



MJE13007

NPN SILICON TRANSISTOR

NPN BIPOLAR POWER TRANSISTOR FOR SWITCHING POWER SUPPLY APPLICATIONS

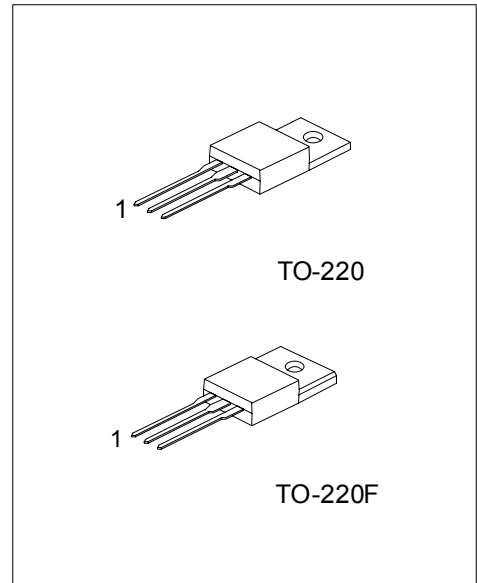
DESCRIPTION

The UTC **MJE13007** is designed for high-voltage, high-speed power switching inductive circuits where fall time is critical. It is particularly suited for 115 and 220 V switch mode applications.

FEATURES

* $V_{CEO(SUS)}$ 400 V

* 700 V Blocking Capability



*Pb-free plating product number: MJE13007L

ORDERING INFORMATION

Order Number		Package	Pin Assignment			Packing
Normal	Lead Free Plating		1	2	3	
MJE13007-TA3-T	MJE13007L-TA3-T	TO-220	B	C	E	Tube
MJE13007-TF3-T	MJE13007L-TF3-T	TO-220F	B	C	E	Tube

MJE13007L-TA3-T (1)Packing Type (2)Package Type (3)Lead Plating		(1)T: Tube (2) TA3: TO-220, TF3: TO-220F (3) L: Lead Free Plating, Blank: Pb/Sn
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■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATING

PARAMETER		SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNIT
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage		V_{CEO}	400	V
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage		V_{CBO}	700	V
Emitter-Base Voltage		V_{EBO}	9.0	V
Collector Current	Continuous	I_C	8.0	A
	Peak (1)	I_{CM}	16	A
Base Current	Continuous	I_B	4.0	A
	Peak (1)	I_{BM}	8.0	A
Emitter Current	Continuous	I_E	12	A
	Peak (1)	I_{EM}	24	A
Total Device Dissipation	$T_C = 25$	P_D	80	W
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range		T_J, T_{STG}	-65 ~ +125	

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.

■ THERMAL DATA

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNIT
Thermal Resistance Junction to Case	θ_{JC}	1.56	/W
Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient	θ_{JA}	62.5	/W

Note 1: Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5.0 ms, Duty Cycle ≤ 10%.

Measurement made with thermocouple contacting the bottom insulated mounting surface of the package (in a location beneath the die), the device mounted on a heatsink with thermal grease applied at a mounting torque of 6 to 8•lbs.

