

# High Speed, High Gain Bipolar NPN Power Transistor with Integrated Collector-Emitter Diode and Built-in Efficient Antisaturation Network

The BUL45D2 is state-of-art High Speed High gain BIPolar transistor (H2BIP). High dynamic characteristics and lot to lot minimum spread ( $\pm 150$  ns on storage time) make it ideally suitable for light ballast applications. Therefore, there is no need to guarantee an  $h_{FE}$  window.

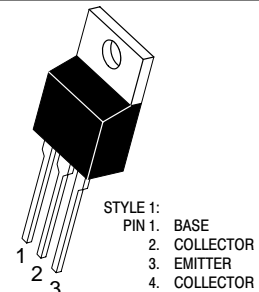
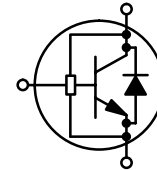
## Main features:

- Low Base Drive Requirement
- High Peak DC Current Gain (55 Typical) @  $I_C = 100$  mA
- Extremely Low Storage Time Min/Max Guarantees Due to the H2BIP Structure which Minimizes the Spread
- Integrated Collector-Emitter Free Wheeling Diode
- Fully Characterized and Guaranteed Dynamic  $V_{CE(sat)}$
- "6 Sigma" Process Providing Tight and Reproducible Parameter Spreads

It's characteristics make it also suitable for PFC application.

## BUL45D2

POWER TRANSISTORS  
5 AMPERES  
700 VOLTS  
75 WATTS



CASE 221A-09  
TO-220AB

## MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	400	Vdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	700	Vdc
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$V_{CES}$	700	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	12	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous — Peak (1)	$I_C$ $I_{CM}$	5 10	Adc
Base Current — Continuous — Peak (1)	$I_B$ $I_{BM}$	2 4	Adc
*Total Device Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ *Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	75 0.6	Watt W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Temperature	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$

## THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Thermal Resistance — Junction to Case — Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JC}$ $R_{\theta JA}$	1.65 62.5	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 1/8" from case for 5 seconds	$T_L$	260	$^\circ\text{C}$

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle  $\leq 10\%$ .

# BUL45D2

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage ( $I_C = 100\text{ mA}$ , $L = 25\text{ mH}$ )	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	400	450		Vdc
Collector–Base Breakdown Voltage ( $I_{CBO} = 1\text{ mA}$ )	$V_{CBO}$	700	910		Vdc
Emitter–Base Breakdown Voltage ( $I_{EBO} = 1\text{ mA}$ )	$V_{EBO}$	12	14.1		Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CEO}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$I_{CEO}$			100	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = \text{Rated } V_{CES}$ , $V_{EB} = 0$ )  ( $V_{CE} = 500\text{ V}$ , $V_{EB} = 0$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $I_{CES}$			100 500 100	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Emitter–Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$			100	$\mu\text{Adc}$

## ON CHARACTERISTICS

Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 0.8\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 80\text{ mAdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{BE(sat)}$		0.8 0.7	1 0.9	Vdc
	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$			0.89 0.79	1 0.9	
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 0.8\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 80\text{ mAdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ )  ( $I_C = 0.8\text{ Adc}$ , $I_B = 40\text{ mAdc}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{CE(sat)}$		0.28 0.32	0.4 0.5	Vdc
	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$			0.32 0.38	0.5 0.6	
	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$			0.46 0.62	0.75 1	
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.8\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1\text{ Vdc}$ )  ( $I_C = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 1\text{ Vdc}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$h_{FE}$	22 20	34 29		—
	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		10 7	14 9.5		

## DIODE CHARACTERISTICS

Forward Diode Voltage ( $I_{EC} = 1\text{ Adc}$ )  ( $I_{EC} = 2\text{ Adc}$ )  ( $I_{EC} = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{EC}$		1.04 0.7	1.5	V
	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$			1.2	1.6	
	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$			0.85 0.62	1.2	
Forward Recovery Time (see Figure 27) ( $I_F = 1\text{ Adc}$ , $di/dt = 10\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ )  ( $I_F = 2\text{ Adc}$ , $di/dt = 10\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ )  ( $I_F = 0.4\text{ Adc}$ , $di/dt = 10\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ )	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$T_{fr}$		330		ns
	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$			360		
	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$			320		

# BUL45D2

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Current Gain Bandwidth ( $I_C = 0.5 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$		13		MHz
Output Capacitance ( $V_{CB} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_E = 0$ , $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{ob}$		50	75	pF
Input Capacitance ( $V_{EB} = 8 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$C_{ib}$		340	500	pF

## DYNAMIC SATURATION VOLTAGE

Dynamic Saturation Voltage: Determined 1 $\mu\text{s}$ and 3 $\mu\text{s}$ respectively after rising $I_{B1}$ reaches 90% of final $I_{B1}$	$I_C = 1 \text{ A}$ $I_{B1} = 100 \text{ mA}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ V}$	@ 1 $\mu\text{s}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{CE(dsat)}$		3.7 9.4		V
		@ 3 $\mu\text{s}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$			0.35 2.7		V
	$I_C = 2 \text{ A}$ $I_{B1} = 0.8 \text{ A}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ V}$	@ 1 $\mu\text{s}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$			3.9 12		V
		@ 3 $\mu\text{s}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$			0.4 1.5		V

## SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Resistive Load ( $D.C. \leq 10\%$ , Pulse Width = 20 $\mu\text{s}$ )

Turn-on Time	$I_C = 2 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 1 \text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ Vdc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{on}$		90 105	150	ns
Turn-off Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{off}$		1.15 1.5	1.3	$\mu\text{s}$
Turn-on Time	$I_C = 2 \text{ Adc}$ , $I_{B1} = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ Vdc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{on}$		90 110	150	ns
Turn-off Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{off}$	2.1	3.1	2.4	$\mu\text{s}$

## SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Inductive Load ( $V_{clamp} = 300 \text{ V}$ , $V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}$ , $L = 200 \mu\text{H}$ )

Fall Time	$I_C = 1 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 100 \text{ mAdc}$ $I_{B2} = 500 \text{ mAdc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_f$		90 93	150	ns
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_s$		0.72 1.05	0.9	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_c$		95 95	150	ns
Fall Time	$I_C = 2 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B1} = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$ $I_{B2} = 0.4 \text{ Adc}$	@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_f$		80 105	150	ns
Storage Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_s$	1.95	2.9	2.25	$\mu\text{s}$
Crossover Time		@ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ @ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$t_c$		225 450	300	ns

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

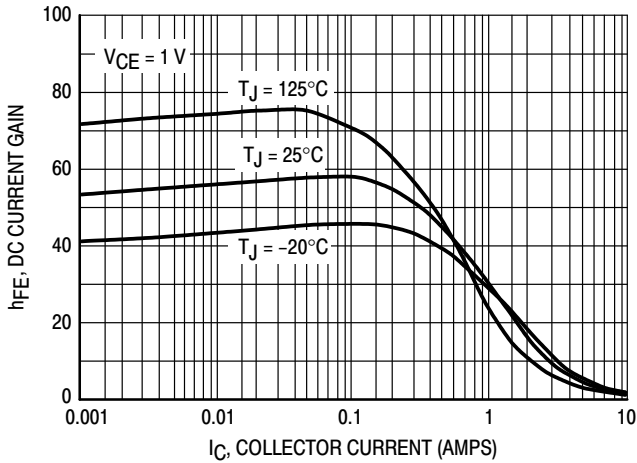


Figure 1. DC Current Gain @ 1 Volt

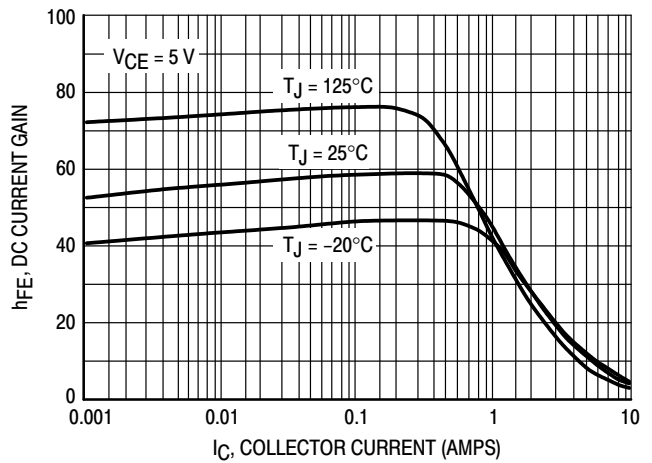


Figure 2. DC Current Gain @ 5 Volt

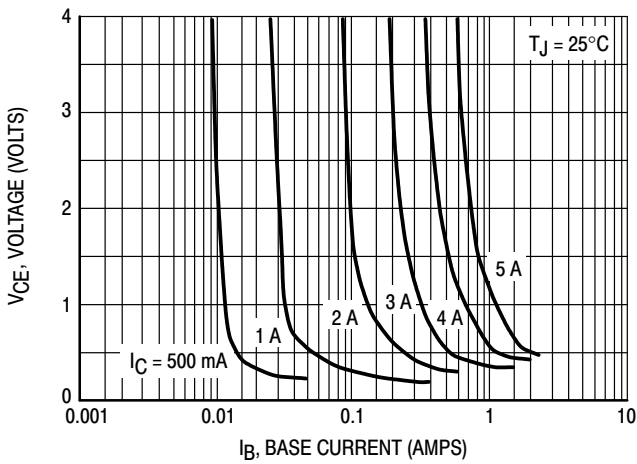


Figure 3. Collector Saturation Region

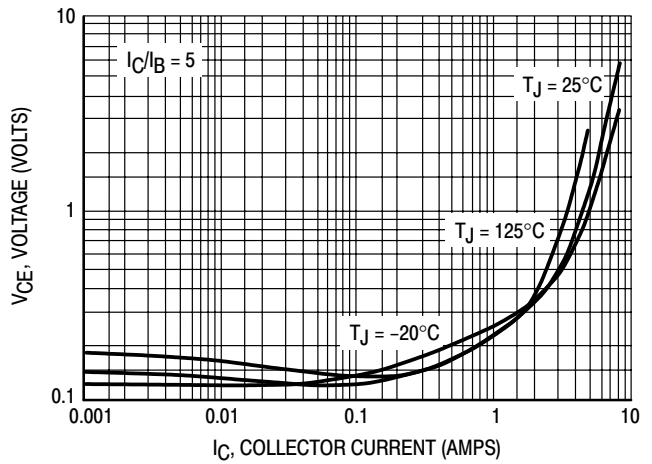


Figure 4. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

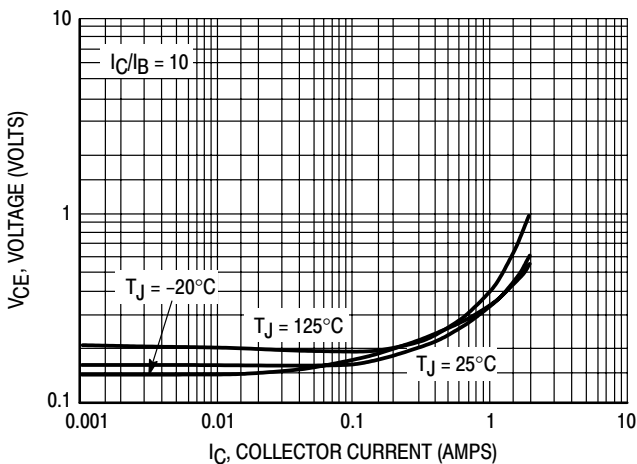


Figure 5. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

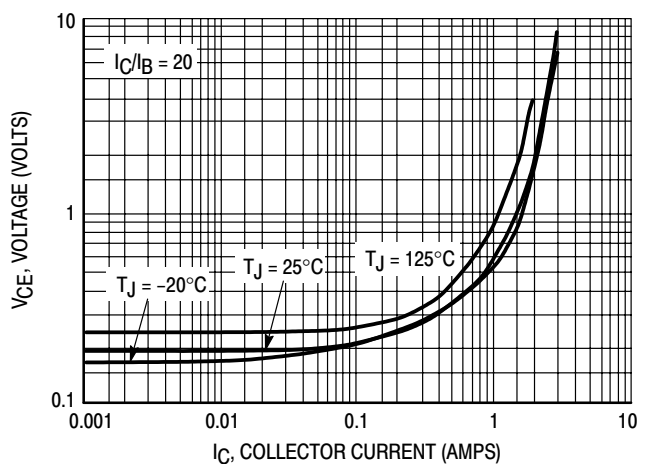


Figure 6. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

# BUL45D2

## TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

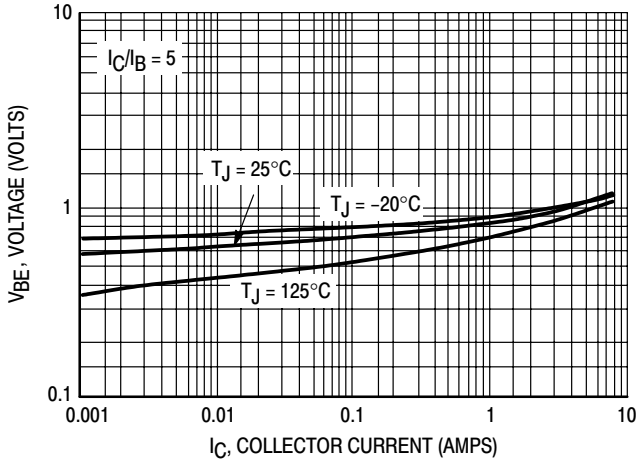


Figure 7. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

