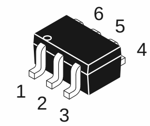
Dual Bias Resistor Transistors

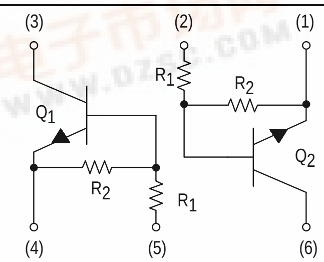
NPN Silicon Surface Mount Transistors with Monolithic Bias Resistor Network

MUN5211DW1T1 SERIES

Motorola Preferred Devices



CASE 419B–01, STYLE 1
SOT–363



The BRT (Bias Resistor Transistor) contains a single transistor with a monolithic bias network consisting of two resistors; a series base resistor and a base–emitter resistor. These digital transistors are designed to replace a single device and its external resistor bias network. The BRT eliminates these individual components by integrating them into a single device. In the MUN5211DW1T1 series, two BRT devices are housed in the SOT–363 package which is ideal for low power surface mount applications where board space is at a premium.

- Simplifies Circuit Design
- Reduces Board Space
- Reduces Component Count
- Available in 8 mm, 7 inch/3000 Unit Tape and Reel.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted, common for Q_1 and Q_2)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	50	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	50	Vdc
Collector Current	I_C	100	mAdc

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Thermal Resistance — Junction-to-Ambient (surface mounted)	$R_{\theta JA}$	833	°C/W
Operating and Storage Temperature Range	T_J, T_{stg}	–65 to +150	°C
Total Package Dissipation @ T_A = 25°C(1)	P_D	150	mW

DEVICE MARKING AND RESISTOR VALUES: MUN5211DW1T1 SERIES

Device	Marking	R1 (K)	R2 (K)
MUN5211DW1T1	7A	10	10
MUN5212DW1T1	7B	22	22
MUN5213DW1T1	7C	47	47
MUN5214DW1T1	7D	10	47
MUN5215DW1T1(2)	7E	10	∞
MUN5216DW1T1(2)	7F	4.7	∞
MUN5230DW1T1(2)	7G	1.0	1.0
MUN5231DW1T1(2)	7H	2.2	2.2
MUN5232DW1T1(2)	7J	4.7	4.7
MUN5233DW1T1(2)	7K	4.7	47
MUN5234DW1T1(2)	7L	22	47
MUN5235DW1T1(2)	7M	2.2	47

1. Device mounted on a FR-4 glass epoxy printed circuit board using the minimum recommended footprint.
2. New resistor combinations. Updated curves to follow in subsequent data sheets.

Thermal Clad is a trademark of the Bergquist Company

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

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted, common for Q_1 and Q_2)

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTICS						
Collector-Base Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = 50 V, I_E = 0)		I_{CBO}	—	—	100	nAdc
Collector-Emitter Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = 50 V, I_B = 0)		I_{CEO}	—	—	500	nAdc
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = 6.0 V, I_C = 0)	MUN5211DW1T1	I_{EBO}	—	—	0.5	mAdc
	MUN5212DW1T1		—	—	0.2	
	MUN5213DW1T1		—	—	0.1	
	MUN5214DW1T1		—	—	0.2	
	MUN5215DW1T1		—	—	0.9	
	MUN5216DW1T1		—	—	1.9	
	MUN5230DW1T1		—	—	4.3	
	MUN5231DW1T1		—	—	2.3	
	MUN5232DW1T1		—	—	1.5	
	MUN5233DW1T1		—	—	0.18	
	MUN5234DW1T1		—	—	0.13	
	MUN5235DW1T1		—	—	0.2	
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 10 μA, I_E = 0)		$V_{(BR)CBO}$	50	—	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage(3) (I_C = 2.0 mA, I_B = 0)		$V_{(BR)CEO}$	50	—	—	Vdc
ON CHARACTERISTICS(3)						
DC Current Gain (V_{CE} = 10 V, I_C = 5.0 mA)	MUN5211DW1T1	h_{FE}	35	60	—	
	MUN5212DW1T1		60	100	—	
	MUN5213DW1T1		80	140	—	
	MUN5214DW1T1		80	140	—	
	MUN5215DW1T1		160	350	—	
	MUN5216DW1T1		160	350	—	
	MUN5230DW1T1		3.0	5.0	—	
	MUN5231DW1T1		8.0	15	—	
	MUN5232DW1T1		15	30	—	
	MUN5233DW1T1		80	200	—	
	MUN5234DW1T1		80	150	—	
	MUN5235DW1T1		80	140	—	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 10 mA, I_B = 0.3 mA) (I_C = 10 mA, I_B = 5 mA) MUN5230DW1T1/MUN5231DW1T1 (I_C = 10 mA, I_B = 1 mA) MUN5215DW1T1/MUN5216DW1T1 MUN5232DW1T1/MUN5233DW1T1/MUN5234DW1T1		$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	—	0.25	Vdc
Output Voltage (on)		V_{OL}				Vdc
(V_{CC} = 5.0 V, V_B = 2.5 V, R_L = 1.0 kΩ)	MUN5211IDW1T1		—	—	0.2	
	MUN5212DW1T1		—	—	0.2	
	MUN5214DW1T1		—	—	0.2	
	MUN5215DW1T1		—	—	0.2	
	MUN5216DW1T1		—	—	0.2	
	MUN5230DW1T1		—	—	0.2	
	MUN5231DW1T1		—	—	0.2	
	MUN5232DW1T1		—	—	0.2	
	MUN5233DW1T1		—	—	0.2	
	MUN5234DW1T1		—	—	0.2	
	MUN5235DW1T1		—	—	0.2	
(V_{CC} = 5.0 V, V_B = 3.5 V, R_L = 1.0 kΩ)	MUN5213DW1T1		—	—	0.2	

