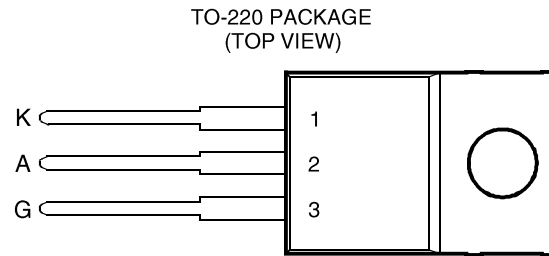


- 12 A Continuous On-State Current
- 100 A Surge-Current
- Glass Passivated Wafer
- 400 V to 800 V Off-State Voltage
- Max I_{GT} of 20 mA



Pin 2 is in electrical contact with the mounting base.

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

RATING		SYMBOL	VALUE	UNIT
Repetitive peak off-state voltage	SC12-400-100	V_{DRM}	400	V
	SC12-600-100		600	
	SC12-700-100		700	
	SC12-800-100		800	
Repetitive peak reverse voltage	SC12-400-100	V_{RRM}	400	V
	SC12-600-100		600	
	SC12-700-100		700	
	SC12-800-100		800	
Continuous on-state current at (or below) 70°C case temperature (see Note 1)		$I_{T(RMS)}$	12	A
Average on-state current (180° conduction angle) at (or below) 70°C case temperature (see Note 2)		$I_{T(AV)}$	7.5	A
Surge on-state current at (or below) 25°C case temperature (see Note 3)		I_{TM}	100	A
Peak positive gate current (pulse width $\leq 300 \mu s$)		I_{GM}	3	A
Peak gate power dissipation (pulse width $\leq 300 \mu s$)		P_{GM}	5	W
Average gate power dissipation (see Note 4)		$P_{G(AV)}$	1	W
Operating case temperature range		T_C	-40 to +110	°C
Storage temperature range		T_{stg}	-40 to +125	°C
Lead temperature 1.6 mm from case for 10 seconds		T_L	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.
 4. This value applies for a maximum averaging time of 20 ms.

SILICON CONTROLLED RECTIFIERS

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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
I_{DRM}	Repetitive peak off-state current	$V_D = \text{rated } V_{DRM}$		$T_C = 110^\circ\text{C}$			2	mA
I_{RRM}	Repetitive peak reverse current	$V_R = \text{rated } V_{RRM}$	$I_G = 0$	$T_C = 110^\circ\text{C}$			2	mA
I_{GT}	Gate trigger current	$V_{AA} = 12\text{ V}$	$R_L = 100\ \Omega$	$t_{p(g)} \geq 20\ \mu\text{s}$		8	20	mA
V_{GT}	Gate trigger voltage	$V_{AA} = 12\text{ V}$	$R_L = 100\ \Omega$	$T_C = -40^\circ\text{C}$			2.5	V
		$V_{AA} = 12\text{ V}$	$R_L = 100\ \Omega$			0.8	1.5	
		$V_{AA} = 12\text{ V}$	$R_L = 100\ \Omega$	$T_C = 110^\circ\text{C}$	0.2			
I_H	Holding current	$V_{AA} = 12\text{ V}$	Initiating $I_T = 100\text{ mA}$				100	mA
		$V_{AA} = 12\text{ V}$	Initiating $I_T = 100\text{ mA}$				40	
V_T	On-state voltage	$I_T = 12\text{ A}$	(see Note 5)				1.4	V
dv/dt	Critical rate of rise of off-state voltage	$V_D = \text{rated } V_D$	$I_G = 0$	$T_C = 110^\circ\text{C}$		400		V/ μs

NOTE 5: This parameter must be measured using pulse techniques, $t_p = 300\ \mu\text{s}$, 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		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction to case thermal resistance			2.4	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction to free air thermal resistance			62.5	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

THERMAL INFORMATION

AVERAGE ON-STATE CURRENT
DERATING CURVE

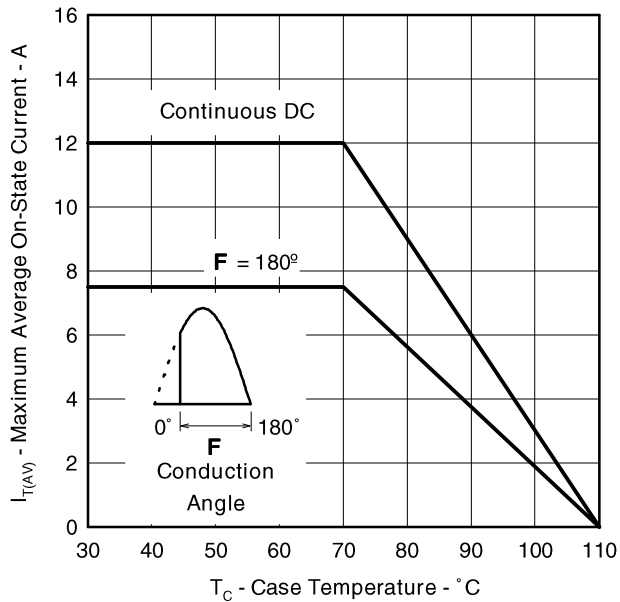


Figure 1.

