

Triacs

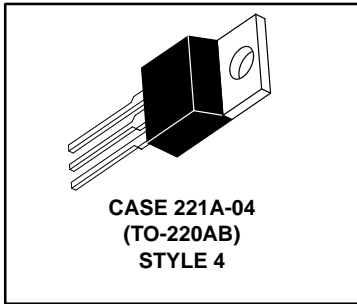
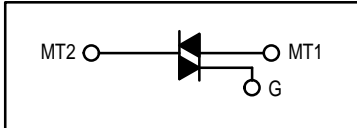
Silicon Bidirectional Thyristors

... designed primarily for full-wave ac control applications, such as light dimmers, motor controls, heating controls and power supplies; or wherever full-wave silicon gate controlled solid-state devices are needed. Triac type thyristors switch from a blocking to a conducting state for either polarity of applied anode voltage with positive or negative gate triggering.

- Blocking Voltage to 800 Volts
- All Diffused and Glass Passivated Junctions for Greater Parameter Uniformity and Stability
- Small, Rugged, Thermowatt Construction for Low Thermal Resistance, High Heat Dissipation and Durability
- Gate Triggering Guaranteed in Three Modes (MAC210 Series) or Four Modes (MAC210A Series)

**MAC210
Series
MAC210A
Series**

**TRIACs
10 AMPERES RMS
200 thru 800 VOLTS**



MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted.)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Repetitive Peak Off-State Voltage ⁽¹⁾ ($T_J = -40$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$, 1/2 Sine Wave 50 to 60 Hz, Gate Open)	V_{DRM}	200 400 600 800	Volts
On-State Current RMS ($T_C = +70^\circ\text{C}$) Full Cycle Sine Wave 50 to 60 Hz	$I_{\text{T(RMS)}}$	10	Amps
Peak Non-repetitive Surge Current (One Full Cycle, 60 Hz, $T_C = +70^\circ\text{C}$) Preceded and followed by Rated Current	I_{TSM}	100	Amps
Circuit Fusing Considerations ($t = 8.3$ ms)	I^2t	40	A^2s
Peak Gate Power ($T_C = +70^\circ\text{C}$, Pulse Width = 10 μs)	P_{GM}	20	Watts
Average Gate Power ($T_C = +70^\circ\text{C}$, $t = 8.3$ ms)	$P_{\text{G(AV)}}$	0.35	Watt
Peak Gate Current ($T_C = +70^\circ\text{C}$, Pulse Width = 10 μs)	I_{GM}	2	Amps
Operating Junction Temperature Range	T_J	-40 to +125	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-40 to +125	$^\circ\text{C}$

(1) V_{DRM} for all types can be applied on a continuous basis. Blocking voltages shall not be tested with a constant current source such that the voltage ratings of the devices are exceeded.

MAC210 Series MAC210A Series

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	2.2	$^{\circ}C/W$

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_C = 25^{\circ}C$ unless otherwise noted.)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Peak Blocking Current ($V_D = \text{Rated } V_{DRM}$, Gate Open) $T_J = 25^{\circ}C$ $T_J = +125^{\circ}C$	I_{DRM}	— —	— —	10 2	μA mA
Peak On-State Voltage (Either Direction) ($I_{TM} = 14$ A Peak; Pulse Width = 1 to 2 ms, Duty Cycle $\leq 2\%$)	V_{TM}	—	1.2	1.65	Volts
Gate Trigger Current (Continuous dc) (Main Terminal Voltage = 12 Vdc, $R_L = 100$ Ohms) MT2(+), G(+) MT2(+), G(-) MT2(-), G(-) MT2(-), G(+) "A" SUFFIX ONLY	I_{GT}	— — — —	12 12 20 35	50 50 50 75	mA
Gate Trigger Voltage (Continuous dc) (Main Terminal Voltage = 12 Vdc, $R_L = 100$ Ohms) MT2(+), G(+) MT2(+), G(-) MT2(-), G(-) MT2(-), G(+) "A" SUFFIX ONLY (Main Terminal Voltage = Rated V_{DRM} , $R_L = 10$ k ohms, $T_J = +125^{\circ}C$) MT2(+), G(+); MT2(-), G(-); MT2(+), G(-) MT2(-), G(+) "A" SUFFIX ONLY	V_{GT}	— — — — 0.2 0.2	0.9 0.9 1.1 1.4 — —	2 2 2 2.5 — —	volts
Holding Current (Either Direction) (Main Terminal Voltage = 12 Vdc, Gate Open, Initiating Current = 500 mA, $T_C = +25^{\circ}C$)	I_H	—	6	50	mA
Turn-On Time (Rated V_{DRM} , $I_{TM} = 14$ A) ($I_{GT} = 120$ mA, Rise Time = 0.1 μs , Pulse Width = 2 μs)	t_{gt}	—	1.5	—	μs
Critical Rate of Rise of Commutation Voltage ($V_D = \text{Rated } V_{DRM}$, $I_{TM} = 14$ A, Commutating $di/dt = 5.0$ A/ms, Gate Unenergized, $T_C = 70^{\circ}C$)	$dv/dt(c)$	—	5	—	V/ μs
Critical Rate of Rise of Off-State Voltage ($V_D = \text{Rated } V_{DRM}$, Exponential Voltage Rise, Gate Open, $T_C = +70^{\circ}C$)	dv/dt	—	100	—	V/ μs

