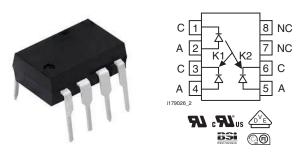


Linear Optocoupler, High Gain Stability, Wide Bandwidth



DESCRIPTION

The IL300 linear optocoupler consists of an AlGaAs IRLED irradiating an isolated feedback and an output PIN photodiode in a bifurcated arrangement. The feedback photodiode captures a percentage of the LEDs flux and generates a control signal ($I_{\rm P1}$) that can be used to servo the LED drive current. This technique compensates for the LED's non-linear, time, and temperature characteristics. The output PIN photodiode produces an output signal ($I_{\rm P2}$) that is linearly related to the servo optical flux created by the LED.

The time and temperature stability of the input-output coupler gain (K3) is insured by using matched PIN photodiodes that accurately track the output flux of the LED.

FEATURES

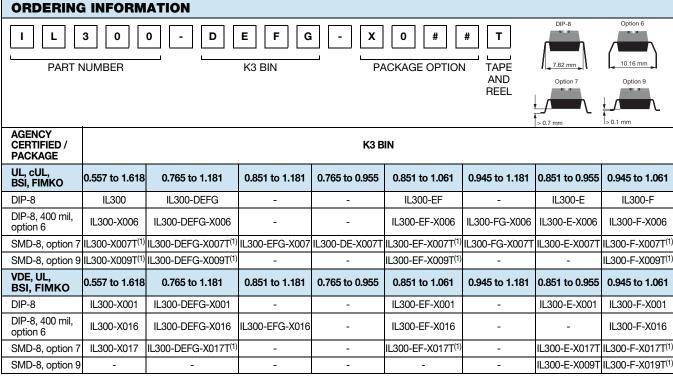
- Couples AC and DC signals
- 0.01 % servo linearity
- Wide bandwidth, > 200 kHz
- High gain stability, ± 0.005 %/°C typically
- · Low input-output capacitance
- Low power consumption, < 15 mW
- Isolation rated voltage 4420 V_{RMS}
- Internal insulation distance, > 0.4 mm
- Material categorization: for definitions of compliance please see <u>www.vishay.com/doc?99912</u>

APPLICATIONS

- Power supply feedback voltage / current
- Medical sensor isolation
- Audio signal interfacing
- Isolated process control transducers
- Digital telephone isolation

AGENCY APPROVALS

- UL
- cUL
- DIN EN 60747-5-5 (VDE 0884-5) available with option 1
- BSI
- FIMKO
- CQC



Note

(1) Also available in tubes, do not put "T" on the end



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (T _{amb} = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified)						
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	SYMBOL	VALUE	UNIT		
INPUT						
Power dissipation		P _{diss}	160	mW		
Derate linearly from 25 °C			2.13	mW/°C		
Forward current		I _F	60	mA		
Surge current (pulse width < 10 µs)		I _{PK}	250	mA		
Reverse voltage		V _R	5	V		
Thermal resistance		R _{th}	470	K/W		
Junction temperature		Tj	100	°C		
OUTPUT				•		
Power dissipation		P _{diss}	50	mW		
Derate linearly from 25 °C			0.65	mW/°C		
Reverse voltage		V_R	50	V		
Thermal resistance		R _{th}	1500	K/W		
Junction temperature		Tj	100	°C		
COUPLER						
Total package dissipation at 25 °C		P _{tot}	210	mW		
Derate linearly from 25 °C			2.8	mW/°C		
Storage temperature		T _{stg}	-55 to +150	°C		
Operating temperature		T _{amb}	-55 to +100	°C		

Note

• Stresses in excess of the absolute maximum ratings can cause permanent damage to the device. Functional operation of the device is not implied at these or any other conditions in excess of those given in the operational sections of this document. Exposure to absolute maximum ratings for extended periods of the time can adversely affect reliability

