

# SIEMENS

# IL205A/206A/207A/208A

## SMALL OUTLINE SURFACE MOUNT PHOTOTRANSISTOR OPTOCOUPLER

### FEATURES

- High Current Transfer Ratio,  $IF=10\text{ mA}$ ,  $V_{CE}=5\text{ V}$   
**IL205A, 40–80%**  
**IL206A, 63–125%**  
**IL207A, 100–200%**  
**IL208A, 160–320%**
- High  $BV_{CEO}, 70\text{ V}$
- Isolation Test Voltage,  $2500\text{ VAC}_{\text{RMS}}$
- Industry Standard SOIC-8 Surface Mountable Package
- Standard Lead Spacing, .05"
- Available in Tape and Reel Option—Suffix "T" (Conforms to EIA Standard RS481A)
- Compatible with Dual Wave, Vapor Phase and IR Reflow Soldering
- Underwriters Lab File #E52744 (Code Letter P)

### DESCRIPTION

The IL205A/206A/207A/208A are optically coupled pairs with a Gallium Arsenide infrared LED and a silicon NPN phototransistor. Signal information, including a DC level, can be transmitted by the device while maintaining a high degree of electrical isolation between input and output. The IL205/6/7/8 come in a standard SOIC-8 small outline package for surface mounting which makes them ideally suited for high density applications with limited space. In addition to eliminating through-holes requirements, this package conforms to standards for surface mounted devices.

A specified minimum and maximum CTR allows a narrow tolerance in the electrical design of the adjacent circuits. The high  $BV_{CEO}$  of 70 volts gives a higher safety margin compared to the industry standard 30 volts.

### Maximum Ratings

#### Emitter

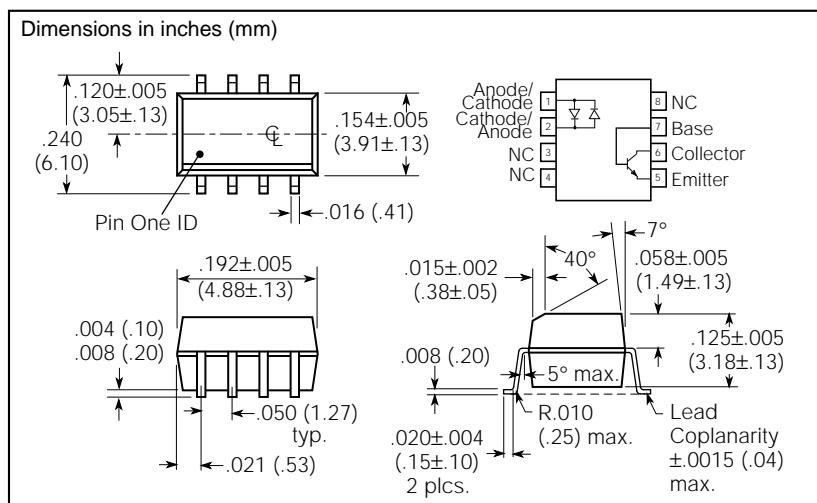
Peak Reverse Voltage.....6.0 V  
 Continuous Forward Current.....60 mA  
 Power Dissipation at 25°C .....90 mW  
 Derate Linearly from 25°C .....1.2 mW/°C

#### Detector

Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage .....70 V  
 Emitter-Collector Breakdown Voltage .....7 V  
 Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage .....70 V  
 Power Dissipation .....150 mW  
 Derate Linearly from 25°C .....2.0 mW/°C

#### Package

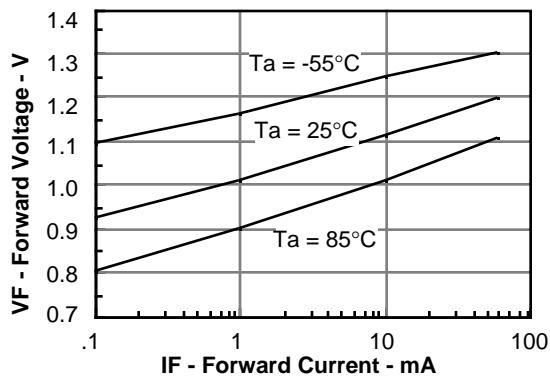
Total Package Dissipation at 25°C Ambient  
 (LED + Detector).....240 mW  
 Derate Linearly from 25°C .....3.3 mW/°C  
 Storage Temperature .....−55°C to +150°C  
 Operating Temperature .....−55°C to +100°C  
 Soldering Time at 260°C.....10 sec.



