

## PHOTON COUPLED BILATERAL ANALOG FET

### APPROVALS

- UL recognised, File No. E91231

### 'X' SPECIFICATION APPROVALS

- VDE 0884 in 2 available lead forms : -  
- STD  
- G form

### DESCRIPTION

The IS610, IS611 are optically coupled isolators consisting of infrared light emitting diode and a symmetrical bilateral silicon photodetector. The detector is electrically isolated from the input and performs like an ideal isolated FET designed for distortion-free control of low level ac and dc analog signals. The IS610, IS611 are mounted in a standard 6pin 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.

#### As a remote variable resistor

- $\leq 100\Omega$  to  $\geq 300M\Omega$
- $\geq 99.9\%$  Linearity
- $\leq 15$  pF Shunt Capacitance
- $\geq 100G\Omega$  I/O Isolation Resistance

#### As an Analog Signal Switch

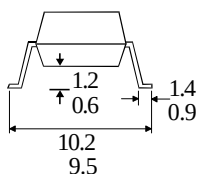
- Extremely low Offset Voltage
- 60V pk-pk Signal Capability
- No Charge Injection or Latchup
- ton, toff  $\leq 15\mu s$

### APPLICATIONS

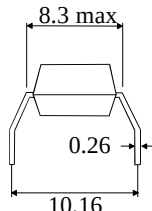
#### As a remote variable resistor

- Isolated variable attenuator
- Automatic gain control
- Active filter fine tuning / band switching

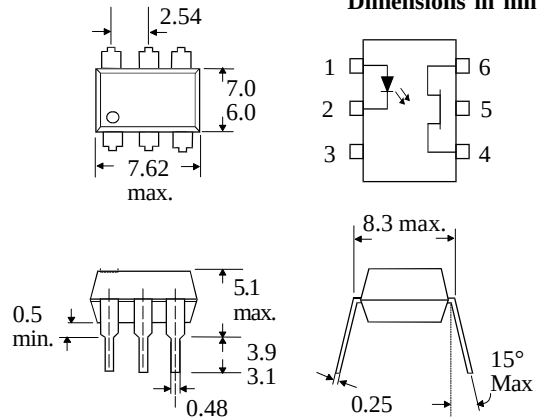
#### OPTION SM SURFACE MOUNT



#### OPTION G



### Dimensions in mm



### APPLICATIONS (cont.)

#### As an Analog Signal Switch

- Isolated sample and hold circuit
- Multiplexed, optically isolated A/D conversion

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

Storage Temperature \_\_\_\_\_ -55°C to + 150°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 \_\_\_\_\_ 60mA  
Reverse Voltage \_\_\_\_\_ 6V  
Power Dissipation \_\_\_\_\_ 100mW

### OUTPUT TRANSISTOR

Breakdown Voltage \_\_\_\_\_  $\pm 30V$   
Detector Current (continuous) \_\_\_\_\_  $\pm 100mA$   
Power Dissipation \_\_\_\_\_ 300mW

### POWER DISSIPATION

Total Power Dissipation \_\_\_\_\_ 350mW

### ISOCOM COMPONENTS LTD

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Park View Industrial Estate, Brenda Road  
Hartlepool, TS25 1YD England Tel: (01429)863609  
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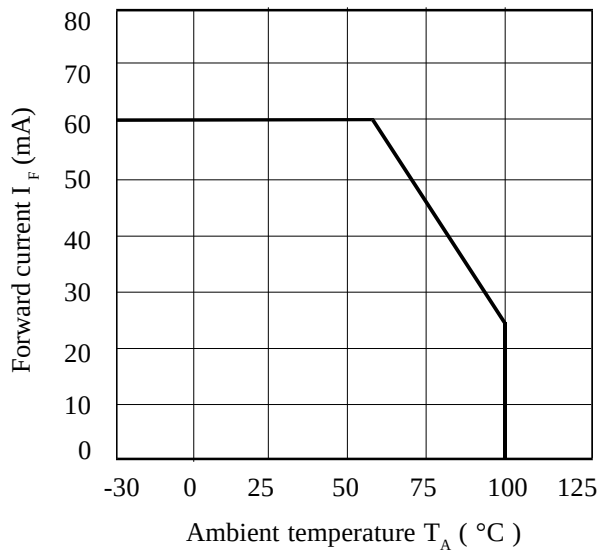
**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  Unless otherwise noted )**

