

TYPE TIP29

POWER TRANSISTORS

OPERATING AREAS

MAXIMUM COLLECTOR CURRENT VS UNCLAMPED INDUCTIVE LOAD

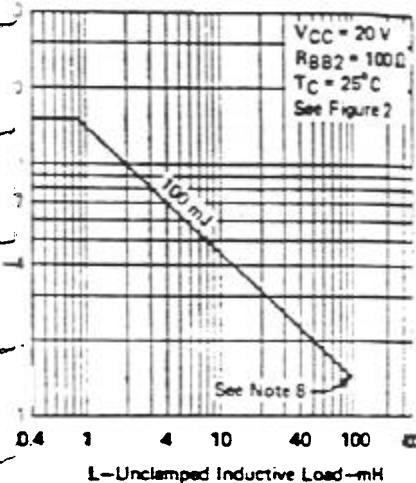


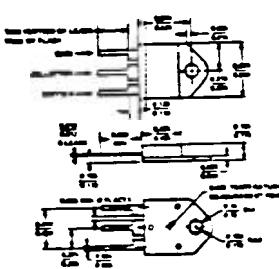
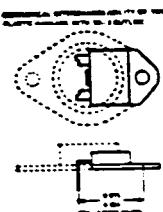
FIGURE 8

FOR POWER AMPLIFIER AND HIGH-SPEED SWITCHING APPLICATIONS
RECOMMENDED FOR COMPLEMENTARY USE WITH TIP3055

- 90 Watts at 25°C Case Temperature
- 15 A Rated Collector Current
- 82.5 mJ Reverse Energy Rating

mechanical data

THE COLLECTOR IS IN ELECTRICAL CONTACT WITH THE MOUNTING TAB



absolute maximum ratings at 25°C case temperature (unless otherwise noted)

Collector-Base Voltage	.....	.....	.....	-100 V
Collector-Emitter Voltage (See Note 1)	.....	.....	.....	-70 V
Emitter-Base Voltage	.....	.....	.....	-7 V
Continuous Collector Current	.....	.....	.....	-15 A
Continuous Base Current	.....	.....	.....	-7 A
Safe Operating Region at (or below) 25°C Case Temperature	.....	.....	.....	See Figure 5
Continuous Device Dissipation at (or below) 25°C Case Temperature (See Note 2)	.....	.....	.....	80 W
Continuous Device Dissipation at (or below) 25°C Free-Air Temperature (See Note 3)	.....	.....	.....	3.5 W
Unclamped Inductive Load Energy (See Note 4)	.....	.....	.....	62.5 mJ
Operating Collector Junction Temperature Range	.....	.....	.....	-85°C to 150°C
Storage Temperature Range	.....	.....	.....	-85°C to 150°C
Lead Temperature 1/8 Inch from Case For 10 Seconds	.....	.....	.....	260°C

NOTES:
1. This value applies when the base-emitter resistance $R_{BE} = 100\Omega$.
2. Derate linearly to 150°C case temperature at the rate of $0.72\text{ W}/^\circ\text{C}$.
3. Derate linearly to 150°C free-air temperature at the rate of $20\text{ mW}/^\circ\text{C}$.
4. This rating is based on the capability of the transistor to operate safely in the circuit of Figure 2. $L = 20\text{ mH}$, $R_{BB2} = 100\Omega$, $V_{BB2} = 0\text{ V}$, $R_g = 0.1\Omega$, $V_{CC} = 10\text{ V}$. Energy = $I_C^2 L / 2$.

