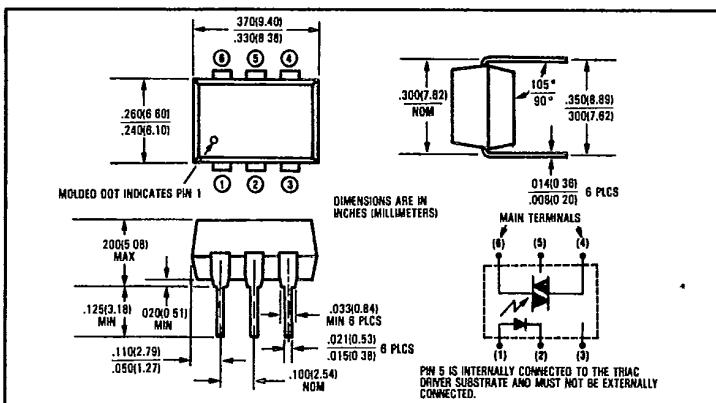
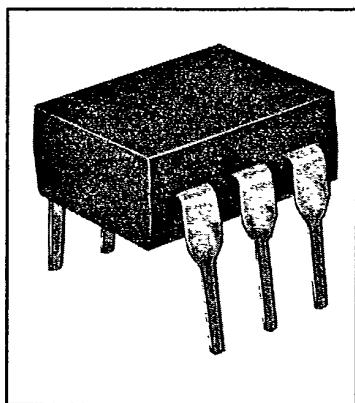




T-41-87

## Optically Coupled Triac Drivers

**Types OPI3020, OPI3021, OPI3022, OPI3023**

**Features**

- For 220 VAC operation
- 2500 VDC minimum electrical isolation
- Low LED trigger current to latch output
- UL recognized File No. E58730

**Description**

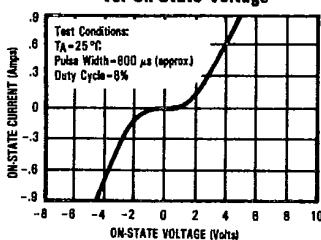
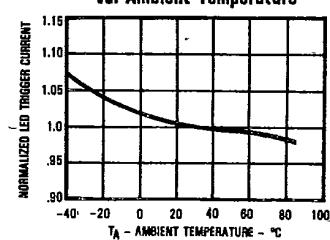
The OPI3020, OPI3021, OPI3022, and OPI3023 each consist of a gallium arsenide or gallium aluminum arsenide infrared emitting diode and a monolithic integrated circuit containing a photodiode and a bidirectional switch, mounted in a standard plastic six pin dual-in-line package. This series is intended to interface electronic controls with power triacs to control resistive and inductive loads as in motors, solenoids, and appliances.

**Absolute Maximum Ratings ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted)**

Input-to-Output Isolation Voltage.....	$\pm 2500$ VDC <sup>(1)</sup>
Storage Temperature Range.....	-40°C to +150°C
Operating Temperature Range.....	-40°C to +85°C
Lead Soldering Temperature (1/16 inch [1.6 mm] from case for 5 sec. with soldering iron) <sup>(2)</sup> .....	260°C
Total Device Power Dissipation.....	400 mW <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>Input Diode</b>	
Forward DC Current .....	I <sub>F</sub> ..... 60 mA
Reverse DC Voltage .....	V <sub>R</sub> ..... 3.0 V
Power Dissipation .....	P <sub>D</sub> ..... 100 mW <sup>(4)</sup>
<b>Output Photosensor</b>	
Off-State Terminal Voltage .....	V <sub>ORM</sub> ..... 400 V
On-State RMS Current ... I <sub>r</sub> (RMS) .....	100 mA
[Full Cycle] ... $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .....	100 mA
[50-60 Hz] ... $T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$ .....	50 mA
Peak Non-Repetitive Surge Current (PW = 10 ms, duty cycle = 10%) .....	I <sub>TSM</sub> .....
Power Dissipation .....	1.20 A
Pd .....	350 mW <sup>(5)</sup>

**Notes:**

- (1) Measured with input diode leads shorted together and output leads shorted together.
- (2) RMA flux is recommended. Duration can be extended to 10 sec. max. when flow soldering.
- (3) Derate 7.27 mW/°C above 25°C.
- (4) Derate 1.82 mW/°C above 25°C.
- (5) Derate 6.36 mW/°C above 25°C.

