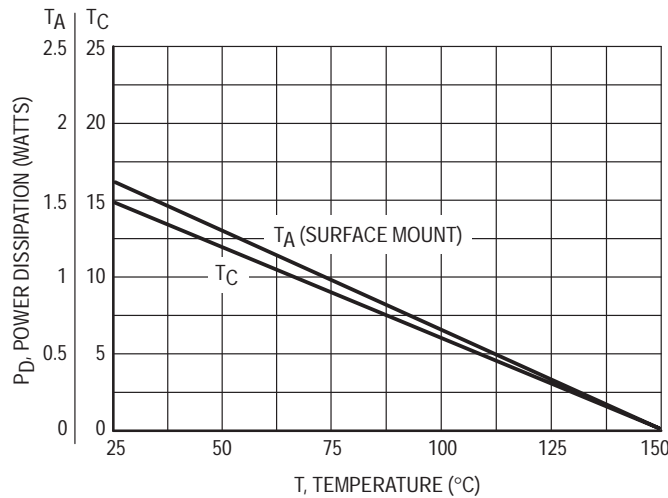


Figure 7. Power Derating

# Complementary Power Transistors

## DPAK For Surface Mount Applications

Designed for general purpose amplifier and low speed switching applications.

- Lead Formed for Surface Mount Applications in Plastic Sleeves (No Suffix)
- Straight Lead Version in Plastic Sleeves ("–1" Suffix)
- Lead Formed Version Available in 16 mm Tape and Reel ("T4" Suffix)
- Electrically Similar to MJE2955 and MJE3055
- DC Current Gain Specified to 10 Amperes
- High Current Gain–Bandwidth Product —  $f_T = 2.0$  MHz (Min) @  $I_C = 500$  mAdc

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	60	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	70	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5	Vdc
Collector Current	$I_C$	10	Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	6	Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_{D\ddagger}$	20 0.16	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Total Power Dissipation (1) @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	1.75 0.014	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–55 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	6.25	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient (1)	$R_{\theta JA}$	71.4	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

(1) These ratings are applicable when surface mounted on the minimum pad sizes recommended.

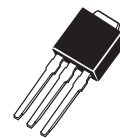
†Safe Area Curves are indicated by Figure 1. Both limits are applicable and must be observed.

**NPN**  
**MJD2955**  
**PNP**  
**MJD3055**

**SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**10 AMPERES**  
**60 VOLTS**  
**20 WATTS**

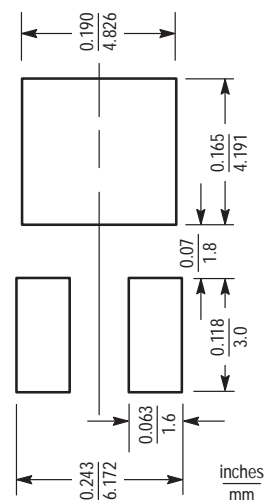


CASE 369A–13



CASE 369–07

### MINIMUM PAD SIZES RECOMMENDED FOR SURFACE MOUNTED APPLICATIONS



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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 30\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	60	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 30\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	—	50	$\mu\text{A}$ dc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 70\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 70\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEX}$	— —	0.02 2	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 70\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 70\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CBO}$	— —	0.02 2	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	0.5	mAdc
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
DC Current Gain (1) ( $I_C = 4\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	20 5	100 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 4\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 3.3\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	1.1 8	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 4\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	1.8	Vdc
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 500\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 500\text{ kHz}$ )	$f_T$	2	—	MHz

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

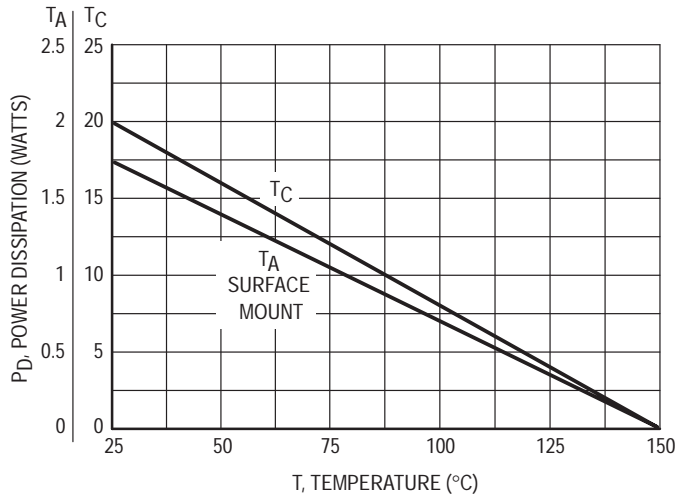


Figure 1. Power Derating

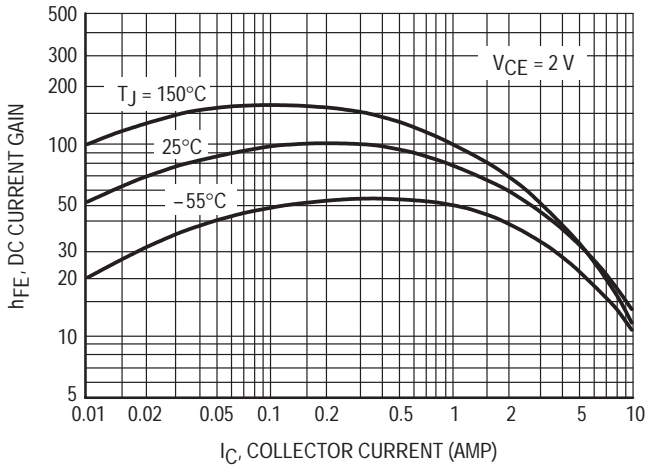


Figure 2. DC Current Gain

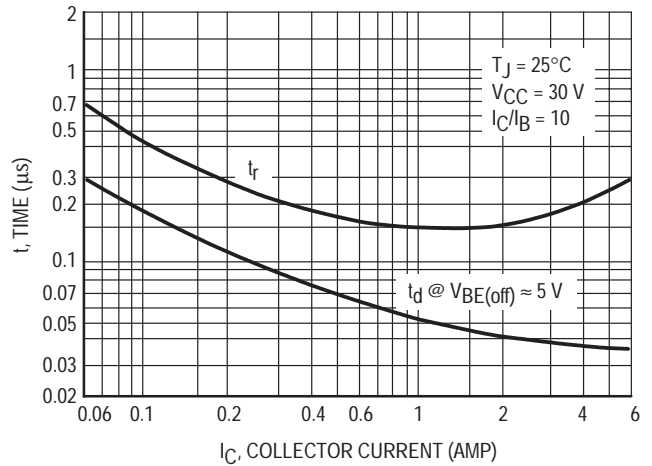


Figure 3. Turn-On Time

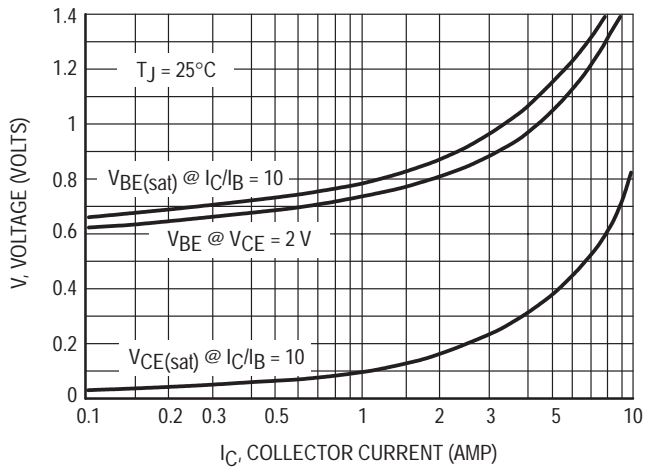


Figure 4. "On" Voltages, MJD3055

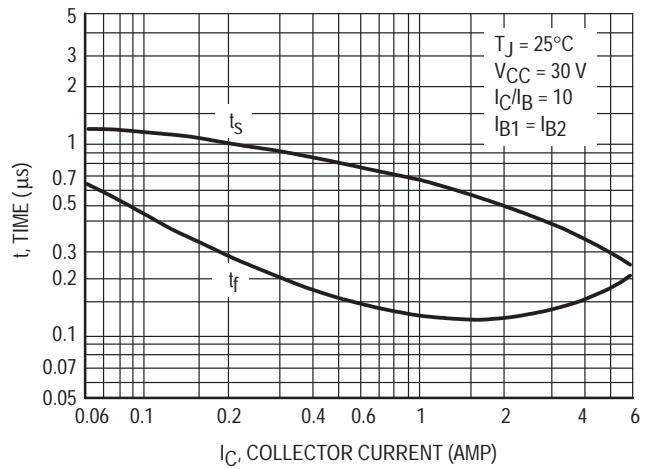


Figure 5. Turn-Off Time

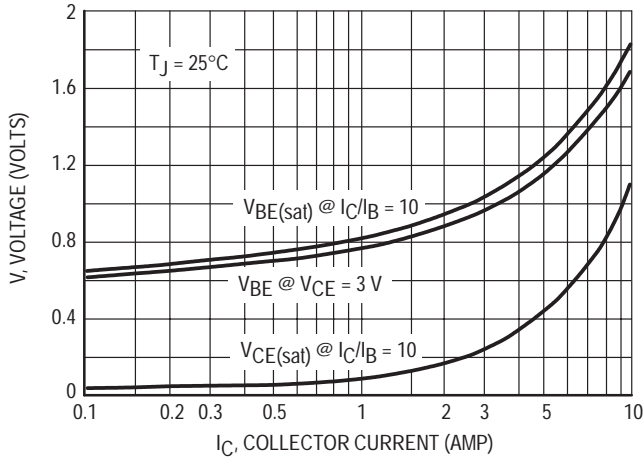


Figure 6. "On" Voltages, MJD2955

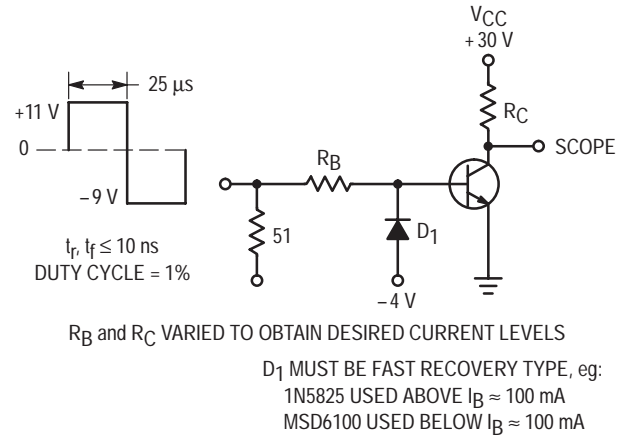


Figure 7. Switching Time Test Circuit

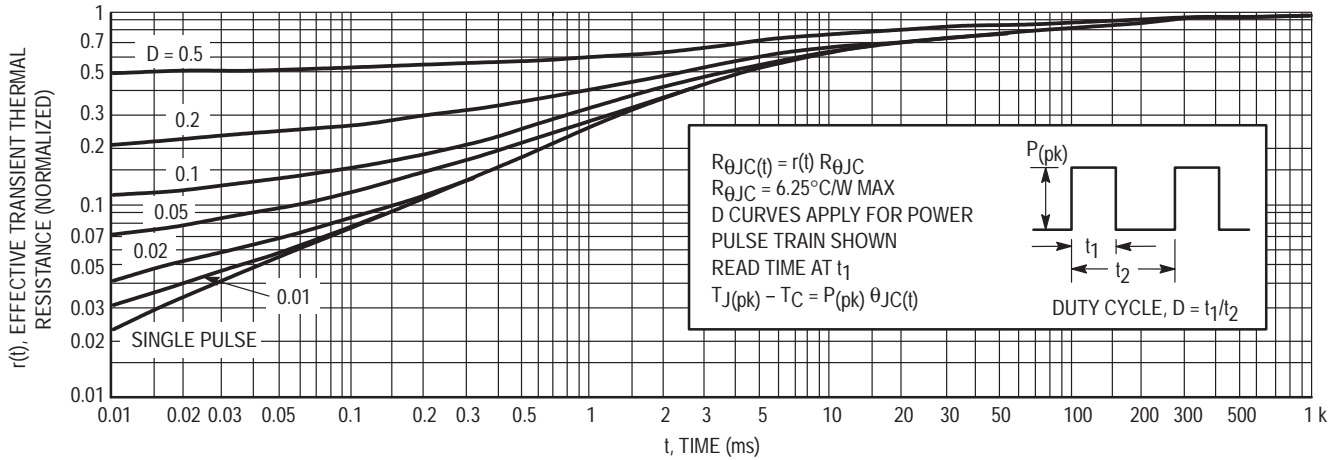


Figure 8. Thermal Response

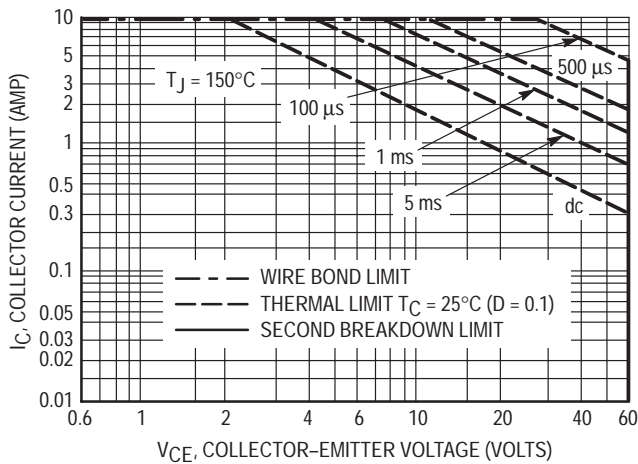


Figure 9. Maximum Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

**FORWARD BIAS SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION**

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 9 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 8. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

# Complementary Darlington Power Transistors

## DPAK For Surface Mount Applications

Designed for general purpose power and switching such as output or driver stages in applications such as switching regulators, converters, and power amplifiers.

- Lead Formed for Surface Mount Applications in Plastic Sleeves (No Suffix)
- Straight Lead Version in Plastic Sleeves ("–1" Suffix)
- Available on 16 mm Tape and Reel for Automatic Handling ("T4" Suffix)
- Surface Mount Replacements for 2N6034–2N6039 Series
- Monolithic Construction With Built-in Base-Emitter Shunt Resistors
- High DC Current Gain —  $h_{FE} = 2500$  (Typ) @  $I_C = 4.0$  Adc
- Complementary Pairs Simplifies Designs

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	MJD6036 MJD6039	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	80	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	80	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	$I_C$	4 8	Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	100	mAdc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	20 0.16	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Total Power Dissipation (1) @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	1.75 0.014	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–65 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	6.25	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient (1)	$R_{\theta JA}$	71.4	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
----------------	--------	-----	-----	------

### OFF CHARACTERISTICS

Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 30$ mAdc, $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	80	—	Vdc
Collector-Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 40$ Vdc, $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	—	10	$\mu\text{Adc}$

(1) These ratings are applicable when surface mounted on the minimum pad sizes recommended.

\* Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300 \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

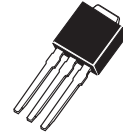
(continued)

**NPN**  
**MJD6036**  
**PNP**  
**MJD6039**

**SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**4 AMPERES**  
**80 VOLTS**  
**20 WATTS**

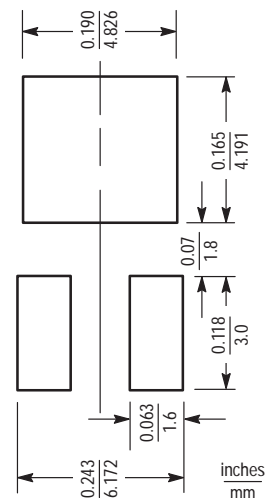


CASE 369A–13



CASE 369–07

### MINIMUM PAD SIZES RECOMMENDED FOR SURFACE MOUNTED APPLICATIONS



Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 2

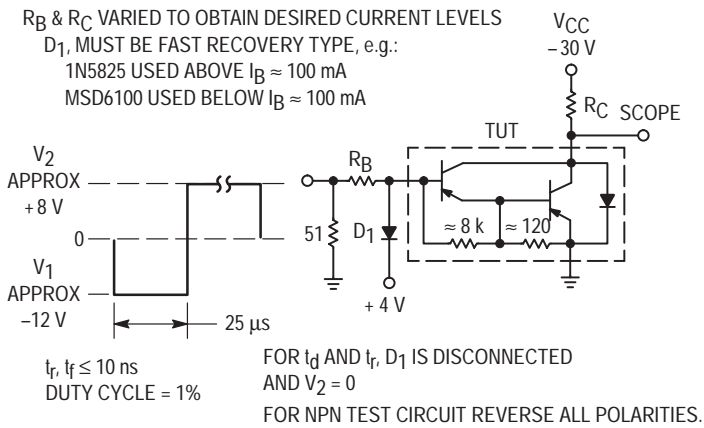
**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS — continued** ( $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)</b>				
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 1 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4 \text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 2 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	1000 500	—	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 2 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 8 \text{ mAdc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	2.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 2 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	2.8	Vdc

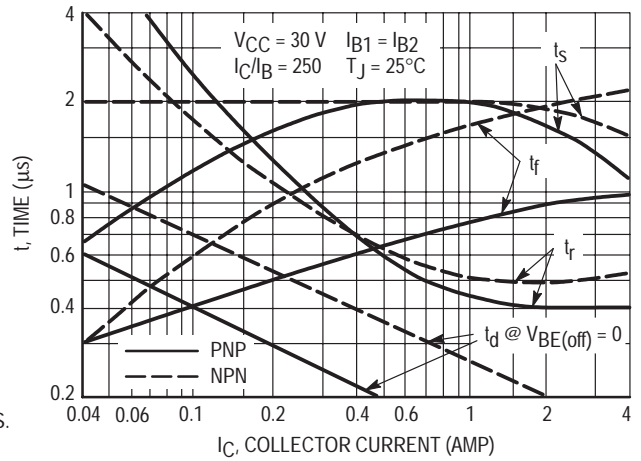
**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.75 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1 \text{ kHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	25	—	—
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 0.1 \text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	200	pF
	MJD6036	—	100	
	MJD6039	—		

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300 \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .



**Figure 1. Switching Times Test Circuit**



**Figure 2. Switching Times**

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

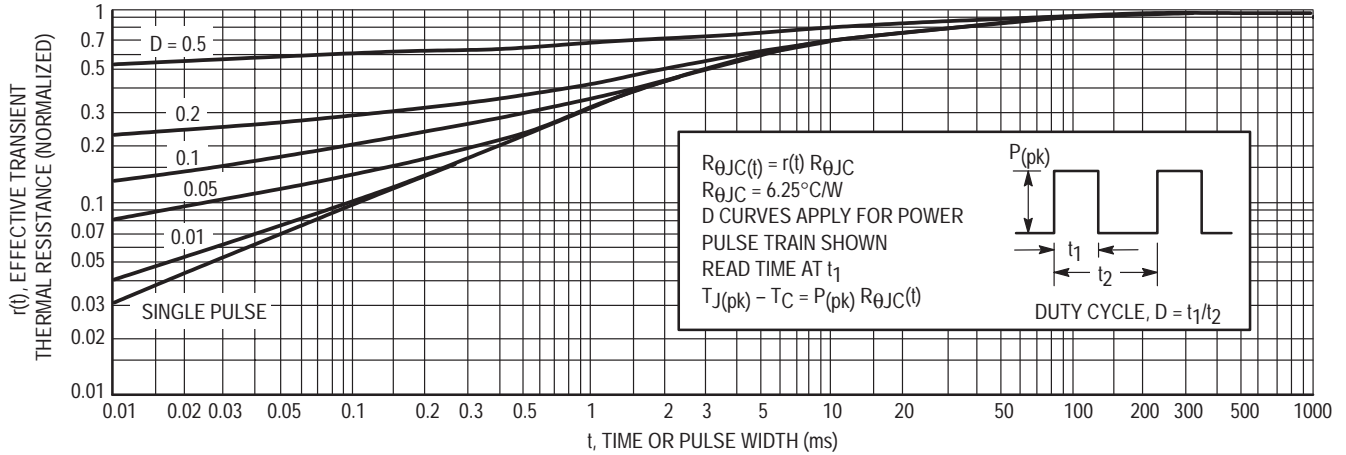


Figure 3. Thermal Response

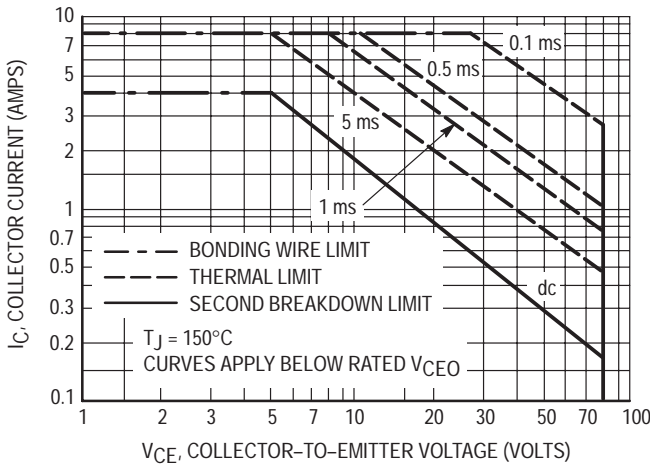


Figure 4. Maximum Rated Forward Biased Safe Operating Area

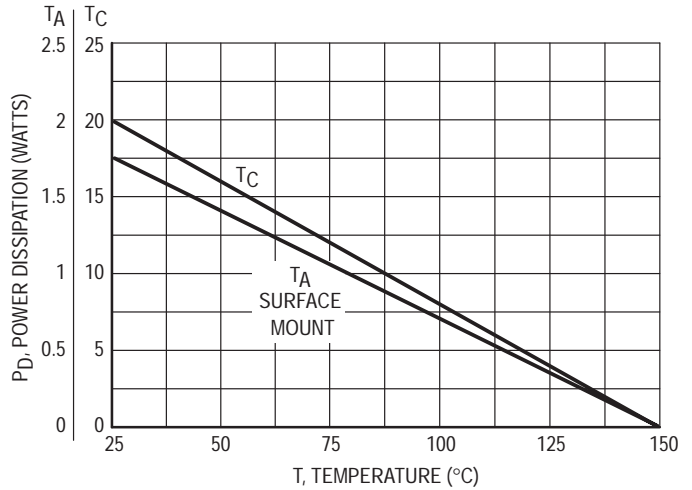


Figure 5. Power Derating

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figures 6 and 7 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} < 150^\circ\text{C}$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 5. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

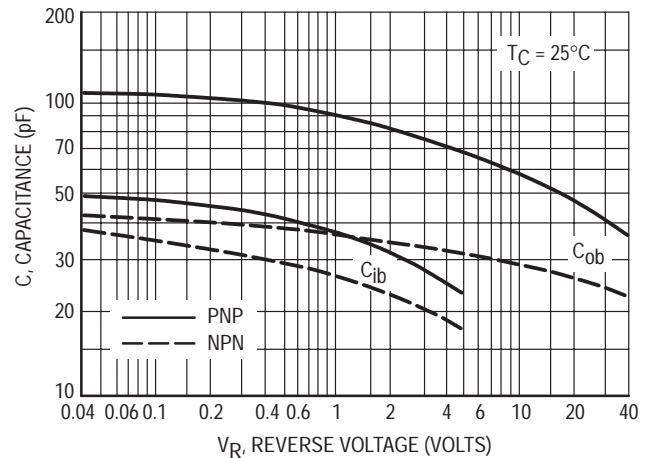


Figure 6. Capacitance

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

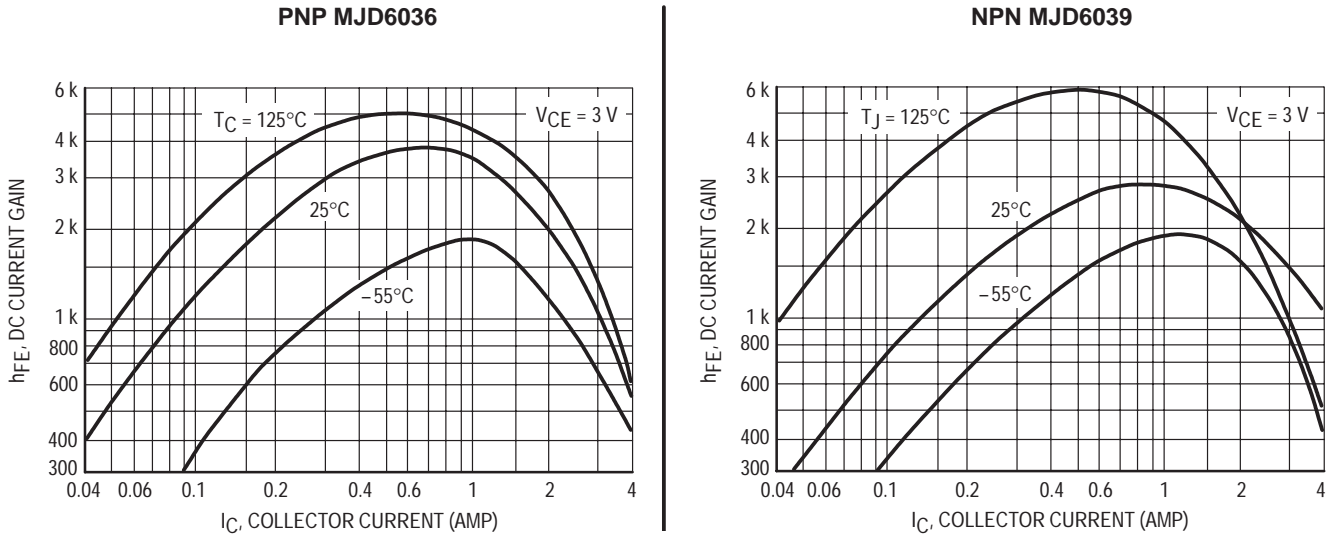


Figure 7. DC Current Gain

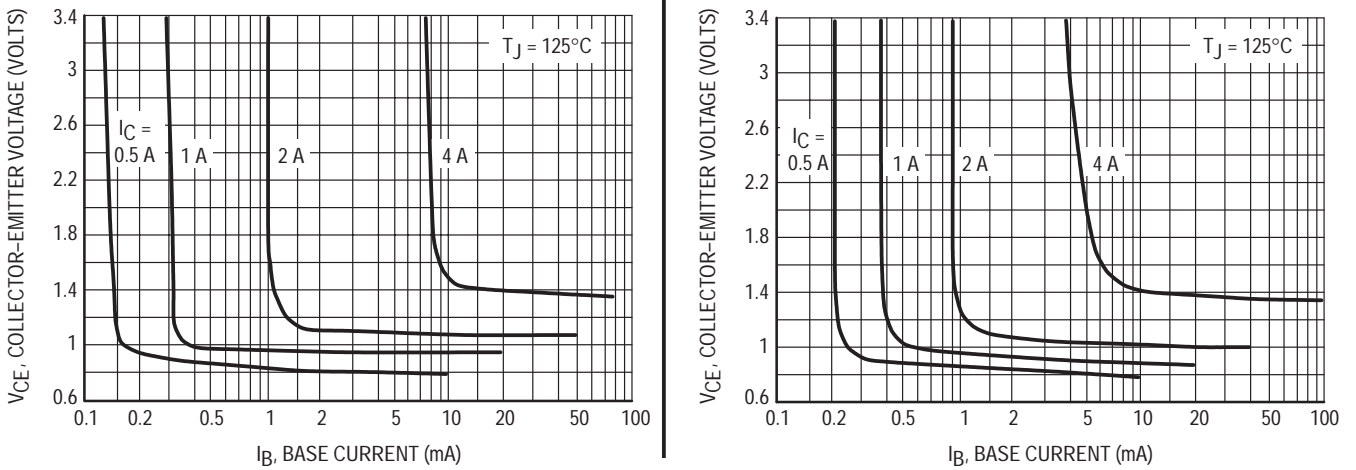


Figure 8. Collector Saturation Region

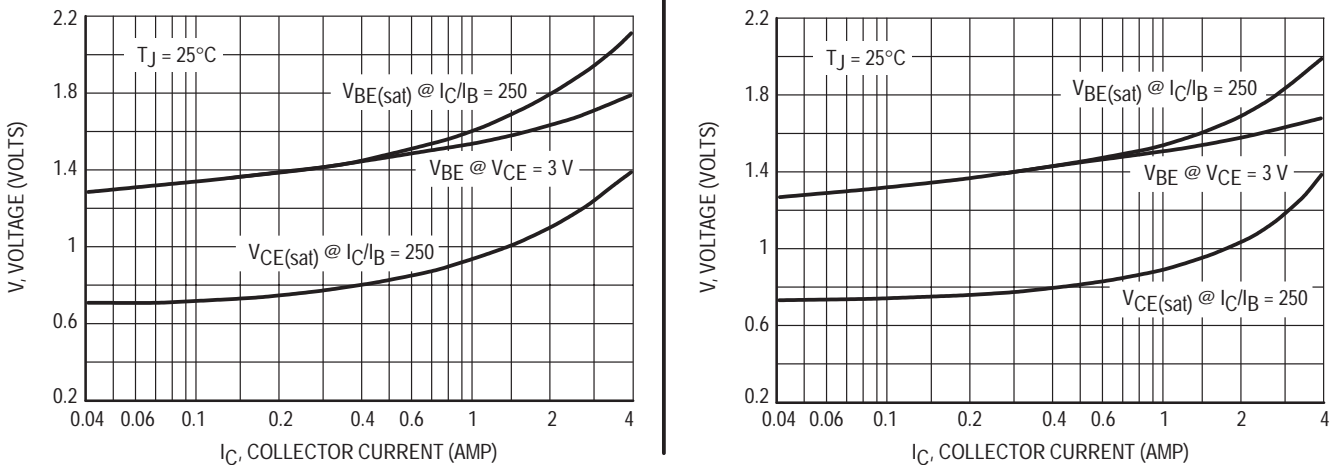
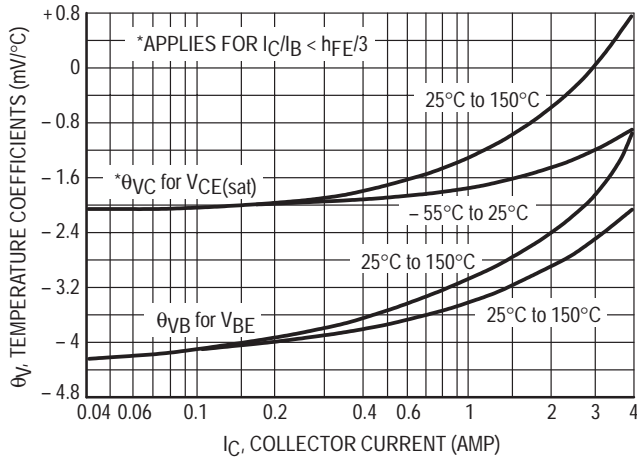


Figure 9. "On" Voltages

PNP MJD6036



NPN MJD6039

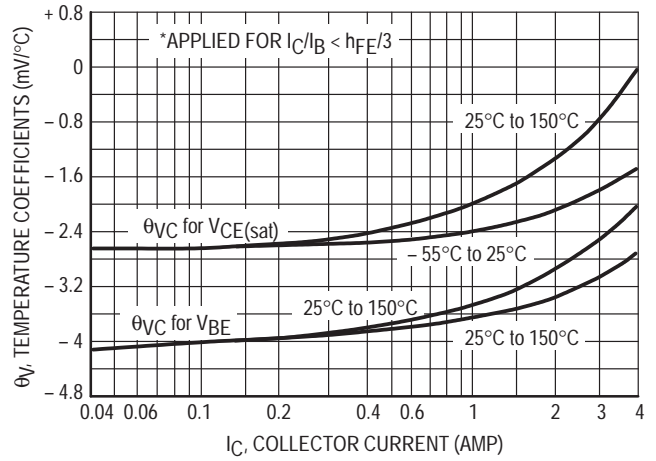


Figure 10. Temperature Coefficients

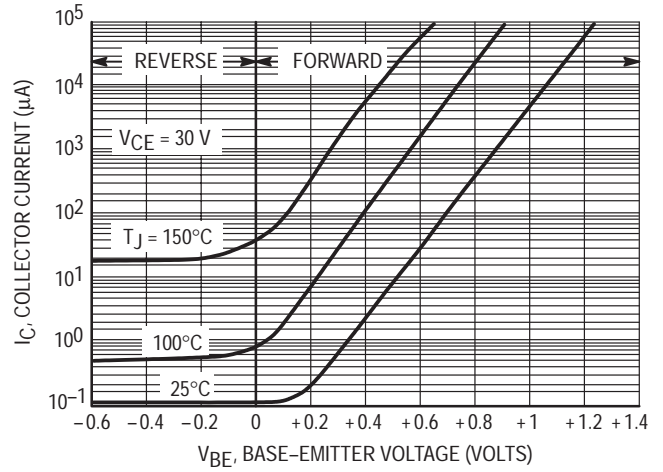
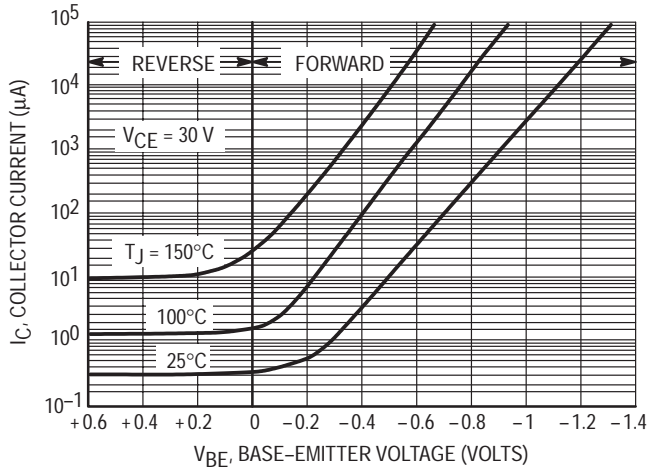


Figure 11. Collector Cut-Off Region

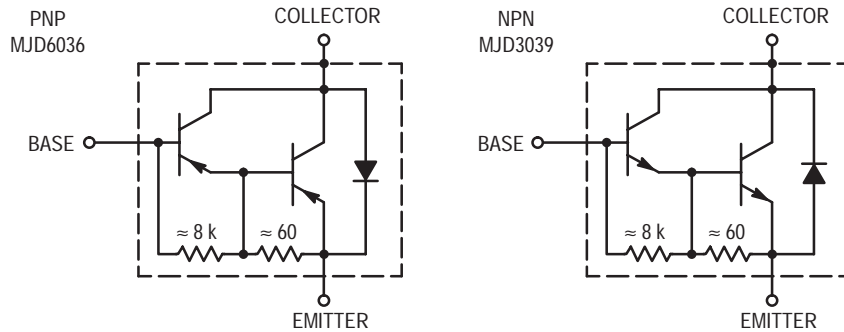


Figure 12. Darlington Schematic

# Complementary Plastic Silicon Power Transistors

... designed for low power audio amplifier and low current, high speed switching applications.

- Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage —  
 $V_{CEO(sus)} = 60 \text{ Vdc}$  — MJE171, MJE181  
 $= 80 \text{ Vdc}$  — MJE172, MJE182
- DC Current Gain —  
 $h_{FE} = 30 \text{ (Min) @ } I_C = 0.5 \text{ Adc}$   
 $= 12 \text{ (Min) @ } I_C = 1.5 \text{ Adc}$
- Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product —  
 $f_T = 50 \text{ MHz (Min) @ } I_C = 100 \text{ mAdc}$
- Annular Construction for Low Leakages —  
 $I_{CBO} = 100 \text{ nA (Max) @ Rated } V_{CB}$

## MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	MJE171 MJE181	MJE172 MJE182	Unit
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	80	100	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	60	80	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	7.0		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	$I_C$	3.0 6.0		Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	1.0		Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	1.5 0.012		Watts $\text{W}/^\circ\text{C}$
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	12.5 0.1		Watts $\text{W}/^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–65 to +150		$^\circ\text{C}$

## THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	10	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$\theta_{JA}$	83.4	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

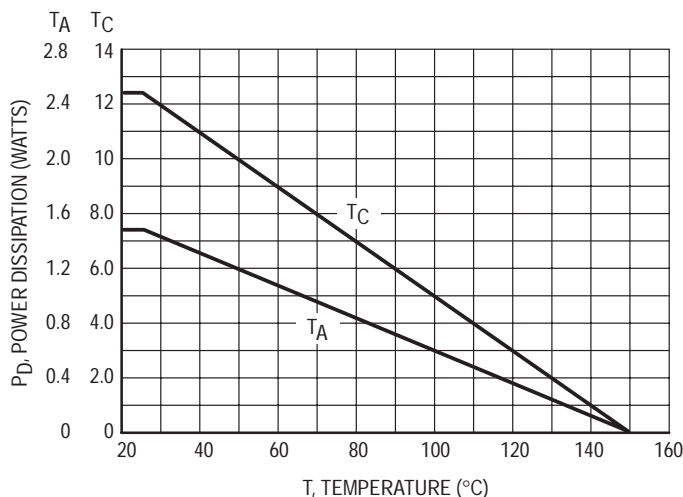


Figure 1. Power Derating

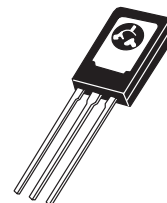
Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 2

**PNP**  
**MJE171\***  
  
**MJE172\***  
**NPN**  
**MJE181\***  
  
**MJE182\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**3 AMPERE**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON**  
**60–80 VOLTS**  
**12.5 WATTS**



**CASE 77–08**  
**TO–225AA**



# MJE171 MJE172 MJE181 MJE182

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mA, I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub>	60 80	— —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CB</sub> = 80 Vdc, I <sub>E</sub> = 0) (V <sub>CB</sub> = 100 Vdc, I <sub>E</sub> = 0) (V <sub>CB</sub> = 80 Vdc, I <sub>E</sub> = 0, T <sub>C</sub> = 150°C) (V <sub>CB</sub> = 100 Vdc, I <sub>E</sub> = 0, T <sub>C</sub> = 150°C)	I <sub>CBO</sub>	— — — —	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	μAdc mA
Emitter Cutoff Current (V <sub>BE</sub> = 7.0 Vdc, I <sub>C</sub> = 0)	I <sub>EBO</sub>	—	0.1	μAdc

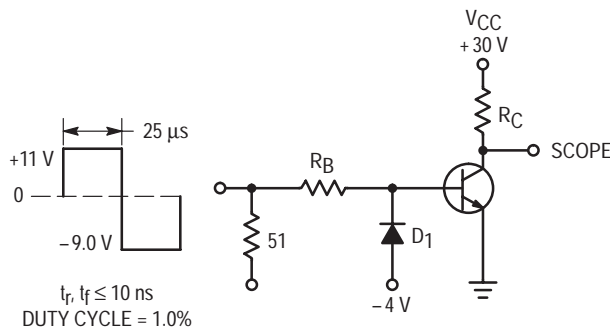
## ON CHARACTERISTICS

DC Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 100 mA, V <sub>CE</sub> = 1.0 Vdc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 500 mA, V <sub>CE</sub> = 1.0 Vdc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 1.5 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 1.0 Vdc)	h <sub>FE</sub>	50 30 12	250 — —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 500 mA, I <sub>B</sub> = 50 mA) (I <sub>C</sub> = 1.5 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 150 mA) (I <sub>C</sub> = 3.0 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 600 mA)	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>	— — —	0.3 0.9 1.7	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 1.5 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 150 mA) (I <sub>C</sub> = 3.0 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 600 mA)	V <sub>BE(sat)</sub>	— —	1.5 2.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 500 mA, V <sub>CE</sub> = 1.0 Vdc)	V <sub>BE(on)</sub>	—	1.2	Vdc

## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product (1) (I <sub>C</sub> = 100 mA, V <sub>CE</sub> = 10 Vdc, f <sub>test</sub> = 10 MHz)	f <sub>T</sub>	50	—	MHz
Output Capacitance (V <sub>CB</sub> = 10 Vdc, I <sub>E</sub> = 0, f = 0.1 MHz)	C <sub>ob</sub>	— —	60 40	pF

(1) f<sub>T</sub> = |h<sub>fe</sub>| • f<sub>test</sub>.



RB and RC VARIED TO OBTAIN DESIRED CURRENT LEVELS  
 D1 MUST BE FAST RECOVERY TYPE, e.g.:  
 1N5825 USED ABOVE I<sub>B</sub> ≈ 100 mA  
 MSD6100 USED BELOW I<sub>B</sub> ≈ 100 mA  
 FOR PNP TEST CIRCUIT, REVERSE ALL POLARITIES.

Figure 2. Switching Time Test Circuit

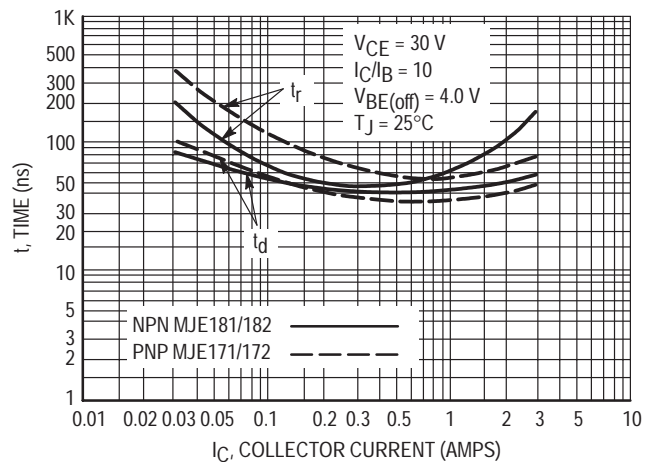


Figure 3. Turn–On Time

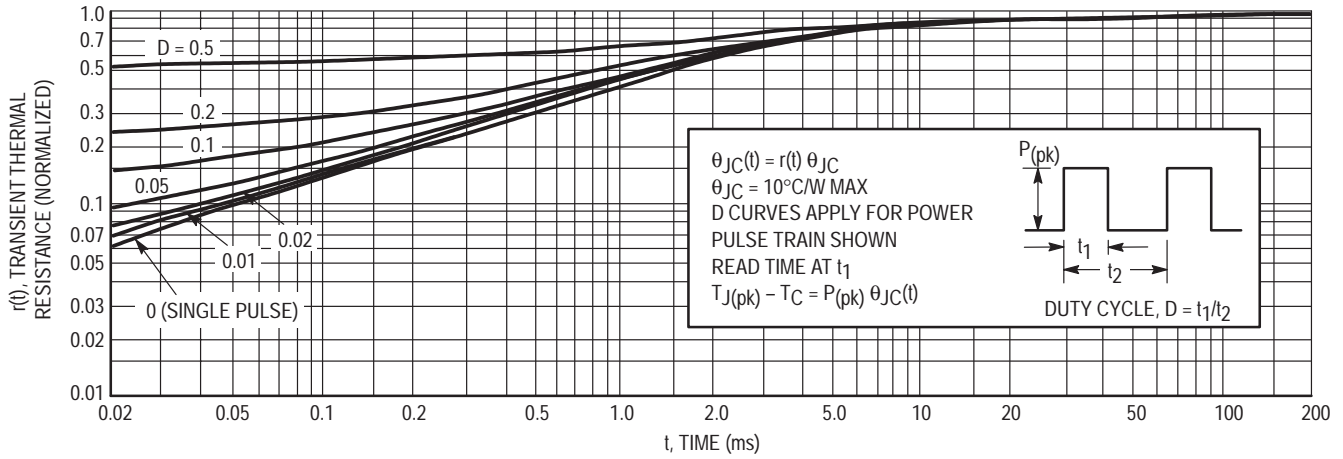


Figure 4. Thermal Response

ACTIVE-REGION SAFE OPERATING AREA

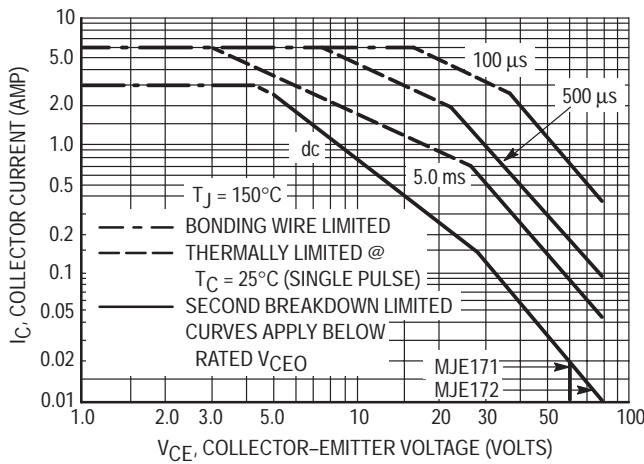


Figure 5. MJE171, MJE172

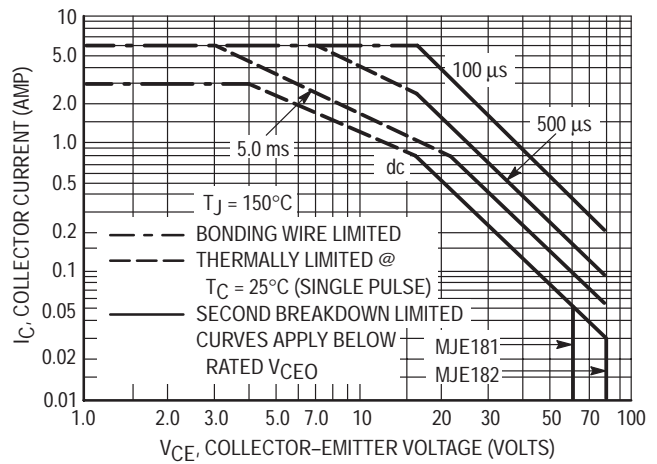


Figure 6. MJE181, MJE182

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor — average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figures 5 and 6 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$

is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} < 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 4. At high case temperature, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

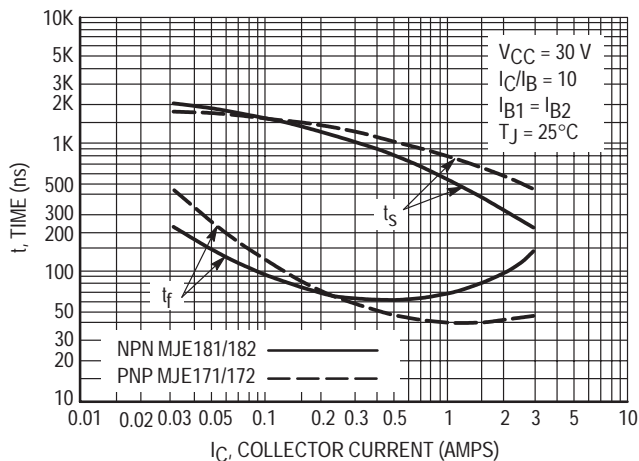


Figure 7. Turn-Off Time

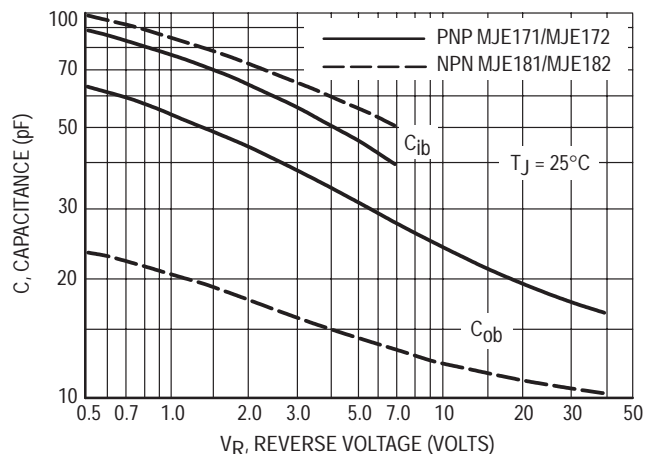


Figure 8. Capacitance

# Complementary Silicon Power Plastic Transistors

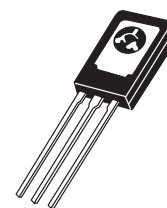
... designed for low voltage, low-power, high-gain audio amplifier applications.

- Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage —  
 $V_{CE(sus)} = 25 \text{ Vdc (Min) @ } I_C = 10 \text{ mAdc}$
- High DC Current Gain —  $h_{FE} = 70 \text{ (Min) @ } I_C = 500 \text{ mAdc}$   
 $= 45 \text{ (Min) @ } I_C = 2.0 \text{ Adc}$   
 $= 10 \text{ (Min) @ } I_C = 5.0 \text{ Adc}$
- Low Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage —  
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 0.3 \text{ Vdc (Max) @ } I_C = 500 \text{ mAdc}$   
 $= 0.75 \text{ Vdc (Max) @ } I_C = 2.0 \text{ Adc}$
- High Current-Gain — Bandwidth Product —  
 $f_T = 65 \text{ MHz (Min) @ } I_C = 100 \text{ mAdc}$
- Annular Construction for Low Leakage —  
 $I_{CBO} = 100 \text{ nAdc @ Rated } V_{CB}$

**NPN**  
**MJE200\***  
**PNP**  
**MJE210\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**5 AMPERE**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON**  
**25 VOLTS**  
**15 WATTS**



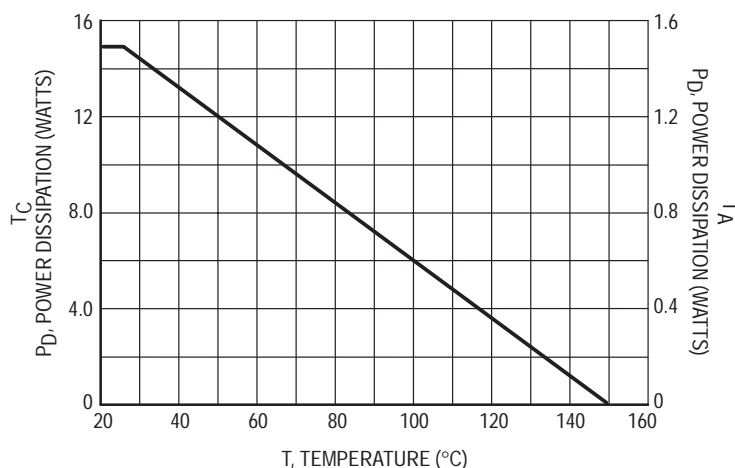
**CASE 77-08**  
**TO-225AA**

## MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	40	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	25	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	8.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	5.0	Adc
Peak		10	
Base Current	$I_B$	1.0	Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	15	Watts
Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$		0.12	
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	1.5	Watts
Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$		0.012	
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

## THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	8.34	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$\theta_{JA}$	83.4	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$



**Figure 1. Power Derating**

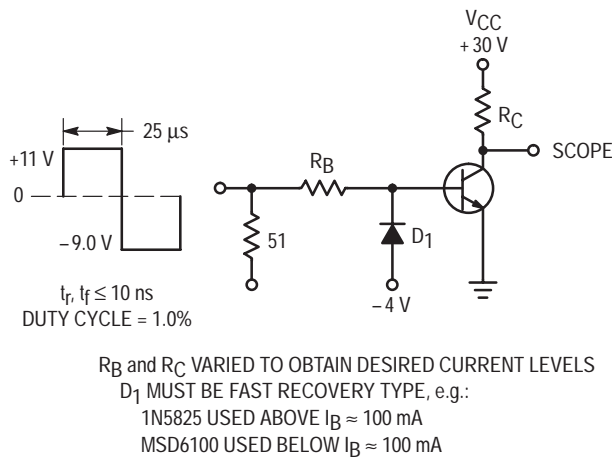
Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 7

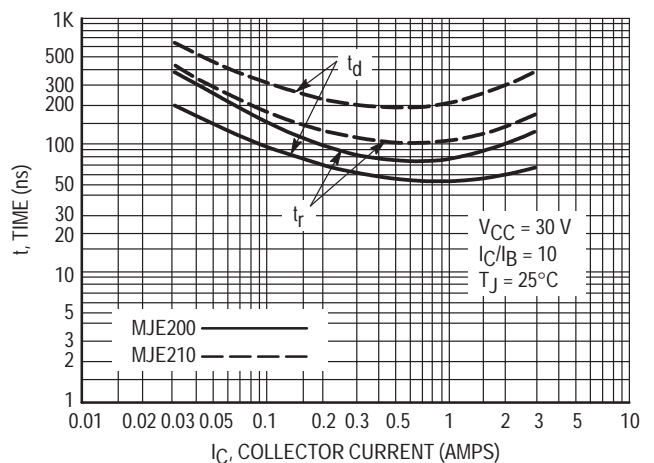
**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 10\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CE(sus)}$	25	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 40\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 40\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CBO}$	—	100	nAdc $\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 8.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	100	nAdc
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
DC Current Gain (1) ( $I_C = 500\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	70 45 10	— 180 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 500\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 50\text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 200\text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— — —	0.3 0.75 1.8	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	2.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	1.6	Vdc
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product (2) ( $I_C = 100\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f_{test} = 10\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	65	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 0.1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	80	pF
	MJE200 MJE210	— —	120	

- (1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\approx 2.0\%$ .
- (2)  $f_T = |h_{fe}| \cdot f_{test}$ .



**Figure 2. Switching Time Test Circuit**



**Figure 3. Turn–On Time**

# MJE200 MJE210

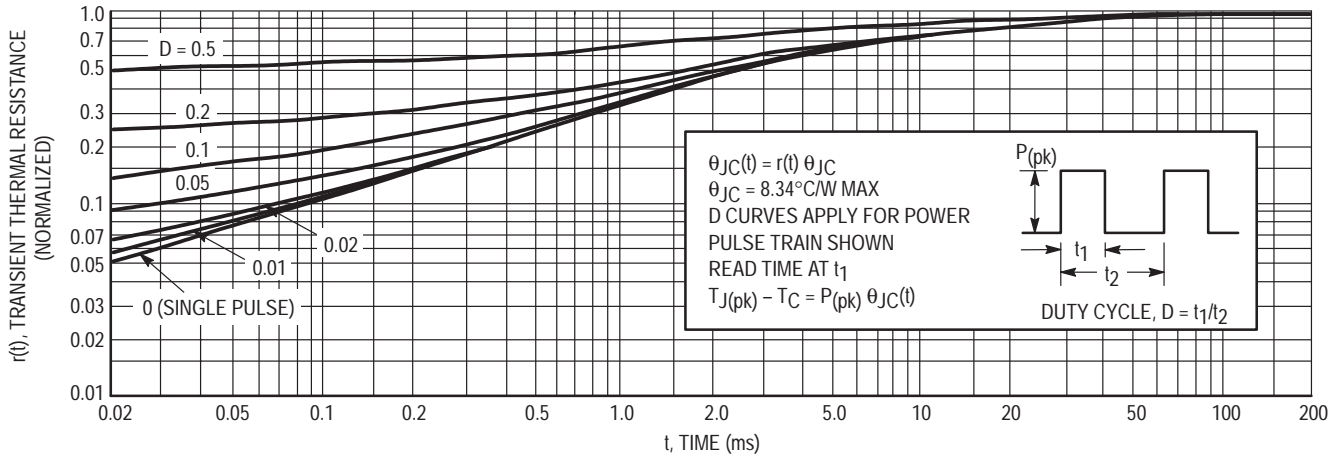


Figure 4. Thermal Response

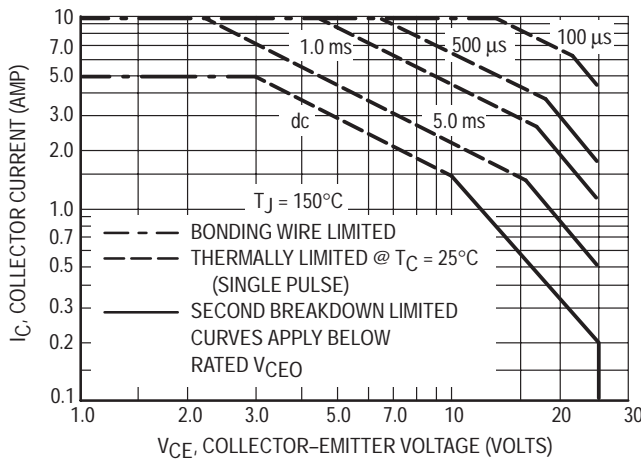


Figure 5. Active Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 5 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 4. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

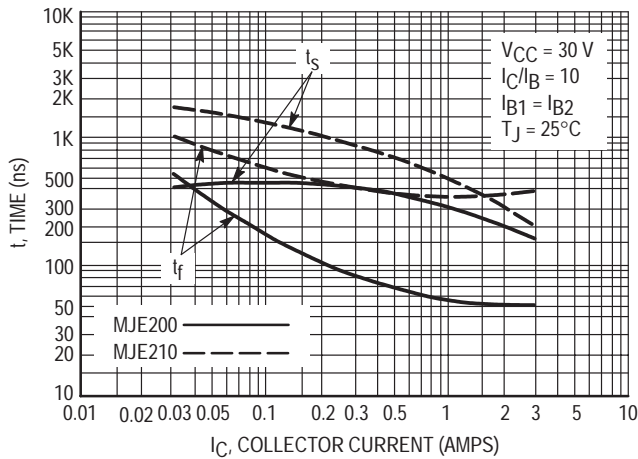


Figure 6. Turn-Off Time

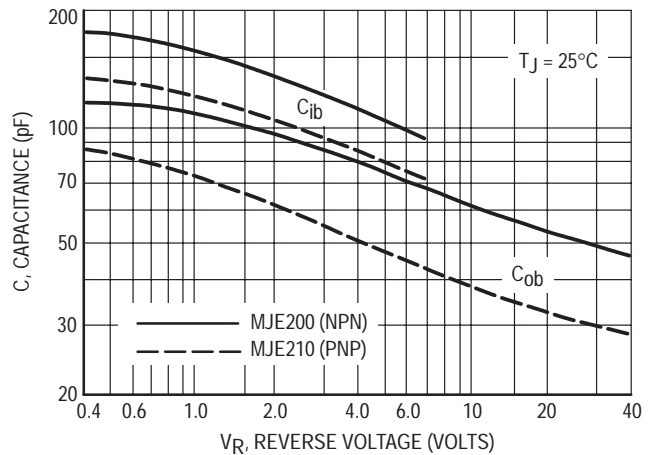
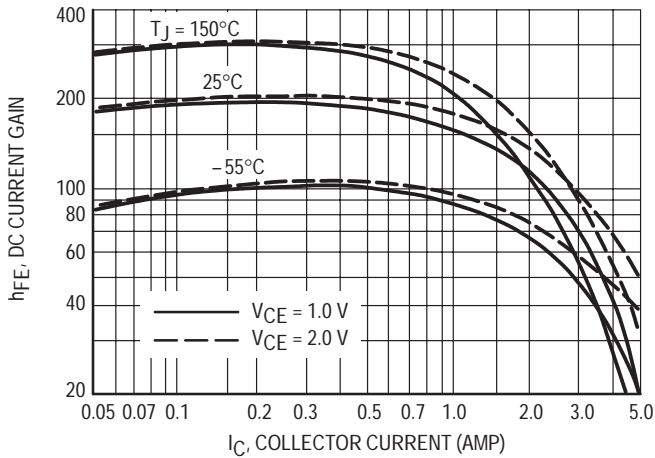


Figure 7. Capacitance

**NPN  
MJE200**



**PNP  
MJE210**

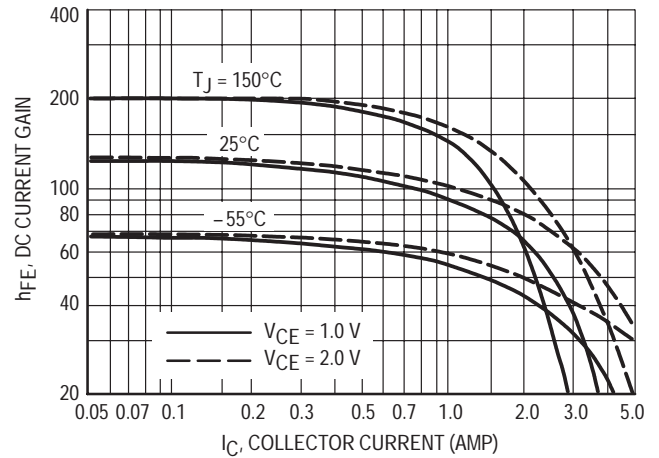


Figure 8. DC Current Gain

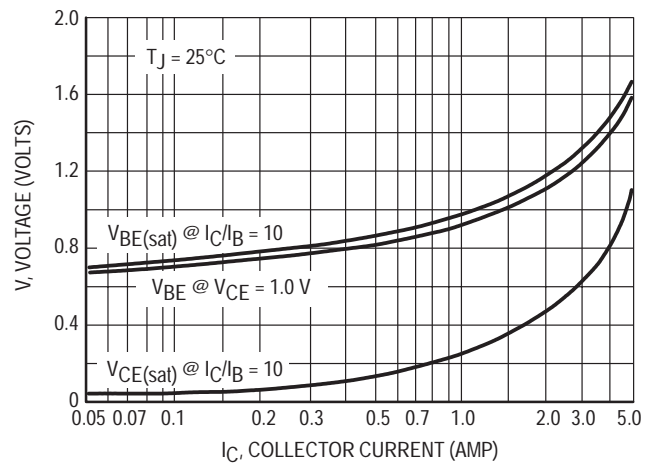
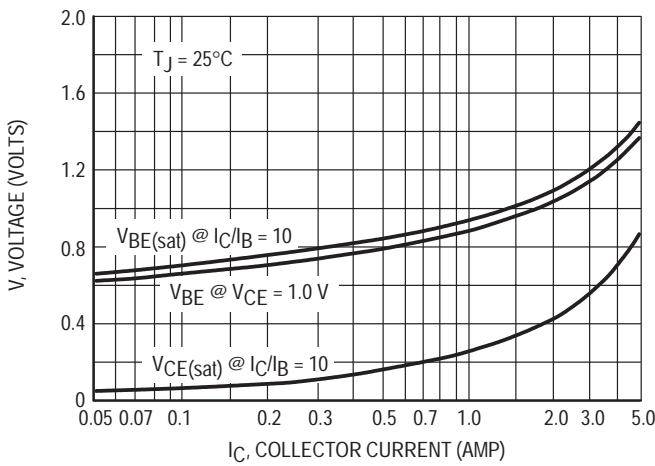


Figure 9. "On" Voltage

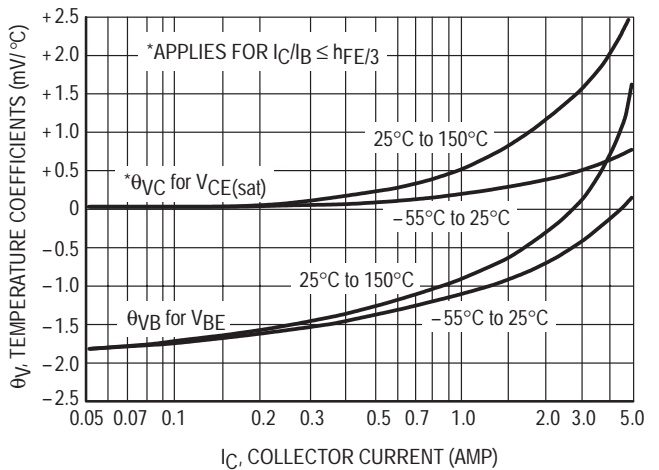
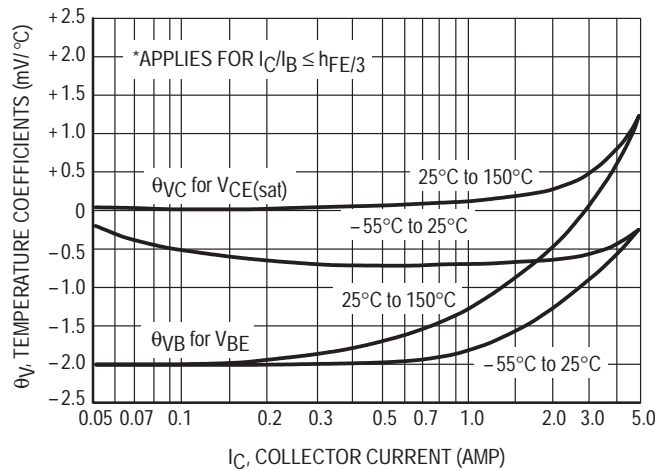


Figure 10. Temperature Coefficients

# Complementary Silicon Power Plastic Transistors

... designed for low power audio amplifier and low-current, high-speed switching applications.

- High Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage —  
 $V_{CE(sus)} = 100 \text{ Vdc (Min)}$  — MJE243, MJE253
- High DC Current Gain @  $I_C = 200 \text{ mAdc}$   
 $h_{FE} = 40-200$   
 $= 40-120$  — MJE243, MJE253
- Low Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage —  
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 0.3 \text{ Vdc (Max)}$  @  $I_C = 500 \text{ mAdc}$
- High Current Gain Bandwidth Product —  
 $f_T = 40 \text{ MHz (Min)}$  @  $I_C = 100 \text{ mAdc}$
- Annular Construction for Low Leakages  
 $I_{CBO} = 100 \text{ nAdc (Max)}$  @ Rated  $V_{CB}$

## MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	100	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	100	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	7.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	4.0	Adc
Peak		8.0	
Base Current	$I_B$	10	Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	15	Watts
Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$		0.12	W/ac
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	1.5	Watts
Derate @ $25^\circ\text{C}$		0.012	W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

## THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	8.34	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$\theta_{JA}$	83.4	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

**NPN**  
**MJE243\***  
**PNP**  
**MJE253\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**4 AMPERE**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON**  
**100 VOLTS**  
**15 WATTS**

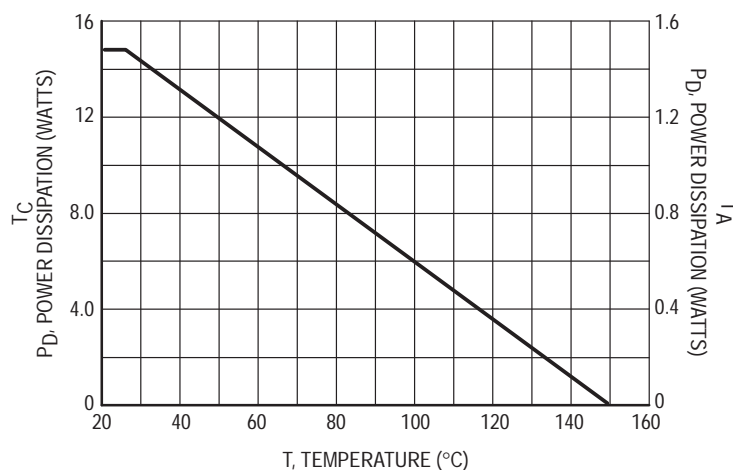
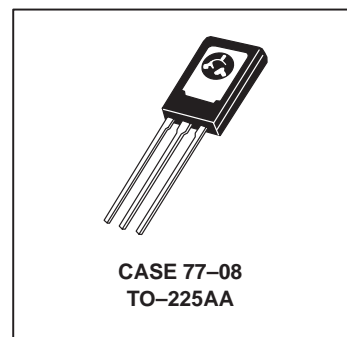


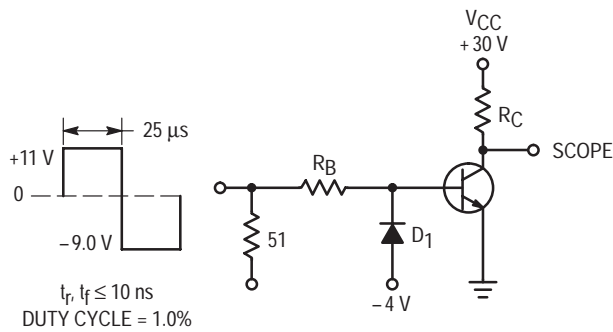
Figure 1. Power Derating

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 7

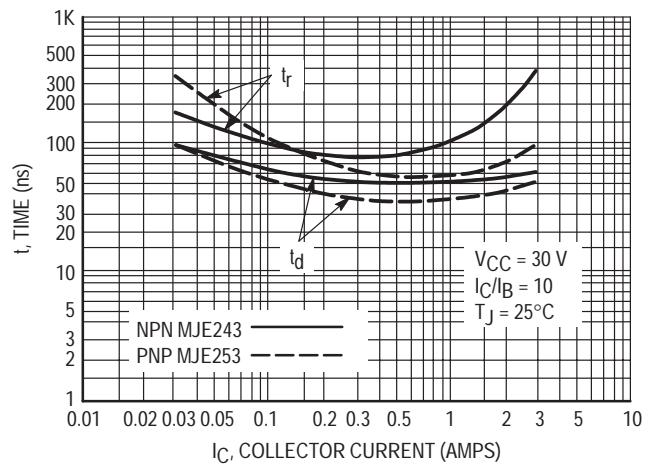
**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 10\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CE(sus)}$	100	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 100\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 100\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CBO}$	—	0.1	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 7.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	0.1	$\mu\text{Adc}$
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 200\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	40 15	180 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 500\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 50\text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 100\text{ mAdc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	0.3 0.6	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 200\text{ mAdc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	1.8	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 500\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	1.5	Vdc
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 100\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f_{test} = 10\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	40	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 0.1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	50	pF



$R_B$  and  $R_C$  VARIED TO OBTAIN DESIRED CURRENT LEVELS  
 $D_1$  MUST BE FAST RECOVERY TYPE, e.g.:  
 1N5825 USED ABOVE  $I_B \approx 100\text{ mA}$   
 MSD6100 USED BELOW  $I_B \approx 100\text{ mA}$   
 FOR PNP TEST CIRCUIT, REVERSE ALL POLARITIES

**Figure 2. Switching Time Test Circuit**



**Figure 3. Turn–On Time**



# MJE243 MJE253

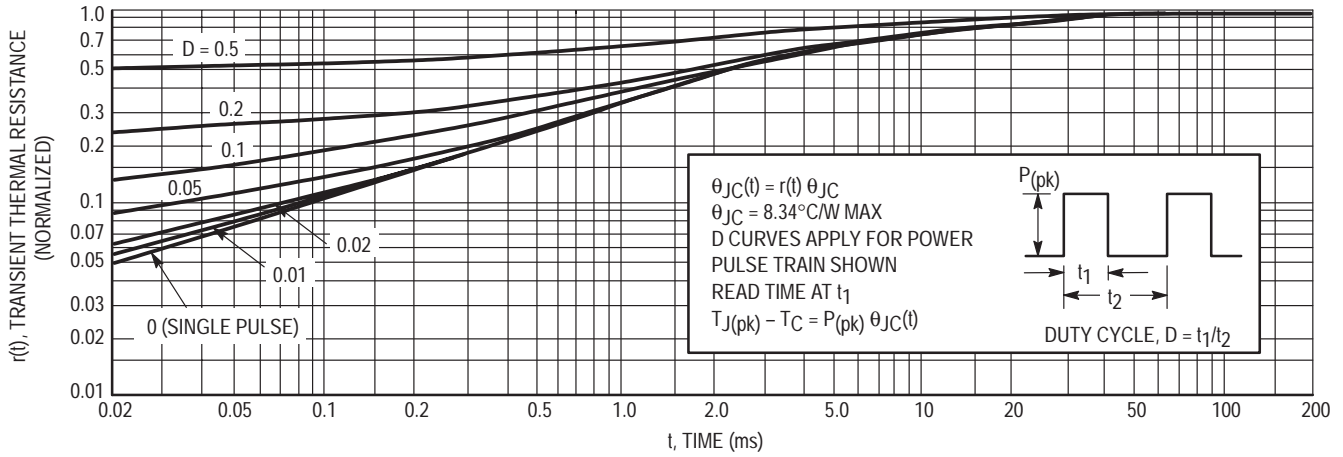


Figure 4. Thermal Response

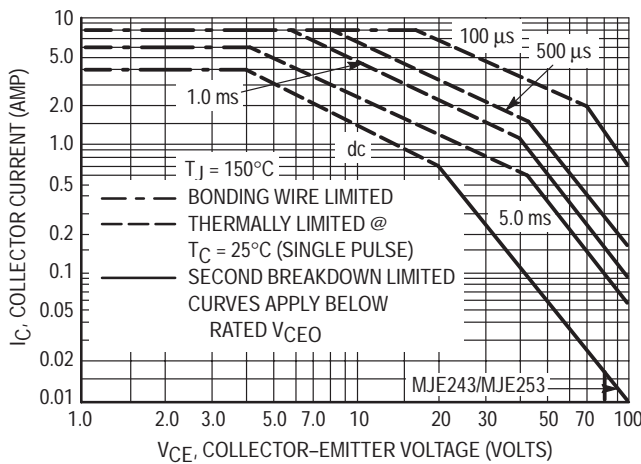


Figure 5. Active Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 5 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 4. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

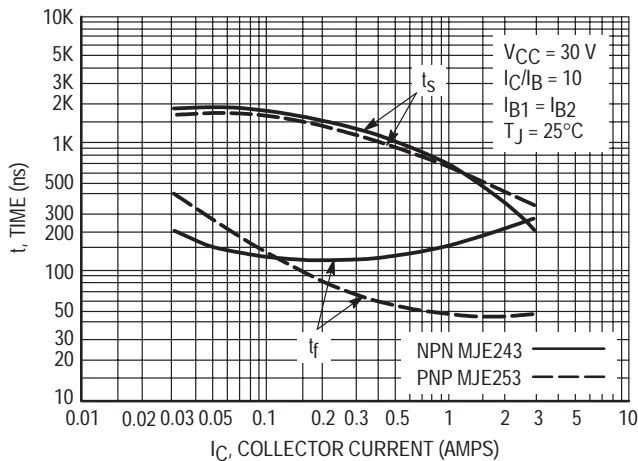


Figure 6. Turn-Off Time

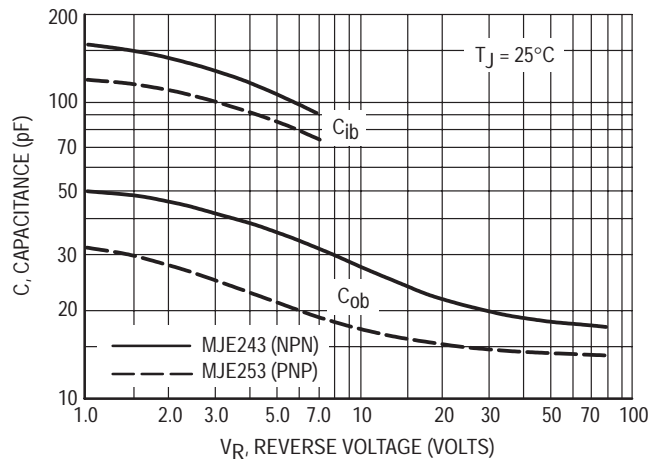


Figure 7. Capacitance

**NPN  
MJE243**

**PNP  
MJE253**

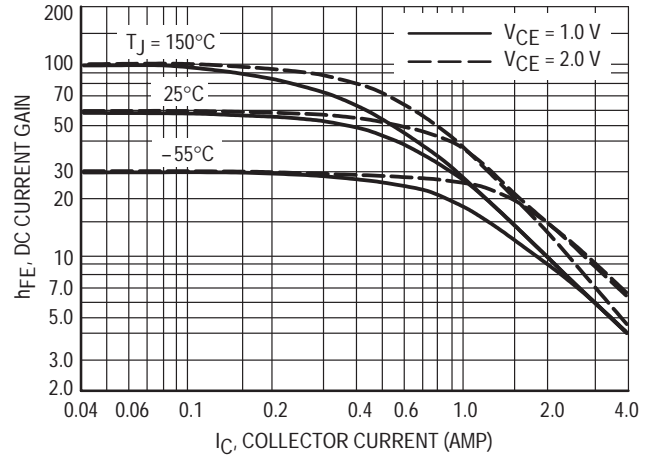
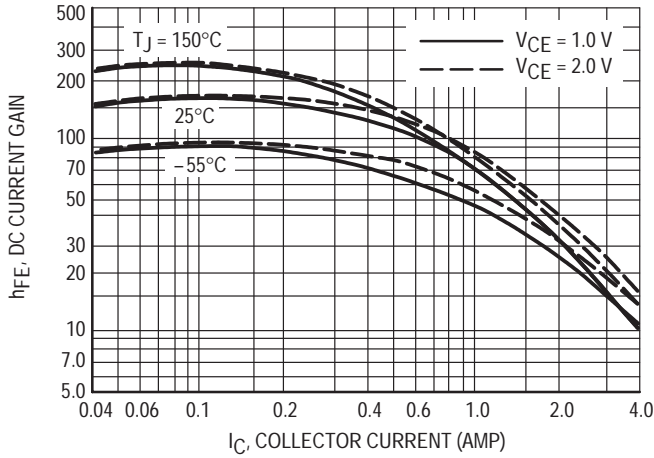


Figure 8. DC Current Gain

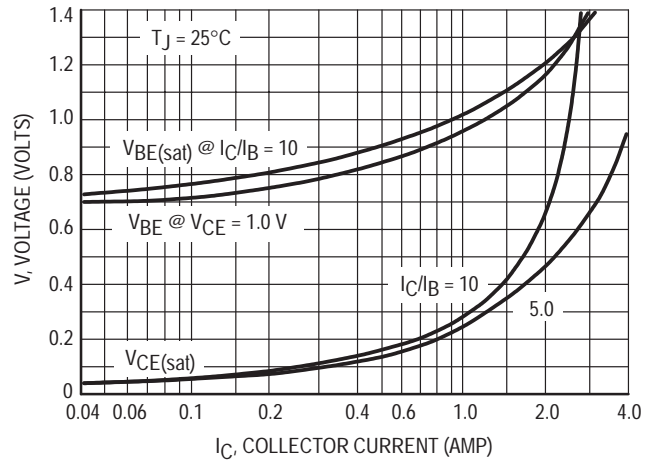
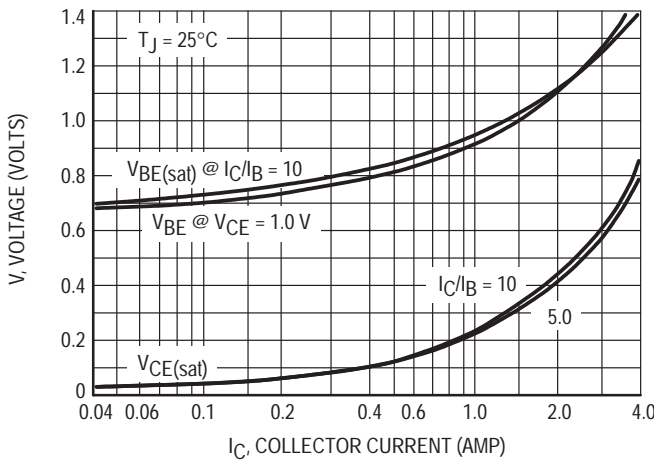


Figure 9. "On" Voltages

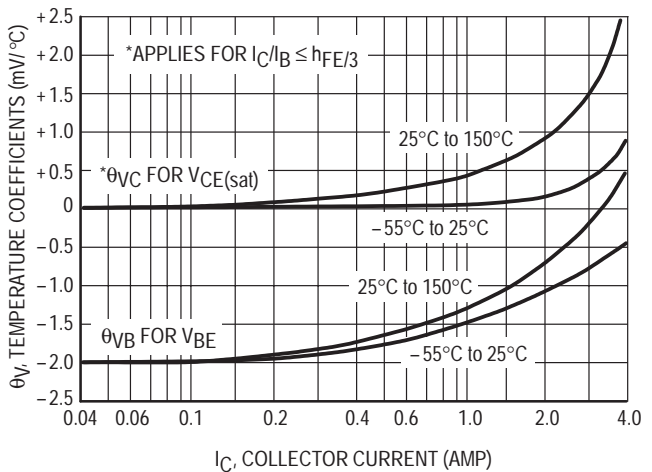
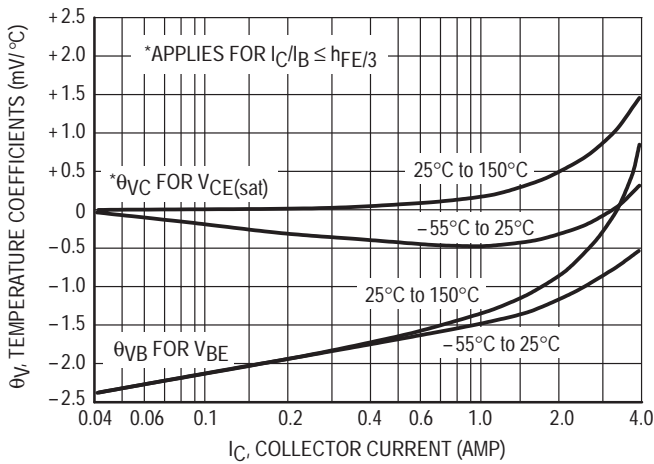


Figure 10. Temperature Coefficients

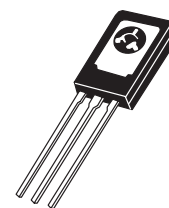
## Complementary Silicon Power Transistors

... designed specifically for use with the MC3419 Solid-State Subscriber Loop Interface Circuit (SLIC).

- High Safe Operating Area  
I<sub>S/B</sub> @ 40 V, 1.0 s = 0.375 A — TO-126
- Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage  
V<sub>CEO(sus)</sub> = 100 Vdc (Min)
- High DC Current Gain  
h<sub>FE</sub> @ 120 mA, 10 V = 1500 (Min)

**NPN**  
**MJE270**  
**PNP**  
**MJE271**

**2.0 AMPERE**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**POWER DARLINGTON**  
**TRANSISTORS**  
**100 VOLTS**  
**15 WATTS**



**CASE 77-08**  
**TO-225AA TYPE**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V <sub>CEO</sub>	100	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	V <sub>CB</sub>	100	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V <sub>EB</sub>	5.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous — Peak	I <sub>C</sub>	2.0 4.0	Adc
Base Current	I <sub>B</sub>	0.1	Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P <sub>D</sub>	15 0.12	Watts W/°C
Total Power Dissipation @ T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P <sub>D</sub>	1.5 0.012	Watts W/°C
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	T <sub>J</sub> , T <sub>stg</sub>	-65 to +150	°C

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	R <sub>θJC</sub>	8.33	°C/W
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	R <sub>θJA</sub>	83.3	°C/W

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 10\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CE(sus)}$	100	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 100\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	—	1.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 100\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$	—	0.3	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	0.1	mAdc

**SECOND BREAKDOWN**

Second Breakdown Collector Current with Base Forward Biased ( $V_{CE} = 40\text{ Vdc}$ , $t = 1.0\text{ s}$ , non–repetitive)	$I_{S/b}$	375	—	Adc
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**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 20\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 120\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	500 1500	— —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 20\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0.2\text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 120\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 1.2\text{ mAdc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	2.0 3.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 120\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	2.0	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current Gain — Bandwidth Product (2) ( $I_C = 0.05\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $f_{test} = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	6.0	—	MHz
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NOTES:

- (1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .
- (2)  $f_T = |h_{fe}| \cdot f_{test}$ .

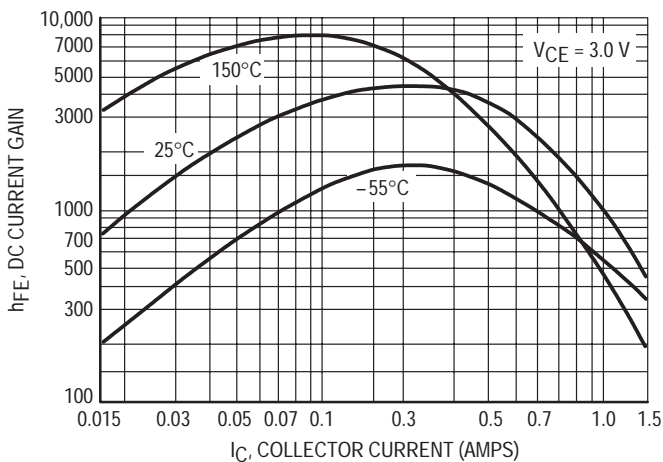


Figure 1. DC Current Gain

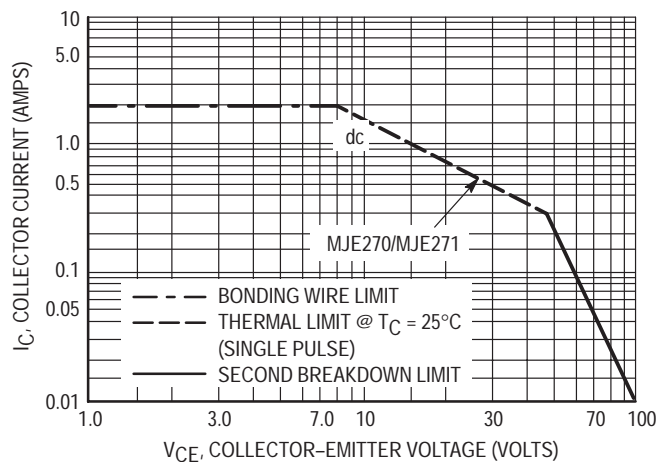


Figure 2. Safe Operating Area

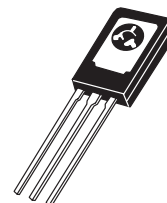
**MJE340**

## Plastic Medium Power NPN Silicon Transistor

... useful for high-voltage general purpose applications.

- Suitable for Transformerless, Line-Operated Equipment
- Thermopad Construction Provides High Power Dissipation Rating for High Reliability

**0.5 AMPERE  
POWER TRANSISTOR  
NPN SILICON  
300 VOLTS  
20 WATTS**



**CASE 77-08  
TO-225AA TYPE**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	300	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	3.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	500	mAdc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	20 0.16	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	6.25	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
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#### OFF CHARACTERISTICS

Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 1.0$ mAdc, $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	300	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 300$ Vdc, $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$	—	100	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 3.0$ Vdc, $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	100	$\mu\text{Adc}$

#### ON CHARACTERISTICS

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 50$ mAdc, $V_{CE} = 10$ Vdc)	$h_{FE}$	30	240	—
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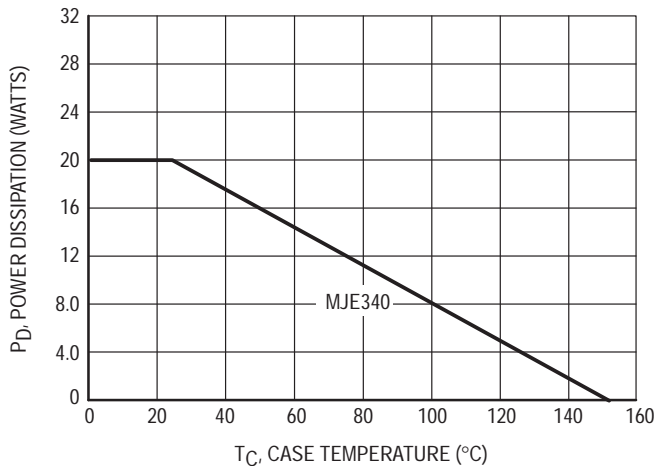


Figure 1. Power Temperature Derating

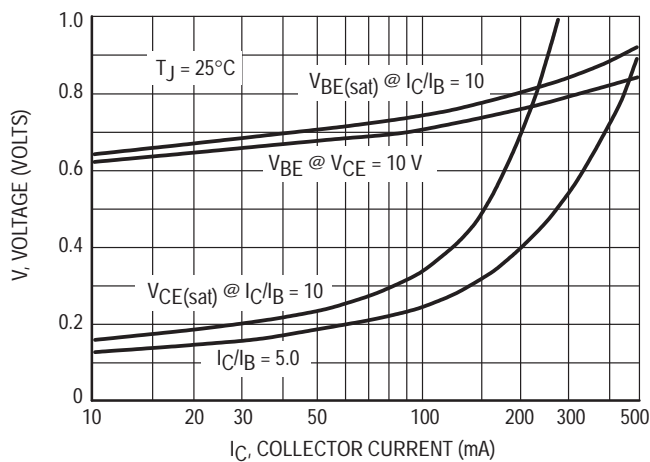


Figure 2. "On" Voltages

ACTIVE-REGION SAFE OPERATING AREA

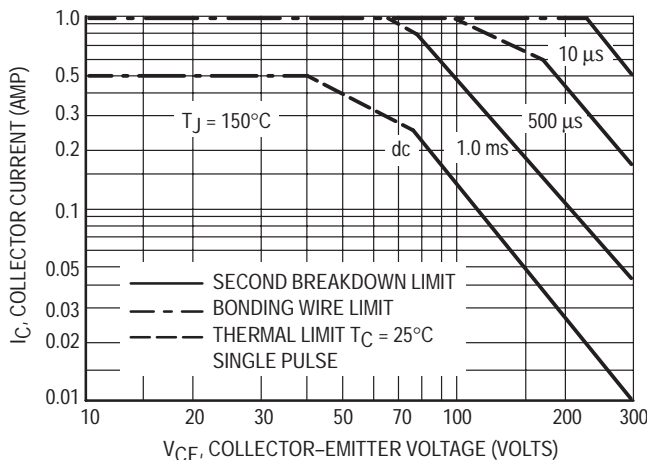


Figure 3. MJE340

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 3 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ . At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

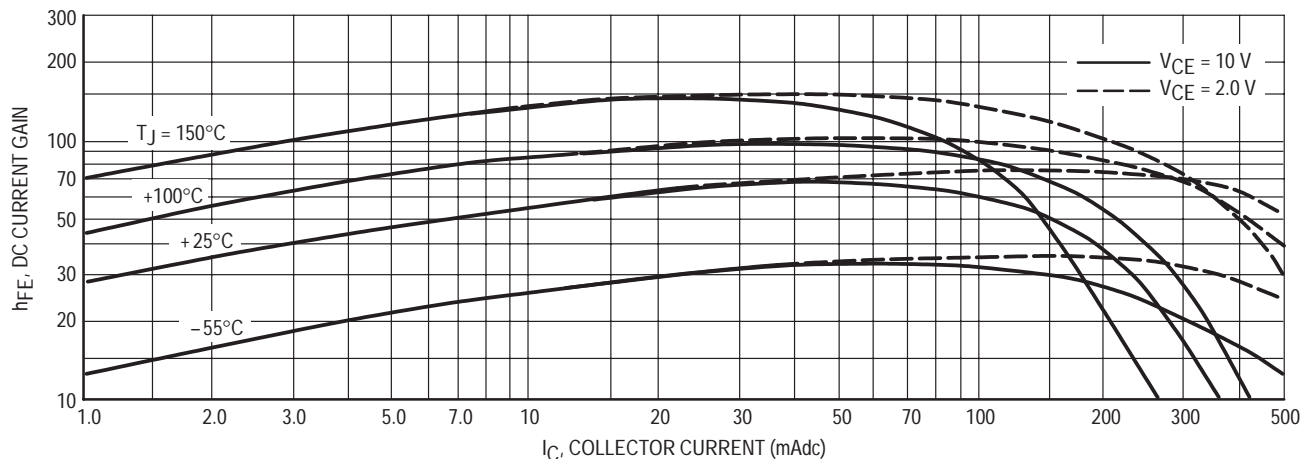


Figure 4. DC Current Gain

## Plastic NPN Silicon Medium-Power Transistors

... useful for medium voltage applications requiring high  $f_T$  such as converters and extended range amplifiers.

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

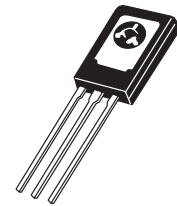
Rating	Symbol	MJE341	MJE344	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CE0}$	150	200	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	175	200	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	3.0	5.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	500		mAdc
Base Current	$I_B$	250		mAdc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	20	0.16	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150		$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

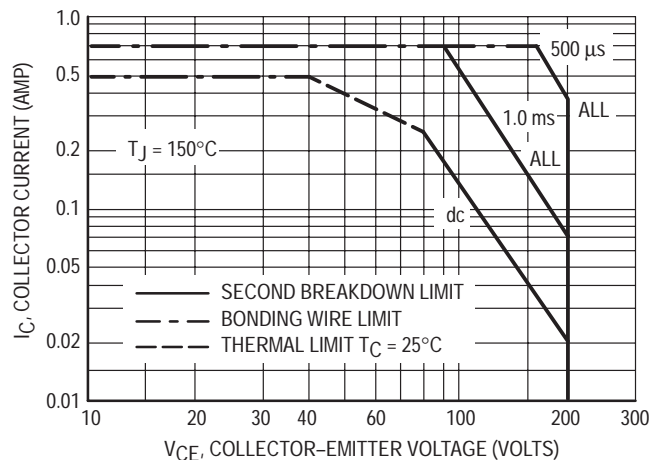
Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	6.25	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

**MJE341**  
**MJE344**

**0.5 AMPERE**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**NPN SILICON**  
**150-200 VOLTS**  
**20 WATTS**



**CASE 77-08**  
**TO-225AA TYPE**



**Figure 1. Active Region Safe Operating Area**

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 1 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ . At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	MJE341 MJE344 $V_{CEO(sus)}$	150 200	— —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 150\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 200\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	MJE341 MJE344 $I_{CEO}$	— —	1.0 1.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 175\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 200\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	MJE341 MJE344 $I_{CBO}$	— —	0.3 0.1	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ ) ( $V_{EB} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	MJE341 MJE344 $I_{EBO}$	— —	0.1 0.1	mAdc
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 10\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 50\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 150\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ )	MJE341 MJE341 MJE344 MJE341 $h_{FE}$	20 25 30 20	— 200 300 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 50\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 5.0\text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 150\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 15\text{ mAdc}$ )	MJE344 MJE341 $V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	1.0 2.3	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 50\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	1.0	Vdc
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 50\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 25\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 10\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	15	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 20\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 100\text{ kHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	15	pF
Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 50\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ kHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	25	—	—

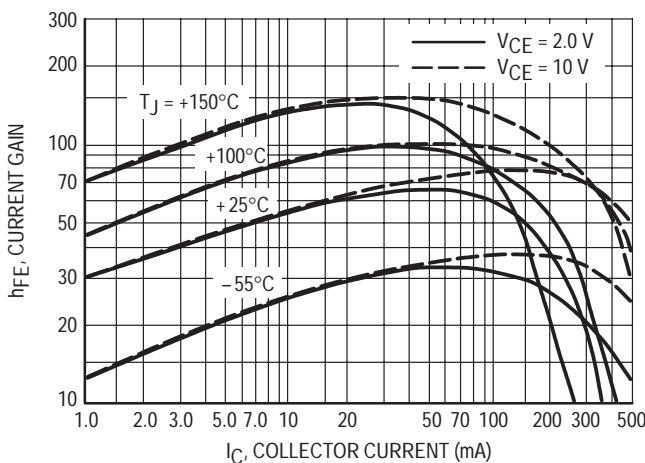


Figure 2. DC Current Gain

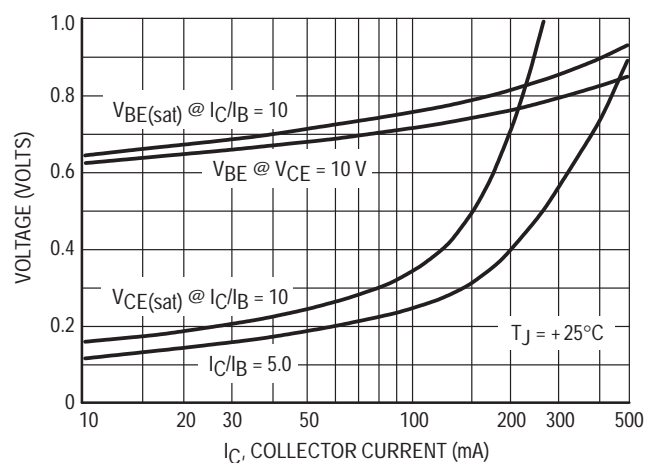


Figure 3. "On" Voltages



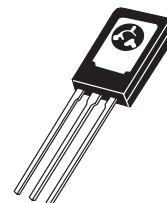
**MJE350**

## Plastic Medium Power PNP Silicon Transistor

... designed for use in line-operated applications such as low power, line-operated series pass and switching regulators requiring PNP capability.

- High Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage —  
 $V_{CEO(sus)} = 300 \text{ Vdc @ } I_C = 1.0 \text{ mAdc}$
- Excellent DC Current Gain —  
 $h_{FE} = 30\text{--}240 @ I_C = 50 \text{ mAdc}$
- Plastic Thermopad Package

**0.5 AMPERE  
POWER TRANSISTOR  
PNP SILICON  
300 VOLTS  
20 WATTS**



**CASE 77-08  
TO-225AA TYPE**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	300	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	3.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	500	mAdc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	20 0.16	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–65 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	6.25	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
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### OFF CHARACTERISTICS

Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ mAdc}, I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	300	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 300 \text{ Vdc}, I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$	—	100	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 3.0 \text{ Vdc}, I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	100	$\mu\text{Adc}$

### ON CHARACTERISTICS

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 50 \text{ mAdc}, V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	30	240	—
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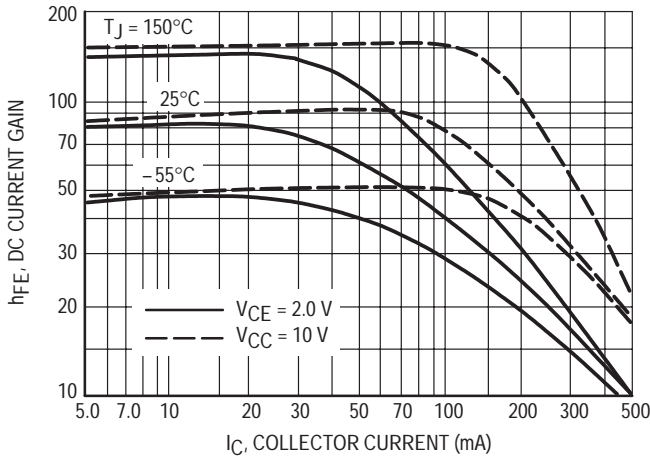


Figure 1. DC Current Gain

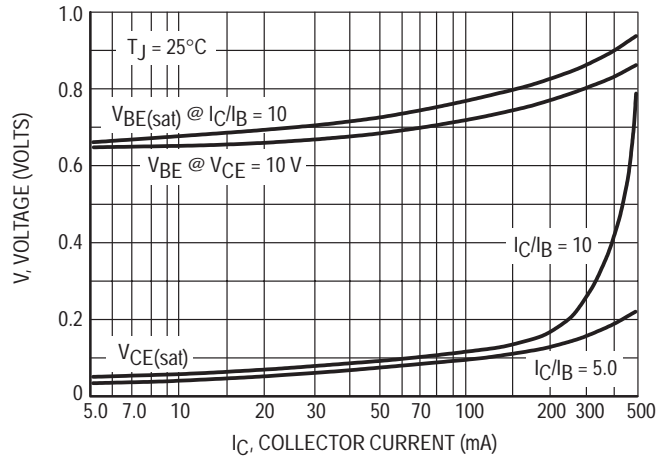


Figure 2. "On" Voltages

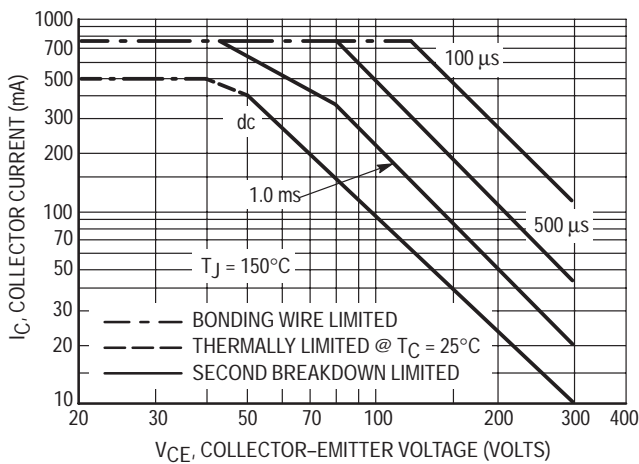


Figure 3. Active-Region Safe Operating Area

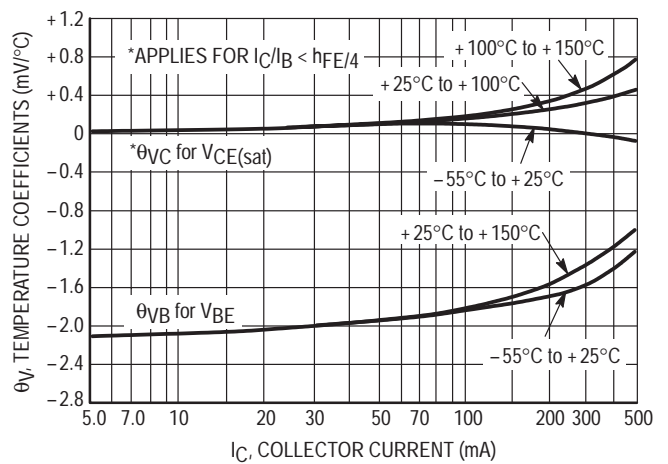


Figure 4. Temperature Coefficients

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 3 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ . At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

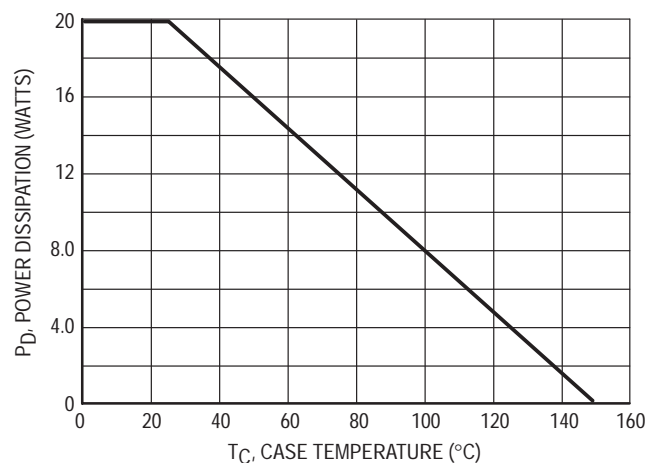


Figure 5. Power Derating

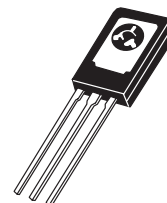
**MJE371**

## Plastic Medium-Power PNP Silicon Transistors

... designed for use in general-purpose amplifier and switching circuits. Recommended for use in 5 to 20 Watt audio amplifiers utilizing complementary symmetry circuitry.

- DC Current Gain —  $h_{FE} = 40$  (Min) @  $I_C = 1.0$  Adc
- MJE371 is Complementary to NPN MJE521

**4 AMPERE  
POWER TRANSISTOR  
PNP SILICON  
40 VOLTS  
40 WATTS**



**CASE 77-08  
TO-225AA TYPE**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	40	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	40	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	4.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous — Peak	$I_C$	4.0 8.0	Adc
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	2.0	Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	40 320	Watts mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	3.12	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
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### OFF CHARACTERISTICS

Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 100$ mAdc, $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	40	—	Vdc
Collector-Base Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 40$ Vdc, $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$	—	100	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 4.0$ Vdc, $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	100	$\mu\text{Adc}$

### ON CHARACTERISTICS

DC Current Gain (1) ( $I_C = 1.0$ Adc, $V_{CE} = 1.0$ Vdc)	$h_{FE}$	40	—	—
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(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300$   $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .

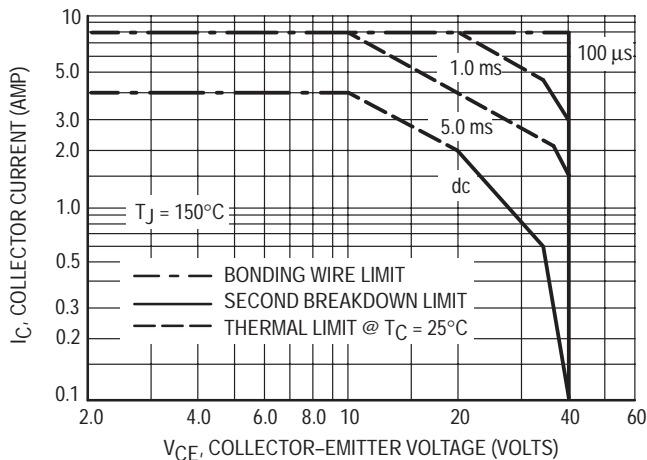


Figure 1. Active-Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 1 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ . At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

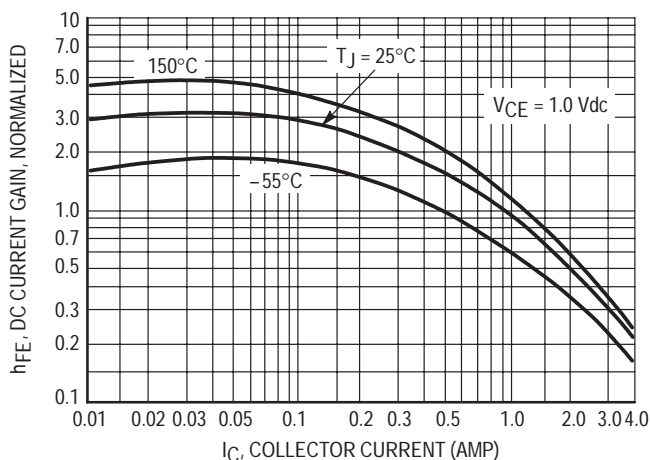


Figure 2. DC Current Gain

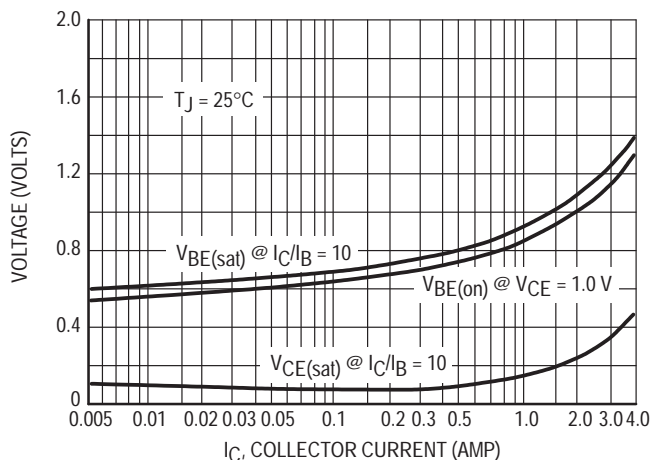


Figure 3. "On" Voltage

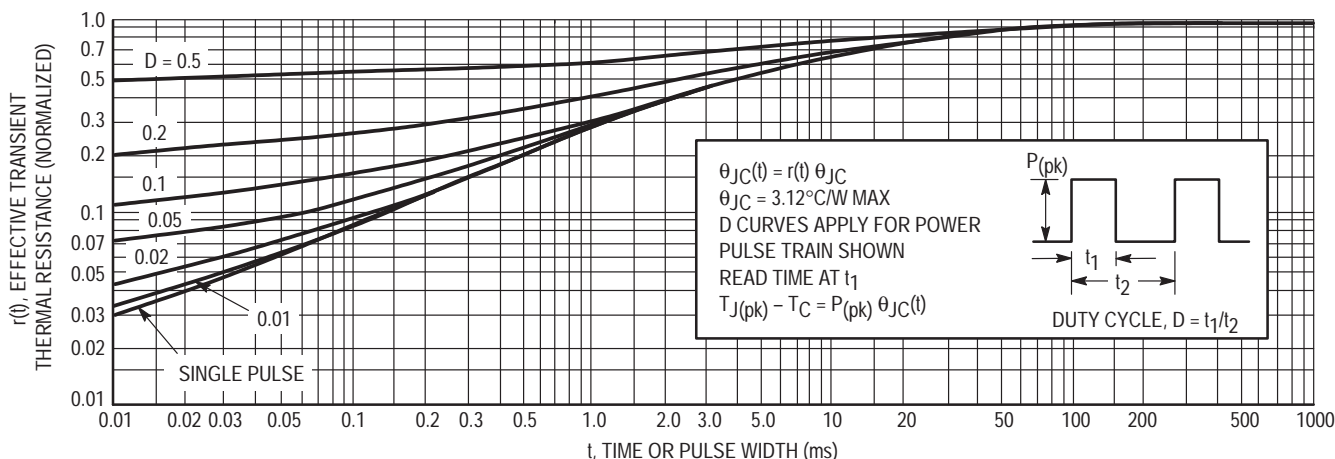


Figure 4. Thermal Response

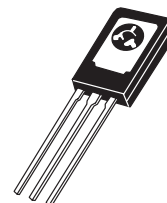
**MJE521**

## Plastic Medium-Power NPN Silicon Transistor

... designed for use in general-purpose amplifier and switching circuits. Recommended for use in 5 to 10 Watt audio amplifiers utilizing complementary symmetry circuitry.

- DC Current Gain —  $h_{FE} = 40$  (Min) @  $I_C = 1.0$  Adc
- Complementary to PNP MJE371

**4 AMPERE  
POWER TRANSISTOR  
NPN SILICON  
40 VOLTS  
40 WATTS**



**CASE 77-08  
TO-225AA TYPE**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	40	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	40	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	4.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous — Peak	$I_C$	4.0 8.0	Adc
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	2.0	Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	40 0.32	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	3.12	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
----------------	--------	-----	-----	------

### OFF CHARACTERISTICS

Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 100$ mAdc, $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	40	—	Vdc
Collector-Base Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 30$ Vdc, $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$	—	100	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 4.0$ Vdc, $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	100	$\mu\text{Adc}$

### ON CHARACTERISTICS

DC Current Gain (1) ( $I_C = 1.0$ Adc, $V_{CE} = 1.0$ Vdc)	$h_{FE}$	40	—	—
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(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300$   $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .

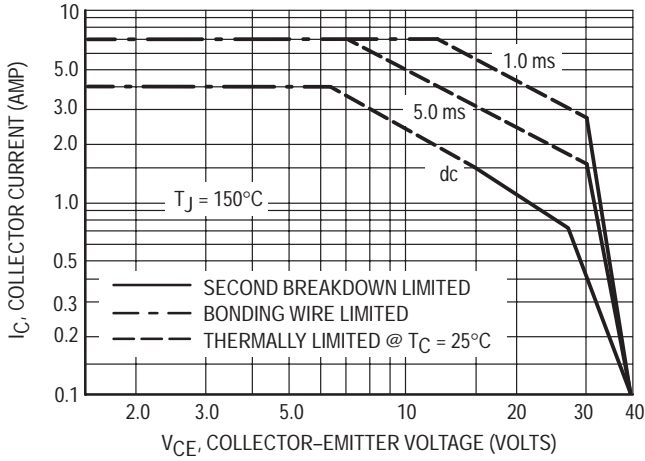


Figure 1. Active-Region Safe Operating Area

The data of Figure 1 based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $(T_{J(pk)} \leq 150^{\circ}\text{C})$ . At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

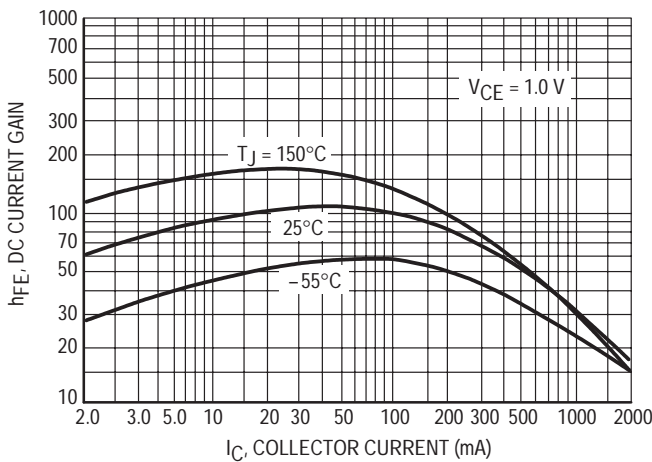


Figure 2. DC Current Gain

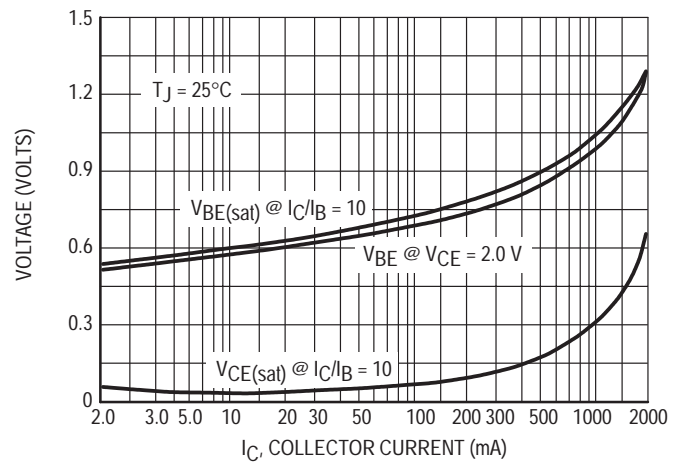


Figure 3. "On" Voltage

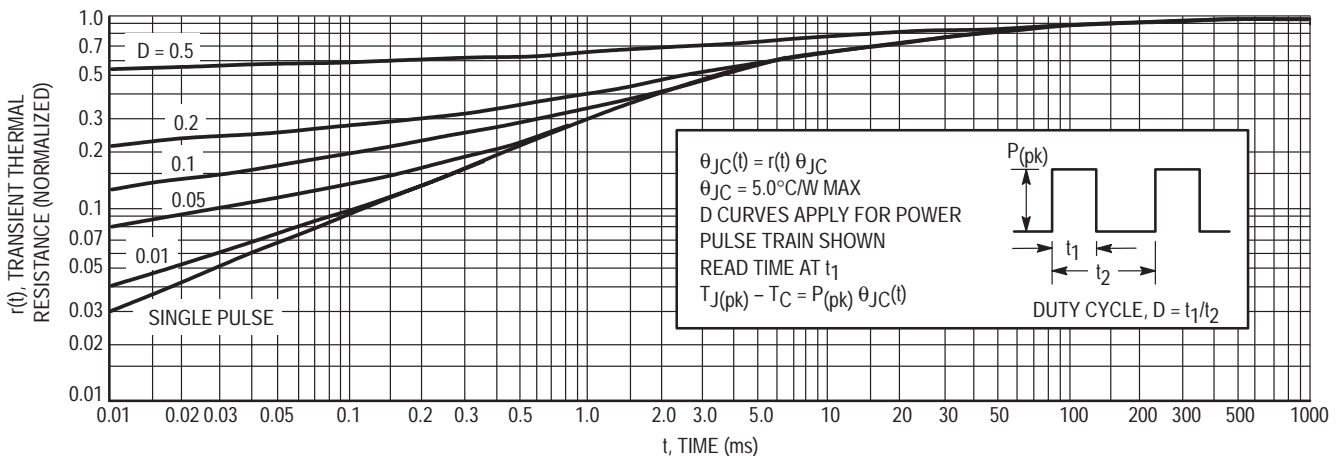


Figure 4. Thermal Response

# Plastic Darlington Complementary Silicon Power Transistors

... designed for general-purpose amplifier and low-speed switching applications.

- High DC Current Gain —  
 $h_{FE} = 2000$  (Typ) @  $I_C = 2.0$  Adc
- Monolithic Construction with Built-in Base-Emitter Resistors to Limit Leakage Multiplication
- Choice of Packages —  
 MJE700 and MJE800 series  
 T0220AB, MJE700T and MJE800T

## MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	MJE700,T MJE800,T	MJE702 MJE703 MJE802 MJE803	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	60	80	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	60	80	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0		Vdc
Collector Current	$I_C$	4.0		Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	0.1		Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	<b>CASE 77</b>	<b>TO-220</b>	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
		40 0.32	50 0.40	
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-55 to +150		$^\circ\text{C}$

## THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case CASE 77 TO-220	$R_{\theta JC}$	3.13 2.50	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

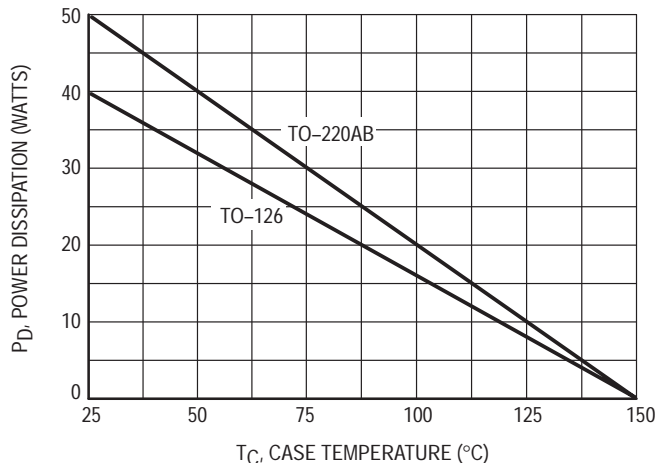
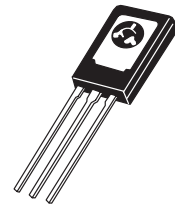


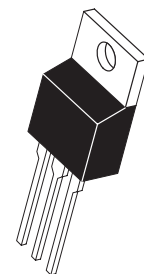
Figure 1. Power Derating

**PNP**  
**MJE700,T**  
  
**MJE702**  
  
**MJE703**  
**NPN**  
**MJE800,T**  
  
**MJE802**  
  
**MJE803**

**4.0 AMPERE**  
**DARLINGTON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON**  
**40 WATT**  
**50 WATT**



**CASE 77-08**  
**TO-225AA TYPE**  
**MJE700-703**  
**MJE800-803**



**CASE 221A-06**  
**TO-220AB**  
**MJE700T**  
**MJE800T**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Breakdown Voltage (1) (I <sub>C</sub> = 50 mAdc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	MJE700,T, MJE800,T MJE702, MJE703, MJE802, MJE803	V <sub>(BR)CEO</sub>	60 80	— —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = 60 Vdc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0) (V <sub>CE</sub> = 80 Vdc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	MJE700,T, MJE800,T MJE702, MJE703, MJE802, MJE803	I <sub>CEO</sub>	— —	100 100	μAdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CB</sub> = Rated BV <sub>CEO</sub> , I <sub>E</sub> = 0) (V <sub>CB</sub> = Rated BV <sub>CEO</sub> , I <sub>E</sub> = 0, T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C)		I <sub>CBO</sub>	— —	100 500	μAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current (V <sub>BE</sub> = 5.0 Vdc, I <sub>C</sub> = 0)		I <sub>EBO</sub>	—	2.0	mAdc

**ON CHARACTERISTICS**

DC Current Gain (1) (I <sub>C</sub> = 1.5 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 3.0 Vdc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 2.0 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 3.0 Vdc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 4.0 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 3.0 Vdc)	MJE700,T, MJE702, MJE800,T, MJE802 MJE703, MJE803 All devices	h <sub>FE</sub>	750 750 100	— — —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (1) (I <sub>C</sub> = 1.5 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 30 mAdc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 2.0 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 40 mAdc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 4.0 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 40 mAdc)	MJE700,T, MJE702, MJE800,T, MJE802 MJE703, MJE803 All devices	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>	— — —	2.5 2.8 3.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage (1) (I <sub>C</sub> = 1.5 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 3.0 Vdc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 2.0 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 3.0 Vdc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 4.0 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 3.0 Vdc)	MJE700,T, MJE702, MJE800,T, MJE802 MJE703, MJE803 All devices	V <sub>BE(on)</sub>	— — —	2.5 2.5 3.0	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Small–Signal Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 1.5 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 3.0 Vdc, f = 1.0 MHz)	h <sub>fe</sub>	1.0	—	—
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(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width ≤ 300 μs, Duty Cycle ≤ 2.0%.

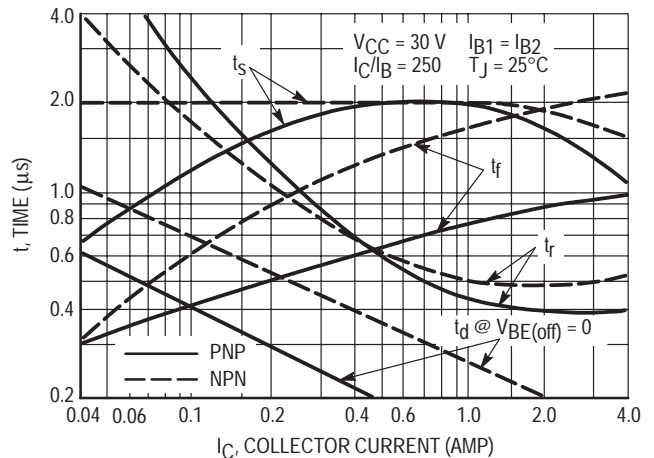
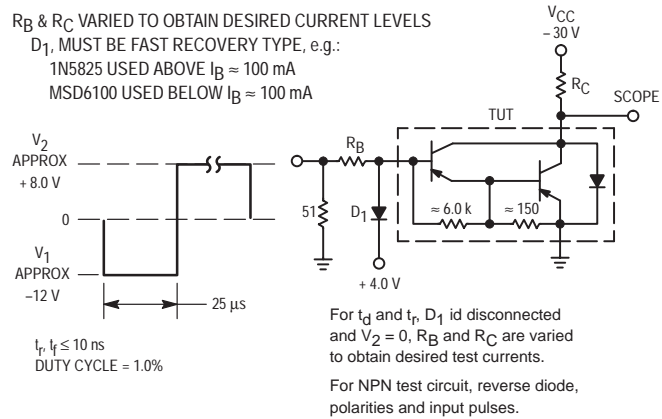


Figure 2. Switching Times Test Circuit

Figure 3. Switching Times

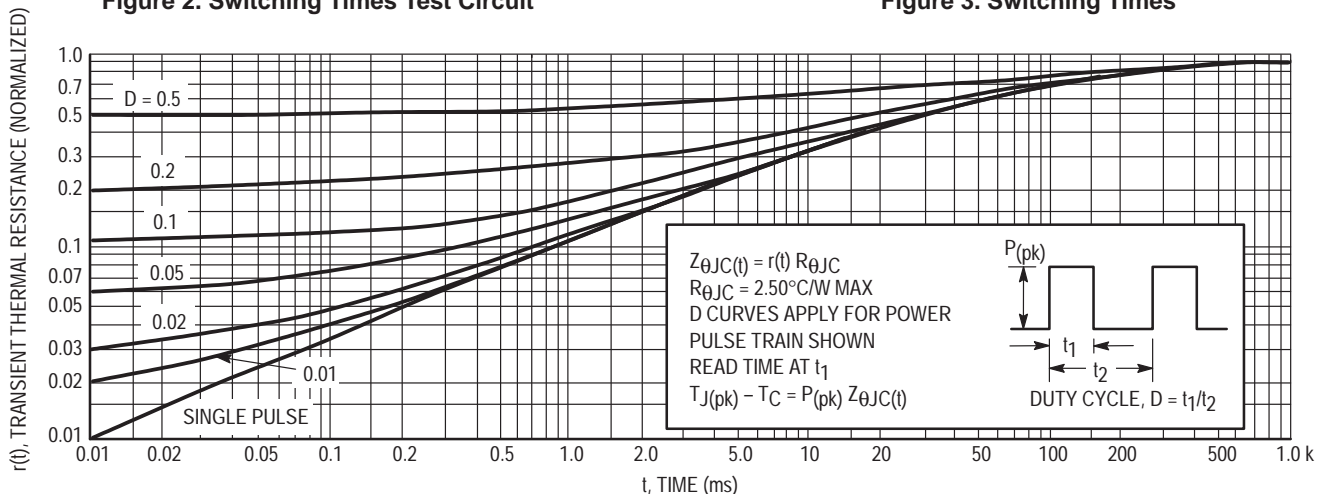


Figure 4. Thermal Response (MJE700T, 800T Series)



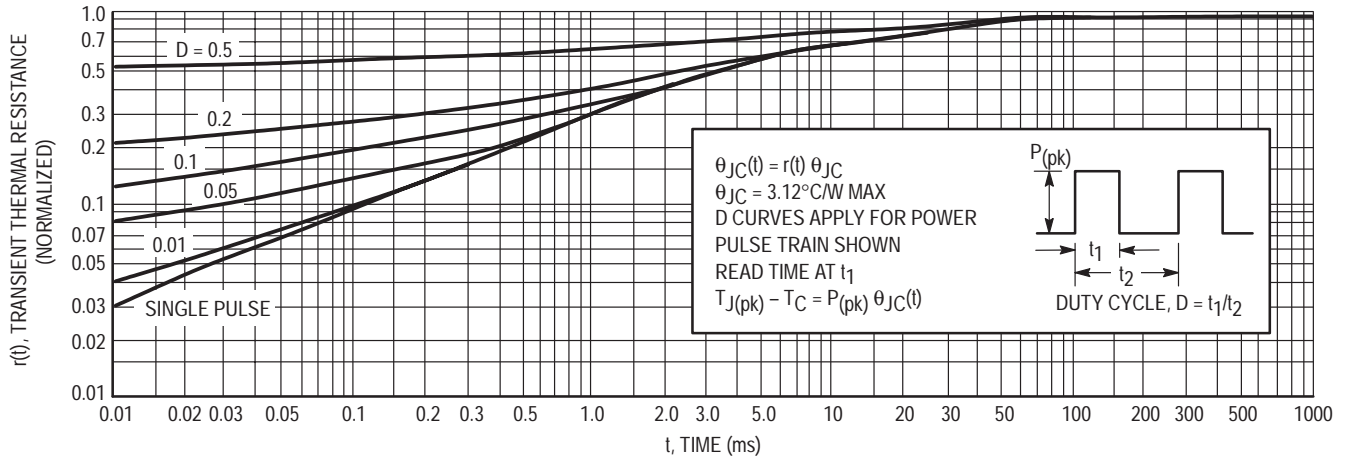


Figure 5. Thermal Response (MJE700, 800 Series)

ACTIVE-REGION SAFE-OPERATING AREA

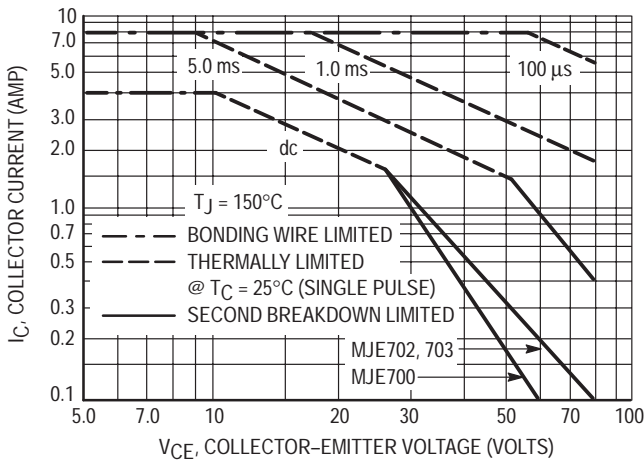


Figure 6. MJE700 Series

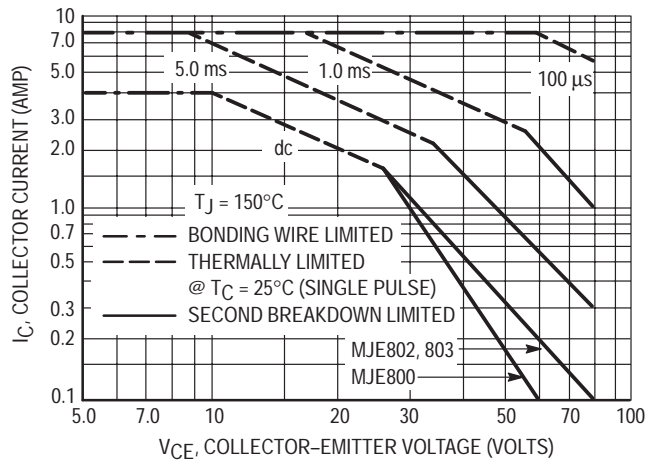


Figure 7. MJE800 Series

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figures 6 and 7 are based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} < 150^\circ\text{C}$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 4 or 5. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

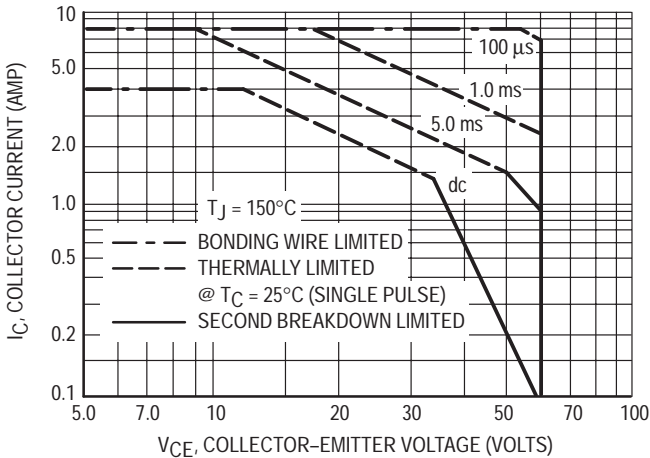


Figure 8. MJE700T

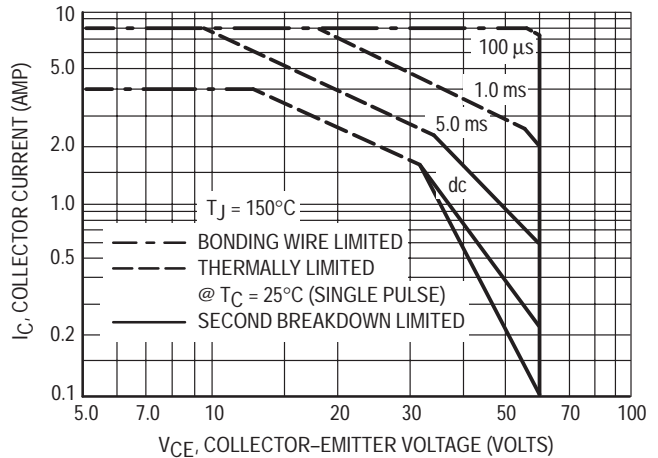


Figure 9. MJE800T

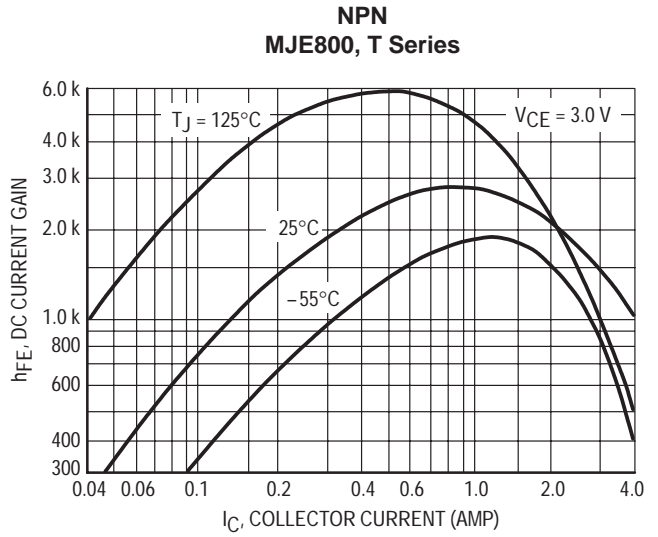
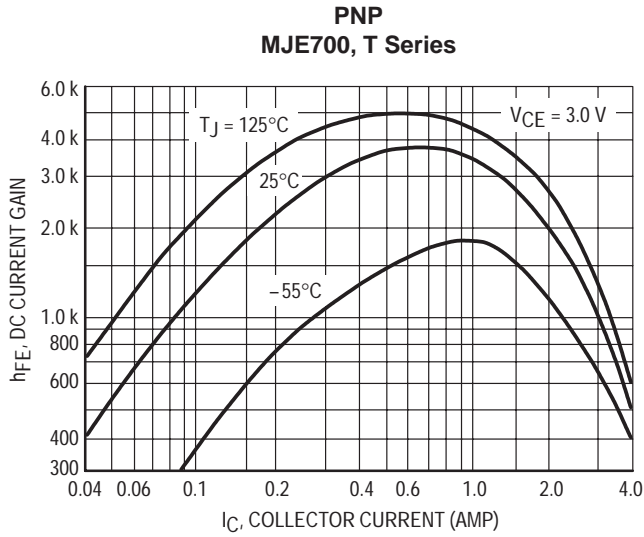


Figure 10. DC Current Gain

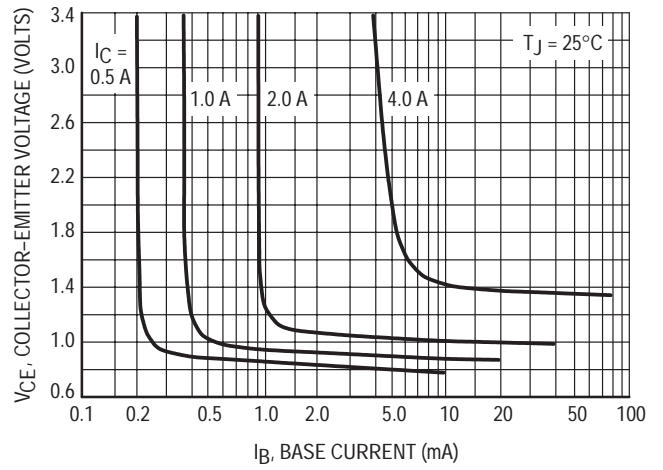
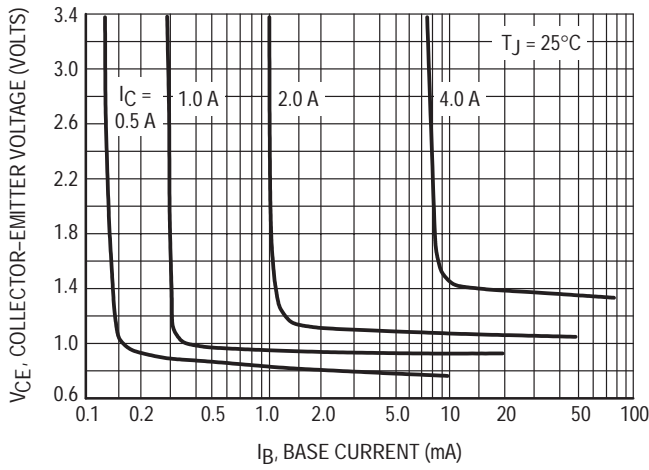


Figure 11. Collector Saturation Region

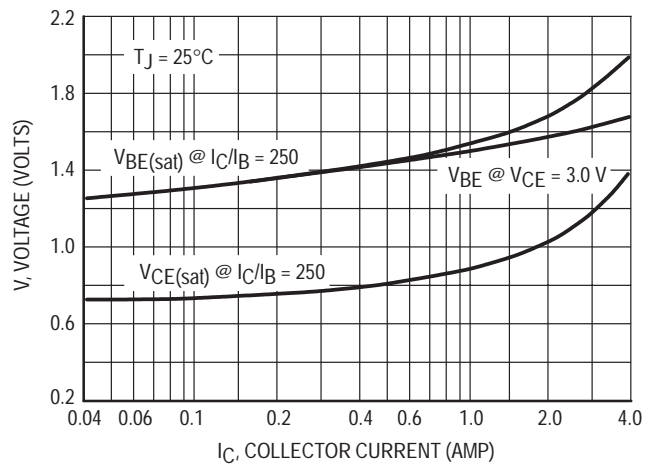
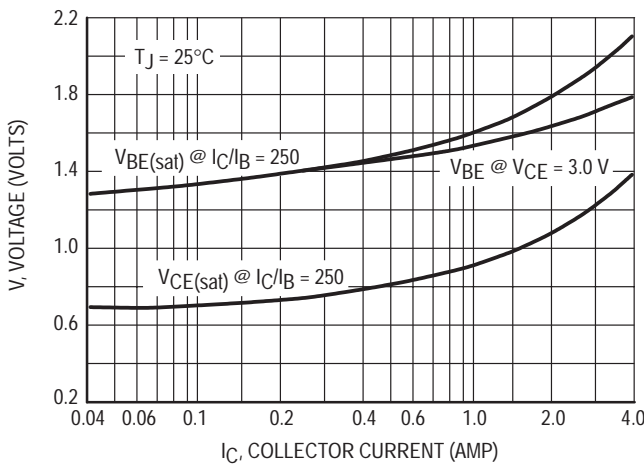


Figure 12. "On" Voltages

**MJE1123**

**Bipolar Power PNP  
Low Dropout Regulator  
Transistor**

**PNP LOW DROPOUT  
TRANSISTOR  
4.0 AMPERES  
40 VOLTS**

The MJE1123 is an applications specific device designed to provide low-dropout linear regulation for switching-regulator post regulators, battery powered systems and other applications. The MJE1123 is fully specified in the saturation region and exhibits the following main features:

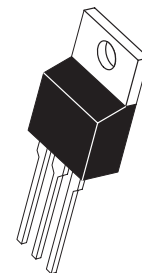
- High Gain Limits Base-Drive Losses to only 1-2% of Circuit Output Current
- Gain is 100 Minimum at  $I_C = 1.0$  Amp,  $V_{CE} = 7.0$  Volts
- Excellent Saturation Voltage Characteristic, 0.2 Volts Maximum at 1.0 Amp

**MAXIMUM RATINGS** ( $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$  Unless Otherwise Noted.)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	40	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	50	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	4.0	Adc
— Peak	$I_{CM}$	8.0	
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	4.0	Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	75 0.6	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Temperature	$T_J, T_{stg}$	- 65 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Thermal Resistance — Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.67	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
— Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	70	
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5 seconds	$T_L$	275	$^\circ\text{C}$



**CASE 221A-06  
TO-220AB**

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$  Unless Otherwise Noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
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**OFF CHARACTERISTICS\***

Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 1.0$ mA, $I = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	40	65	—	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage ( $I_E = 100$ $\mu\text{A}$ )	$V_{EBO}$	7.0	11	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 7.0$ Vdc, $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 20$ Vdc, $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	— —	— —	100 250	$\mu\text{Adc}$

**ON CHARACTERISTICS\***

Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 1.0$ Adc, $I_B = 20$ mAdc) ( $I_C = 1.0$ Adc, $I_B = 50$ mAdc) ( $I_C = 1.0$ Adc, $I_B = 120$ mAdc) ( $I_C = 2.0$ Adc, $I_B = 50$ mAdc) ( $I_C = 2.0$ Adc, $I_B = 120$ mAdc) ( $I_C = 4.0$ Adc, $I_B = 120$ mAdc)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— — — — — —	0.16 0.13 0.10 0.25 0.20 0.45	0.30 0.25 0.20 0.40 0.35 0.75	Vdc
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\* Indicates Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$  max, Duty Cycle = 2%.

(continued)

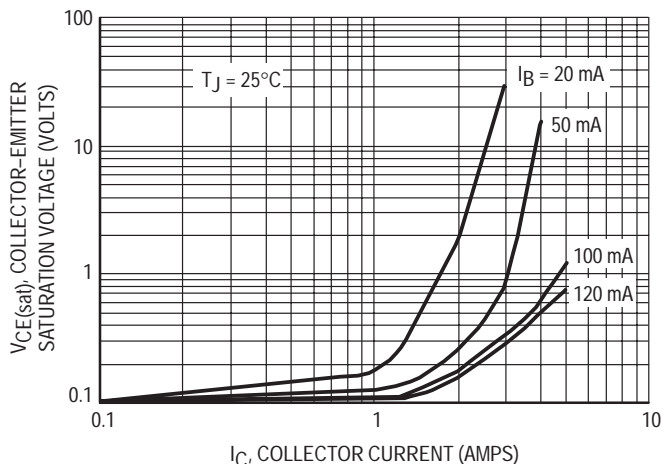
**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS — continued** ( $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$  Unless Otherwise Noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS* (continued)</b>					
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 20 \text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 2.0 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 50 \text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 4.0 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 120 \text{ mAdc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	0.77 0.87 1.00	0.95 1.20 1.40	Vdc
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 7.0 \text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 2.0 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 7.0 \text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 2.0 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 4.0 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 7.0 \text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 4.0 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	100 100 75 80 45 45	170 180 120 140 75 79	225 225 170 180 100 100	—
Base-Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 2.0 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 4.0 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	0.75 0.84 0.90	0.90 1.00 1.20	Vdc

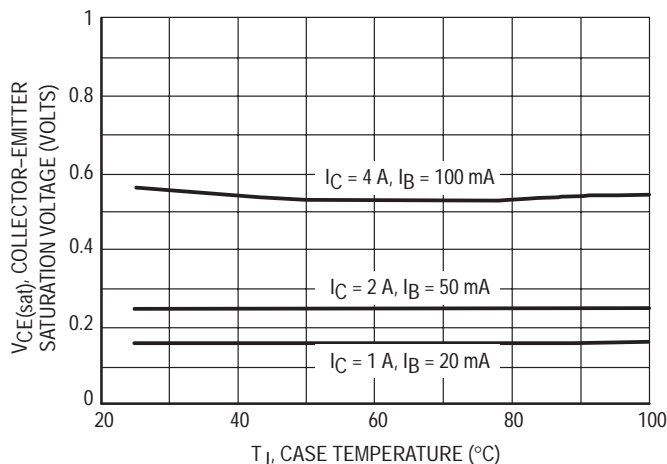
**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current-Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 4.0 \text{ Vdc}, f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	5.0	11.5	—	MHz
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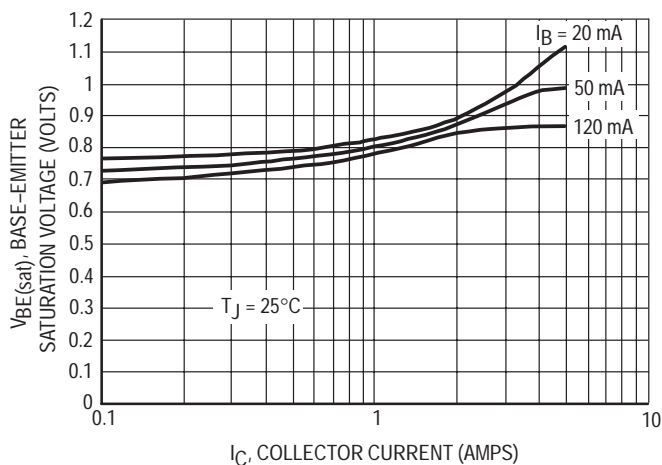
\* Indicates Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$  max, Duty Cycle = 2%.



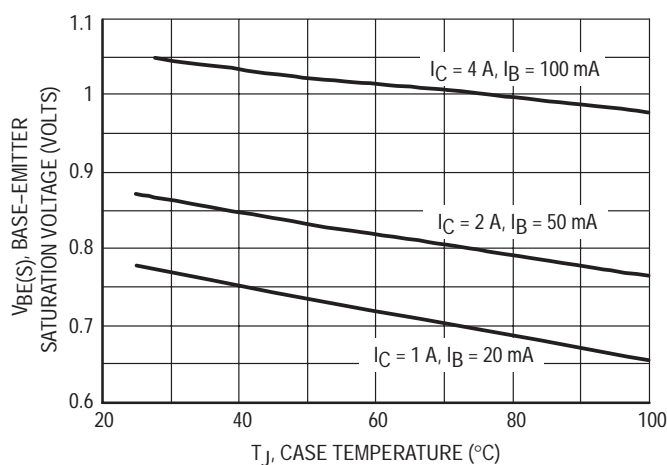
**Figure 1. Saturation Voltage versus Collector Current as a Function of Base Drive**



**Figure 2. Saturation Voltage versus Temperature**



**Figure 3. Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage versus Collector Current as a Function of Base Drive**



**Figure 4. Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage versus Temperature**

# MJE1123

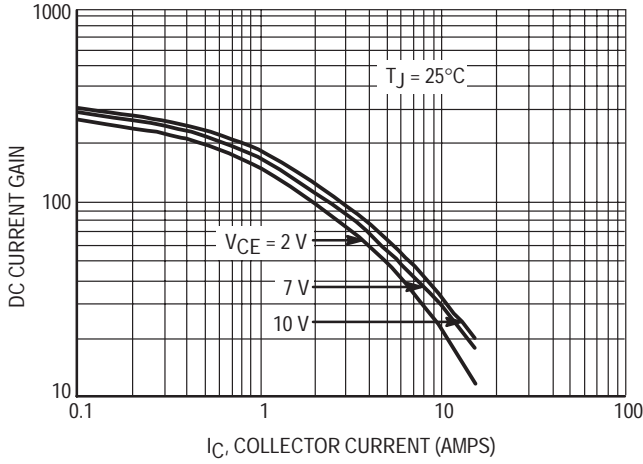


Figure 5. DC Current Gain

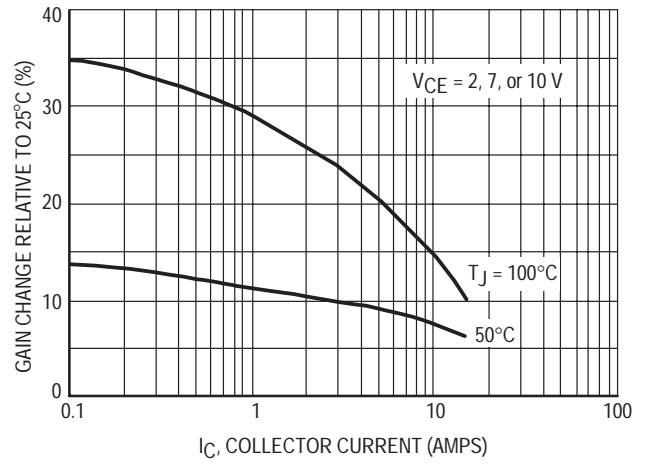


Figure 6. DC Current Gain Variation

## TYPICAL LOW PASS TRANSISTOR APPLICATION

The MJE1123 was designed to operate as a low pass transistor in conjunction with the LT1123 offered by Linear Technology Corporation. Together they provide several excellent advantages:

- A dropout voltage below 50 mV at 1.0 amp, increasing to only 225 mV at 4.0 amps, typically.
- Line and load regulation are within 5.0 mV.
- Initial output accuracy is better than 1 percent.
- Full short circuit protection is included.
- Base drive loss is less than 2% of output current . . . even at 4.0 full amps output.
- The high gain and excellent collector-emitter saturation voltage make the combination better than monolithic devices.

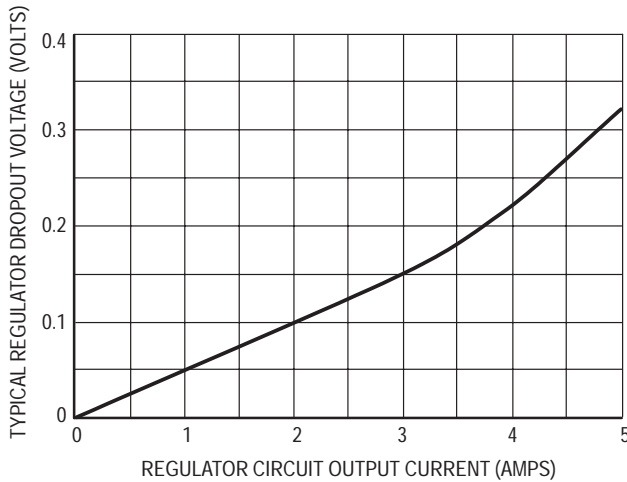
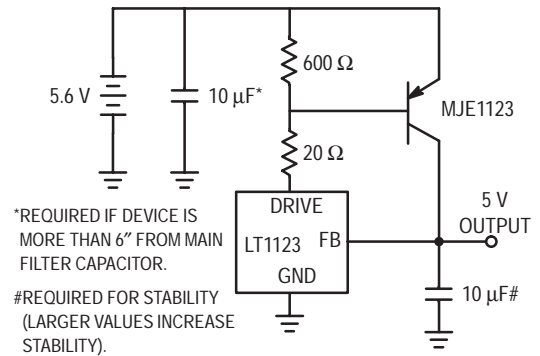


Figure 7. Typical Dropout Voltage of a MJE1123 and LT1123 Circuit

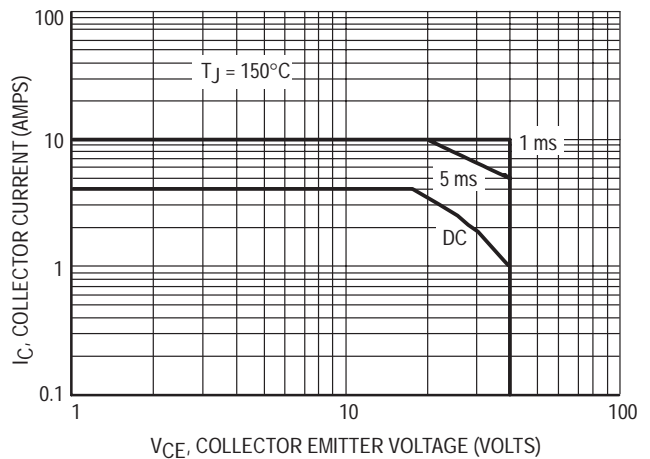


Figure 8. Maximum Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

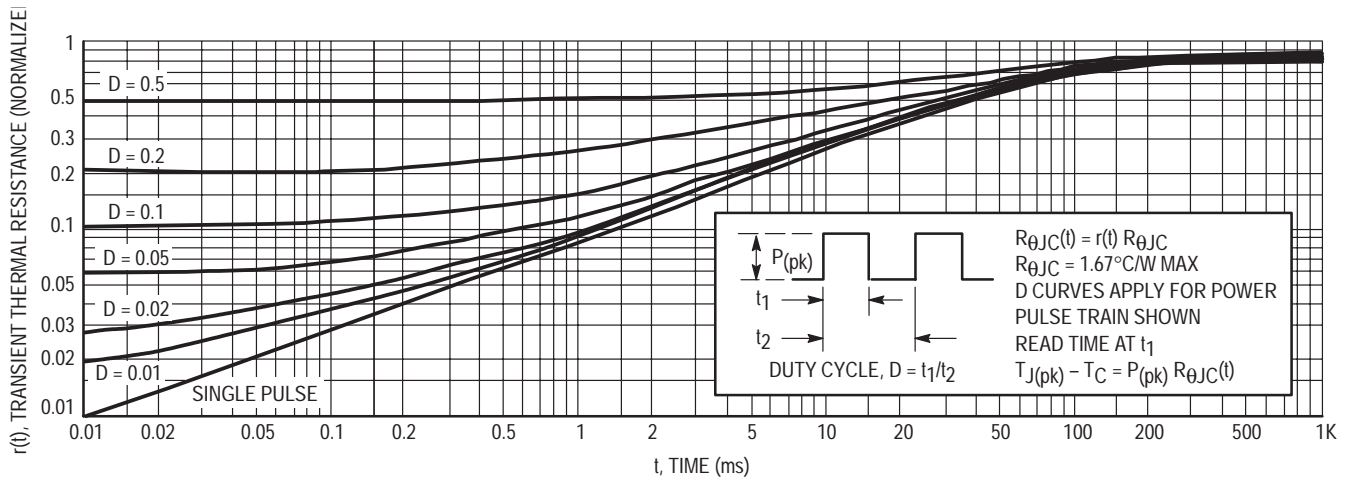


Figure 9. Typical Thermal Response

**MJE1320**

*Designer's™ Data Sheet*  
**NPN Silicon Power Transistor**  
**Switchmode Series**

This transistor is designed for high-voltage, power switching in inductive circuits where RBSOA and breakdown voltage are critical. They are particularly suited for line-operated switchmode applications.

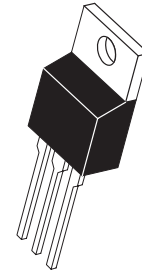
**Typical Applications:**

- Fluorescent Lamp Ballasts
- Inverters
- Solenoid and Relay Drivers
- Motor Controls
- Deflection Circuits

**Features:**

- High  $V_{CEV}$  Capability (1800 Volts)
- Low Saturation Voltage
- 100°C Performance Specified for:
  - Reverse-Biased SOA with Inductive Loads
  - Switching Times with Inductive Loads
  - Saturation Voltages
  - Leakage Currents

**POWER TRANSISTOR**  
**2 AMPERES**  
**900 VOLTS**  
**80 WATTS**



**CASE 221A-06**  
**TO-220AB**

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	900	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEV}$	1800	Vdc
Emitter Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	9	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	2	Adc
Peak(1)	$I_{CM}$	5	
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	1.5	Adc
Peak(1)	$I_{BM}$	2.5	
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	80	Watts
@ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$		32	
Derate above 25°C		0.64	W/°C
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150	°C

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.56	°C/W
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	275	°C

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq$  10%.

**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 50\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	900	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CEV} = \text{Rated Value}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CEV} = \text{Rated Value}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEV}$	—	—	0.25 2.5	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 9\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	—	0.25	mAdc

**SECOND BREAKDOWN**

Second Breakdown Collector Current with base forward biased	$I_{S/b}$	See Figure 13			
Clamped Inductive SOA with Base Reverse Biased	RBSOA	See Figure 14			

**ON CHARACTERISTICS(1)**

DC Current Gain ( $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ )	$I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$	$h_{FE}$	2.5 3	4.5 7	— —	— —
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )		$V_{CE(sat)}$	— — —	0.18 0.3 0.3	1 2.5 1.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )		$V_{BE(sat)}$	— — —	0.2 0.9 0.15	1.5 2.8 1.5	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f_{test} = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	80	—	pF
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**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

Resistive Load (Table 1)							
Delay Time	$V_{CC} = 250\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 1\text{ A}$ $I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ $t_p = 25\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle $\leq 2\%$	$t_d$	—	0.1	—	$\mu\text{s}$	
Rise Time		$t_r$	—	0.8	—	$\mu\text{s}$	
Storage Time		$t_s$	—	4	—	$\mu\text{s}$	
Fall Time		$t_f$	—	0.8	—	$\mu\text{s}$	
Inductive Load, Clamped (Table 2)							
Storage Time	$I_C = 1\text{ A}$ , $V_{clamp} = 400\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 2\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.5\text{ Adc}$	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{sv}$	—	2.8	—	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time			$t_c$	—	2.2	—	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time		$T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{sv}$	—	3.7	10.5	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time			$t_c$	—	3.5	10	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time							

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ . Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .



TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

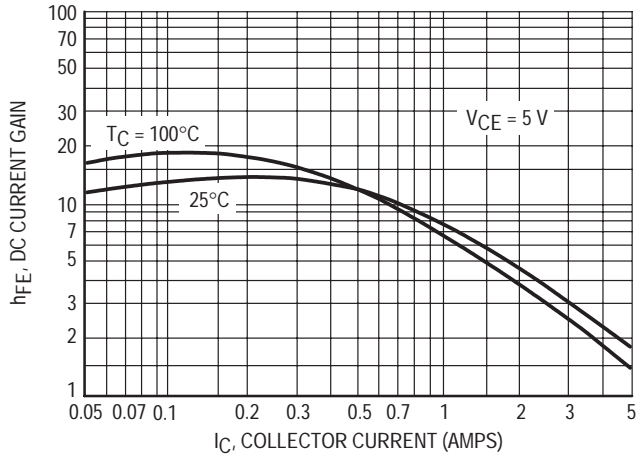


Figure 1. DC Current Gain

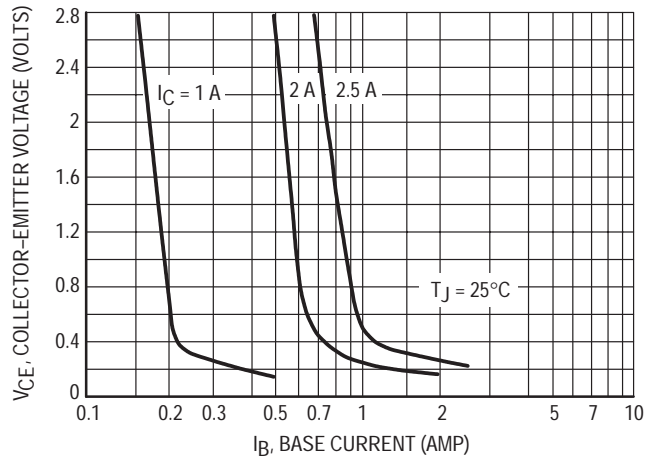


Figure 2. Collector Saturation Region

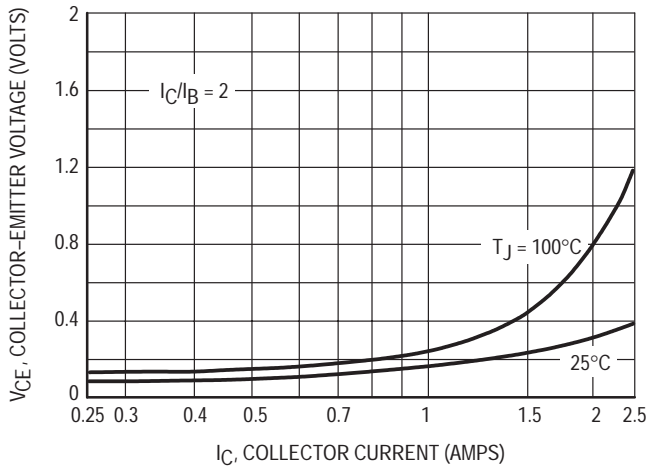


Figure 3. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

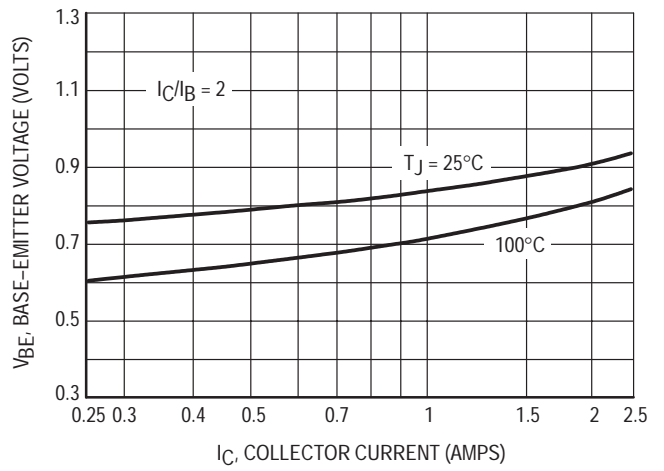


Figure 4. Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage

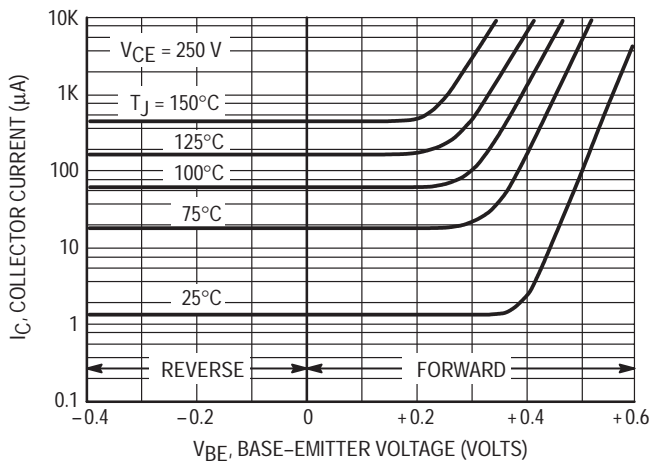


Figure 5. Collector Cutoff Region

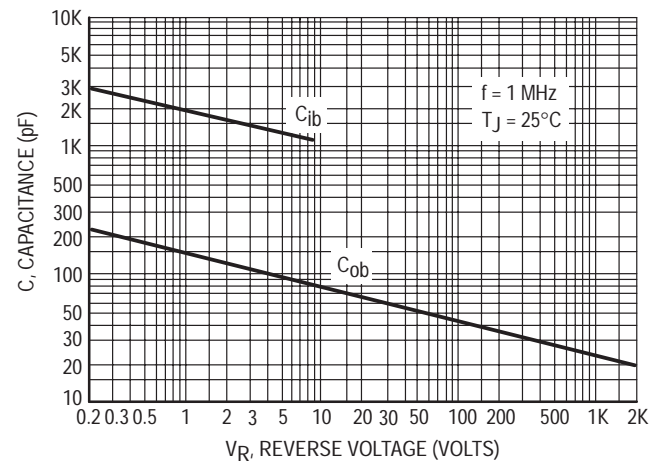


Figure 6. Capacitance Variation

TYPICAL DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

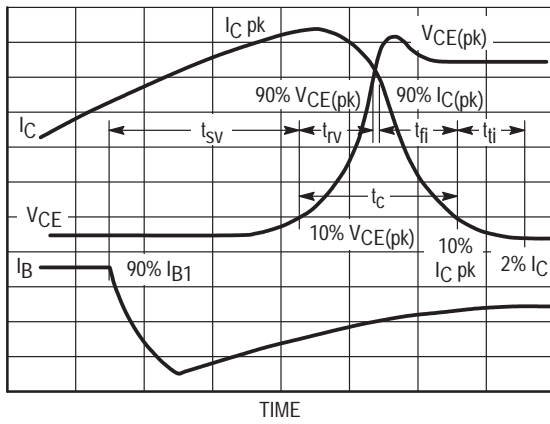


Figure 7. Inductive Switching Measurements

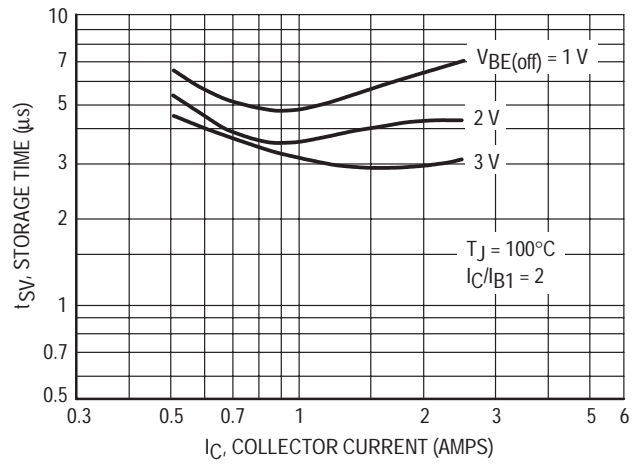


Figure 8. Inductive Storage Time

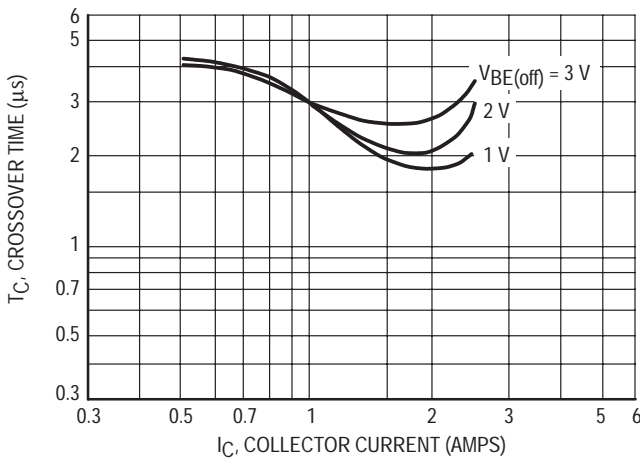


Figure 9. Inductive Crossover Time

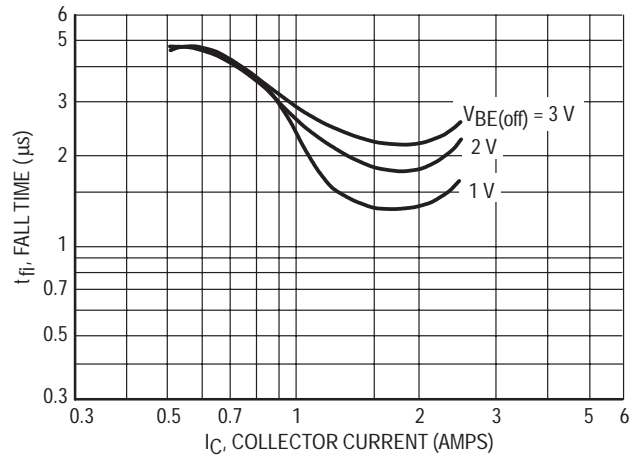
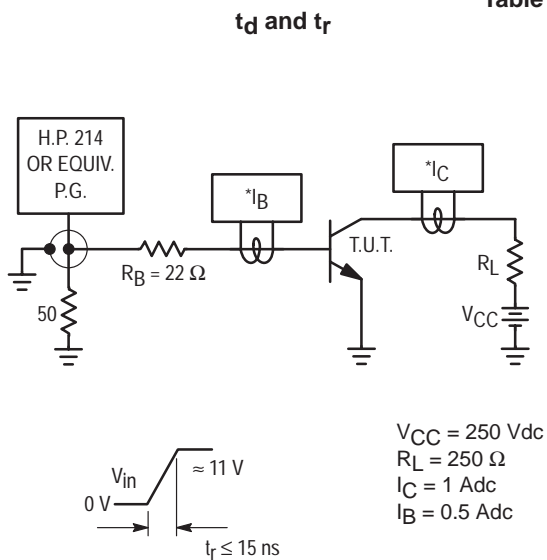
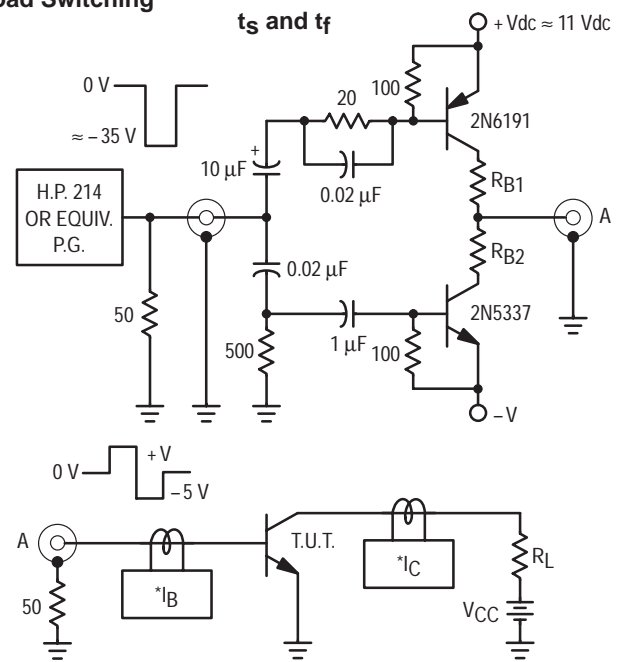


Figure 10. Inductive Fall Time

Table 1. Resistive Load Switching

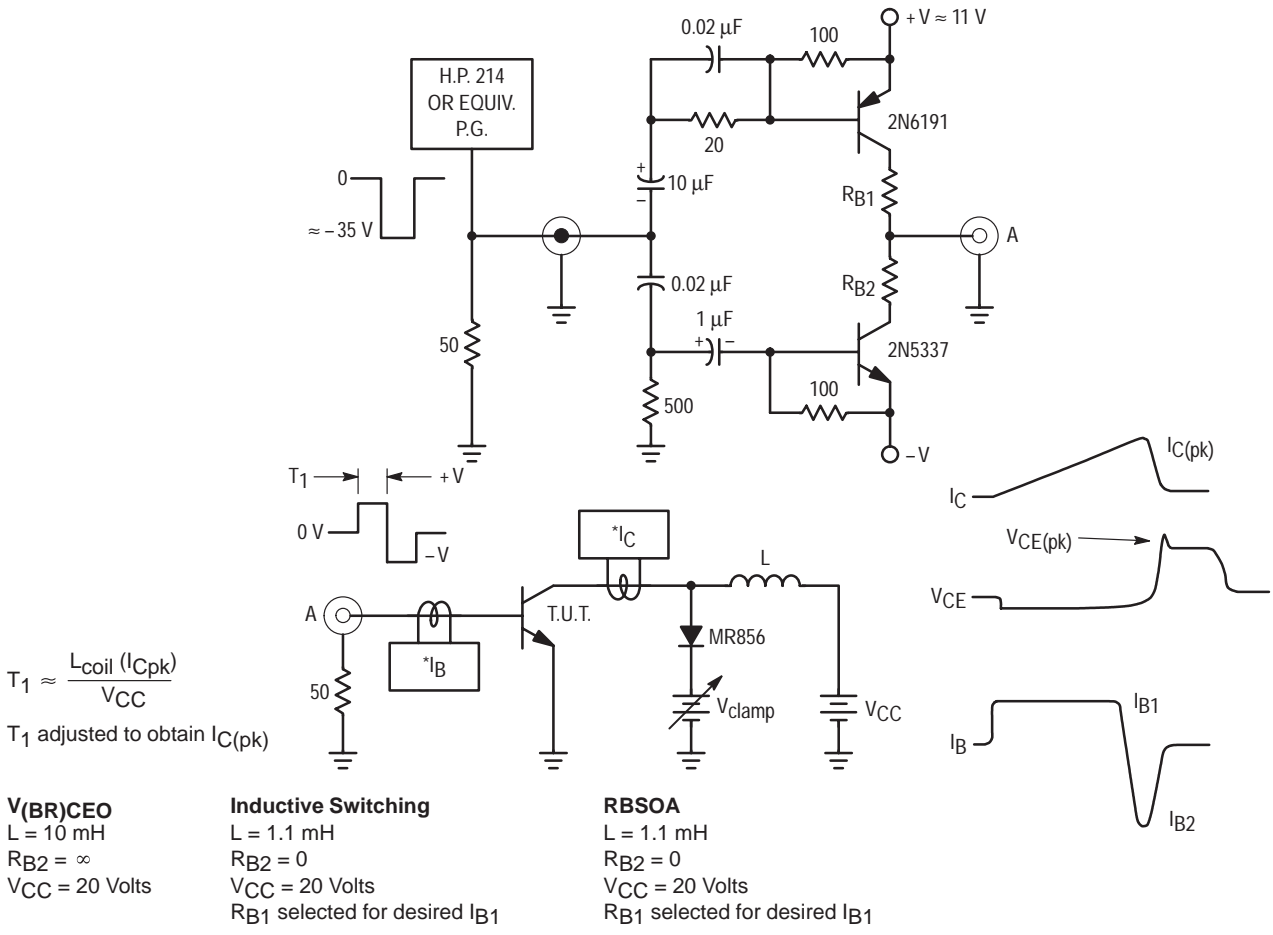


\*Tektronix AM503  
 P6302 or Equivalent



$R_{B1} = 22 \Omega$   
 $R_{B2} = 10 \Omega$   
 $R_{B2} = 0 \Omega$   
 Note: Adjust  $-V$  to obtain desired  $V_{BE(off)}$  at Point A.

Table 2. Inductive Load Switching



\*Tektronix  
 P-6042 or  
 Equivalent

Scope — Tektronix  
 7403 or  
 Equivalent

Note: Adjust -V to obtain desired  $V_{BE(off)}$  at Point A.

**SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION**

**FORWARD BIAS**

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 12 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ C$ ;  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C \geq 25^\circ C$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 12 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 11.

$T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 14. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the

power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

**REVERSE BIAS**

For inductive loads, high voltage and high current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off, in most cases, with the base-to-emitter junction reverse biased. Under these conditions the collector voltage must be held to a safe level at or below a specific value of collector current. This can be accomplished by several means such as active clamping, RC snubbing, load line shaping, etc. The safe level for these devices is specified as Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area and represents the voltage-current condition allowable during reverse biased turnoff. This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode. Figure 13 gives the RBSOA characteristics.

GUARANTEED SAFE OPERATING AREA

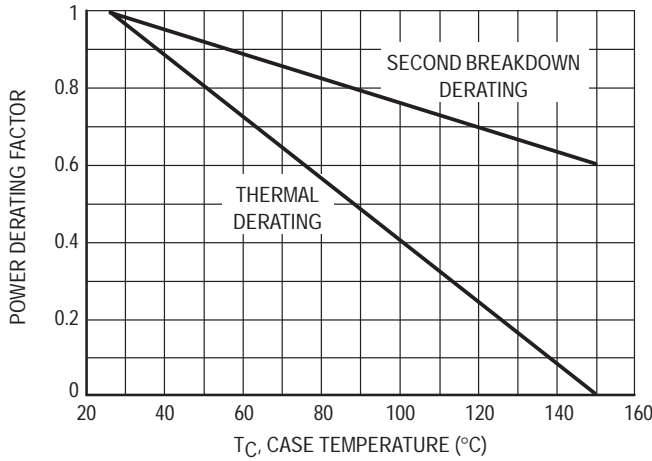


Figure 11. Power Derating

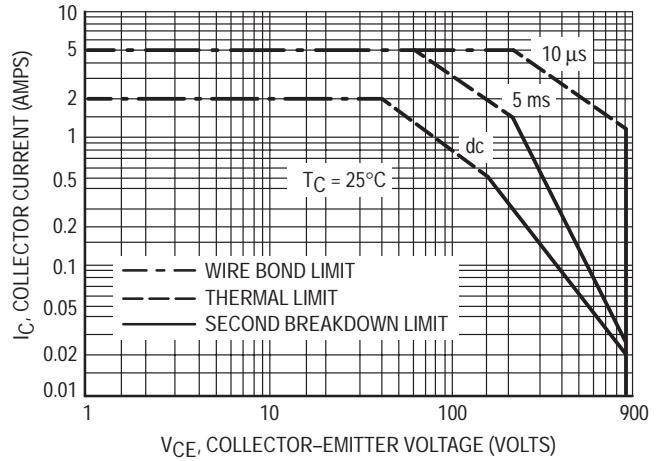


Figure 12. Maximum Rated Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

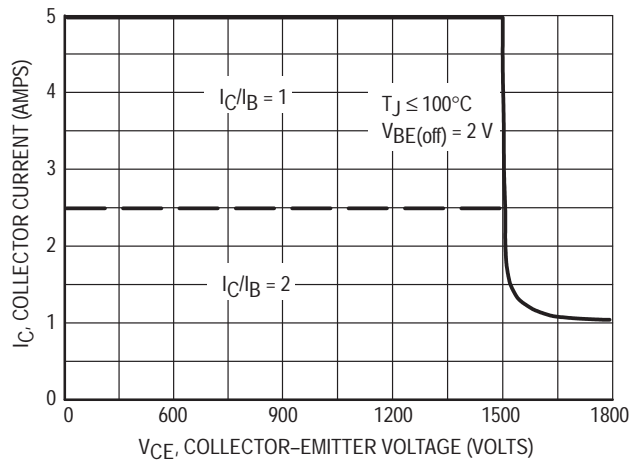


Figure 13. Maximum Rated Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area

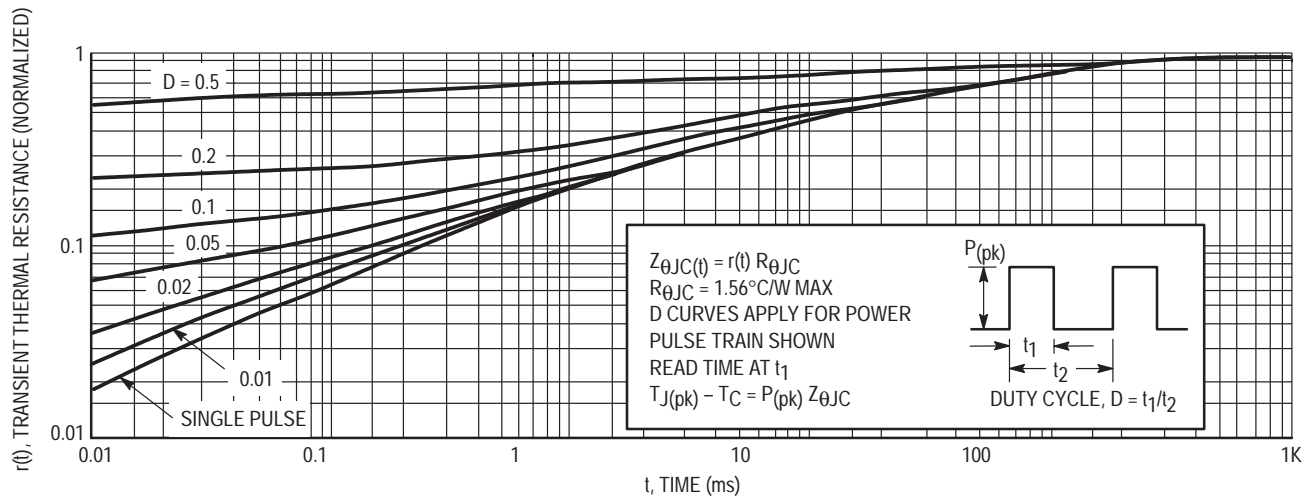


Figure 14. Thermal Response

## NPN Silicon High-Voltage Transistor

... useful for general-purpose, high voltage applications requiring high  $f_T$ .

- Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage —  
 $V_{CEO(sus)} = 350 \text{ Vdc (Min) @ } I_C = 2.5 \text{ mAdc}$
- DC Current Gain —  
 $h_{FE} = 40 \text{ (Min) @ } I_C = 100 \text{ mAdc}$  — MJE2361T
- Current-Gain-Bandwidth Product —  
 $f_T = 10 \text{ MHz (Typ) @ } I_C = 50 \text{ mAdc}$

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

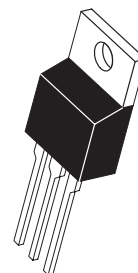
Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	350	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	375	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	6.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	0.5	Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	0.25	Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	30 0.24	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

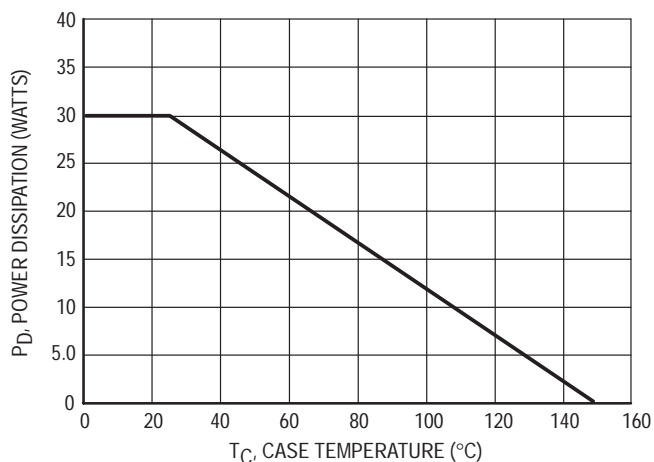
Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	4.167	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

**MJE2360T**  
**MJE2361T**

**0.5 AMPERE**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**NPN SILICON**  
**350 VOLTS**  
**30 WATTS**



**CASE 221A-06**  
**TO-220AB**



**Figure 1. Power-Temperature Derating Curve**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage <sup>(1)</sup> ( $I_C = 2.5\text{ mA dc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	350	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 250\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	—	—	0.25	mA dc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 375\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ )	$I_{CEX}$	—	—	0.5	mA dc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 375\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$	—	—	0.1	mA dc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	—	0.1	mA dc

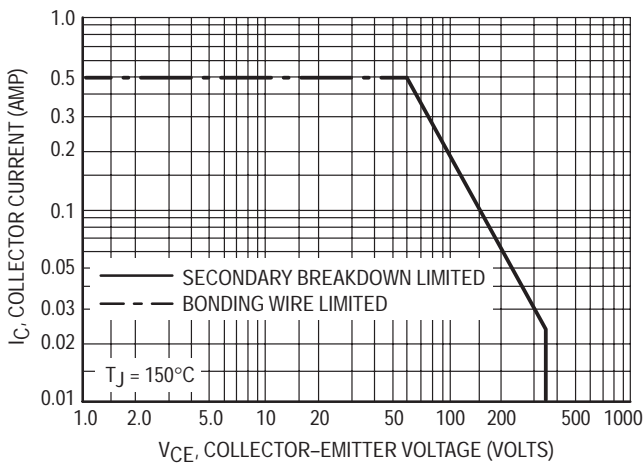
**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 50\text{ mA dc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ )	MJE2360T MJE2361T	$h_{FE}$	25	—	200	—
( $I_C = 100\text{ mA dc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ )			50	—	250	—
	MJE2360T		15	—	—	
	MJE2361T		40	—	—	
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 100\text{ mA dc}$ , $I_B = 10\text{ mA dc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	—	1.5	Vdc	
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 100\text{ mA dc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	—	1.0	Vdc	

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 50\text{ mA dc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	—	10	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 100\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 100\text{ kHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	20	—	pF

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .



**Figure 2. DC Safe Operating Area**

The Safe Operating Area Curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits below which the device will not enter secondary breakdown. Collector load lines for specific circuits must fall within the applicable Safe Area to avoid causing a catastrophic failure. To insure operation below the maximum  $T_J$ , power–temperature derating must be observed for both steady state and pulse power conditions.

# Complementary Silicon Plastic Power Transistors

... designed for use in general-purpose amplifier and switching applications.

- DC Current Gain Specified to 10 Amperes
- High Current Gain — Bandwidth Product —  
 $f_T = 2.0 \text{ MHz (Min) @ } I_C = 500 \text{ mA dc}$

## MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	60	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	70	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0	Vdc
Collector Current	$I_C$	10	Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	6.0	Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$ MJE3055T, MJE2955T	$P_{D\ddagger}$	75 0.6	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-55 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

## THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	1.67	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

†Safe Area Curves are indicated by Figure 1. Both limits are applicable and must be observed.

**PNP**  
**MJE2955T\***  
**NPN**  
**MJE3055T\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**10 AMPERE**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**60 VOLTS**  
**75 WATTS**

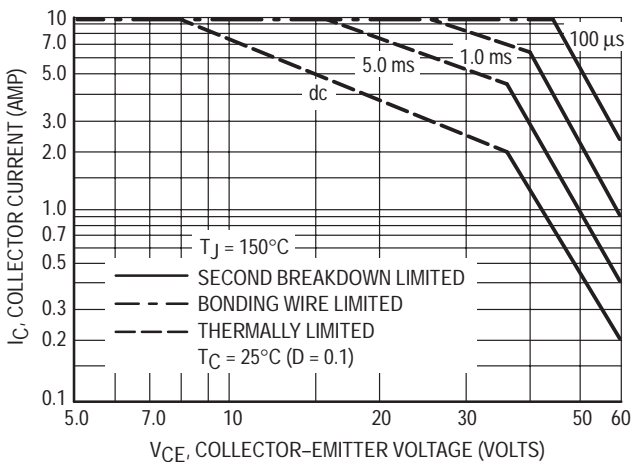
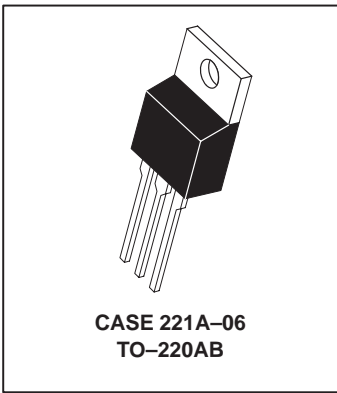


Figure 1. Active-Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 1 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ .  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ . At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown. (See AN415A)

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 200\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	60	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 30\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	—	700	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 70\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 70\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEX}$	—	1.0 5.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 70\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 70\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CBO}$	—	1.0 10	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	5.0	mAdc
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
DC Current Gain (1) ( $I_C = 4.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	20 5.0	100 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 4.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 3.3\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	1.1 8.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 4.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	1.8	Vdc
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Current–Gain–Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 500\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 500\text{ kHz}$ )	$f_T$	2.0	—	MHz

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 20\%$ .

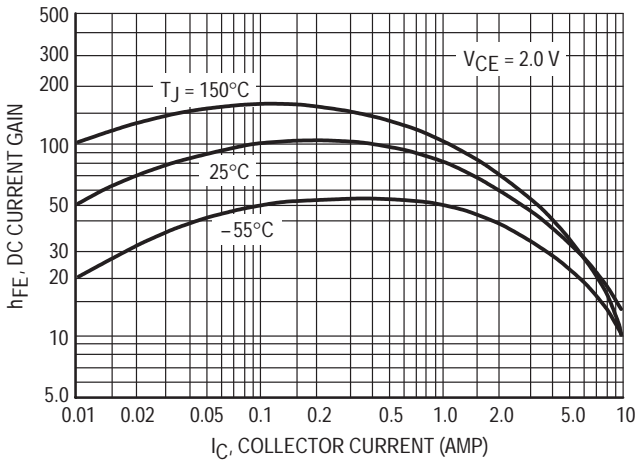


Figure 2. DC Current Gain

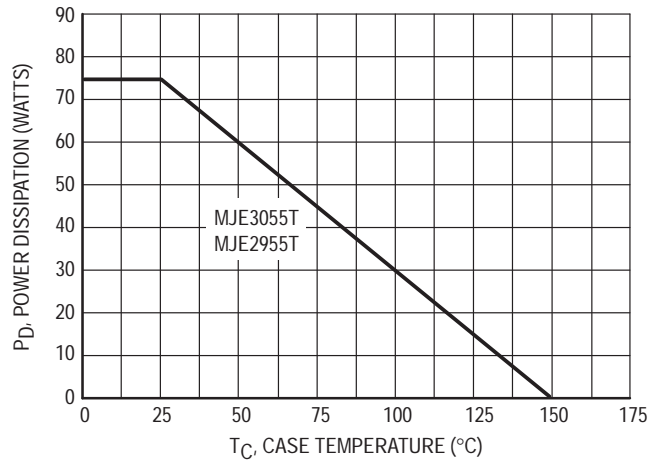


Figure 3. Power Derating

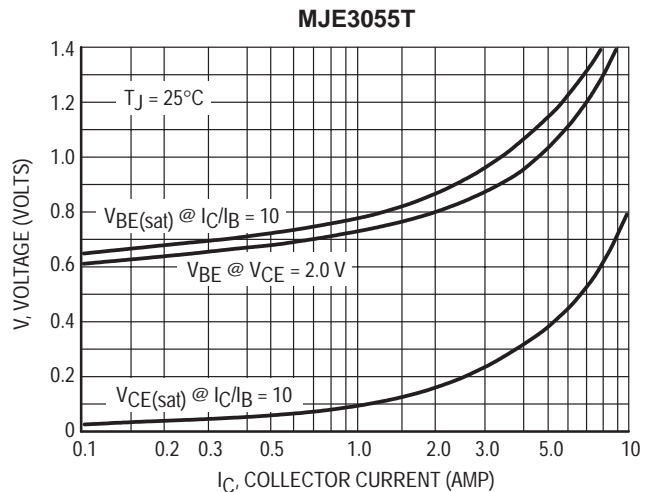
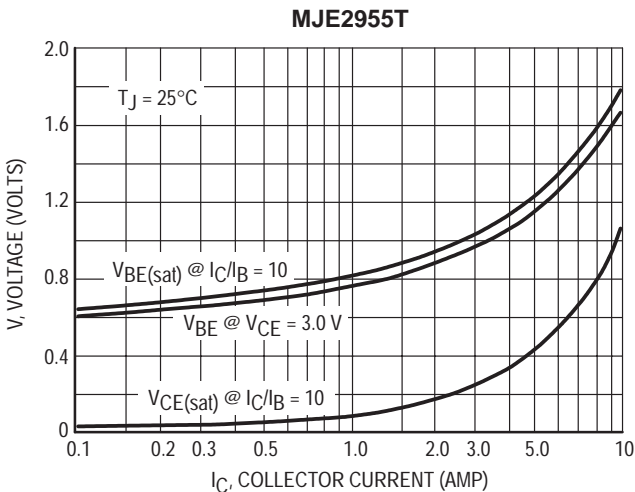


Figure 4. "On" Voltages



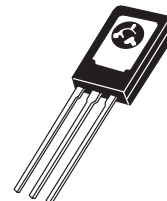
## NPN Silicon High-Voltage Power Transistors

... designed for use in line-operated equipment requiring high  $f_T$ .

