

OCM 2X2, 2X3 SERIES

Bidirectional Optical MOS Relay

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The OCM2X2 and OCM2X3 Series are bidirectional (AC) optical MOS relays, offering lower drive current than the OCM2X0/2X1 Series. The input portion is a GaAs infrared light emitting diode. The output portion uses a combination of silicon VDMOS (Vertical Diffusion MOS) FET's and silicon photovoltaic devices. An integrated optical coupler performs the isolated I/O switching action; a 5-mA or 10-mA low-level input can control the device's on/off function. The device is encased in an extremely small 6-pin plastic DIP or F-type (gull-wing) package.

The optical MOS relay switch may be used in applications that currently used mechanical relay switches, but offers smaller size, noise-free switching, and electronic circuit compatibility because of its non-mechanical operation. Optical MOS relay switches also dissipate less power than equivalent bipolar devices at lower switching frequencies.

FEATURES

- Low offset voltage
- Large range of current control
- Non-contact, optical operation
- Electronic circuit compatibility
- No chattering or switch bounces
- No mechanical switching noises
- Small size
- Low "on" resistance
- Low drive current (I_{FON} is 5 mA or less)
- High isolation voltage (4 kV for the OCM2X3)

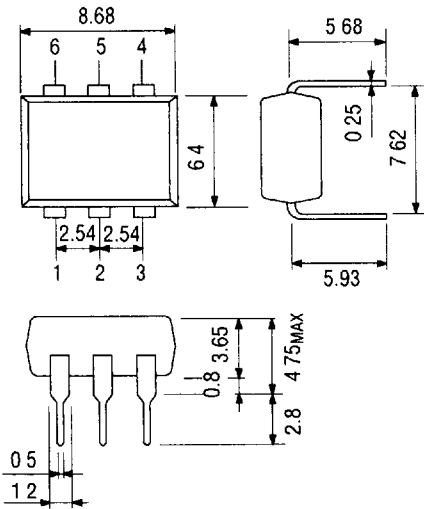
APPLICATIONS

- Computer cards and portable computing applications (such as PCMCIA cards)
- Telecommunications equipment
- Measurement equipment
- Home electronics
- Automatic meter reading equipment
- Other applications requiring small size or high performance
- Other applications requiring non-contact switches

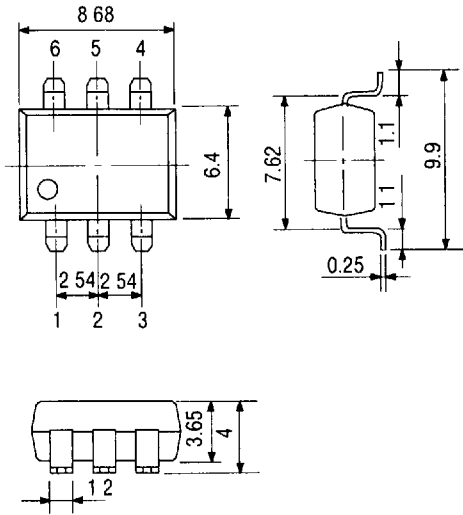
PIN CONFIGURATION

(Unit: mm)

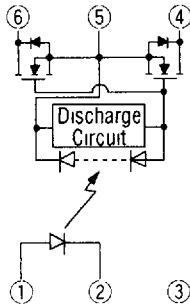
• DIP



• F type (Gull Wing)



• Pin Connection Diagram



- 1 Anode (LED)
- 2 Cathode (LED)
- 3 NC
- 4 Drain (MOS FET)
- 5 Source (MOS FET)
- 6 Drain (MOS FET)

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(Ambient Temperature $T_a=25^{\circ}\text{C}$)

Parameter			Symbol	Rating	Unit
LED	Forward Current		I _F	50	mA
	Derating		—	See characteristics curve	mA/°C
	Peak Forward Current *1		I _{FM}	0.5	A
	Reverse Voltage		V _R	5	V
	Power Dissipation		P _{DL}	75	mW
FET	Load Voltage	OCM202, OCM203	V _D	60	V
		OCM212, OCM213		100	
		OCM222, OCM223		200	
		OCM242, OCM243		400	
	Continuous Load Current	OCM202, OCM203	I _D	400	mA
		OCM212, OCM213		350	
		OCM222, OCM223		250	
		OCM242, OCM243		150	
	Derating		—	See characteristics curve	mA/°C
	Surge Forward Current *2	OCM202, OCM203	I _{SUG}	3.5	A
		OCM212, OCM213			
		OCM222, OCM223		1.5	
	OCM242, OCM243				
Power Dissipation		P _D	300	mW	
Total Power Dissipation			P _{TOT}	325	mW
Isolation Voltage		OCM202, OCM212	V _{I-O}	1500	V
		OCM222, OCM242			
		OCM203, OCM213	4000	V	
OCM223, OCM243					
Operating Temperature			T _{opr}	−40 to +85	°C
Storage Temperature			T _{stg}	−40 to +100	°C

