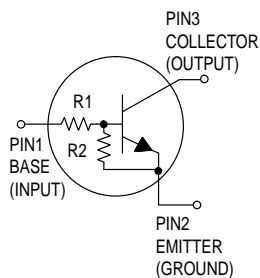


# Bias Resistor Transistor

## NPN Silicon Surface Mount Transistor with Monolithic Bias Resistor Network

This new series of digital transistors is designed to replace a single device and its external resistor bias network. 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. The BRT eliminates these individual components by integrating them into a single device. The use of a BRT can reduce both system cost and board space. The device is housed in the SC-70/SOT-323 package which is designed for low power surface mount applications.

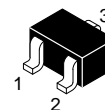
- Simplifies Circuit Design
- Reduces Board Space
- Reduces Component Count
- The SC-70/SOT-323 package can be soldered using wave or reflow. The modified gull-winged leads absorb thermal stress during soldering eliminating the possibility of damage to the die.
- Available in 8 mm embossed tape and reel  
Use the Device Number to order the 7 inch/3000 unit reel.  
Replace "T1" with "T3" in the Device Number to order the 13 inch/10,000 unit reel.



# MUN5211T1 SERIES

Motorola Preferred Devices

## NPN SILICON BIAS RESISTOR TRANSISTORS



**CASE 419-02, STYLE 3**  
**SC-70/SOT-323**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	50	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	50	Vdc
Collector Current	$I_C$	100	mAdc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (1) Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	150 1.2	mW mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Thermal Resistance — Junction-to-Ambient (surface mounted)	$R_{\theta JA}$	833	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Operating and Storage Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$
Maximum Temperature for Soldering Purposes, Time in Solder Bath	$T_L$	260 10	$^\circ\text{C}$ Sec

### DEVICE MARKING AND RESISTOR VALUES

Device	Marking	R1 (K)	R2 (K)
MUN5211T1	8A	10	10
MUN5212T1	8B	22	22
MUN5213T1	8C	47	47
MUN5214T1	8D	10	47
MUN5215T1(2)	8E	10	$\infty$
MUN5216T1(2)	8F	4.7	$\infty$
MUN5230T1(2)	8G	1.0	1.0
MUN5231T1(2)	8H	2.2	2.2
MUN5232T1(2)	8J	4.7	4.7
MUN5233T1(2)	8K	4.7	47
MUN5234T1(2)	8L	22	47

1. Device mounted on a FR-4 glass epoxy printed circuit board using the minimum recommended footprint.
2. New devices. 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.

# MUN5211T1 SERIES

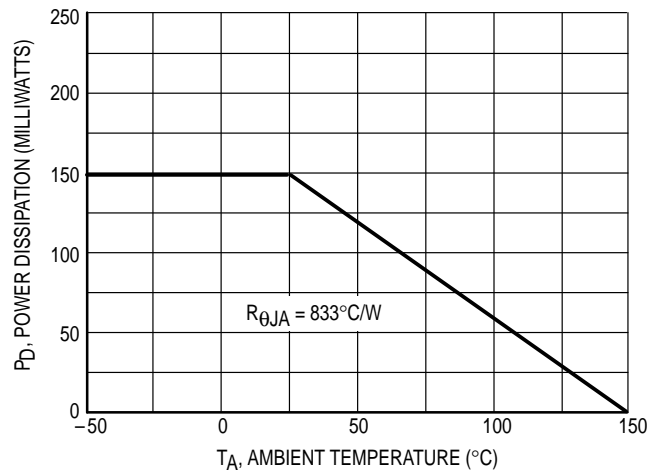
## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector-Base Cutoff Current (V <sub>CB</sub> = 50 V, I <sub>E</sub> = 0)	I <sub>CBO</sub>	—	—	100	nAdc
Collector-Emitter Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = 50 V, I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	I <sub>CEO</sub>	—	—	500	nAdc
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current (V <sub>EB</sub> = 6.0 V, I <sub>C</sub> = 0)	I <sub>EBO</sub>	—	—	0.5	mAdc
MUN5211T1		—	—	0.2	
MUN5212T1		—	—	0.1	
MUN5213T1		—	—	0.2	
MUN5214T1		—	—	0.9	
MUN5215T1		—	—	1.9	
MUN5216T1		—	—	4.3	
MUN5230T1		—	—	2.3	
MUN5231T1		—	—	1.5	
MUN5232T1		—	—	0.18	
MUN5233T1		—	—	0.13	
MUN5234T1		—	—		
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 μA, I <sub>E</sub> = 0)	V <sub>(BR)CBO</sub>	50	—	—	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage <sup>(3)</sup> (I <sub>C</sub> = 2.0 mA, I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	V <sub>(BR)CEO</sub>	50	—	—	Vdc
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS<sup>(3)</sup></b>					
DC Current Gain (V <sub>CE</sub> = 10 V, I <sub>C</sub> = 5.0 mA)	h <sub>FE</sub>	35	60	—	
MUN5211T1		60	100	—	
MUN5212T1		80	140	—	
MUN5213T1		80	140	—	
MUN5214T1		160	350	—	
MUN5215T1		160	350	—	
MUN5216T1		3.0	5.0	—	
MUN5230T1		8.0	15	—	
MUN5231T1		15	30	—	
MUN5232T1		80	200	—	
MUN5233T1		80	150	—	
MUN5234T1					
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mA, I <sub>B</sub> = 0.3 mA) (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mA, I <sub>B</sub> = 5 mA) MUN5230T1/MUN5231T1 (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mA, I <sub>B</sub> = 1 mA) MUN5215T1/MUN5216T1 MUN5232T1/MUN5233T1/MUN5234T1	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>	—	—	0.25	Vdc
Output Voltage (on) (V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V, V <sub>B</sub> = 2.5 V, R <sub>L</sub> = 1.0 kΩ)	V <sub>OL</sub>	—	—	0.2	Vdc
MUN5211T1		—	—	0.2	
MUN5212T1		—	—	0.2	
MUN5214T1		—	—	0.2	
MUN5215T1		—	—	0.2	
MUN5216T1		—	—	0.2	
MUN5230T1		—	—	0.2	
MUN5231T1		—	—	0.2	
MUN5232T1		—	—	0.2	
MUN5233T1		—	—	0.2	
MUN5234T1		—	—	0.2	
(V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V, V <sub>B</sub> = 3.5 V, R <sub>L</sub> = 1.0 kΩ)		—	—	0.2	
MUN5213T1		—	—	0.2	