- High DC Current Gain  
 $h_{FE} = 40-160 @ I_C = 20 \text{ mAdc}$
- Current Gain Bandwidth Product —  
 $f_T = 15 \text{ MHz (Min) @ } I_C = 10 \text{ mAdc}$
- Low Output Capacitance  
 $C_{ob} = 10 \text{ pF (Max) @ } f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$

**MJE3439**

**0.3 AMPERE  
POWER TRANSISTOR  
NPN SILICON  
350 VOLTS  
15 WATTS**



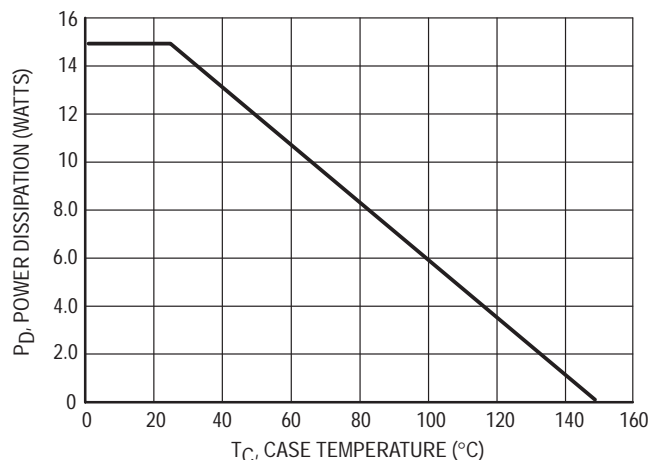
**CASE 77-08  
TO-225AA TYPE**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	350	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	450	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	0.3	Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	150	mAdc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	15 0.12	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	8.33	$^\circ\text{C/W}$



**Figure 1. Power-Temperature Derating Curve**

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

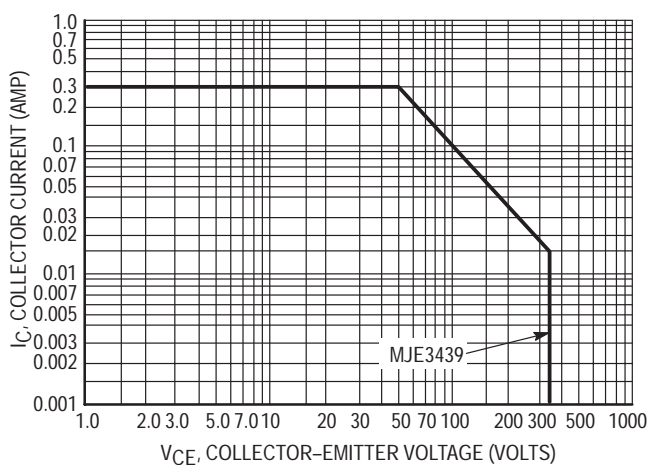
Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	350	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 300\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	—	20	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 450\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ )	$I_{CEX}$	—	500	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 350\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$	—	20	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	20	$\mu\text{Adc}$

**ON CHARACTERISTICS**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 20\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	30 15	— 200	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 50\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 4.0\text{ mAdc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	0.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 50\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 4.0\text{ mAdc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	1.3	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 50\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	0.8	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 10\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 5.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	15	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	10	pF
Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ kHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	25	—	—



**Figure 2. Active–Region Safe Operating Area**

The Safe Operating Area Curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits below which the device will not enter secondary breakdown. Collector load lines for specific circuits must fall within the applicable Safe Area to avoid causing a catastrophic failure. To insure operation below the maximum  $T_J$ , power–temperature derating must be observed for both steady state and pulse power conditions.

## High-Voltage — High Power Transistors

... designed for use in high power audio amplifier applications and high voltage switching regulator circuits.

- High Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage —  

NPN	PNP
$V_{CE(sus)} = 140 \text{ Vdc}$	$V_{CE(sus)} = 160 \text{ Vdc}$
MJE4342	MJE4352
MJE4343	MJE4353
- High DC Current Gain — @  $I_C = 8.0 \text{ Adc}$   
 $h_{FE} = 35 \text{ (Typ)}$
- Low Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage —  
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 2.0 \text{ Vdc (Max) @ } I_C = 8.0 \text{ Adc}$

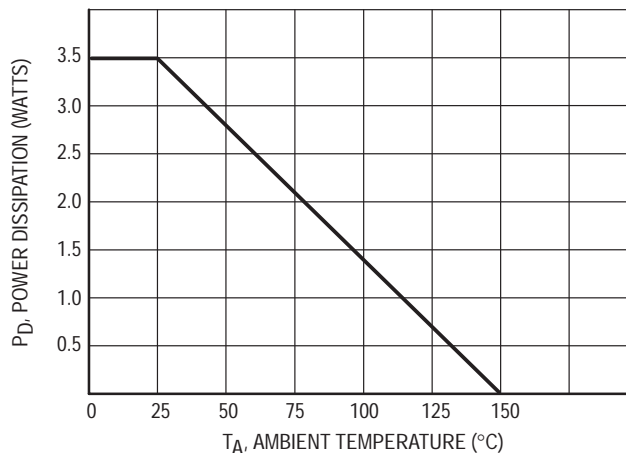
### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	MJE4342 MJE4352	MJE4343 MJE4353	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	140	160	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	140	160	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	7.0		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak (1)	$I_C$	16 20		Adc
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	5.0		Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	125		Watts
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–65 to +150		$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.0	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

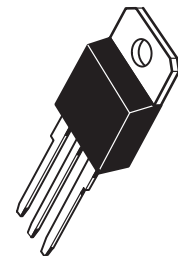
(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 5.0 \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\geq 10\%$ .



**Figure 1. Power Derating**  
Reference: Ambient Temperature

**NPN**  
**MJE4342**  
**MJE4343**  
**PNP**  
**MJE4352**  
**MJE4353**

**16 AMPERE**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON**  
**140–160 VOLTS**



**CASE 340D-01**  
**TO-218 TYPE**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 200\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CE(sus)}$	140 160	— —	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 70\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	— —	750 750	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Collector–Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CB}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CB}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEX}$	— —	1.0 5.0	mAdc
Collector–Base Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = \text{Rated } V_{CB}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$	—	750	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter–Base Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 7.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	1.0	mAdc

**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

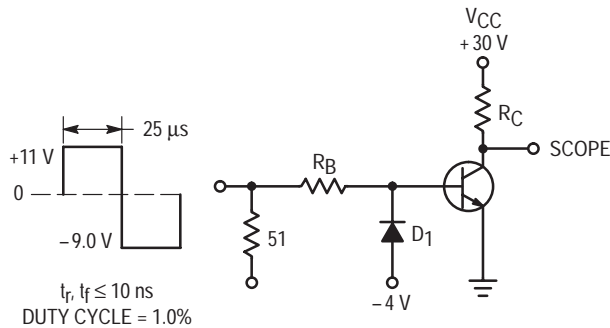
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 8.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 16\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	15 8.0	35 (Typ) 15 (Typ)	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 8.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 800\text{ mA}$ ) ( $I_C = 16\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	2.0 3.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 16\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	3.9	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 16\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	3.9	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product (2) ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 20\text{ Vdc}$ , $f_{test} = 0.5\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	1.0	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 0.1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	800	pF

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\geq 2.0\%$ .

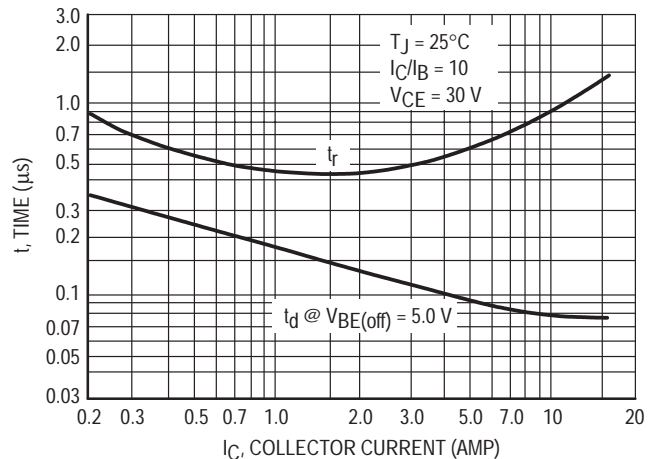
(2)  $f_T = |h_{fe}| \cdot f_{test}$ .



$R_B$  and  $R_C$  VARIED TO OBTAIN DESIRED CURRENT LEVELS  
 $D_1$  MUST BE FAST RECOVERY TYPE, e.g.:  
 1N5825 USED ABOVE  $I_B \approx 100\text{ mA}$   
 MSD6100 USED BELOW  $I_B \approx 100\text{ mA}$

**Note:** Reverse polarities to test PNP devices.

**Figure 2. Switching Times Test Circuit**



**Figure 3. Typical Turn–On Time**

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

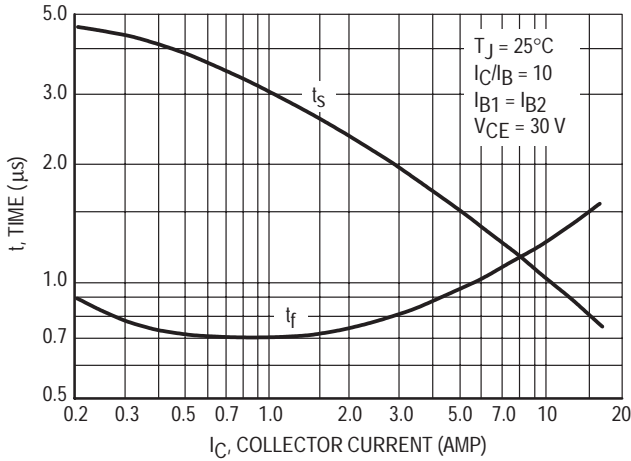


Figure 4. Turn-Off Time

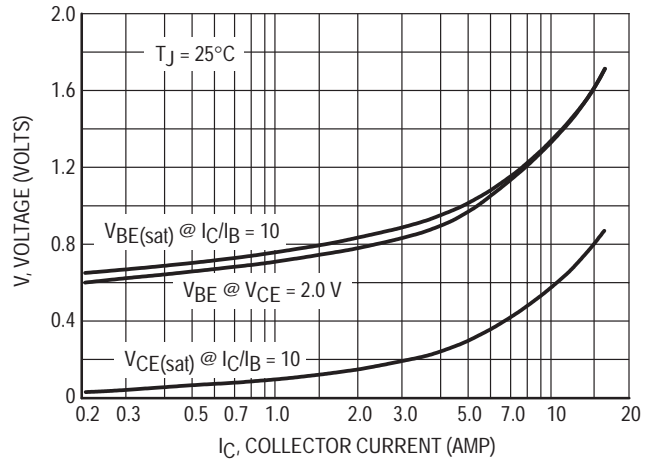


Figure 5. On Voltages

DC CURRENT GAIN

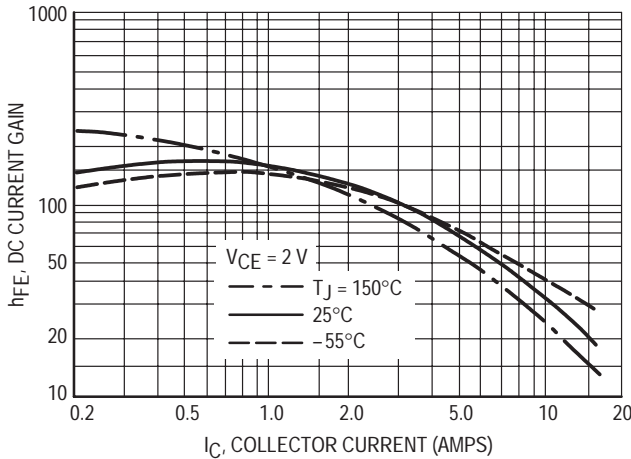


Figure 6. MJE4340 Series (NPN)

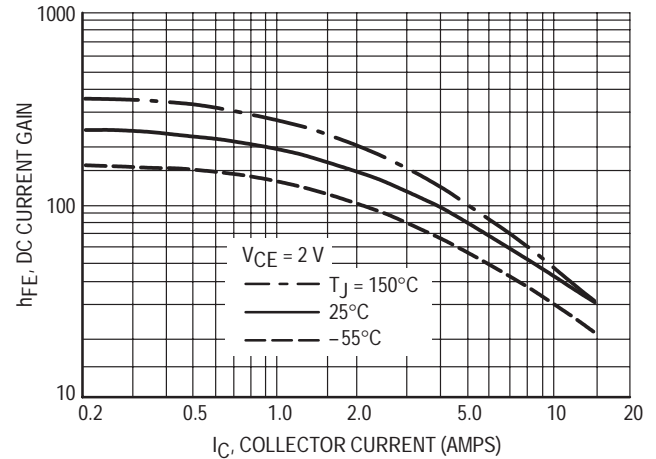


Figure 7. MJE4350 Series (PNP)

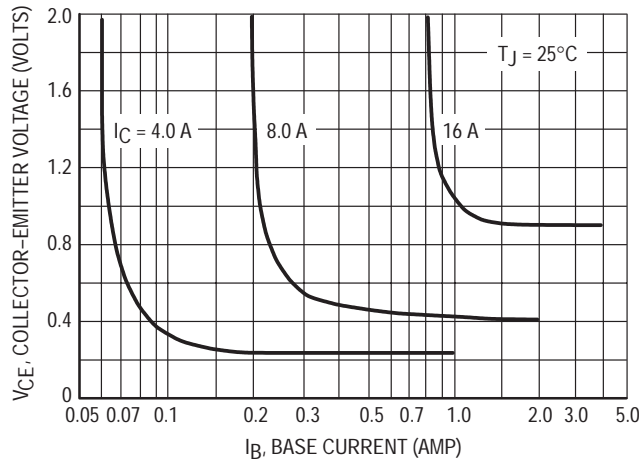


Figure 8. Collector Saturation Region

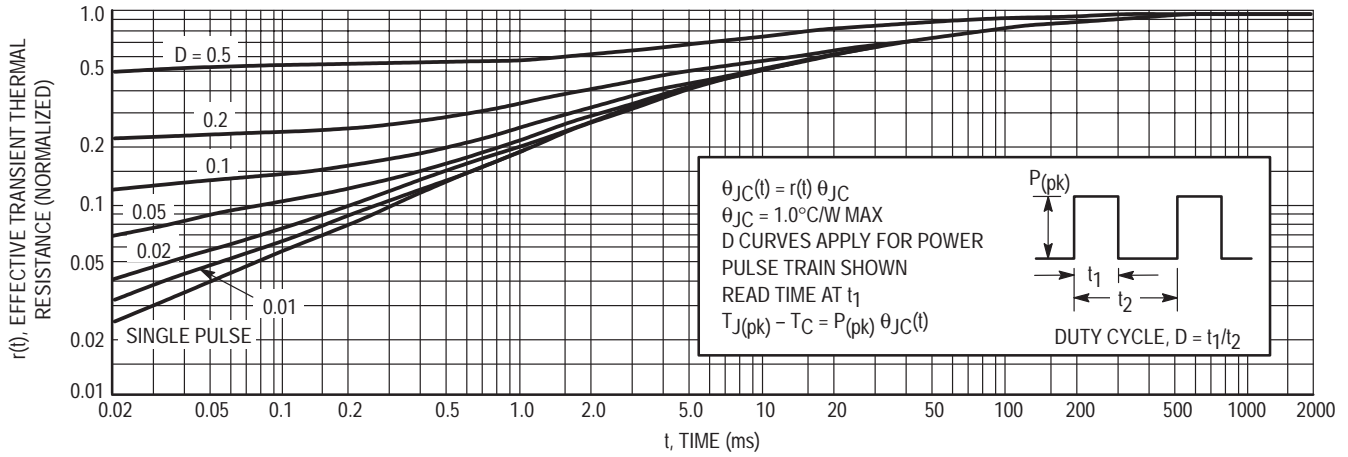


Figure 9. Thermal Response

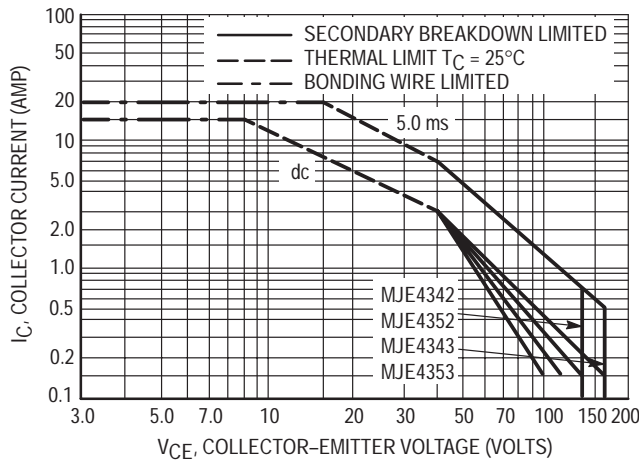


Figure 10. Maximum Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

**REVERSE BIAS**

For inductive loads, high voltage and high current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off, in most cases, with the base to emitter junction reverse biased. Under these conditions the collector voltage must be held to a safe level at or below a specific value of collector current. This can be accomplished by several means such as active clamping, RC snubbing, load line shaping, etc. The safe level for these devices is specified as Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area and represents the voltage-current conditions during reverse biased turn-off. This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode. Figure 11 gives RBSOA characteristics.

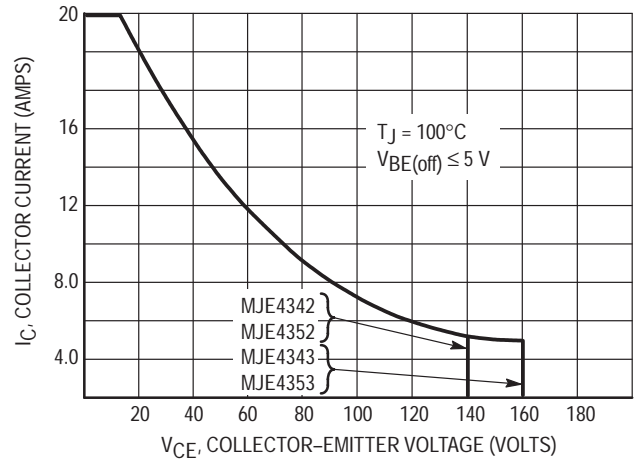


Figure 11. Maximum Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area

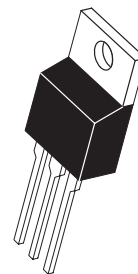
## High Voltage PNP Silicon Power Transistors

... designed for line operated audio output amplifier, SWITCHMODE power supply drivers and other switching applications.

- 300 V to 400 V (Min) —  $V_{CEO(sus)}$
- 1.0 A Rated Collector Current
- Popular TO-220 Plastic Package
- PNP Complements to the TIP47 thru TIP50 Series

**MJE5730**  
**MJE5731**  
**MJE5731A**

**1.0 AMPERE**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**PNP SILICON**  
**300-350-400 VOLTS**  
**40 WATTS**



**CASE 221A-06**  
**TO-220AB**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	MJE5730	MJE5731	MJE5731A	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	300	350	400	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	300	350	400	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0			Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	$I_C$	1.0 3.0			Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	1.0			Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	40 0.32			Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	2.0 0.016			Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Unclamped Inducting Load Energy (See Figure 10)	E	20			mJ
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150			$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	3.125	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	62.5	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 30\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	MJE5730 MJE5731 MJE5732	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	300 350 400	— — —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 200\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 250\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 300\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	MJE5730 MJE5731 MJE5732	$I_{CEO}$	— — —	1.0 1.0 1.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 300\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE} = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 350\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE} = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 400\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE} = 0$ )	MJE5730 MJE5731 MJE5732	$I_{CES}$	— — —	1.0 1.0 1.0	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )		$I_{EBO}$	—	1.0	mAdc

**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.3\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	30 10	150 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.2\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	1.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	1.5	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 0.2\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 2.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	10	—	MHz
Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.2\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ kHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	25	—	—

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .

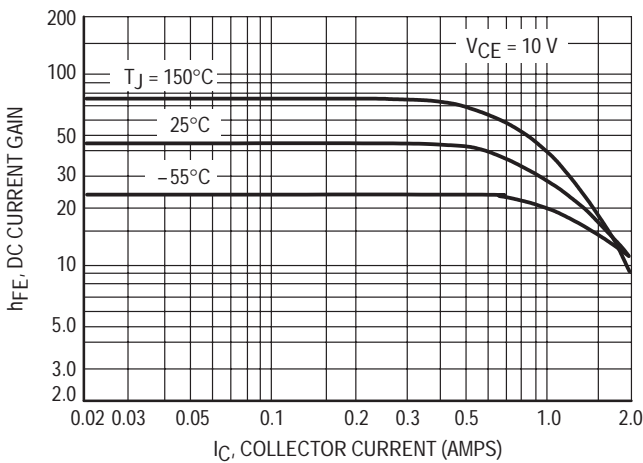


Figure 1. DC Current Gain

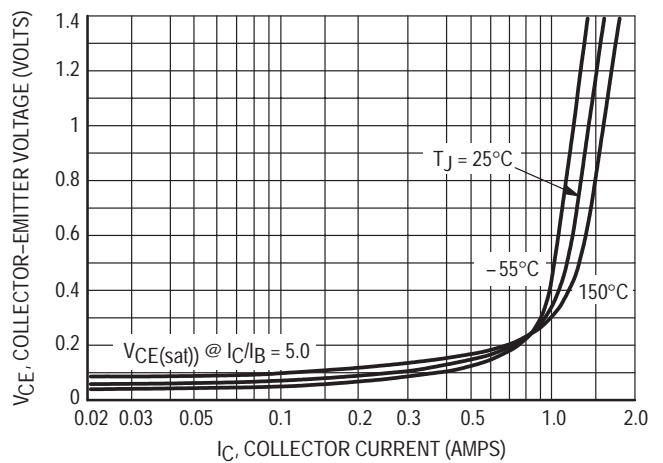
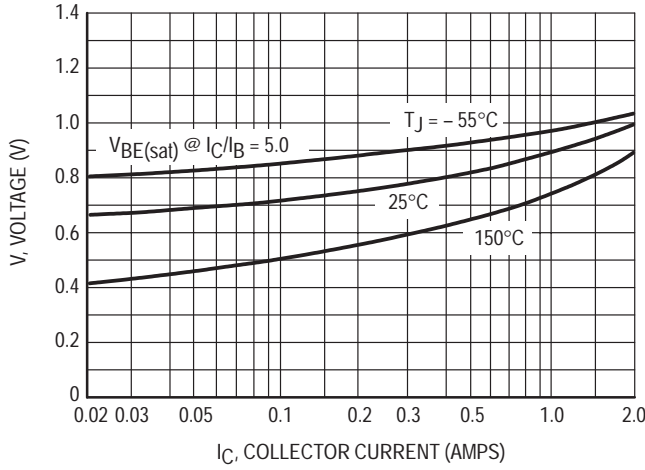


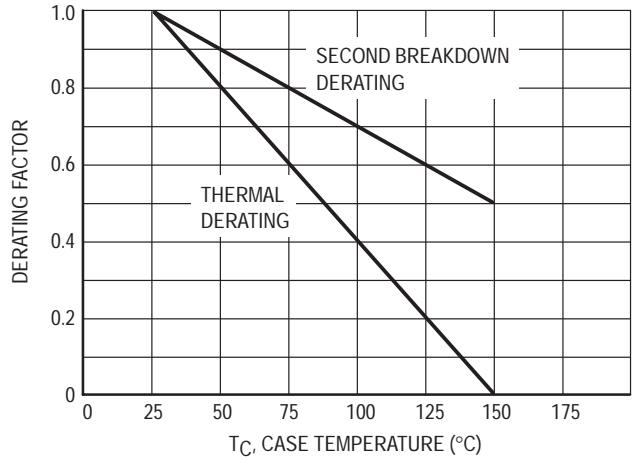
Figure 2. Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage



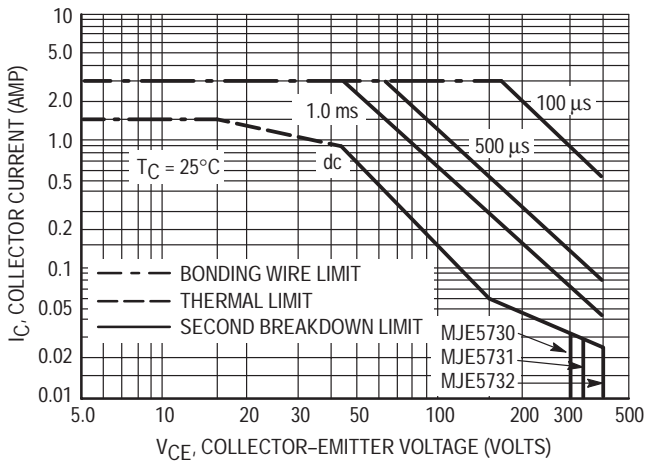
**MJE5730 MJE5731 MJE5731A**



**Figure 3. Base-Emitter Voltage**



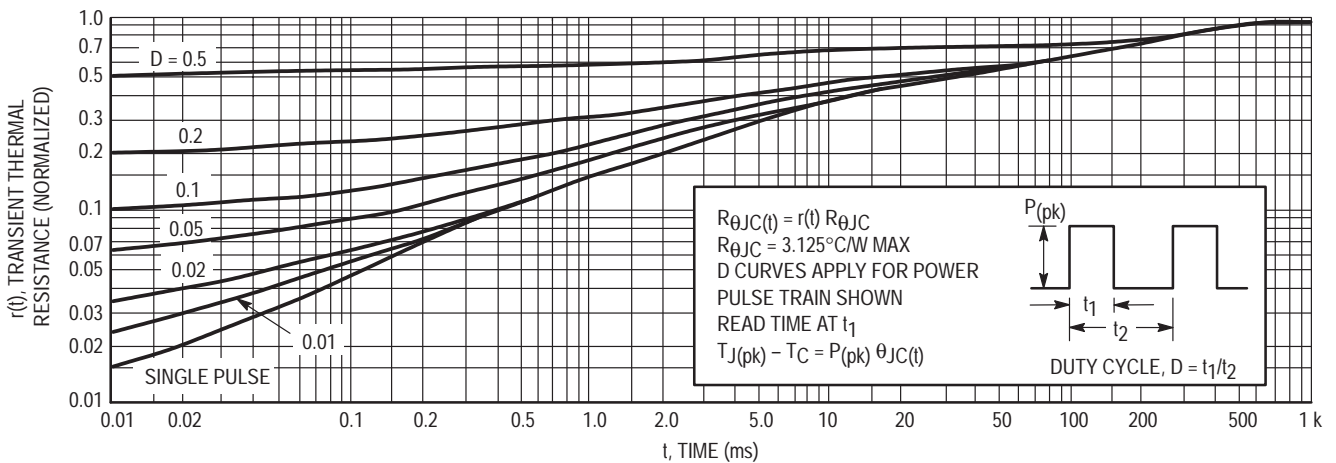
**Figure 4. Normalized Power Derating**



**Figure 5. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area**

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 5 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 6. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.



**Figure 6. Thermal Response**

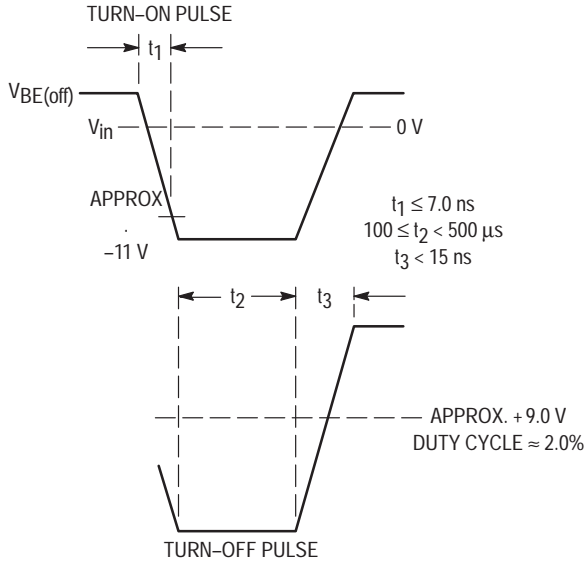


Figure 7. Switching Time Equivalent Circuit

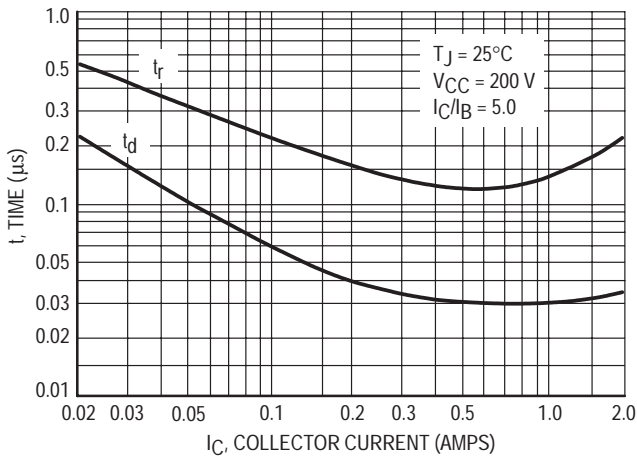
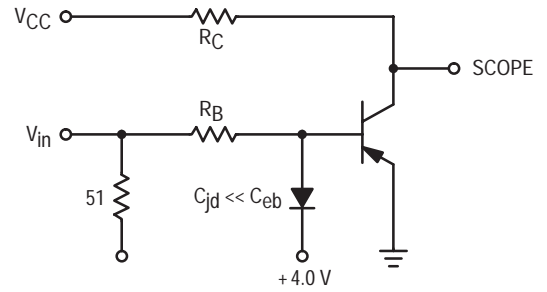


Figure 8. Turn-On Resistive Switching Times

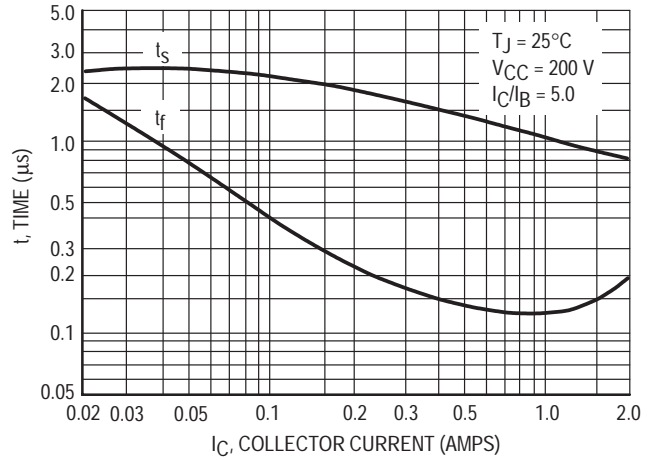


Figure 9. Resistive Turn-Off Switching Times

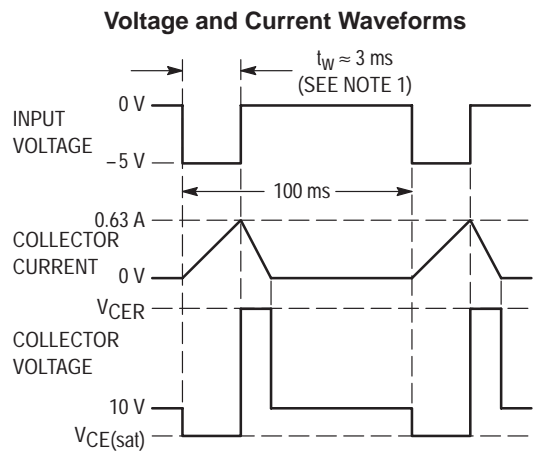
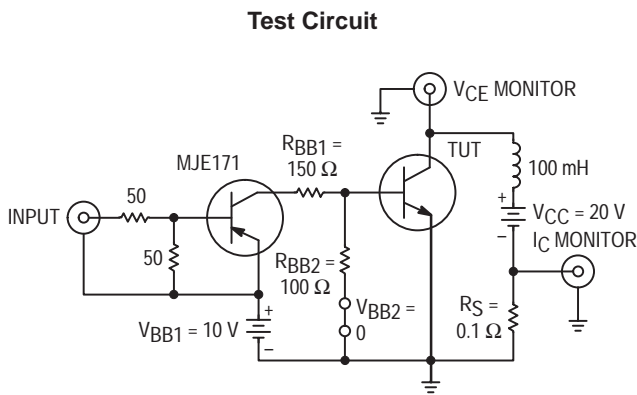


Figure 10. Inductive Load Switching

# NPN Silicon Power Darlington Transistors

The MJE5740, 41, 42 Darlington transistors are designed for high-voltage power switching in inductive circuits. They are particularly suited for operation in applications such as:

- Small Engine Ignition
- Switching Regulators
- Inverters
- Solenoid and Relay Drivers
- Motor Controls

## MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	MJE5740	MJE5741	MJE5742	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	300	350	400	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEV}$	600	700	800	Vdc
Emitter Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	8			Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	8			Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{CM}$	16			
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	2.5			Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{BM}$	5			
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	2			Watts mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	80			Watts mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–65 to +150			$^\circ\text{C}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle = 10%.

## THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.56	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	62.5	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	275	$^\circ\text{C}$

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
----------------	--------	-----	-----	-----	------

### OFF CHARACTERISTICS (2)

Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 50\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	MJE5740 MJE5741 MJE5742	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	300 350 400	— — —	— — —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CEV} = \text{Rated Value}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CEV} = \text{Rated Value}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )		$I_{CEV}$	— —	— —	1 5	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 8\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )		$I_{EBO}$	—	—	75	mAdc

### SECOND BREAKDOWN

Second Breakdown Collector Current with Base Forward Biased	$I_{S/b}$	See Figure 6
Clamped Inductive SOA with Base Reverse Biased	RBSOA	See Figure 7

(2) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle = 2%.

(continued)

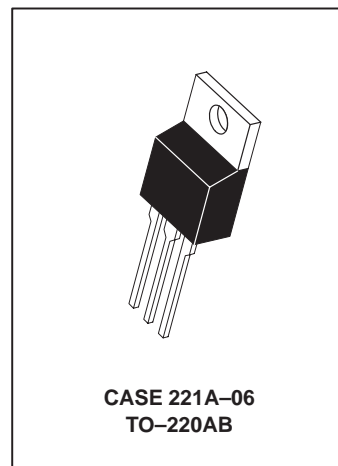
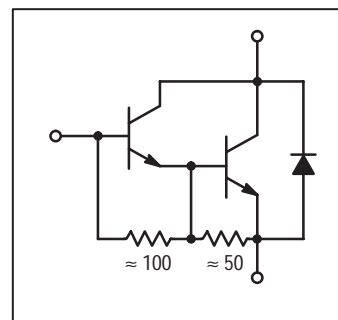
Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 1

**MJE5740**  
**MJE5741\***  
**MJE5742\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**POWER DARLINGTON  
TRANSISTORS**  
**8 AMPERES**  
**300, 350, 400 VOLTS**  
**80 WATTS**



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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)</b>					
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.5 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5 \text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 4 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	50 200	100 400	— —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 4 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 8 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 4 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— — —	— — —	2 3 2.2	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 4 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 8 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 4 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	— — —	— — —	2.5 3.5 2.4	Vdc
Diode Forward Voltage (2) ( $I_F = 5 \text{ Adc}$ )	$V_f$	—	—	2.5	Vdc

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

Typical Resistive Load (Table 1)						
Delay Time	$(V_{CC} = 250 \text{ Vdc}, I_{C(pk)} = 6 \text{ A}$ $I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 0.25 \text{ A}, t_p = 25 \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle $\leq 1\%$ )	$t_d$	—	0.04	—	$\mu\text{s}$
Rise Time		$t_r$	—	0.5	—	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time		$t_s$	—	8	—	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time		$t_f$	—	2	—	$\mu\text{s}$
Inductive Load, Clamped (Table 1)						
Voltage Storage Time	$(I_{C(pk)} = 6 \text{ A}, V_{CE(pk)} = 250 \text{ Vdc}$ $I_{B1} = 0.06 \text{ A}, V_{BE(off)} = 5 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$t_{sv}$	—	4	—	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		$t_c$	—	2	—	$\mu\text{s}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle = 2%.

(2) The internal Collector–to–Emitter diode can eliminate the need for an external diode to clamp inductive loads. Tests have shown that the Forward Recovery Voltage ( $V_f$ ) of this diode is comparable to that of typical fast recovery rectifiers.

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

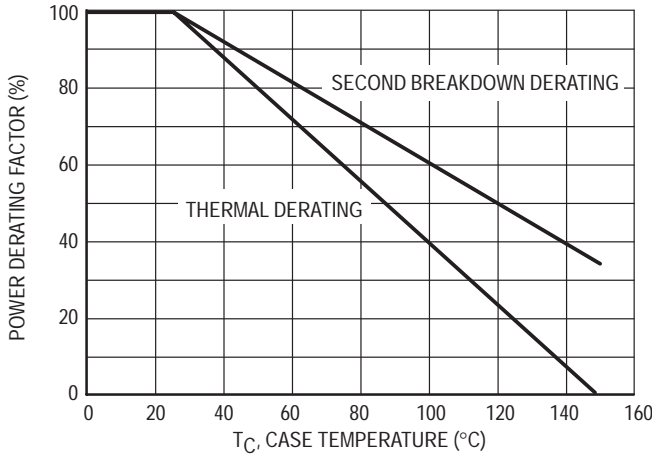


Figure 1. Power Derating

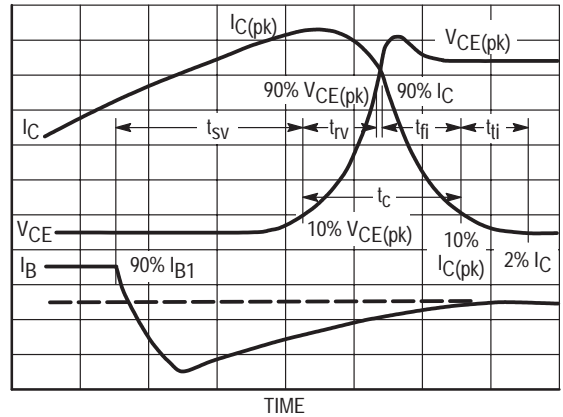


Figure 2. Inductive Switching Measurements

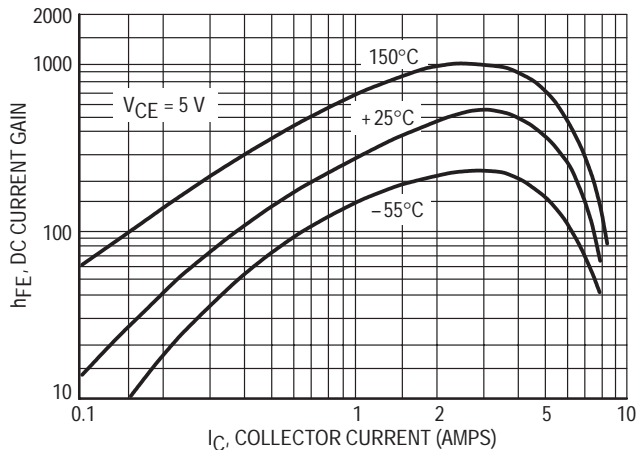


Figure 3. DC Current Gain

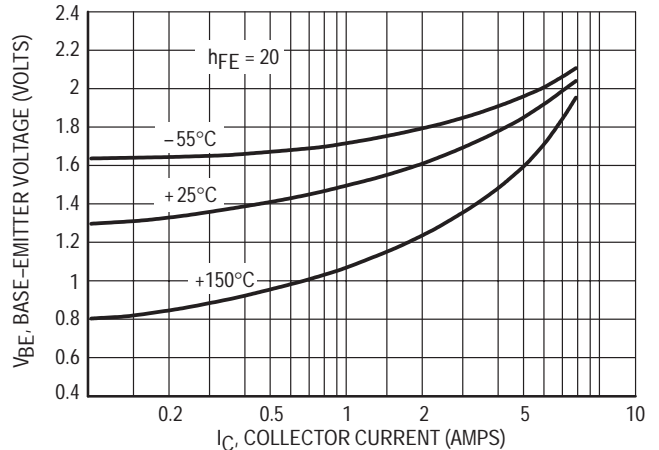


Figure 4. Base–Emitter Voltage

Table 1. Test Conditions for Dynamic Performance

REVERSE BIAS SAFE OPERATING AREA AND INDUCTIVE SWITCHING		RESISTIVE SWITCHING
TEST CIRCUITS	<p>DUTY CYCLE <math>\leq 10\%</math>  <math>t_r, t_f \leq 10</math> ns</p> <p>NOTE:  PW and <math>V_{CC}</math> Adjusted for Desired <math>I_C</math>  <math>R_B</math> Adjusted for Desired <math>I_{B1}</math></p>	
CIRCUIT VALUES	<p>COIL DATA:  FERROXCUBE CORE #6656  FULL BOBBIN (-16 TURNS) #16</p> <p>GAP FOR 200 <math>\mu</math>H/20 A  <math>L_{coil} = 200 \mu</math>H</p> <p><math>V_{CC} = 30</math> V  <math>V_{CE(pk)} = 250</math> Vdc  <math>I_C(pk) = 6</math> A</p>	<p><math>V_{CC} = 250</math> V  <math>D1 = 1N5820</math> OR EQUIV.</p>
TEST WAVEFORMS	<p><b>OUTPUT WAVEFORMS</b></p> <p><math>t_1</math> ADJUSTED TO OBTAIN <math>I_C</math></p> $t_1 \approx \frac{L_{coil} (I_C)_{pk}}{V_{CC}}$ <p>TEST EQUIPMENT  SCOPE-TEKTRONICS  475 OR EQUIVALENT</p> $t_2 \approx \frac{L_{coil} (I_C)_{pk}}{V_{clamp}}$	<p><math>t_r, t_f &lt; 10</math> ns  DUTY CYCLE = 1%  <math>R_B</math> AND <math>R_C</math> ADJUSTED FOR DESIRED <math>I_B</math> AND <math>I_C</math></p>

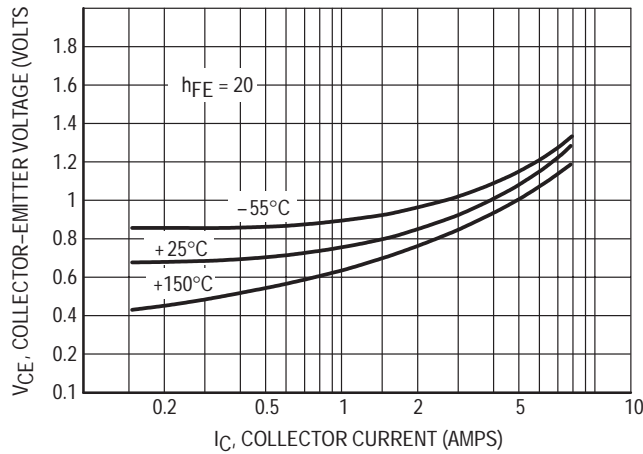


Figure 5. Inductive Switching Measurements

SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION

FORWARD BIAS

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 6 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C \geq 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 6 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 1.

The Safe Operating Area figures shown in Figures 6 and 7 are specified ratings for these devices under the test conditions shown.

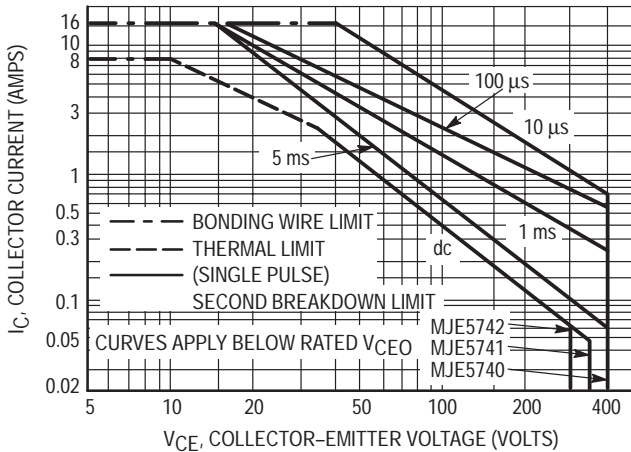


Figure 6. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

REVERSE BIAS

For inductive loads, high voltage and high current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off, in most cases, with the base to emitter junction reverse biased. Under these conditions the collector voltage must be held to a safe level at or below a specific value of collector current. This can be accomplished by several means such as active clamping, RC snubbing, load line shaping, etc. The safe level for these devices is specified as Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area and represents the voltage-current condition allowable during reverse biased turnoff. This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode. Figure 7 gives the complete RBSOA characteristics.

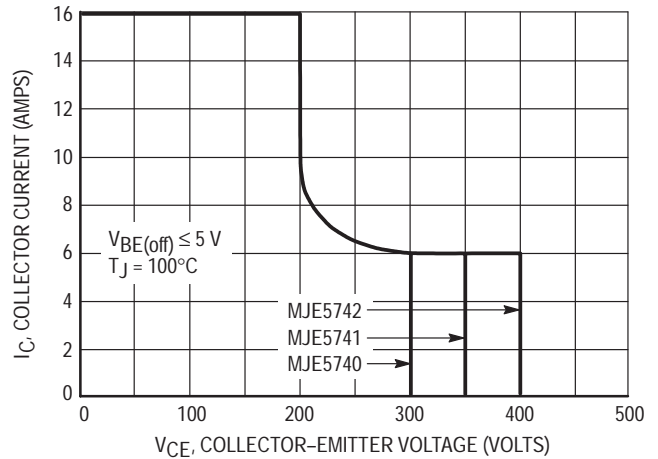


Figure 7. Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area

RESISTIVE SWITCHING PERFORMANCE

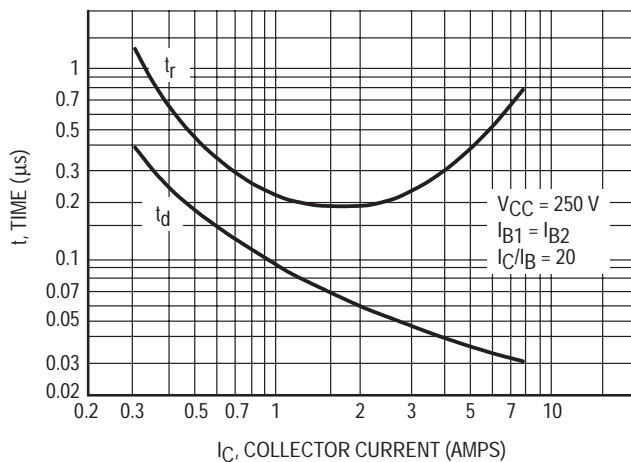


Figure 8. Turn-On Time

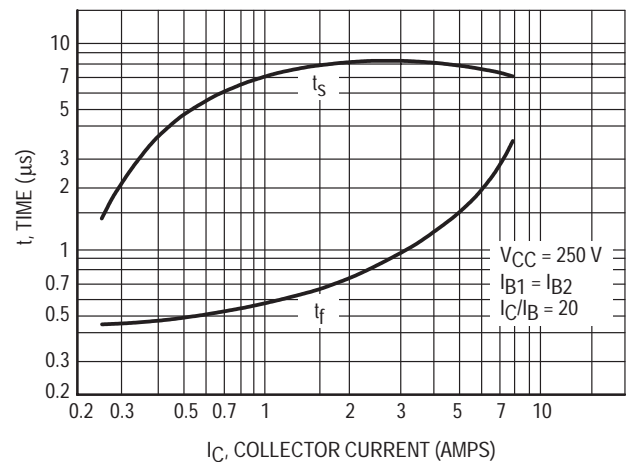


Figure 9. Turn-Off Time

*Designer's™ Data Sheet*  
**SWITCHMODE Series**  
**PNP Silicon Power Transistors**

The MJE5850, MJE5851 and the MJE5852 transistors are designed for high-voltage, high-speed, power switching in inductive circuits where fall time is critical. They are particularly suited for line operated switchmode applications such as:

- Switching Regulators
- Inverters
- Solenoid and Relay Drivers
- Motor Controls
- Deflection Circuits

Fast Turn-Off Times

100 ns Inductive Fall Time @ 25°C (Typ)

125 ns Inductive Crossover Time @ 25°C (Typ)

Operating Temperature Range -65 to +150°C

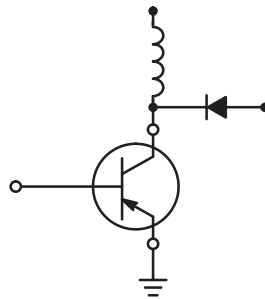
100°C Performance Specified for:

Reversed Biased SOA with Inductive Loads

Switching Times with Inductive Loads

Saturation Voltages

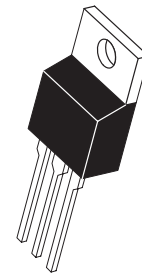
Leakage Currents



**MJE5850**  
**MJE5851\***  
**MJE5852\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**8 AMPERE**  
**PNP SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**300, 350, 400 VOLTS**  
**80 WATTS**



**CASE 221A-06**  
**TO-220AB**

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	MJE5850	MJE5851	MJE5852	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	300	350	400	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEV}$	350	400	450	Vdc
Emitter Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	6.0			Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	8.0			Adc
Peak (1)	$I_{CM}$	16			
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	4.0			Adc
Peak (1)	$I_{BM}$	8.0			
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ C$ Derate above 25°C	$P_D$	80			Watts
		0.640			W/°C
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to 150			°C

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.25	°C/W
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	275	°C

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq$  10%.

**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

**Preferred** devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 10\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	MJE5850 MJE5851 MJE5852 $V_{CEO(sus)}$	300 350 400	— — —	— — —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CEV} = \text{Rated Value}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CEV} = \text{Rated Value}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEV}$	— —	— —	0.5 2.5	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CEV}$ , $R_{BE} = 50\ \Omega$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CER}$	—	—	3.0	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 6.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	—	1.0	mAdc

**SECOND BREAKDOWN**

Second Breakdown Collector Current with base forward biased	$I_{S/b}$	See Figure 12			
Clamped Inductive SOA with base reverse biased	RBSOA	See Figure 13			

**\*ON CHARACTERISTICS**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	15 5	— —	— —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 4.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 8.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 4.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— — —	— — —	2.0 5.0 2.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 4.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 4.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	— —	— —	1.5 1.5	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f_{test} = 1.0\text{ kHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	270	—	pF
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**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

Resistive Load (Table 1)						
Delay Time	$(V_{CC} = 250\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 4.0\text{ A}$ , $I_{B1} = 1.0\text{ A}$ , $t_p = 50\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle $\leq 2\%$ )	$t_d$	—	0.025	0.1	$\mu\text{s}$
Rise Time		$t_r$	—	0.100	0.5	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time	$(V_{CC} = 250\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 4.0\text{ A}$ , $I_{B1} = 1.0\text{ A}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ , $t_p = 50\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle $\leq 2\%$ )	$t_s$	—	0.60	2.0	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time		$t_f$	—	0.11	0.5	$\mu\text{s}$
Inductive Load, Clamped (Table 1)						
Storage Time	$(I_{CM} = 4\text{ A}$ , $V_{CEM} = 250\text{ V}$ , $I_{B1} = 1.0\text{ A}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_{sv}$	—	0.8	3.0	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		$t_c$	—	0.4	1.5	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time		$t_{fi}$	—	0.1	—	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time	$(I_{CM} = 4\text{ A}$ , $V_{CEM} = 250\text{ V}$ , $I_{B1} = 1.0\text{ A}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_{sv}$	—	0.5	—	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		$t_c$	—	0.125	—	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time		$t_{fi}$	—	0.1	—	$\mu\text{s}$

\* Pulse Test: PW = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ . Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$



TYPICAL ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

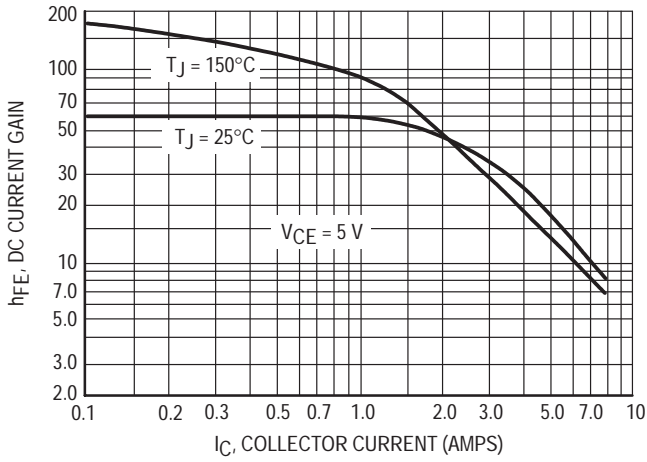


Figure 1. DC Current Gain

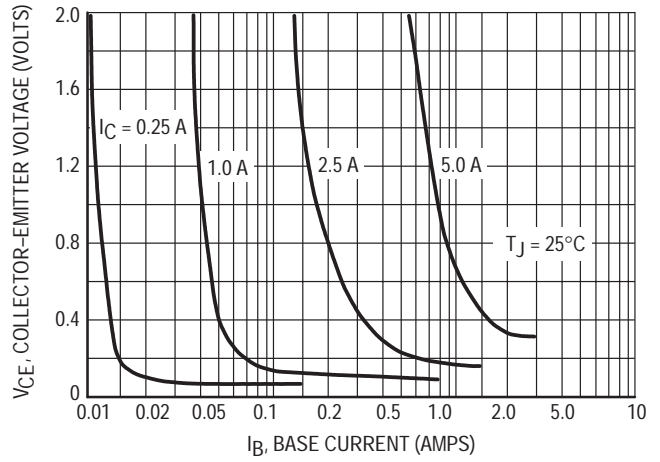


Figure 2. Collector Saturation Region

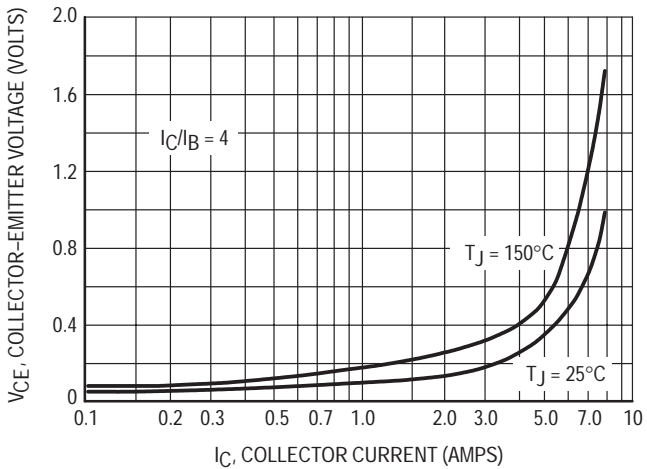


Figure 3. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

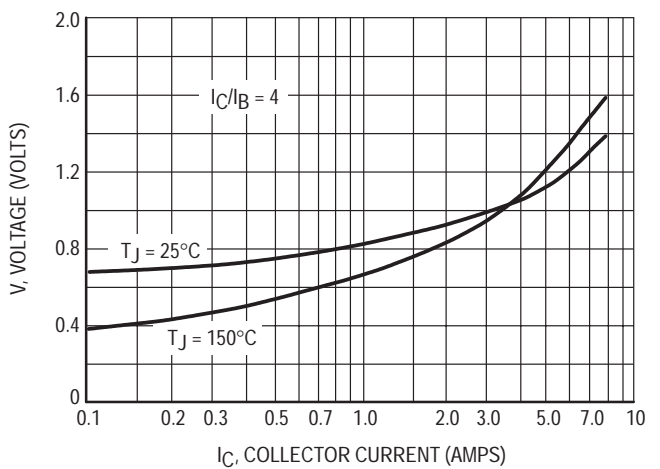


Figure 4. Base-Emitter Voltage

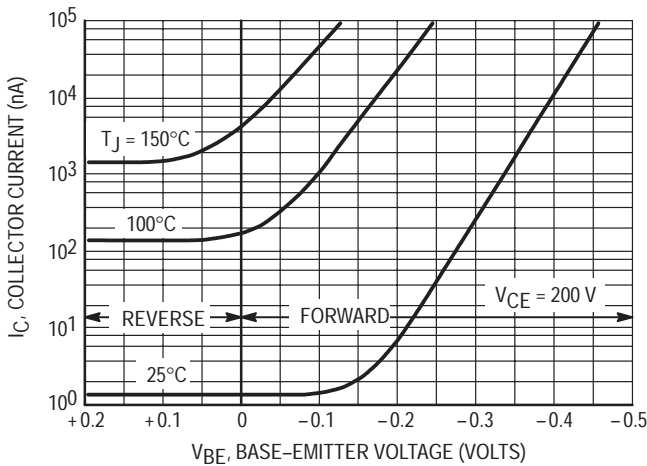


Figure 5. Collector Cutoff Region

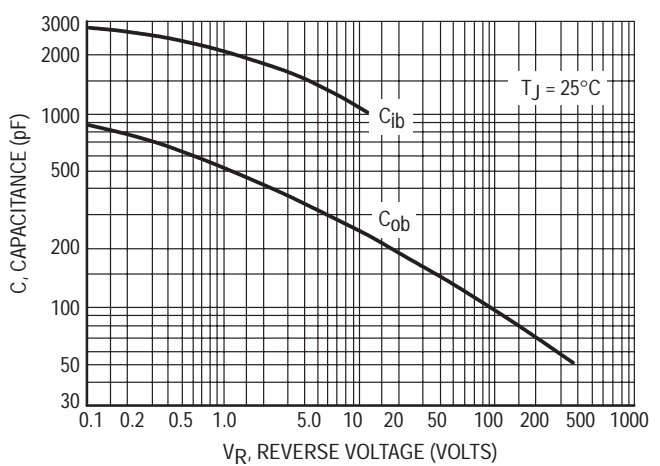
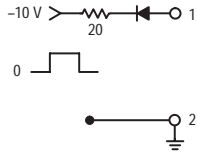
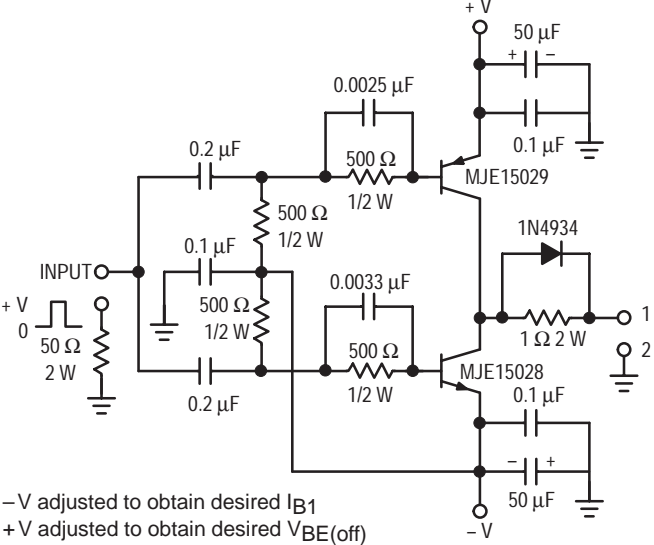
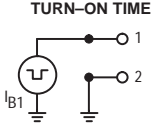
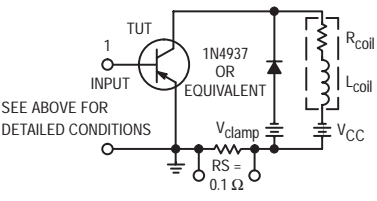
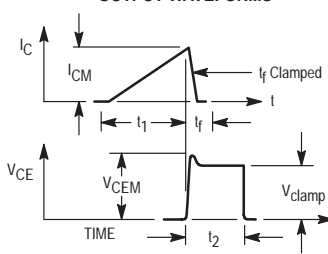
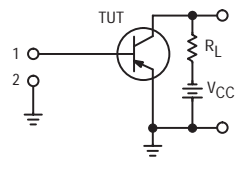


Figure 6. Capacitance

Table 1. Test Conditions for Dynamic Performance

	$V_{CE0(sus)}$	RBSOA AND INDUCTIVE SWITCHING	RESISTIVE SWITCHING
INPUT CONDITIONS	 <p>PW Varied to Attain <math>I_C = 100</math> mA</p>	 <p>-V adjusted to obtain desired <math>I_{B1}</math> +V adjusted to obtain desired <math>V_{BE(off)}</math></p>	 <p>TURN-ON TIME <math>I_{B1}</math> adjusted to obtain the forced <math>h_{FE}</math> desired</p> <p>TURN-OFF TIME Use inductive switching driver as the input to the resistive test circuit.</p>
CIRCUIT VALUES	$L_{coil} = 80$ mH, $V_{CC} = 10$ V $R_{coil} = 0.7$ $\Omega$	$L_{coil} = 180$ $\mu$ H $R_{coil} = 0.05$ $\Omega$ $V_{CC} = 20$ V $V_{clamp} = 250$ V $R_B$ adjusted to attain desired $I_{B1}$	$V_{CC} = 250$ V $R_L = 62$ $\Omega$ Pulse Width = 10 $\mu$ s
TEST CIRCUITS	<p>INDUCTIVE TEST CIRCUIT</p>  <p>SEE ABOVE FOR DETAILED CONDITIONS</p>	<p>OUTPUT WAVEFORMS</p>  <p><math>t_1</math> Adjusted to Obtain <math>I_C</math></p> $t_1 = \frac{L_{coil} (I_{CM})}{V_{CC}}$ $t_2 = \frac{L_{coil} (I_{CM})}{V_{Clamp}}$ <p>Test Equipment Scope — Tektronix 475 or Equivalent</p>	<p>RESISTIVE TEST CIRCUIT</p> 

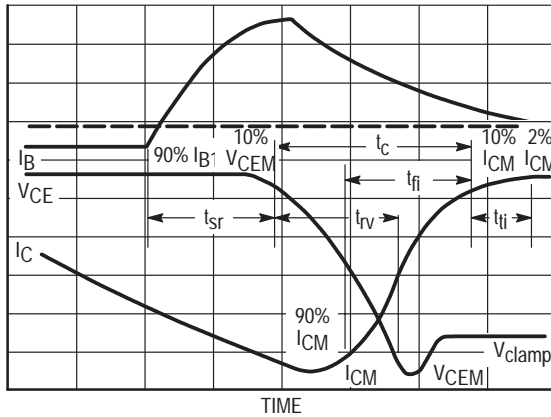


Figure 7. Inductive Switching Measurements

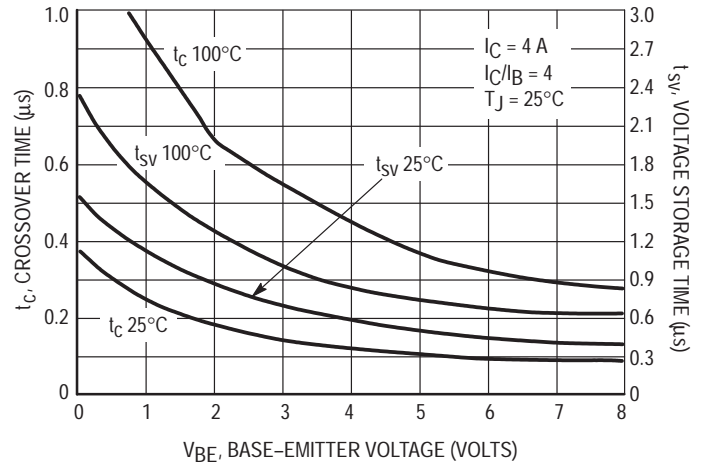


Figure 8. Inductive Switching Times

SWITCHING TIMES NOTE

In resistive switching circuits, rise, fall, and storage times have been defined and apply to both current and voltage waveforms since they are in phase. However, for inductive loads which are common to SWITCHMODE power supplies and hammer drivers, current and voltage waveforms are not in phase. Therefore, separate measurements must be made on each waveform to determine the total switching time. For this reason, the following new terms have been defined.

- $t_{SV}$  = Voltage Storage Time, 90%  $I_{B1}$  to 10%  $V_{CEM}$
- $t_{RV}$  = Voltage Rise Time, 10–90%  $V_{CEM}$
- $t_{fi}$  = Current Fall Time, 90–10%  $I_{CM}$
- $t_{ti}$  = Current Tail, 10–2%  $I_{CM}$
- $t_c$  = Crossover Time, 10%  $V_{CEM}$  to 10%  $I_{CM}$

An enlarged portion of the inductive switching waveform is

shown in Figure 7 to aid on the visual identity of these terms.

For the designer, there is minimal switching loss during storage time and the predominant switching power losses occur during the crossover interval and can be obtained using the standard equation from AN-222A:

$$P_{SWT} = 1/2 V_{CC} I_C (t_c) f$$

In general,  $t_{RV} + t_{fi} \approx t_c$ . However, at lower test currents this relationship may not be valid.

As is common with most switching transistors, resistive switching is specified at 25°C and has become a benchmark for designers. However, for designers of high frequency converter circuits, the user oriented specifications which make this a "SWITCHMODE" transistor are the inductive switching speeds ( $t_c$  and  $t_{SV}$ ) which are guaranteed at 100°C.

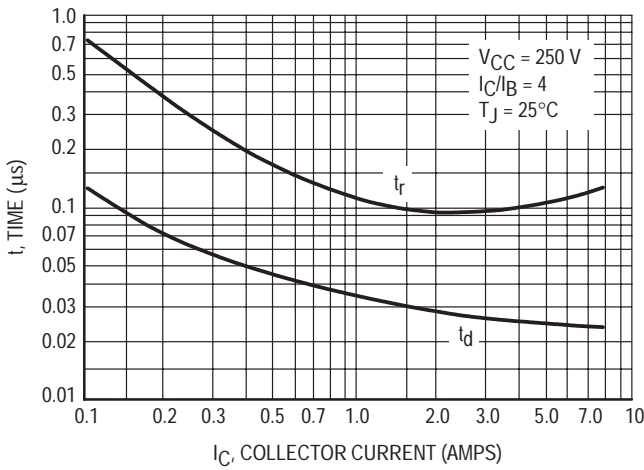


Figure 9. Turn-On Switching Times

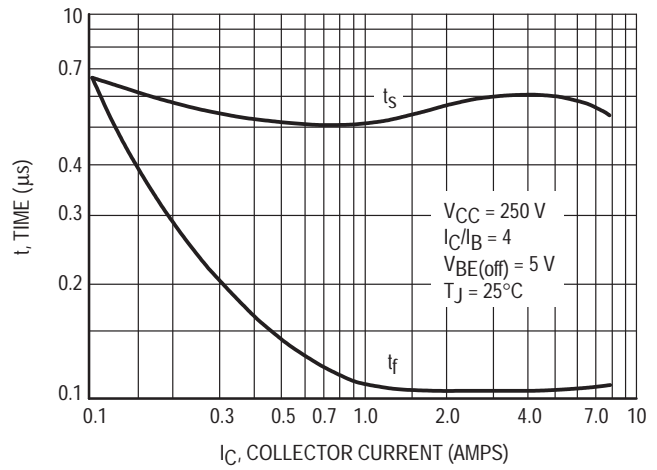


Figure 10. Turn-Off Switching Time

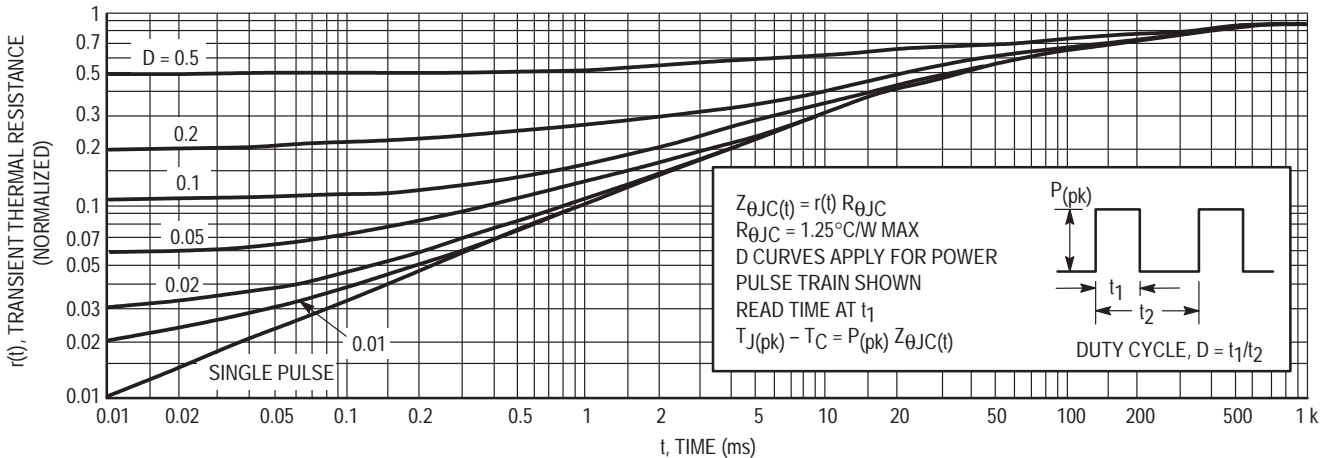


Figure 11. Typical Thermal Response [ $Z_{\theta JC}(t)$ ]

The Safe Operating Area figures shown in Figures 12 and 13 are specified for these devices under the test conditions shown.

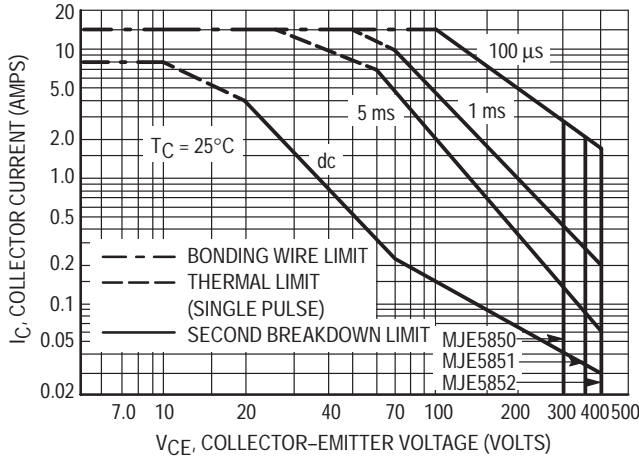


Figure 12. Maximum Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

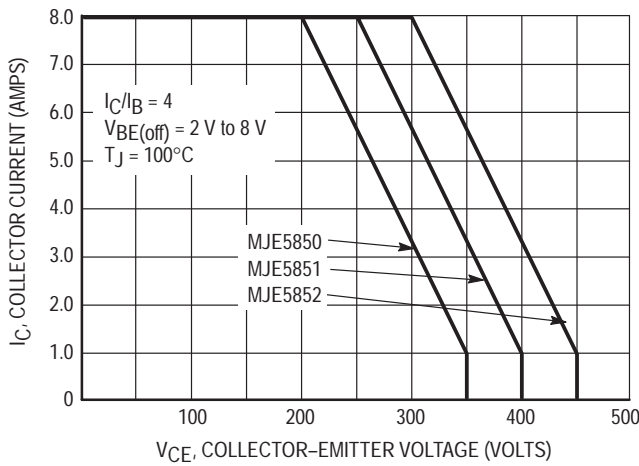


Figure 13. RBSOA, Maximum Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area

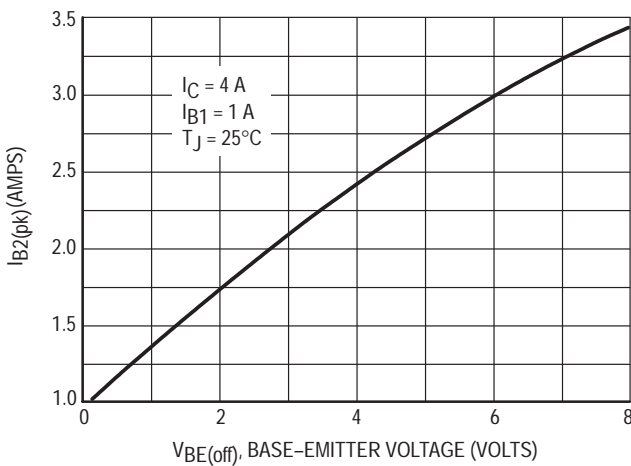


Figure 14. Peak Reverse Base Current

SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION

FORWARD BIAS

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation, i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 12 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C \geq 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 12 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 15.

$T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 11. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

REVERSE BIAS

For inductive loads, high voltage and high current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off, in most cases, with the base to emitter junction reverse biased. Under these conditions the collector voltage must be held to a safe level at or below a specific value of collector current. This can be accomplished by several means such as active clamping, RC snubbing, load line shaping, etc. The safe level for these devices is specified as Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area and represents the voltage-current condition allowable during reverse biased turn-off. This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode. Figure 13 gives the RBSOA characteristics.

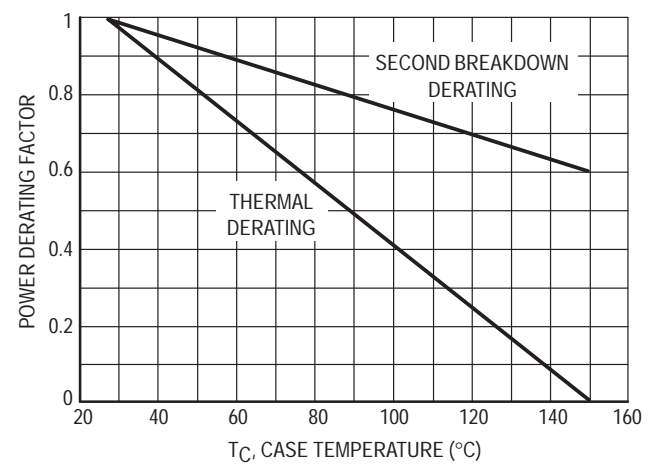


Figure 15. Forward Bias Power Derating

*Advance Information*  
**SWITCHMODE™ Series**  
**NPN Bipolar Power Transistor**

The MJE8503A transistor is designed for high voltage, high speed, power switching in inductive circuits where fall time is critical. They are suited for line operated switchmode applications such as:

- Switching Regulators
- Inverters
- Solenoid and Relay Drivers
- Motor Controls
- Deflection Circuits

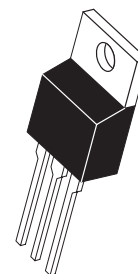
**Featuring**

- 1500 Volt Collector-Base Breakdown Capability
- Fast Switching:
  - 180 ns Typical Fall Times
  - 450 ns Typical Crossover Times
  - 1.2 μs Typical Storage Times
- Low Collector-Emitter Leakage Current — 100 μA Max @ 1500 V<sub>CES</sub>

**MJE8503A\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**5.0 AMPERES**  
**1500 VOLTS — BV<sub>CES</sub>**  
**80 WATTS**



**CASE 221A-06**  
**TO-220AB**

**MAXIMUM RATINGS** (T<sub>C</sub> = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub>	700	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V <sub>CES</sub>	1500	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	V <sub>CBO</sub>	1500	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V <sub>EBO</sub>	5.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous — Peak (1)	I <sub>C</sub>	5.0 10	Adc
Collector Current — Continuous — Peak	I <sub>B</sub> I <sub>BM</sub>	4.0 4.0	Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C Derate above 25°C	P <sub>D</sub>	80 21 0.8	Watts W/°C
Operating and Storage Temperature Range	T <sub>J</sub> , T <sub>stg</sub>	-65 to +125	°C

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	R <sub>θJC</sub>	1.25	°C/W
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes 1/8" from Case for 5 sec.	T <sub>L</sub>	275	°C

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5.0 ms, Duty Cycle < 10%.

This document contains information on a new product. Specifications and information herein are subject to change without notice.

**Preferred** devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 100\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CE(sus)}$	700	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 1500\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE} = 0$ , $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 1500\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE} = 0$ , $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CES}$	— —	— —	0.1 2.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 1500\text{ Vdc}$ , $R_{BE} = 50\text{ Ohms}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CER}$	—	—	5.0	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 6.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	—	1.0	mAdc

**SECOND BREAKDOWN**

Second Breakdown Collector with Base Forward Biased	$I_{S/b}$	See Figure 2			
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**ON CHARACTERISTICS**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 4.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	7.5 2.25	— —	— —	—
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 2.5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 4.5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	— —	— —	1.5 1.5	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 2.5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 4.5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	— —	2.0 3.0	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current-Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 0.1\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $f_{test} = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	—	7.0	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f_{test} = 0.1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	125	—	pF

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

Resistive Load (Table 1)						
Delay Time	$(I_C = 2.5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CC} = 500\text{ Vdc}$ $V_{BE(off)} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $t_p = 50\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ )	$t_d$	—	0.06	0.2	$\mu\text{s}$
Rise Time		$t_r$	—	0.08	2.0	
Storage Time		$t_s$	—	1.2	4.0	
Fall Time		$t_f$	—	0.7	2.0	
Inductive Load (Table 1)						
Storage Time	$(I_C = 2.5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{clamp} = 500\text{ Vdc}$ $V_{BE(off)} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $t_p = 50\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ )	$t_{sv}$	—	1.2	—	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		$t_c$	—	0.45	—	
Fall Time		$t_{fi}$	—	0.18	—	

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$

# MJE8503A

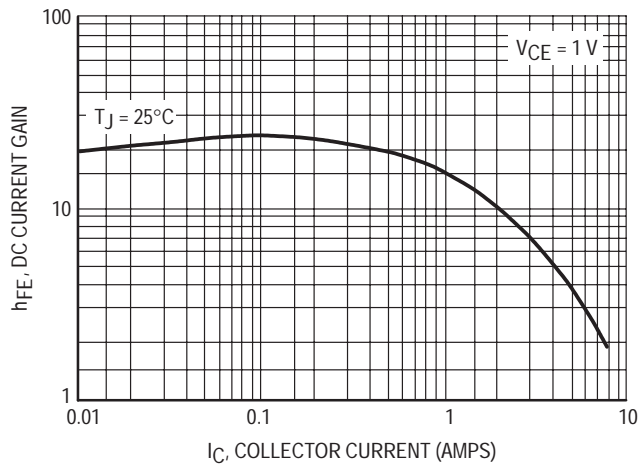


Figure 1. DC Current Gain

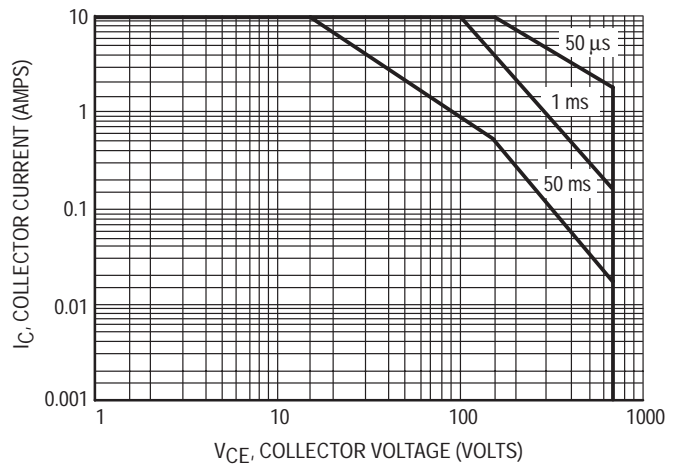


Figure 2. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area (FBSOA)

## Advance Information

# PNP Silicon Power Transistor

The MJE9780 is designed for vertical output of 14-inch to 17-inch televisions and CRT monitors, as well as other applications requiring a 150 volt PNP transistor.

Features:

- Standard TO-220AB Package
- Gain Range of 50 – 200 at 500 mAdc/10 volts

### MAXIMUM RATINGS (T<sub>C</sub> = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Rating	Symbol	MJE9780	Unit
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage	V <sub>CEO</sub>	150	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	V <sub>CBO</sub>	200	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	V <sub>EBO</sub>	6.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	I <sub>C</sub>	3.0	Adc
— Peak	I <sub>CM</sub>	5.0	
Total Power Dissipation (T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C)	P <sub>D</sub>	2.0	Watts
Derate above 25°C		0.016	W/°C
Total Power Dissipation	P <sub>D</sub>	40	Watts
Derate above 25°C		0.32	W/°C
Operating and Storage Temperature	T <sub>J</sub> , T <sub>stg</sub>	– 55 to 150	°C

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Thermal Resistance — Junction to Case	R <sub>θJC</sub>	3.12	°C/W
— Junction to Ambient	R <sub>θJA</sub>	62.5	
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	T <sub>L</sub>	260	°C

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

Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS*</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 50 mA, I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub>	150	—	—	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 5.0 mAdc)	V <sub>CBO</sub>	200	—	—	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage (I <sub>B</sub> = 5.0 mAdc)	V <sub>EBO</sub>	6.0	—	—	Vdc
Emitter Cutoff Current (V <sub>EB</sub> = 5.0 Vdc, I <sub>C</sub> = 0)	I <sub>EBO</sub>	—	—	10	μAdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CB</sub> = 150 Vdc, I <sub>E</sub> = 0)	I <sub>CBO</sub>	—	—	10	μAdc

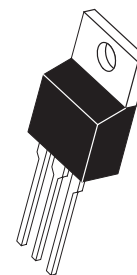
\* Indicates Pulse Test: P.W. = 300 μsec max, Duty Cycle = 2%.

(continued)

# MJE9780\*

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**PNP SILICON POWER  
TRANSISTOR  
3.0 AMPERES  
150 VOLTS**



**CASE 221A-06  
TO-220AB**

This document contains information on a new product. Specifications and information herein are subject to change without notice.

**Preferred** devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

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**MJE9780****ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS — continued** ( $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted)

Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS*</b>					
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 500\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 50\text{ mAdc}$ )	$V_{CE(\text{sat})}$	—	—	0.8	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 500\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(\text{on})}$	—	—	1.5	Vdc
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 50\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 500\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	60 50	— —	— 200	—
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Current Gain Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 500\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	—	5.0	—	MHz

\* Indicates Pulse Test: P.W. = 300  $\mu\text{sec}$  max, Duty Cycle = 2%.

*Designer's™ Data Sheet*  
**SWITCHMODE Series**  
**NPN Silicon Power Transistors**

These devices are designed for high-voltage, high-speed power switching inductive circuits where fall time is critical. They are particularly suited for 115 and 220 V SWITCHMODE applications such as Switching Regulators, Inverters, Motor Controls, Solenoid/Relay drivers and Deflection circuits.

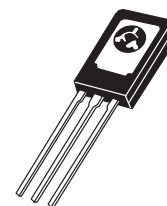
**SPECIFICATION FEATURES:**

- Reverse Biased SOA with Inductive Loads @  $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$
- Inductive Switching Matrix 0.5 to 1.5 Amp, 25 and  $100^\circ\text{C}$   
...  $t_c$  @ 1 A,  $100^\circ\text{C}$  is 290 ns (Typ).
- 700 V Blocking Capability
- SOA and Switching Applications Information.

**MJE13002\***  
**MJE13003\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**1.5 AMPERE  
NPN SILICON  
POWER TRANSISTORS  
300 AND 400 VOLTS  
40 WATTS**



**CASE 77-08  
TO-225AA TYPE**

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	MJE13002	MJE13003	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	300	400	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEV}$	600	700	Vdc
Emitter Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	9		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous — Peak (1)	$I_C$ $I_{CM}$	1.5 3		Adc
Base Current — Continuous — Peak (1)	$I_B$ $I_{BM}$	0.75 1.5		Adc
Emitter Current — Continuous — Peak (1)	$I_E$ $I_{EM}$	2.25 4.5		Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	1.4 11.2		Watts mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	40 320		Watts mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150		$^\circ\text{C}$

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	3.12	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	89	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Maximum Load Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	275	$^\circ\text{C}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq 10\%$ .

**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

**Preferred** devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

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# MJE13002 MJE13003

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS (1)</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mA, I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub>	300 400	— —	— —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CEV</sub> = Rated Value, V <sub>BE(off)</sub> = 1.5 Vdc) (V <sub>CEV</sub> = Rated Value, V <sub>BE(off)</sub> = 1.5 Vdc, T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C)	I <sub>CEV</sub>	— —	— —	1 5	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current (V <sub>EB</sub> = 9 Vdc, I <sub>C</sub> = 0)	I <sub>EBO</sub>	—	—	1	mAdc

## SECOND BREAKDOWN

Second Breakdown Collector Current with bass forward biased	I <sub>S/b</sub>	See Figure 11		
Clamped Inductive SOA with base reverse biased	RBSOA	See Figure 12		

## ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)

DC Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 0.5 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 2 Vdc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 1 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 2 Vdc)	h <sub>FE</sub>	8 5	— —	40 25	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 0.5 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0.1 Adc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 1 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0.25 Adc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 1.5 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0.5 Adc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 1 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0.25 Adc, T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C)	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>	— — — —	— — — —	0.5 1 3 1	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 0.5 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0.1 Adc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 1 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0.25 Adc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 1 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0.25 Adc, T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C)	V <sub>BE(sat)</sub>	— — —	— — —	1 1.2 1.1	Vdc

## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product (I <sub>C</sub> = 100 mAdc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 10 Vdc, f = 1 MHz)	f <sub>T</sub>	4	10	—	MHz
Output Capacitance (V <sub>CB</sub> = 10 Vdc, I <sub>E</sub> = 0, f = 0.1 MHz)	C <sub>ob</sub>	—	21	—	pF

## SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

Resistive Load (Table 1)						
Delay Time	(V <sub>CC</sub> = 125 Vdc, I <sub>C</sub> = 1 A, I <sub>B1</sub> = I <sub>B2</sub> = 0.2 A, t <sub>p</sub> = 25 μs, Duty Cycle ≤ 1%)	t <sub>d</sub>	—	0.05	0.1	μs
Rise Time		t <sub>r</sub>	—	0.5	1	μs
Storage Time		t <sub>s</sub>	—	2	4	μs
Fall Time		t <sub>f</sub>	—	0.4	0.7	μs
Inductive Load, Clamped (Table 1, Figure 13)						
Storage Time	(I <sub>C</sub> = 1 A, V <sub>clamp</sub> = 300 Vdc, I <sub>B1</sub> = 0.2 A, V <sub>BE(off)</sub> = 5 Vdc, T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C)	t <sub>sv</sub>	—	1.7	4	μs
Crossover Time		t <sub>c</sub>	—	0.29	0.75	μs
Fall Time		t <sub>fi</sub>	—	0.15	—	μs

(1) Pulse Test: PW = 300 μs, Duty Cycle ≤ 2%.

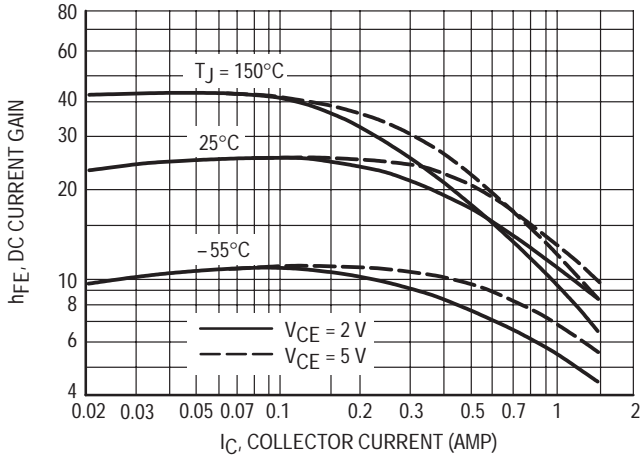


Figure 1. DC Current Gain

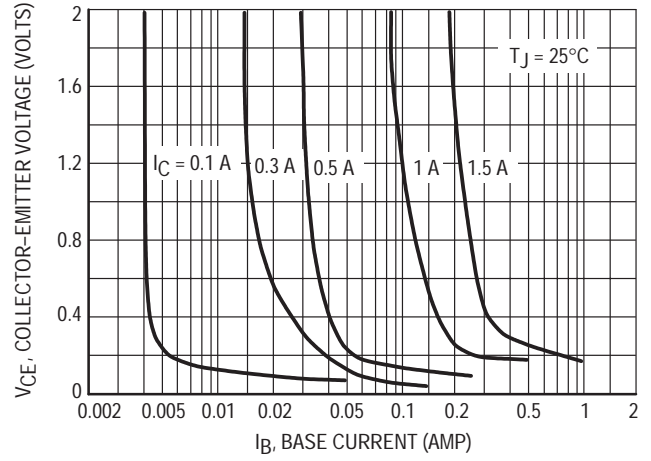


Figure 2. Collector Saturation Region

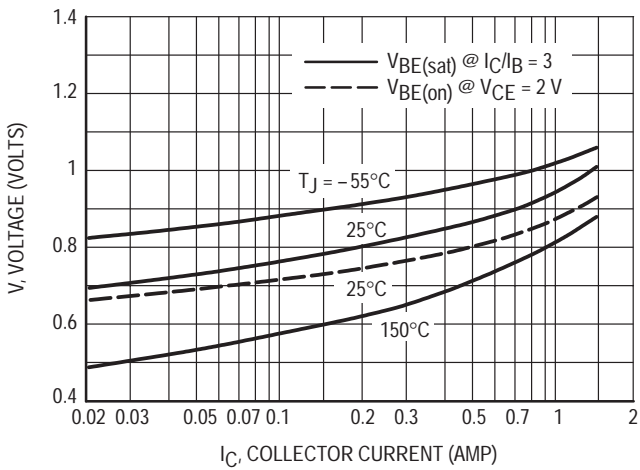


Figure 3. Base-Emitter Voltage

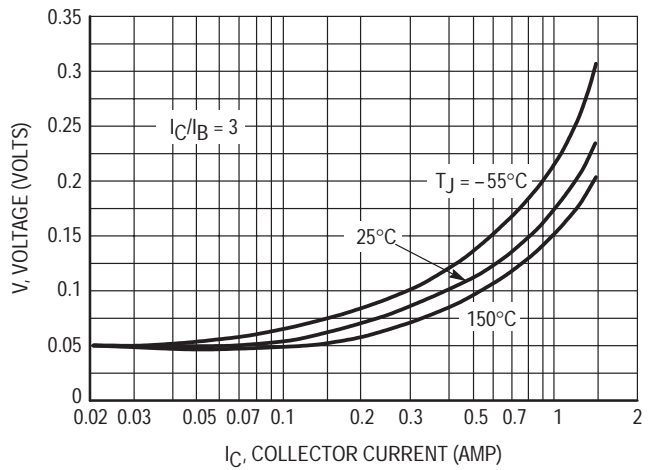


Figure 4. Collector-Emitter Saturation Region

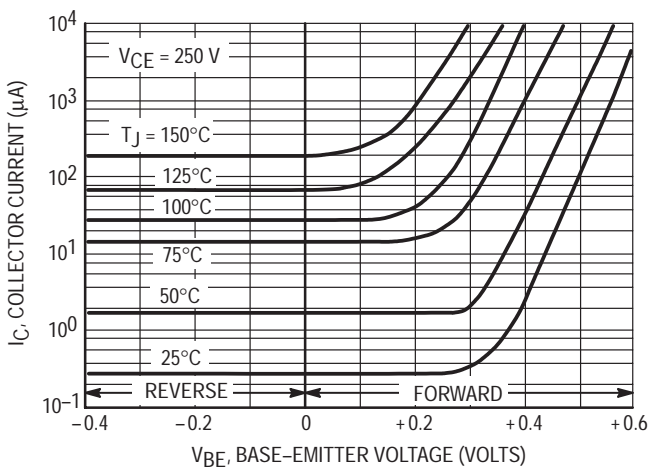


Figure 5. Collector Cutoff Region

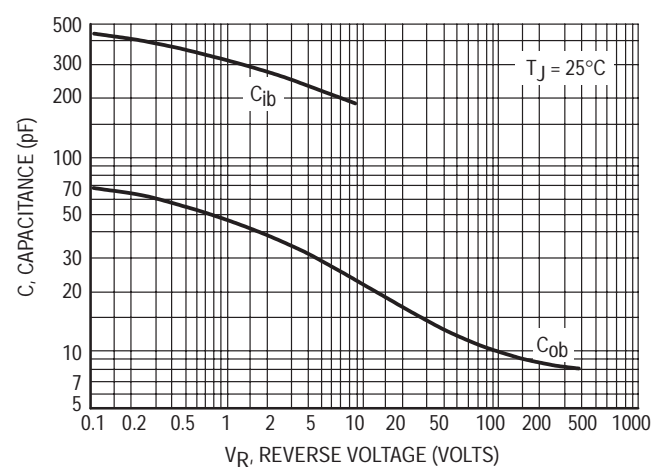


Figure 6. Capacitance

Table 1. Test Conditions for Dynamic Performance

REVERSE BIAS SAFE OPERATING AREA AND INDUCTIVE SWITCHING		RESISTIVE SWITCHING
TEST CIRCUITS	<p>DUTY CYCLE <math>\leq 10\%</math>  <math>t_r, t_f \leq 10 \text{ ns}</math></p> <p>NOTE  PW and <math>V_{CC}</math> Adjusted for Desired <math>I_C</math>  <math>R_B</math> Adjusted for Desired <math>I_{B1}</math></p>	<p>+125 V  <math>R_C</math>  TUT  SCOPE  <math>R_B</math>  D1  -4.0 V</p>
CIRCUIT VALUES	<p>Coil Data:  Ferroxcube Core #6656  Full Bobbin (~200 Turns) #20</p> <p>GAP for 30 mH/2 A  <math>L_{\text{coil}} = 50 \text{ mH}</math></p> <p><math>V_{CC} = 20 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_{\text{clamp}} = 300 \text{ Vdc}</math></p>	<p><math>V_{CC} = 125 \text{ V}</math>  <math>R_C = 125 \Omega</math>  D1 = 1N5820 or Equiv.  <math>R_B = 47 \Omega</math></p>
TEST WAVEFORMS	<p>OUTPUT WAVEFORMS</p> <p><math>t_1</math> Adjusted to Obtain <math>I_C</math>  <math>t_1 \approx \frac{L_{\text{coil}} (I_{Cpk})}{V_{CC}}</math></p> <p><math>t_2 \approx \frac{L_{\text{coil}} (I_{Cpk})}{V_{\text{clamp}}}</math></p> <p>Test Equipment  Scope—Tektronics 475 or Equivalent</p>	<p>+10.3 V  25 <math>\mu\text{s}</math>  0  -8.5 V</p> <p><math>t_r, t_f &lt; 10 \text{ ns}</math>  Duty Cycle = 1.0%  <math>R_B</math> and <math>R_C</math> adjusted for desired <math>I_B</math> and <math>I_C</math></p>

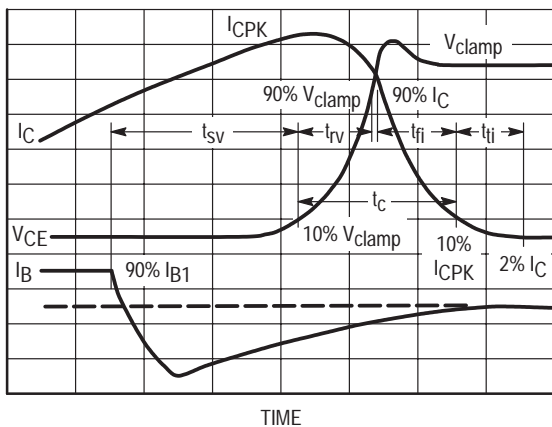


Figure 7. Inductive Switching Measurements

Table 2. Typical Inductive Switching Performance

$I_C$ AMP	$T_C$ °C	$t_{sv}$ $\mu\text{s}$	$t_{rv}$ $\mu\text{s}$	$t_{fi}$ $\mu\text{s}$	$t_{ti}$ $\mu\text{s}$	$t_c$ $\mu\text{s}$
0.5	25	1.3	0.23	0.30	0.35	0.30
	100	1.6	0.26	0.30	0.40	0.36
1	25	1.5	0.10	0.14	0.05	0.16
	100	1.7	0.13	0.26	0.06	0.29
1.5	25	1.8	0.07	0.10	0.05	0.16
	100	3	0.08	0.22	0.08	0.28

NOTE: All Data Recorded in the Inductive Switching Circuit in Table 1

SWITCHING TIMES NOTE

In resistive switching circuits, rise, fall, and storage times have been defined and apply to both current and voltage waveforms since they are in phase. However, for inductive loads which are common to SWITCHMODE power supplies and hammer drivers, current and voltage waveforms are not in phase. Therefore, separate measurements must be made on each waveform to determine the total switching time. For this reason, the following new terms have been defined.

- $t_{SV}$  = Voltage Storage Time, 90%  $I_{B1}$  to 10%  $V_{clamp}$
- $t_{rV}$  = Voltage Rise Time, 10–90%  $V_{clamp}$
- $t_{fi}$  = Current Fall Time, 90–10%  $I_C$
- $t_{ti}$  = Current Tail, 10–2%  $I_C$
- $t_c$  = Crossover Time, 10%  $V_{clamp}$  to 10%  $I_C$

An enlarged portion of the inductive switching waveforms is

shown in Figure 7 to aid in the visual identity of these terms.

For the designer, there is minimal switching loss during storage time and the predominant switching power losses occur during the crossover interval and can be obtained using the standard equation from AN-222:

$$P_{SWT} = 1/2 V_{CC} I_C (t_c) f$$

In general,  $t_{rV} + t_{fi} \approx t_c$ . However, at lower test currents this relationship may not be valid.

As is common with most switching transistors, resistive switching is specified at 25°C and has become a benchmark for designers. However, for designers of high frequency converter circuits, the user oriented specifications which make this a "SWITCHMODE" transistor are the inductive switching speeds ( $t_c$  and  $t_{SV}$ ) which are guaranteed at 100°C.

RESISTIVE SWITCHING PERFORMANCE

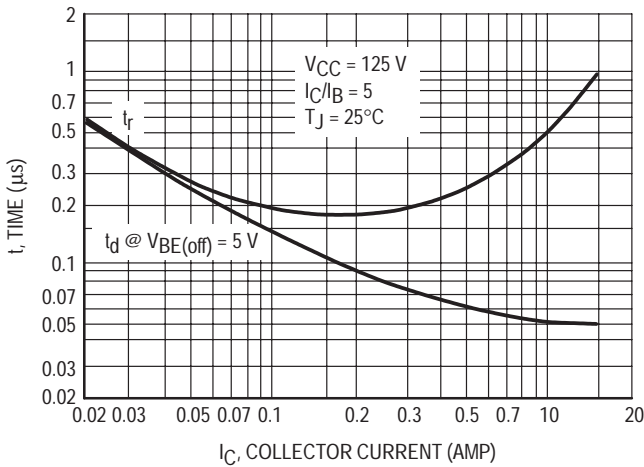


Figure 8. Turn-On Time

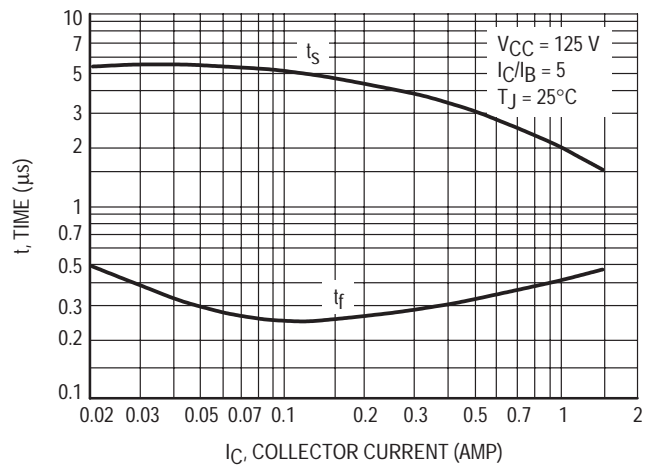


Figure 9. Turn-Off Time

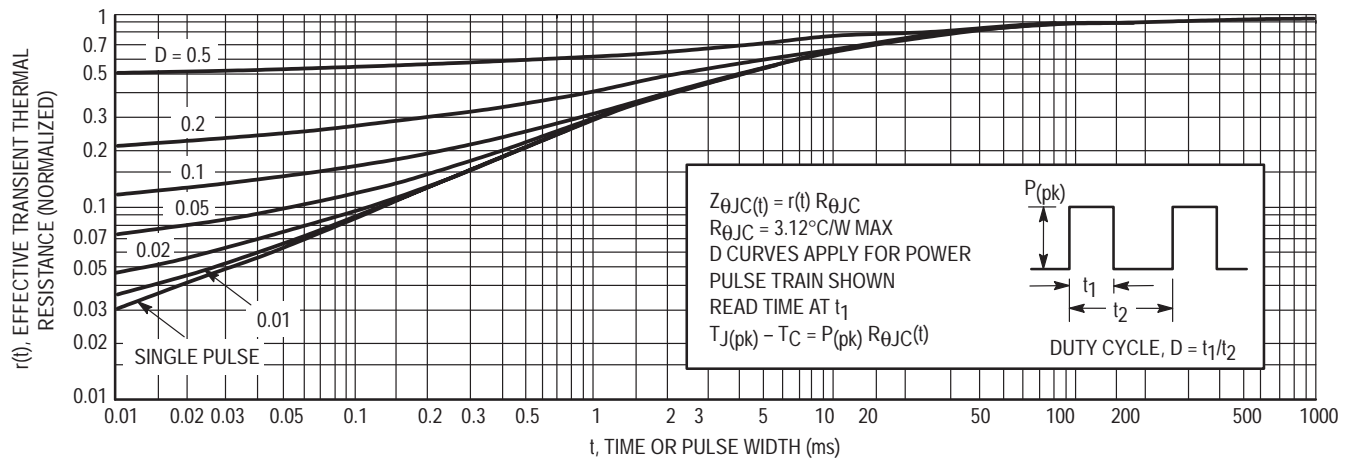


Figure 10. Thermal Response

## MJE13002 MJE13003

The Safe Operating Area figures shown in Figures 11 and 12 are specified ratings for these devices under the test conditions shown.

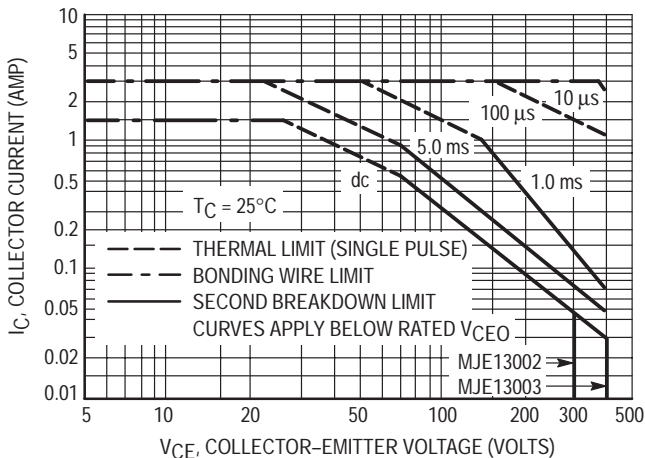


Figure 11. Active Region Safe Operating Area

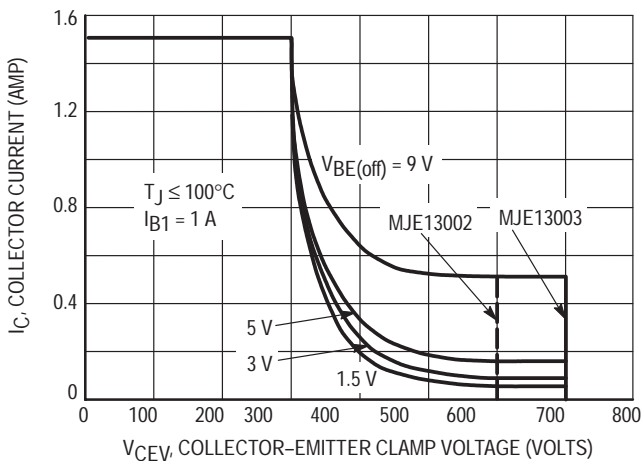


Figure 12. Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area

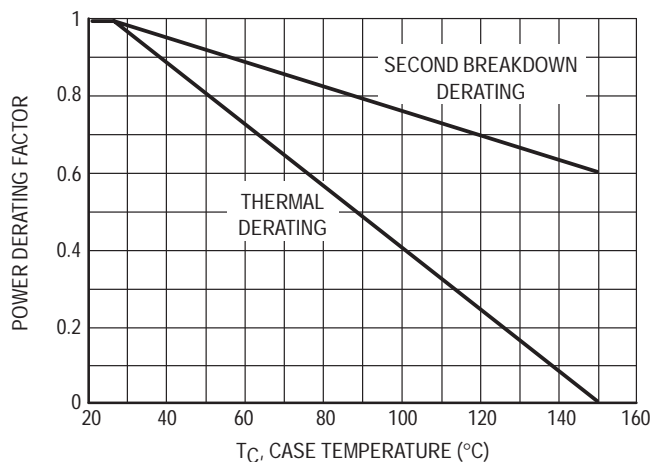


Figure 13. Forward Bias Power Derating

## SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION

### FORWARD BIAS

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 11 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C \geq 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 11 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 13.

$T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 10. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

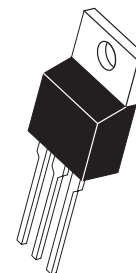
### REVERSE BIAS

For inductive loads, high voltage and high current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off, in most cases, with the base to emitter junction reverse biased. Under these conditions the collector voltage must be held to a safe level at or below a specific value of collector current. This can be accomplished by several means such as active clamping, RC snubbing, load line shaping, etc. The safe level for these devices is specified as Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area and represents the voltage-current conditions during reverse biased turn-off. This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode. Figure 12 gives RBSOA characteristics.

**MJE13005\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**4 AMPERE  
NPN SILICON  
POWER TRANSISTOR  
400 VOLTS  
75 WATTS**



**CASE 221A-06  
TO-220AB**

*Designer's™ Data Sheet*  
**SWITCHMODE Series**  
**NPN Silicon Power Transistors**

These devices are designed for high-voltage, high-speed power switching inductive circuits where fall time is critical. They are particularly suited for 115 and 220 V SWITCHMODE applications such as Switching Regulator's, Inverters, Motor Controls, Solenoid/Relay drivers and Deflection circuits.

**SPECIFICATION FEATURES:**

- $V_{CEO(sus)}$  400 V
- Reverse Bias SOA with Inductive Loads @  $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$
- Inductive Switching Matrix 2 to 4 Amp, 25 and  $100^\circ\text{C}$   
...  $t_C @ 3A, 100^\circ\text{C}$  is 180 ns (Typ)
- 700 V Blocking Capability
- SOA and Switching Applications Information.

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	400	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEV}$	700	Vdc
Emitter Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	9	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	4	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{CM}$	8	
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	2	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{BM}$	4	
Emitter Current — Continuous	$I_E$	6	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{EM}$	12	
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	2 16	Watts mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	75 600	Watts mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	62.5	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.67	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	275	$^\circ\text{C}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq 10\%$ .

**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

**Preferred** devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 3



# MJE13005

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>*OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mA, I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub>	400	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CEV</sub> = Rated Value, V <sub>BE(off)</sub> = 1.5 Vdc) (V <sub>CEV</sub> = Rated Value, V <sub>BE(off)</sub> = 1.5 Vdc, T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C)	I <sub>CEV</sub>	—	—	1 5	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current (V <sub>EB</sub> = 9 Vdc, I <sub>C</sub> = 0)	I <sub>EBO</sub>	—	—	1	mAdc

## SECOND BREAKDOWN

Second Breakdown Collector Current with base forward biased	I <sub>S/b</sub>			See Figure 11	
Clamped Inductive SOA with Base Reverse Biased	RBSOA			See Figure 12	

## \*ON CHARACTERISTICS

DC Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 1 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5 Vdc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 2 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5 Vdc)	h <sub>FE</sub>	10 8	— —	60 40	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 1 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0.2 Adc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 2 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0.5 Adc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 4 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 1 Adc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 2 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0.5 Adc, T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C)	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>	— — — —	— — — —	0.5 0.6 1 1	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 1 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0.2 Adc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 2 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0.5 Adc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 2 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0.5 Adc, T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C)	V <sub>BE(sat)</sub>	— — —	— — —	1.2 1.6 1.5	Vdc

## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product (I <sub>C</sub> = 500 mAdc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 10 Vdc, f = 1 MHz)	f <sub>T</sub>	4	—	—	MHz
Output Capacitance (V <sub>CB</sub> = 10 Vdc, I <sub>E</sub> = 0, f = 0.1 MHz)	C <sub>ob</sub>	—	65	—	pF

## SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

Resistive Load (Table 2)						
Delay Time	(V <sub>CC</sub> = 125 Vdc, I <sub>C</sub> = 2 A, I <sub>B1</sub> = I <sub>B2</sub> = 0.4 A, t <sub>p</sub> = 25 μs, Duty Cycle ≤ 1%)	t <sub>d</sub>	—	0.025	0.1	μs
Rise Time		t <sub>r</sub>	—	0.3	0.7	μs
Storage Time		t <sub>s</sub>	—	1.7	4	μs
Fall Time		t <sub>f</sub>	—	0.4	0.9	μs
Inductive Load, Clamped (Table 2, Figure 13)						
Voltage Storage Time	(I <sub>C</sub> = 2 A, V <sub>clamp</sub> = 300 Vdc, I <sub>B1</sub> = 0.4 A, V <sub>BE(off)</sub> = 5 Vdc, T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C)	t <sub>sv</sub>	—	0.9	4	μs
Crossover Time		t <sub>c</sub>	—	0.32	0.9	μs
Fall Time		t <sub>fi</sub>	—	0.16	—	μs

\*Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300 μs, Duty Cycle = 2%.

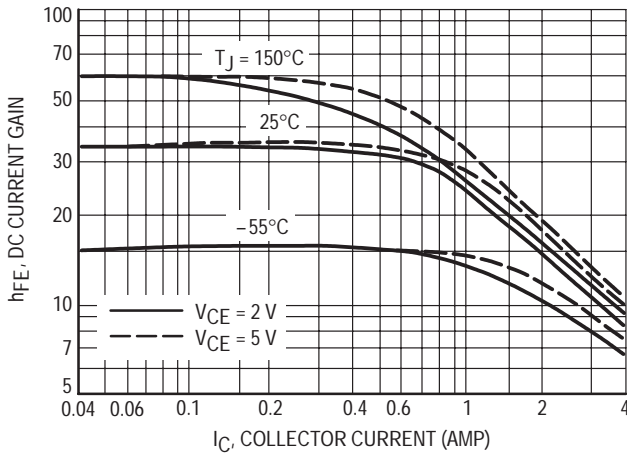


Figure 1. DC Current Gain

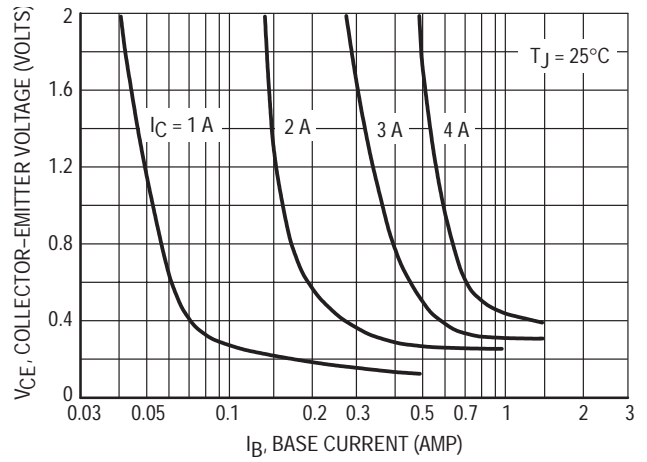


Figure 2. Collector Saturation Region

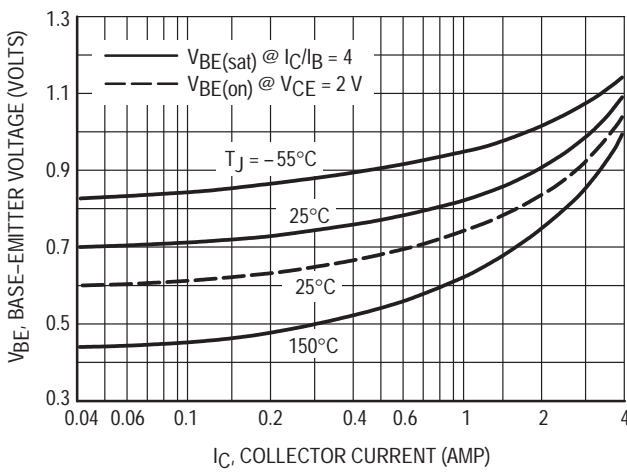


Figure 3. Base-Emitter Voltage

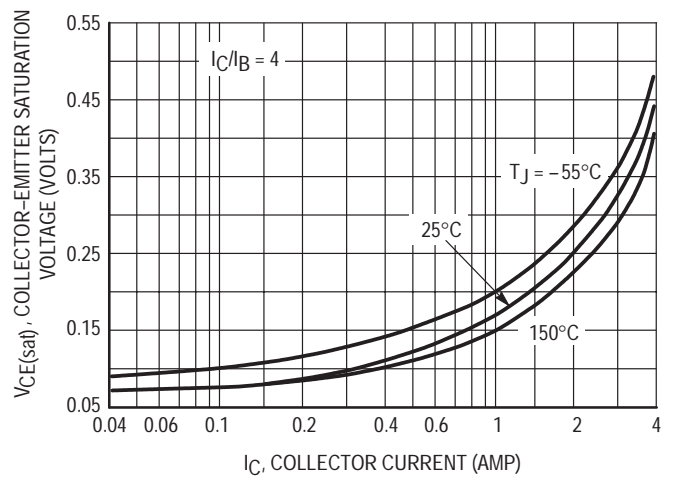


Figure 4. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

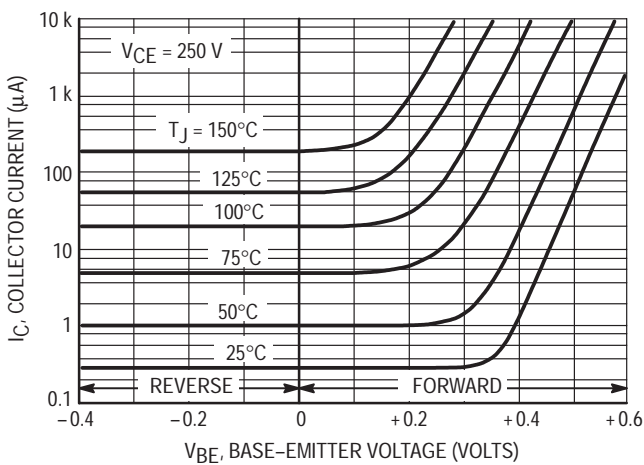


Figure 5. Collector Cutoff Region

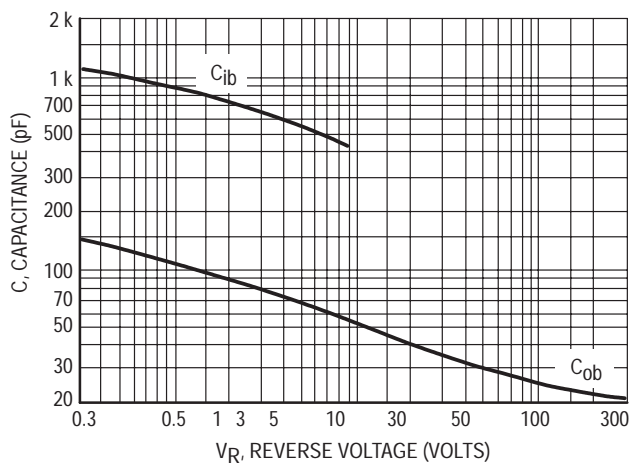


Figure 6. Capacitance

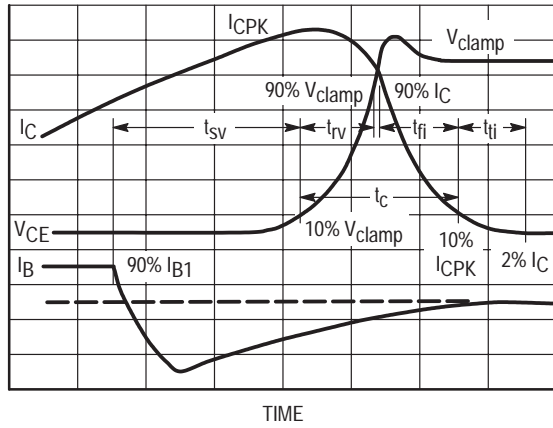


Figure 7. Inductive Switching Measurements

Table 1. Typical Inductive Switching Performance

IC AMP	TC °C	tsv ns	trv ns	tft ns	ttj ns	tc ns
2	25	600	70	100	80	180
	100	900	110	240	130	320
3	25	650	60	140	60	200
	100	950	100	330	100	350
4	25	550	70	160	100	220
	100	850	110	350	160	390

NOTE: All Data recorded in the inductive Switching Circuit In Table 2.

SWITCHING TIMES NOTE

In resistive switching circuits, rise, fall, and storage times have been defined and apply to both current and voltage waveforms since they are in phase. However, for inductive loads which are common to SWITCHMODE power supplies and hammer drivers, current and voltage waveforms are not in phase. Therefore, separate measurements must be made on each waveform to determine the total switching time. For this reason, the following new terms have been defined.

- tsv = Voltage Storage Time, 90% IB1 to 10% Vclamp
- trv = Voltage Rise Time, 10–90% Vclamp
- tft = Current Fall Time, 90–10% IC
- ttj = Current Tail, 10–2% IC
- tc = Crossover Time, 10% Vclamp to 10% IC

An enlarged portion of the inductive switching waveforms is shown in Figure 7 to aid in the visual identity of these terms.

For the designer, there is minimal switching loss during storage time and the predominant switching power losses occur during the crossover interval and can be obtained using the standard equation from AN-222:

$$PSWT = 1/2 VCCIC(tc)f$$

In general, trv + tft ≈ tc. However, at lower test currents this relationship may not be valid.

As is common with most switching transistors, resistive switching is specified at 25°C and has become a benchmark for designers. However, for designers of high frequency converter circuits, the user oriented specifications which make this a "SWITCHMODE" transistor are the inductive switching speeds (tc and tsv) which are guaranteed at 100°C.

RESISTIVE SWITCHING PERFORMANCE

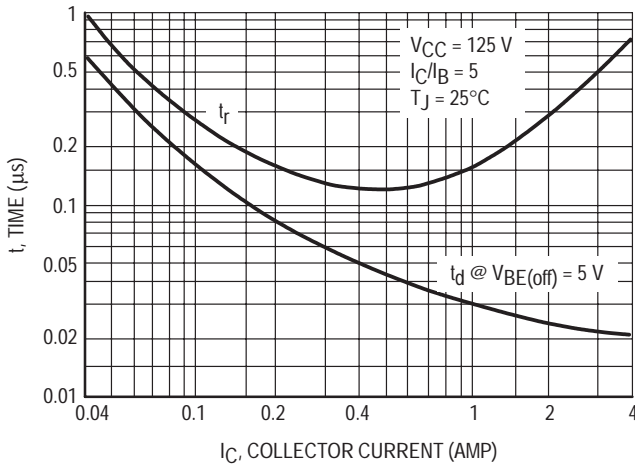


Figure 8. Turn-On Time

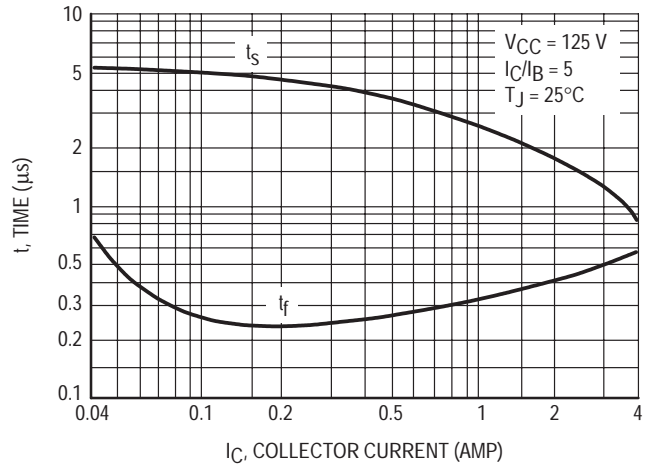


Figure 9. Turn-Off Time

Table 2. Test Conditions for Dynamic Performance

REVERSE BIAS SAFE OPERATING AREA AND INDUCTIVE SWITCHING		RESISTIVE SWITCHING
TEST CIRCUITS	<p>DUTY CYCLE <math>\leq 10\%</math> <math>t_r, t_f \leq 10</math> ns</p> <p>NOTE PW and <math>V_{CC}</math> Adjusted for Desired <math>I_C</math> <math>R_B</math> Adjusted for Desired <math>I_{B1}</math></p>	<p>+125 V <math>R_C</math> SCOPE TUT D1 -4.0 V</p> <p>*SELECTED FOR <math>\geq 1</math> kV</p>
CIRCUIT VALUES	<p>Coil Data: Ferroxcube Core #6656 Full Bobbin (~16 Turns) #16</p> <p>GAP for 200 <math>\mu</math>H/20 A <math>L_{coil} = 200</math> <math>\mu</math>H</p> <p><math>V_{CC} = 20</math> V <math>V_{clamp} = 300</math> Vdc</p>	<p><math>V_{CC} = 125</math> V <math>R_C = 62</math> <math>\Omega</math> D1 = 1N5820 or Equiv. <math>R_B = 22</math> <math>\Omega</math></p>
TEST WAVEFORMS	<p>OUTPUT WAVEFORMS</p> <p><math>t_1</math> ADJUSTED TO OBTAIN <math>I_C</math> <math>t_1 \approx \frac{L_{coil} (I_{Cpk})}{V_{CC}}</math></p> <p><math>t_2 \approx \frac{L_{coil} (I_{Cpk})}{V_{clamp}}</math></p> <p>Test Equipment Scope-Tektronics 475 or Equivalent</p>	<p><math>t_r, t_f &lt; 10</math> ns Duty Cycle = 1.0% <math>R_B</math> and <math>R_C</math> adjusted for desired <math>I_B</math> and <math>I_C</math></p>

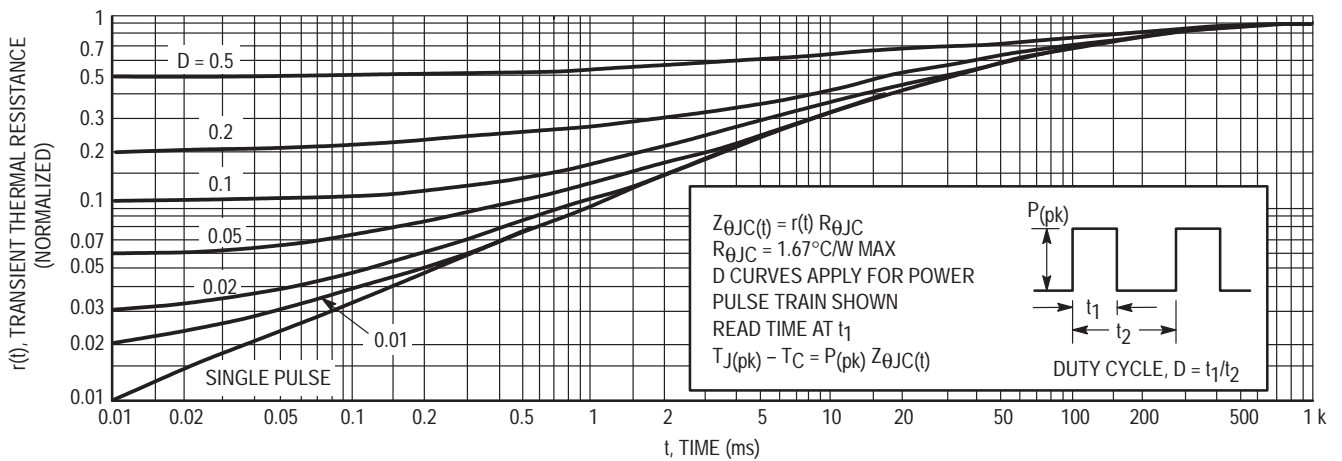


Figure 10. Typical Thermal Response [ $Z_{\theta JC}(t)$ ]

# MJE13005

The Safe Operating Area Figures 11 and 12 are specified ratings for these devices under the test conditions shown.

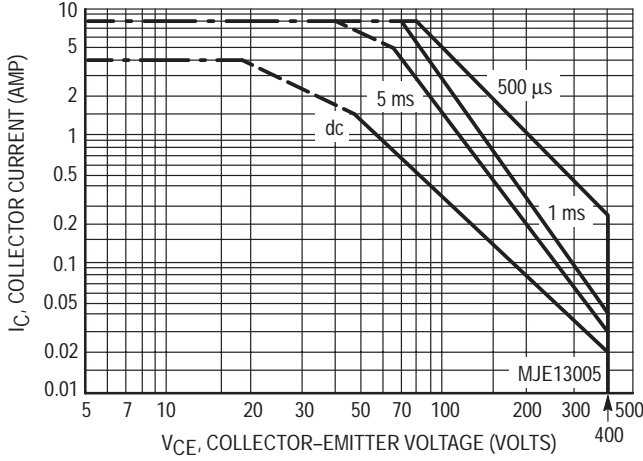


Figure 11. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

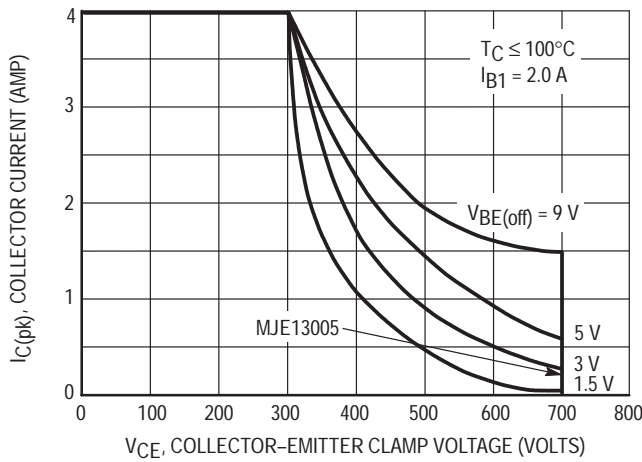


Figure 12. Reverse Bias Switching Safe Operating Area

## SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION

### FORWARD BIAS

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 11 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C \geq 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 11 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 13.

$T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 10. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

### REVERSE BIAS

For inductive loads, high voltage and high current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off, in most cases, with the base to emitter junction reverse biased. Under these conditions the collector voltage must be held to a safe level at or below a specific value of collector current. This can be accomplished by several means such as active clamping, RC snubbing, load line shaping, etc. The safe level for these devices is specified as Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area and represents the voltage-current conditions during reverse biased turn-off. This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode. Figure 12 gives the complete RBSOA characteristics.

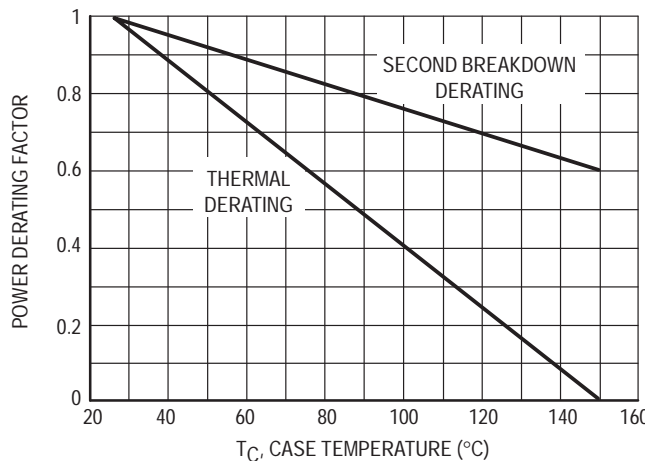


Figure 13. Forward Bias Power Derating

*Designer's Data Sheet*

**SWITCHMODE™**

**NPN Bipolar Power Transistor  
For Switching Power Supply Applications**

The MJE/MJF13007 is designed for high-voltage, high-speed power switching inductive circuits where fall time is critical. It is particularly suited for 115 and 220 V switchmode applications such as Switching Regulators, Inverters, Motor Controls, Solenoid/Relay drivers and Deflection circuits.

- $V_{CEO(sus)}$  400 V
- Reverse Bias SOA with Inductive Loads @  $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$
- 700 V Blocking Capability
- SOA and Switching Applications Information
- Two Package Choices: Standard TO-220 or Isolated TO-220
- MJF13007 is UL Recognized to 3500  $V_{RMS}$ , File #E69369

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	MJE13007	MJF13007	Unit
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	400		Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$V_{CES}$	700		Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	9.0		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	8.0		Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{CM}$	16		
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	4.0		Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{BM}$	8.0		
Emitter Current — Continuous	$I_E$	12		Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{EM}$	24		
RMS Isolation Voltage (for 1 sec, R.H. < 30%, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ) Test No. 1 Per Fig. 15 Test No. 2 Per Fig. 16 Test No. 3 Per Fig. 17 Proper strike and creepage distance must be provided	$V_{ISOL}$	—	4500 3500 1500	V
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	80 0.64	40* 0.32	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Temperature	$T_J, T_{stg}$	- 65 to 150		$^\circ\text{C}$

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Thermal Resistance — Junction to Case — Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JC}$ $R_{\theta JA}$	1.56 62.5	3.12 62.5	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	260		$^\circ\text{C}$

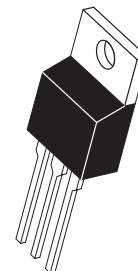
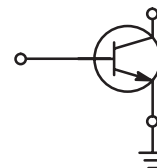
(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5.0 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq 10\%$ .

\*Measurement made with thermocouple contacting the bottom insulated mountign surface of the package (in a location beneath the die), the device mounted on a heatsink with thermal grease applied at a mounting torque of 6 to 8•lbs.

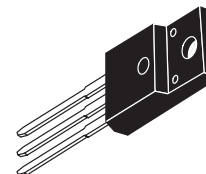
**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

**MJE13007  
MJF13007**

**POWER TRANSISTOR  
8.0 AMPERES  
400 VOLTS  
80/40 WATTS**



**CASE 221A-06  
TO-220AB  
MJE13007**



**CASE 221D-02  
ISOLATED TO-220 TYPE  
UL RECOGNIZED  
MJF13007**

# MJE13007 MJF13007

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>*OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 10\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CE(sus)}$	400	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 700\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 700\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CES}$	— —	— —	0.1 1.0	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 9.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	—	100	$\mu\text{Adc}$

## SECOND BREAKDOWN

Second Breakdown Collector Current with Base Forward Biased	$I_{S/b}$	See Figure 6			
Clamped Inductive SOA with Base Reverse Biased	—	See Figure 7			

## \*ON CHARACTERISTICS

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	8.0 5.0	— —	40 30	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 8.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— — — —	— — — —	1.0 2.0 3.0 3.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	— — —	— — —	1.2 1.6 1.5	Vdc

## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 500\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	4.0	14	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 0.1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	80	—	pF
Collector to Heatsink Capacitance, MJF13007	$C_{C-hs}$	—	3.0	—	pF

## SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

Resistive Load (Table 1)							
Delay Time	$(V_{CC} = 125\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 5.0\text{ A}$ , $I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 1.0\text{ A}$ , $t_p = 25\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle $\leq 1.0\%$ )	$t_d$	—	0.025	0.1	$\mu\text{s}$	
Rise Time		$t_r$	—	0.5	1.5		
Storage Time		$t_s$	—	1.8	3.0		
Fall Time		$t_f$	—	0.23	0.7		
Inductive Load, Clamped (Table 1)							
Voltage Storage Time	$V_{CC} = 15\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 5.0\text{ A}$ $V_{clamp} = 300\text{ Vdc}$	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{sv}$	— —	1.2 1.6	2.0 3.0	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time	$I_{B(on)} = 1.0\text{ A}$ , $I_{B(off)} = 2.5\text{ A}$ $L_C = 200\text{ }\mu\text{H}$	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$	$t_c$	— —	0.15 0.21	0.30 0.50	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time		$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{fi}$	— —	0.04 0.10	0.12 0.20	$\mu\text{s}$

\* Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .

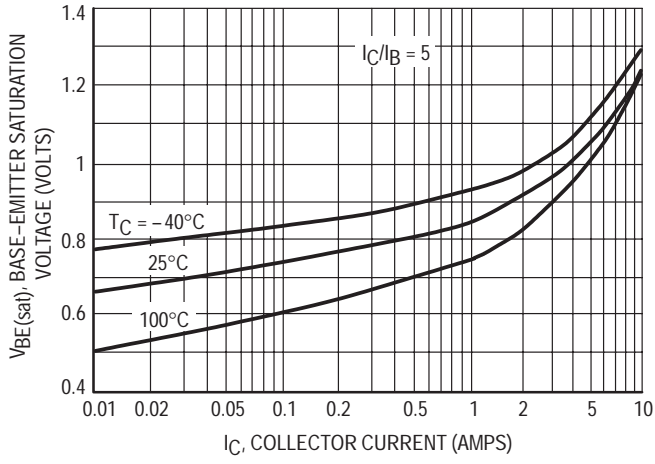


Figure 1. Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage

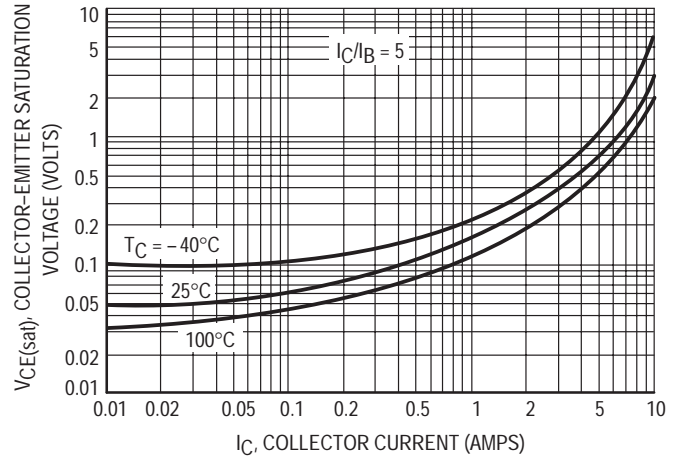


Figure 2. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

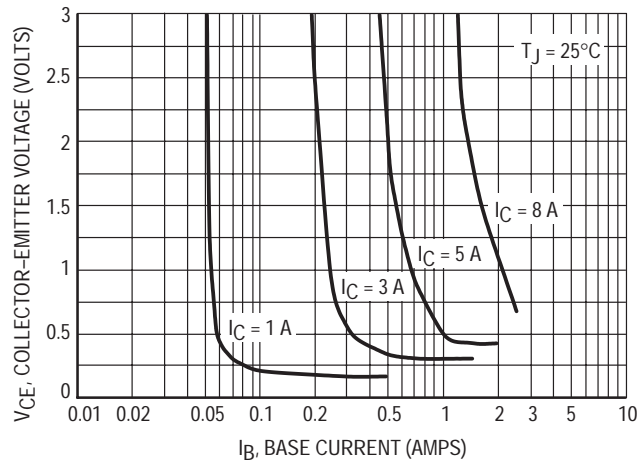


Figure 3. Collector Saturation Region

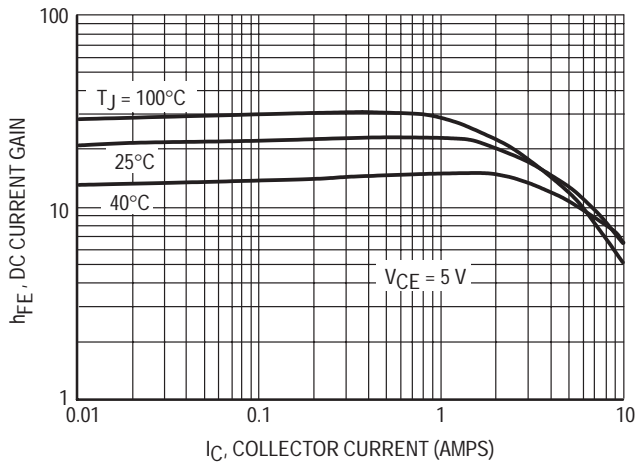


Figure 4. DC Current Gain

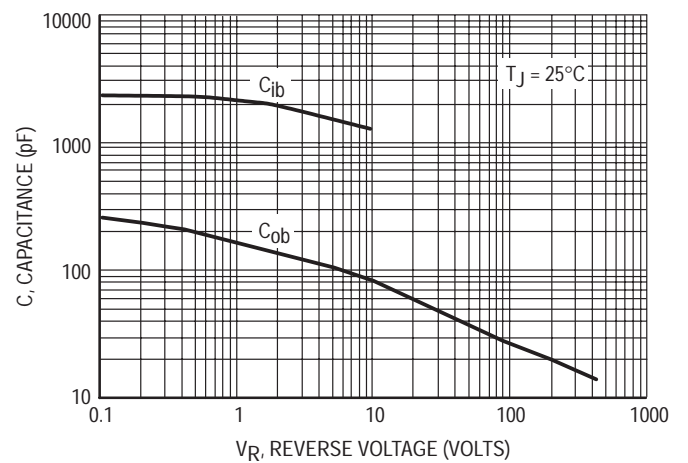


Figure 5. Capacitance



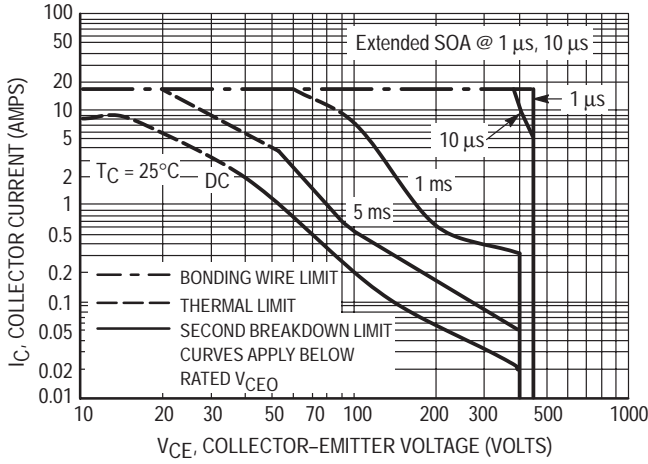


Figure 6. Maximum Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

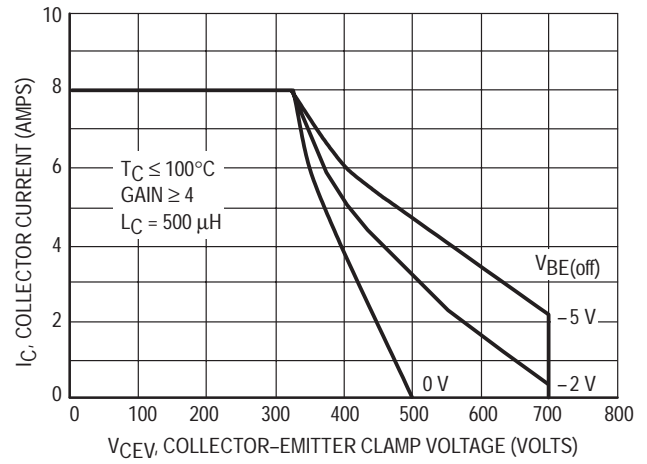


Figure 7. Maximum Reverse Bias Switching Safe Operating Area

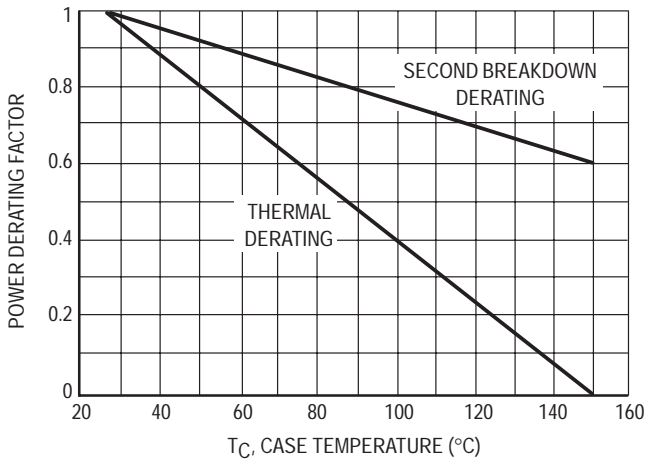


Figure 8. Forward Bias Power Derating

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 6 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C \geq 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 6 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 8.

At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

Use of reverse biased safe operating area data (Figure 7) is discussed in the applications information section.

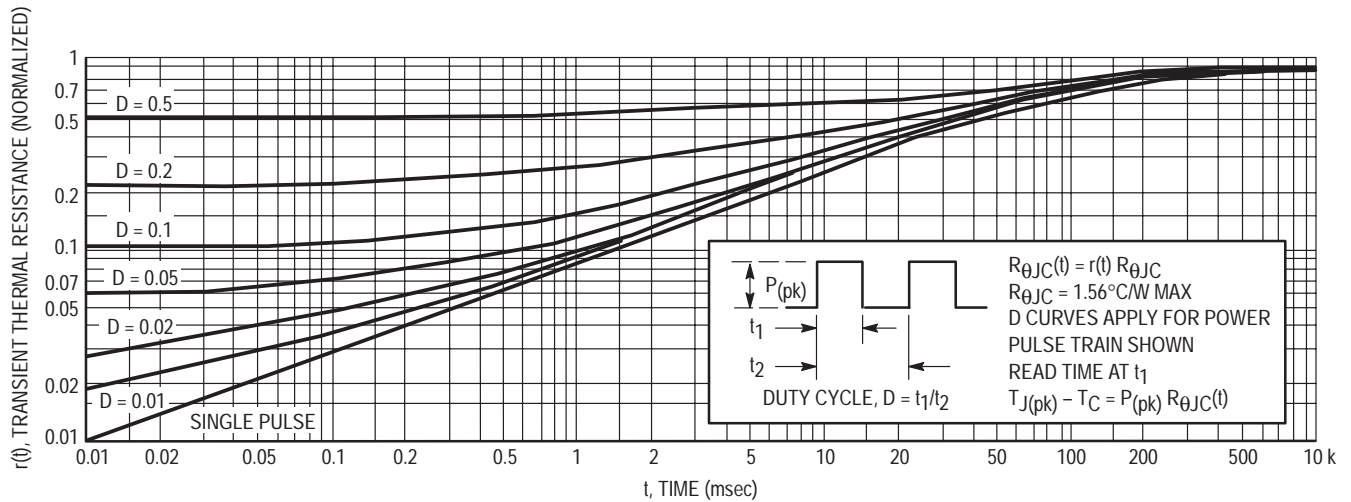


Figure 9. Typical Thermal Response for MJE13007

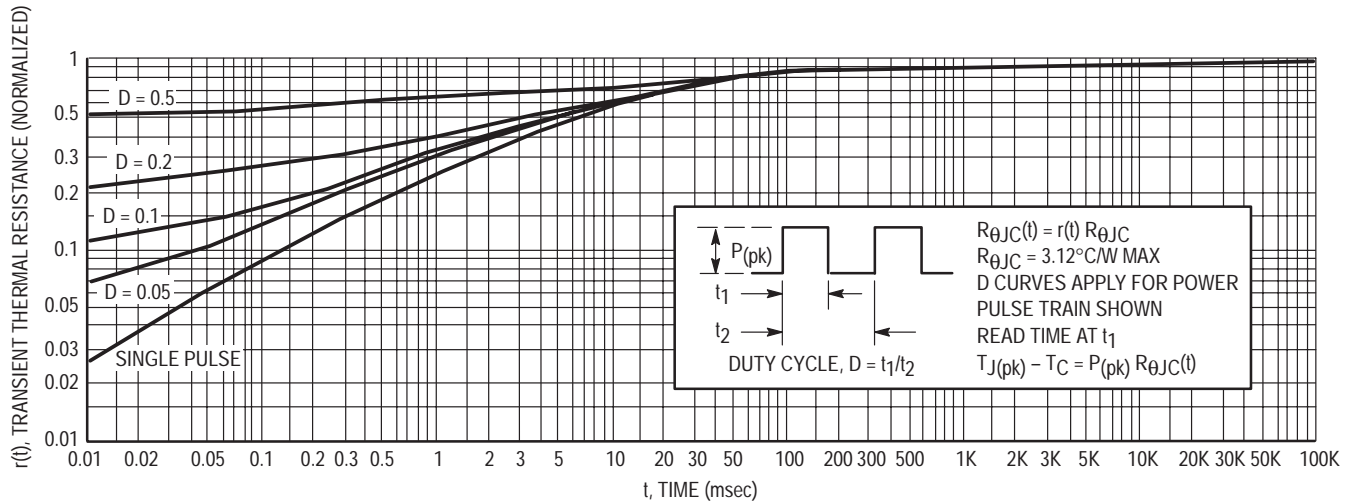


Figure 10. Typical Thermal Response for MJF13007

## SPECIFICATION INFORMATION FOR SWITCHMODE APPLICATIONS

### INTRODUCTION

The primary considerations when selecting a power transistor for SWITCHMODE applications are voltage and current ratings, switching speed, and energy handling capability. In this section, these specifications will be discussed and related to the circuit examples illustrated in Table 2.(1)

### VOLTAGE REQUIREMENTS

Both blocking voltage and sustaining voltage are important in SWITCHMODE applications.

Circuits B and C in Table 2 illustrate applications that require high blocking voltage capability. In both circuits the switching transistor is subjected to voltages substantially higher than  $V_{CC}$  after the device is completely off (see load line diagrams at  $I_C = I_{leakage} \approx 0$  in Table 2). The blocking capability at this point depends on the base to emitter conditions and the device junction temperature. Since the highest device capability occurs when the base to emitter junction is reverse biased ( $V_{CEV}$ ), this is the recommended and specified use condition. Maximum  $I_{CEV}$  at rated  $V_{CEV}$  is specified at a relatively low reverse bias (1.5 Volts) both at

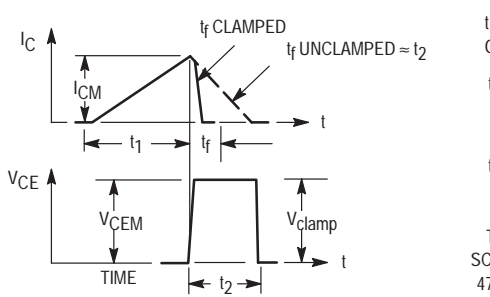
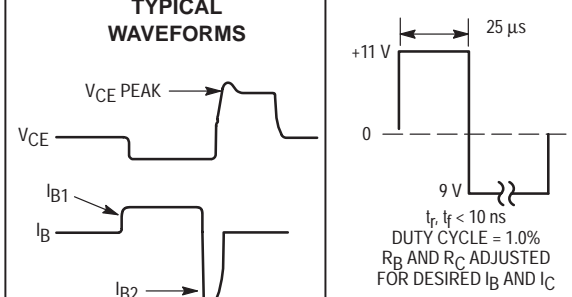
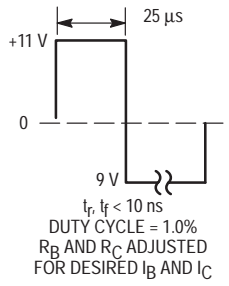
25°C and 100°C. Increasing the reverse bias will give some improvement in device blocking capability.

The sustaining or active region voltage requirements in switching applications occur during turn-on and turn-off. If the load contains a significant capacitive component, high current and voltage can exist simultaneously during turn-on and the pulsed forward bias SOA curves (Figure 6) are the proper design limits.

For inductive loads, high voltage and current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off, in most cases, with the base to emitter junction reverse biased. Under these conditions the collector voltage must be held to a safe level at or below a specific value of collector current. This can be accomplished by several means such as active clamping, RC snubbing, load line shaping, etc. The safe level for these devices is specified as a Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area (Figure 7) which represents voltage-current conditions that can be sustained during reverse biased turn-off. This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode.

(1) For detailed information on specific switching applications, see Motorola Application Note AN719, AN873, AN875, AN951.

Table 1. Test Conditions For Dynamic Performance

TEST CIRCUITS	REVERSE BIAS SAFE OPERATING AREA AND INDUCTIVE SWITCHING	RESISTIVE SWITCHING						
CIRCUIT VALUES	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><math>V_{(BR)CEO(sus)}</math></th> <th>Inductive Switching</th> <th>RBSOA</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>                     L = 10 mH  <math>R_{B2} = 8</math>  <math>V_{CC} = 20</math> Volts  <math>I_C(pk) = 100</math> mA                 </td> <td>                     L = 200 mH  <math>R_{B2} = 0</math>  <math>V_{CC} = 15</math> Volts  <math>R_{B1}</math> selected for desired <math>I_{B1}</math> </td> <td>                     L = 500 mH  <math>R_{B2} = 0</math>  <math>V_{CC} = 15</math> Volts  <math>R_{B1}</math> selected for desired <math>I_{B1}</math> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	$V_{(BR)CEO(sus)}$	Inductive Switching	RBSOA	L = 10 mH $R_{B2} = 8$ $V_{CC} = 20$ Volts $I_C(pk) = 100$ mA	L = 200 mH $R_{B2} = 0$ $V_{CC} = 15$ Volts $R_{B1}$ selected for desired $I_{B1}$	L = 500 mH $R_{B2} = 0$ $V_{CC} = 15$ Volts $R_{B1}$ selected for desired $I_{B1}$	$V_{CC} = 125$ V $R_C = 25 \Omega$ $D1 = 1N5820$ OR EQUIV.
$V_{(BR)CEO(sus)}$	Inductive Switching	RBSOA						
L = 10 mH $R_{B2} = 8$ $V_{CC} = 20$ Volts $I_C(pk) = 100$ mA	L = 200 mH $R_{B2} = 0$ $V_{CC} = 15$ Volts $R_{B1}$ selected for desired $I_{B1}$	L = 500 mH $R_{B2} = 0$ $V_{CC} = 15$ Volts $R_{B1}$ selected for desired $I_{B1}$						
TEST WAVEFORMS	 <p> <math>t_1</math> ADJUSTED TO OBTAIN <math>I_C</math>  <math>t_1 \approx \frac{L_{coil} (I_{CM})}{V_{CC}}</math>  <math>t_2 \approx \frac{L_{coil} (I_{CM})}{V_{clamp}}</math>                      TEST EQUIPMENT                      SCOPE — TEKTRONIX                      475 OR EQUIVALENT                 </p>	<p><b>TYPICAL WAVEFORMS</b></p> 	 <p> <math>t_f, t_r &lt; 10</math> ns                      DUTY CYCLE = 1.0%  <math>R_B</math> AND <math>R_C</math> ADJUSTED FOR DESIRED <math>I_B</math> AND <math>I_C</math> </p>					

**VOLTAGE REQUIREMENTS (continued)**

In the four application examples (Table 2) load lines are shown in relation to the pulsed forward and reverse biased SOA curves.

In circuits A and D, inductive reactance is clamped by the diodes shown. In circuits B and C the voltage is clamped by the output rectifiers, however, the voltage induced in the primary leakage inductance is not clamped by these diodes and could be large enough to destroy the device. A snubber network or an additional clamp may be required to keep the turn-off load line within the Reverse Bias SOA curve.

Load lines that fall within the pulsed forward biased SOA curve during turn-on and within the reverse bias SOA curve during turn-off are considered safe, with the following assumptions:

- (1) The device thermal limitations are not exceeded.
- (2) The turn-on time does not exceed 10  $\mu$ s (see standard pulsed forward SOA curves in Figure 6).
- (3) The base drive conditions are within the specified limits shown on the Reverse Bias SOA curve (Figure 7).

**CURRENT REQUIREMENTS**

An efficient switching transistor must operate at the required current level with good fall time, high energy handling

capability and low saturation voltage. On this data sheet, these parameters have been specified at 5.0 amperes which represents typical design conditions for these devices. The current drive requirements are usually dictated by the  $V_{CE(sat)}$  specification because the maximum saturation voltage is specified at a forced gain condition which must be duplicated or exceeded in the application to control the saturation voltage.

**SWITCHING REQUIREMENTS**

In many switching applications, a major portion of the transistor power dissipation occurs during the fall time ( $t_{f1}$ ). For this reason considerable effort is usually devoted to reducing the fall time. The recommended way to accomplish this is to reverse bias the base-emitter junction during turn-off. The reverse biased switching characteristics for inductive loads are shown in Figures 13 and 14 and resistive loads in Figures 11 and 12. Usually the inductive load components will be the dominant factor in SWITCHMODE applications and the inductive switching data will more closely represent the device performance in actual application. The inductive switching characteristics are derived from the same circuit used to specify the reverse biased SOA curves, (see Table 1) providing correlation between test procedures and actual use conditions.

**SWITCHING TIME NOTES**

In resistive switching circuits, rise, fall, and storage times have been defined and apply to both current and voltage waveforms since they are in phase. However, for inductive loads which are common to SWITCHMODE power supplies and any coil driver, current and voltage waveforms are not in phase. Therefore, separate measurements must be made on each waveform to determine the total switching time. For this reason, the following new terms have been defined.

- $t_{SV}$  = Voltage Storage Time, 90%  $I_{B1}$  to 10%  $V_{clamp}$
- $t_{RV}$  = Voltage Rise Time, 10–90%  $V_{clamp}$
- $t_{fi}$  = Current Fall Time, 90–10%  $I_C$
- $t_{ti}$  = Current Tail, 10–2%  $I_C$
- $t_C$  = Crossover Time, 10%  $V_{clamp}$  to 10%  $I_C$

An enlarged portion of the turn-off waveforms is shown in Figure 13 to aid in the visual identity of these terms. For the designer, there is minimal switching loss during storage time and the predominant switching power losses occur during the crossover interval and can be obtained using the standard equation from AN222A:

$$P_{SWT} = 1/2 V_{CC} I_C (t_C) f$$

Typical inductive switching times are shown in Figure 14. In general,  $t_{RV} + t_{fi} \cong t_C$ . However, at lower test currents this relationship may not be valid.

As is common with most switching transistors, resistive switching is specified at 25°C and has become a benchmark for designers. However, for designers of high frequency converter circuits, the user oriented specifications which make this a "SWITCHMODE" transistor are the inductive switching speeds ( $t_C$  and  $t_{SV}$ ) which are guaranteed at 100°C.

**SWITCHING PERFORMANCE**

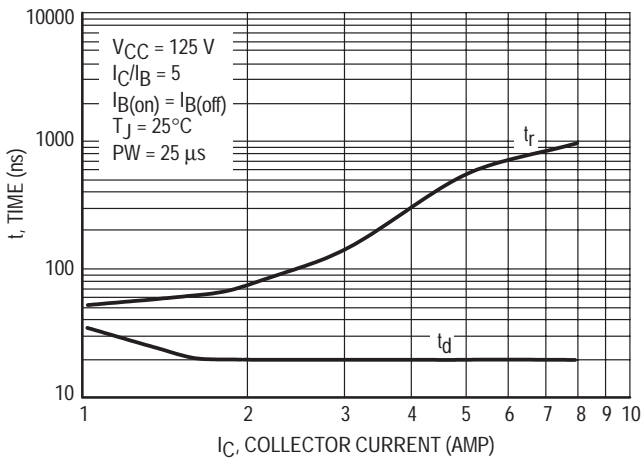


Figure 11. Turn-On Time (Resistive Load)

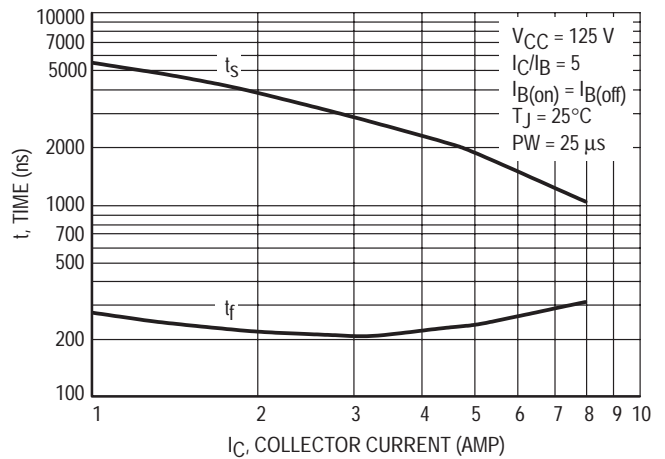


Figure 12. Turn-Off Time (Resistive Load)

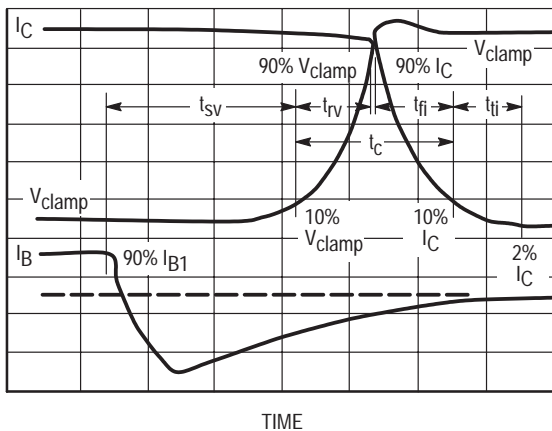


Figure 13. Inductive Switching Measurements

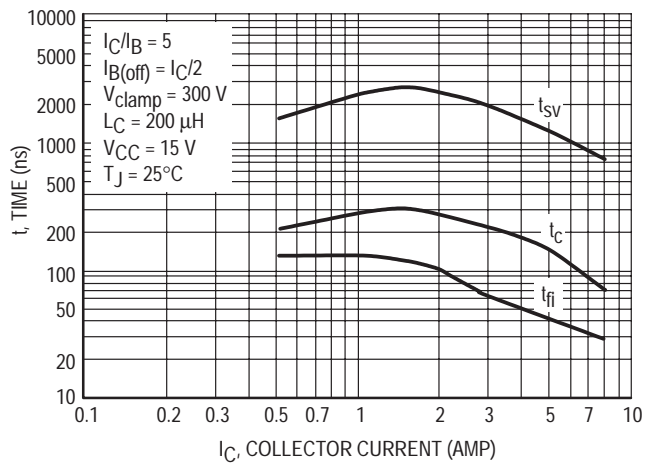
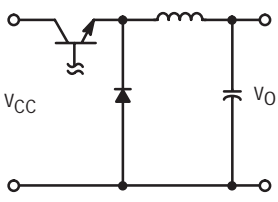
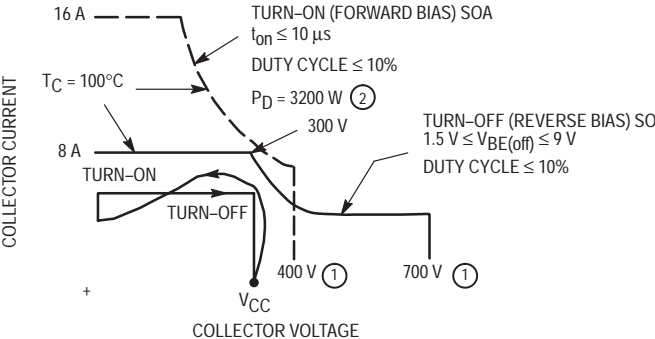
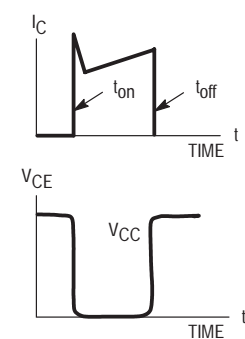
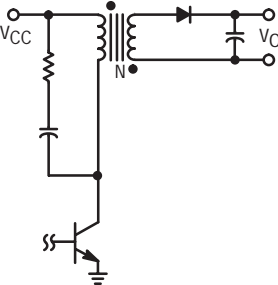
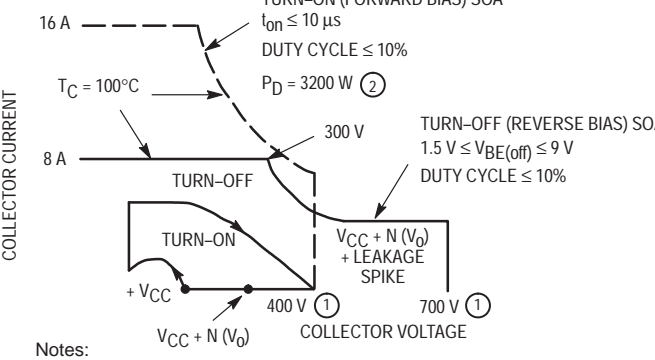
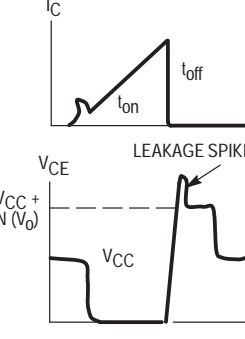
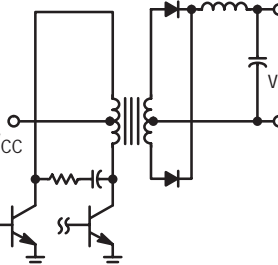
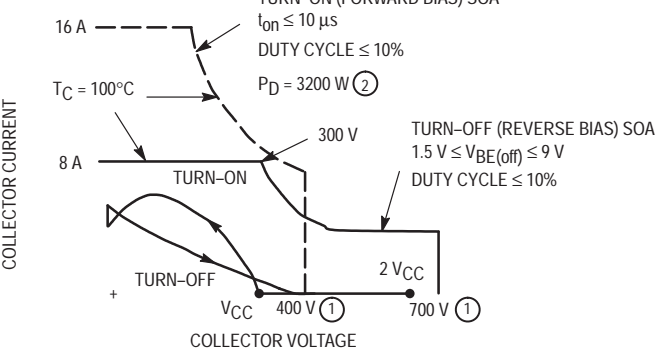
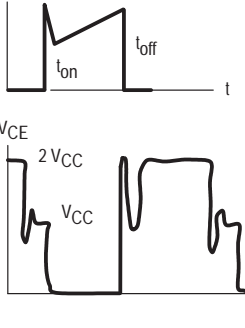
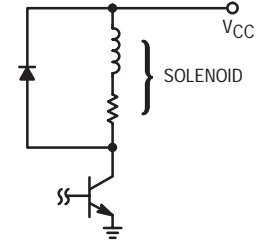
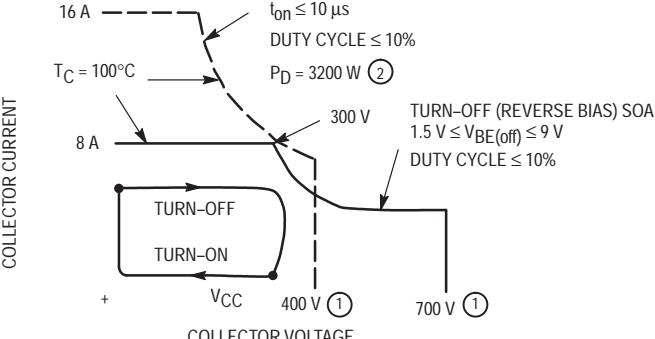
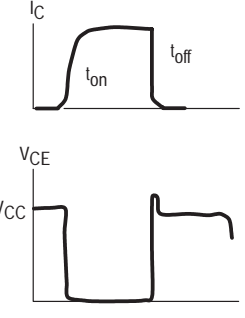
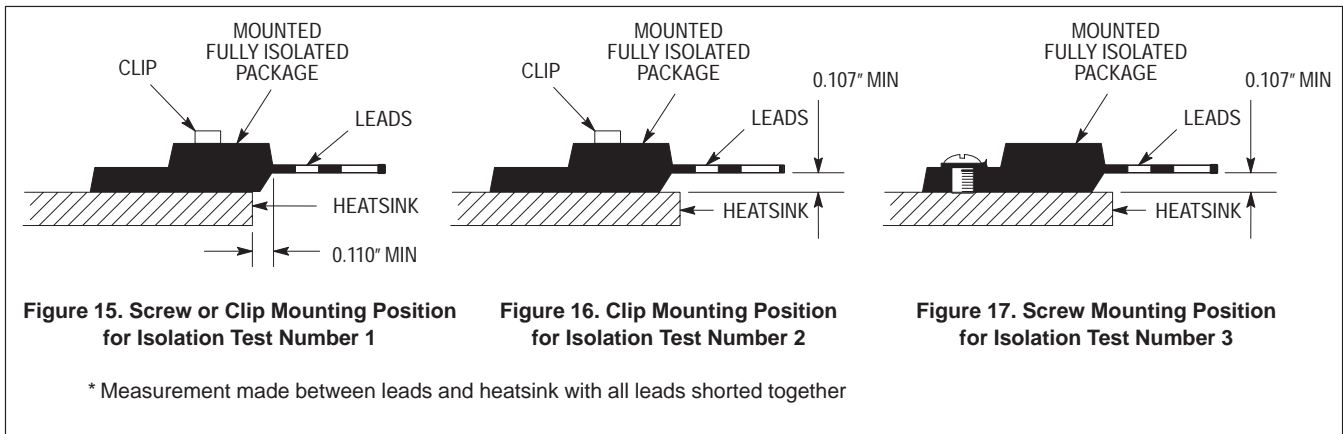


Figure 14. Typical Inductive Switching Times

Table 2. Applications Examples of Switching Circuits

CIRCUIT	LOAD LINE DIAGRAMS	TIME DIAGRAMS
<p><b>A</b></p> <p><b>SERIES SWITCHING REGULATOR</b></p> 	 <p>Notes:  <sup>①</sup> See AN569 for Pulse Power Derating Procedure.</p>	
<p><b>B</b></p> <p><b>FLYBACK INVERTER</b></p> 	 <p>Notes:  <sup>①</sup> See AN569 for Pulse Power Derating Procedure.</p>	
<p><b>C</b></p> <p><b>PUSH-PULL INVERTER/CONVERTER</b></p> 	 <p>Notes:  <sup>①</sup> See AN569 for Pulse Power Derating Procedure.</p>	
<p><b>D</b></p> <p><b>SOLENOID DRIVER</b></p> 	 <p>Notes:  <sup>①</sup> See AN569 for Pulse Power Derating Procedure.</p>	

TEST CONDITIONS FOR ISOLATION TESTS\*



MOUNTING INFORMATION

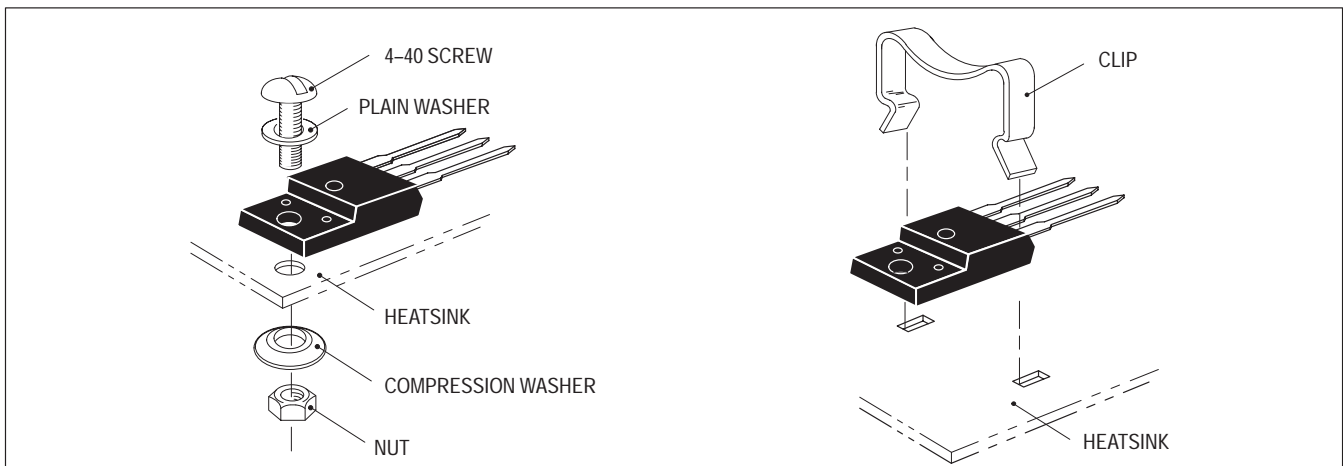


Figure 18. Typical Mounting Techniques for Isolated Package

Laboratory tests on a limited number of samples indicate, when using the screw and compression washer mounting technique, a screw torque of 6 to 8 in · lbs is sufficient to provide maximum power dissipation capability. The compression washer helps to maintain a constant pressure on the package over time and during large temperature excursions.

Destructive laboratory tests show that using a hex head 4-40 screw, without washers, and applying a torque in excess of 20 in · lbs will cause the plastic to crack around the mounting hole, resulting in a loss of isolation capability.

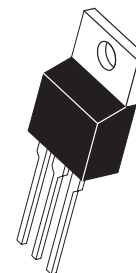
Additional tests on slotted 4-40 screws indicate that the screw slot fails between 15 to 20 in · lbs without adversely affecting the package. However, in order to positively ensure the package integrity of the fully isolated device, Motorola does not recommend exceeding 10 in · lbs of mounting torque under any mounting conditions.

\*\* For more information about mounting power semiconductors see Application Note AN1040.

**MJE13009\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**12 AMPERE  
NPN SILICON  
POWER TRANSISTOR  
400 VOLTS  
100 WATTS**



**CASE 221A-06  
TO-220AB**

*Designer's™ Data Sheet*  
**SWITCHMODE Series**  
**NPN Silicon Power Transistors**

The MJE13009 is designed for high-voltage, high-speed power switching inductive circuits where fall time is critical. They are particularly suited for 115 and 220 V switchmode applications such as Switching Regulators, Inverters, Motor Controls, Solenoid/Relay drivers and Deflection circuits.

**SPECIFICATION FEATURES:**

- $V_{CEO(sus)}$  400 V and 300 V
- Reverse Bias SOA with Inductive Loads @  $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$
- Inductive Switching Matrix 3 to 12 Amp, 25 and  $100^\circ\text{C}$   
...  $t_C$  @ 8 A,  $100^\circ\text{C}$  is 120 ns (Typ).
- 700 V Blocking Capability
- SOA and Switching Applications Information.

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	400	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEV}$	700	Vdc
Emitter Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	9	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	12	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{CM}$	24	
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	6	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{BM}$	12	
Emitter Current — Continuous	$I_E$	18	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{EM}$	36	
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	2	Watts
Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$		16	mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	100	Watts
Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$		800	mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	62.5	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.25	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	275	$^\circ\text{C}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq$  10%.

**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

**Preferred** devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 2

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>*OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 10\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	400	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CEV} = \text{Rated Value}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CEV} = \text{Rated Value}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEV}$	— —	— —	1 5	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 9\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	—	1	mAdc

**SECOND BREAKDOWN**

Second Breakdown Collector Current with base forward biased Clamped Inductive SOA with Base Reverse Biased	$I_{S/b}$ —	See Figure 1 See Figure 2			
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**\*ON CHARACTERISTICS**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 8\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	8 6	— —	40 30	
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 8\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.6\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 12\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 3\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 8\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.6\text{ Adc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— — — —	— — — —	1 1.5 3 2	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 8\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.6\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 8\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.6\text{ Adc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	— — —	— — —	1.2 1.6 1.5	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 500\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	4	—	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 0.1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	180	—	pF

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

<b>Resistive Load (Table 1)</b>						
Delay Time	$(V_{CC} = 125\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 8\text{ A}$ , $I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 1.6\text{ A}$ , $t_p = 25\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle $\leq 1\%$ )	$t_d$	—	0.06	0.1	$\mu\text{s}$
Rise Time		$t_r$	—	0.45	1	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time		$t_s$	—	1.3	3	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time		$t_f$	—	0.2	0.7	$\mu\text{s}$
<b>Inductive Load, Clamped (Table 1, Figure 13)</b>						
Voltage Storage Time	$(I_C = 8\text{ A}$ , $V_{clamp} = 300\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_{B1} = 1.6\text{ A}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_{sv}$	—	0.92	2.3	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		$t_c$	—	0.12	0.7	$\mu\text{s}$

\*Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle = 2%.



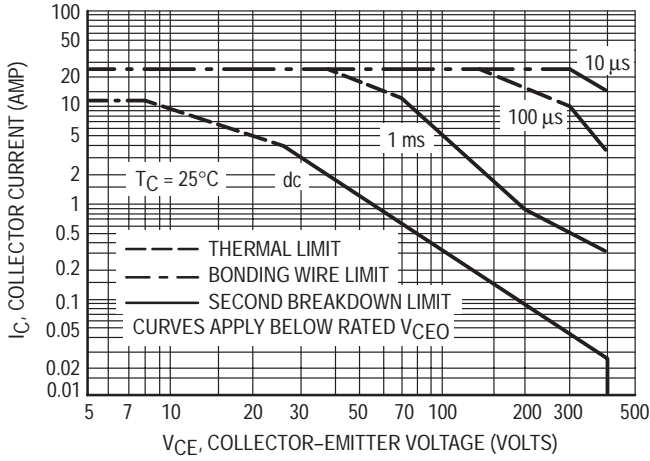


Figure 1. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

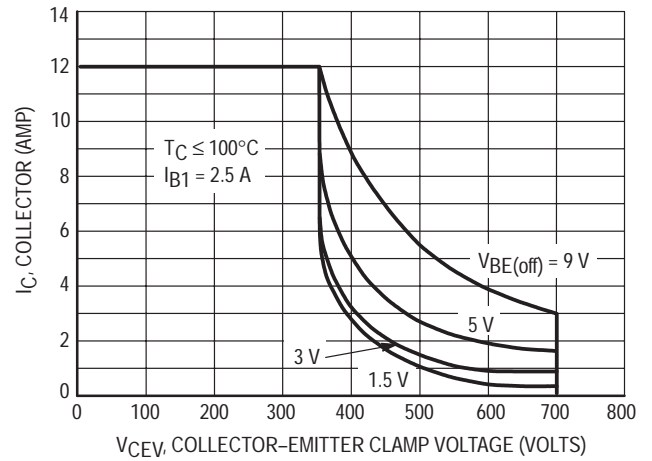


Figure 2. Reverse Bias Switching Safe Operating Area

The Safe Operating Area figures shown in Figures 1 and 2 are specified ratings for these devices under the test conditions shown.

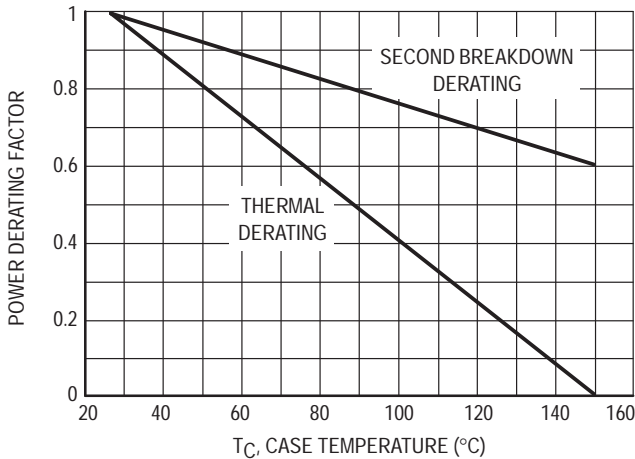


Figure 3. Forward Bias Power Derating

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 1 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C \geq 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 1 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 3.

$T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 4. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown. Use of reverse biased safe operating area data (Figure 2) is discussed in the applications information section.

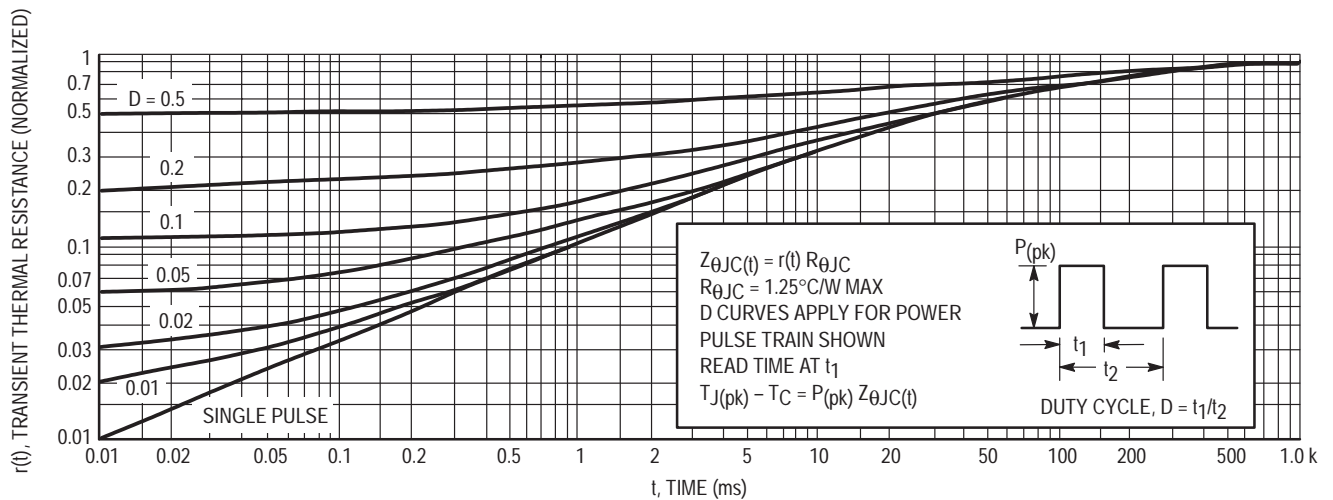


Figure 4. Typical Thermal Response [ $Z_{\theta JC}(t)$ ]

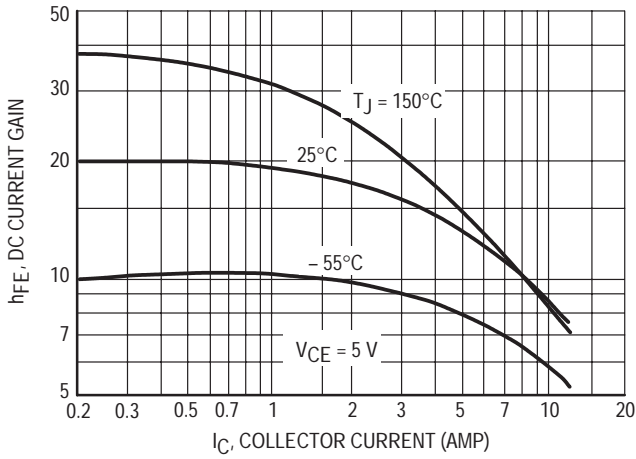


Figure 5. DC Current Gain

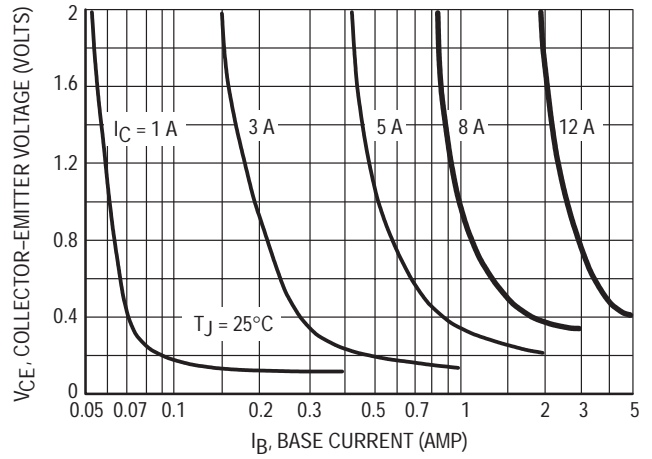


Figure 6. Collector Saturation Region

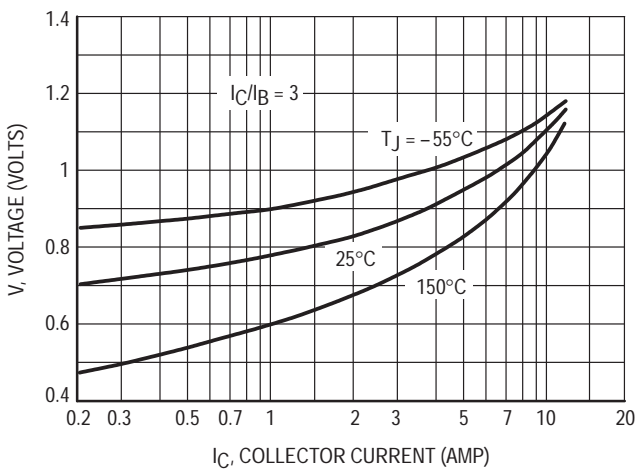


Figure 7. Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage

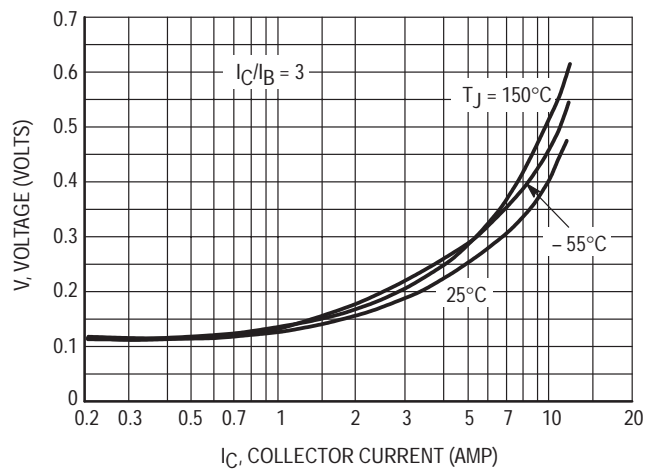


Figure 8. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

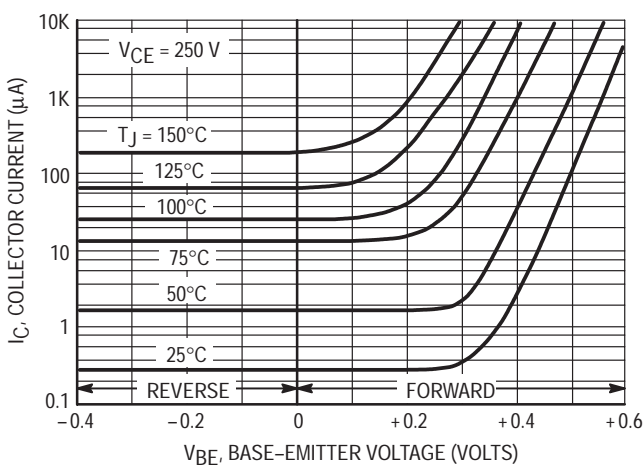


Figure 9. Collector Cutoff Region

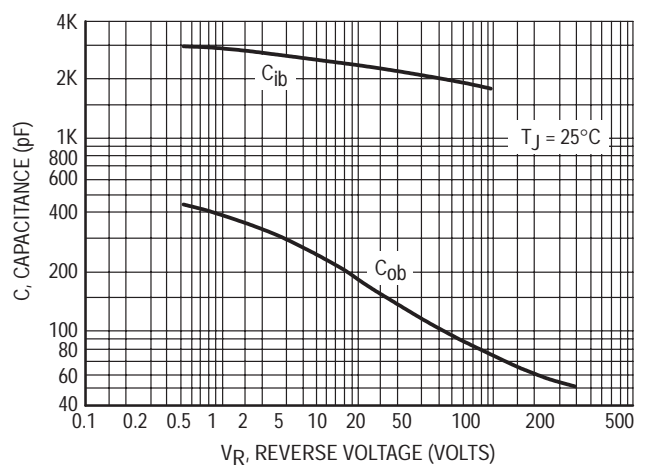


Figure 10. Capacitance

Table 1. Test Conditions for Dynamic Performance

REVERSE BIAS SAFE OPERATING AREA AND INDUCTIVE SWITCHING			RESISTIVE SWITCHING
TEST CIRCUITS	<p>DUTY CYCLE <math>\leq 10\%</math> <math>t_r, t_f \leq 10</math> ns</p> <p>NOTE PW and <math>V_{CC}</math> Adjusted for Desired <math>I_C</math> <math>R_B</math> Adjusted for Desired <math>I_{B1}</math></p>		
CIRCUIT VALUES	<p>Coil Data: Ferroxcube Core #6656 Full Bobbin (~16 Turns) #16</p>	<p>GAP for 200 <math>\mu</math>H/20 A <math>L_{coil} = 200</math> <math>\mu</math>H</p>	<p><math>V_{CC} = 20</math> V <math>V_{clamp} = 300</math> Vdc</p>
TEST WAVEFORMS	<p>OUTPUT WAVEFORMS</p> <p><math>t_1</math> ADJUSTED TO OBTAIN <math>I_C</math> <math>t_1 \approx \frac{L_{coil}(I_{CM})}{V_{CC}}</math></p> <p><math>t_2 \approx \frac{L_{coil}(I_{CM})}{V_{clamp}}</math></p> <p>Test Equipment Scope—Tektronics 475 or Equivalent</p>		<p><math>t_r, t_f &lt; 10</math> ns Duty Cycle = 1.0% <math>R_B</math> and <math>R_C</math> adjusted for desired <math>I_B</math> and <math>I_C</math></p>

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION FOR SWITCHMODE SPECIFICATIONS

INTRODUCTION

The primary considerations when selecting a power transistor for SWITCHMODE applications are voltage and current ratings, switching speed, and energy handling capability. In this section, these specifications will be discussed and related to the circuit examples illustrated in Table 2.(1)

VOLTAGE REQUIREMENTS

Both blocking voltage and sustaining voltage are important in SWITCHMODE applications.

