

## SILICON DARLINGTON POWER TRANSISTORS

N-P-N epitaxial base transistors in monolithic Darlington circuit for audio output stages and general amplifier and switching applications; plastic SOT-82 envelope for clip mounting; can also be soldered or adhesive mounted into a hybrid circuit. P-N-P complements are BD332, BD334, BD336 and BD338.

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

		BD331	333	335	337
Collector-base voltage (open emitter)	$V_{CBO}$ max.	60	80	100	120 V
Collector-emitter voltage (open base)	$V_{CEO}$ max.	60	80	100	120 V
Collector-current (d.c.)	$I_C$ max.		6		A
Base current (d.c.)	$I_B$ max.		150		mA
Total power dissipation up to $T_{mb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_{tot}$ max.		60		W
Junction temperature	$T_j$ max.		150		$^\circ\text{C}$
D.C. current gain $I_C = 3,0\text{ A}; V_{CE} = 3\text{ V}$	$h_{FE} >$		750		

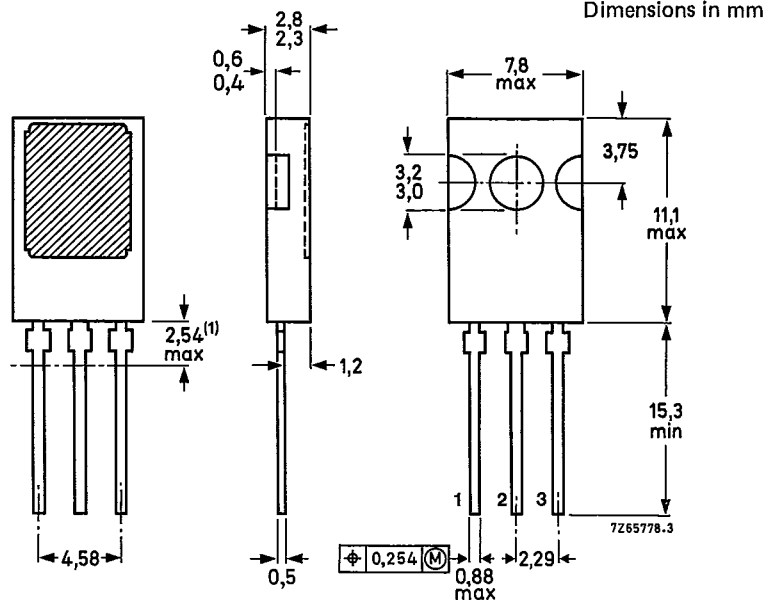
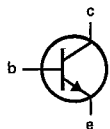
### MECHANICAL DATA

Fig. 1 SOT-82.

Collector connected to metal part of mounting surface

Pinning

- 1 = base
- 2 = collector
- 3 = emitter



(1) Within this region the cross-section of the leads is uncontrolled.

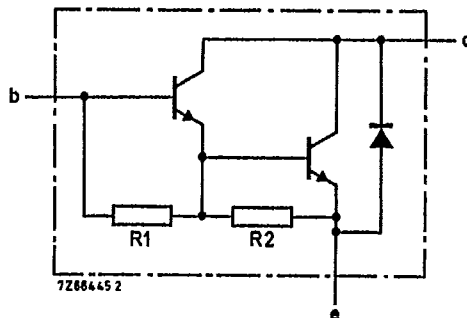
See also chapters Mounting Instructions and Accessories.

BD331; 333  
BD335; 337

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$R_1$  typ. 4 k $\Omega$   
 $R_2$  typ. 100  $\Omega$

Fig. 2 Circuit diagram.

**RATINGS**

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

			BD331	333	335	337
Collector-base voltage (open emitter)	$V_{CBO}$	max.	60	80	100	120 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.	6			A
Collector current (peak value) $t_p \leq 10$ ms; $\delta \leq 0,1$	$I_{CM}$	max.	10			A
Base current (d.c.)	$I_B$	max.	150			mA
Total power dissipation up to $T_{mb} = 25$ °C	$P_{tot}$	max.	60			W
Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$		-65 to + 150			°C
Junction temperature *	$T_j$	max.	150			°C

**THERMAL RESISTANCE \***

From junction to mounting base	$R_{th j-mb}$	=	2,08	K/W
From junction to ambient in free air	$R_{th j-a}$	=	100	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.