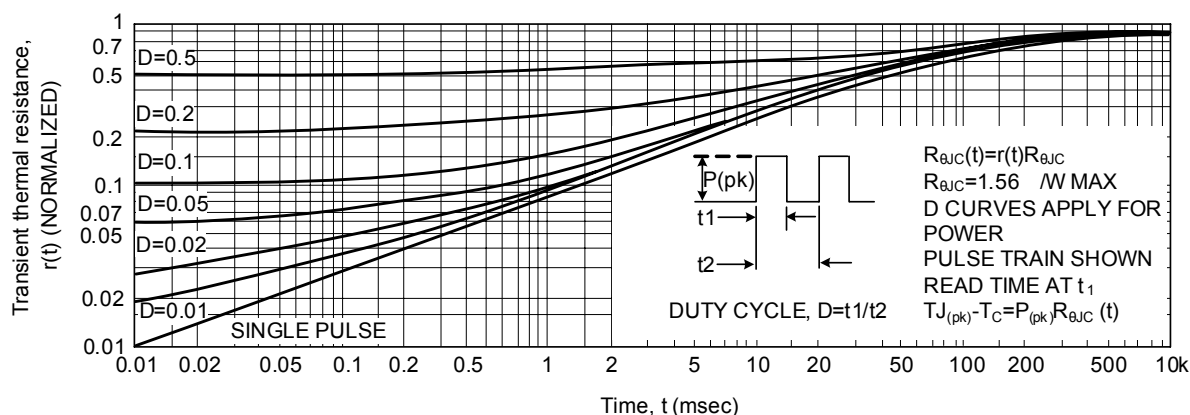
■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_C=25$, unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage	$V_{CEO(SUS)}$	$I_C=10mA, I_B=0$	400			V
Collector Cutoff Current	I_{CBO}	$V_{CBO}=700V$			0.1	mA
		$V_{CBO}=700V, T_C=125$			1.0	mA
Emitter Cutoff Current	I_{EBO}	$V_{EB}=9.0V, I_C=0$			100	μA
DC Current Gain	h_{FE1}	$I_C=2.0A, V_{CE}=5.0V$	8.0		40	
	h_{FE2}	$I_C=5.0A, V_{CE}=5.0V$	5.0		30	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(SAT)}$	$I_C=2.0A, I_B=0.4A$			1.0	V
		$I_C=5.0A, I_B=1.0A$			2.0	V
		$I_C=8.0A, I_B=2.0A$			3.0	V
		$I_C=5.0A, I_B=1.0A, T_C=100$			3.0	V
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{BE(SAT)}$	$I_C=2.0A, I_B=0.4A$			1.2	V
		$I_C=5.0A, I_B=1.0A$			1.6	V
		$I_C=5.0A, I_B=1.0A, T_C=100$			1.5	V
Current-Gain-Bandwidth Product	f_T	$I_C=500mA, V_{CE}=10V, f=1.0 MHz$	4.0	14		MHz
Output Capacitance	C_{ob}	$V_{CB}=10V, I_E=0, f=0.1MHz$		80		pF
Resistive Load (Table 1)						
Delay Time	t_D	$V_{CC}=125V, I_C=5.0A,$ $I_{B1}=I_{B2}=1.0A, t_p=25\mu s,$ Duty Cycle 1.0%		0.025	0.1	μs
Rise Time	t_R			0.5	1.5	
Storage Time	t_S			1.8	3.0	
Fall Time	t_F			0.23	0.7	

* Pulse Test: Pulse Width ≤ 300 μs, Duty Cycle ≤ 2.0%

■ TYPICAL THERMAL RESPONSE

Figure1. Typical Thermal Response



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 7 is based on $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$; $T_{J(pk)}$ is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be debated when $T_C \geq 25^\circ\text{C}$. Second breakdown limitations do not debate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 7 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 9.

At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

Use of reverse biased safe operating area data (Figure 8) is discussed in the applications information section.

Table 1. Test Conditions for Dynamic Performance

TEST CIRCUITS	REVERSE BIAS SAFE OPERATING AREA AND INDUCTIVE SWITCHING		RESISTIVE SWITCHING

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Figure 2. Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage

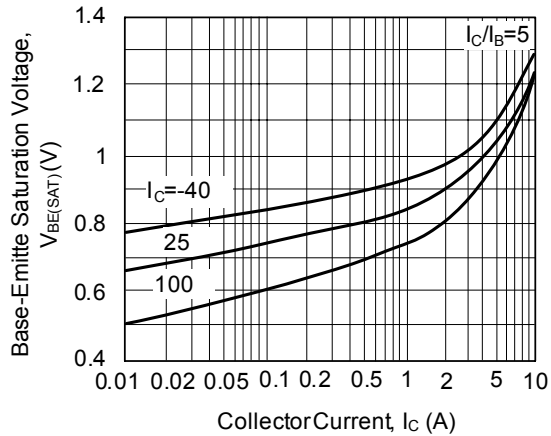


Figure 3. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

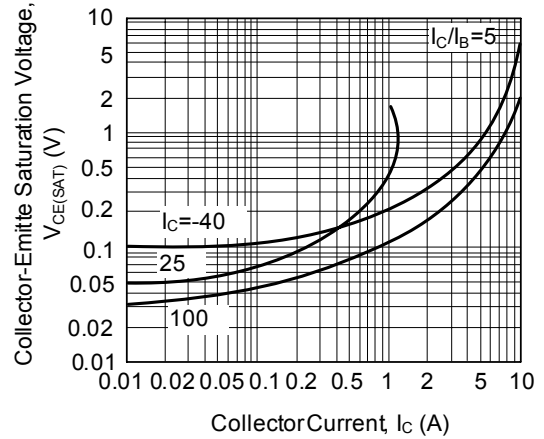


Figure 4. Collector Saturation Region

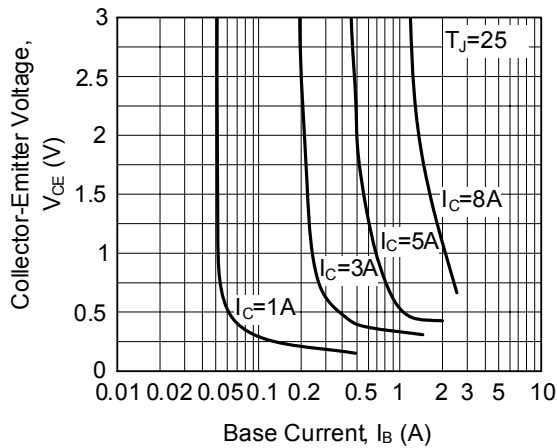


Figure 5. DC Current Gain

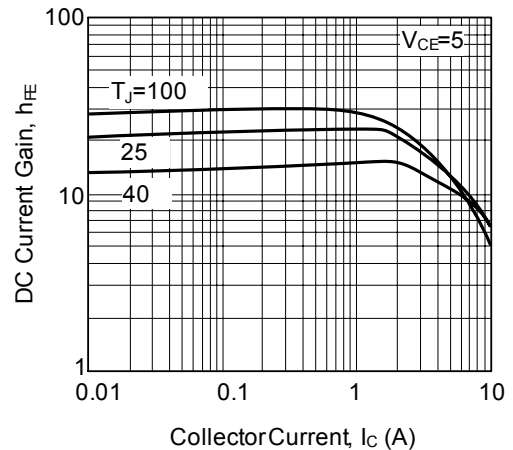


Figure 6. Capacitance

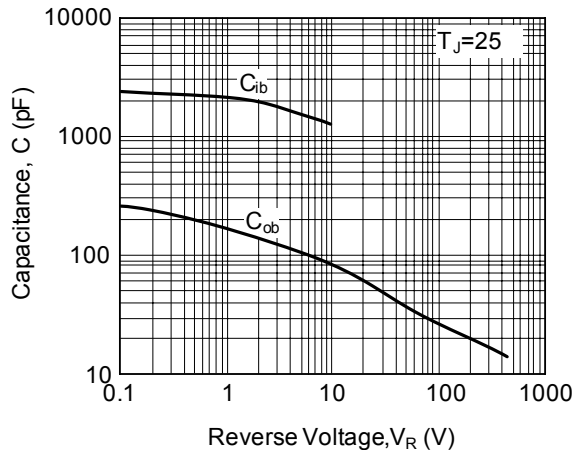
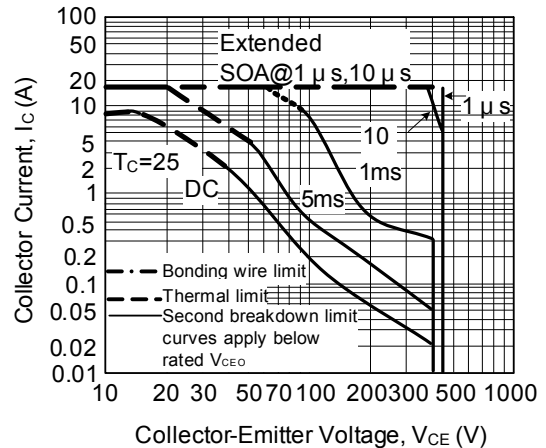


