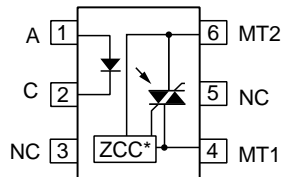


Optocoupler, Phototriac Output, Zero Crossing



23128



*Zero crossing circuit


RoHS
COMPLIANT

FEATURES

- High input sensitivity $I_{FT} = 1 \text{ mA}$
- $I_{TRMS} = 300 \text{ mA}$
- High static dV/dt $10\,000 \text{ V}/\mu\text{s}$
- Electrically insulated between input and output circuit
- Microcomputer compatible
- Trigger current
 - ($I_{FT} < 1.2 \text{ mA}$) BRT22F, BRT23F
 - ($I_{FT} < 2 \text{ mA}$) BRT21H, BRT22H, BRT23H
 - ($I_{FT} < 3 \text{ mA}$) BRT21M, BRT22M, BRT23M
- Available surface mount and on tape and reel
- Zero voltage crossing detector
- Material categorization: for definitions of compliance please see www.vishay.com/doc?99912

APPLICATIONS

- Industrial controls
- Office equipment
- Consumer appliances

AGENCY APPROVALS

- [UL 1577](#)
- [cUL 1577](#)
- [DIN EN 60747-5-5 \(VDE 0884-5\) available with option 1](#)

DESIGN SUPPORT TOOLS

[click logo to get started](#)


DESCRIPTION

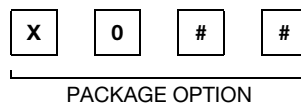
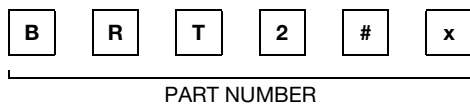
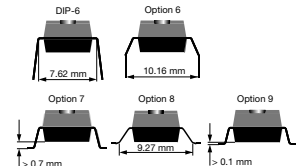
The BRT21, BRT22, BRT23 product family consists of AC switch optocouplers with zero voltage detectors with two electrically insulated lateral power ICs which integrate a thyristor system, a photo detector and noise suppression at the output and an IR GaAs diode input.

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 thyristors or TRIAC and relays.

ORDERING INFORMATION


 TAPE
AND
REEL


AGENCY CERTIFIED/PACKAGE	$V_{DRM} \text{ (V)}$								
	≤ 400		≤ 600			≤ 800			
UL	$I_{FT} = 2 \text{ mA}$	$I_{FT} = 3 \text{ mA}$	$I_{FT} = 1.2 \text{ mA}$	$I_{FT} = 2 \text{ mA}$	$I_{FT} = 3 \text{ mA}$	$I_{FT} = 1.2 \text{ mA}$	$I_{FT} = 2 \text{ mA}$	$I_{FT} = 3 \text{ mA}$	
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	-	BRT22F-X007T (1)	BRT22H-X007T (1)	-	BRT23F-X007T (1)	BRT23H-X007T (1)	BRT23M-X007T	
SMD-6, option 9	-	-	BRT22F-X009T (1)	-	-	BRT23F-X009T	-	-	



AGENCY CERTIFIED/PACKAGE	V_{DRM} (V)							
	≤ 400		≤ 600			≤ 800		
UL, VDE	$I_{FT} = 2 \text{ mA}$	$I_{FT} = 3 \text{ mA}$	$I_{FT} = 1.2 \text{ mA}$	$I_{FT} = 2 \text{ mA}$	$I_{FT} = 3 \text{ mA}$	$I_{FT} = 1.2 \text{ mA}$	$I_{FT} = 2 \text{ mA}$	$I_{FT} = 3 \text{ mA}$
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 ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-
SMD-6, option 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	BRT23H-X018T	-

