

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

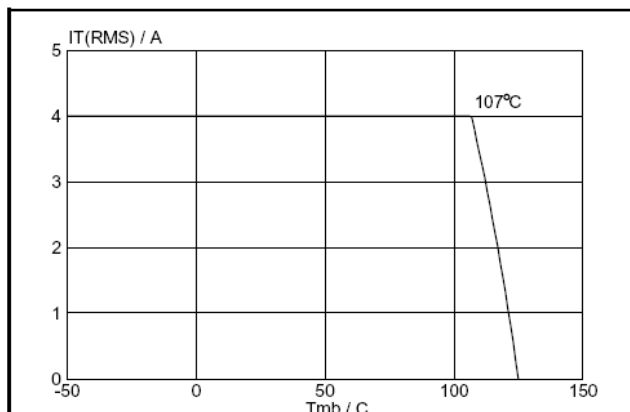


Fig.4. Maximum permissible rms current $I_{T(RMS)}$, versus mounting base temperature T_{mb} .

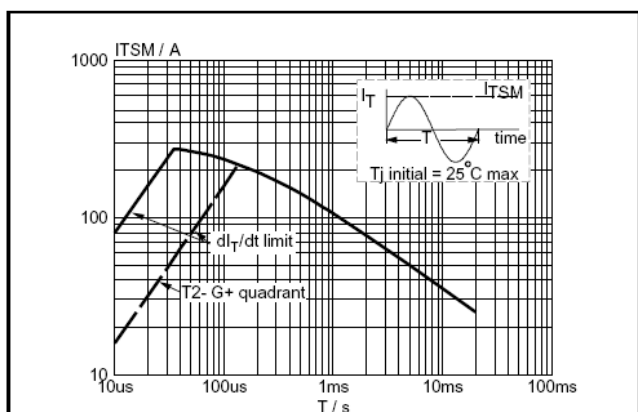


Fig.2. Maximum permissible non-repetitive peak on-state current I_{TSM} , versus pulse width t_p , for sinusoidal currents, $t_p \leq 20ms$.

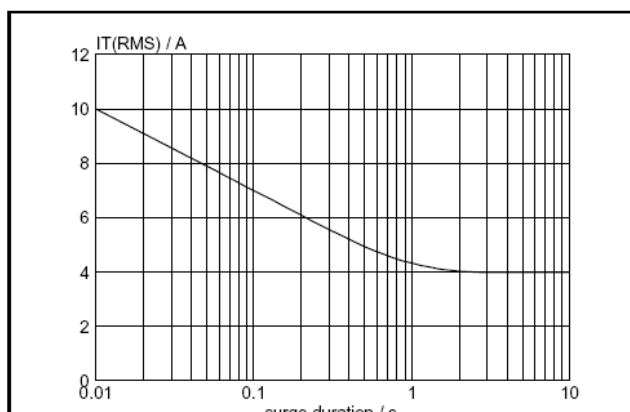


Fig.5. Maximum permissible repetitive rms on-state current $I_{T(RMS)}$, versus surge duration, for sinusoidal currents, $f = 50 Hz$; $T_{mb} \leq 107^\circ C$.

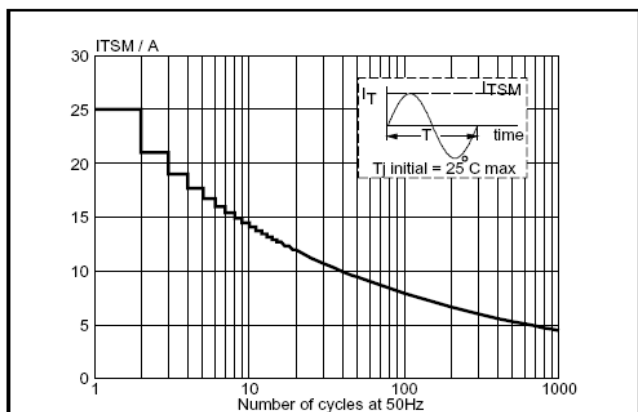


Fig.3. Maximum permissible non-repetitive peak on-state current I_{TSM} , versus number of cycles, for sinusoidal currents, $f = 50 Hz$.

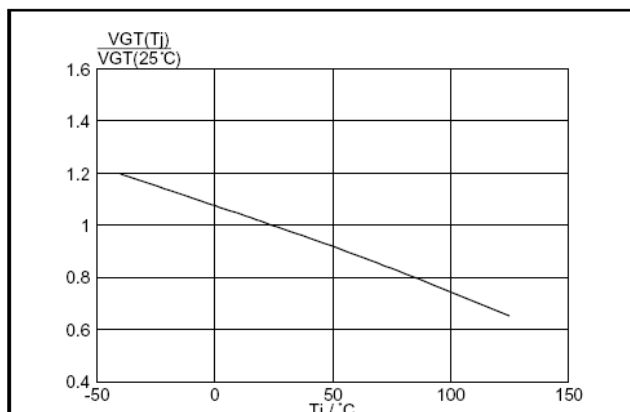


Fig.6. Normalised gate trigger voltage $V_{GT}(T_j) / V_{GT}(25^\circ C)$, versus junction temperature T_j .

