# **Small Outline Optoisolators**

## **Transistor Output (Low Input Current)**

These devices consist of a gallium arsenide infrared emitting diode optically coupled to a monolithic silicon phototransistor detector, in a surface mountable, small outline, plastic package. They are ideally suited for high density applications, and eliminate the need for through–the–board mounting.

- Convenient Plastic SOIC-8 Surface Mountable Package Style
- Low LED Input Current Required, for Easier Logic Interfacing
- Standard SOIC–8 Footprint, with 0.050" Lead Spacing
- · Shipped in Tape and Reel, which Conforms to EIA Standard RS481A
- · Compatible with Dual Wave, Vapor Phase and IR Reflow Soldering
- High Input-Output Isolation of 3000 Vac (rms) Guaranteed
- UL Recognized **T** File #E54915

#### **Ordering Information:**

- To obtain MOC215, 216, 217 in Tape and Reel, add R2 suffix to device numbers:
   R2 = 2500 units on 13" reel
- To obtain MOC215, 216, 217 in quantities of 50 (shipped in sleeves) No Suffix

#### **Marking Information:**

- MOC215 = 215
- MOC216 = 216
- MOC217 = 217

#### Applications:

- · Low power Logic Circuits
- Interfacing and coupling systems of different potentials and impedances
- Telecommunications equipment
- · Portable electronics

#### **MAXIMUM RATINGS** (T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
INPUT LED			
Forward Current — Continuous	ΙF	60	mA
Forward Current — Peak (PW = 100 μs, 120 pps)	IF(pk)	1.0	Α
Reverse Voltage	٧ <sub>R</sub>	6.0	V
LED Power Dissipation @ T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C Derate above 25°C	PD	90 0.8	mW mW/°C

#### **OUTPUT TRANSISTOR**

Collector-Emitter Voltage	VCEO	30	V
Collector–Base Voltage	VCBO	70	V
Emitter–Collector Voltage	V <sub>ECO</sub>	7.0	V
Collector Current — Continuous	IC	150	mA
Detector Power Dissipation @ T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P <sub>D</sub>	150 1.76	mW mW/°C

NOTE: Thickness through insulation between input and output is  $\geq 0.5 \ \text{mm}.$ 

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

MOC215

MOC216
[CTR = 50% Min]

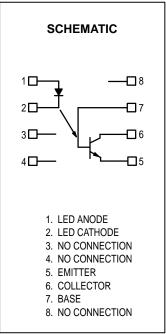
**MOC217** 

[CTR = 100% Min]

**Motorola Preferred Devices** 

SMALL OUTLINE OPTOISOLATORS TRANSISTOR OUTPUT





### MOC215 MOC216 MOC217

**TOTAL DEVICE** 

**MAXIMUM RATINGS** — continued ( $T_A = 25$ °C unless otherwise noted)

Rating

out-Output Isolation Voltage <sup>(1,2)</sup> (60 Hz, 1.0 sec. duration)		VISO	3000		Vac(rms)
Total Device Power Dissipation @ T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C Derate above 25°C		PD	250 2.94		mW mW/°C
Ambient Operating Temperature Range <sup>(3)</sup> Storage Temperature Range <sup>(3)</sup> Lead Soldering Temperature (1/16" from case, 10 sec. duration)		TA	-55 to +100 -55 to +150		°C
		T <sub>stg</sub>			
		_	26	60	°C
<b>ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS</b> (T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C unless otherwis	se noted) <sup>(4)</sup>				
Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Тур <sup>(4)</sup>	Max	Unit
INPUT LED	•				
Forward Voltage (I <sub>F</sub> = 1.0 mA)	VF	_	1.05	1.3	V
Reverse Leakage Current (V <sub>R</sub> = 6.0 V)	I <sub>R</sub>	_	0.1	100	μΑ
Capacitance	С	_	18	_	pF
OUTPUT TRANSISTOR					
Collector–Emitter Dark Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = 5.0 V, T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C)	I <sub>CEO</sub> 1	_	1.0	50	nA
$(V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ V}, T_{A} = 100^{\circ}\text{C})$	ICEO2	_	1.0	_	μΑ
Collector–Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 100 μA)	V(BR)CEO	30	90	_	V
Emitter–Collector Breakdown Voltage (I <sub>E</sub> = 100 μA)	V(BR)ECO	7.0	7.8	_	V
Collector–Emitter Capacitance (f = 1.0 MHz, V <sub>CE</sub> = 0)	C <sub>CE</sub>	_	7.0	_	pF
COUPLED					
Output Collector Current MOC215  (I <sub>F</sub> = 1.0 mA, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5.0 V) MOC216  MOC217	I <sub>C</sub> (CTR) <sup>(5)</sup>	200 (20) 500 (50) 1.0 (100)	500(50) 800 (80) 1.3 (130)	  -  -	μΑ (%) μΑ (%) mA (%)
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 100 μA, I <sub>F</sub> = 1.0 mA)	VCE(sat)	_	0.35	0.4	V
Turn–On Time (I <sub>C</sub> = 2.0 mA, $V_{CC}$ = 10 V, $R_L$ = 100 $\Omega$ )	ton	_	7.5	_	μs
Turn–Off Time (I <sub>C</sub> = 2.0 mA, $V_{CC}$ = 10 V, $R_L$ = 100 $\Omega$ )	toff	_	5.7	_	μs
Rise Time (I <sub>C</sub> = 2.0 mA, $V_{CC}$ = 10 V, $R_L$ = 100 $\Omega$ )	t <sub>r</sub>	_	3.2	_	μs
Fall Time ( $I_C$ = 2.0 mA, $V_{CC}$ = 10 V, $R_L$ = 100 $\Omega$ )	t <sub>f</sub>	_	4.7	_	μs
Input–Output Isolation Voltage (f = 60 Hz, t = 1.0 sec.)(1,2)	VISO	3000	_	_	Vac(rms)
Isolation Resistance (V <sub>I–O</sub> = 500 V) <sup>(2)</sup>	R <sub>ISO</sub>	10 <sup>11</sup>	_	_	Ω
Isolation Capacitance ( $V_{I-O} = 0$ , f = 1.0 MHz) <sup>(2)</sup>	C <sub>ISO</sub>	_	0.2	_	pF

