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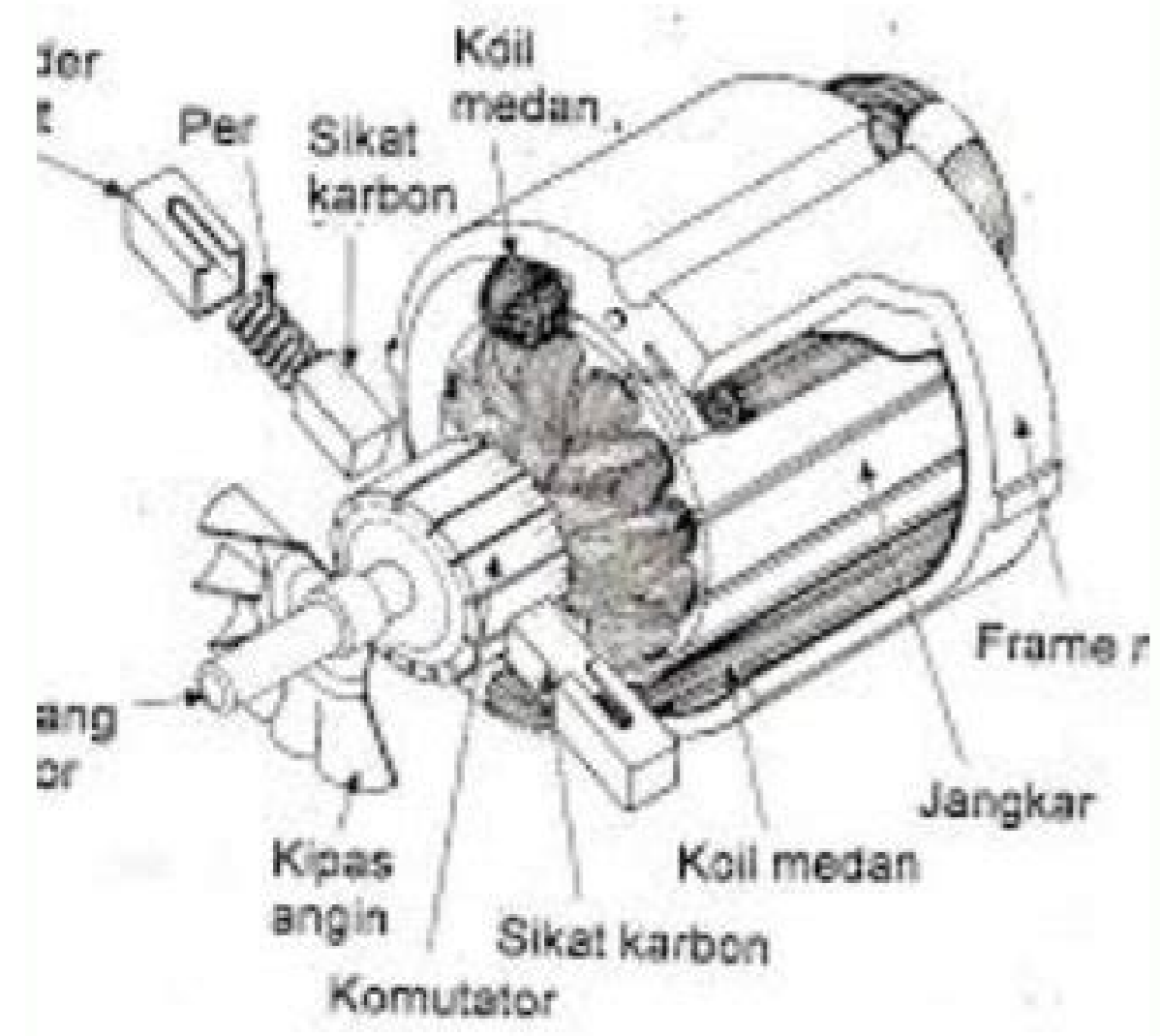
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PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN SUBANG
DKM RUKUN WARGA 02
KELURAHAN SUKAMELANG

Alamat : Jl. Palabuan – Rancakandang Kelurahan Sukamelang - Subang

Nomor :/DKM-RW.02/V/2013 Palabuan.....2013
 Lampiran : -
 Perihal : Undangan Rapat Isra Mi'raj

Kepada Yth,
 Bapak/Ibu/Sodara/i

.....
 Di
 T e m p a t .

