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# MOC3071M, MOC3072M, MOC3073M

## 6-Pin DIP Random-Phase Triac Driver Optocoupler (800 Volt Peak)

The MOC3071M, MOC3072M and MOC3073M consist of a GaAs infrared emitting diode optically coupled to a non-zero-crossing silicon bilateral AC switch (triac). These devices isolate low voltage logic from 240 V<sub>AC</sub> lines to provide random phase control of high current triacs or thyristors. These devices feature greatly enhanced static dv/dt capability to ensure stable switching performance of inductive loads.

### Features

- Excellent I<sub>FT</sub> Stability—IR Emitting Diode Has Low Degradation
- 800 V Peak Blocking Voltage
- Safety and Regulatory Approvals
  - UL1577, 4,170 V<sub>AC</sub><sub>RMS</sub> for 1 Minute
  - DIN EN/IEC60747-5-5

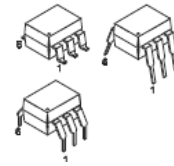
### Typical Applications

- Solenoid/Valve Controls
- Lamp Ballasts
- Static AC Power Switch
- Interfacing Microprocessors to 240 V<sub>AC</sub> Peripherals
- Solid State Relay
- Incandescent Lamp Dimmers
- Temperature Controls
- Motor Controls



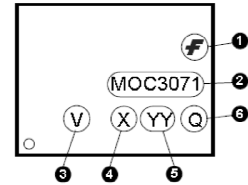
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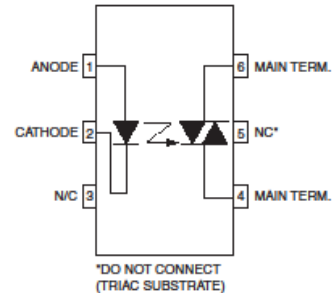
**MDIP 6L WHITE**

### MARKING DIAGRAM



1. F = Fairchild Logo
2. MOC3071 = Specific Device Code
3. V = DIN EN/IEC60747-5-5 Option
4. X = One-Digit Year Code
5. YY = Two-Digit Work Week
6. Q = Assembly Package Code

### PIN CONNECTIONS



### ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information page 9 of this data sheet.

## MOC3071M, MOC3072M, MOC3073M

### SAFETY AND INSULATIONS RATINGS

As per DIN EN/IEC 60747-5-5, this optocoupler is suitable for "safe electrical insulation" only within the safety limit data. Compliance with the safety ratings shall be ensured by means of protective circuits.

Parameter		Characteristics
Installation Classifications per DIN VDE 0110/1.89 Table 1, For Rated Mains Voltage	< 150 VRMS	I-IV
	< 300 VRMS	I-IV
Climatic Classification		40/85/21
Pollution Degree (DIN VDE 0110/1.89)		2
Comparative Tracking Index		175

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V <sub>PR</sub>	Input-to-Output Test Voltage, Method A, V <sub>IORM</sub> × 1.6 = V <sub>PR</sub> , Type and Sample Test with t <sub>m</sub> = 10 s, Partial Discharge < 5 pC	1360	V <sub>peak</sub>
	Input-to-Output Test Voltage, Method B, V <sub>IORM</sub> × 1.875 = V <sub>PR</sub> , 100% Production Test with t <sub>m</sub> = 1 s, Partial Discharge < 5 pC	1594	V <sub>peak</sub>
V <sub>IORM</sub>	Maximum Working Insulation Voltage	850	V <sub>peak</sub>
V <sub>IOTM</sub>	Highest Allowable Over-Voltage	6000	V <sub>peak</sub>
	External Creepage	≥ 7	mm
	External Clearance	≥ 7	mm
	External Clearance (for Option TV, 0.4" Lead Spacing)	≥ 10	mm
DTI	Distance Through Insulation (Insulation Thickness)	≥ 0.5	mm
R <sub>IO</sub>	Insulation Resistance at T <sub>S</sub> , V <sub>IO</sub> = 500 V	> 10 <sup>9</sup>	Ω

