

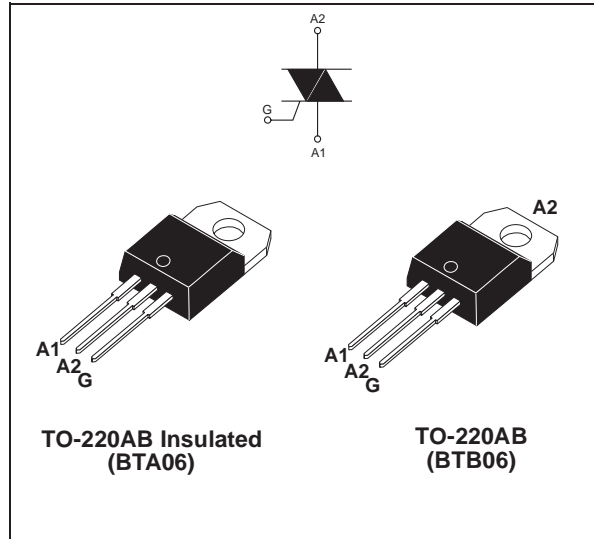
MAIN FEATURES:

Symbol	Value	Unit
$I_{T(RMS)}$	6	A
V_{DRM}/V_{RRM}	600 and 800	V
$I_G(Q_1)$	5 to 50	mA

DESCRIPTION

Suitable for AC switching operations, the BTA/BTB06 series can be used as an ON/OFF function in applications such as static relays, heating regulation, induction motor starting circuits... or for phase control in light dimmers, motor speed controllers,...

The snubberless and logic level versions (BTA/BTB...W) are specially recommended for use on inductive loads, thanks to their high commutation performances. By using an internal ceramic pad, the BTA series provides voltage insulated tab (rated at 2500V RMS) complying with UL standards .



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit	
$I_{T(RMS)}$	RMS on-state current (full sine wave)	TO-220AB Tc = 110°C	6	A
		TO-220AB Ins. Tc = 105°C		
I_{TSM}	Non repetitive surge peak on-state current (full cycle, Tj initial = 25°C)	F = 50 Hz t = 20 ms	60	A
		F = 60 Hz t = 16.7 ms	63	
I^2t	I^2t Value for fusing	tp = 10 ms	21	A ² s
dl/dt	Critical rate of rise of on-state current $I_G = 2 \times I_{GT}$, tr ≤ 100 ns	F = 120 Hz Tj = 125°C	50	A/μs
I_{GM}	Peak gate current	tp = 20 μs Tj = 125°C	4	A
$P_{G(AV)}$	Average gate power dissipation	Tj = 125°C	1	W
T_{stg} Tj	Storage junction temperature range Operating junction temperature range		- 40 to + 150 - 40 to + 125	°C

BTA/BTB06 Series

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_j = 25°C, unless otherwise specified)

■ **SNUBBERLESS™ and LOGIC LEVEL (3 Quadrants)**

Symbol	Test Conditions	Quadrant		BTA/BTB06				Unit
				TW	SW	CW	BW	
I _{GT} (1)	V _D = 12 V R _L = 30 Ω	I - II - III	MAX.	5	10	35	50	mA
V _{GT}		I - II - III	MAX.	1.3				V
V _{GD}	V _D = V _{DRM} R _L = 3.3 kΩ T _j = 125°C	I - II - III	MIN.	0.2				V
I _H (2)	I _T = 100 mA		MAX.	10	15	35	50	mA
I _L	I _G = 1.2 I _{GT}	I - III	MAX.	10	25	50	70	mA
		II		15	30	60	80	
dV/dt (2)	V _D = 67 %V _{DRM} gate open T _j = 125°C		MIN.	20	40	400	1000	V/μs
(dl/dt) _c (2)	(dV/dt) _c = 0.1 V/μs T _j = 125°C		MIN.	2.7	3.5	-	-	A/ms
	(dV/dt) _c = 10 V/μs T _j = 125°C			1.2	2.4	-	-	
	Without snubber T _j = 125°C			-	-	3.5	5.3	

