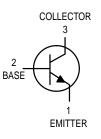
Switching Transistor NPN Silicon





MPS3646

Motorola Preferred Device

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit	
Collector-Emitter Voltage	VCEO	15	Vdc	
Collector-Emitter Voltage	VCES	40	Vdc	
Collector-Base Voltage	V _{CBO}	40	Vdc	
Emitter-Base Voltage	VEBO	5.0	Vdc	
Collector Current — Continuous — 10 μs Pulse	IC	300 500	mAdc	
Total Device Dissipation @ T _A = 25°C Derate above 25°C	PD	625 5.0	mW mW/°C	
Total Device Dissipation @ T _C = 25°C Derate above 25°C	PD	1.5 12	Watts mW/°C	
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	TJ, T _{stg}	-55 to +150	°C	

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{ hetaJA}$	200	°C/W
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta}JC$	83.3	°C/W

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	
OFF CHARACTERISTICS	•				
Collector–Emitter Breakdown Voltage $(I_C = 100 \ \mu Adc, \ V_{BE} = 0)$	V(BR)CES	40	_	Vdc	
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage ⁽¹⁾ (I _C = 10 mAdc, I _B = 0)	V _{CEO(sus)}	15	—	Vdc	
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage $(I_C = 100 \ \mu Adc, I_E = 0)$	V(BR)CBO	40	—	Vdc	
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I _E = 100 μ Adc, I _C = 0)	V(BR)EBO	5.0	—	Vdc	
Collector Cutoff Current ($V_{CE} = 20 \text{ Vdc}, V_{BE} = 0$) ($V_{CE} = 20 \text{ Vdc}, V_{BE} = 0, T_A = 65^{\circ}\text{C}$)	ICES		0.5 3.0	μAdc	

1. Pulse Test: Pulse Width \leq 300 μ s; Duty Cycle \leq 2.0%.

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



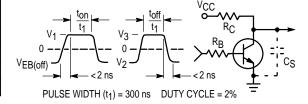
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_A = 25° C unless otherwise noted) (Continued)

	Chara	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	
ON CHARACTERI	STICS(1)					
DC Current Gain		$(I_{C} = 30 \text{ mAdc}, V_{CE} = 0.4 \text{ Vdc})$ $(I_{C} = 100 \text{ mAdc}, V_{CE} = 0.5 \text{ Vdc})$ $(I_{C} = 300 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc})$	hFE	30 25 15	120 — —	_
Collector-Emitter S	aturation Voltage		VCE(sat)	 	0.2 0.28 0.5 0.3	Vdc
Base-Emitter Satur	ation Voltage	V _{BE(sat)}	0.73 — —	0.95 1.2 1.7	Vdc	
SMALL-SIGNAL	CHARACTERISTICS	3				
Current-Gain — Ba (I _C = 30 mAdc, V _C	fT	350	_	MHz		
Output Capacitance (V _{CB} = 5.0 Vdc, I	C _{obo}	_	5.0	pF		
Input Capacitance (V _{EB} = 0.5 Vdc, I ₀	_C = 0, f = 1.0 MHz)		C _{ibo}	_	9.0	pF
SWITCHING CHA	RACTERISTICS					
Turn–On Time			ton	—	18	ns
Delay Time	(V _{CC} = 10 Vdc, I _C = (Figure 1)	= 300 mAdc, I _{B1} = 30 mAdc)	t _d	—	10	ns
Rise Time			tr	_	15	ns
Turn–Off Time	(V _{CC} = 10 Vdc, I _C =	= 300 mAdc, I _{B1} = I _{B2} = 30 mAdc)	^t off	_	28	ns
Fall Time	(Figure 1)		tf	_	15	ns
Storage Time ($V_{CC} = 10 \text{ Vdc}, I_{C} = 10 \text{ mAdc}, I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 10 \text{ mAdc}$) (Figure 2)				—	18	ns

