

## FASTSWITCH HOLLOW-EMITTER NPN TRANSISTORS

- HIGH SWITCHING SPEED NPN POWER TRANSISTORS
- HOLLOW EMITTER TECHNOLOGY
- HIGH VOLTAGE FOR OFF-LINE APPLICATIONS
- 50kHz SWITCHING SPEED
- LOW COST DRIVE CIRCUITS
- LOW DYNAMIC SATURATION

### APPLICATIONS

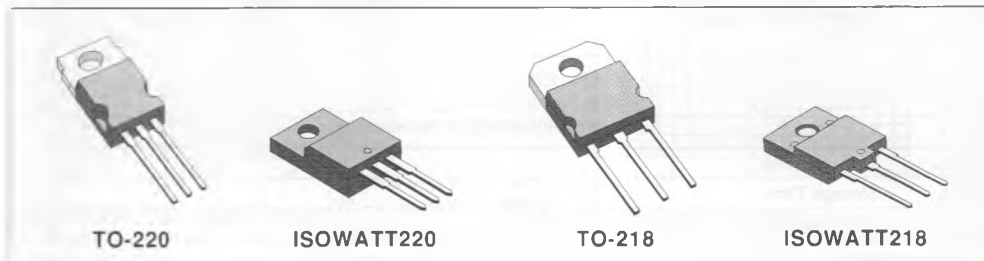
- SMPS
- TV HORIZONTAL DEFLECTION

### DESCRIPTION

Hollow emitter FASTSWITCH NPN power transistors have been especially designed for 220V (and 17V with input doubler) off-line switching power supply and colour CRT horizontal deflection appli-

cations. High voltage hollow emitter transistors can operate up to 50kHz with low cost drive circuits. These transistors can be used to advantage in off-line switching power supply applications where their high voltage rating is a benefit because a costly transformer clamp winding or over voltage snubbing can be omitted. These transistors are suitable for suitable for application in flyback and forward single transistor low power converters, 70W to 150W. When used in conjunction with a low voltage Power MOSFET in emitter switch configuration in flyback and forward converters, they can operate at up to 100kHz.

These hollow emitter FASTSWITCH transistors are available in TO-220, TO-218, ISOWATT220 and ISOWATT218 packages. The ISOWATT218 conforms to the creepage distance and isolation requirements of VDE, IEC, and UL specifications.



### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	SGS				Unit
		F324	IF324	F424	IF424	
$V_{CES}$	Collector - Emitter Voltage ( $V_{BE} = 0$ )	1200				V
$V_{CEO}$	Collector - Emitter Voltage ( $I_B = 0$ )	600				V
$V_{EBO}$	Emitter - Base Voltage ( $I_C = 0$ )	7				V
$I_C$	Collector Current	4				A
$I_{CM}$	Collector Peak Current ( $t_p < 5ms$ )	8				A
$I_B$	Base Current	3				A
$I_{BM}$	Base Peak Current ( $t_p < 5ms$ )	6				A
$P_{tot}$	Total Dissipation at $T \leq 25^\circ C$	70	35	80	45	W
$T_{stg}$	Storage Temperature - 65 to	150	150	150	150	$^\circ C$
$T_j$	Junction Temperature	150	150	150	150	$^\circ C$

**THERMAL DATA**

		Max	SGS				°C/W
			F324	IF324	F424	IF424	
$R_{th(j-case)}$	Thermal Resistance Junction-case		1.78	3.57	1.56	2.78	

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

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$I_{CES}$	Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{BE} = 0$ )	$V_{CE} = 1200V$			200	$\mu A$
$I_{CEO}$	Collector Cutoff Current ( $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{CE} = 380V$ $V_{CE} = 600V$			200 2	$\mu A$ mA
$I_{EBO}$	Emitter Cutoff Current ( $I_C = 0$ )	$V_{EB} = 7V$			1	mA
$V_{CEO(sus)^*}$	Collector Emitter Sustaining Voltage	$I_C = 0.1A$	600			V
$V_{CE(sat)^*}$	Collector Emitter Saturation Voltage	$I_C = 1.75A$ $I_B = 0.35A$ $I_C = 1.25A$ $I_B = 0.18A$			1.5 1.5	V V
$V_{BE(sat)^*}$	Base Emitter Saturation Voltage	$I_C = 1.75A$ $I_B = 0.35A$ $I_C = 1.25A$ $I_B = 0.18A$			1.5 1.5	V V

