

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.

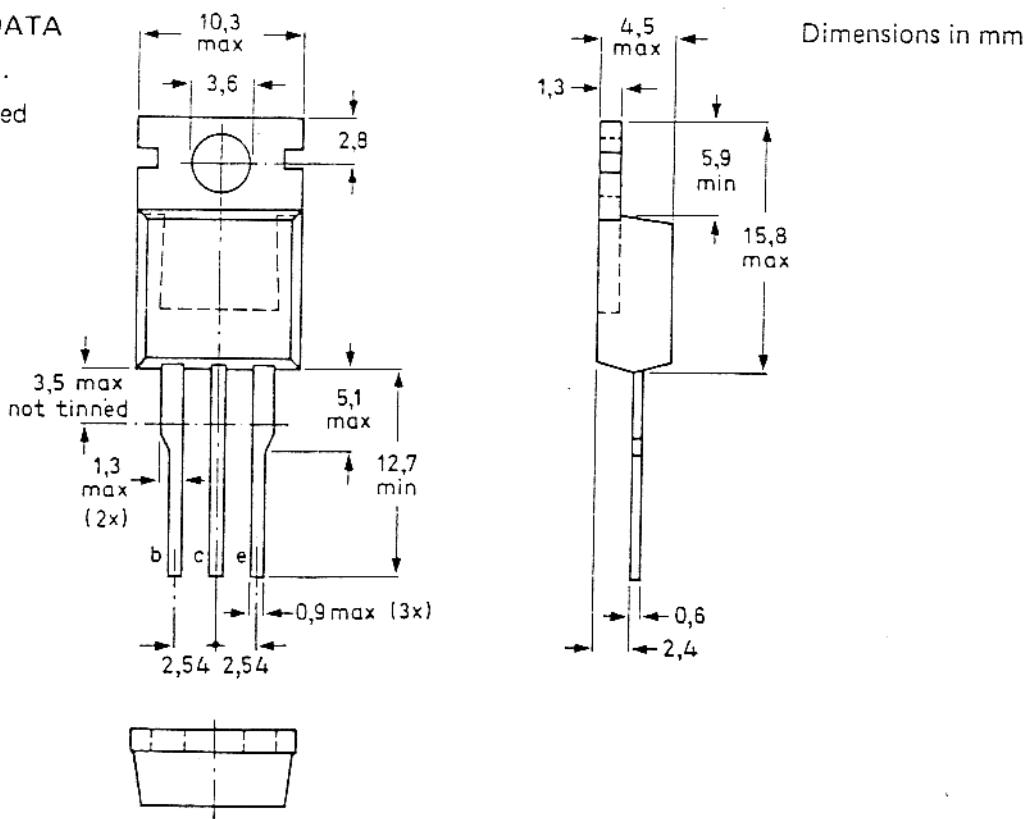
QUICK REFERENCE DATA

		BD645	647	649	651
Collector-base voltage (open emitter)	V _{CBO}	max.	80	100	120
Collector-emitter voltage (open base)	V _{CEO}	max.	60	80	100
Collector current (peak value)	I _{CM}	max.		12	A
Total power dissipation up to T _{mb} = 25 °C	P _{tot}	max.		62,5	W
Junction temperature	T _j	max.		150	°C
D.C. current gain:					
I _C = 0,5 A; V _{CE} = 3 V	h _{FE}	typ.		1900	
I _C = 3,0 A; V _{CE} = 3 V	h _{FE}	>		750	
Cut-off frequency: I _C = 3 A; V _{CE} = 3 V	f _{hfe}	typ.		50	kHz

MECHANICAL DATA

Fig. 1 TO-220AB.

Collector connected
to mounting base.



