

T-33-31

## SILICON DARLINGTON POWER TRANSISTORS

P-N-P 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. N-P-N complements are BD331, BD333, BD335 and BD337.

## QUICK REFERENCE DATA

		BD332	334	336	338
Collector-base voltage (open emitter)	-V <sub>CBO</sub>	max.	60	80	100 120 V
Collector-emitter voltage (open base)	-V <sub>CEO</sub>	max.	60	80	100 120 V
Collector-current (d.c.)	-I <sub>C</sub>	max.			6 A
Base current (d.c.)	-I <sub>B</sub>	max.		150	mA
Total power dissipation up to $T_{mb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$	P <sub>tot</sub>	max.	60	W	
Junction temperature	T <sub>j</sub>	max.	150	°C	
D.C. current gain $-I_C = 3,0 \text{ A}; -V_{CE} = 3 \text{ V}$	h <sub>FE</sub>	>	750		

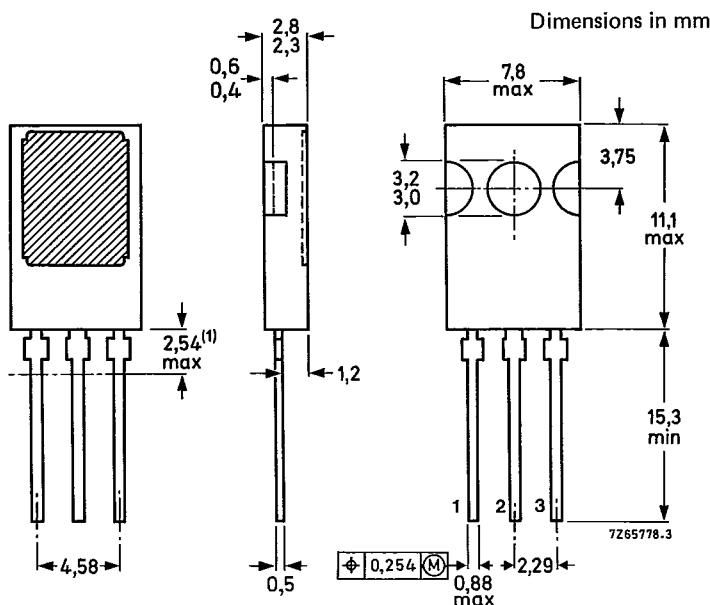
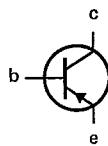
## MECHANICAL DATA

Fig. 1 SOT-82.

Collector connected to metal part of mounting surface.

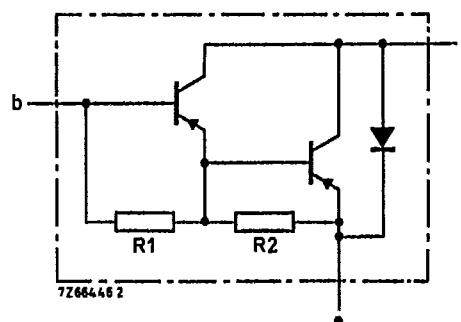
## Pinning

- 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.



T-33-31

$R_1$  typ. 4 k $\Omega$   
 $R_2$  typ. 80  $\Omega$

Fig. 2 Circuit diagram.

**RATINGS**

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

			BD332	334	336	338
Collector-base voltage (open emitter)	$-V_{CBO}$	max.	60	80	100	120
Collector-emitter voltage (open base)	$-V_{CEO}$	max.	60	80	100	120
Emitter-base voltage (open collector)	$-V_{EBO}$	max.	5	5	5	5
Collector current (d.c.)	$-I_C$	max.		6		A
Collector current (peak value) $t_p \leq 10 \text{ ms}; \delta \leq 0,1$	$-I_{CM}$	max.		10		A
Base current (d.c.)	$-I_B$	max.		150		mA
Total power dissipation up to $T_{mb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_{tot}$	max.		60		W
Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$			-65 to + 150		
Junction temperature *	$T_j$	max.		150		°C
<b>THERMAL RESISTANCE *</b>						
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.

