

TOSHIBA Power Transistor Module Silicon Triple Diffused Type
(Four Darlington Power Transistors inOne)

MP4507

High Power Switching Applications

Hammer Drive, Pulse Motor Drive and Inductive Load Switching

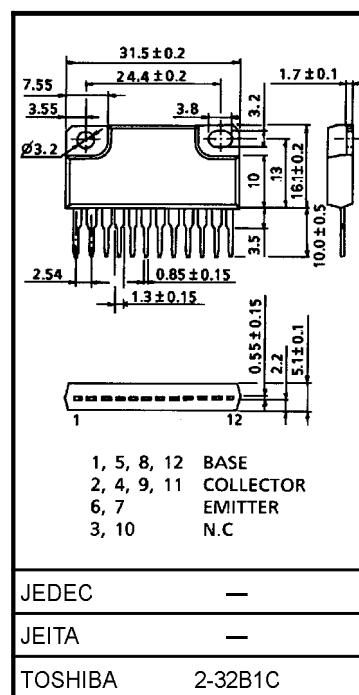
- Package with heat sink isolated to lead (SIP 12 pins)
- High collector power dissipation (4-device operation)
: $P_T = 5 \text{ W}$ ($T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$)
- High collector current: $I_C (\text{DC}) = \pm 5 \text{ A}$ (max)
- High DC current gain: $hFE = 1000$ (min) ($V_{CE} = \pm 3 \text{ V}$, $I_C = \pm 3 \text{ A}$)

Maximum Ratings ($T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

Characteristics	Symbol	Rating		Unit
		NPN	PNP	
Collector-base voltage	V_{CBO}	100	-100	V
Collector-emitter voltage	V_{CEO}	100	-100	V
Emitter-base voltage	V_{EBO}	5	-5	V
Collector current	DC	I_C	5	A
	Pulse	I_{CP}	8	
Continuous base current	I_B	0.1	-0.1	A
Collector power dissipation (1-device operation)	P_C	3.0		W
Collector power dissipation (4-device operation)	$T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$	P_C	5.0	W
	$T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$		25	
Isolation voltage	V_{ISOL}	1000		V
Junction temperature	T_j	150		°C
Storage temperature range	T_{STG}	-55 to 150		°C

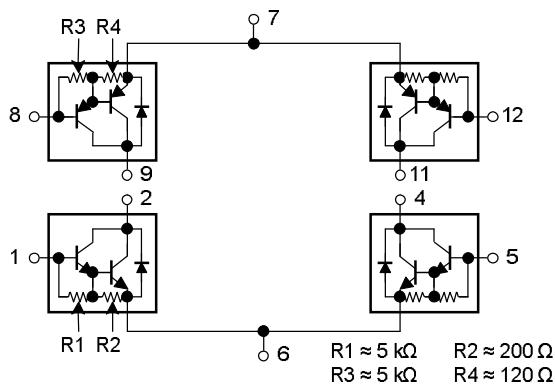
Industrial Applications

Unit: mm

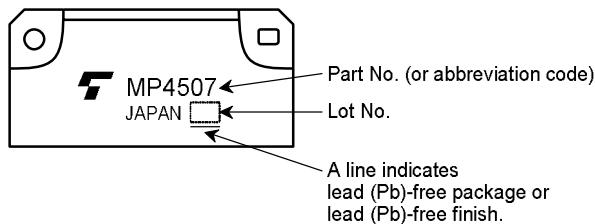


Weight: 6.0 g (typ.)

Array Configuration



Marking



Thermal Characteristics

Characteristics	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal resistance from channel to ambient (4 devices operation, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$)	$\Sigma R_{th} (j-a)$	25	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Thermal resistance from channel to case (4 devices operation, $T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$)	$\Sigma R_{th} (j-c)$	5.0	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Maximum lead temperature for soldering purposes (3.2 mm from case for 10 s)	T_L	260	$^\circ\text{C}$

Electrical Characteristics ($T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$) (NPN transistor)

