

HIGH-POWER NPN SILICON POWER TRANSISTORS

...designed for use in general-purpose amplifier and switching application .

FEATURES:

- * Recommend for 125W High Fidelity Audio Frequency Amplifier Output stage
- * Complementary to 2SA1215

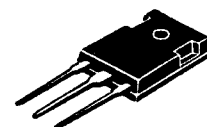
NPN
2SC2921

15 AMPERE
POWER
TRANSISTOR

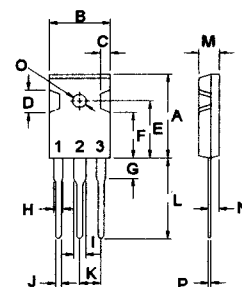
160 VOLTS
150 WATTS

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	2SC2921	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	160	V
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	160	V
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5.0	V
Collector Current - Continuous - Peak	I_C I_{CM}	15 20	A
Base current	I_B	4.0	A
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above 25°C	P_D	150 1.2	W W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	T_J, T_{STG}	-55 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$



TO-247(3P)

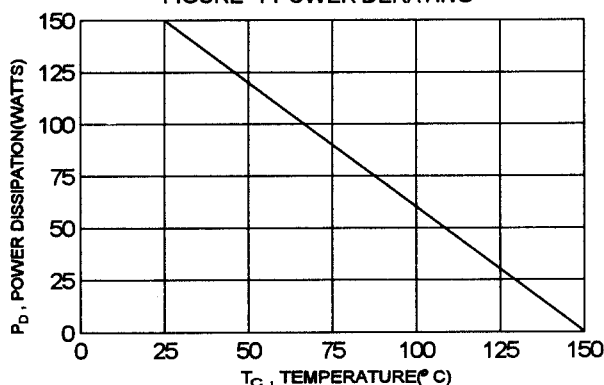


PIN 1.BASE
2.COLLECTOR
3.EMITTER

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance Junction to Case	$R_{\theta jc}$	0.83	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

FIGURE -1 POWER DERATING



DIM	MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX
A	20.63	22.38
B	15.38	16.20
C	1.90	2.70
D	5.10	6.10
E	14.81	15.22
F	11.72	12.84
G	4.20	4.50
H	1.82	2.46
I	2.92	3.23
J	0.89	1.53
K	5.26	5.66
L	18.50	21.50
M	4.68	5.36
N	2.40	2.80
O	3.25	3.65
P	0.55	0.70

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
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OFF CHARACTERISTICS

Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage ($I_C = 25\text{ mA}$, $I_B = 0$)	$V_{(BR)CEO}$	160		V
Collector Cutoff Current ($V_{CB} = 160\text{ V}$, $I_E = 0$)	I_{CBO}		100	μA
Emitter Cutoff Current ($V_{EB} = 5.0\text{ V}$, $I_C = 0$)	I_{EBO}		100	μA

ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)

DC Current Gain ($I_C = 5.0\text{ A}$, $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ V}$)	hFE	50		
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage ($I_C = 5.0\text{ A}$, $I_B = 500\text{ mA}$)	$V_{CE(sat)}$		2.0	V

DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

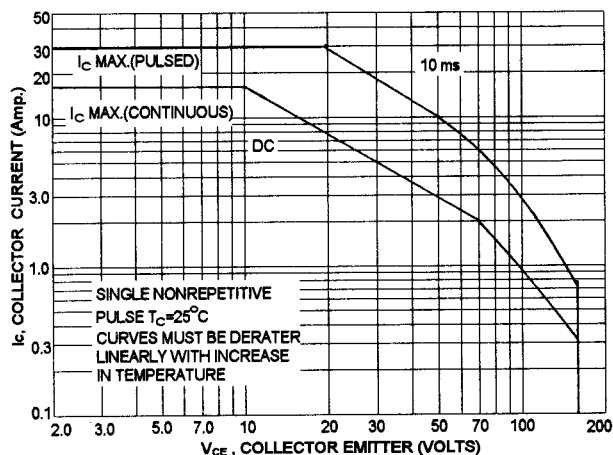
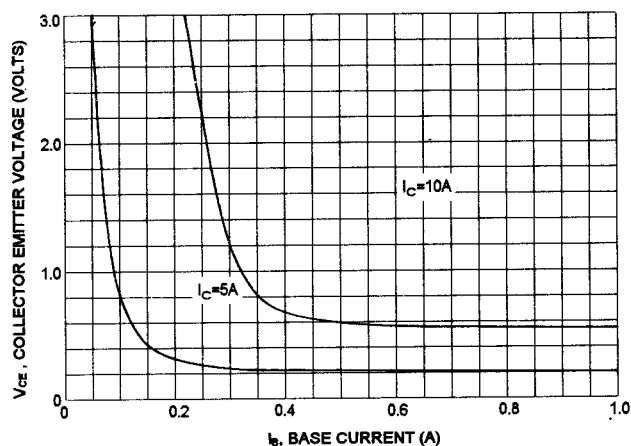
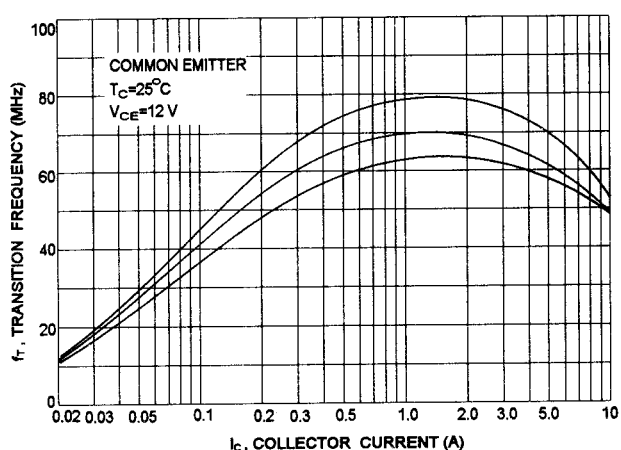
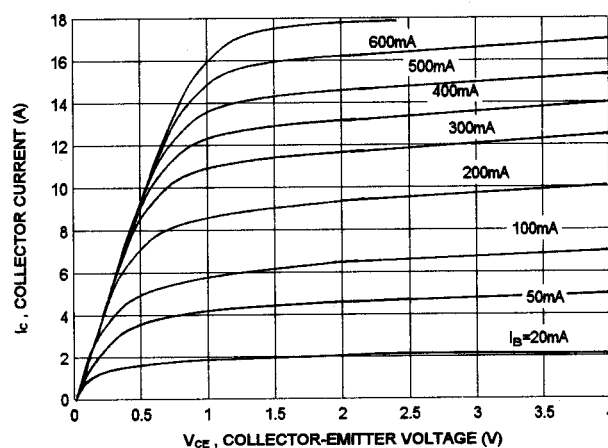
Current-Gain-Bandwidth Product ($I_C = 2.0\text{ A}$, $V_{CE} = 12\text{ V}$, $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$)	f_T	10		MHz
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SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

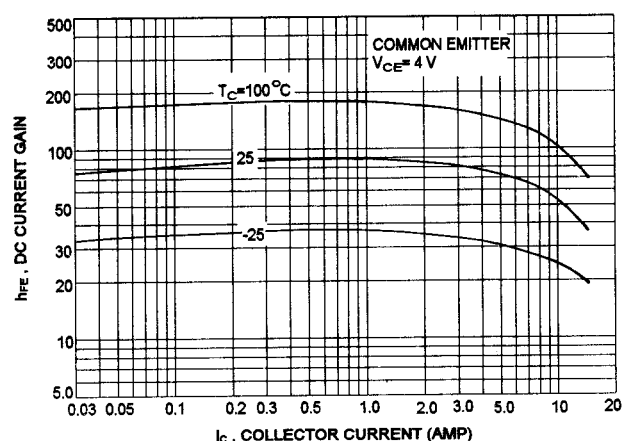
Turn-on Time	$V_{CC} = 60\text{ V}$, $I_C = 5.0\text{ A}$ $I_{B1} = -I_{B2} = 500\text{ mA}$ $R_L = 12\text{ ohm}$	t_{on}	0.25(typ)		μs
Storage Time		t_s	1.95(typ)		μs
Fall Time		t_f	0.30(typ)		μs

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300 μs , Duty Cycle $\leq 2.0\%$

ACTIVE-REGION SAFE OPERATING AREA (SOA)

 $V_{CE}(\text{sat}) - I_B$  $f_T - I_C$  $I_C - V_{CE}$ 

DC CURRENT GAIN



There are two limitation 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 curves indicate.

The data of SOA curve is base on $T_{J(PK)}=150^\circ\text{C}$; T_C is variable depending on conditions. second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided $T_{J(PK)} \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$. At high case temperatures, thermal limitation will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.