

BD645; 647  
BD649; 651

## SILICON DARLINGTON POWER TRANSISTORS

N-P-N epitaxial base transistors in monolithic Darlington circuit for audio output stages and general amplifier and switching applications; TO-220 plastic envelope. P-N-P complements are BD646, BD648, BD650 and BD652.

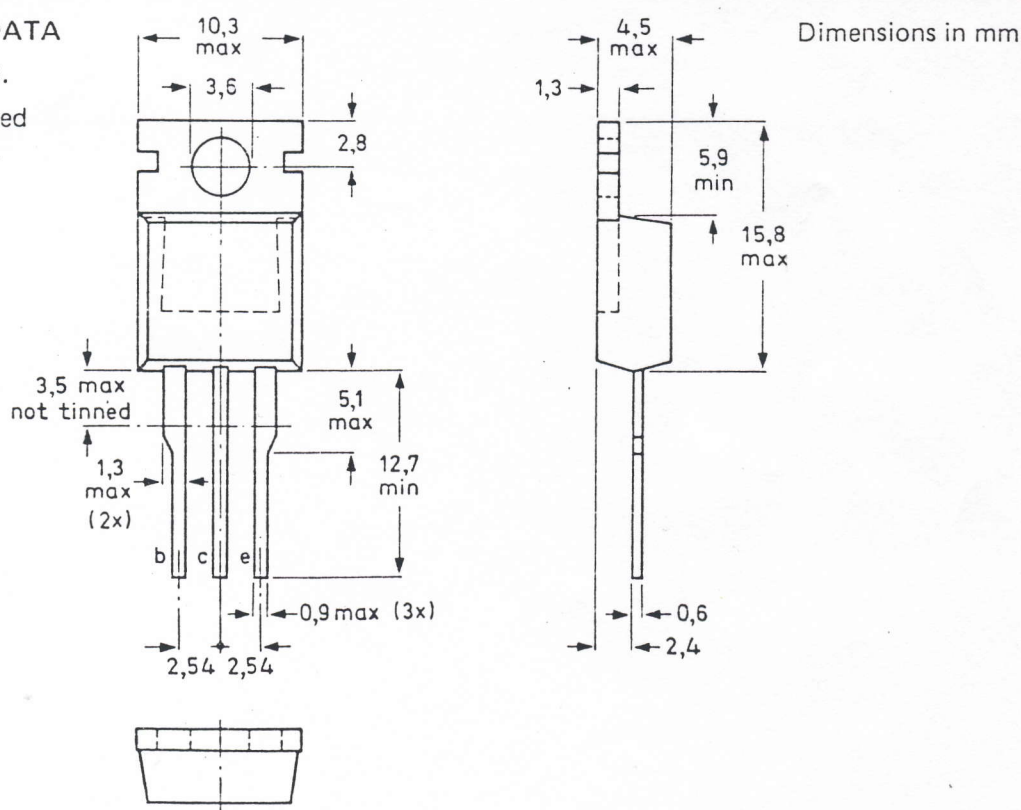
### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

			BD645	647	649	651
Collector-base voltage (open emitter)	$V_{CBO}$	max.	80	100	120	140 V
Collector-emitter voltage (open base)	$V_{CEO}$	max.	60	80	100	120 V
Collector current (peak value)	$I_{CM}$	max.		12		A
Total power dissipation up to $T_{mb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	$P_{tot}$	max.		62,5		W
Junction temperature	$T_j$	max.		150		$^{\circ}\text{C}$
D.C. current gain:						
$I_C = 0,5\text{ A}; V_{CE} = 3\text{ V}$	$h_{FE}$	typ.		1900		
$I_C = 3,0\text{ A}; V_{CE} = 3\text{ V}$	$h_{FE}$	>		750		
Cut-off frequency: $I_C = 3\text{ A}; V_{CE} = 3\text{ V}$	$f_{hfe}$	typ.		50		kHz

### MECHANICAL DATA

Fig. 1 TO-220AB.

Collector connected to mounting base.



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CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

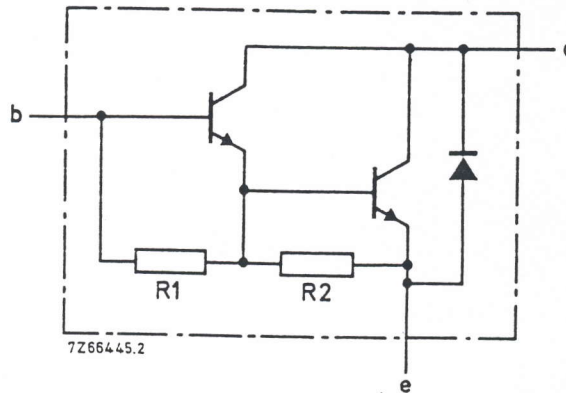


Fig. 2  
R<sub>1</sub> typ. 4 kΩ  
R<sub>2</sub> typ. 100 Ω

RATINGS

Limiting values in accordance with the Absolute Maximum System (IEC 134)

