

NPN SILICON POWER TRANSISTORS

...designed for use in relay drivers, high-speed inverters, converters, and other general switching applications

FEATURES:

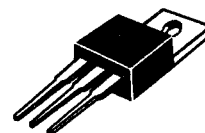
- * Low Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 0.4V(\text{Max}) @ I_C = 6.0A, I_B = 0.3A$
- * DC Current Gain
 $hFE = 70-280 @ I_C = 1.0A$
- * Complementary to PNP 2SB826

NPN
2SD1062

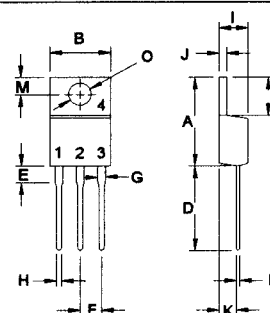
12 AMPERE
POWER
TRANSISTORS
50 VOLTS
40 WATTS

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	2SD1062	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	50	V
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	60	V
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	7.0	V
Collector Current - Continuous - Peak	I_C I_{CM}	12 15	A
Base current	I_B	4.0	A
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above 25°C	P_D	40 0.32	W W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	T_J, T_{STG}	-55 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$



TO-220

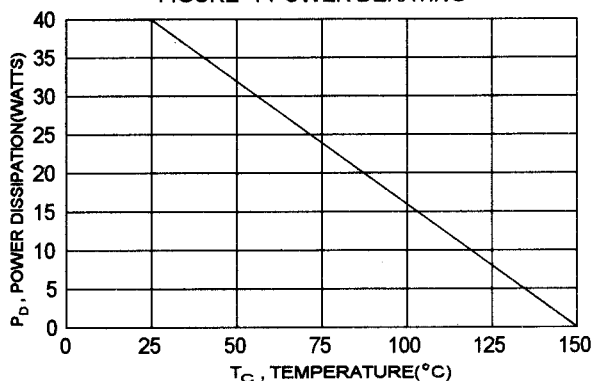


PIN 1. BASE
 2. COLLECTOR
 3. EMITTER
 4. COLLECTOR(CASE)

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance Junction to Case	$R_{\theta jc}$	3.125	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

FIGURE -1 POWER DERATING



DIM	MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX
A	14.68	15.31
B	9.78	10.42
C	5.01	6.52
D	13.06	14.62
E	3.57	4.07
F	2.42	3.66
G	1.12	1.36
H	0.72	0.96
I	4.22	4.98
J	1.14	1.38
K	2.20	2.97
L	0.33	0.55
M	2.48	2.98
O	3.70	3.90

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 ($I_C = 1.0\text{ mA}$, $I_E = 0$)	$V_{(BR)CEO}$	50		V
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage ($I_C = 1.0\text{ mA}$, $I_B = 0$)	$V_{(BR)CBO}$	60		V
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage ($I_B = 1.0\text{ mA}$, $I_C = 0$)	$V_{(BR)EBO}$	6.0		V
Collector Cutoff Current ($V_{CB} = 40\text{ V}$, $I_E = 0$)	I_{CBO}		100	μA
Emitter Cutoff Current ($V_{EB} = 4.0\text{ V}$, $I_C = 0$)	I_{EBO}		100	μA

ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)

DC Current Gain ($I_C = 1.0\text{ A}$, $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ V}$) * ($I_C = 5.0\text{ A}$, $V_{CE} = 2.0\text{ V}$)	$h_{FE(2)}$ h_{FE}	70 30	280	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage ($I_C = 6.0\text{ A}$, $I_B = 300\text{ mA}$)	$V_{CE(sat)}$		0.4	V

DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

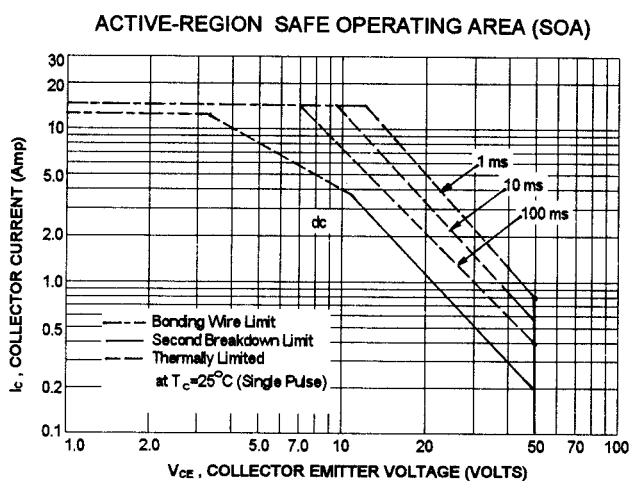
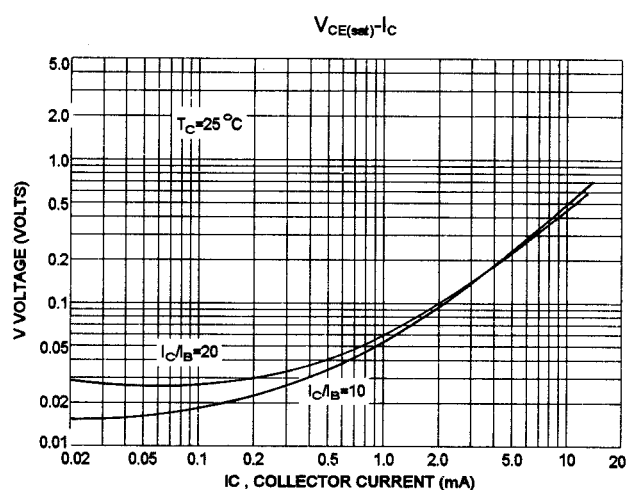
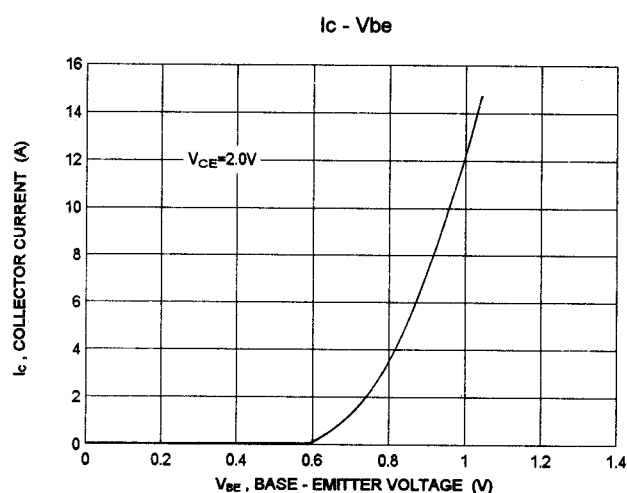
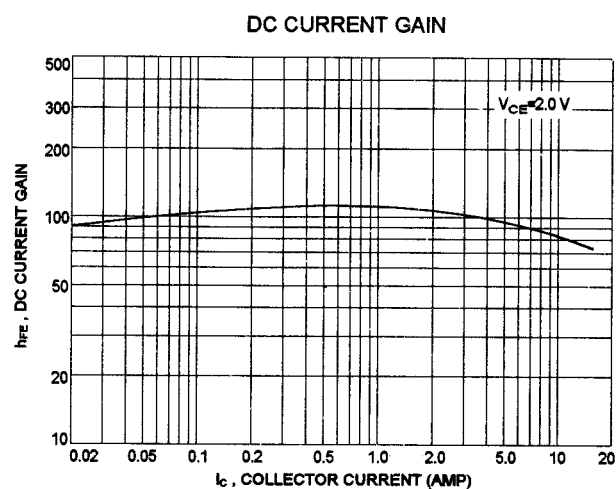
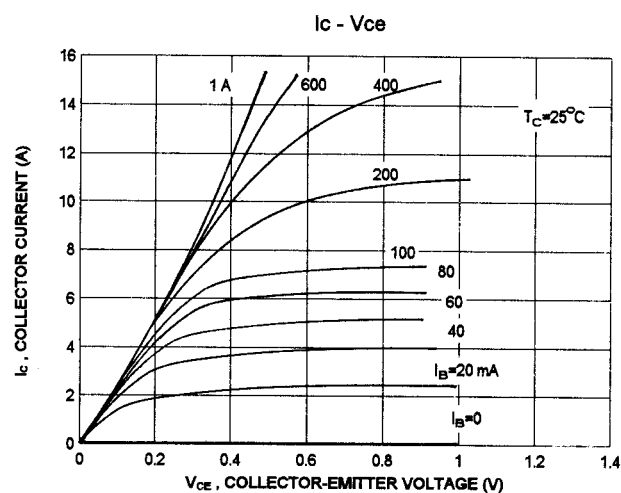
Current-Gain-Bandwidth Product ($I_C = 1.0\text{ A}$, $V_{CE} = 5.0\text{ V}$, $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$)	f_T	5.0		MHz
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SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

Turn-on Time	$V_{CC} = 20\text{ V}$, $I_C = 5.0\text{ A}$ $I_{B1} = -I_{B2} = 500\text{ mA}$ $PW = 20\text{ }\mu\text{s}$	t_{on}	1.0	μs
Storage Time		t_s	1.2	μs
Fall Time		t_f	0.5	μs

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300 μs , Duty Cycle $\leq 2.0\%$ * $h_{FE(2)}$ Classification :

70	Q	140	100	R	200	140	S	280
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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.