

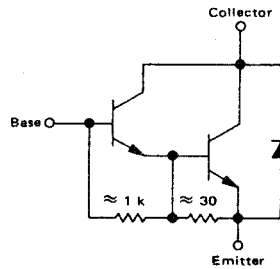
MOSPEC

NPN SILICON POWER DARLINGTON TRANSISTORS

The MJ10012 is a high voltage, high-current darlington transistor designed for automotive ignition, switching regulator and motor control applications.

FEATURES:

- *Continuous Collector Current - $I_C = 10$ A
- *Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage-
 $V_{CEO(sus)} = 400V$ (Min)
- *Automotive Function Tests

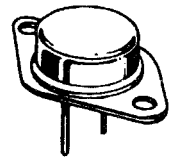


**NPN
MJ10012**

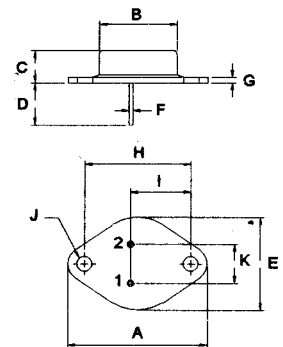
**10 AMPERE
POWER DARLINGTON
TRANSISTORS
400 VOLTS
175 WATTS**

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	MJ10012	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	600	V
Collector-Emitter Voltage ($R_{BE} = 27\Omega$)	V_{CER}	550	V
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	400	V
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	8.0	V
Collector Current-Continuous -Peak	I_C I_{CM}	10 15	A
Base current	I_B	2	A
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ C$ Derate above $25^\circ C$ @ $T_C = 100^\circ C$	P_D	175 100 1.0	W W W/ $^\circ C$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	T_J, T_{STG}	- 65 to +200	$^\circ C$



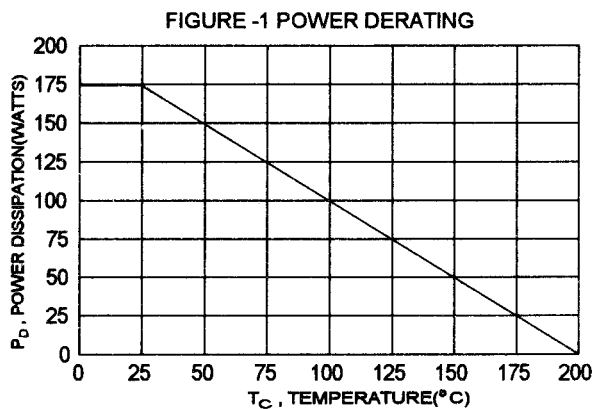
TO-3



PIN 1.BASE
2.EMITTER
COLLECTOR(CASE)

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance Junction to Case	$R_{\theta jc}$	1.0	$^\circ C/W$



DIM	MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX
A	38.75	39.96
B	19.28	22.23
C	7.96	9.28
D	11.18	12.19
E	25.20	26.67
F	0.92	1.09
G	1.38	1.62
H	29.90	30.40
I	16.64	17.30
J	3.88	4.36
K	10.67	11.18

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

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

OFF CHARACTERISTICS

Collector - Emitter Sustaining Voltage ($I_C = 200\text{ mA}, I_B = 0, V_{\text{clamp}} = \text{Rate } V_{\text{CEO}}$)	$V_{\text{CEO(sus)}}$	400		V
Collector - Emitter Sustaining Voltage ($I_C = 200\text{ mA}, I_B = 0, R_{\text{BE}} = 27\text{ ohm}, V_{\text{clamp}} = \text{Rate } V_{\text{CER}}$)	$V_{\text{CER(sus)}}$	425		V
Collector Cutoff Current (Rated $V_{\text{CER}}, R_{\text{BE}} = 27\text{ ohm}$)	I_{CER}		1.0	mA
Collector Cutoff Current (Rated $V_{\text{CBO}}, I_E = 0$)	I_{CBO}		1.0	mA
Emitter Cutoff Current ($V_{\text{EB}} = 6.0\text{ V}, I_C = 0$)	I_{EBO}		40	mA

ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)