			BD645	647	649	651
Collector-base voltage (open emitter)	V <sub>CBO</sub>	max.	80	100	120	140 V
Collector-emitter voltage (open base)	V <sub>CEO</sub>	max.	60	80	100	120 V
Emitter-base voltage (open collector)	V <sub>EBO</sub>	max.	5	5	5	5 V
Collector current (d.c.)	I <sub>C</sub>	max.		8		A
Collector current (peak value)	I <sub>CM</sub>	max.		12		A
Base current (d.c.)	I <sub>B</sub>	max.		150		mA
Total power dissipation up to T <sub>mb</sub> = 25 °C	P <sub>tot</sub>	max.		62,5		W
Storage temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>			-65 to + 150		°C
Junction temperature *	T <sub>j</sub>	max.		150		°C

THERMAL RESISTANCE \*

From junction to mounting base	R <sub>th j-mb</sub>	=		2		K/W
From junction to ambient in free air	R <sub>th j-a</sub>	=		70		K/W

\* Based on maximum average junction temperature in line with common industrial practice. The resulting higher junction temperature of the output transistor part is taken into account.

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### CHARACTERISTICS

$T_j = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified

Collector cut-off current

$I_E = 0; V_{CB0} = V_{CE0max}$

$I_E = 0; V_{CB} = \frac{1}{2} V_{CB0max}; T_j = 150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

$I_B = 0; V_{CE} = \frac{1}{2} V_{CE0max}$

Emitter cut-off current

$I_C = 0; V_{EB} = 5\text{ V}$

D.C. current gain (note 1)

$I_C = 0,5\text{ A}; V_{CE} = 3\text{ V}$

$I_C = 3\text{ A}; V_{CE} = 3\text{ V}$

$I_C = 8\text{ A}; V_{CE} = 3\text{ V}$

Base-emitter voltage (notes 1 and 2)

$I_C = 3\text{ A}; V_{CE} = 3\text{ V}$

Saturation voltages (note 1)

$I_C = 3\text{ A}; I_B = 12\text{ mA}$

$I_C = 5\text{ A}; I_B = 50\text{ mA}$

Diode forward voltage

$I_F = 3\text{ A}$

Collector capacitance at  $f = 1\text{ MHz}$

$I_E = I_e = 0; V_{CB} = 10\text{ V}$

Cut-off frequency

$I_C = 3\text{ A}; V_{CE} = 3\text{ V}$

Turn-off breakdown energy with inductive load

$-I_{Boff} = 0; I_{CM} = 4,5\text{ A}; t_p = 1\text{ ms};$

$T = 100\text{ ms};$  see Fig. 3

Small signal current gain

$I_C = 3\text{ A}; V_{CE} = 3\text{ V}; f = 1\text{ MHz}$

Second breakdown collector current

$V_{CE} = 60\text{ V}; t_p = 0,1\text{ s}$

Switching times (see Figs 4 and 5)

$I_{Con} = 3\text{ A}; I_{Bon} = -I_{Boff} = 12\text{ mA}$

turn-on time

turn-off time

$I_{CBO}$	<	0,2 mA
$I_{CBO}$	<	2 mA
$I_{CEO}$	<	0,5 mA
$I_{EBO}$	<	5 mA
$h_{FE}$	typ.	1900
$h_{FE}$	>	750
$h_{FE}$	typ.	1800
$V_{BE}$	<	2,5 V
$V_{CEsat}$	<	2 V
$V_{CEsat}$	<	2,5 V
$V_{BEsat}$	<	3 V
$V_F$	typ.	1,2 V
$C_c$	typ.	75 pF
$f_{hfe}$	typ.	50 kHz
$E_{(BR)}$	>	50 mJ
$ h_{fe} $	typ.	50
$I_{(SB)}$	>	1,04 A
$t_{on}$	typ. <	1,0 $\mu\text{s}$ 2,5 $\mu\text{s}$
$t_{off}$	typ. <	5 $\mu\text{s}$ 10 $\mu\text{s}$

#### Notes

1. Measured under pulse conditions:  $t_p < 300\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ ,  $\delta < 2\%$ .
2.  $V_{BE}$  decreases by about 3,8 mV/K with increasing temperature.

