

TR BD649;ST;TO220;tranzystor; NPN;Darlington;8A;100V;62.5W;Pbf



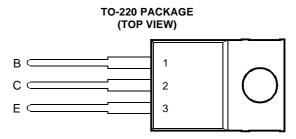
Dane techniczne:

Nazwa: BD649 Układ Darlingtona Typ tranzystora: bipolarny Kierunek przewodnictwa: NPN Prąd kolektora: 8A Napięcie kolektor-emiter: 100V Moc: 62.5W Montaż: przewlekany(THT) Obudowa: TO220 Producent: ST

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- 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



Pin 2 is in electrical contact with the mounting base.

MDTRACA

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

RATING		SYMBOL	VALUE	UNIT	
	BD645		80		
Collector-base voltage ($I_E = 0$)	BD647	V	100	V	
	BD649	V _{CBO}	120	v	
	BD651		140		
Collector-emitter voltage ($I_B = 0$)	BD645		60		
	BD647	V	80	v	
	BD649	V _{CEO}	100	v	
	BD651		120		
Emitter-base voltage			5	V	
Continuous collector current			8	A	
Peak collector current (see Note 1)			12	A	
Continuous base current			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)			50	mJ	
Operating junction temperature range			-65 to +150	°C	
Storage temperature range			-65 to +150	°C	
Lead temperature 3.2 mm from case for 10 seconds		TL	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 Ω , $V_{BE(off)}$ = 0, R_S = 0.1 Ω , V_{CC} = 20 V.



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

	PARAMETER		TEST (CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
VIDDIALO	Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	I _C = 30 mA	I _B = 0	(see Note 5)	BD645 BD647	60 80			V
					BD649	100			v
					BD651	120		0.5	
I _{CEO}		$V_{CE} = 30 V$	I _B = 0		BD645			0.5	
	Collector-emitter cut-off current	$V_{CE} = 40 V$	I _B = 0		BD647 BD649			0.5 0.5	mA
		$V_{CE} = 50 V$	I _B = 0					0.5 0.5	
		$V_{CE} = 60 V$	$I_B = 0$		BD651				
I _{CBO}	Collector cut-off current	$V_{CB} = 60 V$	I _E = 0		BD645			0.2	
		$V_{CB} = 80 V$	I _E = 0		BD647			0.2	
		V _{CB} = 100 V	I _E = 0		BD649			0.2	
		V _{CB} = 120 V	I _E = 0	T 45000	BD651			0.2	mA
		$V_{CB} = 40 V$	I _E = 0	$T_{C} = 150^{\circ}C$	BD645			2.0	
		$V_{CB} = 50 V$	I _E = 0	$T_{C} = 150^{\circ}C$	BD647			2.0	
		$V_{CB} = 60 V$ $V_{CB} = 70 V$	I _E = 0 I _E = 0	T _C = 150°C T _C = 150°C	BD649 BD651			2.0 2.0	
I _{EBO}	Emitter cut-off current	V _{EB} = 5 V	l _C = 0	(see Notes 5 and 6)				5	mA
h _{FE}	Forward current transfer ratio	V _{CE} = 3 V	I _C = 3 A	(see Notes 5 and 6)		750			
V _{CE(sat)}	Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$I_B = 12 \text{ mA}$ $I_B = 50 \text{ mA}$	$I_{\rm C} = 3 \text{ A}$ $I_{\rm C} = 5 \text{ A}$	(see Notes 5 and	d 6)			2 2.5	V
V _{BE(sat)}	Base-emitter saturation voltage	I _B = 50 mA	I _C = 5 A	(see Notes 5 and	d 6)			3	V
V _{BE(on)}	Base-emitter voltage	V _{CE} = 3 V	I _C = 3 A	(see Notes 5 and	d 6)			2.5	V

