# High Speed, High Gain Bipolar NPN Power Transistor

# with Integrated Collector–Emitter Diode and Built–in Efficient Antisaturation Network

The MJE18004D2 is state–of–art High Speed High gain BIPolar transistor (H2BIP). High dynamic characteristics and lot to lot minimum spread ( $\pm 150$  ns on storage time) make it ideally suitable for light ballast applications. Therefore, there is no need to guarantee an  $h_{FE}$  window.

It's characteristics make it also suitable for PFC application.

#### **Features**

- Low Base Drive Requirement
- High Peak DC Current Gain (55 Typical) @ I<sub>C</sub> = 100 mA
- Extremely Low Storage Time Min/Max Guarantees Due to the H2BIP Structure which Minimizes the Spread
- Integrated Collector-Emitter Free Wheeling Diode
- Fully Characterized and Guaranteed Dynamic V<sub>CE(sat)</sub>
- "6 Sigma" Process Providing Tight and Reproductible Parameter Spreads
- These Devices are Pb-Free and are RoHS Compliant\*

#### MAXIMUM RATINGS (T<sub>J</sub> = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage	V <sub>CEO</sub>	450	Vdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage	V <sub>CBO</sub>	1000	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	V <sub>CES</sub>	1000	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V <sub>EBO</sub>	12	Vdc
Collector Current - Continuous - Peak (Note 1)	I <sub>C</sub> I <sub>CM</sub>	5 10	Adc
Base Current – Continuous – Peak (Note 1)	I <sub>B</sub> I <sub>BM</sub>	2 4	Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P <sub>D</sub>	75 0.6	W W/°C
Operating and Storage Temperature	T <sub>J</sub> , T <sub>stg</sub>	-65 to 150	°C

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.65	°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	$T_L$	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.

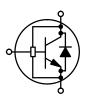
1. Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq$  10%.



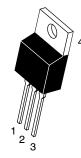
#### ON Semiconductor®

http://onsemi.com

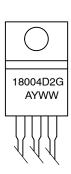
# POWER TRANSISTORS 5 AMPERES, 1000 VOLTS, 75 WATTS



#### MARKING DIAGRAM



TO-220AB CASE 221A STYLE 1



18004D2 = Device Code

G = Pb-Free Package A = Assembly Location

Y = Year
WW = Work Week

#### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

Device	Package	Shipping <sup>†</sup>
MJE18004D2G	TO-220AB (Pb-Free)	50 Units / Rail

\*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 CHARACTERIS	<b>TICS</b> (T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C ເ	ınless oth	erwise noted)					
Characteristic			Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	
OFF CHARACTERISTICS						•	•	
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage	e (I <sub>C</sub> = 100 mA, L =	= 25 mH)		V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub>	450	547	_	Vdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I <sub>CBO</sub> = 1 mA)			V <sub>CBO</sub>	1000	1100	_	Vdc	
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (	I <sub>EBO</sub> = 1 mA)			V <sub>EBO</sub>	12	14	_	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = Rat	ed V <sub>CEO</sub> , I <sub>B</sub> = 0)			I <sub>CEO</sub>	_	-	100	μAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE}$ = Rated $V_{CES}$ , $V_{EB}$ = 0) ( $V_{CE}$ = 500 V, $V_{EB}$ = 0) @ $T_{C}$ = 25°C @ $T_{C}$ = 125°C @ $T_{C}$ = 125°C			I <sub>CES</sub>	-	-	100 500 100	μAdc	
Emitter–Cutoff Current (V <sub>EB</sub> = 10 V	dc. l <sub>C</sub> = 0)		6 .6 .20	I <sub>EBO</sub>	_	_	100	μAdc
ON CHARACTERISTICS	, .0 -,			ЕВО				ļ ,
	Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 0.8 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 80 mAdc)			V <sub>BE(sat)</sub>	_	0.8 0.7	1 0.9	Vdc
$(I_C = 2 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 0.4 \text{ Adc})$			@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C		-	0.9 0.8	1 0.9	
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage	$(I_C = 0.8 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 8)$	0.8 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 80 mAdc) @ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C V <sub>CE(sat)</sub> - 0.38 0.55				0.5 0.75	Vdc	
(I <sub>C</sub> = 2 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0.4 Adc)		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C		-	0.45 0.75	0.75 1		
$(I_C = 0.8 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 40 \text{ mAdc})$		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C		_	0.9 1.6	1.5		
(I <sub>C</sub> = 1 Adc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0.2 Adc)			@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C		_	0.25 0.28	0.5 0.6	
DC Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 0.8 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 1 Vdc)			@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	h <sub>FE</sub>	15 10	28 14	-	-
(I <sub>C</sub> = 2 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 1 Vdc)		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C		6 4	8 6	-		
(I <sub>C</sub> = 1 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 2.5 Vdc)			@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C		18 14	28 20	-	
DYNAMIC SATURATION VOLTAG	E							
Dynamic Saturation Voltage:  Determined 1 μs and 3 μs respectively after rising I <sub>B1</sub> reaches 90% of final I <sub>B1</sub>	I <sub>C</sub> = 1 Adc I <sub>B1</sub> = 100 mA	@ 1 μs	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	V <sub>CE(dsat)</sub>	_	9 16	_	V
	V <sub>CC</sub> = 300 V	@ 3 μs	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C		-	3.1 9	-	
	I <sub>C</sub> = 2 Adc I <sub>B1</sub> = 0.4 A	@ 1 μs	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C		-	11 18	-	
		@ 3 μs	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C		_	1.4 8	_	

