BUL45G

NPN Silicon Power Transistor

High Voltage Switch-mode Series

Designed for use in electronic ballast (light ballast) and in switch-mode power supplies up to 50 W.

Features

- Improved Efficiency Due to:
    - Low Base Drive Requirements (High and Flat DC Current Gain h_{FE})
    - Low Power Losses (On-State and Switching Operations)
    - Fast Switching: t_{fi} = 100 ns (typ) and t_{si} = 3.2 µs (typ)
    - @ I_C = 2.0 A, I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 0.4 A
- Full Characterization at 125°C
- Tight Parametric Distributions Consistent Lot-to-Lot
- These Devices are Pb-Free and are RoHS Compliant*

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage	V_{CEO}	400	Vdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage	V_{CES}	700	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	9.0	Vdc
Collector Current - Continuous - Peak (Note 1)	I_C I_{CM}	5.0 10	Adc
Base Current	I_B	2.0	Adc
Total Device Dissipation @ T_C = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P_D	75 0.6	W W/°C
Operating and Storage Temperature	T_J, T_{stg}	-65 to 150	°C

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristics	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.65	°C/W
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	62.5	°C/W

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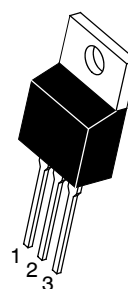1. Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle ≤ 10%.
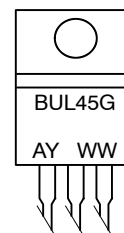
ON Semiconductor®

http://onsemi.com

**POWER TRANSISTOR
5.0 AMPERES, 700 VOLTS,
35 AND 75 WATTS**

TO-220AB
CASE 221A-09
STYLE 1

MARKING DIAGRAM

BUL45G
AY   WW

BUL45	= Device Code
A	= Assembly Location
Y	= Year
WW	= Work Week
G	= Pb-Free Package

ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Shipping
BUL45G	TO-220 (Pb-Free)	50 Units / Rail

*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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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_C = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTICS					
Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (I_C = 100 mA, L = 25 mH)	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	400	–	–	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = Rated V_{CEO}, I_B = 0)	I_{CEO}	–	–	100	μAdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CE} = Rated V_{CES}, V_{EB} = 0) (T_C = 125°C)	I_{CES}	– –	– –	10 100	μAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current (V_{EB} = 9.0 Vdc, I_C = 0)	I_{EBO}	–	–	100	μAdc
ON CHARACTERISTICS					
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 1.0 Adc, I_B = 0.2 Adc) (I_C = 2.0 Adc, I_B = 0.4 Adc)	$V_{BE(sat)}$	 – –	 0.84 0.89	 1.2 1.25	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 1.0 Adc, I_B = 0.2 Adc) (T_C = 125°C)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	– –	0.175 0.150	0.25 –	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 2.0 Adc, I_B = 0.4 Adc) (T_C = 125°C)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	– –	0.25 0.275	0.4 –	Vdc
DC Current Gain (I_C = 0.3 Adc, V_{CE} = 5.0 Vdc) (T_C = 125°C) (I_C = 2.0 Adc, V_{CE} = 1.0 Vdc) (T_C = 125°C) (I_C = 10 mAdc, V_{CE} = 5.0 Vdc)	h_{FE}	14 – 7.0 5.0 10	– 32 14 12 22	34 – – – –	–
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS					
Current Gain Bandwidth (I_C = 0.5 Adc, V_{CE} = 10 Vdc, f = 1.0 MHz)	f_T	–	12	—	MHz
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 10 Vdc, I_E = 0, f = 1.0 MHz)	C_{ob}	–	50	75	pF
Input Capacitance (V_{EB} = 8.0 Vdc)	C_{ib}	–	920	1200	pF

Characteristic				Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Dynamic Saturation Voltage: Determined 1.0 μs and 3.0 μs respectively after rising I_{B1} reaches 90% of final I_{B1} (see Figure 18)	(I_C = 1.0 Adc I_{B1} = 100 mAdc V_{CC} = 300 V)	1.0 μs	(T_C = 125°C)	V_{CE} (Dyn sat)	– –	1.75 4.4	– –	Vdc
		3.0 μs	(T_C = 125°C)		– –	0.5 1.0	– –	
	(I_C = 2.0 Adc I_{B1} = 400 mAdc V_{CC} = 300 V)	1.0 μs	(T_C = 125°C)		– –	1.85 6.0	– –	
		3.0 μs	(T_C = 125°C)		– –	0.5 1.0	– –	

