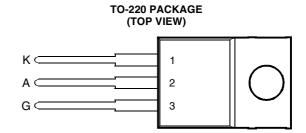
- 12 A Continuous On-State Current
- 100 A Surge-Current
- Glass Passivated Wafer
- 400 V to 800 V Off-State Voltage
- Max I_{GT} of 20 mA



Pin 2 is in electrical contact with the mounting base.

MDC1ACA

absolute maximum ratings over operating case temperature (unless otherwise noted)

RATING			VALUE	UNIT	
	TIC126D		400		
Repetitive peak off-state voltage	TIC126M	V	600	V	
	TIC126S	V _{DRM}	700		
	TIC126N		800		
	TIC126D		400	V	
Panatitiva nask ravarsa valtaga	TIC126M	V	600		
Repetitive peak reverse voltage	TIC126S	V _{RRM}	700		
	TIC126N		800		
Continuous on-state current at (or below) 70°C case temperature (see Note 1)			12	Α	
Average on-state current (180° conduction angle) at (or below) 70°C case temperature		1	7.5	Α	
(see Note 2)		I _{T(AV)}	7.5	^	
Surge on-state current at (or below) 25°C case temperature (see Note 3)		I _{TM}	100	Α	
Peak positive gate current (pulse width ≤ 300 μs)		I _{GM}	3	Α	
Peak gate power dissipation (pulse width ≤ 300 μs)		P _{GM}	5	W	
Average gate power dissipation (see Note 4)		$P_{G(AV)}$	1	W	
Operating case temperature range			-40 to +110	°C	
Storage temperature range		T _{stg}	-40 to +125	°C	
Lead temperature 1.6 mm from case for 10 seconds			230	°C	

NOTES: 1. These values apply for continuous dc operation with resistive load. Above 70°C derate linearly to zero at 110°C.

- 2. This value may be applied continuously under single phase 50 Hz half-sine-wave operation with resistive load. Above 70°C derate linearly to zero at 110°C.
- 3. This value applies for one 50 Hz half-sine-wave when the device is operating at (or below) the rated value of peak reverse voltage and on-state current. Surge may be repeated after the device has returned to original thermal equilibrium.
- This value applies for a maximum averaging time of 20 ms.



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

	PARAMETER		TEST CONDITION	ONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
I _{DRM}	Repetitive peak off-state current	V _D = rated V _{DRM}		T _C = 110°C			2	mA
I _{RRM}	Repetitive peak reverse current	V _R = rated V _{RRM}	I _G = 0	T _C = 110°C			2	mA
I _{GT}	Gate trigger current	V _{AA} = 12 V	$R_L = 100 \Omega$	t _{p(g)} ≥ 20 μs		8	20	mA
V _{GT} Gate		$V_{AA} = 12 \text{ V}$ $t_{p(g)} \ge 20 \mu\text{s}$	$R_L = 100 \Omega$	T _C = - 40°C			2.5	
	Gate trigger voltage	$V_{AA} = 12 \text{ V}$ $t_{p(g)} \ge 20 \mu\text{s}$	$R_L = 100 \Omega$			0.8	1.5	٧
		$V_{AA} = 12 \text{ V}$ $t_{p(g)} \ge 20 \mu\text{s}$	$R_L = 100 \Omega$	T _C = 110°C	0.2			
I _H H	Holding current	$V_{AA} = 12 \text{ V}$ Initiating I _T = 100 mA		T _C = - 40°C			100	mA
		$V_{AA} = 12 \text{ V}$ Initiating $I_T = 100 \text{ mA}$					40	
V_{T}	On-state voltage	I _T = 12 A	(see Note 5)				1.4	V
dv/dt	Critical rate of rise of off-state voltage	V _D = rated V _D	I _G = 0	T _C = 110°C		400		V/µs

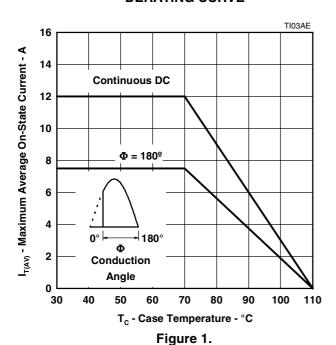
NOTE 5: This parameter must be measured using pulse techniques, $t_p = 300 \mu s$, duty cycle $\leq 2 \%$. Voltage sensing-contacts, separate from the current carrying contacts, are located within 3.2 mm from the device body.

thermal characteristics

	PARAMETER		TYP	MAX	UNIT
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction to case thermal resistance			2.4	°C/W
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction to free air thermal resistance			62.5	°C/W

