

## COMPLEMENTARY SILICON POWER DARLINGTON TRANSISTORS

..designed for use as general purpose amplifiers, low frequency switching and motor control applications.

### FEATURES:

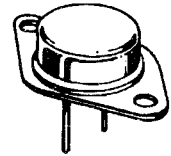
- \* High Gain Darlington Performance
- \* High DC Current Gain  $h_{FE} = 400(\text{Min}) @ I_C = 10 \text{ A}$
- \* Monolithic Construction

| PNP     | NPN     |
|---------|---------|
| MJ11017 | MJ11018 |
| MJ11019 | MJ11020 |
| MJ11021 | MJ11022 |

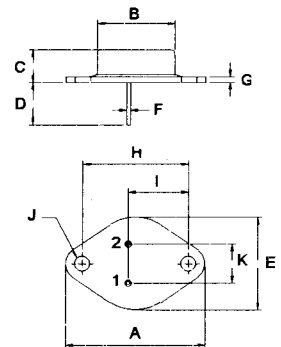
15 AMPERE  
COMPLEMENTARY  
SILICON POWER  
DARLINGTON TRANSISTOR  
150-250 VOLTS  
175 WATTS

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

| Characteristic  | Symbol            | MJ11017<br>MJ11018 | MJ11019<br>MJ11020 | MJ11021<br>MJ11022 | Unit                     |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Collector-Emitter Voltage   | $V_{CEO}$         | 150                | 200                | 250                | V                        |
| Collector-Base Voltage  | $V_{CBO}$         | 150                | 200                | 250                | V                        |
| Emitter-Base Voltage  | $V_{EBO}$         | 5.0                |                    |                    | V                        |
| Collector Current-Continuous<br>-Peak   | $I_C$<br>$I_{CM}$ | 15<br>30           |                    |                    | A                        |
| Base Current  | $I_B$             | 0.5                |                    |                    | A                        |
| Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$<br>Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$ | $P_D$             | 175<br>1.16        |                    |                    | W<br>W/ $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Operating and Storage Junction<br>Temperature Range                                   | $T_J, T_{STG}$    | - 65 to +175       |                    |                    | $^\circ\text{C}$         |



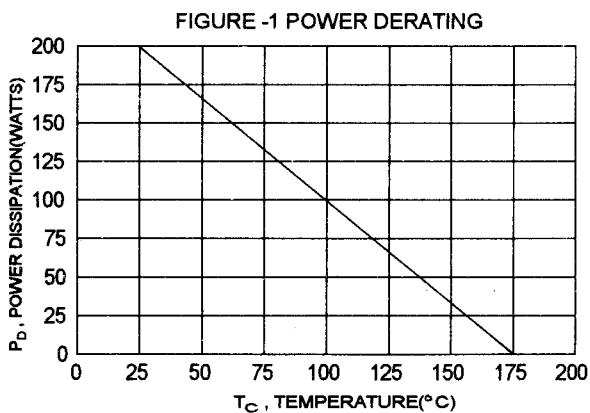
TO-3



PIN 1. BASE  
2. EMITTER  
COLLECTOR(CASE)

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

| Characteristic                      | Symbol          | Max  | Unit                      |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------|---------------------------|
| Thermal Resistance Junction to Case | $R_{\theta jc}$ | 0.86 | $^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$ |



| DIM | MILLIMETERS |       |
|-----|-------------|-------|
|     | MIN         | MAX   |
| A   | 38.75       | 39.96 |
| B   | 19.28       | 22.23 |
| C   | 7.96        | 9.28  |
| D   | 11.18       | 12.19 |
| E   | 25.20       | 26.67 |
| F   | 0.92        | 1.09  |
| G   | 1.38        | 1.62  |
| H   | 29.90       | 30.40 |
| I   | 16.64       | 17.30 |
| J   | 3.88        | 4.36  |
| K   | 10.67       | 11.18 |

**MJ11017, MJ11019, MJ11021 PNP / MJ11018, MJ11020, MJ11022 NPN**

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

| Characteristic | Symbol | Min | Max | Unit |
|----------------|--------|-----|-----|------|
|----------------|--------|-----|-----|------|

**OFF CHARACTERISTICS**

|   |               |                   |                   |    |
|---|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|----|
| Collector - Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1)<br>( $I_C = 100\text{ mA}, I_B = 0$ )<br>MJ11017, MJ11018<br>MJ11019, MJ11020<br>MJ11021, MJ11022  | $V_{CE(sus)}$ | 150<br>200<br>250 |                   | V  |
| Collector Cutoff Current<br>( $V_{CE} = 75\text{ V}, I_B = 0$ )<br>( $V_{CE} = 100\text{ V}, I_B = 0$ )<br>( $V_{CE} = 125\text{ V}, I_B = 0$ )   | $I_{CEO}$     |                   | 1.0<br>1.0<br>1.0 | mA |
| Collector Cutoff Current<br>( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CB}, V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ V}$ )<br>( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CB}, V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ V}, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ) | $I_{CEV}$     |                   | 0.5<br>5.0        | mA |
| Emitter Cutoff Current<br>( $V_{EB} = 5.0\text{ V}, I_C = 0$ )  | $I_{EBO}$     |                   | 2.0               | mA |

