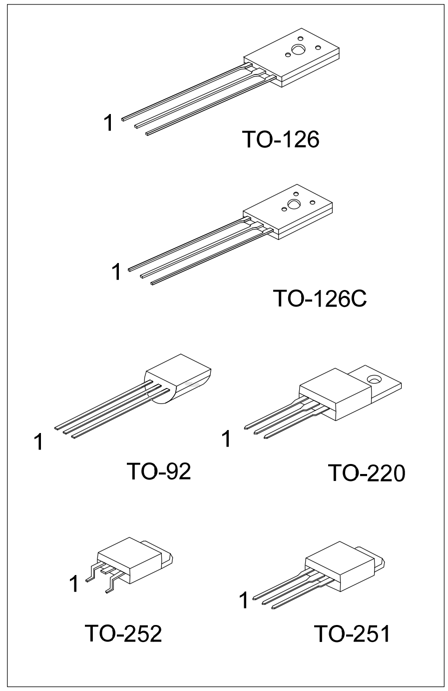
MJE13003

NPN SILICON TRANSISTOR

NPN SILICON POWER TRANSISTORS



Lead-free: MJE13003L
Halogen-free: MJE13003G

■ DESCRIPTION

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 220V SWITCHMODE.

■ FEATURES

* Reverse biased SOA with inductive load @ Tc=100°C
* Inductive switching matrix 0.5 ~ 1.5 Amp, 25 and 100°C
  Typical tc = 290ns @ 1A, 100°C.
* 700V blocking capability

■ APPLICATIONS

* Switching regulator's, inverters
* Motor controls
* Solenoid/relay drivers
* Deflection circuits

■ ORDERING INFORMATION

Ordering Number			Package	Pin Assignment			Packing
Normal	Lead Free Plating	Halogen-Free		1	2	3	
MJE13003-x-T60-A-K	MJE13003L-x-T60-A-K	MJE13003G-x-T60-A-K	TO-126	E	C	B	Bulk
MJE13003-x-T60-F-K	MJE13003L-x-T60-F-K	MJE13003G-x-T60-F-K	TO-126	B	C	E	Bulk
MJE13003-x-T6C-A-K	MJE13003L-x-T6C-A-K	MJE13003G-x-T6C-A-K	TO-126C	E	C	B	Bulk
MJE13003-x-T6C-F-K	MJE13003L-x-T6C-F-K	MJE13003G-x-T6C-F-K	TO-126C	B	C	E	Bulk
MJE13003-x-T92-A-B	MJE13003L-x-T92-A-B	MJE13003G-x-T92-A-B	TO-92	E	C	B	Tape Box
MJE13003-x-T92-A -K	MJE13003L-x-T92-A-K	MJE13003G-x-T92-A-K	TO-92	E	C	B	Bulk
MJE13003-x-TA3-A-T	MJE13003L-x-TA3-A-T	MJE13003G-x-TA3-A-T	TO-220	B	C	E	Tube
MJE13003-x-TM3-A-T	MJE13003L-x-TM3-A-T	MJE13003G-x-TM3-A-T	TO-251	B	C	E	Tube
MJE13003-x-TN3-A-R	MJE13003L-x-TN3-A-R	MJE13003G-x-TN3-A-R	TO-252	B	C	E	Tape Reel
MJE13003-x-TN3-A-T	MJE13003L-x-TN3-A-T	MJE13003G-x-TN3-A-T	TO-252	B	C	E	Tube

MJE13003L-x-T60-A-K
(1)Packing Type
(2)Pin Assignment
(3)Package Type
(4)Rank
(5)Lead Plating

(1) B: Tape Box, K: Bulk, R: Tape Reel, T: Tube
(2) refer to Pin Assignment
(3) T60: TO-126, T6C:TO-126C, T92: TO-92,
TA3: TO-220, TM3: TO-251, TN3: TO-252
(4) x: refer to Classification of h_{FE1}
(5) G: Halogen Free, L: Lead Free Plating,
Blank: Pb/Sn