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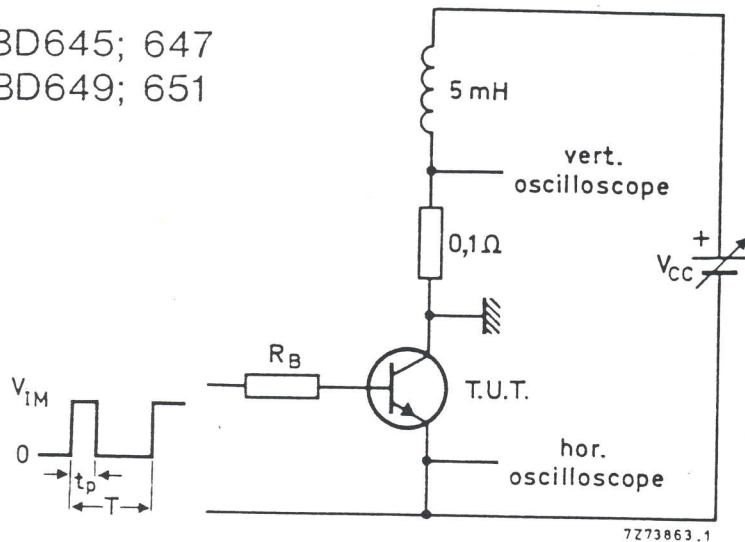


Fig. 3 Test circuit for turn-off breakdown energy.

$V_{IM} = 12 \text{ V}$ ;  $R_B = 270 \Omega$ ;  
 $t_p = 1 \text{ ms}$ ;  $\delta = 1\%$ .

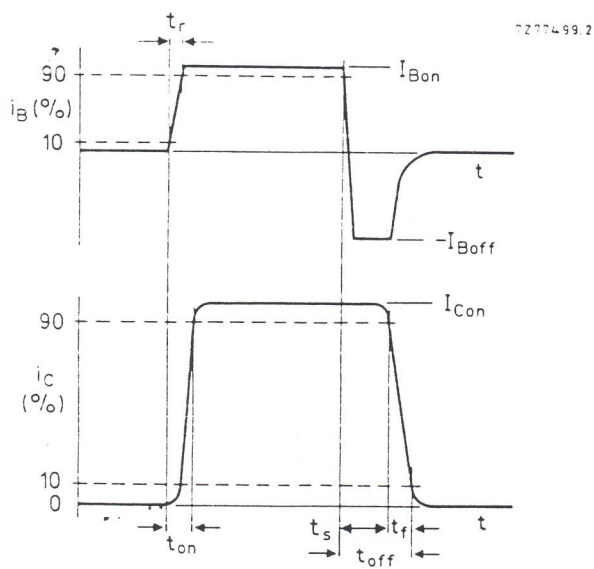
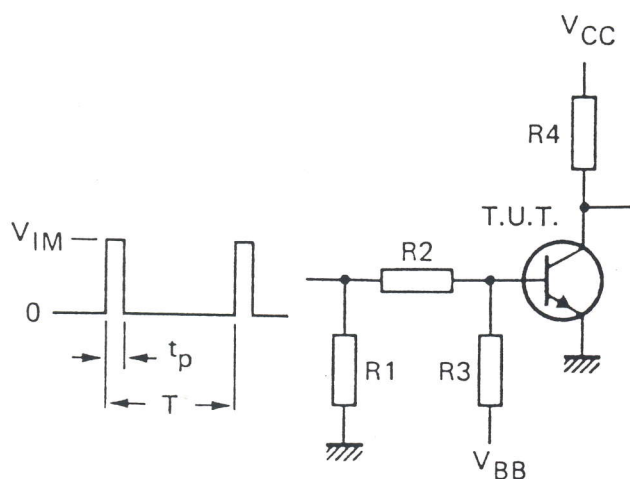


Fig. 4 Switching times waveforms.



$V_{CC} = 10 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{IM} = 10 \text{ V}$   
 $-V_{BB} = 4 \text{ V}$   
 $R_1 = 56 \Omega$   
 $R_2 = 410 \Omega$   
 $R_3 = 560 \Omega$   
 $R_4 = 3 \Omega$   
 $t_r = t_f = 15 \text{ ns}$   
 $t_p = 10 \mu\text{s}$   
 $T = 500 \mu\text{s}$

Fig. 5 Switching times test circuit.