Characteristics	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Collector cut-off current	I_{CBO}	$V_{CB} = 100 \text{ V}, I_E = 0 \text{ A}$	—	—	10	μA
Collector cut-off current	I_{CEO}	$V_{CE} = 100 \text{ V}, I_B = 0 \text{ A}$	—	—	10	μA
Emitter cut-off current	I_{EBO}	$V_{EB} = 5 \text{ V}, I_C = 0 \text{ A}$	0.3	—	2.0	mA
Collector-base breakdown voltage	$V_{(BR)} \text{ CBO}$	$I_C = 1 \text{ mA}, I_E = 0 \text{ A}$	100	—	—	V
Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	$V_{(BR)} \text{ CEO}$	$I_C = 30 \text{ mA}, I_B = 0 \text{ A}$	100	—	—	V
DC current gain	$h_{FE} (1)$	$V_{CE} = 3 \text{ V}, I_C = 0.5 \text{ A}$	1000	—	—	—
	$h_{FE} (2)$	$V_{CE} = 3 \text{ V}, I_C = 3 \text{ A}$	1000	—	—	—
Saturation voltage	Collector-emitter	$V_{CE} (\text{sat})$	$I_C = 3 \text{ A}, I_B = 12 \text{ mA}$	—	—	2.0
	Base-emitter	$V_{BE} (\text{sat})$	$I_C = 3 \text{ A}, I_B = 12 \text{ mA}$	—	—	2.5
Transition frequency	f_T	$V_{CE} = 3 \text{ V}, I_C = 0.5 \text{ A}$	3	—	—	MHz
Collector output capacitance	C_{ob}	$V_{CB} = 50 \text{ V}, I_E = 0 \text{ A}, f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	—	40	—	pF
Switching time	Turn-on time	t_{on}	—	0.5	—	μs
	Storage time	t_{stg}	—	3.0	—	
	Fall time	t_f	—	2.0	—	

The table includes a detailed circuit diagram for the switching time measurements. It shows a NPN transistor connected to a base driver. The input signal is a square wave with a period of 20 μs. The driver consists of two transistors, T1 and T2, with currents I_{B1} and I_{B2} flowing through them. The collector of T1 is connected to the base of the main transistor, and the collector of T2 is connected to its emitter. The main transistor's collector is connected to an output load C_o and a power supply $V_{CC} = 30 \text{ V}$. The fall time t_f is measured as the time from the end of the falling edge to the point where the output voltage has dropped by 20%. The storage time t_{stg} is the time from the end of the falling edge to the start of the next rising edge. The turn-on time t_{on} is the time from the start of the rising edge to the point where the output voltage has risen by 20%.

Emitter-Collector Diode Ratings and Characteristics ($T_a = 25^\circ C$)

Characteristics	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Forward current	I_{FM}	—	—	—	5	A
Surge current	I_{FSM}	$t = 1 \text{ s}, 1 \text{ shot}$	—	—	8	A
Forward voltage	V_F	$I_F = 1 \text{ A}, I_B = 0 \text{ A}$	—	—	2.0	V
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}	$I_F = 5 \text{ A}, V_{BE} = -3 \text{ V}, dI_F/dt = -50 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$	—	1.0	—	μs
Reverse recovery charge	Q_{rr}		—	8	—	μC