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## CHARACTERISTICS

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

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## Collector cut-off current

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

## Emitter cut-off current

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

## D.C. current gain \*

 $-I_C = 0,5 \text{ A}; -V_{CE} = 3 \text{ V}$  $h_{FE} \text{ typ. } 2700$  $-I_C = 3 \text{ A}; -V_{CE} = 3 \text{ V}$  $h_{FE} > 750$  $-I_C = 6 \text{ A}; -V_{CE} = 3 \text{ V}$  $h_{FE} \text{ typ. } 400$ 

## Base-emitter voltage \*\*

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

## Collector-emitter saturation voltage

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

## Small signal current gain

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

## Cut-off frequency

 $-I_C = 3 \text{ A}; -V_{CE} = 3 \text{ V}$  $f_{hfe} \text{ typ. } 100 \text{ kHz}$ 

## 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

 $-I_C = 3 \text{ A}; -V_{CE} = 3 \text{ V}$  $h_{FE1}/h_{FE2} < 2,5$ 

## Second breakdown collector current non-repetitive; without heatsink

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

## Switching times (see Figs 3 and 4)

 $-I_{Con} = 3 \text{ A}; -I_{Bon} = I_{Boff} = 12 \text{ mA}$  $t_{on} \text{ typ. } 1 \mu\text{s}$ 

turn-on time

 $< 2 \mu\text{s}$ 

turn-off time

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

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T-33-31

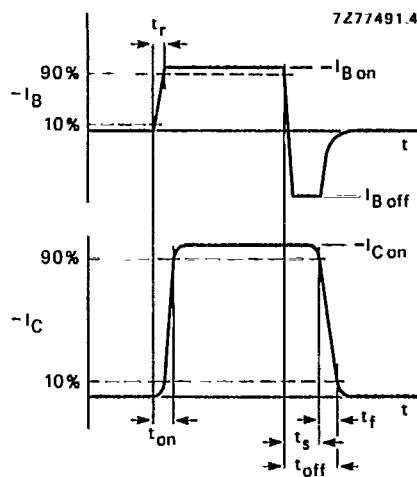
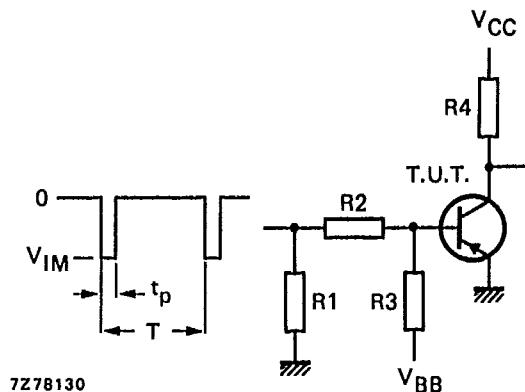
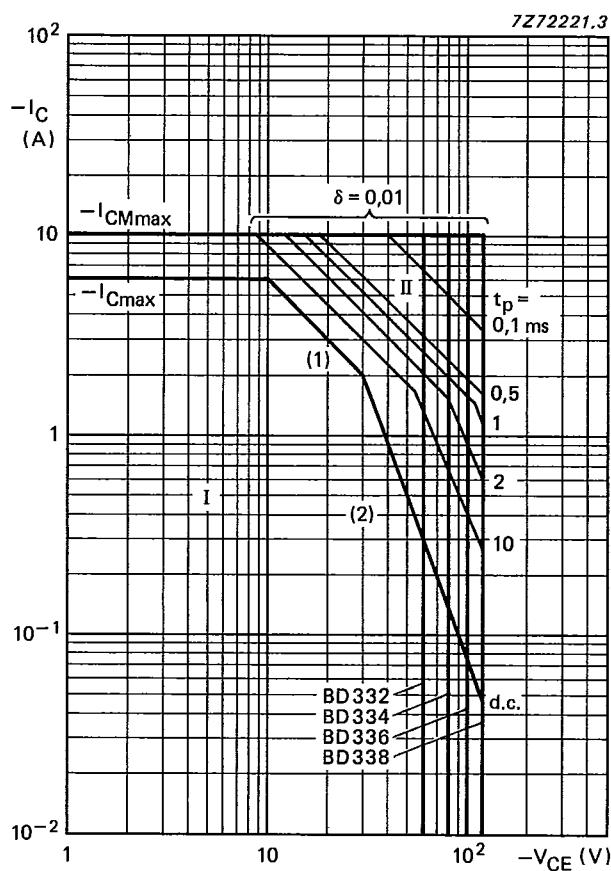


Fig. 3 Switching times waveforms.



