

HIGH VOLTAGE FAST-SWITCHING NPN POWER TRANSISTOR

- STMicroelectronics PREFERRED SALES TYPE
- HIGH VOLTAGE CAPABILITY (> 1500 V)
- VERY HIGH SWITCHING SPEED
- FULLY INSULATED PACKAGE (U.L. COMPLIANT) FOR EASY MOUNTING

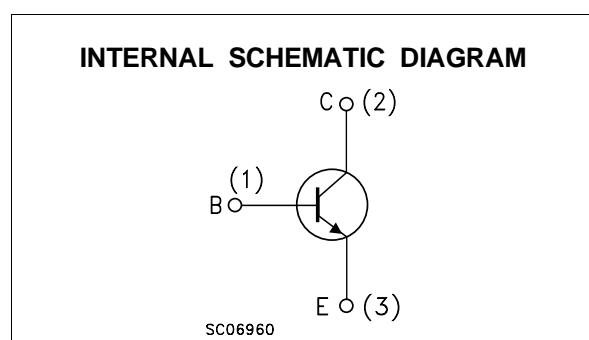
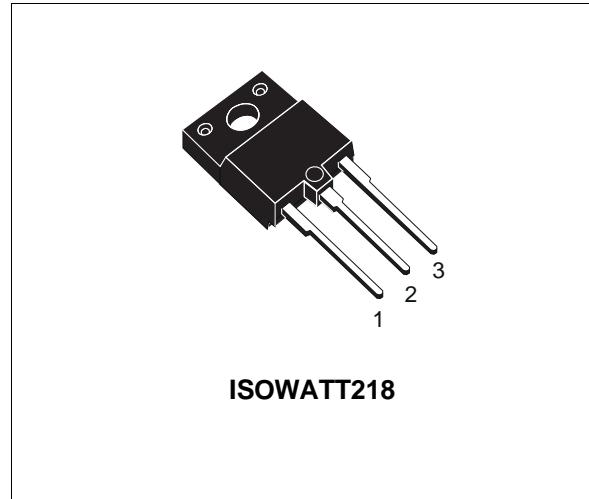
APPLICATIONS:

- HORIZONTAL DEFLECTION FOR HIGH-END COLOUR TV AND 19" MONITORS

DESCRIPTION

The BUH1015HI 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 |
| I_C | Collector Current | 14 | A |
| I_{CM} | Collector Peak Current ($t_p < 5$ ms) | 18 | A |
| I_B | Base Current | 8 | A |
| I_{BM} | Base Peak Current ($t_p < 5$ ms) | 11 | A |
| P_{tot} | Total Dissipation at $T_c = 25$ °C | 70 | W |
| V_{isol} | Insulation Withstand Voltage (RMS) from All Three Leads to External Heatsink | 2500 | V |
| T_{stg} | Storage Temperature | -65 to 150 | °C |
| T_j | Max. Operating Junction Temperature | 150 | °C |

THERMAL DATA

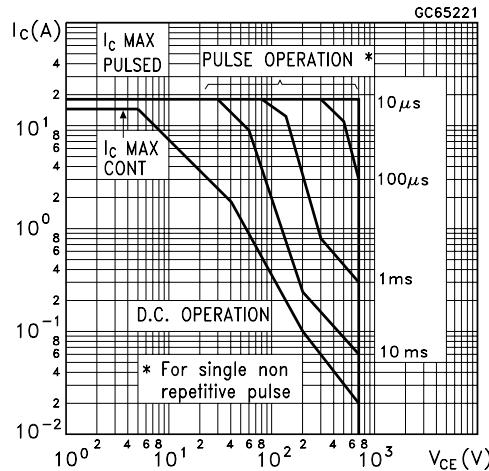
| | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|-----|-----|----------------------|
| $R_{thj-case}$ | Thermal Resistance Junction-case | Max | 1.8 | $^{\circ}\text{C/W}$ |
|----------------|----------------------------------|-----|-----|----------------------|