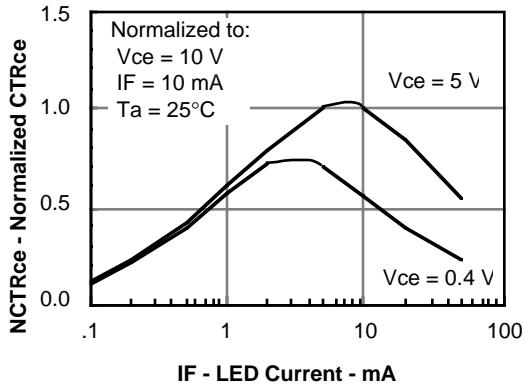
### Characteristics ( $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ )

	Sym	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition
<b>Emitter</b>						
Forward Voltage	$V_F$		1.3	1.5	V	$I_F=\pm 10\text{ mA}$ , $V_{CE}=5\text{ V}$
Reverse Current	$I_R$		0.1	100	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_R=6.0\text{ V}$
Capacitance	$C_O$		25		pF	$V_R=0$
<b>Detector</b>						
Breakdown Voltage Collector-Emitter Emitter-Collector	$BV_{CEO}$ $BV_{ECO}$	70 7	10		V V	$I_C=100\text{ mA}$ , $I_E=100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$
Leakage Current, Collector-Emitter	$I_{CEO}$		5	50	nA	$V_{CE}=10\text{ V}$
<b>Package</b>						
DC Current Transfer IL205A IL206A IL207A IL208A	$CTR_{DC}$	40 63 100 100		80 125 200 320	%	$I_F=\pm 10\text{ mA}$ , $V_{CE}=5\text{ V}$
DC Current Transfer IL205A IL206A IL207A IL208A	$CTR_{DC}$	13 22 34 56	25 40 60 95		%	$I_F=\pm 1\text{ mA}$ , $V_{CE}=5\text{ V}$
Saturation Voltage, Collector-Emitter	$V_{CESat}$			0.4		$I_C=2.0\text{ mA}$ , $I_F=10\text{ mA}$
Isolation Test Voltage	$V_{IO}$	2500			$\text{VAC}_{\text{RMS}}$	
Equivalent DC Isolation Voltage		3535			VDC	
Capacitance, Input to Output	$C_{IO}$		0.5		pF	
Resistance, Input to Output	$R_{IO}$		100		$\text{G}\Omega$	
Switching Time	$t_{ON}$ , $t_{OFF}$		3.0		$\mu\text{s}$	$I_C=2.0\text{ mA}$ , $R_E=100\text{ }\Omega$ , $V_{CE}=10\text{ V}$

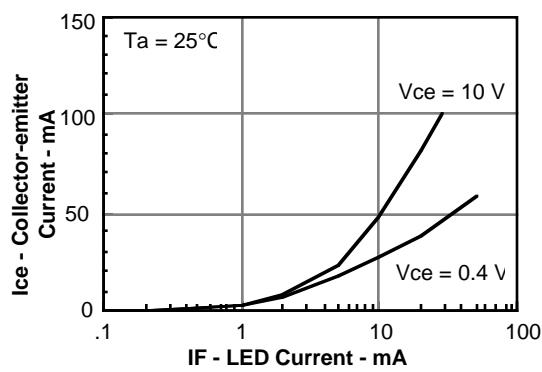
**Figure 1. Forward voltage versus forward current**



