Switch-mode

NPN Bipolar Power Transistor For Switching Power Supply Applications

The MJE18006G has an applications specific state-of-the-art die designed for use in 220 V line-operated switch-mode power supplies and electronic light ballasts.

Features

- Improved Efficiency Due to Low Base Drive Requirements:
 - ♦ High and Flat DC Current Gain h_{FE}
 - Fast Switching
 - No Coil Required in Base Circuit for Turn-Off (No Current Tail)
- Tight Parametric Distributions are Consistent Lot-to-Lot
- Standard TO-220
- These Devices are Pb-Free and are RoHS Compliant*

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage	V _{CEO}	450	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	V _{CES}	1000	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V _{EBO}	9.0	Vdc
Collector Current - Continuous - Peak (Note 1)	I _C I _{CM}	6.0 15	Adc
Base Current – Continuous – Peak (Note 1)	I _B I _{BM}	4.0 8.0	Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ T _C = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P _D	100 0.8	W W/°C
Operating and Storage Temperature	T _J , T _{stg}	-65 to 150	°C

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristics	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.25	°C/W
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	62.5	°C/W
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	TL	260	°C

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

1. Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle ≤ 10%.



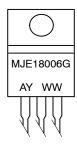
ON Semiconductor®

http://onsemi.com

POWER TRANSISTOR 6.0 AMPERES 1000 VOLTS - 100 WATTS



MARKING DIAGRAM



= Assembly Location

= Year

WW = Work Week

= Pb-Free Package

ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Shipping
MJE18006G	TO-220 (Pb-Free)	50 Units / Rail

