

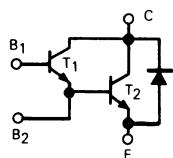
**NPN HIGH VOLTAGE SWITCHING DARLINGTON**  
**DARLINGTON NPN HAUTE TENSION DE COMMUTATION**

**ADVANCE INFORMATION**

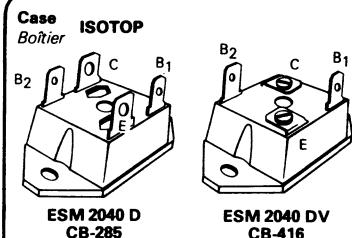
**SUPERSWITCH**

Fast switching, high voltage Darlington with antiparallel diode particularly suited for industrial applications off 220 Volt lines such as :

- Half bridge converters
  - Full bridge converters
  - Variable frequency motors
  - DC, AC three phase inverters.
- Designed for free choice of :
- Base-emitter resistances
  - Base terminal of driver and output stage.
  - \*Wide safe operating area
  - \*Low negative base consumption during the off-state
  - \*Ease of paralleling
  - \*Isolated collector package



$V_{CEW}$	400 V
$V_{CEV}$	600 V
$I_{Csat}$	20 A
$t_f(100^\circ\text{C})$	$\leq 750 \text{ ns}$
$t_{rr}$	$\leq 50 \text{ ns}$



Isolation voltage : 2,5 kV<sub>(RMS)</sub>

**ABSOLUTE RATINGS (LIMITING VALUES)**  
**VALEURS LIMITES ABSOLUES D'UTILISATION**

Collector-emitter voltage <i>Tension collecteur-émetteur</i>	$V_{CEO}$	400	V
Collector-emitter voltage <i>Tension collecteur-émetteur</i>	$V_{CEV}$	600	V
Emitter-base voltage <i>Tension émetteur-base</i>	$V_{EBO}$	12	V
Collector current <i>Courant collecteur</i>	$I_C$ $I_{CM}$ $t_p \leq 10 \text{ ms}$	25 35	A
Base current <i>Courant base</i>	$I_B$ $I_{BM}$ $t_p \leq 10 \text{ ms}$	4 10	A
Power dissipation <i>Dissipation de puissance</i>	$P_{tot}$ $T_{case} 25^\circ\text{C}$	125	W
Junction temperature <i>Température de jonction</i>	$T_j$	- 40, + 150	°C

Junction-case thermal resistance <i>Résistance thermique jonction-boîtier</i> max.	$R_{th(j-c)}$	1	°C/W
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## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS - CARACTÉRISTIQUES ÉLECTRIQUES\*

SYMBOLS	Min	Typ	Max	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS - CONDITIONS DE MESURE
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS - CARACTÉRISTIQUES A L'ÉTAT BLOQUÉ</b>					
$V_{CEO}$ (sus)	400			V	$I_B = 0, I_C = 0.2 \text{ A}, L = 15 \text{ mH}$
$V_{(BRI)EBO}$	12			V	$I_C = 0, I_B = 5 \text{ mA}$
$I_{CEV}$		0,2		mA	$T_J=100^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{CE} = V_{CEV}, V_{BE} = -7 \text{ V}$ $R_1 = 270 \Omega, R_2 = 100 \Omega$ Diode B1-B2 : $2 \times \text{PLQ 08}$
$I_{CER}$		0,5		mA	$T_J=100^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{CE} = V_{CEV} \quad R_1 \leq 27 \Omega, R_2 \leq 10 \Omega$
$I_{EBO}$ (T2)		1		mA	$I_C = 0, V_{BE2} = -7 \text{ V}$

## ON CHARACTERISTICS - CARACTÉRISTIQUES A L'ÉTAT CONDUCTEUR

$V_{CE}$ sat**		1,4	2	V	$I_C = 20 \text{ A}, I_B = 1 \text{ A}, T_J = 100^\circ\text{C}$
$V_{CE}$ sat **			2,5	V	$I_C = 30 \text{ A}, I_B = 3 \text{ A}$
$V_{BE}$ sat**			2,5	V	$I_C = 20 \text{ A}, I_B = 1 \text{ A}$

## CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FREE WHEELING DIODE

CARACTÉRISTIQUES DE LA DIODE DE ROUE LIBRE

$V_F$			1,7	V	$I_F = 20 \text{ A}$
$t_{rr}$			50	ns	$I_F = 0,5 \text{ A},  R  = 1 \text{ A},  I_{REC}  = 0,25 \text{ A}$ (see fig. 21)

## SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS - CARACTÉRISTIQUES DE COMMUTATION

## SWITCHING TIMES ON RESISTIVE LOAD - TEMPS DE COMMUTATION SUR CHARGE RÉSISTIVE

$t_{on}$		0,7	1	$\mu\text{s}$	$V_{CC} = 150 \text{ V}, I_C = 20 \text{ A}, I_B1 = 1 \text{ A}, R_C = 7,5 \Omega$
$t_s$		1,7	2,5		$R_{B2} = 0,6 \Omega, -V_{BB} = 7 \text{ V}, t_p = 30 \mu\text{s}$
$t_f$		0,6	1,2		

## TURN-ON SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS - CARACTÉRISTIQUES DE COMMUTATION A LA MISE EN CONDUCTION

$dI_C/dt$		110		$A/\mu\text{s}$	$T_J = 100^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ V}, R_C = 0, I_B1 = 1,5 \text{ A}, t_p = 3 \mu\text{s}$
		90			
$V_{CE}$ (3 $\mu\text{s}$ )		5		V	$T_J = 100^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ V}, R_C = 15 \Omega, I_B1 = 1 \text{ A}$
		10			
$V_{CE}$ (5 $\mu\text{s}$ )		2,8		V	$T_J = 100^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{CC} = 300 \text{ V}, R_C = 15 \Omega, I_B1 = 1 \text{ A}$
		5,2			

## TURN-OFF SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS - CARACTÉRISTIQUES DE COMMUTATION A L'OUVERTURE

## ON INDUCTIVE LOAD - SUR CHARGE INDUCTIVE

With negative bias - Avec polarisation négative						
$t_{Si}$		1,85		$\mu\text{s}$	$T_J = 100^\circ\text{C}$ $I_C = 20 \text{ A}$ $I_B = 1 \text{ A}$	
		2,9	4			
$t_{fi}$		0,18				$-V_{BB} = 7 \text{ V}$ $R_{B2} = 0,6 \Omega$
		0,44	0,75			
$t_{ti}$		0,04			$V_{CC} = 150 \text{ V}$ $V_{clamp.} = 400 \text{ V}$	
		0,12				
$t_c$		0,48			$L_c = 0,4 \text{ mH}$	
		1,1				
$T_J = 100^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise stated						

