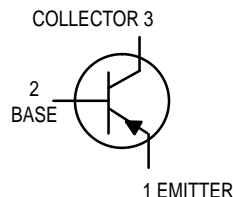
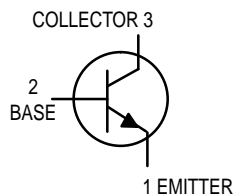


Amplifier Transistors



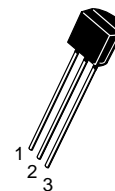
NPN
MPS6521*
PNP
MPS6523

Voltage and current are negative
for PNP transistors

*Motorola Preferred Device

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	NPN	PNP	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage MPS6521 MPS6523	V_{CEO}	25 —	— 25	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage MPS6521 MPS6523	V_{CBO}	40 —	— 25	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	4.0		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	I_C	100		mAdc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above 25°C	P_D	625 5.0		mW mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above 25°C	P_D	1.5 12		Watts mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	T_J, T_{stg}	–55 to +150		$^\circ\text{C}$



CASE 29–04, STYLE 1
TO–92 (TO–226AA)

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient (Printed Circuit Board Mounting)	$R_{\theta JA}$	200	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	83.3	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
----------------	--------	-----	-----	------

OFF CHARACTERISTICS

Collector–Emitter Breakdown Voltage ($I_C = 0.5 \text{ mAdc}, I_B = 0$)	$V_{(BR)CEO}$	25	—	Vdc
Emitter–Base Breakdown Voltage ($I_E = 10 \mu\text{Adc}, I_C = 0$)	$V_{(BR)EBO}$	4.0	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ($V_{CB} = 30 \text{ Vdc}, I_E = 0$) ($V_{CB} = 20 \text{ Vdc}, I_E = 0$)	I_{CBO}	— —	0.05 0.05	μAdc

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

(Replaces MPS6520/D)

NPN MPS6521 PNP MPS6523**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted) (Continued)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
ON CHARACTERISTICS				
DC Current Gain ($I_C = 100 \mu\text{Adc}$, $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$)	h_{FE}	150	—	—
($I_C = 2.0 \text{ mAdc}$, $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$)	MPS6521	300	600	
($I_C = 100 \mu\text{Adc}$, $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$)	MPS6523	150	—	
($I_C = 2.0 \text{ mAdc}$, $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$)	MPS6523	300	600	
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ($I_C = 50 \text{ mAdc}$, $I_B = 5.0 \text{ mAdc}$)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	0.5	Vdc
SMALL–SIGNAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Output Capacitance ($V_{CB} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$, $I_E = 0$, $f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$)	C_{obo}	—	3.5	pF
Noise Figure ($I_C = 10 \mu\text{Adc}$, $V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$, $R_S = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$, Power Bandwidth = 15.7 kHz, 3.0 dB points @ 10 Hz and 10 kHz)	NF	—	3.0	dB

NPN
MPS6521

EQUIVALENT SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUITS

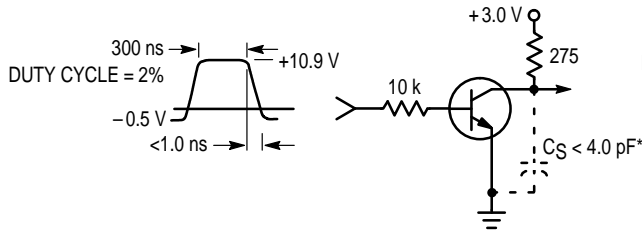


Figure 1. Turn-On Time

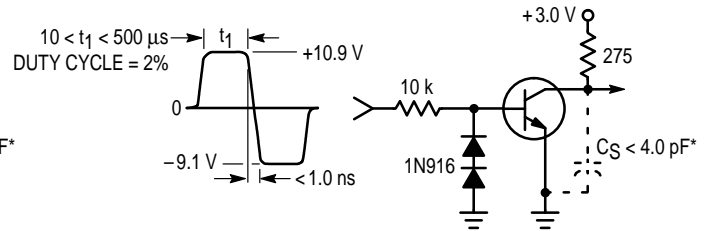


Figure 2. Turn-Off Time

*Total shunt capacitance of test jig and connectors

TYPICAL NOISE CHARACTERISTICS

($V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

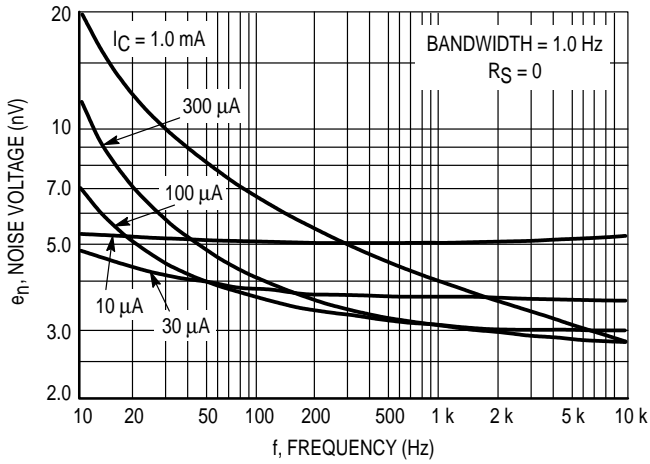


Figure 3. Noise Voltage

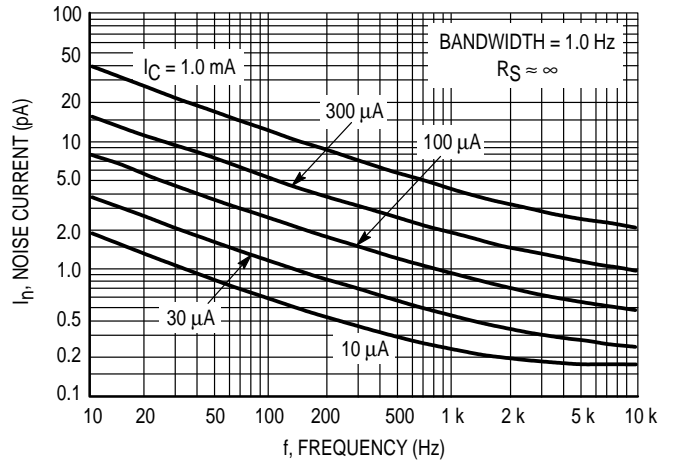


Figure 4. Noise Current

NPN
MPS6521

NOISE FIGURE CONTOURS
(V_{CE} = 5.0 Vdc, T_A = 25°C)