ELECTRICAL CHARACTE	RISTICS (T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C unless of	herwise noted)					
Characteristic			Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
DIODE CHARACTERISTICS							
Forward Diode Voltage (I <sub>EC</sub> =	1 Adc)	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	V <sub>EC</sub>	-	0.96 0.72	1.5	V
(I <sub>EC</sub> = 2 Adc)	:C = 2 Adc)			-	1.15 0.8	1.7	
Forward Recovery Time (I <sub>F</sub> = 0	0.4 Adc, di/dt = 10 A/μs)	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C	t <sub>fr</sub>	_	440	_	ns
$(I_F = 1 \text{ Adc, di/dt} = 10 \text{ A/}\mu\text{s})$		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C		_	335	-	
$(I_F = 2 \text{ Adc}, \text{ di/dt} = 10 \text{ A/}\mu\text{s})$		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C		_	335	-	
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTIC	S						
Current Gain Bandwidth ( $I_C$ =	0.5 Adc, $V_{CE}$ = 10 Vdc, $f$ = 1 MH	Hz)	f <sub>T</sub>	_	13	_	MHz
Output Capacitance (V <sub>CB</sub> = 1	0 Vdc, I <sub>E</sub> = 0, f = 1 MHz)		C <sub>ob</sub>	_	60	100	pF
Input Capacitance (I <sub>C</sub> = 0.5 A	dc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 10 Vdc, f = 1 MHz)		C <sub>ib</sub>	-	450	750	pF
SWITCHING CHARACTERIST	ΓICS: Resistive Load (D.C. ≤ 10	%, Pulse Width = 4	l0 μs)				
Turn-on Time	$I_C = 2.5 \text{ Adc}, I_{B1} = 0.5 \text{ Adc}$	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C	t <sub>on</sub>	_	500	750	ns
Turn-off Time	- I <sub>B2</sub> = 1 Adc V <sub>CC</sub> = 250 Vdc	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C	t <sub>off</sub>	1.1	-	1.4	μs
Turn-on Time	I <sub>C</sub> = 2 Adc, I <sub>B1</sub> = 0.4 Adc I <sub>B2</sub> = 1 Adc	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>on</sub>	-	100 150	150	ns
Turn-off Time	$V_{CC} = 300 \text{ Vdc}$	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>off</sub>	-	1.15 1.6	1.3	μs
Turn-on Time	I <sub>C</sub> = 2.5 Adc, I <sub>B1</sub> = 0.5 Adc	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>on</sub>	-	120 500	150	ns
Turn-off Time	$I_{B2} = 0.5 \text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ Vdc}$	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>off</sub>	1.85	_ 2.6	2.15	μs
SWITCHING CHARACTERIST	ΓICS: Inductive Load (V <sub>CC</sub> = 15	(V)					
Fall Time	$I_{C} = 2.5 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 500 \text{ mAdc}$ $I_{B2} = 500 \text{ mAdc}$ $V_{Z} = 350 \text{ V}$ $L_{C} = 300  \mu\text{H}$	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>f</sub>	-	130 300	175	ns
Storage Time		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>s</sub>	_	2.12 2.6	2.4	μs
Crossover Time		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>c</sub>	-	355 750	500	ns
Fall Time	I <sub>C</sub> = 2 Adc	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>f</sub>	-	95 230	150	ns
Storage Time	$I_{B1} = 400 \text{ mAdc}$ $I_{B2} = 400 \text{ mAdc}$ $V_Z = 300 \text{ V}$ $L_C = 200  \mu\text{H}$	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>s</sub>	2.1	2.9	2.4	μs
Crossover Time		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>c</sub>	-	300 700	450	ns
Fall Time	I <sub>C</sub> = 1 Adc	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>f</sub>	-	70 100	90	ns
Storage Time	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{I}_{\text{B1}} = 100 \text{ mAdc} \\ \textbf{I}_{\text{B2}} = 500 \text{ mAdc} \\ \textbf{V}_{\text{Z}} = 300 \text{ V} \\ \textbf{L}_{\text{C}} = 200  \mu\text{H} \end{array}$	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>s</sub>	-	0.7 1.05	0.9	μs
Crossover Time		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>c</sub>	-	75 160	120	ns

### TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

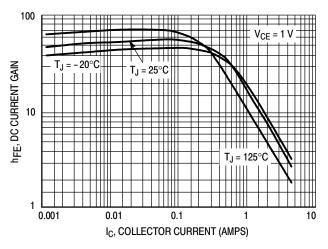


Figure 1. DC Current Gain @ 1 Volt

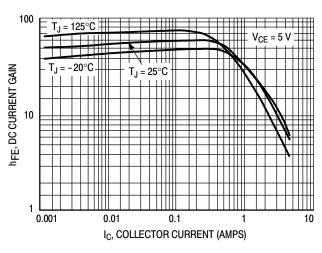


Figure 2. DC Current Gain @ 5 Volt

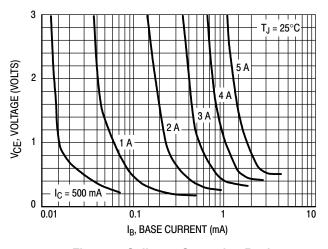


Figure 3. Collector Saturation Region

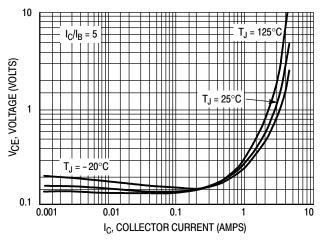


Figure 4. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

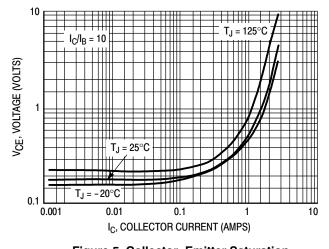


Figure 5. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

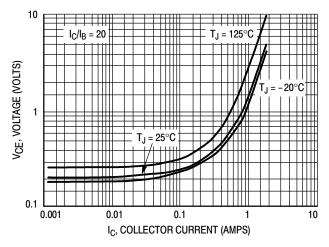


Figure 6. Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage

## TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

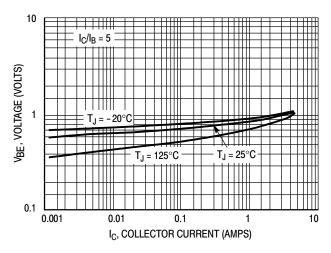


Figure 7. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

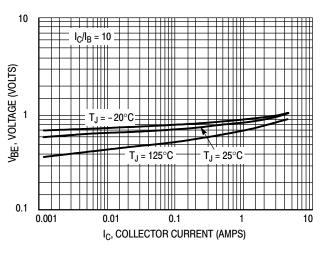


Figure 8. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

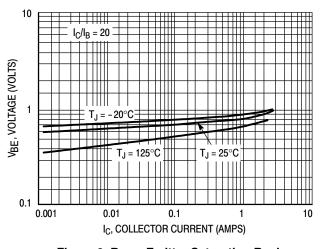


Figure 9. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

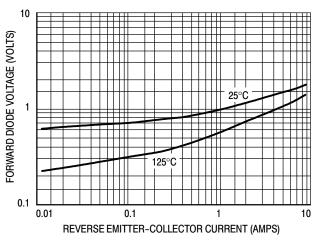


Figure 10. Forward Diode Voltage

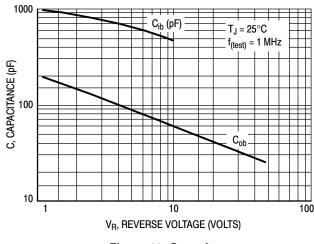


