

Complementary Silicon Power Plastic Transistors

. . . designed for low voltage, low-power, high-gain audio amplifier applications.

- Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage —
 $V_{CEO(sus)} = 25 \text{ Vdc (Min)} @ I_C = 10 \text{ mA}$
- High DC Current Gain — $hFE = 70 \text{ (Min)} @ I_C = 500 \text{ mA}$
 $= 45 \text{ (Min)} @ I_C = 2.0 \text{ A}$
 $= 10 \text{ (Min)} @ I_C = 5.0 \text{ A}$
- Low Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage —
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 0.3 \text{ Vdc (Max)} @ I_C = 500 \text{ mA}$
 $= 0.75 \text{ Vdc (Max)} @ I_C = 2.0 \text{ A}$
- High Current-Gain — Bandwidth Product —
 $f_T = 65 \text{ MHz (Min)} @ I_C = 100 \text{ mA}$
- Annular Construction for Low Leakage —
 $I_{CBO} = 100 \text{ nA} @ \text{Rated } V_{CB}$

*Motorola Preferred Device

**5 AMPERE
POWER TRANSISTORS
COMPLEMENTARY
SILICON
25 VOLTS
15 WATTS**

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 Peak	I_C	5.0 10	A
Base Current	I_B	1.0	A
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above 25°C	P_D	15 0.12	Watts $\text{W}/^\circ\text{C}$
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above 25°C	P_D	1.5 0.012	Watts $\text{W}/^\circ\text{C}$
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	θ_{JC}	8.34	°C/W
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	θ_{JA}	83.4	°C/W

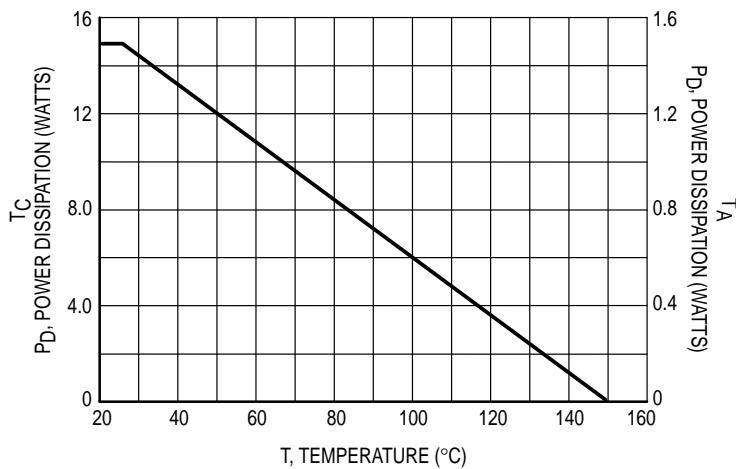
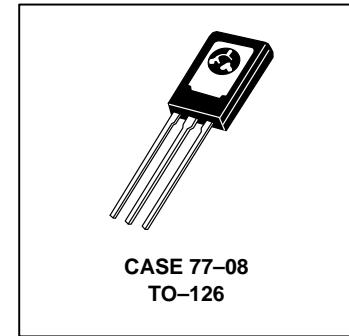