# MOC3071M, MOC3072M, MOC3073M

## MAXIMUM RATINGS (Note 1)

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameters	Value	Unit
<b>Total Device</b>			
$T_{STG}$	Storage Temperature	-40 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_{OPR}$	Operating Temperature	-40 to +85	$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_J$	Junction Temperature Range	-40 to +100	$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_{SOL}$	Lead Solder Temperature	260 for 10 seconds	$^\circ\text{C}$
PD	Total Device Power Dissipation at $25^\circ\text{C}$ Ambient	330	mW
	Derate Above $25^\circ\text{C}$	4.4	$\text{mW}/^\circ\text{C}$
<b>Emitter</b>			
$I_F$	Continuous Forward Current	60	mA
$V_R$	Reverse Voltage	3	V
PD	Total Power Dissipation at $25^\circ\text{C}$ Ambient	100	mW
	Derate Above $25^\circ\text{C}$	1.33	$\text{mW}/^\circ\text{C}$
<b>Detector</b>			
$V_{DRM}$	Off-State Output Terminal Voltage	800	V
$I_{TSM}$	Peak Non-Repetitive Surge Current (Single Cycle 60 Hz Sine Wave)	1	A
PD	Total Power Dissipation at $25^\circ\text{C}$ Ambient	300	mW
	Derate Above $25^\circ\text{C}$	4	$\text{mW}/^\circ\text{C}$

- Stresses exceeding those listed in the Maximum Ratings table may damage the device. If any of these limits are exceeded, device functionality should not be assumed, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

# MOC3071M, MOC3072M, MOC3073M

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C unless otherwise specified.

### INDIVIDUAL COMPONENT CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Parameters	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
<b>EMITTER</b>						
V <sub>F</sub>	Input Forward Voltage	I <sub>F</sub> = 10 mA		1.18	1.50	V
I <sub>R</sub>	Reverse Leakage Current	V <sub>R</sub> = 3 V		0.05	100	μA
<b>DETECTOR</b>						
I <sub>DRM</sub>	Peak Blocking Current, Either Direction	V <sub>DRM</sub> = 800 V, I <sub>F</sub> = 0 (Note 2)		10	200	nA
V <sub>TM</sub>	Peak On-State Voltage, Either Direction	I <sub>TM</sub> = 100 mA peak, I <sub>F</sub> = 0		2.2	2.5	V
dv/dt	Critical Rate of Rise of Off-State Voltage	I <sub>F</sub> = 0, V <sub>DRM</sub> = 800 V	1000			V/μs

### TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	DC Characteristics	Test Conditions	Device	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
I <sub>FT</sub>	LED Trigger Current, Either Direction	Main Terminal Voltage = 3 V (Note 3)	MOC3071M			15	mA
			MOC3072M			10	
			MOC3073M			6	
I <sub>H</sub>	Holding Current, Either Direction		All		540		μA

### ISOLATION CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Characteristic	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V <sub>ISO</sub>	Input-Output Isolation Voltage (Note 4)	f = 60 Hz, t = 1 Minute	4170			V <sub>ACRMS</sub>
R <sub>ISO</sub>	Isolation Resistance	V <sub>I-O</sub> = 500 V <sub>DC</sub>		10 <sup>11</sup>		Ω
C <sub>ISO</sub>	Isolation Capacitance	V = 0 V, f = 1 MHz		0.2		pF

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

3. All devices will trigger at an I<sub>F</sub> value greater than or equal to the maximum I<sub>FT</sub> specification. For optimum operation over temperature and lifetime of the device, the LED should be biased with an I<sub>F</sub> that is at least 50% higher than the maximum I<sub>FT</sub> specification. The I<sub>F</sub> should not exceed the absolute maximum rating of 60 mA.

Example: For MOC3072M, the minimum I<sub>F</sub> bias should be 10 mA x 150% = 15 mA

4. Isolation voltage, V<sub>ISO</sub>, is an internal device dielectric breakdown rating. For this test, pins 1 and 2 are common, and pins 4, 5 and 6 are common.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