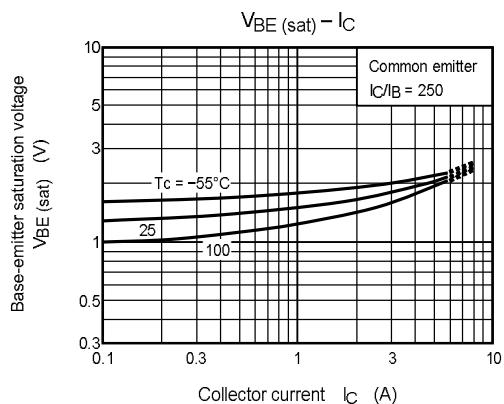
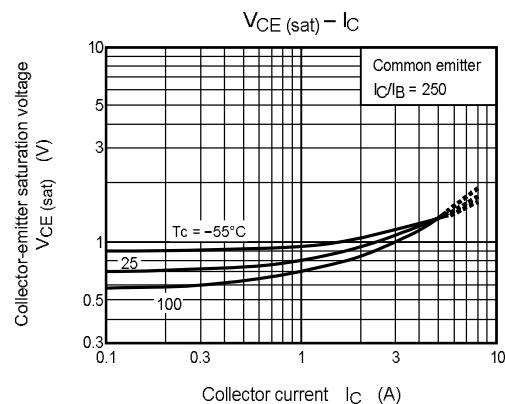
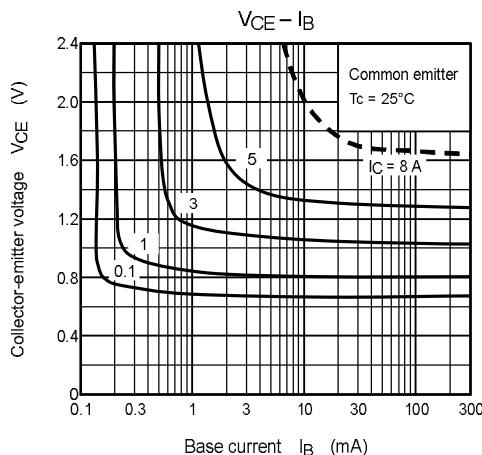
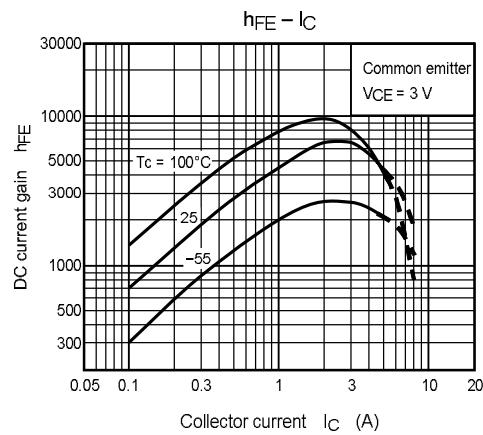
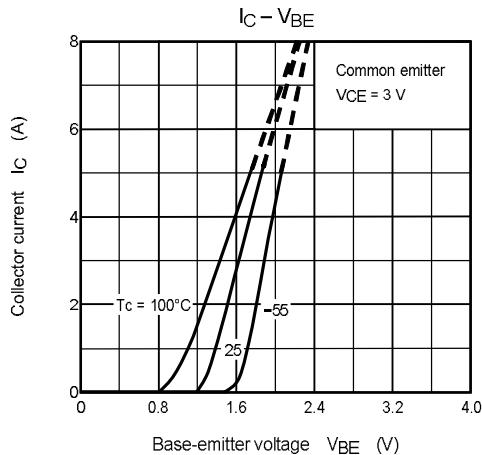
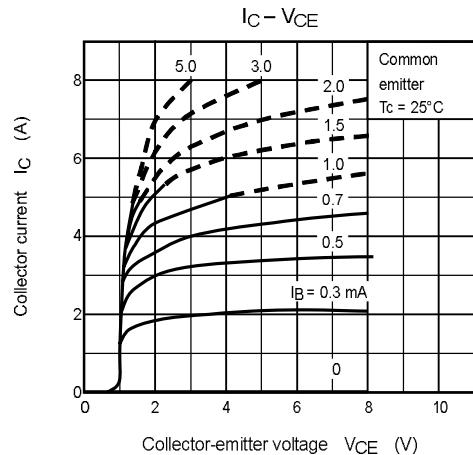
Electrical Characteristics ($T_a = 25^\circ C$) (PNP transistor)