Assalamu 'Alaikum Wr. Wb.

Salam sejahtera teriring doa semoga segala aktifitas Bapak/Ibu/Sodara/i ada dalam ridho Allah S.W.T. Amin.

Sehubungan akan dilaksanakannya Peringatan Isra dan Mi'raj Nabi Muhammad S.A.W. 2013, maka kami mengundang kepada Bapak/Ibu/Sodara/i untuk dapat menghadiri acara rapat Isra Mi'raj untuk memusyawarahkan pembentukan susunan kepanitiaan Peringatan Isra dan Mi'raj 2013 RW.02.

Adapun waktunya Insya Allah akan dilaksanakan pada :

Hari :
 Tanggal :
 Waktu :
 Tempat :

Demikian undangan ini Kami sampaikan. Atas perhatian dan kehadirannya kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Wassalamu 'Alaikum Wr. Wb.

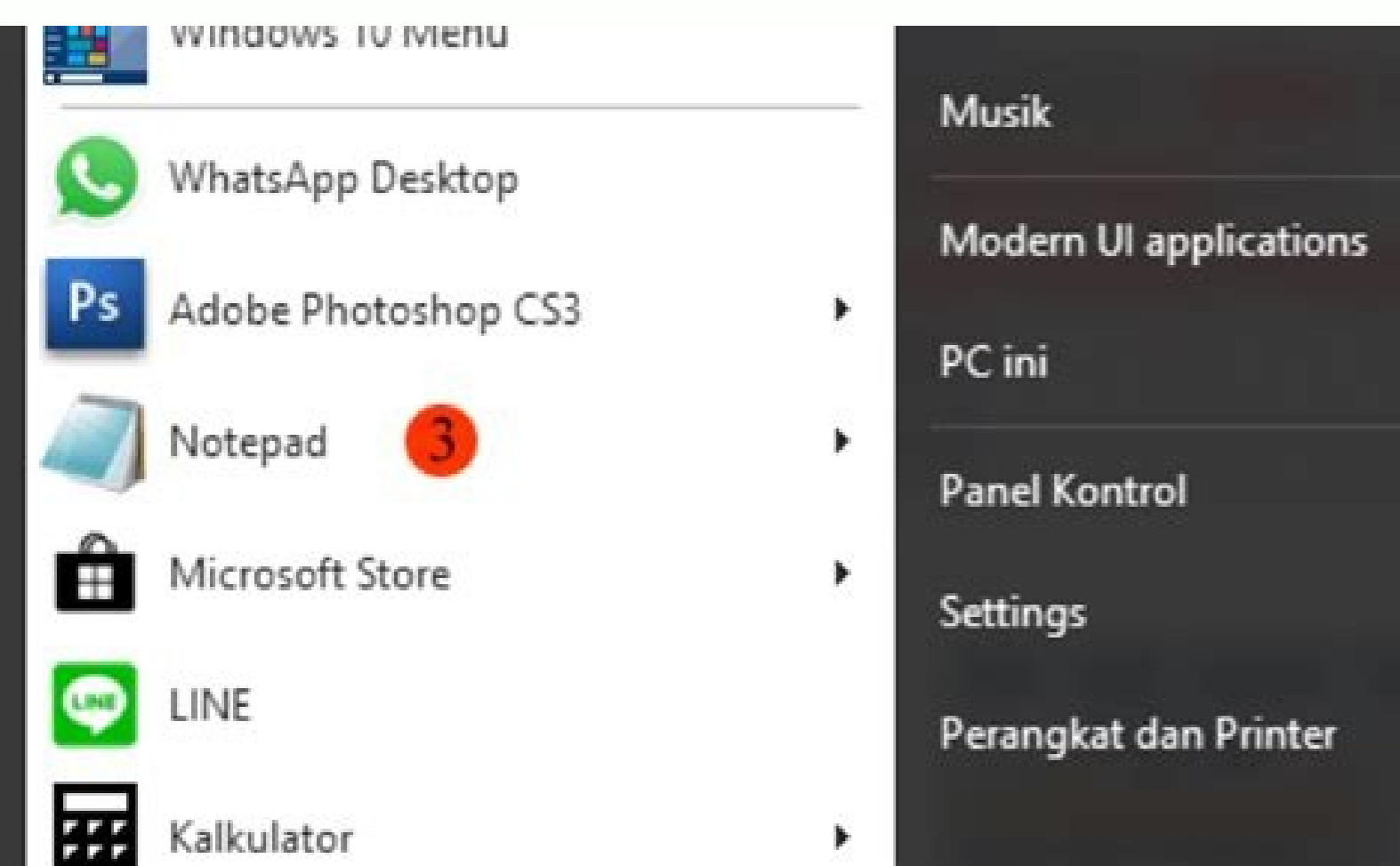
Mengetahui,

Ketua RW . 02

Ketua DKM RW.02,

E. Kusnadi, S.Pd

.....