$-V_{IM}$	=	10 V
$-V_{CC}$	=	10 V
$V_{BB}$	=	4 V
$R_1$	=	56 $\Omega$
$R_2$	=	410 $\Omega$
$R_3$	=	560 $\Omega$
$R_4$	=	3 $\Omega$
$t_r = t_f$	=	15 ns
$t_p$	=	10 $\mu$ s
$T$	=	500 $\mu$ s

Fig. 4 Switching times test circuit.

Fig. 5 Safe Operating Area with the transistor forward biased;  $T_{mb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

- 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.

BD332; 334  
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T-33-31

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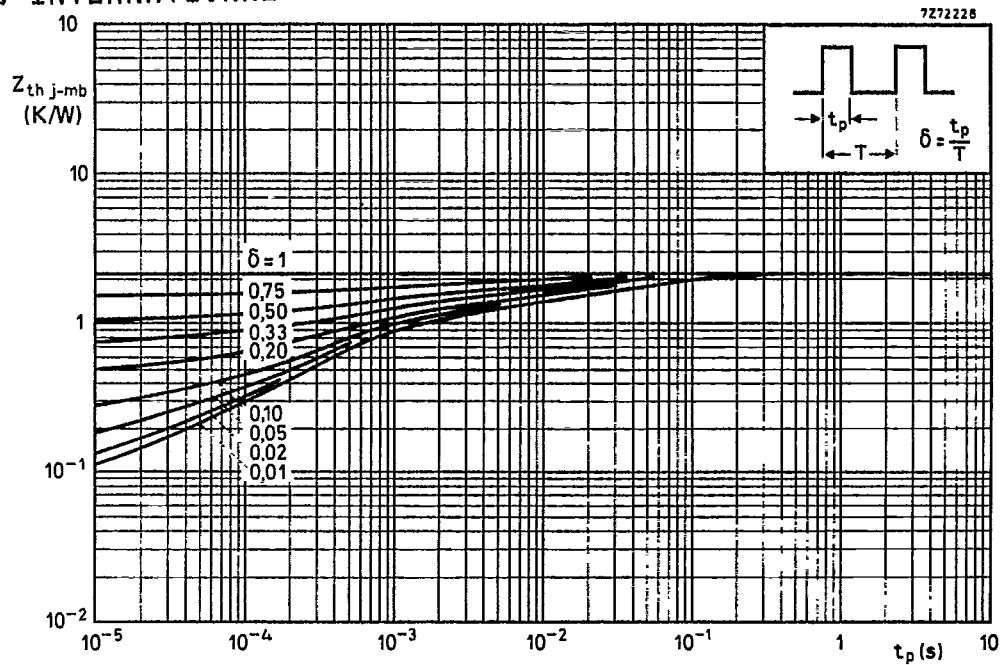


Fig. 6 Pulse power rating chart.