FIGURE 1 — CURRENT DERATING

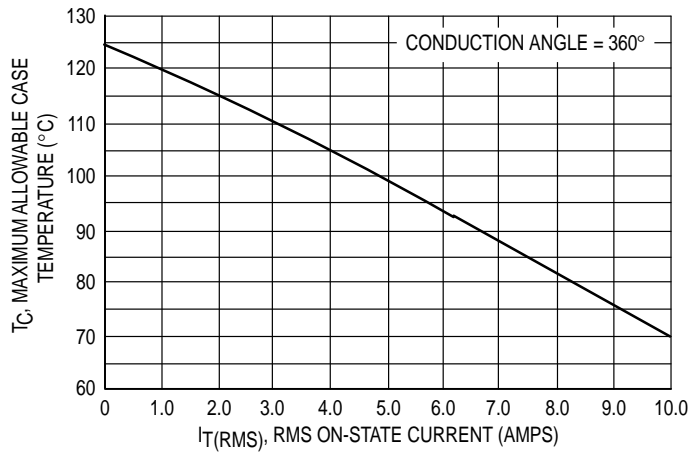


FIGURE 2 — POWER DISSIPATION

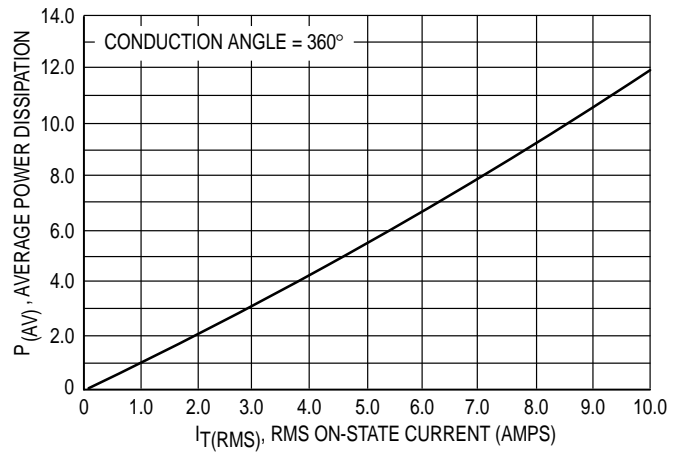


FIGURE 3 — MAXIMUM ON-STATE CHARACTERISTICS

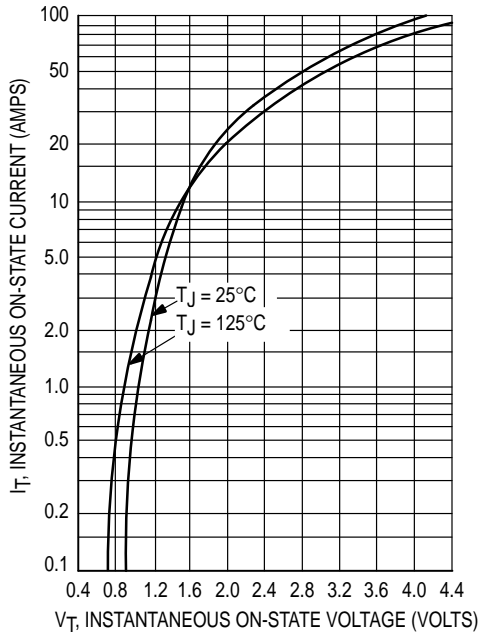


FIGURE 4 — MAXIMUM NON-REPETITIVE SURGE CURRENT

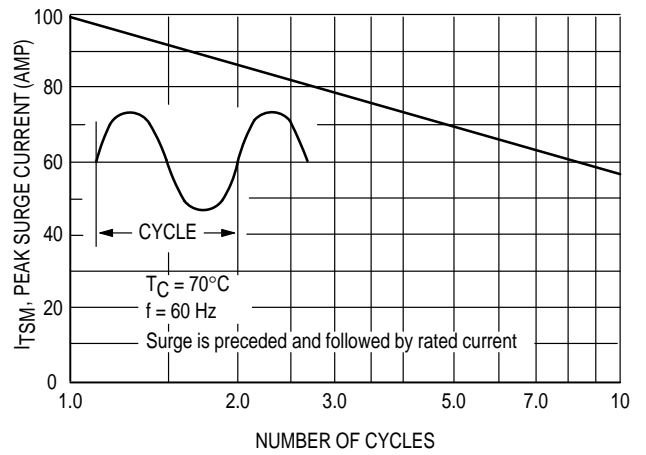
