## OPTICALLY COUPLED BILATERAL SWITCH NON-ZERO CROSSING TRIAC



## APPROVALS

UL recognised, File No. E91231

#### 'X' SPECIFICATION APPROVALS

- VDE 0884 in 3 available lead forms : -
  - STD
  - G form
  - SMD approved to CECC 00802

## DESCRIPTION

The MOC302\_ series are optically coupled isolators 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.

#### **FEATURE**

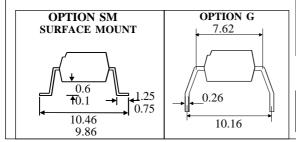
• Options :-

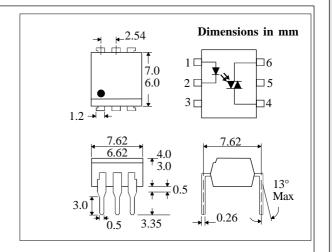
10mm lead spread - add G after part no. Surface mount - add SM after part no. Tape&reel - add SMT&R after part no.

- High Isolation Voltage  $(5.3kV_{RMS}, 7.5kV_{PK})$
- 400V Peak Blocking Voltage
- All electrical parameters 100% tested
- Custom electrical selections available

## APPLICATIONS

- CRTs
- Power Triac Driver
- Motors
- Consumer appliances
- Printers





# ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (25 °C unless otherwise noted)

Storage Temperature \_\_\_\_\_\_ -55°C-+150°C Operating Temperature \_\_\_\_\_ -40°C-+100°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	_ 50mA
Reverse Voltage	_ 6V
Power Dissipation	70mW
(derate linearly 0.93mW/°C above 25°C	C)

## **OUTPUT PHOTO TRIAC**

Off-State Output Terminal Voltage	400V
RMS Forward Current	100mA
Forward Current (Peak)	1A
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)	

#### ISOCOM COMPONENTS LTD

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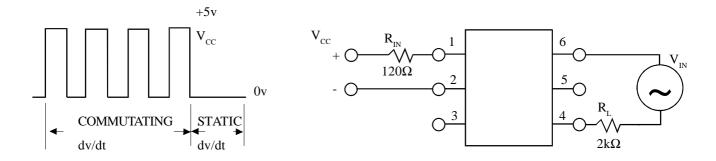
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# ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ Unless otherwise noted )

	PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	TEST CONDITION
Input	Forward Voltage $(V_F)$ Reverse Current $(I_R)$		1.2	1.5 100	V μA	$I_{F} = 10mA$ $V_{R} = 6V$
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 (dv/dt) (note 1) Critical rate of rise of commutating Voltage (dv/dt) (note 1)	400 0.1	1.5 10 0.2	3.0	nA V V V/μs V/μs	$V_{DRM} = 400 \text{V (note 1)}$ $I_{DRM} = 100 \text{nA}$ $I_{TM} = 100 \text{mA ( peak )}$ $I \text{ load} = 15 \text{mA,}$ $V_{IN} = 30 \text{V (fig 1.)}$
Coupled	Input Current to Trigger ( $I_{FT}$ )(note 2 ) MOC3020 MOC3021 MOC3022 MOC3023		100	30 15 10 5	mA mA mA mA	$V_D = 3V$ ( note 2 )
	Input to Output Isolation Voltage $V_{\rm ISO}$	5300 7500			$egin{array}{c} V_{_{RMS}} \ V_{_{PK}} \end{array}$	See note 3 See note 3

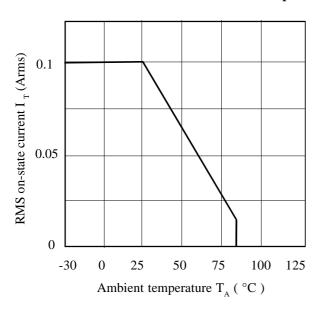
Note 1. Test voltage must be applied within dv/dt rating. Note 2. Guaranteed to trigger at an  $I_F$  value less than or equal to max.  $I_{FT}$ , recommended  $I_F$  lies between Rated  $I_{FT}$  and absolute max.  $I_{FT}$ . Note 3. Measured with input leads shorted together and output leads shorted together.

## FIGURE 1

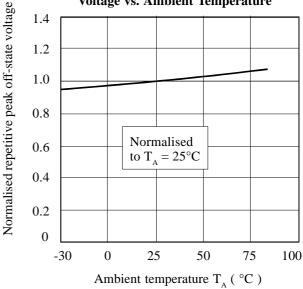


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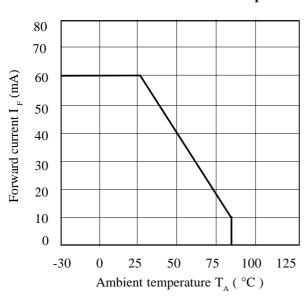
## **RMS On-state Current vs. Ambient Temperature**



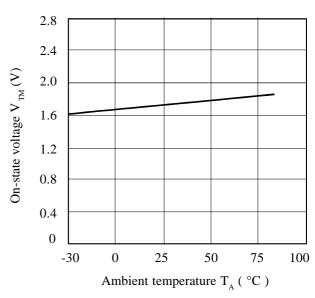
## Normalised Repetitive Peak Off-state Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature



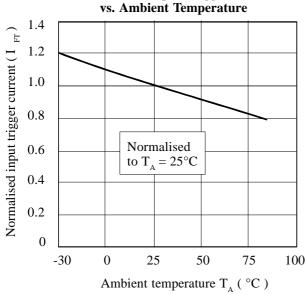
## Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature



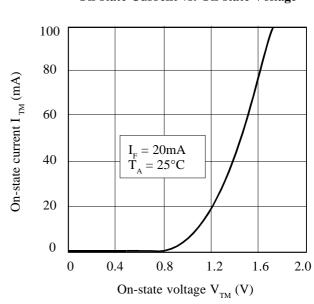
## On-state Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature



# Normalised Input Trigger Current vs. Ambient Temperature



## On-state Current vs. On-state Voltage



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