

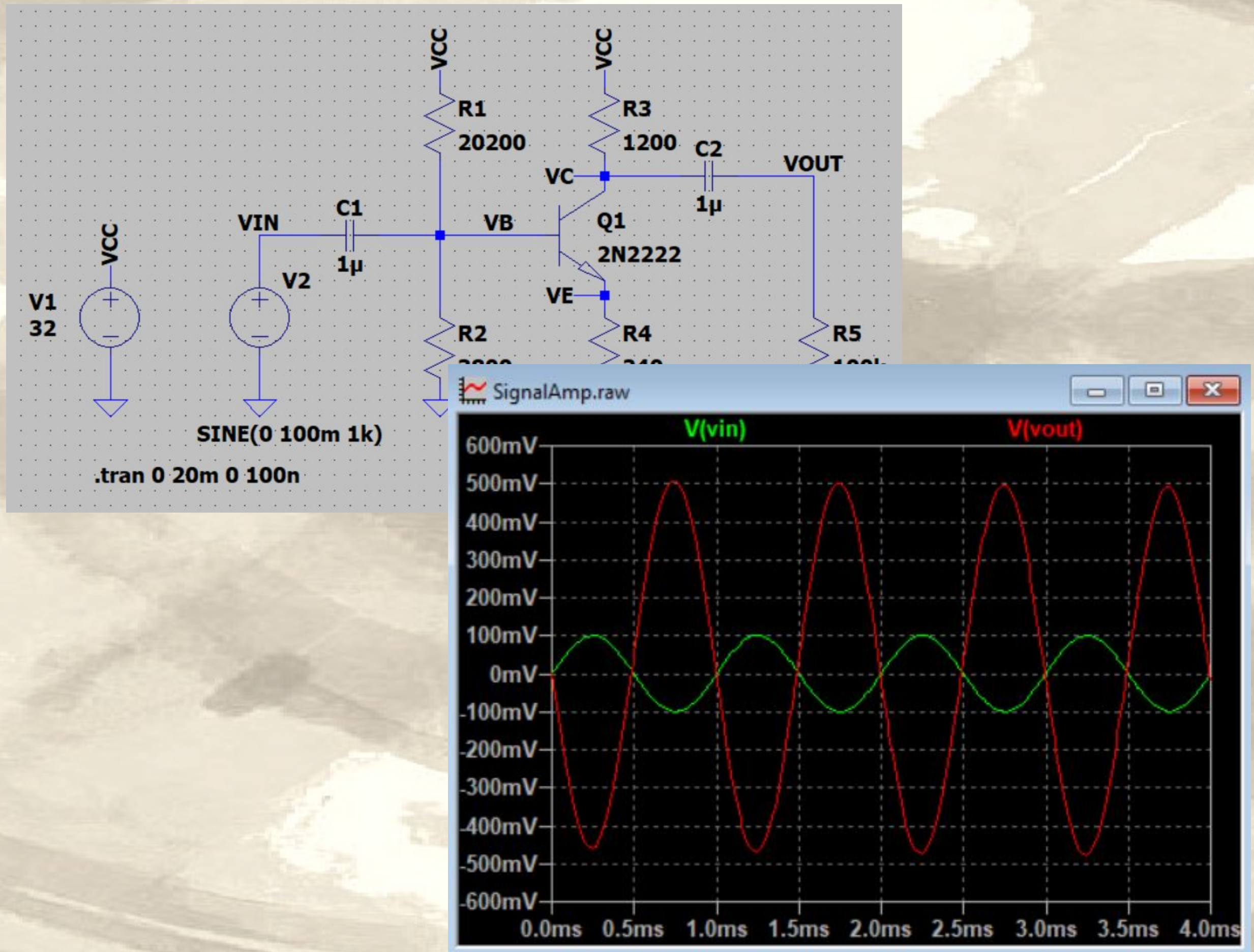
# Drops of LTSpice



Calculate  