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

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output Voltage (off) ( $V_{CC} = 5.0\text{ V}$ , $V_B = 0.5\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 1.0\text{ k}\Omega$ ) ( $V_{CC} = 5.0\text{ V}$ , $V_B = 0.050\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 1.0\text{ k}\Omega$ ) ( $V_{CC} = 5.0\text{ V}$ , $V_B = 0.25\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 1.0\text{ k}\Omega$ )	$V_{OH}$	4.9	—	—	Vdc
Input Resistor	R1	7.0	10	13	k $\Omega$
MUN5211T1		15.4	22	28.6	
MUN5212T1		32.9	47	61.1	
MUN5213T1		7.0	10	13	
MUN5214T1		7.0	10	13	
MUN5215T1		3.3	4.7	6.1	
MUN5216T1		0.7	1.0	1.3	
MUN5230T1		1.5	2.2	2.9	
MUN5231T1		3.3	4.7	6.1	
MUN5232T1		3.3	4.7	6.1	
MUN5233T1		15.4	22	28.6	
MUN5234T1					
Resistor Ratio	R1/R2	0.8	1.0	1.2	
MUN5211T1/MUN5212T1/MUN5213T1		0.17	0.21	0.25	
MUN5214T1		—	—	—	
MUN5215T1/MUN5216T1		0.8	1.0	1.2	
MUN5230T1/MUN5231T1/MUN5232T1		0.055	0.1	0.185	
MUN5233T1		0.38	0.47	0.56	
MUN5234T1					