■ **STANDARD (4 Quadrants)**

Symbol	Test Conditions	Quadrant		BTA/BTB06		Unit	
				C	B		
I _G (1)	V _D = 12 V R _L = 30 Ω	I - II - III IV	MAX.	25 50	50 100	mA	
V _{GT}		ALL		MAX.	1.3		V
V _{GD}	V _D = V _{DRM} R _L = 3.3 kΩ T _j = 125°C		ALL	MIN.	0.2		V
I _H (2)	I _T = 500 mA			MAX.	25	50	mA
I _L	I _G = 1.2 I _{GT}	I - III - IV	MAX.	40	50	mA	
		II		80	100		
dV/dt (2)	V _D = 67 %V _{DRM} gate open T _j = 125°C			MIN.	200	400	V/μs
(dV/dt) _c (2)	(dl/dt) _c = 2.7 A/ms T _j = 125°C			MIN.	5	10	V/μs

STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Test Conditions		Value	Unit
V _T (2)	I _{TM} = 5.5 A	tp = 380 μs	T _j = 25°C MAX.	1.55 V
V _{to} (2)	Threshold voltage		T _j = 125°C MAX.	0.85 V
R _d (2)	Dynamic resistance		T _j = 125°C MAX.	60 mΩ
I _{DRM} I _{RDM}	V _{DRM} = V _{RDM}		T _j = 25°C MAX.	5 μA
			T _j = 125°C	1 mA

Note 1: minimum I_{GT} is guaranteed at 5% of I_{GT} max.

Note 2: for both polarities of A2 referenced to A1

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Fig. 1: Maximum power dissipation versus RMS on-state current (full cycle).

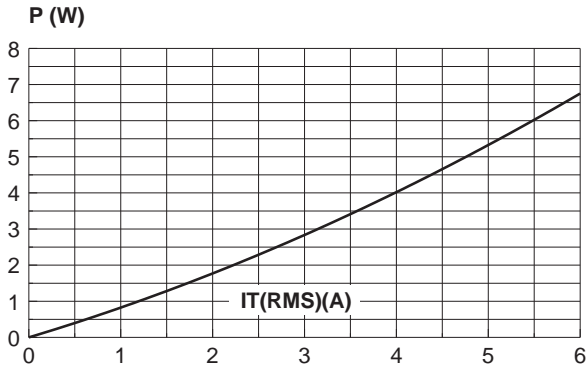


Fig. 3: Relative variation of thermal impedance versus pulse duration.

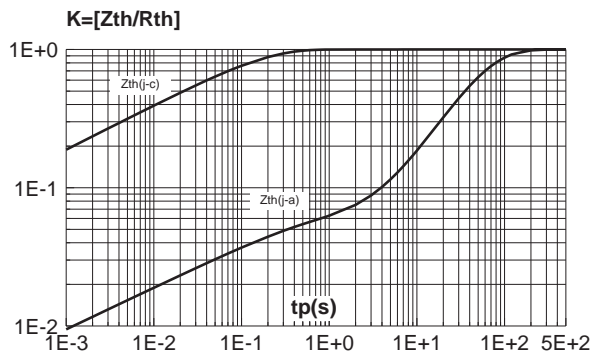


Fig. 5: Surge peak on-state current versus number of cycles.

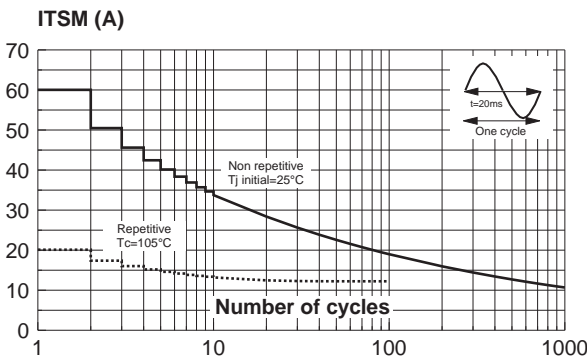


Fig. 2: RMS on-state current versus case temperature (full cycle).

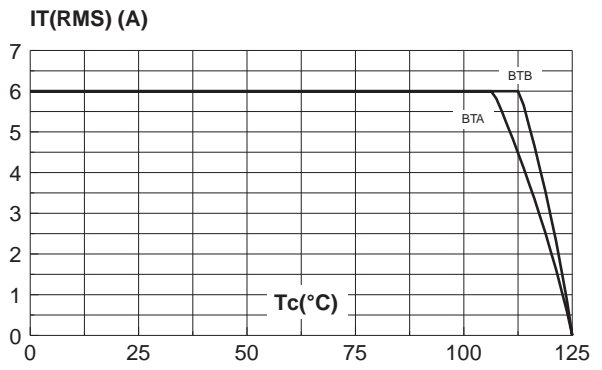


Fig. 4: On-state characteristics (maximum values).