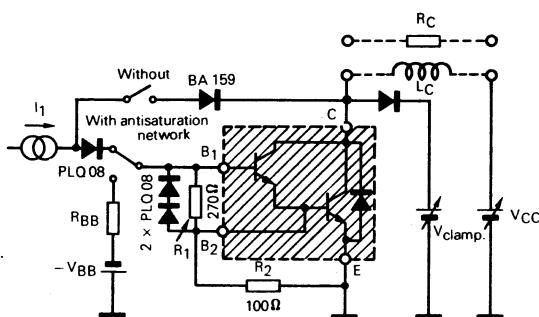
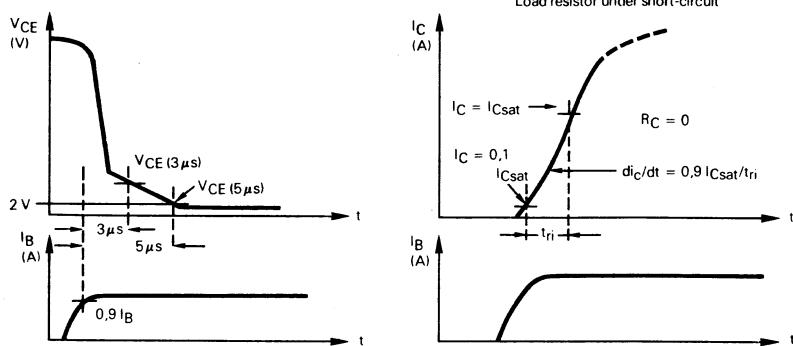
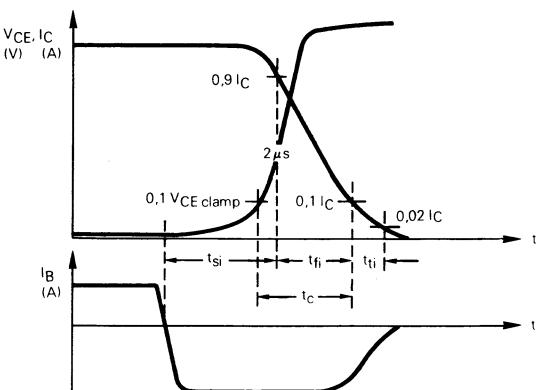
## With antisaturation network - Avec réseau antisaturation

$t_{Si}$		1,8		$\mu\text{s}$	$T_J = 100^\circ\text{C}$ $I_C = 20 \text{ A}$ $I_B = 1 \text{ A}$
		2,7	4		
$t_{fi}$		0,22			$-V_{BB} = 7 \text{ V}$ $R_{B2} = 0,6 \Omega$
		0,46	0,75		
$t_{ti}$		0,05		$\mu\text{s}$	$V_{CC} = 150 \text{ V}$ $V_{clamp.} = 400 \text{ V}$
		0,14			
$t_c$		0,58			$L_c = 0,4 \text{ mH}$
		1,12			
$T_J = 100^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise stated					

\*  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise stated \*\* Pulses - Impulsions =  $t_p \leq 300 \mu\text{s}, \delta \leq 2\%$

**FIGURE 1 : TEST CIRCUIT FOR SWITCHING TIMES**

- with resistive load
- with inductive load without antisaturation network
- with inductive load with antisaturation network

**FIGURE 2 : TURN-ON SWITCHING WAVEFORMS****FIGURE 3 : TURN-OFF SWITCHING WAVEFORMS (INDUCTIVE LOADS)**

## ESM 2040 D, (V)

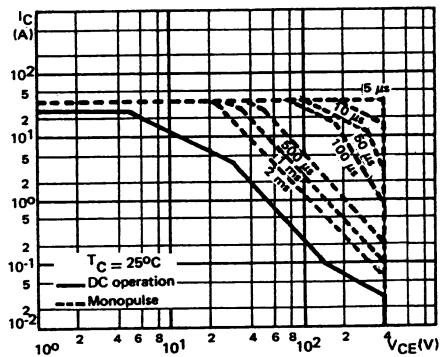


FIGURE 4 : DC and pulse area

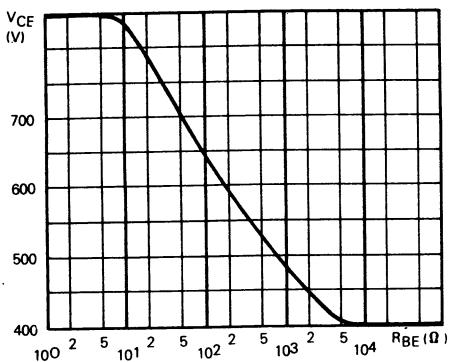


FIGURE 5 : Collector-emitter voltage versus base-emitter resistance

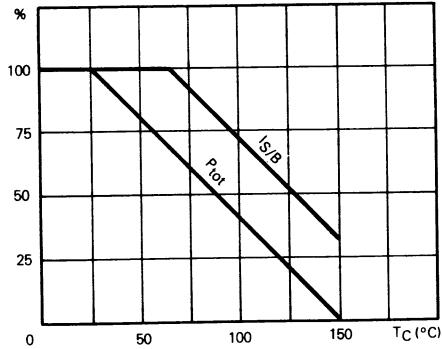


FIGURE 6 : Power and  $I_S/B$  derating versus case temperature

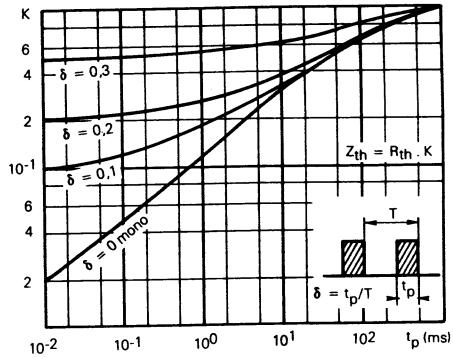
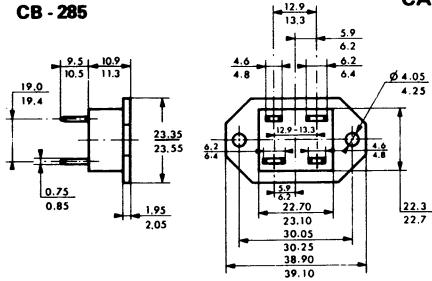


