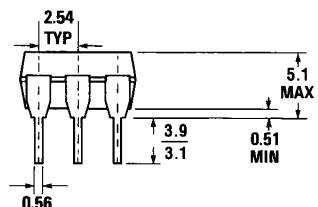
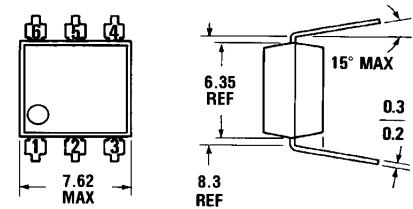


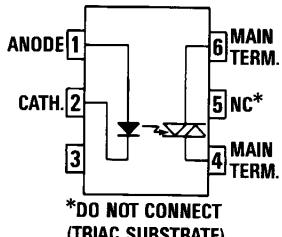
**MOC3009 MOC3010
MOC3011 MOC3012**

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



DIMENSIONS IN mm
PACKAGE CODE E

ST1603-02



*DO NOT CONNECT
(TRIAC SUBSTRATE)

C2081

Equivalent Circuit

DESCRIPTION

The MOC3009, MOC3010, MOC3011 and MOC3012 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 120 VAC operations.

FEATURES

- Low input current required (typically 5mA—MOC3011)
- High isolation voltage—minimum 7500 VAC peak
- Underwriters Laboratory (UL) recognized—File E90700

APPLICATIONS

- Triac driver
- Industrial controls
- Traffic lights
- Vending machines
- Motor control
- Solid state relay

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
Withstand test voltage ...	7500 VAC Peak (50-60 Hz)

INPUT DIODE

Forward DC current	50 mA
Reverse voltage	3 V
Peak forward current (1 μs pulse, 300 pps)	3.0 A
Power dissipation (25°C ambient)	100 mW
Derate linearly (above 25°C)	1.33 mW/°C

OUTPUT DRIVER

Off-state output terminal voltage	250 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	1.2 A
(PW=10 ms, DC=10%)	
Total power dissipation @ $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$	300 mW
Derate above 25°C	4.0 mW/°C



NON-ZERO-CROSSING TRIACS

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

INDIVIDUAL COMPONENT CHARACTERISTICS

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS
INPUT DIODE						
Forward voltage	V_F		1.2	1.50	V	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$
Junction capacitance	C_J		50		pF	$V_F = 0 \text{ V}, f = 1 \text{ MHz}$
Reverse leakage current	I_R			100	μA	$V_R = 3.0 \text{ V}$
OUTPUT DETECTOR						
Peak blocking current, either direction	I_{DRM}	—		100	nA	$V_{DRM} = 250 \text{ V}$, Note 1
Peak on-state voltage, either direction	V_{TM}	—	2.0	3.0	Volts	$I_{TM} = 100 \text{ mA}$ Peak

Note 1. Test voltage must be applied within dv/dt rating.

TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS

DC CHARACTERISTICS	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS
LED trigger current (current required to latch output)	I_{FT}	—	15.0	30	mA	Main terminal
MOC3009	I_{FT}	—	10.0	15	mA	$V_{FT} = 3.0 \text{ V}, R_L = 150\Omega$
MOC3010	I_{FT}	—	5	10	mA	
MOC3011	I_{FT}	—	—	5	mA	
MOC3012	I_{FT}	—	—	5	mA	
Holding current	I_H	—	100	—	μA	Either direction

TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS

CHARACTERISTICS	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS
AC dv/dt RATING						
Critical rate of rise of off-state voltage	dv/dt	—	12.0	—	V/ μs	Static dv/dt (see Fig. 4)
Critical rate of rise of commutating voltage	dv/dt	—	0.2	—	V/ μs	Commutating dv/dt $I_{LOAD} = 15 \text{ mA}$ (see Fig. 4)

ISOLATION CHARACTERISTICS

CHARACTERISTICS	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS
Isolation voltage	V_{iso}	5300			$V_{AC,RMS}$	$I_{IO} \leq 1 \mu\text{A}, 1 \text{ Minute}$
	V_{iso}	7500			$V_{AC,PEAK}$	$I_{IO} \leq 1 \mu\text{A}, 1 \text{ Minute}$
Isolation resistance	R_{iso}	10^{11}			ohms	$V_{IO} = 500 \text{ VDC}$
Isolation capacitance	C_{iso}		0.5		pF	$f = 1 \text{ MHz}$

