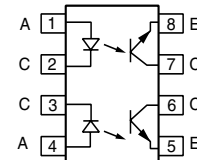
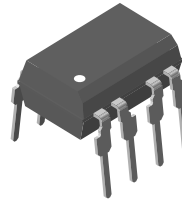


## Optocoupler, Phototransistor Output, Dual Channel

### Features

- Current Transfer Ratio, 50 % Typical
- Leakage Current, 1.0 nA Typical
- Two Isolated Channels Per Package
- Lead-free component
- Component in accordance to RoHS 2002/95/EC and WEEE 2002/96/EC



### Agency Approvals

- UL1577, File No. E52744 System Code H or J, Double Protection
- DIN EN 60747-5-2 (VDE0884)  
DIN EN 60747-5-5 pending  
Available with Option 1
- CSA 93751
- BSI IEC60950 IEC60065

1179016



can also be used to replace relays and transformers in many digital interface applications, as well as analog applications such as CRT modulation.

### Description

The ILCT6/ MCT6 is a two channel optocoupler for high density applications. Each channel consists of an optically coupled pair with a Gallium Arsenide infrared LED and a silicon NPN phototransistor. Signal information, including a DC level, can be transmitted by the device while maintaining a high degree of electrical isolation between input and output.

The ILCT6/ MCT6 is especially designed for driving medium-speed logic, where it may be used to eliminate troublesome ground loop and noise problems. It

### Order Information

Part	Remarks
ILCT6	CTR ≥ 20 %, DIP-8
MCT6	CTR ≥ 20 %, DIP-8
ILCT6-X007	CTR ≥ 20 %, SMD-8 (option 7)
ILCT6-X009	CTR ≥ 20 %, SMD-8 (option 9)
MCT6-X007	CTR ≥ 20 %, SMD-8 (option 7)
MCT6-X009	CTR ≥ 20 %, SMD-8 (option 9)

For additional information on the available options refer to Option Information.

### Absolute Maximum Ratings

$T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified

Stresses in excess of the absolute Maximum Ratings can cause permanent damage to the device. Functional operation of the device is not implied at these or any other conditions in excess of those given in the operational sections of this document. Exposure to absolute Maximum Rating for extended periods of the time can adversely affect reliability.

### Input

Parameter	Test condition	Symbol	Value	Unit
Rated forward current, DC			60	mA
Peak forward current, DC	1.0 $\mu\text{s}$ pulse, 300 pps	$I_{FM}$	3.0	A
Power dissipation		$P_{diss}$	100	mW
Derate linearly from 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$			1.3	mW/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$

### Output

Parameter	Test condition	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector current		$I_C$	30	mA
Collector-emitter breakdown voltage		$BV_{CEO}$	30	V
Power dissipation		$P_{diss}$	150	mW
Derate linearly from 25 °C			2	mW/°C

### Coupler

Parameter	Test condition	Symbol	Value	Unit
Isolation test voltage		$V_{ISO}$	5300	$V_{RMS}$
Isolation resistance	$V_{IO} = 500\text{ V}, T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$	$R_{IO}$	$\geq 10^{12}$	$\Omega$
	$V_{IO} = 500\text{ V}, T_{amb} = 100\text{ °C}$	$R_{IO}$	$\geq 10^{11}$	$\Omega$
Creepage			$\geq 7.0$	mm
Clearance			$\geq 7.0$	mm
Total package dissipation		$P_{tot}$	400	mW
Derate linearly from 25 °C			5.33	mW/°C
Storage temperature		$T_{stg}$	- 55 to + 150	°C
Operating temperature		$T_{amb}$	- 55 to + 100	°C
Lead soldering time at 260 °C			10	sec.

### Electrical Characteristics

$T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$ , unless otherwise specified

Minimum and maximum values are testing requirements. Typical values are characteristics of the device and are the result of engineering evaluation. Typical values are for information only and are not part of the testing requirements.

