

## HIGH POWER NPN SILICON POWER TRANSISTORS

High-Current, High-Speed, High-Power Type for Switching and Amplifier Applications.

### FEATURES:

- \* DC Current Gain  $h_{FE} = 20 \sim 100$  @  $I_C = 15 A, V_{CE} = 2.0 V$
- \* Low  $V_{CE(SAT)} \leq 0.75 V$  @  $I_C = 15 A, I_B = 1.2 A$
- \* Maximum Safe-Area-of-Operation Curves...  
 $I_{S/b}$  limit line beginning 24 V

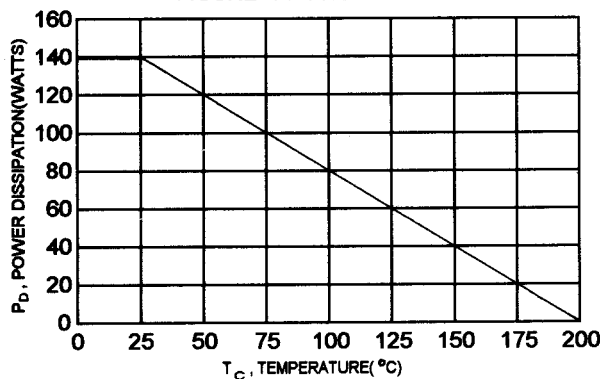
### MAXIMUM RATINGS

| Characteristic                                                            | Symbol         | 2N5671       | 2N5672 | Unit               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------|--------------------|
| Collector-Emitter Voltage                                                 | $V_{CEO}$      | 90           | 120    | V                  |
| Collector-Base Voltage                                                    | $V_{CBO}$      | 120          | 150    | V                  |
| Emitter-Base Voltage                                                      | $V_{EBO}$      | 7.0          |        | V                  |
| Collector Current-Continuous                                              | $I_C$          | 30           |        | A                  |
| Base Current                                                              | $I_B$          | 10           |        | A                  |
| Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ C$<br>Derate above $25^\circ C$ | $P_D$          | 140<br>0.8   |        | W<br>W/ $^\circ C$ |
| Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range                          | $T_J, T_{STG}$ | - 65 to +200 |        | $^\circ C$         |

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

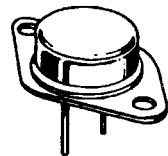
| Characteristic                      | Symbol          | Max  | Unit         |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------|--------------|
| Thermal Resistance Junction to Case | $R_{\theta jc}$ | 1.25 | $^\circ C/W$ |

FIGURE -1 POWER DERATING

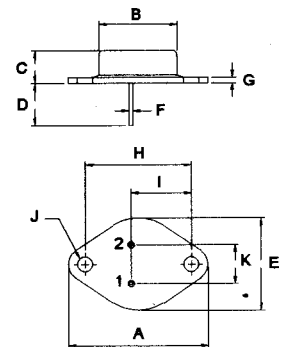


**NPN**  
**2N5671**  
**2N5672**

**30 AMPERE**  
**SILICON POWER**  
**TRANSISTORS**  
**90-120 VOLTS**  
**140 WATTS**



**TO-3**



PIN 1. BASE  
2. EMITTER  
COLLECTOR (CASE)

| DIM | MILLIMETERS |       |
|-----|-------------|-------|
|     | MIN         | MAX   |
| A   | 38.75       | 39.96 |
| B   | 19.28       | 22.23 |
| C   | 7.96        | 9.28  |
| D   | 11.18       | 12.19 |
| E   | 25.20       | 26.67 |
| F   | 0.92        | 1.09  |
| G   | 1.38        | 1.62  |
| H   | 29.90       | 30.40 |
| I   | 16.64       | 17.30 |
| J   | 3.88        | 4.36  |
| K   | 10.67       | 11.18 |

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

| Characteristic | Symbol | Min | Max | Unit |
|----------------|--------|-----|-----|------|
|----------------|--------|-----|-----|------|

**OFF CHARACTERISTICS**

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                |           |                      |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|----------------------|----|
| Collector - Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1)<br>( $I_C = 200\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )<br>2N5671<br>2N5672                                                                                                                                                                                | $V_{CEO(sus)}$ | 90<br>120 |                      | V  |
| Collector Cutoff Current<br>( $V_{CE} = 80\text{ V}$ , $I_B = 0$ )<br>( $V_{CE} = 80\text{ V}$ , $I_B = 0$ )<br>2N5671<br>2N5672                                                                                                                                                       | $I_{CEO}$      |           | 10<br>10             | mA |
| Collector Cutoff Current<br>( $V_{CE} = 110\text{ V}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ V}$ )<br>( $V_{CE} = 135\text{ V}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ V}$ )<br>( $V_{CE} = 100\text{ V}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ V}$ , $T_c = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )<br>2N5671<br>2N5672<br>2N5671<br>2N5672 | $I_{CEV}$      |           | 12<br>10<br>15<br>10 | mA |
| Emitter Cutoff Current<br>( $V_{EB} = 7.0\text{ V}$ , $I_C = 0$ )                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | $I_{EBO}$      |           | 10                   | mA |

