

# LOW VOLTAGE NPN TRANSISTOR

UBT430

40Amp, 50V, Planar NPN

Low Saturation Voltage (.3V @ 30A);  
High Efficiency

T-33-13

**FEATURES**

- Very Low On Resistance — Typically 7 milliohms
- Reverse Blocking Voltage —  $V_{ECS} = 20V$
- Low Temperature Coefficient of On Resistance
- Fast Switching Times Make Operation at High Frequency Easy
- High Gain Reduces Base Losses

**DESCRIPTION**

The UBT430 is a planar NPN bipolar transistor that has been designed to optimize performance for low voltage circuits. It features a very low saturation voltage of only .30V max at 30A, and .10V at 10A. Because of its excellent switching speed (rise and fall times typically under 100ns and storage times under 500ns) it offers excellent performance even in high frequency switching circuits.

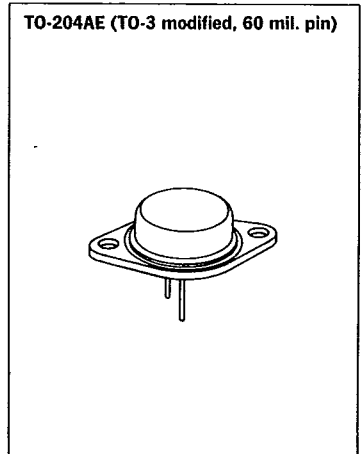
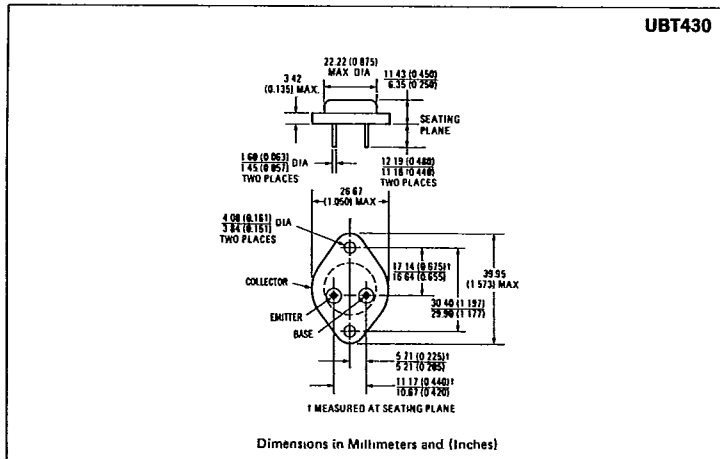
This is the ideal transistor to use for emitter switching in off-line switching power supplies. The low drop of this device also makes it the best choice for a battery back-up circuit. Considerable improvement in efficiency can be achieved by using the UBT430 transistor in boost regulators operating off a 5V line and low voltage buck regulators.

Design Note DN-20 provides additional information on the application of the UBT430 transistor.

**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Continuous Collector Current .....	$I_C$ .....	40A
Peak Emitter Current .....	$I_{EM}$ .....	150A
Inductive Collector Current Clamped .....	$I_{LM}$ .....	80A
Continuous Base Current .....	$I_B$ .....	8A
Peak Base Current .....	$I_{BM}$ .....	50A
Collector-Emitter Voltage .....	$V_{CES}$ .....	50V
Emitter-Base Voltage .....	$V_{EBO}$ .....	20V
Thermal Resistance .....	$R_{\theta}$ .....	1°C/W
Power Dissipation .....		150W @ 25°C
Derating Factor .....		1W/°C
Operating Temperature Range .....		-65°C to +175°C

**MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

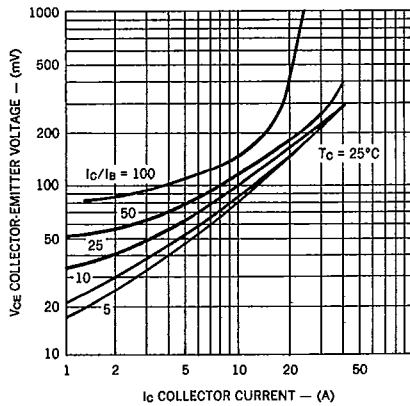


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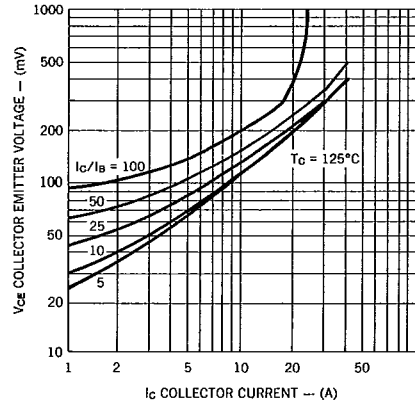
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C unless noted)