Characteristics	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Collector cut-off current	I_{CBO}	$V_{CB} = -100 \text{ V}, I_E = 0 \text{ A}$	—	—	-10	μA
Collector cut-off current	I_{CEO}	$V_{CE} = -100 \text{ V}, I_B = 0 \text{ A}$	—	—	-10	μA
Emitter cut-off current	I_{EBO}	$V_{EB} = -5 \text{ V}, I_C = 0 \text{ A}$	-0.3	—	-2.0	mA
Collector-base breakdown voltage	$V_{(BR) CBO}$	$I_C = -1 \text{ mA}, I_E = 0 \text{ A}$	-100	—	—	V
Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	$V_{(BR) CEO}$	$I_C = -30 \text{ mA}, I_B = 0 \text{ A}$	-100	—	—	V
DC current gain	$h_{FE} (1)$	$V_{CE} = -3 \text{ V}, I_C = -0.5 \text{ A}$	1000	—	—	—
	$h_{FE} (2)$	$V_{CE} = -3 \text{ V}, I_C = -3 \text{ A}$	1000	—	—	
Saturation voltage	Collector-emitter	$V_{CE (\text{sat})}$	$I_C = -3 \text{ A}, I_B = -12 \text{ mA}$	—	—	-2.0
	Base-emitter	$V_{BE (\text{sat})}$	$I_C = -3 \text{ A}, I_B = -12 \text{ mA}$	—	—	-2.5
Transition frequency	f_T	$V_{CE} = -3 \text{ V}, I_C = -0.5 \text{ A}$	3	—	—	MHz
Collector output capacitance	C_{ob}	$V_{CB} = -50 \text{ V}, I_E = 0 \text{ A}, f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	—	40	—	pF
Switching time	Turn-on time	t_{on}	 $I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 12 \text{ mA}$, duty cycle $\leq 1\%$	—	0.5	μs
	Storage time	t_{stg}		—	3.0	
	Fall time	t_f		—	2.0	

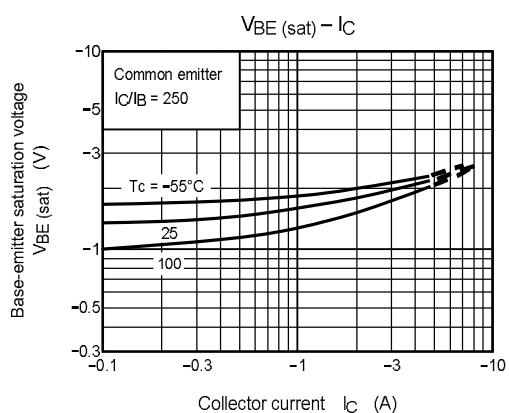
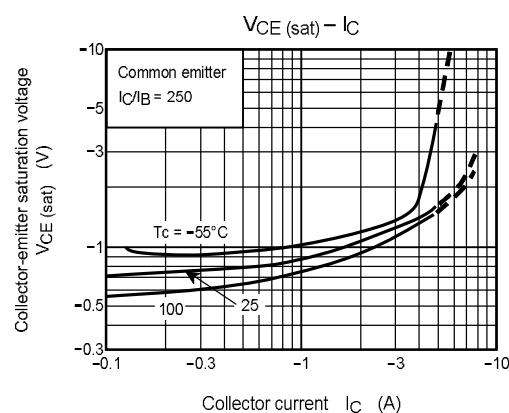
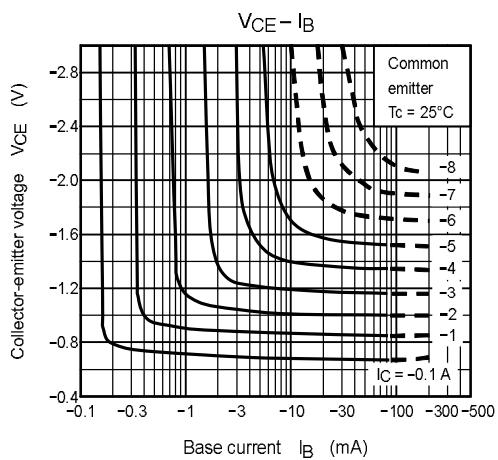
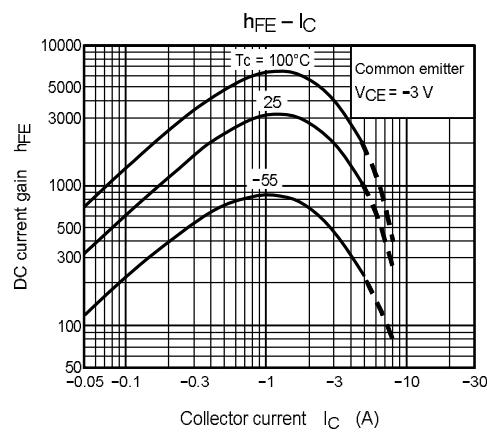
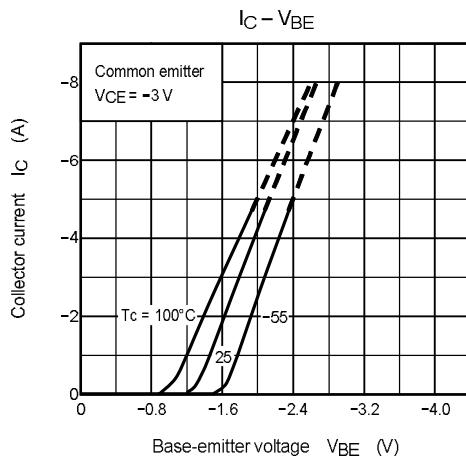
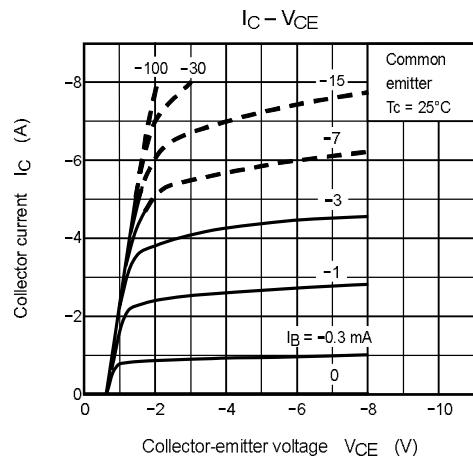
Emitter-Collector Diode Ratings and Characteristics ($T_a = 25^\circ C$)

