

## PNP SILICON POWER TRANSISTORS

D45H1A transistor is designed for use in low voltage and low drop-out regulator switching circuits application

### FEATURES:

- \* Collector-Emitter Voltage  
 $V_{CE0} = 15V(\text{Min})$
- \* High Current Power Transistors
- \* DC Current Gain  
 $hFE = 70 (\text{Min.}) @ I_C = 8.0A$

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

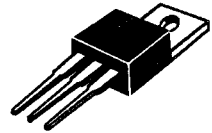
| Characteristic  | Symbol            | D45H1A      | Unit                     |
|---|-------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| Collector-Emitter Voltage   | $V_{CE0}$         | 15          | V                        |
| Collector-Base Voltage  | $V_{CBO}$         | 20          | V                        |
| Emitter-Base Voltage  | $V_{EBO}$         | 5.0         | V                        |
| Collector Current - Continuous<br>- Peak  | $I_C$<br>$I_{CM}$ | 10<br>20    | A                        |
| Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$<br>Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$ | $P_D$             | 60<br>0.48  | W<br>W/ $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Operating and Storage Junction<br>Temperature Range                                   | $T_J, T_{STG}$    | -55 to +150 | $^\circ\text{C}$         |

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

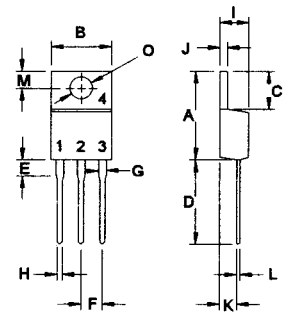
| Characteristic                      | Symbol          | Max  | Unit                      |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------|---------------------------|
| Thermal Resistance Junction to Case | $R_{\theta jc}$ | 2.08 | $^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$ |

## PNP D45H1A

10 AMPERE  
POWER  
TRANSISTORS  
15 VOLTS  
60 WATTS



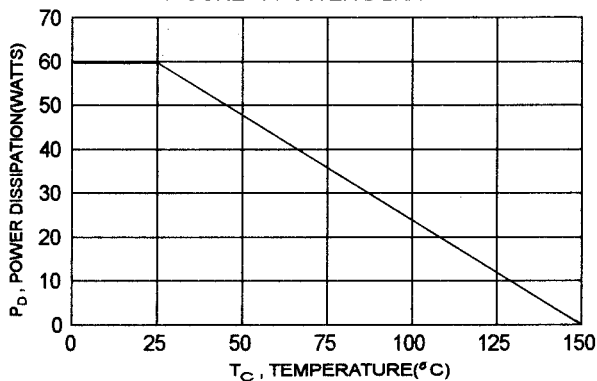
TO-220



PIN 1.BASE  
2.COLLECTOR  
3.EMITTER  
4.COLLECTOR(CASE)

| DIM | MILLIMETERS |       |
|-----|-------------|-------|
|     | MIN         | MAX   |
| A   | 14.68       | 15.31 |
| B   | 9.78        | 10.42 |
| C   | 5.01        | 6.52  |
| D   | 13.06       | 14.62 |
| E   | 3.57        | 4.07  |
| F   | 2.42        | 3.66  |
| G   | 1.12        | 1.36  |
| H   | 0.72        | 0.96  |
| I   | 4.22        | 4.98  |
| J   | 1.14        | 1.38  |
| K   | 2.20        | 2.97  |
| L   | 0.33        | 0.55  |
| M   | 2.48        | 2.98  |
| O   | 3.70        | 3.90  |

FIGURE -1 POWER DERATING



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

| Characteristic | Symbol | Min | Max | Unit |
|----------------|--------|-----|-----|------|
|----------------|--------|-----|-----|------|