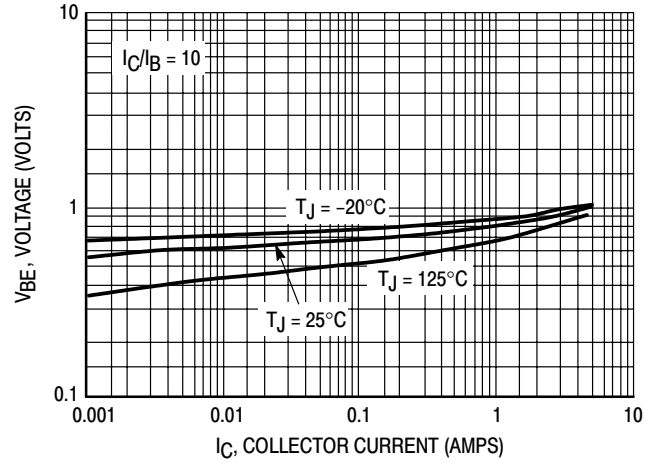


Figure 8. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

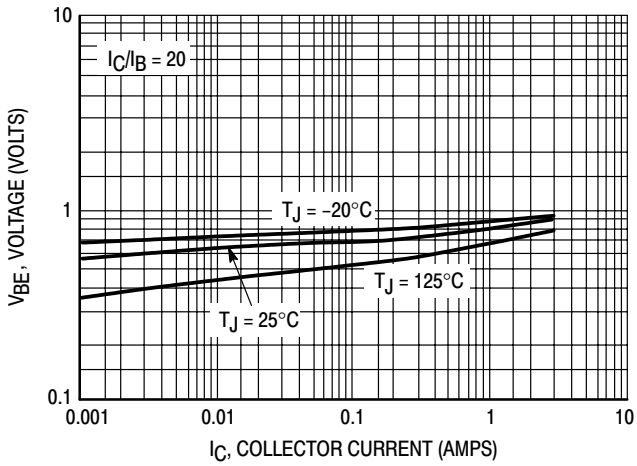


Figure 9. Base-Emitter Saturation Region

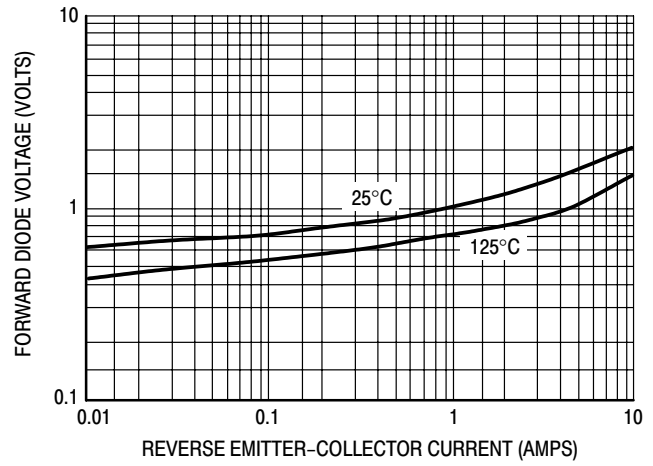


Figure 10. Forward Diode Voltage

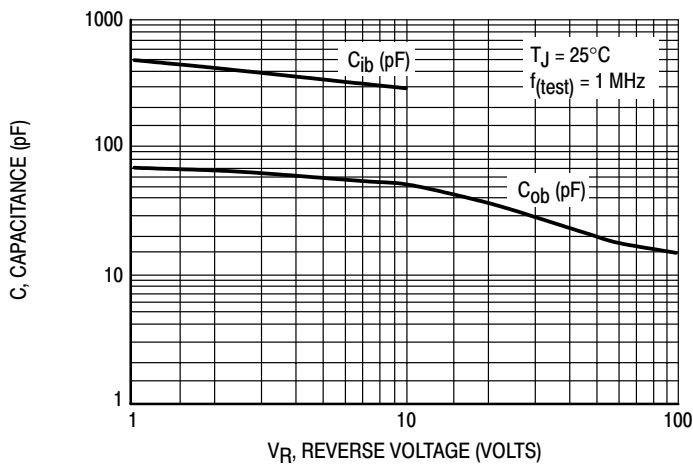


Figure 11. Capacitance

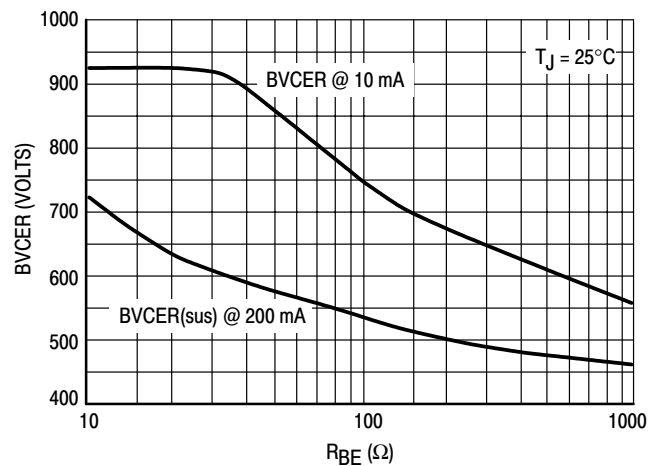


Figure 12. BVCEr = f(ICER)

TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

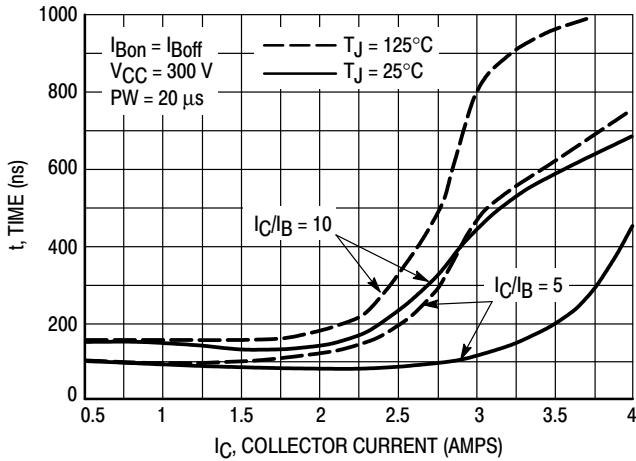


Figure 13. Resistive Switch Time,  $t_{on}$

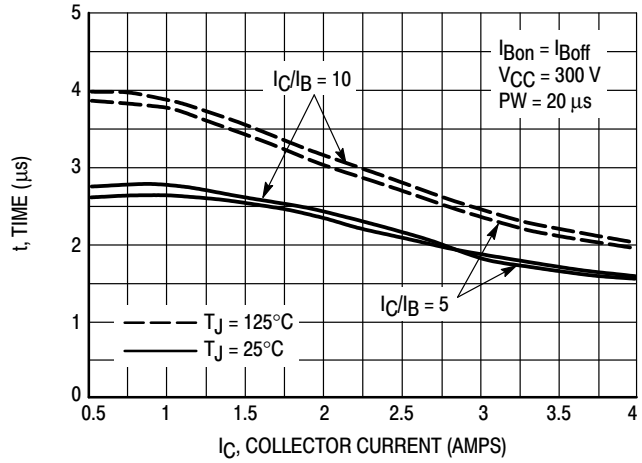


Figure 14. Resistive Switch Time,  $t_{off}$

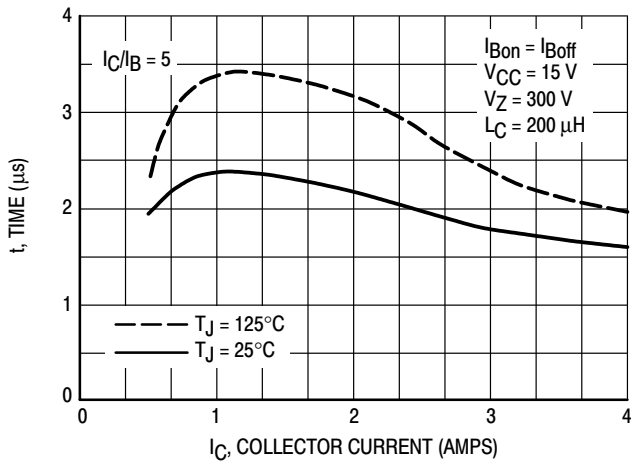


Figure 15. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_{si}$  @  $I_C/I_B = 5$

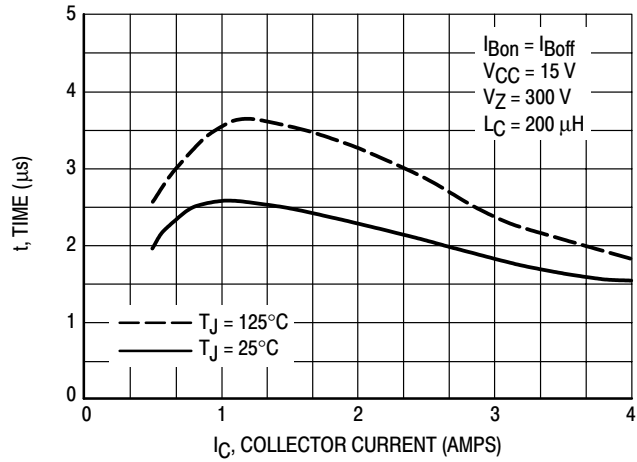


Figure 16. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_{si}$  @  $I_C/I_B = 10$

