

# Silicon Triac

## **2N5754**

2,5A Triac

100V / 2,5A

# DATASHEET

OEM –RCA

Source: RCA Databook 1974

## Thyristors 2N5754 2N5756 2N5755 2N5757 T2313 Series



### 2.5-Ampere Silicon Triacs

For Low-Power Phase-Control and Load-Switching Applications

- For Low-Voltage Operation — 2N5754, T2313A (40684)■
- For 120-V Line Operation — 2N5755, T2313B (40685)■
- For 240-V Line Operation — 2N5756, T2313D (40686)■
- For High-Voltage Operation — 2N5757, T2313M (40687)■

■Numbers in parentheses (e.g. 40684) are former RCA type numbers.

**Features:**

- 25/40 mA  $I_{GT}$
- Shorted Emitter Design
- 3-Lead Package for Printed Circuit Board Applications
- Small Size . . . Suitable for Remote Switching Applications

These RCA triacs are gate-controlled full-wave silicon ac switches that are designed to switch from an off-state to an on-state for either polarity of applied voltage with positive or negative gate triggering voltages.

The gate sensitivity of these triacs permits the use of economical transistorized control circuits and enhances their use in low-power phase control and load-switching applications.

Types 2N5754, 2N5755, 2N5756, 2N5757\* utilize a compact package (similar to JEDEC TO-5) and have an RMS on-state current rating of 2.5 A and repetitive peak off-state voltage ratings of 100, 200, 400, and 600 volts, respectively.

Types T2313A, T2313B, T2313D, T2313M▲ are the same as the 2N5754, 2N5755, 2N5756, 2N5757, respectively but have factory-attached heat-radiators and are intended for printed-circuit board applications.

\* Formerly RCA Dev. types TA7500, TA7501, TA7502, and TA7503, respectively.

▲ Formerly RCA Dev. types TA7579, TA7580, TA7581, and TA7582, respectively.

♣ For either polarity of main terminal 2 voltage ( $V_{MT2}$ ) with reference to main terminal 1.

† For either polarity of gate voltage ( $V_G$ ) with reference to main terminal 1.

‡ For information on the reference point of temperature measurement, see *Dimensional Outlines*.

\* In accordance with JEDEC registration data format (JS-14, RDF-2).

**MAXIMUM RATINGS, Absolute-Maximum Values:**

For Operation with 50/60-Hz, Sinusoidal Supply Voltage and Resistive or Inductive Load

* REPETITIVE PEAK OFF-STATE VOLTAGE <sup>♣</sup>	$V_{DROM}$
Gate Open, $T_J = 65^\circ$ to $100^\circ\text{C}$	
2N5754, T2313A	100 V
2N5755, T2313B	200 V
2N5756, T2313D	400 V
2N5757, T2313M	600 V
RMS ON-STATE CURRENT	$I_{T(RMS)}$
Conduction angle = $360^\circ$	
Case temperature ( $T_C$ ) = $70^\circ\text{C}$	
2N5754, 2N5755, 2N5756, 2N5757	2.5 A
Ambient temperature ( $T_A$ ) = $25^\circ\text{C}$	
T2313 series	1.9 A
For other conditions	See Figs. 2.3, 4, & 5.
PEAK SURGE (NON-REPETITIVE) ON-STATE CURRENT	$I_{TSM}$
* For one full cycle of applied principal voltage (60-Hz, sinusoidal)	25 A
For one full cycle of applied principal voltage (50-Hz, sinusoidal)	21 A
For more than one full cycle of applied voltage	See Fig. 6.
* PEAK GATE-TRIGGER CURRENT	$I_{GTM}$
For $1 \mu\text{s}$ max	1 A
GATE POWER DISSIPATION:	
* PEAK <sup>†</sup>	$P_{GM}$
For $1 \mu\text{s}$ max	10 W
AVERAGE	$P_{G(AV)}$
* For case temperature ( $T_C$ ) = $60^\circ\text{C}$	0.15 W
* For ambient temperature ( $T_A$ ) = $25^\circ\text{C}$	0.05 W
* TEMPERATURE RANGE <sup>‡</sup> :	
Storage	-65 to 150 °C
Operating (case)	-65 to 100 °C
* LEAD TEMPERATURE:	
During soldering, terminal temperature at a distance $\geq 1/16$ in. (1.58 mm) from the case for 10 s	225 °C

