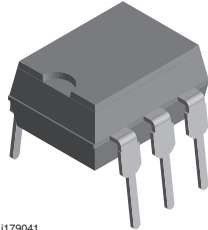
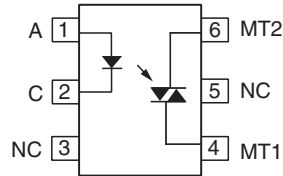


Optocoupler, Phototriac Output, High dV/dt, Very Low Input Current



I179041



DESCRIPTION

The IL4216/IL4217/IL4218 consists of an AlGaAs IRLED optically coupled to a pair of photosensitive non-zero crossing SCR chips and are connected inversely parallel to form a TRIAC. These three semiconductors are assembled in a six pin 0.3 inch dual in-line package.

High input sensitivity is achieved by using an emitter follower phototransistor and a cascaded SCR predriver resulting in an LED trigger current of less than 1.3 mA (DC).

The IL4216/IL4217/IL4218 uses two discrete SCRs resulting in a commutating dV/dt of greater than 10 kV/μs. The use of a proprietary dV/dt clamp results in a static dV/dt of greater than 10 kV/μs. This clamp circuit has a MOSFET that is enhanced when high dV/dt spikes occur between MT1 and MT2 of the TRIAC. The FET clamps the base of the phototransistor when conducting, disabling the internal SCR predriver.

The blocking voltage of up to 800 V permits control of off-line voltages up to 240 VAC, with a safety factor more than two, and is sufficient for as much as 380 VAC. Current handling capability is up to 300 mA RMS, continuous at 25 °C.

The IL4216/IL4217/IL4218 isolates low-voltage logic from 120, 240, and 380 VAC lines to control resistive inductive, or capacitive loads including motors solenoids, high current thyristors or TRIAC and relays.

FEATURES

- High input sensitivity $I_{FT} = 1.3 \text{ mA}$
- 300 mA on-state current
- High static dV/dt 10000 V/μs, typical
- Inverse parallel SCRs provide commutating dV/dt > 10 kV/μs
- Very Low Leakage < 10 μA
- Isolation test voltage 5300 V_{RMS}
- Lead (Pb)-free component
- Component in accordance to RoHS 2002/95/EC and WEEE 2002/96/EC


RoHS
COMPLIANT

APPLICATIONS

- Solid state relay
- Industrial controls
- Office equipment
- Consumer appliances

AGENCY APPROVALS

- UL1577, file no. E52744 system code J
- CSA 93751
- DIN EN 60747-5-2 (VDE 0884)/DIN EN 60747-5-5 pending available with option 1
- BSI IEC 60950; IEC 60065
- FIMKO

ORDER INFORMATION

| PART | REMARKS |
|-------------|---|
| IL4216 | 600 V V _{DRM} , DIP-6 |
| IL4217 | 700 V V _{DRM} , DIP-6 |
| IL4218 | 800 V V _{DRM} , DIP-6 |
| IL4216-X006 | 600 V V _{DRM} , DIP-6 400 mil (option 6) |
| IL4216-X009 | 600 V V _{DRM} , SMD-6 (option 9) |
| IL4217-X007 | 700 V V _{DRM} , SMD-6 (option 7) |
| IL4217-X009 | 700 V V _{DRM} , SMD-6 (option 9) |
| IL4218-X006 | 800 V V _{DRM} , DIP-6 400 mil (option 6) |
| IL4218-X007 | 800 V V _{DRM} , SMD-6 (option 7) |
| IL4218-X009 | 800 V V _{DRM} , SMD-6 (option 9) |

Note

For additional information on the available options refer to option information.

| ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (1) | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--------|------------|---------------|-----------|
| PARAMETER | TEST CONDITION | PART | SYMBOL | VALUE | UNIT |
| INPUT | | | | | |
| Reverse voltage | | | V_R | 6.0 | V |
| Forward current | | | I_F | 60 | mA |
| Surge current | | | I_{FSM} | 2.5 | A |
| Power dissipation | | | P_{diss} | 100 | mW |
| Derate linearly from 25 °C | | | | 1.33 | mW/°C |
| Thermal resistance | | | R_{th} | 750 | °C/W |
| OUTPUT | | | | | |
| Peak off-state voltage | | IL4216 | V_{DRM} | 600 | V |
| | | IL4217 | V_{DRM} | 700 | V |
| | | IL4218 | V_{DRM} | 800 | V |
| RMS on-state current | | | I_{DRM} | 300 | mA |
| Single cycle surge | | | I_{TSM} | 3.0 | A |
| Power dissipation | | | P_{diss} | 300 | mW |
| Derate linearly from 25 °C | | | | 6.6 | mW/°C |
| Thermal resistance | | | R_{th} | 150 | °C/W |
| COUPLER | | | | | |
| Creepage distance | | | | ≥ 7.0 | mm |
| Clearance | | | | ≥ 7.0 | mm |
| Storage temperature | | | T_{stg} | - 55 to + 150 | °C |
| Ambient temperature | | | T_{amb} | - 55 to + 100 | °C |
| Isolation test voltage | | | V_{ISO} | 5300 | V_{RMS} |
| Isolation resistance | $V_{IO} = 500\text{ V}, T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$ | | R_{IO} | ≥ 10^{12} | Ω |
| | $V_{IO} = 500\text{ V}, T_{amb} = 100\text{ °C}$ | | R_{IO} | ≥ 10^{11} | Ω |
| Lead soldering temperature (2) | 5.0 s | | T_{slid} | 260 | °C |

Notes

(1) $T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$, unless otherwise specified.

Stresses in excess of the absolute maximum ratings can cause permanent damage to the device. Functional operation of the device is not implied at these or any other conditions in excess of those given in the operational sections of this document. Exposure to absolute maximum ratings for extended periods of the time can adversely affect reliability.

(2) Refer to reflow profile for soldering conditions for surface mounted devices (SMD). Refer to wave profile for soldering conditions for through hole devices (DIP).



| ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------|----------------|-------|------|------|----------------------|
| PARAMETER | TEST CONDITION | PART | SYMBOL | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT |
| INPUT | | | | | | | |
| Forward voltage | $I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$ | | V_F | | 1.3 | 1.5 | V |
| Breakdown voltage | $I_R = 10 \text{ }\mu\text{A}$ | | V_{BR} | 6.0 | 30 | | V |
| Reverse current | $V_R = 6.0 \text{ V}$ | | I_R | | 0.1 | 10 | μA |
| Input capacitance | $V_F = 0 \text{ V}, f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ | | C_{IN} | | 40 | | pF |
| Thermal resistance, junction to lead | | | R_{thjl} | | 750 | | $^{\circ}\text{C/W}$ |
| OUTPUT | | | | | | | |
| Repetitive peak off-state voltage | $I_{DRM} = 100 \text{ }\mu\text{A}$ | IL4216 | V_{DRM} | 600 | 650 | | V |
| | | IL4217 | V_{DRM} | 700 | 750 | | V |
| | | IL4218 | V_{DRM} | 800 | 850 | | V |
| Off-state voltage | $I_{D(RMS)} = 70 \text{ }\mu\text{A}$ | IL4216 | $V_{D(RMS)}$ | 424 | 460 | | V |
| | | IL4217 | $V_{D(RMS)}$ | 484 | 536 | | V |
| | | IL4218 | $V_{D(RMS)}$ | 565 | 613 | | V |
| Off-state current | $V_D = 600 \text{ V}, T_{amb} = 100 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ | | $I_{D(RMS)}$ | | 10 | 100 | μA |
| Reverse current | $V_R = 600 \text{ V}, T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ | | I_{RMS} | | 10 | 100 | μA |
| On-state voltage | $I_T = 300 \text{ mA}$ | | V_{TM} | | 1.7 | 3.0 | V |
| On-state current | $PF = 1.0, V_{T(RMS)} = 1.7 \text{ V}$ | | I_{TM} | | | 300 | mA |
| Surge (non-repetitive, on-state current) | $f = 50 \text{ Hz}$ | | I_{TSM} | | | 3.0 | A |
| Holding current | $V_T = 3.0 \text{ V}$ | | I_H | | 65 | 200 | μA |
| Latching current | $V_T = 2.2 \text{ V}$ | | I_L | | 5.0 | | mA |
| LED trigger current | $V_{AK} = 5.0 \text{ V}$ | | I_{FT} | | 0.7 | 1.3 | mA |
| Critical rate of rise of off-state voltage | $V_D = 0.67 V_{DRM}, T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ | | dV/dt_{cr} | 10000 | | | V/ μs |
| | $V_D = 0.67 V_{DRM}, T_{amb} = 80 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ | | dV/dt_{cr} | 5000 | | | V/ μs |
| Critical rate of rise of voltage at current commutation | $V_D = 0.67 V_{DRM},$ $dI/dt_{crq} \leq 15 \text{ A/ms},$ $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ | | dV/dt_{crq} | 10000 | | | V/ μs |
| | $V_D = 0.67 V_{DRM},$ $dI/dt_{crq} \leq 15 \text{ A/ms},$ $T_{amb} = 80 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ | | dV/dt_{crq} | 5000 | | | V/ μs |
| Off-state current | $I_T = 300 \text{ mA}$ | | dI/dt | | 100 | | A/ms |
| Thermal resistance, junction to lead | | | R_{thjl} | | 150 | | $^{\circ}\text{C/W}$ |
| COUPLER | | | | | | | |
| Capacitance (input to output) | $f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}, V_{IO} = 0 \text{ V}$ | | C_{IO} | | 0.8 | | pF |
| Critical rate of rise of coupled input to output voltage | $I_T = 0, V_{RM} = V_{DM} = 300 \text{ VAC}$ | | $dV_{(IO)}/dt$ | 5000 | 1.0 | | mA |