Heat Dissipation



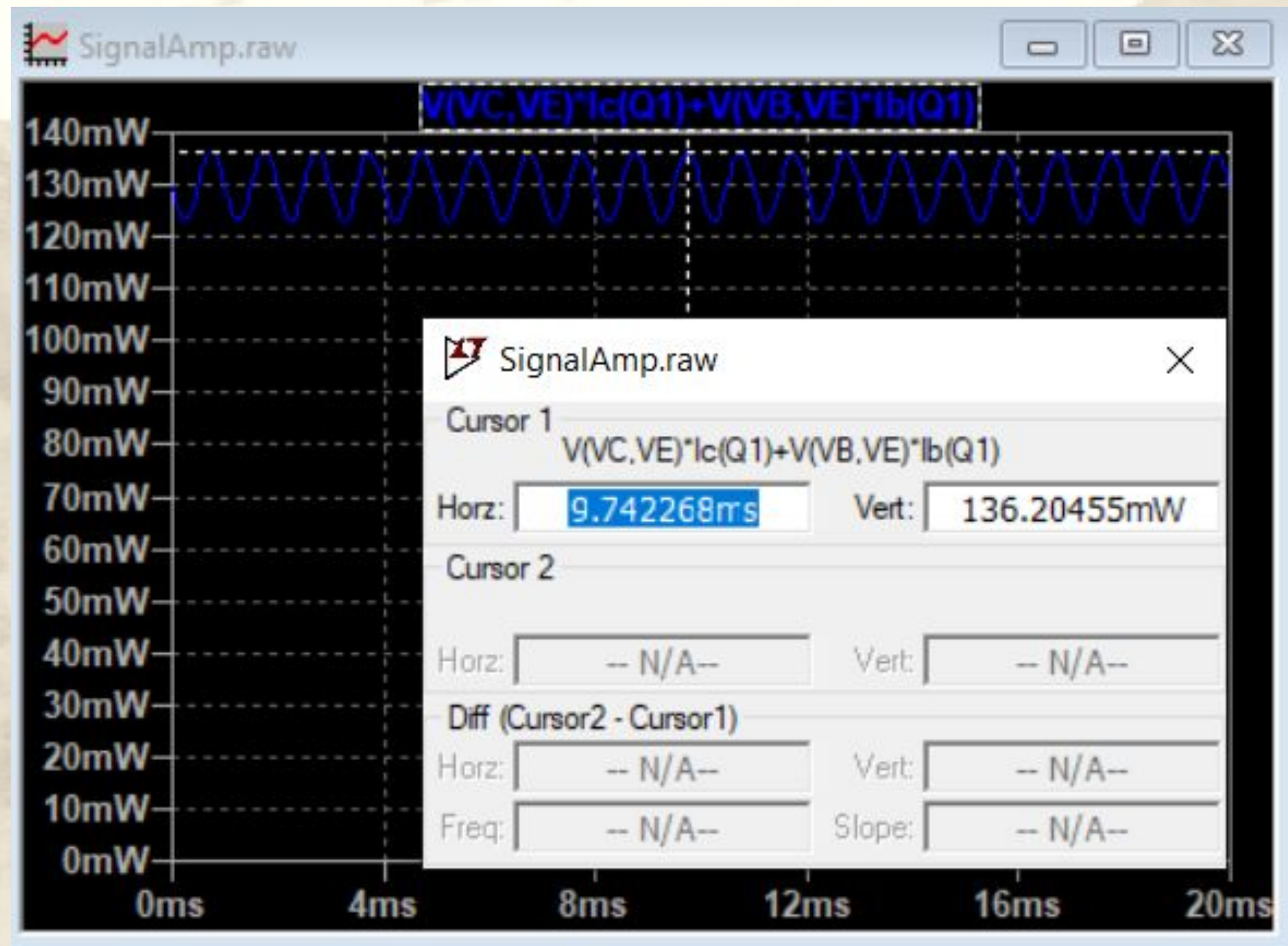
So, you've built an amplifier.