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T _{amb} = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified)							
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	
INPUT (LED EMITTER)							
Forward voltage	I _F = 10 mA	V _F	-	1.25	1.50	V	
V _F temperature coefficient		$\Delta V_F/\Delta^{\circ}C$	-	-2.2	-	mV/°C	
Reverse current	V _R = 5 V	I _R	-	1	-	μΑ	
Junction capacitance	$V_F = 0 V, f = 1 MHz$	C _j	ì	15	ı	pF	
Dynamic resistance	I _F = 10 mA	$\Delta V_F/\Delta I_F$		6	-	Ω	
OUTPUT	OUTPUT						
Dark current	$V_{det} = -15 \text{ V}, I_F = 0 \text{ A}$	I _D	-	1	25	nA	
Open circuit voltage	I _F = 10 mA	V_D	-	500	-	mV	
Short circuit current	I _F = 10 mA	I _{SC}	ì	120	ı	μΑ	
Junction capacitance	$V_F = 0 V, f = 1 MHz$	C _j	'n	12	ı	pF	
Noise equivalent power	V _{det} = 15 V	NEP	-	4 x 10 ⁻¹⁴	-	W/√Hz	
COUPLER							
Input-output capacitance	$V_F = 0 V, f = 1 MHz$		-	1	-	pF	
K1, servo gain (I _{P1} /I _F)	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}, V_{det} = -15 \text{ V}$	K1	0.006	0.012	0.017		
Servo photocurrent (1)(2)	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}, V_{det} = -15 \text{ V}$	I _{P1}	'n	120	ı	μΑ	
K2, forward gain (I _{P2} /I _F)	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}, V_{det} = -15 \text{ V}$	K2	0.006	0.012	0.017		
Forward current	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}, V_{det} = -15 \text{ V}$	I _{P2}	-	120	-	μΑ	
K3, transfer gain (K2/K1) (1)(2)	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}, V_{det} = -15 \text{ V}$	K3	0.56	1	1.65	K2/K1	
Transfer gain stability	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}, V_{det} = -15 \text{ V}$	Δ K3/ Δ T _A	-	± 0.005	± 0.15	%/°C	
Transfer gain linearity	$I_F = 1 \text{ mA to } 10 \text{ mA}$	∆К3	-	± 0.25	1	%	
Transier gain intearity	$I_F = 1$ mA to 10 mA, $T_{amb} = 0$ °C to 75 °C		1	± 0.5	ı	%	



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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T _{amb} = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified)						
PARAMETER TEST CONDITION SYMBOL MIN. TYP. MAX. UNIT						
PHOTOCONDUCTIVE OPERATION						
Frequency response	I_{Fq} = 10 mA, MOD = ± 4 mA, R_L = 50 Ω	BW (-3 db)	-	200	-	kHz
Phase response at 200 kHz	$V_{det} = -15 \text{ V}$		-	-45	ı	Deg.

Notes

Minimum and maximum values were tested requirements. Typical values are characteristics of the device and are the result of engineering evaluation. Typical values are for information only and are not part of the testing requirements

Bin sorting: K3 (transfer gain) is sorted into bins that are \pm 6 %, as follows: Bin A = 0.557 to 0.626

Bin B = 0.620 to 0.696

Bin C = 0.690 to 0.773

Bin D = 0.765 to 0.859Bin E = 0.851 to 0.955

Bin F = 0.945 to 1.061

Bin G = 1.051 to 1.181

Bin H = 1.169 to 1.311

Bin I = 1.297 to 1.456

Bin J = 1.442 to 1.618

K3 = K2/K1. K3 is tested at $I_F = 10$ mA, $V_{det} = -15$ V

Bin categories: All IL300s are sorted into a K3 bin, indicated by an alpha character that is marked on the part. The bins range from "A"

The IL300 is shipped in tubes of 50 each. Each tube contains only one category of K3. The category of the parts in the tube is marked on the tube label as well as on each individual part

Category options: standard IL300 orders will be shipped from the categories that are available at the time of the order. Any of the ten categories may be shipped. For customers requiring a narrower selection of bins, the bins can be grouped together as follows: IL300-DEFG: order this part number to receive categories D, E, F, G only

IL300-EF: order this part number to receive categories E, F only

IL300-E: order this part number to receive category E only

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS						
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Switching time	$\Delta I_F = 2 \text{ mA}, I_{Fq} = 10 \text{ mA}$	t _r	-	1	-	μs
		t _f	=	1	-	μs
Rise time		t _r	=	1.75	-	μs
Fall time		t _f	-	1.75	-	μs

COMMON MODE TRANSIENT IMMUNITY						
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Common mode capacitance	$V_F = 0 V, f = 1 MHz$	C _{CM}	-	0.5	-	pF
Common mode rejection ratio	$f = 60 \text{ Hz}, R_L = 2.2 \text{ k}Ω$	CMRR	=	130	-	dB

SAFETY AND INSULATION RATINGS						
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	SYMBOL	VALUE	UNIT		
Climatic classification	According to IEC 68 part 1		55 / 100 / 21			
Comparative tracking index		CTI	175			
Maximum rated withstanding isolation voltage	t = 1 min	V _{ISO}	4420	V_{RMS}		
Maximum transient isolation voltage		V _{IOTM}	10 000	V _{peak}		
Maximum repetitive peak isolation voltage		V _{IORM}	890	V _{peak}		
Isolation resistance	V _{IO} = 500 V, T _{amb} = 25 °C	R _{IO}	≥ 10 ¹²	Ω		
	V _{IO} = 500 V, T _{amb} = 100 °C	R _{IO}	≥ 10 ¹¹	Ω		
Output safety power		P _{SO}	400	mW		
Input safety current		I _{SI}	275	mA		
Safety temperature		T _S	175	°C		
Creepage distance			≥ 7	mm		
Clearance distance			≥ 7	mm		
Insulation thickness		DTI	≥ 0.4	mm		

