



## MTIL113

### 6-Pin DIP Optoisolators Darlington Output

The MTIL113 device consists of a gallium arsenide infrared emitting diode optically coupled to a monolithic silicon photodarlington detector.

This device is designed for use in applications requiring high collector output currents at lower input currents.

- Higher Sensitivity to Low Input Drive Current
- Meets or Exceeds All JEDEC Registered Specifications

#### Applications

- Low Power Logic Circuits
- Interfacing and coupling systems of different potentials and impedances
- Telecommunications Equipment
- Portable Electronics
- Solid State Relays

#### MAXIMUM RATINGS ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

| Rating | Symbol | Value | Unit |
|--------|--------|-------|------|
|--------|--------|-------|------|

#### INPUT LED

|   |       |             |                            |
|---|-------|-------------|----------------------------|
| Reverse Voltage   | $V_R$ | 3           | Volts                      |
| Forward Current — Continuous  | $I_F$ | 60          | mA                         |
| LED Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$<br>Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$ | $P_D$ | 100<br>1.41 | mW<br>mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$ |

#### OUTPUT DETECTOR

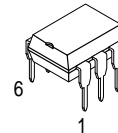
|  |           |             |                            |
|--|-----------|-------------|----------------------------|
| Collector–Emitter Voltage  | $V_{CEO}$ | 30          | Volts                      |
| Emitter–Collector Voltage  | $V_{ECO}$ | 5           | Volts                      |
| Collector–Base Voltage   | $V_{CBO}$ | 30          | Volts                      |
| Collector Current — Continuous   | $I_C$     | 125         | mA                         |
| Detector Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$<br>Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$ | $P_D$     | 150<br>1.76 | mW<br>mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$ |

#### TOTAL DEVICE

|  |           |                 |                            |
|--|-----------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| Isolation Surge Voltage <sup>(2)</sup><br>(Peak ac Voltage, 60 Hz, 1 sec Duration)           | $V_{ISO}$ | 7500            | Vac(pk)                    |
| Total Device Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$<br>Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$ | $P_D$     | 250<br>2.94     | mW<br>mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Ambient Operating Temperature Range <sup>(3)</sup>   | $T_A$     | $-55$ to $+100$ | $^\circ\text{C}$           |
| Storage Temperature Range <sup>(3)</sup>   | $T_{stg}$ | $-55$ to $+150$ | $^\circ\text{C}$           |
| Soldering Temperature (10 sec, 1/16" from case)  | $T_L$     | 260             | $^\circ\text{C}$           |

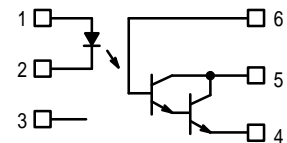
1. All Motorola 6–Pin devices exceed JEDEC specification and are 7500 Vac(pk).
2. Isolation surge voltage is an internal device dielectric breakdown rating. For this test, Pins 1 and 2 are common, and Pins 4, 5 and 6 are common.
3. Refer to Quality and Reliability Section in Opto Data Book for information on test conditions.

#### STYLE 1 PLASTIC



#### STANDARD THRU HOLE

#### SCHEMATIC



- PIN 1. LED ANODE  
2. LED CATHODE  
3. N.C.  
4. EMITTER  
5. COLLECTOR  
6. BASE



**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted)<sup>(1)</sup>

| Characteristic   | Symbol | Min | Typ <sup>(1)</sup> | Max | Unit          |
|--|--------|-----|--------------------|-----|---------------|
| <b>INPUT LED</b>   |        |     |                    |     |               |
| Reverse Leakage Current ( $V_R = 3\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 1\text{ M ohms}$ ) | $I_R$  | —   | 0.05               | 100 | $\mu\text{A}$ |
| Forward Voltage ( $I_F = 10\text{ mA}$ )                                 | $V_F$  | —   | 1.34               | 1.5 | Volts         |
| Capacitance ( $V_R = 0\text{ V}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ )                  | $C$    | —   | 1.8                | —   | $\text{pF}$   |

**OUTPUT DETECTOR** ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  and  $I_F = 0$ , unless otherwise noted)

|   |               |    |     |     |             |
|---|---------------|----|-----|-----|-------------|
| Collector–Emitter Dark Current<br>( $V_{CE} = 10\text{ V}$ , Base Open)               | $I_{CEO}$     | —  | —   | 100 | $\text{nA}$ |
| Collector–Base Breakdown Voltage<br>( $I_C = 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ , $I_E = 0$ )    | $V_{(BR)CBO}$ | 30 | —   | —   | Volts       |
| Collector–Emitter Breakdown Voltage<br>( $I_C = 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) | $V_{(BR)CEO}$ | 30 | —   | —   | Volts       |
| Emitter–Collector Breakdown Voltage<br>( $I_E = 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ , $I_B = 0$ ) | $V_{(BR)ECO}$ | 5  | —   | —   | Volts       |
| DC Current Gain<br>( $V_{CE} = 5\text{ V}$ , $I_C = 500\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ )         | $h_{FE}$      | —  | 16K | —   | —           |

