

Phase Control Circuit – General Triac Control with Retrigger

Technology: Bipolar

Features

- Automatic retriggering
- Triggering pulse typ. 125 mA
- Voltage and current synchronisation
- Internal supply voltage monitoring
- Current requirement ≤ 2.5 mA

Case: DIP 8, SO 8

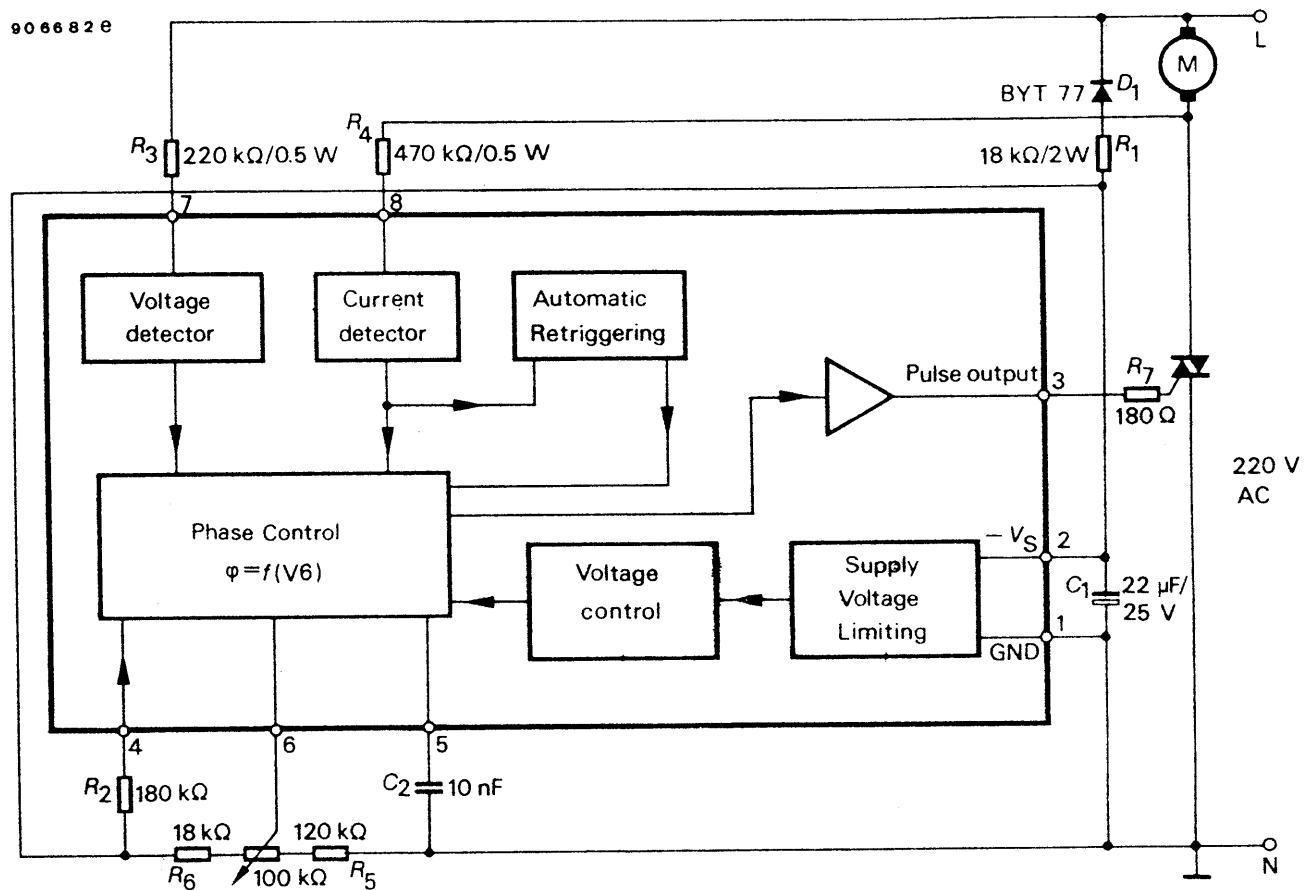


Figure 1 Block diagram for simple phase control system

U 208 B / U 208 B-FP

Description

Mains supply

The U 208 B is fitted with voltage limiting and can therefore be supplied directly from the mains. The supply voltage between Pin 1 (+ pol/⊥) and Pin 2 builds up across D_1 and R_1 and is smoothed by C_1 . The value of the series resistance can be approximated using (Figure 1):

$$R_1 = \frac{V_M - V_S}{2I_S}$$

Further information regarding the design of the mains supply can be found in the data sheets in the appendix. Operation using an externally stabilised DC voltage is not recommended.