**Figure 1. Derating Curve**

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS — MUN5211T1

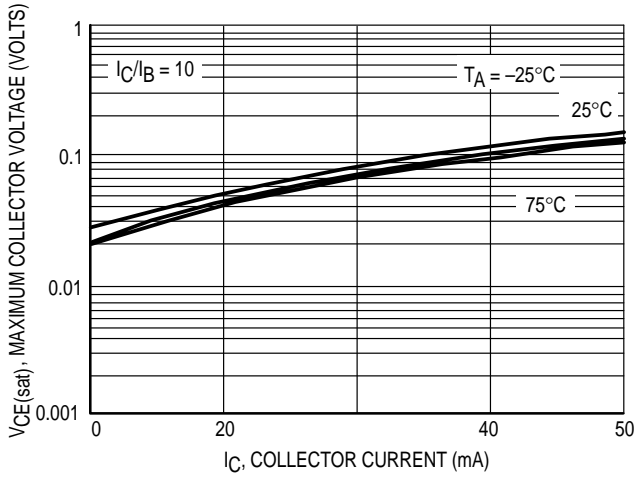


Figure 2.  $V_{CE(sat)}$  versus  $I_C$

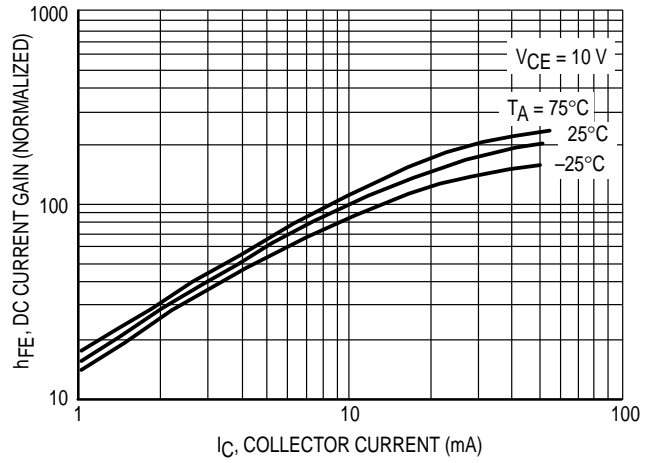


Figure 3. DC Current Gain

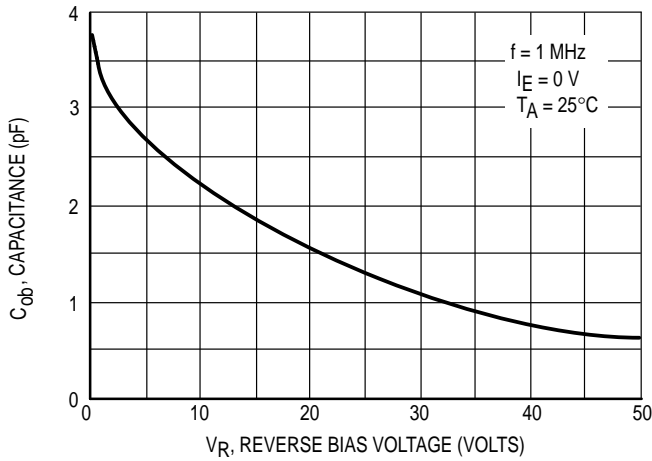


Figure 4. Output Capacitance

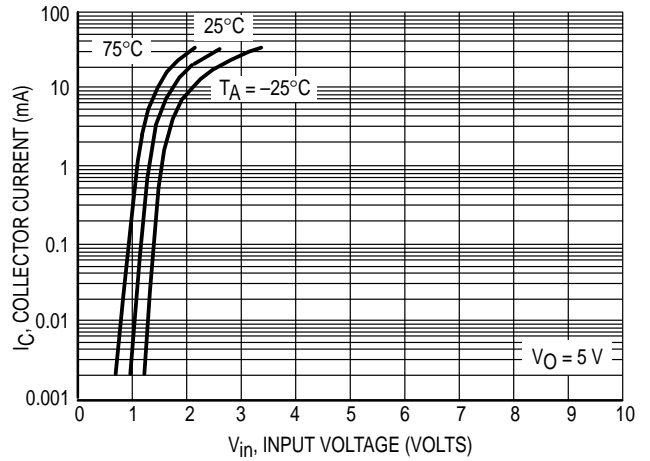


Figure 5. Output Current versus Input Voltage

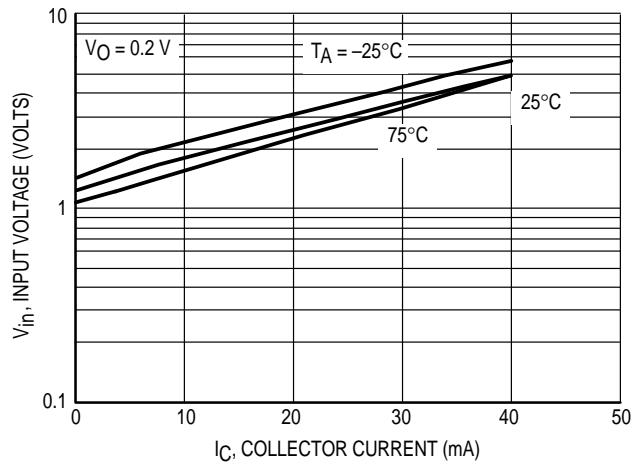


Figure 6. Input Voltage versus Output Current

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS — MUN5212T1