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Resistive Load

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Turn–On Time	(I_C = 2.0 Adc, I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 0.4 Adc Pulse Width = 20 μs, (T_C = 125°C)	t_{on}	– –	75 120	110 –	ns
Turn–Off Time	Duty Cycle < 20% V_{CC} = 300 V (T_C = 125°C)	t_{off}	– –	2.8 3.5	3.5 –	μs

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS: Inductive Load (V_{CC} = 15 Vdc, L_C = 200 μH, V_{clamp} = 300 Vdc)

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Fall Time	(I_C = 2.0 Adc, I_{B1} = 0.4 Adc I_{B2} = 0.4 Adc) (T_C = 125°C)	t_{fi}	70 –	– 200	170 –	ns
Storage Time	(T_C = 125°C)	t_{si}	2.6 –	– 4.2	3.8 –	μs
Crossover Time	(T_C = 125°C)	t_c	– –	230 400	350 –	ns
Fall Time	(I_C = 1.0 Adc, I_{B1} = 100 mAdc I_{B2} = 0.5 Adc) (T_C = 125°C)	t_{fi}	– –	110 100	150 –	ns
Storage Time	(T_C = 125°C)	t_{si}	– –	1.1 1.5	1.7 –	μs
Crossover Time	(T_C = 125°C)	t_c	– –	170 170	250 –	ns
Fall Time	(I_C = 2.0 Adc, I_{B1} = 250 mAdc I_{B2} = 2.0 Adc) (T_C = 125°C)	t_{fi}	–	80	120	ns
Storage Time	(T_C = 125°C)	t_{si}	–	0.6	0.9	μs
Crossover Time	(T_C = 125°C)	t_c	–	175	300	ns

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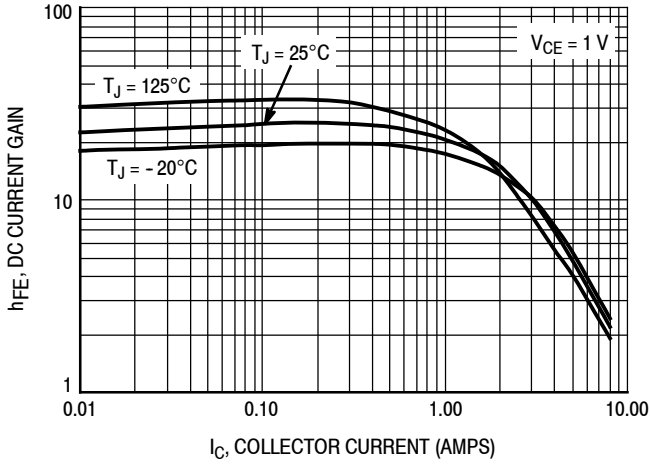
TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS
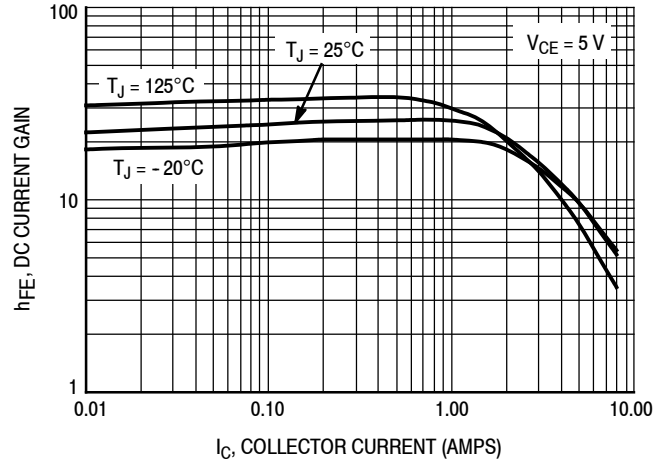
Figure 1. DC Current Gain @ 1 Volt

