

## Complementary Silicon Power Transistors

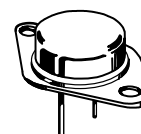
The 2N3773 and 2N6609 are PowerBase power transistors designed for high power audio, disk head positioners and other linear applications. These devices can also be used in power switching circuits such as relay or solenoid drivers, dc to dc converters or inverters.

- High Safe Operating Area (100% Tested) 150 W @ 100 V
- Completely Characterized for Linear Operation
- High DC Current Gain and Low Saturation Voltage  
 $h_{FE} = 15$  (Min) @ 8 A, 4 V  
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 1.4$  V (Max) @  $I_C = 8$  A,  $I_B = 0.8$  A
- For Low Distortion Complementary Designs

**NPN**  
**2N3773\***  
**PNP**  
**2N6609**

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**16 AMPERE**  
**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**140 VOLTS**  
**150 WATTS**



**CASE 1-07**  
**TO-204AA**  
**(TO-3)**

### \*MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	140	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEX}$	160	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	160	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	7	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous — Peak (1)	$I_C$	16 30	Adc
Base Current — Continuous — Peak (1)	$I_B$	4 15	Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	150 0.855	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +200	$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.17	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

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

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

REV 7

## 2N3773 2N6609

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS (1)</b>				
*Collector–Emitter Breakdown Voltage ( $I_C = 0.2\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	140	—	Vdc
*Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 0.1\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $R_{BE} = 100\text{ Ohms}$ )	$V_{CEX(sus)}$	160	—	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 0.2\text{ Adc}$ , $R_{BE} = 100\text{ Ohms}$ )	$V_{CER(sus)}$	150	—	Vdc
*Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 120\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	—	10	mAdc
*Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 140\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 140\text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE(off)} = 1.5\text{ Vdc}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CEX}$	— —	2 10	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 140\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$	—	2	mAdc
*Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 7\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	5	mAdc
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)</b>				
DC Current Gain *( $I_C = 8\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4\text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 16\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4\text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	15 5	60 —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage *( $I_C = 8\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 800\text{ mAdc}$ ) ( $I_C = 16\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 3.2\text{ Adc}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	1.4 4	Vdc
*Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 8\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	2.2	Vdc
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Magnitude of Common–Emitter Small–Signal, Short–Circuit, Forward Current Transfer Ratio ( $I_C = 1\text{ A}$ , $f = 50\text{ kHz}$ )	$ h_{fe} $	4	—	—
*Small–Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 4\text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	40	—	—
<b>SECOND BREAKDOWN CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Second Breakdown Collector Current with Base Forward Biased $t = 1\text{ s}$ (non–repetitive), $V_{CE} = 100\text{ V}$ , See Figure 12	$I_{S/b}$	1.5	—	Adc

