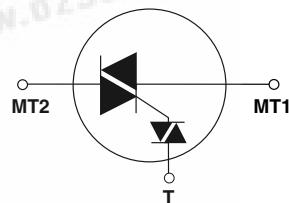


E3



Quadrac

Internally Triggered Triacs (4 A to 15 A)

General Description

Teccor's *Quadrac* devices are triacs that include a diac trigger mounted inside the same package. This device, developed by Teccor, saves the user the expense and assembly time of buying a discrete diac and assembling in conjunction with a gated triac. Also, the alternistor *Quadrac* device (QxxxxLTH) eliminates the need for a snubber network.

The *Quadrac* device is a bidirectional AC switch and is gate controlled for either polarity of main terminal voltage. Its primary purpose is for AC switching and phase control applications such as speed controls, temperature modulation controls, and lighting controls where noise immunity is required.

Triac current capacities range from 4 A to 15 A with voltage ranges from 200 V to 600 V. *Quadrac* devices are available in the TO-220 package.

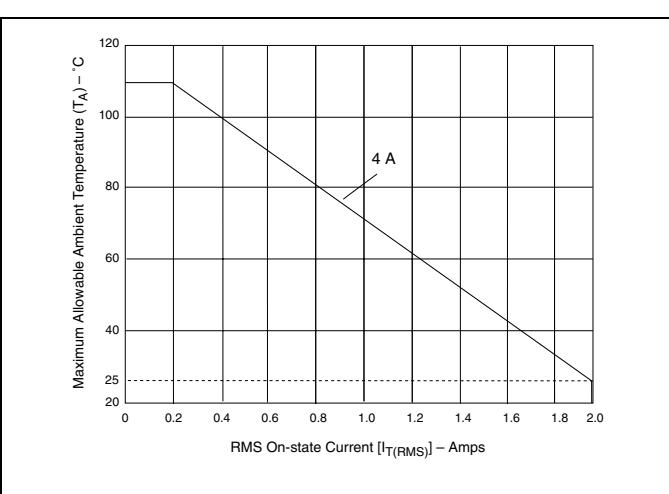
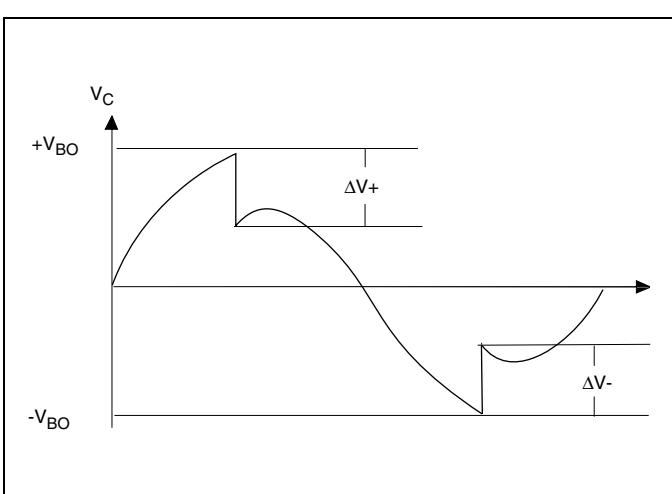
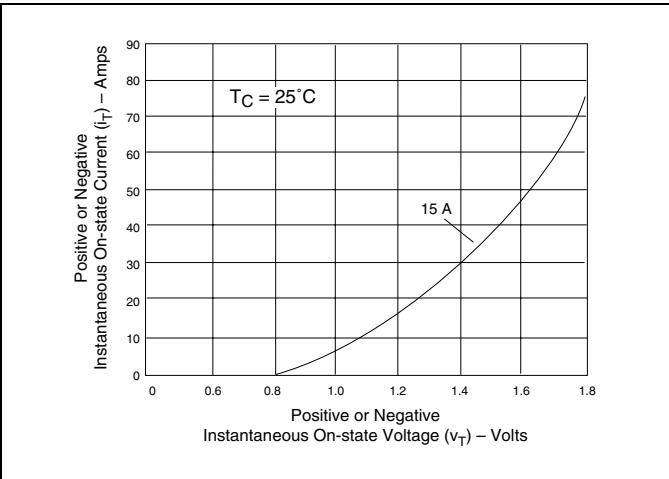
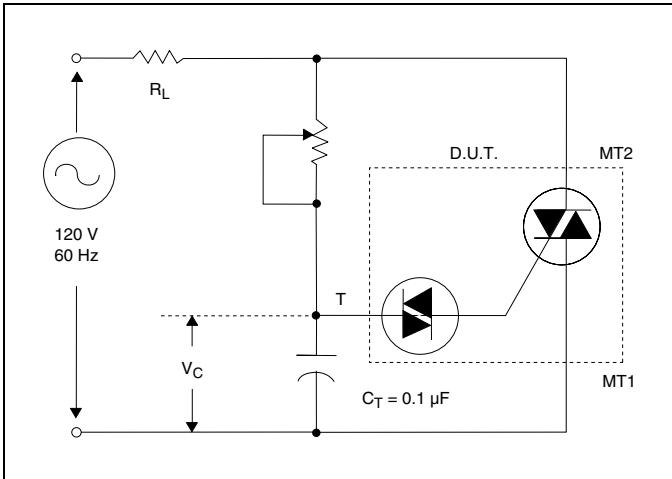
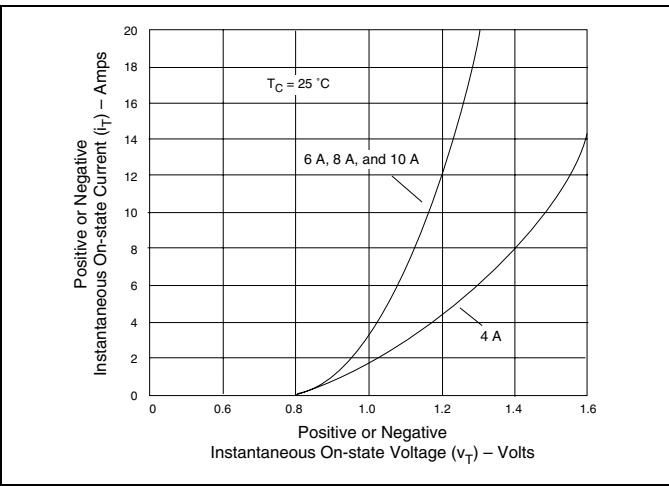
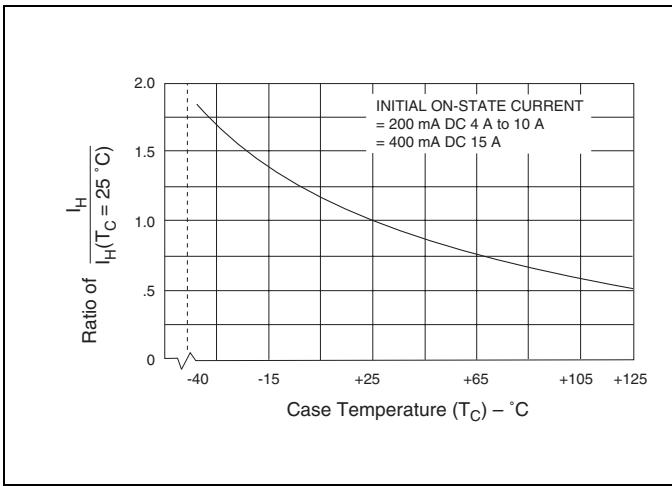
The TO-220 package is electrically isolated to 2500 V rms from the leads to mounting surface. 4000 V rms is available on special order. This means that no external isolation is required, thus eliminating the need for separate insulators and insulator-mounting steps and saving dollars over "hot tab" devices.

