



M4N25

6-Pin DIP Optoisolators Transistor Output

The M4N25 device consists of a gallium arsenide infrared emitting diode optically coupled to a silicon NPN 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 ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
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INPUT LED

Reverse Voltage	V_R	3	Volts
Forward Current — Continuous	I_F	60	mA
LED Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ with Negligible Power in Output Detector Derate above 25°C	P_D	100	mW
		1.41	mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$

OUTPUT TRANSISTOR

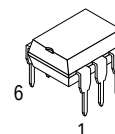
Collector–Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	30	Volts
Emitter–Collector Voltage	V_{ECO}	7	Volts
Collector–Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	70	Volts
Collector Current — Continuous	I_C	50	mA
Detector Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ with Negligible Power in Input LED Derate above 25°C	P_D	150	mW
		1.76	mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$

TOTAL DEVICE

Isolation Surge Voltage ⁽¹⁾ (Peak ac Voltage, 60 Hz, 1 sec Duration)	V_{ISO}	7500	Vac(pk)
Total Device Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above 25°C	P_D	250 2.94	mW mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Ambient Operating Temperature Range ⁽²⁾	T_A	–55 to +100	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature Range ⁽²⁾	T_{stg}	–55 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$
Soldering Temperature (10 sec, 1/16" from case)	T_L	260	$^\circ\text{C}$

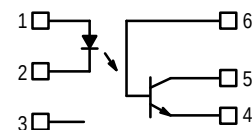
1. Isolation surge voltage is an internal device dielectric breakdown rating.
For this test, Pins 1 and 2 are common, and Pins 4, 5 and 6 are common.
2. Refer to Quality and Reliability Section in Opto Data Book for information on test conditions.

STYLE 1 PLASTIC



STANDARD THRU HOLE

SCHEMATIC



- PIN 1. LED ANODE
2. LED CATHODE
3. N.C.
4. EMITTER
5. COLLECTOR
6. BASE

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ ⁽¹⁾	Max	Unit
INPUT LED					
Forward Voltage ($I_F = 10\text{ mA}$) $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_A = -55^\circ\text{C}$ $T_A = 100^\circ\text{C}$	V_F	— — —	1.15 1.3 1.05	1.5 — —	Volts
Reverse Leakage Current ($V_R = 3\text{ V}$)	I_R	—	—	100	μA
Capacitance ($V = 0\text{ V}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$)	C_J	—	18	—	pF
OUTPUT TRANSISTOR					
Collector–Emitter Dark Current ($V_{CE} = 10\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$)	I_{CEO}	—	1	50	nA
($V_{CE} = 10\text{ V}$, $T_A = 100^\circ\text{C}$)	I_{CEO}	—	1	—	μA
Collector–Base Dark Current ($V_{CB} = 10\text{ V}$)	I_{CBO}	—	0.2	—	nA
Collector–Emitter Breakdown Voltage ($I_C = 1\text{ mA}$)	$V_{(BR)CEO}$	30	45	—	Volts
Collector–Base Breakdown Voltage ($I_C = 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$)	$V_{(BR)CBO}$	70	100	—	Volts
Emitter–Collector Breakdown Voltage ($I_E = 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$)	$V_{(BR)ECO}$	7	7.8	—	Volts
Collector–Emitter Capacitance ($f = 1\text{ MHz}$, $V_{CE} = 0$)	C_{CE}	—	7	—	pF
Collector–Base Capacitance ($f = 1\text{ MHz}$, $V_{CB} = 0$)	C_{CB}	—	19	—	pF
Emitter–Base Capacitance ($f = 1\text{ MHz}$, $V_{EB} = 0$)	C_{EB}	—	9	—	pF
COUPLED					
Output Collector Current ($I_F = 10\text{ mA}$, $V_{CE} = 10\text{ V}$)	$I_C\text{ (CTR)}^{(2)}$	2 (20)	7 (70)	—	mA (%)
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ($I_C = 2\text{ mA}$, $I_F = 50\text{ mA}$)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	0.15	0.5	Volts
Turn–On Time ($I_F = 10\text{ mA}$, $V_{CC} = 10\text{ V}$, $R_L = 100\text{ }\Omega$) ⁽³⁾	t_{on}	—	2.8	—	μs
Turn–Off Time ($I_F = 10\text{ mA}$, $V_{CC} = 10\text{ V}$, $R_L = 100\text{ }\Omega$) ⁽³⁾	t_{off}	—	4.5	—	μs
Rise Time ($I_F = 10\text{ mA}$, $V_{CC} = 10\text{ V}$, $R_L = 100\text{ }\Omega$) ⁽³⁾	t_r	—	2	—	μs
Fall Time ($I_F = 10\text{ mA}$, $V_{CC} = 10\text{ V}$, $R_L = 100\text{ }\Omega$) ⁽³⁾	t_f	—	2	—	μs
Isolation Voltage ($f = 60\text{ Hz}$, $t = 1\text{ sec}$) ⁽⁴⁾	V_{ISO}	7500	—	—	Vac(pk)
Isolation Resistance ($V = 500\text{ V}$) ⁽⁴⁾	R_{ISO}	10^{11}	—	—	Ω
Isolation Capacitance ($V = 0\text{ V}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$) ⁽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.

