MOTOROLA
SEMICONDUCTOR TECHNICAL DATA

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by M4N25/D

UL CSA SETI BABT

M4N25

6-Pin DIP Optoisolators
Transistor Output

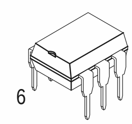
The M4N25 device consists of a gallium arsenide infrared emitting diode optically coupled to a silicon NPN phototransistor detector.

- Most Economical Optoisolator Choice for Medium Speed, Switching Applications
- Meets or Exceeds All JEDEC Registered Specifications

Applications

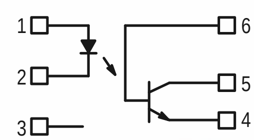
- General Purpose Switching Circuits
- Interfacing and coupling systems of different potentials and impedances
- I/O Interfacing
- Solid State Relays

STYLE 1 PLASTIC



STANDARD THRU HOLE

SCHEMATIC



PIN 1. LED ANODE
2. LED CATHODE
3. N.C.
4. EMITTER
5. COLLECTOR
6. BASE

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

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
INPUT LED			
Reverse Voltage	V_R	3	Volts
Forward Current — Continuous	I_F	60	mA
LED Power Dissipation @ T_A = 25°C with Negligible Power in Output Detector Derate above 25°C	P_D	100 1.41	mW mW/°C
OUTPUT TRANSISTOR			
Collector–Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	30	Volts
Emitter–Collector Voltage	V_{ECO}	7	Volts
Collector–Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	70	Volts
Collector Current — Continuous	I_C	50	mA
Detector Power Dissipation @ T_A = 25°C with Negligible Power in Input LED Derate above 25°C	P_D	150 1.76	mW mW/°C
TOTAL DEVICE			
Isolation Surge Voltage(1) (Peak ac Voltage, 60 Hz, 1 sec Duration)	V_{ISO}	7500	Vac(pk)
Total Device Power Dissipation @ T_A = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P_D	250 2.94	mW mW/°C
Ambient Operating Temperature Range(2)	T_A	–55 to +100	°C
Storage Temperature Range(2)	T_{stg}	–55 to +150	°C
Soldering Temperature (10 sec, 1/16″ from case)	T_L	260	°C

1. Isolation surge voltage is an internal device dielectric breakdown rating.
For this test, Pins 1 and 2 are common, and Pins 4, 5 and 6 are common.
2. Refer to Quality and Reliability Section in Opto Data Book for information on test conditions.

MOTOROLA

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted)(1)

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Typ(1)	Max	Unit
INPUT LED						
Forward Voltage (I_F = 10 mA)	T_A = 25°C T_A = –55°C T_A = 100°C	V_F	— — —	1.15 1.3 1.05	1.5 — —	Volts
Reverse Leakage Current (V_R = 3 V)		I_R	—	—	100	μA
Capacitance (V = 0 V, f = 1 MHz)		C_J	—	18	—	pF
OUTPUT TRANSISTOR						
Collector–Emitter Dark Current (V_{CE} = 10 V, T_A = 25°C)		I_{CEO}	—	1	50	nA
(V_{CE} = 10 V, T_A = 100°C)		I_{CEO}	—	1	—	μA
Collector–Base Dark Current (V_{CB} = 10 V)		I_{CBO}	—	0.2	—	nA
Collector–Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 1 mA)		$V_{(BR)CEO}$	30	45	—	Volts
Collector–Base Breakdown Voltage (I_C = 100 μA)		$V_{(BR)CBO}$	70	100	—	Volts
Emitter–Collector Breakdown Voltage (I_E = 100 μA)		$V_{(BR)ECO}$	7	7.8	—	Volts
Collector–Emitter Capacitance (f = 1 MHz, V_{CE} = 0)		C_{CE}	—	7	—	pF
Collector–Base Capacitance (f = 1 MHz, V_{CB} = 0)		C_{CB}	—	19	—	pF
Emitter–Base Capacitance (f = 1 MHz, V_{EB} = 0)		C_{EB}	—	9	—	pF
COUPLED						
Output Collector Current (I_F = 10 mA, V_{CE} = 10 V)		I_C (CTR)(2)	2 (20)	7 (70)	—	mA (%)
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 2 mA, I_F = 50 mA)		$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	0.15	0.5	Volts
Turn–On Time (I_F = 10 mA, V_{CC} = 10 V, R_L = 100 Ω)(3)		t_{on}	—	2.8	—	μs
Turn–Off Time (I_F = 10 mA, V_{CC} = 10 V, R_L = 100 Ω)(3)		t_{off}	—	4.5	—	μs
Rise Time (I_F = 10 mA, V_{CC} = 10 V, R_L = 100 Ω)(3)		t_r	—	2	—	μs
Fall Time (I_F = 10 mA, V_{CC} = 10 V, R_L = 100 Ω)(3)		t_f	—	2	—	μs
Isolation Voltage (f = 60 Hz, t = 1 sec)(4)		V_{ISO}	7500	—	—	Vac(pk)
Isolation Resistance (V = 500 V)(4)		R_{ISO}	10^{11}	—	—	Ω
Isolation Capacitance (V = 0 V, f = 1 MHz)(4)		C_{ISO}	—	0.2	—	pF