Note

As per IEC 60747-5-5, § 7.4.3.8.2, this optocoupler is suitable for "safe electrical insulation" only within the safety ratings. Compliance with the safety ratings shall be ensured by means of protective circuits



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_{amb} = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified)

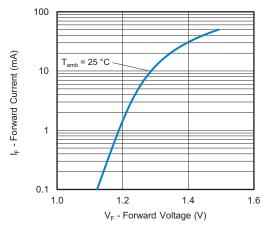
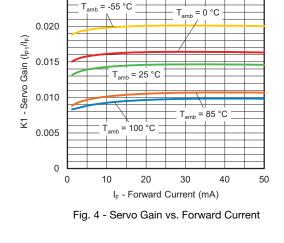


Fig. 1 - Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage



0.025

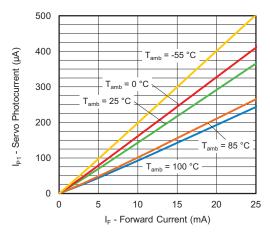


Fig. 2 - Servo Photocurrent vs. Forward Current

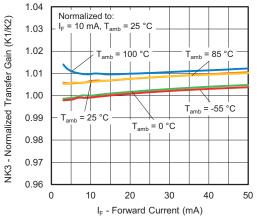


Fig. 5 - Normalized Transfer Gain vs. Forward Current

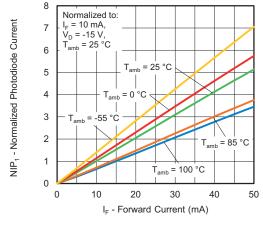


Fig. 3 - Normalized Photodiode Current vs. Forward Current

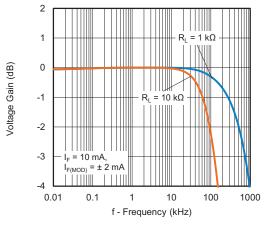
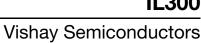


Fig. 6 - Voltage Gain vs. Frequency (2 mA)



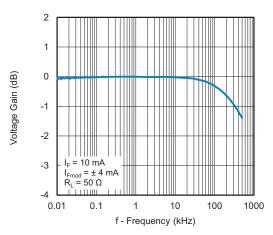


Fig. 7 - Voltage Gain vs. Frequency

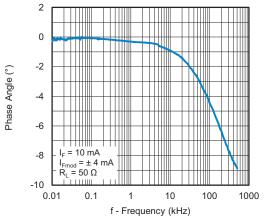


Fig. 8 - Phase Angle vs. Frequency

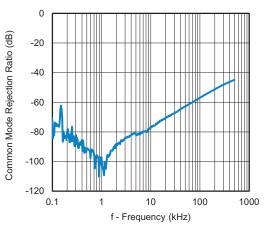


Fig. 9 - Common-Mode Rejection Ratio vs. Frequency

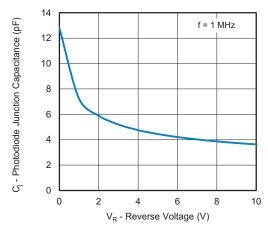
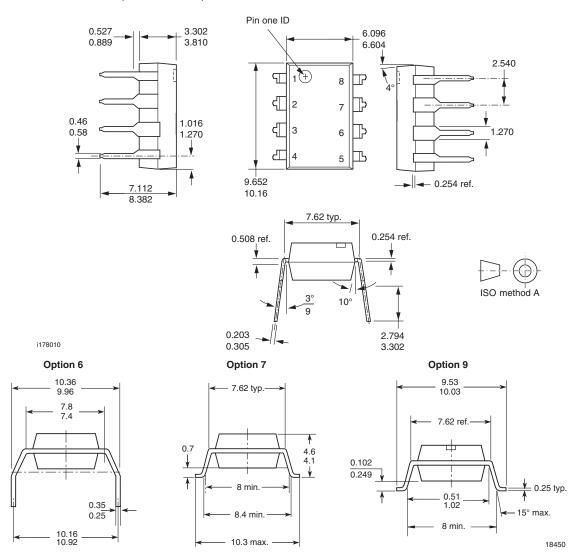
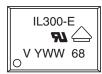


Fig. 10 - Photodiode Junction Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS (in millimeters)



PACKAGE MARKING (example of IL300-E-X001)





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