CHARACTERISTICS

FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE DISSIPATION DERATING CURVE

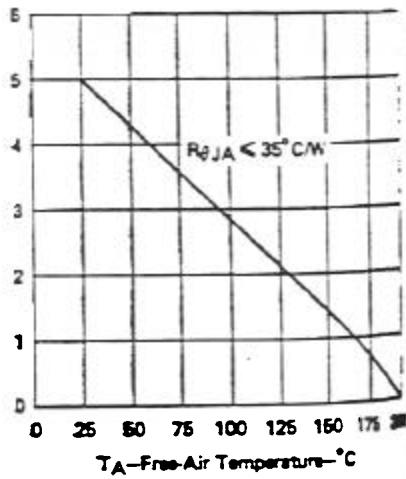


FIGURE 10

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ARE FREE FROM FAULTY UNITS.
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ACCORDING TO IMPROVED DESIGN AND TO SUPPLY THE BEST PRODUCT

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS
INCORPORATED
POST OFFICE BOX 5012 • DALLAS, TEXAS 75222

TYPE TIP2955
P-N-P SINGLE-DIFFUSED MESA SILICON POWER TRANSISTOR

electrical characteristics at 25°C case temperature

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	MAX
V _{BCEO} Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	I _C = -30 mA, I _B = 0, See Note 5	-60	+1
I _{CER} Collector Cutoff Current	V _{CE} = -70 V, R _{BE} = 100 Ω	-1	+1
I _{CEO} Collector Cutoff Current	V _{CE} = -30 V, I _B = 0	-0.7	+0.5
I _{CEV} Collector Cutoff Current	V _{CE} = -100 V, V _{BE} = 1.5 V	-0.5	+0.5
I _{EBO} Emitter Cutoff Current	V _{EB} = -7 V, I _C = 0	-0.5	+0.5
H _{FE} Static Forward Current Transfer Ratio	V _{CE} = -4 V, I _C = -4 A, See Notes 5 and 6	20	+10
V _{BE} Base-Emitter Voltage	V _{CE} = -4 V, I _C = -10 A, See Notes 5 and 6	5	+1
V _{CE(sat)} Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	I _B = -400 mA, I _C = -4 A, See Notes 5 and 6	-1.1	+1
H _{fs} Small-Signal Common-Emitter Forward Current Transfer Ratio	I _B = -3.3 A, I _C = -10 A, See Notes 5 and 6	-0	+1
f _{rf} Small-Signal Common-Emitter Forward Current Transfer Ratio Cutoff Frequency	V _{CE} = -4 V, I _C = -1 A, f = 1 kHz	15	+1
	V _{CE} = -4 V, I _C = -1 A, See Note 7	10	+1

- NOTES: 5. These parameters must be measured using pulse techniques, $t_{on} = 300 \mu s$, duty cycle $\leq 2\%$.
 6. These parameters are measured with voltage-sensing contacts separate from the current-carrying contacts and located 0.05 inch from the device body.
 7. f_{rf} is the frequency at which the magnitude of the small-signal forward current transfer ratio is 0.707 of its low-frequency value. For this device, the reference measurement is made at 1 kHz.

thermal characteristics

PARAMETER	MAX	MIN
R _{θJC} Junction-to-Case Thermal Resistance	1.38	+1
R _{θJA} Junction-to-Free-Air Thermal Resistance	26.7	+0.5

switching characteristics at 25°C case temperature

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS ¹	TYP	UNIT
t _{on} Turn-On Time	I _C = -6 A, I _{B(1)} = -0.6 A, I _{B(2)} = 0.6 A,	0.4	
t _{off} Turn-Off Time	V _{BE(off)} = 4 V, R _L = 5 Ω, See Figure 1	0.7	

¹ Voltage and current values shown are nominal; exact values vary slightly with transistor parameters.

