

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



21842-1



H79041-3



### 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 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 V<sub>AC</sub>, with a safety factor more than two, and is sufficient for as much as 380 V<sub>AC</sub>. 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<sub>FT</sub> = 1.3 mA
- 300 mA on-state current
- High static dV/dt 10000 V/μs, typical
- Very low leakage < 10 μA
- Isolation test voltage 5300 V<sub>RMS</sub>
- Compliant to RoHS Directive 2002/95/EC and in accordance to 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 60747-5-5 (VDE 0884) available with option 1
- BSI IEC60950; IEC60065
- FIMKO

### ORDERING INFORMATION



AGENCY CERTIFIED/PACKAGE	BLOCKING VOLTAGE V <sub>DRM</sub> (V)		
	600	700	800
<b>UL, cUL, BSI, FIMKO</b>			
DIP-6	IL4216	IL4217	IL4218
DIP-6, 400 mil, option 6	IL4216-X006	-	IL4218-X006
SMD-6, option 7	IL4216-X007T	IL4217-X007	-
SMD-6, option 9	IL4216-X009T <sup>(1)</sup>	IL4217-X009	-
<b>VDE, UL, cUL, BSI, FIMKO</b>			
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>
SMD-6, option 9	-	-	IL4218-X019T <sup>(1)</sup>

**Note**

<sup>(1)</sup> Also available in tubes, do not put T on the end.

# IL4216, IL4217, IL4218



Vishay Semiconductors Optocoupler, Phototriac Output,  
High dV/dt, Low Input Current

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS <sup>(1)</sup> (T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified)					
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	PART	SYMBOL	VALUE	UNIT
<b>INPUT</b>					
Reverse voltage			V <sub>R</sub>	6	V
Forward current			I <sub>F</sub>	60	mA
Surge current			I <sub>FSM</sub>	2.5	A
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
<b>OUTPUT</b>					
Peak off-state voltage		IL4216	V <sub>DRM</sub>	600	V
		IL4217	V <sub>DRM</sub>	700	V
		IL4218	V <sub>DRM</sub>	800	V
RMS on-state current			I <sub>DRM</sub>	300	mA
Single cycle surge			I <sub>TSM</sub>	3	A
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
<b>COUPLER</b>					
Creepage distance				≥ 7	mm
Clearance				≥ 7	mm
Storage temperature			T <sub>stg</sub>	- 55 to + 150	°C
Ambient temperature			T <sub>amb</sub>	- 55 to + 100	°C
Isolation test voltage			V <sub>ISO</sub>	5300	V <sub>RMS</sub>
Isolation resistance	V <sub>IO</sub> = 500 V, T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C		R <sub>IO</sub>	≥ 10 <sup>12</sup>	Ω
	V <sub>IO</sub> = 500 V, T <sub>amb</sub> = 100 °C		R <sub>IO</sub>	≥ 10 <sup>11</sup>	Ω
Lead soldering temperature <sup>(2)</sup>	5 s		T <sub>slid</sub>	260	°C

