

### FEATURES

- Dual Version of SFH610 Series
- High Current Transfer Ratios  
ILD610-1, 40-80%  
ILD610-2, 63-125%  
ILD610-3, 100-200%  
ILD610-4, 160-320%
- Isolation Test Voltage, 5300 V<sub>RMS</sub>
- V<sub>CEsat</sub> 0.25 ( $\leq 0.4$ ) V at I<sub>F</sub>=10 mA, I<sub>C</sub>=2.5 mA
- V<sub>CEO</sub>=70 V
- Underwriters Lab File #E52744
- VDE #0884 Available with Option 11

### DESCRIPTION

The ILD610 Series is a dual channel optocoupler series for high density applications. Each channel consists of an optically coupled pair 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 ILD610 Series is the dual version of SFH610 Series and uses a repetitive pin-out configuration instead of the more common alternating pin-out used in most dual couplers.

### Maximum Ratings (Each Channel)

#### Emitter

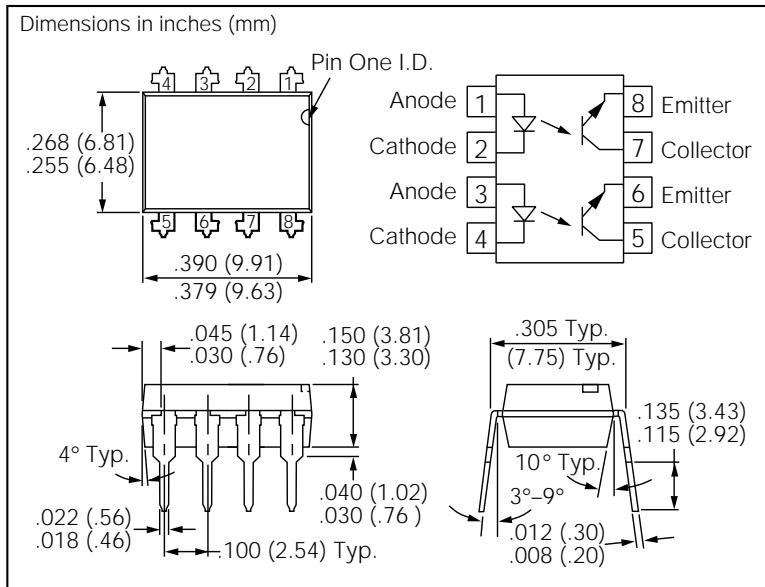
Reverse Voltage .....	6 V
Surge Forward Current (t $\leq 10$ ms).....	1.5 A
Total Power Dissipation .....	100 mW
Derate Linearly from 25°C .....	1.3 mW/°C
DC Forward Current .....	60 mA

#### Detector

Collector-Emitter Voltage .....	70 V
Collector Current .....	50 mA
Collector Current (t $\leq 1$ ms) .....	100 mA
Total Power Dissipation .....	150 mW
Derate Linearly from 25°C .....	2.0 mW/°C

#### Package

Isolation Test Voltage (t=1 sec.) .....	5300 VAC <sub>RMS</sub>
Isolation Resistance	
V <sub>I0</sub> =500 V, T <sub>A</sub> =25°C .....	$\geq 10^{12}$ $\Omega$
V <sub>I0</sub> =500 V, T <sub>A</sub> =100°C .....	$\geq 10^{11}$ $\Omega$
Storage Temperature .....	-55°C to +150°C
Operating Temperature .....	-55°C to +100°C
Junction Temperature .....	100°C
Lead Soldering Time at 260°C .....	10 sec.



### Electrical Characteristics (T<sub>A</sub>=25°C)

	Symbol	Typ.	Unit	Condition
<b>Emitter</b>				
Forward Voltage	V <sub>F</sub>	1.25 ( $\leq 1.65$ )	V	I <sub>F</sub> =60mA
Reverse Current	I <sub>R</sub>	0.01 ( $\leq 10$ )	$\mu$ A	V <sub>R</sub> =6V
Capacitance	C <sub>O</sub>	25	pF	V <sub>R</sub> =0 V, f=1 MHz
<b>Detector</b>				
Breakdown Voltage Collector-Emitter Emitter-Collector	BV <sub>CEO</sub> BV <sub>CEO</sub>	90 ( $\geq 70$ ) 7.0 ( $\geq 6.0$ )	V V	I <sub>C</sub> =10 $\mu$ A, I <sub>E</sub> =10 $\mu$ A
Collector-Emitter Dark Current	I <sub>CEO</sub>	2 ( $\leq 50$ )	nA	V <sub>CE</sub> =10 V
Capacitance	C <sub>CE</sub>	7	pF	V <sub>CE</sub> =5 V, f=1 MHz
<b>Package</b>				
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	V <sub>CEsat</sub>	0.25 ( $\leq 0.40$ )	V	I <sub>F</sub> =10 mA, I <sub>C</sub> =2.5 mA
Coupling Capacitance	C <sub>C</sub>	0.35	pF	

