



**OPTICALLY COUPLED  
ISOLATOR  
PHOTOTRANSISTOR OUTPUT**

**APPROVALS**

- UL recognised, File No. E91231

**'X' SPECIFICATION APPROVALS**

- VDE 0884 approval pending
- EN60950 approval pending

**DESCRIPTION**

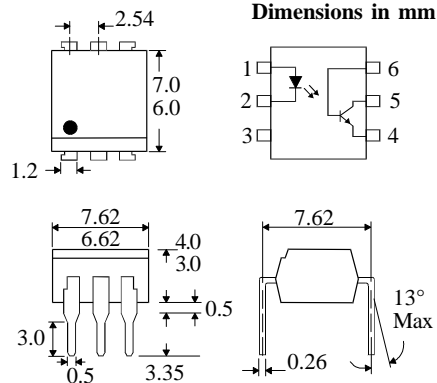
The MOC8100 optically coupled isolator consists of infrared light emitting diode and NPN silicon photo transistor in a standard 6 pin dual in line plastic package.

**FEATURES**

- Options :-  
10mm lead spread - add G after part no.  
Surface mount - add SM after part no.  
Tape&reel - add SMT&R after part no.
- High Isolation Voltage (5.3kV<sub>RMS</sub>, 7.5kV<sub>PK</sub>)
- Low Input Current 1mA I<sub>F</sub>
- High Current Transfer Ratio (50% min)
- All electrical parameters 100% tested
- Custom electrical selections available

**APPLICATIONS**

- DC motor controllers
- Industrial systems controllers
- Measuring instruments
- Signal transmission between systems of different potentials and impedances



**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS  
(25°C unless otherwise specified)**

Storage Temperature \_\_\_\_\_ -55°C to + 150°C  
 Operating Temperature \_\_\_\_\_ -55°C to + 100°C  
 Lead Soldering Temperature  
 (1/16 inch (1.6mm) from case for 10 secs) 260°C

**INPUT DIODE**

Forward Current \_\_\_\_\_ 60mA  
 Reverse Voltage \_\_\_\_\_ 6V  
 Power Dissipation \_\_\_\_\_ 105mW

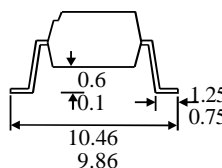
**OUTPUT TRANSISTOR**

Collector-emitter Voltage BV<sub>CEO</sub> \_\_\_\_\_ 30V  
 Collector-base Voltage BV<sub>CBO</sub> \_\_\_\_\_ 70V  
 Emitter-base Voltage BV<sub>EBO</sub> \_\_\_\_\_ 6V  
 Power Dissipation \_\_\_\_\_ 160mW

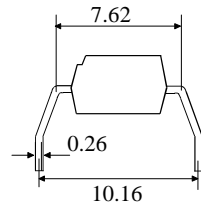
**POWER DISSIPATION**

Total Power Dissipation \_\_\_\_\_ 200mW  
 (derate linearly 2.67mW/°C above 25°C)

**OPTION SM  
SURFACE MOUNT**



**OPTION G**



**ISOCOM COMPONENTS LTD**

Unit 25B, Park View Road West,  
 Park View Industrial Estate, Brenda Road  
 Hartlepool, Cleveland, TS25 1YD  
 Tel: (01429) 863609 Fax : (01429) 863581

**ISOCOM INC**

1024 S. Greenville Ave, Suite 240,  
 Allen, TX 75002 USA  
 Tel: (214)495-0755 Fax: (214)495-0901  
 e-mail info@isocom.com  
 http://www.isocom.com

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  Unless otherwise noted )**

