

8961726 TEXAS INSTR (OPTO)

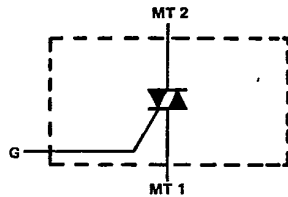
62C 36732 D

SERIES TIC236, TIC246  
SILICON TRIACS

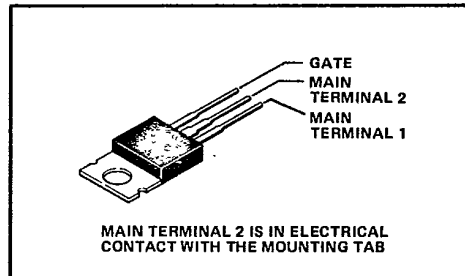
T-25-15  
REVISED OCTOBER 1984

- High-Current Triacs
- 100 V to 800 V
- 12 A and 16 A RMS
- 100 A and 125 A Peak Current
- Max IGT of 50 mA (Quadrants 1-3)

device schematic



TO-220AB PACKAGE



absolute maximum ratings at 25°C case temperature (unless otherwise noted)

	SUFFIX	SERIES	
		TIC236	TIC246
Repetitive peak off-state voltage, $V_{DRM}$ (see Note 1)	A	100 V	100 V
	B	200 V	200 V
	C	300 V	300 V
	D	400 V	400 V
	E	500 V	500 V
	M	600 V	600 V
	S	700 V	700 V
	N	800 V	800 V
Full-cycle RMS on-state current at (or below) 70°C case temperature $I_T(RMS)$ (see Note 3)		12 A	16 A
Peak on-state surge current, full-sine-wave, $I_{TSM}$ (see Note 3)		100 A	125 A
Peak gate current, $I_{GM}$		± 1 A	
Operating case temperature range		- 40°C to 110°C	
Storage temperature range		- 40°C to 125°C	
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds		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 70°C derate linearly to 110°C case temperature at the rate of 300 mA/°C for Series TIC236 and 400 mA/°C for Series TIC246.  
 3. This value applies for one 50-Hz full-sine-wave when the device is operating at (or below) rated values of peak reverse voltage and on-state current. Surge may be repeated after the device has returned to original thermal equilibrium.