**Symbol** 

Value

Unit

- Input–Output Isolation Voltage, V<sub>ISO</sub>, is an internal device dielectric breakdown rating.
   For this test, pins 1 and 2 are common, and pins 5, 6 and 7 are common.
- 3. Refer to Quality and Reliability Section in Opto Data Book for information on test conditions.
- 4. Always design to the specified minimum/maximum electrical limits (where applicable).
- 5. Current Transfer Ratio (CTR) =  $I_C/I_F \times 100\%$ .

#### **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

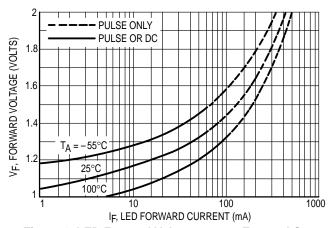


Figure 1. LED Forward Voltage versus Forward Current

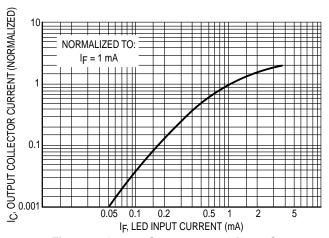


Figure 2. Output Current versus Input Current

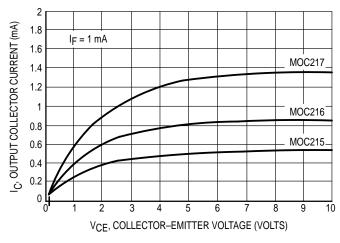


Figure 3. Output Current versus Collector–Emitter Voltage

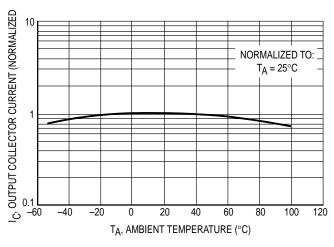


Figure 4. Output Current versus Ambient Temperature

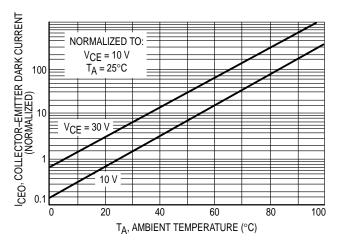


Figure 5. Dark Current versus Ambient Temperature

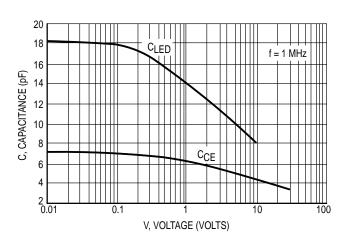
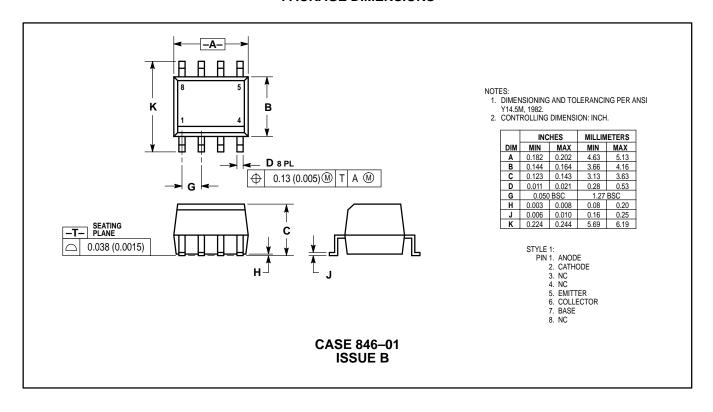


Figure 6. Capacitance versus Voltage

#### MOC215 MOC216 MOC217

#### PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



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