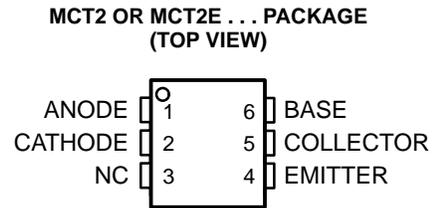


## COMPATIBLE WITH STANDARD TTL INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

- Gallium Arsenide Diode Infrared Source  
Optically Coupled to a Silicon npn  
Phototransistor
- High Direct-Current Transfer Ratio
- Base Lead Provided for Conventional  
Transistor Biasing
- High-Voltage Electrical Isolation . . .  
1.5-kV, or 3.55-kV Rating
- Plastic Dual-In-Line Package
- High-Speed Switching:  
 $t_r = 5 \mu s$ ,  $t_f = 5 \mu s$  Typical
- Designed to be Interchangeable with  
General Instruments MCT2 and MCT2E



NC – No internal connection

### absolute maximum ratings at 25°C free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)†

Input-to-output voltage: MCT2	± 1.5 kV
MCT2E	± 3.55 kV
Collector-base voltage	70 V
Collector-emitter voltage (see Note 1)	30 V
Emitter-collector voltage	7 V
Emitter-base voltage	7 V
Input-diode reverse voltage	3 V
Input-diode continuous forward current	60 mA
Input-diode peak forward current ( $t_w \leq 1 \text{ ns}$ , PRF $\leq 300 \text{ Hz}$ )	3 A
Continuous power dissipation at (or below) 25°C free-air temperature:	
Infrared-emitting diode (see Note 2)	200 mW
Phototransistor (see Note 2)	200 mW
Total, infrared-emitting diode plus phototransistor (see Note 3)	250 mW
Operating free-air temperature range, $T_A$	-55°C to 100°C
Storage temperature range, $T_{stg}$	-55°C to 150°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds	260°C

† Stresses beyond those listed under “absolute maximum ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under “recommended operating conditions” is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

- NOTES:
1. This value applies when the base-emitter diode is open-circuited.
  2. Derate linearly to 100 °C free-air temperature at the rate of 2.67 mW/°C.
  3. Derate linearly to 100 °C free-air temperature at the rate of 3.33 mW/°C.

# MCT2, MCT2E OPTOCOUPERS

SOES023 – MARCH 1983 – REVISED OCTOBER 1995

## electrical characteristics at 25°C free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
$V_{(BR)CBO}$	Collector-base breakdown voltage	$I_C = 10 \mu A, I_E = 0, I_F = 0$	70			V	
$V_{(BR)CEO}$	Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	$I_C = 1 mA, I_B = 0, I_F = 0$	30			V	
$V_{(BRECO)}$	Emitter-collector breakdown voltage	$I_E = 100 \mu A, I_B = 0, I_F = 0$	7			V	
$I_R$	Input diode static reverse current	$V_R = 3 V$			10	$\mu A$	
$I_{C(on)}$	On-state collector current	Phototransistor operation	$V_{CE} = 10 V, I_B = 0, I_F = 10 mA$	2	5	mA	
		Photodiode operation	$V_{CB} = 10 V, I_E = 0, I_F = 10 mA$		20	$\mu A$	
$I_{C(off)}$	Off-state collector current	Phototransistor operation	$V_{CE} = 10 V, I_B = 0, I_F = 0$		1	50	nA
		Photodiode operation	$V_{CB} = 10 V, I_E = 0, I_F = 0$		0.1	20	nA
$H_{FE}$	Transistor static forward current transfer ratio	$V_{CE} = 5 V, I_C = 100 \mu A, I_F = 0$	MCT2		250		
			MCT2E	100	300		
$V_F$	Input diode static forward voltage	$I_F = 20 mA$		1.25	1.5	V	
$V_{CE(sat)}$	Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$I_C = 2 mA, I_B = 0, I_F = 16 mA$		0.25	4	V	
$r_{IO}$	Input-to-output internal resistance	$V_{in-out} = \pm 1.5 kV$ for MCT2, $\pm 3.55 kV$ for MCT2E, See Note 4	10 <sup>11</sup>			$\Omega$	
$C_{io}$	Input-to-output capacitance	$V_{in-out} = 0, f = 1 MHz,$ See Note 4		1		pF	

