

HIGH VOLTAGE FAST-SWITCHING NPN POWER TRANSISTOR

- SGS-THOMSON PREFERRED SALESTYPE
- HIGH VOLTAGE CAPABILITY
- U.L. RECOGNISED ISOWATT218 PACKAGE (U.L. FILE # E81734 (N))
- NPN TRANSISTOR WITH INTEGRATED FREEWHEELING DIODE

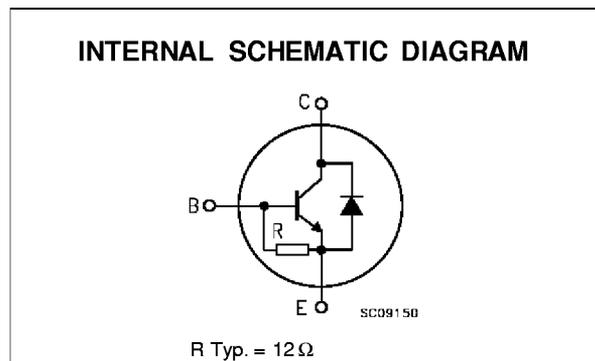
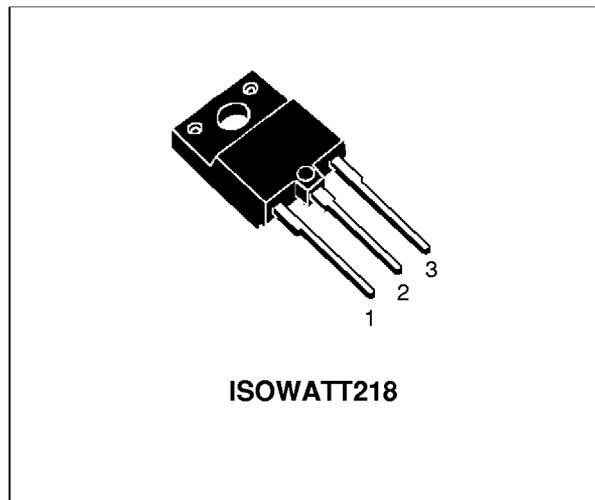
APPLICATIONS:

- HORIZONTAL DEFLECTION FOR COLOUR TV

DESCRIPTION

The BUH515D is manufactured using Multi-epitaxial Mesa technology for cost-effective high performance and uses a Hollow Emitter structure to enhance switching speeds.

The BUH series is designed for use in horizontal deflection circuits in televisions and monitors.



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

| Symbol | Parameter | Value | Unit |
|-----------|---|------------|------|
| V_{CBO} | Collector-Base Voltage ($I_E = 0$) | 1500 | V |
| V_{CEO} | Collector-Emitter Voltage ($I_B = 0$) | 700 | V |
| V_{EBO} | Emitter-Base Voltage ($I_C = 0$) | 5 | V |
| I_C | Collector Current | 8 | A |
| I_{CM} | Collector Peak Current ($t_p < 5$ ms) | 15 | A |
| I_B | Base Current | 5 | A |
| I_{BM} | Base Peak Current ($t_p < 5$ ms) | 8 | A |
| P_{tot} | Total Dissipation at $T_c = 25$ °C | 50 | W |
| T_{stg} | Storage Temperature | -65 to 150 | °C |
| T_j | Max. Operating Junction Temperature | 150 | °C |

BUH515D

THERMAL DATA

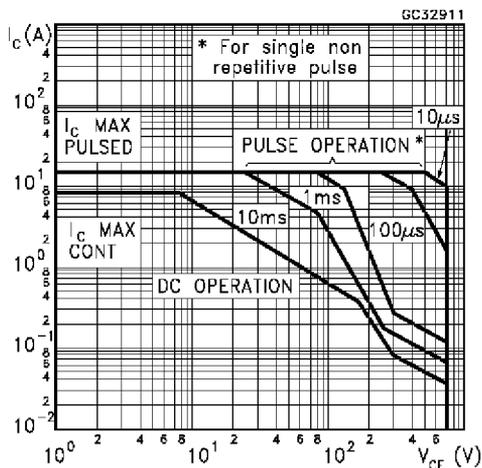
| | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|-----|-----|---------------|
| $R_{thj-case}$ | Thermal Resistance Junction-case | Max | 2.5 | $^{\circ}C/W$ |
|----------------|----------------------------------|-----|-----|---------------|

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_{case} = 25^{\circ}C$ unless otherwise specified)