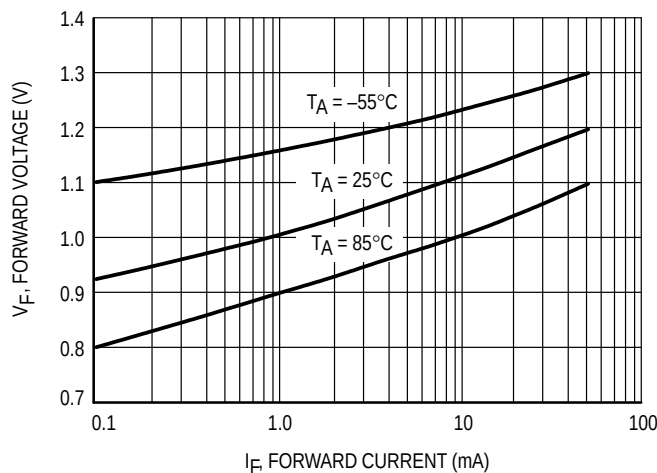
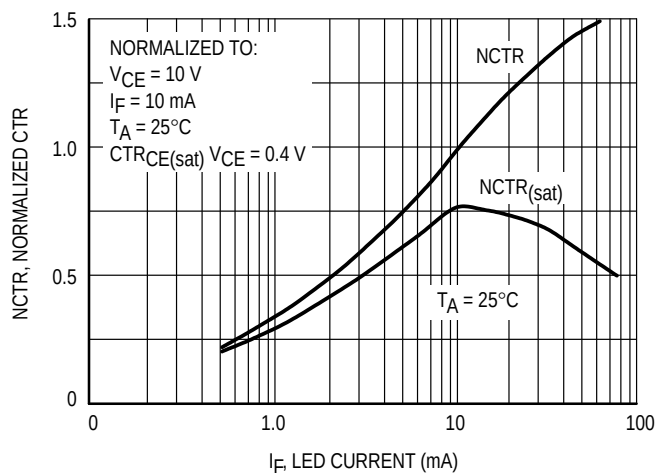
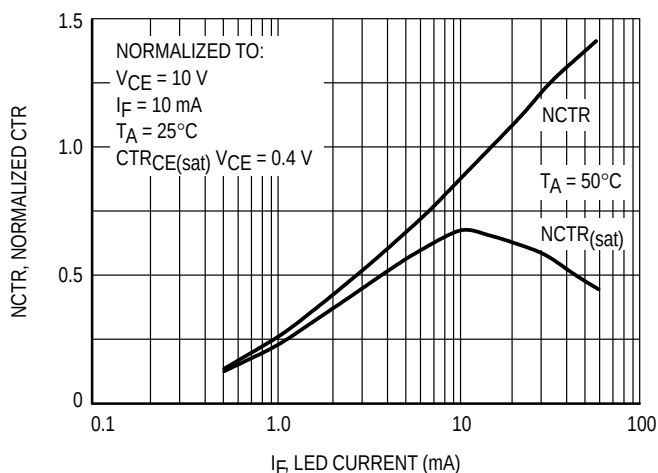
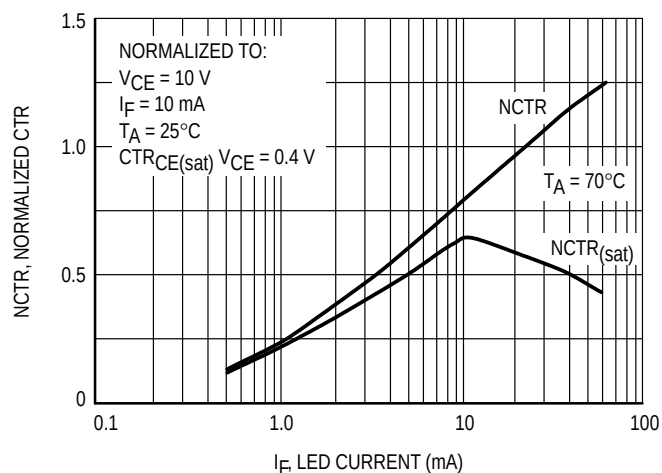
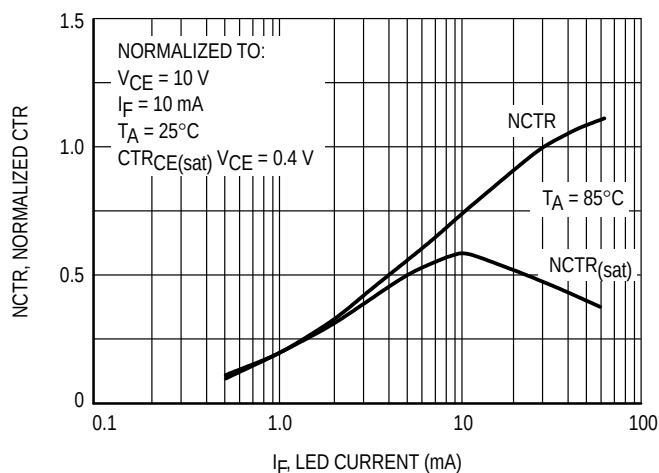


