

## PLASTIC MEDIUM-POWER COMPLEMENTARY SILICON TRANSISTORS

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

### FEATURES:

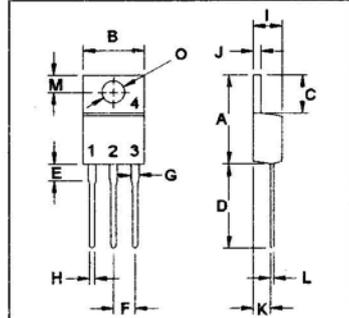
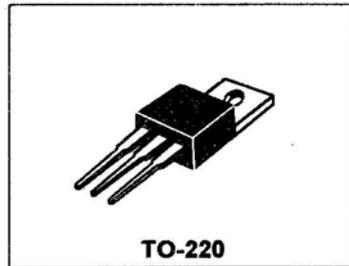
- \* Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage-  
 $V_{CEO(SUS)}$  = 60 V (Min) - TIP110, TIP115  
                   = 80 V (Min) - TIP111, TIP116  
                   = 100 V (Min) - TIP112, TIP117
- \* Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage  
 $V_{CE(sat)}$  = 2.5 V (Max.) @  $I_C = 2.0$  A
- \* Monolithic Construction with Built-in Base-Emitter Shunt Resistor

<b>NPN</b>	<b>PNP</b>
<b>TIP110</b>	<b>TIP115</b>
<b>TIP111</b>	<b>TIP116</b>
<b>TIP112</b>	<b>TIP117</b>

2.0 AMPERE  
DARLINGTON  
COMPLEMENTARY SILICON  
POWER TRANSISTORS  
60-100 VOLTS  
50 WATTS

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	TIP110 TIP115	TIP111 TIP116	TIP112 TIP117	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	60	80	100	V
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	60	80	100	V
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	5.0			V
Collector Current-Continuous -Peak	$I_C$ $I_{CM}$	2.0 4.0			A
Base Current	$I_B$	50			mA
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	50 0.4			W W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{STG}$	- 65 to +150			$^\circ\text{C}$



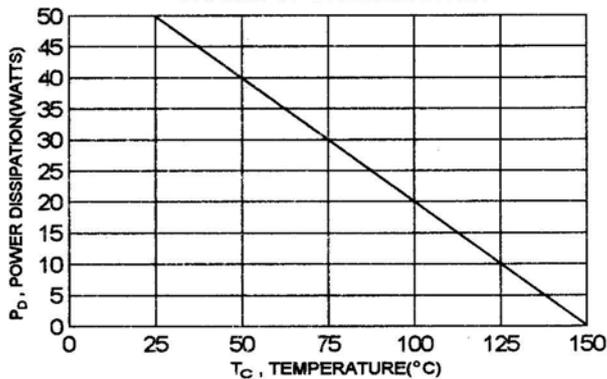
PIN 1.BASE  
2.COLLECTOR  
3.EMITTER  
4.COLLECTOR(CASE)

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance Junction to Case	$R_{\theta jc}$	2.5	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

DIM	MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX
A	14.68	16.00
B	9.78	10.42
C	5.02	6.60
D	13.00	14.62
E	3.10	4.19
F	2.41	2.67
G	1.10	1.67
H	0.69	1.01
I	3.21	4.98
J	1.14	1.40
K	2.20	3.30
L	0.28	0.61
M	2.48	3.00
O	3.50	4.00

FIGURE -1 POWER DERATING



**TIP110, TIP111, TIP112 NPN / TIP115, TIP116, TIP117 PNP**

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

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

**OFF CHARACTERISTICS**

Collector - Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_C = 30\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	TIP110,TIP115 TIP111,TIP116 TIP112,TIP117	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	60 80 100	V
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 30\text{ V}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 40\text{ V}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 50\text{ V}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	TIP110,TIP115 TIP111,TIP116 TIP112,TIP117	$I_{CEO}$	2.0 2.0 2.0	mA
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 60\text{ V}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 80\text{ V}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) ( $V_{CB} = 100\text{ V}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	TIP110,TIP115 TIP111,TIP116 TIP112,TIP117	$I_{CBO}$	1.0 1.0 1.0	mA
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 5.0\text{ V}$ , $I_C = 0$ )		$I_{EBO}$	2.0	mA