If the supply cannot be taken directly from the mains because the power dissipation in R_1 would be too large, then the circuit shown in the following Figure 2 should be employed.

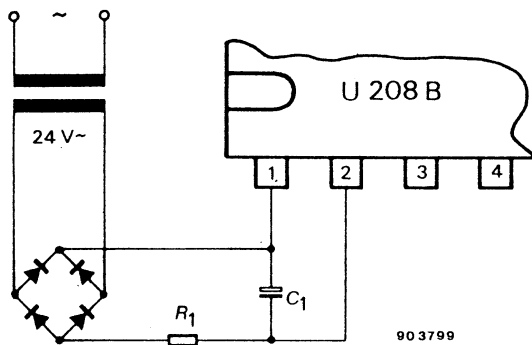


Figure 2 Supply voltage for high current requirements

Phase control

The function of the phase control is largely identical to that of the well known components U 111 B and TEA 1007. The phase angle of the trigger pulse is derived by comparing the ramp voltage, which is mains synchronised by the voltage detector, with the nominal value predetermined at the control input Pin 6. The slope of the ramp is determined by C_2 and its charging current. The charging current can be varied using R_2 on Pin 4. The maximum phase angle α_{\max} can also be adjusted using R_2 .

When the potential on Pin 5 reaches the given value of Pin 6, then a trigger pulse is generated whose width t_p is determined by the value of C_2 (the value of C_2 and hence the pulse width can be evaluated by assuming $8 \mu\text{s/nF}$).

The current sensor on Pin 8 ensures that, for operation with inductive loads, no pulse will be generated in a new half cycle as long as current from the previous half cycle is still flowing in the opposite direction to the supply voltage at that instant. This makes sure that "Gaps" in the load current are prevented. The control signal on Pin 6 can be in the range 0 V to -7 V (reference point Pin 1).

If $V_{\text{pin}6} = -7 \text{ V}$ then the phase angle is at maximum = α_{\max} i.e. the current flow angle is a minimum. The minimum phase angle α_{\min} is when $V_{\text{pin}6} = V_{\text{pin}1}$.

Voltage monitoring

As the voltage is built up, uncontrolled output pulses are avoided by internal voltage surveillance. At the same time, all of the latches in the circuit are reset. Used with a switching hysteresis of 300 mV, this system guarantees defined start-up behaviour each time the supply voltage is switched on or after short interruptions of the mains supply.

Pulse output stage

The pulse output stage is short circuit protected and can typically deliver currents of 125 mA. For the design of smaller triggering currents, the function $I_{GT} = f(R_{GT})$ has been given in the data sheets in the appendix. In contrast to the U 111B and the TEA 1007, the pulse output stage of the U 208 B has no gate bypass resistor.

Automatic retriggering

The automatic retriggering prevents half cycles without current flow, even if the triacs is turned off earlier e.g. due to not exactly centred collector (brush lifter) or in the event of unsuccessful triggering. If it is necessary, another triggering pulse is generated after a time lapse of $t_{pp} = 4.5 t_p$ and this is repeated until either the triac fires or the half cycle finishes.

General hints and explanation of terms

To ensure safe and trouble-free operation, the following points should be taken into consideration when circuits are being constructed or in the design of printed circuit boards.

- The connecting lines from C_2 to Pin 5 and Pin 1 should be as short as possible, and the connection to Pin 1 should not carry any additional high current such as e.g. the load current.
- When selecting C_2 , a low temperature coefficient is desirable.

