

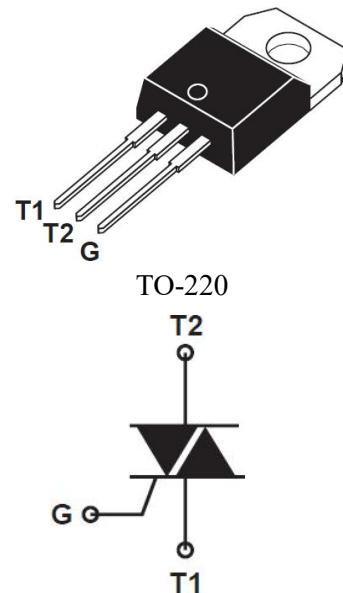
# BTA208 TRIACS

## • DESCRIPTION:

Due to separation glass passivation, these devices have good performance at dv/dt and reliability. The Triac series is suitable for general purpose AC switching. They can be used as an On-Off function in the applications such as static relays, heating regulation, or for phase control operation in light dimmers, motor speed controllers.

## • MAIN FEATURES

Symbol	Value	Unit
$I_{T(RMS)}$	8	A
$V_{DRM}/V_{RRM}$	600/800	V
$I_{GT}$	$\leq 10$	mA



## • ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	PARAMETER	Value	Unit
$I_{T(RMS)}$	RMS on-state current(full sine wave)	TO-220.Non-Ins $T_c \leq 102^\circ C$	8 A
$I_{TSM}$	Non repetitive surge peak on-state current (full sine wave, $T_j = 25^\circ C$ )	$t=20ms$	65 A
		$t=16.7ms$	71 A
$I^2t$	$I^2t$ Value for fusing	$t=10ms$	$21 A^2s$
$di/dt$	Repetitive rate of rise of on-state Current after triggering	$I_{TM} = 12 A; I_G = 0.2 A$ $di_G/dt = 0.2 A/\mu s$	$100 A/\mu s$
$I_{GM}$	Peak gate current	—	A
$V_{GM}$	Peak gate voltage	—	W
$P_{GM}$	Peak gate power	—	W
$P_{G(AV)}$	Average gate power	over any 20 ms period	0.5 W
$T_{stg}$	Storage junction temperature range	-40 to +150	$^\circ C$
$T_j$	Operating junction temperature range	125	$^\circ C$

•ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified)

STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Quadrant	Value			Unit
				MIN	TYPE	MAX	
$I_{GT}$	Gate trigger current	$V_D=12V$ , $I_T=0.1A$	I-II-III	-	-	10	mA
$V_{GT}$	Gate trigger voltage	$V_D=12V$ , $I_T=0.1A$		-	0.7	1.5	V
		$V_D=400V$ , $I_T=0.1A$ , $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$		0.25	0.4	-	
$V_T$	On-state voltage	$I_T=10A$		-	1.3	1.65	V
$I_H$	Holding current	$V_D=12V$ , $I_{GT}=0.1A$	I-II-III	-	-	60	mA
$I_L$	Latching current	$V_D=12V$ , $I_{GT}=0.1A$	I-III	-	-	60	mA
			II	-	-	90	mA
$I_D$	Off-state leakage current	$V_D = V_{DRM(\text{max})}$ ; $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$		-	0.1	0.5	mA

DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

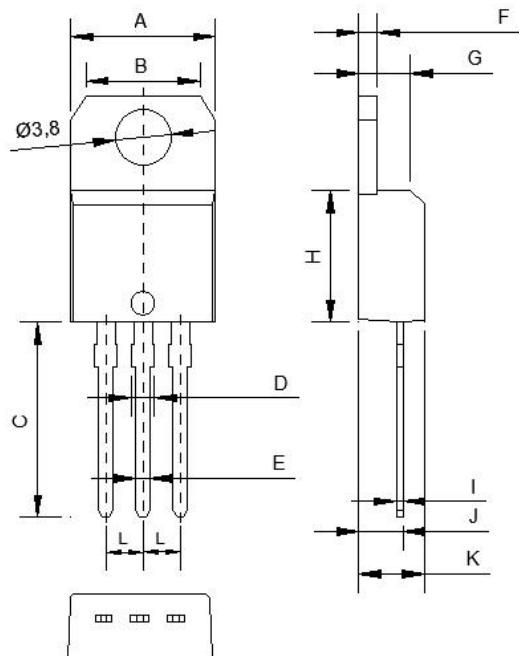
Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Value		Unit
			MIN	TYPE	
$dV_D/dt$	Critical rate of rise of off-state voltage	$V_{DM} = 67\% V_{DRM(\text{max})}$ ; $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$ exponential waveform; gate open circuit	1000	4000	V/us
$dI_{com}/dt$	Critical rate of change of commutating current	$V_{DM} = 400V$ ; $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$ ; $I_{T(\text{RMS})} = 8A$ ; without snubber; gate open circuit		14	A/ms
$t_{gt}$	Gate controlled turn-on time	$I_{TM} = 12A$ ; $V_D = V_{DRM(\text{max})}$ ; $I_G = 0.1A$ ; $dI_G/dt = 5A/\mu\text{s}$		2	us