Note

⁽¹⁾ Also available in tube, do not put T on the end

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified)						
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	PART	SYMBOL	VALUE	UNIT	
INPUT						
Reverse voltage	$I_R = 10 \text{ } \mu\text{A}$		V_R	6	V	
Forward current			I_F	60	mA	
Surge current			I_{FSM}	2.5	A	
Power dissipation			P_{diss}	100	mW	
Derate from 25 °C				1.33	mW/°C	
OUTPUT						
Peak off-state voltage		BRT21	V_{DRM}	400	V	
		BRT22	V_{DRM}	600	V	
		BRT23	V_{DRM}	800	V	
On state RMS current			I_{TRM}	300	mA	
Single cycle surge current				3	A	
Power dissipation			P_{diss}	600	mW	
Derate from 25 °C				6.6	mW/°C	
COUPLER						
Storage temperature range			T_{stg}	-40 to +150	°C	
Ambient temperature range			T_{amb}	-40 to +100	°C	
Soldering temperature	Max. $\leq 10 \text{ s}$ dip soldering $\geq 0.5 \text{ mm}$ from case bottom		T_{sld}	260	°C	

Note

- 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



ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified)							
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	PART	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
INPUT							
Forward voltage	$I_F = 10\text{ mA}$		V_F	-	1.16	1.35	V
Reverse current	$V_R = 6\text{ V}$		I_R	-	0.1	10	μA
Capacitance	$f = 1\text{ MHz}, V_F = 0\text{ V}$		C_O	-	25	-	pF
Thermal resistance, junction to ambient			R_{thJA}	-	750	-	K/W
OUTPUT							
Peak off-state voltage	$I_{D(RMS)} = 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	BRT21	V_{DM}	-	400	-	V
		BRT22		-	600	-	
		BRT23		-	800	-	
Off-state current	$V_D = V_{DRM}, T_{amb} = 100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}, I_F = 0\text{ mA}$		$I_{D(RMS)}$	-	10	100	μA
On-state voltage	$I_T = 300\text{ mA}$		V_{TM}	-	1.7	3	V
On-state current	$PF = 1, V_{T(RMS)} = 1.7\text{ V}$		I_{TM}	-	-	300	mA
Surge (non-repetitive), on-state current	$f = 50\text{ Hz}$		I_{TSM}	-	-	3	A
Trigger current temp. gradient			$\Delta I_{FT1}/\Delta T_j$	-	7	14	$\mu\text{A/K}$
			$\Delta I_{FT2}/\Delta T_j$	-	7	14	$\mu\text{A/K}$
Inhibit voltage temp. gradient			$\Delta V_{DINH}/\Delta T_j$	-	-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	$V_T = 2.2\text{ V}$		I_L	-	5	-	mA
Zero cross inhibit voltage	$I_F = \text{rated } I_{FT}$		V_{IH}	-	15	25	V
OUTPUT (continued)							
Turn-on time	$V_{RM} = V_{DM} = V_{D(RMS)}$		t_{on}	-	35	-	μs
Turn-off time	$PF = 1, I_T = 300\text{ mA}$		t_{off}	-	50	-	μs
Critical rate of rise of off-state voltage	$V_D = 0.67 V_{DRM}, T_j = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$		dV/dt_{cr}	10 000	-	-	V/ μs
	$V_D = 0.67 V_{DRM}, T_j = 80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$		dV/dt_{cr}	5000	-	-	V/ μs
Critical rate of rise of voltage at current commutation	$V_D = 230 V_{RMS}, I_D = 300\text{ mA}_{RMS}, T_j = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$		dV/dt_{crq}	-	8	-	V/ μs
	$V_D = 230 V_{RMS}, I_D = 300\text{ mA}_{RMS}, T_j = 85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$		dV/dt_{crq}	-	7	-	V/ μs
Critical rate of rise of on-state at current commutation	$V_D = 230 V_{RMS}, I_D = 300\text{ mA}_{RMS}, T_j = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$		dI/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	$I_T = 0\text{ A}, V_{RM} = V_{DM} = V_{D(RMS)}$		dV_{IO}/dt	-	10 000	-	V/ μs
Common mode coupling capacitance			C_{CM}	-	0.01	-	pF
Capacitance (input to output)	$f = 1\text{ MHz}, V_{IO} = 0\text{ V}$		C_{IO}	-	0.8	-	pF
Trigger current	$V_D = 5\text{ V}, F\text{-versions}$		I_{FT}	-	-	1.2	mA
	$V_D = 5\text{ V}, H\text{-versions}$		I_{FT}	-	-	2	mA
	$V_D = 5\text{ V}, M\text{-versions}$		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	VALUE	UNIT
Climatic classification	According to IEC 68 part 1		40 / 100 / 21	
Pollution degree	According to DIN VDE 0109		2	
Comparative tracking index	Insulation group IIIa	CTI	175	
Maximum rated withstanding isolation voltage	According to UL1577, t = 1 min	V _{ISO}	4420	V _{RMS}
Tested withstanding isolation voltage	According to UL1577, t = 1 s	V _{ISO}	5300	V _{RMS}
Maximum transient isolation voltage	According to DIN EN 60747-5-5	V _{IOTM}	6000	V _{peak}
Maximum repetitive peak isolation voltage	According to DIN EN 60747-5-5	V _{IORM}	630	V _{peak}
Isolation resistance	V _{IO} = 500 V, T _{amb} = 25 °C	R _{IO}	≥ 10 ¹²	Ω
	V _{IO} = 500 V, T _{amb} = 100 °C	R _{IO}	≥ 10 ¹¹	Ω
Output safety power		P _{SO}	200	mW
Input safety current		I _{SI}	400	mA
Input safety temperature		T _S	175	°C
Creepage distance	DIP-6; SMD-6, option 7; SMD-6 option 9		≥ 7	mm
Clearance distance			≥ 7	mm
Creepage distance	DIP-6, option 6; SMD-6, option 8		≥ 8	mm
Clearance distance			≥ 8	mm
Insulation thickness		DTI	≥ 0.4	mm