MAX ANODE POWER LOSS
VS
ON-STATE CURRENT

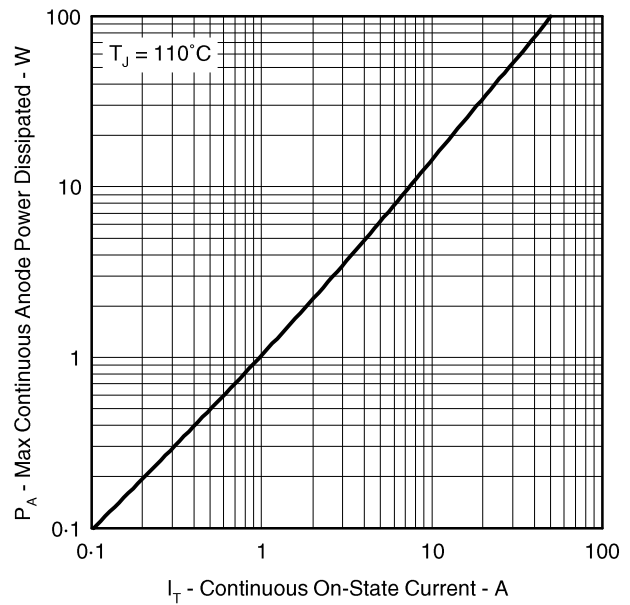


Figure 2.

SURGE ON-STATE CURRENT
VS
CYCLES OF CURRENT DURATION

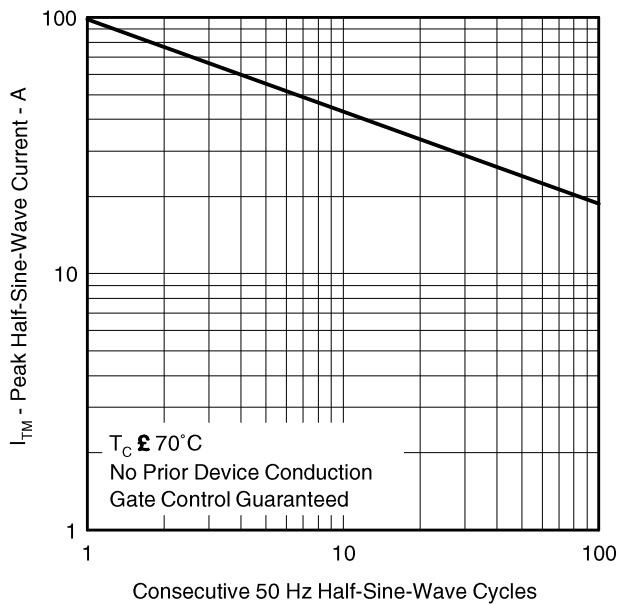


Figure 3.