*1 Pulse width 100 μs , cycle 10 ms

*2 Pulse width 1 ms, 1 shot

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

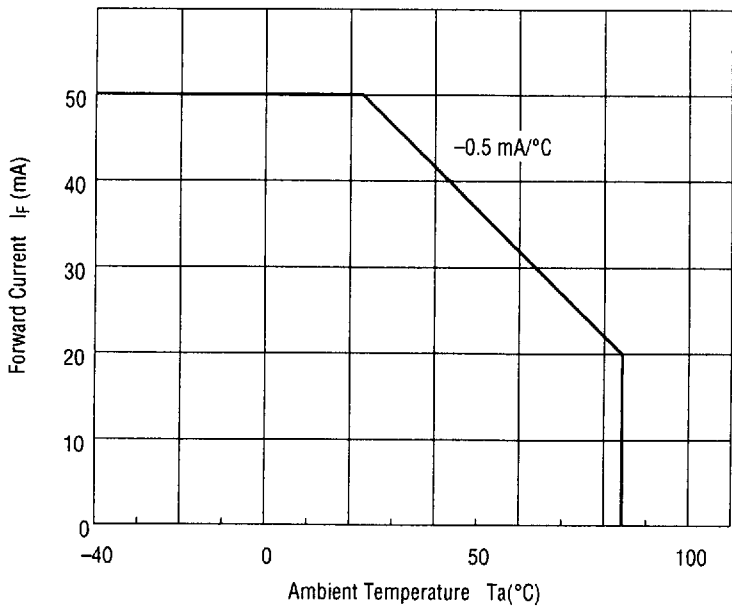
(Ambient Temperature $T_a=25^{\circ}\text{C}$)

Parameter			Symbol	Test Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
LED	Forward Voltage		V_F	$I_F=10\text{ mA}$	1.0	—	1.3	V	—
	Reverse Current		I_R	$V_R=5\text{ V}$	—	—	10	μA	—
FET	ON Resistance	OCM202, OCM203	R_{ON}	$I_F=10\text{ mA}$ $I_D=100\text{ mA}$	0.4	0.9	1.5	Ω	Time to flow current is within one second.
		OCM212, OCM213			0.6	1.3	2.0		
		OCM222, OCM223			2.0	3.0	4.0		
		OCM242, OCM243			6.0	9.0	12.5		
	Leakage Current *1	OCM202, OCM203	I_{LEAK}	$V_D=60\text{ V}$	—	—	1.0	μA	—
		OCM212, OCM213		$V_D=100\text{ V}$					
		OCM222, OCM223		$V_D=200\text{ V}$					
		OCM242, OCM243		$V_D=400\text{ V}$					
	Output Capacitance	OCM202, OCM203	C_{OUT}	$V_D=50\text{ V}$ $f=1\text{ MHz}$	—	75	—	pF	—
		OCM212, OCM213		—	50	—			
		OCM222, OCM223		—	35	—			
		OCM242, OCM243		—	25	—			
Coupled	Operating LED Current *2		$I_{F\text{ ON}}$	$I_D=100\text{ mA}$	—	—	5	mA	—
	Returning LED Current	OCM202, OCM203	$I_{F\text{ OFF}}$	$V_D=60\text{ V}$ $I_D=100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	0.2	—	—	mA	—
		OCM212, OCM213		$V_D=100\text{ V}$ $I_D=100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$					
		OCM222, OCM223		$V_D=200\text{ V}$ $I_D=100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$					
		OCM242, OCM243		$V_D=400\text{ V}$ $I_D=100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$					
	I/O Capacitance		C_{I-O}	$f=1\text{ MHz}$	—	1.3	—	pF	—
	Turn ON Time *3		t_{ON}	$I_F=10\text{ mA}$ $I_D=100\text{ mA}$ $R_L=100\text{ }\Omega$	—	0.3	1.0	ms	—
	Turn OFF Time *3		t_{OFF}		—	0.2	1.0	ms	—

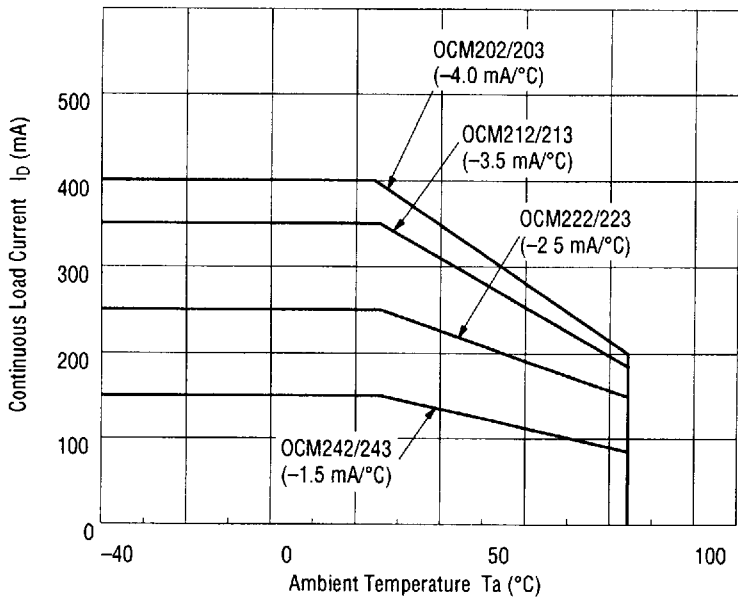
*1 Can correspond to special specification $I_{LEAK} < 1.0\text{ nA}$ *2 Can correspond to special specification $I_{F ON} < 3.0\text{ mA}$ *3 Can correspond to special specification $t_{ON-OFF} < 0.5\text{ ms}$

