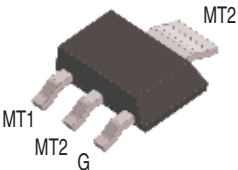
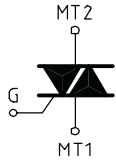


STANDARD TRIAC

| | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------------------|--|---|--|
| <p>SOT223 (Plastic)</p>   | <table> <tr> <td>On-State Current 1 Amp</td><td>Gate Trigger Current ≤ 25 mA</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Off-State Voltage 200 V ÷ 800 V</td></tr> </table> <p>This series of TRIACs uses a high performance PNP technology.</p> <p>These parts are intended for general purpose AC switching applications with highly inductive loads.</p> | On-State Current 1 Amp | Gate Trigger Current ≤ 25 mA | Off-State Voltage 200 V ÷ 800 V | |
| On-State Current 1 Amp | Gate Trigger Current ≤ 25 mA | | | | |
| Off-State Voltage 200 V ÷ 800 V | | | | | |

Absolute Maximum Ratings, according to IEC publication No. 134

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | CONDITIONS | Value | Unit |
|--------------|---|---|-------------|------------------|
| $I_{T(RMS)}$ | RMS On-state Current (full sine wave) | All Conduction Angle, $T_C = 95^\circ\text{C}$ | 1 | A |
| I_{TSM} | Non-repetitive On-State Current | Full Cycle, 60 Hz ($t = 16.7\text{ ms}$) | 8.5 | A |
| I_{TSM} | Non-repetitive On-State Current | Full Cycle, 50 Hz ($t = 20\text{ ms}$) | 8 | A |
| I^2t | Fusing Current | $t_p = 10\text{ ms}$, Half Cycle | 0.32 | A ² s |
| I_{GM} | Peak Gate Current | $20\text{ }\mu\text{s max.}$ $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$ | 1 | A |
| $P_{G(AV)}$ | Average Gate Power Dissipation | $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$ | 0.1 | W |
| di / dt | Critical rate of rise of on-state current | $I_G = 2 \times I_{GT}$, $t_r \leq 100\text{ ns}$ $f = 120\text{ Hz}$, $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$ | 20 | A/ μs |
| T_j | Operating Temperature | | (-40 + 125) | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| T_{stg} | Storage Temperature | | (-40 + 150) | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| T_{sld} | Soldering Temperature | 10s max | 260 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | VOLTAGE | | | | | Unit |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| | | B | D | M | S | N | |
| V_{DRM} V_{RRM} | Repetitive Peak Off State Voltage | 200 | 400 | 600 | 700 | 800 | V |

STANDARD TRIAC

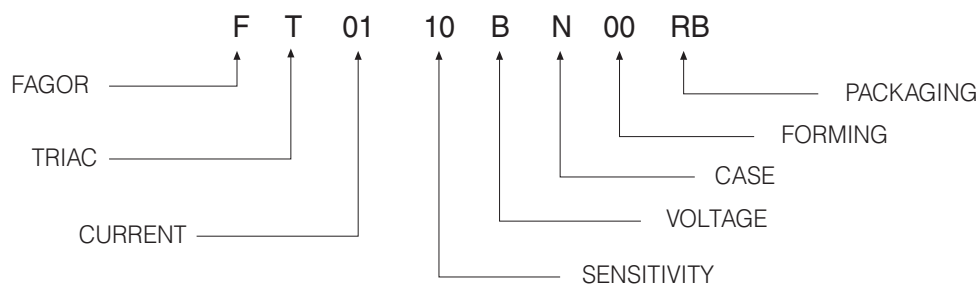
Electrical Characteristics

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | CONDITIONS | Quadrant | | SENSITIVITY | Unit |
|-------------------|---|---|----------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| | | | | | 10 | |
| $I_{GT}^{(1)}$ | Gate Trigger Current | $V_D = 12 V_{DC}$, $R_L = 33\Omega$, $T_j = 25^\circ C$ | Q1÷Q3 Q4 | MAX MAX | 25 25 | mA mA |
| V_{GT} | Gate Trigger Voltage | $V_D = 12 V_{DC}$, $R_L = 33\Omega$, $T_j = 25^\circ C$ | Q1÷Q4 | MAX | 1.3 | V |
| V_{GD} | Gate Non Trigger Voltage | $V_D = V_{DRM}$, $R_L = 3.3K\Omega$, $T_j = 125^\circ C$ | Q1÷Q4 | MIN | 0.2 | V |
| $I_H^{(2)}$ | Holding Current | $I_T = 50$ mA, Gate open, $T_j = 25^\circ C$ | | MAX | 25 | mA |
| I_L | Latching Current | $I_G = 1.2 I_{GT}$, $T_j = 25^\circ C$ | Q1,Q3,Q4 Q2 | MAX MAX | 25 50 | mA |
| $dV/dt^{(2)}$ | Critical Rate of Voltage Rise | $V_D = 0.67 \times V_{DRM}$, Gate open $T_j = 125^\circ C$ | | MIN | 200 | V/ μ s |
| $(dV/dt)_C^{(2)}$ | Critical rise rate of Commutating off-state voltage | $(dI/dt)_C = 2.7$ A/ms $T_j = 125^\circ C$ | | MIN | 4.4 | V/ μ s |
| $V_{TM}^{(2)}$ | On-state Voltage | $I_T = 1.1$ Amp, $t_p = 380 \mu$ s, $T_j = 25^\circ C$ | | MAX | 1.95 | V |
| $V_{t(o)}^{(2)}$ | Threshold Voltage | $T_j = 125^\circ C$ | | MAX | 0.95 | V |
| $r_d^{(2)}$ | Dynamic Resistance | $T_j = 125^\circ C$ | | MAX | 1000 | m Ω |
| I_{DRM}/I_{RRM} | Off-State Leakage Current | $V_D = V_{DRM}$, $T_j = 125^\circ C$ $V_R = V_{RRM}$, $T_j = 25^\circ C$ | | MAX MAX | 0.5 5 | mA μ A |
| $R_{th(j-c)}$ | Thermal Resistance Junction-Case | for AC 360° conduction angle | | | 80 | $^\circ C/W$ |
| $R_{th(j-a)}$ | Thermal Resistance Junction- Ambient | | | | 60 | $^\circ C/W$ |

