

## Triac (Bidirectional Triode Thyristor)

### Features and Benefits

- Exceptional reliability
- Small fully-molded SIP package with heatsink mounting for high thermal dissipation and long life
- $V_{DRM}$  of 400 or 600 V
- 16 A<sub>RMS</sub> on-state current
- Uniform switching

### Package: 3-pin SIP (TO-3P)



Not to scale

### Description

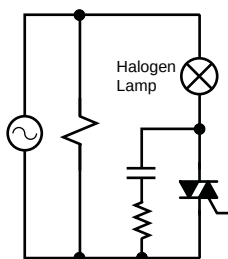
This Sanken triac (bidirectional triode thyristor) is designed for AC power control, providing reliable, uniform switching for full-cycle AC applications.

In comparison with other products on the market, the TMA16xP series provides greater peak nonrepetitive off-state voltage,  $V_{DSM}$  (700 V). In addition, commutation  $dv/dt$  and  $(dv/dt)_c$  are improved.

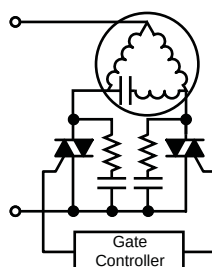
### Applications

- Residential and commercial appliances: vacuum cleaners, rice cookers, TVs, home entertainment
- White goods: washing machines
- Office automation power control, photocopiers
- Motor control for small tools
- Temperature control, light dimmers, electric blankets
- General use switching mode power supplies (SMPS)

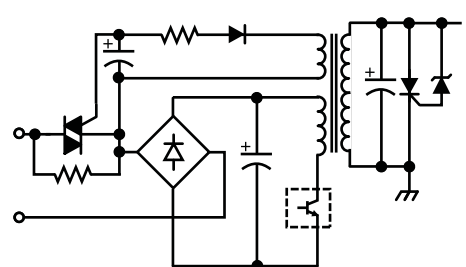
### Typical Applications



Heater control  
(for example, LBP, PPC, MFP)



Two-phase motor control  
(for example, washing machine)



In-rush current control  
(for example, SMPS)

# TMA16xP Series

## Triac (Bidirectional Triode Thyristor)

### Selection Guide

| Part Number | V <sub>DRM</sub> (V) | Package                                       | Packing            |
|-------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| TMA164P-L   | 400                  | 3-pin SIP with exposed pad for heatsink mount | 30 pieces per tube |
| TMA166P-L   | 600                  |                                               |                    |

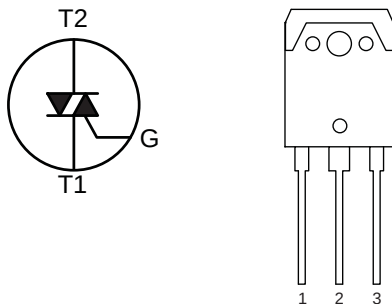
### Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Characteristic                        | Symbol              | Notes                                                                                            |                                                                                  | Rating     | Units             |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------|
| Peak Repetitive Off-State Voltage     | V <sub>DRM</sub>    | TMA164P-L                                                                                        | R <sub>GREF</sub> = ∞                                                            | 400        | V                 |
|                                       |                     | TMA166P-L                                                                                        |                                                                                  | 600        | V                 |
| Peak Non-Repetitive Off-State Voltage | V <sub>DSM</sub>    | TMA164P-L                                                                                        | R <sub>GREF</sub> = ∞                                                            | 500        | V                 |
|                                       |                     | TMA166P-L                                                                                        |                                                                                  | 700        | V                 |
| RMS On-State Current                  | I <sub>T(RMS)</sub> | 50/60 Hz full cycle sine wave, total Conduction angle (α+) + (α-) = 360°, T <sub>C</sub> = 108°C |                                                                                  | 16         | A                 |
| Surge On-State Current                | I <sub>TSM</sub>    | f = 60 Hz                                                                                        | Full cycle sine wave, peak value, non-repetitive, initial T <sub>J</sub> = 125°C | 190        | A                 |
|                                       |                     | f = 50 Hz                                                                                        |                                                                                  | 180        | A                 |
| I <sup>2</sup> t Value for Fusing     | I <sup>2</sup> t    | Value for 50 Hz half cycle sine wave, 1 cycle, I <sub>TSM</sub> = 180 A                          |                                                                                  | 160        | A <sup>2</sup> •s |
| Peak Gate Current                     | I <sub>GM</sub>     | f ≥ 50 Hz, duty cycle ≤ 10%                                                                      |                                                                                  | 2          | A                 |
| Peak Gate Power Dissipation           | P <sub>GM</sub>     | f ≥ 50 Hz, duty cycle ≤ 10%                                                                      |                                                                                  | 5          | W                 |
| Average Gate Power Dissipation        | P <sub>GM(AV)</sub> | T <sub>J</sub> < T <sub>J(max)</sub>                                                             |                                                                                  | 0.5        | W                 |
| Junction Temperature                  | T <sub>J</sub>      |                                                                                                  |                                                                                  | −40 to 125 | °C                |
| Storage Temperature                   | T <sub>stg</sub>    |                                                                                                  |                                                                                  | −40 to 125 | °C                |