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

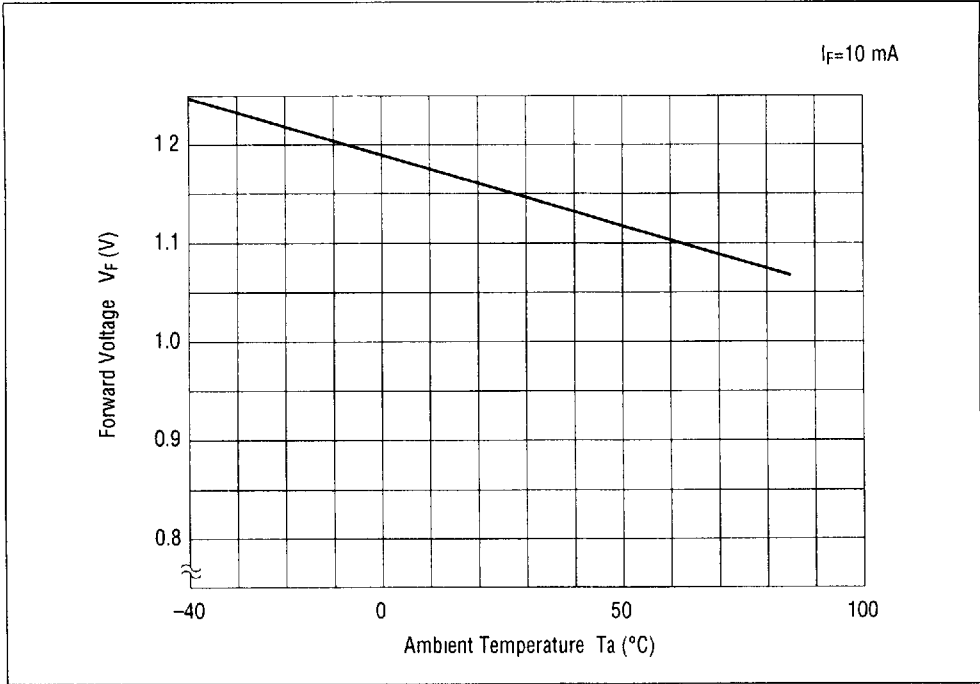
• Forward Current Derating Curve



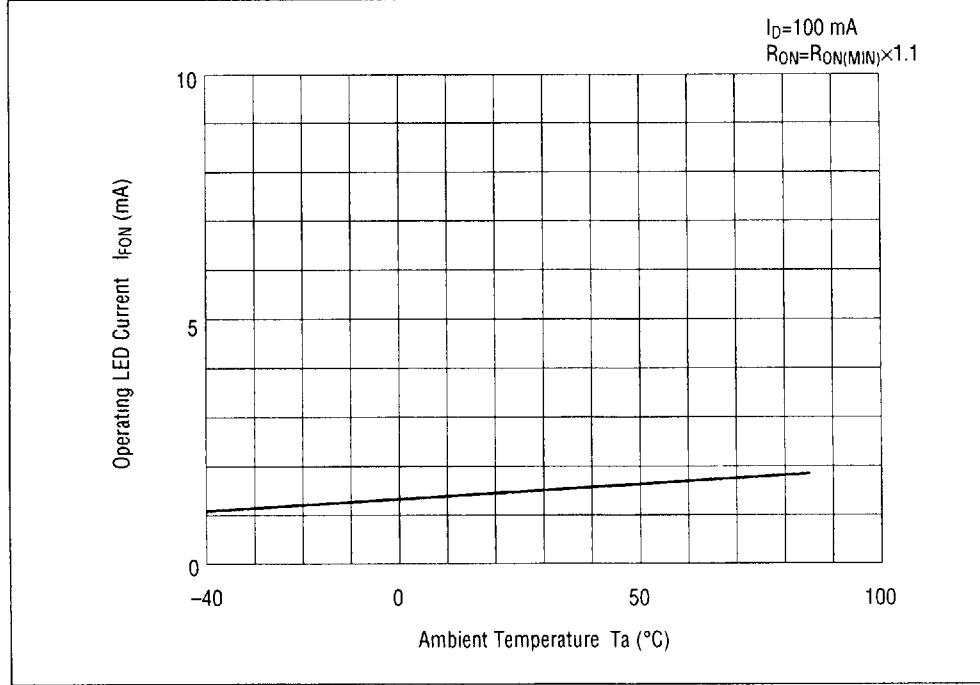
• Continuous Load Current Derating Curve