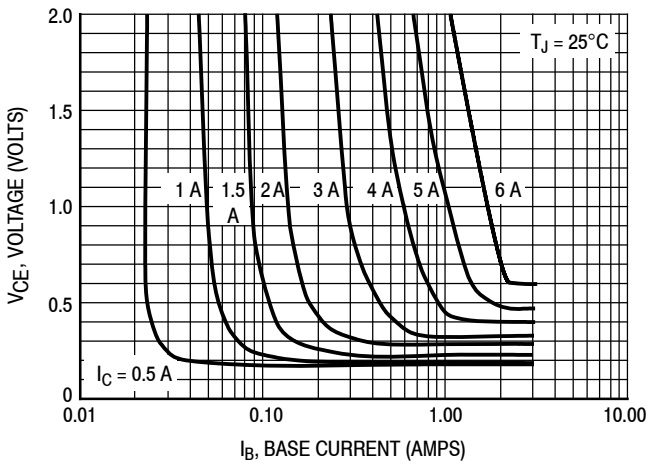**Figure 2. DC Current Gain at @ 5 Volts**
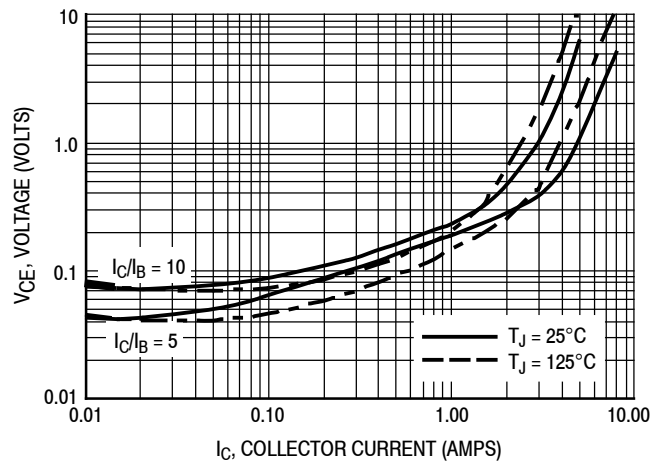
Figure 3. Collector−Emitter Saturation Region

Figure 4. Collector−Emitter Saturation Voltage

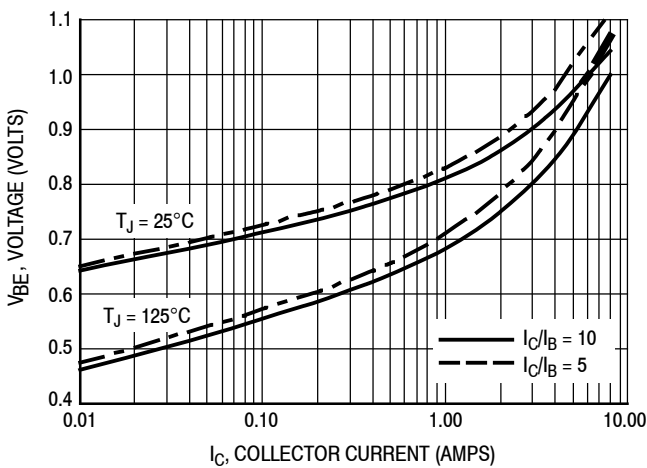**Figure 5. Base−Emitter Saturation Region**

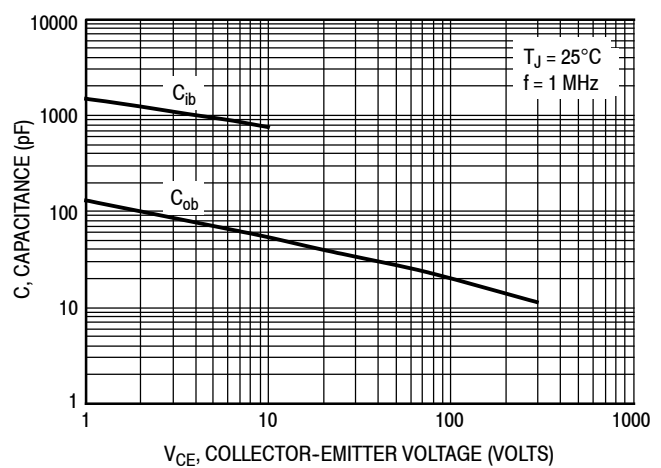**Figure 6. Capacitance**

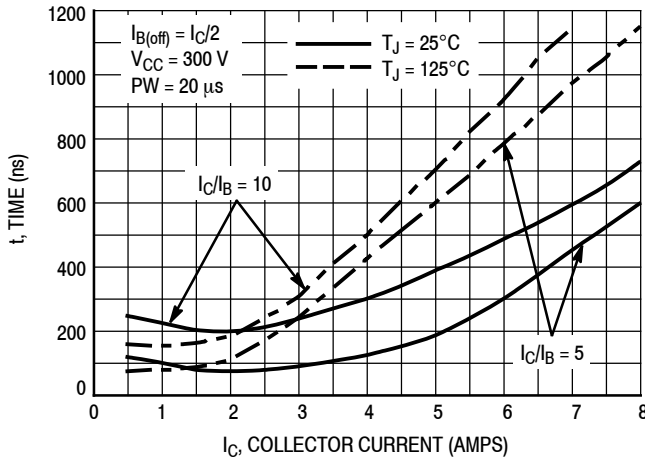**TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**
($I_{B2} = I_C/2$ for all switching)
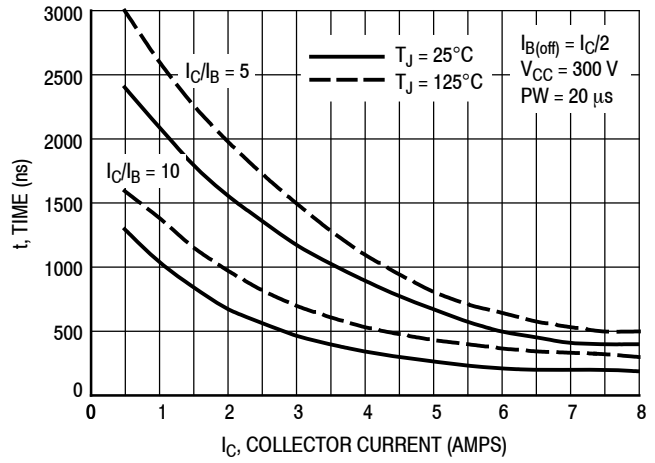

