

Medium-Power Plastic NPN 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 PNP 2N4918, 2N4919, 2N4920

*MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	2N4921	2N4922	2N4923	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 — Continuous	I_B	1.0			Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above 25°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	θ_{JC}	4.16	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

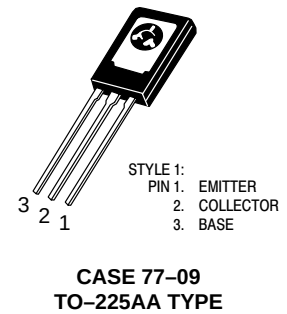
- (1) The 1.0 Amp maximum I_C value is based upon JEDEC current gain requirements.
The 3.0 Amp maximum value is based upon actual current handling capability of the device (see Figures 5 and 6).

- (2) Recommend use of thermal compound for lowest thermal resistance.

*Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

**2N4921
thru
2N4923 ***

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



2N4921 thru 2N4923

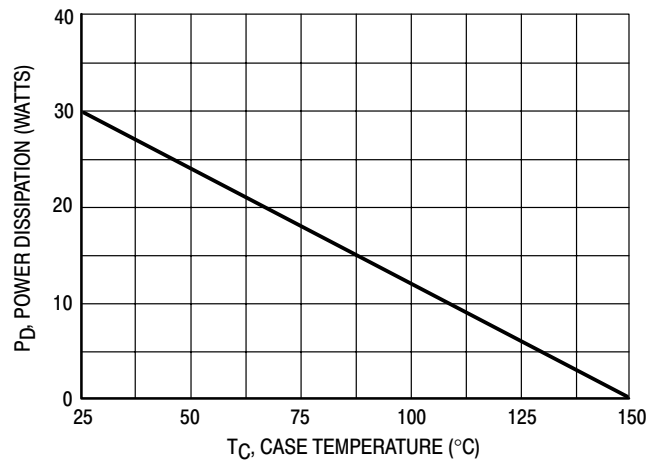


Figure 1. Power Derating

Safe Area Curves are indicated by Figure 5. All limits are applicable and must be observed.

2N4921 thru 2N4923

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTICS				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (3) ($I_C = 0.1\text{ A dc}$, $I_B = 0$)	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	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 ($V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CEO}$, $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$) ($V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CEO}$, $V_{EB(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$, $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$)	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 ($V_{EB} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$, $I_C = 0$)	I_{EBO}	—	1.0	mAdc

CHARACTERISTICS

DC Current Gain (3) ($I_C = 50\text{ mAdc}$, $V_{CE} = 1.0\text{ Vdc}$) ($I_C = 500\text{ mAdc}$, $V_{CE} = 1.0\text{ Vdc}$) ($I_C = 1.0\text{ A dc}$, $V_{CE} = 1.0\text{ Vdc}$)	h_{FE}	40 30 10	— 150 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (3) ($I_C = 1.0\text{ A dc}$, $I_B = 0.1\text{ A dc}$)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	0.6	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage (3) ($I_C = 1.0\text{ A dc}$, $I_B = 0.1\text{ A dc}$)	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	1.3	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage (3) ($I_C = 1.0\text{ A dc}$, $V_{CE} = 1.0\text{ Vdc}$)	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	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	—	—