**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

|                                                                                                                               |               |          |      |   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------|------|---|
| DC Current Gain<br>( $I_C = 15.0\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ V}$ )<br>( $I_C = 20.0\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 5.0\text{ V}$ ) | $h_{FE}$      | 20<br>20 | 100  |   |
| Collector - Emitter Saturation Voltage<br>( $I_C = 15.0\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 1.2\text{ A}$ )                                    | $V_{CE(sat)}$ |          | 0.75 | V |
| Base - Emitter Saturation Voltage<br>( $I_C = 15.0\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 1.2\text{ A}$ )                                         | $V_{BE(sat)}$ |          | 1.5  | V |
| Base - Emitter On Voltage<br>( $I_C = 15.0\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 5.0\text{ V}$ )                                              | $V_{BE(on)}$  |          | 1.6  | V |

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

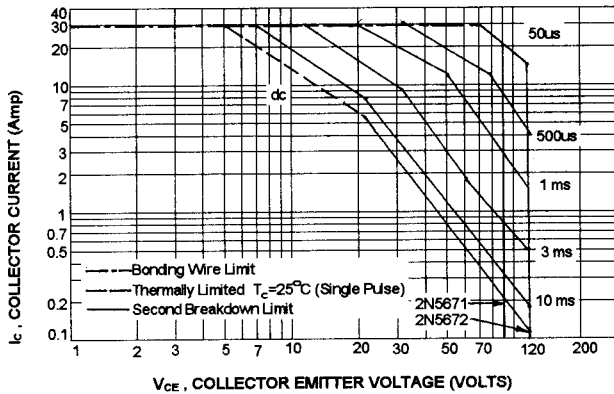
|                                                                                                                      |       |    |  |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----|--|-----|
| Current - Gain - Bandwidth Product (2)<br>( $I_C = 2.0\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 10.0\text{ V}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ ) | $f_T$ | 40 |  | MHz |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----|--|-----|

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

|              |                                                                                                                                          |          |  |     |    |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|--|-----|----|
| On Time      | $V_{CC} = 30\text{ V}$<br>$I_C = 15.0\text{ A}$<br>$I_{B1} = -I_{B2} = 1.2\text{ A}$<br>$t_p = 0.1\text{ ms}$<br>Duty Cycle $\leq 2.0\%$ | $t_{on}$ |  | 0.5 | us |
| Storage Time |                                                                                                                                          | $t_s$    |  | 1.5 | us |
| Fall Time    |                                                                                                                                          | $t_f$    |  | 0.5 | us |

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse width = 300 us, Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ (2)  $f_T = |h_{fe}| \cdot f_{test}$

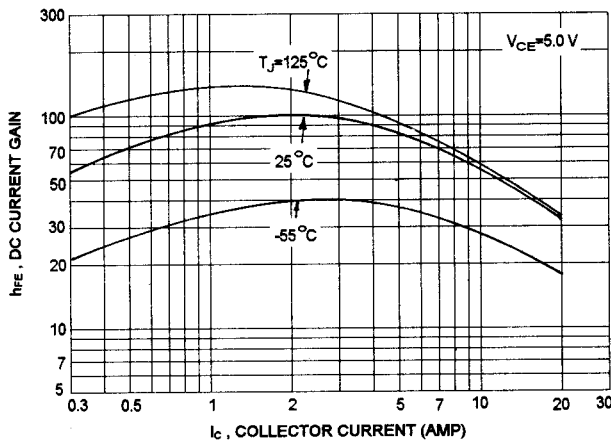
ACTIVE-REGION SAFE OPERATING AREA (SOA)



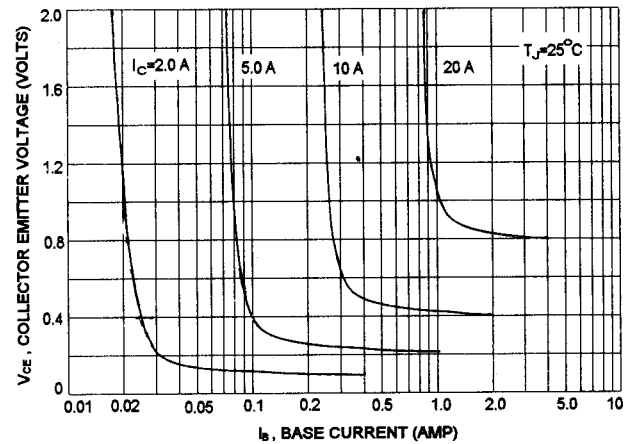
There are two limitation on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C$ - $V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than curves indicate.

The data of SOA curve is base on  $T_{J(PK)} = 200^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(PK)} \leq 200^\circ\text{C}$ . At high case temperatures, thermal limitation will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

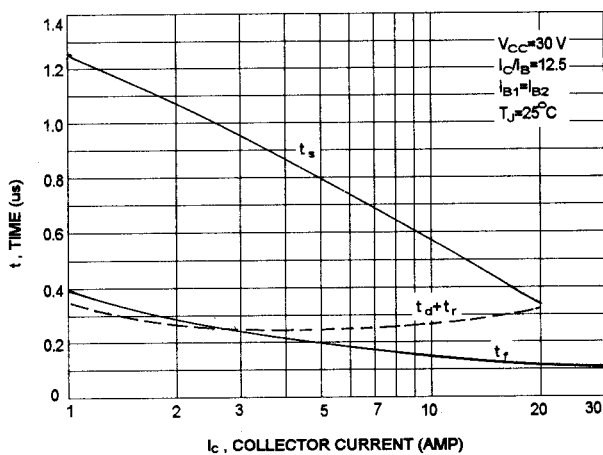
DC CURRENT GAIN



COLLECTOR SATURATION REGION



TYPICAL SWITCHING TIME



CAPACITANCES

