



**HIGH DENSITY MOUNTING  
PHOTOTRANSISTOR  
OPTICALLY COUPLED ISOLATORS**

**APPROVALS**

- UL recognised, File No. E91231  
Package Code EE

**'X' SPECIFICATION APPROVALS**

- VDE 0884 in 3 available lead form :-  
- STD  
- G form  
- SMD approved to CECC 00802
- Certified to EN60950 by :-

Nemko - Certificate No. P96102022

**DESCRIPTION**

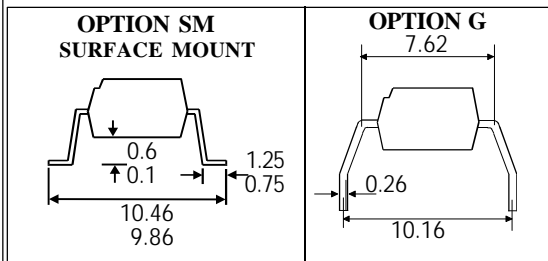
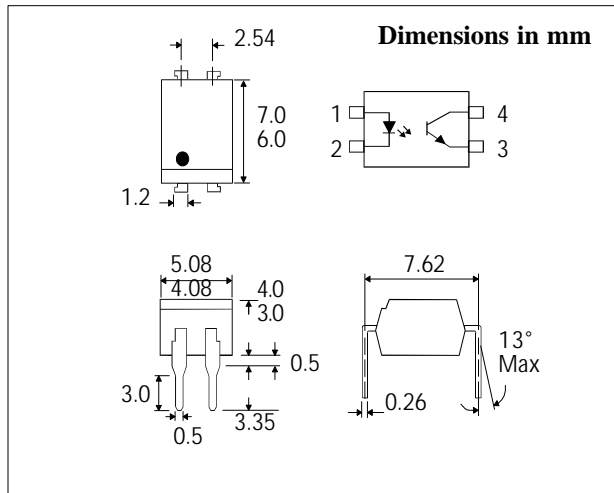
The ISP817-32 optically coupled isolator consists of an infrared light emitting diode and NPN silicon photo transistor in space efficient dual in line plastic package.

**FEATURES**

- Options :-  
10mm lead spread - add G after part no.  
Surface mount - add SM after part no.  
Tape&reel - add SMT&R after part no.
- Specially Selected Current Transfer Ratio
- High Isolation Voltage (5.3kV<sub>RMS</sub>, 7.5kV<sub>PK</sub>)
- High BV<sub>CEO</sub> (35Vmin)
- All electrical parameters 100% tested
- Custom electrical selections available

**APPLICATIONS**

- Computer terminals
- Industrial systems controllers
- Measuring instruments
- Signal transmission between systems of different potentials and impedances



**ISOCOM COMPONENTS LTD**  
Unit 25B, Park View Road West,  
Park View Industrial Estate, Brenda Road  
Hartlepool, Cleveland, TS25 1YD  
Tel: (01429) 863609 Fax :(01429) 863581

**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**  
(25°C unless otherwise specified)

Storage Temperature	-55°C to + 125°C
Operating Temperature	-55°C to + 100°C
Lead Soldering Temperature (1/16 inch (1.6mm) from case for 10 secs)	260°C

**INPUT DIODE**

Forward Current	50mA
Reverse Voltage	6V
Power Dissipation	70mW

**OUTPUT TRANSISTOR**

Collector-emitter Voltage $BV_{CEO}$	35V
Emitter-collector Voltage $BV_{ECO}$	6V
Power Dissipation	150mW

**POWER DISSIPATION**

Total Power Dissipation	200mW
(derate linearly 2.67mW/°C above 25°C)	

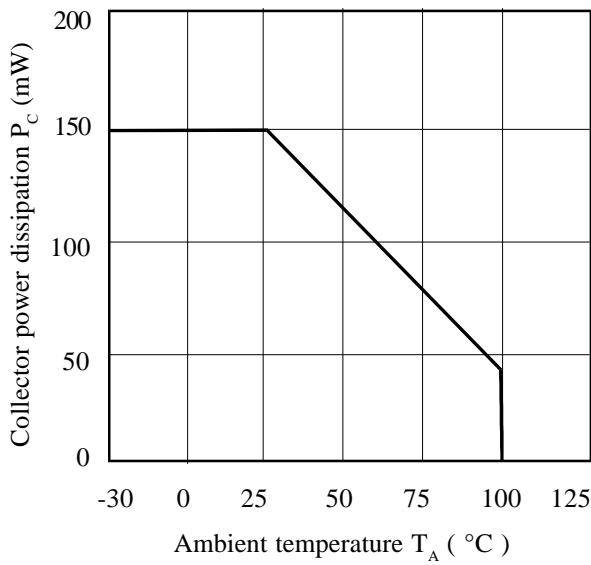
**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  Unless otherwise noted )**

PARAMETER		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	TEST CONDITION
Input	Forward Voltage ( $V_F$ )		1.2	1.4	V	$I_F = 20\text{mA}$
	Reverse Voltage ( $V_R$ )	6			V	$I_R = 10\mu\text{A}$
	Reverse Current ( $I_R$ )			10	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_R = 6\text{V}$
Output	Collector-emitter Breakdown ( $BV_{CEO}$ )	35			V	$I_C = 1\text{mA}$
	Emitter-collector Breakdown ( $BV_{ECO}$ )	6			V	$I_E = 100\mu\text{A}$
	Collector-emitter Dark Current ( $I_{CEO}$ )			100	nA	$V_{CE} = 20\text{V}$
Coupled	Current Transfer Ratio (CTR) (Note 2)	75			%	$1\text{mA } I_F, 5\text{V } V_{CE}$
		35			%	$0.4\text{mA } I_F, 5\text{V } V_{CE}$
	Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage $V_{CE(SAT)}$			0.2	V	$20\text{mA } I_F, 1\text{mA } I_C$
	Input to Output Isolation Voltage $V_{ISO}$	5300			$V_{RMS}$	See note 1
		7500			$V_{PK}$	See note 1
	Input-output Isolation Resistance $R_{ISO}$	$5 \times 10^{10}$			$\Omega$	$V_{IO} = 500\text{V}$ (note 1)
Output Rise Time $t_r$		4	18	$\mu\text{s}$	$V_{CE} = 2\text{V}$ ,	
Output Fall Time $t_f$		3	18	$\mu\text{s}$	$I_C = 2\text{mA}, R_L = 100\Omega$	