## Notes

- (1) 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 (T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified)							
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	PART	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
<b>INPUT</b>							
Forward voltage	I <sub>F</sub> = 20 mA		V <sub>F</sub>		1.3	1.5	V
Breakdown voltage	I <sub>R</sub> = 10 μA		V <sub>BR</sub>	6	30		V
Reverse current	V <sub>R</sub> = 6 V		I <sub>R</sub>		0.1	10	μA
Input capacitance	V <sub>F</sub> = 0 V, f = 1 MHz		C <sub>IN</sub>		40		pF
Thermal resistance, junction to lead			R <sub>thjl</sub>		750		°C/W
<b>OUTPUT</b>							
Repetitive peak off-state voltage	I <sub>DRM</sub> = 100 μA	IL4216	V <sub>DRM</sub>	600	650		V
		IL4217	V <sub>DRM</sub>	700	750		V
		IL4218	V <sub>DRM</sub>	800	850		V
Off-state voltage	I <sub>D(RMS)</sub> = 70 μA	IL4216	V <sub>D(RMS)</sub>	424	460		V
		IL4217	V <sub>D(RMS)</sub>	484	536		V
		IL4218	V <sub>D(RMS)</sub>	565	613		V
Off-state current	V <sub>D</sub> = 600 V, T <sub>amb</sub> = 100 °C		I <sub>D(RMS)</sub>		10	100	μA
Reverse current	V <sub>R</sub> = 600 V, T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C		I <sub>RMS</sub>		10	100	μA
On-state voltage	I <sub>T</sub> = 300 mA		V <sub>TM</sub>		1.7	3	V
On-state current	PF = 1, V <sub>T(RMS)</sub> = 1.7 V		I <sub>TM</sub>			300	mA
Surge (non-repetitive, on-state current)	f = 50 Hz		I <sub>TSM</sub>			3	A
Holding current	V <sub>T</sub> = 3 V		I <sub>H</sub>		65	200	μA
Latching current	V <sub>T</sub> = 2.2 V		I <sub>L</sub>			500	μA
LED trigger current	V <sub>AK</sub> = 5 V		I <sub>FT</sub>		0.7		mA
Critical rate of rise of off-state voltage	V <sub>D</sub> = 0.67 V <sub>DRM</sub> , T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C		dV/dt <sub>cr</sub>	10 000			V/μs
	V <sub>D</sub> = 0.67 V <sub>DRM</sub> , T <sub>amb</sub> = 80 °C		dV/dt <sub>cr</sub>	5000			V/μs
Critical rate of rise of voltage at current commutation	V <sub>D</sub> = 230 V <sub>RMS</sub> , I <sub>D</sub> = 300 mA <sub>RMS</sub> , T <sub>J</sub> = 25 °C		dV/dt <sub>crq</sub>		8		V/μs
	V <sub>D</sub> = 230 V <sub>RMS</sub> , I <sub>D</sub> = 300 mA <sub>RMS</sub> , T <sub>J</sub> = 85 °C		dV/dt <sub>crq</sub>		7		V/μs
Critical rate of rise of on-state current commutation	V <sub>D</sub> = 230 V <sub>RMS</sub> , I <sub>D</sub> = 300 mA <sub>RMS</sub> , T <sub>J</sub> = 25 °C		dI/dt <sub>crq</sub>		12		A/ms
Thermal resistance, junction to lead			R <sub>thjl</sub>		150		°C/W
<b>COUPLER</b>							
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 <sub>T</sub> = 0, V <sub>RM</sub> = V <sub>DM</sub> = 300 VAC		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.

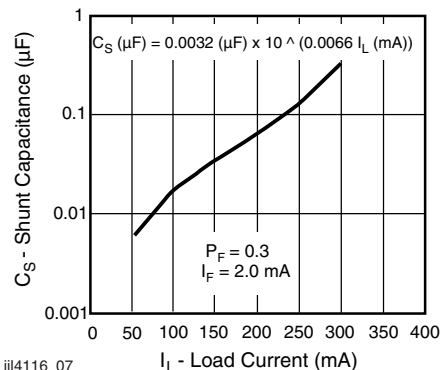


Fig. 1 - Shunt Capacitance vs. Load Current vs. Power Factor

# IL4216, IL4217, IL4218



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## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified)