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

|   |                          |          |           |      |                   |
|---|--------------------------|----------|-----------|------|-------------------|
| Collector Output Current <sup>(3)</sup><br>( $V_{CE} = 1\text{ V}$ , $I_F = 10\text{ mA}$ )               | $I_C\text{ (CTR)}^{(2)}$ | 30 (300) | —         | —    | $\text{mA } (\%)$ |
| Isolation Surge Voltage <sup>(4,5)</sup><br>(60 Hz ac Peak, 1 Second)                                     | $V_{ISO}$                | 7500     | —         | —    | $\text{Vac(pk)}$  |
| Isolation Resistance <sup>(4)</sup><br>( $V = 500\text{ V}$ )   | $R_{ISO}$                | —        | $10^{11}$ | —    | Ohms              |
| Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage <sup>(3)</sup><br>( $I_C = 2\text{ mA}$ , $I_F = 8\text{ mA}$ )      | $V_{CE(sat)}$            | —        | —         | 1.25 | Volts             |
| Isolation Capacitance <sup>(4)</sup><br>( $V = 0\text{ V}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ )                         | $C_{ISO}$                | —        | 0.2       | —    | $\text{pF}$       |
| Turn–On Time <sup>(6)</sup><br>( $I_C = 50\text{ mA}$ , $I_F = 200\text{ mA}$ , $V_{CC} = 10\text{ V}$ )  | $t_{on}$                 | —        | 0.6       | 5    | $\mu\text{s}$     |
| Turn–Off Time <sup>(6)</sup><br>( $I_C = 50\text{ mA}$ , $I_F = 200\text{ mA}$ , $V_{CC} = 10\text{ V}$ ) | $t_{off}$                | —        | 45        | 100  | $\mu\text{s}$     |

1. Always design to the specified minimum/maximum electrical limits (where applicable).

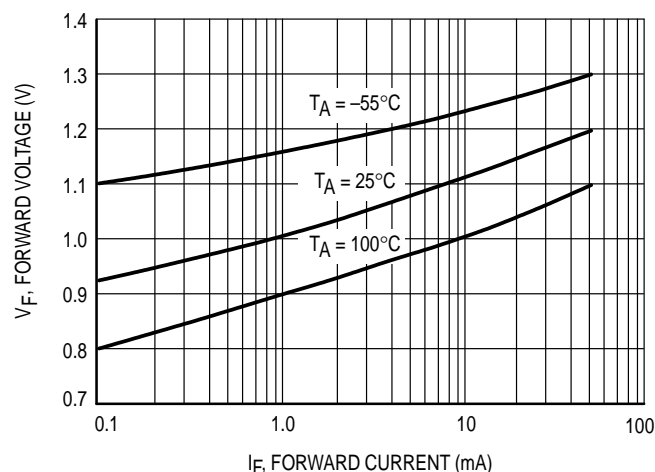
2. Current Transfer Ratio (CTR) =  $I_C/I_F \times 100\%$ .

3. Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

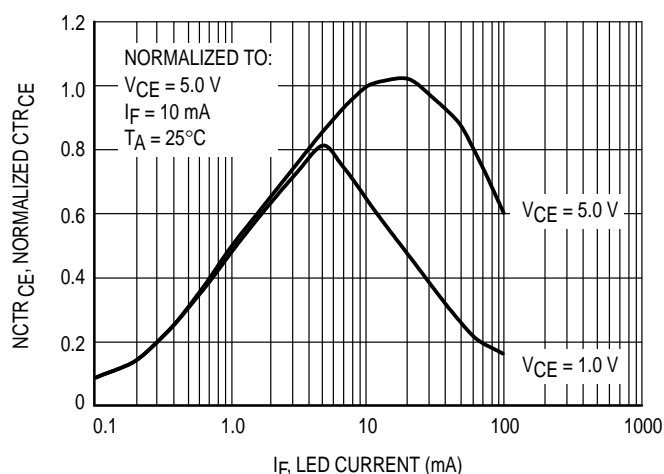
4. For this test, Pins 1 and 2 are common and Pins 4, 5 and 6 are common.