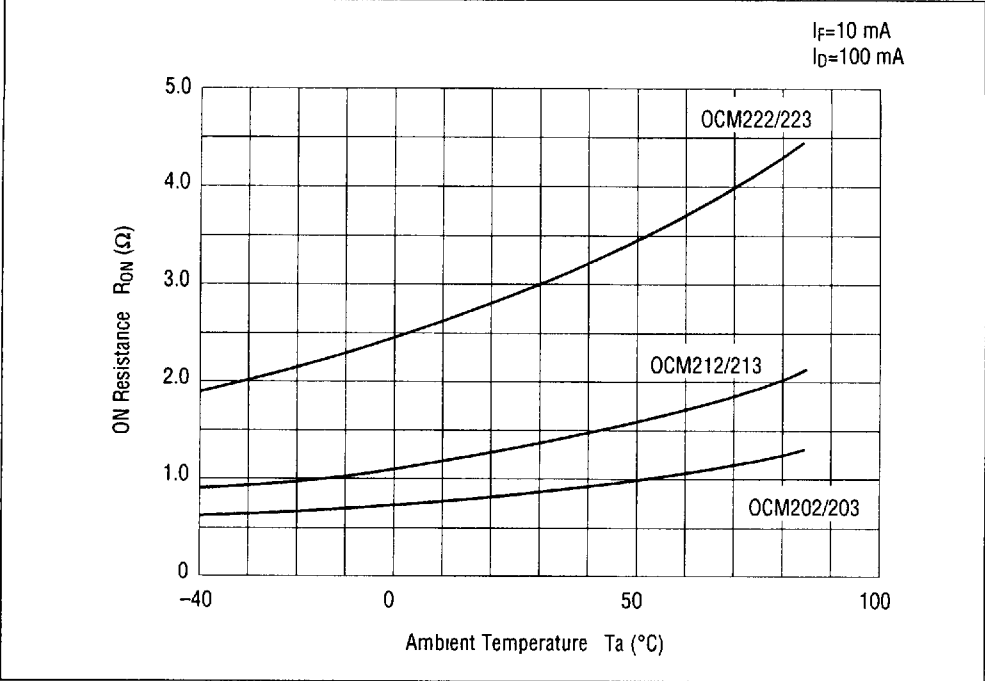
• Forward Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature



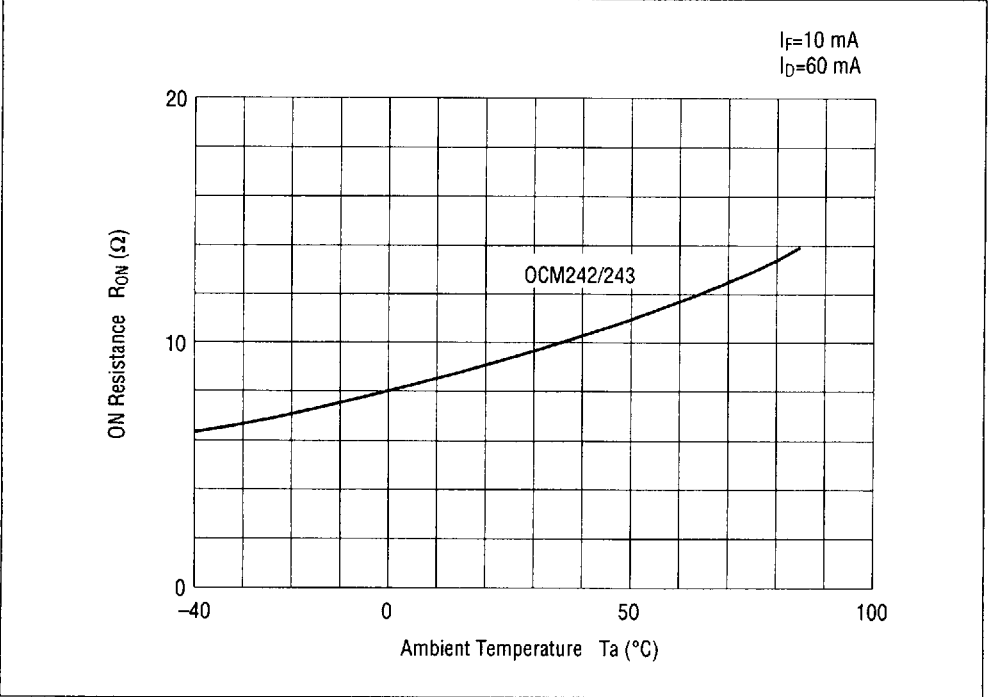
• Operating LED Current vs. Ambient Temperature



