

# Agilent HCPL-817

## Phototransistor Optocoupler

### High Density Mounting Type

#### Data Sheet

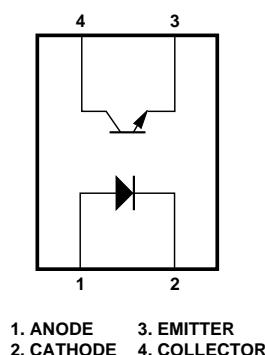
#### Description

The HCPL-817 contains a light emitting diode optically coupled to a phototransistor. It is packaged in a 4-pin DIP package and available in wide-lead spacing option and lead bend SMD option. Input-output isolation voltage is 5000 Vrms.

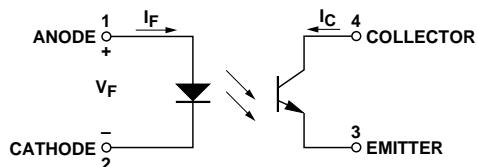
Response time,  $t_r$ , is typically 4  $\mu$ s and minimum CTR is 50% at input current of 5 mA.

#### Functional Diagram

PIN NO. AND INTERNAL CONNECTION DIAGRAM



#### Schematic



#### Features

- **Current Transfer Ratio (CTR: min. 50% at  $I_F = 5$  mA,  $V_{CE} = 5$  V)**
- **High input-output isolation voltage ( $V_{iso} = 5000$  Vrms)**
- **Response time ( $t_r$ : typ., 4  $\mu$ s at  $V_{CE} = 2$  V,  $I_C = 2$  mA,  $R_L = 100 \Omega$ )**
- **Compact dual-in-line package**
- **UL approved**
- **CSA approved**
- **VDE approved**
- **Options available:**
  - Leads with 0.4" (10.16 mm) spacing (W00)
  - Leads bends for surface mounting (300)
  - Tape and reel for SMD (500)
  - VDE 0884 approvals (060)

#### Applications

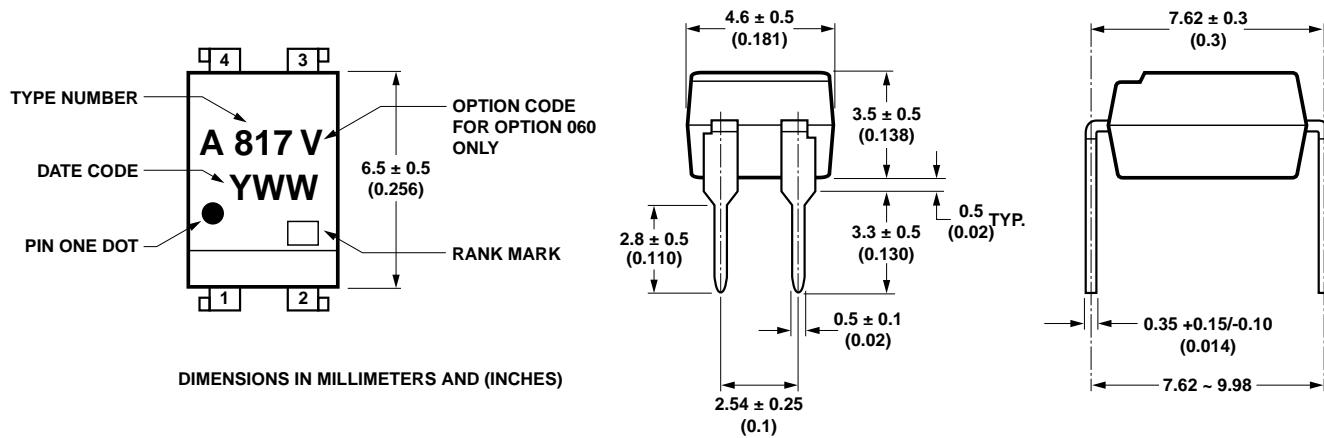
- **Signal transmission between circuits of different potentials and impedances**
- **I/O interfaces for computers**
- **Feedback circuit in power supply**

**CAUTION:** It is advised that normal static precautions be taken in handling and assembly of this component to prevent damage and/or degradation which may be induced by ESD.

