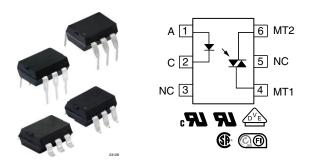


# Optocoupler, Phototriac Output, High dV/dt, Low Input Current



#### **FEATURES**

- Low trigger current I<sub>FT</sub> = 0.7 mA (typ.)
- I<sub>TRMS</sub> = 300 mA
- High static dV/dt ≥ 10 000 V/µs
- Load voltage up to 800 V
- Material categorization: for definitions of compliance please see <u>www.vishay.com/doc?99912</u>





RoHS COMPLIANT

## **LINKS TO ADDITIONAL RESOURCES**













## **DESCRIPTION**

The IL4216, IL4217, and IL4218 product family consists of an optically coupled GaAs IRLED to a photosensitive thyristor system with integrated noise suppression circuit.

The thyristor system enables low trigger currents of 0.7 mA and features a dV/dt ratio of greater than 10 kV/ $\mu$ s and load voltages up to 800 V.

The IL4216, IL4217, and IL4218 product family is a perfect microcontroller friendly solution to isolate low voltage logic from high voltage 120  $V_{AC},\,240\,\,V_{AC},\,$  and 380  $V_{AC}$  lines and to control resistive, inductive, or capacitive AC loads like motors, solenoids, high power thyristors or TRIACs, and solid-state relays.

#### **APPLICATIONS**

- Solid-state relay
- · Lighting controls
- Temperature controls
- Solenoid / valve controls
- · AC motor drives / starters

## **AGENCY APPROVALS**

- UL
- cUL
- CSA
- DIN EN 60747-5-5 (VDE 0884-5) available with option 1

IL4218-X019T (1)

• FIMKO

ORDERING INFORMATION			
I L 4 2 1 PART NUMBER	# - X 0	# # T  GE OPTION TAPEAND REEL	Option 7 Option 9 Option 9  > 0.7 mm
AGENCY CERTIFIED / PACKAGE		BLOCKING VOLTAGE V <sub>DRM</sub> (V	7)
UL, cUL, FIMKO	600	700	800
DIP-6	IL4216	IL4217	IL4218
DIP-6, 400 mil, option 6	-	-	IL4218-X006
SMD-6, option 7	IL4216-X007T	-	-
VDE, UL, cUL, FIMKO	600	700	800
DIP-6	IL4216-X001 -		IL4218-X001
DIP-6, 400 mil, option 6	IL4216-X016	- IL4218-X016	
SMD-6, option 7	-	-	IL4218-X017T <sup>(1)</sup>

## Note

SMD-6, option 9

(1) Also available in tubes, do not put T on the end



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified)						
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	PART	SYMBOL	VALUE	UNIT	
INPUT						
Reverse voltage			V <sub>R</sub>	6	V	
Forward current			I <sub>F</sub>	60	mA	
Surge current			I <sub>FSM</sub>	2.5	Α	
Power dissipation			P <sub>diss</sub>	100	mW	
Derate linearly from 25 °C				1.33	mW/°C	
Thermal resistance			R <sub>th</sub>	750	°C/W	
OUTPUT						
		IL4216	$V_{DRM}$	600	V	
Peak off-state voltage		IL4217	$V_{DRM}$	700	V	
		IL4218	$V_{DRM}$	800	V	
RMS on-state current			I <sub>DRM</sub>	300	mA	
Single cycle surge			I <sub>TSM</sub>	3	Α	
Power dissipation			P <sub>diss</sub>	300	mW	
Derate linearly from 25 °C				6.6	mW/°C	
Thermal resistance			R <sub>th</sub>	150	°C/W	
COUPLER						
Storage temperature			T <sub>stg</sub>	-55 to +150	°C	
Ambient temperature			T <sub>amb</sub>	-55 to +100	°C	
Lead soldering temperature (1)	5 s		T <sub>sld</sub>	260	°C	