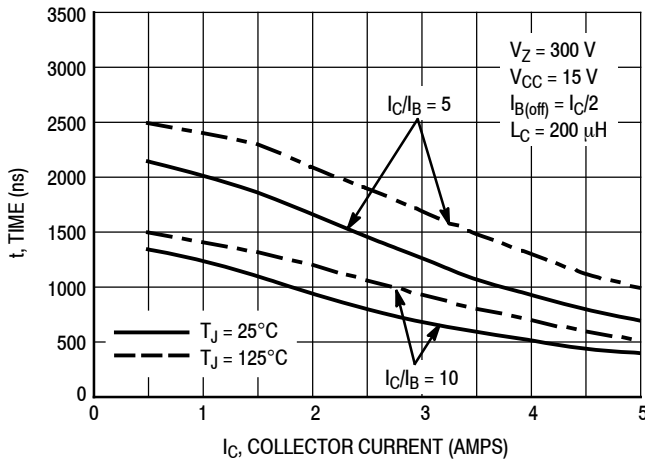**Figure 7. Resistive Switching, t_{on}**

Figure 8. Resistive Switching, t_{off}

Figure 9. Inductive Storage Time, t_{si}
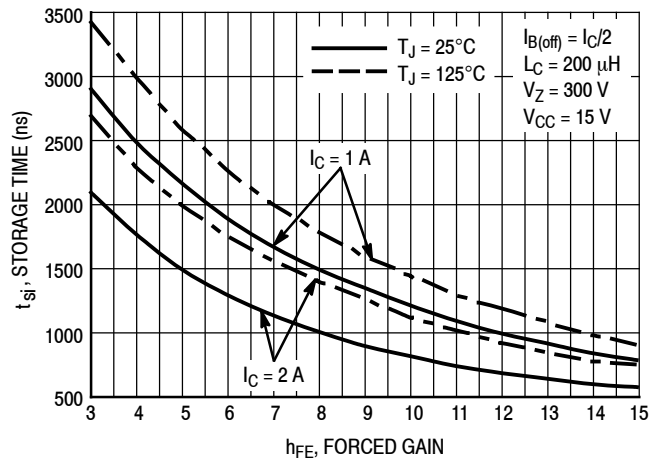
Figure 10. Inductive Storage Time, $t_{si}(h_{FE})$
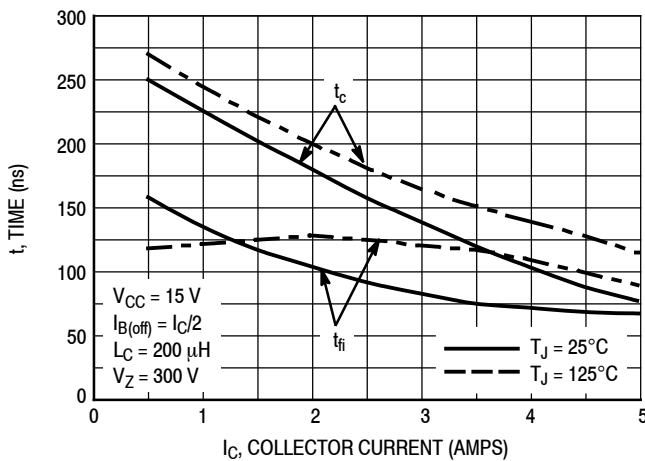
Figure 11. Inductive Switching, t_c & t_{fi}, $I_C/I_B = 5$
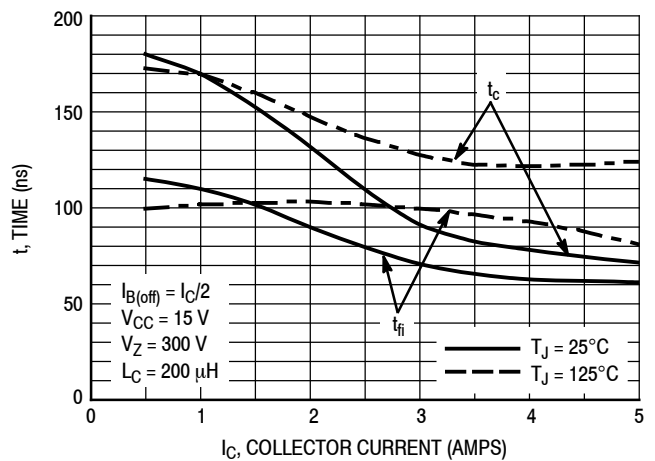
Figure 12. Inductive Switching, t_c & t_{fi}, $I_C/I_B = 10$

