

TIC216A, TIC216B, TIC216D, TIC216M, TIC216N, TIC216S

SILICON TRIACS

- 6 A RMS
- Glass Passivated Wafer
- 100 V to 800 V Off-State Voltage
- Max I_{GT} of 5 mA (Quadrants 1-3)
- Sensitive gate triacs
- Compliance to ROH

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Ratings	Value						Unit
		A	B	D	M	S	N	
V_{DRM}	Repetitive peak off-state voltage (see Note1)	100	200	400	600	700	800	V
$I_{T(RMS)}$	Full-cycle RMS on-state current at (or below) 70°C case temperature (see note2)	6						A
I_{TSM}	Peak on-state surge current full-sine-wave (see Note3)	60						A
I_{TSM}	Peak on-state surge current half-sine-wave (see Note4)	70						A
I_{GM}	Peak gate current	± 1						A
P_{GM}	Peak gate power dissipation at (or below) 85°C case temperature (pulse width $\leq 200 \mu s$)	2.2						W
$P_{G(AV)}$	Average gate power dissipation at (or below) 85°C case (see Note5)	0.9						W
T_C	Operating case temperature range	-40 to +110						°C
T_{stg}	Storage temperature range	-40 to +125						°C
T_L	Lead temperature 1.6 mm from case for 10 seconds	230						°C

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Ratings	Value	Unit
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction to case thermal resistance	≤ 2.5	°C/W
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction to free air thermal resistance	≤ 62.5	

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

TC=25°C unless otherwise noted

Symbol	Ratings	Test Condition(s)	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
I_{DRM}	Repetitive peak off-state current	$V_D = \text{Rated } V_{DRM}, I_G = 0$ $T_C = 110^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	± 2	mA
I_{GT}	Gate trigger current	$V_{supply} = +12\text{ V}\dagger, R_L = 10\ \Omega, t_{p(g)} = > 20\ \mu\text{s}$	-	-	5	mA
		$V_{supply} = +12\text{ V}\dagger, R_L = 10\ \Omega, t_{p(g)} = > 20\ \mu\text{s}$	-	-	-5	
		$V_{supply} = -12\text{ V}\dagger, R_L = 10\ \Omega, t_{p(g)} = > 20\ \mu\text{s}$	-	-	-5	
		$V_{supply} = -12\text{ V}\dagger, R_L = 10\ \Omega, t_{p(g)} = > 20\ \mu\text{s}$	-	-	10	
V_{GT}	Gate trigger voltage	$V_{supply} = +12\text{ V}\dagger, R_L = 10\ \Omega, t_{p(g)} = > 20\ \mu\text{s}$	-	-	2.2	V
		$V_{supply} = +12\text{ V}\dagger, R_L = 10\ \Omega, t_{p(g)} = > 20\ \mu\text{s}$	-	-	-2.2	
		$V_{supply} = -12\text{ V}\dagger, R_L = 10\ \Omega, t_{p(g)} = > 20\ \mu\text{s}$	-	-	-2.2	
		$V_{supply} = -12\text{ V}\dagger, R_L = 10\ \Omega, t_{p(g)} = > 20\ \mu\text{s}$	-	-	3	
I_H	Holding current	$V_{supply} = +12\text{ V}\dagger, I_G = 0$ initiating $I_{TM} = 100\text{ mA}$	-	-	30	mA
		$V_{supply} = -12\text{ V}\dagger, I_G = 0$ initiating $I_{TM} = -100\text{ mA}$	-	-	-30	
I_L	Latching current	$V_{supply} = +12\text{ V}\dagger$ (see Note 7)	-	50	-	mA
		$V_{supply} = -12\text{ V}\dagger$ (see Note 7)	-	-20	-	
V_{TM}	Peak on-state voltage	$I_{TM} = \pm 8.4\text{ A}, I_G = 50\text{ mA}$ (see Note 6)	-	-	± 1.7	V
dv/dt	Critical rate of rise of off-state voltage	$V_{DRM} = \text{Rated } V_{DRM}, I_G = 0$ $T_C = 110^\circ\text{C}$	-	± 50	-	V/ μs
$dv/dt_{\odot}$	Critical rise of communication voltage	$V_{DRM} = \text{Rated } V_{DRM}, I_{TRM} = \pm 8.4\text{ A}$ $T_C = 70^\circ\text{C}$	± 5	-	-	

$\dagger$ All voltages are with respect to Main Terminal 1.

Notes:

- These values apply bidirectionally for any value of resistance between the gate and Main Terminal 1.
- This value applies for 50-Hz full-sine-wave operation with resistive load. Above 70°C derate linearly to 110°C case temperature at the rate of 150 mA/°C.
- This value applies for one 50-Hz full-sine-wave when the device is operating at (or below) the rated value of on-state current. Surge may be repeated after the device has returned to original thermal equilibrium. During the surge, gate control may be lost.
- This value applies for one 50-Hz half-sine-wave when the device is operating at (or below) the rated value of on-state current. Surge may be repeated after the device has returned to original thermal equilibrium. During the surge, gate control may be lost.
- This value applies for a maximum averaging time of 20 ms.
- This parameters must be measured using pulse techniques, $t_w = \leq 1\ \mu\text{s}$, duty cycle $\leq 2\%$, voltage-sensing contacts, separate from the current-carrying contacts are located within 3.2mm (1/8 inch) from the device body.
- The triacs are triggered by a 15-V (open circuit amplitude) pulse supplied by a generator with the following characteristics : $R_G = 100\ \Omega, t_{p(g)} = 20\ \mu\text{s}, t_r = \leq 15\text{ ns}, f = 1\text{ kHz}$.