Figure 11. Capacitance

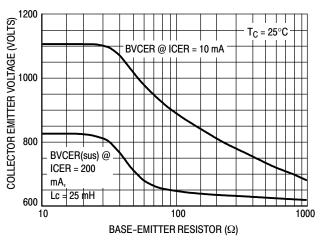


Figure 12. BVCER =  $f(R_{BE})$ 

#### TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

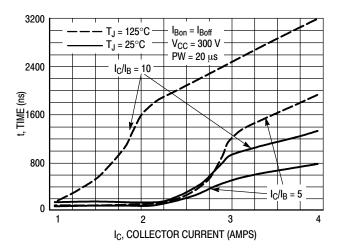


Figure 13. Resistive Switch Time, ton

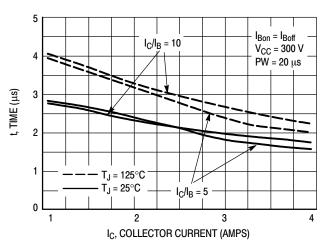


Figure 14. Resistive Switch Time, toff

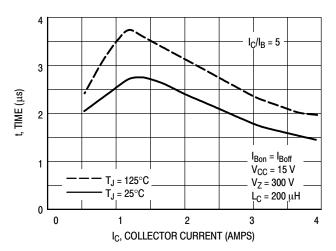


Figure 15. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_{si} \circledcirc I_C/I_B = 5$ 

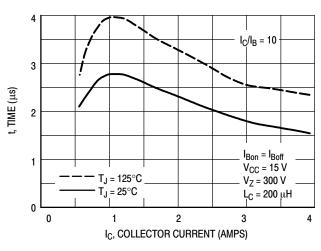


Figure 16. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_{si} @ I_C/I_B = 10$ 

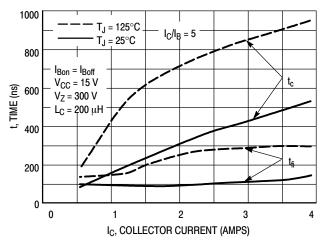


Figure 17. Inductive Switching Time,  $t_c$  and  $t_f$  @  $I_C/I_B = 5$ 

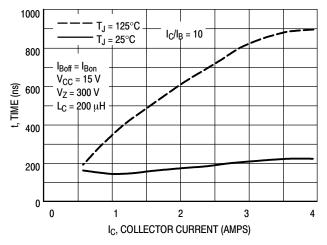


Figure 18. Inductive Switching Time,  $t_{fi} @ I_C/I_B = 10$ 

#### TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

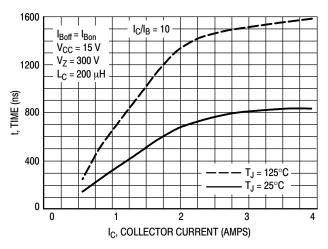


Figure 19. Inductive Switching,  $t_c @ I_C/I_B = 10$ 

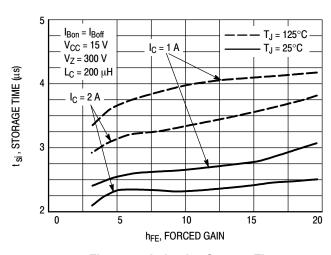


Figure 20. Inductive Storage Time

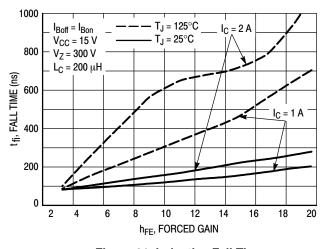
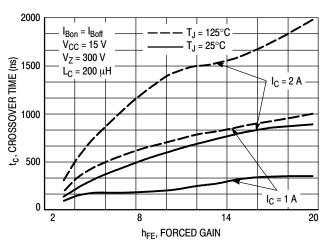