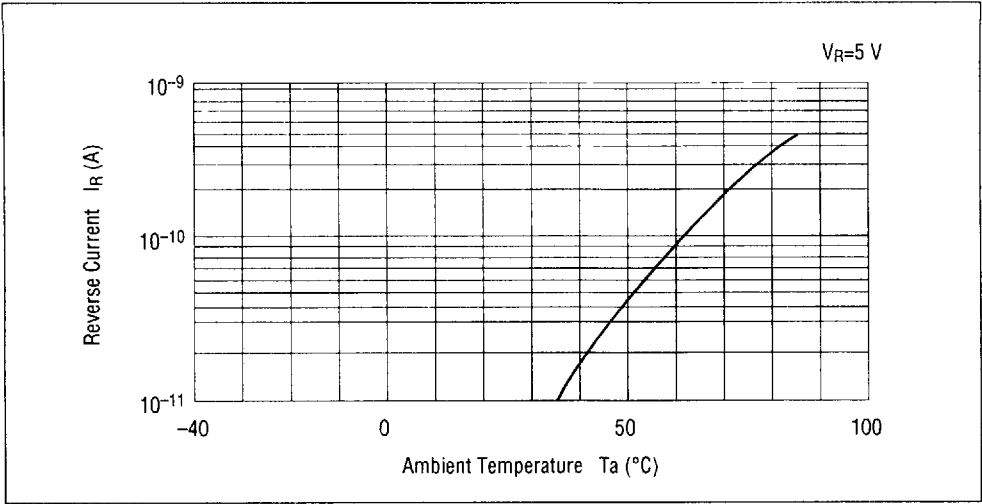
• ON Resistance vs. Ambient Temperature-1



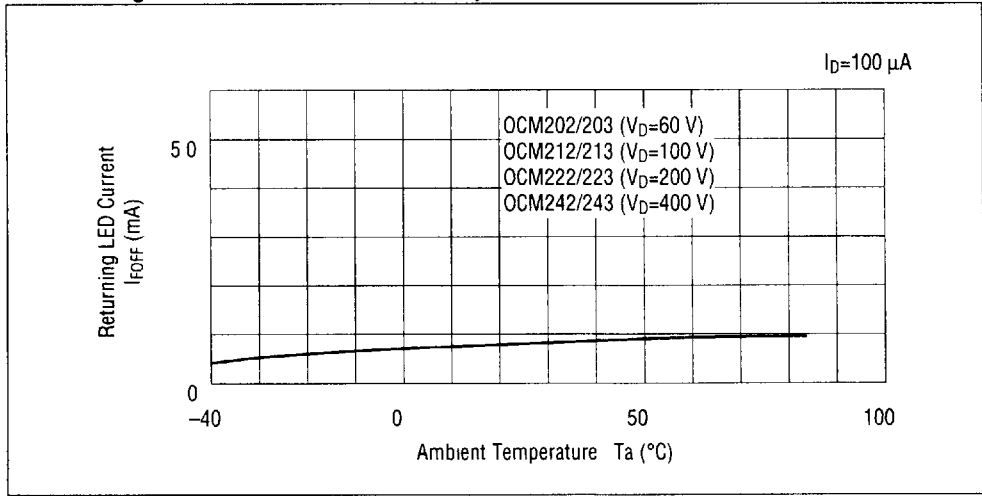
• ON Resistance vs. Ambient Temperature-2



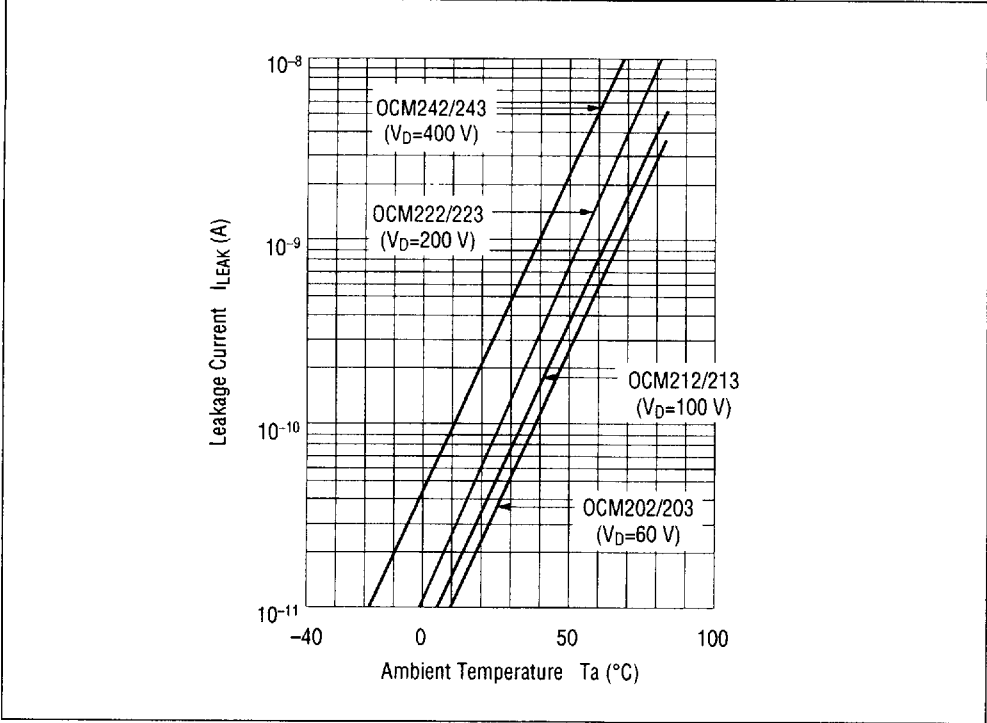
• Reverse Current vs. Ambient Temperature