(1) Minimum I_{GT} is guaranteed at 5% of I_{GT} max.

(2) For either polarity of electrode MT2 voltage with reference to electrode MT1.

PART NUMBER INFORMATION



STANDARD TRIAC

Fig. 1: Maximum power dissipation versus RMS on-state current (full cycle).

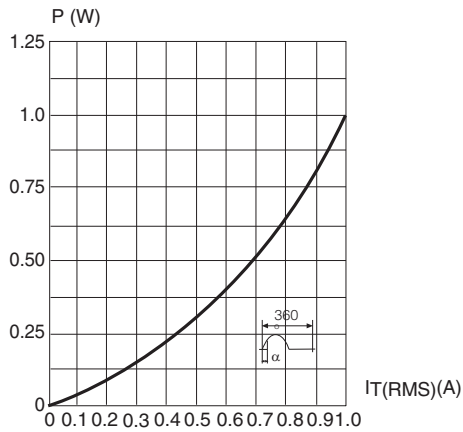


Fig. 2: RMS on-state current versus case temperature (full cycle).

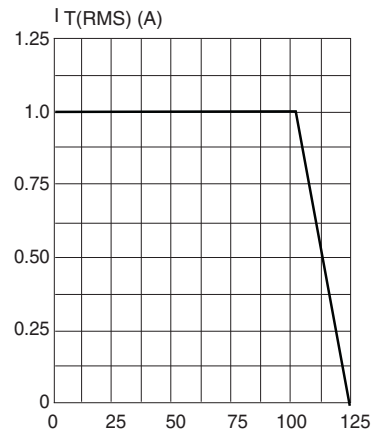


Fig. 3: Relative variation of thermal impedance versus pulse duration.

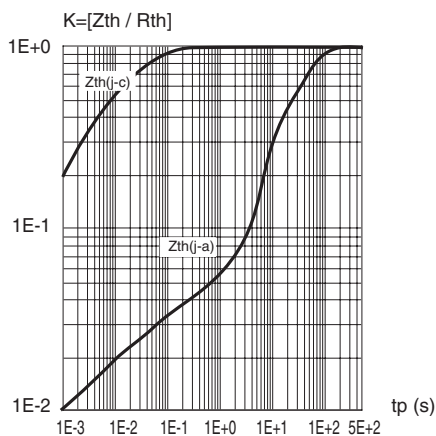


Fig. 4: On-state characteristics (maximum values)

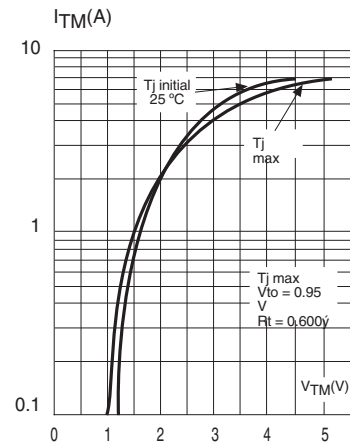


Fig. 5: Surge peak on-state current versus number of cycles

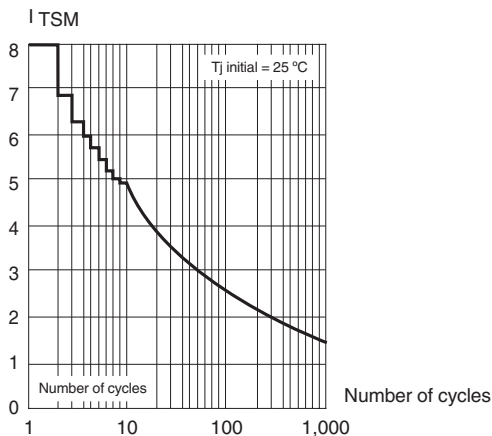
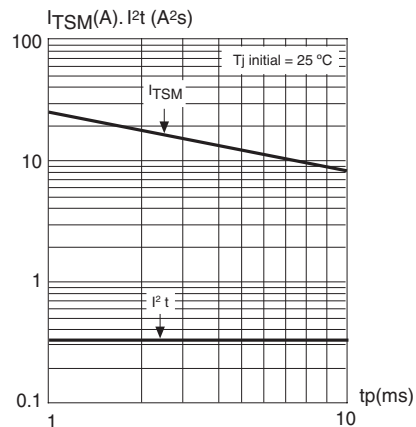