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CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

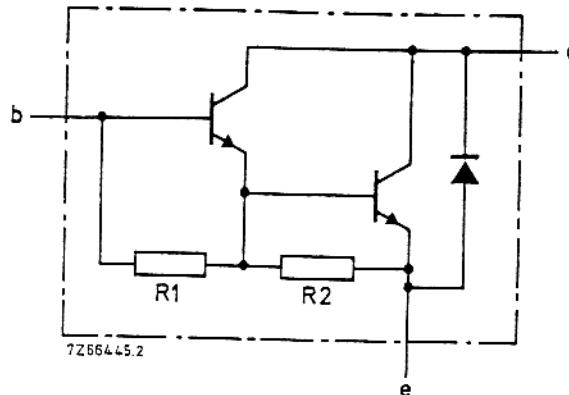


Fig. 2
 R_1 typ. $4\text{ k}\Omega$
 R_2 typ. $100\ \Omega$

RATINGS

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

		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
Emitter-base voltage (open collector)	V_{EBO}	max.	5	5	5	5	V
Collector current (d.c.)	I_C	max.		8		A	
Collector current (peak value)	I_{CM}	max.		12		A	
Base current (d.c.)	I_B	max.		150		mA	
Total power dissipation up to $T_{mb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$	P_{tot}	max.		62,5		W	
Storage temperature	T_{stg}			-65 to + 150		$^\circ\text{C}$	
Junction temperature *	T_j	max.		150		$^\circ\text{C}$	

THERMAL RESISTANCE *

From junction to mounting base	$R_{th\ j\text{-}mb} =$	2	K/W
From junction to ambient in free air	$R_{th\ j\text{-}a} =$	70	K/W

* Based on maximum average junction temperature in line with common industrial practice. The

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CHARACTERISTICS

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

Collector cut-off current

$I_E = 0; V_{CBO} = V_{CEO\max}$ $I_{CBO} < 0,2 \text{ mA}$

$I_E = 0; V_{CB} = \frac{1}{2} V_{CBO\max}; T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$ $I_{CBO} < 2 \text{ mA}$

$I_B = 0; V_{CE} = \frac{1}{2} V_{CEO\max}$ $I_{CEO} < 0,5 \text{ mA}$

Emitter cut-off current

$I_C = 0; V_{EB} = 5 \text{ V}$ $I_{EBO} < 5 \text{ mA}$

D.C. current gain (note 1)

$I_C = 0,5 \text{ A}; V_{CE} = 3 \text{ V}$ h_{FE} typ. 1900

$I_C = 3 \text{ A}; V_{CE} = 3 \text{ V}$ h_{FE} > 750

$I_C = 8 \text{ A}; V_{CE} = 3 \text{ V}$ h_{FE} typ. 1800

Base-emitter voltage (notes 1 and 2)

$I_C = 3 \text{ A}; V_{CE} = 3 \text{ V}$ V_{BE} < 2,5 V

Saturation voltages (note 1)

$I_C = 3 \text{ A}; I_B = 12 \text{ mA}$ V_{CEsat} < 2 V

$I_C = 5 \text{ A}; I_B = 50 \text{ mA}$ V_{CEsat} < 2,5 V

V_{BEsat} < 3 V

Diode forward voltage

$I_F = 3 \text{ A}$ V_F typ. 1,2 V

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

$I_E = I_e = 0; V_{CB} = 10 \text{ V}$ C_c typ. 75 pF

Cut-off frequency

$I_C = 3 \text{ A}; V_{CE} = 3 \text{ V}$ f_{hfe} typ. 50 kHz

Turn-off breakdown energy with inductive load

$-I_{Boff} = 0; I_{CM} = 4,5 \text{ A}; t_p = 1 \text{ ms};$ $E_{(BR)}$ > 50 mJ

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

Small signal current gain

$I_C = 3 \text{ A}; V_{CE} = 3 \text{ V}; f = 1 \text{ MHz}$ $|h_{fe}|$ typ. 50

Second breakdown collector current

$V_{CE} = 60 \text{ V}; t_p = 0,1 \text{ s}$ $I_{(SB)}$ > 1,04 A

Switching times (see Figs 4 and 5)