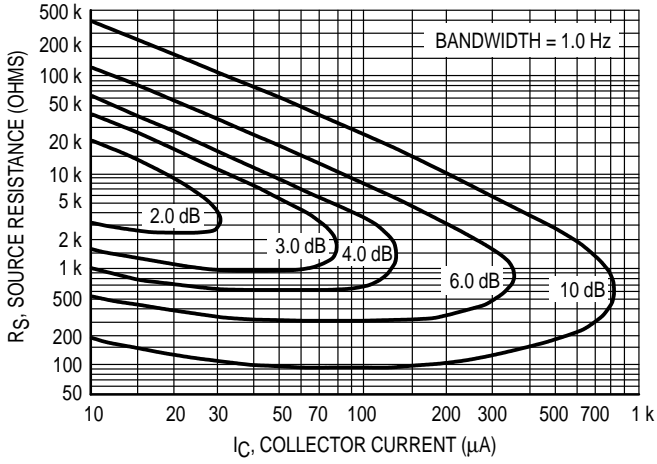


Figure 5. Narrow Band, 100 Hz

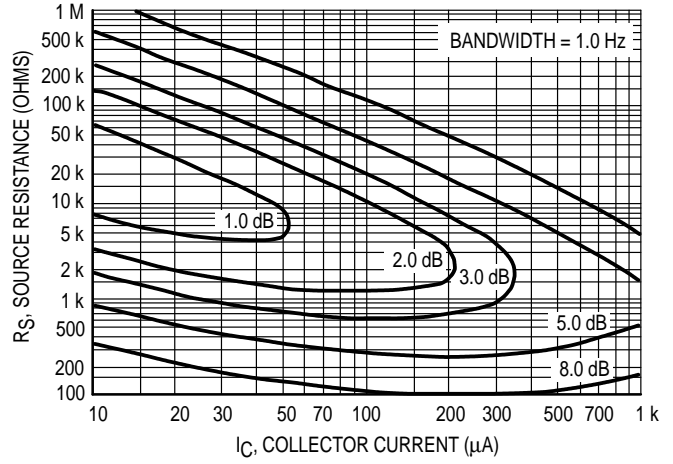


Figure 6. Narrow Band, 1.0 kHz

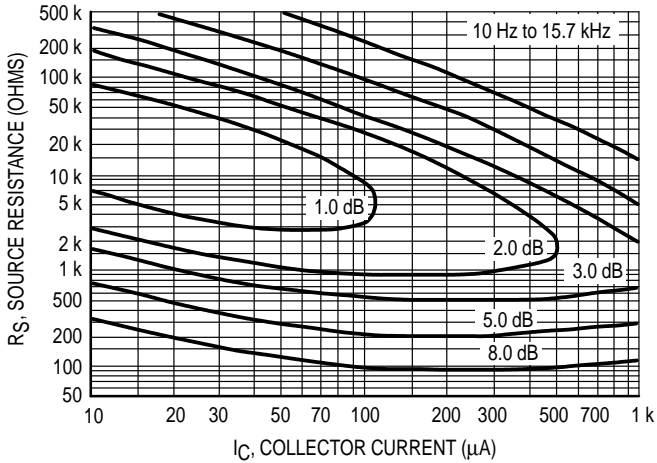


Figure 7. Wideband

Noise Figure is defined as:

$$NF = 20 \log_{10} \left(\frac{e_n^2 + 4KTR_S + I_n^2 R_S^2}{4KTR_S} \right)^{1/2}$$

e_n = Noise Voltage of the Transistor referred to the input. (Figure 3)

I_n = Noise Current of the Transistor referred to the input. (Figure 4)

K = Boltzman's Constant (1.38 x 10⁻²³ j/°K)

T = Temperature of the Source Resistance (°K)

R_S = Source Resistance (Ohms)

