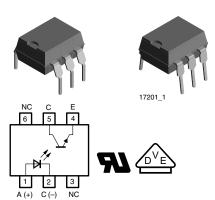


# **Optocoupler, Phototransistor Output**



### **DESCRIPTION**

The TCDT1100/TCDT1100G series consists of a phototransistor optically coupled to a gallium arsenide infrared-emitting diode in a 6-pin plastic dual inline package. The base of the phototransistor is not connected providing noise immunity.

The elements are mounted on one leadframe which providing a fixed distance between input and output for highest safety requirements.

### **VDE STANDARDS**

These couplers perform safety functions according to the following equipment standards:

- DIN EN 60747-5-5 pending
   Optocoupler for electrical safety requirements
- IEC 60950/EN 60950
  - Office machines (applied for reinforced isolation for mains voltage  $\leq 400\ V_{RMS})$
- VDE 0804
   Telecommunication apparatus and data processing
- Safety for mains-operated electronic and related household apparatus

### **FEATURES**

- Isolation test voltage 5300 V<sub>RMS</sub>
- Extra low coupling capacity typical 0.2 pF
- · High common mode rejection
- No base terminal connection for improved noise immunity



- CTR offered in 4 groups
- Thickness though insulation ≥ 0.75 mm
- Creepage current resistance according to VDE 0303/ IEC 60112 comparative tracking index: CTI ≥ 275
- · Lead (Pb)-free component
- Component in accordance to RoHS 2002/95/EC and WEEE 2002/96/EC

### **APPLICATIONS**

- · Switch-mode power supplies
- · Line receiver
- Computer peripheral interface
- · Microprocessor system interface
- Circuits for safe protective separation against electrical shock according to safety class II (reinforced isolation):
  - for appl. class I IV at mains voltage ≤ 300 V
  - for appl. class I III at mains voltage  $\leq$  600 V according to DIN EN 60747-5-5.

### **AGENCY APPROVALS**

- UL1577, file no. E76222 system code A, double protection
- BSI IEC 60950; IEC 60065
- DIN EN 60747-5-5
- FIMKO

ORDER INFORMATION	
PART	REMARKS
TCDT1100	CTR > 40 %, DIP-6
TCDT1101	CTR 40 to 80 %, DIP-6
TCDT1102	CTR 63 to 125 %, DIP-6
TCDT1103	CTR 100 to 200 %, DIP-6
TCDT1100G	CTR > 40 %, DIP-6
TCDT1101G	CTR 40 to 80 %, DIP-6
TCDT1102G	CTR 63 to 125 %, DIP-6
TCDT1103G	CTR 100 to 200 %, DIP-6

#### Note

G = leadform 10.16 mm; G is not marked on the body.



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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (1)							
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	VALUE	UNIT				
INPUT							
Reverse voltage		$V_{R}$	5	V			
Forward current		I <sub>F</sub>	60	mA			
Forward surge current	t <sub>p</sub> ≤ 10 μs	I <sub>FSM</sub>	3	Α			
Power dissipation		P <sub>diss</sub>	100	mW			
Junction temperature		Tj	125	°C			
OUTPUT	·						
Collector emitter voltage		V <sub>CEO</sub>	32	V			
Emitter collector voltage		V <sub>ECO</sub>	7	V			
Collector current		Ι <sub>C</sub>	50	mA			
Collector peak current	$t_p/T = 0.5, t_p \le 10 \text{ ms}$	I <sub>CM</sub>	100	mA			
Power dissipation		P <sub>diss</sub>	150	mW			
Junction temperature		Tj	125	°C			
COUPLER							
Isolation test voltage (RMS)		V <sub>ISO</sub>	5300	$V_{RMS}$			
Total power dissipation		P <sub>tot</sub>	250	mW			
Ambient temperature range		T <sub>amb</sub>	- 55 to + 100	°C			
Storage temperature range		T <sub>stg</sub>	- 55 to + 125	°C			
Soldering temperature (2)	2 mm from case, t ≤ 10 s	T <sub>sld</sub>	260	°C			

