

## Complementary Power Darlingtons

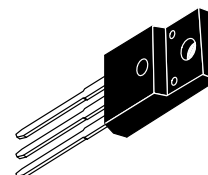
### For Isolated Package Applications

Designed for general-purpose amplifiers and switching applications, where the mounting surface of the device is required to be electrically isolated from the heatsink or chassis.

- Electrically Similar to the Popular TIP122 and TIP127
- 100 V<sub>CEO(sus)</sub>
- 5 A Rated Collector Current
- No Isolating Washers Required
- Reduced System Cost
- High DC Current Gain — 2000 (Min) @ I<sub>C</sub> = 3 Adc
- UL Recognized, File #E69369, to 3500 V<sub>RMS</sub> Isolation

**NPN**  
**MJF122**  
**PNP**  
**MJF127**

**COMPLEMENTARY**  
**SILICON**  
**POWER DARLINGTONS**  
**5 AMPERES**  
**100 VOLTS**  
**30 WATTS**



**CASE 221D-02**  
**TO-220 TYPE**

#### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V <sub>CEO</sub>	100	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	V <sub>CB</sub>	100	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V <sub>EB</sub>	5	Vdc
RMS Isolation Voltage (1) (for 1 sec, R.H. < 30%, T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C)	V <sub>ISOL</sub>	4500 3500 1500	V <sub>RMS</sub>
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	I <sub>C</sub>	5 8	Adc
Base Current	I <sub>B</sub>	0.12	Adc
Total Power Dissipation* @ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P <sub>D</sub>	30 0.24	Watts W/°C
Total Power Dissipation @ T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P <sub>D</sub>	2 0.016	Watts W/°C
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	T <sub>J</sub> , T <sub>stg</sub>	-65 to +150	I <sub>C</sub>

#### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	R <sub>θJA</sub>	62.5	°C/W
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case*	R <sub>θJC</sub>	4.1	°C/W
Lead Temperature for Soldering Purpose	T <sub>L</sub>	260	°C

\* Measurement made with thermocouple contacting the bottom insulated mounting surface (in a location beneath the die), the device mounted on a heatsink with thermal grease and a mounting torque of ≥ 6 in. lbs.

(1) Proper strike and creepage distance must be provided.

# MJF122 MJF127

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T<sub>C</sub> = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) (I <sub>C</sub> = 100 mA <sub>dc</sub> , I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub>	100	—	V <sub>dc</sub>
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = 50 V <sub>dc</sub> , I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	I <sub>CEO</sub>	—	10	μA <sub>dc</sub>
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CB</sub> = 100 V <sub>dc</sub> , I <sub>E</sub> = 0)	I <sub>CBO</sub>	—	10	μA <sub>dc</sub>
Emitter Cutoff Current (V <sub>BE</sub> = 5 V <sub>dc</sub> , I <sub>C</sub> = 0)	I <sub>EBO</sub>	—	2	mA <sub>dc</sub>
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)</b>				
DC Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 0.5 A <sub>dc</sub> , V <sub>CE</sub> = 3 V <sub>dc</sub> ) (I <sub>C</sub> = 3 A <sub>dc</sub> , V <sub>CE</sub> = 3 V <sub>dc</sub> )	h <sub>FE</sub>	1000 2000	—	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 3 A <sub>dc</sub> , I <sub>B</sub> = 12 mA <sub>dc</sub> ) (I <sub>C</sub> = 5 A <sub>dc</sub> , I <sub>B</sub> = 20 mA <sub>dc</sub> )	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>	—	2 3.5	V <sub>dc</sub>
Base–Emitter On Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 3 A <sub>dc</sub> , V <sub>CE</sub> = 3 V <sub>dc</sub> )	V <sub>BE(on)</sub>	—	2.5	V <sub>dc</sub>
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Small–Signal Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 3 A <sub>dc</sub> , V <sub>CE</sub> = 4 V <sub>dc</sub> , f = 1 MHz)	h <sub>fe</sub>	4	—	—
Output Capacitance (V <sub>CB</sub> = 10 V <sub>dc</sub> , I <sub>E</sub> = 0, f = 0.1 MHz)	MJF127 MJF122 C <sub>ob</sub>	—	300 200	pF

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width ≤ 300 μs, Duty Cycle ≤ 2%.