PARAMETER		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	TEST CONDITION
Input	Forward Voltage ( $V_F$ )		1.2	1.4	V	$I_F = 10\text{mA}$
	Reverse Voltage ( $V_R$ )	6			V	$I_R = 10\mu\text{A}$
	Reverse Current ( $I_R$ )			10	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_R = 6\text{V}$
Output	Collector-emitter Breakdown ( $BV_{CEO}$ )	30			V	$I_C = 1\text{mA}$ ( note 2 )
	Collector-base Breakdown ( $BV_{CBO}$ )	70			V	$I_C = 100\mu\text{A}$
	Emitter-base Breakdown ( $BV_{EBO}$ )	6			V	$I_E = 100\mu\text{A}$
	Collector-emitter Dark Current ( $I_{CEO}$ )			25	nA	$V_{CE} = 5\text{V}$
	Collector-base Dark Current ( $I_{CBO}$ )			10	nA	$V_{CE} = 5\text{V}$
Coupled	Output Collector Current ( $I_C$ )	0.5 0.3			mA mA	$1\text{mA } I_F, 5\text{V } V_{CE}$ $1\text{mA } I_F, 5\text{V } V_{CE}$ ( $T_A = 0\text{ to } +70^\circ\text{C}$ )
	Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage $V_{CE(SAT)}$			0.5	V	$1\text{mA } I_F, 100\mu\text{A } I_C$
	Input to Output Isolation Voltage $V_{ISO}$	5300 7500			$V_{RMS}$ $V_{PK}$	See note 1 See note 1
	Input-output Isolation Resistance $R_{ISO}$	$5 \times 10^{10}$			$\Omega$	$V_{IO} = 500\text{V}$ (note 1)
	Turn-on Time $t_{on}$			20	$\mu\text{s}$	$V_{CC} = 10\text{V}, I_C = 2\text{mA}$
	Turn-off Time $t_{off}$			20	$\mu\text{s}$	$R_L = 100\Omega$ , fig 1
	Output Rise Time $t_r$ Output Fall Time $t_f$		4 6		$\mu\text{s}$ $\mu\text{s}$	$V_{CC} = 10\text{V}, I_C = 2\text{mA}$ $R_L = 100\Omega$ , fig 1

- Note 1 Measured with input leads shorted together and output leads shorted together.  
 Note 2 Special Selections are available on request. Please consult the factory.

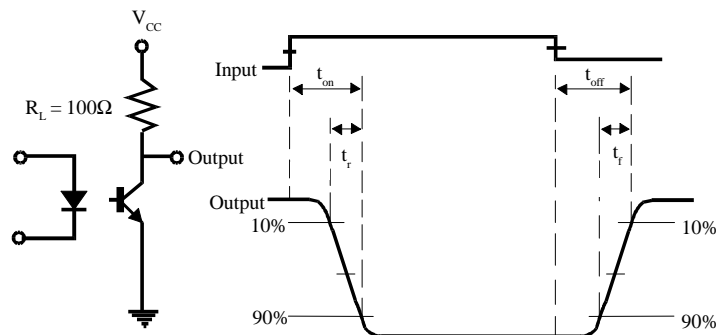
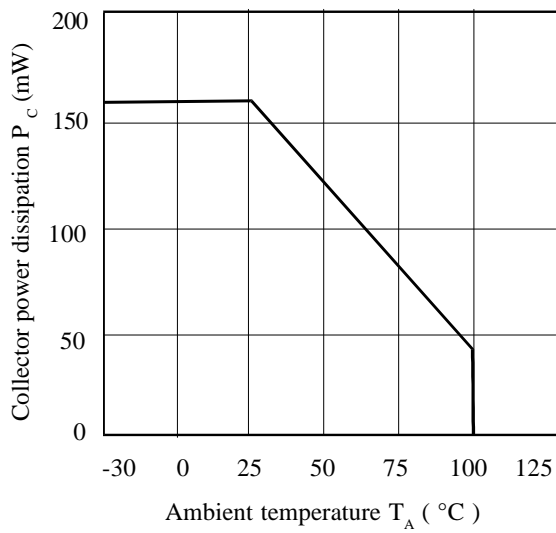
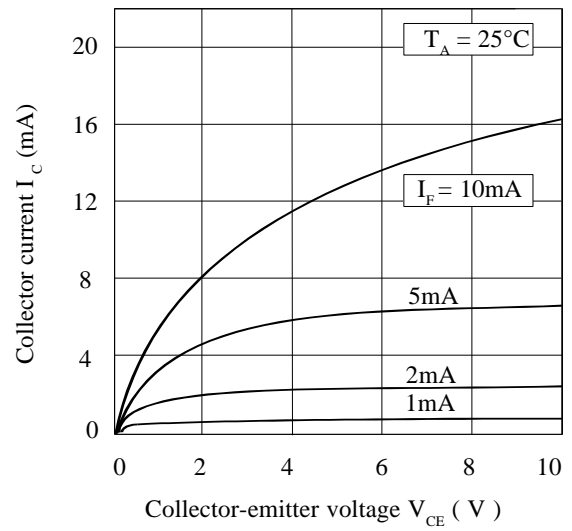


