

# Medium-Power Plastic PNP Silicon Transistors

... designed for driver circuits, switching, and amplifier applications. These high-performance plastic devices feature:

- Low Saturation Voltage —  $V_{CE(sat)} = 0.6 \text{ Vdc (Max) @ } I_C = 1.0 \text{ Amp}$
- Excellent Power Dissipation Due to Thermopad Construction —  
 $P_D = 30 \text{ W @ } T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$
- Excellent Safe Operating Area
- Gain Specified to  $I_C = 1.0 \text{ Amp}$
- Complement to NPN 2N4921, 2N4922, 2N4923

**\*MAXIMUM RATINGS**

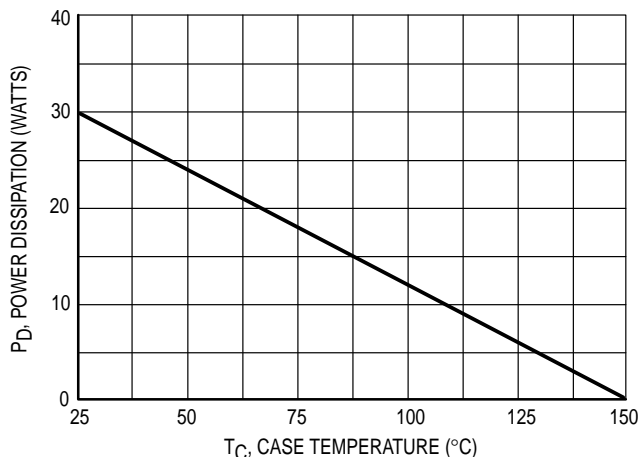
Ratings	Symbol	2N4918	2N4919	2N4920	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	40	60	80	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	40	60	80	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0			Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous (1)	$I_C^*$	1.0 3.0			Adc
Base Current	$I_B$	1.0			Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	30 0.24			Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating & Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150			$^\circ\text{C}$

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS (2)**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	4.16	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data for 2N4918 Series.

- (1) The 1.0 Amp maximum  $I_C$  value is based upon JEDEC current gain requirements. The 3.0 Amp maximum value is based upon actual current-handling capability of the device (See Figure 5).
- (2) Recommend use of thermal compound for lowest thermal resistance.



**Figure 1. Power Derating**

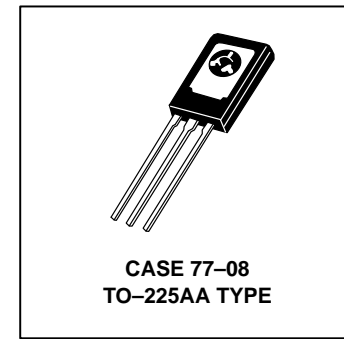
Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 7

**2N4918  
thru  
2N4920\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**3 AMPERE  
GENERAL-PURPOSE  
POWER TRANSISTORS  
40-80 VOLTS  
30 WATTS**



# 2N4918 thru 2N4920

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 0.1 \text{ A dc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CE(sus)}$	40 60 80	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 20 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 30 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 40 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	— — —	0.5 0.5 0.5	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CEO}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CEO}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEX}$	— —	0.1 0.5	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = \text{Rated } V_{CB}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$	—	0.1	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	1.0	mAdc

## ON CHARACTERISTICS

DC Current Gain (1) ( $I_C = 50 \text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 500 \text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ A dc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	40 30 10	— 150 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ A dc}$ , $I_B = 0.1 \text{ A dc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	0.6	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ A dc}$ , $I_B = 0.1 \text{ A dc}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	1.3	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ A dc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	1.3	Vdc

## SMALL-SIGNAL CHARACTERISTICS

Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 250 \text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	3.0	—	MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 100 \text{ kHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	100	pF
Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 250 \text{ mAdc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0 \text{ kHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	25	—	—

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

(1) Pulse Test:  $PW \approx 300 \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\approx 2.0\%$