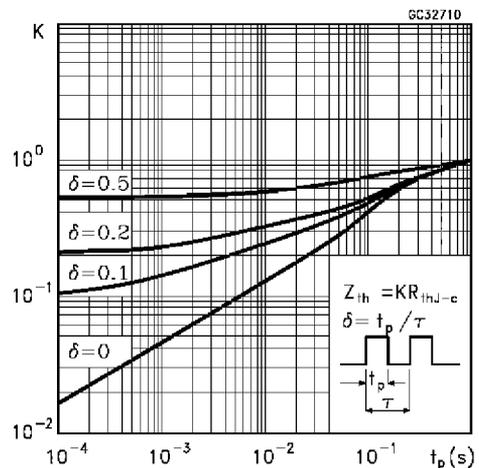
| Symbol | Parameter | Test Conditions | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
|----------------|---|--|--------|------------|--------------|---------------------|
| I_{CES} | Collector Cut-off Current ($V_{BE} = 0$) | $V_{CE} = 1300 V$ $V_{CE} = 1500 V$ $V_{CE} = 1500 V \quad T_j = 125^{\circ}C$ | | | 10 1 2 | μA mA mA |
| I_{EBO} | Emitter Cut-off Current ($I_C = 0$) | $V_{EB} = 5 V$ | | | 200 | mA |
| $V_{CE(sat)*}$ | Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage | $I_C = 5 A \quad I_B = 1.25 A$ | | | 1.5 | V |
| $V_{BE(sat)*}$ | Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage | $I_C = 5 A \quad I_B = 1.25 A$ | | | 1.3 | V |
| h_{FE*} | DC Current Gain | $I_C = 5 A \quad V_{CE} = 5 V$ $I_C = 5 A \quad V_{CE} = 5 V \quad T_j = 100^{\circ}C$ | 5 3 | | 10 | |
| t_s t_f | RESISTIVE LOAD Storage Time Fall Time | $V_{CC} = 400 V \quad I_C = 5 A$ $I_{B1} = 1.5 A \quad I_{B2} = -2.5 A$ | | 2.4 170 | 3.6 260 | μs ns |
| t_s t_f | INDUCTIVE LOAD Storage Time Fall Time | $I_C = 5 A \quad f = 15625 Hz$ $I_{B1} = 1.25 A \quad I_{B2} = -2.5 A$ $V_{ceflyback} = 1050 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{10} 10^6\right) t \quad V$ | | 3.5 450 | | μs ns |
| V_F | Diode Forward Voltage | $I_F = 5 A$ | | | 2 | V |