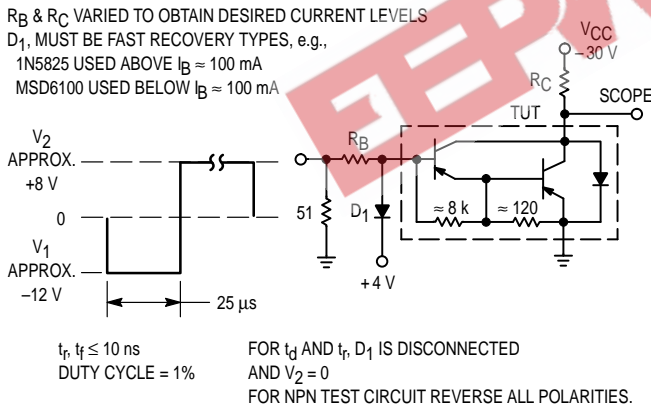


Figure 1. Switching Times Test Circuit

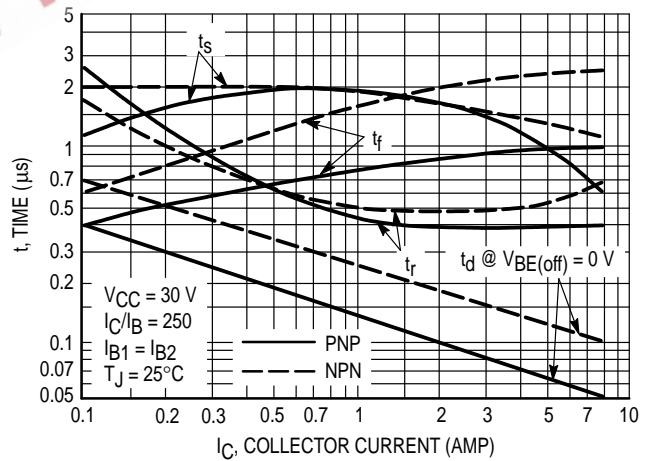


Figure 2. Typical Switching Times

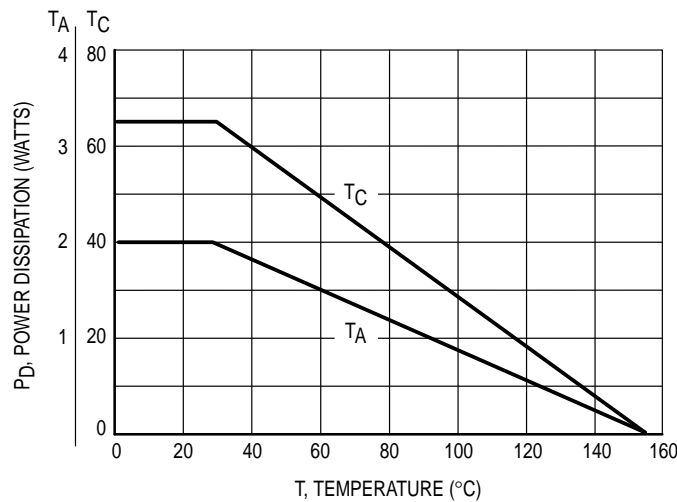


