## HIGH VOLTAGE FAST-SWITCHING NPN POWER TRANSISTOR

- STMicroelectronics PREFERRED SALESTYPE
- HIGH VOLTAGE CAPABILITY
- FULLY INSULATED PACKAGE (U.L. COMPLIANT) FOR EASY MOUNTING
- NPN TRANSISTOR WITH INTEGRATED FREEWHEELING DIODE


## APPLICATIONS:

- HORIZONTAL DEFLECTION FOR COLOUR TVS


## DESCRIPTION

The BUH515D 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.


INTERNAL SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM


R Typ. $=12 \Omega$

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

| Symbol | Parameter | Value | Unit |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CBO}}$ | Collector-Base Voltage $\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{E}}=0\right)$ | 1500 | V |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CEO}}$ | Collector-Emitter Voltage $\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}=0\right)$ | 700 | V |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{EBO}}$ | Emitter-Base Voltage $\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C}}=0\right)$ | 5 | V |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C}}$ | Collector Current | 8 | A |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CM}}$ | Collector Peak Current $\left(\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{p}}<5 \mathrm{~ms}\right)$ | 15 | A |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}$ | Base Current | 5 | A |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{BM}}$ | Base Peak Current $\left(\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{p}}<5 \mathrm{~ms}\right)$ | 8 | A |
| $\mathrm{P}_{\text {tot }}$ | Total Dissipation at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{C}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 50 | W |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\text {isol }}$ | Insulation Withstand Voltage $(\mathrm{RMS})$ from All <br> Three Leads to Exernal Heatsink | 2500 | V |
| $\mathrm{~T}_{\text {stg }}$ | Storage Temperature | -65 to 150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

THERMAL DATA

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

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $\mathrm{T}_{\text {case }}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise specified)

| Symbol | Parameter | Test Conditions | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ices | Collector Cut-off Current ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{be}}=0$ ) | $\begin{array}{ll} V_{C E}=1300 \mathrm{~V} & \\ V_{C E}=1500 \mathrm{~V} & \\ V_{C E}=1500 \mathrm{~V} \quad \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{j}}=125^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ 0.2 \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mu \mathrm{A} \\ & \mathrm{~mA} \\ & \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ |
| Iebo | Emitter Cut-off Current $(\mathrm{IC}=0)$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EB}}=5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  | 200 | mA |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CE(sat) }}$ * | Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C}}=5 \mathrm{~A} \quad \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}=1.25 \mathrm{~A}$ |  |  | 1.5 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BE} \text { (sat) }}$ * | Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C}}=5 \mathrm{~A} \quad \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}=1.25 \mathrm{~A}$ |  |  | 1.3 | V |
| $\mathrm{hfE}^{*}$ | DC Current Gain | $\begin{array}{ll} \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C}}=5 \mathrm{~A} & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CE}}=5 \mathrm{~V} \\ \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C}}=5 \mathrm{~A} & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CE}}=5 \mathrm{~V} \quad \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{j}}=100^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ |  | 10 |  |
| $t_{s}$ | RESISTIVE LOAD <br> Storage Time <br> Fall Time | $\begin{array}{ll} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=400 \mathrm{~V} & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C}}=5 \mathrm{~A} \\ \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B} 1}=1.5 \mathrm{~A} & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B} 2}=-2.5 \mathrm{~A} \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.4 \\ & 170 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.6 \\ 260 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mu \mathrm{s} \\ & \mathrm{~ns} \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{s}} \\ & \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{f}} \end{aligned}$ | INDUCTIVE LOAD <br> Storage Time <br> Fall Time | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C}}=5 \mathrm{~A} \quad \mathrm{f}=15625 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B} 1}=1.25 \mathrm{~A} \\ \mathrm{~V}_{\text {ceflyback }}=1050 \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{10} 10^{6}\right) \mathrm{t} \end{array} \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 450 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mu \mathrm{s} \\ & \mathrm{~ns} \end{aligned}$ |
| $V_{F}$ | Diode Forward Voltage | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=5 \mathrm{~A}$ |  |  | 2 | V |

* Pulsed: Pulse duration = 300 s, duty cycle $1.5 \%$

Safe Operating Area


Thermal Impedance


## Derating Curve



Collector Emitter Saturation Voltage


Power Losses at 16 KHz


DC Current Gain


Base Emitter Saturation Voltage


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


## BUH515D

Switching Time Resistive Load


## BASE DRIVE INFORMATION

In order to saturate the power switch and reduce conduction losses, adequate direct base current $\mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{B} 1}$ has to be provided for the lowest gain $\mathrm{h}_{\mathrm{FE}}$ at $100{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (line scan phase). On the other hand, negative base current $I_{B 2}$ 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 $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B} 2}$ which minimizes power losses, fall time $\mathrm{tf}_{f}$ and, consequently, $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}$. A new set of curves have been defined to give total power losses, $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{s}}$ and $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{f}}$ as a function of $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B} 2}$ at 16 KHz frequencies for choosing the optimum negative drive. The test circuit is illustrated in fig. 1.

Inductance $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ serves to control the slope of the negative base current $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B} 2}$ 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:
$\frac{1}{2} L\left(I_{C}\right)^{2}=\frac{1}{2} C\left(V_{C E F I y}\right)^{2}$
$\omega=2 \pi f=\frac{1}{\sqrt{L C}}$
Where $\mathrm{I}=$ operating collector current, VCEfly= 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 | 0.211 |  | 0.222 |
| C | 3.30 |  | 3.80 | 0.130 |  | 0.150 |
| D | 2.90 |  | 3.10 | 0.114 |  | 0.122 |
| D1 | 1.88 |  | 2.08 | 0.074 |  | 0.082 |
| E | 0.75 |  | 0.95 | 0.030 |  | 0.037 |
| F | 1.05 |  | 1.25 | 0.041 |  | 0.049 |
| F2 | 1.50 |  | 1.70 | 0.059 |  | 0.067 |
| F3 | 1.90 |  | 2.10 | 0.075 |  | 0.083 |
| G | 10.80 |  | 11.20 | 0.425 |  | 0.441 |
| H | 15.80 |  | 16.20 | 0.622 |  | 0.638 |
| L |  |  |  |  | 0.354 |  |
| L1 | 20.80 |  | 21.20 | 0.819 |  | 0.835 |
| L2 | 19.10 |  | 19.90 | 0.752 |  | 0.783 |
| L3 | 22.80 |  | 23.60 | 0.898 |  | 0.929 |
| L4 | 40.50 |  | 42.50 | 1.594 |  | 1.673 |
| L5 | 4.85 |  | 5.25 | 0.191 |  | 0.207 |
| L6 | 20.25 |  | 20.75 | 0.797 |  | 0.817 |
| N | 2.1 |  | 2.3 | 0.083 |  | 0.091 |
| R |  |  |  |  | 0.181 |  |
| DIA | 3.5 |  |  | 3.7 | 0.138 |  |



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