And it is working properly.



But how much power is it dissipating?



We already know how to plot this.  
The maximum power is 136.21mW.



Checking the datasheet and doing  
some math, the junction  
temperature is...

**P2N2222A**

**Amplifier Transistors**

**NPN Silicon**

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	200	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	83.3	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$

$$T_J = P_{MAX} \times R_{\theta} + T_A$$

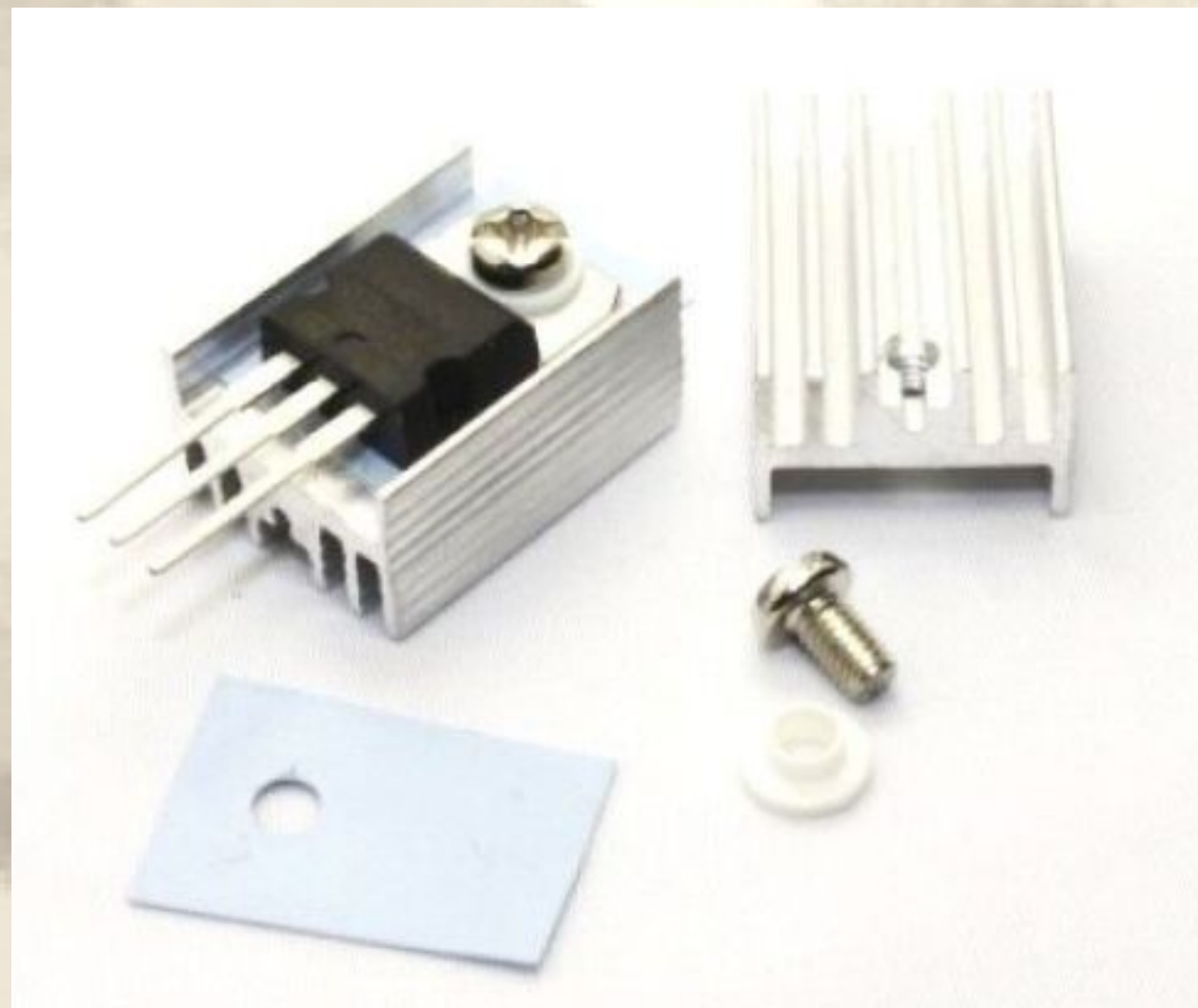
$$T_J = ( 136.21 \times 10^{-3} \times 200 ) + 25 = 52.24^{\circ}\text{C}$$

Easy, isn't it?