Figure 3. Maximum Power Derating

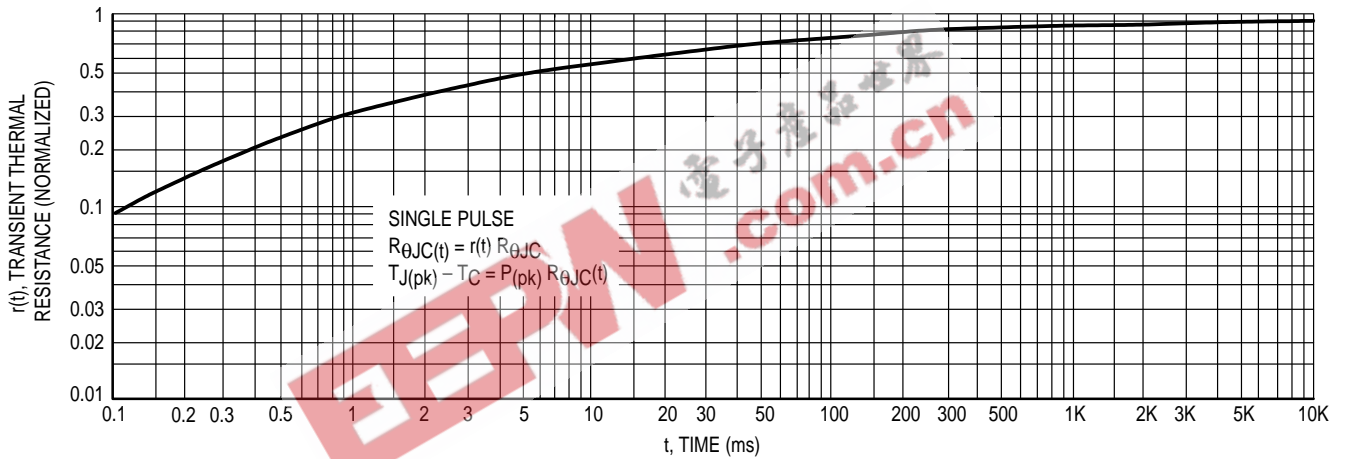


Figure 4. Thermal Response

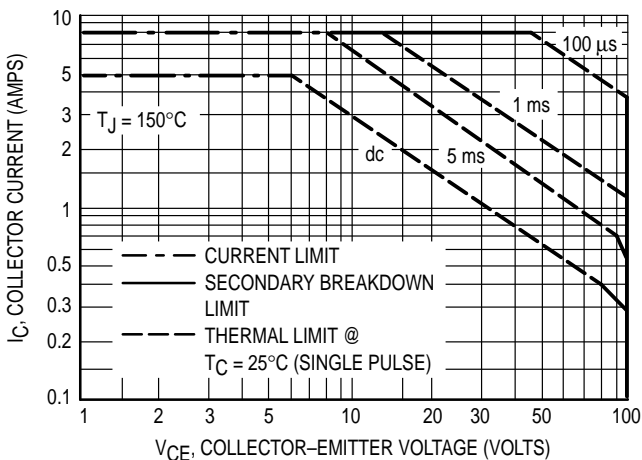
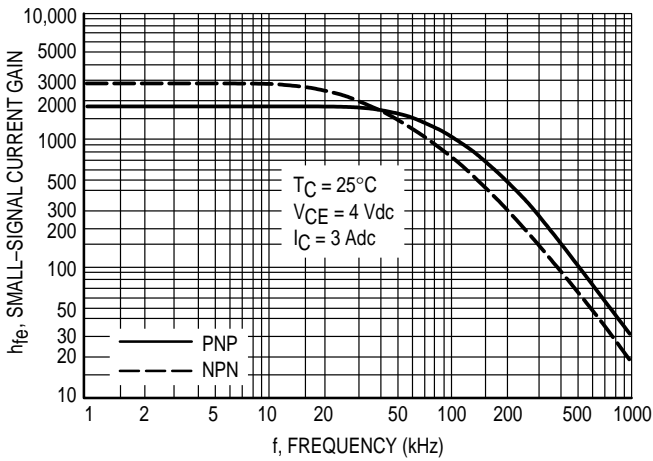


