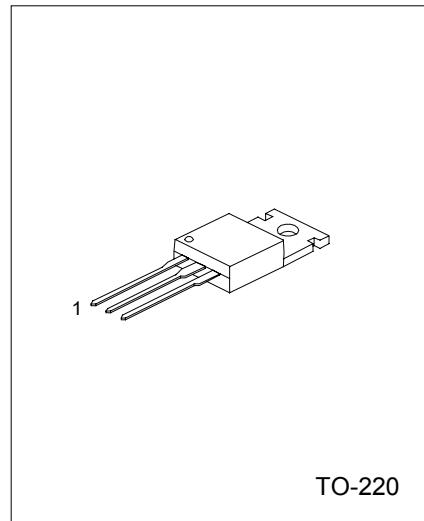
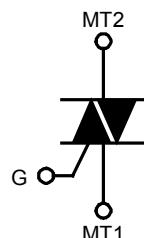


## TRIACS LOGIC LEVEL

## DESCRIPTION

Passivated triacs in a plastic envelope, intended for use in applications requiring high bidirectional transient and blocking voltage capability and high thermal cycling performance. Typical applications include motor control, industrial and domestic lighting, heating voltages and static switching.

## SYMBOL



1:MT1    2:MT2    3:GATE

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS ( $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ )

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT
Repetitive Peak Off State Voltage BT138-600 BT138-800	V <sub>DRM</sub>	600 800	V
RMS On-state Current (Full sine wave; $T_{mb} \leq 99^\circ\text{C}$ )	I <sub>T(RMS)</sub>	12	A
Non-repetitive Peak. On-State Current (Full sine wave; $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ prior to surge) $t=20\text{ms}$ $t=16.7\text{ms}$	I <sub>TSM</sub>	95 105	A
$I^2t$ For Fusing ( $t=10\text{ms}$ )	I <sup>2</sup> t	45	A <sup>2</sup> s
Repetitive Rate of Rise of On-state Current after Triggering ( $I_{TM}=20\text{A}; I_C=0.2\text{A}; dI/dt=0.2\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ ) T2+G+ T2+G- T2-G- T2-G+	dI/dt	50 50 50 10	A/ $\mu\text{s}$
Peak Gate Voltage	V <sub>GM</sub>	5	V
Peak Gate Current	I <sub>GM</sub>	2	A
Peak Gate Power	P <sub>GM</sub>	5	W
Average Gate Power	P <sub>G(AV)</sub>	0.5	W
Operating Junction Temperature	T <sub>j</sub>	125	°C
Storage Temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-40~150	°C

\*Although not recommended, off-state voltages up to 800V may be applied without damage, but the triac may switch to the on-state. The rate of rise of current should not exceed 15A/ $\mu\text{s}$ .

## THERMAL RESISTANCES

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Mounting Base Full cycle Half cycle	$R_{\theta j-mb}$			1.5 2.0	°C /W
Thermal Resistance, Junciton to Ambient In free air	$R_{\theta j-a}$	60	-		°C /W

STATIC CHARACTERISTICS ( $T_j=25^\circ C$ ,unless otherwise specified)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Gate Trigger Current T2+G+ T2+G- T2-G- T2-G+	IGT	$V_D=12V, I_T=0.1A$		5	35	mA
				8	35	
				10	35	
				12	70	
Latching Current T2+G+ T2+G- T2-G- T2-G+	IL	$V_D=12V, I_{GT}=0.1A$		7	40	mA
				20	60	
				8	40	
				10	60	
Holding Current	I <sub>H</sub>	$V_D=12V, I_{GT}=0.1A$		6	30	mA
On-State Voltage	V <sub>T</sub>	$I_T=15A$		1.4	1.65	V
Gate Trigger Voltage	V <sub>GT</sub>	$V_D=12V, I_T=0.1A$ $V_D=400V, I_T=0.1A, T_j=125^\circ C$	0.25	0.7 0.4	1.5	V
Off-state Leakage Current	I <sub>D</sub>	$V_D=V_{DRM(max)}, T_j=125^\circ C$		0.1	0.5	mA

DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS ( $T_j=25^\circ C$ ,unless otherwise specified)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Critical Rate Of Rise Of Off-State Voltage	dV <sub>D</sub> /dt	$V_{DM}=67\% V_{DRM(max)}, T_j=125^\circ C$ Exponential waveform, Gate open circuit	100	250		V/ $\mu$ s
Critical Rate Of Change Of Commutating Voltage	dV <sub>com</sub> /dt	$V_{DM}=400V, T_j=95^\circ C, I_T(RMS)=12A$ $dI_{com}/dt = 5.4A/ms$ , Gate open circuit		20		V/ $\mu$ s
Gate Controlled Turn-on Time	t <sub>gt</sub>	$I_{TM}=16A, V_D=V_{DRM(max)}$ , $I_G=0.1A \frac{dI_G}{dt}=5A/\mu s$		2		$\mu$ s

## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Figure 1. Maximum on-state Dissipation  $P_{tot}$  vs RMS On-state Current  $I_{TRMS}$ , W where  $\alpha$  = conduction Angle.

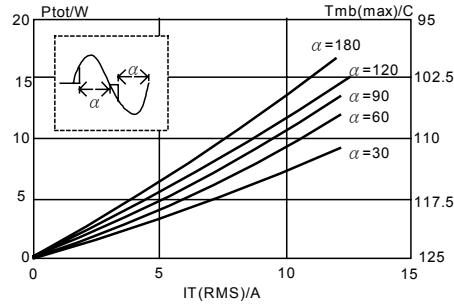


Figure 4. Maximum Permissible RMS Current  $I_T(RMS)$  vs mounting base Temperature  $T_{mb}$

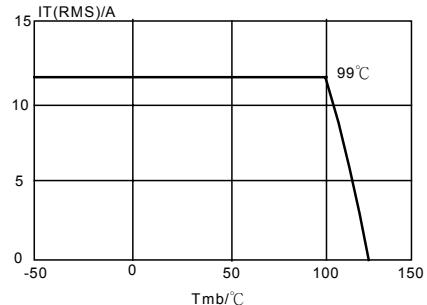


Figure 2. Maximum Permissible Non-repetitive Peak On-state Current  $I_{TSM}$ , vs Pulse Width  $t_p$ , for Sinusoidal Currents,  $t_p \approx 20ms$

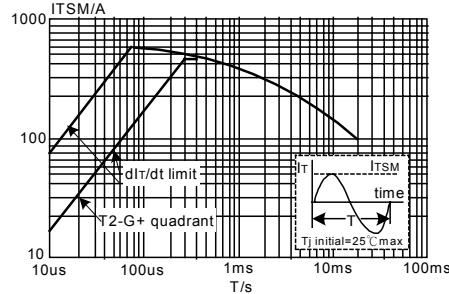


Figure 5. Maximum Permissible Repetitive RMS on-state Current  $I_T(RMS)$ , vs Surge Duration, for Sinusoidal Currents,  $f=50Hz$ ;  $T_{mb} \approx 99^{\circ}C$

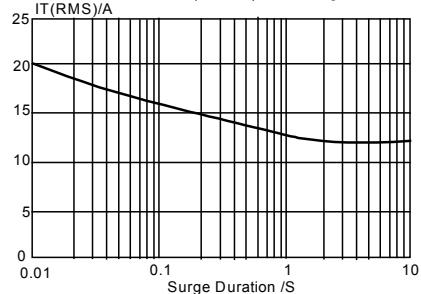


Figure 3 .Maximum Permissible Non-Repetitive peak on-state Current  $I_{TSM}$ ,vs Number of Cycles, for Sinusoidal Currents,  $f=50Hz$