But, couldn't we take advantage of LTSpice to do this for us?

Yes, we can do that!



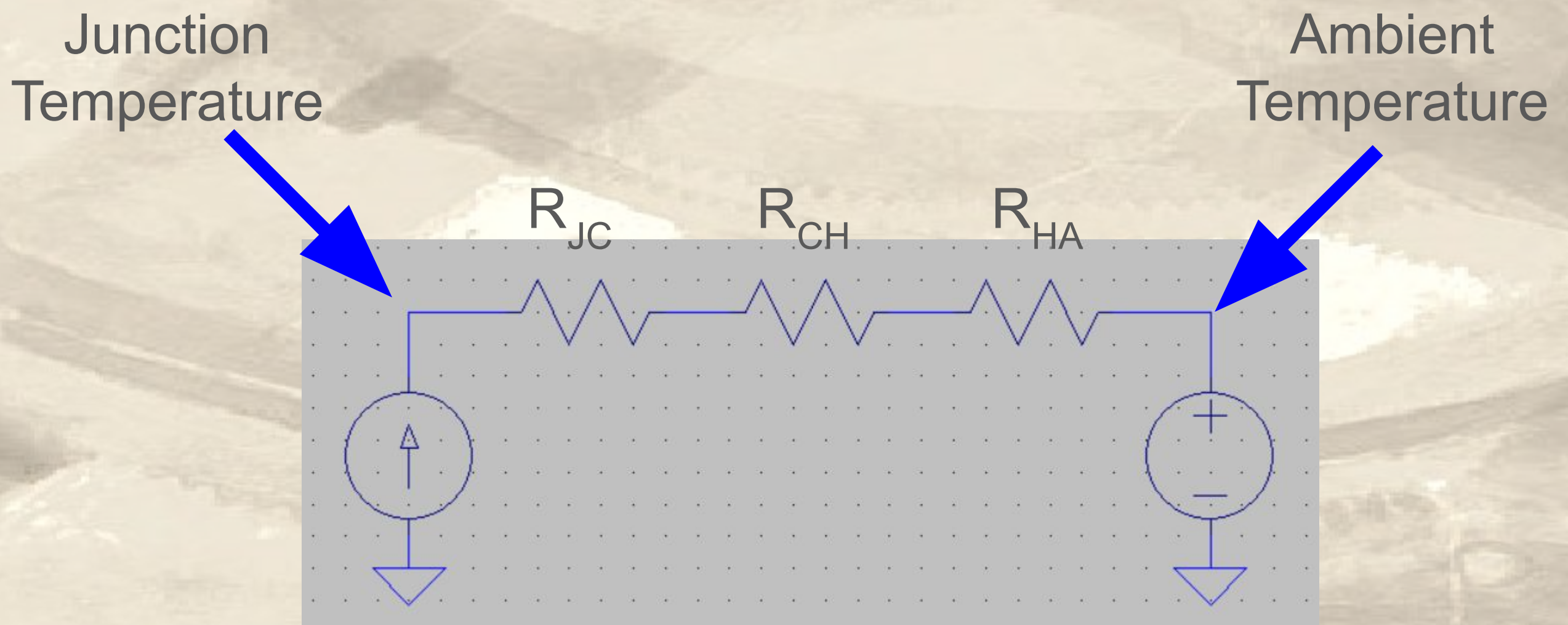
First, we need understand how to transform thermal dissipation into an electronic circuit.



