

## COMPLEMENTARY SILICON POWER DARLINGTON TRANSISTORS

...designed for low and medium frequency power application such as power switching, audio amplifier, hammer drivers, and shunt and series regulators.

### FEATURES:

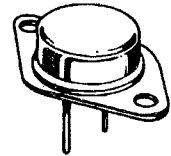
- \* High Gain Darlington Performance
- \* DC Current Gain  $h_{FE} = 3000(\text{Typ}) @ I_C = 5.0 \text{ A}$
- \* True Complementary Specifications

| NPN    | PNP    |
|--------|--------|
| 2N6383 | 2N6648 |
| 2N6384 | 2N6649 |
| 2N6385 | 2N6650 |

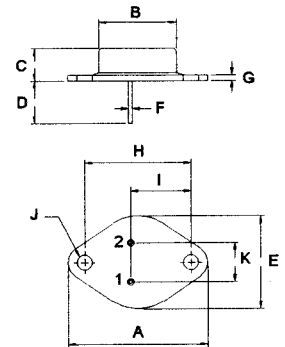
10 AMPERE  
COMPLEMENTARY  
SILICON POWER  
DARLINGTON TRANSISTOR  
40-80 VOLTS  
100 WATTS

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

| Characteristic  | Symbol            | 2N6383       | 2N6384 | 2N6385 | Unit                     |
|---|-------------------|--------------|--------|--------|--------------------------|
|   |                   | 2N6648       | 2N6649 | 2N6650 |                          |
| Collector-Emitter Voltage   | $V_{CEO}$         | 40           | 60     | 80     | V                        |
| Collector-Base Voltage  | $V_{CBO}$         | 40           | 60     | 80     | V                        |
| Emitter-Base Voltage  | $V_{EBO}$         | 5.0          |        |        | V                        |
| Collector Current-Continuous<br>-Peak   | $I_C$<br>$I_{CM}$ | 10<br>15     |        |        | A                        |
| Base Current  | $I_B$             | 0.25         |        |        | A                        |
| Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$<br>Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$ | $P_D$             | 100<br>0.571 |        |        | W<br>W/ $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Operating and Storage Junction<br>Temperature Range                                   | $T_J, T_{STG}$    | - 65 to +200 |        |        | $^\circ\text{C}$         |



TO-3



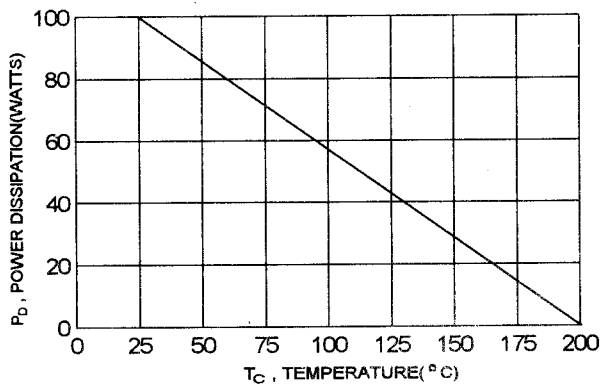
PIN 1. BASE  
2. EMITTER  
COLLECTOR (CASE)

| DIM | MILLIMETERS |       |
|-----|-------------|-------|
|     | MIN         | MAX   |
| A   | 38.75       | 39.96 |
| B   | 19.28       | 22.23 |
| C   | 7.96        | 9.28  |
| D   | 11.18       | 12.19 |
| E   | 25.20       | 26.67 |
| F   | 0.92        | 1.09  |
| G   | 1.38        | 1.62  |
| H   | 29.90       | 30.40 |
| I   | 16.64       | 17.30 |
| J   | 3.88        | 4.36  |
| K   | 10.67       | 11.18 |

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

| Characteristic                      | Symbol          | Max  | Unit                      |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------|---------------------------|
| Thermal Resistance Junction to Case | $R_{\theta jc}$ | 1.75 | $^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$ |

FIGURE -1 POWER DERATING



2N6383, 2N6384, 2N6385 NPN / 2N6648, 2N6649, 2N6650 PNP

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (  $T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted )

| Characteristic | Symbol | Min | Max | Unit |
|----------------|--------|-----|-----|------|
|----------------|--------|-----|-----|------|