Fig. 6: Non-repetitive surge peak on-state current for a sinusoidal pulse with width $t_p < 10$ ms, and corresponding value of $I^2 t$.



STANDARD TRIAC

Fig. 7: Relative variation of gate trigger current, holding current and latching versus junction temperature (typical values)

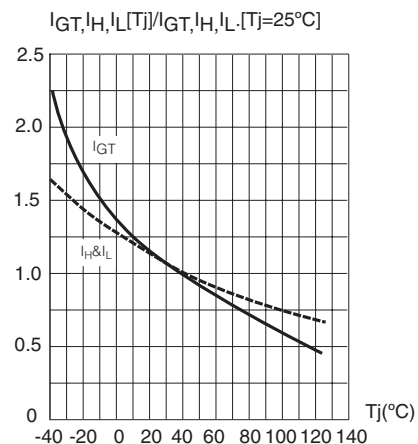


Fig. 8: Relative variation of critical rate of decrease of main current versus junction temperature

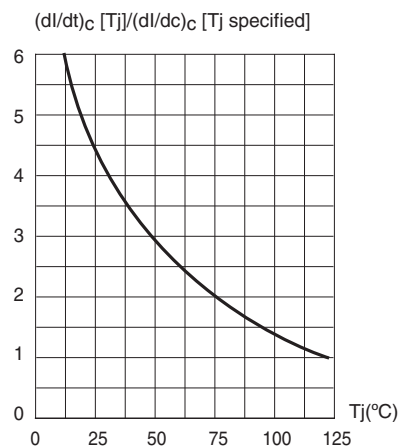
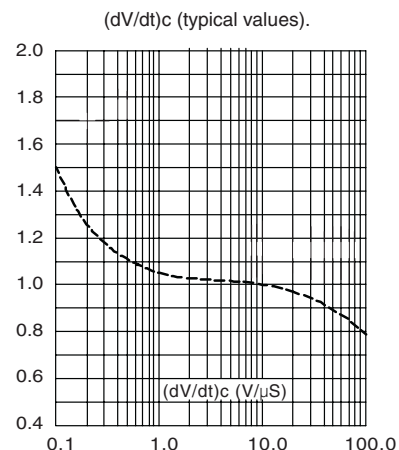
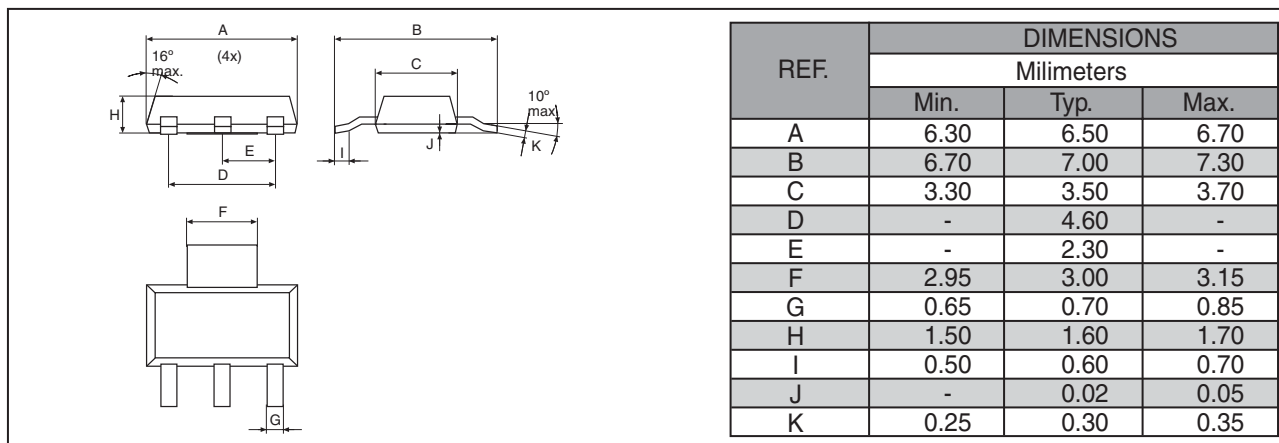


Fig. 9: Relative variation of critical rate of decrease of main current versus



PACKAGE MECHANICAL DATA

SOT223 (Plastic)



Weight: 0.11 g

FOOT PRINT

