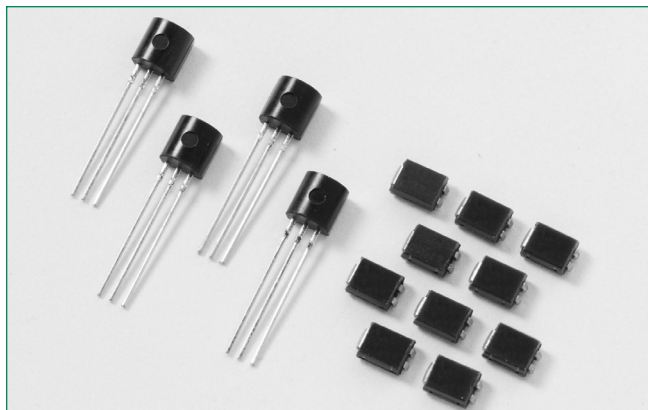


EC103xx & SxSx Series

RoHS



Description

Excellent unidirectional switches for phase control applications such as heating and motor speed controls.

Sensitive gate SCRs are easily triggered with microAmps of current as furnished by sense coils, proximity switches, and microprocessors.

Features & Benefits

- RoHS compliant
- Glass – passivated junctions
- Voltage capability up to 600 V
- Surge capability up to 20 A

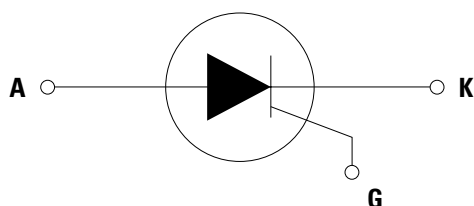
Main Features

Symbol	Value	Unit
$I_{T(RMS)}$	0.8	A
V_{DRM}/V_{RRM}	400 to 600	V
I_{GT}	12 to 500	μA

Applications

Typical applications are capacitive discharge systems for strobe lights and gas engine ignition. Also controls for power tools, home/brown goods and white goods appliances.

Schematic Symbol



Additional Information


[Datasheet](#)

[Resources](#)

[Samples](#)

Absolute Maximum Ratings — Sensitive SCRs

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Value	Unit
$I_{T(RMS)}$	RMS on-state current	$T_C = 75^\circ C$	0.8	A
$I_{T(AV)}$	Average on-state current	$T_C = 75^\circ C$	0.51	A
I_{TSM}	Peak non-repetitive surge current	single half cycle; $f = 50Hz$; T_J (initial) = $25^\circ C$	16	A
		single half cycle; $f = 60Hz$; T_J (initial) = $25^\circ C$	20	
I^2t	I^2t Value for fusing	$t_p = 8.3$ ms	1.6	A^2s
di/dt	Critical rate of rise of on-state current	$f = 60$ Hz ; $T_J = 110^\circ C$	50	$A/\mu s$
I_{GM}	Peak gate current	$T_J = 110^\circ C$	1	A
$P_{G(AV)}$	Average gate power dissipation	$T_J = 110^\circ C$	0.1	W
T_{stg}	Storage temperature range		-40 to 150	$^\circ C$
T_J	Operating junction temperature range		-40 to 110	$^\circ C$



Electrical Characteristics ($T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Test Conditions		Value				Unit
			SxS1 EC103X1	SxS2 EC103X2	SxS / 2N6565 EC103X	SxS3 EC103X3	
I_{GT}	$V_D = 6\text{V}; R_L = 100\ \Omega$	MAX.	12	50	200	500	μA
V_{GT}		MAX.	0.8				V
V_{GRM}	$I_{RG} = 10\ \mu\text{A}$	MIN.	5				V
dv/dt	$V_D = V_{DRM}; R_{GK} = 1\text{k}\Omega$	400V	20	25	30	40	V/ μs
		600V	10	10	15	20	
V_{GD}	$V_D = V_{DRM}; R_L = 3.3\text{k}\Omega; T_J = 110^\circ\text{C}$	MIN.	0.2	0.25			V
I_H	$I_T = 20\text{mA (initial)}, R_{GK} = 1\text{k}\Omega$	MAX.	5			8	mA
t_q	(1)	MAX.	60		50	45	μs
t_{gt}	$I_G = 2 \times I_{GT}; \text{PW} = 15\ \mu\text{s}; I_T = 1.6\text{A}$	TYP.	2	5	20	30	μs

1. $I_T = 1\text{A}; t_p = 50\ \mu\text{s}; dv/dt = 5\text{V}/\mu\text{s}; di/dt = 5\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$