1. Always design to the specified minimum/maximum electrical limits (where applicable).
2. Current Transfer Ratio (CTR) = I_C/I_F x 100%.
3. For test circuit setup and waveforms, refer to Figure 14.
4. For this test, Pins 1 and 2 are common, and Pins 4, 5 and 6 are common.

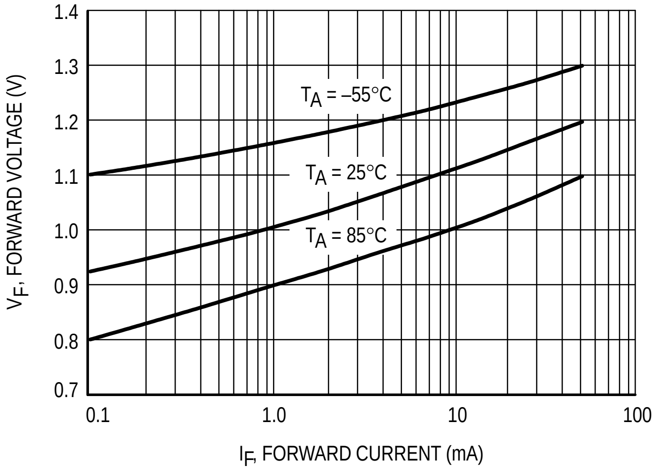


Figure 1. Forward Voltage vs. Forward Current

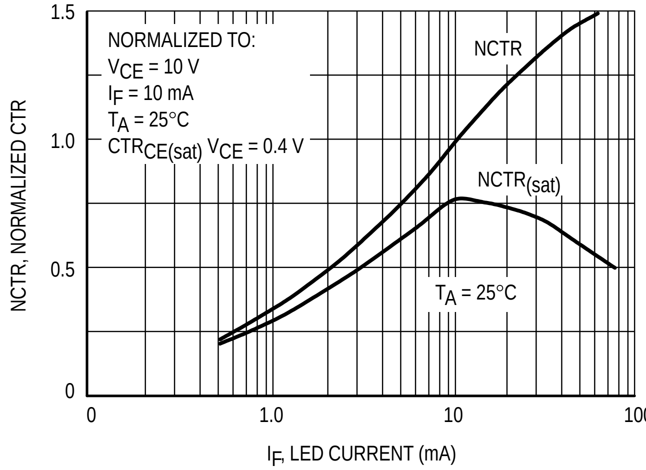


Figure 2. Normalized Non–Saturated and Saturated CTR, T_A = 25°C vs. LED Current