■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

PARAMETER		SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNIT
Collector-Emitter Voltage		$V_{CEO(SUS)}$	400	V
Collector-Base Voltage		V_{CBO}	700	V
Emitter Base Voltage		V_{EBO}	9	V
Collector Current	Continuous	I_C	1.5	A
	Peak (1)	I_{CM}	3	
Base Current	Continuous	I_B	0.75	A
	Peak (1)	I_{BM}	1.5	
Emitter Current	Continuous	I_E	2.25	A
	Peak (1)	I_{EM}	4.5	
Total Power Dissipation (Ta=25°C)	TO-126	P_D	1.4	W
	TO-92		1.1	W
Total Power Dissipation (T_C=25°C)	TO-220		40	W
	TO-252		25	W
	TO-251		20	W
Junction Temperature		T_J	+150	°C
Storage Temperature		T_{STG}	-55 ~ +150	°C

Note: Absolute maximum ratings are those values beyond which the device could be permanently damaged. Absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings only and functional device operation is not implied.

■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_C=25°C, unless otherwise specified.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
OFF CHARACTERISTICS (Note)							
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage	$V_{CEO(SUS)}$	I_C=10 mA , I_B=0		400			V
Collector Cutoff Current	I_{CEO}	V_{CEO}=Rated Value, $V_{BE(OFF)}$=1.5 V	T_C=25°C			1	mA
			T_C=100°C			5	
Emitter Cutoff Current	I_{EBO}	V_{EB}=9 V, I_C=0				1	mA
SECOND BREAKDOWN							
Second Breakdown Collector Current with bass forward biased	Is/b			See Figure 5			
Clamped Inductive SOA with base reverse biased	RBSOA			See Figure 6			
ON CHARACTERISTICS (Note)							
DC Current Gain	h_{FE1}	I_C=0.5A, V_{CE}=2V		8		40	
	h_{FE2}	I_C=1A, V_{CE}=2V		5		25	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(SAT)}$	I_C=0.5A, I_B=0.1A				0.5	V
		I_C=1A, I_B=0.25A				1	
		I_C=1.5A, I_B=0.5A				3	
		I_C=1A, I_B=0.25A, T_C=100°C				1	
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{BE(SAT)}$	I_C=0.5A, I_B=0.1A				1	V
		I_C=1A, I_B=0.25A				1.2	
		I_C=1A, I_B=0.25A, T_C=100°C				1.1	
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS							
Current-Gain-Bandwidth Product	f_T	I_C=100mA, V_{CE}=10V, f=1MHz		4	10		MHz
Output Capacitance	Cob	V_{CB}=10V, I_E=0, f=0.1MHz			21		pF
SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS							
Resistive Load (Table 1)							
Delay Time	t_D	V_{CC}=125V, I_C=1A, I_{B1}=I_{B2}=0.2A, t_P=25μs, Duty Cycle≤1%			0.05	0.1	μs
Rise Time	t_R				0.5	1	μs
Storage Time	t_S				2	4	μs
Fall Time	t_F				0.4	0.7	μs

■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS(Cont.)

Inductive Load, Clamped (Table 1)						
Storage Time	t_{STG}	I_C=1A, Vclamp=300V, I_{B1}=0.2A, $V_{BE(OFF)}$=5Vdc, T_C=100°C		1.7	4	μs
Crossover Time	t_C			0.29	0.75	μs
Fall Time	t_F			0.15		μs

Note: Pulse Test : PW=300μs, Duty Cycle≤2%

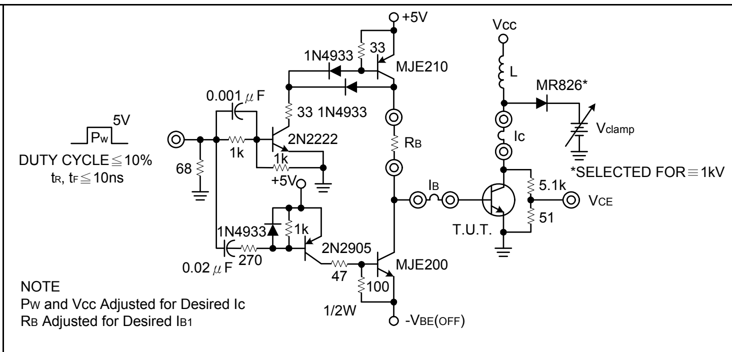
■ CLASSIFICATION OF h_{FE1}

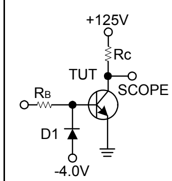
RANK	A	B	C	D	E	F
RANGE	8 ~ 16	15 ~ 21	20 ~ 26	25 ~ 31	30 ~ 36	35 ~ 40