	<b>-1</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-4</b>	
CTR <sup>1</sup> , $I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$ , $V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$	40-80	63-125	100-200	160-320	%
CTR <sup>1</sup> , $I_F = 1 \text{ mA}$ , $V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$	13 min.	22 min.	34 min.	56 min.	%
$I_{CEO}$ ( $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}$ )	2 ( $\leq 50$ )	2 ( $\leq 50$ )	5 ( $\leq 100$ )	5 ( $\leq 100$ )	nA

CTR will match within a ratio of 1.7:1

### Switching Characteristics

Linear Operation (without saturation)  $I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$ ,  $R_C = 75 \Omega$ , Typical

		<b>-1</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-4</b>	
Turn on time	$t_{on}$	3.0	3.2	3.6	4.1	$\mu\text{s}$
Rise time	$t_r$	2.0	2.5	2.9	3.3	$\mu\text{s}$
Turn off time	$t_{off}$	2.3	2.9	3.4	3.7	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall time	$t_f$	2.0	2.6	3.1	3.5	$\mu\text{s}$

Switching Operation (with saturation)  $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$ ,  $R_C = 1 \Omega$ , Typical

		<b>-1</b> $I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$	<b>-2</b> $I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$	<b>-3</b> $I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$	<b>-4</b> $I_F = 5 \text{ mA}$	
Turn on time	$t_{on}$	3.0	4.3	4.6	6.0	$\mu\text{s}$
Rise time	$t_r$	2.0	2.8	3.3	4.6	$\mu\text{s}$
Turn off time	$t_{off}$	18	2.9	3.4	25	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall time	$t_f$	11	2.6	3.1	15	$\mu\text{s}$

Figure 1. Forward voltage versus forward current

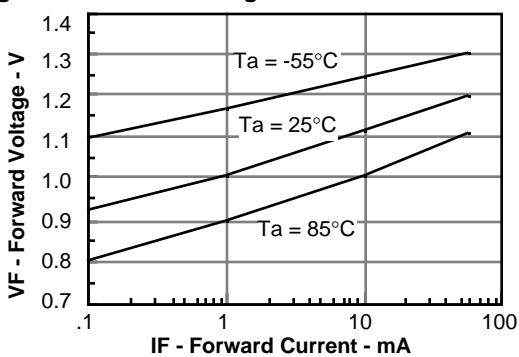


Figure 2. Normalized non-saturated and saturated CTR at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  versus LED current

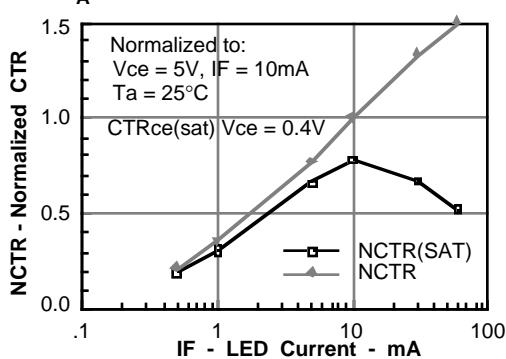


Figure 3. Normalized non-saturated and saturated CTR at  $T_A = 50^\circ\text{C}$  versus LED current