Static Characteristics

Symbol	Test Conditions		Value	Unit	
V_{TM}	$I_T = 1.2A; t_p = 380 \mu s$		MAX.	1.4	V
I_{DRM} / I_{RRM}	$V_{DRM} = V_{RRM}$ $R_{GK} = 1k\Omega$	$T_J = 25^{\circ}C$	MAX.	1	μA
		$T_J = 100^{\circ}C$		50	
		$T_J = 110^{\circ}C$		100	

Thermal Resistances

Symbol	Parameter		Value	Unit
$R_{\theta(JC)}$	Junction to case (AC)	EC103xy/2N6565	75	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
		SxSy	60*	
$R_{\theta(J-A)}$	Junction to ambient	EC103xy/2N6565	160	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

Notes: x = voltage, y = sensitivity

* = Mounted on 1 cm² copper (two-ounce) foil surface



Figure 1: Normalized DC Gate Trigger Current vs. Junction Temperature

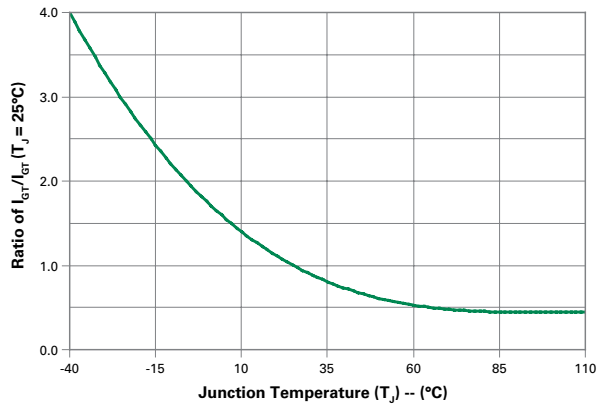


Figure 2: Normalized DC Gate Trigger Voltage vs. Junction Temperature

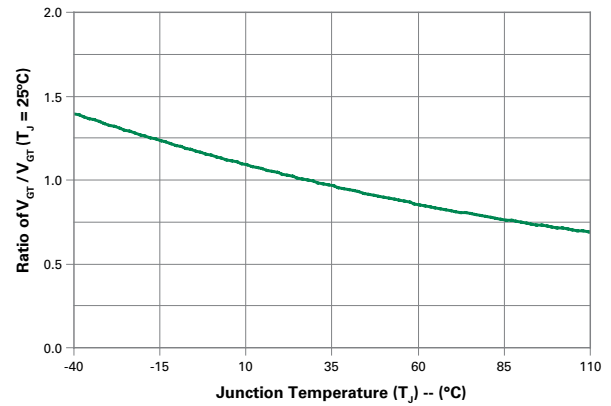


Figure 3: Normalized DC Holding Current vs. Junction Temperature

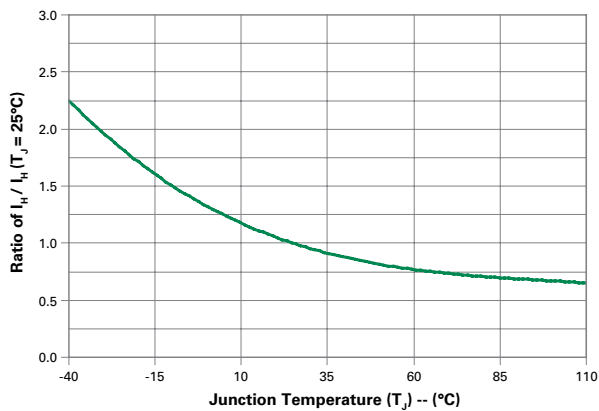


Figure 4: On-State Current vs. On-State Voltage (Typical)

