

SL441C ZERO VOLTAGE SWITCH

The SL441C is a symmetrical burst control integrated circuit in an 8 pin DIL package. When used with a triac, AC power may be regulated by varying the number of mains cycles applied to the load in a fixed timing period. The device is especially suited to room temperature control applications including panel heaters, fan heaters etc. Zero Voltage Switching has the advantage of minimising radio frequency interference.

SPECIAL FEATURES

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- Balanced zero voltage point crossing detector, spike filter and pulse generator for reliable triggering of the triac.
- 2. A period pulse generator and bistable which are arranged to provide symmetrical burst control and eliminate 2 wave firing. (EN50.006, BS5406, 1976)
- 3. A ramp generator whose output is used to modify an internal reference voltage which is then compared with the voltage appearing on the thermistor to form a proportional control system. The period of the ramp generator is defined externally and may be chosen to limit 'tamp flicker' in accordance with EN50.006/BS5406, 1976.

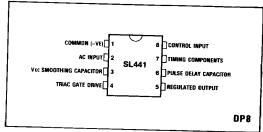


Fig.1 Pin connections (top view)

- 4. The comparison amplifier has inbuilt hysteresis to eliminate switching jitter and a spike filter/sampling circuit to provide high immunity to both spikes and coherent 50Hz/60Hz.
- Thermistor malfunction may be sensed and power automatically removed.
- 6. A supply voltage sensing circuit which inhibits firing pulses when the supply is inadequate to guarantee proper circuit operation. This eliminates stressing of the triac at switch-on.

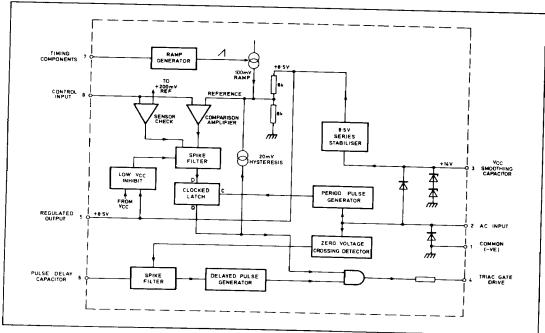


Fig.2 Block schematic of SL441C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Test conditions (unless otherwise stated):

TAMB = 25°C

All voltages measured with respect to common (pin 1)

Characteristics	Value			11
	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
Shunt regulating voltage pin 3 @ 16mA Shunt regulating voltage pin 3 @ 16mA @ 75°C Supply voltage trip level pin 3 Supply current (less I4AV, I5) (see Note 1) Regulated voltage pin 5 Regulated voltage temperature coefficient pin 5 Triac gate drive pin 4 (See Note 2) Open circuit ON voltage Open circuit OFF voltage Output current into 2V drain Output current into 4V drain Output current into short circuit Internal drain resistance Control input pin 8 Bias current Hysteresis Sensor malfunction circuit operates at Input working voltage range Internal reference voltage (Ramp start) Internal reference voltage (Ramp finish) Peak-to-peak amplitude of ramp	8.0 -1 100 65 150 0 4.0 70 21.5	14.7 12.2 8.5 8.5 130 80 800 200 4.25 4.35 100 27	16 7.5 9.0 +1 0.1 200 1 250 12 4.5 130 32.5	V V V MA V WV/°C V MA MA MA MA MV WV V MA MV WV V M MA MV WV V M MV WV V M MV WV W MV WW WW MV WW
Pin 6 output impedance (R6) (See Note 2) Maximum ripple voltage pin 3	۷۱.۵	21	32.5	VP-P

NOTES

2. Triac firing pulse. tp Pulse width = 0.69 R6Cp microseconds typical

ti Pulse finish = 1.09 R6Cp microseconds minimum after zero voltage point R6 in kohms, Co in nF. See Application circuit

t_P Nominal (Co = 2.7nF) = 50 microseconds

ty Minimum (Co = 2.7nF) = 50 microseconds

3. Ramp period = 0.85 ± 0.15 x R r C r sec. See Application circuit. The actual value of Ri must lie between 500kohms and 3Mohms.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Voltages

Voltage on pin 8 V₈₋₁ Max. 12V Voltage on pin 4 V₄₋₁ Max. 10V

Currents

Supply current (pin 2) Peak value $\pm 1_2M$ 50mA. Non-repetitive peak current (tp $\leq 250\mu s$) $\pm 1_2SM$ 200mA.

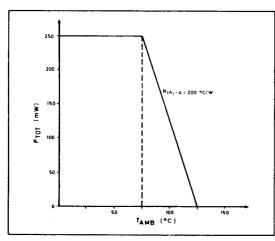
Output current (pin 5) Max.5mA Short circuit protected.

Output current (pin 4) average value I₄(AV) Max 5mA Short circuit protected.

Temperature

Operating ambient temperature TAMB —10°C to +75°C Storage temperature Tsrs —30°C to +125°C

^{1.} The supply current is 0.45 x (RMS current fed into pin 2). Is is the current drained from pin 5 externally. Law is the average triac gate current supplied each mains cycle.



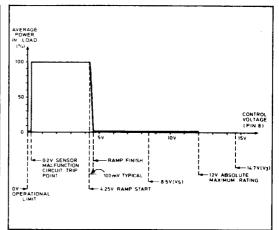


Fig. 3 Power dissipation

Fig. 4 Control characteristic of pin 8

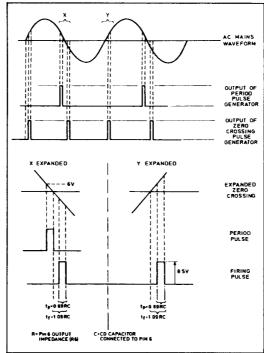


Fig. 5 Pulse timing