# **SWITCHMODE NPN Silicon Planar Power Transistor**

The BUH150G has an application specific state-of-art die designed for use in 150 W Halogen electronic transformers.

This power transistor is specifically designed to sustain the large inrush current during either the startup conditions or under a short circuit across the load.

#### **Features**

- Improved Efficiency Due to the Low Base Drive Requirements:
   High and Flat DC Current Gain h<sub>FE</sub>
   Fast Switching
- Robustness Due to the Technology Developed to Manufacture this Device
- ON Semiconductor Six Sigma Philosophy Provides Tight and Reproducible Parametric Distributions
- These Devices are Pb-Free and are RoHS Compliant\*

#### **MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit	
Collector-Emitter Sustain	$V_{CEO}$	400	Vdc	
Collector-Base Breakdow	n Voltage	V <sub>CBO</sub>	700	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdo	own Voltage	V <sub>CES</sub>	700	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	Emitter-Base Voltage			Vdc
	ntinuous ak (Note 1)	I <sub>C</sub>	15 25	Adc
	ntinuous ak (Note 1)	I <sub>B</sub>	6 12	Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ Derate above 25°C	P <sub>D</sub>	150 1.2	W W/°C	
Operating and Storage Te	T <sub>J</sub> , T <sub>stg</sub>	-65 to 150	°C	

# THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristics	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.85	°C/W
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	62.5	°C/W
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds	TL	260	°C

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

1. Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle ≤ 10%.

\*For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

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# ON Semiconductor®

http://onsemi.com

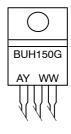
# POWER TRANSISTOR 15 AMPERES 700 VOLTS, 150 WATTS





TO-220AB CASE 221A-09 STYLE 1

#### MARKING DIAGRAM



BUH150 = Device Code A = Assembly Location

Y = Year WW = Work Week G = Pb-Free Package

#### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

Device	Package	Shipping
BUH150G	TO-220 (Pb-Free)	50 Units / Rail

# **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $T_C = 25^{\circ}C$ unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic			Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTICS							
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 100 mA, L = 25 mH)			V <sub>CEO(sus)</sub>	400	460		Vdc
Collector-Base Breakdown (I <sub>CBO</sub> = 1 mA)	Voltage		V <sub>CBO</sub>	700	860		Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Vo (I <sub>EBO</sub> = 1 mA)	oltage		V <sub>EBO</sub>	10	12.3		Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current $(V_{CE} = Rated V_{CE})$	:O, I <sub>B</sub> = 0)		I <sub>CEO</sub>			100	μAdc
Collector Cutoff Current $(V_{CE} = Rated V_{CE})$	<sub>S</sub> , V <sub>EB</sub> = 0)	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	ICES			100 1000	μAdc
Collector Base Current $(V_{CB} = Rated V_{CB})$	<sub>BO</sub> , V <sub>EB</sub> = 0)	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	I <sub>CBO</sub>			100 1000	μAdc
Emitter-Cutoff Current (V <sub>EB</sub> = 9 Vdc, I <sub>C</sub> =	- 0)		I <sub>EBO</sub>			100	μAdc
ON CHARACTERISTICS							
Base–Emitter Saturation Vo $(I_C = 10 \text{ Adc}, I_B =$			V <sub>BE(sat)</sub>		1	1.25	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Saturation $(I_C = 2 \text{ Adc}, I_B = 0)$		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>		0.16 0.15	0.4 0.4	Vdc
$(I_C = 10 \text{ Adc}, I_B =$	2 Adc)	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C			0.45	1	Vdc
$(I_C = 20 \text{ Adc}, I_B =$	4 Adc)	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C			2	5	Vdc
DC Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 20 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5 Vdc)		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	h <sub>FE</sub>	4 2.5	7 4.5		-
$(I_C = 10 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 5 \text{ Vdc})$		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C		8 6	12 10		-
$(I_C = 2 \text{ Adc}, V_{CE} = 1 \text{ Vdc})$		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	-	12 14	20 22		-
(I <sub>C</sub> = 10	0 mAdc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5 Vdc)	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C		10	20		_
DYNAMIC SATURATION V	OLTAGE						I
Dynamic Saturation	I <sub>C</sub> = 5 Adc, I <sub>B1</sub> = 1 Adc V <sub>CC</sub> = 300 V	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C	V <sub>CE(dsat)</sub>		1.5		V
Voltage:		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C			2.8		V
Determined 3 μs after rising I <sub>B1</sub> reaches 90% of	I <sub>C</sub> = 10 Adc, I <sub>B1</sub> = 2 Adc V <sub>CC</sub> = 300 V	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C			2.4		V
final I <sub>B1</sub> (see Figure 19)		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C			5		V
DYNAMIC CHARACTERIST	rics						
Current Gain Bandwidth (I <sub>C</sub> = 1 Adc, V <sub>CE</sub> = 10 Vdc, f = 1 MHz)			f <sub>T</sub>		23		MHz
Output Capacitance (V <sub>CB</sub> = 10 Vdc, I <sub>E</sub> = 0, f = 1 MHz)			C <sub>ob</sub>		100	150	pF
Input Capacitance (V <sub>EB</sub> = 8 Vdc, f = 1 MHz)			C <sub>ib</sub>		1300	1750	pF