TEST		SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	CONDITIONS
Collector Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$			0.07	0.1	V	$I_C = 10A, I_B = .5A$
				0.21	0.3		$I_C = 30A, I_B = 1.2A$
				0.30	0.4		$I_C = 30A, I_B = 1.2A, T = 125^\circ C$
On-Resistance	$R_{CE(ON)}$		7	10	mΩ	$I_C = 30A, I_B = 1.2A$	
Current Gain	$H_{FE}$	50	100			$I_C = 20A, V_{CE} = .5V$	
Base Saturation Voltage	$V_{BE(sat)}$		1.2	1.5	V	$I_C = 30A, I_B = 1.2A$	
Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage	$V_{CE(sus)}$	17	20		V	$I_C = 100mA$	
Resistive Switching Speed	Rise Time	$t_r$		85	120	ns	$I_C = 20A, I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 2A, V_{CC} = 10V$
	Storage Time	$t_s$		300	500	ns	$I_C = 20A, I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 2A, V_{CC} = 10V$
	Fall Time	$t_f$		75	120	ns	$I_C = 20A, I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 2A, V_{CC} = 10V$
Inductive Switching Speed	Voltage Storage Time	$t_{sv}$		400	600	ns	$I_C = 20A, I_{B1} = I_{B2} = .8A, V_{CC} = 10V, L = 10\mu H$
	Current Fall Time	$t_{fi}$		85	120	ns	$I_C = 20A, I_{B1} = I_{B2} = .8A, V_{CC} = 10V, L = 10\mu H$
Collector-Emitter Cutoff Current	$I_{CES}$				100	μA	$V_{CE} = 50V$
					1	mA	$V_{CE} = 50V, T = 125^\circ C$
					200	μA	$V_{EB} = 20V$
Emitter-Base Cutoff Current	$I_{EBO}$				1	mA	$V_{EB} = 20V, T = 125^\circ C$

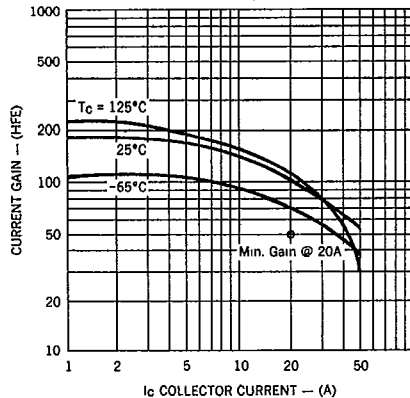
Collector-Emitter Voltage vs Collector Current at Various Forced Gains



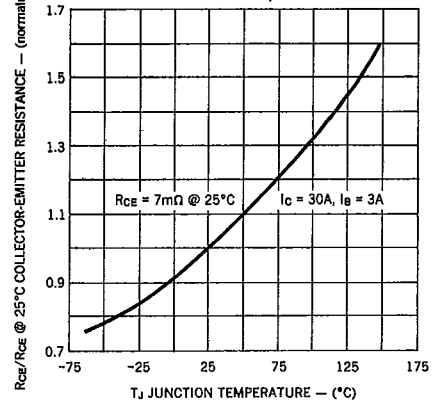
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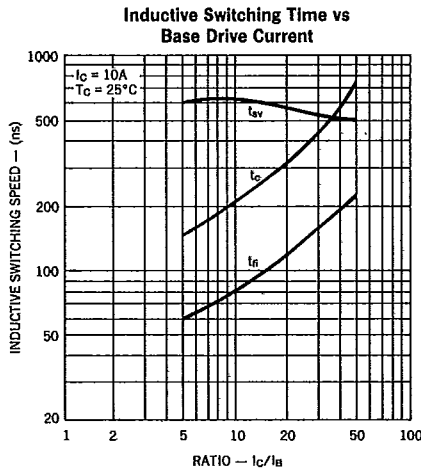
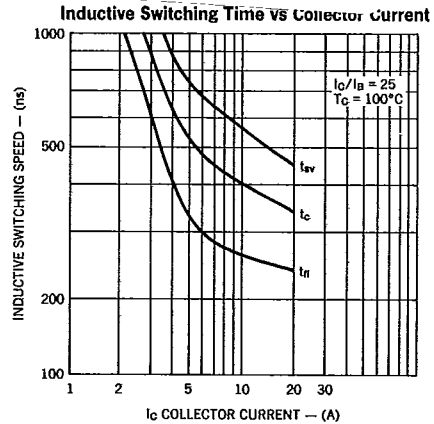
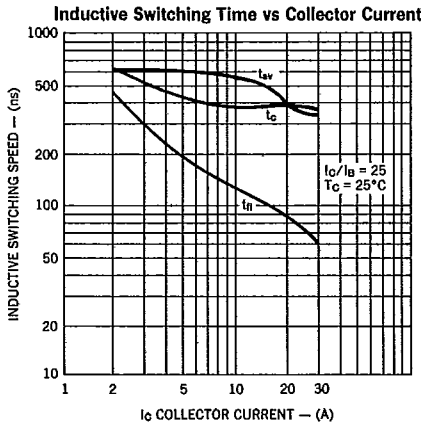