## CHARACTERISTICS

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

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Collector cut-off current

 $I_E = 0; V_{CB} = V_{CB0max}$  $I_{CBO} < 0,1\text{ mA}$  $I_E = 0; V_{CB} = V_{CB0max}; T_j = 150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  $I_{CBO} < 1\text{ mA}$  $I_B = 0; V_{CE} = \frac{1}{2} V_{CE0max}$  $I_{CEO} < 0,2\text{ mA}$ 

Emitter cut-off current

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

D.C. current gain \*

 $I_C = 0,5\text{ A}; V_{CE} = 3\text{ V}$  $h_{FE} \text{ typ. } 1900$  $I_C = 3\text{ A}; V_{CE} = 3\text{ V}$  $h_{FE} > 750$  $I_C = 6\text{ A}; V_{CE} = 3\text{ V}$  $h_{FE} \text{ typ. } 3000$ 

Base-emitter voltage \*\*

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

Collector-emitter saturation voltage

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

Cut-off frequency

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

Turn-off breakdown energy with inductive load (see Fig. 12)

 $-I_{Boff} = 0; I_{Con} = 4,5\text{ A}$  $E(BR) > 50\text{ mJ}$ 

Diode forward voltage

 $I_F = 3\text{ A}$  $V_F \text{ typ. } 1,8\text{ V}$ D.C. current gain ratio of complementary  
matched pairs $I_C = 3\text{ A}; V_{CE} = 3\text{ V}$  $h_{FE1}/h_{FE2} < 2,5$ 

Small signal current gain

 $I_C = 3\text{ A}; V_{CE} = 3\text{ V}; f = 1\text{ MHz}$  $h_{fe} > 10$ 

Second-breakdown collector current

 $V_{CE} = 60\text{ V}; t_p = 25\text{ ms}$  $I(SB) > 1\text{ A}$ 

Switching times

(between 10% and 90% levels)

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

Turn-on time

 $t_{on} \text{ typ. } 1\text{ }\mu\text{s}$   
 $< 2\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ 

Turn-off time

 $t_{off} \text{ typ. } 5\text{ }\mu\text{s}$   
 $< 10\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ \* Measured under pulse conditions:  $t_p < 300\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ ,  $\delta < 2\%$ .\*\*  $V_{BE}$  decreases by about  $3,8\text{ mV/K}$  with increasing temperature.

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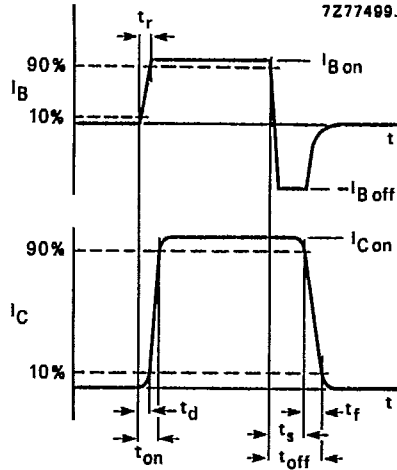
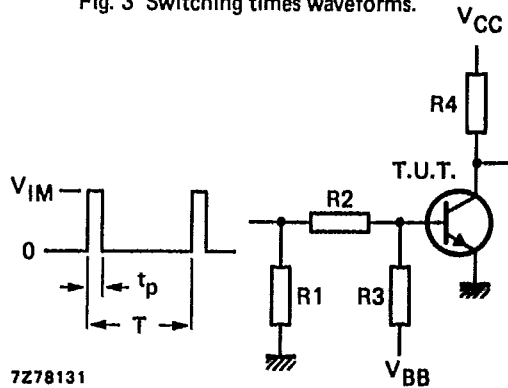
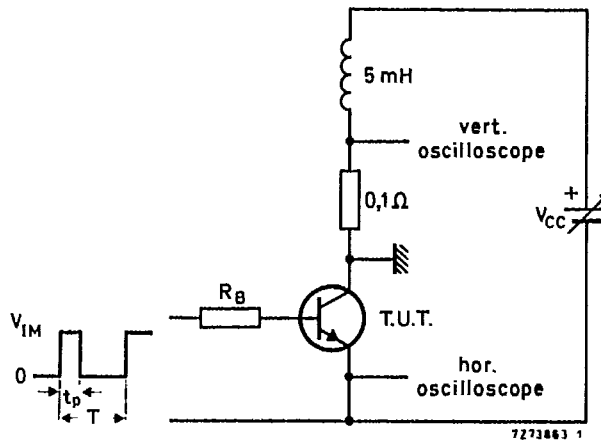


Fig. 3 Switching times waveforms.



