



## OPTICALLY COUPLED ISOLATOR PHOTOTRANSISTOR OUTPUT

### APPROVALS

- UL recognised, File No. E91231

### DESCRIPTION

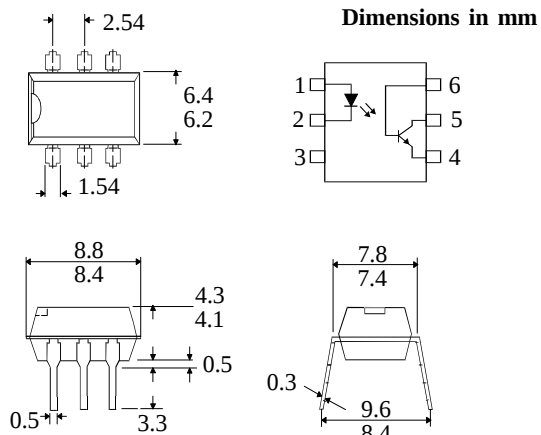
The MCT210 optically coupled isolator consists of an infrared light emitting diode and NPN silicon photo transistor in a standard 6 pin dual in line plastic package.

### 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 ( $5.3\text{kV}_{\text{RMS}}$ ,  $7.5\text{kV}_{\text{PK}}$ )
- 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

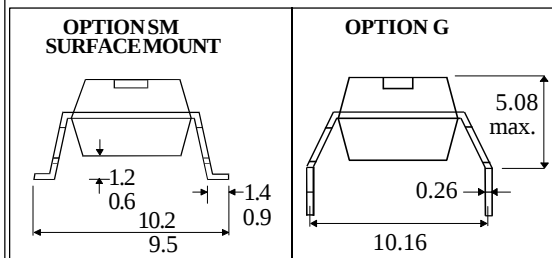
Forward Current \_\_\_\_\_ 60mA  
 Reverse Voltage \_\_\_\_\_ 6V  
 Power Dissipation \_\_\_\_\_ 105mW

### OUTPUT TRANSISTOR

Collector-emitter Voltage  $BV_{\text{CEO}}$  \_\_\_\_\_ 30V  
 Collector-base Voltage  $BV_{\text{CBO}}$  \_\_\_\_\_ 30V  
 Emitter-collector Voltage  $BV_{\text{ECO}}$  \_\_\_\_\_ 6V  
 Power Dissipation \_\_\_\_\_ 160mW

### POWER DISSIPATION

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



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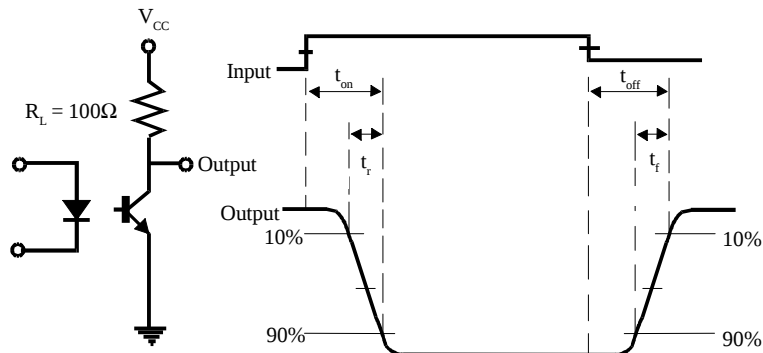
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**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  Unless otherwise noted )**

| PARAMETER |                                                          | MIN                | TYP    | MAX | UNITS                          | TEST CONDITION                                                              |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------|-----|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Input     | Forward Voltage ( $V_F$ )                                |                    | 1.2    | 1.5 | V                              | $I_F = 40\text{mA}$                                                         |
|           | 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 ( $BV_{CEO}$ )<br>( note 2 ) | 30                 |        |     | V                              | $I_C = 1\text{mA}$                                                          |
|           | Collector-base Breakdown ( $BV_{CBO}$ )                  | 30                 |        |     | V                              | $I_C = 10\mu\text{A}$                                                       |
|           | Emitter-collector Breakdown ( $BV_{ECO}$ )               | 6                  |        |     | V                              | $I_E = 100\mu\text{A}$                                                      |
|           | Collector-emitter Dark Current ( $I_{CEO}$ )             |                    |        | 50  | nA                             | $V_{CE} = 10\text{V}$                                                       |
| Coupled   | Current Transfer Ratio (CTR)                             | 50                 |        |     | %                              | $3.2\text{mA } I_F \text{ to } 32\text{mA } I_F$ ,<br>$0.4\text{V } V_{CE}$ |
|           |                                                          | 150                |        |     | %                              | $10\text{mA } I_F$ , $5\text{V } V_{CE}$                                    |
|           | Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage $V_{CE(SAT)}$       |                    |        | 0.4 | V                              | $32\text{mA } I_F$ , $16\text{mA } I_C$                                     |
|           | Input to Output Isolation Voltage $V_{ISO}$              | 5300<br>7500       |        |     | $V_{RMS}$<br>$V_{PK}$          | See note 1<br>See note 1                                                    |
|           | Input-output Isolation Resistance $R_{ISO}$              | $5 \times 10^{10}$ |        |     | $\Omega$                       | $V_{IO} = 500\text{V}$ (note 1)                                             |
|           | Rise Time $t_r$<br>Fall Time $t_f$                       |                    | 4<br>5 |     | $\mu\text{s}$<br>$\mu\text{s}$ | $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$ , fig 1<br>$I_C = 2\text{mA}$ , $R_L = 100\Omega$      |