Figure 5. Maximum Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

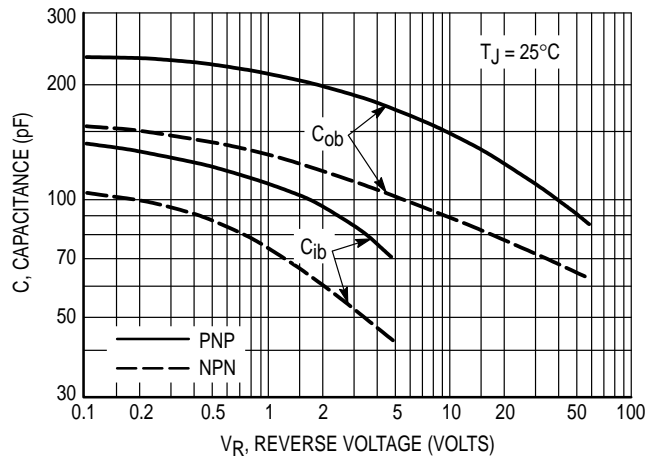
There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 5 is based on  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^\circ C$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Secondary breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} < 150^\circ C$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 4. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by secondary breakdown.

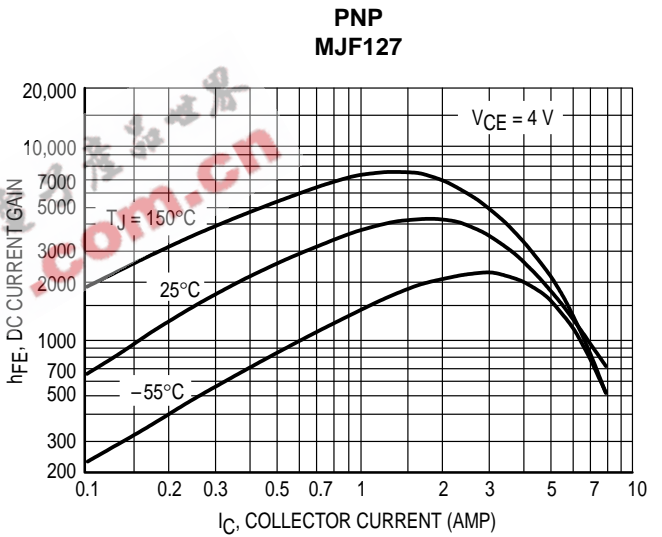
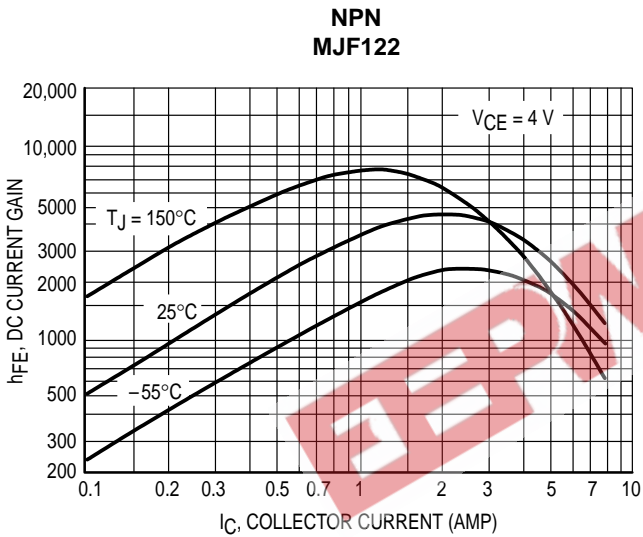
**MJF122 MJF127**