**RESISTIVE LOAD**

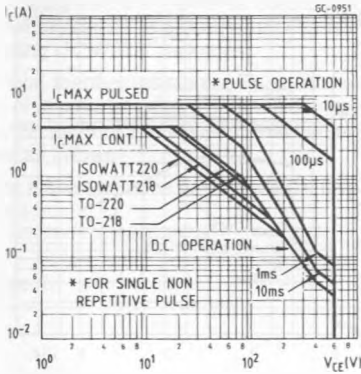
Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$t_{on}$	Turn-on Time	$I_C = 1.75A$ $V_{CC} = 250V$ $I_{B1} = 0.35A$ $I_{B2} = -2I_{B1}$		0.6	1	$\mu s$
$t_s$	Storage Time			3	4.5	$\mu s$
$t_f$	Fall Time			0.2	0.35	$\mu s$
$t_{on}$	Turn-on Time	$I_C = 1.75A$ $V_{CC} = 250V$ $I_{B1} = 0.35A$ $I_{B2} = -2I_{B1}$ with Antisaturation Network		0.6		$\mu s$
$t_s$	Storage Time			2		$\mu s$
$t_f$	Fall Time			0.16		$\mu s$
$t_{on}$	Turn-on Time	$I_C = 1.75A$ $V_{CC} = 250V$ $I_{B1} = 0.35A$ $V_{BE(off)} = -5V$		0.6		$\mu s$
$t_s$	Storage Time			1		$\mu s$
$t_f$	Fall Time			0.5		$\mu s$

**INDUCTIVE LOAD**

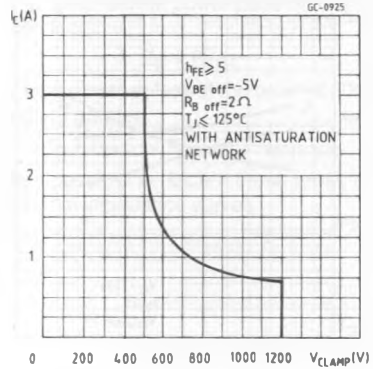
Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$t_s$	Storage Time	$I_C = 1.75A$ $h_{FE} = 5$ $V_{CL} = 450V$ $V_{BE(off)} = -5V$ $L = 300\mu H$ $R_{B(off)} = 2\Omega$		1.2	2.5	$\mu s$
$t_f$	Fall Time			0.1	0.2	$\mu s$
$t_s$	Storage Time	$I_C = 1.75A$ $h_{FE} = 5$ $V_{CL} = 450V$ $V_{BE(off)} = -5V$ $L = 300\mu H$ $R_{B(off)} = 2\Omega$ $T_c = 100^{\circ}C$			3.7	$\mu s$
$t_f$	Fall Time				0.3	$\mu s$