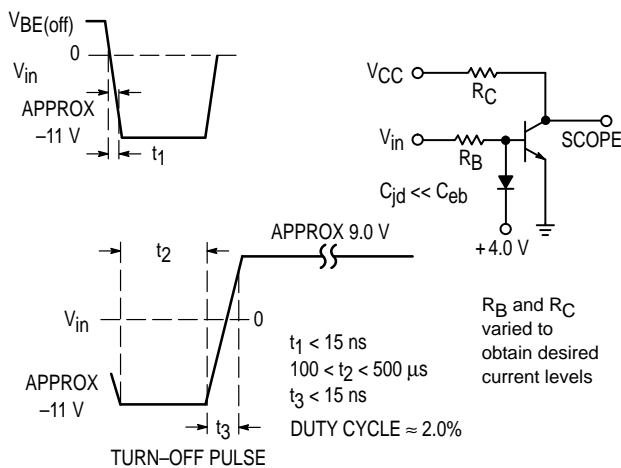


Figure 2. Switching Time Equivalent Test Circuit

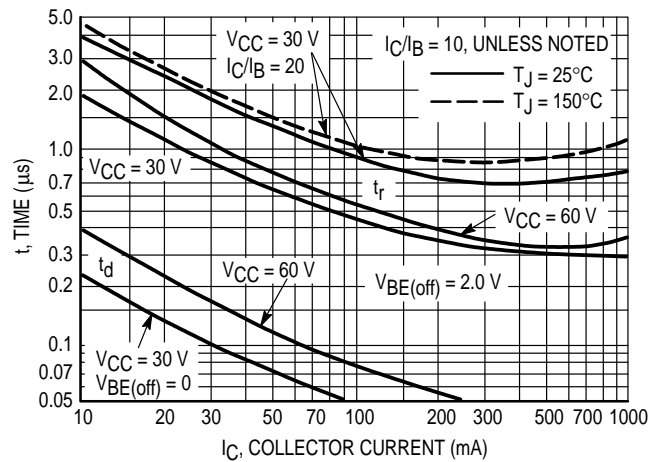


Figure 3. Turn-On Time

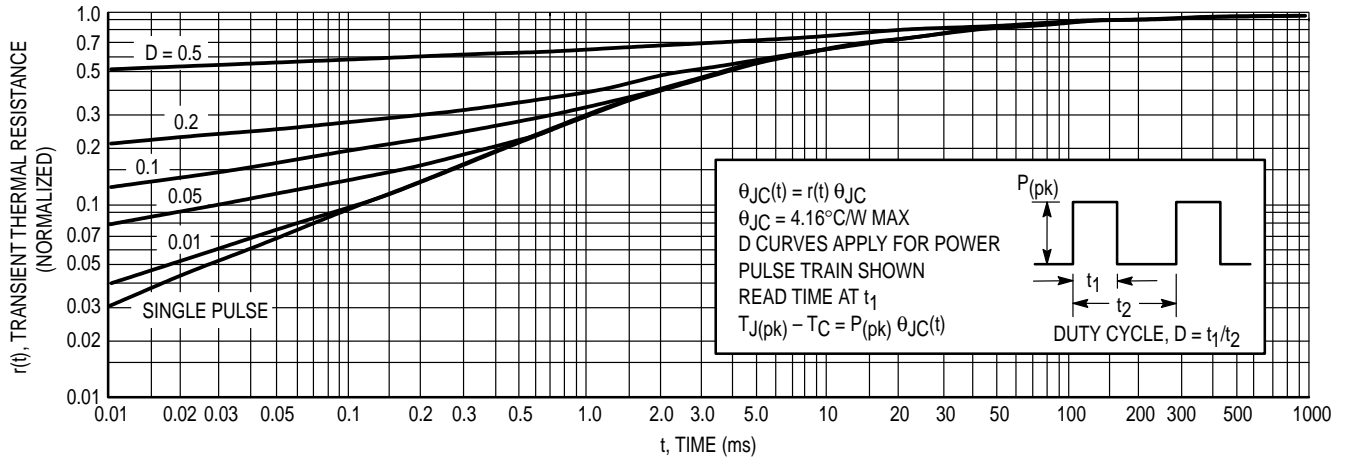


Figure 4. Thermal Response

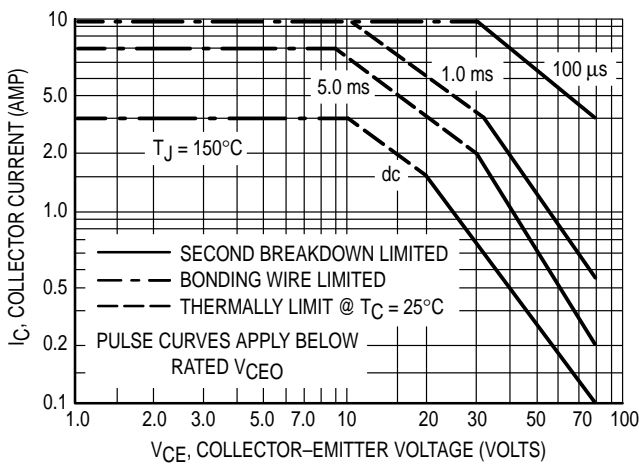


Figure 5. Active-Region Safe Operating Area

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

The data of Figure 5 is based 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 limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

