

# Optically-Coupled Isolator

Optoelectronic Products

# FCD820/A/B/C/D

## General Description

The FCD820 series of optoisolators combines a GaAs infrared-emitting diode and a silicon npn phototransistor in close proximity. Optical intercoupling provides a high degree of ac and dc isolation. A capability for continuous operation of the input diode results in a frequency response extending to dc. Connection to the transistor base is also provided for design flexibility. The FCD820 is covered under UL component recognition program, reference file E55299.

## Glassolated™

**High Current Transfer Ratio—Typically 50%**

**1500 V To 6000 V Minimum Isolation**

**Input-To-Output**

**$10^{11} \Omega$  Isolation Resistance**

**Low Coupling Capacitance—Typically 1.0 pF**

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

### Maximum Temperature and Humidity

Storage Temperature	-55°C to +150°C
Operating Temperature	-55°C to +100°C
Pin Temperature (Soldering, 5s)	260°C
Total Package Power Dissipation at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	
(LED plus Detector)	250 mW
Derate Linearly from 25°C	3.3 mW/°C

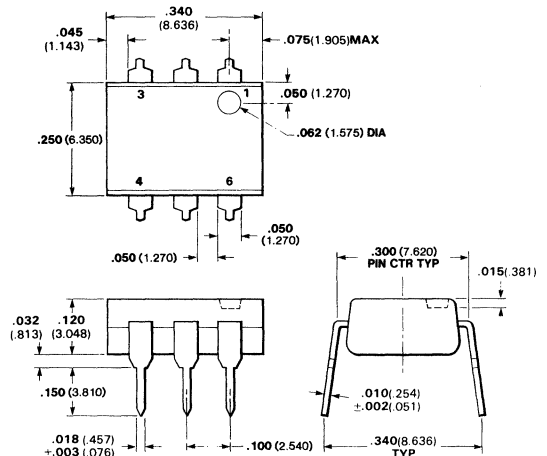
### Input Diode

$V_R$ Reverse Voltage	3.0 V
$I_F$ Forward dc Current	60 mA
$I_{pk}$ Peak Forward Current (1 $\mu\text{s}$ pulse width, 300 pps)	3.0 A
$P_D$ Power Dissipation at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	100 mW
Derate Linearly from 25°C	1.33 mW/°C

### Output Transistor

$V_{CE}$ Collector to Emitter Voltage	30 V
$V_{CB}$ Collector to Base Voltage	70 V
$I_C$ Collector Current	25 mA
$P_D$ Power Dissipation at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	150 mW
Derate Linearly from 25°C	2.0 mW/°C

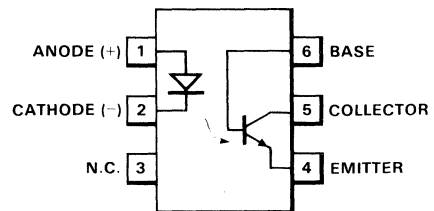
## Package Outline



## Notes

All dimensions in inches **bold** and millimeters (parentheses). Tolerance unless specified =  $\pm .015$  (0.381)

## Connection Diagram DIP (Top View)



## Pin

1	Anode (+)	} Input Diode
2	Cathode (-)	
3	NC	
4	Emitter	} Output npn Phototransistor
5	Collector	
6	Base	

# Typical Electrical Characteristics

# FCD820/A/B/C/D

## Electrical Characteristics—Input Diode $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Test Conditions
$V_F$	Forward Voltage		1.2	1.5	V	$I_F = 60\text{ mA}$
$BV_R$	Reverse Breakdown Voltage	3.0	8.0		V	$I_R = 10\text{ }\mu\text{A}$

## Electrical Characteristics—Output Transistor $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Test Conditions
$V_{CEO}$	Collector-to-Emitter Voltage	30	65		V	$I_C = 1.0\text{ mA}$ , $I_F = 0$
$V_{CBO}$	Collector-to-Base Voltage	70	165		V	$I_C = 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ , $I_F = 0$
$I_{CEO}$	Collector-to-Emitter Leakage Current			50	nA	$V_{CE} = 10\text{ V}$ , $I_F = 0$
$I_{CBO}$	Collector-to-Base Leakage Current			20	nA	$V_{CB} = 10\text{ V}$ , $I_F = 0$
$h_{FE}$	Forward Current Gain	100	250			$V_{CE} = 5.0\text{ V}$ , $I_C = 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$
$C_{cb}$	Collector-to-Base Capacitance		20		pF	$V_{CB} = 10\text{ V}$
$C_{eb}$	Emitter-to-Base Capacitance		10		pF	$V_{EB} = 0$

## Electrical Characteristics—Coupled $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Test Conditions
$V_{IO}$	Input-to-Output Voltage FCD820 FCD820A FCD820B FCD820C FCD820D	1500 1500 2500 5000 6000			$V_{rms}$ $V_{pk}$ $V_{pk}$ $V_{pk}$ $V_{pk}$	
$V_{CE(sat)}$	Collector-to-Emitter Saturation Voltage		0.24	0.40	V	$I_C = 2.2\text{ mA}$ , $I_F = 15\text{ mA}$ (FCD820, $I_C = 2.0\text{ mA}$ , $I_F = 10\text{ mA}$ ) $V_{CE} = 10\text{ V}$ , $I_F = 10\text{ mA}$ (FCD820, $V_{CE} = 0.4\text{ V}$ ) $V_{IO} = 500\text{ V}$ $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$
$I_C/I_F(\text{CTR})$	Collector Current Transfer Ratio (Note 1)	20	50		%	$I_C = 2.0\text{ mA}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ V}$ , $I_F = 10\text{ mA}$ (FCD820, $V_{CE} = 0.4\text{ V}$ ) $V_{IO} = 500\text{ V}$ $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$
$R_{IO}$	Input-to-Output Resistance	$10^{11}$			$\Omega$	
$C_{IO}$	Input-to-Output Capacitance		1.0		pF	
$t_r, t_f$	Collector Rise and Fall Times (Note 2)		2.5		$\mu\text{s}$	$I_C = 2.0\text{ mA}$ , $V_{CE} = 10\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 100\text{ }\Omega$

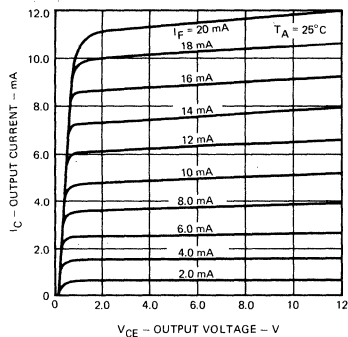
### Notes

- Collector current transfer ratio is defined as the ratio of the collector current to the forward bias input current.
- Rise time is defined as the time for the collector current to rise from 10% to 90% of peak value. Fall time is defined as the time required for the current to decrease from 90% to 10% of peak value.

# Typical Electrical Characteristic Curves

# FCD820/A/B/C/D

## Low Level Transfer Characteristics



## Maximum Power Dissipation Rating vs Ambient Temperature

