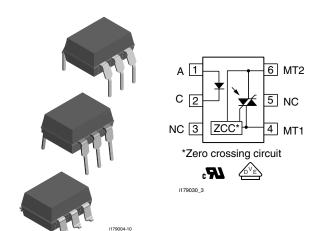


Optocoupler, Phototriac Output, Zero Crossing



DESCRIPTION

The BRT21, BRT22, BRT23 product family consists of AC switch optocouplers with zero voltage detectors with two electrically insulated lateral power ICs which integrate a thyrister system, a photo detector and noise suppression at the output and an IR GaAs diode input.

High input sensitivity is achieved by using an emitter follower phototransistor and a SCR predriver resulting in an LED trigger current of less than 2 mA or 3 mA (DC). Inverse parallel SCRs provide commutating dV/dt greater than $10 \text{ kV/}\mu\text{s}$.

The zero cross line voltage detection circuit consists of two MOSFETS and a photodiode.

The BRT21, BRT22, BRT23 product family isolates low-voltage logic from 120, 230, and 380 VAC lines to control resistive, inductive or capacitive loads including motors, solenoids, high current thyristers or TRIAC and relays.

FEATURES

- High input sensitivity I_{FT} = 1 mA
- I_{TRMS} = 300 mA
- High static dV/dt 10 000 V/µs
- Electrically insulated between input and output circuit



- Microcomputer compatible
- Trigger current
 - (I_{FT} < 1.2 mA) BRT22**F**, BRT23**F**,
 - (I_{FT} < 2 mA) BRT21**H**, BRT22**H**, BRT23**H**
 - (I_{FT} < 3 mA) BRT21**M**, BRT22**M**, BRT23**M**
- · Available surface mount and on on tape and reel
- · Zero voltage crossing detector
- Compliant to RoHS Directive 2002/95/EC and in accordance to WEEE 2002/96/EC

APPLICATIONS

- · Industrial controls
- Office equipment
- · Consumer appliances

AGENCY APPROVALS

- UL file no. E52744 system code H
- DIN EN 60747-5-2 (VDE 0844)/DIN EN 60747-5-5 (pending) available with option 1
- CQC

ORDERING INFORMATION									
B R T 2 # X - X 0 # # T PART NUMBER PACKAGE OPTION PACKAGE OPTION PACKAGE OPTION TAPE AND REEL 10.16 mm Option 9 10.27 mm									
AGENCY	V _{DRM} (V)								
CERTIFIED/PACKAGE	≤ 4	≤ 400 ≤ 600			≤ 800				
UL	I _{FT} = 2 mA	I _{FT} = 3 mA	I _{FT} = 1.2 mA	I _{FT} = 2 mA	I _{FT} = 3 mA	I _{FT} = 1.2 mA	I _{FT} = 2 mA	I _{FT} = 3 mA	
DIP-6	BRT21H	BRT21M	BRT22F	BRT22H	BRT22M	BRT23F	BRT23H	BRT23M	
DIP-6, 400 mil, option 6	-	-	BRT22F- X006	-	-	BRT23F- X006	BRT23H- X006	-	
SMD-6, option 7	BRT21H- X007	1	BRT22F- X007T ⁽¹⁾	BRT22H- X007T ⁽¹⁾	-	BRT23F- X007T ⁽¹⁾	BRT23H- X007T ⁽¹⁾	BRT23M- X007T	
SMD-6, option 9	-	-	BRT22F- X009T ⁽¹⁾	-	-	BRT23F- X009T	-	-	



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AGENCY	V _{DRM} (V)							
CERTIFIED/PACKAGE	≤ 400		≤ 600			≤ 800		
UL, VDE	I _{FT} = 2 mA	I _{FT} = 3 mA	I _{FT} = 1.2 mA	I _{FT} = 2 mA	I _{FT} = 3 mA	I _{FT} = 1.2 mA	I _{FT} = 2 mA	I _{FT} = 3 mA
DIP-6	-	-	BRT22F- X001	BRT22H- X001	-	-	BRT23H- X001	-
DIP-6, option 6	BRT21H- X016	BRT21M- X016	BRT22F- X016	BRT22H- X016	BRT22M- X016	-	BRT22H- X016	BRT23M- X016
SMD-6, option 7	-	-	BRT22F- X017T	BRT22H- X017	-	-	-	-
SMD-6, option 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	BRT23H- X018T	-

Note

 $^{^{(1)}}$ Also available in tube, do not put T on the end.