Circuits B and C in Table 2 illustrate applications that require high blocking voltage capability. In both circuits the switching transistor is subjected to voltages substantially higher than  $V_{CC}$  after the device is completely off (see load line diagrams at  $I_C = I_{leakage} \approx 0$  in Table 2). The blocking capability at this point depends on the base to emitter conditions and the device junction temperature. Since the highest device capability occurs when the base to emitter junction is reverse biased ( $V_{CEV}$ ), this is the recommended and specified use condition. Maximum  $I_{CEV}$  at rated  $V_{CEV}$  is specified at a relatively low reverse bias (1.5 Volts) both at 25°C and

100°C. Increasing the reverse bias will give some improvement in device blocking capability.

The sustaining or active region voltage requirements in switching applications occur during turn-on and turn-off. If the load contains a significant capacitive component, high current and voltage can exist simultaneously during turn-on and the pulsed forward bias SOA curves (Figure 1) are the proper design limits.

For inductive loads, high voltage and current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off, in most cases, with the base to emitter junction reverse biased. Under these conditions the collector voltage must be held to a safe level at or below a specific value of collector current. This can be accomplished by several means such as active clamping, RC snubbing, load line shaping, etc. The safe level for these devices is specified as a Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area (Figure 2) which represents voltage-current conditions that can be sustained during reverse biased turn-off. This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode.

(1) For detailed information on specific switching applications, see Motorola Application Notes AN-719, AN-767.

**VOLTAGE REQUIREMENTS (continued)**

In the four application examples (Table 2) load lines are shown in relation to the pulsed forward and reverse biased SOA curves.

In circuits A and D, inductive reactance is clamped by the diodes shown. In circuits B and C the voltage is clamped by the output rectifiers, however, the voltage induced in the primary leakage inductance is not clamped by these diodes and could be large enough to destroy the device. A snubber network or an additional clamp may be required to keep the turn-off load line within the Reverse Bias SOA curve.

Load lines that fall within the pulsed forward biased SOA curve during turn-on and within the reverse bias SOA curve during turn-off are considered safe, with the following assumptions:

- (1) The device thermal limitations are not exceeded.
- (2) The turn-on time does not exceed 10  $\mu$ s (see standard pulsed forward SOA curves in Figure 1).
- (3) The base drive conditions are within the specified limits shown on the Reverse Bias SOA curve (Figure 2).

**CURRENT REQUIREMENTS**

An efficient switching transistor must operate at the required current level with good fall time, high energy handling

capability and low saturation voltage. On this data sheet, these parameters have been specified at 8 amperes which represents typical design conditions for these devices. The current drive requirements are usually dictated by the  $V_{CE(sat)}$  specification because the maximum saturation voltage is specified at a forced gain condition which must be duplicated or exceeded in the application to control the saturation voltage.

**SWITCHING REQUIREMENTS**

In many switching applications, a major portion of the transistor power dissipation occurs during the fall time ( $t_{fi}$ ). For this reason considerable effort is usually devoted to reducing the fall time. The recommended way to accomplish this is to reverse bias the base-emitter junction during turn-off. The reverse biased switching characteristics for inductive loads are discussed in Figure 11 and Table 3 and resistive loads in Figures 13 and 14. Usually the inductive load component will be the dominant factor in SWITCHMODE applications and the inductive switching data will more closely represent the device performance in actual application. The inductive switching characteristics are derived from the same circuit used to specify the reverse biased SOA curves, (See Table 1) providing correlation between test procedures and actual use conditions.

**RESISTIVE SWITCHING PERFORMANCE**

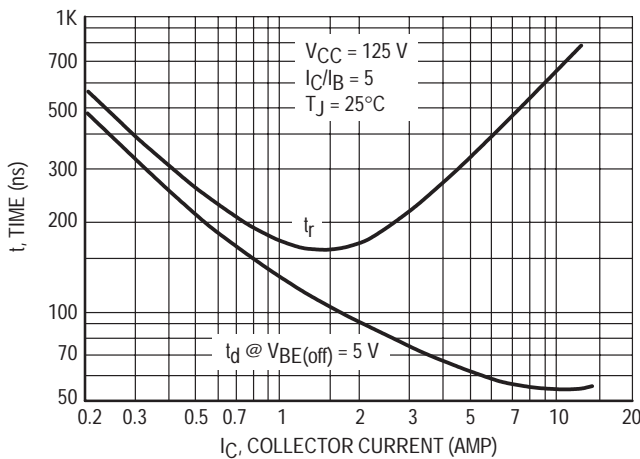


Figure 11. Turn-On Time

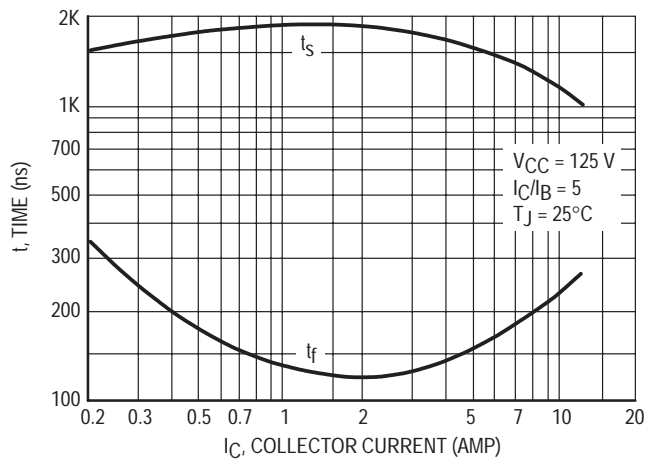


Figure 12. Turn-Off Time

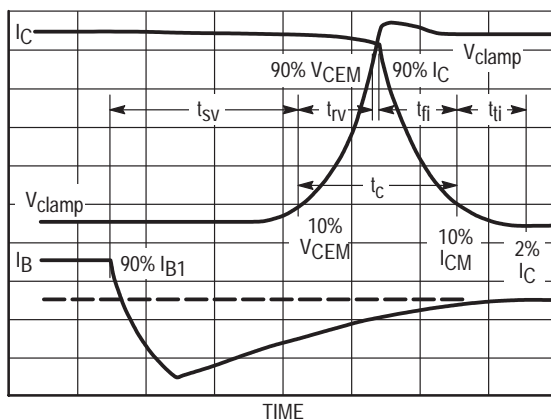


Figure 13. Inductive Switching Measurements

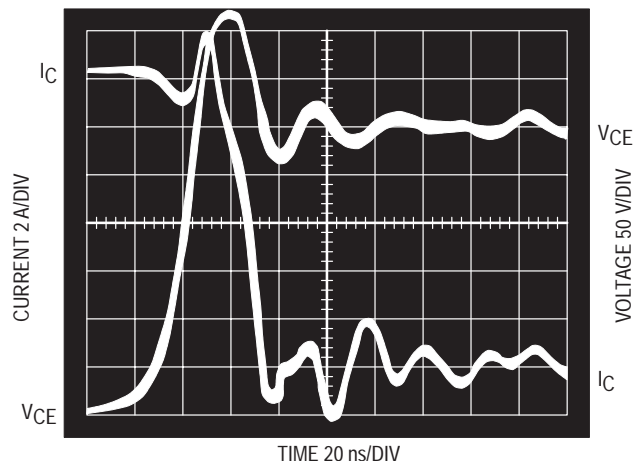


Figure 14. Typical Inductive Switching Waveforms (at 300 V and 12 A with  $I_{B1} = 2.4$  A and  $V_{BE(off)} = 5$  V)

Table 2. Applications Examples of Switching Circuits

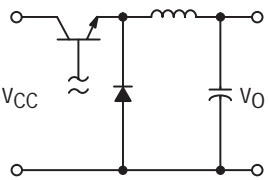
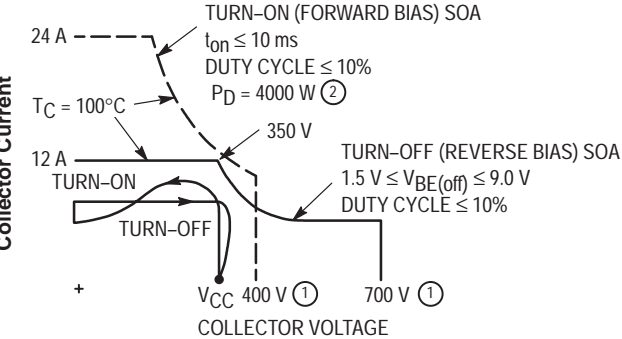
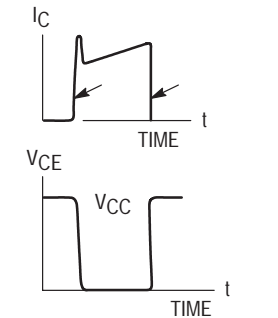
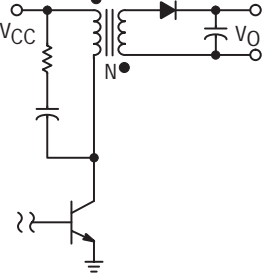
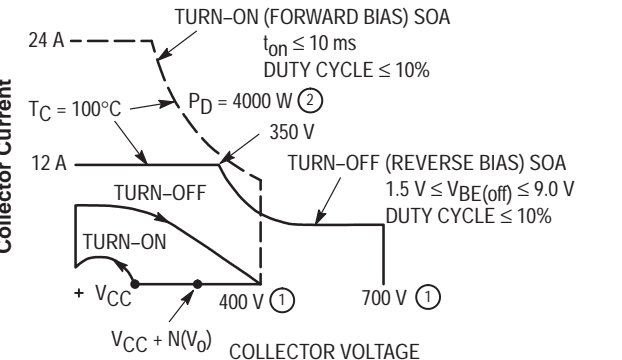
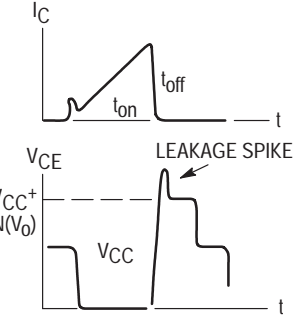
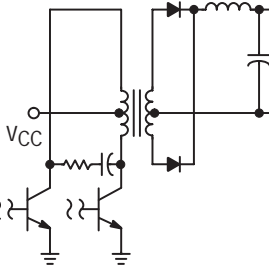
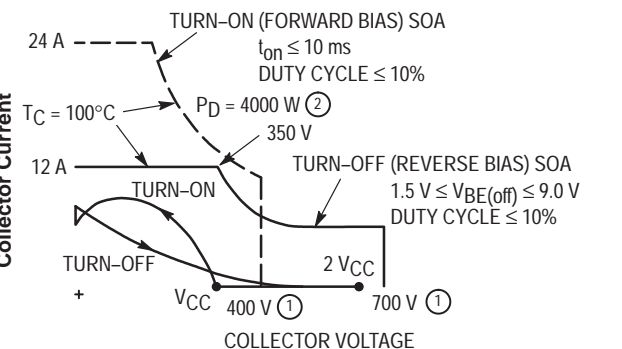
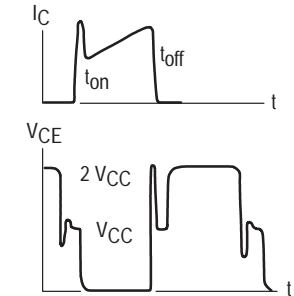
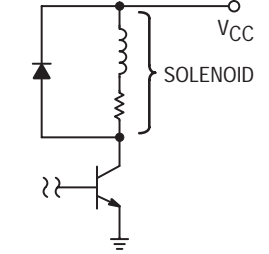
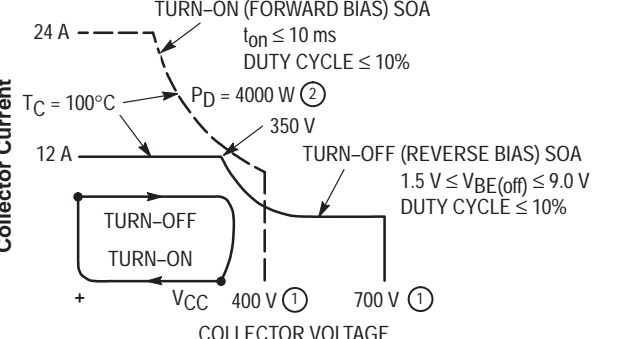
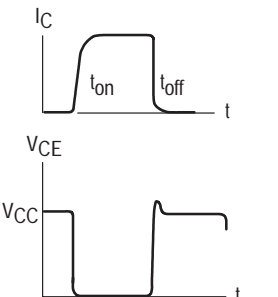
CIRCUIT	LOAD LINE DIAGRAMS	TIME DIAGRAMS
<p><b>SERIES SWITCHING REGULATOR</b></p> 		
<p><b>RINGING CHOKE INVERTER</b></p> 		
<p><b>PUSH-PULL INVERTER/CONVERTER</b></p> 		
<p><b>SOLENOID DRIVER</b></p> 		

Table 3. Typical Inductive Switching Performance

I <sub>C</sub> AMP	T <sub>C</sub> °C	t <sub>sv</sub> ns	t <sub>rv</sub> ns	t <sub>fi</sub> ns	t <sub>tj</sub> ns	t <sub>c</sub> ns
3	25	770	100	150	200	240
	100	1000	230	160	200	320
5	25	630	72	26	10	100
	100	820	100	55	30	180
8	25	720	55	27	2	77
	100	920	70	50	8	120
12	25	640	20	17	2	41
	100	800	32	24	4	54

NOTE: All Data recorded In the Inductive Switching Circuit In Table 1.

### SWITCHING TIME NOTES

In resistive switching circuits, rise, fall, and storage times have been defined and apply to both current and voltage waveforms since they are in phase. However, for inductive loads which are common to SWITCHMODE power supplies and hammer drivers, current and voltage waveforms are not in phase. Therefore, separate measurements must be made on each waveform to determine the total switching time. For this reason, the following new terms have been defined.

t<sub>sv</sub> = Voltage Storage Time, 90% I<sub>B1</sub> to 10% V<sub>CEM</sub>

t<sub>rv</sub> = Voltage Rise Time, 10–90% V<sub>CEM</sub>

t<sub>fi</sub> = Current Fall Time, 90–10% I<sub>CM</sub>

t<sub>tj</sub> = Current Tail, 10–2% I<sub>CM</sub>

t<sub>c</sub> = Crossover Time, 10% V<sub>CEM</sub> to 10% I<sub>CM</sub>

An enlarged portion of the turn-off waveforms is shown in Figure 13 to aid in the visual identity of these terms.

For the designer, there is minimal switching loss during storage time and the predominant switching power losses occur during the crossover interval and can be obtained using the standard equation from AN-222:

$$P_{SWT} = 1/2 V_{CC} I_C (t_c) f$$

Typical inductive switching waveforms are shown in Figure 14. In general, t<sub>rv</sub> + t<sub>fi</sub> ≈ t<sub>c</sub>. However, at lower test currents this relationship may not be valid.

As is common with most switching transistors, resistive switching is specified at 25°C and has become a benchmark for designers. However, for designers of high frequency converter circuits, the user oriented specifications which make this a "SWITCHMODE" transistor are the inductive switching speeds (t<sub>c</sub> and t<sub>sv</sub>) which are guaranteed at 100°C.

## Complementary Silicon Plastic Power Transistors

... designed for use as high-frequency drivers in audio amplifiers.

- DC Current Gain Specified to 4.0 Amperes  
 $h_{FE} = 40$  (Min) @  $I_C = 3.0$  Adc  
 $= 20$  (Min) @  $I_C = 4.0$  Adc
- Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage —  
 $V_{CEO(sus)} = 120$  Vdc (Min) — MJE15028, MJE15029  
 $= 150$  Vdc (Min) — MJE15030, MJE15031
- High Current Gain — Bandwidth Product  
 $f_T = 30$  MHz (Min) @  $I_C = 500$  mAdc
- TO-220AB Compact Package

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	MJE15028 MJE15029	MJE15030 MJE15031	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	120	150	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	120	150	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous — Peak	$I_C$	8.0 16		Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	2.0		Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	50 0.40		Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	2.0 0.016		Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150		$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	2.5	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	62.5	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

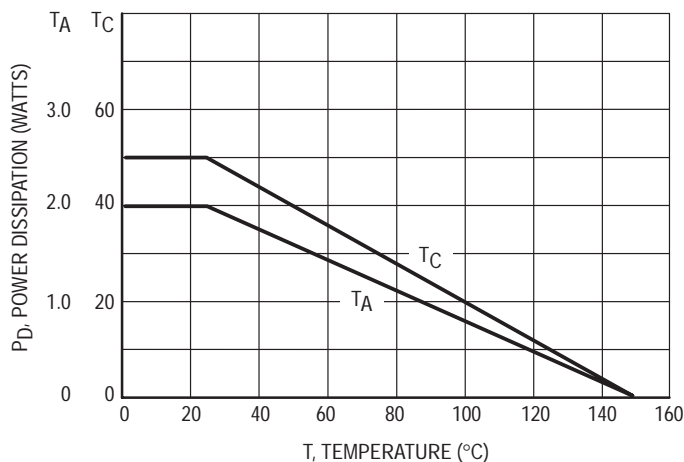


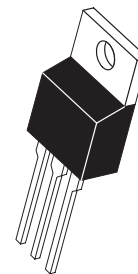
Figure 1. Power Derating

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

**NPN**  
**MJE15028\***  
**MJE15030\***  
**PNP**  
**MJE15029\***  
**MJE15031\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**8 AMPERE**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON**  
**120-150 VOLTS**  
**50 WATTS**



**CASE 221A-06**  
**TO-220AB**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 10\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CE(sus)}$	120 150	— —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 120\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 150\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	— —	0.1 0.1	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 120\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 150\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$	— —	10 10	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	10	$\mu\text{Adc}$

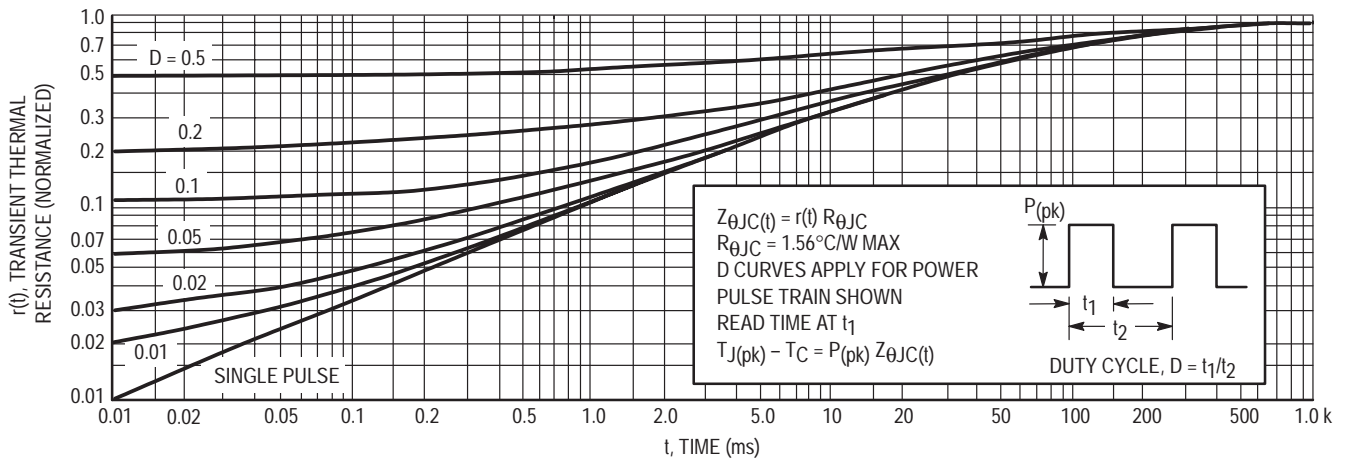
**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.1\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 4.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	40 40 40 20	— — — —	—
DC Current Gain Linearity ( $V_{CE}$ From 2.0 V to 20 V, $I_C$ From 0.1 A to 3 A) (NPN TO PNP)	$h_{FE}$	<b>Typ</b> 2 3		
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.1\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	0.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	1.0	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current Gain — Bandwidth Product (2) ( $I_C = 500\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f_{test} = 10\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	30	—	MHz
---	-------	----	---	-----

- (1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .
- (2)  $f_T = |h_{fe}| \cdot f_{test}$ .



**Figure 2. Thermal Response**



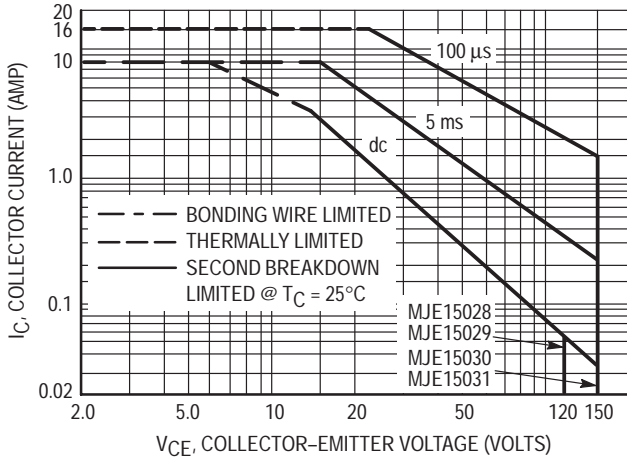


Figure 3. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation, i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figures 3 and 4 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} < 150^\circ\text{C}$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 2. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

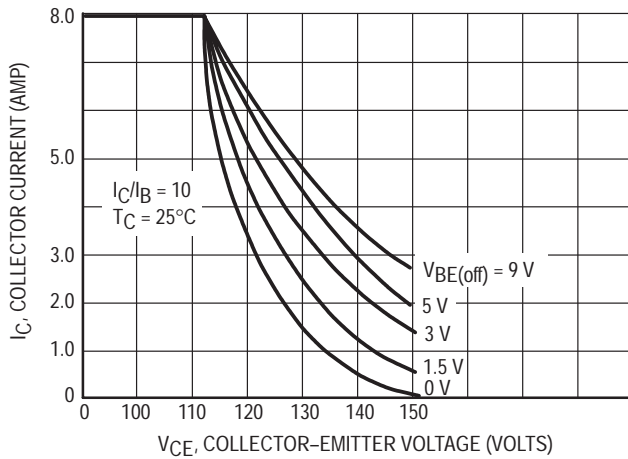


Figure 4. Reverse-Bias Switching Safe Operating Area

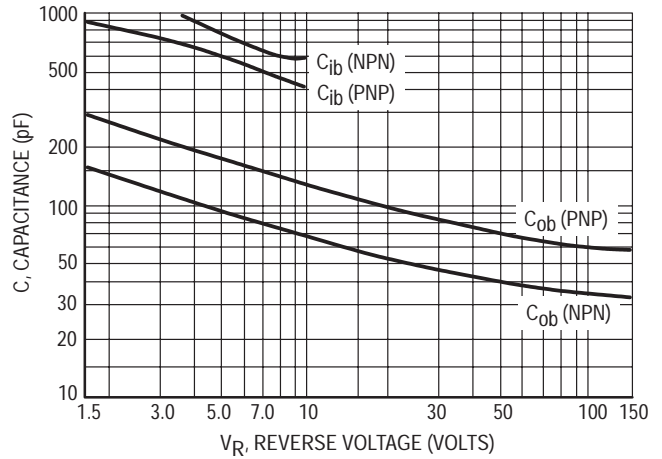


Figure 5. Capacitances

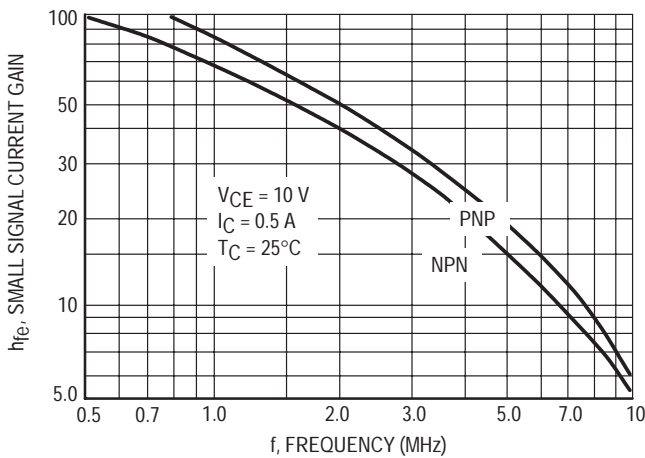


Figure 6. Small-Signal Current Gain

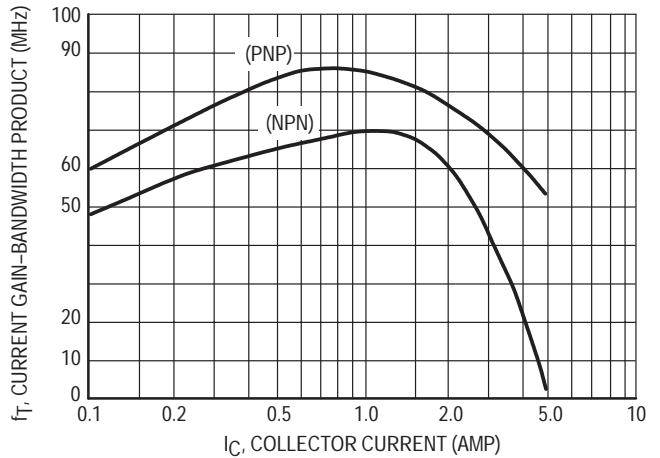
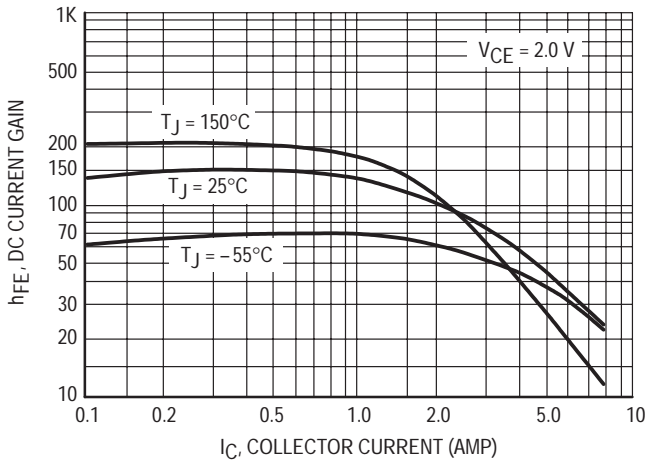


Figure 7. Current Gain-Bandwidth Product

NPN — MJE15028 MJE15030



PNP — MJE15029 MJE15031

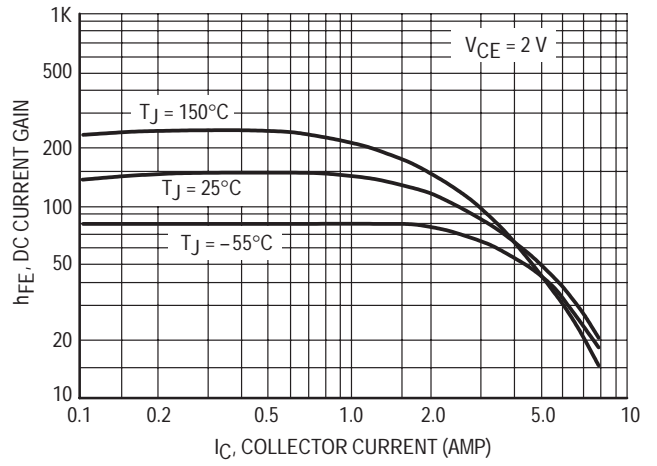
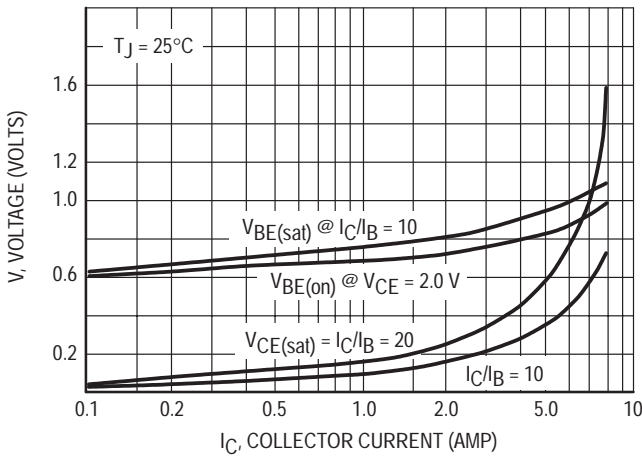


Figure 8. DC Current Gain

NPN



PNP

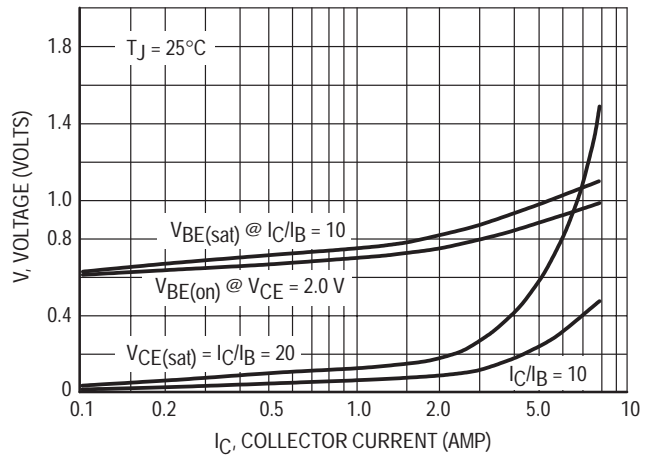


Figure 9. "On" Voltage

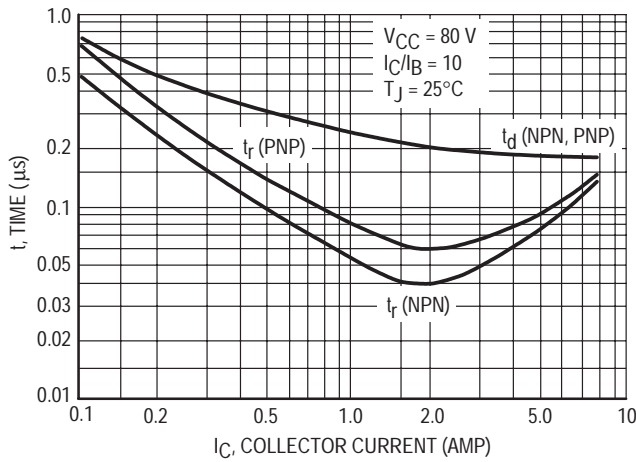


Figure 10. Turn-On Times

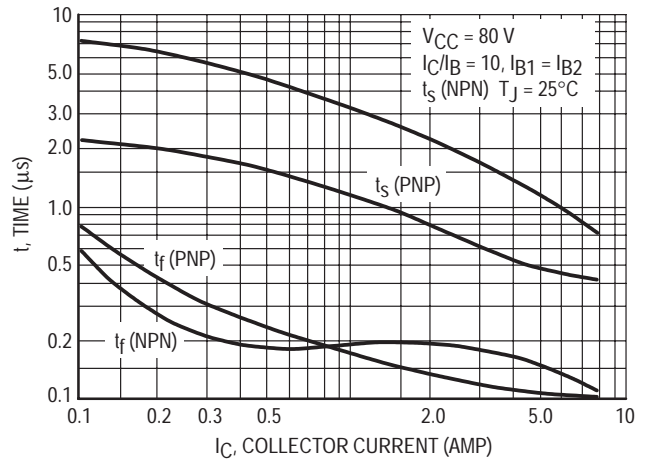


Figure 11. Turn-Off Times

*Designer's™ Data Sheet*  
**SWITCHMODE Series**  
**NPN Silicon Power Transistors**

These transistors are designed for high-voltage, high-speed switching of inductive circuits where fall time and RBSOA are critical. They are particularly well-suited for line-operated switchmode applications.

The MJE16004 is a high-gain version of the MJE16002 and MJH16002 for applications where drive current is limited.

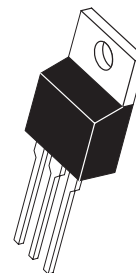
Typical Applications:

- Switching Regulators
- High Resolution Deflection Circuits
- Inverters
- Motor Drives
- Fast Switching Speeds
  - 50 ns Inductive Fall Time @ 75°C (Typ)
  - 70 ns Crossover Time @ 75°C (Typ)
- 100°C Performance Specified for:
  - Reverse-Biased SOA
  - Inductive Switching Times
  - Saturation Voltages
  - Leakage Currents

**MJE16002\***  
**MJE16004\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**5.0 AMPERE**  
**NPN SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**450 VOLTS**  
**80 WATTS**



**CASE 221A-06**  
**TO-220AB**

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	450	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEV}$	850	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	6.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	5.0	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{CM}$	10	
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	4.0	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{BM}$	8.0	
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	80	Watts
@ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$		32	
Derate above $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$		0.64	W/°C
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150	°C

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.56	°C/W
Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	275	°C

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq$  10%.

**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

**Preferred** devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS (1)</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (Table 2) ( $I_C = 100\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	450	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CEV} = 850\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CEV} = 850\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEV}$	—	—	0.25 1.5	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 850\text{ Vdc}$ , $R_{BE} = 50\ \Omega$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CER}$	—	—	2.5	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 6.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	—	1.0	mAdc

**SECOND BREAKDOWN**

Second Breakdown Collector Current with Base Forward Biased	$I_{S/b}$	See Figure 17 or 18			
Clamped Inductive SOA with Base Reverse Biased	RBSOA	See Figure 19			

**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 1.5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.2\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 1.5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.15\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.3\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.3\text{ Adc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	MJE16002 MJE16004 MJE16002 MJE16004 MJE16002 MJE16004	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	1.0 1.0 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.3\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_S = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.3\text{ Adc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	MJE16002 MJE16004 MJE16002 MJE16004	$V_{BE(sat)}$	— — — —	— — — —	1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5	Vdc
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	MJE16002 MJE16004	$h_{FE}$	5.0 7.0	— —	— —	—

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f_{test} = 1.0\text{ kHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	—	200	pF
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**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

Resistive Load (Table 1) MJE16002/MJH10002								
Delay Time	$I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CC} = 250\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ , $PW = 30\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle $\leq 2.0\%$	$I_{B2} = 0.8\text{ Adc}$ , $R_{B2} = 8.0\ \Omega$	$t_d$	—	30	100	ns	
Rise Time			$t_r$	—	100	300		
Storage Time			$t_s$	—	1000	3000		
Fall Time			$t_f$	—	60	300		
Storage Time			$(V_{BE(off)} = 5.0\text{ Vdc})$	$t_s$	—	400		—
Fall Time				$t_f$	—	130		—
Resistive Load (Table 1) MJE16004/MJH16004								
Delay Time	$I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CC} = 250\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.3\text{ Adc}$ , $PW = 30\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle $\leq 2.0\%$	$I_{B2} = 0.6\text{ Adc}$ , $R_{B2} = 8.0\ \Omega$	$t_d$	—	30	100	ns	
Rise Time			$t_r$	—	130	300		
Storage Time			$t_s$	—	800	2700		
Fall Time			$t_f$	—	80	350		
Storage Time			$(V_{BE(off)} = 5.0\text{ Vdc})$	$t_s$	—	250		—
Fall Time				$t_f$	—	60		—

(1) Pulse Test:  $PW = 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

$$* \beta_r = \frac{I_C}{I_{B1}}$$

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Characteristics		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	
<b>Inductive Load (Table 2) MJE16002</b>							
Storage Time	(I <sub>C</sub> = 3.0 Adc, I <sub>B1</sub> = 0.4 Adc, V <sub>BE(off)</sub> = 5.0 Vdc, V <sub>CE(pk)</sub> = 400 Vdc)	(T <sub>J</sub> = 100°C)	t <sub>sv</sub>	—	500	1600	ns
Fall Time			t <sub>fi</sub>	—	100	200	
Crossover Time			t <sub>c</sub>	—	120	250	
Storage Time		(T <sub>J</sub> = 150°C)	t <sub>sv</sub>	—	600	—	
Fall Time			t <sub>fi</sub>	—	120	—	
Crossover Time			t <sub>c</sub>	—	160	—	
<b>Inductive Load (Table 2) MJE16004</b>							
Storage Time	(I <sub>C</sub> = 3.0 Adc, I <sub>B1</sub> = 0.3 Adc, V <sub>BE(off)</sub> = 5.0 Vdc, V <sub>CE(pk)</sub> = 400 Vdc)	(T <sub>J</sub> = 100°C)	t <sub>sv</sub>	—	400	1300	ns
Fall Time			t <sub>fi</sub>	—	80	150	
Crossover Time			t <sub>c</sub>	—	90	200	
Storage Time		(T <sub>J</sub> = 150°C)	t <sub>sv</sub>	—	450	—	
Fall Time			t <sub>fi</sub>	—	100	—	
Crossover Time			t <sub>c</sub>	—	110	—	

(1) Pulse Test: PW = 300 μs, Duty Cycle ≤ 2%.

$$*\beta_f = \frac{I_C}{I_{B1}}$$

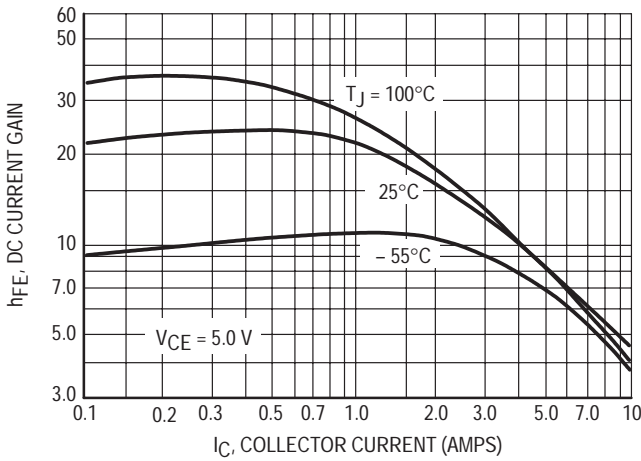


Figure 1. DC Current Gain

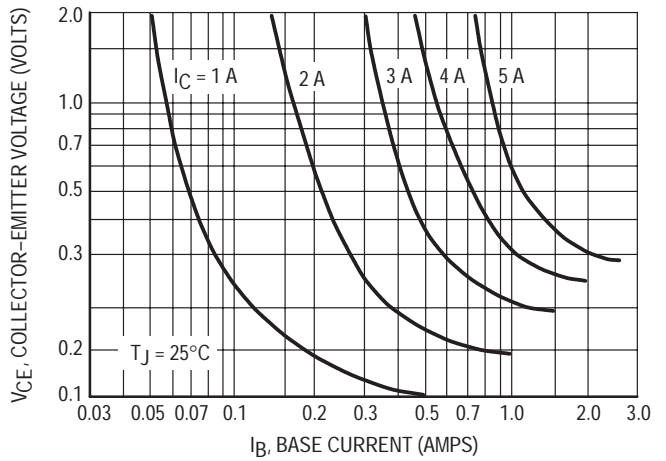


Figure 2. Collector Saturation Region

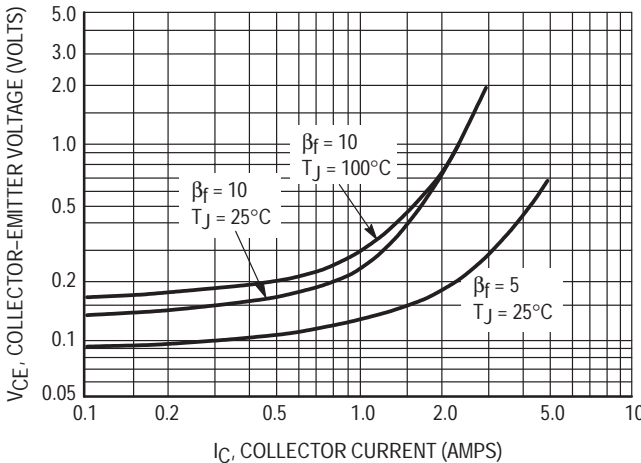


Figure 3. Collector-Emitter Saturation Region

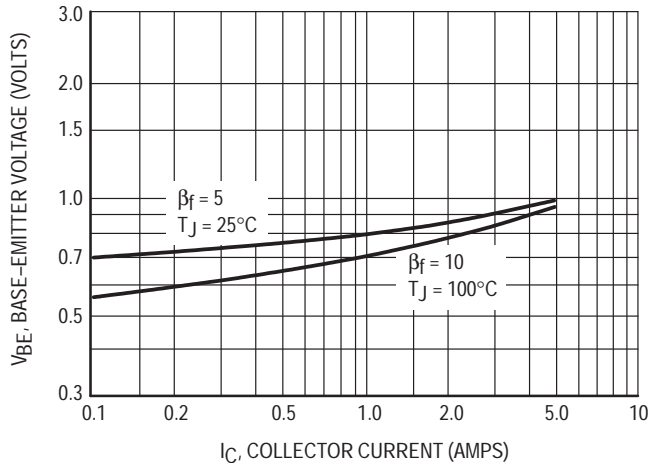


Figure 4. Base-Emitter Voltage

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

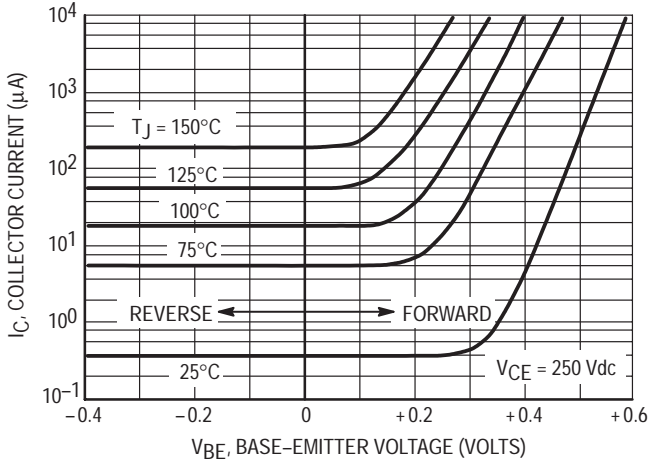


Figure 5. Collector Cutoff Region

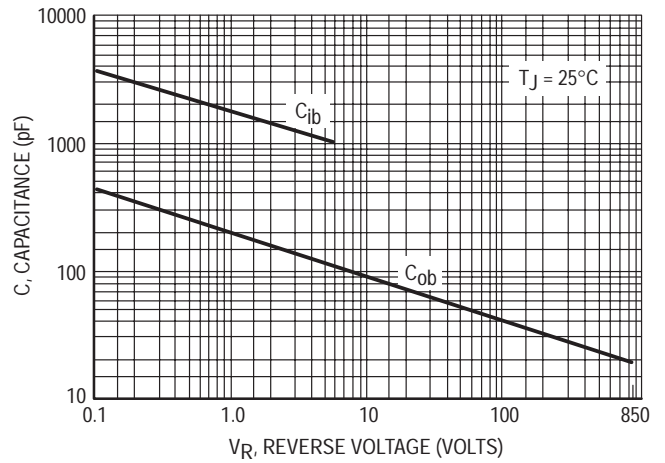


Figure 6. Capacitance

TYPICAL DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

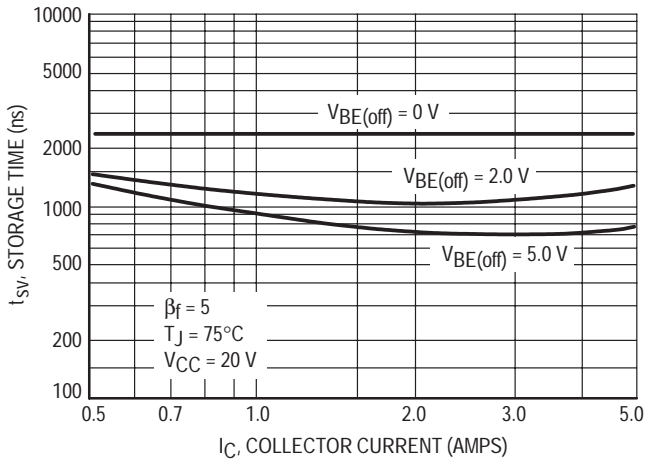


Figure 7. Storage Time

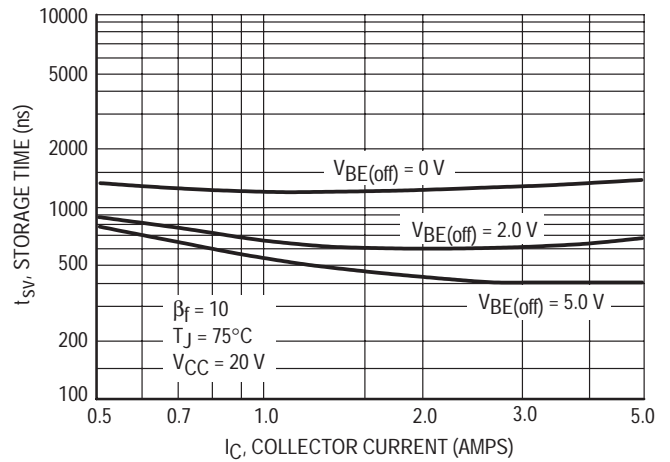


Figure 8. Storage Time

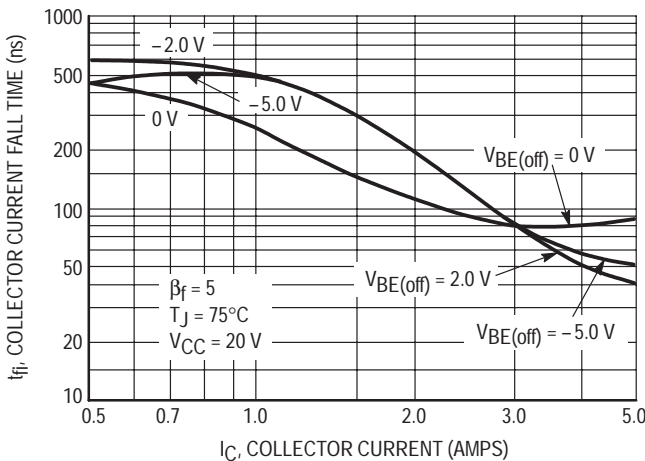


Figure 9. Collector Current Fall Time

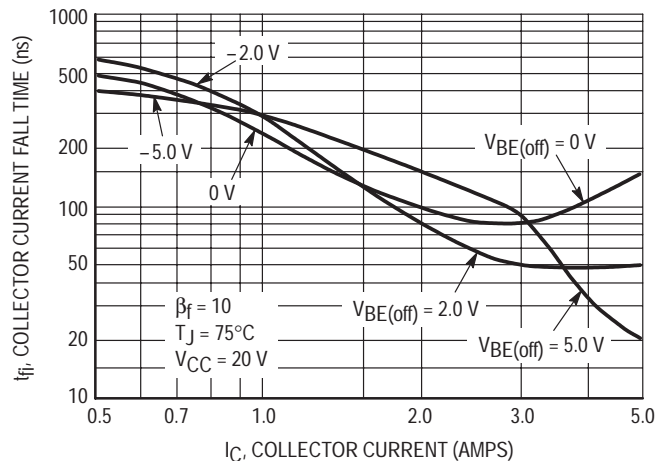


Figure 10. Collector Current Fall Time

TYPICAL DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

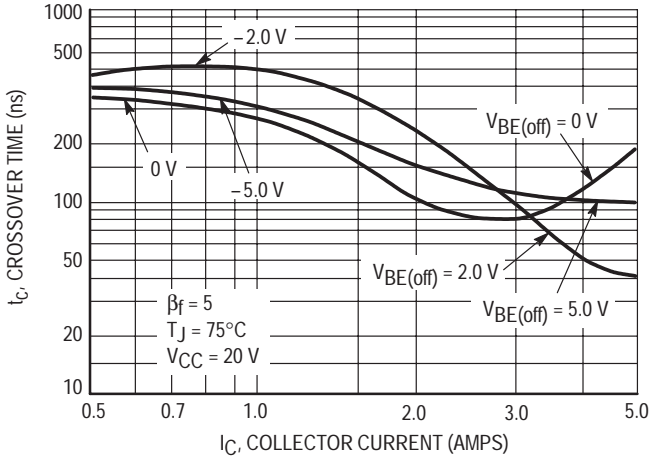


Figure 11. Crossover Time

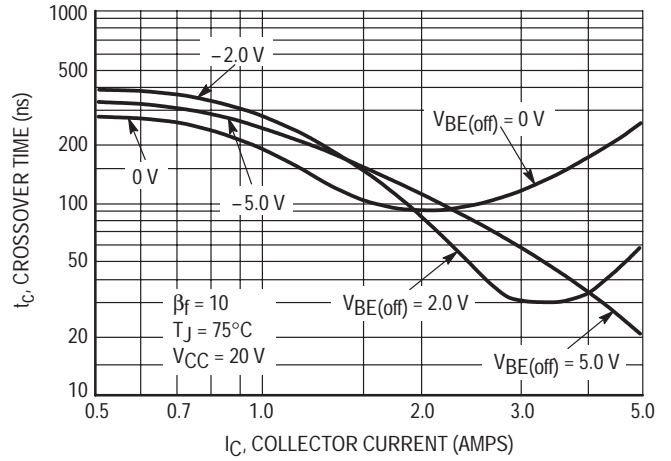


Figure 12. Crossover Time

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

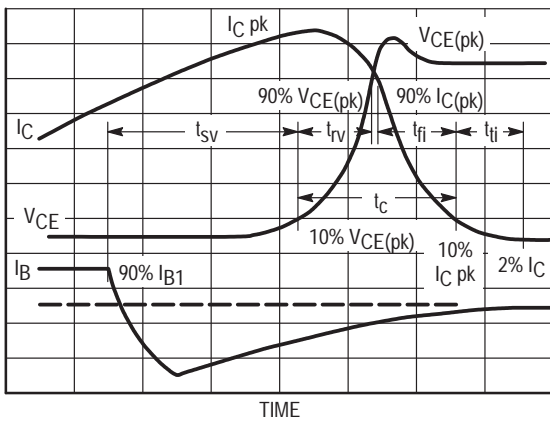


Figure 13. Inductive Switching Measurements

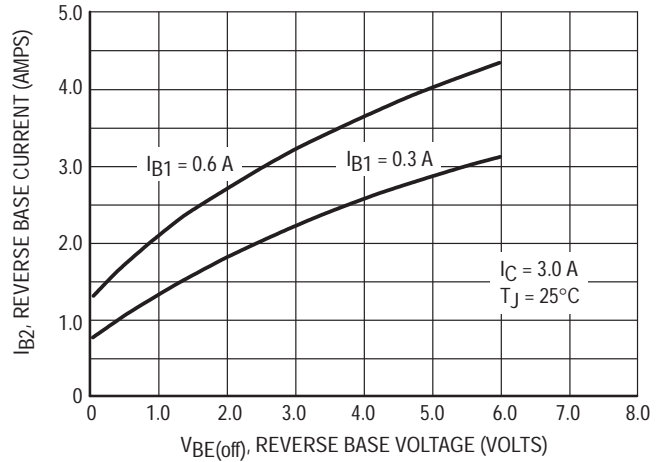


Figure 14. Peak Reverse Base Current

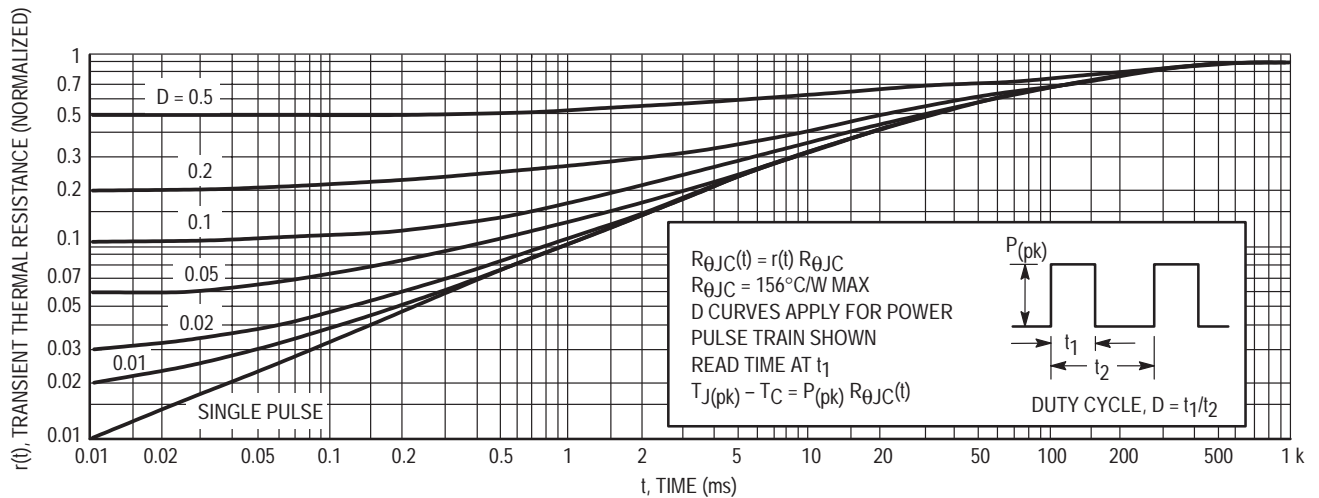


Figure 15. Thermal Response (MJE16002 and MJE16004)

SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION

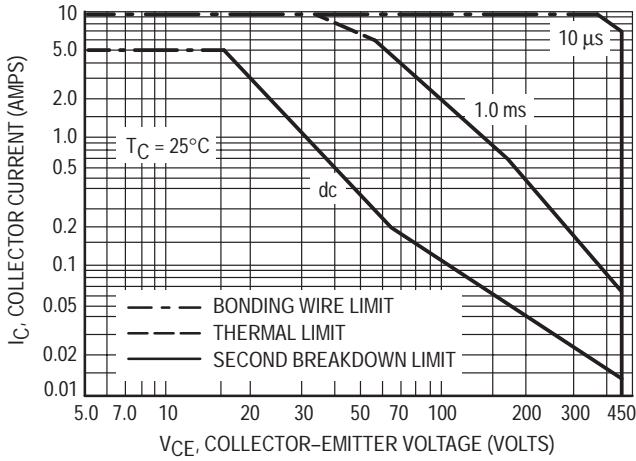


Figure 16. Maximum Rated Forward Bias Safe Operating Area (MJE16002 and MJE16004)

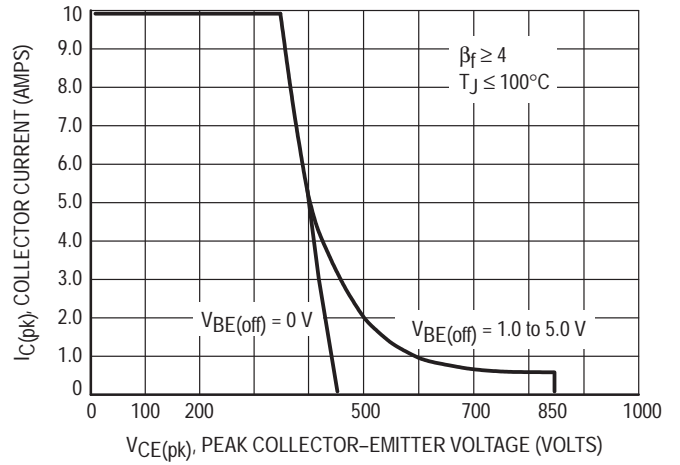


Figure 17. Maximum Rated Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area

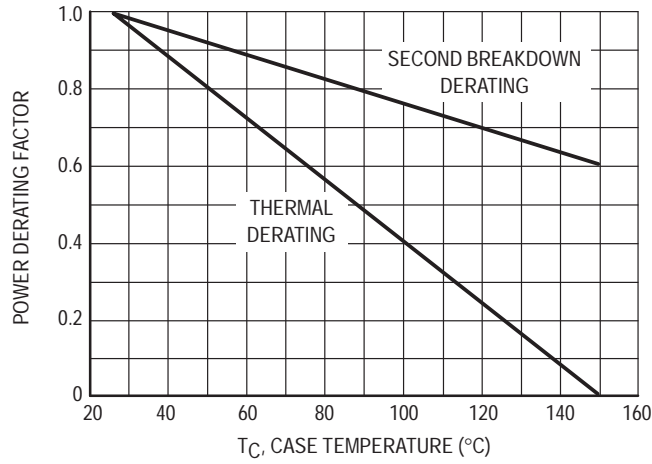


Figure 18. Power Derating



SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION

FORWARD BIAS

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 16 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C \geq 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figures 17 and 18 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 20.

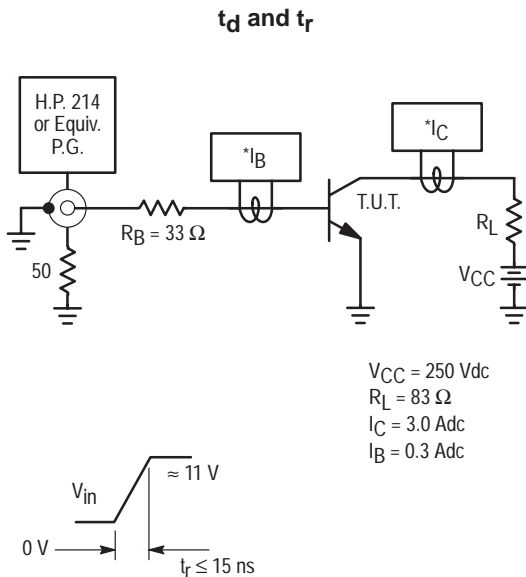
$T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 15. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the

power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

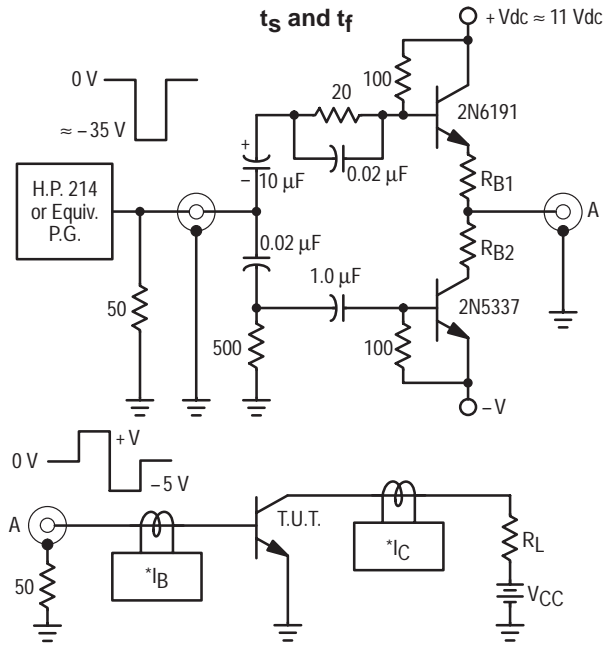
REVERSE BIAS

For inductive loads, high voltage and high current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off, in most cases, with the base-to-emitter junction reverse biased. Under these conditions the collector voltage must be held to a safe level at or below a specific value of collector current. This can be accomplished by several means such as active clamping, RC snubbing, load line shaping, etc. The safe level for these devices is specified as Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area and represents the voltage-current condition allowable pulling reverse biased turn-off. This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode. Figure 17 gives the RBSOA characteristics.

Table 1. Resistive Load Switching



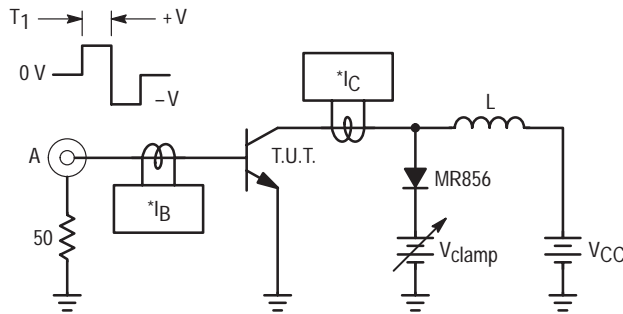
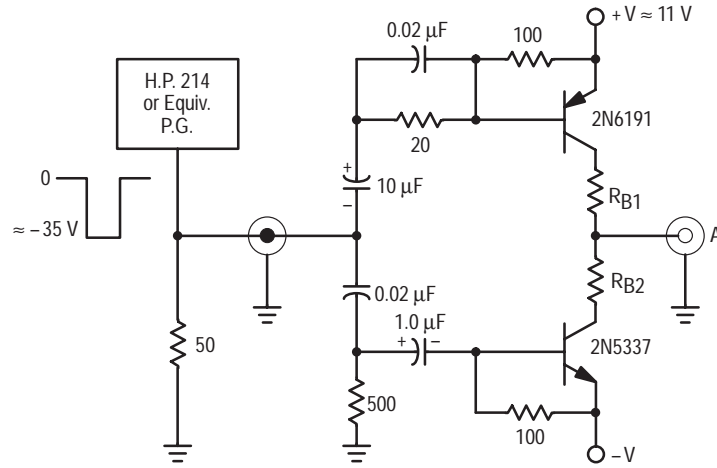
\*Tektronix  
P-6042 or  
Equivalent



$V_{CC} = 250$       $I_{B1} = 0.3 \text{ Adc}$       $R_{B1} = 33 \Omega$   
 $R_L = 83 \Omega$       $I_{B2} = 0.6 \text{ Adc}$       $R_{B2} = 8.0 \Omega$   
 $I_C = 3.0 \text{ Adc}$      For  $V_{BE(off)} = 5.0 \text{ V}$       $R_{B2} = 0 \Omega$

Note: Adjust  $-V$  to obtain desired  $V_{BE(off)}$  at Point A.

Table 2. Inductive Load Switching



$$T_1 \approx \frac{L_{coil} (I_{Cpk})}{V_{CC}}$$

T<sub>1</sub> adjusted to obtain I<sub>C(pk)</sub>

**V<sub>CEO(sus)</sub>**

L = 10 mH  
R<sub>B2</sub> = ∞  
V<sub>CC</sub> = 20 Volts

\*Tektronix  
P-6042 or  
Equivalent

**Inductive Switching**

L = 200 μH  
R<sub>B2</sub> = 0  
V<sub>CC</sub> = 20 Volts  
R<sub>B1</sub> selected for desired I<sub>B1</sub>

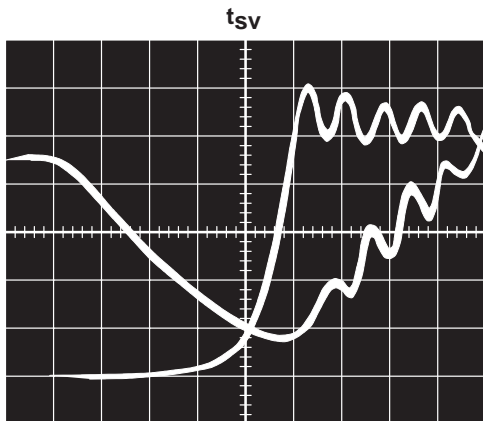
Scope — Tektronix  
7403 or  
Equivalent

**RBSOA**

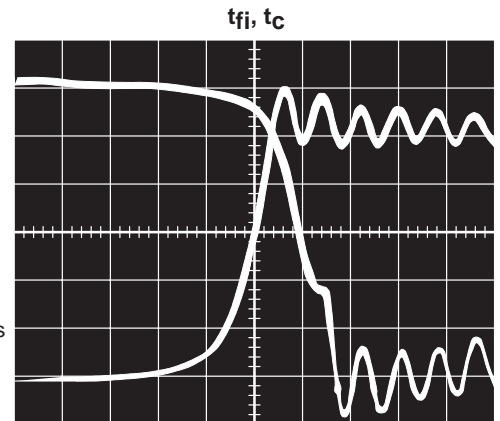
L = 200 μH  
R<sub>B2</sub> = 0  
V<sub>CC</sub> = 20 Volts  
R<sub>B1</sub> selected for desired I<sub>B1</sub>

Note: Adjust -V to obtain desired V<sub>BE(off)</sub> at Point A.

**TYPICAL INDUCTIVE SWITCHING WAVEFORMS**



I<sub>C(pk)</sub> = 3.0 Amps  
I<sub>B1</sub> = 0.3 Amp  
V<sub>BE(off)</sub> = 5.0 Volts  
V<sub>CE(pk)</sub> = 300 Volts  
T<sub>C</sub> = 25°C  
Time Base =  
20 ns/cm



I<sub>C(pk)</sub> = 3.0 Amps  
I<sub>B1</sub> = 0.3 Amp  
V<sub>BE(off)</sub> = 5.0 Volts  
V<sub>CE(pk)</sub> = 300 Volts  
T<sub>C</sub> = 25°C  
Time Base =  
20 ns/cm

*Designer's™ Data Sheet*  
**NPN Silicon Power Transistor**  
**Switchmode Bridge Series**

... specifically designed for use in half bridge and full bridge off line converters.

- Excellent Dynamic Saturation Characteristics
- Rugged RBSOA Capability
- Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage —  $V_{CEO(sus)}$  — 400 V
- Collector–Emitter Breakdown —  $V_{(BR)CES}$  — 650 V
- State-of-Art Bipolar Power Transistor Design
- Fast Inductive Switching:
  - $t_{fi}$  = 30 ns (Typ) @ 100°C
  - $t_c$  = 65 ns (Typ) @ 100°C
  - $t_{sv}$  = 1.3 μs (Typ) @ 100°C
- Ultrafast FBSOA Specified
- 100°C Performance Specified for:
  - RBSOA
  - Inductive Load Switching
  - Saturation Voltages
  - Leakages

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	400	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$V_{CES}$	650	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	6	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous — Pulsed (1)	$I_C$ $I_{CM}$	8 16	Adc
Base Current — Continuous — Pulsed (1)	$I_B$ $I_{BM}$	6 12	Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ Derated above 25°C	$P_D$	100 40 0.8	Watts W/°C
Operating and Storage Temperature	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–55 to 150	°C

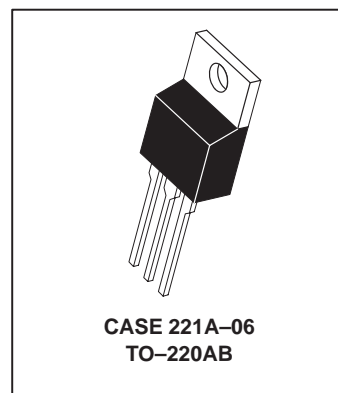
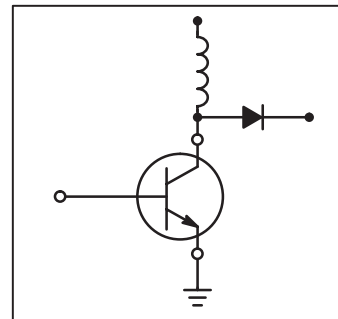
**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Thermal Resistance — Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.25	°C/W
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	275	°C

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5.0 ms, Duty Cycle ≤ 10%.

**MJE16106**

**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**8 AMPERES**  
**400 VOLTS**  
**100 AND 125 WATTS**



**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS (1)</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (Table 1) ( $I_C = 20\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CE(sus)}$	400	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 650\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ V}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 650\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ V}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEV}$	—	—	100 1000	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 650\text{ Vdc}$ , $R_{BE} = 50\ \Omega$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CER}$	—	—	1000	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter–Base Leakage ( $V_{EB} = 6.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	—	10	$\mu\text{Adc}$

**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 2.5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.25\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	0.2 0.4 0.2 0.3	0.9 2.0 1.0 1.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	0.9 0.8	1.5 1.5	Vdc
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 8.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	6	13	22	—

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Dynamic Saturation	$V_{CE(dsat)}$	See Figures 11, 12, and 13			V
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f_{test} = 1.0\text{ kHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	—	300	pF

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

<b>Inductive Load (Table 1)</b>							
Storage	$I_C = 5.0\text{ A}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.5\text{ A}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 5\text{ V}$ , $V_{CE(pk)} = 250\text{ V}$	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{sv}$	—	950	2000	ns
Crossover			$t_c$	—	45	150	
Fall Time			$t_{fi}$	—	20	75	
Storage		$T_J = 100^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{sv}$	—	1300	2600	
Crossover			$t_c$	—	65	200	
Fall Time			$t_{fi}$	—	30	125	
<b>Resistive Load (Table 2)</b>							
Delay Time	$I_C = 5.0\text{ A}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.5\text{ A}$ , $V_{CC} = 250\text{ V}$ , $PW = 30\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle = $\leq 2.0\%$	$I_{B2} = 1.0\text{ A}$	$t_d$	—	30	—	ns
Rise Time			$t_r$	—	200	—	
Storage Time			$t_s$	—	1800	—	
Fall Time		$t_f$	—	100	—		
Storage Time		$V_{BE(off)} = 5\text{ V}$	$t_s$	—	1200	—	
Fall Time			$t_f$	—	70	—	

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width =  $300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

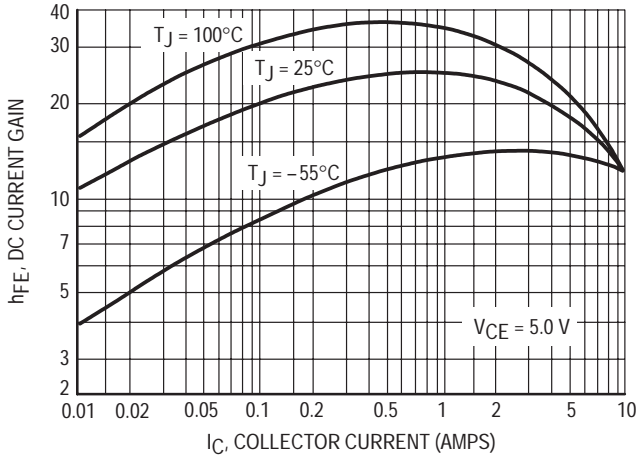


Figure 1. DC Current Gain

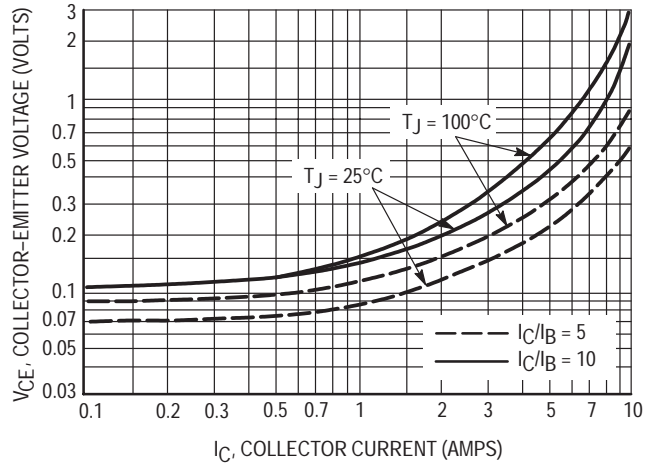


Figure 2. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

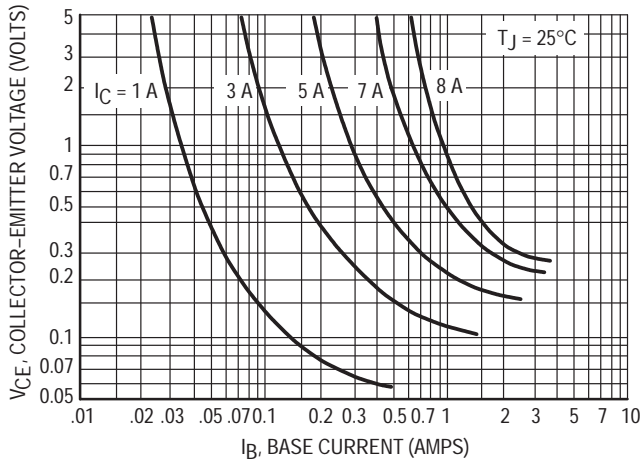


Figure 3. Collector-Emitter Saturation Region

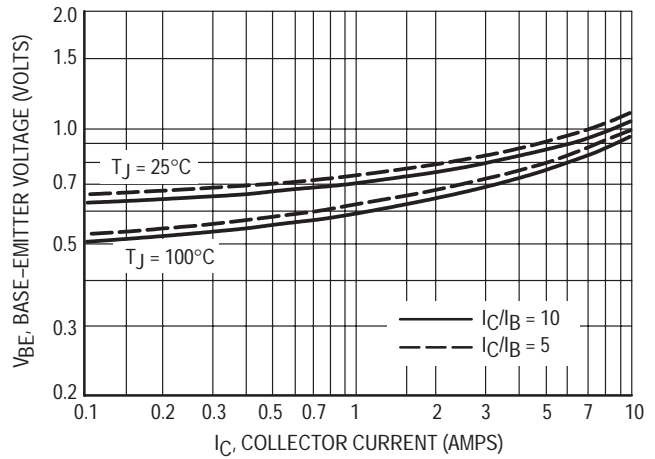


Figure 4. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

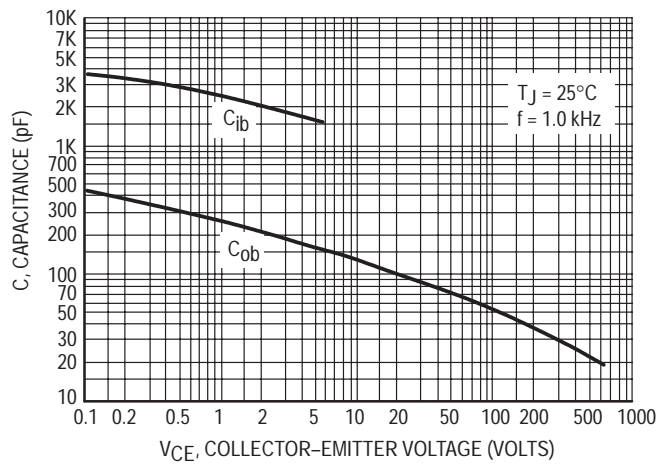
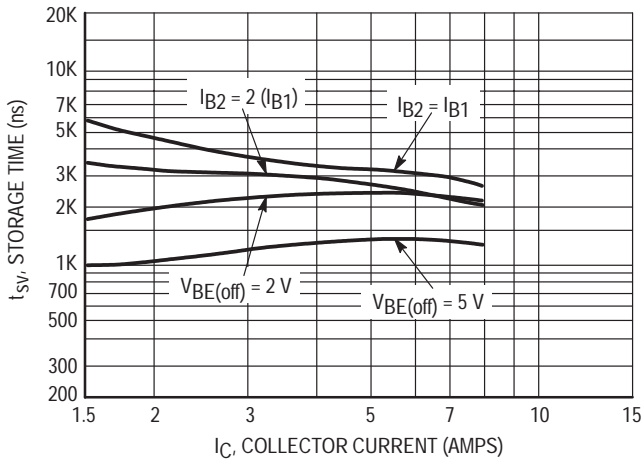
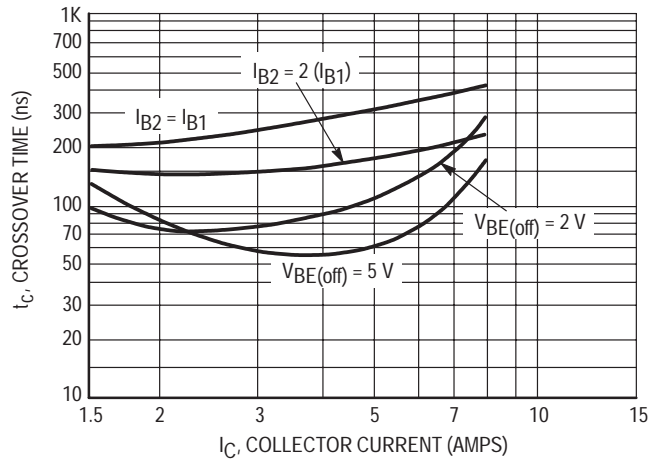


Figure 5. Capacitance

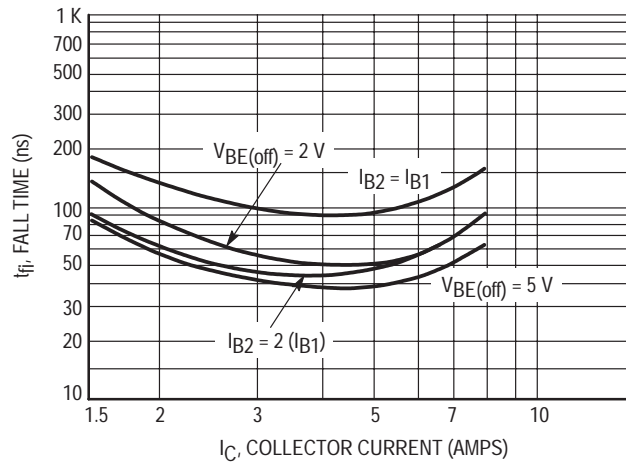
**TYPICAL INDUCTIVE SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**  
 $I_C/I_B = 10$ ,  $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CE(pk)} = 250\text{ V}$



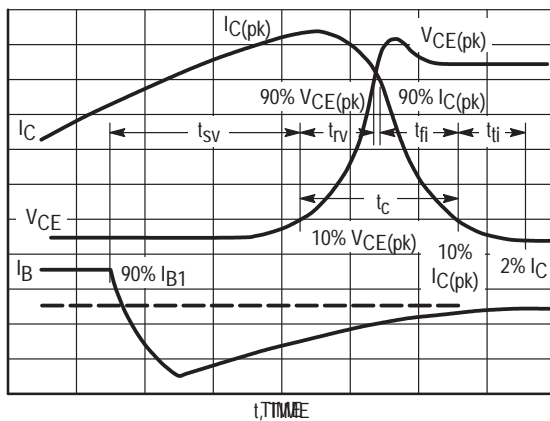
**Figure 6. Inductive Storage Time**



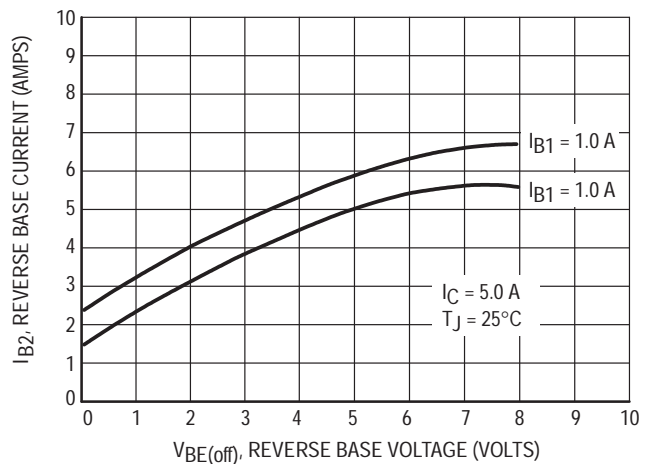
**Figure 7. Crossover Time**



**Figure 8. Collector Current Fall Time**

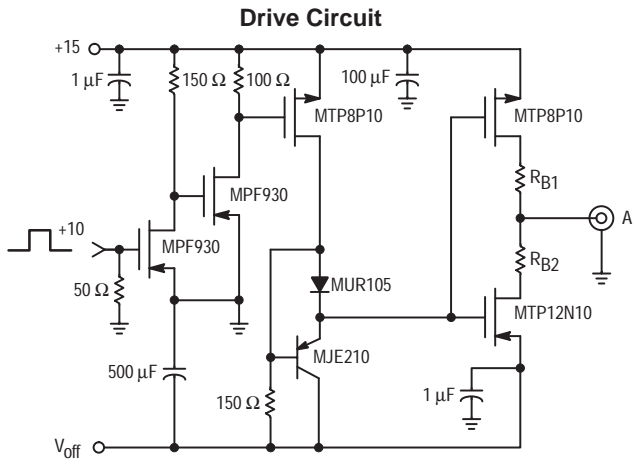


**Figure 9. Inductive Switching Measurements**



**Figure 10. Peak Reverse Base Current**

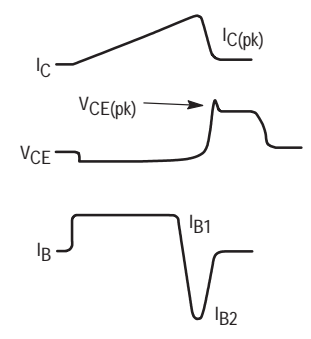
Table 1. Inductive Load Switching



**V<sub>CEO</sub>(sus)**  
 L = 10 mH  
 R<sub>B2</sub> = ∞  
 V<sub>CC</sub> = 20 Volts  
 I<sub>C(pk)</sub> = 20 mA

**Inductive Switching**  
 L = 200 μH  
 R<sub>B2</sub> = 0  
 V<sub>CC</sub> = 20 Volts  
 R<sub>B1</sub> selected for desired I<sub>B1</sub>

**RBSOA**  
 L = 200 μH  
 R<sub>B2</sub> = 0  
 V<sub>CC</sub> = 20 Volts  
 R<sub>B1</sub> selected for desired I<sub>B1</sub>



\*Tektronix AM503 P6302 or Equivalent Scope — Tektronix 7403 or Equivalent  
 $T_1 \approx \frac{L_{coil} (I_{Cpk})}{V_{CC}}$   
 T<sub>1</sub> adjusted to obtain I<sub>C(pk)</sub>  
 Note: Adjust V<sub>off</sub> to obtain desired V<sub>BE(off)</sub> at Point A.

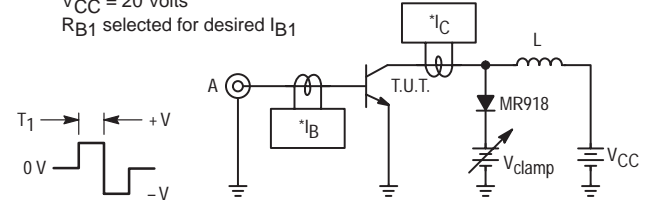
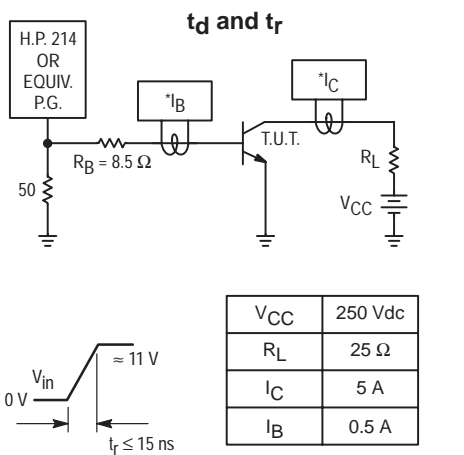
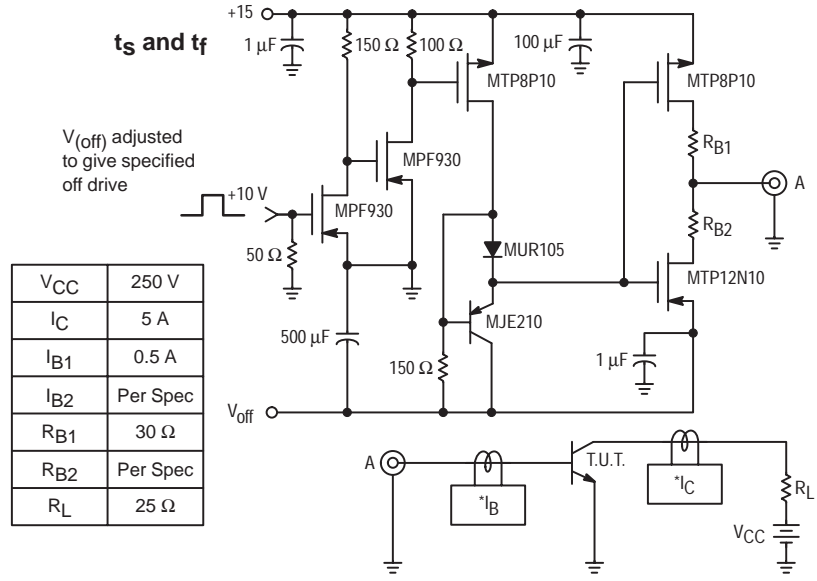


Table 2. Resistive Load Switching



V <sub>CC</sub>	250 Vdc
R <sub>L</sub>	25 Ω
I <sub>C</sub>	5 A
I <sub>B</sub>	0.5 A

\*Tektronix AM503 P6302 or Equivalent



V <sub>CC</sub>	250 V
I <sub>C</sub>	5 A
I <sub>B1</sub>	0.5 A
I <sub>B2</sub>	Per Spec
R <sub>B1</sub>	30 Ω
R <sub>B2</sub>	Per Spec
R <sub>L</sub>	25 Ω

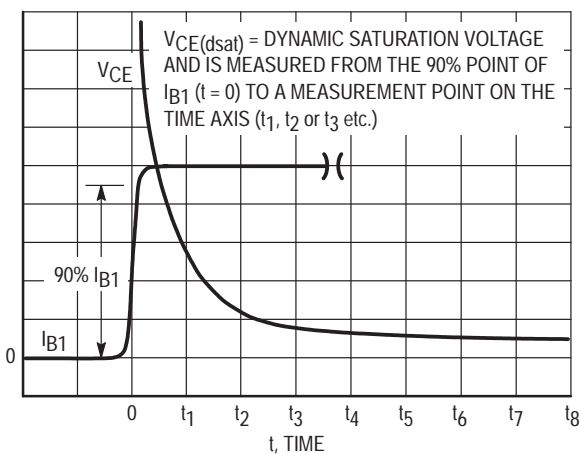


Figure 11. Definition of Dynamic Saturation Measurement

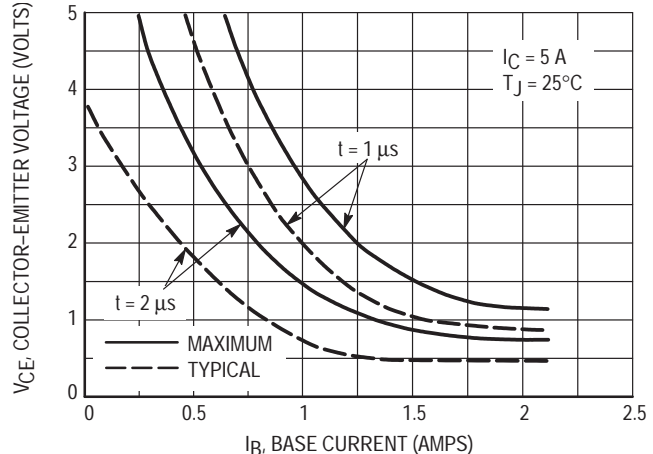


Figure 12. Dynamic Saturation Voltage

**DYNAMIC SATURATION VOLTAGE**

For bipolar power transistors low DC saturation voltages are achieved by conductivity modulating the collector region. Since conductivity modulation takes a finite amount of time, DC saturation voltages are not achieved instantly at turn-on. In bridge circuits, two transistor forward converters, and two transistor flyback converters dynamic saturation characteristics are responsible for the bulk of dynamic losses. The MJE16106 has been designed specifically to minimize these losses. Performance is roughly four times better than the original version of MJ16006.

From a measurement point of view, dynamic saturation voltage is defined as collector-emitter voltage at a specific point in time after  $I_{B1}$  has been applied, where  $t = 0$  is the 90% point on the  $I_{B1}$  rise time waveform. This definition is illustrated in Figure 11. Performance data was taken in the circuit that is shown in Figure 13. The 24 volt rail allows a Tektronix 2445 or equivalent scope to operate at 1 volt per division without input amplifier saturation.

Dynamic saturation performance is illustrated in Figure 12. The MJE16106 reaches DC saturation levels in approximately 2  $\mu$ s, provided that sufficient base drive is provided. The dependence of dynamic saturation voltage upon base drive suggests a spike of  $I_{B1}$  at turn-on to minimize dynamic saturation losses, and also avoid overdrive at turn-off. However, in order to simulate worst case conditions the guaranteed dynamic saturation limits in this data sheet are specified with a constant level of  $I_{B1}$ .

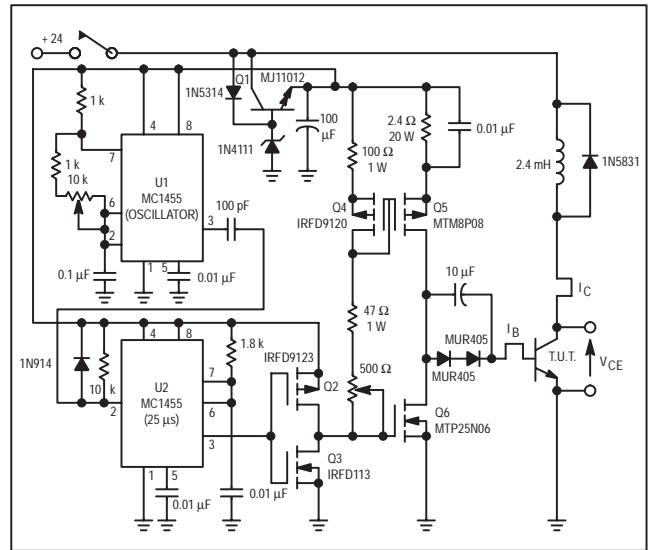


Figure 13. Dynamic Saturation Test Circuit

**GUARANTEED SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION**

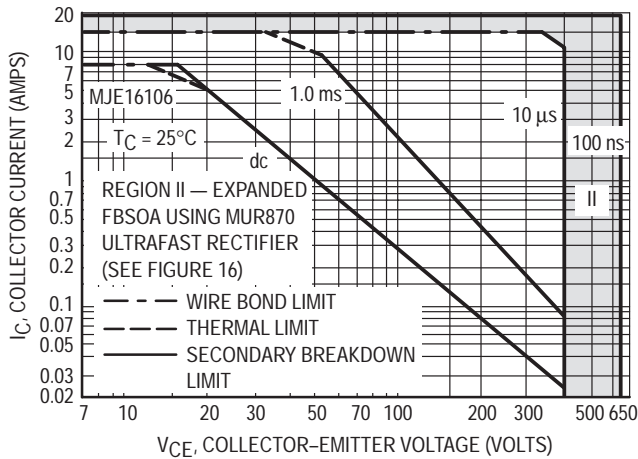


Figure 14. Maximum Rated Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

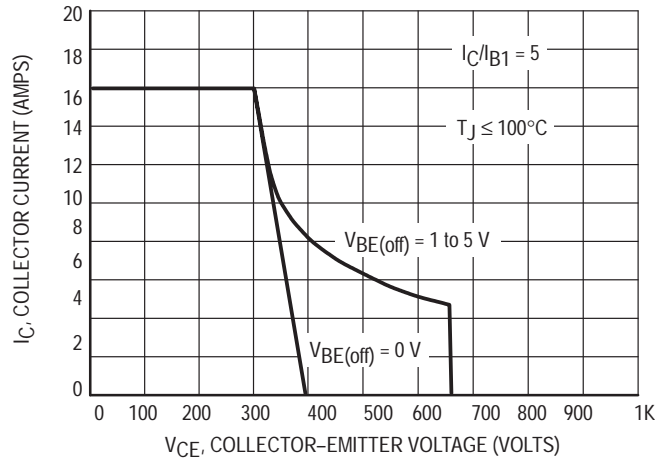
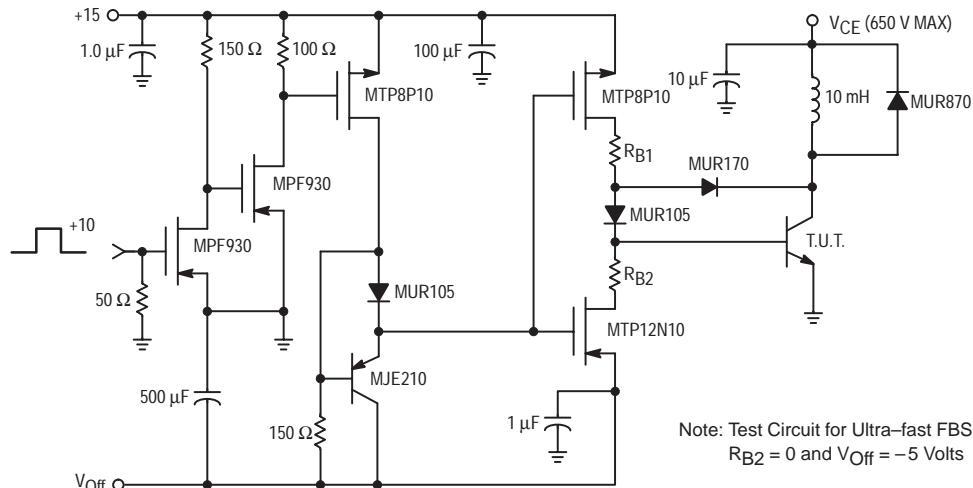


Figure 15. Maximum Rated Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area



Note: Test Circuit for Ultra-fast FBSOA  
 $R_{B2} = 0$  and  $V_{Off} = -5$  Volts

Figure 16. Switching Safe Operating Area



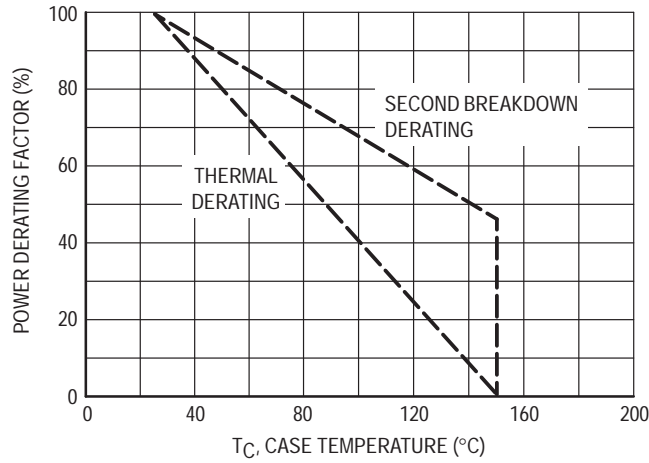


Figure 17. Power Derating

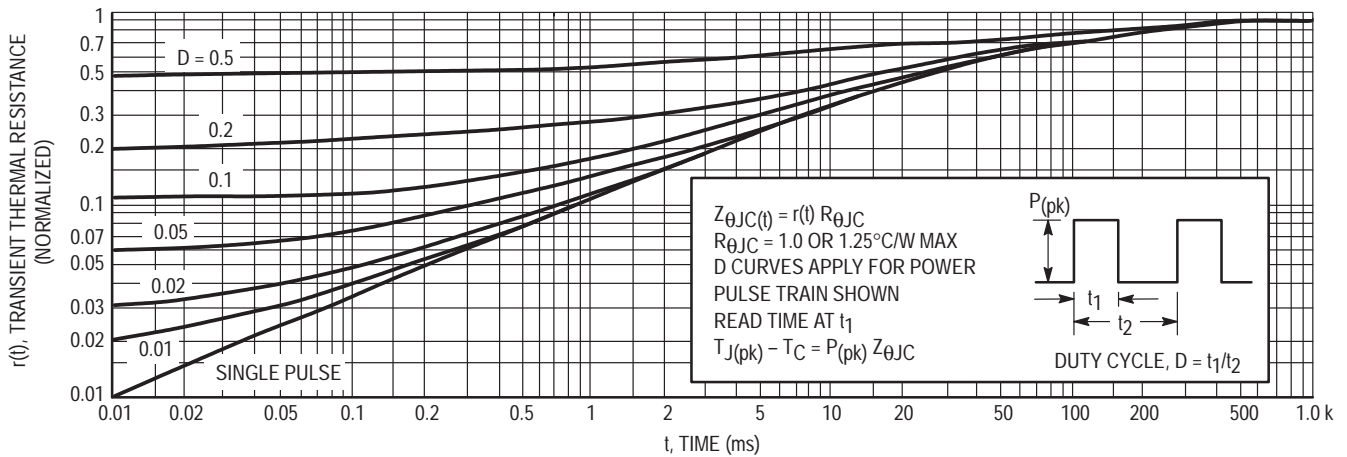


Figure 18. Typical Thermal Response [ $Z_{\theta JC}(t)$ ]

**SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION**

**FORWARD BIAS**

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data in Figure 14 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ C$ ;  $T_J(pk)$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C \geq 25^\circ C$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 14 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 17.

$T_J(pk)$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 18. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

**REVERSE BIAS**

For inductive loads, high voltage and high current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off, in most cases, with

the base-to-emitter junction reverse biased. Under these conditions the collector voltage must be held to a safe level at or below a specific value of collector current. This can be accomplished by several means such as active clamping, RC snubbing, load line shaping, etc. The safe level for these devices is specified as Reverse Biased Safe Operating Area and represents the voltage-current condition allowable during reverse biased turn-off. This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode. Figure 15 gives the RBSOA characteristics.

**SWITCHMODE III DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS**

**FBSOA**

Allowable dc power dissipation in bipolar power transistors decreases dramatically with increasing collector-emitter voltage. A transistor which safely dissipates 100 watts at 10 volts will typically dissipate less than 10 watts at its rated  $V_{(BR)CEO(sus)}$ . From a power handling point of view, current and voltage are not interchangeable (see Application Note AN875).

**TURN-ON**

Safe turn-on load line excursions are bounded by pulsed FBSOA curves. The 10  $\mu$ s curve applies for resistive loads, most capacitive loads, and inductive loads that are clamped by standard or fast recovery rectifiers. Similarly, the 100 ns curve applies to inductive loads which are clamped by ultra-fast recovery rectifiers, and are valid for turn-on crossover times less than 100 ns (AN952).

At voltages above 75% of  $V_{(BR)CEO(sus)}$ , it is essential to provide the transistor with an adequate amount of base drive VERY RAPIDLY at turn-on. More specifically, safe operation according to the curves is dependent upon base current rise time being less than collector current rise time. As a general rule, a base drive compliance voltage in excess of 10 volts is required to meet this condition (see Application Note AN875).

**TURN-OFF**

A bipolar transistor's ability to withstand turn-off stress is dependent upon its forward base drive. Gross overdrive violates the RBSOA curve and risks transistor failure. For this reason, circuits which use fixed base drive are more likely to fail at light loads due to heavy overdrive (see Application Note AN875).

**OPERATION ABOVE  $V_{(BR)CEO(sus)}$** 

When bipolars are operated above collector-emitter breakdown, base drive is crucial. A rapid application of ade-

quate forward base current is needed for safe turn-on, as is a stiff negative bias needed for safe turn-off. Any hiccup in the base-drive circuitry that even momentarily violates either of these conditions will likely cause the transistor to fail. Therefore, it is important to design the driver so that its output is negative in the absence of anything but a clean crisp input signal (see Application Note AN952).

**RBSOA**

Reversed Biased Safe Operating Area has a first order dependency on circuit configuration and drive parameters. The RBSOA curves in this data sheet are valid only for the conditions specified. For a comparison of RBSOA results in several types of circuits (see Application Note AN951).

**DESIGN SAMPLES**

Transistor parameters tend to vary much more from wafer lot to wafer lot, over long periods of time, than from one device to the next in the same wafer lot. For design evaluation it is advisable to use transistors from several different date codes.

**BAKER CLAMPS**

Many unanticipated pitfalls can be avoided by using Baker Clamps. MUR105 and MUR170 diodes are recommended for base drives less than 1 amp. Similarly, MUR405 and MUR470 types are well-suited for higher drive requirements (see Article Reprint AR131).

*Designer's™ Data Sheet*  
**SWITCHMODE™**  
**NPN Bipolar Power Transistor**  
**For Switching Power Supply Applications**

The MJE/MJF18002 have an applications specific state-of-the-art die designed for use in 220 V line operated Switchmode Power supplies and electronic light ballasts. These high voltage/high speed transistors offer the following:

- Improved Efficiency Due to Low Base Drive Requirements:
  - High and Flat DC Current Gain  $h_{FE}$
  - Fast Switching
  - No Coil Required in Base Circuit for Turn-Off (No Current Tail)
- Tight Parametric Distributions are Consistent Lot-to-Lot
- Two Package Choices: Standard TO-220 or Isolated TO-220
- MJF18002, Case 221D, is UL Recognized at 3500  $V_{RMS}$ : File #E69369

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	MJE18002	MJF18002	Unit
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	450		Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$V_{CES}$	1000		Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	9.0		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	2.0		Adc
— Peak(1)	$I_{CM}$	5.0		
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	1.0		Adc
— Peak(1)	$I_{BM}$	2.0		
RMS Isolated Voltage(2) (for 1 sec, R.H. < 30%, $T_C = 25^\circ C$ )	$V_{ISOL}$	—	4500 3500 1500	V
Total Device Dissipation Derate above 25°C	$P_D$	50 0.4	25 0.2	Watts W/°C
Operating and Storage Temperature	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to 150		°C

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Rating	Symbol	MJE18002	MJF18002	Unit
Thermal Resistance — Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	2.5	5.0	°C/W
— Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	62.5	62.5	
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	260		°C

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
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**OFF CHARACTERISTICS**

Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 100$ mA, $L = 25$ mH)	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	450	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CEO}, I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	—	—	100	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CES}, V_{EB} = 0$ )	$I_{CES}$	$T_C = 125^\circ C$	—	100	$\mu\text{Adc}$
( $V_{CE} = 800$ V, $V_{EB} = 0$ )		$T_C = 125^\circ C$	—	500 100	
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 9.0$ Vdc, $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	—	100	$\mu\text{Adc}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5.0 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq 10\%$ .

(2) Proper strike and creepage distance must be provided.

(continued)

**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

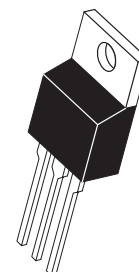
**Preferred** devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 1

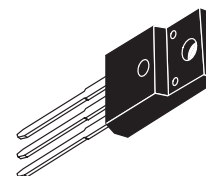
**MJE18002\***  
**MJF18002\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**POWER TRANSISTOR**  
**2.0 AMPERES**  
**1000 VOLTS**  
**25 and 50 WATTS**



**CASE 221A-06**  
**TO-220AB**  
**MJE18002**



**CASE 221D-02**  
**ISOLATED TO-220 TYPE**  
**UL RECOGNIZED**  
**MJF18002**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 0.4 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 40 \text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	— —	0.825 0.92	1.1 1.25	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 0.4 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 40 \text{ mAdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— — — —	0.2 0.2 0.25 0.3	0.5 0.5 0.5 0.6	Vdc
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.2 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 0.4 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 10 \text{ mAdc}, V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	14 — 11 11 6.0 5.0 10	— 27 17 20 8.0 8.0 20	34 — — — — — —	—

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current Gain Bandwidth ( $I_C = 0.2 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}, f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	—	13	—	MHz	
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10 \text{ Vdc}, I_E = 0, f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	35	60	pF	
Input Capacitance ( $V_{EB} = 8.0 \text{ V}$ )	$C_{ib}$	—	400	600	pF	
Dynamic Saturation:  determined 1.0 $\mu\text{s}$ and 3.0 $\mu\text{s}$ after rising $I_{B1}$ reach 0.9 final $I_{B1}$ (see Figure 18)	$V_{CE(dsat)}$	$I_C = 0.4 \text{ A}$ $I_{B1} = 40 \text{ mA}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ V}$	1.0 $\mu\text{s}$ 3.0 $\mu\text{s}$	@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	— — — — — — — —	Vdc
		$I_C = 1.0 \text{ A}$ $I_{B1} = 0.2 \text{ A}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ V}$	1.0 $\mu\text{s}$ 3.0 $\mu\text{s}$	@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	— — — — — — — —	

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Resistive Load** (D.C.  $\leq 10\%$ , Pulse Width = 20  $\mu\text{s}$ )

Turn–On Time	$I_C = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 40 \text{ mAdc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ V}$	@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{on}$	— —	200 130	300 —	ns
Turn–Off Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{off}$	— —	1.2 1.5	2.5 —	$\mu\text{s}$
Turn–On Time	$I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.5 \text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ V}$	@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{on}$	— —	85 95	150 —	ns
Turn–Off Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{off}$	— —	1.7 2.1	2.5 —	$\mu\text{s}$

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Inductive Load** ( $V_{clamp} = 300 \text{ V}, V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}, L = 200 \mu\text{H}$ )

Fall Time	$I_C = 0.4 \text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = 40 \text{ mAdc}, I_{B2} = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$	@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{fi}$	— —	125 120	200 —	ns
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{sj}$	— —	0.7 0.8	1.25 —	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_c$	— —	110 110	200 —	ns
Fall Time	$I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = 0.2 \text{ Adc}, I_{B2} = 0.5 \text{ Adc}$	@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{fi}$	— —	110 120	175 —	ns
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{sj}$	— —	1.7 2.25	2.75 —	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_c$	— —	200 250	300 —	ns
Fall Time	$I_C = 0.4 \text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = 50 \text{ mAdc}, I_{B2} = 50 \text{ mAdc}$	@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{fi}$	— —	140 185	200 —	ns
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{sj}$	— —	2.2 2.5	3.0 —	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_c$	— —	140 220	250 —	ns

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

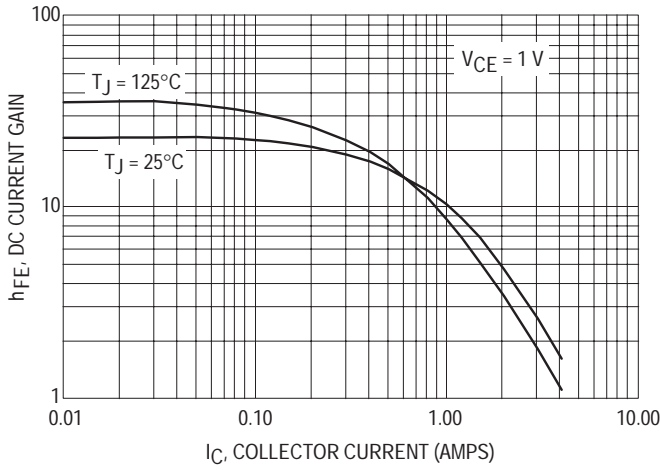


Figure 1. DC Current Gain @ 1 Volt

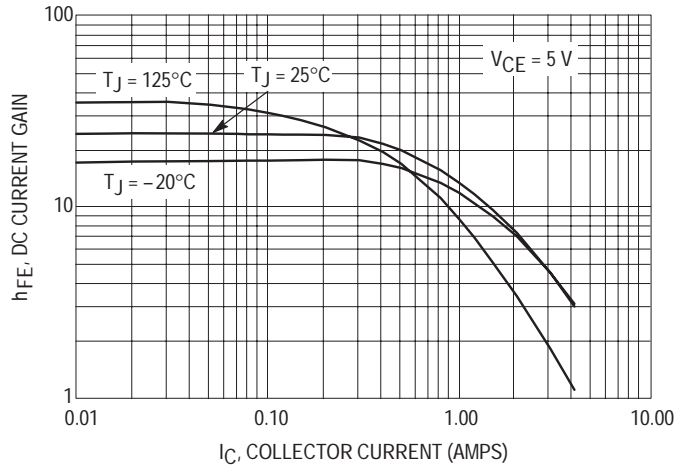


Figure 2. DC Current Gain @ 5 Volts

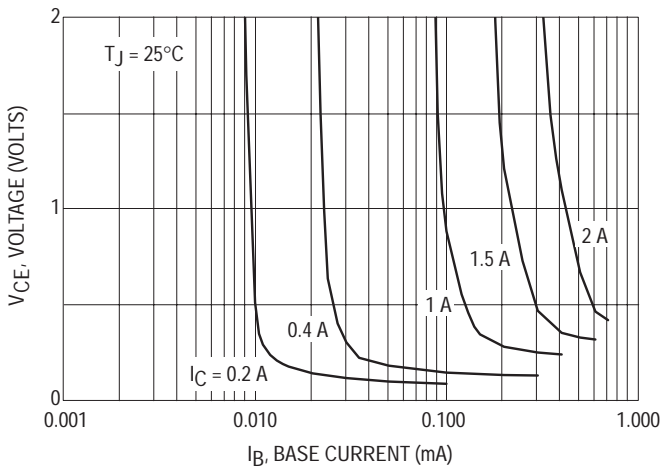


Figure 3. Collector Saturation Region

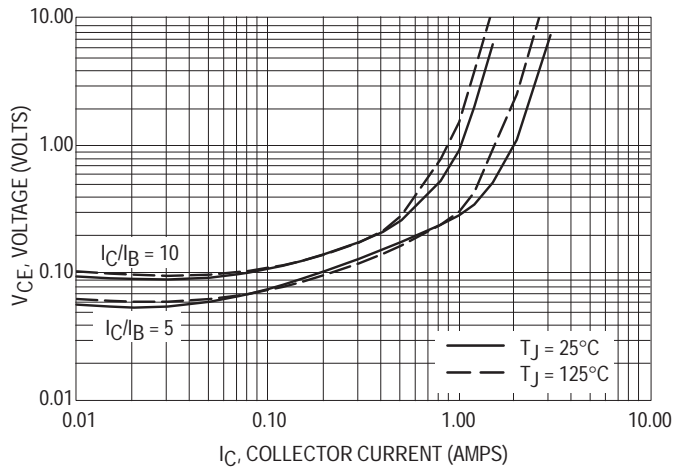


Figure 4. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

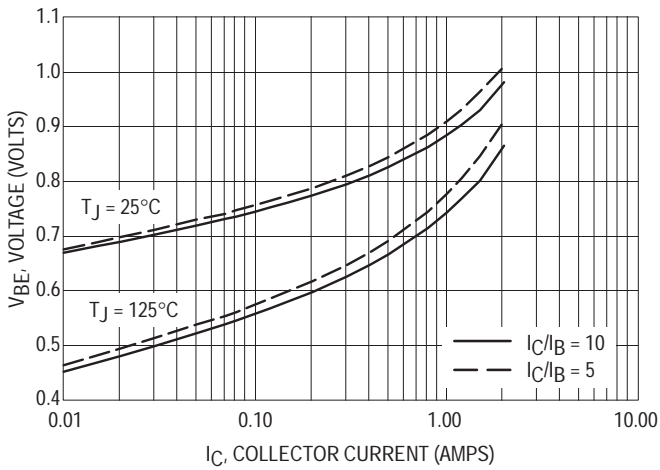


Figure 5. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

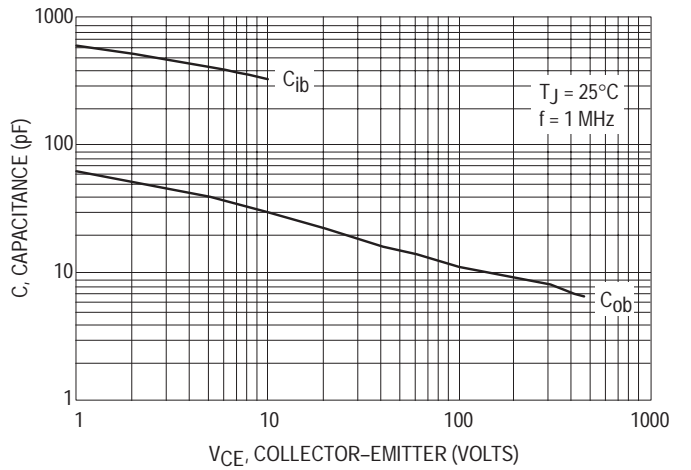


Figure 6. Capacitance

**TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**  
( $I_{B2} = I_C/2$  for all switching)

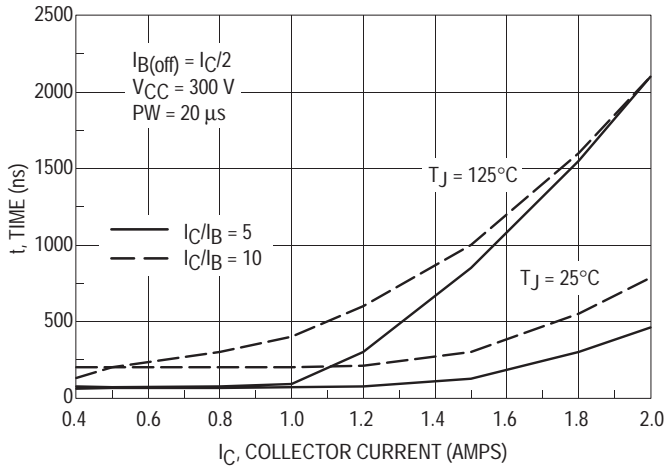


Figure 7. Resistive Switching,  $t_{on}$

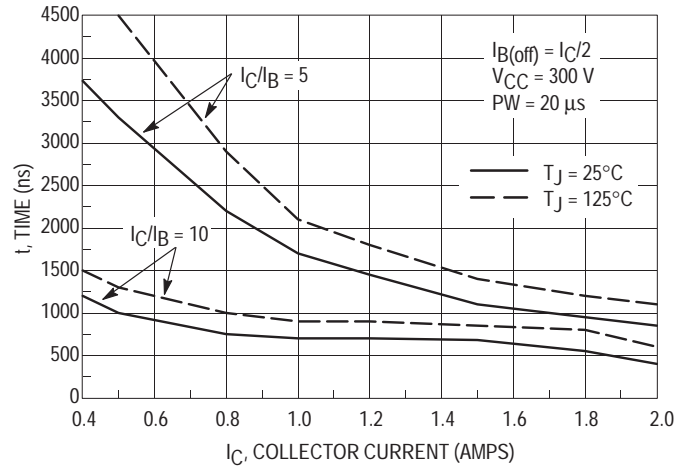


Figure 8. Resistive Switching,  $t_{off}$

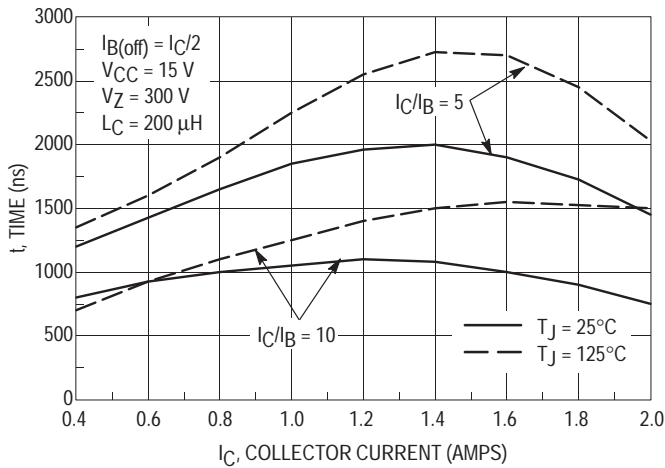


Figure 9. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_{si}$

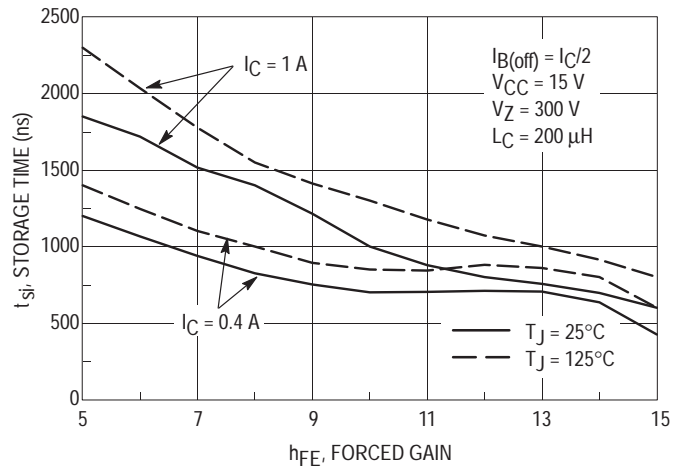


Figure 10. Inductive Storage Time

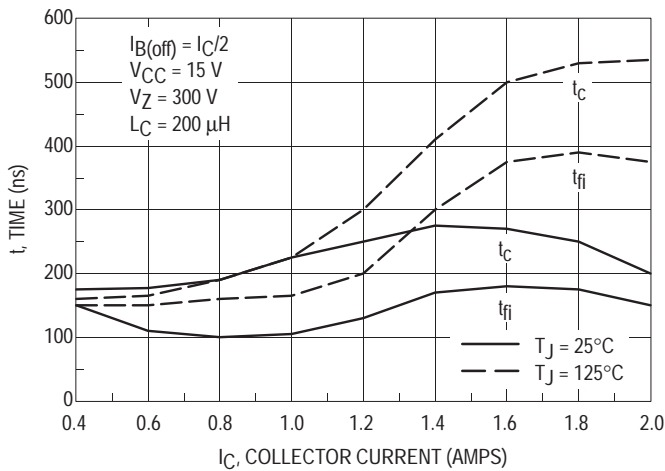


Figure 11. Inductive Switching,  $t_c$  &  $t_{fi}$ ,  $I_C/I_B = 5$

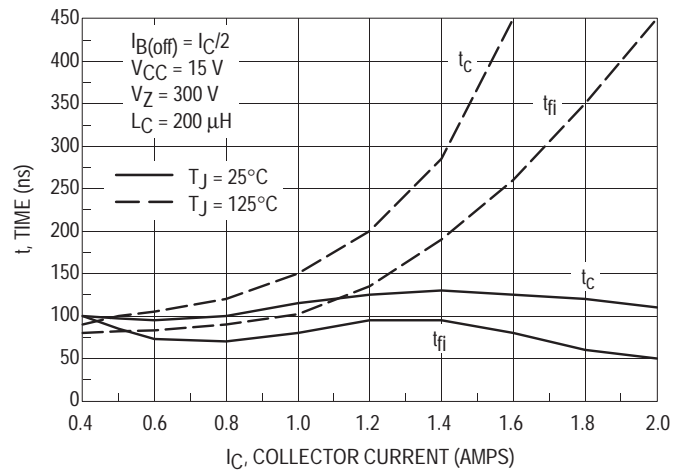


Figure 12. Inductive Switching,  $t_c$  &  $t_{fi}$ ,  $I_C/I_B = 10$

**TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**  
( $I_{B2} = I_C/2$  for all switching)

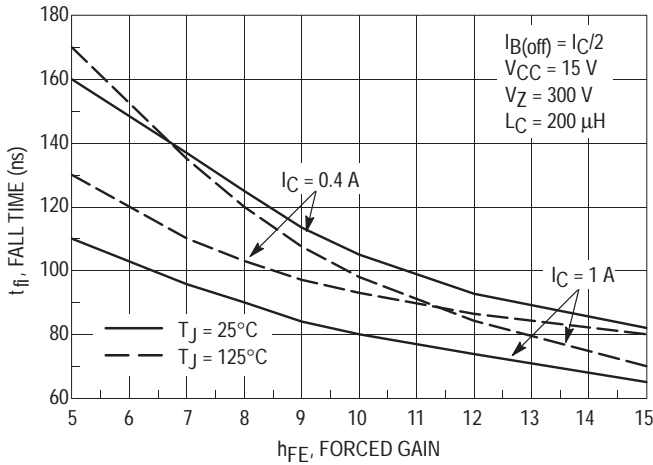


Figure 13. Inductive Fall Time

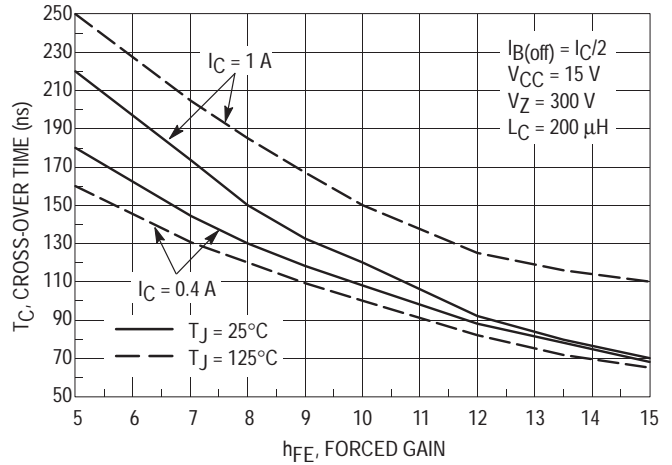


Figure 14. Inductive Crossover Time

**GUARANTEED SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION**

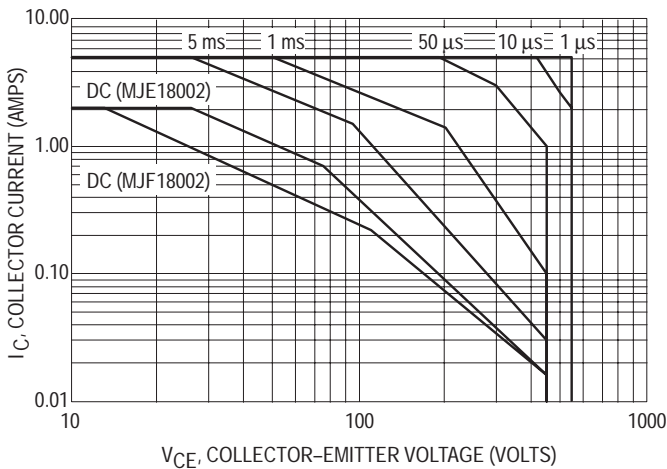


Figure 15. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

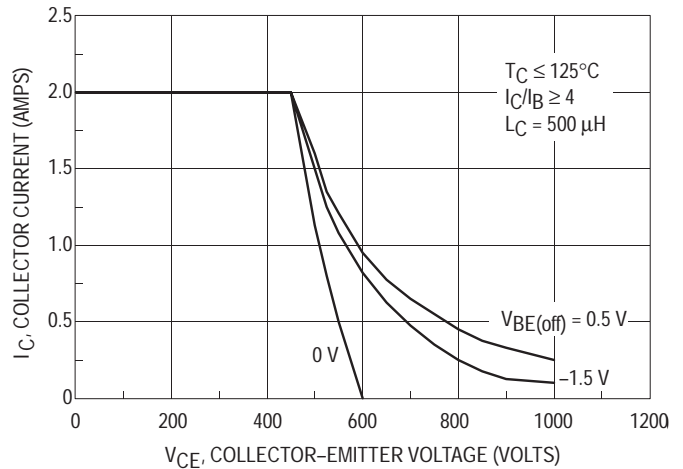


Figure 16. Reverse Bias Switching Safe Operating Area

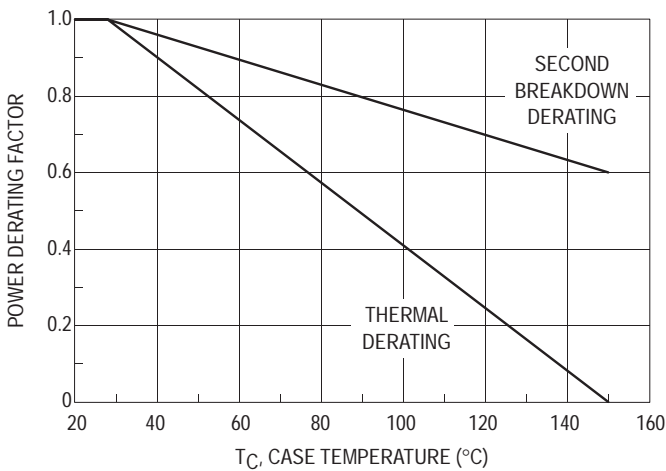


Figure 17. Forward Bias Power Derating

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C$ - $V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate. The data of Figure 15 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_J(\text{pk})$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C > 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 15 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 17.  $T_J(\text{pk})$  may be calculated from the data in Figures 20 and 21. At any case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less the limitations imposed by second breakdown. For inductive loads, high voltage and current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off with the base to emitter junction reverse biased. The safe level is specified as a reverse biased safe operating area (Figure 16). This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode.

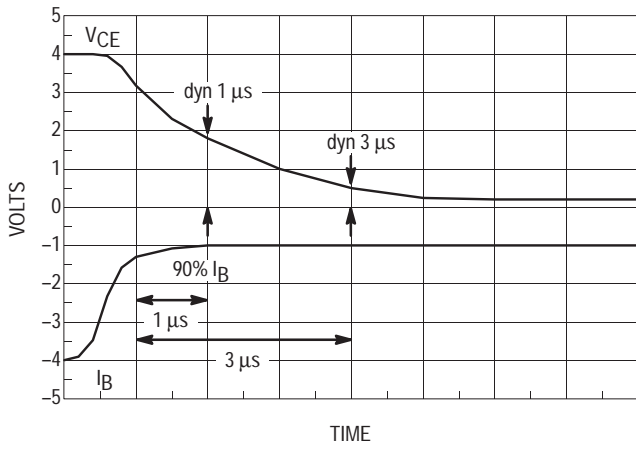


Figure 18. Dynamic Saturation Voltage Measurements

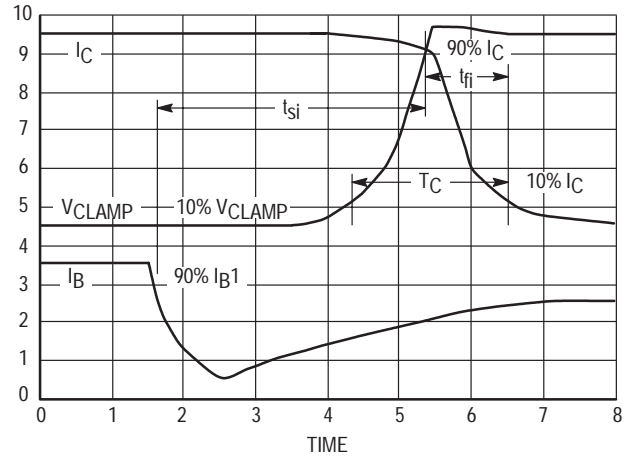
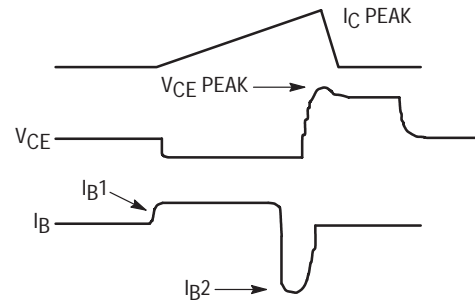
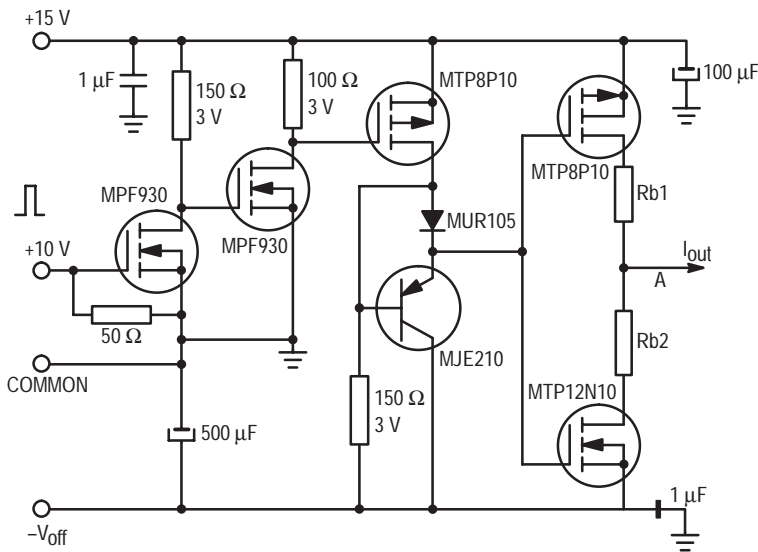


Figure 19. Inductive Switching Measurements



V(BR)CEO(sus)	INDUCTIVE SWITCHING	RBSOA
L = 10 μH	L = 200 μH	L = 500 μH
RB2 = ∞	RB2 = 0	RB2 = 0
VCC = 20 VOLTS	VCC = 15 VOLTS	VCC = 15 VOLTS
IC(pk) = 100 mA	RB1 SELECTED FOR DESIRED IB1	RB1 SELECTED FOR DESIRED IB1

Table 1. Inductive Load Switching Drive Circuit



TYPICAL THERMAL RESPONSE

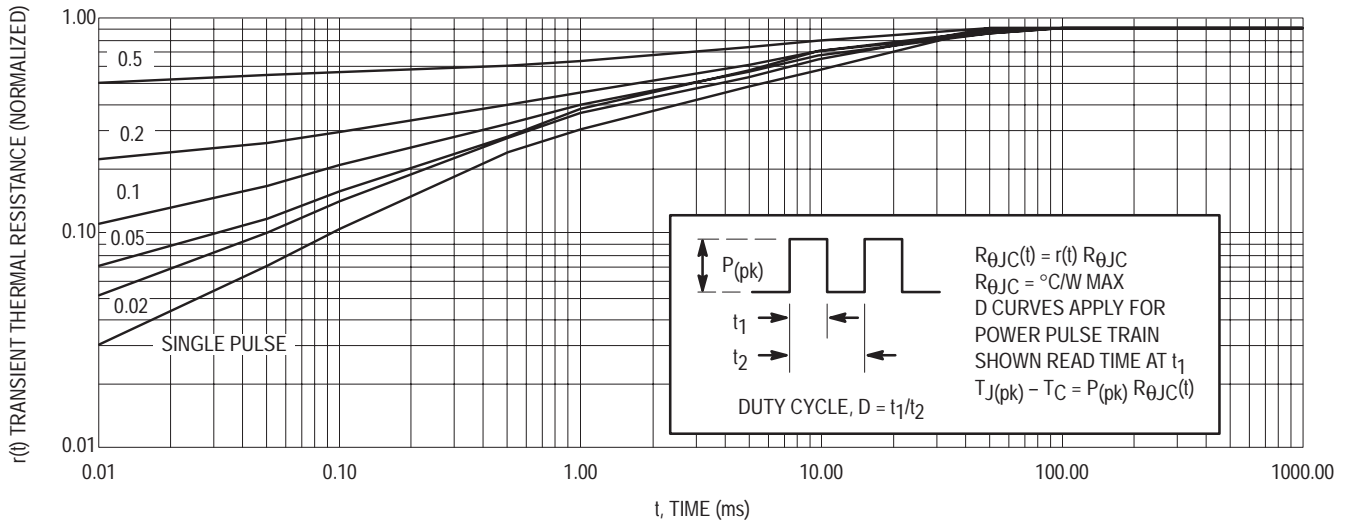


Figure 20. Typical Thermal Response ( $Z_{\theta JC}(t)$ ) for MJE18002

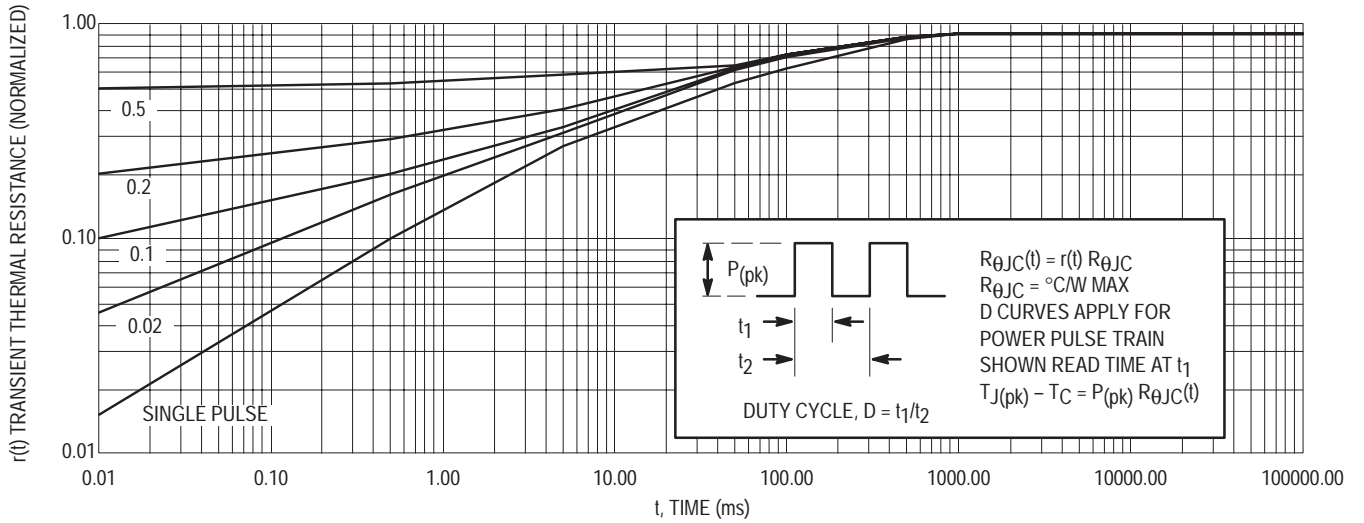
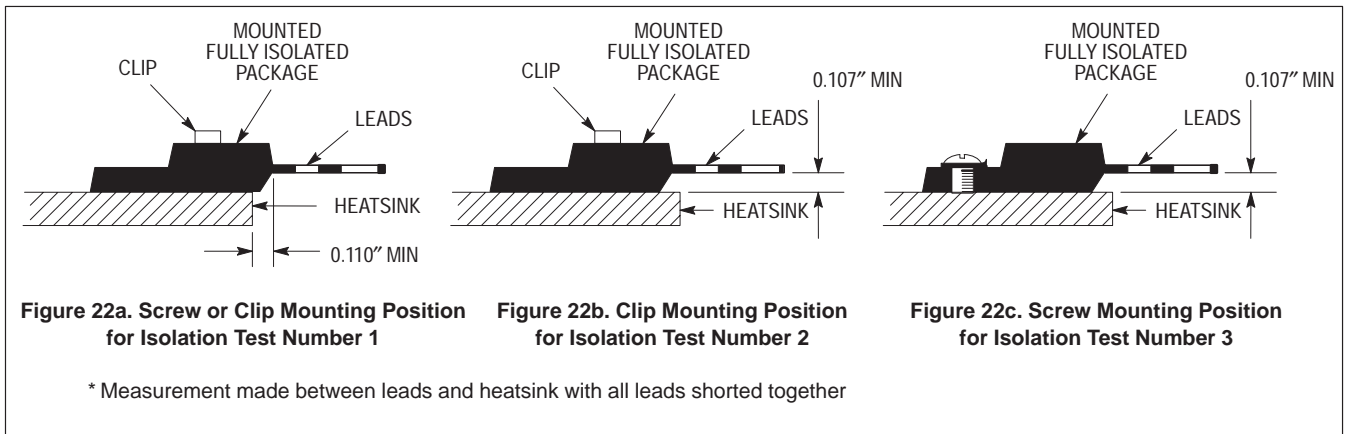
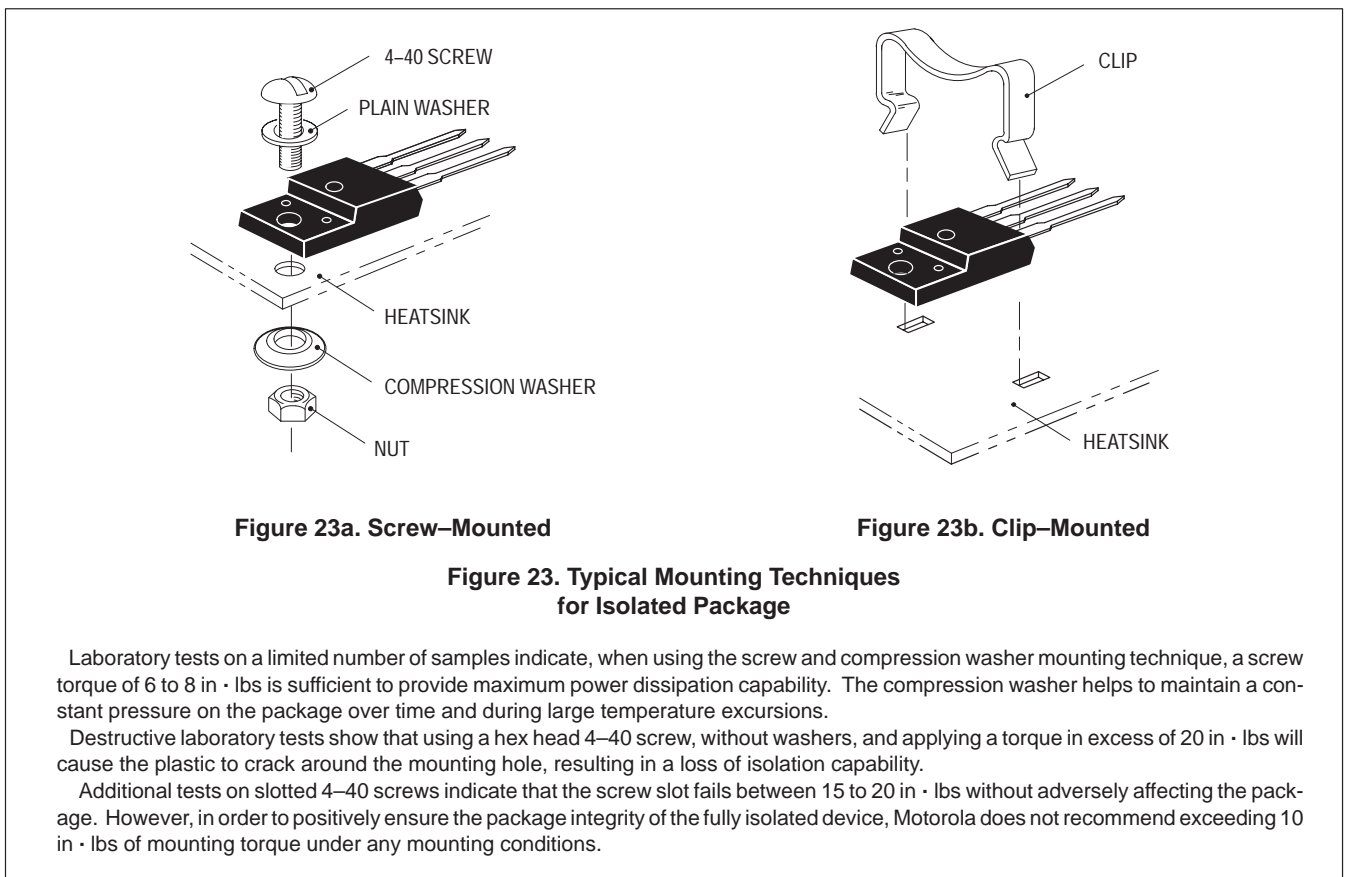


Figure 21. Typical Thermal Response ( $Z_{\theta JC}(t)$ ) for MJF18002

TEST CONDITIONS FOR ISOLATION TESTS\*



MOUNTING INFORMATION\*\*



\*\* For more information about mounting power semiconductors see Application Note AN1040.

**MJE18002D2**

*Advance Information*

**High Speed, High Gain Bipolar NPN Power Transistor with Integrated Collector-Emitter Diode and Built-in Efficient Antisaturation Network**

The MJE18002D2 use a newly developed technology, so called H2BIP\*, to design the state of art transistor dedicated to the Electronic Light Ballast and PFC\*\* circuit.

The main advantages brought by these new transistors are:

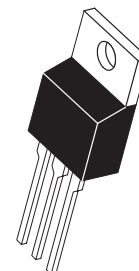
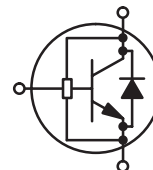
- Improved Global Efficiency Due to the Low Base Drive Requirements
- DC Current Gain Typically Centered at 45
- Extremely Low Storage Time Variation, Thanks to the Antisaturation Network
- Easy to Use Thanks to the Integrated Collector/Emitter Diode

The MOTOROLA "Sig Sixma" philosophy provides tight and reproducible parameter distribution.

\* High speed High gain BIPolar transistor

\*\* Power Factor Control

**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**2 AMPERES**  
**1000 VOLTS**  
**50 WATTS**



**CASE 221A-06**  
**TO-220AB**

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	450	Vdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage	$V_{CB0}$	1000	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$V_{CES}$	1000	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	12	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	2	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{CM}$	5	
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	1	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{BM}$	2	
*Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	50	Watt
*Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$		0.4	W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Temperature	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Thermal Resistance — Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	2.5	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
— Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	62.5	
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from case for 5 seconds	$T_L$	260	$^\circ\text{C}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq$  10%.

This document contains information on a new product. Specifications and information herein are subject to change without notice.

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 100\text{ mA}$ , $L = 25\text{ mH}$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	450	570		Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CEO}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$			100	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CES}$ , $V_{EB} = 0$ )  ( $V_{CE} = 500\text{ V}$ , $V_{EB} = 0$ )	$I_{CES}$			100 500 100	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter–Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$			100	$\mu\text{Adc}$

**ON CHARACTERISTICS**

Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 40\text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.2\text{ Adc}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{BE(sat)}$		0.78 0.87	1 1.1	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 40\text{ mAdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.2\text{ Adc}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$  @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{CE(sat)}$		0.36 0.5 0.4 0.65	0.6 1 0.75 1.2	Vdc
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1\text{ Vdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1\text{ Vdc}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$  @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$h_{FE}$	14 8 6 4	25 15 10 6		—

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current Gain Bandwidth ( $I_C = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$		13		MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$		50	100	pF
Input Capacitance ( $V_{EB} = 8\text{ Vdc}$ )	$C_{ib}$		340	500	pF

**DIODE CHARACTERISTICS**

Forward Diode Voltage ( $I_{EC} = 1\text{ Adc}$ )  ( $I_{EC} = 0.2\text{ Adc}$ )  ( $I_{EC} = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$  @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{EC}$		1.2 0.9 0.6 1 0.6	1.5 1.2 1.3	V
Forward Recovery Time ( $I_F = 0.2\text{ Adc}$ , $di/dt = 10\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ )  ( $I_F = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ , $di/dt = 10\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ )  ( $I_F = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $di/dt = 10\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{fr}$		540 517 480		ns

# MJE18002D2

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
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### SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Resistive Load (D.C. $\leq 10\%$ , Pulse Width = 20 $\mu\text{s}$ )

Turn-on Time	$I_C = 1 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.5 \text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ Vdc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{on}$		100	150	ns
Turn-off Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		0.95	1.5	1.25	$\mu\text{s}$

### SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Inductive Load ( $V_{clamp} = 300 \text{ V}$ , $V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}$ , $L = 200 \mu\text{H}$ )

Fall Time	$I_C = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 40 \text{ mAdc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_f$		130	175	ns
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		0.55	0.65	$\mu\text{s}$	
Crossover Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_c$		110	175	ns
		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		100			
Fall Time	$I_C = 0.8 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 160 \text{ mAdc}$ $I_{B2} = 160 \text{ mAdc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_f$		130	175	ns
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		2.1	2.4	$\mu\text{s}$	
Crossover Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_c$		275	350	ns
		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		350			
Fall Time	$I_C = 1 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.5 \text{ Adc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_f$		100	150	ns
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		1.05	1.2	$\mu\text{s}$	
Crossover Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_c$		100	150	ns
		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		115			

### DYNAMIC SATURATION VOLTAGE

Dynamic Saturation Voltage: Determined 1 $\mu\text{s}$ and 3 $\mu\text{s}$ respectively after rising $I_{B1}$ reaches 90% of final $I_{B1}$	$I_C = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 40 \text{ mA}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ V}$	@ 1 $\mu\text{s}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{CE(dsat)}$		7.4	V
		@ 3 $\mu\text{s}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$			2.5	
	$I_C = 1 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 0.2 \text{ A}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ V}$	@ 1 $\mu\text{s}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$			11.7	
		@ 3 $\mu\text{s}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$			1.3	

*Designer's™ Data Sheet*  
**SWITCHMODE™**  
**NPN Bipolar Power Transistor**  
**For Switching Power Supply Applications**

The MJE/MJF18004 have an applications specific state-of-the-art die designed for use in 220 V line operated Switchmode Power supplies and electronic light ballasts. This high voltage/high speed transistors offer the following:

- Improved Efficiency Due to Low Base Drive Requirements:
  - High and Flat DC Current Gain  $h_{FE}$
  - Fast Switching
  - No Coil Required in Base Circuit for Turn-Off (No Current Tail)
- Full Characterization at 125°C
- Motorola "6 SIGMA" Philosophy Provides Tight and Reproducible Parametric Distributions
- Two Package Choices: Standard TO-220 or Isolated TO-220
- MJF18004, Case 221D, is UL Recognized at 3500 V<sub>RMS</sub>: File #E69369

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	MJE18004	MJF18004	Unit
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage	V <sub>CEO</sub>	450		Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	V <sub>CES</sub>	1000		Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V <sub>EBO</sub>	9.0		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	I <sub>C</sub>	5.0		Adc
— Peak(1)	I <sub>CM</sub>	10		
Base Current — Continuous	I <sub>B</sub>	2.0		Adc
— Peak(1)	I <sub>BM</sub>	4.0		
RMS Isolation Voltage(2) Test No. 1 Per Fig. 22a (for 1 sec, R.H. Test No. 2 Per Fig. 22b < 30%, T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C) Test No. 3 Per Fig. 22c	V <sub>ISOL</sub>	—	4500 3500 1500	Volts
Total Device Dissipation (T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C) Derate above 25°C	P <sub>D</sub>	75 0.6	35 0.28	Watts W/°C
Operating and Storage Temperature	T <sub>J</sub> , T <sub>stg</sub>	-65 to 150		°C

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Rating	Symbol	MJE18004	MJF18004	Unit
Thermal Resistance — Junction to Case	R <sub>θJC</sub>	1.65	3.55	°C/W
— Junction to Ambient	R <sub>θJA</sub>	62.5	62.5	
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	T <sub>L</sub>	260		°C

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
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**OFF CHARACTERISTICS**

Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 100 mA, L = 25 mH)	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub>	450	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = Rated V <sub>CEO</sub> , I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	I <sub>CEO</sub>	—	—	100	μAdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = Rated V <sub>CES</sub> , V <sub>EB</sub> = 0)	I <sub>CES</sub>	—	—	100	μAdc
(T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C)		—	—	500	
(T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C)		—	—	100	
(V <sub>CE</sub> = 800 V, V <sub>EB</sub> = 0)		—	—	100	
Emitter Cutoff Current (V <sub>EB</sub> = 9.0 Vdc, I <sub>C</sub> = 0)	I <sub>EBO</sub>	—	—	100	μAdc

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5.0 ms, Duty Cycle ≤ 10%.

(2) Proper strike and creepage distance must be provided.

(continued)

**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

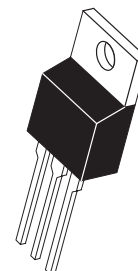
**Preferred** devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 3

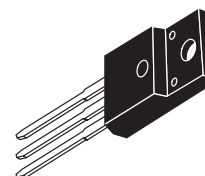
**MJE18004\***  
**MJF18004\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**POWER TRANSISTOR**  
**5.0 AMPERES**  
**1000 VOLTS**  
**35 and 75 WATTS**



**CASE 221A-06**  
**TO-220AB**  
**MJE18004**



**CASE 221D-02**  
**ISOLATED TO-220 TYPE**  
**MJF18004**

**MJE18004 MJF18004**
**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS — continued** ( $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.1 \text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 2.0 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	— —	0.82 0.92	1.1 1.25	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.1 \text{ Adc}$ )  ( $I_C = 2.0 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$ )  ( $I_C = 2.5 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.5 \text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— — — —	0.25 0.29 0.3 0.36 0.5	0.5 0.6 0.45 0.8 0.75	Vdc
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.5 \text{ Vdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 0.3 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 2.0 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 10 \text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	12 — 14 — 6.0 — 10	21 20 — 32 11 7.5 22	— — 34 — — — —	—

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current Gain Bandwidth ( $I_C = 0.5 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	—	13	—	MHz			
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	50	65	pF			
Input Capacitance ( $V_{EB} = 8.0 \text{ V}$ )	$C_{ib}$	—	800	1000	pF			
Dynamic Saturation Voltage:  Determined $1.0 \mu\text{s}$ and $3.0 \mu\text{s}$ respectively after rising $I_{B1}$ reaches 90% of final $I_{B1}$ (see Figure 18)	$V_{CE(dsat)}$	( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 100 \text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ V}$ )  ( $I_C = 2.0 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 400 \text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ V}$ )	$1.0 \mu\text{s}$  $3.0 \mu\text{s}$  $1.0 \mu\text{s}$  $3.0 \mu\text{s}$	( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )  ( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )  ( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )  ( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	— — — — — — — —	6.8 14 2.4 5.6 11.3 15.5 1.3 6.1	— — — — — — — —	Vdc

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Resistive Load** ( $D.C. \leq 10\%$ , Pulse Width =  $20 \mu\text{s}$ )

Turn–On Time	( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.1 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B2} = 0.5 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ V}$ )  ( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_{on}$	— —	210 180	300 —	ns
Turn–Off Time		$t_{off}$	— —	1.0 1.3	1.7 —	$\mu\text{s}$
Turn–On Time	( $I_C = 2.0 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B2} = 1.0 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ V}$ )  ( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_{on}$	— —	75 90	110 —	ns
Turn–Off Time		$t_{off}$	— —	1.5 1.8	2.5 —	$\mu\text{s}$
Turn–On Time	( $I_C = 2.5 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.5 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B2} = 0.5 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CC} = 250 \text{ V}$ )  ( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_{on}$	— —	450 900	800 1400	ns
Storage Time		$t_s$	— —	2.0 2.2	3.0 3.5	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time		$t_f$	— —	275 500	400 800	ns

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS — continued ( $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified)

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Inductive Load</b> ( $V_{\text{clamp}} = 300\text{ V}$ , $V_{\text{CC}} = 15\text{ V}$ , $L = 200\ \mu\text{H}$ )						
Fall Time	$(I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = 0.1\text{ Adc}, I_{B2} = 0.5\text{ Adc})$ ( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_{\text{fi}}$	—	100	150	ns
Storage Time		$t_{\text{si}}$	—	1.1	1.7	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		$t_c$	—	180	250	ns
				100	—	
				160	—	
Fall Time	$(I_C = 2.0\text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = 0.4\text{ Adc}, I_{B2} = 1.0\text{ Adc})$ ( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_{\text{fi}}$	—	90	175	ns
Storage Time		$t_{\text{si}}$	—	1.7	2.5	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		$t_c$	—	180	300	ns
				150	—	
				250	—	
Fall Time	$(I_C = 2.5\text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = 0.5\text{ Adc}, I_{B2} = 0.5\text{ Adc}, V_{\text{BE(off)}} = -5.0\text{ Vdc})$ ( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_{\text{fi}}$	—	70	130	ns
Storage Time		$t_{\text{si}}$	—	0.75	1.0	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		$t_c$	—	250	350	ns
				100	175	
				1.0	1.3	
				250	500	



TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

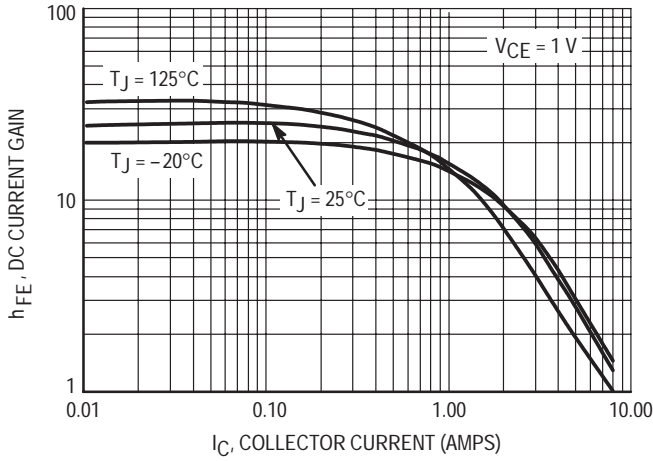


Figure 1. DC Current Gain @ 1 Volt

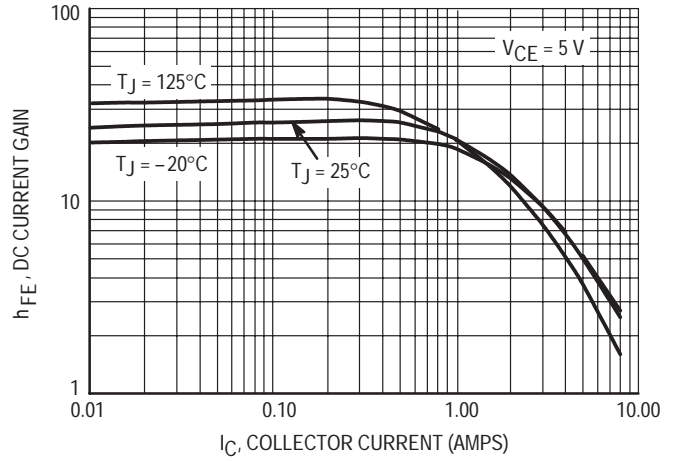


Figure 2. DC Current Gain @ 5 Volts

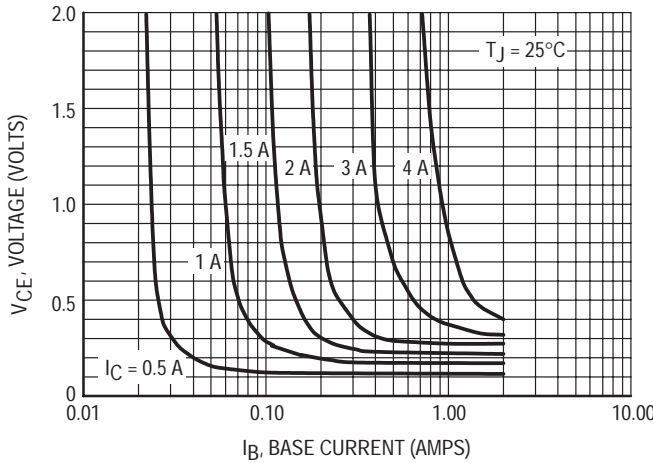


Figure 3. Collector Saturation Region

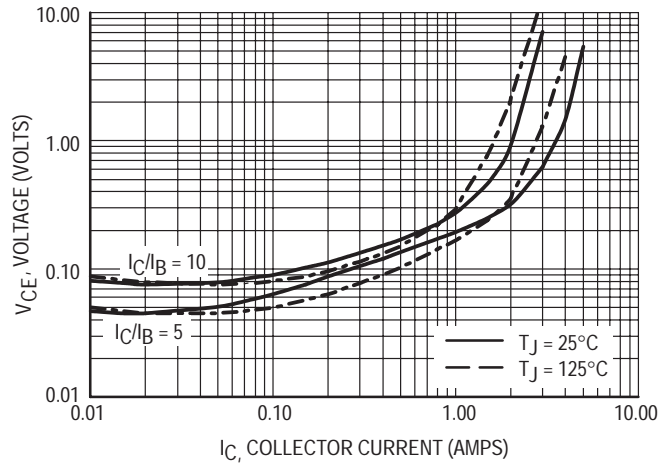


Figure 4. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

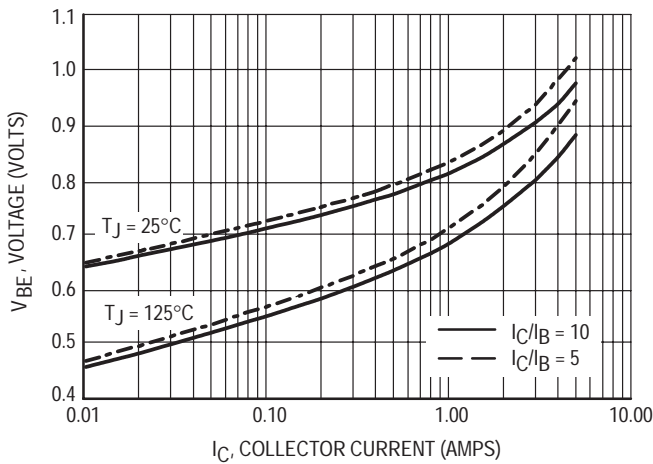


Figure 5. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

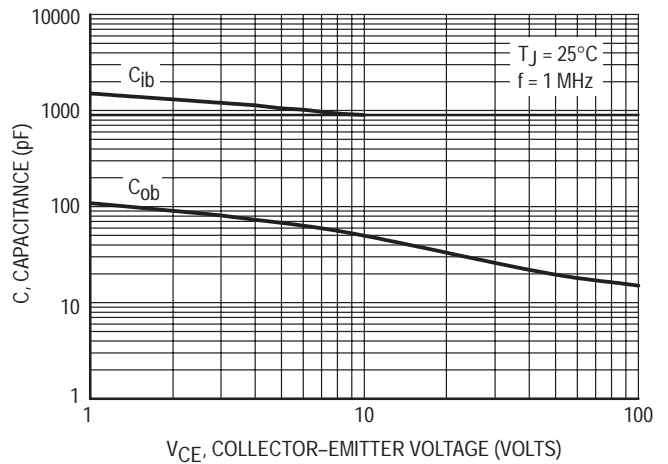
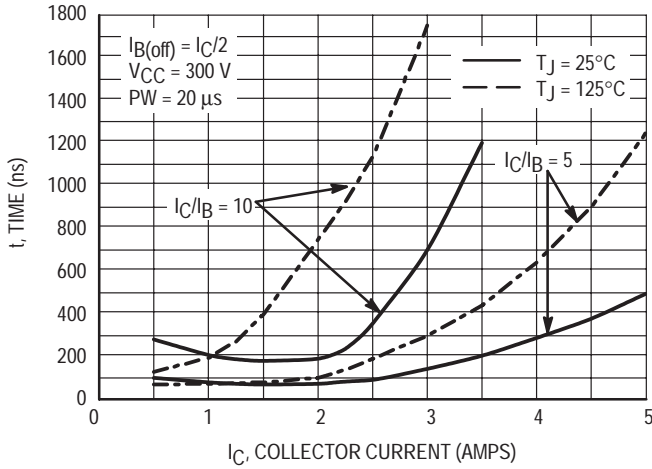
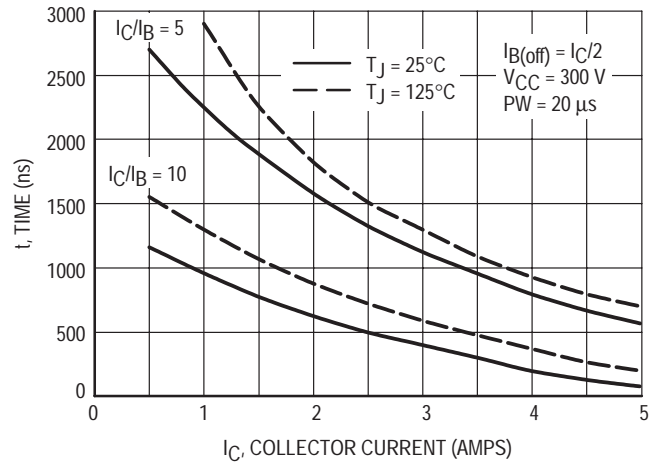


Figure 6. Capacitance

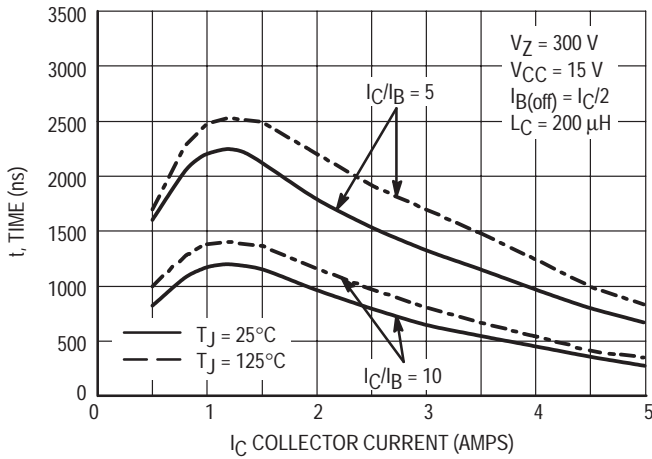
**TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**  
**( $I_{B2} = I_C/2$  for all switching)**



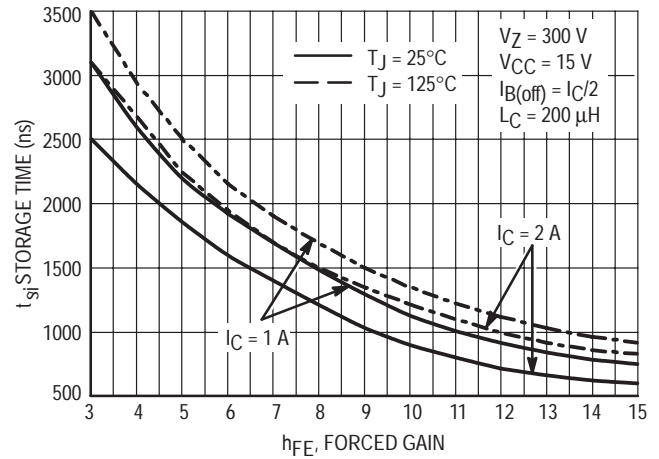
**Figure 7. Resistive Switching,  $t_{on}$**



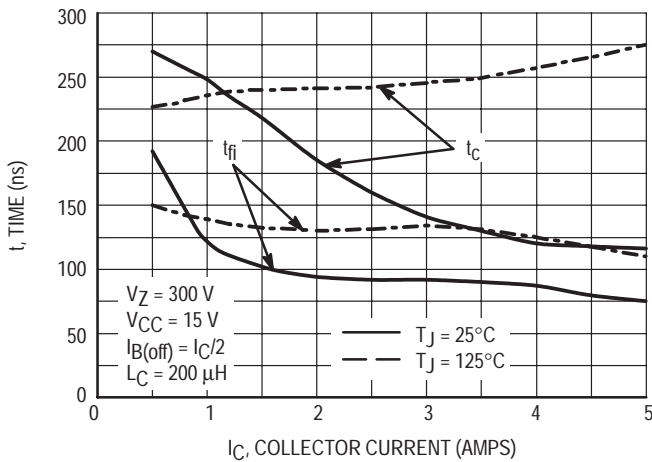
**Figure 8. Resistive Switching,  $t_{off}$**



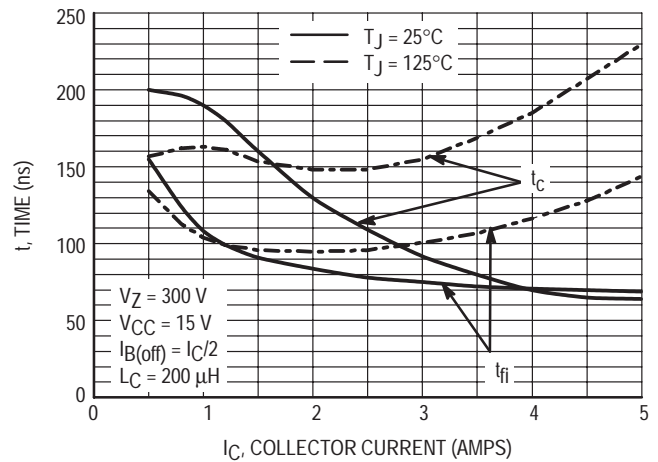
**Figure 9. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_{si}$**



**Figure 10. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_{si}(h_{FE})$**



**Figure 11. Inductive Switching,  $t_c$  &  $t_{fi}$ ,  $I_C/I_B = 5$**



**Figure 12. Inductive Switching,  $t_c$  &  $t_{fi}$ ,  $I_C/I_B = 10$**

**TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**  
( $I_{B2} = I_C/2$  for all switching)

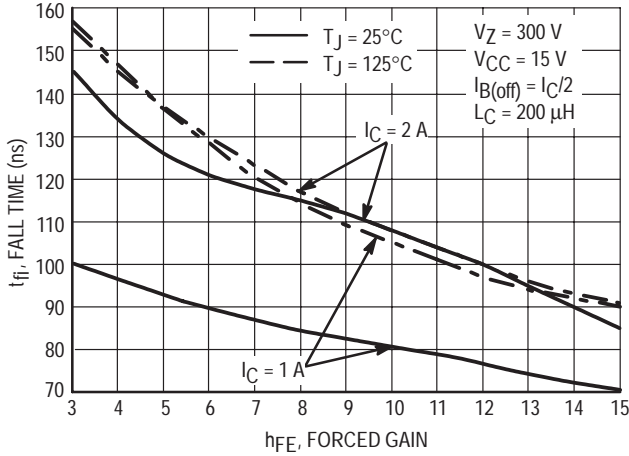


Figure 13. Inductive Fall Time

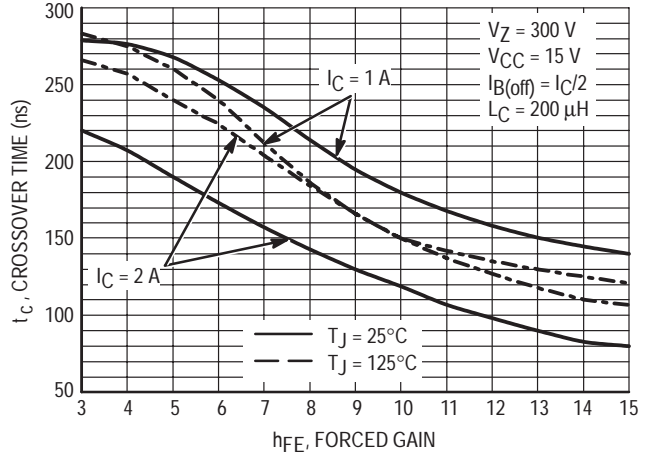


Figure 14. Inductive Crossover Time

**GUARANTEED SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION**

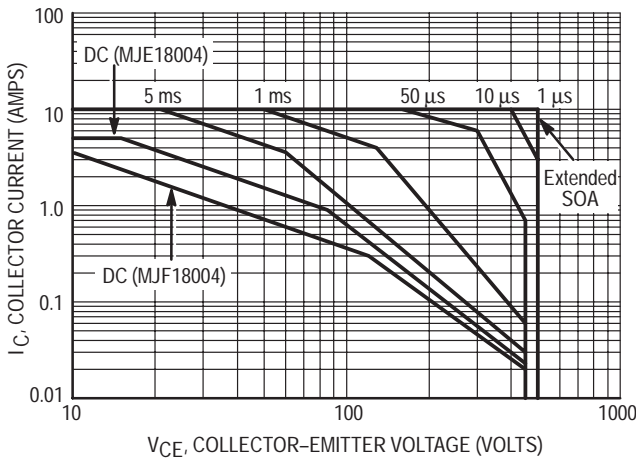


Figure 15. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

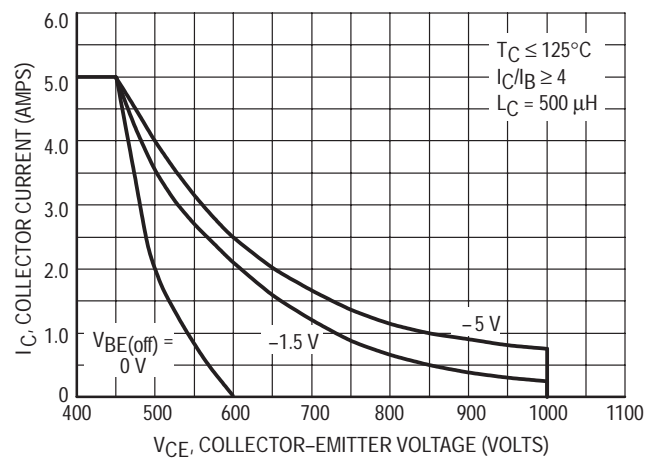


Figure 16. Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area

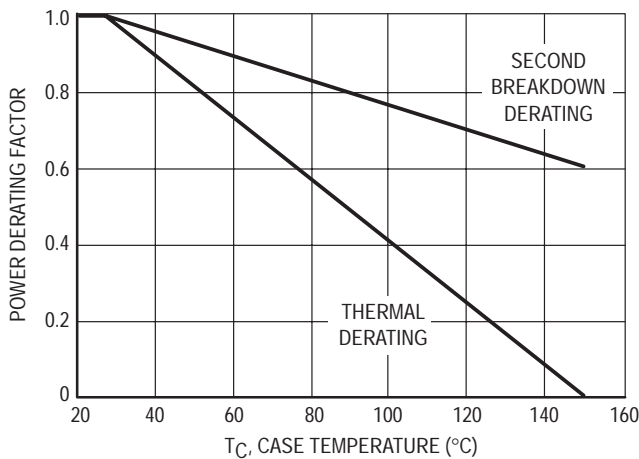


Figure 17. Forward Bias Power Derating

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C$ - $V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate. The data of Figure 15 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_J(\text{pk})$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C \geq 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 15 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 17.  $T_J(\text{pk})$  may be calculated from the data in Figures 20 and 21. At any case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less the limitations imposed by second breakdown. For inductive loads, high voltage and current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off with the base-to-emitter junction reverse biased. The safe level is specified as a reverse-biased safe operating area (Figure 16). This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode.

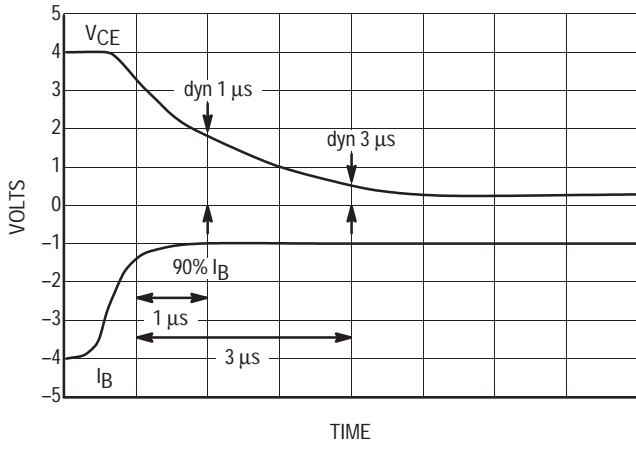


Figure 18. Dynamic Saturation Voltage Measurements

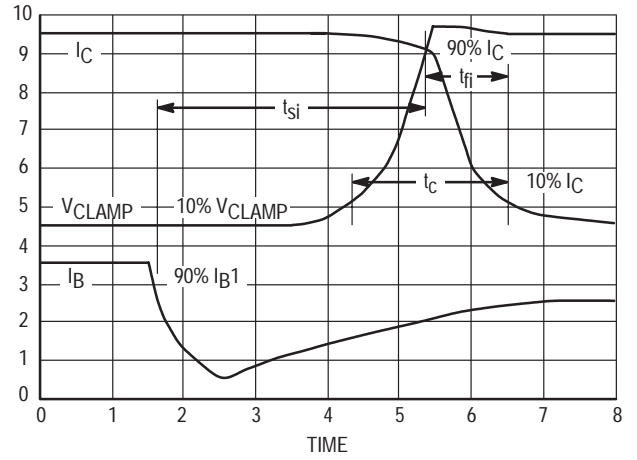
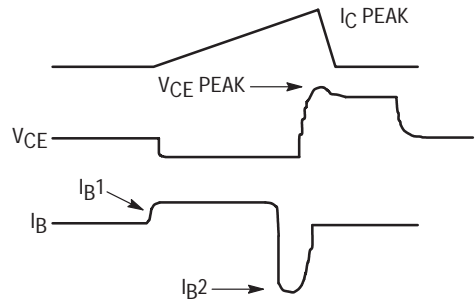
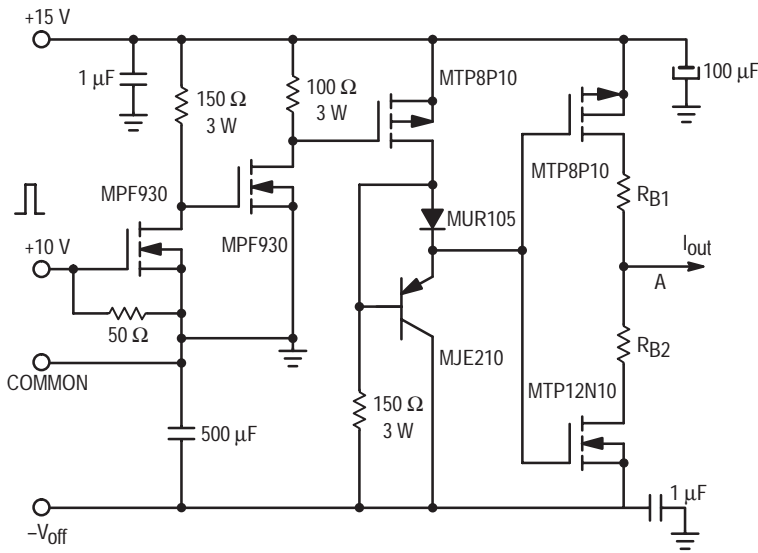


Figure 19. Inductive Switching Measurements



V(BR)CEO(sus)	INDUCTIVE SWITCHING	RBSOA
L = 10 mH	L = 200 μH	L = 500 μH
RB2 = ∞	RB2 = 0	RB2 = 0
VCC = 20 VOLTS	VCC = 15 VOLTS	VCC = 15 VOLTS
IC(pk) = 100 mA	RB1 SELECTED FOR DESIRED IB1	RB1 SELECTED FOR DESIRED IB1

Table 1. Inductive Load Switching Drive Circuit

TYPICAL THERMAL RESPONSE

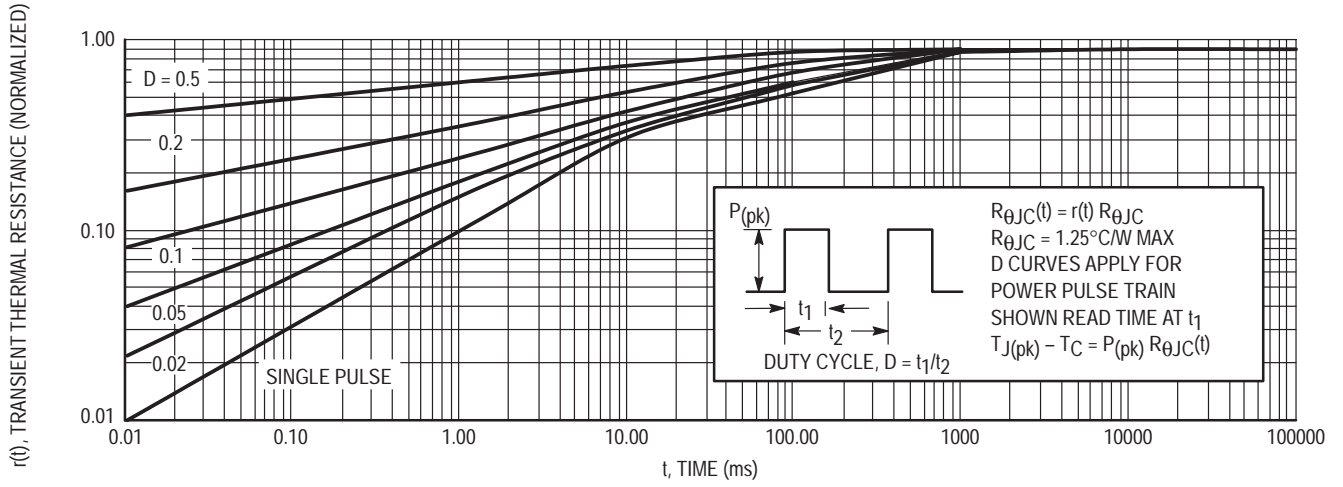


Figure 20. Typical Thermal Response ( $Z_{\theta JC}(t)$ ) for MJE18004

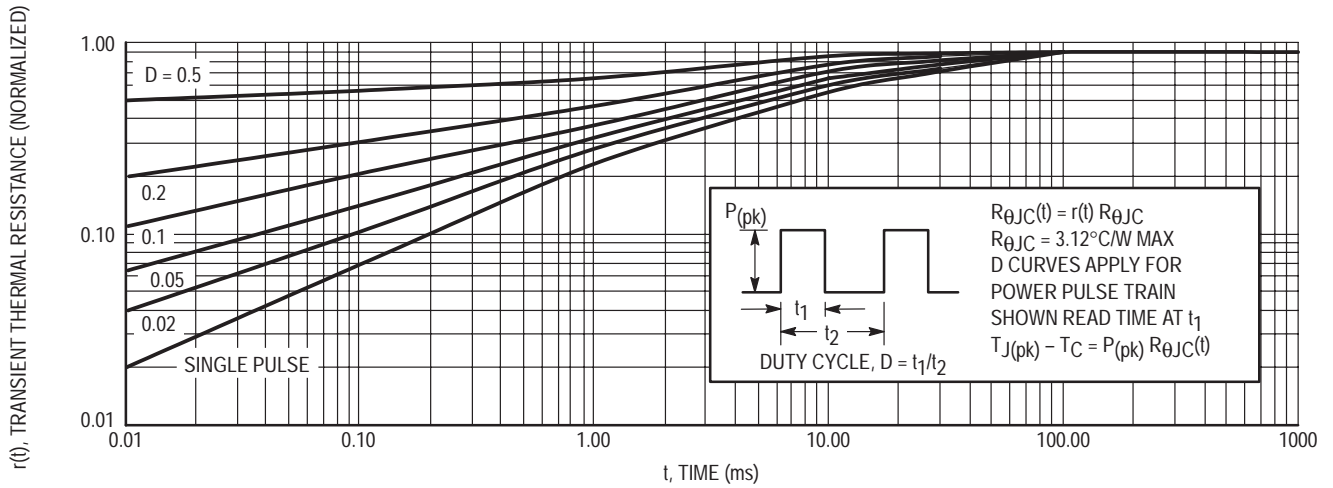
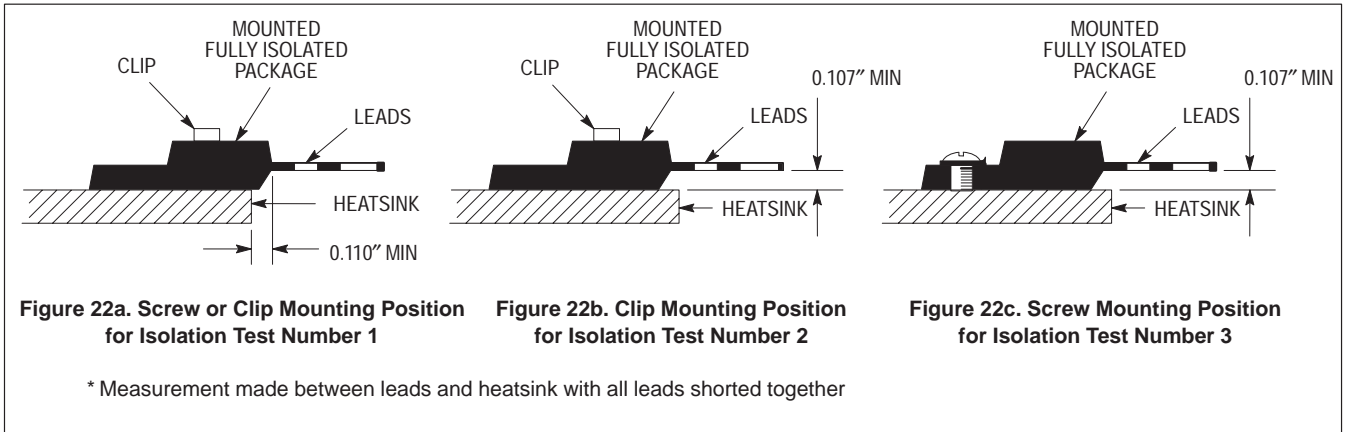
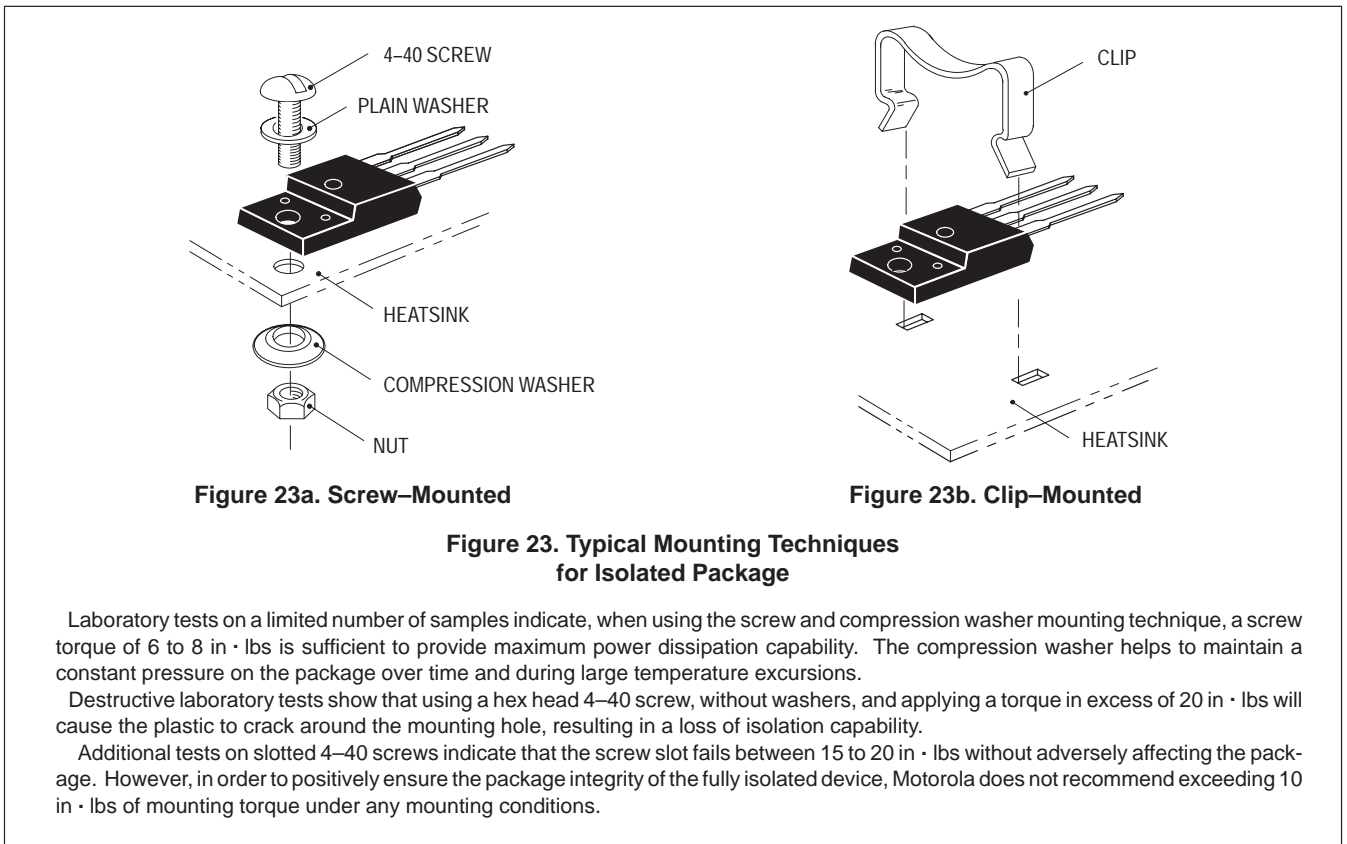


Figure 21. Typical Thermal Response for MJF18004

TEST CONDITIONS FOR ISOLATION TESTS\*



MOUNTING INFORMATION\*\*



\*\* For more information about mounting power semiconductors see Application Note AN1040.

**MJE18004D2**

*Designer's™ Data Sheet*  
**High Speed, High Gain Bipolar  
NPN Power Transistor with  
Integrated Collector-Emitter  
Diode and Built-in Efficient  
Antisaturation Network**

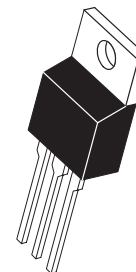
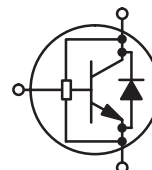
The MJE18004D2 is state-of-art High Speed High gain BIPolar transistor (H2BIP). High dynamic characteristics and lot to lot minimum spread ( $\pm 150$  ns on storage time) make it ideally suitable for light ballast applications. Therefore, there is no need to guarantee an  $h_{FE}$  window.

Main features:

- Low Base Drive Requirement
- High Peak DC Current Gain (55 Typical) @  $I_C = 100$  mA
- **Extremely Low Storage Time Min/Max Guarantees Due to the H2BIP Structure which Minimizes the Spread**
- Integrated Collector-Emitter Free Wheeling Diode
- Fully Characterized and Guaranteed Dynamic  $V_{CE(sat)}$
- "6 Sigma" Process Providing Tight and Reproducible Parameter Spreads

It's characteristics make it also suitable for PFC application.