### Thermal Characteristics May require derating at maximum conditions

| Characteristic                                | Symbol           | Test Conditions | Value | Units |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|
| Package Thermal Resistance (Junction to Case) | R <sub>θJC</sub> | For AC          | 1.0   | °C/W  |

### Pin-out Diagram



### Terminal List Table

| Number | Name | Function                             |
|--------|------|--------------------------------------|
| 1      | T1   | Main terminal, gate referenced       |
| 2      | T2   | Main terminal connect to signal side |
| 3      | G    | Gate control                         |

All performance characteristics given are typical values for circuit or system baseline design only and are at the nominal operating voltage and an ambient temperature, T<sub>A</sub>, of 25°C, unless otherwise stated.

TMA16xP  
Series

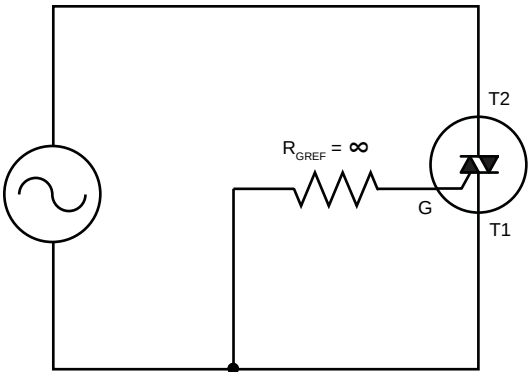
Triac (Bidirectional Triode Thyristor)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

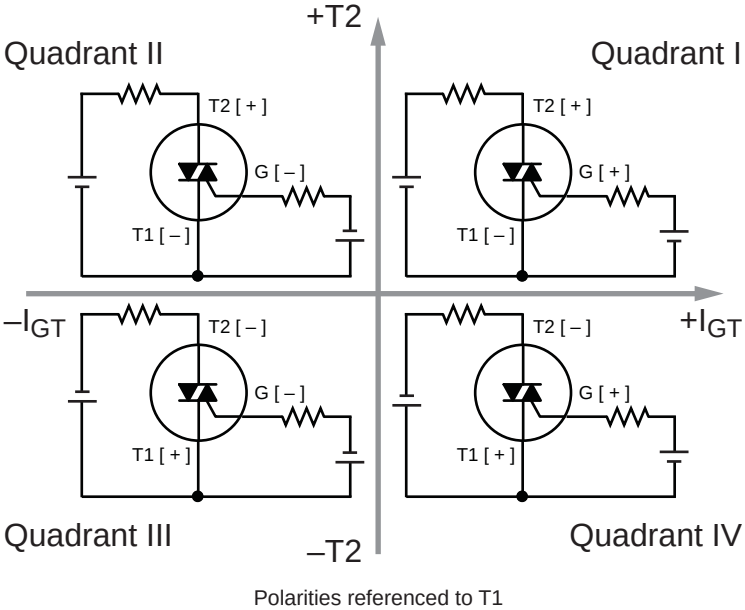
| Characteristics                                               | Symbol      | Test Conditions                                                                                    | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|------------|
| Off-State Leakage Current                                     | $I_{DRM}$   | $V_D = V_{DRM}$ , $T_J = 125^{\circ}C$ , $R_{GREF} = \infty$ using test circuit 1                  | –    | –    | 2.0  | mA         |
|                                                               |             | $V_D = V_{DRM}$ , $T_J = 25^{\circ}C$ , $R_{GREF} = \infty$ using test circuit 1                   | –    | –    | 100  | $\mu A$    |
| On-State Voltage                                              | $V_{TM}$    | $I_T = 20\text{ A}$ , $T_J = 25^{\circ}C$                                                          | –    | –    | 1.4  | V          |
| Gate Trigger Voltage                                          | $V_{GT}$    | Quadrant I: T2+, G+                                                                                | –    | –    | 1.5  | V          |
|                                                               |             | Quadrant II: T2+, G–                                                                               | –    | –    | 1.5  | V          |
|                                                               |             | Quadrant III: T2–, G–                                                                              | –    | –    | 1.5  | V          |
| Gate Trigger Current                                          | $I_{GT}$    | Quadrant I: T2+, G+                                                                                | –    | –    | 30   | mA         |
|                                                               |             | Quadrant II: T2+, G–                                                                               | –    | –    | 30   | mA         |
|                                                               |             | Quadrant III: T2–, G–                                                                              | –    | –    | 30   | mA         |
| Gate Non-trigger Voltage                                      | $V_{GD}$    | $V_D = V_{DRM} \times 0.5$ , $R_L = 4\text{ k}\Omega$ , $T_J = 125^{\circ}C$                       | 0.2  | –    | –    | V          |
| Critical Rising Rate of Off-State Voltage during Commutation* | $(dv/dt)_c$ | $T_J = 125^{\circ}C$ , $V_D = 400\text{ V}$ , $(di/dt)_c = -8\text{ A/ms}$ , $I_{TP} = 2\text{ A}$ | 10   | –    | –    | V/ $\mu s$ |

