

BUH315DFH

HIGH VOLTAGE FAST-SWITCHING NPN POWER TRANSISTOR

- NEW Fully Plastic TO-220 for HIGH VOLTAGE APPLICATIONS
- HIGH VOLTAGE CAPABILITY (> 1500 V)
- FULLY INSULATED PACKAGE (U.L. COMPLIANT) FOR EASY MOUNTING
- NPN TRANSISTOR WITH INTEGRATED FREEWHEELING DIODE
- CREEPAGE DISTANCE PATH > 4 mm

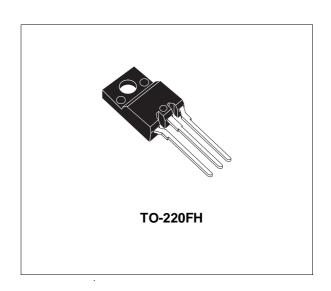
APPLICATIONS

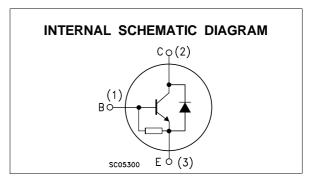
 HORIZONTAL DEFLECTION FOR COLOUR TVS

DESCRIPTION

The device is manufactured using Multiepitaxial 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)	10	V
Ic	Collector Current	6	Α
I _{CM}	Collector Peak Current (t _p < 5 ms)	12	А
lΒ	Base Current	3	Α
I _{BM}	Base Peak Current (tp < 5 ms)	5	Α
P _{tot}	Total Dissipation at T _c = 25 °C	40	W
V _{isol}	Insulation Withstand Voltage (RMS) from All Three Leads to Exernal Heatsink	2500	V
T _{stg}	Storage Temperature	-65 to 150	°C
T _i	Max. Operating Junction Temperature	150	°C

July 2002 1/7

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THERMAL DATA

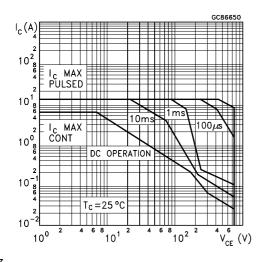
R _{thj-case} Thermal Resistance Junction-case	Max	3.125	°C/W	
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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_{case} = 25$ °C unless otherwise specified)

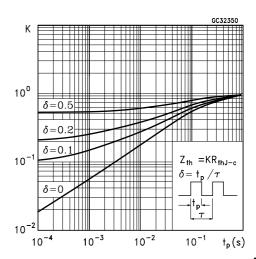
Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
I _{CES}	Collector Cut-off Current (V _{BE} = 0)	V _{CE} = 1500 V			200	μА
I _{EBO}	Emitter Cut-off Current (I _C = 0)	V _{EB} = 5 V			300	mA
$V_{CE(sat)^*}$	Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	I _C = 3 A I _B = 1 A			1.5	V
$V_{BE(sat)^*}$	Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage	I _C = 3 A I _B = 1 A			1.5	V
h _{FE} *	DC Current Gain	$I_{C} = 3 \text{ A}$ $V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$ $I_{C} = 3 \text{ A}$ $V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$ $T_{j} = 100 ^{\circ}\text{C}$	4 2.5		9	
t _s t _f	RESISTIVE LOAD Storage Time Fall Time	$V_{CC} = 400 \text{ V}$ $I_{C} = 3 \text{ A}$ $I_{B1} = 1 \text{ A}$ $I_{B2} = -1.5 \text{ A}$		1.8 200	2.7 300	μs ns
t _s t _f	INDUCTIVE LOAD Storage Time Fall Time	$\begin{array}{lll} I_{C} = 3 \text{ A} & f = 15625 \text{ Hz} \\ I_{B1} = 1 \text{ A} & I_{B2} = 1.5 \text{ A} \\ V_{ceflyback} = 1050 \sin\!\left(\!\frac{\pi}{5}10^{6}\!\right)\!t & V \end{array}$		2.7 350		μs ns
V _F	Diode Forward Voltage	I _F = 3 A			2.5	V

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

Safe Operating Area

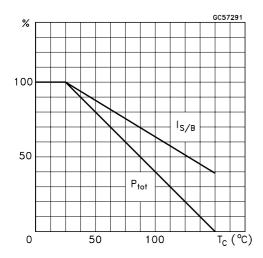


Thermal Impedance

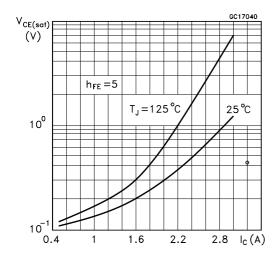


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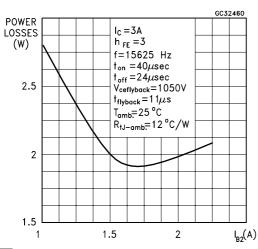
Derating Curve