TRANSIENT THERMAL RESISTANCE
VS
CYCLES OF CURRENT DURATION

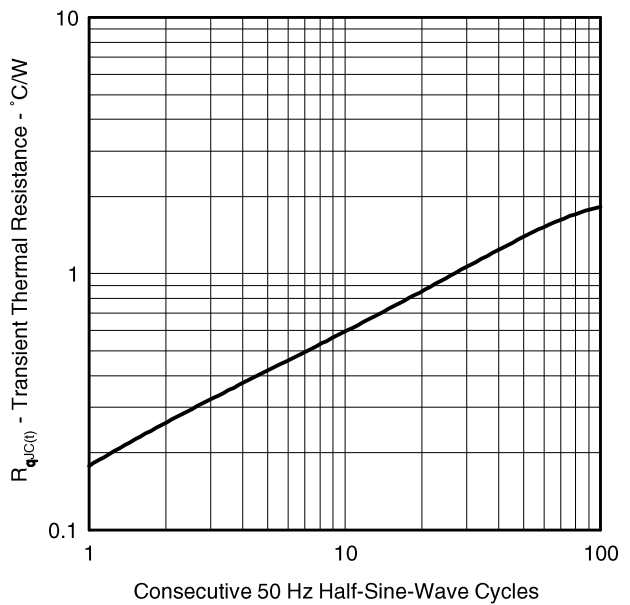


Figure 4.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

GATE TRIGGER CURRENT
vs
CASE TEMPERATURE

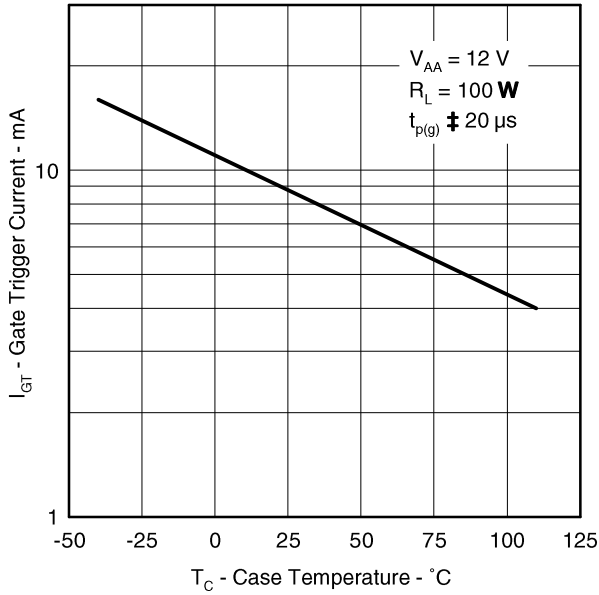


Figure 5.

GATE TRIGGER VOLTAGE
vs
CASE TEMPERATURE

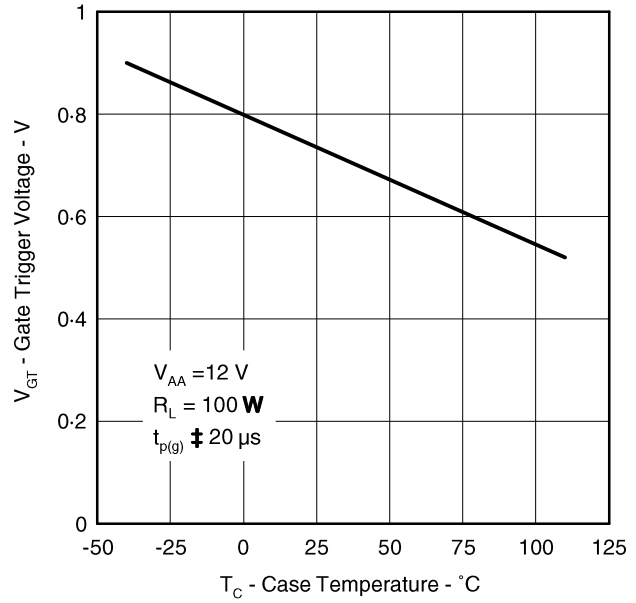


Figure 6.

HOLDING CURRENT
vs
CASE TEMPERATURE

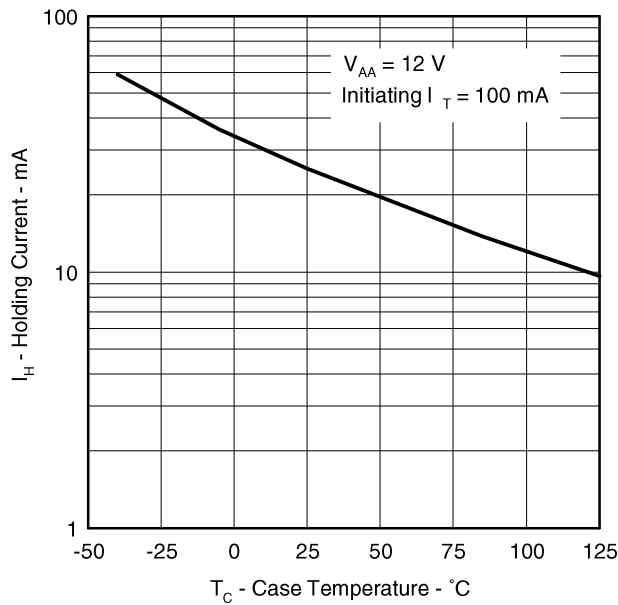


Figure 7.