# **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (T<sub>C</sub> = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic			Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
SWITCHING CHARAC	TERISTICS: Resistive Load (D.C	. ≤ 10%, Pulse Widt	h = 40 μs)	1		1	1
Turn-on Time		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C	t <sub>on</sub>		200	300	ns
Storage Time	I <sub>C</sub> = 2 Adc, I <sub>B1</sub> = 0.2 Adc	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C	t <sub>s</sub>		5.3	6.5	μs
Fall Time	$I_{B2} = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ Vdc}$	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C	t <sub>f</sub>		240	350	ns
Turn-off Time		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C	t <sub>off</sub>		5.6	7	μs
Turn-on Time		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C	t <sub>on</sub>		100	200	ns
Storage Time	I <sub>C</sub> = 2 Adc, I <sub>B1</sub> = 0.4 Adc	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C	t <sub>s</sub>		6.1	7.5	μs
Fall Time	I <sub>B2</sub> = 0.4 Adc V <sub>CC</sub> = 300 Vdc	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C	t <sub>f</sub>		320	500	ns
Turn-off Time		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C	t <sub>off</sub>		6.5	8	μs
Turn-on Time	I <sub>C</sub> = 5 Adc, I <sub>B1</sub> = 0.5 Adc	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>on</sub>		450 800	650	ns
Turn-off Time	I <sub>B2</sub> = 0.5 Adc V <sub>CC</sub> = 300 Vdc	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>off</sub>		2.5 3.9	3	μs
Turn-on Time	I <sub>C</sub> = 10 Adc, I <sub>B1</sub> = 2 Adc	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>on</sub>		500 900	700	ns
Turn-off Time	I <sub>B2</sub> = 2 Adc V <sub>CC</sub> = 300 Vdc	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>off</sub>		2.25 2.75	2.75	μs
SWITCHING CHARAC	TERISTICS: Inductive Load (V <sub>cla</sub>	<sub>mp</sub> = 300 V, V <sub>CC</sub> = 1	5 V, L = 200 μH	)			
Fall Time		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>fi</sub>		110 160	250	ns
Storage Time	$I_{C} = 2 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.2 \text{ Adc}$	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>si</sub>		6.5 8	8	μs
Crossover Time		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>c</sub>		235 240	350	ns
Fall Time		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>fi</sub>		110 170	250	ns
Storage Time	I <sub>C</sub> = 2 Adc I <sub>B1</sub> = 0.4 Adc I <sub>B2</sub> = 0.4 Adc	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>si</sub>		6 7.8	7.5	μs
Crossover Time		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>c</sub>		250 270	350	ns
Fall Time		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>fi</sub>		110 140	150	ns
Storage Time	I <sub>C</sub> = 5 Adc I <sub>B1</sub> = 0.5 Adc I <sub>B2</sub> = 0.5 Adc	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>si</sub>		3.25 4.6	3.75	μs
Crossover Time		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>c</sub>		275 450	350	ns
Fall Time		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>fi</sub>		110 160	175	ns
Storage Time	I <sub>C</sub> = 10 Adc I <sub>B1</sub> = 2 Adc I <sub>B2</sub> = 2 Adc	@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>si</sub>		2.3 2.8	2.75	μs
Crossover Time		@ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C @ T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	t <sub>c</sub>		250 475	350	ns

#### TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

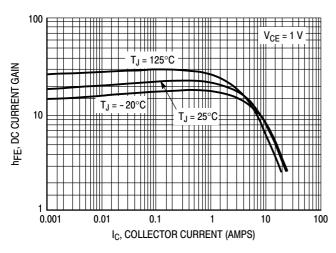


Figure 1. DC Current Gain @ 1 Volt

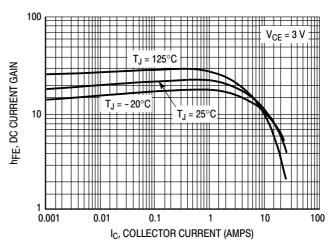


Figure 2. DC Current Gain @ 3 Volt

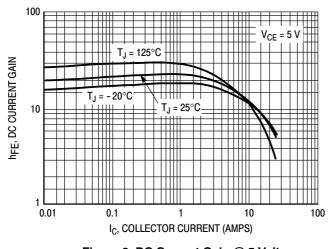


Figure 3. DC Current Gain @ 5 Volt

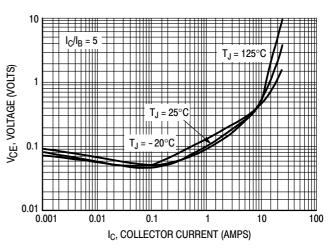


Figure 4. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

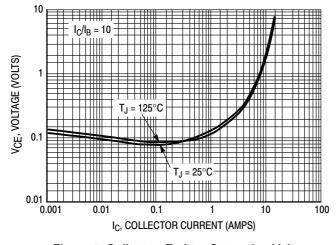


Figure 5. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

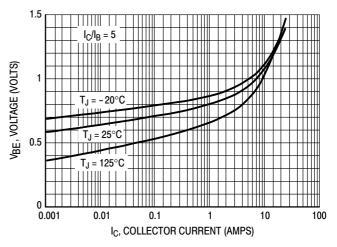
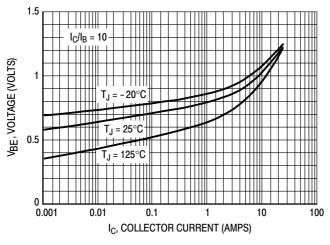


Figure 6. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

## TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS



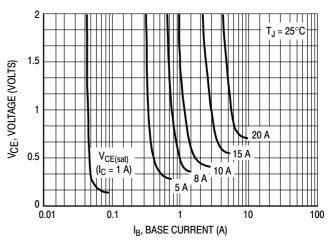
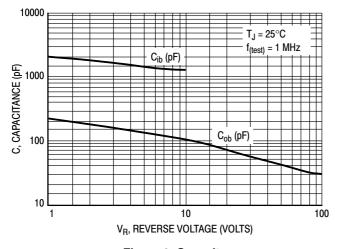