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

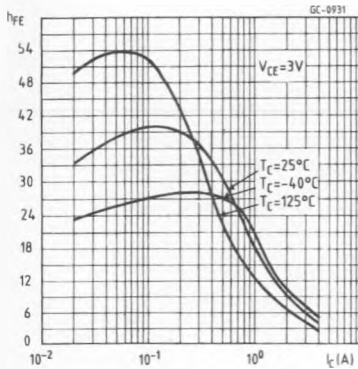
Operating Areas



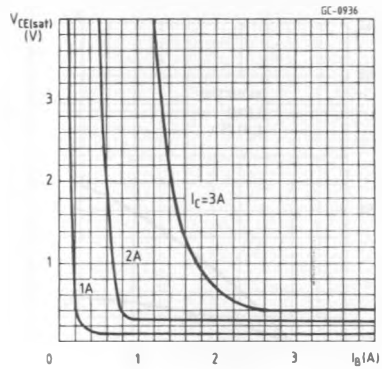
Reverse Biased Safe Operating Area



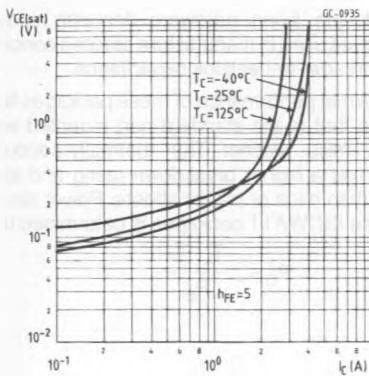
Current Gain



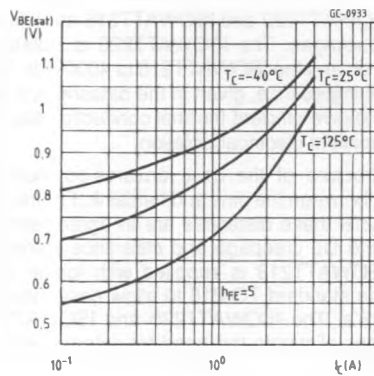
Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage



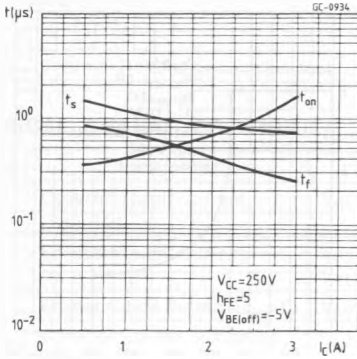
Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage



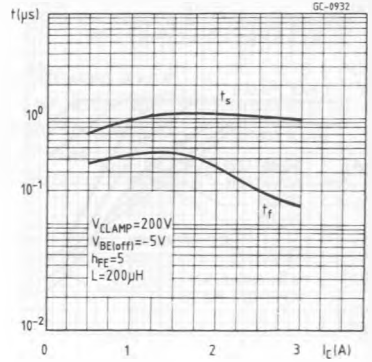
Base-emitter Saturation Voltage



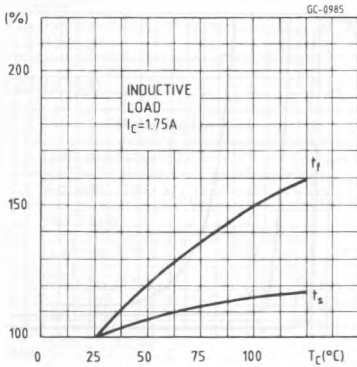
Resistive Load Switching Times



Inductive Load Switching Times



Switching Times Percentage Variation



ISOWATT PACKAGES CHARACTERISTICS AND APPLICATION

The ISOWATT220 and ISOWATT218 are fully isolated packages. The ISOWATT220 is isolated to 2000V dc and the ISOWATT218 to 4000V dc. Their thermal impedance, given in the datasheet, is optimised to give efficient thermal conduction together with excellent electrical isolation.

The structure of the case ensures optimum distances between the pins and heatsink. For the ISOWATT218 these distances are in agreement with VDE and UL creepage and clearance standards. The ISOWATT218 is supplied with longer leads than the standard TO-218 to allow easy mounting on PCB's. The ISOWATT220 and ISOWATT218 packages eliminate the need for external isolation

so reducing fixing hardware. Accurate moulding techniques used in manufacture assures consistent heat spreader-to-heatsink capacitance.

The thermal performance of these packages is better than that of the standard part mounted with a 0.1mm mica washer. The thermally conductive plastic has a higher breakdown rating and is less fragile than mica or plastic sheets. Power derating for these ISOWATT packages is determined by :

$$P_D = \frac{T_J - T_C}{R_{th}}$$

## 1- THERMAL IMPEDANCE OF ISOWATT PACKAGES

Fig. 1 illustrates the elements contributing to the thermal resistance of a transistor heatsink assembly using ISOWATT packages.

The total thermal resistance  $R_{th(tot)}$  is the sum of each of these elements. The transient thermal impedance,  $Z_{th}$  for different pulse durations can be estimated as follows :

1- For a short duration power pulse of less than 1ms :

$$Z_{th} < R_{thJ-C}$$

2- For an intermediate power pulse of 5ms to 50ms seconds :

$$Z_{th} = R_{thJ-C}$$

3- For long power pulses of the order of 500ms seconds or greater :

$$Z_{th} = R_{thJ-C} + R_{thC-HS} + R_{thHS-amb}$$

It is often possible to discern these areas on transient thermal impedance curves.

Figure 1.