Figure 7. Maximum Forward Bias Safe Operating Area



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Figure 8. Maximum Reverse Bias Switching Safe Operating Area

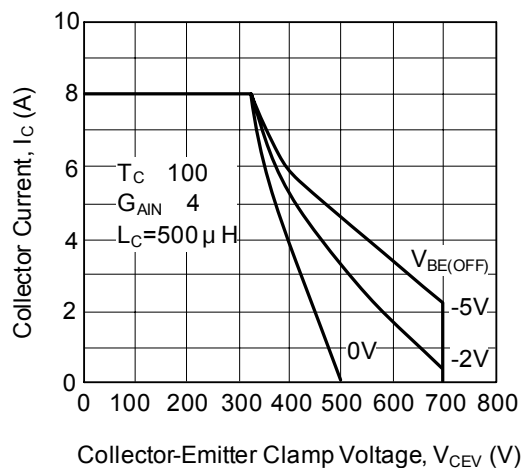


Figure 9. Forward Bias Power Derating

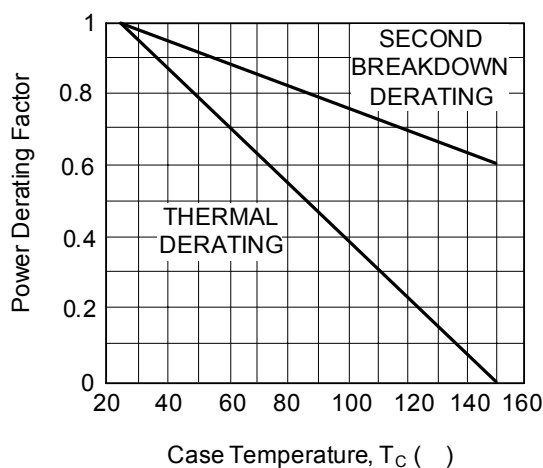


Figure 10. Turn-On Time(Resistive Load)

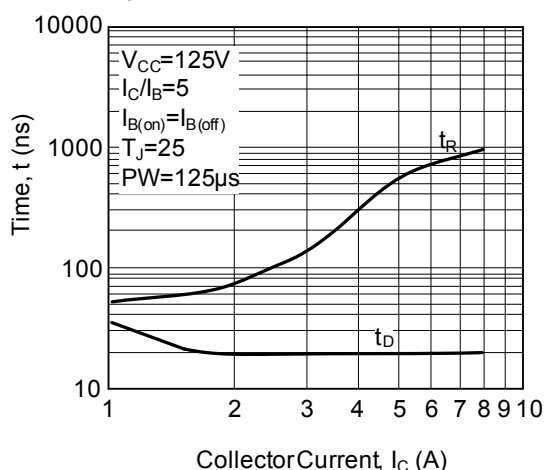
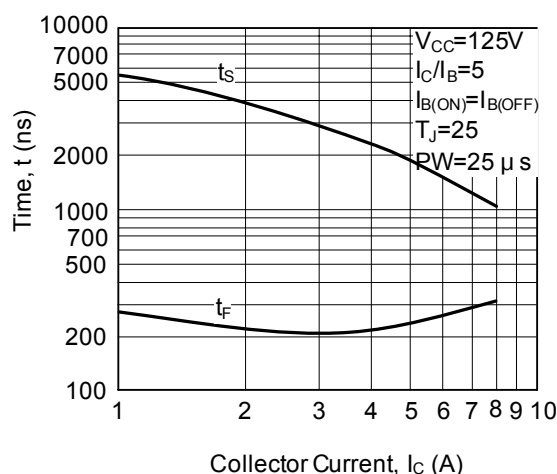


Figure 11. Turn-Off Time(Resistive Load)



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