#### **Notes**

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

<b>ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS</b> (T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified)							
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	PART	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
INPUT							
Forward voltage	I <sub>F</sub> = 20 mA		V <sub>F</sub>	ı	1.3	1.5	V
Breakdown voltage	$I_R = 10 \mu A$		$V_{BR}$	6	30	-	V
Reverse current	V <sub>R</sub> = 6 V		I <sub>R</sub>	1	0.1	10	μA
Input capacitance	$V_F = 0 V, f = 1 MHz$		C <sub>IN</sub>	ı	40	-	pF
Thermal resistance, junction to lead			$R_{thjl}$	ı	750	-	°C/W
OUTPUT							
	I <sub>DRM</sub> = 100 μA	IL4216	$V_{DRM}$	600	650	-	V
Repetitive peak off-state voltage		IL4217	$V_{DRM}$	700	750	-	V
		IL4218	$V_{DRM}$	800	850	-	V
	$I_{D(RMS)} = 70 \mu A$	IL4216	$V_{D(RMS)}$	424	460	-	V
Off-state voltage		IL4217	V <sub>D(RMS)</sub>	484	536	-	V
		IL4218	$V_{D(RMS)}$	565	613	-	V
Off-state current	$V_D = 600 \text{ V}, T_{amb} = 100 \text{ °C}$		I <sub>D(RMS)</sub>	ı	10	100	μΑ
Reverse current	$V_R = 600 \text{ V}, T_{amb} = 25 ^{\circ}\text{C}$		I <sub>RMS</sub>	ı	10	100	μΑ
On-state voltage	$I_T = 300 \text{ mA}$		$V_{TM}$	ı	1.7	3	V
On-state current	$PF = 1, V_{T(RMS)} = 1.7 V$		I <sub>TM</sub>	ı	-	300	mA
Surge (non-repetitive, on-state current)	f = 50 Hz		I <sub>TSM</sub>	ı	-	3	Α
Holding current	V <sub>T</sub> = 3 V		I <sub>H</sub>	1	65	200	μΑ
Latching current	V <sub>T</sub> = 2.2 V		ΙL	ı	-	500	μΑ
LED trigger current	V <sub>AK</sub> = 5 V		I <sub>FT</sub>	-	0.7	-	mA

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

<b>ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS</b> (T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified)							
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	PART	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
OUTPUT							
Critical rate of rise of off-state voltage	$V_D = 0.67 V_{DRM}, T_{amb} = 25  ^{\circ}C$		dV/dt <sub>cr</sub>	10 000	1	-	V/µs
	$V_D = 0.67 V_{DRM}, T_{amb} = 80  ^{\circ}C$		dV/dt <sub>cr</sub>	5000	ı	-	V/µs
Critical rate of rise of voltage at current commutation	$V_D = 230 V_{RMS},$ $I_D = 300 \text{ mA}_{RMS}, T_J = 25 ^{\circ}\text{C}$		dV/dt <sub>crq</sub>	-	8	-	V/µs
	$V_D = 230 V_{RMS},$ $I_D = 300 \text{ mA}_{RMS}, T_J = 85 \text{ °C}$		dV/dt <sub>crq</sub>	-	7	-	V/µs
Critical rate of rise of on-state current commutation	$V_D = 230 V_{RMS},$ $I_D = 300 \text{ mA}_{RMS}, T_J = 25 ^{\circ}\text{C}$		dl/dt <sub>crq</sub>	-	12	-	A/ms
Thermal resistance, junction to lead			R <sub>thjl</sub>	-	150	-	°C/W
COUPLER							
Capacitance (input to output)	f = 1 MHz, V <sub>IO</sub> = 0 V		C <sub>IO</sub>	-	0.8	-	pF
Critical rate of rise of coupled input to output voltage	$I_T = 0$ , $V_{RM} = V_{DM} = 300 V_{AC}$		dV <sub>(IO)</sub> /dt	5000	1	-	mA

#### Note

 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.