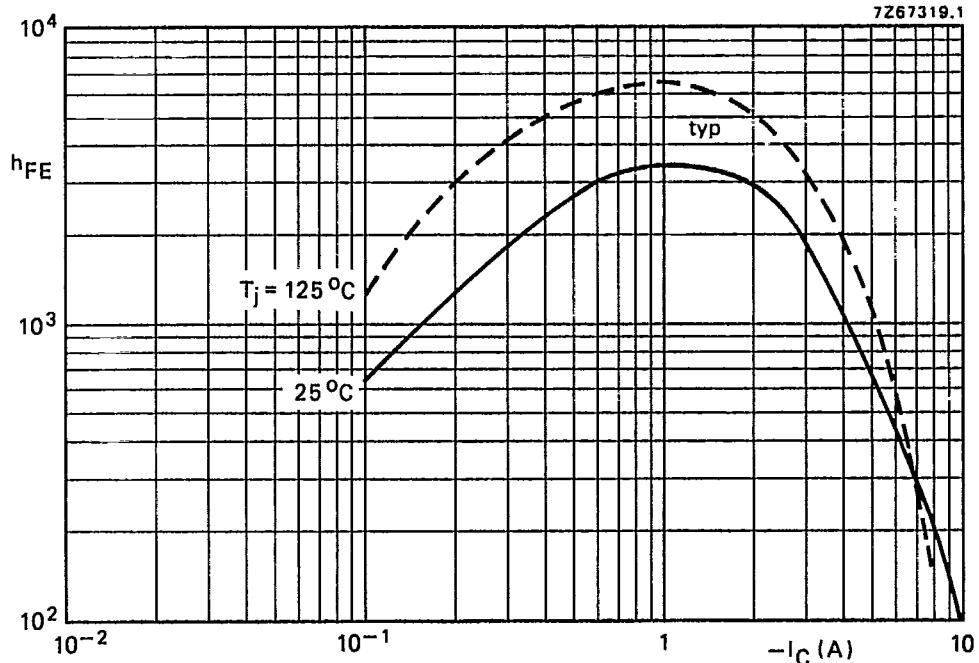
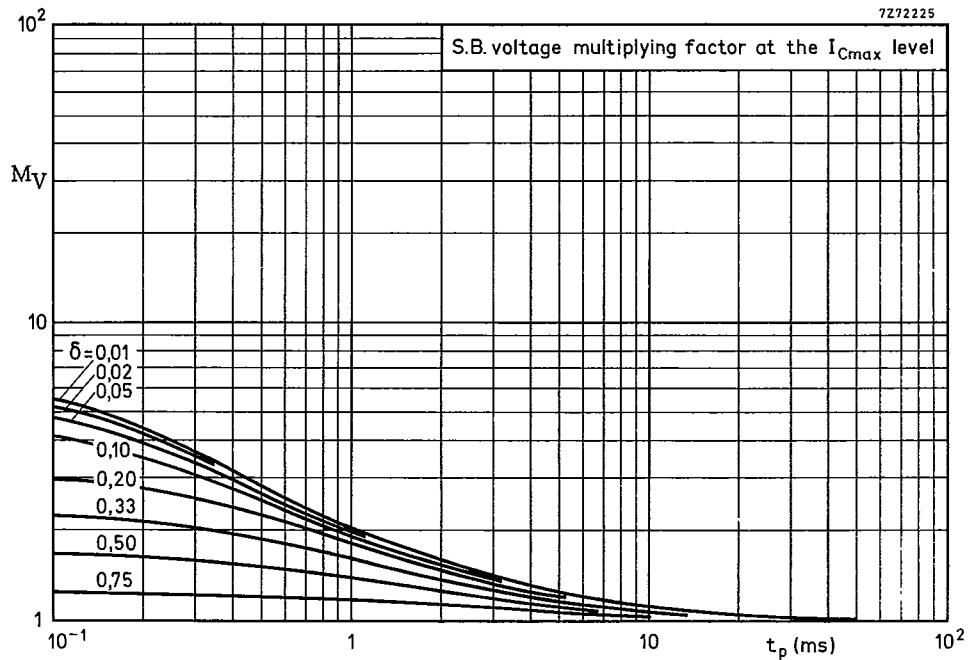
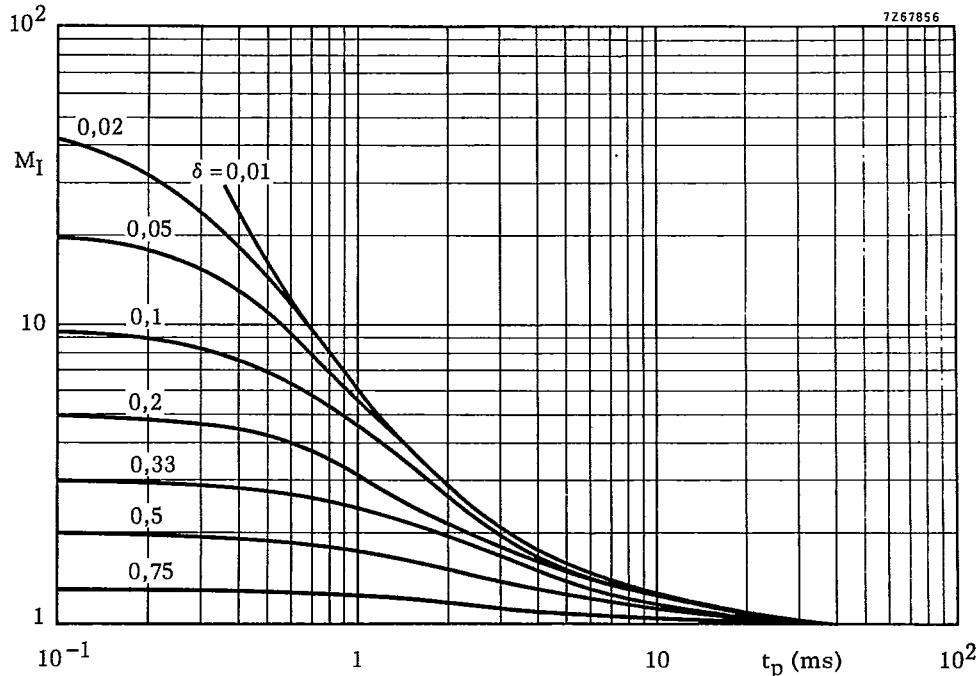