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TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS
($I_{B2} = I_C/2$ for all switching)
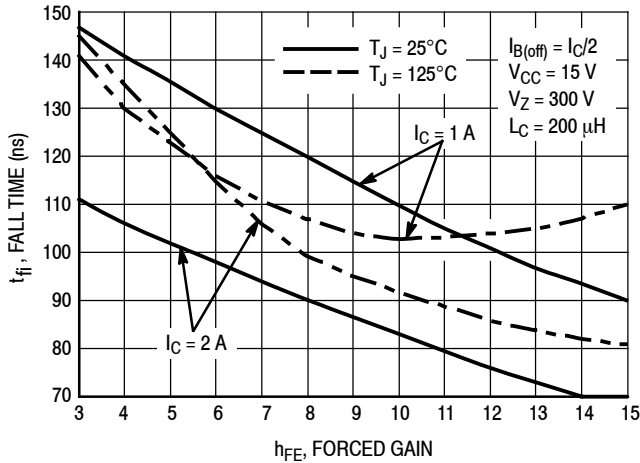
Figure 13. Inductive Fall Time, $t_{fi}(h_{FE})$
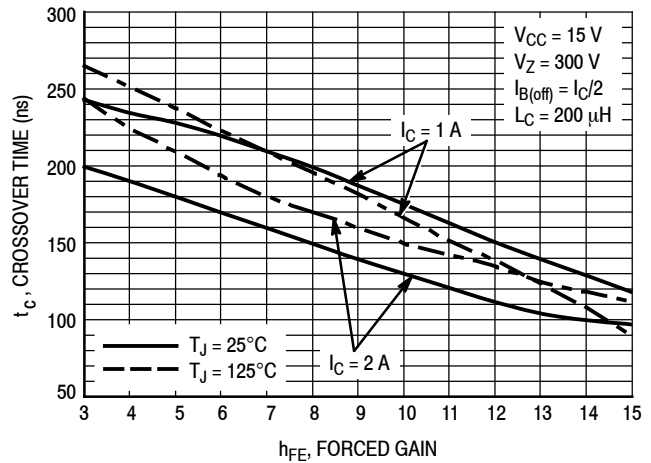
Figure 14. Crossover Time