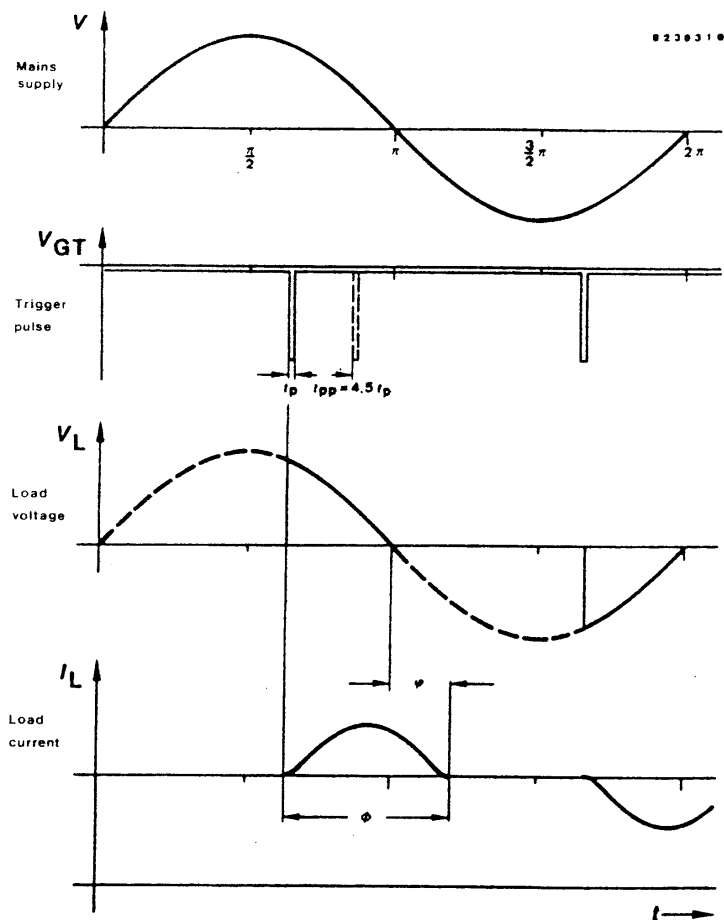


Figure 3 Explanation of terms in phase relationship

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Reference point Pin 1, unless otherwise specified

Parameters	Symbol	Value	Unit
Current requirement Pin 2	$-I_S$	30	mA
Peak current requirement $t \leq 10 \mu s$ Pin 2	$-i_s$	100	mA
Synchronisation current Pin 8	I_{syncI}	5	mA
Pin 7	I_{syncV}	5	mA
$t < 10 \mu s$ Pin 8	$\pm i_I$	35	mA
$t < 10 \mu s$ Pin 7	$\pm i_V$	35	mA
Phase control Input voltage Pin 6	$-V_I$	0 ... 7	V
Input current Pin 6	$\pm I_I$	500	μA
Pin 4	I_I	1	mA
Power dissipation $T_{amb} = 45 \text{ }^\circ C$	P_{tot}	530	mW
$T_{amb} = 80 \text{ }^\circ C$	P_{tot}	300	mW
Storage temperature range	T_{stg}	-40 ... +125	$^\circ C$
Junction temperature	T_j	125	$^\circ C$
Ambient temperature range	T_{amb}	-10 ... +100	$^\circ C$