- $V_{IM} = 10 \text{ V}$
- $V_{CC} = 10 \text{ V}$
- $-V_{BB} = 4 \text{ V}$
- $R1 = 56 \Omega$
- $R2 = 410 \Omega$
- $R3 = 560 \Omega$
- $R4 = 3 \Omega$
- $t_r = t_f = 15 \text{ ns}$
- $t_p = 10 \mu\text{s}$
- $T = 500 \mu\text{s}$

Fig. 4 Switching times test circuit.



- $V_{IM} = 12 \text{ V}$
- $R_B = 270 \Omega$
- $I_C = 4.5 \text{ A}$
- $\delta = 1 \%$
- $t_p = 1 \text{ ms}$

Fig. 5 Test circuit for turn-off breakdown energy.

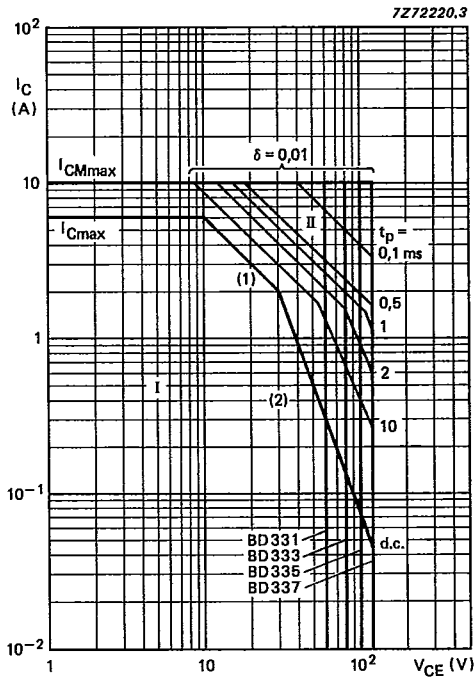


Fig. 6 Safe Operating Area,  $T_{mb} \leq 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

- 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.

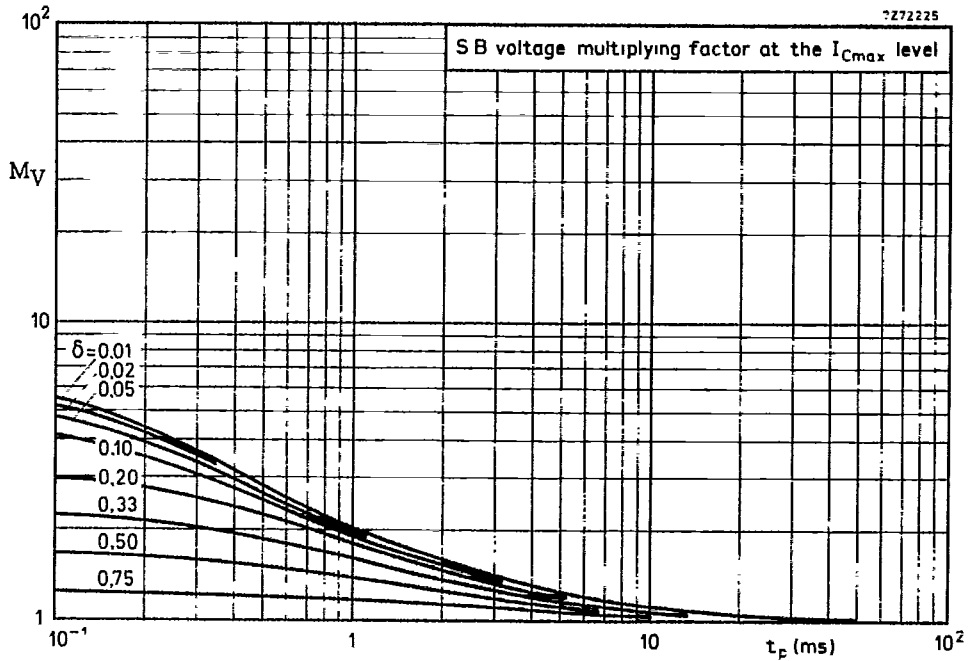


Fig. 7 Second breakdown voltage multiplying factor at  $I_{Cmax}$  level.