**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**5 AMPERES**  
**1000 VOLTS**  
**75 WATTS**



**CASE 221A-06**  
**TO-220AB**

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	450	Vdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage	$V_{CB0}$	1000	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$V_{CES}$	1000	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	12	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	5	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{CM}$	10	
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	2	Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{BM}$	4	
*Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	75	Watt
*Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$		0.6	W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Temperature	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Thermal Resistance — Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.65	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
— Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	62.5	
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from case for 5 seconds	$T_L$	260	$^\circ\text{C}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq 10\%$ .

**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 100\text{ mA}$ , $L = 25\text{ mH}$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	450	547		Vdc
Collector–Base Breakdown Voltage ( $I_{CBO} = 1\text{ mA}$ )	$V_{CBO}$	1000	1100		Vdc
Emitter–Base Breakdown Voltage ( $I_{EBO} = 1\text{ mA}$ )	$V_{EBO}$	12	14		Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CEO}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$			100	$\mu\text{A}$ dc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CES}$ , $V_{EB} = 0$ )  ( $V_{CE} = 500\text{ V}$ , $V_{EB} = 0$ )	$I_{CES}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		100 500 100	$\mu\text{A}$ dc
Emitter–Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$			100	$\mu\text{A}$ dc

**ON CHARACTERISTICS**

Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 0.8\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 80\text{ mAdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$  @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{BE(sat)}$		0.8 0.7  0.9 0.8	1 0.9  1 0.9	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 0.8\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 80\text{ mAdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ )  ( $I_C = 0.8\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 40\text{ mAdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.2\text{ Adc}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$  @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$  @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$  @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{CE(sat)}$		0.38 0.55  0.45 0.75  0.9 1.6  0.25 0.28	0.5 0.75  0.75 1  1.5  0.5 0.6	Vdc
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.8\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1\text{ Vdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1\text{ Vdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.5\text{ Vdc}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$  @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$  @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$h_{FE}$		15 10  6 4  18 14	28 14  8 6  28 20	—

**DYNAMIC SATURATION VOLTAGE**

Dynamic Saturation Voltage: Determined 1 $\mu\text{s}$ and 3 $\mu\text{s}$ respectively after rising $I_{B1}$ reaches 90% of final $I_{B1}$	$I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 100\text{ mA}$ $V_{CC} = 300\text{ V}$	@ 1 $\mu\text{s}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{CE(dsat)}$		9 16	V
		@ 3 $\mu\text{s}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$			3.1 9	
	$I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 0.4\text{ A}$ $V_{CC} = 300\text{ V}$	@ 1 $\mu\text{s}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$			11 18	
		@ 3 $\mu\text{s}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$			1.4 8	



**MJE18004D2**
**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	
<b>DIODE CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Forward Diode Voltage ( $I_{EC} = 1 \text{ Adc}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{EC}$		0.96	1.5	V	
	@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$			0.72			
( $I_{EC} = 2 \text{ Adc}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$			1.15	1.7		
	@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$			0.8			
Forward Recovery Time ( $I_F = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$ , $di/dt = 10 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{fr}$		440		ns	
	( $I_F = 1 \text{ Adc}$ , $di/dt = 10 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ )		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$		335		
	( $I_F = 2 \text{ Adc}$ , $di/dt = 10 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ )		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$		335		

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current Gain Bandwidth ( $I_C = 0.5 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$		13		MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$		60	100	pF
Input Capacitance ( $I_C = 0.5 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ib}$		450	750	pF

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Resistive Load** ( $D.C. \leq 10\%$ , Pulse Width =  $40 \mu\text{s}$ )

Turn-on Time	$I_C = 2.5 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.5 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 1 \text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 250 \text{ Vdc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{on}$		500	750	ns
Turn-off Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{off}$	1.1		1.4	$\mu\text{s}$
Turn-on Time	$I_C = 2 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 1 \text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ Vdc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{on}$		100	150	ns
Turn-off Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{off}$		1.15	1.3	$\mu\text{s}$
		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$			1.6		
Turn-on Time	$I_C = 2.5 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.5 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.5 \text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ Vdc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{on}$		120	150	ns
Turn-off Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{off}$	1.85		2.6	2.15
		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$					
		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$					

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Inductive Load** ( $V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}$ )

Fall Time	$I_C = 2.5 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 500 \text{ mAdc}$ $I_{B2} = 500 \text{ mAdc}$ $V_Z = 350 \text{ V}$ $L_C = 300 \mu\text{H}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_f$		130	175	ns
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_s$		300		
		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$		2.12		2.4	$\mu\text{s}$
		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$			2.6		
Crossover Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_c$		355	500	ns
		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$			750		
Fall Time	$I_C = 2 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 400 \text{ mAdc}$ $I_{B2} = 400 \text{ mAdc}$ $V_Z = 300 \text{ V}$ $L_C = 200 \mu\text{H}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_f$		95	150	ns
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_s$	2.1		2.4	$\mu\text{s}$
		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$			2.9		
		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$			300	450	ns
		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$			700		
Fall Time	$I_C = 1 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 100 \text{ mAdc}$ $I_{B2} = 500 \text{ mAdc}$ $V_Z = 300 \text{ V}$ $L_C = 200 \mu\text{H}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_f$		70	90	ns
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_s$		100		
		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$		0.7		0.9	$\mu\text{s}$
		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$			1.05		
Crossover Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_c$		75	120	ns
		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$			160		

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

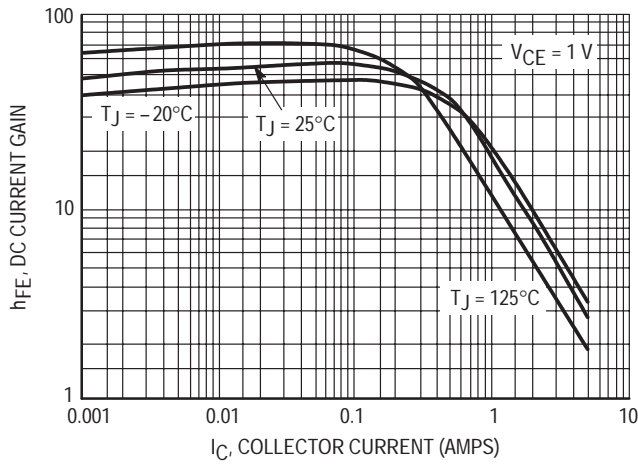


Figure 1. DC Current Gain @ 1 Volt

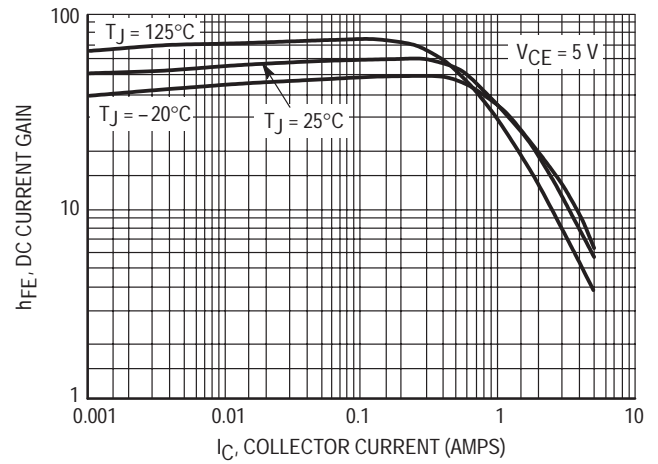


Figure 2. DC Current Gain @ 5 Volt

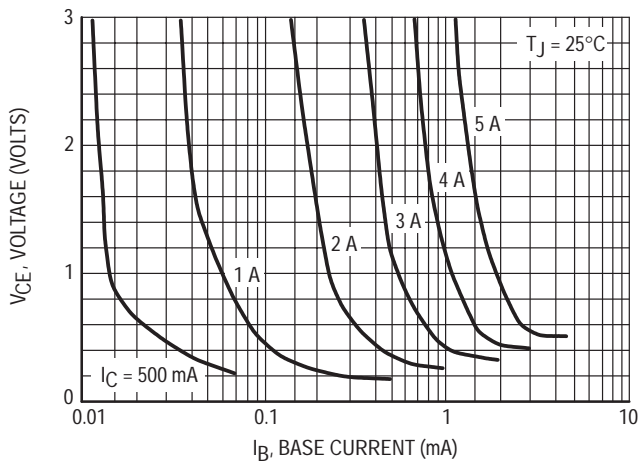


Figure 3. Collector Saturation Region

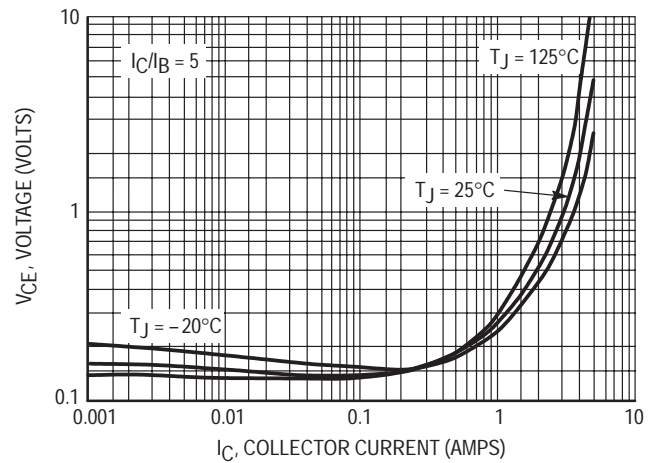


Figure 4. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

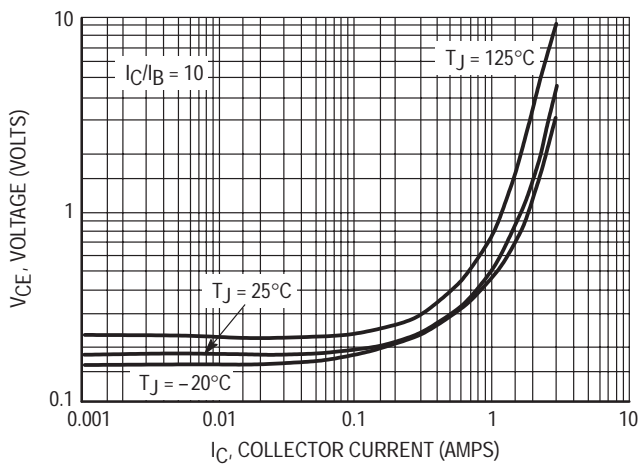


Figure 5. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

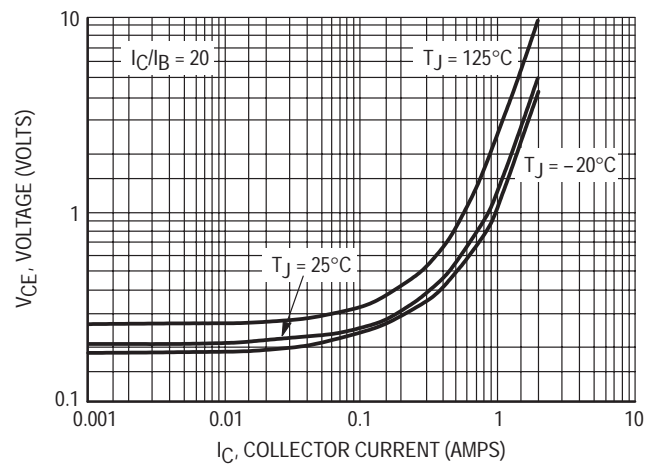


Figure 6. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

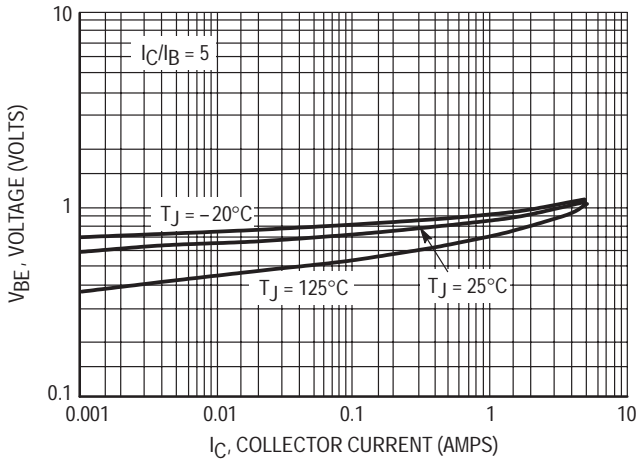


Figure 7. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

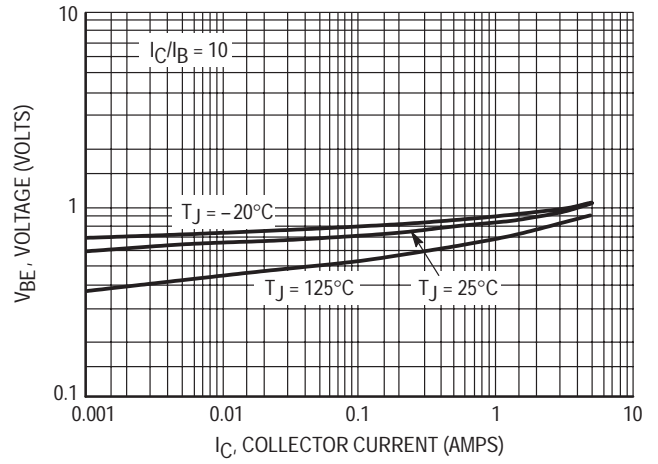


Figure 8. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

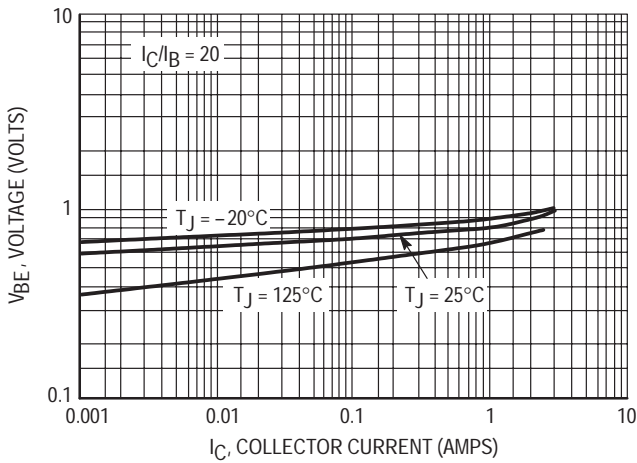


Figure 9. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

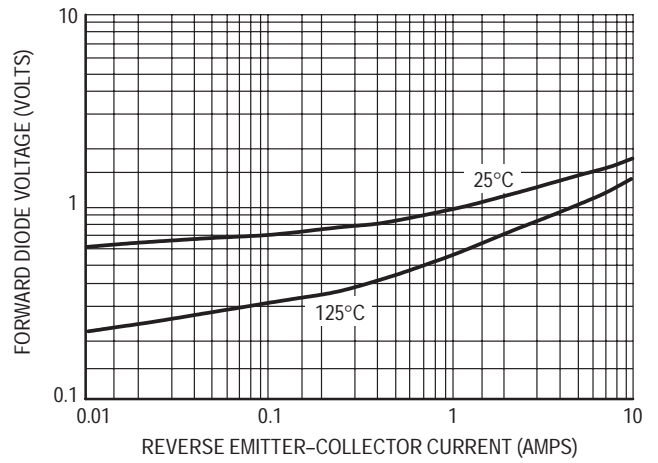


Figure 10. Forward Diode Voltage

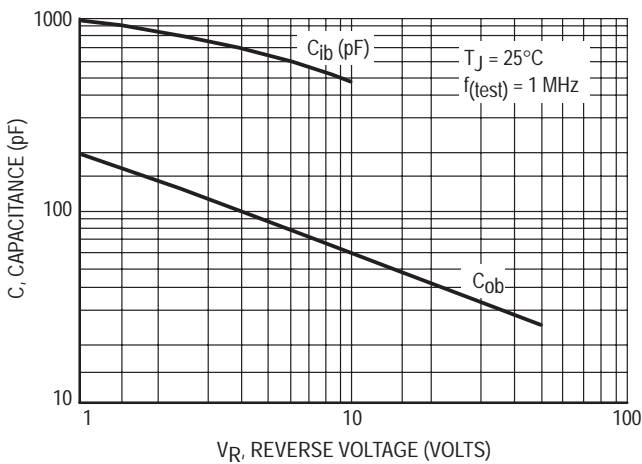


Figure 11. Capacitance

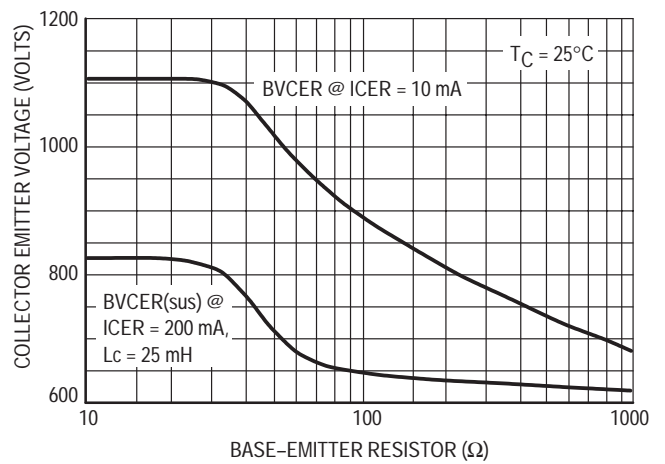


Figure 12.  $BV_{CEr} = f(R_{BE})$

TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

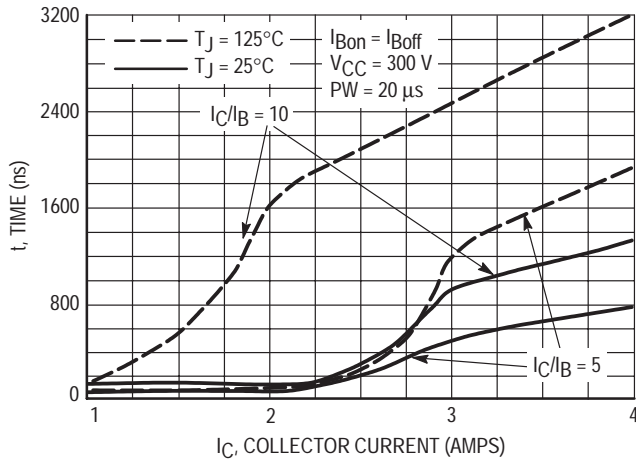


Figure 13. Resistive Switch Time,  $t_{on}$

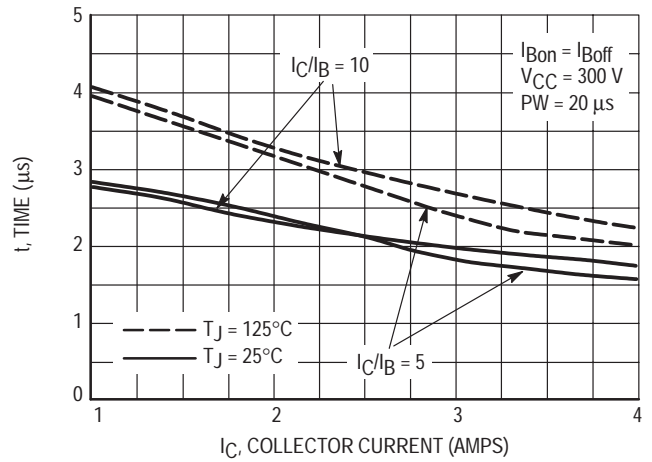


Figure 14. Resistive Switch Time,  $t_{off}$

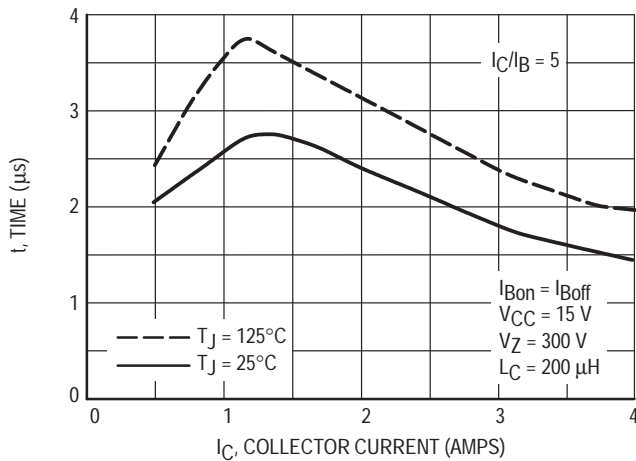


Figure 15. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_{si}$  @  $I_C/I_B = 5$

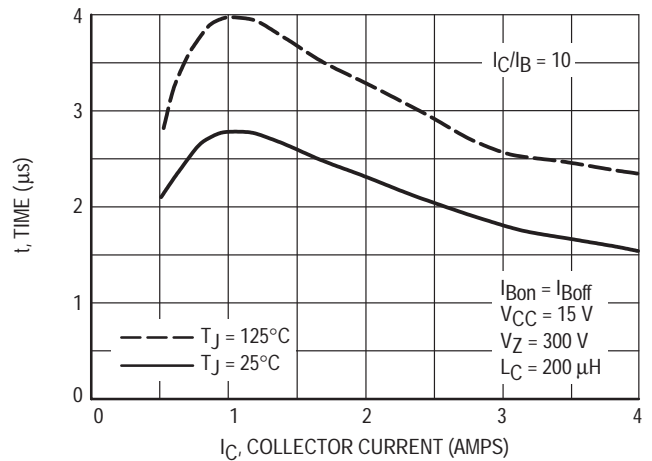


Figure 16. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_{si}$  @  $I_C/I_B = 10$

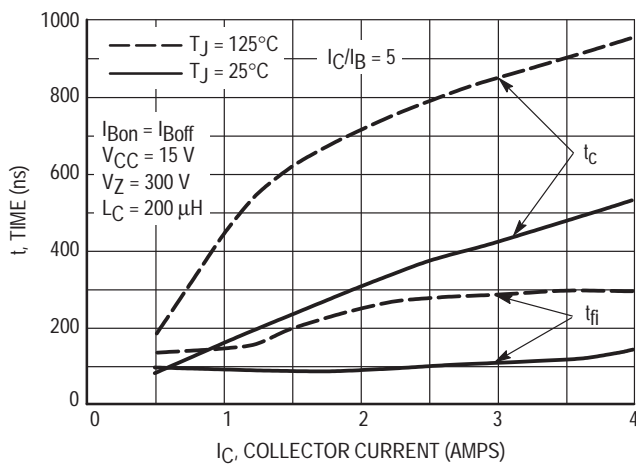


Figure 17. Inductive Switching Time,  $t_c$  &  $t_{fi}$  @  $I_C/I_B = 5$

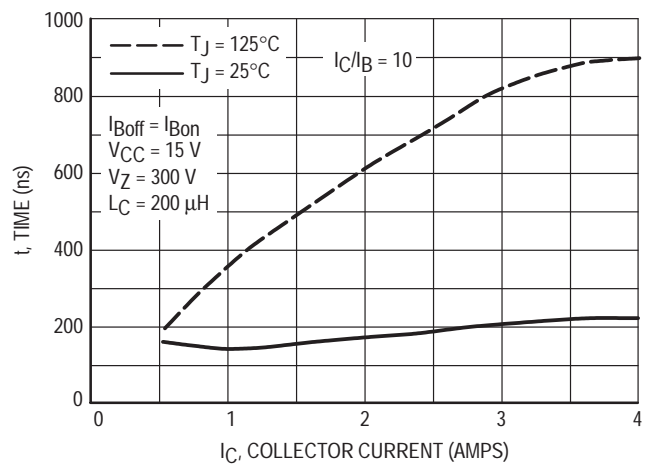


Figure 18. Inductive Switching Time,  $t_{fi}$  @  $I_C/I_B = 10$

TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

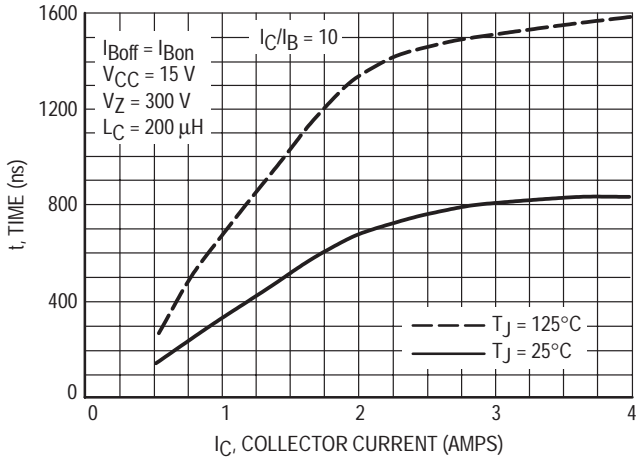


Figure 19. Inductive Switching,  $t_c$  @  $I_C/I_B = 10$

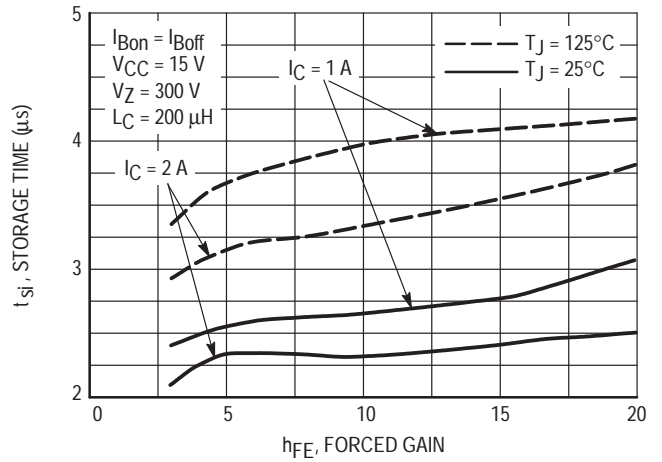


Figure 20. Inductive Storage Time

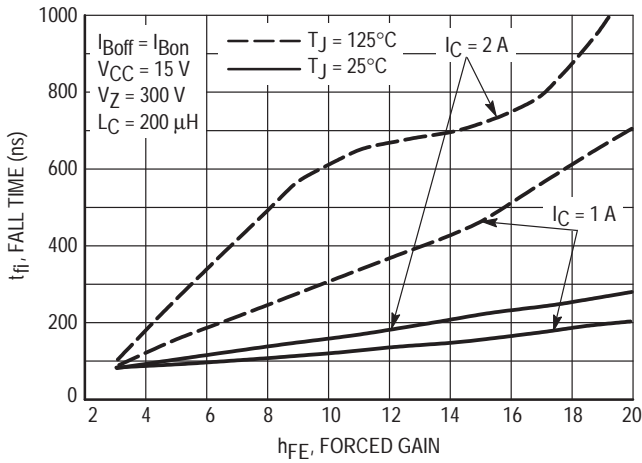


Figure 21. Inductive Fall Time

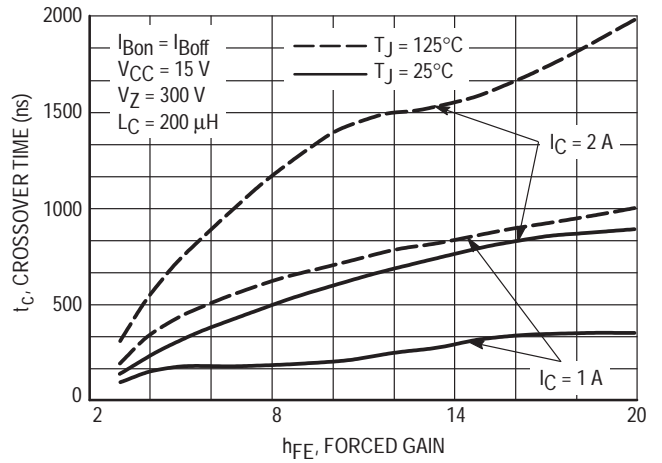


Figure 22. Inductive Crossover Time

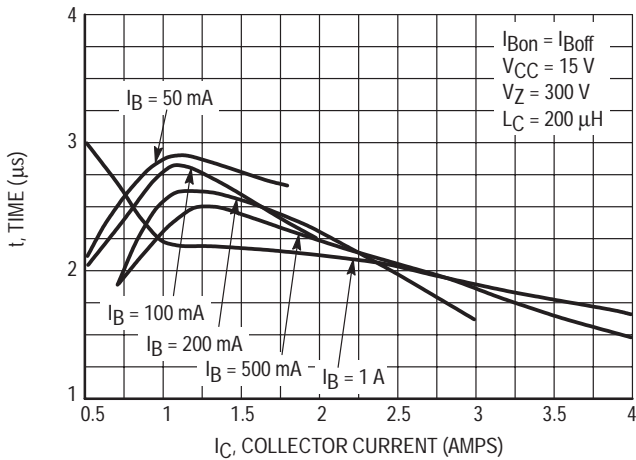


Figure 23. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_{sj}$

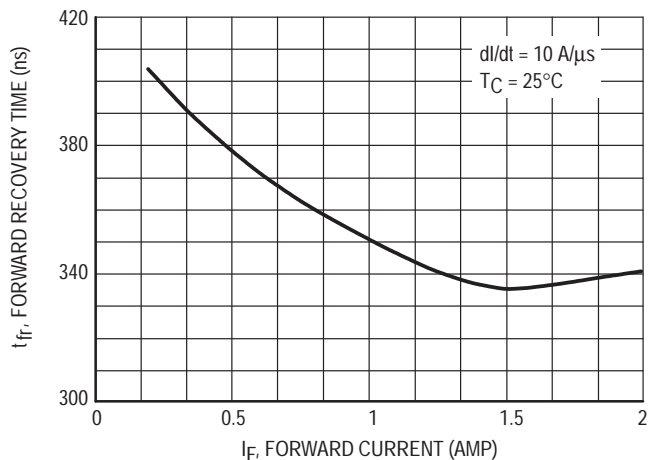


Figure 24. Forward Recovery Time,  $T_{FR}$

TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

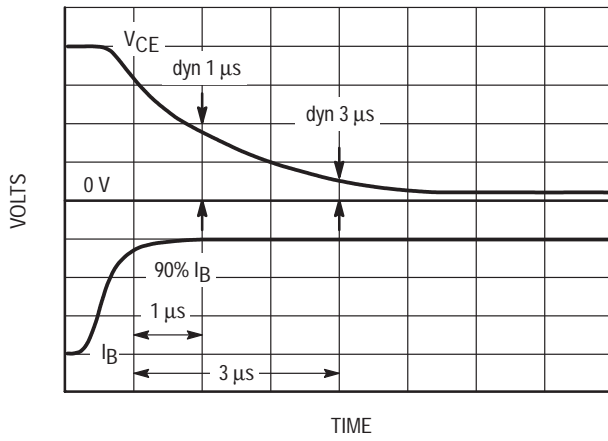


Figure 25. Dynamic Saturation Voltage Measurements

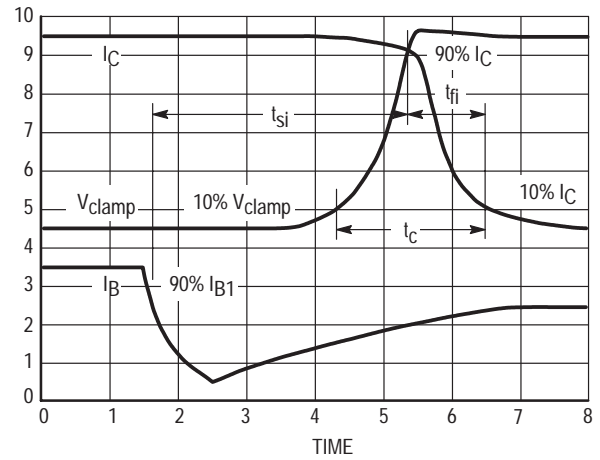


Figure 26. Inductive Switching Measurements

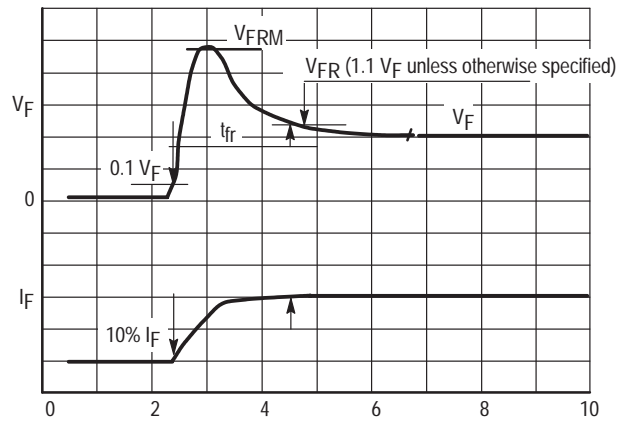
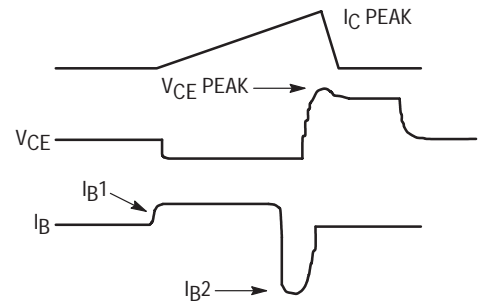
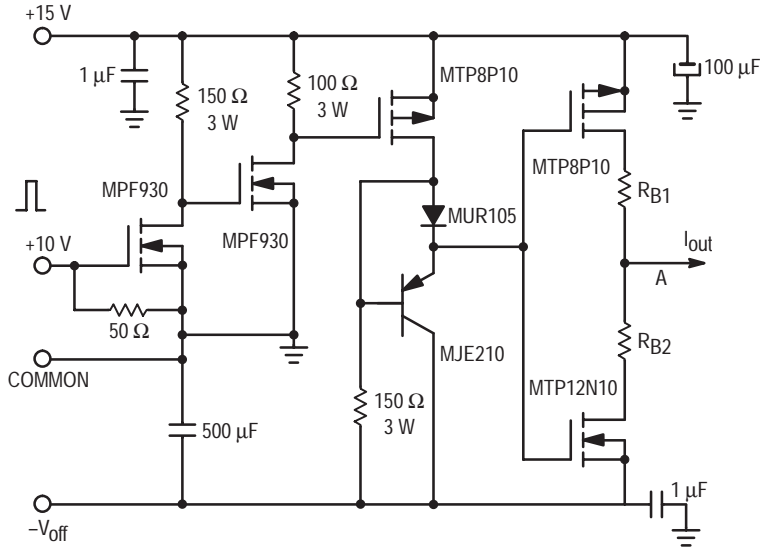


Figure 27.  $t_{fr}$  Measurements

TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 1. Inductive Load Switching Drive Circuit



$V_{(BR)CEO(sus)}$	Inductive Switching	RBSOA
$L = 10 \text{ mH}$	$L = 200 \mu\text{H}$	$L = 500 \mu\text{H}$
$RB2 = \infty$	$RB2 = 0$	$RB2 = 0$
$V_{CC} = 20 \text{ Volts}$	$V_{CC} = 15 \text{ Volts}$	$V_{CC} = 15 \text{ Volts}$
$I_{C(pk)} = 100 \text{ mA}$	$RB1$ selected for desired $I_{B1}$	$RB1$ selected for desired $I_{B1}$

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

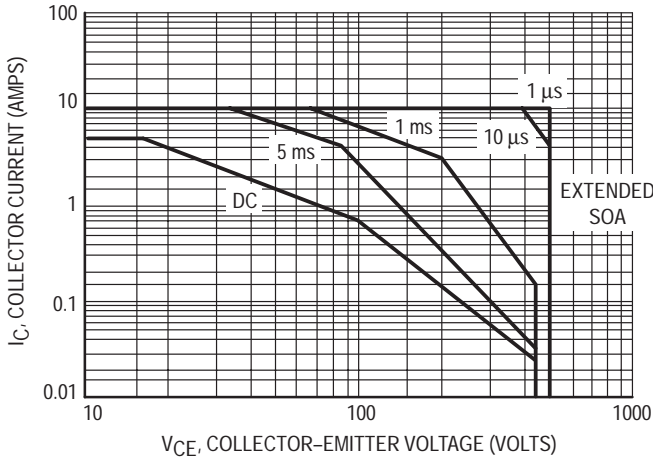


Figure 28. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

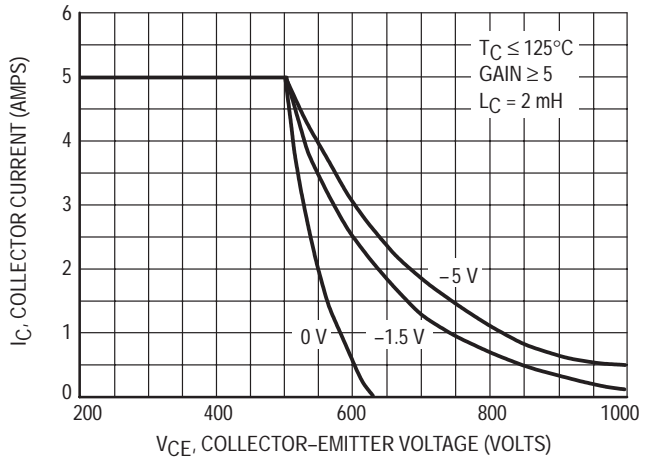


Figure 29. Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

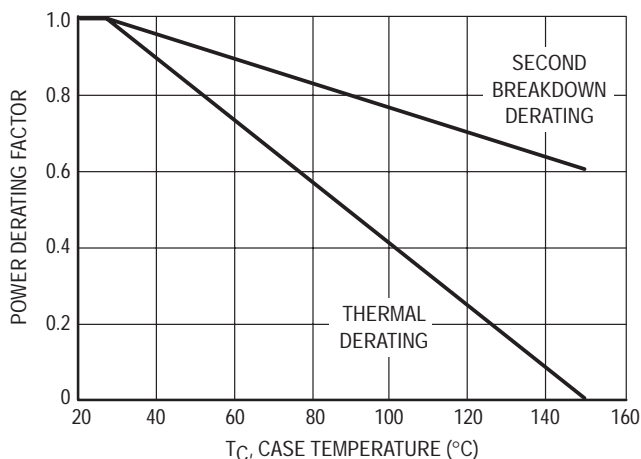


Figure 30. Forward Bias Power Derating

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C-V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate. The data of Figure 28 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_J(pk)$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C > 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 28 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 30.

$T_J(pk)$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 31. At any case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown. For inductive loads, high voltage and current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off with the base-to-emitter junction reverse biased. The safe level is specified as a reverse-biased safe operating area (Figure 29). This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode.

TYPICAL THERMAL RESPONSE

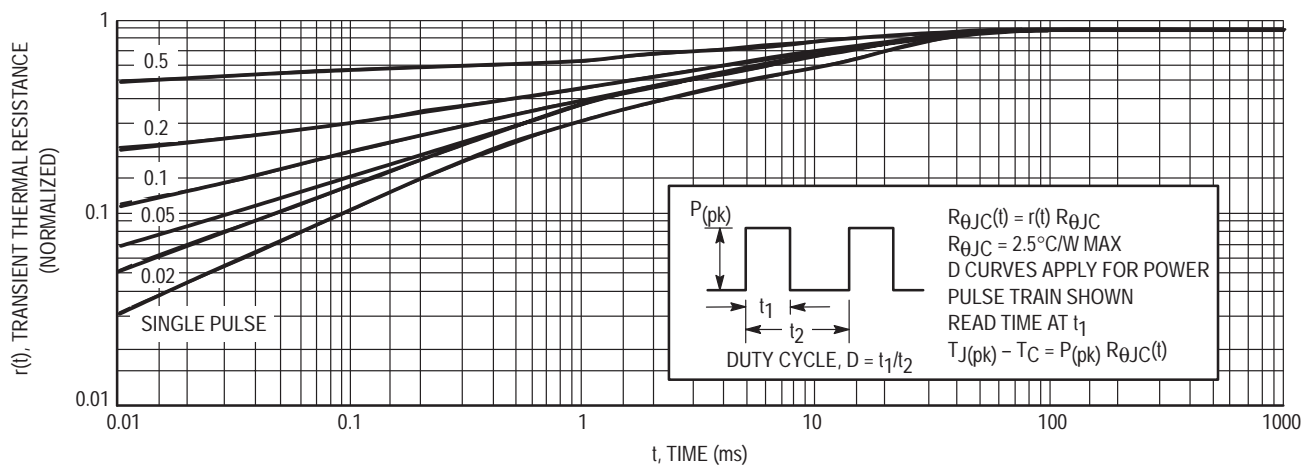


Figure 31. Typical Thermal Response ( $Z_{\theta JC}(t)$ ) for MJE18004D2



Designer's™ Data Sheet

**SWITCHMODE™**

**NPN Bipolar Power Transistor  
For Switching Power Supply Applications**

The MJE/MJF18006 have an applications specific state-of-the-art die designed for use in 220 V line-operated Switchmode Power supplies and electronic light ballasts. These high voltage/high speed transistors offer the following:

- Improved Efficiency Due to Low Base Drive Requirements:
  - High and Flat DC Current Gain  $h_{FE}$
  - Fast Switching
  - No Coil Required in Base Circuit for Turn-Off (No Current Tail)
- Tight Parametric Distributions are Consistent Lot-to-Lot
- Two Package Choices: Standard TO-220 or Isolated TO-220
- MJF18006, Case 221D, is UL Recognized at 3500 V<sub>RMS</sub>: File #E69369

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	MJE18006	MJF18006	Unit
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	450		Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$V_{CES}$	1000		Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	9.0		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	6.0		Adc
— Peak(1)	$I_{CM}$	15		
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	4.0		Adc
— Peak(1)	$I_{BM}$	8.0		
RMS Isolation Voltage(2) Test No. 1 Per Fig. 22a (for 1 sec, R.H. < 30%, Test No. 1 Per Fig. 22b $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ) Test No. 1 Per Fig. 22c	$V_{ISOL}$	—	4500 3500 1500	Volts
Total Device Dissipation ( $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ) Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	100 0.8	40 0.32	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Temperature	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to 150		$^\circ\text{C}$

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Rating	Symbol	MJE18006	MJF18006	Unit
Thermal Resistance — Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.25	3.125	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
— Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	62.5	62.5	
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	260		$^\circ\text{C}$

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
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**OFF CHARACTERISTICS**

Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 100\text{ mA}, L = 25\text{ mH}$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	450	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CEO}, I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	—	—	100	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CES}, V_{EB} = 0$ )	$I_{CES}$	—	—	100	$\mu\text{Adc}$
( $V_{CE} = 800\text{ V}, V_{EB} = 0$ ) ( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )		—	—	500	
( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )		—	—	100	
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 9.0\text{ Vdc}, I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	—	100	$\mu\text{Adc}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5.0 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq 10\%$ .

(2) Proper strike and creepage distance must be provided.

(continued)

**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

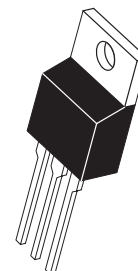
**Preferred** devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 1

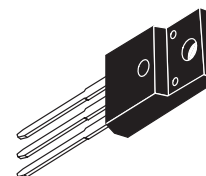
**MJE18006\***  
**MJF18006\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**POWER TRANSISTOR**  
**6.0 AMPERES**  
**1000 VOLTS**  
**40 and 100 WATTS**



**CASE 221A-06**  
**TO-220AB**  
**MJE18006**



**CASE 221D-02**  
**ISOLATED TO-220 TYPE**  
**UL RECOGNIZED**  
**MJF18006**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 1.3 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.13 \text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 3.0 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.6 \text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	— —	0.83 0.94	1.2 1.3	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 1.3 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.13 \text{ Adc}$ )  ( $I_C = 3.0 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.6 \text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— — —	0.25 0.27 0.35 0.4	0.6 0.65 0.7 0.8	Vdc
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.5 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 3.0 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 1.3 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10 \text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	14 — 6.0 5.0 11 10	— 32 10 8.0 17 22	34 — — — — —	—

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current Gain Bandwidth ( $I_C = 0.5 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	—	14	—	MHz		
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	75	120	pF		
Input Capacitance ( $V_{EB} = 8.0 \text{ V}$ )	$C_{ib}$	—	1000	1500	pF		
Dynamic Saturation Voltage:  Determined 1.0 $\mu\text{s}$ and 3.0 $\mu\text{s}$ respectively after rising $I_{B1}$ reaches 90% of final $I_{B1}$ (see Figure 18)	$V_{CE(dsat)}$	( $I_C = 1.3 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 130 \text{ mAdc}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ V}$ )	1.0 $\mu\text{s}$ ( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	— —	5.5 12	— —	Volts
3.0 $\mu\text{s}$ ( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )			— —	3.0 7.0	— —		
( $I_C = 3.0 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 0.6 \text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ V}$ )		1.0 $\mu\text{s}$ ( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	— —	9.5 14.5	— —		
		3.0 $\mu\text{s}$ ( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	— —	2.0 7.5	— —		

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Resistive Load** (D.C.  $\leq 10\%$ , Pulse Width = 20  $\mu\text{s}$ )

Turn–On Time	( $I_C = 3.0 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.6 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B2} = 1.5 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ V}$ )  ( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_{on}$	— —	90 100	180 —	ns
Turn–Off Time		$t_{off}$	— —	1.7 2.1	2.5 —	$\mu\text{s}$
Turn–On Time	( $I_C = 1.3 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.13 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B2} = 0.65 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ V}$ )  ( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_{on}$	— —	200 130	300 —	ns
Turn–Off Time		$t_{off}$	— —	1.2 1.5	2.5 —	$\mu\text{s}$

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Inductive Load** ( $V_{clamp} = 300 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}$ ,  $L = 200 \mu\text{H}$ )

Fall Time	( $I_C = 1.5 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.13 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B2} = 0.65 \text{ Adc}$ )  ( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_{fi}$	— —	100 120	180 —	ns
Storage Time		$t_{si}$	— —	1.5 1.9	2.5 —	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		$t_c$	— —	220 230	350 —	ns
Fall Time	( $I_C = 3.0 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.6 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B2} = 1.5 \text{ Adc}$ )  ( $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_{fi}$	— —	85 120	150 —	ns
Storage Time		$t_{si}$	— —	2.15 2.75	3.2 —	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		$t_c$	— —	200 310	300 —	ns

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

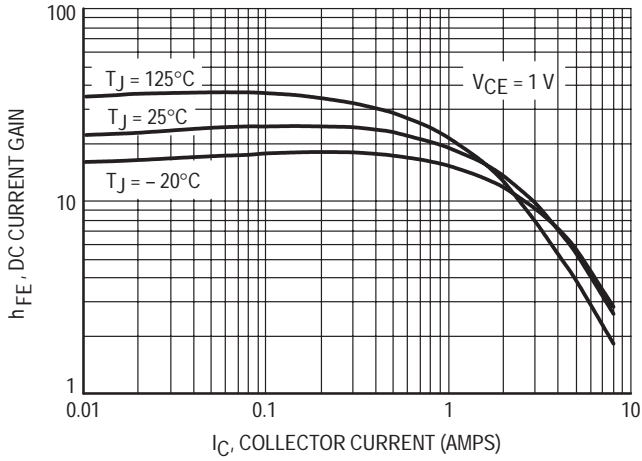


Figure 1. DC Current Gain @ 1 Volt

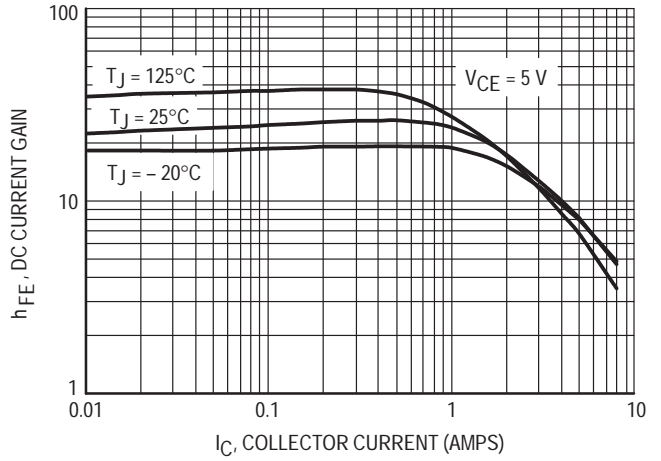


Figure 2. DC Current Gain @ 5 Volts

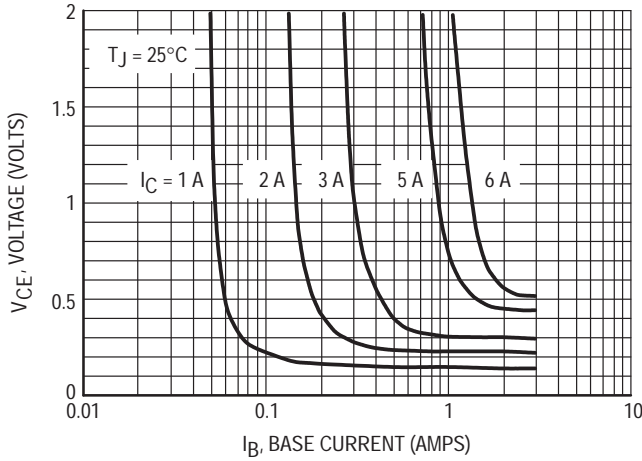


Figure 3. Collector Saturation Region

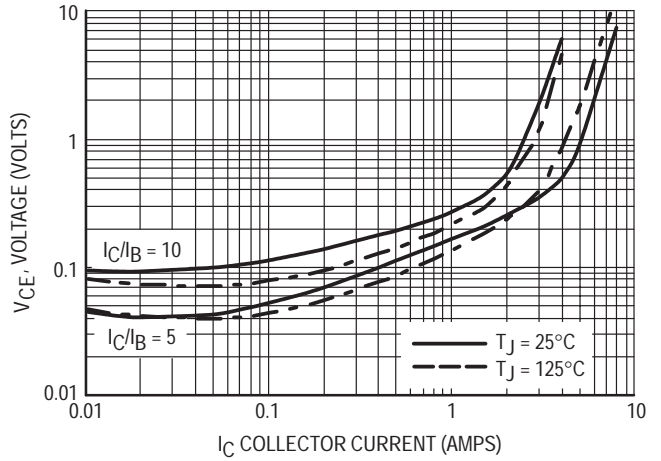


Figure 4. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

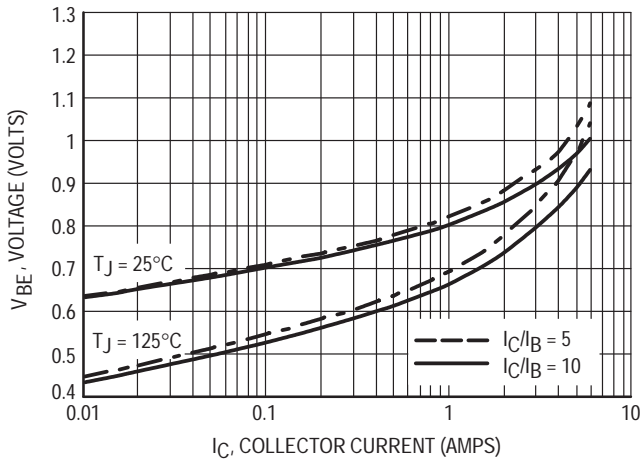


Figure 5. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

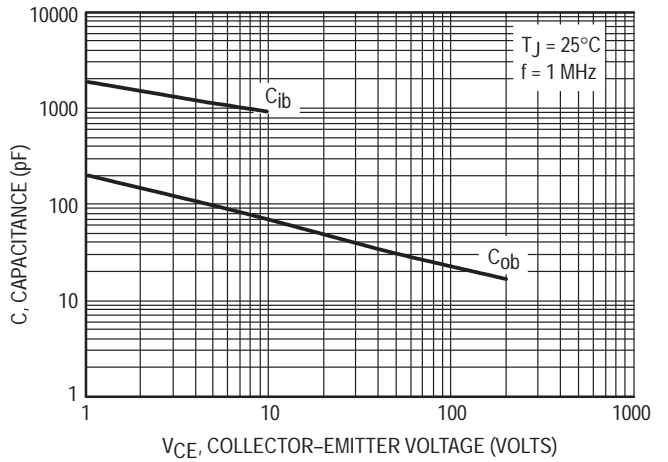
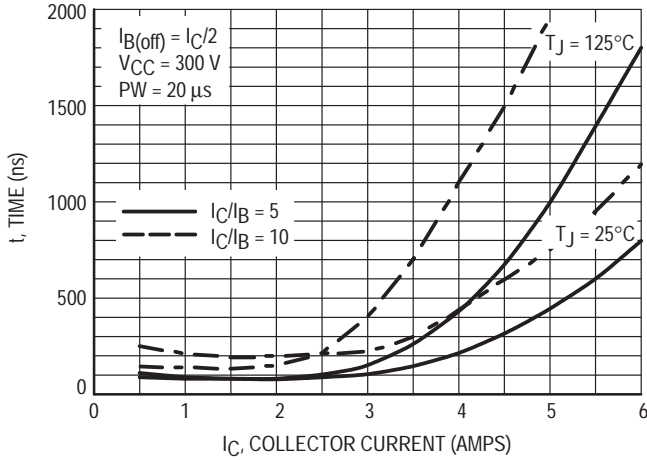
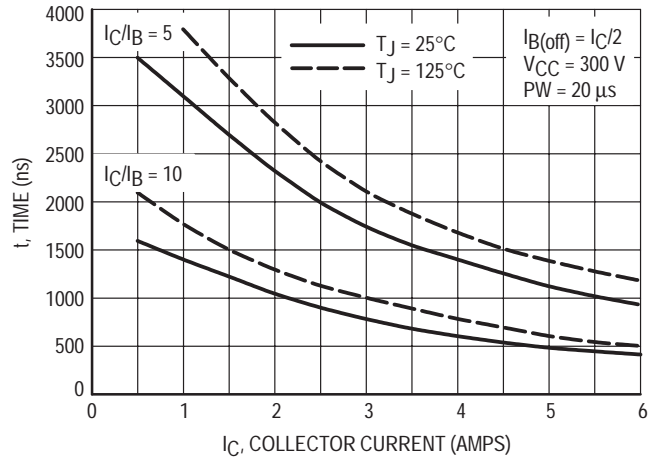


Figure 6. Capacitance

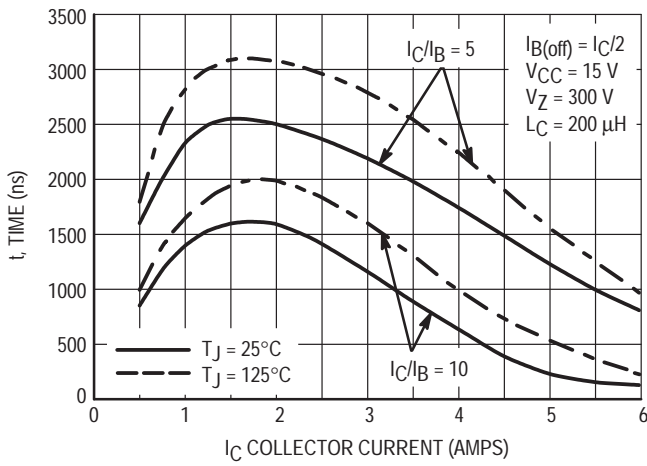
**TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**  
**( $I_{B2} = I_C/2$  for all switching)**



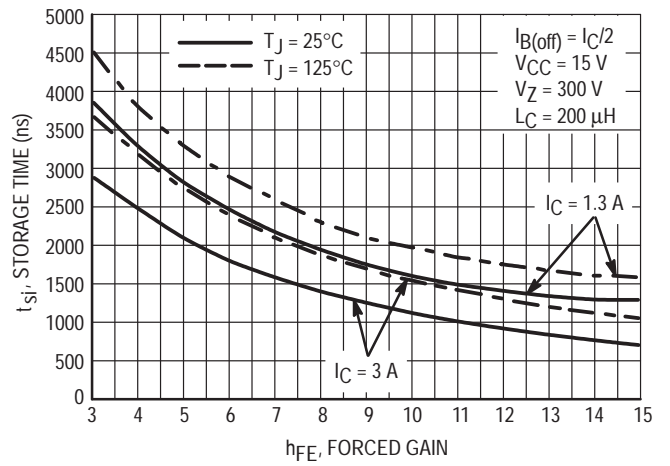
**Figure 7. Resistive Switching,  $t_{on}$**



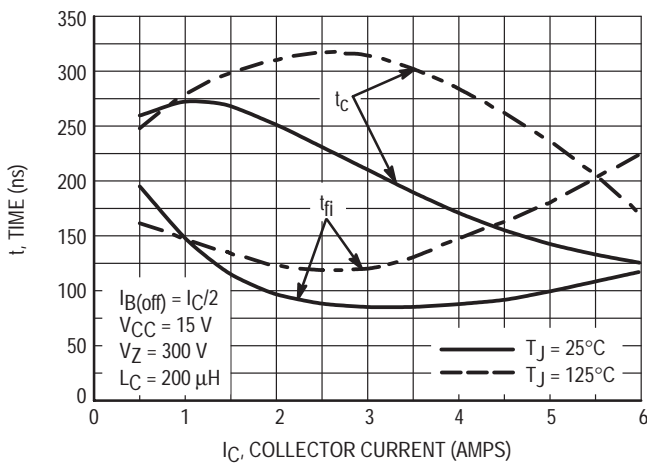
**Figure 8. Resistive Switching,  $t_{off}$**



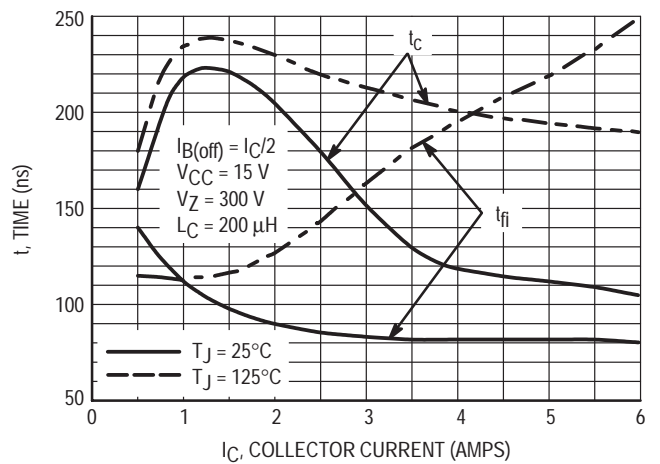
**Figure 9. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_{si}$**



**Figure 10. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_{si}(h_{FE})$**



**Figure 11. Inductive Switching,  $t_c$  and  $t_{fi}$**   
 $I_C/I_B = 5$



**Figure 12. Inductive Switching,  $t_c$  and  $t_{fi}$**   
 $I_C/I_B = 10$

TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS  
( $I_{B2} = I_C/2$  for all switching)

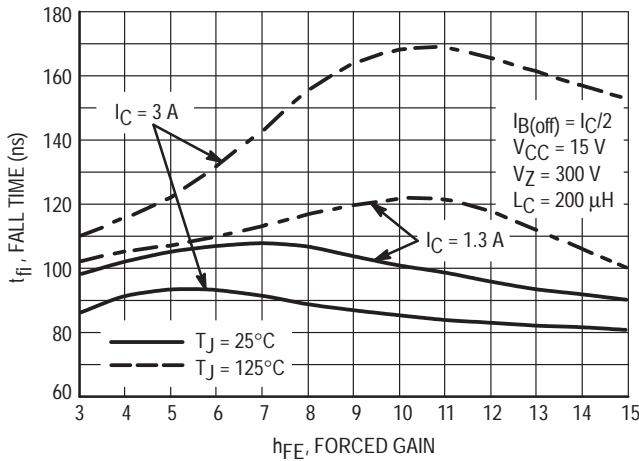


Figure 13. Inductive Fall Time

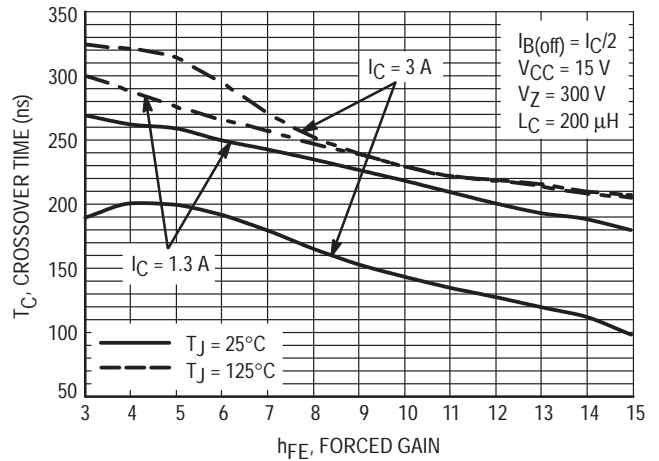


Figure 14. Inductive Crossover Time

GUARANTEED SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION

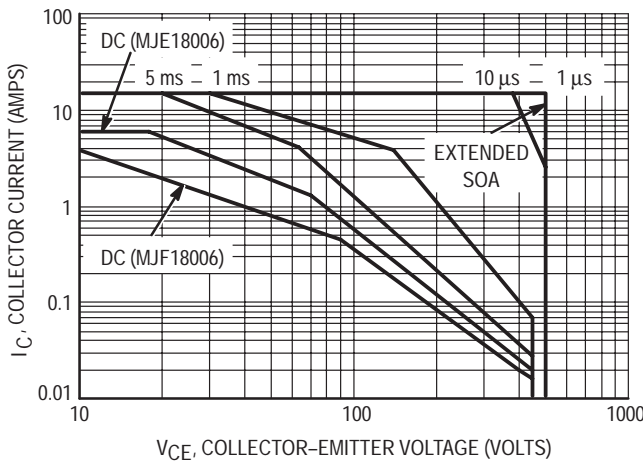


Figure 15. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

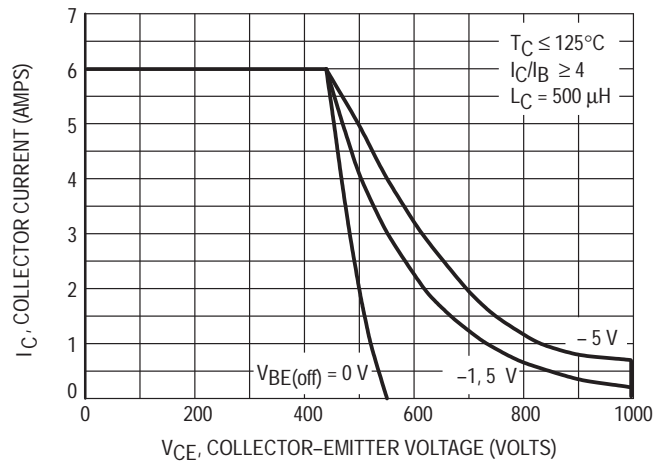


Figure 16. Reverse Bias Switching Safe Operating Area

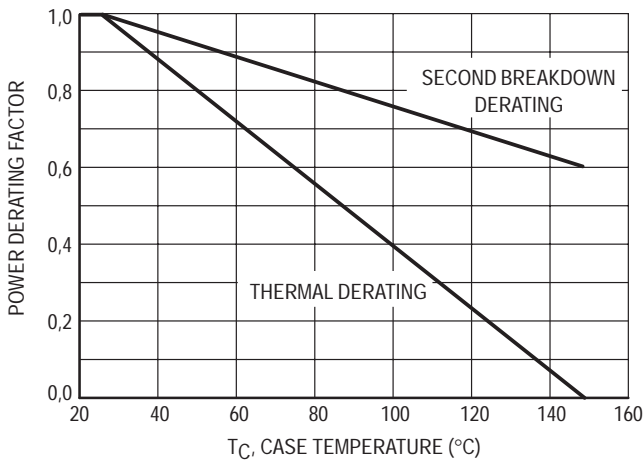


Figure 17. Forward Bias Power Derating

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate. The data of Figure 15 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C \geq 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown in Figure 15 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 17.  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 20 and 21. At any case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown. For inductive loads, high voltage and current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off with the base-to-emitter junction reverse-biased. The safe level is specified as a reverse-biased safe operating area (Figure 16). This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode.

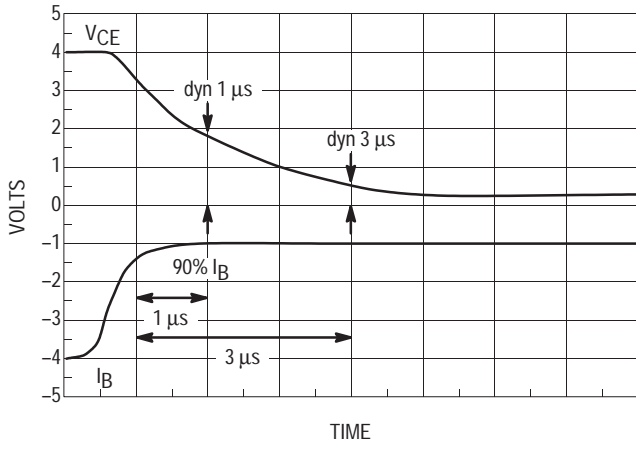


Figure 18. Dynamic Saturation Voltage Measurements

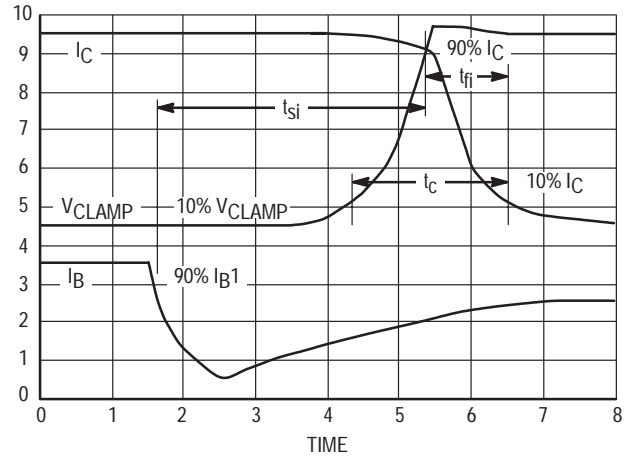


Figure 19. Inductive Switching Measurements

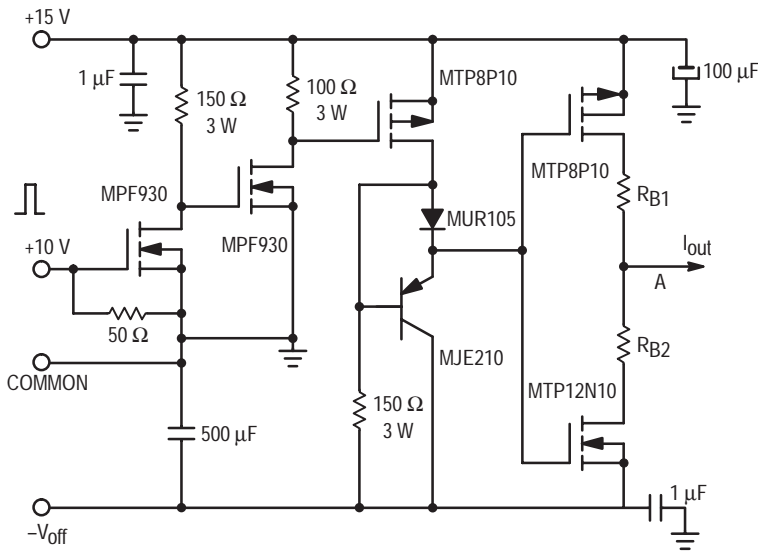
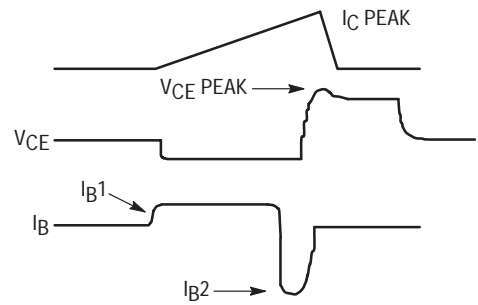


Table 1. Inductive Load Switching Drive Circuit



$V(BR)_{CEO(sus)}$	INDUCTIVE SWITCHING	RBSOA
$L = 10 \text{ mH}$	$L = 200 \mu\text{H}$	$L = 500 \mu\text{H}$
$RB2 = \infty$	$RB2 = 0$	$RB2 = 0$
$V_{CC} = 20 \text{ VOLTS}$	$V_{CC} = 15 \text{ VOLTS}$	$V_{CC} = 15 \text{ VOLTS}$
$I_C(pk) = 100 \text{ mA}$	$RB1$ SELECTED FOR DESIRED $I_{B1}$	$RB1$ SELECTED FOR DESIRED $I_{B1}$

TYPICAL THERMAL RESPONSE

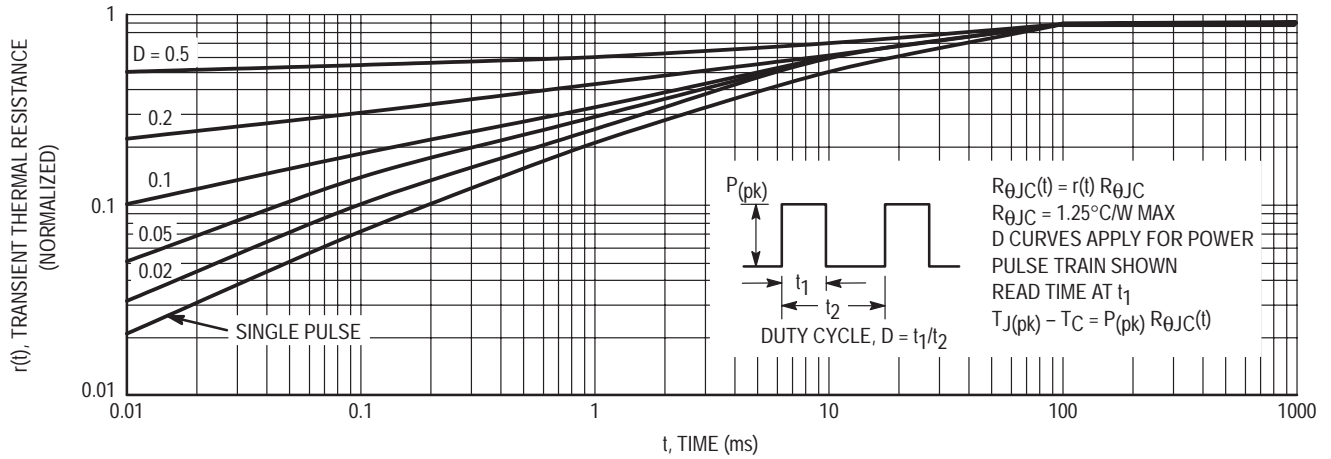


Figure 20. Typical Thermal Response ( $Z_{\theta JC}(t)$ ) for MJE18006

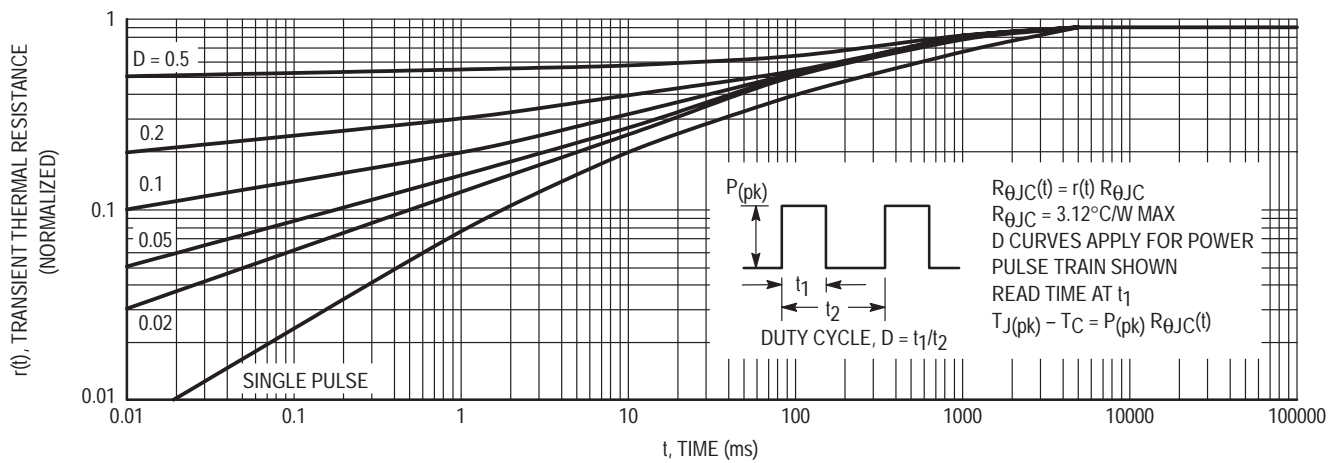
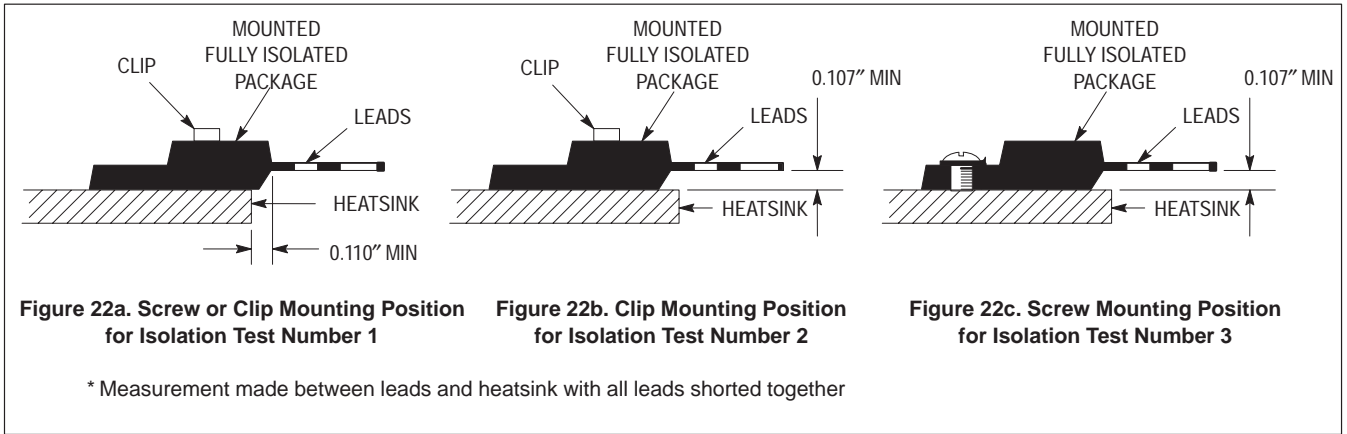
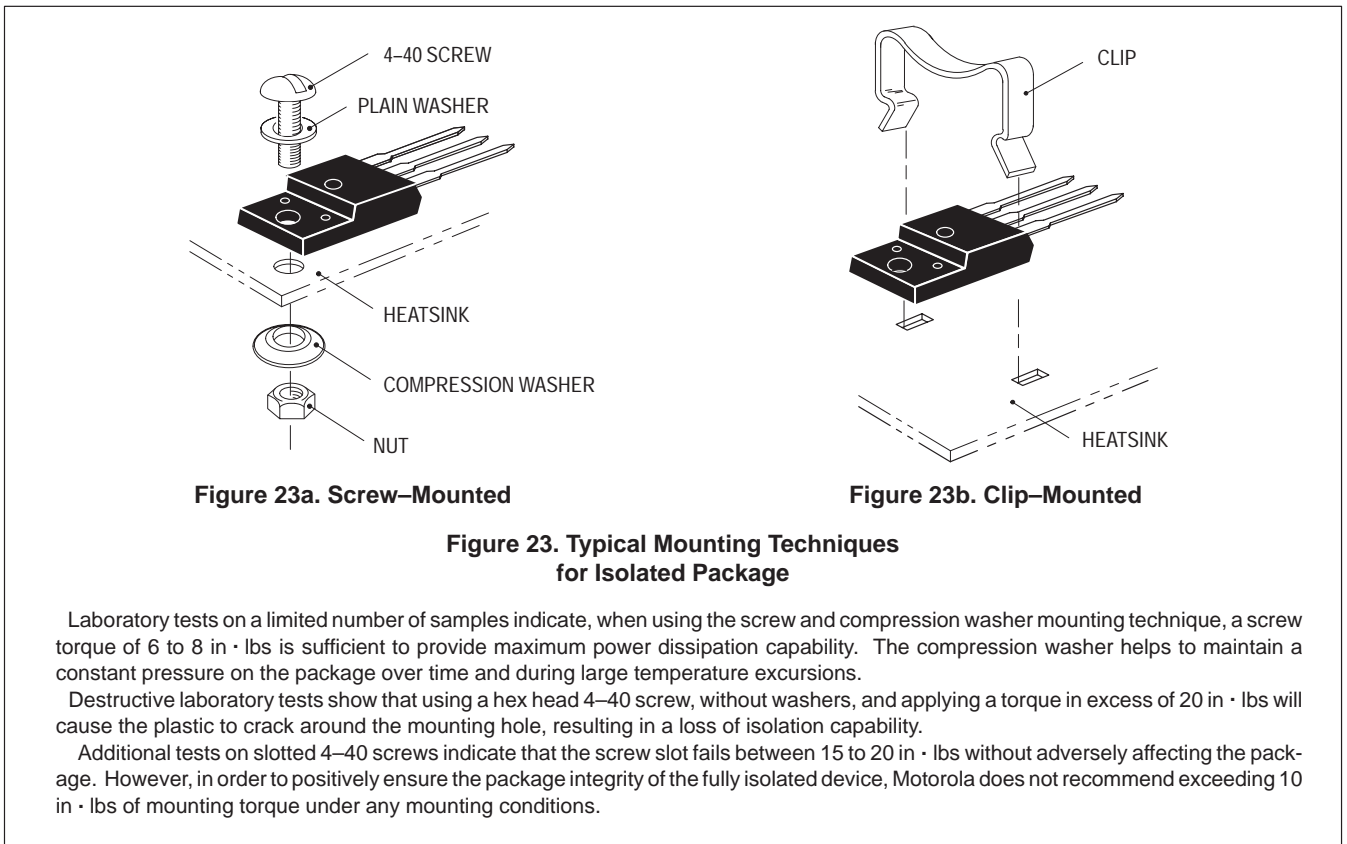


Figure 21. Typical Thermal Response ( $Z_{\theta JC}(t)$ ) for MJF18006

TEST CONDITIONS FOR ISOLATION TESTS\*



MOUNTING INFORMATION\*\*



\*\* For more information about mounting power semiconductors see Application Note AN1040.



Designer's™ Data Sheet

**SWITCHMODE™**

**NPN Bipolar Power Transistor  
For Switching Power Supply Applications**

The MJE/MJF18008 have an applications specific state-of-the-art die designed for use in 220 V line-operated Switchmode Power supplies and electronic light ballasts. These high voltage/high speed transistors offer the following:

- Improved Efficiency Due to Low Base Drive Requirements:
  - High and Flat DC Current Gain  $h_{FE}$
  - Fast Switching
  - No Coil Required in Base Circuit for Turn-Off (No Current Tail)
- Tight Parametric Distributions are Consistent Lot-to-Lot
- Two Package Choices: Standard TO-220 or Isolated TO-220
- MJF18008, Case 221D, is UL Recognized at 3500  $V_{RMS}$ : File #E69369

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	MJE18008	MJF18008	Unit
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	450		Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$V_{CES}$	1000		Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	9.0		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	8.0		Adc
— Peak(1)	$I_{CM}$	16		
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	4.0		Adc
— Peak(1)	$I_{BM}$	8.0		
RMS Isolation Voltage(2) Test No. 1 Per Fig. 22a (for 1 sec, R.H. < 30%, Test No. 1 Per Fig. 22b $T_C = 25^\circ C$ ) Test No. 1 Per Fig. 22c	$V_{ISOL}$	—	4500 3500 1500	Volts
Total Device Dissipation ( $T_C = 25^\circ C$ ) Derate above $25^\circ C$	$P_D$	125 1.0	45 0.36	Watts W/ $^\circ C$
Operating and Storage Temperature	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to 150		$^\circ C$

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Rating	Symbol	MJE18008	MJF18008	Unit
Thermal Resistance — Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.0	2.78	$^\circ C/W$
— Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	62.5	62.5	
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	260		$^\circ C$

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $T_C = 25^\circ C$  unless otherwise specified)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
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**OFF CHARACTERISTICS**

Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 100$ mA, $L = 25$ mH)	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	450	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CEO}, I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	—	—	100	$\mu A_{dc}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CES}, V_{EB} = 0$ )	$I_{CES}$	—	—	100	$\mu A_{dc}$
( $V_{CE} = 800$ V, $V_{EB} = 0$ ) ( $T_C = 125^\circ C$ )		—	—	500	
( $T_C = 125^\circ C$ )		—	—	100	
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 9.0$ Vdc, $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	—	100	$\mu A_{dc}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5.0 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq 10\%$ .

(2) Proper strike and creepage distance must be provided.

(continued)

**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

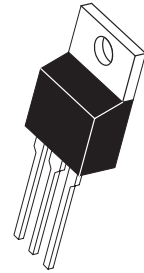
**Preferred** devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 1

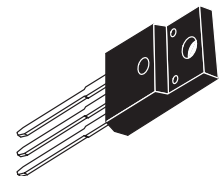
**MJE18008\***  
**MJF18008\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**POWER TRANSISTOR**  
**8.0 AMPERES**  
**1000 VOLTS**  
**45 and 125 WATTS**



**CASE 221A-06**  
**TO-220AB**  
**MJE18008**



**CASE 221D-02**  
**ISOLATED TO-220 TYPE**  
**UL RECOGNIZED**  
**MJF18008**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ Adc}, I_B = 0.2\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 4.5\text{ Adc}, I_B = 0.9\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	— —	0.82 0.92	1.1 1.25	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ Adc}, I_B = 0.2\text{ Adc}$ )  ( $I_C = 4.5\text{ Adc}, I_B = 0.9\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— — —	0.3 0.3 0.35 0.4	0.6 0.65 0.7 0.8	Vdc
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 4.5\text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 1.0\text{ Vdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 1.0\text{ Vdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 10\text{ mAdc}, V_{CE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	14 — 6.0 5.0 11 11 10	— 28 9.0 8.0 15 16 20	34 — — — — — —	—

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current Gain Bandwidth ( $I_C = 0.5\text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}, f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	—	13	—	MHz	
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}, I_E = 0, f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	100	150	pF	
Input Capacitance ( $V_{EB} = 8.0\text{ V}$ )	$C_{ib}$	—	1750	2500	pF	
Dynamic Saturation Voltage:  Determined 1.0 $\mu\text{s}$ and 3.0 $\mu\text{s}$ respectively after rising $I_{B1}$ reaches 90% of final $I_{B1}$ (see Figure 18)	$V_{CE(dsat)}$	$(I_C = 2.0\text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = 200\text{ mAdc}, V_{CC} = 300\text{ V})$  $(I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = 1.0\text{ Adc}, V_{CC} = 300\text{ V})$	1.0 $\mu\text{s}$ 3.0 $\mu\text{s}$ 1.0 $\mu\text{s}$ 3.0 $\mu\text{s}$	$(T_C = 125^\circ\text{C})$ $(T_C = 125^\circ\text{C})$ $(T_C = 125^\circ\text{C})$ $(T_C = 125^\circ\text{C})$	— — — — — — — —	Vdc

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Resistive Load** (D.C.  $\leq 10\%$ , Pulse Width = 20  $\mu\text{s}$ )

Turn–On Time	$(I_C = 2.0\text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = 0.2\text{ Adc}, I_{B2} = 1.0\text{ Adc}, V_{CC} = 300\text{ V})$  $(T_C = 125^\circ\text{C})$	$t_{on}$	— —	200 190	300 —	ns
Turn–Off Time		$t_{off}$	— —	1.2 1.5	2.5 —	$\mu\text{s}$
Turn–On Time	$(I_C = 4.5\text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = 0.9\text{ Adc}, I_{B2} = 2.25\text{ Adc}, V_{CC} = 300\text{ V})$  $(T_C = 125^\circ\text{C})$	$t_{on}$	— —	100 250	180 —	ns
Turn–Off Time		$t_{off}$	— —	1.6 2.0	2.5 —	$\mu\text{s}$

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Inductive Load** ( $V_{clamp} = 300\text{ V}, V_{CC} = 15\text{ V}, L = 200\text{ }\mu\text{H}$ )

Fall Time	$(I_C = 2.0\text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = 0.2\text{ Adc}, I_{B2} = 1.0\text{ Adc})$  $(T_C = 125^\circ\text{C})$	$t_{fi}$	— —	100 120	180 —	ns
Storage Time		$t_{si}$	— —	1.5 1.9	2.75 —	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		$t_c$	— —	250 230	350 —	ns
Fall Time	$(I_C = 4.5\text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = 0.9\text{ Adc}, I_{B2} = 2.25\text{ Adc})$  $(T_C = 125^\circ\text{C})$	$t_{fi}$	— —	85 135	150 —	ns
Storage Time		$t_{si}$	— —	2.0 2.6	3.2 —	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		$t_c$	— —	210 250	300 —	ns

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

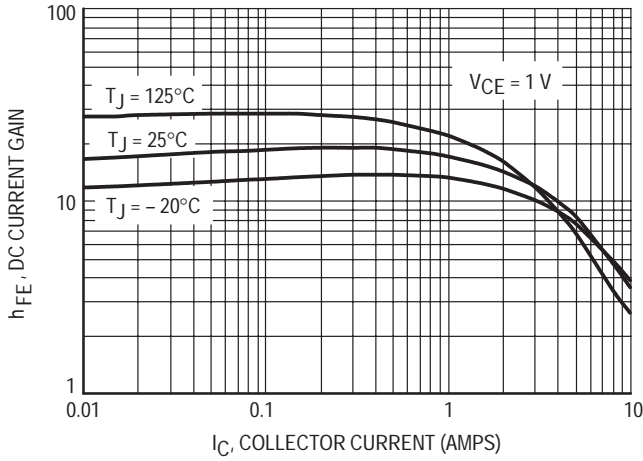


Figure 1. DC Current Gain @ 1 Volt

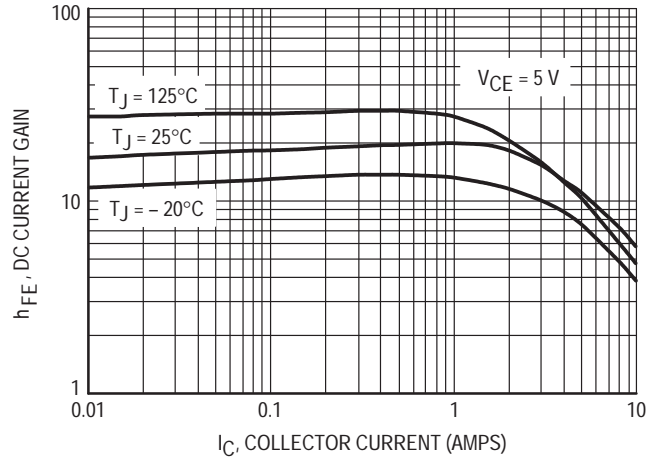


Figure 2. DC Current Gain @ 5 Volts

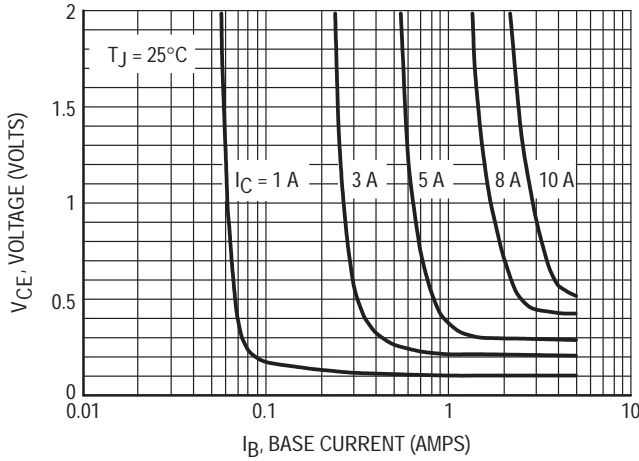


Figure 3. Collector Saturation Region

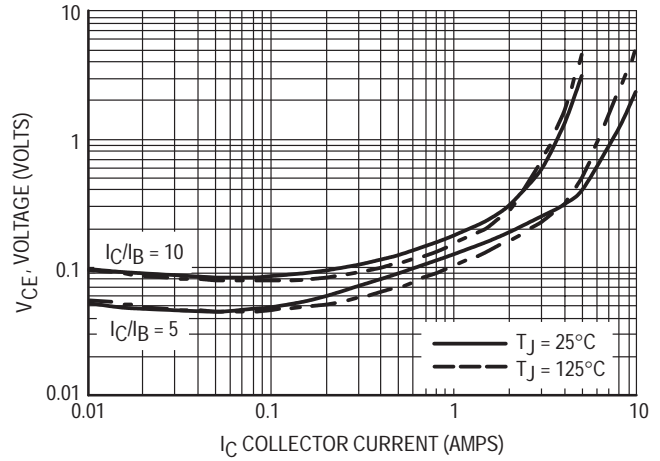


Figure 4. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

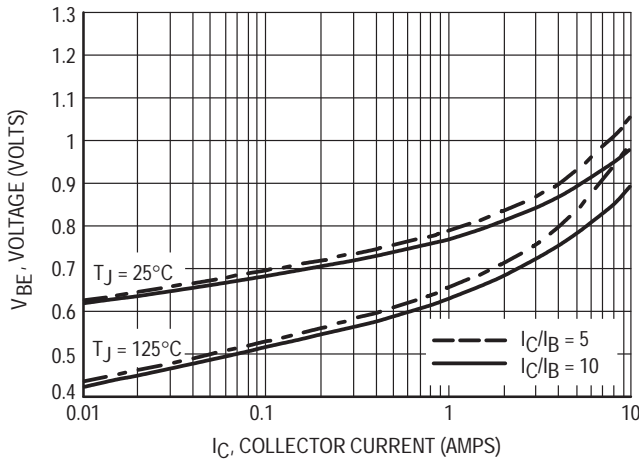


Figure 5. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

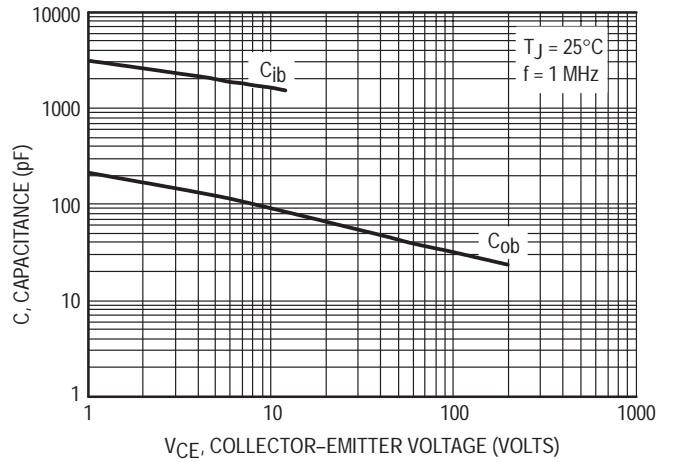
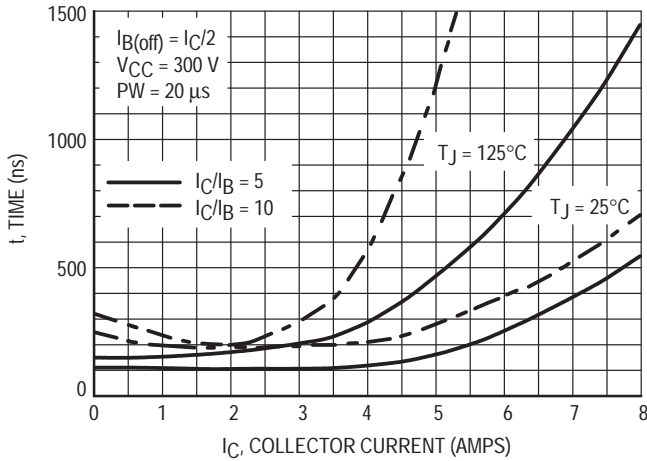
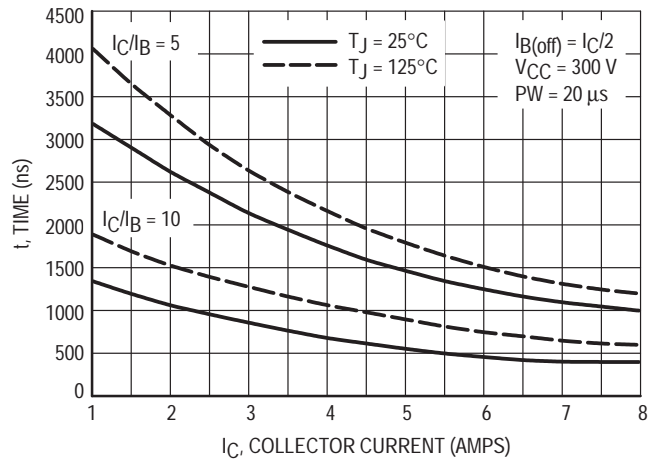


Figure 6. Capacitance

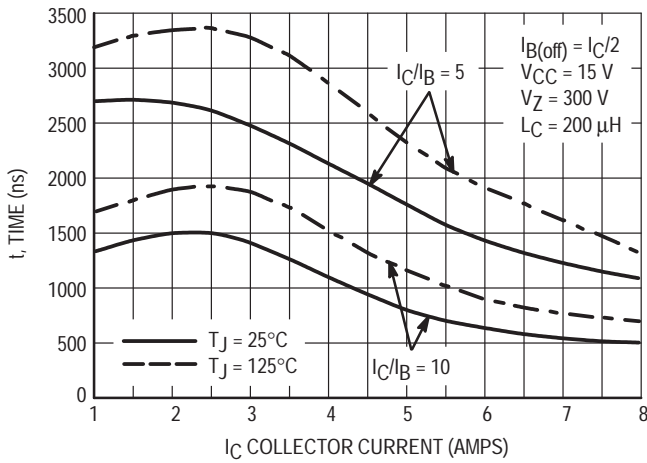
**TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**  
**( $I_B = I_C/2$  for all switching)**



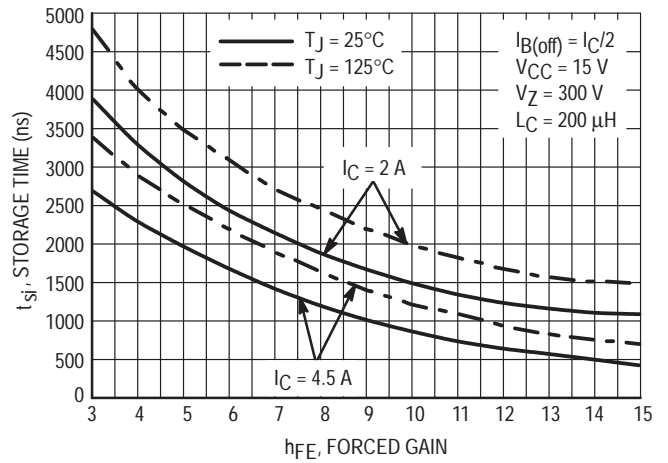
**Figure 7. Resistive Switching,  $t_{on}$**



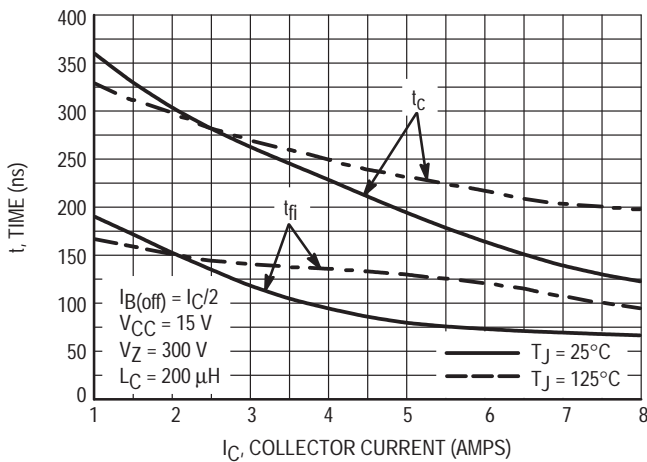
**Figure 8. Resistive Switching,  $t_{off}$**



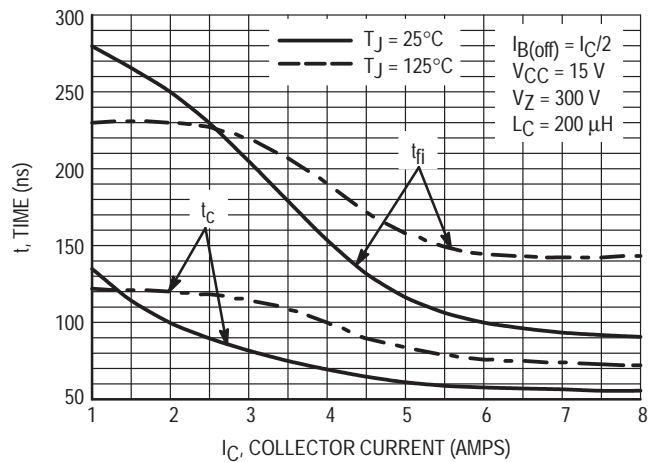
**Figure 9. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_{si}$**



**Figure 10. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_{si}(h_{FE})$**



**Figure 11. Inductive Switching,  $t_c$  and  $t_{fi}$**   
 $I_C/I_B = 5$



**Figure 12. Inductive Switching,  $t_c$  and  $t_{fi}$**   
 $I_C/I_B = 10$

**TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**  
( $I_{B2} = I_C/2$  for all switching)

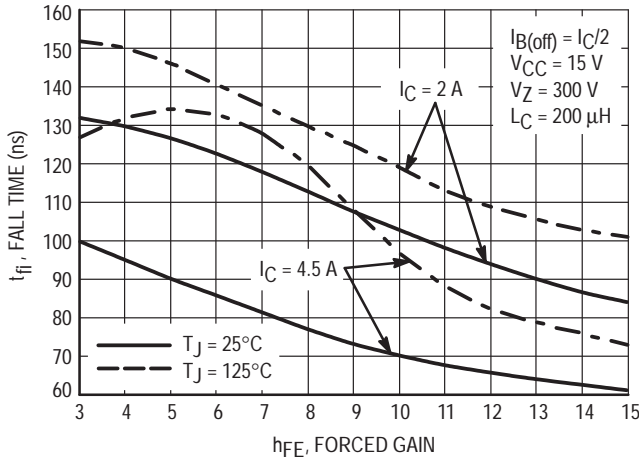


Figure 13. Inductive Fall Time

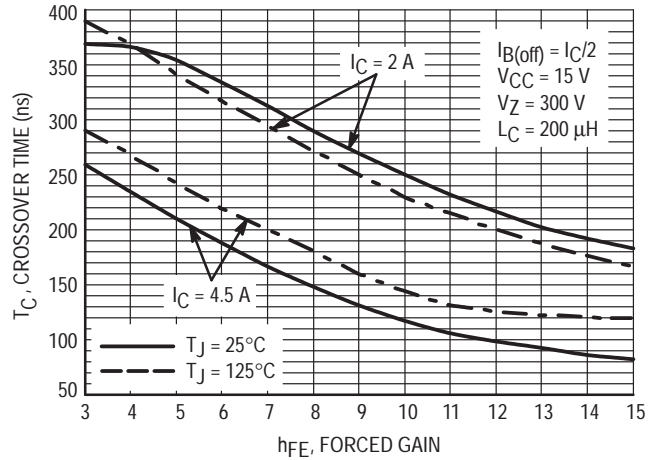


Figure 14. Inductive Crossover Time

**GUARANTEED SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION**

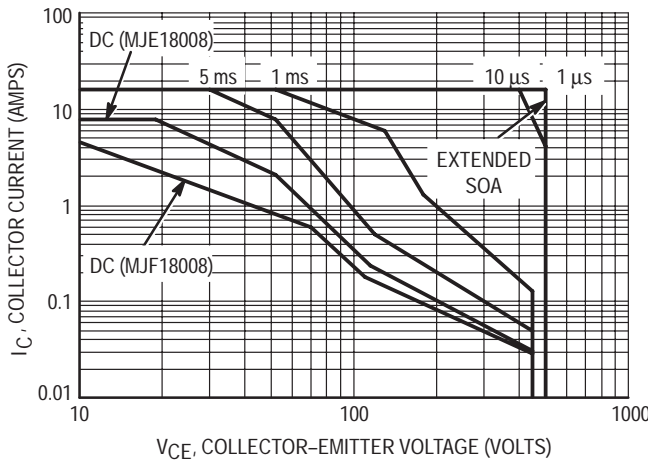


Figure 15. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

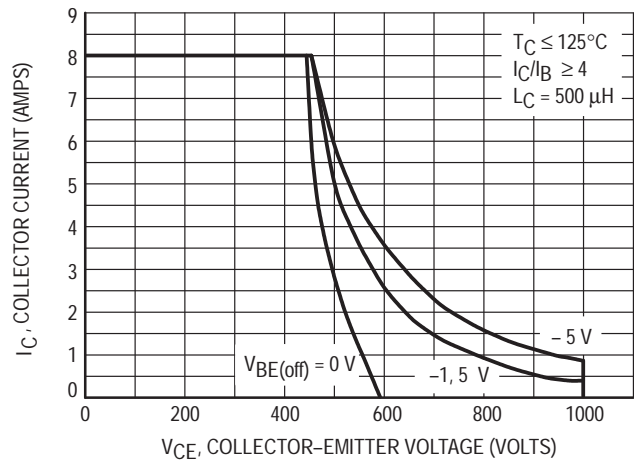


Figure 16. Reverse Bias Switching Safe Operating Area

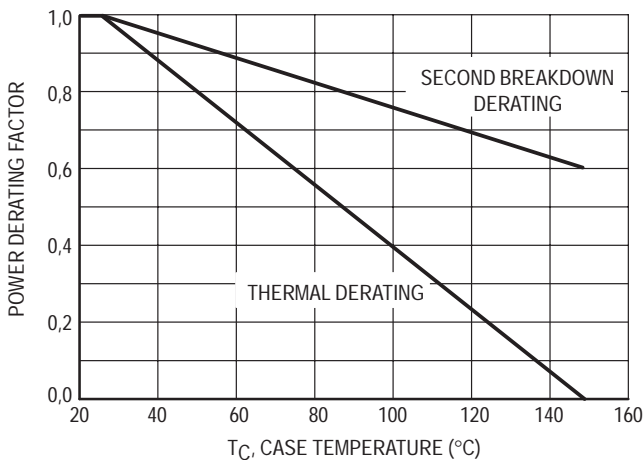


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There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate. The data of Figure 15 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C > 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown in Figure 15 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 17.  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 20 and 21. At any case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown. For inductive loads, high voltage and current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off with the base-to-emitter junction reverse-biased. The safe level is specified as a reverse-biased safe operating area (Figure 16). This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode.

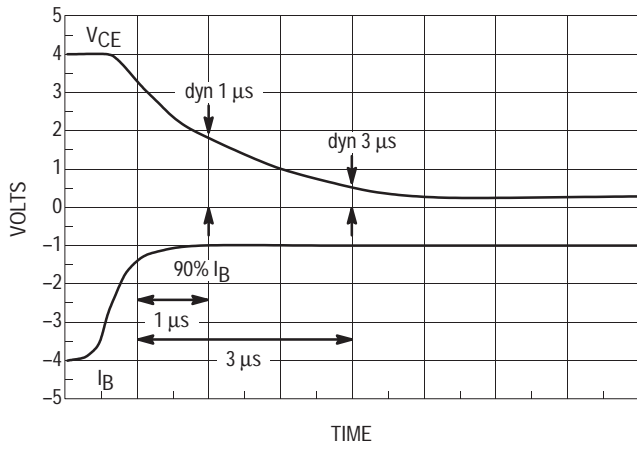


Figure 18. Dynamic Saturation Voltage Measurements

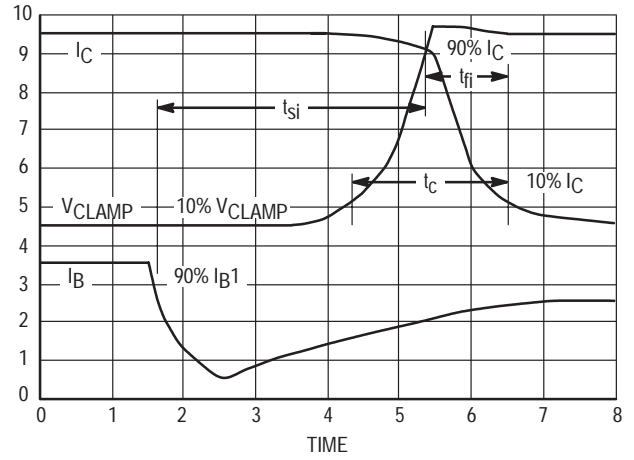


Figure 19. Inductive Switching Measurements

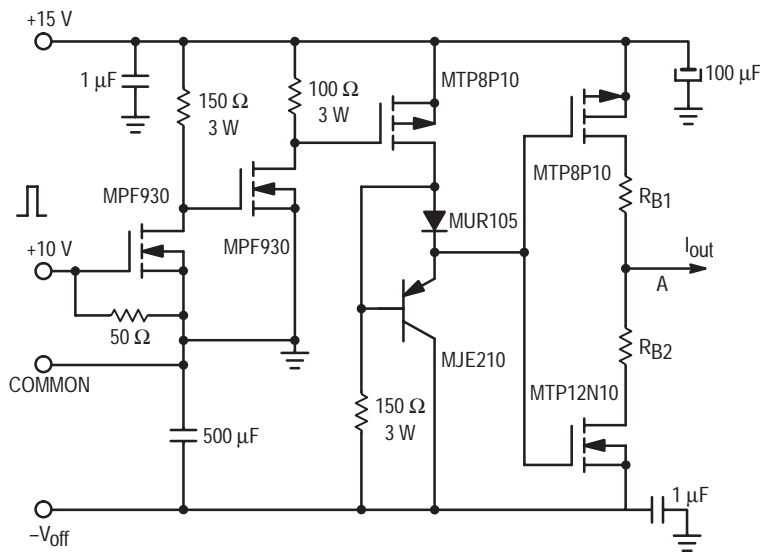
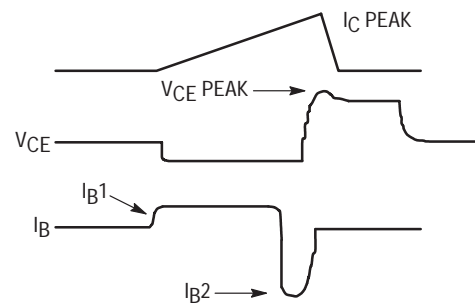


Table 1. Inductive Load Switching Drive Circuit



$V(BR)_{CEO(sus)}$	INDUCTIVE SWITCHING	RBSOA
$L = 10 \text{ mH}$	$L = 200 \mu\text{H}$	$L = 500 \mu\text{H}$
$RB2 = \infty$	$RB2 = 0$	$RB2 = 0$
$V_{CC} = 20 \text{ VOLTS}$	$V_{CC} = 15 \text{ VOLTS}$	$V_{CC} = 15 \text{ VOLTS}$
$I_C(pk) = 100 \text{ mA}$	$RB1$ SELECTED FOR DESIRED $I_{B1}$	$RB1$ SELECTED FOR DESIRED $I_{B1}$

TYPICAL THERMAL RESPONSE

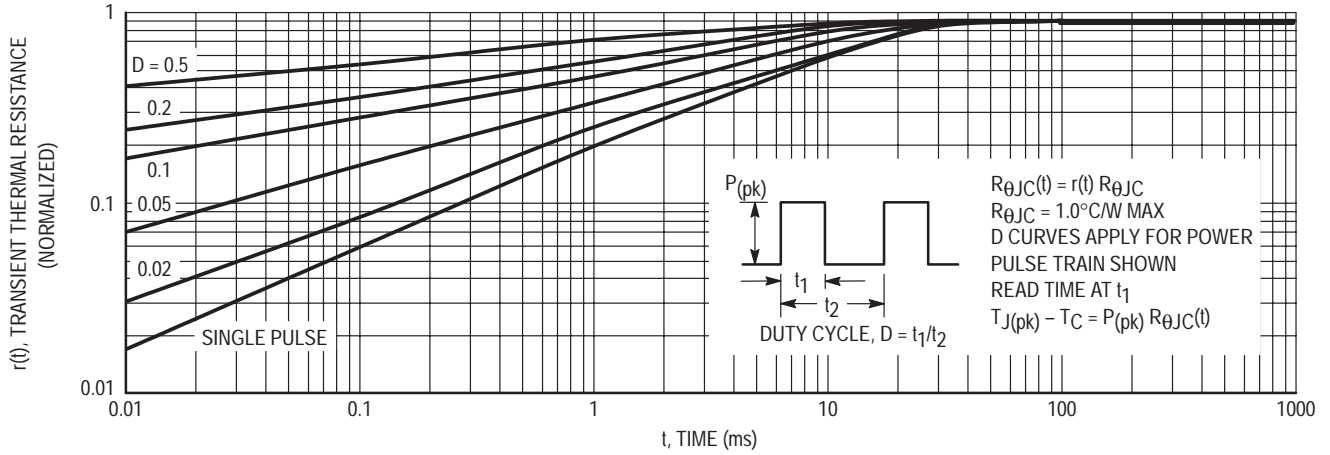


Figure 20. Typical Thermal Response ( $Z_{\theta JC}(t)$ ) for MJE18008

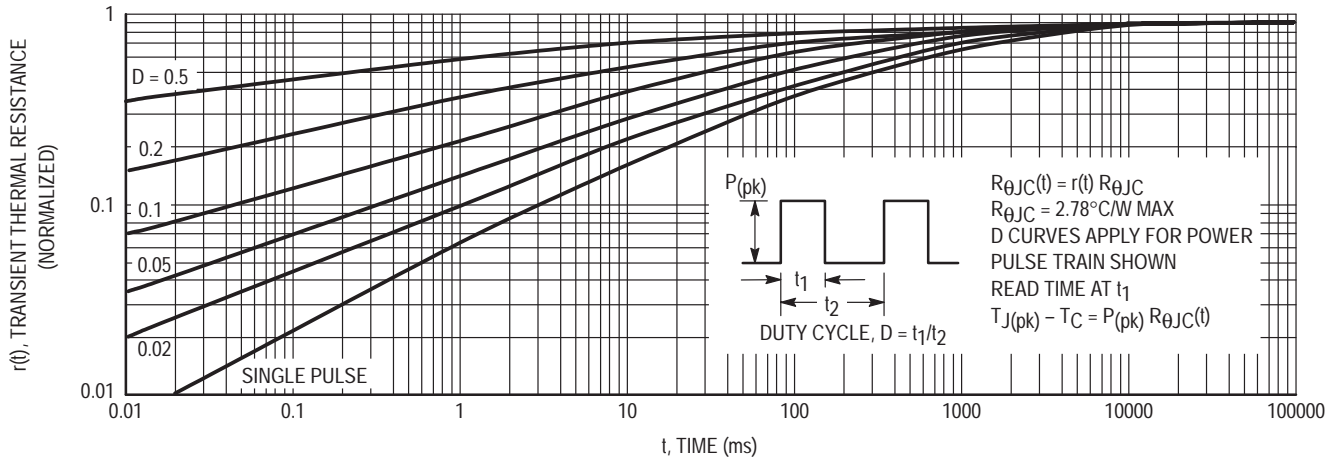
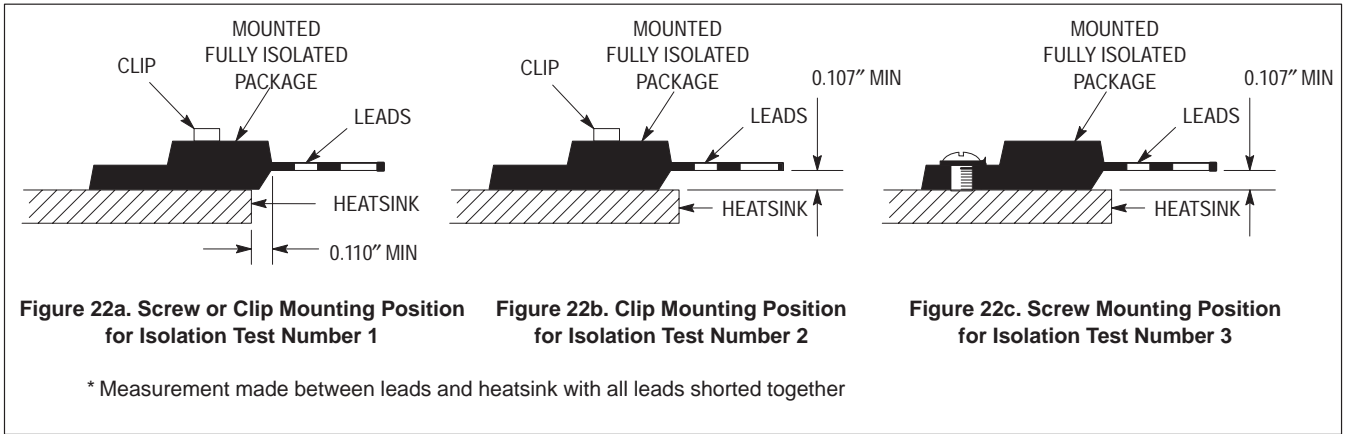
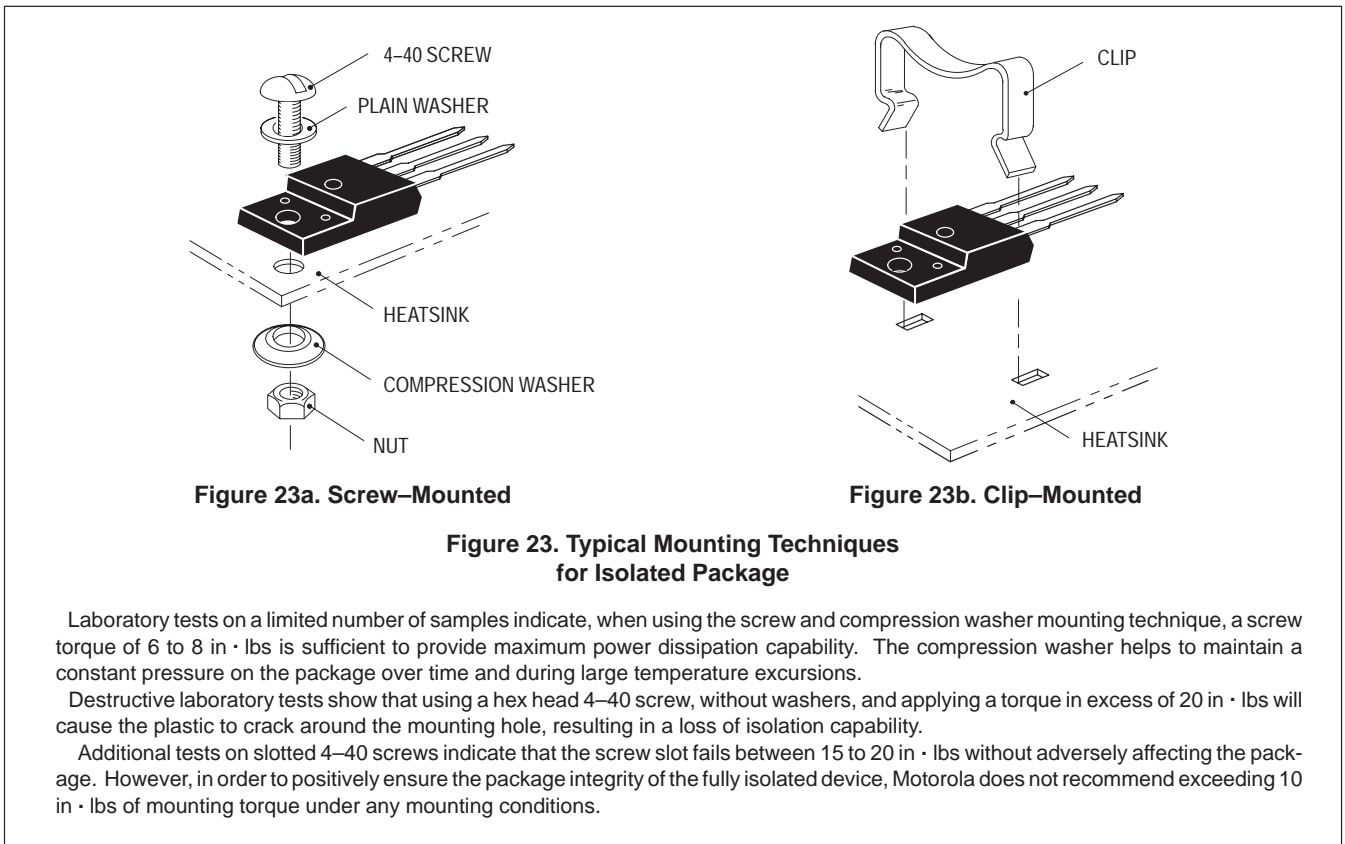


Figure 21. Typical Thermal Response ( $Z_{\theta JC}(t)$ ) for MJF18008

TEST CONDITIONS FOR ISOLATION TESTS\*



MOUNTING INFORMATION\*\*



\*\* For more information about mounting power semiconductors see Application Note AN1040.



# Designer's™ Data Sheet

## SWITCHMODE™ NPN Silicon

### Planar Power Transistor

The MJE/MJF18009 has an application specific state-of-the-art die designed for use in 220 V line-operated Switchmode Power supplies and electronic ballast ("light ballast"). These high voltage/high speed transistors exhibit the following main features:

- Improved Efficiency Due to Low Base Drive Requirements:
  - High and Flat DC Current Gain  $h_{FE}$
  - Fast Switching
  - No Coil Required in Base Circuit for Turn-Off (No Current Tail)
- Full Characterization at 125°C
- Motorola "6 SIGMA" Philosophy Provides Tight and Reproducible Parametric Distributions
- Specified Dynamic Saturation Data
- Two Package Choices: Standard TO-220 or Isolated TO-220

#### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	MJE18009	MJF18009	Unit
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	450		Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$V_{CES}$	1000		Vdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	1000		Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	9		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	10		Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{CM}$	20		
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	4		Adc
— Peak (1)	$I_{BM}$	8		
*Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	150	50	Watt
*Derate above 25°C		1.2	0.4	W/°C
Operating and Storage Temperature	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to 150		°C
RMS Isolation Voltage (2)	$V_{ISOL1}$ $V_{ISOL2}$ $V_{ISOL3}$			V
Per Figure 22				
(1s, 25°C, Humidity $\leq 30\%$ ) Per Figure 23 $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Per Figure 24				
		4500	3500	
		1500		

#### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

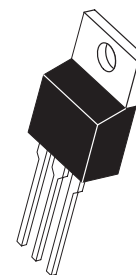
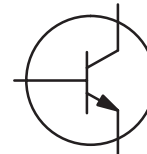
Rating	Symbol	MJE18009	MJF18009	Unit
Thermal Resistance — Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.83	2.5	°C/W
— Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	62.5	62.5	
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	260		°C

- (1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq 10\%$ .  
 (2) Proper strike and creepage distance must be provided.

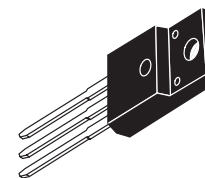
**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

**MJE18009**  
**MJF18009**

**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**10 AMPERES**  
**1000 VOLTS**  
**50 and 150 WATTS**



**CASE 221A-06**  
**TO-220AB**



**CASE 221D-02**  
**TO-220 FULLPACK**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 100\text{ mA}$ , $L = 25\text{ mH}$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	450			Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CEO}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$			100	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CES}$ , $V_{EB} = 0$ )  ( $V_{CE} = 800\text{ V}$ , $V_{EB} = 0$ )	$I_{CES}$			100 500 100	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter–Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 9\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$			100	$\mu\text{Adc}$

**ON CHARACTERISTICS**

Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 3\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.3\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 7\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.4\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$		0.8 0.9 0.9	1.1 1.15 1.25	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 3\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.3\text{ Adc}$ )  ( $I_C = 5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1\text{ Adc}$ )  ( $I_C = 7\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1.4\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$  @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$  @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	0.3 0.3  0.3 0.3  0.35 0.4	0.6 0.65  0.6 0.65  0.7 0.9	Vdc
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 1.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1\text{ Vdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 7\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1\text{ Vdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 10\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$  @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$  @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$  @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	14  10 8  7 5  10	29  13 11.5  10 7.5  25	—     —  —

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current Gain Bandwidth ( $I_C = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$		12		MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$		150	200	pF
Input Capacitance ( $V_{EB} = 8\text{ Vdc}$ )	$C_{ib}$		2750	3500	pF

**DYNAMIC SATURATION VOLTAGE**

Dynamic Saturation Voltage: Determined 1 $\mu\text{s}$ and 3 $\mu\text{s}$ respectively after rising $I_{B1}$ reaches 90% of final $I_{B1}$	$I_C = 3\text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 300\text{ mAdc}$ $V_{CC} = 300\text{ V}$	@ 1 $\mu\text{s}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{CE(dsat)}$	8 13.5		V
		@ 3 $\mu\text{s}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		4 8		
	$I_C = 7\text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 1.4\text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300\text{ V}$	@ 1 $\mu\text{s}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		15 21		
		@ 3 $\mu\text{s}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		2 2.7		

# MJE18009 MJF18009

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

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Resistive Load</b> (D.C. $\leq 10\%$ , Pulse Width = 20 $\mu\text{s}$ )						
Turn-on Time	$I_C = 3 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.3 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 1.5 \text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ Vdc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{on}$	220	300	ns
Turn-off Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		220		
Turn-on Time	$I_C = 5 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 1 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 2.5 \text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ Vdc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{on}$	120	250	ns
Turn-off Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		350		
Turn-on Time	$I_C = 7 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 1.4 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 3.5 \text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ Vdc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{on}$	175	300	ns
Turn-off Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		500		
		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{off}$	1.28	2.5	$\mu\text{s}$
		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		1.6		
		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{off}$	2.2	2.5	$\mu\text{s}$
		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		2.6		
		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{off}$	1.75	2.5	$\mu\text{s}$
		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		2.1		

## SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Inductive Load ( $V_{clamp} = 300 \text{ V}$ , $V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}$ , $L = 200 \mu\text{H}$ )

Fall Time	$I_C = 3 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 0.3 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 1.5 \text{ Adc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_f$	110	200	ns
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		125		
Crossover Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_s$	2	2.75	$\mu\text{s}$
		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		2.6		
Fall Time	$I_C = 5 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 1 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 2.5 \text{ Adc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_f$	110	200	ns
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		135		
Crossover Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_s$	2.4	3.5	$\mu\text{s}$
		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		3.1		
Fall Time	$I_C = 7 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 1.4 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 3.5 \text{ Adc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_f$	105	200	ns
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		150		
Crossover Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_s$	1.75	2.75	$\mu\text{s}$
		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		2.25		
		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_c$	225	350	ns
		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		300		

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

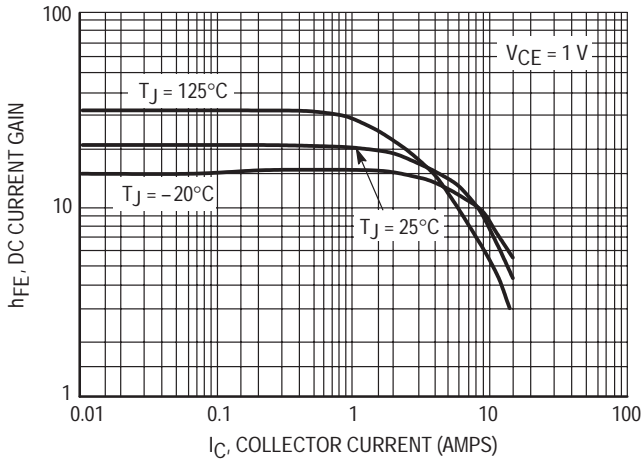


Figure 1. DC Current Gain @ 1 Volt

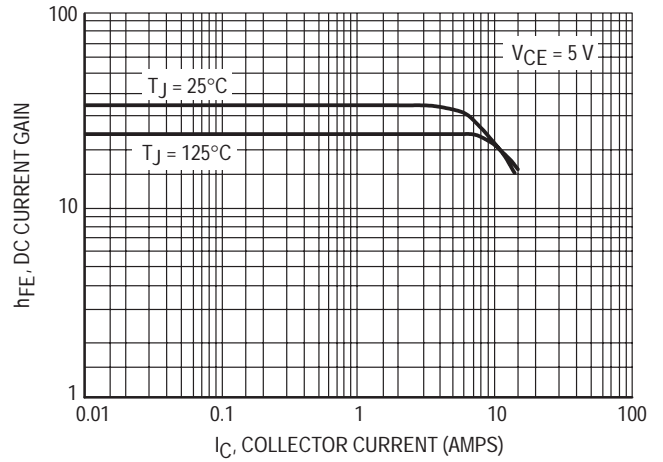


Figure 2. DC Current Gain @ 5 Volt

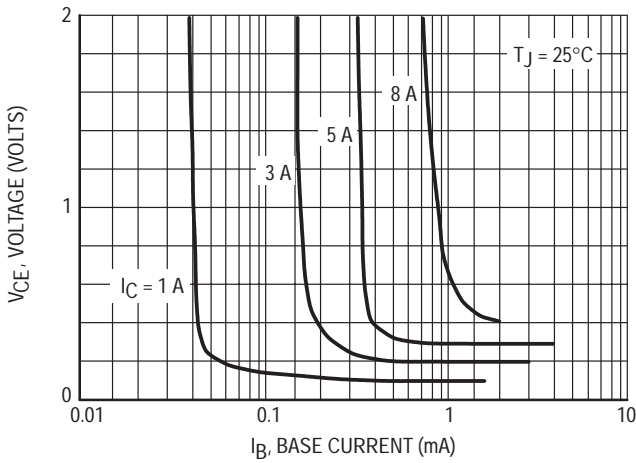


Figure 3. Collector Saturation Region

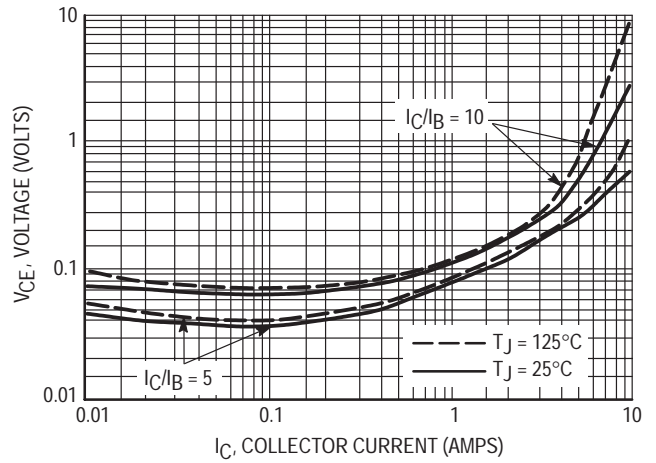


Figure 4. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

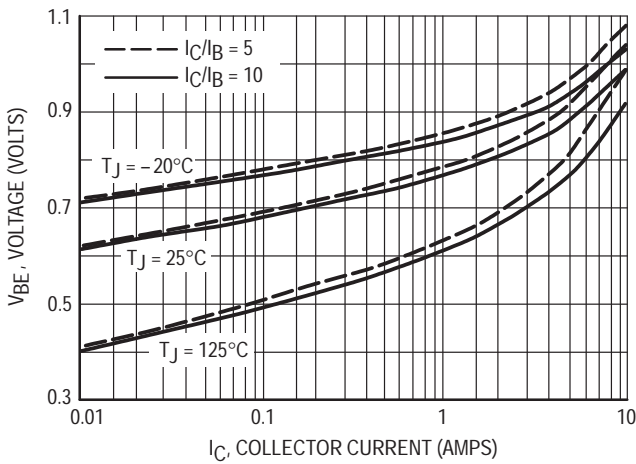


Figure 5. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

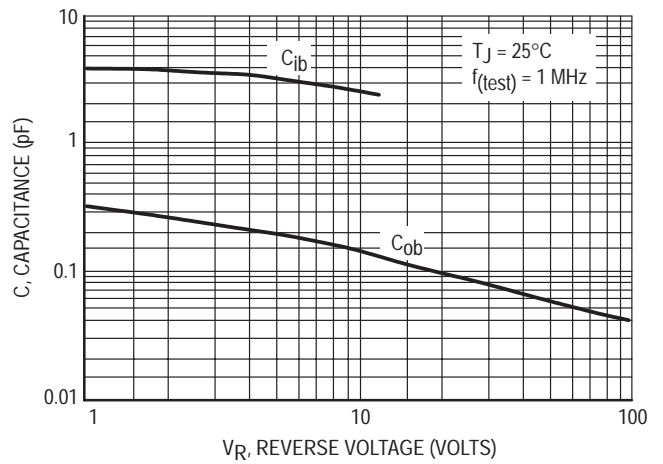


Figure 6. Capacitance

TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

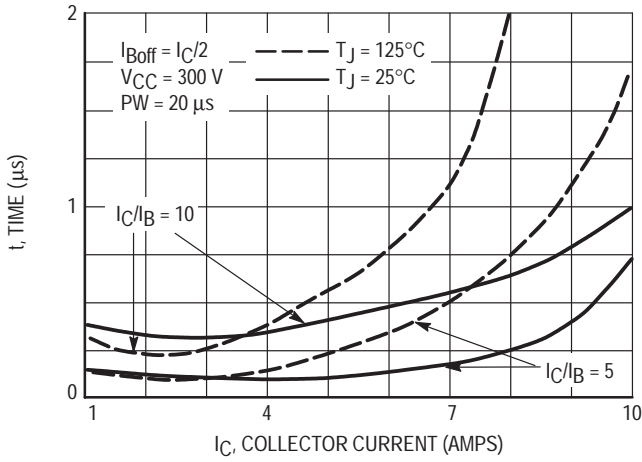


Figure 7. Resistive Switching,  $t_{on}$

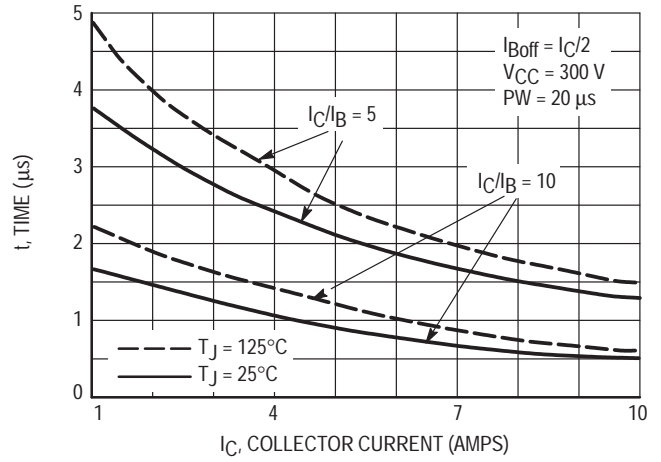


Figure 8. Resistive Switching,  $t_{off}$

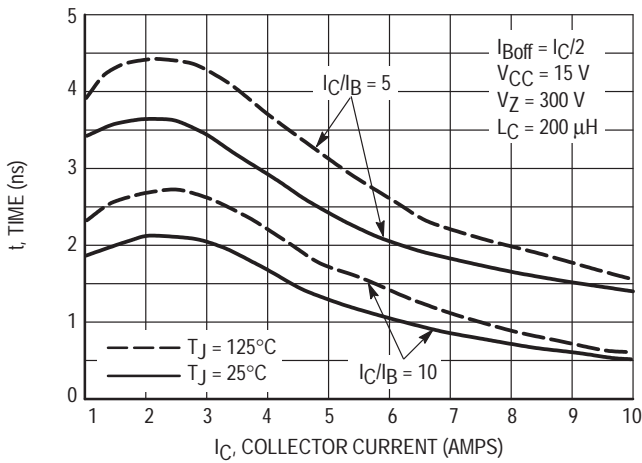


Figure 9. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_{si}$

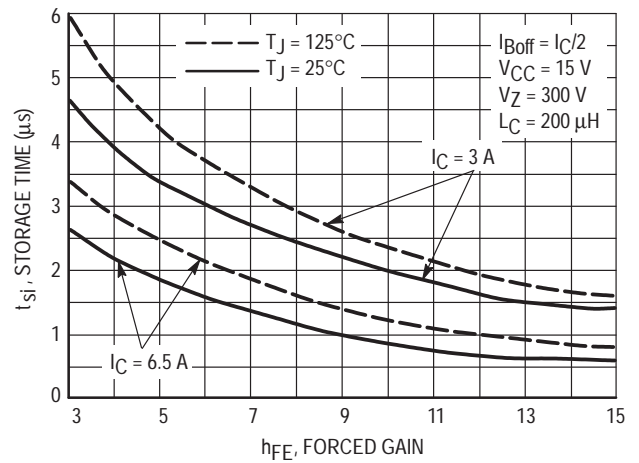


Figure 10. Inductive Storage Time

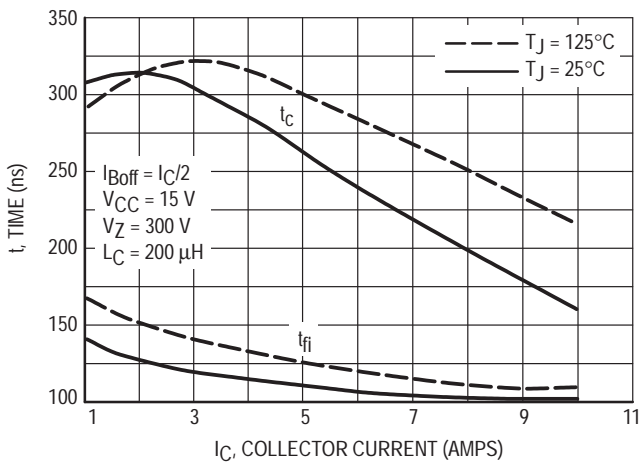


Figure 11. Inductive Switching,  $t_c$  &  $t_{fi}$  @  $I_C/I_B = 5$

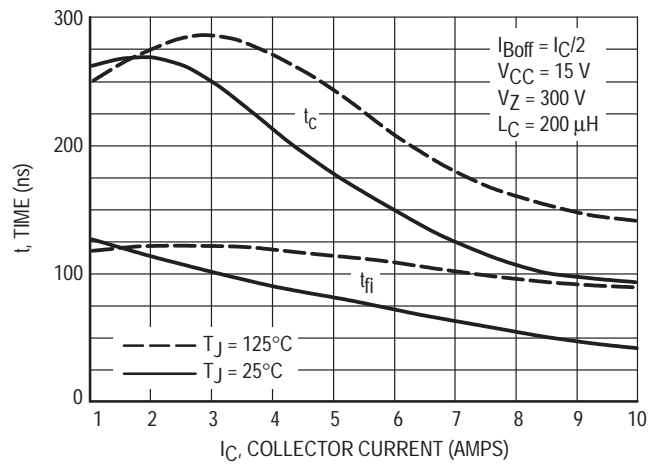


Figure 12. Inductive Switching,  $t_c$  &  $t_{fi}$  @  $I_C/I_B = 10$

TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

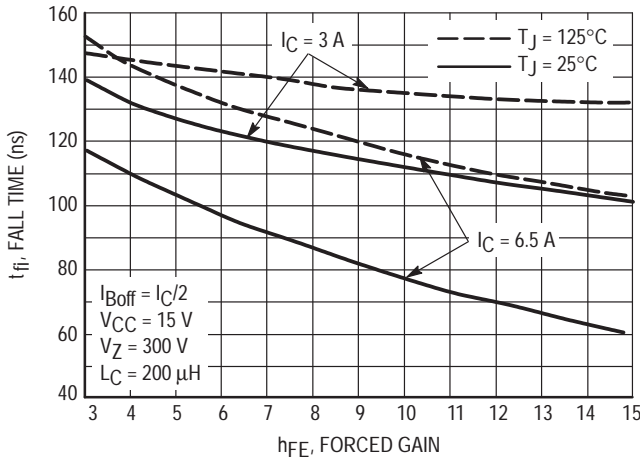


Figure 13. Inductive Fall Time

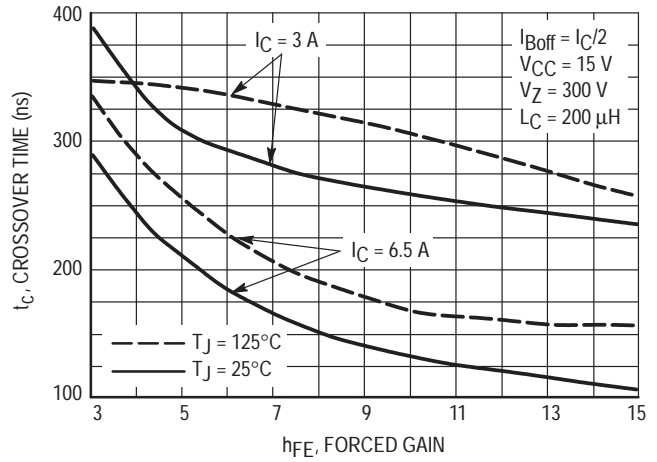


Figure 14. Inductive Crossover Time

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

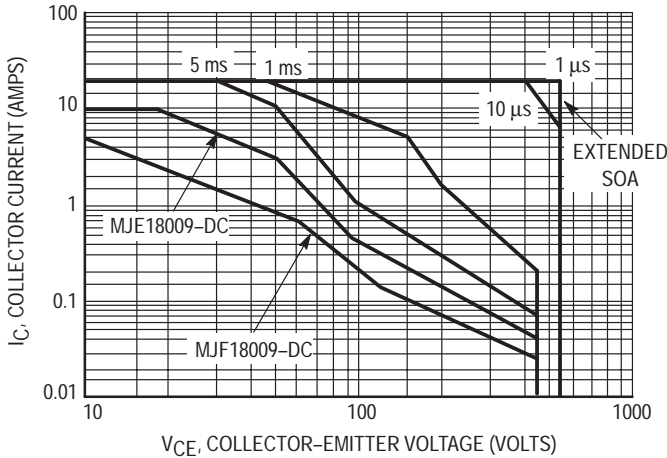


Figure 15. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

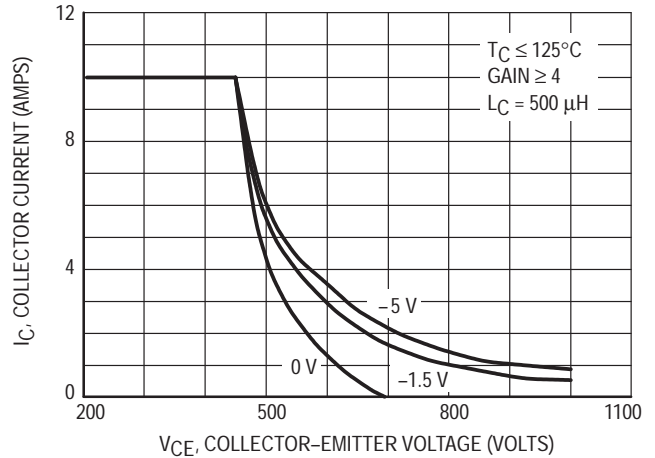


Figure 16. Reverse Bias Switching Safe Operating Area

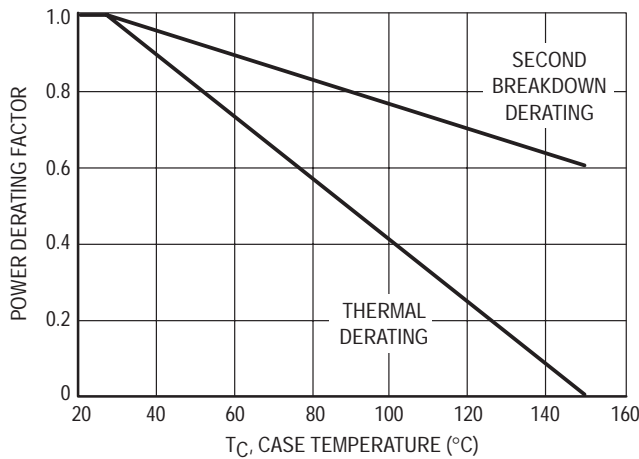


Figure 17. Forward Bias Power Derating

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C$ - $V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate. The data of Figure 15 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_J(\text{pk})$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C > 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 15 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 17.

$T_J(\text{pk})$  may be calculated from the data in Figures 20 and 21. At any case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown. For inductive loads, high voltage and current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off with the base-to-emitter junction reverse biased. The safe level is specified as a reverse-biased safe operating area (Figure 16). This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode.

TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS  
( $I_B = I_C/2$  FOR ALL CURVES)

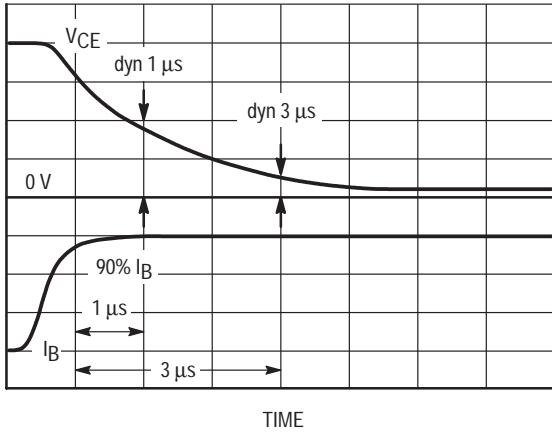


Figure 18. Dynamic Saturation Voltage Measurements

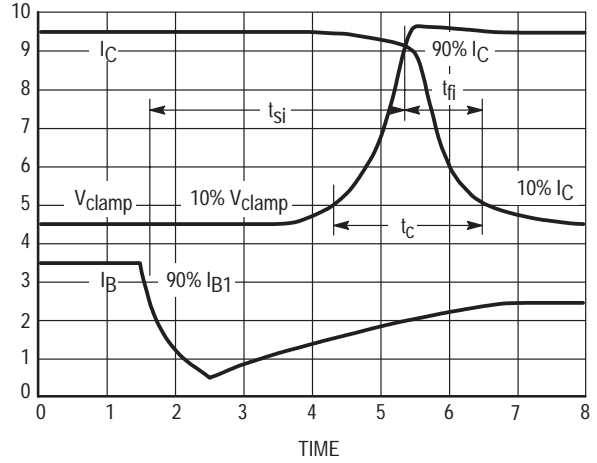
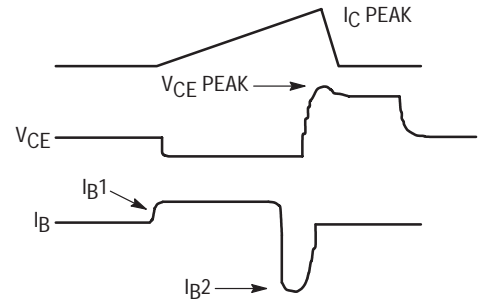
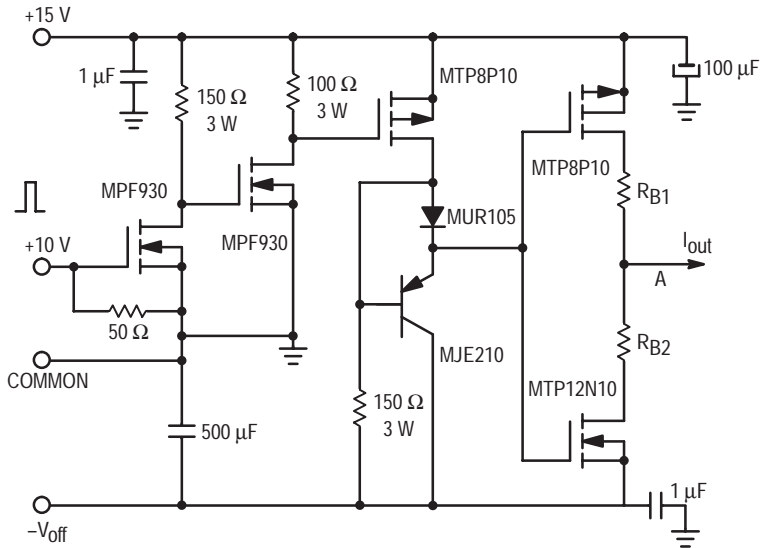


Figure 19. Inductive Switching Measurements

Table 1. Inductive Load Switching Drive Circuit



$V_{(BR)CEO(sus)}$	Inductive Switching	RBSOA
$L = 10 \text{ mH}$	$L = 200 \mu\text{H}$	$L = 500 \mu\text{H}$
$R_{B2} = \infty$	$R_{B2} = 0$	$R_{B2} = 0$
$V_{CC} = 20 \text{ Volts}$	$V_{CC} = 15 \text{ Volts}$	$V_{CC} = 15 \text{ Volts}$
$I_{C(pk)} = 100 \text{ mA}$	$R_{B1}$ selected for desired $I_{B1}$	$R_{B1}$ selected for desired $I_{B1}$

TYPICAL THERMAL RESPONSE  
( $I_B = I_C/2$  FOR ALL CURVES)

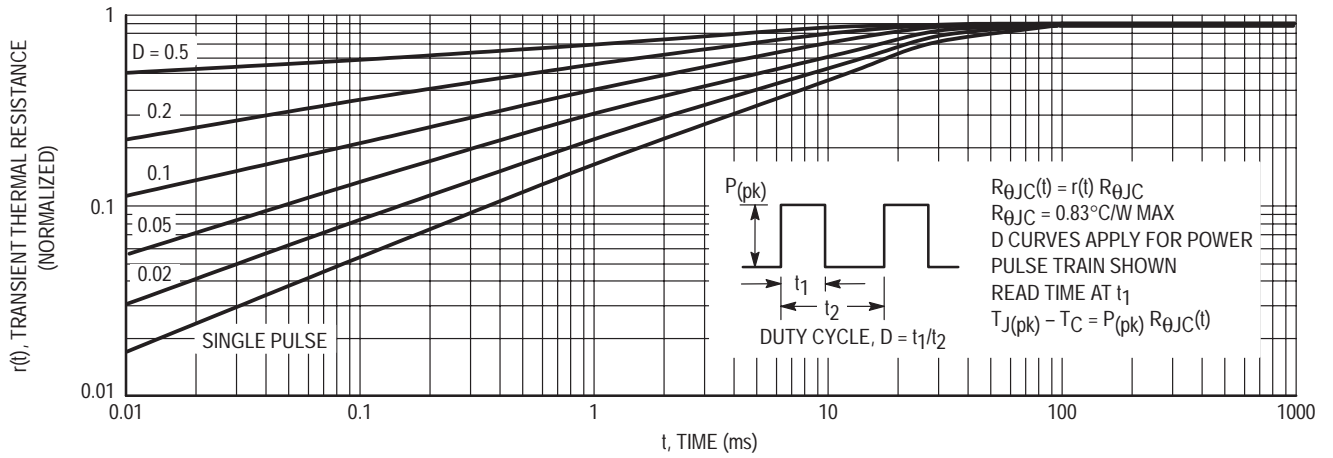


Figure 20. Typical Thermal Response ( $Z_{\theta JC}(t)$ ) for MJE18009

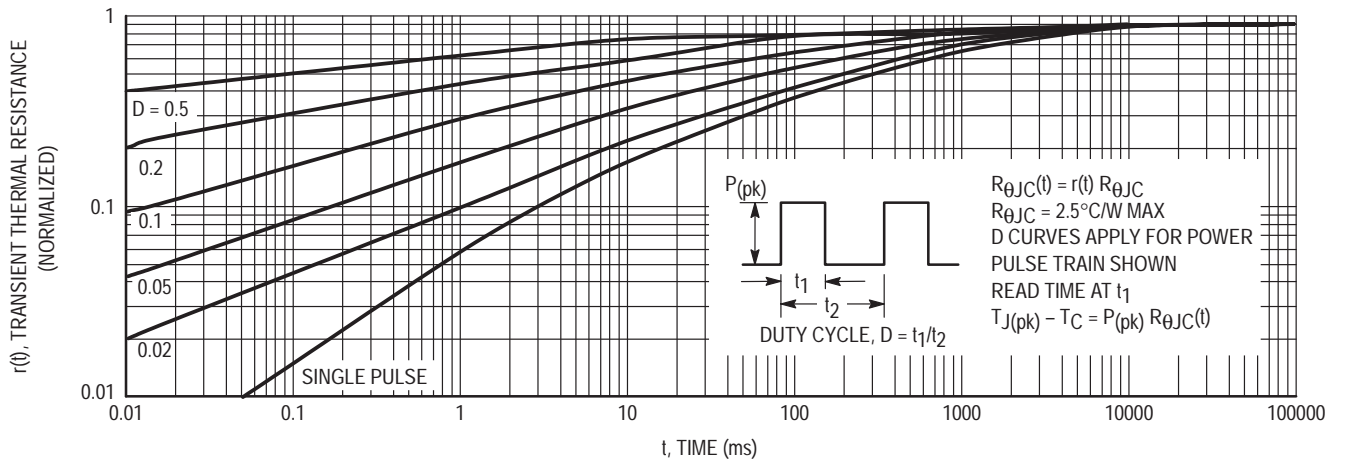
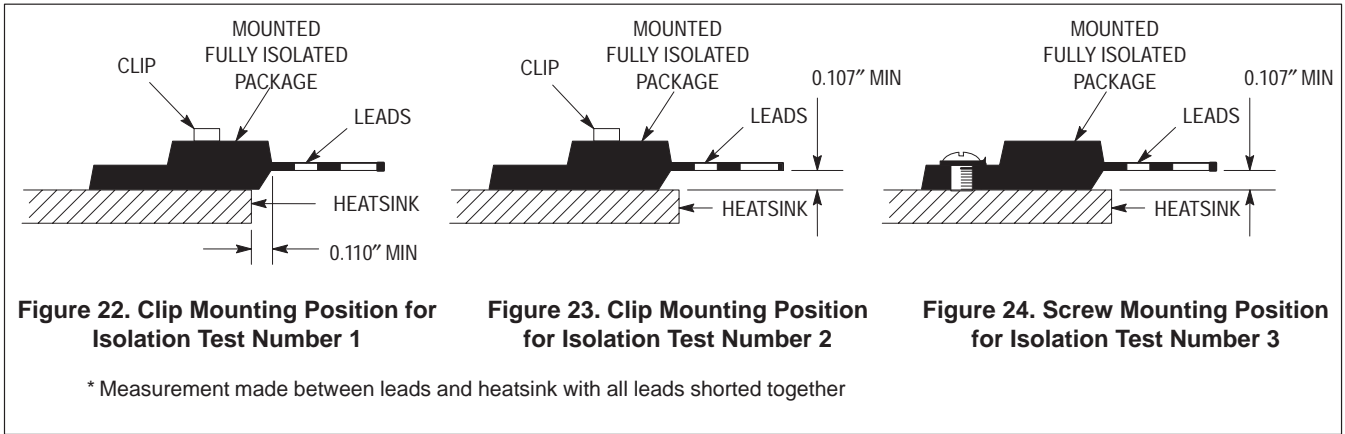


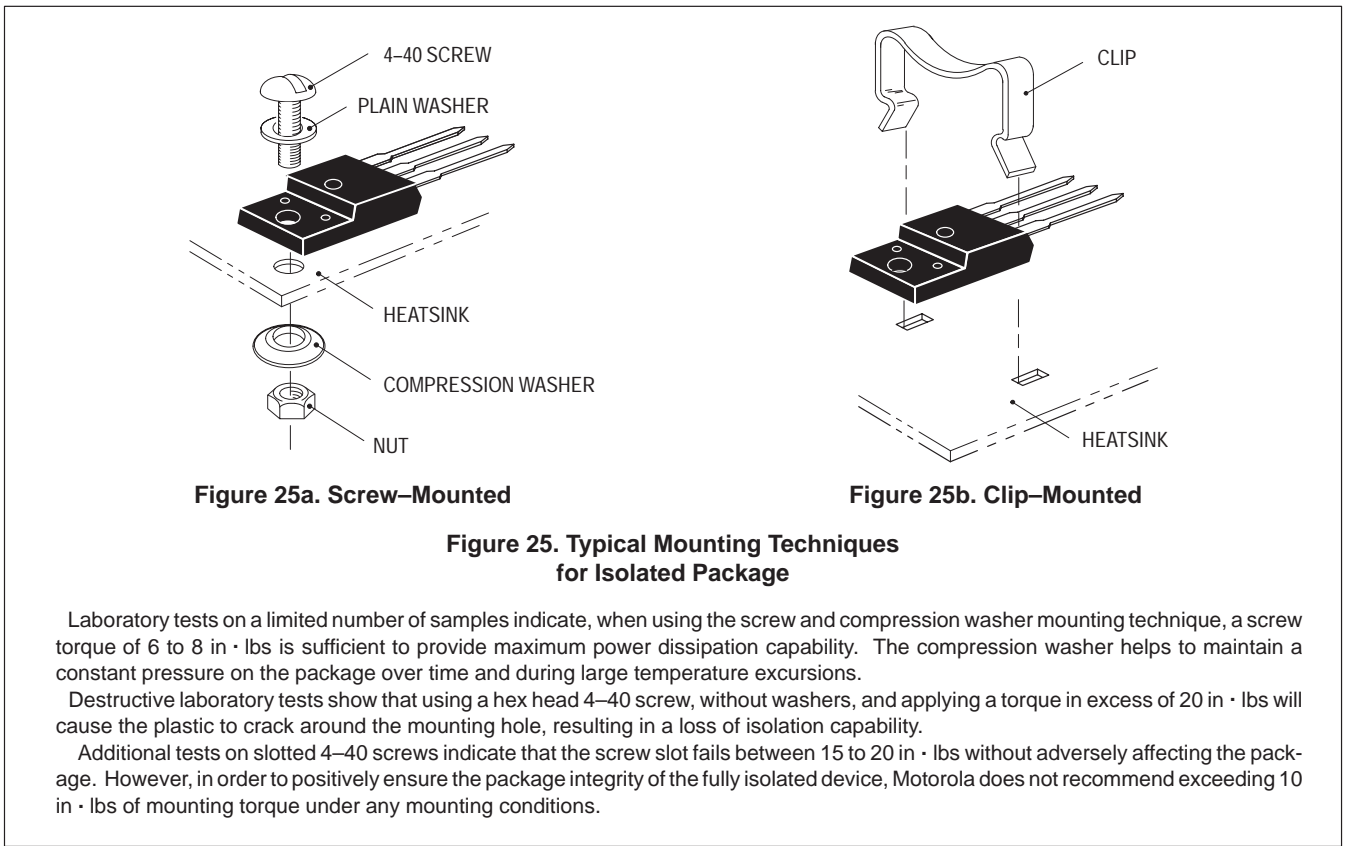
Figure 21. Typical Thermal Response ( $Z_{\theta JC}(t)$ ) for MJF18009



TEST CONDITIONS FOR ISOLATION TESTS\*



MOUNTING INFORMATION\*\*



\*\* For more information about mounting power semiconductors see Application Note AN1040.

*Designer's™ Data Sheet*  
**SWITCHMODE™ NPN Bipolar**  
**Power Transistor for Electronic**  
**Light Ballast and Switching**  
**Power Supply Applications**

The MJE/MJF18204 have an application specific state-of-the-art die dedicated to the electronic ballast ("light ballast") and power supply applications.

- Improved Global Efficiency Due to Low Base Drive Requirements:
  - High and Flat DC Current Gain  $h_{FE}$
  - Fast Switching
  - No Coil Required in Base Circuit for Fast Turn-Off (No Current Tail)
- Full Characterization at 125°C
- Motorola "6 SIGMA" Philosophy Provides Tight and Reproducible Parametric Distributions
- Two Package Choices: Standard TO-220 or Isolated TO-220

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	MJE18204	MJF18204	Unit	
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	600		Vdc	
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	1200		Vdc	
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CES}$	1200		Vdc	
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	10		Vdc	
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	5		Adc	
— Peak (1)	$I_{CM}$	10			
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	2		Adc	
— Peak (1)	$I_{BM}$	4			
RMS Isolation Voltage (2) (for 1 sec, R.H. ≤ 30%) $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Per Figure 22 Per Figure 23 Per Figure 24	$V_{ISOL1}$ $V_{ISOL2}$ $V_{ISOL3}$		4500 3500 1500	Volts
*Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ *Derate above 25°C	$P_D$	75 0.6	35 0.28	Watt W/°C	
Operating and Storage Temperature	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to 150		°C	

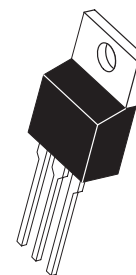
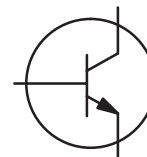
**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Rating	Symbol	MJE18204	MJF18204	Unit
Thermal Resistance — Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.65	3.55	°C/W
— Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	62.5	62.5	
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	260		°C

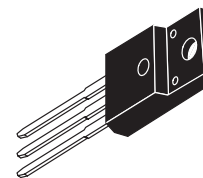
- (1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle ≤ 10%.  
(2) Proper strike and creepage distance must be provided.

**MJE18204**  
**MJF18204**

**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**5 AMPERES**  
**1200 VOLTS**  
**35 and 75 WATTS**



**CASE 221A-06**  
**TO-220AB**



**CASE 221D-02**  
**TO-220 FULLPACK**

**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

**MJE18204 MJF18204**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Voltage ( $I_C = 1\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CE0}$	600	660		Vdc
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 100\text{ mA}$ , $L = 25\text{ mH}$ ) ( $I_C = 200\text{ mA}$ , $L = 25\text{ mH}$ , $R = 2\ \Omega$ )	$V_{CE0(sus)}$ $V_{CER(sus)}$	550 600	630 700		Vdc
Collector–Base Breakdown Voltage ( $I_{CBO} = 1\text{ mA}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	$V_{CB0}$	1200	1300		Vdc
Emitter–Base Breakdown Voltage ( $I_{EBO} = 1\text{ mA}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$V_{EBO}$	10	12.9		Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 600\text{ V}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 550\text{ V}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$I_{CEO}$		200 2000	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CES}$ , $V_{BE} = 0$ )  ( $V_{CE} = 1000\text{ V}$ , $V_{BE} = 0$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$I_{CES}$		100 500 100	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = \text{Rated } V_{CB}$ , $I_E = 0$ )		$I_{CBO}$		100	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter–Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )		$I_{EBO}$		100	$\mu\text{Adc}$

**ON CHARACTERISTICS**

Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.1\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ )		$V_{BE(sat)}$		0.83 0.92	1.1 1.25	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.1\text{ Adc}$ )  ( $I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$  @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{CE(sat)}$		0.3 0.7  0.3 0.8	1 1.25  0.6 1.25	Vdc
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3\text{ Vdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1\text{ Vdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1\text{ Vdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 5\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$  @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$  @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$  @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$h_{FE}$	18  10 8  5 4  10	23  13  8 6  25 33	35  22  — —	—  —  —

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current Gain Bandwidth ( $I_C = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$		13		MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$			200	pF
Input Capacitance ( $V_{EB} = 8\text{ Vdc}$ )	$C_{ib}$			2000	pF

**DYNAMIC SATURATION VOLTAGE**

Dynamic Saturation Voltage: Determined 1 $\mu\text{s}$ and 3 $\mu\text{s}$ respectively after rising $I_{B1}$ reaches 90% of final $I_{B1}$	$I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 660\text{ mAdc}$ $V_{CC} = 300\text{ V}$	@ 3 $\mu\text{s}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{CE(dsat)}$	2.5	V
			@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		7.5	
	$I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300\text{ V}$	@ 3 $\mu\text{s}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$		7	
			@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		15	

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
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**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Resistive Load** (D.C.  $\leq 10\%$ , Pulse Width = 20  $\mu\text{s}$ )

Turn-on Time	$I_C = 2 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 1 \text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ Vdc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{on}$		105	175	ns
Turn-off Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{off}$		1.75	2.5	$\mu\text{s}$
Turn-on Time	$I_C = 2 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ Vdc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{on}$		95	200	ns
Turn-off Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{off}$		3.5	4.5	$\mu\text{s}$
Turn-on Time	$I_C = 0.7 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 50 \text{ mAdc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 125 \text{ Vdc}$ $PW = 70 \mu\text{s}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_d$		70	150	ns
			$t_r$		210	400	ns
Turn-off Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_s$		0.9	1.2	$\mu\text{s}$
		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_f$		275	450	ns

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Inductive Load** ( $V_{clamp} = 300 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}$ ,  $L = 200 \mu\text{H}$ )

Fall Time	$I_C = 1 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 0.1 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.5 \text{ Adc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_f$		110	175	ns
		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$			95		
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_s$		1.35	2	$\mu\text{s}$
		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$			1.9		
Crossover Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_c$		150	250	ns
		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$			115		
Fall Time	$I_C = 2 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 1 \text{ Adc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_f$		120	200	ns
		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$			180		
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_s$		1.9	2.75	$\mu\text{s}$
		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$			2.35		
Crossover Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_c$		190	300	ns
		@ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$			180		
Fall Time	$I_C = 2 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_f$		185	300	ns
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_s$		4	5	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_c$		350	500	ns

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

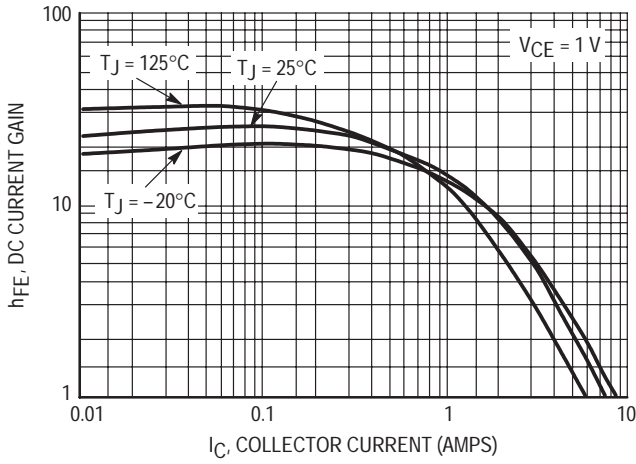


Figure 1. DC Current Gain @ 1 Volt

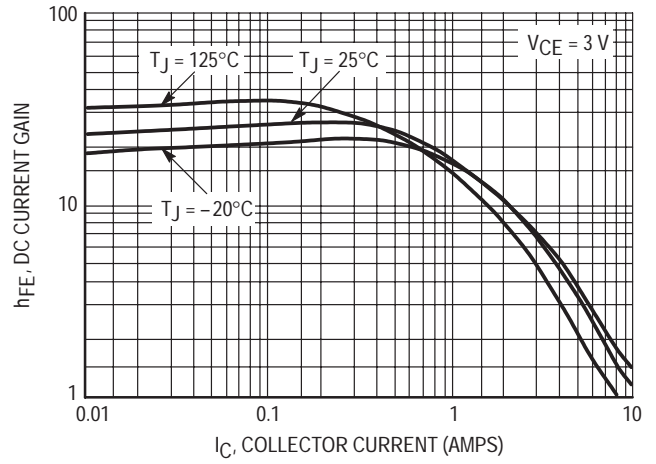


Figure 2. DC Current Gain @ 3 Volts

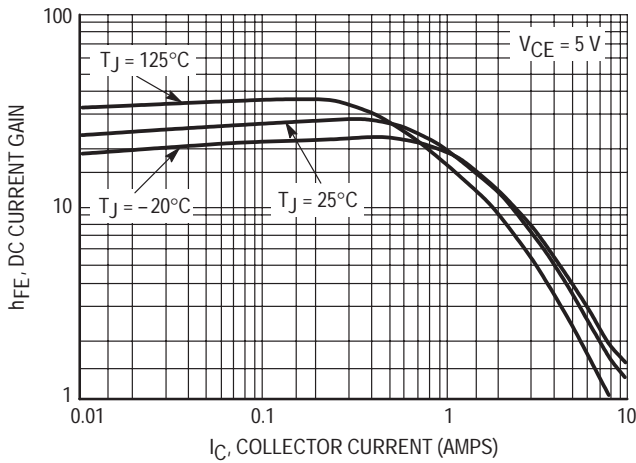


Figure 3. DC Current Gain @ 5 Volts

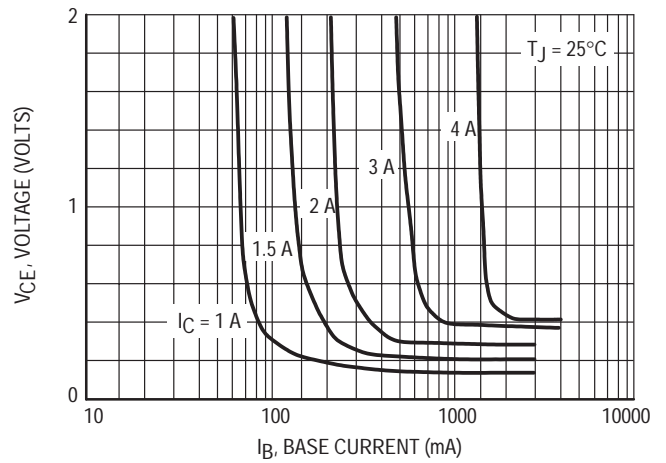


Figure 4. Collector Saturation Region

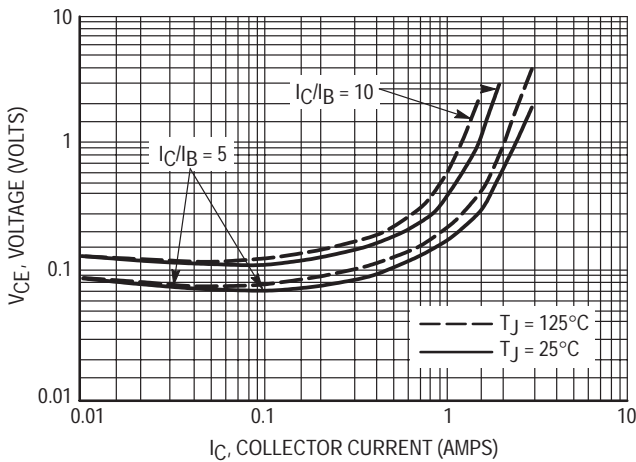


Figure 5. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

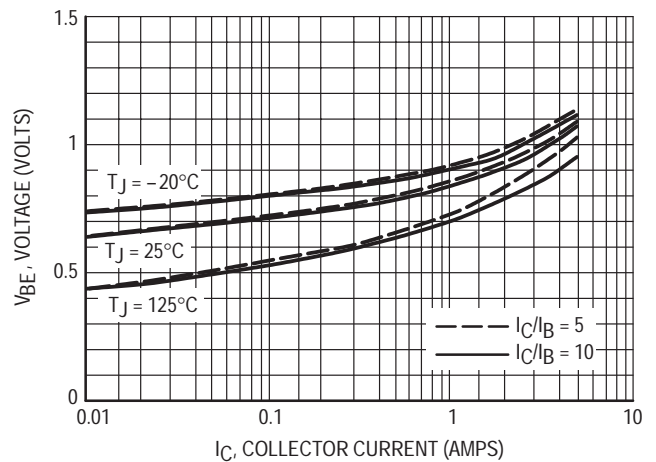


Figure 6. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

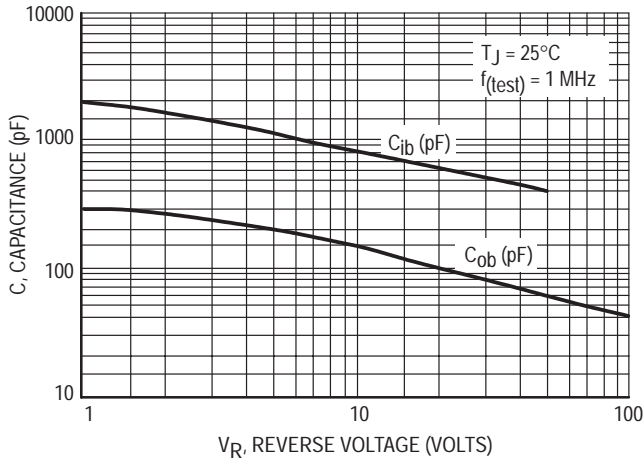


Figure 7. Capacitance

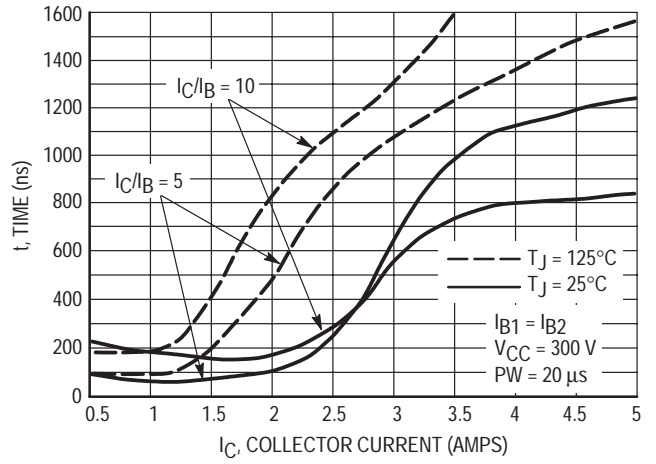


Figure 8. Resistive Switching,  $t_{on}$

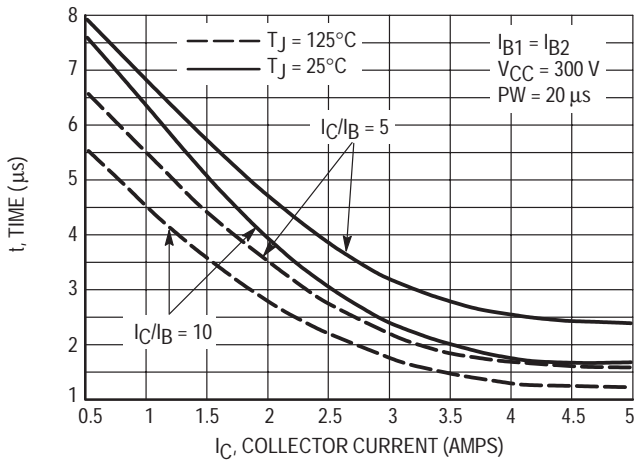


Figure 9. Resistive Switching,  $t_{off}$

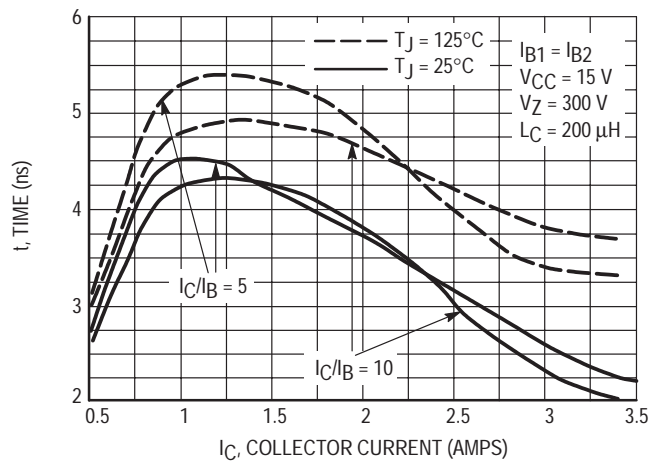


Figure 10. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_{si}$

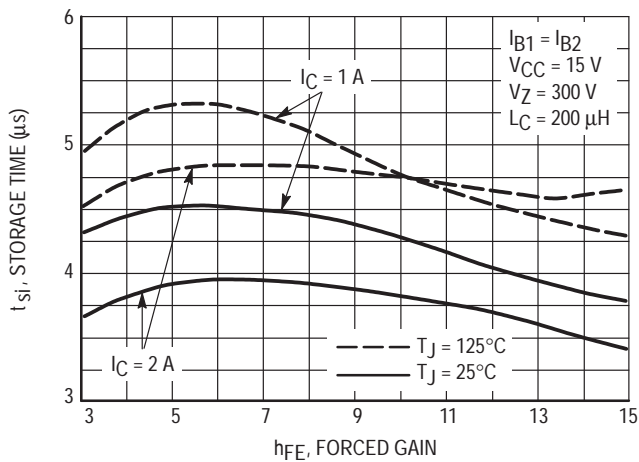


Figure 11. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_{si}$  ( $h_{FE}$ )

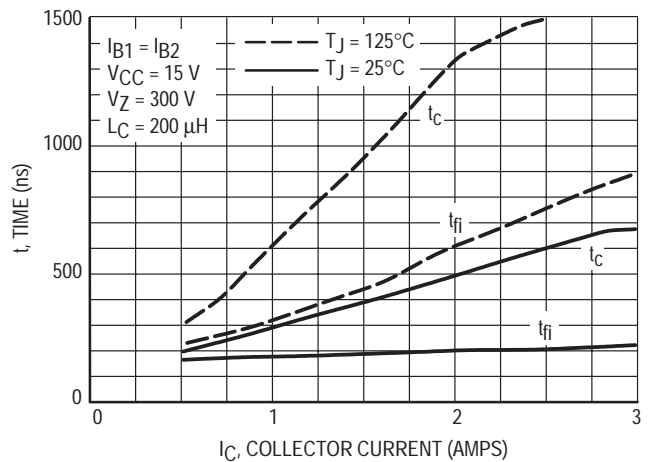


Figure 12. Inductive Switching,  $t_c$  &  $t_{fi}$  @  $I_C/I_B = 5$

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

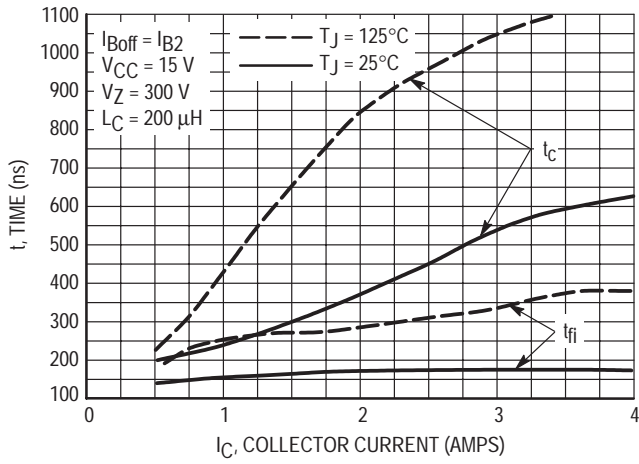


Figure 13. Inductive Switching,  $t_c$  &  $t_{fi}$  @  $I_C/I_B = 10$

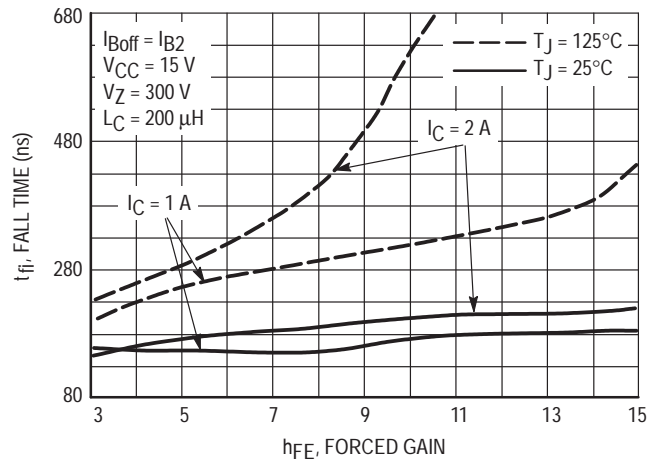


Figure 14. Inductive Fall Time

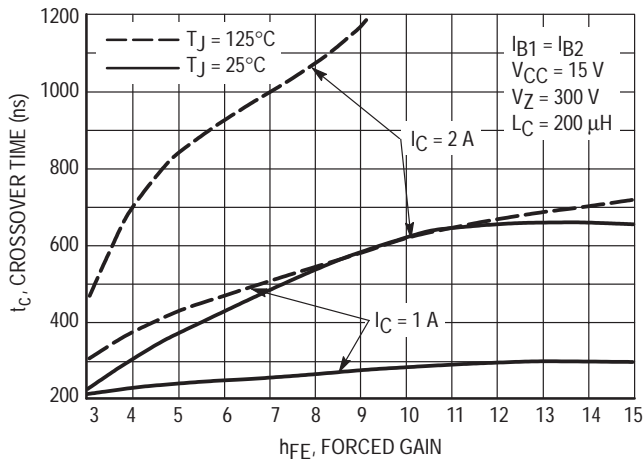


Figure 15. Inductive Crossover Time

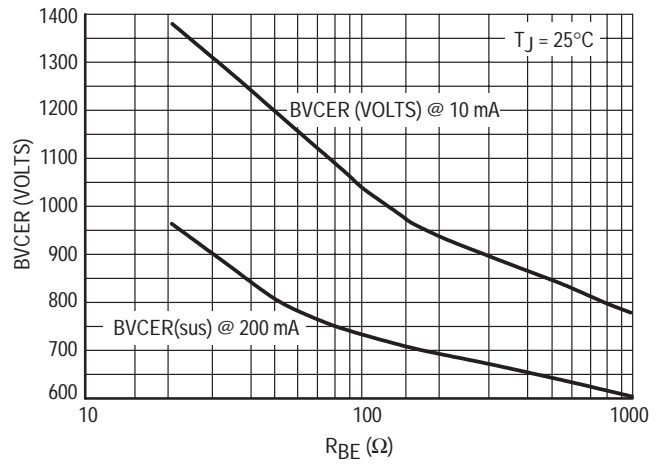


Figure 16.  $BV_{CER} = f(R_{BE})$

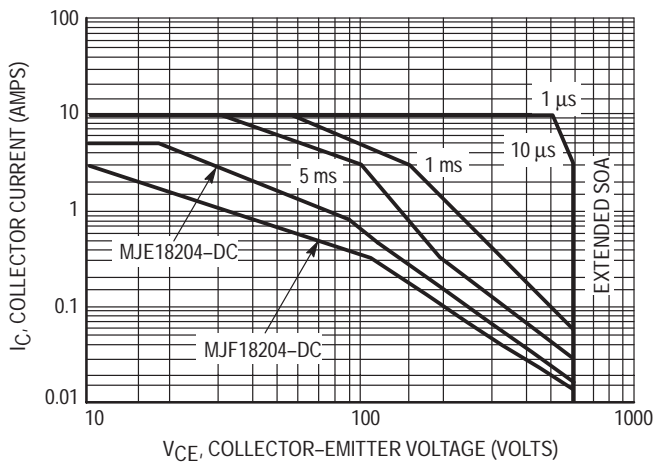


Figure 17. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

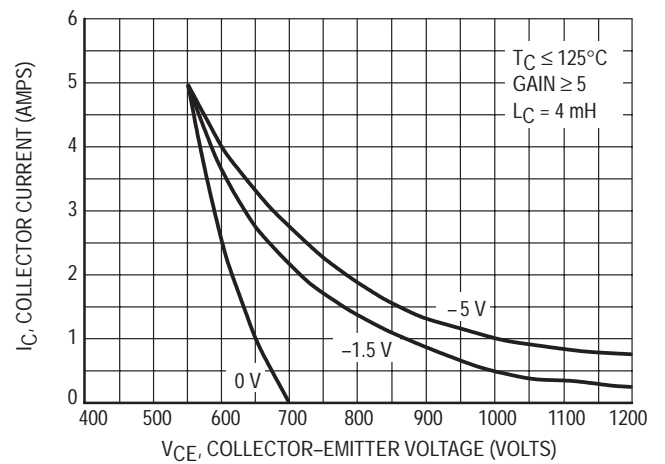


Figure 18. Reverse Bias Switching Safe Operating Area

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

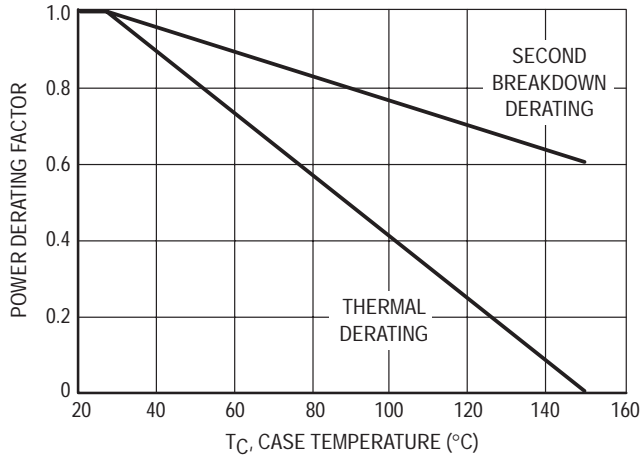


Figure 19. Forward Bias Power Derating

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C-V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate. The data of Figure 19 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_J(\text{pk})$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C > 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 16 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 18.

$T_J(\text{pk})$  may be calculated from the data in Figures 21 and 22. At any case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown. For inductive loads, high voltage and current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off with the base-to-emitter junction reverse biased. The safe level is specified as a reverse-biased safe operating area (Figure 17). This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode.

TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS  
( $I_{B1} = I_{B2}$  FOR ALL CURVES)

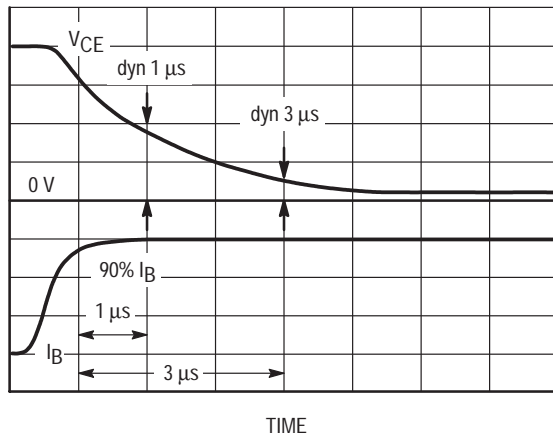


Figure 20. Dynamic Saturation Voltage Measurements

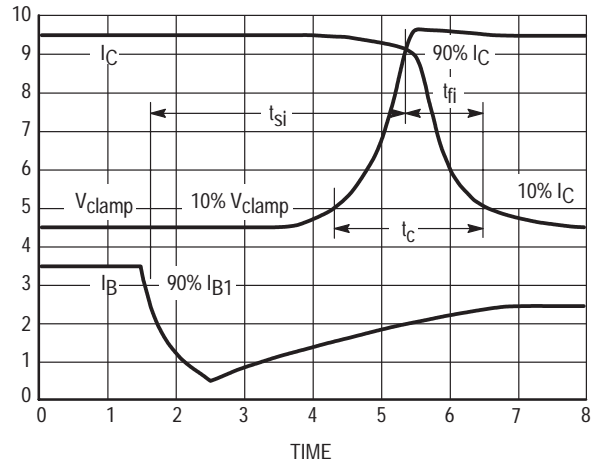
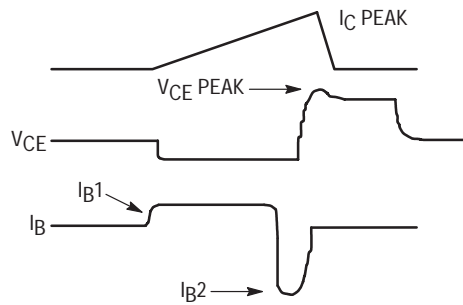
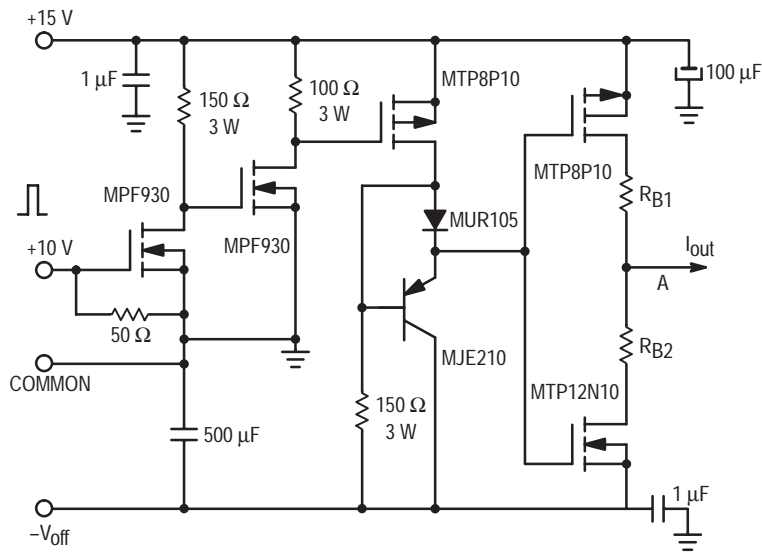


Figure 21. Inductive Switching Measurements



TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS  
( $I_{B1} = I_{B2}$  FOR ALL CURVES)

Table 1. Inductive Load Switching Drive Circuit



**V(BR)CEO(sus)**  
 $L = 10 \text{ mH}$   
 $R_{B2} = \infty$   
 $V_{CC} = 20 \text{ Volts}$   
 $I_{C(pk)} = 100 \text{ mA}$

**Inductive Switching**  
 $L = 200 \mu\text{H}$   
 $R_{B2} = 0$   
 $V_{CC} = 15 \text{ Volts}$   
 $R_{B1}$  selected for desired  $I_{B1}$

**RBSOA**  
 $L = 500 \mu\text{H}$   
 $R_{B2} = 0$   
 $V_{CC} = 15 \text{ Volts}$   
 $R_{B1}$  selected for desired  $I_{B1}$

TYPICAL THERMAL RESPONSE  
( $I_{B1} = I_{B2}$  FOR ALL CURVES)

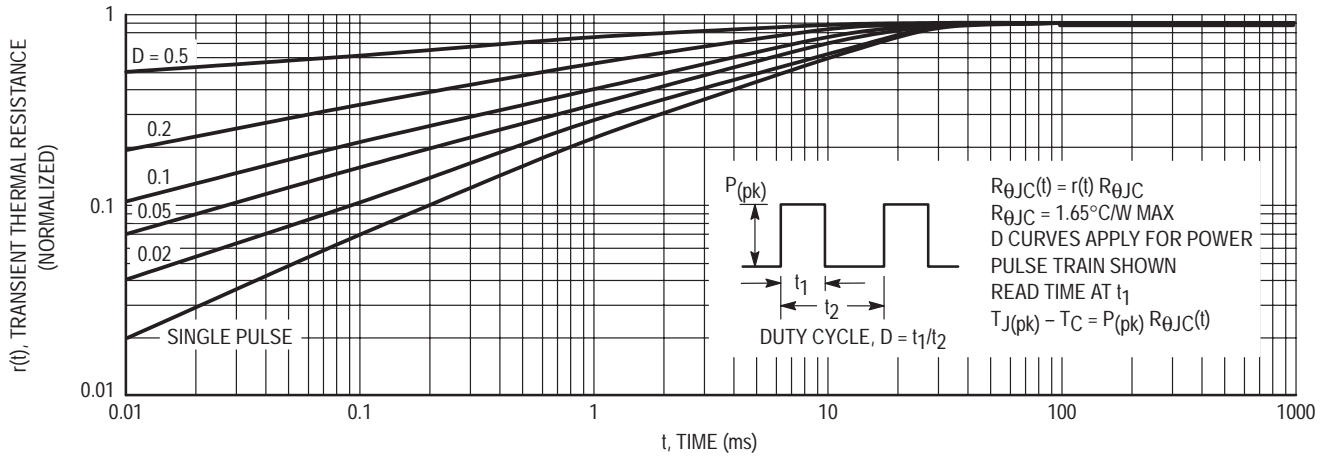


Figure 22. Typical Thermal Response ( $Z_{\theta JC}(t)$ ) for MJE18204

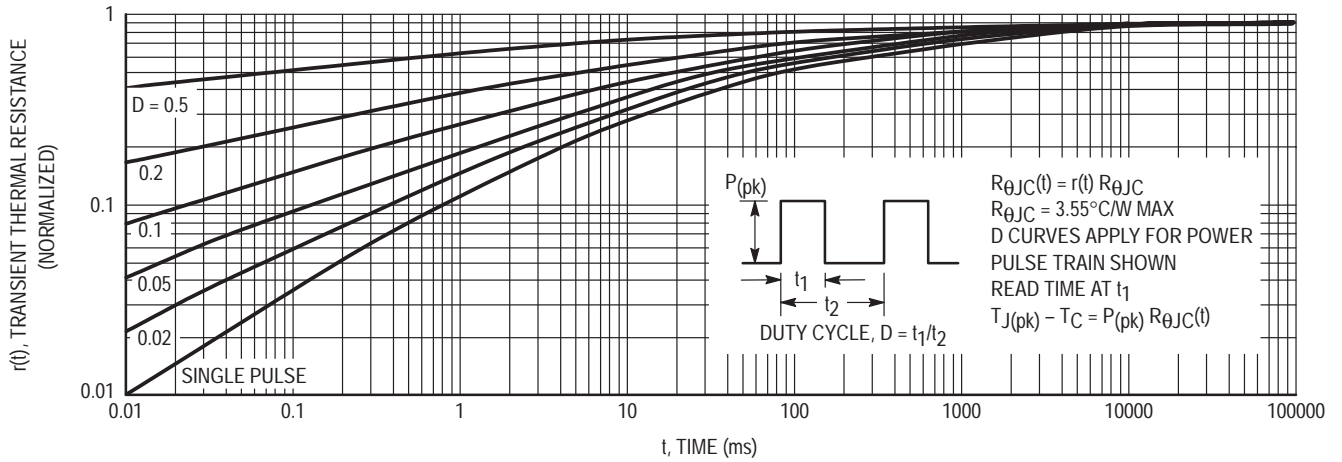
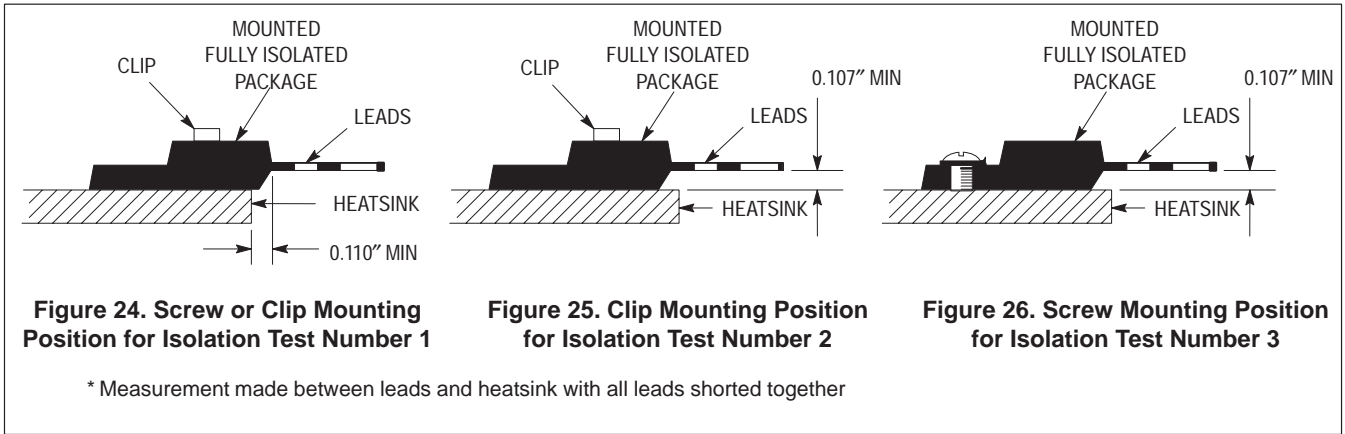
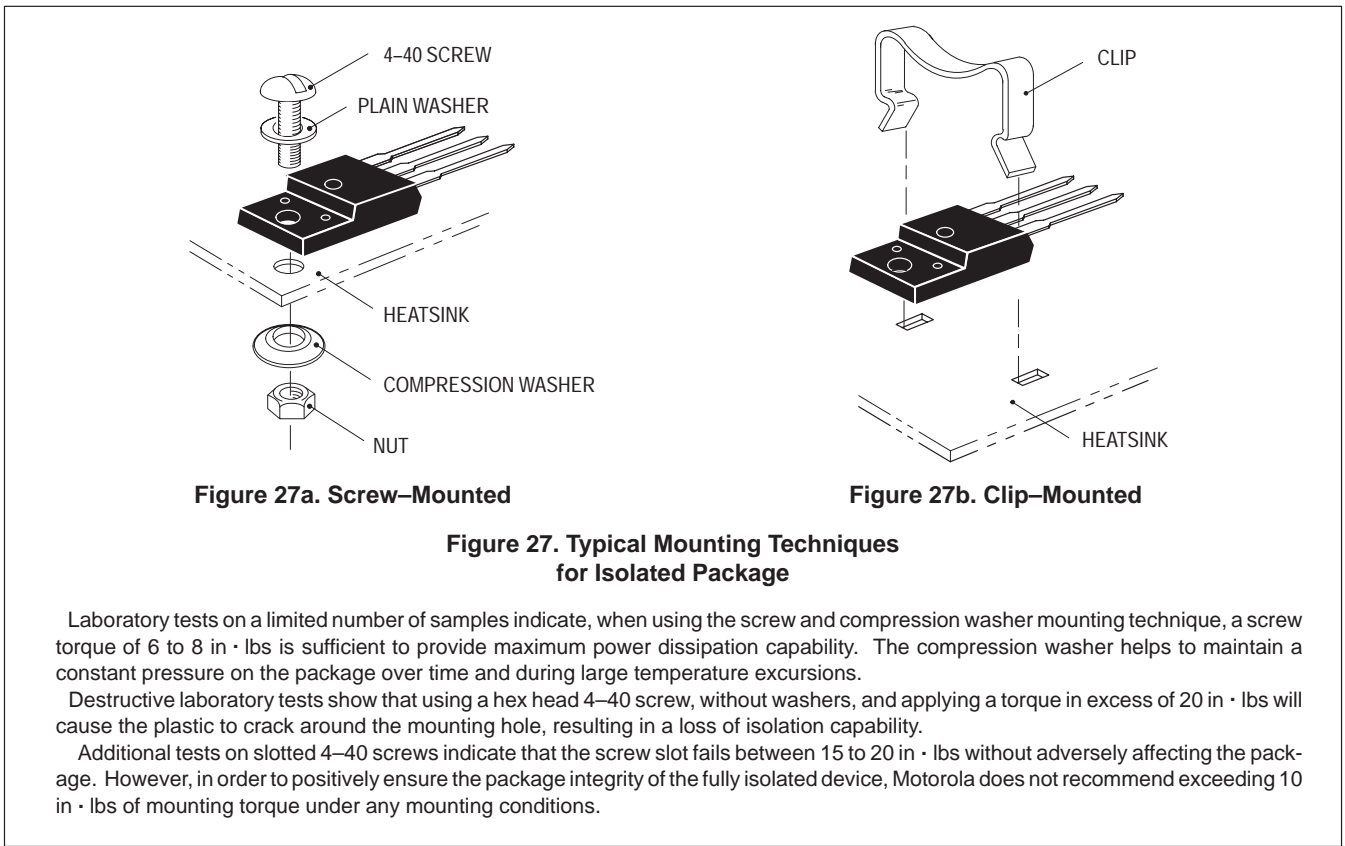


Figure 23. Typical Thermal Response ( $Z_{\theta JC}(t)$ ) for MJF18204

TEST CONDITIONS FOR ISOLATION TESTS\*



MOUNTING INFORMATION\*\*



\*\* For more information about mounting power semiconductors see Application Note AN1040.

*Designer's™ Data Sheet*  
**SWITCHMODE™ NPN Bipolar**  
**Power Transistor for Electronic**  
**Light Ballast and Switching**  
**Power Supply Applications**

The MJE/MJF18206 have an application specific state-of-the-art die dedicated to the electronic ballast ("light ballast") and power supply applications.

- Improved Global Efficiency Due to Low Base Drive Requirements:
  - High and Flat DC Current Gain  $h_{FE}$
  - Fast Switching
  - No Coil Required in Base Circuit for fast Turn-Off (No Current Tail)
- Full Characterization at 125°C
- Motorola "6 SIGMA" Philosophy Provides Tight and Reproducible Parametric Distributions
- Two Package Choices: Standard TO-220 or Isolated TO-220

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	MJE18206	MJF18206	Unit	
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	600		Vdc	
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	1200		Vdc	
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CES}$	1200		Vdc	
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	10		Vdc	
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	8		Adc	
— Peak (1)	$I_{CM}$	16			
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	5		Adc	
— Peak (1)	$I_{BM}$	9			
RMS Isolation Voltage (2) (for 1 sec, R.H. ≤ 30%) $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Per Figure 22 Per Figure 23 Per Figure 24	$V_{ISOL1}$ $V_{ISOL2}$ $V_{ISOL3}$		4500 3500 1500	Volts
*Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ *Derate above 25°C	$P_D$	100 0.8	40 0.32	Watt W/°C	
Operating and Storage Temperature	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to 150		°C	

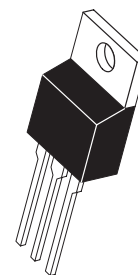
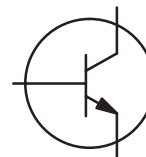
**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Rating	Symbol	MJE18206	MJF18206	Unit
Thermal Resistance — Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.25	3.125	°C/W
— Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	62.5	62.5	
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	260		°C

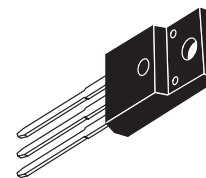
- (1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle ≤ 10%.  
(2) Proper strike and creepage distance must be provided.

**MJE18206**  
**MJF18206**

**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**8 AMPERES**  
**1200 VOLTS**  
**40 and 100 WATTS**



**CASE 221A-06**  
**TO-220AB**



**CASE 221D-02**  
**TO-220 FULLPACK**

**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

# MJE18206 MJF18206

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 100\text{ mA}$ , $L = 25\text{ mH}$ ) ( $I_C = 200\text{ mA}$ , $L = 25\text{ mH}$ , $R = 200\ \Omega$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$ $V_{CER(sus)}$	550 600	630 700		Vdc
Collector–Base Breakdown Voltage ( $I_{CBO} = 1\text{ mA}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	$V_{CBO}$	1200	1320		Vdc
Emitter–Base Breakdown Voltage ( $I_{EBO} = 1\text{ mA}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$V_{EBO}$	10	12.9		Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 550\text{ V}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 550\text{ V}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $I_{CEO}$			200 2000	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CES}$ , $V_{BE} = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 1000\text{ V}$ , $V_{BE} = 0$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $I_{CES}$			100 1000 100	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 1200\text{ V}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$			100	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter–Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 9\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$			100	$\mu\text{Adc}$

## ON CHARACTERISTICS

Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 1.3\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.13\text{ Adc}$ )  ( $I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ )  ( $I_C = 3\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.6\text{ Adc}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$  @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$  @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{BE(sat)}$		0.77 0.67  0.85 0.75  0.91 0.8	1 0.9  1.1 1  1.1 1	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 1.3\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.13\text{ Adc}$ )  ( $I_C = 3\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.6\text{ Adc}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$  @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{CE(sat)}$		0.3 0.4  0.4 0.8	0.75 1  0.75 1.25	Vdc
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 3\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1\text{ Vdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 10\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$  @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$  @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$  @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$h_{FE}$	18  18  5 4  11	25 25  20  8 6  33	—  45  —  50  —	—

## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Current Gain Bandwidth ( $I_C = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$		13		MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$			200	pF
Input Capacitance ( $V_{EB} = 8\text{ Vdc}$ )	$C_{ib}$			2000	pF

## DYNAMIC SATURATION VOLTAGE

Dynamic Saturation Voltage: Determined 1 $\mu\text{s}$ and 3 $\mu\text{s}$ respectively after rising $I_{B1}$ reaches 90% of final $I_{B1}$	$I_C = 1.3\text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 130\text{ mAdc}$ $V_{CC} = 300\text{ V}$	@ 1 $\mu\text{s}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{CE(dsat)}$	7.5	V
		@ 3 $\mu\text{s}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$		4.5	
	$I_C = 3\text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 0.6\text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300\text{ V}$	@ 1 $\mu\text{s}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$		14.5	
		@ 3 $\mu\text{s}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$		6	

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

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit		
<b>SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Resistive Load</b> (D.C. $\leq 10\%$ , Pulse Width = 40 $\mu\text{s}$ )								
Turn-on Time	$I_C = 3 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.6 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 1.5 \text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ Vdc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{on}$		200	350	ns	
Turn-off Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{off}$		2 2.5	2.5	$\mu\text{s}$	
Turn-on Time	$I_C = 3 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.6 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.6 \text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ Vdc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{on}$		190	250	ns	
Turn-off Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{off}$		3.7 4.5	4.5	$\mu\text{s}$	
Turn-on Time	$I_C = 1 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 70 \text{ mAdc}$ $I_{B2} = 1 \text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 125 \text{ Vdc}$ PW = 70 $\mu\text{s}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_d$		125	300	ns	
				$t_r$		400	750	ns
Turn-off Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_s$		600	1.2	$\mu\text{s}$	
				$t_f$		450	700	ns
Turn-on Time	$I_C = 1 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 100 \text{ mAdc}$ $I_{B2} = 500 \text{ mAdc}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ Vdc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{on}$		250 225	350	ns	
Turn-off Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{off}$		2 2.5	2.75	$\mu\text{s}$	

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Inductive Load** ( $V_{clamp} = 300 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}$ ,  $L = 200 \mu\text{H}$ )

Fall Time	$I_C = 1.3 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 0.13 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.65 \text{ Adc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_f$		150 225	200	ns
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_s$		1.6 1.9	2	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_c$		260 300	350	ns
Fall Time	$I_C = 3 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 0.6 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 1.5 \text{ Adc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_f$		300 400	450	ns
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_s$		2.25 2.5	2.75	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_c$		500 700	800	ns
Fall Time	$I_C = 3 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 0.6 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.6 \text{ Adc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_f$		350 500	500	ns
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_s$		4.25 5.1	5	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_c$		600 1100	800	ns

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

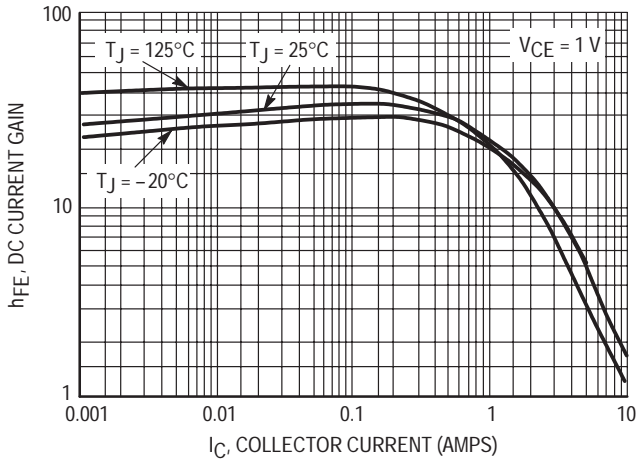


Figure 1. DC Current Gain @ 1 Volt

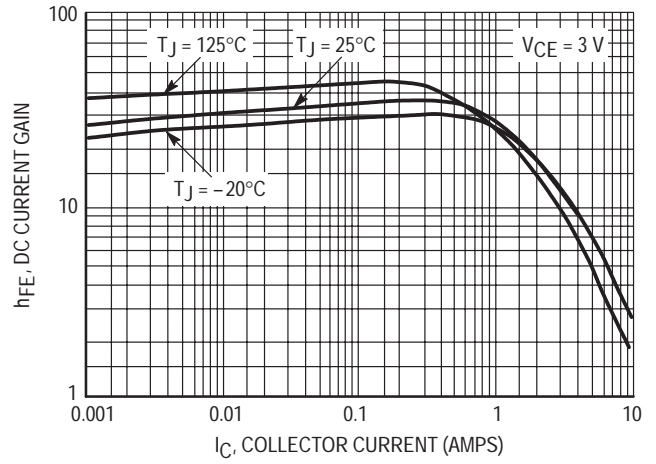


Figure 2. DC Current Gain @ 3 Volts

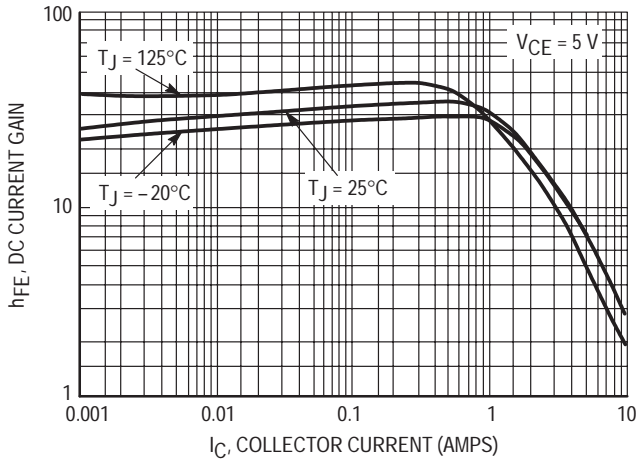


Figure 3. DC Current Gain @ 5 Volts

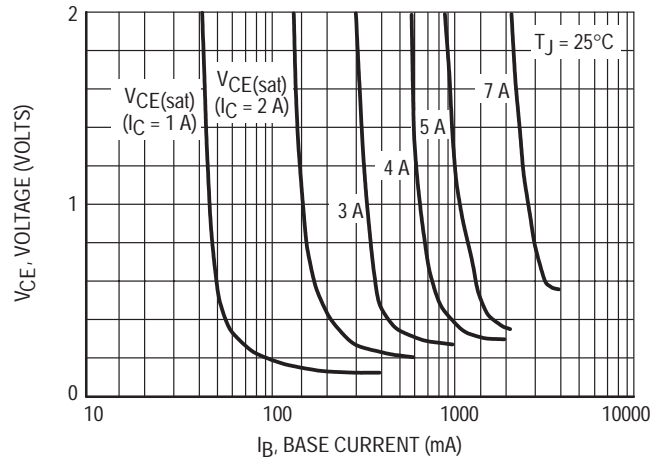


Figure 4. Collector Saturation Region

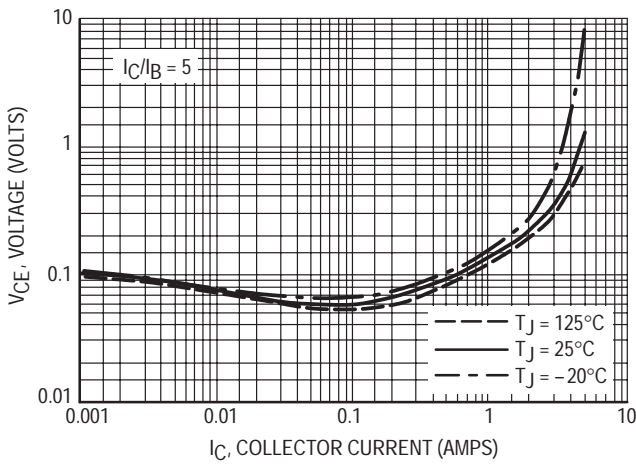


Figure 5A. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

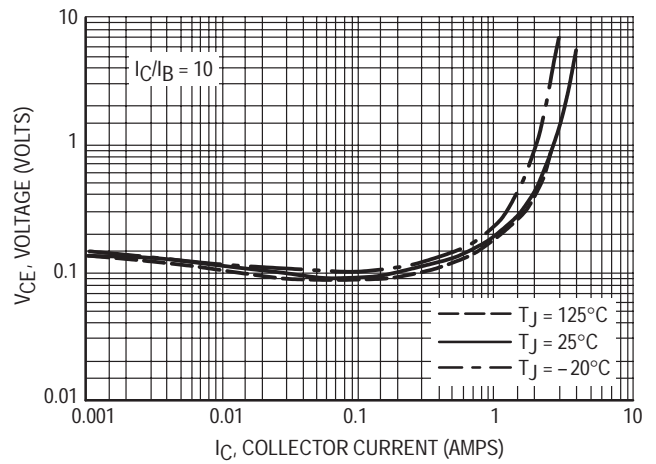


Figure 5B. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

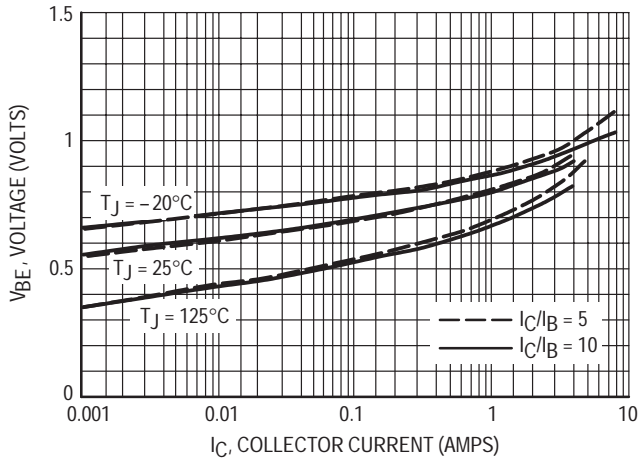


Figure 6. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

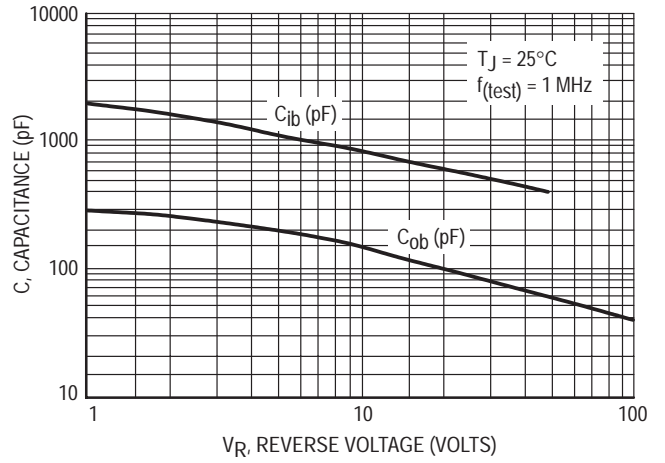


Figure 7. Capacitance

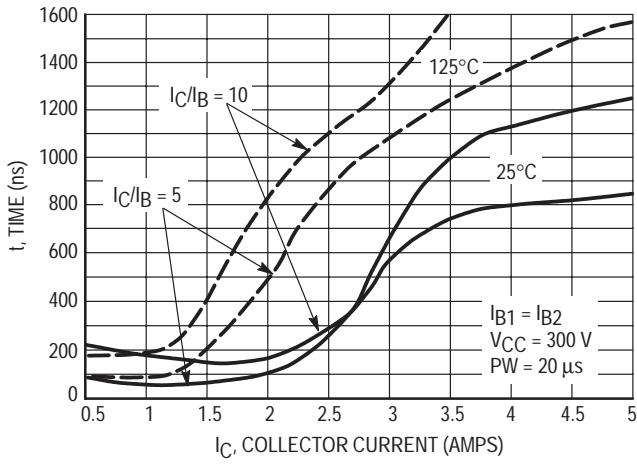


Figure 8. Resistive Switching,  $t_{on}$

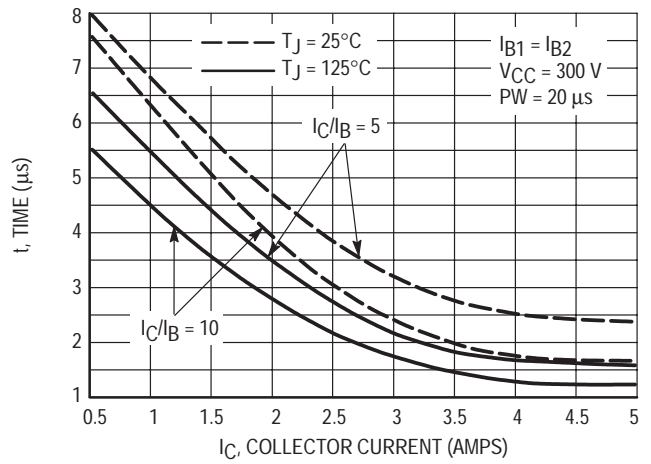


Figure 9. Resistive Switching,  $t_{off}$

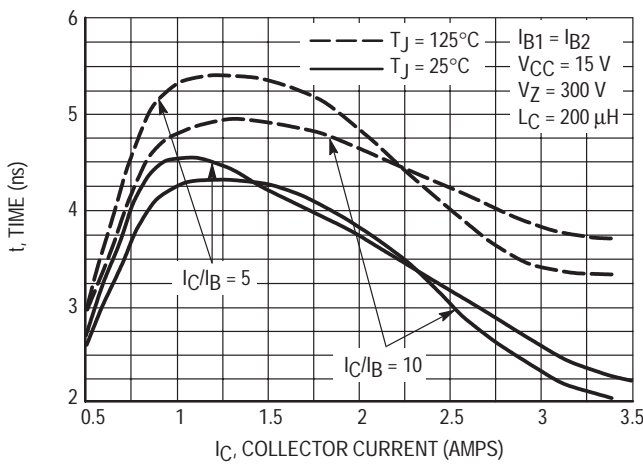


Figure 10. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_{si}$

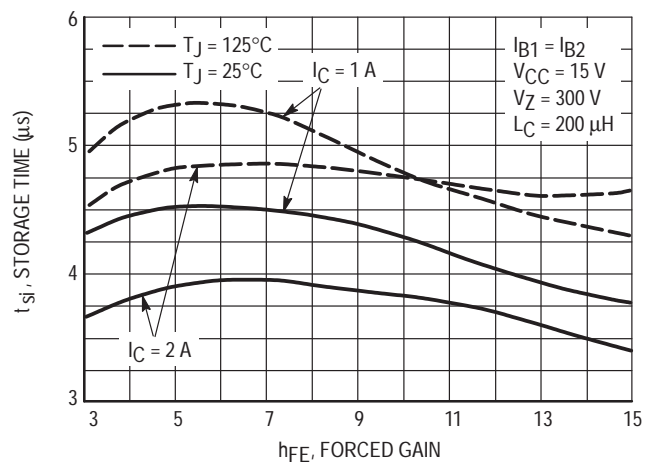


Figure 11. Inductive Storage Time



TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

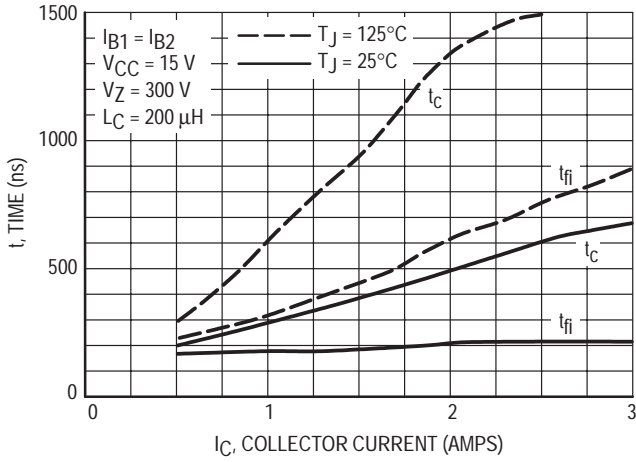


Figure 12. Inductive Switching,  $t_c$  &  $t_{fi}$  @  $I_C/I_B = 5$

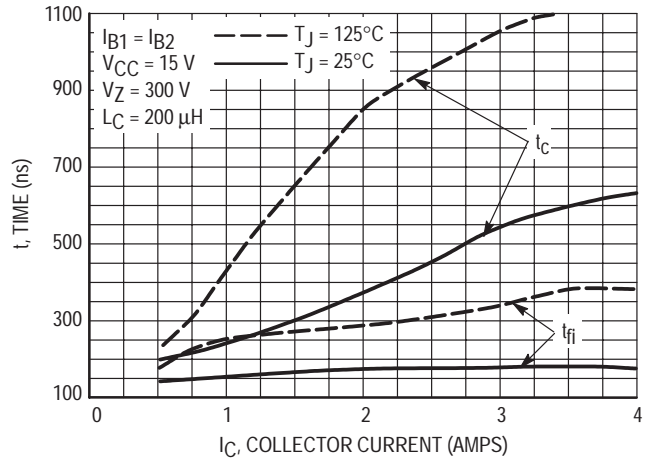


Figure 13. Inductive Switching,  $t_c$  &  $t_{fi}$  @  $I_C/I_B = 10$

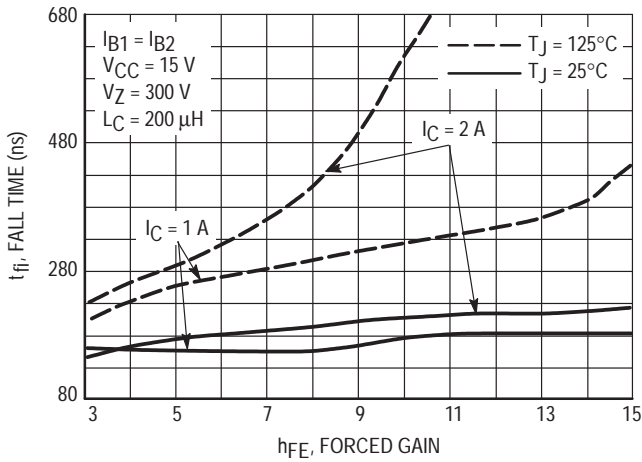


Figure 14. Inductive Fall Time

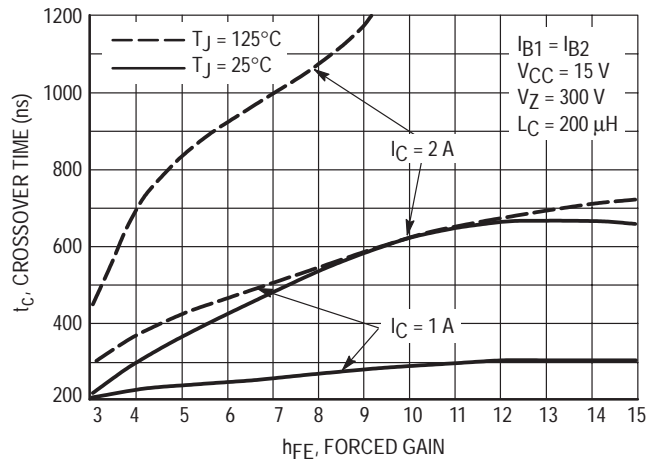


Figure 15. Inductive Crossover Time

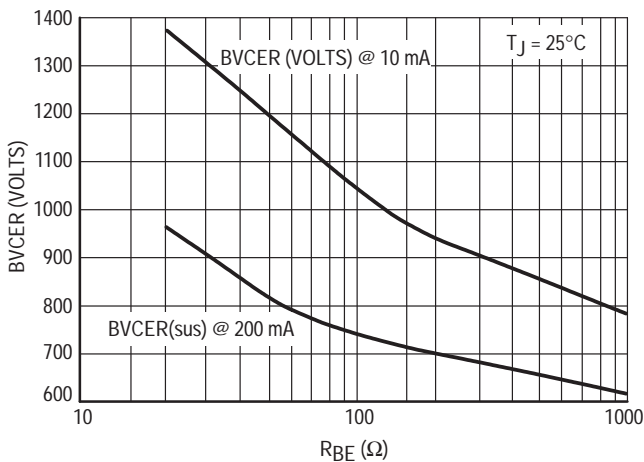


Figure 16.  $BV_{CER} = f(R_{BE})$

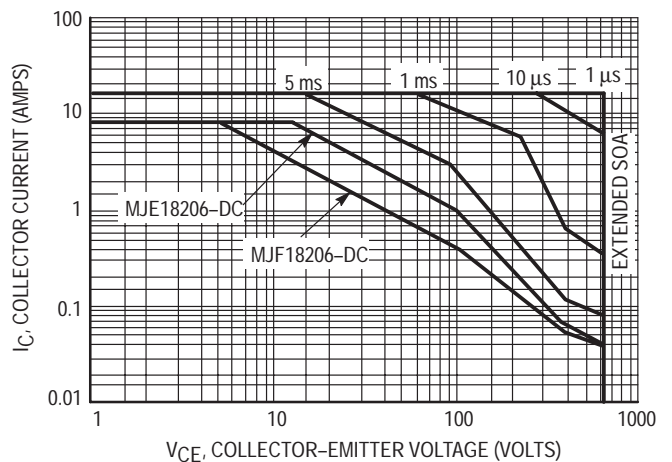


Figure 17. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

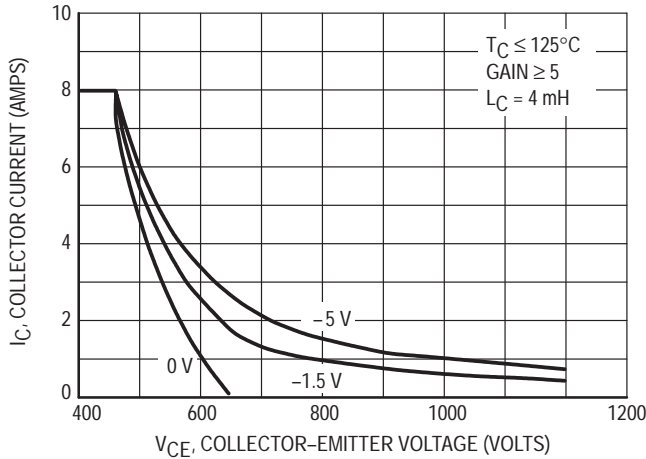


Figure 18. Reverse Bias Switching Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C$ - $V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate. The data of Figure 17 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_J(\text{pk})$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C > 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 17 may be found at any case temperature by using

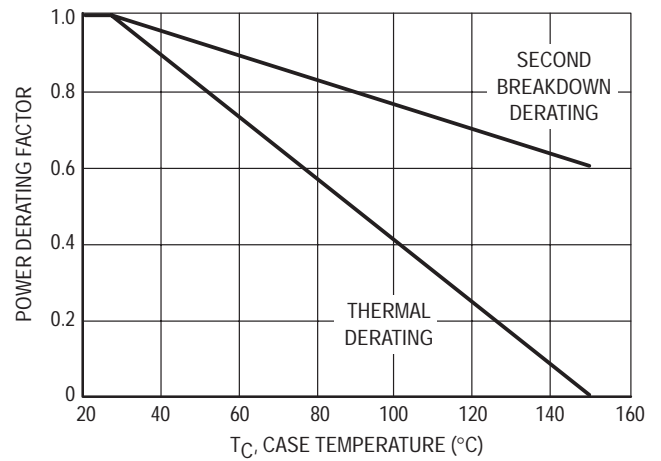


Figure 19. Forward Bias Power Derating

the appropriate curve on Figure 19.

$T_J(\text{pk})$  may be calculated from the data in Figures 22 and 23. At any case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown. For inductive loads, high voltage and current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off with the base-to-emitter junction reverse biased. The safe level is specified as a reverse-biased safe operating area (Figure 18). This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode.

TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS  
( $I_{B1} = I_{B2}$  FOR ALL CURVES)

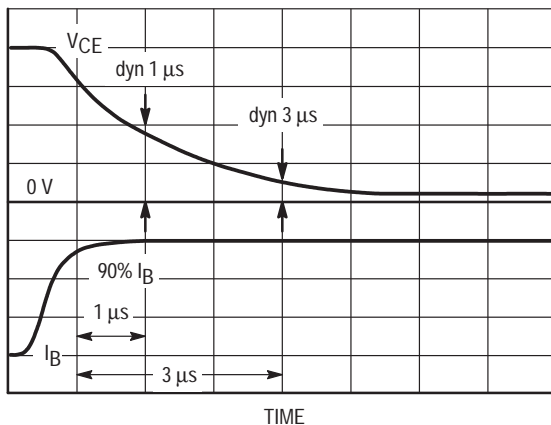


Figure 20. Dynamic Saturation Voltage Measurements

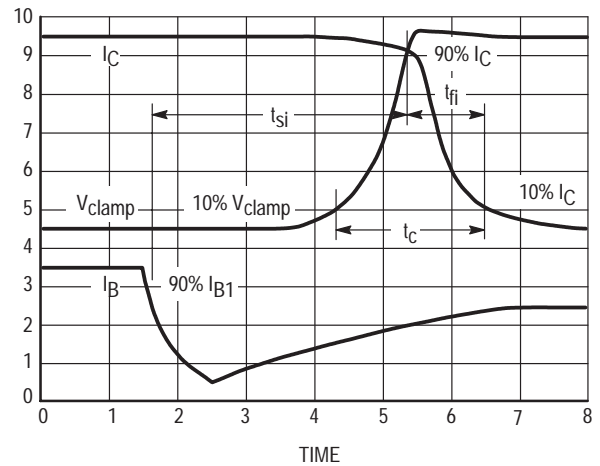
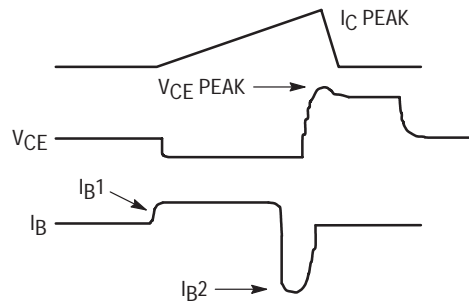
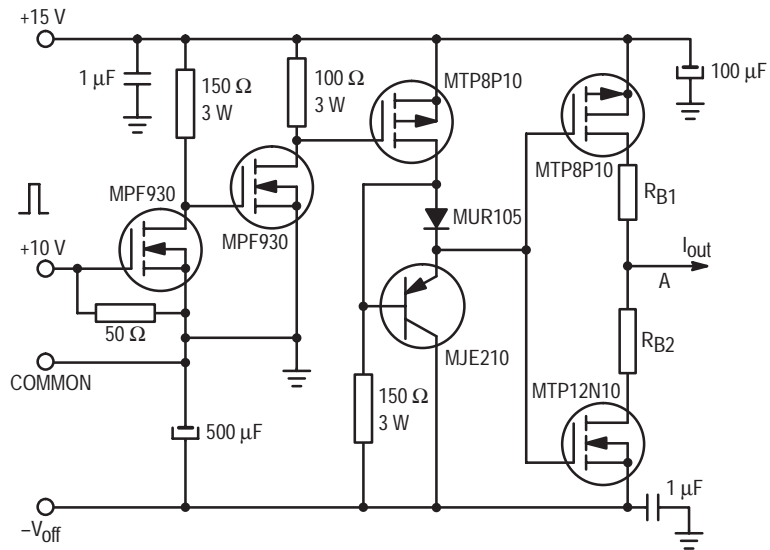


Figure 21. Inductive Switching Measurements

TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS  
( $I_{B1} = I_{B2}$  FOR ALL CURVES)

Table 1. Inductive Load Switching Drive Circuit



$V_{(BR)CEO(sus)}$   
 $L = 10 \text{ mH}$   
 $R_{B2} = \infty$   
 $V_{CC} = 20 \text{ Volts}$   
 $I_{C(pk)} = 100 \text{ mA}$

**Inductive Switching**  
 $L = 200 \mu\text{H}$   
 $R_{B2} = 0$   
 $V_{CC} = 15 \text{ Volts}$   
 $R_{B1}$  selected for desired  $I_{B1}$

**RBSOA**  
 $L = 500 \mu\text{H}$   
 $R_{B2} = 0$   
 $V_{CC} = 15 \text{ Volts}$   
 $R_{B1}$  selected for desired  $I_{B1}$

TYPICAL THERMAL RESPONSE  
( $I_{B1} = I_{B2}$  FOR ALL CURVES)

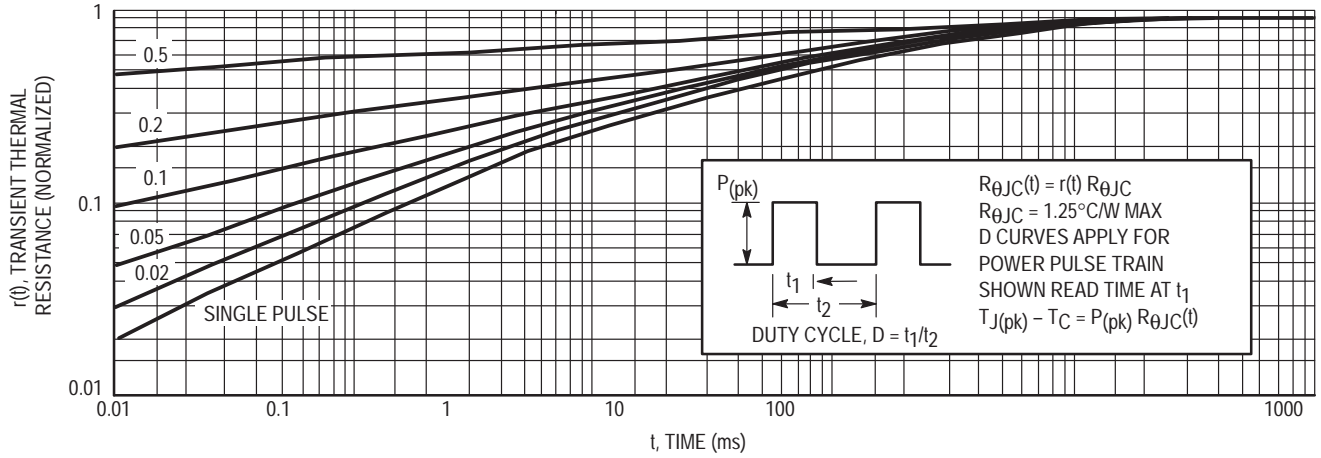


Figure 22. Typical Thermal Response ( $Z_{\theta JC}(t)$ ) for MJE18206

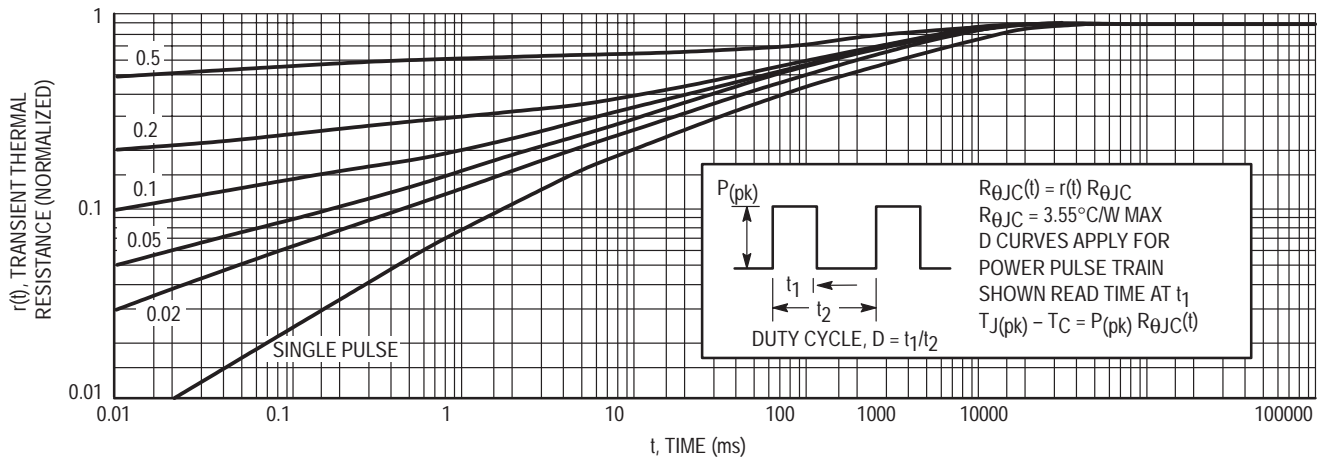
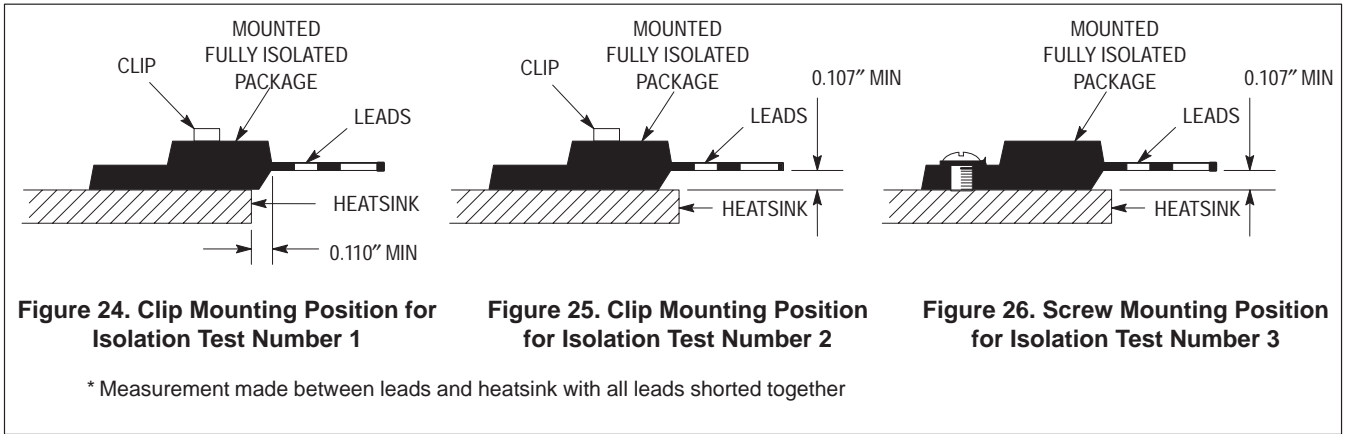
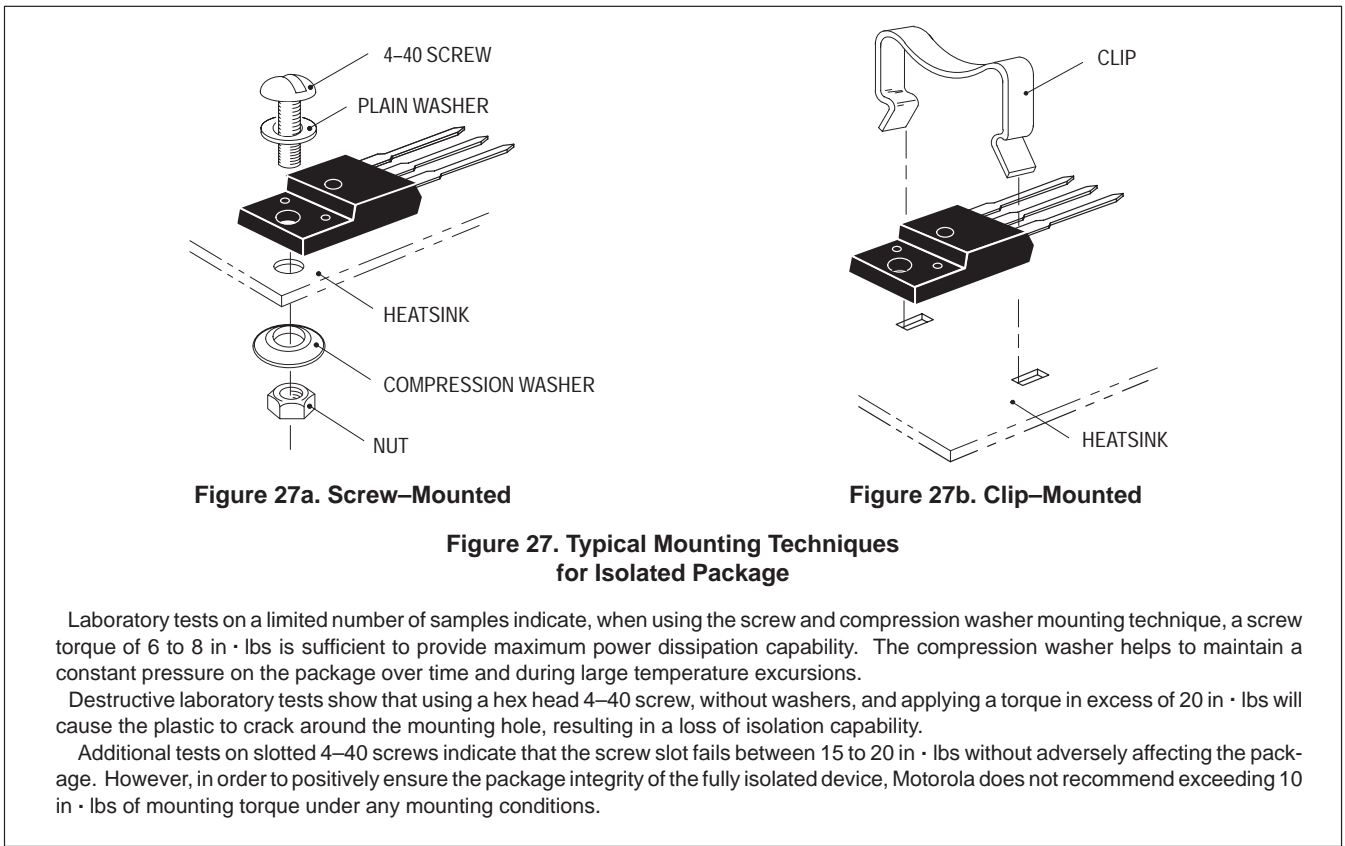


Figure 23. Typical Thermal Response ( $Z_{\theta JC}(t)$ ) for MJF18206

TEST CONDITIONS FOR ISOLATION TESTS\*



MOUNTING INFORMATION\*\*



\*\* For more information about mounting power semiconductors see Application Note AN1040.

**MJE18604D2**

*Advance Information*

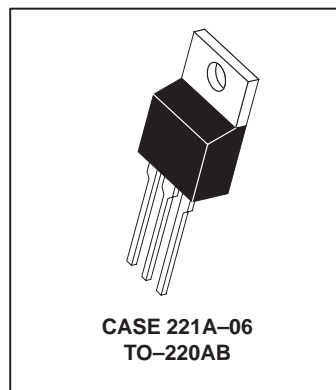
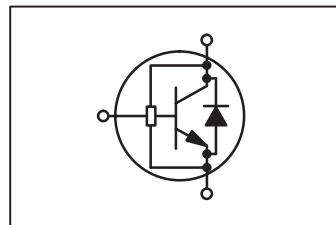
**High Speed, High Gain Bipolar NPN Power Transistor with Integrated Collector-Emitter Diode and Built-in Efficient Antisaturation Network for 1600 V Applications**

The MJE18604D2 is state-of-art High Speed High gain BIPolar transistor (H2BIP). Tight dynamic characteristics and lot to lot low spread ( $\pm 150$  ns on storage time) make it ideally suitable for light ballast applications. Therefore, there is no more a need to guarantee an  $h_{fe}$  window.

Main features:

- Low Base Drive Requirement
- High DC Current Gain (30 Typical) @  $I_C = 400$  mA
- Extremely Low Storage Time Min/Max Guarantees Due to the Internal Active Antisaturation (H2BIP) Structure which Minimizes the Spread
- Integrated Collector-Emitter Free Wheeling Diode Matched with the Power Transistor
- Fully Characterized and Guaranteed Dynamic  $V_{CE(sat)}$
- "6 Sigma" Process Providing Tight and Reproducible Parameter Spreads

**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
3 AMPERES  
1600 VOLTS  
100 WATTS



**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	800	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage @ $R = 200 \Omega$	$V_{CER}$	800	Vdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	1600	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$V_{CES}$	1600	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	12	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous — Peak (1)	$I_C$ $I_{CM}$	3 8	Adc
Base Current — Continuous — Peak (1)	$I_B$ $I_{BM}$	2 4	Adc
*Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ *Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	100 0.8	Watt W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Temperature	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Thermal Resistance — Junction to Case — Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JC}$ $R_{\theta JA}$	1.25 62.5	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from case for 5 seconds	$T_L$	260	$^\circ\text{C}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq 10\%$ .

This document contains information on a new product. Specifications and information herein are subject to change without notice.

# MJE18604D2

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 100 mA, L = 25 mH, R <sub>BE</sub> = 200 Ω)	V <sub>CER(sus)</sub>	800			Vdc
Collector–Base Breakdown Voltage (I <sub>CBO</sub> = 1 mA)	V <sub>CBO</sub>	1600			Vdc
Emitter–Base Breakdown Voltage (I <sub>EBO</sub> = 1 mA)	V <sub>EBO</sub>	12	14		Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CBO</sub> = Rated V <sub>CBO</sub> , I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	I <sub>CBO</sub>			100	μAdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = Rated V <sub>CES</sub> , V <sub>EB</sub> = 0) (V <sub>CE</sub> = 1300 V, V <sub>EB</sub> = 0)	I <sub>CES</sub>			100 1000 100	μAdc
Emitter–Cutoff Current (V <sub>EB</sub> = 11 Vdc, I <sub>C</sub> = 0)	I <sub>EBO</sub>			500	μAdc

## ON CHARACTERISTICS

Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 0.5 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0.1 Adc)  (I <sub>C</sub> = 1 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0.1 Adc)  (I <sub>C</sub> = 2 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0.4 Adc)	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	V <sub>BE(sat)</sub>		0.8 0.6	1.1 1	Vdc
	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C			0.8 1	1 1	
	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C			0.9 0.8	1.2 1.1	
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 250 mAdc, I <sub>B</sub> = 25 mAdc)  (I <sub>C</sub> = 0.5 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 50 mAdc)  (I <sub>C</sub> = 0.8 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 80 mAdc)	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>		1 1.7	1.25	Vdc
	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C			2.1 4	2.4	
	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C			3.7 5	5	
DC Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 0.4 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 3 Vdc)  (I <sub>C</sub> = 5 mAdc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 10 Vdc)	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	h <sub>FE</sub>	20 6	10	40	—
	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C		20 20	35 55		

## DYNAMIC SATURATION VOLTAGE

Dynamic Saturation Voltage: Determined 1 μs and 3 μs respectively after rising I <sub>B1</sub> reaches 90% of final I <sub>B1</sub>	I <sub>C</sub> = 0.3 Adc I <sub>B1</sub> = 50 mA V <sub>CC</sub> = 300 V	@ 1 μs	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	V <sub>CE(dsat)</sub>		4.7 9.3	V
		@ 3 μs	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C			2.6 5.4	
	I <sub>C</sub> = 0.5 Adc I <sub>B1</sub> = 50 mA V <sub>CC</sub> = 300 V	@ 1 μs	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C			9.7 18	
		@ 3 μs	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C			6.4 12.3	

## DIODE CHARACTERISTICS

Forward Diode Voltage (I <sub>EC</sub> = 0.4 Adc)  (I <sub>EC</sub> = 1 Adc)	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	V <sub>EC</sub>		0.9 0.6	1.2	V
	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C			1.05 0.7	1.5	
Forward Recovery Time (I <sub>F</sub> = 0.4 Adc, di/dt = 10 A/μs)  (I <sub>F</sub> = 1.0 Adc, di/dt = 10 A/μs)	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>fr</sub>		0.9 1.5		μs
	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C			1.15 1.6		

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Current Gain Bandwidth ( $I_C = 0.5 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$		13		MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$		230	500	pF
Input Capacitance ( $V_{CE} = 8 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$C_{ib}$		480	1000	pF

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Resistive Load** (D.C.  $\leq 10\%$ , Pulse Width = 40  $\mu\text{s}$ )

Delay Time	$I_C = 0.5 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 66 \text{ mAdc}$ $I_{B2} = 390 \text{ mAdc}$ $V_{CC} = 125 \text{ V}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_d$		95 110	150	ns	
Rise Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_r$		475 900	750	ns	
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_s$	400		910	700	ns
Fall Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_f$			675 775	850	ns
Turn-on Time	$I_C = 0.3 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 50 \text{ mAdc}$ $I_{B2} = 50 \text{ mAdc}$ $V_{CC} = 125 \text{ V}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{on}$		440 570		ns	
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_s$		4 5.9		$\mu\text{s}$	
Fall Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_f$			375 675		ns
Turn-off Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{off}$			4.5 6.6		$\mu\text{s}$
Turn-on Time	$I_C = 0.3 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 50 \text{ mAdc}$ $I_{B2} = 150 \text{ mAdc}$ $V_{CC} = 125 \text{ V}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{on}$		465 550	600	ns	
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_s$	500		1800	800	ns
Fall Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_f$			800 550	1000	ns
Turn-off Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{off}$			1.5 2.4	1.75	$\mu\text{s}$
Turn-on Time	$I_C = 0.5 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 50 \text{ mAdc}$ $I_{B2} = 50 \text{ mAdc}$ $V_{CC} = 125 \text{ V}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{on}$		550 1300		ns	
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_s$			4.35 5		$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_f$			500 2000		ns
Turn-off Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{off}$			4.8 7		$\mu\text{s}$
Delay Time	$I_C = 0.5 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 50 \text{ mAdc}$ $I_{B2} = 250 \text{ mAdc}$ $V_{CC} = 125 \text{ V}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_d$		100	300	ns	
Rise Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_r$		300	800	ns	
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_s$		1	1.2	$\mu\text{s}$	
Fall Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_f$		200	350	ns	



# MJE18604D2

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Inductive Load (V<sub>CC</sub> = 15 V)</b>					
Fall Time	I <sub>C</sub> = 300 mA <sub>dc</sub> I <sub>B1</sub> = 50 mA <sub>dc</sub> I <sub>B2</sub> = 50 mA <sub>dc</sub> V <sub>Z</sub> = 300 V L <sub>C</sub> = 200 μH	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>f</sub>	170 210	ns
Storage Time		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>s</sub>	1.7 2.7	μs
Crossover Time		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>c</sub>	150 400	ns
Fall Time	I <sub>C</sub> = 300 mA <sub>dc</sub> I <sub>B1</sub> = 50 mA <sub>dc</sub> I <sub>B2</sub> = 150 mA <sub>dc</sub> V <sub>Z</sub> = 300 V L <sub>C</sub> = 200 μH	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>f</sub>	160 150	250 ns
Storage Time		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>s</sub>	0.7 1.1	1 μs
Crossover Time		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>c</sub>	160 160	250 ns
Fall Time	I <sub>C</sub> = 500 mA <sub>dc</sub> I <sub>B1</sub> = 50 mA <sub>dc</sub> I <sub>B2</sub> = 50 mA <sub>dc</sub> V <sub>Z</sub> = 300 V L <sub>C</sub> = 200 μH	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>f</sub>	165 700	ns
Storage Time		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>s</sub>	3 4.1	μs
Crossover Time		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>c</sub>	200 800	ns
Fall Time	I <sub>C</sub> = 500 mA <sub>dc</sub> I <sub>B1</sub> = 50 mA <sub>dc</sub> I <sub>B2</sub> = 250 mA <sub>dc</sub> V <sub>Z</sub> = 300 V L <sub>C</sub> = 200 μH	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>f</sub>	110 130	175 ns
Storage Time		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>s</sub>	0.7 1.8	1 μs
Crossover Time		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>c</sub>	130 250	200 ns

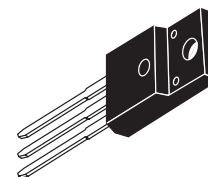
**MJF47**

## High Voltage Power Transistor Isolated Package Applications

Designed for line operated audio output amplifiers, switching power supply drivers and other switching applications, where the mounting surface of the device is required to be electrically isolated from the heatsink or chassis.

- Electrically Similar to the Popular TIP47
- 250  $V_{CEO(sus)}$
- 1 A Rated Collector Current
- No Isolating Washers Required
- Reduced System Cost
- UL Recognized, File #E69369, to 3500  $V_{RMS}$  Isolation

**NPN SILICON  
POWER TRANSISTOR  
1 AMPERE  
250 VOLTS  
28 WATTS**



**CASE 221D-02  
TO-220 TYPE**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	250	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	350	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5	Vdc
RMS Isolation Voltage (1) (for 1 sec, R.H. < 30%, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{ISOL}$	4500 3500 1500	$V_{RMS}$
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	$I_C$	1 2	Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	0.6	Adc
Total Power Dissipation* @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	28 0.23	Watts $\text{W}/^\circ\text{C}$
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	2 0.016	Watts $\text{W}/^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	62.5	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case*	$R_{\theta JC}$	4.4	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Lead Temperature for Soldering Purpose	$T_L$	260	$^\circ\text{C}$

\* Measurement made with thermocouple contacting the bottom insulated mounting surface (in a location beneath the die), the device mounted on a heatsink with thermal grease and a mounting torque of  $\geq 6$  in. lbs.

(1) Proper strike and creepage distance must be provided.

# MJF47

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 30\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	250	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 150\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	—	0.2	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 350\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE} = 0$ )	$I_{CES}$	—	0.1	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	1	mAdc
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)</b>				
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.3\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	30 10	150 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.2\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	1	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	1.5	Vdc
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Current Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 0.2\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 2\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	10	—	MHz

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

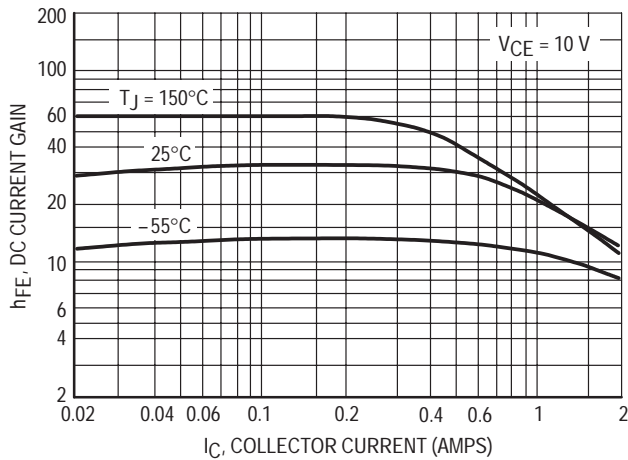


Figure 1. DC Current Gain

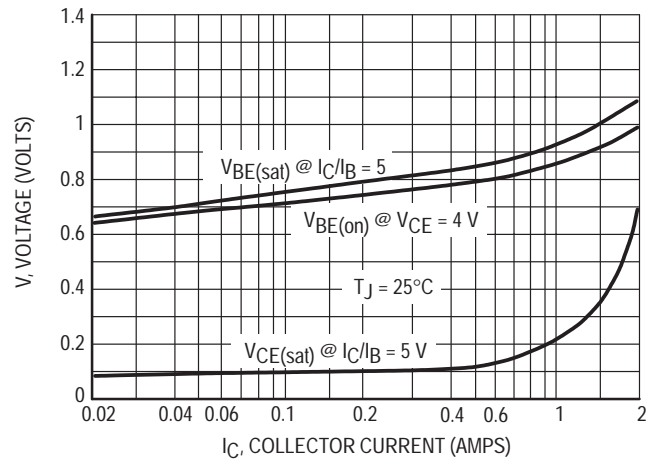


Figure 2. "On" Voltages

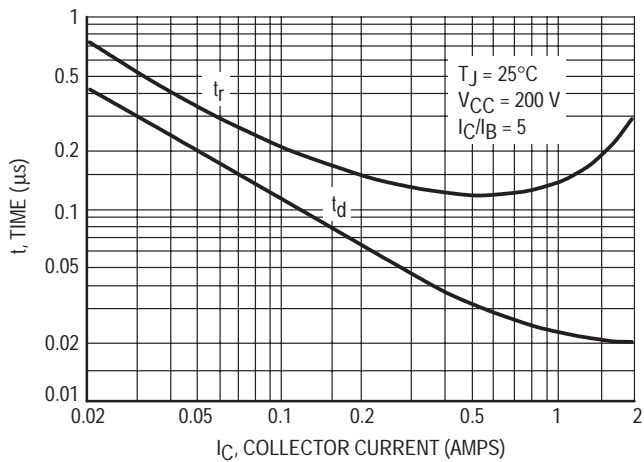


Figure 3. Turn-On Time

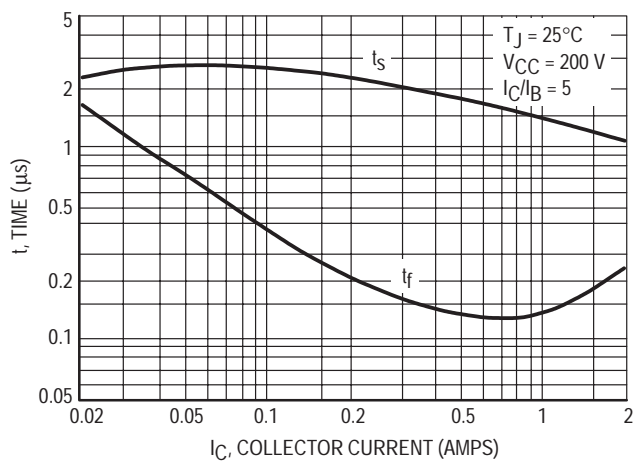


Figure 4. Turn-Off Time

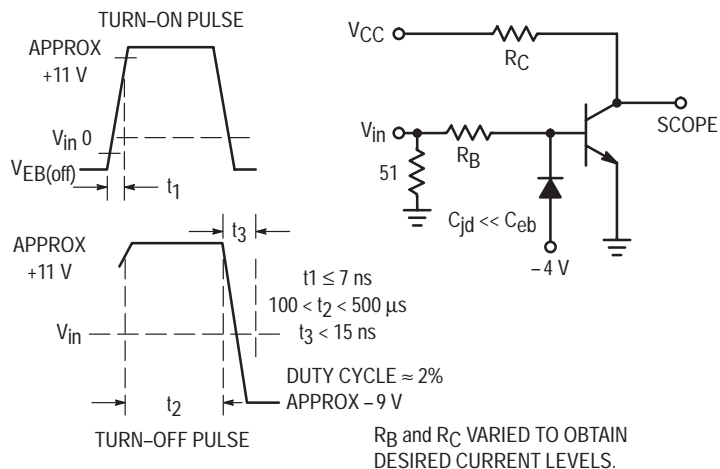


Figure 5. Switching Time Equivalent Circuit

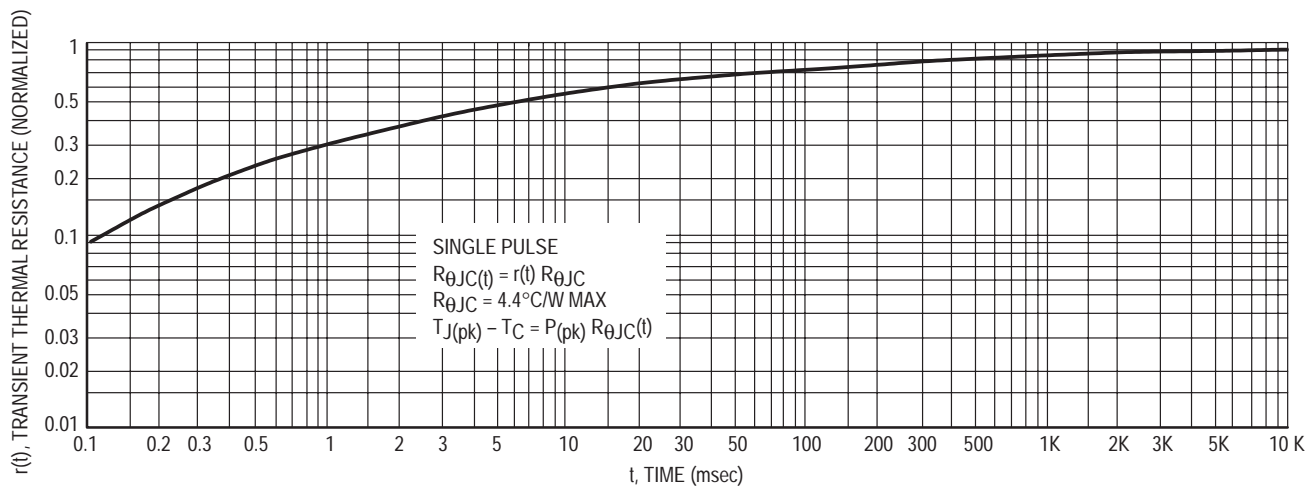


Figure 6. Thermal Response

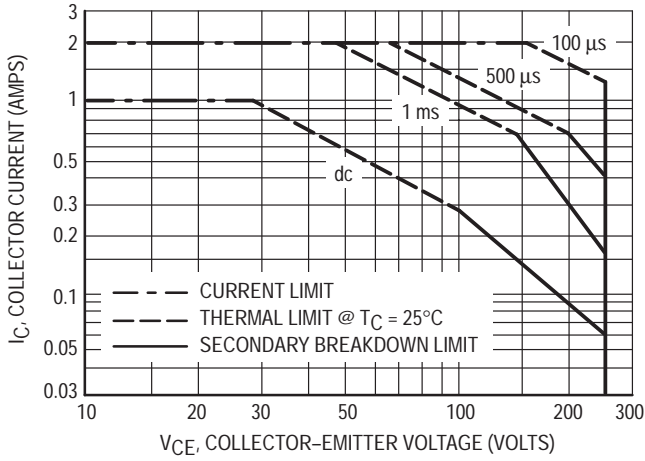


Figure 7. Maximum Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 7 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 6. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

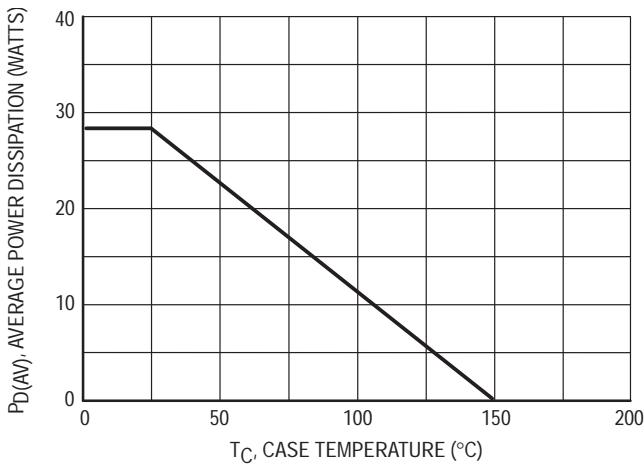


Figure 8. Power Derating

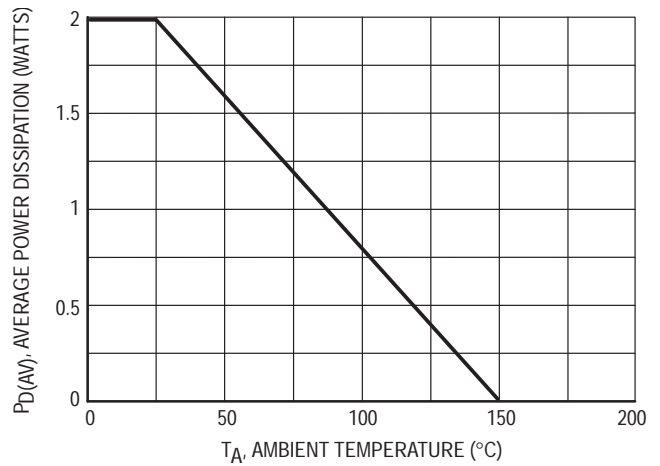
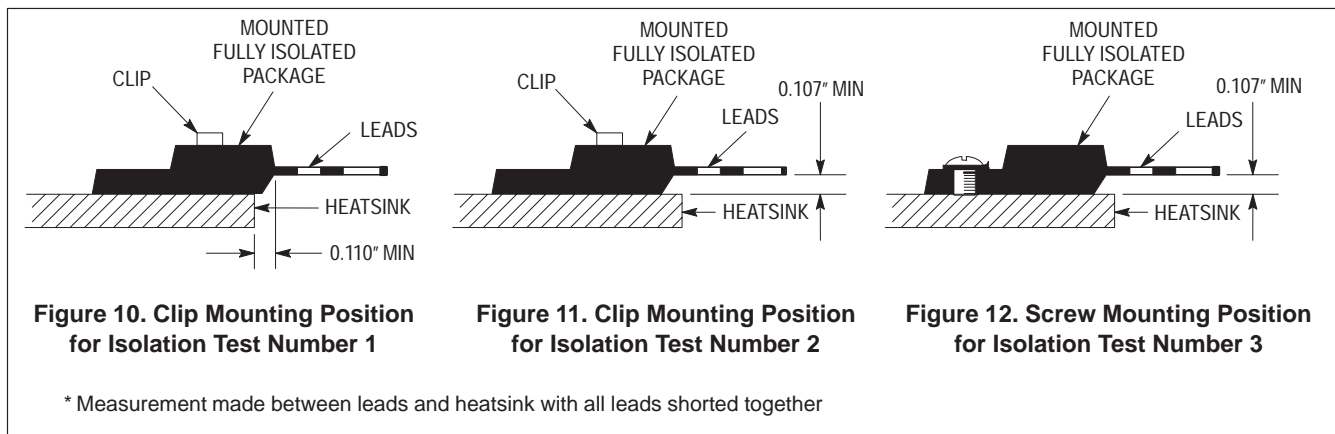


Figure 9. Power Derating

TEST CONDITIONS FOR ISOLATION TESTS\*



MOUNTING INFORMATION

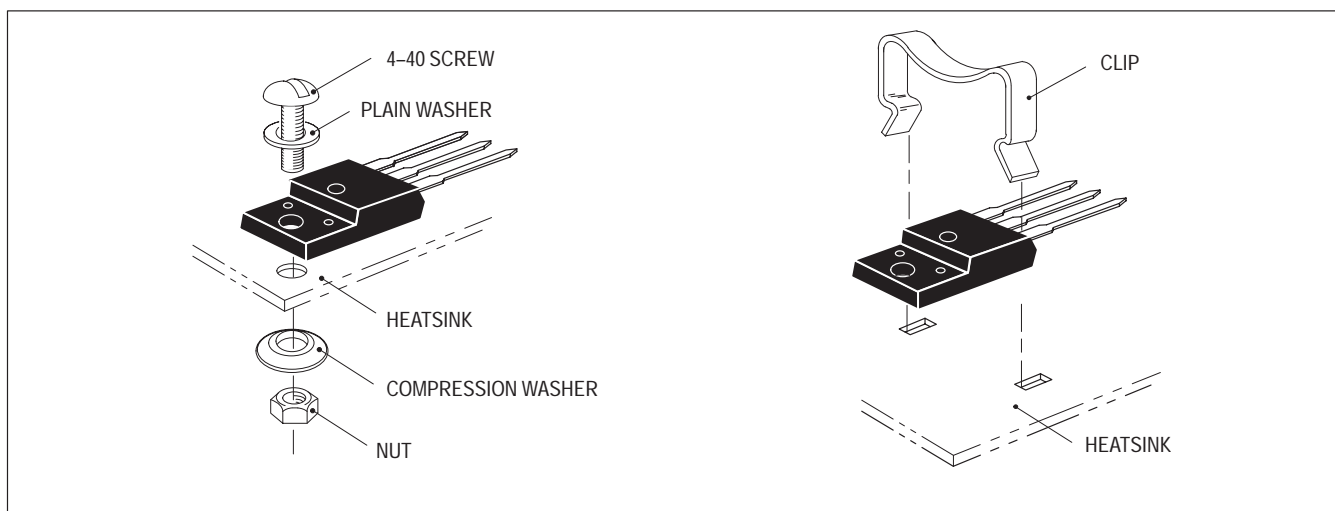


Figure 13. Typical Mounting Techniques\*

Laboratory tests on a limited number of samples indicate, when using the screw and compression washer mounting technique, a screw torque of 6 to 8 in · lbs is sufficient to provide maximum power dissipation capability. The compression washer helps to maintain a constant pressure on the package over time and during large temperature excursions.

Destructive laboratory tests show that using a hex head 4-40 screw, without washers, and applying a torque in excess of 20 in · lbs will cause the plastic to crack around the mounting hole, resulting in a loss of isolation capability.

Additional tests on slotted 4-40 screws indicate that the screw slot fails between 15 to 20 in · lbs without adversely affecting the package. However, in order to positively ensure the package integrity of the fully isolated device, Motorola does not recommend exceeding 10 in · lbs of mounting torque under any mounting conditions.

\*\* For more information about mounting power semiconductors see Application Note AN1040.

# Complementary Power Darlington

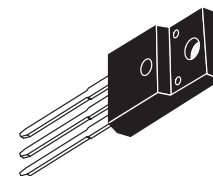
## For Isolated Package Applications

Designed for general-purpose amplifiers and switching applications, where the mounting surface of the device is required to be electrically isolated from the heatsink or chassis.

- Electrically Similar to the Popular TIP122 and TIP127
- 100 V<sub>CEO(sus)</sub>
- 5 A Rated Collector Current
- No Isolating Washers Required
- Reduced System Cost
- High DC Current Gain — 2000 (Min) @ I<sub>C</sub> = 3 Adc
- UL Recognized, File #E69369, to 3500 V<sub>RMS</sub> Isolation

**NPN**  
**MJF122**  
**PNP**  
**MJF127**

**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON**  
**POWER DARLINGTONS**  
**5 AMPERES**  
**100 VOLTS**  
**30 WATTS**



**CASE 221D-02**  
**TO-220 TYPE**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V <sub>CEO</sub>	100	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	V <sub>CB</sub>	100	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V <sub>EB</sub>	5	Vdc
RMS Isolation Voltage (1) (for 1 sec, R.H. < 30%, T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C)	V <sub>ISOL</sub>	4500 3500 1500	V <sub>RMS</sub>
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	I <sub>C</sub>	5 8	Adc
Base Current	I <sub>B</sub>	0.12	Adc
Total Power Dissipation* @ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P <sub>D</sub>	30 0.24	Watts W/°C
Total Power Dissipation @ T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P <sub>D</sub>	2 0.016	Watts W/°C
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	T <sub>J</sub> , T <sub>stg</sub>	-65 to +150	I <sub>C</sub>

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	R <sub>θJA</sub>	62.5	°C/W
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case*	R <sub>θJC</sub>	4.1	°C/W
Lead Temperature for Soldering Purpose	T <sub>L</sub>	260	°C

\* Measurement made with thermocouple contacting the bottom insulated mounting surface (in a location beneath the die), the device mounted on a heatsink with thermal grease and a mounting torque of ≥ 6 in. lbs.

(1) Proper strike and creepage distance must be provided.

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 100\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	100	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 50\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	—	10	$\mu\text{A dc}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 100\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$	—	10	$\mu\text{A dc}$
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	2	mAdc

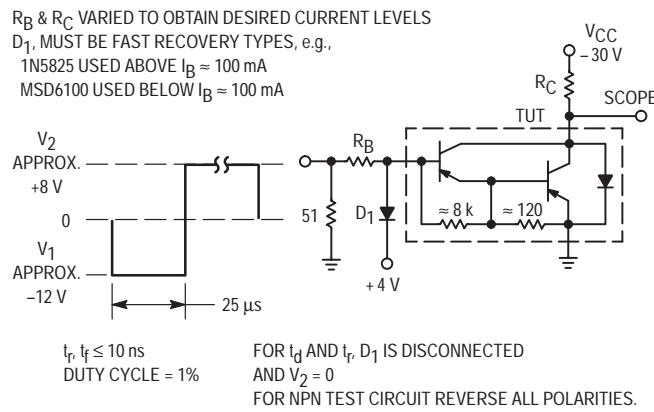
**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 3\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	1000 2000	— —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 3\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 12\text{ mA dc}$ ) ( $I_C = 5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 20\text{ mA dc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	2 3.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 3\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	2.5	Vdc

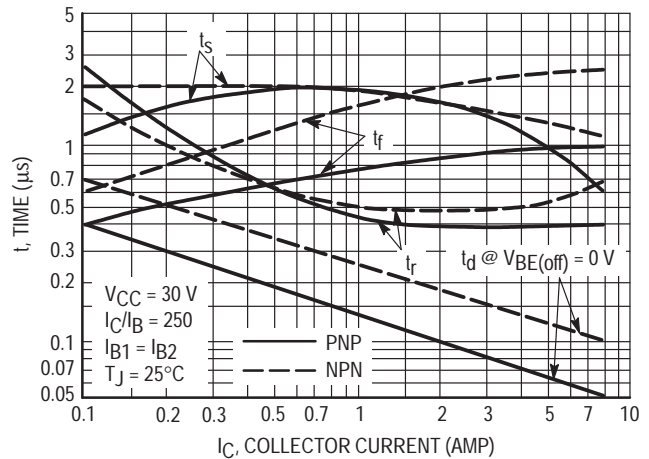
**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 3\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	4	—	—
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 0.1\text{ MHz}$ )	MJF127 MJF122 $C_{ob}$	— —	300 200	pF

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .



**Figure 1. Switching Times Test Circuit**



**Figure 2. Typical Switching Times**



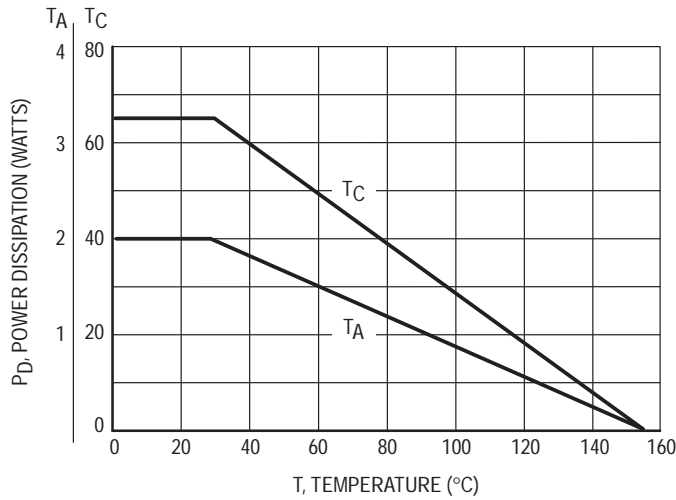


Figure 3. Maximum Power Derating

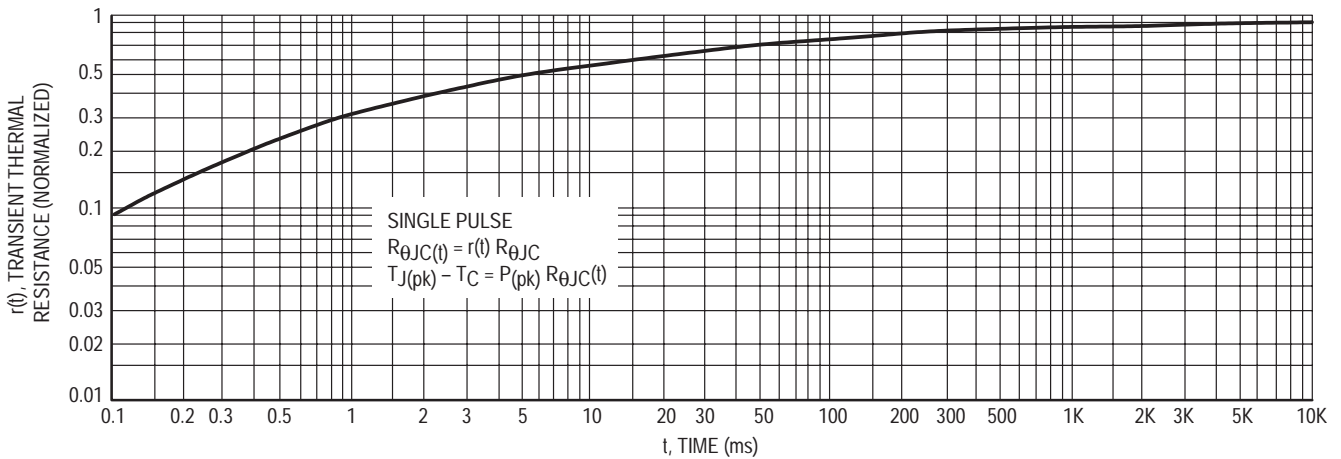


Figure 4. Thermal Response

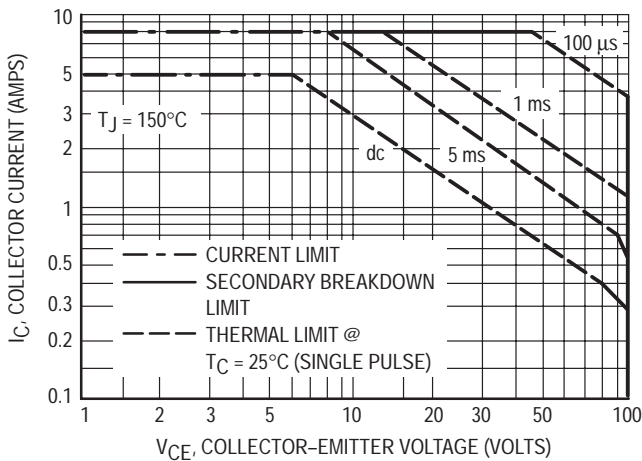


Figure 5. Maximum Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 5 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Secondary breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} < 150^\circ\text{C}$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 4. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by secondary breakdown.

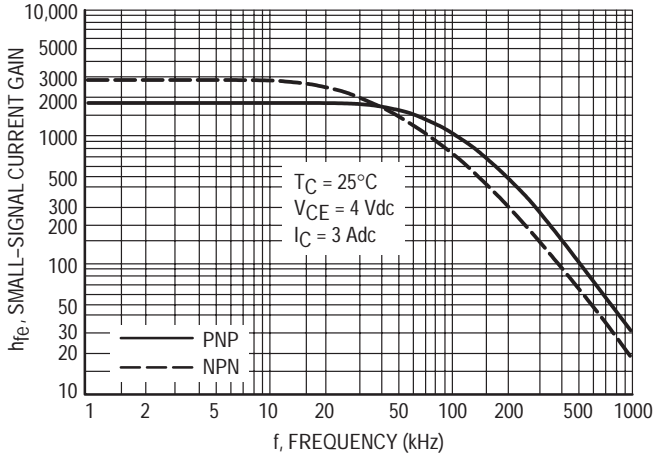


Figure 6. Typical Small-Signal Current Gain

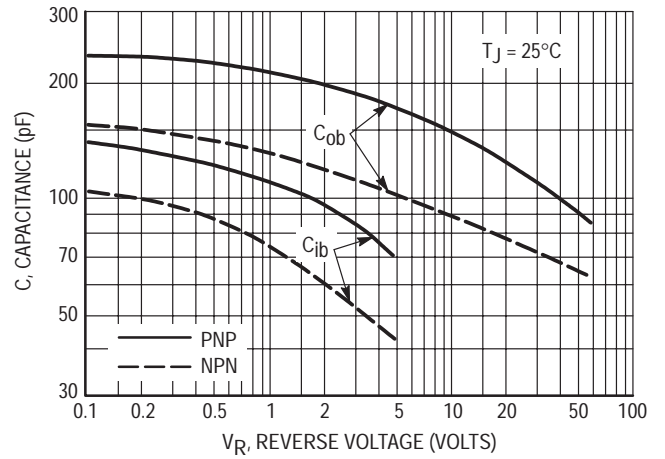


Figure 7. Typical Capacitance

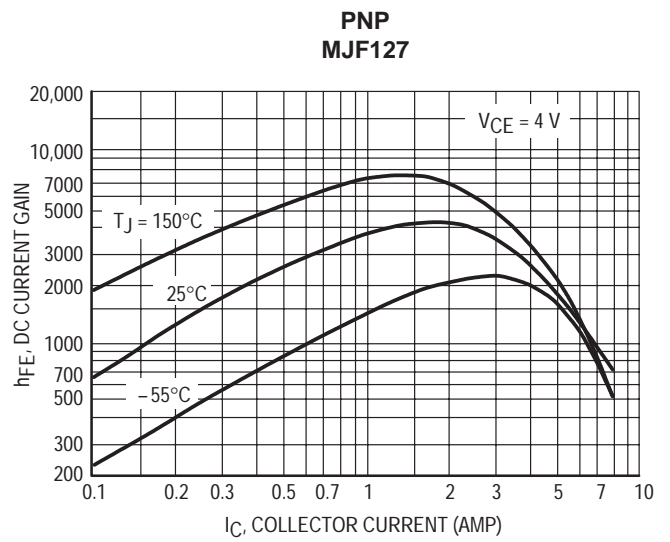
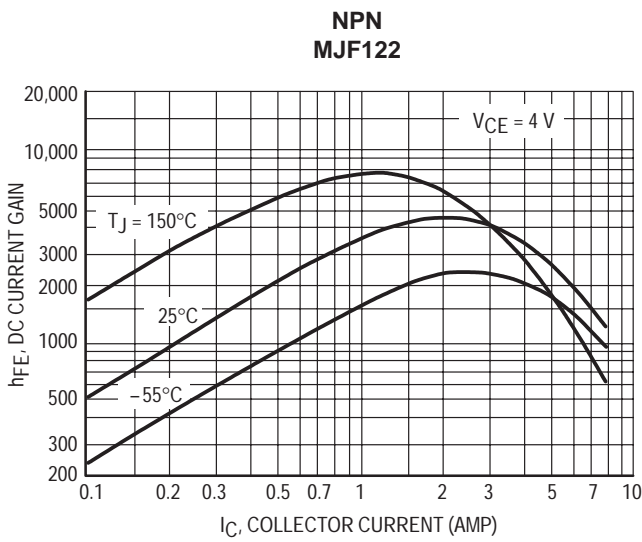


Figure 8. Typical DC Current Gain

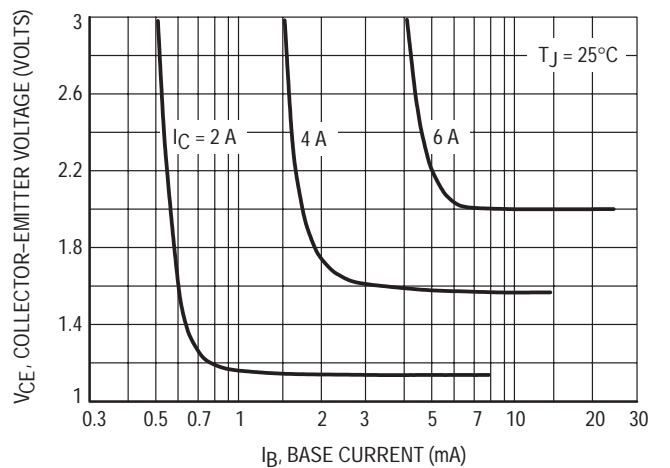
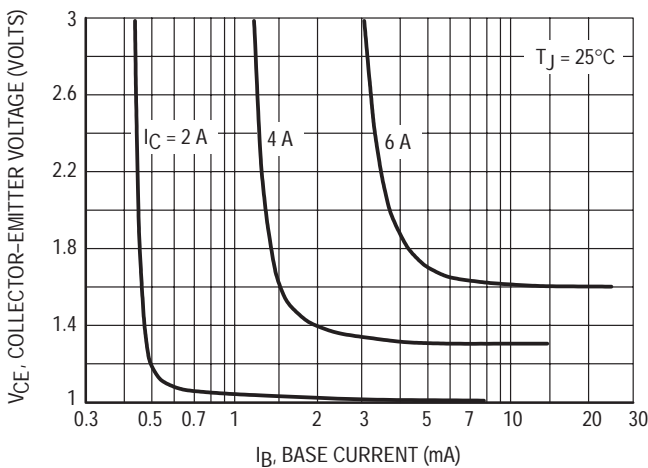


Figure 9. Typical Collector Saturation Region

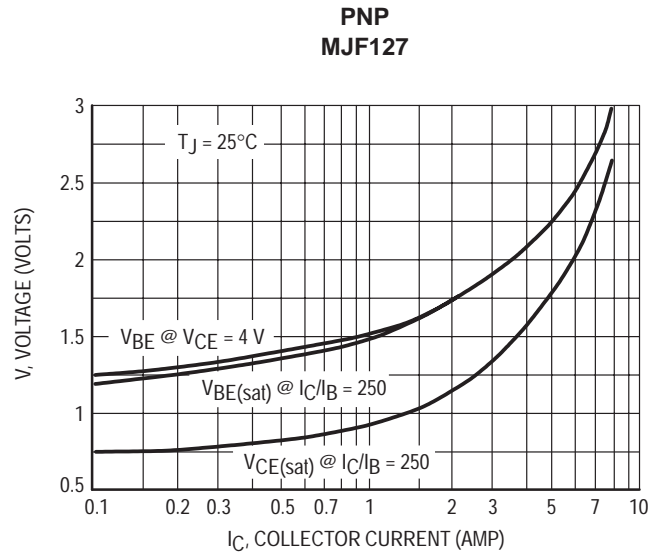
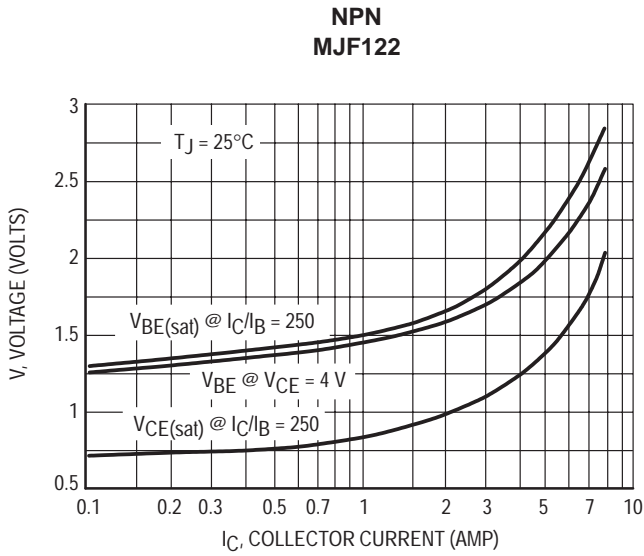


Figure 10. Typical "On" Voltages

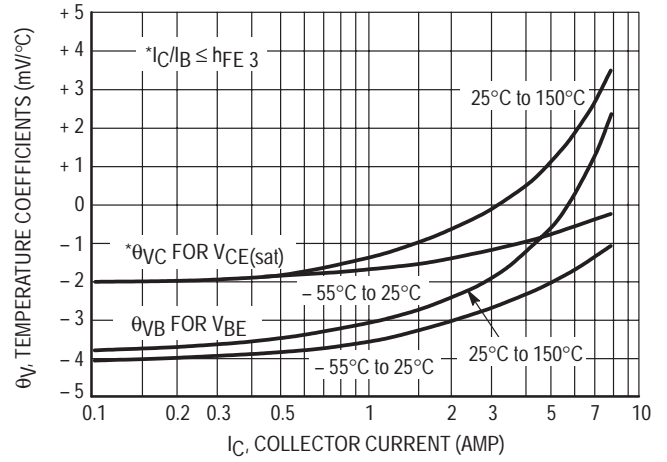
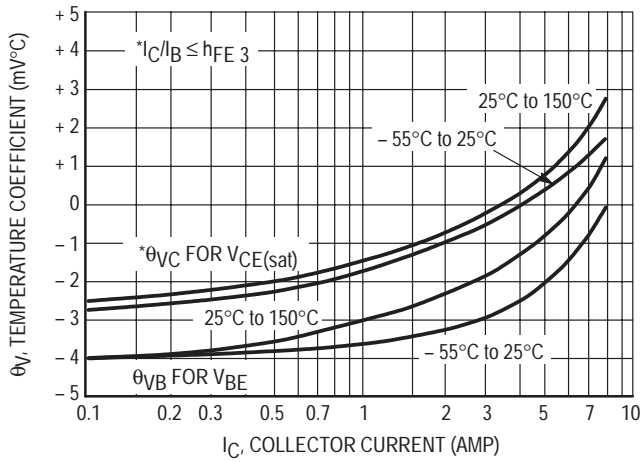


Figure 11. Typical Temperature Coefficients

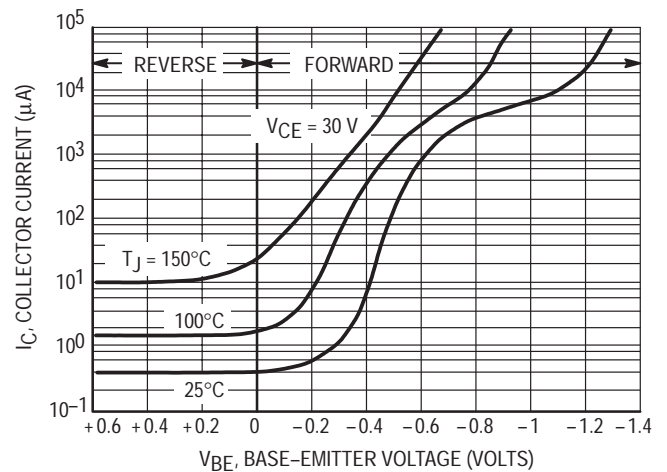
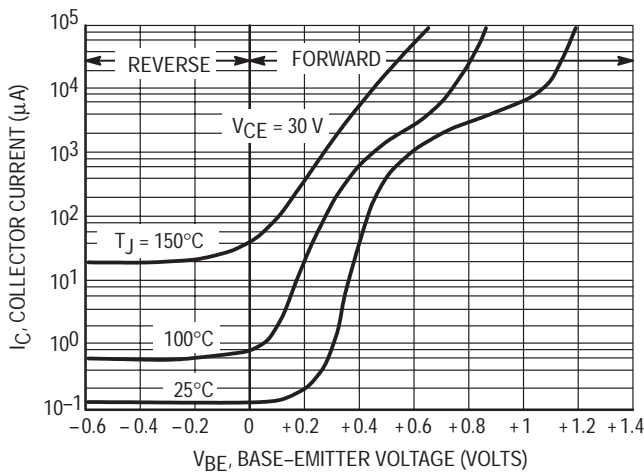


Figure 12. Typical Collector Cut-Off Region

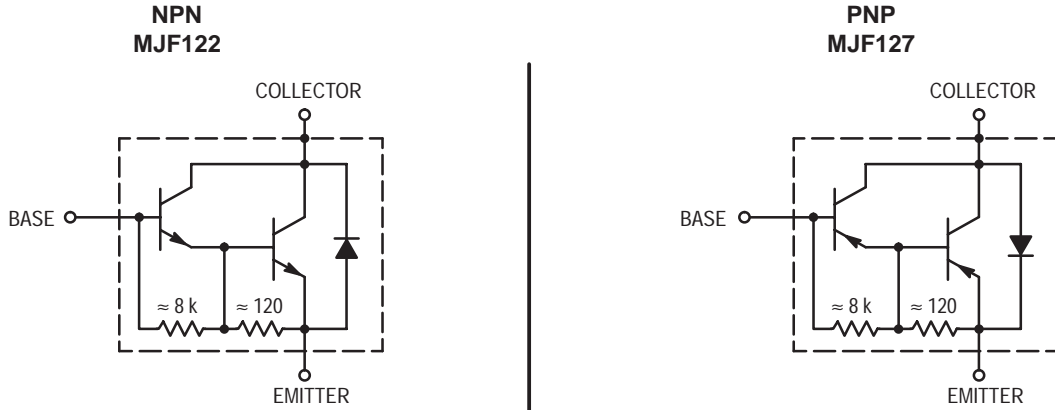


Figure 13. Darlington Schematic

TEST CONDITIONS FOR ISOLATION TESTS\*

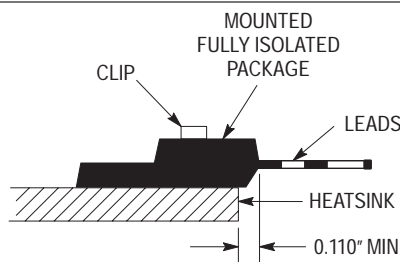


Figure 14. Clip Mounting Position for Isolation Test Number 1

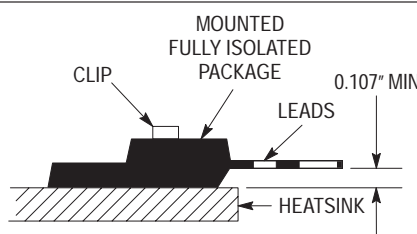


Figure 15. Clip Mounting Position for Isolation Test Number 2

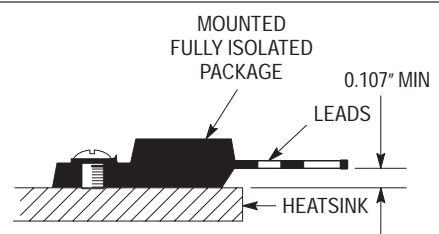


Figure 16. Screw Mounting Position for Isolation Test Number 3

\* Measurement made between leads and heatsink with all leads shorted together

MOUNTING INFORMATION

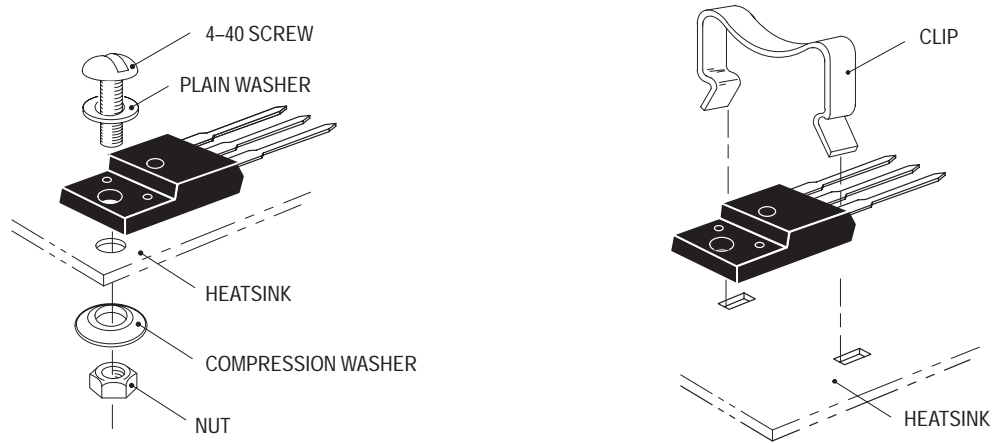


Figure 17. Typical Mounting Techniques\*

Laboratory tests on a limited number of samples indicate, when using the screw and compression washer mounting technique, a screw torque of 6 to 8 in · lbs is sufficient to provide maximum power dissipation capability. The compression washer helps to maintain a constant pressure on the package over time and during large temperature excursions.

Destructive laboratory tests show that using a hex head 4-40 screw, without washers, and applying a torque in excess of 20 in · lbs will cause the plastic to crack around the mounting hole, resulting in a loss of isolation capability.

Additional tests on slotted 4-40 screws indicate that the screw slot fails between 15 to 20 in · lbs without adversely affecting the package. However, in order to positively ensure the package integrity of the fully isolated device, Motorola does not recommend exceeding 10 in · lbs of mounting torque under any mounting conditions.

\*\* For more information about mounting power semiconductors see Application Note AN1040.

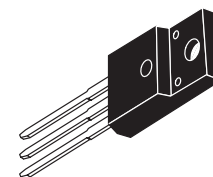
## Complementary Silicon Power Transistors

... specifically designed for general purpose amplifier and switching applications.

- Isolated Overmold Package (1500 Volts RMS Min)
- Electrically Similar to the Popular MJE3055T and MJE2955T
- Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage —  $V_{CEO(sus)}$  90 Volts
- 10 Amperes Rated Collector Current
- No Isolating Washers Required
- Reduced System Cost
- UL Recognized, File #E69369, to 3500  $V_{RMS}$  Isolation

**NPN**  
**MJF3055**  
**PNP**  
**MJF2955**

**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**10 AMPERES**  
**90 VOLTS**  
**30 WATTS**



**CASE 221D-02**  
**TO-220 TYPE**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	90	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$V_{CES}$	90	Vdc
Base–Emitter Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	5	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	10	Adc
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	6	Adc
RMS Isolation Voltage (3) (for 1 sec, R.H. < 30%, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{ISOL}$	4500 3500 1500	$V_{RMS}$
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (2) Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	30 0.25	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	2 0.016	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-55 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance — Junction to Case (2)	$R_{\theta JC}$	4	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Thermal Resistance — Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	62.5	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes	$T_L$	260	$^\circ\text{C}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq 10\%$ .

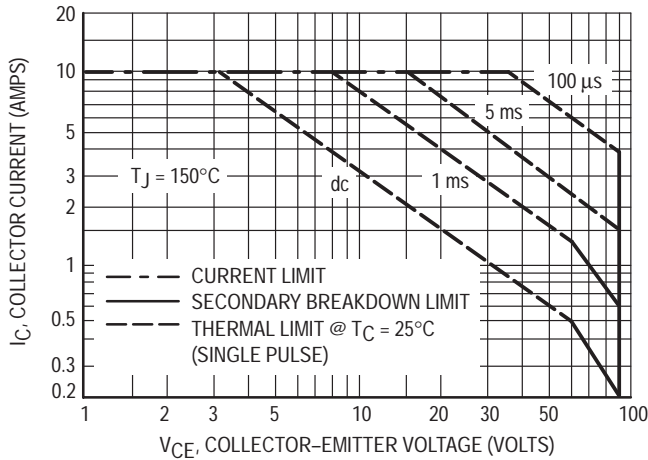
(2) Measurement made with thermocouple contacting the bottom insulated surface (in a location beneath the die), the devices mounted on a heatsink with thermal grease and a mounting torque of  $\geq 6$  in. lbs.

(3) Proper strike and creepage distance must be provided.

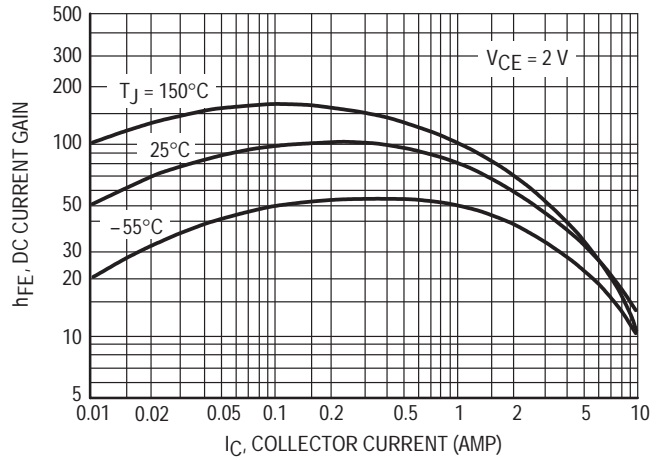
**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS (1)</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 200\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CE(sus)}$	90	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 90\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE} = 0$ )	$I_{CES}$	—	1	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 90\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$	—	1	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter–Base Leakage ( $V_{EB} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	1	$\mu\text{Adc}$
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)</b>				
DC Current Gain ( $I_{CE} = 4\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_{CE} = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	20 5	100 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 4\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 3.3\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	1 2.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 4\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{BE} = 4\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	1.5	Vdc
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Current–Gain–Bandwidth Product ( $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ , $f_{test} = 500\text{ kHz}$ )	$f_T$	2	—	MHz

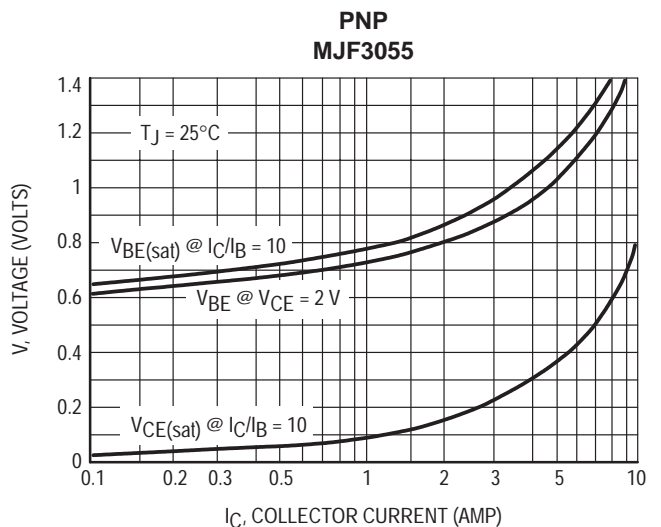
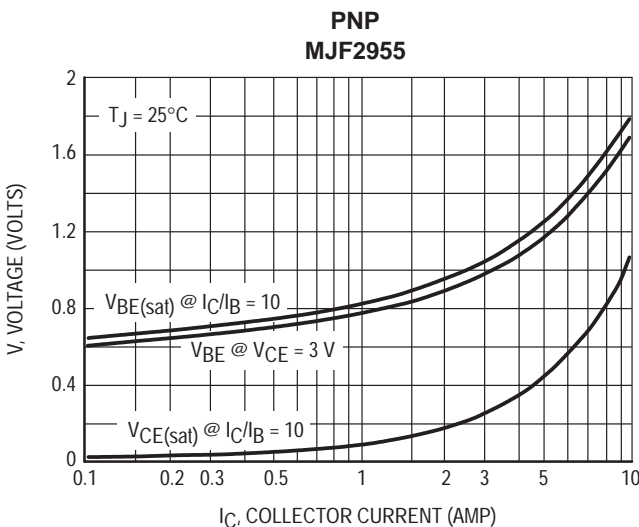
(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq 10\%$ .



**Figure 1. Maximum Forward Bias Safe Operating Area**

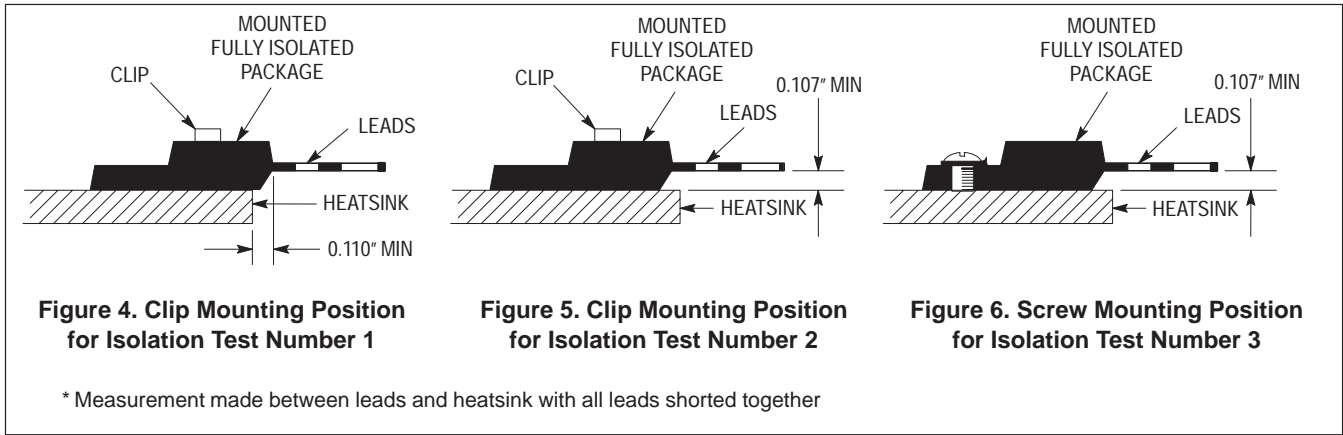


**Figure 2. DC Current Gain**

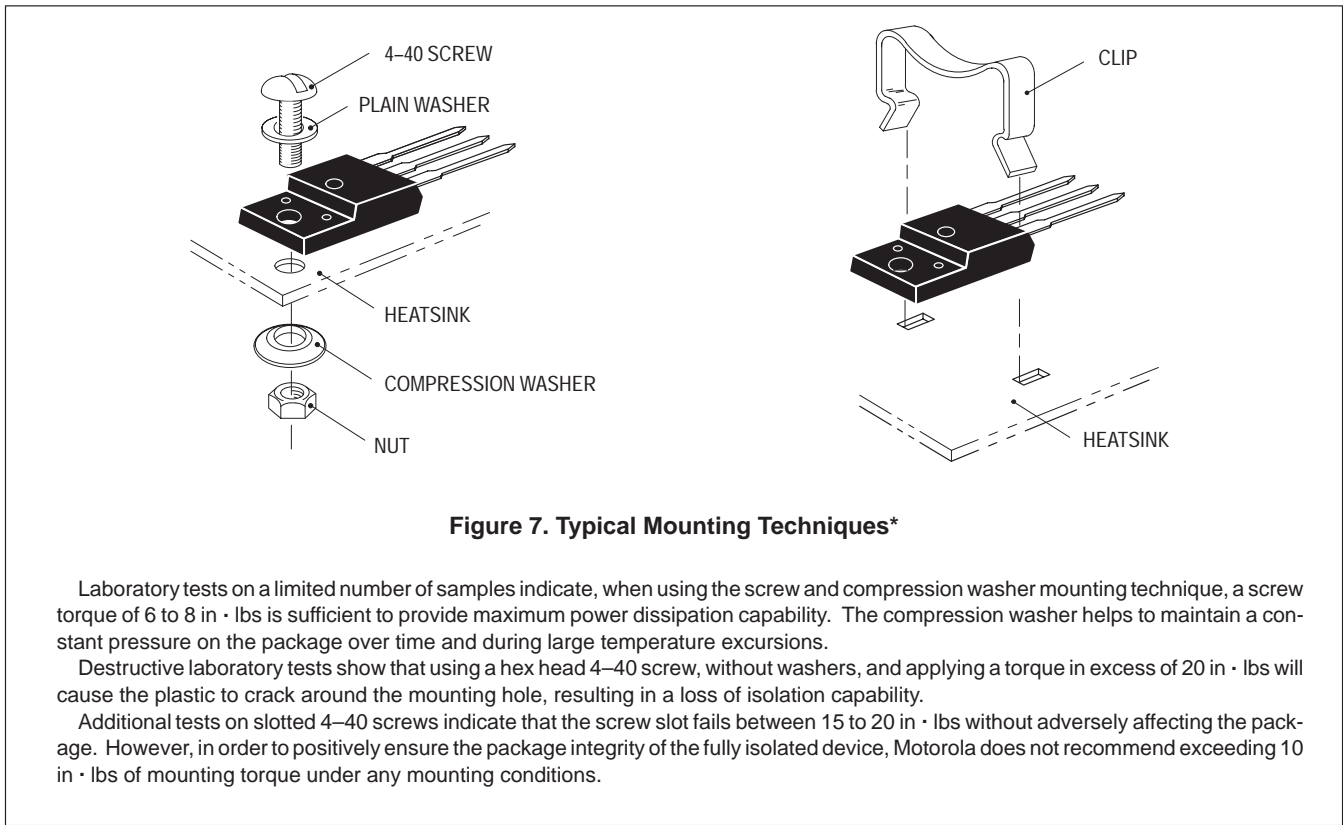


**Figure 3. "On" Voltages**

TEST CONDITIONS FOR ISOLATION TESTS\*



MOUNTING INFORMATION



\*\* For more information about mounting power semiconductors see Application Note AN1040.

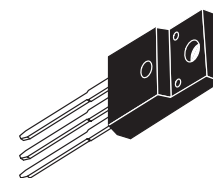
**MJF6107**

## Power Transistor For Isolated Package Applications

Designed for general-purpose amplifier and switching applications, where the mounting surface of the device is required to be electrically isolated from the heatsink or chassis.

- Electrically Similar to the Popular 2N6107
- 70  $V_{CEO(sus)}$
- 7 A Rated Collector Current
- No Isolating Washers Required
- Reduced System Cost
- High Current Gain-Bandwidth Product  
 $f_T = 4$  MHz (Min)  $C_a$ ,  $I_C = 500$  mAdc
- UL Recognized, File #E69369, to 3500  $V_{RMS}$  Isolation

**PNP SILICON  
POWER TRANSISTOR  
7 AMPERES  
70 VOLTS  
34 WATTS**



**CASE 221D-02  
TO-220 TYPE**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	70	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	80	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5	Vdc
RMS Isolation Voltage (1) (for 1 sec, R.H. < 30%, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{ISOL}$	4500 3500 1500	$V_{RMS}$
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	$I_C$	7 10	Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	3	Adc
Total Power Dissipation* @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	34 0.27	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	2 0.016	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	62.5	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case*	$R_{\theta JC}$	3.7	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Lead Temperature for Soldering Purpose	$T_L$	260	$^\circ\text{C}$

\* Measurement made with thermocouple contacting the bottom insulated mounting surface (in a location beneath the die), the device mounted on a heatsink with thermal grease and a mounting torque of  $\geq 6$  in. lbs.

(1) Proper strike and creepage distance must be provided.

REV 1



# MJF6107

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) (I <sub>C</sub> = 100 mA <sub>dc</sub> , I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub>	70	—	V <sub>dc</sub>
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = 80 V <sub>dc</sub> , I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	I <sub>CES</sub>	—	1	μA <sub>dc</sub>
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = 80 V <sub>dc</sub> , V <sub>EB(off)</sub> = 1.5 V <sub>dc</sub> )	I <sub>CEx</sub>	—	1	μA <sub>dc</sub>
Emitter Cutoff Current (V <sub>BE</sub> = 5 V <sub>dc</sub> , I <sub>C</sub> = 0)	I <sub>EBO</sub>	—	1	μA <sub>dc</sub>
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)</b>				
DC Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 2 A <sub>dc</sub> , V <sub>CE</sub> = 4 V <sub>dc</sub> ) (I <sub>C</sub> = 7 A <sub>dc</sub> , V <sub>CE</sub> = 4 V <sub>dc</sub> )	h <sub>FE</sub>	30 5	90 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 7 A <sub>dc</sub> , I <sub>B</sub> = 3 A <sub>dc</sub> )	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>	—	2	V <sub>dc</sub>
Base–Emitter On Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 7 A <sub>dc</sub> , V <sub>CE</sub> = 4 V <sub>dc</sub> )	V <sub>BE(on)</sub>	—	2	V <sub>dc</sub>
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Current Gain–Bandwidth Product (2) (I <sub>C</sub> = 500 mA <sub>dc</sub> , V <sub>CE</sub> = 4 V <sub>dc</sub> , f <sub>test</sub> = 1 MHz)	f <sub>T</sub>	4	—	MHz
Output Capacitance (V <sub>CB</sub> = 10 V <sub>dc</sub> , I <sub>E</sub> = 0, f = 1 MHz)	C <sub>ob</sub>	—	250	pF
Small–Signal Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 0.5 A <sub>dc</sub> , V <sub>CE</sub> = 4 V <sub>dc</sub> , f = 50 kHz)	h <sub>fe</sub>	20	—	—

### NOTES:

1. Pulse Test: Pulse Width ≤ 300 μs, Duty Cycle ≤ 2%.
2. f<sub>T</sub> = |h<sub>fe</sub>| • f<sub>test</sub>.

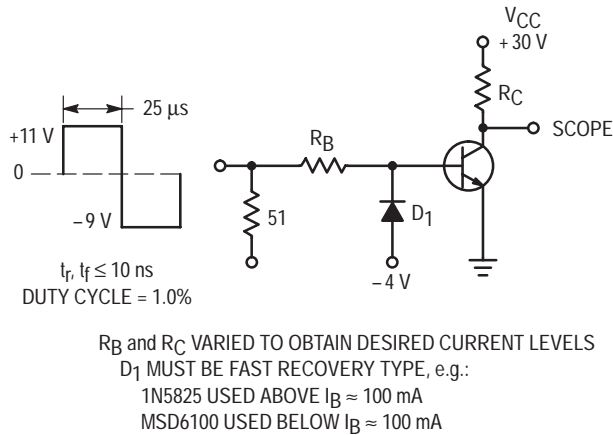


Figure 1. Switching Time Test Circuit

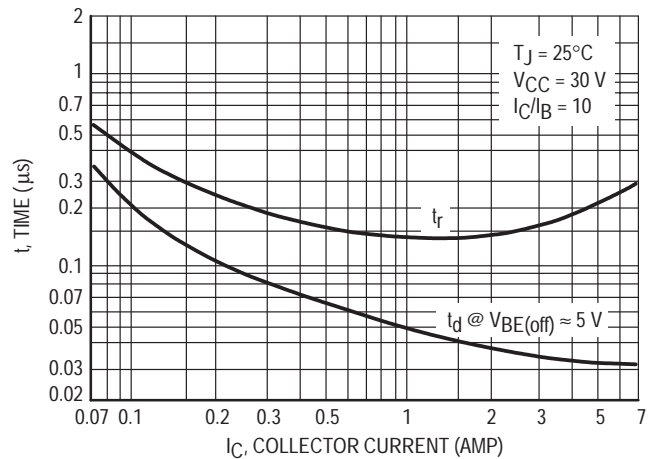


Figure 2. Turn–On Time

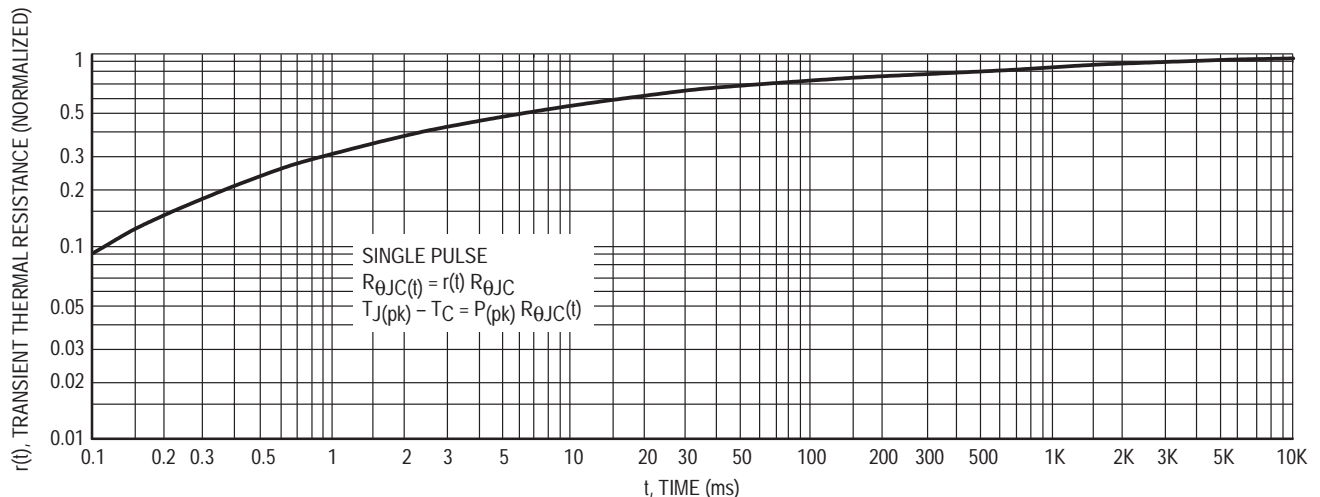


Figure 3. Thermal Response

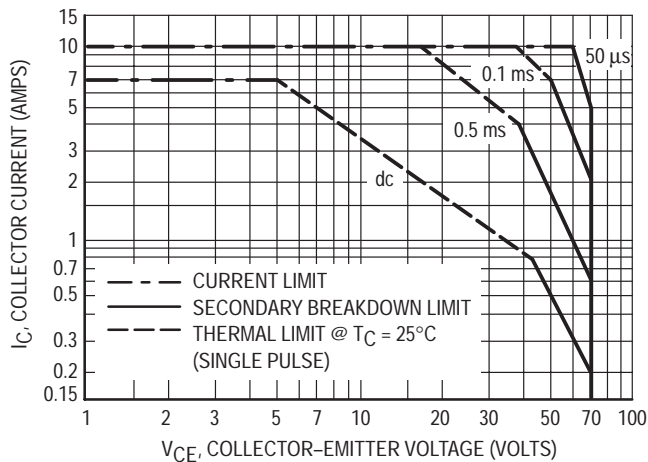


Figure 4. Active-Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 5 is based on  $T_J(\text{pk}) = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_J(\text{pk}) \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ .  $T_J(\text{pk})$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 4. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

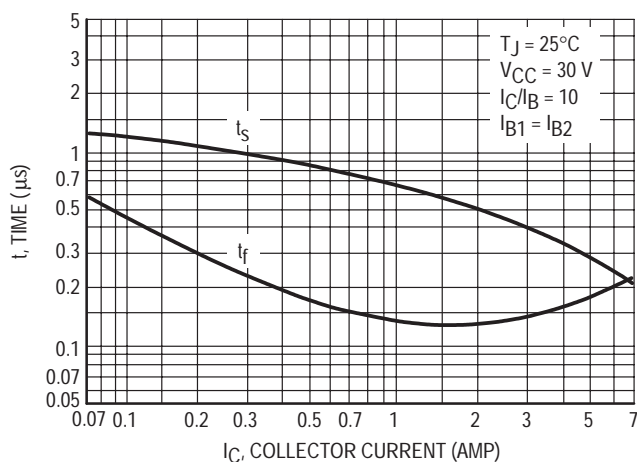


Figure 5. Turn-Off Time

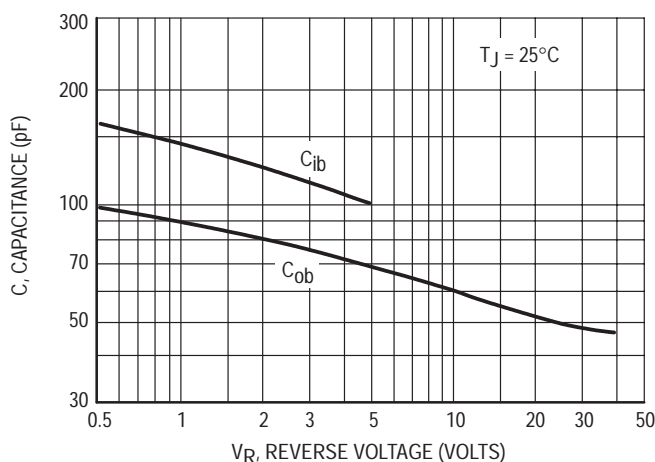


Figure 6. Capacitance

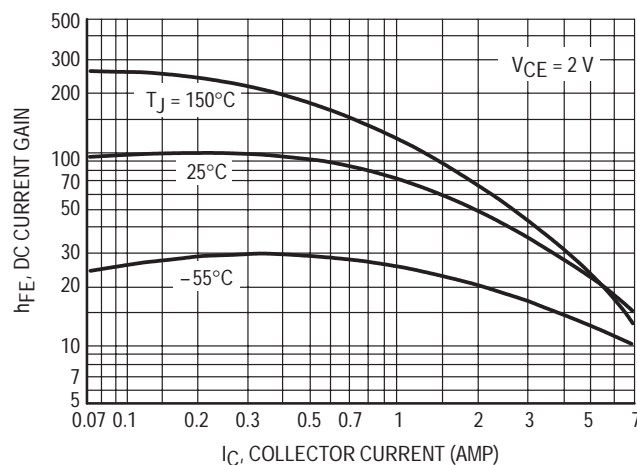


Figure 7. DC Current Gain

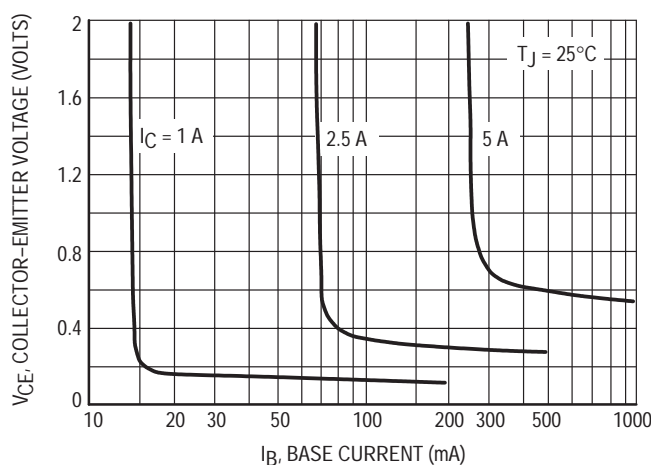
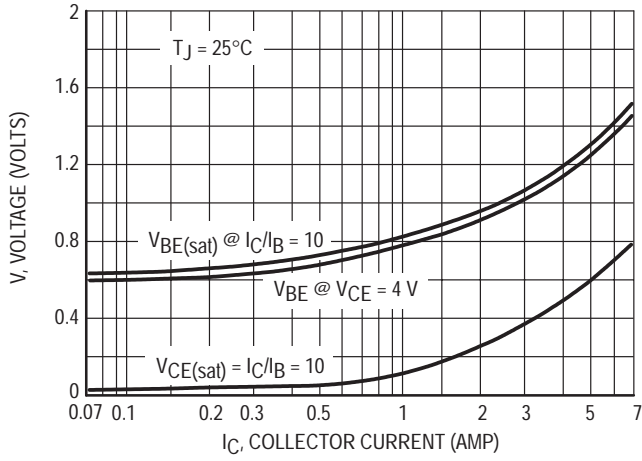
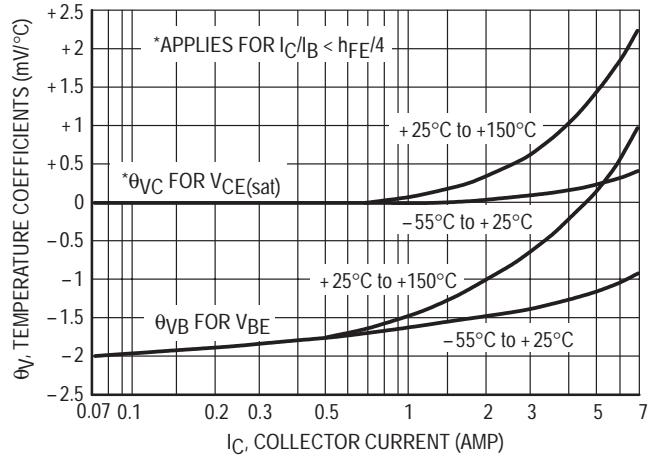


Figure 8. Collector Saturation Region

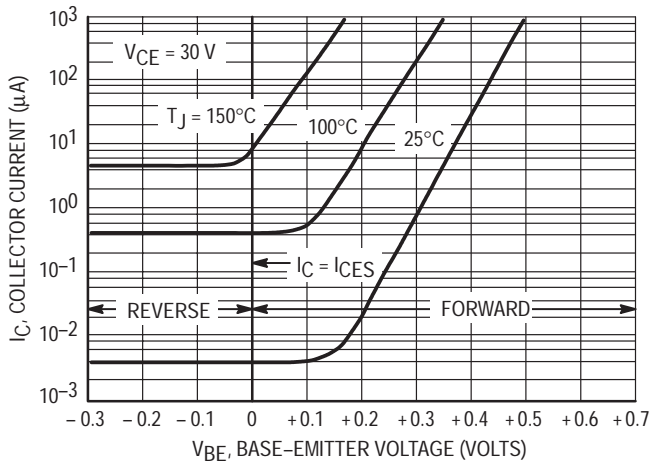
**MJF6107**



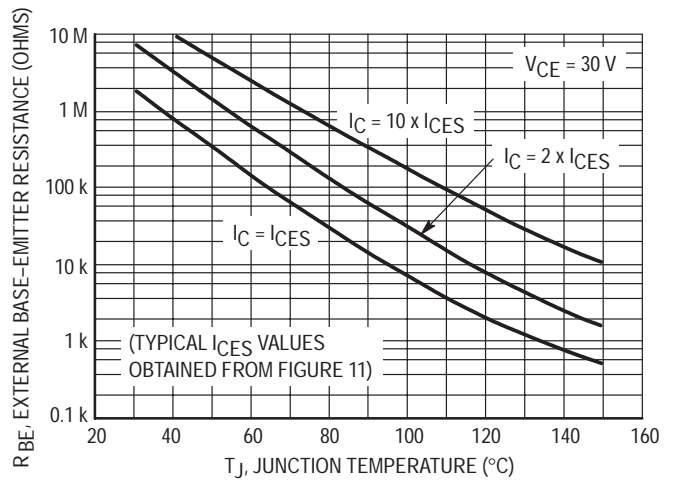
**Figure 9. "On" Voltages**



**Figure 10. Temperature Coefficients**

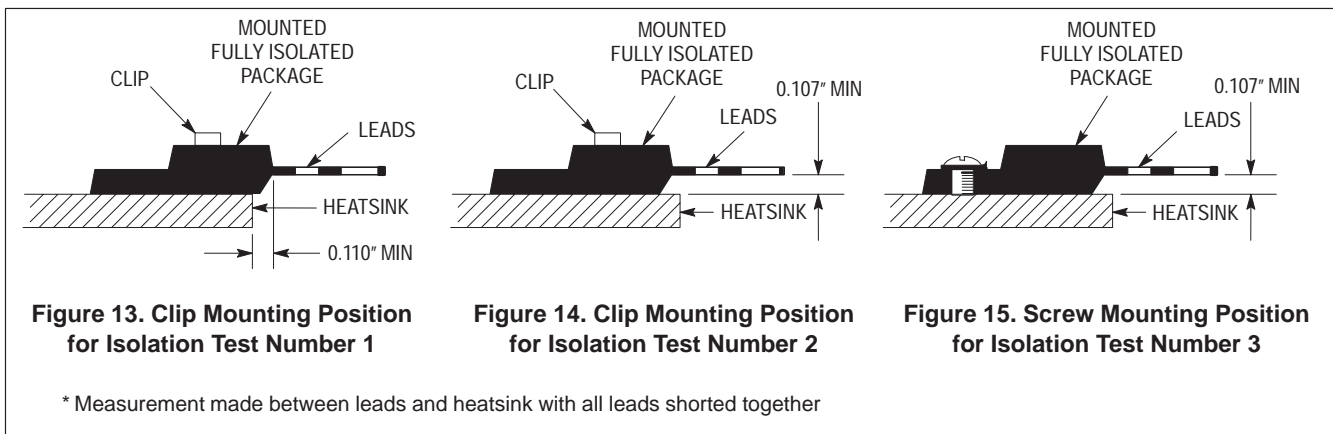


**Figure 11. Collector Cut-Off Region**

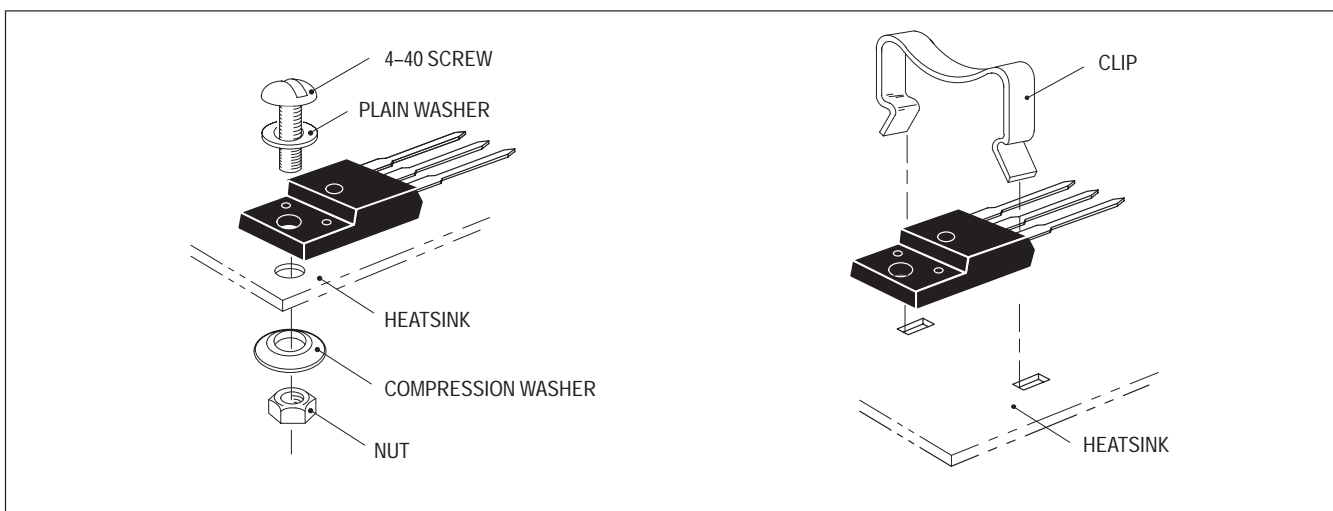


**Figure 12. Effects of Base-Emitter Resistance**

TEST CONDITIONS FOR ISOLATION TESTS\*



MOUNTING INFORMATION



Laboratory tests on a limited number of samples indicate, when using the screw and compression washer mounting technique, a screw torque of 6 to 8 in · lbs is sufficient to provide maximum power dissipation capability. The compression washer helps to maintain a constant pressure on the package over time and during large temperature excursions.

Destructive laboratory tests show that using a hex head 4-40 screw, without washers, and applying a torque in excess of 20 in · lbs will cause the plastic to crack around the mounting hole, resulting in a loss of isolation capability.

Additional tests on slotted 4-40 screws indicate that the screw slot fails between 15 to 20 in · lbs without adversely affecting the package. However, in order to positively ensure the package integrity of the fully isolated device, Motorola does not recommend exceeding 10 in · lbs of mounting torque under any mounting conditions.

\*\* For more information about mounting power semiconductors see Application Note AN1040.

## Complementary Power Darlingtons

### For Isolated Package Applications

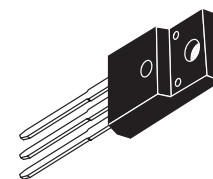
Designed for general-purpose amplifiers and switching applications, where the mounting surface of the device is required to be electrically isolated from the heatsink or chassis.

- Isolated Overmold Package, TO-220 Type
- Electrically Similar to the Popular 2N6388, 2N6668, TIP102 and TIP107
- 100 V<sub>CEO(sus)</sub>
- 10 A Rated Collector Current
- No Isolating Washers Required
- Reduced System Cost
- High DC Current Gain — 1000 (Min) @ I<sub>C</sub> = 5.0 Adc
- High Isolation Voltage (up to 4500 VRMS)
- Case 221D is UL Recognized at 3500 VRMS: File #E69369

**NPN**  
**MJF6388\***  
**PNP**  
**MJF6668\***

\*Motorola Preferred Devices

**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON**  
**POWER DARLINGTONS**  
**10 AMPERES**  
**100 VOLTS**  
**40 WATTS**



**CASE 221D-02**  
**UL RECOGNIZED**

#### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V <sub>CEO</sub>	100	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	V <sub>CB</sub>	100	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V <sub>EB</sub>	5.0	Vdc
RMS Isolation Voltage (1) (for 1 sec, R.H. < 30%, T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C)	V <sub>ISOL</sub>	4500 3500 1500	V
Collector Current — Continuous — Peak(2)	I <sub>C</sub>	10 15	Adc
Base Current	I <sub>B</sub>	1.0	Adc
Total Power Dissipation* @ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P <sub>D</sub>	40 0.31	Watts W/°C
Total Power Dissipation @ T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P <sub>D</sub>	2.0 0.016	Watts W/°C
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	T <sub>J</sub> , T <sub>stg</sub>	-65 to +150	°C

#### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case*	R <sub>θJC</sub>	3.2	°C/W
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	R <sub>θJA</sub>	62.5	°C/W
Lead Temperature for Soldering Purpose	T <sub>L</sub>	260	°C

(1) Proper strike and creepage distance must be provided.

(2) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5.0 ms, Duty Cycle ≤ 10%.

\* Measurement made with thermocouple contacting the bottom insulated mounting surface of the package (in a location beneath the die), the device mounted on a heatsink, thermal grease applied and a mounting torque of 6 to 8 in•lbs.

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 3

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 30\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	100	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	—	10	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 100\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 100\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEX}$	—	10 3.0	$\mu\text{Adc}$ mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 100\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$	—	10	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	2.0	mAdc

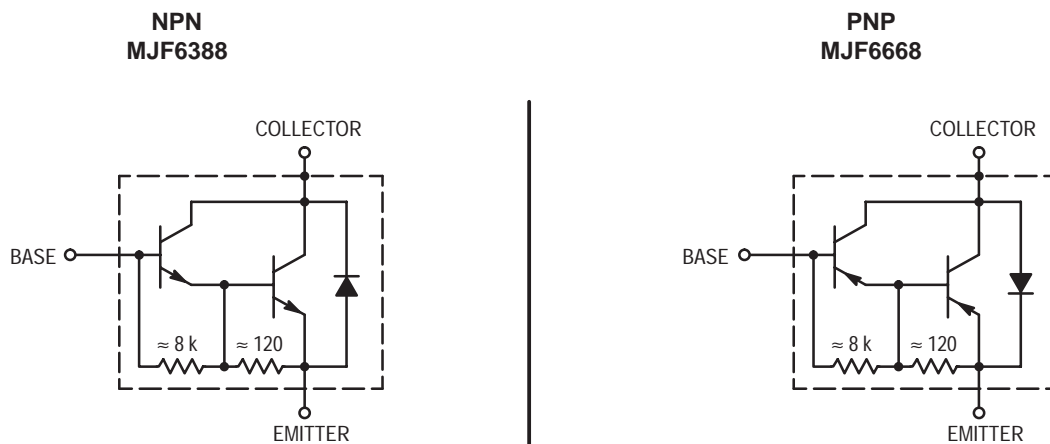
**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 8.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	3000 1000 200 100	15000 — — —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 6.0\text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.01\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 8.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 80\text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.1\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— — — —	2.0 2.0 2.5 3.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.01\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.1\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	— —	2.8 4.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 8.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	2.5	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

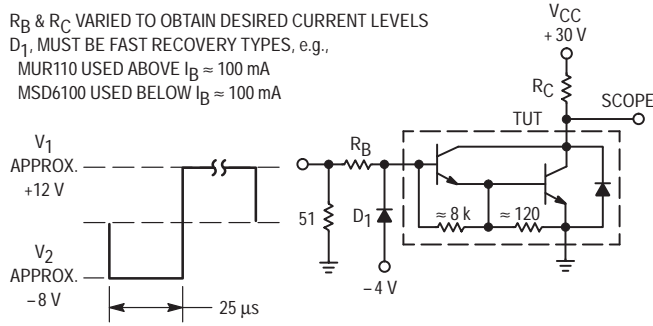
Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $f_{test} = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$ h_{fe} $	20	—	—
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	200 300	pF
Insulation Capacitance (Collector–to–External Heatsink)	$C_{c-hs}$	—	3.0 Typ	pF
Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ kHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	1000	—	—

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .



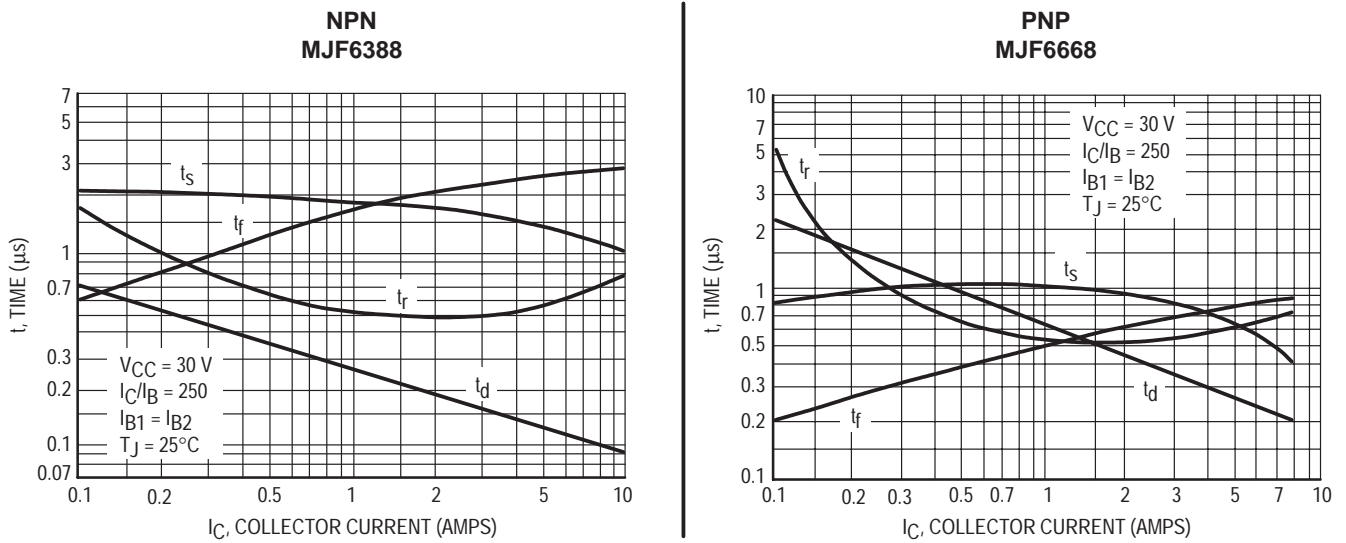
**Figure 1. Darlington Schematic**

$R_B$  &  $R_C$  VARIED TO OBTAIN DESIRED CURRENT LEVELS  
 $D_1$ , MUST BE FAST RECOVERY TYPES, e.g.,  
 MUR110 USED ABOVE  $I_B \approx 100$  mA  
 MSD6100 USED BELOW  $I_B \approx 100$  mA

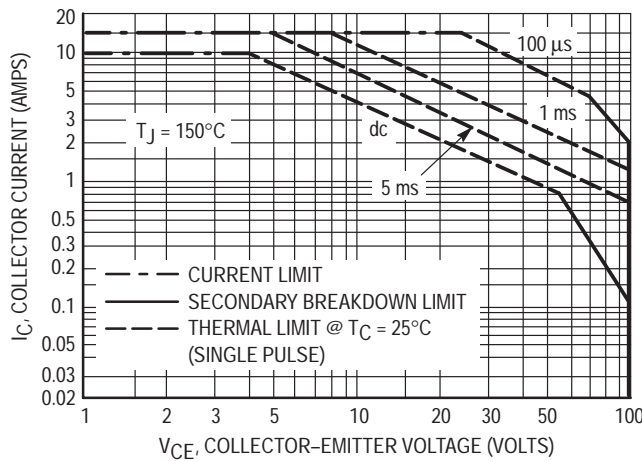


$t_r, t_f \leq 10$  ns  
 DUTY CYCLE = 1%  
 FOR  $t_d$  AND  $t_r$ ,  $D_1$  IS DISCONNECTED  
 AND  $V_2 = 0$   
 FOR NPN TEST CIRCUIT REVERSE ALL POLARITIES.

**Figure 2. Switching Times Test Circuit**



**Figure 3. Typical Switching Times**



**Figure 4. Maximum Forward Bias Safe Operating Area**

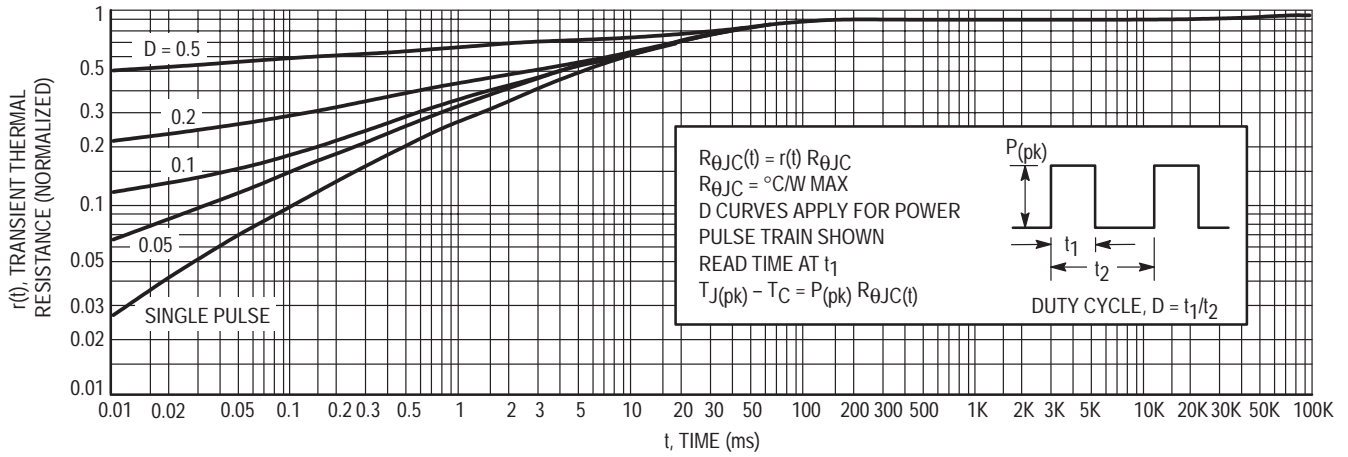


Figure 5. Thermal Response

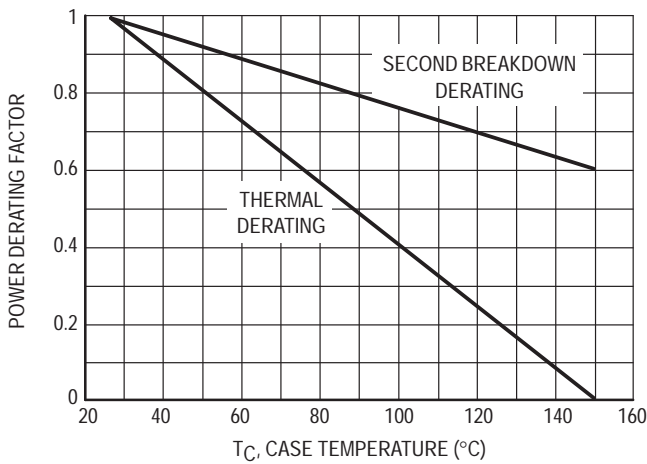


Figure 6. Maximum Power Derating

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 4 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150\text{°C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Secondary breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} < 150\text{°C}$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 5. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by secondary breakdown.

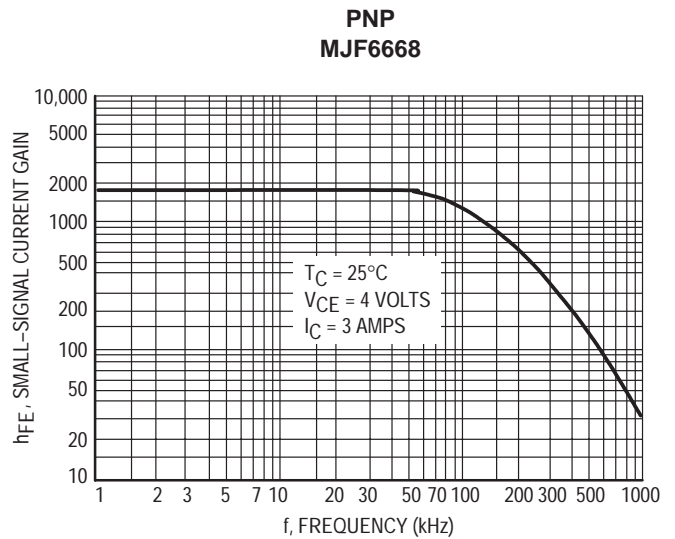
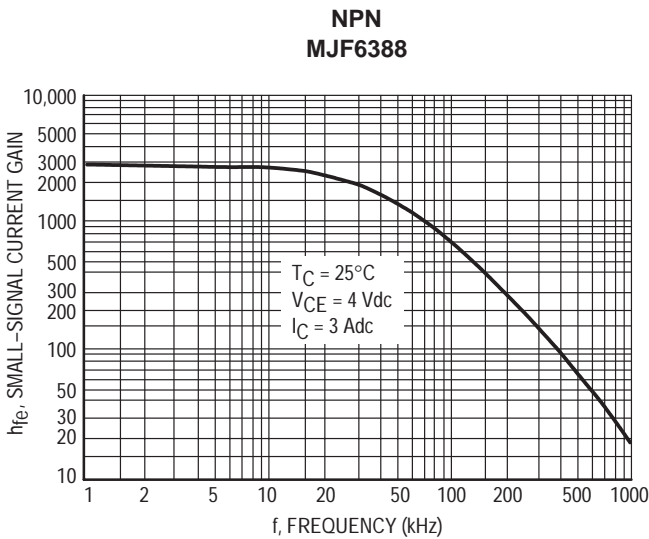


Figure 7. Typical Small-Signal Current Gain



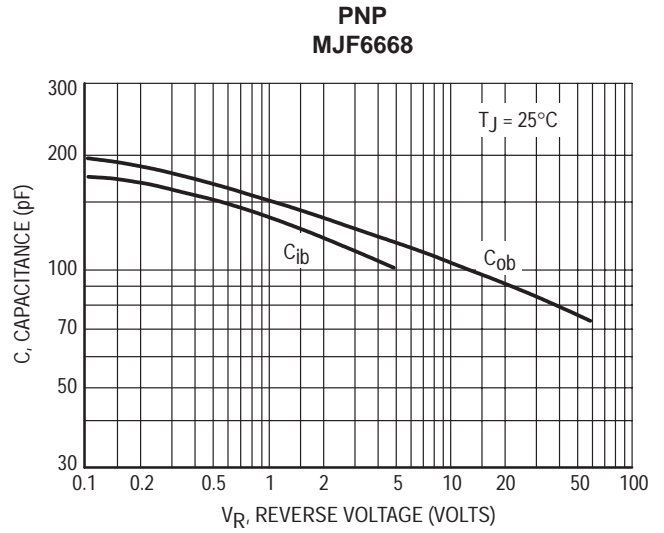
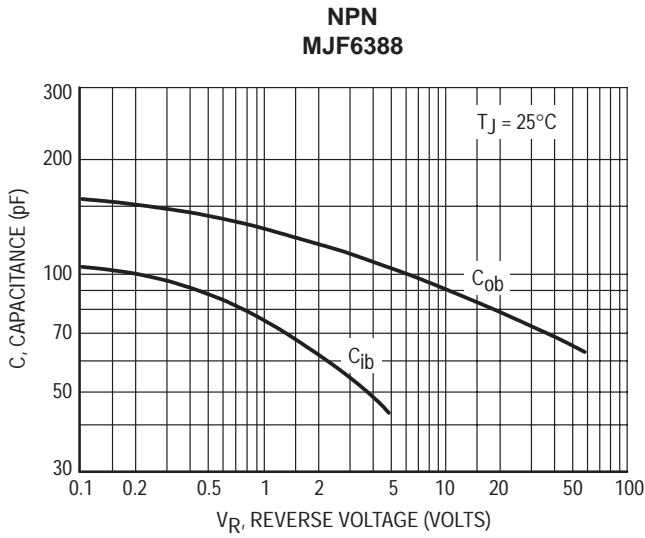


Figure 8. Typical Capacitance

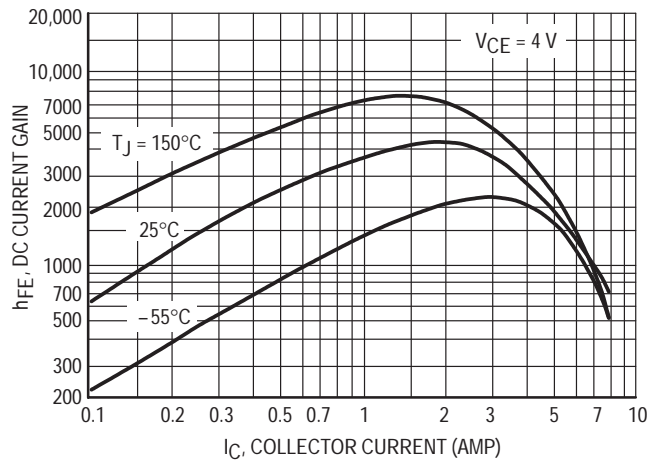
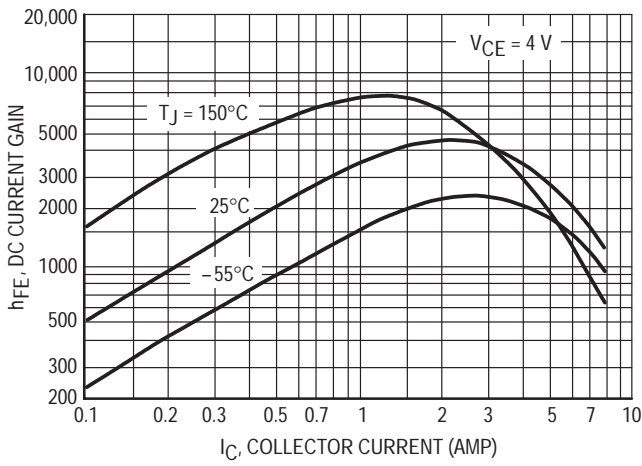


Figure 9. Typical DC Current Gain

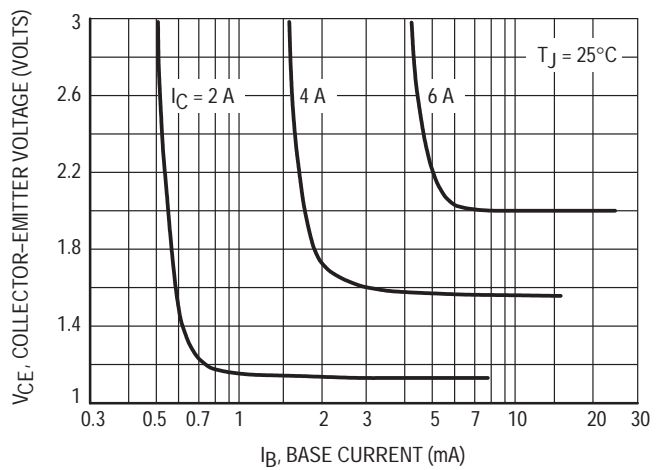
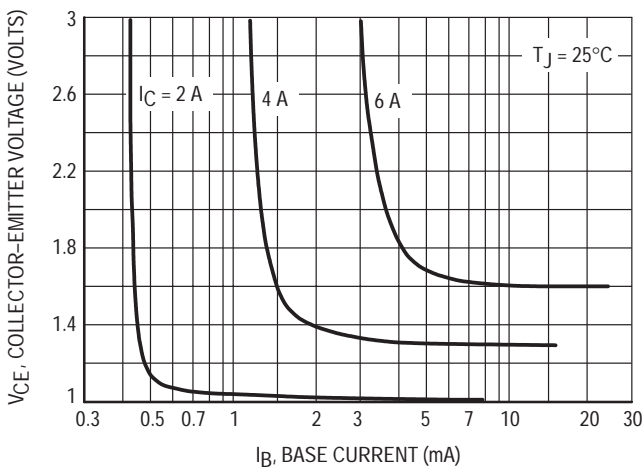


Figure 10. Typical Collector Saturation Region

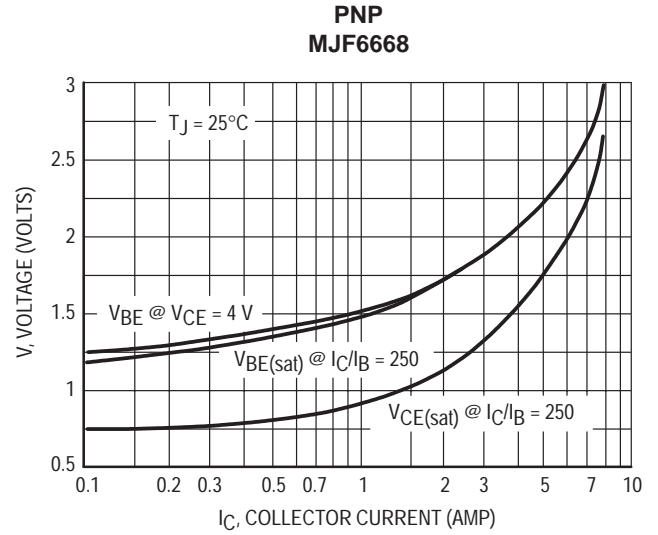
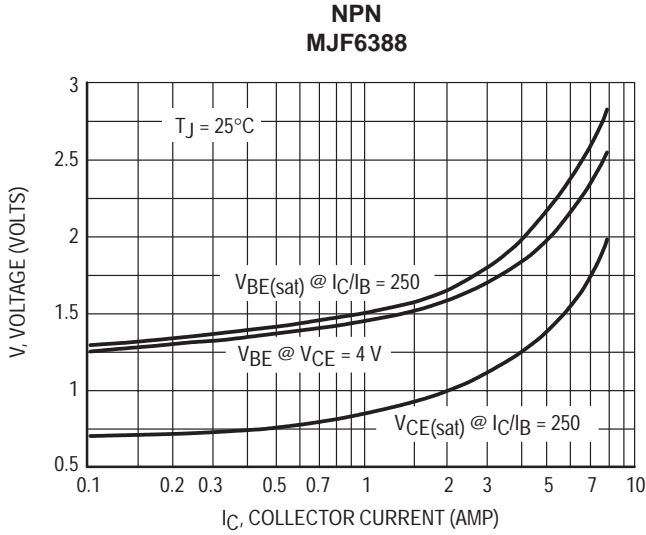


Figure 11. Typical "On" Voltages

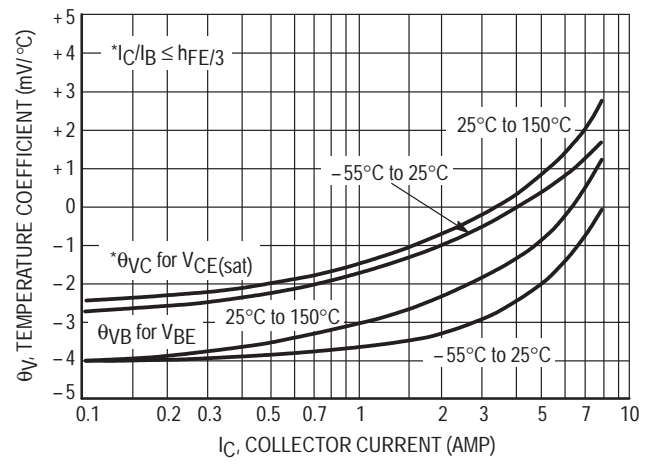
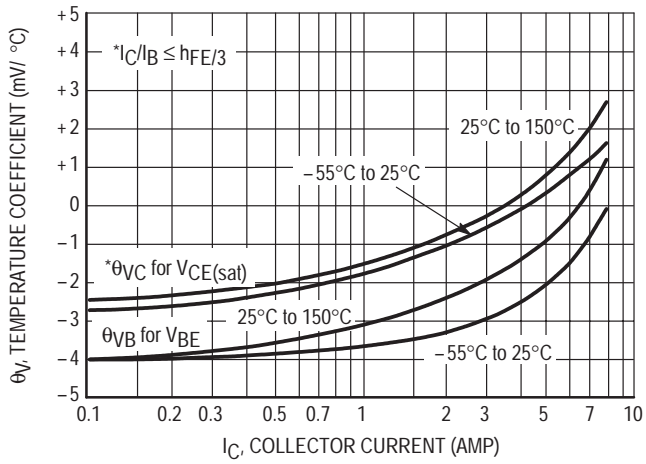


Figure 12. Typical Temperature Coefficients

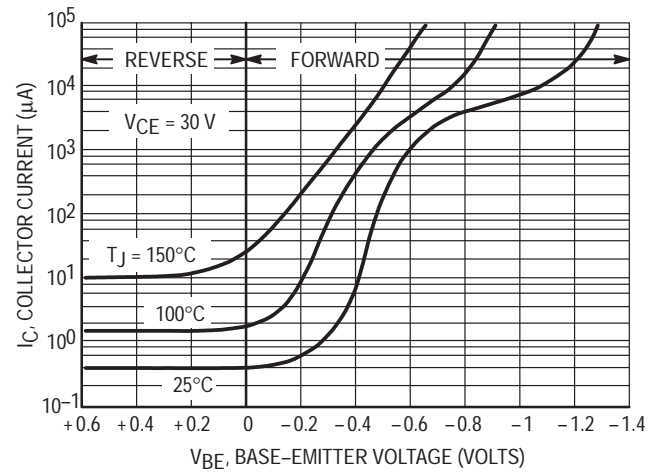
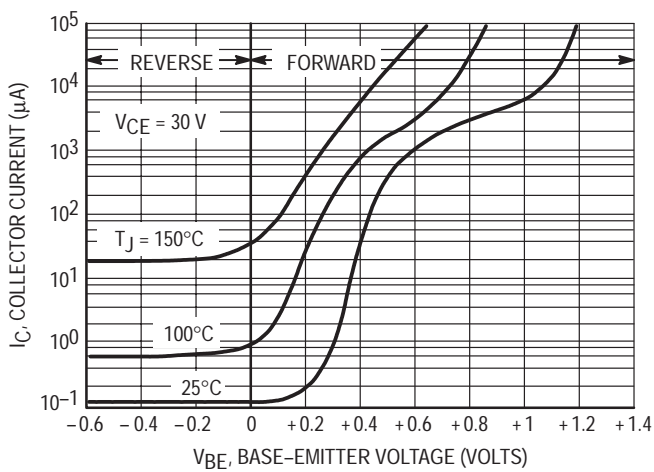
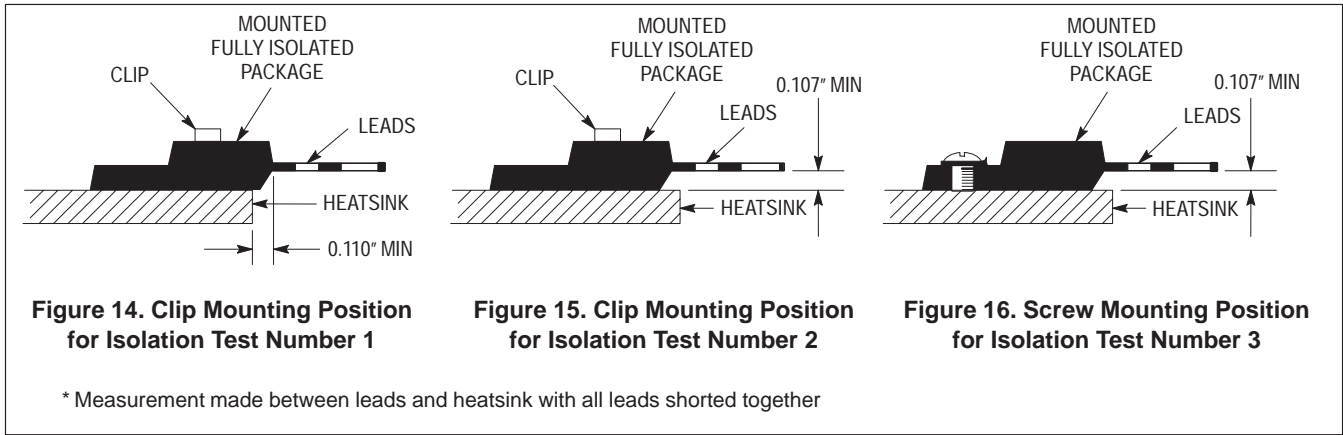
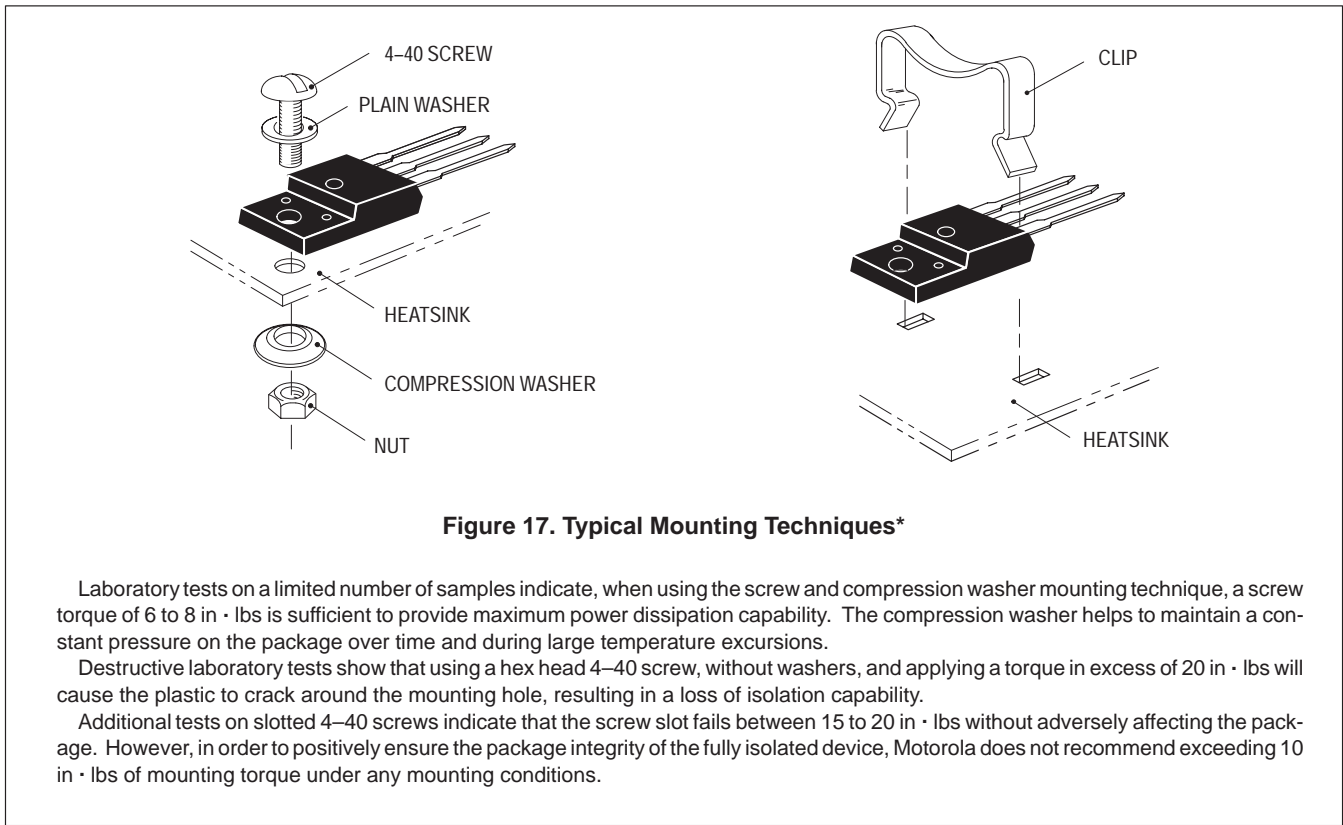


Figure 13. Typical Collector Cut-Off Region

TEST CONDITIONS FOR ISOLATION TESTS\*



MOUNTING INFORMATION



\*\* For more information about mounting power semiconductors see Application Note AN1040.

# Complementary Power Transistors

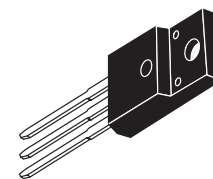
## For Isolated Package Applications

Designed for general-purpose amplifier and switching applications, where the mounting surface of the device is required to be electrically isolated from the heatsink or chassis.

- Electrically Similar to the Popular MJE15030 and MJE15031
- 150 V<sub>CEO(sus)</sub>
- 8 A Rated Collector Current
- No Isolating Washers Required
- Reduced System Cost
- High Current Gain-Bandwidth Product  
f<sub>T</sub> = 30 MHz (Min) @ I<sub>C</sub> = 500 mAdc
- UL Recognized, File #E69369, to 3500 V<sub>RMS</sub> Isolation

**NPN**  
**MJF15030**  
**PNP**  
**MJF15031**

**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**8 AMPERES**  
**150 VOLTS**  
**36 WATTS**



**CASE 221D-02**  
**TO-220 TYPE**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V <sub>CEO</sub>	150	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	V <sub>CB</sub>	150	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V <sub>EB</sub>	5	Vdc
RMS Isolation Voltage (1) (for 1 sec, R.H. < 30%, T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C)	V <sub>ISOL</sub>	4500 3500 1500	V <sub>RMS</sub>
Collector Current — Continuous — Peak	I <sub>C</sub>	8 16	Adc
Base Current	I <sub>B</sub>	2	Adc
Total Power Dissipation* @ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P <sub>D</sub>	36 0.29	Watts W/°C
Total Power Dissipation @ T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P <sub>D</sub>	2 0.016	Watts W/°C
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	T <sub>J</sub> , T <sub>stg</sub>	-65 to +150	°C

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	R <sub>θJA</sub>	62.5	°C/W
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case*	R <sub>θJC</sub>	3.5	°C/W
Lead Temperature for Soldering Purpose	T <sub>L</sub>	260	°C

\* Measurement made with thermocouple contacting the bottom insulated mounting surface (in a location beneath the die), the device mounted on a heatsink with thermal grease and a mounting torque of ≥ 6 in. lbs.

(1) Proper strike and creepage distance must be provided.

# MJF15030 MJF15031

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit				
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mAdc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub>	150	—	Vdc				
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = 150 Vdc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	I <sub>CEO</sub>	—	10	μAdc				
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CB</sub> = 150 Vdc, I <sub>E</sub> = 0)	I <sub>CBO</sub>	—	10	μAdc				
Emitter Cutoff Current (V <sub>BE</sub> = 5 Vdc, I <sub>C</sub> = 0)	I <sub>EBO</sub>	—	10	μAdc				
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)</b>								
DC Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 0.1 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 2 Vdc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 2 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 2 Vdc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 3 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 2 Vdc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 4 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 2 Vdc)	h <sub>FE</sub>	40 40 40 20	— — — —	—				
DC Current Gain Linearity (V <sub>CE</sub> from 2 V to 20 V, I <sub>C</sub> from 0.1 A to 3 A) (NPN to PNP)	h <sub>FE</sub>	<table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2">Typ</th> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </table>		Typ		2	3	
Typ								
2	3							
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 1 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0.1 Adc)	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>	—	0.5	Vdc				
Base–Emitter On Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 1 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 2 Vdc)	V <sub>BE(on)</sub>	—	1	Vdc				
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
Current Gain–Bandwidth Product (2) (I <sub>C</sub> = 500 mAdc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 10 Vdc, f <sub>test</sub> = 10 MHz)	f <sub>T</sub>	30	—	MHz				

### NOTES:

1. Pulse Test: Pulse Width ≤ 300 μs, Duty Cycle ≤ 2%.
2. f<sub>T</sub> = |h<sub>fe</sub>| • f<sub>test</sub>.

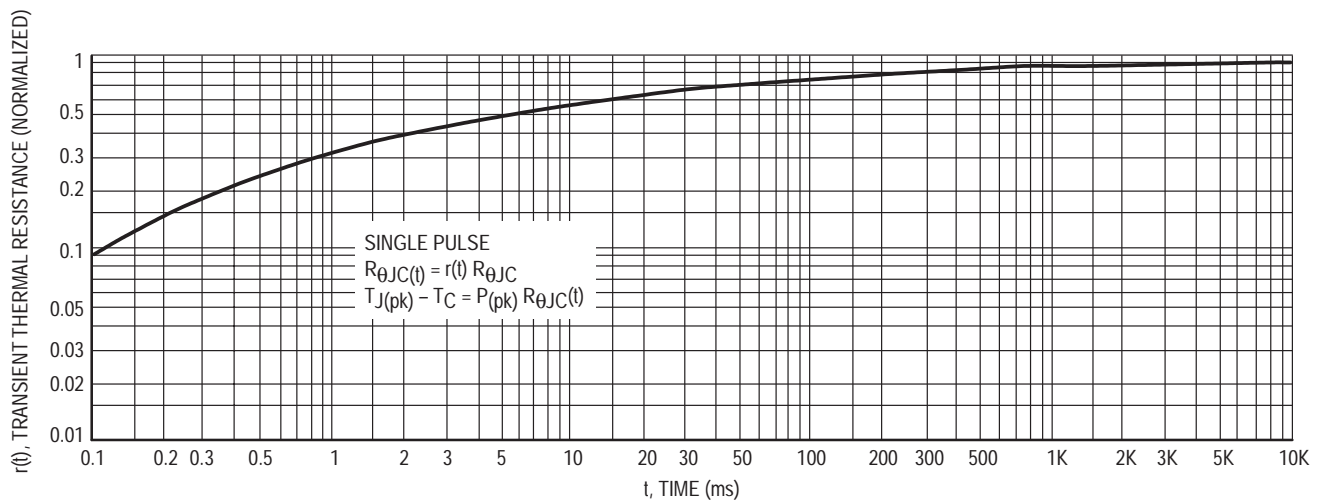


Figure 1. Thermal Response

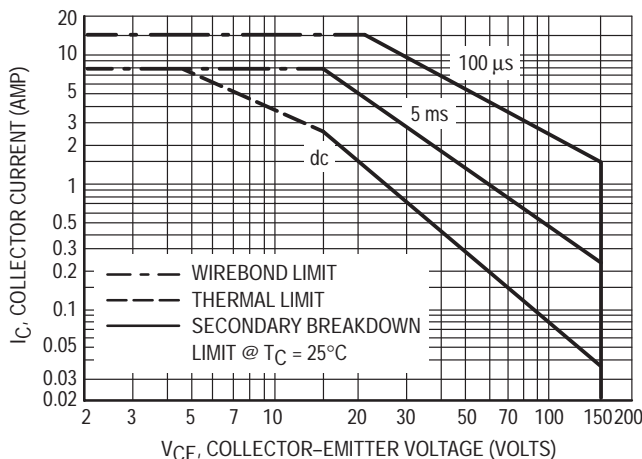


Figure 2. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate I<sub>C</sub> – V<sub>CE</sub> limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation, i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figures 2 and 3 is based on T<sub>J(pk)</sub> = 150°C; T<sub>C</sub> is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided T<sub>J(pk)</sub> < 150°C. T<sub>J(pk)</sub> may be calculated from the data in Figure 1. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

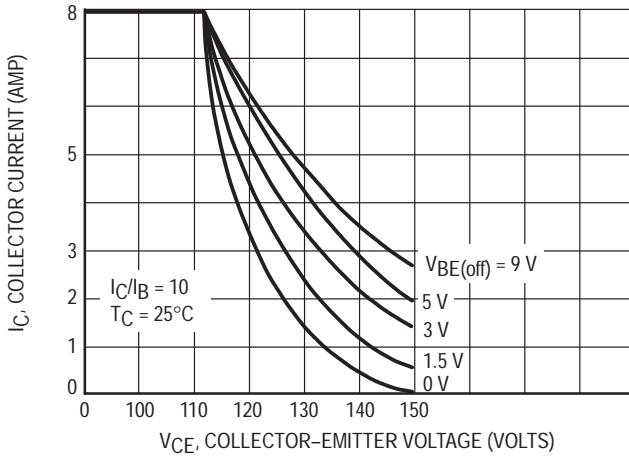


Figure 3. Reverse Bias Switching Safe Operating Area

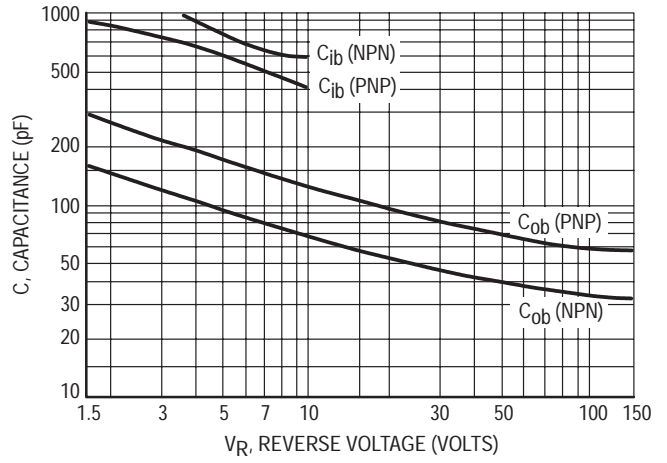


Figure 4. Capacitances

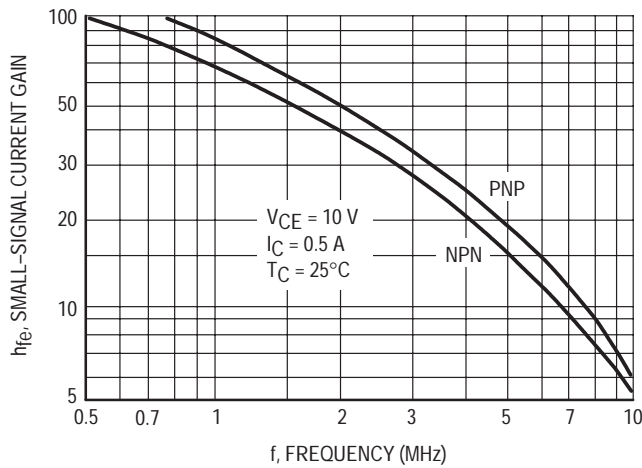


Figure 5. Small-Signal Current Gain

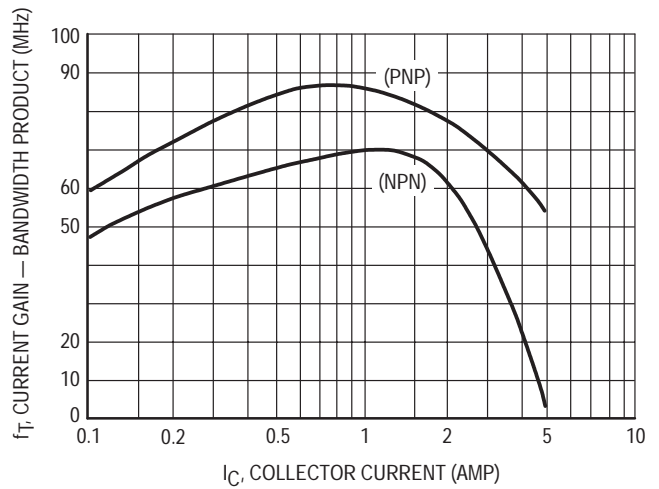


Figure 6. Current Gain — Bandwidth Product

DC CURRENT GAIN

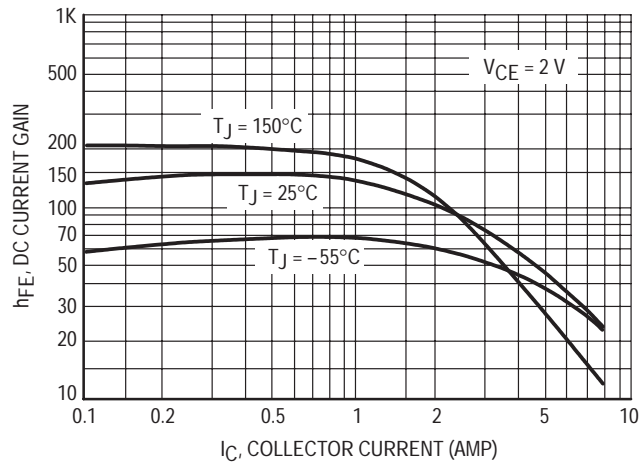


Figure 7a. MJF15030 NPN

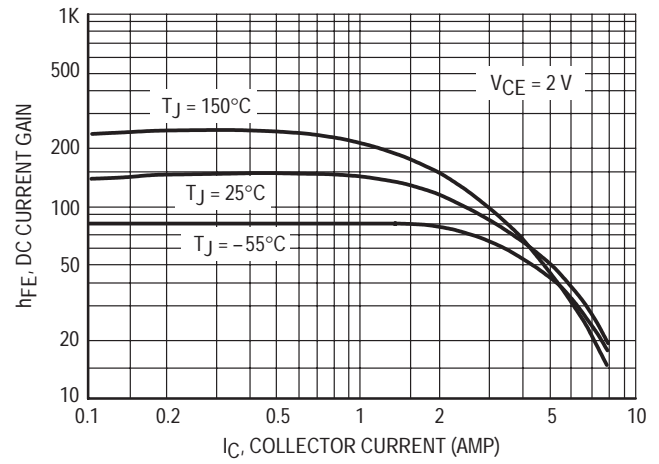


Figure 7b. MJF15031 PNP

“ON” VOLTAGE

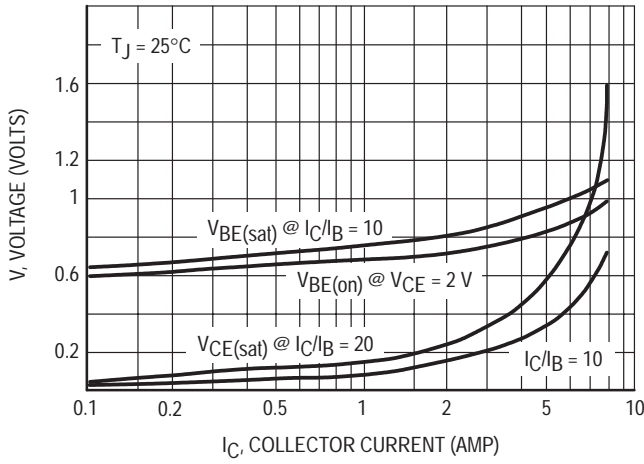


Figure 8a. MJF15030 NPN

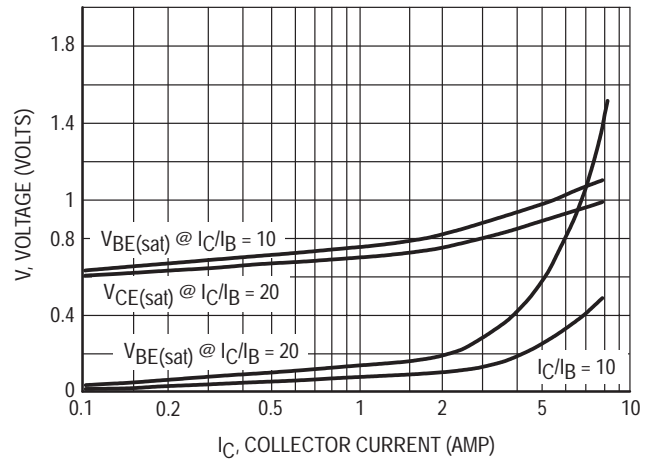


Figure 8b. MJF15031 PNP

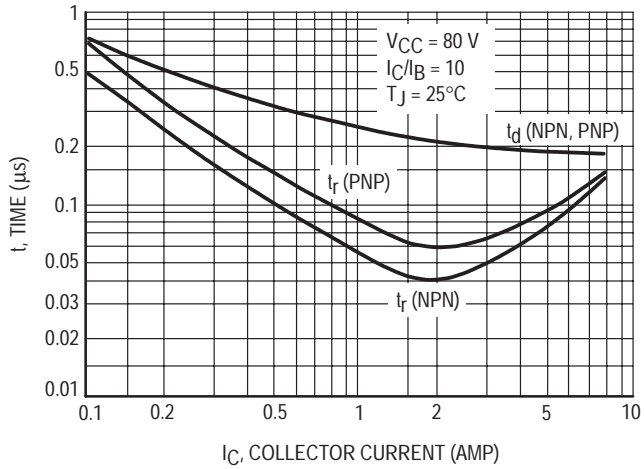


Figure 9. Turn-On Times

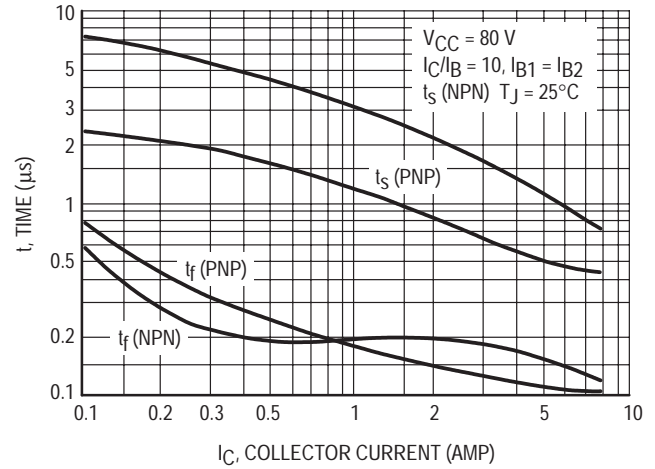
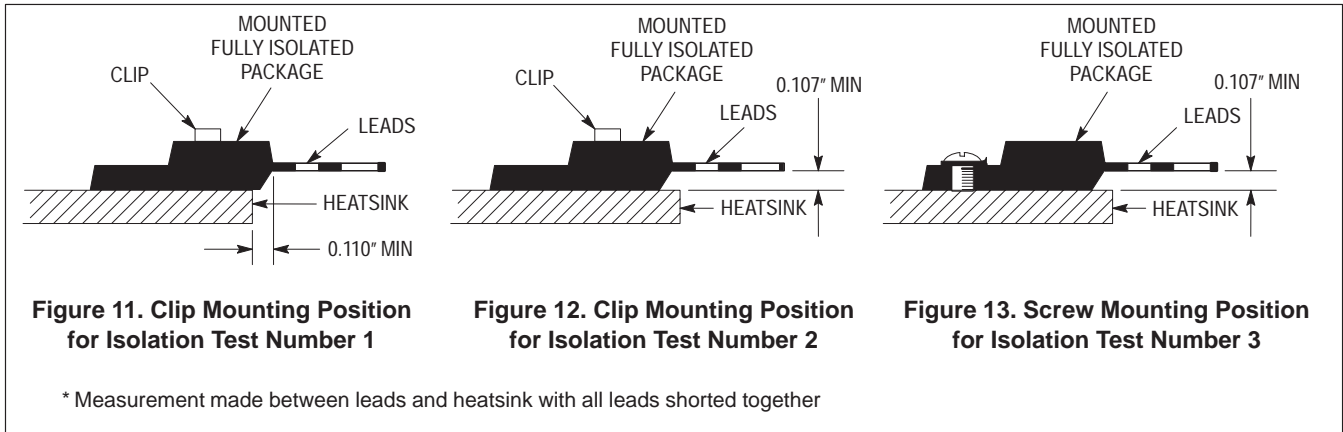


Figure 10. Turn-Off Times

TEST CONDITIONS FOR ISOLATION TESTS\*



MOUNTING INFORMATION

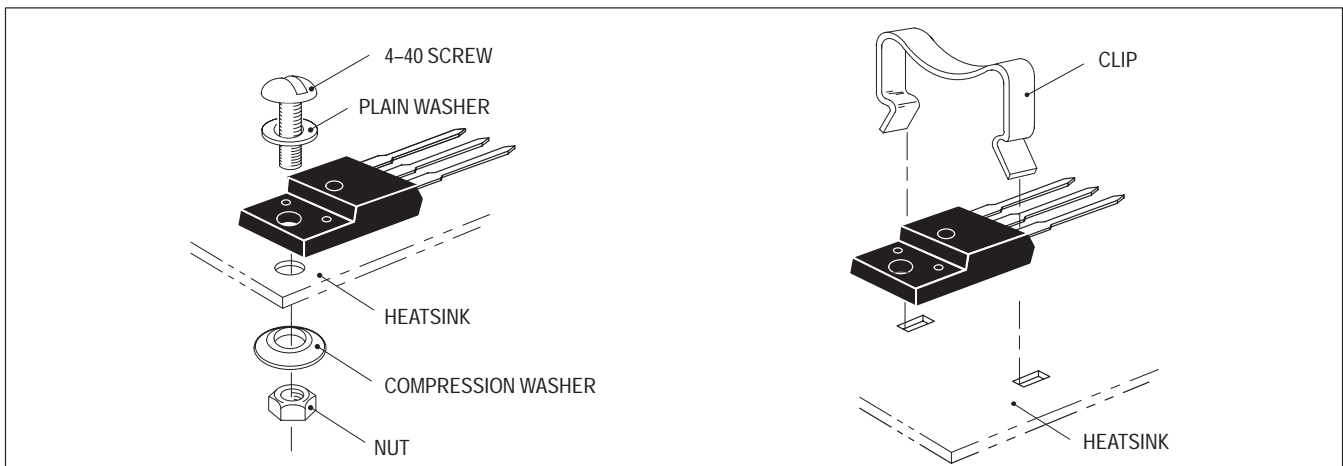


Figure 14. Typical Mounting Techniques\*

Laboratory tests on a limited number of samples indicate, when using the screw and compression washer mounting technique, a screw torque of 6 to 8 in · lbs is sufficient to provide maximum power dissipation capability. The compression washer helps to maintain a constant pressure on the package over time and during large temperature excursions.