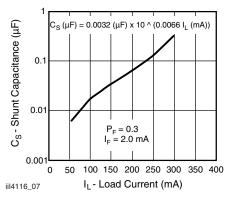


Fig. 1 - Shunt Capacitance vs. Load Current vs. Power Factor

SAFETY AND INSULATION RATINGS						
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	SYMBOL	VALUE	UNIT		
Climatic classification	According to IEC 68 part 1		55 / 100 / 21			
Comparative tracking index		CTI	175			
Maximum rated withstanding isolation voltage	t = 1 min	$V_{ISO}$	4420	$V_{RMS}$		
Maximum transient isolation voltage		$V_{IOTM}$	8000	$V_{peak}$		
Maximum repetitive peak isolation voltage		$V_{IORM}$	890	$V_{peak}$		
Isolation resistance	$V_{IO} = 500 \text{ V}, T_{amb} = 25 ^{\circ}\text{C}$	R <sub>IO</sub>	≥ 10 <sup>12</sup>	Ω		
isolation resistance	V <sub>IO</sub> = 500 V, T <sub>amb</sub> = 100 °C	R <sub>IO</sub>	≥ 10 <sup>11</sup>	Ω		
Output safety power		$P_{SO}$	500	mW		
Input safety current		I <sub>SI</sub>	250	mA		
Safety temperature		$T_S$	175	°C		
Out of the second secon	DIP-6; SMD-6, option 7; SMD-6, option 9		≥ 7	mm		
Creepage distance	DIP-6, 400 mil, option 6		≥8	mm		
Clearance distance	DIP-6; SMD-6, option 7; SMD-6, option 9		≥7	mm		
	DIP-6, 400 mil, option 6		≥ 8	mm		
Insulation thickness		DTI	≥ 0.4	mm		

## Note

As per IEC 60747-5-5, § 7.4.3.8.2, this optocoupler is suitable for "safe electrical insulation" only within the safety ratings. Compliance with
the safety ratings shall be ensured by means of protective circuits

## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified)

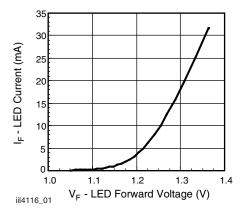


Fig. 2 - LED Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

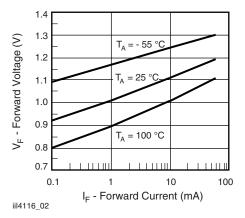


Fig. 3 - Forward Voltage vs. Forward Current

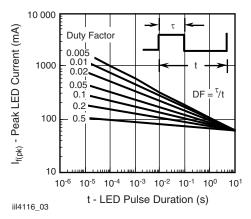


Fig. 4 - Peak LED Current vs. Duty Factor,  $\tau$ 

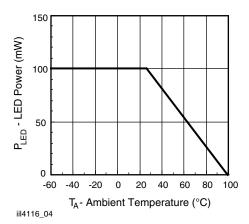


Fig. 5 - Maximum LED Power Dissipation

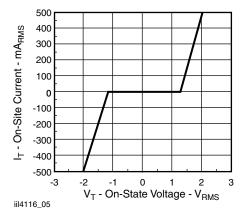


Fig. 6 - On-State Terminal Voltage vs. Terminal Current

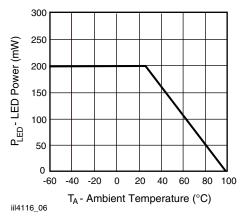
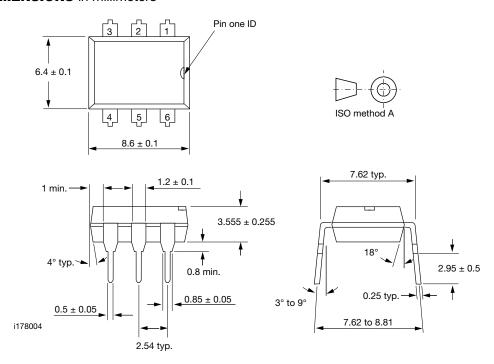
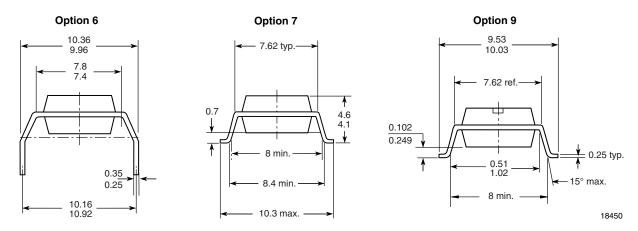


Fig. 7 - Maximum Output Power Dissipation

## **PACKAGE DIMENSIONS** in millimeters





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