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

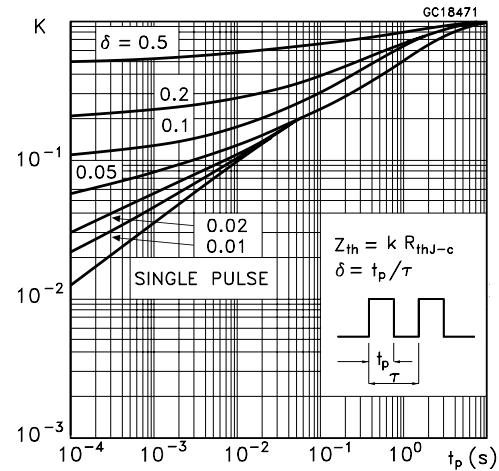
| Symbol | Parameter | Test Conditions | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
|-----------------|--|--|--------|------------|----------|------------------------------|
| I_{CES} | Collector Cut-off Current ($V_{BE} = 0$) | $V_{CE} = 1500 \text{ V}$ $V_{CE} = 1500 \text{ V} \quad T_j = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$ | | | 0.2 2 | mA mA |
| I_{EBO} | Emitter Cut-off Current ($I_c = 0$) | $V_{EB} = 5 \text{ V}$ | | | 100 | μA |
| $V_{CEO(sus)*}$ | Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage ($I_B = 0$) | $I_c = 100 \text{ mA}$ | 700 | | | V |
| V_{EBO} | Emitter-Base Voltage ($I_c = 0$) | $I_E = 10 \text{ mA}$ | 10 | | | V |
| $V_{CE(sat)*}$ | Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage | $I_c = 10 \text{ A} \quad I_B = 2 \text{ A}$ | | | 1.5 | V |
| $V_{BE(sat)*}$ | Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage | $I_c = 10 \text{ A} \quad I_B = 2 \text{ A}$ | | | 1.5 | V |
| $h_{FE}*$ | DC Current Gain | $I_c = 10 \text{ A} \quad V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$ $I_c = 10 \text{ A} \quad V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V} \quad T_j = 100^{\circ}\text{C}$ | 7 5 | 10 | 14 | |
| t_s t_f | RESISTIVE LOAD Storage Time Fall Time | $V_{CC} = 400 \text{ V} \quad I_c = 10 \text{ A}$ $I_{B1} = 2 \text{ A} \quad I_{B2} = -6 \text{ A}$ | | 1.5 110 | | μs ns |
| t_s t_f | INDUCTIVE LOAD Storage Time Fall Time | $I_c = 10 \text{ A} \quad f = 31250 \text{ Hz}$ $I_{B1} = 2 \text{ A} \quad I_{B2} = -6 \text{ A}$ $V_{ceflyback} = 1200 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{5} 10^6\right)t \text{ V}$ | | 4 220 | | μs ns |
| t_s t_f | INDUCTIVE LOAD Storage Time Fall Time | $I_c = 6 \text{ A} \quad f = 64 \text{ KHz}$ $I_{B1} = 1 \text{ A}$ $V_{beoff} = -2 \text{ V}$ $V_{ceflyback} = 1100 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{5} 10^6\right)t \text{ V}$ | | 3.7 200 | | μs ns |

