

Monsanto

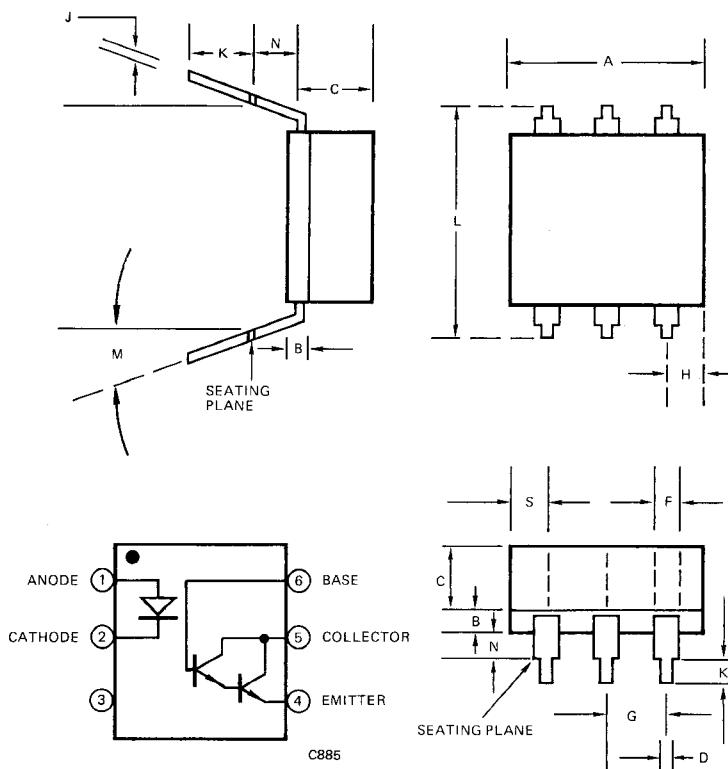
PHOTO-DARLINGTON OPTO-ISOLATOR

4N29 4N32
4N30 4N33
4N31

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

The 4N29, 4N30, 4N31, 4N32 and 4N33 have a gallium arsenide infrared emitter optically coupled to a silicon planar photo-darlington. Each unit is sealed in a 6-lead plastic DIP package.

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



FEATURES & APPLICATIONS

- Fast operate time — 10 μ s
- High isolation resistance — 10^{11} Ω
- High dielectric strength, input to output — 2500 V min. 4N29, 4N32; 1500 V min. 4N30, 4N31, 4N33
- Low coupling capacitance — 1.0 pF
- Convenient package — plastic dual-in-line
- Long lifetime, solid state reliability
- Low weight — 0.4 grams

DIM.	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.
A	8.38	8.89	0.330	0.350
B	1.40	1.65	0.055	0.065
C	2.92	3.18	0.115	0.125
D	0.41	0.51	0.016	0.020
F	1.14	1.40	0.045	0.055
G	2.54 Basic		0.100 Basic	
H	1.57	1.83	0.062	0.072
J	0.23	0.28	0.009	0.011
K	2.54	3.30	0.100	0.130
L	7.37	7.87	0.290	0.310
M	—	5°	—	5°
N	—	1.27	—	0.050

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (Unless otherwise specified)

*Storage Temperature	-55°C to 150°C
*Operating Temperature at Junction	-55°C to 100°C
*Lead Soldering time @ 260°C	10 seconds
*Total power dissipation @ 25°C ambient	250 mW
*Derate linearly from 25°C	3.3 mW/°C

LED (GaAs Diode)

*Power dissipation @ 25°C ambient	150 mW
*Derate linearly from 55°C	2 mW/°C
*Continuous forward current	80 mA
Reverse current	10 mA
*Peak forward current (300 μ sec pulse, 330 pps)	3.0 A

*Indicated JEDEC Registered data.