Note

$T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified.

Minimum and maximum values are testing requirements. Typical values are characteristics of the device and are the result of engineering evaluation. Typical values are for information only and are not part of the testing requirements.

POWER FACTOR CONSIDERATIONS

A snubber is not needed to eliminate false operation of the TRIAC driver because of the IL4216/IL4217/IL4218 high static and commutating dV/dt with loads between 1 and 0.8 power factors. When inductive loads with power factors less than 0.8 are being driven, include a RC snubber or a single capacitor directly across the device to damp the peak commutating dV/dt spike. Normally a commutating dV/dt causes a turning-off device to stay on due to the stored energy remaining in the turning-off device.

But in the case of a zero voltage crossing optotriac, the commutating dV/dt spikes can inhibit one half of the TRIAC from turning on. If the spike potential exceeds the inhibit voltage of the zero cross detection circuit, half of the TRIAC will be held-off and not turn-on. This hold-off condition can be eliminated by using a snubber or capacitor placed directly across the optotriac as shown in Figure 1. Note that the value of the capacitor increases as a function of the load current.

The hold-off condition also can be eliminated by providing a higher level of LED drive current. The higher LED drive provides a larger photocurrent which causes the phototransistor to turn-on before the commutating spike has activated the zero cross network. Figure 8 shows the relationship of the LED drive for power factors of less than 1.0. The curve shows that if a device requires 1.5 mA for a resistive load, then 1.8 times (2.7 mA) that amount would be required to control an inductive load whose power factor is less than 0.3.

