# MOTO SEMICONDUCTOR TECHNICAL DATA

# Small Outline Optoisolators Transistor Output (Low Input Current)

These devices consist of a gallium arsenide infrared emitting diode optically coupled to a monolithic silicon phototransistor detector, in a surface mountable, small outline, plastic package. They are ideally suited for high density applications, and eliminate the need for through-the-board mounting.

- Convenient Plastic SOIC–8 Surface Mountable Package Style
- Low LED Input Current Required, for Easier Logic Interfacing
- Standard SOIC-8 Footprint, with 0.050" Lead Spacing
- Shipped in Tape and Reel, which Conforms to EIA Standard RS481A
- Compatible with Dual Wave, Vapor Phase and IR Reflow Soldering
- High Input–Output Isolation of 3000 Vac (rms) Guaranteed
- UL Recognized **N** File #E54915

## Ordering Information:

- To obtain MOC215, 216, 217 in Tape and Reel, add R2 suffix to device numbers: R2 = 2500 units on 13" reel
- To obtain MOC215, 216, 217 in quantities of 50 (shipped in sleeves) No Suffix

### **Marking Information:**

- MOC215 = 215
- MOC216 = 216
- MOC217 = 217

## **Applications:**

- Low power Logic Circuits
- · Interfacing and coupling systems of different potentials and impedances
- Telecommunications equipment
- Portable electronics

sc.com

REV 1

### MAXIMUM RATINGS (T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
INPUT LED			
Forward Current — Continuous	١ <sub>F</sub>	60	mA
Forward Current — Peak (PW = 100 μs, 120 pps)	I <sub>F</sub> (pk)	1.0	А
Reverse Voltage	VR	6.0	V
LED Power Dissipation @ T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C Derate above 25°C	PD	90 0.8	mW mW/°C
OUTPUT TRANSISTOR	2 6	A88 4	
Collector-Emitter Voltage	VCEO	30	V
Collector-Base Voltage	VCBO	70	V
Emitter-Collector Voltage	VECO	7.0	V
Collector Current — Continuous	ΙC	150	mA
Detector Power Dissipation @ T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C Derate above 25°C	PD	150 1.76	mW mW/°C

# [CTR = 20% Min] MOC216 [CTR = 50% Min] MOC217 [CTR = 100% Min] Motorola Preferred Devices

MOC215

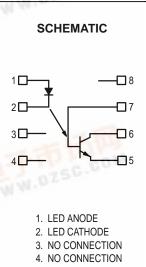
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by MOC215/D

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## SMALL OUTLINE OPTOISOLATORS TRANSISTOR OUTPUT





- 5. EMITTER
- COLLECTOR
  BASE
- 8. NO CONNECTION

NOTE: Thickness through insulation between input and output is  $\ge 0.5$  mm.

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.



# MOC215 MOC216 MOC217

**MAXIMUM RATINGS** — continued ( $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$  unless otherwise noted)

Rating		Symbol	Va	lue	Unit
TOTAL DEVICE					
Input–Output Isolation Voltage <sup>(1,2)</sup> (60 Hz, 1.0 sec. duration)		VISO	30	3000	
Total Device Power Dissipation @ T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C Derate above 25°C				50 94	mW mW/°C
Ambient Operating Temperature Range <sup>(3)</sup>		Тд	–55 to	-55 to +100	
Storage Temperature Range <sup>(3)</sup>		T <sub>stg</sub>	–55 to	-55 to +150	
ead Soldering Temperature (1/16" from case, 10 sec. duration)		_	26	260	
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ unless otherwise	e noted) <sup>(4)</sup>				
Characteristic	Symbol	Min	<b>Typ</b> <sup>(4)</sup>	Мах	Unit
NPUT LED					
Forward Voltage (I <sub>F</sub> = 1.0 mA)	VF	—	1.05	1.3	V
Reverse Leakage Current ( $V_R = 6.0 V$ )	I <sub>R</sub>	—	0.1	100	μA
Capacitance	С	—	18	_	pF
DUTPUT TRANSISTOR					
Collector–Emitter Dark Current $(V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ V}, T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C})$	ICEO1	—	1.0	50	nA
$(V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ V}, \text{ T}_{A} = 100^{\circ}\text{C})$	ICEO <sup>2</sup>	—	1.0		μΑ
Collector–Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 100 $\mu$ A)	V(BR)CEO	30	90		V
Emitter–Collector Breakdown Voltage (I <sub>E</sub> = 100 $\mu$ A)	V(BR)ECO	7.0	7.8		V
Collector–Emitter Capacitance (f = 1.0 MHz, $V_{CE}$ = 0)	C <sub>CE</sub>	—	7.0		pF
COUPLED					
Output Collector Current      MOC215        (IF = 1.0 mA, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5.0 V)      MOC216        MOC217      MOC217	I <sub>C</sub> (CTR) <sup>(5)</sup>	200 (20) 500 (50) 1.0 (100)	500(50) 800 (80) 1.3 (130)	— — —	μΑ (%) μΑ (%) mA (%)
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 100 \ \mu$ A, $I_F = 1.0 \ m$ A)	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>	-	0.35	0.4	V
Turn–On Time (I <sub>C</sub> = 2.0 mA, V <sub>CC</sub> = 10 V, R <sub>L</sub> = 100 $\Omega$ )	ton	-	7.5	_	μs
Turn–Off Time (I <sub>C</sub> = 2.0 mA, V <sub>CC</sub> = 10 V, R <sub>L</sub> = 100 $\Omega$ )	toff	-	5.7	_	μs
Rise Time (I <sub>C</sub> = 2.0 mA, V <sub>CC</sub> = 10 V, R <sub>L</sub> = 100 $\Omega$ )	tr	_	3.2	_	μs
Fall Time (I <sub>C</sub> = 2.0 mA, V <sub>CC</sub> = 10 V, R <sub>L</sub> = 100 $\Omega$ )	tf	_	4.7	—	μs
Input–Output Isolation Voltage (f = 60 Hz, t = 1.0 sec.) <sup>(1,2)</sup>	VISO	3000	_	_	Vac(rms)
Isolation Resistance $(V_{I-O} = 500 V)^{(2)}$	R <sub>ISO</sub>	10 <sup>11</sup>	_	_	Ω
Isolation Capacitance ( $V_{I-O} = 0, f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ ) <sup>(2)</sup>	C <sub>ISO</sub>	_	0.2	_	pF

