

# 6N139

## High Sensitivity, High Speed OPIC Photocoupler

### ■ Features

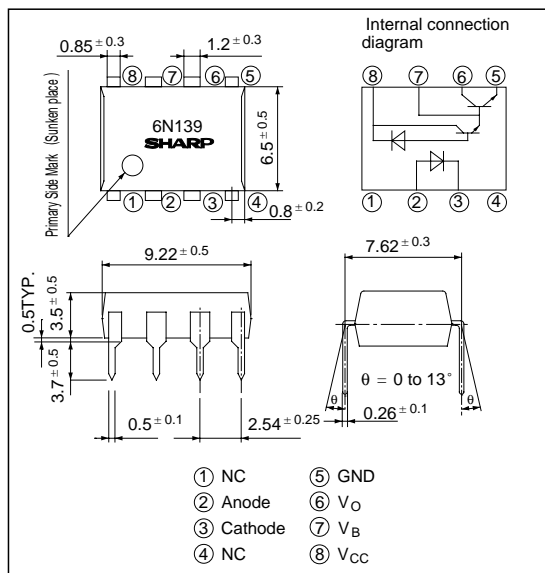
1. High current transfer ratio  
(CTR: MIN. 500% at  $I_F = 1.6\text{mA}$ )
2. High speed response  
( $t_{PHL}$ : TYP.  $0.2\ \mu\text{s}$  at  $R_L = 270\ \Omega$ )
3. High common mode rejection voltage  
( $CM_{IH}$ : TYP.  $500\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$ )
4. TTL compatible output
5. Recognized by UL, file No. E64380

### ■ Applications

1. Interfaces for computer peripherals
2. Computers, measuring instruments, control equipment
3. Telephone sets
4. Signal transmission between circuits of different potentials and impedances

### ■ Outline Dimensions

(Unit : mm)



\* "OPIC" (Optical IC) is a trademark of the SHARP Corporation.  
An OPIC consists of a light-detecting element and signal-processing circuit integrated onto a single chip.

### ■ Absolute Maximum Ratings

(Ta = 25°C)

Parameter		Symbol	Rating	Unit
Input	Forward current	$I_F$	20	mA
	*1 Peak forward current	$I_F$	40	mA
	*2 Peak transient forward current	$I_{FM}$	1	A
	Reverse voltage	$V_R$	5	V
	Power dissipation	$P$	35	mW
Output	Supply voltage	$V_{CC}$	- 0.5 to + 18	V
	Output voltage	$V_O$	- 0.5 to + 18	V
	Emitter-base reverse withstand voltage (Pin 5 to 7)	$V_{EBO}$	0.5	V
	*3 Average output current	$I_O$	60	mA
	Power dissipation	$P_O$	100	mW
	*4 Isolation voltage	$V_{iso}$	2 500	$V_{rms}$
	Operating temperature	$T_{opr}$	0 to + 70	°C
Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$	- 55 to + 125	°C	
*5 Soldering temperature	$T_{sol}$	260	°C	

\*1 50% duty cycle, Pulse width: 1ms

\*2 Pulse width  $\leq 1\ \mu\text{s}$ , 300pps

\*3 Decreases at the rate of  $0.7\text{mA}/^\circ\text{C}$  if the external temperature is more than  $25^\circ\text{C}$

\*4 40 to 60% RH, AC for 1 minute

\*5 For 10 seconds

## ■ Electro-optical Characteristics

( Ta = 0 to + 70°C unless otherwise specified )