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

At Maximum Ratings and at Indicated Case Temperature (T<sub>C</sub>) Unless Otherwise Specified

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	LIMITS			UNITS																																										
		ALL TYPES																																													
		Min.	Typ.	Max.																																											
* Peak Off-State Current: ↓ Gate Open, T <sub>J</sub> = 100°C and V <sub>DROM</sub> = Max. rated value	I <sub>DROM</sub>	-	0.2	0.75	mA																																										
Maximum On-State Voltage: ↓ For I <sub>T</sub> = 10 A (peak) and T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C..... * For I <sub>T</sub> = 3.5 A (peak) and T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C.....	V <sub>TM</sub>	-	2.2	2.6 1.8	V																																										
DC Holding Current: ↓ Gate Open, Initial principal current = 150 mA (DC), V <sub>D</sub> = 12 V At T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C..... At T <sub>C</sub> = -65°C..... For other case temperatures.....	I <sub>HO</sub>	-	6 20	35 82*	mA																																										
* Critical Rate-of-Rise of Off-State Voltage: ↓ For V <sub>D</sub> = V <sub>DROM</sub> , exponential voltage rise, and gate open, T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C	dv/dt	10	100	-	V/μs																																										
DC Gate-Trigger Current: ↓ † For V <sub>D</sub> = 12 V (DC), R <sub>L</sub> = 30 Ω, and T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C  T <sub>C</sub> = -65°C  For other case temperatures.....	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Mode</th> <th>V<sub>MT2</sub></th> <th>V<sub>G</sub></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>I*</td> <td>positive</td> <td>positive</td> </tr> <tr> <td>III*</td> <td>negative</td> <td>negative</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I*</td> <td>positive</td> <td>negative</td> </tr> <tr> <td>III*</td> <td>negative</td> <td>positive</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>I<sub>GT</sub></th> <th>25°C</th> <th>-65°C</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>I*</td> <td>5</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>III*</td> <td>5</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I*</td> <td>10</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>III*</td> <td>10</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I*</td> <td>-</td> <td>60*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>III*</td> <td>-</td> <td>60*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I*</td> <td>-</td> <td>100*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>III*</td> <td>-</td> <td>100*</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Mode	V <sub>MT2</sub>	V <sub>G</sub>	I*	positive	positive	III*	negative	negative	I*	positive	negative	III*	negative	positive	I <sub>GT</sub>	25°C	-65°C	I*	5	30	III*	5	30	I*	10	40	III*	10	40	I*	-	60*	III*	-	60*	I*	-	100*	III*	-	100*	-	5 5 10 10	25 25 40 40	mA
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DC Gate-Trigger Voltage: ↓ † For V <sub>D</sub> = 12 V (DC) and R <sub>L</sub> = 30 Ω At T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C..... At T <sub>C</sub> = -65°C..... For other case temperatures..... * For V <sub>D</sub> = V <sub>DROM</sub> and R <sub>L</sub> = 125 Ω At T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C.....	V <sub>GT</sub>	-	0.9 1.5	2.2 3*	V																																										
* Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case: Steady-State.....	θ <sub>J-C</sub>	-	-	8.5	°C/W																																										

↓ For either polarity of main terminal 2 voltage (V<sub>MT2</sub>) with reference to main terminal 1.

† For either polarity of gate voltage (V<sub>G</sub>) with reference to main terminal 1.

\* In accordance with JEDEC registration data format (JS-14, RDF-2).