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TIC Devices

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7-25-15

**SERIES TIC236, TIC246  
SILICON TRIACS**

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

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	SERIES TIC236			SERIES TIC246			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
$I_{DRM}$ Repetitive Peak Off-State Current	$V_{DRM} = \text{Rated } V_{DRM}, I_G = 0, T_C = 110^\circ\text{C}$	± 2			± 2			mA
$I_{GTM}$ Peak Gate Trigger Current	$V_{supply} = +12\text{V}^\dagger, t_w(g) \geq 20\mu\text{s}, R_L = 10\Omega$	5 50			5 50			mA
	$V_{supply} = +12\text{V}^\dagger, t_w(g) \geq 20\mu\text{s}, R_L = 10\Omega$	-11 -60			-11 -60			
	$V_{supply} = -12\text{V}^\dagger, t_w(g) \geq 20\mu\text{s}, R_L = 10\Omega$	-20 -50			-20 -50			
	$V_{supply} = -12\text{V}^\dagger, t_w(g) \geq 20\mu\text{s}, R_L = 10\Omega$	28			28			
$V_{GTM}$ Peak Gate Trigger Voltage	$V_{supply} = +12\text{V}^\dagger, t_w(g) \geq 20\mu\text{s}, R_L = 10\Omega$	0.7 2			0.7 2			V
	$V_{supply} = +12\text{V}^\dagger, t_w(g) \geq 20\mu\text{s}, R_L = 10\Omega$	-0.8 -2			-0.8 -2			
	$V_{supply} = -12\text{V}^\dagger, t_w(g) \geq 20\mu\text{s}, R_L = 10\Omega$	-0.8 -2			0.8 -2			
	$V_{supply} = -12\text{V}^\dagger, t_w(g) \geq 20\mu\text{s}, R_L = 10\Omega$	0.9 2			0.9 2			
$V_{TM}$ Peak On-State Voltage	$I_{TM} = \pm 17\text{A}, I_G = 100\text{mA}, \text{See Note 4}$	± 1.5 ± 2.1						V
	$I_{TM} = \pm 22.5\text{A}, I_G = 100\text{mA}, \text{See Note 4}$				± 1.4 ± 1.7			
$I_H$ Holding Current	$V_{supply} = +12\text{V}^\dagger, I_G = 0, \text{Initiating } I_{TM} = 100\text{mA}$	12 40			12 40			mA
	$V_{supply} = -12\text{V}^\dagger, I_G = 0, \text{Initiating } I_{TM} = -100\text{mA}$	-12 -40			-12 -40			
$I_L$ Latching Current	$V_{supply} = +12\text{V}^\dagger, \text{See Note 5}$	80			80			mA
	$V_{supply} = -12\text{V}^\dagger, \text{See Note 5}$	-80			-80			
$dv/dt$ Critical Rate of Rise of Off-State Voltage	$V_D = \text{Rated } V_D, I_G = 0, T_C = 110^\circ\text{C}$	400			400			V/μs
$dv/dt(c)$ Critical Rise of Commutation Voltage	$V_R = \text{Rated } V_D, di/dt = 0.5 I_T(\text{RMS})/\text{ms}, T_C = 80^\circ\text{C}, I_T = 1.4 I_T(\text{RMS})$	1.2 2			1.2 2			V/μs
$di/dt$ Critical Rate of Rise of On-State Current	$V_D = \text{Rated } V_D, I_{GT} = 50\text{mA}, di_G/dt = 50\text{mA}/\mu\text{s}, T_C = 110^\circ\text{C}$	200			200			A/μs

† All voltages are with respect to Main Terminal 1.

NOTES: 4. This parameter must be measured using pulse techniques,  $t_w < 1\text{ms}$ , duty cycle  $\leq 2\%$ . Voltage-sensing contacts, separate from the current-carrying contacts, are located within 3.2 mm (1/8 inch) from the device body.

5. The triacs are triggered by a 15-V (open-circuit amplitude) pulse supplied by a generator with the following characteristics:  $R_G = 100\Omega, t_w = 20\mu\text{s}, t_r < 15\text{ns}, t_f < 15\text{ns}, f = 1\text{kHz}$ .

**thermal characteristics**

PARAMETER	SERIES TIC236			SERIES TIC246			UNIT
	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
$R_{\theta JC}$	2			1.9			°C/W
$R_{\theta JA}$	62.5			62.5			

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SERIES TIC236, TIC246  
SILICON TRIACS