### Input

Parameter	Test condition	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Forward voltage	$I_F = 20\text{ mA}$	$V_F$		1.25	1.50	V
Reverse current	$V_R = 3.0\text{ V}$	$I_R$		0.1	10	$\mu\text{A}$
Junction capacitance	$V_F = 0\text{ V}$	$C_j$		25		pF

### Output

Parameter	Test condition	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	$I_C = 10\text{ }\mu\text{A}, I_E = 10\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	$BV_{CEO}$	30	65		V
Emitter-collector breakdown voltage	$I_C = 10\text{ }\mu\text{A}, I_E = 10\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	$BV_{ECO}$	7.0	10		V
Collector-emitter leakage current	$V_{CE} = 10\text{ V}$	$I_{CEO}$		1.0	100	nA
Collector-emitter capacitance	$V_{CE} = 0\text{ V}$	$C_{CE}$		8.0		pf

## Coupler

Parameter	Test condition	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Saturation voltage, collector-emitter	$I_C = 2.0 \text{ mA}$ , $I_F = 16 \text{ mA}$	$V_{CEsat}$			0.40	V
Capacitance (input-output)	$f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$	$C_{IO}$		0.5		pF
Capacitance between channels	$f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$			0.4		pF
Bandwidth	$I_C = 2.0 \text{ mA}$ , $V_{CC} = 10 \text{ V}$ , $R_L = 100 \Omega$			150		kHz

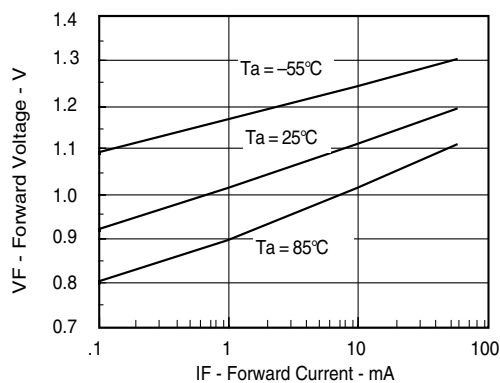
## Current Transfer Ratio

Parameter	Test condition	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
DC Current Transfer Ratio	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$ , $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}$	$CTR_{DC}$	20	50		%

## Switching Characteristics

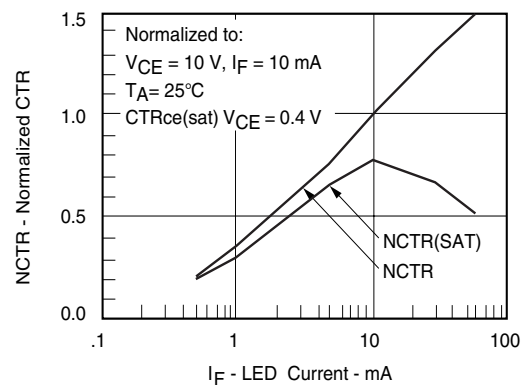
Parameter	Test condition	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Switching times, output transistor	$I_C = 2.0 \text{ mA}$ , $R_E = 100 \Omega$ , $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}$	$t_{on}$ , $t_{off}$		3.0		$\mu\text{s}$