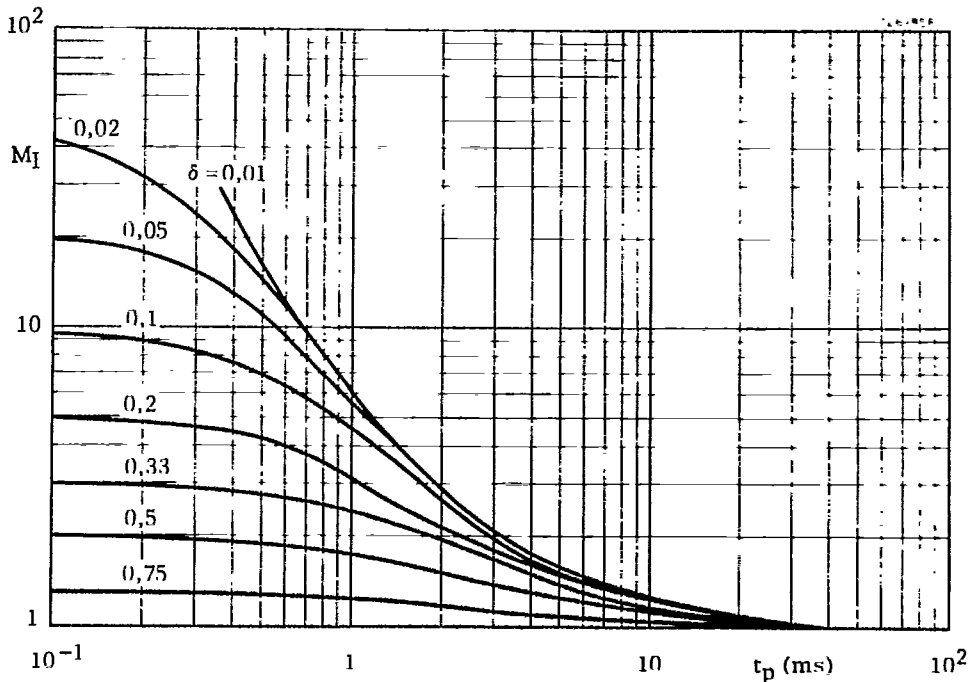


Fig. 8 Second breakdown current multiplying factor at  $V_{CEmax}$  level.

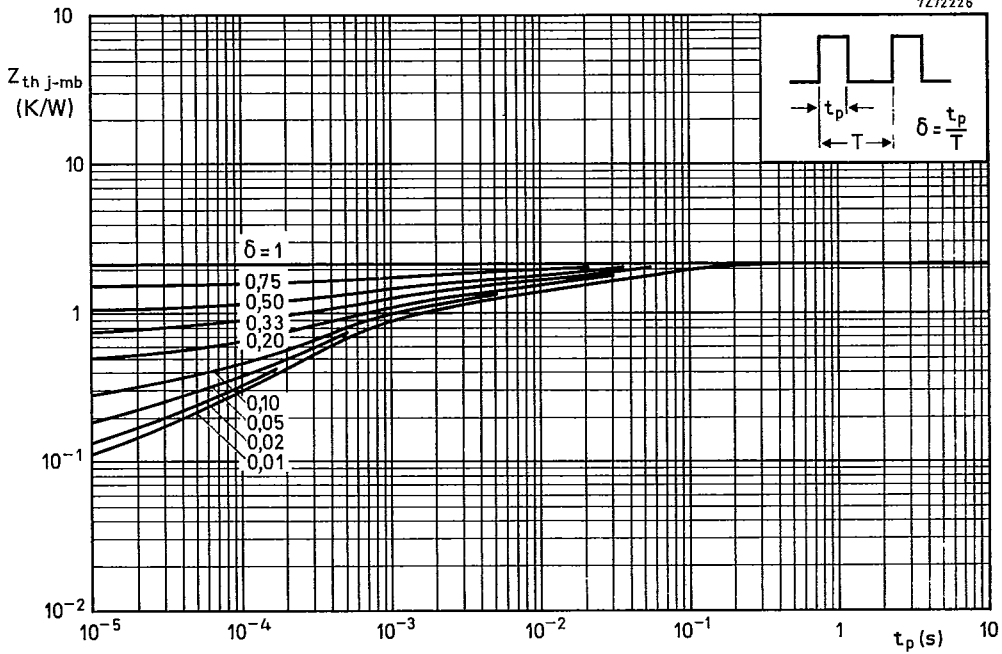


Fig. 9 Pulse power rating chart.

