



OPTICALLY COUPLED RANDOM PHASE NON-ZERO CROSSING TRIAC DRIVERS

DESCRIPTION

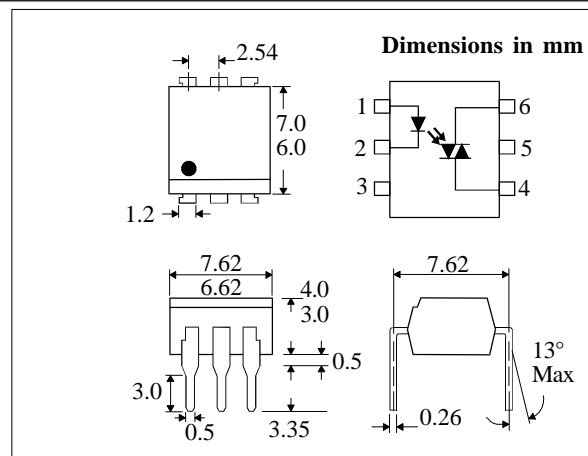
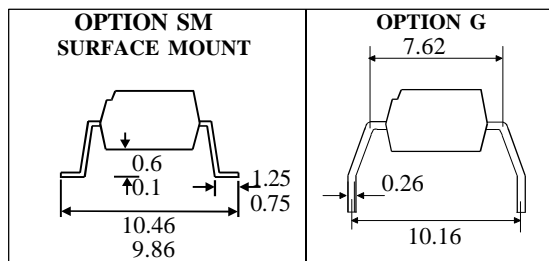
The IS3052 is an optically coupled isolator consisting of a Gallium Arsenide infrared emitting diode coupled with a light activated silicon bilateral switch performing the functions of a triac mounted in a standard 6 pin dual-in-line package. The IS3052 provides random phase control of high current triacs or thyristors. The IS3052 features greatly enhanced static dv/dt capability to ensure stable switching performance of inductive loads.

FEATURE

- Options :-
10mm lead spread - add G after part no.
Surface mount - add SM after part no.
Tape&reel - add SMT&R after part no.
- High Isolation Voltage (5.3kV_{RMS}, 7.5kV_{PK})
- 550V Peak Blocking Voltage
- All electrical parameters 100% tested
- Custom electrical selections available

APPLICATIONS

- Solenoid / Valve Controls
- Lamp Ballasts
- Static AC Power Switch
- Interfacing Microprocessors to 115 and 240Vac Peripherals
- Solid State Relays
- Incandescent Lamp Dimmers
- Temperature Controls
- Motor Controls



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (25 °C unless otherwise noted)

Storage Temperature _____ -40°C - +100°C
 Operating Temperature _____ -40°C - +85°C
 Lead Soldering Temperature _____ 260°C
 (1.6mm from case for 10 seconds)
 Input-to-output Isolation Voltage (Pk) 7500 Vac
 (60 Hz , 1sec. duration)

INPUT DIODE

Forward Current _____ 60mA
 Reverse Voltage _____ 3V
 Power Dissipation _____ 100mW
 (derate linearly 1.33mW/°C above 25°C)

OUTPUT PHOTO TRIAC

Off-State Output Terminal Voltage _____ 550V
 RMS Forward Current _____ 100mA
 Forward Current (Peak) _____ 1.2A
 Power Dissipation _____ 300mW
 (derate linearly 4.0mW/°C above 25°C)

POWER DISSIPATION

Total Power Dissipation _____ 330mW
 (derate linearly 4.4mW/°C above 25°C)

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Unless otherwise noted)

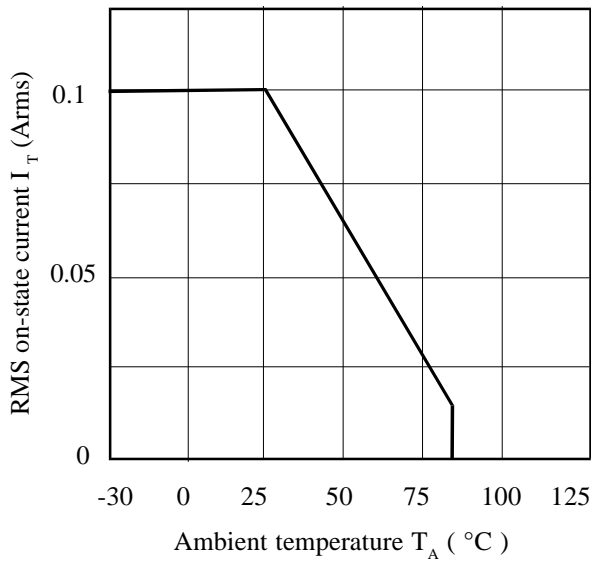
| PARAMETER | | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS | TEST CONDITION |
|-----------|--|-----|-----|------------|--|--|
| Input | Forward Voltage (V_F) Reverse Current (I_R) | | 1.2 | 1.5 100 | V μA | $I_F = 10\text{mA}$ $V_R = 3\text{V}$ |
| Output | Peak Off-state Current (I_{DRM}) Peak Blocking Voltage (V_{DRM}) On-state Voltage (V_{TM}) Critical rate of rise of off-state Voltage@ 400V (dv/dt) (note 1) | 550 | | 100 3.0 | nA V V V/ μs | $V_{\text{DRM}} = 550\text{V}$ (note 1) $I_{\text{DRM}} = 100\text{nA}$ $I_{\text{TM}} = 100\text{mA}$ (peak) |
| Coupled | Input Current to Trigger (I_{FT})(note 2) Holding Current , either direction (I_H) Input to Output Isolation Voltage V_{ISO} | | | 10 | mA μA V_{RMS} V_{PK} | $V_D = 3\text{V}$ (note 2) See note 3 See note 3 |

Note 1. Test voltage must be applied within dv/dt rating.

