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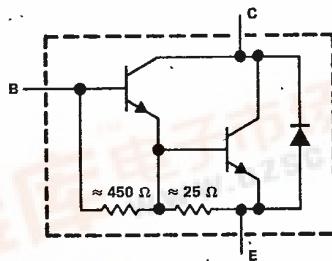
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**TIP663, TIP664, TIP665**  
**N-P-N DARLINGTON-CONNECTED**  
**SILICON POWER TRANSISTORS**  
 REVISED OCTOBER 1984

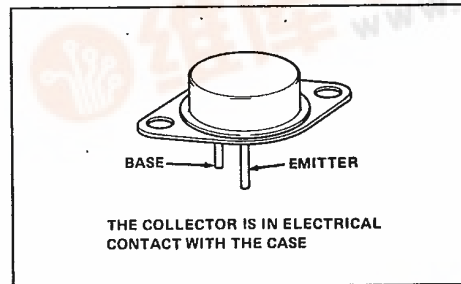
T-33-29

- 150 W at 100°C Case Temperature
- 20 A Continuous Collector Current
- Min  $h_{FE}$ ...250 at 5 V, 10 A
- Forward-Bias SOA...30 V, 5 A
- Reverse-Bias SOA...300 V to 400 V, 10 A
- High-Voltage, High Forward and Clamped Reverse Energy
- Designed for Ignition Systems, Motor Controls, and Solenoid Driver Applications

device schematic



TO-3 PACKAGE



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

	TIP663	TIP664	TIP665
Collector-base voltage	400 V	450 V	500 V
Collector-emitter voltage ( $I_B = 0$ )	300 V	350 V	400 V
Emitter-base voltage	8 V		
Continuous collector current	20 A		
Peak collector current (see Note 1)	30 A		
Continuous base current	5 A		
Safe operating area at (or below) 25°C case temperature	See Figures 9 and 10		
Continuous device dissipation at (or below) 100°C case temperature (see Note 2)	150 W		
Continuous device dissipation at (or below) 25°C free-air temperature (see Note 3)	5.5 W		
Operating collector junction and storage temperature range	- 65°C to 200°C		
Lead temperature 3,2 mm (0.125 inch) from case for 10 seconds	300°C		

- NOTES: 1. This value applies for  $t_W \leq 5$  ms, duty cycle  $\leq 10\%$ .  
 2. Derate linearly to 200°C case temperature at the rate of 1.5 W/°C or refer to Dissipation Derating Curve, Figure 9.  
 3. Derate linearly to 200°C free-air temperature at the rate of 31.4 mW/°C or refer to Dissipation Derating Curve, Figure 10.

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**electrical characteristics at 25°C case temperature**

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TIP663			TIP664			TIP665			UNIT		
		MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX			
V <sub>(BR)CBO</sub>	I <sub>C</sub> = 1 mA, See Note 4	I <sub>E</sub> = 0,			400			450			500	V	
V <sub>(BR)CEO</sub>	I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mA, See Note 4	I <sub>B</sub> = 0,			300			350			400	V	
V <sub>CEX(sus)</sub>	I <sub>C</sub> = 20 A, V <sub>CE</sub> = 250 V, I <sub>B</sub> = 0	See Figure 1			300			350			400	V	
I <sub>CEO</sub>	V <sub>CE</sub> = 300 V, I <sub>B</sub> = 0							250				μA	
	V <sub>CE</sub> = 350 V, I <sub>B</sub> = 0									250			
	V <sub>CE</sub> = 350 V, V <sub>BE</sub> = 0										250		
I <sub>CES</sub>	V <sub>CE</sub> = 400 V, V <sub>BE</sub> = 0							250				μA	
	V <sub>CE</sub> = 450 V, V <sub>BE</sub> = 0									250			
	V <sub>CE</sub> = 450 V, V <sub>BE</sub> = 0										250		
I <sub>EBO</sub>	V <sub>EB</sub> = 8 V, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5 V, I <sub>C</sub> = 5 A, See Notes 4 and 5	I <sub>C</sub> = 0					50			50		50	mA
h <sub>FE</sub>	V <sub>CE</sub> = 5 V, I <sub>C</sub> = 10 A, See Notes 4 and 5				500	10000		500	10000		500	10000	
	V <sub>CE</sub> = 5 V, I <sub>C</sub> = 20 A, See Notes 4 and 5				250			250			250		
	V <sub>CE</sub> = 5 V, I <sub>C</sub> = 10 A, See Notes 4 and 5				25			25			25		
V <sub>BE(sat)</sub>	I <sub>B</sub> = 1 A, I <sub>C</sub> = 10 A, See Notes 4 and 5						2.1			2.1		2.1	V
	I <sub>B</sub> = 1 A, I <sub>C</sub> = 20 A, See Notes 4 and 5						2.5			2.5		2.5	
V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>	I <sub>B</sub> = 400 mA, I <sub>C</sub> = 10 A, See Notes 4 and 5						1.3			1.3		1.3	V
	I <sub>B</sub> = 1 A, I <sub>C</sub> = 20 A, See Notes 4 and 5						3			3		3	
V <sub>F</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> = 20 A, See Notes 4 and 5						3.5			3.5		3.5	V
h <sub>fe</sub>	V <sub>CE</sub> = 5 V, f = 1 kHz, I <sub>C</sub> = 1 A				1000			1000			1000		
h <sub>fe</sub>	V <sub>CE</sub> = 5 V, f = 5 MHz, I <sub>C</sub> = 1 A				2			2			2		
C <sub>obo</sub>	V <sub>CB</sub> = 10 V, f = 1 MHz, I <sub>E</sub> = 0						250			250		250	pF