GUARANTEED SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION
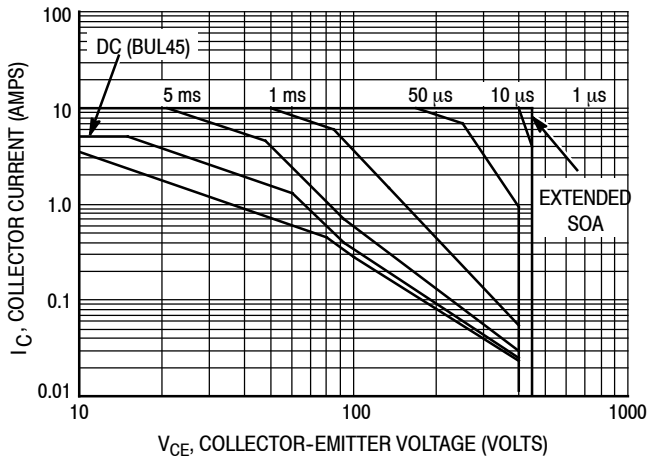
Figure 15. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area
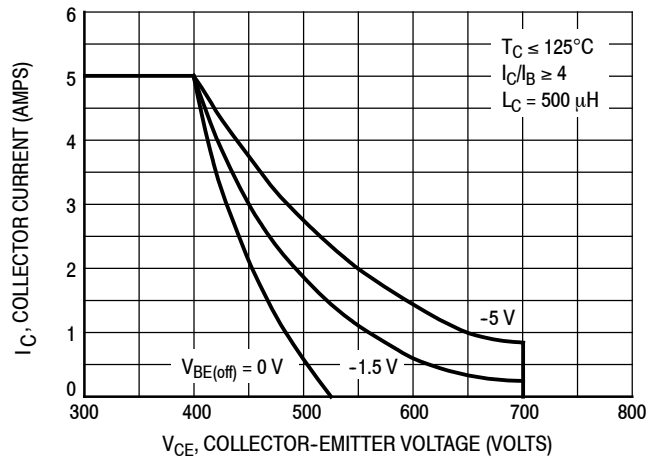
Figure 16. Reverse Bias Switching Safe Operating Area
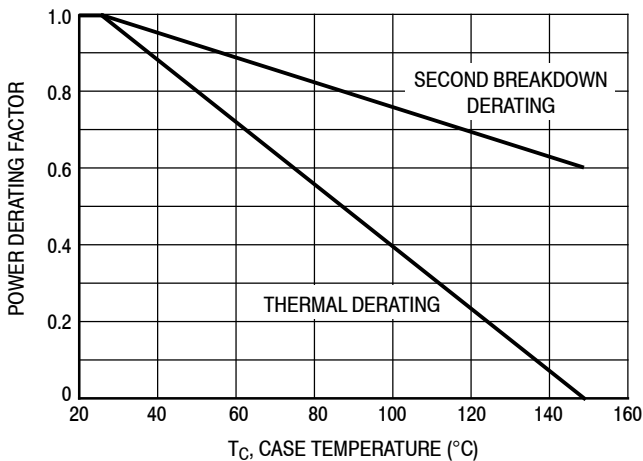
Figure 17. Forward Bias Power Derating

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 15 is based on $T_C = 25°C$; $T_{J(pk)}$ is variable depending on power level. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% but must be derated when $T_C \geq 25°C$. Second breakdown limitations do not derate the same as thermal limitations. Allowable current at the voltages shown in Figure 15 may be found at any case temperature by using the appropriate curve on Figure 17. $T_{J(pk)}$ may be calculated from the data in Figures 20. 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 16). This rating is verified under clamped conditions so that the device is never subjected to an avalanche mode.
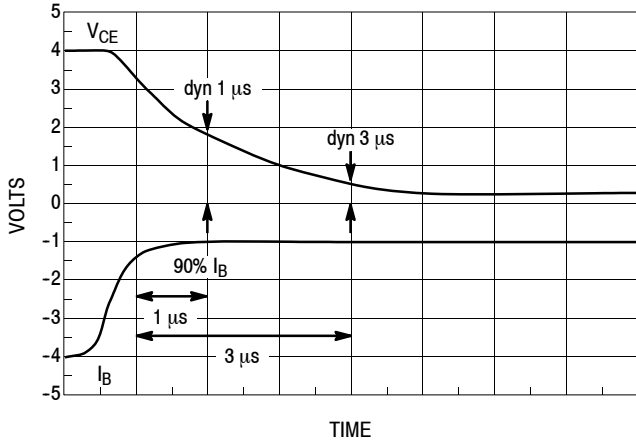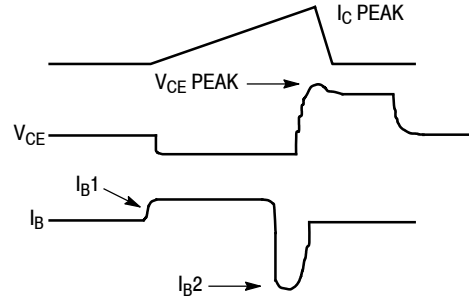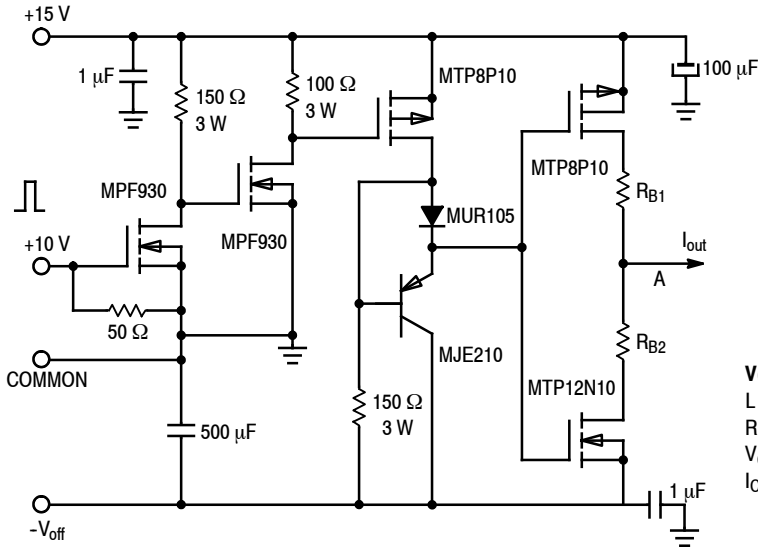
Figure 18. Dynamic Saturation Voltage Measurements
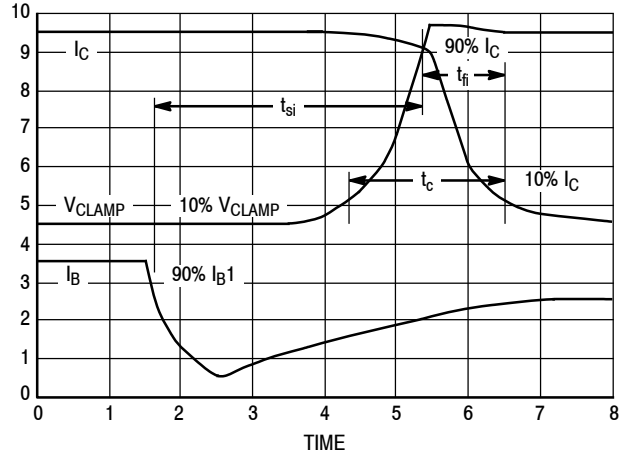
Figure 19. Inductive Switching Measurements