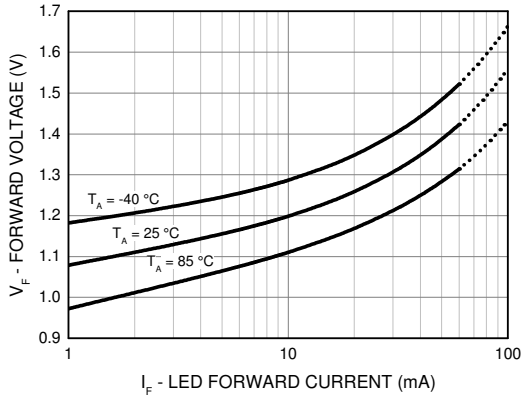


Figure 1. LED Forward Voltage vs. Forward Current

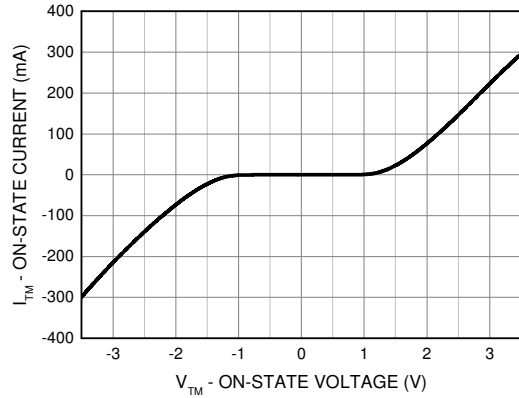


Figure 2. On-State Characteristics

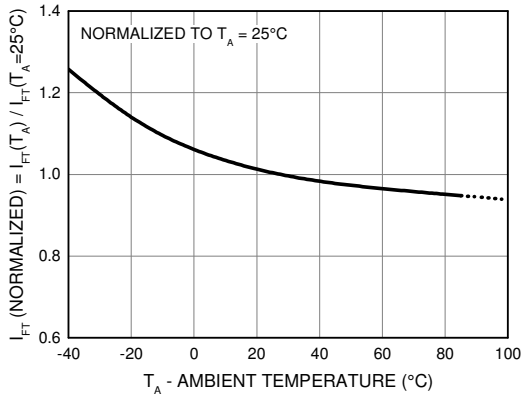


Figure 3. LED Trigger Current vs. Ambient Temperature

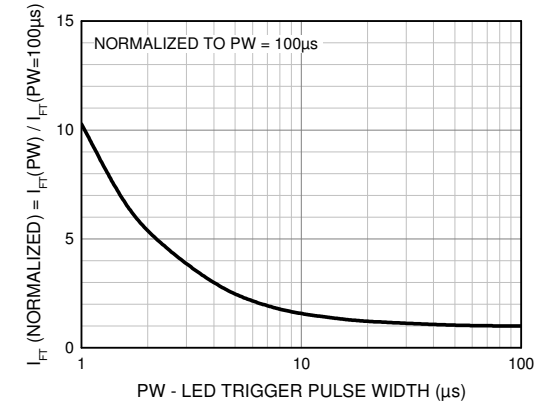


Figure 4. LED Trigger Current vs. LED Pulse Width

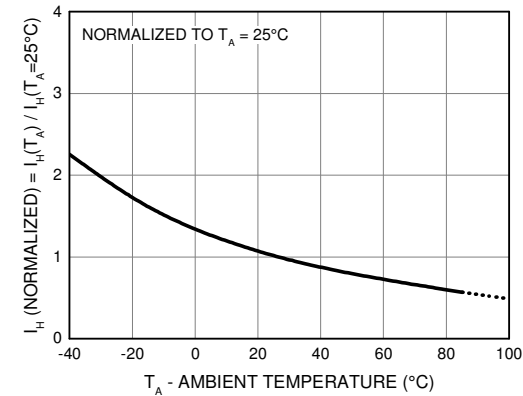


Figure 5. Holding Current vs. Ambient Temperature

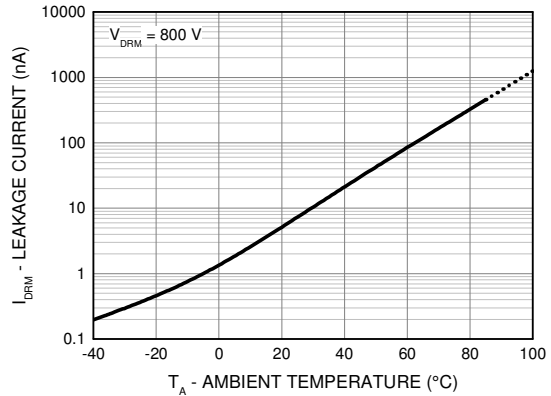


Figure 6. Leakage Current vs. Ambient Temperature

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

**Basic Triac Driver Circuit**

The random phase triac drivers MOC3071M, MOC3072M and MOC3073M can allow snubberless operations in applications where load is resistive and the external generated noise in the AC line is below its guaranteed dv/dt withstand capability. For these applications, a snubber circuit is not necessary when a noise insensitive power triac is used. Figure 7 shows the circuit diagram. The triac driver is directly connected to the triac main terminal 2 and a series resistor R which limits the current to the triac driver. Current limiting resistor R must have a minimum value which restricts the current into the driver to maximum 1 A.

