

MOTOROLA SEMICONDUCTOR TECHNICAL DATA

NPN
BDV65
BDV65A
BDV65B
BDV65C

PNP
BDV64
BDV64A
BDV64B
BDV64C

COMPLEMENTARY SILICON PLASTIC POWER DARLINGTONS

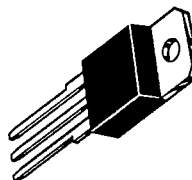
... for use as output devices in complementary general purpose amplifier applications.

- High DC Current Gain
HFE = 1000 (min.) @ 5 Adc
- Monolithic Construction with Built-in Base Emitter Shunt Resistors

DARLINGTONS
10 AMPERES

COMPLEMENTARY SILICON POWER TRANSISTORS

60-80-100-120 VOLTS
125 WATTS



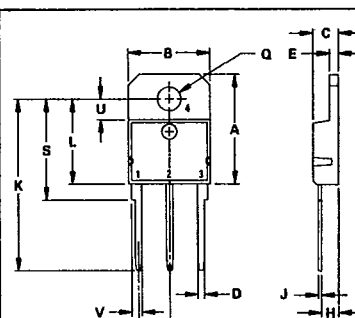
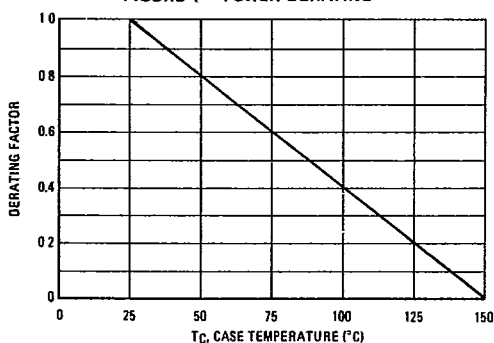
MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	BDV 65 BDV 64	BDV 65A BDV 64A	BDV 65B BDV 64B	BDV 65C BDV 64C	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V _{CEO}	60	80	100	120	V _{dc}
Collector-Base Voltage	V _{CB}	60	80	100	120	V _{dc}
Emitter-Base Voltage	V _{EB}	5				V _{dc}
Collector Current - Continuous - Peak	I _C	10 20				A _{dc}
Base Current	I _B	0.5				A _{dc}
Total Device Dissipation - T _C = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P _D	125 1				Watts W/°C
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	T _J , T _{stg}	-65 to +150				°C

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max.	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	θ _{JC}	1	°C/W

FIGURE 1 - POWER DERATING



STYLE 1:
PIN 1. BASE
2. COLLECTOR
3. EMITTER
4. COLLECTOR

NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETER.

DIM	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	19.00	19.60	0.749	0.771
B	14.00	14.50	0.551	0.570
C	4.20	4.70	0.165	0.185
D	1.00	1.30	0.040	0.051
E	1.45	1.65	0.058	0.064
G	5.21	5.72	0.206	0.225
H	2.60	3.00	0.103	0.118
J	0.40	0.60	0.016	0.023
K	28.50	32.00	1.123	1.259
L	14.70	15.30	0.579	0.602
Q	4.00	4.25	0.158	0.167
S	17.50	18.10	0.689	0.712
U	3.40	3.80	0.134	0.149
V	1.50	2.00	0.060	0.078

CASE 340D-01
TO-18 TYPE

NPN-BDV65A, B, C
PNP-BDV64A, B, C

T-33-29

T-33-31

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTICS				
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ($I_C = 30 \text{ mA}$, $I_B = 0$)	BDV65 -BDV64 BDV65A-BDV64A BDV65B-BDV64B BDV65C-BDV64C	$V_{CEO} \text{ (sus)}$	60 80 100 120	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ($V_{CE} = 30 \text{ Vdc}$, $I_B = 0$) ($V_{CE} = 40 \text{ Vdc}$, $I_B = 0$) ($V_{CE} = 50 \text{ Vdc}$, $I_B = 0$) ($V_{CE} = 60 \text{ Vdc}$, $I_B = 0$)	BDV65 -BDV64 BDV65A-BDV64A BDV65B-BDV64B BDV65C-BDV64C	I_{CEO}	1 1 1 1	mA
Collector Cutoff Current ($V_{CB} = 60 \text{ Vdc}$, $I_E = 0$) ($V_{CB} = 80 \text{ Vdc}$, $I_E = 0$) ($V_{CB} = 100 \text{ Vdc}$, $I_E = 0$) ($V_{CB} = 120 \text{ Vdc}$, $I_E = 0$)	BDV65 -BDV64 BDV65A-BDV64A BDV65B-BDV64B BDV65C-BDV64C	I_{CBO}	.4 .4 .4 .4	mA
Collector Cutoff Current ($V_{CB} = 30 \text{ Vdc}$, $I_E = 0$, $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$) ($V_{CB} = 40 \text{ Vdc}$, $I_E = 0$, $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$) ($V_{CB} = 50 \text{ Vdc}$, $I_E = 0$, $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$) ($V_{CB} = 60 \text{ Vdc}$, $I_E = 0$, $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$)	BDV65 -BDV64 BDV65A-BDV64A BDV65B-BDV64B BDV65C-BDV64C	I_{CBO}	2 2 2 2	mA
Emitter Cutoff Current ($V_{BE} = 5 \text{ Vdc}$, $I_C = 0$)		I_{EBO}	5	mA
ON CHARACTERISTICS				
DC Current Gain ($I_C = 5 \text{ A}$, $V_{CE} = 4 \text{ Vdc}$)		HFE	1000	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage ($I_C = 5 \text{ A}$, $I_B = 0.02 \text{ A}$)		$V_{CE(sat)}$	2	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage ($I_C = 5 \text{ A}$, $V_{CE} = 4 \text{ Vdc}$)		$V_{BE(on)}$	2.5	Vdc