Figure 1. Power Derating

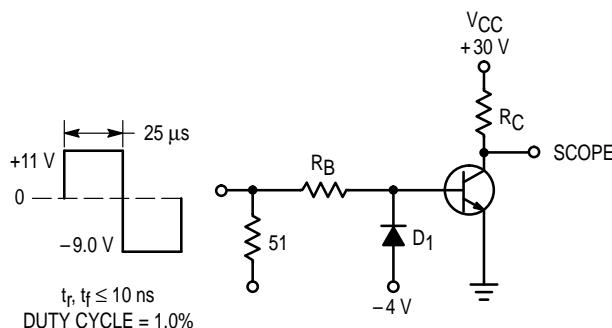
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTICS				
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ($I_C = 10 \text{ mA}, I_B = 0$)	$V_{CEO(\text{sus})}$	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 μAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ($V_{BE} = 8.0 \text{ Vdc}, I_C = 0$)	I_{EBO}	—	100	nAdc
ON CHARACTERISTICS				
DC Current Gain (1) ($I_C = 500 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc}$) ($I_C = 2.0 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc}$) ($I_C = 5.0 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 2.0 \text{ Vdc}$)	h_{FE}	70 45 10	— 180 —	—
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (1) ($I_C = 500 \text{ mA}, I_B = 50 \text{ mA}$) ($I_C = 2.0 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 200 \text{ mA}$) ($I_C = 5.0 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 1.0 \text{ Adc}$)	$V_{CE(\text{sat})}$	— — —	0.3 0.75 1.8	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage (1) ($I_C = 5.0 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 1.0 \text{ Adc}$)	$V_{BE(\text{sat})}$	—	2.5	Vdc
Base-Emitter On Voltage (1) ($I_C = 2.0 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc}$)	$V_{BE(\text{on})}$	—	1.6	Vdc

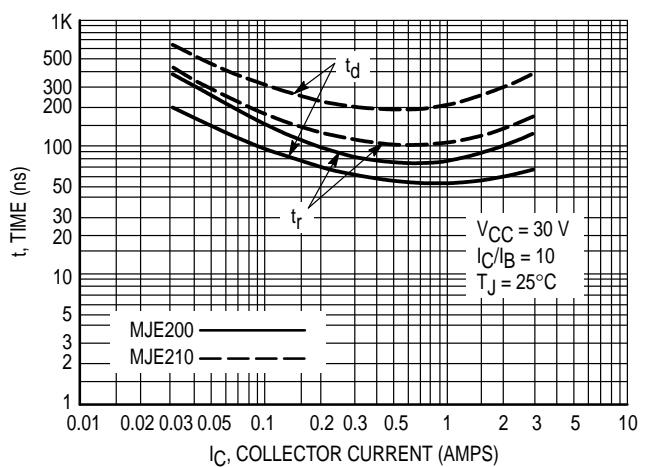
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

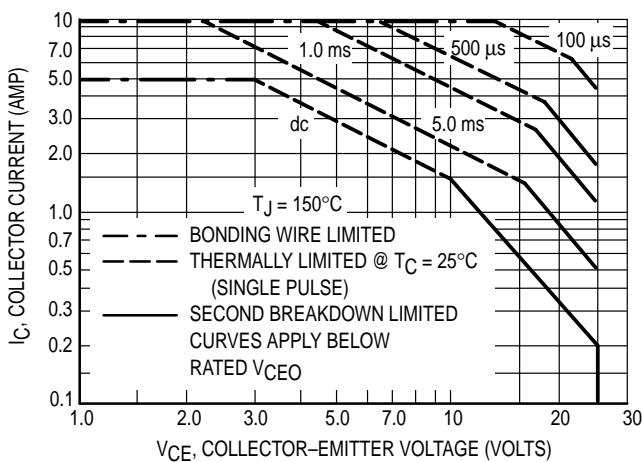
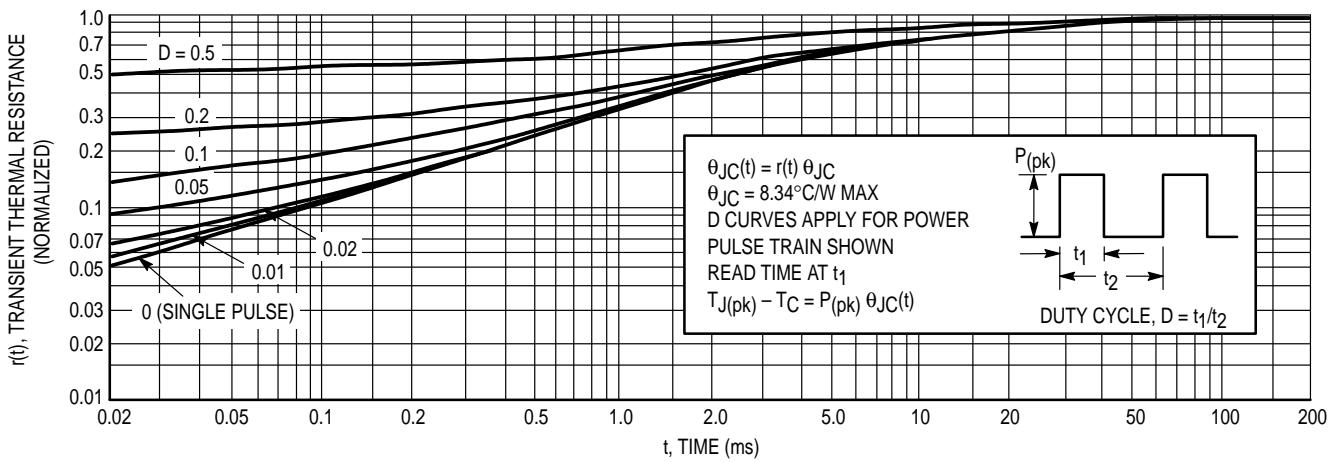
Current-Gain — Bandwidth Product (2) ($I_C = 100 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}, f_{\text{test}} = 10 \text{ MHz}$)	f_T	65	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ($V_{CB} = 10 \text{ Vdc}, I_E = 0, f = 0.1 \text{ MHz}$)	C_{ob}	— —	80 120	pF

