

# Plastic Medium-Power Complementary Silicon Transistors

... designed for general-purpose amplifier and low-speed switching applications.

- High DC Current Gain —  
 $hFE = 2500$  (Typ) @  $I_C = 4.0$  Adc
- Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage — @ 100 mAdc —  
 $V_{CEO(sus)} = 60$  Vdc (Min) — 2N6040, 2N6043  
= 80 Vdc (Min) — 2N6041, 2N6044  
= 100 Vdc (Min) — 2N6042, 2N6045
- Low Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage —  
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 2.0$  Vdc (Max) @  $I_C = 4.0$  Adc — 2N6040, 41, 2N6043, 44  
= 2.0 Vdc (Max) @  $I_C = 3.0$  Adc — 2N6042, 2N6045
- Monolithic Construction with Built-In Base-Emitter Shunt Resistors

## MAXIMUM RATINGS (1)

Rating	Symbol	2N6040 2N6043	2N6041 2N6044	2N6042 2N6045	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	60	80	100	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CB}$	60	80	100	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EB}$		5.0		Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous Peak	$I_C$		8.0 16		Adc
Base Current	$I_B$		120		mAdc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$		75 0.60		Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction, Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{Stg}$		-65 to +150		$^\circ\text{C}$

## THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	1.67	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$\theta_{JA}$	57	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

(1) Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

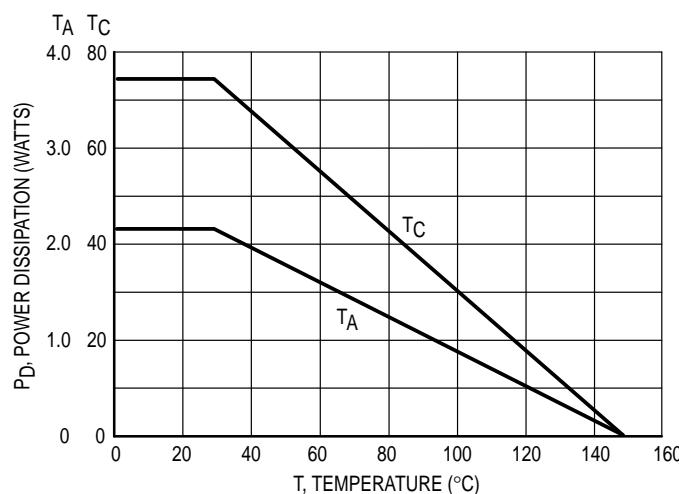


Figure 1. Power Derating

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

REV 1

**PNP  
2N6040**

**thru**

**2N6042\***

**NPN**

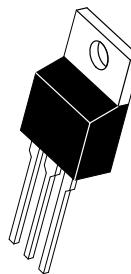
**2N6043**

**thru**

**2N6045\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

**DARLINGTON  
8 AMPERE  
COMPLEMENTARY  
SILICON  
POWER TRANSISTORS  
60–80–100 VOLTS  
75 WATTS**



CASE 221A-06  
TO-220AB



**MOTOROLA**

## 2N6040 thru 2N6042 2N6043 thru 2N6045

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 100 \text{ mA DC}, I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CEO(\text{sus})}$	60	—	Vdc
2N6040, 2N6043		80	—	
2N6041, 2N6044		100	—	
2N6042, 2N6045				
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 60 \text{ Vdc}, I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$	—	20	$\mu\text{A}$
( $V_{CE} = 80 \text{ Vdc}, I_B = 0$ )		—	20	
( $V_{CE} = 100 \text{ Vdc}, I_B = 0$ )		—	20	
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 60 \text{ Vdc}, V_{BE(\text{off})} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$I_{CEX}$	—	20	$\mu\text{A}$
( $V_{CE} = 80 \text{ Vdc}, V_{BE(\text{off})} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}$ )		—	20	
( $V_{CE} = 100 \text{ Vdc}, V_{BE(\text{off})} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}$ )		—	20	
( $V_{CE} = 60 \text{ Vdc}, V_{BE(\text{off})} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}, T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )		—	200	
( $V_{CE} = 80 \text{ Vdc}, V_{BE(\text{off})} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}, T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )		—	200	
( $V_{CE} = 100 \text{ Vdc}, V_{BE(\text{off})} = 1.5 \text{ Vdc}, T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )		—	200	
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 60 \text{ Vdc}, I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$	—	20	$\mu\text{A}$
( $V_{CB} = 80 \text{ Vdc}, I_E = 0$ )		—	20	
( $V_{CB} = 100 \text{ Vdc}, I_E = 0$ )		—	20	
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}, I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$	—	2.0	mAdc