3. Pulse Test: Pulse Width < 300 μs, Duty Cycle < 2.0%

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted, common for Q_1 and Q_2) (Continued)

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output Voltage (off) (V_{CC} = 5.0 V, V_B = 0.5 V, R_L = 1.0 kΩ) (V_{CC} = 5.0 V, V_B = 0.050 V, R_L = 1.0 kΩ) (V_{CC} = 5.0 V, V_B = 0.25 V, R_L = 1.0 kΩ)	 MUN5230DW1T1 MUN5215DW1T1 MUN5216DW1T1 MUN5233DW1T1	V_{OH}	4.9	—	—	Vdc
Input Resistor	MUN5211DW1T1 MUN5212DW1T1 MUN5213DW1T1 MUN5214DW1T1 MUN5215DW1T1 MUN5216DW1T1 MUN5230DW1T1 MUN5231DW1T1 MUN5232DW1T1 MUN5233DW1T1 MUN5234DW1T1 MUN5235DW1T1	R1	7.0 15.4 32.9 7.0 7.0 3.3 0.7 1.5 3.3 3.3 15.4 1.54	10 22 47 10 10 4.7 1.0 2.2 4.7 4.7 22 2.2	13 28.6 61.1 13 13 6.1 1.3 2.9 6.1 6.1 28.6 2.86	k Ω
Resistor Ratio	MUN5211DW1T1/MUN5212DW1T1/MUN5213DW1T1 MUN5214DW1T1 MUN5215DW1T1/MUN5216DW1T1 MUN5230DW1T1/MUN5231DW1T1/MUN5232DW1T1 MUN5233DW1T1 MUN5234DW1T1 MUN5235DW1T1	R1/R2	0.8 0.17 — 0.8 0.055 0.38 0.038	1.0 0.21 — 1.0 0.1 0.47 0.047	1.2 0.25 — 1.2 0.185 0.56 0.056	

