



6-Pin DIP Random-Phase Optoisolators Triac Driver Output (400 Volts Peak)

The MOC3020 Series consists of gallium arsenide infrared emitting diodes, optically coupled to a silicon bilateral switch.

• To order devices that are tested and marked per VDE 0884 requirements, the suffix "V" must be included at end of part number. VDE 0884 is a test option. They are designed for applications requiring isolated triac triggering.

Recommended for 115/240 Vac(rms) Applications:

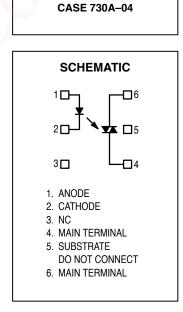
- Solenoid/Valve Controls
- · Lamp Ballasts
- Interfacing Microprocessors to 115 Vac Peripherals
- Solid State RelaysIncandescent Lamp Dimmers

Static ac Power Switch

Motor Controls

MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit	
INFRARED EMITTING DIODE				
Reverse Voltage	VR	3	Volts	
Forward Current — Continuous	IF	60	mA	
Total Power Dissipation @ T _A = 25°C Negligible Power in Triac Driver	PD	100	mW	
Derate above 25°C		1.33	mW/°C	
OUTPUT DRIVER				
Off-State Output Terminal Voltage	V _{DRM}	400	Volts	
Peak Repetitive Surge Current (PW = 1 ms, 120 pps)	ITSM	1	A	
Total Power Dissipation @ T _A = 25°C Derate above 25°C	PD	300 4	mW mW/°C	
TOTAL DEVICE			-	
Isolation Surge Voltage(1)	VISO	7500	Vac(pk)	



Isolation Surge Voltage ⁽¹⁾ (Peak ac Voltage, 60 Hz, 1 Second Duration)	V _{ISO}	7500	Vac(pk)
Total Power Dissipation @ T _A = 25°C Derate above 25°C	PD	330 4.4	mW mW/°C
Junction Temperature Range	Тj	-40 to +100	°C
Ambient Operating Temperature Range ⁽²⁾	TA	-40 to +85	°C
Storage Temperature Range ⁽²⁾	T _{stg}	-40 to +150	°C
Soldering Temperature (10 s)	TL	260	°C

1. Isolation surge voltage, V_{ISO}, is an internal device dielectric breakdown rating. For this test, Pins 1 and 2 are common, and Pins 4, 5 and 6 are common.

2. Refer to Quality and Reliability Section in Opto Data Book for information on test conditions.

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value. GlobalOptoisolator is a trademark of Motorola, Inc. MOC3021

[IFT = 15 mA Max]

MOC3022

[IFT = 10 mA Max]

[IFT = 5 mA Max]

*Motorola Preferred Device

STYLE 6 PLASTIC

STANDARD THRU HOLE



ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
NPUT LED					•
Reverse Leakage Current (V _R = 3 V)	I _R	-	0.05	100	μΑ
Forward Voltage (I _F = 10 mA)	VF	_	1.15	1.5	Volts
DUTPUT DETECTOR (I _F = 0 unless otherwise noted)					
Peak Blocking Current, Either Direction (Rated V _{DRM} ⁽¹⁾)	IDRM	_	10	100	nA
Peak On–State Voltage, Either Direction (I _{TM} = 100 mA Peak)	V _{TM}	-	1.8	3	Volts
Critical Rate of Rise of Off-State Voltage (Figure 7, Note 2)	dv/dt	_	10	_	V/μs
COUPLED	•				
LED Trigger Current, Current Required to Latch Output (Main Terminal Voltage = 3 V ⁽³⁾) MOC3021 MOC3022 MOC3023	IFT	=	8 	15 10 5	mA
Holding Current, Either Direction	I _H	_	100	_	μΑ

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

2. This is static dv/dt. See Figure 7 for test circuit. Commutating dv/dt is a function of the load-driving thyristor(s) only.

3. All devices are guaranteed to trigger at an I_F value less than or equal to max I_{FT}. Therefore, recommended operating I_F lies between max I_{FT} (15 mA for MOC3021, 10 mA for MOC3022, 5 mA for MOC3023) and absolute max I_F (60 mA).