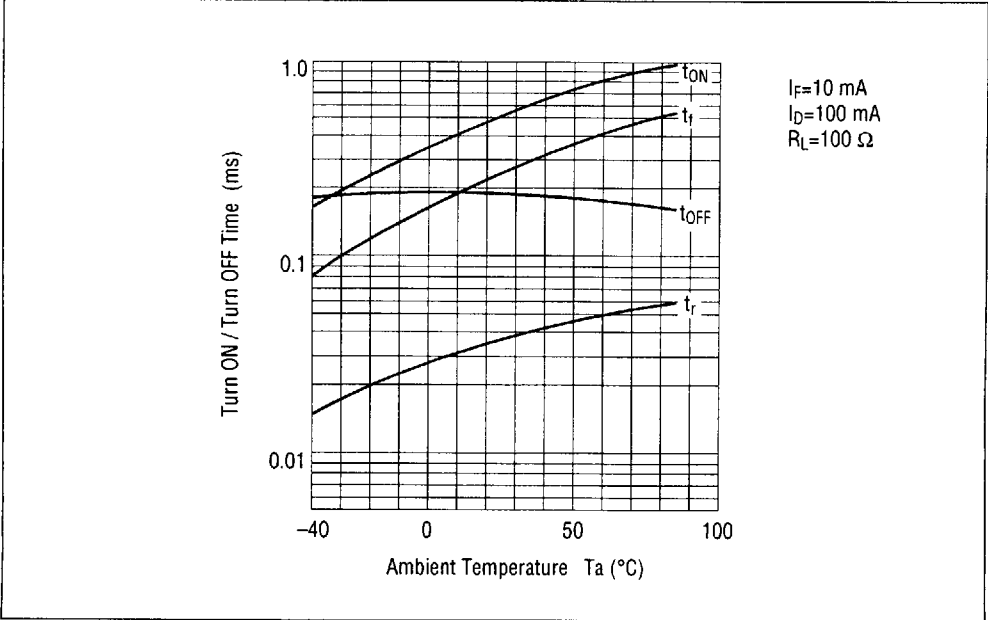
• Returning LED Current vs. Ambient Temperature



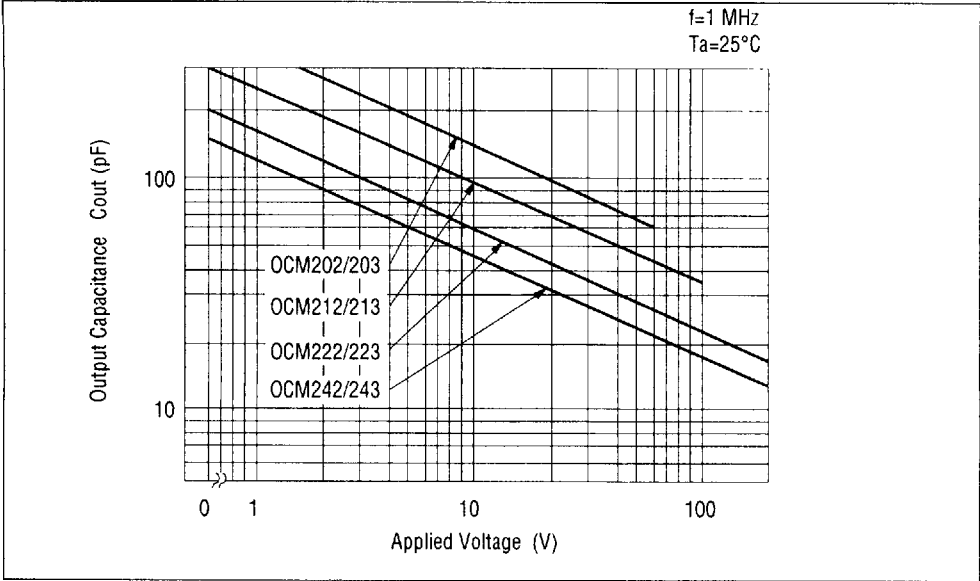
• Leakage Current vs. Ambient Temperature