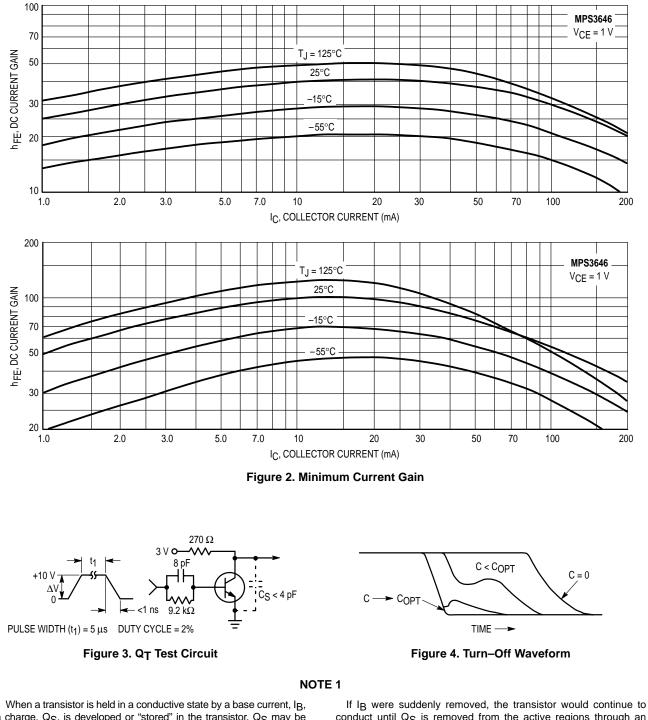
1. Pulse Test: Pulse Width \leq 300 µs; Duty Cycle \leq 2.0%.

Test Condition	IC	vcc	RS	RC	C _{S(max)}	V _{BE(off)}	V ₁	v ₂	V ₃
	mΑ	V	Ω	Ω	pF	V	V	V	V
Α	10	3	330	270	4	-1.5	10.55	-4.15	10.70
В	10	10	580	960	4	—	—	-4.65	6.55
С	100	10	560	96	12	-2.0	6.35	-4.65	6.55

Figure 1	Switching	Time F	auivalent	Test Circuit
i iguio ii	omitorining		quivalent	Tool on our



CURRENT GAIN CHARACTERISTICS



a charge, Q_S, is developed or "stored" in the transistor. Q_S may be written: $Q_S = Q_1 + Q_V + Q_X$. Q₁ is the charge required to develop the required collector current.

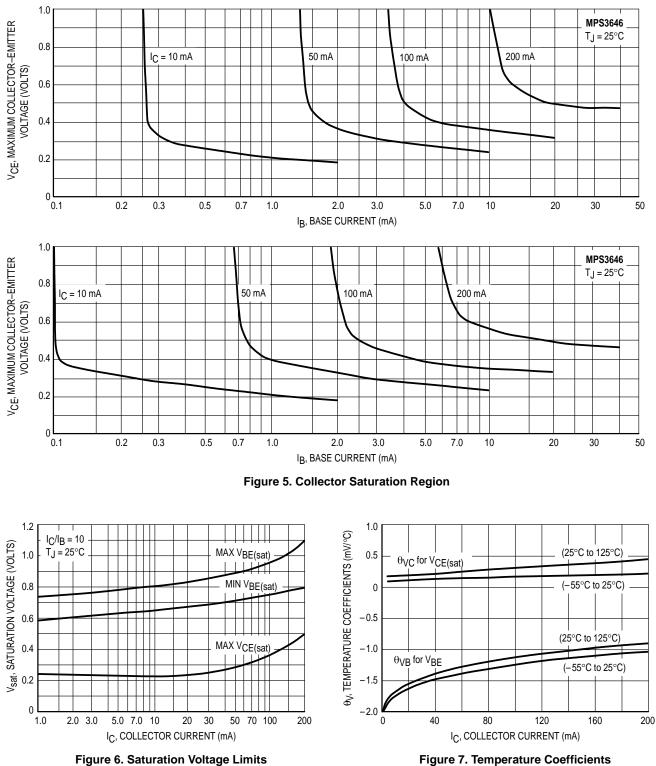
This charge is primarily a function of alpha cutoff frequency. Q_V is the charge required to charge the collector–base feedback capacity. Q_X is excess charge resulting from overdrive, i.e., operation in saturation.