5. Isolation Surge Voltage,  $V_{ISO}$ , is an internal device dielectric breakdown rating.

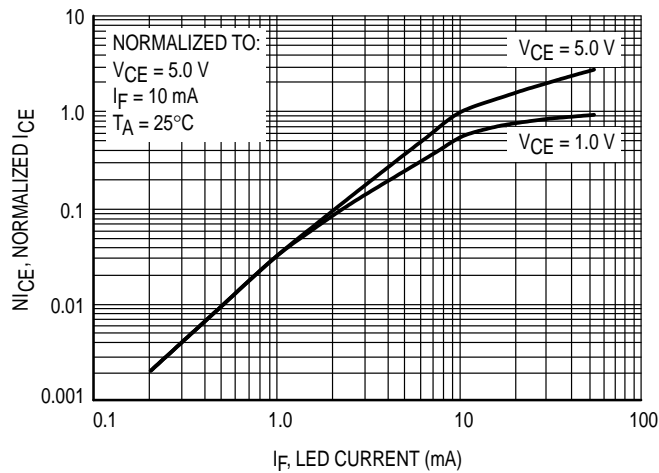
6. For test circuit setup and waveforms, refer to Figures 8 and 9.



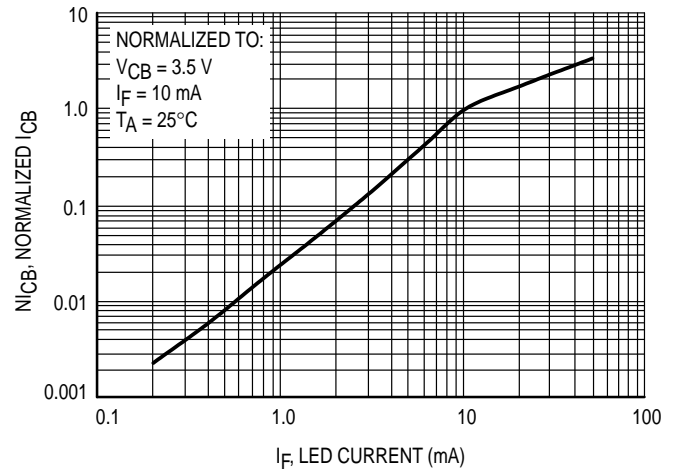
**Figure 1. Forward Voltage versus Forward Current**



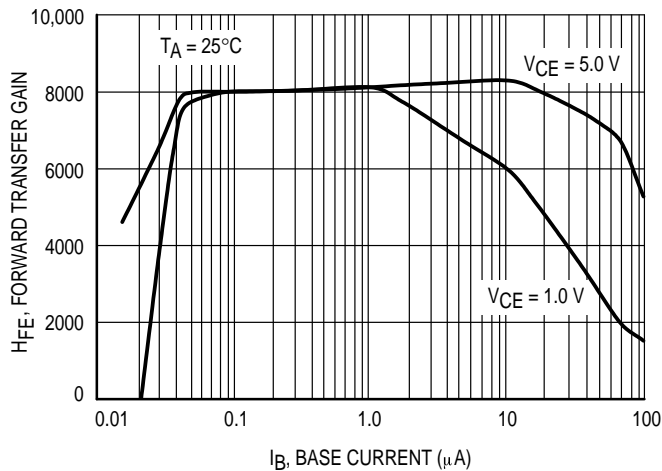
**Figure 2. Normalized Non-Saturated and Saturated CTRce versus LED Current**



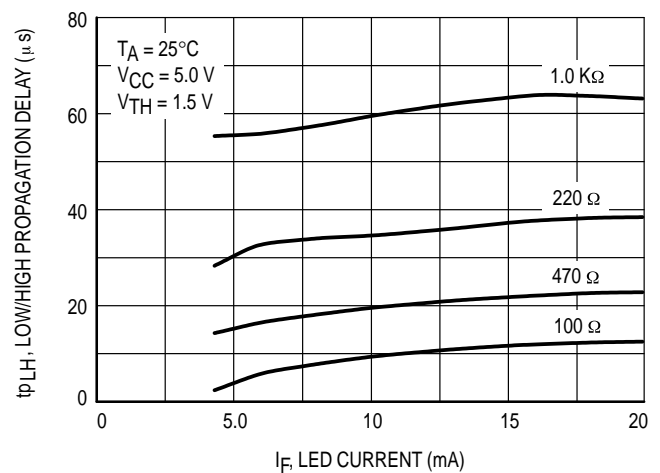
**Figure 3. Normalized Non-Saturated and Saturated Collector-Emitter Current versus LED Current**