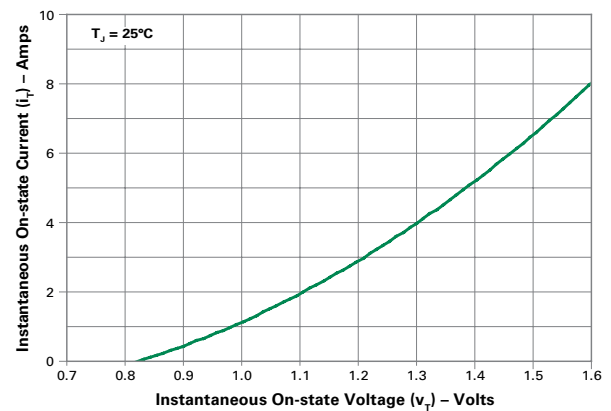


Figure 5: Power Dissipation (Typical) vs. RMS On-State Current

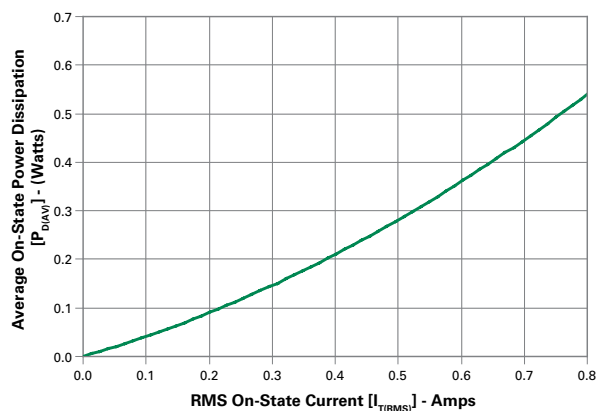


Figure 6: Maximum Allowable Case Temperature vs. RMS On-State Current

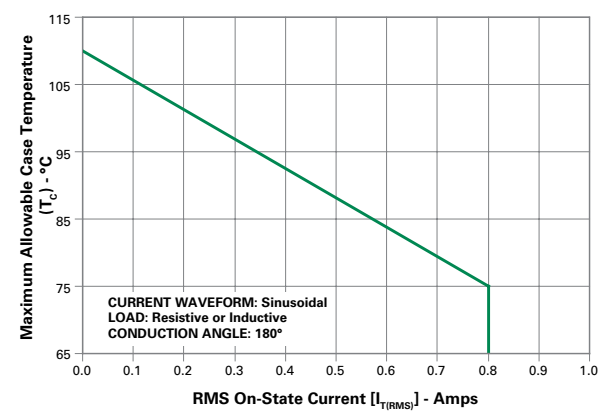




Figure 7: Maximum Allowable Case Temperature vs. Average On-State Current

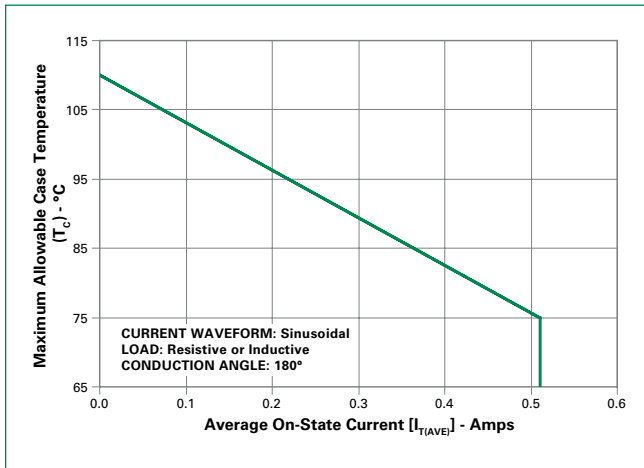


Figure 8: Maximum Allowable Ambient Temperature vs. RMS On-State Current

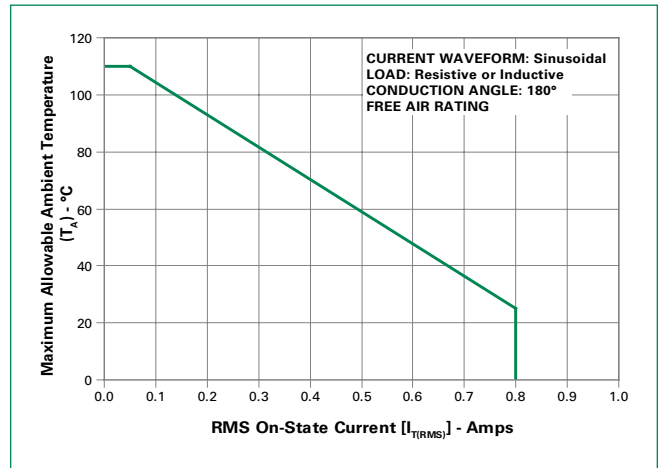


Figure 9: Maximum Allowable Ambient Temperature vs. Average On-State Current