Note

- As per IEC 60747-5-5, § 7.4.3.8.2, 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

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 held off 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.

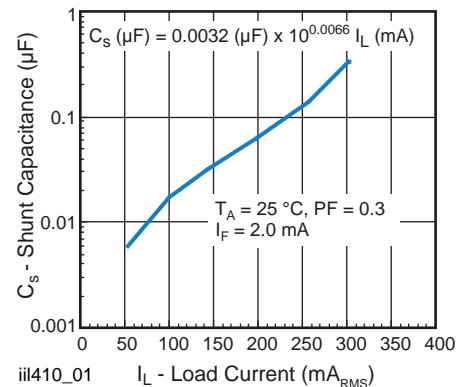


Fig. 1 - Shunt Capacitance vs. Load Current



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified)

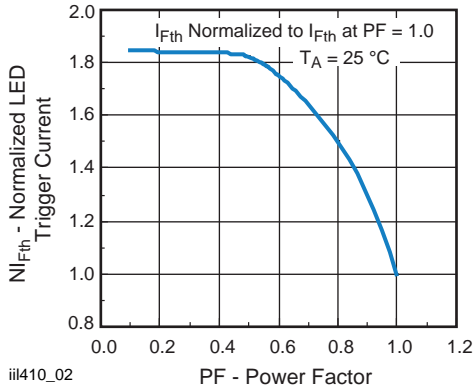


Fig. 2 - Normalized LED Trigger Current vs. Power Factor

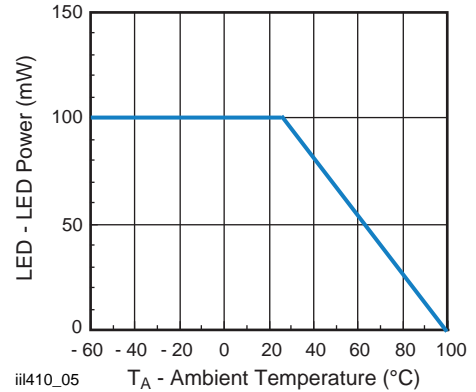


Fig. 5 - Maximum LED Power Dissipation

