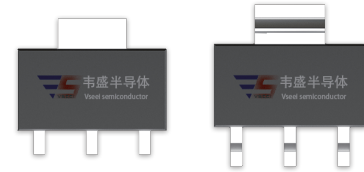


DESCRIPTION:

The NO118GA SCR provides high dv/dt rate with strong resistance to electromagnetic interference. They are especially recommended for use on residual current circuit breaker, straight hair, igniter etc.

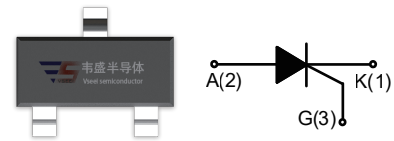


SOT-89

SOT-223

MAIN FEATURES

Symbol	Value	Unit
$I_{T(RMS)}$	0.8	A
I_{GT}	≤ 120	μA
V_{DRM} / V_{RRM}	400/600	V



SOT-23-3

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit	
Storage junction temperature range	T_{stg}	-40-150	$^{\circ}C$	
Operating junction temperature range	T_j	-40-125 ^①	$^{\circ}C$	
Repetitive peak off-state voltage	V_{DRM}	400/600	V	
Repetitive peak reverse voltage	V_{RRM}	400/600	V	
RMS on-state current	SOT-23-3L ($T_C=50^{\circ}C$)	$I_{T(RMS)}$	0.8	A
	SOT-223($T_C=70^{\circ}C$)			
	SOT-89-2L($T_C=61^{\circ}C$)			
Non repetitive surge peak on-state current (tp=10ms)	I_{TSM}	8	A	
I^2t value for fusing (tp=10ms)	I^2t	0.32	A^2s	
Critical rate of rise of on-state current	di/dt	50	$A/\mu s$	
Peak gate current (tp=20 μs , $T_j=125^{\circ}C$)	I_{GM}	0.2	A	
Peak gate power (tp=20 μs , $T_j=125^{\circ}C$)	P_{GM}	0.5	W	
Average gate power dissipation($T_j=125^{\circ}C$)	$P_{G(AV)}$	0.1	W	

NOTE 1: When we parallel connect a $\leq 1K\Omega$ resistor between Gate and Cathode, the T_j can reach $125^{\circ}C$; if without this resistor, the T_j only can reach $110^{\circ}C$.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified)