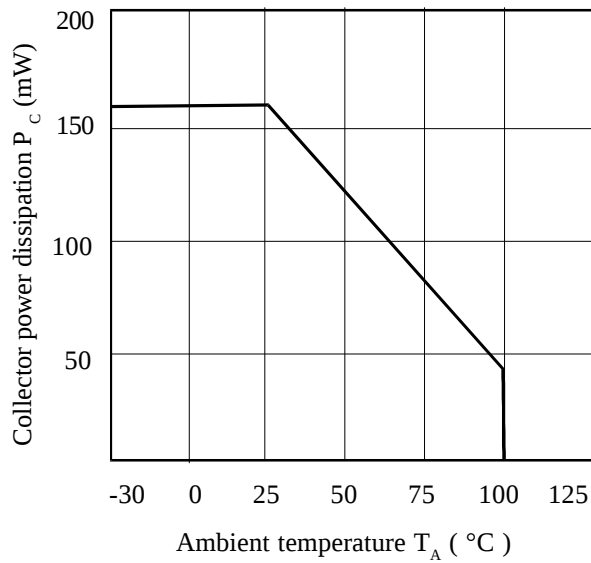
Note 1 Measured with input leads shorted together and output leads shorted together.

Note 2 Special Selections are available on request. Please consult the factory.

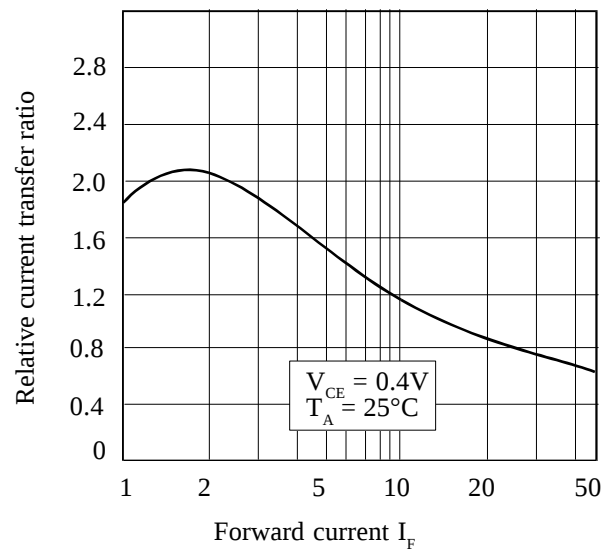


**FIG 1**

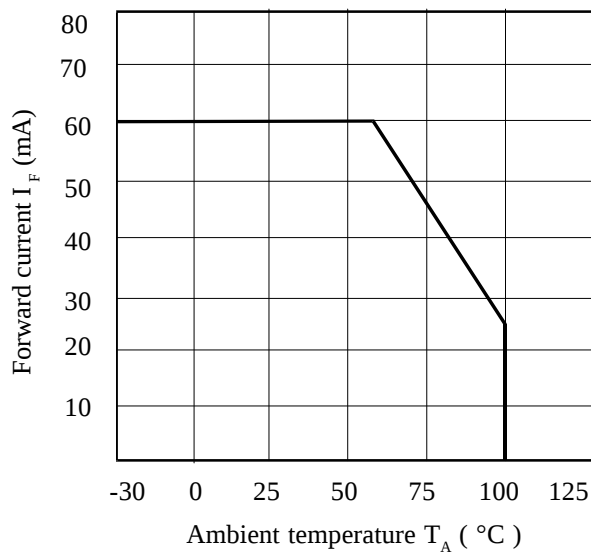
**Collector Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature**



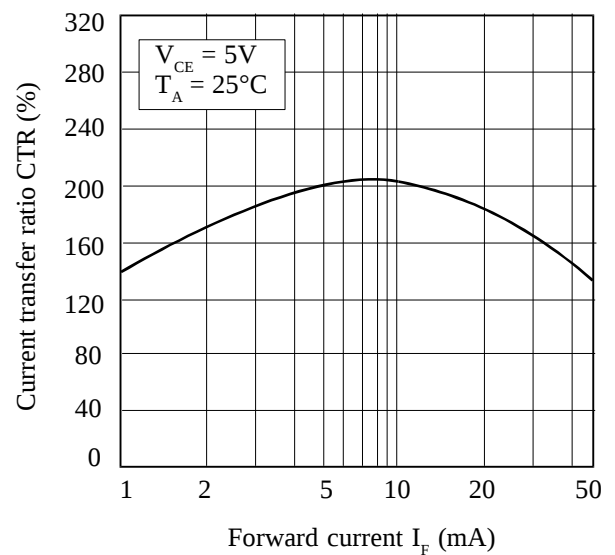
**Relative Current Transfer Ratio vs. Forward Current**



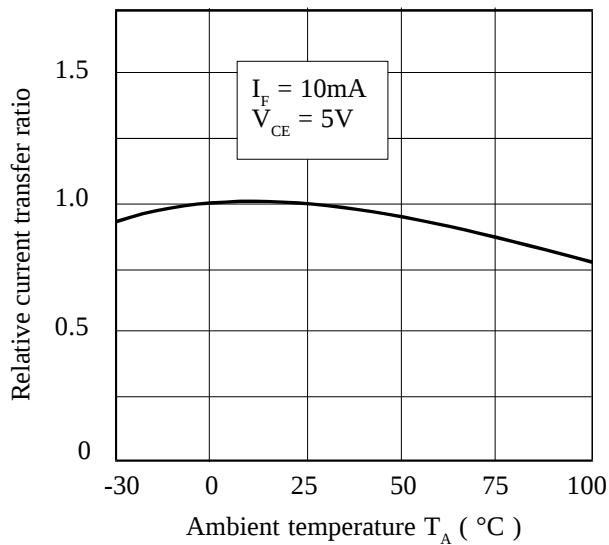
**Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature**



**Current Transfer Ratio vs. Forward Current**



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



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