In normal working conditions the latching current is always greater than holding current. Since no electronic boards need to be provided at the potential of the thyristor in order to trigger it, light-triggered thyristors can be an advantage in high-voltage applications such as HVDC. TRIAC - Triode for Alternating Current - A bidirectional switching device containing two thyristor structures with common gate contact Quadrac - special type of thyristor which combines a DIAC and a TRIAC into a single package. A LASCR acts as a switch that turns on when exposed to light. LTT for HVDC" (PDF). The first large-scale application of thyristors, with associated triggering diac, in consumer products related to stabilized power supplies within color television receivers in the early 1970s.(clarification needed) The stabilized high voltage DC supply for the receiver was obtained by moving the switching point of the thyristor device up and down the falling slope of the positive going half of the AC supply input (if the rising slope was used the output voltage would always rise towards the peak input voltage when the device was triggered and thus defeat the aim of regulation). Gate trigger current varies inversely with gate pulse width in such a way that there is a minimum gate charge required to trigger the thyristor. Layer diagram of thyristor. Following light exposure, when light is absent, if the power is not removed and the polarities of the cathode and anode have not yet reversed, the LASCR is still in the "on" state. Snubber circuits Thyristors can be triggered by a high rise-rate of off-state voltage. Unlike transistors, thyristors have a two-valued switching characteristic, meaning that a thyristor can only be fully on or off, while a transistor can lie in between on and off states. Application Manual Power Semiconductors 2011 (PDF) (2nd ed.). The application is available in two versions. In a conventional thyristor, once it has been switched on by the gate terminal, the device remains latched in the on-state (i.e. does not need a continuous supply of gate current to remain in the on state), providing the anode current has exceeded the latching current (IL). "Bill" Gutzwiller. Thyristors are arranged into a diode bridge circuit and to reduce harmonics are connected in series to form a 12-pulse converter. {{cite journal}}: Cite journal requires |journal= (help) ^ "Safe Firing of Thyristors" on powerguru.org ^ Example: Silicon Carbide Inverter Demonstrates Higher Power Output in Power Electronics Technology (2006-02-01) ^ Rashid, Muhammad H. (2011). Power Electronics (3rd ed.). Photthyristors Electronic symbol for light-activated SCR (LASCR) Photthyristors are activated by light. Types ACS ACST AGT - Anode Gate Thyristor - A thyristor with gate on n-type layer near to the anode ASCR - Asymmetrical SCR BCT - Bidirectional Control Thyristor - A bidirectional switching device containing two thyristor structures with separate gate contacts BOD - Breakover Diode - A gateless thyristor triggered by avalanche current DJAC - Bidirectional trigger device Dymstor - Unidirectional switching device Shockley diode - Unidirectional trigger and switching device SIDAC - Bidirectional switching device Trisil, SIDACtor - Bidirectional protection devices BRT - Base Resistance Controlled Thyristor ETO - Emitter Turn-Off Thyristor10] GTO - Gate Turn-Off thyristor DB-GTO - Distributed buffer gate turn-off thyristor MA-GTO - Modified anode gate turn-off thyristor IGCT - Integrated gate-commutated thyristor Ignitor - Spark generators for fire-lighter cks LASCR - Light-activated SCR, or LTT - light-triggered thyristor LASS - light-activated semiconductor switch MCT - MOSFET Controlled Thyristor - It contains two additional FET structures for on/off control. External links Wikimedia Commons has media related to Thyristors. The main terminals, labelled anode and cathode, are across all four layers. The Early History of the Silicon Controlled Rectifier - by Frank William Gutzwiller (of G.E.) THYRISTORS - from All About Circuits Universal thyristor driving circuit Thyristor Resources (simpler explanation) Thyristors of STMicroelectronics Thyristor basics Retrieved from " The maximum rate of rise of off-state voltage or dv/dt rating of a thyristor is an important parameter since it indicates the maximum rate of rise of anode voltage that does not bring thyristor into conduction when no gate signal is applied. New components will be available from the Web Components in the