## Phototriac, Zero Crossing, 1.5 kV/µs dV/dt, 600 V

### FEATURES

- 1500 V/µs dV/dt minimum
- 600 V blocking voltage
- 100 mA on-state current
- Zero crossing detector
- · Low input trigger current
- 6 pin DIP package
- Lead (Pb)-free component
- Component in accordance to RoHS 2002/95/EC and WEEE 2002/96/EC

### **APPLICATIONS**

- · Household appliances
- Triac drive/AC motor drives
- Solenoid/valve controls
- Office automation equipment/machine
- Temperature (HVAC)/lighting controls
- Switching power supply

### AGENCY APPROVALS

- UL1577, file no. E52744 system code U/J
- CUL file no. E52744, equivalent to CSA bulletin 5A
- DIN EN 60747-5-5 (VDE 0884) available with option 1
- BSI IEC 60950

ORDER INFORMATION	
PART	REMARKS
VO3063	DIP-6, ZC, 600 V, I <sub>ft</sub> = 5 mA
VO3062	DIP-6, ZC, 600 V, I <sub>ft</sub> = 10 mA
VO3063-X006	DIP-6 400 mil, ZC, 600 V, I <sub>ft</sub> = 5 mA
VO3062-X006	DIP-6 400 mil, ZC, 600 V, I <sub>ft</sub> = 10 mA
VO3063-X007T	SMD-6, ZC, 600 V, I <sub>ft</sub> = 5 mA
VO3062-X007T	SMD-6, ZC, 600 V, I <sub>ft</sub> = 10 mA

#### Note

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

A 1

C 2

NC 3

The VO3062/3063 triac driver family consists of a GaAs

infrared LED optically coupled to a monolithic photosensitive

The 600 V blocking voltage permits control of off-line

voltages up to 240 VAC, with a safety factor of more than

ZCC

\*Zero crossing circuit

6 MT2

5 NC

4 MT1

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS								
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	PART	SYMBOL	VALUE	UNIT			
INPUT								
Reverse voltage			V <sub>R</sub>	6	V			
Forward current - continuous			١ <sub>F</sub>	60	mA			
Power dissipation			P <sub>diss</sub>	100	mW			
OUTPUT								
Off state output terminal voltage		VO3062/3063	V <sub>DRM</sub>	600	V			
Peak repetitive surge current	PW = 100 ms, 120 pps		I <sub>TSM</sub>	1	A			
Power dissipation			P <sub>diss</sub>	200	mW			
On-state RMS current			I <sub>T(RMS)</sub>	100	mA			

## (e3) RoHS





DESCRIPTION

zero crossing triac detector chip.

two, and is sufficient for as much as 380 V.

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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS								
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	PART	SYMBOL	VALUE	UNIT			
COUPLER				•				
Isolation test voltage	t = 1 s		V <sub>ISO</sub>	5300	V <sub>RMS</sub>			
Total power dissipation			P <sub>tot</sub>	300	mW			
Operating temperature range			T <sub>amb</sub>	- 40 to + 100	°C			
Storage temperature range			T <sub>stg</sub>	- 55 to + 150	°C			
Soldering temperature	maximum $\leq$ 10 s		T <sub>sld</sub>	260	°C			

#### Note

 $T_{amb} = 25$  °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.

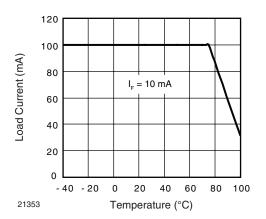


Fig. 1 - On-State Current (RMS) vs. Temperature

#### Note

The allowable load current was calculated out under a given operating conditions and only for reference: LED power:  $Q_E = 0.015 \text{ W}$ ,  $R_{BA}$  (2-layer) = 72 °C/W

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS				
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	SYMBOL	VALUE	UNIT
Maximum LED junction temperature		T <sub>jmax</sub>	125	°C
Maximum output die junction temperature		T <sub>jmax</sub>	125	°C
Thermal resistance, junction emitter to board		$\theta_{JEB}$	150	°C/W
Thermal resistance, junction emitter to case		$\theta_{JEC}$	139	°C/W
Thermal resistance, junction detector to board		$\theta_{JDB}$	78	°C/W
Thermal resistance, junction detector to case		$\theta_{\text{JDC}}$	103	°C/W
Thermal resistance, junction emitter to junction detector		$\theta_{JED}$	496	°C/W
Thermal resistance, case to ambient		θ <sub>CA</sub>	3563	°C/W