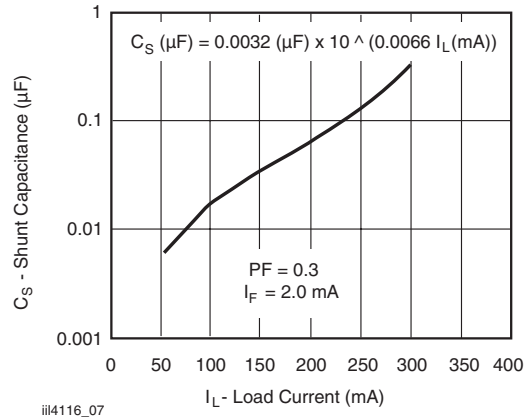


Fig. 3 - Shunt Capacitance vs. Load Current vs. Power Factor

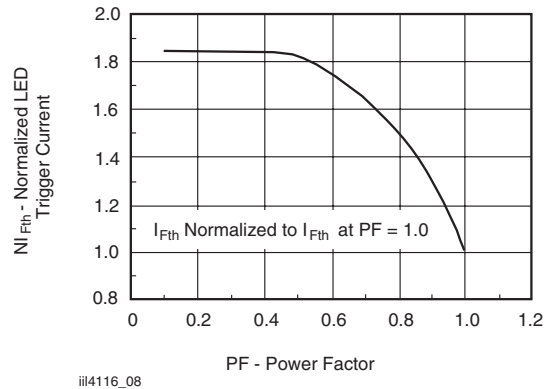


Fig. 4 - Normalized LED Trigger Current

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

T_{amb} = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified

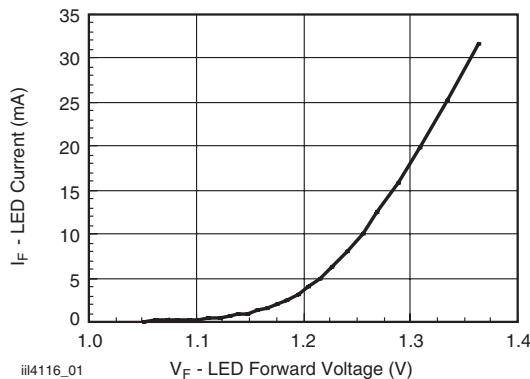


Fig. 5 - LED Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

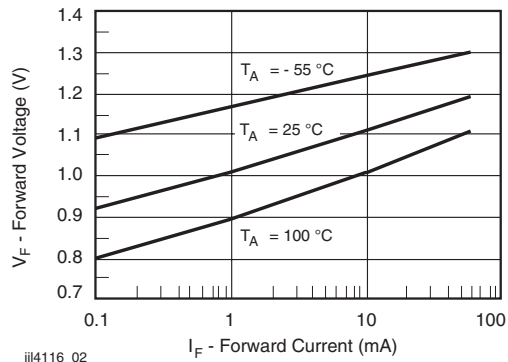
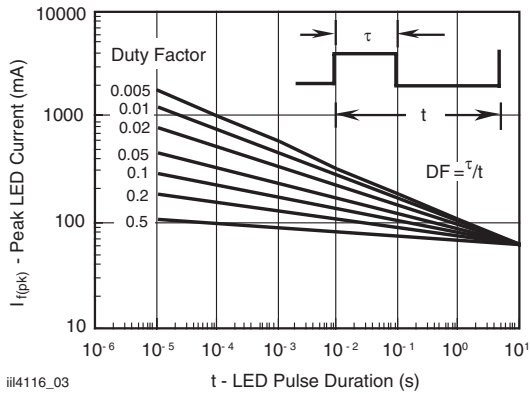
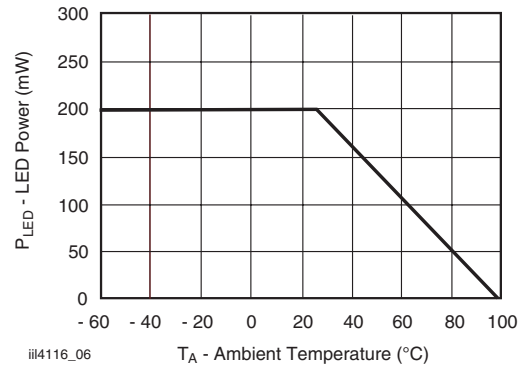


Fig. 6 - Forward Voltage vs. Forward Current



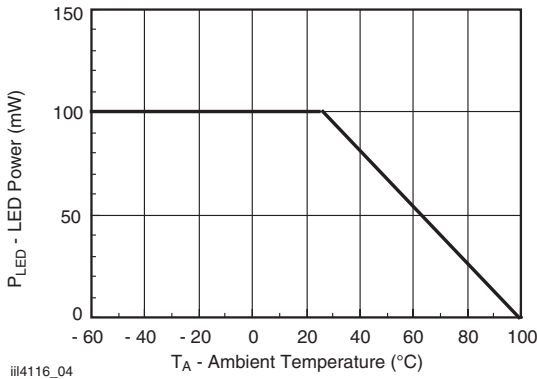
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Fig. 7 - Peak LED Current vs. Duty Factor, τ