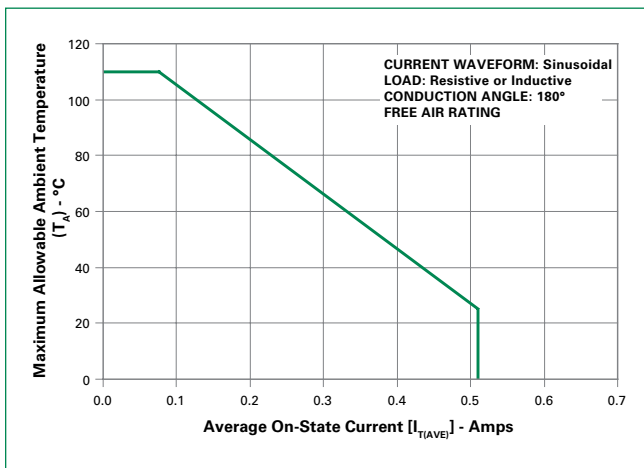


Figure 10: Peak Capacitor Discharge Current

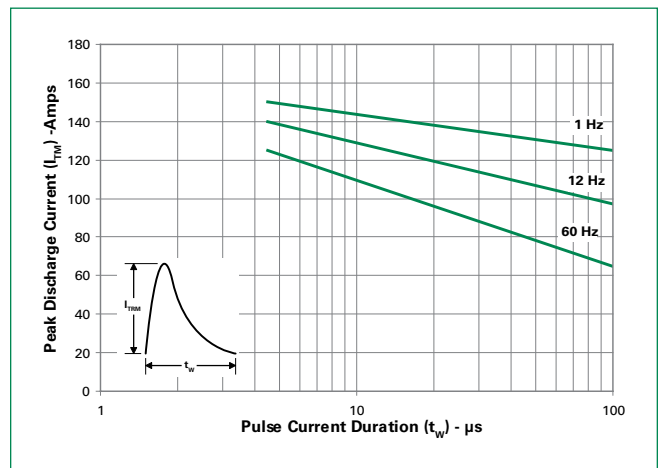


Figure 11: Peak Repetitive Sinusoidal Pulse Current

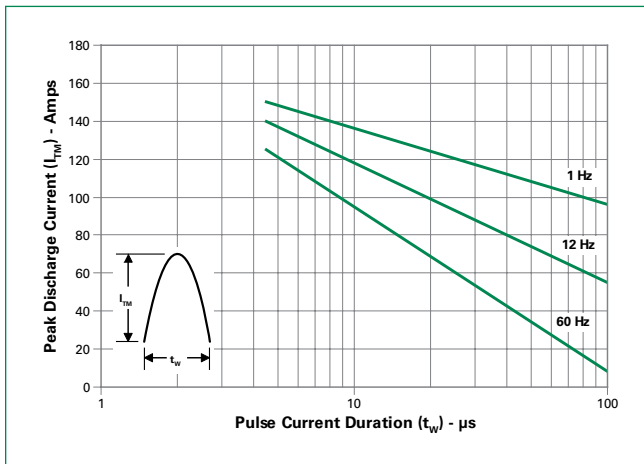




Figure 12-1: Typical DC Gate Trigger Current with R_{GK} vs. Junction Temperature for EC103x

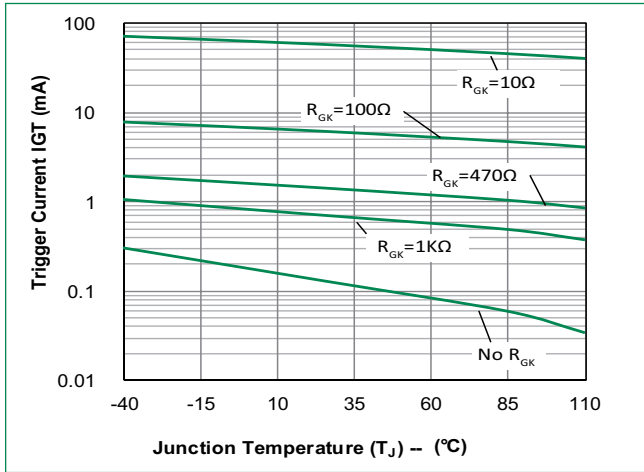


Figure 12-2: Typical DC Gate Trigger Current with R_{GK} vs. Junction Temperature for EC103x1

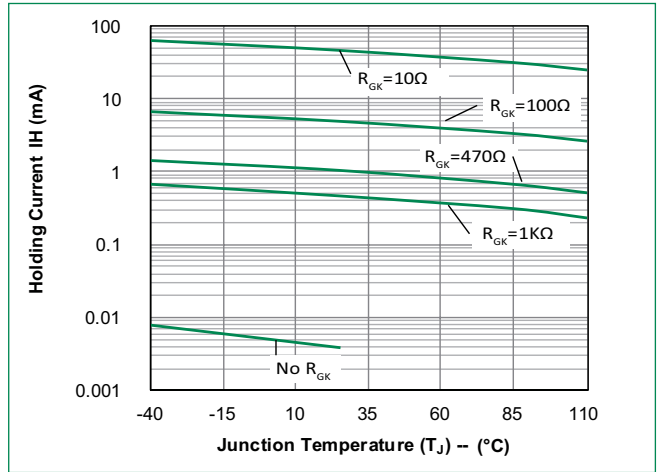


Figure 13-1: Typical DC Holding Current with R_{GK} vs. Junction Temperature for EC103x