DETECTOR (Silicon Photo Darlington Transistor)

*Power dissipation @ 25°C ambient	150 mW
*Derate linearly from 25°C	2.0 mW/°C
*Collector-emitter breakdown voltage (BV_{CEO})	30 V
*Collector-base breakdown voltage (BV_{CBO})	50 V
Emitter-base breakdown voltage (BV_{EBO})	8.0 V
*Emitter-collector breakdown voltage (BV_{ECO})	5 V

4N29, 4N30, 4N31, 4N32, 4N33

ELECTRO-OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS (25°C Free Air Temperature Unless Otherwise Specified)

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	TEST CONDITION
LED CHARACTERISTICS ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)						
*Reverse leakage current	I_R	0.05	100	μA		$V_R = 3.0 \text{ V}$
*Forward voltage	V_F	1.2	1.5	Volts		$I_F = 50 \text{ mA}$
Capacitance	C	150		pF		$V_R = 0 \text{ V}, f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$
PHOTOTRANSISTOR CHARACTERISTICS ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ and $I_F = 0$ unless otherwise noted)						
*Collector-emitter dark current	I_{CEO}		100	nA		$V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}$, base open
*Collector-base breakdown voltage	BV_{CBO}	30		Volts		$I_C = 100 \mu\text{A}, I_E = 0$
*Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	BV_{CEO}	30		Volts		$I_C = 100 \mu\text{A}, I_B = 0$
*Emitter-collector breakdown voltage	BV_{ECO}	5.0		Volts		$I_E = 100 \mu\text{A}, I_B = 0$
DC current gain	h_{FE}		5000			$V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ V}, I_C = 500 \mu\text{A}$
<b b="" characteristics<="" coupled=""> ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)						
*Collector output current (1)	I_C	50		mA		$V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}, I_F = 10 \text{ mA}, I_B = 0$
4N32, 4N33		10		mA		$V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}, I_F = 10 \text{ mA}, I_B = 0$
4N29, 4N30		5.0		mA		$V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}, I_F = 10 \text{ mA}, I_B = 0$
*Isolation voltage (2)	V_{ISO}	2500		VDC		
4N29, 4N32		1500		VDC		
4N30, 4N31, 4N33				Ohms		
Isolation Resistance (2)	R_{ISO}		10^{11}			$V = 500 \text{ VDC}$
*Collector-emitter saturation voltage (1)	$V_{CE(\text{SAT})}$					
4N31			1.2	Volts		$I_C = 2.0 \text{ mA}, I_F = 8.0 \text{ mA}$
4N29, 4N30, 4N32, 4N33			1.0	Volts		$I_C = 2.0 \text{ mA}, I_F = 8.0 \text{ mA}$
Isolation capacitance (2)			0.8	pF		$V = 0, f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$
Bandwidth (3)			30	kHz		
<b b="" characteristics<="" switching=""> (Figures 2 and 4)						
Turn-on time	t_{ON}	0.6	5.0	μs		$I_C = 50 \text{ mA}, I_F = 200 \text{ mA}, V_{CC} = 10 \text{ V}$
Turn-off time	t_{OFF}	17	40	μs		$I_C = 50 \text{ mA}, I_F = 200 \text{ mA}, V_{CC} = 10 \text{ V}$ (Fig. 2)
		45	100			

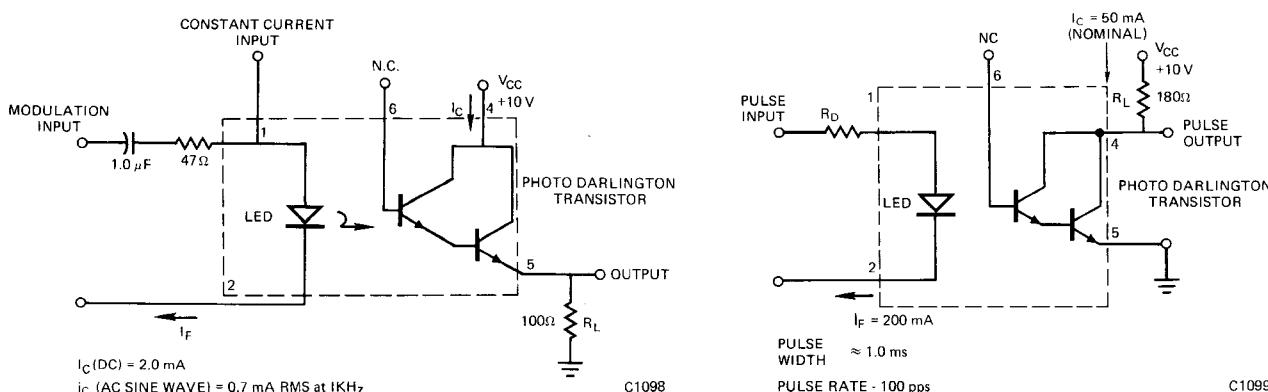
*Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

(1) Pulse test: pulse width = 300 μs , duty cycle $\leq 2.0\%$

(2) For this test LED pins 1 and 2 are common and phototransistor pins 4, 5 and 6 are common.