Figure 7. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

Figure 8. Collector Saturation Region



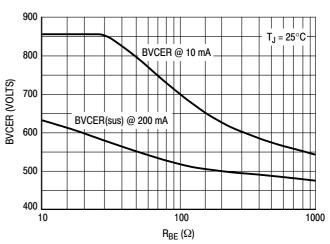


Figure 9. Capacitance

Figure 10. Resistive Breakdown

#### TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

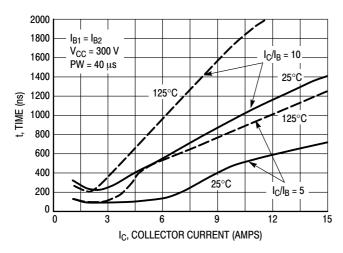


Figure 11. Resistive Switching, ton

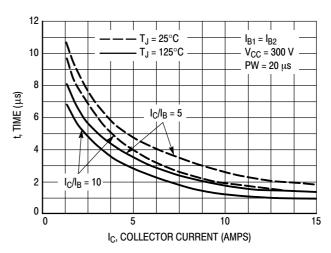


Figure 12. Resistive Switch Time, toff

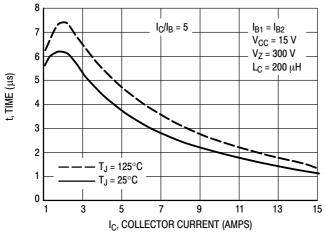


Figure 13. Inductive Storage Time, tsi

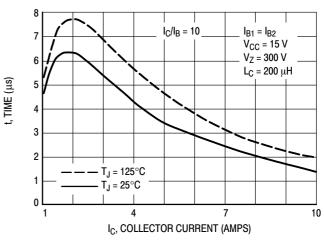


Figure 13 Bis. Inductive Storage Time, tsi

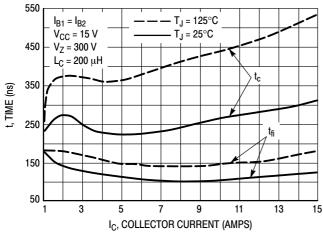


Figure 14. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_c \& t_f @ I_C/I_B = 5$ 

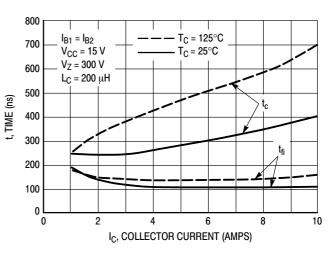


Figure 15. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_c \& t_{fi} @ I_C/I_B = 10$ 

## TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

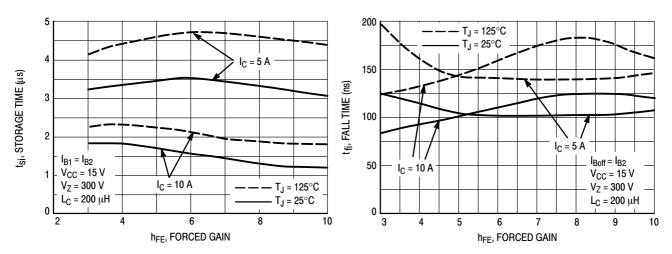


Figure 16. Inductive Storage Time

Figure 17. Inductive Fall Time

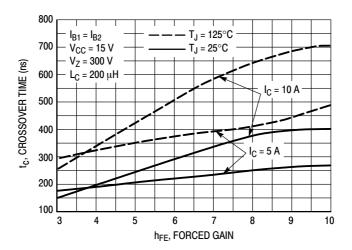
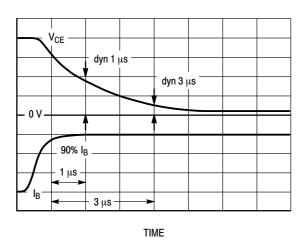


Figure 18. Inductive Crossover Time

#### TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

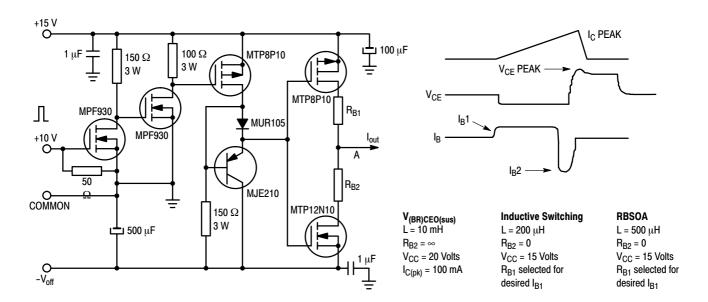


10 9 8 7 6 5 V<sub>clamp</sub> 10% V<sub>clamp</sub> 10% I<sub>C</sub> 10% I<sub>C</sub>