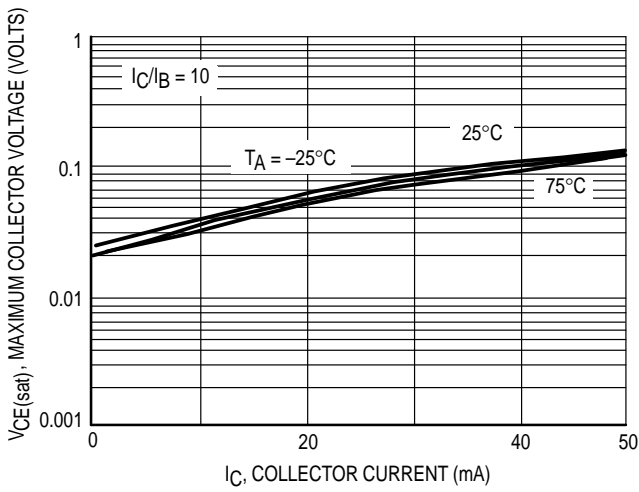


Figure 7.  $V_{CE(sat)}$  versus  $I_C$

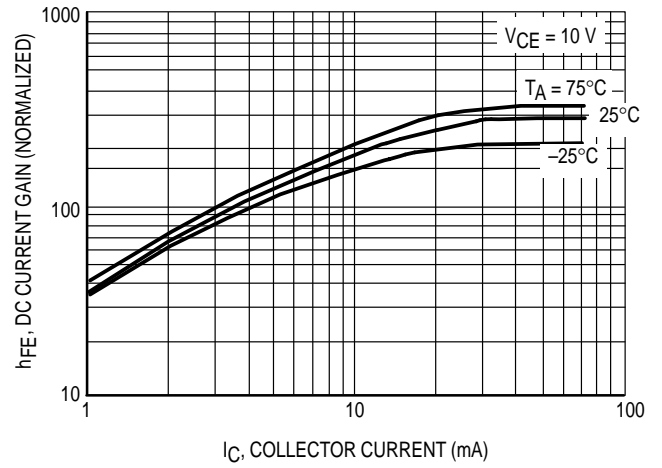


Figure 8. DC Current Gain

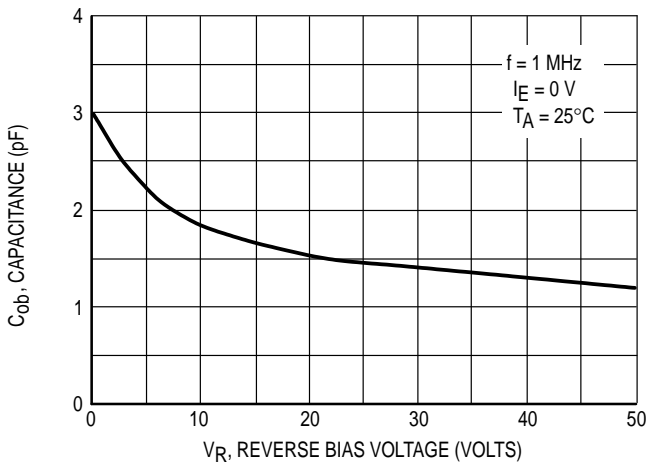


Figure 9. Output Capacitance

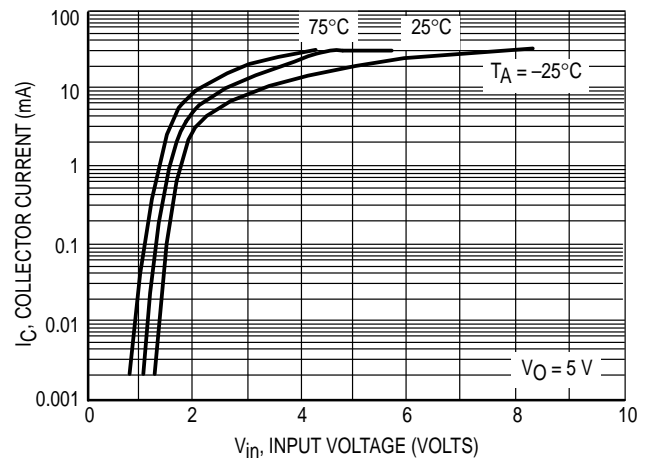


Figure 10. Output Current versus Input Voltage

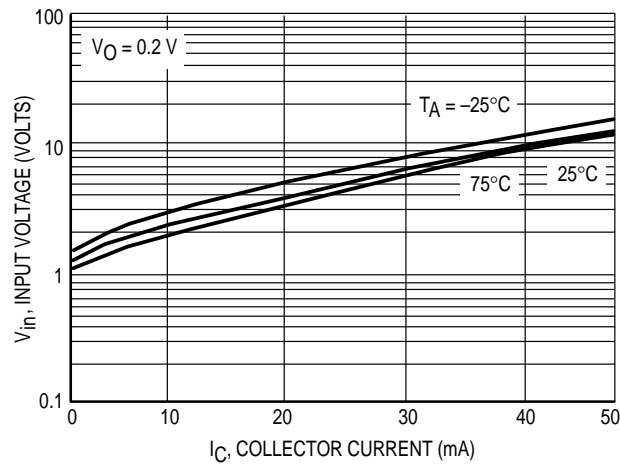


Figure 11. Input Voltage versus Output Current

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS — MUN5213T1

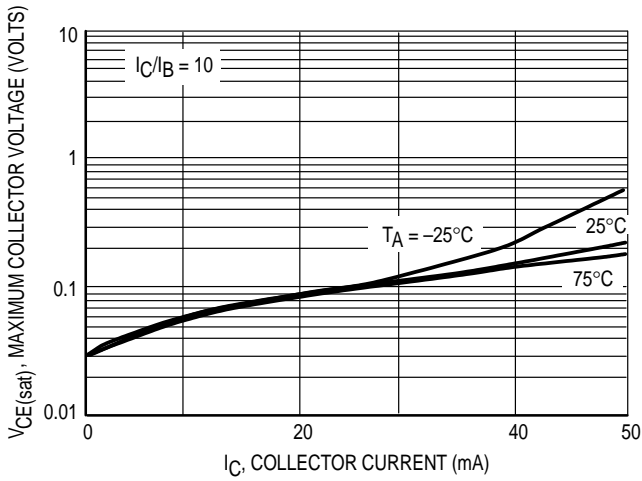


