

8961726 TEXAS INSTR (OPTO)

62C 36605 D

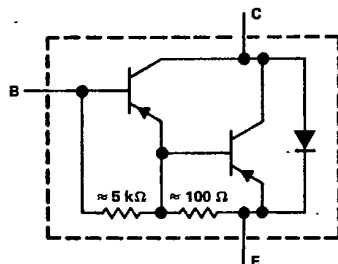
BD896, BD896A, BD898, BD898A,
BD900, BD900A, BD902
P-N-P SILICON POWER DARLINGTONS

REVISED OCTOBER 1984

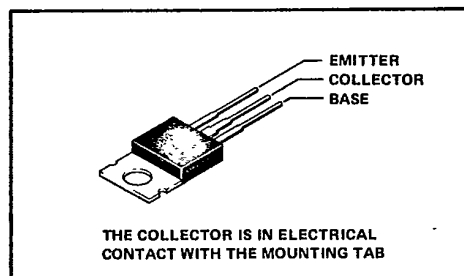
T-33-31

- 70 W at 25°C Case Temperature
- 8 A Continuous Collector Current
- Min h_{FE} of 750 at 3 A or 4 A
- Designed for Power Amplifier and High-Speed Switching Applications

device schematic



TO-220AB PACKAGE



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

	BD896 BD896A	BD898 BD898A	BD900 BD900A	BD902
Collector-base voltage	-45 V	-60 V	-80 V	-100 V
Collector-emitter voltage ($I_B = 0$)	-45 V	-60 V	-80 V	-100 V
Emitter-base voltage	-5 V			
Continuous collector current	-8 A			
Continuous base current	-0.3 A			
Continuous device dissipation at 25°C case temperature (see Note 1)	70 W			
Continuous device dissipation at 25°C free-air temperature (see Note 2)	2 W			
Operating free-air temperature range	-65°C to 150°C			
Operating collector junction and storage temperature range	-65°C to 150°C			

NOTES: 1. Derate linearly to 150°C case temperature of the rate of 0.56 W/°C or refer to Dissipation Derating Curve, Figure 7.
2. Derate linearly to 150°C free-air temperature of the rate of 16 mW/°C or refer to Dissipation Derating Curve, Figure 8.

BD, BDW, BDX, BU, BUX, BUY Devices

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

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		BD896, BD896A		BD898, BD898A		UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	
$V_{(BR)CEO}$	$I_C = -100 \text{ mA}$, $I_B = 0$, See Note 3		-45		-60		V
I_{CEO}	$V_{CE} = -30 \text{ V}$, $I_B = 0$		-500		-500		μA
I_{CBO}	$V_{CB} = -45 \text{ V}$, $I_E = 0$		-200				μA
	$V_{CB} = -60 \text{ V}$, $I_E = 0$				-200		μA
	$V_{CB} = -45 \text{ V}$, $I_E = 0$, $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$		-2				mA
	$V_{CB} = -60 \text{ V}$, $I_E = 0$, $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$				-2		mA
I_{EBO}	$V_{EB} = -5 \text{ V}$, $I_C = 0$		-2		-2		mA
h_{FE}	$V_{CE} = -3 \text{ V}$, $I_C = -3 \text{ A}$, See Notes 3 and 4	BD896, BD898	750		750		
	$V_{CE} = -3 \text{ V}$, $I_C = -4 \text{ A}$, See Notes 3 and 4	BD896A, BD898A	750		750		
$V_{BE(on)}$	$V_{CE} = -3 \text{ V}$, $I_C = -3 \text{ A}$, See Notes 3 and 4	BD896, BD898	~ 2.5		-2.5		V
	$V_{CE} = -3 \text{ V}$, $I_C = -4 \text{ A}$, See Notes 3 and 4	BD896A, BD898A	-2.5		-2.5		
$V_{CE(sat)}$	$I_C = -3 \text{ A}$, $I_B = -12 \text{ mA}$, See Notes 3 and 4	BD896, BD898	-2.5		-2.5		V
	$I_C = -4 \text{ A}$, $I_B = -16 \text{ mA}$, See Notes 3 and 4	BD896A, BD898A	-2.8		-2.8		
V_F	$I_F = 8 \text{ A}$		3.5		3.5		V