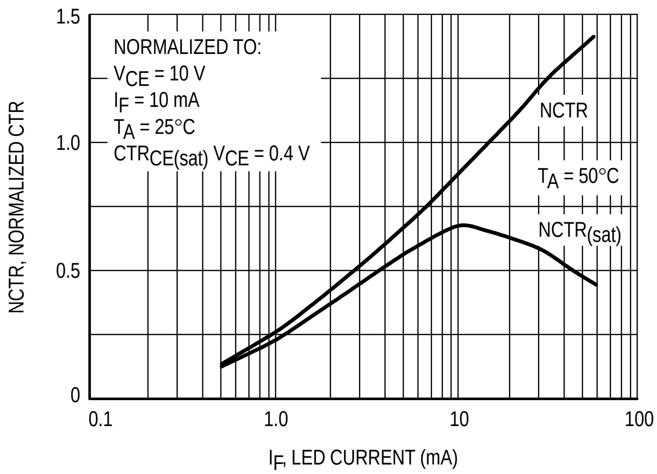


Figure 3. Normalized Non–Saturated and Saturated CTR, T_A = 50°C vs. LED Current

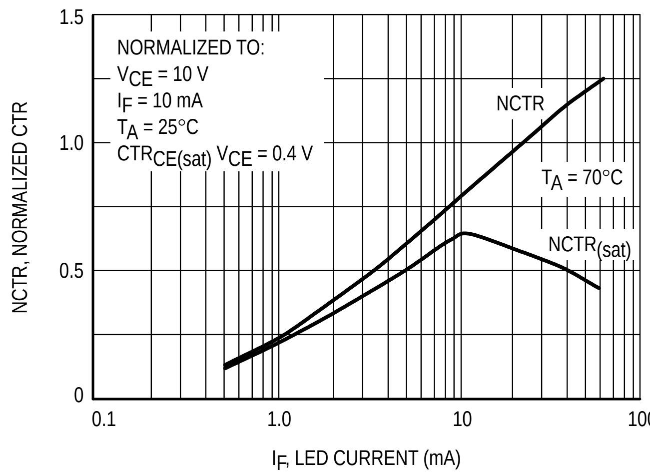


Figure 4. Normalized Non–Saturated and Saturated CTR, T_A = 70°C vs. LED Current

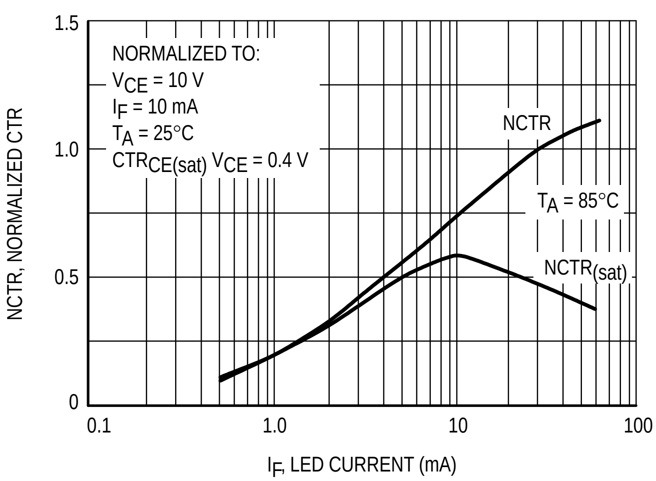


Figure 5. Normalized Non–Saturated and Saturated CTR, T_A = 85°C vs. LED Current

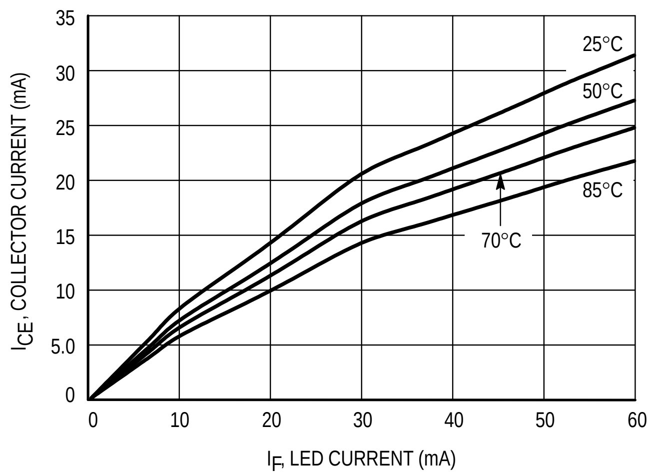


Figure 6. Collector–Emitter Current vs. Temperature and LED Current

