LOW INPUT CURRENT PHOTOTRANSISTOR OPTOCOUPLERS

## Description

The MCT52XX series consists of a high-efficiency AIGaAs, infrared emitting diode, coupled with an NPN phototransistor in a six pin dual-in-line package.

The MCT52XX is well suited for CMOS to LSTT/TTL interfaces, offering $250 \%$ CTR ${ }_{\text {CE(SAT) }}$ with 1 mA of LED input current. When an LED input current of 1.6 mA is supplied data rates to 20 K bits/s are possible.
The MCT52XX can easily interface LSTTL to LSTTL/TTL, and with use of an external base to emitter resistor data rates of 100 K bits $/ \mathrm{s}$ can be achieved.

## Features

- High CTR CE(SAT) comparable to Darlingtons
- CTR guaranteed $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
- High common mode transient rejection $5 \mathrm{kV} / \mu \mathrm{s}$
- Data rates up to 150 kbits/s (NRZ)
- Underwriters Laboratory (UL) recognized (file \#E90700)
- VDE recognized (file \#94766)
- Add option 300 (e.g., MCT5211.300)


## Applications

- CMOS to CMOS/LSTTL logic isolation
- LSTTL to CMOS/LSTTL logic isolation
- RS-232 line receiver
- Telephone ring detector
- AC line voltage sensing
- Switching power supply


| Parameters | Symbol | Device | Value | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TOTAL DEVICE |  |  |  |  |
| Storage Temperature | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {STG }}$ | All | -55 to +150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Operating Temperature | TopR | All | -55 to +100 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Lead Solder Temperature | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {SOL }}$ | All | 260 for 10 sec | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Total Device Power Dissipation @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (LED plus detector) Derate Linearly From $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $P_{\text {D }}$ | All | 260 | mW |
|  |  |  | 3.5 | $\mathrm{mW} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| EMITTER |  |  |  |  |
| Continuous Forward Current | $I_{\text {F }}$ | All | 50 | mA |
| Reverse Input Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}$ | All | 6 | V |
| Forward Current - Peak (1 $\mu \mathrm{s}$ pulse, 300 pps ) | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}(\mathrm{pk})$ | All | 3.0 | A |
| LED Power Dissipation Derate Linearly From $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{D}}$ | All | 75 | mW |
|  |  | All | 1.0 | $\mathrm{mW} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| DETECTOR |  |  |  |  |
| Continuous Collector Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C}}$ | All | 150 | mA |
| Detector Power Dissipation |  | All | 150 | mW |
| Derate Linearly from $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | D | All | 2.0 | $\mathrm{mW} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

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| ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Unless otherwise specified.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INDIVIDUAL COMPONENT CHARACTERISTICS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Parameters | Test Conditions | Symbol | Device | Min | Typ** | Max | Units |
| EMITTER Input Forward Voltage | $\left(I_{F}=5 \mathrm{~mA}\right)$ | $V_{F}$ | All |  | 1.25 | 1.5 | V |
| Forward Voltage Temp. Coefficient | $\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=2 \mathrm{~mA}\right)$ | $\frac{\Delta V_{F}}{\Delta T_{A}}$ | All |  | -1.75 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathrm{mV/} \\ & { }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ |
| Reverse Voltage | $\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{R}}=10 \mu \mathrm{~A}\right)$ | $V_{\text {R }}$ | All | 6 |  |  | V |
| Junction Capacitance | ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{f}=1.0 \mathrm{MHz}$ ) | $\mathrm{C}_{J}$ | All |  | 18 |  | pF |
| DETECTOR <br> Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage | $\left(I_{C}=1.0 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=0\right)$ | $\mathrm{BV}_{\text {CEO }}$ | All | 30 | 100 |  | V |
| Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage | ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C}}=10 \mu \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=0$ ) | $\mathrm{BV}_{\text {CBO }}$ | All | 30 | 120 |  | V |
| Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage | ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C}}=10 \mu \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=0$ ) | $\mathrm{BV}_{\text {EBO }}$ | All | 5 | 10 |  | V |
| Collector-Emitter Dark Current | $\left(\mathrm{V}_{C E}=10 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=0, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{BE}}=1 \mathrm{M} \Omega\right)$ | ICER | All |  | 1 | 100 | nA |
| Capacitance Collector to Emitter | $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\text {CE }}=0, \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{MHz}\right.$ ) | $\mathrm{C}_{\text {CE }}$ | All |  | 10 |  | pF |
| Collector to Base | $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\text {CB }}=0, \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{MHz}\right.$ ) | $\mathrm{C}_{\text {CB }}$ | All |  | 80 |  | pF |
| Emitter to Base | $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\text {EB }}=0, \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{MHz}\right.$ ) | $\mathrm{C}_{\text {Eb }}$ | All |  | 15 |  | pF |

