

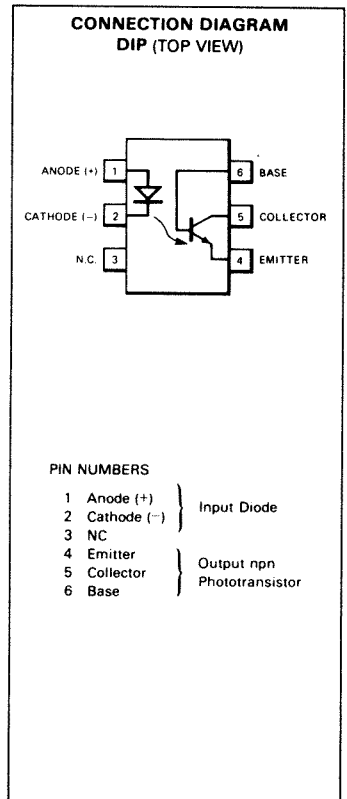
FCD820 • FCD820C

OPTICALLY-COUPLED ISOLATOR

OPTOELECTRONICS PRODUCT GROUP

GENERAL DESCRIPTION – The FCD820 series of optoisolators combines a gallium arsenide infrared emitting diode and a silicon npn phototransistor in close proximity. Optical intercoupling provides a high degree of ac and dc isolation. A capability for continuous operation of the input diode results in a frequency response extending to dc. Connection to the transistor base is also provided for design flexibility. The FCD820 is covered under U.L. component recognition program, reference file E55299.

- GLASSOLATED™
- HIGH CURRENT TRANSFER RATIO – TYPICALLY 50%
- 1500 V TO 6000 V MINIMUM ISOLATION INPUT-TO-OUTPUT
- $10^{11} \Omega$ ISOLATION RESISTANCE
- LOW COUPLING CAPACITANCE – TYPICALLY 1.0 pF



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Storage Temperature | -55°C to +150°C |
| Operating Temperature | -55°C to +100°C |
| Pin Temperature (Soldering, 5 s) | 260°C |
| Total Package Power Dissipation at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (LED plus Detector) | 250 mW |
| Derate Linearly from 25°C | 3.3 mW/°C |

INPUT DIODE

| | | |
|----------|---|------------|
| V_R | Reverse Voltage | 3.0 V |
| I_F | Forward Current | 60 mA |
| I_{fP} | Peak Forward Current (1 μs pulse width, 300 pps) | 3.0 A |
| P_D | Power Dissipation at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | 100 mW |
| | Derate Linearly from 25°C | 1.33 mW/°C |

OUTPUT TRANSISTOR

| | | |
|----------|---|-----------|
| V_{CE} | Collector to Emitter Voltage | 30 V |
| V_{CB} | Collector to Base Voltage | 70 V |
| I_C | Collector Current | 25 mA |
| P_D | Power Dissipation at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | 150 mW |
| | Derate Linearly from 25°C | 2.0 mW/°C |

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS – INPUT DIODE: $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

| SYMBOL | CHARACTERISTIC | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS | TEST CONDITIONS |
|--------|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|---|
| V_F | Forward Voltage | | 1.2 | 1.5 | V | $I_F = 60 \text{ mA}$ $I_R = 10 \mu\text{A}$ |
| BV_R | Reverse Breakdown Voltage | 3.0 | 8.0 | | V | |

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS – OUTPUT TRANSISTOR: $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

| SYMBOL | CHARACTERISTIC | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS | TEST CONDITIONS |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|---|
| V_{CE0} | Collector-Emitter Voltage | 30 | 65 | | V | $I_C = 1.0 \text{ mA}, I_F = 0$ |
| V_{CBO} | Collector-Base Voltage | 70 | 165 | | V | $I_C = 100 \mu\text{A}, I_F = 0$ |
| I_{CE0} | Collector-Emitter Leakage Current | | | 50 | nA | $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}, I_F = 0$ |
| I_{CBO} | Collector-Base Leakage Current | | | 20 | nA | $V_{CB} = 10 \text{ V}, I_F = 0$ |
| h_{FE} | Forward Current Gain | 100 | 250 | | | $V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ V}, I_C = 100 \mu\text{A}$ |
| C_{cb} | Collector-Base Capacitance | | 20 | | pF | $V_{CB} = 10 \text{ V}$ |
| C_{eb} | Emitter-Base Capacitance | | 10 | | pF | $V_{EB} = 0$ |

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS – COUPLED: $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

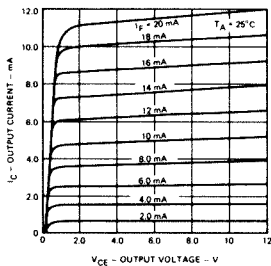
| SYMBOL | CHARACTERISTIC | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS | TEST CONDITIONS |
|----------------|--|--------------|------|------|-----------------------|---|
| V_{IO} | Input-to-Output Voltage FCD820 FCD820C | 1500 5000 | | | V_{rms} V_{pk} | |
| $V_{CE(SAT)}$ | Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage | | 0.24 | 0.40 | V | $I_C = 2.2 \text{ mA}, I_F = 15 \text{ mA}$ (FCD820, $I_C = 2.0 \text{ mA}, I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$) |
| $I_C/I_F(CTR)$ | Collector Current Transfer Ratio (Note 1) | 20 | 50 | | % | $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}, I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$ (FCD820, $V_{CE} = 0.4 \text{ V}$) |
| R_{IO} | Input-to-Output Resistance | 10^{11} | | | Ω | $V_{IO} = 500 \text{ V}$ |
| C_{IO} | Input-to-Output Capacitance | | 1.0 | | pF | $f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ |
| t_r, t_f | Collector Rise and Fall Times (Note 2) | | 2.5 | | μs | $I_C = 2.0 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}, R_L = 100 \Omega$ |

NOTES:

- Collector current transfer ratio is defined as the ratio of the collector current to the forward bias input current.
- Rise time is defined as the time for the collector current to rise from 10% to 90% of peak value. Fall time is defined as the time required for the current to decrease from 90% to 10% of peak value.

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTIC CURVES

LOW LEVEL TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS



MAXIMUM POWER DISSIPATION RATING VERSUS AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

