

# Darlington Complementary Silicon Power Transistors

... designed for general-purpose amplifier and low frequency switching applications.

- High DC Current Gain —  
 $\text{Min } h_{FE} = 1000 @ I_C$   
 $= 5 \text{ A, } V_{CE} = 4 \text{ V}$
- Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage — @ 30 mA  
 $V_{CEO(sus)} = 60 \text{ Vdc (Min) — TIP140, TIP145}$   
 $80 \text{ Vdc (Min) — TIP141, TIP146}$   
 $100 \text{ Vdc (Min) — TIP142, TIP147}$
- Monolithic Construction with Built–In Base–Emitter Shunt Resistor

## MAXIMUM RATINGS

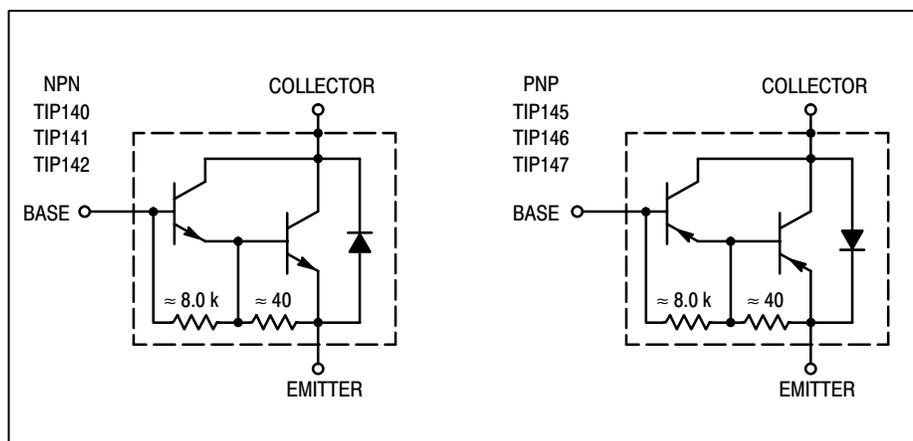
Rating	Symbol	TIP140 TIP145	TIP141 TIP146	TIP142 TIP147	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	60	80	100	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	60	80	100	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$	5.0			Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak (1)	$I_C$	10 15			A <sub>dc</sub>
Base Current — Continuous	$I_B$	0.5			A <sub>dc</sub>
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	125			Watts
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	–65 to +150			$^\circ\text{C}$

## THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.0	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Thermal Resistance, Case to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	35.7	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

(1) 5 ms, ≤ 10% Duty Cycle.

## DARLINGTON SCHEMATICS

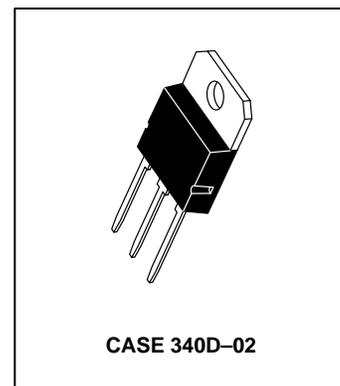


Preferred devices are ON Semiconductor recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

**NPN**  
**TIP140**  
**TIP141\***  
**TIP142\***  
**PNP**  
**TIP145**  
**TIP146\***  
**TIP147\***

\*ON Semiconductor Preferred Device

**10 AMPERE**  
**DARLINGTON**  
**COMPLEMENTARY SILICON**  
**POWER TRANSISTORS**  
**60–100 VOLTS**  
**125 WATTS**



# TIP140 TIP141 TIP142 TIP145 TIP146 TIP147

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 30\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	60 80 100	—	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 30\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 40\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 50\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	— — —	—	2.0 2.0 2.0	mA
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 60\text{ V}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 80\text{ V}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 100\text{ V}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$	— — —	—	1.0 1.0 1.0	mA
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0\text{ V}$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	—	2.0	mA

## ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ V}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ V}$ )	$h_{FE}$	1000 500	—	—	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 5.0\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 10\text{ mA}$ ) ( $I_C = 10\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 40\text{ mA}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	— —	—	2.0 3.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 10\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 40\text{ mA}$ )	$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	—	3.5	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 10\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	—	—	3.0	Vdc

## SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

Resistive Load (See Figure 1)						
Delay Time	$(V_{CC} = 30\text{ V}$ , $I_C = 5.0\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 20\text{ mA}$ , Duty Cycle $\leq 2.0\%$ , $I_{B1} = I_{B2}$ , $R_C$ & $R_B$ Varied, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_d$	—	0.15	—	$\mu\text{s}$
Rise Time		$t_r$	—	0.55	—	$\mu\text{s}$
Storage Time		$t_s$	—	2.5	—	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time		$t_f$	—	2.5	—	$\mu\text{s}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .

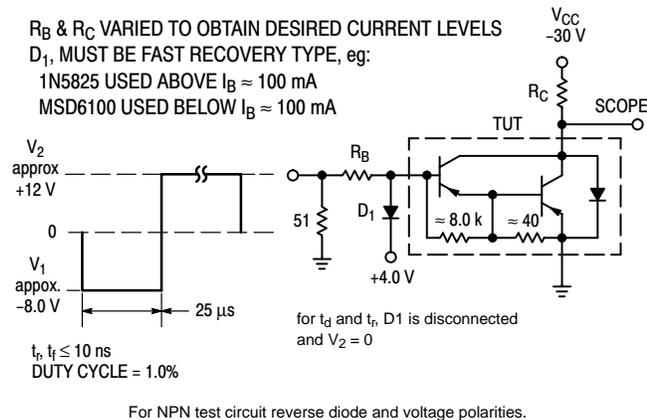


Figure 1. Switching Times Test Circuit

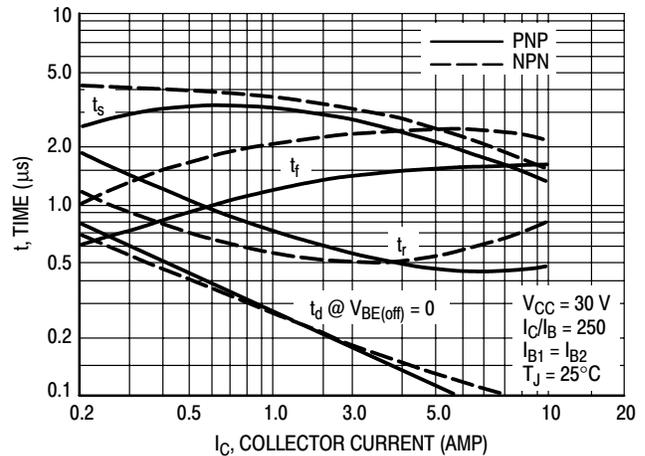


Figure 2. Switching Times

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

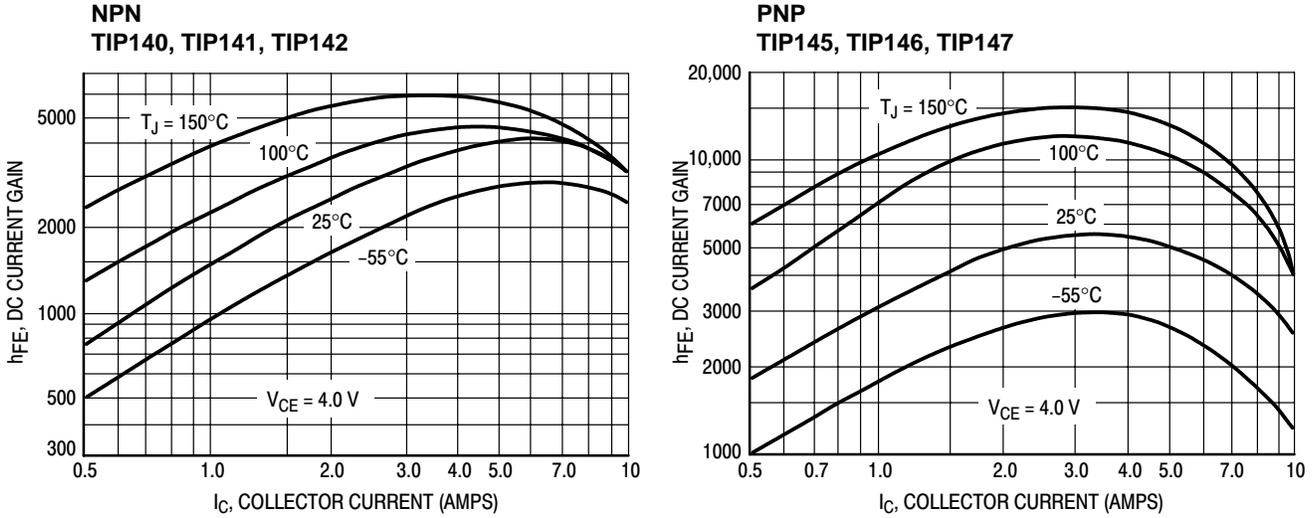


Figure 3. DC Current Gain versus Collector Current

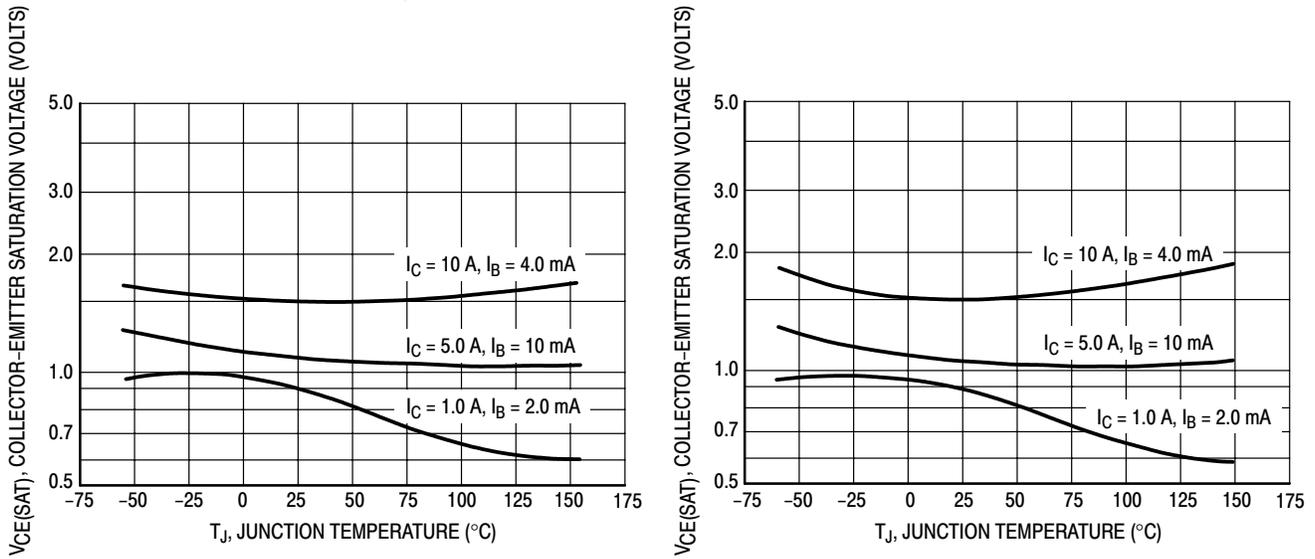


Figure 4. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

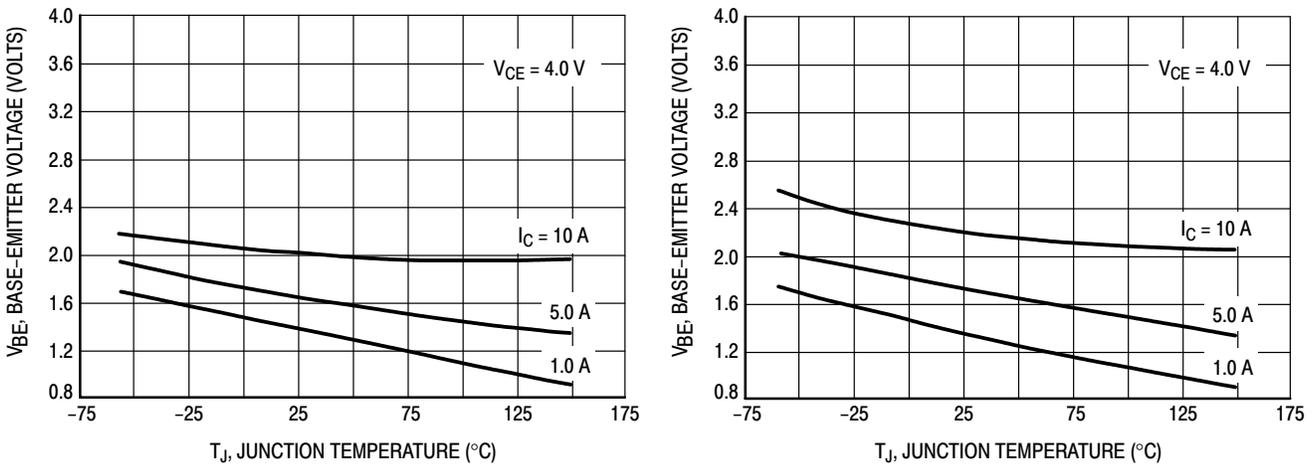


Figure 5. Base-Emitter Voltage

ACTIVE-REGION 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 6 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