## ISOLATION CHARACTERISTICS

| Characteristic | Test Conditions | Symbol | Device | Min | Typ** | Max | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Input-Output Isolation Voltage ${ }^{(10)}$ | ( $\mathrm{f}=60 \mathrm{~Hz}, \mathrm{t}=1 \mathrm{~min}$. | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ISO }}$ | All | 5300 |  |  | Vac(rms) |
| Isolation Resistance ${ }^{(10)}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {I-O }}=500 \mathrm{VDC}, \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\mathrm{R}_{\text {ISO }}$ | All | $10^{11}$ |  |  | $\Omega$ |
| Isolation Capacitance ${ }^{(9)}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{O}}=0, \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{MHz}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{\text {ISO }}$ | All |  | 0.7 |  | pF |
| Common Mode Transient | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CM}}=50 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {P-P1 }}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=750 \Omega, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=0$ | $\mathrm{CM}_{\mathrm{H}}$ | MCT5210/11 |  | 5000 |  | V/ $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| Rejection - Output High | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CM}}=50 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{P},}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=1 \mathrm{~K} \Omega, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=0$ |  | MCT5200/01 |  |  |  |  |
| Common Mode Transient Rejection - Output Low | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CM}}=50 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{P} 1}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=750 \Omega, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=1.6 \mathrm{~mA}$ | CM ${ }_{\text {L }}$ | MCT5210/11 |  | 5000 |  | V/us |
|  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CM}}=50 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{P} 1}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=1 \mathrm{~K} \Omega, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=5 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  | MCT5200/01 |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{* *}$ All typical $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

## TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS $\left(\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Unless otherwise specified.)



TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS $\left(\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Unless otherwise specified.) (Continued)

| DC Characteristics | Test Conditions |  | Symbol | Device | Min | Typ** | Max | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Storage Time ${ }^{(7)}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CE}}=0.4 \mathrm{~V}$, | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=10 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $t_{s}$ | MCT5200 |  | 15 | 18 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{BE}}=330 \mathrm{k} \Omega, \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=1 \mathrm{k} \Omega, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=5 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  | MCT5201 |  | 10 | 13 |  |
| Fall Time ${ }^{(8)}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CE}}=0.4 \mathrm{~V}$, | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=10 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{f}}$ | MCT5200 |  | 16 | 30 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{BE}}=330 \mathrm{k} \Omega, \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=1 \mathrm{k} \Omega, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=5 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  | MCT5201 |  | 16 | 30 |  |

${ }^{* *}$ All typicals at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Notes

