



## OPTICALLY COUPLED ISOLATOR PHOTODARLINGTON OUTPUT

### APPROVALS

- UL recognised, File No. E91231

### 'X' SPECIFICATION APPROVALS

- VDE 0884 pending

### DESCRIPTION

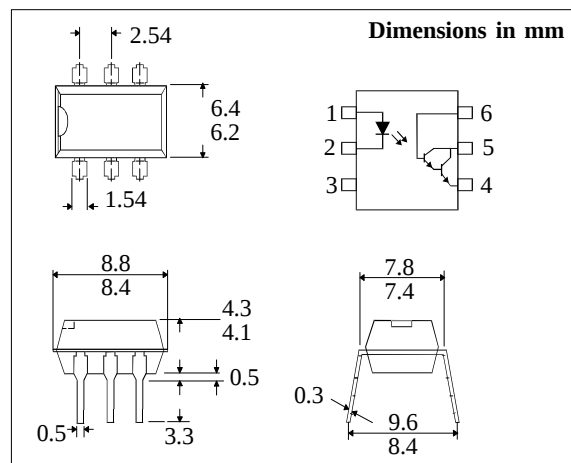
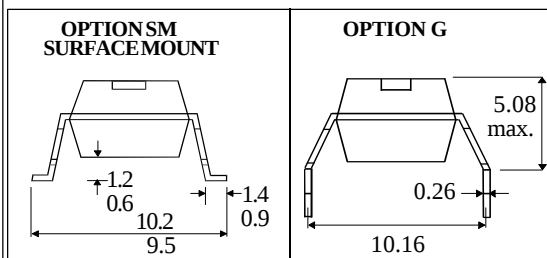
The TIL113 is an optically coupled isolator consisting of an infrared light emitting diode and NPN silicon photodarlington in a space efficient dual in line plastic package.

### 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 Current Transfer Ratio
- High Isolation Voltage ( $5.3kV_{RMS}$ ,  $7.5kV_{PK}$ )
- All electrical parameters 100% tested
- Custom electrical selections available

### APPLICATIONS

- Computer terminals
- 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 80mA  
 Reverse Voltage \_\_\_\_\_ 5V  
 Power Dissipation \_\_\_\_\_ 105mW

### OUTPUT TRANSISTOR

Collector-emitter Voltage  $BV_{CEO}$  \_\_\_\_\_ 30V  
 Collector-base Voltage  $BV_{CBO}$  \_\_\_\_\_ 30V  
 Emitter-collector Voltage  $BV_{ECO}$  \_\_\_\_\_ 7V  
 Power Dissipation \_\_\_\_\_ 150mW

### POWER DISSIPATION

Total Power Dissipation \_\_\_\_\_ 250mW  
 (derate linearly 3.3mW/°C above 25°C)

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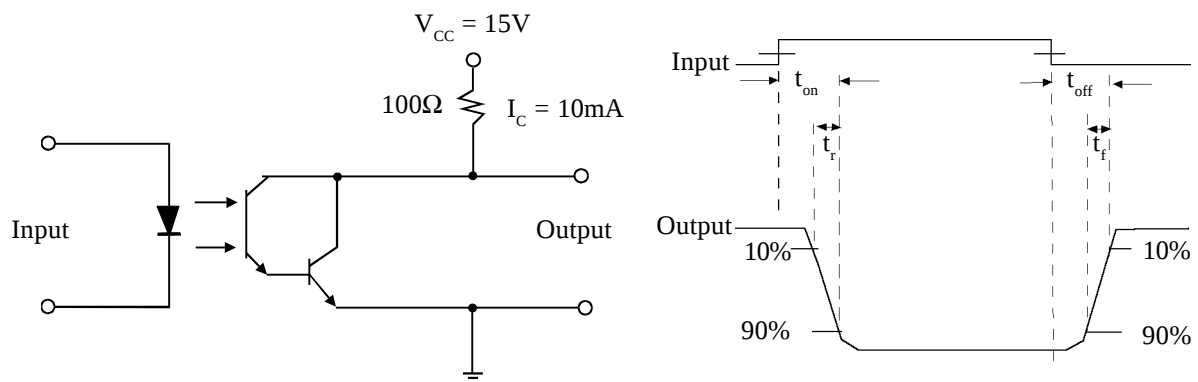
**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  Unless otherwise noted )**