### ON CHARACTERISTICS

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 4.0 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 4.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$h_{FE}$	1000	20.000	—
( $I_C = 3.0 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 4.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )		1000	20.000	
( $I_C = 8.0 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 4.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )		100	—	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 4.0 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 16 \text{ mAdc}$ )	$V_{CE(\text{sat})}$	—	2.0	Vdc
( $I_C = 3.0 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 12 \text{ mAdc}$ )		—	2.0	
( $I_C = 8.0 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 80 \text{ Adc}$ )		—	4.0	
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 8.0 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 80 \text{ mAdc}$ )	$V_{BE(\text{sat})}$	—	4.5	Vdc
Base-Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 4.0 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 4.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$V_{BE(\text{on})}$	—	2.8	Vdc

### DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Small Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 3.0 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 4.0 \text{ Vdc}, f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ )	$ h_{fel} $	4.0	—	—
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10 \text{ Vdc}, I_E = 0, f = 0.1 \text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$	—	300	pF
Small-Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 3.0 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 4.0 \text{ Vdc}, f = 1.0 \text{ kHz}$ )	$h_{fe}$	300	—	—

\* Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

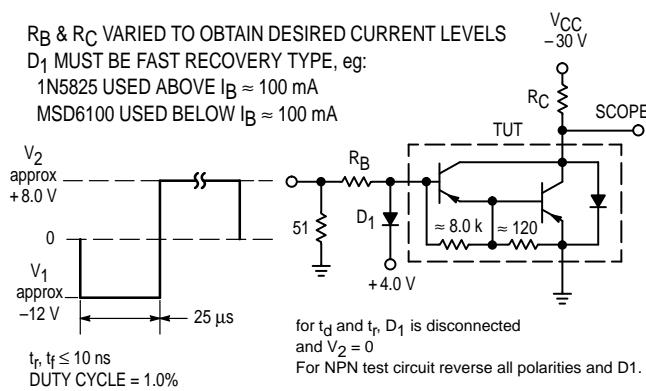


Figure 2. Switching Times Equivalent Circuit

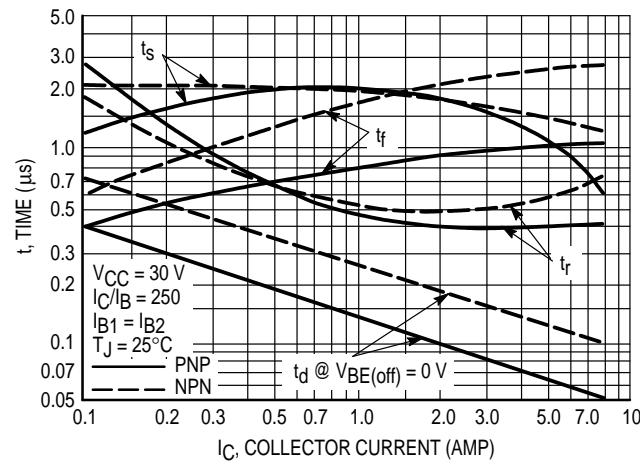
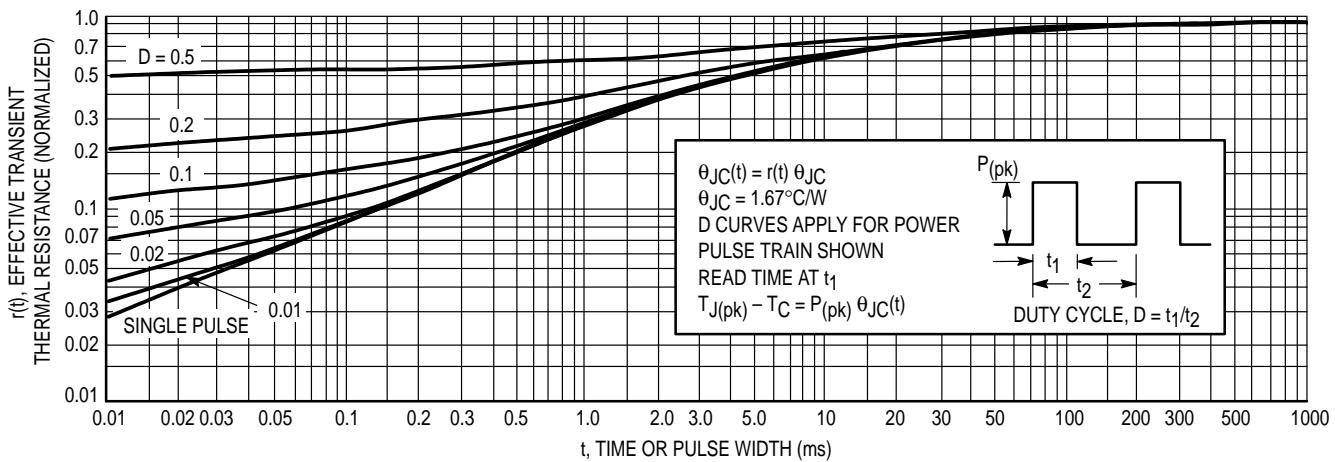
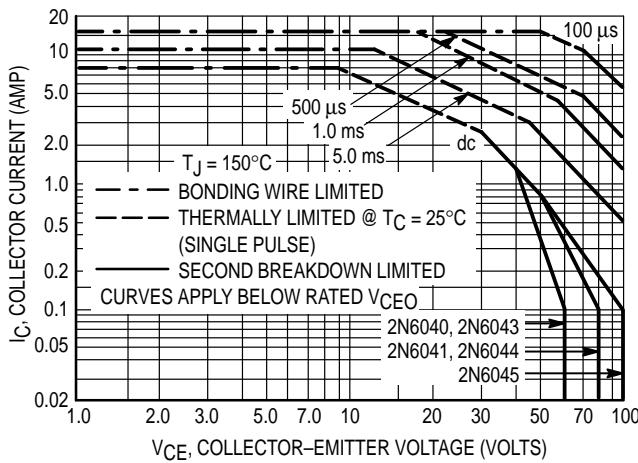