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

NPN

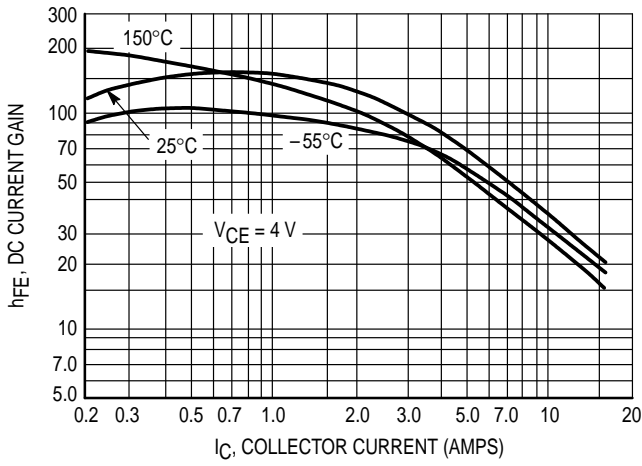


Figure 1. DC Current Gain

PNP

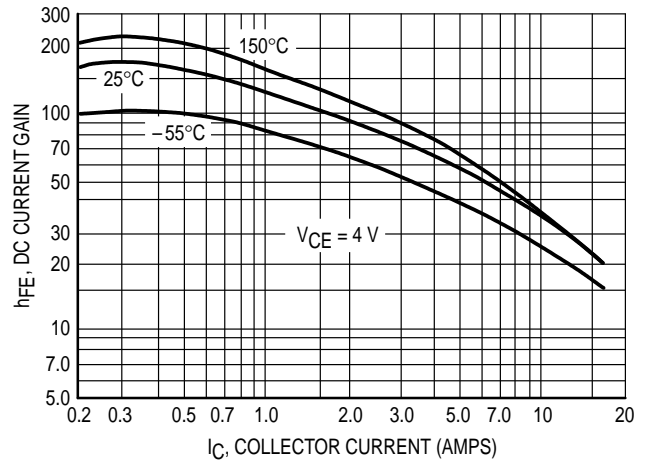


Figure 2. DC Current Gain

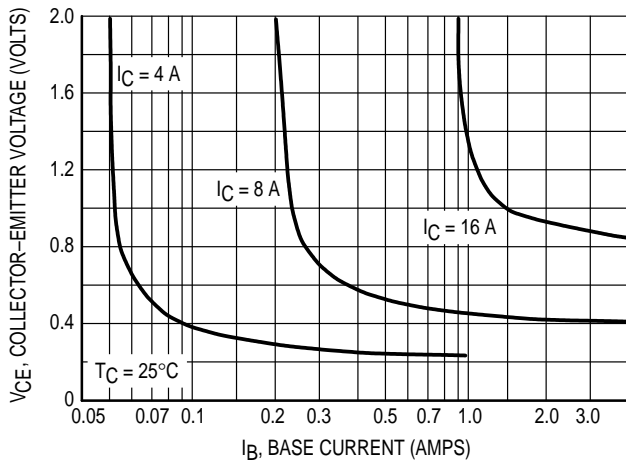


Figure 3. Collector Saturation Region

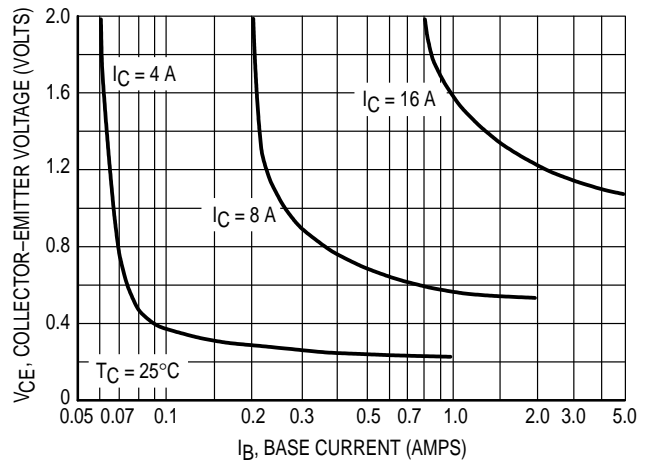


Figure 4. Collector Saturation Region

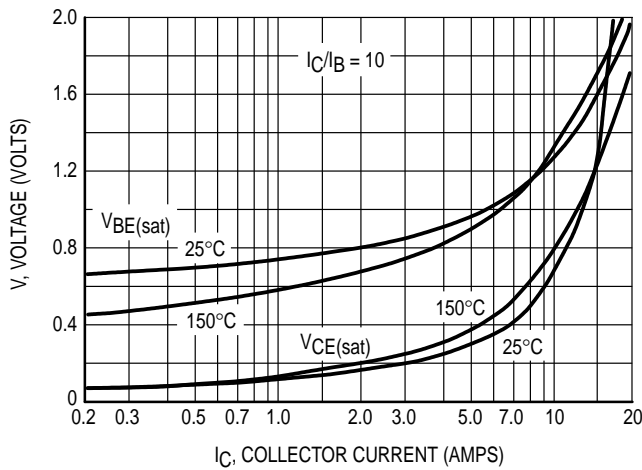


Figure 5. "On" Voltage

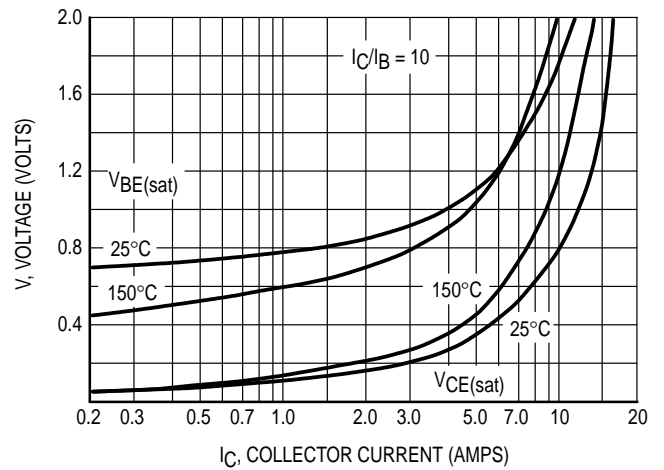


Figure 6. "On" Voltage

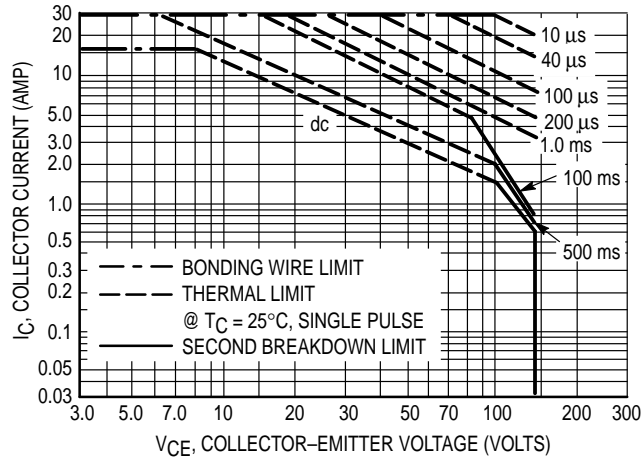


Figure 7. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

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 operation: i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 7 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 200^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} < 200^\circ\text{C}$ . At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

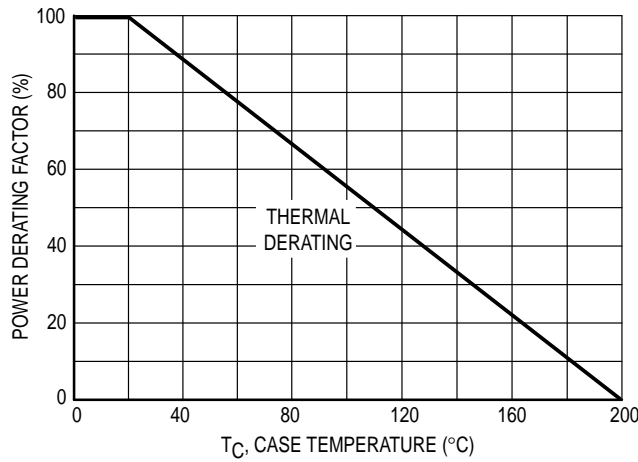
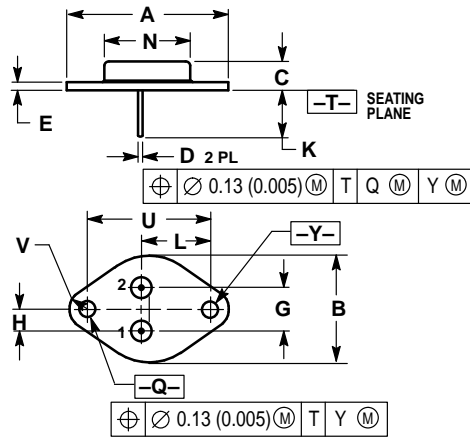


Figure 8. Power Derating

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS




- NOTES:
1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