OFF CHARACTERISTICS

|   |  |               |  |    |
|---|--|---------------|--|----|
| Collector - Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1)<br>( $I_C = 200 \text{ mA}, I_B = 0$ )   | 2N6383, 2N6648<br>2N6384, 2N6649<br>2N6385, 2N6650   | $V_{CE(sus)}$ | 40<br>60<br>80                         | V  |
| Collector Cutoff Current<br>( $V_{CE} = 40 \text{ V}, I_B = 0$ )<br>( $V_{CE} = 60 \text{ V}, I_B = 0$ )<br>( $V_{CE} = 80 \text{ V}, I_B = 0$ )  | 2N6383, 2N6648<br>2N6384, 2N6649<br>2N6385, 2N6650   | $I_{CEO}$     | 1.0<br>1.0<br>1.0                      | mA |
| Collector Cutoff Current<br>( $V_{CE} = 40 \text{ V}, V_{BE(OFF)} = 1.5 \text{ V}$ )<br>( $V_{CE} = 60 \text{ V}, V_{BE(OFF)} = 1.5 \text{ V}$ )<br>( $V_{CE} = 80 \text{ V}, V_{BE(OFF)} = 1.5 \text{ V}$ )<br>( $V_{CE} = 40 \text{ V}, V_{BE(OFF)} = 1.5 \text{ V}, T_c = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )<br>( $V_{CE} = 60 \text{ V}, V_{BE(OFF)} = 1.5 \text{ V}, T_c = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )<br>( $V_{CE} = 80 \text{ V}, V_{BE(OFF)} = 1.5 \text{ V}, T_c = 125^\circ\text{C}$ ) | 2N6383, 2N6648<br>2N6384, 2N6649<br>2N6385, 2N6650<br>2N6383, 2N6648<br>2N6384, 2N6649<br>2N6385, 2N6650 | $I_{CEX}$     | 0.3<br>0.3<br>0.3<br>3.0<br>3.0<br>3.0 | mA |
| Emitter Cutoff Current<br>( $V_{EB} = 5.0 \text{ V}, I_C = 0$ )   |  | $I_{EBO}$     | 10                                     | mA |

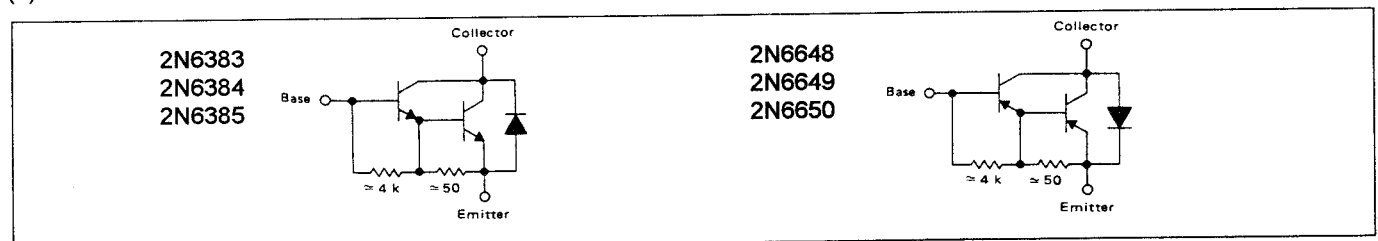
ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)

|  |               |             |            |   |
|--|---------------|-------------|------------|---|
| DC Current Gain<br>( $I_C = 5.0 \text{ A}, V_{CE} = 3.0 \text{ V}$ )<br>( $I_C = 10 \text{ A}, V_{CE} = 3.0 \text{ V}$ )                 | $h_{FE}$      | 1000<br>100 | 20000      |   |
| Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage<br>( $I_C = 5.0 \text{ A}, I_B = 10 \text{ mA}$ )<br>( $I_C = 10 \text{ A}, I_B = 100 \text{ mA}$ ) | $V_{CE(sat)}$ |             | 2.0<br>3.0 | V |
| Base-Emitter On Voltage<br>( $I_C = 5.0 \text{ A}, V_{CE} = 3.0 \text{ V}$ )<br>( $I_C = 10 \text{ A}, V_{CE} = 3.0 \text{ V}$ )         | $V_{BE(on)}$  |             | 2.8<br>4.5 | V |

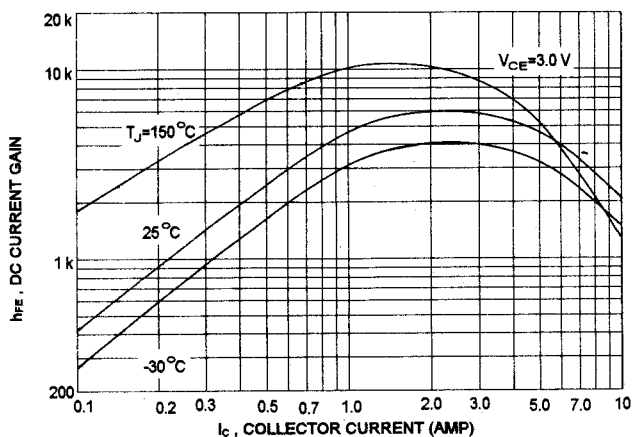
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

|   |          |      |     |    |
|---|----------|------|-----|----|
| Small-Signal Current Gain<br>( $I_C = 1.0 \text{ A}, V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ V}, f = 1.0 \text{ KHz}$ ) | $h_{fe}$ | 1000 |     |    |
| Output Capacitance<br>( $V_{CB} = 10 \text{ V}, I_E = 0, f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ )                     | $C_{ob}$ |      | 200 | pF |