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

*Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

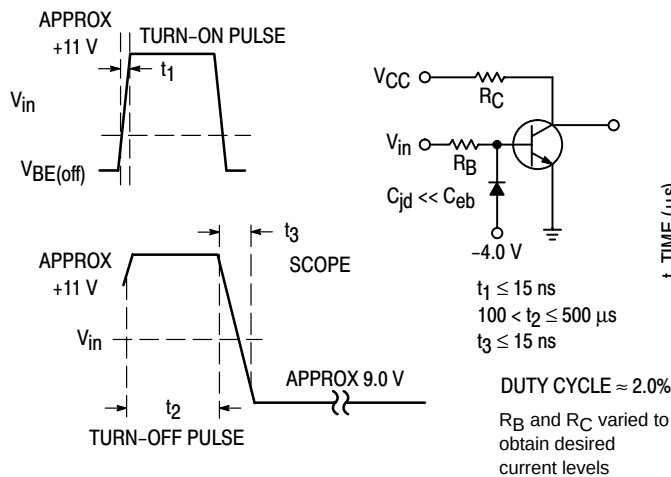


Figure 2. Switching Time Equivalent Circuit

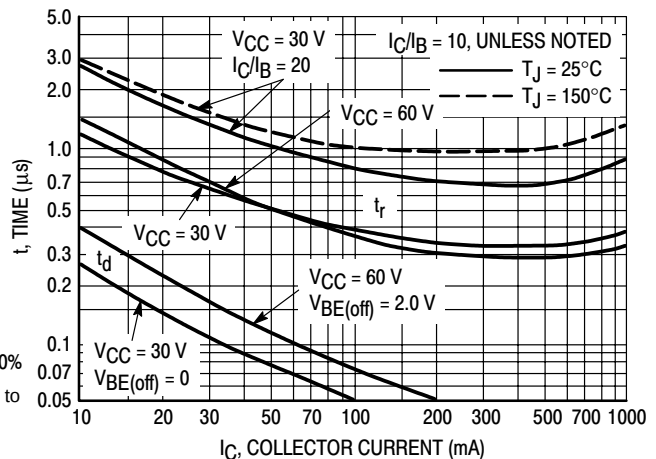


Figure 3. Turn–On Time

2N4921 thru 2N4923

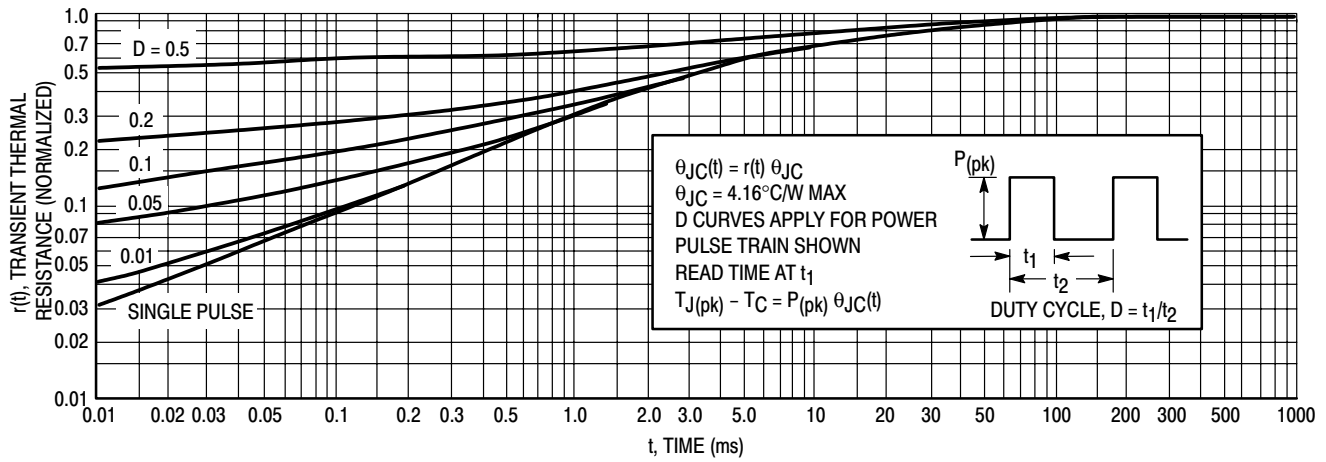