Figure 21. Inductive Fall Time



**Figure 22. Inductive Crossover Time** 

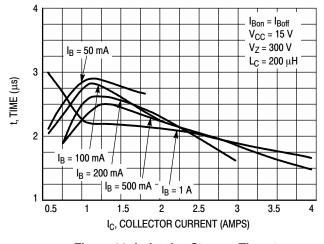


Figure 23. Inductive Storage Time, tsi

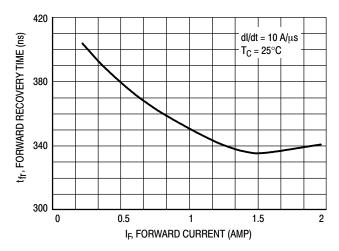
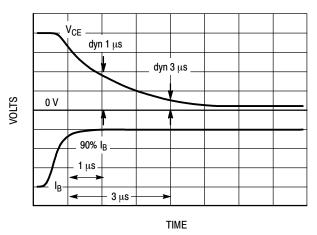


Figure 24. Forward Recovery Time, T<sub>FR</sub>

### **TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**



10 90% I<sub>C</sub> 9 8  $t_{si}$ 7 6 10% I<sub>C</sub> 10% V<sub>clamp</sub> 5  $V_{clamp}$ 4 90% I<sub>B1</sub> 3 2 1 0 TIME

Figure 25. Dynamic Saturation Voltage Measurements

Figure 26. Inductive Switching Measurements

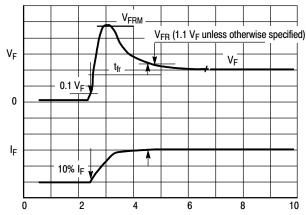
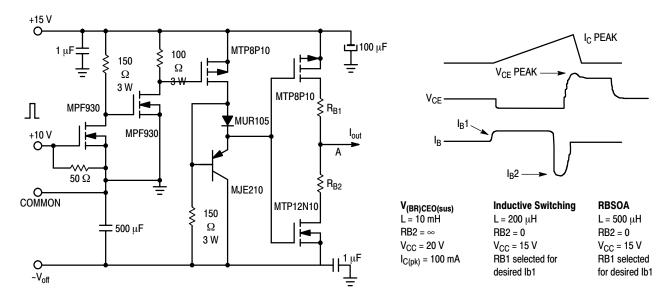


Figure 27. tfr Measurements



**Table 1. Inductive Load Switching Drive Circuit** 

#### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

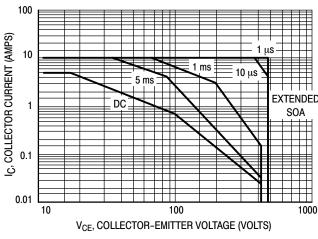


Figure 28. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

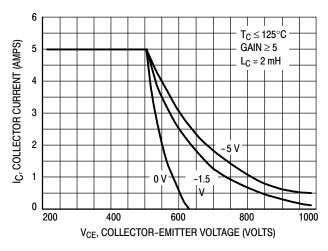


Figure 29. Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area

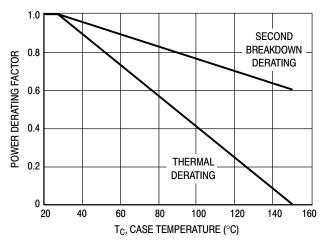


Figure 30. Forward Bias Power Derating

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 operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate. The data of Figure 28 is based on  $T_C$  = 25°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  $T_C$  > 25°C. Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 28 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 30.

T<sub>J</sub>(pk) may be calculated from the data in Figure 31. 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 29). This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode.

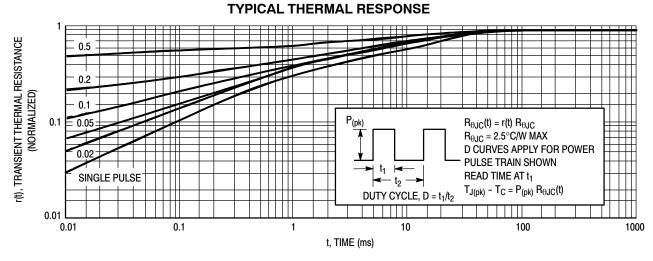


Figure 31. Typical Thermal Response ( $Z_{\theta JC(t)}$ ) for MJE18004D2

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