TRANSISTOR

CONDITIONS	MIN	MAX	UNIT
0. See Note 5	-50	V	
-100 Ω	-1	mA	
0	-0.7	mA	
BE = 1.5 V	-5	mA	
0	-5	mA	
-4 A. See Notes 5 and 6	20	70	
-10 A. See Notes 5 and 6	5		
-4 A. See Notes 5 and 6	-1.8	V	
-4 A. See Notes 5 and 6	-1.1	V	
-10 A. See Notes 5 and 6	-3	V	
-1 A. f = 1 kHz	15		
+1 A. See Note 7	10	kHz	

±10% \leq 2%

* Current-carrying contacts and located within 0.125

in transfer ratio is 0.707 of its low-frequency value

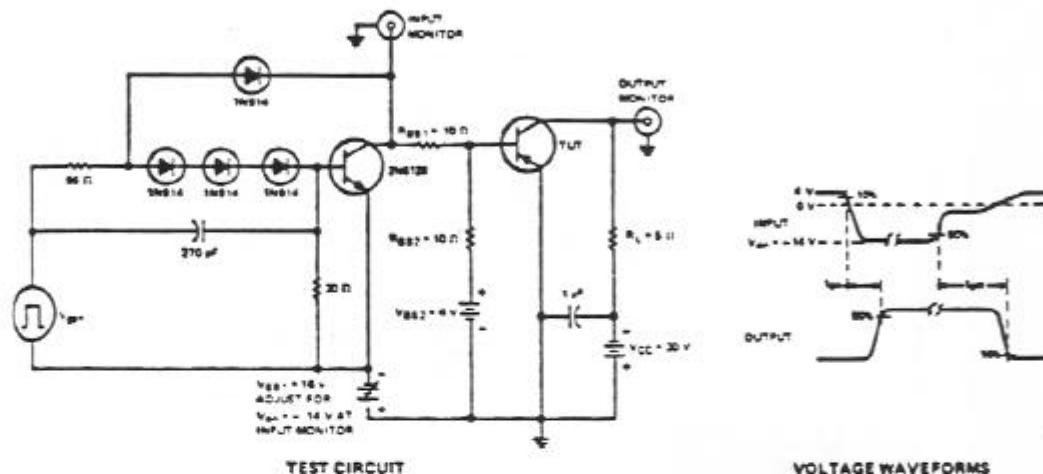
	MAX	UNIT
	1.39	"CM
	35.7	

CONDITIONS [†]	TYP	UNIT
-0.6 A, IB(2) = 0.6 A,	0.4	μA
5 Ω. See Figure 1	0.7	

† $t_{tr} = 10 \mu\text{s}$

TYPE TIP2955 P-N-P SINGLE-DIFFUSED MESA SILICON POWER TRANSISTORS

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



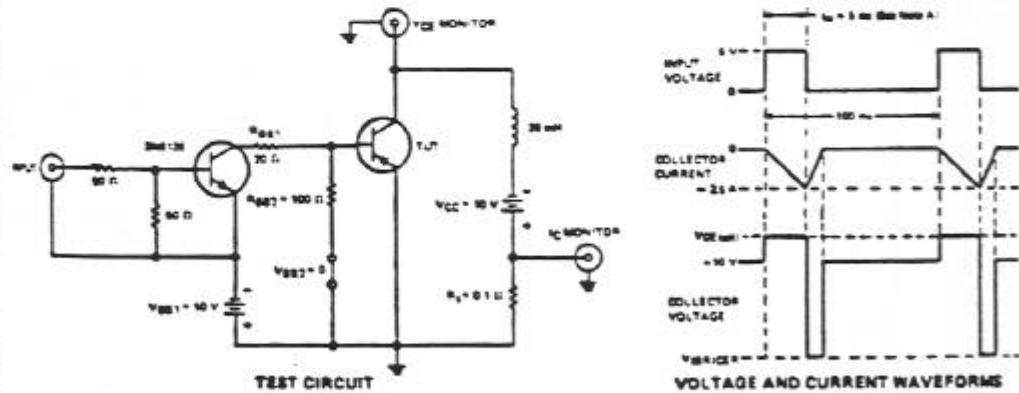
TEST CIRCUIT

VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS

- NOTES:
- A. V_{gen} is a 30-V pulse (from 0 V) into a 50-Ω termination.
 - B. The V_{gen} waveform is supplied by a generator with the following characteristics: $t_1 \leq 15 \text{ ns}$, $t_2 \leq 15 \text{ ns}$, $Z_{out} = 50 \Omega$, $t_{sw} = 20 \mu\text{s}$, duty cycle $\leq 2\%$.
 - C. Waveforms are monitored on an oscilloscope with the following characteristics: $t_1 \leq 15 \text{ ns}$, $R_{in} \geq 10 \text{ MD}\Omega$, $C_{in} \leq 11.5 \text{ pF}$.
 - D. Resistors must be noninductive types.
 - E. The d-c power supplies may require additional bypassing in order to minimize ringing.