Fig. 2 - LED Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

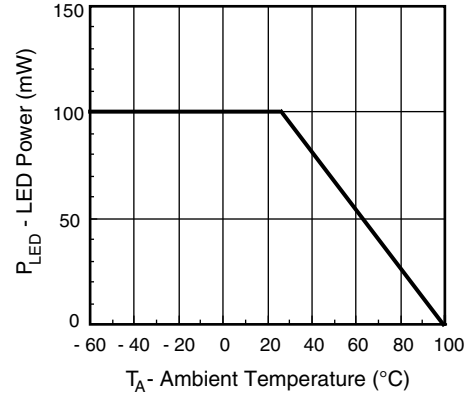


Fig. 5 - Maximum LED Power Dissipation



Fig. 3 - Forward Voltage vs. Forward Current

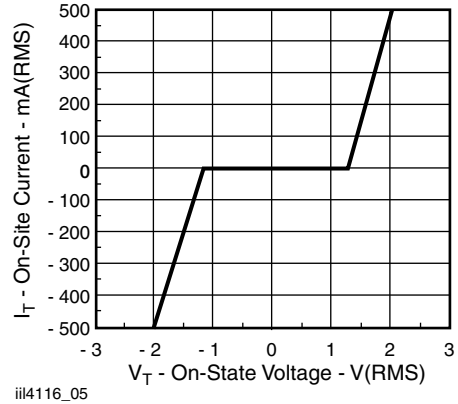


Fig. 6 - On-State Terminal Voltage vs. Terminal Current



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



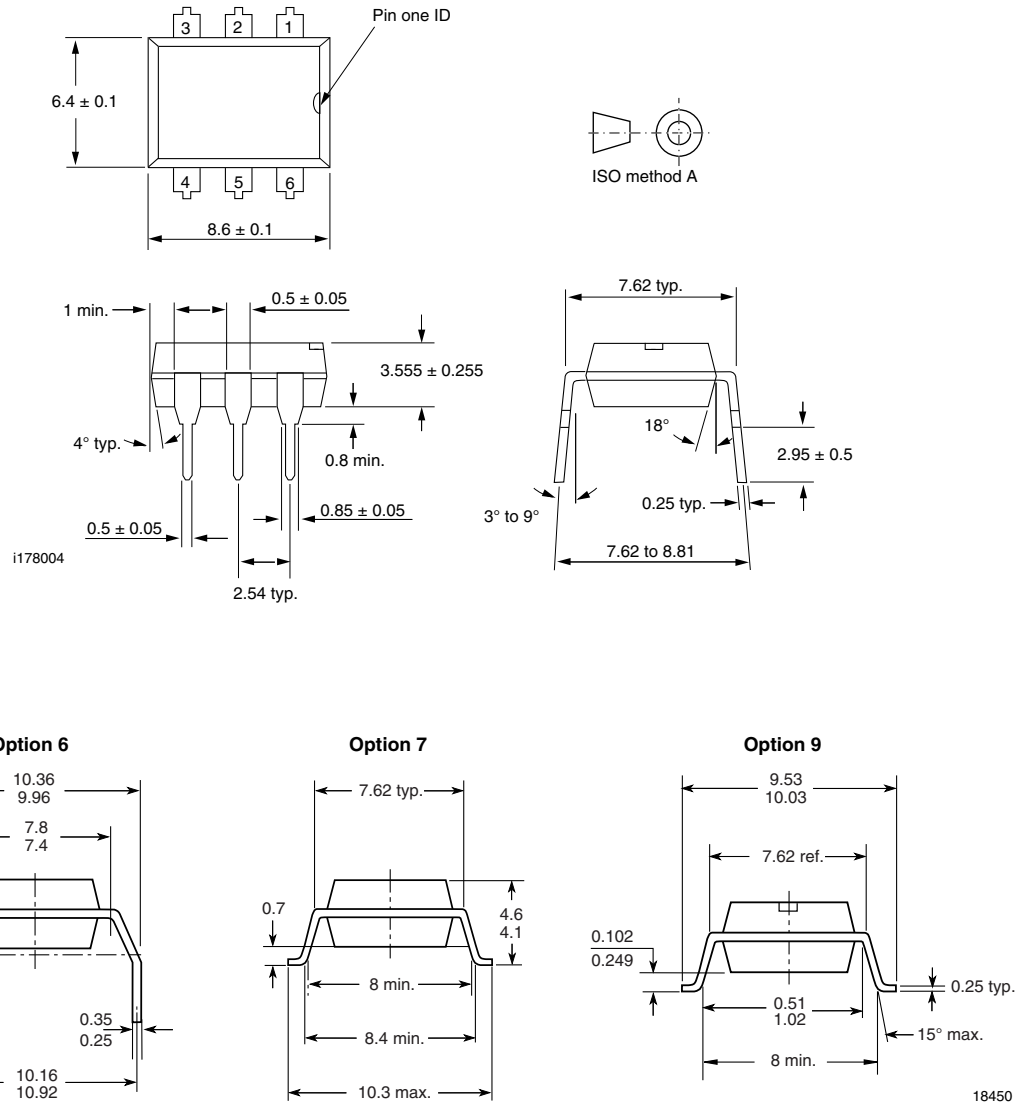
Fig. 7 - Maximum Output Power Dissipation



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## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS in millimeters





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