#### Notes

<sup>(2)</sup> Refer to wave profile for soldering conditions for through hole devices.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTCS							
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	
INPUT				•	•		
Forward voltage	I <sub>F</sub> = 50 mA	V <sub>F</sub>		1.25	1.6	V	
Junction capacitance	$V_R = 0$ , $f = 1$ MHz	Cj		50		pF	
OUTPUT							
Collector emitter voltage	I <sub>C</sub> = 1 mA	V <sub>CEO</sub>	32			V	
Emitter collector voltage	I <sub>E</sub> = 100 μA	V <sub>ECO</sub>	7			V	
Collector ermitter cut-off current	$V_{CE} = 20 \text{ V}, I_F = 0, E = 0$	I <sub>CEO</sub>		200		nA	
COUPLER							
Collector emitter saturation voltage	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}, I_C = 1 \text{ mA}$	V <sub>CEsat</sub>			0.3	V	
Cut-off frequency	$V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V, I}_F = 10 \text{ mA},$ $R_L = 100 \Omega$	f <sub>c</sub>		110		kHz	
Coupling capacitance	f = 1 MHz	C <sub>k</sub>		0.3		pF	

#### Note

 $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified.

Minimum and maximum values are testing requierements. Typical values are characteristics of the device and are the result of engineering evaluations. Typical values are for information only and are not part of the testing requirements.

 $<sup>^{(1)}</sup>$   $T_{amb} = 25$   $^{\circ}$ C, unless otherwise specified.

Stresses in excess of the absolute maximum ratings can cause permanent damage to the device. Functional operation of the device is not implied at these or any other conditions in excess of those given in the operational sections of this document. Exposure to absolute maximum ratings for extended periods of the time can adversely affect reliability.

## Optocoupler, Phototransistor Output



CURRENT TRANSFER RATIO							
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	PART	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
		TCDT1100	CTR	40			%
		TCDT1100G	CTR 40			%	
l <sub>O</sub> /l <sub>F</sub>		TCDT1101	CTR	40		80	%
	V 5V 1 10 mA	TCDT1101G	CTR				%
	$V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}, I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$	TCDT1102	CTR	63		125	%
		TCDT1102G	CTR				%
		TCDT1103	CTR	100		200	%
		TCDT1103G	CTR			200	%

MAXIMUM SAFETY RATINGS							
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	
INPUT							
Forward current		I <sub>F</sub>			130	mA	
OUTPUT							
Power dissipation		P <sub>diss</sub>			265	mW	
COUPLER							
Rated impulse voltage		V <sub>IOTM</sub>			6	kV	
Safety temperature		T <sub>si</sub>			150	°C	

#### Note

According to DIN EN 60747-5-5 (see figure 1). This optocoupler is suitable for safe electrical isolation only within the safety ratings. Compliance with the safety ratings shall be ensured by means of suitable protective circuits.

INSULATION RATED PARAMETERS						
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Partial discharge test voltage - routine test	100 %, t <sub>test</sub> = 1 s	$V_{pd}$	1.6			kV
Partial discharge test voltage - lot test (sample test)	$t_{Tr} = 60 \text{ s}, t_{test} = 10 \text{ s},$ (see figure 2)	V <sub>IOTM</sub>	6			kV
		$V_{pd}$	1.3			kV
	V <sub>IO</sub> = 500 V	R <sub>IO</sub>	10 <sup>12</sup>			Ω
Insulation resistance	V <sub>IO</sub> = 500 V, T <sub>amb</sub> = 100 °C	R <sub>IO</sub>	10 <sup>11</sup>			Ω
	V <sub>IO</sub> = 500 V, T <sub>amb</sub> = 150 °C (construction test only)	R <sub>IO</sub>	10 <sup>9</sup>			Ω

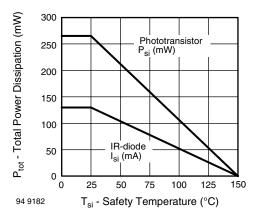


Fig. 1 - Derating Diagram

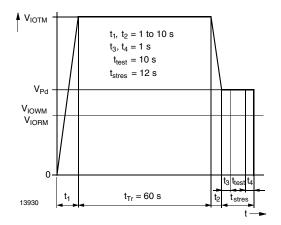


Fig. 2 - Test Pulse Diagram for Sample Test According to DIN EN 60747-5-5/DIN EN 60747-; IEC60747



