

7294621 POWEREX INC

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DATA SHEETS



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**"O.E.M. Line"  
Silicon Power Transistors  
Westinghouse Type 163  
Type 164**

20 Amperes, 200 Watts  
Collector Voltages, 40 to 300 Volts

**Maximum Ratings**

Voltage Type	V <sub>CB0</sub>	V <sub>CE</sub>	V <sub>EB0</sub>
163-04	164-04	55	40
163-06	164-06	75	60
163-08	164-08	95	80
163-10	164-10	115	100
163-12	164-12	135	120
163-14	164-14	155	140
163-16	164-16	175	160
163-18	164-18	195	180
163-20	164-20	215	200
163-22	164-22	235	220
163-24	164-24	255	240
163-26	164-26	275	260
163-28	164-28	295	280
163-30	164-30	315	300

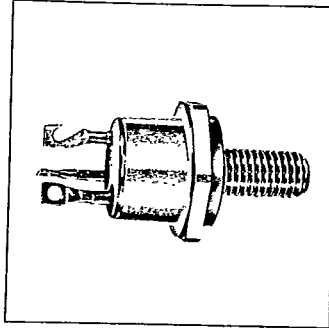
**Current**  
Collector current, I<sub>c</sub>, A dc.....20  
Base current, I<sub>b</sub>, A dc.....7.5

**Power**  
Power dissipation, P<sub>T</sub> @ T<sub>c</sub>=75°C,  
watts, max.....200  
Linear derating factor from 75°C...2.0W/°C

**Temperature**  
Storage and operating temperature,  
T<sub>stg</sub>, T<sub>j</sub>.....-65 to +175°C

**Application**  
Westinghouse Types 163 and 164 NPN silicon power transistors are a series of low-cost units designed expressly to meet the needs of Original Equipment Manufacturers of commercial electronic and control apparatus. Their low saturation resistance, high collector voltage and high temperature characteristics make them ideally suited for use in regulator, amplifier and switching circuits. In many applications, one of these units can replace two or more germanium power transistors.

Westinghouse



- Typical Applications**
- Amplifiers
  - Switching Circuits
  - Industrial Controls
  - Regulators
  - Power Supplies
  - Pulse Generators
  - Oscillators
  - Inverters
  - Ignition Systems
  - Modulators
  - Servo Systems
  - Sweep Circuits
  - Logic Circuits
  - Active Filters

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**Electrical Characteristics**  
 $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Type 163		Type 164	
	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Typ.
Collector cut-off current at $V_{CE} = \text{max. rating}$ , $T_C = 175^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{BE} = -1.5 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_{C(Adc)}$	..	..	30	..
Emitter cut-off current at $V_{BE} = 15 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ , $T_C = 175^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_{C(Adc)}$	..	..	25	..
Turn-on time at $V_{CE} = 12 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 5A$ , $I_B = 1.0A$ , microseconds	..	..	6	..
Turn-on time at $V_{CE} = 12 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 5A$ , $I_B = 0.6A$ , microseconds	..	..	12	..
Turn-off time at $V_{CE} = 12 \text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE} = -15 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 5A$ , $I_B = -1.0A$ , microseconds	..	..	..	..
Turn-off time at $V_{CE} = 12 \text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{BE} = -15 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 5A$ , $I_B = -0.6A$ , microseconds	..	..	..	..
Collector-emitter saturation voltage at $I_C = 5.0 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.5 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE(sat)}$	..	..	1.1	..
Base-emitter voltage at $I_C = 5.0 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.5 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE(sat)}$	..	..	1.2	..
Dc current gain at $V_{CE} = 4 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 5.0 \text{ Adc}$	..	..	15	..

**Typical Characteristics**

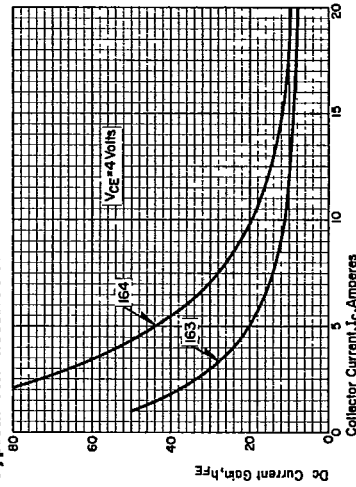


Figure 1. Typical dc gain versus collector current at  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

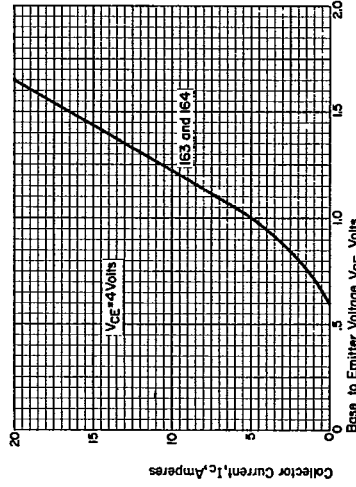


Figure 2. Typical transconductance characteristics at  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