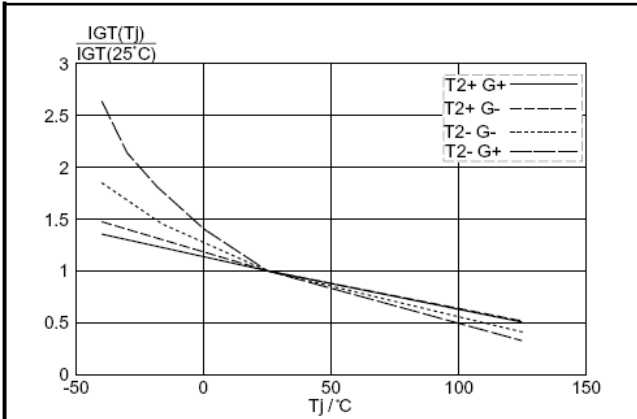


Fig.7. Normalised gate trigger current $I_{GT}(T_j)/I_{GT}(25^\circ\text{C})$, versus junction temperature T_j .

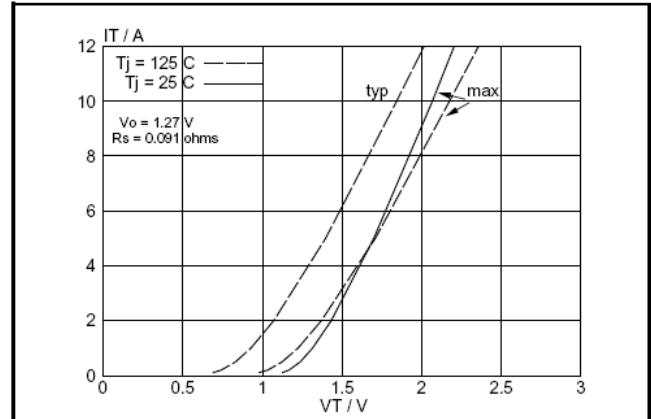


Fig.10. Typical and maximum on-state characteristic.

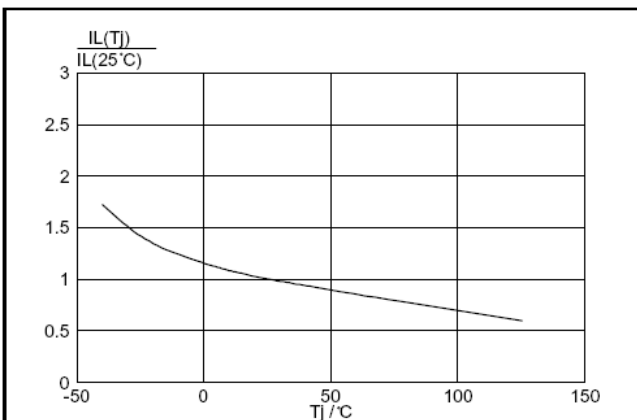


Fig.8. Normalised latching current $I_L(T_j)/I_L(25^\circ\text{C})$, versus junction temperature T_j .

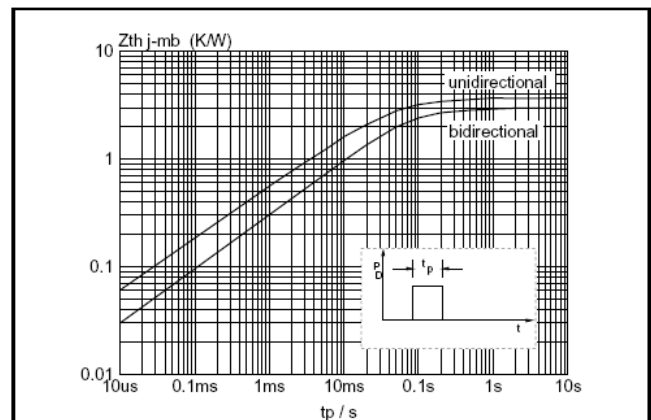


Fig.11. Transient thermal impedance Z_{thj-mb} , versus pulse width t_p .

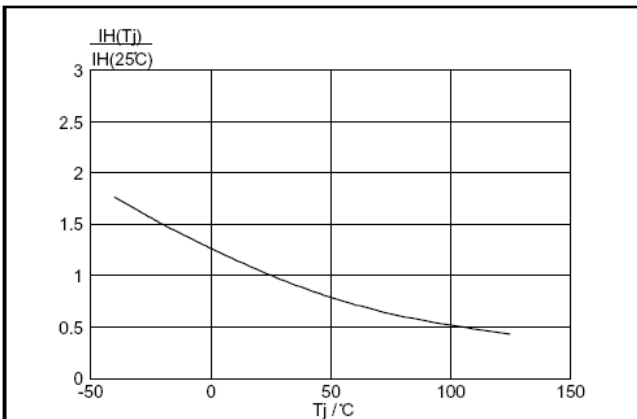


Fig.9. Normalised holding current $I_H(T_j)/I_H(25^\circ\text{C})$, versus junction temperature T_j .

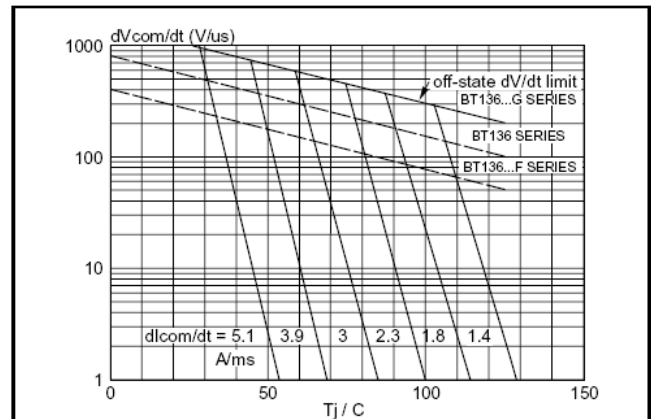


Fig.12. Typical commutation dV/dt versus junction temperature, parameter commutation dI_T/dt . The triac should commute when the dV/dt is below the value on the appropriate curve for pre-commutation dI_T/dt .