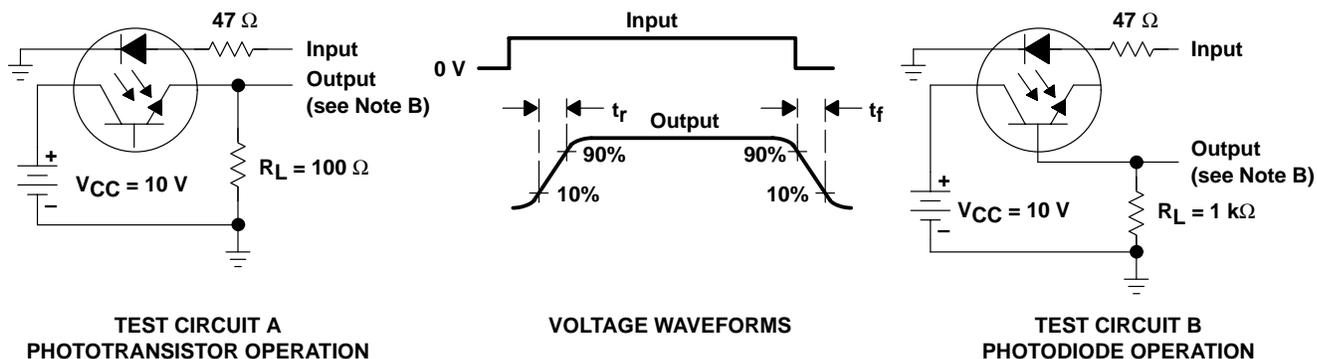
NOTE 4: These parameters are measured between both input diode leads shorted together and all the phototransistor leads shorted together.

## switching characteristics

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$t_r$	Rise time	$V_{CC} = 10 V, I_{C(on)} = 2 mA,$ $R_L = 100 \Omega,$ See Test Circuit A of Figure 1		5		$\mu s$
$t_f$	Fall time					
$t_r$	Rise time	$V_{CC} = 10 V, I_{C(on)} = 20 \mu A,$ $R_L = 1 k\Omega,$ See Test Circuit B of Figure 1		1		$\mu s$
$t_f$	Fall time					



## PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



- NOTES: A. The input waveform is supplied by a generator with the following characteristics:  $Z_O = 50 \Omega$ ,  $t_r \leq 15 \text{ ns}$ , duty cycle  $\approx 1\%$ ,  $t_w = 100 \mu\text{s}$ .
- B. The output waveform is monitored on an oscilloscope with the following characteristics:  $t_r \leq 12 \text{ ns}$ ,  $R_{in} \geq 1 \text{ M}\Omega$ ,  $C_{in} \leq 20 \text{ pF}$ .

**Figure 1. Switching Times**

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

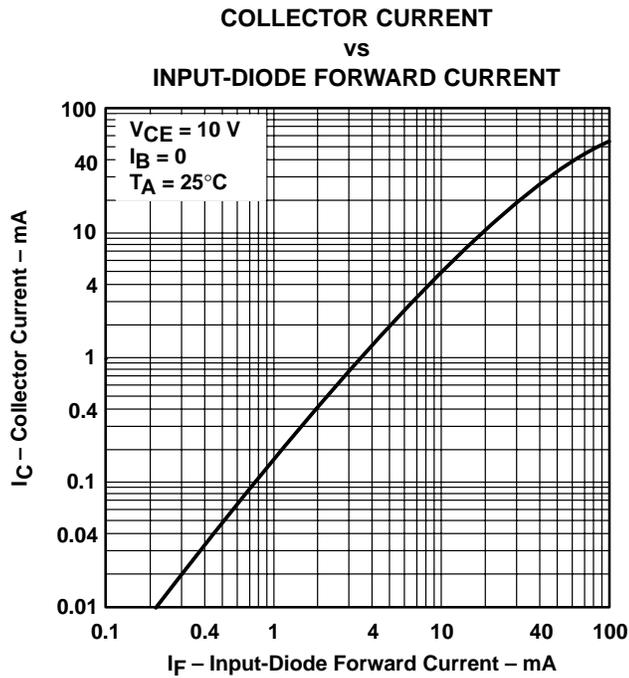
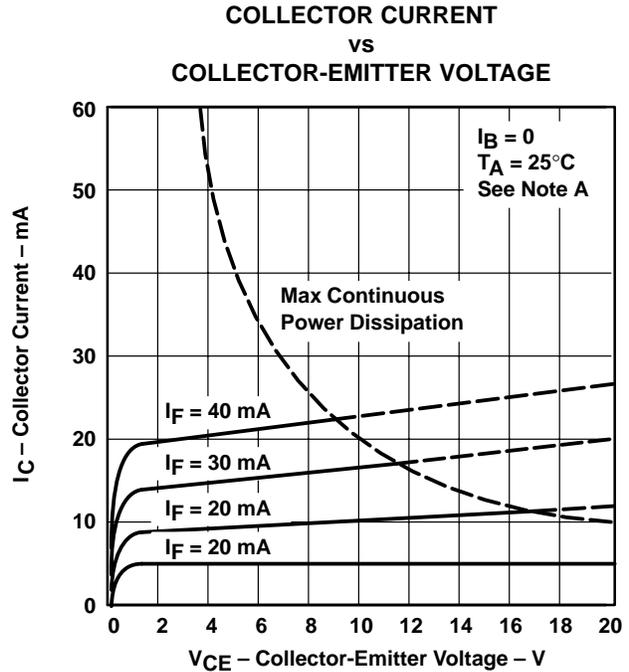
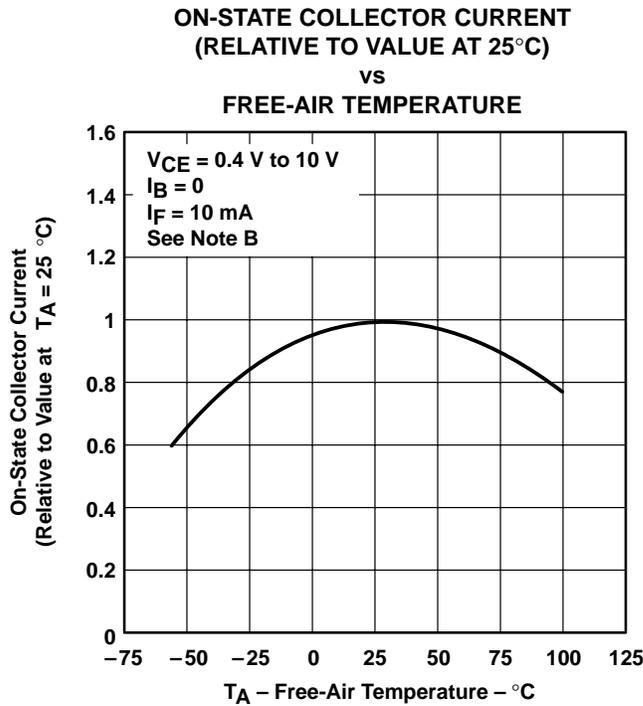