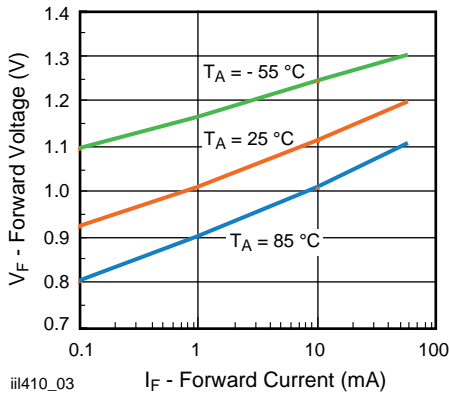


Fig. 3 - Forward Voltage vs. Forward Current

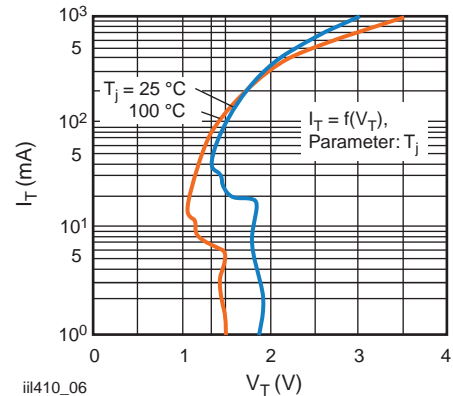


Fig. 6 - Typical Output Characteristics

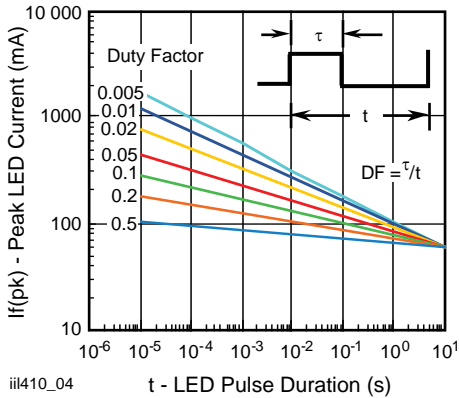


Fig. 4 - Peak LED Current vs. Duty Factor, τ

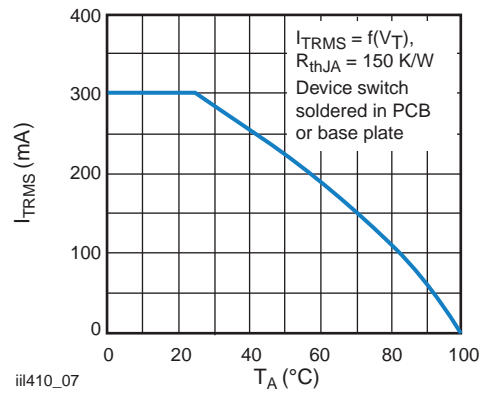


Fig. 7 - Current Reduction

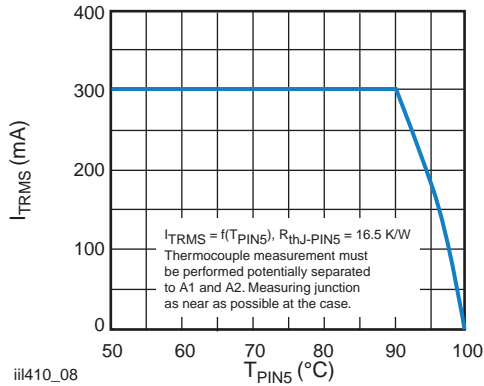


Fig. 8 - Current Reduction

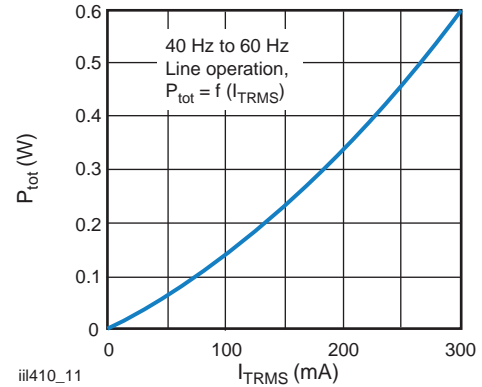


Fig. 11 - Power Dissipation 40 Hz to 60 Hz Line Operation

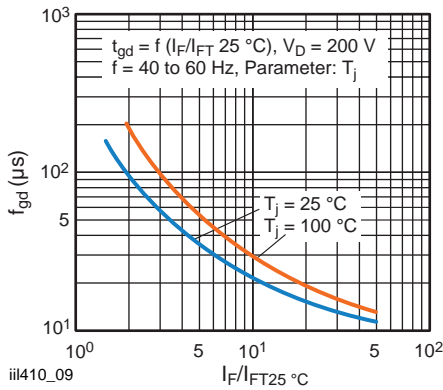


Fig. 9 - Typical Trigger Delay Time