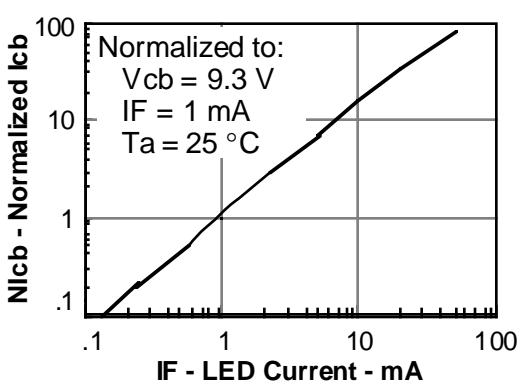
**Figure 2. Normalized non-saturated and saturated CTR<sub>ce</sub> versus LED current**



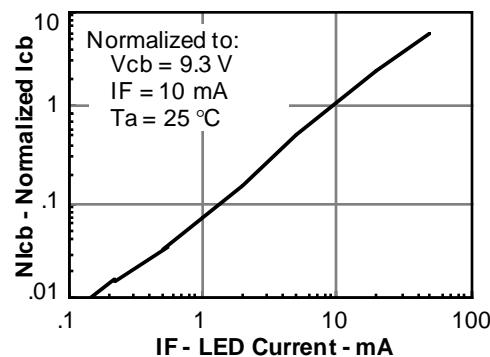
**Figure 3. Collector-emitter current versus LED current**



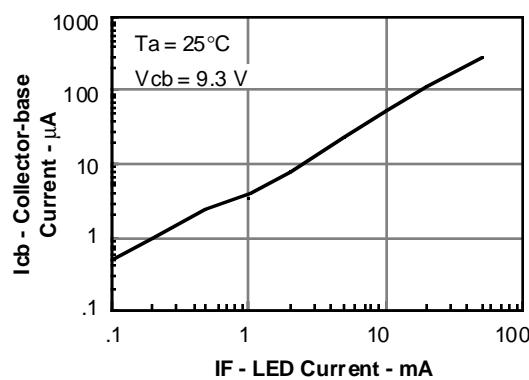
**Figure 4. Normalized collector-base photocurrent versus LED current**



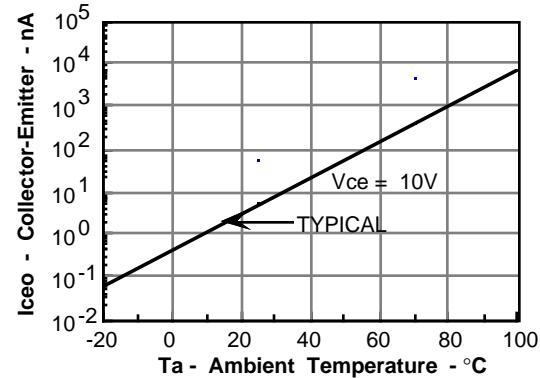
**Figure 5. Normalized collector-base photocurrent versus LED current**



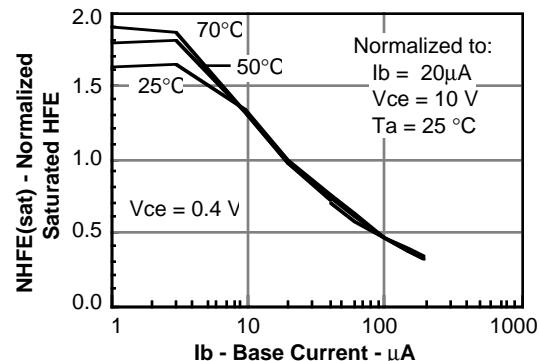
**Figure 6. Collector-emitter photocurrent versus LED current**



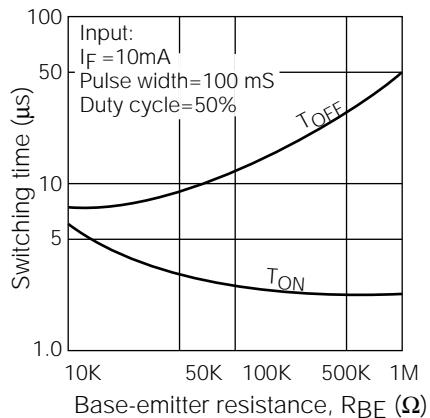
**Figure 7. Collector-emitter photocurrent versus LED current**



**Figure 8. Base current versus If and HFE**



**Figure 9. Typical switching characteristics versus base resistance (saturated operation)**



**Figure 10. Typical switching times versus load resistance**

