

COMPLEMENTARY SILICON POWER DARLINGTON TRANSISTORS

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

FEATURES:

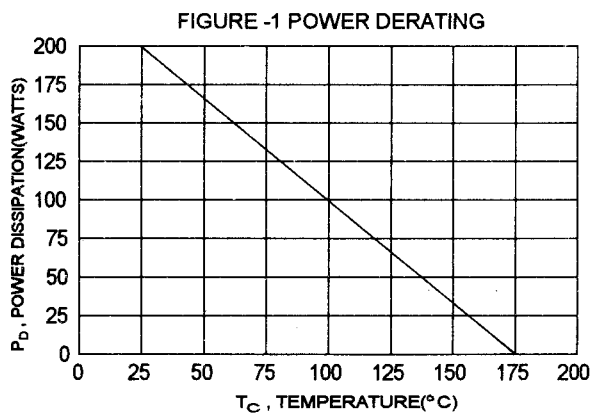
- * High Gain Darlington Performance
- * High DC Current Gain $h_{FE} = 400(\text{Min}) @ I_C = 10 \text{ A}$
- * Monolithic Construction

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	MJ11017 MJ11018	MJ11019 MJ11020	MJ11021 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 -Peak	I_C I_{CM}	15 30			A
Base Current	I_B	0.5			A
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above 25°C	P_D	175 1.16			W W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	T_J, T_{STG}	- 65 to +175			$^\circ\text{C}$

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

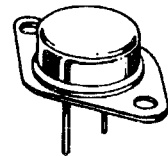
Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance Junction to Case	$R_{\theta jc}$	0.86	$^\circ\text{C/W}$



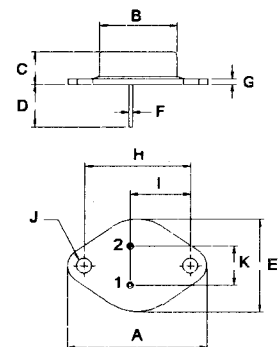
PNP NPN

MJ11017 MJ11018
MJ11019 MJ11020
MJ11021 MJ11022

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



TO-3



PIN 1. BASE
2. EMITTER
COLLECTOR (CASE)

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
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OFF CHARACTERISTICS

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

ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)

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

DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

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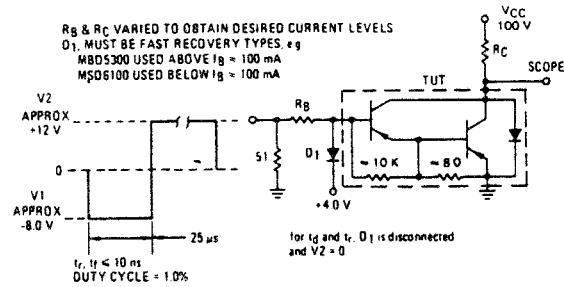
SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic		Symbol	Typical		Unit
			NPN	PNP	
Delay Time	$V_{CC} = 100\text{ V}$, $I_C = 10\text{ A}$ $I_{B1} = 100\text{ mA}$, $V_{BE(off)} = 5.0\text{ V}$ $t_p = 25\text{ us}$, 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 $\leq 2.0\%$

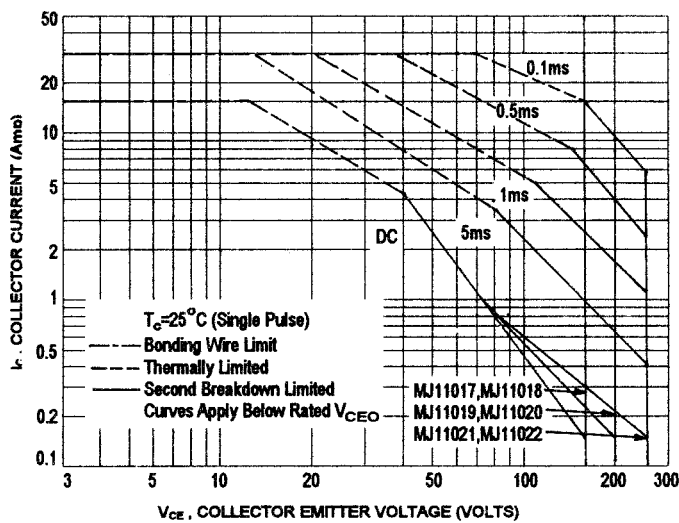
(2) $f_T = |h_{fe}| \cdot f_{test}$

FIGURE 2 — SWITCHING TIMES TEST CIRCUIT



For NPN test circuit reverse diode and voltage polarities.