The power dissipation of this current limiting resistor and the triac driver is very small because the power triac carries the load current as soon as the current through driver and current limiting resistor reaches the trigger current of the power triac. The switching transition times for the driver is only one micro second and for power triacs typical four micro seconds.

**Triac Driver Circuit for Noisy Environments**

When the transient rate of rise and amplitude are expected to exceed the power triacs and triac drivers maximum ratings a snubber circuit as shown in Figure 8 is recommended. Fast transients are slowed by the R-C snubber and excessive amplitudes are clipped by the Metal Oxide Varistor MOV.

**Triac Driver Circuit for Extremely Noisy Environments**

As specified in the noise standards IEEE472 and IEC255-4.

Industrial control applications do specify a maximum transient noise dv/dt and peak voltage which is superimposed onto the AC line voltage. In order to pass this environment noise test a modified snubber network as shown in Figure 9 is recommended.

**LED Trigger Current versus Temperature**

Recommended operating LED control current  $I_F$  lies between the guaranteed  $I_{FT}$  and absolute maximum  $I_F$ . Figure 3 shows the increase of the trigger current when the device is expected to operate at an ambient temperature below 25°C. Multiply the datasheet guaranteed  $I_{FT}$  with the normalized  $I_{FT}$  shown on this graph and an allowance for LED degradation over time.

Example:

$$I_{FT} = 10 \text{ mA, LED degradation factor} = 20\%$$

$$I_F \text{ at } -40^\circ\text{C} = 10 \text{ mA} \times 1.25 \times 120\% = 15 \text{ mA}$$

**LED Trigger Current vs. Pulse Width**

Random phase triac drivers are designed to be phase controllable. They may be triggered at any phase angle within the AC sine wave. Phase control may be accomplished by an AC line zero cross detector and a variable pulse delay generator which is synchronized to the zero cross detector. The same task can be accomplished by a microprocessor which is synchronized to the AC zero crossing. The phase controlled trigger current may be a very short pulse which saves energy delivered to the input LED. LED trigger pulse currents shorter than 100  $\mu\text{s}$  must have increased amplitude as shown on Figure 4. This graph shows the dependency of the trigger current  $I_{FT}$  versus the pulse width.  $I_{FT}$  in this graph is normalized in respect to the minimum specified  $I_{FT}$  for static condition, which is specified in the device characteristic. The normalized  $I_{FT}$  has to be multiplied with the devices guaranteed static trigger current.

Example:

$$I_{FT} = 10 \text{ mA, Trigger PW} = 4 \mu\text{s}$$

$$I_F \text{ (pulsed)} = 10 \text{ mA} \times 3 = 30 \text{ mA}$$

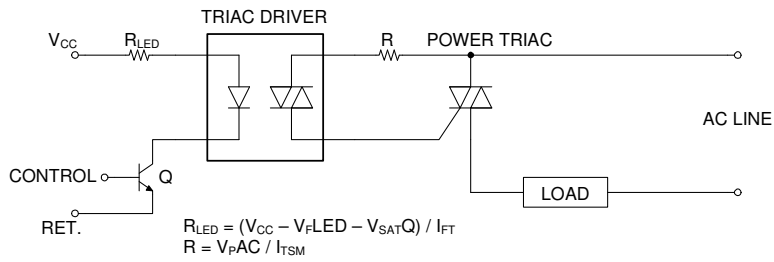
**Minimum LED Off Time in Phase Control Applications**

In phase control applications, one intends to be able to control each AC sine half wave from 0° to 180°. Turn on at 0° means full power and turn on at 180° means zero power. This is not quite possible in reality because triac driver and triac have a fixed turn on time when activated at zero degrees. At a phase control angle close to 180° the driver's turn on pulse at the trailing edge of the AC sine wave must be limited to end 200  $\mu\text{s}$  before AC zero cross as shown in Figure 10. This assures that the triac driver has time to switch off. Shorter times may cause loss of control at the following half cycle.