**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

|  |               |            |            |   |
|--|---------------|------------|------------|---|
| DC Current Gain<br>( $I_C = 10\text{ A}, V_{CE} = 5.0\text{ V}$ )<br>( $I_C = 15\text{ A}, V_{CE} = 5.0\text{ V}$ )                  | hFE           | 400<br>100 | 15000      |   |
| Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage<br>( $I_C = 10\text{ A}, I_B = 100\text{ mA}$ )<br>( $I_C = 15\text{ A}, I_B = 150\text{ mA}$ ) | $V_{CE(sat)}$ |            | 2.0<br>3.4 | V |
| Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage<br>( $I_C = 15\text{ A}, I_B = 150\text{ mA}$ )  | $V_{BE(sat)}$ |            | 3.8        | V |
| Base-Emitter On Voltage<br>( $I_C = 10\text{ A}, V_{CE} = 5.0\text{ V}$ )  | $V_{BE(on)}$  |            | 2.8        | V |

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

|   |            |     |  |  |
|---|------------|-----|--|--|
| Small-Signal Current Gain<br>( $I_C = 10\text{ A}, V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ V}, f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ ) | $ h_{fe} $ | 3.0 |  |  |
|---|------------|-----|--|--|

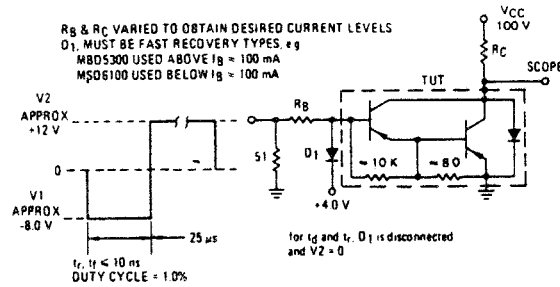
**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

| Characteristic | Symbol  | Typical |     | Unit |    |
|----------------|---|---------|-----|------|----|
|                |   | NPN     | PNP |      |    |
| Delay Time     | $V_{CC} = 100\text{ V}, I_C = 10\text{ A}$<br>$I_{B1} = 100\text{ mA}, V_{BE(off)} = 5.0\text{ V}$<br>$t_p = 25\text{ us}, \text{Duty Cycle} \leq 10\%$ | $t_d$   | 0.2 | 0.1  | us |
| Rise Time      |   | $t_r$   | 1.3 | 0.6  | us |
| Storage Time   |   | $t_s$   | 4.5 | 2.7  | us |
| Fall Time      |   | $t_f$   | 10  | 2.6  | us |

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse width = 300 us , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$

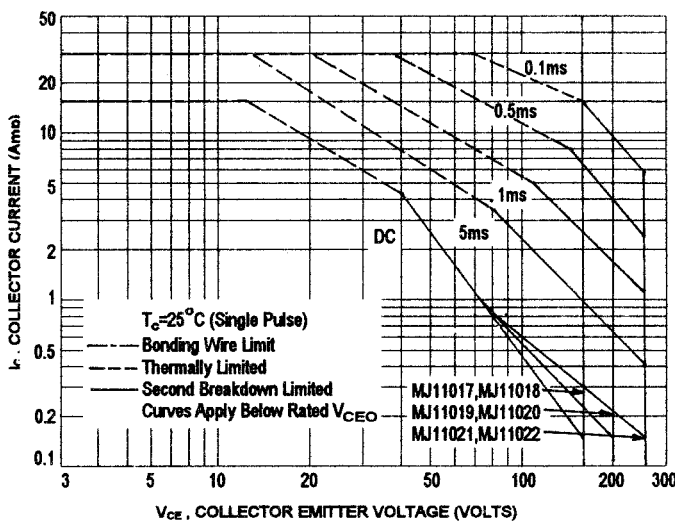
(2)  $f_T = |h_{fe}| \cdot f_{test}$

FIGURE 2 -- SWITCHING TIMES TEST CIRCUIT



For NPN test circuit reverse diode and voltage polarities.

FIG-3 FORWARD BIAS SAFE OPERATING AREA

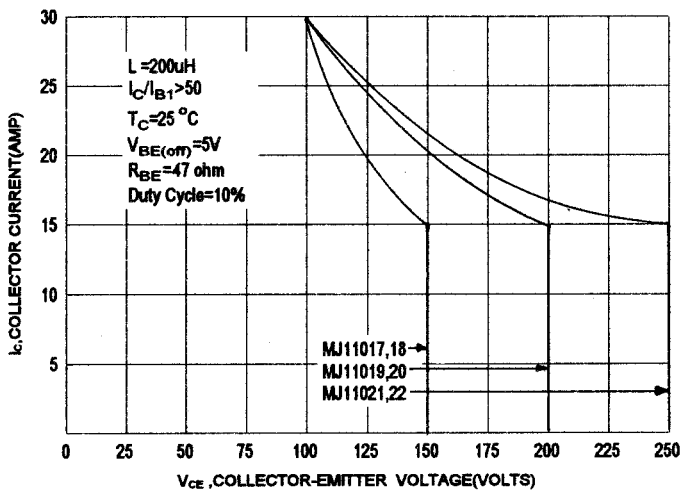


FORWARD BIAS

There are two limitation 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 curves indicate.