FIG-3 FORWARD BIAS SAFE OPERATING AREA

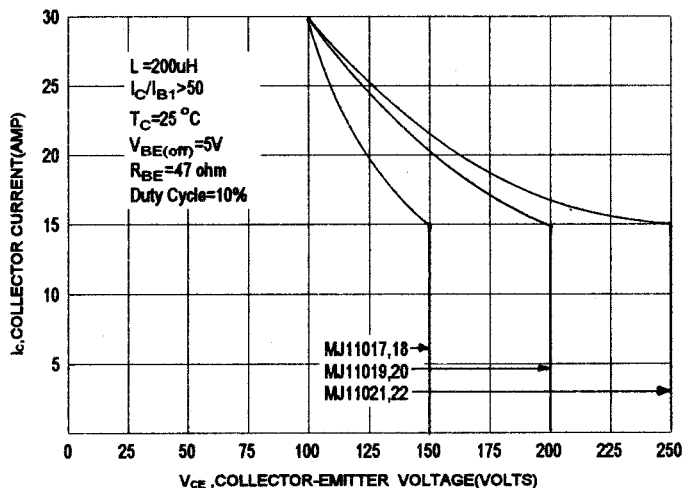


FORWARD BIAS

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 $T_{J(PK)} = 200^\circ\text{C}$; 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

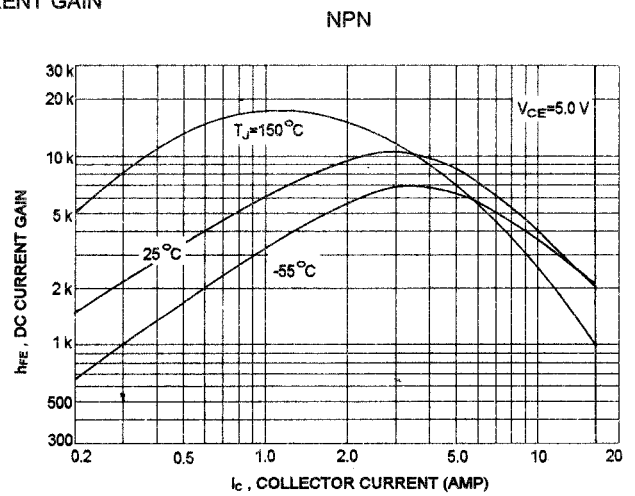
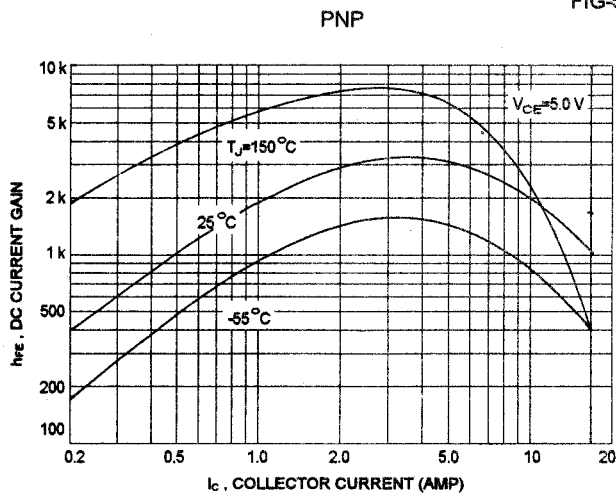


FIG-6 COLLECTOR SATURATION

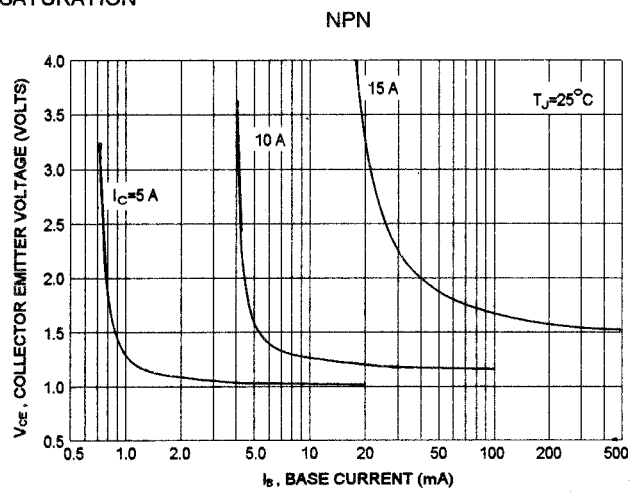
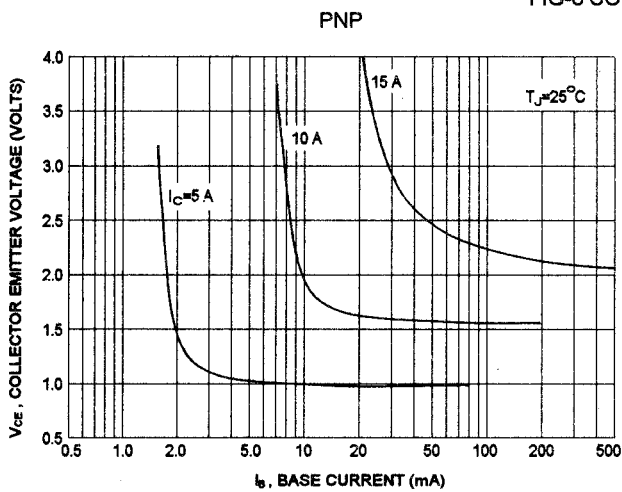


FIG-7 "ON" VOLTAGE

