

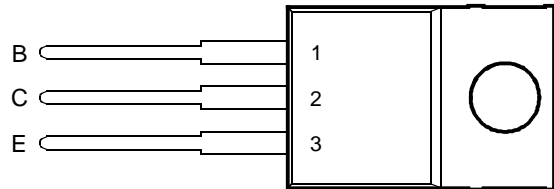
# BD645, BD647, BD649, BD651 NPN SILICON POWER DARLINGTONS

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MAY 1993 - REVISED MARCH 1997

- **Designed for Complementary Use with BD646, BD648, BD650 and BD652**
- **62.5 W at 25°C Case Temperature**
- **8 A Continuous Collector Current**
- **Minimum  $h_{FE}$  of 750 at 3 V, 3 A**

TO-220 PACKAGE  
(TOP VIEW)



Pin 2 is in electrical contact with the mounting base.

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### absolute maximum ratings at 25°C case temperature (unless otherwise noted)

RATING		SYMBOL	VALUE	UNIT
Collector-base voltage ( $I_E = 0$ )	BD645	$V_{CBO}$	80	V
	BD647		100	
	BD649		120	
	BD651		140	
Collector-emitter voltage ( $I_B = 0$ )	BD645	$V_{CEO}$	60	V
	BD647		80	
	BD649		100	
	BD651		120	
Emitter-base voltage		$V_{EBO}$	5	V
Continuous collector current		$I_C$	8	A
Peak collector current (see Note 1)		$I_{CM}$	12	A
Continuous base current		$I_B$	0.3	A
Continuous device dissipation at (or below) 25°C case temperature (see Note 2)		$P_{tot}$	62.5	W
Continuous device dissipation at (or below) 25°C free air temperature (see Note 3)		$P_{tot}$	2	W
Unclamped inductive load energy (see Note 4)		$\frac{1}{2}LI_C^2$	50	mJ
Operating junction temperature range		$T_j$	-65 to +150	°C
Storage temperature range		$T_{stg}$	-65 to +150	°C
Lead temperature 3.2 mm from case for 10 seconds		$T_L$	260	°C

- NOTES: 1. This value applies for  $t_p \leq 0.3$  ms, duty cycle  $\leq 10\%$ .  
 2. Derate linearly to 150°C case temperature at the rate of 0.4 W/°C.  
 3. Derate linearly to 150°C free air temperature at the rate of 16 mW/°C.  
 4. This rating is based on the capability of the transistor to operate safely in a circuit of:  $L = 20$  mH,  $I_{B(on)} = 5$  mA,  $R_{BE} = 100 \Omega$ ,  $V_{BE(off)} = 0$ ,  $R_S = 0.1 \Omega$ ,  $V_{CC} = 20$  V.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

Information is current as of publication date. Products conform to specifications in accordance with the terms of Power Innovations standard warranty. Production processing does not necessarily include testing of all parameters.



# BD645, BD647, BD649, BD651

## NPN SILICON POWER DARLINGTONS

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### electrical characteristics at 25°C case temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$V_{(BR)CEO}$ Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	$I_C = 30 \text{ mA}$	$I_B = 0$	(see Note 5)	BD645 60 BD647 80 BD649 100 BD651 120			V
$I_{CEO}$ Collector-emitter cut-off current	$V_{CE} = 30 \text{ V}$ $V_{CE} = 40 \text{ V}$ $V_{CE} = 50 \text{ V}$ $V_{CE} = 60 \text{ V}$	$I_B = 0$ $I_B = 0$ $I_B = 0$ $I_B = 0$		BD645 BD647 BD649 BD651		0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5	mA
$I_{CBO}$ Collector cut-off current	$V_{CB} = 60 \text{ V}$ $V_{CB} = 80 \text{ V}$ $V_{CB} = 100 \text{ V}$ $V_{CB} = 120 \text{ V}$ $V_{CB} = 40 \text{ V}$ $V_{CB} = 50 \text{ V}$ $V_{CB} = 60 \text{ V}$ $V_{CB} = 70 \text{ V}$	$I_E = 0$ $I_E = 0$ $I_E = 0$ $I_E = 0$ $I_E = 0$ $I_E = 0$ $I_E = 0$ $I_E = 0$	$T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$	BD645 BD647 BD649 BD651 BD645 BD647 BD649 BD651		0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0	mA
$I_{EBO}$ Emitter cut-off current	$V_{EB} = 5 \text{ V}$	$I_C = 0$	(see Notes 5 and 6)			5	mA
$h_{FE}$ Forward current transfer ratio	$V_{CE} = 3 \text{ V}$	$I_C = 3 \text{ A}$	(see Notes 5 and 6)	750			
$V_{CE(sat)}$ Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$I_B = 12 \text{ mA}$ $I_B = 50 \text{ mA}$	$I_C = 3 \text{ A}$ $I_C = 5 \text{ A}$	(see Notes 5 and 6)			2 2.5	V
$V_{BE(sat)}$ Base-emitter saturation voltage	$I_B = 50 \text{ mA}$	$I_C = 5 \text{ A}$	(see Notes 5 and 6)			3	V
$V_{BE(on)}$ Base-emitter voltage	$V_{CE} = 3 \text{ V}$	$I_C = 3 \text{ A}$	(see Notes 5 and 6)			2.5	V