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	PART	SYMBOL	VALUE	UNIT
INPUT					
Reverse voltage	I _R = 10 μA		V _R	6	V
Forward current			I _F	60	mA
Surge current			I _{FSM}	2.5	А
Power dissipation			P _{diss}	100	mW
Derate from 25 °C				1.33	mW/°C
OUTPUT					
		BRT21	V _{DRM}	400	V
Peak off-state voltage		BRT22	V_{DRM}	600	V
		BRT23	V_{DRM}	800	V
On state RMS current			I _{TRM}	300	mA
Single cycle surge current				3	Α
Power dissipation			P _{diss}	600	mW
Derate from 25 °C				6.6	mW/°C
COUPLER					
Isolation test voltage (between emitter and detector, climate per DIN 500414, part 2, Nov. 74)	t = 1 s		V _{ISO}	5300	V_{RMS}
Pollution degree (DIN VDE 0109)				2	
Creepage distance				≥ 7	mm
Clearance distance				≥ 7	mm
Comparative tracking index per DIN IEC 112/VDE 0303 part 1, group IIIa per DIN VDE 6110			СТІ	≥ 175	
la dalla constata con	$V_{IO} = 500 \text{ V}, T_{amb} = 25 ^{\circ}\text{C}$		R _{IO}	≥ 10 ¹²	Ω
Isolation resistance	V _{IO} = 500 V, T _{amb} = 100 °C		R _{IO}	≥ 10 ¹¹	Ω
Storage temperature range			T _{stg}	- 40 to + 150	°C
Ambient temperature range			T _{amb}	- 40 to + 100	°C
Soldering temperature (1)	max. ≤ 10 s dip soldering ≥ 0.5 mm from case bottom		T _{sld}	260	°C

Notes

Stresses in excess of the absolute maximum ratings can cause permanent damage to the device. Functional operation of the device is not
implied at these or any other conditions in excess of those given in the operational sections of this document. Exposure to absolute
maximum ratings for extended periods of the time can adversely affect reliability.

⁽¹⁾ Refer to reflow profile for soldering conditions for surface mounted devices (SMD). Refer to wave profile for soldering conditions for through hole devices (DIP).



PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	PART	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
INPUT					L		l
Forward voltage	I _F = 10 mA		V _F		1.16	1.35	V
Reverse current	V _R = 6 V		I _R		0.1	10	μA
Capacitance	f = 1 MHz, V _F = 0 V		Co		25		pF
Thermal resistance, junction to ambient	, .		R _{thJA}		750		K/W
OUTPUT							
		BRT21			400		
Peak off-state voltage	$I_{D(RMS)} = 100 \ \mu A$	BRT22	V_{DM}		600		V
		BRT23	- DIVI		800		
Off-state current	$V_D = V_{DRM}, T_{amb} = 100 ^{\circ}C,$ $I_F = 0 mA$		I _{D(RMS)}		10	100	μΑ
On-state voltage	I _T = 300 mA		V_{TM}		1.7	3	V
On-state current	PF = 1, V _{T(RMS)} = 1.7 V		I _{TM}			300	mA
Surge (non-repetitive), on-state current	f = 50 Hz		I _{TSM}			3	А
The second secon			$\Delta I_{FT1}/\Delta T_{j}$		7	14	μA/K
Trigger current temp. gradient			$\Delta I_{FT2}/\Delta T_{j}$		7	14	μA/K
Inhibit voltage temp. gradient			ΔV _{DINH} /ΔT		- 20		mV/K
Off-state current in inhibit state	$I_F = I_{FT1}, V_{DRM}$		I _{DINH}		50	200	μA
Holding current			I _H		65	500	μA
Latching current	V _T = 2.2 V		ΙL		5		mA
Zero cross inhibit voltage	$I_F = \text{rated } I_{FT}$		V_{IH}		15	25	V
Turn-on time	$V_{RM} = V_{DM} = V_{D(RMS)}$		t _{on}		35		μs
Turn-off time	PF = 1, I _T = 300 mA		t _{off}		50		μs
Critical rate of rise of off-state	V _D = 0.67 V _{DRM} , T _i = 25 °C		dV/dt _{cr}	10 000			V/µs
voltage	V _D = 0.67 V _{DRM} , T _i = 80 °C		dV/dt _{cr}	5000			V/µs
Critical rate of rise of voltage at	$V_D = 230 V_{RMS},$ $I_D = 300 \text{ mA}_{RMS}, T_i = 25 ^{\circ}\text{C}$		dV/dt _{crq}		8		V/µs
current commutation	$V_D = 230 V_{RMS},$ $I_D = 300 \text{ mA}_{RMS}, T_i = 85 ^{\circ}\text{C}$		dV/dt _{crq}		7		V/µs
Critical rate of rise of on-state at current commutation	$V_D = 230 V_{RMS},$ $I_D = 300 \text{ mA}_{RMS}, T_i = 25 ^{\circ}\text{C}$		dl/dt _{crq}		12		A/ms
Thermal resistance, junction to ambient	,		R _{thJA}		125		K/W
COUPLER							
Critical rate of rise of coupled input/output voltage	$I_T = 0 A$, $V_{RM} = V_{DM} = V_{D(RMS)}$		dV _{IO} /dt		10 000		V/µs
Common mode coupling capacitance			Ссм		0.01		pF
Capacitance (input to output)	f = 1 MHz, V _{IO} = 0 V		C _{IO}		0.8		pF
Indiation variations	V _{IO} = 500 V, T _{amb} = 25 °C		R _{is}		≥ 10 ¹²		Ω
Isolation resistance	V _{IO} = 500 V, T _{amb} = 100 °C		Ris		≥ 10 ¹¹		Ω
	V _D = 5 V, F - versions		I _{FT}			1.2	mA
Trigger current	V _D = 5 V, H - versions		I _{FT}			2	mA
	V _D = 5 V, M - versions		I _{FT}			3	mA

