

Pb Free Plating Product

NJW1302G



200Watt/-15A/-250V Silicon Planar PNP Type Power Transistor

DESCRIPTION

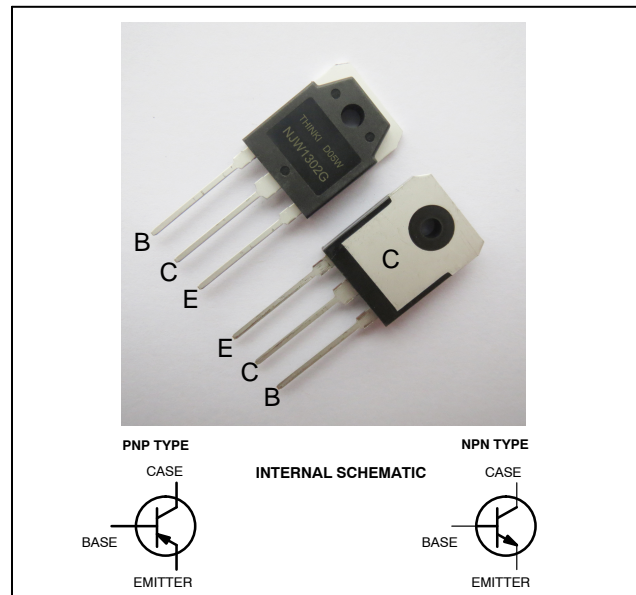
- With THINKI TO-3PB-SQ pkg
- Complement to type NJW3281G

APPLICATION

- Home Amplifiers/Home Receivers
- Theater and Stadium Sound Systems
- Public Address Systems (PAs)

PINNING

PIN	DESCRIPTION
E	Emitter
C	Collector;connected to mounting base
B	Base



MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_J = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	V _{CEO}	-250	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	V _{CB0}	-250	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	V _{EBO}	-5.0	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Voltage – 1.5 V	V _{CEX}	-250	Vdc
Collector Current – Continuous	I _C	-15	Adc
Collector Current – Peak (Note 1)	I _{CM}	-30	Adc
Base Current – Continuous	I _B	-1.6	Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ T _C = 25°C Derate Above 25°C	P _D	200 1.43	W W/°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	R _{θJC}	0.625	°C/W
Thermal Resistance, Junction–to–Ambient	R _{θJA}	40	°C/W

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

1. Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle < 10%.

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTICS					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ($I_C = 100\text{ mAdc}$, $I_B = 0$)	$V_{CE(sus)}$	-250	–	–	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ($V_{CB} = 250\text{ Vdc}$, $I_E = 0$)	I_{CBO}	–	–	-50	μAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ($V_{EB} = 5\text{ Vdc}$, $I_C = 0$)	I_{EBO}	–	–	-5	μAdc
SECOND BREAKDOWN					
Second Breakdown Collector with Base Forward Biased ($V_{CE} = 50\text{ Vdc}$, $t = 1\text{ s}$ (non-repetitive))	$I_{S/b}$	-4	–	–	Adc
ON CHARACTERISTICS					
DC Current Gain ($I_C = 100\text{ mAdc}$, $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$) ($I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$, $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$) ($I_C = 3\text{ Adc}$, $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$) ($I_C = 5\text{ Adc}$, $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$) ($I_C = 8\text{ Adc}$, $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$)	h_{FE}	75 75 75 60 45	– – – – –	150 150 150 – –	–
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ($I_C = 8\text{ Adc}$, $I_B = 0.8\text{ Adc}$)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	–	-0.4	-0.6	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ($I_C = 8\text{ Adc}$, $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$)	$V_{BE(on)}$	–	–	-1.5	Vdc
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS					
Current–Gain – Bandwidth Product ($I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$, $V_{CE} = 5\text{ Vdc}$, $f_{test} = 1\text{ MHz}$)	f_T	–	30	–	MHz
Output Capacitance ($V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$, $I_E = 0$, $f_{test} = 1\text{ MHz}$)	C_{ob}	–	–	600	pF

