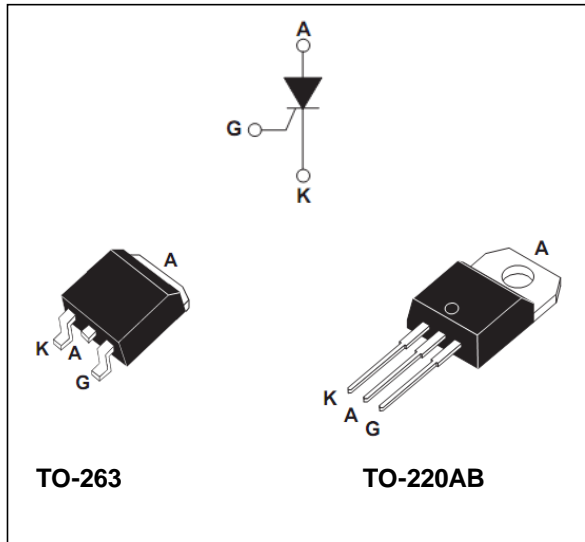


# TYN625

## 25A SCR



### Description

The TYN625 SCR Series is suitable for general purpose applications.

Using clip assembly technology, they provide a superior performance in surge current capabilities

Symbol	Value	Unit
$I_{T(RMS)}$	25	A
$V_{DRM}/V_{RRM}$	600 to 1000	V
$I_{GT}$	40	mA

### Absolute Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$I_{T(RMS)}$	RMS on-state current (180° conduction angle)	$T_c=100^\circ\text{C}$ 25	A
$T_{(AV)}$	Average on-state current (180° conduction angle)	$T_c=100^\circ\text{C}$ 16	A
$I_{TSM}$	Non repetitive surge peak on-state current	$t_p = 8.3 \text{ ms}$ $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	314 A
		$t_p = 10 \text{ ms}$ $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	300 A
$I^2t$	$I^2t$ Value for fusing	$t_p = 10 \text{ ms}$ $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	450 $\text{A}^2\text{s}$
$di/dt$	Critical rate of rise of on-state current $I_G=2 \times I_{GT}$ , $tr \leq 100 \text{ ns}$	$F = 60 \text{ Hz}$ $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$	50 $\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$
$I_{GM}$	Peak gate current	$t_p = 20 \mu\text{s}$ $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$	4 A
$P_{G(AV)}$	Average gate power dissipation	$T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$	1 W
$T_{stg}$	Storage junction temperature range	-40 to +150	°C
$T_j$	Operating junction temperature range	-40 to +125	
$V_{RGM}$	Maximum peak reverse gate voltage	5	V

## Electrical Characteristics (T<sub>j</sub>=25°C, unless otherwise specified)

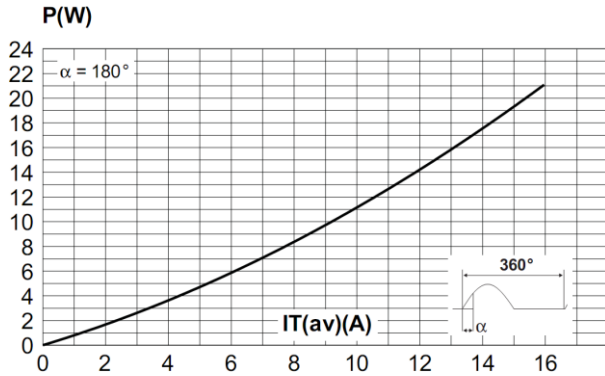
Symbol	Test Conditions			Value	Unit	
I <sub>GT</sub>	V <sub>D</sub> =12 V R <sub>L</sub> =33 Ω		MIN.	4	mA	
			MAX.	40		
V <sub>GT</sub>			MAX.	1.3	V	
V <sub>GD</sub>	V <sub>D</sub> =V <sub>DRM</sub> R <sub>L</sub> =3.3 kΩ	T <sub>j</sub> =125°C	MIN.	0.2	V	
I <sub>H</sub>	I <sub>T</sub> =500mA Gate open		MAX.	50	mA	
I <sub>L</sub>	I <sub>G</sub> =1.2 I <sub>GT</sub>		MAX.	90	mA	
dV/dt	V <sub>D</sub> =67 % V <sub>DRM</sub> Gate open	T <sub>j</sub> =125°C	MIN.	1000	V/μs	
V <sub>TM</sub>	I <sub>TM</sub> =50A t <sub>p</sub> =380 μs	T <sub>j</sub> =25°C	MAX.	1.6	V	
V <sub>to</sub>	Threshold voltage		T <sub>j</sub> =125°C	MAX.	0.77	V
R <sub>d</sub>	Dynamic resistance		T <sub>j</sub> =125°C	MAX.	14	mΩ
I <sub>DRM</sub>	V <sub>DRM</sub> =V <sub>RDM</sub>		T <sub>j</sub> =25°C	MAX.	5	μA
I <sub>RDM</sub>			T <sub>j</sub> =125°C		4	mA

