



ELECTRONICS, INC.
44 FARRAND STREET
BLOOMFIELD, NJ 07003
(973) 748-5089

NTE5671 TRIAC – 800V_{RM}, 20A TO220 (Isolated)

Description:

The NTE5671 TRIAC is designed for use in applications requiring high bidirectional transient and blocking voltage capability. Typical applications include AC power control circuits such as lighting, industrial and domestic heating, motor control and switching systems..

Absolute Maximum Ratings:

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Non-Repetitive Peak Off-State Voltage (Either Direction, $t \leq 10\text{ms}$), V_{DSM} | 800V |
| Repetitive Peak Off-State Voltage (Either Direction, $\delta \leq 0.01$), V_{DRM} | 800V |
| Crest Working Off-State Voltage (Either Direction), V_{DWM} | 400V |
| RMS On-State Current (Conduction Angle 360° , $T_H = +67^\circ\text{C}$), $I_{T(RMS)}$ | 16A |
| Repetitive Peak On-State Current, I_{TRM} | 140A |
| Non-Repetitive Peak On-State Current, I_{TSM} ($T_J = +120^\circ\text{C}$ Prior to Surge, $t = 20\text{ms}$, Full Sine Wave) | 140A |
| I^2t for Fusing ($t = 10\text{ms}$), I^2t | 95A ² s |
| Rate of Rise of On-State Current After Triggering, di_T/dt ($I_G = 200\text{mA}$ to $I_T = 20\text{A}$, $di_G/dt = 0.2\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$) | 30A/ μs |
| Average Power Dissipation (Averaged Over any 20ms Period), $P_{G(AV)}$ | 0.5W |
| Peak Power Dissipation, P_{GM} | 5.0W |
| RMS Isolation Voltage (From All Three Terminals to External Heatsink[Peak]), $V_{(ISO)}$ | 1000V |
| Isolation Capacitance (From T_2 to External Heatsink), $C_{(ISO)}$ | 12pF |
| Full Operating Temperature, T_J | +120°C |
| Storage Temperature Range, T_{stg} | -40° to +125°C |
| Typical Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Heatsink (See Mounting Instructions), R_{thJH} With Heatsink Compound | 3.5K/W |
| Without Heatsink Compound | 4.5K/W |
| Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient (Note 1), R_{thJA} | 55K/W |

Note 1. Mounted on a printed circuit board at any lead length. The quoted value of R_{thJA} should be used only when no leads of other dissipating components run to the same tie-point.



Electrical Characteristics: ($T_J = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified. Polarities, positive or negative, are identified with respect to MT_1 .)

| Parameter | Symbol | Test Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|---|---------------|--|-----|-----|-----|------------------|
| On-State Voltage (Measured under pulse conditions to prevent excessive dissipation) | V_T | $I_T = 20\text{A}$ | – | – | 1.6 | V |
| Rate of Rise of Off-State Voltage (That will not trigger any device) | dV_D/dt | $T_J = +120^{\circ}\text{C}$, Gate Open | – | – | 100 | V/ μs |
| Rate of Change of Commutating Voltage (That will not trigger any device) | dV_{com}/dt | $-di_{com}/dt = 7.2\text{A/ms}$, $I_{T(RMS)} = 16\text{A}$, $T_H = 70^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_D = 400\text{V}$, Gate Open | – | 10 | – | V/ μs |
| Off-State Current | I_D | $V_D = 400\text{V}$, $T_J = +120^{\circ}\text{C}$ | – | – | 0.5 | mA |
| Gate Voltage (That will trigger all devices) | V_{GT} | | 1.5 | – | – | V |
| Gate Voltage (That will not trigger any device) $MT_2 (+)$, G (+); $MT_2 (-)$, G (–) | V_{GD} | $V_D = 400\text{V}$, $T_J = +120^{\circ}\text{C}$ | – | – | 250 | mV |
| Gate Current (That will trigger all devices) $MT_2 (+)$, G (+) | I_{GT} | G to MT_1 | 35 | – | – | Ma |
| $MT_2 (+)$, G (–) | | | 35 | – | – | mA |
| $MT_2 (-)$, G (–) | | | 35 | – | – | mA |
| $MT_2 (-)$, G (+) | | | 70 | – | – | mA |
| Holding Current | I_H | | – | – | 30 | mA |
| Latching Current $MT_2 (+)$, G (+) | I_L | $V_D = 12\text{V}$ | – | – | 40 | Ma |
| $MT_2 (+)$, G (–) | | | – | – | 60 | mA |
| $MT_2 (-)$, G (–) | | | – | – | 40 | mA |
| $MT_2 (-)$, G (+) | | | – | – | 60 | mA |

Mounting Instructions:

1. The TRIAC may be soldered directly into the circuit, but the maximum permissible temperature of the soldering iron or bath is $+275^{\circ}\text{C}$; it must not be in contact with the joint for more than 5 seconds. Soldered joints must be at least .185" (4.7mm) from the seal.
2. The leads should not be bent less than .094" (2.4mm) from the seal, and should be supported during bending. The leads can be bent, twisted or straightened by 90° maximum. The minimum bending radius is .039" (1mm).
3. Mounting by means of a spring clip (not provided by NTE) is the best mounting method because it offers good thermal contact under the crystal area and slightly lower R_{thJH} values than screw mounting. However, if a screw is used, it should be an M3 cross-recess pan-head. Care should be taken to avoid damage to the plastic body.
4. For good thermal contact, heatsink compound should be used between the seating plane and the heatsink. values of R_{thJH} given for mounting with heatsink compound refer to the use of a metallic-oxide loaded compound. Ordinary silicone grease is not recommended.
5. Rivet mounting is not recommended.
6. The heatsink must have a flatness in the mounting area of .0007 (.02mm) maximum per .393 (10mm). Mounting holes must be deburred.

