

CNY17

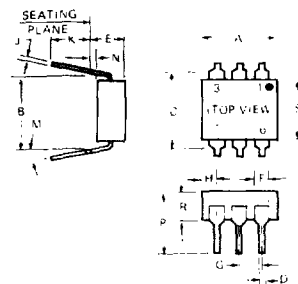
Optoisolator

GaAs Infrared Emitting Diode and NPN Silicon Phototransistor

The CNY17 consists of a gallium arsenide, infrared emitting diode coupled with a silicon phototransistor in a dual in-line package. This device is also available in surface-mount packaging.

FEATURES:

- Fast switching speeds
- High DC current transfer ratio
- High isolation resistance
- High isolation voltage
- I/O compatible with integrated circuits



absolute maximum ratings: (25°C) (unless otherwise specified)

INFRARED EMITTING DIODE			
Power Dissipation — T_A	*100	milliwatts	
Forward Current (Continuous)	60	milliamps	
Forward Current (Peak) (Pulse width 1μs, 300 P Ps)	3	ampere	
Reverse Voltage	3	volts	
*Derate 1.33 mW/°C above 25°C			

PHOTO-TRANSISTOR			
Power Dissipation — T_A	**150	milliwatts	
V_{CEO}	70	volts	
V_{CBO}	70	volts	
V_{ECO}	7	volts	
Collector Current (Continuous)	150	milliamps	
**Derate 2.0 mW/°C above 25°C			

SYMBOL	MILLIMETERS		INCHES		NOTES
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
A	8.36	8.89	3.30	3.50	
B	7.62 REF		300 REF		1
C		8.64		340	2
D	406	508	016	020	
E		508		200	3
F	1.01	1.78	040	070	
G	2.28	2.80	090	110	
H		2.16		085	4
J	203	305	008	012	
K	2.54		100		
M		15		15	
N	381		015		
P		9.53		035	
R	2.92	3.43	115	135	
S	6.10	6.86	240	270	

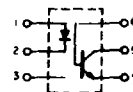
NOTES

1. INSTALLED POSITION LEAD CENTERS
2. OVERALL INSTALLED DIMENSION
3. THESE MEASUREMENTS ARE MADE FROM THE SEATING PLANE
4. FOUR PLACES

TOTAL DEVICE	
Storage Temperature	-55 to 150°C
Operating Temperature	-55 to 100°C
Lead Soldering Time (at 260°C)	10 seconds
Surge Isolation Voltage (Input to Output).	
5000V _(peak)	3000V _(RMS)
Steady-State Isolation Voltage (Input to Output).	
4000V _(peak)	2830V _(RMS)

 Covered under U.L. component recognition program, reference file E51868

 VDE approved to C883/6.80 0110/11.72



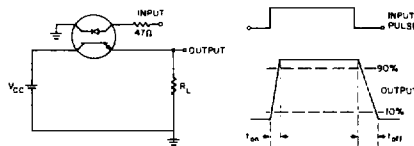
individual electrical characteristics (25°C) (unless otherwise specified)

INFRARED EMITTING DIODE	MIN.	MAX.	UNITS	PHOTO-TRANSISTOR	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS
Forward Voltage – V_F ($I_F = 60\text{ mA}$)	.8	1.65	volts	Breakdown Voltage – $V_{(BR)CEO}$ ($I_C = 10\text{ mA}$, $I_F = 0$)	70	—	—	volts
Reverse Current – I_R ($V_R = 3\text{ V}$)	—	10	microamps	Breakdown Voltage – $V_{(BR)CBO}$ ($I_C = 100\mu\text{A}$, $I_F = 0$)	70	—	—	volts
Capacitance – C_J ($V = 0$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$)	—	100	picofarads	Breakdown Voltage – $V_{(BR)ECO}$ ($I_F = 100\mu\text{A}$, $I_F = 0$)	7	—	—	volts
				Collector Dark Current – I_{CEO} ($V_{CE} = 10\text{ V}$, $I_F = 0$)	—	5	50	nanoamps
				Capacitance – C_{CE} ($V_{CE} = 10\text{ V}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$)	—	2	—	picofarads
				Current Transfer Ratio – h_{FE} ($V_{CE} = 5\text{ V}$, $I_C = 100\mu\text{A}$)	100	—	—	

coupled electrical characteristics (25°C) (unless otherwise specified)