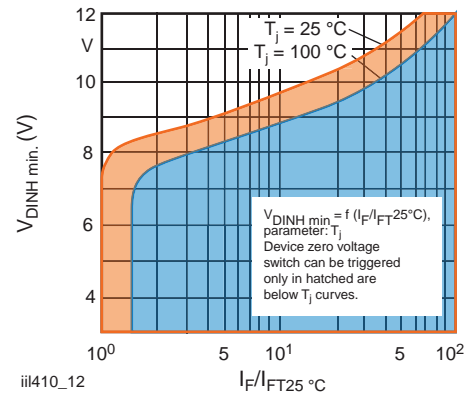


Fig. 12 - Typical Static Inhibit Voltage Limit

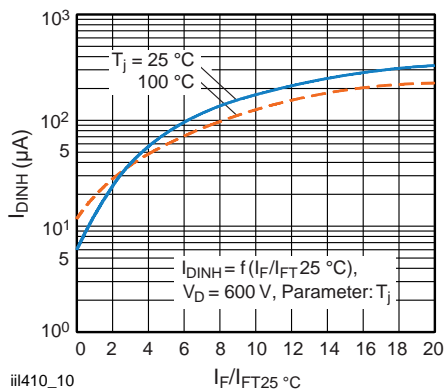


Fig. 10 - Typical Inhibit Current

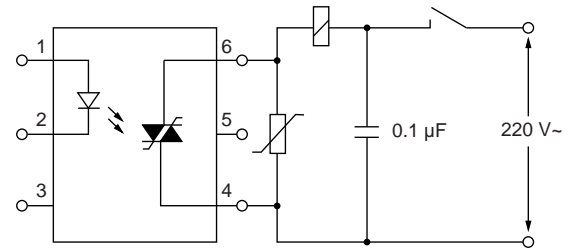
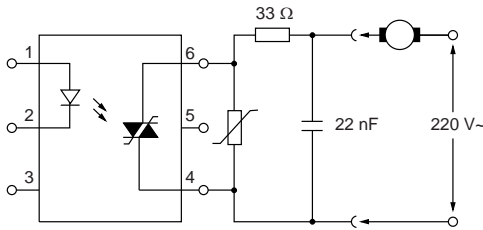
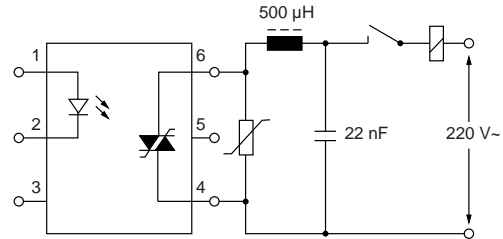


Fig. 13 - Apply a Capacitor to the Supply Pins at the Load-Side



iii410_14

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



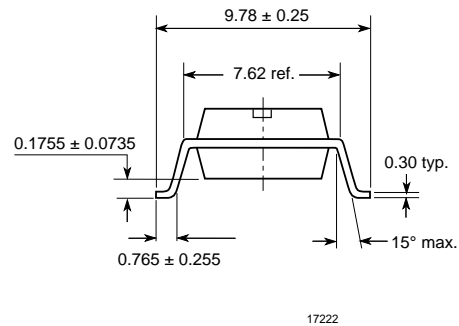
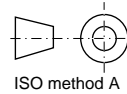
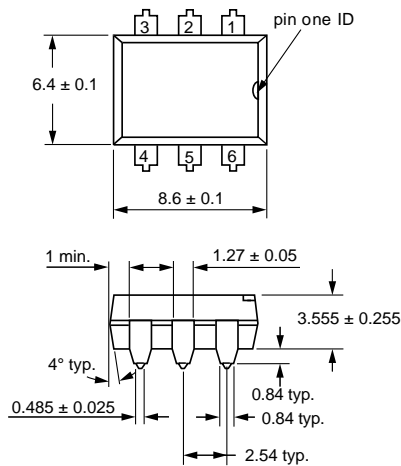
iii410_15