Figure 1. Forward Voltage vs. Forward Current

Figure 2. Normalized Non-Saturated and Saturated CTR, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ vs. LED CurrentFigure 3. Normalized Non-Saturated and Saturated CTR, $T_A = 50^\circ\text{C}$ vs. LED CurrentFigure 4. Normalized Non-Saturated and Saturated CTR, $T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$ vs. LED CurrentFigure 5. Normalized Non-Saturated and Saturated CTR, $T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$ vs. LED Current

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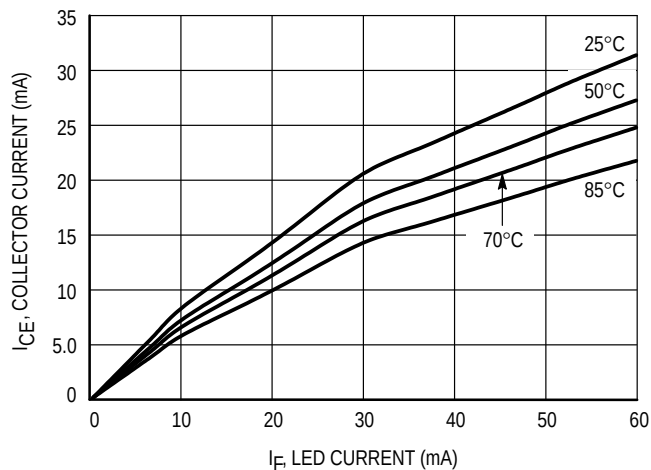