Figure 4. Thermal Response

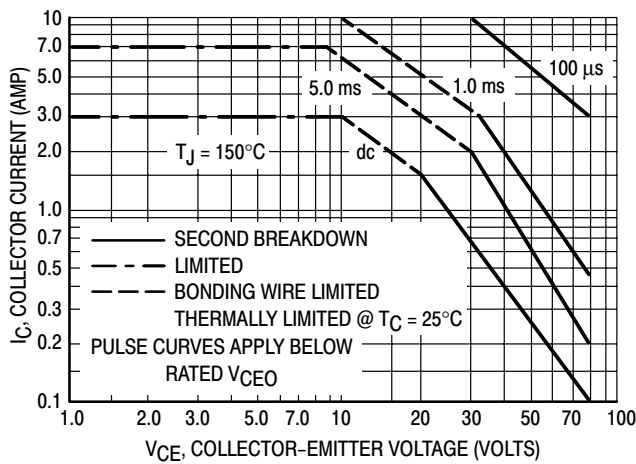


Figure 5. Active-Region Safe Operating Area

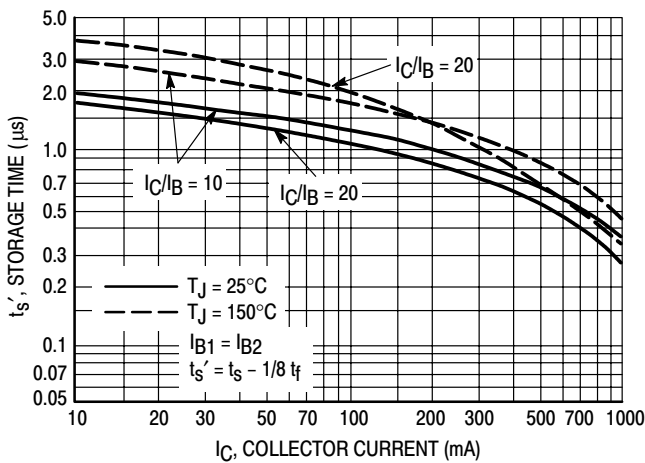


Figure 6. Storage Time

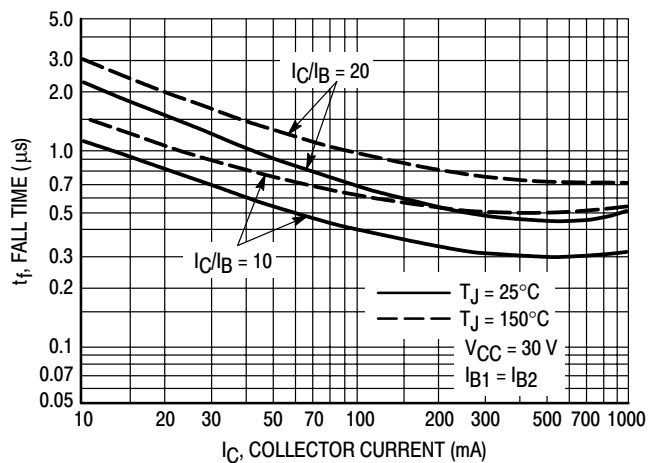


Figure 7. Fall Time

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.