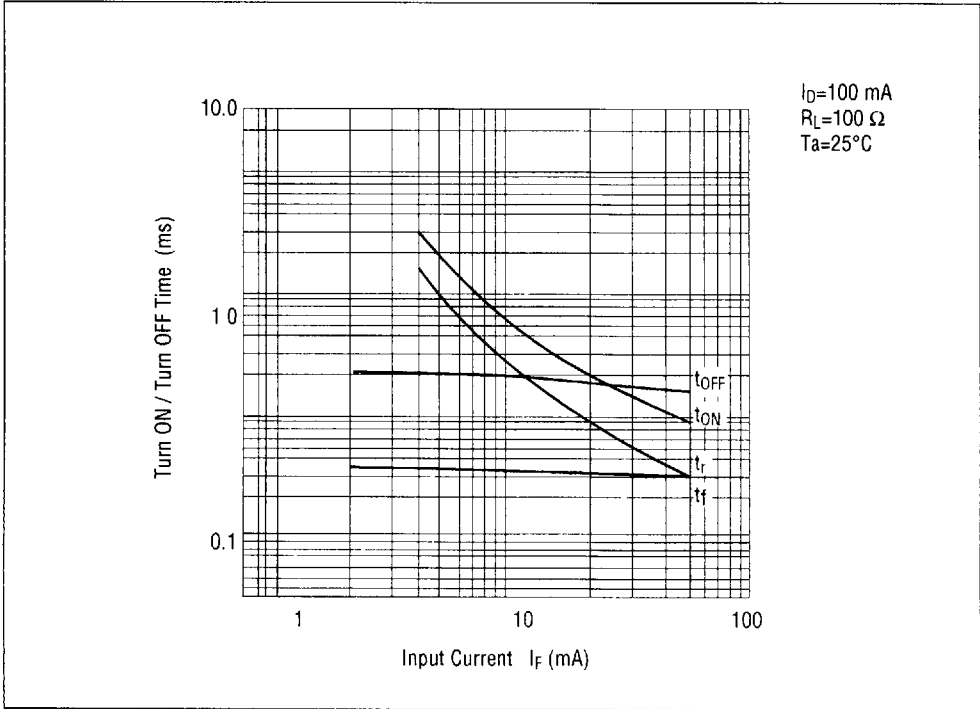
• Turn ON / Turn OFF Time vs. Ambient Temperature



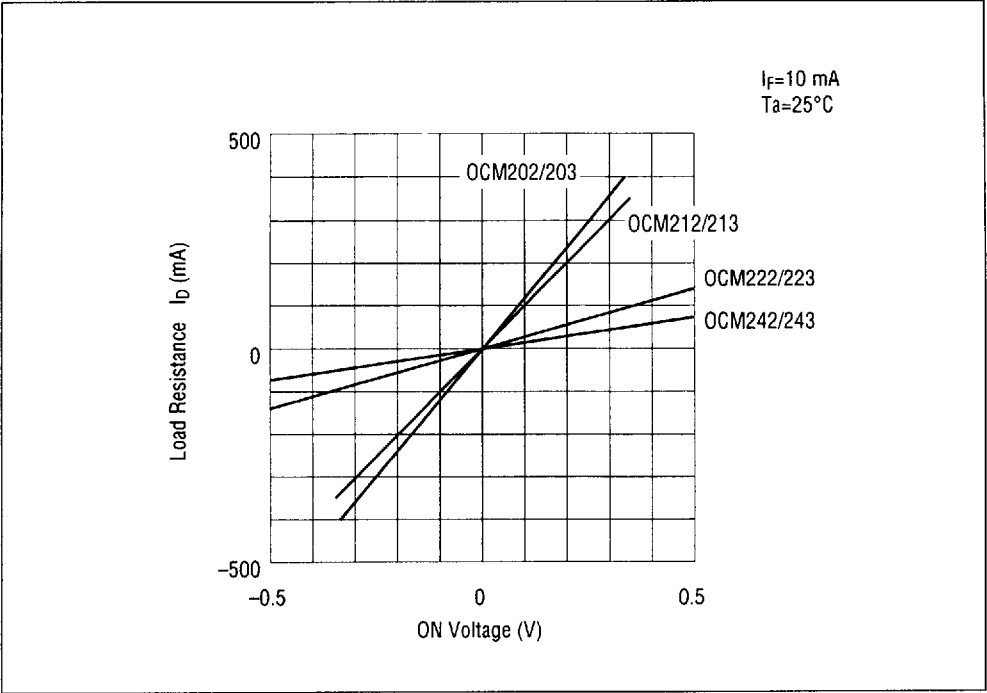
• Output Capacitance vs. Applied Voltage



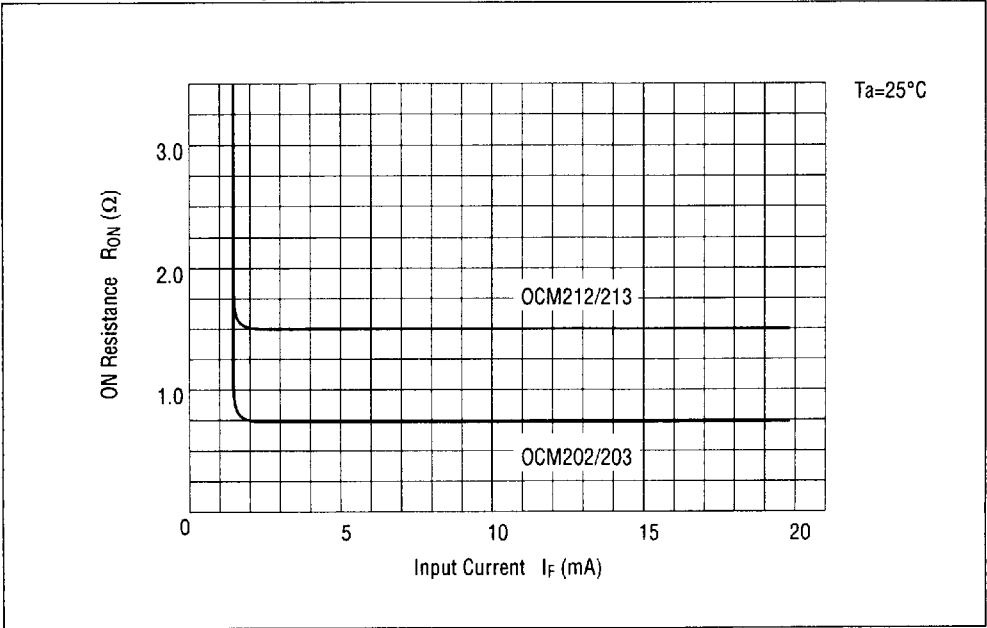
• Turn ON / Turn OFF Time vs. Input Current