* Pulsed: Pulse duration = 300 μs , duty cycle 1.5 %

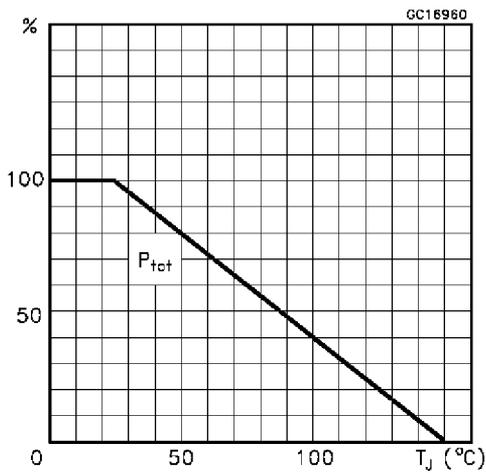
Safe Operating Area



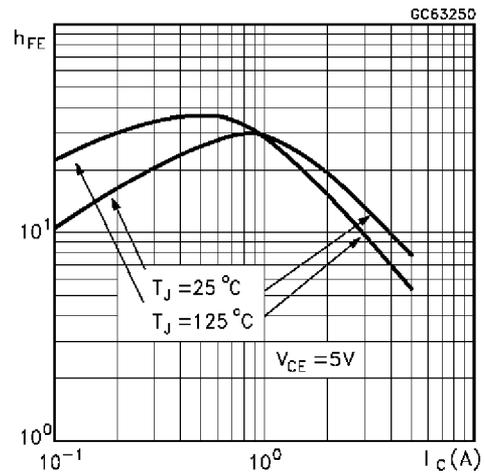
Thermal Impedance



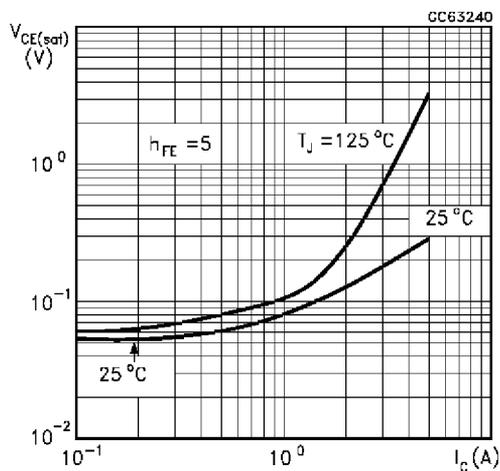
Derating Curve



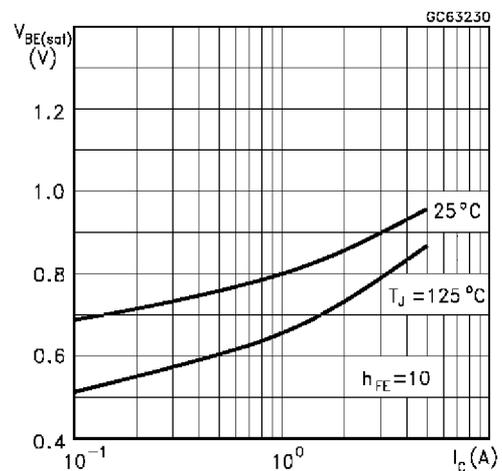
DC Current Gain



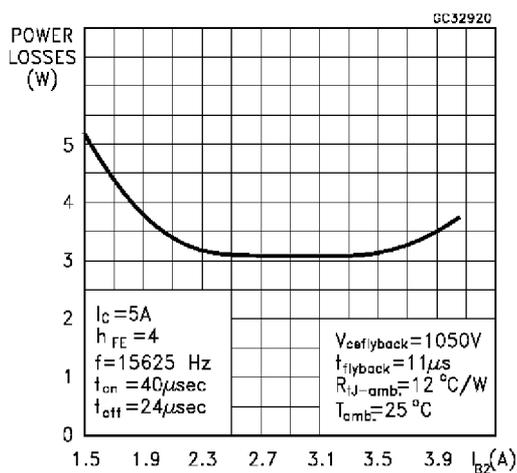
Collector Emitter Saturation Voltage



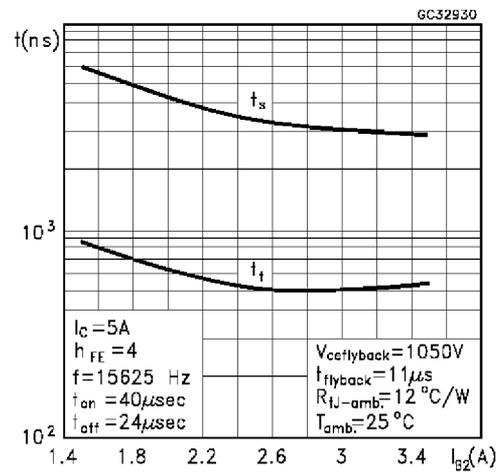
Base Emitter Saturation Voltage



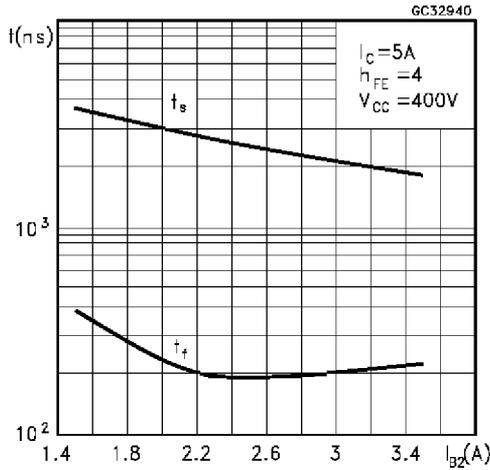
Power Losses at 16 KHz



Switching Time Inductive Load at 16KHz (see figure 2)



Switching Time Resistive Load



BASE DRIVE INFORMATION

In order to saturate the power switch and reduce conduction losses, adequate direct base current I_{B1} has to be provided for the lowest gain h_{FE} at 100 °C (line scan phase). On the other hand, negative base current I_{B2} must be provided to turn off the power transistor (retrace phase). Most of the dissipation, especially in the deflection application, occurs at switch-off. Therefore it is essential to determine the value of I_{B2} which minimizes power losses, fall time t_f and, consequently, T_j . A new set of curves have been defined to give total power losses, t_s and t_f as a function of I_{B2} at 16 KHz frequencies for choosing the optimum negative drive. The test circuit is illustrated in fig. 1.