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

T_A = 25°C

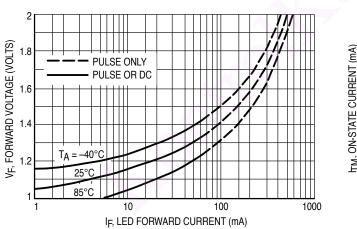


Figure 1. LED Forward Voltage versus Forward Current

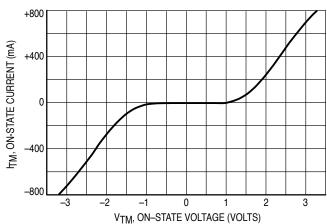


Figure 2. On–State Characteristics

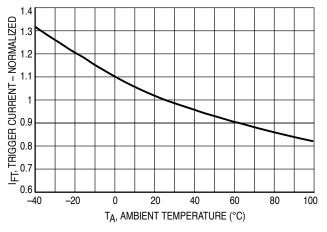


Figure 3. Trigger Current versus Temperature

STATIC dv/dt

CIRCUIT IN FIGURE 7

12

10

dv/dt, STATIC (V/μs) 4 00 ∞

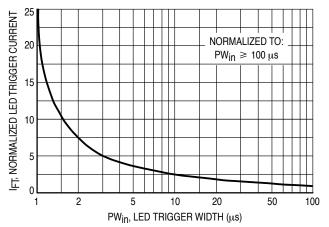


Figure 4. LED Current Required to Trigger versus LED Pulse Width

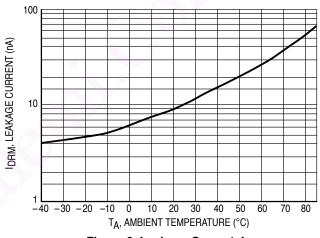
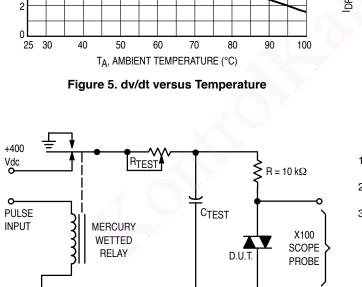


Figure 6. Leakage Current, IDRM versus Temperature

- 1. The mercury wetted relay provides a high speed repeated pulse to the D.U.T.
- 2. 100x scope probes are used, to allow high speeds and voltages.
- 3. The worst–case condition for static dv/dt is established by triggering the D.U.T. with a normal LED input current, then removing the current. The variable R_{TEST} allows the dv/dt to be gradually increased until the D.U.T. continues to trigger in response to the applied voltage pulse, even after the LED current has been removed. The dv/dt is then decreased until the D.U.T. stops triggering. τ_{RC} is measured at this point and recorded.



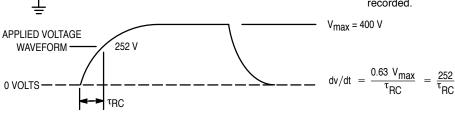
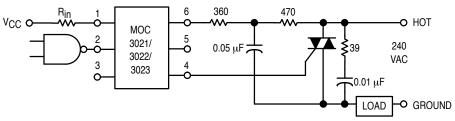


Figure 7. Static dv/dt Test Circuit

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* This optoisolator should not be used to drive a load directly. It is intended to be a trigger device only.

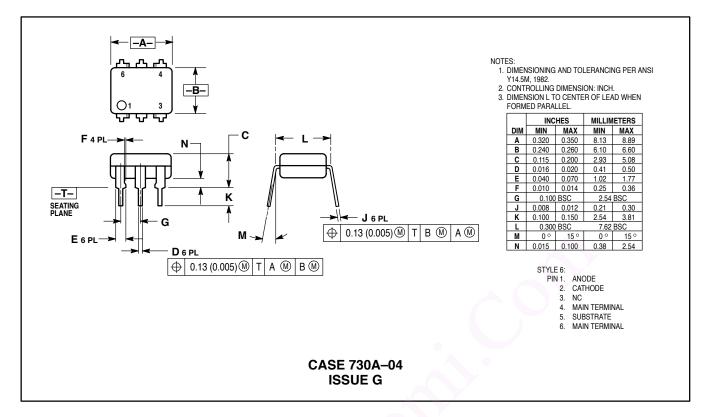
Additional information on the use of optically coupled triac drivers is available in Application Note AN–780A.

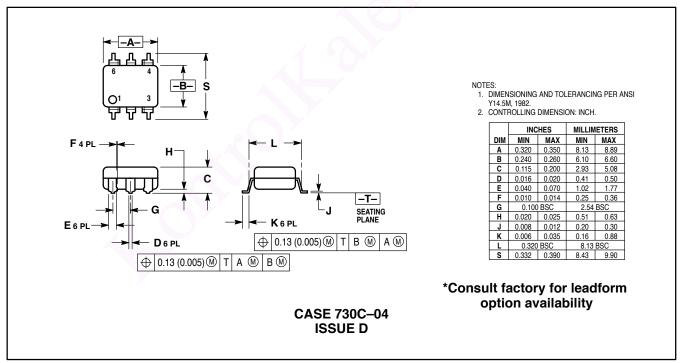
In this circuit the "hot" side of the line is switched and the load connected to the cold or ground side.

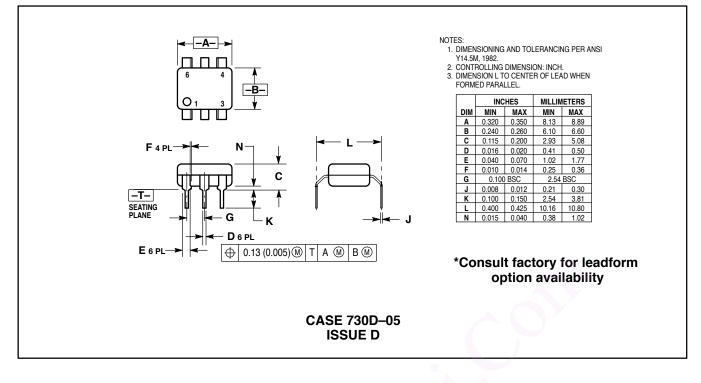
The 39 ohm resistor and 0.01 μF capacitor are for snubbing of the triac, and the 470 ohm resistor and 0.05 μF capacitor are for snubbing the coupler. These components may or may not be necessary depending upon the particular triac and load used.

Figure 8. Typical Application Circuit

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS







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