NOTES: 5. These parameters must be measured using pulse techniques,  $t_p = 300 \mu\text{s}$ , duty cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

6. These parameters must be measured using voltage-sensing contacts, separate from the current carrying contacts.

### thermal characteristics

PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$R_{\theta JC}$ Junction to case thermal resistance			2.0	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
$R_{\theta JA}$ Junction to free air thermal resistance			62.5	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

TYPICAL DC CURRENT GAIN  
 VS  
 COLLECTOR CURRENT

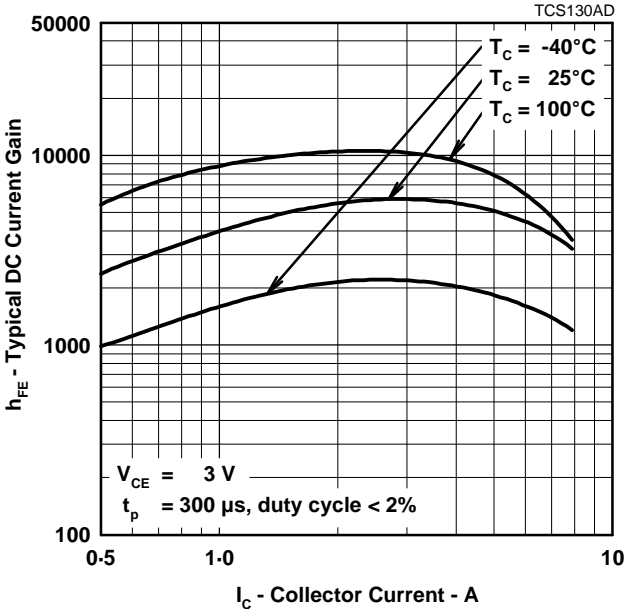


Figure 1.

COLLECTOR-EMITTER SATURATION VOLTAGE  
 VS  
 COLLECTOR CURRENT

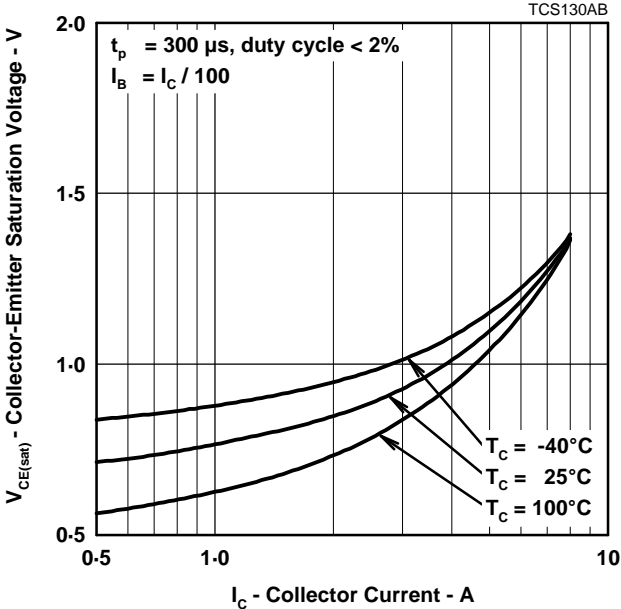


Figure 2.