DC Current Gain ($I_C = 3.0\text{ A}, V_{\text{CE}} = 6.0\text{ V}$) ($I_C = 6.0\text{ A}, V_{\text{CE}} = 6.0\text{ V}$) ($I_C = 10\text{ A}, V_{\text{CE}} = 6.0\text{ V}$)	hFE	300 100 20	2000	
Collector - Emitter Saturation Voltage ($I_C = 3.0\text{ A}, I_B = 300\text{ mA}$) ($I_C = 6.0\text{ A}, I_B = 600\text{ mA}$) ($I_C = 10\text{ A}, I_B = 2.0\text{ A}$)	$V_{\text{CE(sat)}}$		1.5 2.0 2.5	V
Base - Emitter Saturation Voltage ($I_C = 6.0\text{ A}, I_B = 600\text{ mA}$) ($I_C = 10\text{ A}, I_B = 2.0\text{ A}$)	$V_{\text{BE(sat)}}$		2.5 3.0	V
Base - Emitter On Voltage ($I_C = 10\text{ A}, V_{\text{CE}} = 6.0\text{ V}$)	$V_{\text{BE(on)}}$		2.8	V
Diode Forward Voltage ($I_F = 10\text{ A}$)	V_F		3.5	V

DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

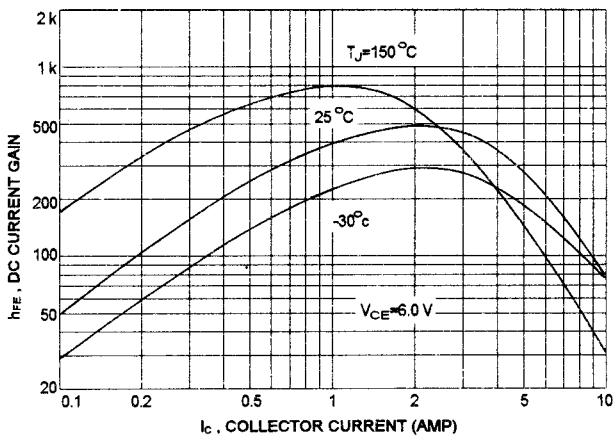
Output Capacitance ($V_{\text{CB}} = 10\text{ V}, I_E = 0, f = 100\text{ kHz}$)	C_{ob}		350	pF
--	-----------------	--	-----	----

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

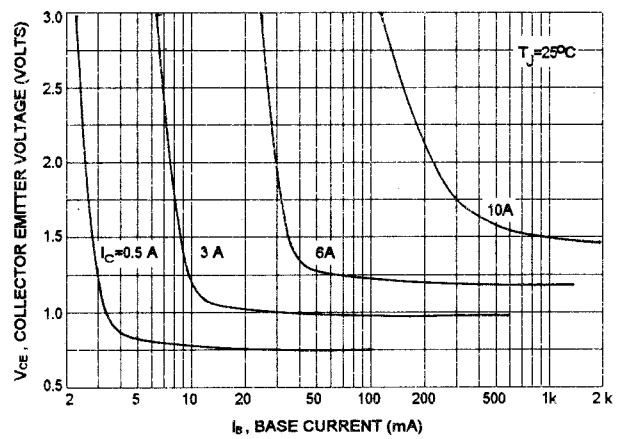
Storage Time	$V_{\text{CC}} = 12\text{ V}, I_C = 6.0\text{ A}$ $I_{\text{B1}} = -I_{\text{B2}} = 0.3\text{ A}$ $t_p = 25\text{ us}, \text{Duty Cycle} \leq 2\%$	t_s	15	us
Fall Time		t_f	15	us

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse width = 300 us , Duty Cycle $\leq 2.0\%$