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300 μs , Duty Cycle $\approx 2.0\%$.

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


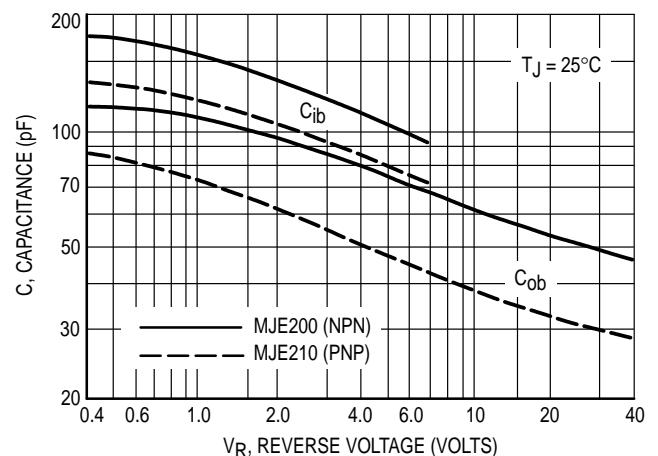
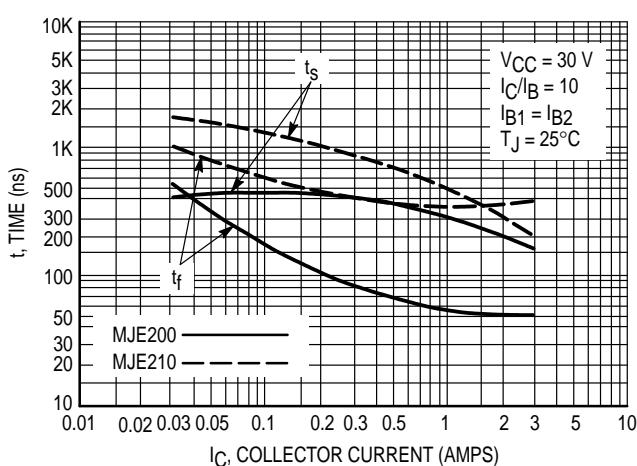
R_B and R_C VARIED TO OBTAIN DESIRED CURRENT LEVELS
 D_1 MUST BE FAST RECOVERY TYPE, e.g.:
 1N5825 USED ABOVE $I_B \approx 100 \text{ mA}$
 MSD6100 USED BELOW $I_B \approx 100 \text{ mA}$


Figure 2. Switching Time Test Circuit
Figure 3. Turn-On Time



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.