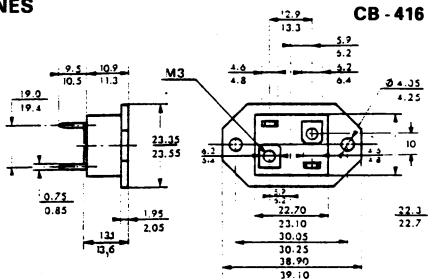
FIGURE 7 : Transient thermal response

## CB - 285



## CASE OUTLINES

## CB - 416



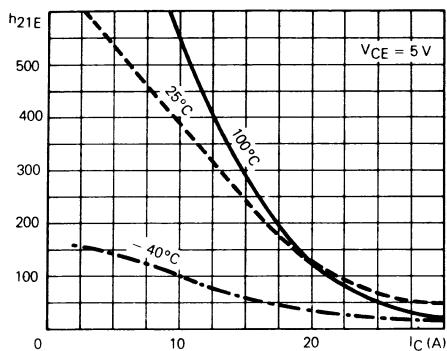


FIGURE 9 : DC current gain

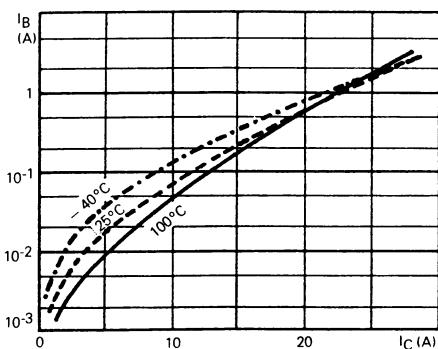


FIGURE 10 : Minimum base current to saturate the transistor

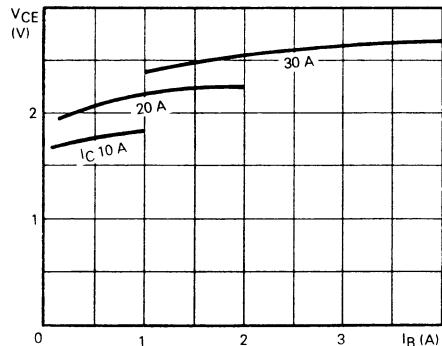


FIGURE 11 : Base characteristics

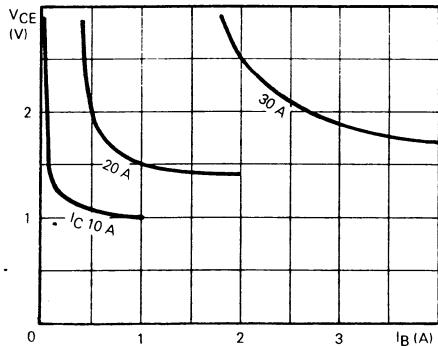


FIGURE 12 : Collector saturation region.

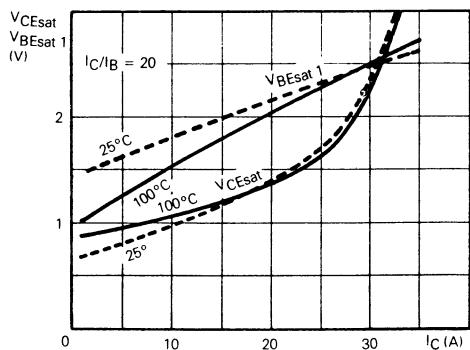


FIGURE 13 : Saturation voltages

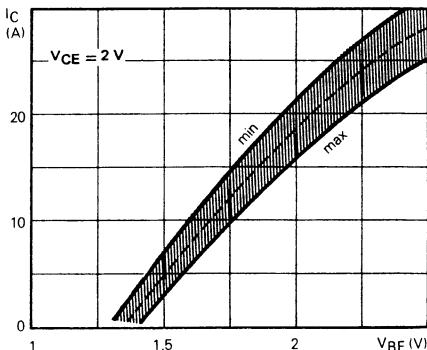
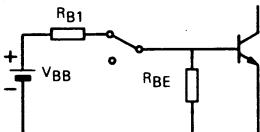
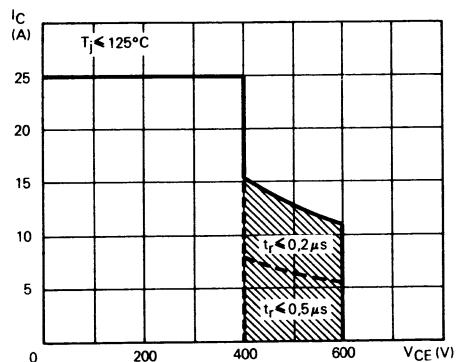


FIGURE 14 : Collector current spread versus base-emitter voltage.

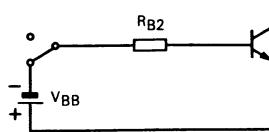


**TRANSISTOR FORWARD BIASED**

- During the turn-on
- During the turn-off without negative base-emitter voltage and  $R_{BE} \leq 50\Omega$

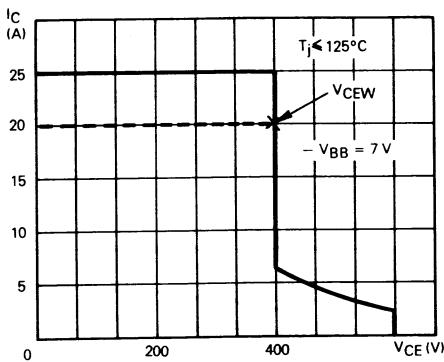


**FIGURE 15 : Forward biased safe operating area (FBSOA)**

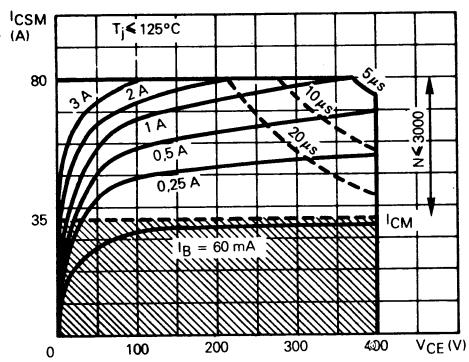


**TRANSISTOR REVERSE BIASED**

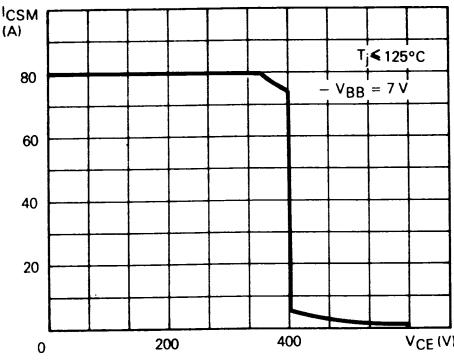
- During the turn-off with negative base-emitter voltage