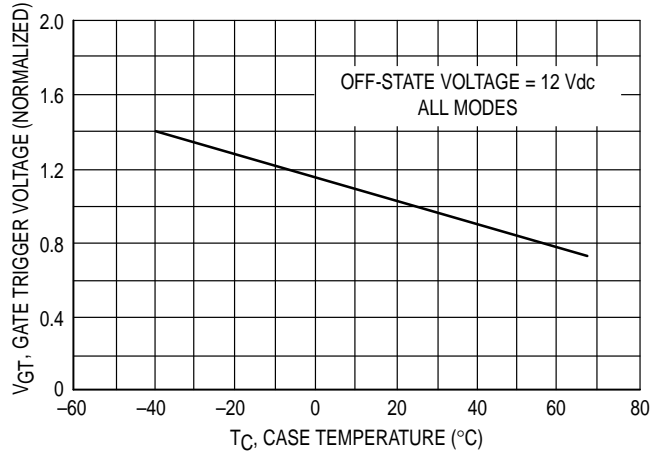


FIGURE 5 — TYPICAL GATE TRIGGER VOLTAGE



MAC210 Series MAC210A Series

FIGURE 6 — TYPICAL GATE TRIGGER CURRENT

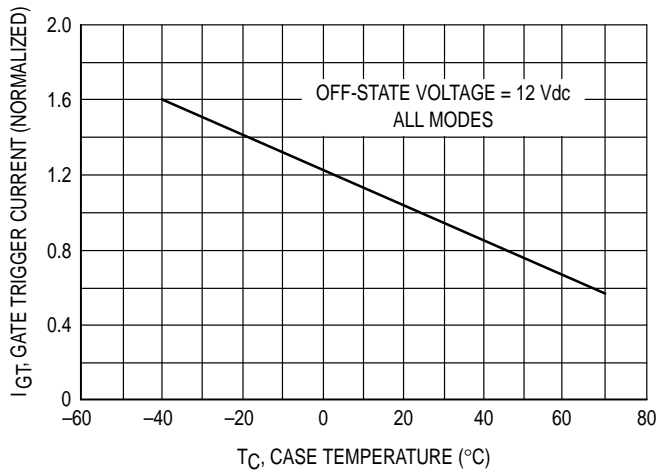


FIGURE 7 — TYPICAL HOLDING CURRENT

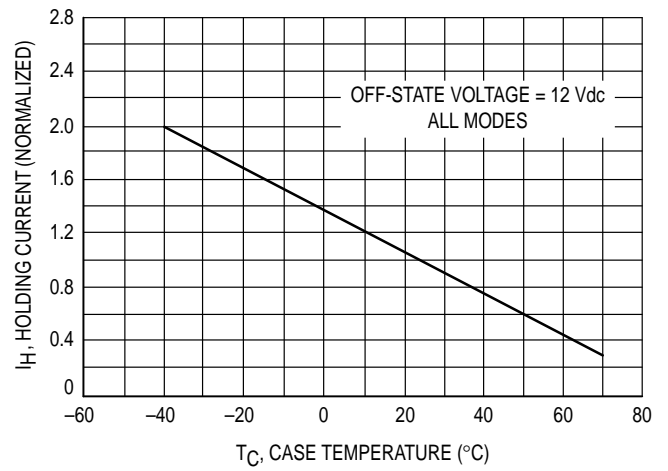


FIGURE 8 — THERMAL RESPONSE