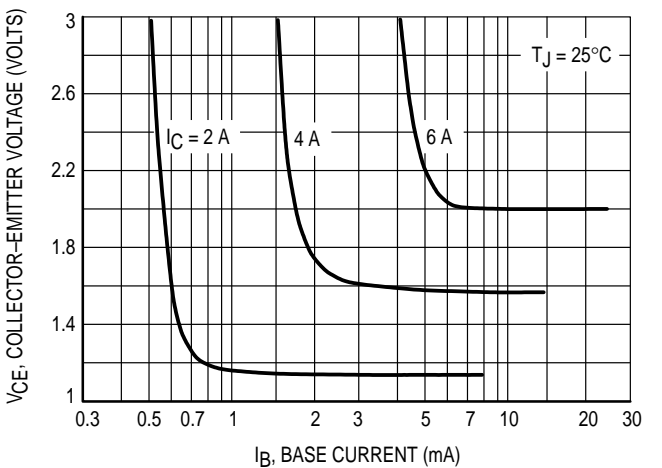
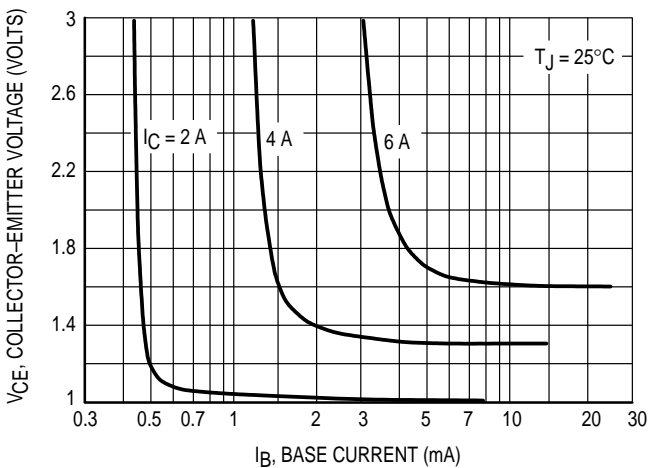
**Figure 6. Typical Small-Signal Current Gain**



**Figure 7. Typical Capacitance**



**Figure 8. Typical DC Current Gain**



**Figure 9. Typical Collector Saturation Region**

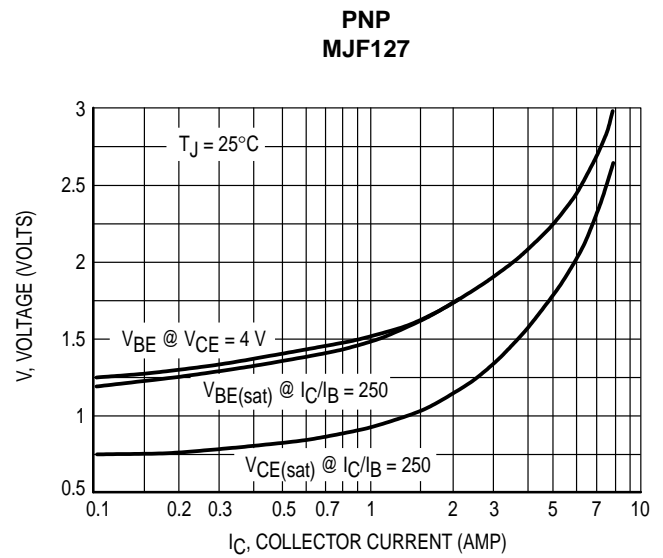
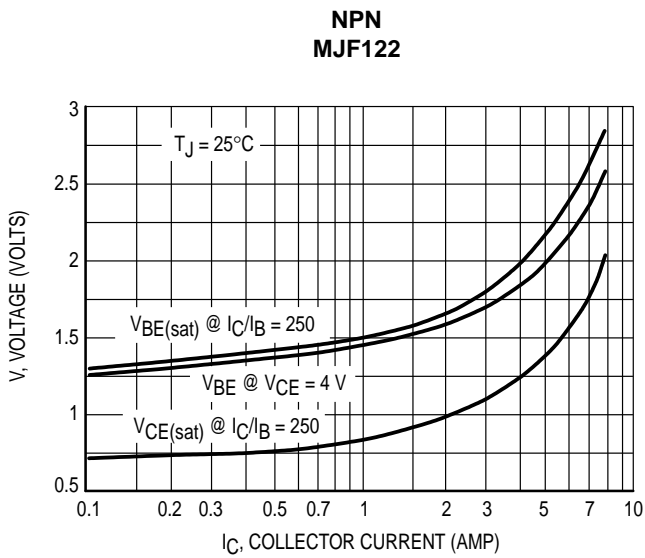