The data of FIG-3 is base on  $T_{J(PK)}=200^\circ C$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. At high case temperatures, thermal limitation will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

FIG-4 REVERSE 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 turn-off. This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode. FIG-4 gives the RBSOA characteristics.

FIG-5 DC CURRENT GAIN

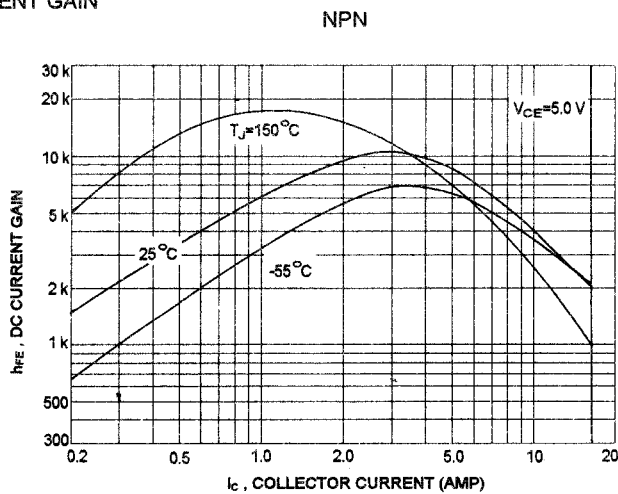
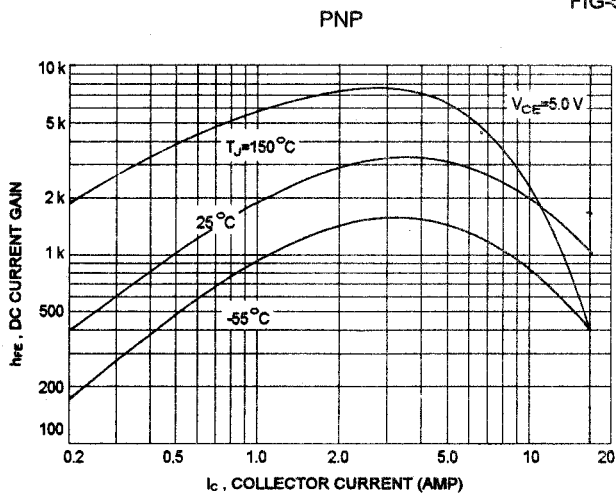


FIG-6 COLLECTOR SATURATION

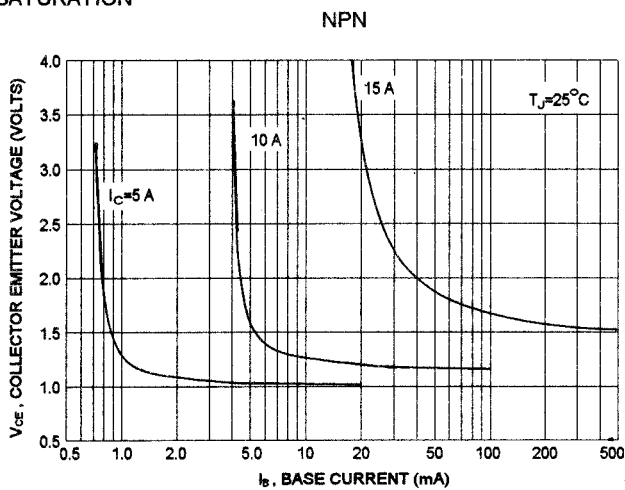
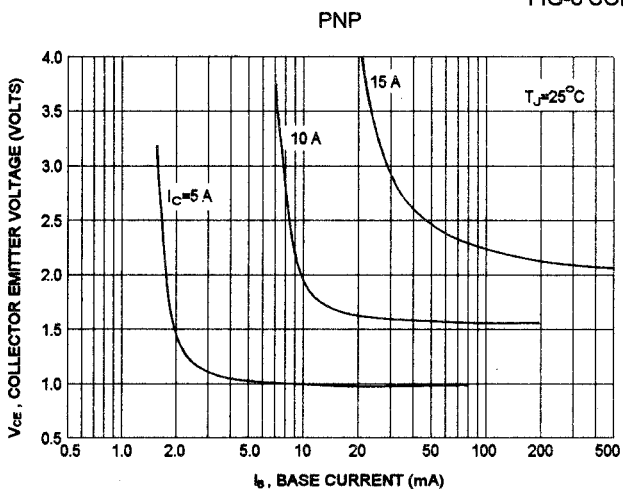


FIG-7 "ON" VOLTAGE