\*Where  $I_{TP}$  is the peak current through T2 to T1.

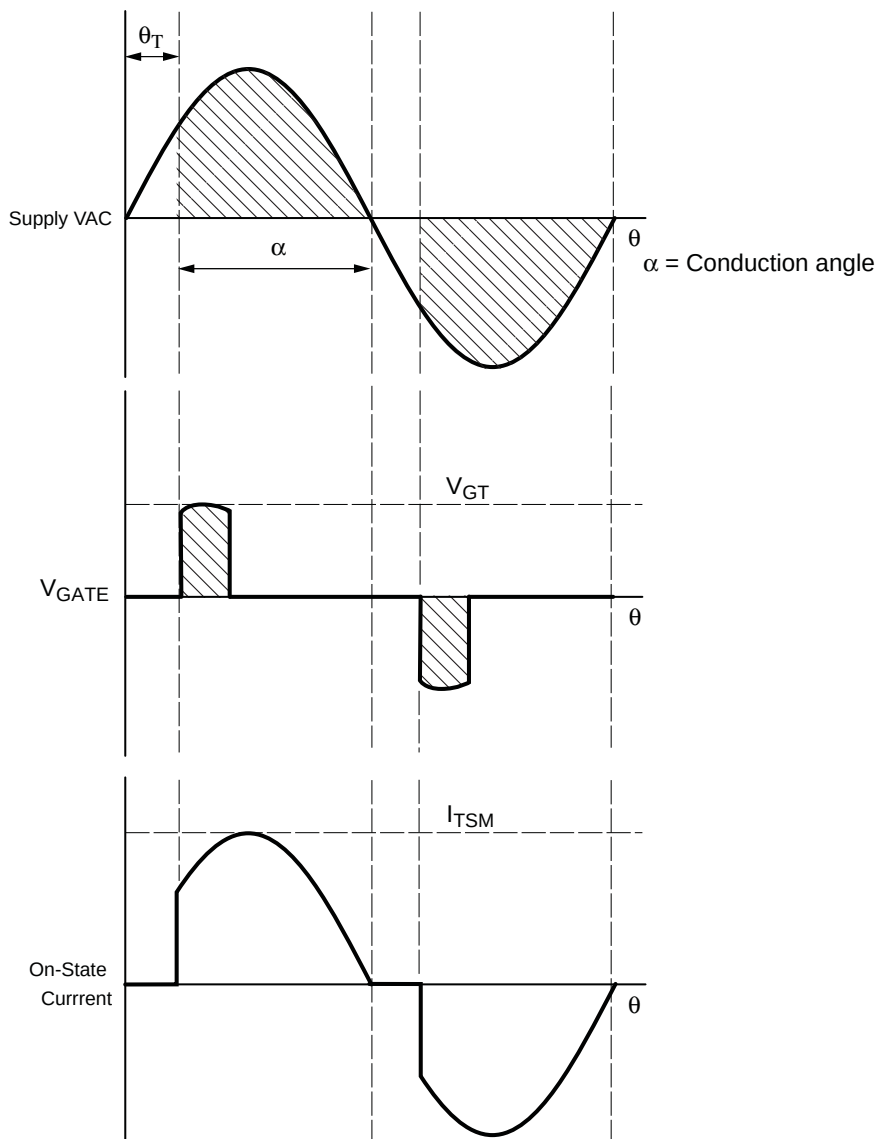
Test Circuit 1



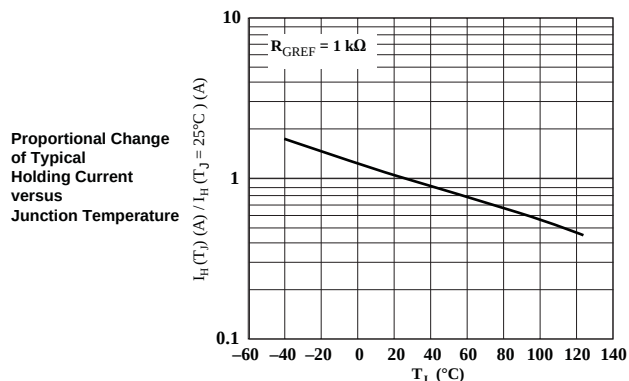
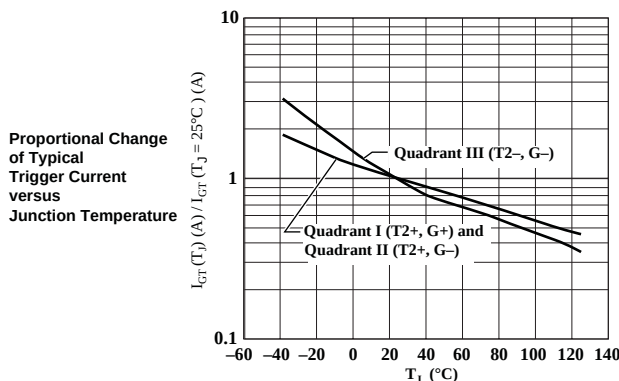
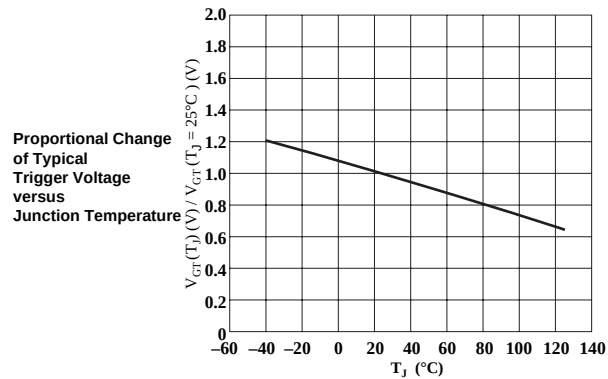