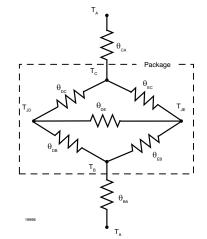
#### Note

The thermal model is represented in the thermal network below. Each resistance value given in this model can be used to calculate the temperatures at each node for a given operating condition. The thermal resistance from board to ambient will be dependent on the type of PCB, layout and thickness of copper traces. For a detailed explanation of the thermal model, please reference Vishay's Thermal Characteristics of Optocouplers Application note.



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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTCS								
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	PART	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	
INPUT		•			•			
Reverse current	V <sub>R</sub> = 6 V		I <sub>R</sub>			10	μΑ	
Forward voltage	I <sub>F</sub> = 30 mA		V <sub>F</sub>		1.2	1.5	V	
OUTPUT								
Leakage with LED off, either direction	V <sub>DRM</sub> = 600 V		I <sub>DRM</sub>		10	500	nA	
Critical rate of rise off-state voltage	V <sub>D</sub> = 400 V		dV/dt	1500	2000		V/µs	
COUPLER								
LED trigger current,		VO3063	I <sub>FT</sub>			5	mA	
current required to latch output		VO3062	I <sub>FT</sub>			10	mA	
Peak on-state voltage, either direction	I <sub>TM</sub> = 100 mA Peak, I <sub>F</sub> = Rated I <sub>FT</sub>		V <sub>TM</sub>		1.7	3	V	
Holding current, either direction			Ι <sub>Η</sub>		200		μA	
Inhibit voltage (MT1-MT2 voltage above which device will not trigger)			V <sub>INH</sub>		12	22	V	
Leakage in inhibited state	IF = 10 mA maximum, at rated V <sub>DRM</sub> , off state		V <sub>DRM2</sub>		250	1000	μΑ	

#### Note

 $T_{amb} = 25$  °C, unless otherwise specified. Minimum and maximum values were tested requierements. Typical values are characteristics of the device and are the result of engineering evaluations. Typical values are for information only and are not part of the testing requirements.

SAFETY AND INSULATION RATINGS								
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT		
Climatic classification	IEC 68 part 1			40/85/21				
Pollution degree	DIN VDE 0109			2				
Comparative tracking index per DIN IEC 112/VDE 0303 part 1, group IIIa per DIN VDE 6110 175 399		СТІ	175					
Highest allowable overvoltage	Transient overvoltage	V <sub>IOTM</sub>	8000			V <sub>peak</sub>		
Maximum working insulation voltage	Recurring peak voltage	V <sub>IORM</sub>	890			V <sub>peak</sub>		
Insulation resistance at 25 °C	V <sub>IO</sub> = 500 V	R <sub>IS</sub>			≥ 10 <sup>12</sup>	Ω		
Insulation resistance at T <sub>S</sub>	V <sub>IO</sub> = 500 V	R <sub>IS</sub>			≥ 10 <sup>9</sup>	Ω		
Insulation resistance at 100 °C	V <sub>IO</sub> = 500 V	R <sub>IS</sub>			≥ 10 <sup>11</sup>	Ω		

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SAFETY AND INSULATION RATINGS								
PARAMETER		TEST CONDITION	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	
Partial discharge test voltage		Method a, V <sub>pd</sub> = V <sub>IORM</sub> x 1.875	V <sub>pd</sub>			1325	V <sub>peak</sub>	
Safety limiting values -	Safety power rating		P <sub>SO</sub>			400	mW	
maximum values allowed in the	Safety current rating		I <sub>SI</sub>			150	mA	
event of a failure	Safety temperature rating		T <sub>SI</sub>			165	°C	
Minimum external air gap (clearance)		Measured from input terminals to output terminals, shortest distance through air		≥7			mm	
Minimum external tracking (creepage)		Measured from input terminals to output terminals, shortest distance path along body		≥7			mm	

#### Note

As per IEC 60747-5-2, 7.4.3.8.1, this optocoupler is suitable for "safe electrical insulation" only within the safety ratings. Compliance with the safety ratings shall be ensured by means of prodective circuits.