**OFF CHARACTERISTICS**

|  |           |    |    |               |
|--|-----------|----|----|---------------|
| Collector-Emitter Voltage<br>( $I_c = 30\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )  | $V_{CE0}$ | 15 |    | V             |
| Collector Cutoff Current<br>( $V_{CB} = 20\text{ V}$ , $I_E = 0$ ) | $I_{CBO}$ |    | 10 | $\mu\text{A}$ |
| Emitter Cutoff Current<br>( $V_{EB} = 5.0\text{ V}$ , $I_C = 0$ )  | $I_{EBO}$ |    | 10 | $\mu\text{A}$ |

**ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)**

|  |               |    |     |   |
|--|---------------|----|-----|---|
| DC Current Gain<br>( $I_c = 8.0\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 1.0\text{ V}$ )                    | hFE           | 70 |     |   |
| Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage<br>( $I_c = 8.0\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 400\text{ mA}$ ) | $V_{CE(sat)}$ |    | 0.6 | V |
| Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage<br>( $I_c = 8.0\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 400\text{ mA}$ )      | $V_{BE(sat)}$ |    | 1.5 | V |

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300 $\mu$ s, Duty Cycle  $\leq$  2.0%:

FIG-2 DC CURRENT GAIN

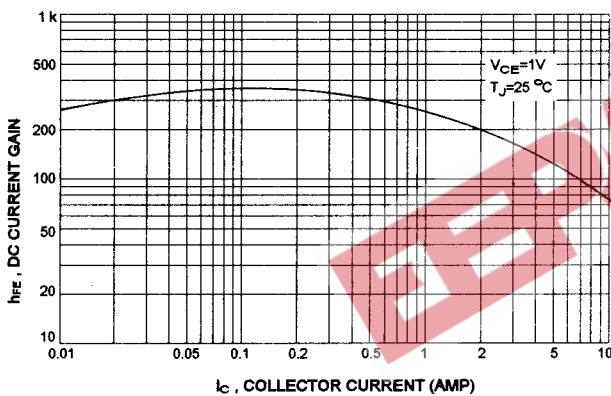


FIG-3 COLLECTOR SATURATION REGION

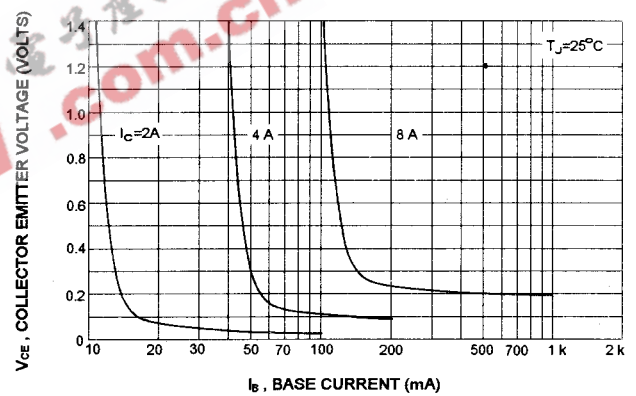
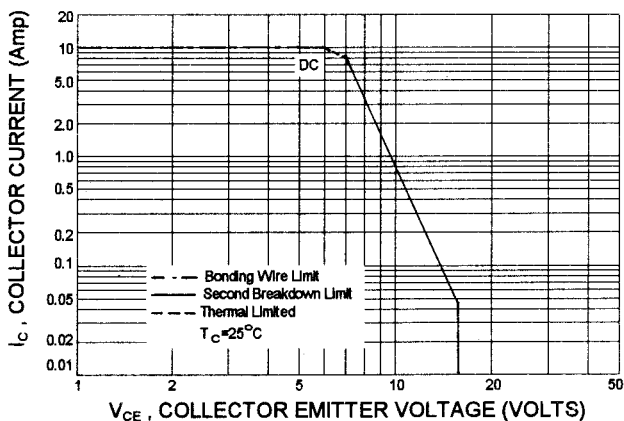


FIG-4 SAFE OPERATING AREA



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 FIG-4 is base on  $T_{J(PK)} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_c$  is variable depending on power level. second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(PK)} < 150^\circ\text{C}$ . At high case temperatures, thermal limitation will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.