

OPTTEK TECHNOLOGY INC ONE D 6798580 0000234 5

Optoelectronics Division  
TRW Electronic Components Group

1987 Cost Saver Product!  
Call TRW for more information!

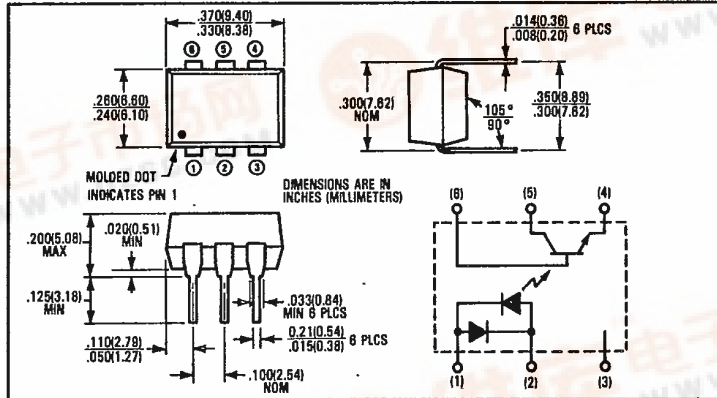


Product Bulletin 5209  
January 1985

T-41-83

# Optically Coupled Isolators

## Types OPI2500, OPI2501



### Features

- Two inverse parallel LEDs for AC to logic interfacing
- Low cost six pin dual-in-line package

### Description

The OPI2500 and OPI2501 are bi-directional optically coupled isolators consisting of two gallium arsenide infrared emitting diodes connected in inverse parallel and an NPN silicon phototransistor mounted in a standard plastic six pin dual-in-line package. This device is intended for applications where the input to the LEDs is AC.

### Absolute Maximum Ratings (TA=25°C unless otherwise noted)

Input-to-Output Isolation Voltage	±1500 VDC <sup>(1)</sup>
Storage Temperature Range	-55°C to +150°C
Operating Temperature Range	-55°C to +100°C
Lead Soldering Temperature (1/16 inch [1.6 mm] from case for 3 sec. with soldering iron) <sup>(2)</sup>	260°C

### Input Diode

Forward DC Current	±80 mA
Peak Forward Current (1 μs pulse width, 300 pps)	±3.0 A
Power Dissipation	100 mW <sup>(3)</sup>

### Output Phototransistor

V(BR)CEO	30 V
V(BR)CBO	70 V
V(BR)EBO	5.0 V
Power Dissipation OPI2500	150 mW <sup>(4)</sup>
OPI2501	300 mW <sup>(5)</sup>

### Notes:

- (1) Measured with input leads shorted together and phototransistor leads shorted together.
- (2) RMA flux is recommended. Duration can be extended to 10 sec. max. when flow soldering or using a solder pot.
- (3) Derate linearly 1.33 mW/°C above 25°C.
- (4) Derate linearly 2.0 mW/°C above 25°C.



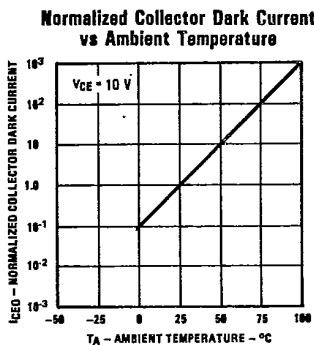
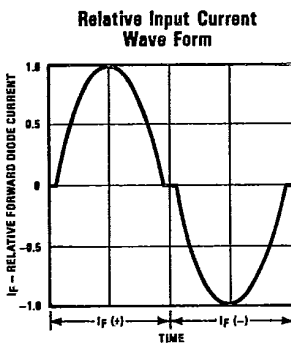
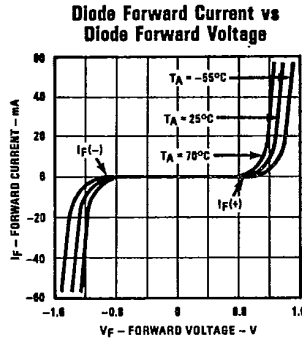
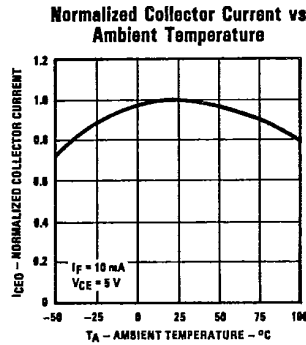
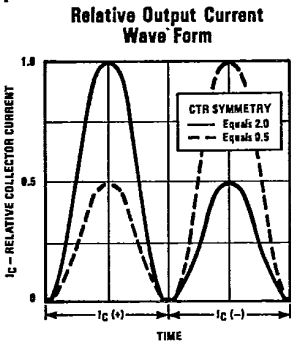
Types OPI2500, OPI2501