Figure 12.  $V_{CE(sat)}$  versus  $I_C$

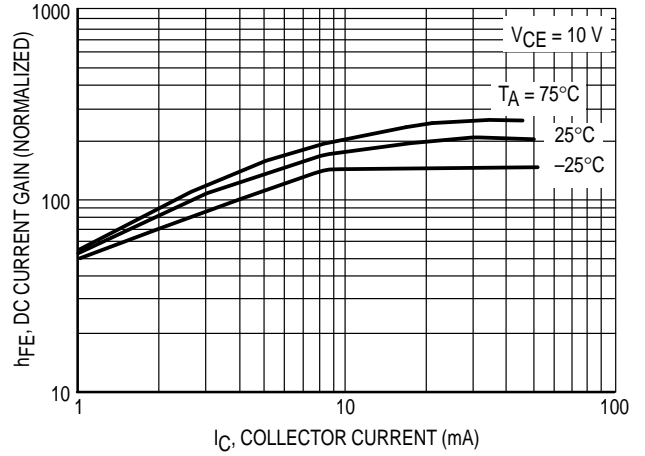


Figure 13. DC Current Gain

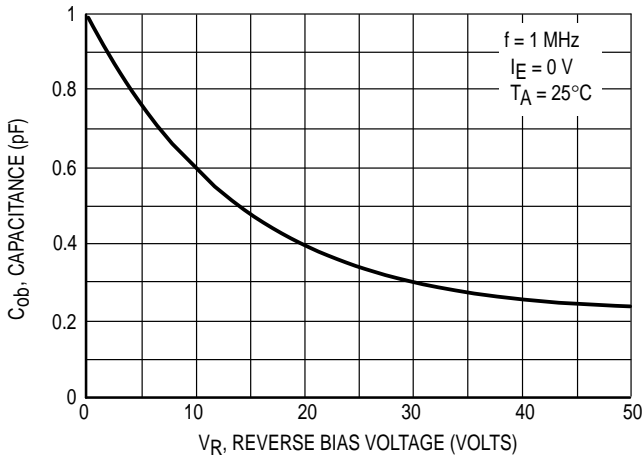


Figure 14. Output Capacitance

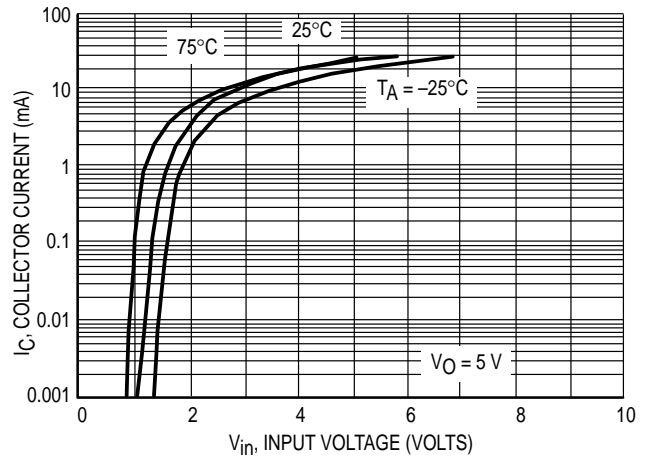


Figure 15. Output Current versus Input Voltage

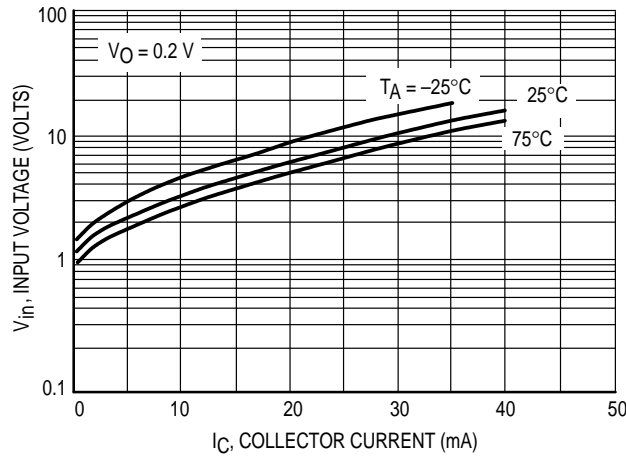


Figure 16. Input Voltage versus Output Current

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS — MUN5214T1

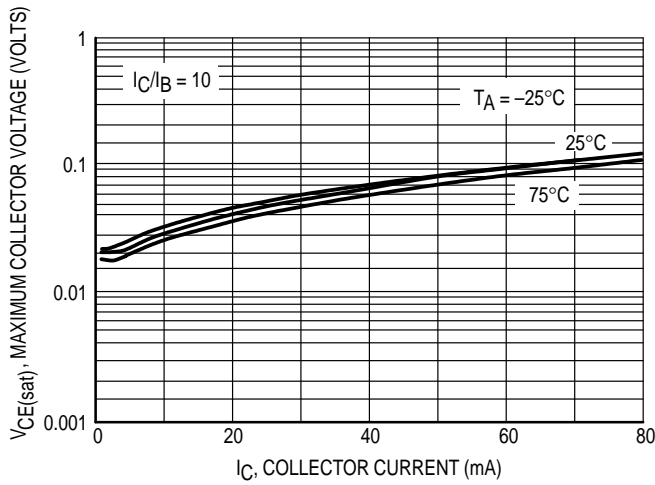


Figure 17.  $V_{CE(sat)}$  versus  $I_C$