Destructive laboratory tests show that using a hex head 4-40 screw, without washers, and applying a torque in excess of 20 in · lbs will cause the plastic to crack around the mounting hole, resulting in a loss of isolation capability.

Additional tests on slotted 4-40 screws indicate that the screw slot fails between 15 to 20 in · lbs without adversely affecting the package. However, in order to positively ensure the package integrity of the fully isolated device, Motorola does not recommend exceeding 10 in · lbs of mounting torque under any mounting conditions.

\*\* For more information about mounting power semiconductors see Application Note AN1040.



Designer's™ Data Sheet

**SCANSWITCH™**

**NPN Bipolar Power Deflection Transistor  
For High and Very High Resolution Monitors**

The MJE16204 is a state-of-the-art SWITCHMODE™ bipolar power transistor. It is specifically designed for use in horizontal deflection circuits for 20 mm diameter neck, high and very resolution, full page, monochrome monitors.

- **550 Volt Collector–Base Breakdown Capability**
- Typical Dynamic Desaturation Specified (New Turn–Off Characteristic)
- Application Specific State–of–the–Art Die Design
- Isolated or Non–Isolated TO–220 Type Packages
- Fast Switching:
  - 65 ns Inductive Fall Time (Typ)
  - 680 ns Inductive Storage Time (Typ)
- Low Saturation Voltage:
  - 0.4 Volts at 3.0 Amps Collector Current and 400 mA Base Drive
- Low Collector–Emitter Leakage Current — 100  $\mu$ A Max at 550 Volts —  $V_{CES}$
- High Emitter–Base Breakdown Capability For High Voltage Off Drive Circuits — 9.0 Volts (Min)
- Case 221D is UL Recognized at 3500  $V_{RMS}$ : File #E69369

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	MJE16204	Unit
Collector–Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$V_{CES}$	550	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	250	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	8.0	Vdc
RMS Isolation Voltage(2) (for 1 sec, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , Rel. Humidity < 30%)	$V_{ISOL}$	— — —	V
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	6.0	Adc
— Pulsed (1)	$I_{CM}$	8.0	
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	2.0	Adc
— Pulsed (1)	$I_{BM}$	4.0	
Repetitive Emitter–Base Avalanche Energy	$W_{(BER)}$	0.2	mJ
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ Derated above $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	80 32 0.64	Watts  W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–55 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance — Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.56	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes 1/8" from the case for 5 seconds	$T_L$	260	$^\circ\text{C}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5.0 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq$  10%.

(2) Proper strike and creepage distance must be provided.

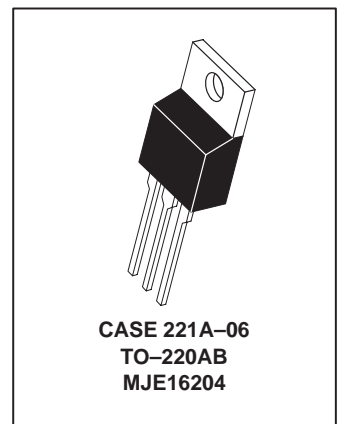
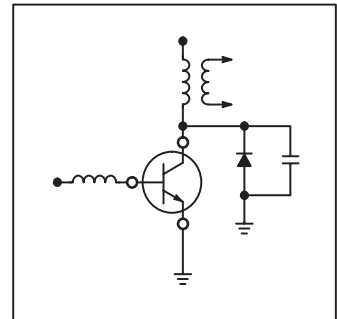
\* Measurement made with thermocouple contacting the bottom insulated mounting surface of the package (in a location beneath the die), the device mounted on a heatsink thermal grease applied, and a mounting torque of 6 to 8 in•lbs.

**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

**Preferred** devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

**MJE16204**

**POWER TRANSISTORS  
6.0 AMPERES  
550 VOLTS —  $V_{CES}$   
45 AND 80 WATTS**



(REPLACES MJF16204)

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS (1)</b>					
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 550\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE} = 0\text{ V}$ )	$I_{CES}$	—	—	100	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter–Base Leakage ( $V_{EB} = 8.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	—	10	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter–Base Breakdown Voltage ( $I_E = 1.0\text{ mA}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$V_{(BR)EBO}$	8.0	11	—	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (Table 1) ( $I_C = 10\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	250	325	—	Vdc

**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 133\text{ mA}$ ) ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 400\text{ mA}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	0.25 0.4	0.6 1.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 400\text{ mA}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	0.9	1.5	Vdc
DC Current Gain ( $I_{CE} = 6.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	8.0	14	20	—

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Dynamic Desaturation Interval ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ A}$ , $I_{B1} = 400\text{ mA}$ )	$t_{ds}$	—	50	—	ns
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f_{test} = 100\text{ kHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	90	150	pF
Gain Bandwidth Product ( $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 1.0\text{ A}$ , $f_{test} = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	10	—	—	MHz
Emitter–Base Turn–Off Energy ( $EB_{(avalanche)} = 500\text{ ns}$ , $R_{BE} = 22\ \Omega$ )	$EB_{(off)}$	—	6.6	—	$\mu\text{J}$
Collector–Heatsink Capacitance (Mounted on a 1" x 2" x 1/16" Copper Heatsink, $V_{CE} = 0$ , $f_{test} = 100\text{ kHz}$ )	$C_{C-hs}$	—	3.0	—	pF

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

Inductive Load (Table 2) ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 400\text{ mA}$ )					ns
Storage	$t_{sv}$	—	680	1500	
Fall Time	$t_{fi}$	—	65	150	

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .

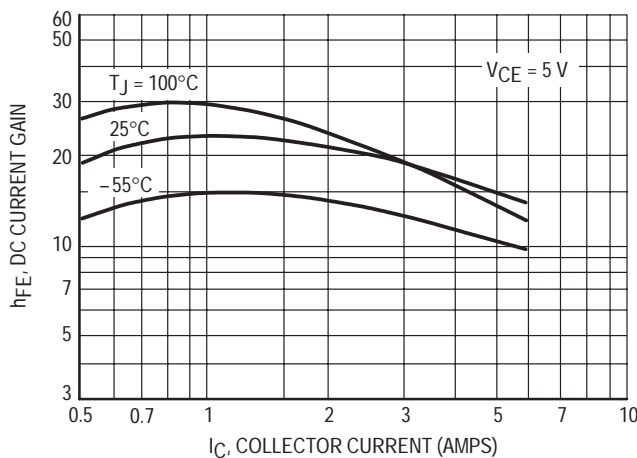


Figure 1. Typical DC Current Gain

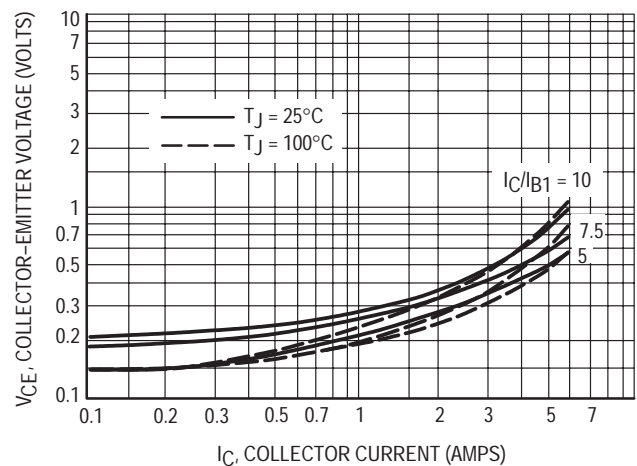
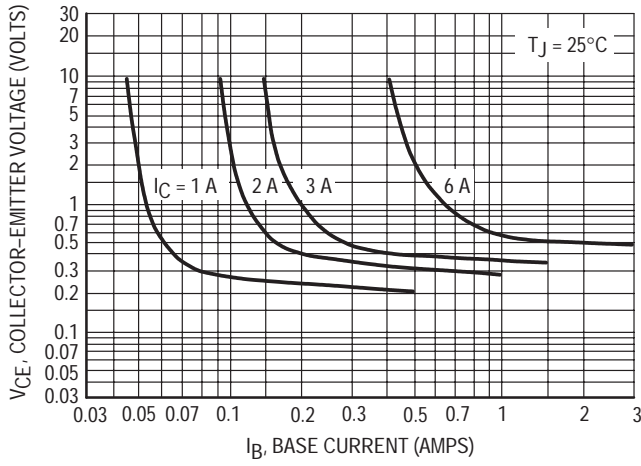
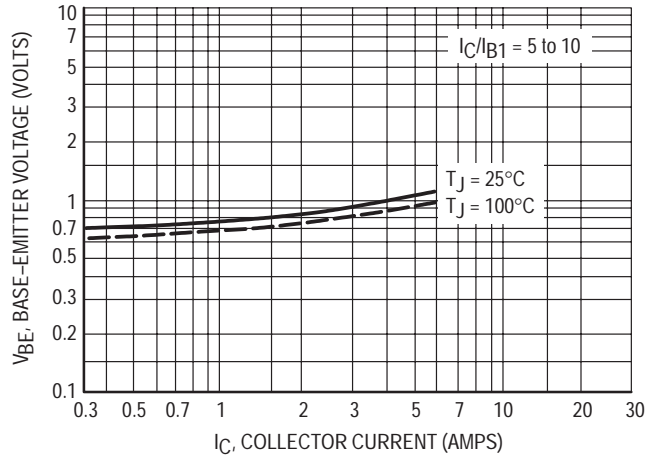


Figure 2. Typical Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage

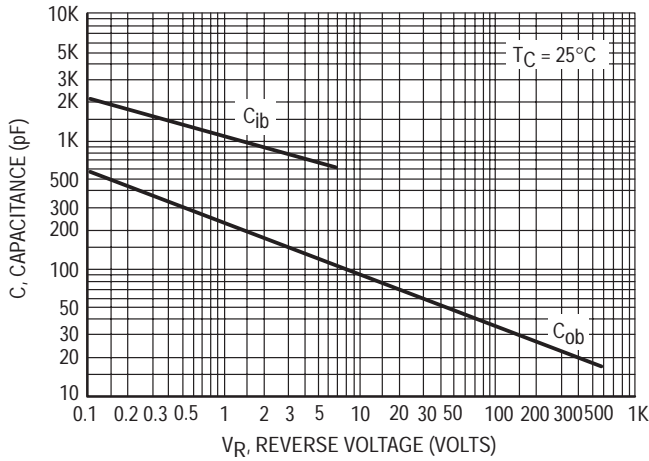
**MJE16204**



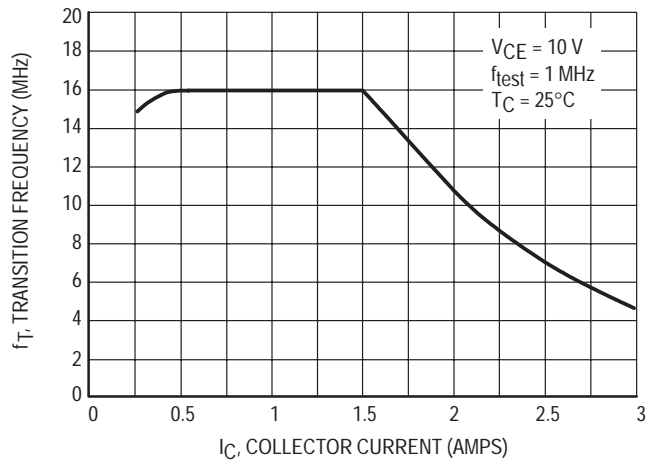
**Figure 3. Typical Collector-Emitter Saturation Region**



**Figure 4. Typical Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage**

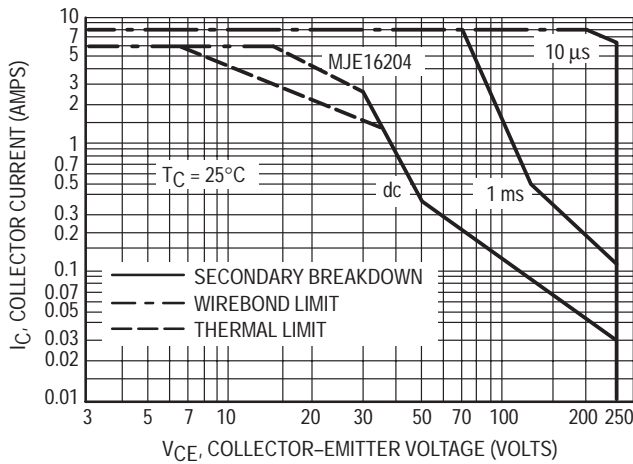


**Figure 5. Typical Capacitance**

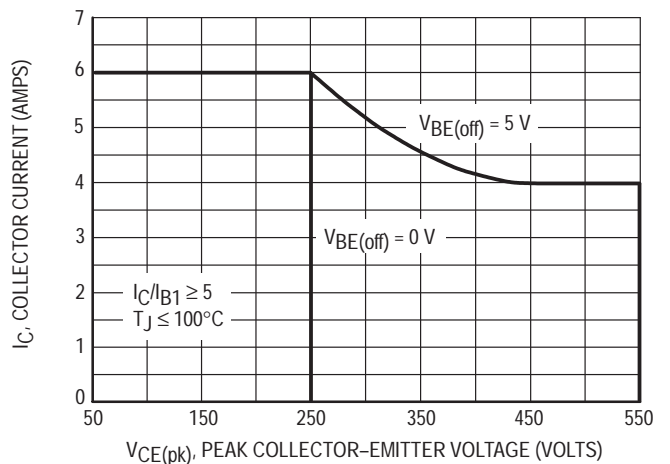


**Figure 6. Typical Transition Frequency**

**SAFE OPERATING AREA**



**Figure 7. Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating Area**



**Figure 8. Maximum Reverse Biased Safe Operating Area**

SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION

FORWARD BIAS

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 7 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C \geq 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 7 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 9.

At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

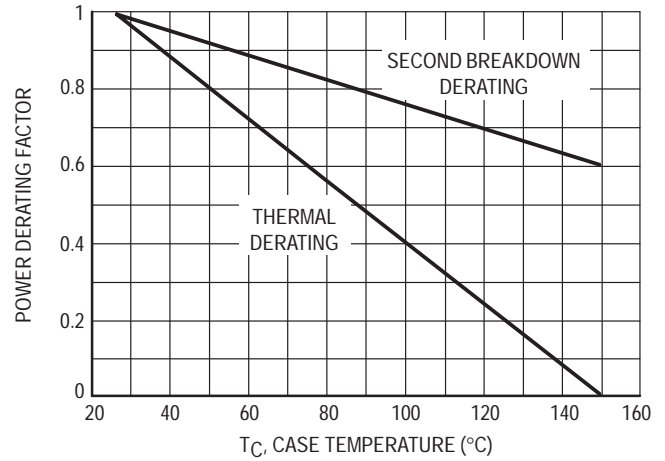


Figure 9. Power Derating

REVERSE BIAS

For inductive loads, high voltage and high current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off, in most cases, with the base-to-emitter junction reverse biased. Under these conditions the collector voltage must be held to a safe level at or below a specific value of collector current. This can be accomplished by several means such as active clamping, RC snubbing, load line shaping, etc.

The safe level for these devices is specified as Reverse Biased Safe Operating Area and represents the voltage-current condition allowable during reverse biased turnoff. This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode. Figure 8 gives the RBSOA characteristics.

Table 1. RBSOA/ $V_{(BR)CEO(sus)}$  Test Circuit

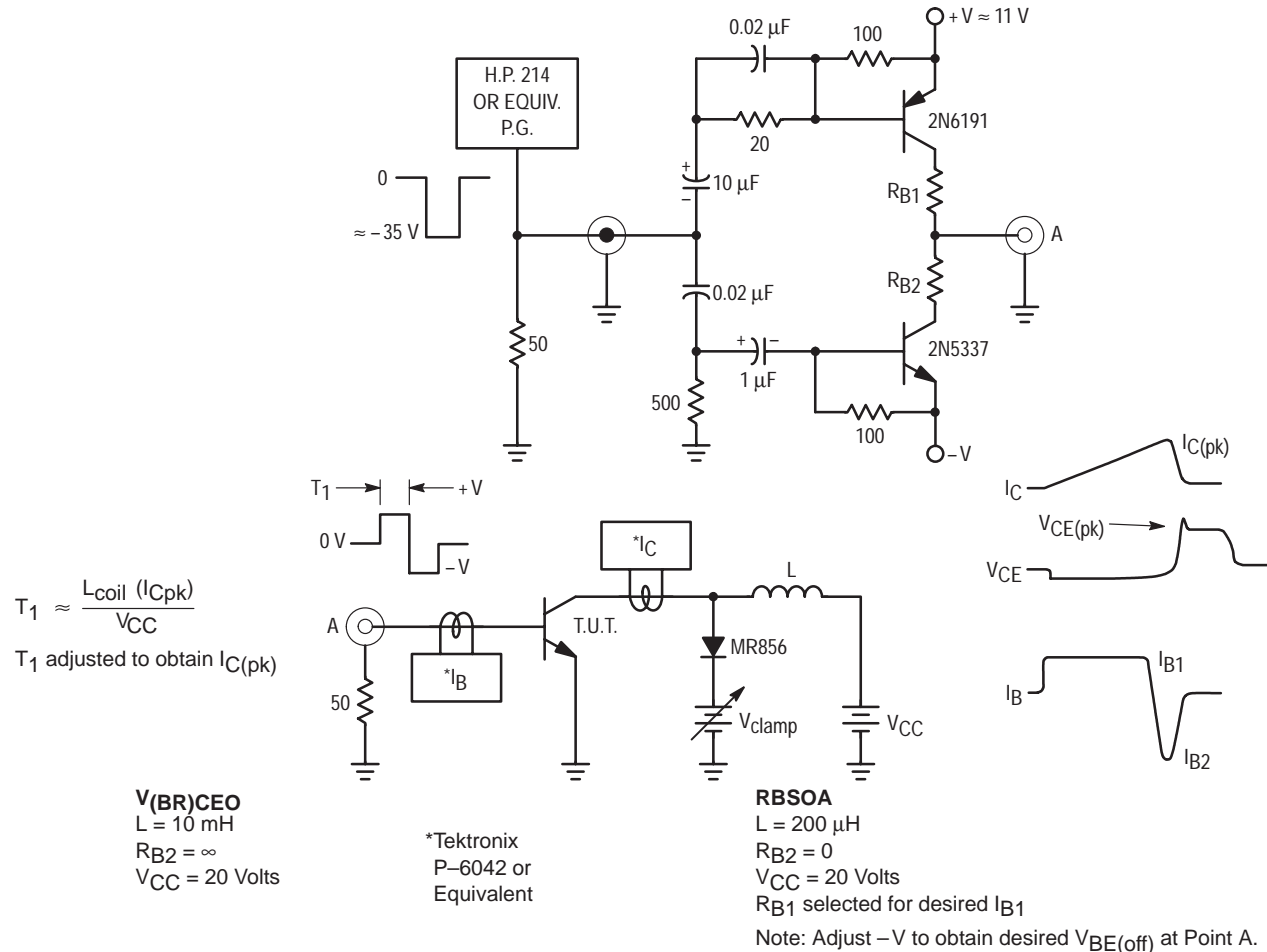


Table 2. High Resolution Deflection Application Simulator

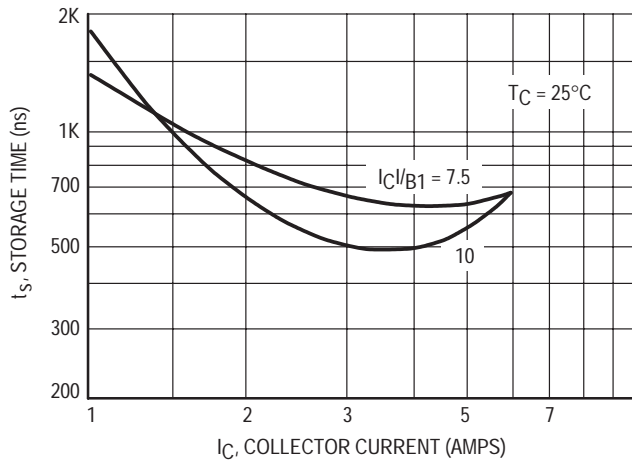
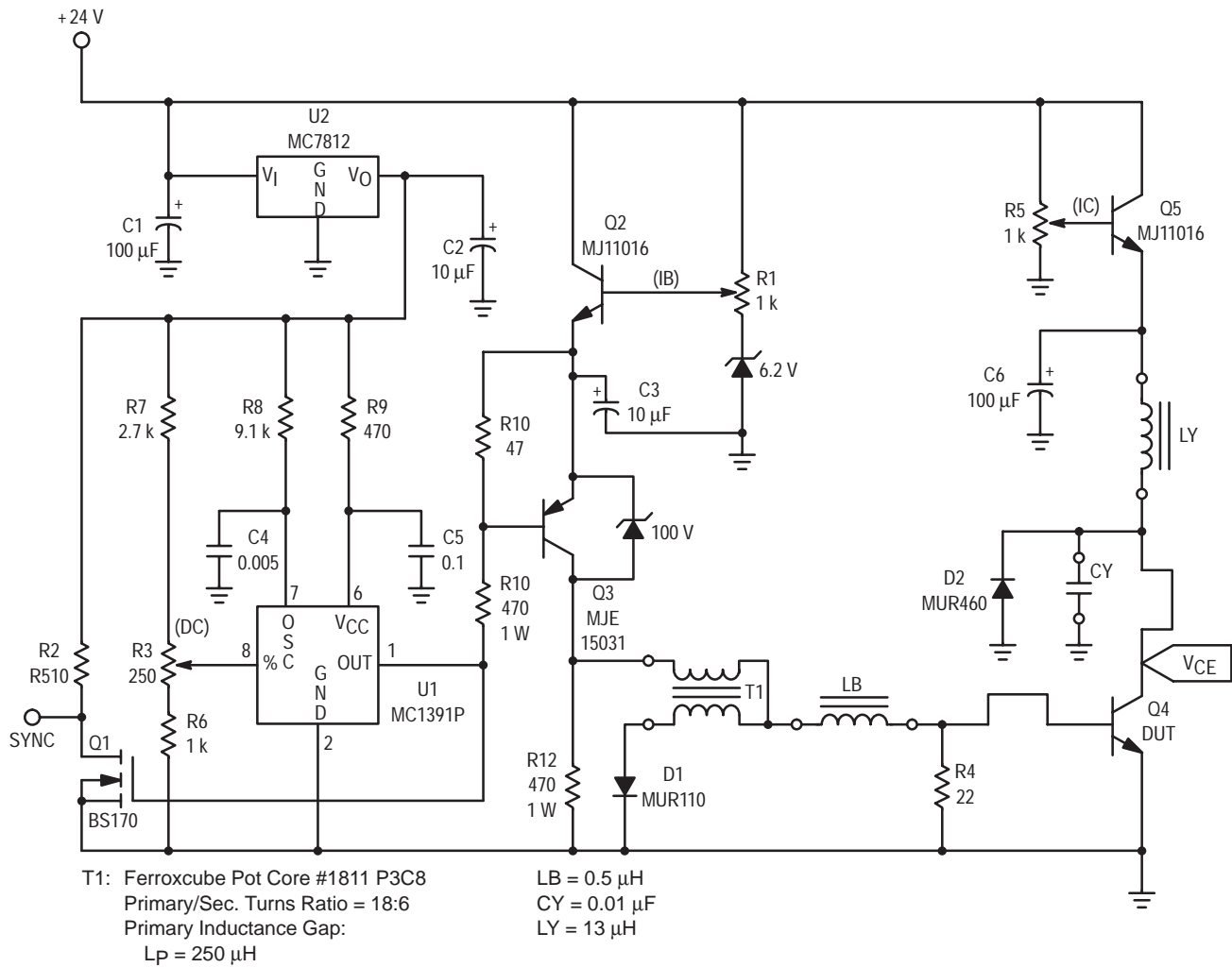


Figure 10. Typical Collector Current Storage Time in Deflection Circuit Simulator

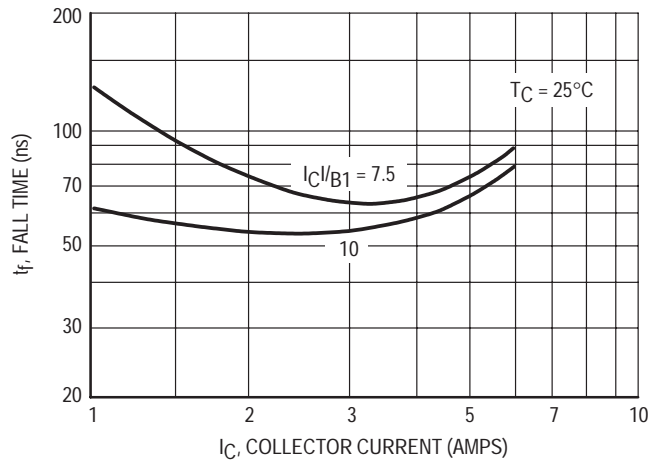


Figure 11. Typical Collector Current Fall Time in Deflection Circuit Simulator

## DYNAMIC DESATURATION

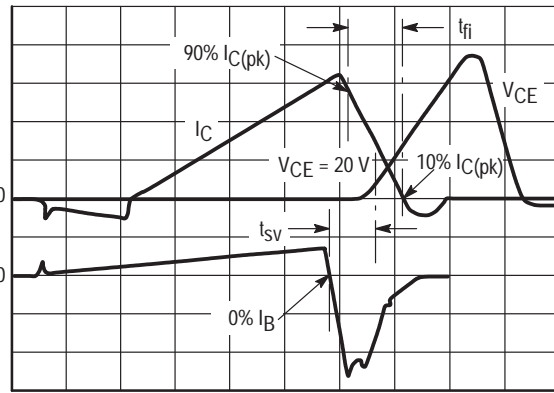


Figure 12. Deflection Simulator Switching Waveforms From Circuit in Table 2

The SCANSWITCH series of bipolar power transistors are specifically designed to meet the unique requirements of horizontal deflection circuits in computer monitor applications. Historically, deflection transistor design was focused on minimizing collector current fall time. While fall time is a valid figure of merit, a more important indicator of circuit performance as scan rates are increased is a new characteristic, "dynamic desaturation." In order to assure a linear collector current ramp, the output transistor must remain in hard saturation during storage time and exhibit a rapid turn-off transition. A sluggish transition results in serious consequences. As the saturation voltage of the output transistor increases,

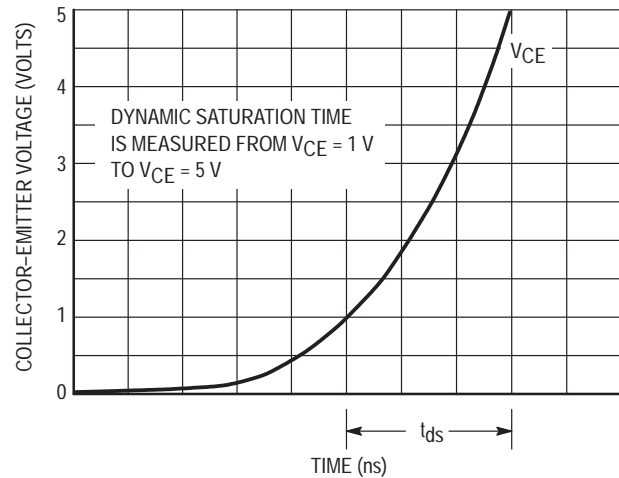
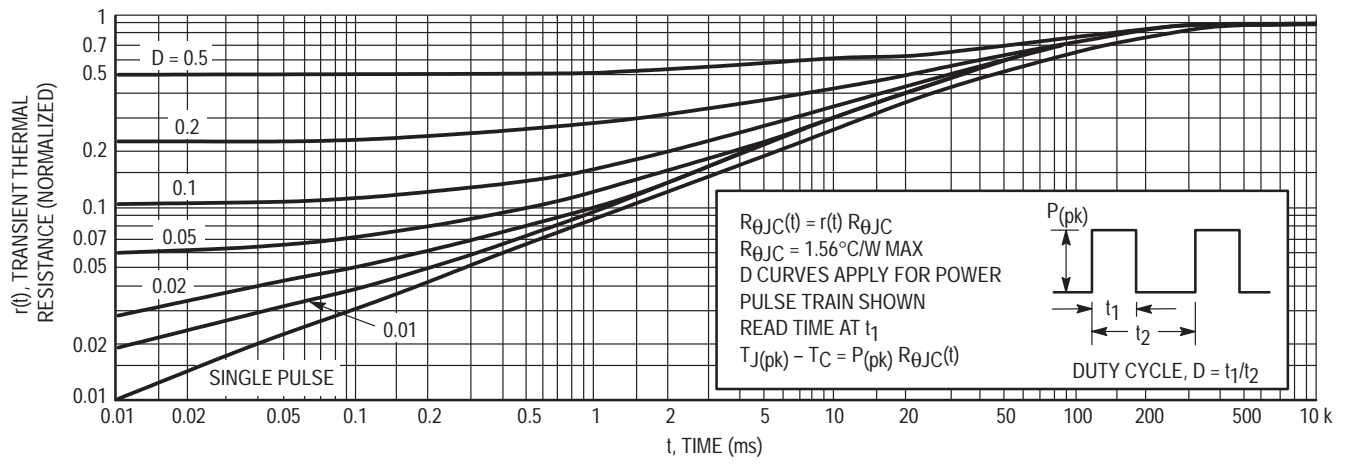


Figure 13. Definition of Dynamic Saturation Measurement

the voltage across the yoke drops. Roll off in the collector current ramp results in improper beam deflection and distortion of the image at the right edge of the screen. Design changes have been made in the structure of the SCANSWITCH series of devices which minimize the dynamic desaturation interval. Dynamic desaturation has been defined in terms of the time required for the  $V_{CE}$  to rise from 1.0 to 5.0 volts (Figures 12 and 13) and typical performance at optimized drive conditions has been specified. Optimization of device structure results in a linear collector current ramp, excellent turn-off switching performance, and significantly lower overall power dissipation.

**MJE16204**



**Figure 14. Typical Thermal Response for MJE16204**

## Darlington Complementary Silicon Power Transistors

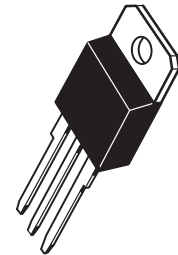
... designed for general-purpose amplifier and low-speed switching motor control applications.

- Similar to the Popular NPN 2N6282, 2N6283, 2N6284 and the PNP 2N6285, 2N6286, 2N6287
- Rugged RBSOA Characteristics
- Monolithic Construction with Built-in Collector-Emitter Diode

**NPN**  
**MJH6282**  
**MJH6283\***  
**MJH6284\***  
**PNP**  
**MJH6285**  
**MJH6286\***  
**MJH6287\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**DARLINGTON**  
**20 AMPERE**  
**COMPLEMENTARY SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**60, 80, 100 VOLTS**  
**160 WATTS**



CASE 340D-01

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	MJH6282 MJH6285	MJH6283 MJH6286	MJH6284 MJH6287	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	60	80	100	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	60	80	100	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0			Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	$I_C$	20 40			Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	0.5			Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	160 1.28			Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150			$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.78	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

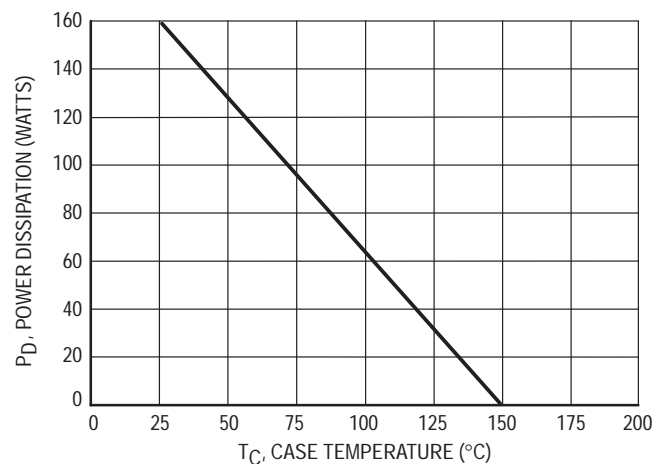


Figure 1. Power Derating

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.



**MJH6282 MJH6283 MJH6284 MJH6285 MJH6286 MJH6287**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 0.1 \text{ A dc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CE(sus)}$	60 80 100	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 30 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 40 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 50 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	— — —	1.0 1.0 1.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CB}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CB}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEX}$	— —	0.5 5.0	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	2.0	mAdc

**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 10 \text{ A dc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0 \text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 20 \text{ A dc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	750 100	18,000 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 10 \text{ A dc}$ , $I_B = 40 \text{ mA dc}$ ) ( $I_C = 20 \text{ A dc}$ , $I_B = 200 \text{ mA dc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	2.0 3.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 10 \text{ A dc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	2.8	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 20 \text{ A dc}$ , $I_B = 200 \text{ mA dc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	4.0	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current–Gain Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 10 \text{ A dc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0 \text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	4.0	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 0.1 \text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	— —	400 600	pF
Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 10 \text{ A dc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0 \text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0 \text{ kHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	300	—	—

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

Resistive Load	Symbol	Typical		Unit
		NPN	PNP	
Delay Time	$t_d$	0.1	0.1	$\mu\text{s}$
Rise Time	$t_r$	0.3	0.3	
Storage Time	$t_s$	1.0	1.0	
Fall Time	$t_f$	3.5	2.0	

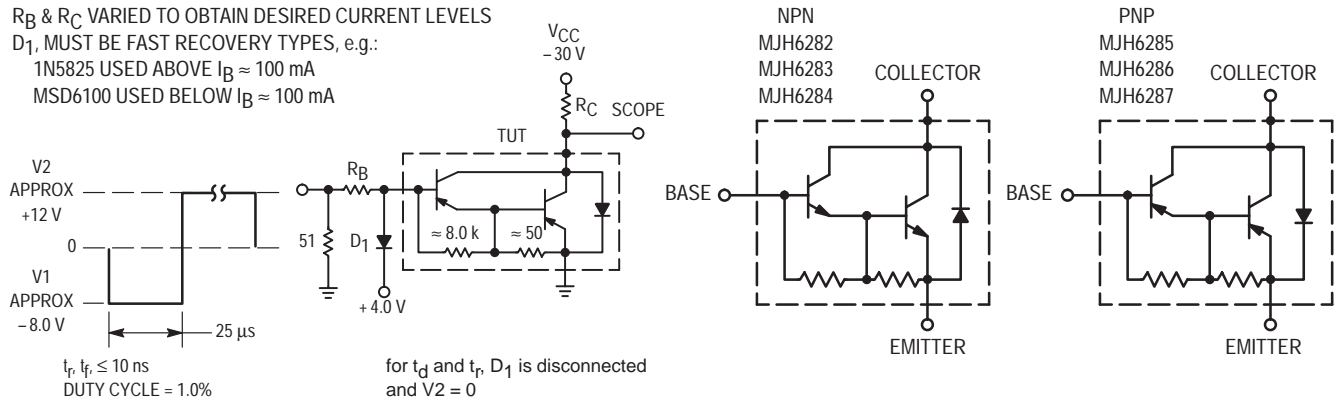
(1) Pulse test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle = 2.0%.

$R_B$  &  $R_C$  VARIED TO OBTAIN DESIRED CURRENT LEVELS

$D_1$ , MUST BE FAST RECOVERY TYPES, e.g.:

1N5825 USED ABOVE  $I_B \approx 100 \text{ mA}$

MSD6100 USED BELOW  $I_B \approx 100 \text{ mA}$



For NPN test circuit reverse diode and voltage polarities.

**Figure 2. Switching Times Test Circuit**

**Figure 3. Darlington Schematic**

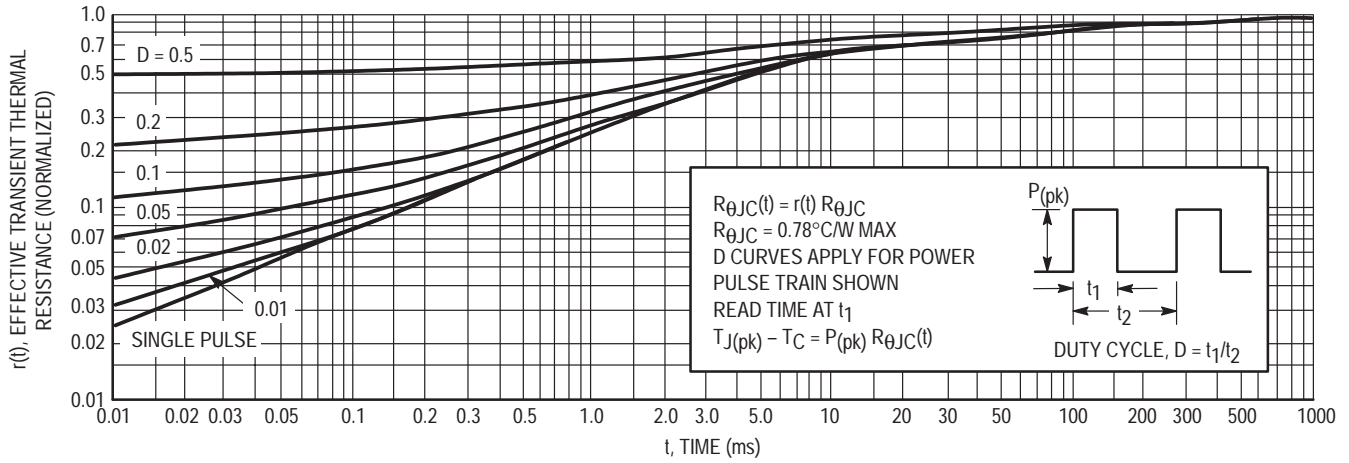


Figure 4. Thermal Response

FBSOA, FORWARD BIAS SAFE OPERATING AREA

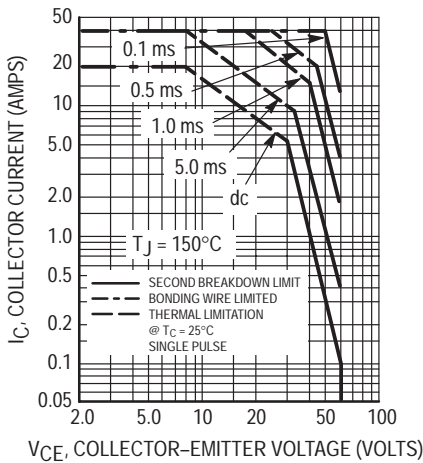


Figure 5. MJH6282, MJH6285

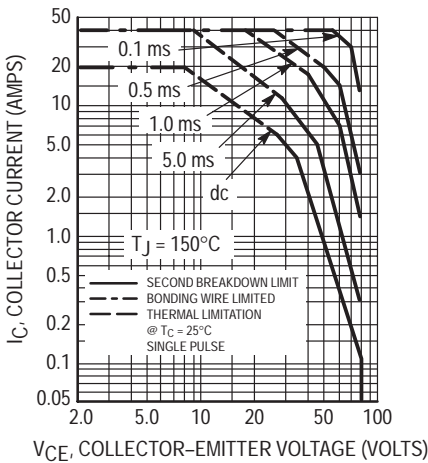


Figure 6. MJH6283, MJH6286

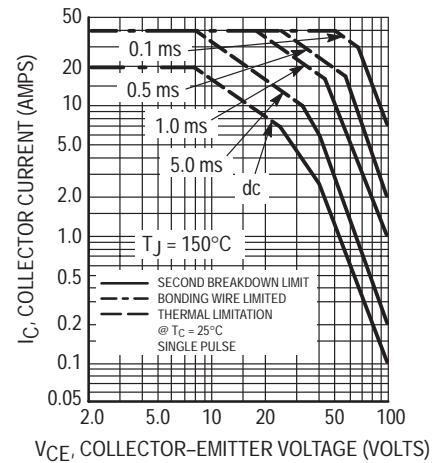


Figure 7. MJH6284, MJH6287

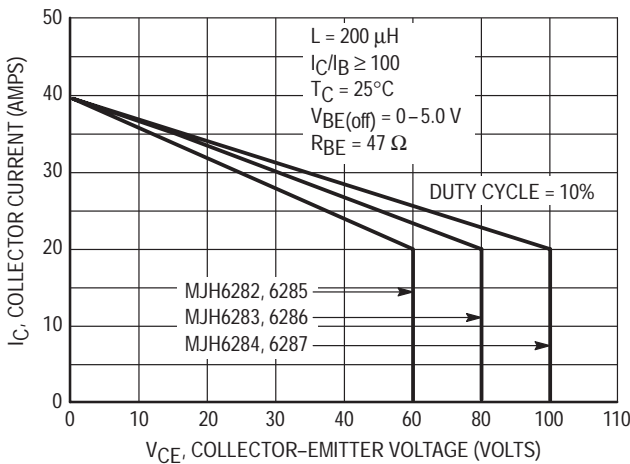


Figure 8. Maximum RBSOA, Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area

FORWARD BIAS

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 5, 6 and 7 is based on  $T_J(pk) = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_J(pk) \leq 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  $T_J(pk)$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 4. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

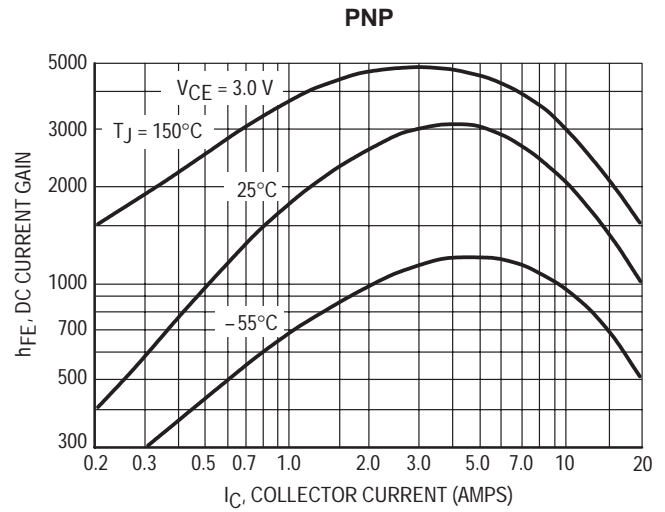
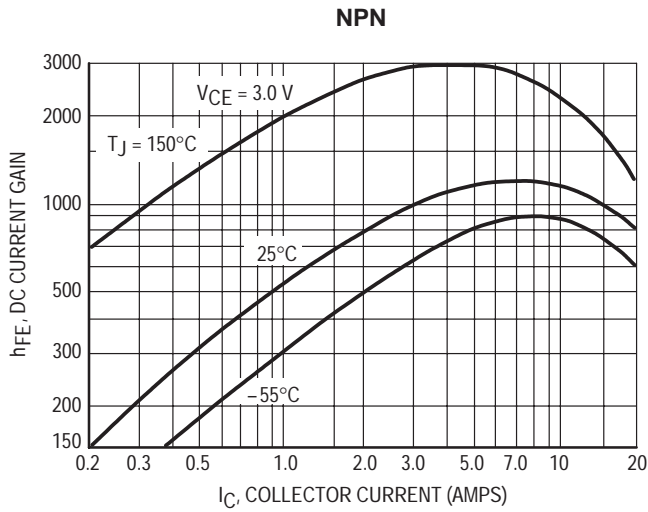


Figure 9. DC Current Gain

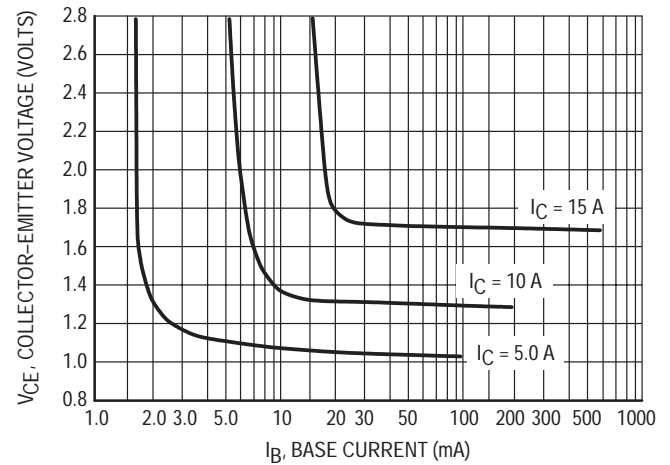
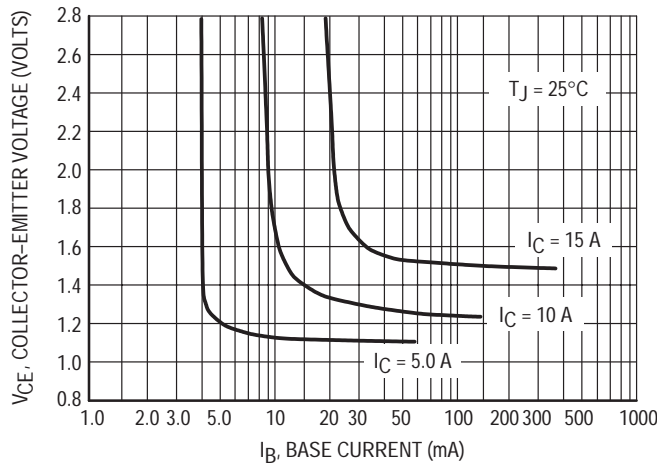


Figure 10. Collector Saturation Region

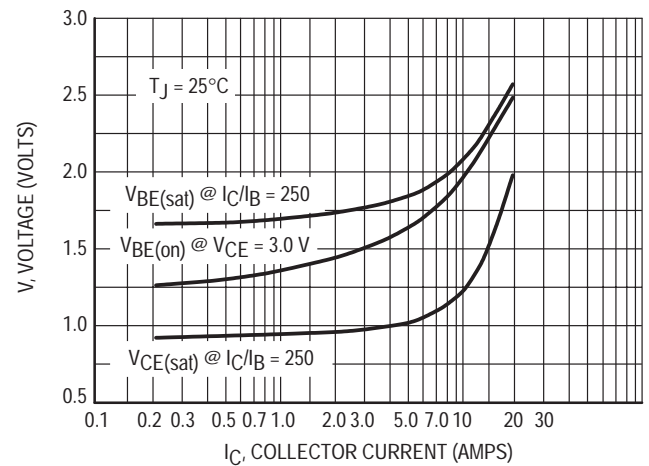
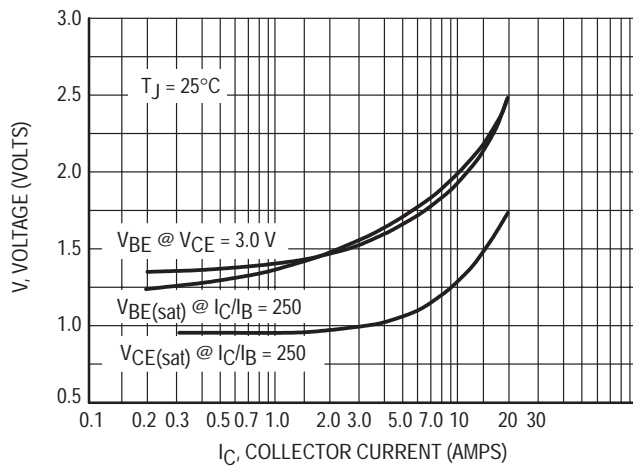


Figure 11. "On" Voltages

## Complementary Darlington Silicon Power Transistors

... designed for use as general purpose amplifiers, low frequency switching and motor control applications.

- High DC Current Gain @ 10 Adc —  $h_{FE} = 400$  Min (All Types)
- Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage
  - $V_{CEO(sus)} = 150$  Vdc (Min) — MJH11018, 17
  - $= 200$  Vdc (Min) — MJH11020, 19
  - $= 250$  Vdc (Min) — MJH11022, 21
- Low Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage
  - $V_{CE(sat)} = 1.2$  V (Typ) @  $I_C = 5.0$  A
  - $= 1.8$  V (Typ) @  $I_C = 10$  A
- Monolithic Construction

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	MJH			Unit
		11018 11017	11020 11019	11022 11021	
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	150	200	250	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	150	200	250	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0			Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous — Peak (1)	$I_C$	15 30			Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	0.5			Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate Above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	150 1.2			Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–65 to +150			$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.83	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5.0 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq 10\%$ .

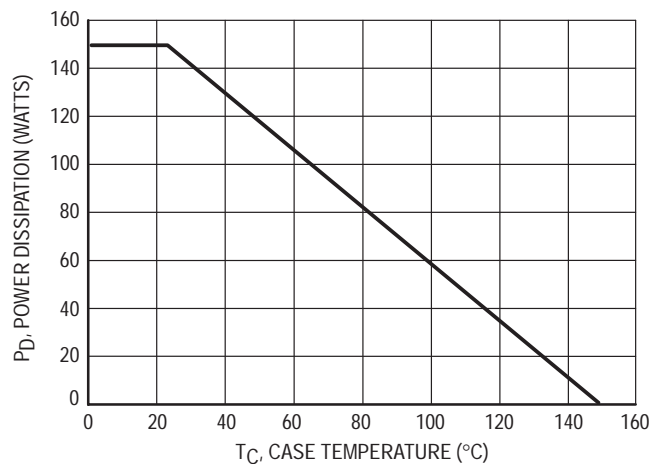


Figure 1. Power Derating

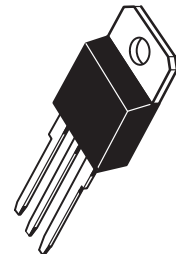
Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

**MJH10012**  
(See MJ10012)

**PNP**  
**MJH11017\***  
**MJH11019\***  
**MJH11021\***  
**NPN**  
**MJH11018\***  
**MJH11020\***  
**MJH11022\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**15 AMPERE**  
**DARLINGTON**  
**COMPLEMENTARY SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**150, 200, 250 VOLTS**  
**150 WATTS**



CASE 340D-01

**MJH11017 MJH11019 MJH11021 MJH11018 MJH11020 MJH11022**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 0.1 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	150 200 250	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 75 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 100 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 125 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	— — —	1.0 1.0 1.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CB}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CB}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}$ , $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEV}$	— —	0.5 5.0	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	2.0	mAdc

**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 10 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 15 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	400 100	15,000 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 10 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 100 \text{ mA}$ ) ( $I_C = 15 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 150 \text{ mA}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	2.5 4.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 10 \text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	2.8	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 15 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 150 \text{ mA}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	3.8	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

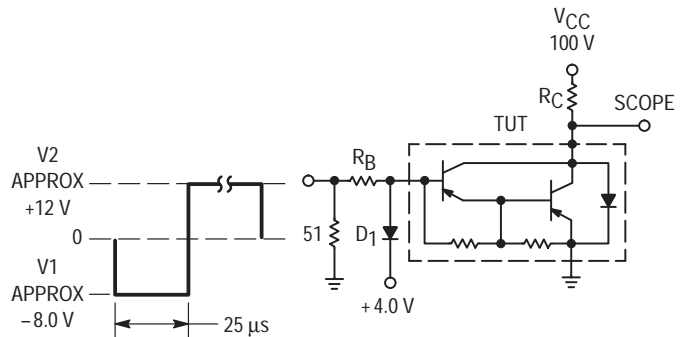
Current–Gain Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 10 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0 \text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	3.0	—	—
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 0.1 \text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	— —	400 600	pF
Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 10 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0 \text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0 \text{ kHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	75	—	—

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Typical		Unit
		NPN	PNP	
Delay Time	$t_d$	150	75	ns
Rise Time	$t_r$	1.2	0.5	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time	$t_s$	4.4	2.7	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time	$t_f$	2.5	2.5	$\mu\text{s}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .

$R_B$  &  $R_C$  varied to obtain desired current levels  
 $D_1$ , must be fast recovery types, e.g.:  
 1N5825 used above  $I_B \approx 100 \text{ mA}$   
 MSD6100 used below  $I_B \approx 100 \text{ mA}$



$t_r, t_f \leq 10 \text{ ns}$   
 Duty Cycle = 1.0%

For  $t_d$  and  $t_r$ ,  $D_1$  is disconnected and  $V_2 = 0$

For NPN test circuit, reverse diode and voltage polarities.

**Figure 2. Switching Times Test Circuit**

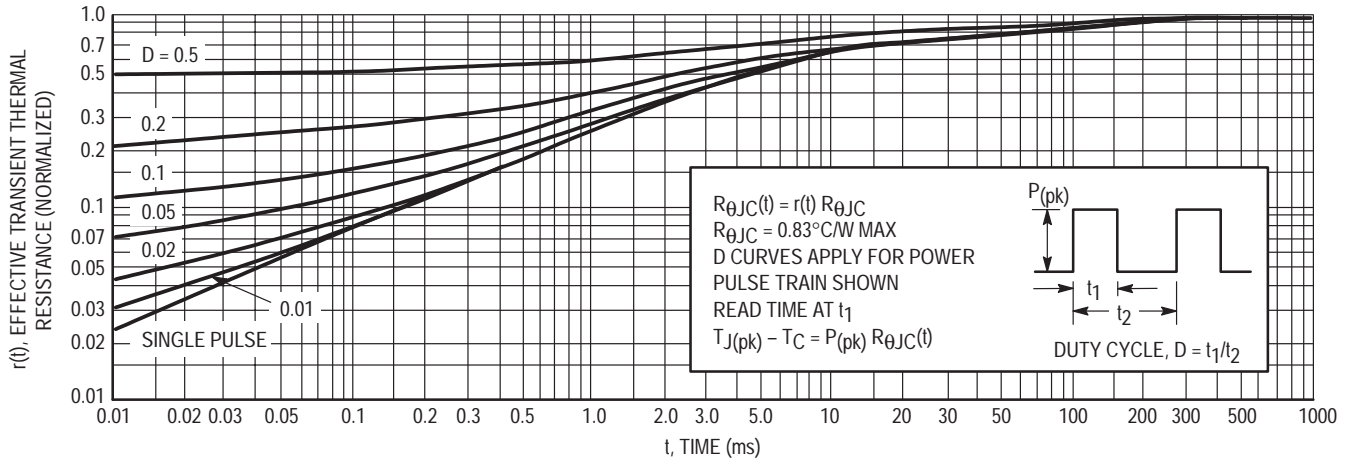


Figure 3. Thermal Response

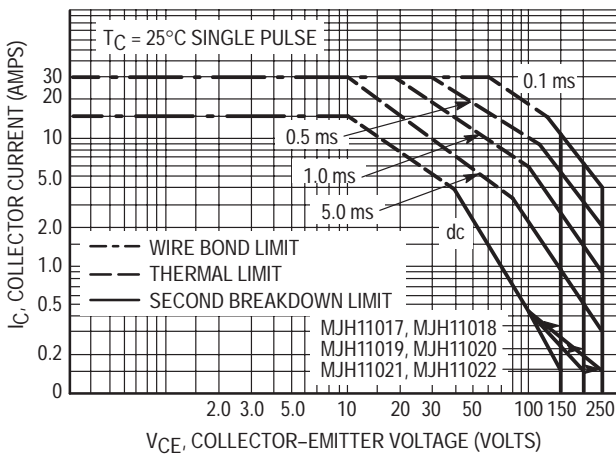


Figure 4. Maximum Rated Forward Bias Safe Operating Area (FBSOA)

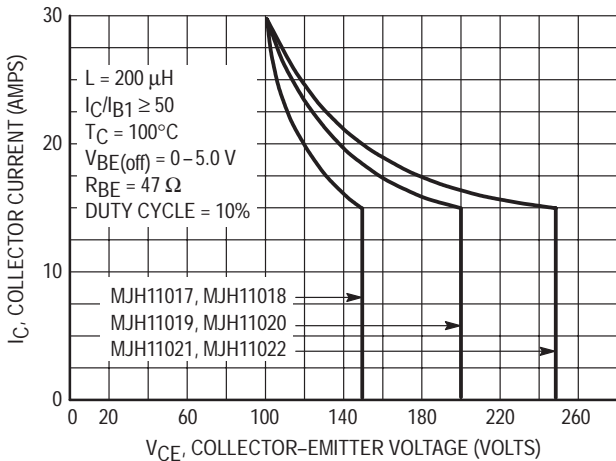


Figure 5. Maximum Rated Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area (RBSOA)

**FORWARD BIAS**

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 4 is based on  $T_J(pk) = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_J(pk) \leq 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  $T_J(pk)$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 3. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

**REVERSE BIAS**

For inductive loads, high voltage and high current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off, in most cases, with the base to emitter junction reverse biased. Under these conditions the collector voltage must be held to a safe level at or below a specific value of collector current. This can be accomplished by several means such as active clamping, RC snubbing, load line shaping, etc. The safe level for these devices is specified as Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area and represents the voltage-current conditions during reverse biased turn-off. This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode. Figure 5 gives RBSOA characteristics.

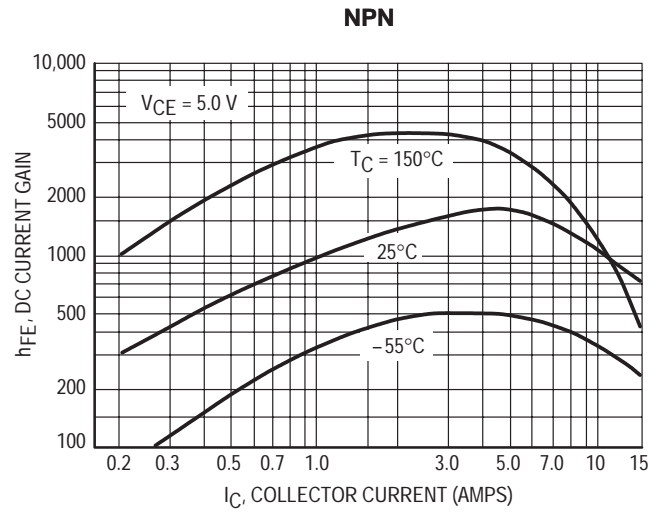
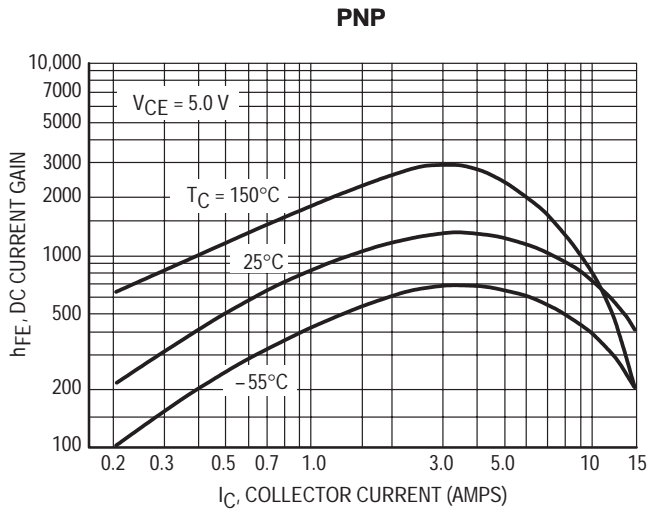


Figure 6. DC Current Gain

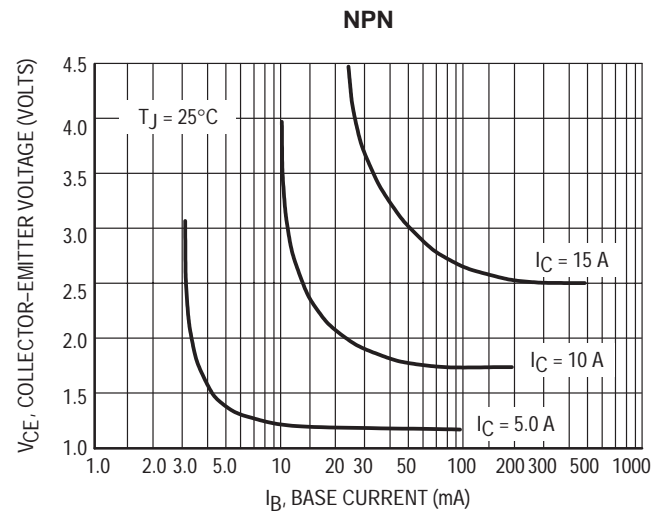
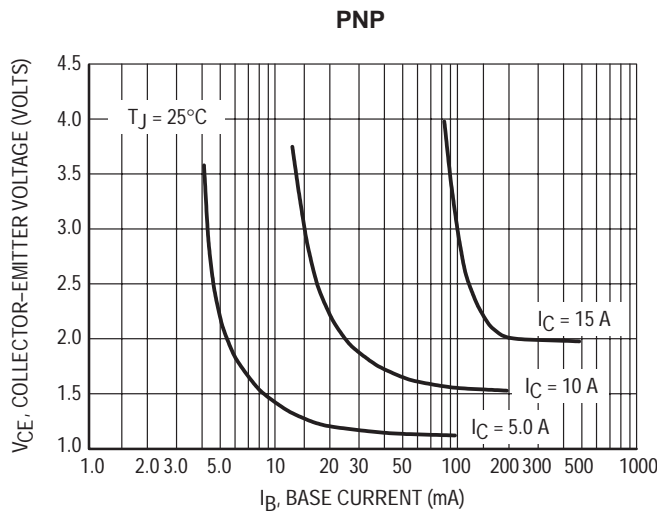


Figure 7. Collector Saturation Region

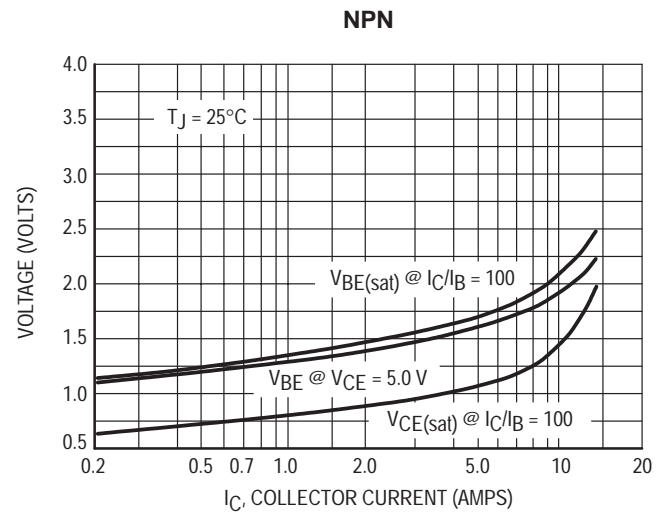
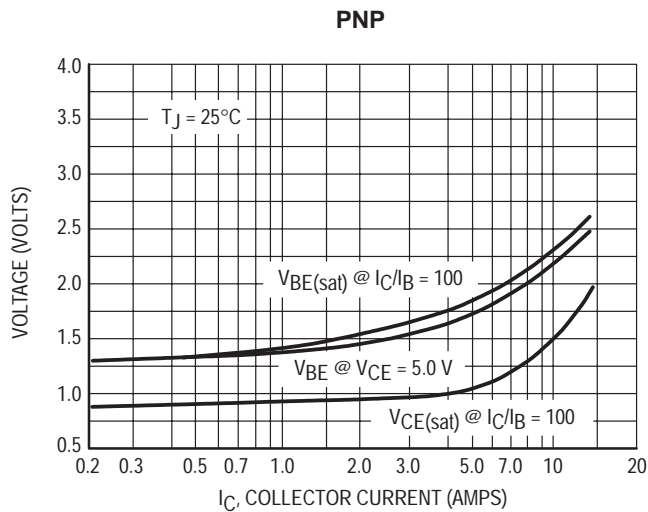


Figure 8. "On" Voltages

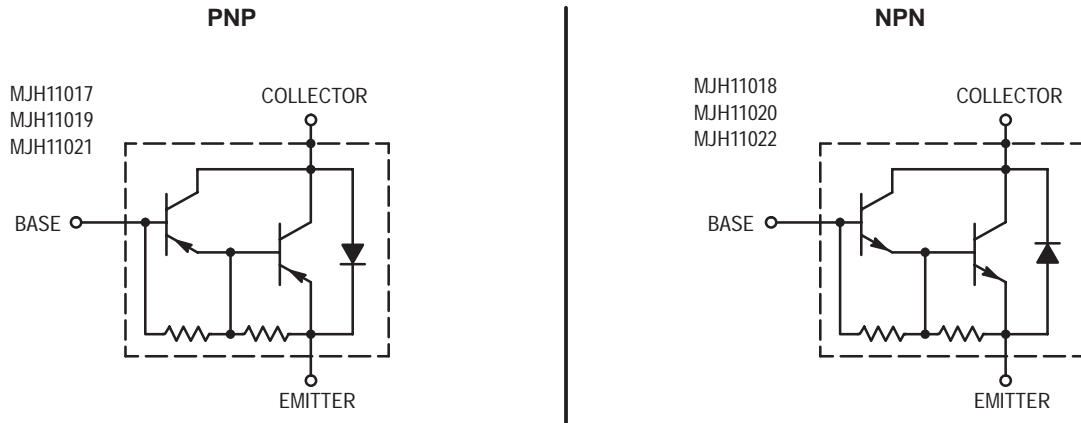


Figure 9. Darlington Schematic



*Designer's™ Data Sheet*  
**NPN Silicon Power Transistor**  
**1 kV SWITCHMODE Series**

These transistors are designed for high-voltage, high-speed, power switching in inductive circuits where fall time is critical. They are particularly suited for line-operated switchmode applications.

Typical Applications:

Features:

- Switching Regulators
- Inverters
- Solenoids
- Relay Drivers
- Motor Controls
- Deflection Circuits
- Collector-Emitter Voltage —  $V_{CEV} = 1000$  Vdc
- Fast Turn-Off Times
  - 80 ns Inductive Fall Time — 100°C (Typ)
  - 120 ns Inductive Crossover Time — 100°C (Typ)
  - 800 ns Inductive Storage Time — 100°C (Typ)
- 100°C Performance Specified for:
  - Reverse-Biased SOA with Inductive Load
  - Switching Times with Inductive Loads
  - Saturation Voltages
  - Leakage Currents
- Extended FBSOA Rating Using Ultra-fast Rectifiers
- Extremely High RBSOA Capability

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	500	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEV}$	1000	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	6	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	8	Adc
— Peak(1)	$I_{CM}$	16	
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	6	Adc
— Peak(1)	$I_{BM}$	12	
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	125	Watts
@ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$		50	
Derate above $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$		1	W/°C
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-55 to 150	°C

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1	°C/W
Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	275	°C

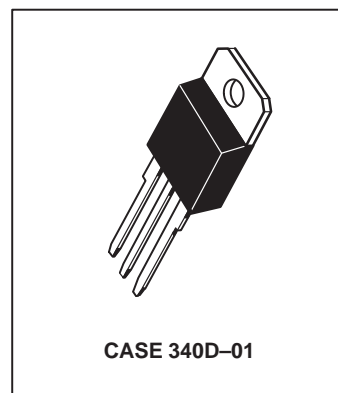
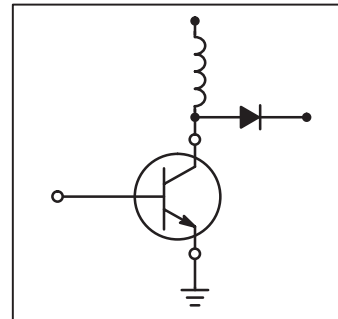
(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq 10\%$ .

**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

**Preferred** devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

**MJH16006A**

**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**8 AMPERES**  
**500 VOLTS**  
**150 WATTS**



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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS(1)</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (Table 1) ( $I_C = 100\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	500	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CEV} = 1000\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CEV} = 1000\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEV}$	—	0.003 0.020	0.15 1.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 1000\text{ Vdc}$ , $R_{BE} = 50\ \Omega$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CER}$	—	0.020	1.0	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 6\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	0.005	0.15	mAdc

**SECOND BREAKDOWN**

Second Breakdown Collector Current with Base Forward Biased	$I_{S/b}$	See Figure 14a or 14b			
Clamped Inductive SOA with Base Reverse Biased	RBSOA	See Figure 15			

**ON CHARACTERISTICS(1)**

Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 3\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.6\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	0.35 0.50 0.60	0.7 1 1.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1\text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_C = 5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	1 1	1.5 1.5	Vdc
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 8\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	5	8	—	—

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f_{test} = 1\text{ kHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	—	350	pF
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**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

<b>Inductive Load (Table 1)</b>							
Storage Time	$(I_C = 5\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.66\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{CE(pk)} = 400\text{ Vdc}$ )	$(T_J = 100^\circ\text{C})$	$t_{sv}$	—	800	2000	ns
Fall Time			$t_{fi}$	—	80	200	
Crossover Time			$t_c$	—	120	300	
Storage Time		$(T_J = 150^\circ\text{C})$	$t_{sv}$	—	1000	—	
Fall Time			$t_{fi}$	—	90	—	
Crossover Time			$t_c$	—	150	—	
<b>Resistive Load (Table 2)</b>							
Delay Time	$(I_C = 5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CC} = 250\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.66\text{ Adc}$ , $PW = 30\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle $\leq 2\%$ )	$(I_{B2} = 1.3\text{ Adc}$ , $R_{B1} = R_{B2} = 4\ \Omega)$	$t_d$	—	25	100	ns
Rise Time			$t_r$	—	400	700	
Storage Time			$t_s$	—	1400	3000	
Fall Time		$t_f$	—	175	400		
Storage Time		$(V_{BE(off)} = 5\text{ Vdc})$	$t_s$	—	475	—	
Fall Time			$t_f$	—	100	—	

(1) Pulse Test:  $PW = 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

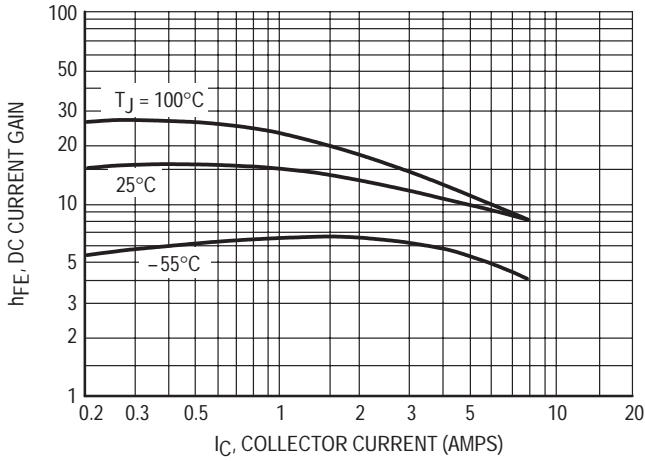


Figure 1. DC Current Gain

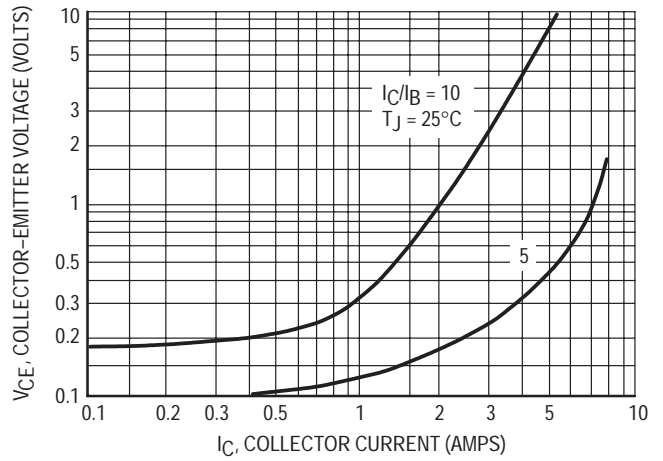


Figure 2. Collector-Emitter Saturation Region

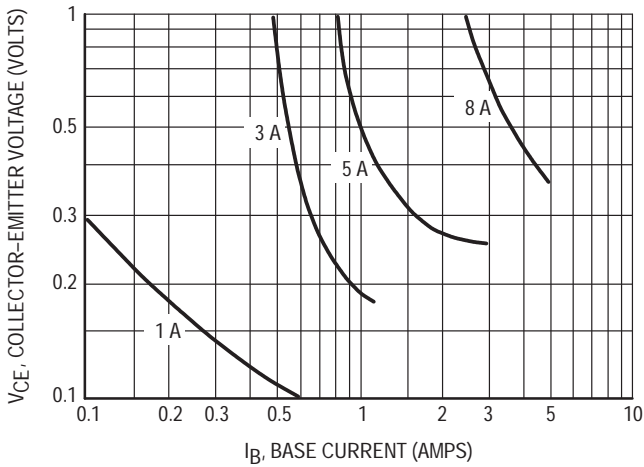


Figure 3. Collector-Emitter Saturation Region

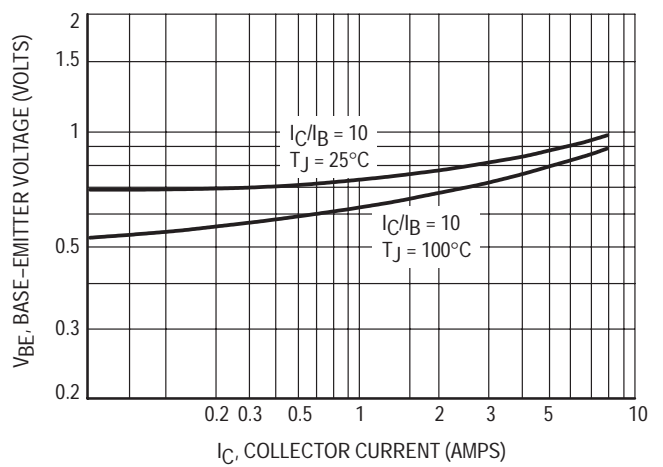


Figure 4. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

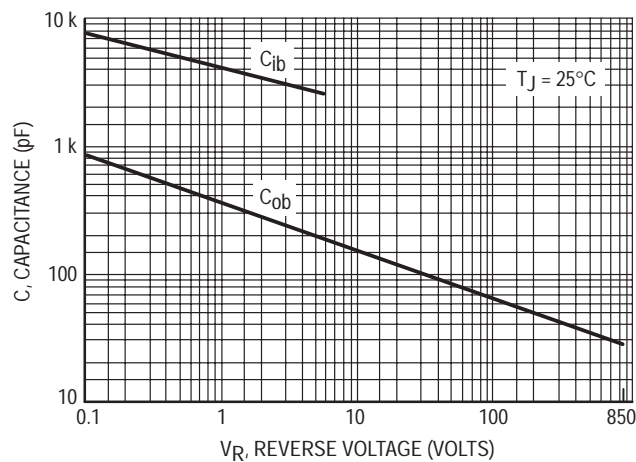


Figure 5. Capacitance

TYPICAL INDUCTIVE SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

$I_C/I_{B1} = 5, T_C = 75^\circ\text{C}, V_{CE(pk)} = 400\text{ V}$

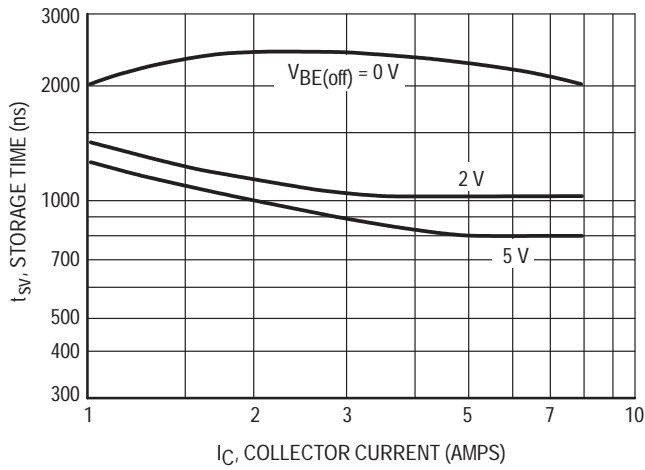


Figure 6. Storage Time

$I_C/I_{B1} = 10, T_C = 75^\circ\text{C}, V_{CE(pk)} = 400\text{ V}$

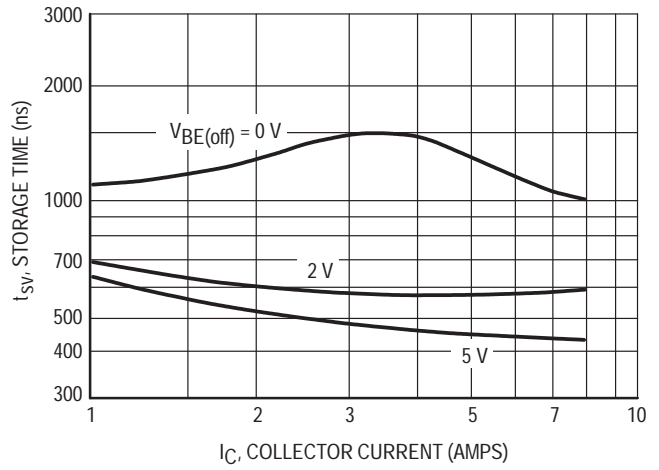


Figure 7. Storage Time

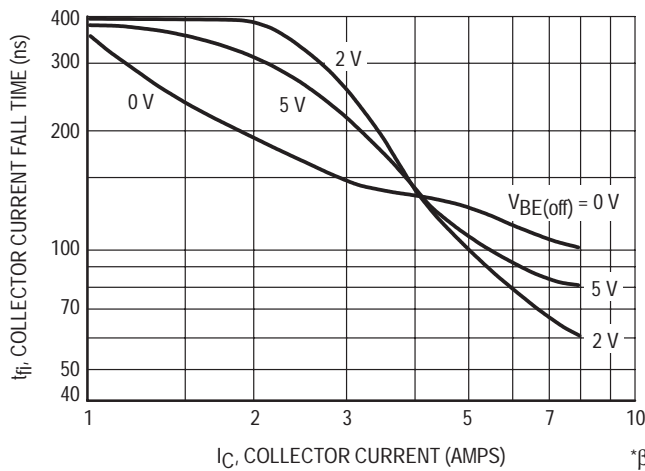


Figure 8. Collector Current Fall Time

$$^*\beta_f = \frac{I_C}{I_{B1}}$$

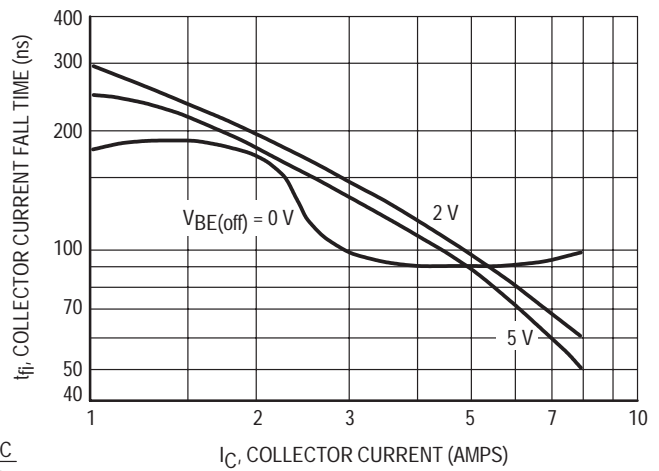


Figure 9. Collector Current Fall Time

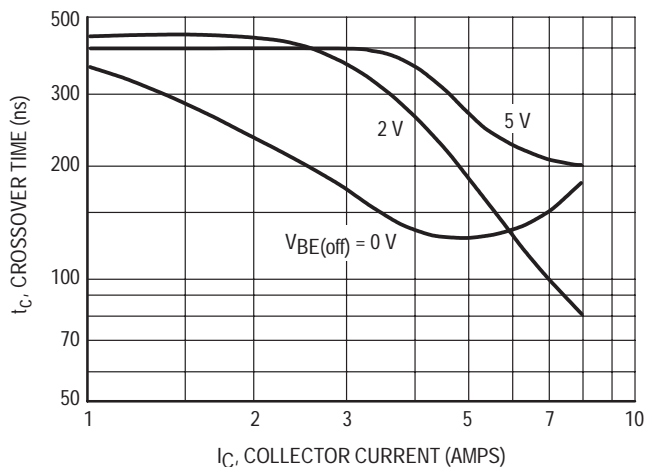


Figure 10. Crossover Time

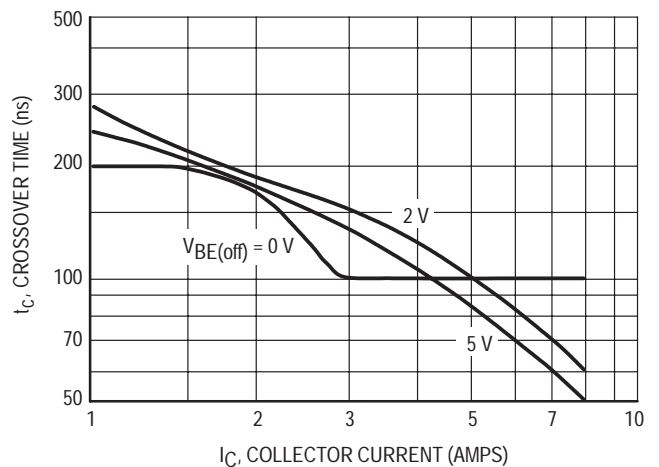
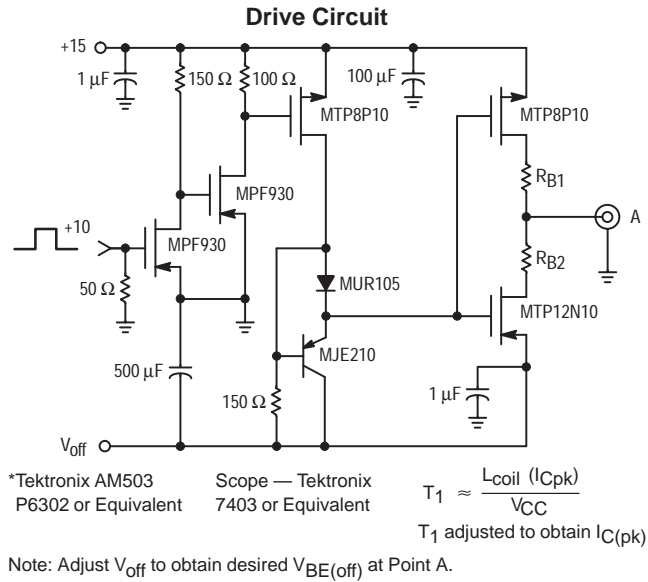


Figure 11. Crossover Time

Table 1. Inductive Load Switching



$V_{CEO(sus)}$   
 $L = 10 \text{ mH}$   
 $R_{B2} = \infty$   
 $V_{CC} = 20 \text{ Volts}$

**Inductive Switching**  
 $L = 750 \mu\text{H}$   
 $R_{B2} = 0$   
 $V_{CC} = 20 \text{ Volts}$   
 $R_{B1}$  selected for desired  $I_{B1}$

**RBSOA**  
 $L = 750 \mu\text{H}$   
 $R_{B2} = 0$   
 $V_{CC} = 20 \text{ Volts}$   
 $R_{B1}$  selected for desired  $I_{B1}$

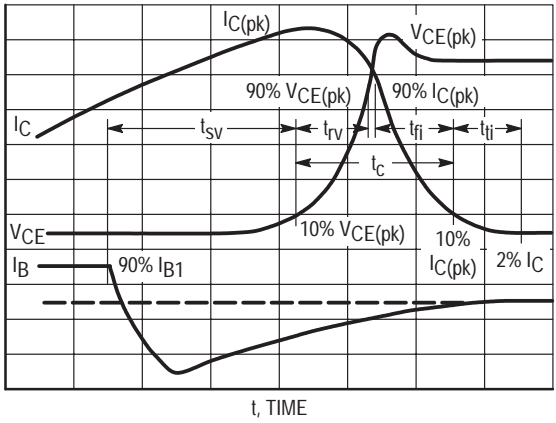
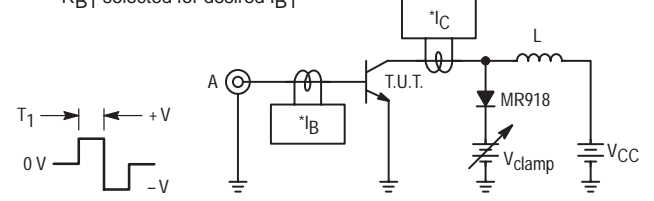
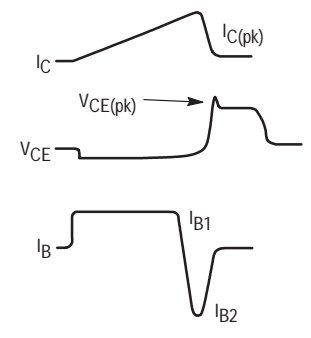


Figure 12. Inductive Switching Measurements

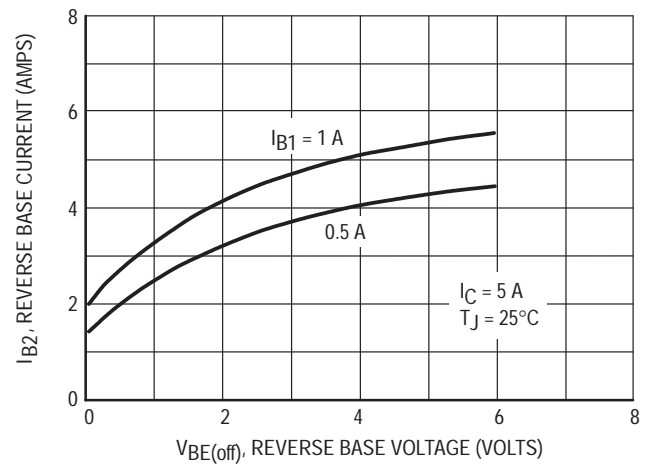
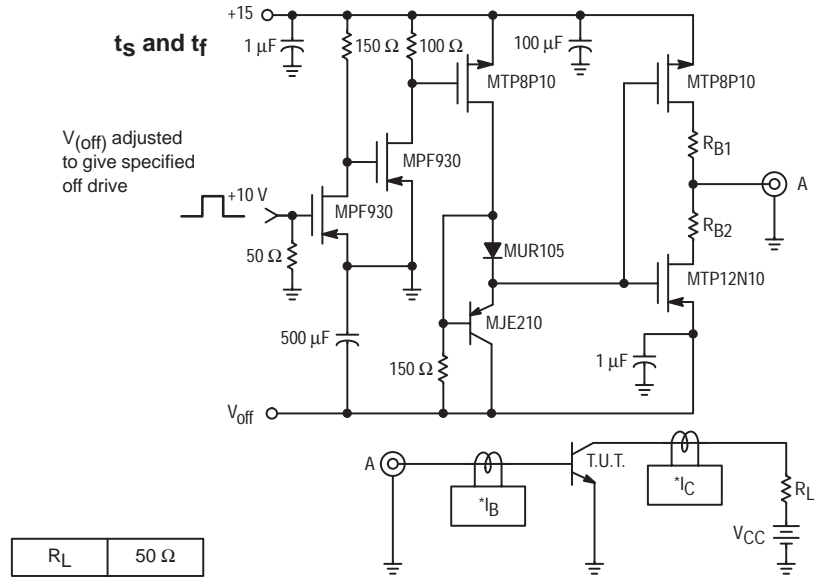
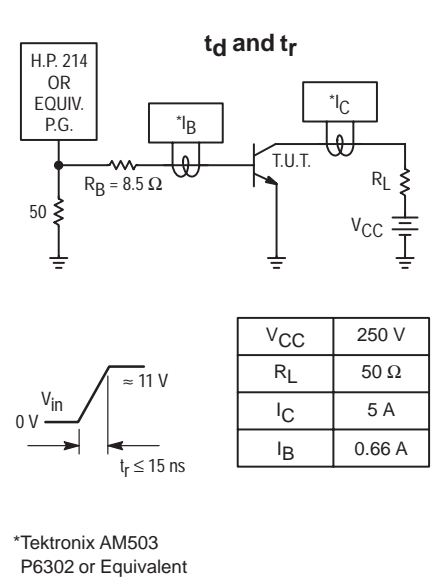
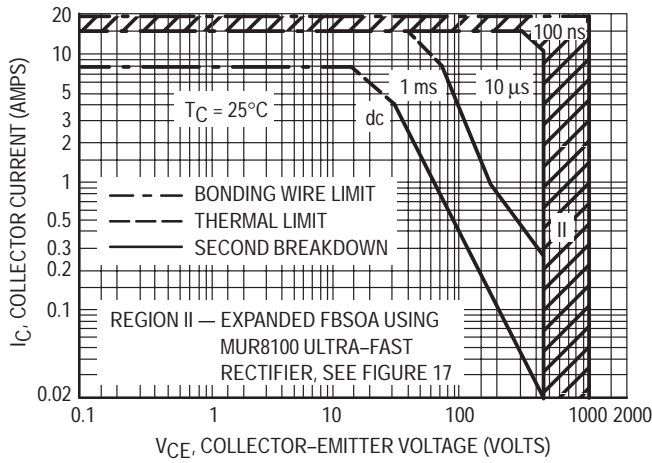


Figure 13. Peak Reverse Base Current

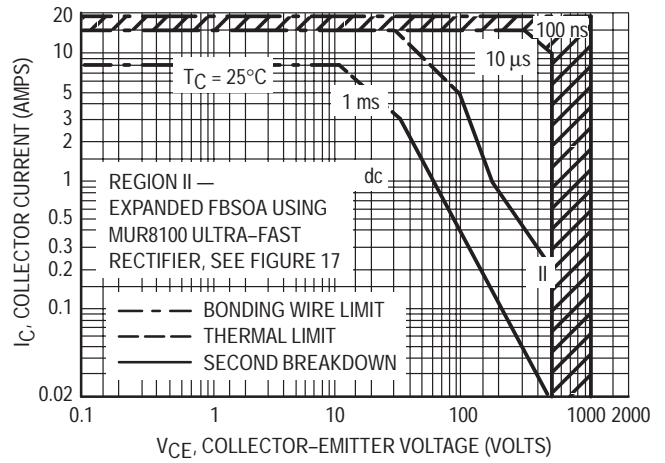
Table 2. Resistive Load Switching



GUARANTEED SAFE OPERATING AREA LIMITS



a. MJ16006A



a. MJH16006A

Figure 14. Maximum Rated Forward Biased Safe Operating Area

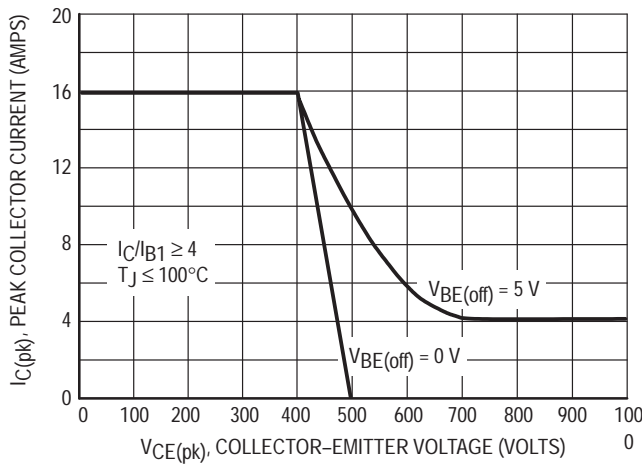


Figure 15. Maximum Reverse Biased Safe Operating Area

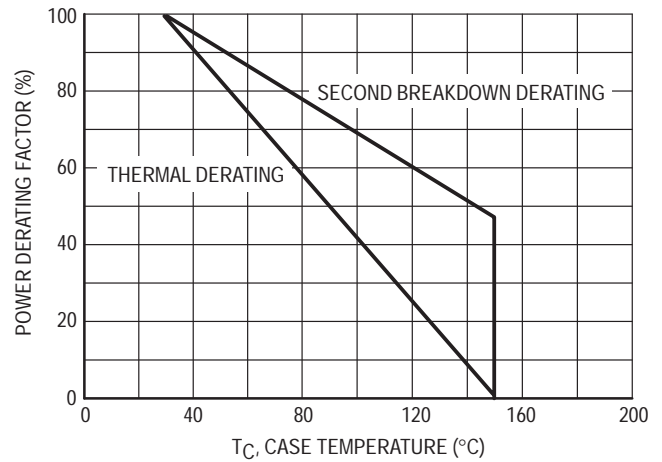


Figure 16. Power Derating

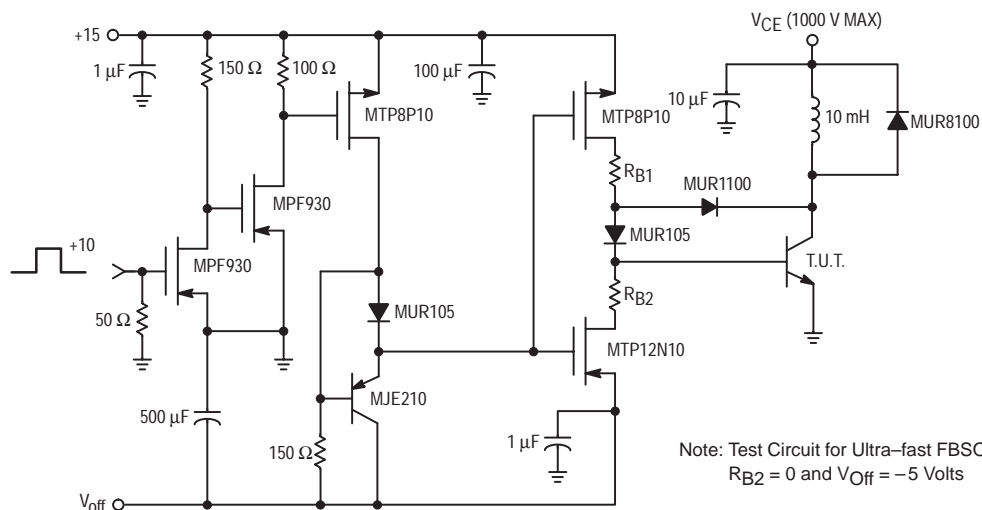


Figure 17. Switching Safe Operating Area

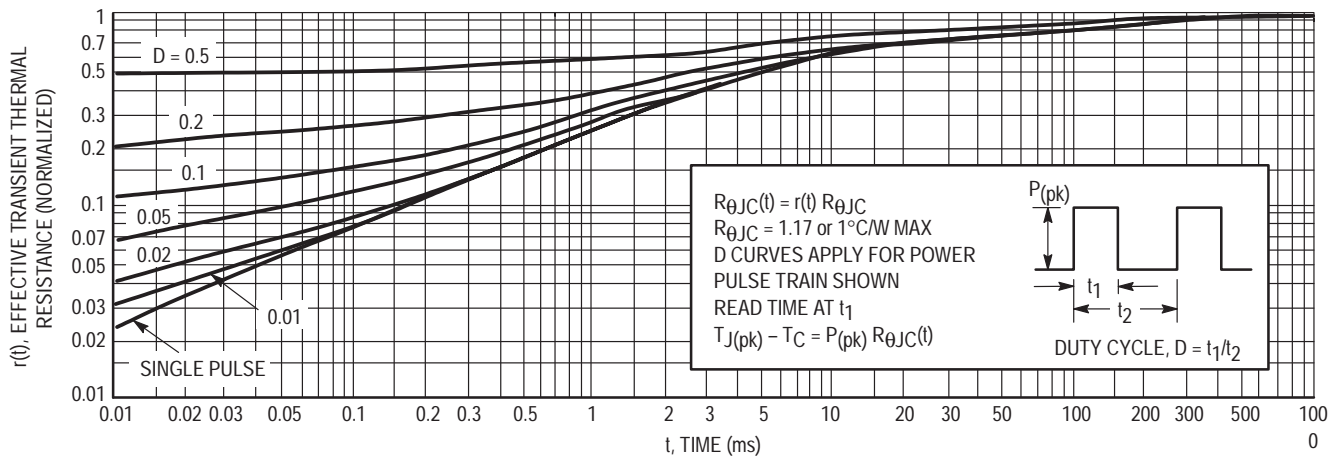


Figure 18. Thermal Response

**SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION**

**FORWARD BIAS**

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figures 14a and 14b is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_J(pk)$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C \geq 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figures 14a and 14b may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 16.

$T_J(pk)$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 18. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

**REVERSE BIAS**

For inductive loads, high voltage and high current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off, in most cases, with the base-to-emitter junction reverse biased. Under these conditions the collector voltage must be held to a safe level at or below a specific value of collector current. This can be accomplished by several means such as active clamping, RC snubbing, load line shaping, etc. The safe level for these devices is specified as Reverse Biased Safe Operating Area and represents the voltage current condition allowable during reverse biased turnoff. This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode. Figure 15 gives the RBSOA characteristics.

**SWITCHMODE III DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS**

**1. FBSOA —**

Allowable dc power dissipation in bipolar power transistors decreases dramatically with increasing collector emitter

voltage. A transistor which safely dissipates 100 watts at 10 volts will typically dissipate less than 10 watts at its rated  $V_{CEO(sus)}$ . From a power handling point of view, current and voltage are not interchangeable (see Application Note AN875).

**2. TURN-ON —**

Safe turn-on load line excursions are bounded by pulsed FBSOA curves. The 10  $\mu\text{s}$  curve applies for resistive loads, most capacitive loads, and inductive loads that are clamped by standard or fast recovery rectifiers. Similarly, the 100 ns curve applies to inductive loads which are clamped by ultra-fast recovery rectifiers, and are valid for turn-on crossover times less than 100 ns (see Application Note AN952).

At voltages above 75% of  $V_{CEO(sus)}$ , it is essential to provide the transistor with an adequate amount of base drive VERY RAPIDLY at turn-on. More specifically, safe operation according to the curves is dependent upon base current rise time being less than collector current rise time. As a general rule, a base drive compliance voltage in excess of 10 volts is required to meet this condition (see Application Note AN875).

**3. TURN-OFF —**

A bipolar transistor's ability to withstand turn-off stress is dependent upon its forward base drive. Gross overdrive violates the RBSOA curve and risks transistor failure. For this reason, circuits which use fixed base drive are often more likely to fail at light loads due to heavy overdrive (see Application Note AN875).

**4. OPERATION ABOVE  $V_{CEO(sus)}$  —**

When bipolars are operated above collector-emitter breakdown, base drive is crucial. A rapid application of adequate forward base current is needed for safe turn-on, as is a stiff negative bias needed for safe turn-off. Any hiccup in the base-drive circuitry that even momentarily violates either of these conditions will likely cause the transistor to fail. Therefore, it is important to design the driver so that its output is negative in the absence of anything but a clean crisp input signal (see Application Note AN952).

## SWITCHMODE DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS (Cont.)

**5. RBSOA —**

Reverse Biased Safe Operating Area has a first order dependency on circuit configuration and drive parameters. The RBSOA curves in this data sheet are valid only for the conditions specified. For a comparison of RBSOA results in several types of circuits (see Application Note AN951).

**6. DESIGN SAMPLES —**

Transistor parameters tend to vary much more from wafer lot to wafer lot, over long periods of time, than from one de-

vice to the next in the same wafer lot. For design evaluation it is advisable to use transistors from several different date codes.

**7. BAKER CLAMPS —**

Many unanticipated pitfalls can be avoided by using Baker Clamps. MUR105 and MUR1100 diodes are recommended for base drives less than 1 amp. Similarly, MUR405 and MUR4100 types are well-suited for higher drive requirements (see Article Reprint AR131).



## Silicon Power Transistors

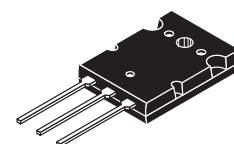
The MJL21193 and MJL21194 utilize Perforated Emitter technology and are specifically designed for high power audio output, disk head positioners and linear applications.

- Total Harmonic Distortion Characterized
- High DC Current Gain –  $h_{FE} = 25$  Min @  $I_C = 8$  Adc
- Excellent Gain Linearity
- High SOA: 2.25 A, 80 V, 1 Second

**PNP**  
**MJL21193\***  
**NPN**  
**MJL21194\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**16 AMPERE**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON POWER**  
**TRANSISTORS**  
**250 VOLTS**  
**200 WATTS**



**CASE 340G-02**  
**TO-3PBL**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	250	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	400	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	5	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Voltage – 1.5 V	$V_{CEX}$	400	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak (1)	$I_C$	16 30	Adc
Base Current – Continuous	$I_B$	5	Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate Above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	200 1.43	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	– 65 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.7	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
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### OFF CHARACTERISTICS

Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 100$ mAdc, $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	250	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 200$ Vdc, $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	—	—	100	$\mu\text{Adc}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5.0  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 10\%$ .

(continued)

**Preferred** devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
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**OFF CHARACTERISTICS**

Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	—	100	$\mu\text{A}_{dc}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 250\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ )	$I_{CEX}$	—	—	100	$\mu\text{A}_{dc}$

**SECOND BREAKDOWN**

Second Breakdown Collector Current with Base Forward Biased ( $V_{CE} = 50\text{ Vdc}$ , $t = 1\text{ s}$ (non-repetitive)) ( $V_{CE} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $t = 1\text{ s}$ (non-repetitive))	$I_{S/b}$	4.0 2.25	— —	— —	A <sub>dc</sub>
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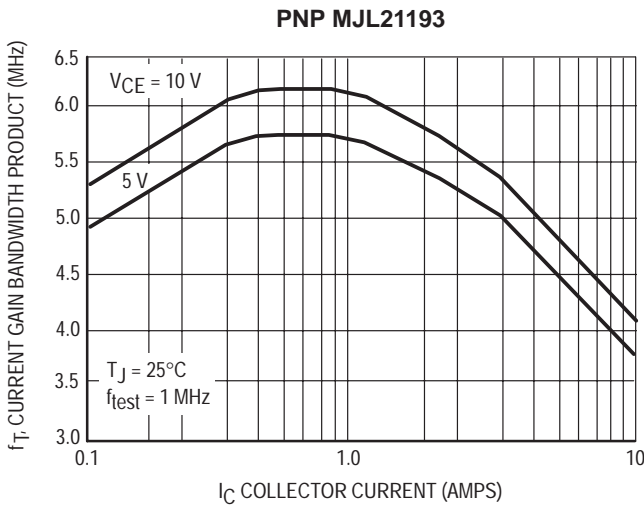
**ON CHARACTERISTICS**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 8\text{ A}_{dc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 16\text{ A}_{dc}$ , $I_B = 5\text{ A}_{dc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	25 8	— —	75 —	
Base-Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 8\text{ A}_{dc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	—	2.2	V <sub>dc</sub>
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 8\text{ A}_{dc}$ , $I_B = 0.8\text{ A}_{dc}$ ) ( $I_C = 16\text{ A}_{dc}$ , $I_B = 3.2\text{ A}_{dc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	— —	1.4 4	V <sub>dc</sub>

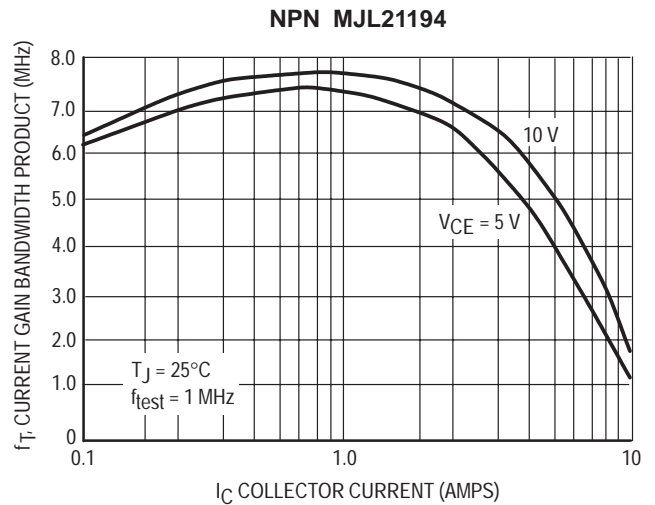
**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Total Harmonic Distortion at the Output $V_{RMS} = 28.3\text{ V}$ , $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $P_{LOAD} = 100\text{ W}_{RMS}$ (Matched pair $h_{FE} = 50 @ 5\text{ A}/5\text{ V}$ )	$T_{HD}$	— —	0.8 0.08	— —	%
Current Gain Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 1\text{ A}_{dc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f_{test} = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	4	—	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f_{test} = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	—	500	pF

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$



**Figure 1. Typical Current Gain Bandwidth Product**



**Figure 2. Typical Current Gain Bandwidth Product**

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

PNP MJL21193

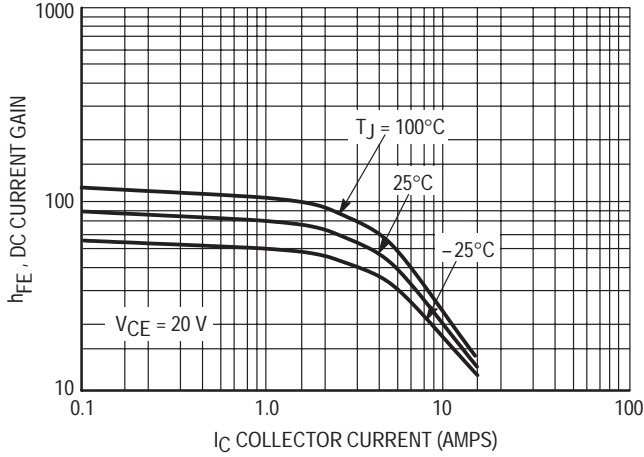


Figure 3. DC Current Gain,  $V_{CE} = 20\text{ V}$

NPN MJL21194

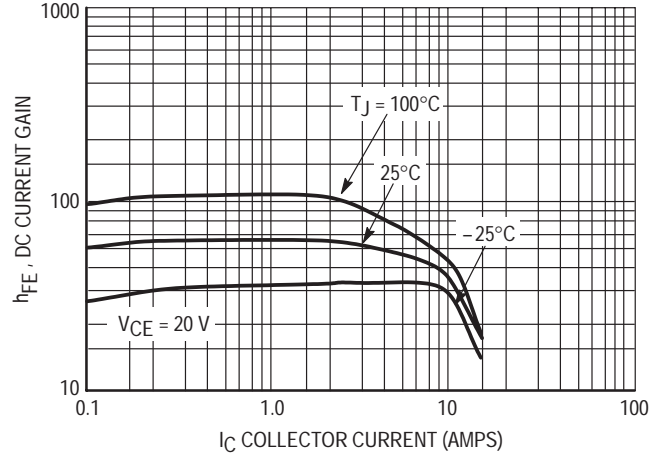


Figure 4. DC Current Gain,  $V_{CE} = 20\text{ V}$

PNP MJL21193

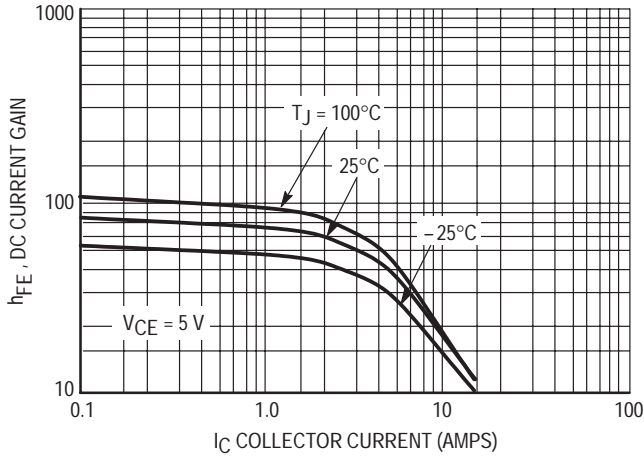


Figure 5. DC Current Gain,  $V_{CE} = 5\text{ V}$

NPN MJL21194

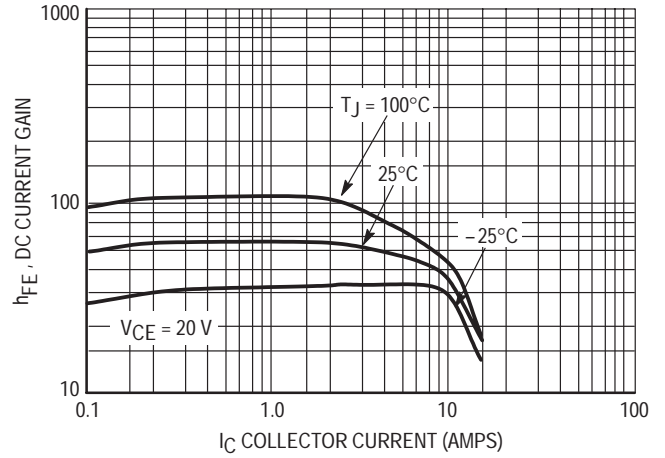


Figure 6. DC Current Gain,  $V_{CE} = 5\text{ V}$

PNP MJL21193

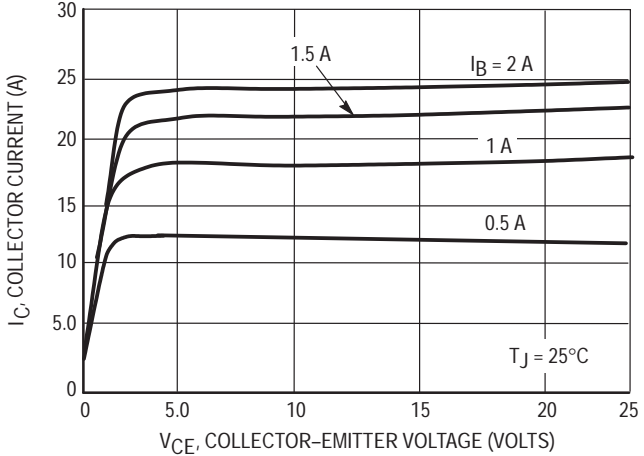


Figure 7. Typical Output Characteristics

NPN MJL21194

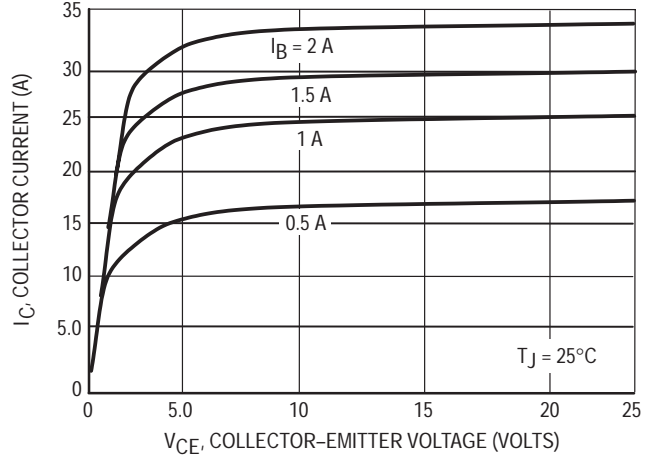


Figure 8. Typical Output Characteristics

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

PNP MJL21193

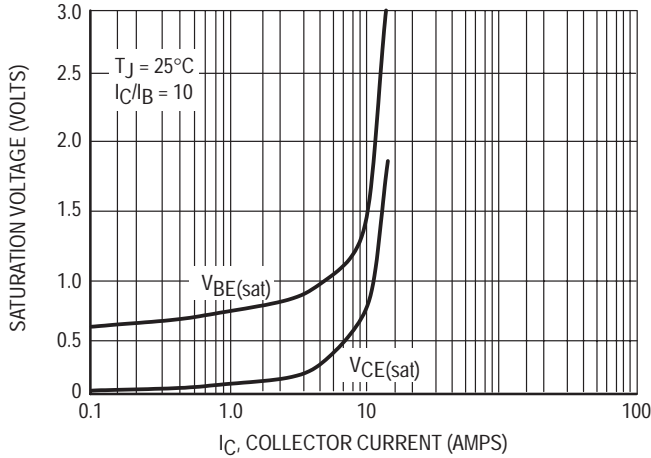


Figure 9. Typical Saturation Voltages

NPN MJL21194

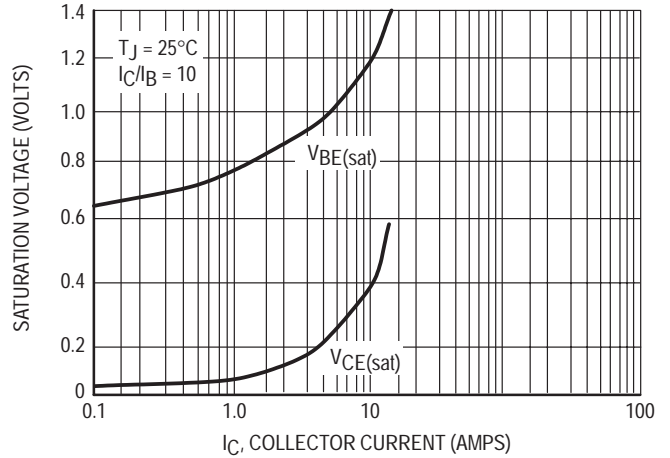


Figure 10. Typical Saturation Voltages

PNP MJL21193

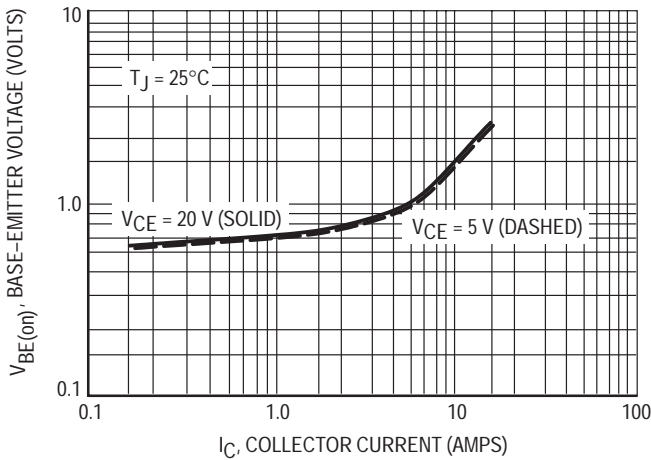


Figure 11. Typical Base-Emitter Voltage

NPN MJL21194

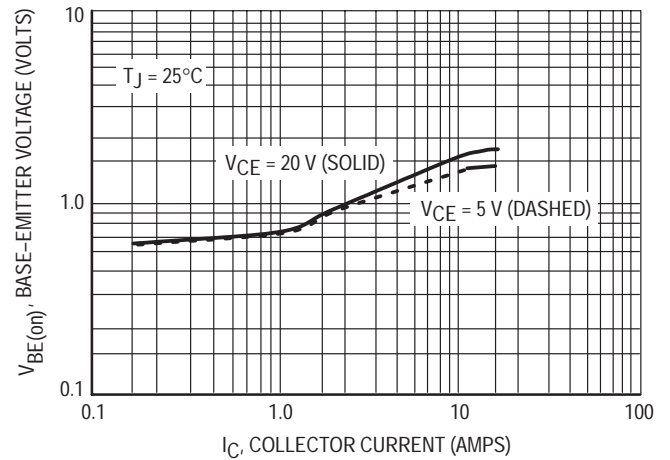


Figure 12. Typical Base-Emitter Voltage

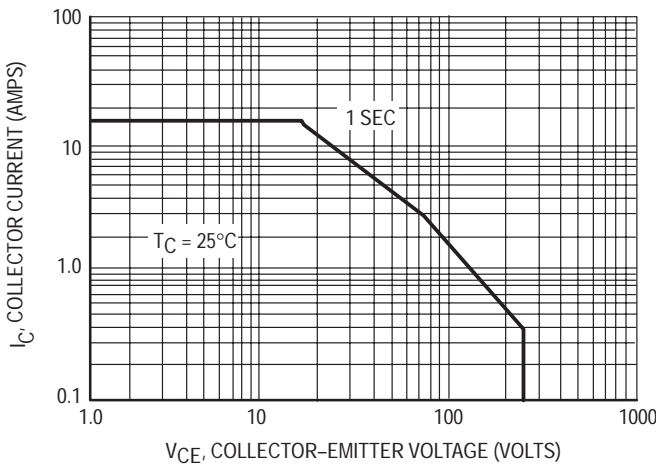


Figure 13. Active Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor; average junction temperature and secondary breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 13 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 200^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power than can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

# MJL21193 MJL21194

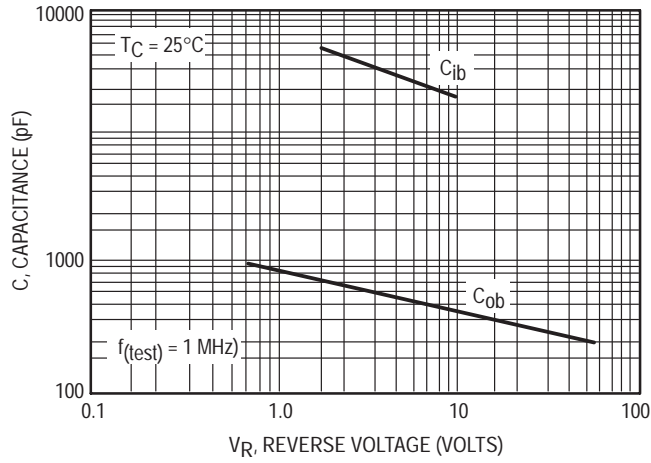


Figure 14. MJL21193 Typical Capacitance

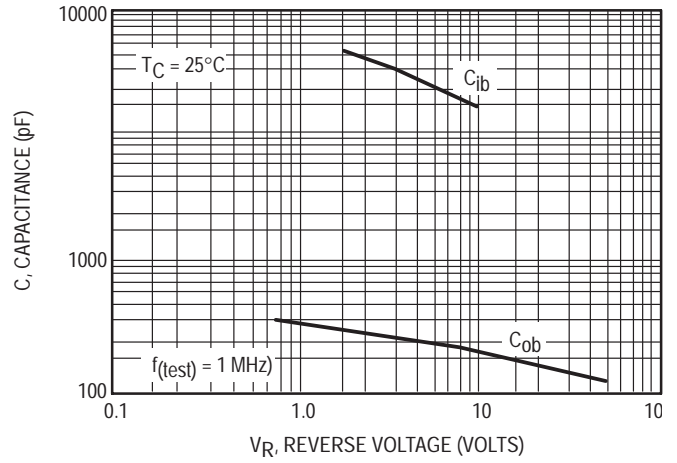


Figure 15. MJL21194 Typical Capacitance

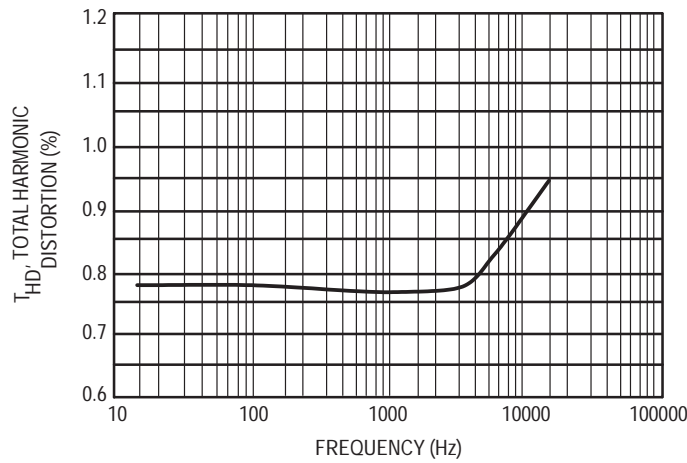


Figure 16. Typical Total Harmonic Distortion

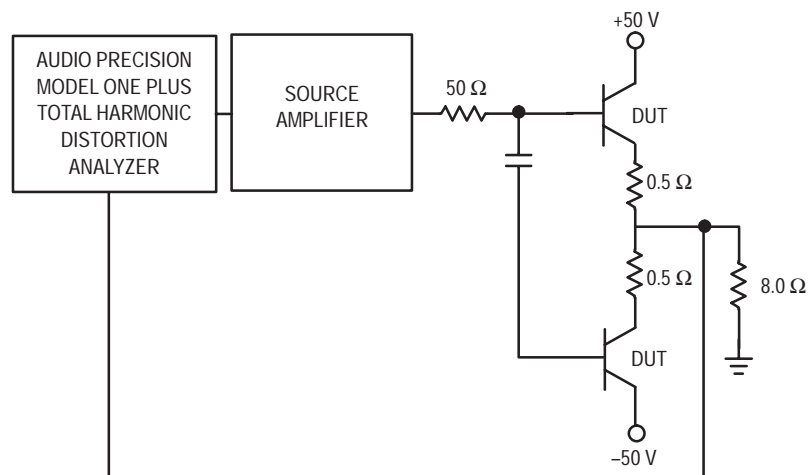


Figure 17. Total Harmonic Distortion Test Circuit

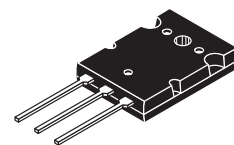
*Designer's™ Data Sheet*  
**Complementary NPN-PNP  
Silicon Power Bipolar Transistor**

- The MJL3281A and MJL1302A are PowerBase power transistors for high power audio, disk head positioners and other linear applications.
- Designed for 100 W Audio Frequency
- Gain Complementary:
  - Gain Linearity from 100 mA to 7 A
  - High Gain — 60 to 175
  - $h_{FE} = 45$  (Min) @  $I_C = 8$  A
- Low Harmonic Distortion
- High Safe Operation Area — 1 A/100 V @ 1 sec
- High  $f_T$  — 30 MHz Typical

**NPN  
MJL3281A\*  
PNP  
MJL1302A\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**15 AMPERE  
COMPLEMENTARY  
SILICON POWER  
TRANSISTORS  
200 VOLTS  
200 WATTS**



**CASE 340G-02, STYLE 2  
TO-264**

**MAXIMUM RATINGS** ( $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	200	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	200	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	7	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage — 1.5 V	$V_{CEX}$	200	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous — Peak (1)	$I_C$	15 25	Adc
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	1.5	Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate Above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	200 1.43	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.7	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle < 10%.

**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

**Preferred** devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

**MJL3281A****ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 100\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	200	—	—	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage ( $I_E = 100\text{ }\mu\text{Adc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$V_{EBO}$	7	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 200\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$	—	—	50	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	—	5	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 7\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	—	25	$\mu\text{Adc}$

**SECOND BREAKDOWN**

Second Breakdown Collector with Base Forward Biased ( $V_{CE} = 50\text{ Vdc}$ , $t = 1\text{ s}$ (non–repetitive)) ( $V_{CE} = 100\text{ Vdc}$ , $t = 1\text{ s}$ (non–repetitive))	$I_{S/b}$	4 1	— —	— —	Adc
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**ON CHARACTERISTICS**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 100\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 3\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 7\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 8\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 15\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	60 60 60 60 60 45 12	125 — — — 115 — 35	175 175 175 175 175 — —	
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 1\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	—	3	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$ , $f_{test} = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	—	30	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f_{test} = 1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	—	600	pF

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

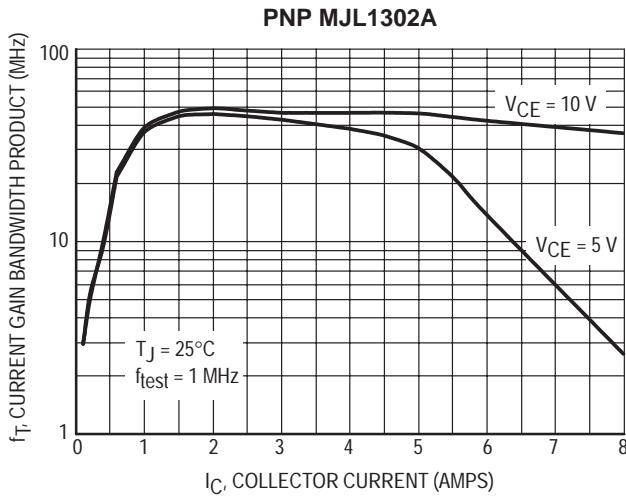


Figure 1. Current-Gain — Bandwidth Product

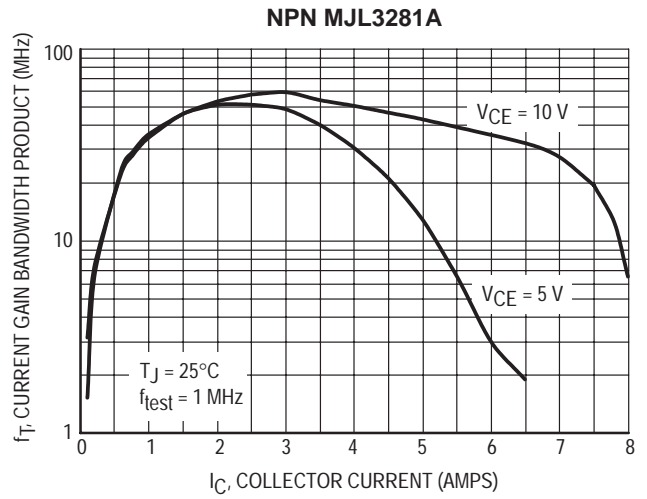


Figure 2. Current-Gain — Bandwidth Product

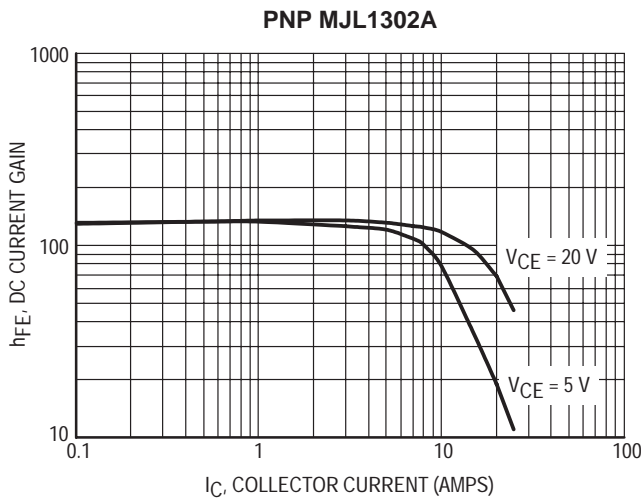


Figure 3. DC Current Gain

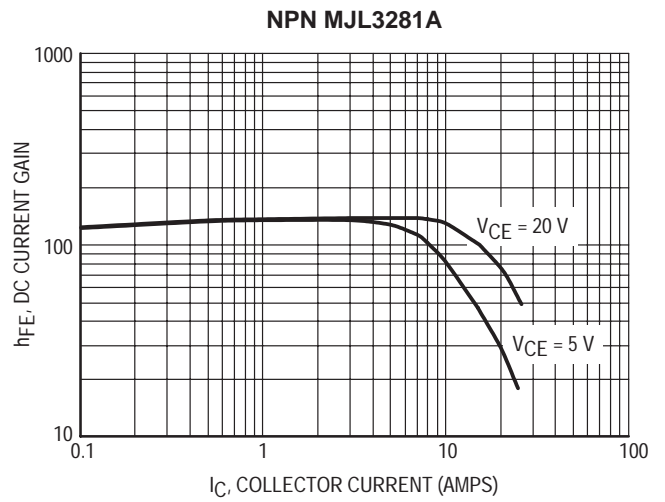


Figure 4. DC Current Gain

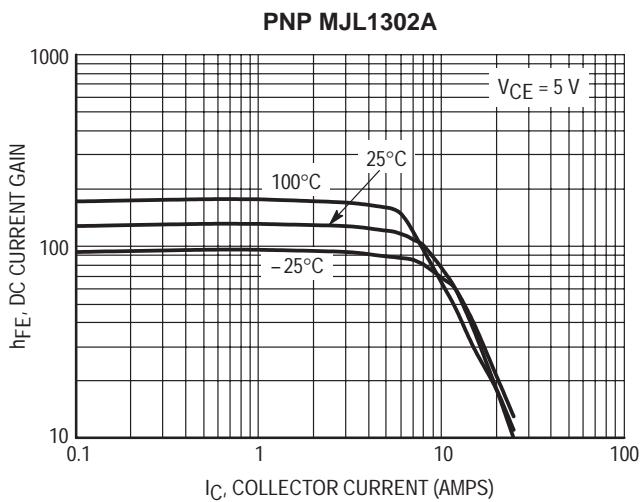


Figure 5. DC Current Gain,  $V_{CE} = 5V$

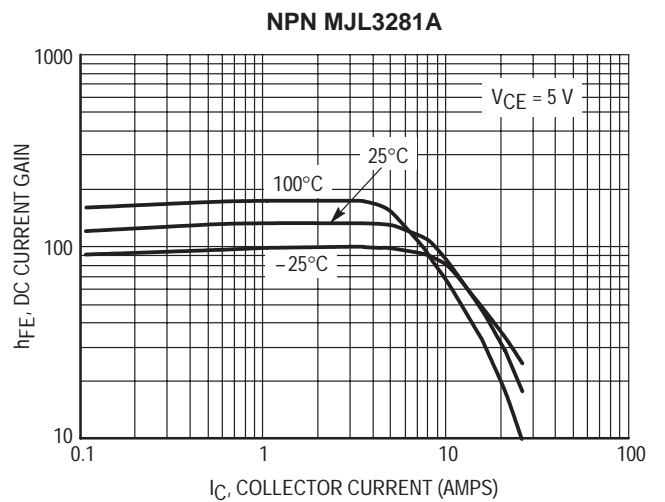


Figure 6. DC Current Gain,  $V_{CE} = 5V$



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

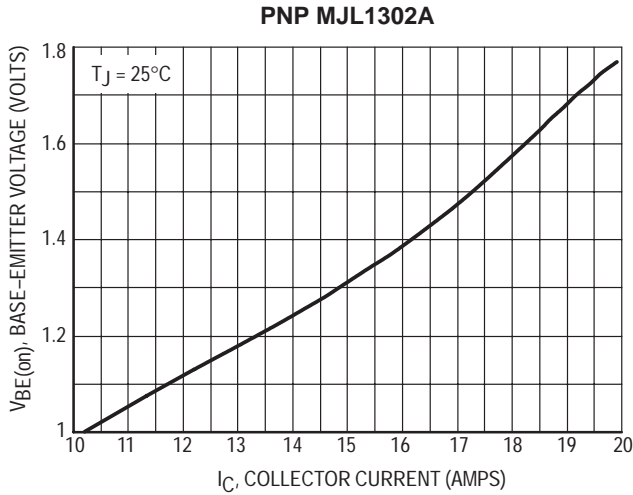


Figure 7. Typical Base-Emitter Voltage

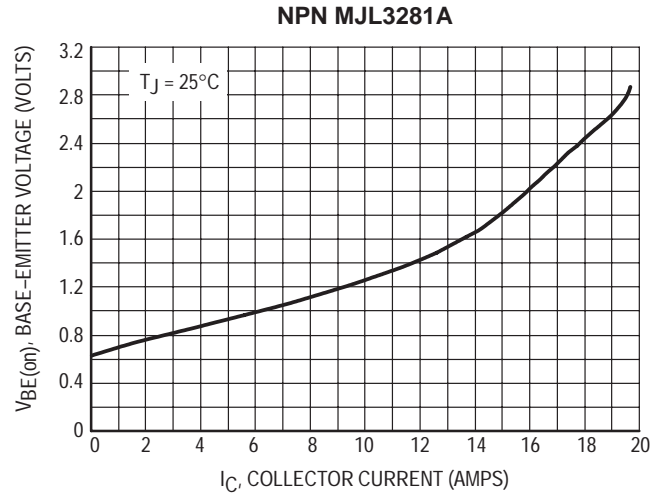


Figure 8. Typical Base-Emitter Voltage

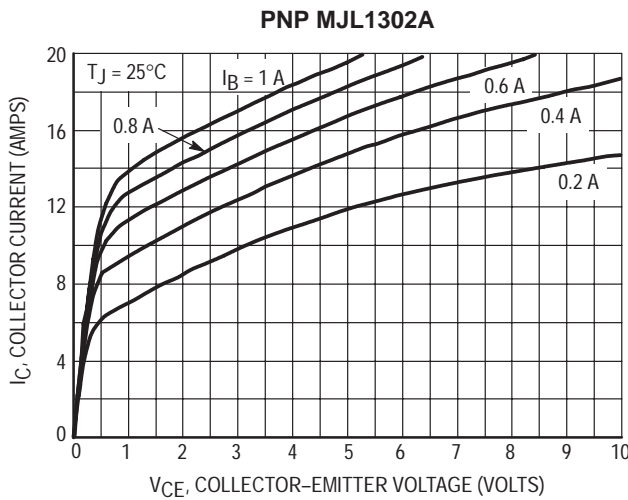


Figure 9. Typical Output Characteristics

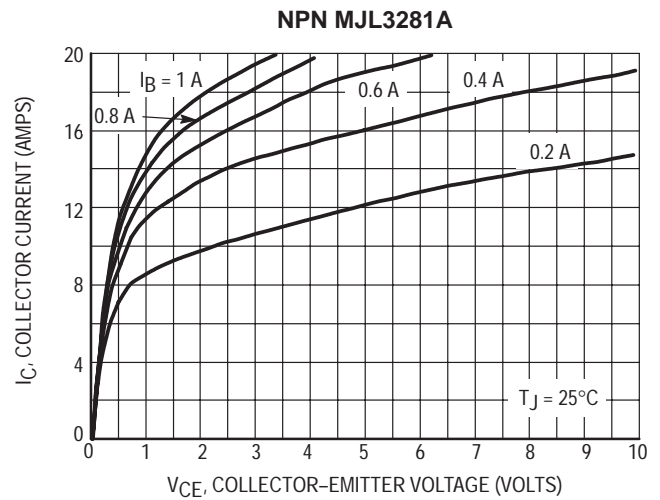


Figure 10. Typical Output Characteristics

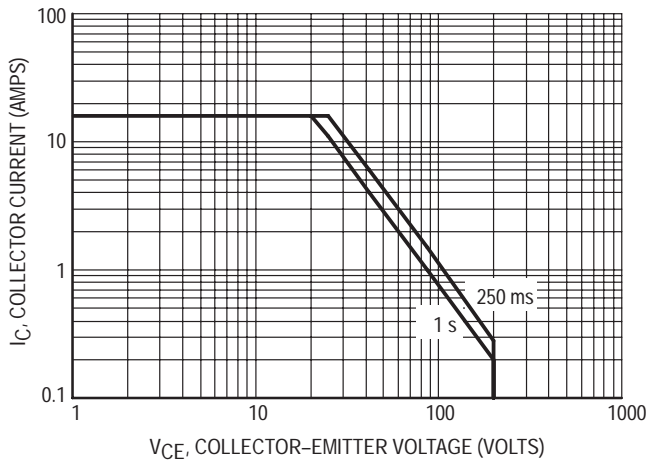


Figure 11. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area (FBSOA)

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor; average junction temperature and secondary breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 11 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 200^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power than can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

*Designer's™ Data Sheet*

**NPN Silicon Power Transistors**  
**1 kV SWITCHMODE Series**

These transistors are designed for high-voltage, high-speed, power switching in inductive circuits where fall time is critical. They are particularly suited for line-operated switchmode applications.

Typical Applications:

Features:

- Switching Regulators
- Inverters
- Solenoids
- Relay Drivers
- Motor Controls
- Deflection Circuits
- Collector-Emitter Voltage —  $V_{CEV} = 1000$  Vdc
- Fast Turn-Off Times  
50 ns Inductive Fall Time — 100°C (Typ)  
90 ns Inductive Crossover Time — 100°C (Typ)  
900 ns Inductive Storage Time — 100°C (Typ)
- 100°C Performance Specified for:  
Reverse-Biased SOA with Inductive Load  
Switching Times with Inductive Loads  
Saturation Voltages  
Leakage Currents
- Extended FBSOA Rating Using Ultra-fast Rectifiers
- Extremely High RBSOA Capability

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	500	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEV}$	1000	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	6	Vdc
Collector Current— Continuous	$I_C$	15	Adc
— Peak(1)	$I_{CM}$	20	
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	10	Adc
— Peak(1)	$I_{BM}$	15	
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	135	Watts
@ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$		54	
Derate above $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$		1.09	W/°C
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-55 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.92	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$	275	$^\circ\text{C}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq$  10%.

**Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions** — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

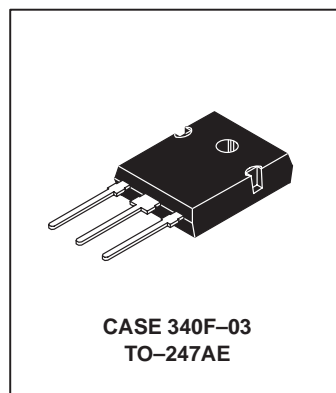
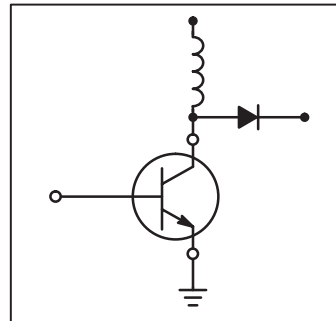
**Preferred** devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 3

**MJW16010A\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**15 AMPERES**  
**500 VOLTS**  
**125 AND 175 WATTS**



# MJW16010A

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS(1)</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (Table 1) (I <sub>C</sub> = 100 mA, I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub>	500	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CEV</sub> = 1000 Vdc, V <sub>BE(off)</sub> = 1.5 Vdc) (V <sub>CEV</sub> = 1000 Vdc, V <sub>BE(off)</sub> = 1.5 Vdc, T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C)	I <sub>CEV</sub>	—	0.003 0.020	0.15 1.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = 1000 Vdc, R <sub>BE</sub> = 50 Ω, T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C)	I <sub>CER</sub>	—	0.020	1.0	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current (V <sub>EB</sub> = 6 Vdc, I <sub>C</sub> = 0)	I <sub>EBO</sub>	—	0.005	0.15	mAdc

## SECOND BREAKDOWN

Second Breakdown Collector Current with Base Forward Biased	I <sub>S/b</sub>	See Figure 14a or 14b			
Clamped Inductive SOA with Base Reverse Biased	RBSOA	See Figure 15			

## ON CHARACTERISTICS(1)

Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 5 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 1 Adc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 2 Adc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 2 Adc, T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C)	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>	—	0.25 0.45 0.60	0.7 1 1.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 2 Adc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 2 Adc, T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C)	V <sub>BE(sat)</sub>	—	1.2 1.2	1.5 1.5	Vdc
DC Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 15 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5 Vdc)	h <sub>FE</sub>	5	8	—	—

## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Output Capacitance (V <sub>CB</sub> = 10 Vdc, I <sub>E</sub> = 0, f <sub>test</sub> = 1 kHz)	C <sub>ob</sub>	—	—	400	pF
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## SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

Inductive Load (Table 1)							
Storage Time	(I <sub>C</sub> = 10 Adc, I <sub>B1</sub> = 1.3 Adc, V <sub>BE(off)</sub> = 5 Vdc, V <sub>CE(pk)</sub> = 400 Vdc)	(T <sub>J</sub> = 100°C)	t <sub>sv</sub>	—	900	2000	ns
Fall Time			t <sub>fi</sub>	—	50	250	
Crossover Time			t <sub>c</sub>	—	90	300	
Storage Time		(T <sub>J</sub> = 150°C)	t <sub>sv</sub>	—	1100	—	
Fall Time			t <sub>fi</sub>	—	70	—	
Crossover Time			t <sub>c</sub>	—	120	—	
Resistive Load (Table 2)							
Delay Time	(I <sub>C</sub> = 10 Adc, V <sub>CC</sub> = 250 Vdc, I <sub>B1</sub> = 1.3 Adc, PW = 30 μs, Duty Cycle ≤ 2%)	(I <sub>B2</sub> = 2.6 Adc, R <sub>B2</sub> = 1.6 Ω)	t <sub>d</sub>	—	25	100	ns
Rise Time			t <sub>r</sub>	—	325	600	
Storage Time			t <sub>s</sub>	—	1300	3000	
Fall Time		t <sub>f</sub>	—	175	400		
Storage Time		(V <sub>BE(off)</sub> = 5 Vdc)	t <sub>s</sub>	—	700	—	
Fall Time			t <sub>f</sub>	—	80	—	

(1) Pulse Test: PW = 300 μs, Duty Cycle ≤ 2%.

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

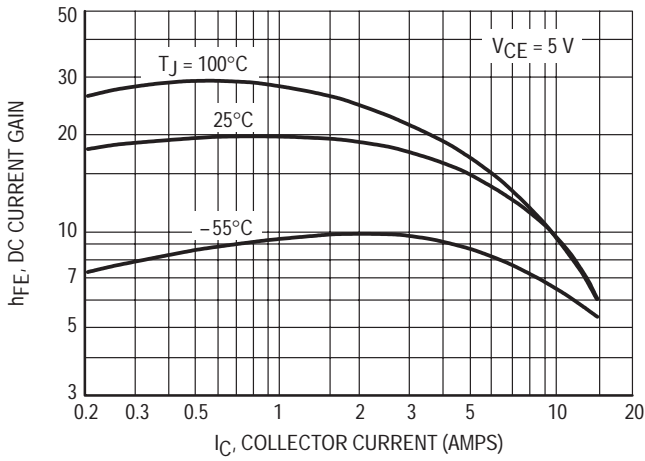


Figure 1. DC Current Gain

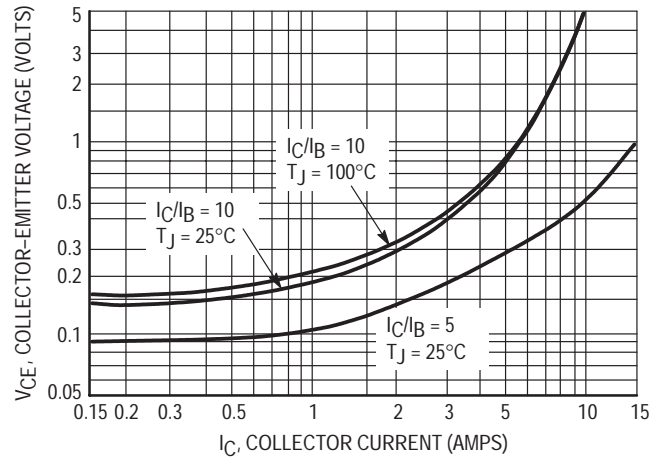


Figure 2. Collector-Emitter Saturation Region

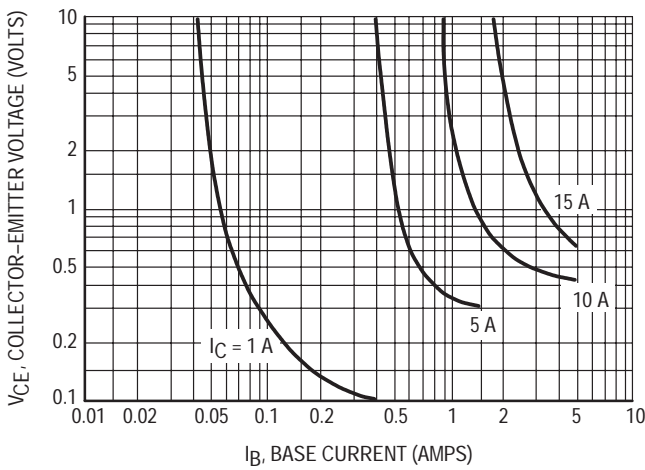


Figure 3. Collector-Emitter Saturation Region

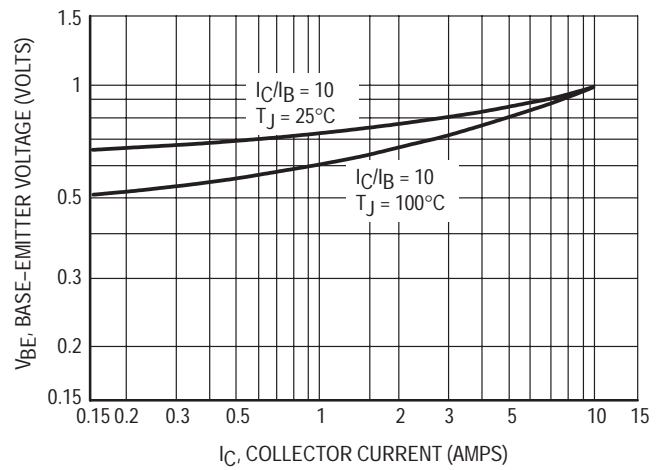


Figure 4. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

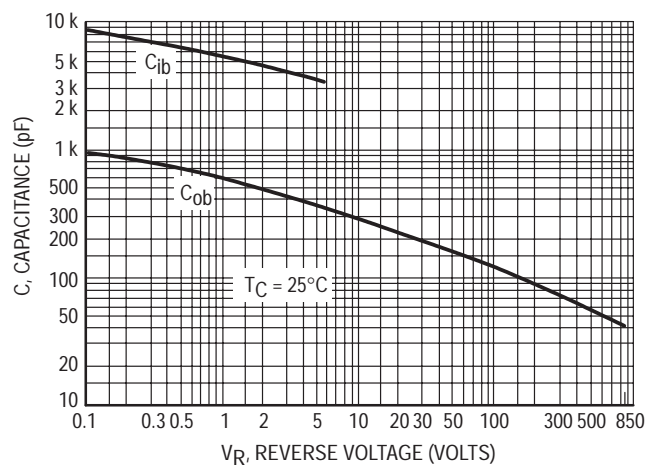


Figure 5. Capacitance

TYPICAL INDUCTIVE SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

$I_C/I_{B1} = 5, T_C = 75^\circ\text{C}, V_{CE(pk)} = 400\text{ V}$

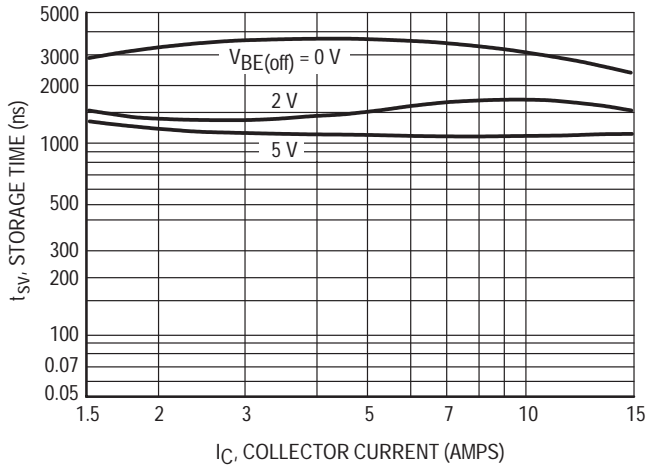


Figure 6. Storage Time

$I_C/I_{B1} = 10, T_C = 75^\circ\text{C}, V_{CE(pk)} = 400\text{ V}$

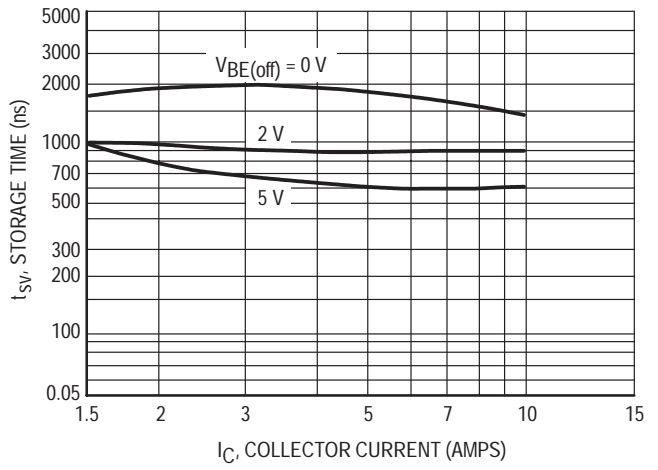


Figure 7. Storage Time

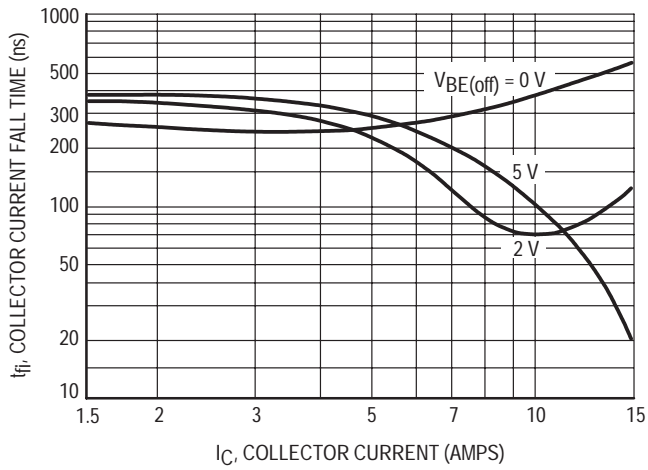


Figure 8. Collector Current Fall Time

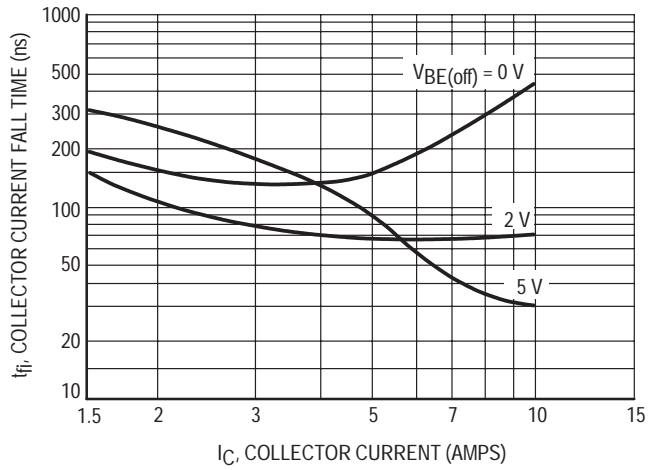


Figure 9. Collector Current Fall Time

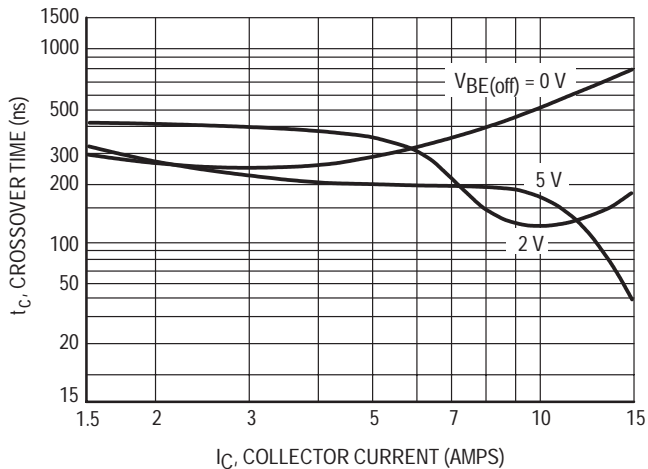


Figure 10. Crossover Time

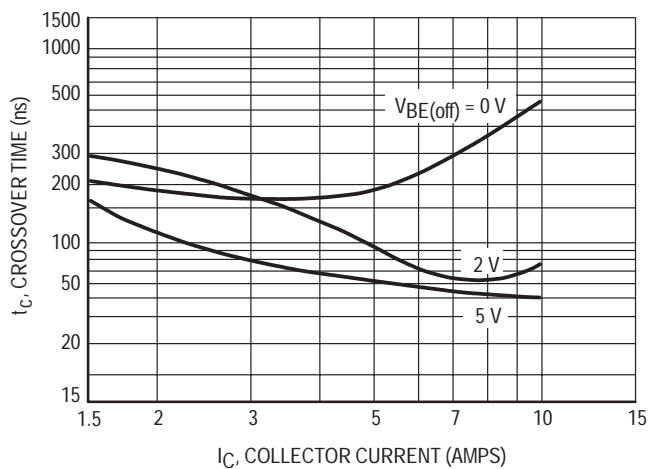
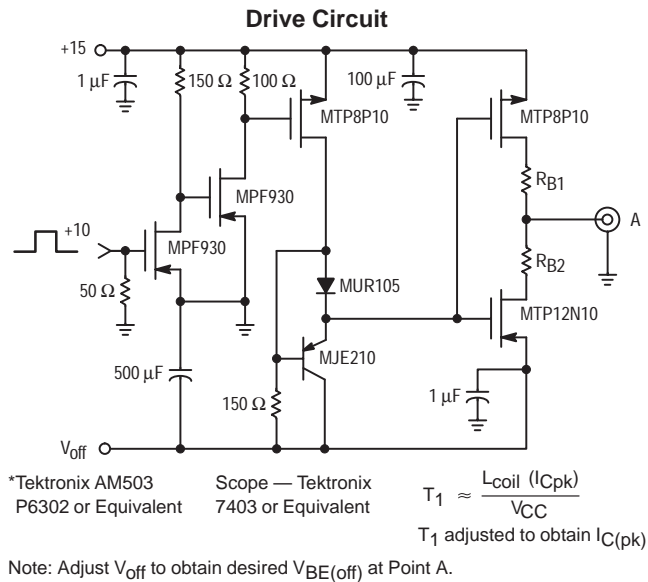


Figure 11. Crossover Time

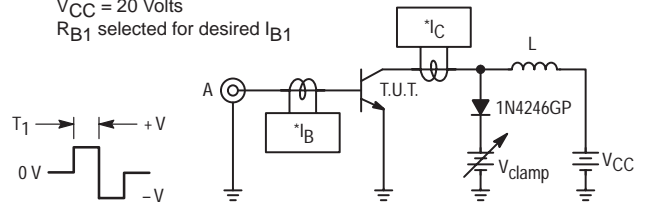
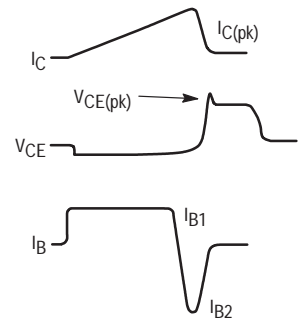
Table 1. Inductive Load Switching



**V<sub>CEO(sus)</sub>**  
 L = 10 mH  
 R<sub>B2</sub> = ∞  
 V<sub>CC</sub> = 20 Volts  
 I<sub>C(pk)</sub> = 100 mA

**Inductive Switching**  
 L = 200 µH  
 R<sub>B2</sub> = 0  
 V<sub>CC</sub> = 20 Volts  
 R<sub>B1</sub> selected for desired I<sub>B1</sub>

**RBSOA**  
 L = 200 µH  
 R<sub>B2</sub> = 0  
 V<sub>CC</sub> = 20 Volts  
 R<sub>B1</sub> selected for desired I<sub>B1</sub>



\*Tektronix AM503 P6302 or Equivalent Scope — Tektronix 7403 or Equivalent  
 $T_1 \approx \frac{L_{coil} (I_{Cpk})}{V_{CC}}$   
 T<sub>1</sub> adjusted to obtain I<sub>C(pk)</sub>

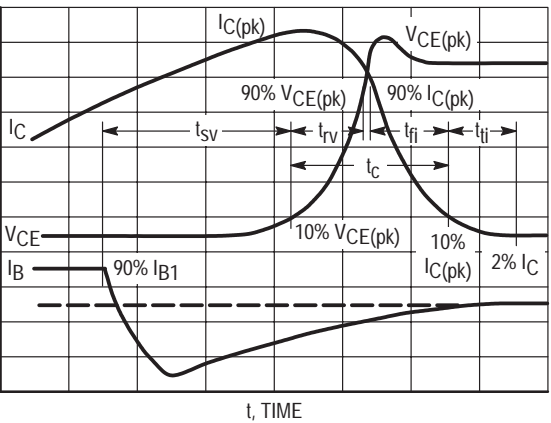


Figure 12. Inductive Switching Measurements

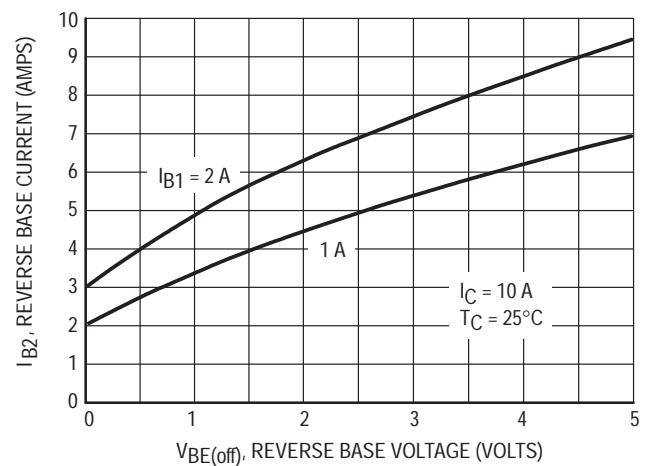
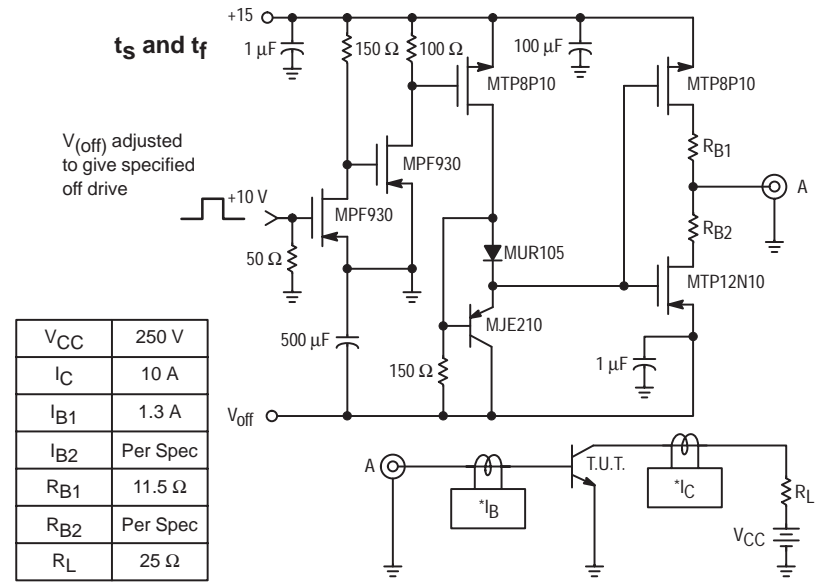
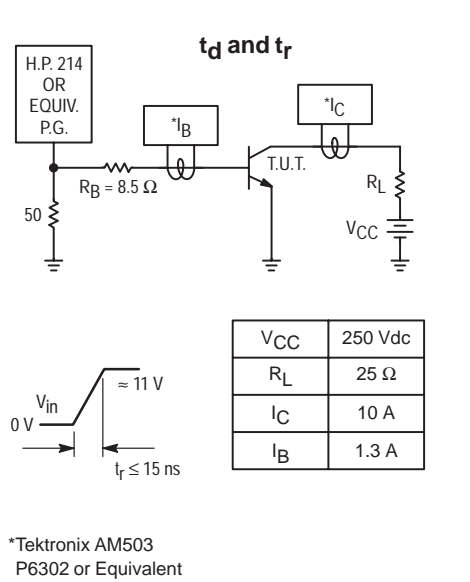


Figure 13. Peak Reverse Base Current

Table 2. Resistive Load Switching



GUARANTEED OPERATING AREA INFORMATION

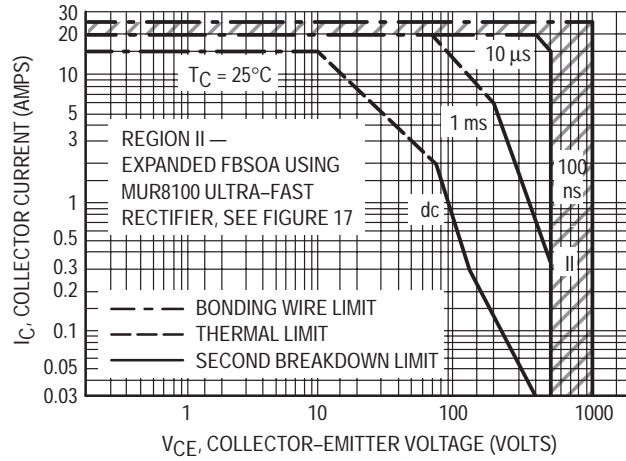


Figure 14. Maximum Rated Forward Biased Safe Operating Area

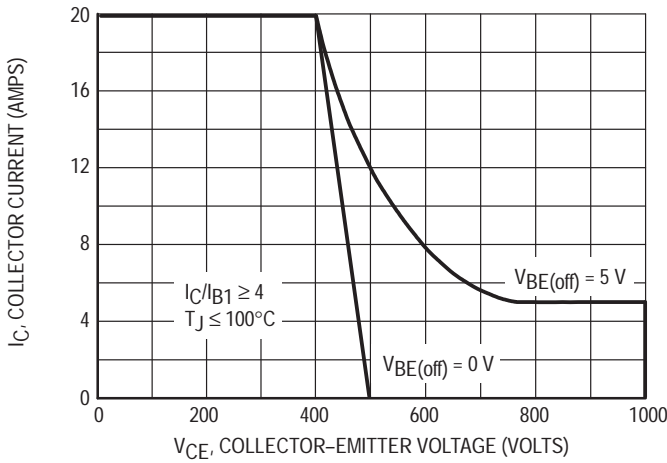


Figure 15. Maximum Reverse Biased Safe Operating Area

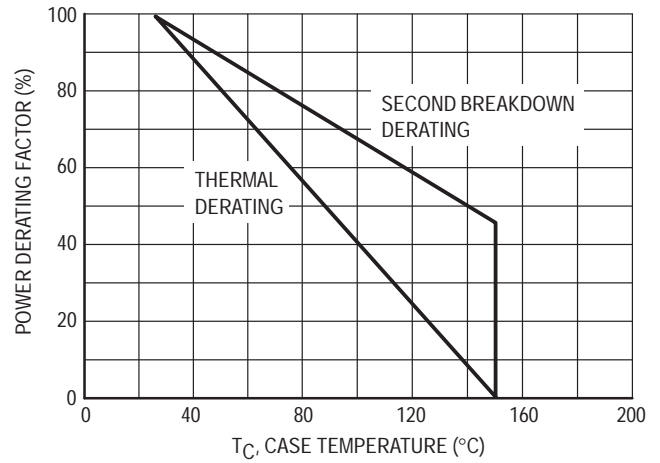


Figure 16. Power Derating

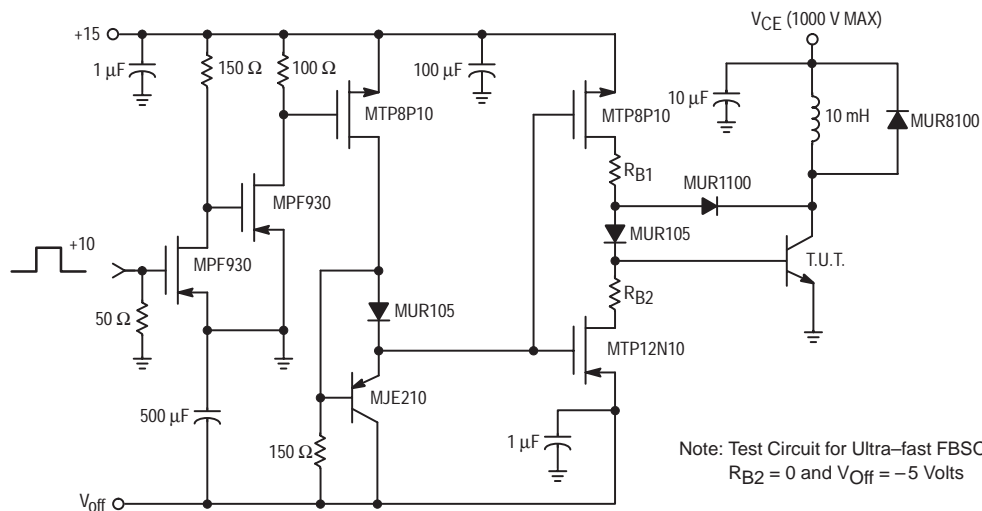


Figure 17. Switching Safe Operating Area

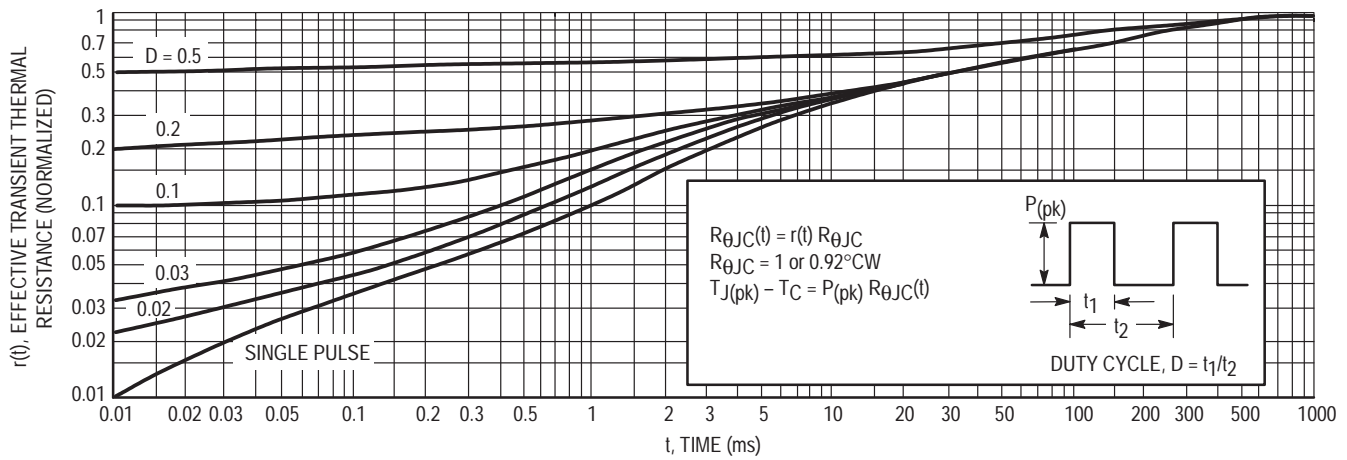


Figure 18. Thermal Response

**SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION**

**FORWARD BIAS**

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figures 14a and 14b is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_J(pk)$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C \geq 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figures 14a and 14b may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 16.

$T_J(pk)$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 18. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

**REVERSE BIAS**

For inductive loads, high voltage and high current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off, in most cases, with the base-to-emitter junction reverse biased. Under these conditions the collector voltage must be held to a safe level at or below a specific value of collector current. This can be accomplished by several means such as active clamping, RC snubbing, load line shaping, etc. The safe level for these devices is specified as Reverse Biased Safe Operating Area and represents the voltage-current condition allowable during reverse biased turn-off. This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode. Figure 15 gives the RBSOA characteristics.

**SWITCHMODE DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS**

**1. FBSOA —**

Allowable dc power dissipation in bipolar power transistors decreases dramatically with increasing collector-emitter

voltage. A transistor which safely dissipates 100 watts at 10 volts will typically dissipate less than 10 watts at its rated  $V_{CE(sus)}$ . From a power handling point of view, current and voltage are not interchangeable (see Application Note AN875).

**2. TURN-ON —**

Safe turn-on load line excursions are bounded by pulsed FBSOA curves. The 10  $\mu\text{s}$  curve applies for resistive loads, most capacitive loads, and inductive loads that are clamped by standard or fast recovery rectifiers. Similarly, the 100 ns curve applies to inductive loads which are clamped by ultra-fast recovery rectifiers, and are valid for turn-on crossover times less than 100 ns (see Application Note AN952).

At voltages above 75% of  $V_{CE(sus)}$ , it is essential to provide the transistor with an adequate amount of base drive VERY RAPIDLY at turn-on. More specifically, safe operation according to the curves is dependent upon base current rise time being less than collector current rise time. As a general rule, a base drive compliance voltage in excess of 10 volts is required to meet this condition (see Application Note AN875).

**3. TURN-OFF —**

A bipolar transistor's ability to withstand turn-off stress is dependent upon its forward base drive. Gross overdrive violates the RBSOA curve and risks transistor failure. For this reason, circuits which use fixed base drive are often more likely to fail at light loads due to heavy overdrive (see Application Note AN875).

**4. OPERATION ABOVE  $V_{CE(sus)}$  —**

When bipolars are operated above collector-emitter breakdown, base drive is crucial. A rapid application of adequate forward base current is needed for safe turn-on, as is a stiff negative bias needed for safe turn-off. Any hiccup in the base-drive circuitry that even momentarily violates either of these conditions will likely cause the transistor to fail. Therefore, it is important to design the driver so that its output is negative in the absence of anything but a clean crisp input signal (see Application Note AN952).



**SWITCHMODE III DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS (Cont.)****5. RBSOA —**

Reverse Biased Safe Operating Area has a first order dependency on circuit configuration and drive parameters. The RBSOA curves in this data sheet are valid only for the conditions specified. For a comparison of RBSOA results in several types of circuits (see Application Note AN951).

**6. DESIGN SAMPLES —**

Transistor parameters tend to vary much more from wafer lot to wafer lot, over long periods of time, than from one de-

vice to the next in the same wafer lot. For design evaluation it is advisable to use transistors from several different date codes.

**7. BAKER CLAMPS —**

Many unanticipated pitfalls can be avoided by using Baker Clamps. MUR105 and MUR1100 diodes are recommended for base drives less than 1 amp. Similarly, MUR405 and MUR4100 types are well-suited for higher drive requirements (see Article Reprint AR131).

# SCANSWITCH™

## NPN Bipolar Power Deflection Transistors For High and Very High Resolution CRT Monitors

The MJF16206 and the MJW16206 are state-of-the-art SWITCHMODE bipolar power transistors. They are specifically designed for use in horizontal deflection circuits for high and very high resolution, monochrome and color CRT monitors.

- **1200 Volt V<sub>CEs</sub> Breakdown Capability**
- Typical Dynamic Desaturation Specified (New Turn-Off Characteristic)
- Maximum Repetitive Emitter-Base Avalanche Energy Specified (Industry First)
- High Current Capability: Performance Specified at 6.5 Amps  
Continuous Rating — 12 Amps Max  
Pulsed Rating — 15 Amps Max
- Isolated MJF16206 is UL Recognized
- Fast Switching: 100 ns Inductive Fall Time (Typ)  
1000 ns Inductive Storage Time (Typ)
- Low Saturation Voltage  
0.25 Volts (Typ) at 6.5 Amps Collector Current
- High Emitter-Base Breakdown Capability For High Voltage Off Drive Circuits — 8.0 V (Min)

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	V <sub>CEs</sub>	1200	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub>	500	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V <sub>EBO</sub>	8.0	Vdc
Isolation Voltage (RMS for 1 sec., T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C, Relative Humidity ≤ 30%)	V <sub>ISOL</sub>	— —	V <sub>rms</sub>
Collector Current — Continuous — Pulsed (1)	I <sub>C</sub> I <sub>CM</sub>	12 15	Adc
Base Current — Continuous — Pulsed (1)	I <sub>B</sub> I <sub>BM</sub>	5.0 10	Adc
Repetitive Emitter-Base Avalanche Energy	W <sub>(BER)</sub>	0.2	mjoules
Total Power Dissipation @ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C Derated above 25°C	P <sub>D</sub>	150 39 1.49	Watts W/°C
Operating and Storage Temperature	T <sub>J</sub> , T <sub>stg</sub>	-55 to +150	°C

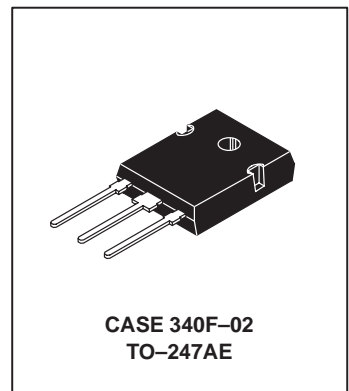
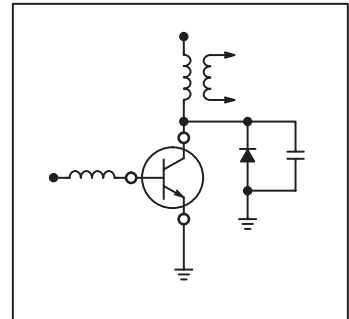
### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance — Junction to Case	R <sub>θJC</sub>	0.67	°C/W
Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes 1/8" from the Case for 5 seconds	T <sub>L</sub>	260	°C

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5.0 ms, Duty Cycle ≤ 10%.

**MJW16206**

**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**12 AMPERES**  
**1200 VOLTS — V<sub>CEs</sub>**  
**50 and 150 WATTS**



# MJW16206

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS (1)</b>					
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = 1200 Vdc, V <sub>BE</sub> = 0 V) (V <sub>CE</sub> = 850 Vdc, V <sub>BE</sub> = 0 V)	I <sub>CES</sub>	— —	— —	250 25	μAdc
Emitter–Base Leakage (V <sub>EB</sub> = 8.0 Vdc, I <sub>C</sub> = 0)	I <sub>EBO</sub>	—	—	25	μAdc
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (Figure 10) (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mAdc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub>	500	—	—	Vdc
Emitter–Base Breakdown Voltage (I <sub>E</sub> = 1.0 mA, I <sub>C</sub> = 0)	V <sub>(BR)EBO</sub>	8.0	11	—	Vdc

## ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)

Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 3.0 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 400 mAdc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 6.5 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 1.5 Adc)	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>	— —	0.15 0.25	1.0 1.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 6.5 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 1.5 Adc)	V <sub>BE(sat)</sub>	—	0.9	1.5	Vdc
DC Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 1.0 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5.0 Vdc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5.0 Vdc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 12 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5.0 Vdc)	h <sub>FE</sub>	— 5.0 3.0	24 8.0 6.0	— 13 —	—

## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Dynamic Desaturation Interval (Figure 15) (I <sub>C</sub> = 6.5 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 1.5 Adc, L <sub>B</sub> = 0.5 μH)	t <sub>ds</sub>	—	250	—	ns
Emitter–Base Avalanche Turn–off Energy (Figure 15) (t = 500 ns, R <sub>BE</sub> = 22 Ω)	EB <sub>(off)</sub>	—	30	—	μjoules
Output Capacitance (V <sub>CE</sub> = 10 Vdc, I <sub>E</sub> = 0, f <sub>test</sub> = 100 kHz)	C <sub>ob</sub>	—	180	350	pF
Gain Bandwidth Product (V <sub>CE</sub> = 10 Vdc, I <sub>C</sub> = 0.5 A, f <sub>test</sub> = 1.0 MHz)	f <sub>T</sub>	—	3.0	—	MHz
Collector–Heatsink Capacitance — MJF16206 Isolated Package (Mounted on a 1" x 2" x 1/16" Copper Heatsink, V <sub>CE</sub> = 0, f <sub>test</sub> = 100 kHz)	C <sub>C–hs</sub>	—	17	—	pF

## SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

Inductive Load (Figure 15) (I <sub>C</sub> = 6.5 A, I <sub>B</sub> = 1.5 A)					ns
Storage	t <sub>sv</sub>	—	1000	2250	
Fall Time	t <sub>fi</sub>	—	100	250	

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

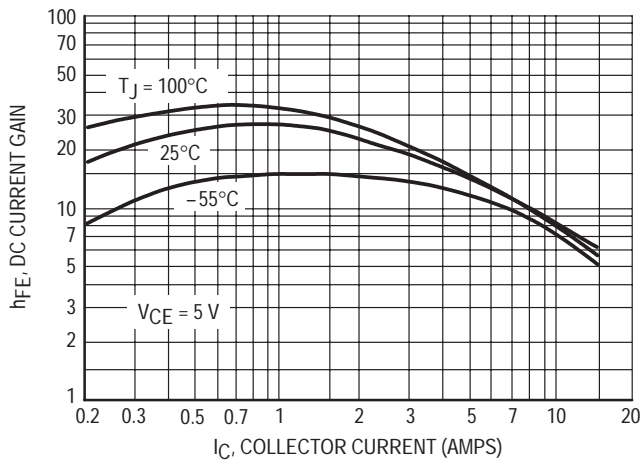


Figure 1. Typical DC Current Gain

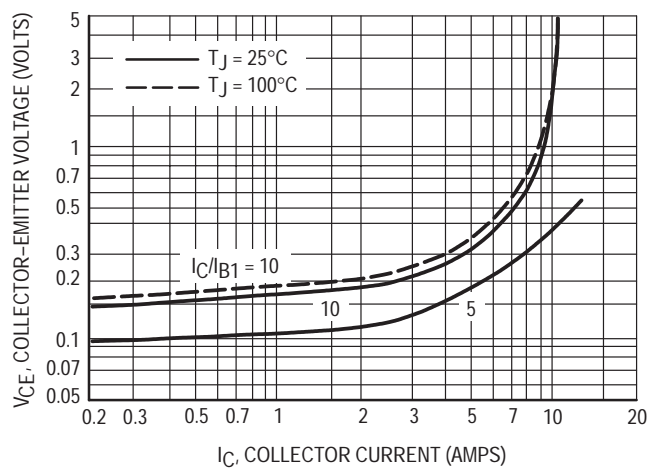


Figure 2. Typical Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

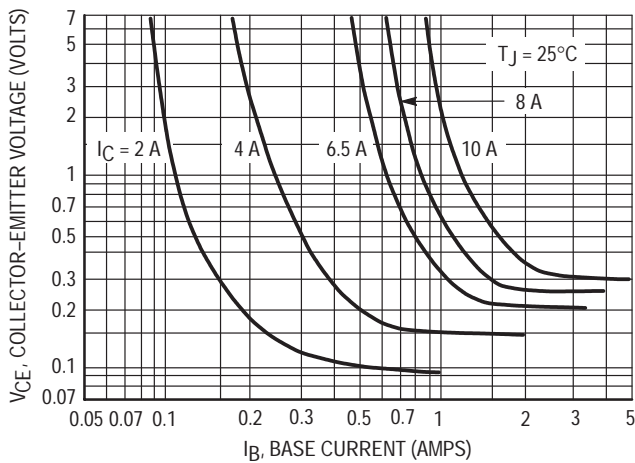


Figure 3. Typical Collector Saturation Region

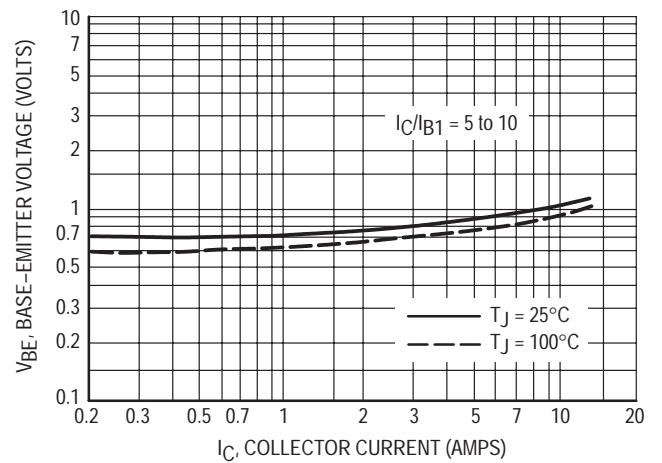


Figure 4. Typical Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage

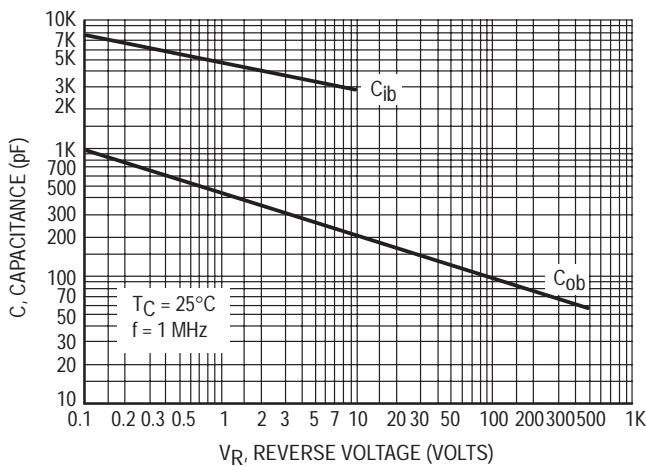


Figure 5. Typical Capacitance

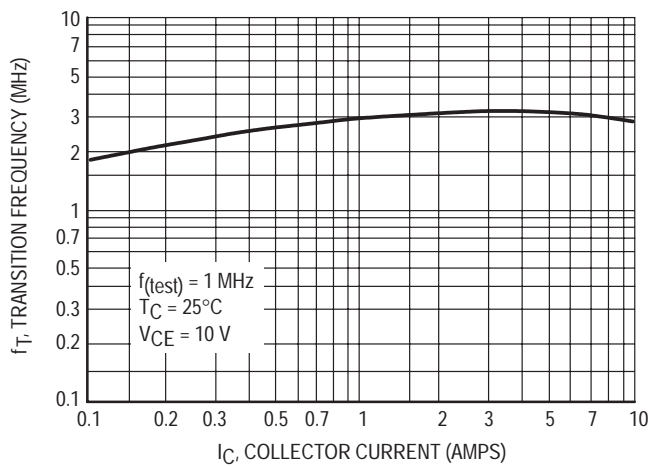


Figure 6. Typical Transition Frequency

SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION

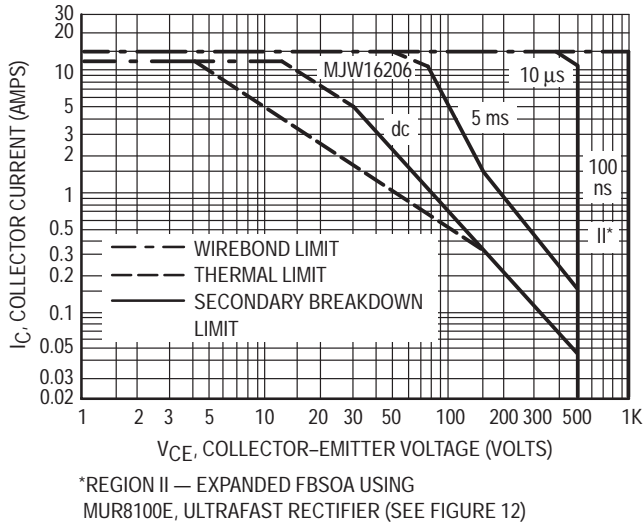


Figure 7. Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating Area

FORWARD BIAS

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 7 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_J(\text{pk})$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C \geq 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 7 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 9.