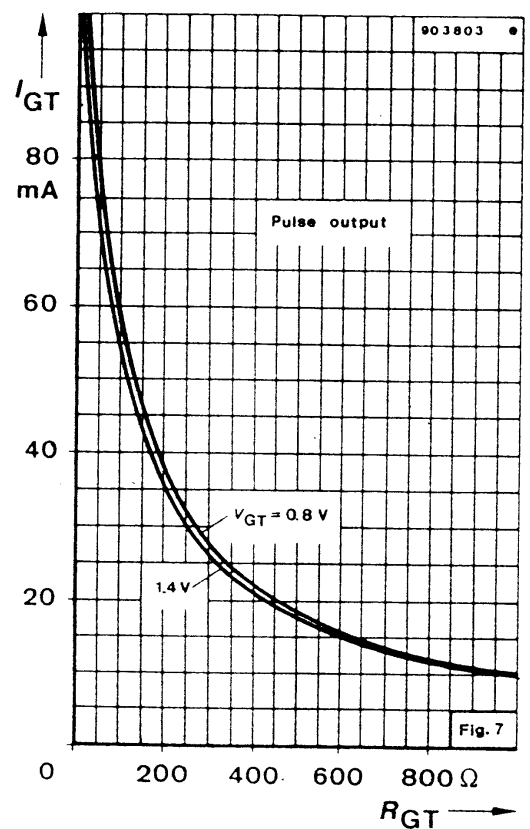
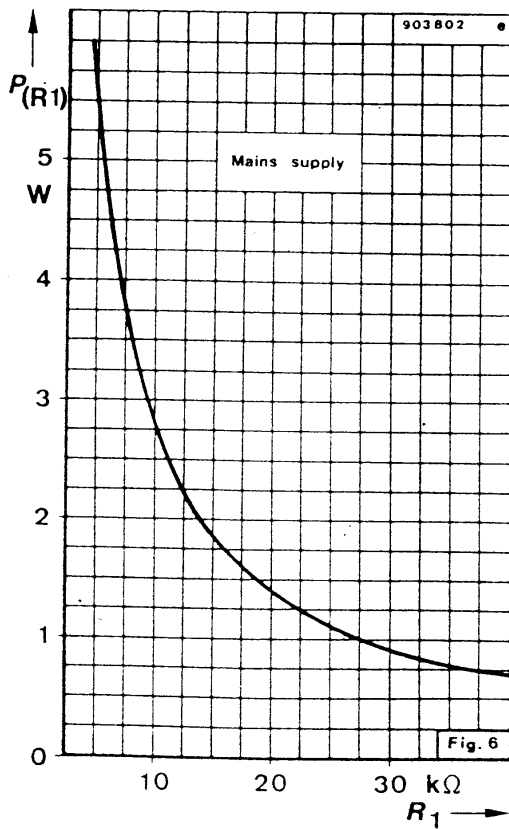
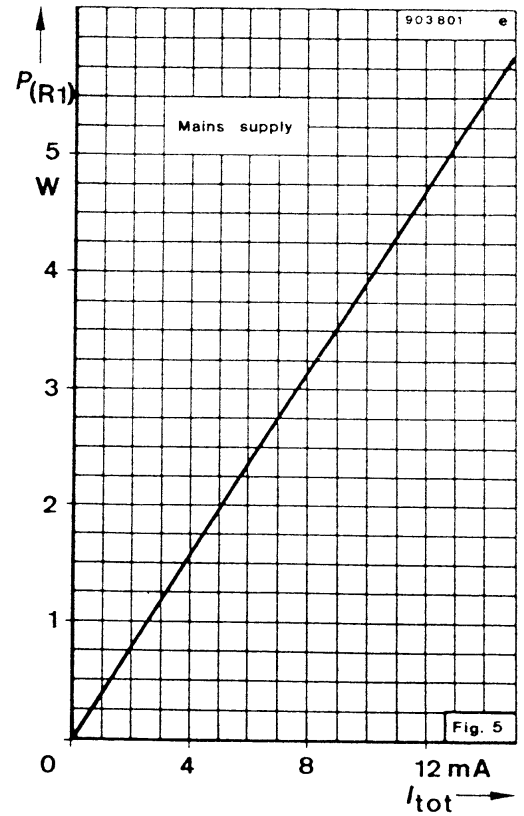
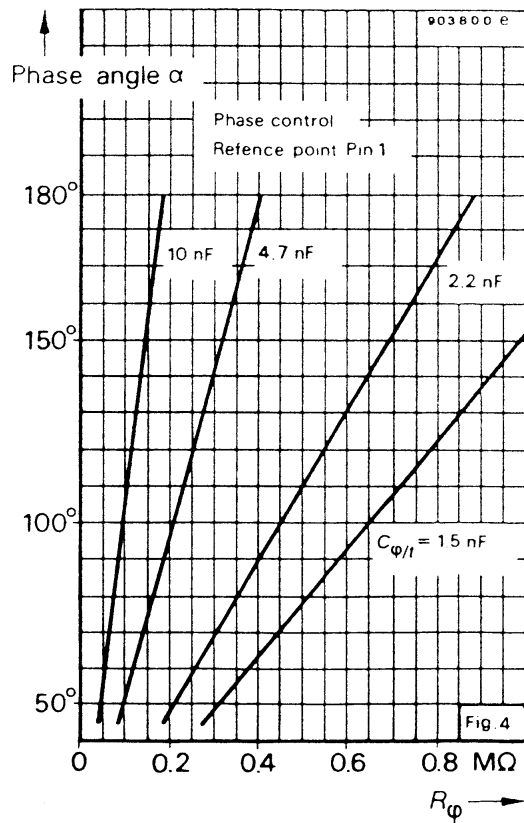
Thermal Resistance

Parameters		Symbol	Value	Unit
Junction ambient	DIP 8	R_{thJA}	120	K/W
	SO 8: on p.c. board	R_{thJA}	220	K/W
	SO 8: on ceramic	R_{thJA}	140	K/W

Electrical Characteristics

$-V_S = 13.0$ V, $T_{amb} = 25$ °C, reference point pin 1, unless otherwise specified

