NPN Silicon Planar Epitaxial Transistor

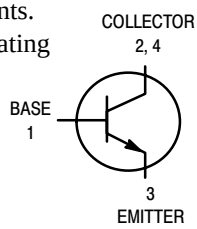
PZT2222AT1

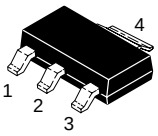
ON Semiconductor Preferred Device

This NPN Silicon Epitaxial transistor is designed for use in linear and switching applications. The device is housed in the SOT-223 package which is designed for medium power surface mount applications.

- PNP Complement is PZT2907AT1
- The SOT-223 package can be soldered using wave or reflow.
- SOT-223 package ensures level mounting, resulting in improved thermal conduction, and allows visual inspection of soldered joints. The formed leads absorb thermal stress during soldering, eliminating the possibility of damage to the die.
- Available in 12 mm tape and reel
  Use PZT2222AT1 to order the 7 inch/1000 unit reel.
  Use PZT2222AT3 to order the 13 inch/4000 unit reel.

SOT-223 PACKAGE
NPN SILICON
TRANSISTOR
SURFACE MOUNT





CASE 318E-04, STYLE 1
TO-261AA

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	40	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	75	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage (Open Collector)	V_{EBO}	6.0	Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	600	mAdc
Total Power Dissipation up to T_A = 25°C[1]	P_D	1.5	Watts
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	– 65 to +150	°C
Junction Temperature	T_J	150	°C

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Thermal Resistance from Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	83.3	°C/W
Lead Temperature for Soldering, 0.0625″ from case Time in Solder Bath	T_L	260 10	°C Sec

DEVICE MARKING

P1F

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTICS				
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10 mAdc, I_B = 0)	$V_{(BR)CEO}$	40	—	Vdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10 μAdc, I_E = 0)	$V_{(BR)CBO}$	75	—	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 10 μAdc, I_C = 0)	$V_{(BR)EBO}$	6.0	—	Vdc
Base-Emitter Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 60 Vdc, V_{BE} = – 3.0 Vdc)	I_{BEX}	—	20	nAdc
Collector-Emitter Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 60 Vdc, V_{BE} = – 3.0 Vdc)	I_{CEX}	—	10	nAdc
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = 3.0 Vdc, I_C = 0)	I_{EBO}	—	100	nAdc

1. Device mounted on an epoxy printed circuit board 1.575 inches x 1.575 inches x 0.059 inches; mounting pad for the collector lead min. 0.93 inches^2.

Preferred devices are ON Semiconductor recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

March, 2001 – Rev. 3
Publication Order Number:
PZT2222AT1/D

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS — continued (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTICS (continued)				
Collector-Base Cutoff Current	I_{CBO}			
(V_{CB} = 60 Vdc, I_E = 0)		—	10	nAdc
(V_{CB} = 60 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 125°C)		—	10	μAdc
ON CHARACTERISTICS				
DC Current Gain	h_{FE}			—
(I_C = 0.1 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)		35	—	
(I_C = 1.0 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)		50	—	
(I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)		70	—	
(I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, T_A = – 55°C)		35	—	
(I_C = 150 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)		100	300	
(I_C = 150 mAdc, V_{CE} = 1.0 Vdc)		50	—	
(I_C = 500 mAdc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc)		40	—	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltages	$V_{CE(sat)}$			Vdc
(I_C = 150 mAdc, I_B = 15 mAdc)		—	0.3	
(I_C = 500 mAdc, I_B = 50 mAdc)		—	1.0	
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltages	$V_{BE(sat)}$			Vdc
(I_C = 150 mAdc, I_B = 15 mAdc)		0.6	1.2	
(I_C = 500 mAdc, I_B = 50 mAdc)		—	2.0	
Input Impedance	h_{ie}			kΩ
(V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 1.0 mAdc, f = 1.0 kHz)		2.0	8.0	
(V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 10 mAdc, f = 1.0 kHz)		0.25	1.25	
Voltage Feedback Ratio	h_{re}			—
(V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 1.0 mAdc, f = 1.0 kHz)		—	$8.0x10^{-4}$	
(V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 10 mAdc, f = 1.0 kHz)		—	$4.0x10^{-4}$	
Small-Signal Current Gain	$\|h_{fe}\|$			—
(V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 1.0 mAdc, f = 1.0 kHz)		50	300	
(V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 10 mAdc, f = 1.0 kHz)		75	375	
Output Admittance	h_{oe}			μmhos
(V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 1.0 mAdc, f = 1.0 kHz)		5.0	35	
(V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 10 mAdc, f = 1.0 kHz)		25	200	
Noise Figure (V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, I_C = 100 μAdc, f = 1.0 kHz)	F	—	4.0	dB
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS				
Current-Gain — Bandwidth Product (I_C = 20 mAdc, V_{CE} = 20 Vdc, f = 100 MHz)	f_T	300	—	MHz
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 1.0 MHz)	C_c	—	8.0	pF
Input Capacitance (V_{EB} = 0.5 Vdc, I_C = 0, f = 1.0 MHz)	C_e	—	25	pF