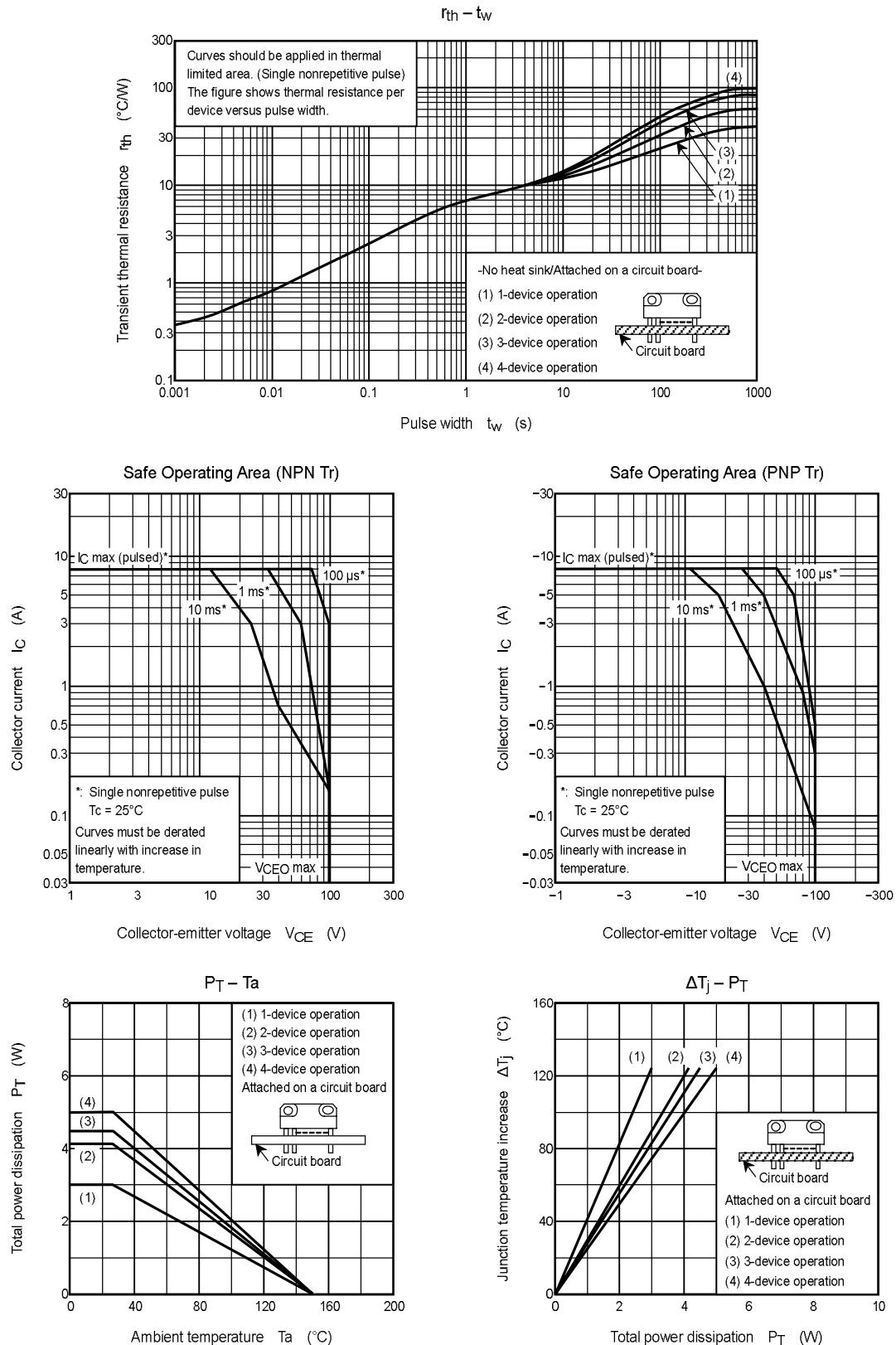
Characteristics	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Forward current	I_{FM}	—	—	—	5	A
Surge current	I_{FSM}	$t = 1 \text{ s}, 1 \text{ shot}$	—	—	8	A
Forward voltage	V_F	$I_F = 1 \text{ A}, I_B = 0 \text{ A}$	—	—	2.0	V
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}	$I_F = 5 \text{ A}, V_{BE} = 3 \text{ V}, dI_F/dt = -50 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$	—	1.0	—	μs
Reverse recovery charge	Q_{rr}		—	8	—	μC