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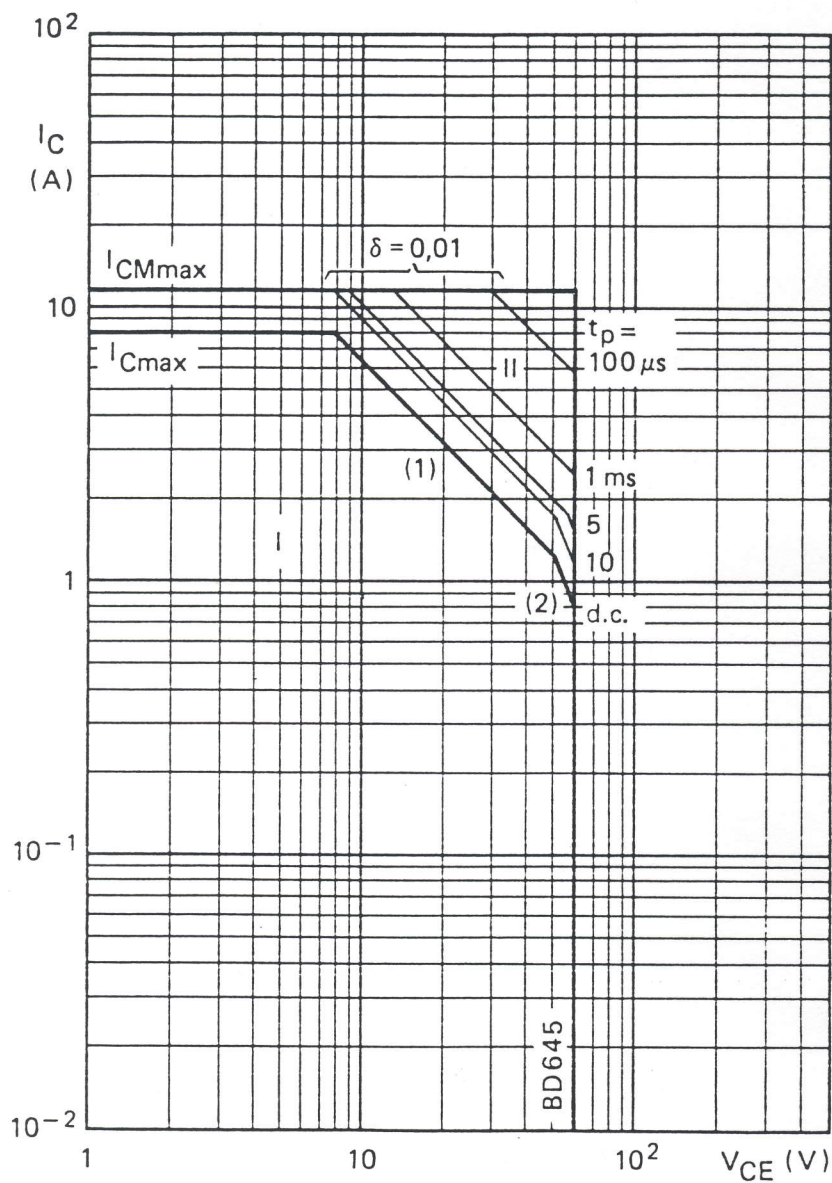


Fig. 6 Safe Operating Area;  $T_{mb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

- I Region of permissible d.c. operation.
- II Permissible extension for repetitive pulse operation.

- (1)  $P_{tot\ max}$  and  $P_{peak\ max}$  lines.
- (2) Second-breakdown limits (independent of temperature).

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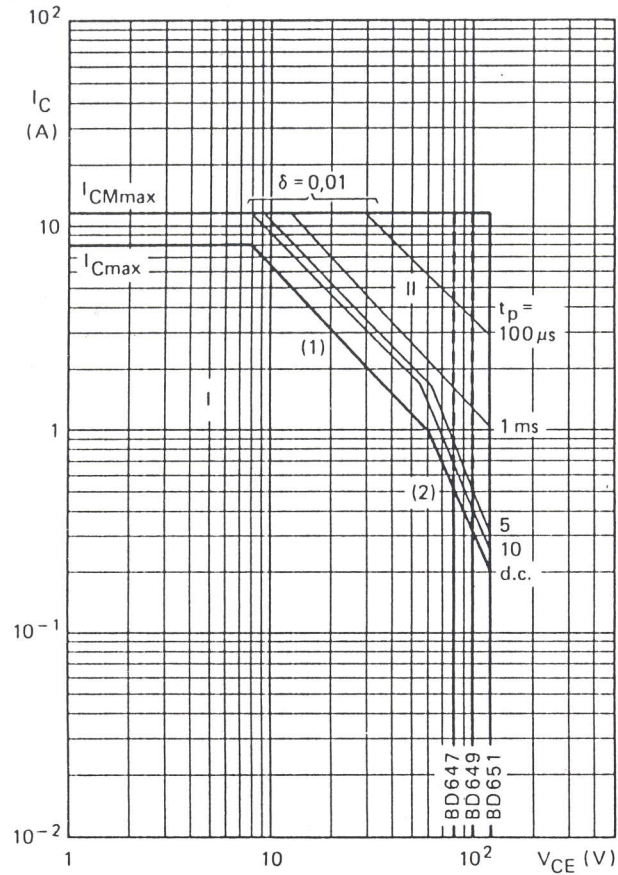


Fig. 7 Safe Operating Area;  $T_{mb} = 25^\circ C$ .