**FIGURE 16 : Reverse biased safe operating area (RBSOA)**



**FIGURE 17 : Forward biased accidental overload area (FBAOA)**



**FIGURE 18 : Reverse biased accidental overload area (RBAOA)**

**Figure 15 :** The hatched zone can only be used for turn-on.

**Figure 16 :**  $V_{CEW}$  collector-emitter working voltage. At this voltage the device is allowed to switch the recommended collector current  $I_{CSat}$ .

**Figures 17 and 18 :** High accidental surge currents ( $I > I_{CM}$ ) are allowed if they are on repetitive and applied less than 3000 times during the component life.

**Figure 17 :** The Kellogg network (heavy print) allows the calculation of the maximum value of the short-circuit current for a given base current  $I_B$  (90 % confidence).

**Figure 18 :** After the accidental overload current, the RBAOA has to be used for the turn off.

**Figure 15 :** La zone hachurée ne doit être utilisée que pour la mise en conduction.

**Figure 16 :**  $V_{CEW}$  tension collecteur-émetteur d'utilisation. C'est la tension maximale d'utilisation définie en commutation à  $I_{CSat}$ .

**Figures 17 et 18 :** De forts courants de surcharge ( $I > I_{CM}$ ) sont permis s'ils sont non répétitifs et appliqués moins de 3000 fois dans la vie du composant.

**Figure 17 :** Le réseau de Kellogg (trait gras) permet le calcul de la valeur maximale du courant de court-circuit pour un courant de base donné  $I_B$  (90 % de confiance).

**Figure 18 :** Après le passage du courant de surcharge accidentelle, on doit utiliser l'aire de surcharge accidentelle en polarisation inverse pour l'ouverture.

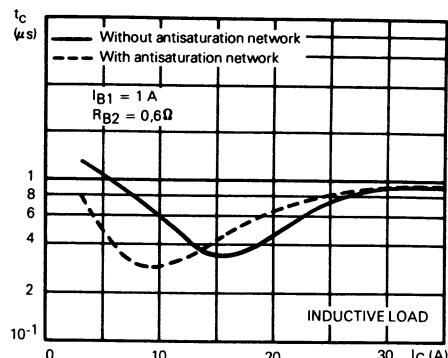


FIGURE 19 : Switching time versus collector current

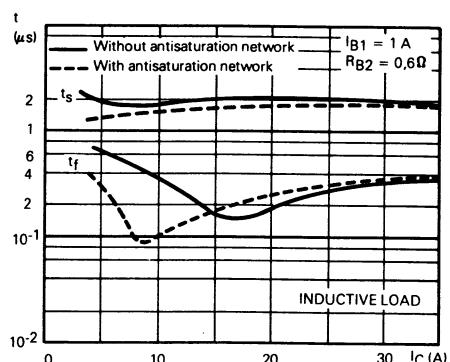


FIGURE 20 : Switching times versus collector current

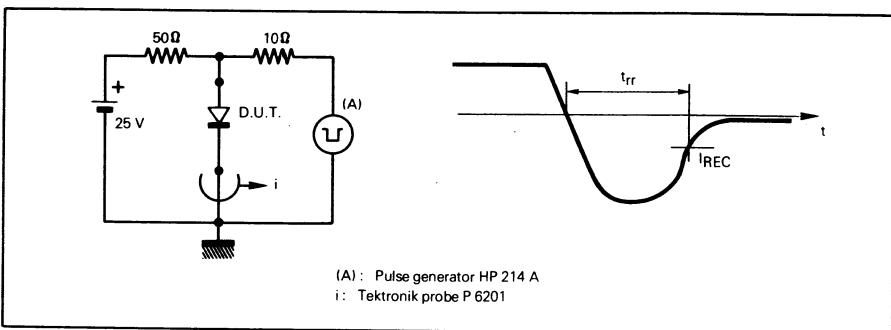


FIGURE 21 : Reverse recovery test circuit.

## SUPERSWITCH

HIGH POWER , HIGH CURRENT TRANSISTOR SUITED FOR USE  
IN DARLINGTONS AND PARALLEL MOUNTING .  
MOTORS CONTROL . DC/AC INVERTERS - BREAKERS

Data sheet tailored for switching applications

- \* High current 120 A in Darlington configuration
- \* Information for parallel mounting
- \* Wide surge area 250 A - 200 V
- \* Base drive specified for different values of  $I_C$

TRANSISTOR DE PUISSANCE , A FORT COURANT, ADAPTE A  
L'UTILISATION EN DARLINGTON ET LE MONTAGE EN PA-  
RALLELE  
COMMANDE DE MOTEURS - GENERATEURS CONTINUS ET AL-  
TERNATIFS - DISJONCTEURS

Spécifications spécialement étudiées pour la commutation

- \* Fort courant 120 A en Darlington
- \* Caractérisation pour le montage en parallèle
- \* Aire de surcharge étendue 250 A - 200 V
- \* Commande de base spécifiée pour différentes valeurs de  $I_C$

$V_{CEO}$ osus	200 V
$V_{CEX}$	350 V
$I_{Csat}$	60 A
$I_{CSM}$	250 A
$t_f$ ( 60 A )	$\leq 1 \mu s$

Case  
Boîtier TO 83

Mounting with M 12 screw  
Montage avec vis M 12



Torques Min:14 m N  
Couples de serrage Max:18 m N

## ABSOLUTE RATINGS (LIMITING VALUES)

VALEURS LIMITES ABSOLUES D'UTILISATION

Collector-emitter voltage Tension collecteur-émetteur		$V_{CEO}$	200	V
Collector-emitter voltage Tension collecteur-émetteur	$V_{BE} = -1,5$ V	$V_{CEX}$	350	V
Emitter-base voltage Tension émetteur-base		$V_{EBO}$	7	V
Collector current Courant collecteur	$t_p \leq 5$ ms	$I_C$ $I_{CM}$	90 125	A
Base current Courant base	$t_p \leq 5$ ms	$I_B$ $I_{BM}$	14 24	A
Power dissipation Dissipation de puissance	$T_{case} 25$ °C	$P_{tot}$	400	W
Junction temperature Température de jonction		$t_j$	- 65 + 200	°C