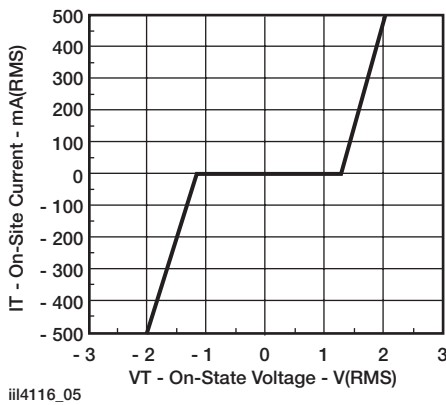
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Fig. 10 - Maximum Output Power Dissipation



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Fig. 8 - Maximum LED Power Dissipation



iii4116_05

Fig. 9 - On-State Terminal Voltage vs. Terminal Current

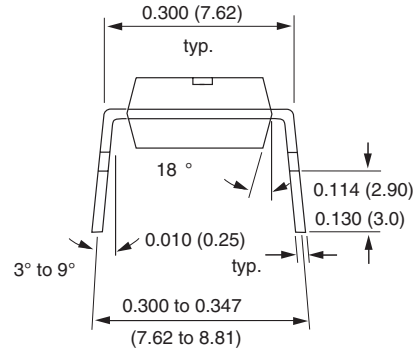
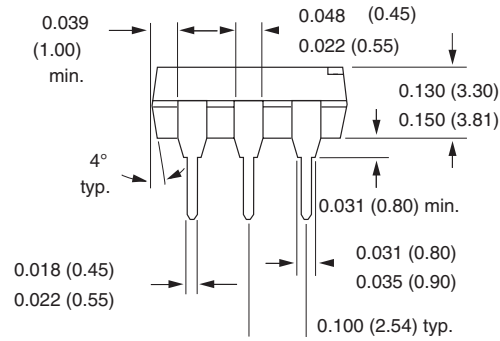
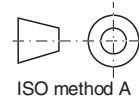
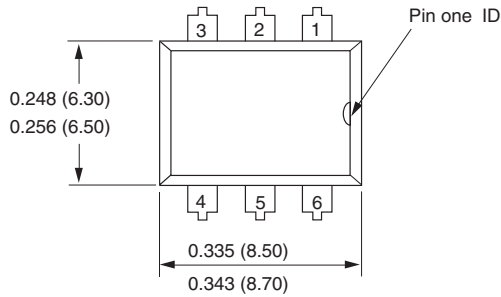
IL4216/IL4217/IL4218



Vishay Semiconductors

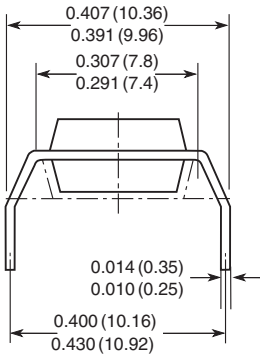
Optocoupler, Phototriac Output,
High dV/dt, Very Low Input Current

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS in inches (millimeters)

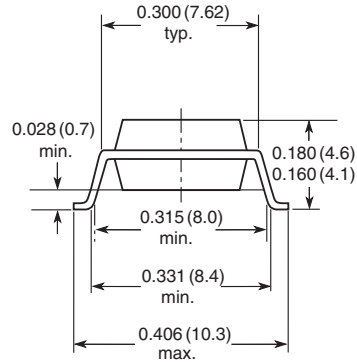


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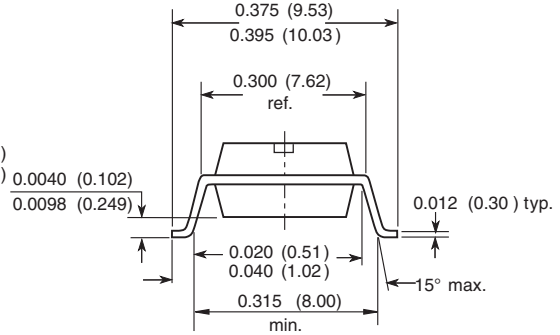
Option 6



Option 7



Option 9



18450

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2. Regularly and continuously improve the performance of our products, processes, distribution and operating systems with respect to their impact on the health and safety of our employees and the public, as well as their impact on the environment.

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