

FEATURES

- AC or Polarity Insensitive Inputs
- Continuous Forward Current, 130 mA
- Applications—Telecommunications
 - Ring Detection
 - Loop Current Detector
- Built-in Reverse Polarity Input Protection
- Improved CTR Symmetry
- Industry Standard DIP Package
- Underwriters Lab File #E52744
-  VDE Approval #0884 Applied For

DESCRIPTION

The IL255 is a bidirectional input optically coupled isolator consisting of two high current Gallium Arsenide infrared LEDs coupled to a silicon NPN phototransistor. The IL255 has a minimum CTR of 20%

This optocoupler is ideal for applications requiring AC signal detection and monitoring.

Maximum Ratings

Emitter

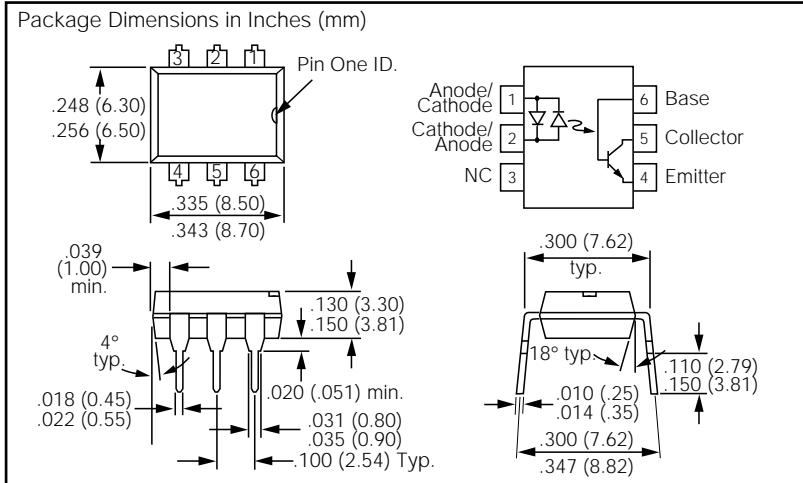
Peak Pulsed Current (1 μ s, 300 pps) 3 A
 Continuous Forward Current 130 mA RMS
 Power Dissipation at 25°C 175 mW
 Derate Linearly from 25°C 2.3 mW/°C

Detector

Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage 30 V
 Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage 5 V
 Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage 70 V
 Power Dissipation at 25°C 200 mW
 Derate Linearly from 25°C 2.6 mW/°C

Package

Isolation Test Voltage 5300 VAC_{RMS}
 Between Emitter and Detector
 Refer to Standard Climate
 23°C/50%RH, DIN 50014
 Creepage min. 7 mm
 Clearance min. 7 mm
 Isolation Resistance
 $V_{IO}=500 \text{ V}, T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ $\geq 10^{12} \Omega$
 $V_{IO}=500 \text{ V}, T_A=100^\circ\text{C}$ $\geq 10^{11} \Omega$
 Total Dissipation at 25°C 250 mW
 Derate Linearly from 25°C 3.3 mW/°C
 Storage Temperature -55°C to +150°C
 Operating Temperature -55°C to +100°C
 Lead Soldering Time at 260°C 10 sec.



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

Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition		
Emitter							
Forward Voltage		1.4	1.7	V	$I_F=\pm 100 \text{ mA}$		
Detector							
BV_{CEO}	30	50		V	$I_C=10 \text{ mA}$		
BV_{ECO}	7	10		V	$I_E=10 \mu\text{A}$		
BV_{CBO}	70			V	$I_C=100 \mu\text{A}$		
BV_{EBO}	7			V	$I_E=100 \mu\text{A}$		
I_{CEO}		5	50	nA	$V_{CE}=10 \text{ V}$		
Package							
Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition
Current Transfer Ratio	IL255	CTR	20			%	$I_F=\pm 10 \text{ mA}, V_{CE}=10 \text{ V}$
	IL255-1		20		80	%	$I_F=\pm 100 \text{ mA}, V_{CE}=2 \text{ V}$
	IL255-2		50			%	$I_F=\pm 10 \text{ mA}, V_{CE}=10 \text{ V}$
Current Transfer Ratio Symmetry	IL255		0.33		3.0		$I_F=\pm 10 \text{ mA}, V_{CE}=10 \text{ V}$
	IL255-1						
	IL255-2		0.5	1.0	2.0		$I_F=\pm 10 \text{ mA}, V_{CE}=10 \text{ V}$
Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage	IL255	$V_{CE(\text{sat})}$			0.4	V	$I_F=\pm 10 \text{ mA}, I_C=0.5 \text{ mA}$
	IL255-1			0.1	0.2	V	$I_F=\pm 100 \text{ mA}, I_C=1 \text{ mA}$
	IL255-2				0.4	V	$I_F=\pm 16 \text{ mA}, I_C=2 \text{ mA}$