NOTES: 4. These parameters must be measured using pulse techniques, t<sub>w</sub> = 300 μs, duty cycle ≤ 2%.  
5. These parameters are measured with voltage-sensing contacts separate from the current-carrying contacts located within 3.2 mm (0.125 inch) from the device body.

**thermal characteristics**

PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
R <sub>θJC</sub>			0.67	°C/W
R <sub>θJA</sub>			31.8	
R <sub>θCHS</sub> See Note 6			0.4	

NOTE 6: This parameter is measured using 0.08 mm (0.003 inch) mica insulator with Dow-Corning 11 compound on both sides of the insulator, a 0.138-32 (formerly 6-32) mounting screw with bushing, and a mounting torque of 0.9 newton-meter (8 inch-pounds).

**resistive-load switching characteristic at 25°C case temperature**

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS†	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
t <sub>d</sub>	I <sub>C</sub> = 10 A, I <sub>B1</sub> = 400 mA, I <sub>B2</sub> = -440 mA, V <sub>BE(off)</sub> = -7.1 V, R <sub>L</sub> = 25 Ω, See Figure 2	0.05			μs
t <sub>r</sub>		0.22			
t <sub>s</sub>		6.5			
t <sub>f</sub>		1.3			

† Voltage and current values shown are nominal; exact values vary slightly with transistor parameters.

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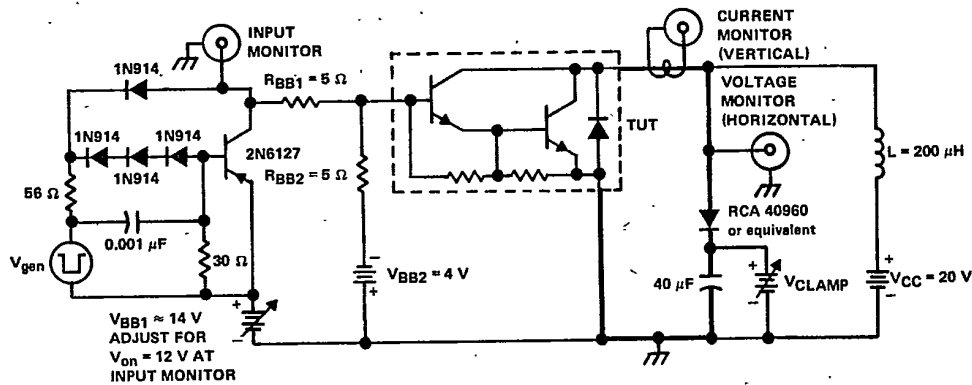
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SILICON POWER TRANSISTORS