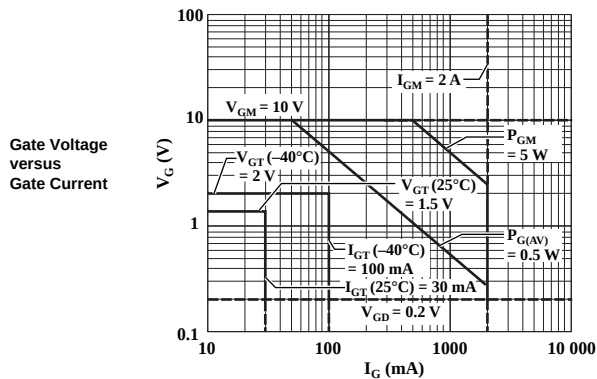
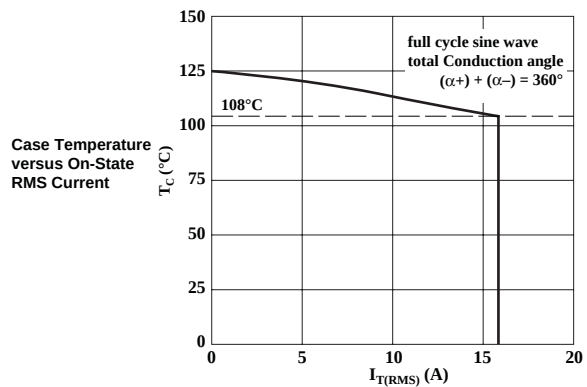
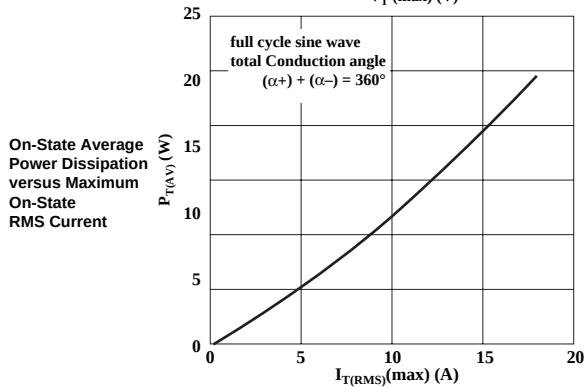
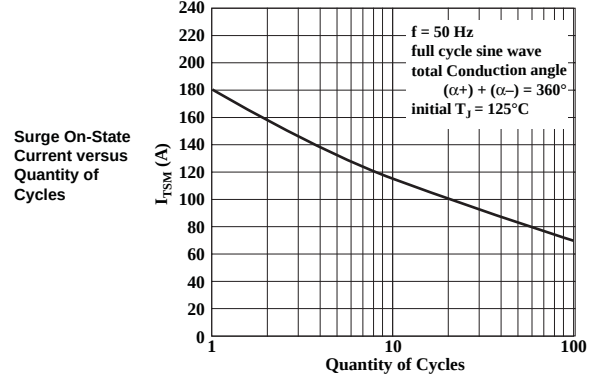
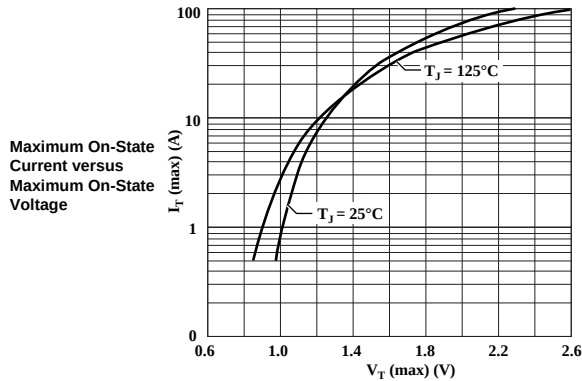
Gate Trigger Characteristics