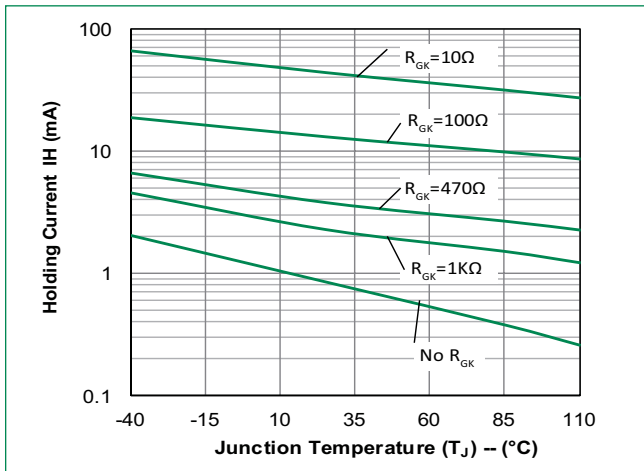


Figure 13-2: Typical DC Holding Current with R_{GK} vs. Junction Temperature for EC103x1

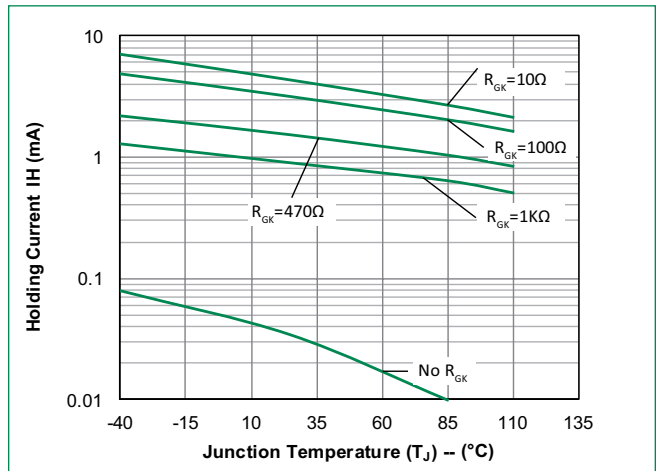


Figure 14-1: Typical Static dv/dt with R_{GK} vs. Junction Temperature for EC103x

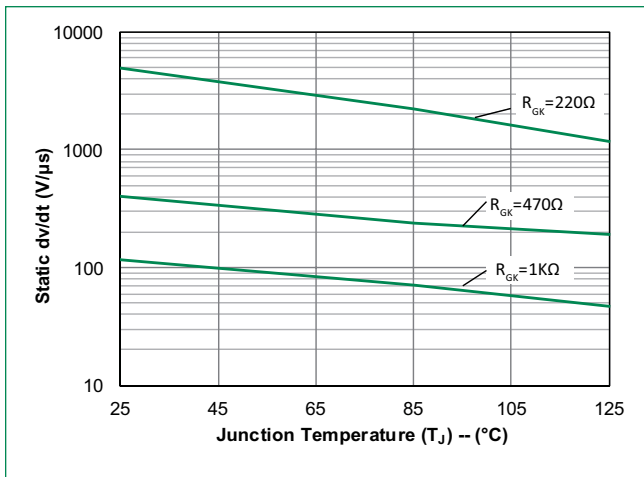


Figure 14-2: Typical Static dv/dt with R_{GK} vs. Junction Temperature for EC103x1

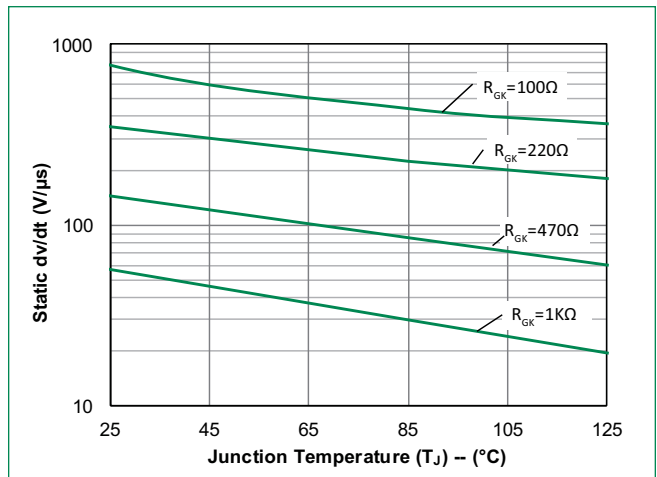




Figure 15-1: Typical turn off time with R_{GK} vs. Junction Temperature for EC103x