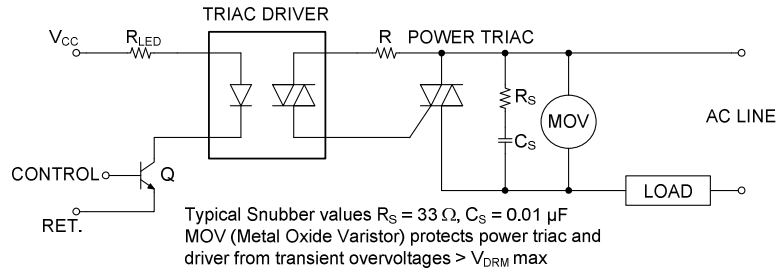
**Static dv/dt**

Critical rate of rise of off-state voltage or static dv/dt is a triac characteristic that rates its ability to prevent false triggering in the event of fast rising line voltage transients when it is in the off-state. When driving a discrete power triac, the triac driver optocoupler switches back to off-state once the power triac is triggered. However, during the commutation of the power triac in application where the load is inductive, both triacs are subjected to fast rising voltages. The static dv/dt rating of the triac driver optocoupler and the commutating dv/dt rating of the power triac must be taken into consideration in snubber circuit design to prevent false triggering and commutation failure.

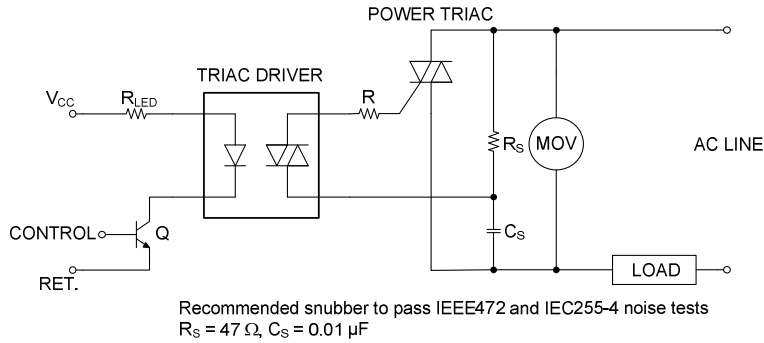
# MOC3071M, MOC3072M, MOC3073M



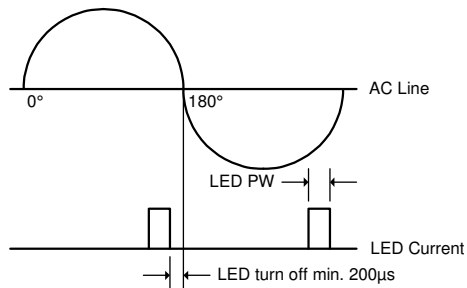
**Figure 7. Basic Driver Circuit**



**Figure 8. Triac Driver Circuit for Noisy Environments**



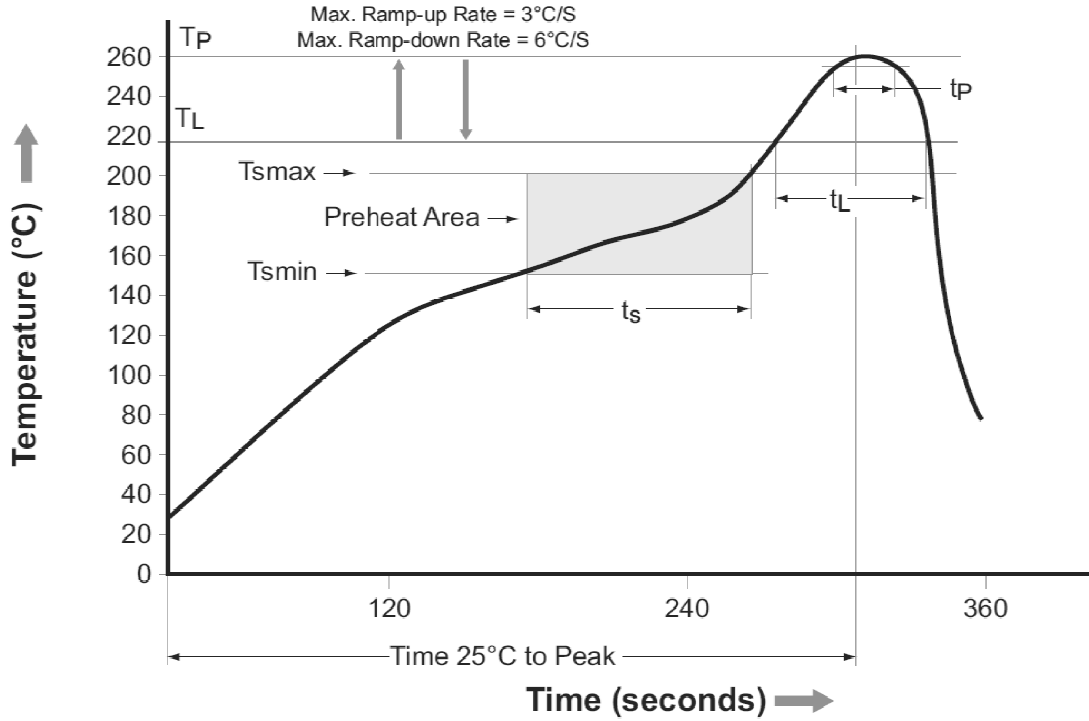
**Figure 9. Triac Driver Circuit for Extremely Noisy Environments**



