

NPN Silicon power darlington transistors are designed for use in automotive ignition. Switching and motor control applications

## Features:

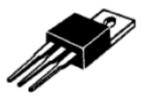
- Collector emitter sustaining voltage
  V<sub>CEO</sub> (SUS) = 400 V (minimum)
  Collector emitter saturation voltage
  V<sub>CE</sub> (sat) = 2 V (maximum) at I<sub>C</sub> = 5 A
- Reverse-base SOA at 300 V to 400 V at 7 A

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Dimensions	Minimum	Maximum	
А	14.68	15.31	
В	9.78	10.42	
С	5.01	6.52	
D	13.06	14.62	
Е	3.57	4.07	
F	2.42	3.66	
G	1.12	1.36	
Н	0.72	0.96	
I	4.22	4.98	
J	1.14	1.38	
К	2.2	2.97	
L	0.33	0.55	
М	2.48	2.98	
0	3.7	3.9	
Dimensions : Millimetres			

### NPN TIP152

7 Amperes Darlington Power Transistors 300 to 400 V 80 W



**TO-220** 

## Pin

- 1. Base
- 2. Collector
- 3. Emitter
- 4. Collector (Case)

## **Maximum Ratings**

Parameter	Symbol	TIP152	Unit
Collector - Emitter Voltage	V <sub>CEO</sub>	V <sub>CEO</sub> 400	
Collector - Base Voltage	V <sub>CBO</sub>	400	V
Emitter - Base Voltage	V <sub>EBO</sub>	8	
Collector Current Continuous -Peak	I <sub>C</sub>	7 1	A
Base Current	I <sub>B</sub>	1.5	
Total Power Dissipation at T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P <sub>D</sub>	80 0.64	W W/°C
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	T <sub>J</sub> , T <sub>STG</sub>	-65 to +150	°C

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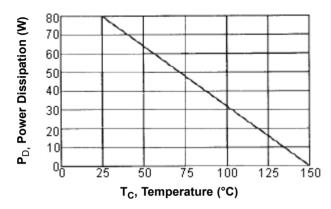




## **Thermal Characteristics**

Characteristic	Symbol	Maximum	Unit
Thermal Resistance Junction to Case	Rθjc	1.56	°C / W

## **Power Derating**



## Electrical Characteristics (T<sub>c</sub> = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit	
Off Characteristics	Off Characteristics				
Collector - Emitter Breakdown Voltage (1) (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mA, I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	V <sub>(BR) CEO</sub>		-	V	
Collector - Base Breakdown Voltage (1) $(I_C = 1 \text{ mA}, I_B = 0)$	V <sub>(BR) CBO</sub>	400	-	V	
Collector Cut off Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = 400 V, I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	I <sub>CEO</sub>	-	250	μΑ	
Emitter Cut off Current (V <sub>EB</sub> = 8 V, I <sub>C</sub> = 0)	I <sub>EBO</sub>	-	15	mA	
On Characteristics (1)					
DC Current Gain $(I_C = 2.5 \text{ A}, V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V})$ $(I_C = 5 \text{ A}, V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V})$ $(I_C = 7 \text{ A}, V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V})$	h <sub>FE</sub>	150 50 15	-	-	
Collector - Emitter Saturation Voltage (IC = 1 A, $I_B$ = 10 mA) (IC = 2 A, $I_B$ = 100 mA) (IC = 5 A, $I_B$ = 250 mA)	V <sub>CE</sub> (sat)	-	1.5 1.5 2		
Base - Emitter Saturation Voltage V (I <sub>C</sub> = 2 A, IB = 100 mA) (I <sub>C</sub> = 5 A, IB = 250 mA)	V <sub>BE (sat)</sub>	-	2.2 2.3	V	
Diode Forward Voltage (I <sub>F</sub> = 7 A)	V <sub>F</sub>	-	3.5		

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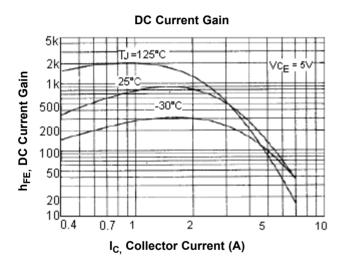


Parameter	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Dynamic Characteristics				
Small - Signal Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 0.5 A, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5 V, f = 1 KHz)	h <sub>fe</sub>	200	-	-
Output Capacitance (V <sub>CB</sub> = 10 V, I <sub>E</sub> = 0, f = 1MHz)	C <sub>ob</sub>	-	150	pF

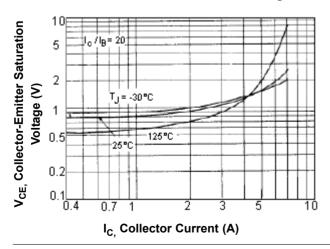
## **Switching Characteristics**

Delay Time		t <sub>d</sub>	30 (Typical)	-	ne
Rise Time	$V_{CC} = 250 \text{ V}, I_{C} = 5 \text{ A}$	t <sub>r</sub>	180 (Typical)	-	ns
Storage Time	$I_{B1} = -I_{B2} = 250 \text{ mA},$ tp = 200 µs, Duty Cycle $\leq 2\%$	t <sub>s</sub>	3.5 (Typical)	-	110
Fall Time		t <sub>f</sub>	1.6 (Typical)	-	μs

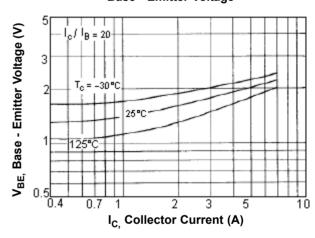
<sup>1)</sup> Pulse Test : Pulse width: ≤300 µs, Duty Cycle ≤2%



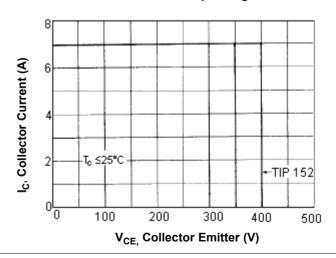




## **Base - Emitter Voltage**



#### **Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area**

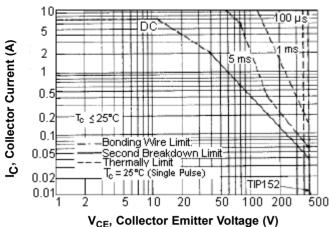


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## **Active Region Safe Operating Area**



VCE, Conector Emitter Voltage

## **Part Number Table**

Description	Part Number		
Darlington Transistor, TO-220	TIP152		

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 curve is base on  $T_{J~(PK)}$  = 150°C;  $T_{C}$  is variable depending on power level. second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J~(PK)}$  = 150°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

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