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

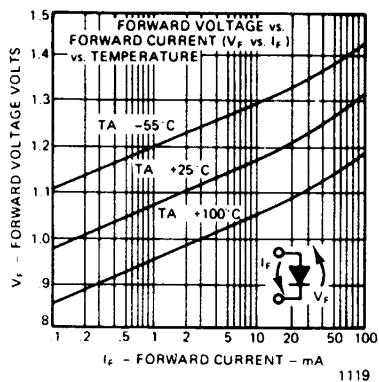


Fig. 1. Forward Voltage Drop
vs. Forward Current

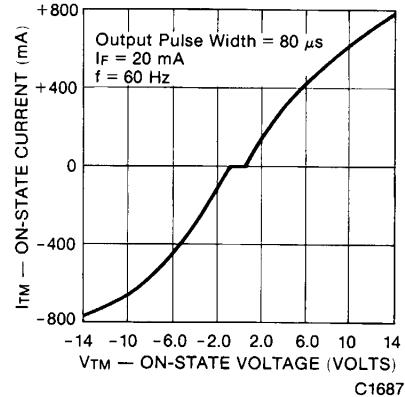


Fig. 2. On-State Characteristics

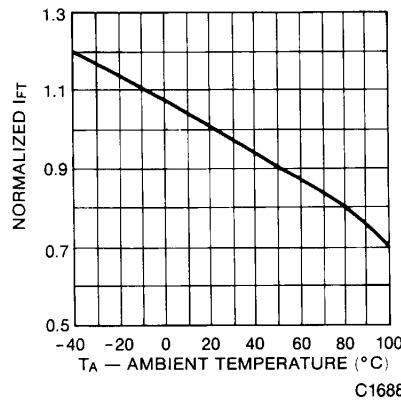


Fig. 3. Trigger Current vs. Temperature

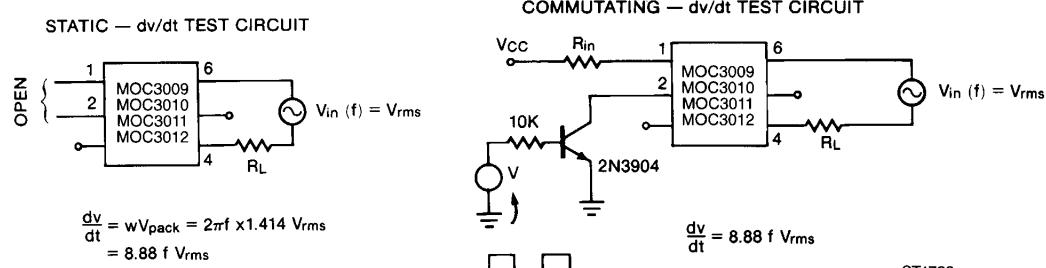
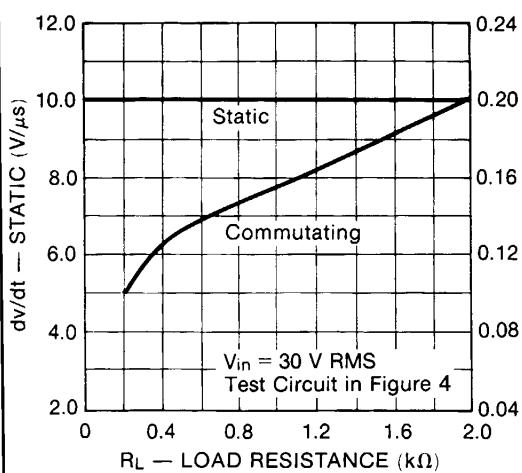


Fig. 4. dV/dt Test Circuits

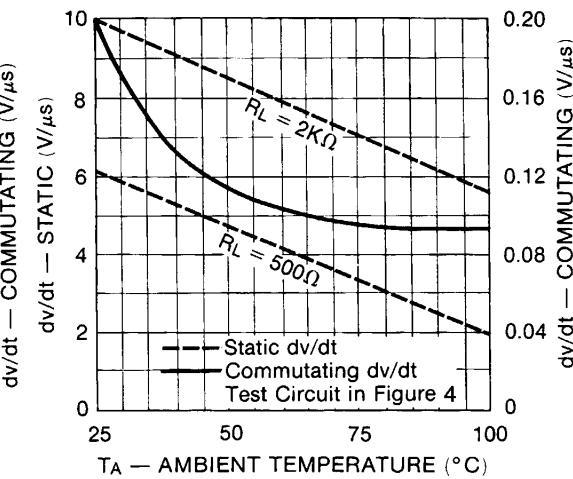
ST1783

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTIC CURVES
(25°C Free Air Temperature Unless Otherwise Specified) (Cont'd)