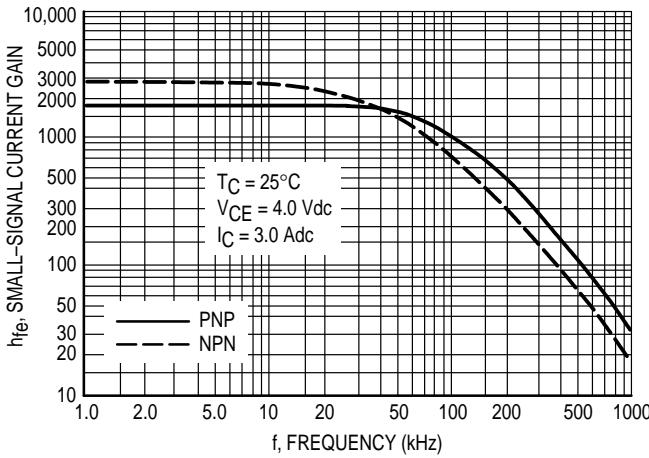
Figure 3. Switching Times



**Figure 4. Thermal Response**



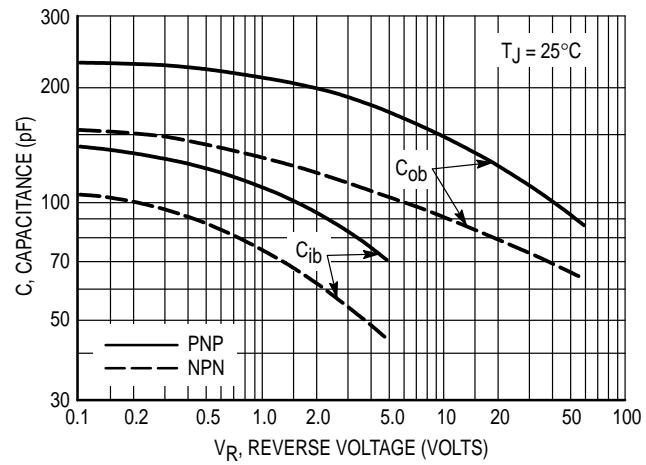
**Figure 5. Active-Region Safe Operating Area**



**Figure 6. Small-Signal Current Gain**

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 Figure 5 is based on  $T_J(pk) = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_J(pk) < 150^\circ\text{C}$ .  $T_J(pk)$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 4. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.



**Figure 7. Capacitance**

**2N6040 thru 2N6042 2N6043 thru 2N6045**

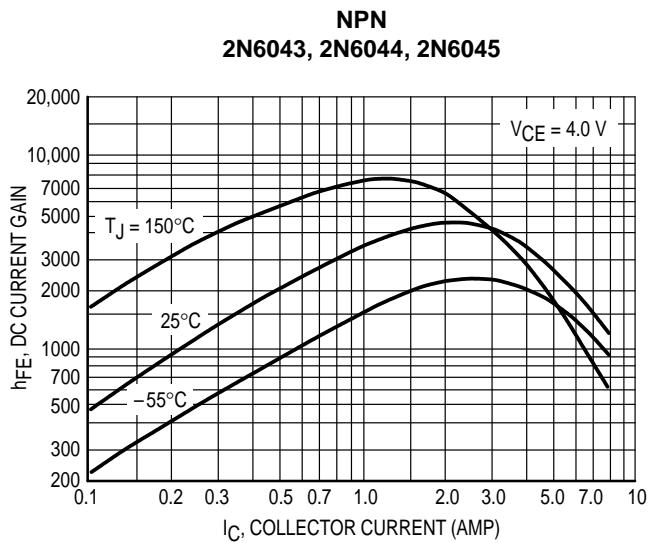
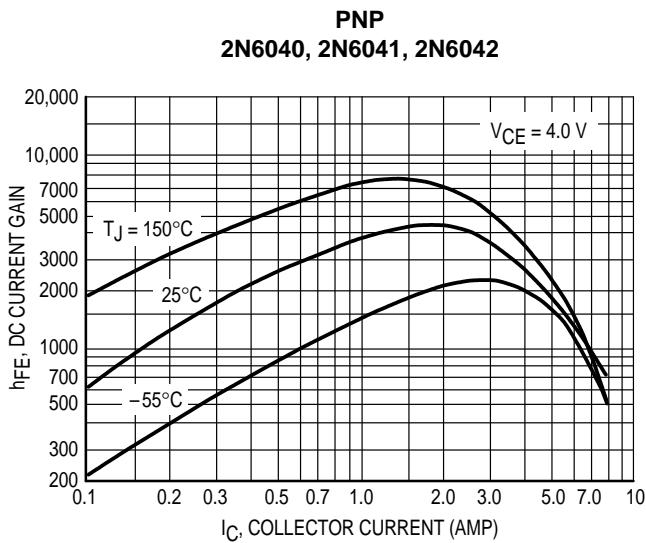