BASE-EMITTER SATURATION VOLTAGE  
 VS  
 COLLECTOR CURRENT

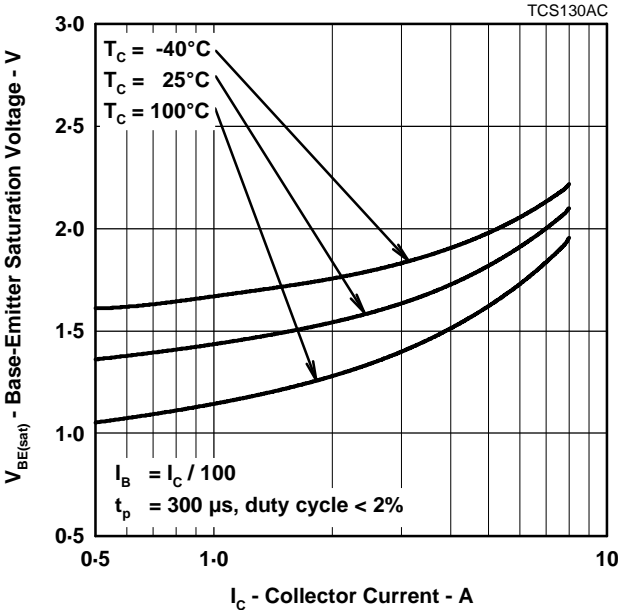


Figure 3.

# BD645, BD647, BD649, BD651 NPN SILICON POWER DARLINGTONS

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## MAXIMUM SAFE OPERATING REGIONS

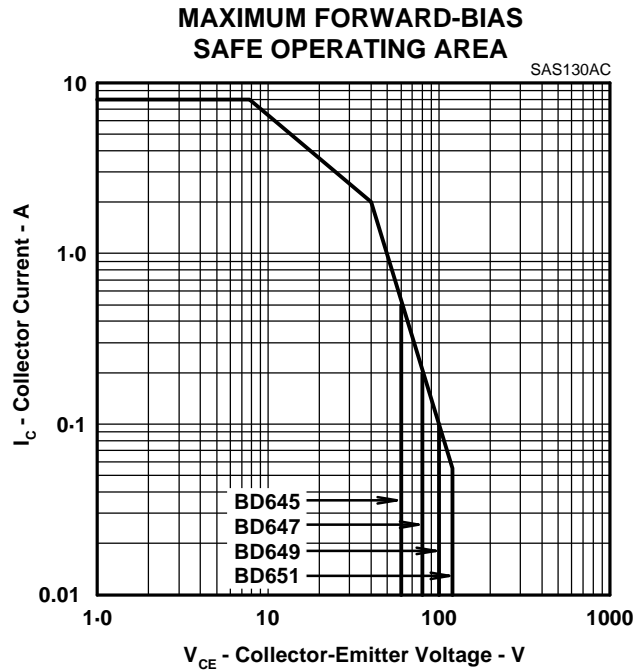


Figure 4.