Figure 6. Collector-Emitter Current vs. Temperature and LED Current

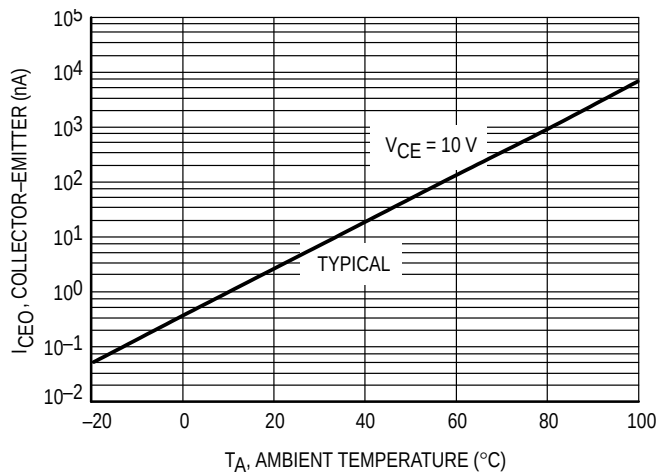


Figure 7. Collector-Emitter Leakage Current vs. Temperature

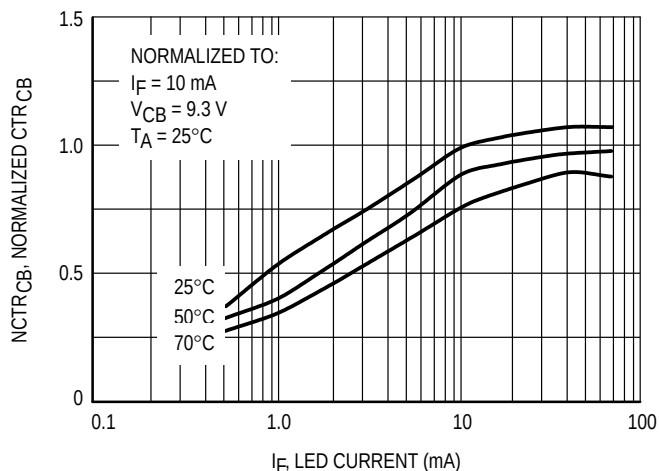


Figure 8. Normalized CTRcb vs. LED Current and Temperature

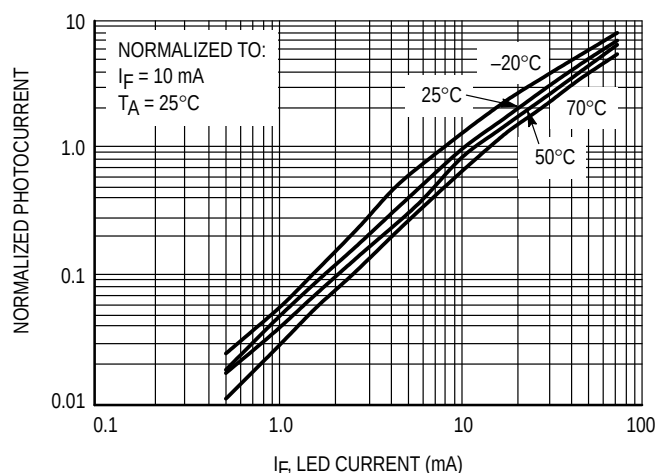


Figure 9. Normalized Photocurrent vs. I_F and Temperature

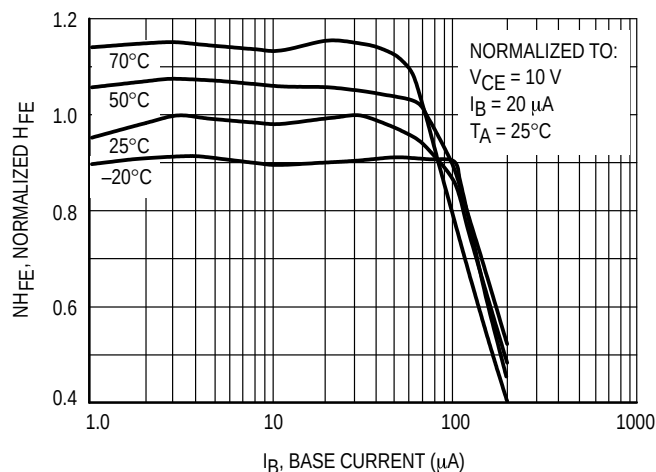


Figure 10. Normalized Non-Saturated H_{FE} vs. Base Current and Temperature