**Figure 10. Minimum Time for LED Turn Off to Zero Crossing**



REFLOW PROFILE



Profile Feature	Pb-Free Assembly Profile
Temperature Minimum (T <sub>smin</sub> )	150°C
Temperature Maximum (T <sub>smax</sub> )	200°C
Time (t <sub>s</sub> ) from (T <sub>smin</sub> to T <sub>smax</sub> )	60 seconds to 120 seconds
Ramp-up Rate (T <sub>L</sub> to T <sub>P</sub> )	3°C/second maximum
Liquidous Temperature (T <sub>L</sub> )	217°C
Time (t <sub>L</sub> ) Maintained Above (T <sub>L</sub> )	60 seconds to 150 seconds
Peak Body Package Temperature	260°C +0°C / -5°C
Time (t <sub>p</sub> ) within 5°C of 260°C	30 seconds
Ramp-down Rate (T <sub>P</sub> to T <sub>L</sub> )	6°C/second maximum
Time 25°C to Peak Temperature	8 minutes maximum

Figure 11. Reflow Profile

## MOC3071M, MOC3072M, MOC3073M

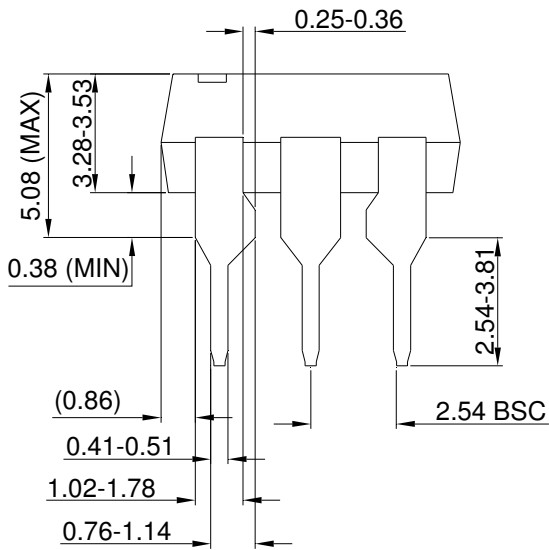
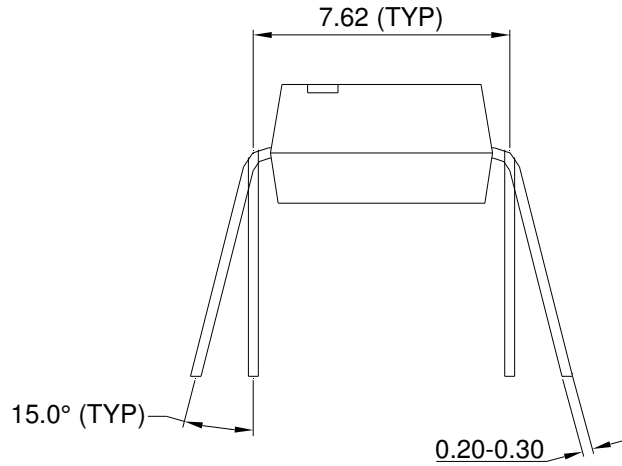
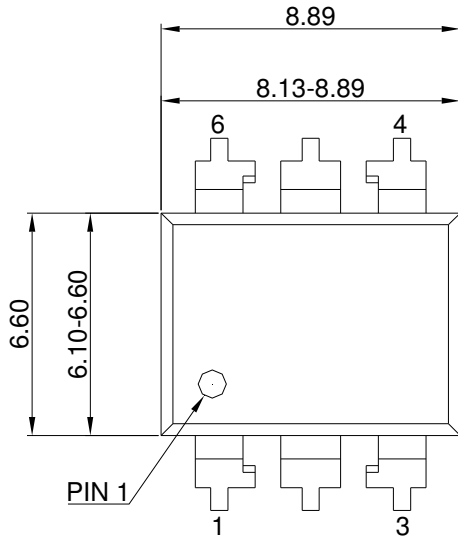
### ORDERING INFORMATION (Note 5)