| PARAMETER |                                                    | MIN                | TYP      | MAX        | UNITS                          | TEST CONDITION                                                         |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Input     | Forward Voltage ( $V_F$ )                          |                    | 1.2      | 1.5        | V                              | $I_F = 10\text{mA}$                                                    |
|           | Reverse Voltage ( $V_R$ )                          | 3                  |          |            | V                              | $I_R = 10\mu\text{A}$                                                  |
|           | Reverse Current ( $I_R$ )                          |                    |          | 10         | $\mu\text{A}$                  | $V_R = 3\text{V}$                                                      |
| Output    | Collector-emitter Breakdown ( $BV_{CEO}$ )         | 30                 |          |            | V                              | $I_C = 1\text{mA}$ (note 2)                                            |
|           | Collector-base Breakdown ( $BV_{CBO}$ )            | 30                 |          |            | V                              | $I_C = 100\mu\text{A}$                                                 |
|           | Emitter-collector Breakdown ( $BV_{ECO}$ )         | 7                  |          |            | V                              | $I_E = 100\mu\text{A}$                                                 |
|           | Collector-emitter Dark Current ( $I_{CEO}$ )       |                    |          | 100        | nA                             | $V_{CE} = 10\text{V}$                                                  |
| Coupled   | Collector Output Current ( $I_C$ ) (Note 2)        | 30                 |          |            | mA                             | $10\text{mA } I_F, 1\text{V } V_{CE}$                                  |
|           | Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage $V_{CE(SAT)}$ |                    |          | 1.2        | V                              | $50\text{mA } I_F, 50\text{mA } I_C$                                   |
|           | Input to Output Isolation Voltage $V_{ISO}$        | 5300<br>7500       |          |            | $V_{RMS}$<br>$V_{PK}$          | (note 1)<br>(note 1)                                                   |
|           | Input-output Isolation Resistance $R_{ISO}$        | $5 \times 10^{10}$ |          |            | $\Omega$                       | $V_{IO} = 500\text{V}$ (note 1)                                        |
|           | Output Rise Time $t_r$<br>Output Fall Time $t_f$   |                    | 60<br>53 | 300<br>250 | $\mu\text{s}$<br>$\mu\text{s}$ | $V_{CC} = 15\text{V}, I_C = 10\text{mA},$<br>$R_L = 100\Omega$ , fig.1 |

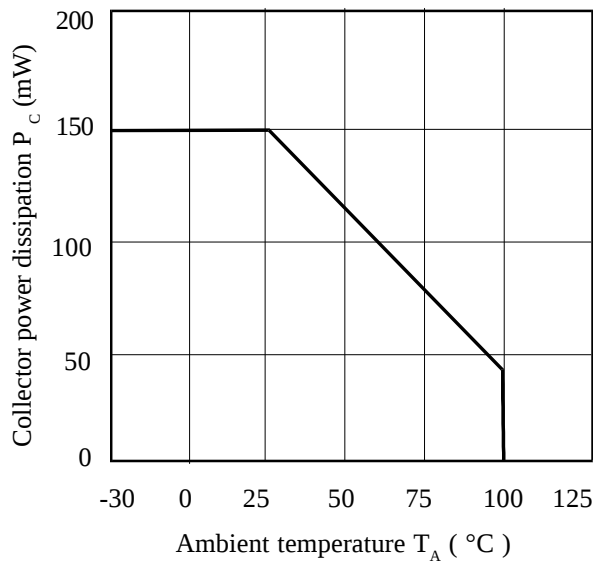
Note 1 Measured with input leads shorted together and output leads shorted together.

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

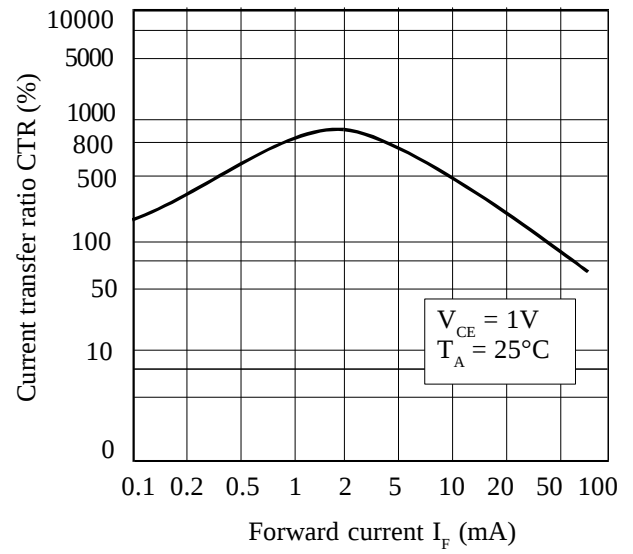
**FIGURE 1**



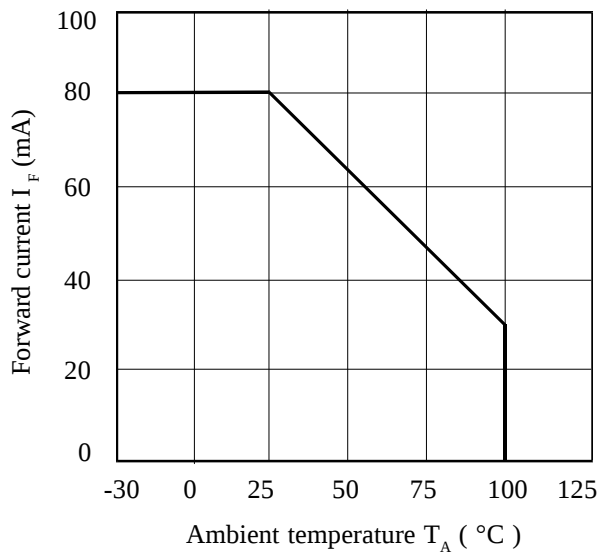
**Collector Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature**



**Current Transfer Ratio vs. Forward Current**



**Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature**



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