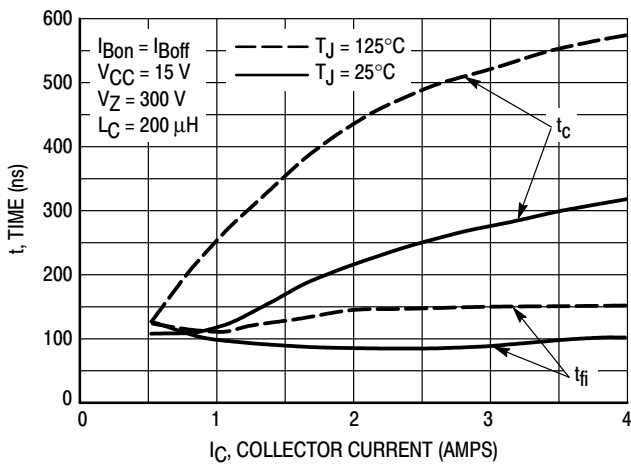


Figure 17. Inductive Switching,  $t_c$  &  $t_{fi}$  @  $I_C/I_B = 5$

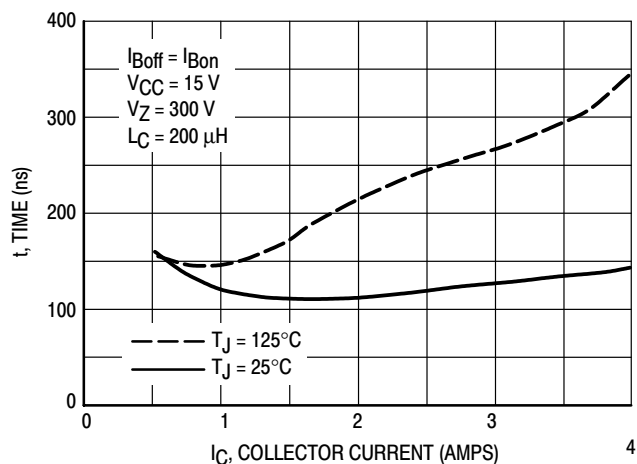


Figure 18. Inductive Switching,  $t_{fi}$  @  $I_C/I_B = 10$

TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

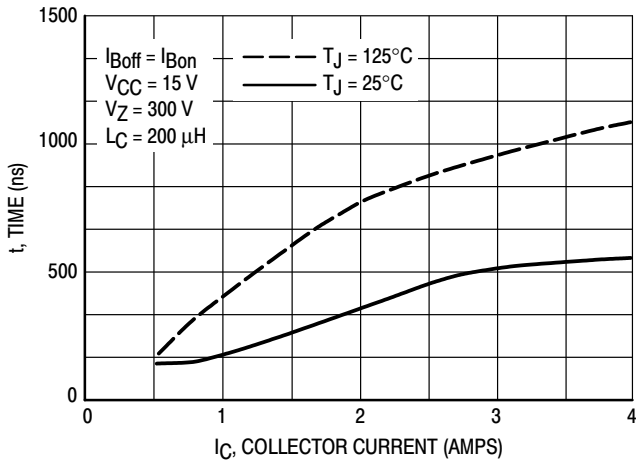


Figure 19. Inductive Switching,  $t_c$  @  $I_C/I_B = 10$

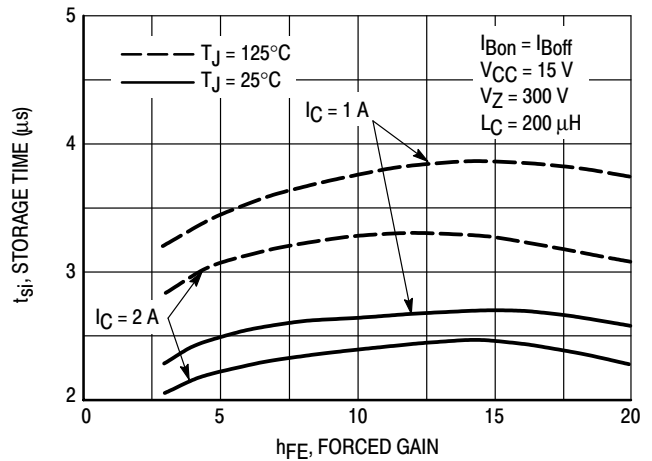


Figure 20. Inductive Storage Time

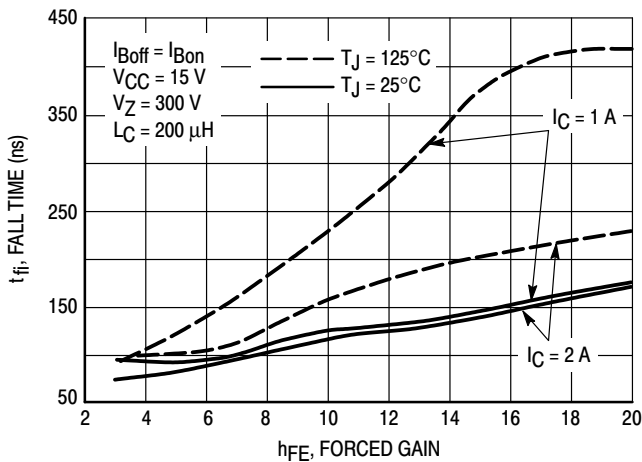


Figure 21. Inductive Fall Time

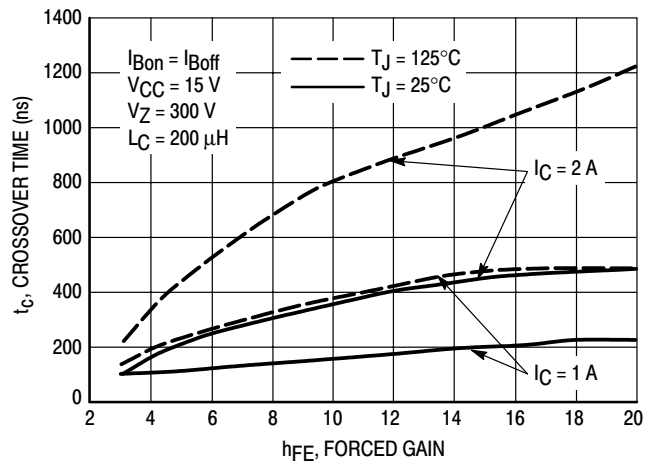


Figure 22. Inductive Crossover Time

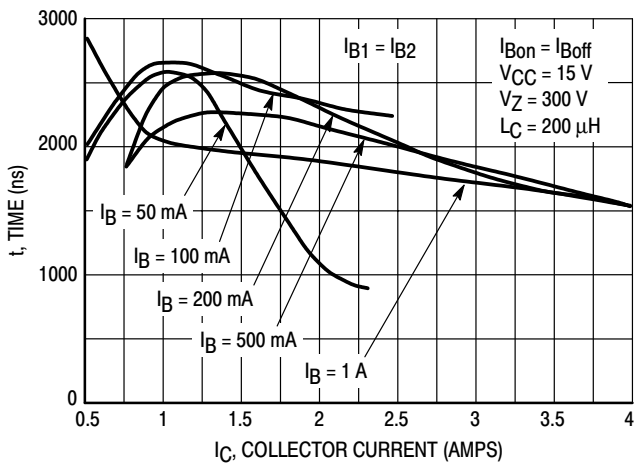


Figure 23. Inductive Storage Time,  $t_{si}$