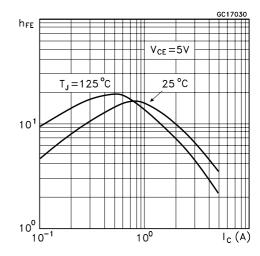
Collector Emitter Saturation Voltage



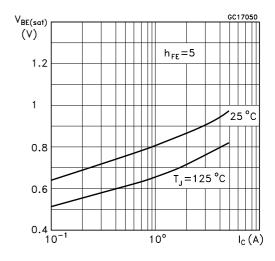
Power Losses at 16 KHz



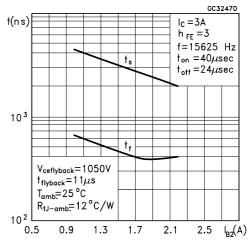
DC Current Gain



Base Emitter Saturation Voltage

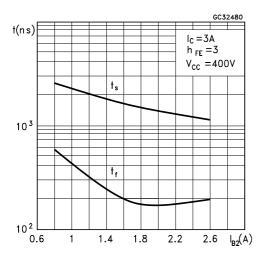


Switching Time Inductive Load at 16KHz (see figure 2)



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Switching Time Resistive Load at 16 KHz



BASE DRIVE INFORMATION

In order to saturate the power switch and reduce conduction losses, adequate direct base current $l_{\rm B1}$ has to be provided for the lowest gain $h_{\rm FE}$ at 100 $^{\rm o}$ C (line scan phase). On the other hand, negative base current $l_{\rm B2}$ must be provided to turn off the power transistor (retrace phase).

Most of the dissipation, 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 scanning frequencies 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 would 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.

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Figure 1: Inductive Load Switching Test Circuits.

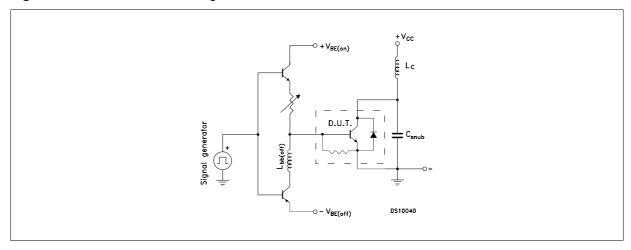
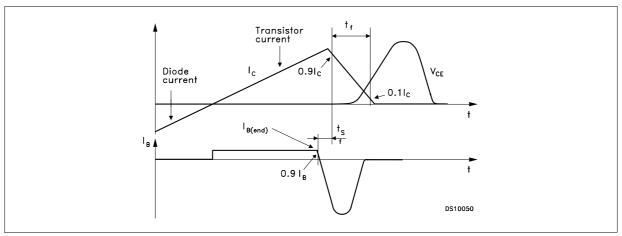


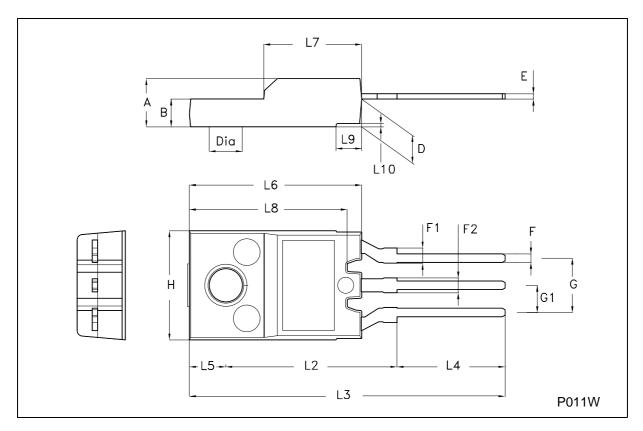
Figure 2: Switching Waveforms in a Deflection Circuit



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TO-220FH (Fully plastic High voltage) MECHANICAL DATA

DIM.	mm		inch			
DIWI.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
Α	4.4		4.6	0.173		0.181
В	2.5		2.7	0.098		0.106
D	2.5		2.75	0.098		0.108
E	0.45		0.7	0.017		0.027
F	0.75		1	0.030		0.039
F1	1.3		1.8	0.051		0.070
F2	1.3		1.8	0.051		0.070
G	4.95		5.2	0.195		0.204
G1	2.4		2.7	0.094		0.106
Н	10		10.4	0.393		0.409
L2		16			0.630	
L3	28.6		30.6	1.126		1.204
L4	9.8		10.6	0.385		0.417
L5		3.4			0.134	
L6	15.9		16.4	0.626		0.645
L7	9		9.3	0.354		0.366
L8	14.5		15	0.570		0.590
L9		2.4			0.094	



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