

**GENERAL  
INSTRUMENT**

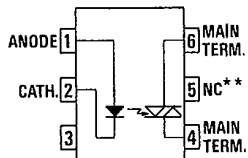
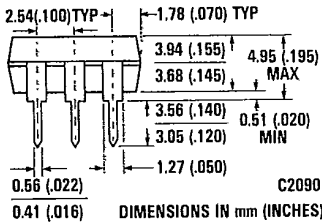
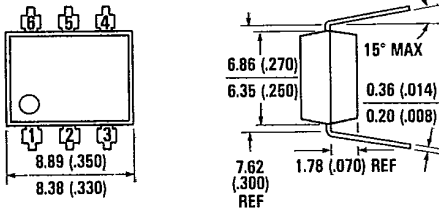
**VDE APPROVED  
NON-ZERO-CROSSING TRIACS**

Optocouplers



**30 mA MCP3020/OZ\***  
**NON-ZERO-CROSSING 15 mA MCP3021/1Z**  
**10 mA MCP3022/2Z**

**PACKAGE DIMENSIONS**



\*DO NOT CONNECT (TRIAC SUBSTRATE) C2081  
Equivalent Circuit

**DESCRIPTION**

The MCP3020, MCP3021 and MCP3022 are optically isolated triac driver devices. These devices contain a GaAs infrared emitting diode and a light activated silicon bilateral switch, which functions like a triac. This series is designed for interfacing between electronic controls and power triacs to control resistive and inductive loads for 240 VAC operations.

**FEATURES**

- Minimum commutating  $dv/dt$  is specified at  $0.1 V/\mu\text{sec}$
- Excellent  $I_{FT}$  stability—IR emitting diode has low degradation
- Pin for pin replacement for the MOC3020, MOC3021 and MOC3022
- High isolation voltage—minimum 7500 VAC peak
- Underwriters Laboratory (UL) recognized—File #E50151

**APPLICATIONS**

- European applications for 240 VAC
- Triac driver
- Industrial controls
- Traffic lights
- Vending machines
- Motor control
- Solid state relay

\*Not Recommended For New Designs

**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

**TOTAL PACKAGE**

Storage temperature	-55°C to 150°C
Operating temperature	-40°C to 100°C
Lead temperature (Soldering, 10 sec)	260°C
Total package power dissipation @ 25°C (LED plus detector)	330 mW
Derate linearly from 25°C	4.0 mW/°C
Surge Isolation voltage	7500 VAC Peak

**INPUT DIODE**

Forward DC current	60 mA
Reverse voltage	3 V
Peak forward current (1 $\mu\text{s}$ pulse, 300 pps)	3.0 A
Power dissipation 25°C ambient	100 mW
Derate linearly from 25°C	1.33 mW/°C

**OUTPUT DRIVER**

Off-State Output Terminal Voltage	400 Volts
On-State RMS Current $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	100 mA
(Full Cycle, 50 to 60 Hz) $T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$	50 mA
Peak Nonrepetitive Surge Current (PW = 10 ms, DC = 10%)	1.2 A
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	300 mW
Derate above 25°C	4.0 mW/°C

**MCP3020/OZ MCP3021/1Z MCP3022/2Z**  
3890128 GENL INSTR, OPTOELEK

**ELECTRO-OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS (25°C Temperature Unless Otherwise Specified)**

TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS								
	CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS	
DC	LED Trigger Current (Current Required to latch output)	MCP3020 MCP3021 MCP3022	$I_{FT}$	—	15 8 5	30 15 10	mA	Main terminal voltage = 3.0 V
	Holding Current		$I_H$	—	200	—	$\mu$ A	Either direction
	dv/dt RATING	Critical Rate of Rise of Off-State Voltage		$dv/dt$	—	15	—	V/ $\mu$ s
Critical Rate of Rise of Commutating Voltage			$dv/dt$	0.1	0.2	—	V/ $\mu$ S	Commutating dv/dt $I_{LOAD} = 15$ mA (see Figure 5)
ISOLATION	Isolation Voltage		$V_{iso}$	5300			$V_{ACRMS}$	Relative humidity $\leq 50\%$ , $I_{I-O} < 10$ $\mu$ A, 5 seconds
			$V_{iso}$	7500			$V_{ACPEAK}$	Relative humidity $\leq 50\%$ , $I_{I-O} < 10$ $\mu$ A, 5 seconds
	Isolation resistance		$R_{iso}$	$10^{11}$			ohms	$V_{I-O} = 500$ VDC
	Isolation capacitance		$C_{iso}$		0.5		pF	f = 1 MHz