| PARAMETER                      |                                                           | MIN                       | TYP | MAX  | UNITS                  | TEST CONDITION                                                                 |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----|------|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Input                          | Forward Voltage ( $V_F$ )                                 | 5                         | 1.1 | 1.75 | V                      | $I_F = 16\text{mA}$                                                            |
|                                | Reverse Voltage ( $V_R$ )                                 |                           |     |      | V                      | $I_R = 10\mu\text{A}$                                                          |
|                                | Reverse Current ( $I_R$ )                                 |                           |     | 10   | $\mu\text{A}$          | $V_R = 5\text{V}$                                                              |
| Output<br>(either<br>polarity) | Breakdown Voltage - $V_{(BR)46}$ (Note 2)                 | 30                        |     |      | V                      | $I_{46} = 10\mu\text{A}, I_F = 0$                                              |
|                                | Off-state Dark Current - $I_{46}$                         |                           |     | 50   | nA                     | $V_{46} = 15\text{V}, I_F = 0,$<br>$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$                    |
|                                | Off-state Resistance - $r_{46}$<br>Capacitance - $C_{46}$ | 300                       |     | 50   | $\mu\text{A}$          | $V_{46} = 15\text{V}, I_F = 0,$<br>$T_A = 100^\circ\text{C}$                   |
|                                |                                                           |                           |     | 15   | $\text{M}\Omega$<br>pF | $V_{46} = 15\text{V}, I_F = 0$<br>$V_{46} = 0, I_F = 0,$<br>$f = 1\text{ MHz}$ |
| Coupled                        | On-state Resistance - $r_{46}$ (Note 2)                   | 5300<br>7500<br>$10^{11}$ |     | 170  | $\Omega$               | $I_F = 16\text{mA}, I_{46} = 100\mu\text{A}$                                   |
|                                | IS611                                                     |                           |     | 200  | $\Omega$               | $I_F = 16\text{mA}, I_{46} = 100\mu\text{A}$                                   |
|                                | IS610                                                     |                           |     |      |                        |                                                                                |
|                                | On-state Resistance - $r_{64}$ (Note 2)                   |                           |     | 170  | $\Omega$               | $I_F = 16\text{mA}, I_{64} = 100\mu\text{A}$                                   |
|                                | IS611                                                     |                           |     | 200  | $\Omega$               | $I_F = 16\text{mA}, I_{64} = 100\mu\text{A}$                                   |
|                                | IS610                                                     |                           |     |      |                        |                                                                                |
|                                | Input to Output Isolation Voltage $V_{ISO}$               |                           |     |      | $V_{RMS}$              | See note 1                                                                     |
|                                | Input-output Isolation Resistance $R_{ISO}$               |                           |     |      | $V_{PK}$               | See note 1                                                                     |
|                                | Input-output Capacitance $C_f$                            |                           |     | 2    | $\Omega$<br>pF         | $V_{IO} = 500\text{V}$ (note 1)<br>$V_{IO} = 0, f = 1\text{MHz}$               |
|                                | Turn-on Time $t_{on}$                                     |                           |     | 25   | $\mu\text{s}$          | $I_F = 16\text{mA}, V_{46} = 5\text{V},$                                       |
|                                | Turn-off Time $t_{off}$                                   |                           |     | 25   | $\mu\text{s}$          | $R_L = 50\Omega$                                                               |
|                                | Resistance, non-linearity and asymmetry                   |                           |     | 0.1  | %                      | $I_F = 16\text{mA}, f = 1\text{kHz}$                                           |
|                                |                                                           |                           |     |      |                        | $I_{46} = 25\mu\text{A RMS}$                                                   |

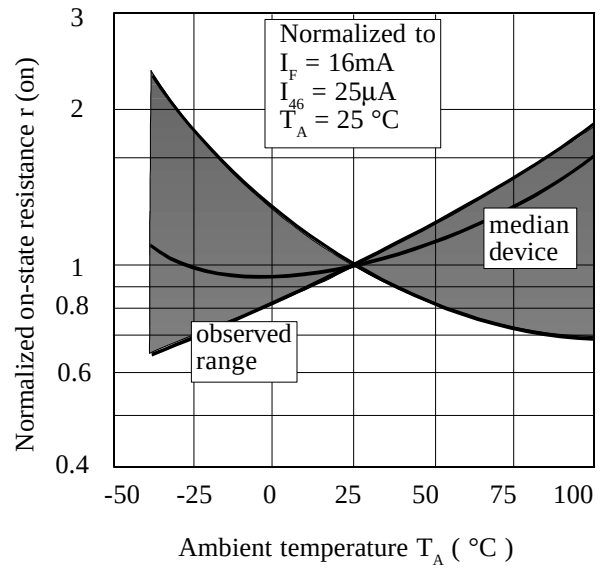
Note 1 Measured with input leads shorted together and output leads shorted together.

