

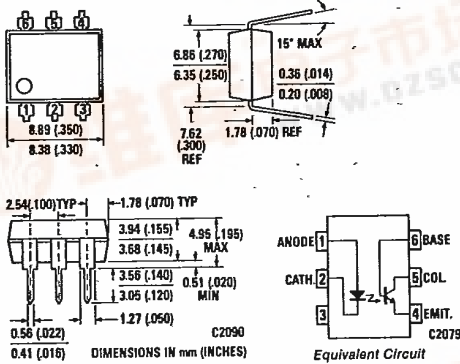
# GENERAL INSTRUMENT

## PHOTOTRANSISTOR OPTOCOUPLER

Optocouplers

### MCT26

#### PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



#### FEATURES AND APPLICATIONS

- AC line/digital logic isolator
  - Digital logic/digital logic isolator
  - Telephone/telegraph line receiver
  - Twisted pair line receiver
  - High frequency power supply feedback control
  - Relay contact monitor
  - Power supply monitor
  - UL recognized - File E50151
  - High isolation voltage
- $V_{ISO} = 2500 \text{ V RMS, 1 minute}$

#### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Storage temperature	-55°C to 150°C
Operating temperature	-55°C to 100°C
Lead soldering temperature (10 sec)	260°C
<b>Input Diode</b>	
Forward current	60 mA
Reverse voltage	3.0 V
Peak forward current (1 $\mu\text{s}$ pulse, 300 pps)	3.0 A

<b>Output Transistor</b>	
Power dissipation at 25°C ambient	200 mW
Derate linearly from 25°C	2.6 mW/°C
Input to output voltage isolation	2500 VDC
<b>Total package power dissipation at 25°C ambient (LED plus detector)</b>	
	250 mW
Derate linearly from 25°C	3.3 mW/°C

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

CHARACTERISTICS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS
<b>Emitter</b>					
Forward voltage $V_F$	—	1.25	1.5	V	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$
Reverse current $I_R$	—	.15	10	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_R = 3.0 \text{ V}$
Capacitance $C_J$	—	50	—	pF	$V = 0$
<b>Detector</b>					
$h_{FE}$	—	150	—	—	$V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}, I_C = 100 \mu\text{A}$
$BV_{CEO}$	30	85	—	V	$I_C = 1.0 \text{ mA}, I_F = 0$
$BV_{ECO}$	7	12	—	V	$I_E = 100 \mu\text{A}, I_F = 0$
$I_{CEO}$	—	5	100	nA	$V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}, I_F = 0$
Capacitance Collector-emitter $C_{CE}$	—	8	—	pF	$V_{CE} = 0$
$BV_{CBO}$	30	165	—	V	$I_C = 10 \mu\text{A}$
$I_{CBO} \text{ (dark)}$	—	1	100	nA	$V_{CB} = 5 \text{ V}, I_F = 0$
<b>Coupled</b>					
DC current transfer ratio CTR	6	14	—	%	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}$ , note 1
Breakdown voltage	4000	—	—	VDC	$t = 1 \text{ second}$
Resistance emitter-detector $R_{I-O}$	2500	—	—	$\Omega$	VAC, RMS @ $f = 60 \text{ Hz}, t = 1 \text{ minute}$
$V_{CE} \text{ (SAT)}$	$10^{11}$	$10^{12}$	—	$\Omega$	$V_{E-D} = 500 \text{ VDC}$
	—	0.2	0.3	V	$I_C = 250 \mu\text{A}, I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$
	—	0.2	0.5	V	$I_C = 1.6 \text{ mA}, I_F = 60 \text{ mA}$
Capacitance LED to detector $C_{I-O}$	—	0.5	—	pF	$f = 1 \text{ MHz}$
Bandwidth (see figure 5) $B_W$	—	300	—	kHz	$I_C = 2 \text{ mA}$ , note 2
Rise time + fall time (see oper. schematics) $t_r, t_f$	2	—	—	$\mu\text{s}$	$I_C = 2 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}$ , note 3



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## TYPICAL ELECTRO-OPTICAL CHARACTERISTIC CURVES (25°C Free Air Temperature Unless Otherwise Specified)

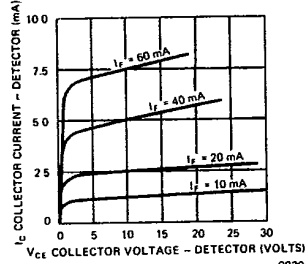


Fig. 1 Detector Output Characteristics

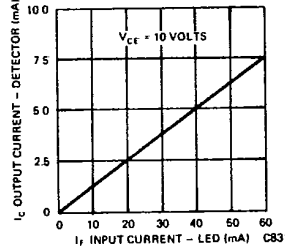


Fig. 2 Input Current vs. Output Current

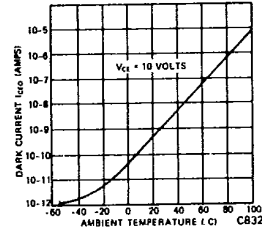


Fig. 3 Dark Current vs. Temperature (°C)

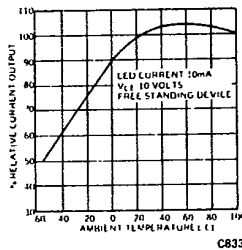


Fig. 4 Current Output vs. Temperature

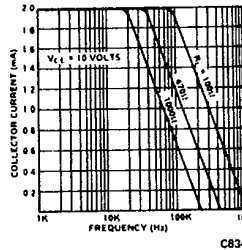


Fig. 5 Output vs. Frequency

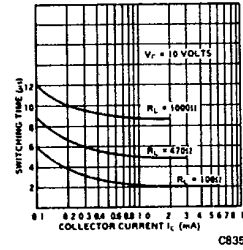
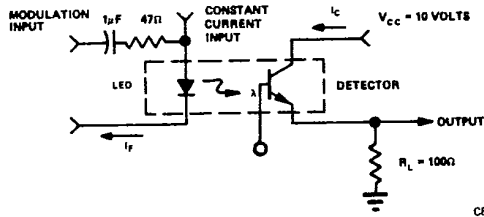


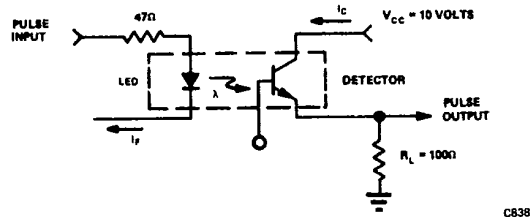
Fig. 6 Switching Time vs. Collector Current

For additional characteristic curves, see figures 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, & 13 on MCT2.

### OPERATING SCHEMATICS



Modulation Circuit Used to Obtain Output vs. Frequency Plot



Circuit Used to Obtain Switching Time vs. Collector Current Plot

### NOTES

1. The current transfer ratio ( $I_C/I_F$ ) is the ratio of the detector collector current to the LED input current with  $V_{CE}$  at 10 volts.
2. The frequency at which  $I_C$  is 3 dB down from the 1 kHz value.
3. Rise time ( $t_r$ ) is the time required for the collector current to increase from 10% of its final value to 90%.  
Fall time ( $t_f$ ) is the time required for the collector current to decrease from 90% of its initial value to 10%.