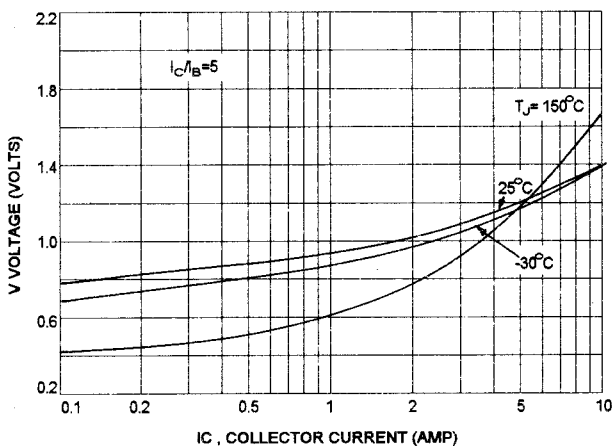
DC CURRENT GAIN



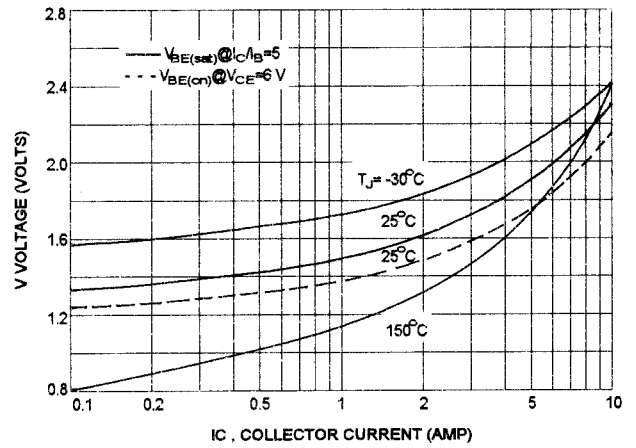
COLLECTOR SATURATION REGION



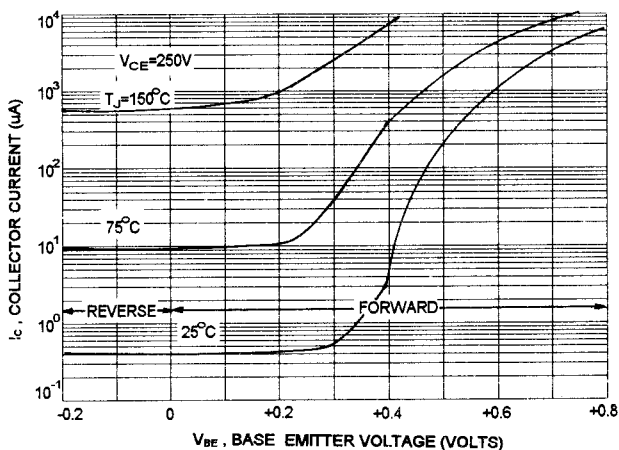
COLLECTOR EMITTER SATURATION VOLTAGE



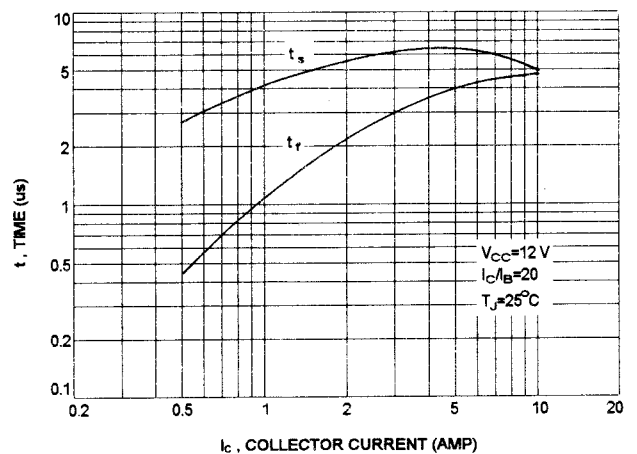
BASE EMITTER VOLTAGE



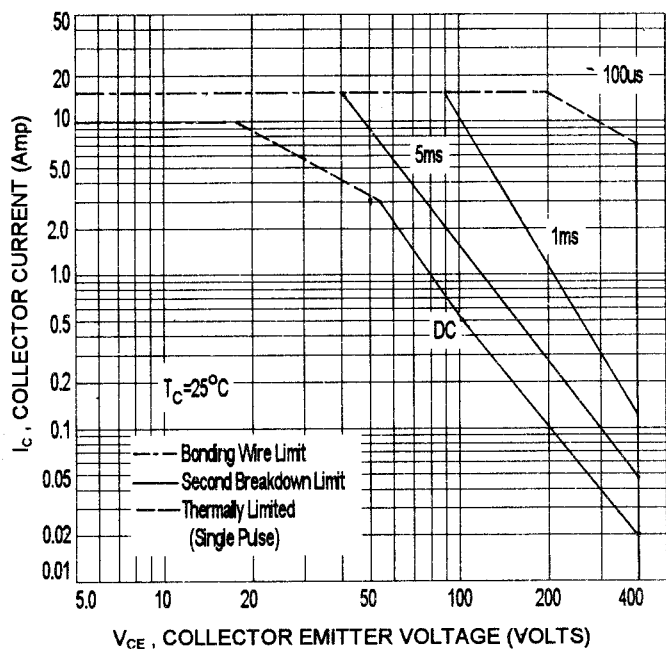
COLLECTOR CUT-OFF REGION



TURN-OFF TIME



ACTIVE-REGION SAFE OPERATING AREA (SOA)



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 SOA curves is based on $T_{J(PK)} = 200^\circ\text{C}$; T_c is variable depending on conditions. At high case temperatures, thermal limitation will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.