The flow of temperature is like the flow of direct current. So, we can consider this conversion:

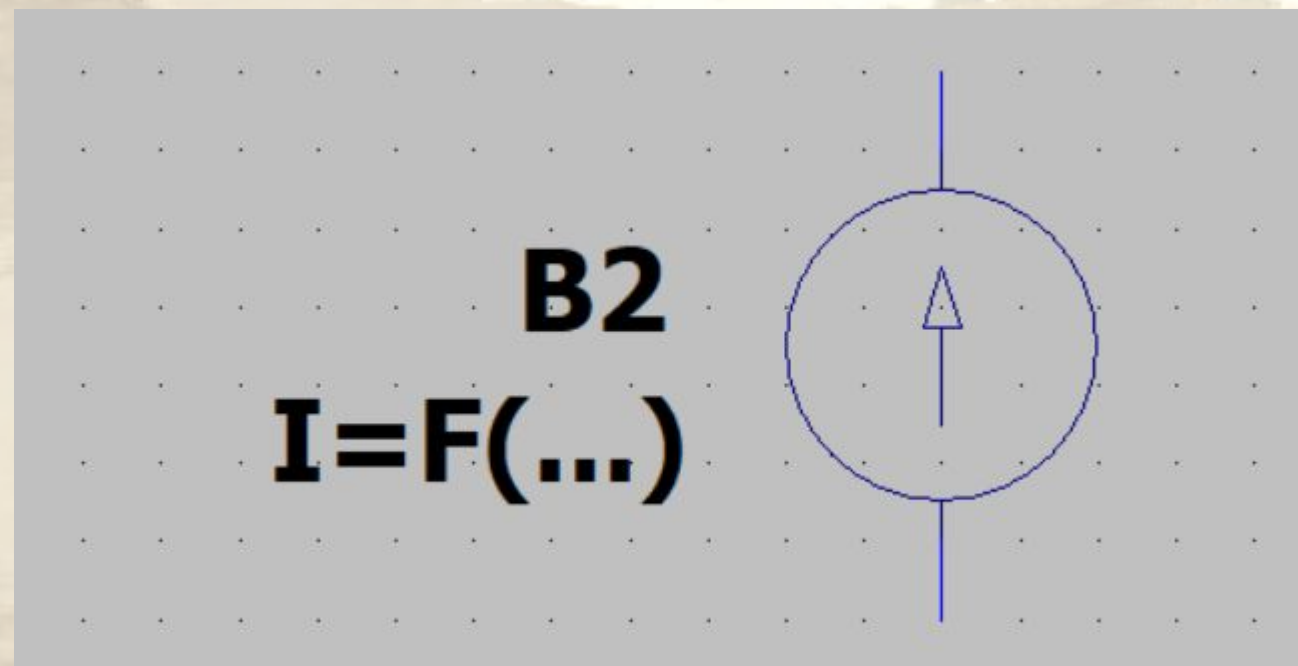
Power	[W]	→	Current	[A]
Thermal Resistance	[°C/W]	→	Resistance	[Ω]
Temperature	[°C]	→	Voltage	[V]

And the circuit is simple:





The secret to assembling this circuit in LTSpice is the Arbitrary Behavioral Current Source.



It allows you to create a current source numerically equal to the power of the transistor.



For our circuit, this is the formula.

$$I = V(V_C, V_E) * I_c(Q1) + V(V_B, V_E) * I_b(Q1)$$

As we are using 2N2222 in the TO92 package, we only have one thermal resistance.