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

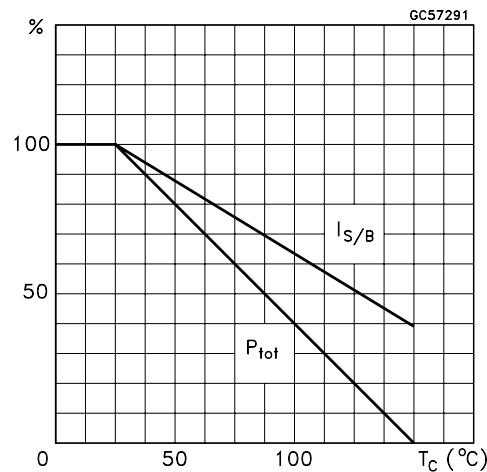
Safe Operating Area



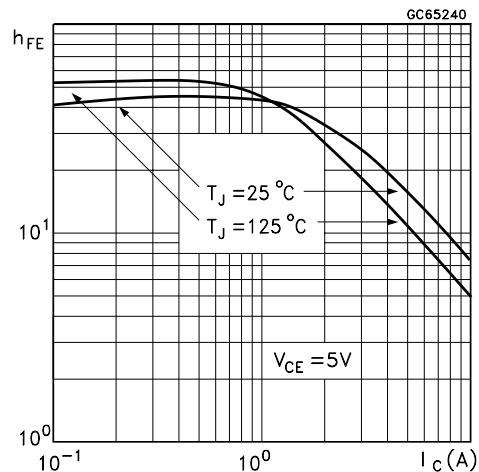
Thermal Impedance



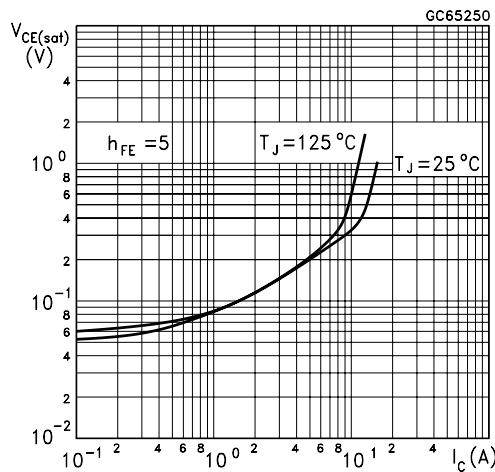
Derating Curve



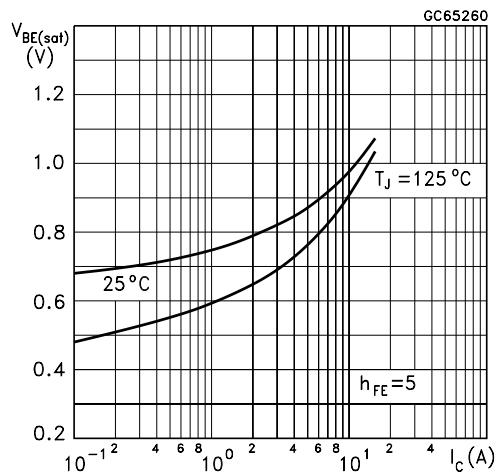
DC Current Gain

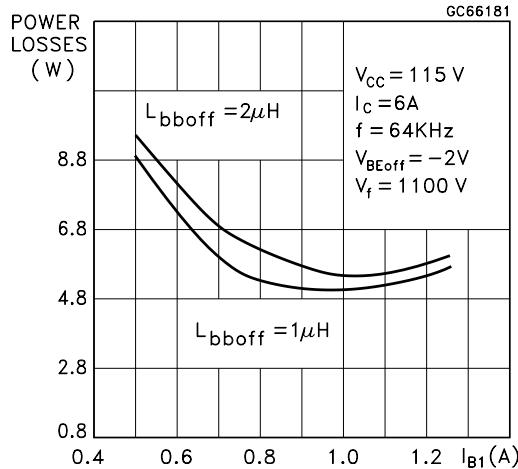
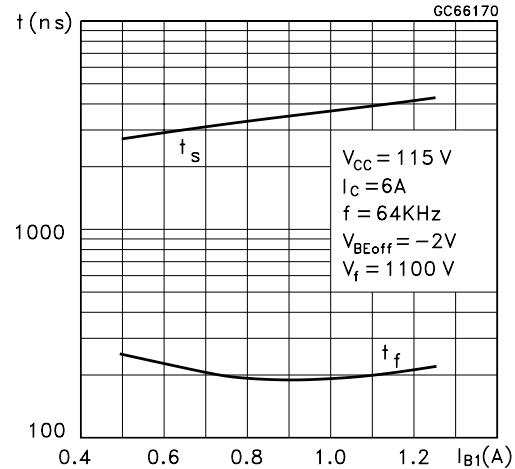
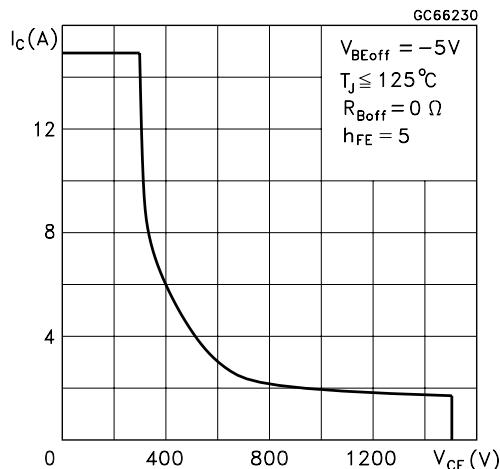


Collector Emitter Saturation Voltage



Base Emitter Saturation Voltage



Power Losses at 64 KHz

Switching Time Inductive Load at 64KHz (see figure 2)

Reverse Biased SOA

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 $T_j = 100\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ (line scan phase). On the other hand, negative base current I_{B2} must be provided the transistor to turn off (retrace phase). Most of the dissipation, especially in the deflection application, occurs at switch-off so 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_{B1} at 64 KHz scanning frequencies for choosing the