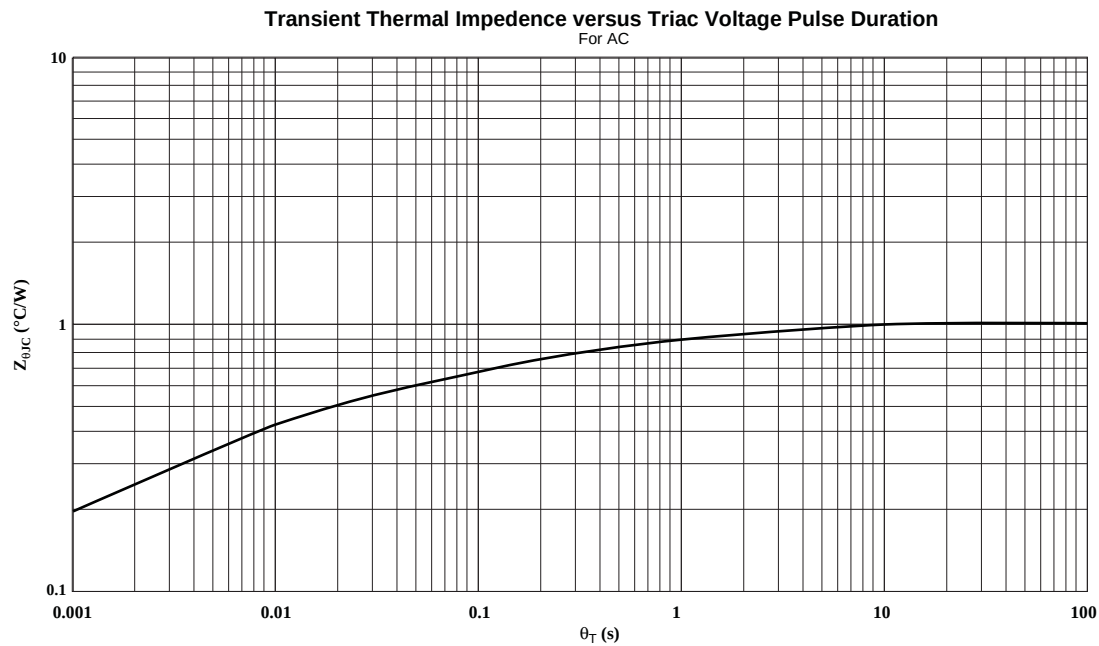


### Commutation Timing Diagrams



### Performance Characteristics at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

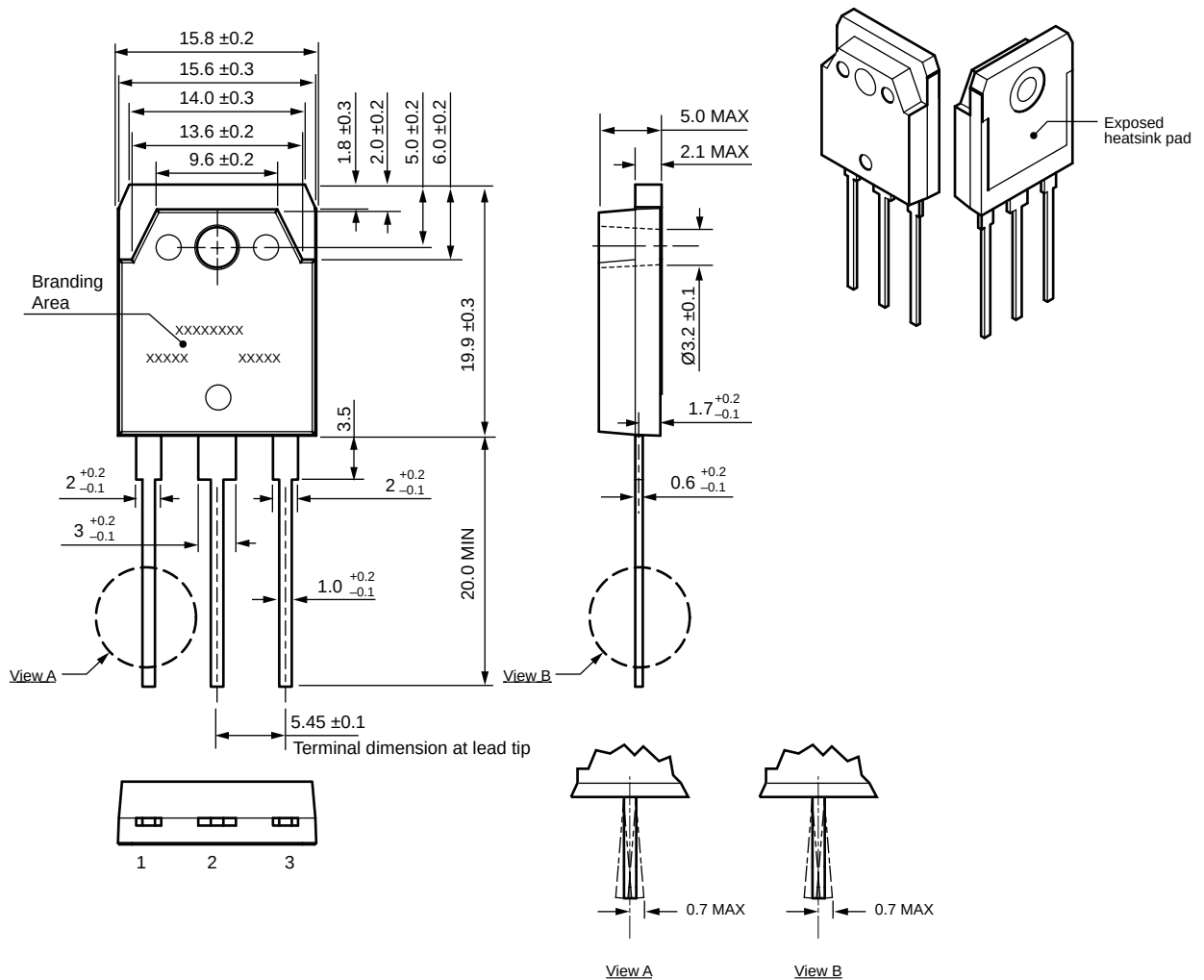




# TMA16xP Series

## Triac (Bidirectional Triode Thyristor)

TO-3P Package Outline Drawing



Gate burr: 0.3 mm (max.), mold flash may appear at opposite side  
 Terminal core material: Cu  
 Terminal treatment: Ni plating and Pb-free solder dip  
 Leadform: 100  
 Package: TO-3P (M100)

