

# BIG POWER<sup>®</sup> PowerTech

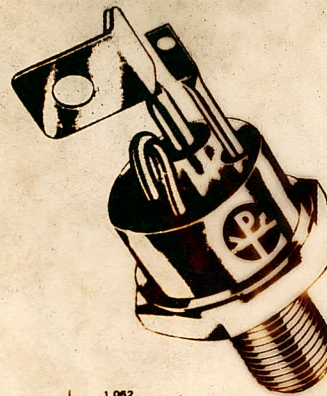
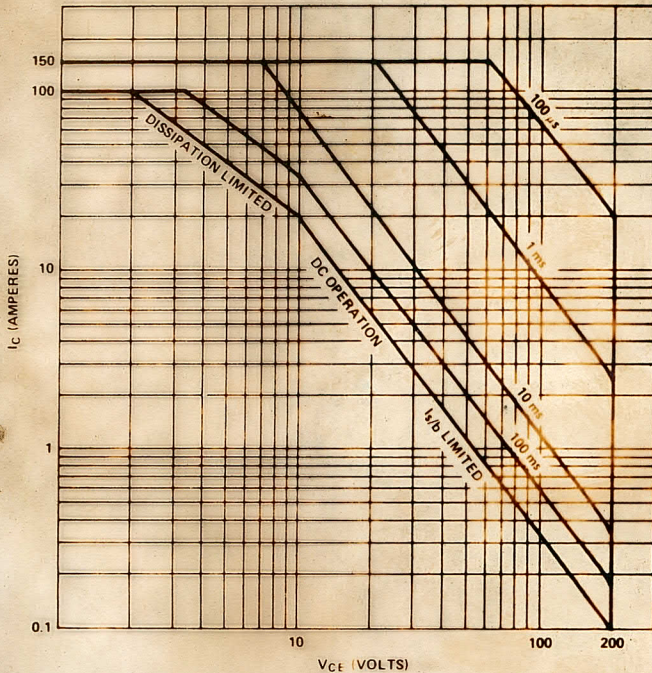
150 AMPERES

PT-4500

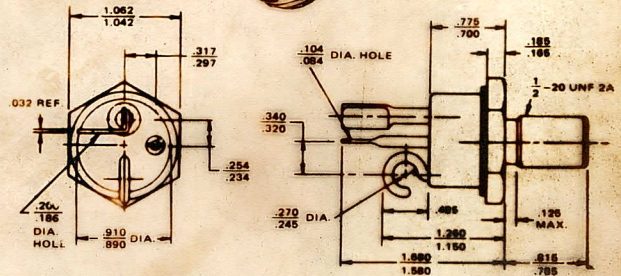
## HIGH VOLTAGE SILICON NPN TRANSISTOR

### FEATURES

$V_{CE(sat)}$  ..... 0.75 @ 100A      $h_{FE}$  ..... 10 @ 100A      $I_S/B$  ..... 0.1A @ 200V  
 $V_{BE}$  ..... 1.5 @ 100A      $t_f$  ..... 0.5  $\mu$ sec      $ES/b$  ..... 1.5 Joules



JEDEC TO-114 PKG.



PowerTech's transistors offer high current capability, high breakdown voltage and the lowest available saturation voltage. They have exceptional resistance to both forward and reverse second breakdown. This unique combination of device characteristics makes them particularly suited for a wide variety of high current applications, which include series and switching regulators, motor controls, servoamplifiers and power control circuits. The transistors will provide outstanding performance when used as replacements for paralleled lower current devices, resulting in considerable reductions in weight, space and circuit complexity. Their reliability is assured through 100% power testing at 30V, 3.3A @ 100°C case temperature. These transistors exceed the requirements of MIL-S-19500 and are well suited for the most severe military-aerospace applications.

### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Collector-Base Voltage  
 Collector-Emitter Voltage  
 Emitter-Base Voltage  
 Peak Collector Current  
 D. C. Collector Current  
 Power Dissipation at 25°C Case Temperature  
 Power Dissipation at 100°C Case Temperature  
 Operating Junction Temperature Range  
 Storage Temperature Range  
 Package:  
 Thermal Resistance

### SYMBOL

$V_{CBO}$   
 $V_{CEO}$   
 $V_{EBO}$   
 $I_{CM}^*$   
 $I_C$   
 $P_D$   
 $P_D$   
 $T_J$   
 $T_A$   
 $\theta_{JC}$

### TYPE #PT-4500

300V  
 200V  
 10V  
 150A  
 100A  
 350W  
 200W  
 -65° to 200°C  
 -65° to 200°C  
 TO-114  
 0.5°C

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS (at 25°C unless otherwise noted)