## THERMAL INFORMATION

### MAXIMUM POWER DISSIPATION VS CASE TEMPERATURE

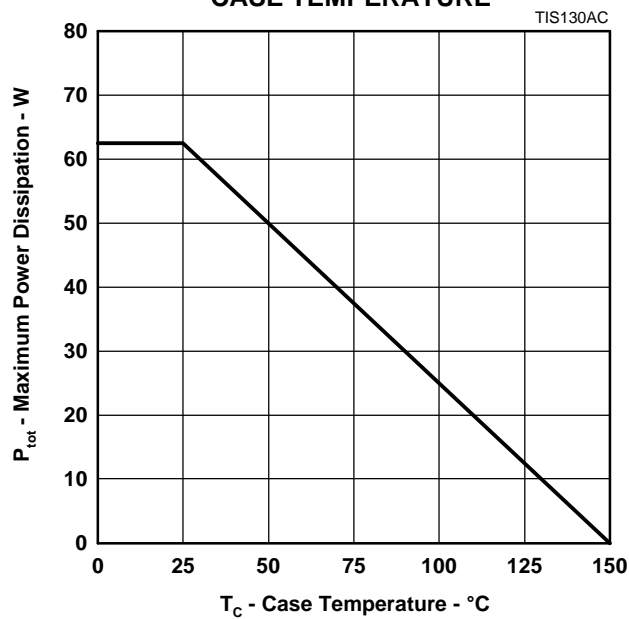
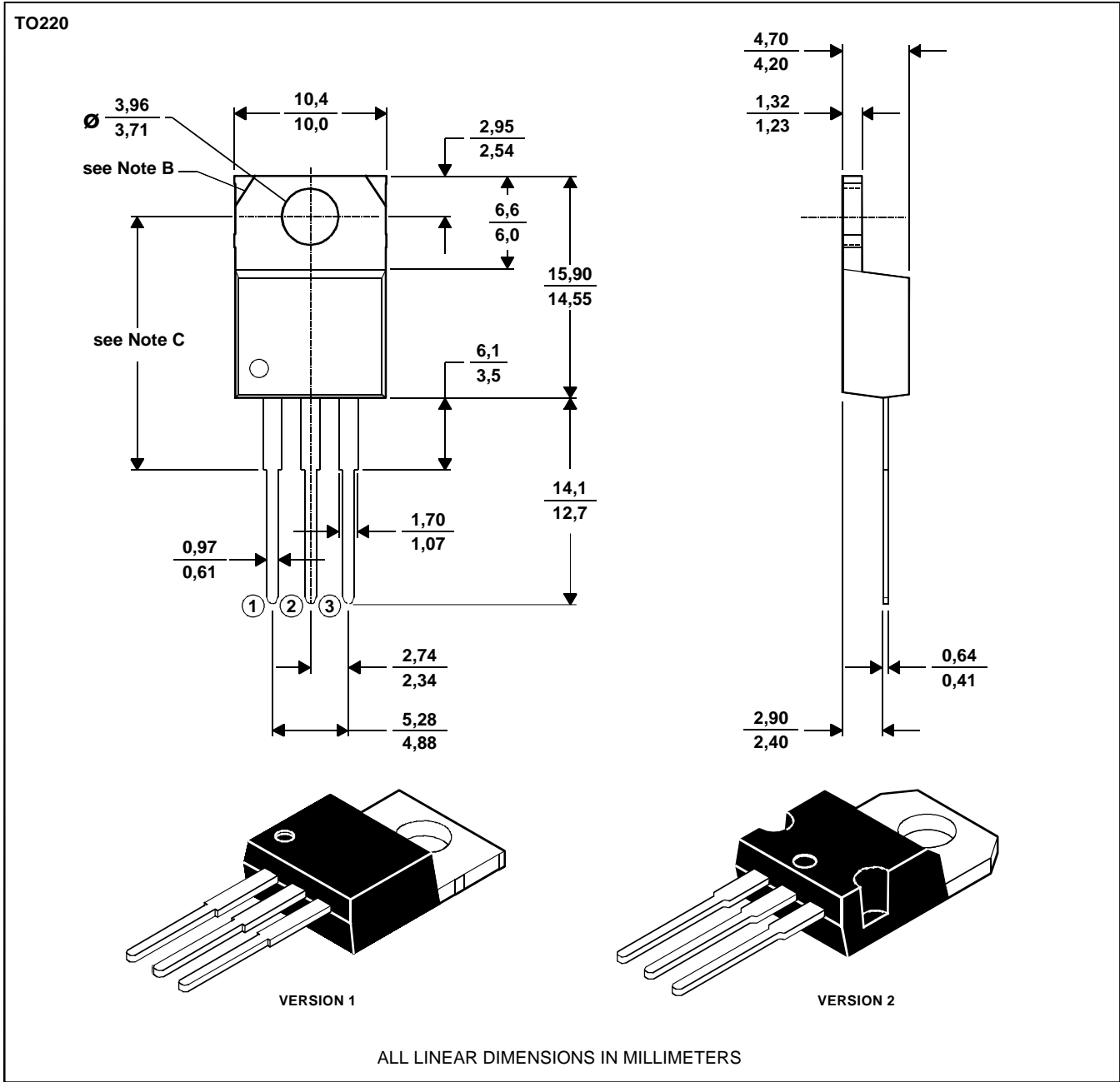


Figure 5.

MECHANICAL DATA

TO-220  
3-pin plastic flange-mount package

This single-in-line package consists of a circuit mounted on a lead frame and encapsulated within a plastic compound. The compound will withstand soldering temperature with no deformation, and circuit performance characteristics will remain stable when operated in high humidity conditions. Leads require no additional cleaning or processing when used in soldered assembly.



- NOTES: A. The centre pin is in electrical contact with the mounting tab.  
 B. Mounting tab corner profile according to package version.  
 C. Typical fixing hole centre stand off height according to package version.  
 Version 1, 18.0 mm. Version 2, 17.6 mm.

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