- I Region of permissible d.c. operation.
- II Permissible extension for repetitive pulse operation.
- (1)  $P_{tot max}$  and  $P_{peak max}$  lines.
- (2) Second-breakdown limits (independent of temperature).

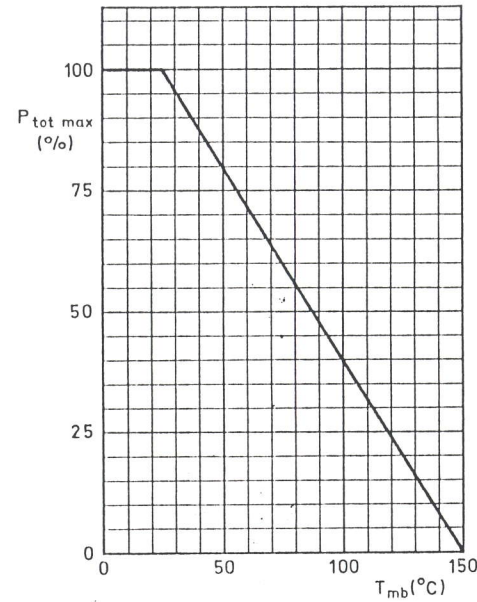


Fig. 8 Power derating curve.

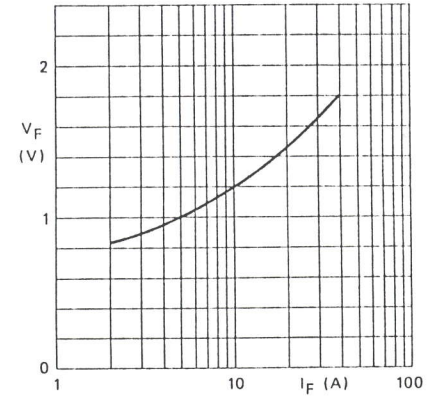


Fig. 8a Typical values for forward voltage of collector-emitter diode (see Fig. 2) at  $T_j = 25^\circ C$ .

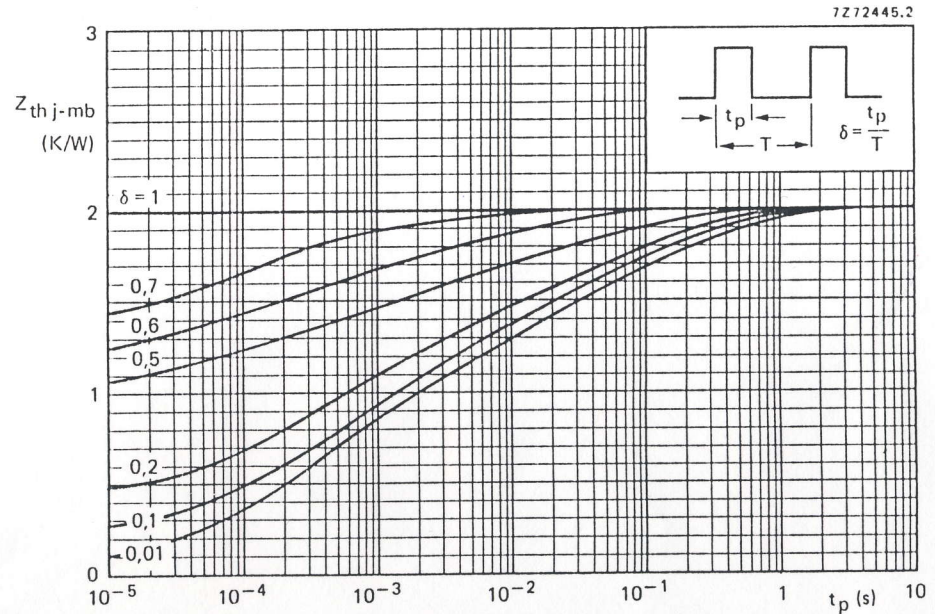


Fig. 9 Pulse power rating chart.

