Photologic[®] Optically Coupled Isolator



OPI125, OPI126, OPI128

Features:

- Multiple output options
- 15 kV dc input-to-output isolation voltage
- Direct TTL/STTL interface
- High noise immunity

- Data rates to 250 KBit/s
- Hermetically sealed
- TX-TXV process available
- UL File No. E 58730*



Description:

Each **OPI125**, **OPI126**, and **OPI128** consists of an optically coupled isolator with a gallium arsenide infrared emitting diode coupled to a monolithic integrated circuit. This circuit incorporates a photodiode, a linear amplifier and a Schmitt trigger on a single silicon chip. For maximum long-term stability, both the diode and the Photologic® sensor are hermetically sealed in separate packages and then mounted in a high dielectric plastic housing.

These devices feature TTL/LSTTL compatible logic level output that can drive up to 8 TTL loads directly without additional circuitry. Also featured are medium-speed data rates to 250 KBit/s, with typical rise and fall times of 70 nanoseconds. *UL recognition is for 15kV dc to 100° C.

TX and TXV processing is available. For more information, contact your local representative or OPTEK.

Applications:

- High voltage isolation between input and output
- Electrical isolation in dirty environments
- Industrial equipment
- · Medical equipment
- Office equipment

Ordering Information								
Part Number	LED Peak Wavelength	Sensor Photologic®	Isolation Voltage (,000)	t _{PLH} / t _{PHL} Typ (μs)	I _F (mA) Typ / Max	V _{CE} Lead (Volts) Length / Max Spacing		*Length
OPI125	890nm	Totem Pole		5/5	7.5 / 25	35.0	0.40" / 0.75"	0.75" [19mm]
OPI126	935nm	Open Collector	15					
OPI128	890nm	Inverted Open Collector	15					

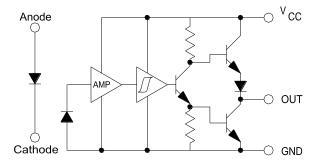
Pin #	LED	Pin #	Photologic®			
1	Anode	3	Output			
2	Cathode	4	Vcc			
		5	Ground	[22.85]	* See	[10.16]
Ro	Ь	[8.12 7.61 .320 .300)	.900 NOM [2.54] .100 1 2 2 7 61 .320 .300 DIMENSIONS ARE IN:	Table Table [MILLIMETERS] INCHES	.400 [2.32] [1.27] NOM .091 .050 [0.44±0.13] .017±.005 [1.27] .050

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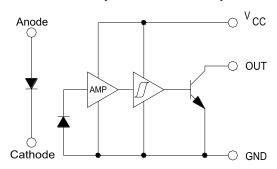


OPI125, OPI126, OPI128

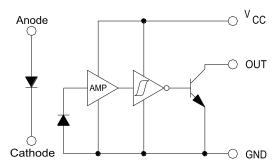
OPI125 - Totem Pole Output



OPI126 - Open Collector Output



OPI128 - Inverted Open Collector Output



Absolute Maximum Ratings (T_A = 25° C unless otherwise noted)

Storage Temperature	-55° C to +100° C		
Operating Temperature	-55° C to +100° C		
Supply Voltage, V _{CC} (not to exceed 3 seconds)	+10 V		
Input-to-Output Isolation Voltage ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	± 15 kVDC		
Lead Soldering Temperature (1/16" (1.6 mm) from case for 5 seconds with soldering iron) ⁽³⁾	260° C		
Input Diode			
Forward DC Current	25 mA		
Reverse DC Voltage	2 V		
Power Dissipation ⁽⁴⁾	200 mW		
Output Photosensor			
Output Photologic® Power Dissipation ⁽⁵⁾	120 mW		
Duration of Output Short to VCC or Ground (OPI125, OPI127)	1.00 second		
Duration of Output Short to VCC (OPI126, OPI128)	1.00 second		
Voltage at Output Lead (OPI126, OPI128)	35 V		

Notes:

- (1) Measured with input and output leads shorted.
- (2) UL recognition is for 15kV dc for one minute
- (3) RMA flux is recommended. Duration can be extended to 10 seconds maximum when flow soldering.
- (4) Derate linearly 1.33 mW/° C above 25° C.
- (5) Derate linearly 3.40 mW/° C above 90° C.

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OPI125, OPI126, OPI128

Electrical Characteristics ($T_A = -40^{\circ}$ C to +85° C unless otherwise noted)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS	
Diode Input (See OP130 and OP230 for additional information - for reference only)							
V _F	Forward Voltage		-	1.5	٧	I _F = 10 mA, T _A = 25° C	
I _R	Reverse Current	-	-	100	μΑ	V _R = 2 V, T _A = 25° C	
I _F (+)	LED Positive-Going threshold Current		-	7.5	mA	V _{CC} = 5 V, T _A = 25° C	
I _F (+)/I _F (-)	_F (+)/I _F (-) Hysteresis Ratio		2.0	-	-	-	
Photologic [©]	Photologic® Output (See OP800 and OP801 for additional information - for reference only)						
V _{CC}	Operating Supply Voltage	4.5	-	5.5	٧	-	
I _{cc}	Supply Current	-	-	20	mA	V _{CC} = 5.5 V, I _F = 0 or 7.5 mA	
V _{OL}	Low Level Output Voltage OPI125 OPI126 OPI128	- - -	- - -	0.40 0.40 0.40	V	$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}, I_{OL} = 13 \text{ mA}, I_F = 0 \text{ mA}$ $V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}, I_{OL} = 13 \text{ mA}, I_F = 0 \text{ mA}$ $V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}, I_{OL} = 13 \text{ mA}, I_F = 7.5 \text{ mA}$	
V _{OH}	High Level Output Voltage OPI125	2.4 2.4	- -	- -	V	V_{CC} = 4.5 V, I_{OH} = -800 μA, I_F = 7.5 mA V_{CC} = 4.5 V, I_{OH} = -800 μA, I_F = 0 mA	
I _{os}	Short Circuit Output Current OPI125	-20	-	-120	mA	V _{CC} = 5.5 V, I _F = 7.5mA, Output = GND	
I _{ОН}	High Level Output Current OPI126 OPI128	-	-	100 100	μА	V _{CC} = 4.5 V, V _{OH} = 30 V, I _F = 7.5 mA V _{CC} = 4.5 V, V _{OH} = 30 V, I _F = 0 mA	
	Output Rise Time, Output Fall Time OPI125 Output Rise Time, Output Fall Time OPI126, OPI128		100	-	ns	V _{CC} = 5 V, T _A = 25° C, I _F = 0 or 10 mA, f = 10 kHz, D.C. = 50%, RL = 8 TTL loads	
t _r , t _f			100	-		$V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}, T_A = 25^{\circ} \text{ C},$ $I_F = 0 \text{ or } 10 \text{ mA}, f = 10 \text{ kHz},$ D.C. = 50%, RL = 360 Ω	
t _{PLH} , t _{PHL}	Propagation Delay, Low-High, High-Low OPI125 Propagation Delay, Low-High, High-Low OPI126, OPI128		5	-	· μs	V _{CC} = 5 V, T _A = 25° C, I _F = 0 or 10 mA, f = 10 kHz, D.C. = 50%, RL = 8 TTL loads	
			5	-		$V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}, T_A = 25^{\circ} \text{ C},$ $I_F = 0 \text{ or } 10 \text{ mA}, f = 10 \text{ kHz},$ $D.C. = 50\%, RL = 360 \Omega$	

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