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
*1 Current transfer ratio	CTR(1)	$I_F = 0.5\text{mA}$ , $V_O = 0.4\text{V}$ , $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{V}$	400	1 800	-	%
	CTR(2)	$I_F = 1.6\text{mA}$ , $V_O = 0.4\text{V}$ , $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{V}$	500	1 600	-	%
Logic (0) output voltage	$V_{OL(1)}$	$I_O = 6.4\text{mA}$ , $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{V}$ , $I_F = 1.6\text{mA}$	-	0.1	0.4	V
	$V_{OL(2)}$	$I_O = 15\text{mA}$ , $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{V}$ , $I_F = 5\text{mA}$	-	0.1	0.4	V
	$V_{OL(2)}$	$I_O = 24\text{mA}$ , $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{V}$ , $I_F = 12\text{mA}$	-	0.1	0.4	V
Logic (1) output current	$I_{OH}$	$I_F = 0$ , $V_{CC} = V_O = 18\text{V}$	-	0.05	100	$\mu\text{A}$
Logic (0) supply current	$I_{CCL}$	$I_F = 1.6\text{mA}$ , $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$ , $V_O = \text{open}$	-	0.5	-	mA
Logic (1) supply current	$I_{CCH}$	$I_F = 0$ , $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$ , $V_O = \text{open}$	-	10	-	nA
Input forward voltage	$V_F$	$I_F = 1.6\text{mA}$ , $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$	-	1.5	1.7	V
Input forward voltage temperature coefficient	*2	$I_F = 1.6\text{mA}$	-	- 1.9	-	$\text{mV}/^\circ\text{C}$
Input reverse voltage	$BV_R$	$I_R = 10\mu\text{A}$ , $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$	5.0	-	-	V
Input capacitance	$C_{IN}$	$V_F = 0$ , $f = 1\text{MHz}$	-	60	-	pF
*3 Leak current (input-output)	$I_{I-O}$	$T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , 45% RH, $t = 5\text{s}$ $V_{I-O} = 3\text{kV DC}$	-	-	1.0	$\mu\text{A}$
*3 Isolation resistance (input-output)	$R_{I-O}$	$V_{I-O} = 500\text{V DC}$	-	$10^{12}$	-	$\Omega$
*3 Capacitance (input-output)	$C_{I-O}$	$f = 1\text{MHz}$	-	0.6	-	pF

\*1 Current transfer ratio is a ratio of input current and output current expressed in %.

Note) Typical value : at  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$

\*2  $\Delta V_F / \Delta T_a$

\*3 Measured as 2-pin element (Short 1,2,3,4 and 5, 6, 7, 8.)

## ■ Switching Characteristics

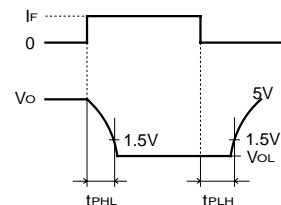
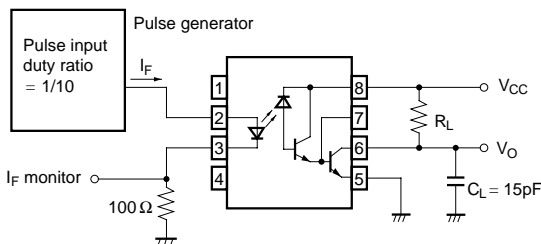
( Ta = 25°C, V<sub>CC</sub> = 5V )

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
*4 Propagation delay time Output (1) → (0)	$t_{PHL}$	$R_L = 4.7\text{k}\Omega$ , $I_F = 0.5\text{mA}$	-	5	25	$\mu\text{s}$
		$R_L = 270\Omega$ , $I_F = 12\text{mA}$	-	0.3	1	$\mu\text{s}$
*4 Propagation delay time Output (0) → (1)	$t_{PLH}$	$R_L = 4.7\text{k}\Omega$ , $I_F = 0.5\text{mA}$	-	10	60	$\mu\text{s}$
		$R_L = 270\Omega$ , $I_F = 12\text{mA}$	-	1.5	7	$\mu\text{s}$
*5 Instantaneous common mode rejection voltage "Output (1)"	$CM_H$	$I_F = 0$ , $V_{CM} = 10\text{V}_{P-P}$ $R_L = 2.2\text{k}\Omega$	-	500	-	$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
*6 Instantaneous common mode rejection voltage "Output (0)"	$CM_L$	$I_F = 1.6\text{mA}$ , $V_{CM} = 10\text{V}_{P-P}$ $R_L = 2.2\text{k}\Omega$	-	- 500	-	$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$

\*5 Instantaneous common mode rejection voltage "output (1)" represents a common mode voltage variation that can hold the output above (1) level ( $V_O > 2.0\text{V}$ ).

\*6 Instantaneous common mode rejection voltage "output (0)" represents a common mode voltage variation that can hold the output above (0) level ( $V_O < 0.8\text{V}$ ).