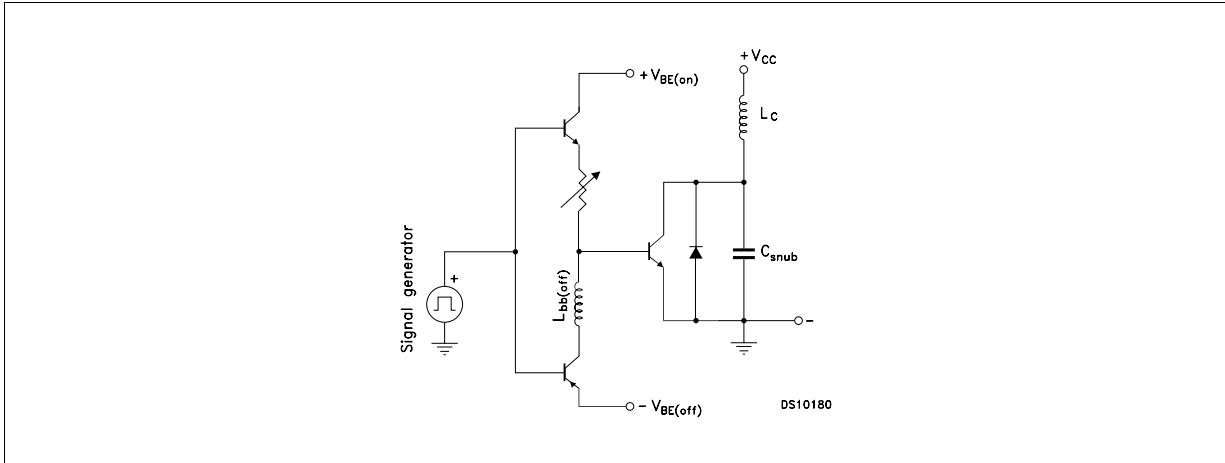
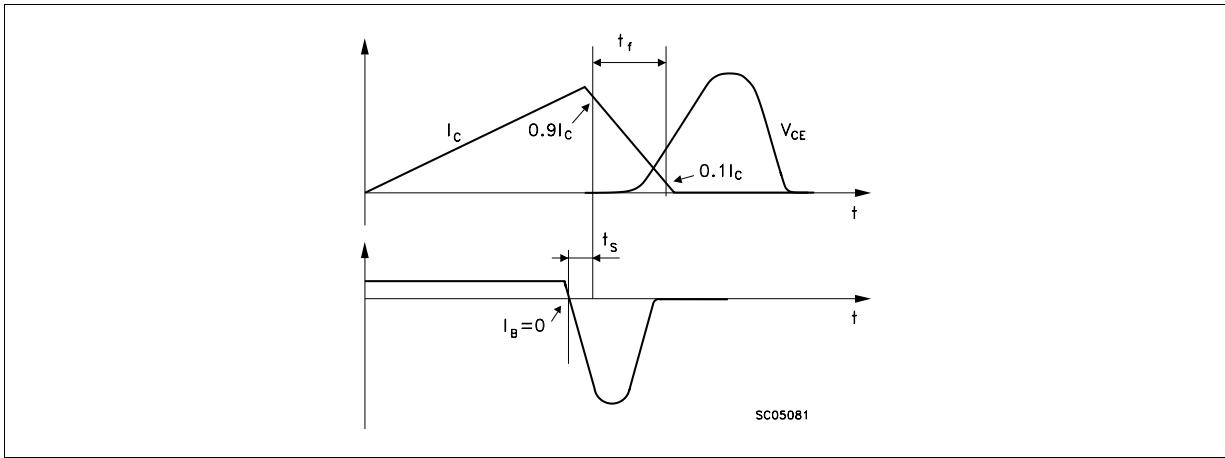
optimum drive. The test circuit is illustrated in figure 1.

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

$$\frac{1}{2} L (I_c)^2 = \frac{1}{2} C (V_{CE\text{fly}})^2$$

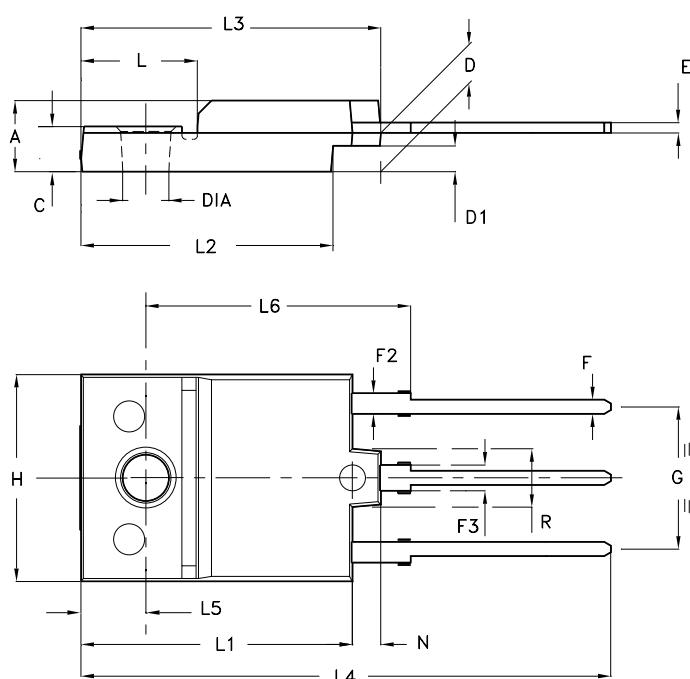
$$\omega = 2 \pi f = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

Where I_c = operating collector current, $V_{CE\text{fly}}$ = 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 | | 9 | | | 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 | | 4.6 | | | 0.181 | |
| DIA | 3.5 | | 3.7 | 0.138 | | 0.146 |



- Weight : 4.9 g (typ.)
- Maximum Torque (applied to mounting flange) Recommended: 0.8 Nm; Maximum: 1 Nm
- The side of the dissipator must be flat within 80 μ m

P025C/A

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