## Typical Characteristics ( $T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified)



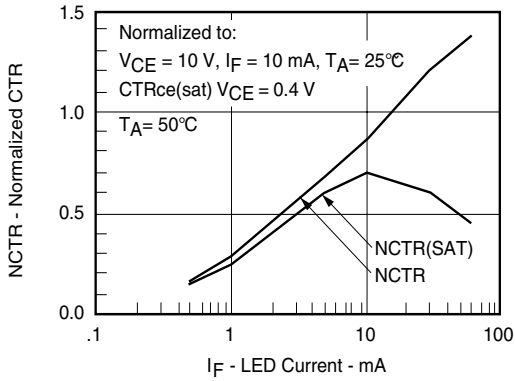
ilc6\_01

Figure 1. Forward Voltage vs. Forward Current



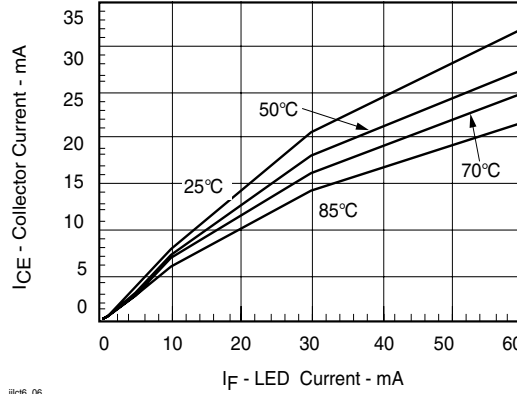
ilc6\_02

Figure 2. Normalized Non-Saturated and Saturated CTR vs. LED Current



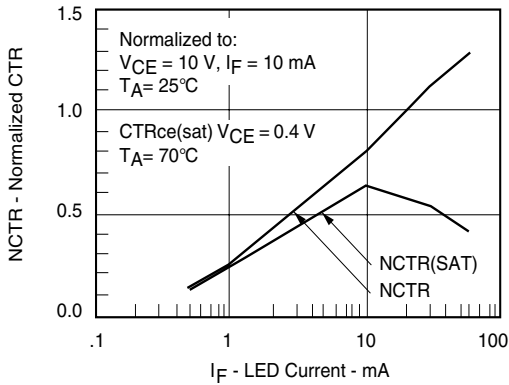
ilct6\_03

Figure 3. Normalized Non-Saturated and Saturated CTR vs. LED Current



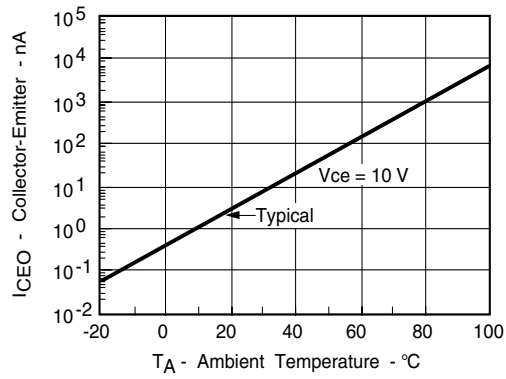
ilct6\_06

Figure 6. Collector-Emitter Current vs. Temperature and LED Current



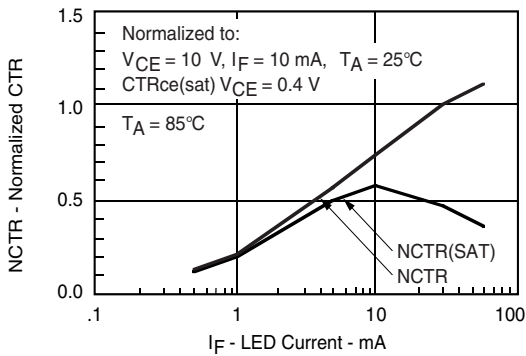
ilct6\_04

Figure 4. Normalized Non-Saturated and Saturated CTR vs. LED Current



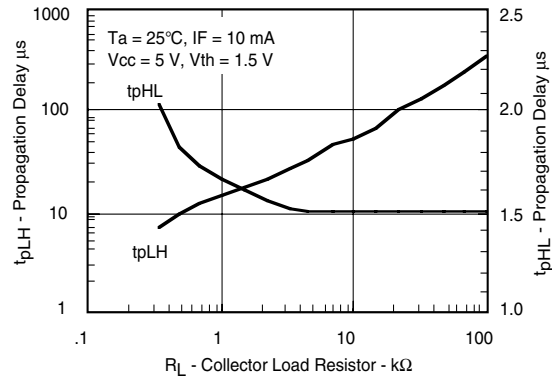
ilct6\_07

Figure 7. Collector-Emitter Leakage Current vs. Temp.