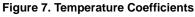
The charge required to turn a transistor "on" to the edge of saturation is the sum of Q_1 and Q_V which is defined as the active region charge, Q_A , $Q_A = I_{B1}t_r$ when the transistor is driven by a constant current step

$$(I_{B1})$$
 and $I_{B1} < < \frac{I_C}{h_{FE}}$.

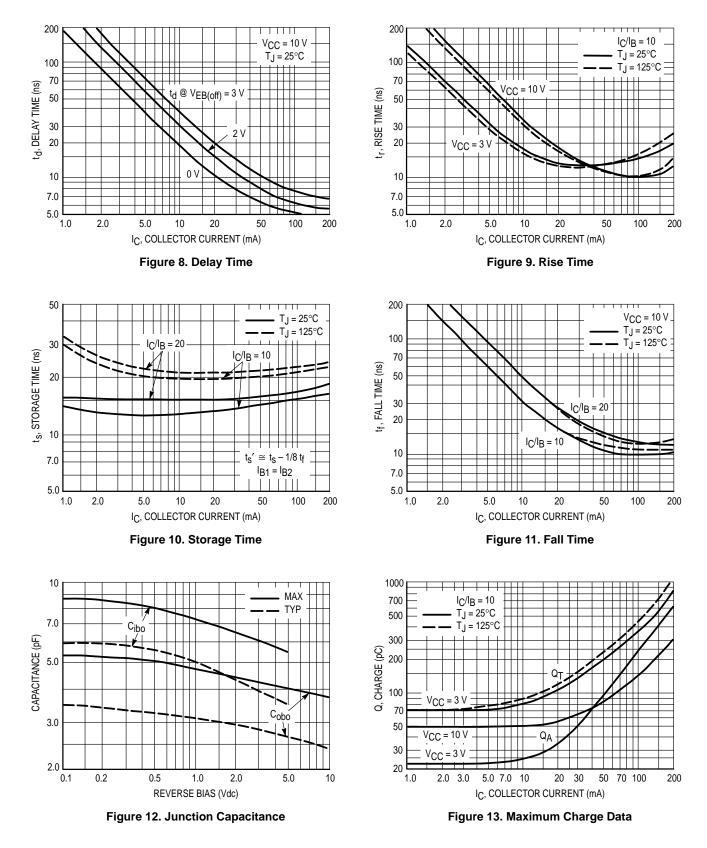
conduct until Q_S is removed, the transition would confinde to conduct until Q_S is removed from the active regions through an external path or through internal recombination. Since the internal recombination time is long compared to the ultimate capability of a transistor, a charge, Q_T , of opposite polarity, equal in magnitude, can be stored on an external capacitor, C, to neutralize the internal charge and considerably reduce the turn–off time of the transistor. Figure 3 shows the test circuit and Figure 4 the turn–off waveform. Given Q_T from Figure 13, the external C for worst–case turn–off in any circuit is: $C = Q_T/\Delta V$, where ΔV is defined in Figure 3.

"ON" CONDITION CHARACTERISTICS

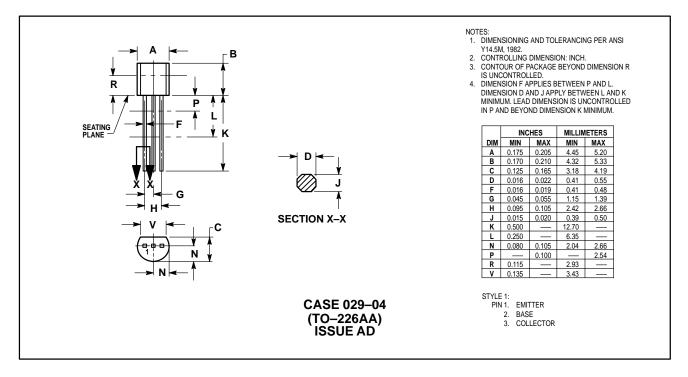




DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS



PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



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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



