

## SCR TURN ON METHOD

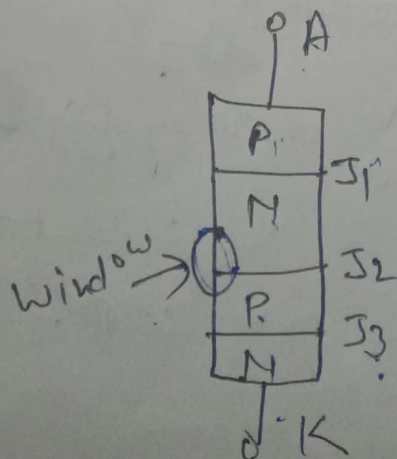
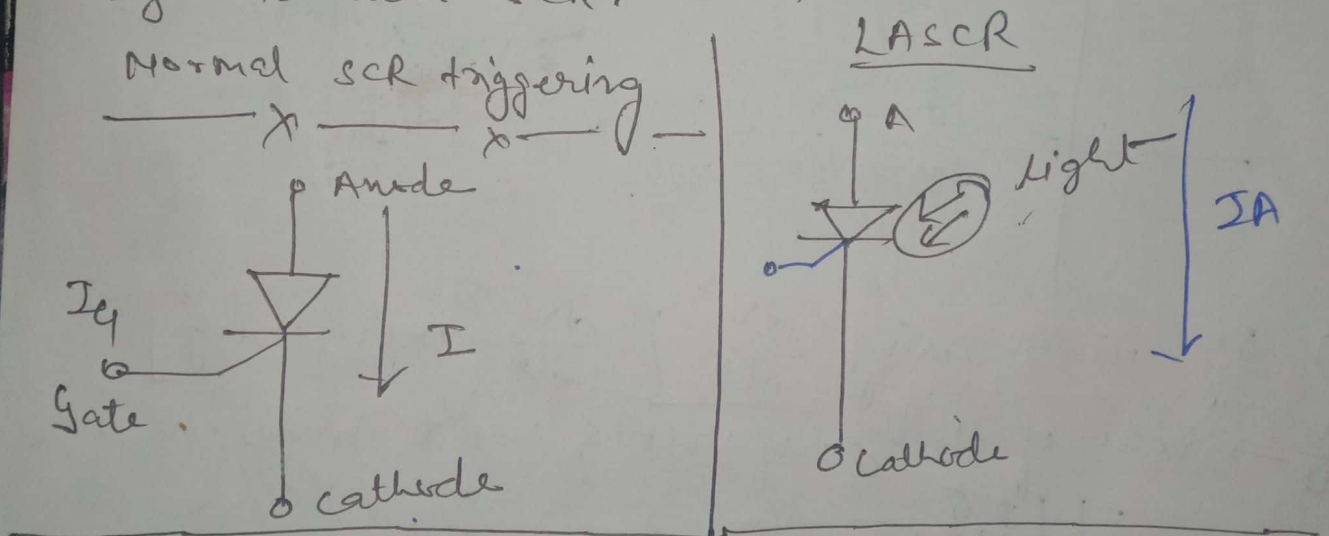
① - By rising temperature [Thermal Triggering]

$$I_A = \frac{\alpha I_G + I_{CBO1} + I_{CBO2}}{[1 - (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)]}$$

As we ↑ temperature  $(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) \rightarrow 1$ ,  $I_A$  current will increase and SCR will trigger.

② By light triggering method :- [Optical triggering]

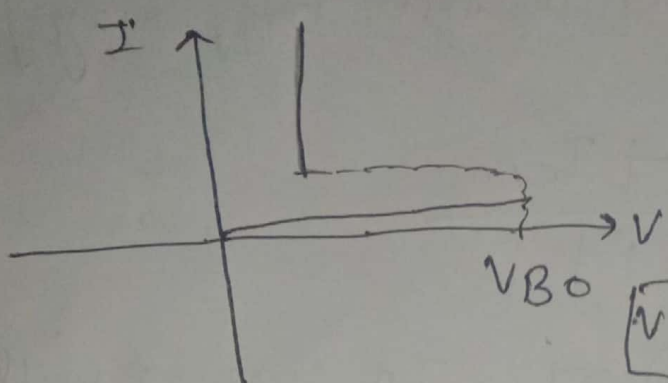
We discuss here about [LASCR]  
Light Activated SCR.



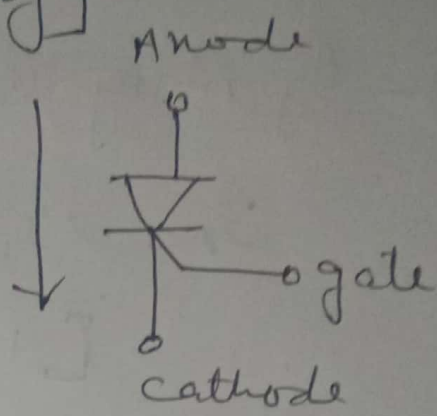
due to light coming from window at  $J_2$  the EHPs are generated and  $J_2$  junction diminishes, current starts flowing from Anode to Cathode

③ By high voltage :-

[forward voltage triggering]



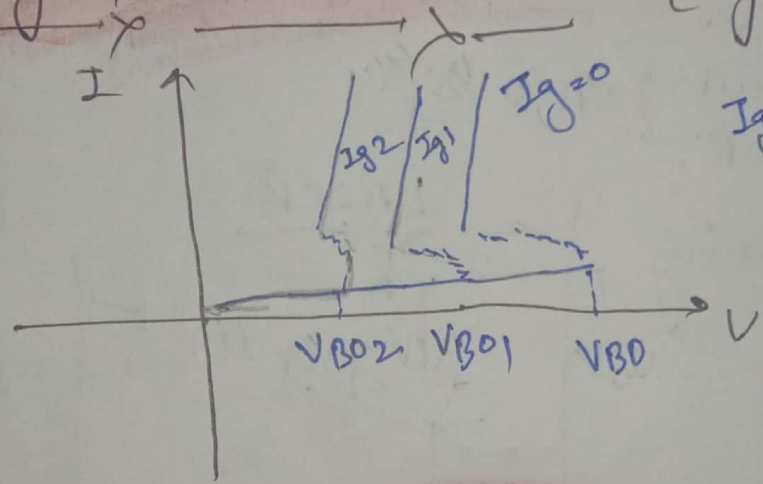
$V_{in} > V_{BO}$



Where  $V_{BO}$  - Forward Break over voltage.