1. DC Current Transfer Ratio ( $\mathrm{CTR}_{\mathrm{CE}}$ ) is defined as the transistor collector current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CE}}$ ) divided by the input LED current $\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}\right) \mathrm{x}$ $100 \%$, at a specified voltage between the collector and emitter ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CE}}$ ).
2. The collector base Current Transfer Ratio $\left(\mathrm{CTR}_{\mathrm{CB}}\right)$ is defined as the transistor collector base photocurrent $\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CB}}\right)$ divided by the input LED current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}$ ) time $100 \%$.
3. Referring to Figure 14 the $T_{\text {PHL }}$ propagation delay is measured from the $50 \%$ point of the rising edge of the data input pulse to the 1.3 V point on the falling edge of the output pulse.
4. Referring to Figure 14 the $T_{\text {PLH }}$ propagation delay is measured from the $50 \%$ point of the falling edge of data input pulse to the 1.3 V point on the rising edge of the output pulse.
5. Delay time ( $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{d}}$ ) is measured from $50 \%$ of rising edge of LED current to $90 \%$ of Vo falling edge.
6. Rise time ( $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{r}}$ ) is measured from $90 \%$ to $10 \%$ of Vo falling edge.
7. Storage time $\left(t_{s}\right)$ is measured from $50 \%$ of falling edge of LED current to $10 \%$ of Vo rising edge.
8. Fall time $\left(\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{f}}\right)$ is measured from $10 \%$ to $90 \%$ of Vo rising edge.
9. $\mathrm{C}_{\text {ISO }}$ is the capacitance between the input (pins 1, 2, 3 connected) and the output, (pin 4, 5,6 connected).
10. Device considered a two terminal device: Pins 1, 2, and 3 shorted together, and pins 5,6 and 7 are shorted together.

## PHOTOTRANSISTOR OPTOCOUPLERS

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE GRAPHS

Fig. 1 LED Forward Voltage vs. Forward Current


Fig. 3 Normalized CTR vs. Temperature


Fig. 5 Normalized Collector Base Photocurrent Ratio vs. Forward Current

$I_{F}-$ FORWARD CURRENT - mA

Fig. 2 Normalized Current Transfer Ratio vs.


Fig. 4 Normalized Collector vs. Collector - Emitter Voltage


Fig. 6 Normalized Collector Base Current vs. Temperature


TA - AMBIENT TEMPERATURE - ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

LOW INPUT CURRENT PHOTOTRANSISTOR OPTOCOUPLERS

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE GRAPHS (Continued)

Fig. 7 Collector-Emitter Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature


Fig. 9 Switching Time vs.
Ambient Temperature


Fig. 11 Switching Time vs.
Ambient Temperature


Fig. 8 Switching Time vs.
Ambient Temperature


Fig. 10 Switching Time vs. Ambient Temperature


Fig. 12 Turn-on Time vs. Base-Emitter Resistance


## LOW INPUT CURRENT PHOTOTRANSISTOR OPTOCOUPLERS

## MCT5200 <br> MCT5201 <br> MCT5210 <br> MCT5211

TYPICAL ELECTRO-OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS (TA $=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Unless Otherwise Specified)


Figure 13.


Figure 14. Switching Circuit Waveforms

Package Dimensions (0.4" Lead Spacing)


Note
All dimensions are in inches (millimeters)

## LOW INPUT CURRENT PHOTOTRANSISTOR OPTOCOUPLERS

## ORDERING INFORMATION

| Option | Order Entry Identifier | Description |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| S | .$S$ | Surface Mount Lead Bend |
| SD | . SD | Surface Mount; Tape and Reel |
| W | . W | $0.4^{\prime \prime}$ Lead Spacing |
| 300 | .300 | VDE 0884 |
| 300 W | .300 W | VDE 0884, 0.4" Lead Spacing |
| $3 S$ | .3 S | VDE 0884, Surface Mount |
| $3 S D$ | $.3 S D$ | VDE 0884, Surface Mount, Tape and Reel |

## MARKING INFORMATION



| Definitions |  |
| :---: | :--- |
| 1 | Fairchild logo |
| 2 | Device number |
| 3 | VDE mark (Note: Only appears on parts ordered with VDE <br> option - See order entry table) |
| 4 | Two digit year code, e.g., '03' |
| 5 | Two digit work week ranging from '01' to ‘53' |
| 6 | Assembly package code |

## Carrier Tape Specifications



User Direction of Feed $\longrightarrow$
NOTE
All dimensions are in inches (millimeters)

Reflow Profile (Black Package, No Suffix)


- Peak reflow temperature: $225^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (package surface temperature)
- Time of temperature higher than $183^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 60-150 seconds
- One time soldering reflow is recommended


## LOW INPUT CURRENT PHOTOTRANSISTOR OPTOCOUPLERS

## MCT5200

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