FIGURE 1

INDUCTIVE LOAD SWITCHING



NOTE A: Input pulse width is increased until $I_{CM} = -2.5 \text{ A}$.

FIGURE 2

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TYPE TIP2955
P-N-P SINGLE-DIFFUSED MESA SILICON POWER TRANSISTOR

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

STATIC FORWARD CURRENT TRANSFER RATIO
 VS
 COLLECTOR CURRENT

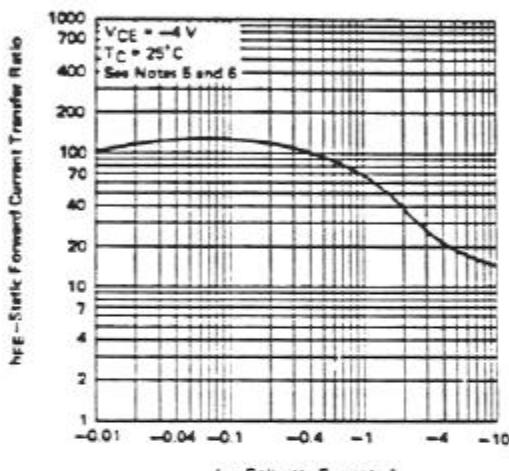


FIGURE 3

NOTES

5. These parameters must be measured using pulse techniques; $t_{on} = 300 \mu s$, duty cycle $\leq 2\%$.
6. These parameters are measured with voltage-sensing contacts separate from the current-carrying contacts and located within 0.125 inch from the device body.

THERMAL INFORMATION

DISSIPATION DERATING CURVE

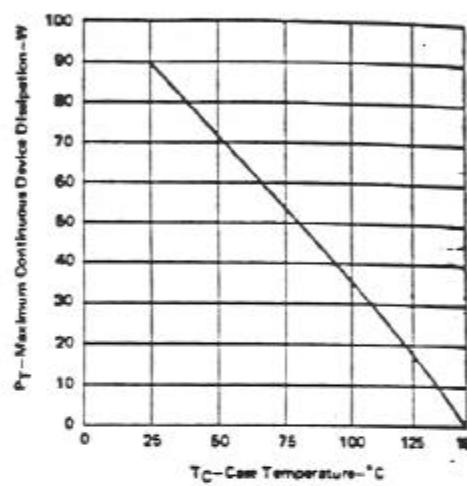


FIGURE 4

MAXIMUM SAFE OPERATING REGION

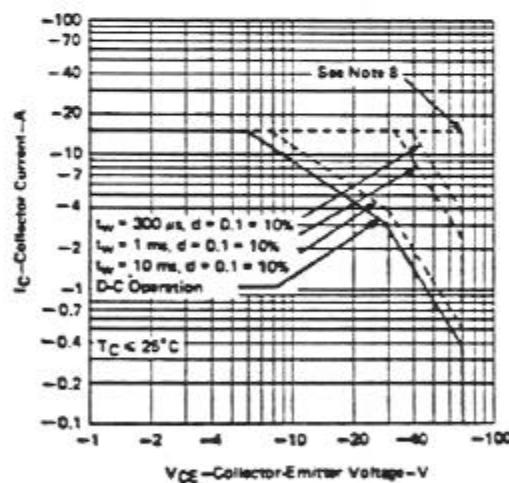


FIGURE 5

NOTE 8: This combination of maximum voltage and current may be achieved only when switching from saturation to cutoff with a clamped inductive load.