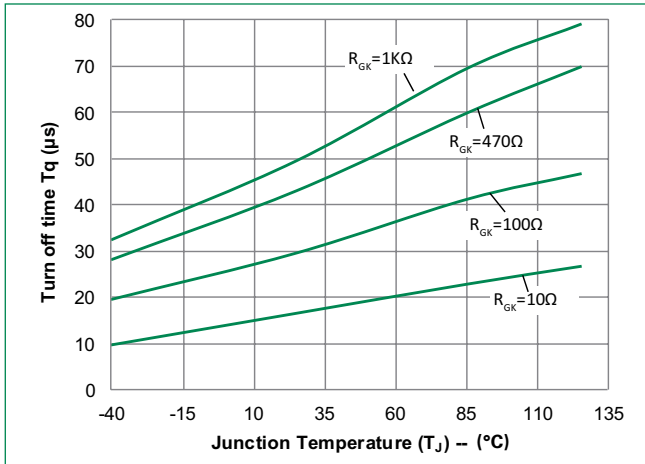


Figure 15-2: Typical turn off time with R_{GK} vs. Junction Temperature for EC103x1

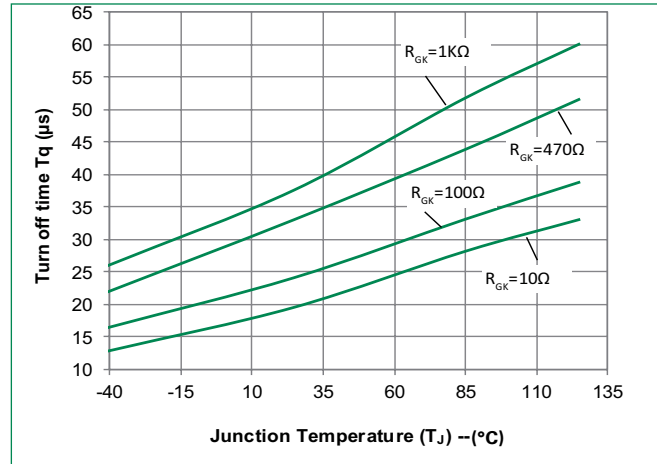
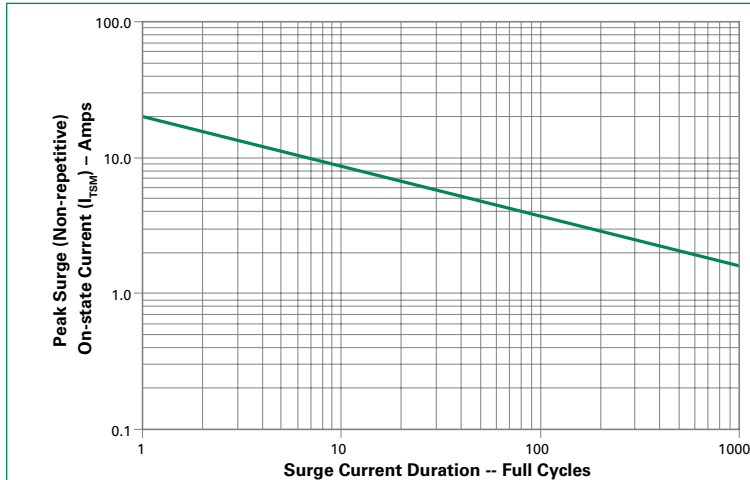


Figure 16: Surge Peak On-State Current vs. Number of Cycles



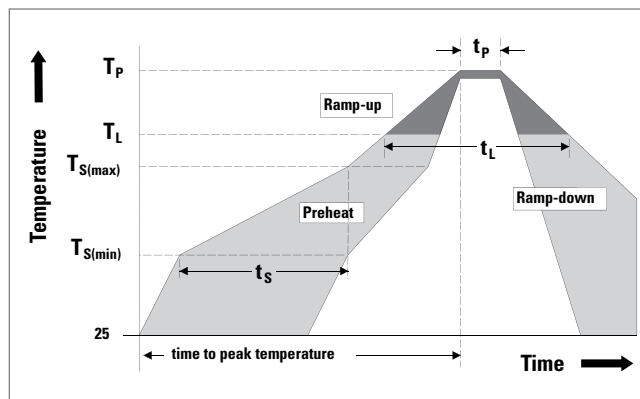
SUPPLY FREQUENCY: 60 Hz Sinusoidal
LOAD: Resistive
RMS On-State Current: $I_{T(RMS)}$: Maximum Rated Value at Specified Case Temperature

Notes:

1. Gate control may be lost during and immediately following surge current interval.
2. Overload may not be repeated until junction temperature has returned to steady-state rated value.