④ By Gate Current :-

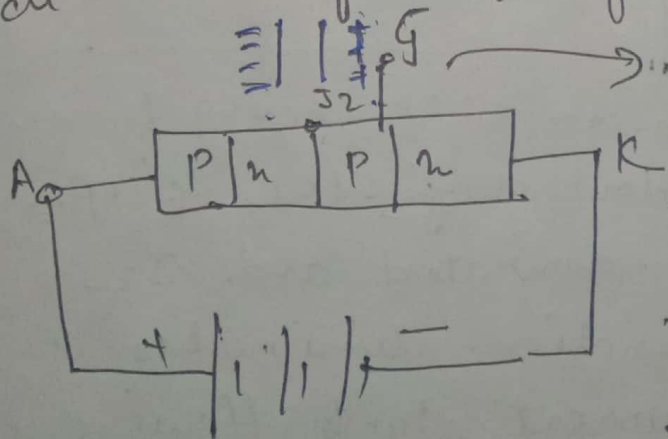
[gate triggering]



$I_{g2} > I_{g1} > I_{g0}$   
 $V_{BO2} > V_{BO1} > V_{BO}$

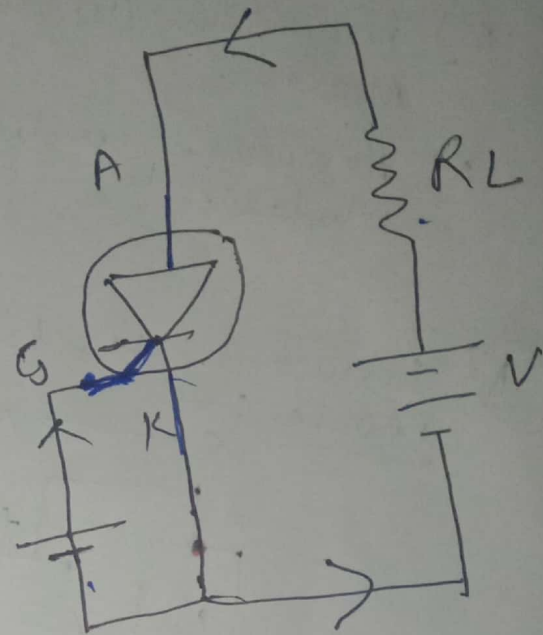
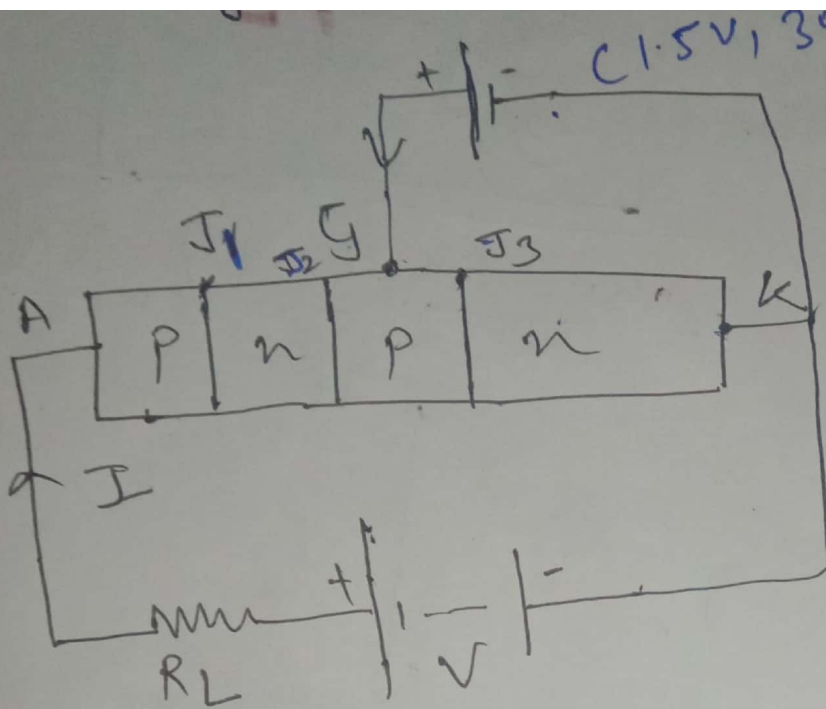
⑤ By increasing  $\frac{dV}{dt}$  [ $\frac{dV}{dt}$  triggering]

$\frac{dV}{dt}$  → rate of change of voltage WRT time.



$I_c = C \frac{dV}{dt}$

If  $\frac{dV}{dt}$  is very high the  $I_c$  is sufficient to turn ON SCR.



NOTE :- By applying +ve voltage at Gate terminal SCR starts conducting heavily. (Typically 1.5V, 30mA)

② To operate SCR Junction  $J_1$ ,  $J_2$  and  $J_3$  should be in Fwd bias.

$J_1$  { F.B.  
 $J_2$  }  
 $J_3$  }