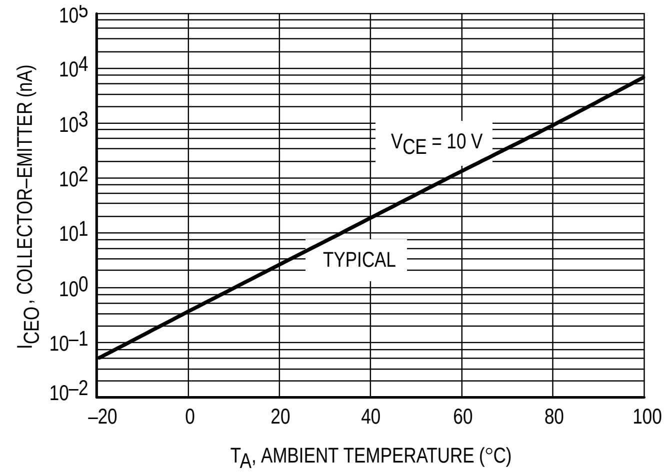


Figure 7. Collector–Emitter Leakage Current vs. Temperature

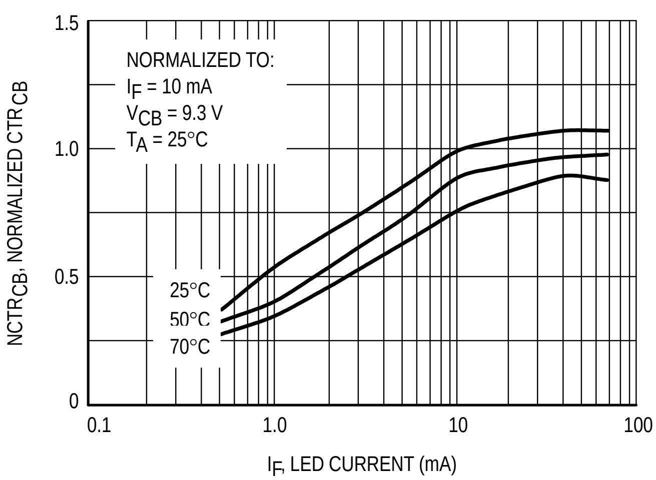


Figure 8. Normalized CTRcb vs. LED Current and Temperature

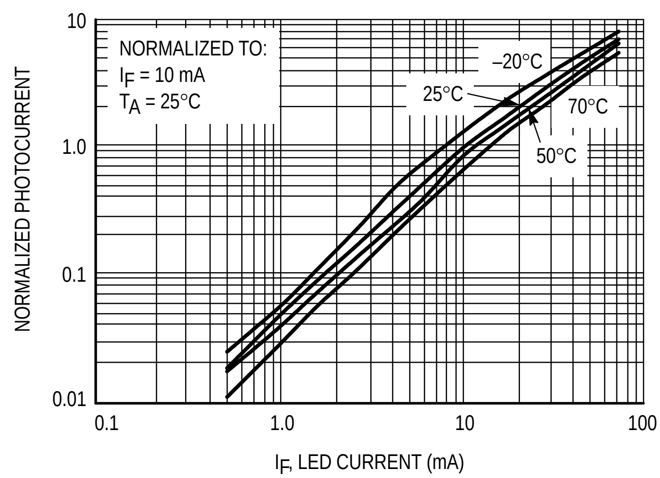


Figure 9. Normalized Photocurrent vs. I_F and Temperature

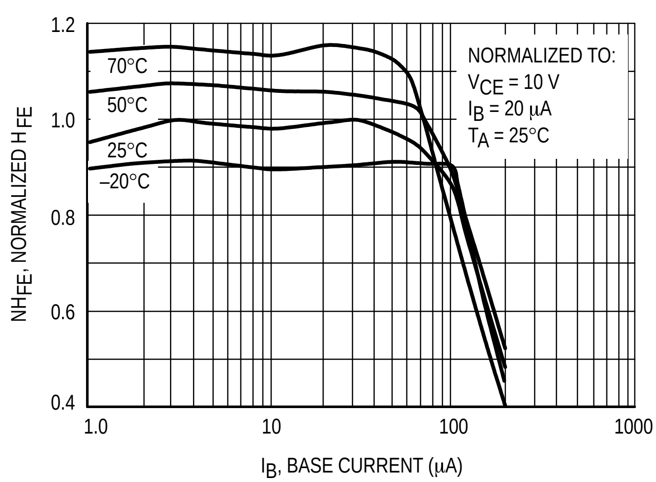


Figure 10. Normalized Non–Saturated H_{FE} vs. Base Current and Temperature