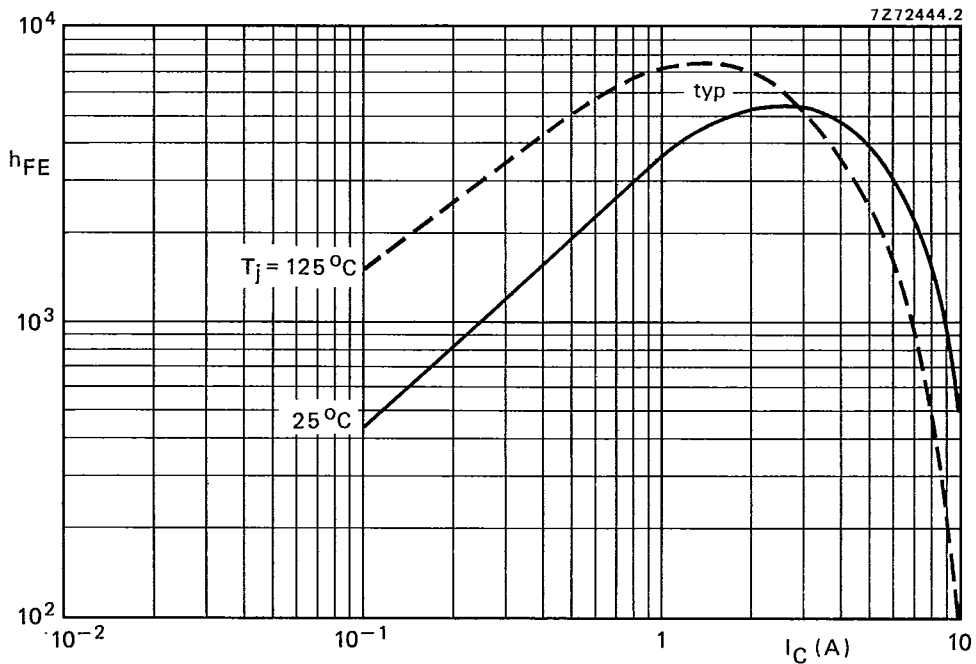


Fig. 10 D.C. current gain.  $V_{CE} = 3\text{ V}$ .

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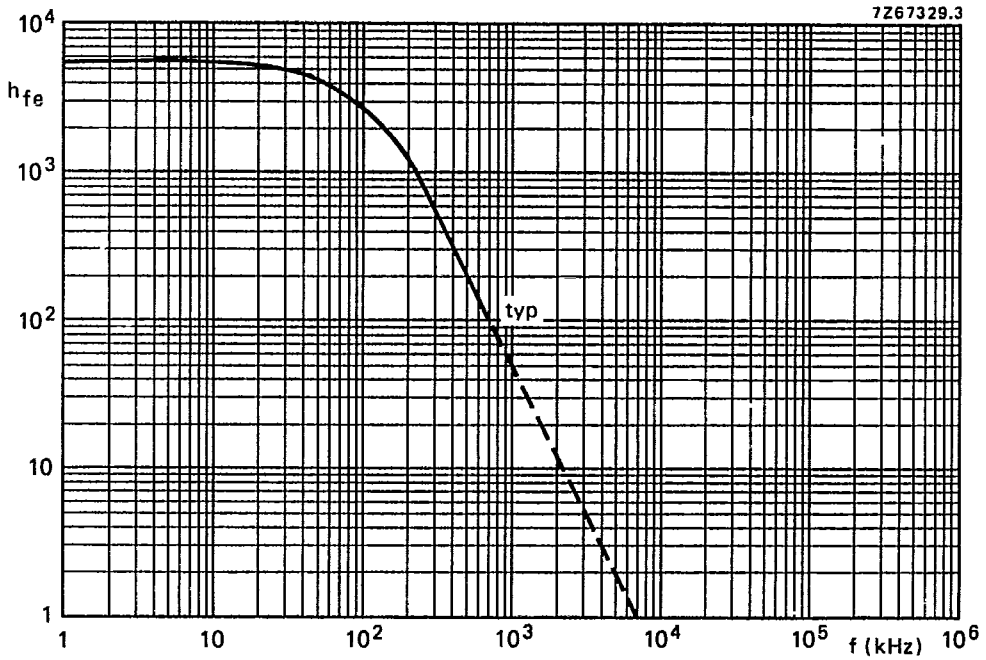


Fig. 11 Small signal current gain at  $I_C = 3$  A;  $V_{CE} = 3$  V.