Junction-case thermal resistance Résistance thermique jonction boîtier	max	$R_{th(j-c)}$	0,44	°C/W
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## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS - CARACTÉRISTIQUES ÉLECTRIQUES \*\*

SYMBOLS	Min	Typ	Max	UNIT	TEST CONDITIONS - CONDITIONS DE MESURE
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## OFF CHARACTERISTICS - CARACTÉRISTIQUES A L'ÉTAT BLOQUÉ

$V_{CEO}$ <sub>sus</sub>	200			V	$I_B = 0, I_C = 1 \text{ A}, L = 25 \text{ mH}$
$V_{(BR)EBO}$	7			V	$I_E = 50 \text{ mA}, I_C = 0$
$I_{CEX}$			3	mA	$T_{case} = 125^\circ\text{C}, V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}, V_{BE} = -1,5 \text{ V}$
$I_{EBO}$			30	mA	$V_{EB} = 5 \text{ V}, I_C = 0$

## ON CHARACTERISTICS - CARACTÉRISTIQUES A L'ÉTAT CONDUCTEUR

$V_{CEsat}$ *			1,5	V	$I_C = 60 \text{ A}, I_B = 12 \text{ A}$
$V_{BESat}$ *			2,5	V	$I_C = 60 \text{ A}, I_B = 12 \text{ A}$

## SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS - CARACTÉRISTIQUES DE COMMUTATION

## Resistive load - Charge résistive

$t_{on}$			2,5	$\mu\text{s}$	$V_{CC} = 150 \text{ V}, I_C = 60 \text{ A}, I_{B1} = -I_{B2} = 12 \text{ A}$
$t_s$			2,5		
$t_f$			1		

## Inductive load - Charge inductive

$t_s$		1,6	$\mu\text{s}$	$V_{CC} = 150 \text{ V}, I_C = 60 \text{ A}, I_{B1} = -I_{B2} = 12 \text{ A}$
$t_f$		0,15		

\* Measured with pulses  $t_p = 300 \mu\text{s}$      $\delta \leqslant 2\%$     \*\*  $T_{case} = 25^\circ\text{C}$  Unless otherwise stated

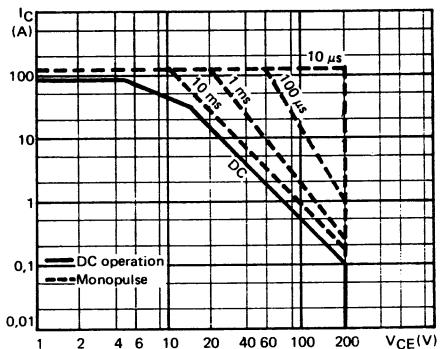
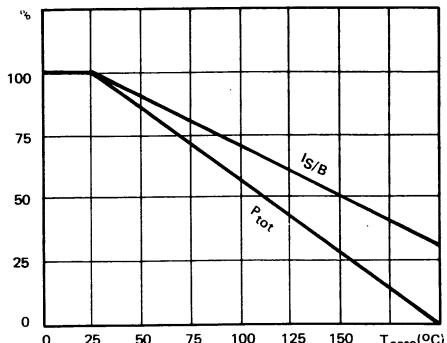


FIGURE 1 : DC and AC pulse area.

FIGURE 2 : Power and  $I_S/B$  derating vs case temperature.

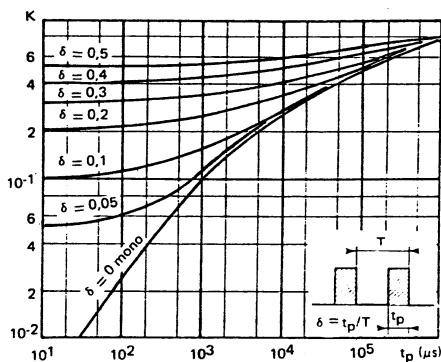


FIGURE 3 : Transient thermal response

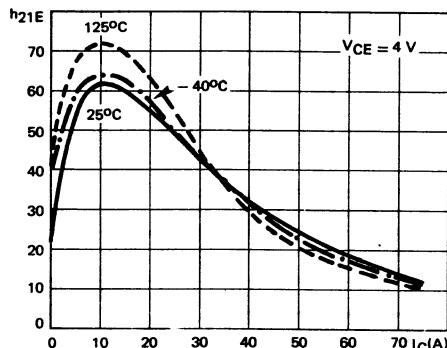


FIGURE 4 : DC current gain

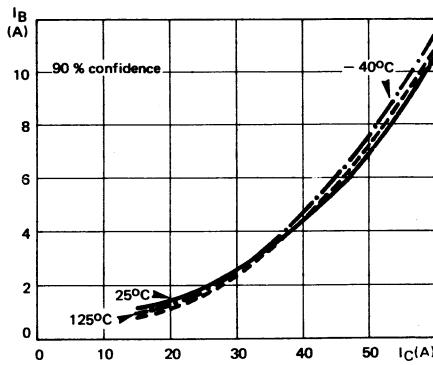


FIGURE 5 : Minimum base current to saturate the transistor

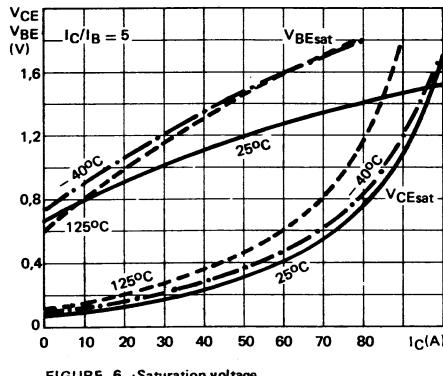
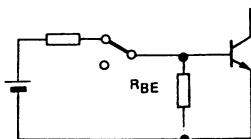


FIGURE 6 : Saturation voltage

## SWITCHING OPERATING AND OVERLOAD AREAS



## TRANSISTOR FORWARD BIASED

- During the turn on
- During the turn off without negative base-emitter voltage and  $R_{BE} \geq 3 \Omega$