functional tests at 25°C case temperature

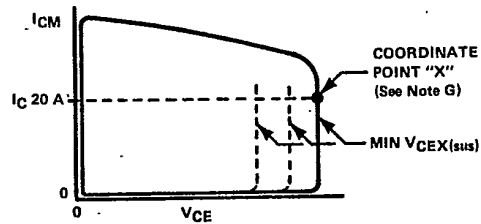
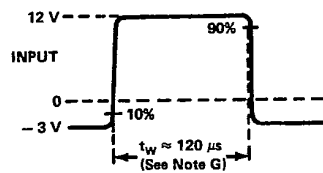
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TEST	CONDITIONS		LEVEL
Power ( $V_{CE} \cdot I_C$ )	$V_{CE} = 30\text{ V}$ ,	$I_C = 5\text{ A}$ , $t_{\text{test}} = 1\text{ s}$	150 W
Reverse Pulse Energy ( $\frac{I_C^2 L}{2}$ )	$I_{CM} = 25\text{ A}$ , $t_{\text{test}} = 0.5\text{ s}$ ,	$L = 100\ \mu\text{H}$ , $f = 10\text{ Hz}$ , See Figure 3	31.2 mJ
Forward Pulse Energy ( $\frac{I_C^2 L}{2}$ )	$I_{CM} = 8\text{ A}$ , $f = 75\text{ Hz}$ ,	$L = 10\text{ mH}$ , $V_{\text{clamp}} = 320\text{ V}$ , $t_{\text{test}} = 0.5\text{ s}$ , See Figure 4	320 mJ

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



TEST CIRCUIT



INPUT WAVEFORM AND X-Y DISPLAY

- NOTES:
- A.  $V_{\text{gen}}$  is a -20-V pulse into a 50  $\Omega$  termination.
  - B. The  $V_{\text{gen}}$  waveform is supplied by a generator with the following characteristics:  $t_r \leq 15\text{ ns}$ ,  $t_f \leq 15\text{ ns}$ ,  $Z_{\text{out}} = 50\ \Omega$ ,  $t_w = 120\ \mu\text{s}$ , duty cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .
  - C. Waveforms are monitored on an x-y oscilloscope with the following characteristics:  $t_r \leq 15\text{ ns}$ ,  $R_{\text{in}} \geq 10\text{ M}\Omega$ ,  $C_{\text{in}} \leq 11.5\text{ pF}$ .
  - D. Resistors must be noninductive types.
  - E. The d-c power supplies may require additional bypassing in order to minimize ringing.
  - F. Heavy lines denote copper bus 12,7 mm by 3,2 mm (0,5 inch by 0,125 inch) fabricated to have minimum inductance.
  - G. Adjust input pulse duration until collector current is 20 A at point "X".  $I_{CM}$  must not exceed 30 A.

FIGURE 1. COLLECTOR-EMITTER SUSTAINING VOLTAGE TEST



TIP Devices

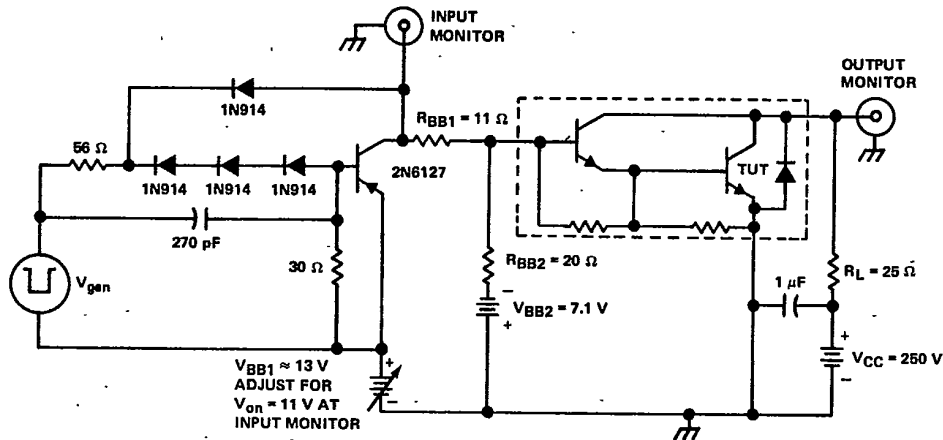
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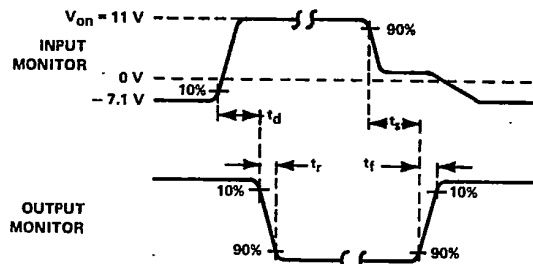
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SILICON POWER TRANSISTORS**

**PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION**



TEST CIRCUIT



VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS

- NOTES:
- A.  $V_{gen}$  is a  $-30\text{-V}$  pulse into a  $50\ \Omega$  termination.
  - B. The  $V_{gen}$  waveform is supplied by a generator with 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 2. RESISTIVE-LOAD SWITCHING

