

## HIGH VOLTAGE POWER TRANSISTOR

The BUW12 and BUW12A Type are a fast switching high voltage transistor, more specially intended for operating in industrial.

### FEATURES:

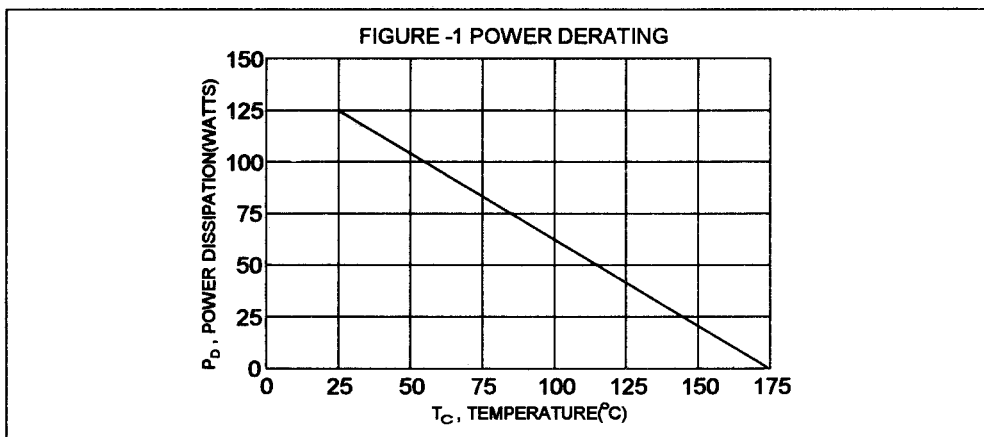
- \* Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage -  
 $V_{CE(sus)} = 400 \text{ V (Min.) - BUW12}$   
 $= 450 \text{ V (Min.) - BUW12A}$
- \* Low Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage -  
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 1.5\text{V (Max.) @ } I_C = 6.0 \text{ A, } I_B = 1.2 \text{ A}$

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	BUW12	BUW12A	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	400	450	V
Collector-Emitter Voltage ( $V_{BE}=0$ )	$V_{CES}$	850	1000	V
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	9.0		V
Collector Current - Continuous - Peak	$I_C$	8.0 20		A
Base Current - Continuous	$I_B$	4.0		A
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	125 0.833		W W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{STG}$	- 65 to +175		$^\circ\text{C}$

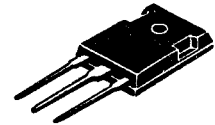
### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance Junction to Case	$R_{\theta jc}$	1.2	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

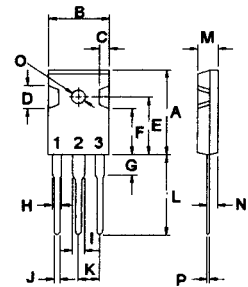


**NPN**  
**BUW12**  
**BUW12A**

**8 AMPERE**  
**POWER**  
**TRANSISTORS**  
**400-450 VOLTS**  
**125 WATTS**



**TO-247(3P)**



PIN 1.BASE  
2.COLLECTOR  
3.EMITTER

DIM	MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX
A	20.63	22.38
B	15.38	16.20
C	1.90	2.70
D	5.10	6.10
E	14.81	15.22
F	11.72	12.84
G	4.20	4.50
H	1.82	2.46
I	2.92	3.23
J	0.89	1.53
K	5.26	5.66
L	18.50	21.50
M	4.68	5.36
N	2.40	2.80
O	3.25	3.65
P	0.55	0.70

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
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**OFF CHARACTERISTICS**

Collector - Emitter Sustaining Voltage (1) ( $I_c = 100\text{ mA}$ , $I_b = 0$ , $L = 25\text{ mH}$ )	BUW12 BUW12A	$V_{CE(sus)}$	400 450	V
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CE} = 850\text{ V}$ , $V_{BE} = 0$ ) ( $V_{CE} = 1000\text{ V}$ , $V_{BE} = 0$ )	BUW12 BUW12A	$I_{CES}$	1.0 1.0	mA
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 9.0\text{ V}$ , $I_c = 0$ )		$I_{EBO}$	10	mA

**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

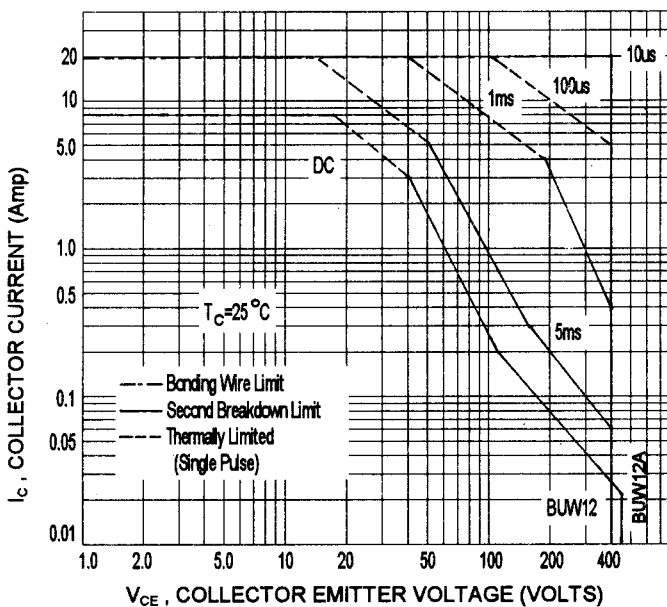
Collector - Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_c = 6.0\text{ A}$ , $I_b = 1.2\text{ A}$ )		$V_{CE(sat)}$	1.5	V
Base - Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_c = 6.0\text{ A}$ , $I_b = 1.2\text{ A}$ )		$V_{BE(sat)}$	1.5	V

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

Turn On Time	$V_{CC} = 240\text{ V}$ , $I_c = 6.0\text{ A}$ $I_{B1} = 1.2\text{ A}$ , $I_{B2} = -1.2\text{ A}$	$t_{on}$	1.0	us
Storage Time		$t_s$	4.0	us
Fall Time		$t_f$	0.8	us

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse width  $\leq 300\text{ us}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$

**ACTIVE-REGION SAFE OPERATING AREA**



There are two limitation 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 curves indicate.

The data of SOA curve is base on  $T_{J(PK)} = 175^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_c$  is variable depending on conditions. second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(PK)} \leq 175^\circ\text{C}$ . At high case temperatures, thermal limitation will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.