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

turn-on time t_{on} typ. 1,0 μs

< 2,5 μs

turn-off time t_{off} typ. 5 μs

< 10 μs

Notes

1. Measured under pulse conditions: $t_p < 300 \mu\text{s}, \delta < 2\%$.

2. V_{BE} decreases by about 3,8 mV/K with increasing temperature.

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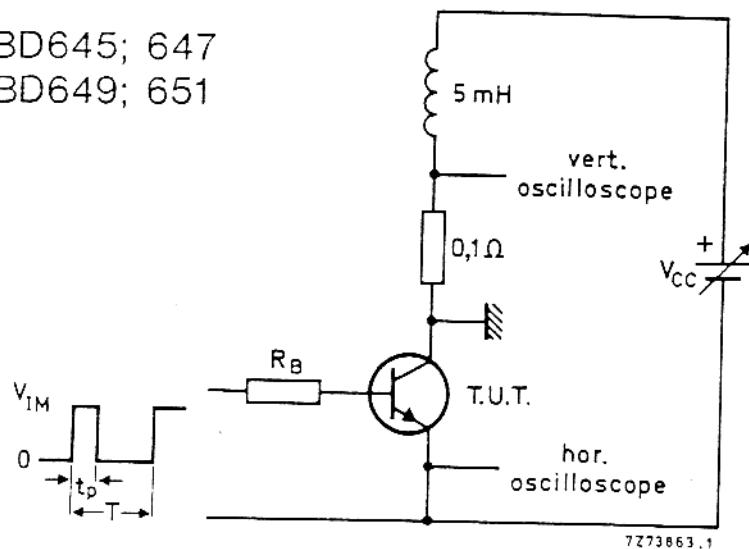


Fig. 3 Test circuit for turn-off breakdown energy.
 $V_{IM} = 12 \text{ V}$; $R_B = 270 \Omega$;
 $t_p = 1 \text{ ms}$; $\delta = 1\%$.

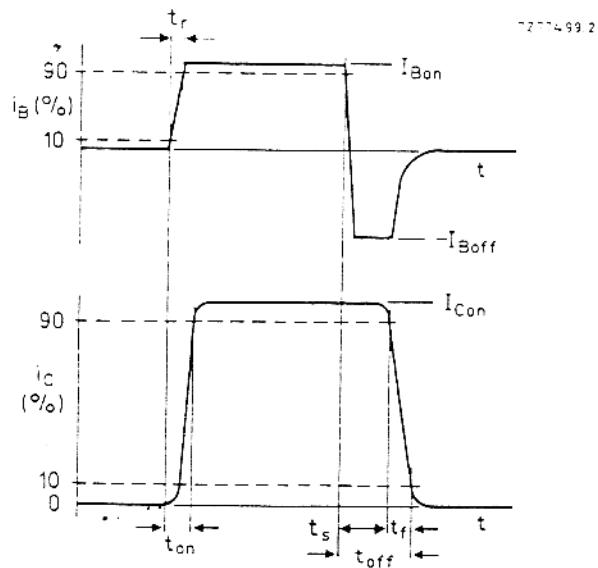
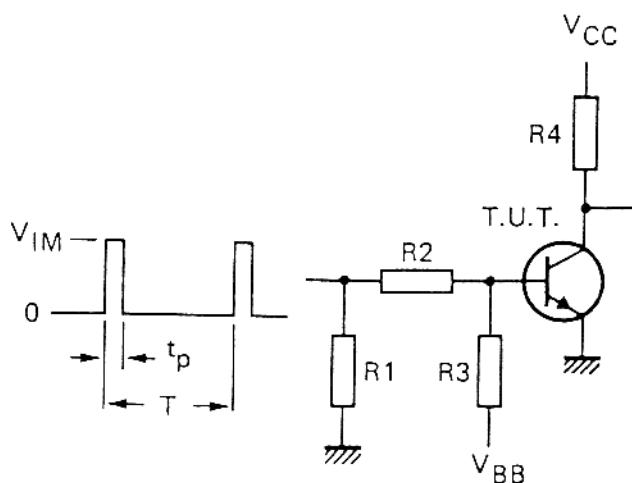


Fig. 4 Switching times waveforms.



V_{CC}	= 10 V
V_{IM}	= 10 V
$-V_{BB}$	= 4 V
R_1	= 56 Ω
R_2	= 410 Ω
R_3	= 560 Ω
R_4	= 3 Ω
$t_r = t_f$	= 15 ns
t_p	= 10 μs
T	= 500 μs

Fig. 5 Switching times test circuit.