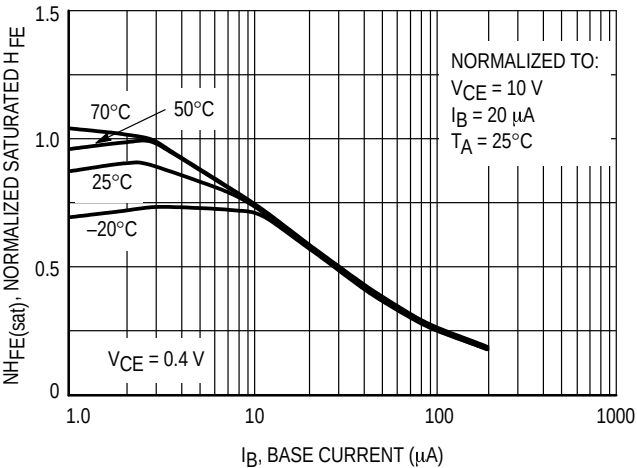


Figure 11. Normalized H_{FE} vs. Base Current and Temperature

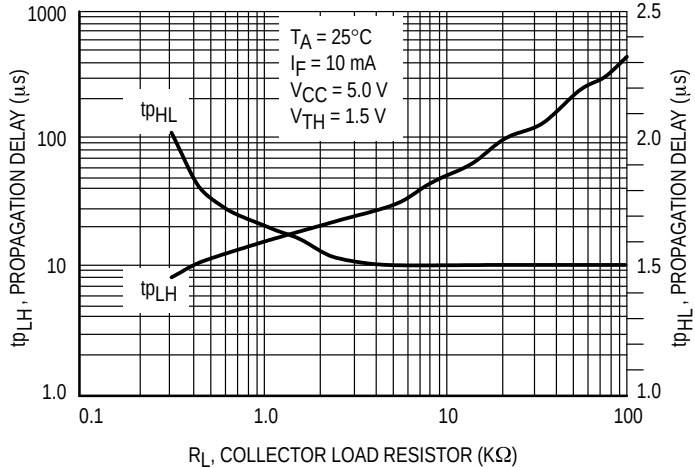


Figure 12. Propagation Delay vs. Collector Load Resistor

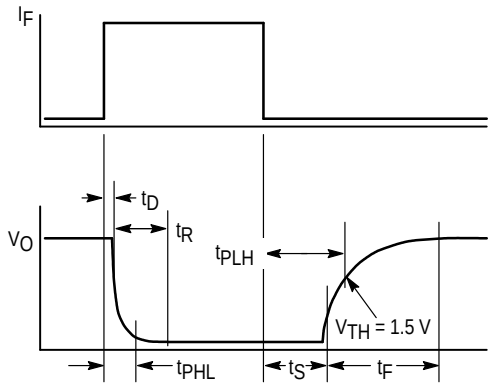


Figure 13. Switching Timing

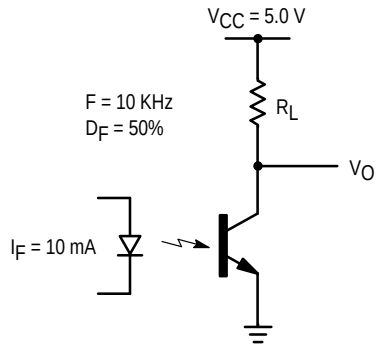
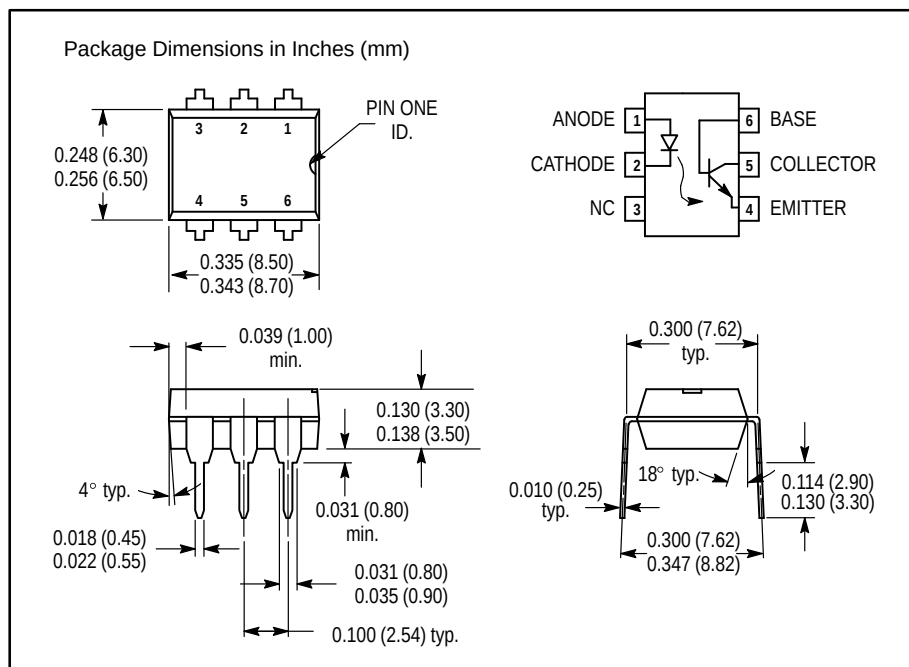


Figure 14. Switching Schematic



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