## Thermal resistances

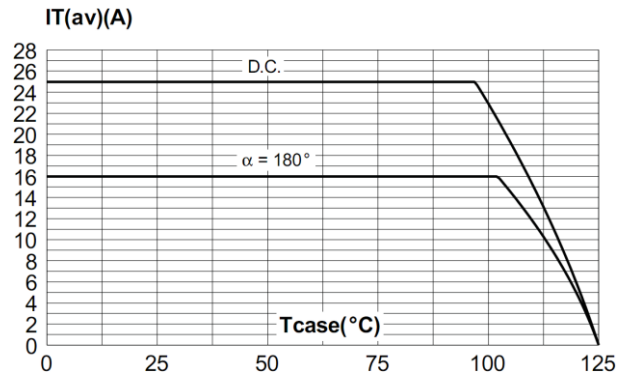
Symbol	Conditions		Value	Unit	
R <sub>th(j-c)</sub>	Junction to case (DC)		1.0	°C /W	
R <sub>th(j-a)</sub>	Junction to ambient (DC)		TO-220AB	60	°C /W
			TO-263 S = 1 cm <sup>2</sup>	45	

S = Copper surface under tab

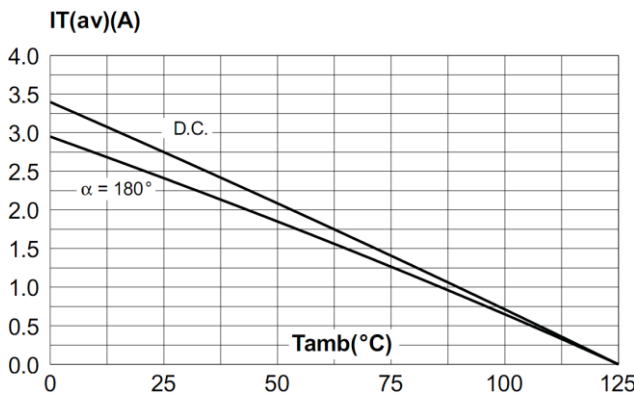
**Fig. 1: Maximum average power dissipation versus average on-state current.**



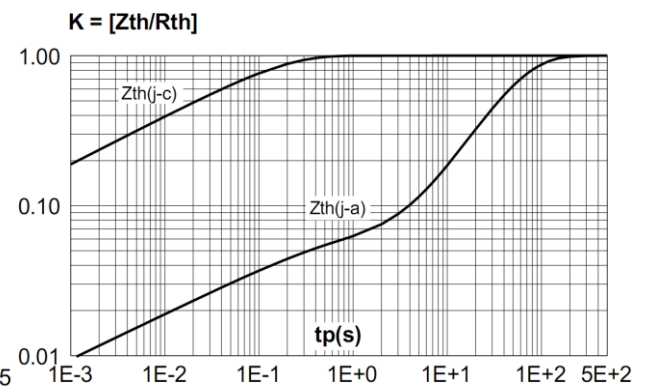
**Fig. 2-1: Average and D.C. on-state current versus case temperature.**