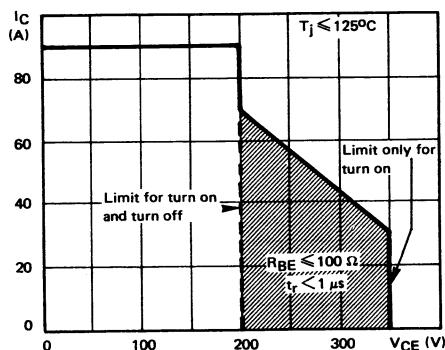
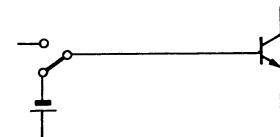


FIGURE 8 : Forward biased safe operating area (FBSOAR)



## TRANSISTOR REVERSE BIASED

- During the turn off with negative base-emitter voltage

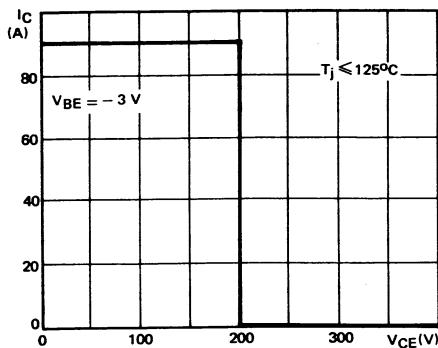


FIGURE 9 : Reverse biased safe operating area (RBSOAR)

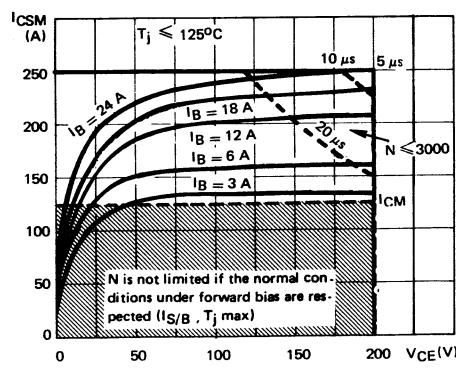


FIGURE 10 : Forward biased accidental overload area (FBAOA)

Figure 8 : The hatched zone can only be used for turn on

Figures 10 and 11 : High accidental surge currents ( $I > I_{CM}$ ) are allowed if they are non repetitive and applied less than 3000 times during the component life.

Figure 10 : The Kellogg network (heavy print) allows the calculation of the maximum value of the short-circuit current for a given base current  $I_B$  (90% confidence).

Figure 11 : After the accidental overload current, the RBAOA has to be used for the turn off.

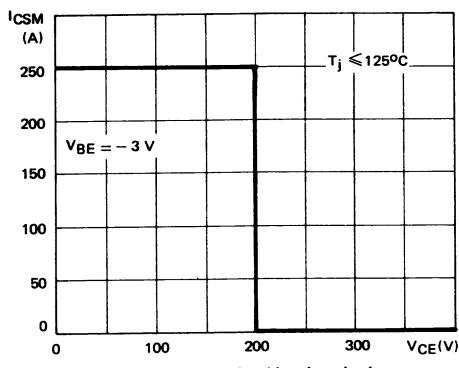


FIGURE 11 : Reverse biased accidental overload area (RBAOA)

Figure 8 : La zone hachurée ne doit être utilisée que pour la mise en conduction.

Figures 10 et 11 : De forts courants de surcharge ( $I > I_{CM}$ ) sont permis s'ils sont non répétitifs et appliqués moins de 3000 fois dans la vie du composant.

Figure 10 : Le réseau de Kellogg (trait gras) permet le calcul de la valeur maximale du courant de court-circuit pour un courant de base donné  $I_B$  (90 % de confiance).

Figure 11 : Après le passage du courant de surcharge accidentelle, on doit utiliser l'aire de surcharge accidentelle en polarisation inverse pour l'ouverture.

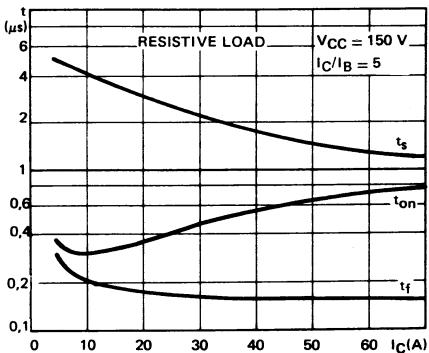


FIGURE 12 : Switching times vs collector current

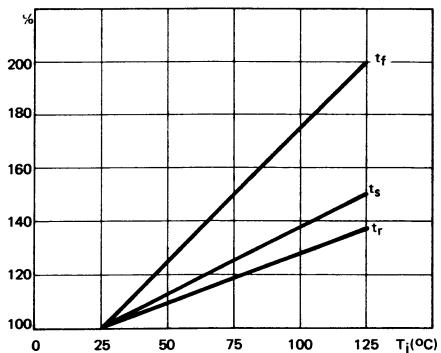


FIGURE 13 : Switching times vs junction temperature

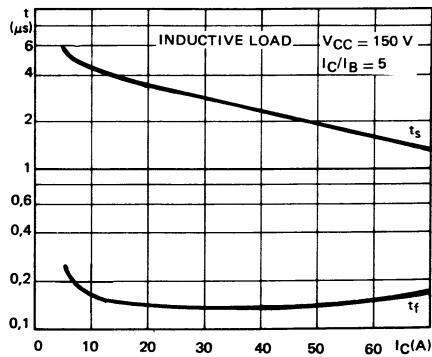


FIGURE 14 : Switching times vs collector current .

# ◆ applications ◆

## HIGH EFFICIENCY OPERATING

When the transistor is operating at collector current smaller than  $I_C(SAT)$ , its gain is higher and its  $V_{CE}(sat)$  is smaller.

This leads to the following advantages:

- Lower conduction losses.
- Lower base drive power.
- Shorter switching times.

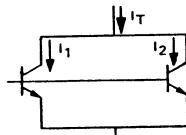
The minimum base current necessary to reach saturation can be determined with the aid of figure 6 .

EXAMPLE :	$I_C = 60 \text{ A}$	$I_B = 11,5 \text{ A}$	Forced gain : 5,2
	$I_C = 30 \text{ A}$	$I_B = 2,5 \text{ A}$	Forced gain : 12

## PARALLEL MOUNTING

Figure 10 enables :

- 1) The calculation of the worse case sharing of the collector currents between two ESM 2060 in parallel.
- 2) The calculation of the emitter impedance (resistance of inductors) to have a better sharing.