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

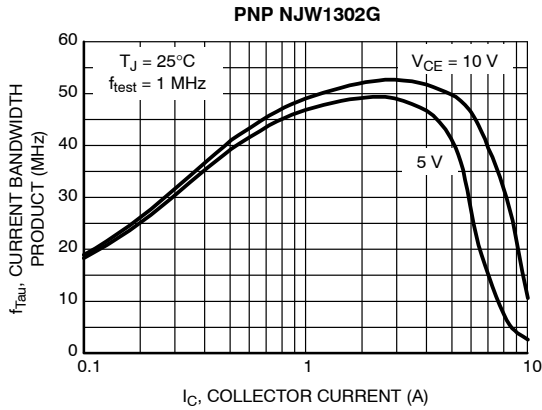


Figure 1. Typical Current Gain Bandwidth Product

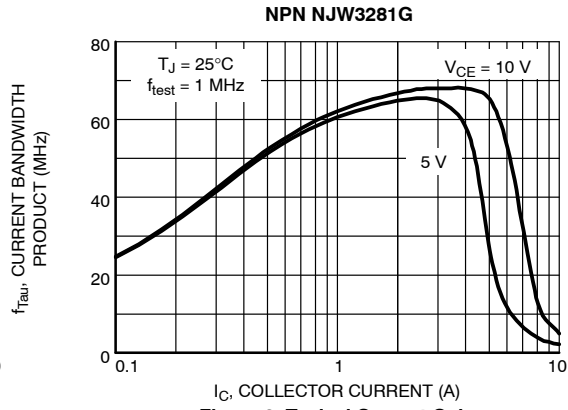


Figure 2. Typical Current Gain Bandwidth Product

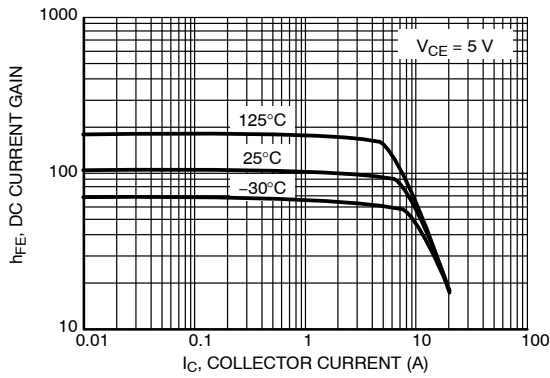


Figure 3. DC Current Gain

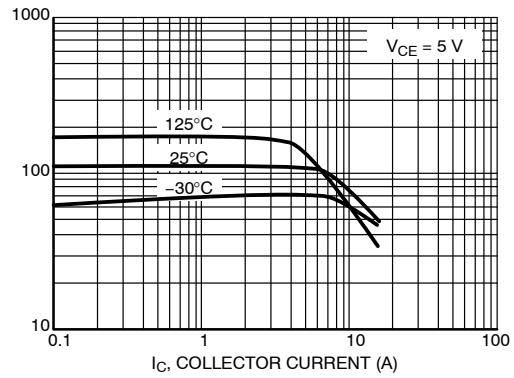


Figure 4. DC Current Gain

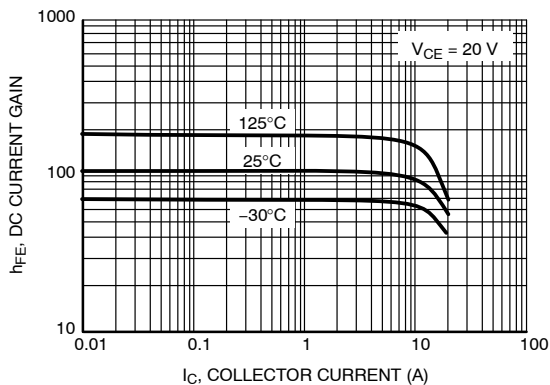


Figure 5. DC Current Gain

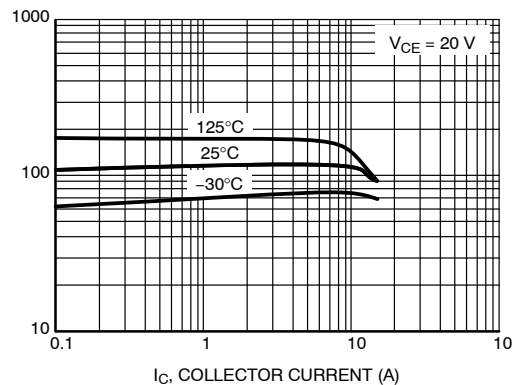


Figure 6. DC Current Gain

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