Figure 10. Typical "On" Voltages

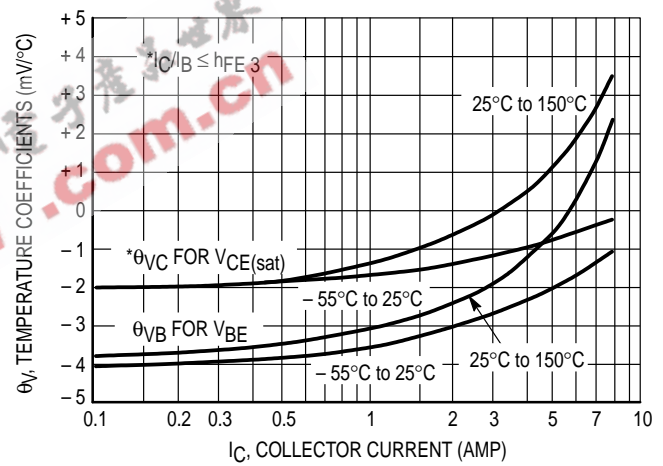
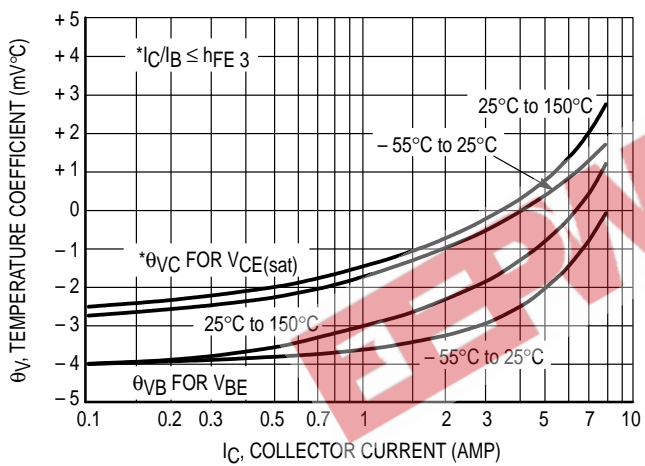