Figure 19. Dynamic Saturation Voltage Measurements

Figure 20. Inductive Switching Measurements

**Table 1. Inductive Load Switching Drive Circuit** 



#### **TYPICAL THERMAL RESPONSE**

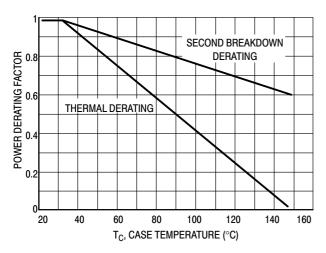
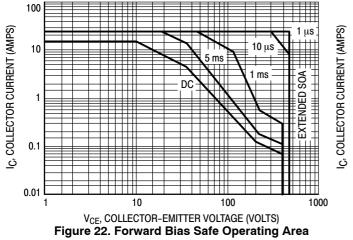


Figure 21. Forward Bias Power Derating

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C - V_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation; i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate. The data of Figure 22 is based on  $T_C = 25\,^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $T_{J(pk)}$  is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when  $T_C > 25\,^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown on Figure 22 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 21.

T<sub>J(pk)</sub> may be calculated from the data in Figure 24. At any case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown. For inductive loads, high voltage and current must be sustained simultaneously during turn-off with the base to emitter junction reverse biased. The safe level is specified as a reverse biased safe operating area (Figure 23). This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode.



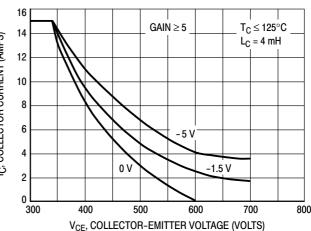


Figure 23. Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area

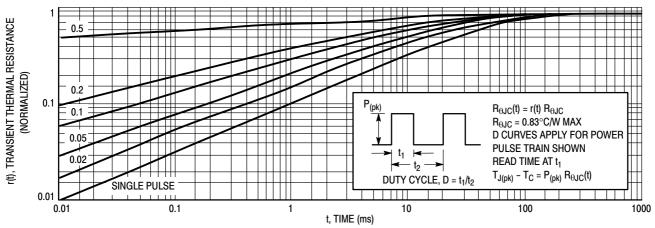
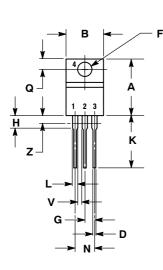
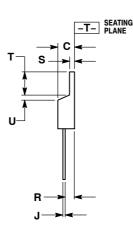


Figure 24. Typical Thermal Response (Z<sub>θJC</sub>(t)) for BUH150

#### PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

TO-220 CASE 221A-09 **ISSUE AG** 





#### NOTES:

- DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14 5M 1982
- CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.
  DIMENSION Z DEFINES A ZONE WHERE ALL BODY AND LEAD IRREGULARITIES ARE ALLOWED

	INCHES		MILLIMETERS		
DIM	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
Α	0.570	0.620	14.48	15.75	
В	0.380	0.405	9.66	10.28	
С	0.160	0.190	4.07	4.82	
D	0.025	0.036	0.64	0.91	
F	0.142	0.161	3.61	4.09	
G	0.095	0.105	2.42	2.66	
Н	0.110	0.161	2.80	4.10	
J	0.014	0.025	0.36	0.64	
K	0.500	0.562	12.70	14.27	
L	0.045	0.060	1.15	1.52	
N	0.190	0.210	4.83	5.33	
Q	0.100	0.120	2.54	3.04	
R	0.080	0.110	2.04	2.79	
S	0.045	0.055	1.15	1.39	
Т	0.235	0.255	5.97	6.47	
U	0.000	0.050	0.00	1.27	
٧	0.045		1.15		
Z		0.080		2.04	

STYLE 1:

BASE 2 COLLECTOR

EMITTER

3. COLLECTOR

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