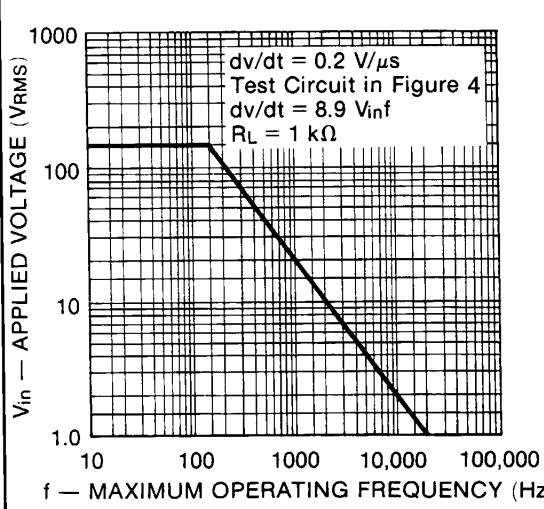
C1690

Fig. 5. dV/dt vs. Load Resistance



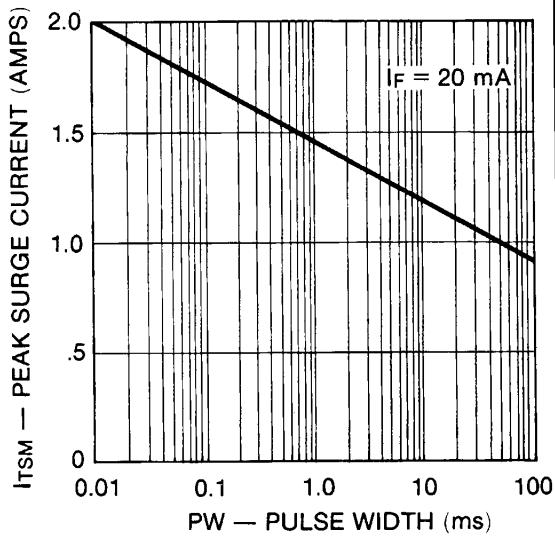
C1691

Fig. 6. dV/dt vs. Temperature



C1692

Fig. 7. Commutating dV/dt vs. Frequency



C1696

Fig. 8. Maximum Nonrepetitive Surge Current



NON-ZERO-CROSSING TRIACS

TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUITS

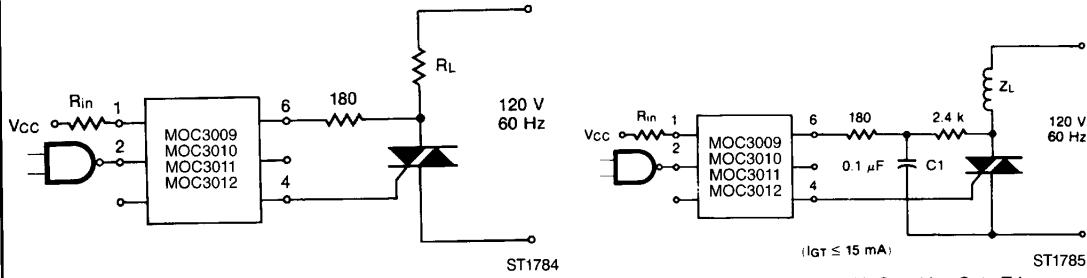


Fig. 9. Resistive Load

Fig. 10. Inductive Load With Sensitive Gate Triac

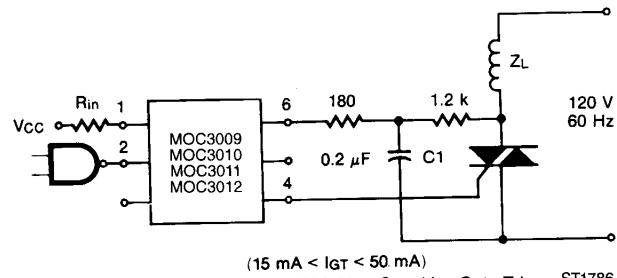


Fig. 11. Inductive Load With Non-Sensitive Gate Triac ST1786



NON-ZERO-CROSSING TRIACS

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2. A critical component in any component of a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.