

DB3/DC34/DB4/DB6

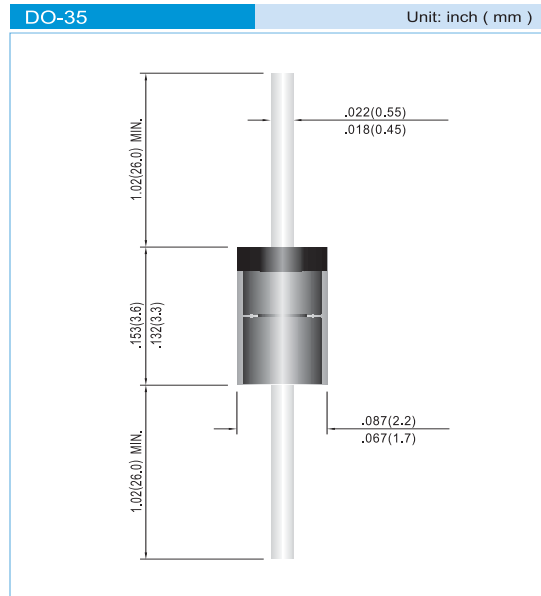
BIDIRECTIONAL DIODE THYRISTOR

FEATURES

- Low breakover current.
- Trigger diode with a fixed voltage reference.
- In compliance with EU RoHS 2002/95/EC directives

MECHANICAL DATA

- Case: Molded Glass DO-35
- Terminals: Solderable per MIL-STD-750, Method 2026
- Polarity: See Diagram Below
- Approx. Weight: 0.13 grams
- Mounting Position: Any
- Packing information
 - B - 2K per Bulk box
 - T/R - 10K per 13" plastic Reel
 - T/B - 5K per horiz. tape & Ammo box



MAXIMUM RATINGS AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_J=25°C unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	PARAMETER		DB3	DC34	DB4	DB6	Units
P _C	Power Dissipation on Printrd Circuit(L=10mm)	TA=50°C	150				mW
I _{TRM}	Repetive Peak in-state Current	tp=10us F=100Hz	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	A
T _{STG} /T _J	Storage and Operating JuntionTemperature		-40 to 125/-40 to 110				°C

Symbol	PARAMETER	Test Conditions	DB3	DC34	DB4	DB6	Units	
V _(BO)	Breakdown 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	
+V _{BO} - V _{BO}	Breakover voltage symmetry	c=22nF (Note 2) See diagram1	Max	±3		±4	V	
±i _μ V	Dynamic breakover voltage	i _μ =I _{BO} to I _F =10mA See diagram1	Min	5		10	V	
V _O	Output Voltage (Note 1)	See diagram2	Min	5		V		
I _{BO}	Breakover current (Note 1)	c=22nF (Note 2)	Max	100		μA		
t _r	Rise Time (Note 1)	See diagram2	typ	1.5		μS		
I _B	Leakage current (Note 1)	V _B =0.5V _{BO} max see diagram32.0	Max	10		μA		

NOTE1. GELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTIC APPLICABLE IN BOTH FORWARD AND REVERSE DIRECTIONS

NOTE2. GCONNECTED IN PARALLEL WITH DEVICESC

RATINGS AND CHARACTERISTIC CURVES DB3/DC34/DB4/DB6

DIAGRAM 1: Current-voltage characteristics

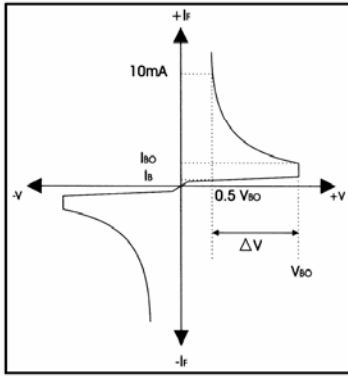


FIG.1-Power dissipation versus ambient temperature(maximum values)

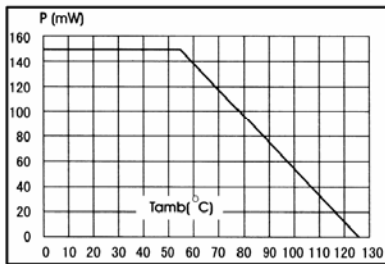


FIG.3-Peak pulse current versus pulse duration (maximum values)

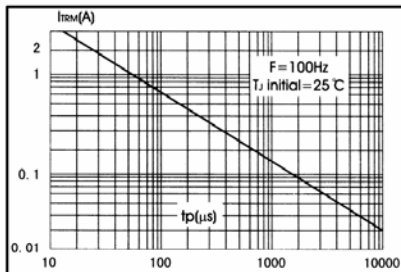


DIAGRAM 2: Test circuit for output voltage

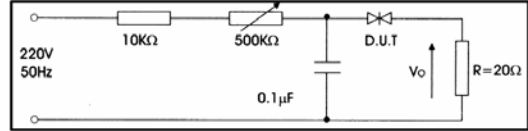


DIAGRAM 3: Test circuit see diagram2 adjust R for Ip=0.5A

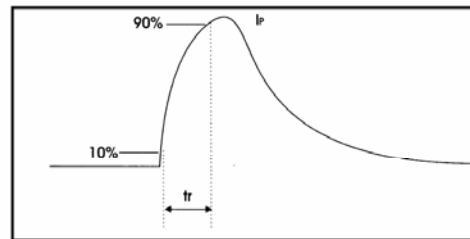


FIG.2-Relative variation of VBO versus junction temperature(typical values)