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

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		BD900, BD900A		BD902		UNIT	
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN		TYP
$V_{(BR)CEO}$	$I_C = -100 \text{ mA}$, See Note 3		$I_B = 0$		-80	-100		V
I_{CEO}	$V_{CE} = -40 \text{ V}$, $I_B = 0$				-500			μA
	$V_{CE} = -50 \text{ V}$, $I_B = 0$						-500	
I_{CBO}	$V_{CB} = -80 \text{ V}$, $I_E = 0$				-200			μA
	$V_{CB} = -100 \text{ V}$, $I_E = 0$						-200	μA
	$V_{CB} = -80 \text{ V}$, $I_E = 0$, $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$				-2			mA
	$V_{CB} = -100 \text{ V}$, $I_E = 0$, $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$						-2	mA
	$V_{EB} = -5 \text{ V}$, $I_C = 0$				-2		-2	mA
h_{FE}	$V_{CE} = -3 \text{ V}$, See Notes 3 and 4	$I_C = -3 \text{ A}$	BD900, BD902		750	750		
	$V_{CE} = -3 \text{ V}$, See Notes 3 and 4	$I_C = -4 \text{ A}$	BD900A		750			
$V_{BE(on)}$	$V_{CE} = -3 \text{ V}$, See Notes 3 and 4	$I_C = -3 \text{ A}$	BD900, BD902		-2.5		-2.5	V
	$V_{CE} = -3 \text{ V}$, See Notes 3 and 4	$I_C = -4 \text{ A}$	BD900A		-2.5			
$V_{CE(sat)}$	$I_C = -3 \text{ A}$, See Notes 3 and 4	$I_B = -12 \text{ mA}$	BD900, BD902		-2.5		-2.5	V
	$I_C = -4 \text{ A}$, See Notes 3 and 4	$I_B = -16 \text{ mA}$	BD900A		-2.8			
V_F	$I_F = 8 \text{ A}$				3.5		3.5	V

NOTES: 3. These parameters must be measured using pulse techniques, $t_w = 300 \mu\text{s}$, duty cycle $\leq 2\%$.

4. These parameters are measured with voltage-sensing contacts separate from the current-carrying contacts and located within 3.2 mm (0.125 inch) from the device body.

BD, BDW, BDX, BU, BUX, BUY Devices

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INSTRUMENTS

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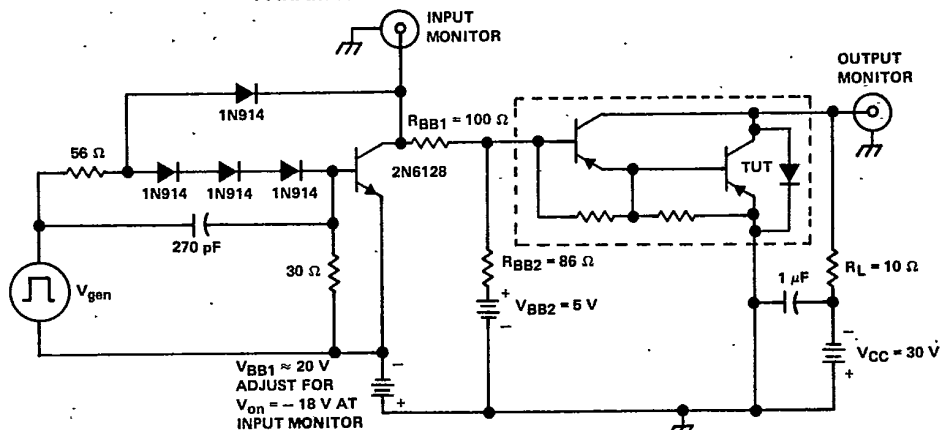
thermal characteristics

PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$R_{\theta JC}$			1.79	
$R_{\theta JA}$			62.5	$^{\circ}\text{C/W}$

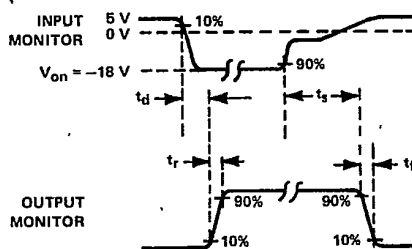
resistive-load switching characteristics

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
t_{on}	$I_C = -3\text{ A}$,	$I_{B1} = -12\text{ mA}$,	$I_{B2} = 12\text{ mA}$,		1		μs
t_{off}	$V_{BE(off)} = 3.5\text{ V}$,	$R_L = 10\ \Omega$,	See Figure 1		5		

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



TEST CIRCUIT



VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS

- NOTES: A. V_{gen} is a 30-V pulse into a $50\ \Omega$ termination.
B. The V_{gen} waveform is supplied by the following characteristics: $t_r \leq 15\text{ ns}$, $t_f \leq 15\text{ ns}$, $Z_{out} = 50\ \Omega$, $t_w = 20\ \mu\text{s}$, duty cycle $\leq 2\%$.
C. Waveforms are monitored on an oscilloscope with the following characteristics: $t_r \leq 15\text{ ns}$, $R_{in} \geq 10\text{ M}\Omega$, $C_{in} \leq 11.5\text{ pF}$.
D. Resistors must be noninductive types.
E. The d-c power supplies may require additional bypassing in order to minimize ringing.