  2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.
  3. ALL RULES AND NOTES ASSOCIATED WITH REFERENCED TO-204AA OUTLINE SHALL APPLY.

DIM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	1.550 REF		39.37 REF	
B	—	1.050	—	26.67
C	0.250	0.335	6.35	8.51
D	0.038	0.043	0.97	1.09
E	0.055	0.070	1.40	1.77
G	0.430 BSC		10.92 BSC	
H	0.215 BSC		5.46 BSC	
K	0.440	0.480	11.18	12.19
L	0.665 BSC		16.89 BSC	
N	—	0.830	—	21.08
Q	0.151	0.165	3.84	4.19
U	1.187 BSC		30.15 BSC	
V	0.131	0.188	3.33	4.77

STYLE 1:  
 PIN 1. BASE  
 2. EMITTER  
 CASE: COLLECTOR

CASE 1-07  
 TO-204AA (TO-3)  
 ISSUE Z

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**How to reach us:**

**USA / EUROPE:** Motorola Literature Distribution;  
P.O. Box 20912; Phoenix, Arizona 85036. 1-800-441-2447

**JAPAN:** Nippon Motorola Ltd.; Tatsumi-SPD-JLDC, Toshikatsu Otsuki,  
6F Seibu-Butsuryu-Center, 3-14-2 Tatsumi Koto-Ku, Tokyo 135, Japan. 03-3521-8315

**MFAX:** RMFAX0@email.sps.mot.com - TOUCHTONE (602) 244-6609  
**INTERNET:** <http://Design-NET.com>

**HONG KONG:** Motorola Semiconductors H.K. Ltd.; 8B Tai Ping Industrial Park,  
51 Ting Kok Road, Tai Po, N.T., Hong Kong. 852-26629298