Dimensions in millimeters

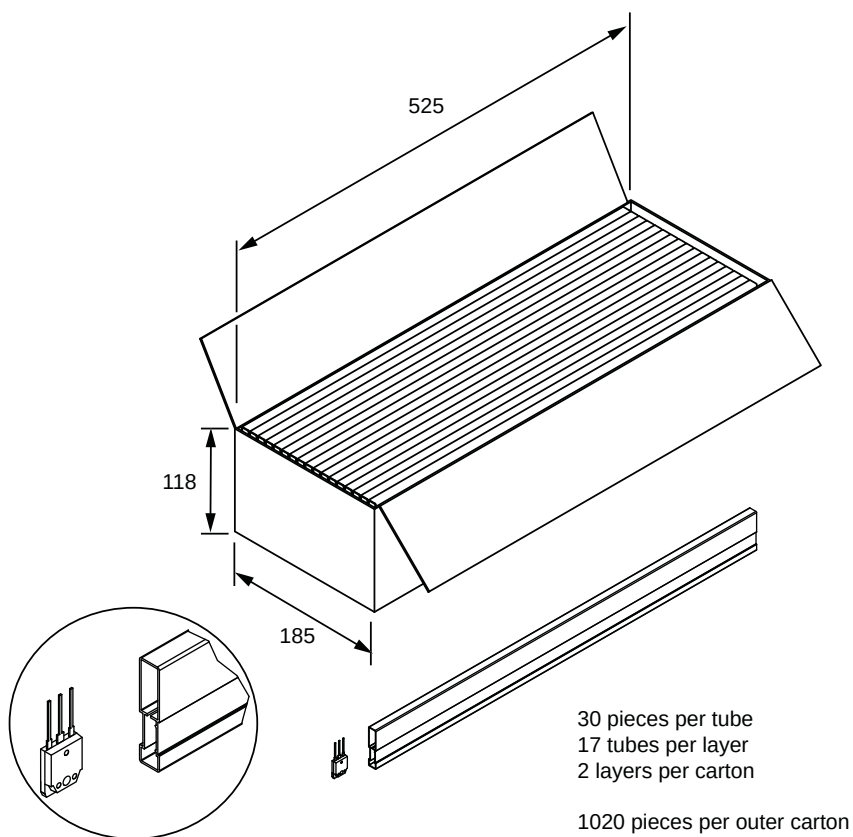
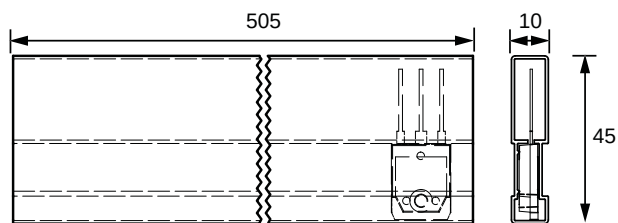
Branding codes (exact appearance at manufacturer discretion):  
 1st line, type: MA16xP  
 2nd line left, lot: YM  
 Where: Y is the last digit of the year of manufacture  
 M is the month (1 to 9, O, N, D)  
 2nd line right, subtype: L



Leadframe plating Pb-free. Device meets RoHS requirements.