Table 1.Test Conditions for Dynamic Performance

Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area and Inductive Switching | **Resistive Switching**

Test Circuits





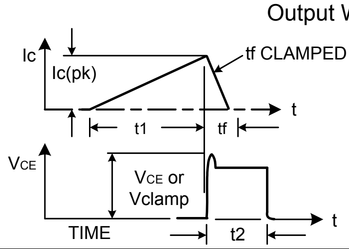
Circuit Values

Coil Data : GAP for 30 mH/2 A
V_{CC}=20V
Ferroxcube core #6656 Lcoil=50mH
Vclamp=300V
Full Bobbin (~ 200 Turns) #20

V_{CC}=125V
R_C=125Ω
D1=1N5820 or Equiv.
R_C=47Ω

Test Waveforms

Output Waveforms

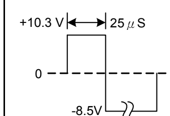


t1 Adjusted to Obtain Ic

$t1 \fallingdotseq \frac{Lcoil(Icpk)}{Vcc}$

$t2 \fallingdotseq \frac{Lcoil(Icpk)}{Vclamp}$

Test Equipment
Scope-Tektronics
475 or Equivalent



tr, tf<10ns
Duty Cycly=1.0%
RB and RC adjusted for desired IB and IC

Figure 1. Inductive Switching Measurements

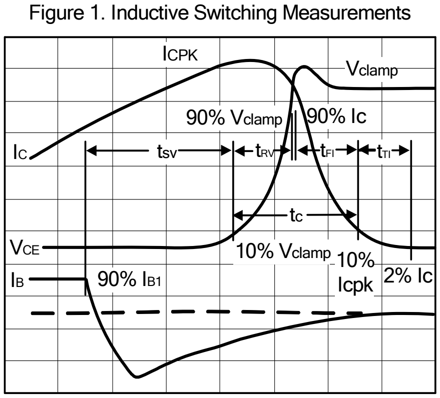


Table 2. Typical Inductive Switching Performance

Ic AMP	Tc °C	t_{SV} μs	t_{RV} μs	t_{FI} μs	t_{TI} μs	t_C μs
0.5	25 100	1.3 1.6	0.23 0.26	0.30 0.30	0.35 0.40	0.30 0.36
1	25 100	1.5 1.7	0.10 0.13	0.14 0.26	0.05 0.06	0.16 0.29
1.5	25 100	1.8 3	0.07 0.08	0.10 0.22	0.05 0.08	0.16 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% Vclamp
t_{RV} = Voltage Rise Time, 10 ~ 90% Vclamp
t_{FI}= Current Fall Time, 90 ~ 10% I_C
t_{TI} = Current Tail, 10 ~ 2% I_C
t_C = Crossover Time, 10% Vclamp to 10% I_C

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:

$PSWT = 1/2\ V_{CC} I_C\ (t_C)\ f$

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 2. Turn-On Time

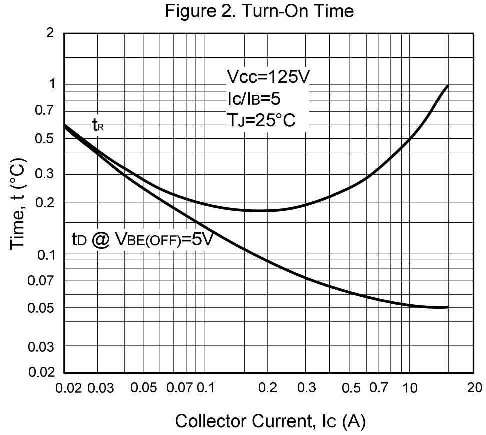


Figure 3. Turn-Off Time

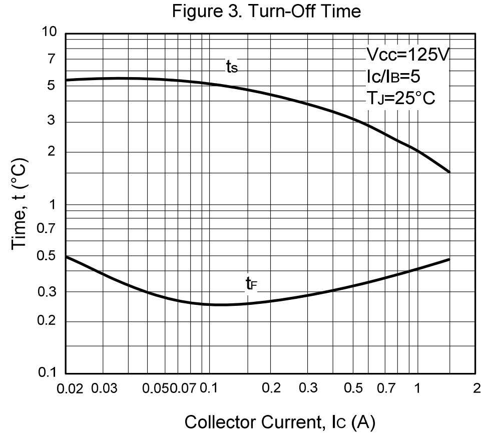
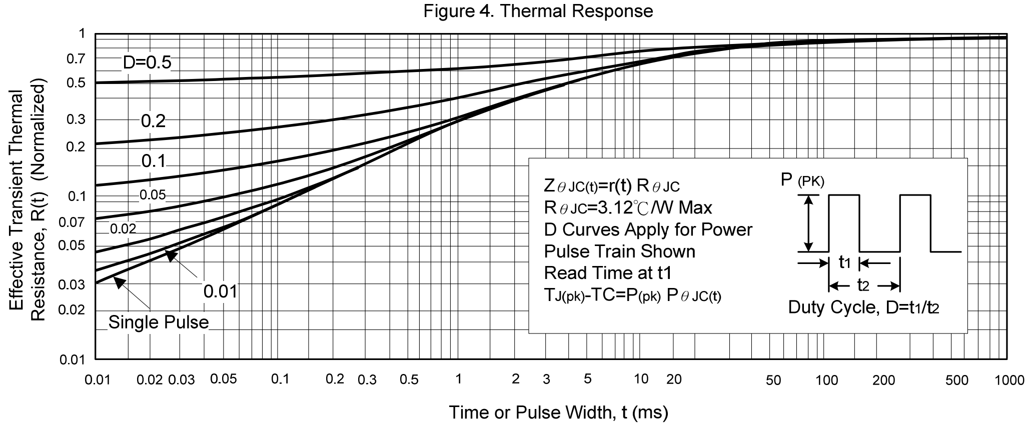


Figure 4. Thermal Response



■ 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 Figure 5 is based on T_C = 25°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°C. Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 5.

$T_{J(PK)}$ 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.

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 6 gives PBSOA characteristics.

The Safe Operating Area of Figures 5 and 6 are specified ratings (for these devices under the test conditions shown.)

Figure 5. Active Region Safe Operating Area

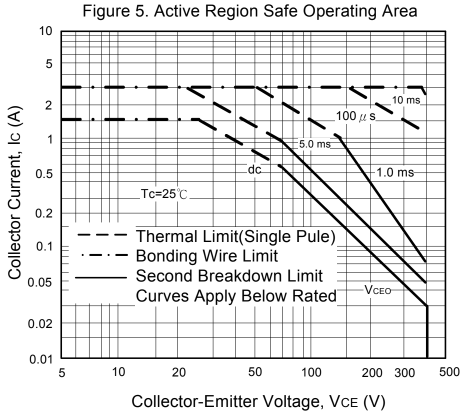
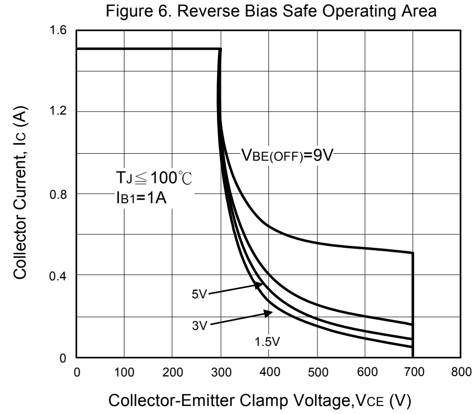
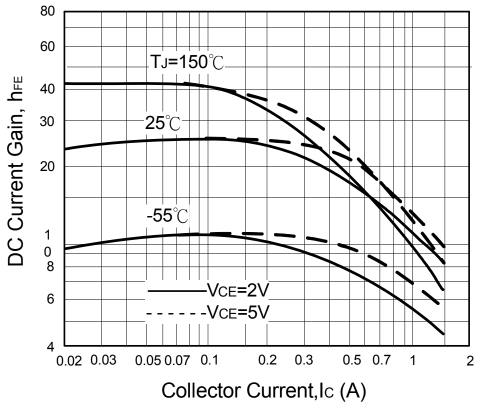