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

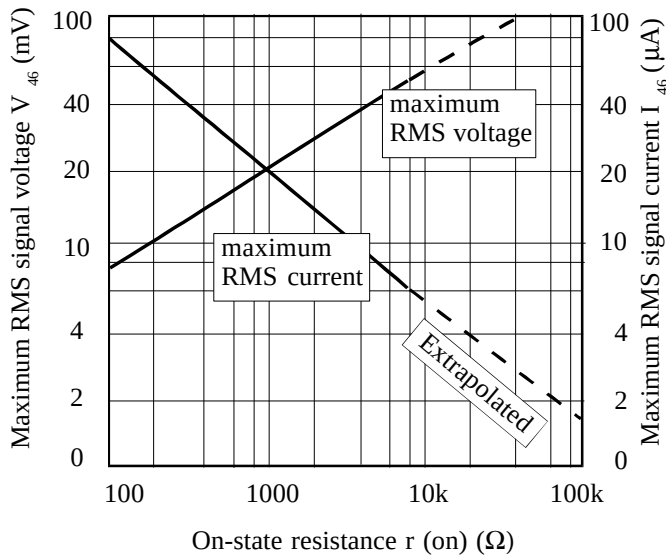
**Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature**



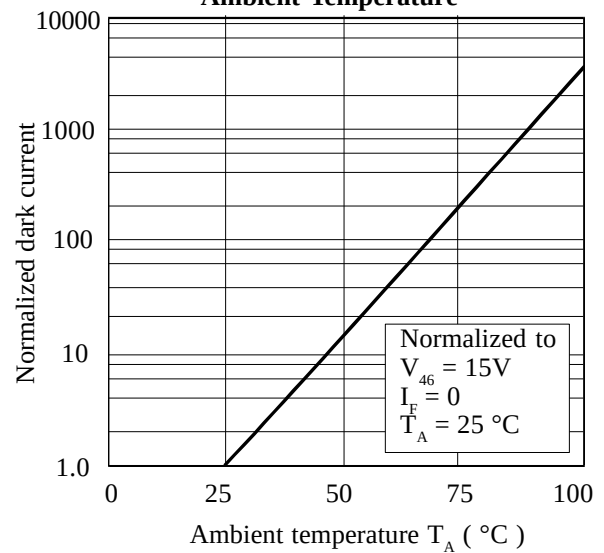
**On-state Resistance vs. Ambient Temperature**



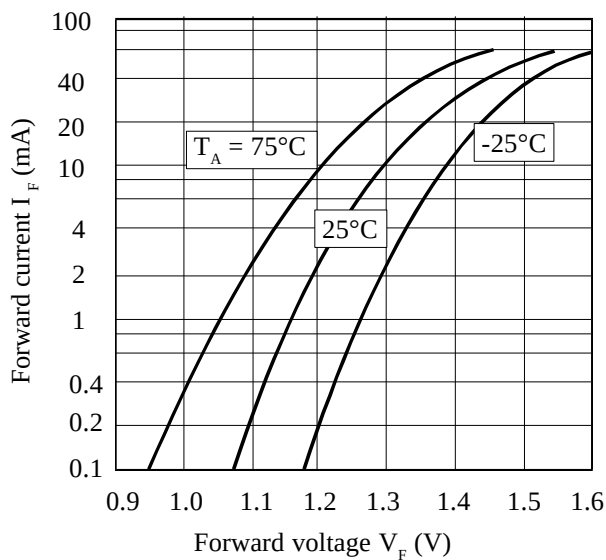
**Region of Linear Resistance**



**Normalized Off-state current vs. Ambient Temperature**



**Input Current vs. Input Voltage**



**Resistive non-linearity vs. D.C. Bias**