V(BR)CEO(sus)	INDUCTIVE SWITCHING	RBSOA
L = 10 mH	L = 200 μH	L = 500 μH
RB2 = ∞	RB2 = 0	RB2 = 0
V_{CC} = 20 VOLTS	V_{CC} = 15 VOLTS	V_{CC} = 15 VOLTS
I_C(pk) = 100 mA	RB1 SELECTED FOR	RB1 SELECTED
	DESIRED I_{B1}	FOR DESIRED I_{B1}

Table 1. Inductive Load Switching Drive Circuit

TYPICAL THERMAL RESPONSE

$$R_{\theta JC}(t) = r(t)\, R_{\theta JC}$$
$R_{\theta JC}$ = 2.5°C/W MAX
D CURVES APPLY FOR
POWER PULSE TRAIN
SHOWN READ TIME AT t_1
$$T_{J(pk)} - T_C = P_{(pk)}\, R_{\theta JC}(t)$$

DUTY CYCLE, D = t_1/t_2
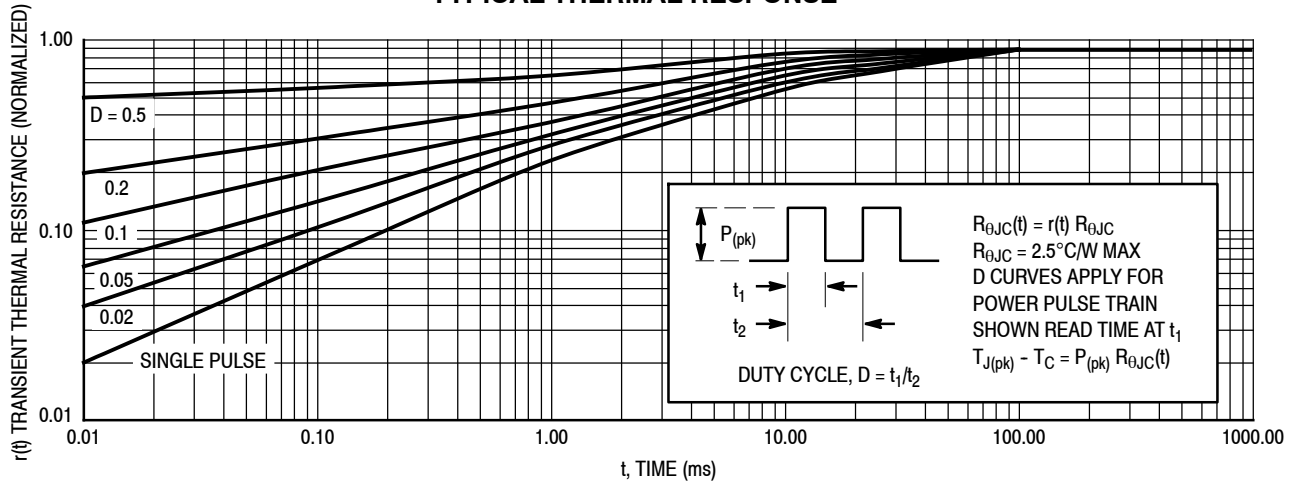
Figure 20. Typical Thermal Response ($Z_{\theta JC}(t)$) for BUL45