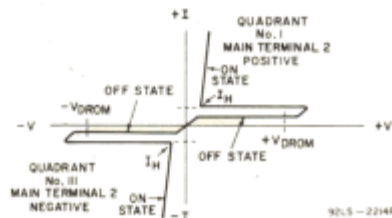


Fig. 1 - Principal voltage-current characteristic.

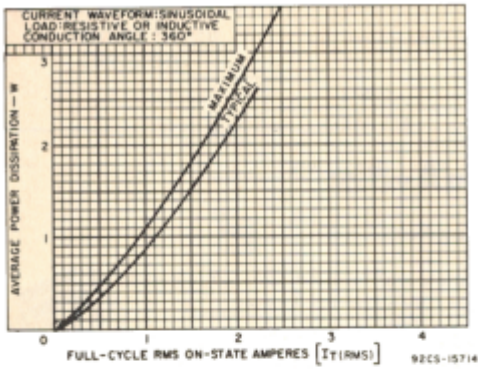


Fig. 2 - Power dissipation vs. on-state current.

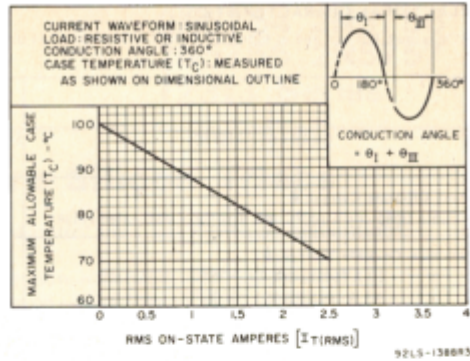


Fig. 3 - Maximum allowable case temperature vs. on-state current.

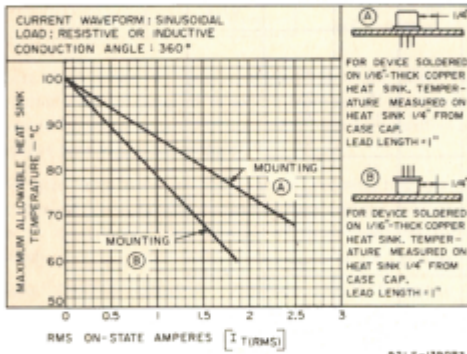


Fig. 4 - Maximum allowable heat-sink temperature vs. on-state current.

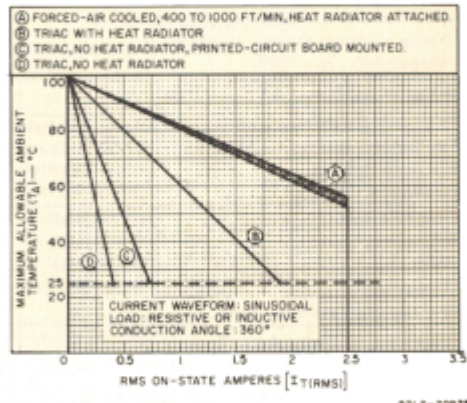


Fig. 5 - Maximum allowable ambient temperature vs. on-state current.

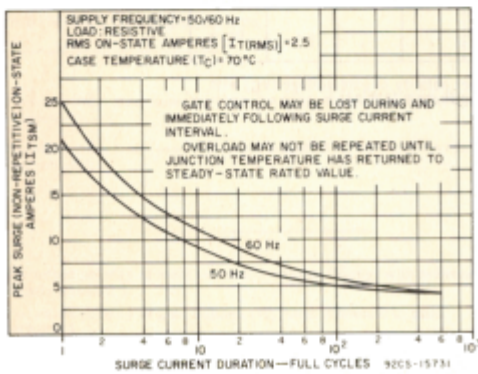


Fig. 6 - Peak surge on-state current vs. surge-current duration.

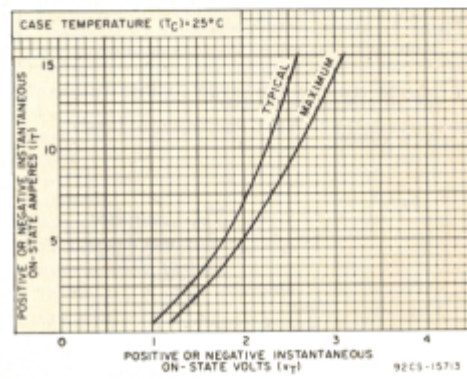


Fig. 7 - On-state current vs. on-state voltage.