PEAK ON-STATE VOLTAGE
vs
PEAK ON-STATE CURRENT

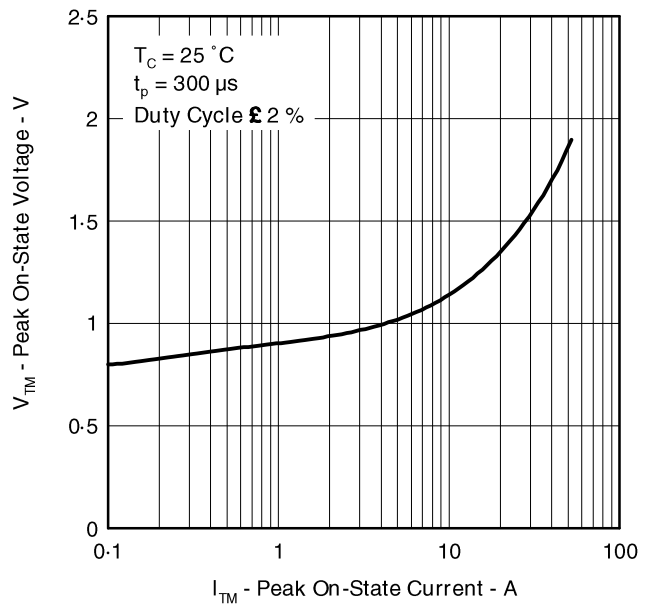


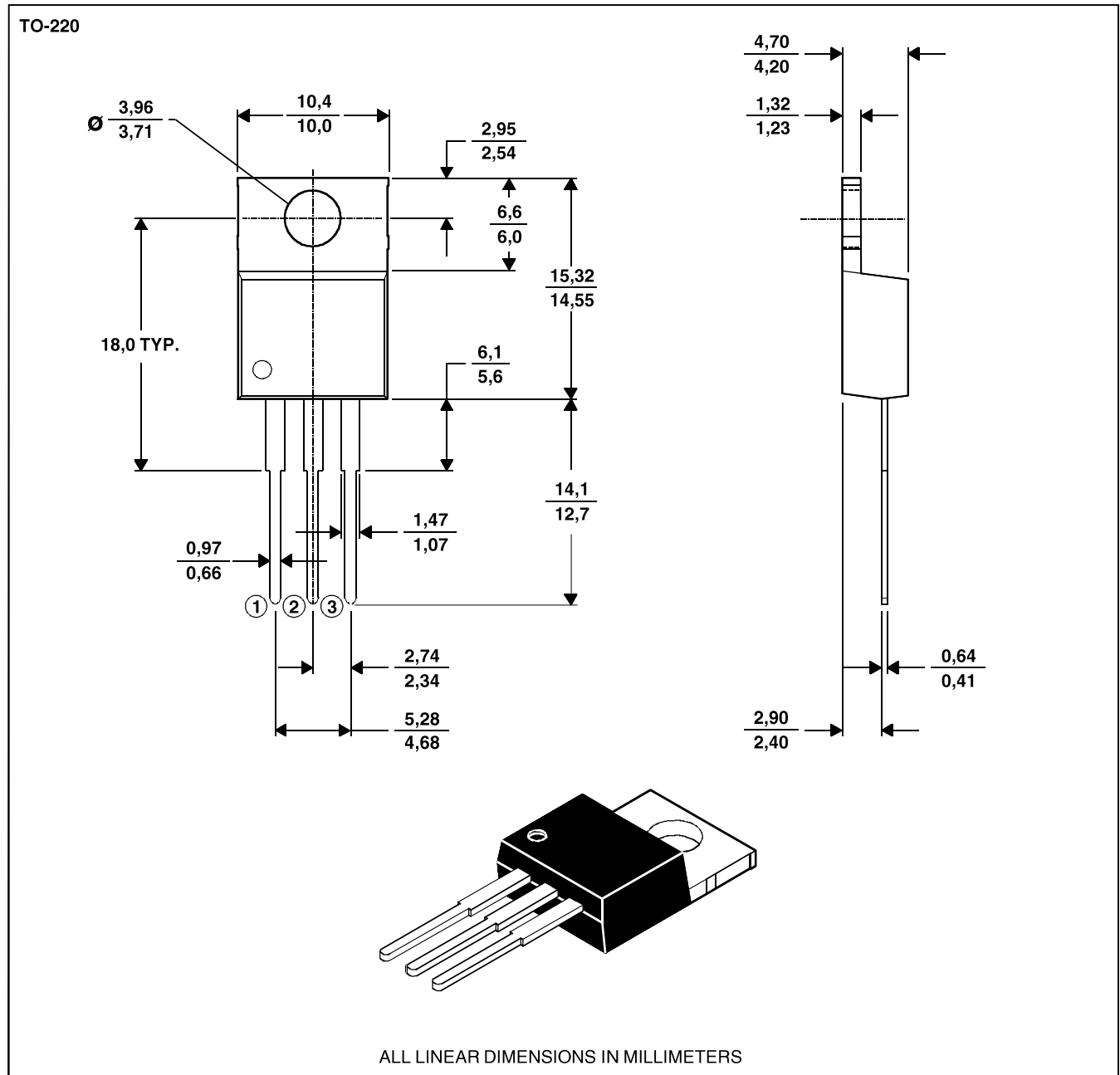
Figure 8.

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.