

MOTOROLA SEMICONDUCTOR TECHNICAL DATA

T-33-17
MPS-U57

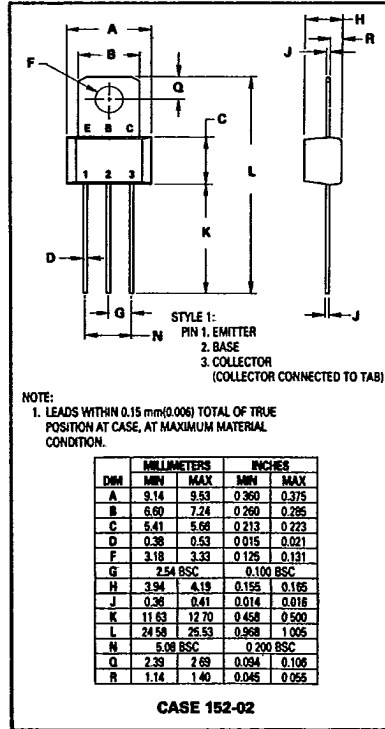
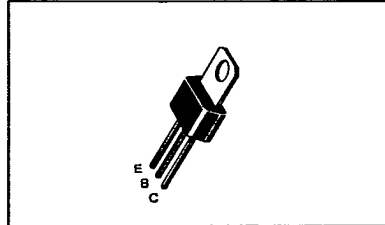
NOT RECOMMENDED FOR NEW DESIGNS

PNP SILICON ANNULAR AMPLIFIER TRANSISTOR

... designed for general-purpose, high-voltage amplifier and driver applications.

- High Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage – $V_{(BR)CEO} = 100 \text{ Vdc (Min) @ } I_C = 1.0 \text{ mAdc}$
- High Power Dissipation – $P_D = 10 \text{ W @ } T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$
- Complement to NPN MPS-U07

AMPLIFIER TRANSISTOR PNP SILICON



MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	100	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CB}	100	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EB}	4.0	Vdc
Collector Current – Continuous	I_C	2.0	Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above 25°C	P_D	1.0	Watt
		8.0	mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above 25°C	P_D	10	Watts
		80	mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	T_J, T_{stg}	-55 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

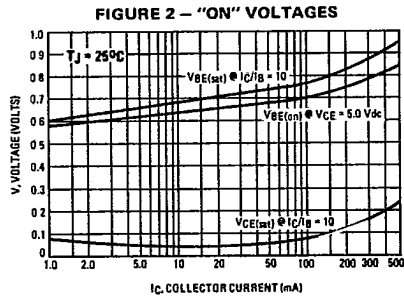
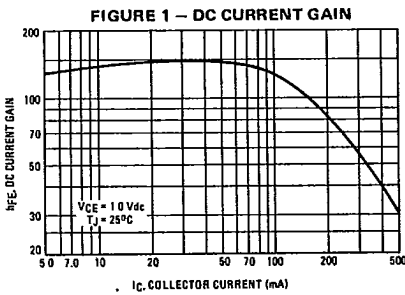
Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	12.5	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	125	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

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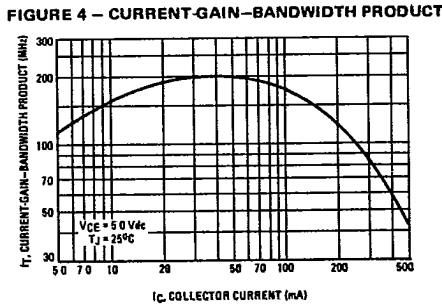
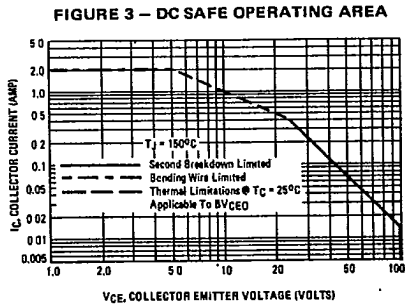
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTICS					
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (1) ($I_C = 1.0 \text{ mA}$, $I_B = 0$)	$V_{(BR)CEO}$	100	—	—	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage ($I_C = 100 \mu\text{A}$, $I_E = 0$)	$V_{(BR)EBO}$	4.0	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ($V_{CB} = 40 \text{ Vdc}$, $I_E = 0$)	I_{CBO}	—	—	100	nAdc
ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)					
DC Current Gain ($I_C = 50 \text{ mA}$, $V_{CE} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc}$) ($I_C = 250 \text{ mA}$, $V_{CE} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc}$) ($I_C = 500 \text{ mA}$, $V_{CE} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc}$)	h_{FE}	60 30 —	140 65 30	— — —	—
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage ($I_C = 250 \text{ mA}$, $I_B = 10 \text{ mA}$) ($I_C = 250 \text{ mA}$, $I_B = 25 \text{ mA}$)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	0.24 0.15	0.5 —	Vdc
Base-Emitter On Voltage ($I_C = 250 \text{ mA}$, $V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$)	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	0.78	1.2	Vdc
SMALL-SIGNAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Current-Gain-Bandwidth Product (1) ($I_C = 250 \text{ mA}$, $V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$, $f = 100 \text{ MHz}$)	f_T	50	100	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ($V_{CB} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$, $I_E = 0$, $f = 100 \text{ kHz}$)	C_{ob}	—	10	15	pF

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width < 300 μs , Duty Cycle < 2.0%.



3



There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: 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 3 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 that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.