## Optocoupler, Phototransistor Output

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SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS							
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	
Delay time	$V_S = 5 \text{ V}, I_C = 5 \text{ mA}, R_L = 100 \Omega, \text{ (see figure 3)}$	t <sub>d</sub>		4.0		μs	
Rise time	$V_S = 5 \text{ V}, I_C = 5 \text{ mA}, R_L = 100 \Omega, \text{ (see figure 3)}$	t <sub>r</sub>		7.0		μs	
Fall time	$V_S = 5 \text{ V}, I_C = 5 \text{ mA}, R_L = 100 \Omega, \text{ (see figure 3)}$	t <sub>f</sub>		6.7		μs	
Storage time	$V_S = 5 \text{ V}, I_C = 5 \text{ mA}, R_L = 100 \Omega, \text{ (see figure 3)}$	t <sub>s</sub>		0.3		μs	
Turn-on time	$V_S = 5 \text{ V}, I_C = 5 \text{ mA}, R_L = 100 \Omega, \text{ (see figure 3)}$	t <sub>on</sub>		11.0		μs	
Turn-off time	$V_S = 5 \text{ V}, I_C = 5 \text{ mA}, R_L = 100 \Omega, \text{ (see figure 3)}$	t <sub>off</sub>		7.0		μs	
Turn-on time	$V_S = 5 \text{ V}, I_C = 10 \text{ mA}, R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega, \text{ (see figure 4)}$	t <sub>on</sub>		25.0		μs	
Turn-off time	$V_S = 5 \text{ V}, I_C = 10 \text{ mA}, R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega, \text{ (see figure 4)}$	t <sub>off</sub>		42.5		μs	

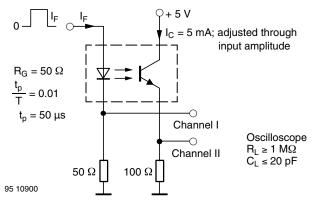


Fig. 3 - Test Circuit, Non-Saturated Operation

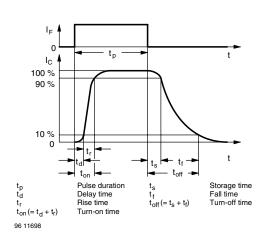


Fig. 5 - Switching Times

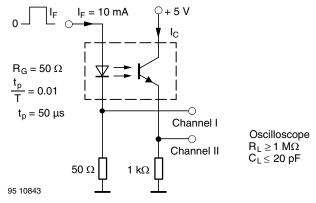


Fig. 4 - Test Circuit, Saturated Operation

## Optocoupler, Phototransistor Output



### **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

 $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified

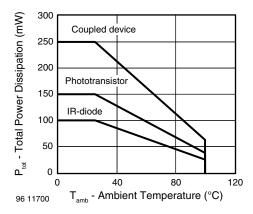


Fig. 6 - Total Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

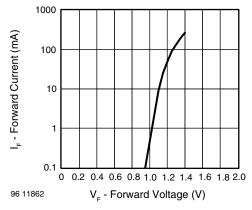


Fig. 7 - Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

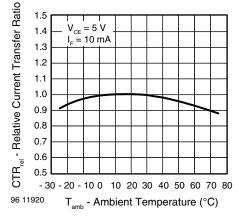


Fig. 8 - Relative Current Transfer Ratio vs. Ambient Temperature

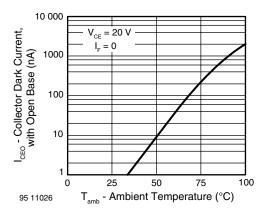


Fig. 9 - Collector Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature

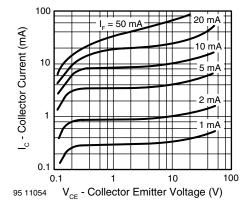


Fig. 10 - Collector Current vs. Collector Emitter Voltage

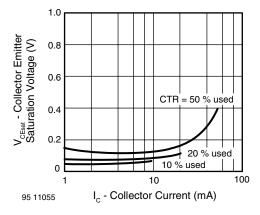


Fig. 11 - Collector Emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Collector Current