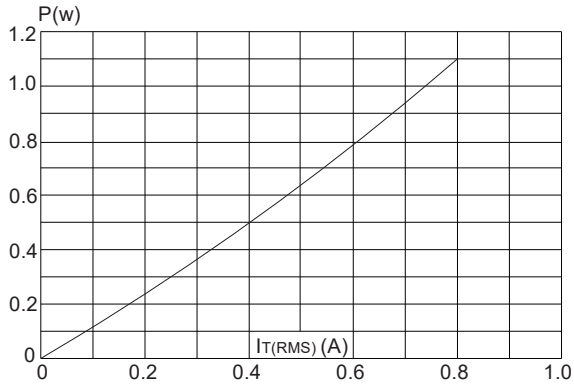
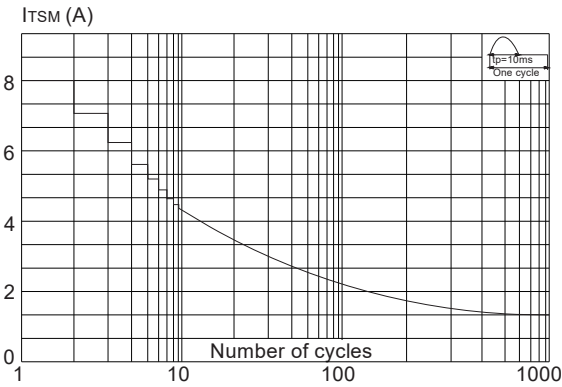
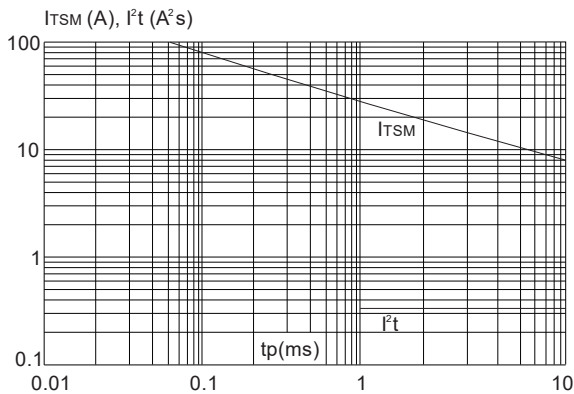
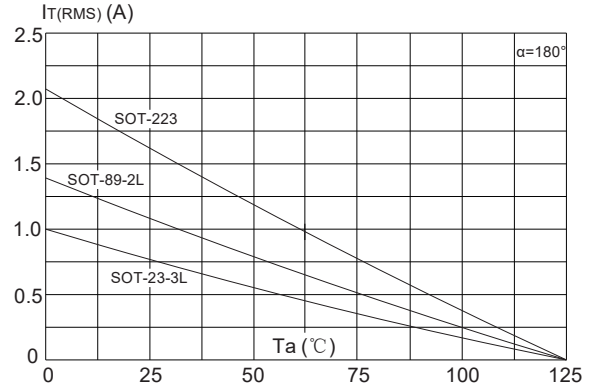
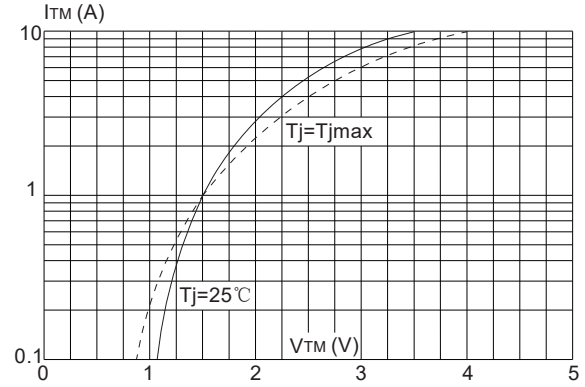
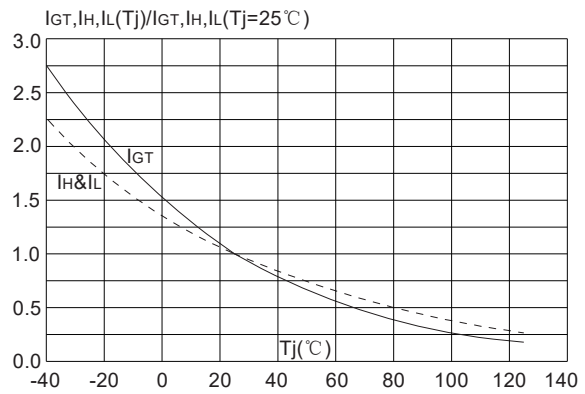
Symbol	Test Condition	Value			Unit
		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	
I_{GT}	$V_D=12\text{V}$ $R_L=33\Omega$	-	30	120	μA
V_{GT}		-	0.6	0.8	V
V_{GD}	$V_D=V_{DRM}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$	0.2	-	-	V
I_L	$I_G=1.2 I_{GT}$	-	-	5	mA
I_H	$I_T=0.05\text{A}$	-	-	3	mA
dV/dt	$V_D=2/3V_{DRM}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$ $R_{GK}=1\text{K}\Omega$	10	-	-	V/ μs
T_{on}	$I_{TM}=2\text{A}$ $V_D=V_{DRM(max)}$ $I_G=10\text{mA}$ $di_G/dt=0.1\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	-	-	3	μs

STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Parameter		Value(MAX)	Unit
V_{TM}	$I_T=1\text{A}$ $t_p=380\mu\text{s}$	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$	1.5	V
I_{DRM}	$V_D=V_{DRM}$ $V_R=V_{RRM}$	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$	5	μA
I_{RRM}		$T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$	100	μA

THERMAL RESISTANCES

Symbol	Parameter		Value	Unit
$R_{th(j-c)}$	junction to case	SOT-23-3L	113	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
		SOT-223	50	
		SOT-89-2L	60	
$R_{th(j-a)}$	junction to ambient	SOT-23-3L	125	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
		SOT-223	60	
		SOT-89-2L	90	

FIG.1: Maximum power dissipation versus RMS on-state current

FIG.3: Surge peak on-state current versus number of cycles

FIG.5: Non-repetitive surge peak on-state current for a sinusoidal pulse with width $t_p < 10\text{ms}$, and corresponding value of I^2t ($dI/dt < 50\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$)

FIG.2: RMS on-state current versus ambient temperature (printed circuit board FR4, copper thickness: $35\mu\text{m}$)(full cycle)

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

FIG.6: Relative variations of gate trigger current, holding current and latching current versus junction temperature


SOLDERING PARAMETERS

Reflow Condition		Pb-Free assembly (see figure at right)
Pre Heat	-Temperature Min ($T_{s(min)}$)	+150°C
	-Temperature Max ($T_{s(max)}$)	+200°C
	-Time (Min to Max) (t_s)	60-180 secs.
Average ramp up rate (Liquidus Temp (T_L) to peak)		3°C/sec. Max
$T_{s(max)}$ to T_L - Ramp-up Rate		3°C/sec. Max
Reflow	-Temperature(T_L) (Liquidus)	+217°C
	-Temperature(t_L)	60-150 secs.
Peak Temp (T_p)		+260(+0/-5)°C
Time within 5°C of actual Peak Temp (t_p)		20-40secs.
Ramp-down Rate		6°C/sec. Max
Time 25°C to Peak Temp (T_p)		8 min. Max
Do not exceed		+260°C

