# **SWITCHMODE**<sup>™</sup> 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:**

- VCEO(sus) 400 V
- Reverse Bias SOA with Inductive Loads @  $T_C = 100^{\circ}C$
- Inductive Switching Matrix 2 to 4 Amp, 25 and 100°C t<sub>c</sub> @ 3A, 100°C is 180 ns (Typ)
- 700 V Blocking Capability
- SOA and Switching Applications Information.



#### CASE 221A-09 TO-220AB

#### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit	
Collector–Emitter Voltage	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub>	400	Vdc	
Collector–Emitter Voltage	V <sub>CEV</sub>	700	Vdc	
Emitter Base Voltage	V <sub>EBO</sub>	9	Vdc	
Collector Current — Continuous — Peak (1)	IC ICM	4 8	Adc	
Base Current — Continuous — Peak (1)	I <sub>B</sub> I <sub>BM</sub>	2 4	Adc	
Emitter Current — Continuous IE — Peak (1) IEM		6 12	Adc	
Total Power Dissipation @ T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C Derate above 25°C	PD	2 16	Watts mW/°C	
Total Power Dissipation @ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C Derate above 25°C	PD	75 600	Watts mW/°C	
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	TJ, T <sub>stg</sub>	-65 to +150	°C	

#### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Мах	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	R <sub>θJA</sub>	62.5	°C/W
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	R <sub>θJC</sub>	1.67	°C/W
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	ΤL	275	°C

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



\*ON Semiconductor Preferred Device

**4 AMPERE** NPN SILICON

# **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (T<sub>C</sub> = $25^{\circ}$ C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTIC	S					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage $(I_C = 10 \text{ mA}, I_B = 0)$		VCEO(sus)	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)		ICEV	_		1 5	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current (V <sub>EB</sub> = 9 Vdc, I <sub>C</sub> = 0)		IEBO	—	—	1	mAdc
SECOND BREAKDOWN						
Second Breakdown Coll	ector 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	3					
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 1 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 5$ ( $I_C = 2 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 5$		hFE	10 8		60 40	_
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage $(I_C = 1 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 0.2 \text{ Adc})$ $(I_C = 2 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 0.5 \text{ Adc})$ $(I_C = 4 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 1 \text{ Adc})$ $(I_C = 2 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 0.5 \text{ Adc}, T_C = 100^{\circ}\text{C})$		VCE(sat)		 	0.5 0.6 1 1	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage $(I_C = 1 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 0.2 \text{ Adc})$ $(I_C = 2 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 0.5 \text{ Adc})$ $(I_C = 2 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 0.5 \text{ Adc}, T_C = 100^{\circ}\text{C})$		V <sub>BE(sat)</sub>			1.2 1.6 1.5	Vdc
DYNAMIC CHARACTER	ISTICS					1
Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product (I <sub>C</sub> = 500 mAdc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 10 Vdc, f = 1 MHz)		fт	4	—	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10 \text{ Vdc}, I_E = 0, f = 0.1 \text{ MHz}$ )		C <sub>ob</sub>	—	65	_	pF
SWITCHING CHARACTE	RISTICS					
Resistive Load (Table 2	2)					
Delay Time		td	_	0.025	0.1	μs
Rise Time	$(V_{CC} = 125 \text{ Vdc}, I_C = 2 \text{ A},$	tr	_	0.3	0.7	μs
Storage Time	I <sub>B1</sub> = I <sub>B2</sub> = 0.4 A, t <sub>p</sub> = 25 μs, Duty Cycle ≤ 1%)	t <sub>S</sub>	_	1.7	4	μs
Fall Time	1	tf	_	0.4	0.9	μs
Inductive Load, Clamp	ed (Table 2, Figure 13)				1	1
Voltage Storage Time		t <sub>sv</sub>	_	0.9	4	μs
Crossover Time	$(I_{C} = 2 \text{ A}, V_{clamp} = 300 \text{ Vdc},$	t <sub>C</sub>	_	0.32	0.9	μs
Fall Time IB1 = 0.4 A, $V_{BE(off)} = 5 \text{ Vdc}, T_C = 100^{\circ}\text{C}$		t <sub>fi</sub>	_	0.16	_	μs

\*Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu$ s, Duty Cycle = 2%.





Figure 7. Inductive Switching Measurements

**Table 1. Typical Inductive Switching Performance** 

IC	TC	t <sub>sv</sub>	t <sub>rv</sub>	<sup>t</sup> fi	t <sub>ti</sub>	t <sub>c</sub>
AMP	°C	ns	ns	ns	ns	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.

 $t_{SV}$  = Voltage Storage Time, 90% IB1 to 10% V<sub>clamp</sub>

 $t_{rv}$  = Voltage Rise Time, 10–90% V<sub>clamp</sub>

 $t_{fi}$  = Current Fall Time, 90–10% I<sub>C</sub>

 $t_{ti} = Current Tail, 10-2\% I_C$ 

 $t_c$  = Crossover Time, 10% V<sub>clamp</sub> to 10% I<sub>C</sub>

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**





#### Table 2. Test Conditions for Dynamic Performance



Figure 10. Typical Thermal Response [ $Z_{\theta JC}(t)$ ]

#### SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION

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

#### 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  $T_C = 25^{\circ}C$ ;  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C \ge 25^{\circ}C$ . 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.



Figure 12. Reverse Bias Switching 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 12 gives the complete RBSOA characteristics.



Figure 13. Forward Bias Power Derating

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

#### TO-220AB CASE 221A-09 **ISSUE AA**





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.

	INCHES		MILLIMETERS		
DIM	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
Α	0.570	0.620	14.48	15.75	
В	0.380	0.405	9.66	10.28	
С	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	
Η	0.110	0.155	2.80	3.93	
J	0.018	0.025	0.46	0.64	
Κ	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	
Т	0.235	0.255	5.97	6.47	
υ	0.000	0.050	0.00	1.27	
۷	0.045		1.15		
Ζ		0.080		2.04	

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