Device	Package	Shipping
MOC3071M	DIP 6-Pin	Tube (50 Units)
MOC3071SM	SMT 6-Pin (Lead Bend)	Tube (50 Units)
MOC3071SR2M	SMT 6-Pin (Lead Bend)	Tape and Reel (1000 Units)
MOC3071VM	DIP 6-Pin, DIN EN/IEC60747-5-5 Option	Tube (50 Units)
MOC3071SVM	SMT 6-Pin (Lead Bend), DIN EN/IEC60747-5-5 Option	Tube (50 Units)
MOC3071SR2VM	SMT 6-Pin (Lead Bend), DIN EN/IEC60747-5-5 Option	Tape and Reel (1000 Units)
MOC3071TVM	DIP 6-Pin, 0.4" Lead Spacing, DIN EN/IEC60747-5-5 Option	Tube (50 Units)

5. The product orderable part number system listed in this table also applies to the MOC3072M and MOC3073M product families.

# MOC3071M, MOC3072M, MOC3073M

## PACKAGING DIMENSIONS

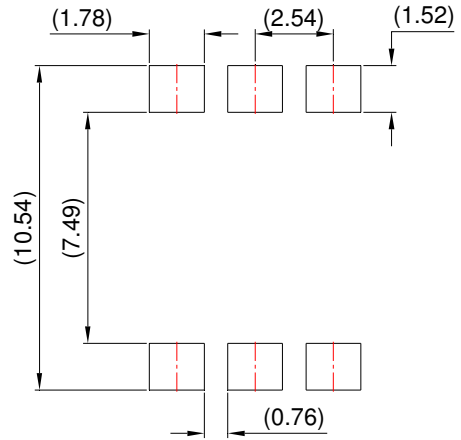
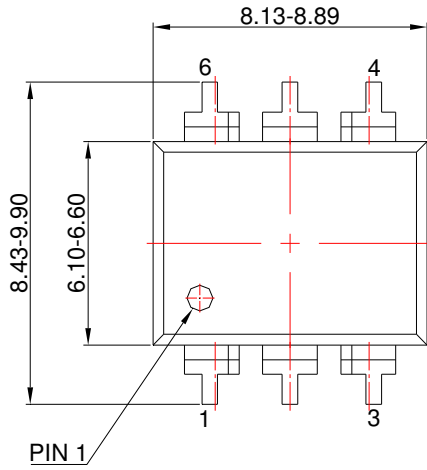


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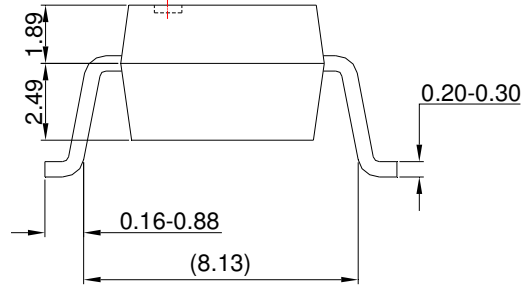
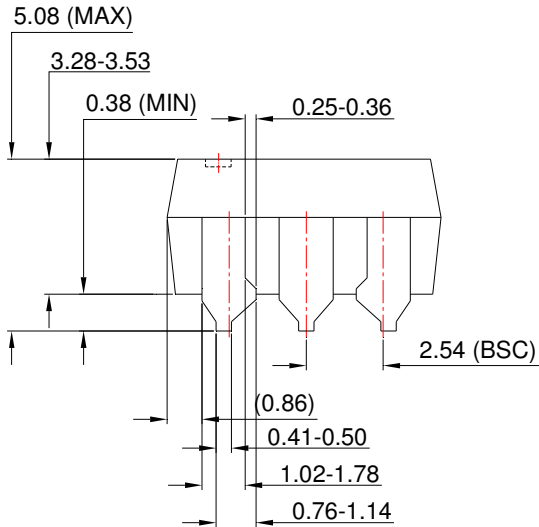
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6 LEAD MDIP OPTO WHITE 0.3" WIDE

