POWER OPTO™ Isolator

2 Amp Zero-Cross Triac Output

This device consists of a gallium arsenide infrared emitting diode optically coupled to a zero-cross triac driver circuit and a power triac. It is capable of driving a load of up to 2 amps (rms) directly, on line voltages from 20 to 280 volts ac (rms).

- Provides Normally Open Solid State AC Output with 2 Amp Rating
- 70 Amp Single Cycle Surge Capability
- Zero-Voltage Turn-on and Zero-Current Turn-off
- High Input-Output Isolation of 3750 vac (rms)
- Static dv/dt Rating of 400 Volts/us Guaranteed
- 2 Amp Pilot Duty Rating Per UL508 ¶117 (Overload Test) and ¶118 (Endurance Test) **1** [File No. 129224]
- CSA Approved [File No. CA77170-1].
- SEMKO Approved Certificate #9507228
- Exceeds NEMA 2-230 and IEEE472 Noise Immunity Test Requirements (See Fig.14)

DEVICE RATINGS (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
INPUT LED			
Forward Current — Maximum Continuous	lF	50	mA
Forward Current — Maximum Peak (PW = 100µs, 120 pps)	IF(pk)	1.0	А
Reverse Voltage — Maximum	VR	6.0	V
OLITPLIT TRIAC	-		

Output Terminal Voltage — Maximum Transient (1)	V _{DRM}	600	V(pk)	
Operating Voltage Range — Maximum Continuous (f = 47 – 63 Hz)	٧ _T	20 to 280	Vac(rms)	
On–State Current Range (Free Air, Power Factor ≥ 0.3)	I _T (rms)	0.03 to 2.0	А	
Non–Repetitive Single Cycle Surge Current — Maximum Peak (t = 16.7 ms)	ITSM	70	Α	
Main Terminal Fusing Current (t = 8.3 ms)	I ² T	26	A ² sec	
Load Power Factor Range	PF	0.3 to 1.0	_	
Junction Temperature Range	TJ	- 40 to 125	°C	

TOTAL DEVICE

TOTAL DEVICE			
Input–Output Isolation Voltage — Maximum(2) 47 – 63 Hz, 1 sec Duration	Viso	3750	Vac(rms)
Thermal Resistance — Power Triac Junction to Case (See Fig. 15)	R _θ JC	8.0	°C/W
Ambient Operating Temperature Range	T _{oper}	- 40 to +100	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T _{stg}	- 40 to +150	°C
Lead Soldering Temperature — Maximum (1/16" from Case, 10 sec Duration)	TL	260	°C

- 1. Test voltages must be applied within dv/dt rating.
- 2. Input–Output isolation voltage, $V_{\mbox{\scriptsize ISO}}$, is an internal device dielectric breakdown rating. For this test, pins 2, 3 and the heat tab are common, and pins 7 and 9 are common.

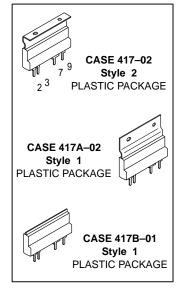
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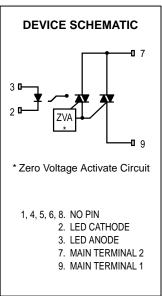
Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