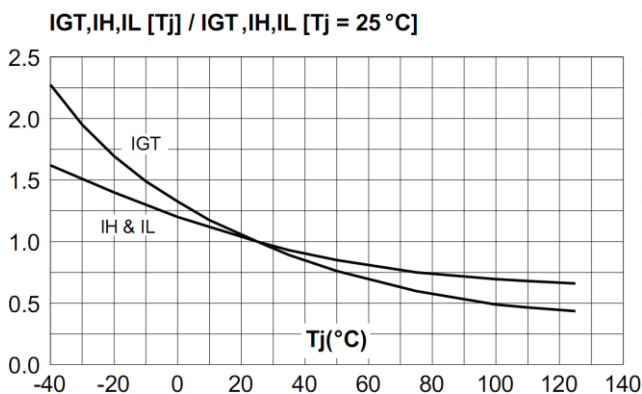
**Fig. 2-2: Average and D.C. on-state current versus ambient temperature (copper surface under tab:  $S = 1\text{cm}^2$  (for D2PAK)).**



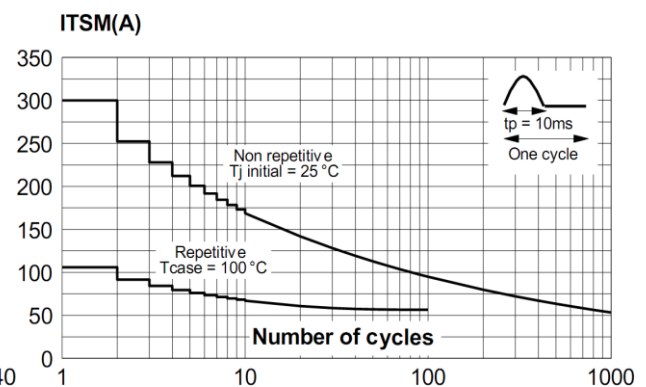
**Fig. 3: Relative variation of thermal impedance versus pulse duration.**



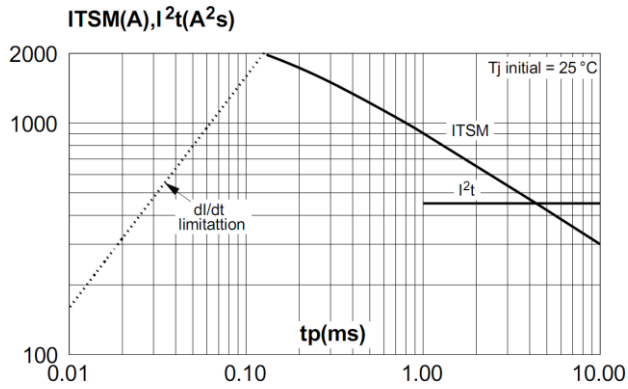
**Fig. 4: Relative variation of gate trigger current, holding current and latching current versus junction temperature.**



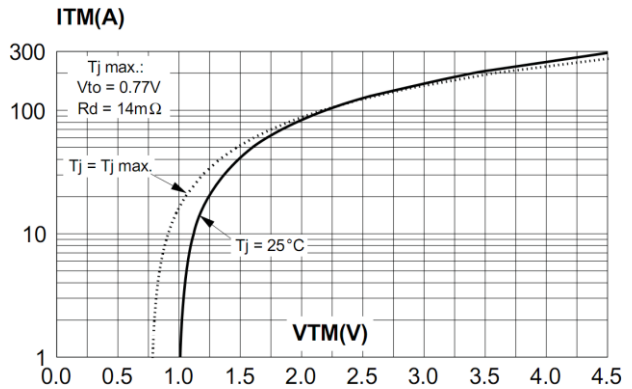
**Fig. 5: Surge peak on-state current versus number of cycles.**



**Fig. 6: Non-repetitive surge peak on-state current for a sinusoidal pulse with width  $t_p < 10\text{ms}$ , and corresponding values of  $I^2t$ .**



**Fig. 7: On-state characteristics (maximum values).**



**Fig. 8: Thermal resistance junction to ambient versus copper surface under tab (Epoxy printed circuit board FR4, copper thickness:  $35\mu\text{m}$ )**