•THERMAL RESISTANCES

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Value			Unit
			MIN	TYPE	MAX	
$R_{th,j-mb}$	Thermal resistance junction to mounting base	full cycle			2.0	K/W
		half cycle			4.0	
$R_{th,j-a}$	Thermal resistance junction to ambient	In free air		60		K/W

## PACKAGE MECHANICAL DATA

### TO-220



Symbol	Millimeters		Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A	9.80	10.00	0.386	0.394
B	7.70	7.90	0.303	0.311
C	13.15	13.55	0.518	0.533
D	1.51	1.61	0.059	0.063
E	0.96	1.00	0.038	0.039
F	1.20	1.30	0.047	0.051
G	3.40	3.60	0.134	0.142
H	8.80	9.10	0.346	0.358
I	0.42	0.48	0.017	0.019
J	2.80	3.10	0.110	0.122
K	4.20	4.70	0.165	0.185
L	2.50	2.60	0.098	0.102

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (CURVES)

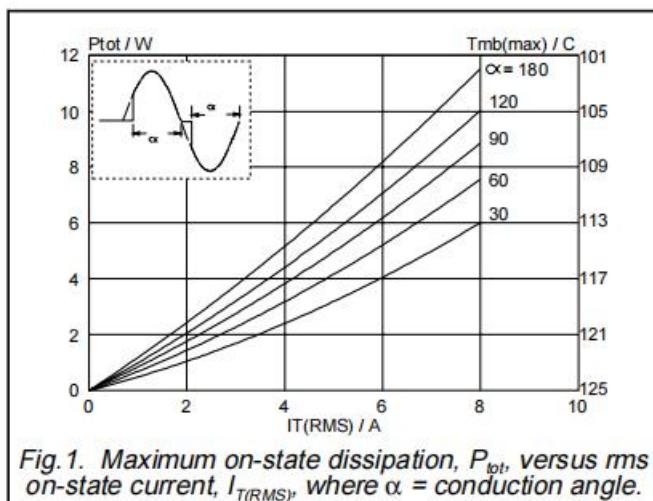


Fig.1. Maximum on-state dissipation,  $P_{tot}$ , versus rms on-state current,  $IT(RMS)$ , where  $\alpha$  = conduction angle.

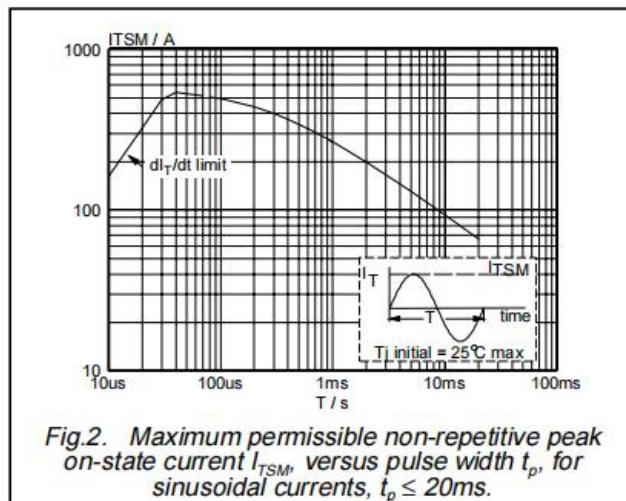


Fig.2. Maximum permissible non-repetitive peak on-state current  $IT_{TSM}$ , versus pulse width  $t_p$ , for sinusoidal currents,  $t_p \leq 20\text{ms}$ .