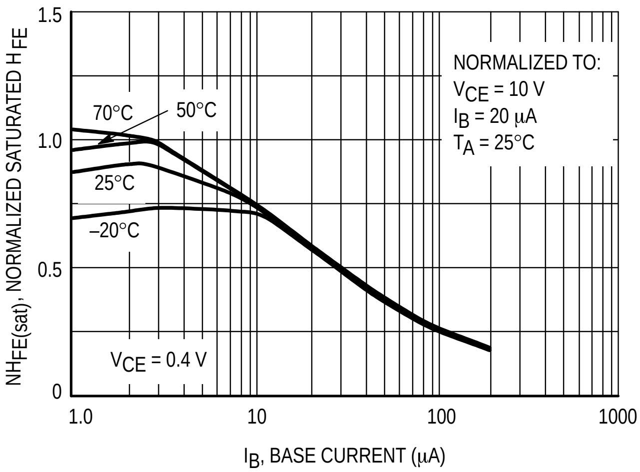


Figure 11. Normalized H_{FE} vs. Base Current and Temperature

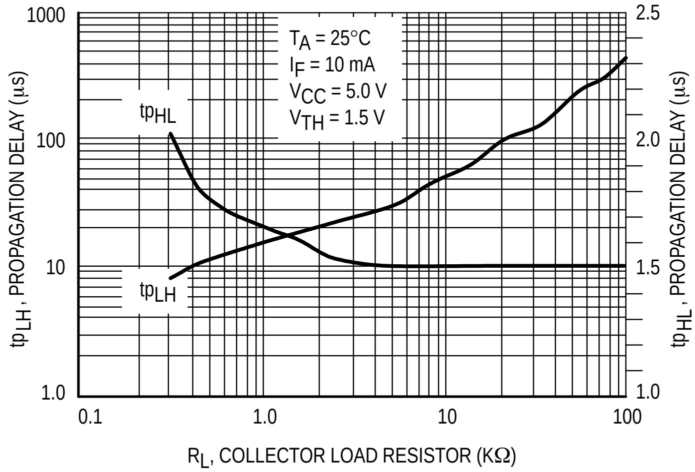


Figure 12. Propagation Delay vs. Collector Load Resistor

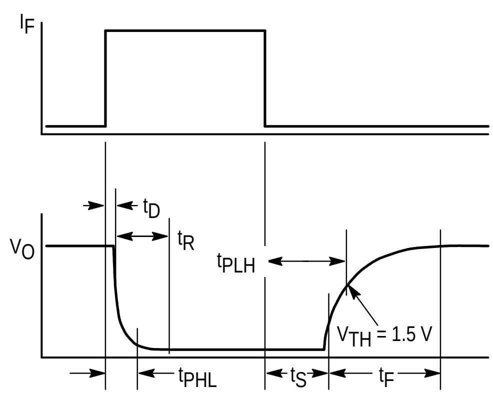


Figure 13. Switching Timing

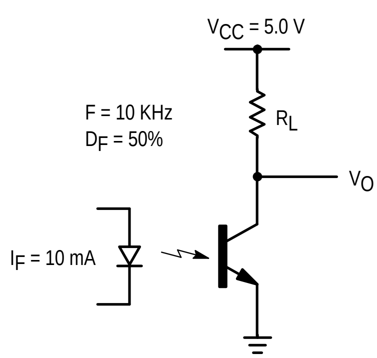
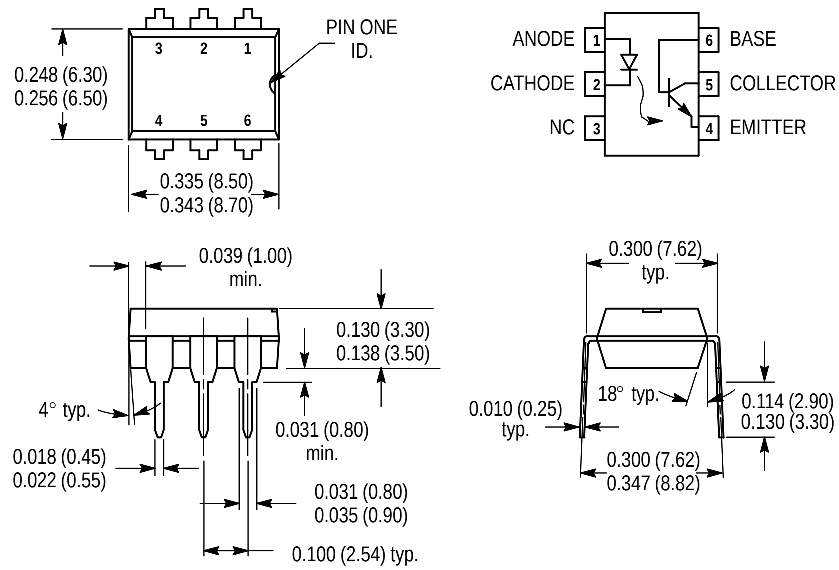


Figure 14. Switching Schematic

Package Dimensions in Inches (mm)



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