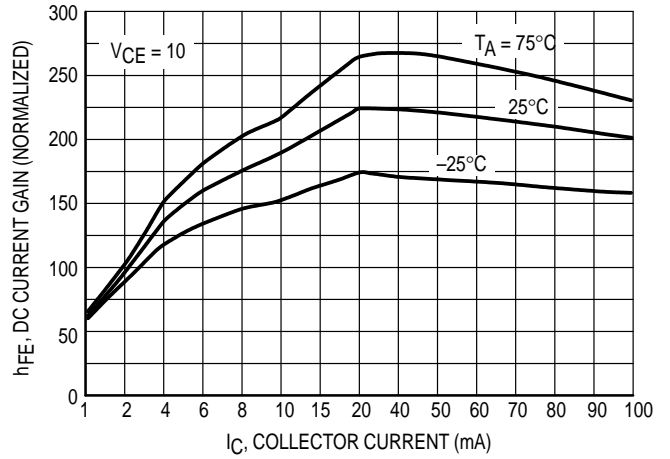


Figure 18. DC Current Gain

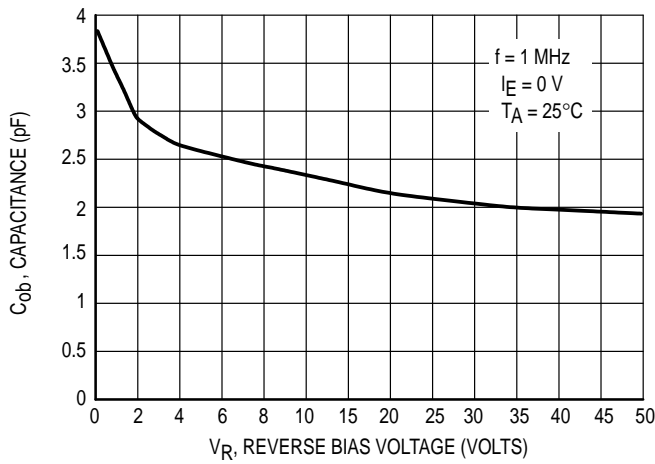


Figure 19. Output Capacitance

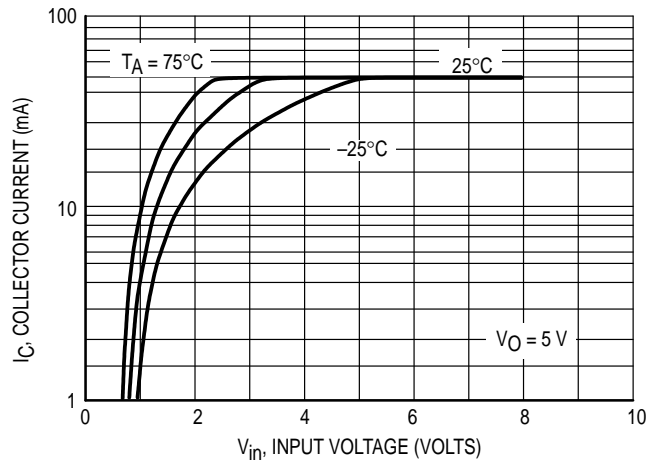


Figure 20. Output Current versus Input Voltage

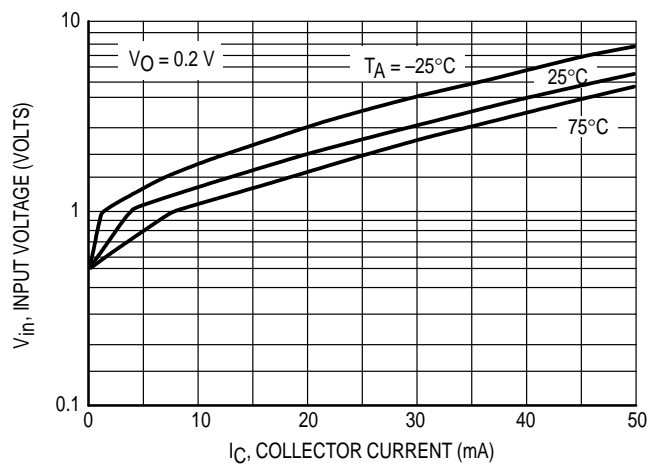


Figure 21. Input Voltage versus Output Current

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS FOR NPN BRTs

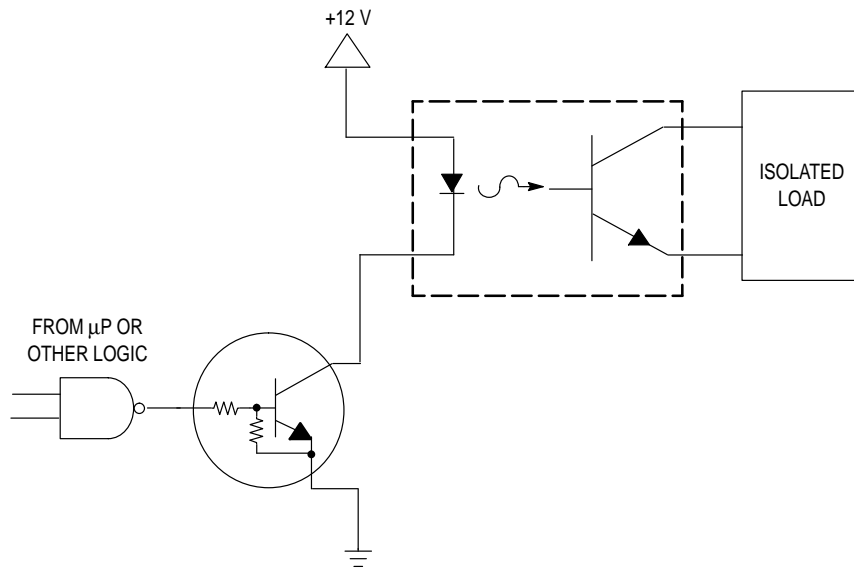


Figure 22. Level Shifter: Connects 12 or 24 Volt Circuits to Logic

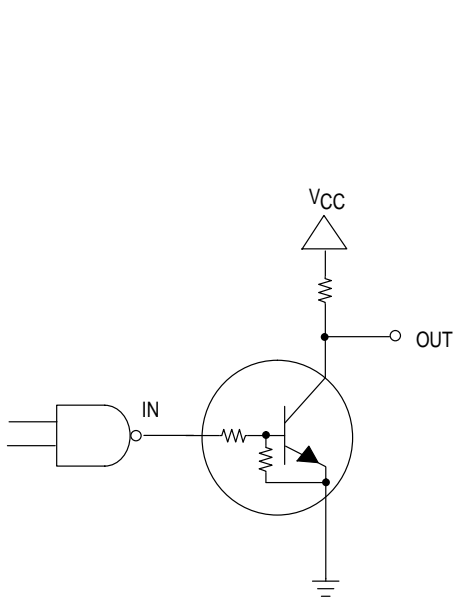