Note

Minimum and maximum values are testing requirements. Typical values are characteristics of the device and are the result of engineering
evaluation. Typical values are for information only and are not part of the testing requirements.



SAFETY AND INSULATION RATINGS							
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	
Climatic classification (according to IEC 68 part 1)				40/100/21			
Comparative tracking index		CTI	175		399		
V _{IOTM}			6000			V	
V _{IORM}			630			V	
P _{SO}					200	mW	
I _{SI}					400	mA	
T _{SI}					175	°C	
Creepage distance	standard DIP-6		7			mm	
Clearance distance	standard DIP-6		7			mm	
Creepage distance	400 mil DIP-6		8			mm	
Clearance distance	400 mil DIP-6		8			mm	

Note

POWER FACTOR CONSIDERATIONS

A snubber is not needed to eliminate false operation of the TRIAC driver because of the high static and commutating dV/dt with loads between 1.0 and 0.8 power factors. When inductive loads with power factors less than 0.8 are being driven, include a RC snubber or a single capacitor directly across the device to damp the peak commutating dV/dt spike. Normally a commutating dV/dt causes a turning-off device to stay on due to the stored energy remaining in the turning-off device.

But in the case of a zero voltage crossing optotriac, the commutating dV/dt spikes can inhibit one half of the TRIAC from turning on. If the spike potential exceeds the inhibit voltage of the zero cross detection circuit, half of the TRIAC will be heldoff and not turn-on. This hold-off condition can be eliminated by using a snubber or capacitor placed directly across the optotriac as shown in figure 1. Note that the value of the capacitor increases as a function of the load current.

The hold-off condition also can be eliminated by providing a higher level of LED drive current. The higher LED drive provides a larger photocurrent which causes the phototransistor to turn-on before the commutating spike has activated the zero cross network. Figure 2 shows the relationship of the LED drive for power factors of less than 1.0. The curve shows that if a device requires 1.5 mA for a resistive load, then 1.8 times 2.7 mA) that amount would be required to control an inductive load whose power factor is less than 0.3.

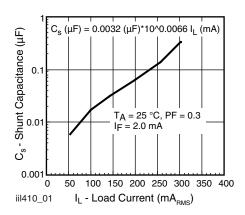


Fig. 1 - Shunt Capacitance vs. Load Current

As per IEC 60747-5-2, § 7.4.3.8.1, this optocoupler is suitable for "safe electrical insulation" only within the safety ratings. Compliance with
the safety ratings shall be ensured by means of protective circuits.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_{amb} = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified)