### \*4 Test circuit for Propagation Delay Time



\* 6 Test Circuit for Instantaneous Common Mode Rejection Voltage

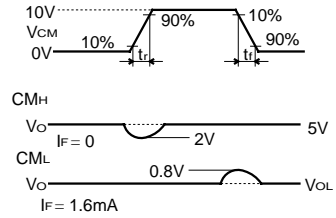
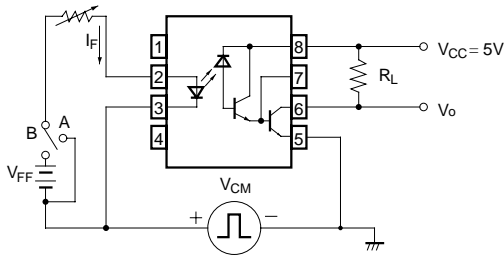


Fig. 1 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

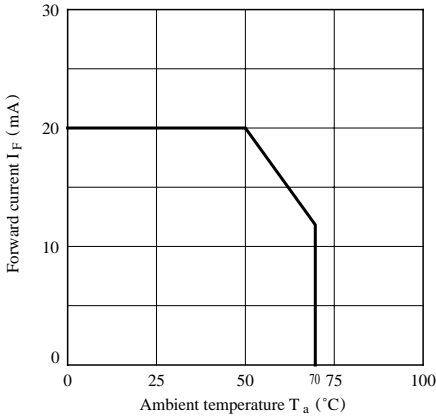


Fig. 2 Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

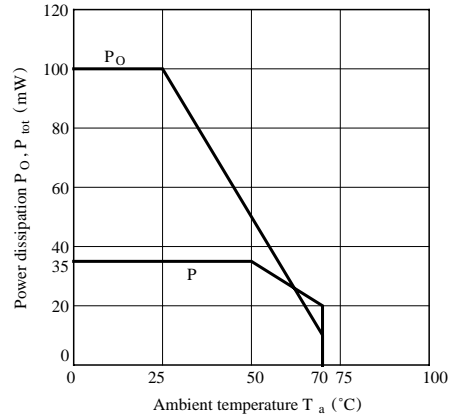


Fig. 3 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

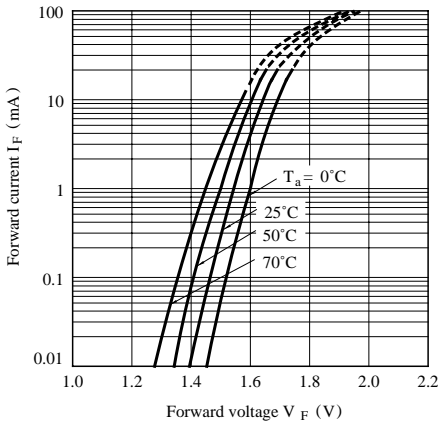
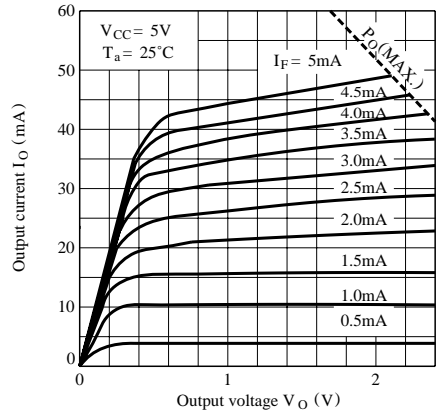
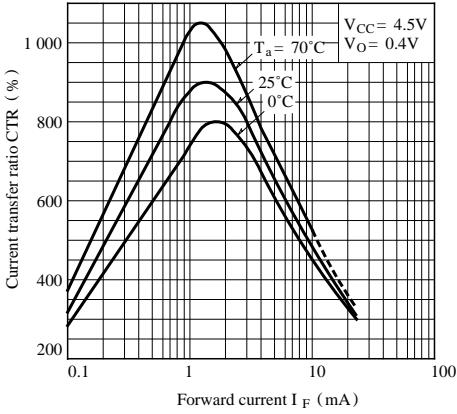


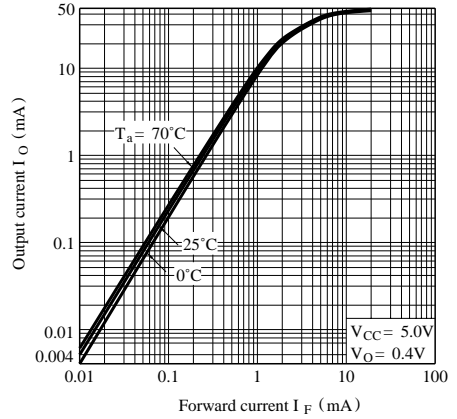
Fig. 4 Output Current vs. Output Voltage



