STYLE 1 PLASTIC

STANDARD THRU HOLE



6-Pin DIP Optoisolators Transistor Output

The M4N26 device consists of a gallium arsenide infrared emitting diode optically coupled to a monolithic silicon phototransistor detector.

- · Most Economical Optoisolator Choice for Medium Speed, Switching Applications
- Meets or Exceeds All JEDEC Registered Specifications

Applications

- General Purpose Switching Circuits
- · Interfacing and coupling systems of different potentials and impedances
- I/O Interfacing
- Solid State Relays

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

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
NPUT LED			
Reverse Voltage	VR	3	Volts
Forward Current — Continuous	lF	60	mA
LED Power Dissipation @ T _A = 25°C with Negligible Power in Output Detector	PD	100	mW
Derate above 25°C		1.41	mW/°C
DUTPUT TRANSISTOR			
Collector–Emitter Voltage	VCEO	30	Volts
Emitter–Collector Voltage	VECO	7	Volts
Collector–Base Voltage	VCBO	70	Volts
Collector Current — Continuous	ΙC	50	mA
Detector Power Dissipation @ T _A = 25°C with Negligible Power in Input LED	PD	150	mW
Derate above 25°C		1.76	mW/°C
TOTAL DEVICE			•
Isolation Surge Voltage ⁽¹⁾ (Peak ac Voltage, 60 Hz, 1 sec Duration)	VISO	7500	Vac(pk)

SCHEMATIC

- N.C.
 EMITTER
- 5. COLLECTOR
- 6. BASE

Isolation Surge Voltage ⁽¹⁾ (Peak ac Voltage, 60 Hz, 1 sec Duration)	VISO	7500	Vac(pk)
Total Device Power Dissipation @ T _A = 25°C Derate above 25°C	PD	250 2.94	m₩ m₩/°C
Ambient Operating Temperature Range ⁽²⁾	TA	-55 to +100	°C
Storage Temperature Range ⁽²⁾	T _{stg}	-55 to +150	°C
Soldering Temperature (10 sec, 1/16" from case)	т∟	260	°C

1. 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.

2. Refer to Quality and Reliability Section in Opto Data Book for information on test conditions.



ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS $(T_A = 25^{\circ}C \text{ unless otherwise noted})^{(1)}$

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ (1)	Max	Unit
NPUT LED		•	•		•
TA	= 25°C VF = -55°C = 100°C	_ _ _	1.15 1.3 1.05	1.5 — —	Volts
Reverse Leakage Current (V _R = 3 V)	IR	_	—	100	μΑ
Capacitance (V = 0 V, f = 1 MHz)	CJ	_	18	—	pF
DUTPUT TRANSISTOR	•				
Collector–Emitter Dark Current ($V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}, T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$)	ICEO	_	1	50	nA
$(V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}, \text{ T}_{A} = 100^{\circ}\text{C})$	ICEO	—	1	—	μΑ
Collector–Base Dark Current (V_{CB} = 10 V)	ICBO	_	0.2	—	nA
Collector–Emitter Breakdown Voltage ($I_C = 1 \text{ mA}$)	V _(BR) CEO	30	45	—	Volts
Collector–Base Breakdown Voltage (I _C = 100 μ A)	V _(BR) CBO	70	100	—	Volts
Emitter–Collector Breakdown Voltage (I _E = 100 μ A)	V(BR)ECO	7	7.8	—	Volts
Collector–Emitter Capacitance (f = 1 MHz, V_{CE} = 0)	CCE	—	7	—	pF
Collector–Base Capacitance (f = 1 MHz, $V_{CB} = 0$)	C _{CB}	—	19	—	pF
Emitter–Base Capacitance (f = 1 MHz, $V_{EB} = 0$)	C _{EB}	_	9	—	pF
COUPLED		-	-		
Output Collector Current (I _F = 10 mA, V_{CE} = 10 V)	I _C (CTR) ⁽²⁾	2 (20)	7 (70)	—	mA (%
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ($I_C = 2 \text{ mA}, I_F = 50$	mA) V _{CE(sat)}	_	0.15	0.5	Volts
Turn–On Time (I _F = 10 mA, V _{CC} = 10 V, R _L = 100 Ω) ⁽³⁾	ton	—	2.8	—	μs
Turn–Off Time (I _F = 10 mA, V _{CC} = 10 V, R _L = 100 Ω) ⁽³⁾	toff	—	4.5	—	μs
Rise Time (I _F = 10 mA, V _{CC} = 10 V, R _L = 100 Ω) ⁽³⁾	tr	—	2	—	μs
Fall Time (IF = 10 mA, V _{CC} = 10 V, R _L = 100 Ω) ⁽³⁾	tf	—	2	—	μs
Isolation Voltage (f = 60 Hz, t = 1 sec) ⁽⁴⁾	VISO	7500	_	—	Vac(pk
Isolation Resistance (V = 500 V) ⁽⁴⁾	RISO	10 ¹¹	_	—	Ω
Isolation Capacitance (V = 0 V, f = 1 MHz) ⁽⁴⁾	C _{ISO}	_	0.2	_	pF