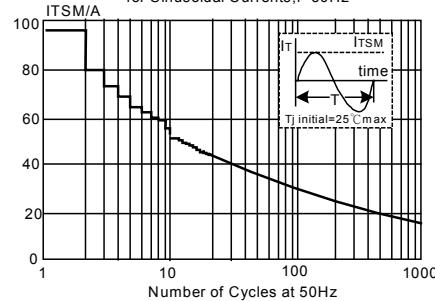
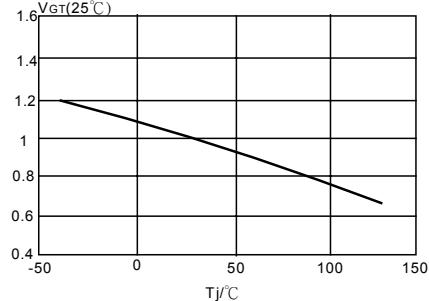
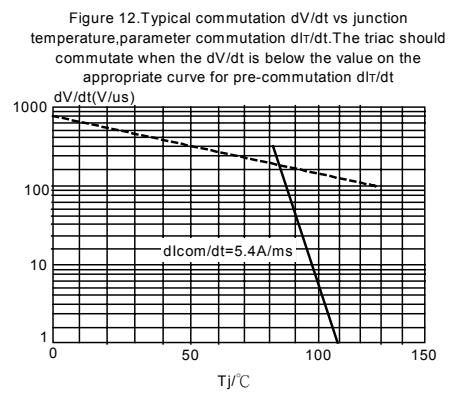
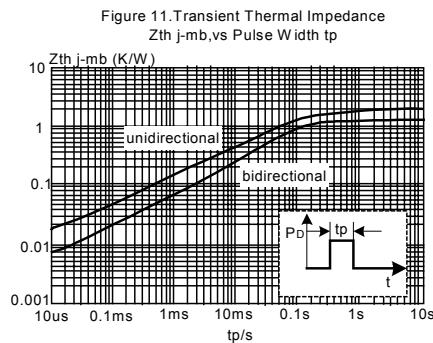
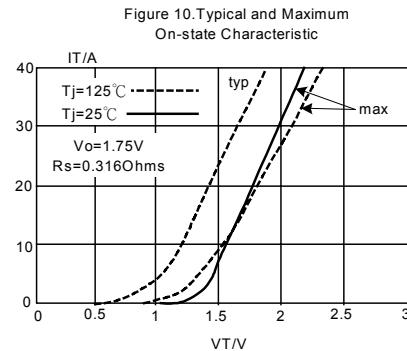
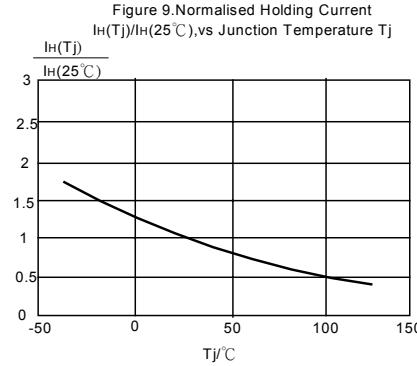
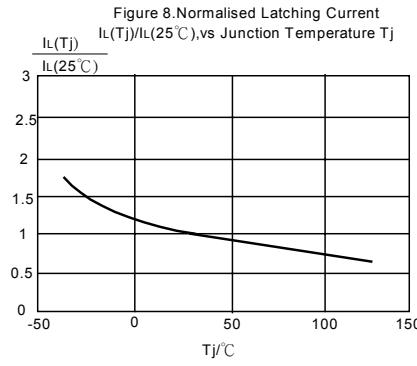
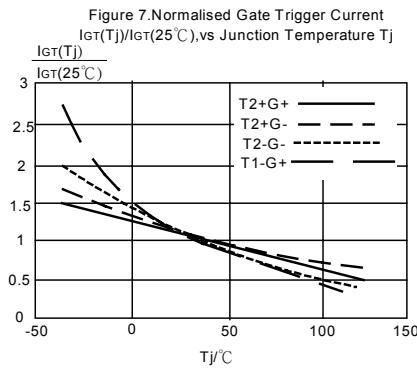


Figure 6.Normalised Gate Trigger Voltage  $V_{GT}(T_j)/V_{GT}(25^{\circ}C)$ ,vs Junction Temperature  $T_j$





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