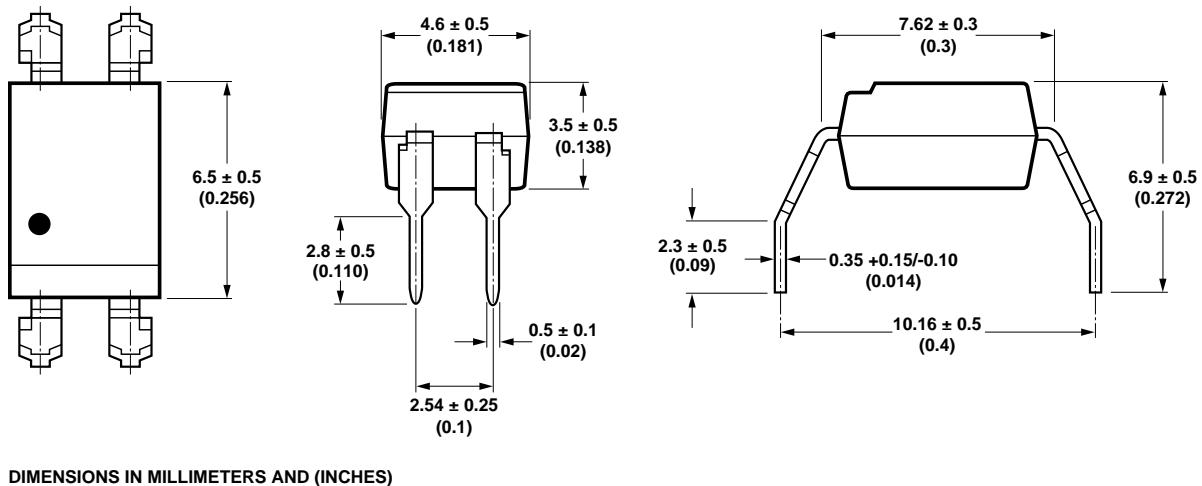


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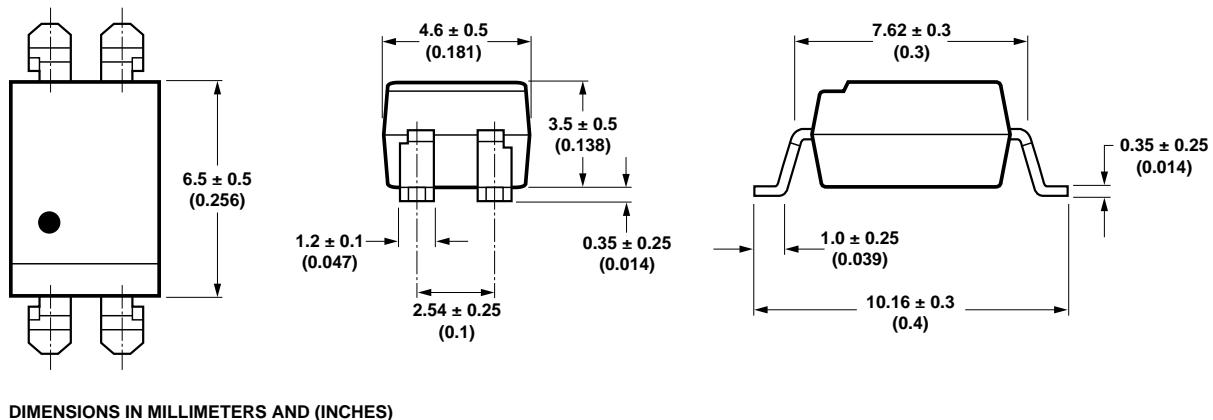
## Package Outline Drawings



## Package Outline – Option W00



## Package Outline – Option 300



### Absolute Maximum Ratings ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

Storage Temperature, $T_S$	-55°C to +125°C
Operating Temperature, $T_A$	-30°C to +100°C
Lead Solder Temperature, max. (1.6 mm below seating plane)	260°C for 10 s
Average Forward Current, $I_F$	50 mA
Reverse Input Voltage, $V_R$	6 V
Input Power Dissipation, $P_I$	70 mW
Collector Current, $I_C$	50 mA
Collector-Emitter Voltage, $V_{CEO}$	35 V
Emitter-Collector Voltage, $V_{ECO}$	6 V
Collector Power Dissipation	150 mW
Total Power Dissipation	200 mW
Isolation Voltage, $V_{iso}$ (AC for 1 minute, R.H. = 40 ~ 60%)	5000 Vrms

