

G105C ~ G240C

$I_{T(RSM)} = 1.0$ Amperes

$V_{BO} = 95$ thru 250 Volts

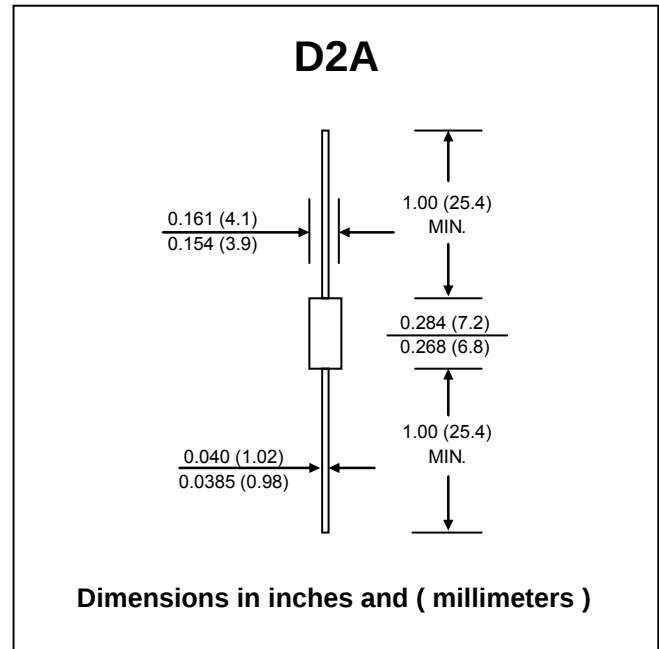
FEATURES :

- * Ignitors
- * High Voltage Regulators
- * Pulse Generators
- * Used to trigger Gates of SCR's and Triacs
- * Pb / RoHS Free

MECHANICAL DATA :

- * Case : D2A Molded plastic
- * Epoxy : UL94V-O rate flame retardant
- * Lead : Axial lead solderable per MIL-STD-202, Method 208 guaranteed
- * Polarity : Color band denotes cathode end
- * Mounting position : Any
- * Weight : 0.645 gram

SIDACs



MAXIMUM RATINGS AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Rating at 25 °C ambient temperature unless otherwise specified

RATING	SYMBOL	G105C	G120C	G220C	G240C	UNIT
Maximum Repetitive Peak Off-State Voltage	V_{DRM}	±90	±90	±180	±180	V
Minimum Breakover Voltage, 60 Hz Sine Wave	$V_{BO(Min.)}$	95	110	205	220	V
Maximum Breakover Voltage, 60 Hz Sine Wave	$V_{BO(Max.)}$	113	125	230	250	V
Maximum On-State RMS Current Conduction Angle of 360 °	$I_{T(RMS)}$	1.0				A
Peak Surge (Non-Repetitive) On-State RMS Current, One-Cycle, @ 60 Hz	I_{TSM}	20				A
Maximum Repetitive Peak Off-State Current (60 Hz R= 0.1 KΩ)	I_{DRM}	10				μA
Maximum Dynamic Holding Current, 60 Hz, V = V_{DRM}	I_H	150				mA
Maximum Breakover Current, 60 Hz Sine Wave	I_{BO}	200				μA
Peak On-State Voltage , $I_T = 1$ A	V_{TM}	1.5				V
Maximum Rate of Change of On-State Current	di/dt	150				A/μs
Repetitive Peak On-State Current Pulse width 10 μs f = 1KHz	I_{TRM}	20				A
Minimum Switching Resistance 60Hz Sine Wave ($V_{BO} - V_S$)/($I_S - I_{BO}$)	R_S	0.1				KΩ
Thermal Resistance, Junction To Case	$R_{θJC}$	45				°C/W
Operating Junction Temperature Range	T_J	- 40 to + 125				°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{STG}	- 65 to + 150				°C

RATING AND CHARACTERISTIC CURVES (G105C ~ G240C)