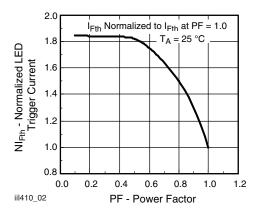


Fig. 2 - Normalized LED Trigger Current vs. Power Factor

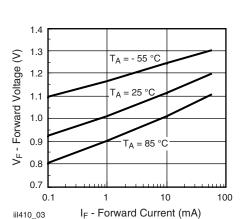


Fig. 3 - Forward Voltage vs. Forward Current

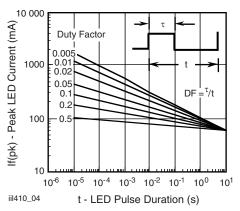


Fig. 4 - Peak LED Current vs. Duty Factor, τ

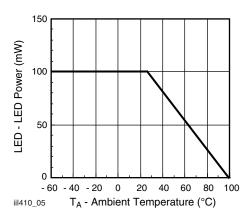


Fig. 5 - Maximum LED Power Dissipation

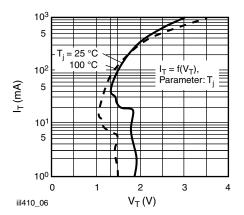


Fig. 6 - Typical Output Characteristics

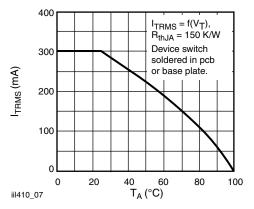


Fig. 7 - Current Reduction

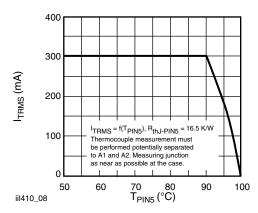


Fig. 8 - Current Reduction

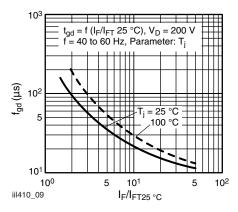


Fig. 9 - Typical Trigger Delay Time

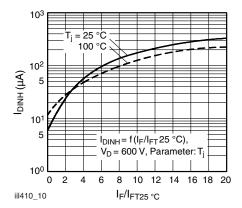


Fig. 10 - Typical Inhibit Current

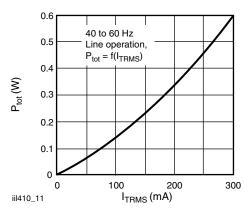


Fig. 11 - Power Dissipation 40 Hz to 60 Hz Line Operation

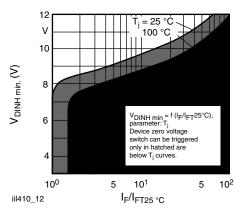


Fig. 12 - Typical Static Inhibit Voltage Limit

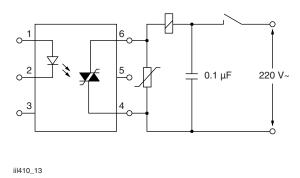


Fig. 13 - Apply a Capacitor to the Supply Pins at the Load-Side



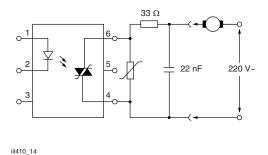


Fig. 14 - Connect a Series Resistor to the Output and Bridge Both by a Capacitor

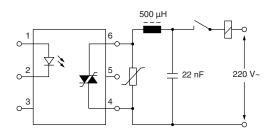


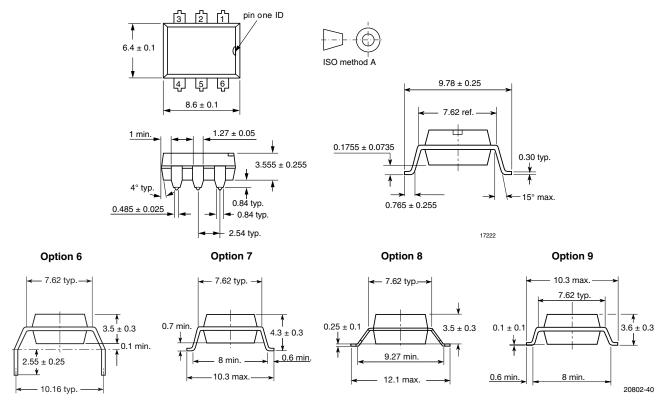
Fig. 15 - Connect a Choke of Low Winding Cap. in Series, e.g., a Ringcore Choke, with Higher Load Currents

iil410_15

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

See Application Note for additional information.

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS in millimeters



PACKAGE MARKING (example)



Note

· Basic product marking only, refer to option information document number 83713 for option marking





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