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

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

3. For test circuit setup and waveforms, refer to Figure 14.

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

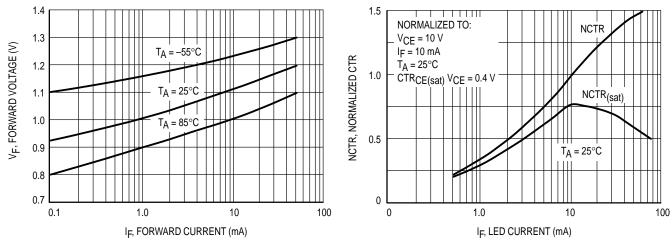
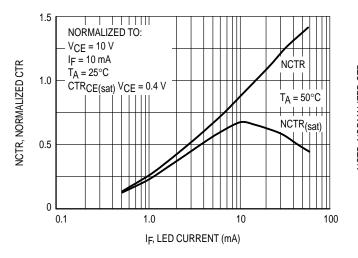


Figure 1. Forward Voltage vs. Forward Current

Figure 2. Normalized Non–Saturated and Saturated CTR, $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ vs. LED Current



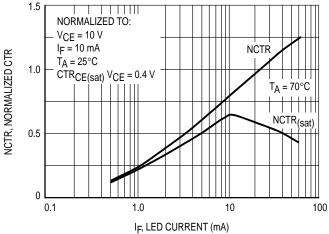


Figure 3. Normalized Non–Saturated and Saturated CTR, $T_A = 50^{\circ}C$ vs. LED Current

Figure 4. Normalized Non–Saturated and Saturated CTR, T_A = 70°C vs. LED Current

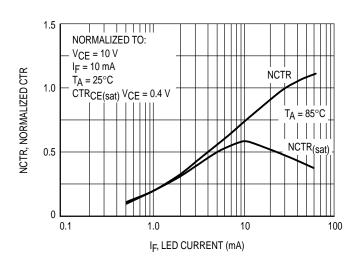
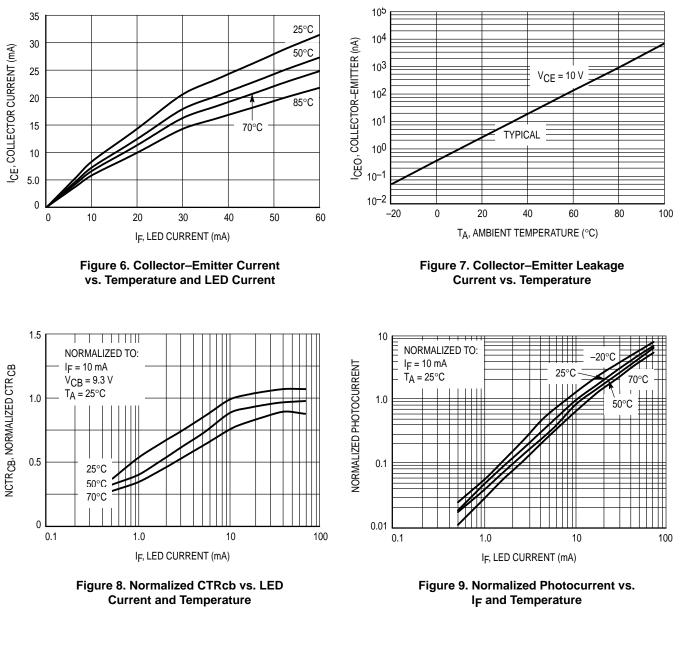
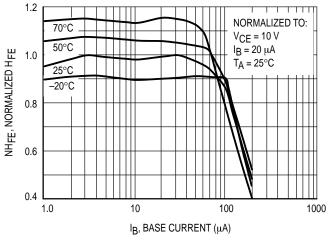
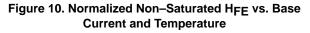
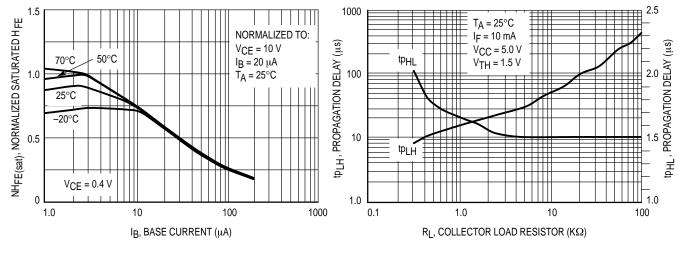


Figure 5. Normalized Non–Saturated and Saturated CTR, TA = 85°C vs. LED Current









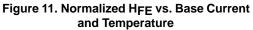


Figure 12. Propagation Delay vs. Collector Load Resistor

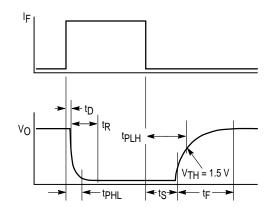


Figure 13. Switching Timing

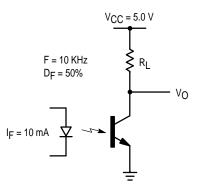
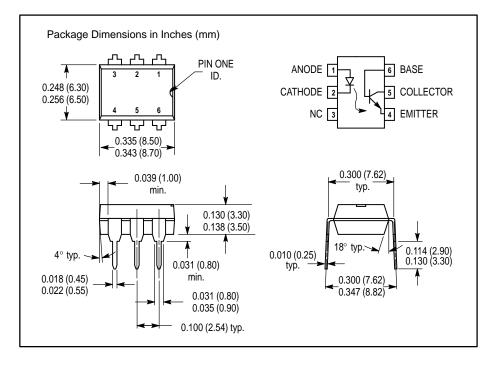


Figure 14. Switching Schematic



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