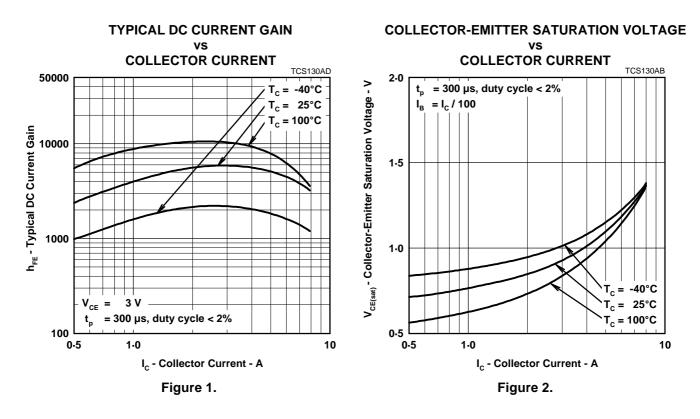
NOTES: 5. These parameters must be measured using pulse techniques, t_p = 300 $\mu s,$ duty cycle $\leq 2\%.$

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

thermal characteristics

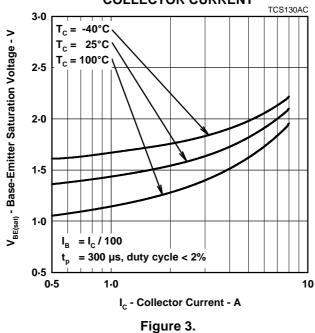
PARAMETER		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
R_{\thetaJC}	Junction to case thermal resistance			2.0	°C/W
R_{\thetaJA}	Junction to free air thermal resistance			62.5	°C/W

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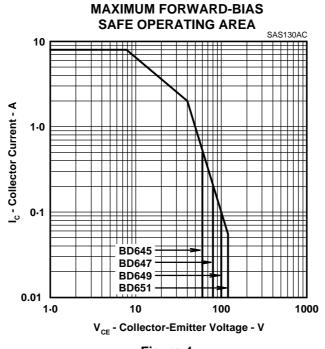
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

BASE-EMITTER SATURATION VOLTAGE vs COLLECTOR CURRENT



Power D

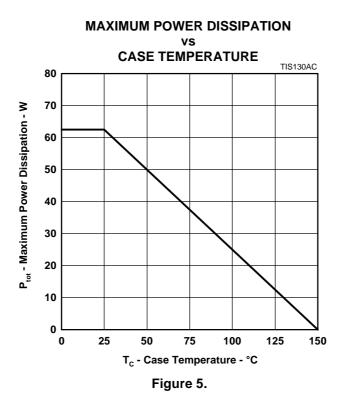
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MAXIMUM SAFE OPERATING REGIONS



THERMAL INFORMATION



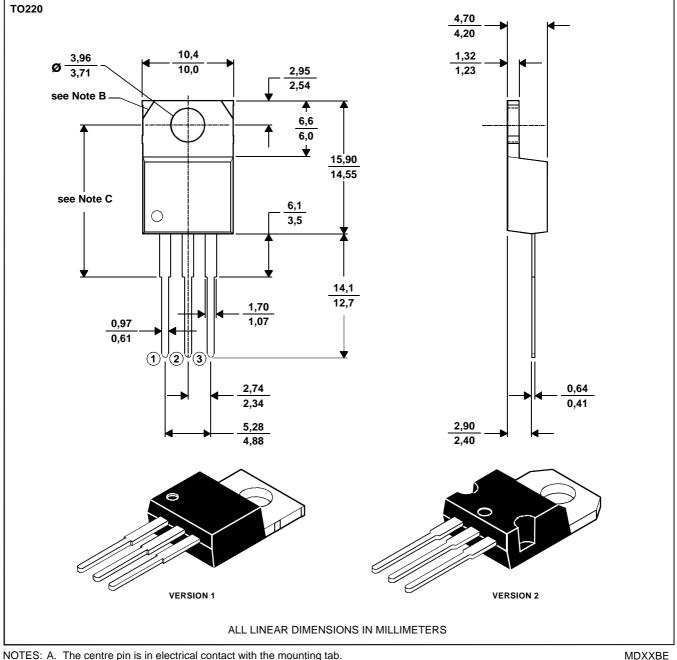
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MECHANICAL DATA

TO-220

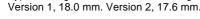
3-pin plastic flange-mount package

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.



B. Mounting tab corner profile according to package version.

Typical fixing hole centre stand off height according to package version. C.







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