

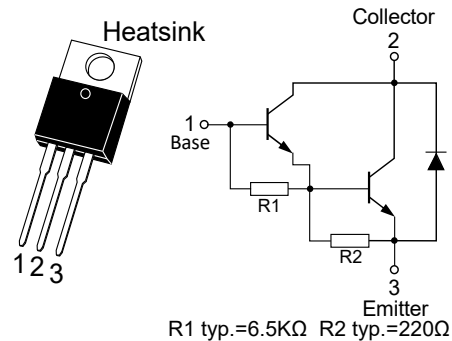
Product Character

- High DC Current Gain.
- Built-in a Damper Diode at E-C.
- Halogen Free Available Upon Request By Adding Suffix "-HF".
- RohS Product.
- Compliance With Eu Reach.

Mechanical Data

- Package: TO-220AB.
- Terminals: Tin Plated Leads, Solderable Per J-STD-002 and JESD22-B102.

Equivalent Circuit



R1 typ.=6.5KΩ R2 typ.=220Ω

Package: TO-220AB

TIP122T(NPN)

Absolute Maximum Ratings(Ta=25°C unless otherwise noted)

Item	Symbol	Data	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	100	V
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	100	V
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	5	V
Collector Current -Continuous	I_C	8	A
Operating Junction Temperature	T_J	-40~150	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{STG}	-40~150	°C
Total Device Dissipation(TA=25°C)	P_{TOT}	2	W
Thermal Resistance-Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.95	°C/W
Thermal Resistance-Junction to Air	$R_{\theta JA}$	62.5	°C/W

Electricity Character Per Diode(Ta=25°C unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage	$V_{(BR)CBO}$	$I_C=1mA, I_E=0$	100	—	—	V
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$V_{(BR)CEO}$	$I_C=10mA, I_B=0$	100	—	—	V
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage	$V_{(BR)EBO}$	$I_E=3mA, I_C=0$	5	—	—	V
Collector-Base Cut-off Current	I_{CBO}	$V_{CB}=100V, I_B=0$	—	—	10	μA
Collector-Emitter Cut-off Current	I_{CEO}	$V_{CE}=50V, I_B=0$	—	—	10	μA
Emitter-Base Cut-off Current	I_{EBO}	$V_{EB}=5V, I_C=0$	—	—	2	mA
DC Current Gain	$h_{FE(1)}$	$V_{CE}=4V, I_C=4A$	1000	—	12000	—
	$h_{FE(2)}$	$V_{CE}=4V, I_C=8A$	100	—	—	—
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(sat)(1)}$	$I_C=4A, I_B=16mA$	—	—	2	V
	$V_{CE(sat)(2)}$	$I_C=8A, I_B=80mA$	—	—	4	V
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{BE(sat)(2)}$	$I_C=8A, I_B=80mA$	—	—	4.5	V
Base-Emitter Voltage	V_{BE}	$V_{CE}=4V, I_C=4A$	—	—	2.8	V
Collector output capacitance	C_{ob}	$V_{CB}=10V, I_E=0, f=1MHz$	—	—	200	pF