NPN
MPS6521

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

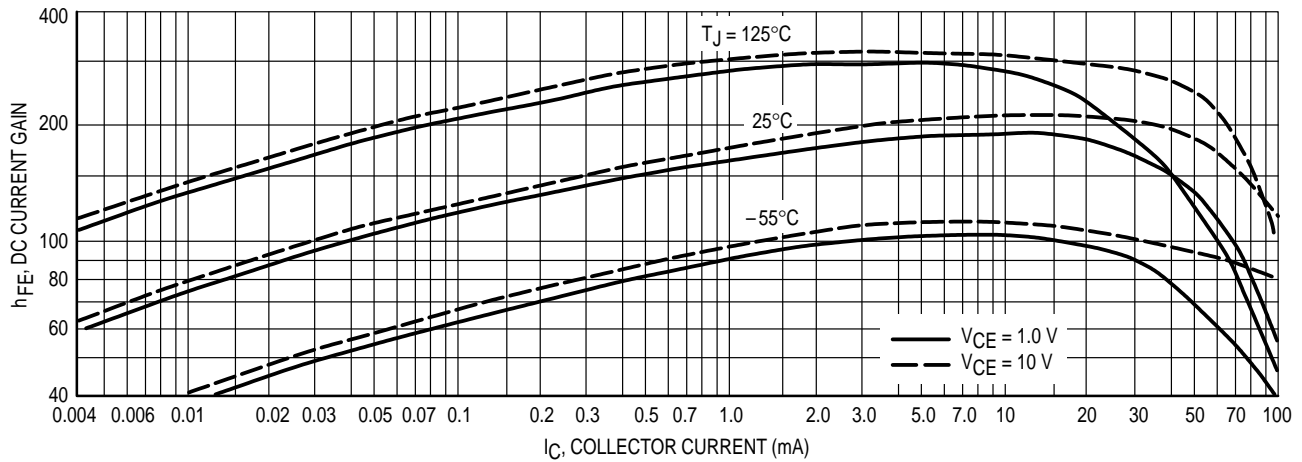


Figure 8. DC Current Gain

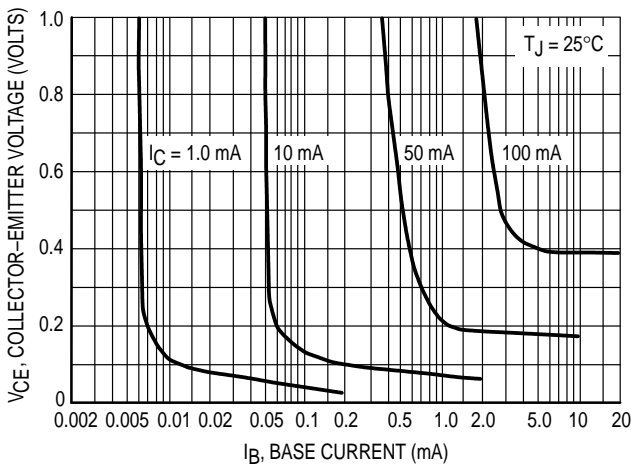


Figure 9. Collector Saturation Region

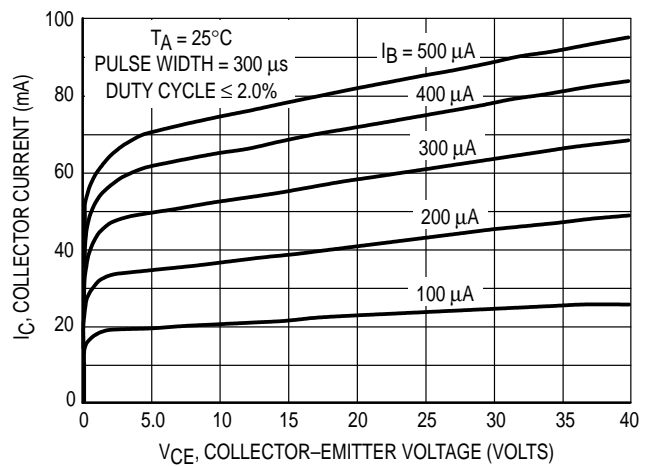


Figure 10. Collector Characteristics

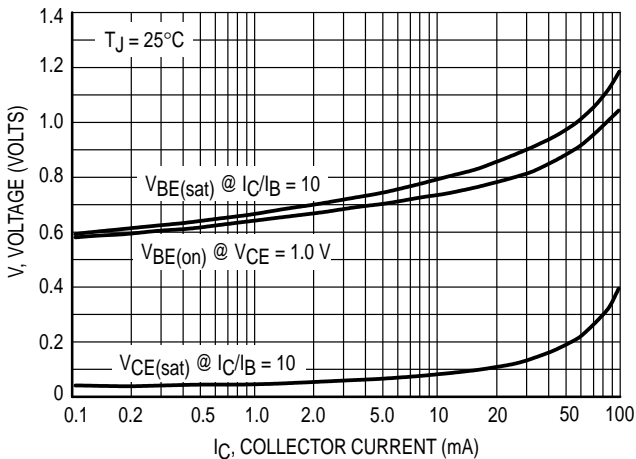


Figure 11. "On" Voltages

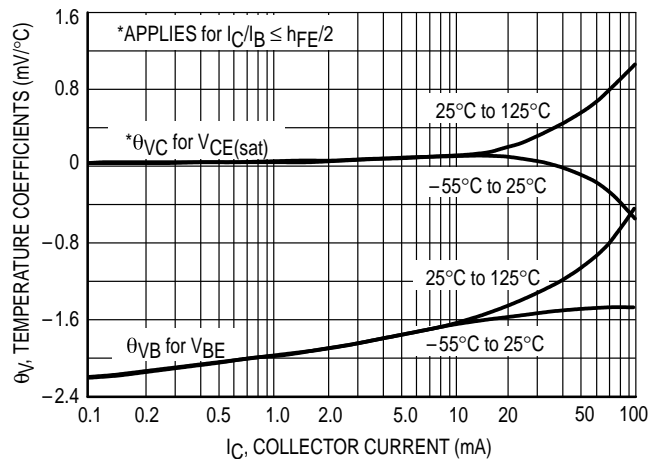


Figure 12. Temperature Coefficients

TYPICAL DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

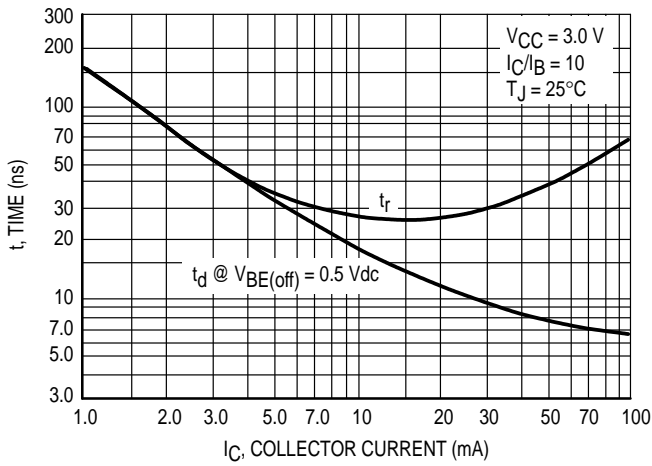


Figure 13. Turn-On Time

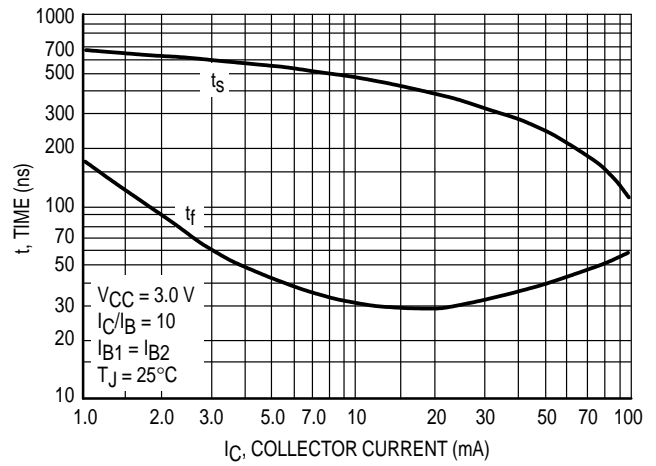


Figure 14. Turn-Off Time

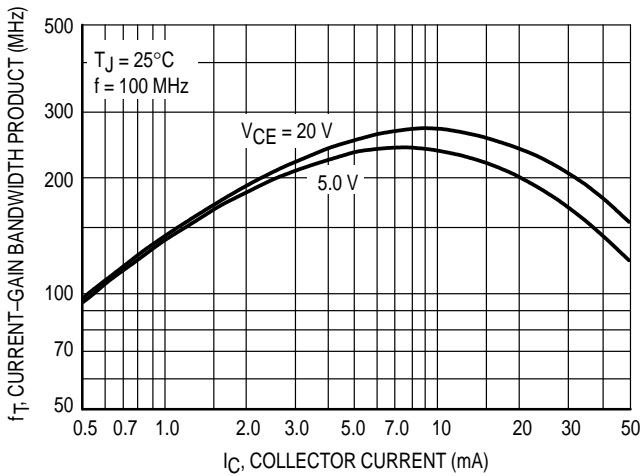


Figure 15. Current-Gain — Bandwidth Product

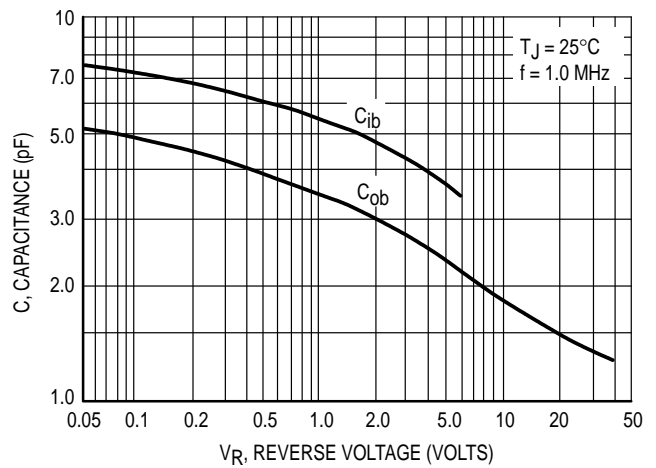


Figure 16. Capacitance

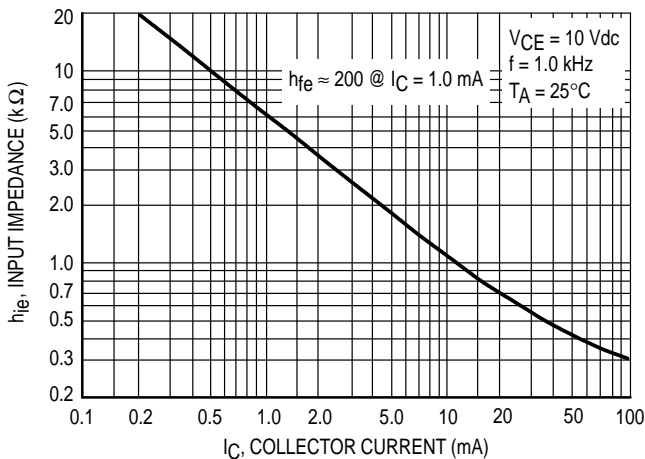


Figure 17. Input Impedance

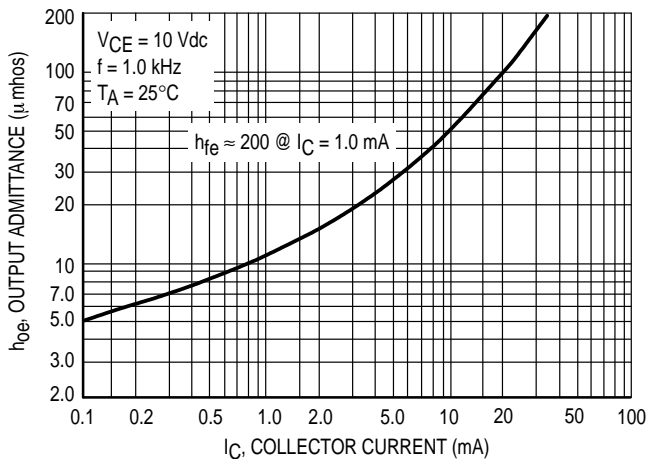


Figure 18. Output Admittance

NPN