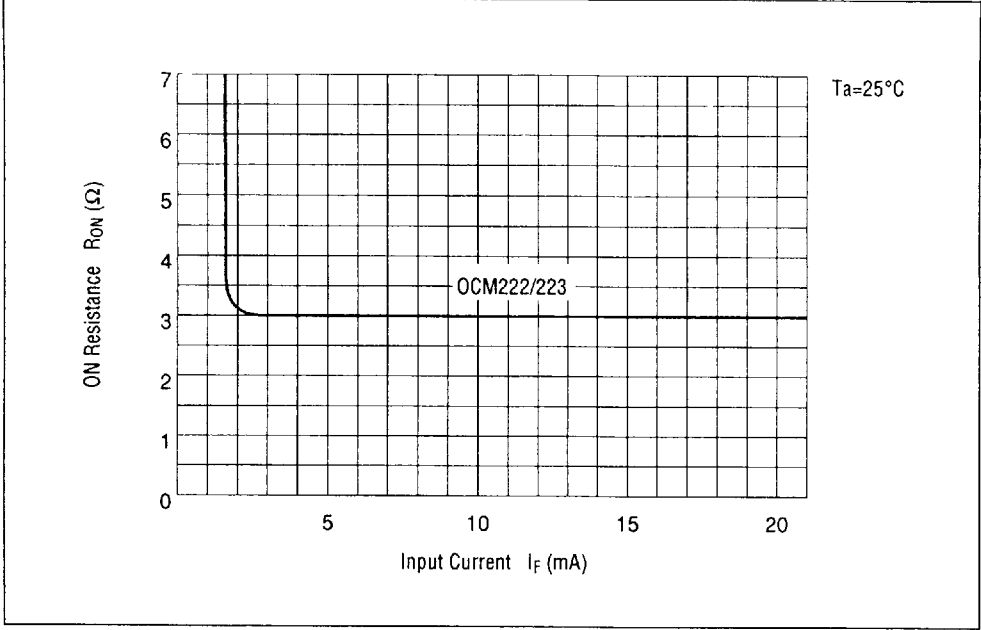
• Load Current vs. Voltage



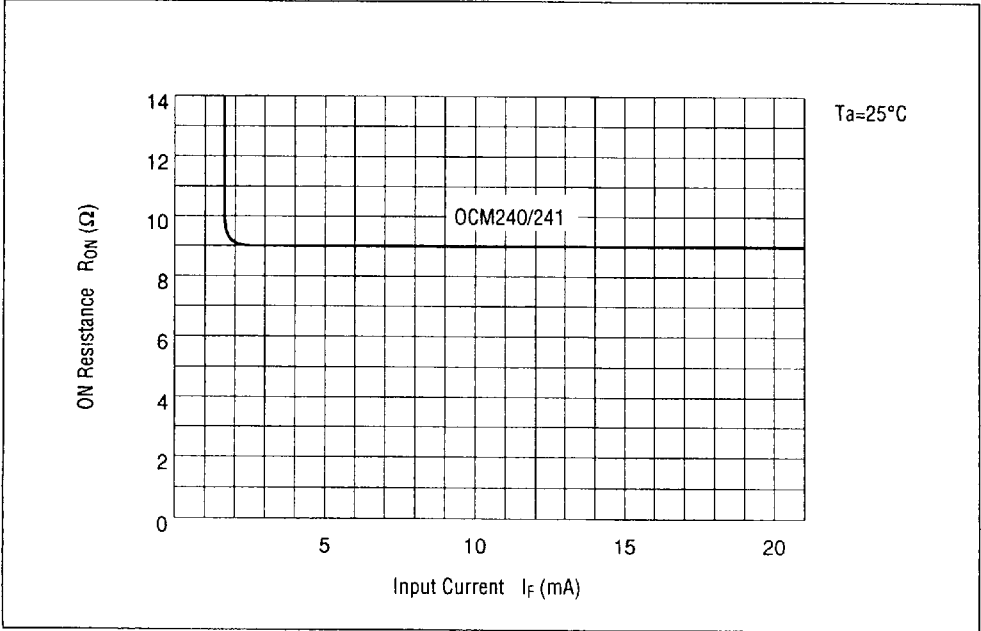
• ON Resistance vs. Input Current-1



• ON Resistance vs. Input Current-2



• ON Resistance vs. Input Current-3



• Circuit for Measuring Response Characteristics