Figure 23. Open Collector Inverter: Inverts the Input Signal

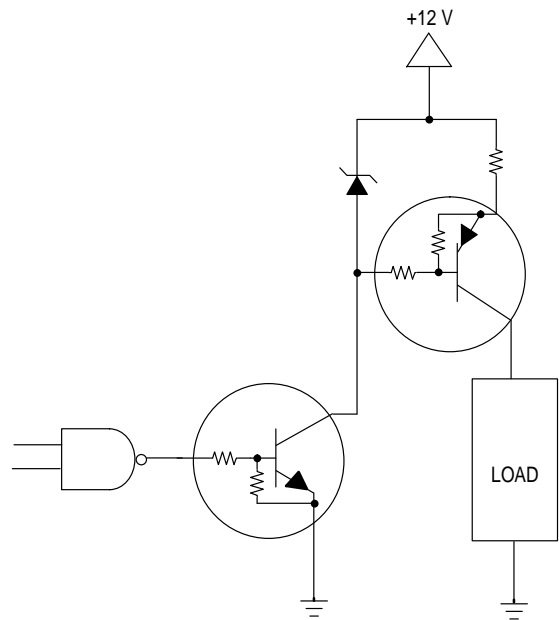


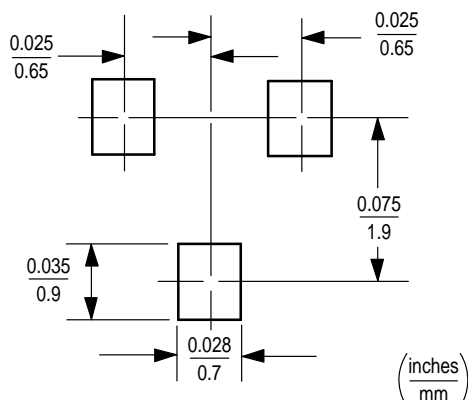
Figure 24. Inexpensive, Unregulated Current Source



## MINIMUM RECOMMENDED FOOTPRINT 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.



## SC-70/SOT-323 POWER DISSIPATION

The power dissipation of the SC-70/SOT-323 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  $25^\circ\text{C}$ , one can calculate the power dissipation of the device which in this case is 150 milliwatts.