BDV65, BDV65A, BDV65B NPN
BDV64, BDV64A, BDV64B PNP

T-33-29

T-33-31

NPN

PNP

FIGURE 2 - DC CURRENT GAIN

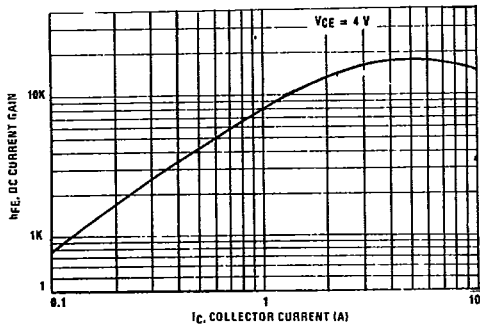


FIGURE 3 - DC CURRENT GAIN

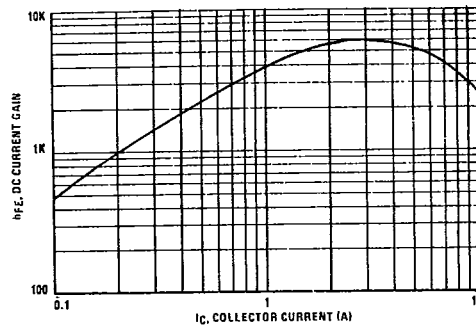


FIGURE 4 - "ON" VOLTAGES

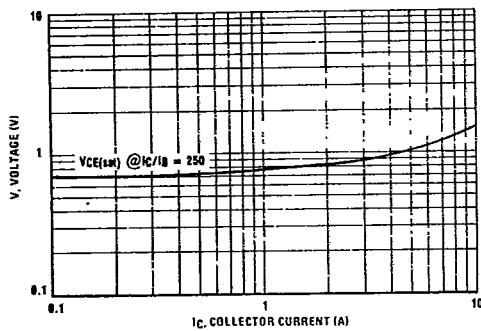


FIGURE 5 - "ON" VOLTAGES

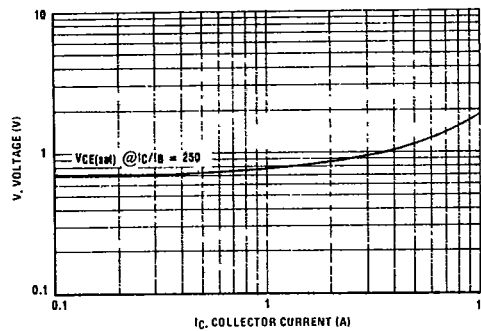
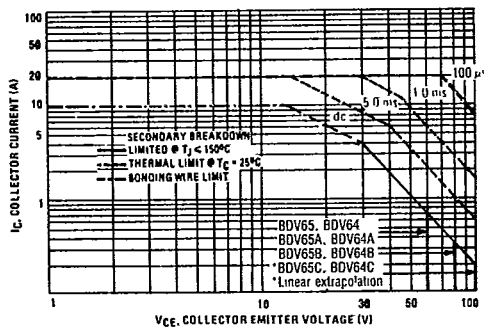


FIGURE 6 - ACTIVE REGION SAFE OPERATING AREA



There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate I_C V_{CE} limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation, i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of figure 6 is based on $T_{J(pk)} = 150^\circ\text{C}$, T_C is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided $T_{J(pk)} \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$. $T_{J(pk)}$ may be calculated from the data in figure 7. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown. (See AN 415A)

BDV65, BDV65A, BDV65B NPN
BDV64, BDV64A, BDV64B PNP

T-33-29

7-33-31