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

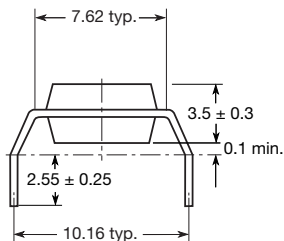
TECHNICAL INFORMATION

See Application Note for additional information.

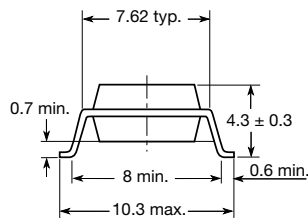
PACKAGE DIMENSIONS in millimeters



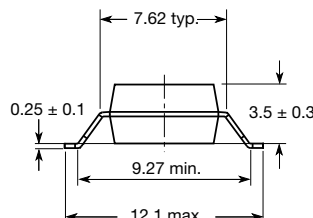
Option 6



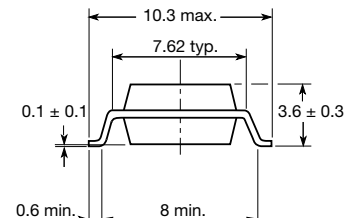
Option 7



Option 8



Option 9



20802-40

PACKAGE MARKING (example)

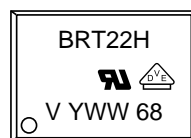


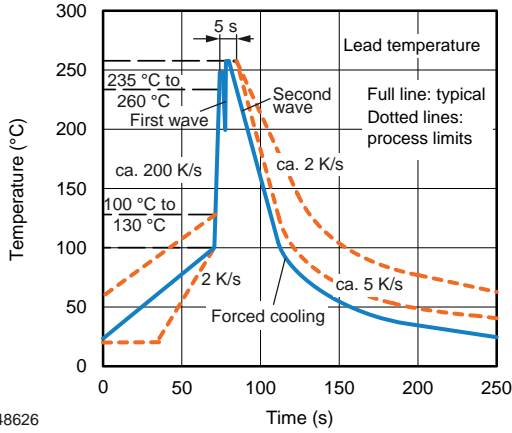
Fig. 16 - Example of BRT22H-X017

Notes

- "YWW" is the date code marking (Y = year code, WW = week code)
- VDE logo is only marked on option 1 parts
- Tape and reel suffix (T) is not part of the package marking

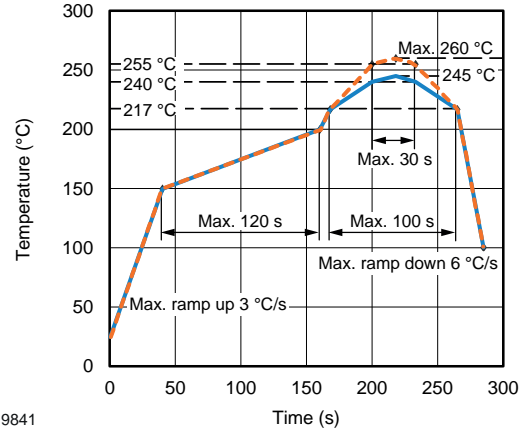


SOLDER PROFILES



948626

Fig. 17 - Wave Soldering Double Wave Profile According to J-STD-020 for DIP Devices



19841

Fig. 18 - Lead (Pb)-free Reflow Solder Profile According to J-STD-020 for SMD Devices

HANDLING AND STORAGE CONDITIONS

ESD level: HBM class 2

Floor life: unlimited

Conditions: T_{amb} < 30 °C, RH < 85 %

Moisture sensitivity level 1, according to J-STD-020



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