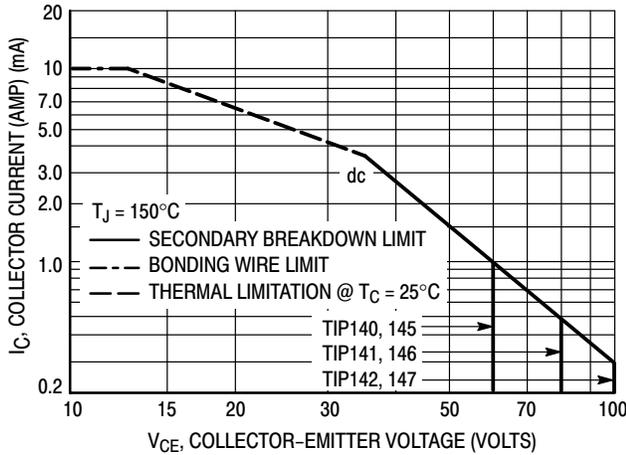


Figure 6. Active-Region Safe Operating Area

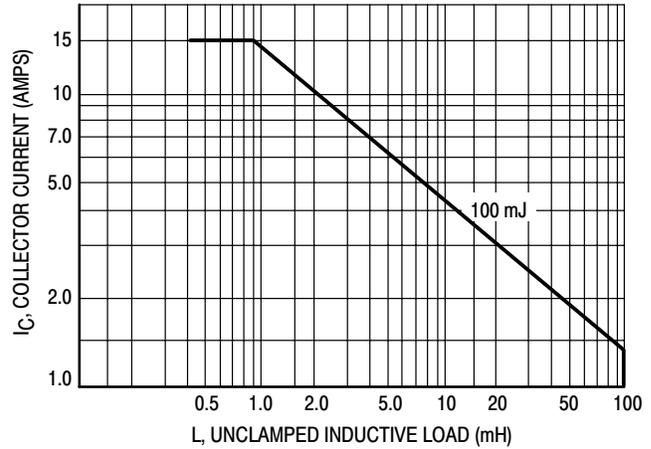
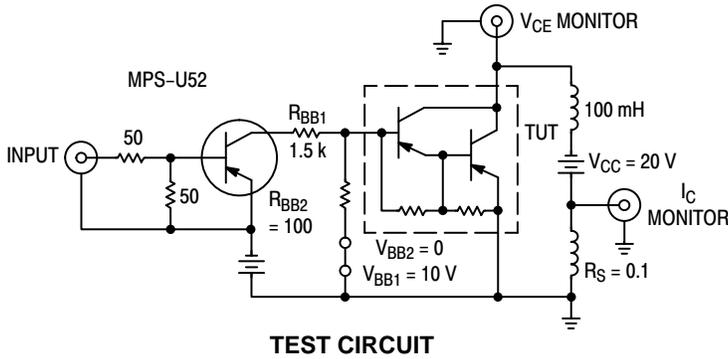
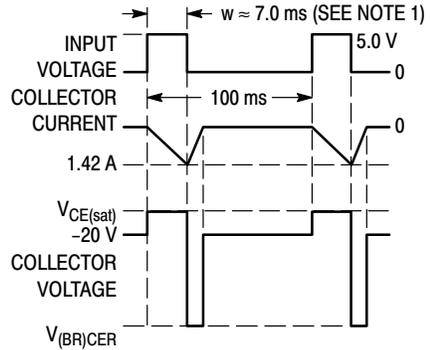


Figure 7. Unclamped Inductive Load



TEST CIRCUIT

NOTE 1: Input pulse width is increased until  $I_{CM} = 1.42\text{ A}$ .  
NOTE 2: For NPN test circuit reverse polarities.