### Electrical Specifications ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Forward Voltage	$V_F$	—	1.2	1.4	V	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$
Reverse Current	$I_R$	—	—	10	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_R = 4 \text{ V}$
Terminal Capacitance	$C_t$	—	30	250	pF	$V = 0, f = 1 \text{ KHz}$
Collector Dark Current	$I_{CEO}$	—	—	100	nA	$V_{CE} = 20 \text{ V}$
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$BV_{CEO}$	35	—	—	V	$I_C = 0.1 \text{ mA}$
Emitter-Collector Breakdown Voltage	$BV_{ECO}$	6	—	—	V	$I_E = 10 \mu\text{A}$
Collector Current	$I_C$	2.5	—	30	mA	$I_F = 5 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$ ,
*Current Transfer Ratio	CTR	50	—	600	%	$R_{BE} = \infty$
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	0.1	0.2	V	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}, I_C = 1 \text{ mA}$
Response Time (Rise)	$t_r$	—	4	18	$\mu\text{s}$	$V_{CC} = 2 \text{ V}, I_C = 2 \text{ mA}$
Response Time (Fall)	$t_f$	—	3	18	$\mu\text{s}$	$R_L = 100 \Omega$
Cut-off Frequency	$f_c$	—	80	—	KHz	$V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}, I_C = 2 \text{ mA}$ $R_L = 100 \Omega, -3 \text{ dB}$
Isolation Resistance	$R_{iso}$	$5 \times 10^{10}$	$1 \times 10^{11}$	—	$\Omega$	DC 500 V 40 ~ 60% R.H.
Floating Capacitance	$C_f$	—	0.6	1.0	pF	$V = 0, f = 1 \text{ MHz}$

$$* \text{CTR} = \frac{|I_C|}{|I_F|} \times 100\%$$

Rank Mark	CTR (%)	Conditions
L	50 ~ 100	$I_F = 5 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}, T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$
A	80 ~ 160	
B	130 ~ 260	
C	200 ~ 400	
D	300 ~ 600	

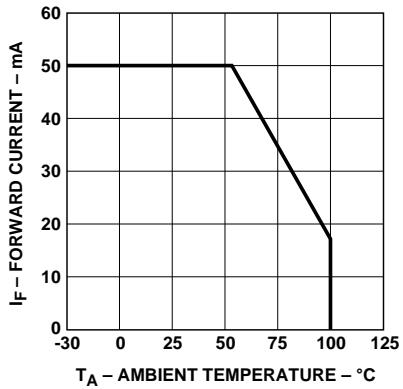


Figure 1. Forward current vs. temperature.

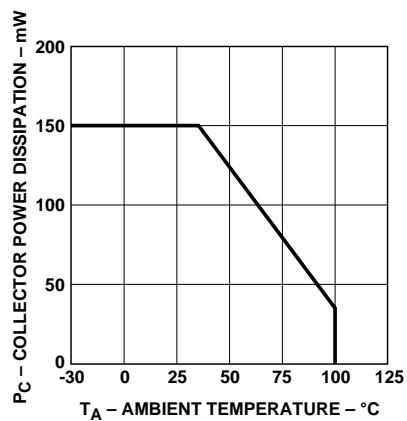


Figure 2. Collector power dissipation vs. temperature.

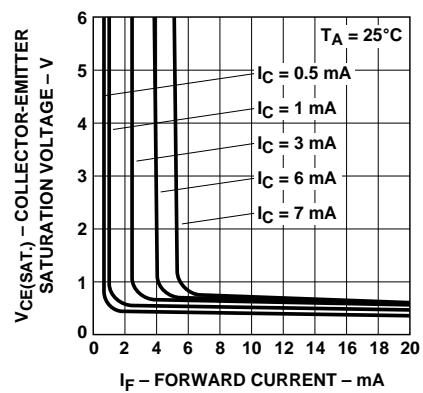


Figure 3. Collector-emitter saturation voltage vs. forward current.

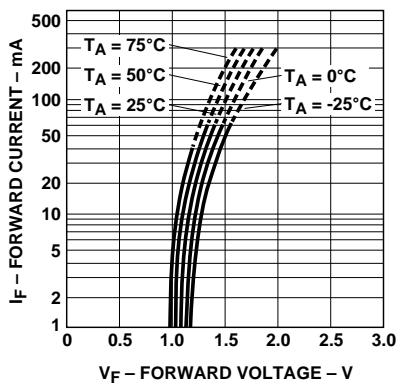


Figure 4. Forward current vs. forward voltage.

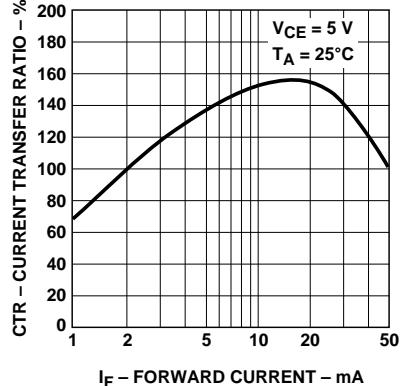


Figure 5. Current transfer ratio vs. forward current.

