

NPN SILICON POWER TRANSISTORS

...designed for use in low frequency power amplifier applications

FEATURES:

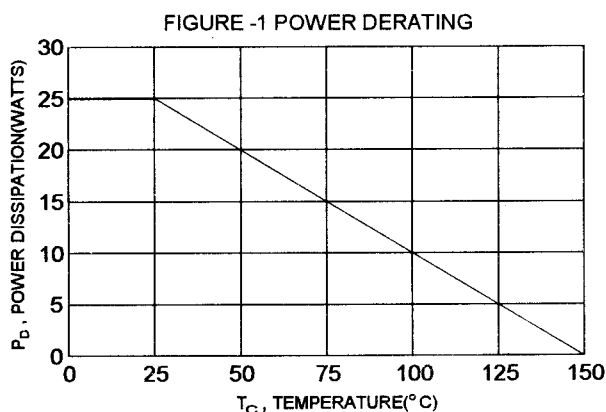
- * Low Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 1.0V(\text{Max}) @ I_C = 2.0A, I_B = 0.2A$
- * DC Current Gain
 $hFE = 35-320 @ I_C = 0.5A$
- * Complementary to PNP 2SA671

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	2SC1061	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	50	V
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	50	V
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	4.0	V
Collector Current - Continuous - Peak	I_C I_{CM}	3.0 8.0	A
Base current	I_B	0.5	A
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ C$ Derate above $25^\circ C$	P_D	25 0.2	W W/ $^\circ C$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	T_J, T_{STG}	-55 to +150	$^\circ C$

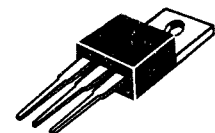
THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance Junction to Case	$R_{\theta jc}$	5.0	$^\circ C/W$

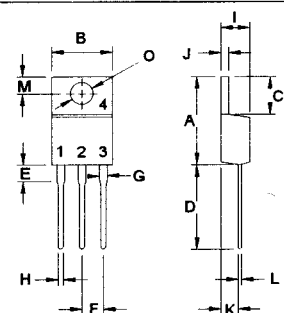


NPN 2SC1061

3.0 AMPERE
POWER
TRANSISTORS
50 VOLTS
25 WATTS



TO-220



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

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 ($I_C = 50\text{ mA}$, $I_E = 0$)	$V_{(BR)CEO}$	50		V
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage ($I_C = 5.0\text{ mA}$, $I_E = 0$)	$V_{(BR)CBO}$	50		V
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage ($I_B = 5.0\text{ mA}$, $I_C = 0$)	$V_{(BR)EBO}$	4.0		V
Collector Cutoff Current ($V_{CB} = 25\text{ V}$, $I_E = 0$)	I_{CBO}		100	μA
Emitter Cutoff Current ($V_{EB} = 4.0\text{ V}$, $I_C = 0$)	I_{EBO}		100	μA

ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)