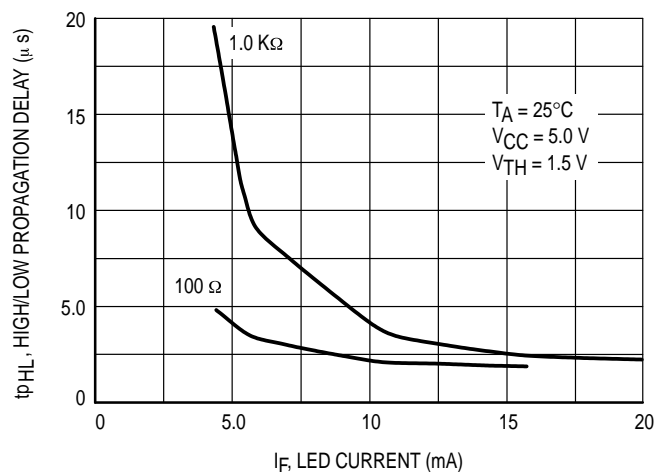
**Figure 4. Normalized Collector-Base Photocurrent versus LED Current**



**Figure 5. Non-Saturated and Saturated HFE versus Base Current**



**Figure 6. Low to High Propagation Delay versus Collector Load Resistance and LED Current**



**Figure 7. High to Low Propagation Delay versus Collector Load Resistance and LED Current**

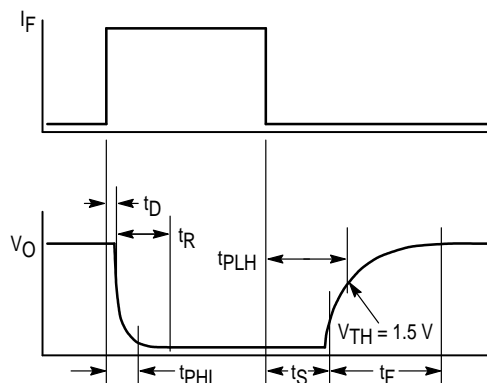


Figure 8. Switching Waveform

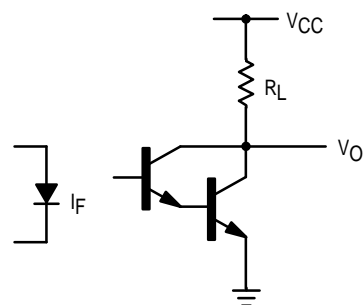
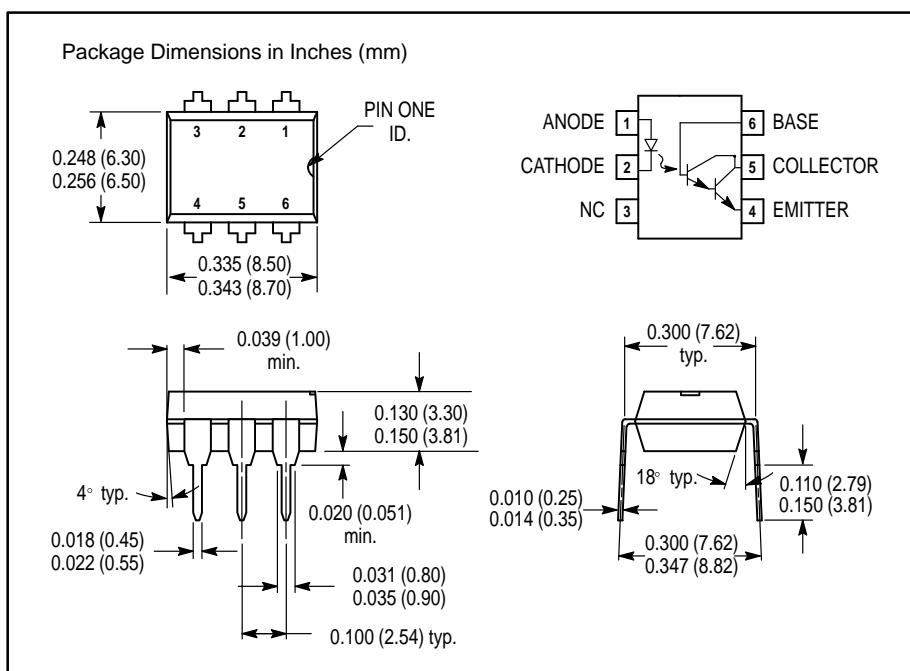



Figure 9. Switching Schematic



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