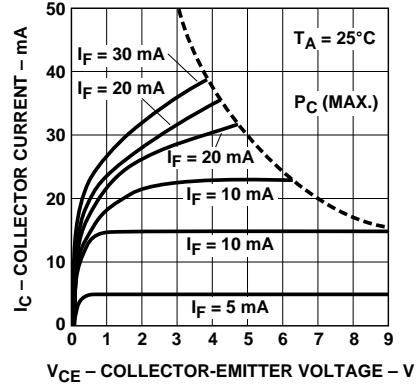


Figure 6. Collector current vs. collector-emitter voltage.

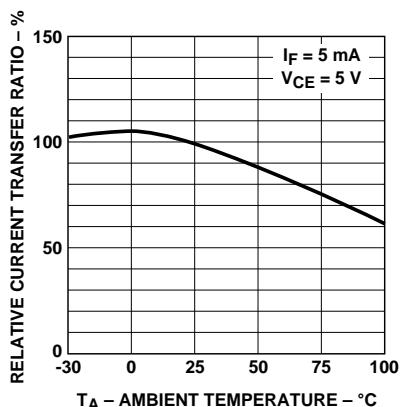


Figure 7. Relative current transfer ratio vs. temperature.

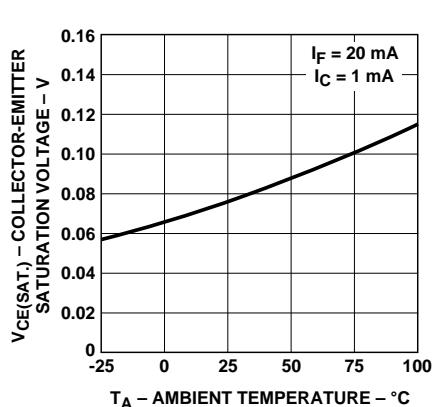


Figure 8. Collector-emitter saturation voltage vs. temperature.

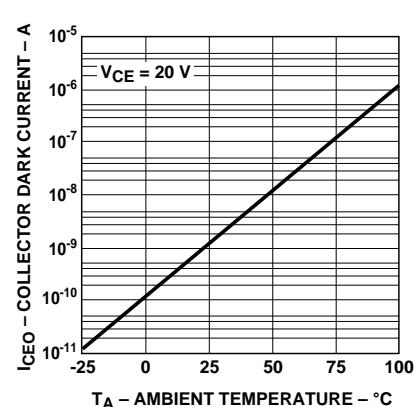


Figure 9. Collector dark current vs. temperature.

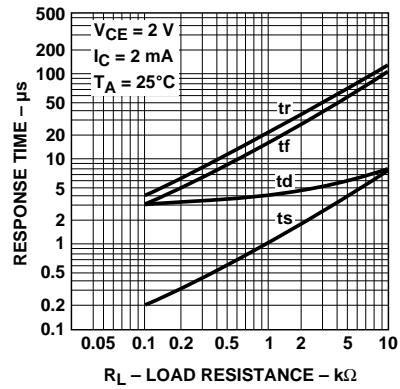


Figure 10. Response time vs. load resistance.

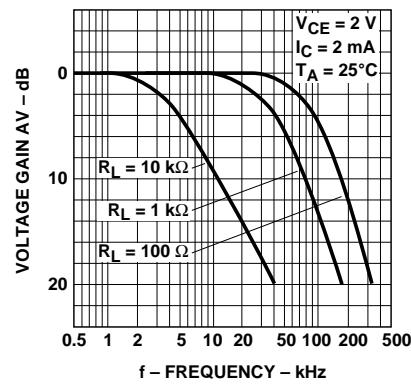
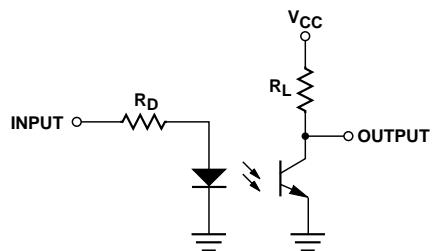
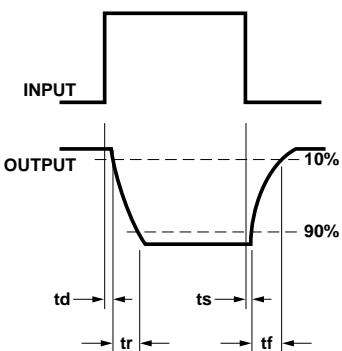
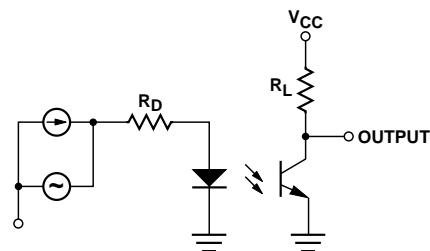


Figure 11. Frequency response.

### Test Circuit for Response Time



### Test Circuit for Frequency Response



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Data subject to change.

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