

NPN SILICON POWER TRANSISTORS

...designed for use in low frequency power amplifier applications

FEATURES:

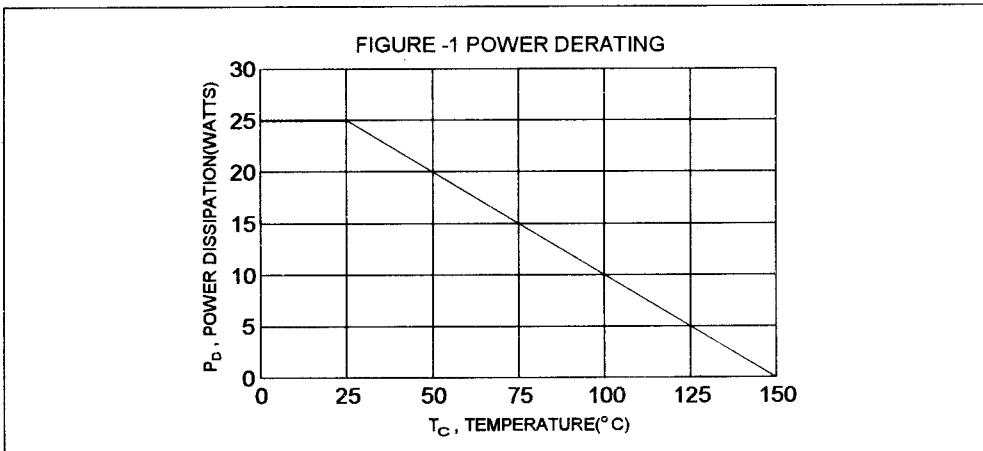
- * Low Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 1.0V(\text{Max}) @ I_C = 2.0A, I_B = 0.2A$
- * DC Current Gain
 $hFE = 35-320 @ I_C = 0.5A$
- * Complementary to PNP 2SA671

MAXIMUM RATINGS

| Characteristic | Symbol | 2SC1061 | Unit |
|---|----------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| Collector-Emitter Voltage | V_{CEO} | 50 | V |
| Collector-Base Voltage | V_{CBO} | 50 | V |
| Emitter-Base Voltage | V_{EBO} | 4.0 | V |
| Collector Current - Continuous | I_C | 3.0 | A |
| - Peak | I_{CM} | 8.0 | |
| Base current | I_B | 0.5 | A |
| Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above 25°C | P_D | 25 0.2 | W W/ $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range | T_J, T_{STG} | -55 to +150 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |

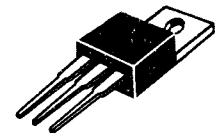
THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

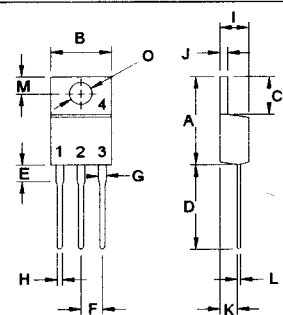


NPN
2SC1061

3.0 AMPERE
POWER
TRANSISTORS
50 VOLTS
25 WATTS



TO-220



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

| 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 |

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

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

OFF CHARACTERISTICS

| | | | | |
|--|---------------|-----|-----|---------------|
| Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage ($I_C = 50 \text{ mA}$, $I_B = 0$) | $V_{(BR)CEO}$ | 50 | | V |
| Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage ($I_C = 5.0 \text{ mA}$, $I_E = 0$) | $V_{(BR)CBO}$ | 50 | | V |
| Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage ($I_B = 5.0 \text{ mA}$, $I_C = 0$) | $V_{(BR)EBO}$ | 4.0 | | V |
| Collector Cutoff Current ($V_{CB} = 25 \text{ V}$, $I_E = 0$) | I_{CBO} | | 100 | μA |
| Emitter Cutoff Current ($V_{EB} = 4.0\text{V}$, $I_C = 0$) | I_{EBO} | | 100 | μA |

ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)

| | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|----------|-----|---|
| DC Current Gain ($I_C = 0.1 \text{ A}$, $V_{CE} = 4.0 \text{ V}$) ($I_C = 1.0 \text{ A}$, $V_{CE} = 4.0 \text{ V}$) | $h_{FE(2)}$ $h_{FE(3)}$ | 35 35 | 320 | |
| Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage ($I_C = 2.0 \text{ A}$, $I_B = 200 \text{ mA}$) | $V_{CE(sat)}$ | | 1.0 | V |
| Base-Emitter On Voltage ($I_C = 1.0 \text{ A}$, $V_{CE} = 4.0 \text{ V}$) | $V_{BE(on)}$ | | 1.5 | V |