TEST	SYMBOL	MIN.	MAX.	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS
D. C. Current Gain*	$h_{FE}$	20	60		$I_C=50A, V_{CE}=3V$
D. C. Current Gain*	$h_{FE}$	10			$I_C=100A, V_{CE}=3V$
Collector Saturation Voltage*	$V_{CE(sat)}$		0.4	V	$I_C=50A, I_B=5A$
Collector Saturation Voltage*	$V_{CE(sat)}$		0.75	V	$I_C=100A, I_B=10A$
Base Emitter Voltage*	$V_{BE}$		1.0	V	$I_C=50A, V_{CE}=5V$
Base Emitter Voltage*	$V_{BE}$		1.5	V	$I_C=100A, V_{CE}=5V$
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage*	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	200		V	$I_C=100mA, I_B=0$
Collector Cutoff Current	$I_{CBO}$		2	mA	$V_{CB}=300V, I_{EB}=0$
Collector Cutoff Current @ 150°C	$I_{CBO}$		20	mA	$V_{CB}=100V, I_{EB}=0$
Emitter Cutoff Current	$I_{EBO}$		5	mA	$V_{EB}=10V, I_{CB}=0$
Gain Bandwidth Product	$f_t$	10		MHz	$I_C=5A, V_{CE}=10V$
Collector Capacitance	$C_{obo}$		400	pF	$V_{CB}=10V, f=1MHz$
Switching Speed (typical)	$t_r$		0.5	$\mu sec$	$I_C=50A$
	$t_s$		1.2	$\mu sec$	$I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 5A$
	$t_f$		0.5	$\mu sec$	

\*PW  $\leq$  300  $\mu sec$ , D. C.  $\leq$  2%

$\phi$   $V_{CE}$  measured with pulse 300  $\mu sec$  maximum,  $I_B = 100\mu A$

Do Not Use Curve Tracer

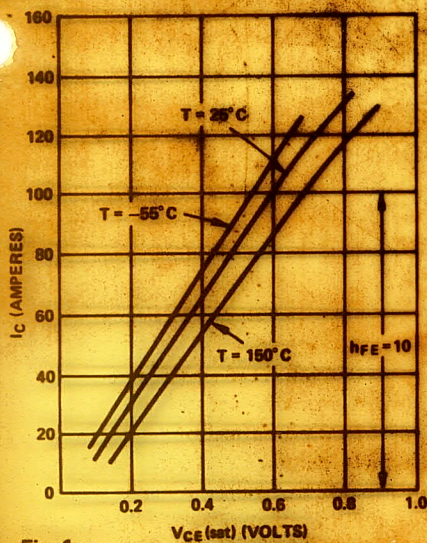


Fig. 1

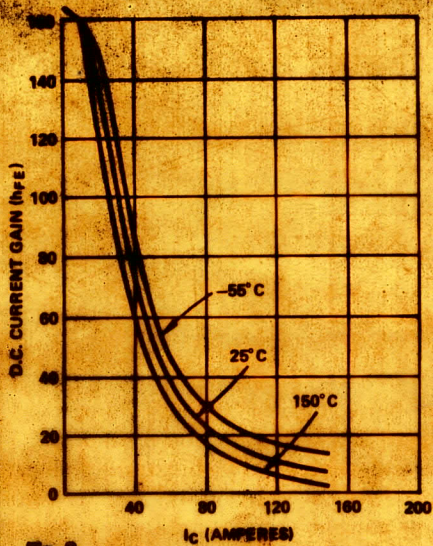


Fig. 2

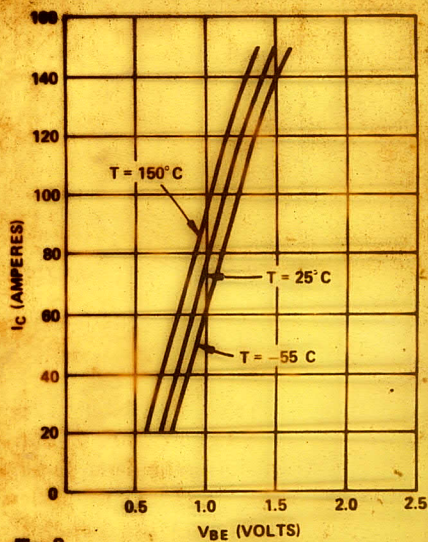


Fig. 3

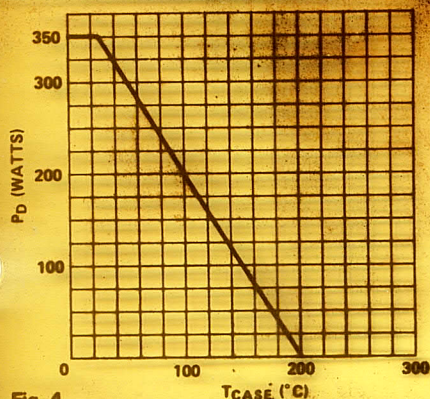


Fig. 4.

POWER DISSIPATION vs TEMPERATURE

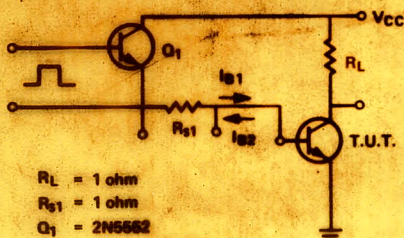
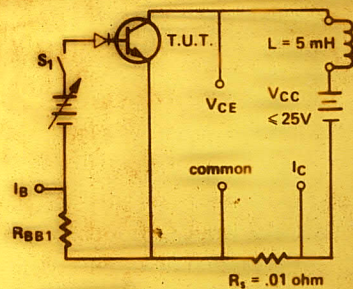


Fig. 5. SWITCHING TEST CIRCUIT



PROCEDURE  
With  $S_1$  closed, set  $I_B = 8A, I_C = 50A$   
Open  $S_1$   
 $E_s/I_b = 1/2LI^2 = 1.5 \text{ Joules}$

Fig. 6. UNCLAMPED INDUCTIVE SWEEP TEST