Figure 2



NOTE A: Pulse operation of input diode is required for operation beyond limits shown by dotted lines.

Figure 3

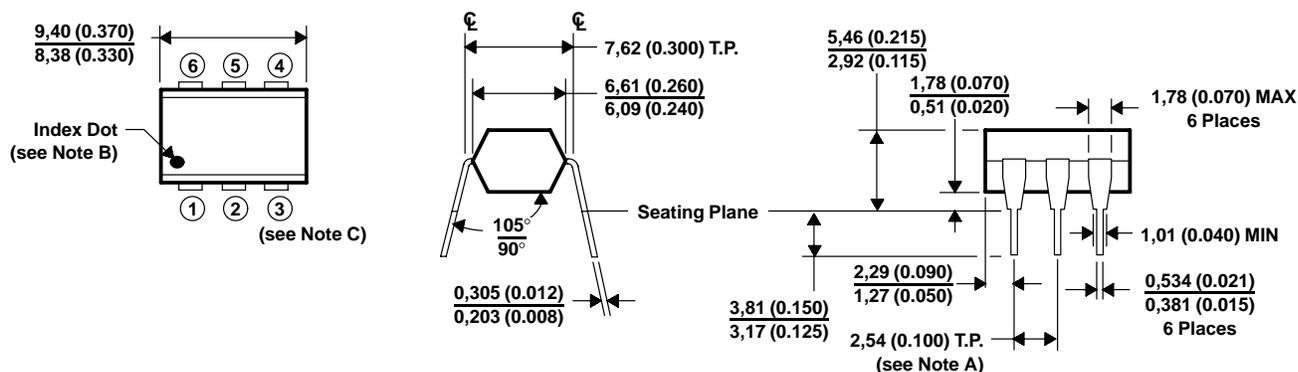


NOTE B: These parameters were measured using pulse techniques,  $t_w = 1\text{ ms}$ , duty cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

Figure 4

## MECHANICAL INFORMATION

The package consists of a gallium-arsenide infrared-emitting diode and an npn silicon phototransistor mounted on a 6-lead frame encapsulated within an electrically nonconductive plastic compound. The case can withstand soldering temperature with no deformation and device performance characteristics remain stable when operated in high-humidity conditions. Unit weight is approximately 0.52 grams.



- NOTES:
- Leads are within 0,13 (0.005) radius of true position (T.P.) with maximum material condition and unit installed.
  - Pin 1 identified by index dot.
  - Terminal connections:
    - Anode (part of the infrared-emitting diode)
    - Cathode (part of the infrared-emitting diode)
    - No internal connection
    - Emitter (part of the phototransistor)
    - Collector (part of the phototransistor)
    - Base (part of the phototransistor)
  - The dimensions given fall within JEDEC MO-001 AM dimensions.
  - All linear dimensions are given in millimeters and parenthetically given in inches.

**Figure 5. Mechanical Information**

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