(3) I_F adjusted to yield $I_C = 2.0 \text{ mA}$ and $i_c = 0.7 \text{ mA RMS}$.

(4) t_d and t_r are inversely proportional to the amplitude of I_F ; t_s and t_f are not significantly affected by I_F .



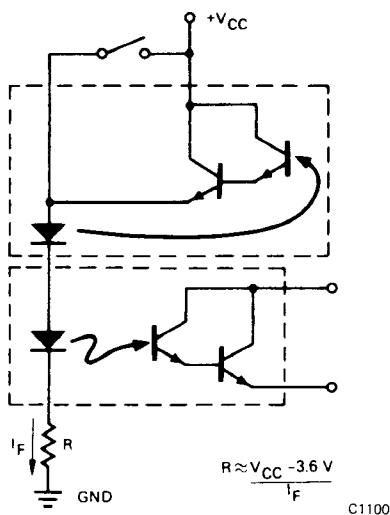
FREQUENCY RESPONSE TEST CIRCUIT

SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT

4N29, 4N30, 4N31, 4N32, 4N33

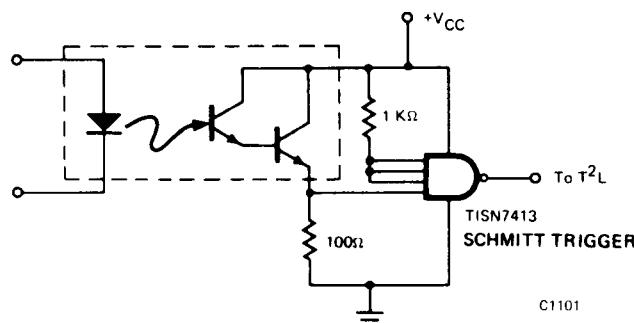
APPLICATION INFORMATION

LATCH



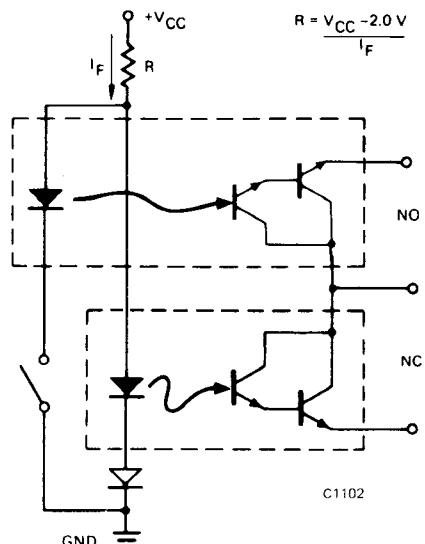
NOT APPLICABLE TO 4N31

T²L LOGIC ISOLATION



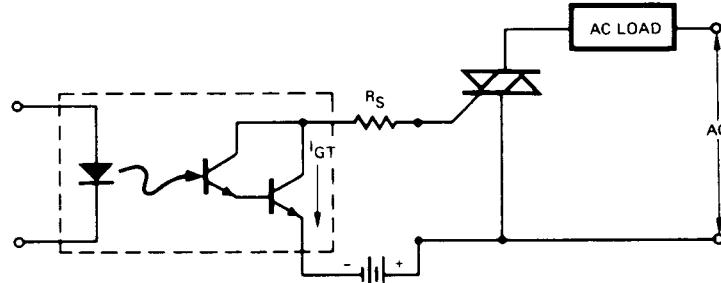
C1101

FORM C CONTACT



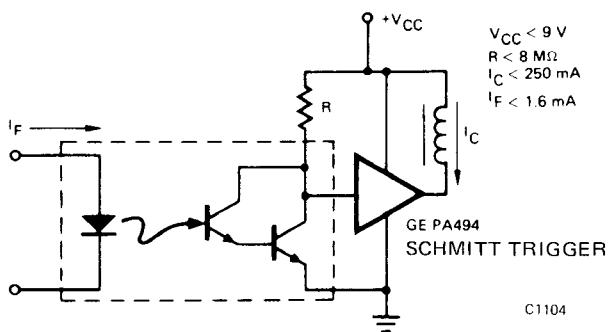
NOT APPLICABLE TO 4N31

TRIAC TRIGGER

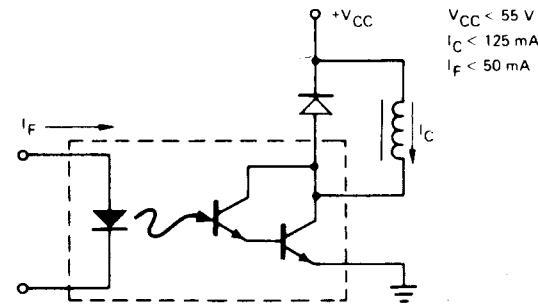


C1103

OPERATING A RELAY COIL



C1104



C1104

4N29, 4N30, 4N31, 4N32, 4N33

TYPICAL ELECTRO-OPTICAL CHARACTERISTIC CURVES