INDIVIDUAL COMPONENT CHARACTERISTICS								
	CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS	
INPUT DIODE	Forward voltage		$V_F$	1.3	1.50	V	$I_F = 30$ mA	
	Forward voltage temp. coefficient			-1.8		mV/ $^\circ$ C		
	Reverse breakdown voltage		$BV_R$	3.0	25	V	$I_R = 10$ $\mu$ A	
	Junction capacitance		$C_J$		50	pF	$V_F = 0$ V, f = 1 MHz	
	Reverse leakage current		$I_R$		.35	10	$\mu$ A	$V_F = 1$ V, f = 1 MHz $V_R = 3.0$ V
OUTPUT DETECTOR	Peak Blocking Current, Either Direction		$I_{DRM}$	—	10	100	nA	$V_{DRM} = 400$ V, Note 1
	Peak On-State Voltage, Either Direction		$V_{TM}$	—	2.0	3.0	Volts	$I_{TM} = 100$ mA Peak
	Note 1. Test voltage must be applied within dv/dt rating.							

**TYPICAL ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTIC CURVES** (25°C Free Air Temperature Unless Otherwise Specified)

Optocouplers

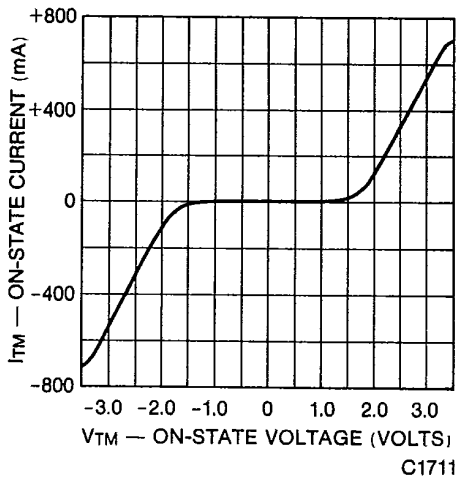


Fig. 1 On-State Characteristics

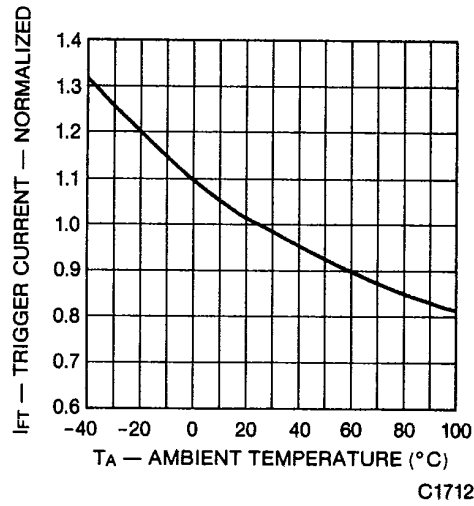
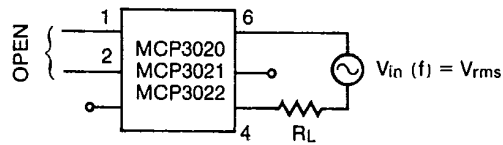


Fig. 2 Trigger Current vs. Temperature

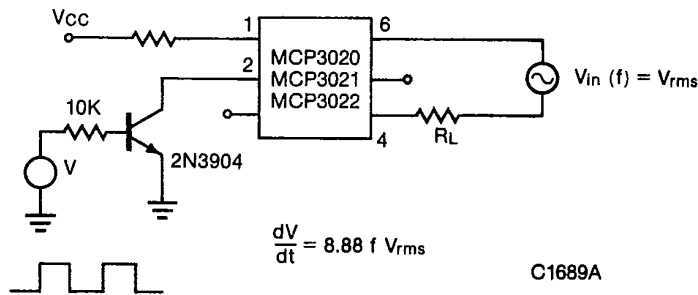
**TEST CIRCUITS FOR dV/dt MEASUREMENTS**



$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \omega V_{pack} = 2\pi f \times 1.414 V_{rms}$$

$$= 8.88 f V_{rms}$$

Fig. 3. Static dV/dt



$$\frac{dV}{dt} = 8.88 f V_{rms}$$

Fig. 4. Commutating dV/dt