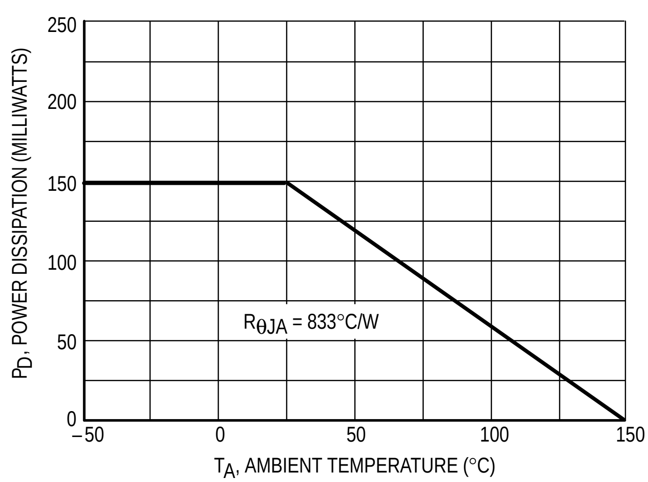


Figure 1. Derating Curve

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS — MUN5211DW1T1

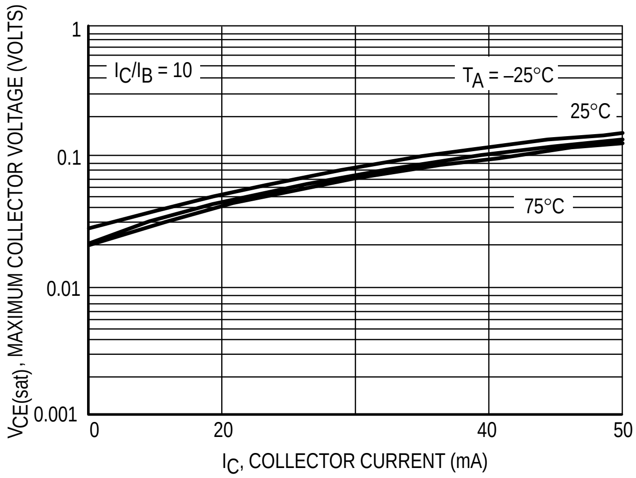


Figure 2. $V_{CE(sat)}$ versus I_C

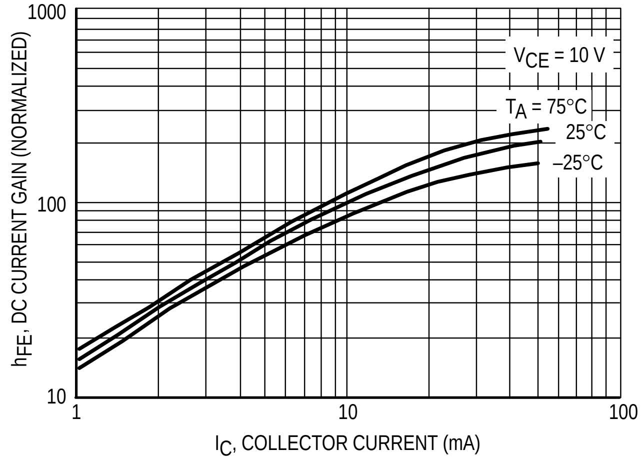


Figure 3. DC Current Gain

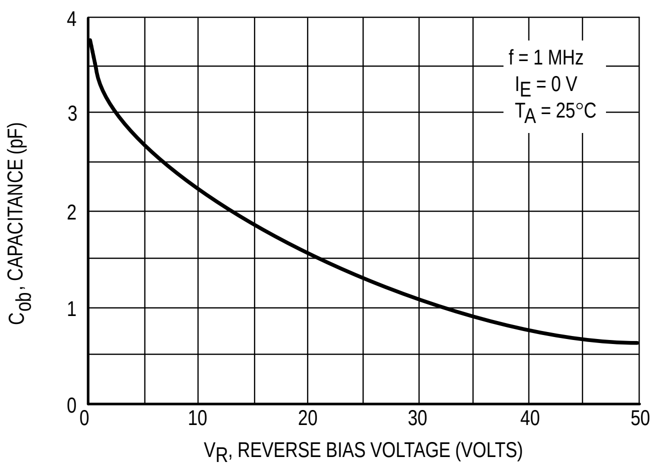


Figure 4. Output Capacitance

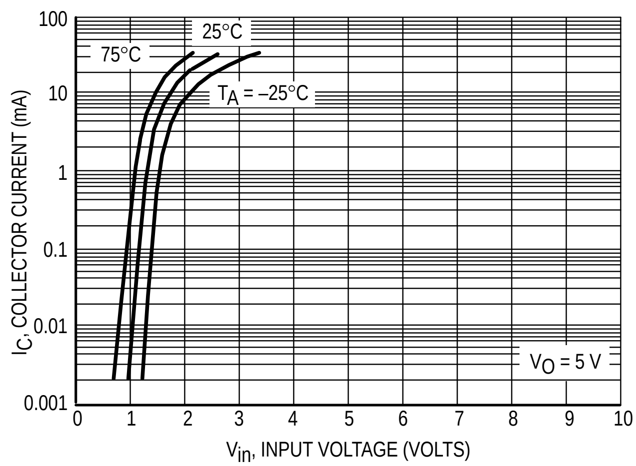


Figure 5. Output Current versus Input Voltage

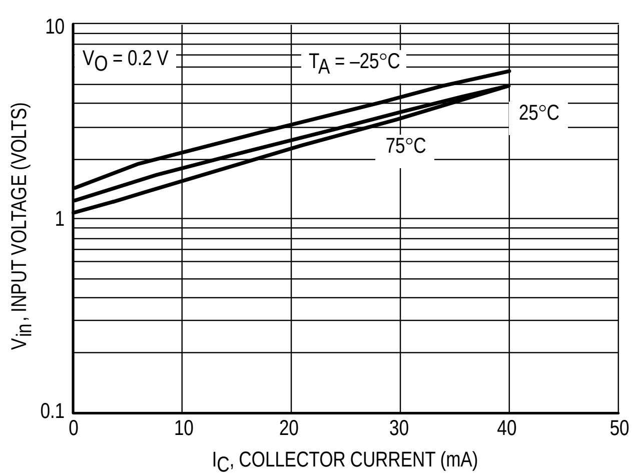


Figure 6. Input Voltage versus Output Current

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS — MUN5212DW1T1

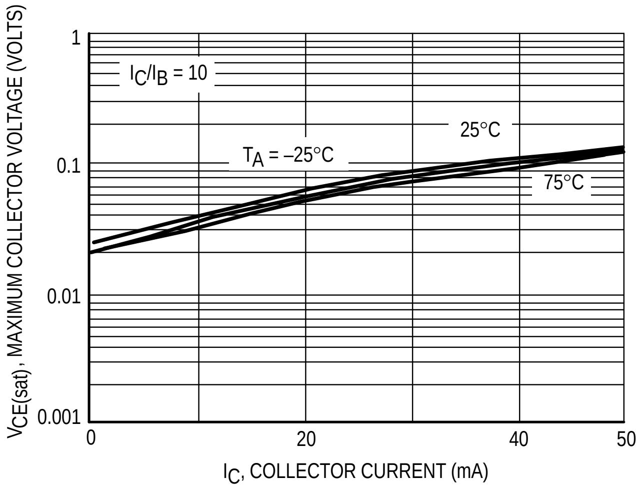


Figure 7. $V_{CE(sat)}$ versus I_C

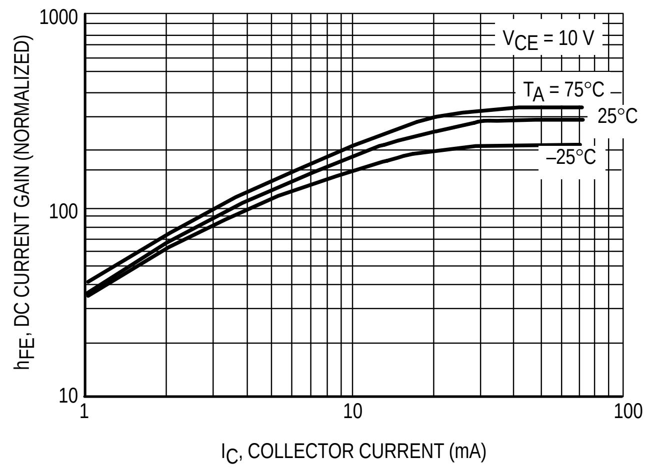


Figure 8. DC Current Gain

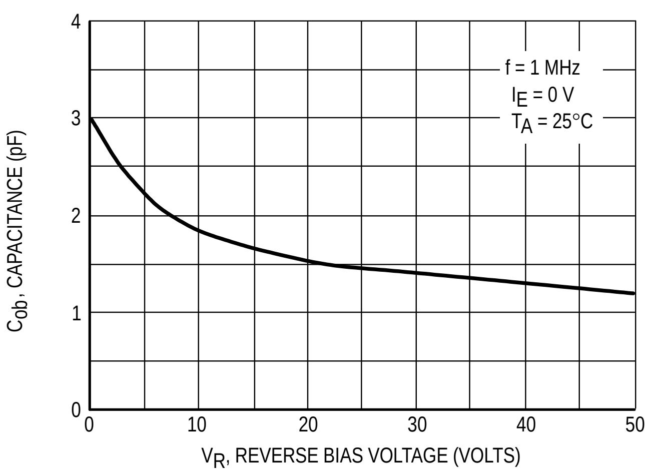


Figure 9. Output Capacitance

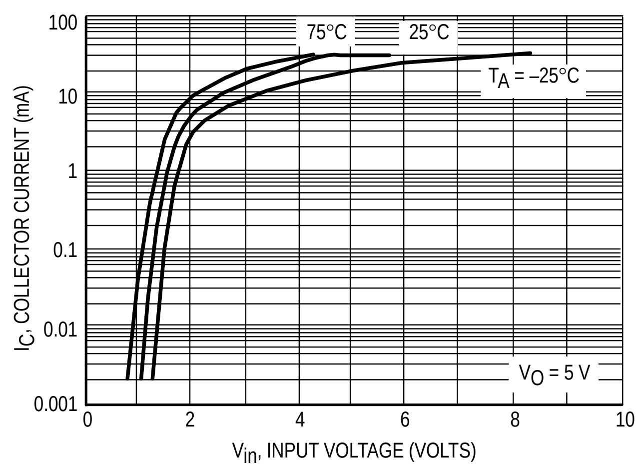


Figure 10. Output Current versus Input Voltage

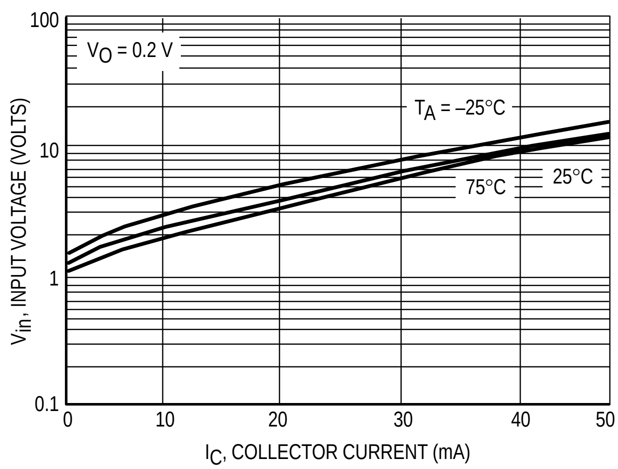


Figure 11. Input Voltage versus Output Current

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS — MUN5213DW1T1

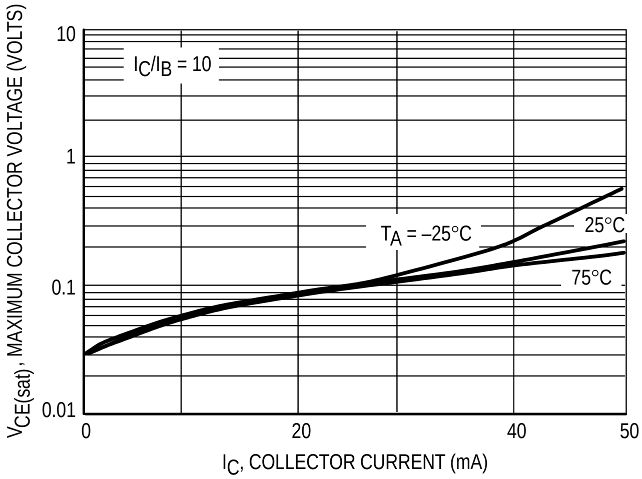


Figure 12. $V_{CE(sat)}$ versus I_C