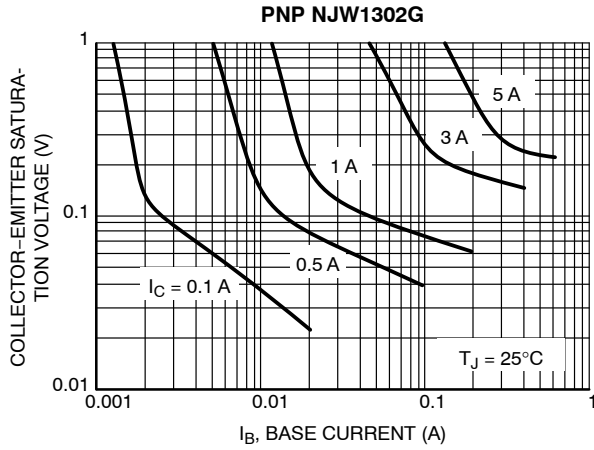


Figure 7. Saturation Region

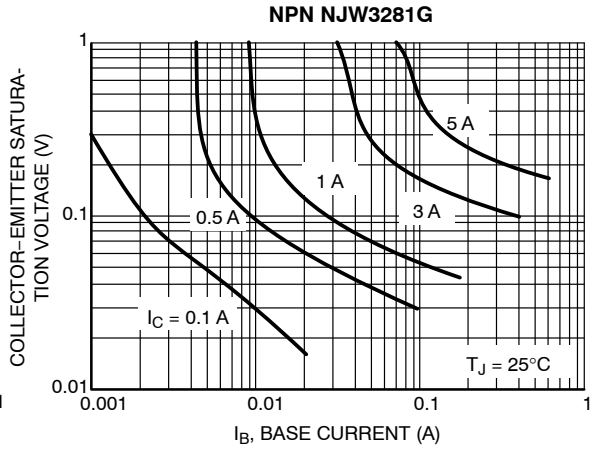


Figure 8. Saturation Region

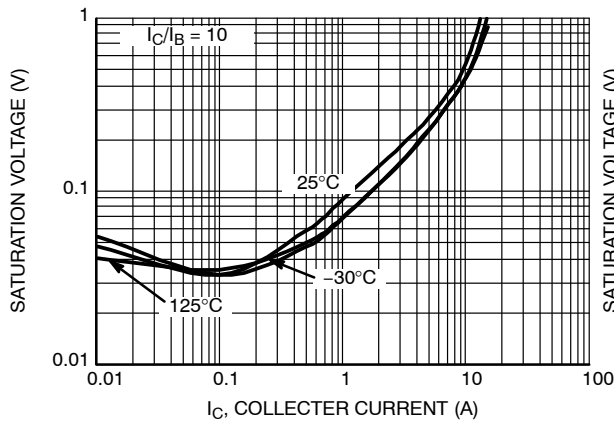


Figure 9. $V_{CE(sat)}$, Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

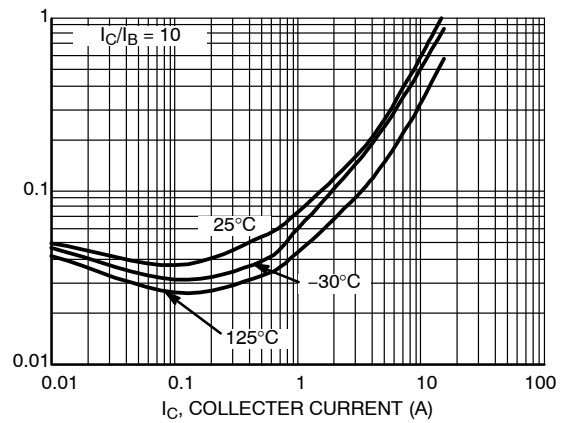


Figure 10. $V_{CE(sat)}$, Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

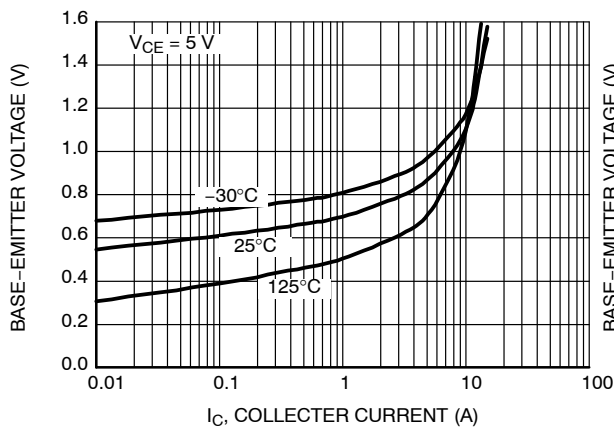


Figure 11. $V_{BE(on)}$, Base-Emitter Voltage

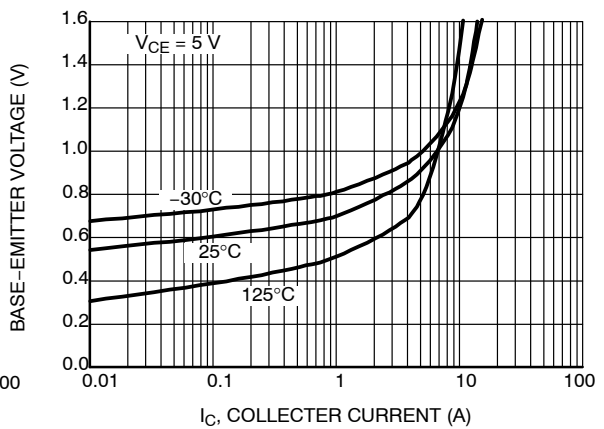


Figure 12. $V_{BE(on)}$, Base-Emitter Voltage

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