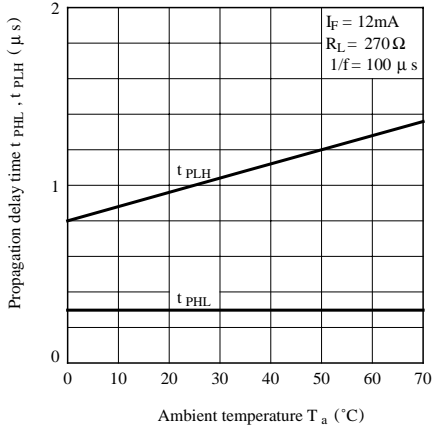
**Fig. 5 Current Transfer Ratio vs. Forward Current**



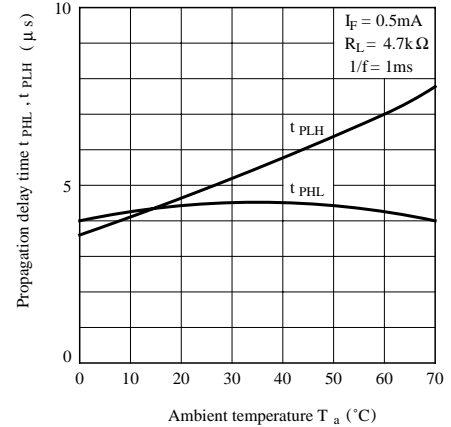
**Fig. 6 Output Current vs. Forward Current**



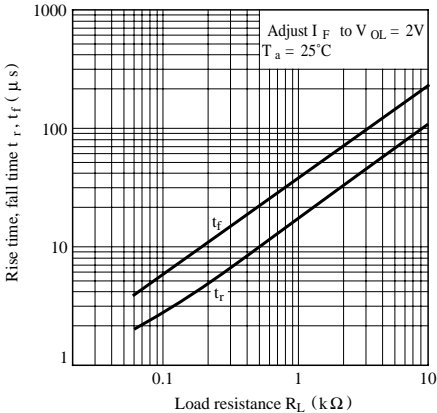
**Fig. 7-a Propagation Delay Time vs. Ambient Temperature**



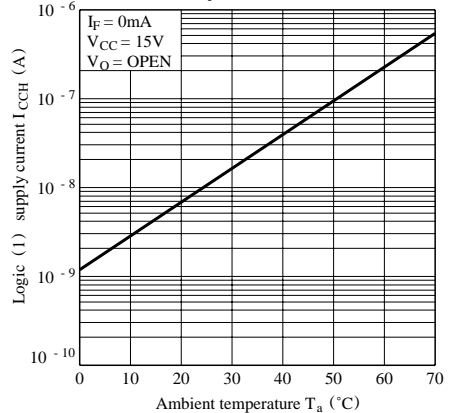
**Fig. 7-b Propagation Delay Time vs. Ambient Temperature**



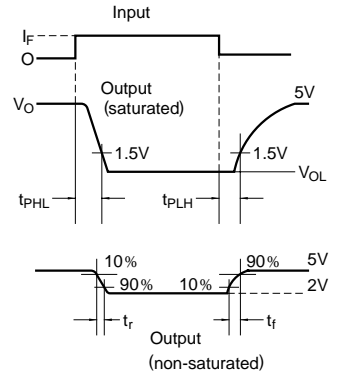
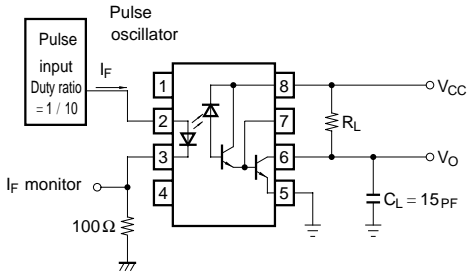
**Fig. 8 Rise Time, Fall Time vs. Load Resistance**



**Fig. 9 Logic (1) Supply Current vs. Ambient Temperature**



## \*7 Test Circuit for Rise Time, Fall Time vs. Load Resistance



### ■ Precautions for Use

- (1) It is recommended that a by-pass capacitor of more than  $0.01\mu\text{F}$  be added between  $V_{CC}$  and GND near the device in order to stabilize power supply line.
- (2) Transistor of detector side in bipolar configuration is apt to be affected by static electricity for its minute design. When handling them, general counterplan against static electricity should be taken to avoid breakdown of devices or degradation of characteristics.
- (3) As for other general cautions, please refer to the chapter "Precautions for Use".