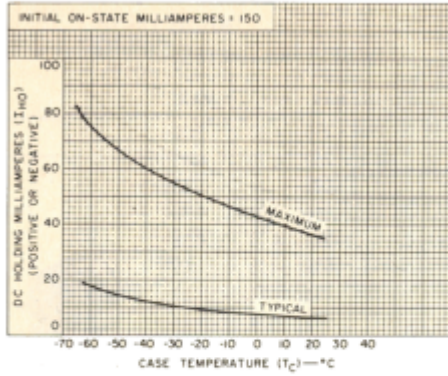


Fig. 8 - DC holding current (positive or negative) vs. case temperature.

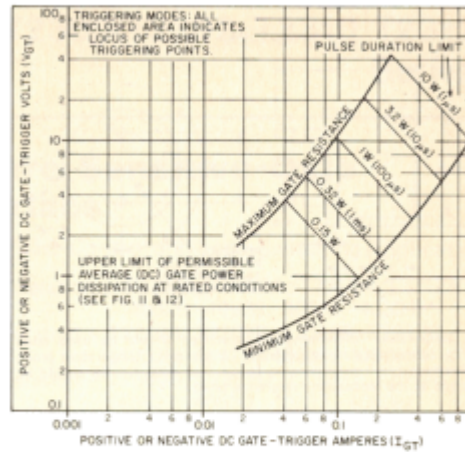


Fig. 9 - Gate trigger characteristics and limiting conditions for determination of permissible gate trigger pulses.

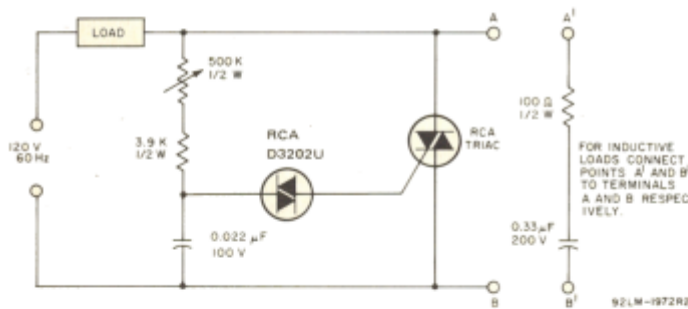


Fig. 10 - Typical phase-control circuit.

NOTE: For incandescent lamp loads which produce burnout current surges with  $i^2t$  values greater than 2.5 ampere<sup>2</sup> seconds, connect a 10-ohm resistor of appropriate power rating in series with the load. This rating can be determined as follows:  
 Power Rating of 10-ohm Resistor =  $10(\text{rms load current})^2$

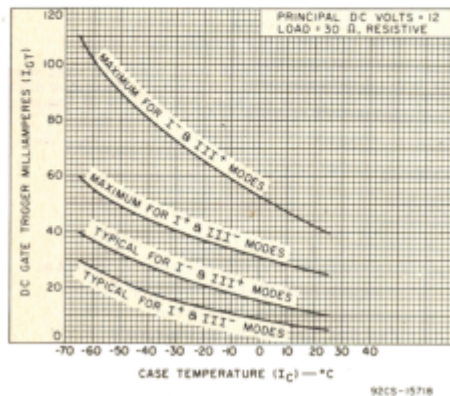


Fig. 11 - DC gate-trigger current vs. case temperature.