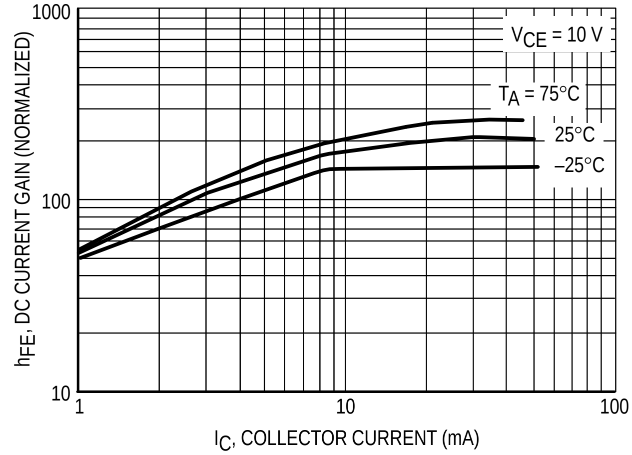


Figure 13. DC Current Gain

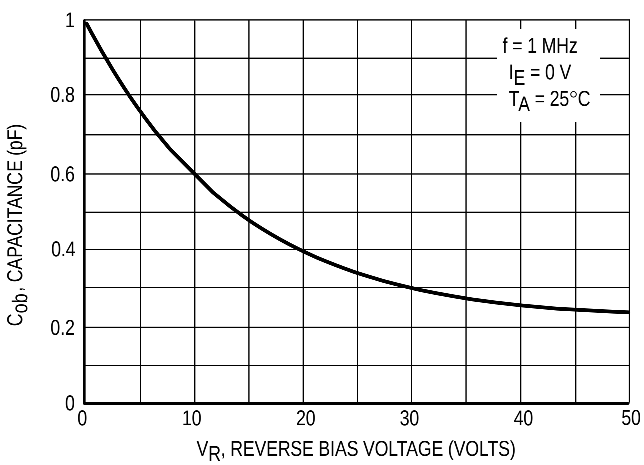


Figure 14. Output Capacitance

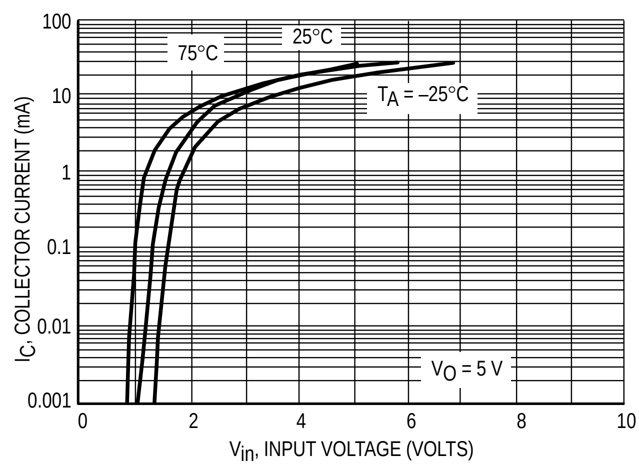


Figure 15. Output Current versus Input Voltage

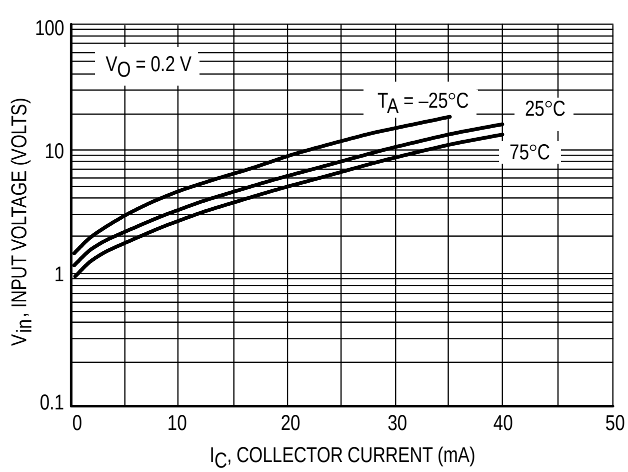


Figure 16. Input Voltage versus Output Current

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS — MUN5214DW1T1

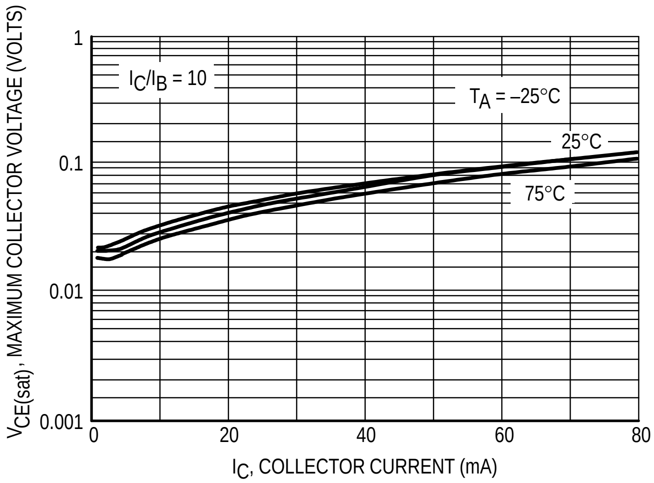


Figure 17. $V_{CE(sat)}$ versus I_C

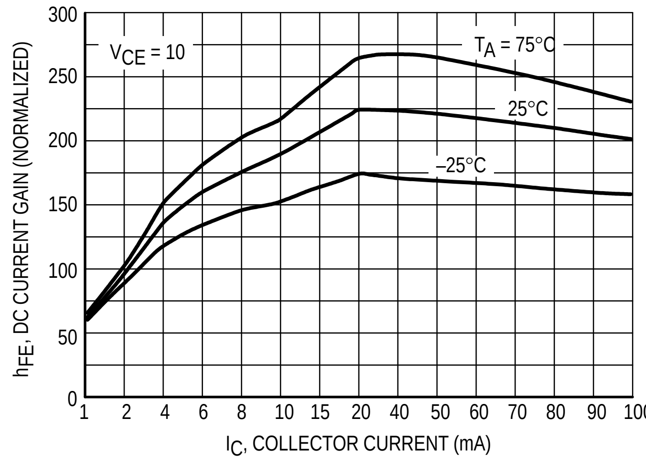


Figure 18. DC Current Gain

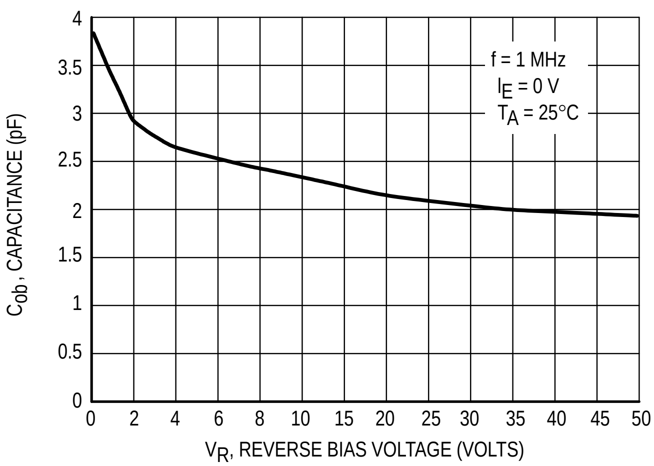


Figure 19. Output Capacitance

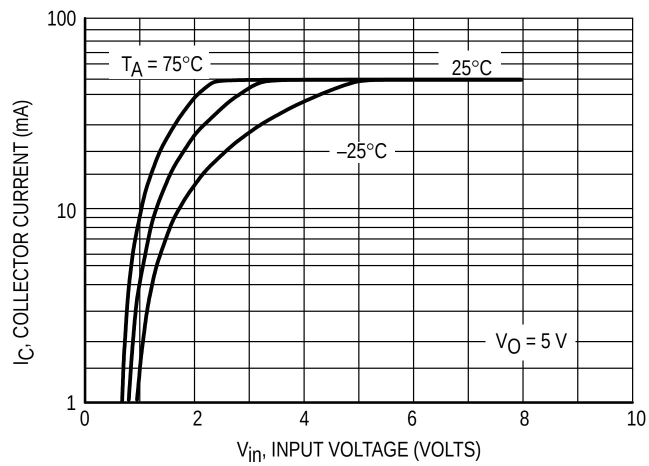


Figure 20. Output Current versus Input Voltage

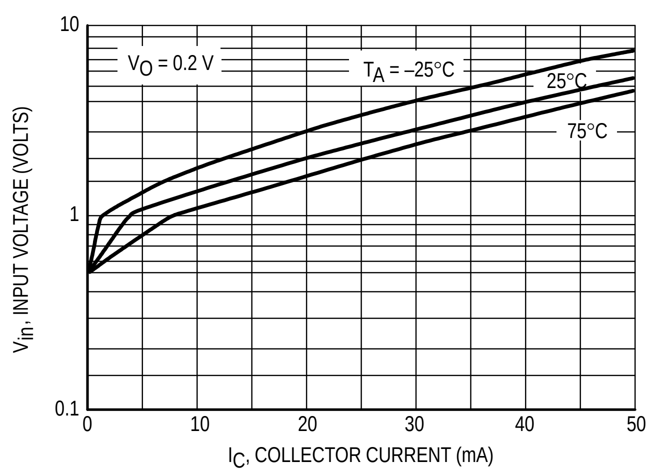


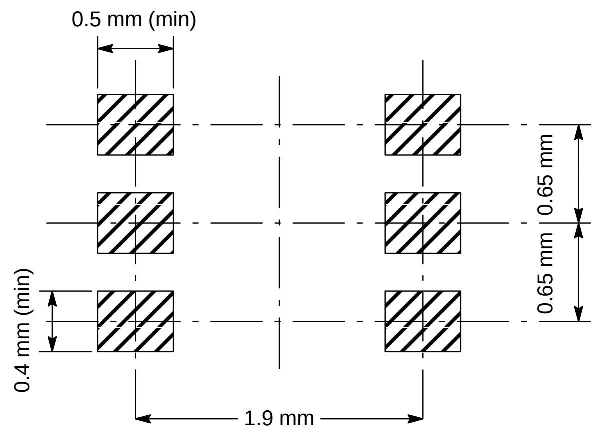
Figure 21. Input Voltage versus Output Current

INFORMATION FOR USING THE SOT–363 SURFACE MOUNT PACKAGE

MINIMUM RECOMMENDED FOOTPRINTS FOR SURFACE MOUNTED APPLICATIONS

Surface mount board layout is a critical portion of the total design. The footprint for the semiconductor packages must be the correct size to insure proper solder connection interface between the board and the package. With the correct pad geometry, the packages will self align when subjected to a solder reflow process.