Figure 6. Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area

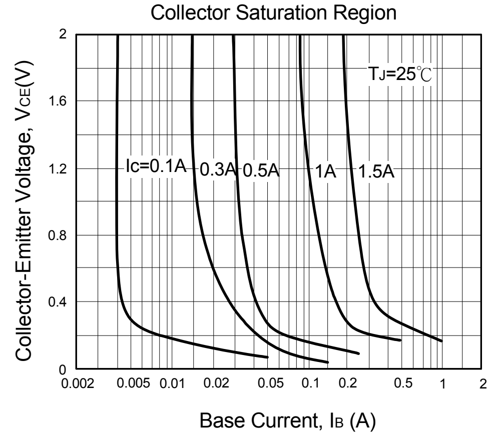


■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

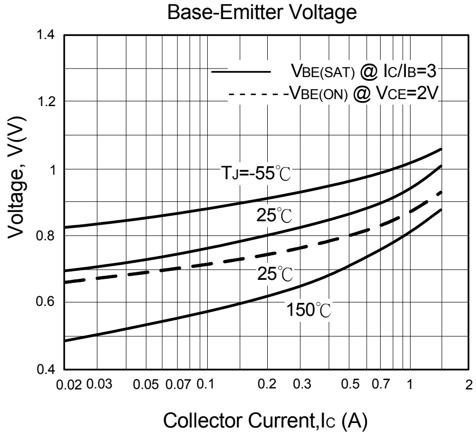
DC Current Gain



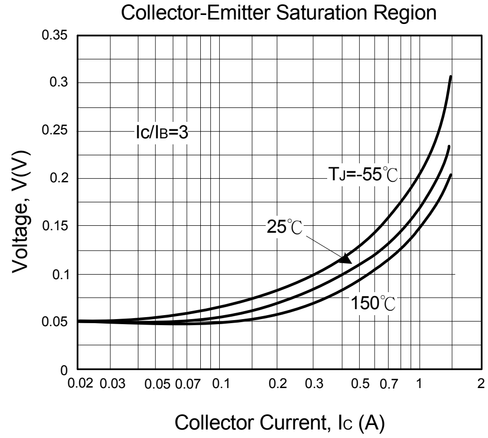
Collector Saturation Region



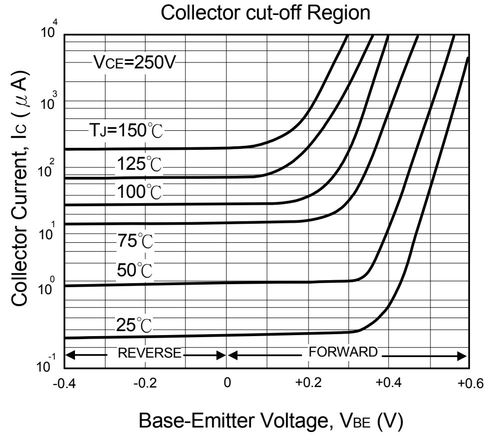
Base-Emitter Voltage



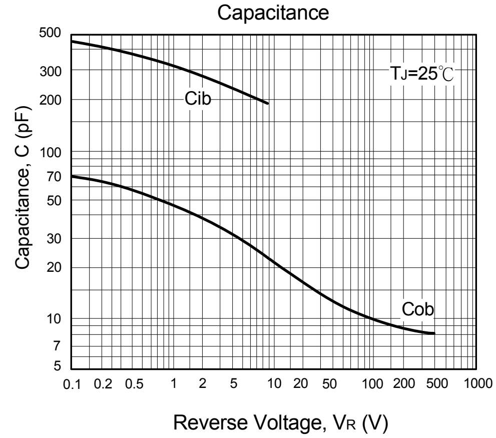
Collector-Emitter Saturation Region



Collector cut-off Region



Capacitance



■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS(Cont.)