All Teccor triac and diac chips have glass-passivated junctions to ensure long-term device reliability and parameter stability.

Variations of devices in this data sheet are available for custom design applications. Consult the factory for more information.

Features

- Glass-passivated junctions
- Electrically-isolated package
- Internal trigger diac
- High surge capability — up to 200 A
- High voltage capability — 200 V to 600 V



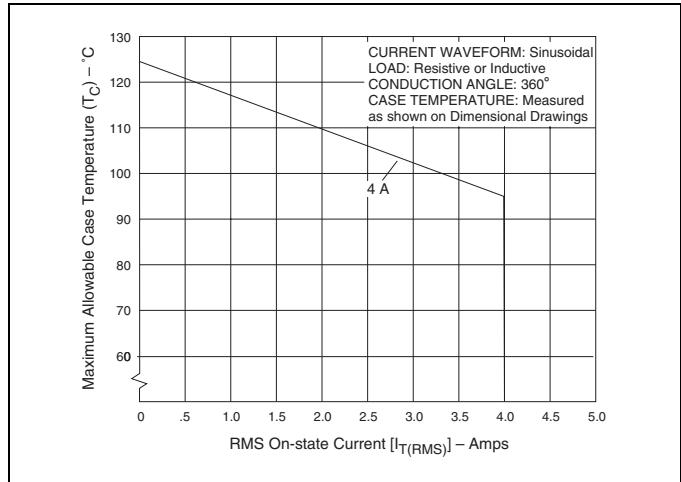


Figure E3.7 Maximum Allowable Case Temperature versus On-state Current (4 A)

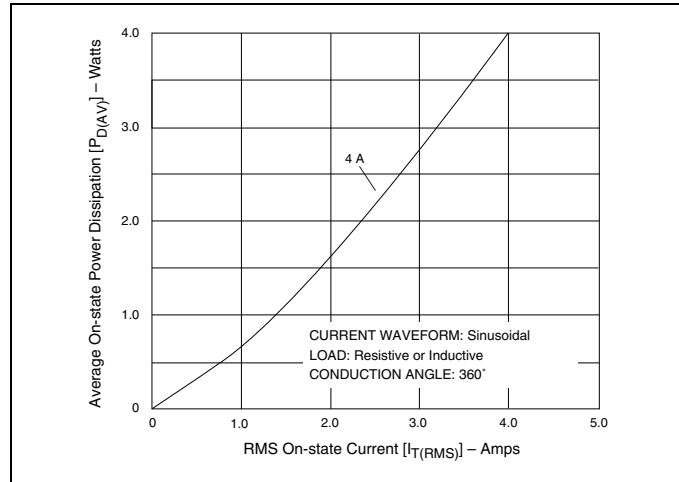


Figure E3.10 Power Dissipation (Typical) versus On-state Current (4 A)

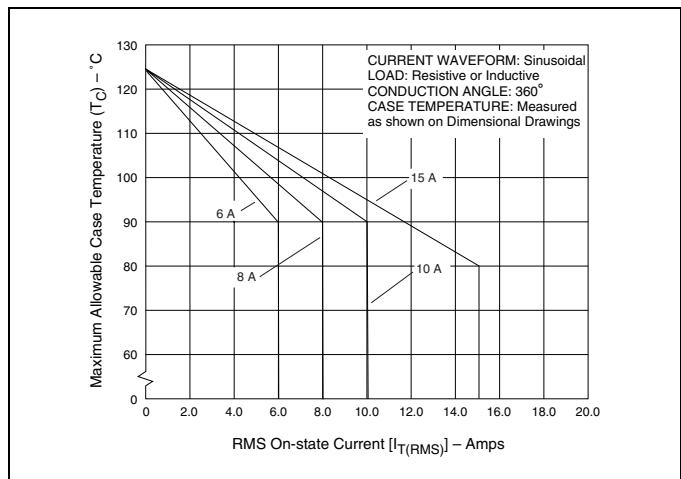


Figure E3.8 Maximum Allowable Case Temperature versus On-state Current (6 A to 15 A)