Soldering Parameters

Reflow Condition		Pb – Free assembly
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		5°C/second max
$T_{s(max)}$ to T_L - Ramp-up Rate		5°C/second max
Reflow	- Temperature (T_L) (Liquidus)	217°C
	- Time (t_L)	60 – 150 seconds
Peak Temperature (T_p)		260 $^{+0/-5}$ °C
Time within 5°C of actual peak Temperature (t_p)		20 – 40 seconds
Ramp-down Rate		5°C/second max
Time 25°C to peak Temperature (T_p)		8 minutes Max.
Do not exceed		280°C



Physical Specifications

Terminal Finish	100% Matte Tin-plated/Pb-free Solder Dipped
Body Material	UL Recognized compound meeting flammability rating V-0
Lead Material	Copper Alloy

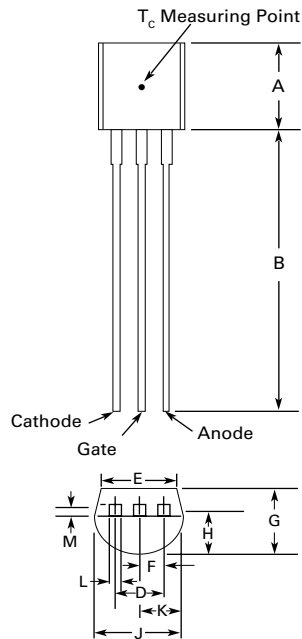
Design Considerations

Careful selection of the correct component for the application's operating parameters and environment will go a long way toward extending the operating life of the Thyristor. Good design practice should limit the maximum continuous current through the main terminals to 75% of the component rating. Other ways to ensure long life for a power discrete semiconductor are proper heat sinking and selection of voltage ratings for worst case conditions. Overheating, overvoltage (including dv/dt), and surge currents are the main killers of semiconductors. Correct mounting, soldering, and forming of the leads also help protect against component damage.

Environmental Specifications

Test	Specifications and Conditions
AC Blocking	MIL-STD-750, M-1040, Cond A Applied Peak AC voltage @ 110°C for 1008 hours
Temperature Cycling	MIL-STD-750, M-1051, 100 cycles; -40°C to +150°C; 15-min dwell-time
Temperature/Humidity	EIA / JEDEC, JESD22-A101 1008 hours; 320V - DC: 85°C; 85% rel humidity
High Temp Storage	MIL-STD-750, M-1031, 1008 hours; 150°C
Low-Temp Storage	1008 hours; -40°C
Resistance to Solder Heat	MIL-STD-750 Method 2031
Solderability	ANSI/J-STD-002, category 3, Test A
Lead Bend	MIL-STD-750, M-2036 Cond E

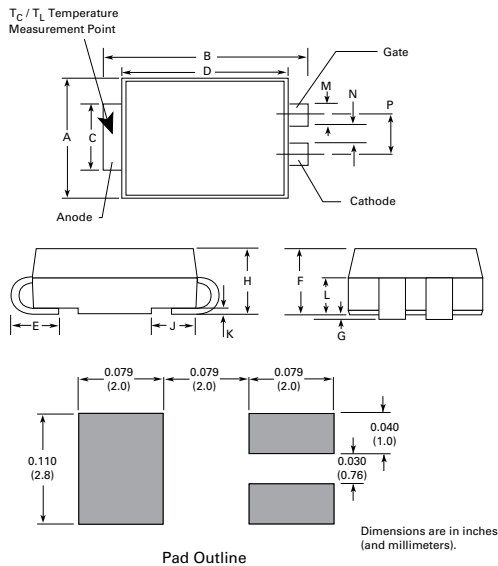
Dimensions – TO-92 (E Package)



Dimension	Inches		Millimeters	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A	0.176	0.196	4.47	4.98
B	0.500	-	12.70	-
D	0.095	0.105	2.41	2.67
E	0.150	-	3.81	-
F	0.046	0.054	1.16	1.37
G	0.135	0.145	3.43	3.68
H	0.088	0.096	2.23	2.44
J	0.176	0.186	4.47	4.73
K	0.088	0.096	2.23	2.44
L	0.013	0.019	0.33	0.48
M	0.013	0.017	0.33	0.43

All leads insulated from case. Case is electrically nonconductive.

Dimensions — Compak (C Package)



Dimension	Inches		Millimeters	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A	0.130	0.156	3.30	3.95
B	0.201	0.220	5.10	5.60
C	0.077	0.087	1.95	2.20
D	0.159	0.181	4.05	4.60
E	0.030	0.063	0.75	1.60
F	0.075	0.096	1.90	2.45
G	0.002	0.008	0.05	0.20
H	0.077	0.104	1.95	2.65
J	0.043	0.053	1.09	1.35
K	0.006	0.016	0.15	0.41
L	0.030	0.055	0.76	1.40
M	0.022	0.028	0.56	0.71
N	0.027	0.033	0.69	0.84
P	0.052	0.058	1.32	1.47

Product Selector

Part Number	Voltage				Gate Sensitivity	Type	Package
	400V	600V	800V	1000V			
EC103 x 1	X	X			12μA	Sensitive SCR	TO-92
EC103 x 2	X	X			50μA	Sensitive SCR	TO-92
EC103 x	X / 2N6565	X			200μA	Sensitive SCR	TO-92
EC103 x 3	X	X			500μA	Sensitive SCR	TO-92
S x S1	X	X			12μA	Sensitive SCR	Compak
S x S2	X	X			50μA	Sensitive SCR	Compak
S x S	X	X			200μA	Sensitive SCR	Compak
S x S3	X	X			500μA	Sensitive SCR	Compak