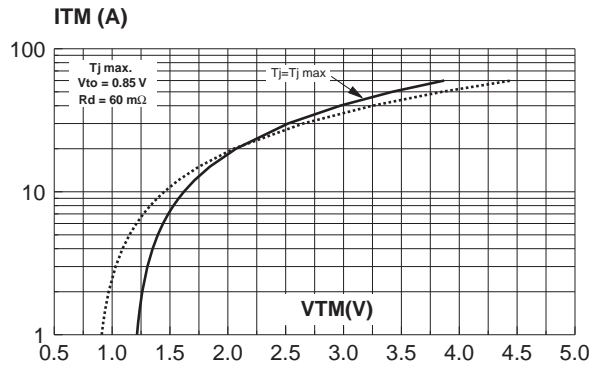
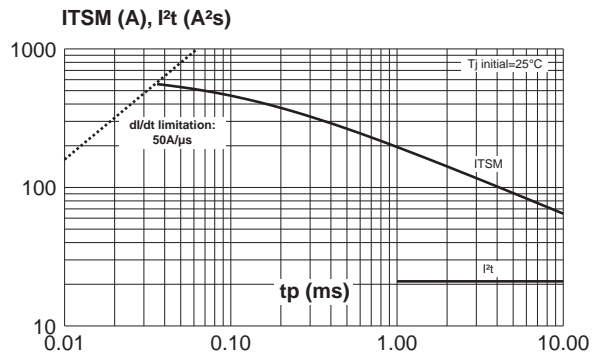


Fig. 6: Non-repetitive surge peak on-state current for a sinusoidal pulse with width $tp < 10ms$, and corresponding value of I^2t .



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Fig. 7: Relative variation of gate trigger current, holding current and latching current versus junction temperature (typical values).

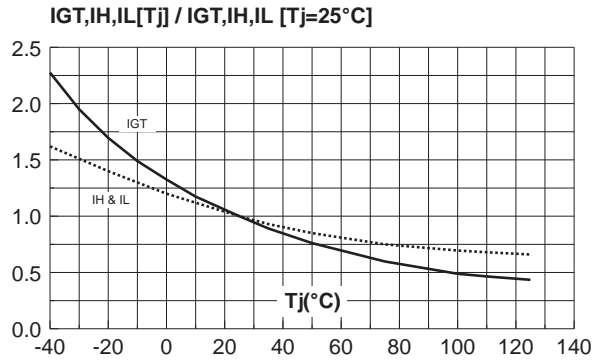


Fig. 8-2: Relative variation of critical rate of decrease of main current versus (dV/dt)c (typical values). Standard Types

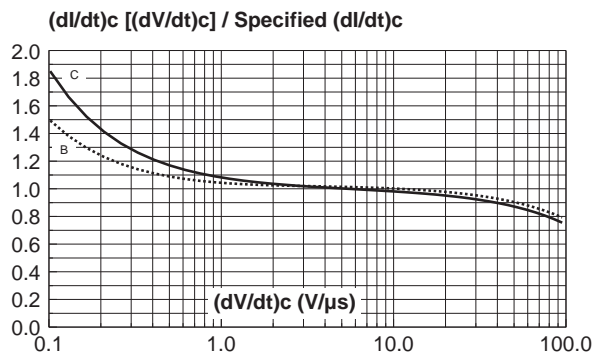


Fig. 8-1: Relative variation of critical rate of decrease of main current versus (dV/dt)c (typical values). Snubberless & Logic Level Types

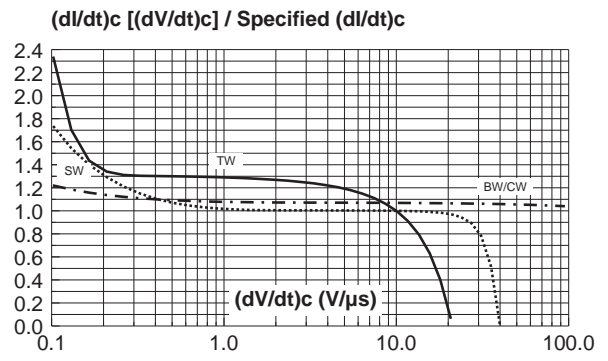


Fig. 9: Relative variation of critical rate of decrease of main current versus junction temperature.