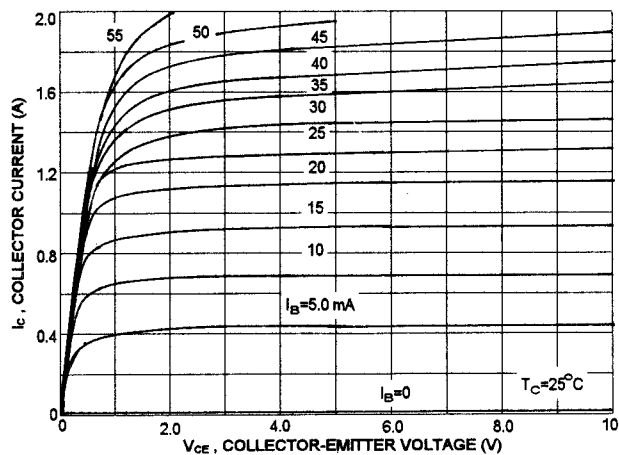
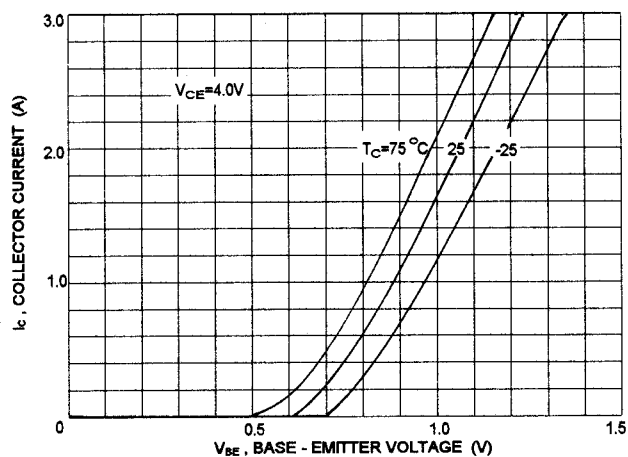
DC Current Gain ($I_C = 0.1\text{ A}$, $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ V}$) ($I_C = 1.0\text{ A}$, $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ V}$)	$h_{FE(2)}$ $h_{FE(3)}$	35 35	320	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage ($I_C = 2.0\text{ A}$, $I_B = 200\text{ mA}$)	$V_{CE(sat)}$		1.0	V
Base-Emitter On Voltage ($I_C = 1.0\text{ A}$, $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ V}$)	$V_{BE(on)}$		1.5	V

DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

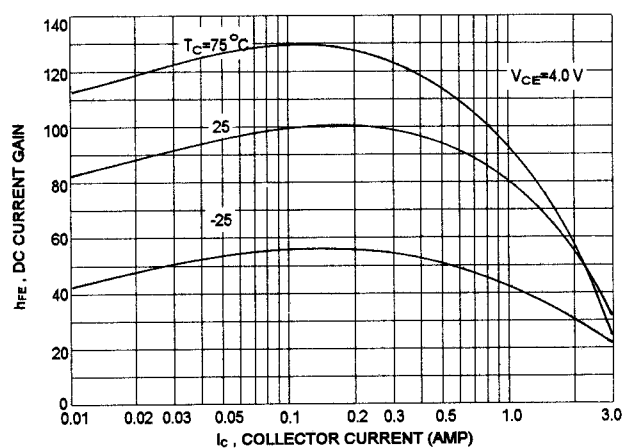
Current-Gain-Bandwidth Product ($I_C = 0.5\text{ A}$, $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ V}$, $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$)	f_T	5.0		MHz
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(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width $\approx 300\text{ }\mu\text{s}$, Duty Cycle $\leq 2.0\%$ * $h_{FE(3)}$ Classification :

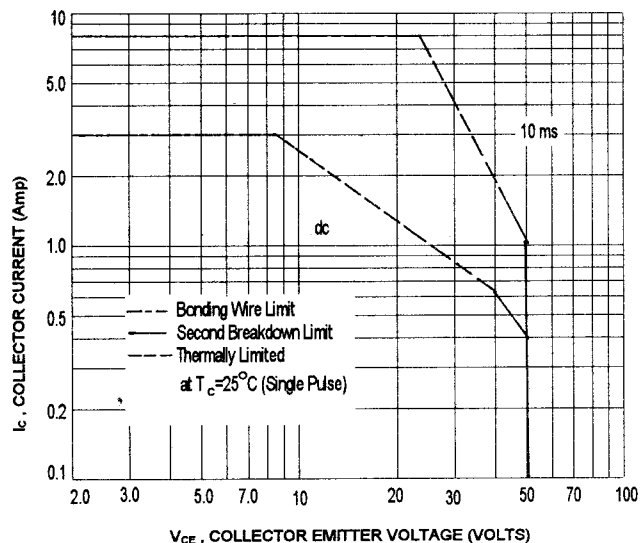
35	A	70	60	B	120	100	C	200	160	D	320
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$I_C - V_{CE}$  $I_C - V_{BE}$ 

DC CURRENT GAIN



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 $T_{J(PK)} = 150^\circ\text{C}$; 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.