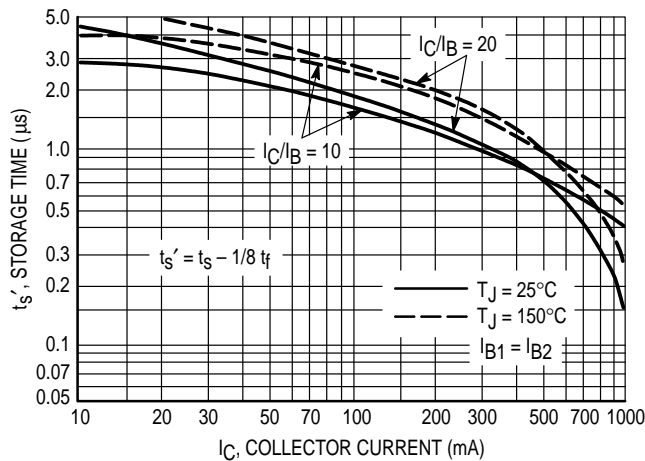


Figure 6. Storage Time

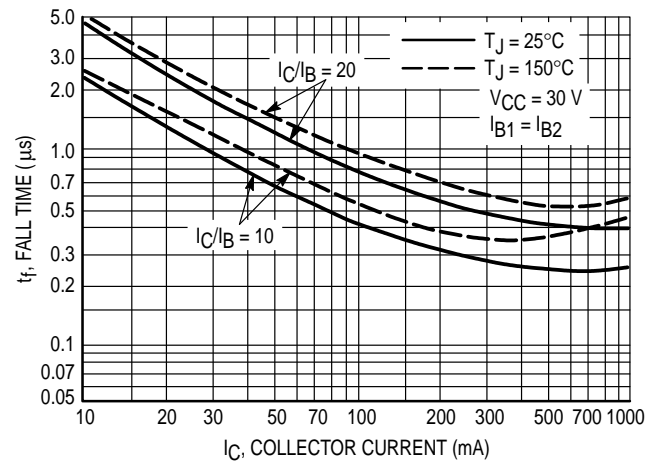


Figure 7. Fall Time

TYPICAL DC CHARACTERISTICS

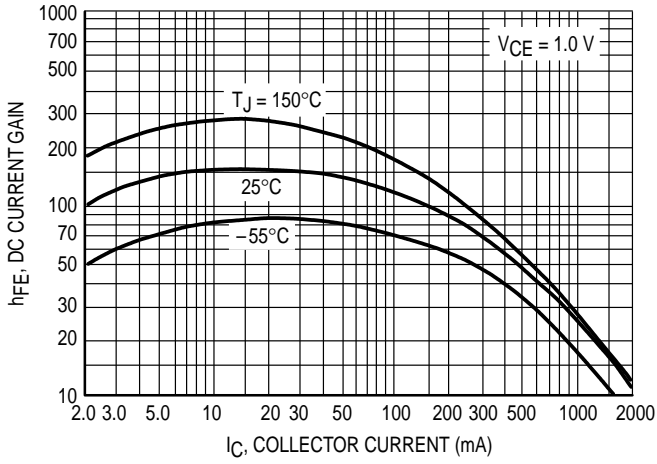


Figure 8. Current Gain

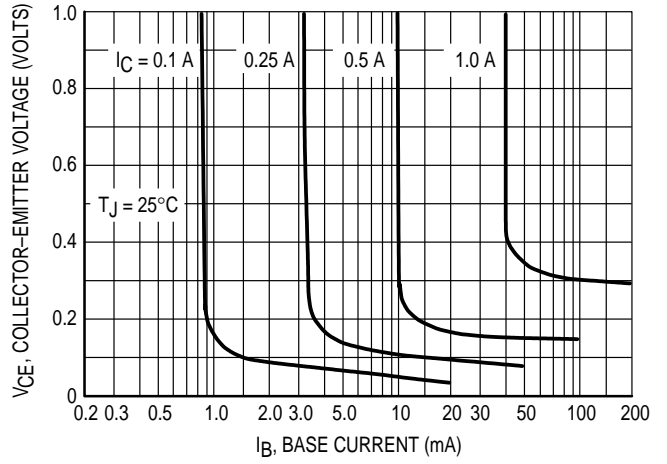


Figure 9. Collector Saturation Region

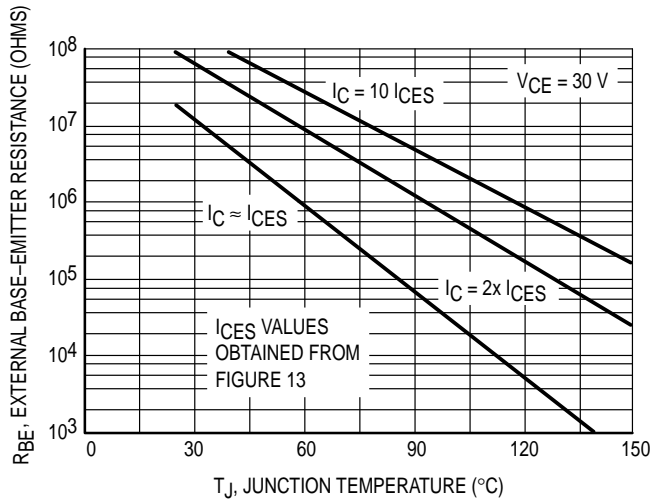


Figure 10. Effects of Base-Emitter Resistance

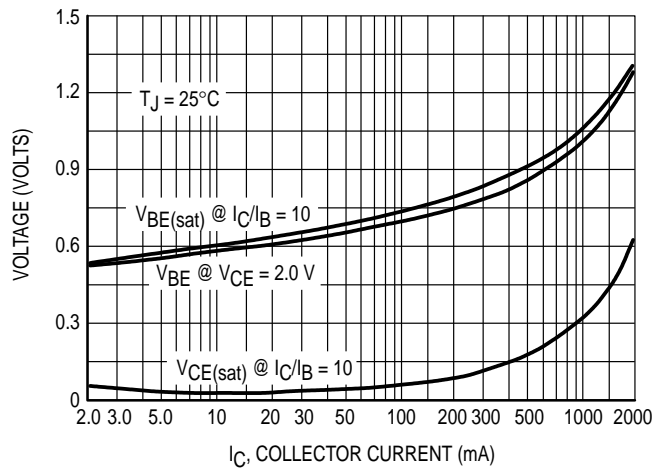


Figure 11. "On" Voltage

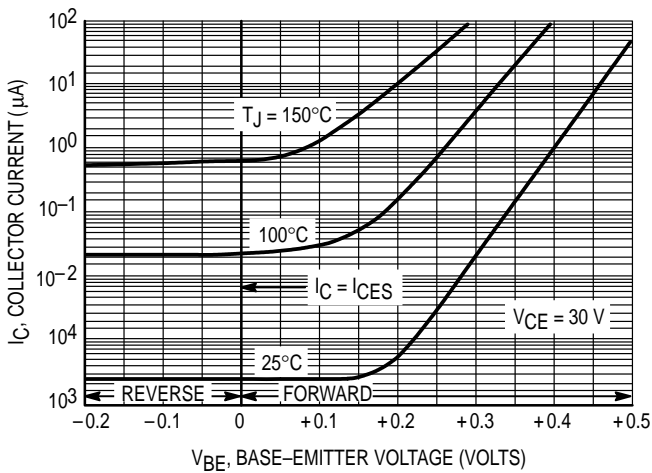


Figure 12. Collector Cut-Off Region

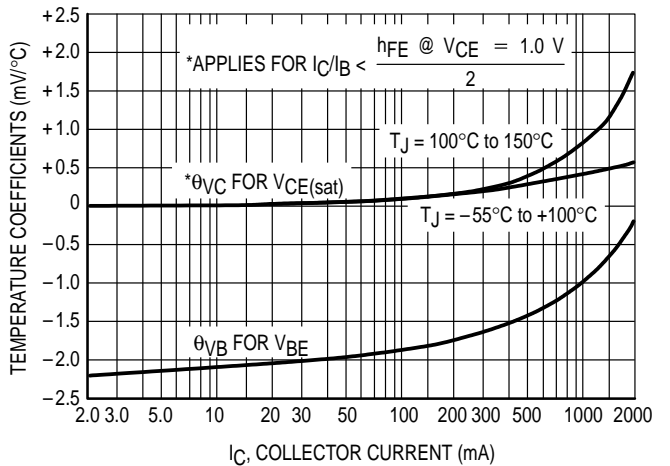
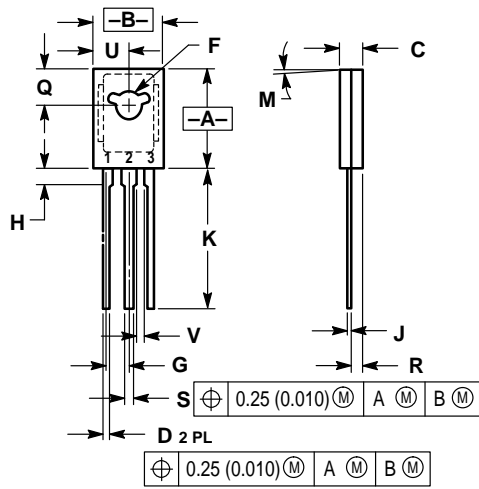