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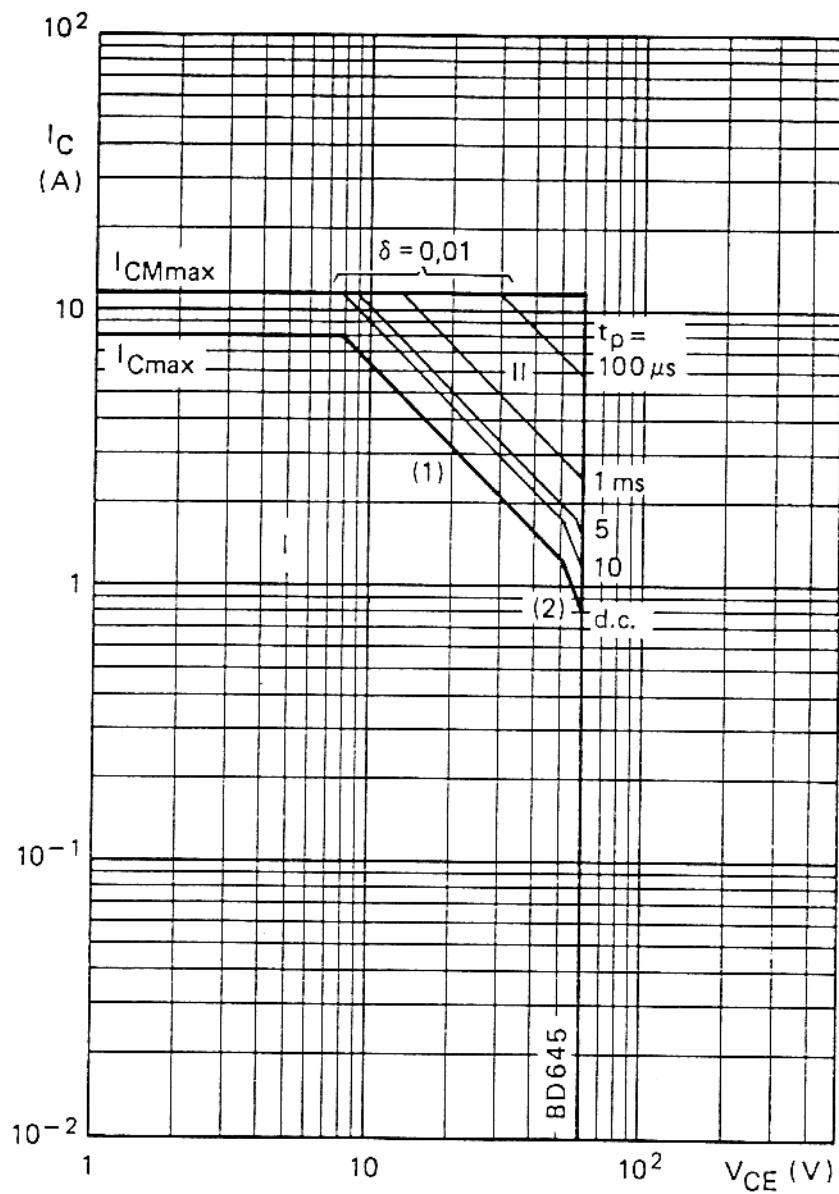


Fig. 6 Safe Operating ARea; $T_{mb} = 25^\circ C$

- 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).

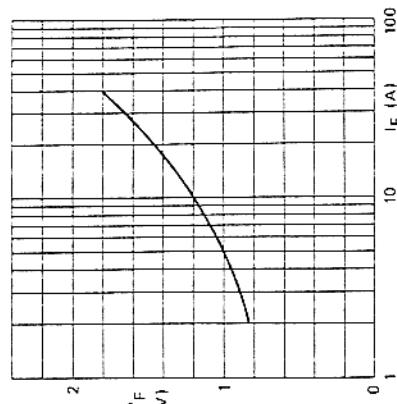


Fig. 7 Safe Operating Area, $T_{mb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$.
 I Region of permissible d.c. operation.
 II Permissible extension for repetitive pulse operation.