SWITCHING TIMES (T_A = 25°C)

Delay Time	(V_{CC} = 30 Vdc, I_C = 150 mAdc, $I_{B(on)}$ = 15 mAdc, $V_{EB(off)}$ = 0.5 Vdc) Figure 1	t_d	—	10	ns
Rise Time		t_r	—	25	
Storage Time	(V_{CC} = 30 Vdc, I_C = 150 mAdc, $I_{B(on)}$ = $I_{B(off)}$ = 15 mAdc) Figure 2	t_s	—	225	ns
Fall Time		t_f	—	60	

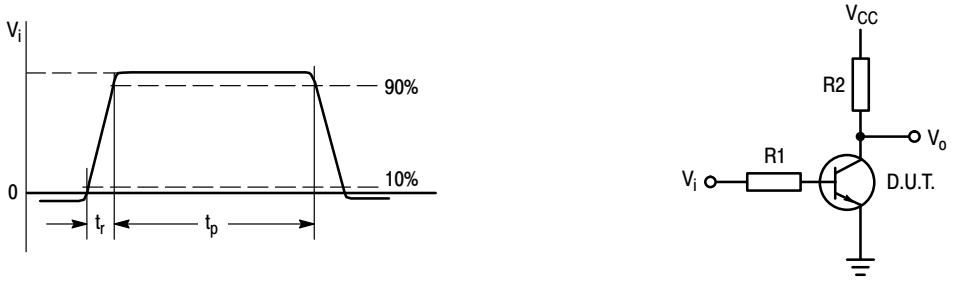


Figure 1. Input Waveform and Test Circuit for Determining Delay Time and Rise Time

V_i = – 0.5 V to +9.9 V, V_{CC} = +30 V, R1 = 619 Ω, R2 = 200 Ω.

PULSE GENERATOR:				**OSCILLOSCOPE:**			
PULSE DURATION	**t_p**	**≤**	**200 ns**	**INPUT IMPEDANCE**	**Z_i**	**>**	**100 kΩ**
RISE TIME	**t_r**	**≤**	**2 ns**	**INPUT CAPACITANCE**	**C_i**	**<**	**12 pF**
DUTY FACTOR	**δ**	**=**	**0.02**	**RISE TIME**	**t_r**	**<**	**5 ns**

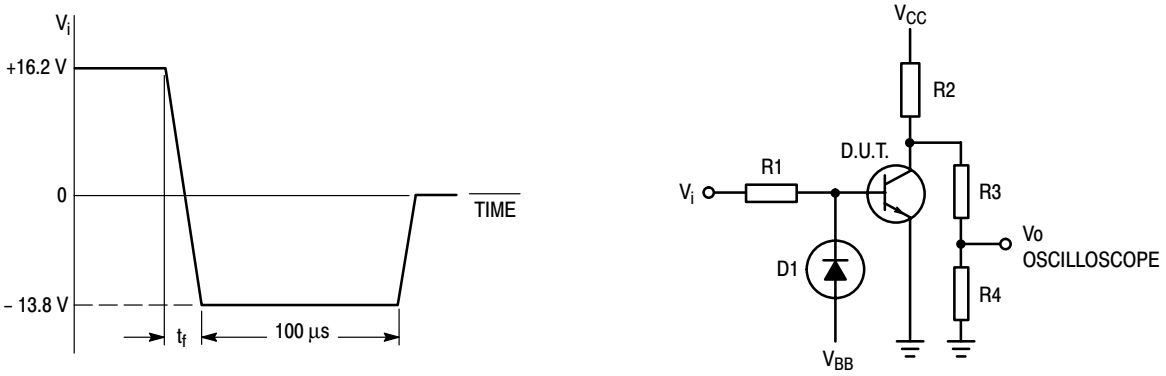
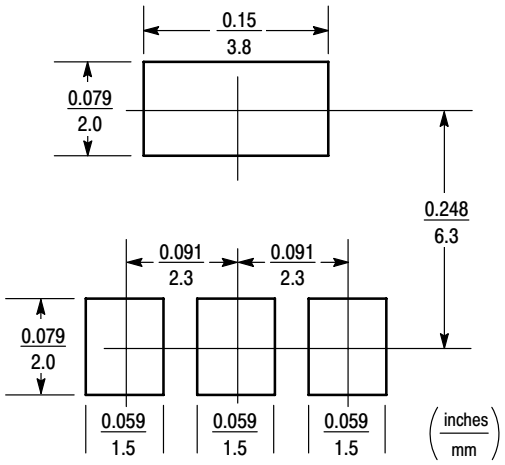


Figure 2. Input Waveform and Test Circuit for Determining Storage Time and Fall Time

INFORMATION FOR USING THE SOT-223 SURFACE MOUNT PACKAGE

MINIMUM RECOMMENDED FOOTPRINT FOR SURFACE MOUNTED APPLICATIONS

Surface mount board layout is a critical portion of the total design. The footprint for the semiconductor packages must be the correct size to insure proper solder connection interface between the board and the package. With the correct pad geometry, the packages will self align when subjected to a solder reflow process.



