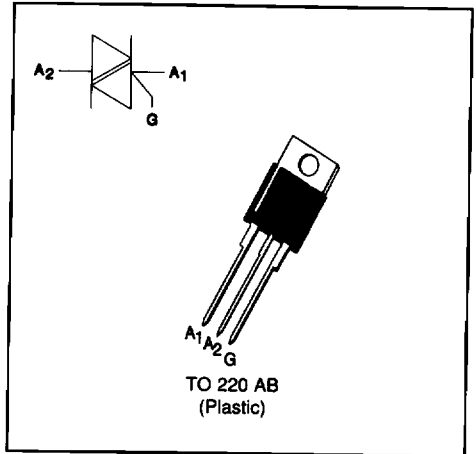


STANDARD TRIACS
FEATURES

- HIGH SURGE CURRENT CAPABILITY
- COMMUTATION : $(dV/dt)_c > 10V/\mu s$
- BTA Family :
INSULATING VOLTAGE = 2500V(RMS)
(UL RECOGNIZED : E81734)


DESCRIPTION

The BTA/BTB16 B triac family are high performance glass passivated PNP devices.

These parts are suitable for general purpose applications where high surge current capability is required. Application such as phase control and static switching on inductive or resistive load.

ABSOLUTE RATINGS (limiting values)

Symbol	Parameter		Value	Unit	
$I_T(RMS)$	RMS on-state current (360° conduction angle)	BTA	$T_c = 80^\circ C$	16	A
		BTB	$T_c = 90^\circ C$		
I_{TSM}	Non repetitive surge peak on-state current (T_j initial = $25^\circ C$)	$t_p = 8.3$ ms		170	A
		$t_p = 10$ ms		160	
I_{2t}	I_{2t} value	$t_p = 10$ ms		128	A_{2s}
di/dt	Critical rate of rise of on-state current Gate supply : $I_G = 500mA$ $di_G/dt = 1A/\mu s$	Repetitive $F = 50$ Hz		10	$A/\mu s$
		Non Repetitive		50	
T_{stg} T_j	Storage and operating junction temperature range		- 40 to + 150 - 40 to + 125	$^\circ C$ $^\circ C$	
T_l	Maximum lead temperature for soldering during 10 s at 4.5 mm from case		230	$^\circ C$	

Symbol	Parameter	BTA / BTB16... B				Unit
		400	600	700	800	
V_{DRM} V_{RRM}	Repetitive peak off-state voltage $T_j = 125^\circ C$	400	600	700	800	V

THERMAL RESISTANCES

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
Rth (j-a)	Junction to ambient	60	°C/W
Rth (j-c) DC	Junction to case for DC	BTA	2.9
		BTB	2.3
Rth (j-c) AC	Junction to case for 360° conduction angle (F = 50 Hz)	BTA	2.2
		BTB	1.75

GATE CHARACTERISTICS (maximum values)

$P_G (AV) = 1W$ $P_{GM} = 40W$ ($t_p = 20 \mu s$) $I_{GM} = 6A$ ($t_p = 20 \mu s$) $V_{GM} = 16V$ ($t_p = 20 \mu s$)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Test Conditions		Quadrant		Suffix	Unit
					B	
I _{GT}	V _D =12V (DC) R _L =33Ω	T _j =25°C	I-II-III	MAX	50	mA
			IV	MAX	100	
V _{GT}	V _D =12V (DC) R _L =33Ω	T _j =25°C	I-II-III-IV	MAX	1.5	V
V _{GD}	V _D =V _{DRM} R _L =3.3kΩ	T _j =125°C	I-II-III-IV	MIN	0.2	V
t _{gt}	V _D =V _{DRM} I _G = 500mA dI _G /dt = 3A/μs	T _j =25°C	I-II-III-IV	TYP	2	μs
I _L	I _G =1.2 I _{GT}	T _j =25°C	I-III-IV	TYP	40	mA
			II		70	
I _H *	I _T = 500mA gate open	T _j =25°C		MAX	50	mA
V _{TM} *	I _{TM} = 22.5A t _p = 380μs	T _j =25°C		MAX	1.6	V
I _{DRM} I _R RRM	V _{DRM} Rated V _{RRM} Rated	T _j =25°C		MAX	0.01	mA
		T _j =125°C		MAX	2	
dV/dt *	Linear slope up to V _D =67%V _{DRM} gate open	T _j =125°C		MIN	250	V/μs
(dV/dt) _c *	(dI/dt) _c = 7A/ms	T _j =125°C		MIN	10	V/μs

* For either polarity of electrode A₂ voltage with reference to electrode A₁.