At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

REVERSE BIAS

Inductive loads, in most cases, require the emitter-to-base junction be reversed biased because high voltage and high current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off. Under these conditions, the collector voltage must be held to a safe level at or below a specific value of collector current. This can be accomplished by several means such as

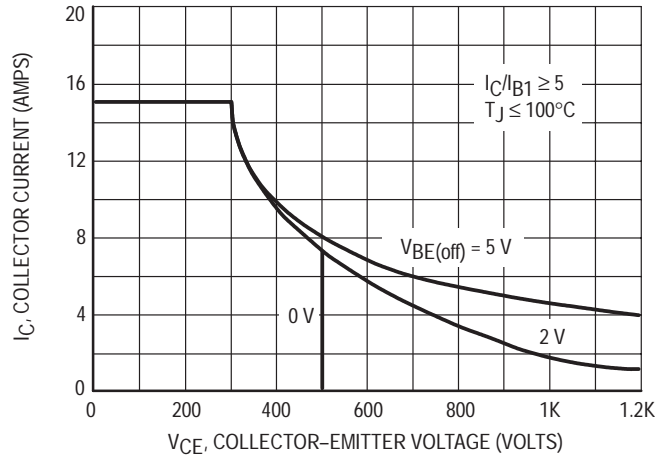


Figure 8. Maximum Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area

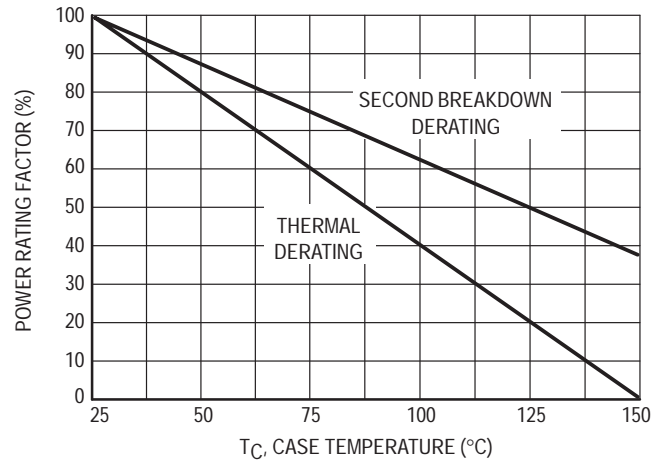


Figure 9. Power Derating

active clamping, RC snubbing, load line shaping, etc. The safe level for these devices is specified as Reverse Biased Safe Operating Area and represents the voltage-current condition allowable during reverse biased turn-off. This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode. Figure 8 gives the RBSOA characteristics.

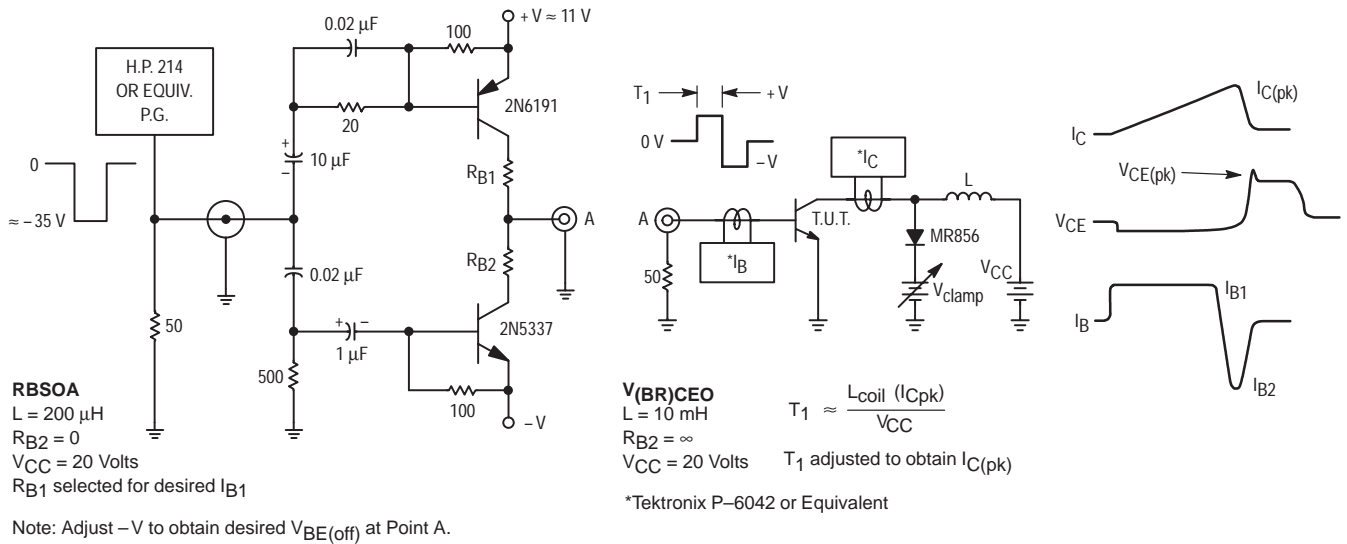


Figure 10. RBSOA/ $V_{(BR)CEO}$ (sus) Test Circuit

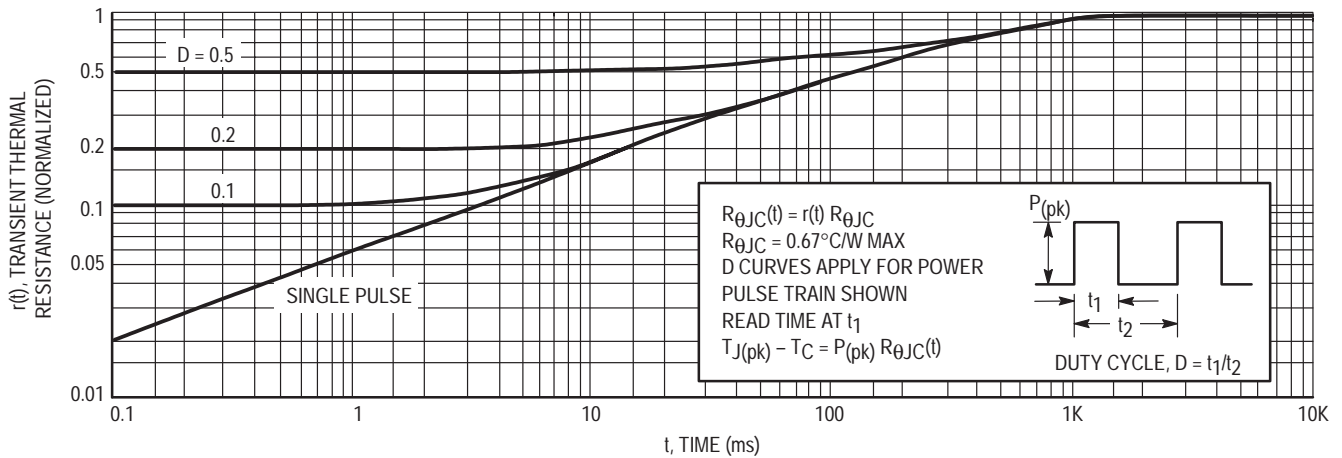


Figure 11. Thermal Response

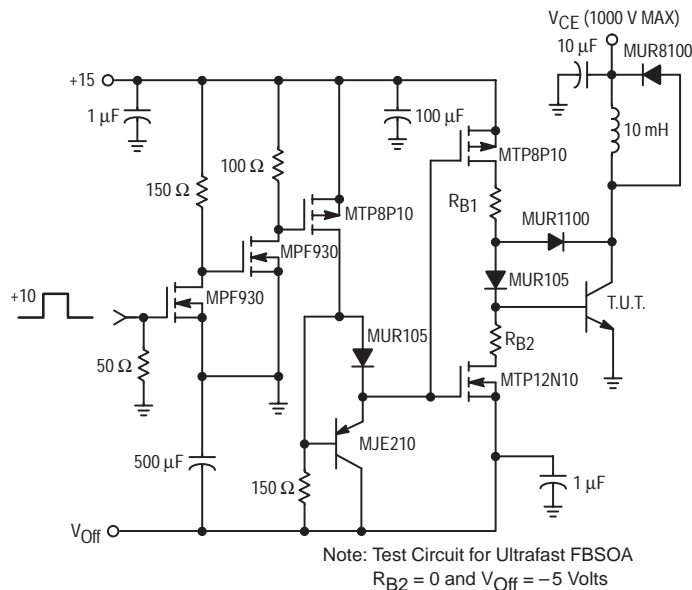


Figure 12. Switching Safe Operating Area

DYNAMIC DESATURATION

DYNAMIC DESATURATION

The SCANSWITCH series of bipolar power transistors are specifically designed to meet the unique requirements of horizontal deflection circuits in computer monitor applications. Historically, deflection transistor design was focused on minimizing collector current fall time. While fall time is a valid figure of merit, a more important indicator of circuit performance as scan rates are increased is a new characteristic, "dynamic desaturation." In order to assure a linear collector current ramp, the output transistor must remain in hard saturation during storage time and exhibit a rapid turn-off transition. A sluggish transition results in serious consequences.

As the saturation voltage of the output transistor increases, the voltage across the yoke drops. Roll off in the collector current ramp results in improper beam deflection and distortion of the image at the right edge of the screen. Design changes have been made in the structure of the SCANSWITCH series of devices which minimize the dynamic desaturation interval. Dynamic desaturation has been defined in terms of the time required for the  $V_{CE}$  to rise from 1.0 to 5.0 volts (Figures 13 and 14) and typical performance at optimized drive conditions has been specified. Optimization of device structure results in a linear collector Current ramp, excellent turn-off switching performance, and significantly lower overall power dissipation.

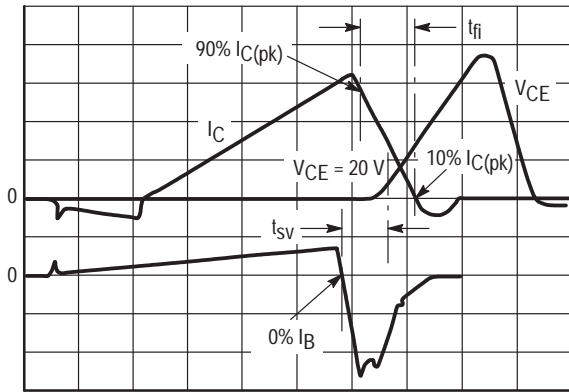


Figure 13. Deflection Simulator Switching Waveforms From Circuit in Figure 15

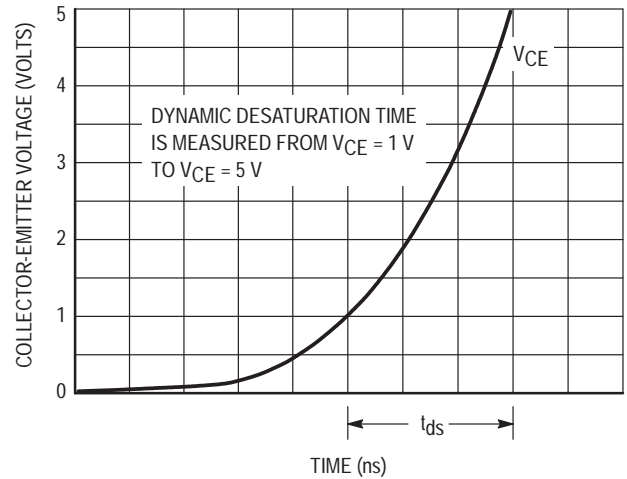


Figure 14. Definition of Dynamic Desaturation Measurement





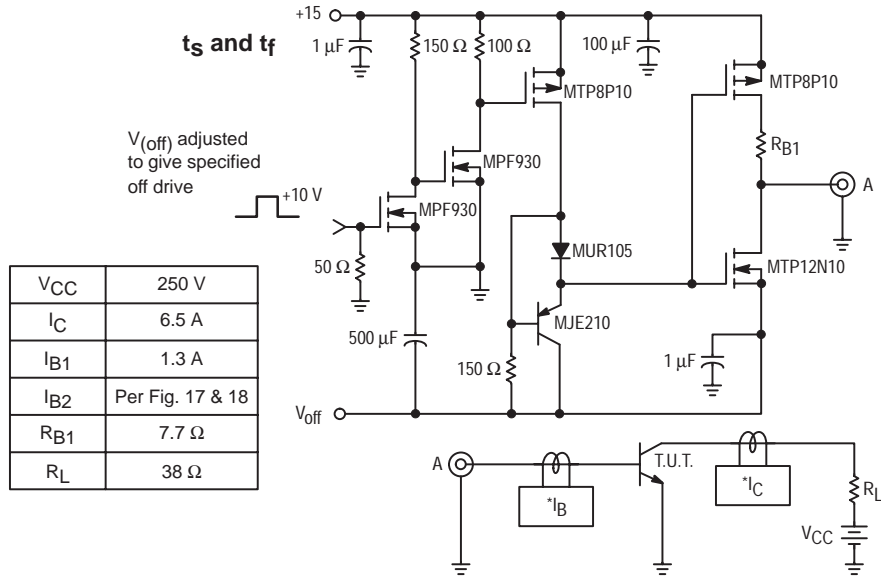


Figure 16. Resistive Load Switching

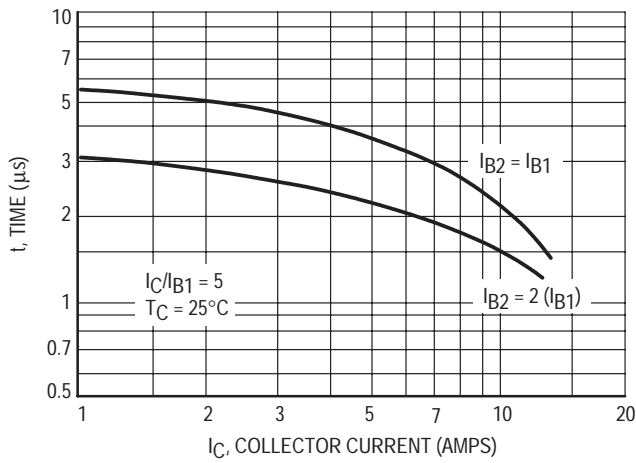


Figure 17. Typical Resistive Storage Time

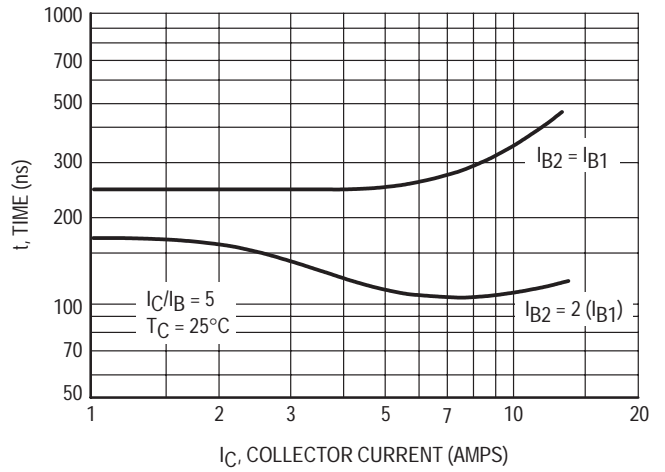


Figure 18. Typical Resistive Fall Time

TEST CONDITIONS FOR ISOLATION TESTS\*

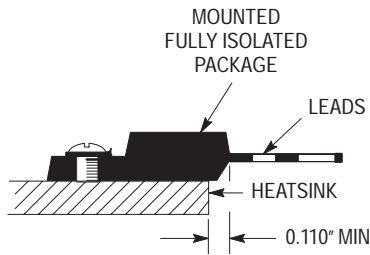


Figure 19. Screw or Clip Mounting Position for Isolation Test Number 1

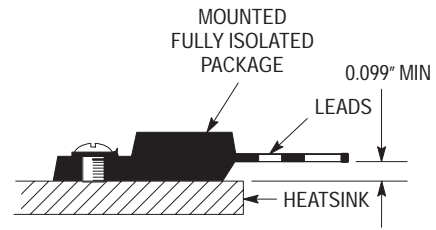


Figure 20. Screw or Clip Mounting Position for Isolation Test Number 2

\* Measurement made between leads and heatsink with all leads shorted together.

MOUNTING INFORMATION\*\*

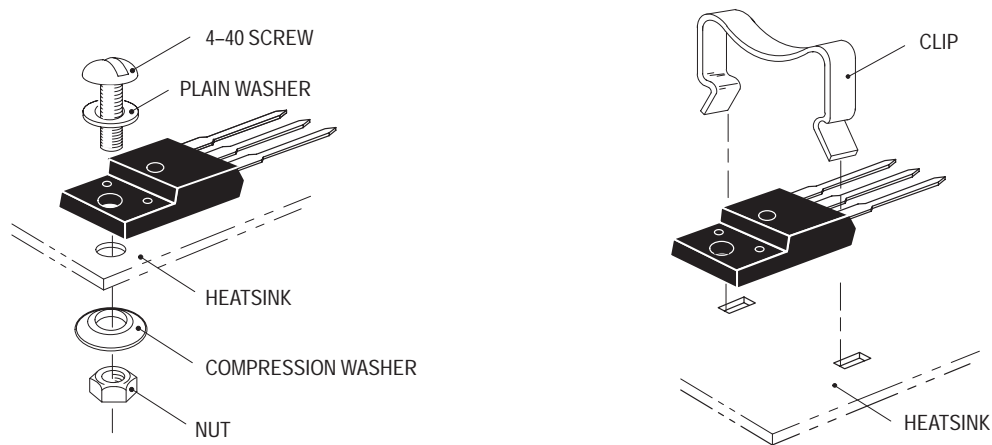


Figure 21. Typical Mounting Techniques\*

Laboratory tests on a limited number of samples indicate, when using the screw and compression washer mounting technique, a screw torque of 6 to 8 in · lbs is sufficient to provide maximum power dissipation capability. The compression washer helps to maintain a constant pressure on the package over time and during large temperature excursions.

Destructive laboratory tests show that using a hex head 4-40 screw, without washers, and applying a torque in excess of 20 in · lbs will cause the plastic to crack around the mounting hole, resulting in a loss of isolation capability.

Additional tests on slotted 4-40 screws indicate that the screw slot fails between 15 to 20 in · lbs without adversely affecting the package. However, in order to positively ensure the package integrity of the fully isolated device, Motorola does not recommend exceeding 10 in · lbs of mounting torque under any mounting conditions.

\*\* For more information about mounting power semiconductors see Application Note AN1040.

# SCANSWITCH™

## NPN Bipolar Power Deflection Transistor For High and Very High Resolution Monitors

The MJW16212 is a state-of-the-art SWITCHMODE™ bipolar power transistor. It is specifically designed for use in horizontal deflection circuits for 20 mm diameter neck, high and very high resolution, full page, monochrome monitors.

- 1500 Volt Collector–Emitter Breakdown Capability
- Typical Dynamic Desaturation Specified (New Turn–Off Characteristic)
- Application Specific State–of–the–Art Die Design
- Fast Switching:
  - 200 ns Inductive Fall Time (Typ)
  - 2000 ns Inductive Storage Time (Typ)
- Low Saturation Voltage:
  - 0.15 Volts at 5.5 Amps Collector Current and 2.5 A Base Drive
- Low Collector–Emitter Leakage Current — 250  $\mu$ A Max at 1500 Volts —  $V_{CES}$
- High Emitter–Base Breakdown Capability For High Voltage Off Drive Circuits — 8.0 Volts (Min)

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector–Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$V_{CES}$	1500	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	650	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	8.0	Vdc
RMS Isolation Voltage (2) (for 1 sec, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , Rel. Humidity < 30%)	$V_{ISOL}$	— —	V
Collector Current — Continuous — Pulsed (1)	$I_C$ $I_{CM}$	10 15	Adc
Base Current — Continuous — Pulsed (1)	$I_B$ $I_{BM}$	5.0 10	Adc
Maximum Repetitive Emitter–Base Avalanche Energy	W (BER)	0.2	mJ
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ Derated above $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	150 39 1.49	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–55 to 125	$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance — Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.67	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes 1/8" from the case for 5 seconds	$T_L$	275	$^\circ\text{C}$

- (1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5.0 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq$  10%.  
(2) Proper strike and creepage distance must be provided.

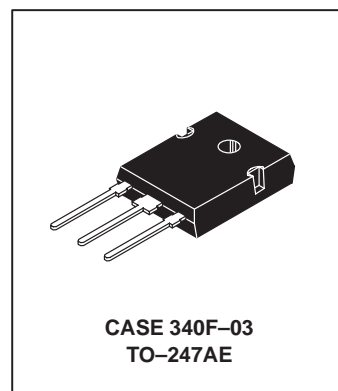
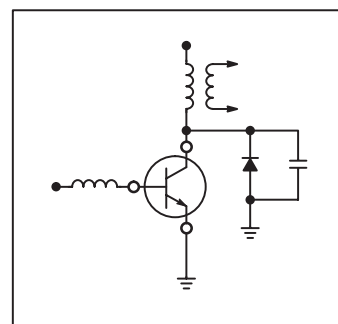
**Preferred** devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

MJF18002 (See MJE18002)  
MJF18004 (See MJE18004)  
MJF18006 (See MJE18006)  
MJF18008 (See MJE18008)

# MJW16212\*

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**POWER TRANSISTOR**  
**10 AMPERES**  
**1500 VOLTS –  $V_{CES}$**   
**50 AND 150 WATTS**



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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS (2)</b>					
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 1500\text{ V}, V_{BE} = 0\text{ V}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 1200\text{ V}, V_{BE} = 0\text{ V}$ )	$I_{CES}$	—	—	250 25	$\mu\text{A}_{dc}$
Emitter–Base Leakage ( $V_{EB} = 8.0\text{ Vdc}, I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	—	25	$\mu\text{A}_{dc}$
Emitter–Base Breakdown Voltage ( $I_E = 1.0\text{ mA}, I_C = 0$ )	$V_{(BR)EBO}$	8.0	11	—	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (Table 1) ( $I_C = 10\text{ mA}_{dc}, I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	650	—	—	Vdc

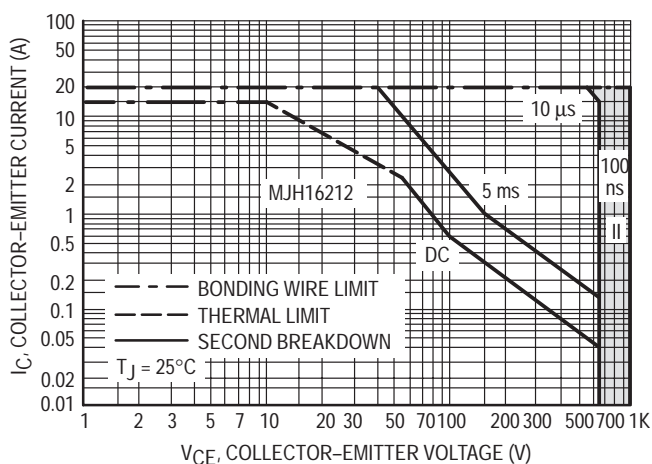
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS (2)</b>					
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 5.5\text{ A}_{dc}, I_B = 2.2\text{ A}_{dc}$ ) ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ A}_{dc}, I_B = 400\text{ mA}_{dc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	0.15 0.14	1.0 1.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 5.5\text{ A}_{dc}, I_B = 2.2\text{ A}_{dc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	0.9	1.5	Vdc
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ A}, V_{CE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ A}, V_{CE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	— 4.0	24 6.0	— 10	—

<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Dynamic Desaturation Interval ( $I_C = 5.5\text{ A}, I_{B1} = 2.2\text{ A}, LB = 1.5\text{ }\mu\text{H}$ )	$t_{ds}$	—	350	—	ns
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}, I_E = 0, f_{test} = 100\text{ kHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	180	350	pF
Gain Bandwidth Product ( $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}, I_C = 0.5\text{ A}, f_{test} = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	—	2.75	—	MHz
Emitter–Base Turn–Off Energy ( $EB_{(avalanche)} = 500\text{ ns}, R_{BE} = 22\text{ }\Omega$ )	$EB_{(off)}$	—	35	—	$\mu\text{J}$
Collector–Heatsink Capacitance — MJF16212 Isolated Package (Mounted on a 1" x 2" x 1/16" Copper Heatsink, $V_{CE} = 0, f_{test} = 100\text{ kHz}$ )	$C_{C-hs}$	—	5.0	—	pF

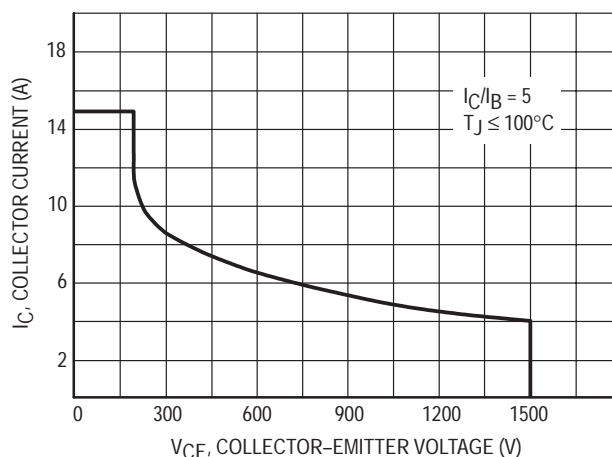
<b>SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Inductive Load ( $I_C = 5.5\text{ A}, I_B = 2.2\text{ A}$ ), High Resolution Deflection Simulator Circuit Table 2					ns
Storage	$t_{sv}$	—	2000	4000	
Fall Time	$t_{fi}$	—	200	350	

(2) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .

**SAFE OPERATING AREA**



**Figure 1. Maximum Forward Bias Safe Operating Area**



**Figure 2. Maximum Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area**

SAFE OPERATING AREA (continued)

FORWARD BIAS

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 1 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C \geq 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 1 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 3.

At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

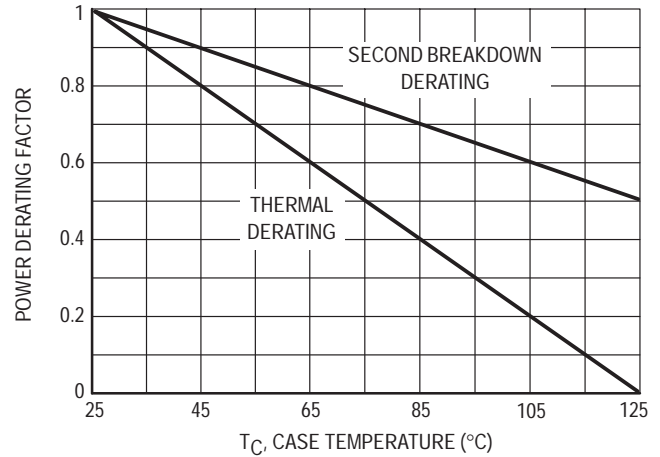


Figure 3. Power Derating

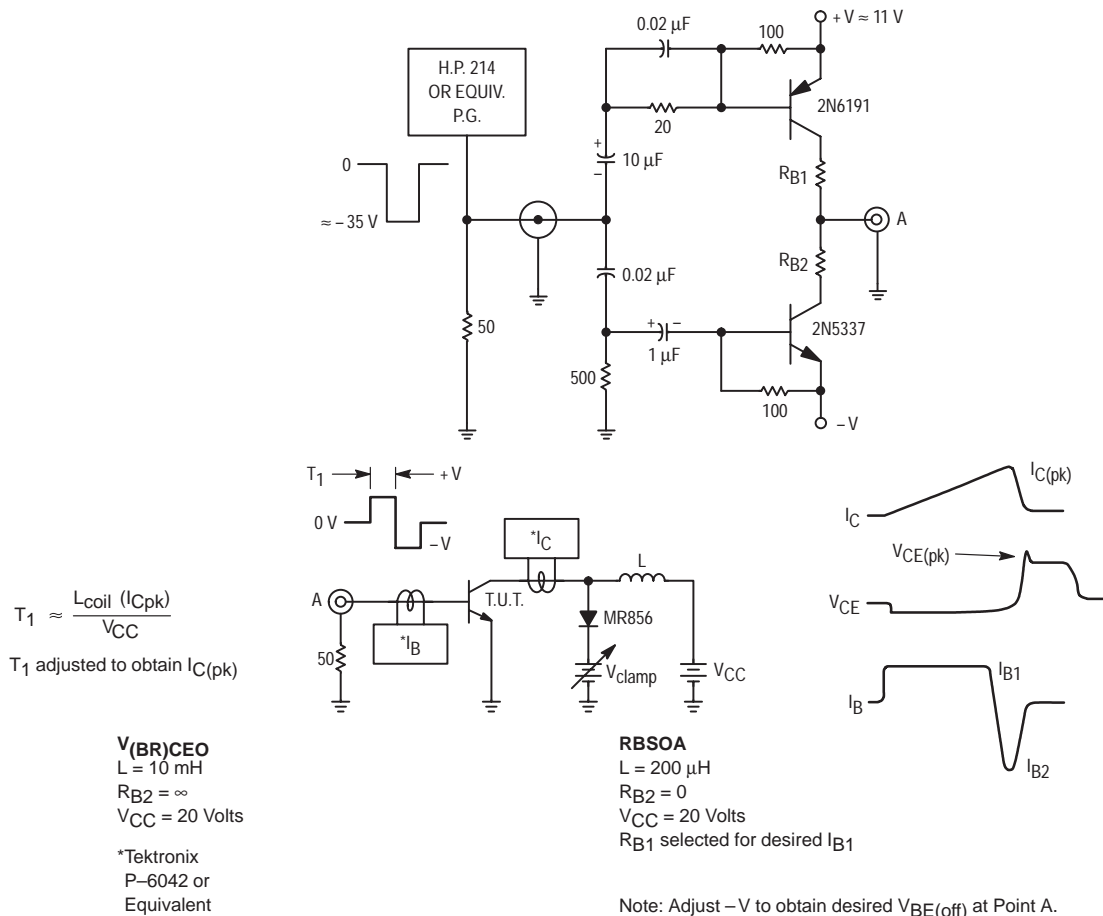
REVERSE BIAS

For inductive loads, high voltage and high current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off, in most cases, with the base-to-emitter junction reverse biased. Under these conditions the collector voltage must be held to a safe level at or below a specific value of collector current. This can be accomplished by several means such as active clamping,

RC snubbing, load line shaping, etc.

The safe level for these devices is specified as Reverse Biased Safe Operating Area and represents the voltage-current condition allowable during reverse biased turnoff. This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode. Figure 2 gives the RBSOA characteristics.

Table 1. RBSOA/ $V_{(BR)CEO(SUS)}$  Test Circuit



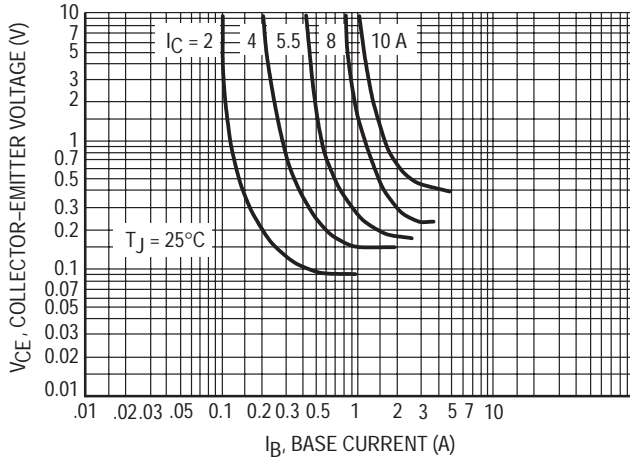


Figure 4. Typical Collector-Emitter Saturation Region

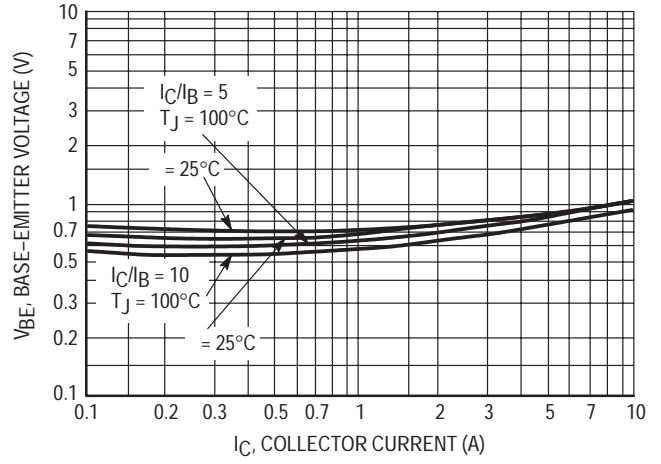


Figure 5. Typical Emitter-Base Saturation Voltage

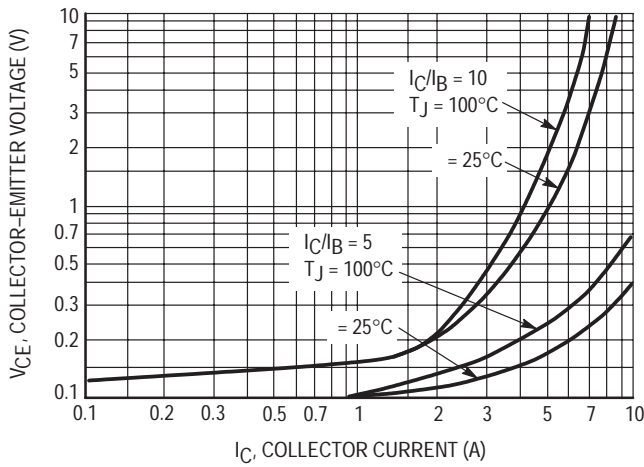


Figure 6. Typical Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

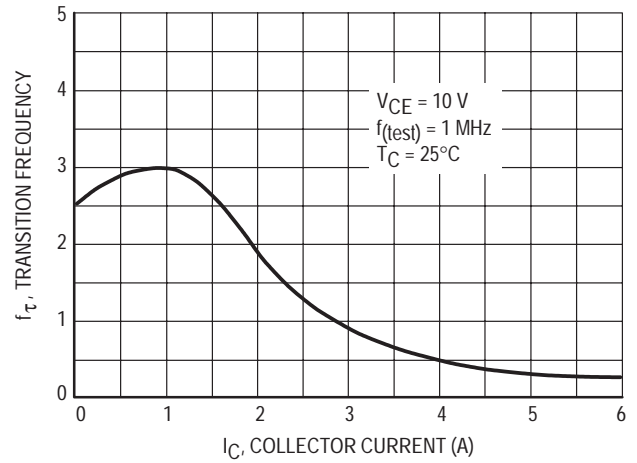


Figure 7. Typical Transition Frequency

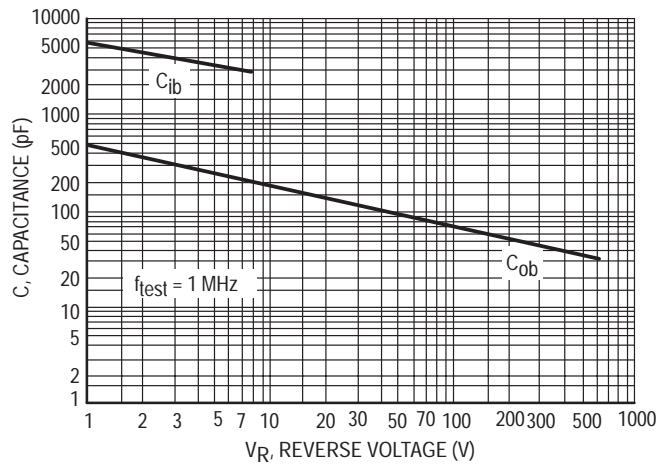
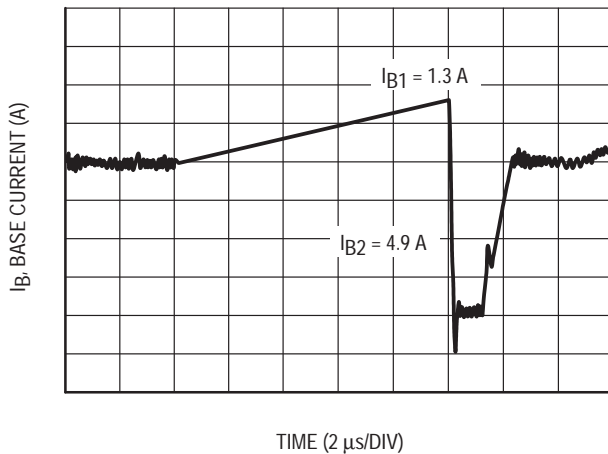
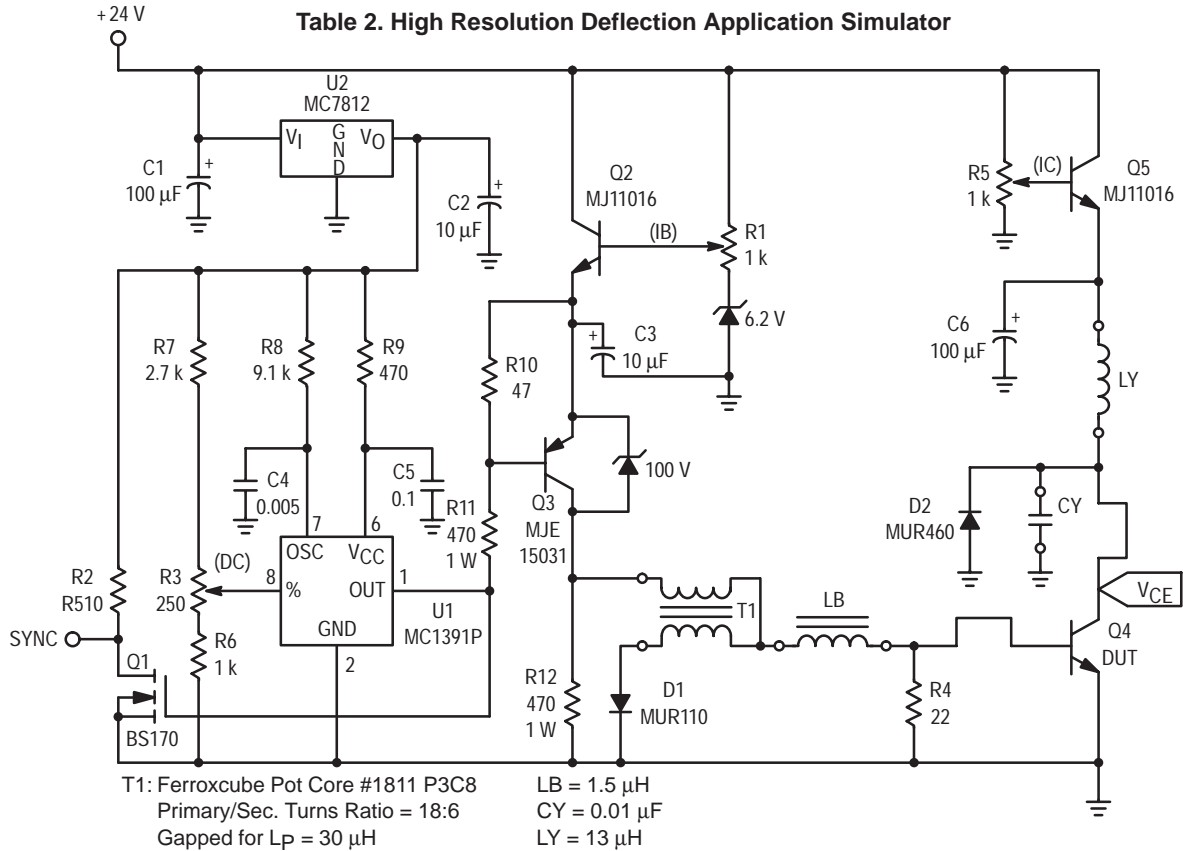


Figure 8. Typical Capacitance

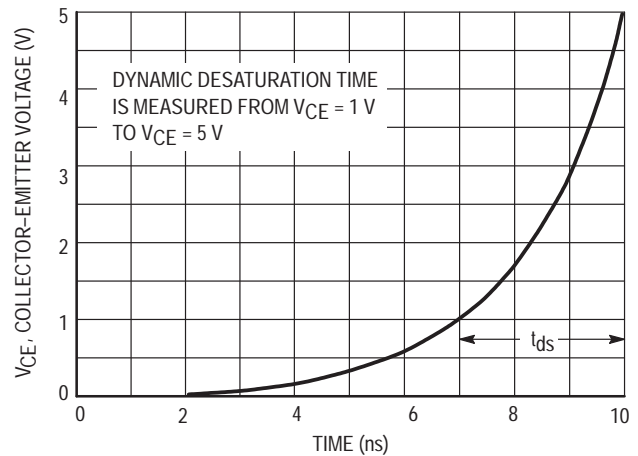
DYNAMIC DESATURATIION

The SCANSWITCH series of bipolar power transistors are specifically designed to meet the unique requirements of horizontal deflection circuits in computer monitor applications. Historically, deflection transistor design was focused on minimizing collector current fall time. While fall time is a valid figure of merit, a more important indicator of circuit performance as scan rates are increased is a new characteristic, "dynamic desaturation." In order to assure a linear collector current ramp, the output transistor must remain in hard saturation during storage time and exhibit a rapid turn-off transition. A sluggish transition results in serious consequences. As the saturation voltage of the output transistor increases,

the voltage across the yoke drops. Roll off in the collector current ramp results in improper beam deflection and distortion of the image at the right edge of the screen. Design changes have been made in the structure of the SCANSWITCH series of devices which minimize the dynamic desaturation interval. Dynamic desaturation has been defined in terms of the time required for the  $V_{CE}$  to rise from 1.0 to 5.0 volts (Figures 9 and 10) and typical performance at optimized drive conditions has been specified. Optimization of device structure results in a linear collector current ramp, excellent turn-off switching performance, and significantly lower overall power dissipation.



**Figure 9. Deflection Simulator Circuit Base Drive Waveform**



**Figure 10. Definition of Dynamic Desaturation Measurement**

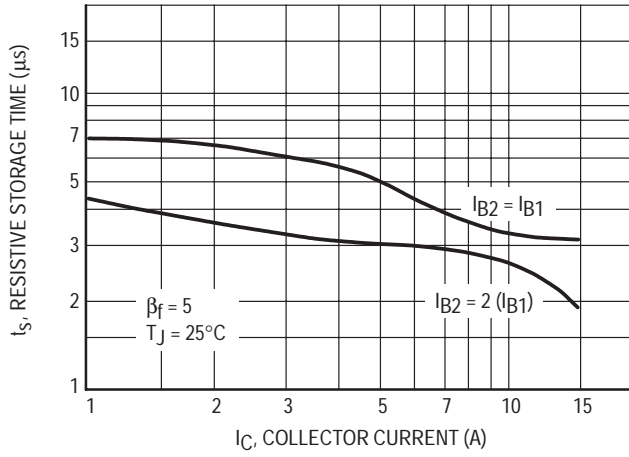


Figure 11. Typical Resistive Storage Time

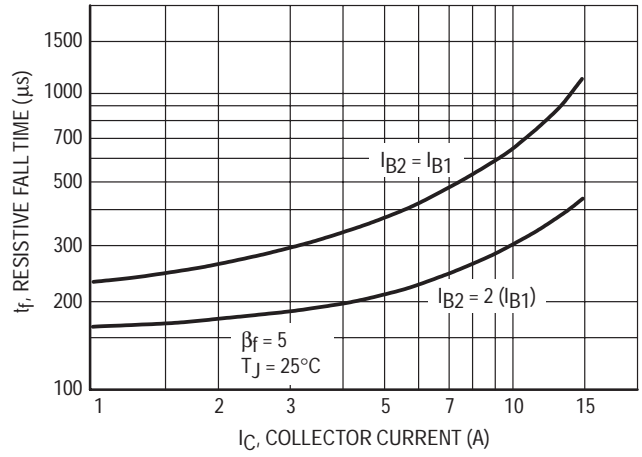


Figure 12. Typical Resistive Fall Time

Table 3. Resistive Load Switching

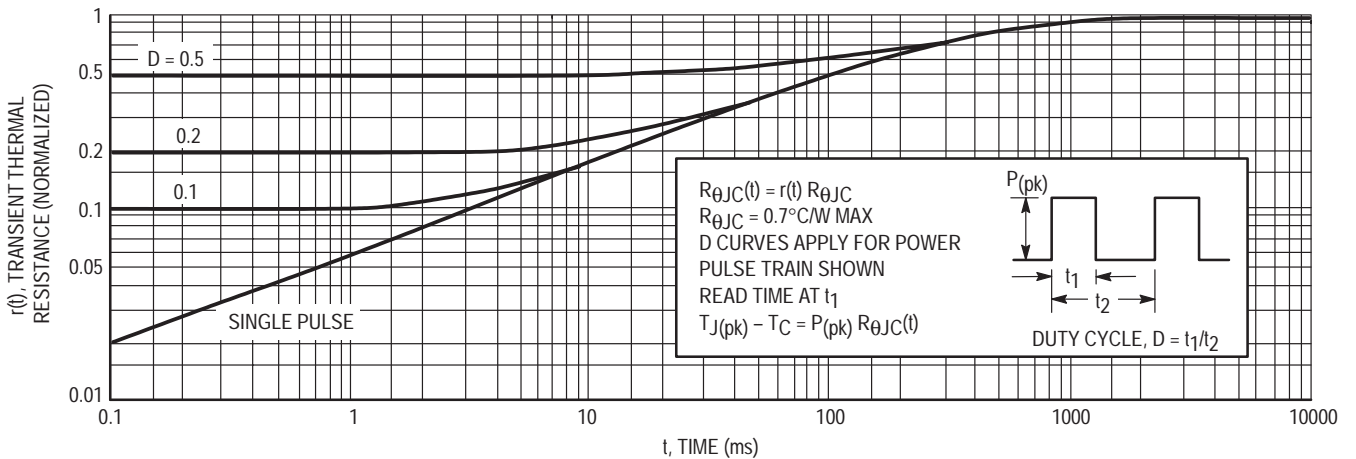
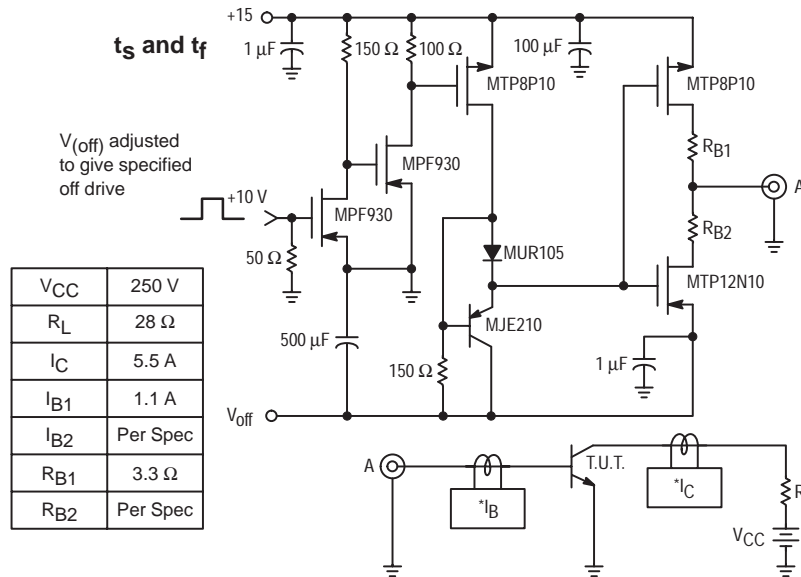


Figure 13. Thermal Response

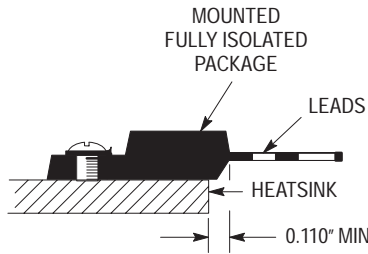


**EMITTER-BASE TURN-OFF ENERGY,  $EB_{(off)}$**

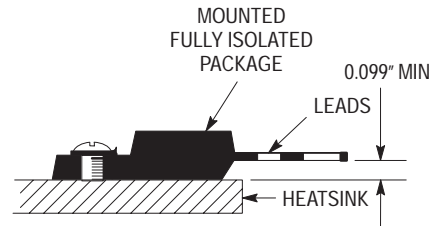
Emitter-base turn-off energy is a new specification included on the SCANSWITCH data sheets. Typical techniques for driving horizontal outputs rely on a pulse transformer to supply forward base current, and a turnoff network that includes a series base inductor to limit the rate of transition from forward to reverse. An alternate drive scheme has been used to characterize the SCANSWITCH series of devices (see Figure 2). This circuit ramps the base drive to eliminate the heavy overdrive at the beginning of the collector current ramp and underdrive just prior to turn-off observed in typical drive topologies. This high performance

drive has two additional important advantages. First, the configuration of T1 allows  $L_b$  to be placed outside the path of forward base current making it unnecessary to expend energy to reverse the current flow as in a series based inductor. Second, there is no base resistor to limit forward base current and hence no power loss associated with setting the value of the forward base current. The ramp generating process stores rather than dissipates energy. Tailoring the amount of energy stored in T1 to the amount of energy,  $EB_{(off)}$ , that is required to turn the output transistor off results in essentially lossless operation. [Note:  $B+$  and the primary inductance of T1 ( $L_p$ ) are chosen such that  $1/2L_p I_b^2 = EB_{(off)}$ .]

**TEST CONDITIONS FOR ISOLATION TESTS\* (MJF16212 ONLY)**



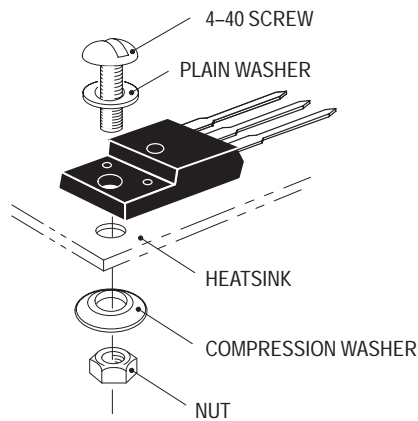
**Figure 14. Screw or Clip Mounting Position for Isolation Test Number 1**



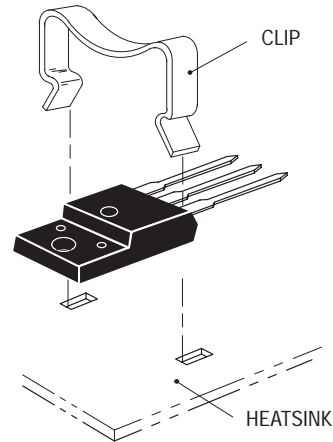
**Figure 15. Screw or Clip Mounting Position for Isolation Test Number 2**

\* Measurement made between leads and heatsink with all leads shorted together

**MOUNTING INFORMATION\*\* (MJF16212 ONLY)**



**Figure 16a. Screw-Mounted**



**Figure 16b. Clip-Mounted**

**Figure 16. Typical Mounting Techniques\***

Laboratory tests on a limited number of samples indicate, when using the screw and compression washer mounting technique, a screw torque of 6 to 8 in · lbs is sufficient to provide maximum power dissipation capability. The compression washer helps to maintain a constant pressure on the package over time and during large temperature excursions.

Destructive laboratory tests show that using a hex head 4-40 screw, without washers, and applying a torque in excess of 20 in · lbs will cause the plastic to crack around the mounting hole, resulting in a loss of isolation capability.

Additional tests on slotted 4-40 screws indicate that the screw slot fails between 15 to 20 in · lbs without adversely affecting the package. However, in order to positively ensure the package integrity of the fully isolated device, Motorola does not recommend exceeding 10 in · lbs of mounting torque under any mounting conditions.

\*\* For more information about mounting power semiconductors see Application Note AN1040.

## Complementary Silicon Plastic Power Transistors

... designed for use in general purpose amplifier and switching applications.  
Compact TO-220 AB package.

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	TIP29B TIP30B	TIP29C TIP30C	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	80	100	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	80	100	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	1.0		Adc
Peak		3.0		
Base Current	$I_B$	0.4		Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	30		Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$		0.016		
Unclamped Inductive Load Energy (See Note 3)	E	32		mJ
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150		$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	62.5	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	4.167	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
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#### OFF CHARACTERISTICS

Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 30$ mAdc, $I_B = 0$ )	TIP29B, TIP30B TIP29C, TIP30C	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	80 100	— —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 60$ Vdc, $I_B = 0$ )		$I_{CEO}$	—	0.3	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 80$ Vdc, $V_{EB} = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 100$ Vdc, $V_{EB} = 0$ )	TIP29B, TIP30B TIP29C, TIP30C	$I_{CES}$	— —	200 200	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0$ Vdc, $I_C = 0$ )		$I_{EBO}$	—	1.0	mAdc

#### ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.2$ Adc, $V_{CE} = 4.0$ Vdc) ( $I_C = 1.0$ Adc, $V_{CE} = 4.0$ Vdc)		$h_{FE}$	40 15	— 75	—
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 1.0$ Adc, $I_B = 125$ mAdc)		$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	0.7	Vdc
Base-Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 1.0$ Adc, $V_{CE} = 4.0$ Vdc)		$V_{BE(on)}$	—	1.3	Vdc

#### DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Current-Gain — Bandwidth Product (2) ( $I_C = 200$ mAdc, $V_{CE} = 10$ Vdc, $f_{test} = 1.0$ MHz)		$f_T$	3.0	—	MHz
Small-Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.2$ Adc, $V_{CE} = 10$ Vdc, $f = 1.0$ kHz)		$h_{fe}$	20	—	—

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300$   $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .

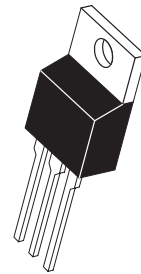
(2)  $f_T = |h_{fe}| \cdot f_{test}$ .

(3) This rating based on testing with  $L_C = 20$  mH,  $R_{BE} = 100$   $\Omega$ ,  $V_{CC} = 10$  V,  $I_C = 1.8$  A, P.R.F = 10 Hz.

REV 1

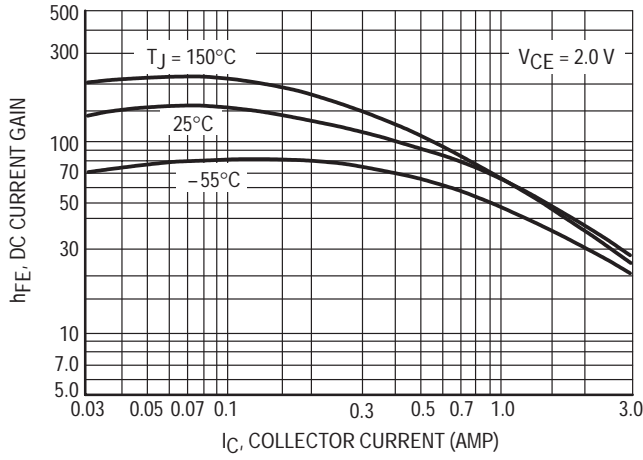
**NPN**  
**TIP29B**  
**TIP29C**  
**PNP**  
**TIP30B**  
**TIP30C**

**1 AMPERE**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON**  
**80-100 VOLTS**  
**30 WATTS**

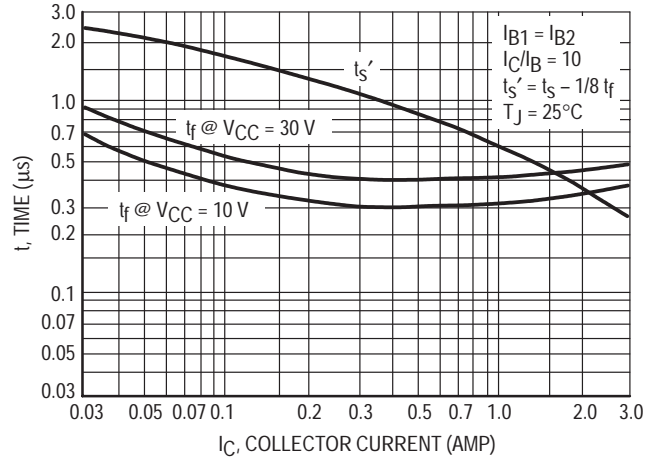


**CASE 221A-06**  
**TO-220AB**

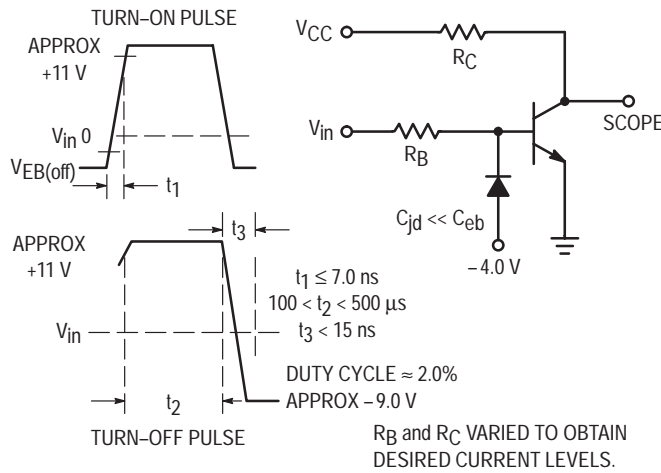
**TIP29B TIP29C TIP30B TIP30C**



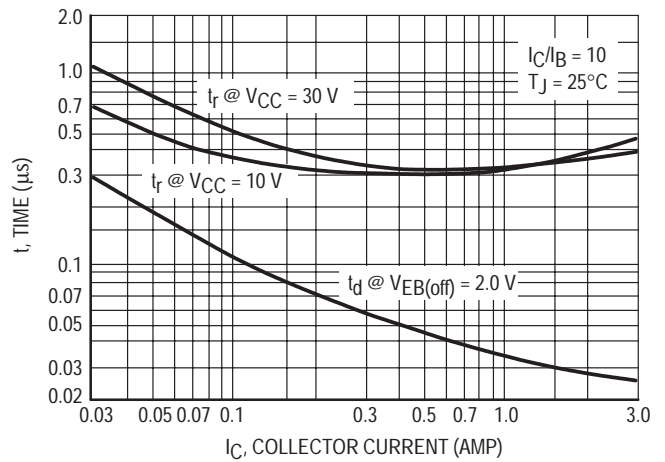
**Figure 1. DC Current Gain**



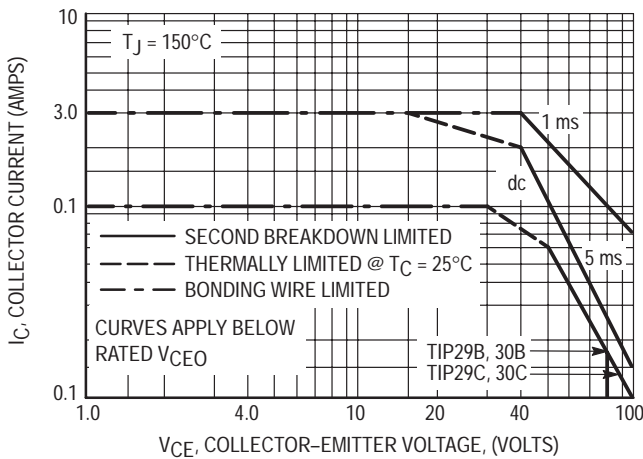
**Figure 2. Turn-Off Time**



**Figure 3. Switching Time Equivalent Circuit**



**Figure 4. Turn-On Time**



**Figure 5. Active Region Safe Operating Area**

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 5 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ . At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

## Complementary Silicon Plastic Power Transistors

... designed for use in general purpose amplifier and switching applications.

- Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage —  
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 1.2 \text{ Vdc (Max) @ } I_C = 3.0 \text{ Adc}$
- Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage —  
 $V_{CEO(sus)} = 60 \text{ Vdc (Min) — TIP31A, TIP32A}$   
 $= 80 \text{ Vdc (Min) — TIP31B, TIP32B}$   
 $= 100 \text{ Vdc (Min) — TIP31C, TIP32C}$
- High Current Gain — Bandwidth Product  
 $f_T = 3.0 \text{ MHz (Min) @ } I_C = 500 \text{ mAdc}$
- Compact TO–220 AB Package

### \*MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	TIP31A TIP32A	TIP31B TIP32B	TIP31C TIP32C	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	60	80	100	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	60	80	100	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0			Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	$I_C$	3.0 5.0			Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	1.0			Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	40 0.32			Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	2.0 0.016			Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Unclamped Inductive Load Energy (1)	E	32			mJ
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–65 to +150			$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

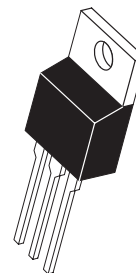
Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	62.5	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	3.125	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

(1)  $I_C = 1.8 \text{ A}$ ,  $L = 20 \text{ mH}$ , P.R.F. = 10 Hz,  $V_{CC} = 10 \text{ V}$ ,  $R_{BE} = 100 \Omega$ .

**NPN**  
**TIP31A**  
**TIP31B\***  
**TIP31C\***  
**PNP**  
**TIP32A**  
**TIP32B\***  
**TIP32C\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**3 AMPERE**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON**  
**60–80–100 VOLTS**  
**40 WATTS**



**CASE 221A–06**  
**TO–220AB**

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 1

# TIP31A TIP31B TIP31C TIP32A TIP32B TIP32C

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 30\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CE(sus)}$	60 80 100	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 30\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	— — —	0.3 0.3 0.3	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB} = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB} = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 100\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{EB} = 0$ )	$I_{CES}$	— — —	200 200 200	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	1.0	mAdc

## ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	25 10	— 50	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 375\text{ mAdc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	1.2	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	1.8	Vdc

## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 500\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f_{test} = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	3.0	—	MHz
Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ kHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	20	—	—

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .

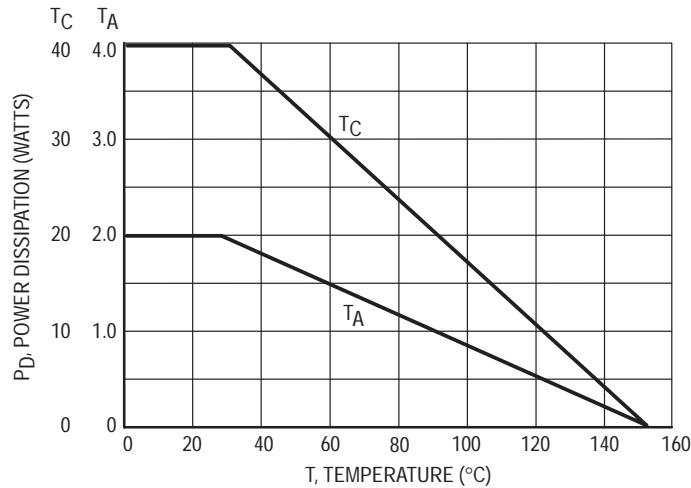


Figure 1. Power Derating

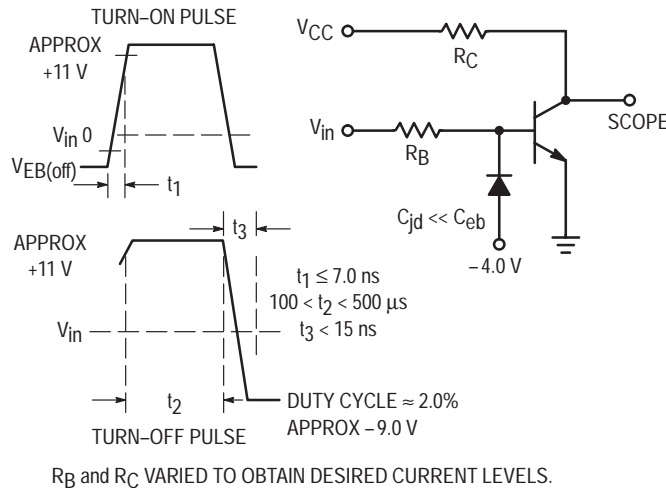


Figure 2. Switching Time Equivalent Circuit

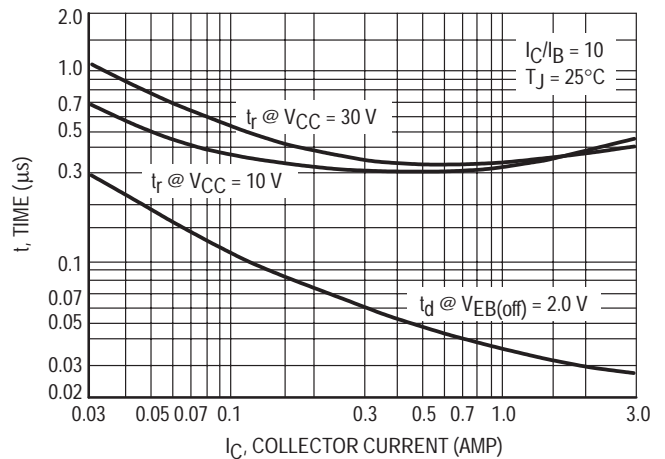


Figure 3. Turn–On Time

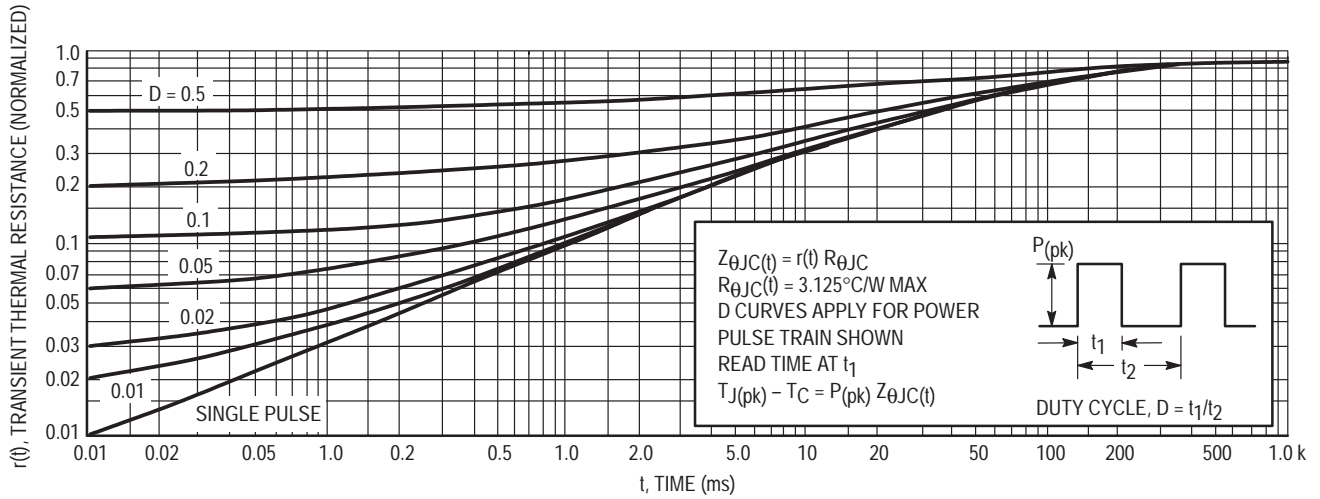


Figure 4. Thermal Response

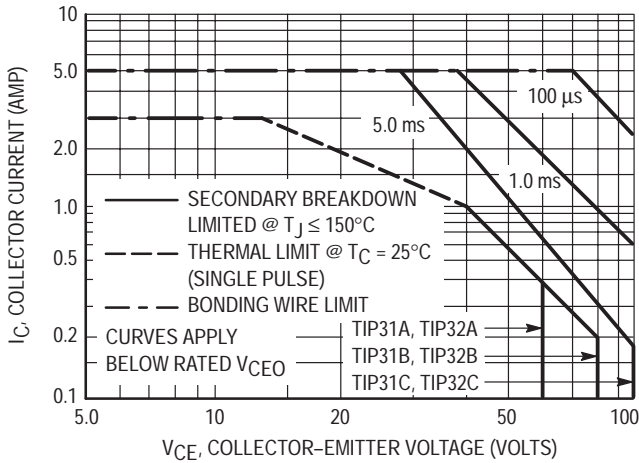


Figure 5. Active Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 5 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 4. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

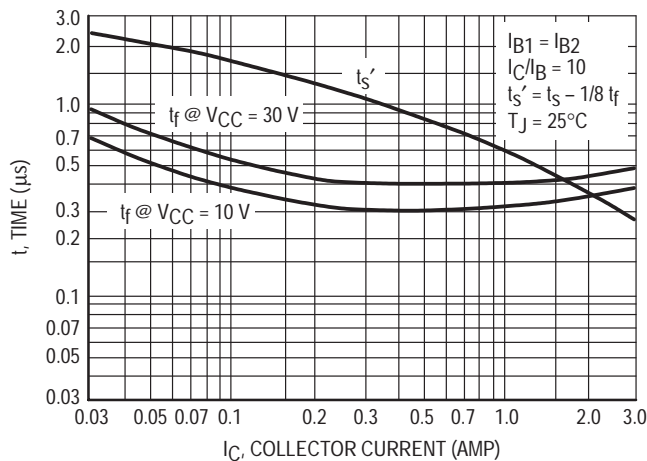


Figure 6. Turn-Off Time

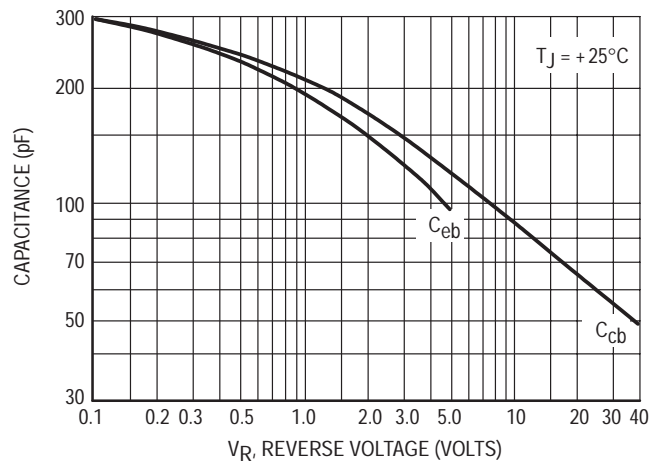


Figure 7. Capacitance

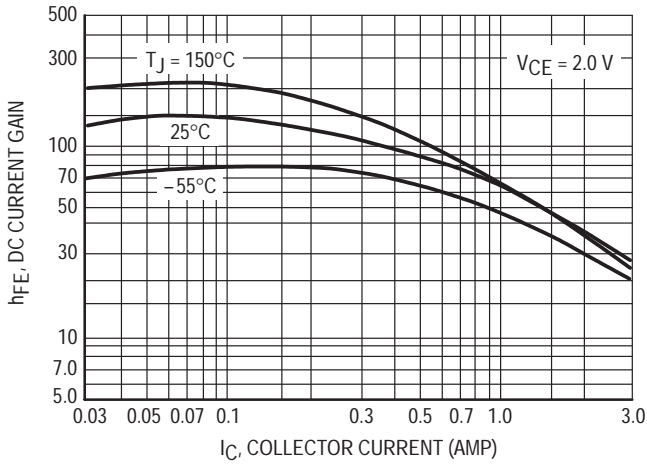


Figure 8. DC Current Gain

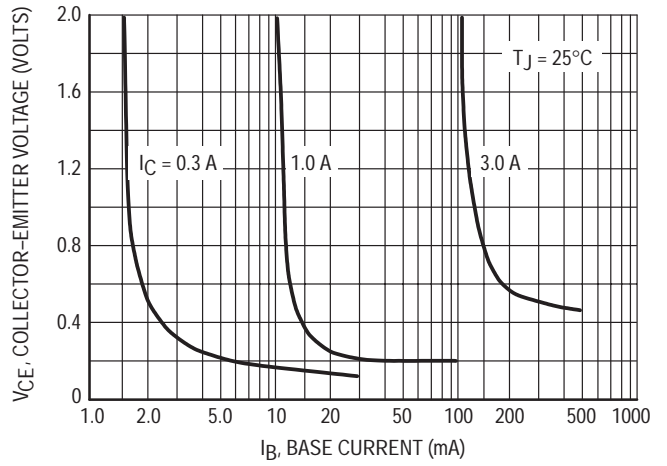


Figure 9. Collector Saturation Region

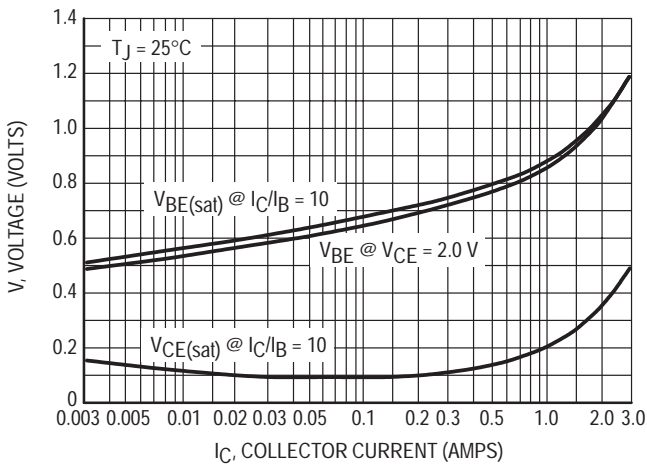


Figure 10. "On" Voltages

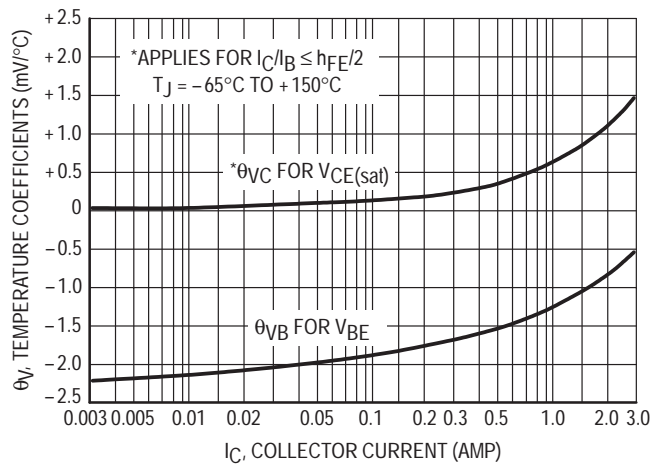


Figure 11. Temperature Coefficients

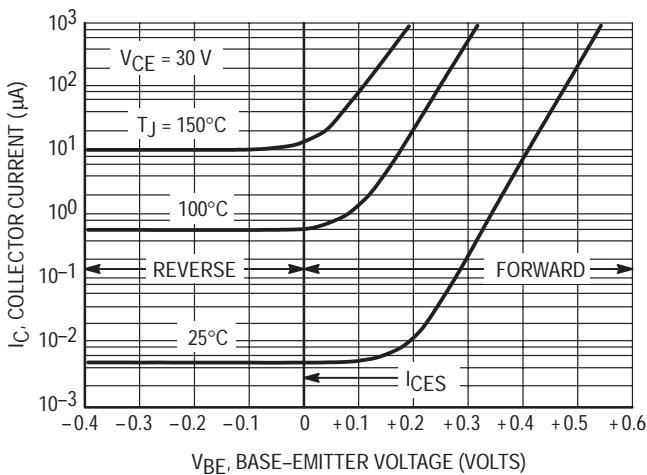


Figure 12. Collector Cut-Off Region

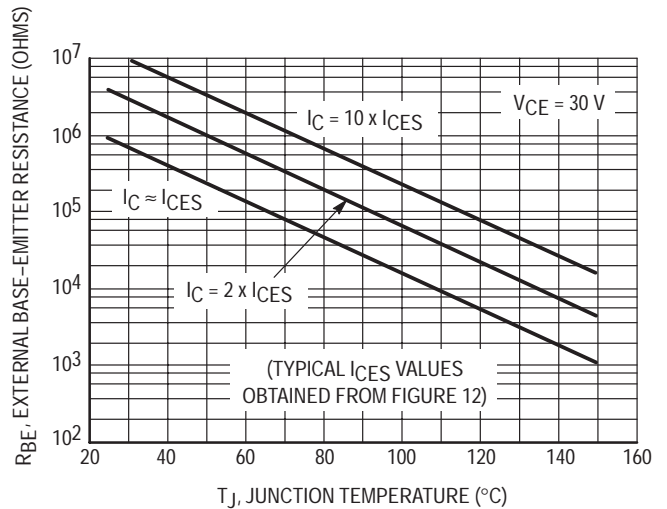


Figure 13. Effects of Base-Emitter Resistance

## Complementary Silicon High-Power Transistors

... for general-purpose power amplifier and switching applications.

- 10 A Collector Current
- Low Leakage Current —  $I_{CEO} = 0.7 \text{ mA @ } 60 \text{ V}$
- Excellent dc Gain —  $h_{FE} = 40 \text{ Typ @ } 3.0 \text{ A}$
- High Current Gain Bandwidth Product —  $h_{f_e} = 3.0 \text{ min @ } I_C = 0.5 \text{ A, } f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	TIP33B TIP34B	TIP33C TIP34C	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	80 V	100 V	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	80 V	100 V	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak (1)	$I_C$	10 15		Adc
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	3.0		Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	80 0.64		Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150		$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.56	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Junction-To-Free-Air Thermal Resistance	$R_{\theta JA}$	35.7	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 10 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq 10\%$ .

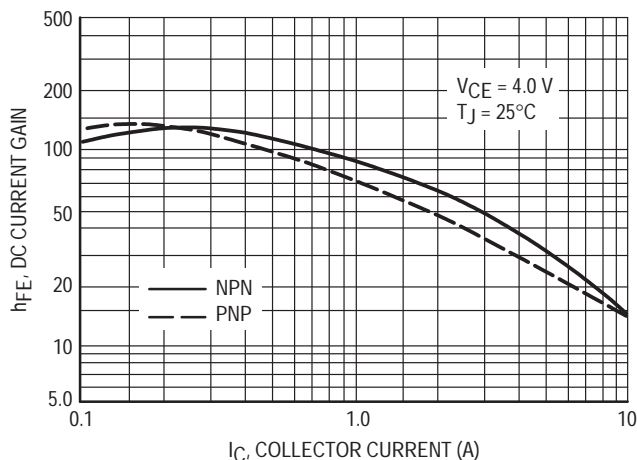


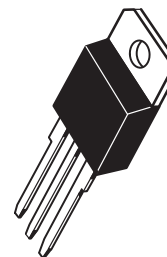
Figure 1. DC Current Gain

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

**NPN**  
**TIP33B\***  
**TIP33C**  
**PNP**  
**TIP34B\***  
**TIP34C**

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**10 AMPERE**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**100 VOLTS**  
**80 WATTS**



**CASE 340D-01**  
**TO-218AC**



# TIP33B TIP33C TIP34B TIP34C

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 30\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	80 100	— —	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 60\text{ V}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	—	0.7	mA
Collector–Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CEO}$ , $V_{EB} = 0$ )	$I_{CES}$	—	0.4	mA
Emitter–Base Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 5.0\text{ V}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	1.0	mA

## ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ V}$ ) ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ V}$ )	$h_{FE}$	40 20	— 100	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 0.3\text{ A}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 2.5\text{ A}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	1.0 4.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ V}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ V}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	— —	1.6 3.0	Vdc

## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.5\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ V}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ kHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	20	—	—
Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 0.5\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ V}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	3.0	—	MHz

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .

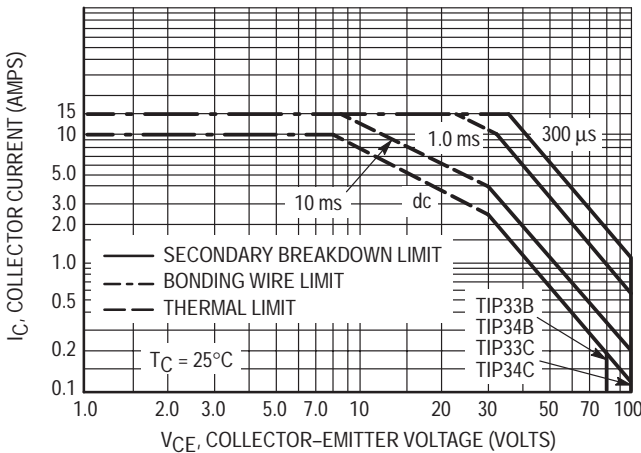


Figure 2. Maximum Rated Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

## FORWARD BIAS

The Forward Bias Safe Operating Area represents the voltage and current conditions these devices can withstand during forward bias. The data is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_J(\rho k)$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10%, and must be derated thermally for  $T_C > 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

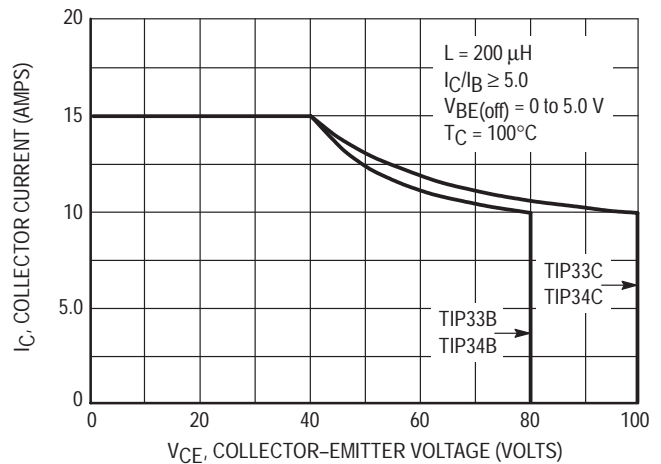


Figure 3. Maximum Rated Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

## REVERSE BIAS

The Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area represents the voltage and current conditions these devices can withstand during reverse biased turn-off. This rating is verified under clamped conditions so the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode.

## Complementary Silicon High-Power Transistors

... for general-purpose power amplifier and switching applications.

- 25 A Collector Current
- Low Leakage Current —  $I_{CEO} = 1.0 \text{ mA}$  @ 30 and 60 V
- Excellent DC Gain —  $h_{FE} = 40 \text{ Typ}$  @ 15 A
- High Current Gain Bandwidth Product —  $|h_{fe}| = 3.0 \text{ min}$  @  $I_C = 1.0 \text{ A}$ ,  $f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	TIP35A TIP36A	TIP35B TIP36B	TIP35C TIP36C	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	60 V	80 V	100 V	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	60 V	80 V	100 V	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0			Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak (1)	$I_C$	25 40			Adc
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	5.0			Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	125 1.0			Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150			$^\circ\text{C}$
Unclamped Inductive Load	$E_{SB}$	90			mJ

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.0	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Junction-To-Free-Air Thermal Resistance	$R_{\theta JA}$	35.7	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 10 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq 10\%$ .

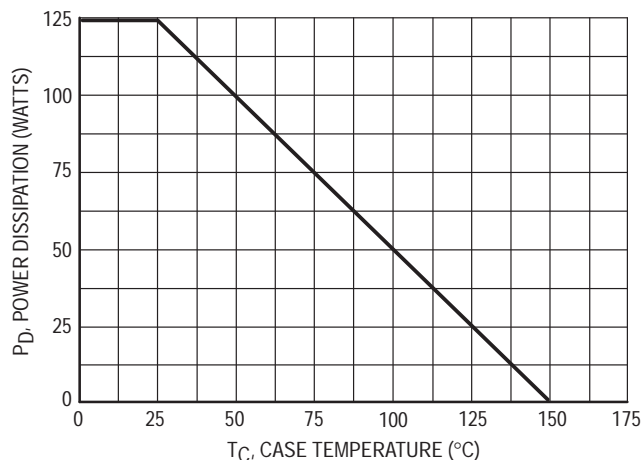


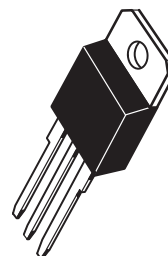
Figure 1. Power Derating

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

**NPN**  
**TIP35A**  
**TIP35B\***  
**TIP35C\***  
**PNP**  
**TIP36A**  
**TIP36B\***  
**TIP36C\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**25 AMPERE**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**60-100 VOLTS**  
**125 WATTS**



**CASE 340D-01**  
**TO-218AC**

**TIP35A TIP35B TIP35C TIP36A TIP36B TIP36C**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 30\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CE(sus)}$	60 80 100	—	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 30\text{ V}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 60\text{ V}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	— —	1.0 1.0	mA
Collector–Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CEO}$ , $V_{EB} = 0$ )	$I_{CES}$	—	0.7	mA
Emitter–Base Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 5.0\text{ V}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	1.0	mA

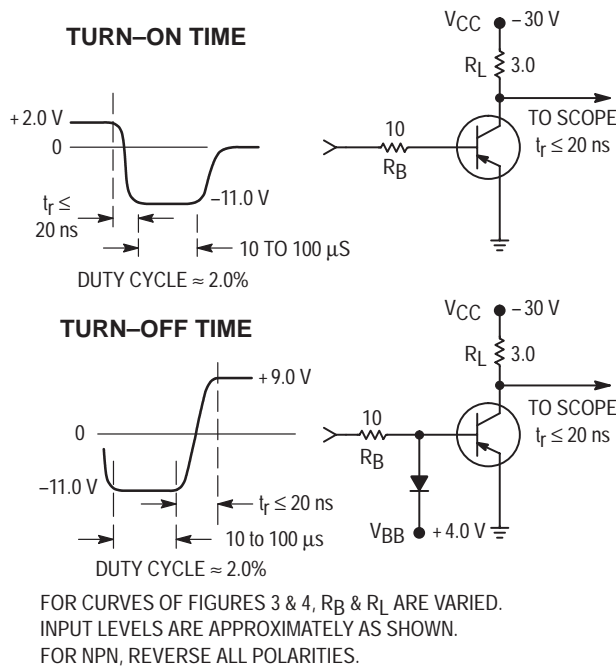
**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 1.5\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ V}$ ) ( $I_C = 15\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ V}$ )	$h_{FE}$	25 15	— 75	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 15\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 1.5\text{ A}$ ) ( $I_C = 25\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 5.0\text{ A}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	1.8 4.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 15\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ V}$ ) ( $I_C = 25\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ V}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	— —	2.0 4.0	Vdc

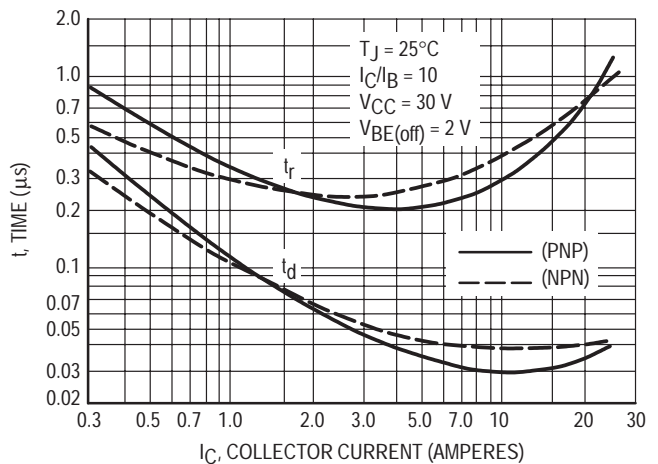
**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ V}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ kHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	25	—	—
Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ V}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	3.0	—	MHz

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .



**Figure 2. Switching Time Equivalent Test Circuits**



**Figure 3. Turn–On Time**

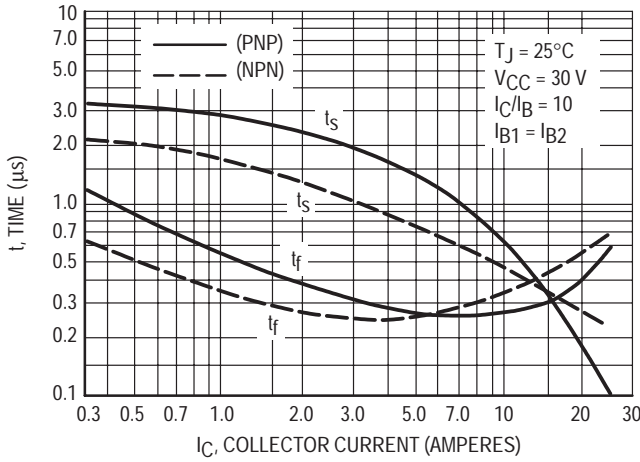


Figure 4. Turn-Off Time

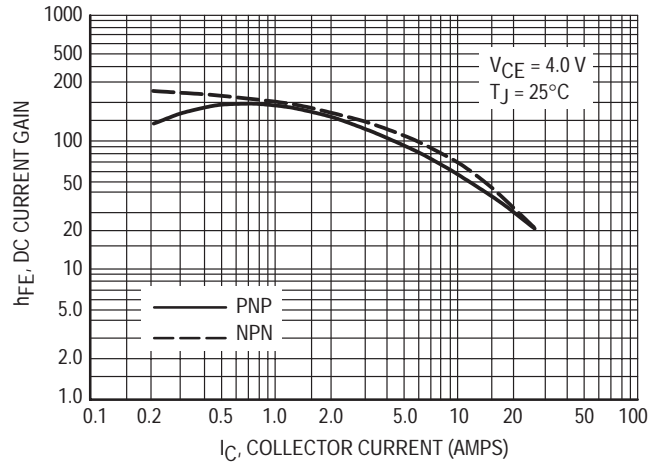


Figure 5. DC Current Gain

**FORWARD BIAS**

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 6 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C \geq 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations.

**REVERSE BIAS**

For inductive loads, high voltage and high current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off, in most cases, with the base to emitter junction reverse biased. Under these conditions the collector voltage must be held to a safe level at or below a specific value of collector current. This can be accomplished by several means such as active clamping, RC snubbing, load line shaping, etc. The safe level for these devices is specified as Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area and represents the voltage-current conditions during reverse biased turn-off. This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode. Figure 7 gives RBSOA characteristics.

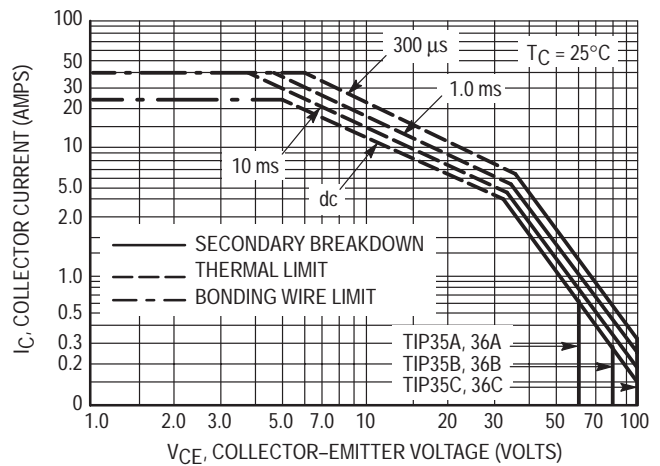


Figure 6. Maximum Rated Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

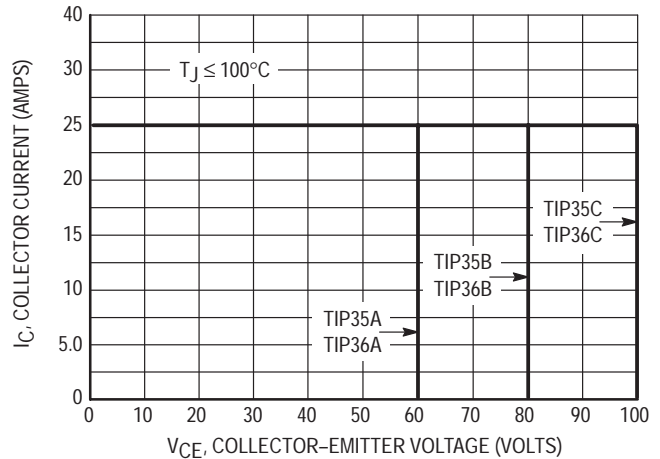
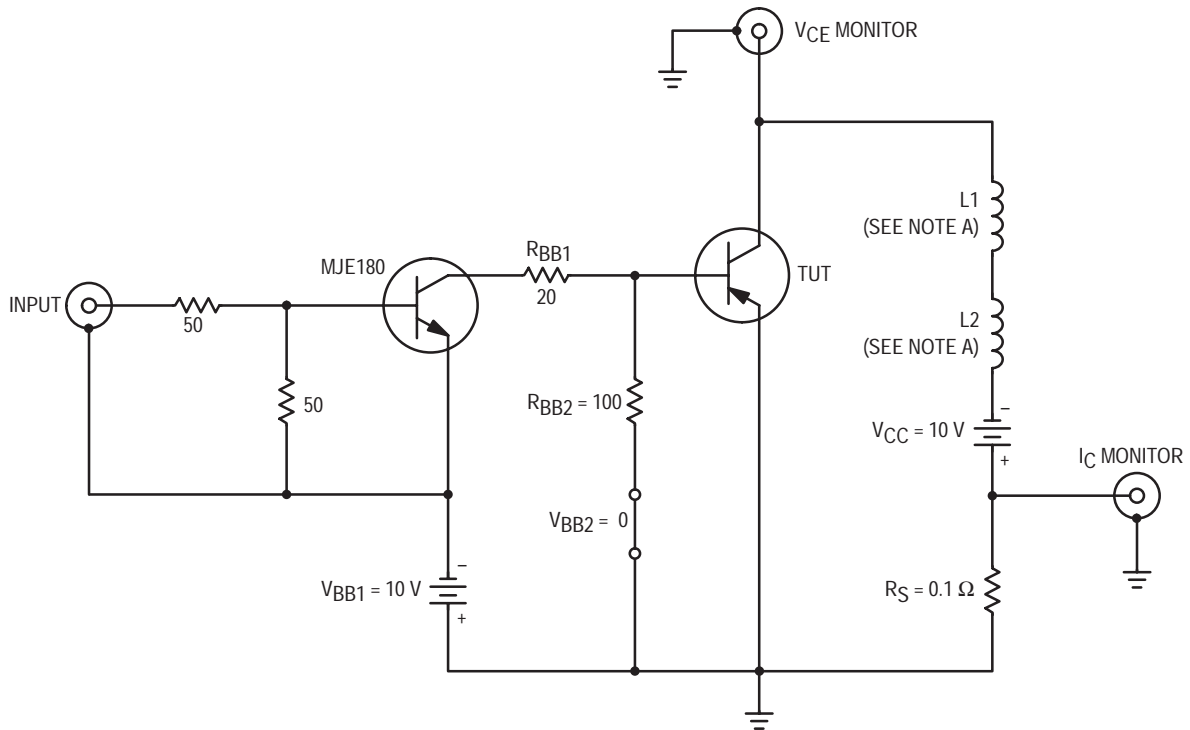
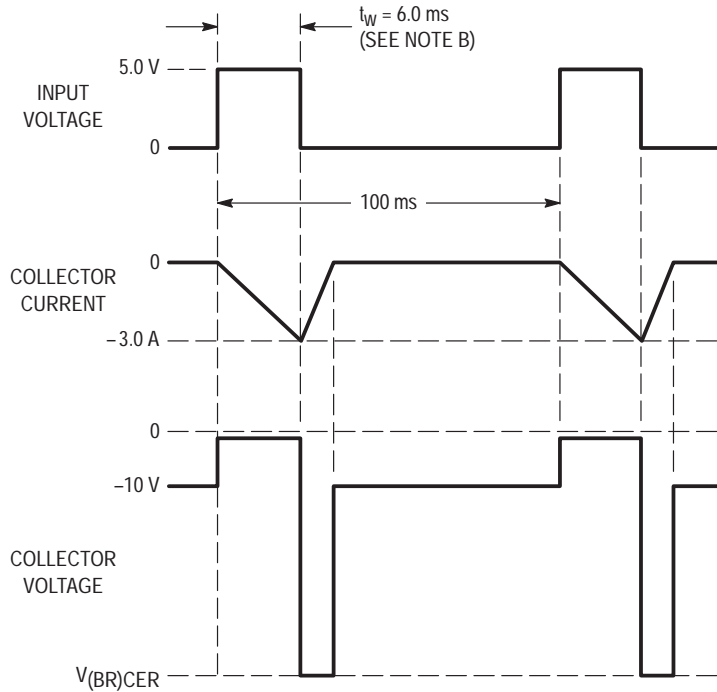


Figure 7. Maximum Rated Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

TEST CIRCUIT



VOLTAGE AND CURRENT WAVEFORMS



NOTES:

- A. L1 and L2 are 10 mH, 0.11  $\Omega$ , Chicago Standard Transformer Corporation C-2688, or equivalent.
- B. Input pulse width is increased until  $I_{CM} = -3.0$  A.
- C. For NPN, reverse all polarities.

Figure 8. Inductive Load Switching

## Complementary Silicon Plastic Power Transistors

... designed for use in general purpose amplifier and switching applications.

- Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage —  
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc (Max) @ } I_C = 6.0 \text{ Adc}$
- Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage —  
 $V_{CEO(sus)} = 60 \text{ Vdc (Min) — TIP41A, TIP42A}$   
 $= 80 \text{ Vdc (Min) — TIP41B, TIP42B}$   
 $= 100 \text{ Vdc (Min) — TIP41C, TIP42C}$
- High Current Gain — Bandwidth Product  
 $f_T = 3.0 \text{ MHz (Min) @ } I_C = 500 \text{ mAdc}$
- Compact TO–220 AB Package

### \*MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	TIP41A TIP42A	TIP41B TIP42B	TIP41C TIP42C	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	60	80	100	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	60	80	100	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0			Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	$I_C$	6 10			Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	2.0			Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	65 0.52			Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	2.0 0.016			Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Unclamped Inductive Load Energy (1)	E	62.5			mJ
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–65 to +150			$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

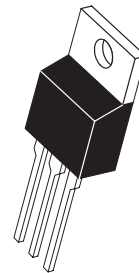
Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	62.5	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.92	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

(1)  $I_C = 2.5 \text{ A}$ ,  $L = 20 \text{ mH}$ , P.R.F. = 10 Hz,  $V_{CC} = 10 \text{ V}$ ,  $R_{BE} = 100 \Omega$ .

**NPN**  
**TIP41A**  
**TIP41B\***  
**TIP41C\***  
**PNP**  
**TIP42A**  
**TIP42B\***  
**TIP42C\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**6 AMPERE**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON**  
**60–80–100 VOLTS**  
**65 WATTS**



**CASE 221A–06**  
**TO–220AB**

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 1

# TIP41A TIP41B TIP41C TIP42A TIP42B TIP42C

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) (I <sub>C</sub> = 30 mA, I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub>	60 80 100	— — —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = 30 Vdc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0) (V <sub>CE</sub> = 60 Vdc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	I <sub>CEO</sub>	— — —	0.7 0.7 0.7	mA
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = 60 Vdc, V <sub>EB</sub> = 0) (V <sub>CE</sub> = 80 Vdc, V <sub>EB</sub> = 0) (V <sub>CE</sub> = 100 Vdc, V <sub>EB</sub> = 0)	I <sub>CES</sub>	— — —	400 400 400	μA
Emitter Cutoff Current (V <sub>BE</sub> = 5.0 Vdc, I <sub>C</sub> = 0)	I <sub>EBO</sub>	—	1.0	mA
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)</b>				
DC Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 0.3 A, V <sub>CE</sub> = 4.0 Vdc) (I <sub>C</sub> = 3.0 A, V <sub>CE</sub> = 4.0 Vdc)	h <sub>FE</sub>	30 15	— 75	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 6.0 A, I <sub>B</sub> = 600 mA)	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>	—	1.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 6.0 A, V <sub>CE</sub> = 4.0 Vdc)	V <sub>BE(on)</sub>	—	2.0	Vdc
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product (I <sub>C</sub> = 500 mA, V <sub>CE</sub> = 10 Vdc, f <sub>test</sub> = 1.0 MHz)	f <sub>T</sub>	3.0	—	MHz
Small–Signal Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 0.5 A, V <sub>CE</sub> = 10 Vdc, f = 1.0 kHz)	h <sub>fe</sub>	20	—	—

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

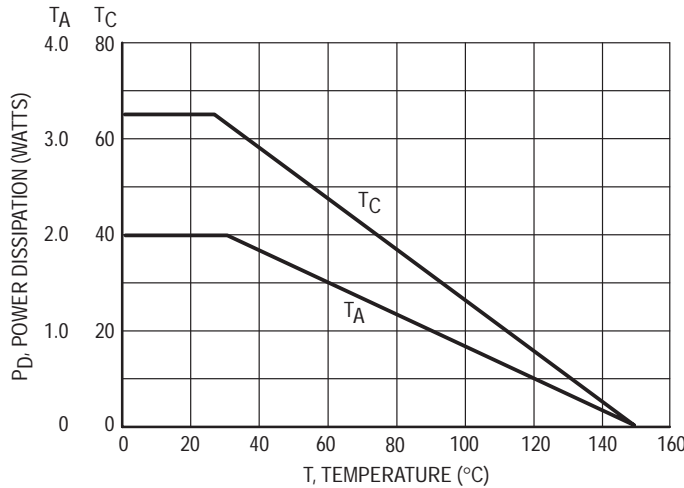


Figure 1. Power Derating

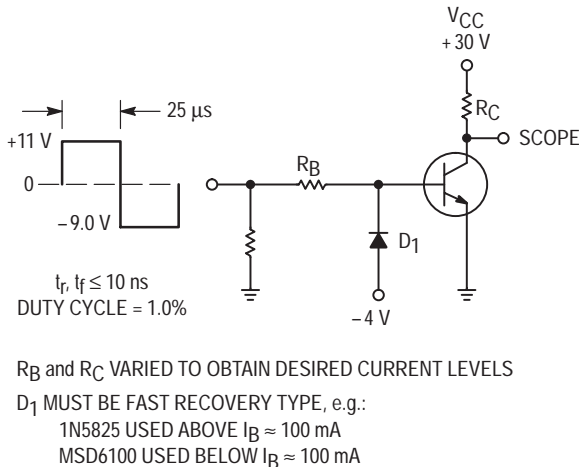


Figure 2. Switching Time Test Circuit

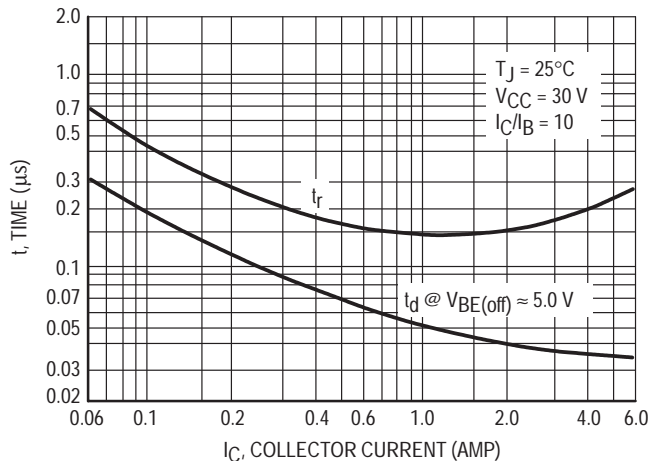


Figure 3. Turn-On Time

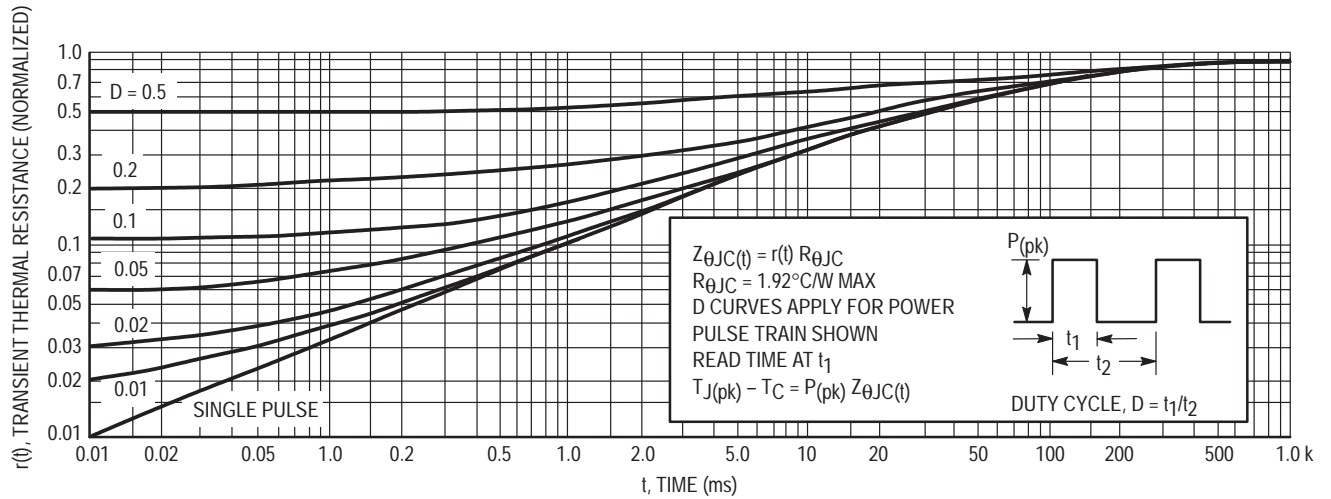


Figure 4. Thermal Response

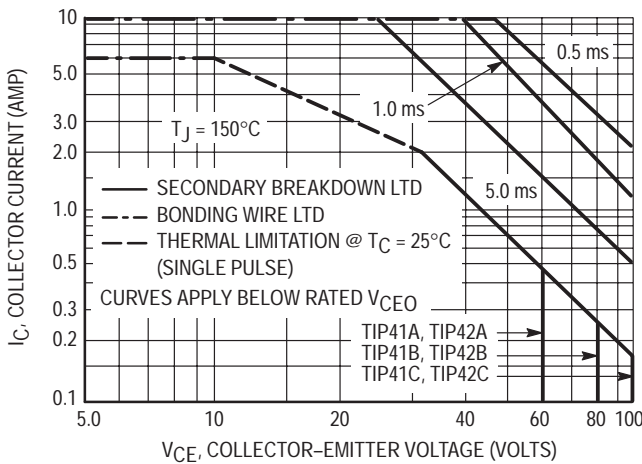


Figure 5. Active-Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 5 is based on  $T_J(pk) = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_J(pk) \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ .  $T_J(pk)$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 4. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

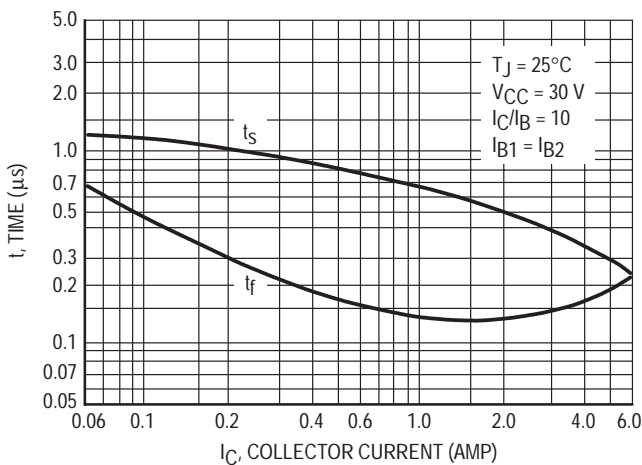


Figure 6. Turn-Off Time

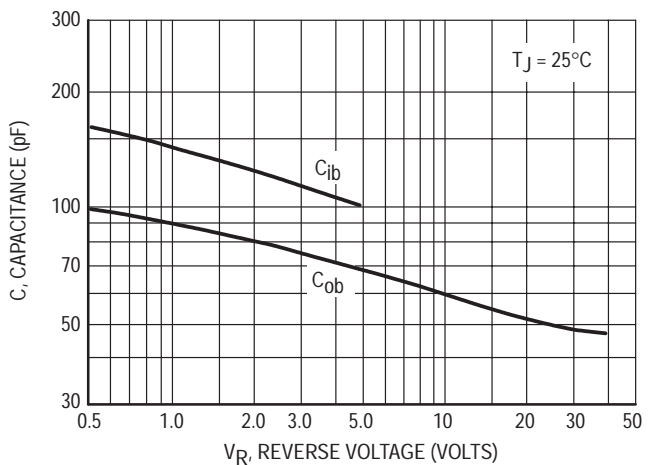


Figure 7. Capacitance



TIP41A TIP41B TIP41C TIP42A TIP42B TIP42C

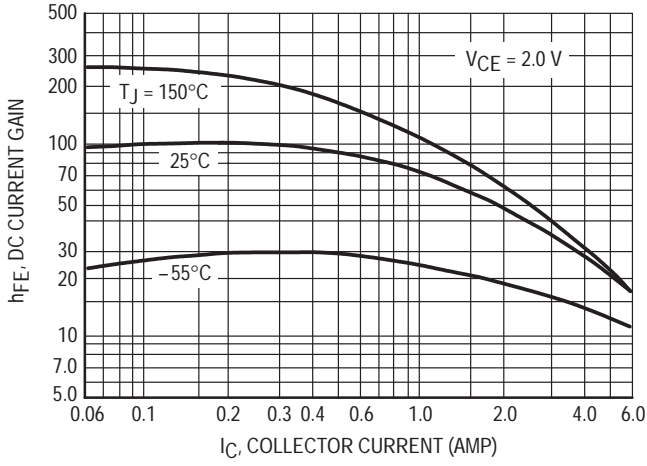


Figure 8. DC Current Gain

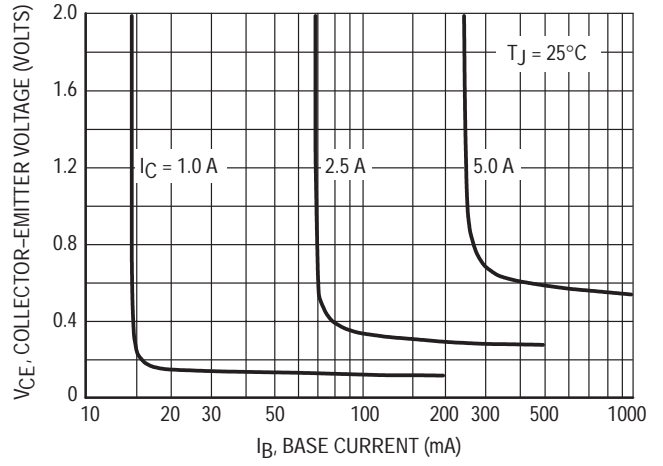


Figure 9. Collector Saturation Region

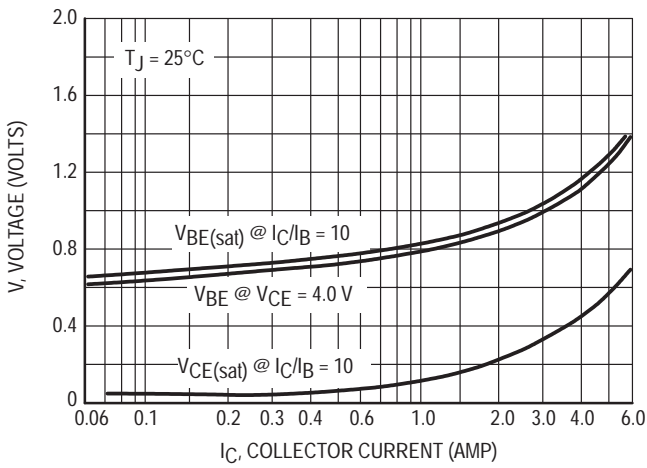


Figure 10. "On" Voltages

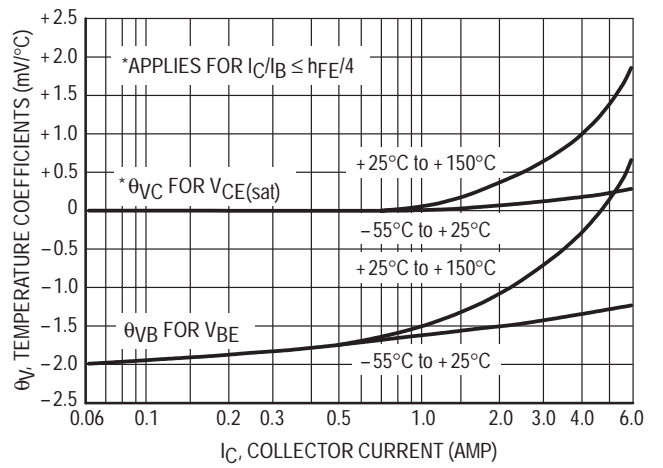


Figure 11. Temperature Coefficients

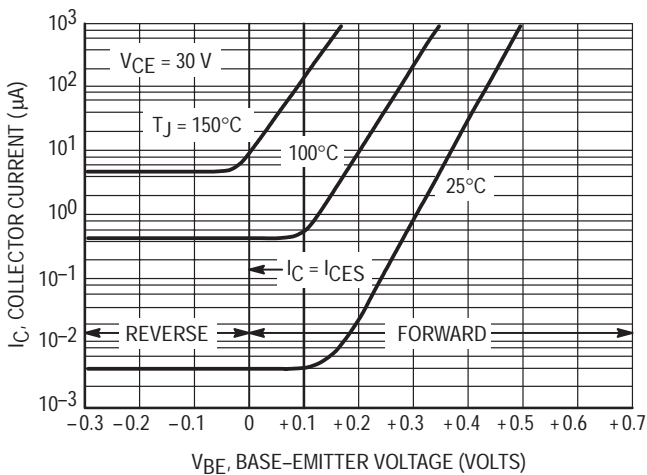


Figure 12. Collector Cut-Off Region

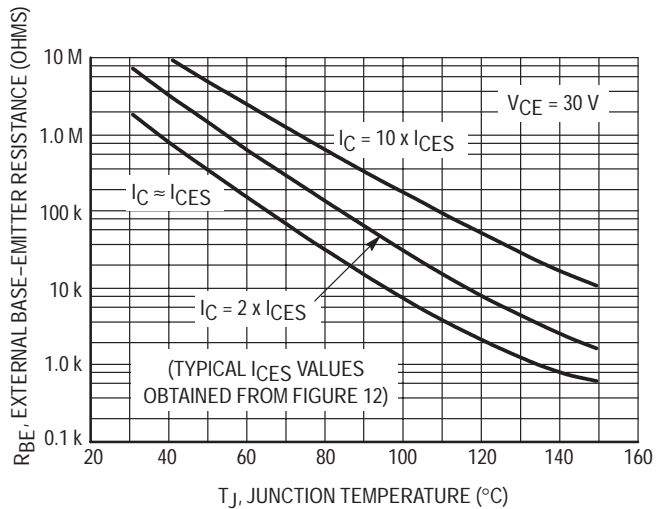


Figure 13. Effects of Base-Emitter Resistance

# High Voltage NPN Silicon Power Transistors

... designed for line operated audio output amplifier, Switchmode power supply drivers and other switching applications.

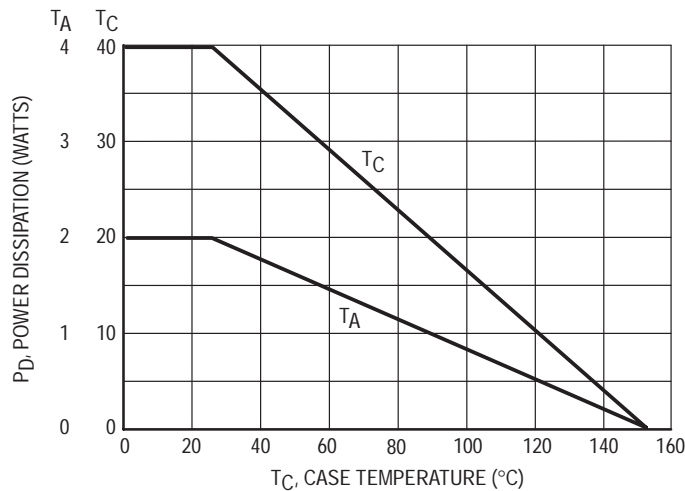
- 250 V to 400 V (Min) —  $V_{CEO(sus)}$
- 1 A Rated Collector Current
- Popular TO-220 Plastic Package

## MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	TIP47	TIP48	TIP49	TIP50	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	250	300	350	400	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	350	400	450	500	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0				Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	$I_C$	1.0 2.0				Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	0.6				Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	40 0.32				Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	2.0 0.016				Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Unclamped Inducting Load Energy (See Figure 8)	E	20				mJ
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150				$^\circ\text{C}$

## THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	3.125	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	62.5	$^\circ\text{C/W}$



**Figure 1. Power Derating**

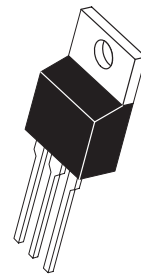
Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 1

**TIP47\***  
**TIP49\***  
**TIP48\***  
**TIP50\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**1.0 AMPERE  
POWER TRANSISTORS  
NPN SILICON  
250-300-350-400 VOLTS  
40 WATTS**



**CASE 221A-06  
TO-220AB**

**TIP47 TIP49 TIP48 TIP50**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 30\text{ mA dc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	TIP47 TIP48 TIP49 TIP50	$V_{CE(sus)}$	250 300 350 400	— — — —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 150\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 200\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 250\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 300\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	TIP47 TIP48 TIP49 TIP50	$I_{CEO}$	— — — —	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 350\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE} = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 400\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE} = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 450\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE} = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 500\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE} = 0$ )	TIP47 TIP48 TIP49 TIP50	$I_{CES}$	— — — —	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )		$I_{EBO}$	—	1.0	mAdc

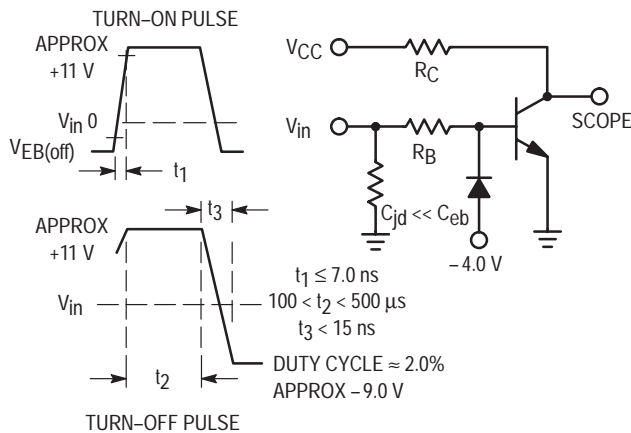
**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.3\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	30 10	150 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.2\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	1.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	1.5	Vdc

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

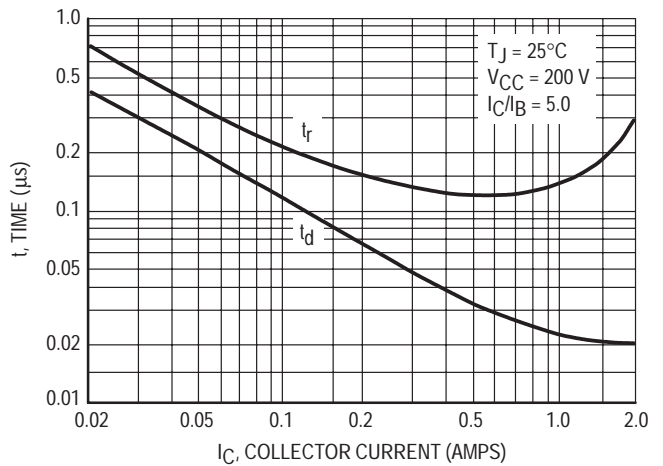
Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 0.1\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 2.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	10	—	MHz
Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.2\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ kHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	25	—	—

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .



$R_B$  and  $R_C$  VARIED TO OBTAIN DESIRED CURRENT LEVELS.

**Figure 2. Switching Time Equivalent Circuit**



**Figure 3. Turn–On Time**

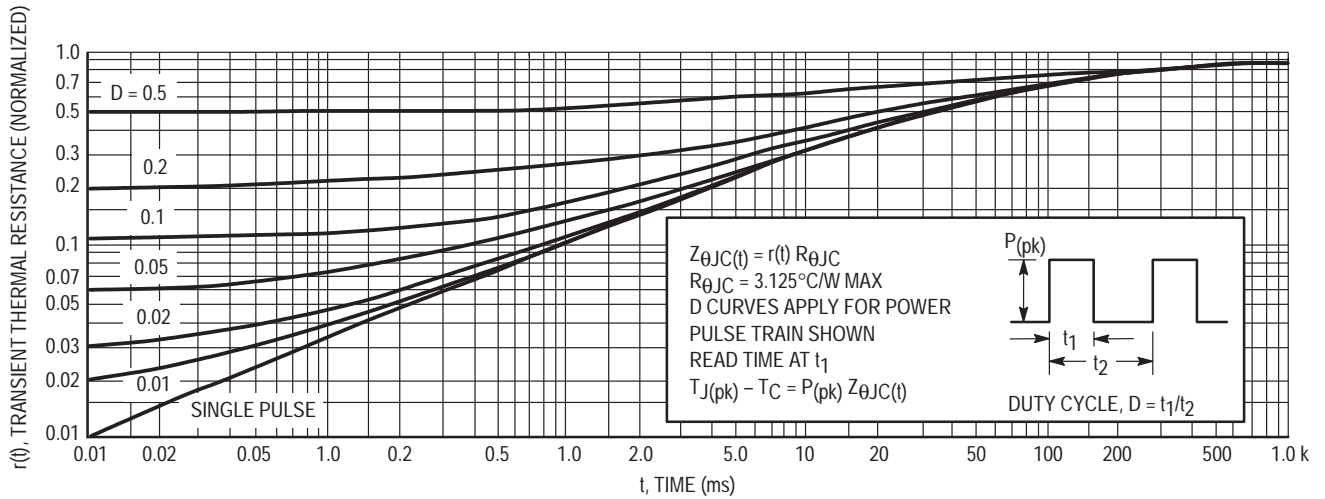


Figure 4. Thermal Response

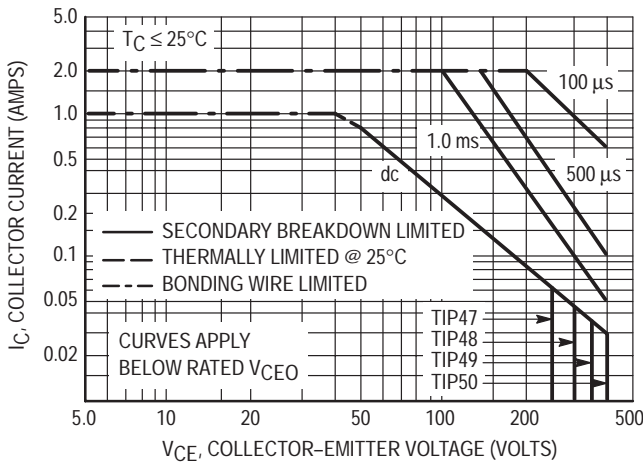


Figure 5. Active Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation, i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 5 is based on  $T_J(pk) = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_J(pk) \leq 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  $T_J(pk)$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 4. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

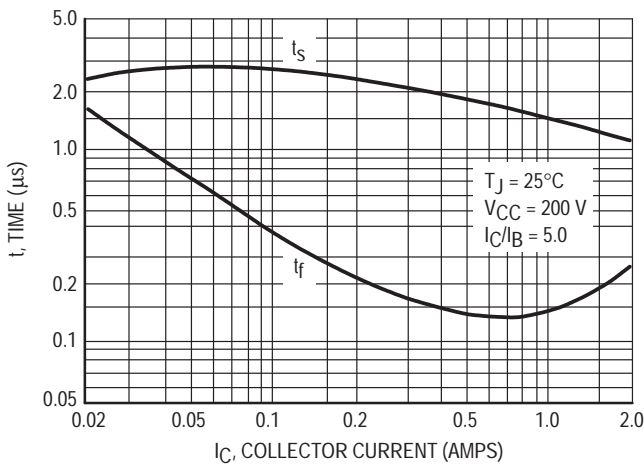


Figure 6. Turn-Off Time

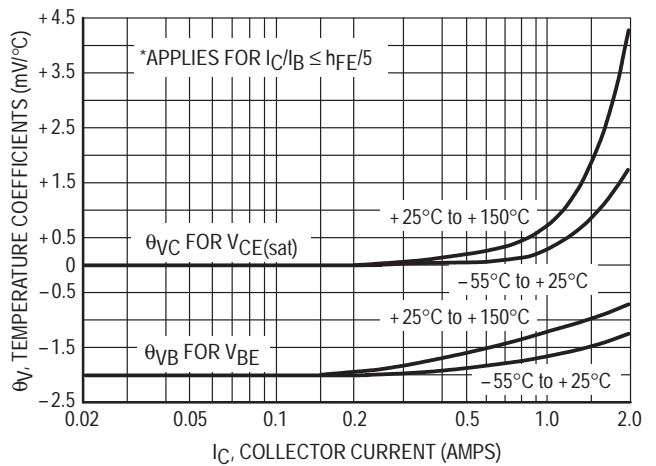
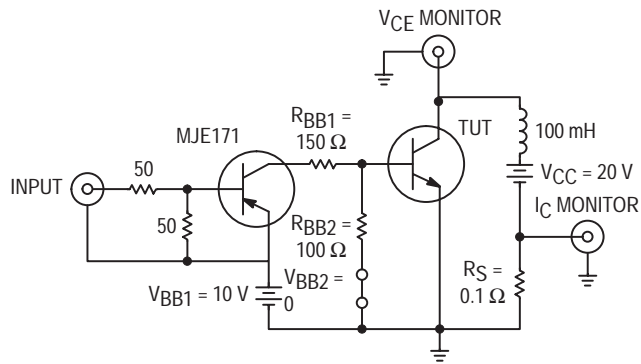


Figure 7. Temperature Coefficients



Note A: Input pulse width is increased until  $I_{CM} = 0.63$  A.

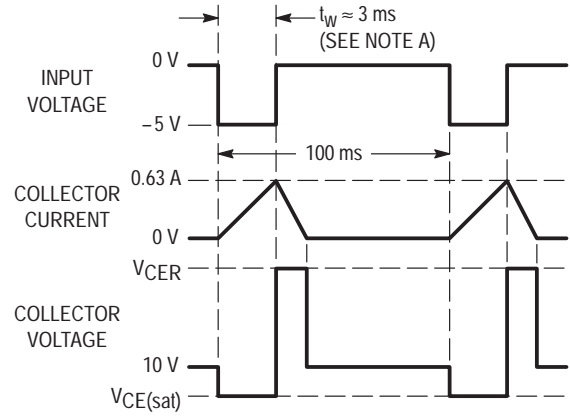


Figure 8. Inductive Load Switching

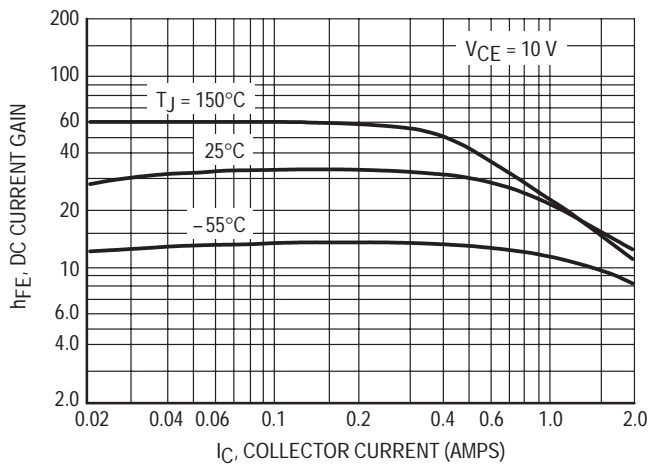


Figure 9. DC Current Gain

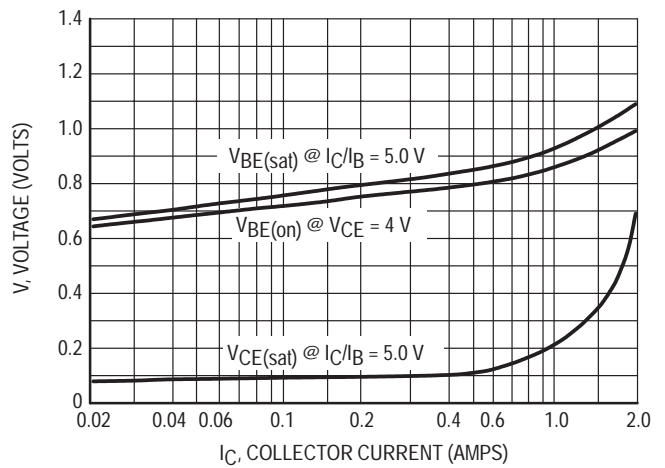


Figure 10. "On" Voltages

# Plastic Medium-Power Complementary Silicon Transistors

... designed for general-purpose amplifier and low-speed switching applications.

- High DC Current Gain —  
 $h_{FE} = 2500$  (Typ) @  $I_C = 4.0$  Adc
- Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage — @ 30 mAdc  
 $V_{CEO(sus)} = 60$  Vdc (Min) — TIP100, TIP105  
 $= 80$  Vdc (Min) — TIP101, TIP106  
 $= 100$  Vdc (Min) — TIP102, TIP107
- Low Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage —  
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 2.0$  Vdc (Max) @  $I_C = 3.0$  Adc  
 $= 2.5$  Vdc (Max) @  $I_C = 8.0$  Adc
- Monolithic Construction with Built-in Base-Emitter Shunt Resistors
- TO-220AB Compact Package

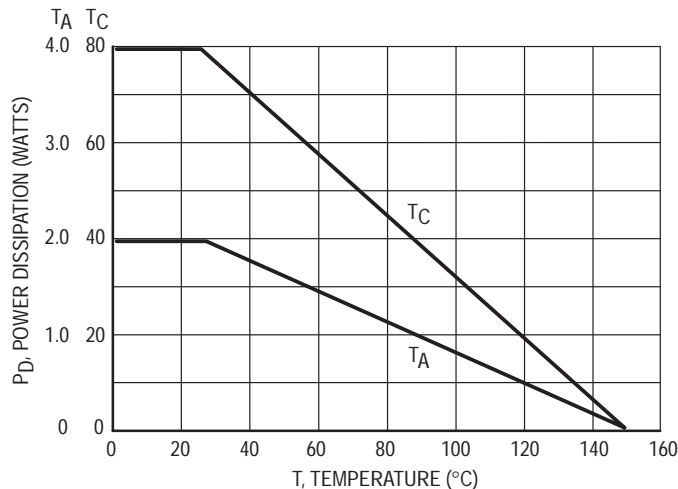
**\*MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	TIP100, TIP105	TIP101, TIP106	TIP102, TIP107	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	60	80	100	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	60	80	100	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0			Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	$I_C$	8.0 15			Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	1.0			Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	80 0.64			Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Unclamped Inductive Load Energy (1)	E	30			mJ
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	2.0 0.016			Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150			$^\circ\text{C}$

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.56	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	62.5	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

(1)  $I_C = 1.1$  A,  $L = 50$  mH, P.R.F. = 10 Hz,  $V_{CC} = 20$  V,  $R_{BE} = 100 \Omega$ .



**Figure 1. Power Derating**

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 7

**NPN**  
**TIP100**  
**TIP101\***  
**TIP102\***  
**PNP**  
**TIP105**  
**TIP106\***  
**TIP107\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**DARLINGTON**  
**8 AMPERE**  
**COMPLEMENTARY SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**60-80-100 VOLTS**  
**80 WATTS**

**CASE 221A-06**  
**TO-220AB**

**TIP100 TIP101 TIP102 TIP105 TIP106 TIP107**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 30\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CE(sus)}$	60 80 100	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 30\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 40\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 50\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	— — —	50 50 50	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 100\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$	— — —	50 50 50	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	8.0	mAdc

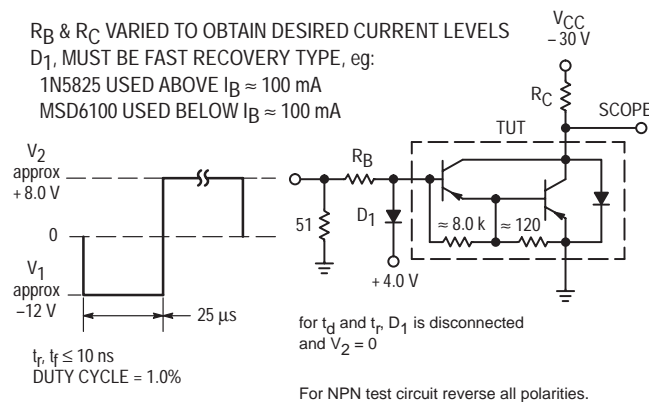
**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 8.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	1000 200	20,000 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 6.0\text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 8.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 80\text{ mAdc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	2.0 2.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 8.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	2.8	Vdc

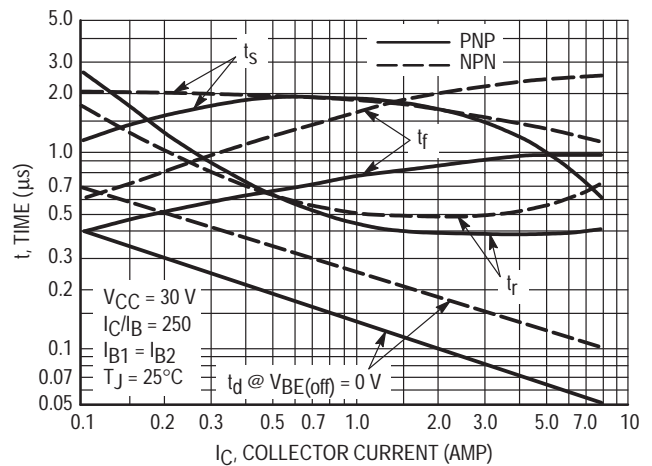
**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	4.0	—	—
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 0.1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	— —	300 200	pF

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .



**Figure 2. Switching Times Test Circuit**



**Figure 3. Switching Times**

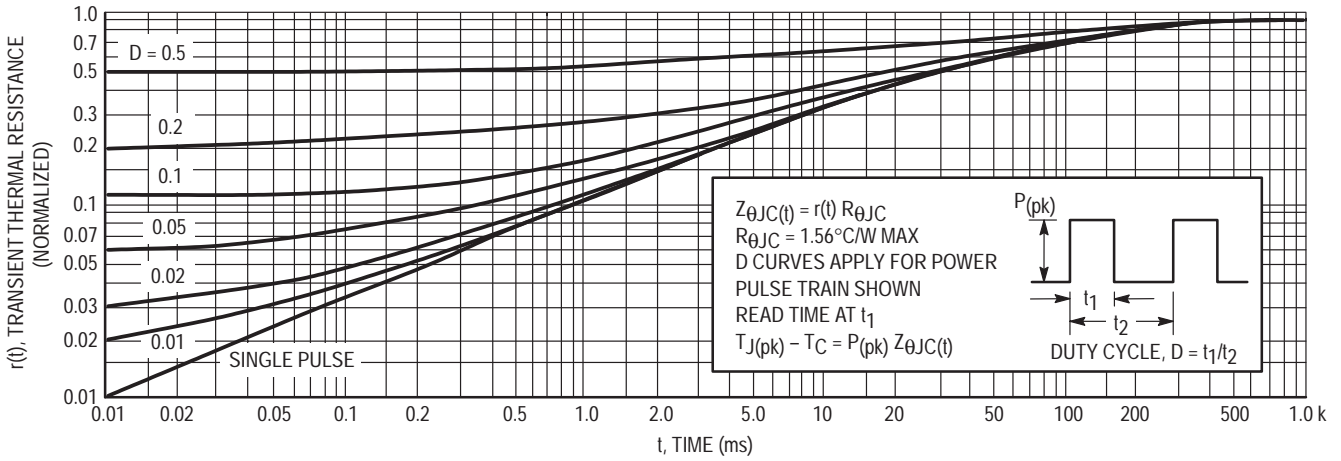


Figure 4. Thermal Response

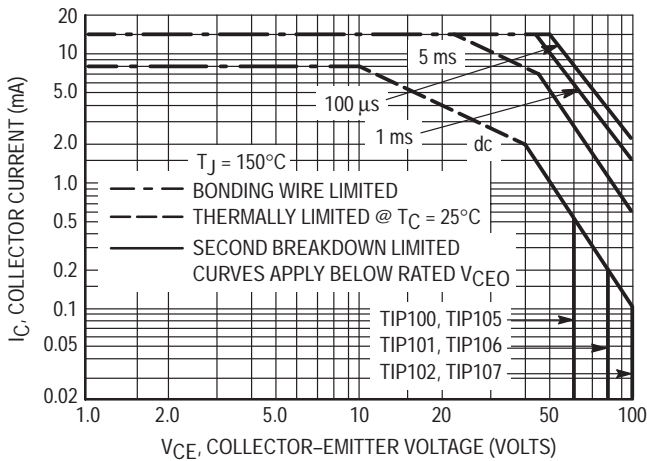


Figure 5. Active-Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 5 is based on  $T_J(pk) = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_J(pk) < 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  $T_J(pk)$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 4. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown

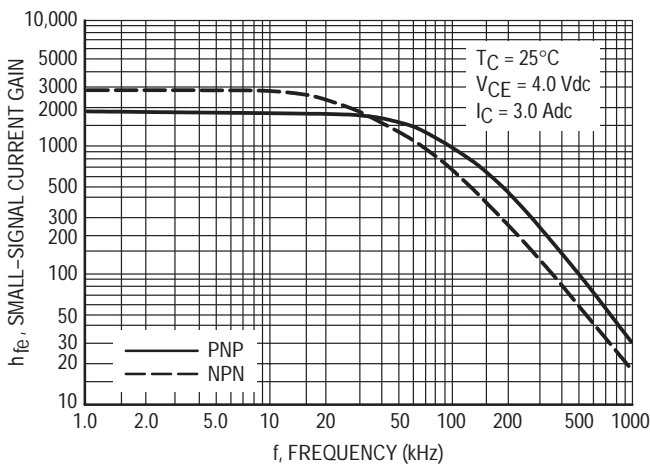


Figure 6. Small-Signal Current Gain

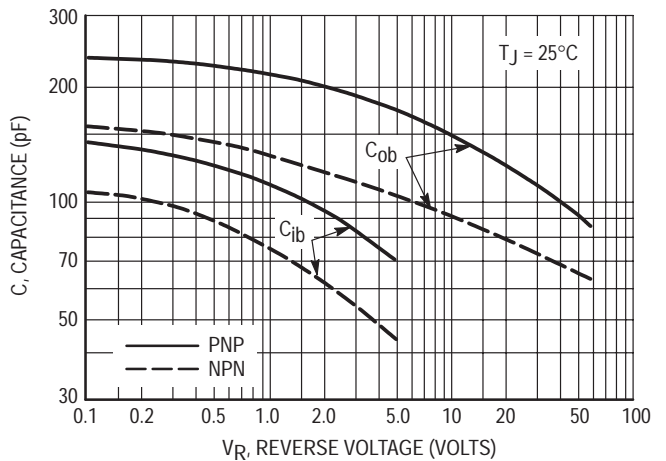


Figure 7. Capacitance



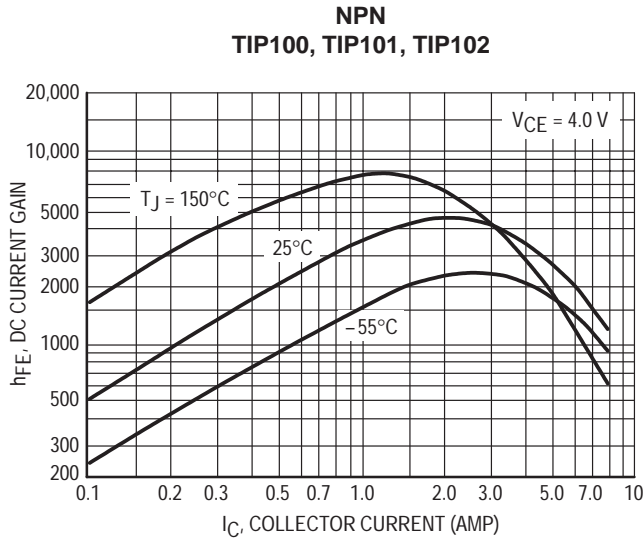


Figure 8. DC Current Gain

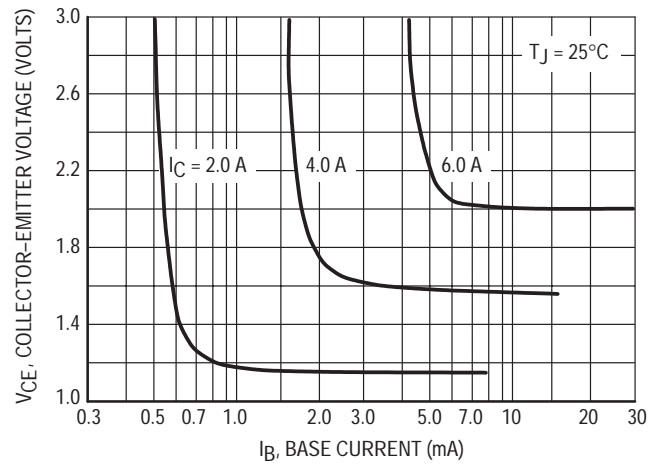
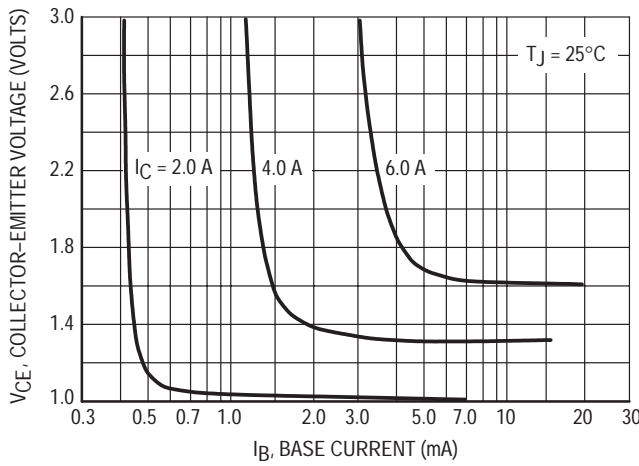


Figure 9. Collector Saturation Region

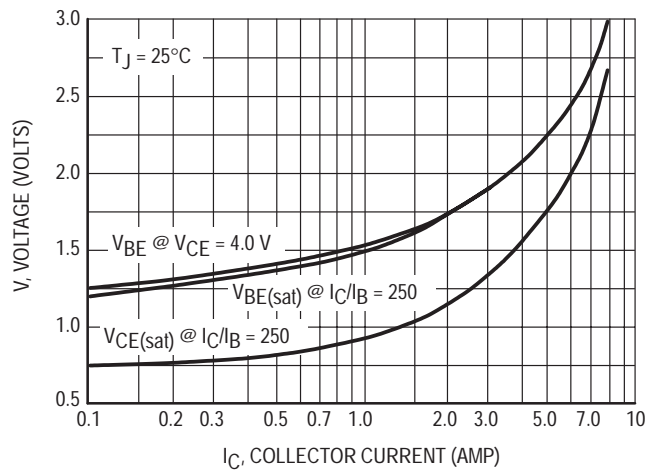
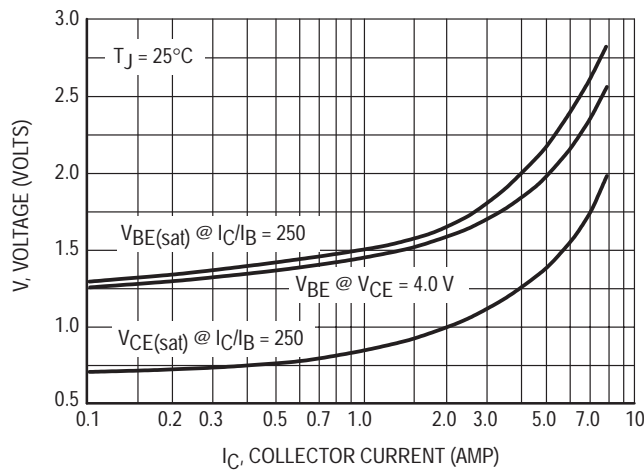


Figure 10. "On" Voltages

# Plastic Medium-Power Complementary Silicon Transistors

... designed for general-purpose amplifier and low-speed switching applications.

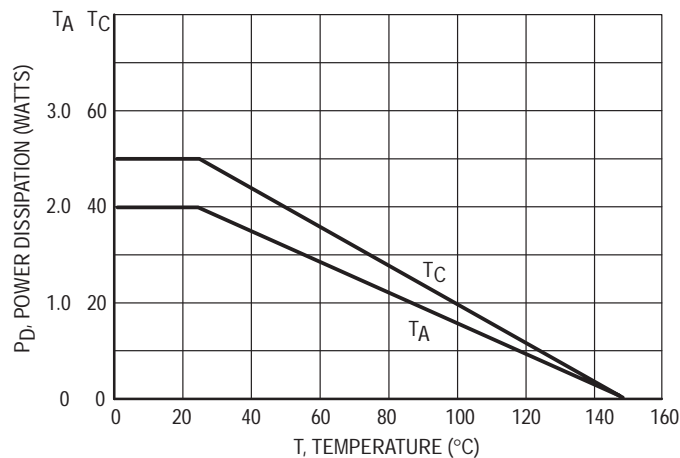
- High DC Current Gain —  
 $h_{FE} = 2500$  (Typ) @  $I_C = 1.0$  Adc
- Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage — @ 30 mAdc  
 $V_{CEO(sus)} = 60$  Vdc (Min) — TIP110, TIP115  
 $= 80$  Vdc (Min) — TIP111, TIP116  
 $= 100$  Vdc (Min) — TIP112, TIP117
- Low Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage —  
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 2.5$  Vdc (Max) @  $I_C = 2.0$  Adc
- Monolithic Construction with Built-in Base-Emitter Shunt Resistors
- TO-220AB Compact Package

**\*MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	TIP110, TIP115	TIP111, TIP116	TIP112, TIP117	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	60	80	100	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	60	80	100	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0			Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	$I_C$	2.0 4.0			Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	50			mAdc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	50 0.4			Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	2.0 0.016			Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Unclamped Inductive Load Energy — Figure 13	E	25			mJ
Operating and Storage Junction	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150			$^\circ\text{C}$

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristics	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	2.5	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	62.5	$^\circ\text{C/W}$



**Figure 1. Power Derating**

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 1

**NPN**  
**TIP110**  
**TIP111\***  
**TIP112\***  
**PNP**  
**TIP115**  
**TIP116\***  
**TIP117\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**DARLINGTON**  
**2 AMPERE**  
**COMPLEMENTARY SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**60-80-100 VOLTS**  
**50 WATTS**

**CASE 221A-06**  
**TO-220AB**

**TIP110 TIP111 TIP112 TIP115 TIP116 TIP117**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 30\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	60 80 100	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 30\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 40\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 50\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	— — —	2.0 2.0 2.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 100\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$	— — —	1.0 1.0 1.0	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	2.0	mAdc

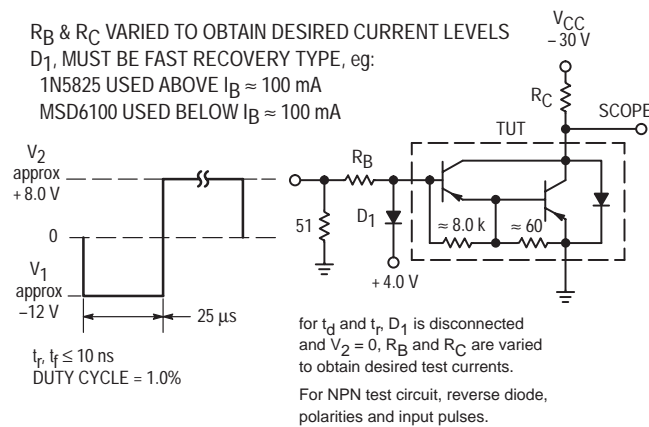
**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	1000 500	— —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 8.0\text{ mAdc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	2.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	2.8	Vdc

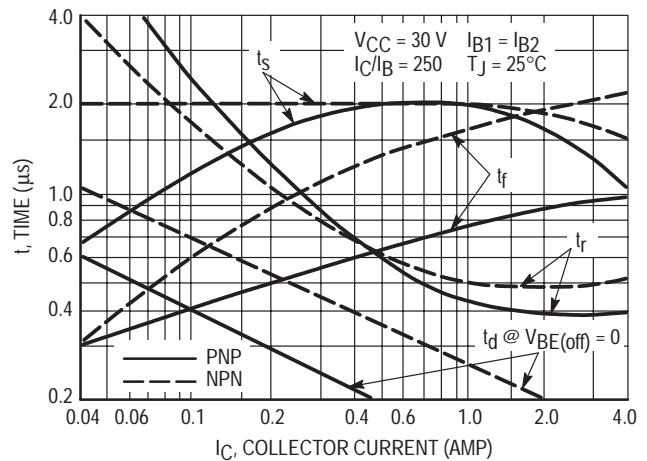
**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.75\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	25	—	—
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 0.1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	— —	200 100	pF

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .



**Figure 2. Switching Times Test Circuit**



**Figure 3. Switching Times**

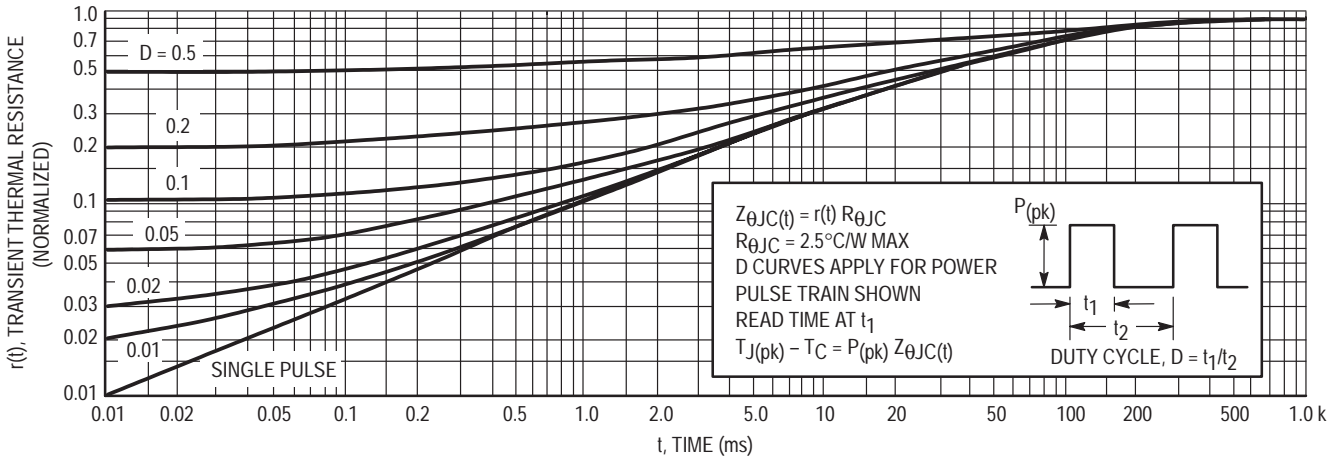


Figure 4. Thermal Response

ACTIVE-REGION SAFE-OPERATING AREA

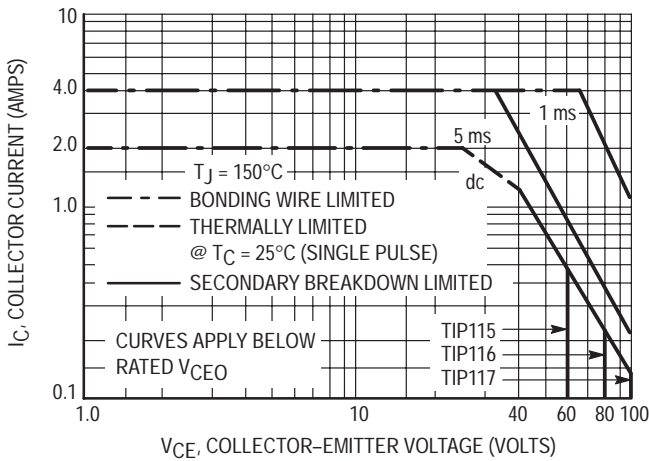


Figure 5. TIP115, 116, 117

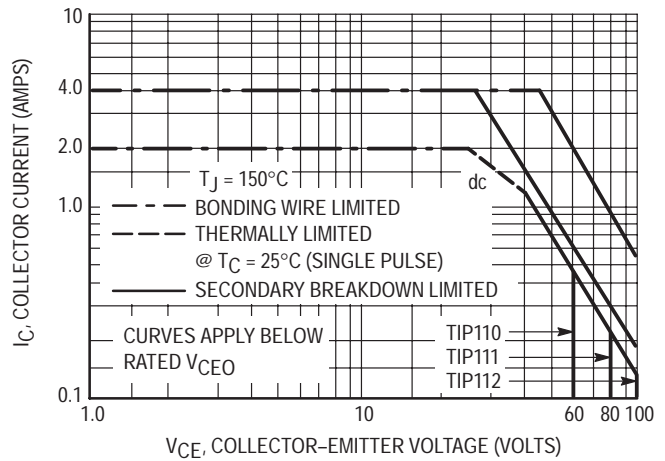


Figure 6. TIP110, 111, 112

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figures 5 and 6 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} < 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 4. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

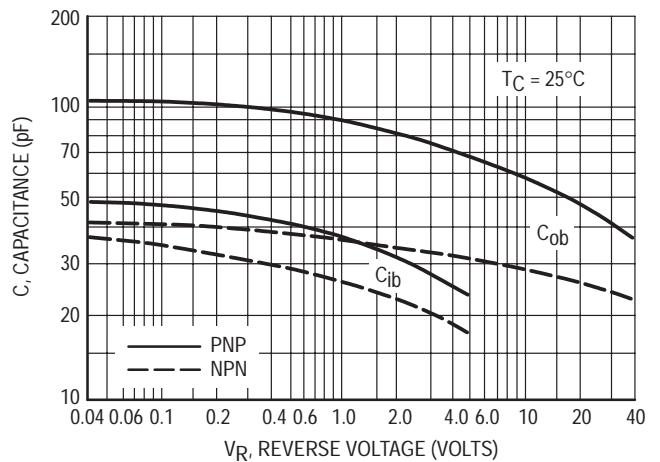


Figure 7. Capacitance

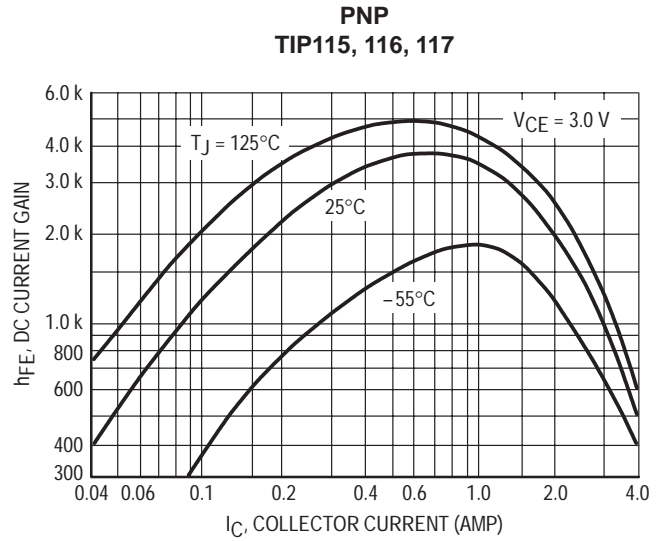
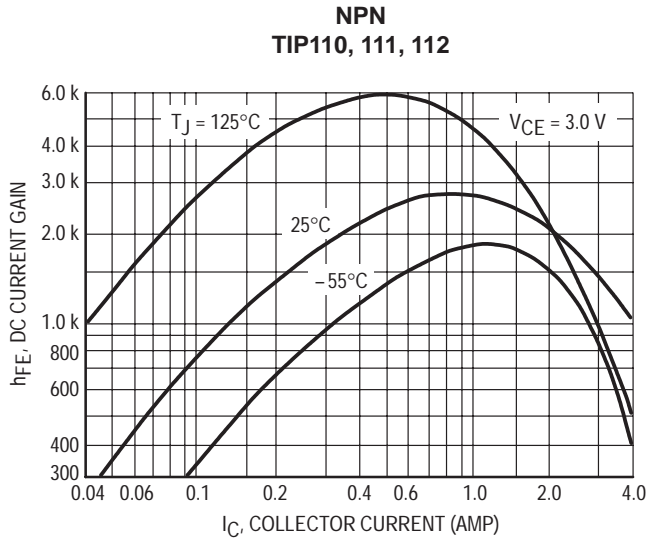


Figure 8. DC Current Gain

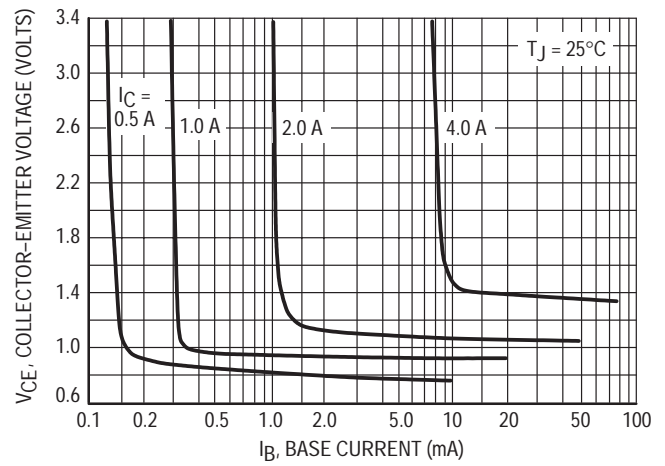
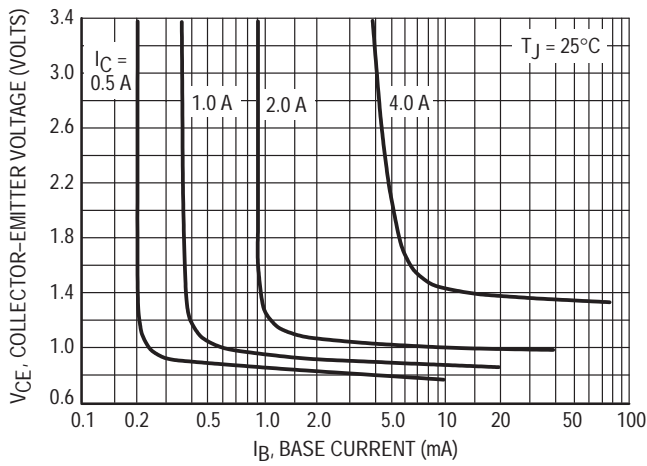


Figure 9. Collector Saturation Region

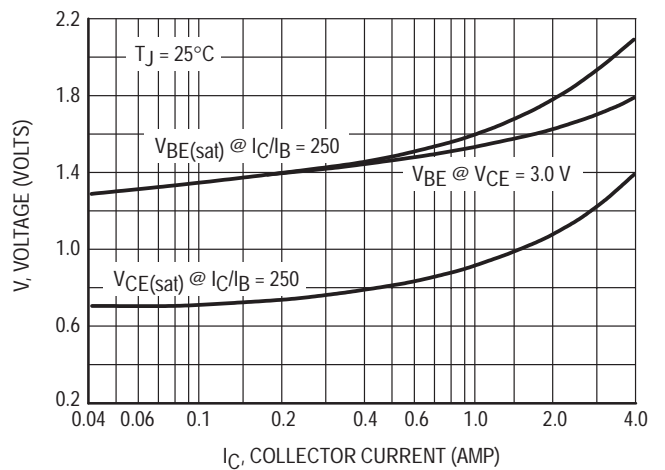
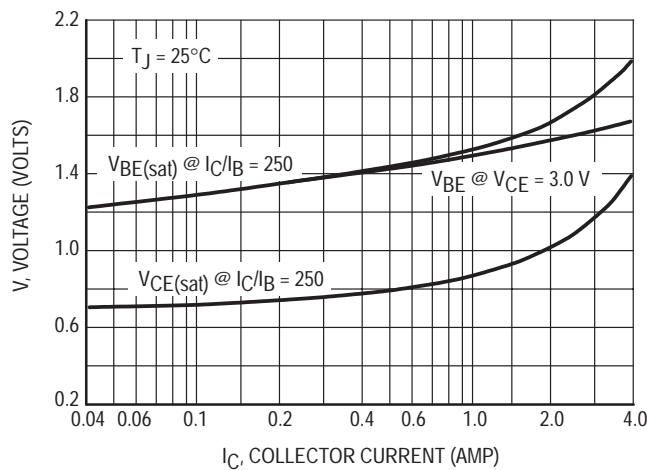


Figure 10. "On" Voltages

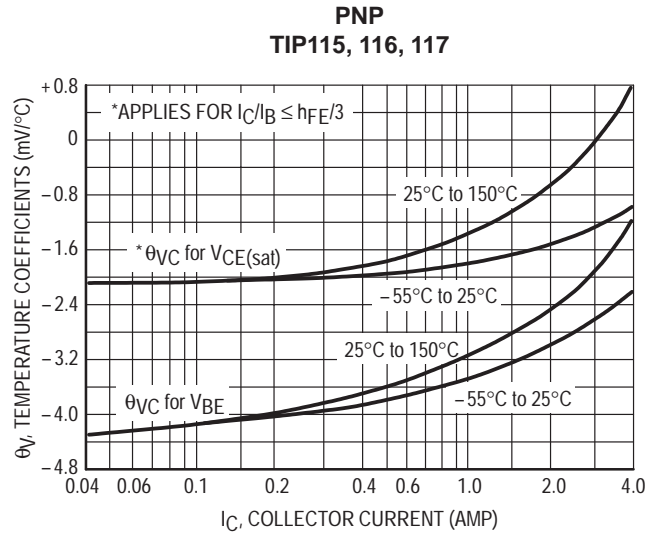
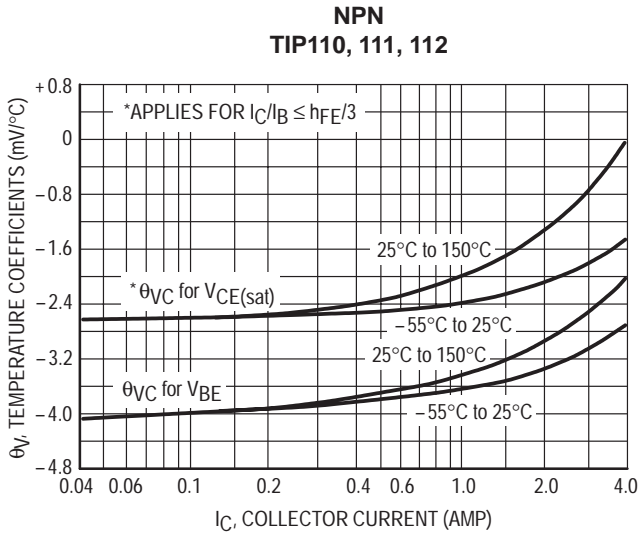


Figure 11. Temperature Coefficients

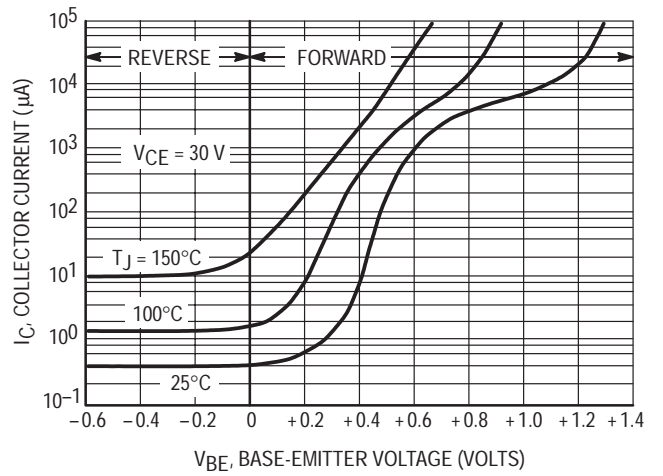
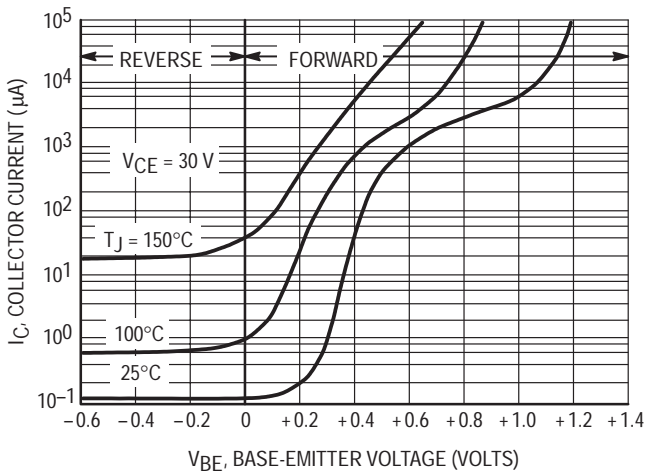
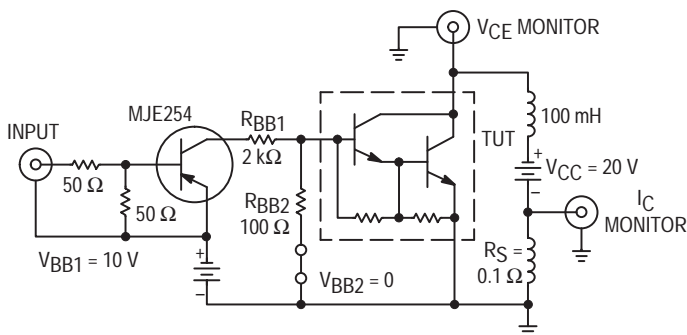


Figure 12. Collector Cut-Off Region

**TEST CIRCUIT**



Note A: Input pulse width is increased until  $I_{CM} = 0.71$  A, NPN test shown; for PNP test reverse all polarity and use MJE224 driver.

**VOLTAGE AND CURRENT WAVEFORMS**

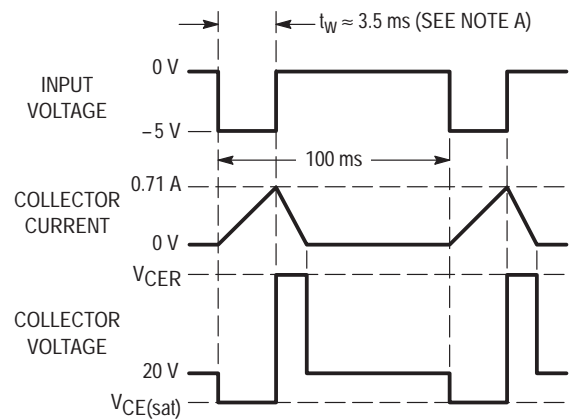


Figure 13. Inductive Load Switching

# Plastic Medium-Power Complementary Silicon Transistors

... designed for general-purpose amplifier and low-speed switching applications.

- High DC Current Gain —  
 $h_{FE} = 2500$  (Typ) @  $I_C = 4.0$  Adc
- Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage — @ 100 mAdc  
 $V_{CEO(sus)} = 60$  Vdc (Min) — TIP120, TIP125  
 $= 80$  Vdc (Min) — TIP121, TIP126  
 $= 100$  Vdc (Min) — TIP122, TIP127
- Low Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage —  
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 2.0$  Vdc (Max) @  $I_C = 3.0$  Adc  
 $= 4.0$  Vdc (Max) @  $I_C = 5.0$  Adc
- Monolithic Construction with Built-In Base-Emitter Shunt Resistors
- TO-220AB Compact Package

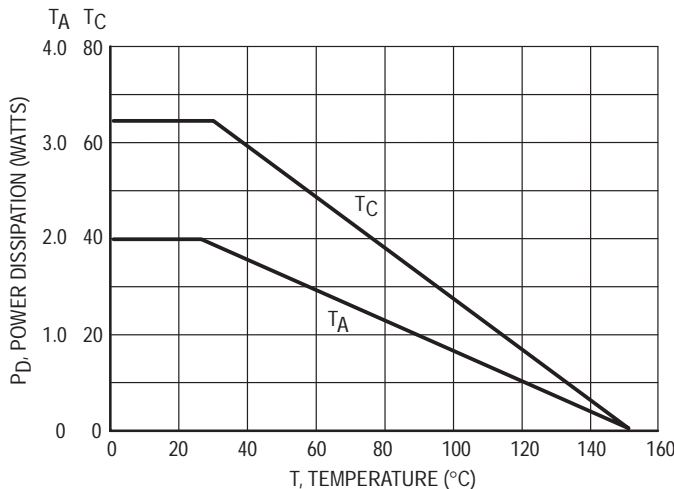
**\*MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	TIP120, TIP125	TIP121, TIP126	TIP122, TIP127	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	60	80	100	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	60	80	100	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0			Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	$I_C$	5.0 8.0			Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	120			mAdc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	65 0.52			Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	2.0 0.016			Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Unclamped Inductive Load Energy (1)	E	50			mJ
Operating and Storage Junction, Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150			$^\circ\text{C}$

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.92	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	62.5	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

(1)  $I_C = 1$  A,  $L = 100$  mH, P.R.F. = 10 Hz,  $V_{CC} = 20$  V,  $R_{BE} = 100 \Omega$ .



**Figure 1. Power Derating**

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 2

**NPN**  
**TIP120\***  
**TIP121\***  
**TIP122\***  
**PNP**  
**TIP125\***  
**TIP126\***  
**TIP127\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**DARLINGTON**  
**5 AMPERE**  
**COMPLEMENTARY SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**60-80-100 VOLTS**  
**65 WATTS**

**CASE 221A-06**  
**TO-220AB**

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 100\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	60 80 100	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 30\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 40\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 50\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	— — —	0.5 0.5 0.5	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 60\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 80\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 100\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$	— — —	0.2 0.2 0.2	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	2.0	mAdc

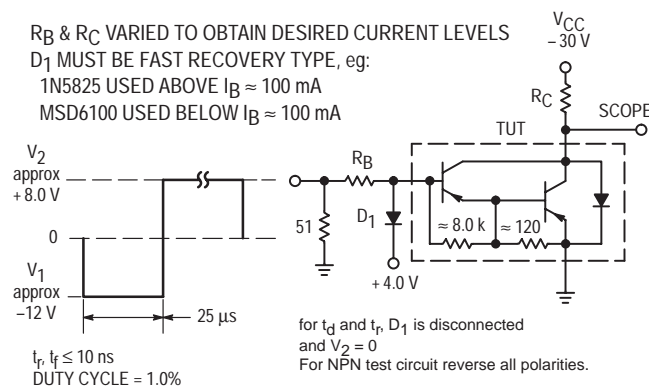
**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	1000 1000	— —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 12\text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 20\text{ mAdc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	2.0 4.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	2.5	Vdc

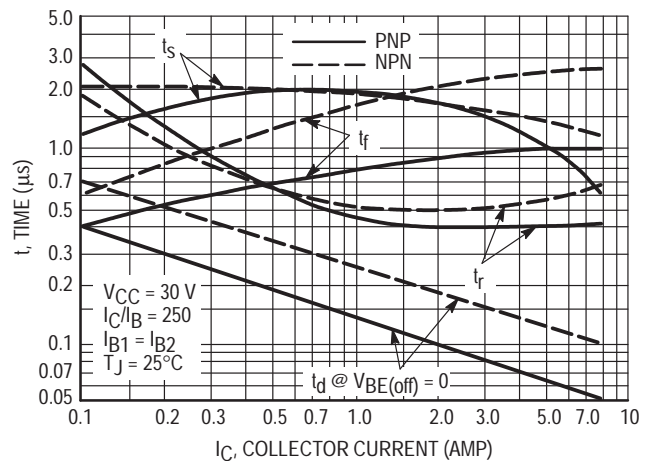
**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	4.0	—	—
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 0.1\text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	— —	300 200	pF

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .



**Figure 2. Switching Times Test Circuit**



**Figure 3. Switching Times**



TIP120 TIP121 TIP122 TIP125 TIP126 TIP127

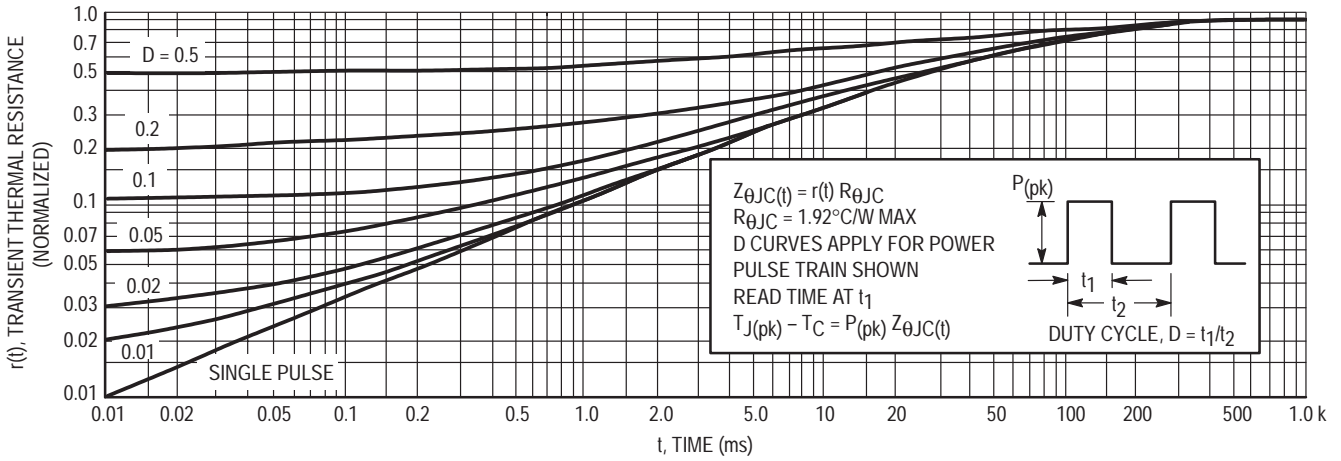


Figure 4. Thermal Response

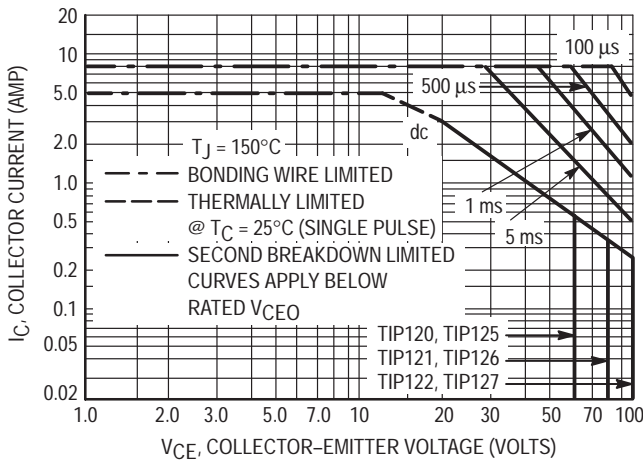


Figure 5. Active-Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation, i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 5 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} < 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 4. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown

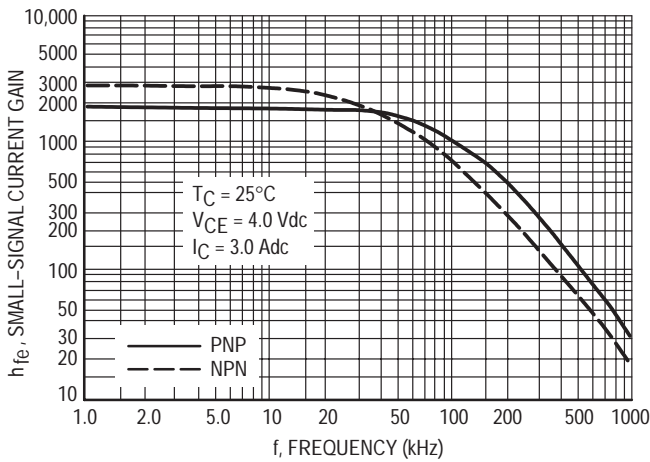


Figure 6. Small-Signal Current Gain

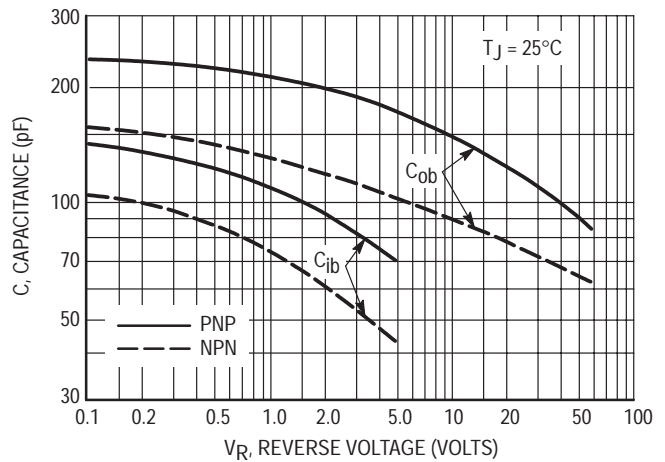


Figure 7. Capacitance

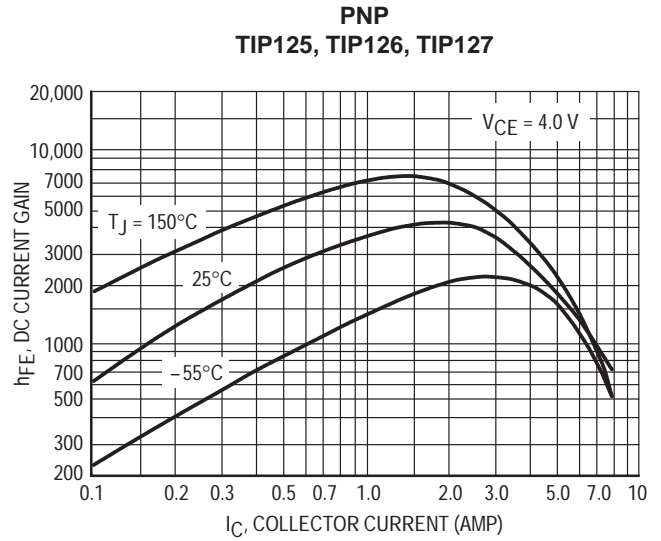
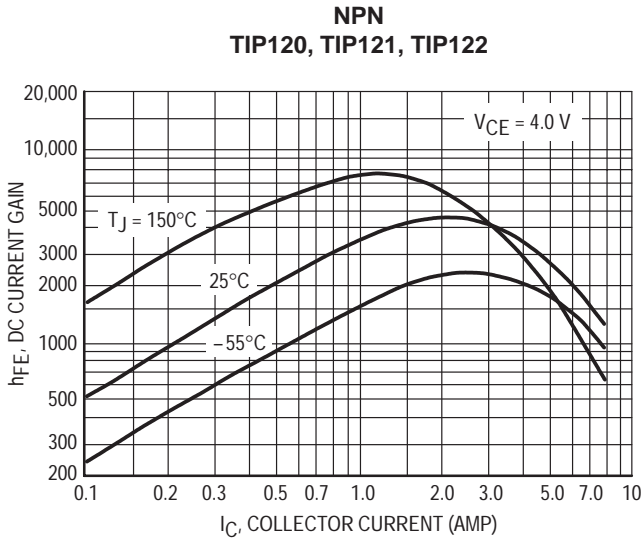


Figure 8. DC Current Gain

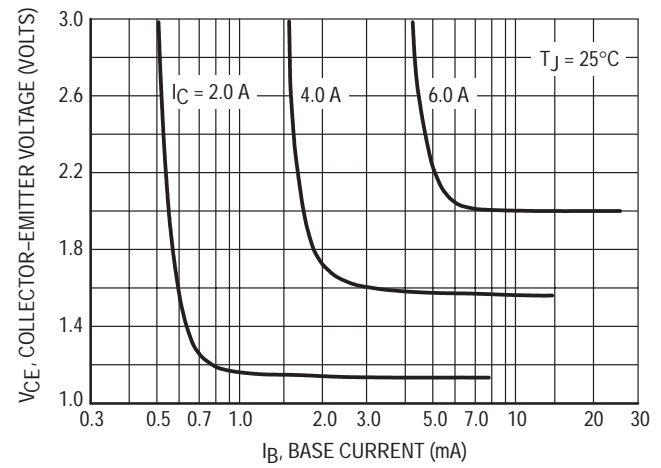
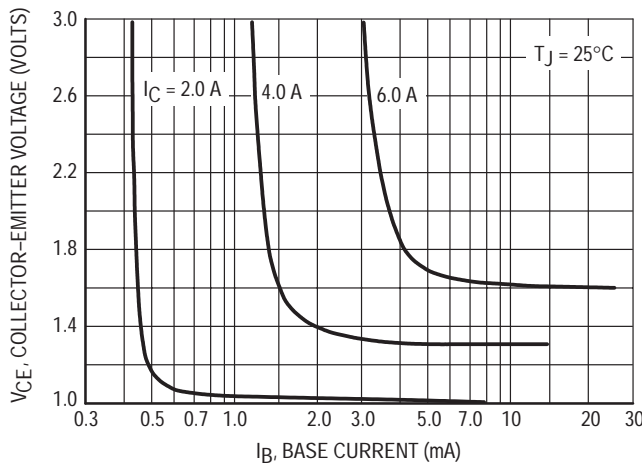


Figure 9. Collector Saturation Region

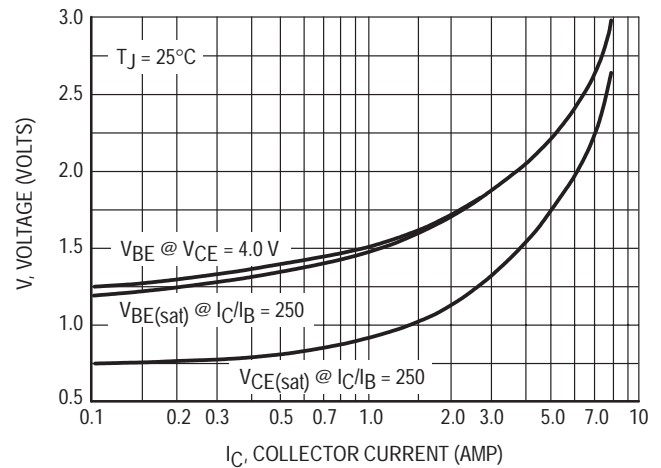
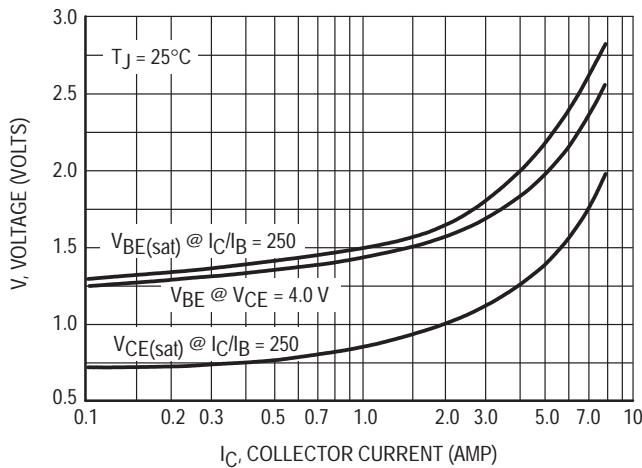


Figure 10. "On" Voltages

# Darlington Complementary Silicon Power Transistors

... designed for general-purpose amplifier and low frequency switching applications.

