DB3/DC34/DB4/DB6

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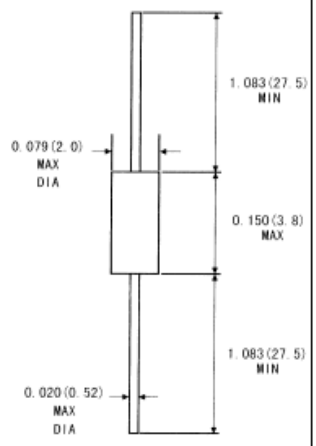
HORNBY ELECTRONIC

FEATURES

The three layer,two terminal, axial lead, hermetically sealed diacs are designed specifically for triggering thyristors. They demonstrate low breakover current at breakover voltage as they withstand peak pulse current,The breakover symmetry is within three volts(DB3,DC34,DB4)or four volts(DB6).These diacs are intended for use in thyrisitors phase control, circuits for lamp dimming,universal motor speed control, and heat control.

JF's DB3/DC34/DB4/DB6 are bi-directional trigged diode designed to operate in conjunction with Triacs and SCR's

DO-35(GLASS)



Dimensions in inches and (millimeters)

ABSOLUTE RATINGS(LIMITING VALUES)

Symbols	Parameters		Value				Units
			DB3	DC34	DB4	DB6	
Pc	Power Dissipation on Printed Circuit(L=10mm)	TA=50℃	150				mW
I_{TRM}	Repetitive Peak in-state Current	tp=10u s F=100Hz	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	A
T_{STG}/T_J	Storage and Operating Junction Temperature		-40 to +125/-40 to 110				℃

ELECTRCAL CHARACTERISTICS

Symbols	Parameters	Test Conditions		Value				Units
				DB3	DC34	DB4	DB6	
VBO	Breakover Voltage(Note 2)	c=22nF(Note 2) See diagram1	Min	28	30	35	56	V
			Typ	32	34	40	60	
			Max	36	38	45	70	
|+VBO|-|-VBO|	Breakover Voltage Symmetry	c=22nF(Note 2) See diagram1	Max	± 3			± 4	V
| ±Δ V|	Dynamic Breakover Voltage(Note 1)	Δ I=(I_{BO} to IF=10mA) See diagram1	Min	5			10	V
Vo	Output Voltage(Note 1)	See diagram2	Min	5				V
IBO	Breakover Current(Note 1)	c=22nF(Note 2)	Max	100				μA
tr	Rise Time(Note 1)	See Diagram 3	Typ	1.5				μS
IB	Leakage Current(Note 1)	V_B=0.5 V_{BO} max see diagram 1	Max	10				μA

Notes: 1. Electrical characteristics applicable in both forward and reverse directions.

2. Connected in parallel with the devices.

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DIAGRAM 1: Current-voltage charateristics

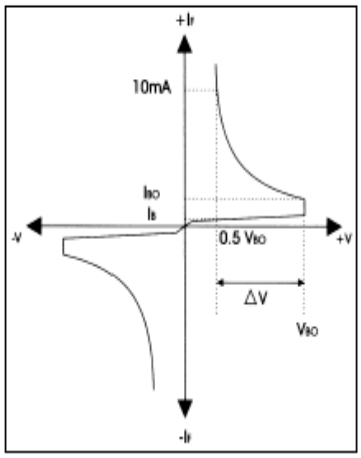

DIAGRAM 2: Test circuit for output voltage

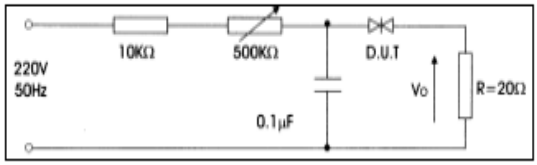

DIAGRAM 3: Test circuit see diagram2 adjust R for Ip=0.5A

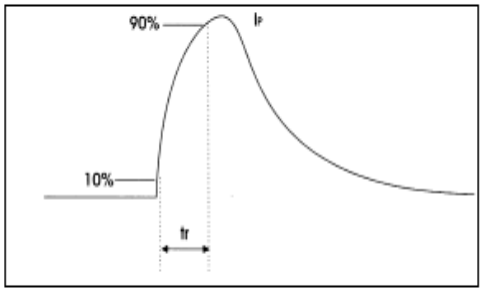

FIG.1-Power disspation versus ambient temperature(maximum values)

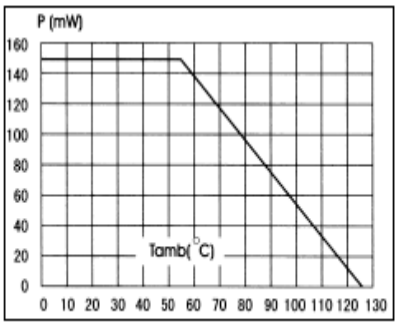

FIG.2-Relative variation of VBO versus juntion temperature(typical values)

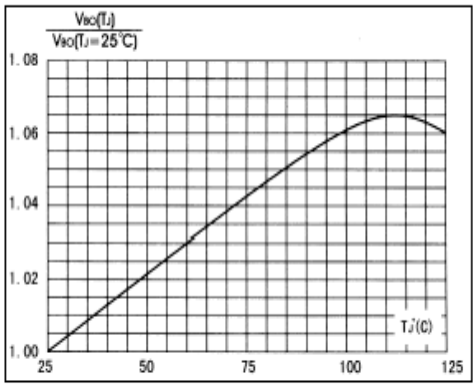

FIG.3-Peak pulse current versus pulse duration (maximum values)