



TRIACS

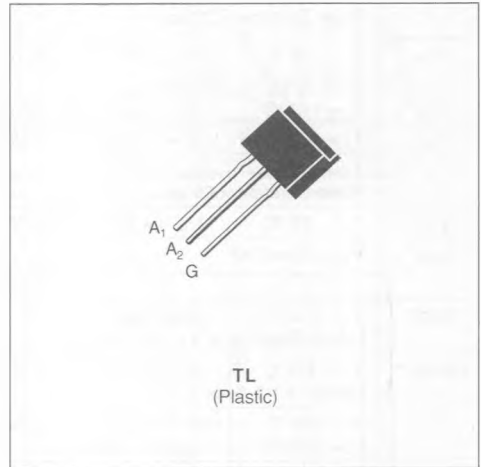
- GLASS PASSIVATED CHIP
- HIGH SURGE CURRENT

DESCRIPTION

Low power triacs suited for 50 and 60 Hz up to 380 V_{RMS}.

APPLICATIONS

- CONTROL SPEED FOR LITTLE MOTORS ; ELECTRIC PUMP OR VENTILATOR, SEWING MACHINE
- RELAY, DETECTOR, ALARM SYSTEM
- ELECTRONIC STARTER FOR LAMP
- HIGH POWER TRIAC DRIVER



ABSOLUTE RATINGS (limiting values)

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$I_{T(RMS)}$	RMS on-state Current (360° conduction angle) $T_j = 40\text{ °C}$	3	A
$I_{T(RMS)}$	RMS on-state Current on Printed Circuit (360° conduction angle) $T_a = 25\text{ °C}$	1.3 (3)	A
I_{TSM}	Non Repetitive Surge Peak on-state Current (T_j initial = 25 °C - Half sine wave)	$t = 8.3\text{ ms}$	31.5
		$t = 10\text{ ms}$	30
I^2t	I^2t Value for Fusing $t = 10\text{ ms}$	4.5	A ² s
di/dt	Critical Rate of Rise of on-state Current (1) Repetitive	10	A/ μ s
T_{sig} T_j	Storage and Operating Junction Temperature Range	- 40 to 150	°C
		- 40 to 110	°C

Symbol	Parameter	TLC116B	TLC226B	TLC336B	TLC386B	Unit
V_{DRM}	Repetitive Peak off-state Voltage (2)	200	400	600	700	V

- (1) $I_G = 500\text{ mA}$ $di/dt = 1\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$
 (2) $T_j = 110\text{ °C}$.
 (3) With Cu surface = 1 cm².

THERMAL RESISTANCES

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$R_{th(j-a)}$	Junction to Ambient on Printed Circuit	50 (1)	C/W
$R_{th(j-l)}$	Junction-leads for 360° Conduction Angle (F = 50 Hz)	15	°C/W

- (1) With Cu surface = 1 cm².

GATE CHARACTERISTICS (maximum values)

$P_{GM} = 2 \text{ W}$ ($t_p = 10 \mu\text{s}$)

$I_{GM} = 1 \text{ A}$ ($t_p = 10 \mu\text{s}$)

$P_{G(AV)} = 0.1 \text{ W}$

$V_{GM} = 16 \text{ V}$ ($t_p = 10 \mu\text{s}$)