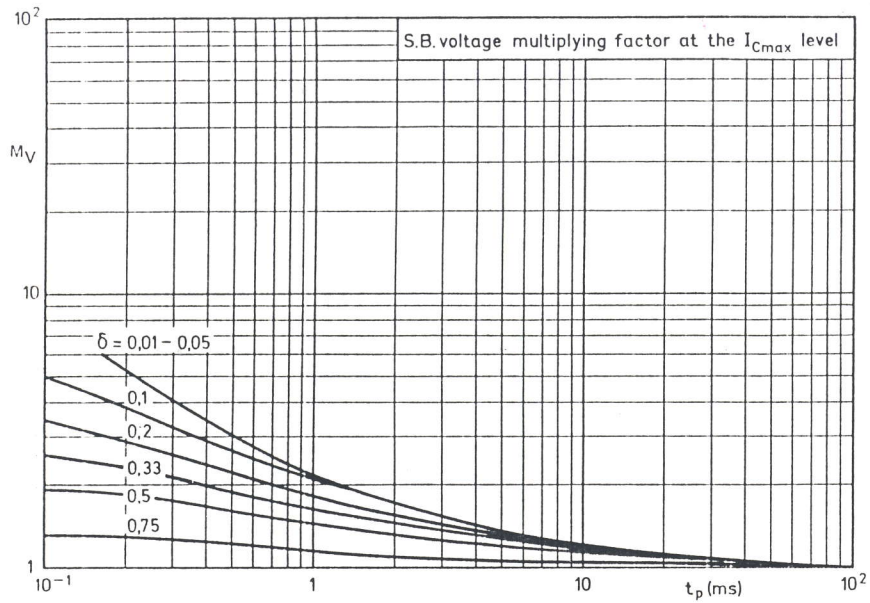


Fig. 10.

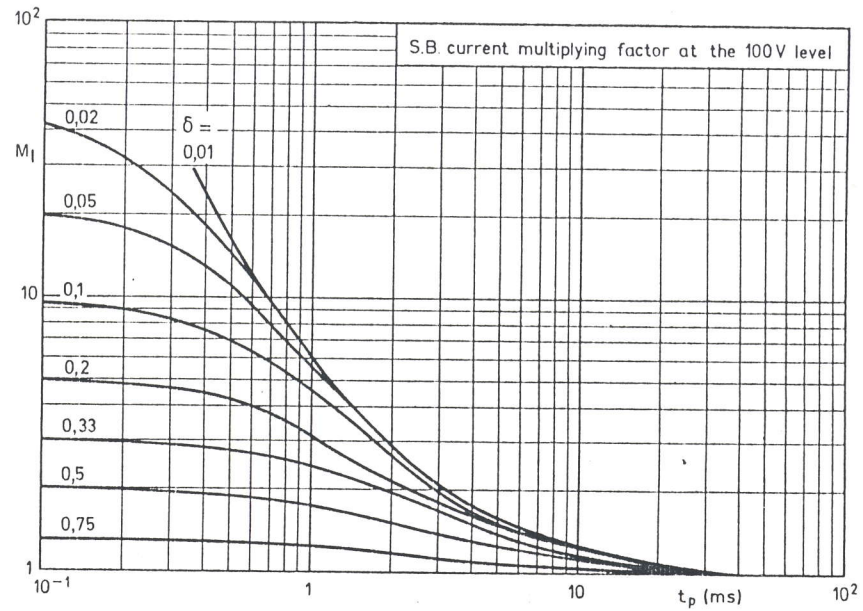


Fig. 12 Second breakdown current multiplying factor at the 100 V level.

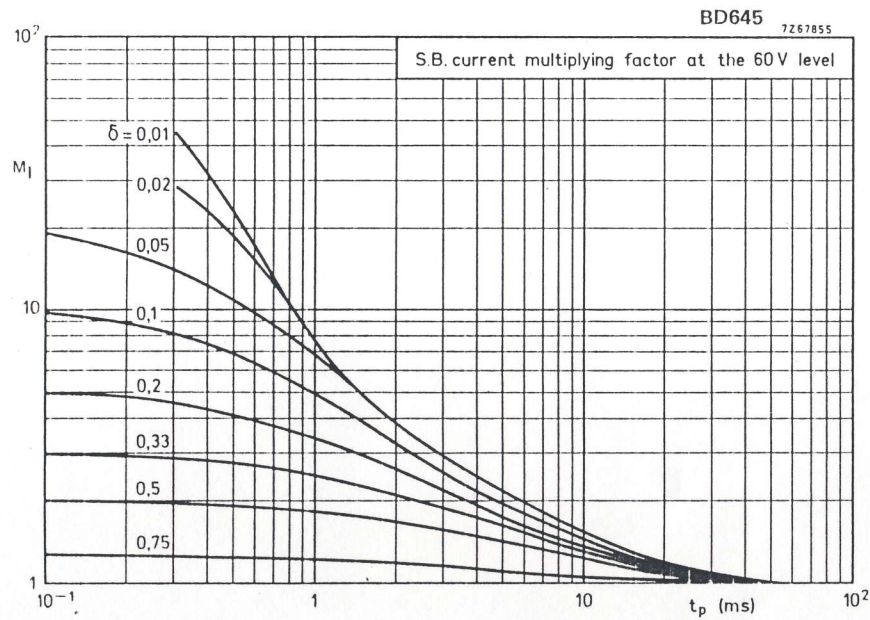


Fig. 11.