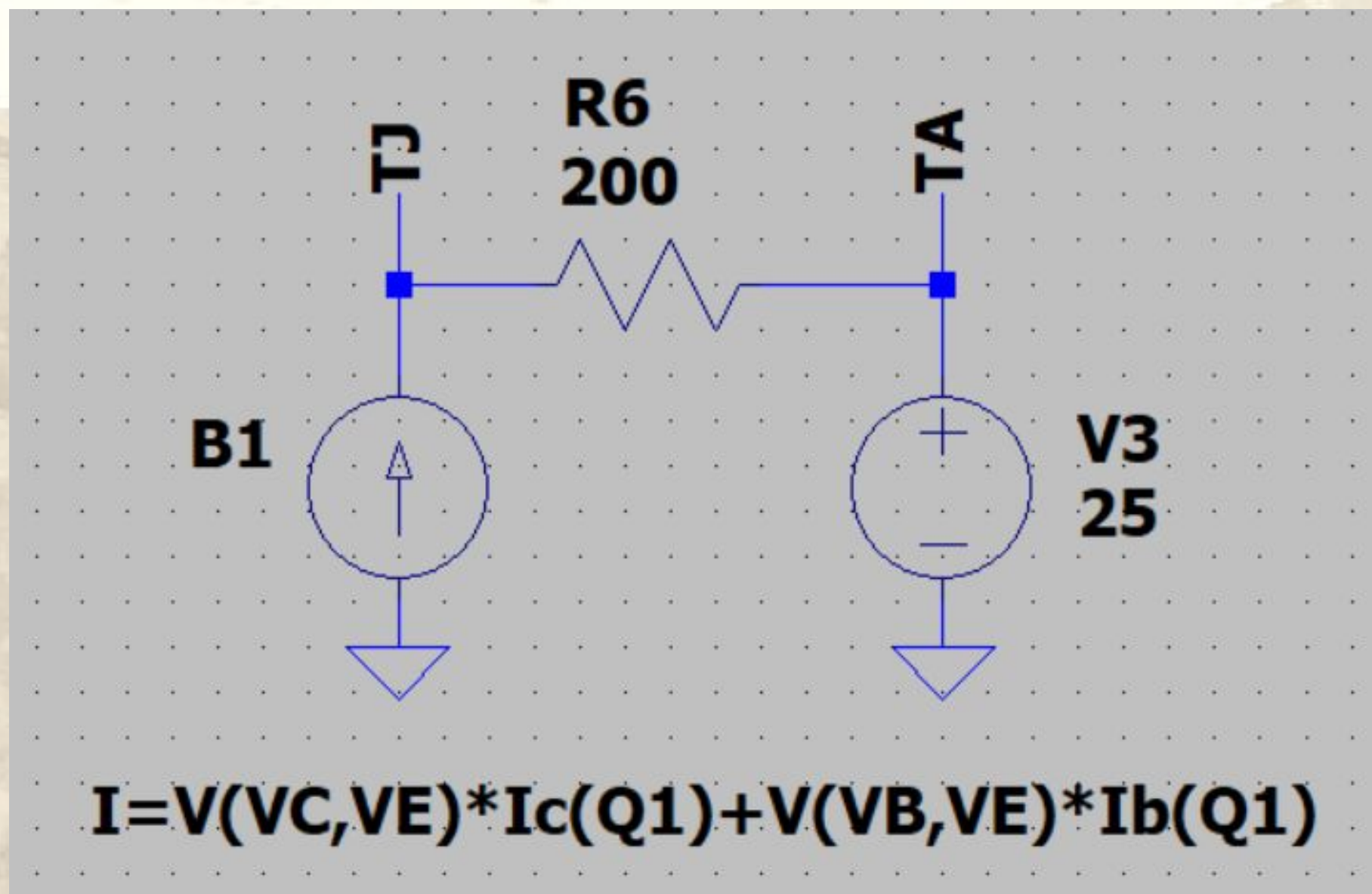
Let's use  $R_{\theta JA}$ , which is the thermal resistance of the Junction to the Ambient.

#### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
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And this is the circuit that simulates the Junction temperature.