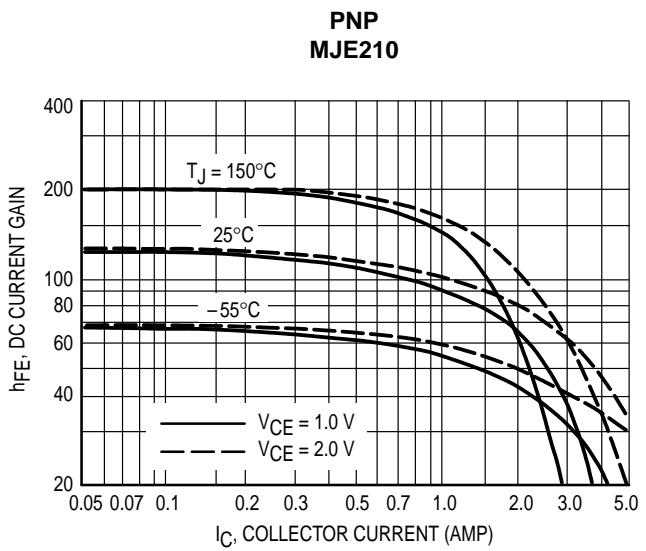
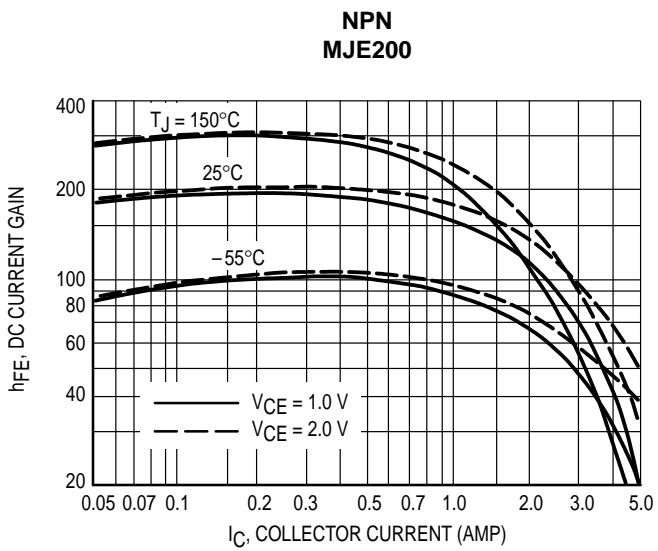


Figure 8. DC Current Gain

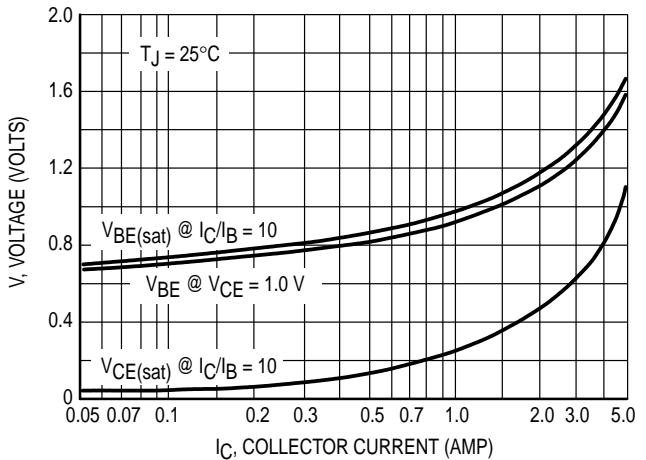
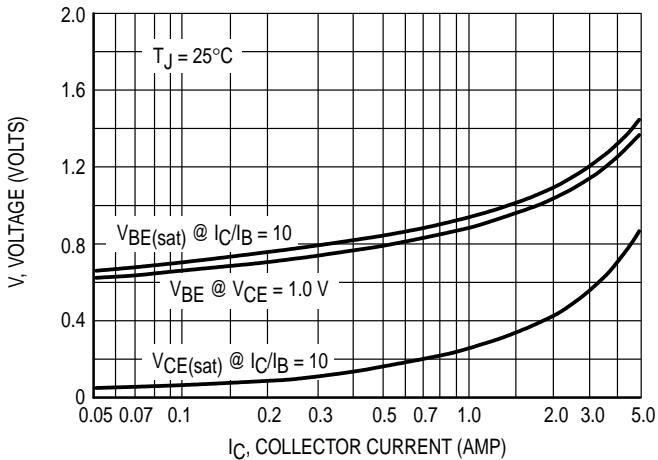