Figure 8. DC Current Gain

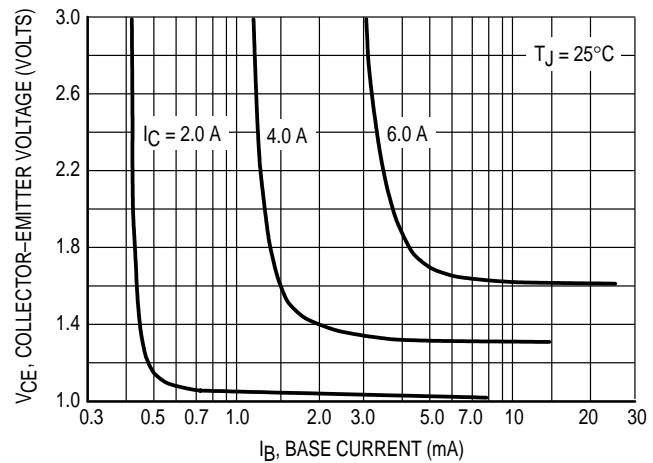
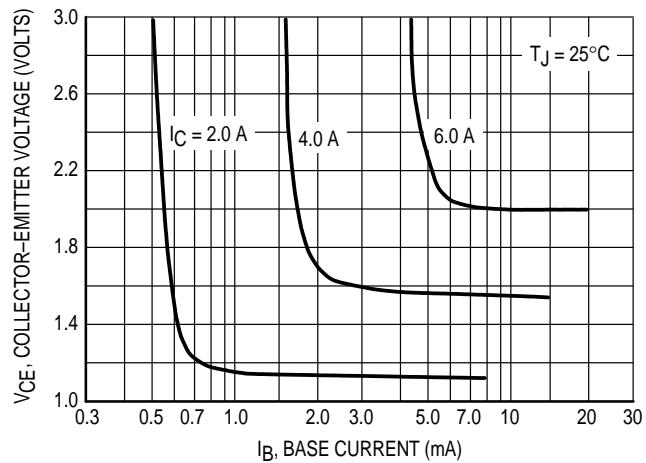