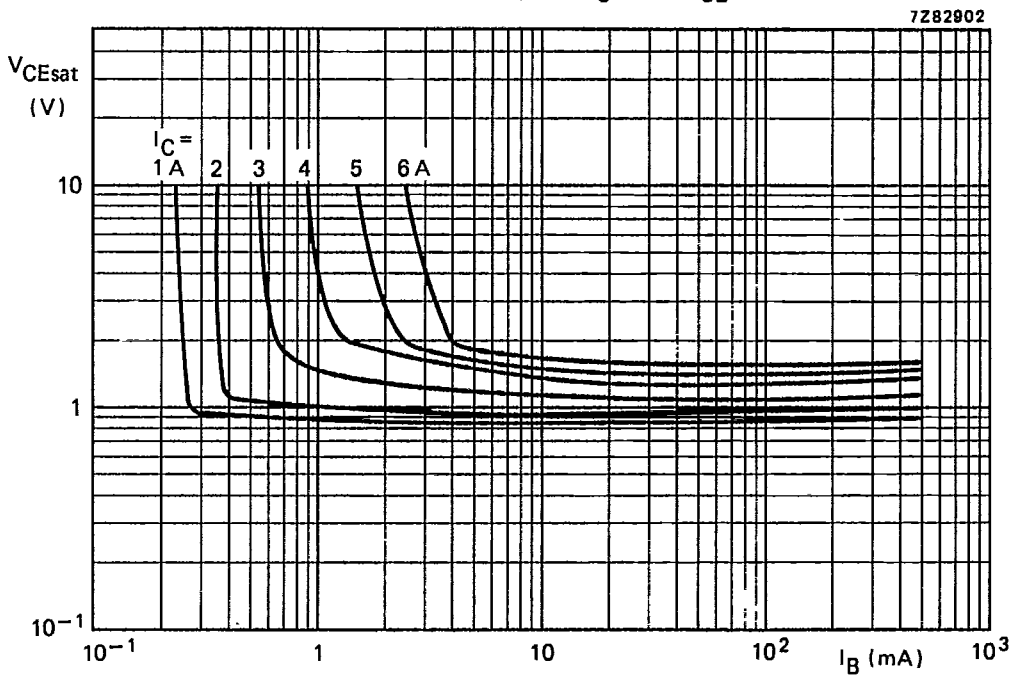


Fig. 12 Typical values collector-emitter saturation.  $T_j = 25$  °C.



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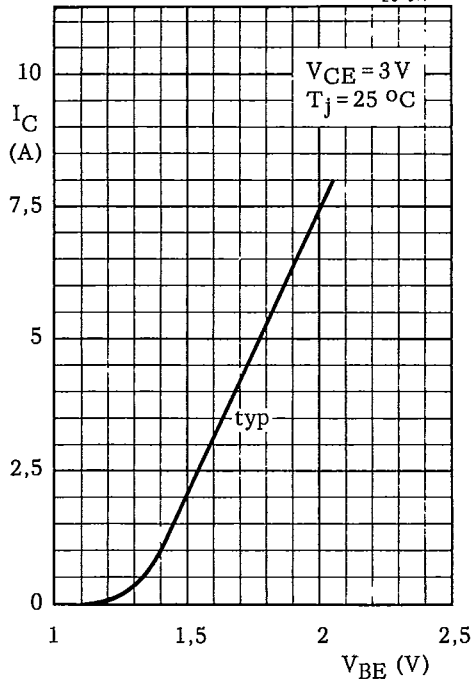


Fig. 13 Collector current.

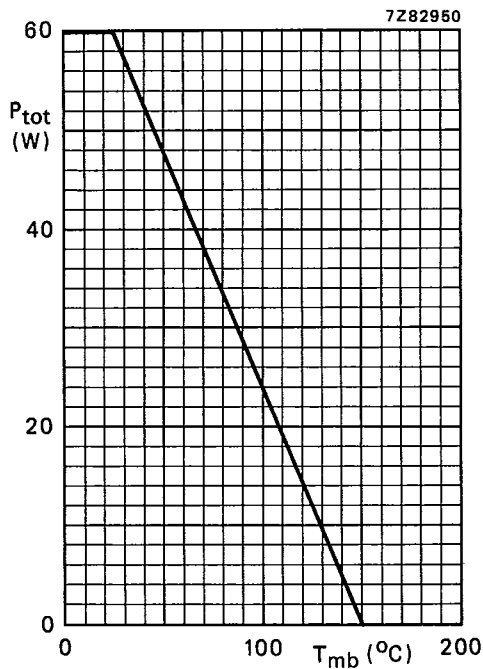


Fig. 14 Power derating curve.