BOURNS®

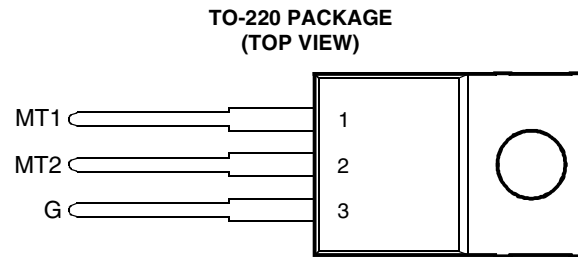- **Sensitive Gate Triacs**

- **4 A RMS**

- **Glass Passivated Wafer**

- **400 V to 700 V Off-State Voltage**

- **Max I_{GT} of 5 mA (Quadrants 1 - 3)**

TO-220 PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)

MT1 — 1
MT2 — 2
G — 3

Pin 2 is in electrical contact with the mounting base.

MDC2ACA

absolute maximum ratings over operating case temperature (unless otherwise noted)

RATING		SYMBOL	VALUE	UNIT
Repetitive peak off-state voltage (see Note 1)	TIC206D	V_{DRM}	400	V
	TIC206M		600	
	TIC206S		700	
Full-cycle RMS on-state current at (or below) 85°C case temperature (see Note 2)		$I_{T(RMS)}$	4	A
Peak on-state surge current full-sine-wave at (or below) 25°C case temperature (see Note 3)		I_{TSM}	25	A
Peak gate current		I_{GM}	±0.2	A
Peak gate power dissipation at (or below) 85°C case temperature (pulse width ≤ 200 μs)		P_{GM}	1.3	W
Average gate power dissipation at (or below) 85°C case temperature (see Note 4)		$P_{G(AV)}$	0.3	W
Operating case temperature range		T_C	-40 to +110	°C
Storage temperature range		T_{stg}	-40 to +125	°C
Lead temperature 1.6 mm from case for 10 seconds		T_L	230	°C

NOTES: 1. These values apply bidirectionally for any value of resistance between the gate and Main Terminal 1.
2. This value applies for 50-Hz full-sine-wave operation with resistive load. Above 85°C derate linearly to 110°C case temperature at the rate of 160 mA/°C.
3. 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.
4. This value applies for a maximum averaging time of 20 ms.

electrical characteristics at 25°C case temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
I_{DRM}	Repetitive peak off-state current	V_D = rated V_{DRM}	$I_G = 0$	$T_C = 110°C$			±1	mA
I_{GT}	Gate trigger current	V_{supply} = +12 V†	$R_L = 10\ \Omega$	$t_{p(g)} > 20\ \mu s$		0.9	5	mA
		V_{supply} = +12 V†	$R_L = 10\ \Omega$	$t_{p(g)} > 20\ \mu s$		-2.2	-5	
		V_{supply} = -12 V†	$R_L = 10\ \Omega$	$t_{p(g)} > 20\ \mu s$		-1.8	-5	
		V_{supply} = -12 V†	$R_L = 10\ \Omega$	$t_{p(g)} > 20\ \mu s$		2.4	10	

† All voltages are with respect to Main Terminal 1.

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electrical characteristics at 25°C case temperature (unless otherwise noted) (continued)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{GT}	Gate trigger voltage	V_{supply} = +12 V†	R_L = 10 Ω	$t_{p(g)}$ > 20 μs		0.7	2	V
		V_{supply} = +12 V†	R_L = 10 Ω	$t_{p(g)}$ > 20 μs		-0.7	-2	
		V_{supply} = -12 V†	R_L = 10 Ω	$t_{p(g)}$ > 20 μs		-0.7	-2	
		V_{supply} = -12 V†	R_L = 10 Ω	$t_{p(g)}$ > 20 μs		0.7	2	
V_T	On-state voltage	I_T = ±4.2 A	I_G = 50 mA	(see Note 5)		±1.4	±2.2	V
I_H	Holding current	V_{supply} = +12 V†	I_G = 0	Init' I_{TM} = 100 mA		1.5	15	mA
		V_{supply} = -12 V†	I_G = 0	Init' I_{TM} = -100 mA		-1.3	-15	
I_L	Latching current	V_{supply} = +12 V†	(see Note 6)				30	mA
		V_{supply} = -12 V†					-30	
dv/dt	Critical rate of rise of off-state voltage	V_{DRM} = Rated V_{DRM}	I_G = 0	T_C = 110°C		±20		V/μs
dv/dt$_{(c)}$	Critical rise of commutation voltage	V_{DRM} = Rated V_{DRM}	I_{TRM} = ±4.2 A	T_C = 85°C	±1	±3		V/μs

† All voltages are with respect to Main Terminal 1.

NOTES: 5. This parameter must be measured using pulse techniques, t_p = ≤ 1 ms, duty cycle ≤ 2 %. Voltage-sensing contacts separate from the current carrying contacts are located within 3.2 mm from the device body.

6. The triacs are triggered by a 15-V (open circuit amplitude) pulse supplied by a generator with the following characteristics: R_G = 100 Ω, $t_{p(g)}$ = 20 μs, t_r = ≤ 15 ns, f = 1 kHz.

thermal characteristics

PARAMETER		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$R_{θJC}$	Junction to case thermal resistance			7.8	°C/W
$R_{θJA}$	Junction to free air thermal resistance			62.5	°C/W

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DECEMBER 1971 - REVISED SEPTEMBER 2002
Specifications are subject to change without notice.