(25°C Free Air Temperature Unless Otherwise Specified)

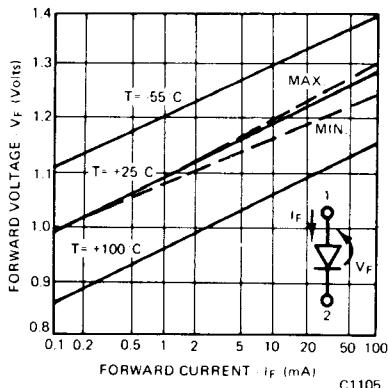


Fig. 1. Forward Voltage Drop vs.
Forward Current

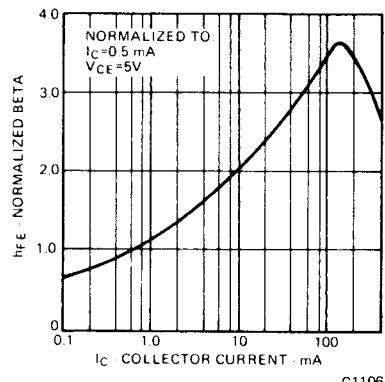


Fig. 2. Normalized Beta vs.
Collector Current

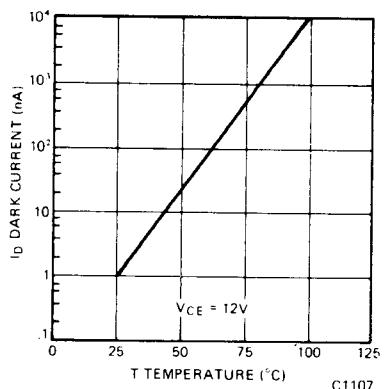


Fig. 3. Dark Current vs. Temperature

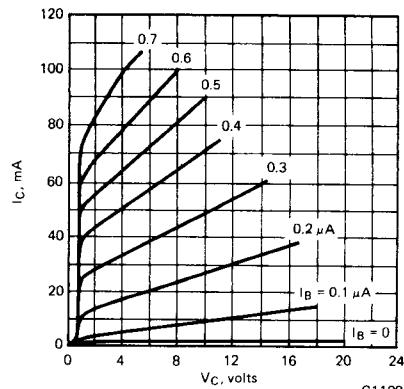


Fig. 4. Detector Standard Transfer Curves

NOTES

1. The current transfer ratio (I_C/I_F) is the ratio of the detector collector current to the LED input current with V_{CE} at 10 volts.
2. The frequency at which I_C is 3dB down from the IKH_Z value.
3. Rise time (t_r) is the time required for the collector to increase from 10% of its final value, to 90%. Fall time (t_f) is the time required for the collector to decrease from 90% of its initial value to 10%.

Monsanto

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