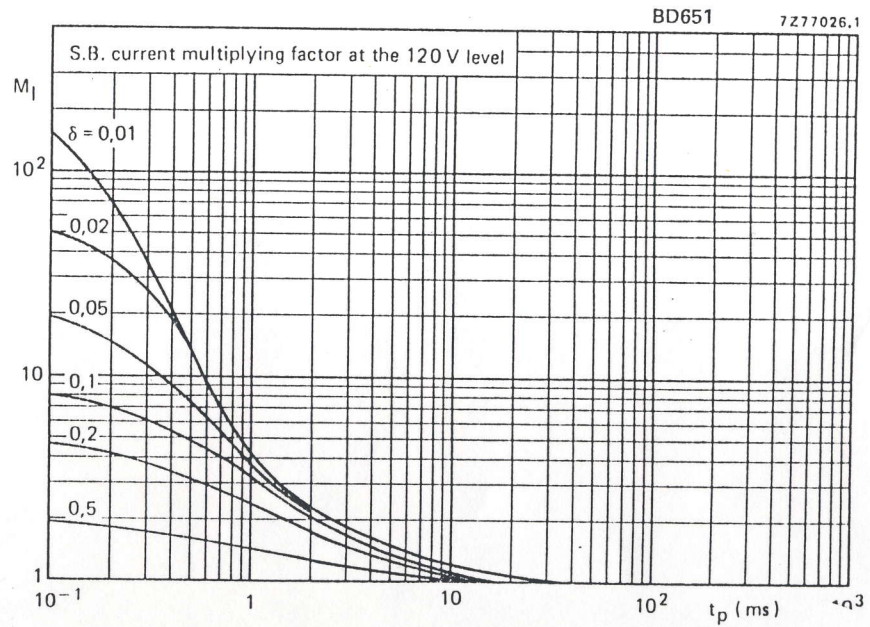


Fig. 13 Second breakdown current multiplying factor at the 120 V level.

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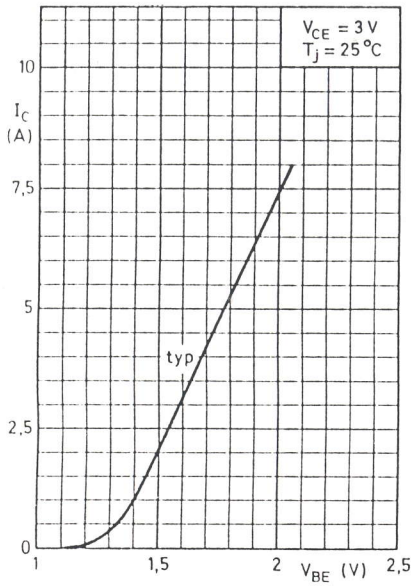


Fig. 14.

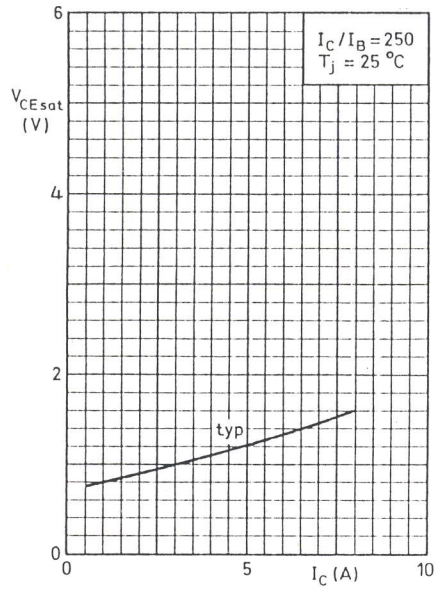


Fig. 15.