Figure 13. Temperature Coefficients

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS




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

DIM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.425	0.435	10.80	11.04
B	0.295	0.305	7.50	7.74
C	0.095	0.105	2.42	2.66
D	0.020	0.026	0.51	0.66
F	0.115	0.130	2.93	3.30
G	0.094 BSC		2.39 BSC	
H	0.050	0.095	1.27	2.41
J	0.015	0.025	0.39	0.63
K	0.575	0.655	14.61	16.63
M	5° TYP		5° TYP	
Q	0.148	0.158	3.76	4.01
R	0.045	0.055	1.15	1.39
S	0.025	0.035	0.64	0.88
U	0.145	0.155	3.69	3.93
V	0.040	—	1.02	—

STYLE 1:  
 PIN 1. EMITTER  
 2. COLLECTOR  
 3. BASE

CASE 77-08  
 TO-225AA TYPE  
 ISSUE V

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**How to reach us:**

**USA / EUROPE:** Motorola Literature Distribution;  
P.O. Box 20912; Phoenix, Arizona 85036. 1-800-441-2447

**JAPAN:** Nippon Motorola Ltd.; Tatsumi-SPD-JLDC, Toshikatsu Otsuki,  
6F Seibu-Butsuryu-Center, 3-14-2 Tatsumi Koto-Ku, Tokyo 135, Japan. 03-3521-8315

**MFAX:** RMFAX0@email.sps.mot.com - TOUCHTONE (602) 244-6609  
**INTERNET:** <http://Design-NET.com>

**HONG KONG:** Motorola Semiconductors H.K. Ltd.; 8B Tai Ping Industrial Park,  
51 Ting Kok Road, Tai Po, N.T., Hong Kong. 852-26629298