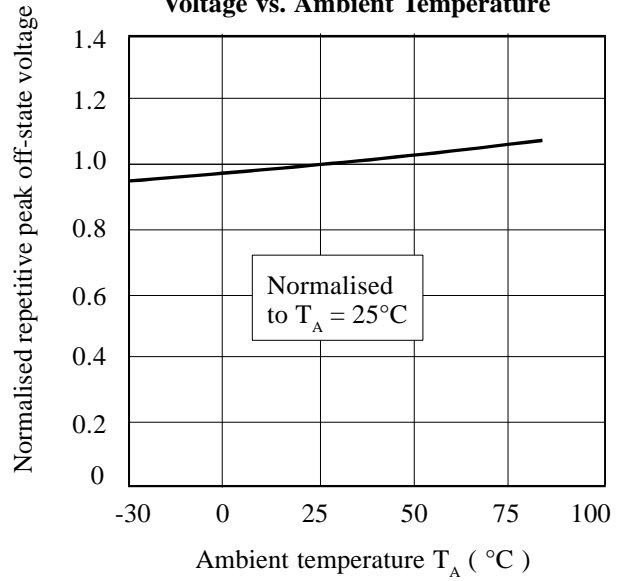
Note 2. Guaranteed to trigger at an I_F value less than or equal to max. I_{FT} , recommended I_F lies between Rated I_{FT} and absolute max. I_{FT} .

Note 3. Measured with input leads shorted together and output leads shorted together.

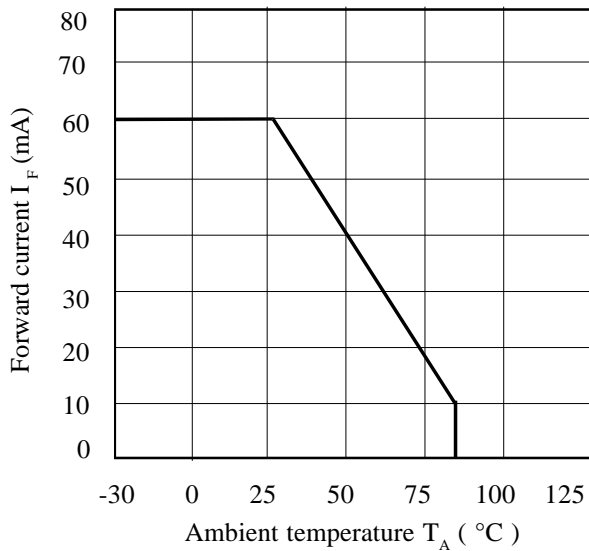
RMS On-state Current vs. Ambient Temperature



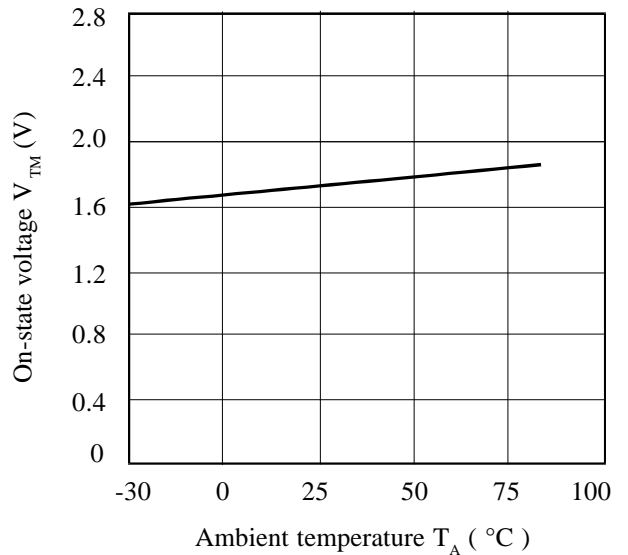
Normalised Repetitive Peak Off-state Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature



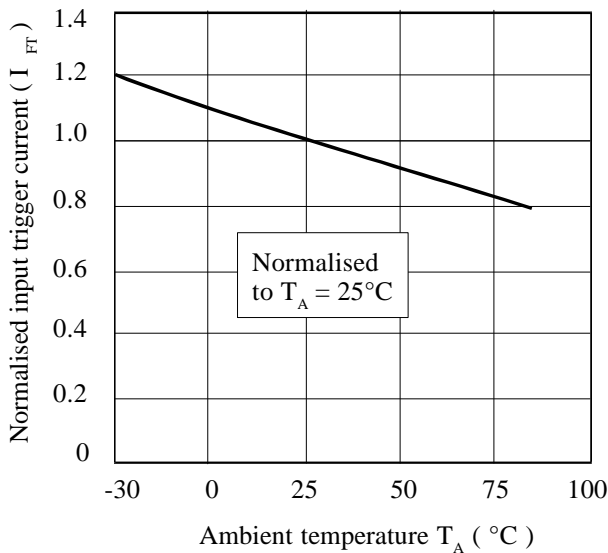
Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature



On-state Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature



Normalised Input Trigger Current vs. Ambient Temperature



On-state Current vs. On-state Voltage