MOC2A60-10 MOC2A60-5*

*Motorola Preferred Device

OPTOISOLATOR 2 AMP ZERO CROSS TRIAC OUTPUT 600 VOLTS







ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
NPUT LED					
Forward Voltage (I _F = 10 mA)	٧ _F	1.00	1.17	1.50	V
Reverse Leakage Current (V _R = 6.0 V)	IR	_	1.0	100	μΑ
Capacitance	С	_	18	_	pF
OUTPUT TRIAC					
Off–State Leakage, Either Direction (I _F = 0, V _{DRM} = 600 V)	IDRM	_	0.25	10	μΑ
Critical Rate of Rise of Off–State Voltage (Static) V _{in} = 400 vac(pk)) (1)(2)	dv/dt(s)	400	_	_	V/μs
Holding Current, Either Direction (I _F = 0, V _D = 12 V, I _T = 200 mA)	lΗ	_	10	_	mA
COUPLED					
LED Trigger Current Required to Latch Output MOC2A60–10 Either Direction (Main Terminal Voltage = 2.0 V)(3)(4) MOC2A60–5	I _{FT} (on)	_ _	7.0 3.5	10 5.0	mA mA
On–State Voltage, Either Direction (I _F = Rated I _{FT} (on), I _{TM} = 2.0 A)	V _{TM}		0.96	1.3	V
Inhibit Voltage, Either Direction ($I_F = Rated\ I_{FT}(on)$)(5) (Main Terminal Voltage above which device will not trigger)	VINH	_	8.0	10	V
Commutating dv/dt (Rated V_{DRM} , $I_T = 30$ mA $- 2.0$ A(rms), $I_A = -40 \pm 100$ °C, $I_A = 60$ Hz)(2)	dv/dt (c)	5.0	_	_	V/μS
Common-mode Input-Output dv/dt(2)	dv/dt(cm)		40,000	_	V/μS
Input-Output Capacitance (V = 0, f = 1.0 MHz)	C _{ISO}	_	1.3	_	pF
Isolation Resistance (V _{I–O} = 500 V)	RISO	10 ¹²	10 ¹⁴	_	Ω

- 1. Per EIA/NARM standard RS-443, with $V_P = 200$ V, which is the instantaneous peak of the maximum operating voltage.
- 2. Additional dv/dt information, including test methods, can be found in Motorola applications note AN1048/D, Figure 43.
- 3. All devices are guaranteed to trigger at an I_F value less than or equal to the max I_F. Therefore, the recommended operating I_F lies between the device's maximum I_F (on) limit and the Maximum Rating of 50 mA.
- 4. Current-limiting resistor required in series with LED.
- 5. Also known as "Zero Voltage Turn-On."

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

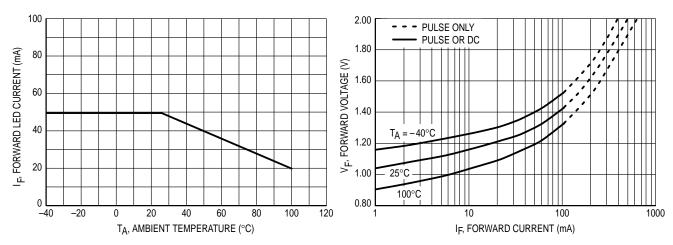


Figure 1. Maximum Allowable Forward LED Current versus Ambient Temperature

Figure 2. LED Forward Voltage versus LED Forward Current

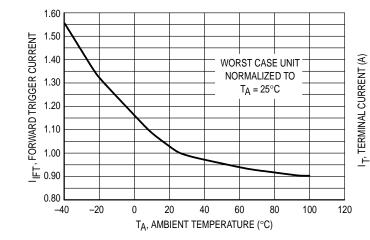


Figure 3. Forward LED Trigger Current versus Ambient Temperature

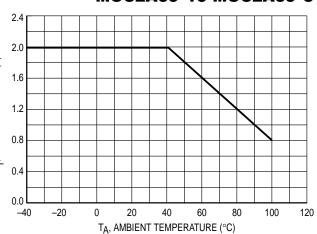


Figure 4. Maximum Allowable On–State RMS Output Current (Free Air) versus Ambient Temperature

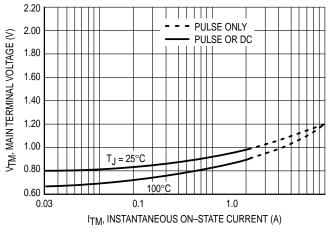


Figure 5. On-State Voltage Drop versus Output Terminal Current

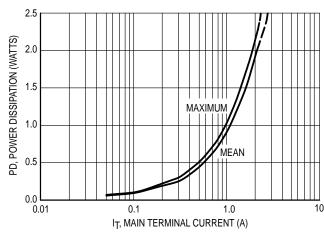


Figure 6. Power Dissipation versus Main Terminal Current

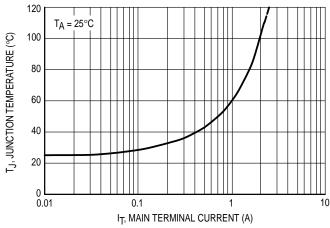


Figure 7. Junction Temperature versus Main Terminal RMS Current (Free Air)

