MOTOROLA SEMICONDUCTOR I TECHNICAL DATA

MPS-U01 MPS-U01A

MUS MOON ANNULAR TRANSISTORS

complementary symmetry audio circuits to 10

Low Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage — VCE(sat) = 0.5 Vdc (Max) @ IC = 1.0 Adc

- Complements to PNP MPS-U51 and MPS-U51A
- Uniwatt Package for Excellent Thermal Properties -1.0 Watt @ TA = 25°C

MAXIMUM RATINGS

| Rating | Symbol | MPS-U01 | MPS-U01A | Unit |
|--|----------------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| Collector-Emitter Voltage | VCEO | 30 | 40 | Vdc |
| Collector-Base Voltage | VCB | 40 | 50 | Vdc |
| Emitter-Base Voltage | VEB | E | i.Q | Vdc |
| Collector Current — Continuous | ¹c | 2 | 2.0 | Adc |
| Total Power Dissipation @ TA = 25°C Derate above 25°C | PD | | .0 1.0 | Watt mW/ ^O C |
| Total Power Dissipation © T _C = 25°C Derate above 25°C | PD | | 10 80 | Watts mW/ ^O C |
| Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range | T _J ,T _{stg} | -55 t | o +150 | °C |

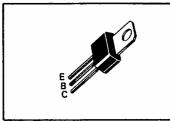
THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

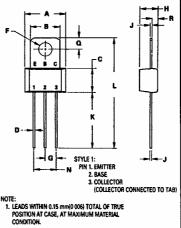
| Characteristic | Symbol | Max | Unit |
|---|----------------------|------|------|
| Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case | R _∂ JC | 12.5 | oc/M |
| Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient | R _θ JA(1) | 125 | oc/w |

(1) $R_{ heta JA}$ is measured with the device soldered into a typical printed circuit board.

Uniwatt packages can be To-5 lead formed by adding -5 to the device title and tab formed for flush mounting by adding -1 to the device title.

NPN SILICON AUDIO TRANSISTORS





NOTE:

1. LEADS WITHIN 0.15 mm(0 006) TOTAL OF TRUE
POSITION AT CASE, AT MAXIMUM MATERIAL
CONDITION.

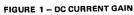
| | MILLIMETERS | | INCHES | | |
|-----|-------------|-------|-----------|-------|--|
| DIM | Ī | MAX | į | MAX | |
| Α. | 9,14 | 953 | 0 360 | 0.375 | |
| 8 | 6.60 | 7.24 | 0.260 | 0.285 | |
| C | 541 | 5 66 | 0 213 | 0,223 | |
| D | 0.38 | 0.53 | 0.015 | 0.021 | |
| F | 3.18 | 3.33 | 0.125 | 0.131 | |
| G | 2.54 BSC | | 0.100 BSC | | |
| H | 3.94 | 4.19 | 0.155 | 0.165 | |
| ı | 036 | 0.41 | 0.014 | 0.016 | |
| K | 11.63 | 12 70 | 0.458 | 0.500 | |
| _ | 24 58 | 25 53 | 0.968 | 1.005 | |
| N. | 5 08 | 8SC | 0.200 | 8SC | |
| a | 2 39 | 269 | 0 094 | 0.106 | |
| 8 | 1.14 | 140 | 0.045 | 0.055 | |

CASE 152-02

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (TA = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

| Characteristic | | Symbol | Min | Max | Unit |
|--|---------------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------|------|
| OFF CHARACTERISTICS | | | | · | |
| Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (1) (I _C = 10 mAdc, I _B = 0) | MPS-U01 MPS-U01A | V(BR)CEO | 30 40 | - | Vdc |
| Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage {IC = 100 µAdc, IE = 0} | MPS-U01 MPS-U01A | V(BR)CBO | 40 50 | · <u>-</u> | Vdc |
| Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (IE = 100 µAdc, IC = 0) | | V(BR)EBO | 5.0 | - | Vdc |
| Collector Cutoff Current (VCB = 30 Vdc, IE = 0) (VCB = 40 Vdc, IE = 0) | MPS-U01 MPS-U01A | Ісво | - | 0.1 0.1 | μAdc |
| Emitter Cutoff Current (VBE = 3.0 Vdc, IC = 0) | | I _{EBO} | | 0.1 | μAdc |
| ON CHARACTERISTICS(1) | | | | | |
| DC Current Gain (I _C = 10 mAdc, V _{CE} = 1.0 Vdc) (I _C = 100 mAdc, V _{CE} = 1.0 Vdc) | | hFE | 55 60 50 | - - - | _ |
| (I _C = 1.0 Adc, V _{CE} = 1.0 Vdc) Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I _C = 1.0 Adc, I _B = 0.1 Adc) | | VCE(sat) | - | 0.5 | Vdc |
| Base-Emitter On Voltage (I _C = 1.0 Adc, V _{CE} = 1.0 Vdc) | | V _{BE} (on) | - | 1.2 | Vdc |
| DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS | | _ | | | 1 |
| Current-Gain-Bandwidth Product (IC = 50 mAdc, VCE = 10 Vdc, f = 20 MHz) | | fτ | 50 | | MHz |
| Output Capacitance (VCB = 10 Vdc, IE = 0, f = 1.0 MHz) | | Сор | _ | 20 | pF |

(1)Pulse Test: Pulse Width ≤300 μs, Duty Cycle ≤ 2.0%.



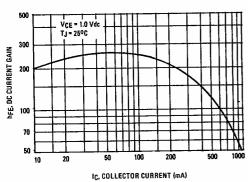


FIGURE 2 - "ON" VOLTAGES

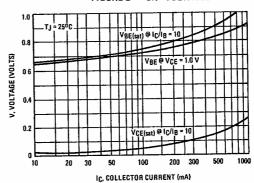
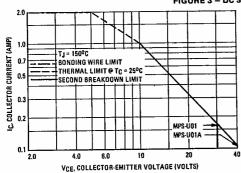


FIGURE 3 - DC SAFE OPERATING AREA



There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: junction temperature and secondary 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 the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 3 is based on $TJ(pk) = 150^{\circ}C$; TC 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 secondary breakdown.

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