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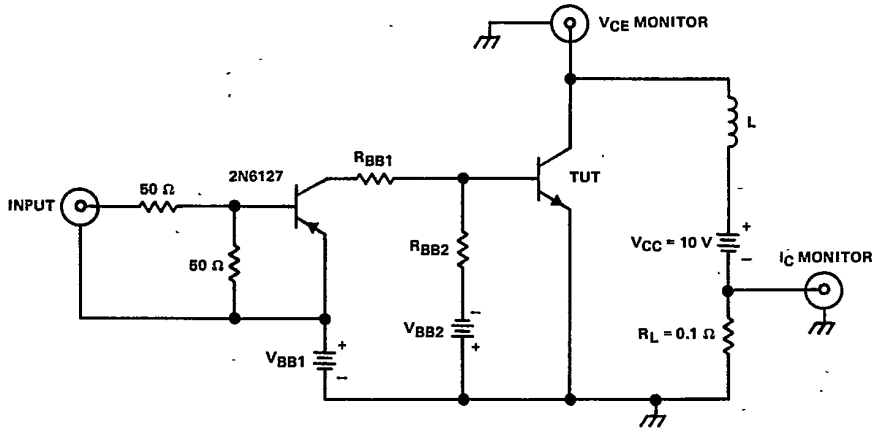
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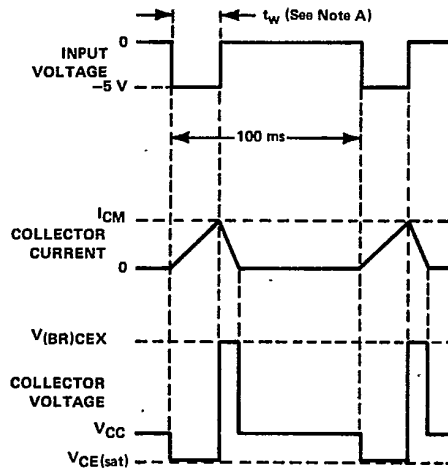
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FUNCTIONAL TEST INFORMATION

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TEST CIRCUIT



VOLTAGE AND CURRENT WAVEFORMS

- NOTES: A. Input pulse duration is increased until the peak collector current reaches the specified value of  $I_{CM}$ .  
B. Circuit shown is for testing n-p-n transistors. For p-n-p transistors, all voltage supplies and waveforms are reversed and the driver transistor is type 2N6128.

FIGURE 3. REVERSE PULSE ENERGY TEST

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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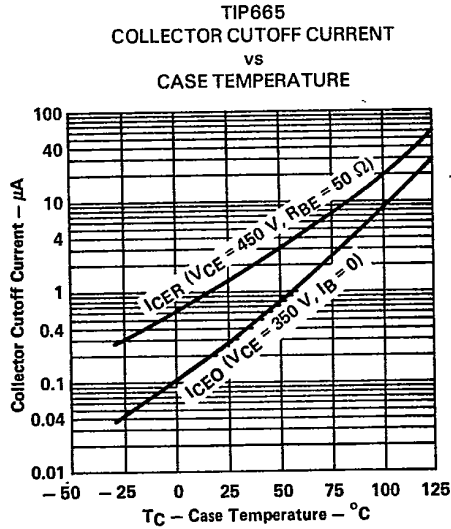