### Packing Specification

#### Tube Packing



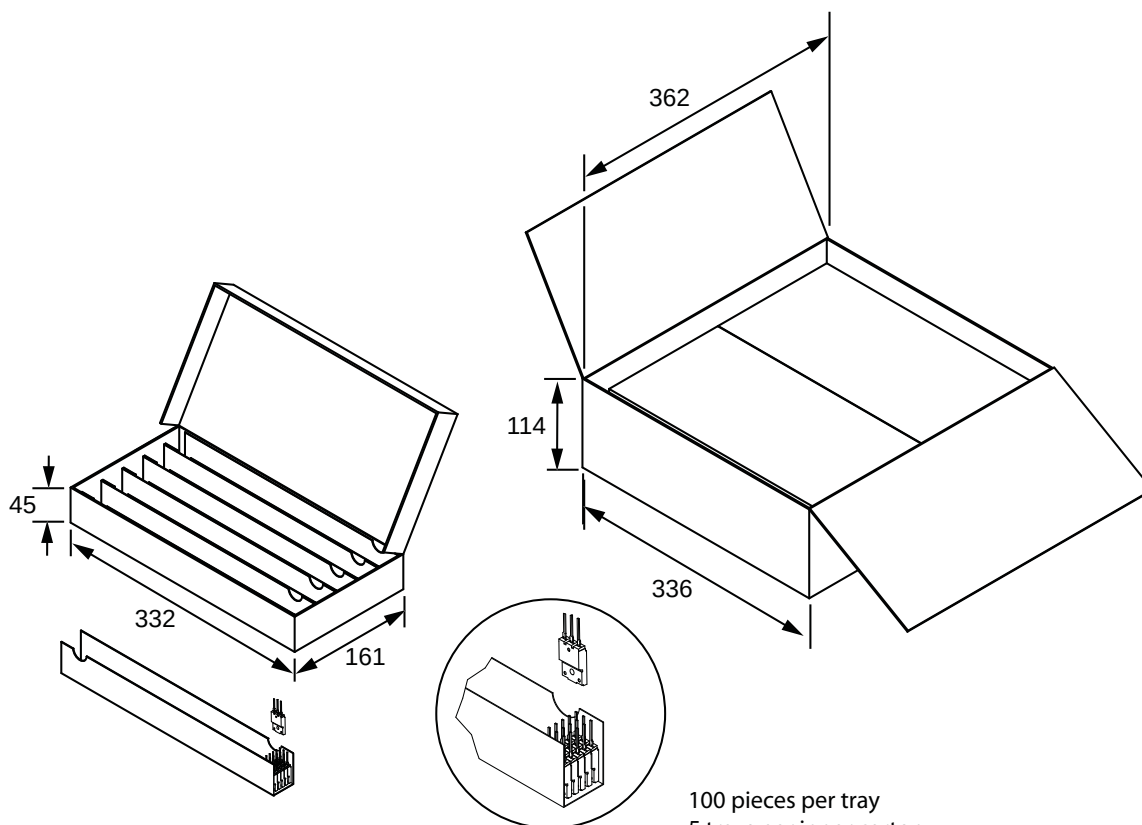
Dimensions in millimeters



# TMA16xP Series

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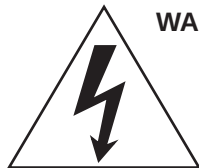
### Bulk Packing



100 pieces per tray  
5 trays per inner carton  
4 inner cartons per outer carton

2000 pieces maximum per outer carton

Dimensions in millimeters



**WARNING** — These devices are designed to be operated at lethal voltages and energy levels. Circuit designs that embody these components must conform with applicable safety requirements. Precautions must be taken to prevent accidental contact with power-line potentials. Do not connect grounded test equipment.

The use of an isolation transformer is recommended during circuit development and breadboarding.

Because reliability can be affected adversely by improper storage environments and handling methods, please observe the following cautions.

### Cautions for Storage

- Ensure that storage conditions comply with the standard temperature (5°C to 35°C) and the standard relative humidity (around 40 to 75%); avoid storage locations that experience extreme changes in temperature or humidity.
- Avoid locations where dust or harmful gases are present and avoid direct sunlight.
- Reinspect for rust on leads and solderability of products that have been stored for a long time.

### Cautions for Testing and Handling

When tests are carried out during inspection testing and other standard test periods, protect the products from power surges from the testing device, shorts between adjacent products, and shorts to the heatsink.

### Remarks About Using Silicone Grease with a Heatsink

- When silicone grease is used in mounting this product on a heatsink, it shall be applied evenly and thinly. If more silicone grease than required is applied, it may produce stress.
- Coat the back surface of the product and both surfaces of the insulating plate to improve heat transfer between the product and the heatsink.
- Volatile-type silicone greases may permeate the product and produce cracks after long periods of time, resulting in reduced heat radiation effect, and possibly shortening the lifetime of the product.
- Our recommended silicone greases for heat radiation purposes, which will not cause any adverse effect on the product life, are indicated below:

| Type   | Suppliers                            |
|--------|--------------------------------------|
| G746   | Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd.         |
| YG6260 | Momentive Performance Materials      |
| SC102  | Dow Corning Toray Silicone Co., Ltd. |

### Heatsink Mounting Method

- **Torque When Tightening Mounting Screws.** Thermal resistance increases when tightening torque is low, and radiation effects are decreased. When the torque is too high, the screw can strip, the heatsink can be deformed, and distortion can arise in the product frame. To avoid these problems, observe the recommended tightening torques for this product package type 0.686 to 0.882 N•m (7 to 9 kgf•cm).
- **Diameter of Heatsink Hole:** < 4 mm. The deflection of the press mold when making the hole may cause the case material to crack at the joint with the heatsink. Please pay special attention for this effect.

### Soldering

- When soldering the products, please be sure to minimize the working time, within the following limits:  
260±5°C 10 s  
350±5°C 3 s
- Soldering iron should be at a distance of at least 1.5 mm from the body of the products

### Electrostatic Discharge

- When handling the products, operator must be grounded. Grounded wrist straps worn should have at least 1 MΩ of resistance to ground to prevent shock hazard.
- Workbenches where the products are handled should be grounded and be provided with conductive table and floor mats.
- When using measuring equipment such as a curve tracer, the equipment should be grounded.
- When soldering the products, the head of soldering irons or the solder bath must be grounded in order to prevent leak voltages generated by them from being applied to the products.
- The products should always be stored and transported in our shipping containers or conductive containers, or be wrapped in aluminum foil.

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Anti radioactive ray design is not considered for the products listed herein.

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