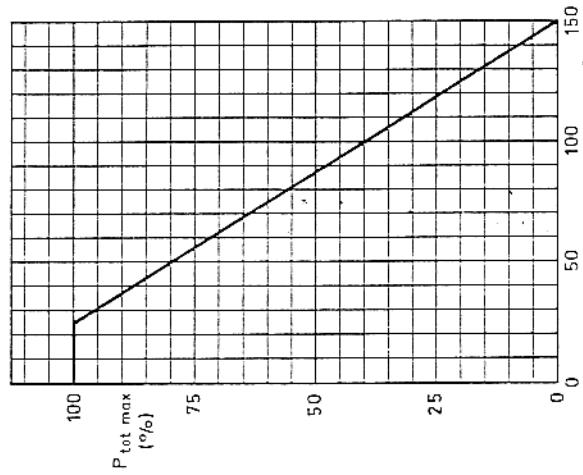


Fig. 8 Power derating curve.

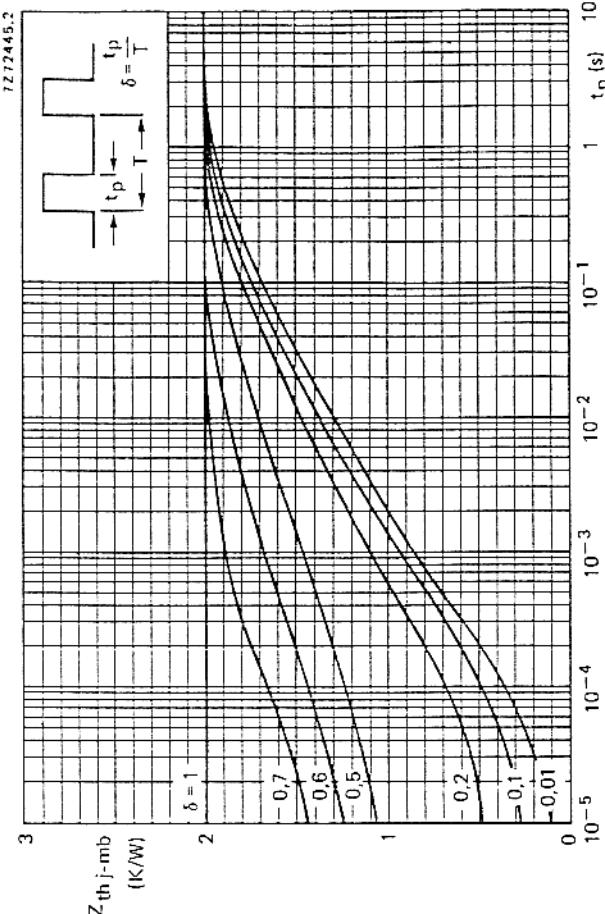
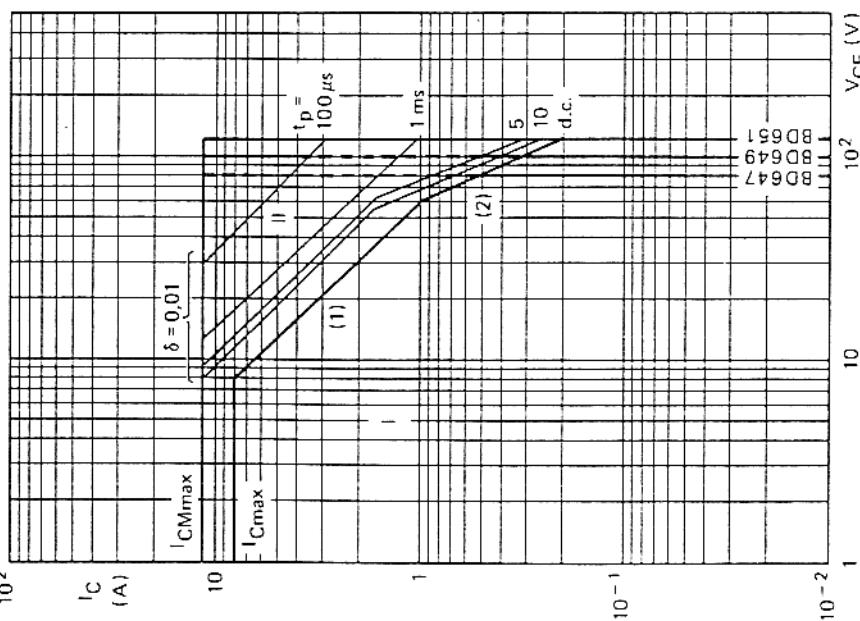


Fig. 8a Typical values forward voltage of collector-emitter diode (see Fig. 2)
 at $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$.
 Fig. 8 Pulse power rating chart.