Fig. 7 D.C. current gain at  $-V_{CE} = 3$  V.

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Fig. 8 Second breakdown voltage multiplying factor at the  $I_{Cmax}$  level.Fig. 9 Second breakdown current multiplying factor at the  $V_{CEOmax}$  level.

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T-33-31

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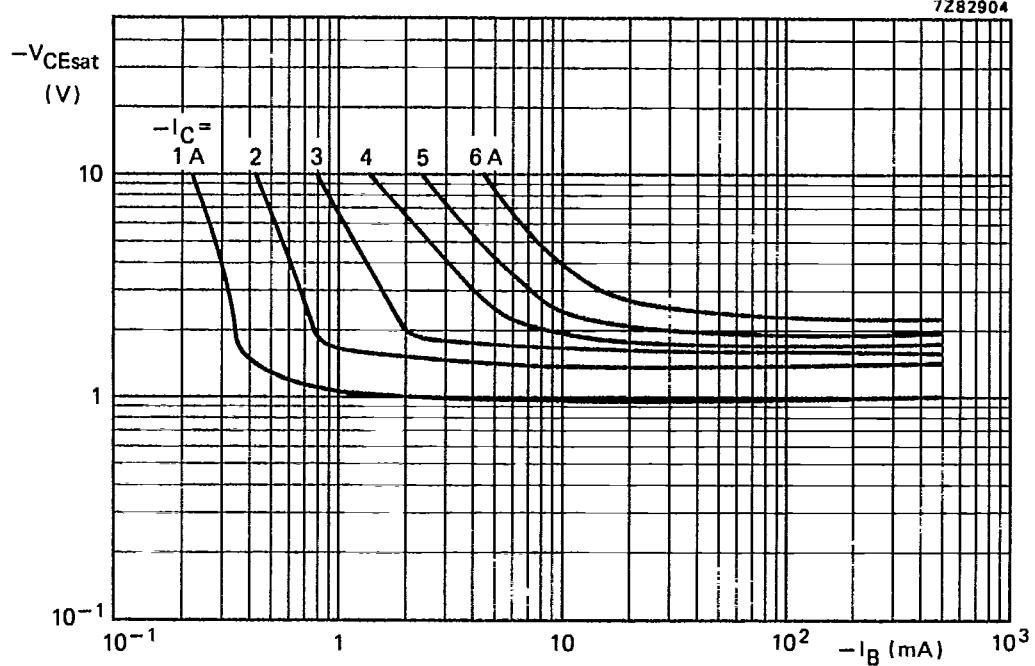


Fig. 10 Typical values collector-emitter saturation voltage.  $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