FIG 1

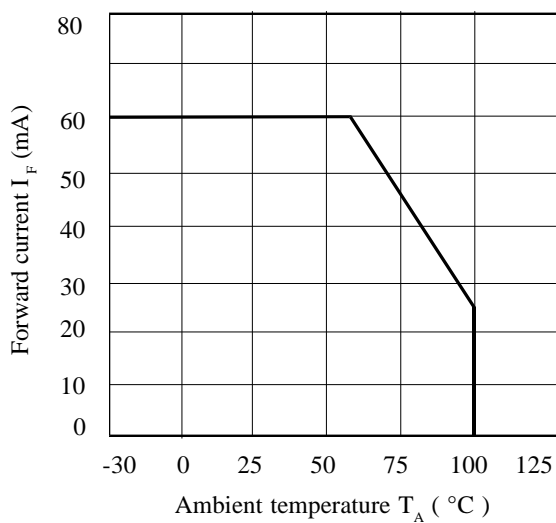
**Collector Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature**



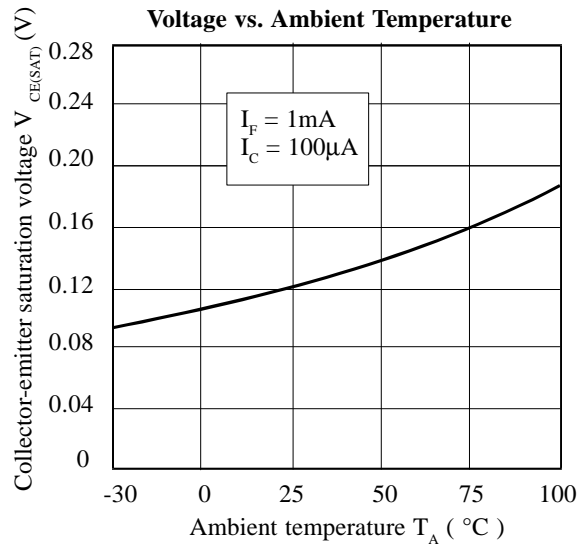
**Collector Current vs. Collector-emitter Voltage**



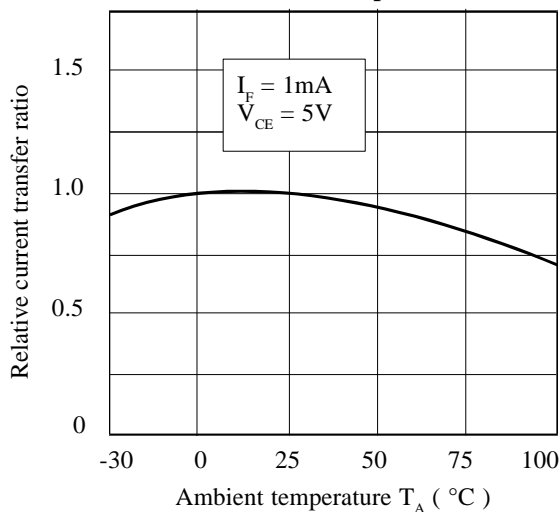
**Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature**



**Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature**



**Relative Current Transfer Ratio vs. Ambient Temperature**



**Relative Current Transfer Ratio vs. Forward Current**

