

NPN SILICON POWER TRANSISTORS

2SC2073 transistor is designed for use in general purpose Power amplifier, vertical output application

FEATURES:

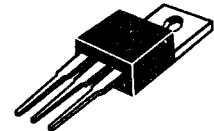
- * Collector-Emitter Voltage
 $V_{CE0} = 150V(\text{Min})$
- * DC Current Gain
 $hFE = 40-140 @ I_C = 500mA$
- * Complementary PNP 2SA940

**NPN
2SC2073**

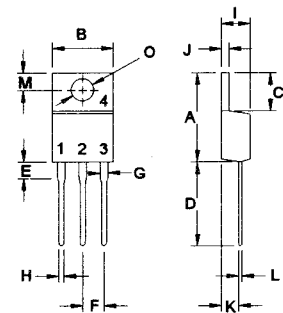
**1.5 AMPERE
POWER
TRANSISTORS
150 VOLTS
25 WATTS**

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	2SC2073	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CE0}	150	V
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CB0}	150	V
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EB0}	5.0	V
Collector Current - Continuous - Peak	I_C I_{CM}	1.5 3.0	A
Base Current	I_B	0.5	A
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ C$ Derate above $25^\circ C$	P_D	25 0.2	W W/ $^\circ C$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	T_J, T_{STG}	-55 to +150	$^\circ C$



TO-220



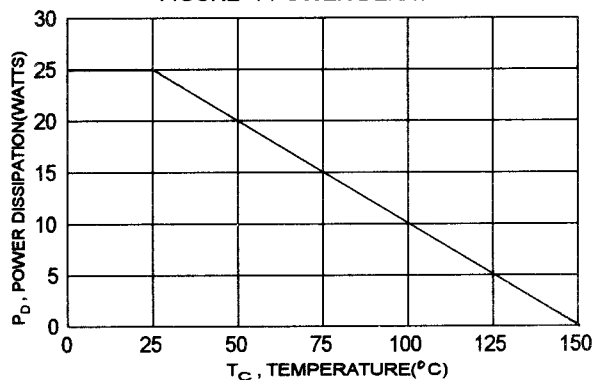
PIN 1.BASE
2.COLLECTOR
3.EMITTER
4.COLLECTOR(CASE)

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance Junction to Case	$R_{\theta jc}$	5.0	$^\circ C/W$

DIM	MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX
A	14.68	15.31
B	9.78	10.42
C	5.01	6.52
D	13.06	14.62
E	3.57	4.07
F	2.42	3.66
G	1.12	1.36
H	0.72	0.96
I	4.22	4.98
J	1.14	1.38
K	2.20	2.97
L	0.33	0.55
M	2.48	2.98
O	3.70	3.90

FIGURE -1 POWER DERATING



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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
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OFF CHARACTERISTICS

Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage ($I_C = 1.0 \text{ mA}$, $I_B = 0$)	$V_{(BR)CBO}$	150		V
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage ($I_C = 5.0 \text{ mA}$, $I_B = 0$)	$V_{(BR)CEO}$	150		V
Emitter-Base Voltage ($I_B = 1.0 \text{ mA}$, $I_C = 0$)	V_{EBO}	5.0		V
Collector Cutoff Current ($V_{CB} = 120 \text{ V}$, $I_E = 0$)	I_{CBO}		10	μA
Emitter Cutoff Current ($V_{EB} = 5.0 \text{ V}$, $I_C = 0$)	I_{EBO}		10	μA

ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)

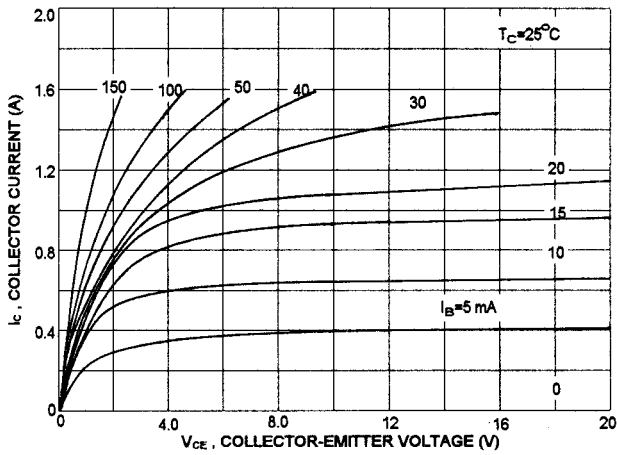
DC Current Gain ($I_C = 0.5 \text{ A}$, $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}$)	hFE	40	140	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage ($I_C = 0.5 \text{ A}$, $I_B = 50 \text{ mA}$)	$V_{CE(sat)}$		1.5	V
Base-Emitter On Voltage ($I_C = 500 \text{ mA}$, $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}$)	$V_{BE(on)}$	0.65	0.85	V

DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

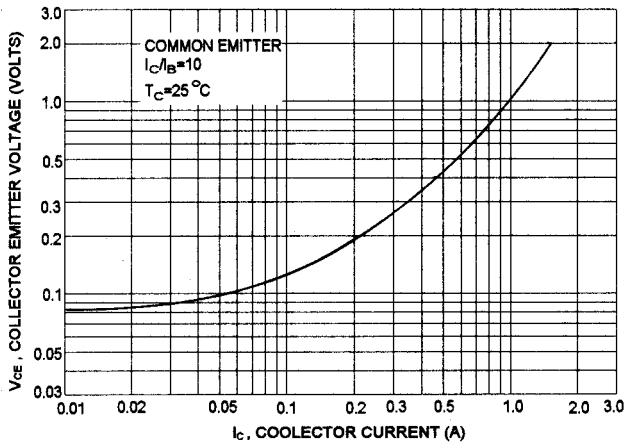
Current-Gain-Bandwidth Product ($I_C = 0.5 \text{ A}$, $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}$, $f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$)	f_T	4.0		MHz
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(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300 μs , Duty Cycle $\leq 2.0\%$:

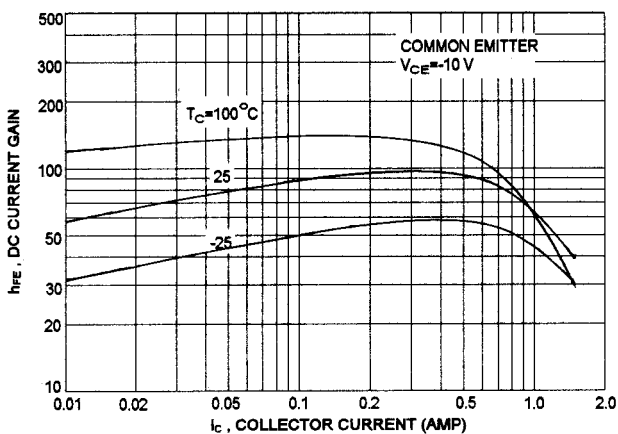
$I_c - V_{ce}$



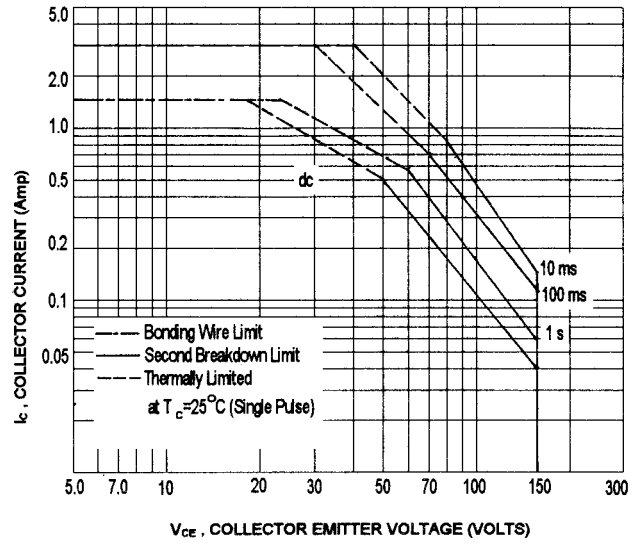
$V_{CE(sat)} - I_c$



DC CURRENT GAIN



ACTIVE-REGION SAFE OPERATING AREA (SOA)



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 SOA curve is base on $T_{J(PK)} = 150^\circ C$; T_c is variable depending on conditions. second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided $T_{J(PK)} \leq 150^\circ C$. At high case temperatures, thermal limitation will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.