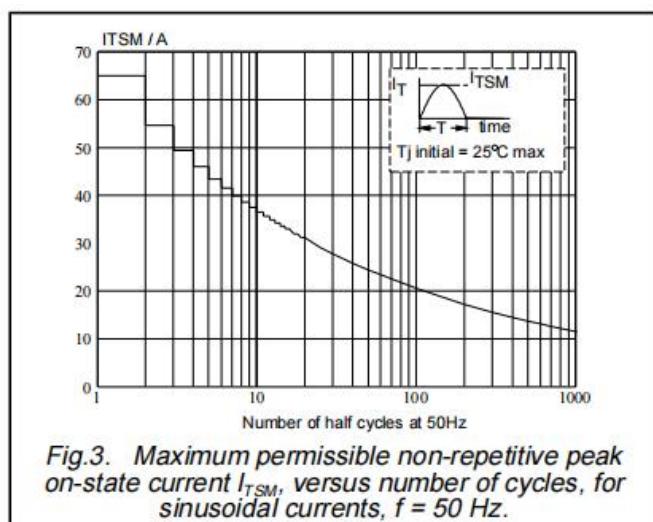


Fig.3. Maximum permissible non-repetitive peak on-state current  $IT_{TSM}$ , versus number of cycles, for sinusoidal currents,  $f = 50\text{ Hz}$ .

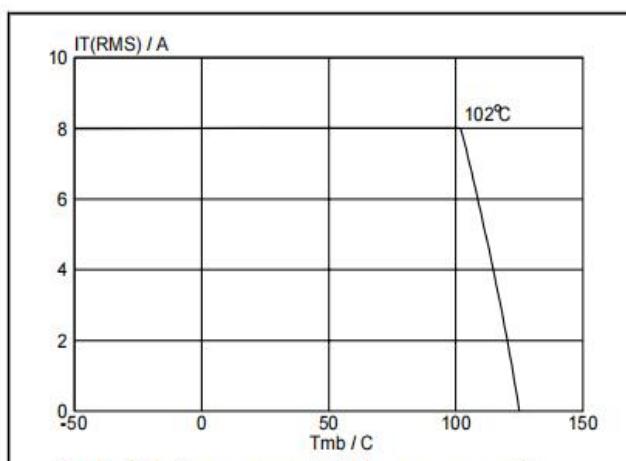


Fig.4. Maximum permissible rms current  $IT_{T(RMS)}$ , versus mounting base temperature  $T_{mb}$ .

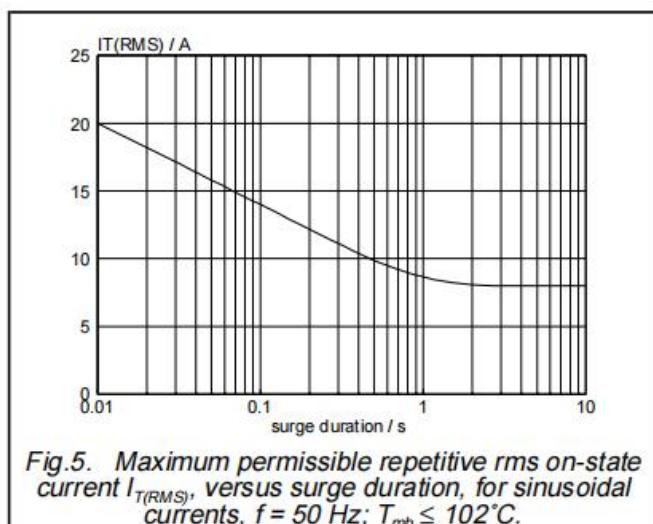


Fig.5. Maximum permissible repetitive rms on-state current  $IT_{T(RMS)}$ , versus surge duration, for sinusoidal currents,  $f = 50\text{ Hz}$ ;  $T_{mb} \leq 102^\circ\text{C}$ .

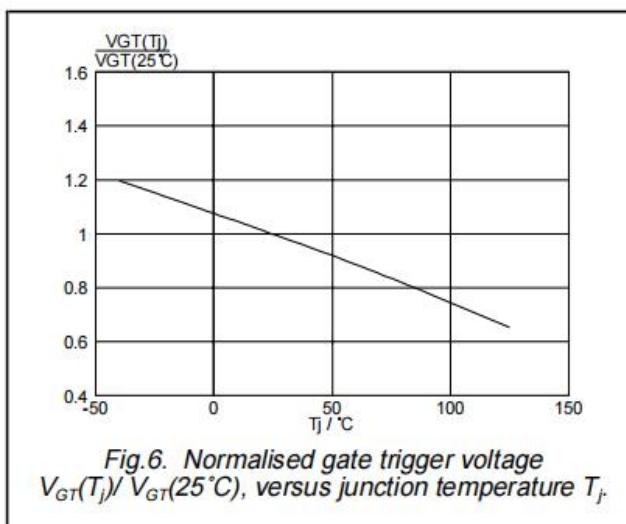


Fig.6. Normalised gate trigger voltage  $V_{GT}(T_j)/V_{GT}(25^\circ\text{C})$ , versus junction temperature  $T_j$ .