## MONTAGE EN PARALLELE

La figure 10 permet :

- 1) Le calcul, dans le cas le plus défavorable, de la répartition du courant collecteur entre deux ESM 2060 en parallèle.
- 2) Le calcul de l'impédance de l'émetteur (résistance des bobines) pour avoir la meilleure répartition.

$$\text{EXAMPLE : } I_T = 108 \text{ A} , I_1 \geq 44 \text{ A} , I_2 \leq 64 \text{ A}$$

## OVERLOAD PROTECTION – PROTECTION CONTRE LES SURCHARGES –

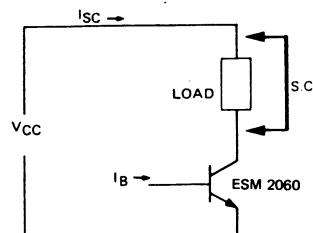
The ESM 2060 in the switching mode is operating under an accidental overload when the collector current is superior to the rating  $I_{CM}$ . The new concept «ACCIDENTAL OVERLOAD AREA» completes the absolute maximum ratings of power transistors. This concept allows:

- to calculate a maximum value of the collector current under short-circuit conditions (for this a Kelog network is given with the FBAOA)
- to find the maximum permissible duration of an overcurrent (with the aid of the FBAOA),
- to find the maximum permissible voltage during the turn off under overload (with the aid of the RBAOA).

L'ESM 2060 en régime de commutation fonctionne en surcharge accidentelle lorsque le courant collecteur est supérieur à la limite  $I_{CM}$ . Le nouveau concept «AIRE DE SURCHARGE ACCIDENTELLE» complète les limites absolues d'utilisation des transistors de puissance. Ce concept permet :

- de calculer une valeur maximale du courant collecteur dans les conditions de court-circuit (pour cela nous donnons un réseau de Kelog avec l'aide FBAOA),
- de trouver la durée maximale admissible d'une surcharge en courant (FBAOA),
- de trouver la valeur maximale admissible de la tension réappliquée pendant le blocage du transistor après la surcharge.

		SHORT CIRCUIT CURRENT	PERMISSIBLE DURATION
Example A	$V_{CC} = 140 \text{ V} , I_B = 12 \text{ A}$	$I_{SC} \leq 205 \text{ A}$	$\leq 20 \mu\text{s}$
Example B	$V_{CC} = 180 \text{ V} , I_B = 8 \text{ A}$	$I_{SC} \leq 185 \text{ A}$	$\leq 10 \mu\text{s}$



## DARLINGTON

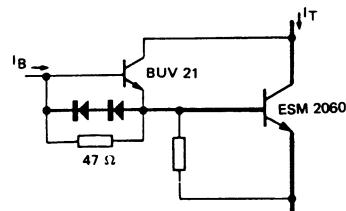
The use of Darlington configuration allows :

a) High gain with  $I_C$  near  $I_{C(\text{sat})}$

EXAMPLE : BUV 21 + ESM 2060 ; for  $I_T = 60 \text{ A}$ ,  $I_B \leq 0,2 \text{ A}$  ( $H_{21} = 300$ )

b) Higher collector current with normal gain

EXAMPLE : BUV 21 + ESM 2060 ; for  $I_T = 120 \text{ A}$ ,  $I_B \leq 2 \text{ A}$  ( $H_{21} = 60$ )



L'utilisation de la configuration Darlington permet :

a) Un gain élevé avec  $I_C$  voisin de  $I_{C(\text{sat})}$

EXAMPLE : BUV 21 + ESM 2060 ; pour  $I_T = 60 \text{ A}$ ,  $I_B \leq 0,2 \text{ A}$  ( $H_{21} = 300$ )

b) Un courant collecteur plus élevé avec un gain normal

EXAMPLE : BUV 21 + ESM 2060 ; pour  $I_T = 120 \text{ A}$ ,  $I_B \leq 2 \text{ A}$  ( $H_{21} = 60$ )

## HIGH POWER SWITCH

The dynamic sharing during the turn off is always better with parallel transistors, than with parallel Darlingtons.

The use of parallel transistors in Darlington configuration allows to build very high power switches.

EXAMPLE : 1 ESM 2060 Driver + 3 ESM 2060 Power:  $I_T = 340 \text{ A}$  with  $I_B = 8 \text{ A}$   
(Consult our factory for other combinaisons)

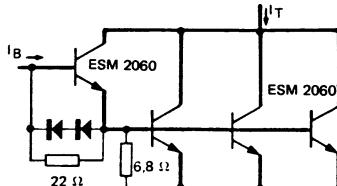
## COMMUTATION DE FORTE PUISSANCE

La répartition dynamique du courant pendant le blocage, est toujours meilleure avec des transistors en parallèle qu'avec des Darlingtons en parallèle.

L'utilisation de transistors en parallèle dans la configuration Darlington permet de réaliser des commutations de très forte puissance.

EXAMPLE : 1 ESM 2060 (commande) + 3 ESM 2060 (puissance)  
 $I_T = 340 \text{ A}$ , pour  $I_B = 8 \text{ A}$

(Veuillez nous consulter pour d'autres combinaisons possibles)



## CONSULT THE THOMSON CSF HANDBOOK

\*Le transistor de puissance dans son environnement \*

\* The power transistor in its environment \*

\* Handbuch Schalttransistoren \*

**NPN HIGH VOLTAGE SWITCHING DARLINGTON**  
**DARLINGTON NPN HAUTE TENSION DE COMMUTATION**

**ADVANCE INFORMATION**

**SUPERSWITCH**

Fast switching, high voltage Darlington with antiparallel diode particularly suited for industrial applications off 380 Volt lines such as :

- Half bridge converters
- Full bridge converters
- Variable frequency motors
- DC, AC three phase inverters.

Designed for free choice of :

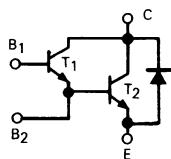
- Base-emitter resistances
- Base terminal of driver and output stage.