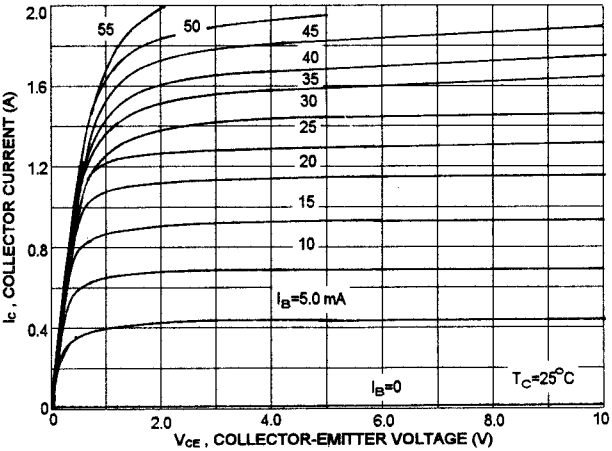
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

| | | | | |
|--|-------|-----|--|-----|
| Current-Gain-Bandwidth Product ($I_C = 0.5 \text{ A}$, $V_{CE} = 4.0 \text{ V}$, $f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$) | f_T | 5.0 | | MHz |
|--|-------|-----|--|-----|

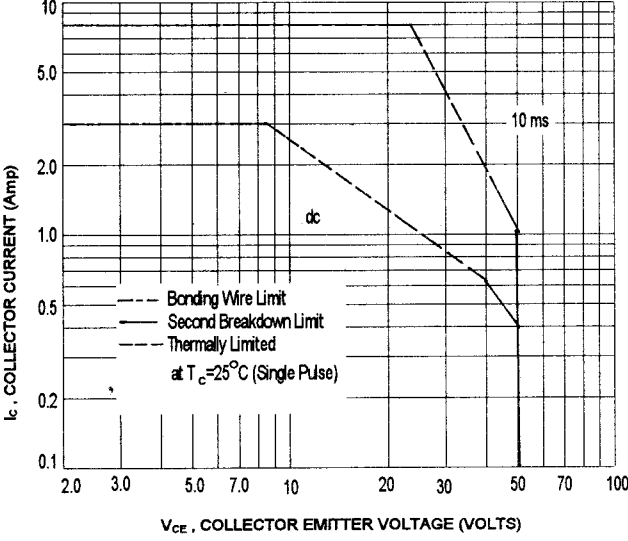
(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300 μs , Duty Cycle $\leq 2.0\%$ * $h_{FE(3)}$ Classification :

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|----|----|---|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|---|-----|
| 35 | A | 70 | 60 | B | 120 | 100 | C | 200 | 160 | D | 320 |
|----|---|----|----|---|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|---|-----|

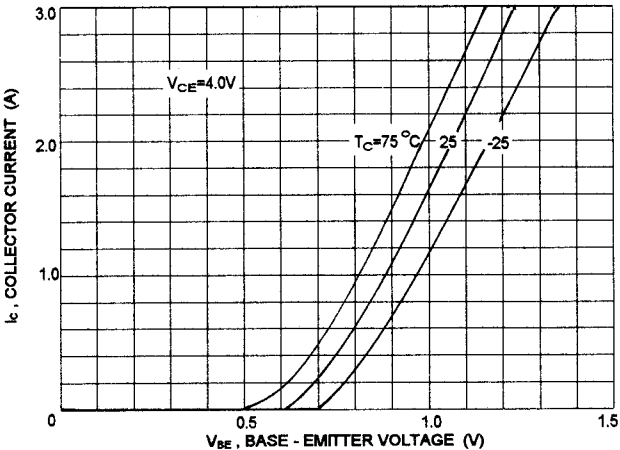
Ic - Vce



ACTIVE-REGION SAFE OPERATING AREA (SOA)



Ic - Vbe



There are two limitation on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown safe operating area curves indicate Ic-Vce 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 Tj(PK)=150°C; Tc is variable depending on conditions. second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided Tj(PK) ≤ 150°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.

DC CURRENT GAIN