Figure 9. "On" Voltage

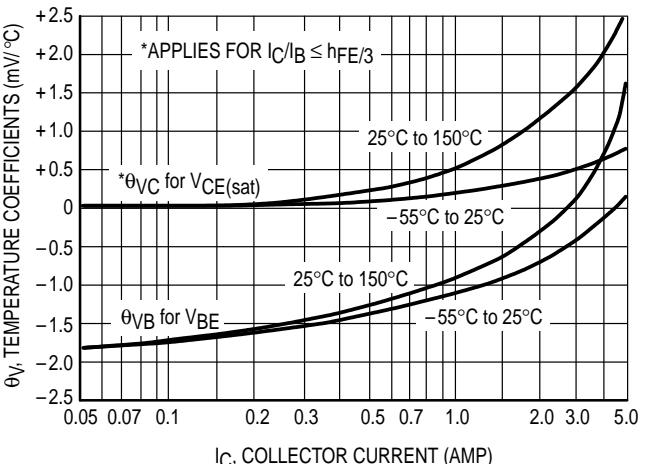
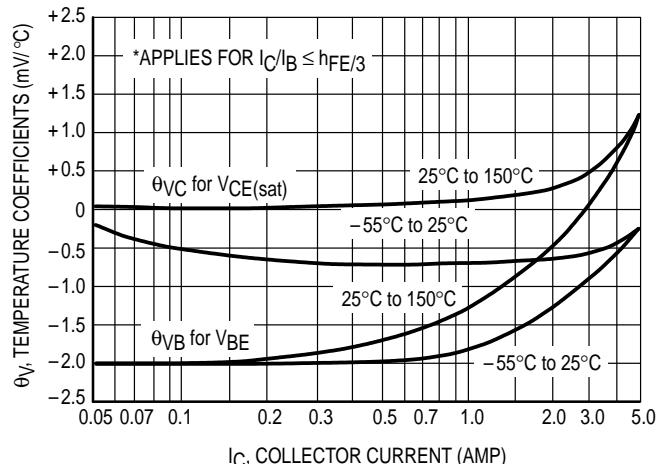
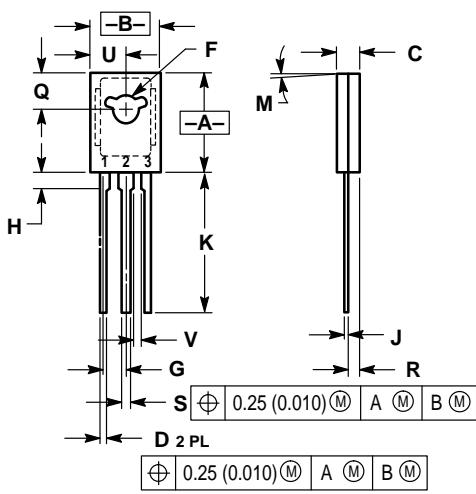


Figure 10. Temperature Coefficients



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	—

STYLE 1:
 PIN 1. Emitter
 2. Collector
 3. Base

CASE 77-08
 TO-126AA
 ISSUE V