Inductance L_1 serves to control the slope of the negative base current I_{B2} to recombine the excess carrier in the collector when base current is still present, this avoid any tailing phenomenon in the collector current.

The values of L and C are calculated from the following equations:

$$\frac{1}{2} L (I_C)^2 = \frac{1}{2} C (V_{CEfly})^2$$

$$\omega = 2 \pi f = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

Where I_C = operating collector current, V_{CEfly} = flyback voltage, f = frequency of oscillation during retrace.

Figure 1: Inductive Load Switching Test Circuit

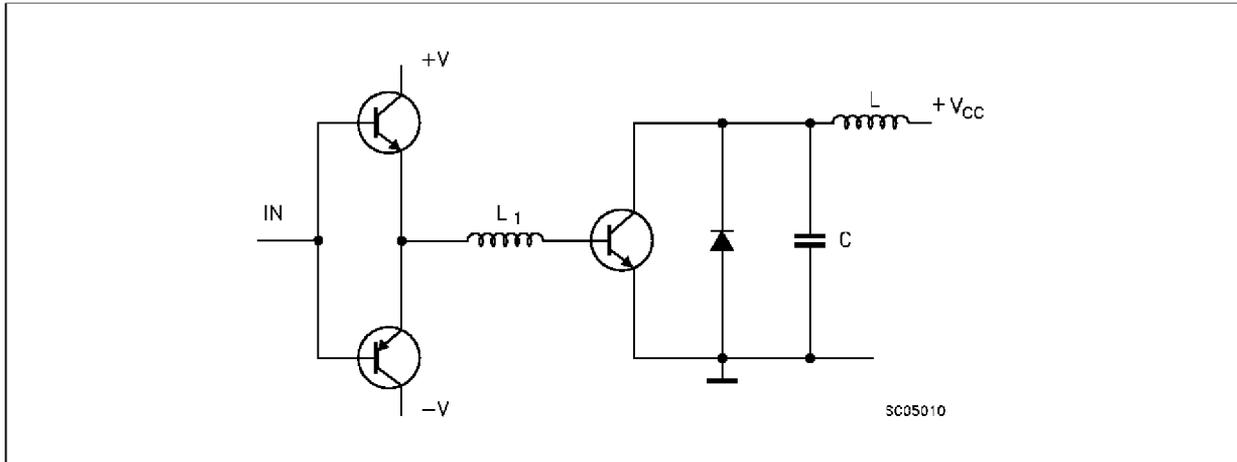
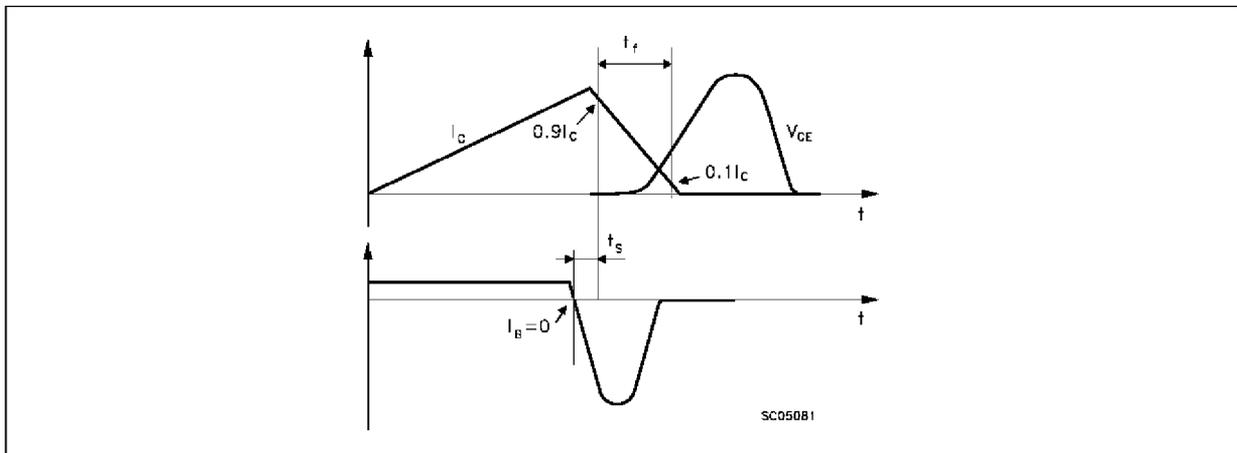
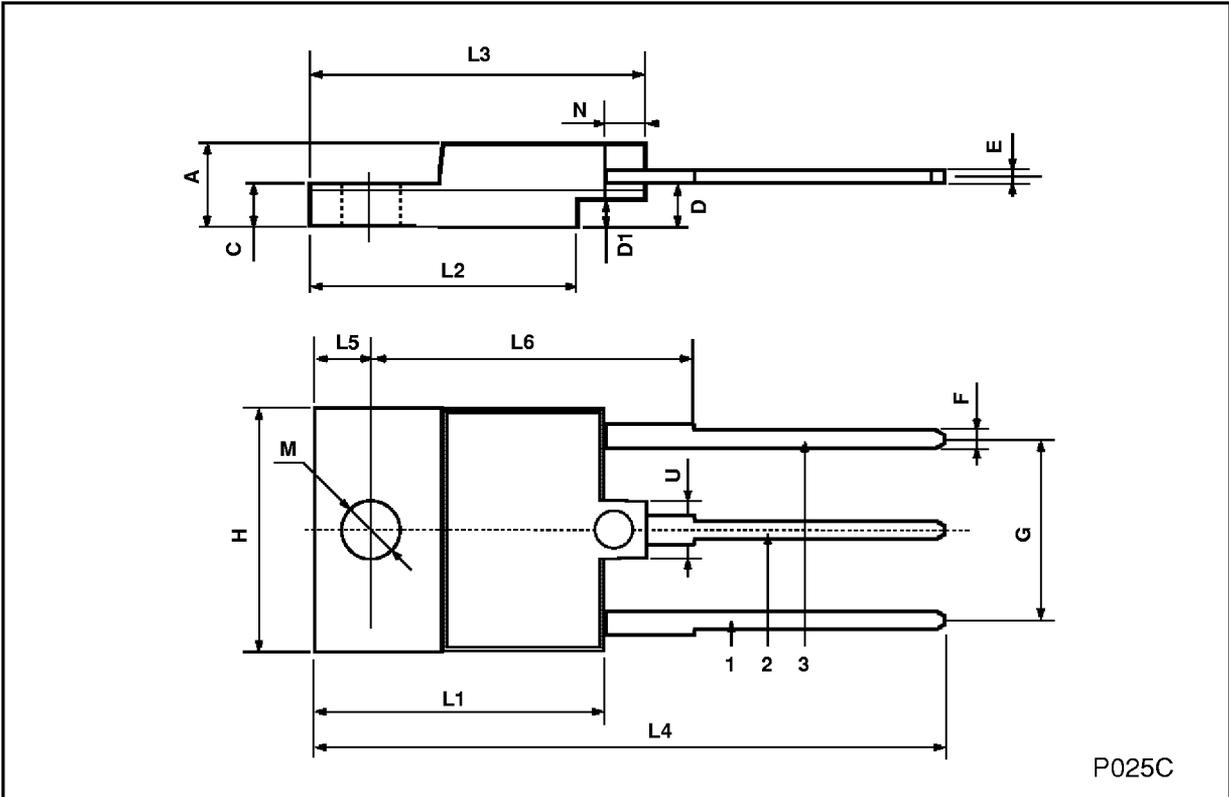