MPS6521

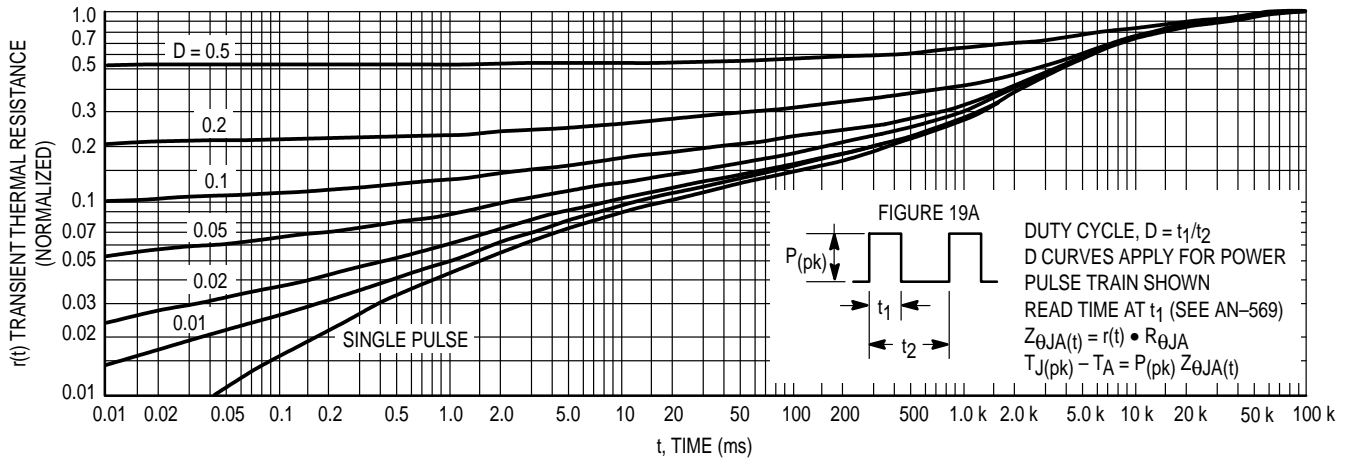


Figure 19. Thermal Response

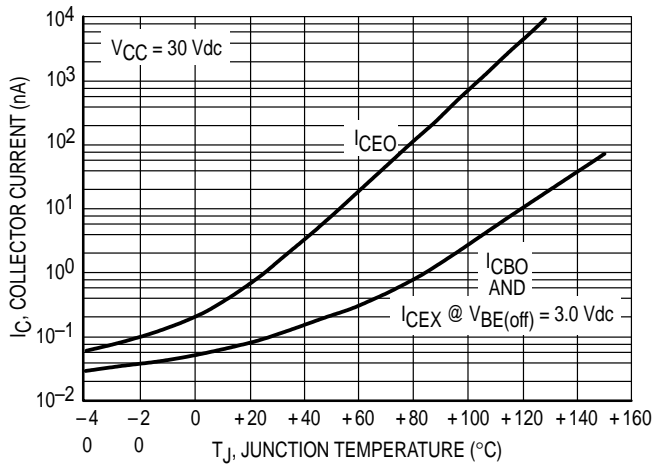


Figure 19A.

DESIGN NOTE: USE OF THERMAL RESPONSE DATA

A train of periodical power pulses can be represented by the model as shown in Figure 19A. Using the model and the device thermal response the normalized effective transient thermal resistance of Figure 19 was calculated for various duty cycles.

To find $Z_{\theta JA}(t)$, multiply the value obtained from Figure 19 by the steady state value $R_{\theta JA}$.

Example:

The MPS6521 is dissipating 2.0 watts peak under the following conditions:

$t_1 = 1.0$ ms, $t_2 = 5.0$ ms. ($D = 0.2$)

Using Figure 19 at a pulse width of 1.0 ms and $D = 0.2$, the reading of $r(t)$ is 0.22.

The peak rise in junction temperature is therefore

$$\Delta T = r(t) \times P(pk) \times R_{\theta JA} = 0.22 \times 2.0 \times 200 = 88^\circ\text{C}.$$

For more information, see AN-569.