Figure 11. Typical Temperature Coefficients

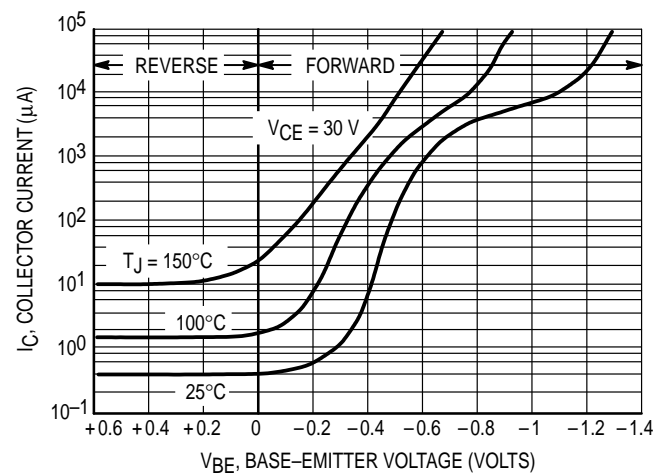
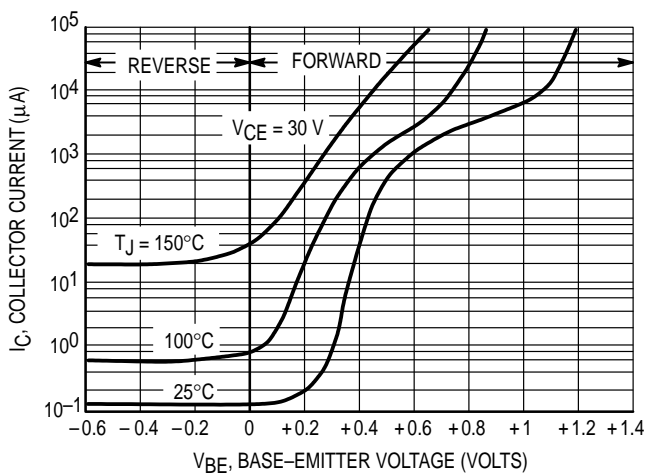
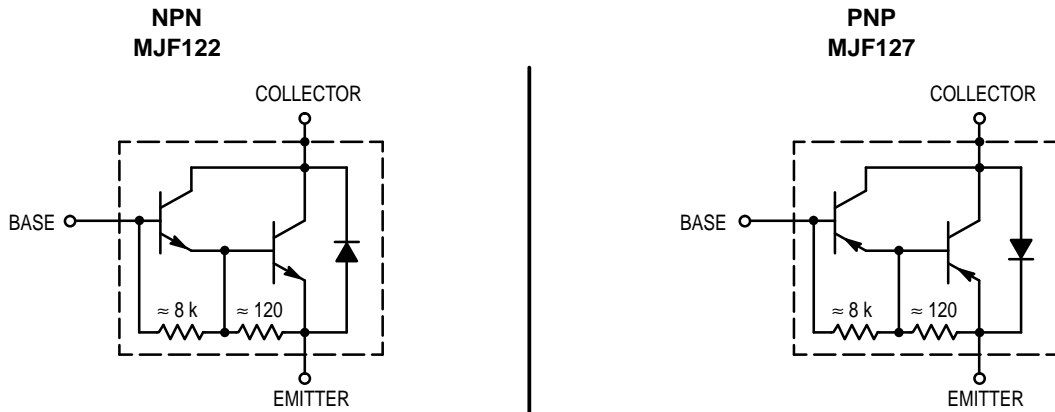


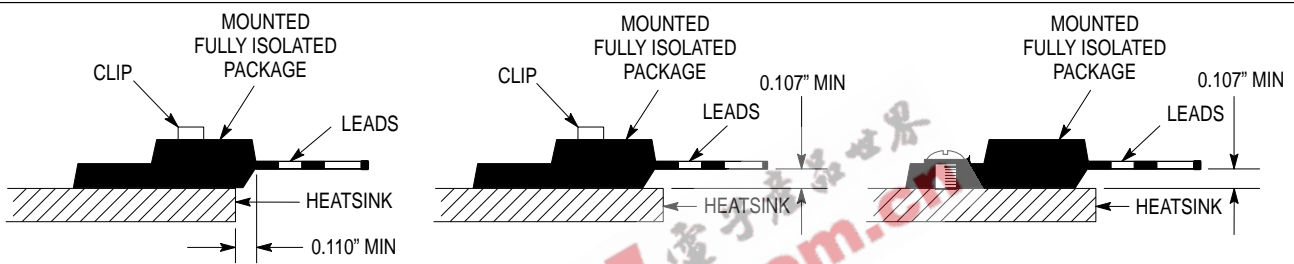
Figure 12. Typical Collector Cut-Off Region