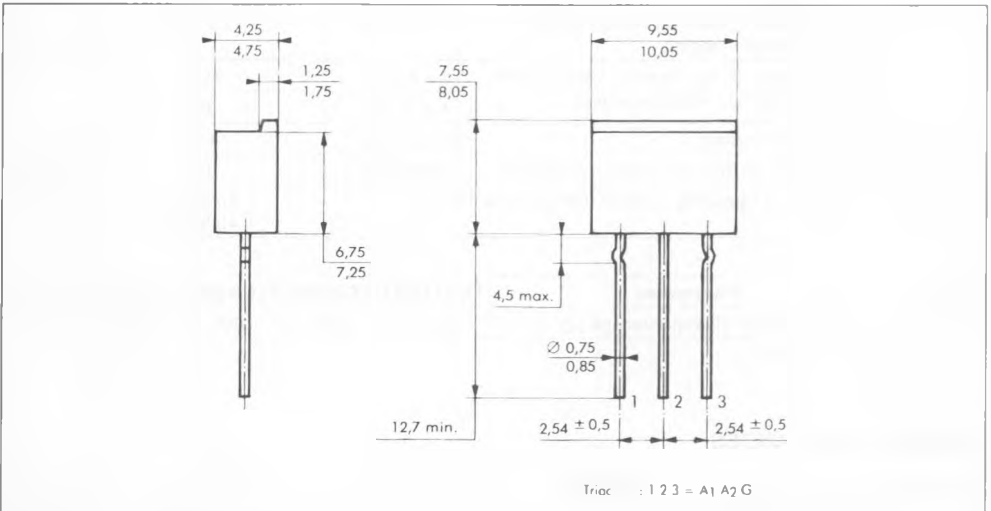
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Test Conditions	Quadrants	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
I_{GT}	$T_j = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $V_D = 12 \text{ V}$ Pulse Duration $> 20 \mu\text{s}$	I-II-III			25	mA
		IV			50	
V_{GT}	$T_j = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $V_D = 12 \text{ V}$ Pulse Duration $> 20 \mu\text{s}$	I-II-III-IV			1.5	V
V_{GD}	$T_j = 110 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $V_D = V_{DRM}$ $R_L = 3.3 \text{ k}\Omega$	I-II-III-IV	0.2			V
I_{H^*}	$T_j = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $I_T = 100 \text{ mA}$ Gate Open			8		mA
I_L	$T_j = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $V_D = 12 \text{ V}$ Pulse Duration $> 20 \mu\text{s}$	I-II-III-IV		8		mA
V_{TM^*}	$T_j = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $I_{TM} = 4 \text{ A}$ $t_p = 10 \text{ ms}$				1.85	V
I_{DRM^*}	V_{DRM} Specified				0.01	mA
					0.75	
dv/dt^*	$T_j = 110 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ Gate Open Linear Slope up to $V_D = 67\% V_{DRM}$		20			V/ μs
$(dv/dt)_c^*$	$T_j = 40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $V_D = V_{DRM}$ $I_T = 4 \text{ A}$ $(di/dt)_c = 1.3 \text{ A/ms}$		5			V/ μs
t_{g1}	$T_j = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $V_D = V_{DRM}$ $I_G = 100 \text{ mA}$ $di_G/dt = 1 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$	I-II-III-IV		3		μs

* For either polarity of electrode A_2 voltage with reference to electrode A_1 .

PACKAGE MECHANICAL DATA

TL Plastic



Cooling method : by convection (method A)

Marking : type number

Weight : 0.8 g.

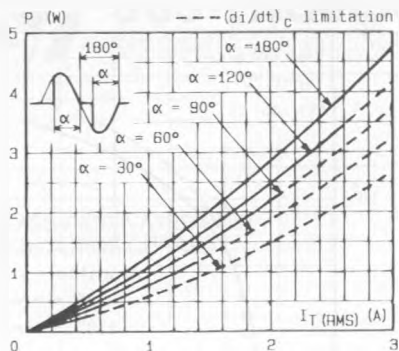


Fig.1 - Maximum mean power dissipation versus RMS on-state current.

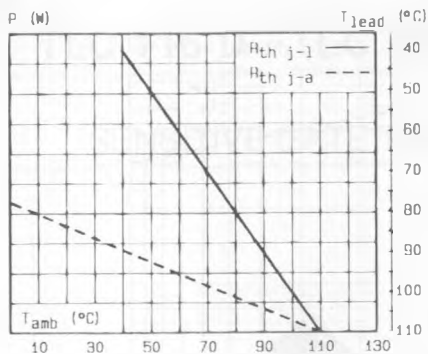


Fig.2 - Correlation between maximum mean power dissipation and maximum allowable temperatures (T_{amb} and T_{lead}).