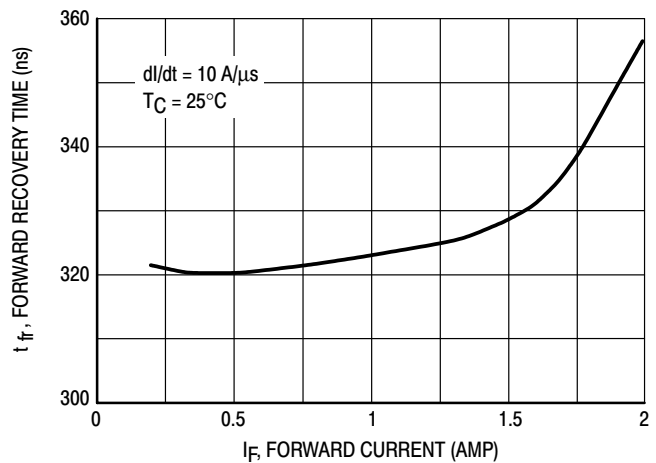


Figure 24. Forward Recovery Time  $t_{fr}$

# BUL45D2

## TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

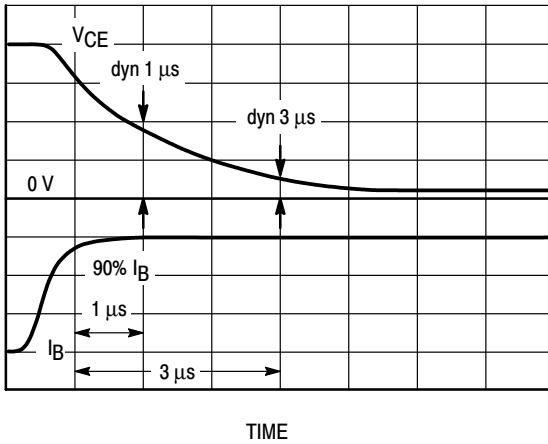


Figure 25. Dynamic Saturation Voltage Measurements

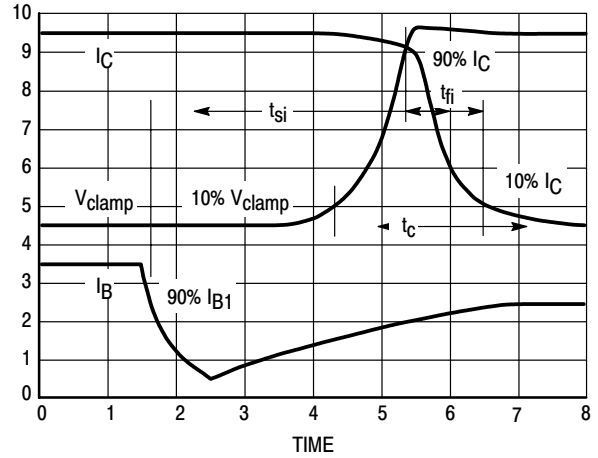


Figure 26. Inductive Switching Measurements

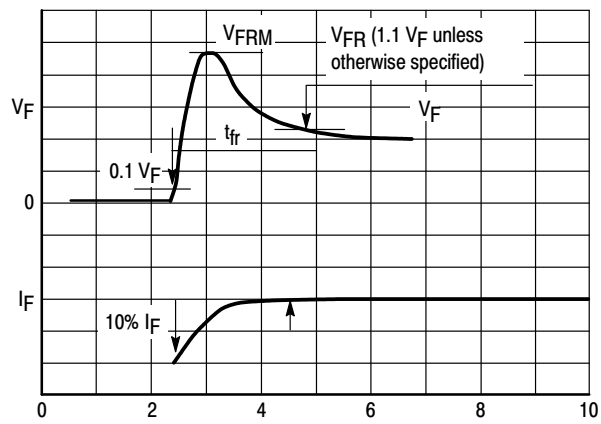
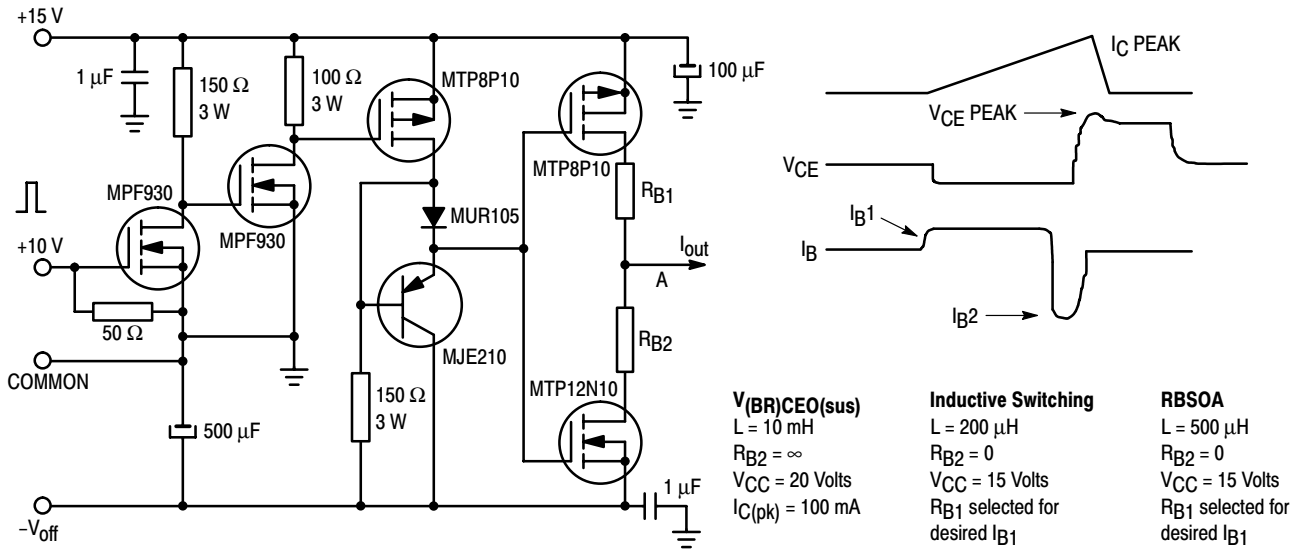


Figure 27.  $t_{fr}$  Measurements

# BUL45D2

## TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 1. Inductive Load Switching Drive Circuit



## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

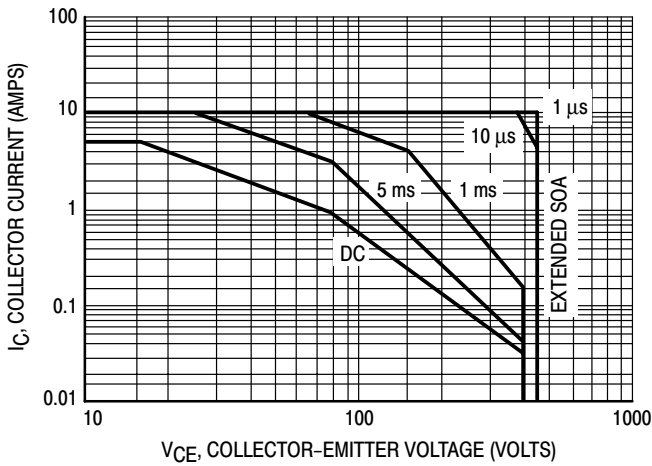