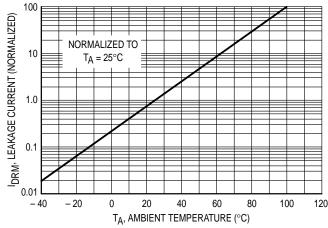


Figure 8. Leakage with LED Off versus Ambient Temperature

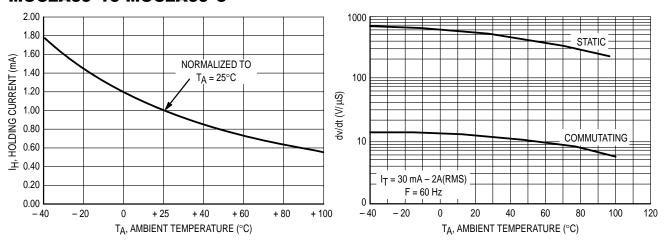


Figure 9. Holding Current versus **Ambient Temperature**

Figure 10. dv/dt versus Ambient Temperature

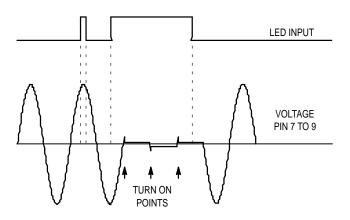


Figure 11. Operating Waveforms

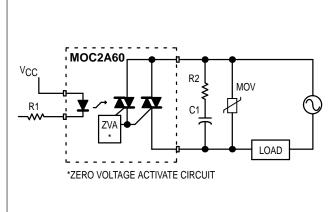


Figure 12. Typical Application Circuit

Select the value of R1 according to the following formulas:

[1] R1 = $(V_{CC} - V_F) / Max. I_{FT}$ (on) per spec. [2] R1 = $(V_{CC} - V_F) / 0.050$

Typical values for C1 and R2 are 0.01 μF and 39 Ω , respectively. You may adjust these values for specific applications. The maximum recommended value of C1 is 0.022 $\mu\text{F}.$ See application note AN1048 for additional information on component values.

The MOV may or may not be needed depending upon the characteristics of the applied ac line voltage. For applications where line spikes may exceed the 600 V rating of the MOC2A60, an MOV is required.

Use care to maintain the minimum spacings as shown. Safety and regulatory requirements dictate a minimum of 8.0 mm between the closest points between input and output conducting paths, Pins 3 and 7. Also, 0.070 inches distance is required between the two output Pins, 7 and 9.

Keep pad sizes on Pins 7 and 9 as large as possible for optimal performance.

Figure 13. PC Board Layout Recommendations

Each device, when installed in the circuit shown in Figure 14, shall be capable of passing the following conducted noise tests:

- IEEE 472 (2.5 KV)
- Lamp Dimmer (NEMA Part DC33, § 3.4.2.1)
- NEMA ICS 2-230.45 Showering Arc
- MIL-STD-461A CS01, CS02 and CS06

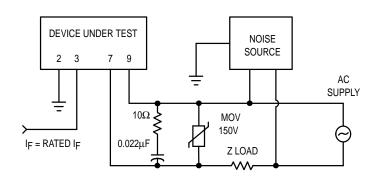
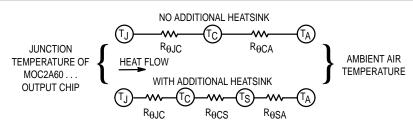


Figure 14. Test Circuit for Conducted Noise Tests



Terms in the model signify:

T_A = Ambient temperature

Ts = Optional additional

heat sink temperature T_C = Case temperature

T_J = Junction temperature

PD = Power dissipation

 $R_{\theta SA}$ = Thermal resistance, heat sink to ambient

 $R_{\theta CA}$ = Thermal resistance, case to ambient $R_{\theta CS}$ = Thermal resistance, heat sink to case