T-41-83 -

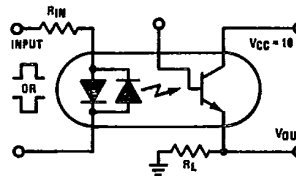
Electrical Characteristics (TA = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
<b>Input Diode</b>						
V <sub>F</sub>	Forward Voltage			1.50	V	I <sub>F</sub> = 10.0 mA
<b>Output Phototransistor</b>						
V <sub>BR</sub> (C <sub>EO</sub> )	Collector-to-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	30			V	I <sub>C</sub> = 1.00 mA
V <sub>BR</sub> (E <sub>CO</sub> )	Emitter-to-Collector Breakdown Voltage	5.0			V	I <sub>E</sub> = 10.0 μA
V <sub>BR</sub> (C <sub>BO</sub> )	Collector-to-Base Breakdown Voltage	70			V	I <sub>C</sub> = 10.0 μA
I <sub>CEO</sub>	Collector-Emitter Dark Current		5.0	50	nA	V <sub>CE</sub> = 10.0 V
C <sub>CE</sub>	Capacitance Collector-to-Emitter		8.0		pF	V <sub>CE</sub> = 0
h <sub>FE</sub>	DC Current Gain		250			V <sub>CE</sub> = 5.0 V, I <sub>C</sub> = 100 μA
<b>Coupled</b>						
I <sub>C</sub> /I <sub>F</sub>	DC Current Transfer Ratio	OPI2500 OPI2501	12.5 20.0	20	%	I <sub>F</sub> = ±10.0 mA, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5.0 V
I <sub>C</sub> (+)/I <sub>C</sub> (-)	CTR Symmetry (OPI2501 only)		0.5	2.0	(ratio)	I <sub>F</sub> = ±10.0 mA, V <sub>CE</sub> = 10.0 V
V <sub>CE</sub> (SAT)	Collector-to-Emitter Saturation Voltage			0.50	V	I <sub>F</sub> = ±10.0 mA, I <sub>C</sub> = 1.00 mA
V <sub>ISO</sub>	Isolation Voltage	1500			V	See Note 1
R <sub>IO</sub>	Input-to-Output Resistance	10 <sup>11</sup>			Ω	V <sub>IO</sub> = 500 V. See Note 1
C <sub>IO</sub>	Input-to-Output Capacitance		2.0		pF	f = 1.00 MHz. See Note 1
t <sub>r</sub>	Output Rise Time		2.0		μs	V <sub>CC</sub> = 10.0 V, I <sub>C</sub> = 2.0 mA
t <sub>f</sub>	Output Fall Time		2.0		μs	R <sub>L</sub> = 100Ω. See Test Circuit

Typical Performance Curves



Switching Time Test Circuit



Note: Rise Time (t<sub>r</sub>) is time required for collector current to increase from 10% to 90% of its final value. Fall Time (t<sub>f</sub>) is time required for the collector current to decrease from 90% to 10% of its initial value.