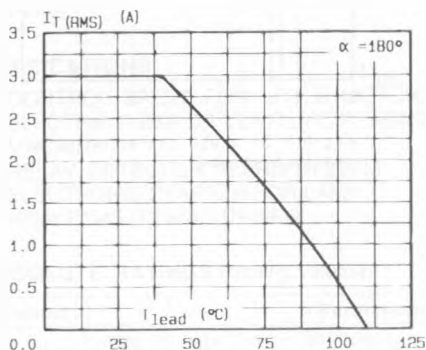


Fig.3 - RMS on-state current versus lead temperature.

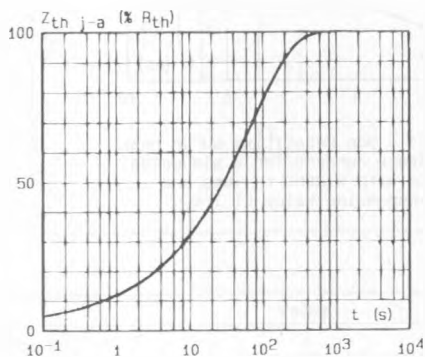


Fig.4 - Thermal transient impedance junction to ambient versus pulse duration.

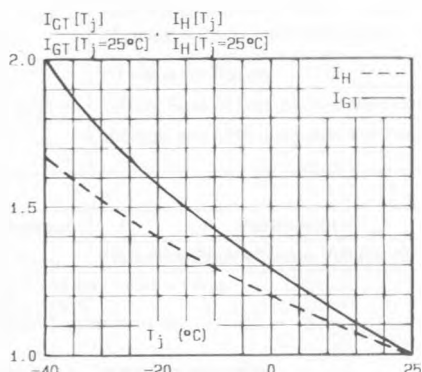


Fig.5 - Relative variation of gate trigger current and holding current versus junction temperature.

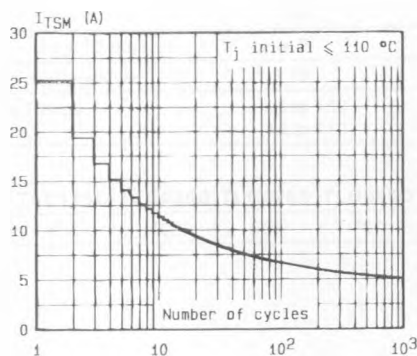


Fig.6 - Non repetitive surge peak on-state current versus number of cycles.

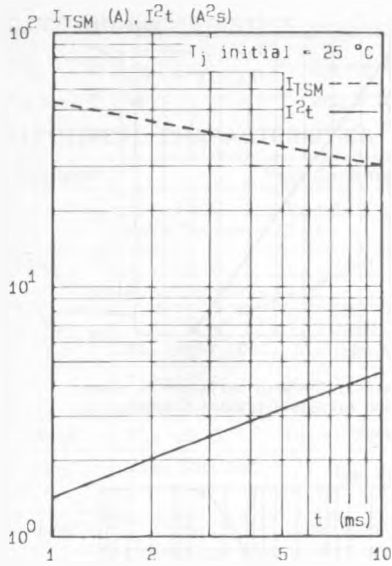


Fig.7 - Non repetitive surge peak on-state current for a sinusoidal pulse with width: $t \leq 10$ ms, and corresponding value of I^2t .

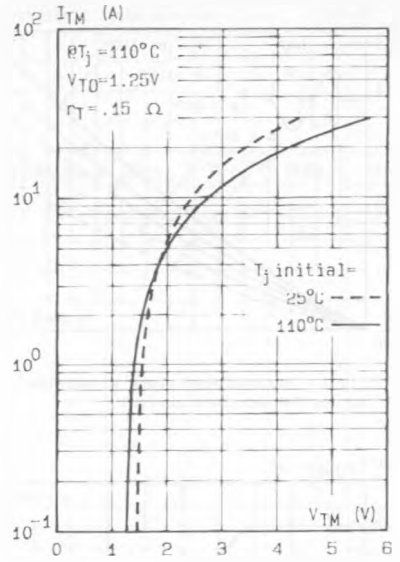


Fig.8 - On-state characteristic (maximum values).