2N4921 thru 2N4923

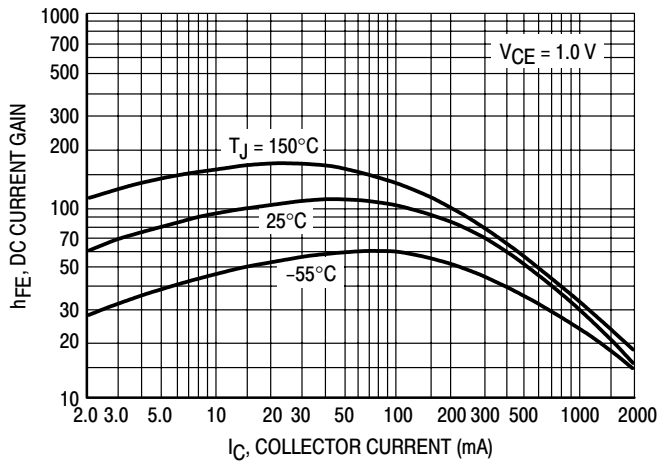


Figure 8. Current Gain

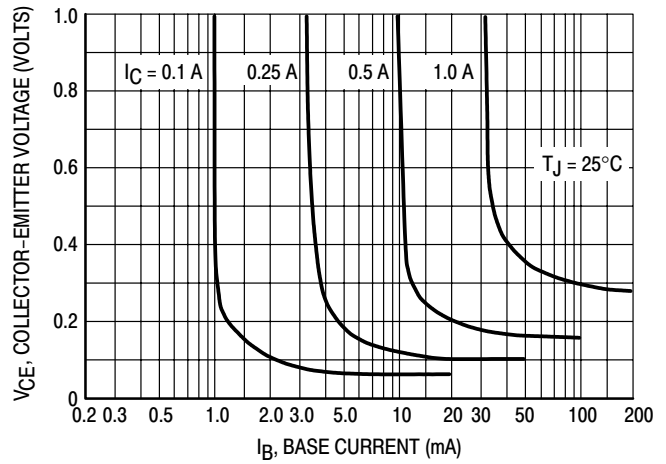


Figure 9. Collector Saturation Region

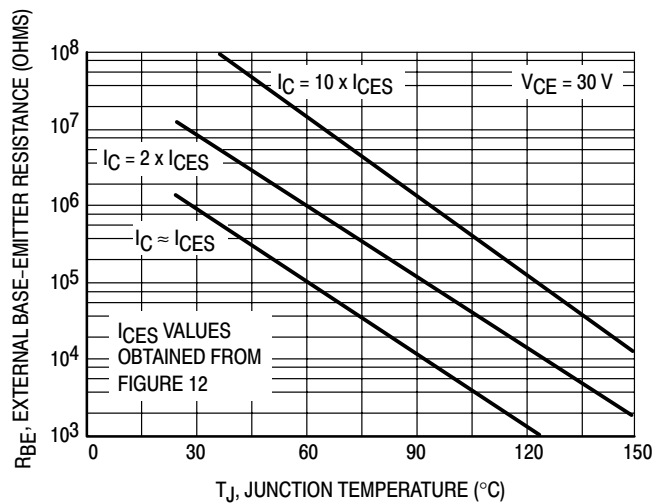


Figure 10. Effects of Base-Emitter Resistance

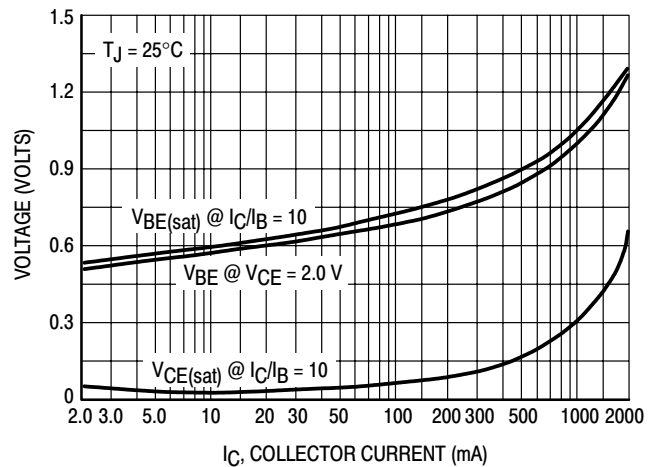


Figure 11. "On" Voltage

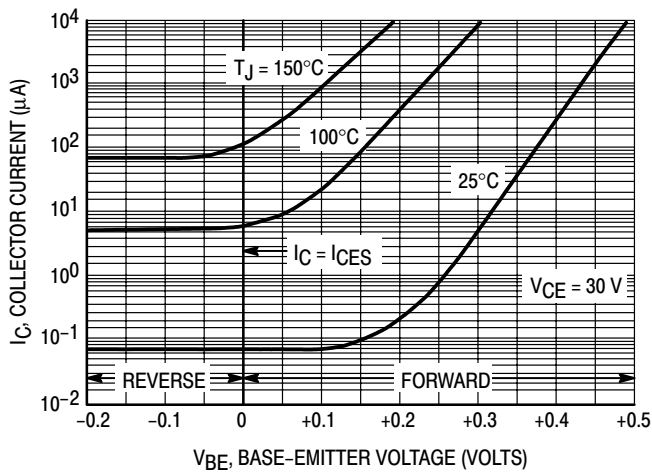


Figure 12. Collector Cut-Off Region

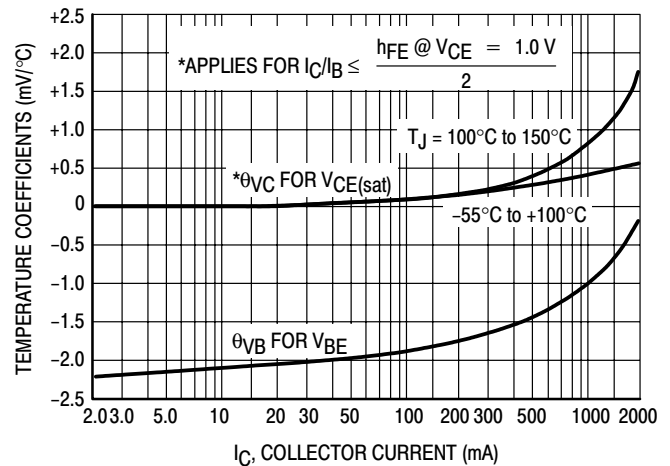


Figure 13. Temperature Coefficients