FIGURE 5

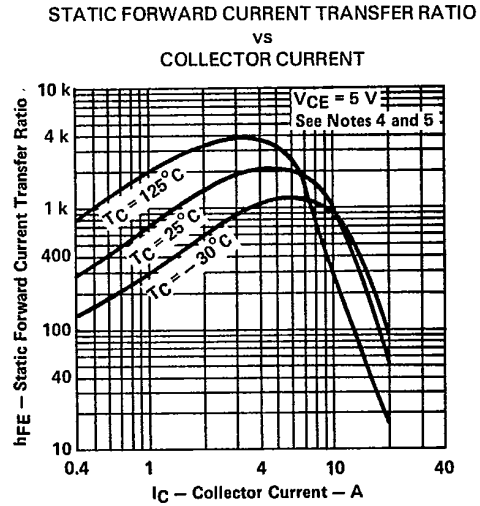


FIGURE 6

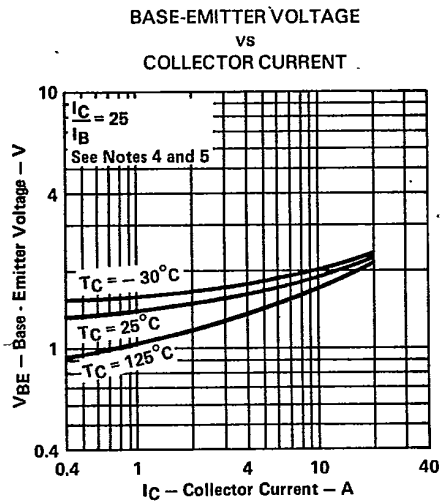


FIGURE 7

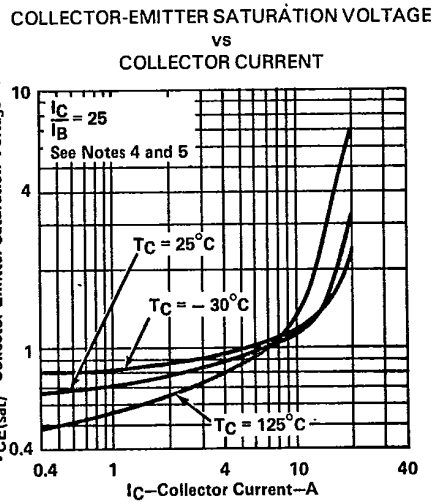


FIGURE 8

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

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**MAXIMUM SAFE OPERATING AREA**

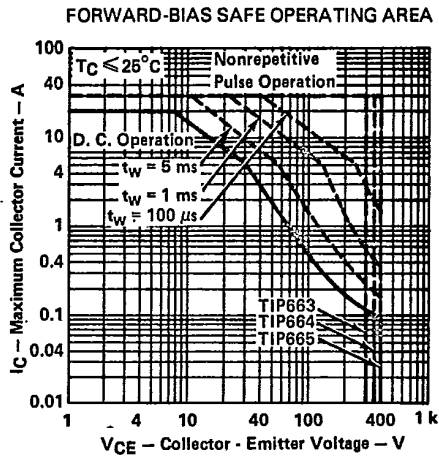


FIGURE 9

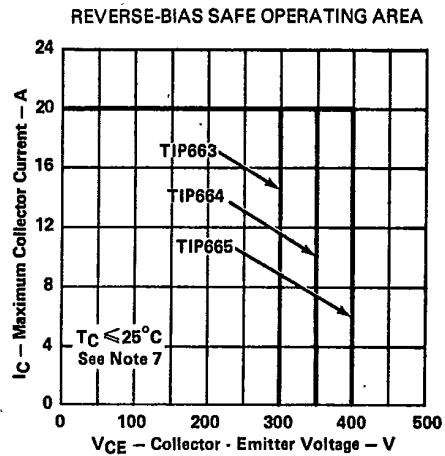


FIGURE 10

NOTE 7: This combination of maximum voltage and current may be achieved only when switching from saturation to cutoff with a clamped inductive load as in Figure 1.

**THERMAL INFORMATION**

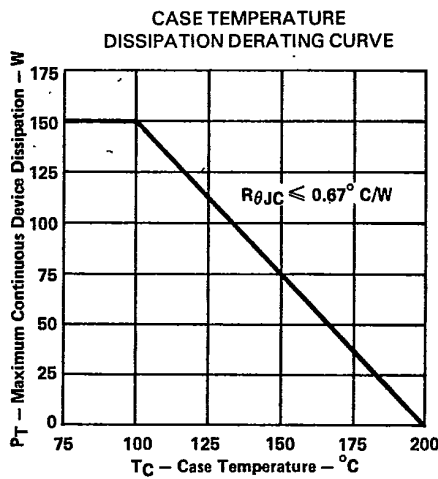


FIGURE 11

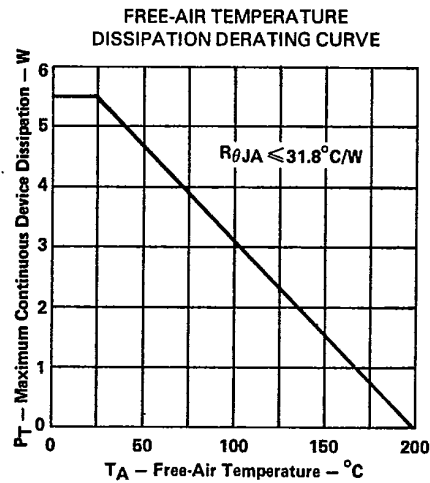


FIGURE 12



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