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

The  $833^\circ\text{C/W}$  assumes the use of the recommended footprint on a glass epoxy printed circuit board to achieve a power dissipation of 150 milliwatts. 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, a power dissipation of 300 milliwatts can be achieved 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  $100^\circ\text{C}$  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  $10^\circ\text{C}$ .

- The soldering temperature and time should not exceed  $260^\circ\text{C}$  for more than 10 seconds.
- When shifting from preheating to soldering, the maximum temperature gradient should be  $5^\circ\text{C}$  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.

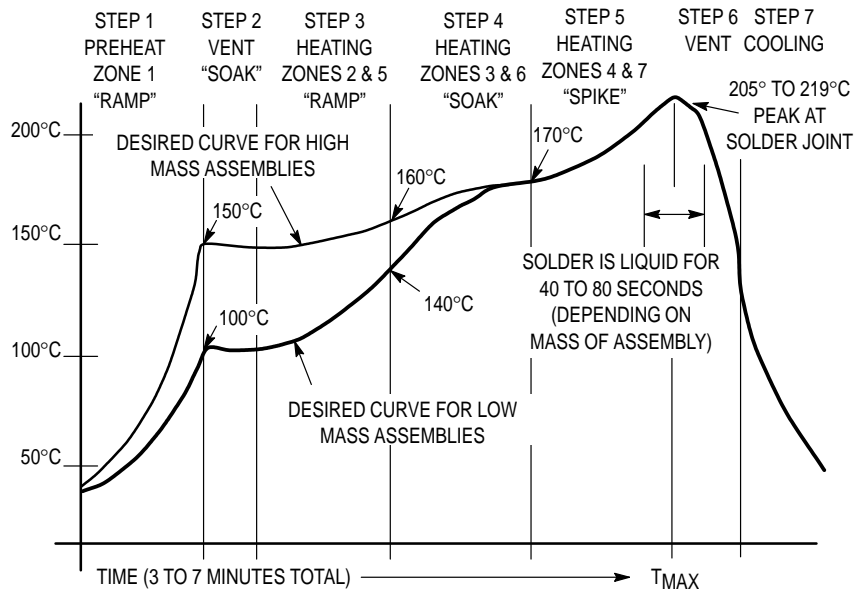
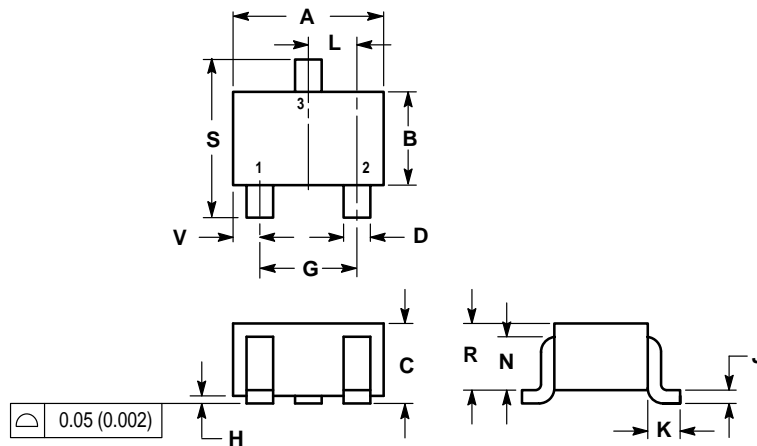


Figure 25. Typical Solder Heating Profile

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



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

DIM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.071	0.087	1.80	2.20
B	0.045	0.053	1.15	1.35
C	0.035	0.049	0.90	1.25
D	0.012	0.016	0.30	0.40
G	0.047	0.055	1.20	1.40
H	0.000	0.004	0.00	0.10
J	0.004	0.010	0.10	0.25
K	0.017 REF		0.425 REF	
L	0.026 BSC		0.650 BSC	
N	0.028 REF		0.700 REF	
R	0.031	0.039	0.80	1.00
S	0.079	0.087	2.00	2.20
V	0.012	0.016	0.30	0.40

- STYLE 3:  
 PIN 1. BASE  
 2. EMITTER  
 3. COLLECTOR

**CASE 419-02  
 ISSUE H  
 SC-70/SOT-323**

# MUN5211T1 SERIES

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**MOTOROLA**



MUN5211T1/D