MOC3071M, MOC3072M, MOC3073M



LAND PATTERN RECOMMENDATION

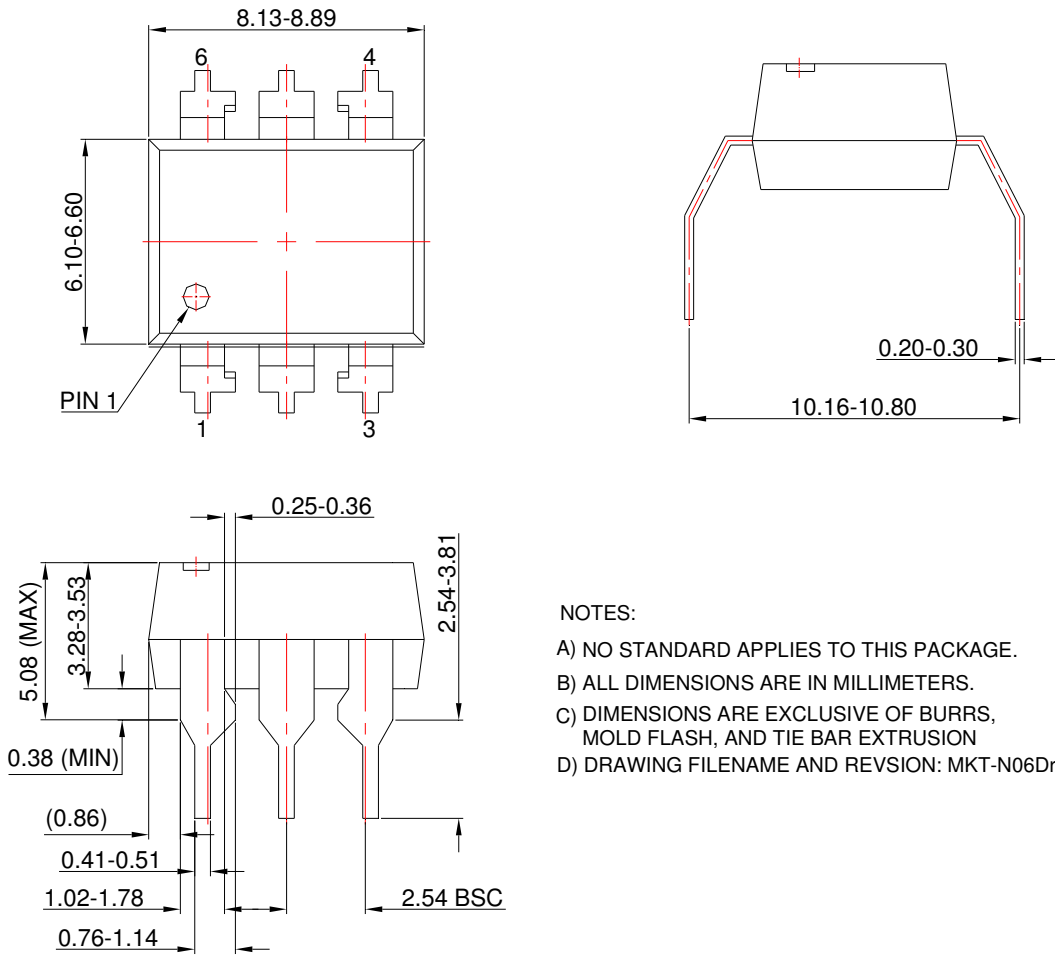


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6-LEAD MDIP OPTO WHITE SURFACE MOUNT FORM

MOC3071M, MOC3072M, MOC3073M



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6 LEAD MDIP OPTO WHITE 0.4" LEAD SPACING