SOT–363



SOT–363 POWER DISSIPATION

The power dissipation of the SOT–363 is a function of the pad size. This can vary from the minimum pad size for soldering to the pad size given for maximum power dissipation. Power dissipation for a surface mount device is determined by $T_{J(max)}$, the maximum rated junction temperature of the die, $R_{\theta JA}$, the thermal resistance from the device junction to ambient; and the operating temperature, T_A. Using the values provided on the data sheet, P_D can be calculated as follows:

$$P_D = \frac{T_{J(max)} - T_A}{R_{\theta JA}}$$

The values for the equation are found in the maximum ratings table on the data sheet. Substituting these values into the equation for an ambient temperature T_A of 25°C, one can calculate the power dissipation of the device which in this case is 150 milliwatts.

$$P_D = \frac{150°C - 25°C}{833°C/W} = 150 \text{ milliwatts}$$

The 833°C/W for the SOT–363 package assumes the use of the recommended footprint on a glass epoxy printed circuit board to achieve a power dissipation of 150 milliwatts. There are other alternatives to achieving higher power dissipation from the SOT–363 package. Another alternative would be to use a ceramic substrate or an aluminum core board such as Thermal Clad™. Using a board material such as Thermal Clad, an aluminum core board, the power dissipation can be doubled using the same footprint.

SOLDERING PRECAUTIONS

The melting temperature of solder is higher than the rated temperature of the device. When the entire device is heated to a high temperature, failure to complete soldering within a short time could result in device failure. Therefore, the following items should always be observed in order to minimize the thermal stress to which the devices are subjected.

- Always preheat the device.
- The delta temperature between the preheat and soldering should be 100°C or less.*
- When preheating and soldering, the temperature of the leads and the case must not exceed the maximum temperature ratings as shown on the data sheet. When using infrared heating with the reflow soldering method, the difference should be a maximum of 10°C.
- The soldering temperature and time should not exceed 260°C for more than 10 seconds.
- When shifting from preheating to soldering, the maximum temperature gradient should be 5°C or less.
- After soldering has been completed, the device should be allowed to cool naturally for at least three minutes. Gradual cooling should be used as the use of forced cooling will increase the temperature gradient and result in latent failure due to mechanical stress.
- Mechanical stress or shock should not be applied during cooling.

* Soldering a device without preheating can cause excessive thermal shock and stress which can result in damage to the device.

SOLDER STENCIL GUIDELINES

Prior to placing surface mount components onto a printed circuit board, solder paste must be applied to the pads. A solder stencil is required to screen the optimum amount of solder paste onto the footprint. The stencil is made of brass or stainless steel with a typical thickness of 0.008 inches. The stencil opening size for the surface mounted package should be the same as the pad size on the printed circuit board, i.e., a 1:1 registration.