**MJF122 MJF127**



**Figure 13. Darlingtons Schematic**

**TEST CONDITIONS FOR ISOLATION TESTS\***



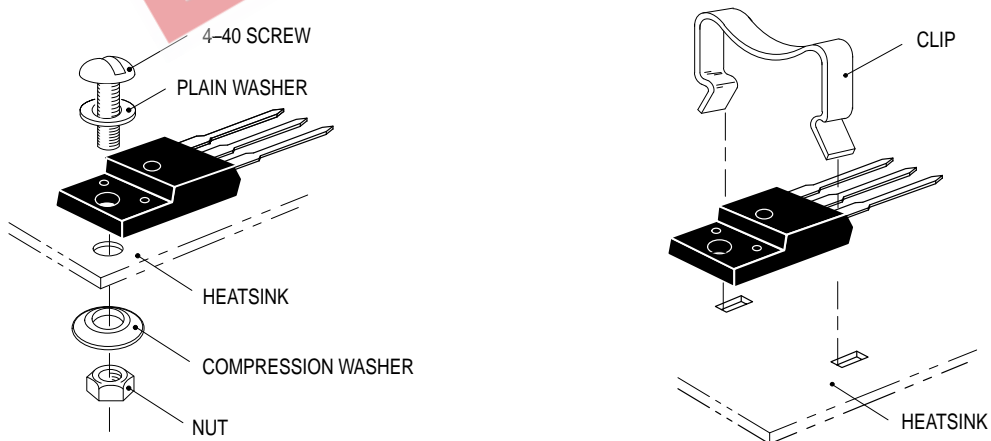
**Figure 14. Clip Mounting Position for Isolation Test Number 1**

**Figure 15. Clip Mounting Position for Isolation Test Number 2**

**Figure 16. Screw Mounting Position for Isolation Test Number 3**

\* Measurement made between leads and heatsink with all leads shorted together

**MOUNTING INFORMATION**



**Figure 17. Typical Mounting Techniques\***

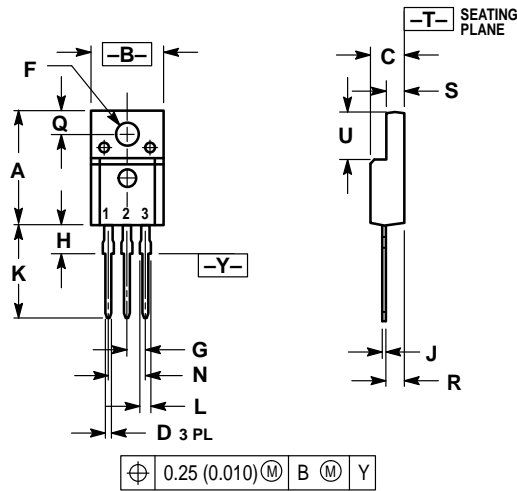
Laboratory tests on a limited number of samples indicate, when using the screw and compression washer mounting technique, a screw torque of 6 to 8 in · lbs is sufficient to provide maximum power dissipation capability. The compression washer helps to maintain a constant pressure on the package over time and during large temperature excursions.

Destructive laboratory tests show that using a hex head 4-40 screw, without washers, and applying a torque in excess of 20 in · lbs will cause the plastic to crack around the mounting hole, resulting in a loss of isolation capability.

Additional tests on slotted 4-40 screws indicate that the screw slot fails between 15 to 20 in · lbs without adversely affecting the package. However, in order to positively ensure the package integrity of the fully isolated device, Motorola does not recommend exceeding 10 in · lbs of mounting torque under any mounting conditions.

\*\* For more information about mounting power semiconductors see Application Note AN1040.

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS




- NOTES:  
 1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.  
 2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.

DIM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.621	0.629	15.78	15.97
B	0.394	0.402	10.01	10.21
C	0.181	0.189	4.60	4.80
D	0.026	0.034	0.67	0.86
F	0.121	0.129	3.08	3.27
G	0.100 BSC		2.54 BSC	
H	0.123	0.129	3.13	3.27
J	0.018	0.025	0.46	0.64
K	0.500	0.562	12.70	14.27
L	0.045	0.060	1.14	1.52
N	0.200 BSC		5.08 BSC	
Q	0.126	0.134	3.21	3.40
R	0.107	0.111	2.72	2.81
S	0.096	0.104	2.44	2.64
U	0.259	0.267	6.58	6.78

- STYLE 2:  
 PIN 1. BASE  
 2. COLLECTOR  
 3. EMITTER

CASE 221D-02  
 TO-220 TYPE  
 ISSUE D

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