Gain vs Collector Current @ Vce = 0.5V at Various Temperatures



Collector-Emitter Resistance vs Junction Temperature





### Clamped Inductive Switching Waveforms and Definitions

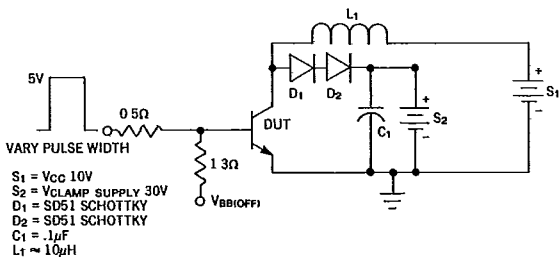
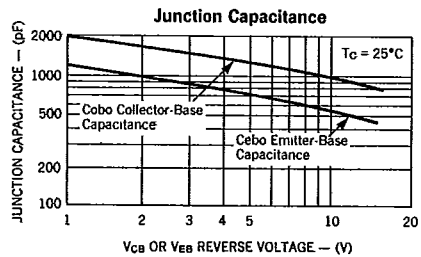
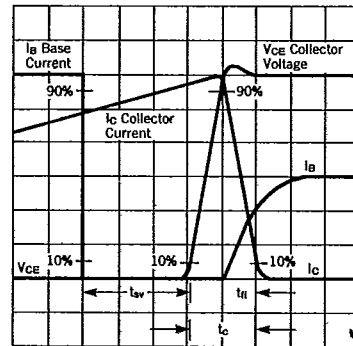
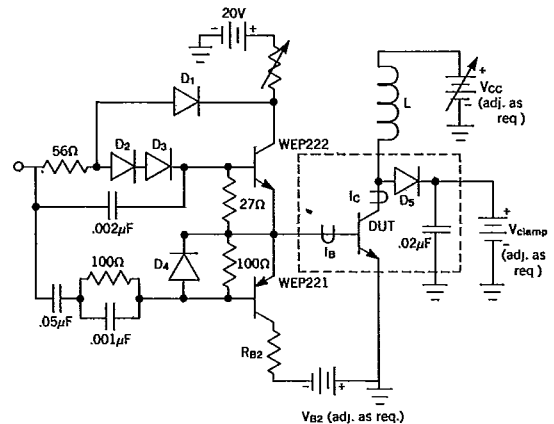


FIGURE #1 TEST CIRCUIT FOR  $I_{LPK}$



- NOTES:
- All resistors are in ohms.
  - All capacitors are in microfarads.
  - D<sub>1</sub> — D<sub>4</sub> are 1N914 diodes.
  - D<sub>5</sub> is 1N6391 or equivalent
  - L is selected as required (5 to 15 microhenries).
  - Adjust R<sub>b2</sub> and/or V<sub>b2</sub> for desired I<sub>b2</sub>.
  - Circuit, DUT and adjacent circuit is critical due to fast switching time. Ringing voltage produced by Ldi/dt effects may be reduced by proper layout of PC board.

FIGURE #2 INDUCTIVE SWITCHING CIRCUIT WITH CLAMPED COLLECTOR