Figure 9. Collector Saturation Region

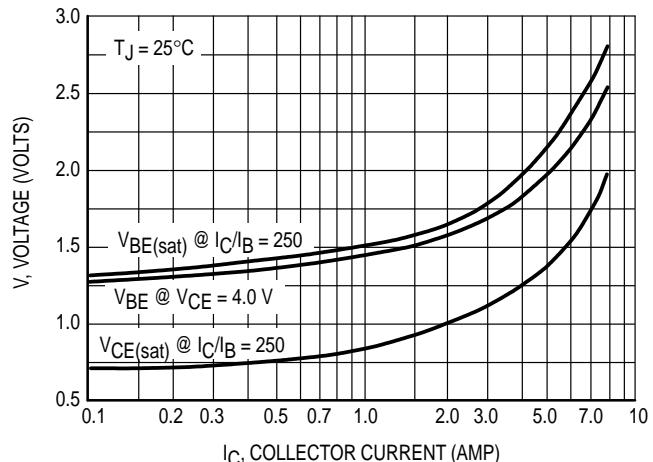
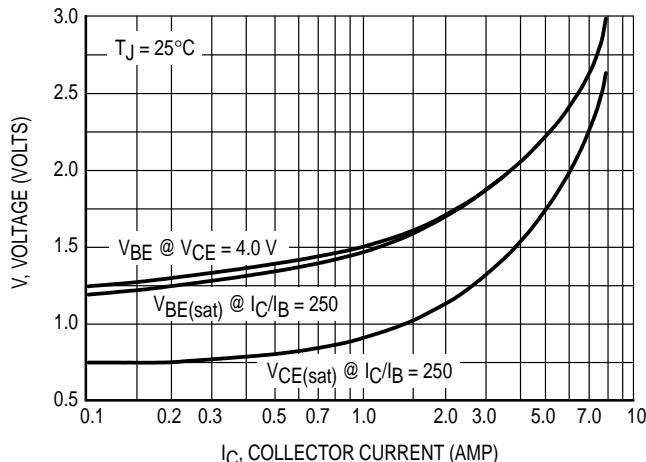
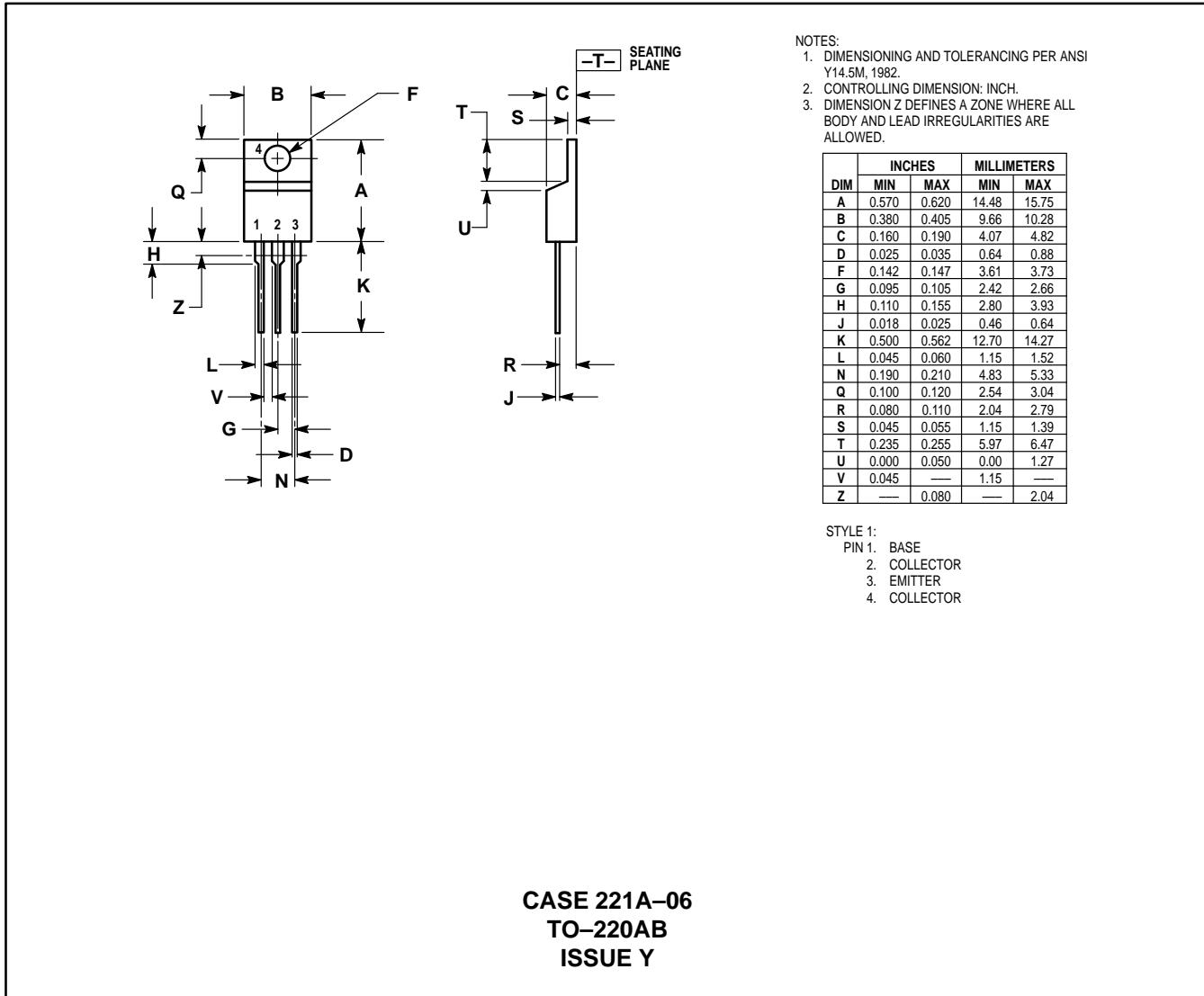


Figure 10. "On" Voltages

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



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