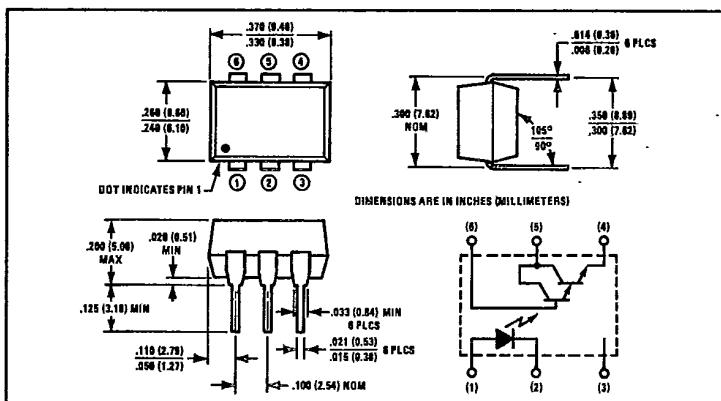
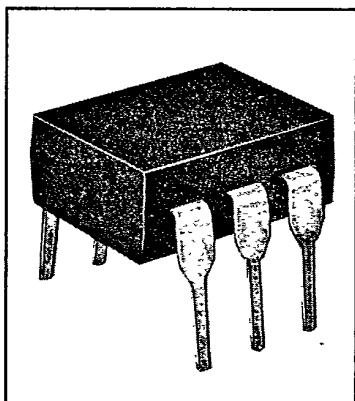




T-41-85

## Optically Coupled Isolators

### Types OPI3152, OPI3252

**Features**

- Photodarlington output
- High current transfer ratio
- 2500 or 1500 volt isolation ratings
- UL recognized File No. E58730

**Description**

The OPI3152 and OPI3252 are optically coupled isolators each consisting of a gallium arsenide infrared emitting diode and an NPN silicon photodarlington mounted in a standard plastic six pin dual-in-line package. Except for isolation voltage, the OPI3152 and OPI3252 are identical.

**Absolute Maximum Ratings ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted)**

Input-to-Output Isolation Voltage — OPI3152	$\pm 1500 \text{ VDC}^{\text{(1)}}$
OPI3252	$\pm 2500 \text{ VDC}^{\text{(1)}}$
Storage Temperature Range	$-55^\circ\text{C}$ to $+150^\circ\text{C}$
Operating Temperature Range	$-55^\circ\text{C}$ to $+100^\circ\text{C}$
Lead Soldering Temperature (1/16 inch [1.6 mm] from case for 5 sec. with soldering iron) <sup>(2)</sup>	$260^\circ\text{C}$
<b>Input Diode</b>	
Forward DC Current	60 mA
Peak Forward Current (1 $\mu\text{s}$ pulse width, 330 pps)	3.0 A
Reverse DC Voltage	3.0 V
Power Dissipation	100 mW <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>Output Transistor</b>	
Collector-Emitter Voltage	55 V
Collector-Base Voltage	55 V
Emitter-Collector Voltage	5.0 V
Power Dissipation	150 mW <sup>(4)</sup>

**Notes:**

- (1) Measured with input diode leads shorted together and output leads shorted together.
- (2) RMA flux is recommended. Duration can be extended to 10 sec. max. when flow soldering.
- (3) Derate linearly 1.33 mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$  above  $25^\circ\text{C}$ .
- (4) Derate linearly 2.0 mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$  above  $25^\circ\text{C}$ .

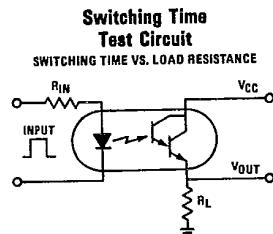
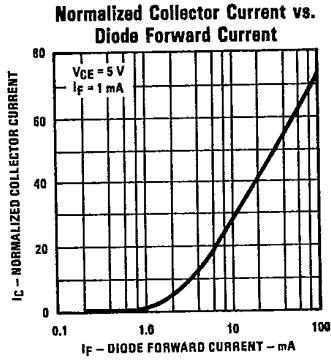
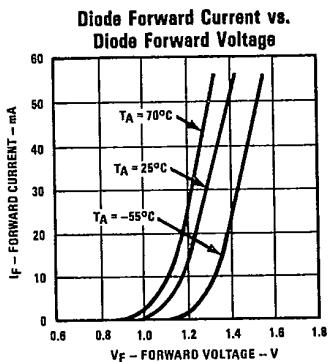
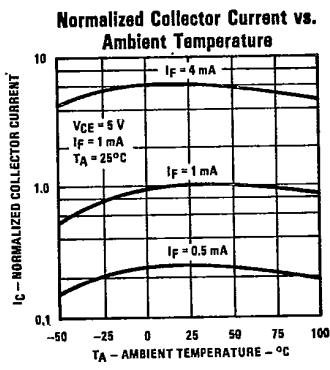
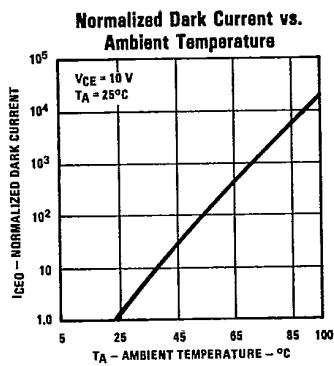
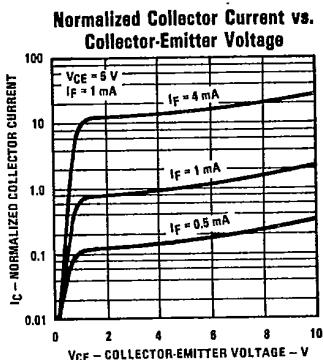
## Types OPI3152, OPI3252

T-41-85

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

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
<b>Input Diode</b>						
$V_F$	Forward Voltage			1.50	V	$I_F = 10.0 \text{ mA}$
$I_R$	Reverse Current			100	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_R = 3.0 \text{ V}$
<b>Output Photodarlington</b>						
$V_{B1R1CEO}$	Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	55			V	$I_C = 100 \mu\text{A}, I_B = 0$
$V_{B1R1CB0}$	Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage	55			V	$I_C = 100 \mu\text{A}, I_E = 0$
$V_{B1R1EC0}$	Emitter-Collector Breakdown Voltage	5.0			V	$I_E = 100 \mu\text{A}, I_B = 0$
$I_{CEO}$	Collector-Emitter Dark Current			100	nA	$V_{CE} = 10.0 \text{ V}, I_B = 0$
<b>Coupled</b>						
$I_C/I_F$	DC Current Transfer Ratio	300			%	$I_F = 10.0 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ V}$
$V_{CEISATI}$	Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage			1.20	V	$I_F = 50 \text{ mA}, I_C = 50 \text{ mA}, I_B = 0$
$t_r$	Output Rise Time			3.0	$\mu\text{s}$	$V_{CC} = 10.0 \text{ V}, I_C = 10.0 \text{ mA}, R_L = 100\Omega$
$t_f$	Output Fall Time			26	$\mu\text{s}$	See Test Circuit

## Typical Performance Curves



**NOTE:** Rise Time ( $t_r$ ) is time required for collector current to increase from 10% to 90% of its final value. Fall Time ( $t_f$ ) is time required for the collector current to decrease from 90% to 10% of its initial value.

TRW reserves the right to make changes at any time in order to improve design and to supply the best product possible.

Plastic color may vary.

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Printed in U.S.A.

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