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

GATE TRIGGER CURRENT  
vs  
CASE TEMPERATURE

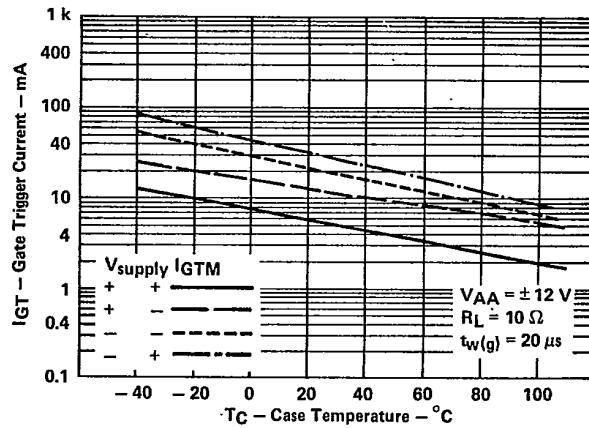


FIGURE 1

GATE TRIGGER VOLTAGE  
vs  
CASE TEMPERATURE

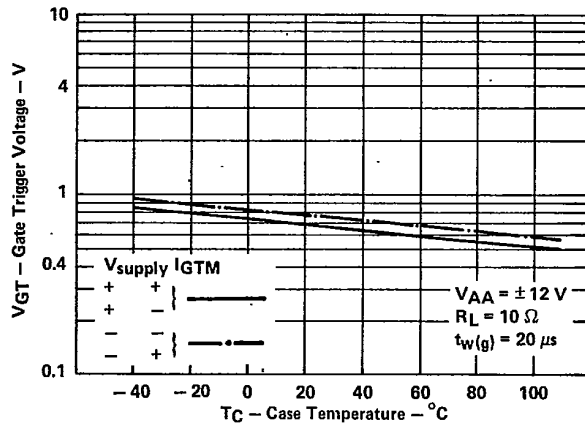


FIGURE 2

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TIC Devices

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SERIES TIC236, TIC246  
SILICON TRIACS

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HOLDING CURRENT  
VS  
CASE TEMPERATURE

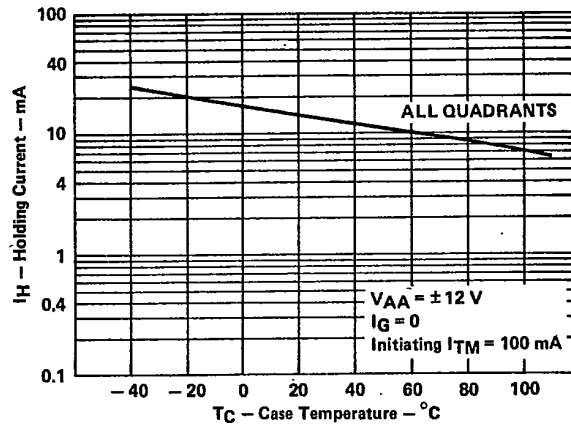


FIGURE 3

GATE FORWARD VOLTAGE  
VS  
GATE FORWARD CURRENT

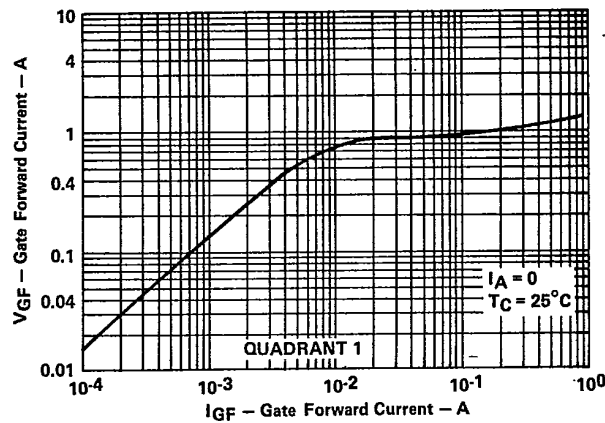


FIGURE 4

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TIC Devices

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SERIES TIC236, TIC246  
SILICON TRIACS

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

LATCHING CURRENT  
vs  
CASE TEMPERATURE

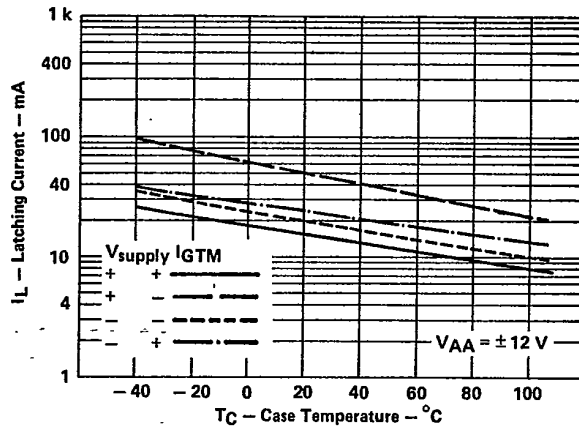


FIGURE 5

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TIC Devices

TEXAS  
INSTRUMENTS

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