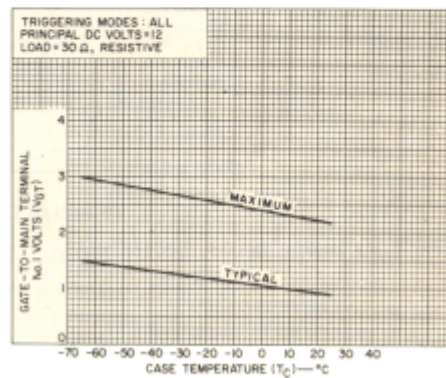
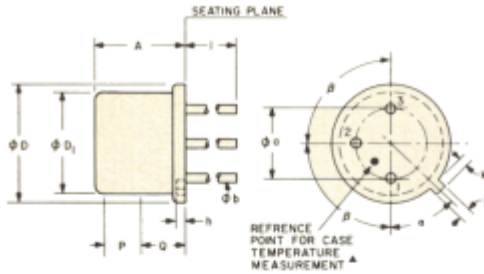


Fig. 12 - DC gate-trigger voltage vs. case temperature.

**DIMENSIONAL OUTLINE FOR TYPES 2N5754, 2N5755, 2N5756, 2N5757**



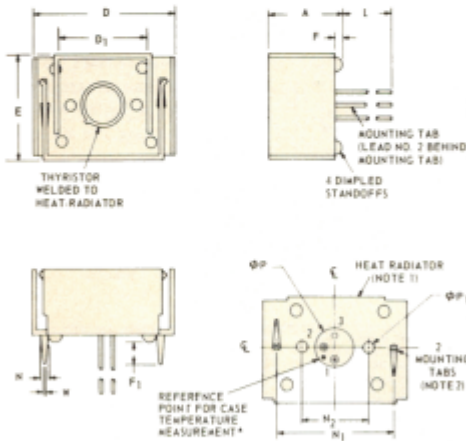
▲ The temperature reference point specified should be used when making temperature measurements. A low-mass temperature probe or thermocouple having wire no larger than AWG No. 16 should be attached at the temperature reference point.

SYMBOL	INCHES		MILLIMETERS		NOTES
	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
phi a	.190	.210	4.83	5.33	
A	.240	.260	6.10	6.60	
phi b	.017	.021	.44	.53	
phi D	.335	.366	8.51	9.30	
phi D1		.330	8.13	8.38	
h	.015	.035	.38	.89	
i	.028	.035	.71	.89	
k	.029	.045	.74	1.14	
l	.975	1.025	24.76	26.03	
P	.100	-	2.54	-	
Q	-	-	-	-	1
alpha	45° NOMINAL				
beta	50° NOMINAL				

Note 1: Details of outline in this zone optional.

92LM-2048R2

**DIMENSIONAL OUTLINE FOR T2313 SERIES**



SYMBOL	INCHES		MILLIMETERS		NOTES
	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
A	-	.630	-	16.00	
D	1.205	1.235	30.61	31.37	
D1	.745	.755	18.923	19.177	
E	.875	.905	22.22	22.99	
F	.040	.055	1.02	1.40	
F1	.170	.225	4.32	5.72	
L	.920	-	23.37	-	
phi P	.295	.305	7.493	7.747	
phi P1	.093	.095	2.362	2.413	
H	.048	.042	1.21	1.57	
H1	.998	1.002	25.349	25.450	3
H2	.687	.689	17.45	17.50	3
w	.048	.052	1.219	1.320	

**NOTES:**

- 0.035 C.R.S., finish: electroless nickel plate
- Recommended hole size for printed-circuit board is 0.070 in. (1.78 mm) dia.
- Measured at bottom of heat radiator

▲ The specified temperature-reference point should be used when making temperature measurements. A low-mass temperature probe or thermocouple having wire no larger than AWG No. 26 should be attached at the temperature reference point.

92LM-2109R1

**TERMINAL CONNECTIONS**

**For Types 2N5754, 2N5755, 2N5756, 2N5657**

- Lead No. 1 - Main terminal 1
- Lead No. 2 - Gate
- Case, Lead No. 3 - Main terminal 2

**For T2313 Series**

- Lead No. 1 - Main terminal 1
- Lead No. 2 - Gate
- Heat Rad., Lead No. 3 - Main terminal 2