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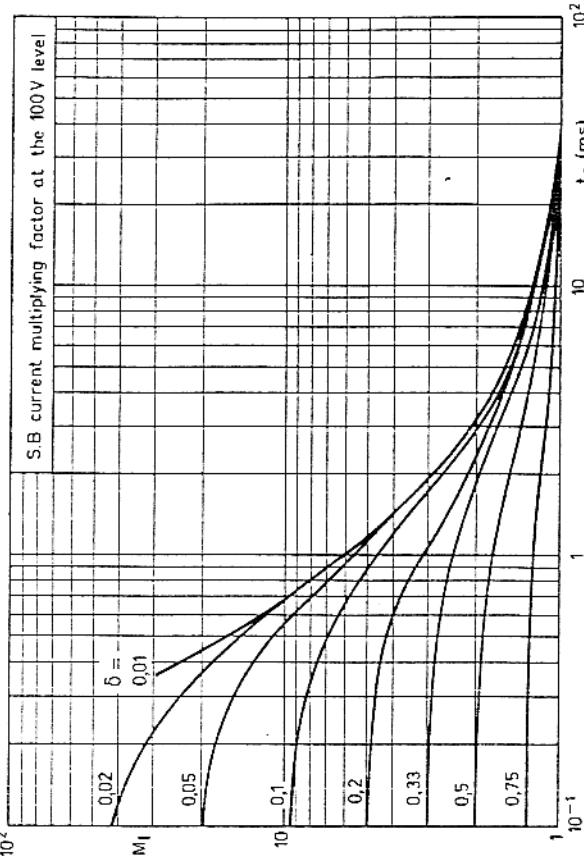


Fig. 10.

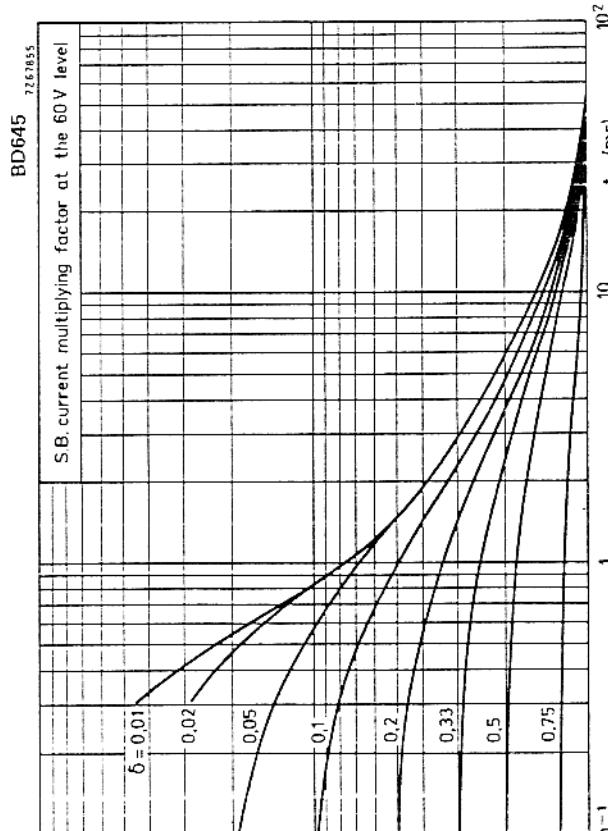


Fig. 11.