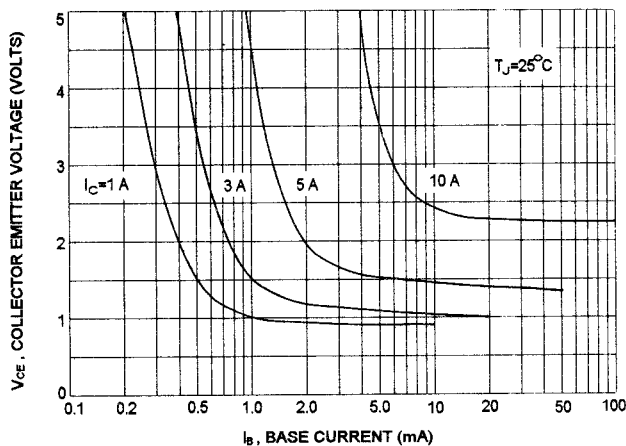
(1) Pulse Test: Pulse width = 300 us , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$



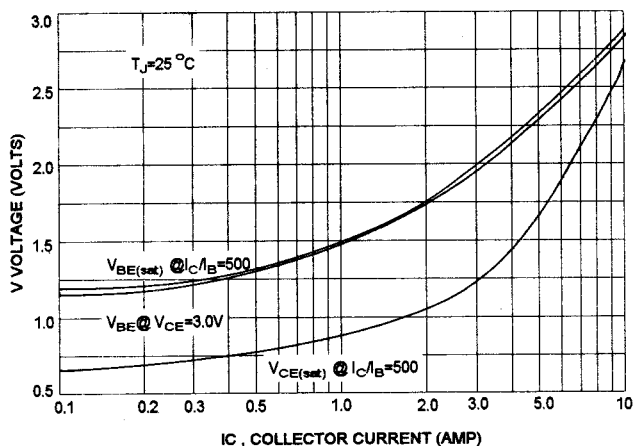
DC CURRENT GAIN



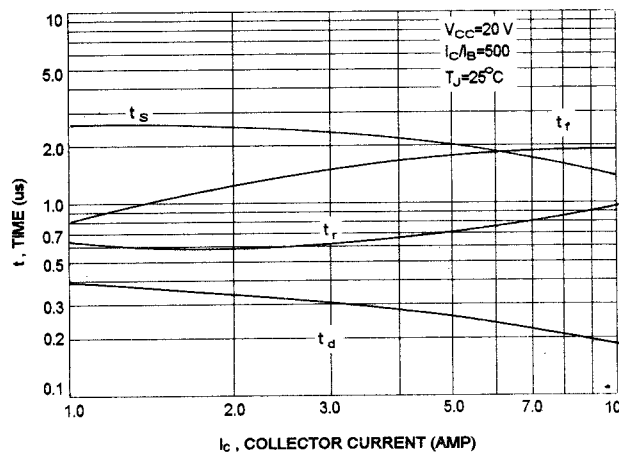
COLLECTOR SATURATION REGION



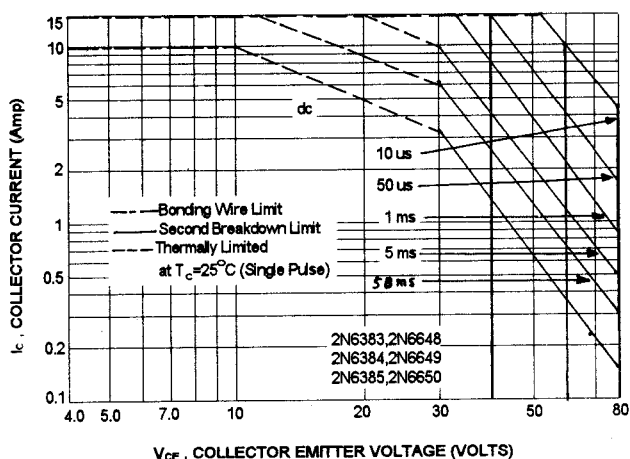
"ON" VOLTAGES



SWITCHING TIME



ACTIVE-REGION SAFE OPERATING AREA (SOA)



There are two limitation 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 curves indicate.

The data of SOA curve is base on  $T_{J(PK)} = 200^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_C$  is variable depending on conditions. second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(PK)} \leq 200^\circ\text{C}$ . At high case temperatures, thermal limitation will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.

This datasheet has been download from:

[www.datasheetcatalog.com](http://www.datasheetcatalog.com)

Datasheets for electronics components.