SOT-223

SOT-223 POWER DISSIPATION

The power dissipation of the SOT-223 is a function of the pad size. This can vary from the minimum pad size for soldering to a pad size given for maximum power dissipation. Power dissipation for a surface mount device is determined by $T_{J(max)}$, the maximum rated junction temperature of the die, $R_{\theta JA}$, the thermal resistance from the device junction to ambient, and the operating temperature, T_A. Using the values provided on the data sheet for the SOT-223 package, P_D can be calculated as follows:

$$P_D = \frac{T_{J(max)} - T_A}{R_{\theta JA}}$$

The values for the equation are found in the maximum ratings table on the data sheet. Substituting these values into the equation for an ambient temperature T_A of 25°C, one can calculate the power dissipation of the device which in this case is 1.5 watts.

$$P_D = \frac{150°C - 25°C}{83.3°C/W} = 1.5 \text{ watts}$$

The 83.3°C/W for the SOT-223 package assumes the use of the recommended footprint on a glass epoxy printed circuit board to achieve a power dissipation of 1.5 watts. There are other alternatives to achieving higher power dissipation from the SOT-223 package. One is to increase the area of the collector pad. By increasing the area of the collector pad, the power dissipation can be increased. Although the power dissipation can almost be doubled with this method, area is taken up on the printed circuit board which can defeat the purpose of using surface mount technology. A graph of $R_{\theta JA}$ versus collector pad area is shown in Figure 3.

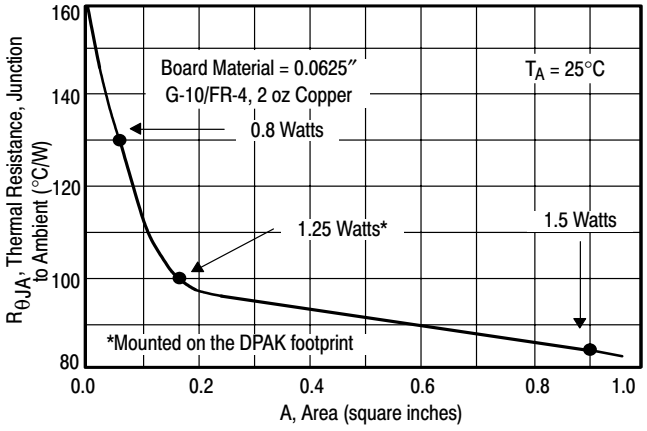


Figure 3. Thermal Resistance versus Collector Pad Area for the SOT-223 Package (Typical)

Another alternative would be to use a ceramic substrate or an aluminum core board such as Thermal Clad™. Using a board material such as Thermal Clad, an aluminum core board, the power dissipation can be doubled using the same footprint.

SOLDER STENCIL GUIDELINES

Prior to placing surface mount components onto a printed circuit board, solder paste must be applied to the pads. A solder stencil is required to screen the optimum amount of solder paste onto the footprint. The stencil is made of brass or stainless steel with a typical thickness of 0.008 inches. The stencil opening size for the SOT-223 package should be the same as the pad size on the printed circuit board, i.e., a 1:1 registration.

SOLDERING PRECAUTIONS

The melting temperature of solder is higher than the rated temperature of the device. When the entire device is heated to a high temperature, failure to complete soldering within a short time could result in device failure. Therefore, the following items should always be observed in order to minimize the thermal stress to which the devices are subjected.

- Always preheat the device.
- The delta temperature between the preheat and soldering should be 100°C or less.*
- When preheating and soldering, the temperature of the leads and the case must not exceed the maximum temperature ratings as shown on the data sheet. When using infrared heating with the reflow soldering method, the difference should be a maximum of 10°C.
- The soldering temperature and time should not exceed 260°C for more than 10 seconds.
- When shifting from preheating to soldering, the maximum temperature gradient should be 5°C or less.
- After soldering has been completed, the device should be allowed to cool naturally for at least three minutes. Gradual cooling should be used as the use of forced cooling will increase the temperature gradient and result in latent failure due to mechanical stress.
- Mechanical stress or shock should not be applied during cooling

* Soldering a device without preheating can cause excessive thermal shock and stress which can result in damage to the device.