FIGURE 1. RESISTIVE-LOAD SWITCHING

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

STATIC FORWARD CURRENT TRANSFER RATIO
vs
COLLECTOR CURRENT

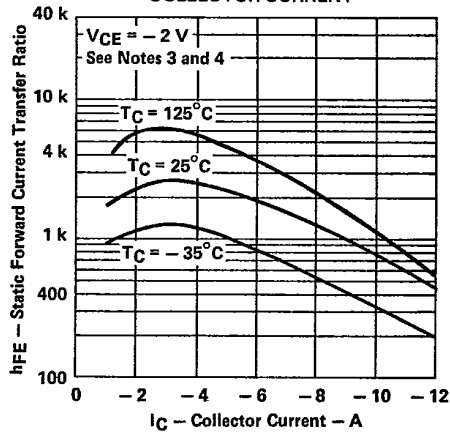


FIGURE 2

STATIC FORWARD CURRENT TRANSFER RATIO
vs
COLLECTOR CURRENT

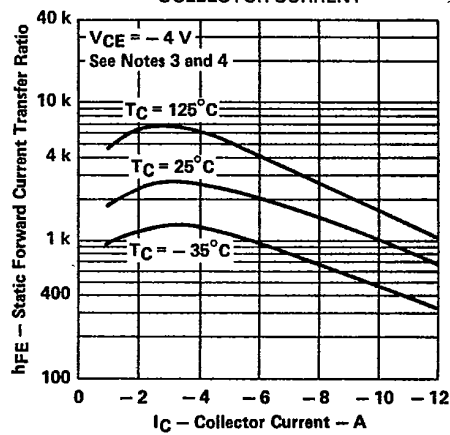


FIGURE 3

COLLECTOR-EMITTER SATURATION VOLTAGE
vs
COLLECTOR CURRENT

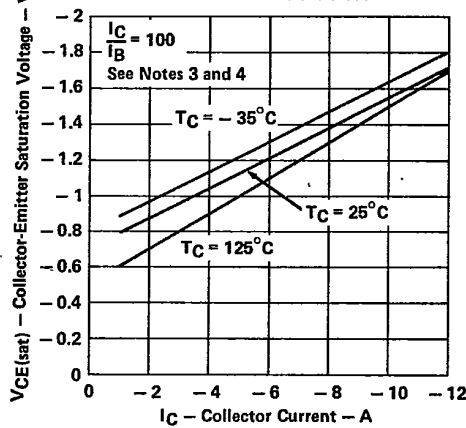


FIGURE 4

BASE-EMITTER VOLTAGE
vs
COLLECTOR CURRENT

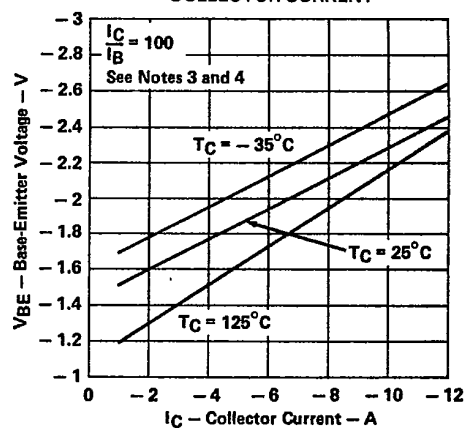


FIGURE 5

- NOTES: 3. These parameters must be measured using pulse techniques, $t_W = 300 \mu s$, duty cycle $\leq 2\%$.
4. These parameters are measured with voltage-sensing contacts separate from the current-carrying contacts and located within 3.2 mm (0.125 inch) from the device body.

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MAXIMUM SAFE OPERATING AREA

MAXIMUM COLLECTOR CURRENT
vs
COLLECTOR-EMITTER VOLTAGE

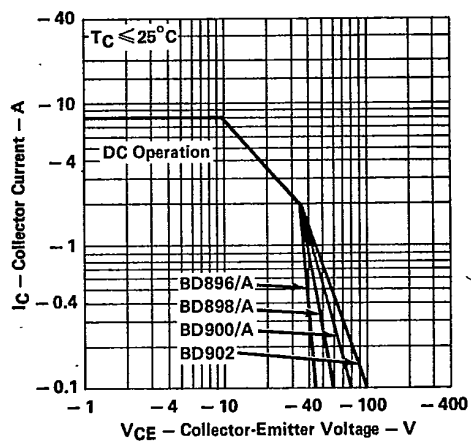


FIGURE 6

THERMAL INFORMATION

CASE TEMPERATURE
DISSIPATION DERATING CURVE

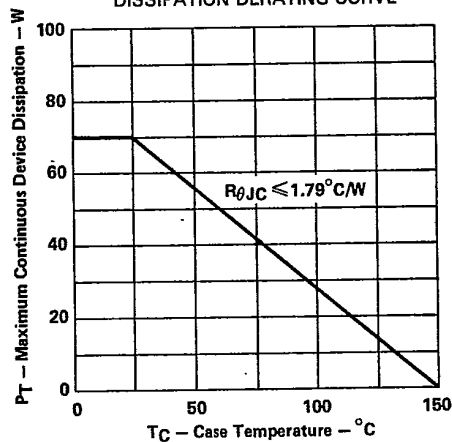


FIGURE 7

FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE
DISSIPATION DERATING CURVE

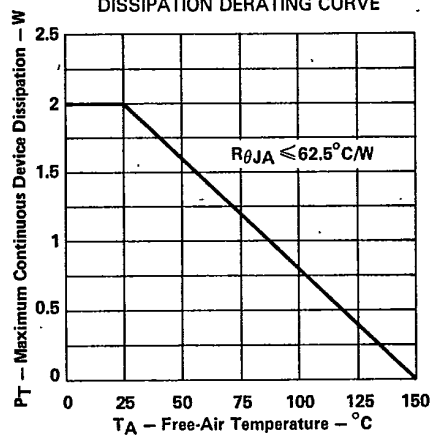


FIGURE 8

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