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^{*}For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_C = 25°C unless otherwise specified)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T _C = 25°C unless otherwise specified) Characteristic						Min	Min Tyn		Unit
					Symbol	IVIIII	Тур	Max	Offic
OFF CHARACTERISTICS		oltogo (l. 100	A I 05	mLI)	V _{CEO(sus)}	450			1/45
	Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (I _C = 100 mA, L = 25 mH)					450	-	-	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V _{CE} = Rated V _{CEO} , I _B = 0)					ICEO	-	-	100	μAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ((V _{CE} =	Hated V _{CES} , V _{EB}		(T _C = 125°C)	ICES	_	_	100 500	μAdc
$(I_C = 125^{\circ}C)$ $(V_{CE} = 800 \text{ V}, V_{EB} = 0)$ $(T_C = 125^{\circ}C)$						-	-	100	
Emitter Cutoff Current (V	_{EB} = 9	.0 Vdc, I _C = 0)			I _{EBO}	-	-	100	μAdc
ON CHARACTERISTICS					1	•	I.	Į.	
Base-Emitter Saturation	Voltag	e (I _C = 1.3 Adc, I _B	₃ = 0.13 Ac	dc)	V _{BE(sat)}	_	0.83	1.2	Vdc
(I _C = 3.0 Adc, I _B = 0.6 Adc)				` ,	_	0.94	1.3		
Collector-Emitter Saturat		ltage			V _{CE(sat)}			0.6	Vdc
$(I_C = 1.3 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 0.13)$	Auc)			(T _C = 125°C)		_	0.25 0.27	0.65	
$(I_C = 3.0 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 0.6)$	Adc)			(T. 105°O)		-	0.35	0.7	
				(T _C = 125°C)		-	0.4	0.8	
DC Current Gain (I _C = 0.5	5 Adc,	$V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$		(T _C = 125°C)	h _{FE}	14	- 32	34	-
$(I_{\rm C} = 3.0)$	0 Adc,	V _{CE} = 1.0 Vdc)		(10 - 123 0)		6.0	10	_	
			/T	$(T_C = 125^{\circ}C)$		5.0	8.0	-	
		$V_{CE} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc}$ c, $V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$	(1)	$C = 25 \text{ to } 125^{\circ}\text{C}$		11 10	17 22	_	
DYNAMIC CHARACTERI		, 02							
Current Gain Bandwidth			Vdc. f = 1.	0 MHz)	f _T	_	14	_	MHz
Output Capacitance (V _{CE}				,	C _{ob}	_	75	120	pF
			, ivii iz)		t		1000	1500	pF
Input Capacitance (V _{EB} =)	1		C _{ib}	-		1300	·
Dynamic Saturation Volta	age:	$(I_C = 1.3 \text{ Adc} \ I_{B1} = 130 \text{ mAdc} \ V_{CC} = 300 \text{ V})$	1.0 μs	(T _C = 125°C)	V _{CE(dsat)}	_	5.5 12	_	V
Determined 1.0 μs and				,		_	3.0	_	
3.0 μs respectively after rising I _{B1} reaches 90%			3.0 μs	(T _C = 125°C)		-	7.0	-	
final I _{B1}			1.0 μs			_	9.5	-	
(see Figure 18)		(I _C = 3.0 Adc I _{B1} = 0.6 Adc		(T _C = 125°C)		_	14.5	-	
		V _{CC} = 300 V)	3.0 μs	(T _C = 125°C)		_	2.0 7.5	_	
CWITCHING CHARACTE	DICTI	OC. Basistina I a	- d (D C		th 00 s)	_	7.5	_	
SWITCHING CHARACTE			•	≤ 10%, Puise Wid	· · ·	1	00	100	
Turn-On Time		= 3.0 Adc, I _{B1} = 0 2 = 1.5 Adc, V _{CC} =		(T _C = 125°C)	t _{on}	_	90 100	180 -	ns
Turn-Off Time	. 52	B2 = 1.0 / 100, VCC = 000 V) (1C =		,	t _{off}	_	1.7	2.5	μs
				$(T_C = 125^{\circ}C)$	-011	-	2.1	-	P
Turn-On Time	(I _C	= 1.3 Adc, I _{B1} = 0.	.13 Adc,	dc, V) (T _C = 125°C)	t _{on}	_	200	300	ns
	I _{B2}	= 0.65 Adc, V _{CC} =	= 300 V)			-	130	-	
Turn-Off Time				(T- 105°C)	t _{off}	-	1.2	2.5	μs
SWITCHING CHARACTE	 DIST!	CC. Inductive Le	od (\) ((T _C = 125°C)	F \/ 000 11		1.5	_	
SWITCHING CHARACTE				= 300 v, v _{CC} = 1			100	100	n-
Fall Time	$(I_C = 1.5 \text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = 0.13 \text{ Adc}, I_{B2} = 0.65 \text{ Adc})$ $(T_C = 125^{\circ}\text{C})$			t _{fi}	_	100 120	180 -	ns	
Storage Time		182 = 0.00 / (10)			t _{si}	_	1.5	2.5	μS
otorago rimo	(T _C = 125°C)			·SI	-	1.9	-	μο	
Crossover Time	1				t _c	-	220	350	ns
	(T _C = 125°C)					-	230	-	
Fall Time (I		(I _C = 3.0 Adc, I _{B1} = 0.6 Adc,			t _{fi}	-	85	150	ns
<u> </u>	$I_{B2} = 1.5 \text{ Adc}$ (T _C = 125°C)				-	120	-		
Storage Time				(T _C = 125°C)	t _{si}	_	2.15 2.75	3.2	μs
Crossover Timo				(10 - 123 0)	+		200	300	ne
Crossover Time $(T_C = 125^{\circ}C)$				t _c	_	310	-	ns	
Proper strike and creep	000 0	atanaa musat ha ne	ovided.	/	1	1	1	i	i