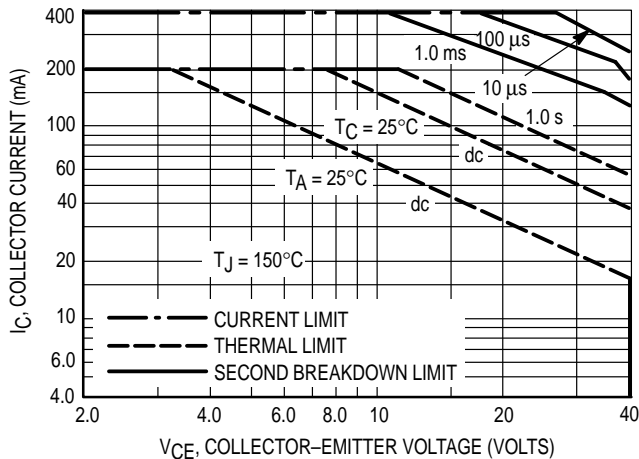


Figure 20.

The safe operating area curves indicate I_C - V_{CE} limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation. Collector load lines for specific circuits must fall below the limits indicated by the applicable curve.

The data of Figure 20 is based upon $T_{J(pk)} = 150^\circ\text{C}$; T_C or T_A is variable depending upon conditions. Pulse curves are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided $T_{J(pk)} \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$. $T_{J(pk)}$ may be calculated from the data in Figure 19. At high case or ambient temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

PNP
MPS6523

TYPICAL NOISE CHARACTERISTICS

($V_{CE} = -5.0$ Vdc, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

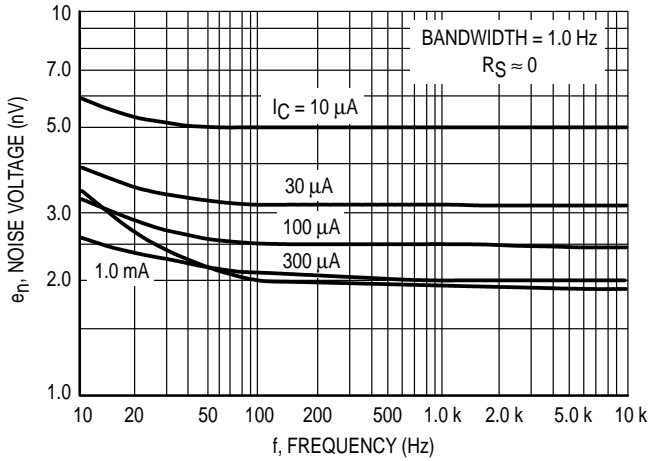


Figure 21. Noise Voltage

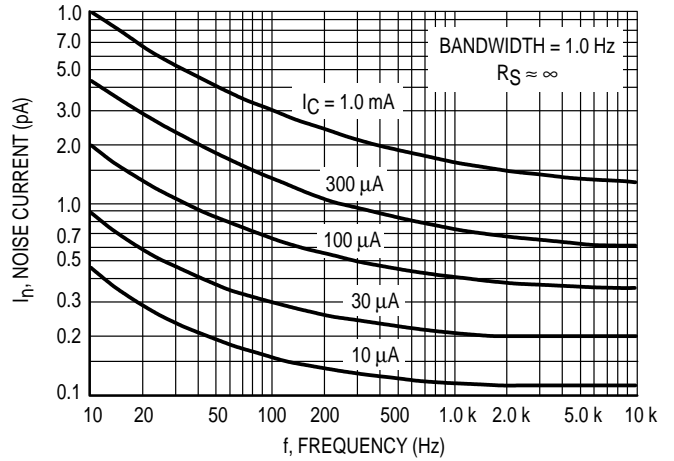


Figure 22. Noise Current

NOISE FIGURE CONTOURS

($V_{CE} = -5.0$ Vdc, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

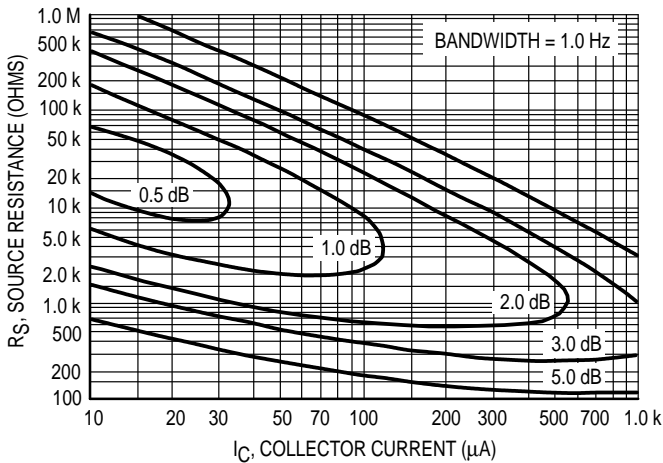


Figure 23. Narrow Band, 100 Hz

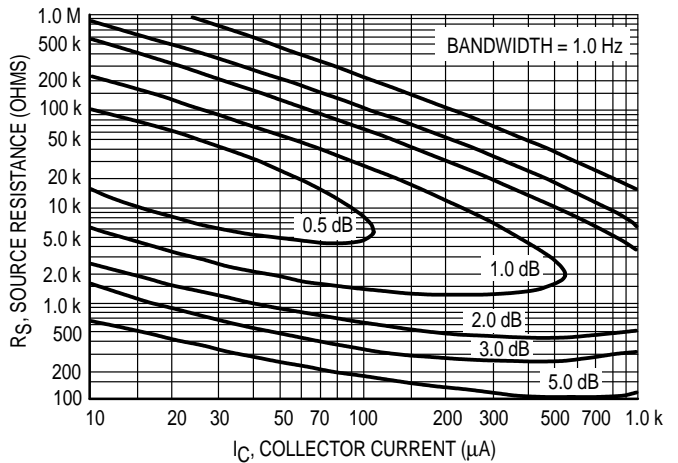


Figure 24. Narrow Band, 1.0 kHz

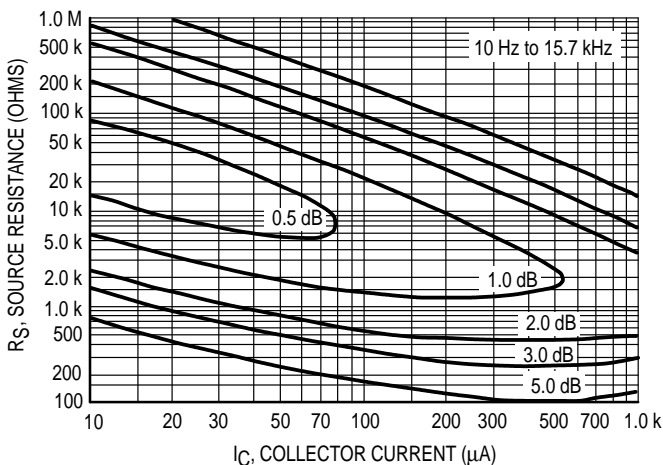


Figure 25. Wideband

Noise Figure is Defined as:

$$NF = 20 \log_{10} \left[\frac{e_n^2 + 4KTR_S + I_n^2 R_S^2}{4KTR_S} \right]^{1/2}$$

e_n = Noise Voltage of the Transistor referred to the input. (Figure 3)