### **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Tamb = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified

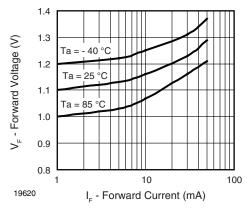
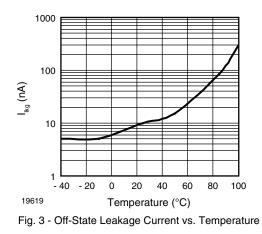
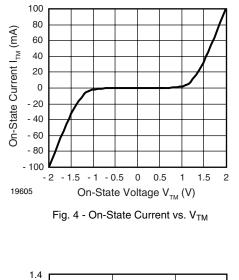


Fig. 2 - Forward Voltage vs. Forward Current





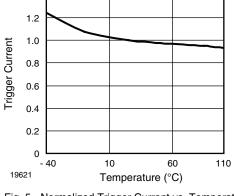
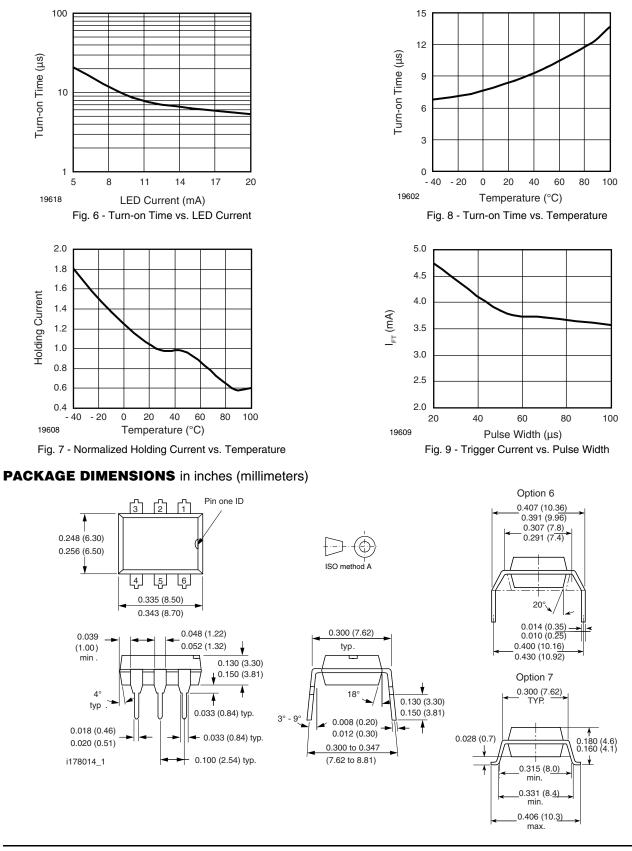


Fig. 5 - Normalized Trigger Current vs. Temperature



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### **OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES POLICY STATEMENT**

It is the policy of Vishay Semiconductor GmbH to

- 1. Meet all present and future national and international statutory requirements.
- 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.

It is particular concern to control or eliminate releases of those substances into the atmosphere which are known as ozone depleting substances (ODSs).

The Montreal Protocol (1987) and its London Amendments (1990) intend to severely restrict the use of ODSs and forbid their use within the next ten years. Various national and international initiatives are pressing for an earlier ban on these substances.

Vishay Semiconductor GmbH has been able to use its policy of continuous improvements to eliminate the use of ODSs listed in the following documents.

- 1. Annex A, B and list of transitional substances of the Montreal Protocol and the London Amendments respectively.
- 2. Class I and II ozone depleting substances in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in the USA
- 3. Council Decision 88/540/EEC and 91/690/EEC Annex A, B and C (transitional substances) respectively.

Vishay Semiconductor GmbH can certify that our semiconductors are not manufactured with ozone depleting substances and do not contain such substances.

We reserve the right to make changes to improve technical design and may do so without further notice.

Parameters can vary in different applications. All operating parameters must be validated for each customer application by the customer. Should the buyer use Vishay Semiconductors products for any unintended or unauthorized application, the buyer shall indemnify Vishay Semiconductors against all claims, costs, damages, and expenses, arising out of, directly or indirectly, any claim of personal damage, injury or death associated with such unintended or unauthorized use.

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