\*Wide safe operating area

\*Low negative base consumption during the off-state

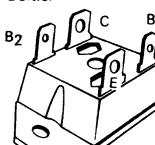
\*Ease of paralleling

\*Isolated collector package

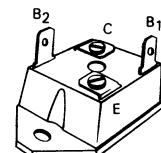


<b>V<sub>CEW</sub></b>	<b>700 V</b>
<b>V<sub>CEV</sub></b>	<b>800 V</b>
<b>I<sub>Csat</sub></b>	<b>12 A</b>
<b>t<sub>f(100°C)</sub></b>	<b>≤ 500 ns</b>
<b>t<sub>rr</sub></b>	<b>≤ 60 ns</b>

**Case Boîtier ISOTOP**



**ESM 2070 D  
CB-285**



**ESM 2070 DV  
CB-416**

Isolation voltage : 2,5 kV<sub>(RMS)</sub>

**ABSOLUTE RATINGS (LIMITING VALUES)**  
**VALEURS LIMITES ABSOLUES D'UTILISATION**

Collector-emitter voltage <i>Tension collecteur-émetteur</i>	V <sub>CEO</sub>	700	V
Collector-emitter voltage <i>Tension collecteur-émetteur</i> V <sub>BE</sub> = - 5 V	V <sub>CEV</sub>	800	V
Emitter-base voltage <i>Tension émetteur-base</i>	V <sub>EBO</sub>	12	V
Collector current <i>Courant collecteur</i> t <sub>p</sub> ≤ 10 ms	I <sub>C</sub> I <sub>CM</sub>	18 30	A
Base current <i>Courant base</i> t <sub>p</sub> ≤ 10 ms	I <sub>B</sub> I <sub>BM</sub>	4 10	A
Power dissipation <i>Dissipation de puissance</i> T <sub>case</sub> 25°C	P <sub>tot</sub>	125	W
Junction temperature <i>Température de jonction</i>	T <sub>j</sub>	- 40, + 150	°C

Junction-case thermal resistance <i>Résistance thermique jonction-boîtier</i> max.	R <sub>th(j-c)</sub>	1	°C/W
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## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS - CARACTÉRISTIQUES ÉLECTRIQUES \*\*

SYMBOLS	Min	Typ	Max	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS - CONDITIONS DE MESURE
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## OFF CHARACTERISTICS - CARACTÉRISTIQUES A L'ÉTAT BLOQUÉ

V <sub>CEO</sub> (sus)	700			V	I <sub>B</sub> = 0 A, I <sub>C</sub> = 0.2 A, L = 15 mH
V <sub>(BRI)BO</sub>	12			V	I <sub>C</sub> = 0, I <sub>B</sub> = 5 mA
I <sub>CEV</sub>		0,3		mA	T <sub>case</sub> 25°C    V <sub>CE</sub> = V <sub>CEO</sub> , V <sub>BE</sub> = - 7 V
		2			T <sub>case</sub> 125°C    R <sub>1</sub> = 270Ω, R <sub>2</sub> = 100Ω, Diodes B1-B2 : PLQ 08
I <sub>CER</sub>		0,5		mA	T <sub>case</sub> 25°C    V <sub>CE</sub> = V <sub>CEO</sub> , R <sub>1</sub> < 28Ω, R <sub>2</sub> < 10Ω
		4			T <sub>case</sub> 125°C
I <sub>(BO IT2)</sub>		1		mA	I <sub>C</sub> = 0, V <sub>BE2</sub> = - 7 V

## ON CHARACTERISTICS - CARACTÉRISTIQUES A L'ÉTAT CONDUCTEUR

V <sub>CE sat*</sub>		2	V	I <sub>C</sub> = 12 A, I <sub>B</sub> = 1 A, T <sub>case</sub> 100°C
		3,5		I <sub>C</sub> = 18 A, I <sub>B</sub> = 1,8 A
V <sub>BE sat*</sub>		2,6	V	I <sub>C</sub> = 12 A, I <sub>B</sub> = 1 A

## CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FREE WHEELING DIODE

CARACTÉRISTIQUES DE LA DIODE DE ROUE LIBRE

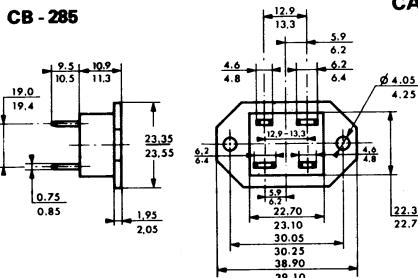
V <sub>F</sub>		1,8	V	I <sub>F</sub> = 12 A
t <sub>rr</sub>		60	ns	I <sub>F</sub> = 0,5 A, I <sub>R</sub> = 1 A, I <sub>REC</sub> = 0,25 A

## SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS - CARACTÉRISTIQUES DE COMMUTATION

Resistive load - Charge résistive					
t <sub>on</sub>		0,8	μs	V <sub>CC</sub> = 300 V, I <sub>C</sub> = 12 A, V <sub>BE</sub> = - 7 V, I <sub>B1</sub> = 1 A, R <sub>1</sub> = 270Ω, R <sub>2</sub> = 100Ω, Diodes B1-B2 : PLQ 08	
t <sub>s</sub>		4			
t <sub>f</sub>		1			
Inductive load - Charge inductive (see figure 1)					
t <sub>s</sub>		6,5	μs	T <sub>j</sub> = 100°C    V <sub>CC</sub> = 300 V, I <sub>C</sub> = 12 A, I <sub>B1</sub> = 1 A See figure 1	
t <sub>f</sub>		0,5			

\*Measured with pulses t<sub>p</sub> = 300 μs, δ < 2 % \*\*T<sub>case</sub> 25°C Unless otherwise stated

## CB - 285



## CASE OUTLINES

## CB - 416

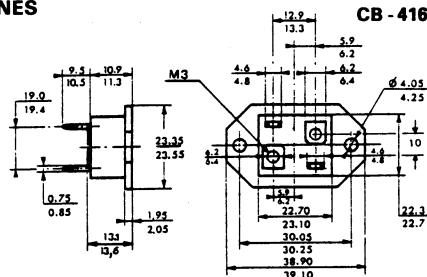


FIGURE 1: SWITCHING TIMES MEASUREMENT CIRCUIT FOR INDUCTIVE LOAD

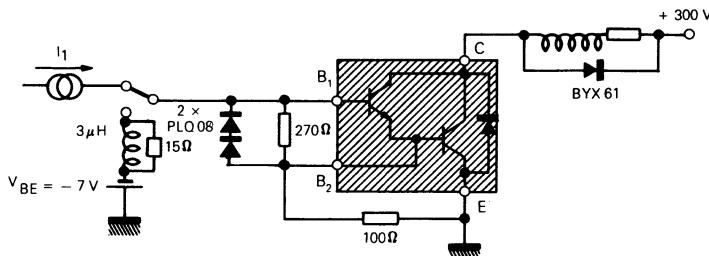


FIGURE 2: REVERSE BIAS SAFE OPERATING AREA (RBSOA)