ilct6\_05

Figure 5. Normalized Non-Saturated and Saturated CTR vs. LED Current



ilct6\_08

Figure 8. Propagation Delay vs. Collector Load Resistor

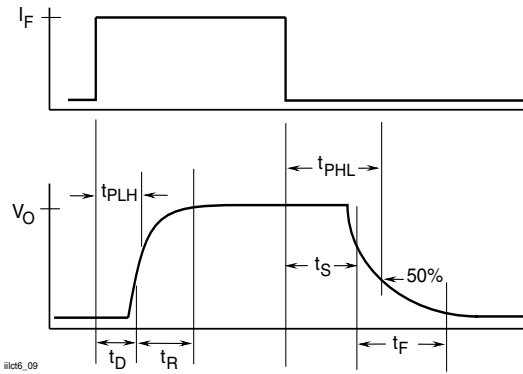


Figure 9. Switching Timing

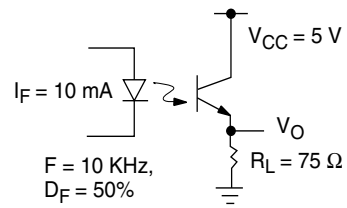
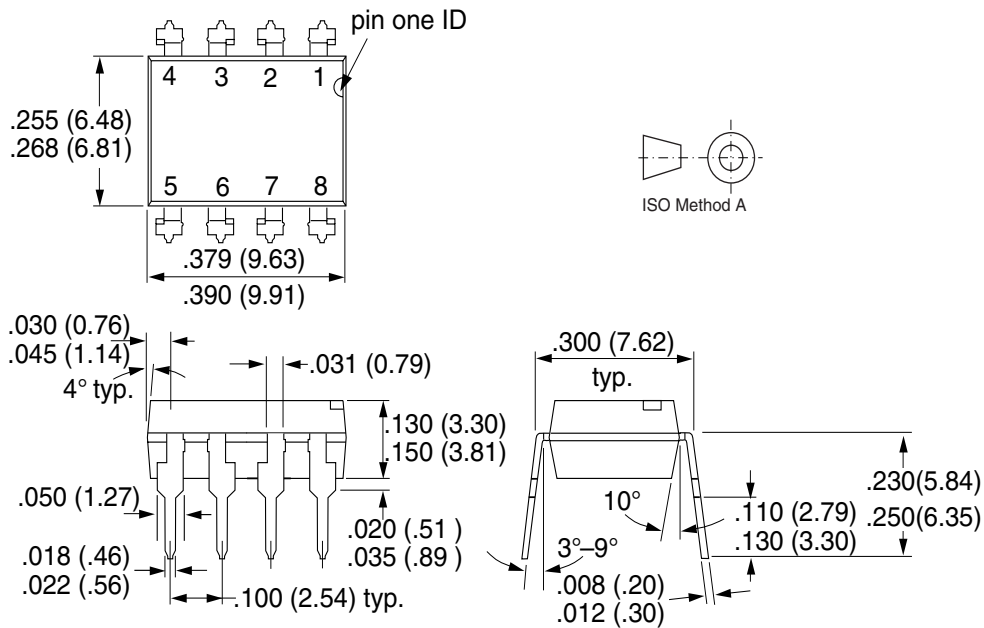
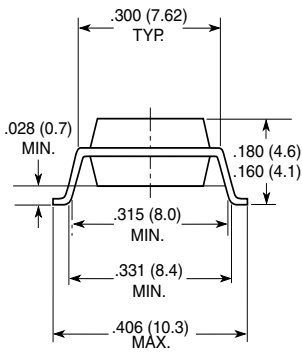


Figure 10. Switching Schematic

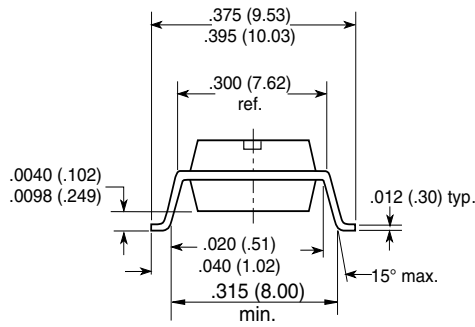
## Package Dimensions in Inches (mm)



Option 7



Option 9



18494



## Ozone Depleting Substances Policy Statement

It is the policy of Vishay Semiconductor GmbH to

1. Meet all present and future national and international statutory requirements.
2. Regularly and continuously improve the performance of our products, processes, distribution and operating systems with respect to their impact on the health and safety of our employees and the public, as well as their impact on the environment.

It is particular concern to control or eliminate releases of those substances into the atmosphere which are known as ozone depleting substances (ODSs).

The Montreal Protocol (1987) and its London Amendments (1990) intend to severely restrict the use of ODSs and forbid their use within the next ten years. Various national and international initiatives are pressing for an earlier ban on these substances.

Vishay Semiconductor GmbH has been able to use its policy of continuous improvements to eliminate the use of ODSs listed in the following documents.

1. Annex A, B and list of transitional substances of the Montreal Protocol and the London Amendments respectively
2. Class I and II ozone depleting substances in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in the USA
3. Council Decision 88/540/EEC and 91/690/EEC Annex A, B and C (transitional substances) respectively.

Vishay Semiconductor GmbH can certify that our semiconductors are not manufactured with ozone depleting substances and do not contain such substances.

We reserve the right to make changes to improve technical design and may do so without further notice.

Parameters can vary in different applications. All operating parameters must be validated for each customer application by the customer. Should the buyer use Vishay Semiconductors products for any unintended or unauthorized application, the buyer shall indemnify Vishay Semiconductors against all claims, costs, damages, and expenses, arising out of, directly or indirectly, any claim of personal damage, injury or death associated with such unintended or unauthorized use.

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