Figure 2: Switching Waveforms in a Deflection Circuit



ISOWATT218 MECHANICAL DATA

| DIM. | mm | | | inch | | |
|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. |
| A | 5.35 | | 5.65 | 0.210 | | 0.222 |
| C | 3.3 | | 3.8 | 0.130 | | 0.149 |
| D | 2.9 | | 3.1 | 0.114 | | 0.122 |
| D1 | 1.88 | | 2.08 | 0.074 | | 0.081 |
| E | 0.75 | | 1 | 0.029 | | 0.039 |
| F | 1.05 | | 1.25 | 0.041 | | 0.049 |
| G | 10.8 | | 11.2 | 0.425 | | 0.441 |
| H | 15.8 | | 16.2 | 0.622 | | 0.637 |
| L1 | 20.8 | | 21.2 | 0.818 | | 0.834 |
| L2 | 19.1 | | 19.9 | 0.752 | | 0.783 |
| L3 | 22.8 | | 23.6 | 0.897 | | 0.929 |
| L4 | 40.5 | | 42.5 | 1.594 | | 1.673 |
| L5 | 4.85 | | 5.25 | 0.190 | | 0.206 |
| L6 | 20.25 | | 20.75 | 0.797 | | 0.817 |
| M | 3.5 | | 3.7 | 0.137 | | 0.145 |
| N | 2.1 | | 2.3 | 0.082 | | 0.090 |
| U | | 4.6 | | | 0.181 | |



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