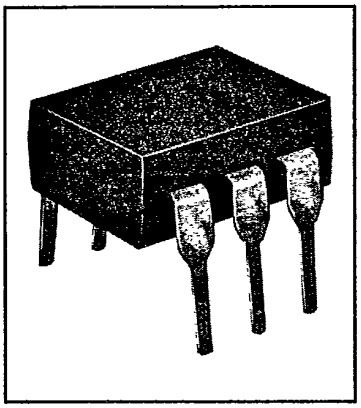
Optoelectronics Division
TRW Electronic Components Group

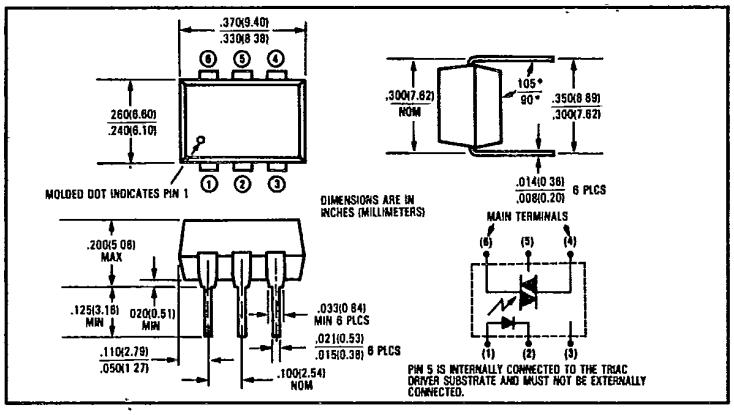
Product Bulletin 5212
January 1985

1987 Cost Saver Product!
Call TRW for more information!

T-41-87

Optically Coupled Triac Drivers
Type OPI3009, OPI3010, OPI3011, OPI3012





Features
- For 120 VAC operation
- 2500 VDC minimum electrical isolation
- Low LED trigger current to latch output
- UL recognized File No. E58730

Description
The OPI3009, OPI3010, OPI3011, and OPI3012 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.

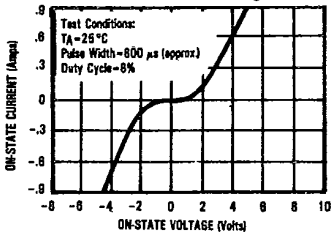
Absolute Maximum Ratings (T_A=25°C unless otherwise noted)

Input-to-Output Isolation Voltage		±2500 VDC[1]
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)[2]		260°C
Total Device Power Dissipation		400 mW[3]
Input Diode		
Forward DC Current	I_F	60 mA
Reverse DC Voltage	V_R	3.0 V
Power Dissipation	P_D	100 mW[4]
Output Photosensor		
Off-State Terminal Voltage	V_{DRM}	250 V
On-State RMS Current I_T(RMS) Full Cycle 50-60 Hz, T_A=25°C		100 mA
On-State RMS Current I_T(RMS) Full Cycle 50-60 Hz, T_A=70°C		50 mA
Peak Non-Repetitive Surge Current (PW=10 ms, duty cycle=10%)	I_{TSM}	1.20 A
Power Dissipation	P_D	350 mW[5]

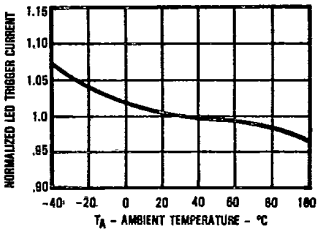
Notes:
(1) Measured with input diode leads shorted together and output leads shorted together.
(2) RMA flux is recommended. Duration can be extended to 10 sec. max. when flow soldering.
(3) Derate 7.27 mW/°C above 25°C.
(4) Derate 1.82 mW/°C above 25°C.
(5) Derate 6.36 mW/°C above 25°C.

Typical Performance Curves

On-State Collector Current vs. On-State Voltage



Normalized LED Trigger Current vs. Ambient Temperature



Types OPI3009, OPI3010, OPI3011, OPI3012

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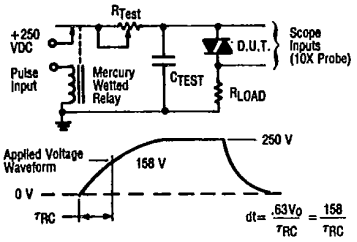
Electrical Characteristics (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Input Diode						
V_F	Forward Voltage		1.20	1.50	V	I_F = 10.0 mA
			1.40	1.70	V	I_F = 30 mA
I_R	Reverse Current		.0100	10.0	μA	V_R = 3.0 V
Output Photosensor						
I_{DRM}	Peak Blocking Current, Either Direction		10.0	100	nA	V_{DRM} = 250 V. Must be applied within dV/dt rating
V_{TM}	Peak On-State Voltage, Either Direction		1.75	3.0	V	I_{TM} = 100 mA
dV/dt	Critical Rate of Rise of Off-State-Voltage		15.0		V/μs	R_L = 2.5 kΩ
dV/dt	Critical Rate of Rise of Commutating Voltage		.140		V/μs	R_L = 1.00 kΩ
Coupled						
I_{FT}	LED Trigger Current Required to Latch Output in Either Direction					
	OPI3009		16.0	30	mA	Main Terminal Voltage = 3.0 V
	OPI3010		10.0	15.0	mA	Main Terminal Voltage = 3.0 V
	OPI3011		7.5	10.0	mA	Main Terminal Voltage = 3.0 V
	OPI3012		3.5	5.0	mA	Main Terminal Voltage = 3.0 V
I_H	Holding Current, Either Direction		100		μA	

E

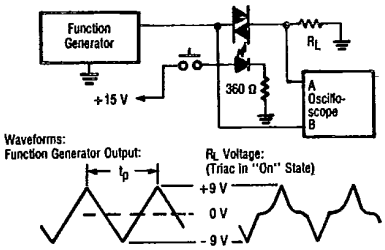
Typical Performance Curves

Static dV/dt Test Circuit



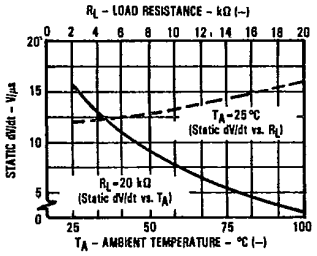
- The relay provides a high speed repeated pulse to the D.U.T.
- 10X probes are used to allow high speeds and voltages.
- The worst case condition for static dV/dt is established by triggering the D.U.T. with a normal input (LED) current, then removing this current. The variable R_{TEST} allows the dV/dt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

Commutating dV/dt Test Circuit

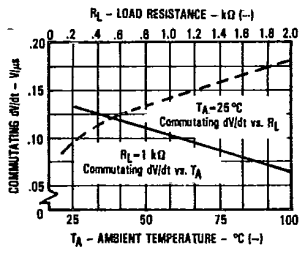


- 10X probes are used to allow high speeds.
- Frequency is increased until the triac stays "on" after being triggered by pushbutton. Frequency is then decreased until triac turns "off," t_p is measured at this point and recorded.
- Commutating dV/dt = 38/t_p.

Static dV/dt vs. Ambient Temperature and Load Resistance



Commutating dV/dt vs. Ambient Temperature and Load Resistance



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