TYPICAL SOLDER HEATING PROFILE

For any given circuit board, there will be a group of control settings that will give the desired heat pattern. The operator must set temperatures for several heating zones, and a figure for belt speed. Taken together, these control settings make up a heating “profile” for that particular circuit board. On machines controlled by a computer, the computer remembers these profiles from one operating session to the next. Figure 4 shows a typical heating profile for use when soldering a surface mount device to a printed circuit board. This profile will vary among soldering systems but it is a good starting point. Factors that can affect the profile include the type of soldering system in use, density and types of components on the board, type of solder used, and the type of board or substrate material being used. This profile shows temperature versus time. The line on the graph shows the actual temperature that might be experienced on the surface of a test board at or near a central solder joint. The two profiles are based on a high density and a low density board. The Vitronics SMD310 convection/infrared reflow soldering system was used to generate this profile. The type of solder used was 62/36/2 Tin Lead Silver with a melting point between 177–189°C. When this type of furnace is used for solder reflow work, the circuit boards and solder joints tend to heat first. The components on the board are then heated by conduction. The circuit board, because it has a large surface area, absorbs the thermal energy more efficiently, then distributes this energy to the components. Because of this effect, the main body of a component may be up to 30 degrees cooler than the adjacent solder joints.

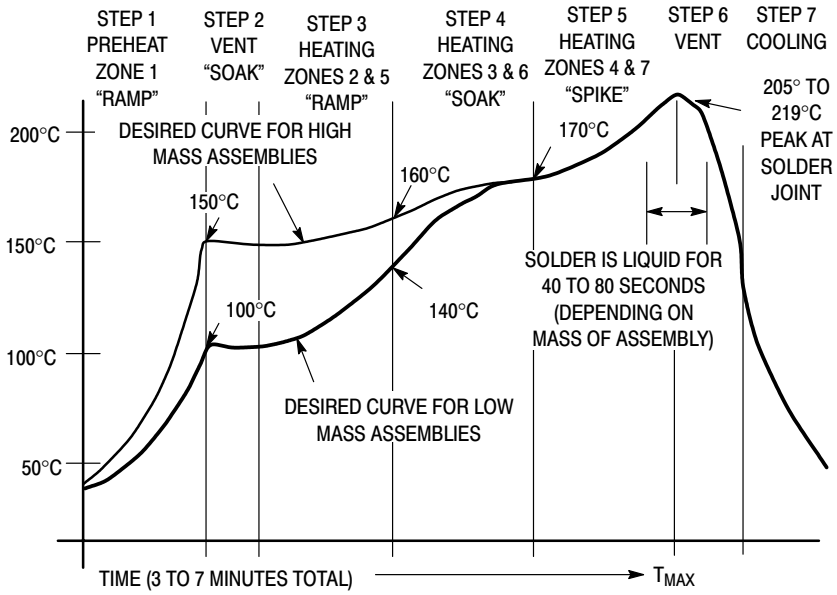
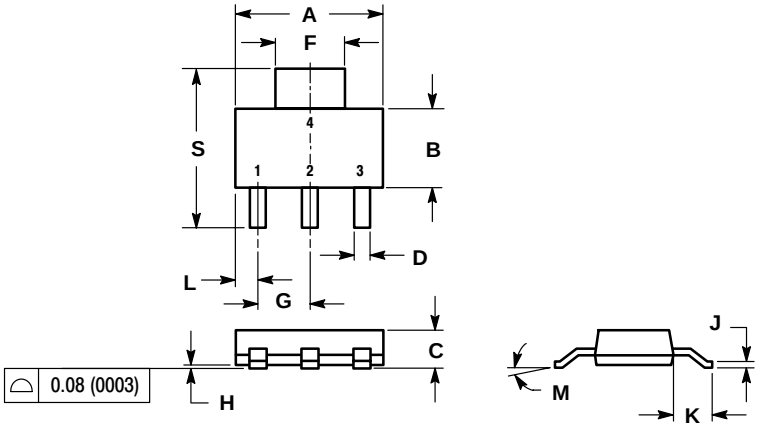


Figure 4. Typical Solder Heating Profile

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

SOT−223 (TO−261)
CASE 318E−04
ISSUE K



NOTES:
1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.

	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
DIM	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.249	0.263	6.30	6.70
B	0.130	0.145	3.30	3.70
C	0.060	0.068	1.50	1.75
D	0.024	0.035	0.60	0.89
F	0.115	0.126	2.90	3.20
G	0.087	0.094	2.20	2.40
H	0.0008	0.0040	0.020	0.100
J	0.009	0.014	0.24	0.35
K	0.060	0.078	1.50	2.00
L	0.033	0.041	0.85	1.05
M	0°	10°	0°	10°
S	0.264	0.287	6.70	7.30

Thermal Clad is a trademark of the Bergquist Company

PUBLICATION ORDERING INFORMATION

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