I_n = Noise Current of the Transistor referred to the input. (Figure 4)

K = Boltzman's Constant (1.38×10^{-23} j/°K)

T = Temperature of the Source Resistance (°K)

R_S = Source Resistance (Ohms)

PNP
MPS6523

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

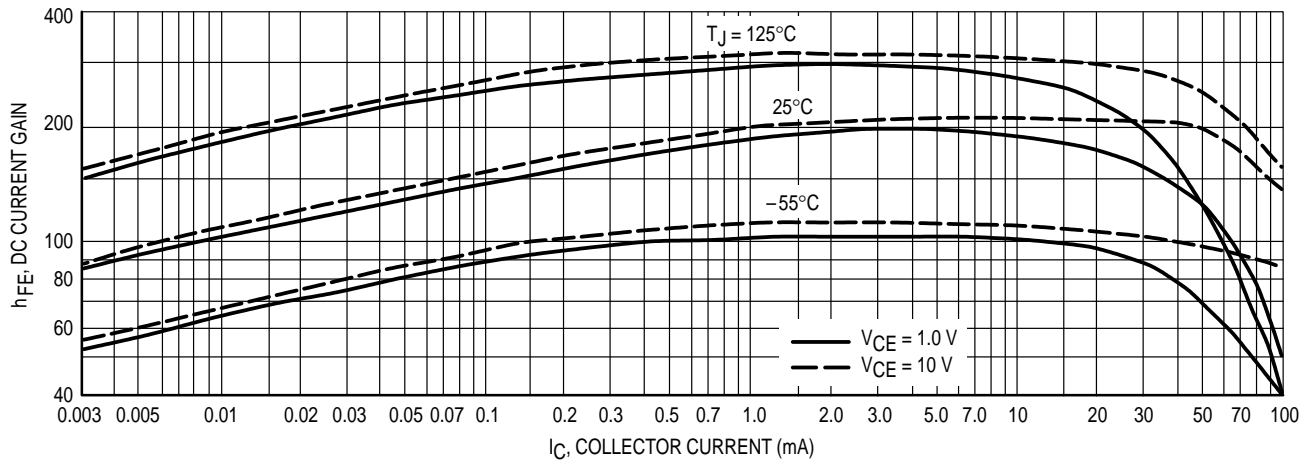


Figure 26. DC Current Gain

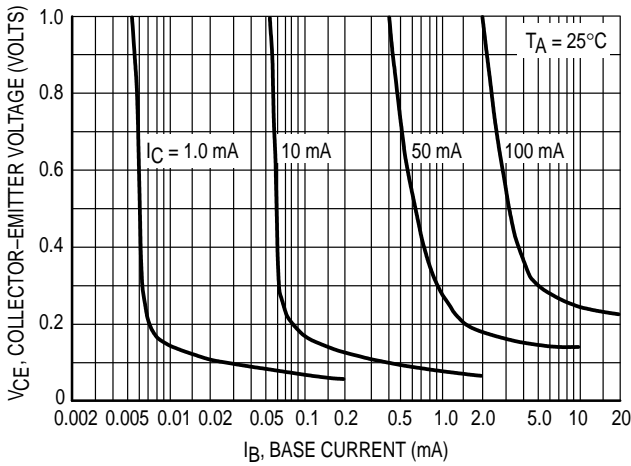


Figure 27. Collector Saturation Region

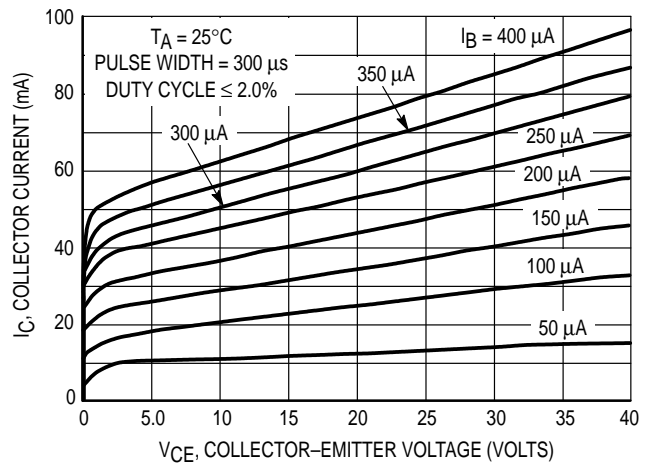


Figure 28. Collector Characteristics

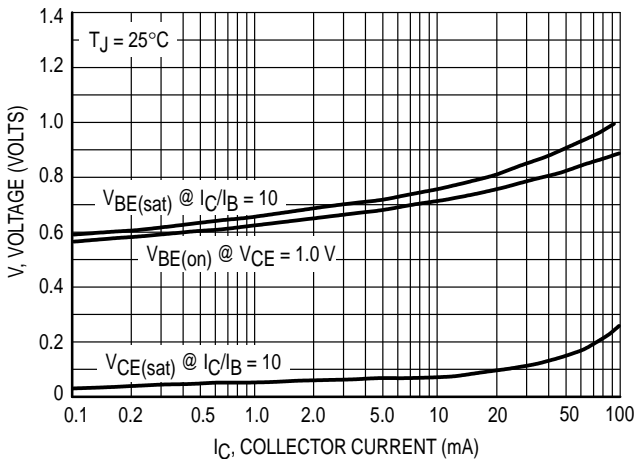


Figure 29. "On" Voltages

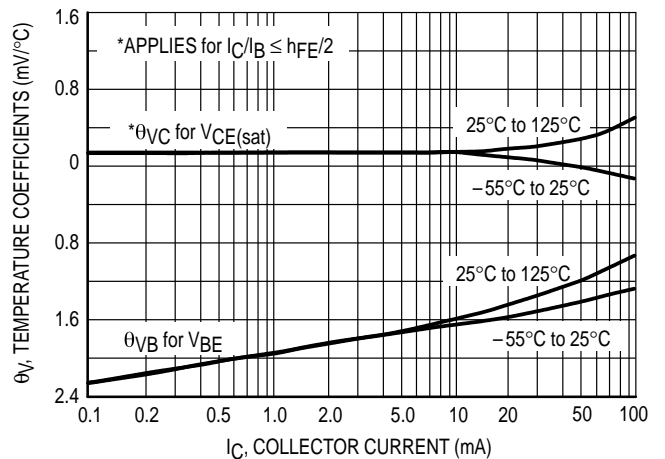


Figure 30. Temperature Coefficients

TYPICAL DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

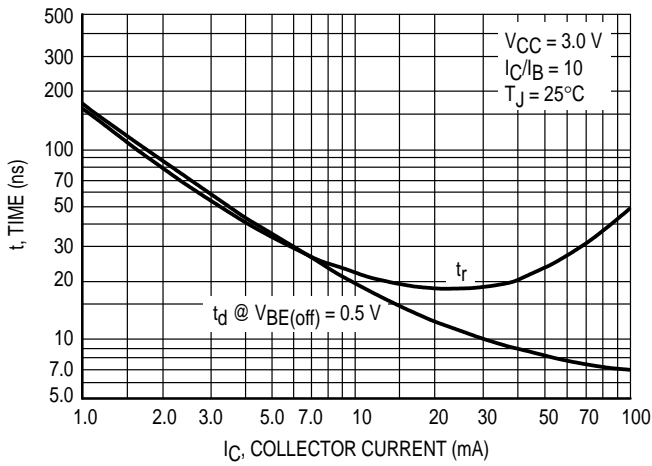


Figure 31. Turn-On Time

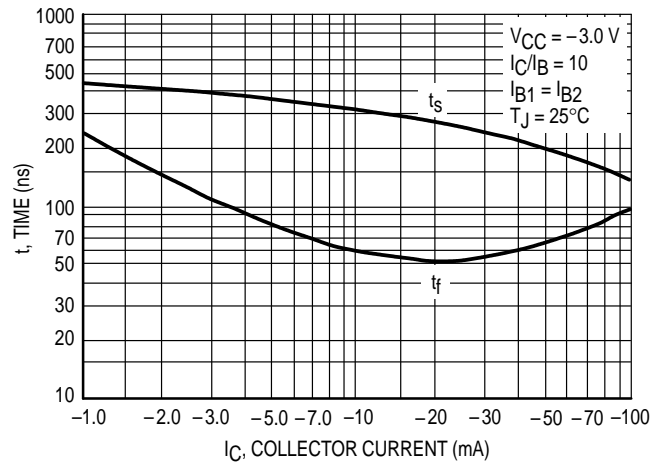


Figure 32. Turn-Off Time

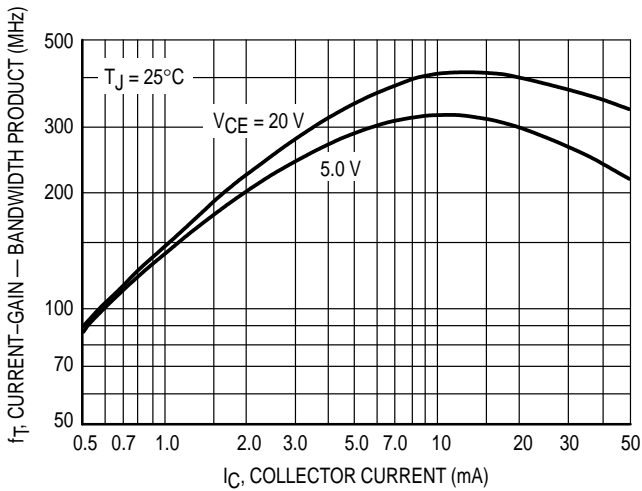


Figure 33. Current-Gain — Bandwidth Product

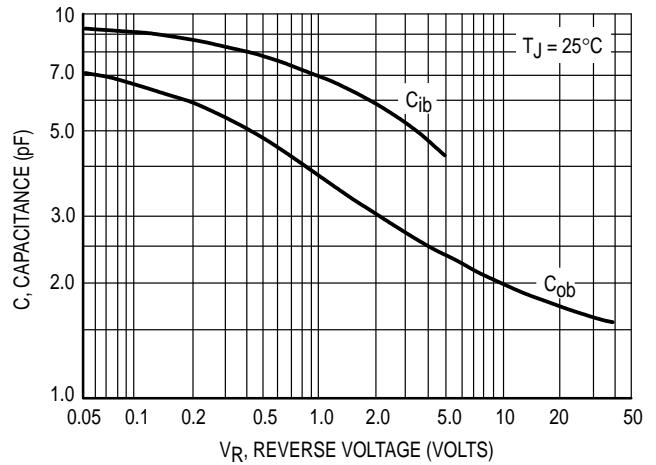


Figure 34. Capacitance

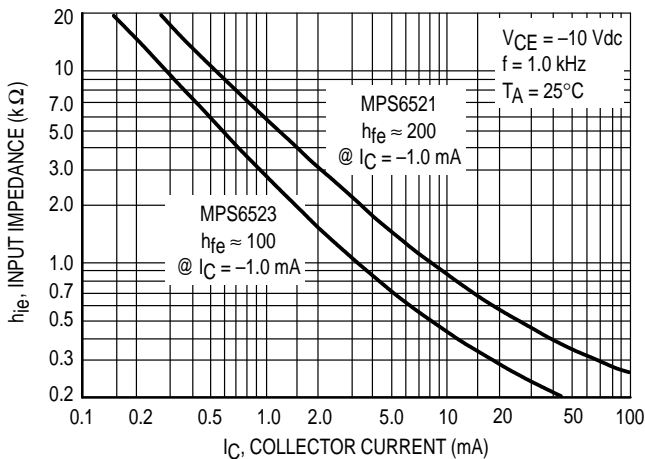


Figure 35. Input Impedance

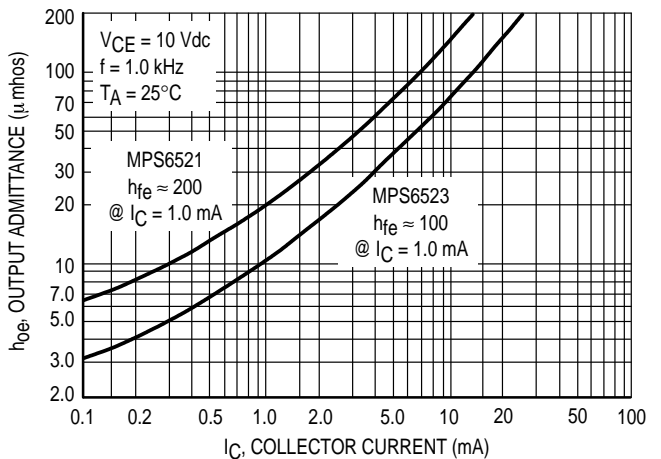


Figure 36. Output Admittance

PNP
MPS6523

TYPICAL DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

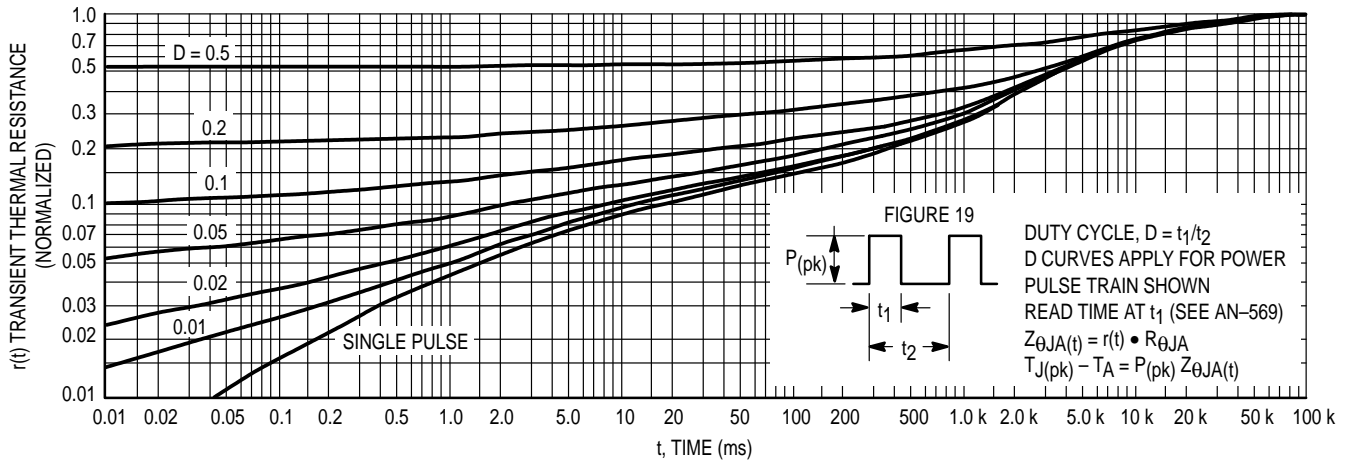