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

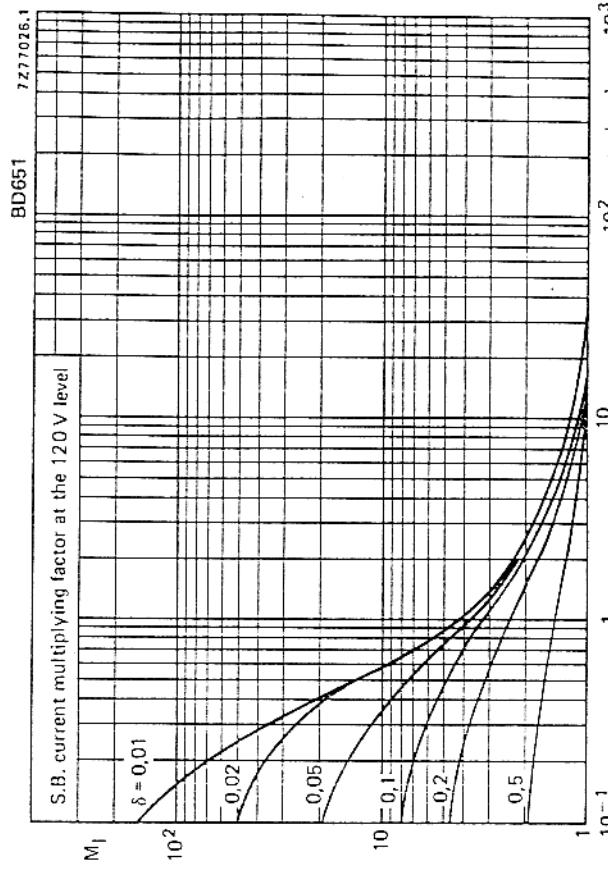
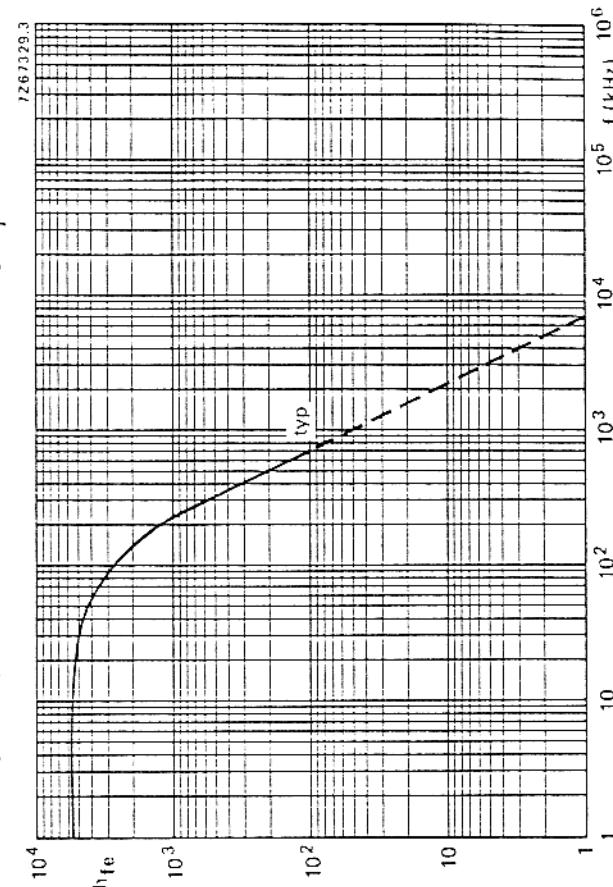
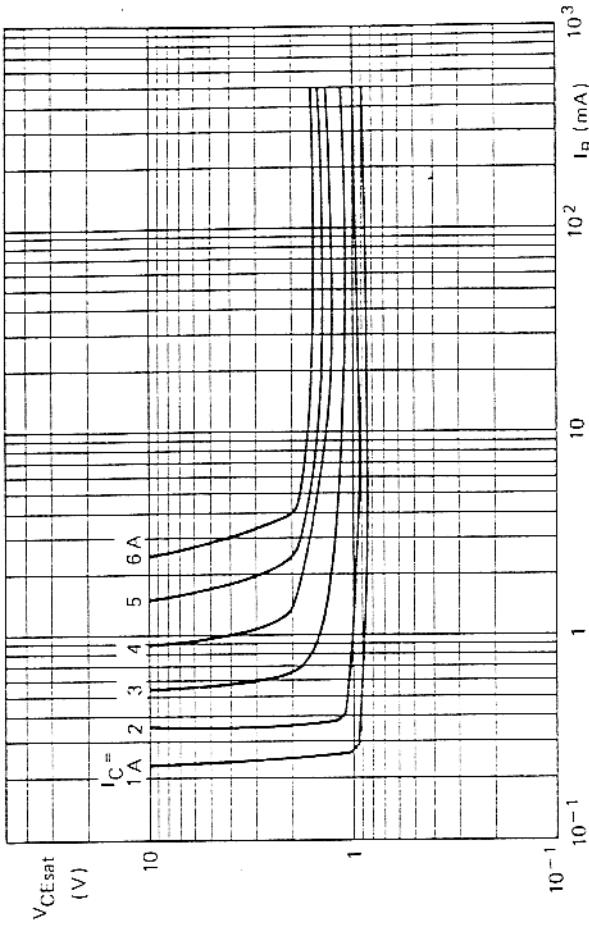