Figure 1. LED forward current versus forward voltage

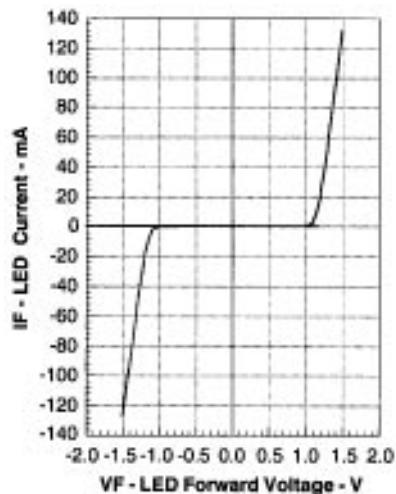


Figure 2. Maximum LED current versus ambient temperature

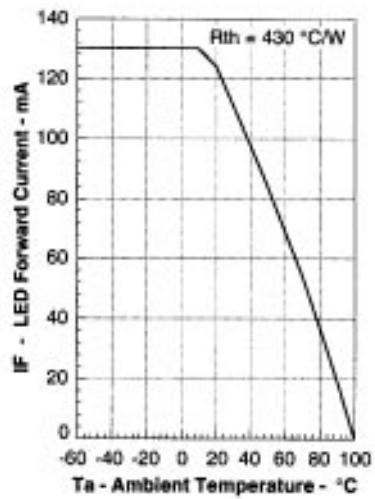


Figure 3. Maximum LED power dissipation

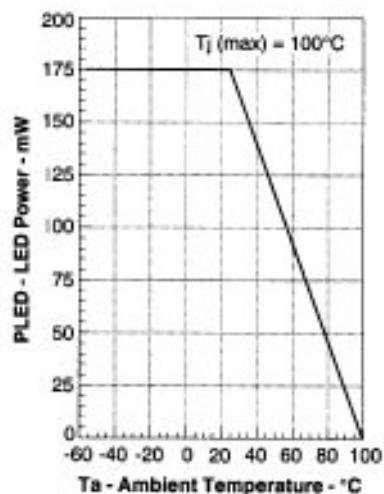


Figure 4. Current transfer ratio versus LED current and collector-emitter voltage

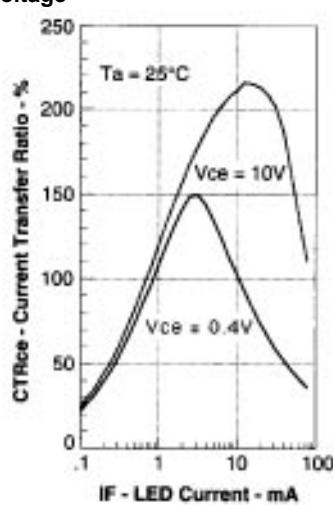


Figure 5. Saturated and non-saturated collector-emitter current versus LED current

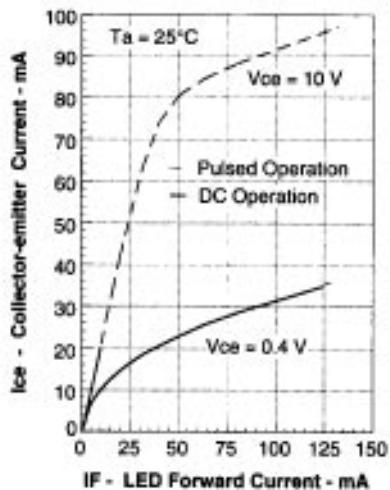


Figure 6. Saturated and non-saturated collector-emitter current versus LED current

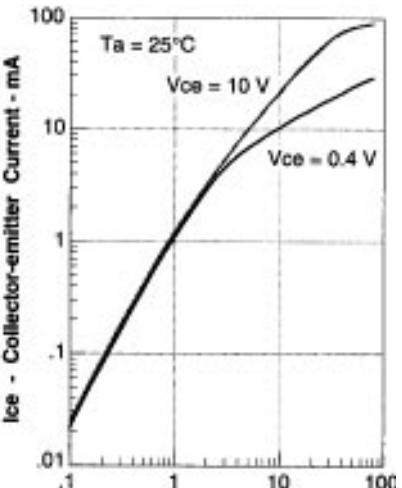


Figure 7. Collector-emitter current versus LED collector-emitter voltage