Note: x = Voltage

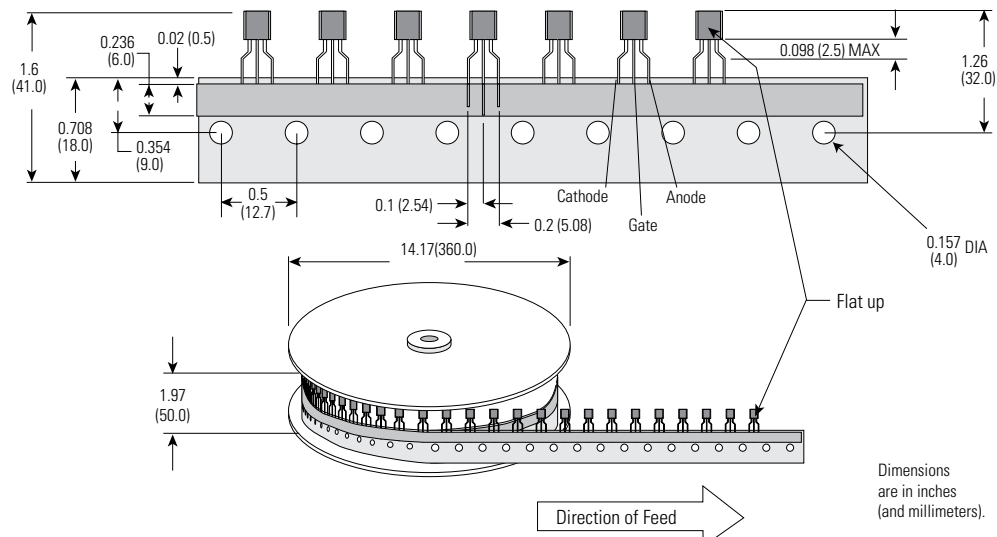
Packing Options

Part Number	Marking	Weight	Packing Mode	Base Quantity
EC103xy / 2N6565	EC103xy / 2N6565	0.19 g	Bulk	2000
EC103xyRP	EC103xy	0.19 g	Reel Pack	2000
EC103xyAP	EC103xy	0.19 g	Ammo Pack	2000
SxSyRP	SxSy	0.08 g	Embossed Carrier	2500

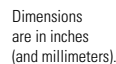
Note: x = Voltage, y = sensitivity

TO-92 (3-lead) Reel Pack (RP) Radial Leaded Specifications

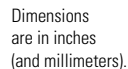
Meets all EIA-468-C Standards



Meets all EIA-468-C Standards

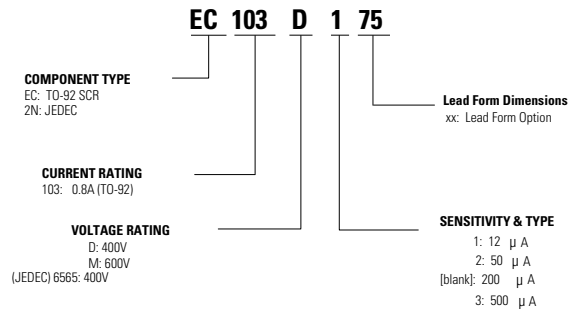


Meets all EIA-481-1 Standards



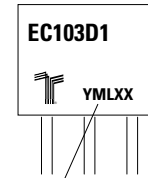


Part Numbering System (TO-92)



Part Marking System

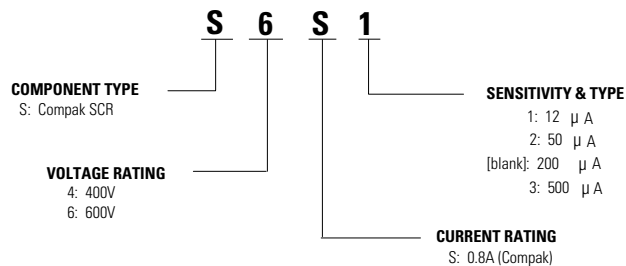
TO-92 (E Package)



Date Code Marking

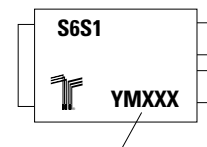
Y: Year Code
M: Month Code
L: Location Code
XX: Lot Serial Code

Part Numbering System (Compak)



Part Marking System (Compak)

Compak (C Package)



Date Code Marking

Y: Year Code
M: Month Code
XXX: Lot Trace Code