## Optocoupler, Phototransistor Output

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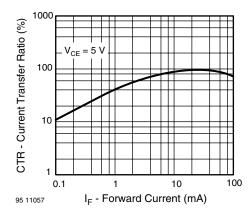


Fig. 12 - Current Transfer Ratio vs. Forward Current

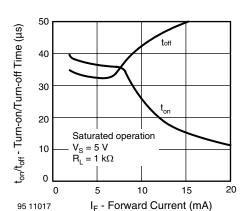


Fig. 13 - Turn-on/off Time vs. Forward Current

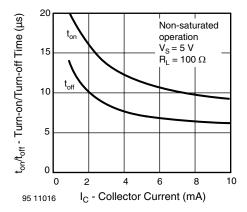


Fig. 14 - Turn-on/off Time vs. Collector Current

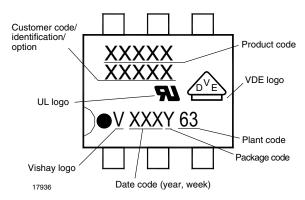
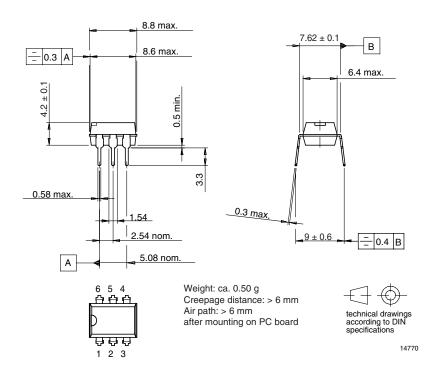


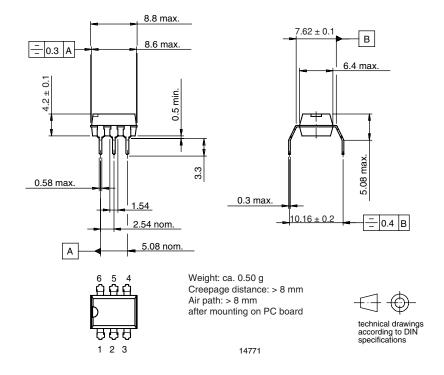
Fig. 15 - Marking Example

## Optocoupler, Phototransistor Output



### **PACKAGE DIMENSIONS** in millimeters





## TCDT1100/TCDT1100G



## Optocoupler, Phototransistor Output

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### **OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES POLICY STATEMENT**

It is the policy of Vishay Semiconductor GmbH to

- 1. Meet all present and future national and international statutory requirements.
- 2. Regularly and continuously improve the performance of our products, processes, distribution and operating systems with respect to their impact on the health and safety of our employees and the public, as well as their impact on the environment.

It is particular concern to control or eliminate releases of those substances into the atmosphere which are known as ozone depleting substances (ODSs).

The Montreal Protocol (1987) and its London Amendments (1990) intend to severely restrict the use of ODSs and forbid their use within the next ten years. Various national and international initiatives are pressing for an earlier ban on these substances.

Vishay Semiconductor GmbH has been able to use its policy of continuous improvements to eliminate the use of ODSs listed in the following documents.

- 1. Annex A, B and list of transitional substances of the Montreal Protocol and the London Amendments respectively.
- Class I and II ozone depleting substances in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in the USA
- 3. Council Decision 88/540/EEC and 91/690/EEC Annex A, B and C (transitional substances) respectively.

Vishay Semiconductor GmbH can certify that our semiconductors are not manufactured with ozone depleting substances and do not contain such substances.

We reserve the right to make changes to improve technical design and may do so without further notice.

Parameters can vary in different applications. All operating parameters must be validated for each customer application by the customer. Should the buyer use Vishay Semiconductors products for any unintended or unauthorized application, the buyer shall indemnify Vishay Semiconductors against all claims, costs, damages, and expenses, arising out of, directly or indirectly, any claim of personal damage, injury or death associated with such unintended or unauthorized use.

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Document Number: 83535 Rev. 1.6, 16-May-08



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