bottom bar. ABB Asea Brown Boveri. History The silicon controlled rectifier (SCR) or thyristor proposed by William Shockley in 1950 and championed by Moll and others at Bell Labs was developed in 1956 by power engineers at General Electric (G.E.), led by Gordon Hall and commercialized by G.E.'s Frank W. (A variant called an SCS—silicon controlled switch—brings all four layers out to terminals.) The operation of a thyristor can be understood in terms of a pair of tightly coupled bipolar junction transistors, arranged to cause a self-latching action: Structure on the physical and electronic level, and the thyristor symbol. In the above figure IL has to come above the IH on y-axis since IL>IH. See also Electronics portal Thyristor-controlled reactor Insulated-gate bipolar transistor Latch-up Quadrac Thyatron Thyristor drive References ^ Christiansen, Donald; Alexander, Charles K. Thyristors have three states: Reverse blocking mode - Voltage is applied in the direction that would be blocked by a diode Forward blocking mode - Voltage is applied in the direction that would cause a diode to conduct, but the thyristor has not been triggered into conduction Forward conducting mode - The thyristor has been triggered into conduction and will remain conducting until the forward current drops below a threshold value known as the "holding current" Function of the gate terminal The thyristor has three p-n junctions (serially named J1, J2, J3 from the anode). This is not to be confused with asymmetrical operation, as the output is unidirectional, flowing only from cathode to anode, and so is asymmetrical in nature. McGraw-Hill, ISBN 0-07-138421-9 ^ [1] Archived September 5, 2012, at the Wayback Machine ^ 'di/dt and dv/dt Ratings and Protection of SCR or Thyristor". Switch on dv/dt - the thyristor can be spuriously fired without trigger from the gate if the anode-to-cathode voltage rise-rate is too great. A bank of six 2000 A thyristors (white disks arranged in a row at top, and seen edge-on) Etymology An earlier gas-filled tube device called a thyratron provided a similar electronic switching capability, where a small control voltage could switch a large current. In some applications this is done by switching a second thyristor to discharge a capacitor into the anode of the first thyristor. Use short interactive book explaining basic electrical theorems, laws and circuits. When the anode is at a positive potential VAK with respect to the cathode with no voltage applied at the gate, junctions J1 and J3 are forward biased, while junction J2 is reverse biased. Retrieved 2009-07-12. Irradiation is more versatile than heavy metal doping because it permits the dosage to be adjusted in fine steps, even at a late stage in the processing of the silicon. Inverse parallel thyristors Custom components and subcircuits are new in version 2.5. You can set their SPICE definition, symbol or add a picture. ^ "ETT vs. Pearson. ISBN 978-81-317-0246-8 Sources Wintrich, Arendt; Nicolai, Ulrich; Tursky, Werner; Reimann, Tobias (2011). IET. Type of solid state switch ThyristorThyristorTypeActiveFirst production1956Pn configurationanode, gate and cathodeElectronic symbol A thyristor (/θaɪˈrɪstər/) is a solid-state semiconductor device with four layers of alternating P- and N-type materials. Thyristors have been used for decades as light dimmers in television, motion pictures, and theater, where they replaced inferior technologies such as autotransformers and rheostats. A light-activated TRIAC resembles a LASCR, except that it is designed for alternating currents. For applications with frequencies higher than the domestic AC mains supply (e.g. 50 Hz or 60 Hz), thyristors with lower values of tQ are required. The precise switching point was determined by the load on the DC output supply, as well as AC input fluctuations. (2005); Standard Handbook of Electrical Engineering (5th edition.). Archived from the original on September 10, 2009. Thyristors are mainly used where high currents and voltages are involved, and are often used to control alternating currents, where the change of polarity of the current causes the device to switch off automatically, referred to as "zero cross" operation. The control terminal, called the gate, is attached to p-type material near the cathode. Now if VAK is increased beyond the breakdown voltage VBO of the thyristor, avalanche breakdown of J2 takes place and the thyristor starts conducting (On state). These devices are advantageous where a reverse