VOLTAGE AND CURRENT WAVEFORMS

Figure 8. Inductive Load

TIP140 TIP141 TIP142 TIP145 TIP146 TIP147

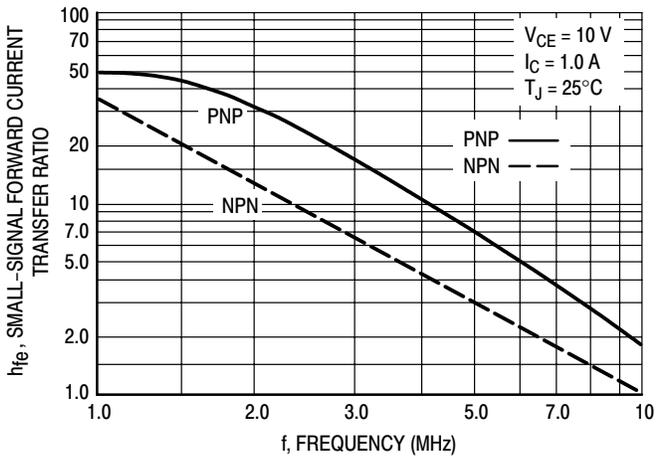


Figure 9. Magnitude of Common Emitter Small-Signal Short-Circuit Forward Current Transfer Ratio

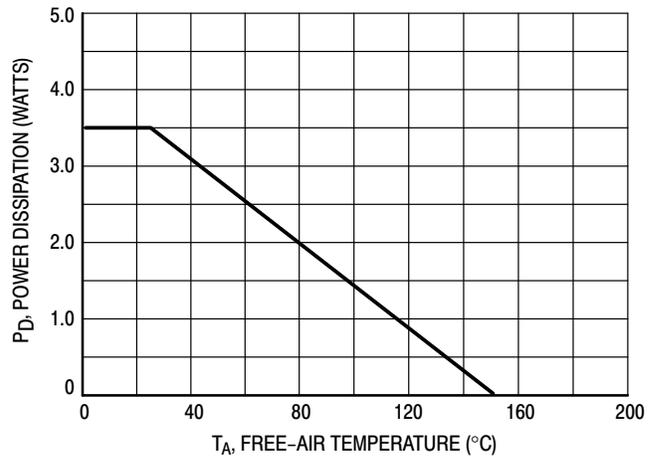


Figure 10. Free-Air Temperature Power Derating



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