1. Input–Output Isolation Voltage,  $V_{ISO}$ , is an internal device dielectric breakdown rating. 2. For this test, pins 1 and 2 are common, and pins 5, 6 and 7 are common.

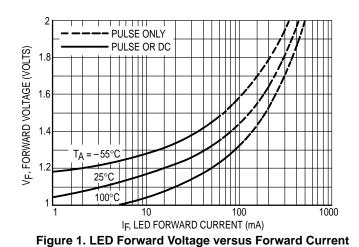
3. Refer to Quality and Reliability Section in Opto Data Book for information on test conditions.

4. Always design to the specified minimum/maximum electrical limits (where applicable).

5. Current Transfer Ratio (CTR) =  $I_C/I_F \times 100\%$ .

# MOC215 MOC216 MOC217

## **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**



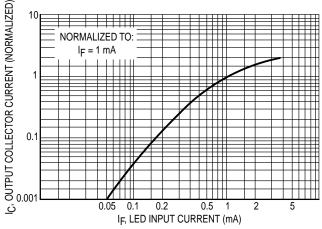
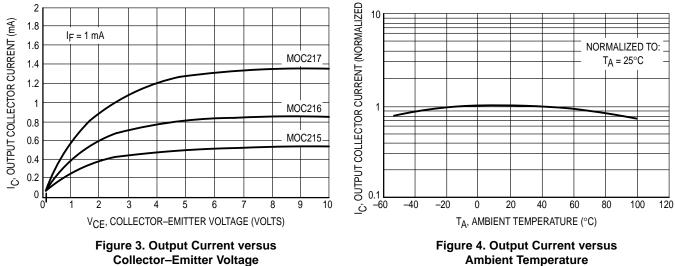


Figure 2. Output Current versus Input Current



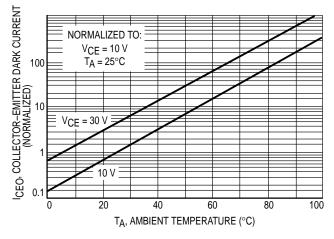


Figure 5. Dark Current versus Ambient Temperature

**Ambient Temperature** 

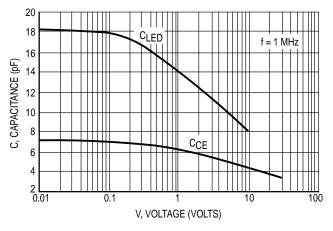
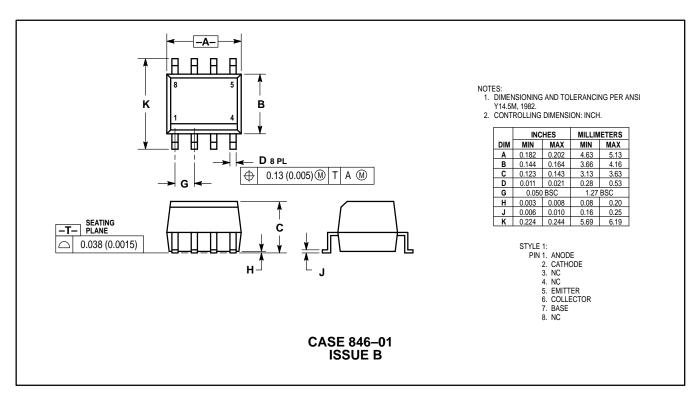


Figure 6. Capacitance versus Voltage

## MOC215 MOC216 MOC217

### PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



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How to reach us: USA/EUROPE: Motorola Literature Distribution;

P.O. Box 20912; Phoenix, Arizona 85036. 1–800–441–2447

JAPAN: Nippon Motorola Ltd.; Tatsumi–SPD–JLDC, Toshikatsu Otsuki, 6F Seibu–Butsuryu–Center, 3–14–2 Tatsumi Koto–Ku, Tokyo 135, Japan. 03–3521–8315

MFAX: RMFAX0@email.sps.mot.com - TOUCHTONE (602) 244–6609 INTERNET: http://Design-NET.com HONG KONG: Motorola Semiconductors H.K. Ltd.; 8B Tai Ping Industrial Park, 51 Ting Kok Road, Tai Po, N.T., Hong Kong. 852–26629298