Figure 28. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

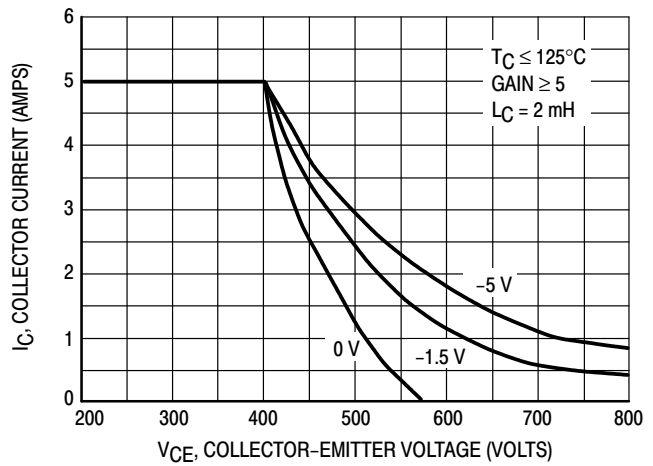


Figure 29. Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area

# BUL45D2

## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

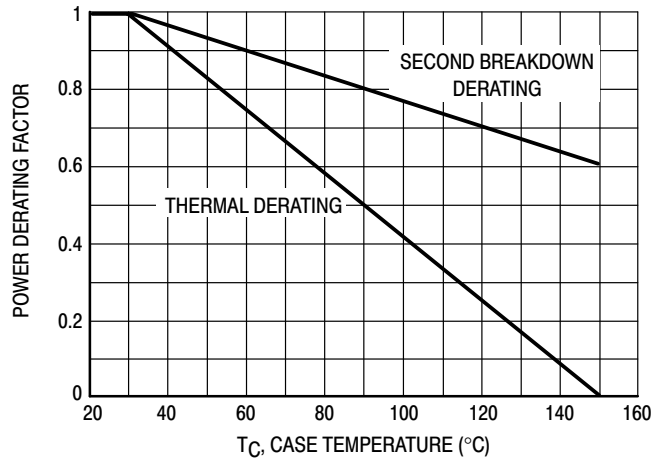


Figure 30. Forward Bias Power Derating

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 28 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 28 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 30.

$T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 31. 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 29). This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode.