**Typical Performance Curves****On-State Collector Current vs. On-State Voltage****Normalized LED Trigger Current vs. Ambient Temperature**

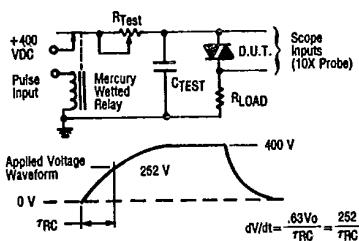
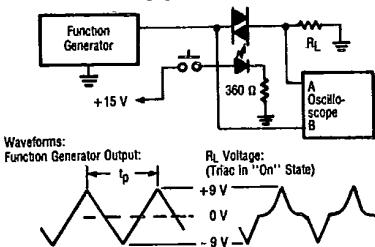
## Types OPI3020, OPI3021, OPI3022, OPI3023

T-41-87

Electrical Characteristics ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted)

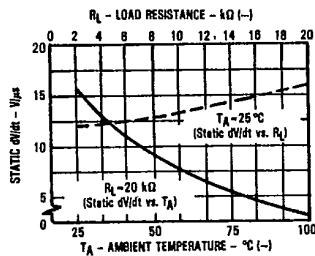
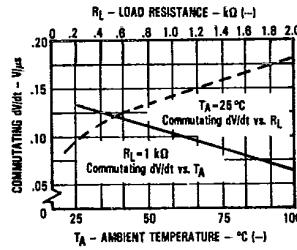
Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
<b>Input Diode</b>						
$V_F$	Forward Voltage	1.20	1.50	V		$I_F = 10.0 \text{ mA}$
		1.40	1.70	V		$I_F = 30 \text{ mA}$
$I_R$	Reverse Current	.0100	100	$\mu\text{A}$		$V_R = 3.0 \text{ V}$
<b>Output Photosensor</b>						
$I_{DRM}$	Peak Blocking Current, Either Direction	10.0	100	nA		$V_{DRM} = 400 \text{ V}$ . Must be applied within $dV/dt$ rating
$V_{TM}$	Peak On-State Voltage, Either Direction	1.75	3.0	V		$I_{TM} = 100 \text{ mA}$
$dV/dt$	Critical Rate of Rise of Off-State-Voltage	15.0			$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$	$R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$
$dV/dt$	Critical Rate of Rise of Commutating Voltage	.140			$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$	$R_L = 4 \text{ k}\Omega$
<b>Coupled</b>						
$I_{FT}$	LED Trigger Current Required to Latch Output in Either Direction OPI3020 OPI3021 OPI3022 OPI3023	15.0	30	mA		Main Terminal Voltage = 3.0 V
		10.0	15.0	mA		Main Terminal Voltage = 3.0 V
		7.5	10.0	mA		Main Terminal Voltage = 3.0 V
		3.5	5.0	mA		Main Terminal Voltage = 3.0 V
$I_H$	Holding Current, Either Direction	100		$\mu\text{A}$		

## Typical Performance Curves

Static  $dV/dt$  Test CircuitCommutating  $dV/dt$  Test Circuit

- The relay provides a high speed repeated pulse to the D.U.T.
- 10X probes are used to allow high speeds.
- The worst case condition for static  $dV/dt$  is established by triggering the D.U.T. with a normal input (LED) current, then removing this current. The variable  $R_{TEST}$  allows the  $dV/dt$  to be 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.  $\tau_{RC}$  is measured at this point and recorded.

- 10X probes are used to allow high speeds.
- Frequency is increased until the triac stays "on" after being triggered by pushbutton. Frequency is then decreased until triac turns "off."  $t_p$  is measured at this point and recorded.
- Commutating  $dV/dt = 36/t_p$ .

Static  $dV/dt$  vs. Ambient Temperature and Load ResistanceCommutating  $dV/dt$  vs. Ambient Temperature and Load Resistance

TRW reserves the right to make changes at any time in order to improve design and to supply the best product possible.

Plastic color may vary.

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