- High DC Current Gain — Min  $h_{FE} = 1000$  @  $I_C = 5$  A,  $V_{CE} = 4$  V
- Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage — @ 30 mA
  - $V_{CEO(sus)} = 60$  Vdc (Min) — TIP140, TIP145
  - 80 Vdc (Min) — TIP141, TIP146
  - 100 Vdc (Min) — TIP142, TIP147
- Monolithic Construction with Built–In Base–Emitter Shunt Resistor

## MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	TIP140 TIP145	TIP141 TIP146	TIP142 TIP147	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	60	80	100	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	60	80	100	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0			Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak (1)	$I_C$	10 15			Adc
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	0.5			Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	125			Watts
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–65 to +150			$^\circ\text{C}$

## THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

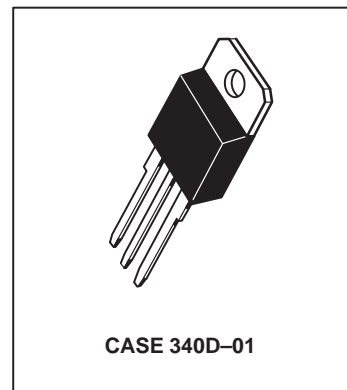
Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.0	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Thermal Resistance, Case to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	35.7	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

(1) 5 ms,  $\leq 10\%$  Duty Cycle.

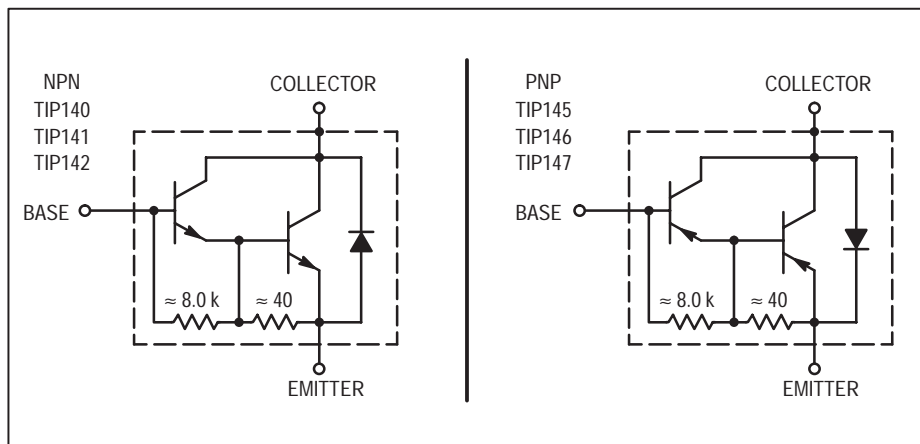
**NPN**  
**TIP140**  
**TIP141\***  
**TIP142\***  
**PNP**  
**TIP145**  
**TIP146\***  
**TIP147\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**10 AMPERE**  
**DARLINGTON**  
**COMPLEMENTARY SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**60–100 VOLTS**  
**125 WATTS**



## DARLINGTON SCHEMATICS



Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) (I <sub>C</sub> = 30 mA, I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub>	60 80 100	— — —	— — —	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = 30 Vdc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0) (V <sub>CE</sub> = 40 Vdc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0) (V <sub>CE</sub> = 50 Vdc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	I <sub>CEO</sub>	— — —	— — —	2.0 2.0 2.0	mA
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CB</sub> = 60 V, I <sub>E</sub> = 0) (V <sub>CB</sub> = 80 V, I <sub>E</sub> = 0) (V <sub>CB</sub> = 100 V, I <sub>E</sub> = 0)	I <sub>CBO</sub>	— — —	— — —	1.0 1.0 1.0	mA
Emitter Cutoff Current (V <sub>BE</sub> = 5.0 V)	I <sub>EBO</sub>	—	—	2.0	mA

**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

DC Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 5.0 A, V <sub>CE</sub> = 4.0 V) (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 A, V <sub>CE</sub> = 4.0 V)	h <sub>FE</sub>	1000 500	— —	— —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 5.0 A, I <sub>B</sub> = 10 mA) (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 A, I <sub>B</sub> = 40 mA)	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>	— —	— —	2.0 3.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 A, I <sub>B</sub> = 40 mA)	V <sub>BE(sat)</sub>	—	—	3.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 A, V <sub>CE</sub> = 4.0 Vdc)	V <sub>BE(on)</sub>	—	—	3.0	Vdc

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

Resistive Load (See Figure 1)						
Delay Time	(V <sub>CC</sub> = 30 V, I <sub>C</sub> = 5.0 A, I <sub>B</sub> = 20 mA, Duty Cycle ≤ 2.0%, I <sub>B1</sub> = I <sub>B2</sub> , R <sub>C</sub> & R <sub>B</sub> Varied, T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C)	t <sub>d</sub>	—	0.15	—	μs
Rise Time		t <sub>r</sub>	—	0.55	—	μs
Storage Time		t <sub>s</sub>	—	2.5	—	μs
Fall Time		t <sub>f</sub>	—	2.5	—	μs

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

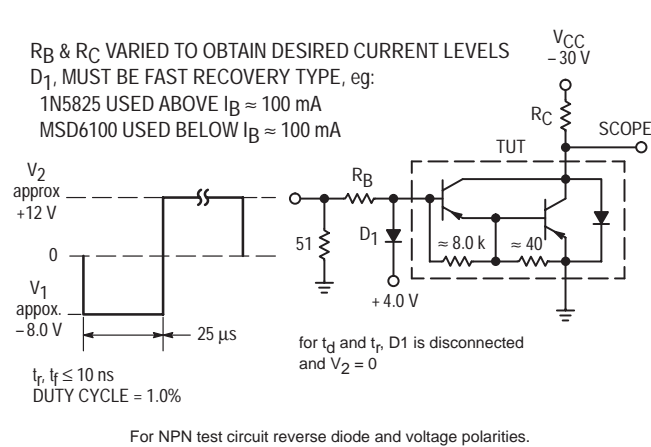


Figure 1. Switching Times Test Circuit

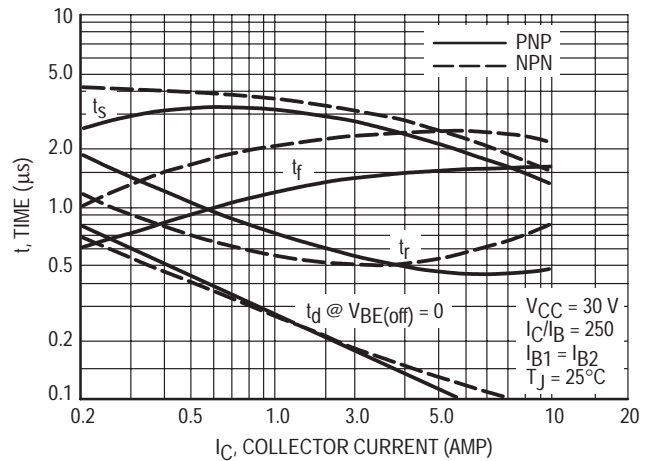


Figure 2. Switching Times

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

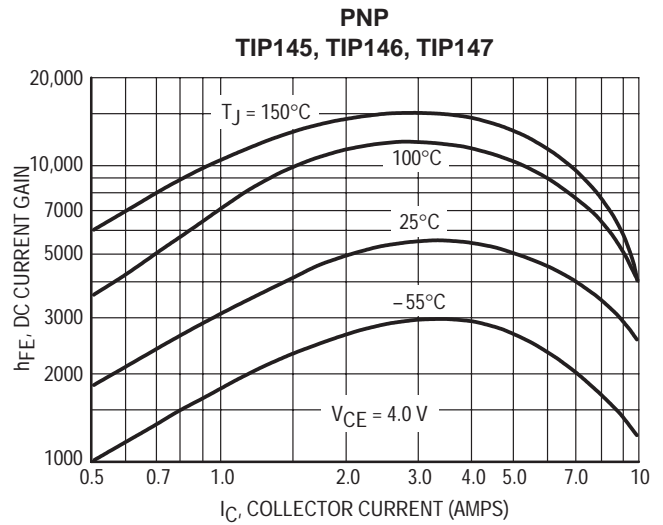
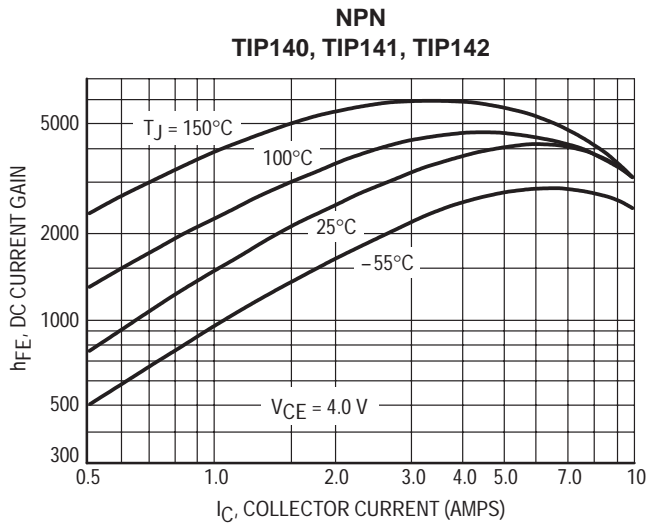


Figure 3. DC Current Gain versus Collector Current

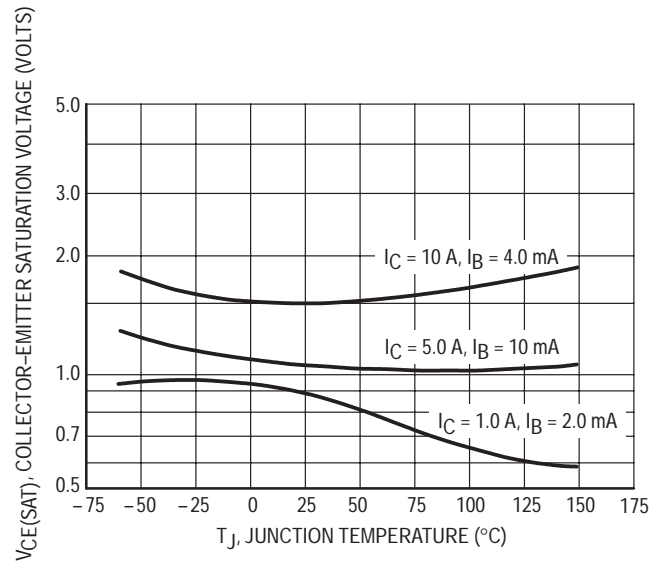
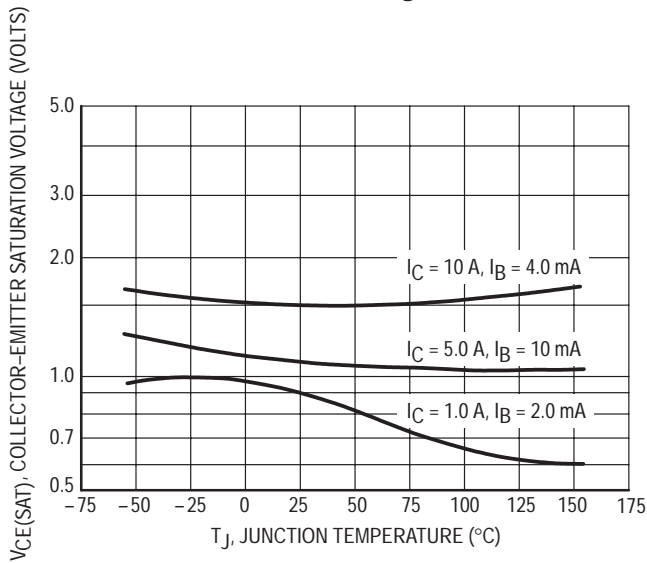


Figure 4. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

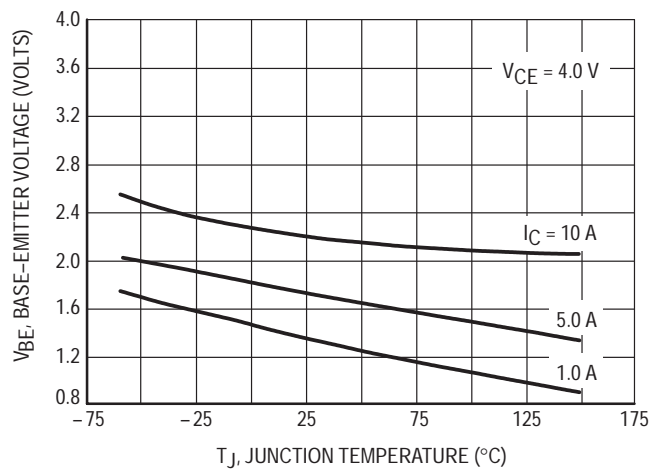
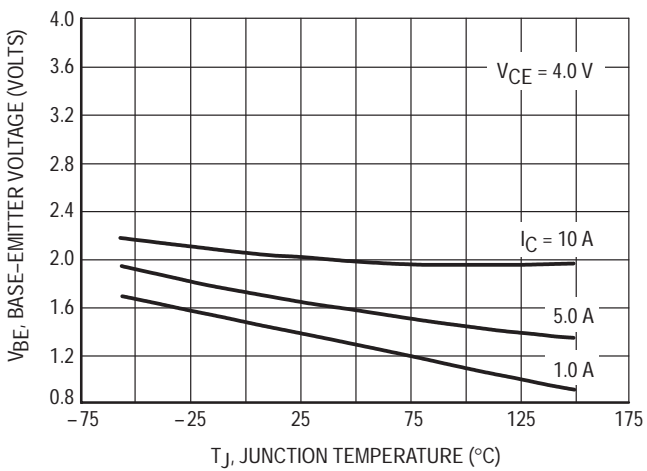


Figure 5. Base-Emitter Voltage

ACTIVE-REGION SAFE OPERATING AREA

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 6 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

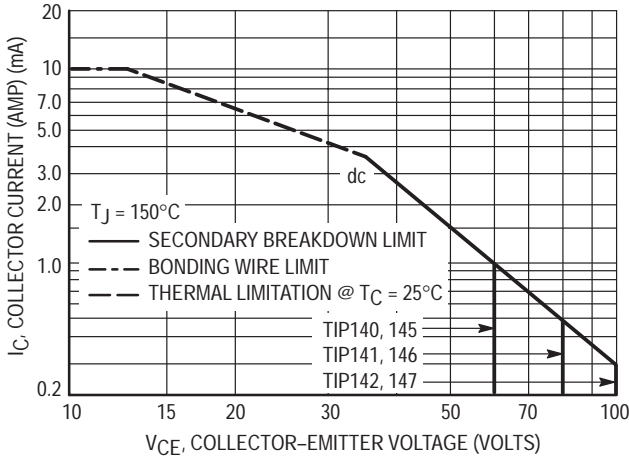


Figure 6. Active-Region Safe Operating Area

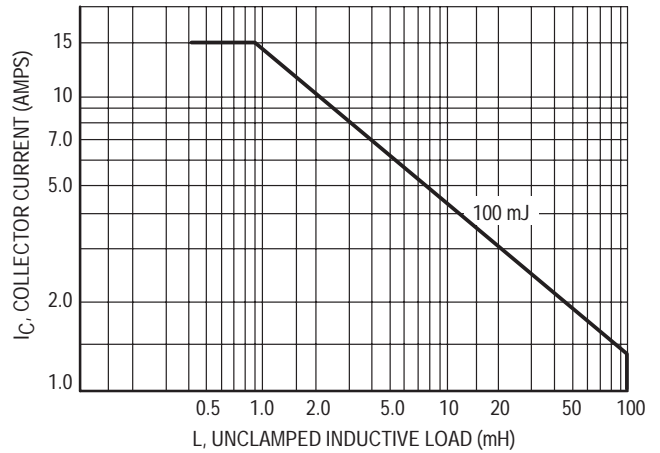
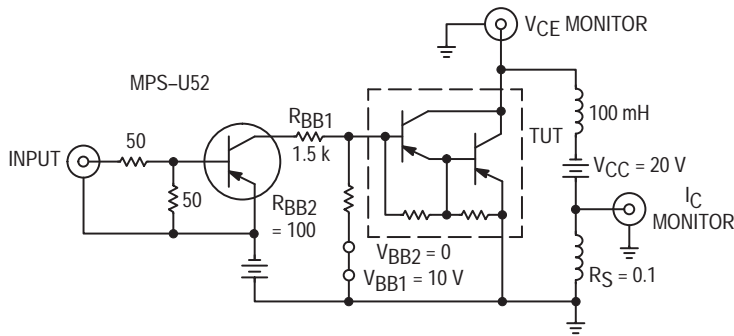
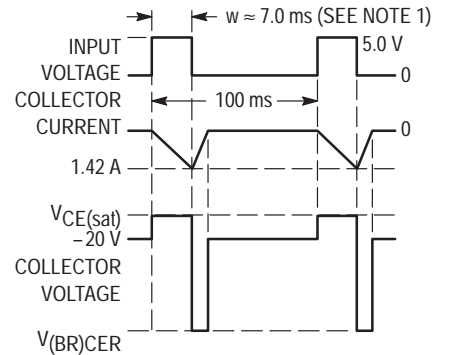


Figure 7. Unclamped Inductive Load



TEST CIRCUIT

NOTE 1: Input pulse width is increased until  $I_{CM} = 1.42\text{ A}$ .  
NOTE 2: For NPN test circuit reverse polarities.



VOLTAGE AND CURRENT WAVEFORMS

Figure 8. Inductive Load

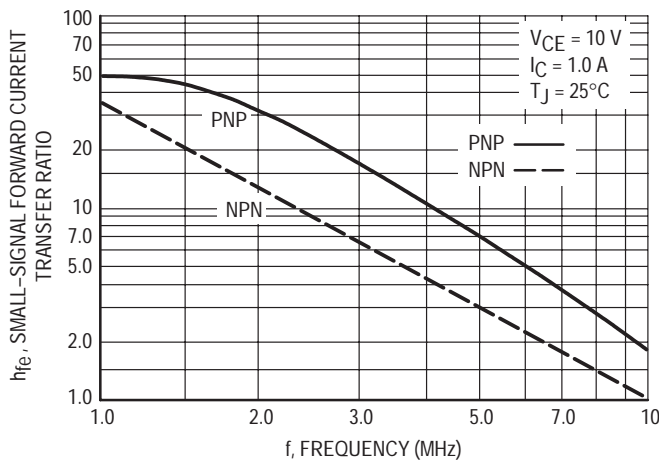


Figure 9. Magnitude of Common Emitter Small-Signal Short-Circuit Forward Current Transfer Ratio

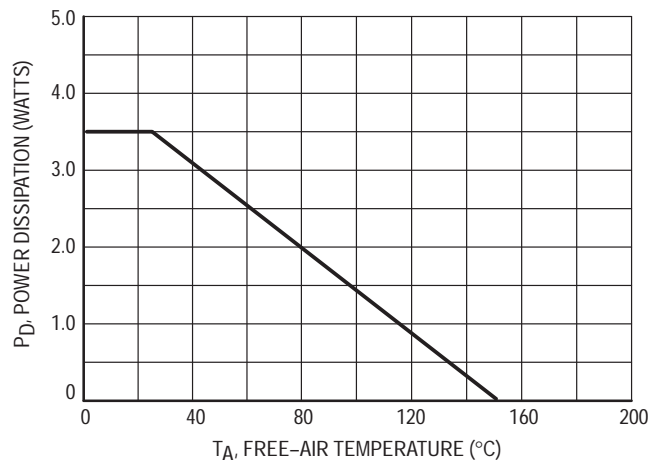


Figure 10. Free-Air Temperature Power Derating

# Complementary Silicon Power Transistors

... designed for general-purpose switching and amplifier applications.

- DC Current Gain —  $h_{FE} = 20-70 @ I_C = 4.0 \text{ Adc}$
- Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage —  $V_{CE(sat)} = 1.1 \text{ Vdc (Max) @ } I_C = 4.0 \text{ Adc}$
- Excellent Safe Operating Area

## MAXIMUM RATINGS

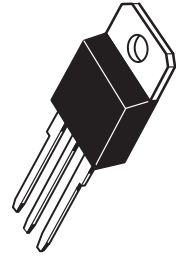
Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	60	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CER}$	70	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	100	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	7.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	$I_C$	1.5	Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	7.0	Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	90 0.72	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

## THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.39	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	35.7	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

**NPN**  
**TIP3055**  
**PNP**  
**TIP2955**

**15 AMPERE**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON**  
**60 VOLTS**  
**90 WATTS**



CASE 340D-01

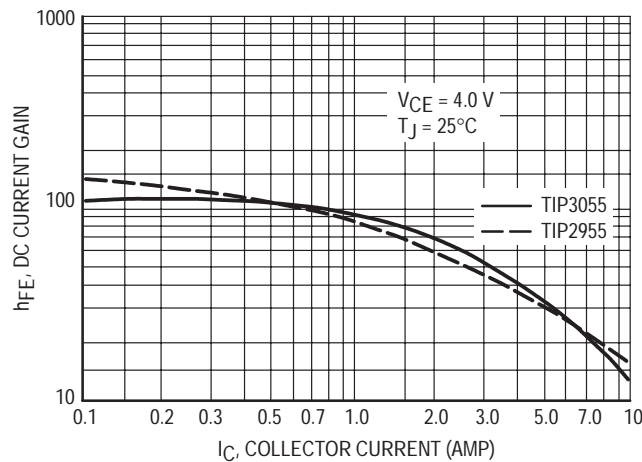


Figure 1. DC Current Gain

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 30\text{ mAdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	60	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 70\text{ Vdc}$ , $R_{BE} = 100\text{ Ohms}$ )	$I_{CER}$	—	1.0	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 30\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	—	0.7	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 100\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ )	$I_{CEV}$	—	5.0	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 7.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	5.0	mAdc

**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 4.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	20 5.0	70 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 4.0\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 400\text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 3.3\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	1.1 3.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 4.0\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	1.8	Vdc

**SECOND BREAKDOWN**

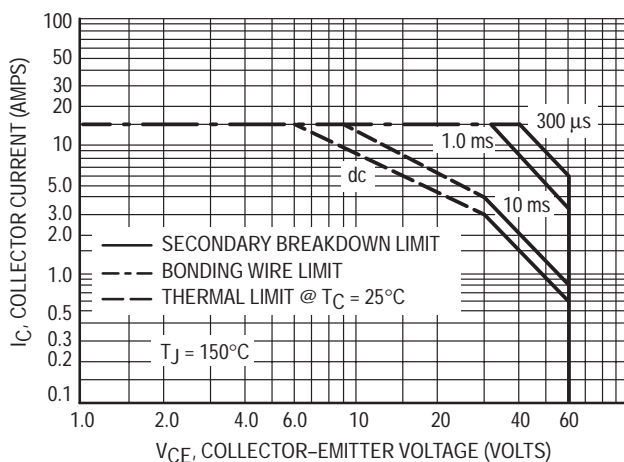
Second Breakdown Collector Current with Base Forward Biased ( $V_{CE} = 30\text{ Vdc}$ , $t = 1.0\text{ s}$ ; Nonrepetitive)	$I_{S/b}$	3.0	—	A dc
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**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Current Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 0.5\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	2.5	—	MHz
Small–Signal Current Gain ( $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 1.0\text{ Adc}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ kHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	15	—	kHz

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .

NOTE: For additional design curves, refer to electrical characteristics curves of 2N3055.



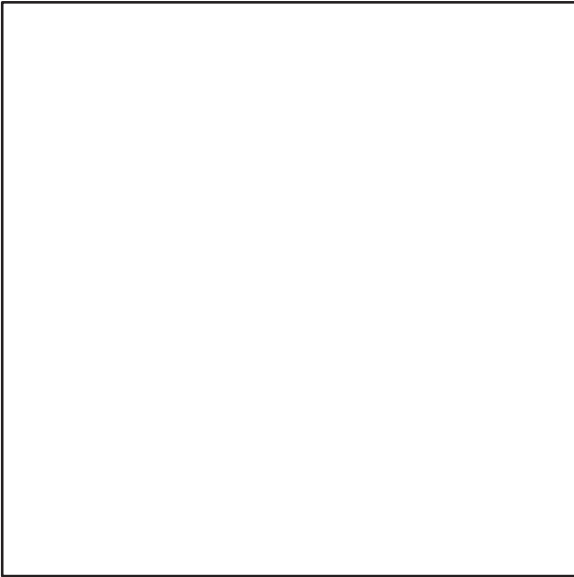
**Figure 2. Maximum Rated Forward Bias Safe Operating Area**

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 2 is based on  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated for temperature.







Surface Mount Information . . . . . 4-2  
Mounting Hardware and Techniques . . . . . 4-5  
Tape and Reel Specifications . . . . . 4-6

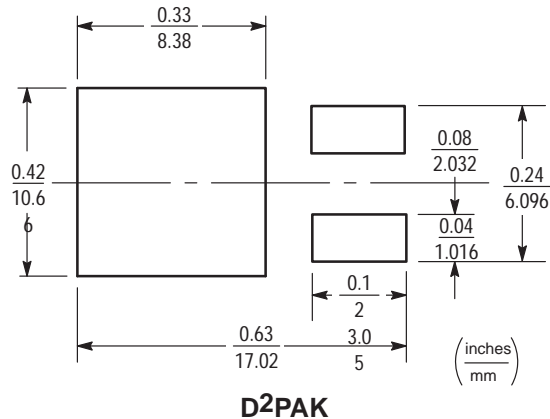
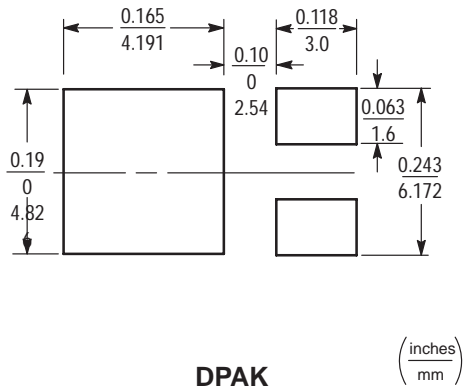
# Surface Mount Package Information and Tape and Reel Specifications

# INFORMATION FOR USING SURFACE MOUNT PACKAGES

## RECOMMENDED FOOTPRINTS FOR SURFACE MOUNTED APPLICATIONS

Surface mount board layout is a critical portion of the total design. The footprint for the semiconductor packages must be the correct size to ensure proper solder connection interface between the board and the package. With the correct

pad geometry, the packages will self align when subjected to a solder reflow process.



## POWER DISSIPATION FOR A SURFACE MOUNT DEVICE

The values for the equation are found in the maximum ratings table on the data sheet. Substituting these values into the equation for an ambient temperature  $T_A$  of  $25^\circ\text{C}$ , one can calculate the power dissipation of the device. For example, for a D2PAK,  $P_D$  is calculated as follows.

$$P_D = \frac{150^\circ\text{C} - 25^\circ\text{C}}{50^\circ\text{C/W}} = 2.5 \text{ watts}$$

The  $50^\circ\text{C/W}$  for the D2PAK package assumes the use of the recommended footprint on a glass epoxy printed circuit board to achieve a power dissipation of 2.5 watts. There are other alternatives to achieving higher power dissipation from the surface mount packages. One is to increase the area of the drain/collector pad. By increasing the area of the drain/collector pad, the power dissipation can be increased.

Although the power dissipation can almost be doubled with this method, area is taken up on the printed circuit board which can defeat the purpose of using surface mount technology. For example, a graph of  $R_{\theta JA}$  versus drain pad area is shown in Figures 1 and 2.

Another alternative would be to use a ceramic substrate or an aluminum core board such as Thermal Clad™. Using a board material such as Thermal Clad, an aluminum core board, the power dissipation can be doubled using the same footprint.

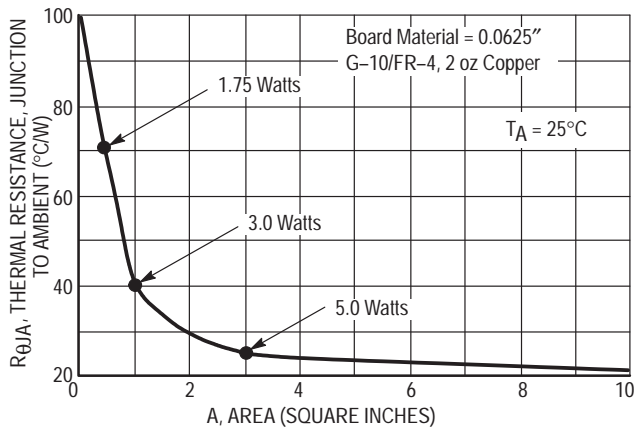


Figure 1. Thermal Resistance versus Drain Pad Area for the DPAK Package (Typical)

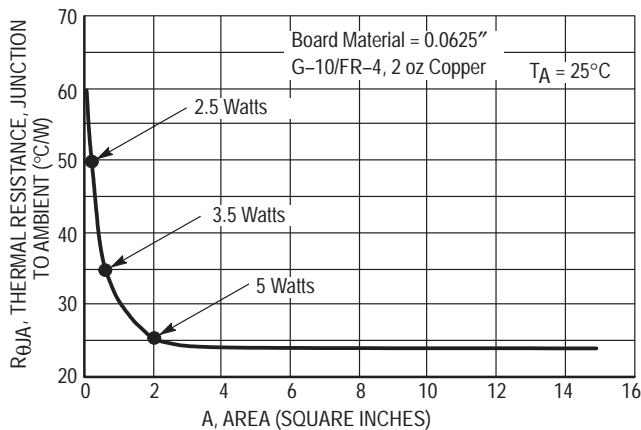
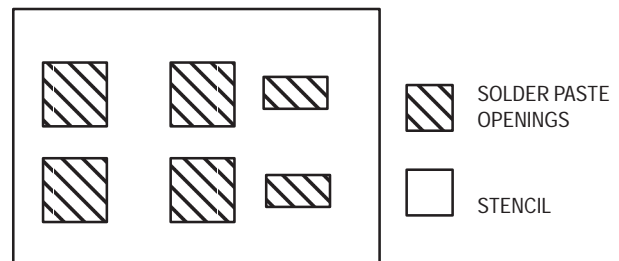


Figure 2. Thermal Resistance versus Drain Pad Area for the D2PAK Package (Typical)

Prior to placing surface mount components onto a printed circuit board, solder paste must be applied to the pads. Solder stencils are used to screen the optimum amount. These stencils are typically 0.008 inches thick and may be made of brass or stainless steel. This is not the case with the DPAK and D<sup>2</sup>PAK packages. If a 1:1 opening is used to screen solder onto the drain pad, misalignment and/or “tombstoning” may occur due to an excess of solder. For these two packages, the opening in the stencil for the paste should be approximately 50% of the tab area. The opening for the leads is still a 1:1 registration. Figure 3 shows a typical stencil for the DPAK and D<sup>2</sup>PAK packages. The pattern of the opening in the stencil for the drain pad is not critical as long as it allows approximately 50% of the pad to be covered with paste.



**Figure 3. Typical Stencil for DPAK and D<sup>2</sup>PAK Packages**

### SOLDERING PRECAUTIONS

The melting temperature of solder is higher than the rated temperature of the device. When the entire device is heated to a high temperature, failure to complete soldering within a short time could result in device failure. Therefore, the following items should always be observed in order to minimize the thermal stress to which the devices are subjected.

- Always preheat the device.
  - The delta temperature between the preheat and soldering should be 100°C or less.\*
  - When preheating and soldering, the temperature of the leads and the case must not exceed the maximum temperature ratings as shown on the data sheet. When using infrared heating with the reflow soldering method, the difference should be a maximum of 10°C.
  - The soldering temperature and time should not exceed 260°C for more than 10 seconds.
  - When shifting from preheating to soldering, the maximum temperature gradient shall be 5°C or less.
- After soldering has been completed, the device should be allowed to cool naturally for at least three minutes. Gradual cooling should be used since the use of forced cooling will increase the temperature gradient and will result in latent failure due to mechanical stress.
  - Mechanical stress or shock should not be applied during cooling.

\* Soldering a device without preheating can cause excessive thermal shock and stress which can result in damage to the device.

\* Due to shadowing and the inability to set the wave height to incorporate other surface mount components, the D<sup>2</sup>PAK is not recommended for wave soldering.

## TYPICAL SOLDER HEATING PROFILE

For any given circuit board, there will be a group of control settings that will give the desired heat pattern. The operator must set temperatures for several heating zones and a figure for belt speed. Taken together, these control settings make up a heating "profile" for that particular circuit board. On machines controlled by a computer, the computer remembers these profiles from one operating session to the next. Figure 5 shows a typical heating profile for use when soldering a surface mount device to a printed circuit board. This profile will vary among soldering systems, but it is a good starting point. Factors that can affect the profile include the type of soldering system in use, density and types of components on the board, type of solder used, and the type of board or substrate material being used. This profile shows temperature versus time. The line on the graph shows the

actual temperature that might be experienced on the surface of a test board at or near a central solder joint. The two profiles are based on a high density and a low density board. The Vitronics SMD310 convection/infrared reflow soldering system was used to generate this profile. The type of solder used was 62/36/2 Tin Lead Silver with a melting point between 177–189°C. When this type of furnace is used for solder reflow work, the circuit boards and solder joints tend to heat first. The components on the board are then heated by conduction. The circuit board, because it has a large surface area, absorbs the thermal energy more efficiently, then distributes this energy to the components. Because of this effect, the main body of a component may be up to 30 degrees cooler than the adjacent solder joints.

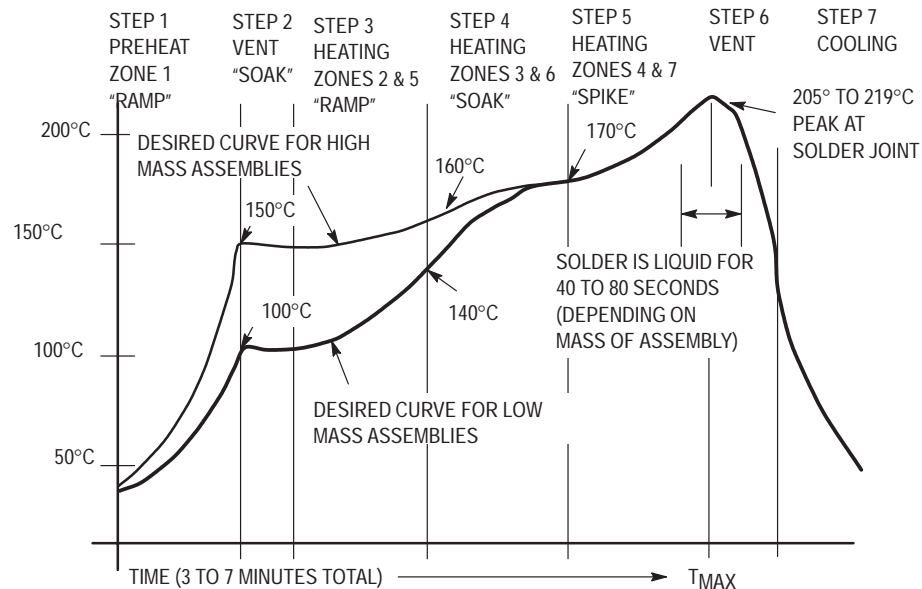


Figure 4. Typical Solder Heating Profile

# Mounting Hardware and Techniques

There are many methods available and options possible for installing power semiconductors. A complete discussion of mounting is contained in Motorola Application Note AN1040, "Mounting Considerations for Power Semiconductors," reprinted in Section 6 of this data book. Various suppliers of mounting hardware, listed below, may be contacted for their catalogs which contain considerable technical information.

## Sources for Mounting Hardware

Manufacturer	Joint Compound	Adhesives	Insulators						Heatsinks	Clips	
			BeO	AlO <sub>2</sub>	Anodize	Mica	Plastic Film	Silicone Rubber			
Aavid Eng.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X
AHAM-TOR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	—
Asheville-Schoonmaker	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—
Astroynamics	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	—
Delbert Blinn	—	—	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	—
IERC	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	—
Staver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	—
Thermalloy	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tran-tec	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	—
Wakefield Eng.	X	X	X	—	X	—	—	—	X	X	X

Other sources for silicone rubber pads: Chomerics, Berquist

### Suppliers Addresses

Aavid Engineering, Inc., P.O. Box 400, Laconia, New Hampshire 03247 (603) 528-1478

AHAM-TOR Heatsinks, 27901 Front Street, Rancho, California 92390 (714) 676-4151

Asheville-Schoonmaker, 900 Jefferson Ave., Newport News, VA 23607 (804) 244-7311

Astro Dynamics, Inc., 2 Gill St., Woburn, Massachusetts 01801 (617) 935-4944

Berquist, 5300 Edina Industrial Blvd., Minneapolis, Minnesota 55435 (612) 835-2322

Chomerics, Inc., 16 Flagstone Drive, Hudson, New Hampshire 03051 1-800-633-8800

Delbert Blinn Company, P.O. Box 2007, Pomona, California 91769 (714) 623-1257

International Electronic Research Corporation, 135 West Magnolia Boulevard, Burbank, California 91502 (213) 849-2481

The Staver Company, Inc., 41-51 Saxon Avenue, Bay Shore, Long Island, New York 11706 (516) 666-8000

Thermalloy, Inc., P.O. Box 34829, 2021 West Valley View Lane, Dallas, Texas 75234 (214) 243-4321

Tran-tec Corporation, P.O. Box 1044, Columbus, Nebraska 68601 (402) 564-2748

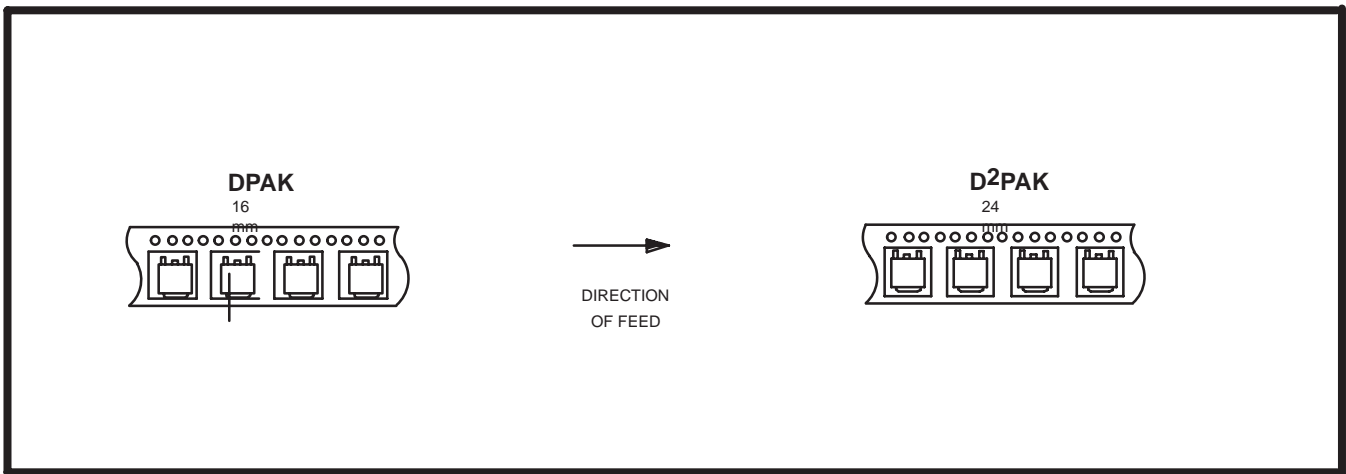
Wakefield Engineering, Inc., Wakefield, Massachusetts 01880 (617) 245-5900

# Tape and Reel Specifications and Packaging Specifications

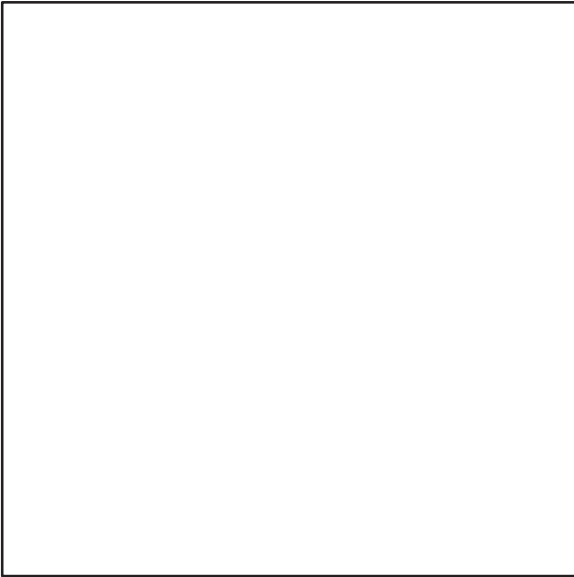
Embossed Tape and Reel is used to facilitate automatic pick and place equipment feed requirements. The tape is used as the shipping container for various products and requires a minimum of handling. The antistatic/conductive tape provides a secure cavity for the product when sealed with the “peel-back” cover tape.

- Two Reel Sizes Available (7” and 13”)
- Used for Automatic Pick and Place Feed Systems
- Minimizes Product Handling
- EIA 481, -1, -2
- DPAK SO-14, in 16 mm Tape
- D<sup>2</sup>PAK in 24 mm Tape

Use the standard device title and add the required suffix as listed in the option table on the following page. Note that the individual reels have a finite number of devices depending on the type of product contained in the tape. Also note the minimum lot size is one full reel for each line item, and orders are required to be in increments of the single reel quantity.



Package	Tape Width (mm)	Reel Size (inch)				
DPAK	16	8.0 ± 0.1 (.315 ± .004)	330	(13)	2,500	T4
D <sup>2</sup> PAK	24	16.0 ± 0.1 (.630 ± .004)	330	(13)	800	T4

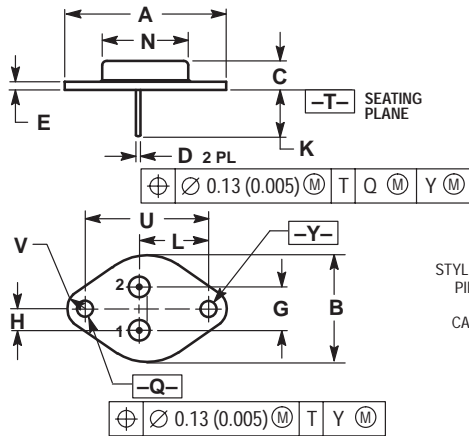


Outline Dimensions ..... 5-2  
Leadform Options – TO-220 ..... 5-6

# Outline Dimensions and Leadform Options



# Outline Dimensions

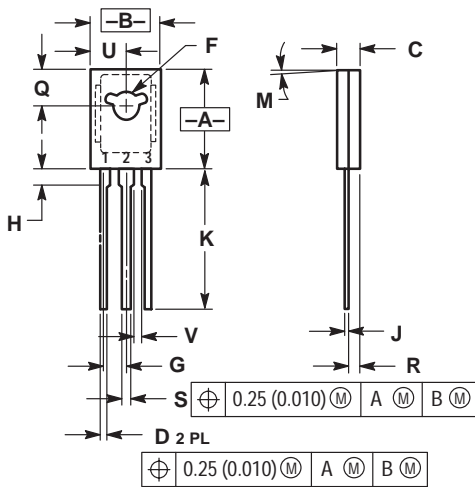


STYLE 1:  
PIN 1: BASE  
2: EMITTER  
CASE: COLLECTOR

- NOTES:
1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
  2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.
  3. ALL RULES AND NOTES ASSOCIATED WITH REFERENCED TO-204AA OUTLINE SHALL APPLY.

DIM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	1.550 REF	---	39.37 REF	---
B	---	1.050	---	26.67
C	0.250	0.335	6.35	8.51
D	0.038	0.043	0.97	1.09
E	0.055	0.070	1.40	1.77
G	0.430 BSC	---	10.92 BSC	---
H	0.215 BSC	---	5.46 BSC	---
K	0.440	0.480	11.18	12.19
L	0.665 BSC	---	16.89 BSC	---
N	---	0.830	---	21.08
Q	0.151	0.165	3.84	4.19
U	1.187 BSC	---	30.15 BSC	---
V	0.131	0.188	3.33	4.77

**CASE 1-07  
(TO-204AA)**

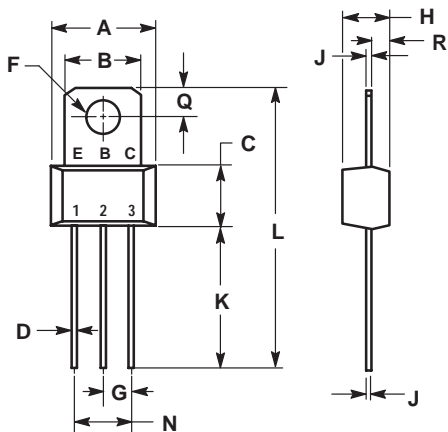


STYLE 1:  
PIN 1: EMITTER  
2: COLLECTOR  
3: BASE

- NOTES:
1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
  2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.

DIM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.425	0.435	10.80	11.04
B	0.295	0.305	7.50	7.74
C	0.095	0.105	2.42	2.66
D	0.020	0.026	0.51	0.66
F	0.115	0.130	2.93	3.30
G	0.094 BSC	---	2.39 BSC	---
H	0.050	0.095	1.27	2.41
J	0.015	0.025	0.39	0.63
K	0.575	0.655	14.61	16.63
M	5° TYP	---	5° TYP	---
Q	0.148	0.158	3.76	4.01
R	0.045	0.055	1.15	1.39
S	0.025	0.035	0.64	0.88
U	0.145	0.155	3.69	3.93
V	0.040	---	1.02	---

**CASE 77-08  
(TO-225AA)**



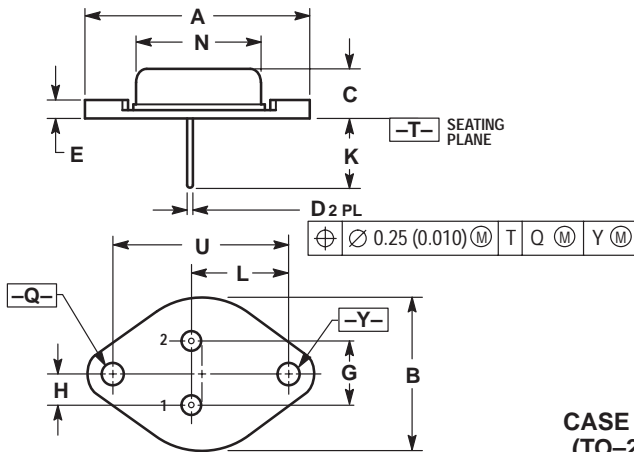
STYLE 1:  
PIN 1: EMITTER  
2: BASE  
3: COLLECTOR  
(COLLECTOR CONNECTED TO TAB)

- NOTES:
1. LEADS WITHIN 0.15 (0.006) TOTAL OF TRUE POSITION AT CASE, AT MAXIMUM MATERIAL CONDITION.

DIM	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	9.14	9.53	0.360	0.375
B	6.60	7.24	0.260	0.285
C	5.41	5.66	0.213	0.223
D	0.38	0.53	0.015	0.021
F	3.18	3.33	0.125	0.131
G	2.54 BSC	---	0.100 BSC	---
H	3.94	4.19	0.155	0.165
J	0.36	0.41	0.014	0.016
K	11.63	12.70	0.458	0.500
L	24.58	25.53	0.968	1.005
N	5.08 BSC	---	0.200 BSC	---
Q	2.39	2.69	0.094	0.106
R	1.14	1.40	0.045	0.055

**CASE 152-02**

# Outline Dimensions (continued)

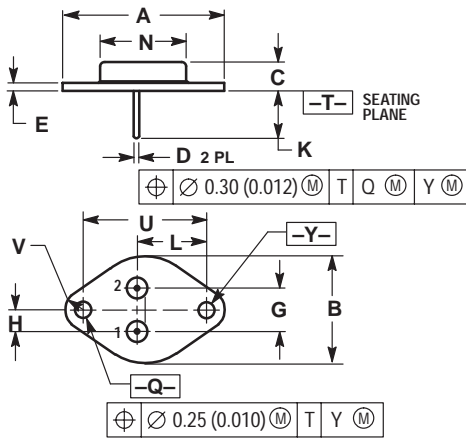


STYLE 1:  
PIN 1: BASE  
2: EMITTER  
CASE: COLLECTOR

**CASE 197-05  
(TO-204AE)**

- NOTES:  
1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.  
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.

DIM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	1.510	1.550	38.35	39.37
B	0.980	1.050	24.89	26.67
C	0.250	0.335	6.35	8.51
D	0.057	0.063	1.45	1.60
E	0.060	0.135	1.52	3.43
G	0.420	0.440	10.67	11.18
H	0.205	0.225	5.21	5.72
K	0.440	0.480	11.18	12.19
L	0.655	0.675	16.64	17.15
N	0.760	0.830	19.30	21.08
Q	0.151	0.175	3.84	4.19
U	1.177	1.197	29.90	30.40

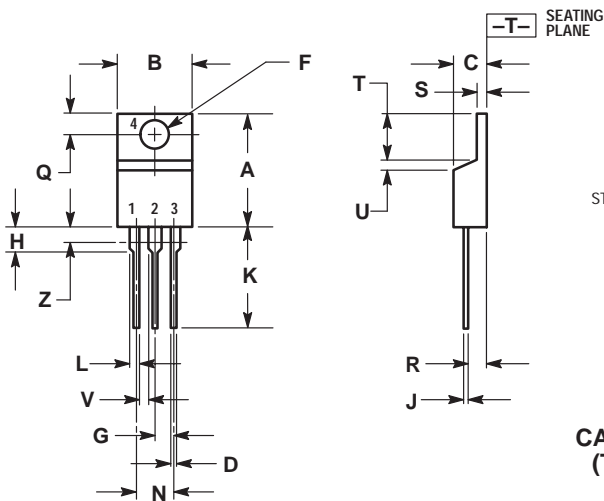


STYLE 1:  
PIN 1: BASE  
2: EMITTER  
CASE: COLLECTOR

**CASE 197A-05  
(TO-204AA)**

- NOTES:  
1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.  
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.

DIM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	1.530 REF		38.86 REF	
B	0.990	1.050	25.15	26.67
C	0.250	0.335	6.35	8.51
D	0.057	0.063	1.45	1.60
E	0.060	0.070	1.53	1.77
G	0.430 BSC		10.92 BSC	
H	0.215 BSC		5.46 BSC	
K	0.440	0.480	11.18	12.19
L	0.665 BSC		16.89 BSC	
N	0.760	0.830	19.31	21.08
Q	0.151	0.165	3.84	4.19
U	1.187 BSC		30.15 BSC	
V	0.131	0.188	3.33	4.77



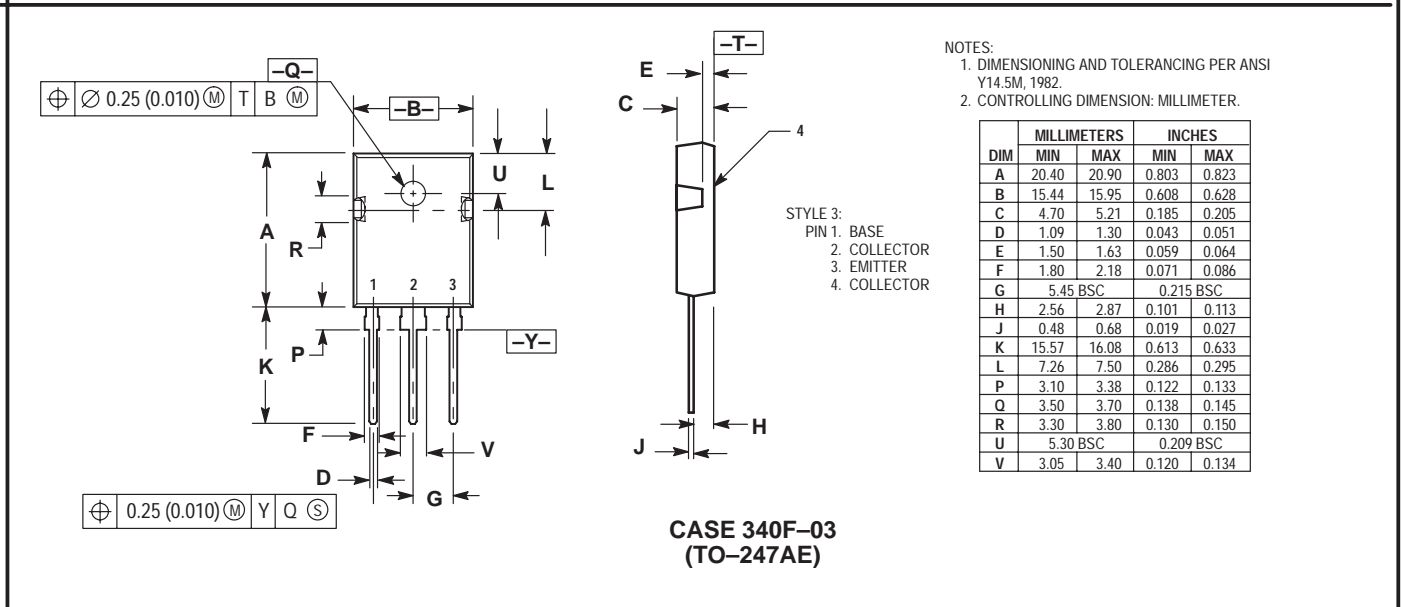
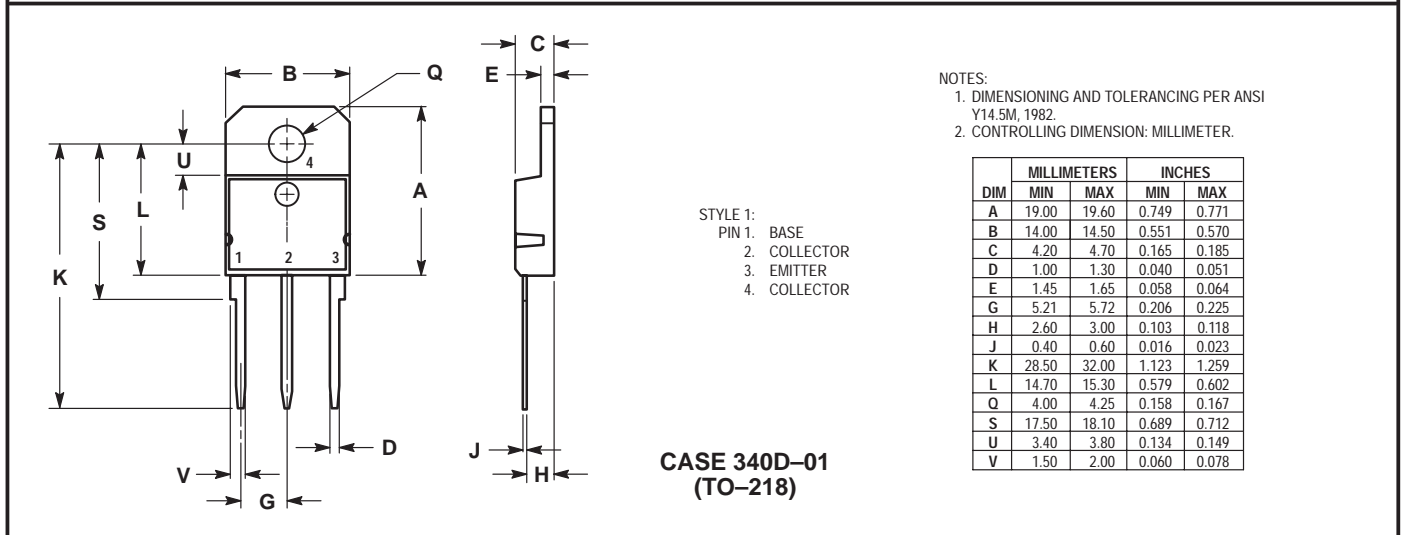
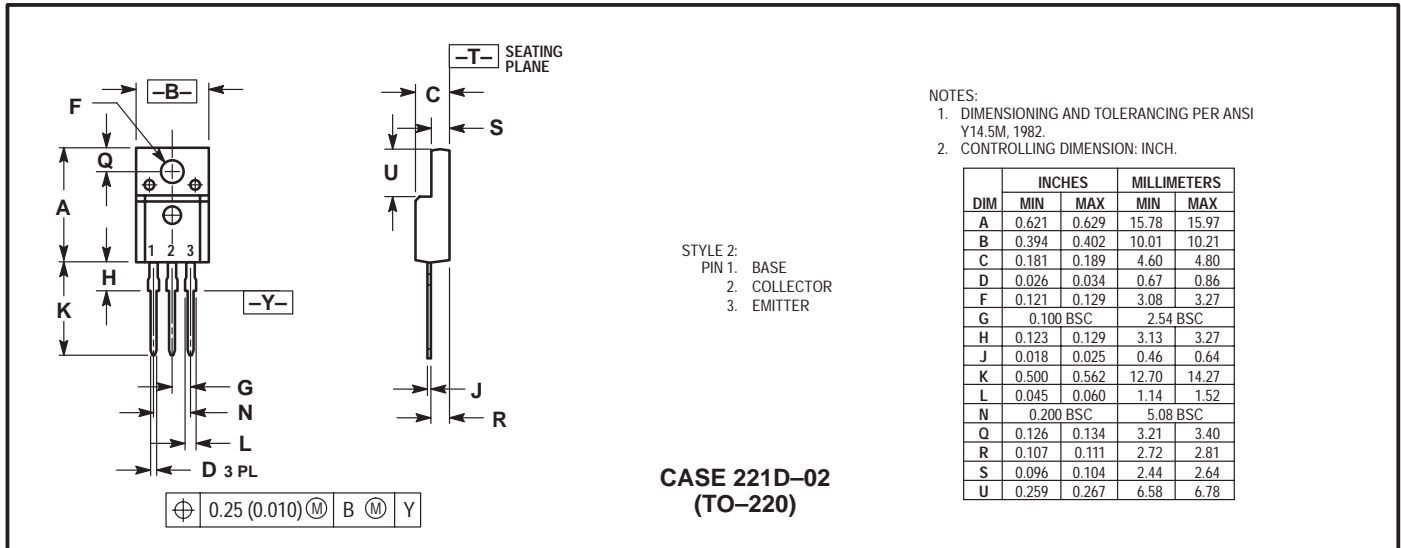
STYLE 1:  
PIN 1: BASE  
2: COLLECTOR  
3: EMITTER  
4: COLLECTOR

**CASE 221A-06  
(TO220-AB)**

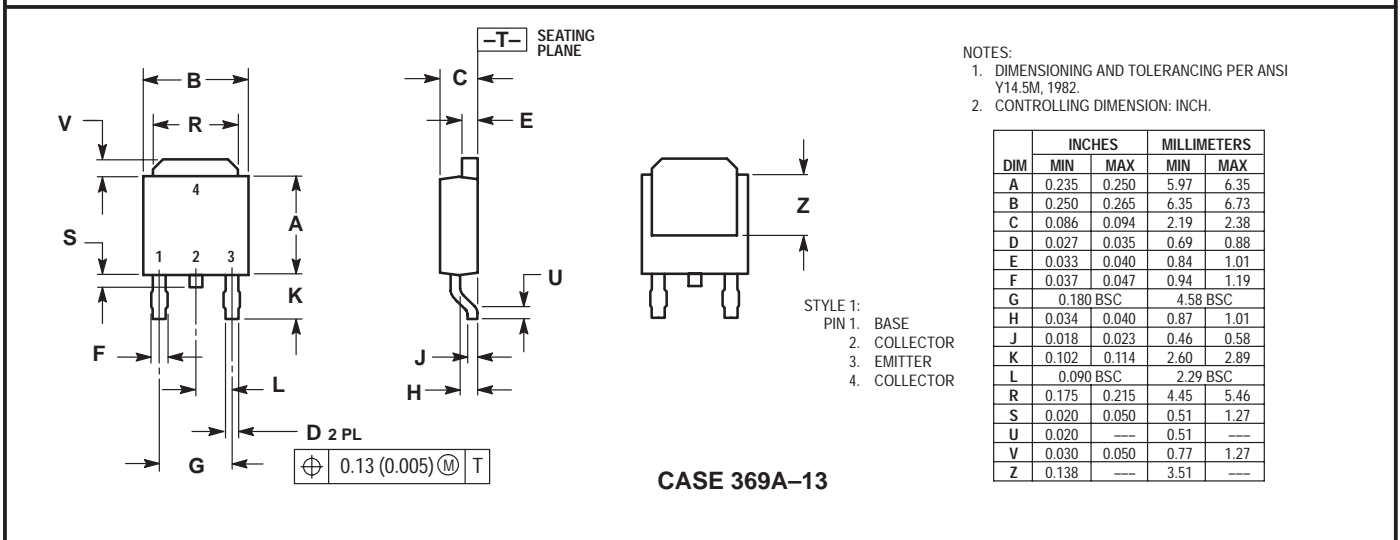
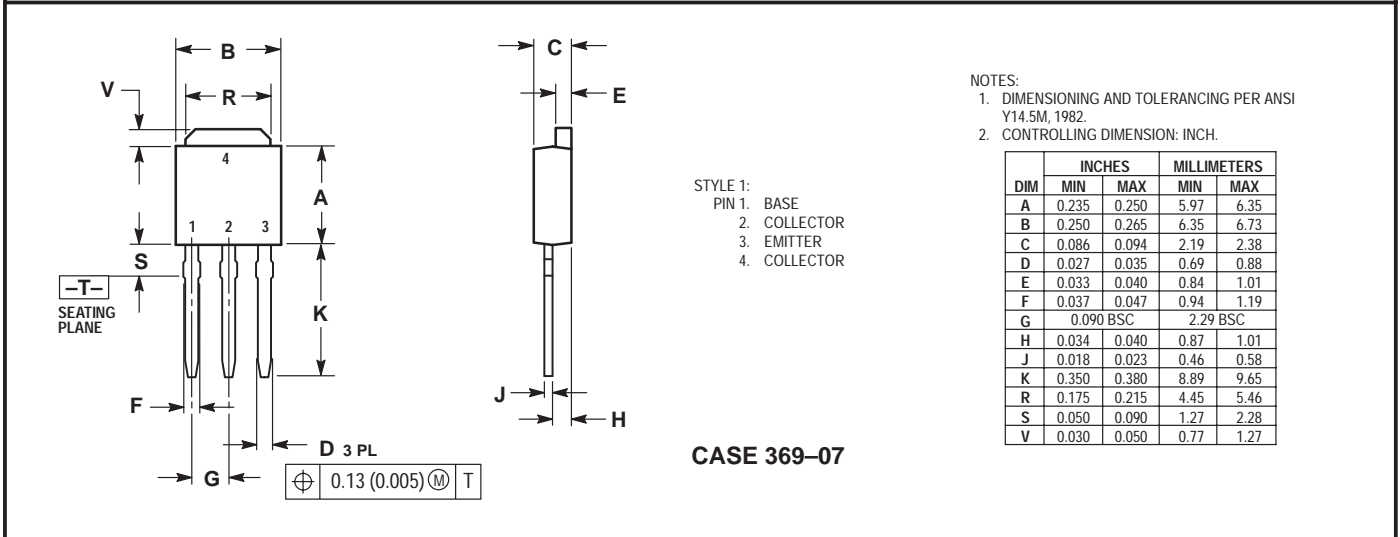
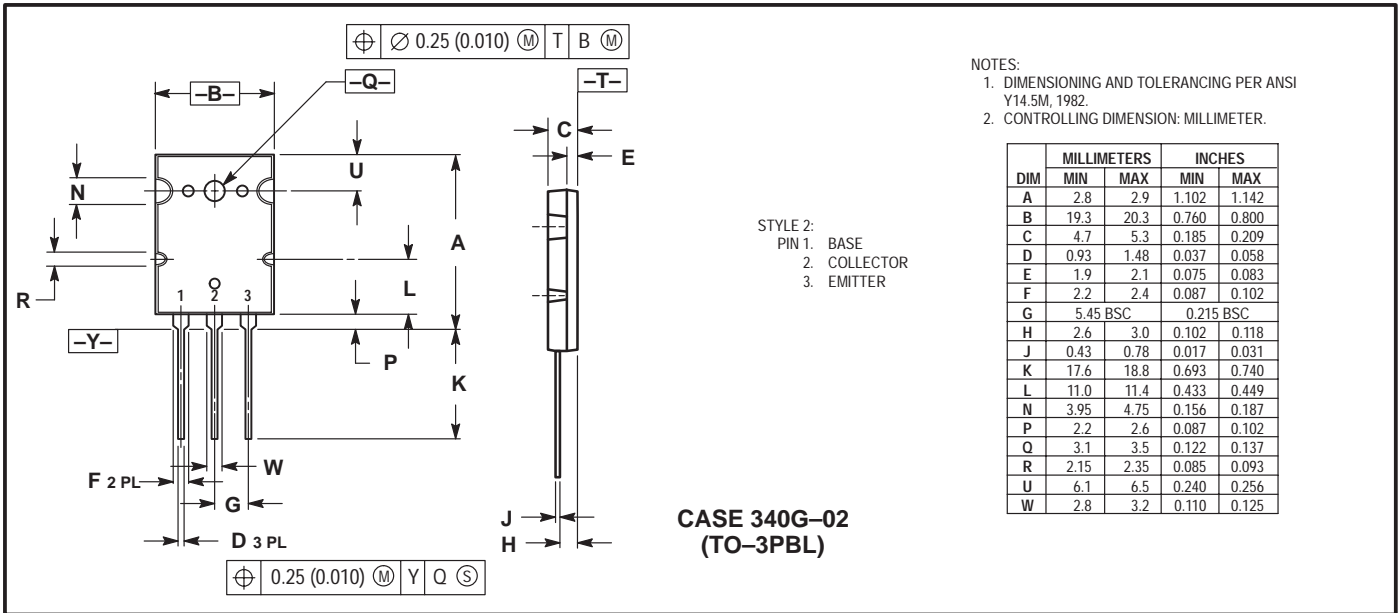
- NOTES:  
1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.  
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.  
3. DIMENSION Z DEFINES A ZONE WHERE ALL BODY AND LEAD IRREGULARITIES ARE ALLOWED.

DIM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.570	0.620	14.48	15.75
B	0.380	0.405	9.66	10.28
C	0.160	0.190	4.07	4.82
D	0.025	0.035	0.64	0.88
F	0.142	0.147	3.61	3.73
G	0.095	0.105	2.42	2.66
H	0.110	0.155	2.80	3.93
J	0.018	0.025	0.46	0.64
K	0.500	0.562	12.70	14.27
L	0.045	0.060	1.15	1.52
N	0.190	0.210	4.83	5.33
Q	0.100	0.120	2.54	3.04
R	0.080	0.110	2.04	2.79
S	0.045	0.055	1.15	1.39
T	0.235	0.255	5.97	6.47
U	0.000	0.050	0.00	1.27
V	0.045	---	1.15	---
Z	---	0.080	---	2.04

# Outline Dimensions (continued)

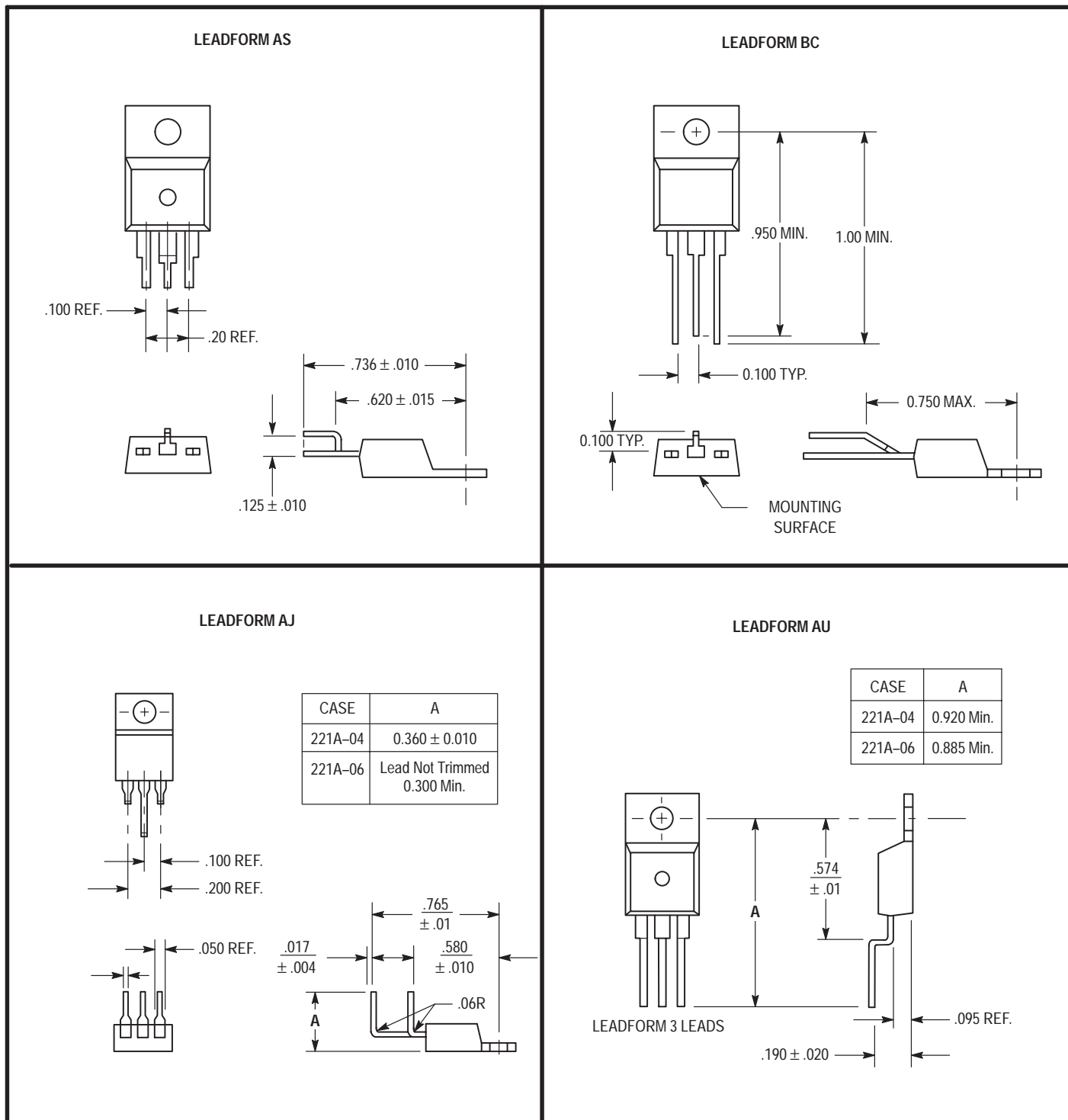


# Outline Dimensions (continued)



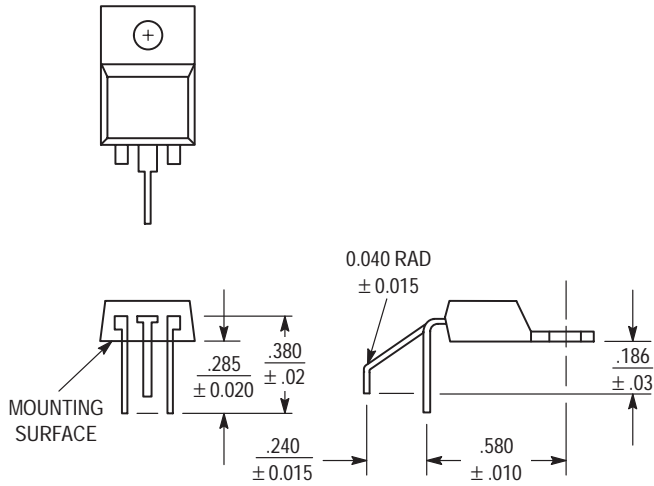
# Leadform Options — TO-220 (Case 221A)

- Leadform options require assignment of a special part number before ordering.
- Contact your local Motorola representative for special part number and pricing.
- 10,000 piece minimum quantity orders are required.
- Leadform orders are non-cancellable after processing.
- Leadforms apply to both Motorola Case 221A-04 and 221A-06 except as noted.

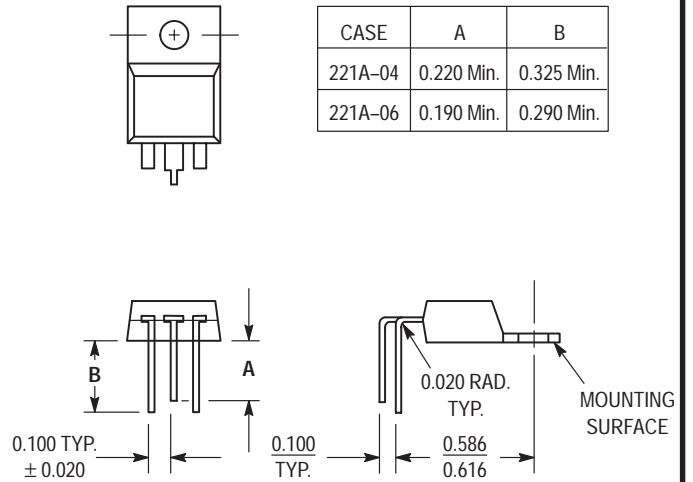


# TO-220 Leadform Options (continued)

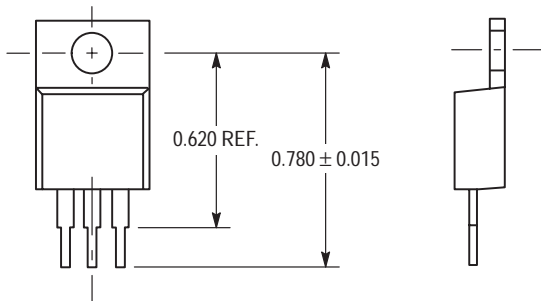
LEADFORM AN



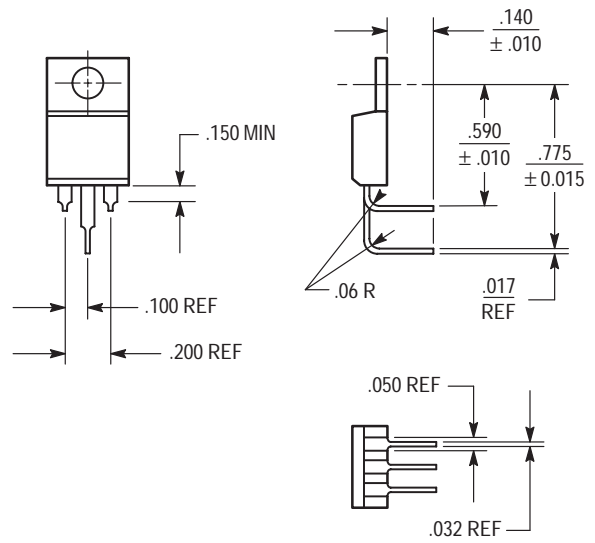
LEADFORM BA



LEADFORM BG

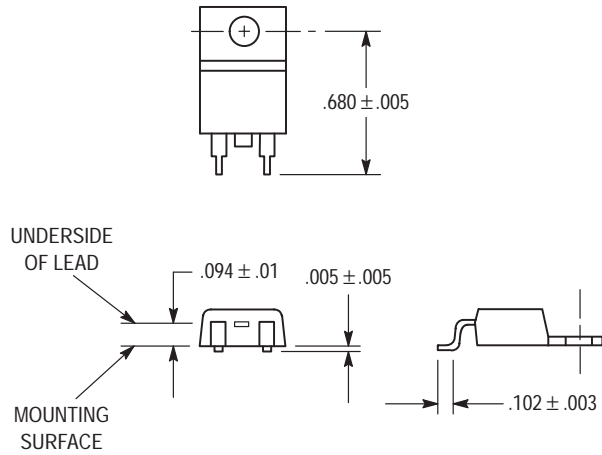


LEADFORM AK

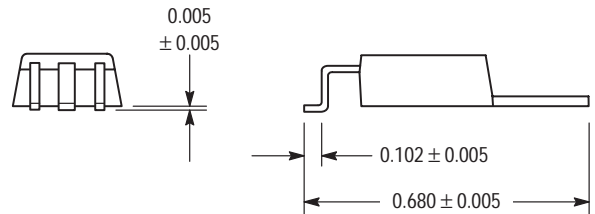


# TO-220 Leadform Options (continued)

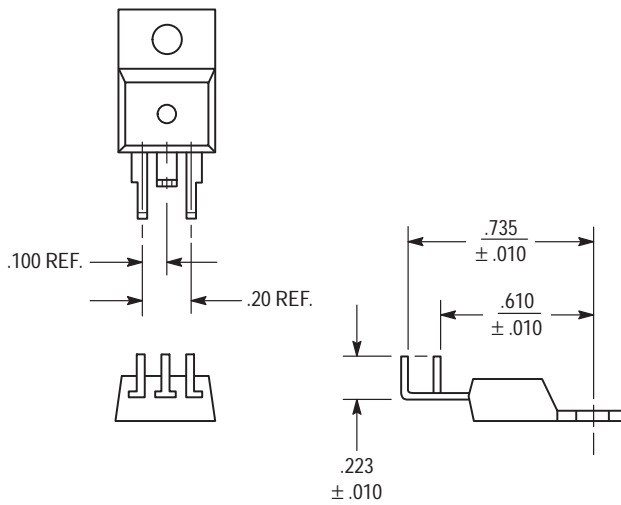
LEADFORM BU



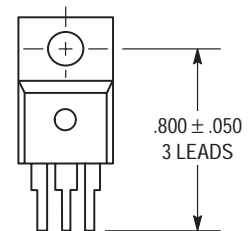
LEADFORM BV



LEADFORM BD

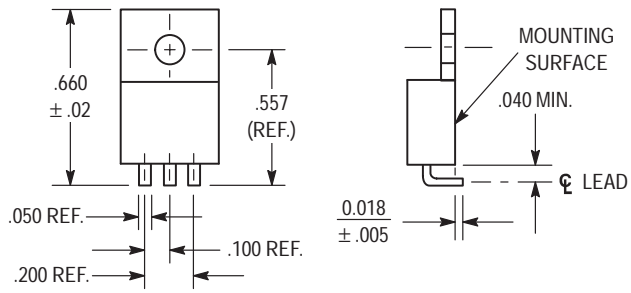


LEADFORM DW

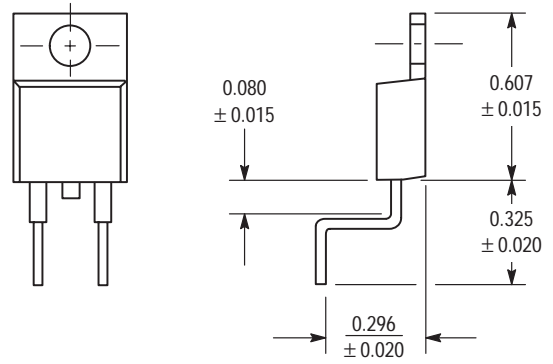


# TO-220 Leadform Options (continued)

LEADFORM AF

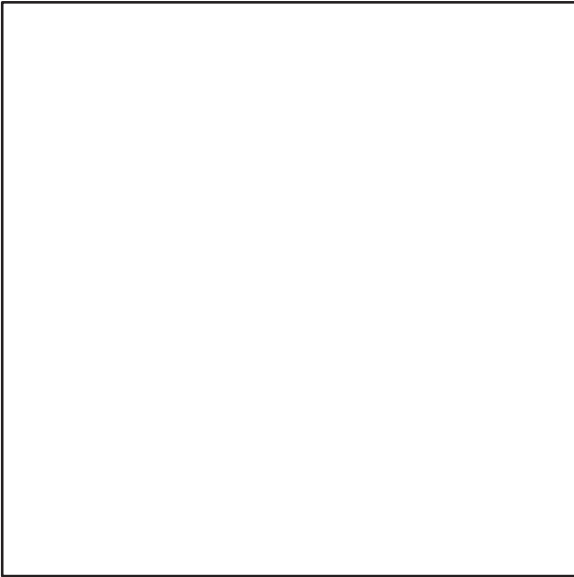


LEADFORM BS









Applications Literature ..... 6-2  
Audio ..... 6-3  
CRT Deflection ..... 6-4  
AN1040 Mounting Considerations  
for Power Semiconductors ..... 6- 6

# Applications Information

# Applications Literature

**AN222A** The ABC's of Solid State DC-to-AC Inverters

**AN485** High-Power Audio Amplifiers with Short-Circuit Protection

**AN569** Transient Thermal Resistance—General Data and its Use

**AN703** Designing Digitally-Controlled Power Supplies

**AN719** A New Approach to Switching Regulators

**AN803** The Effect of Emitter-Base Avalanching on High-Voltage Power Switching

**AN861** Power Transistors Safe Operating Area – Special Considerations for Motor Drives

**AN873** Understanding Power Transistor Dynamic Behavior – dv/dt Effects on Switching RBSOA

**AN875** Power Transistor Safe Operating Area – Special Considerations for Switching Power Supplies

**AN915** Characterizing Collector-To-Emitter and Drain-To-Source Diodes for Switchmode Applications

**AN951** Drive Optimization for 1 kV Offline Converter Transistors

**AN952** Ultrafast Recovery Rectifiers Extend Power Transistor SOA

**AN1040** Mounting Techniques for Power Semiconductors

**AN1049** Electronic Control of Fluorescent Tubes

**AN1076** Speeding Up Horizontal Outputs

**AR109** Power Transistor Safe Operating Area – Special Considerations for Motor Drives

**AR119** Dynamic Saturation Voltage – A Designer's Comparison

**AR120** Speeding Up the High Voltage Transistor

**AR131** Baker Clamps

**AR180** Electronic Ballast

**AR181** Bipolar Transistors Excel in Off-Line Resonant Converters

**AR302** Thermal Management of Surface Mount Power Devices

**AR317** Advanced Processing Improves Bipolar Dynamic Saturation

**AR319** DPAK: A Surface Mount Package for Discrete Power Devices

**AR323** Managing Heat Dissipation in DPAK Surface Mount Power Packages

**AR328** Application Specific Transistors

**EB85A** Full-Bridge Switching Power Supplies

## Additional Literature

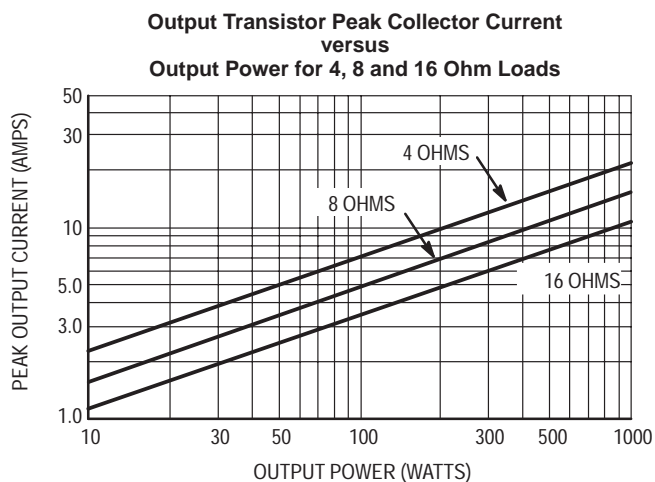
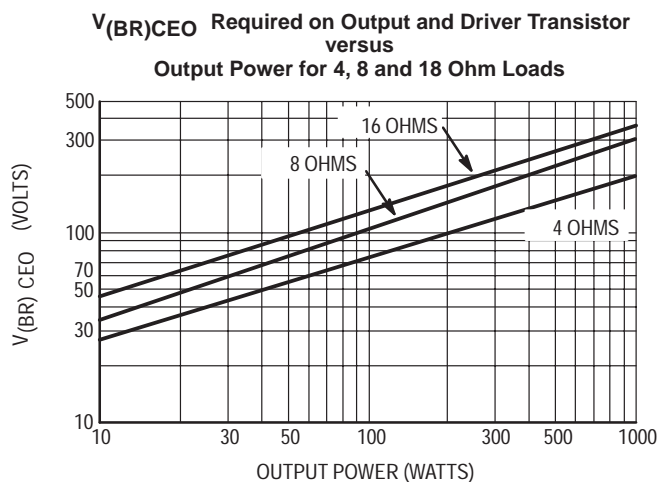
**DPAKPAK/D** Literature Package for Surface Mount DPAK Power Products

**SWMPAK/D** Literature Package for Switchmode Power Supply Products

**D<sup>3</sup>PAK/D** Literature Package for High Power Surface Mount

# Audio

## GENERAL DESIGN CURVES FOR POWER AUDIO OUTPUT STAGES



Another important parameter that must be considered before selecting the output transistors is the safe-operating area these devices must withstand. For a complete discussion see Application Note AN485.

**Table 1. Recommended Power Transistors for Audio/Servo Loads**

RMS Power Output	NPN	PNP	Case	P <sub>D</sub> Watts @ 25°C	V <sub>CEO</sub>	hFE @ Min/Max	I <sub>C</sub> Amps	f <sub>T</sub> MHz Typ	ISB Volts/Amps
To 25W	MJE15030	MJE15031	TO-220	50	150	20 min	4	30	14/3.6
	MJE15032	MJE15033	TO-220	50	250	50 min	1	40	50/1
25 to 50W	2N3055A	MJ2955A	TO-204	120	120	20/70	4	3	60/2
	MJ15001	MJ15002	TO-204	200	140	25/150	4	3	40/5
50 to 100W	MJ15015	MJ15016	TO-204	180	120	20/70	4	3	60/3
	MJ15003	MJ15004	TO-204	250	140	25/150	5	3	100/1
	MJ15020	MJ15021	TO-204	150	250	30 min	1	20	50/3
Over 100W	MJ15024	MJ15025	TO-204	250	250	15/60	8	8	80/2.2
	MJ3281A	MJ1302A	TO-204	250	200	60/175	7	30	50/4
	MJL3281A	MJL1302A	340G-01	150	200	60/175	7	30	40/4
	MJ21194	MJ21193	TO-204	250	250	25/75	8	7	100/2
	MJL21194	MJL21193	340G-01	200	200	25/75	8	7	100/2

The Power Transistors shown are provided for reference only and show device capability. The final choice of the Power Transistors used is left to the circuit designer and depends upon the particular safe-operating area required and the mounting and heat sinking configuration used.

## CRT Deflection

A new family of SCANSWITCH™ bipolar power transistors, containing state-of-the-art application specific die, and a series of damper diodes have been designed for high and very high resolution horizontal deflection circuits. The horizontal output transistors minimize fall time, storage time and dynamic desaturation; turn-off energy is specified for optimum design considerations. The power rectifiers, designed for use as damper diodes in horizontal deflection circuits, are enhanced for turn-on overshoot voltage and forward recovery time. Overall circuit performance is optimized when these damper diodes are paired with their specific horizontal output transistors.

### Dynamic Desaturation

A large amount of power dissipation in horizontal deflection output circuitry occurs during the transistor's turn-off. Most of this dissipation happens as the collector-emitter voltage rises during storage time. Since there is a tendency for the voltage waveform to be soft and rounded as opposed to abrupt and square. The parameter used to describe this behavior is dynamic desaturation and is shown in Figure A as the area below the dashed line. The SCANSWITCH series of transistors has been designed to minimize dynamic desaturation and simultaneously avoid collector current tailing.

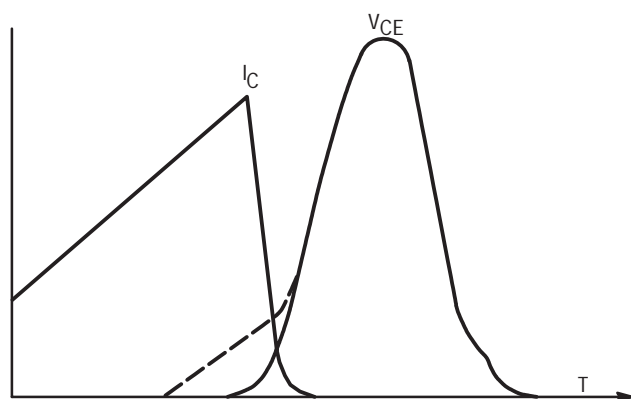


Figure A. Dynamic Desaturation

## Optimized Base Drive

The base drive can be optimized to take full advantage of the advanced device design of the SCANSWITCH series of transistors. The five conditions necessary for optimization are:

- 1) Provide adequate drive just prior to turn-off to minimize dynamic desaturation.
- 2) Avoid overdrive during any portion of the turn-on time to avoid collector current tailing.
- 3) Provide reverse base current that is independent of forward base current so full transistor performance can be realized.
- 4) Provide for a controlled rate of transition from forward to reverse drive to avoid tailing.
- 5) Avalanche the base-emitter junction during fall time.

Typical techniques for driving horizontal outputs use a base drive waveform which results in overdrive at turn-on and underdrive just prior to turn-off. An optimized base drive is one with the same forced gain throughout the turn-on period. A comparison of the two drives is shown in Figure B.

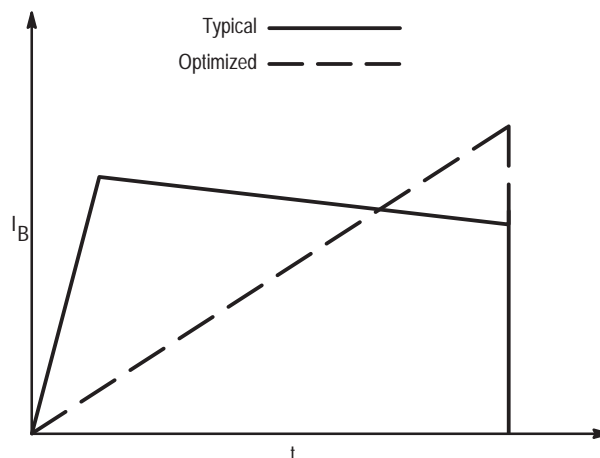


Figure B. Base Drive Comparison

## CRT Deflection (continued)

**Table 2. Horizontal CRT Deflection Transistor Selector Guide**

Monitor Description	Horizontal Scan Freq.	CRT Size	Pixel Size	Transistor	Diode
<b>Monochrome</b>					
Low Resolution to Mid Resolution	15–50 kHz	12–15 in.	>1024 x 768	MJE/MJF16204	MUR860E
High Resolution	50–100 kHz	15–19 in.	>2000 x 1600	MJW16206 MJW16210 MJW16212	MR/MUR10120E MR/MUR10120E MR/MUR10150E
Ultra-High Resolution	>100 kHz	19–24 in.	>2000 x 2000	MJL16218	MR/MUR10150E
<b>Color</b>					
Low Resolution	15–22 kHz	12–15 in.	>320 x 200	BU508A	MUR5150E
Mid Resolution	22–50 kHz	12–15 in.	>1024 x 768	BU508A	MUR5150E
High Resolution	50–90 kHz	17–27 in.	>1280 x 1024	MJW16206 MJW16210 MJW16212	MR/MUR10120E MR/MUR10120E MR/MUR10150E
Ultra-High Resolution	>90 kHz	17–27 in.	>1600 x 1280	MJW16210 <sup>(17)</sup> MJL16218	MUR8100E <sup>(17)</sup> MR/MUR10150E

(15) To be introduced.  
 (17) Use two in parallel.

# Mounting Considerations For Power Semiconductors

Prepared by: **Bill Roehr**  
Staff Consultant, Motorola Semiconductor Sector

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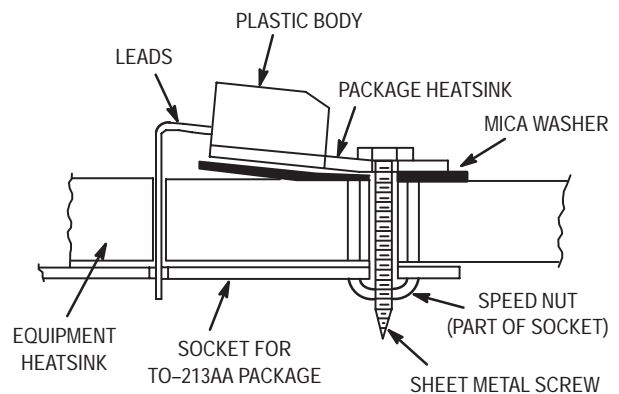
## INTRODUCTION

Current and power ratings of semiconductors are inseparably linked to their thermal environment. Except for lead-mounted parts used at low currents, a heat exchanger is required to prevent the junction temperature from exceeding its rated limit, thereby running the risk of a high failure rate. Furthermore, the semiconductor industry's field history indicated that the failure rate of most silicon semiconductors decreases approximately by one-half for a decrease in junction temperature from 160°C to 135°C.(1) Guidelines for designers of military power supplies impose a 110°C limit upon junction temperature.(2) Proper mounting minimizes the temperature gradient between the semiconductor case and the heat exchanger.

Most early life field failures of power semiconductors can be traced to faulty mounting procedures. With metal packaged devices, faulty mounting generally causes unnecessarily high junction temperature, resulting in reduced component lifetime, although mechanical damage has occurred on occasion from improperly mounting to a warped surface. With the widespread use of various plastic-packaged semiconductors, the prospect of mechanical damage is very significant. Mechanical damage can impair the case moisture resistance or crack the semiconductor die.

(1) MIL-HANDBOOK — 2178, SECTION 2.2.  
(2) "Navy Power Supply Reliability — Design and Manufacturing Guidelines" NAVMAT P4855-1, Dec. 1982 NAVPUBFORCEN, 5801 Tabor Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19120.

Figure 1 shows an example of doing nearly everything wrong. A tab mount TO-220 package is shown being used as a replacement for a TO-213AA (TO-66) part which was socket mounted. To use the socket, the leads are bent — an operation which, if not properly done, can crack the package, break the internal bonding wires, or crack the die. The package is fastened with a sheet-metal screw through a 1/4" hole containing a fiber-insulating sleeve. The force used to tighten the screw tends to pull the package into the hole, possibly causing enough distortion to crack the die. In addition the contact area is small because of the area consumed by the large hole and the bowing of the package; the result is a much higher junction temperature than expected. If a rough heatsink surface and/or burrs around the hole were displayed in the illustration, most but not all poor mounting practices would be covered.



**Figure 1. Extreme Case of Improperly Mounting a Semiconductor (Distortion Exaggerated)**

In many situations the case of the semiconductor must be electrically isolated from its mounting surface. The isolation material is, to some extent, a thermal isolator as well, which raises junction operating temperatures. In addition, the possibility of arc-over problems is introduced if high voltages are present. Various regulating agencies also impose creepage distance specifications which further complicates design. Electrical isolation thus places additional demands upon the mounting procedure.

Proper mounting procedures usually necessitate orderly attention to the following:

1. Preparing the mounting surface
2. Applying a thermal grease (if required)
3. Installing the insulator (if electrical isolation is desired)
4. Fastening the assembly
5. Connecting the terminals to the circuit

In this note, mounting procedures are discussed in general terms for several generic classes of packages. As newer packages are developed, it is probable that they will fit into the generic classes discussed in this note. Unique requirements are given on data sheets pertaining to the particular package. The following classes are defined:

- Stud Mount
- Flange Mount
- Pressfit
- Plastic Body Mount
- Tab Mount
- Surface Mount

Appendix A contains a brief review of thermal resistance concepts. Appendix B discusses measurement difficulties with interface thermal resistance tests. Appendix C indicates the type of accessories supplied by a number of manufacturers.

## MOUNTING SURFACE PREPARATION

In general, the heatsink mounting surface should have a flatness and finish comparable to that of the semiconductor package. In lower power applications, the heatsink surface is satisfactory if it appears flat against a straight edge and is free from deep scratches. In high-power applications, a more detailed examination of the surface is required. Mounting holes and surface treatment must also be considered.

### Surface Flatness

Surface flatness is determined by comparing the variance in height ( $\Delta h$ ) of the test specimen to that of a reference standard as indicated in Figure 2. Flatness is normally specified as a fraction of the Total Indicator Reading (TIR). The mounting surface flatness, i.e.,  $\Delta h/TIR$ , if less than 4 mils per inch, normal for extruded aluminum, is satisfactory in most cases.

### Surface Finish

Surface finish is the average of the deviations both above and below the mean value of surface height. For minimum interface resistance, a finish in the range of 50 to 60 microinches is satisfactory; a finer finish is costly to achieve and does not significantly lower contact resistance. Tests conducted by Thermalloy using a copper TO-204 (TO-3)

package with a typical 32-microinch finish, showed that heatsink finishes between 16 and 64  $\mu$ -in caused less than  $\pm 2.5\%$  difference in interface thermal resistance when the voids and scratches were filled with a thermal joint compound.<sup>(3)</sup> Most commercially available cast or extruded heatsinks will require spotfacing when used in high-power applications. In general, milled or machined surfaces are satisfactory if prepared with tools in good working condition.

### Mounting Holes

Mounting holes generally should only be large enough to allow clearance of the fastener. The larger thick flange type packages having mounting holes removed from the semiconductor die location, such as the TO-3, may successfully be used with larger holes to accommodate an insulating bushing, but many plastic encapsulated packages are intolerant of this condition. For these packages, a smaller screw size must be used such that the hole for the bushing does not exceed the hole in the package.

Punched mounting holes have been a source of trouble because if not properly done, the area around a punched hole is depressed in the process. This "crater" in the heatsink around the mounting hole can cause two problems. The device can be damaged by distortion of the package as the mounting pressure attempts to conform it to the shape of the heatsink indentation, or the device may only bridge the crater and leave a significant percentage of its heat-dissipating surface out of contact with the heatsink. The first effect may often be detected immediately by visual cracks in the package (if plastic), but usually an unnatural stress is imposed, which results in an early-life failure. The second effect results in hotter operation and is not manifested until much later.

Although punched holes are seldom acceptable in the relatively thick material used for extruded aluminum heatsinks, several manufacturers are capable of properly utilizing the capabilities inherent in both fine-edge blanking or sheared-through holes when applied to sheet metal as commonly used for stamped heatsinks. The holes are pierced using Class A progressive dies mounted on four-post die sets equipped with proper pressure pads and holding fixtures.

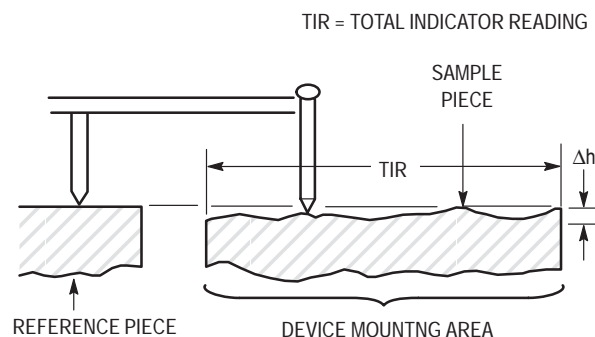


Figure 2. Surface Flatness Measurement

(3) Catalog #87-HS-9, (1987), page 8, Thermalloy, Inc., P.O. Box 810839, Dallas, Texas 75381-0839.



When mounting holes are drilled, a general practice with extruded aluminum, surface cleanup is important. Chamfers must be avoided because they reduce heat transfer surface and increase mounting stress. However, the edges must be broken to remove burrs which cause poor contact between device and heatsink and may puncture isolation material.

### Surface Treatment

Many aluminum heatsinks are black-anodized to improve radiation ability and prevent corrosion. Anodizing results in significant electrical but negligible thermal insulation. It need only be removed from the mounting area when electrical contact is required. Heatsinks are also available which have a nickel plated copper insert under the semiconductor mounting area. No treatment of this surface is necessary.

Another treated aluminum finish is iridite, or chromateacid dip, which offers low resistance because of its thin surface, yet has good electrical properties because it resists oxidation. It need only be cleaned of the oils and films that collect in the manufacture and storage of the sinks, a practice which should be applied to all heatsinks.

For economy, paint is sometimes used for sinks; removal of the paint where the semiconductor is attached is usually required because of paint's high thermal resistance. However, when it is necessary to insulate the semiconductor package from the heatsink, hard anodized or painted surfaces allow an easy installation for low voltage applications. Some manufacturers will provide anodized or painted surfaces meeting specific insulation voltage requirements, usually up to 400 volts.

It is also necessary that the surface be free from all foreign material, film, and oxide (freshly bared aluminum forms an oxide layer in a few seconds). Immediately prior to assembly, it is a good practice to polish the mounting area with No. 000 steel wool, followed by an acetone or alcohol rinse.

## INTERFACE DECISIONS

When any significant amount of power is being dissipated, something must be done to fill the air voids between mating surfaces in the thermal path. Otherwise the interface thermal resistance will be unnecessarily high and quite dependent upon the surface finishes.

For several years, thermal joint compounds, often called grease, have been used in the interface. They have a resistivity of approximately 60°C/W/in whereas air has 1200°C/W/in. Since surfaces are highly pock-marked with minute voids, use of a compound makes a significant reduction in the interface thermal resistance of the joint. However, the grease causes a number of problems, as discussed in the following section.

To avoid using grease, manufacturers have developed dry conductive and insulating pads to replace the more traditional materials. These pads are conformal and therefore partially fill voids when under pressure.

### Thermal Compounds (Grease)

Joint compounds are a formulation of fine zinc or other conductive particles in a silicone oil or other synthetic base fluid which maintains a grease-like consistency with time and temperature. Since some of these compounds do not spread well, they should be evenly applied in a very thin layer

using a spatula or lintless brush, and wiped lightly to remove excess material. Some cyclic rotation of the package will help the compound spread evenly over the entire contact area. Some experimentation is necessary to determine the correct quantity; too little will not fill all the voids, while too much may permit some compound to remain between well mated metal surfaces where it will substantially increase the thermal resistance of the joint.

To determine the correct amount, several semiconductor samples and heatsinks should be assembled with different amounts of grease applied evenly to one side of each mating surface. When the amount is correct a very small amount of grease should appear around the perimeter of each mating surface as the assembly is slowly torqued to the recommended value. Examination of a dismantled assembly should reveal even wetting across each mating surface. In production, assemblers should be trained to slowly apply the specified torque even though an excessive amount of grease appears at the edges of mating surfaces. Insufficient torque causes a significant increase in the thermal resistance of the interface.

To prevent accumulation of airborne particulate matter, excess compound should be wiped away using a cloth moistened with acetone or alcohol. These solvents should not contact plastic-encapsulated devices, as they may enter the package and cause a leakage path or carry in substances which might attack the semiconductor chip.

The silicone oil used in most greases has been found to evaporate from hot surfaces with time and become deposited on other cooler surfaces. Consequently, manufacturers must determine whether a microscopically thin coating of silicone oil on the entire assembly will pose any problems. It may be necessary to enclose components using grease. The newer synthetic base greases show far less tendency to migrate or creep than those made with a silicone oil base. However, their currently observed working temperature range are less, they are slightly poorer on thermal conductivity and dielectric strength and their cost is higher.

Data showing the effect of compounds on several package types under different mounting conditions is shown in Table 1. The rougher the surface, the more valuable the grease becomes in lowering contact resistance; therefore, when mica insulating washers are used, use of grease is generally mandatory. The joint compound also improves the breakdown rating of the insulator.

### Conductive Pads

Because of the difficulty of assembly using grease and the evaporation problem, some equipment manufacturers will not, or cannot, use grease. To minimize the need for grease, several vendors offer dry conductive pads which approximate performance obtained with grease. Data for a greased bare joint and a joint using Grafoil, a dry graphite compound, is shown in the data of Figure 3. Grafoil is claimed to be a replacement for grease when no electrical isolation is required; the data indicates it does indeed perform as well as grease. Another conductive pad available from Aavid is called KON-DUX. It is made with a unique, grain oriented, flake-like structure (patent pending). Highly compressible, it becomes formed to the surface roughness of both the heatsink and semiconductor. Manufacturer's data

**Table 1. Approximate Values for Interface Thermal Resistance Data from Measurements Performed in Motorola Applications Engineering Laboratory**

Dry interface values are subject to wide variation because of extreme dependence upon surface conditions. Unless otherwise noted the case temperature is monitored by a thermocouple located directly under the die reached through a hole in the heatsink. (See Appendix B for a discussion of Interface Thermal Resistance Measurements.)

Package Type and Data		Interface Thermal Resistance ( $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$ )						See Note
		Test Torque In-Lb	Metal-to-Metal		With Insulator		Type	
JEDEC Outlines	Description		Dry	Lubed	Dry	Lubed		
DO-203AA, TO-210AA TO-208AB	10-32 Stud 7/16" Hex	15	0.3	0.2	1.6	0.8	3 mil Mica	
DO-203AB, TO-210AC TO-208	1/4-28 Stud 11/16" Hex	25	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.6	5 mil Mica	
DO-208AA	Pressfit, 1/2"	—	0.15	0.1	—	—	—	
TO-204AA (TO-3)	Diamond Flange	6	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.36	3 mil Mica	1
TO-213AA (TO-66)	Diamond Flange	6	1.5	0.5	2.3	0.9	2 mil Mica	
TO-126	Thermopad 1/4" x 3/8"	6	2.0	1.3	4.3	3.3	2 mil Mica	
TO-220AB	Thermowatt	8	1.2	1.0	3.4	1.6	2 mil Mica	1, 2

NOTES: 1. See Figures 3 and 4 for additional data on TO-3 and TO-220 packages.  
2. Screw not insulated. See Figure 12.

shows it to provide an interface thermal resistance better than a metal interface with filled silicone grease. Similar dry conductive pads are available from other manufacturers. They are a fairly recent development; long term problems, if they exist, have not yet become evident.

## INSULATION CONSIDERATIONS

Since most power semiconductors use are vertical device construction it is common to manufacture power semiconductors with the output electrode (anode, collector or drain) electrically common to the case; the problem of isolating this terminal from ground is a common one. For lowest overall thermal resistance, which is quite important when high power must be dissipated, it is best to isolate the entire heatsink/semiconductor structure from ground, rather than to use an insulator between the semiconductor and the heatsink. Heatsink isolation is not always possible, however, because of EMI requirements, safety reasons, instances where a chassis serves as a heatsink or where a heatsink is common to several non isolated packages. In these situations insulators are used to isolate the individual components from the heatsink. Newer packages, such as the Motorola Full Pak and EMS modules, contain the electrical isolation material within, thereby saving the equipment manufacturer the burden of addressing the isolation problem.

### Insulator Thermal Resistance

When an insulator is used, thermal grease is of greater importance than with a metal-to-metal contact, because two interfaces exist instead of one and some materials, such as mica, have a hard, markedly uneven surface. With many

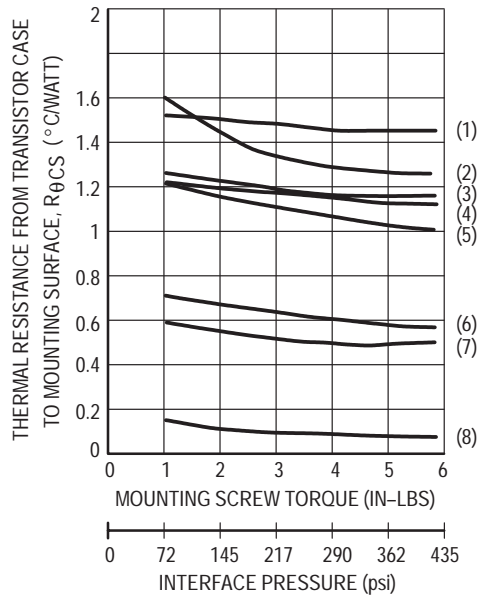
isolation materials reduction of interface thermal resistance of between 2 to 1 and 3 to 1 are typical when grease is used.

Data obtained by Thermalloy, showing interface resistance for different insulators and torques applied to TO-204 (TO-3) and TO-220 packages, are shown in Figure 3, for bare and greased surfaces. Similar materials to those shown are available from several manufacturers. It is obvious that with some arrangements, the interface thermal resistance exceeds that of the semiconductor (junction to case).

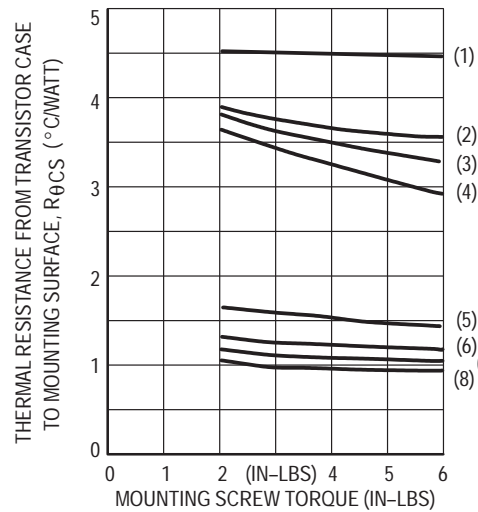
Referring to Figure 3, one may conclude that when high power is handled, beryllium oxide is unquestionably the best. However, it is an expensive choice. (It should not be cut or abraided, as the dust is highly toxic.) Thermafilm is a filled polyimide material which is used for isolation (variation of Kapton). It is a popular material for low power applications because of its low cost ability to withstand high temperatures, and ease of handling in contrast to mica which chips and flakes easily.

A number of other insulating materials are also shown. They cover a wide range of insulation resistance, thermal resistance and ease of handling. Mica has been widely used in the past because it offers high breakdown voltage and fairly low thermal resistance at a low cost but it certainly should be used with grease.

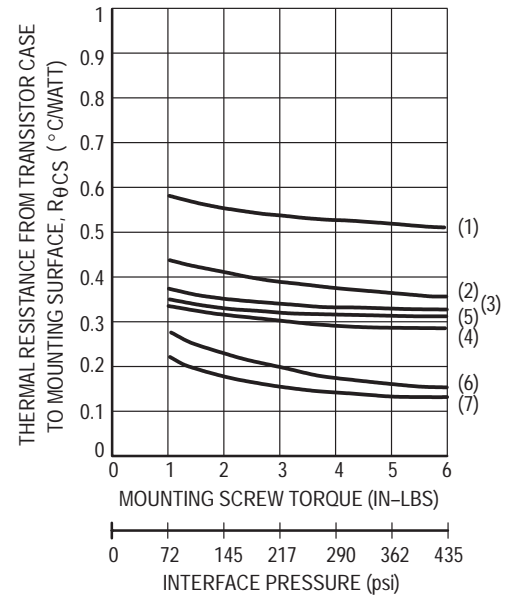
Silicone rubber insulators have gained favor because they are somewhat conformal under pressure. Their ability to fill in most of the metal voids at the interface reduces the need for thermal grease. When first introduced, they suffered from cut-through after a few years in service. The ones presently available have solved this problem by having imbedded pads of Kapton or fiberglass. By comparing Figures 3c and 3d, it can be noted that Thermasil, a filled silicone rubber, without grease, has about the same interface thermal resistance as greased mica for the TO-220 package.



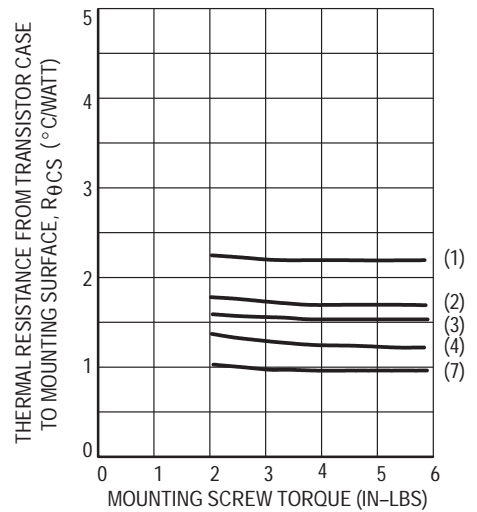
**3a. TO-204AA (TO-3) Without Thermal Grease**



**3c. TO-220 Without Thermal Grease**



**3b. TO-204AA (TO-3) With Thermal Grease**



**3d. TO-220 With Thermal Grease**

**Figure 3. Interface Thermal Resistance for TO-204, TO-3 and TO-220 Packages using Different Insulating Materials as a Function of Mounting Screw Torque (Data Courtesy Thermalloy)**

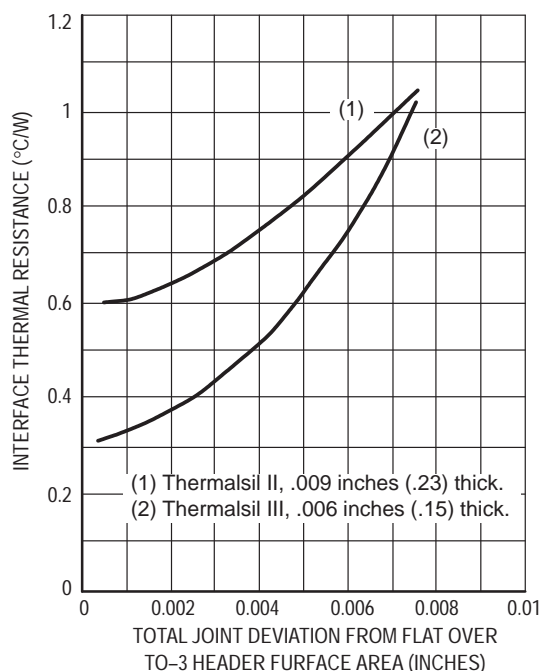
A number of manufacturers offer silicone rubber insulators. Table 2 shows measured performance of a number of these insulators under carefully controlled, nearly identical conditions. The interface thermal resistance extremes are over 2:1 for the various materials. It is also clear that some of the insulators are much more tolerant than others of out-of-flat surfaces. Since the tests were performed, newer products have been introduced. The Bergquist K-10 pad, for example, is described as having about 2/3 the interface resistance of the Sil Pad 1000 which would place its performance close to the Chomerics 1671 pad. AAVID also offers an isolated pad called Rubber-Duc, however it is only available vulcanized to a heatsink and therefore was not included in the comparison. Published data from AAVID shows  $R_{\theta CS}$  below 0.3°C/W for pressures above 500 psi. However, surface flatness and other details are not specified so a comparison cannot be made with other data in this note.

**Table 2. Thermal Resistance of Silicone Rubber Pads**

Manufacturer	Product	$R_{\theta CS}$ @ 3 Mils*	$R_{\theta CS}$ @ 7.5 Mils*
Wakefield	Delta Pad 173-7	.790	1.175
Bergquist	Sil Pad K-4	.752	1.470
Stockwell Rubber	1867	.742	1.015
Bergquist	Sil Pad 400-9	.735	1.205
Thermalloy	Thermalsil II	.680	1.045
Shin-Etsu	TC-30AG	.664	1.260
Bergquist	Sil Pad 400-7	.633	1.060
Chomerics	1674	.592	1.190
Wakefield	Delta Pad 174-9	.574	.755
Bergquist	Sil Pad 1000	.529	.935
Ablestik	Thermal Wafers	.500	.990
Thermalloy	Thermalsil III	.440	1.035
Chomerics	1671	.367	.655

\*Test Fixture Deviation from flat from Thermalloy EIR86-1010.

The thermal resistance of some silicone rubber insulators is sensitive to surface flatness when used under a fairly rigid base package. Data for a TO-204AA (TO-3) package insulated with Thermasil is shown on Figure 4. Observe that the “worst case” encountered (7.5 mils) yields results having about twice the thermal resistance of the “typical case” (3 mils), for the more conductive insulator. In order for Thermasil III to exceed the performance of greased mica, total surface flatness must be under 2 mils, a situation that requires spot finishing.



Data courtesy of Thermalloy

**Figure 4. Effect of Total Surface Flatness on Interface Resistance Using Silicon Rubber Insulators**

Silicon rubber insulators have a number of unusual characteristics. Besides being affected by surface flatness and initial contact pressure, time is a factor. For example, in a study of the Cho-Therm 1688 pad thermal interface impedance dropped from 0.90°C/W to 0.70°C/W at the end of 1000 hours. Most of the change occurred during the first 200 hours where  $R_{\theta CS}$  measured 0.74°C/W. The torque on the conventional mounting hardware had decreased to 3 in-lb from an initial 6 in-lb. With nonconformal materials, a reduction in torque would have increased the interface thermal resistance.

Because of the difficulties in controlling all variables affecting tests of interface thermal resistance, data from different manufacturers is not in good agreement. Table 3 shows data obtained from two sources. The relative performance is the same, except for mica which varies widely in thickness. Appendix B discusses the variables which need to be controlled. At the time of this writing ASTM Committee D9 is developing a standard for interface measurements.

The conclusions to be drawn from all this data is that some types of silicon rubber pads, mounted dry, will out perform the commonly used mica with grease. Cost may be a determining factor in making a selection.

**Table 3. Performance of Silicon Rubber Insulators Tested Per MIL-I-49456**

Material	Measured Thermal Resistance (°C/W)	
	Thermalloy Data(1)	Berquist Data(2)
Bare Joint, greased	0.033	0.008
BeO, greased	0.082	—
Cho-Therm, 1617	0.233	—
Q Pad (non-insulated)	—	0.009
Sil-Pad, K-10	0.263	0.200
Thermasil III	0.267	—
Mica, greased	0.329	0.400
Sil-Pad 1000	0.400	0.300
Cho-therm 1674	0.433	—
Thermasil II	0.500	—
Sil-Pad 400	0.533	0.440
Sil-Pad K-4	0.583	0.440

(1) From Thermalloy EIR 87-1030

(2) From Berquist Data Sheet

### Insulation Resistance

When using insulators, care must be taken to keep the mating surfaces clean. Small particles of foreign matter can puncture the insulation, rendering it useless or seriously lowering its dielectric strength. In addition, particularly when voltages higher than 300 V are encountered, problems with creepage may occur. Dust and other foreign material can shorten creepage distances significantly; so having a clean assembly area is important. Surface roughness and humidity also lower insulation resistance. Use of thermal grease usually raises the withstand voltage of the insulation system but excess must be removed to avoid collecting dust. Because of these factors, which are not amenable to analysis, hi-pot testing should be done on prototypes and a large margin of safety employed.

### Insulated Electrode Packages

Because of the nuisance of handling and installing the accessories needed for an insulated semiconductor mounting, equipment manufacturers have longed for cost-effective insulated packages since the 1950's. The first to appear were stud mount types which usually have a layer of beryllium oxide between the stud hex and the can. Although effective, the assembly is costly and requires manual mounting and lead wire soldering to terminals on top of the case. In the late eighties, a number of electrically isolated parts became available from various semiconductor manufacturers. These offerings presently consist of multiple chips and integrated circuits as well as the more conventional single chip devices.

The newer insulated packages can be grouped into two categories. The first has insulation between the semiconductor chips and the mounting base; an exposed area of the mounting base is used to secure the part. The EMS (Energy Management Series) Modules, shown on Figure 8, Case 806 (ICePAK) and Case 388A (TO-258AA) (see Figure 11) are examples of parts in this category. The second category contains parts which have a plastic overmold covering the metal mounting base. The isolated, Case 221C, illustrated in Figure 13, is an example of parts in the second category.

## AN1040

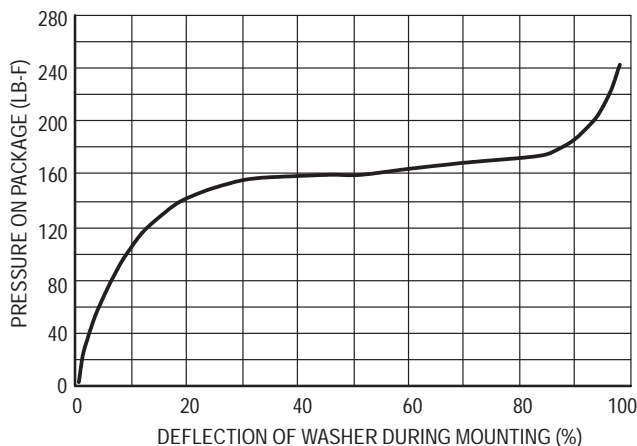
Parts in the first category — those with an exposed metal flange or tab — are mounted the same as their non-insulated counterparts. However, as with any mounting system where pressure is bearing on plastic, the overmolded type should be used with a conical compression washer, described later in this note.

### FASTENER AND HARDWARE CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristics of fasteners, associated hardware, and the tools to secure them determine their suitability for use in mounting the various packages. Since many problems have arisen because of improper choices, the basic characteristics of several types of hardware are discussed next.

#### Compression Hardware

Normal split ring lock washers are not the best choice for mounting power semiconductors. A typical #6 washer flattens at about 50 pounds, whereas 150 to 300 pounds is needed for good heat transfer at the interface. A very useful piece of hardware is the conical, sometimes called a Belleville washer, compression washer. As shown in Figure 5, it has the ability to maintain a fairly constant pressure over a wide range of its physical deflection — generally 20% to 80%. When installing, the assembler applies torque until the washer depresses to half its original height. (Tests should be run prior to setting up the assembly line to determine the proper torque for the fastener used to achieve 50% deflection.) The washer will absorb any cyclic expansion of the package, insulating washer or other materials caused by temperature changes. Conical washers are the key to successful mounting of devices requiring strict control of the mounting force or when plastic hardware is used in the mounting scheme. They are used with the large face contacting the packages. A new variation of the conical washer includes it as part of a nut assembly. Called a Sync Nut, the patented device can be soldered to a PC board and the semiconductor mounted with a 6-32 machine screw.<sup>(4)</sup>



**Figure 5. Characteristics of the Conical Compression Washers Designed for Use with Plastic Body Mounted Semiconductors**

#### Clips

Fast assembly is accomplished with clips. When only a few watts are being dissipated, the small board-mounted or free-standing heat dissipaters with an integral clip, offered by several manufacturers, result in a low cost assembly. When higher power is being handled, a separate clip may be

used with larger heatsinks. In order to provide proper pressure, the clip must be specially designed for a particular heatsink thickness and semiconductor package.

Clips are especially popular with plastic packages such as the TO-220 and TO-126. In addition to fast assembly, the clip provides lower interface thermal resistance than other assembly methods when it is designed for proper pressure to bear on the top of the plastic over the die. The TO-220 package usually is lifted up under the die location when mounted with a single fastener through the hole in the tab because of the high pressure at one end.

#### Machine Screws

Machine screws, conical washers, and nuts (or syncnuts) can form a trouble-free fastener system for all types of packages which have mounting holes. However, proper torque is necessary. Torque ratings apply when dry; therefore, care must be exercised when using thermal grease to prevent it from getting on the threads as inconsistent torque readings result. Machine screw heads should not directly contact the surface of plastic packages types as the screw heads are not sufficiently flat to provide properly distributed force. Without a washer, cracking of the plastic case may occur.

#### Self-Tapping Screws

Under carefully controlled conditions, sheet-metal screws are acceptable. However, during the tapping process with a standard screw, a volcano-like protrusion will develop in the metal being threaded; an unacceptable surface that could increase the thermal resistance may result. When standard sheet metal screws are used, they must be used in a clearance hole to engage a speednut. If a self tapping process is desired, the screw type must be used which roll-forms machine screw threads.

#### Rivets

Rivets are not a recommended fastener for any of the plastic packages. When a rugged metal flange-mount package or EMS module is being mounted directly to a heatsink, rivets can be used provided press-riveting is used. Crimping force must be applied slowly and evenly. Pop-riveting should never be used because the high crimping force could cause deformation of most semiconductor packages. Aluminum rivets are much preferred over steel because less pressure is required to set the rivet and thermal conductivity is improved.

The hollow rivet, or eyelet, is preferred over solid rivets. An adjustable, regulated pressure press is used such that a gradually increasing pressure is used to pan the eyelet. Use of sharp blows could damage the semiconductor die.

#### Solder

Until the advent of the surface mount assembly technique, solder was not considered a suitable fastener for power semiconductors. However, user demand has led to the development of new packages for this application. Acceptable soldering methods include conventional belt-furnace, irons, vapor-phase reflow, and infrared reflow. It is important that the semiconductor temperature not exceed the specified maximum (usually 260°C) or the die bond to the case could be damaged. A degraded die bond has excessive thermal resistance which often leads to a failure under power cycling.

(4) ITW Shakeproof, St. Charles Road, Elgin, IL 60120.

**Adhesives**

Adhesives are available which have coefficients of expansion compatible with copper and aluminum.<sup>(5)</sup> Highly conductive types are available; a 10 mil layer has approximately 0.3°C/W interface thermal resistance. Different types are offered: high strength types for non-field serviceable systems or low strength types for field serviceable systems. Adhesive bonding is attractive when case mounted parts are used in wave soldering assembly because thermal greases are not compatible with the conformal coatings used and the greases foul the solder process.

**Plastic Hardware**

Most plastic materials will flow, but differ widely in this characteristic. When plastic materials form parts of the fastening system, compression washers are highly valuable to assure that the assembly will not loosen with time and temperature cycling. As previously discussed, loss of contact pressure will increase interface thermal resistance.

**FASTENING TECHNIQUES**

Each of the various classes of packages in use requires different fastening techniques. Details pertaining to each type are discussed in following sections. Some general considerations follow.

To prevent galvanic action from occurring when devices are used on aluminum heatsinks in a corrosive atmosphere, many devices are nickel- or gold-plated. Consequently, precautions must be taken not to mar the finish.

Another factor to be considered is that when a copper based part is rigidly mounted to an aluminum heatsink, a

bimetallic system results which will bend with temperature changes. Not only is the thermal coefficient of expansion different for copper and aluminum, but the temperature gradient through each metal also causes each component to bend. If bending is excessive and the package is mounted by two or more screws the semiconductor chip could be damaged. Bending can be minimized by:

1. Mounting the component parallel to the heatsink fins to provide increased stiffness.
2. Allowing the heatsink holes to be a bit oversized so that some slip between surfaces can occur as temperature changes.
3. Using a highly conductive thermal grease or mounting pad between the heatsink and semiconductor to minimize the temperature gradient and allow for movement.

**Stud Mount**

Parts which fall into the stud-mount classification are shown in Figure 6. Mounting errors with non-insulated stud-mounted parts are generally confined to application of excessive torque or tapping the stud into a threaded heatsink hole. Both these practices may cause a warpage of the hex base which may crack the semiconductor die. The only recommended fastening method is to use a nut and washer; the details are shown in Figure 7.

(5) Robert Batson, Elliot Fraunglass and James P Moran, "Heat Dissipation Through Thermalloy Conductive Adhesives," EMTAS '83. Conference, February 1 - 3, Phoenix, AZ; Society of Manufacturing Engineers, One SME Drive, P.O. Box 930, Dearborn, MI 48128.

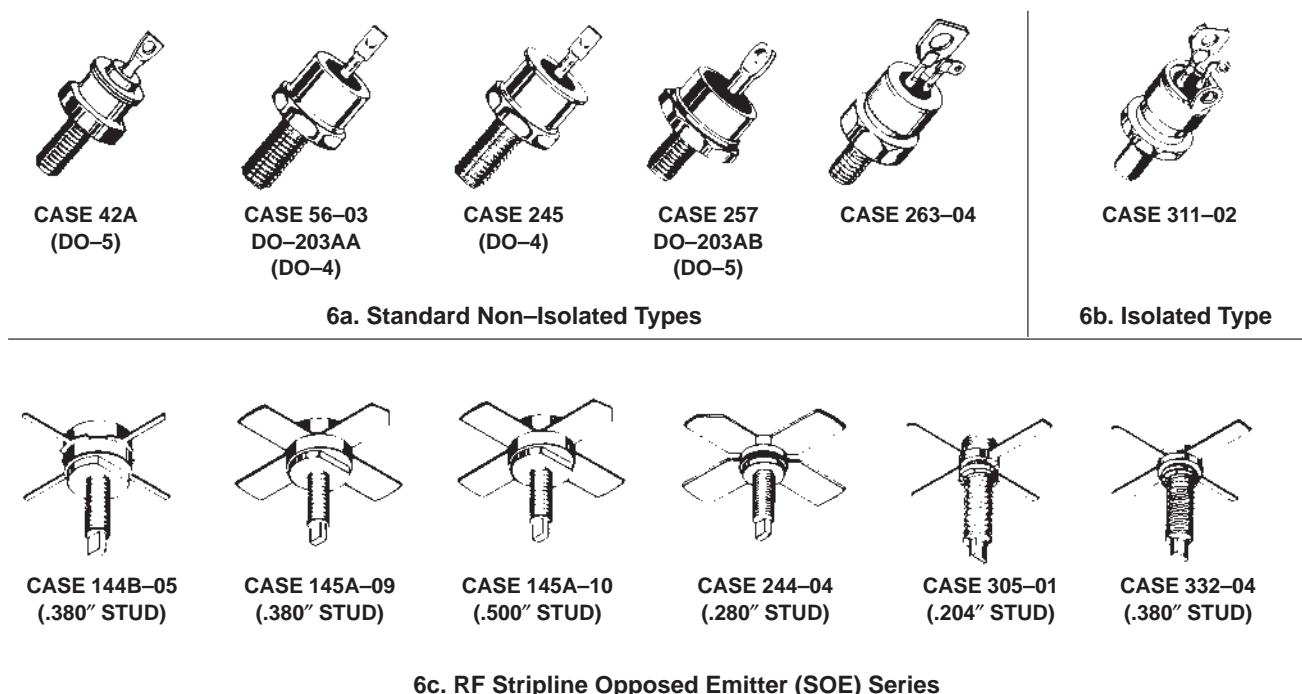
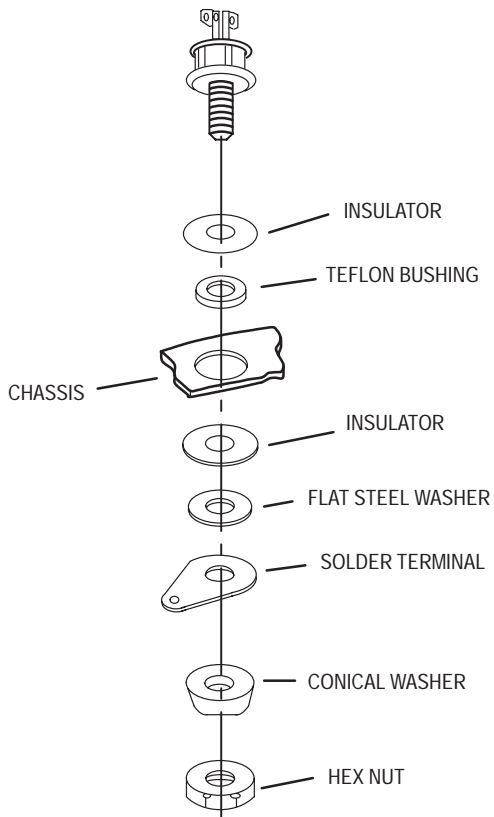


Figure 6. A Variety of Stud-Mount Parts



**Figure 7. Isolating Hardware Used for a Non-Isolated Stud-Mount Package**

Insulated electrode packages on a stud mount base require less hardware. They are mounted the same as their non-insulated counterparts, but care must be exercised to avoid applying a shear or tension stress to the insulation layer, usually a beryllium oxide (BeO) ceramic. This requirement dictates that the leads must be attached to the circuit with flexible wire. In addition, the stud hex should be used to hold the part while the nut is torqued.

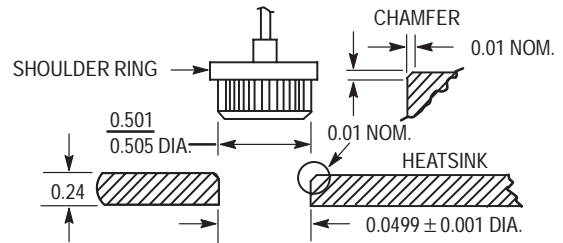
R.F. transistors in the stud-mount stripline opposed emitter (SOE) package impose some additional constraints because of the unique construction of the package. Special techniques to make connections to the stripline leads and to mount the part so no tension or shear forces are applied to any ceramic — metal interface are discussed in the section entitled "Connecting and Handling Terminals."

#### Press Fit

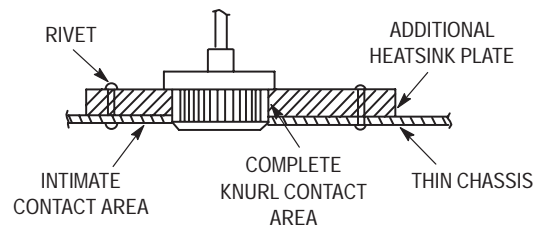
For most applications, the press-fit case should be mounted according to the instructions shown in Figure 8. A special fixture meeting the necessary requirements must be used.

#### Flange Mount

A large variety of parts fit into the flange mount category as shown in Figure 9. Few known mounting difficulties exist with the smaller flange mount packages, such as the TO-204 (TO-3). The rugged base and distance between die and mounting holes combine to make it extremely difficult to cause any warpage unless mounted on a surface which is badly bowed or unless one side is tightened excessively before the other screw is started. It is therefore good practice



**Heatsink Mounting**



**Thin-Chassis Mounting**

The hole edge must be chamfered as shown to prevent shearing off the knurled edge of the case during press-in. The pressing force should be applied evenly on the shoulder ring to avoid tilting or canting of the case in the hole during the pressing operation. Also, the use of a thermal joint compound will be of considerable aid. The pressing force will vary from 250 to 1000 pounds, depending upon the heatsink material. Recommended hardnesses are: copper—less than 50 on the Rockwell F scale; aluminum—less than 65 on the Brinell scale. A heatsink as thin as 1/8" may be used, but the interface thermal resistance will increase in direct proportion to the contact area. A thin chassis requires the addition of a backup plate.

**Figure 8. Press-Fit Package**

to alternate tightening of the screws so that pressure is evenly applied. After the screws are finger-tight the hardware should be torqued to its final specification in at least two sequential steps. A typical mounting installation for a popular flange type part is shown in Figure 10. Machine screws (preferred) self-tapping screws, eyelets, or rivets may be used to secure the package using guidelines in the previous section, "Fastener and Hardware Characteristics."

The copper flange of the Energy Management Series (EMS) Modules is very thick. Consequently, the parts are rugged and indestructible for all practical purposes. No special precautions are necessary when fastening these parts to a heatsink.

Some packages specify a tightening procedure. For example, with the Power Tap package, Figure 9b, final torque should be applied first to the center position.

The RF power modules (MHW series) are more sensitive to the flatness of the heatsink than other packages because a ceramic (BeO) substrate is attached to a relatively thin, fairly long, flange. The maximum allowable flange bending to avoid mechanical damage has been determined and presented in detail in EB107 "Mounting Considerations for Motorola RF Power Modules." Many of the parts can handle a combined heatsink and flange deviation from flat of 7 to 8 mils which is commonly available. Others must be held to 1.5 mils, which requires that the heatsink have nearly perfect flatness.

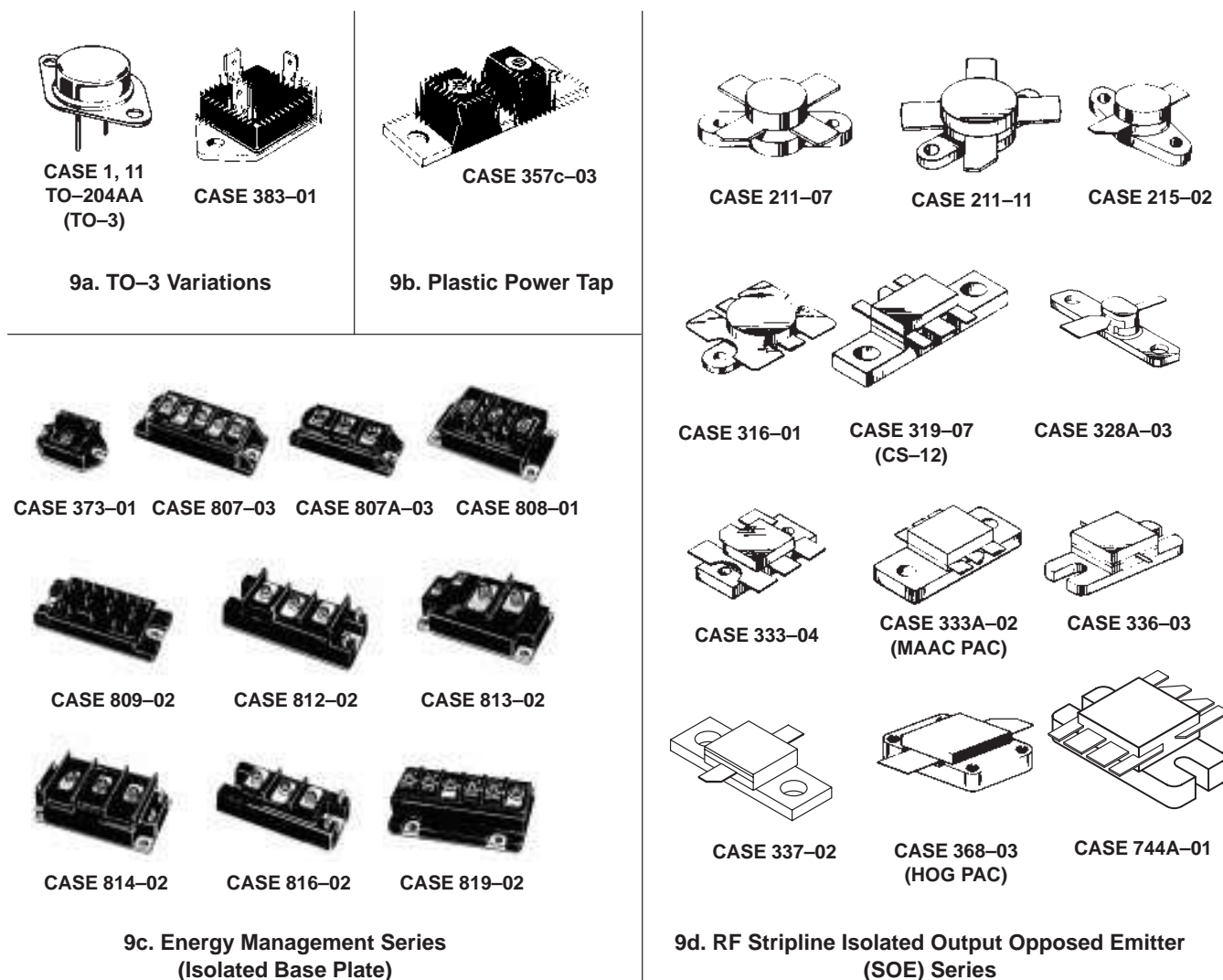


Figure 9. A Large Array of Parts Fit into the Flange-Mount Classification

Specific mounting recommendations are critical to RF devices in isolated packages because of the internal ceramic substrate. The large area Case 368-03 (HOG PAC) will be used to illustrate problem areas. It is more sensitive to proper mounting techniques than most other RF power devices.

Although the data sheets contain information on recommended mounting procedures, experience indicates that they are often ignored. For example, the recommended maximum torque on the 4-40 mounting screws is 5 in/lbs. Spring and flat washers are recommended. Over torquing is a common problem. In some parts returned for failure analysis, indentions up to 10 mils deep in the mounting screw areas have been observed.

Calculations indicate that the length of the flange increases in excess of two mils with a temperature change of 75°C. In such cases, if the mounting screw torque is excessive, the flange is prevented from expanding in length, instead it bends upwards in the mid-section, cracking the

BeO and the die. A similar result can also occur during the initial mounting of the device if an excessive amount of thermal compound is applied. With sufficient torque, the thermal compound will squeeze out of the mounting hole areas, but will remain under the center of the flange, deforming it. Deformations of 2-3 mils have been measured between the center and the ends under such conditions (enough to crack internal ceramic).

Another problem arises because the thickness of the flange changes with temperature. For the 75°C temperature excursion mentioned, the increased amount is around 0.25 mils which results in further tightening of the mounting screws, thus increasing the effective torque from the initial value. With a decrease in temperature, the opposite effect occurs. Therefore thermal cycling not only causes risk of structural damage but often causes the assembly to loosen which raises the interface resistance. Use of compression hardware can eliminate this problem.



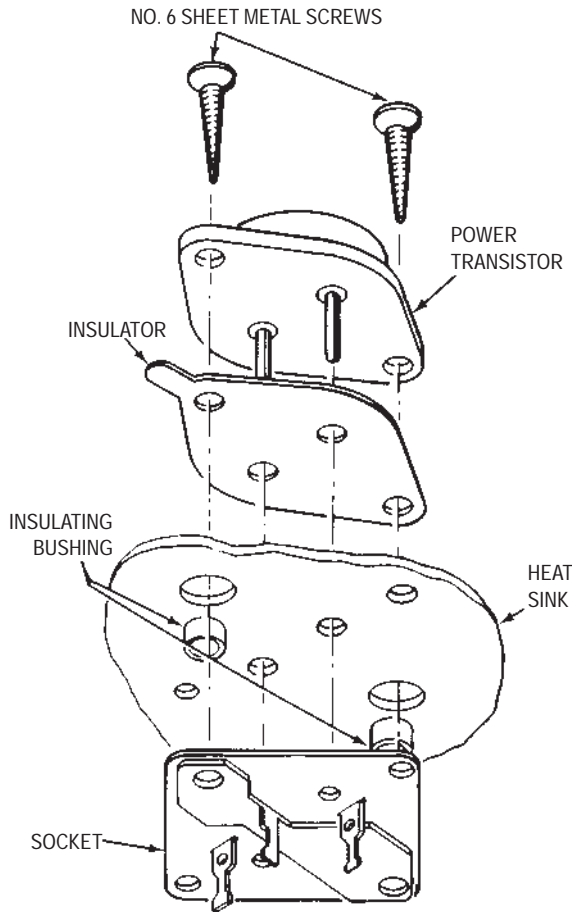


Figure 10. Hardware Used for a TO-204AA (TO-3) Flange Mount Part

### Tab Mount

The tab mount class is composed of a wide array of packages as illustrated in Figure 11. Mounting considerations for all varieties are similar to that for the popular TO-220 package, whose suggested mounting arrangements and hardware are shown in Figure 12. The rectangular washer shown in Figure 12a is used to minimize distortion of the mounting flange; excessive distortion could cause damage to the semiconductor chip. Use of the washer is only important when the size of the mounting hole exceeds 0.140 inch (6-32 clearance). Larger holes are needed to accommodate the lower insulating bushing when the screw is electrically connected to the case; however, the holes should not be larger than necessary to provide hardware clearance and should never exceed a diameter of 0.250 inch. Flange distortion is also possible if excessive torque is used during mounting. A maximum torque of 8 inch-pounds is suggested when using a 6-32 screw.

Care should be exercised to assure that the tool used to drive the mounting screw never comes in contact with the plastic body during the driving operation. Such contact can result in damage to the plastic body and internal device connections. To minimize this problem, Motorola TO-220 packages have a chamfer on one end. TO-220 packages of other manufacturers may need a spacer or combination

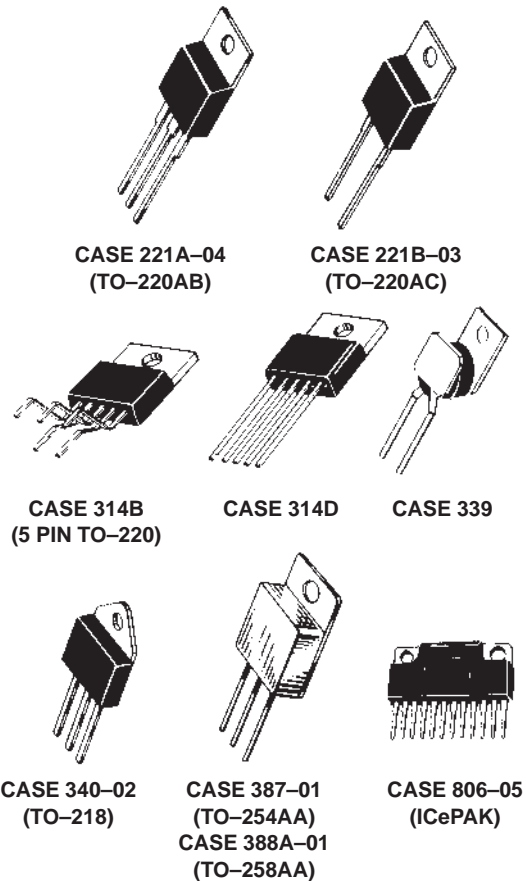


Figure 11. Several Types of Tab-Mount Parts

spacer and isolation bushing to raise the screw head above the top surface of the plastic.

The popular TO-220 Package and others of similar construction lift off the mounting surface as pressure is applied to one end. (See Appendix B, Figure B1.) To counter this tendency, at least one hardware manufacturer offers a hard plastic cantilever beam which applies more even pressure on the tab.<sup>(6)</sup> In addition, it separates the mounting screw from the metal tab. Tab mount parts may also be effectively mounted with clips as shown in Figure 15c. To obtain high pressure without cracking the case, a pressure spreader bar should be used under the clip. Interface thermal resistance with the cantilever beam or clips can be lower than with screw mounting.

The ICePAK (Case 806-05) is basically an elongated TO-220 package with isolated chips. The mounting precautions for the TO-220 consequently apply. In addition, since two mounting screws are required, the alternate tightening procedure described for the flange mount package should be used.

In situations where a tab mount package is making direct contact with the heatsink, an eyelet may be used, provided sharp blows or impact shock is avoided.

(6) Catalog, Edition 18, Richco Plastic Company, 5825 N. Tripp Ave., Chicago, IL 60546.

a) Preferred Arrangement for Isolated or Non-isolated Mounting. Screw is at Semiconductor Case Potential. 6-32 Hardware is Used.

Choose from Parts Listed Below

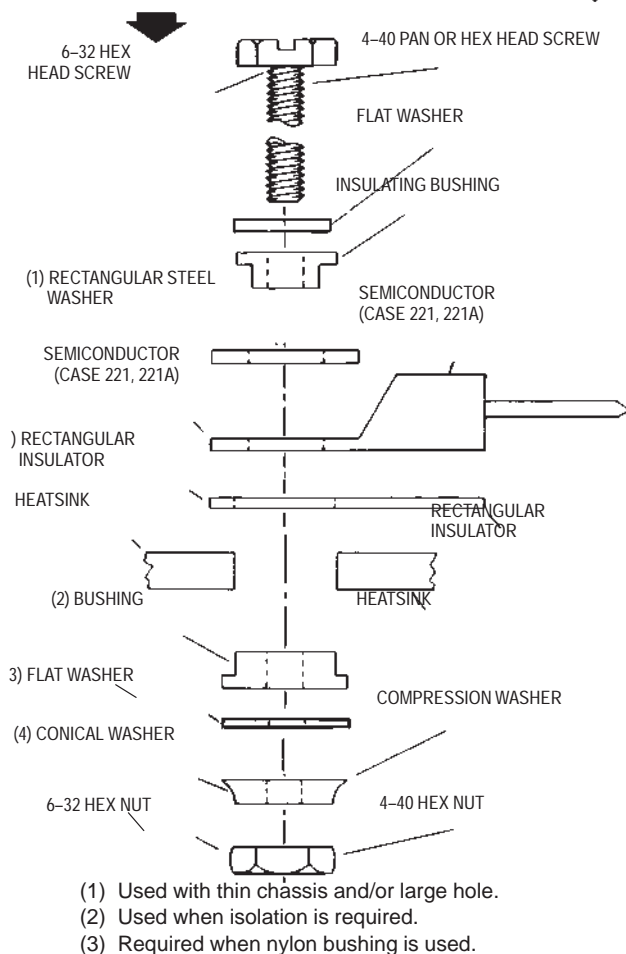


Figure 12. Mounting Arrangements for Tab Mount TO-220

### Plastic Body Mount

The Thermopad and isolated plastic power packages shown in Figure 13 are typical of packages in this group. They have been designed to feature minimum size with no compromise in thermal resistance. For the Thermopad (Case 77) parts this is accomplished by die-bonding the silicon chip on one side of a thin copper sheet; the opposite side is exposed as a mounting surface. The copper sheet has a hole for mounting; plastic is molded enveloping the chip but leaving the mounting hole open. The low thermal resistance of this construction is obtained at the expense of a requirement that strict attention be paid to the mounting procedure.

The isolated (Case 221C-02) is similar to a TO-220 except that the tab is encased in plastic. Because the mounting force is applied to plastic, the mounting procedure differs from a standard TO-220 and is similar to that of the Thermopad.

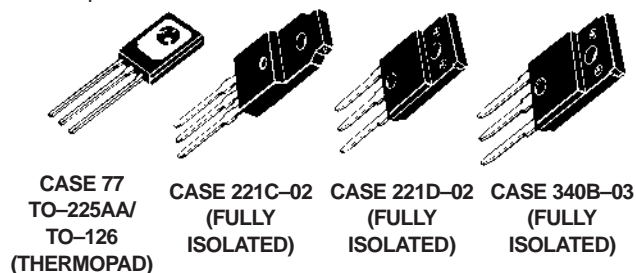


Figure 13. Plastic Body-Mount Packages

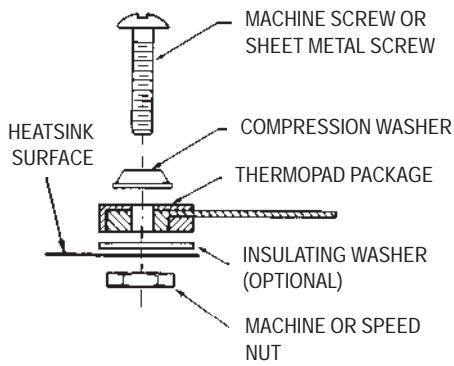
Several types of fasteners may be used to secure these packages; machine screws, eyelets, or clips are preferred. With screws or eyelets, a conical washer should be used which applies the proper force to the package over a fairly wide range of deflection and distributes the force over a fairly large surface area. Screws should not be tightened with any type of air-driven torque gun or equipment which may cause high impact. Characteristics of a suitable conical washer is shown in Figure 5.

Figure 14 shows details of mounting Case 77 devices. Clip mounting is fast and requires minimum hardware, however, the clip must be properly chosen to insure that the proper mounting force is applied. When electrical isolation is required with screw mounting, a bushing inside the mounting hole will insure that the screw threads do not contact the metal base.

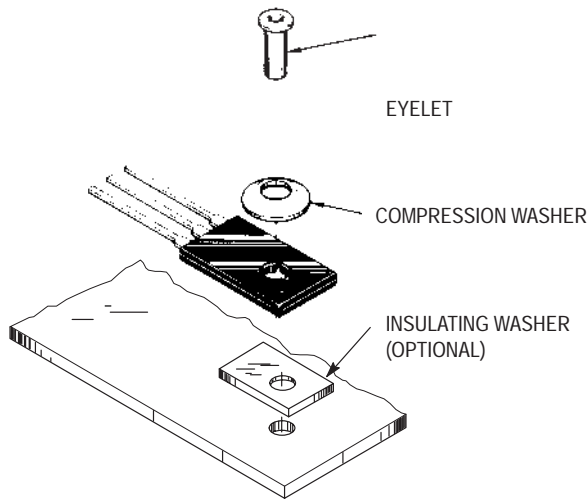
The isolated, (Case 221C, 221D and 340B) permits the mounting procedure to be greatly simplified over that of a standard TO-220. As shown in Figure 15c, one properly chosen clip, inserted into two slotted holes in the heatsink, is all the hardware needed. Even though clip pressure is much lower than obtained with a screw, the thermal resistance is about the same for either method. This occurs because the clip bears directly on top of the die and holds the package flat while the screw causes the package to lift up somewhat under the die. (See Figure B1 of Appendix B.) The interface should consist of a layer of thermal grease or a highly conductive thermal pad. Of course, screw mounting shown in Figure 15b may also be used but a conical compression washer should be included. Both methods afford a major reduction in hardware as compared to the conventional mounting method with a TO-220 package which is shown in Figure 15a.

### Surface Mount

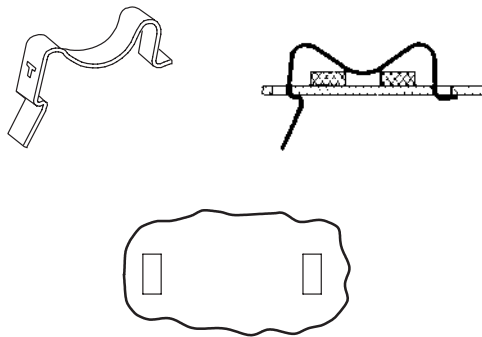
Although many of the tab mount parts have been surface mounted, special small footprint packages for mounting power semiconductors using surface mount assembly techniques have been developed. The DPAK, shown in Figure 16, for example, will accommodate a die up to 112 mils x 112 mils, and has a typical thermal resistance around 2°C/W junction to case. The thermal resistance values of the solder interface is well under 1°C/W. The printed circuit board also serves as the heatsink.



14a. Machine Screw Mounting

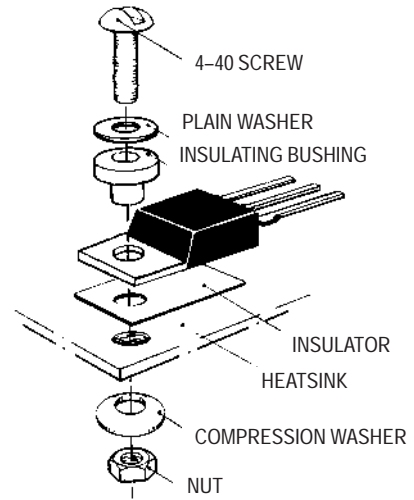


14b. Eyelet Mounting

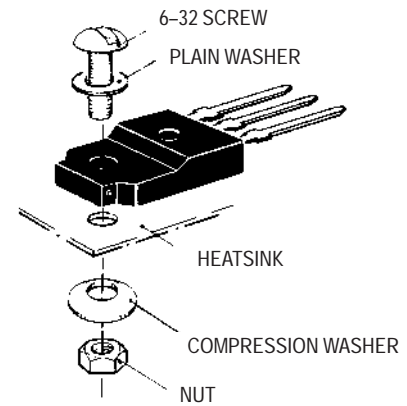


14c. Clips

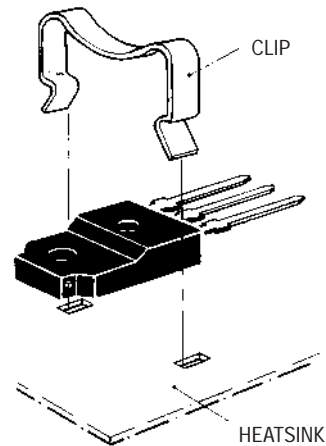
Figure 14. Recommended Mounting Arrangements for TO-225AA (TO-126) Thermopad Packages



15a. Screw-Mounted TO-220

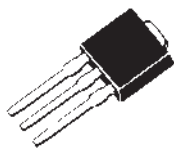


15b. Screw-Mounted Isolated Package



15c. Clip-Mounted Isolated Package

Figure 15. Mounting Arrangements for the Isolated Package as Compared to a Conventional TO-220



CASE 369-07



CASE 369A-13

Figure 16. Surface Mount D-PAK Parts

Standard Glass-Epoxy 2-ounce boards do not make very good heatsinks because the thin foil has a high thermal resistance. As Figure 17 shows, thermal resistance asymptotes to about  $20^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$  at 10 square inches of board area, although a point of diminishing returns occurs at about 3 square inches.

Boards are offered that have thick aluminum or copper substrates. A dielectric coating designed for low thermal resistance is overlaid with one or two ounce copper foil for the preparation of printed conductor traces. Tests run on such a product indicate that case to substrate thermal resistance is in the vicinity of  $1^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$ , exact values depending upon board type.<sup>(7)</sup> The substrate may be an effective heatsink itself, or it can be attached to a conventional finned heatsink for improved performance.

Since DPAK and other surface mount packages are designed to be compatible with surface mount assembly techniques, no special precautions are needed other than to insure that maximum temperature/time profiles are not exceeded.

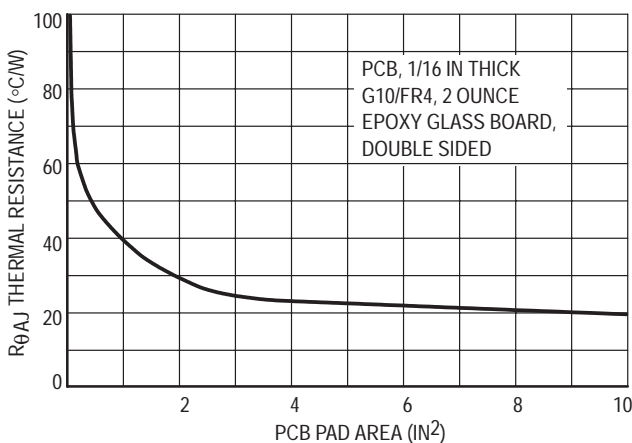


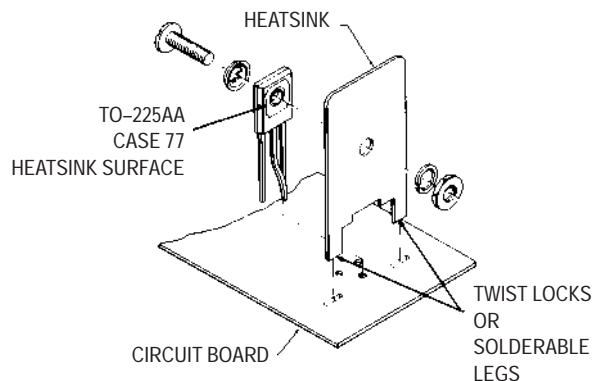
Figure 17. Effect of Footprint Area on Thermal Resistance of DPAK Mounted on a Glass-Epoxy Board

### FREE AIR AND SOCKET MOUNTING

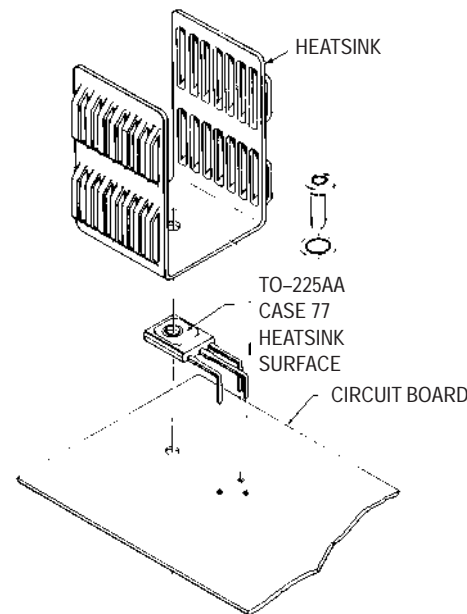
In applications where average power dissipation is on the order of a watt or so, most power semiconductors may be mounted with little or no heatsinking. The leads of the various metal power packages are not designed to support the packages; their cases must be firmly supported to avoid the possibility of cracked seals around the leads. Many plastic packages may be supported by their leads in applications where high shock and vibration stresses are not encountered and where no heatsink is used. The leads should be as short as possible to increase vibration resistance and reduce thermal resistance. As a general practice however, it is better

to support the package. A plastic support for the TO-220 Package and other similar types is offered by heatsink accessory vendors.

In many situations, because its leads are fairly heavy, the CASE 77 (TO-225AA) (TO-127) package has supported a small heatsink; however, no definitive data is available. When using a small heatsink, it is good practice to have the sink rigidly mounted such that the sink or the board is providing total support for the semiconductor. Two possible arrangements are shown in Figure 18. The arrangement of part (a) could be used with any plastic package, but the scheme of part (18b) is more practical with Case 77 Thermopad devices. With the other package types, mounting the transistor on top of the heatsink is more practical.



18a. Simple Plate, Vertically Mounted



18b. Commercial Sink, Horizontally Mounted

Figure 18. Methods of Using Small Heatsinks With Plastic Semiconductor Packages

(7) Herb Fick, "Thermal Management of Surface Mount Power Devices," Powerconversion and Intelligent Motion, August 1987.

## AN1040

In certain situations, in particular where semiconductor testing is required or prototypes are being developed, sockets are desirable. Manufacturers have provided sockets for many of the packages available from Motorola. The user is urged to consult manufacturers' catalogs for specific details. Sockets with Kelvin connections are necessary to obtain accurate voltage readings across semiconductor terminals.

### CONNECTING AND HANDLING TERMINALS

Pins, leads, and tabs must be handled and connected properly to avoid undue mechanical stress which could cause semiconductor failure. Change in mechanical dimensions as a result of thermal cycling over operating temperature extremes must be considered. Standard metal, plastic, and RF stripline packages each have some special considerations.

#### Metal Packages

The pins and lugs of metal packaged devices using glass to metal seals are not designed to handle any significant bending or stress. If abused, the seals could crack. Wires may be attached using sockets, crimp connectors or solder, provided the data sheet ratings are observed. When wires are attached directly to the pins, flexible or braided leads are recommended in order to provide strain relief.

#### EMS Modules

The screw terminals of the EMS modules look deceptively rugged. Since the flange base is mounted to a rigid heatsink, the connection to the terminals must allow some flexibility. A rigid buss bar should not be bolted to terminals. Lugs with braid are preferred.

#### Plastic Packages

The leads of the plastic packages are somewhat flexible and can be reshaped although this is not a recommended procedure. In many cases, a heatsink can be chosen which makes lead-bending unnecessary. Numerous lead and tab-forming options are available from Motorola on large quantity orders. Preformed leads remove the users risk of device damage caused by bending.

If, however, lead-bending is done by the user, several basic considerations should be observed. When bending the lead, support must be placed between the point of bending and the package. For forming small quantities of units, a pair of pliers may be used to clamp the leads at the case, while bending with the fingers or another pair of pliers. For production quantities, a suitable fixture should be made.

The following rules should be observed to avoid damage to the package.

1. A leadbend radius greater than 1/16 inch is advisable for TO-225AA (CASE 77) and 1/32 inch for TO-220.
2. No twisting of leads should be done at the case.
3. No axial motion of the lead should be allowed with respect to the case.

The leads of plastic packages are not designed to withstand excessive axial pull. Force in this direction greater than 4 pounds may result in permanent damage to the device. If the mounting arrangement imposes axial stress on the leads, a condition which may be caused by thermal

cycling, some method of strain relief should be devised. When wires are used for connections, care should be exercised to assure that movement of the wire does not cause movement of the lead at the lead-to-plastic junctions. Highly flexible or braided wires are good for providing strain relief.

Wire-wrapping of the leads is permissible, provided that the lead is restrained between the plastic case and the point of the wrapping. The leads may be soldered; the maximum soldering temperature, however, must not exceed 260°C and must be applied for not more than 5 seconds at a distance greater than 1/8 inch from the plastic case.

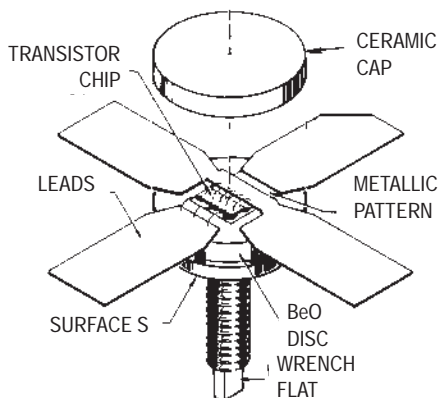
#### Stripline Packages

The leads of stripline packages normally are soldered into a board while the case is recessed to contact a heatsink as shown in Figure 19. The following rules should be observed:

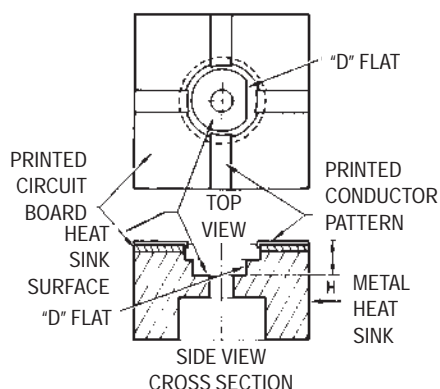
1. The device should never be mounted in such a manner as to place ceramic-to-metal joints in tension.
2. The device should never be mounted in such a manner as to apply force on the strip leads in a vertical direction towards the cap.
3. When the device is mounted in a printed circuit board with the copper stud and BeO portion of the header passing through a hole in the circuit boards, adequate clearance must be provided for the BeO to prevent shear forces from being applied to the leads
4. Some clearance must be allowed between the leads and the circuit board when the device is secured to the heatsink.
5. The device should be properly secured into the heatsinks before its leads are attached into the circuit.
6. The leads on stud type devices must not be used to prevent device rotation during stud torque application. A wrench flat is provided for this purpose.

Figure 19b shows a cross-section of a printed circuit board and heatsink assembly for mounting a stud type stripline device. H is the distance from the top surface of the printed circuit board to the D-flat heatsink surface. If H is less than the minimum distance from the bottom of the lead material to the mounting surface of the package, there is no possibility of tensile forces in the copper stud — BeO ceramic joint. If, however, H is greater than the package dimension, considerable force is applied to the cap to BeO joint and the BeO to stud joint. Two occurrences are possible at this point. The first is a cap joint failure when the structure is heated, as might occur during the lead-soldering operation; while the second is BeO to stud failure if the force generated is high enough. Lack of contact between the device and the heatsink surface will occur as the differences between H and the package dimension become larger, this may result in device failure as power is applied.

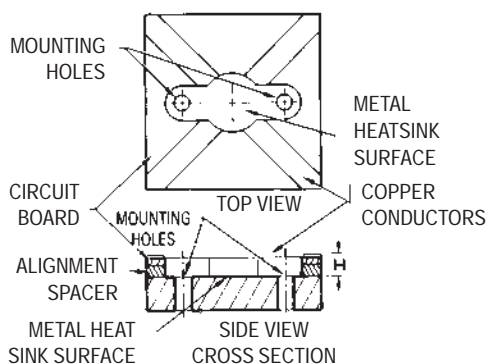
Figure 19c shows a typical mounting technique for flange-type stripline transistors. Again, H is defined as the distance from the top of the printed circuit board to the heatsink surface. If distance H is less than the minimum distance from the bottom of transistor lead to the bottom surface of the flange, tensile forces at the various joints in the package are avoided. However, if distance H exceeds the package dimension, problems similar to those discussed for the stud type devices can occur.



**19a. Component Parts of a Stud Mount Stripline Package. Flange Mounted Packages are Similarly Constructed**



**19b. Typical Stud Type SOE Transistor Mounting Method**



**19c. Flange Type SOE Transistor Mounting Method**

**Figure 19. Mounting Details for SOE Transistors**

## CLEANING CIRCUIT BOARDS

It is important that any solvents or cleaning chemicals used in the process of degreasing or flux removal do not affect the reliability of the devices. Alcohol and unchlorinated Freon solvents are generally satisfactory for use with plastic devices, since they do not damage the package. Hydrocarbons such as gasoline and chlorinated Freon may cause the encapsulant to swell, possibly damaging the transistor die.

When using an ultrasonic cleaner for cleaning circuit boards, care should be taken with regard to ultrasonic energy and time of application. This is particularly true if any packages are free-standing without support.

## THERMAL SYSTEM EVALUATION

Assuming that a suitable method of mounting the semiconductor without incurring damage has been achieved, it is important to ascertain whether the junction temperature is within bounds.

In applications where the power dissipated in the semiconductor consists of pulses at a low duty cycle, the instantaneous or peak junction temperature, not average temperature, may be the limiting condition. In this case, use must be made of transient thermal resistance data. For a full explanation of its use, see Motorola Application Note, AN569.

Other applications, notably RF power amplifiers or switches driving highly reactive loads, may create severe current crowding conditions which render the traditional concepts of thermal resistance or transient thermal impedance invalid. In this case, transistor safe operating area, thyristor di/dt limits, or equivalent ratings as applicable, must be observed.

Fortunately, in many applications, a calculation of the average junction temperature is sufficient. It is based on the concept of thermal resistance between the junction and a temperature reference point on the case. (See Appendix A.) A fine wire thermocouple should be used, such as #36 AWG, to determine case temperature. Average operating junction temperature can be computed from the following equation:

$$T_J = T_C + R_{\theta JC} \times P_D$$

where  $T_J$  = junction temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

$T_C$  = case temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

$R_{\theta JC}$  = thermal resistance junction-to case as specified on the data sheet ( $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$ )

$P_D$  = power dissipated in the device (W)

The difficulty in applying the equation often lies in determining the power dissipation. Two commonly used empirical methods are graphical integration and substitution.

### Graphical Integration

Graphical integration may be performed by taking oscilloscope pictures of a complete cycle of the voltage and current waveforms, using a limit device. The pictures should be taken with the temperature stabilized. Corresponding points are then read from each photo at a suitable number of time increments. Each pair of voltage and current values are multiplied together to give instantaneous values of power. The results are plotted on linear graph paper, the number of squares within the curve counted, and the total divided by the number of squares along the time axis. The quotient is the average power dissipation. Oscilloscopes are available to perform these measurements and make the necessary calculations.

Substitution

This method is based upon substituting an easily measurable, smooth dc source for a complex waveform. A switching arrangement is provided which allows operating the load with the device under test, until it stabilizes in temperature. Case temperature is monitored. By throwing the switch to the "test" position, the device under test is connected to a dc power supply, while another pole of the switch supplies the normal power to the load to keep it

operating at full power level. The dc supply is adjusted so that the semiconductor case temperature remains approximately constant when the switch is thrown to each position for about 10 seconds. The dc voltage and current values are multiplied together to obtain average power. It is generally necessary that a Kelvin connection be used for the device voltage measurement.

APPENDIX A  
THERMAL RESISTANCE CONCEPTS

The basic equation for heat transfer under steady-state conditions is generally written as:

$$q = hA\Delta T \tag{1}$$

where  $q$  = rate of heat transfer or power dissipation ( $P_D$ )  
 $h$  = heat transfer coefficient,  
 $A$  = area involved in heat transfer,  
 $\Delta T$  = temperature difference between regions of heat transfer.

However, electrical engineers generally find it easier to work in terms of thermal resistance, defined as the ratio of temperature to power. From Equation 1, thermal resistance,  $R_{\theta}$ , is

$$R_{\theta} = \Delta T/q = 1/hA \tag{2}$$

The coefficient ( $h$ ) depends upon the heat transfer mechanism used and various factors involved in that particular mechanism.

An analogy between Equation (2) and Ohm's Law is often made to form models of heat flow. Note that  $T$  could be thought of as a voltage thermal resistance corresponds to electrical resistance ( $R$ ); and, power ( $q$ ) is analogous to current ( $I$ ). This gives rise to a basic thermal resistance model for a semiconductor as indicated by Figure A1.

The equivalent electrical circuit may be analyzed by using Kirchoff's Law and the following equation results:

$$T_J = P_D (R_{\theta JC} + R_{\theta CS} + R_{\theta SA}) + T_A \tag{3}$$

where  $T_J$  = junction temperature,  
 $P_D$  = power dissipation  
 $R_{\theta JC}$  = semiconductor thermal resistance (junction to case),  
 $R_{\theta CS}$  = interface thermal resistance (case to heat-sink),  
 $R_{\theta SA}$  = heat sink thermal resistance (heatsink to ambient),  
 $T_A$  = ambient temperature.

The thermal resistance junction to ambient is the sum of the individual components. Each component must be minimized if the lowest junction temperature is to result.

The value for the interface thermal resistance,  $R_{\theta CS}$ , may be significant compared to the other thermal resistance terms. A proper mounting procedure can minimize  $R_{\theta CS}$ .

The thermal resistance of the heatsink is not absolutely constant; its thermal efficiency increases as ambient temperature increases and it is also affected by orientation of the sink. The thermal resistance of the semiconductor is also variable; it is a function of biasing and temperature. Semiconductor thermal resistance specifications are normally at conditions where current density is fairly uniform. In some applications such as in RF power amplifiers and short-pulse applications, current density is not uniform and localized heating in the semiconductor chip will be the controlling factor in determining power handling ability.

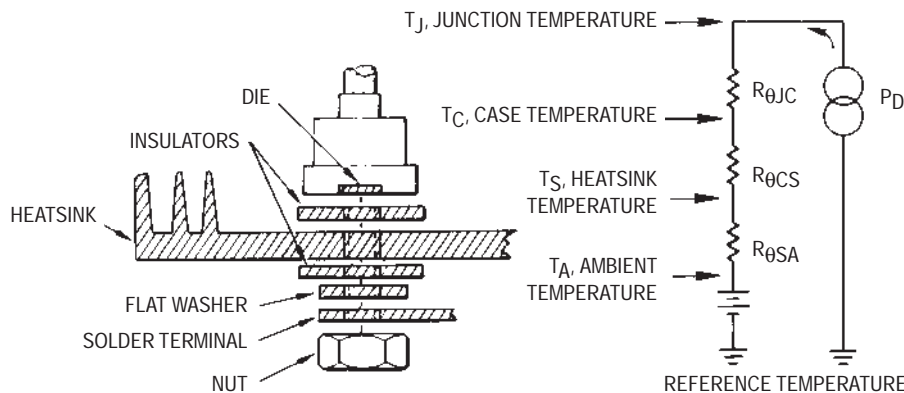


Figure A1. Basic Thermal Resistance Model Showing Thermal to Electrical Analogy for a Semiconductor

## APPENDIX B MEASUREMENT OF INTERFACE THERMAL RESISTANCE

Measuring the interface thermal resistance  $R_{\theta CS}$  appears deceptively simple. All that's apparently needed is a thermocouple on the semiconductor case, a thermocouple on the heatsink, and a means of applying and measuring DC power. However,  $R_{\theta CS}$  is proportional to the amount of contact area between the surfaces and consequently is affected by surface flatness and finish and the amount of pressure on the surfaces. The fastening method may also be a factor. In addition, placement of the thermocouples can have a significant influence upon the results. Consequently, values for interface thermal resistance presented by different manufacturers are not in good agreement. Fastening methods and thermocouple locations are considered in this Appendix.

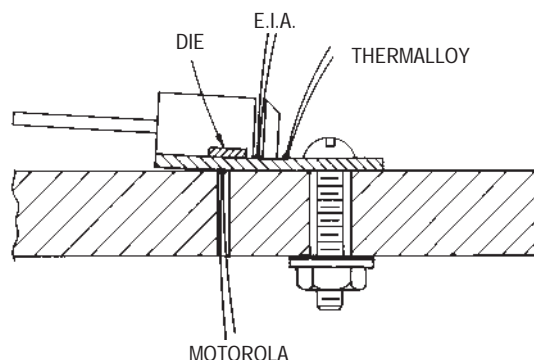
When fastening the test package in place with screws, thermal conduction may take place through the screws, for example, from the flange ear on a TO-3 package directly to the heatsink. This shunt path yields values which are artificially low for the insulation material and dependent upon screw head contact area and screw material. MIL-I-49456 allows screws to be used in tests for interface thermal resistance probably because it can be argued that this is "application oriented."

Thermalloy takes pains to insulate all possible shunt conduction paths in order to more accurately evaluate insulation materials. The Motorola fixture uses an insulated clamp arrangement to secure the package which also does not provide a conduction path.

As described previously, some packages, such as a TO-220, may be mounted with either a screw through the tab or a clip bearing on the plastic body. These two methods often yield different values for interface thermal resistance. Another discrepancy can occur if the top of the package is exposed to the ambient air where radiation and convection can take place. To avoid this, the package should be covered with insulating foam. It has been estimated that a 15 to 20% error in  $R_{\theta CS}$  can be incurred from this source.

Another significant cause for measurement discrepancies is the placement of the thermocouple to measure the semiconductor case temperature. Consider the TO-220 package shown in Figure B1. The mounting pressure at one end causes the other end — where the die is located — to lift off the mounting surface slightly. To improve contact, Motorola TO-220 Packages are slightly concave. Use of a spreader bar under the screw lessens the lifting, but some is inevitable with a package of this structure. Three thermocouple locations are shown:

- a. The Motorola location is directly under the die reached through a hole in the heatsink. The thermocouple is held in place by a spring which forces the thermocouple into intimate contact with the bottom of the semi's case.
- b. The JEDEC location is close to the die on the top surface of the package base reached through a blind hole drilled through the molded body. The thermocouple is swaged in place.
- c. The Thermalloy location is on the top portion of the tab between the molded body and the mounting screw. The thermocouple is soldered into position.



**Figure B1. JEDEC TO-220 Package Mounted to Heatsink Showing Various Thermocouple Locations and Lifting Caused by Pressure at One End**

Temperatures at the three locations are generally not the same. Consider the situation depicted in the figure. Because the only area of direct contact is around the mounting screw, nearly all the heat travels horizontally along the tab from the die to the contact area. Consequently, the temperature at the JEDEC location is hotter than at the Thermalloy location and the Motorola location is even hotter. Since junction-to-sink thermal resistance must be constant for a given test setup, the calculated junction-to-case thermal resistance values decrease and case-to-sink values increase as the "case" temperature thermocouple readings become warmer. Thus the choice of reference point for the "case" temperature is quite important.

There are examples where the relationship between the thermocouple temperatures are different from the previous situation. If a mica washer with grease is installed between the semiconductor package and the heatsink, tightening the screw will not bow the package; instead, the mica will be deformed. The primary heat conduction path is from the die through the mica to the heatsink. In this case, a small temperature drop will exist across the vertical dimension of the package mounting base so that the thermocouple at the EIA location will be the hottest. The thermocouple temperature at the Thermalloy location will be lower but close to the temperature at the EIA location as the lateral heat flow is generally small. The Motorola location will be coolest.

The EIA location is chosen to obtain the highest temperature on the case. It is of significance because power ratings are supposed to be based on this reference point. Unfortunately, the placement of the thermocouple is tedious and leaves the semiconductor in a condition unfit for sale.

The Motorola location is chosen to obtain the highest temperature of the case at a point where, hopefully, the case is making contact to the heatsink. Once the special heatsink to accommodate the thermocouple has been fabricated, this method lends itself to production testing and does not mark the device. However, this location is not easily accessible to the user.

The Thermalloy location is convenient and is often chosen by equipment manufacturers. However, it also blemishes the



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case and may yield results differing up to 1°C/W for a TO-220 package mounted to a heatsink without thermal grease and no insulator. This error is small when compared to the thermal resistance of heat dissipaters often used with this package, since power dissipation is usually a few watts. When compared to the specified junction-to-case values of some of the higher power semiconductors becoming available, however, the difference becomes significant and it is important that the semiconductor manufacturer and equipment manufacturer use the same reference point.

Another EIA method of establishing reference temperatures utilizes a soft copper washer (thermal grease is used) between the semiconductor package and the

heatsink. The washer is flat to within 1 mil/inch, has a finish better than 63 μ-inch, and has an imbedded thermocouple near its center. This reference includes the interface resistance under nearly ideal conditions and is therefore application-oriented. It is also easy to use but has not become widely accepted.

A good way to improve confidence in the choice of case reference point is to also test for junction-to-case thermal resistance while testing for interface thermal resistance. If the junction-to-case values remain relatively constant as insulators are changed, torque varied, etc., then the case reference point is satisfactory.

### APPENDIX C Sources of Accessories

Manufacturer	Joint Compound	Adhesives	Insulators						Heatsinks	Clips	
			BeO	AlO <sub>2</sub>	Anodize	Mica	Plastic Film	Silicone Rubber			
Aavid Eng.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X
AHAM-TOR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	—
Asheville-Schoonmaker	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—
Astrodynamicis	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	—
Delbert Blinn	—	—	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	—
IERC	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	—
Staver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	—
Thermalloy	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tran-tec	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	—
Wakefield Eng.	X	X	X	—	X	—	—	—	X	X	X

Other Sources for silicone rubber pads: Chomerics, Berquist

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Astro Dynamics, Inc., 2 Gill St., Woburn, Massachusetts 01801 (617) 935-4944

Berquist, 5300 Edina Industrial Blvd., Minneapolis, Minnesota 55435 (612) 835-2322

Chomerics, Inc., 16 Flagstone Drive, Hudson, New Hampshire 03051 1-800-633-8800

Delbert Blinn Company, P.O. Box 2007, Pomona, California 91769 (714) 623-1257

International Electronic Research Corporation, 135 West Magnolia Boulevard, Burbank, California 91502

(213) 849-2481

The Staver Company, Inc., 41-51 Saxon Avenue, Bay Shore, Long Island, New York 11706 (516) 666-8000

Thermalloy, Inc., P.O. Box 34829, 2021 West Valley View Lane, Dallas, Texas 75234 (214) 243-4321

Tran-tec Corporation, P.O. Box 1044, Columbus, Nebraska 68601 (402) 564-2748

Wakefield Engineering, Inc., Wakefield, Massachusetts 01880 (617) 245-5900

## PACKAGE INDEX

## PREFACE

When the JEDEC registration system for package outlines started in 1957, numbers were assigned sequentially whenever manufacturers wished to establish a package as an industry standard. As minor variations developed from these industry standards, either a new, non-related number was issued by JEDEC or manufacturers would attempt to relate the part to an industry standard via some appended description.

In an attempt to ease confusion, JEDEC established the present system in late 1968 in which new packages are assigned into a category, based on their general physical appearance. Differences between specific packages in a

category are denoted by suffix letters. The older package designations were re-registered to the new system as time permitted.

For example the venerable TO-3 has many variations. Can heights differ and it is available with 30, 40, 50, and 60 mil pins, with and without lugs. It is now classified in the TO-204 family. The TO-204AA conforms to the original outline for the TO-3 having 40 mil pins while the TO-204AE has 60 mil pins, for example.

The new numbers for the old parts really haven't caught on very well. It seems that the DO-4, DO-5 and TO-3 still convey sufficient meaning for general verbal communication.

Motorola Case Number	JEDEC Outline		Notes	Mounting Class
	Original System	Revised System		
001	TO-3	TO-204AA		Flange
003	TO-3		2	Flange
009	TO-61	TO-210AC		Stud
011	TO-3	TO-204AA	—	Flange
011A	TO-3	—	2	Flange
012	TO-3	—	2	Flange
036	TO-60	TO-210AB	—	Stud
042A	DO-5	DO-203AB	—	Stud
044	DO-4	DO-203AA	—	Stud
054	TO-3	—	2	Flange
056	DO-4	—	—	Stud
058	DO-5	—	2	Stud
61-04				Flange
63-02	TO-64	TO-208AB		Stud
63-03	TO-64	TO-2088AB		Stud
077	TO-126	TO-225AA	—	Plastic
080	TO-66	TO-213AA	—	Flange
086	—	TO-208	1	Stud
086L	—	TO-298	1	Stud
144B-05				Stud
145A-09				Stud
145A-10				Stud
145C	TO-232		1	Stud
157	—	DO-203	1	Stud
160-03	TO-59	TO-210AA	—	Stud
167	—	DO-203	1	Stud
174-04				Pressfit

Notes: 1. Would fit within this family outline if registered with JEDEC.  
2. Not within all JEDEC dimensions.

Motorola Case Number	JEDEC Outline		Notes	Mounting Class
	Original System	Revised System		
175-03				Stud
197	—	TO-204AE	—	Flange
211-07				Flange
211-11				Flange
215-02				Flange
221	—	TO-220AB	—	Tab
221C-02				Plastic
221D-02	—	—	Isolated TO-220	Plastic
235	—	TO-208	1	Stud
235-03				Stud
238	—	TO-208	1	Stud
239	—	TO-208	—	Stud
244-04				Stud
245	DO-4	—	—	Stud
257-01	DO-5	—	—	Stud
263	—	TO-208	—	Stud
263-04				Stud
283	DO-4	—	—	Stud
289	—	TO-209	1	Stud
305-01				Stud
310-02				Pressfit
311-02			Isolated	Stud
311-02				Pressfit
311-02				Stud
314B-03				Tab

Motorola Case Number	JEDEC Outline		Notes	Mounting Class
	Original System	Revised System		
314D-03				Tab
316-01				Flange
319-06				Flange
328A-03				Flange
332-04				Stud
333-04				Flange
333A-02				Flange
336-03				Flange
337-02				Flange
340		TO-218AC		Tab
340A-02				Plastic
340B-03			Isolated TO-218	Plastic
342-01				Flange
357B-01				Flange
361-01				Flange
368-02				Flange
369-06		TO-251		Insertion
369A-12		TO-252		Surface
373-01			Isolated	Flange
383-01			Isolated	Flange
387-01		TO-254AA	Isolated 2	Tab
388A-01		TO-258AA	Isolated 2	Tab
744-02				Flange
744A-01				Flange
043-07	DO-21	DO-208AA		Pressfit



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