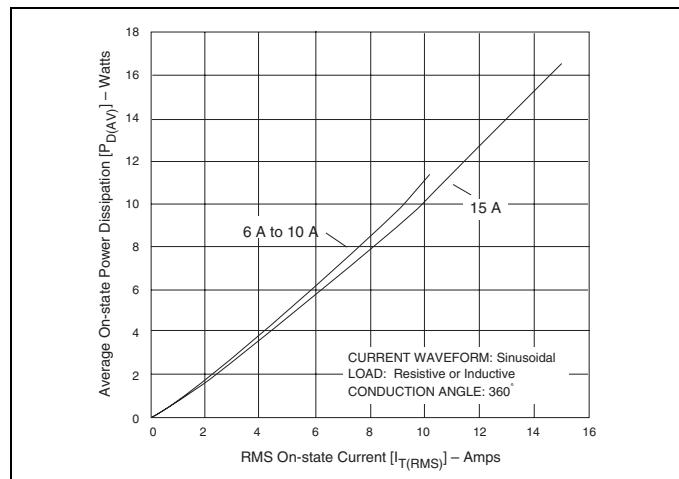


Figure E3.11 Power Dissipation (Typical) versus On-state Current (6 A to 10 A and 15 A)

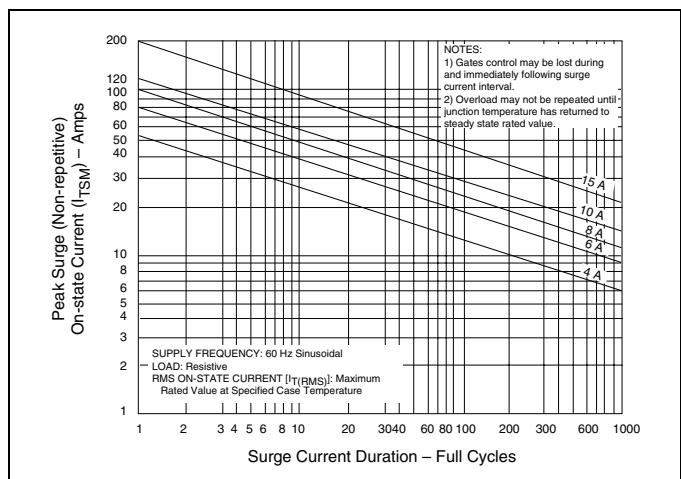


Figure E3.9 Peak Surge Current versus Surge Current Duration

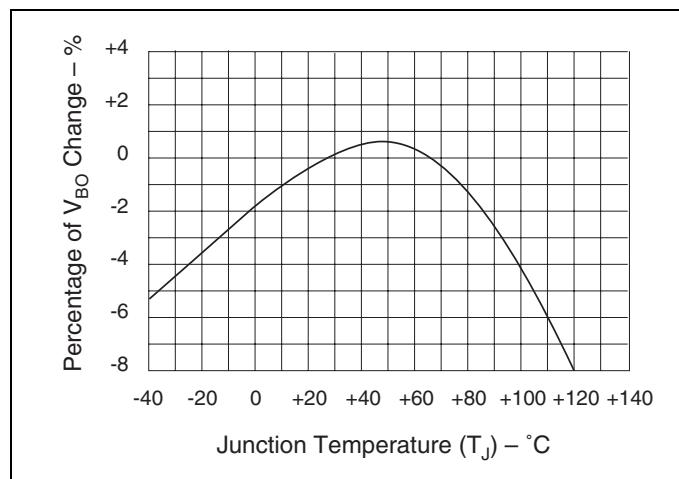


Figure E3.12 Normalized diac V_{BO} versus Junction Temperature

Notes