## TYPICAL THERMAL RESPONSE

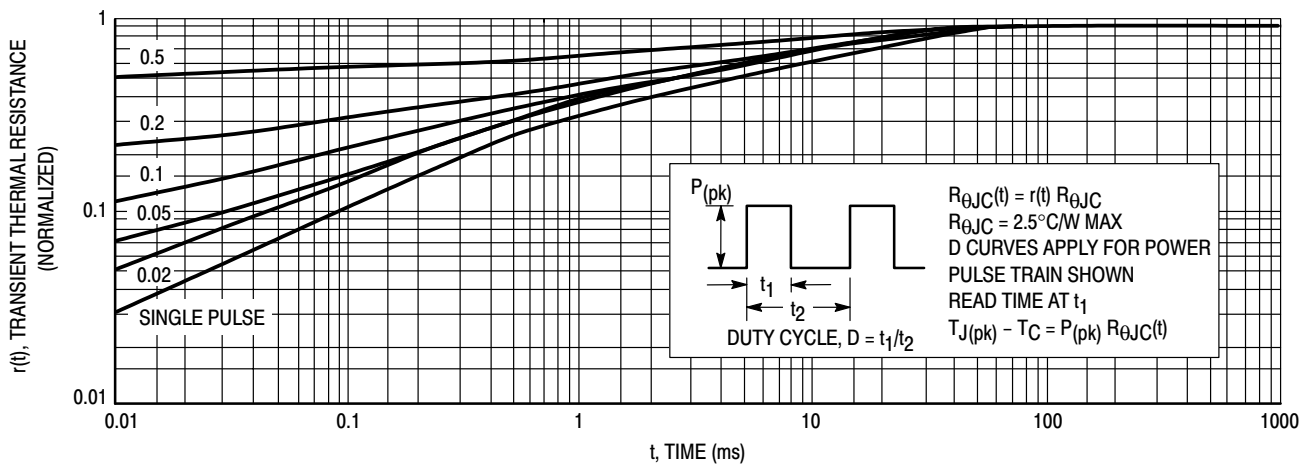
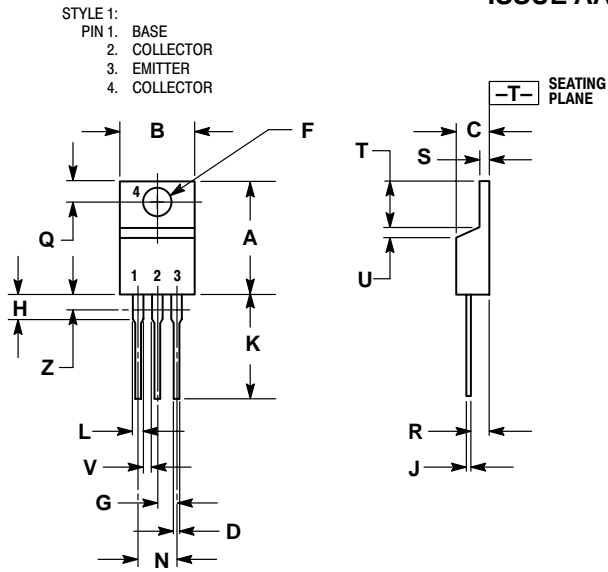


Figure 31. Typical Thermal Response ( $Z_{\theta JC}(t)$ ) for BUL45D2

# BUL45D2

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS


### TO-220AB CASE 221A-09 ISSUE AA



NOTES:

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

DIM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.570	0.620	14.48	15.75
B	0.380	0.405	9.66	10.28
C	0.160	0.190	4.07	4.82
D	0.025	0.035	0.64	0.88
F	0.142	0.147	3.61	3.73
G	0.095	0.105	2.42	2.66
H	0.110	0.155	2.80	3.93
J	0.018	0.025	0.46	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
T	0.235	0.255	5.97	6.47
U	0.000	0.050	0.00	1.27
V	0.045	---	1.15	---
Z	---	0.080	---	2.04

**ON Semiconductor** and  are registered trademarks of Semiconductor Components Industries, LLC (SCILLC). SCILLC reserves the right to make changes without further notice to any products herein. SCILLC makes no warranty, representation or guarantee regarding the suitability of its products for any particular purpose, nor does SCILLC assume any liability arising out of the application or use of any product or circuit, and specifically disclaims any and all liability, including without limitation special, consequential or incidental damages. "Typical" parameters which may be provided in SCILLC data sheets and/or specifications can and do vary in different applications and actual performance may vary over time. All operating parameters, including "Typicals" must be validated for each customer application by customer's technical experts. SCILLC does not convey any license under its patent rights nor the rights of others. SCILLC products are not designed, intended, or authorized for use as components in systems intended for surgical implant into the body, or other applications intended to support or sustain life, or for any other application in which the failure of the SCILLC product could create a situation where personal injury or death may occur. Should Buyer purchase or use SCILLC products for any such unintended or unauthorized application, Buyer shall indemnify and hold SCILLC and its officers, employees, subsidiaries, affiliates, and distributors harmless against all claims, costs, damages, and expenses, and reasonable attorney fees arising out of, directly or indirectly, any claim of personal injury or death associated with such unintended or unauthorized use, even if such claim alleges that SCILLC was negligent regarding the design or manufacture of the part. SCILLC is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

## PUBLICATION ORDERING INFORMATION

### Literature Fulfillment:

Literature Distribution Center for ON Semiconductor  
P.O. Box 5163, Denver, Colorado 80217 USA  
**Phone:** 303-675-2175 or 800-344-3860 Toll Free USA/Canada  
**Fax:** 303-675-2176 or 800-344-3867 Toll Free USA/Canada  
**Email:** ONlit@hibbertco.com

**N. American Technical Support:** 800-282-9855 Toll Free USA/Canada

**JAPAN:** ON Semiconductor, Japan Customer Focus Center  
4-32-1 Nishi-Gotanda, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo, Japan 141-0031  
**Phone:** 81-3-5740-2700  
**Email:** r14525@onsemi.com

**ON Semiconductor Website:** <http://onsemi.com>

For additional information, please contact your local Sales Representative.



LittleDiode supplies new, hard to find or obsolete electronic components and semiconductors all over the world.

With over two million different components listed you are sure to find the part you need.

Feel free to visit us today at our online store:

[LittleDiode.com](http://LittleDiode.com)

Looking forward to providing you with the best possible service.