Parameters	Test Conditions / Pin		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supply voltage for mains operations	Pin 2		$-V_S$	13.0		V_{Limit}	V
Supply voltage limitation	$-I_S = 3$ mA	Pin 2	$-V_S$	14.6		16.6	V
	$-I_S = 30$ mA	Pin 2	$-V_S$	14.7		16.8	V
DC supply current	$-V_S = 13.0$ V	Pin 2	$-I_S$	1.0	2.2	2.5	mA
Voltage monitoring							
Turn-on threshold	Pin 2		$-V_{SON}$		11.2	13.0	V
Turn-off threshold	Pin 2		$-V_{SOFF}$	9.9	10.9		V
Phase control currents							
Current synchronisation	Pin 8		$I_{sync.I}$	0.35		3.5	mA
Voltage synchronisation	Pin 7		$I_{sync.V}$	0.35		3.5	mA
Voltage limitation	$\pm I_I = 5$ mA	Pin 8	$\pm V_I$	8.0	8.9	9.5	V
		Pin 7	$\pm V_I$	8.0	8.9	9.5	V
Reference ramp Figure 4							
Load current	$I_S = f(R_4)$	Pin 5	I_S	1		20	μ A
R_{φ} -reference voltage	Pin 4, 2		$V_{\varphi Ref}$	1.06	1.13	1.18	V
Temperature coefficient	Pin 4		$TC_{V_{\varphi Ref}}$		-0.5		mV/K
Pulse output							
Output pulse current	$R_V = 0$, $V_{GT} = 1.2$ V	Pin 3	I_o	100	125	150	mA
Reverse current	Pin 3		I_{or}		0.01	3.0	μ A
Output pulse width							
	$C_{\varphi} = 10$ nF	Pin 5-1	t_p		80		μ s
Automatic retriggering							
Repetition rate	Pin 3, 5			3	4.5	6	t_p



U 208 B / U 208 B-FP

Design calculations for mains supply

The following equations can be used for the evaluation of the series resistor R_1 for worst case conditions:

$$R_{1\max} = 0.85 \cdot \frac{V_{N\min} - V_{S\max}}{2 I_{\text{tot}}}$$

$$R_{1\min} = \frac{V_{N\max} - V_{N\min}}{2 I_{S\max}}$$

$$P(R_{1\max}) = \frac{(V_{N\max} - V_{S\min})^2}{2 R_1}$$

where:

V_N = Mains voltage

V_S = Supply voltage on Pin 4

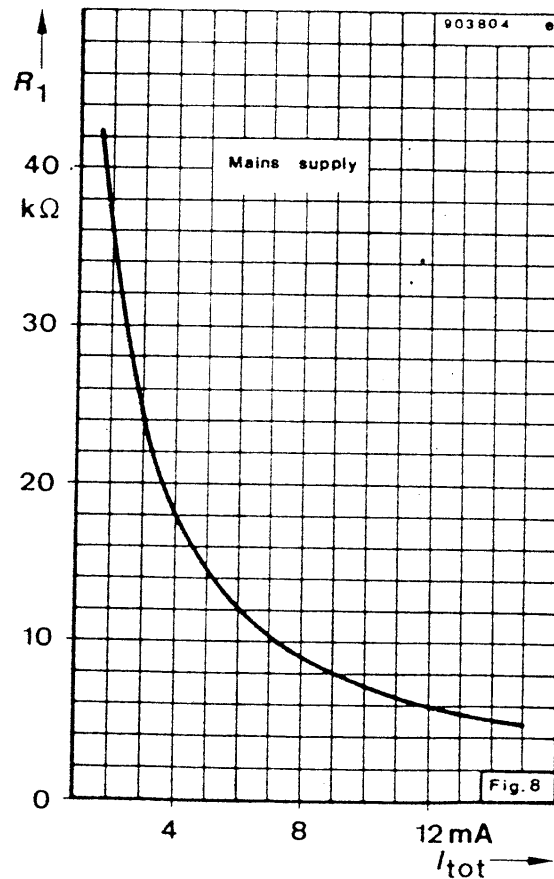
I_{tot} = Total DC current requirement of the circuit
 $= I_S + I_p + I_x$

I_S = Current requirement of the IC in mA

I_p = Average current requirement of the triggering pulses

I_x = Current requirement of other peripheral components

R_1 can be easily evaluated from Figures 6 and 8.