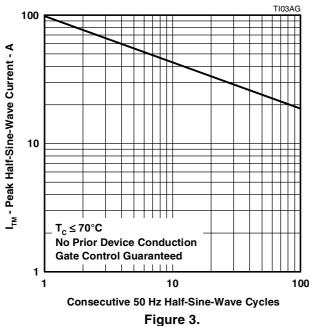
THERMAL INFORMATION

AVERAGE ON-STATE CURRENT DERATING CURVE

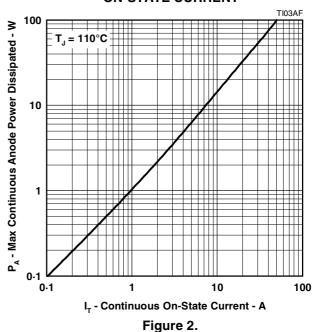


SURGE ON-STATE CURRENT

CYCLES OF CURRENT DURATION



MAX ANODE POWER LOSS vs ON-STATE CURRENT



TRANSIENT THERMAL RESISTANCE

CYCLES OF CURRENT DURATION

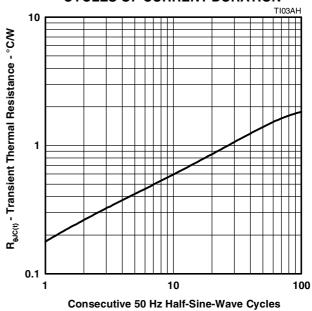


Figure 4.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

GATE TRIGGER CURRENT vs

CASE TEMPERATURE TC03AA $V_{AA} = 12 V$ $R_i = 100 \Omega$ I_{GT} - Gate Trigger Current - mA t_{p(g)} ≥ 20 μs

25

HOLDING CURRENT vs

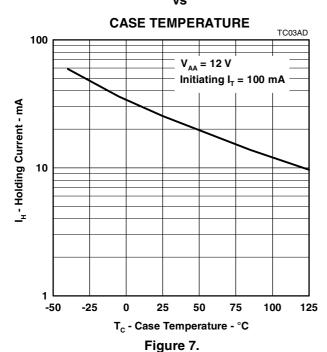
T_c - Case Temperature - °C Figure 5.

50

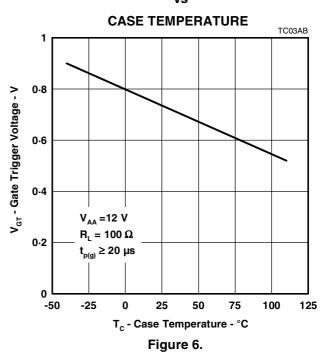
75

100

125

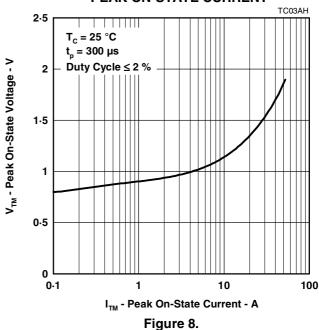


GATE TRIGGER VOLTAGE



PEAK ON-STATE VOLTAGE

PEAK ON-STATE CURRENT



-50

-25

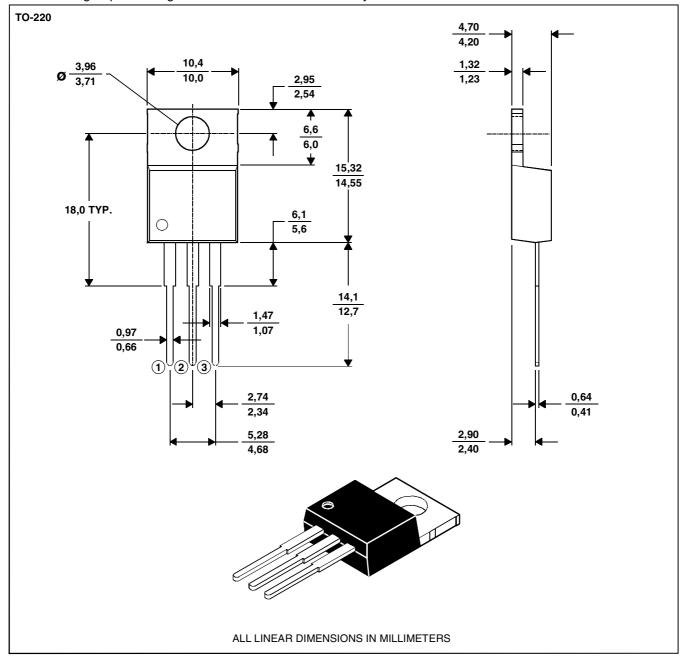
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MECHANICAL DATA

TO-220

3-pin plastic flange-mount package

This single-in-line package consists of a circuit mounted on a lead frame and encapsulated within a plastic compound. The compound will withstand soldering temperature with no deformation, and circuit performance characteristics will remain stable when operated in high humidity conditions. Leads require no additional cleaning or processing when used in soldered assembly.



NOTE A: The centre pin is in electrical contact with the mounting tab.