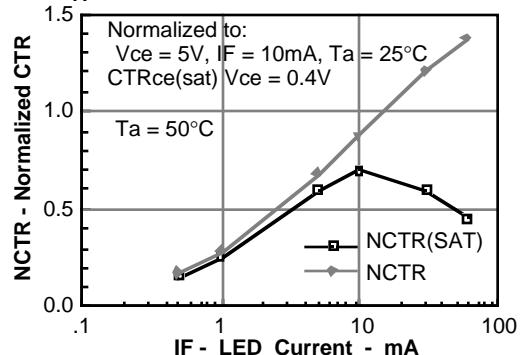
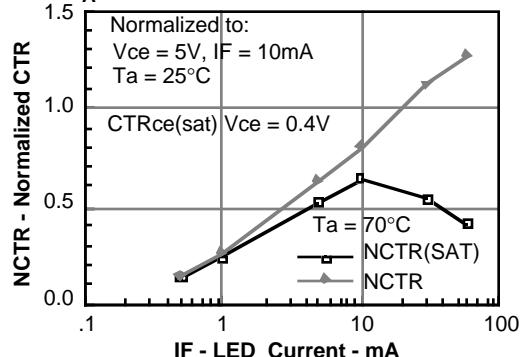
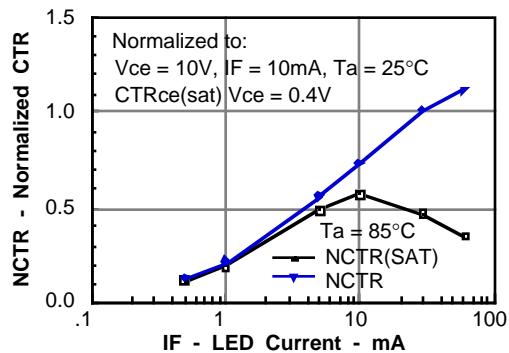


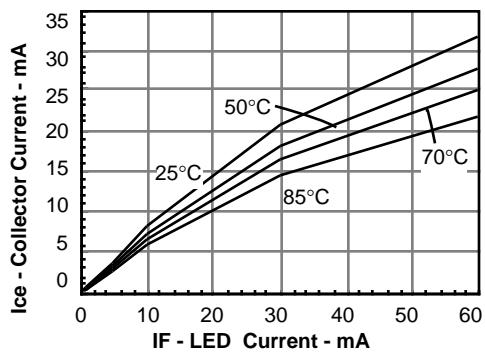
Figure 4. Normalized non-saturated and saturated CTR at  $T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$  versus LED current



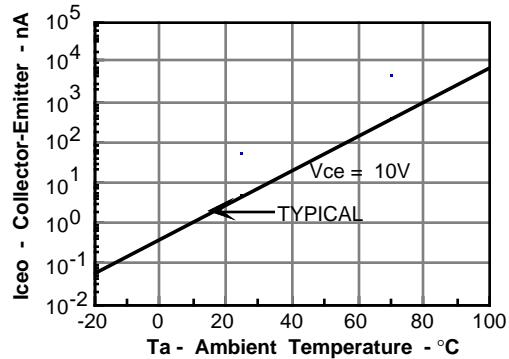
**Figure 5. Normalized non-saturated and saturated CTR at  $T_A=85^\circ\text{C}$  versus LED current**



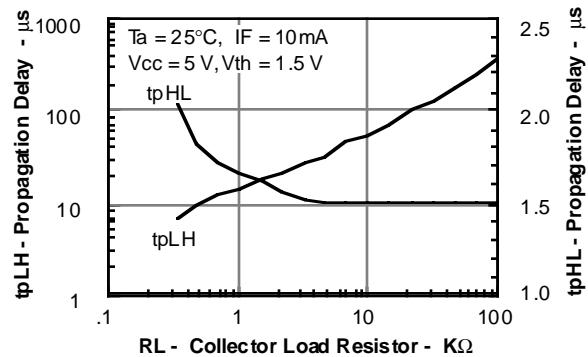
**Figure 6. Collector-emitter current versus temperature and LED current**



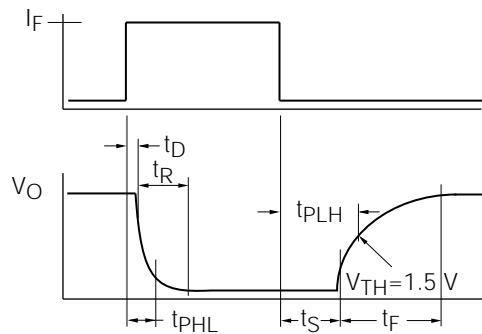
**Figure 7. Collector-emitter leakage current versus temperature**



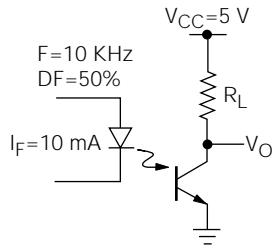
**Figure 8. Propagation delay versus collector load resistor**



**Figure 9. Switching timing**



**Figure 10. Non-saturated switching schematic**



**Figure 11. Saturated switching time test waveform**