Typical Characteristics Curves

Fig1.Static Characteristics

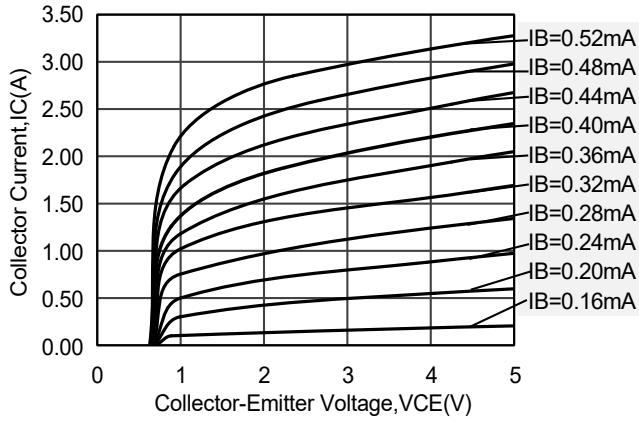


Fig2.DC Current Gain Characteristics

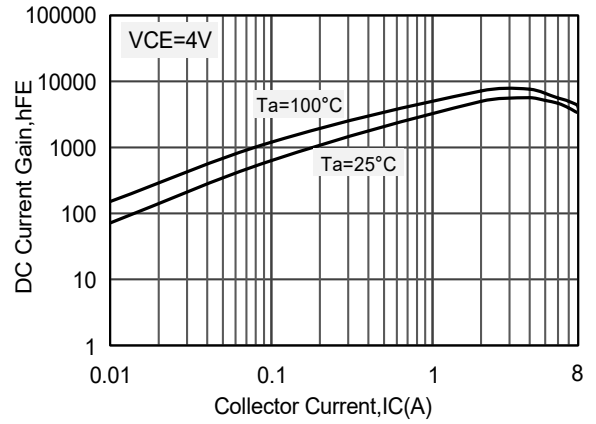


Fig3.Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage Characteristics

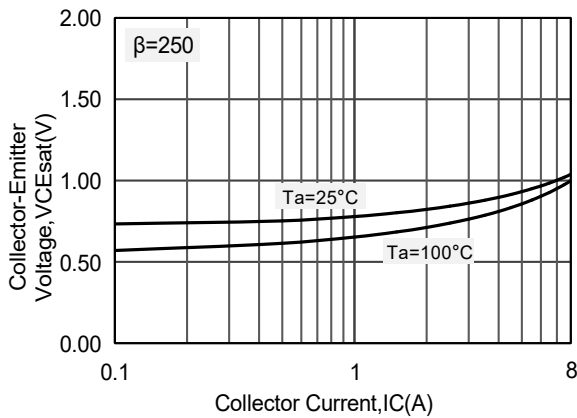


Fig4.Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage Characteristics

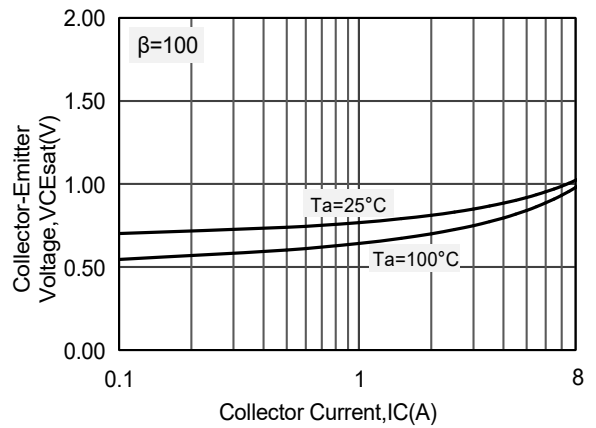


Fig5.Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage Characteristics

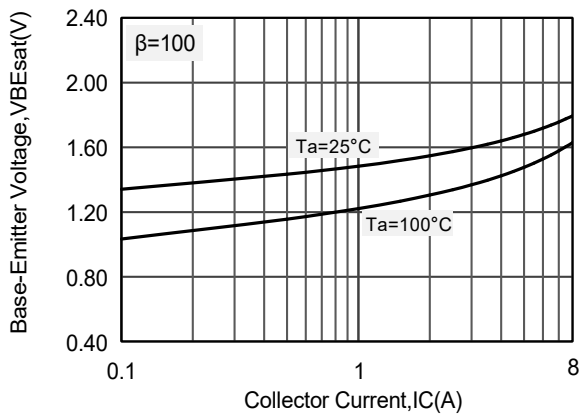


Fig6.Base-Emitter Voltage Characteristics

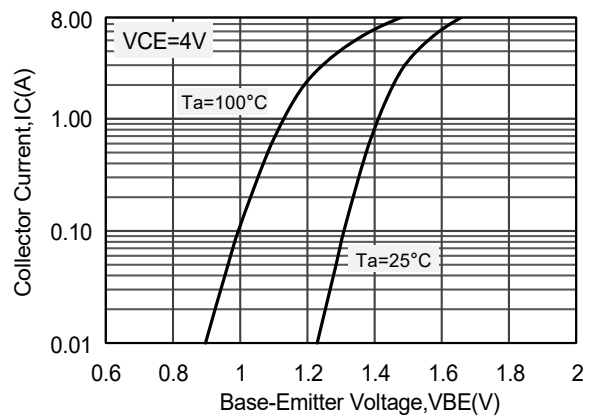


Fig7.Total Device Dissipation Derating Curve

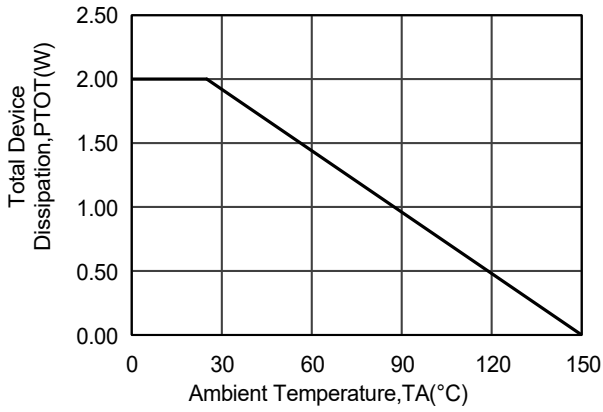
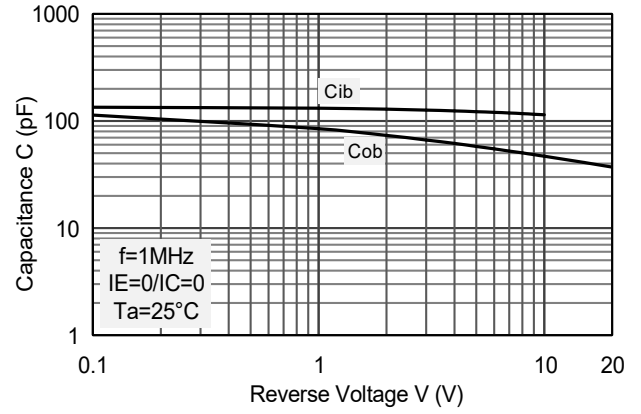
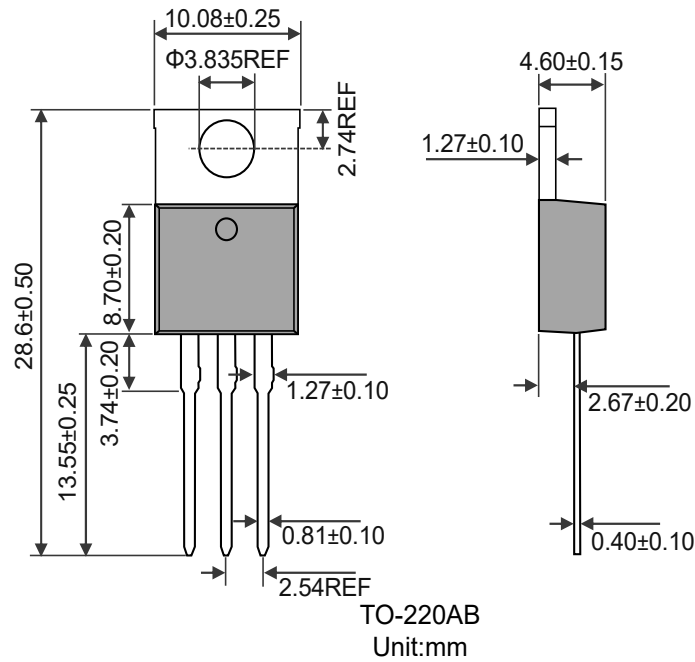