TYPICAL SOLDER HEATING PROFILE

For any given circuit board, there will be a group of control settings that will give the desired heat pattern. The operator must set temperatures for several heating zones, and a figure for belt speed. Taken together, these control settings make up a heating "profile" for that particular circuit board. On machines controlled by a computer, the computer remembers these profiles from one operating session to the next. Figure 25 shows a typical heating profile for use when soldering a surface mount device to a printed circuit board. This profile will vary among soldering systems but it is a good starting point. Factors that can affect the profile include the type of soldering system in use, density and types of components on the board, type of solder used, and the type of board or substrate material being used. This profile shows temperature versus time. The line on the graph shows the actual temperature that might be experienced on the surface of a test board at or near a central solder joint. The two profiles are based on a high density and a low density board. The Vitronics SMD310 convection/infrared reflow soldering system was used to generate this profile. The type of solder used was 62/36/2 Tin Lead Silver with a melting point between 177–189°C. When this type of furnace is used for solder reflow work, the circuit boards and solder joints tend to heat first. The components on the board are then heated by conduction. The circuit board, because it has a large surface area, absorbs the thermal energy more efficiently, then distributes this energy to the components. Because of this effect, the main body of a component may be up to 30 degrees cooler than the adjacent solder joints.

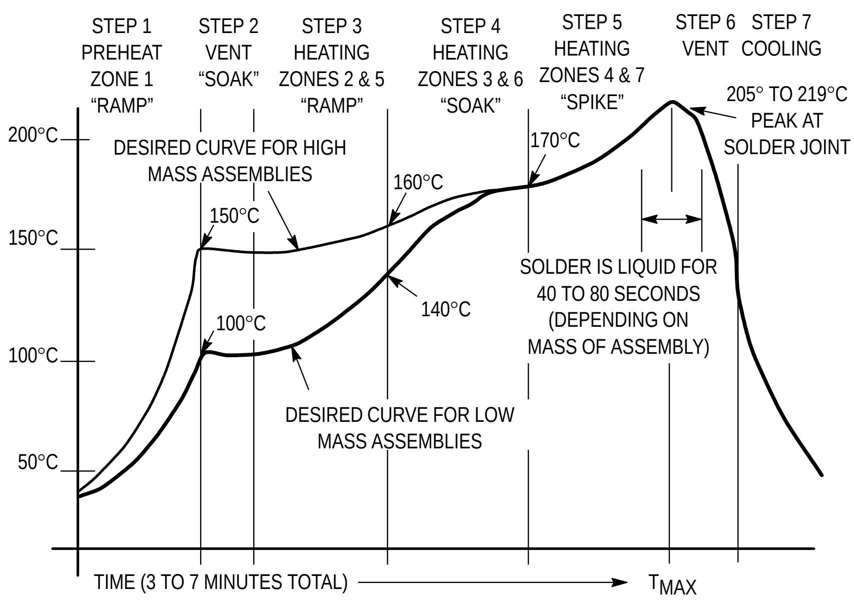
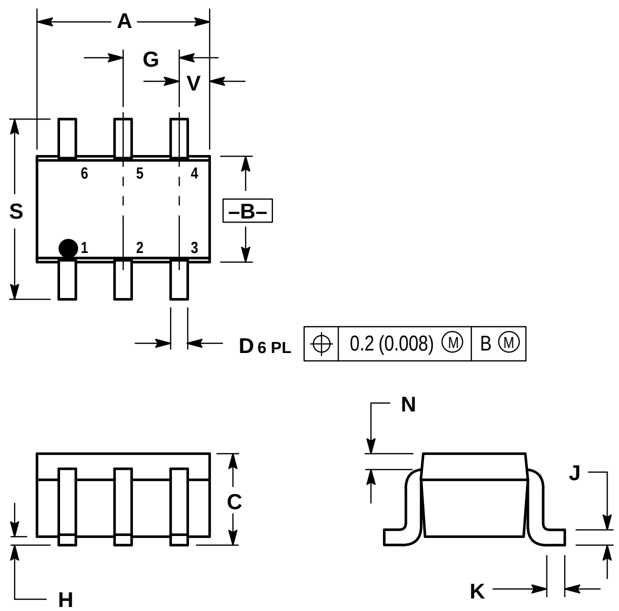


Figure 22. Typical Solder Heating Profile

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



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

	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
DIM	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.071	0.087	1.80	2.20
B	0.045	0.053	1.15	1.35
C	0.031	0.043	0.80	1.10
D	0.004	0.012	0.10	0.30
G	0.026 BSC		0.65 BSC	
H	---	0.004	---	0.10
J	0.004	0.010	0.10	0.25
K	0.004	0.012	0.10	0.30
N	0.008 REF		0.20 REF	
S	0.079	0.087	2.00	2.20
V	0.012	0.016	0.30	0.40

STYLE 1:
PIN 1. EMITTER 2
2. BASE 2
3. COLLECTOR 1
4. EMITTER 1
5. BASE 1
6. COLLECTOR 2

CASE 419B–01
ISSUE C

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