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

GATE TRIGGER CURRENT
vs
TEMPERATURE
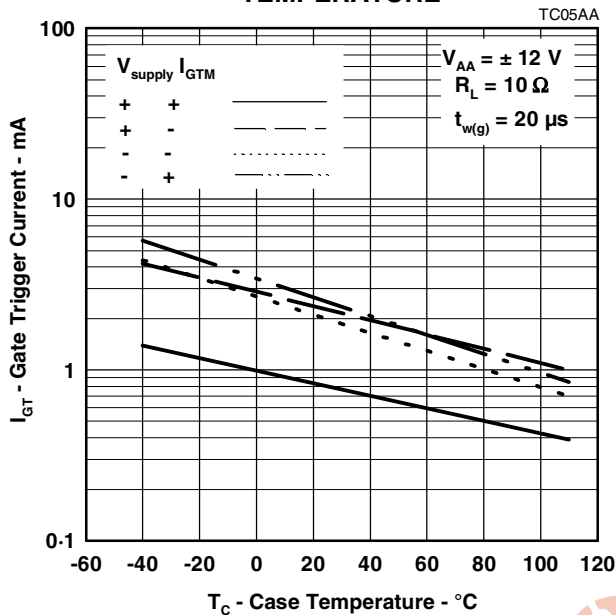
Figure 1.

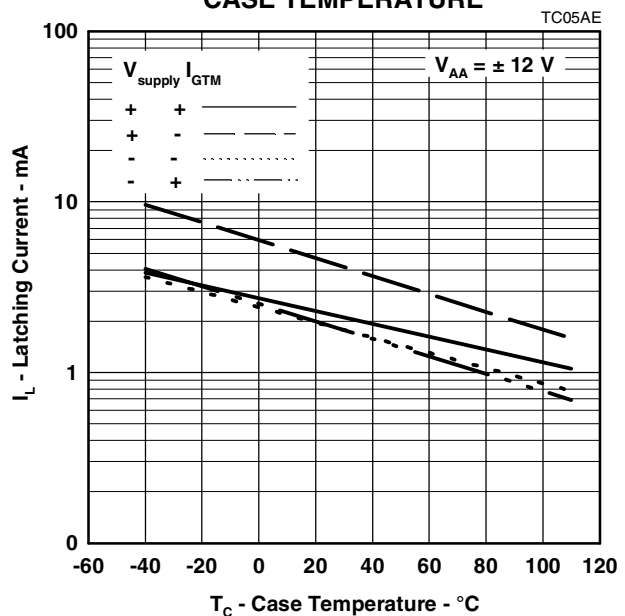### GATE TRIGGER VOLTAGE
vs
TEMPERATURE
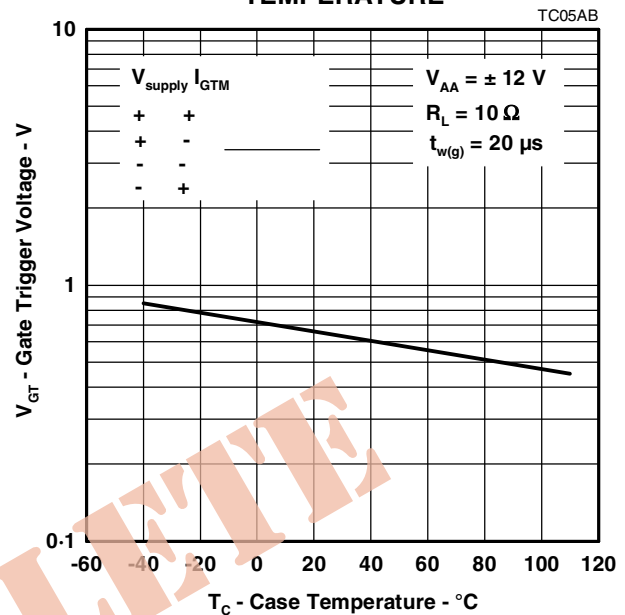
Figure 2.

HOLDING CURRENT
vs
CASE TEMPERATURE
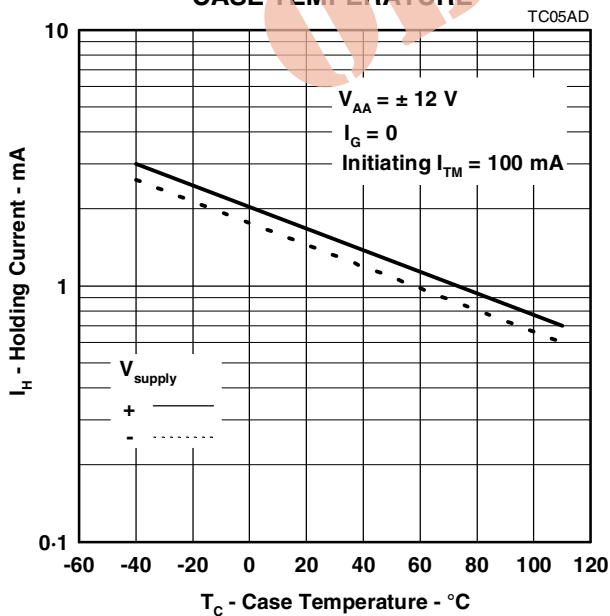
Figure 3.

LATCHING CURRENT
vs
CASE TEMPERATURE

Figure 4.

P R O D U C T   I N F O R M A T I O N