(NPN transistor)



(PNP transistor)





RESTRICTIONS ON PRODUCT USE

030619EAA

- The information contained herein is subject to change without notice.
- The information contained herein is presented only as a guide for the applications of our products. No responsibility is assumed by TOSHIBA for any infringements of patents or other rights of the third parties which may result from its use. No license is granted by implication or otherwise under any patent or patent rights of TOSHIBA or others.
- TOSHIBA is continually working to improve the quality and reliability of its products. Nevertheless, semiconductor devices in general can malfunction or fail due to their inherent electrical sensitivity and vulnerability to physical stress. It is the responsibility of the buyer, when utilizing TOSHIBA products, to comply with the standards of safety in making a safe design for the entire system, and to avoid situations in which a malfunction or failure of such TOSHIBA products could cause loss of human life, bodily injury or damage to property.
In developing your designs, please ensure that TOSHIBA products are used within specified operating ranges as set forth in the most recent TOSHIBA products specifications. Also, please keep in mind the precautions and conditions set forth in the "Handling Guide for Semiconductor Devices," or "TOSHIBA Semiconductor Reliability Handbook" etc..
- The TOSHIBA products listed in this document are intended for usage in general electronics applications (computer, personal equipment, office equipment, measuring equipment, industrial robotics, domestic appliances, etc.). These TOSHIBA products are neither intended nor warranted for usage in equipment that requires extraordinarily high quality and/or reliability or a malfunction or failure of which may cause loss of human life or bodily injury ("Unintended Usage"). Unintended Usage include atomic energy control instruments, airplane or spaceship instruments, transportation instruments, traffic signal instruments, combustion control instruments, medical instruments, all types of safety devices, etc.. Unintended Usage of TOSHIBA products listed in this document shall be made at the customer's own risk.
- TOSHIBA products should not be embedded to the downstream products which are prohibited to be produced and sold, under any law and regulations.