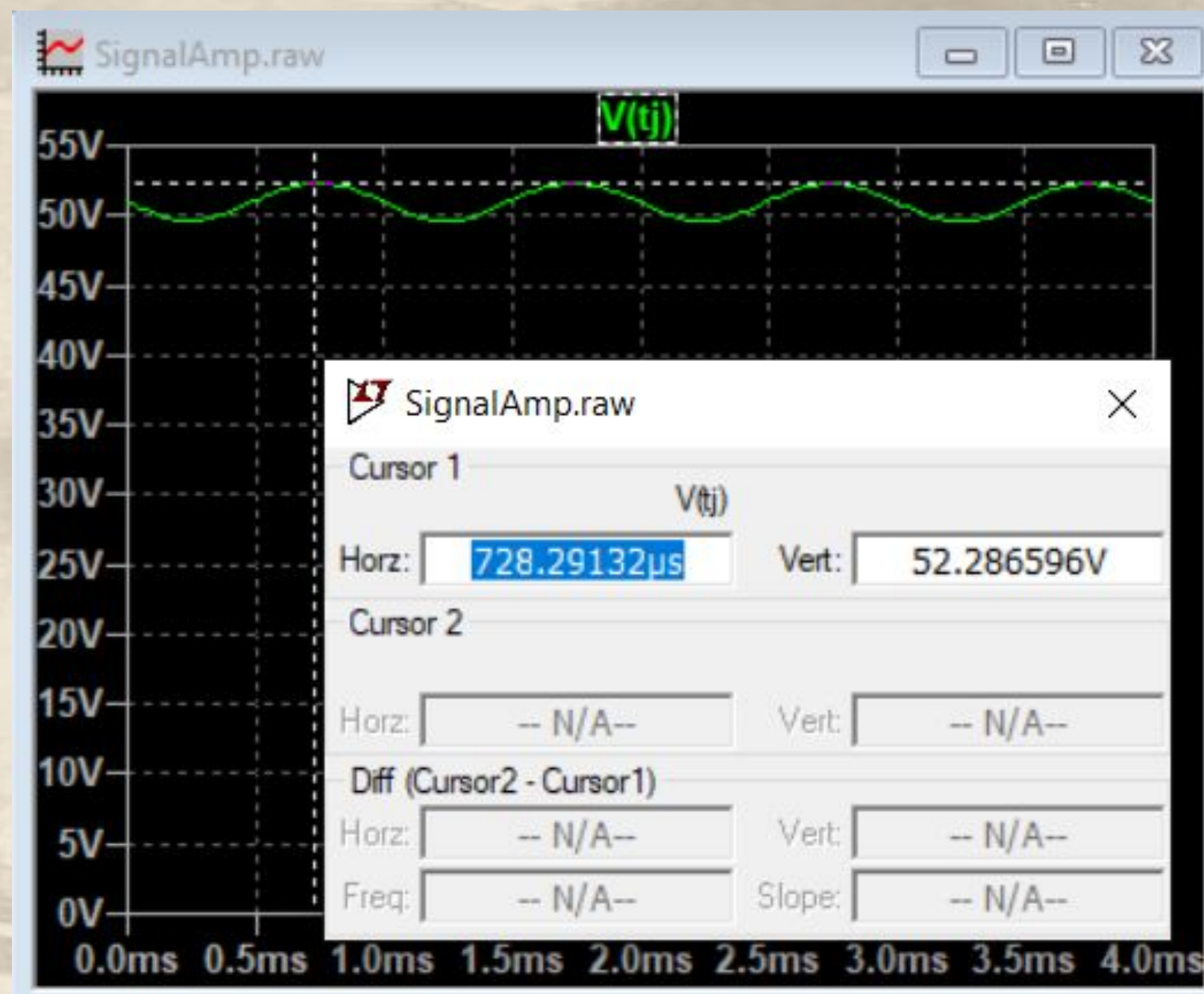


Keep in mind that we converted temperature [°C] to Volts, so we are interested in the voltage across the junction.



As we can see, the circuit agrees with the calculation.

The 52V in  $T_j$  is the 52°C on the junction.



Francesco Sacco  
[linkedin.com/in/saccofrancesco](https://www.linkedin.com/in/saccofrancesco)