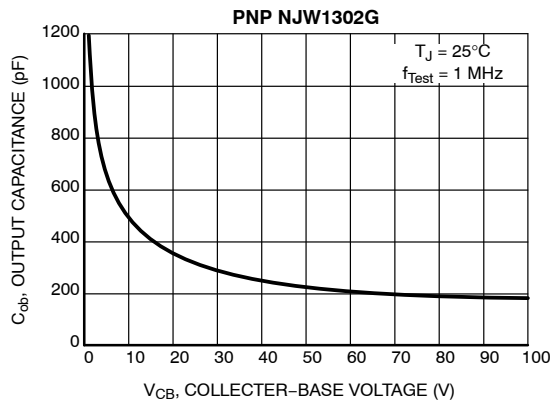


Figure 13. Output Capacitance

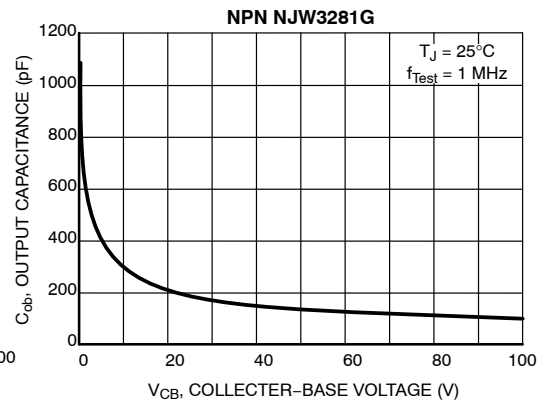


Figure 14. Output Capacitance

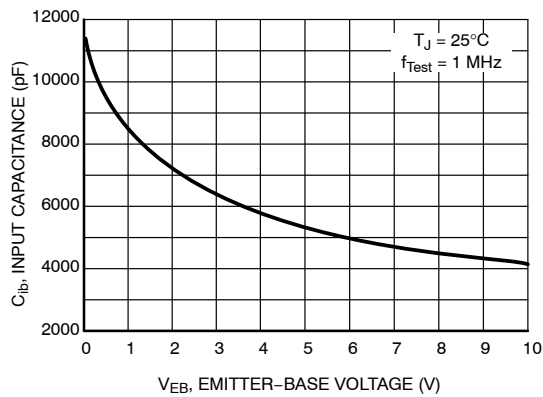


Figure 15. Input Capacitance

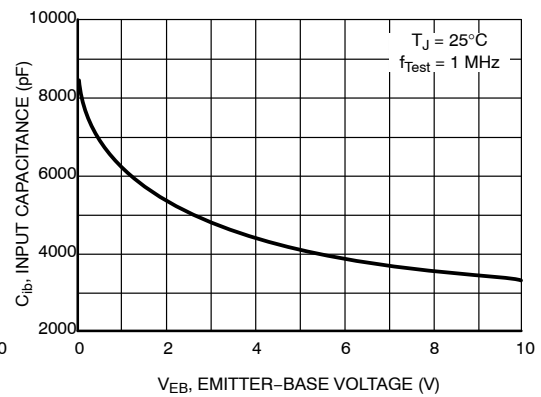


Figure 16. Input Capacitance

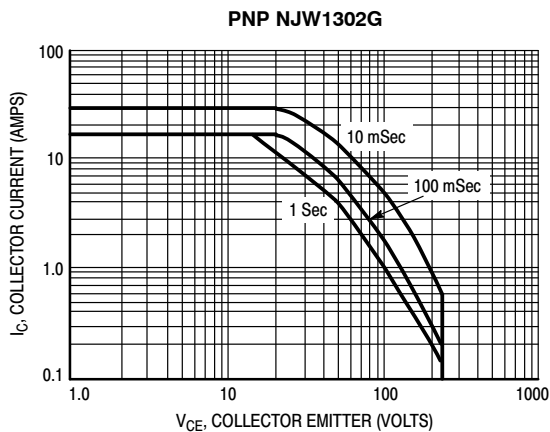


Figure 17. Active Region Safe Operating Area

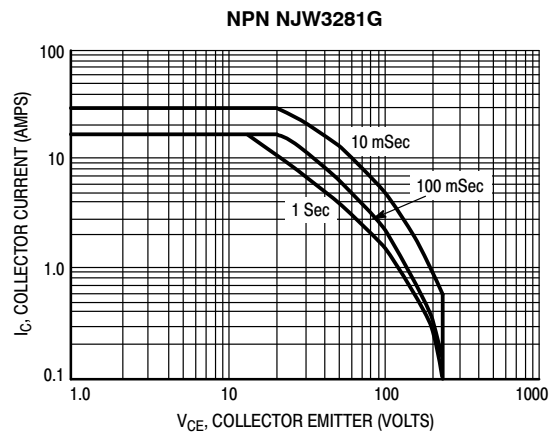
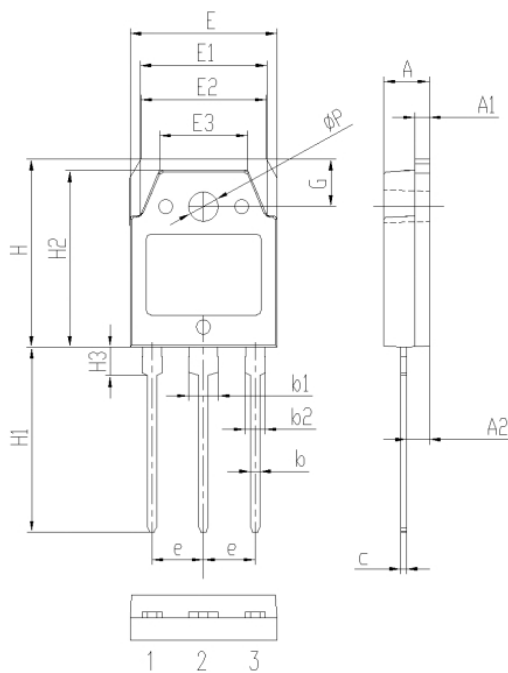


Figure 18. Active Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor; average junction temperature and secondary 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 Figures 17 and 18 is based on $T_{J(pk)} = 150^\circ\text{C}$; T_C is variable depending on conditions. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power than can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

THINKI TO-3PB-SQ Package Outline



Symbol	Dimensions (millimeters)	
	Min.	Max.
A	4.60	5.00
A1	1.30	1.70
A2	2.20	2.60
b	0.80	1.20
b1	2.90	3.30
b2	1.90	2.30
c	0.40	0.80
e	5.25	5.65
E	15.3	15.7
E1	13.2	13.6
E2	13.1	13.5
E3	9.10	9.50
H	19.7	20.1
H1	19.1	20.1
H2	18.3	18.7
H3	2.80	3.20
G	4.80	5.20
ΦP	3.00	3.40