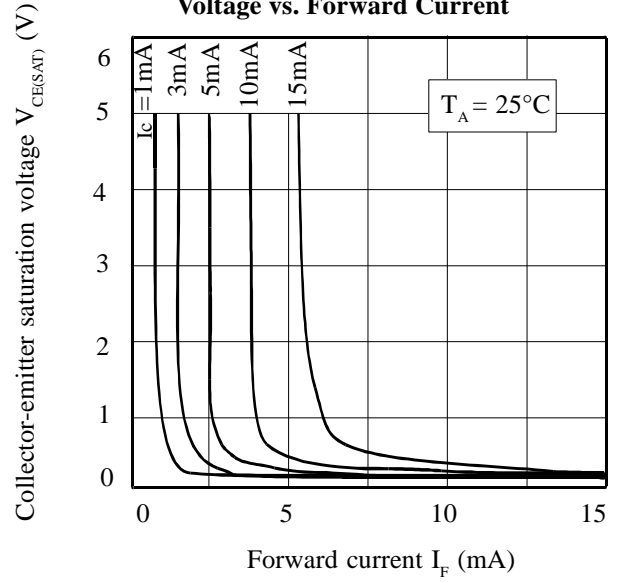
Note 1 Measured with input leads shorted together and output leads shorted together.

Note 2 Special Selections are available on request. Please consult the factory.

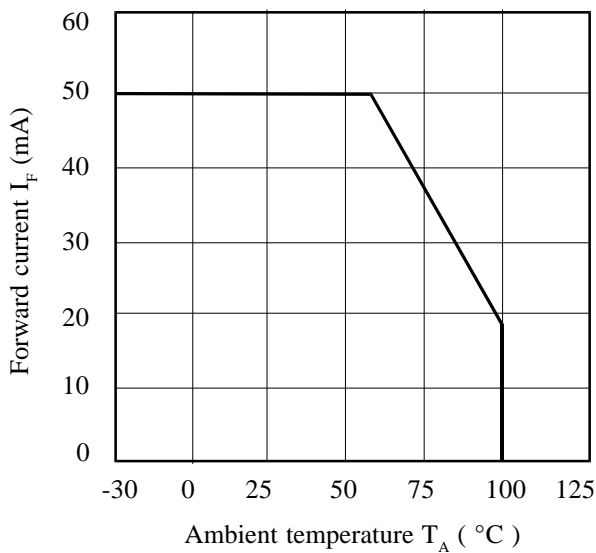
**Collector Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature**



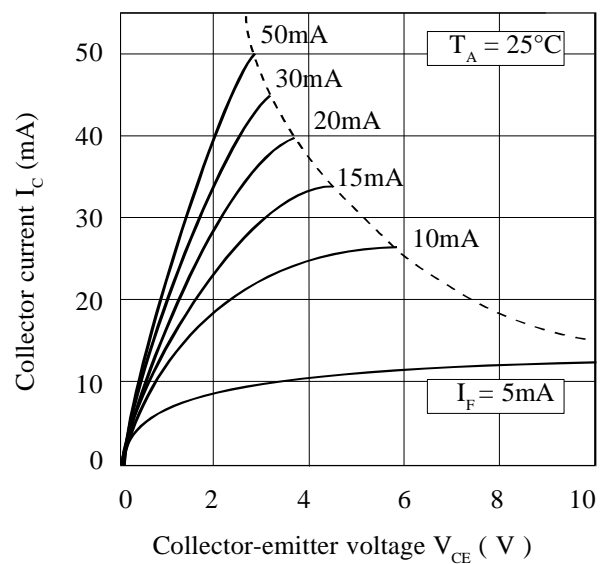
**Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Forward Current**



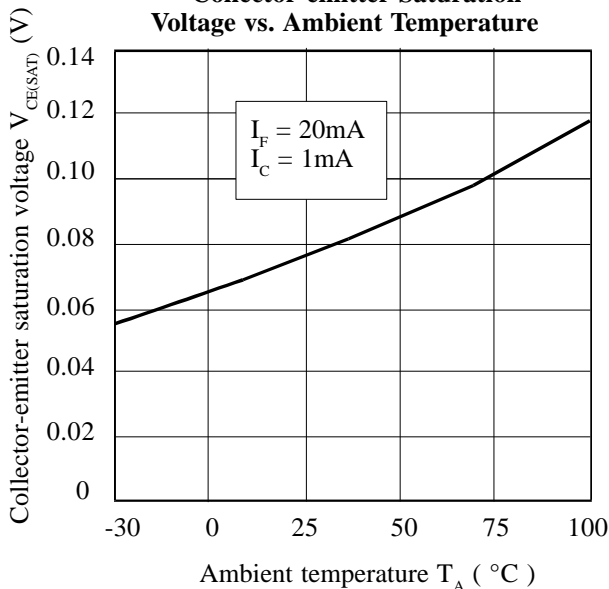
**Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature**



**Collector Current vs. Collector-emitter Voltage**



**Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature**



**Current Transfer Ratio vs. Forward Current**