FIG.1 - MAXIMUM LEAD TEMPERATURE

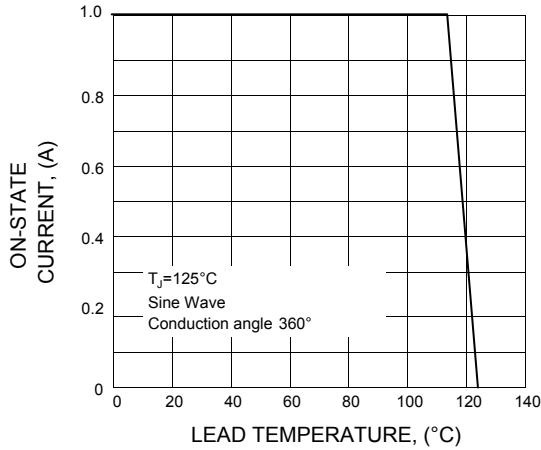


FIG.2 - POWER DISSIPATION

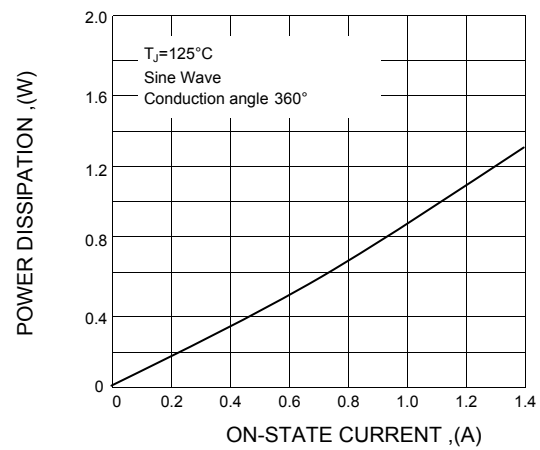


FIG.3 - TYPICAL INSTANTANEOUS ON-STATE VOLTAGE

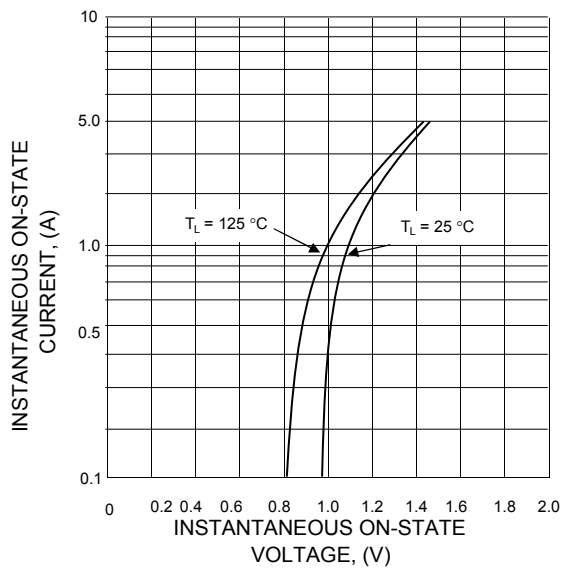


FIG.4 - CHARACTERISTICS OF SIDAC BIDIRECTIONAL DEVICE (V - I)

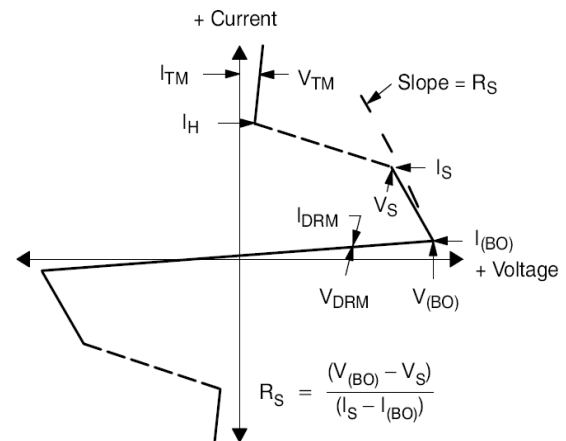


FIG.5 - TYPICAL BREAKOVER CURRENT

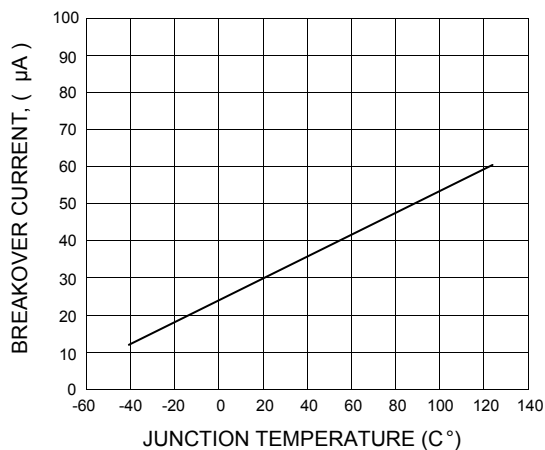


FIG.6 - TYPICAL HOLDING CURRENT