2. Proper strike and creepage distance must be provided.

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

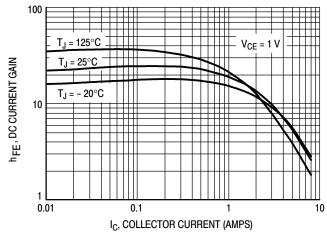


Figure 1. DC Current Gain @ 1 Volt

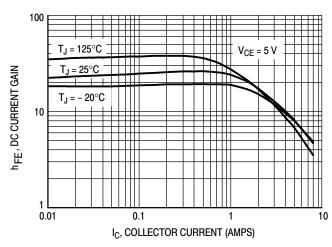


Figure 2. DC Current Gain @ 5 Volts

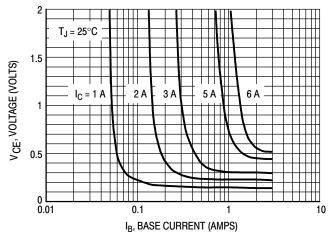


Figure 3. Collector Saturation Region

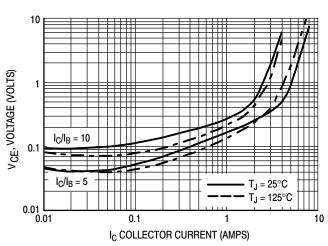


Figure 4. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

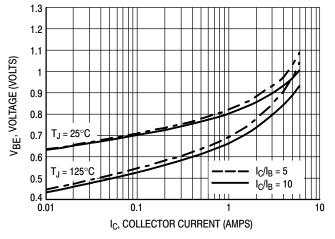


Figure 5. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

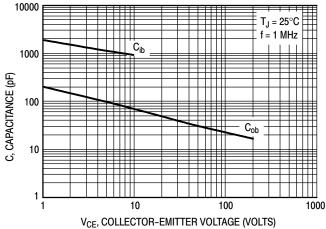


Figure 6. Capacitance

TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS $(I_{B2} = I_C/2 \text{ for all switching})$

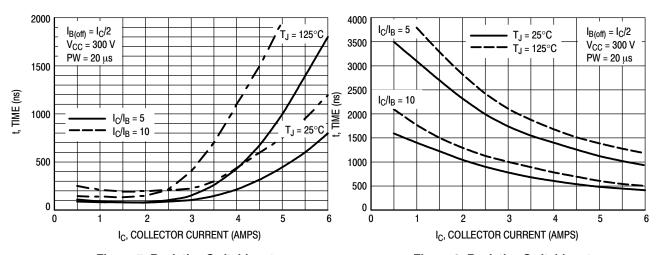


Figure 7. Resistive Switching, ton

Figure 8. Resistive Switching, toff

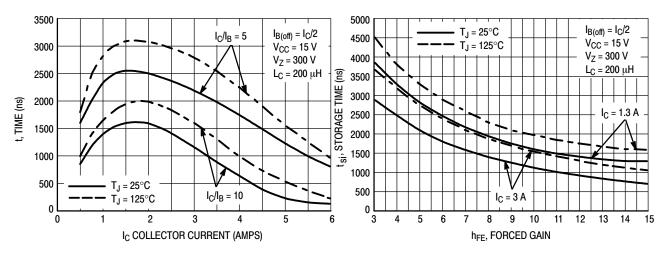


Figure 9. Inductive Storage Time, tsi

Figure 10. Inductive Storage Time, tsi(hFE)

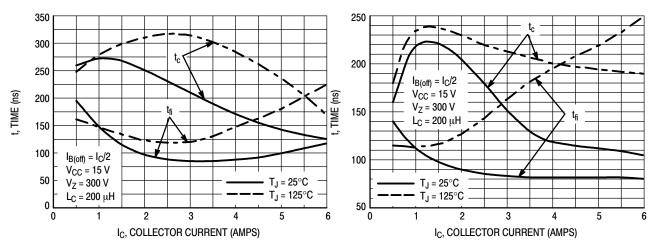
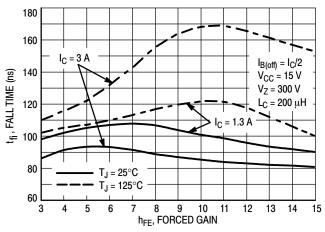


Figure 11. Inductive Switching, t_{c} and t_{fi} $I_{C}/I_{B}=5$

Figure 12. Inductive Switching, t_c and t_{fi} $I_C/I_B = 10$

TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS $(I_{B2} = I_C/2 \text{ for all switching})$