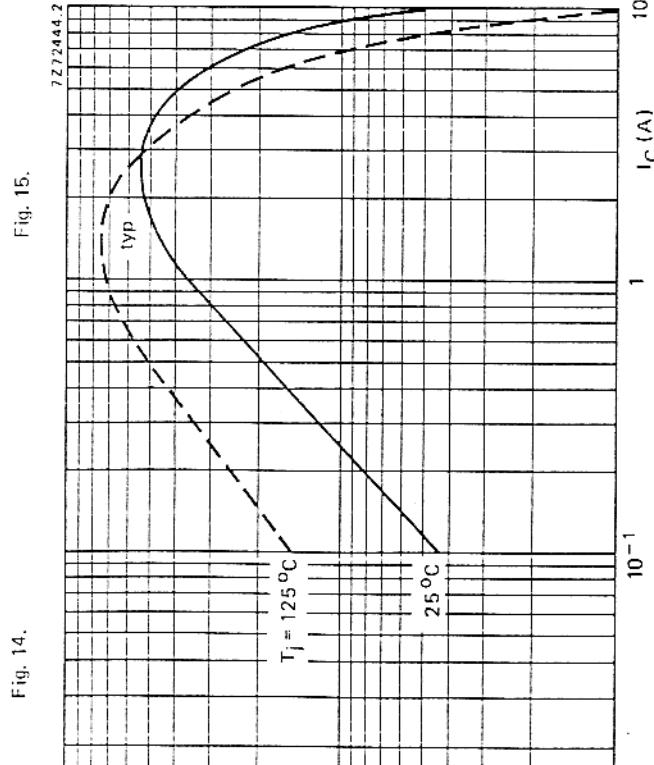
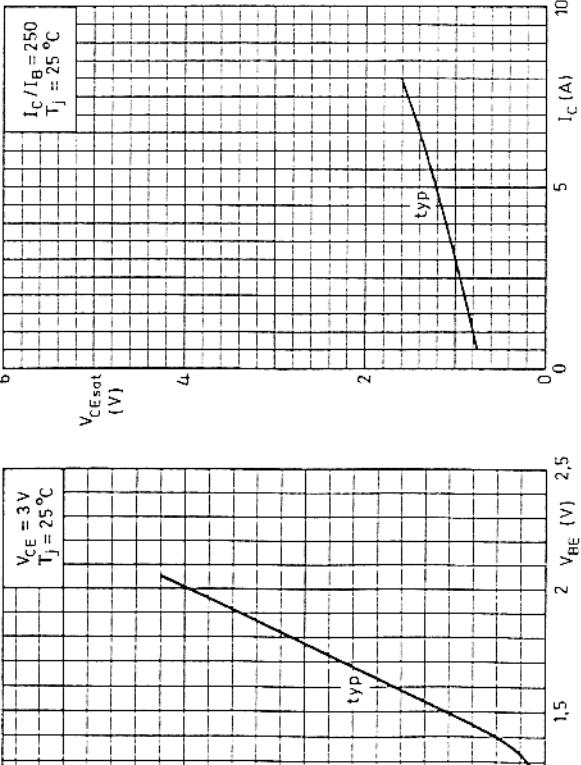


Fig. 13 Second breakdown current multiplying factor at the 120 V level.



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