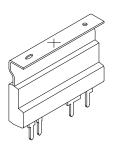
 $R_{\theta JC}$ = Thermal resistance, junction to case

Values for thermal resistance components are: $R_{\theta CA} = 36^{\circ} \text{C/W/in}$ maximum $R_{\theta JC} = 8.0^{\circ} \text{C/W}$ maximum

The design of any additional heatsink will determine the values of R_{θ SA} and R_{θ CS}. T_C – T_A = P_D (R_{θ CA)}

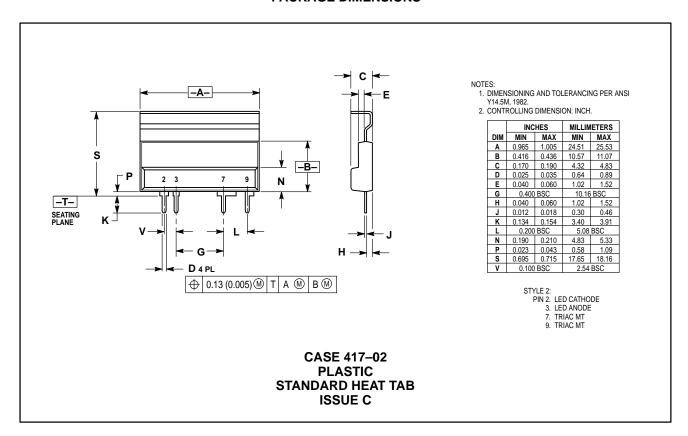
= $P_D(R_{\theta JC}) + R_{\theta SA}$), where P_D = Power Dissipation in Watts.

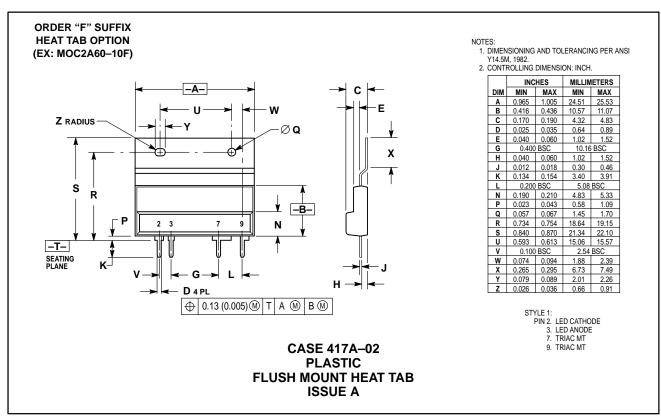
Figure 15. Approximate Thermal Circuit Model



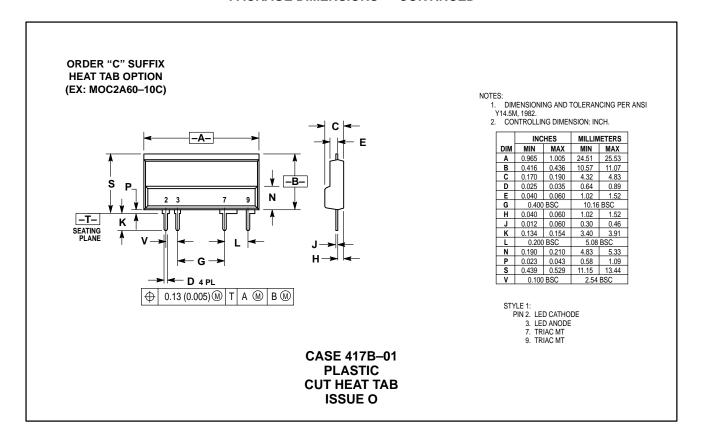
Thermal measurements of $R_{\theta}JC$ are referenced to the point on the heat tab indicated with an 'X'. Measurements should be taken with device orientated along its vertical axis.

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS





PACKAGE DIMENSIONS — CONTINUED



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