**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 1.0\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ V}$ ) ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ V}$ )		$h_{FE}$	1000 500	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 8.0\text{ mA}$ )		$V_{CE(sat)}$	2.5	V
Base-Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 2.0\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ V}$ )		$V_{BE(on)}$	2.8	V

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Small-Signal Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.75\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ V}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )		$h_{fe}$	25	
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} \approx 10\text{ V}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 0.1\text{ MHz}$ )	TIP110,TIP111,TIP112 TIP115,TIP116,TIP117	$C_{ob}$	250 150	pF

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

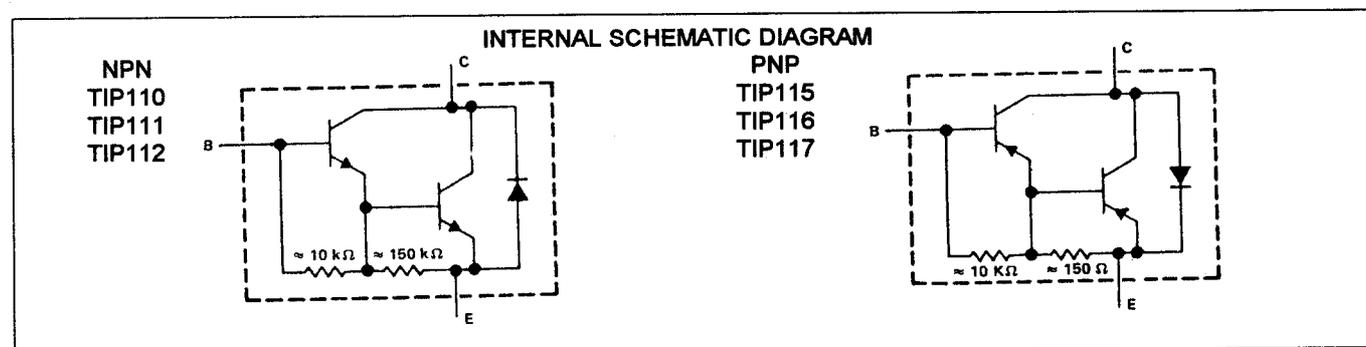


FIG-2 SWITCHING TIME

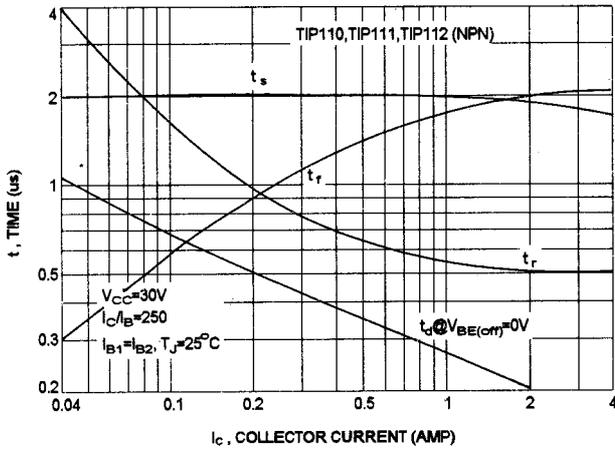


FIG-3 SWITCHING TIME

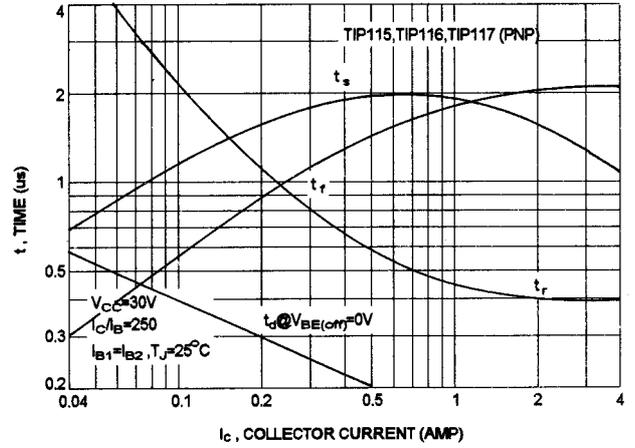


FIG-4 CAPACITANCES

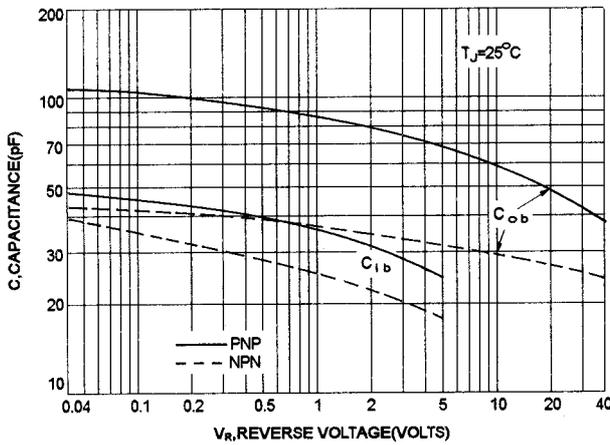


FIG-5 ACTIVE REGION SAFE OPERATING AREA

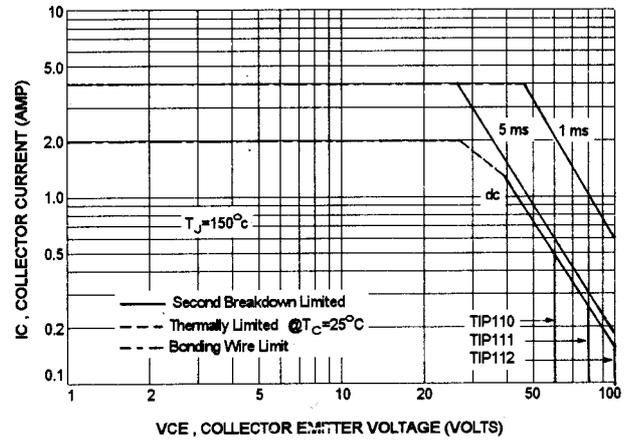
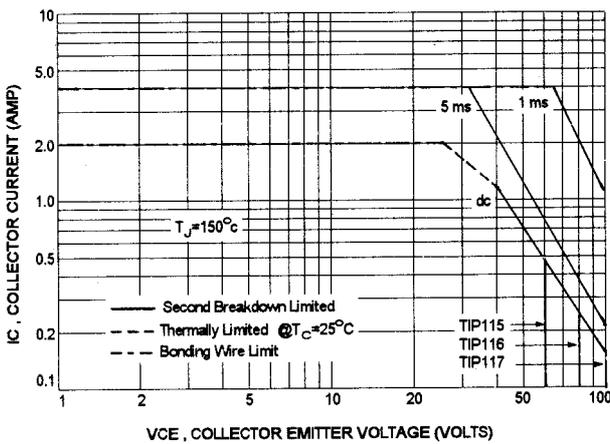


FIG-6 ACTIVE REGION SAFE OPERATING AREA



There are two limitation 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 curves indicate.

The data of FIG-5 and 6 is base on  $T_{J(PK)}=150^\circ C$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on power level. second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(PK)} \leq 150^\circ C$ . At high case temperatures, thermal limitation will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

## Notice

MOSPEC reserves the rights to make changes of the content herein the document anytime without notification. MOSPEC or anyone on its behalf, assumes no responsibility or liability for any errors or inaccuracies. Please refer to MOSPEC website for the last document.

MOSPEC disclaims any and all liability arising out of the application or use of any product including damages incidentally and consequentially incurred.

Application shown on the herein document are examples of standard use and operation. Customers are responsible for comprehending suitable use in particular applications. MOSPEC makes no representation or warranty that such application will be suitable for the specified use without further testing or modification.

The information contained herein is presented only as a guide for the applications of our products. No responsibility is assumed by MOSPEC for any infringements of patents or other rights of the third parties which may result from its use. No license is granted by implication or otherwise under any patent or patent rights of MOSPEC or others.

These MOSPEC products are intended for usage in general electronic equipment. Please make sure to consult with MOSPEC before you use these MOSPEC products in equipment which require specialized quality and/or reliability, and in equipment which could have major impact to the welfare of human life ( atomic energy control, aeronautics , traffic control, combustion control, safety devices etc.)