Fig.1 : Maximum RMS power dissipation versus RMS on-state current ($F=50\text{Hz}$).
(Curves are cut off by $(di/dt)c$ limitation)

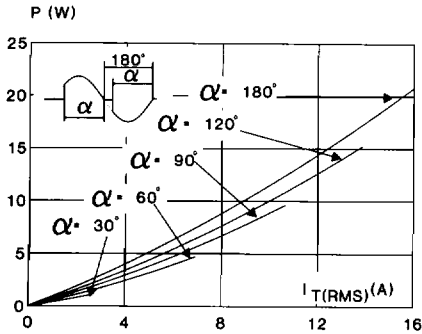


Fig.2 : Correlation between maximum RMS power dissipation and maximum allowable temperatures (T_{amb} and T_{case}) for different thermal resistances heatsink + contact (BTA).

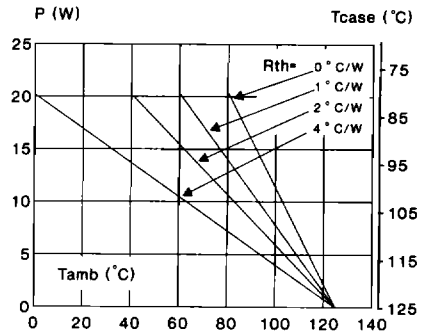


Fig.3 : Correlation between maximum RMS power dissipation and maximum allowable temperatures (T_{amb} and T_{case}) for different thermal resistances heatsink + contact (BTB).

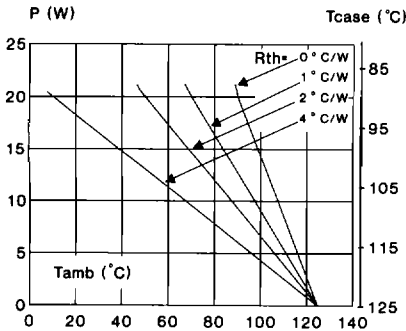


Fig.4 : RMS on-state current versus case temperature.

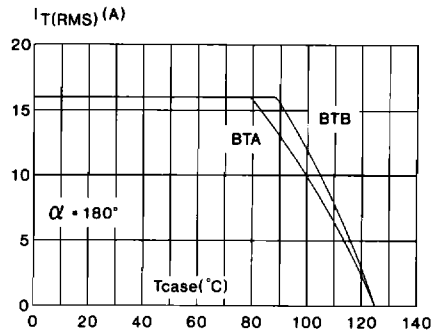


Fig.5 : Thermal transient impedance junction to case and junction to ambient versus pulse duration.
($Z_{th j-c}$: BTA version only)

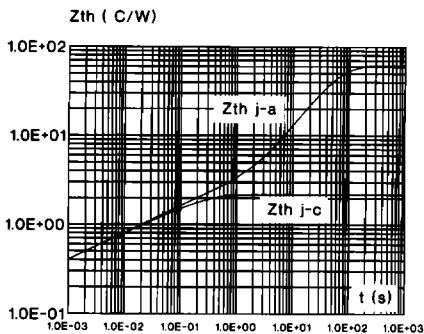


Fig.6 : Relative variation of gate trigger current and holding current versus junction temperature.

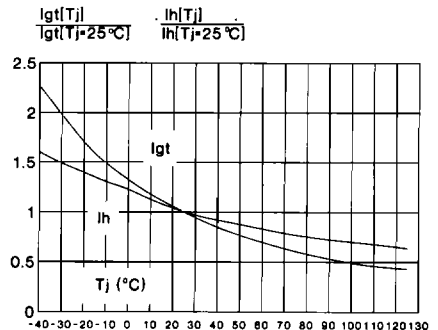


Fig.7 : Non Repetitive surge peak on-state current versus number of cycles.

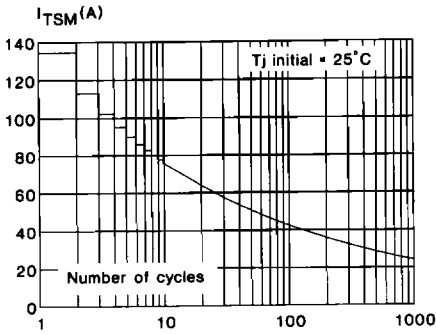


Fig.8 : Non repetitive surge peak on-state current for a sinusoidal pulse with width : $t \leq 10\text{ms}$, and corresponding value of I^2t .

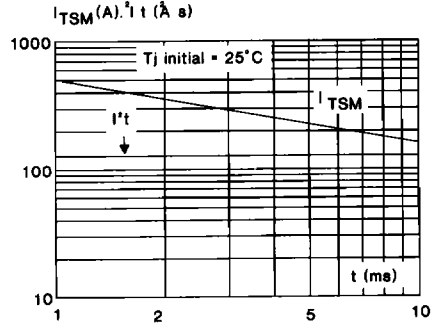


Fig.9 : On-state characteristics (maximum values).