Application

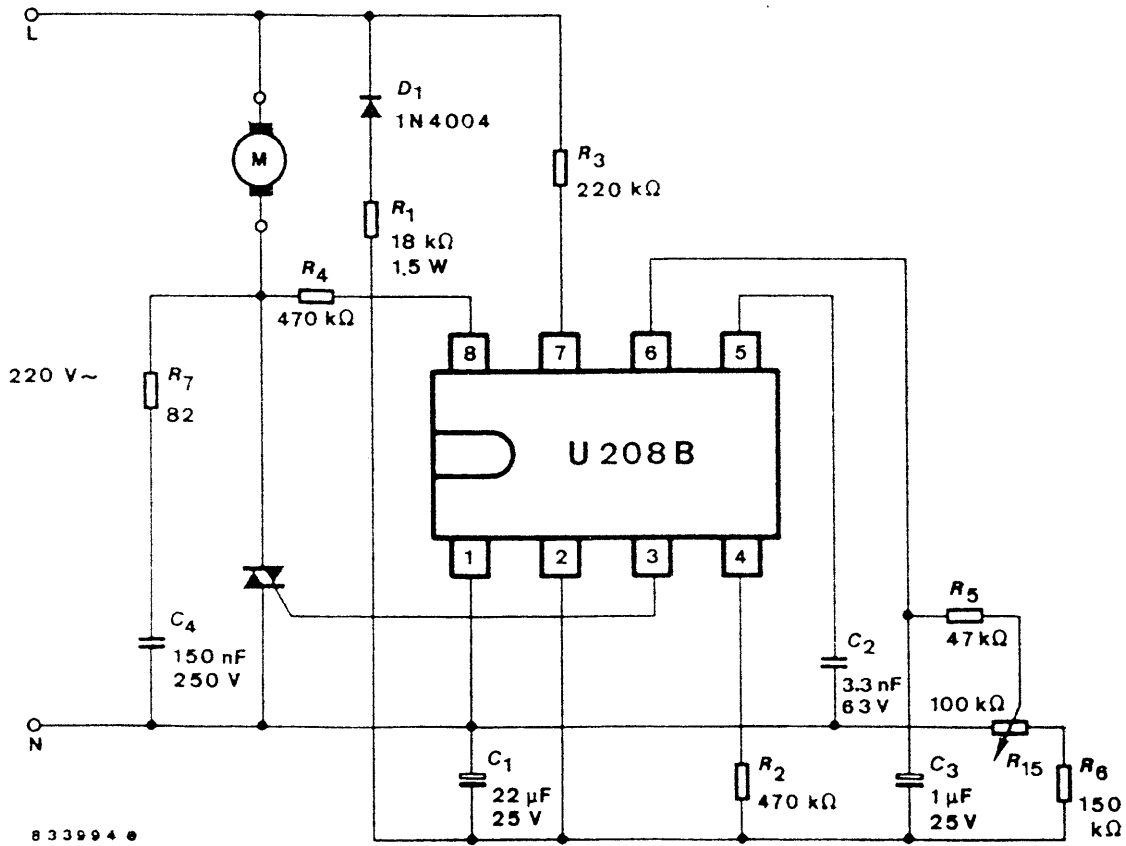


Figure 9 Phase control (power control) for electric tools

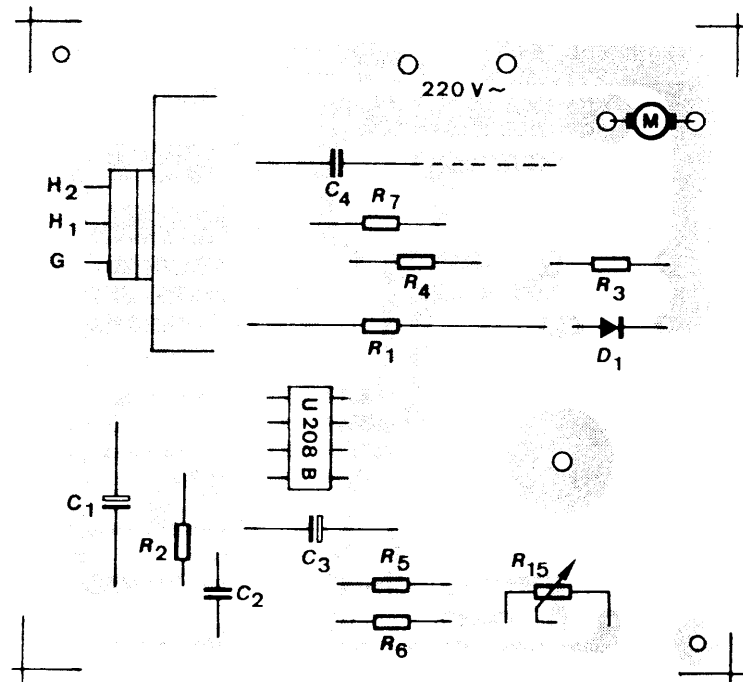
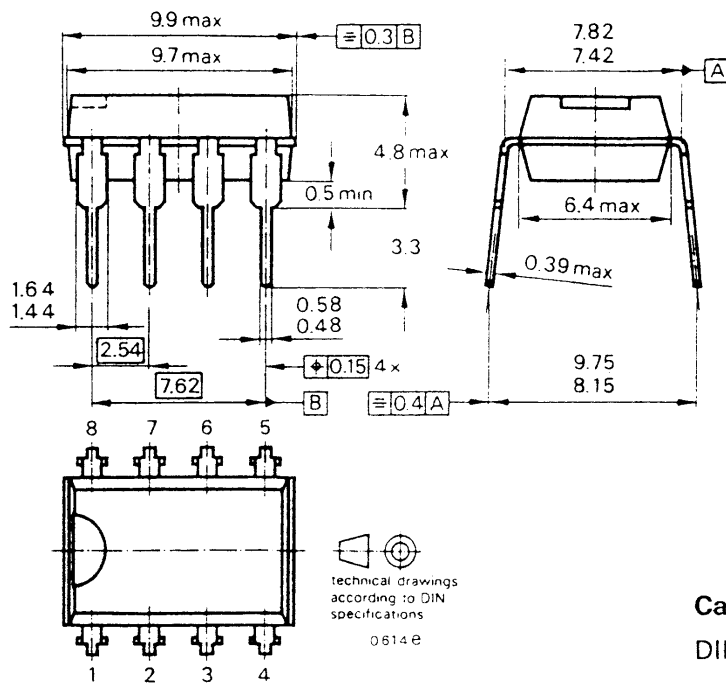


Figure 10 P.C. board and components layout of Figure 9

U 208 B / U 208 B-FP

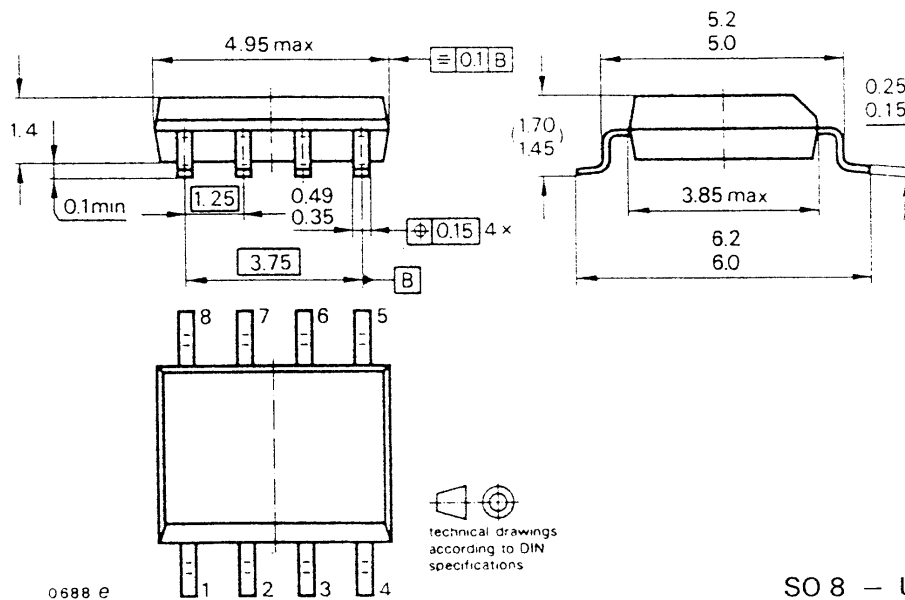
TELEFUNKEN Semiconductors

Dimensions in mm



Case:

DIP 8 — U 208 B



SO 8 — U 208 B-FP

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3. Council Decision 88/540/EEC and 91/690/EEC Annex A, B and C (transitional substances) respectively.

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