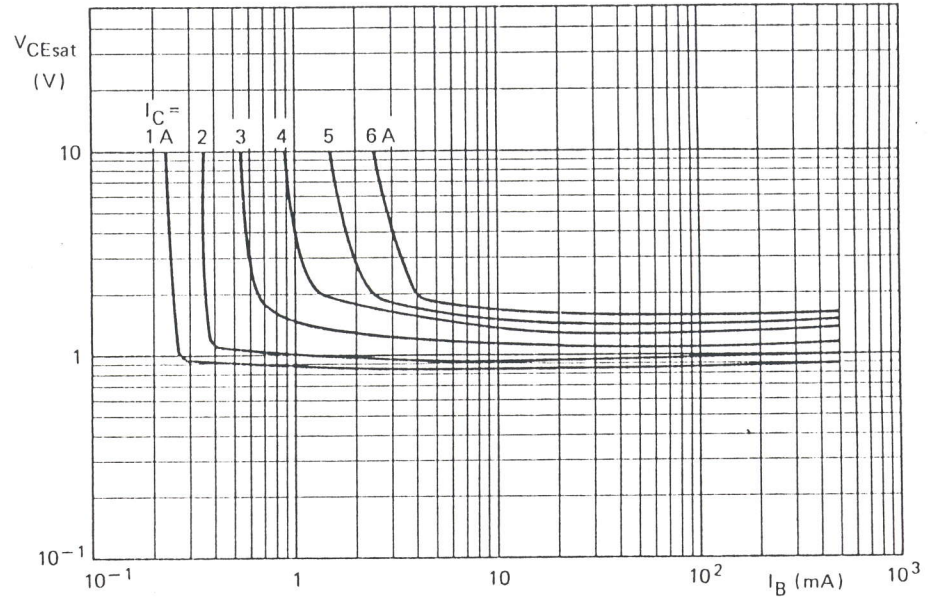


Fig. 17 Typical values collector-emitter saturation voltage.  $T_j = 25^\circ C$ .

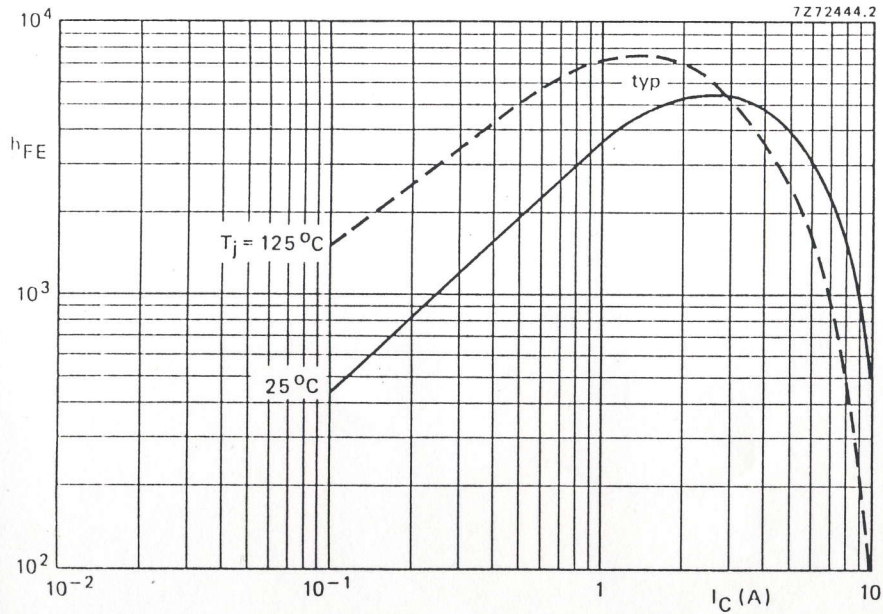


Fig. 16 Typical d.c. current gain.  $V_{CE} = 3V$ .

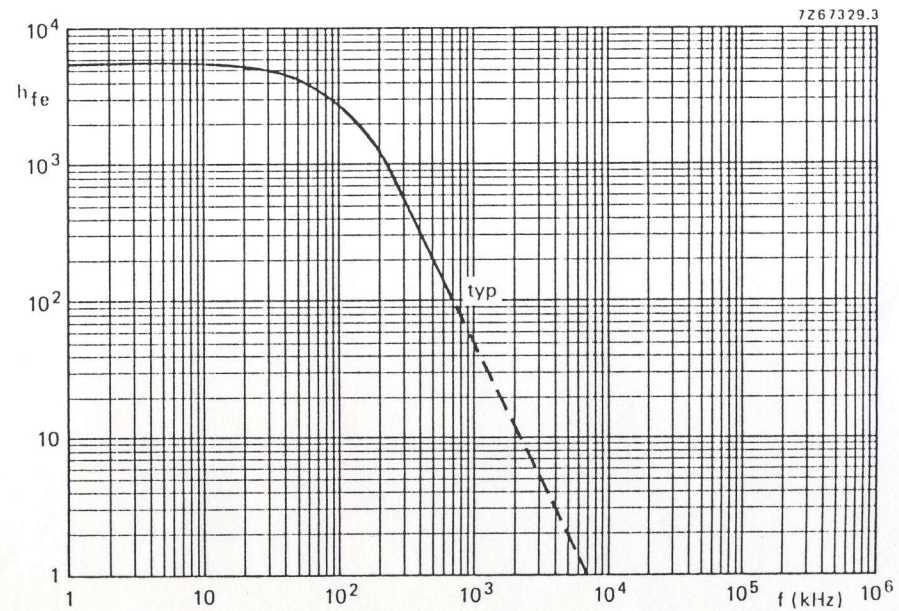


Fig. 18 Small signal current gain at  $I_C = 3A$ ;  $V_{CE} = 3V$ .