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The BUL45 Bipolar Power Transistors were specially designed for use in electronic lamp ballasts. A circuit designed by ON Semiconductor applications was built to demonstrate how well these devices operate. The circuit and detailed component list are provided below.
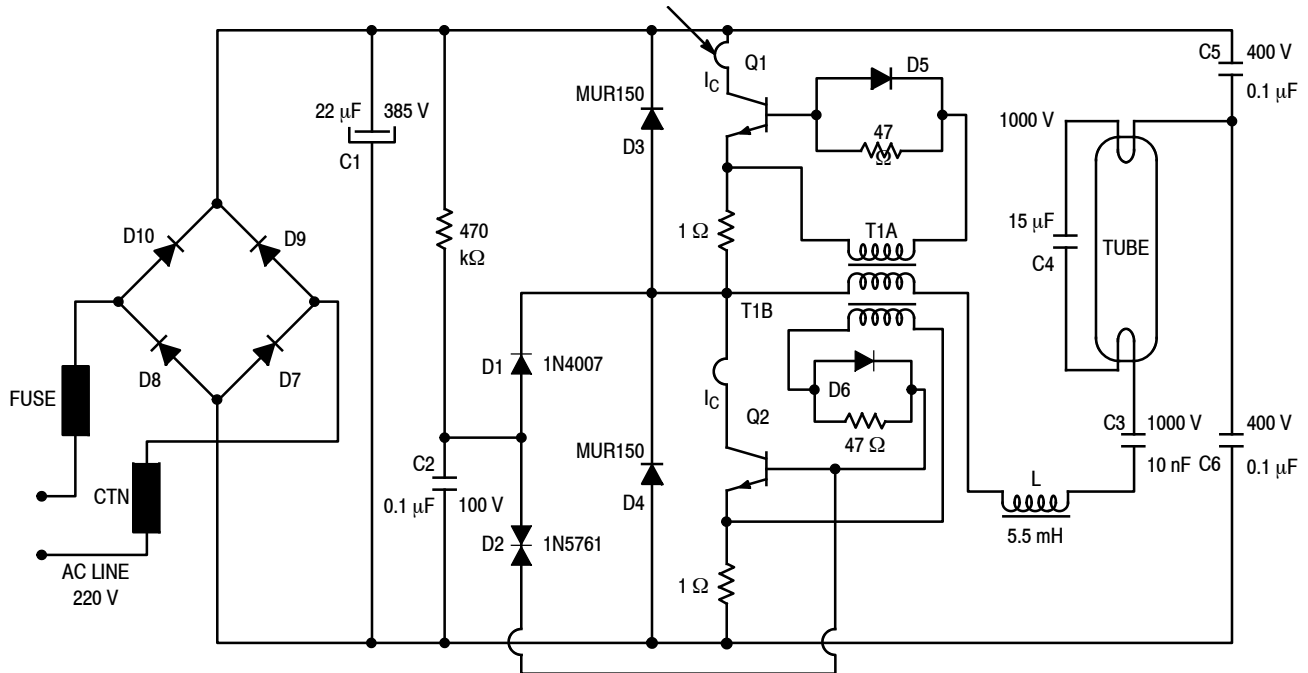
Components Lists

Q1 = Q2 = BUL45 Transistor
D1 = 1N4007 Rectifier
D2 = 1N5761 Rectifier
D3 = D4 = MUR150
D5 = D6 = MUR105
D7 = D8 = D9 = D10 = 1N400
CTN = 47 Ω @ 25°C
L = RM10 core, A1 = 400, B51 (LCC) 75 turns,
wire ∅ = 0.6 mm
T1 = FT10 toroid, T4A (LCC)
Primary: 4 turns
Secondaries: T1A: 4 turns
T1B: 4 turns

All resistors are 1/4 Watt, ±5%
R1 = 470 kΩ
R2 = R3 = 47 Ω
R4 = R5 = 1 Ω (these resistors are optional, and might be replaced by a short circuit)
C1 = 22 μF/385 V
C2 = 0.1 μF
C3 = 10 nF/1000 V
C4 = 15 nF/1000 V
C5 = C6 = 0.1 μF/400 V

NOTES:
1. Since this design does not include the line input filter, it cannot be used "as-is" in a practical industrial circuit.
2. The windings are given for a 55 Watt load. For proper operation they must be re-calculated with any other loads.

Figure 21. Application Example

PUBLICATION ORDERING INFORMATION

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