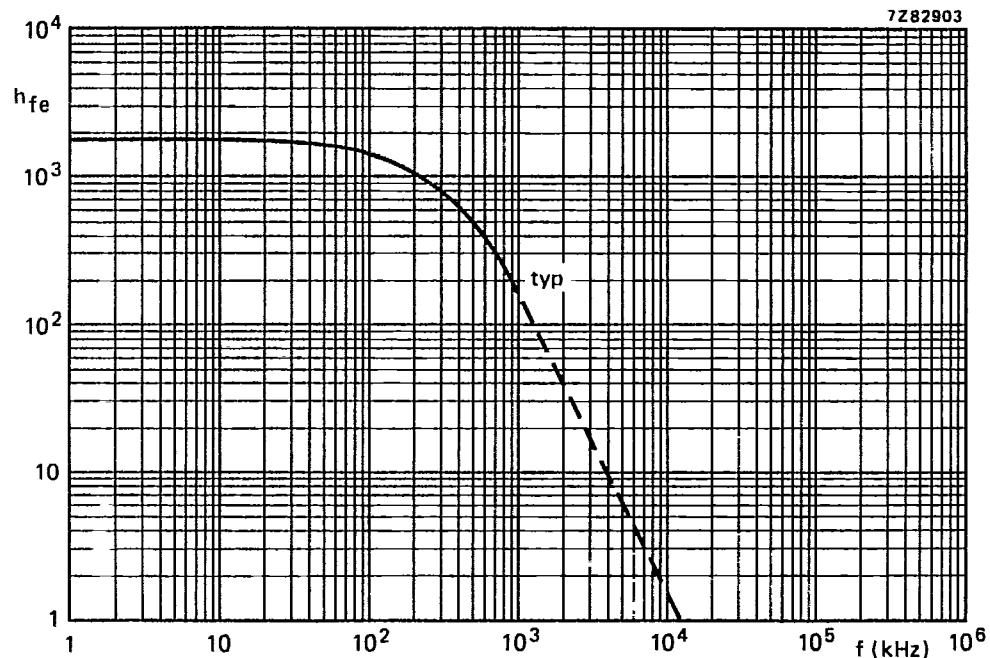


Fig. 11 Small signal current gain.  $-I_C = 3\text{ A}$ ;  $-V_{CE} = 3\text{ V}$ .

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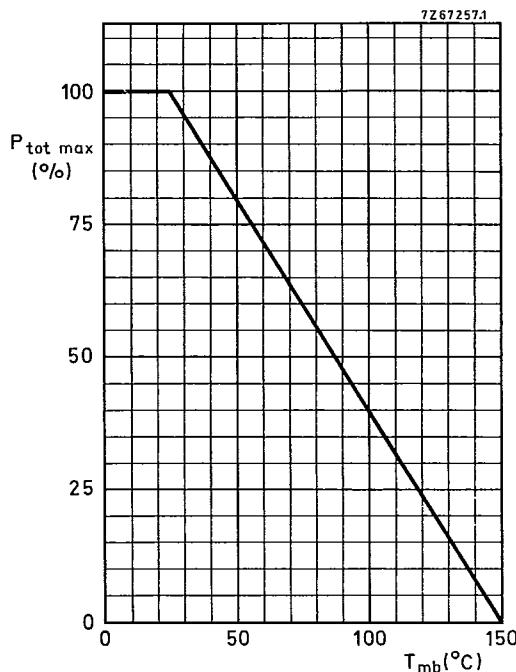


Fig. 12 Power derating curve.

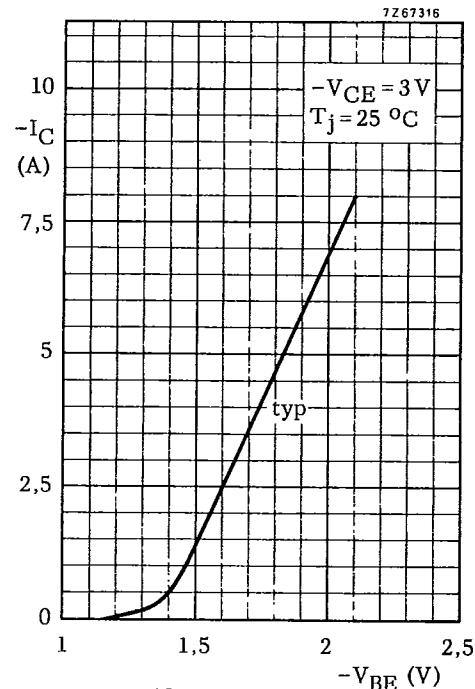


Fig. 13 Collector current.