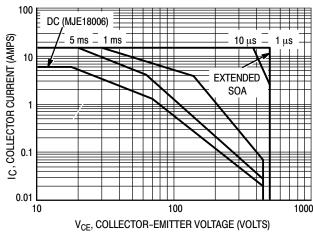


350 $I_{B(off)} = I_{C}/2$ $I_C = 3 A$ V_{CC} = 15 V 300 V_Z = 300 V T_C, CROSSOVER TIME (ns) $L_C = 200 \, \mu H$ 250 200 150 100 $T_J = 25^{\circ}C$ T_J = 125°C 50 10 13 8 9 11 3 h_{FF}, FORCED GAIN

Figure 13. Inductive Fall Time

Figure 14. Inductive Crossover Time

GUARANTEED SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION



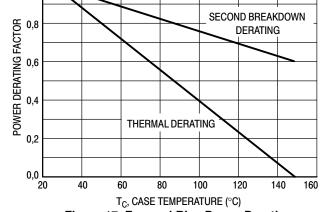
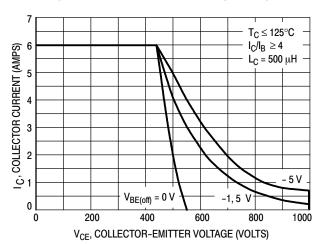


Figure 15. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

Figure 17. Forward Bias Power Derating

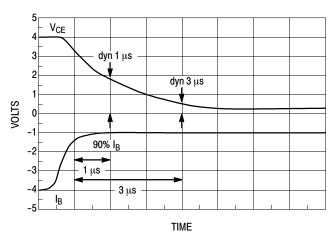


operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate. The data of Figure 15 is based on $T_C = 25^{\circ}C$; $T_{J(pk)}$ is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when $T_C \ge 25$ °C. Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown in Figure 15 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 17. T_{J(pk)} may be calculated from the data in Figure 20. At any case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown. For inductive loads, high voltage and current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off with the base-to-emitter junction reverse-biased. The safe level is specified as a reverse–biased safe operating area (Figure 16). This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the

device is never subjected to an avalanche mode.

Figure 16. Reverse Bias Switching 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 $I_C - V_{CE}$ limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable



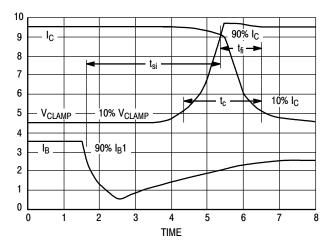


Figure 18. Dynamic Saturation Voltage Measurements

Figure 19. Inductive Switching Measurements

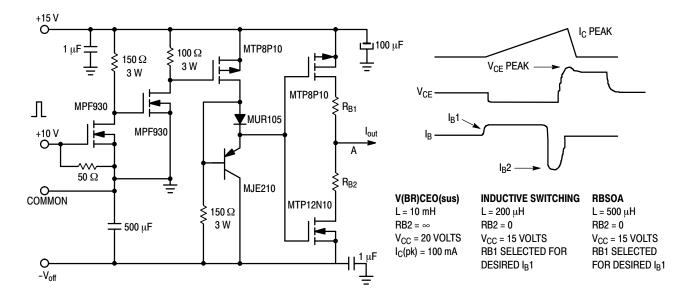


Table 1. Inductive Load Switching Drive Circuit

TYPICAL THERMAL RESPONSE

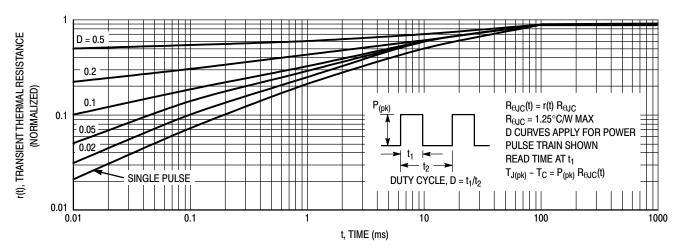


Figure 20. Typical Thermal Response ($Z_{\theta JC}(t)$) for MJE18006

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