Fig8.Cob/Cib—VCB/VEB



Package Outline Dimensions



Marking Information



“MHCHXM”= Product Logo
 “Marking Code”= The Following
 “XXXX”= Date Code Marking

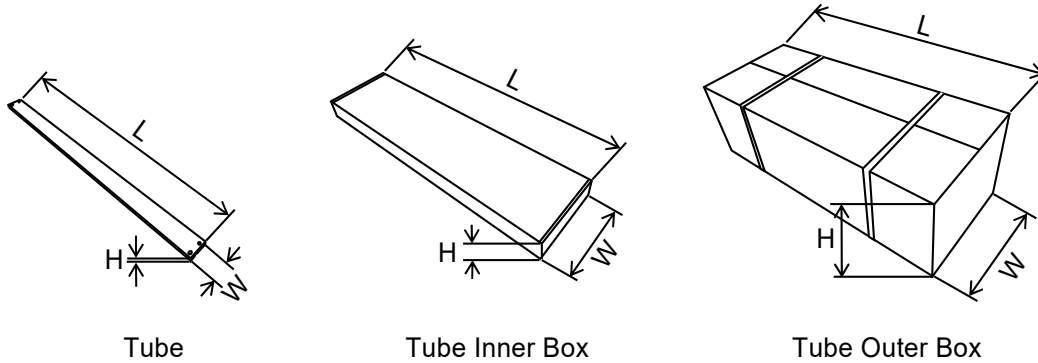
Marking Code	Part Number
TIP122T	TIP122T



Packing Information

Packaging	Part Number	Quantity(pcs)	Size(mm)
Tube	Tube	50	L534×W33×H7
	Inner Box	1000	L560×W150×H40
	Outer Box	5000	L580×W235×H175

Packaging:Tube



Notes

Lead Forming

1. During lead frame bending, the lead frame should be bent at a distance more than 3mm from bottom of the epoxy. And the bending degree should not exceed 90°.
Note: The lead frame must be secured and do not touch the epoxy before bending to avoid damage to the transistor. In addition, when using a mold for a large number of lead molding, the structure of the fixed lead must be set, and it should be noted that the lead pressure rod structure cannot exert pressure on the epoxy resin body.
2. Do not bend the lead repeatedly. Do not bend the lead outward



Heat sink mounting

For power devices, in order to reduce junction temperature, heat dissipation blocks are usually used to disperse heat to the outside, and semiconductor power devices installed on the heat dissipation blocks can effectively dissipate heat without losing the reliability of the semiconductor, so the following matters should be noted when using:

1. Pay attention to the selection of silicone cream

In order to improve the thermal conductivity and heat dissipation effect of the device and the heat dissipation block, generally apply a thin layer of silicone grease evenly on the contact surface of the device and the heat dissipation block. Choose a silicone grease with low oil separation degree. Do not overapply it, otherwise it will attach too much stress to the resin.

2. Optimum torque is required

When using the fastening torque, pay attention not to use too much torque, so as not to damage the epoxy resin body, pay attention to the smooth cooling block body, no file chips and other foreign bodies between the transistor and the cooling block, pay attention to the selection of screws, nuts, gaskets and washers, so as not to cause damage to the transistor due to improper selection.

Soldering

1. Pay special attention to welding. When welding, the distance between the solder joint and the epoxy ball should be greater than 3mm, and it is recommended to weld it outside the tie rod base.

2. Avoid applying any pressure to the lead frame while the transistor is at high temperatures, especially when welding. Dip welding and manual welding should not be done more than once

Notes:

For specific precautions, please refer to our company's relevant technical documents or visit our official website at <http://www.jshxm.com>



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