Figure 37. Thermal Response

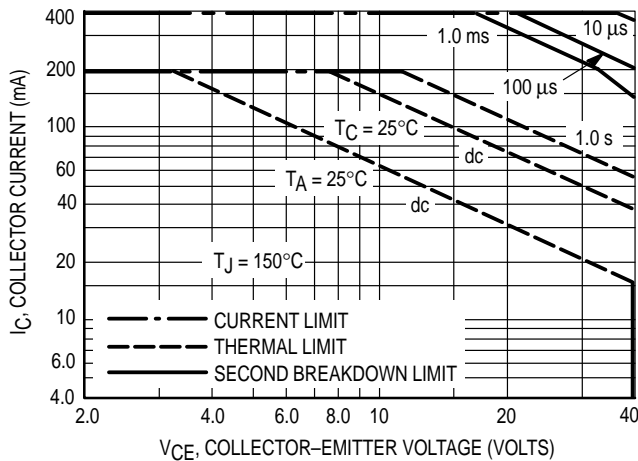


Figure 38. Active-Region Safe Operating Area

The safe operating area curves indicate I_C - V_{CE} limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation. Collector load lines for specific circuits must fall below the limits indicated by the applicable curve.

The data of Figure 18 is based upon $T_J(pk) = 150^\circ C$; T_C or T_A is variable depending upon conditions. Pulse curves are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided $T_J(pk) \leq 150^\circ C$. $T_J(pk)$ may be calculated from the data in Figure 17. At high case or ambient temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

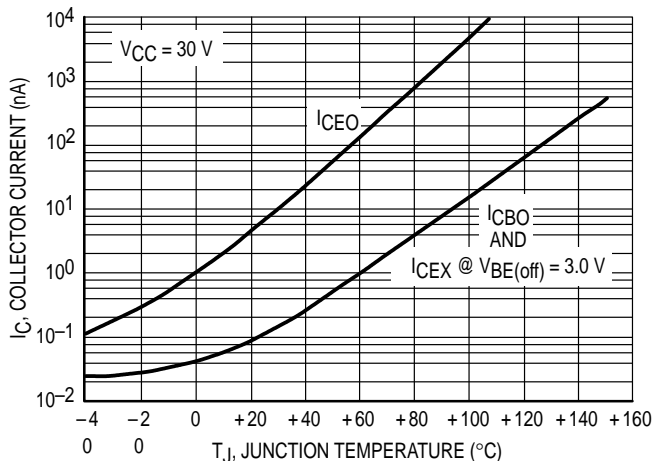


Figure 39. Typical Collector Leakage Current

DESIGN NOTE: USE OF THERMAL RESPONSE DATA

A train of periodical power pulses can be represented by the model as shown in Figure 19. Using the model and the device thermal response the normalized effective transient thermal resistance of Figure 17 was calculated for various duty cycles.

To find $Z_{\theta JA}(t)$, multiply the value obtained from Figure 17 by the steady state value $R_{\theta JA}$.

Example:

The MPS6523 is dissipating 2.0 watts peak under the following conditions:

$$t_1 = 1.0 \text{ ms}, t_2 = 5.0 \text{ ms} (D = 0.2)$$

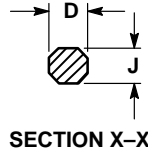
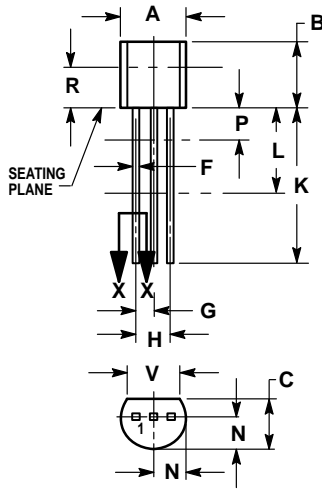
Using Figure 17 at a pulse width of 1.0 ms and $D = 0.2$, the reading of $r(t)$ is 0.22.

The peak rise in junction temperature is therefore

$$\Delta T = r(t) \times P(pk) \times R_{\theta JA} = 0.22 \times 2.0 \times 200 = 88^\circ C.$$

For more information, see AN-569.

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



CASE 029-04
(TO-226AA)
ISSUE AD

- NOTES:
1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
 2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.
 3. CONTOUR OF PACKAGE BEYOND DIMENSION R IS UNCONTROLLED.
 4. DIMENSION F APPLIES BETWEEN P AND L. DIMENSION D AND J APPLY BETWEEN L AND K. MINIMUM LEAD DIMENSION IS UNCONTROLLED IN P AND BEYOND DIMENSION K MINIMUM.

DIM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.175	0.205	4.45	5.20
B	0.170	0.210	4.32	5.33
C	0.125	0.165	3.18	4.19
D	0.016	0.022	0.41	0.55
F	0.016	0.019	0.41	0.48
G	0.045	0.055	1.15	1.39
H	0.095	0.105	2.42	2.66
J	0.015	0.020	0.39	0.50
K	0.500	—	12.70	—
L	0.250	—	6.35	—
N	0.080	0.105	2.04	2.66
P	—	0.100	—	2.54
R	0.115	—	2.93	—
V	0.135	—	3.43	—

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

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