	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS
DC Current Transfer Ratio ($I_F = 10\text{ mA}$, $V_{CE} = 5\text{ V}$)	40	—	80	%
CNY17 I	63	—	125	%
CNY17 II	100	—	200	%
CNY17 III	160	—	320	%
CNY17 IV	—	—	0.3	volts
Saturation Voltage – Collector to Emitter ($I_F = 10\text{ mA}$, $I_C = 2.5\text{ mA}$)	100	—	—	gigaohms
Isolation Resistance ($V_{IO} = 500\text{ V}_{DC}$) (See Note 1)	—	—	2	picofarads
Input to Output Capacitance ($V_{IO} = 0$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$) (See Note 1)	—	5	10	microseconds
Turn-On Time – t_{on} ($V_{CC} = 10\text{ V}$, $I_C = 2\text{ mA}$, $R_L = 100\Omega$) (See Figure 1)	—	5	10	microseconds
Turn-Off Time – t_{off} ($V_{CC} = 10\text{ V}$, $I_C = 2\text{ mA}$, $R_L = 100\Omega$) (See Figure 1)	—	5	10	microseconds

Note 1: Tests of input to output isolation current resistance, and capacitance are performed with the input terminals (diode) shorted together and the output terminals (transistor) shorted together.

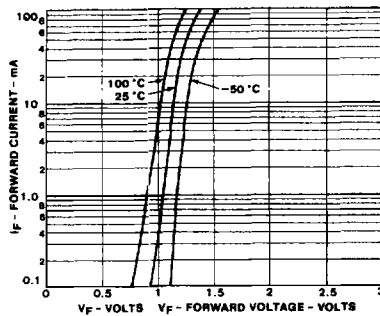


Adjust Amplitude of Input Pulse for Output (I_C) of 2 mA

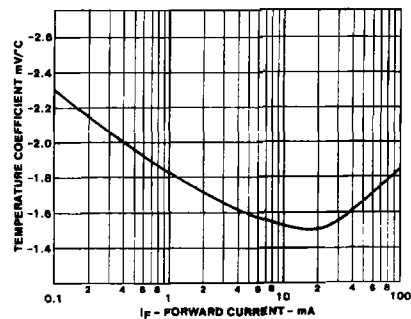
TEST CIRCUIT AND VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS

CNY17

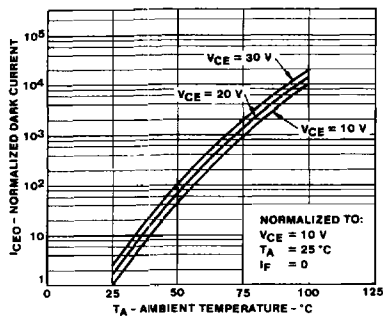
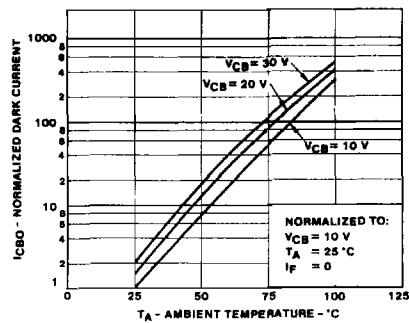
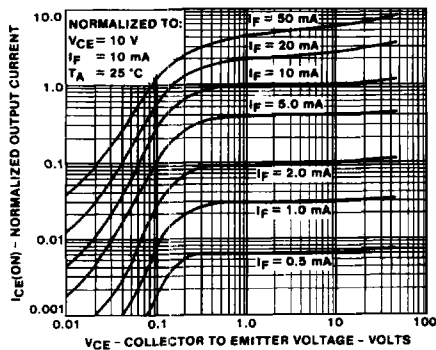
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



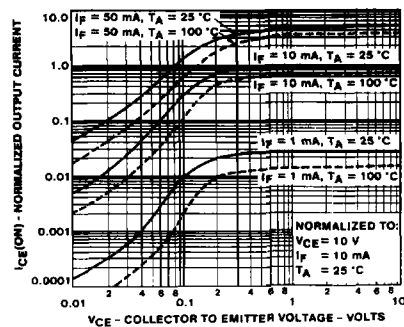
1. INPUT CHARACTERISTICS



2. FORWARD VOLTAGE TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT

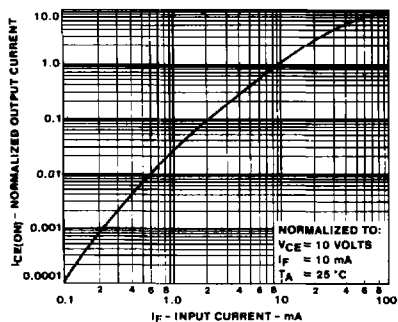
3. DARK I_{CEO} CURRENT VS TEMPERATURE4. I_{CBO} VS TEMPERATURE

5. OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS

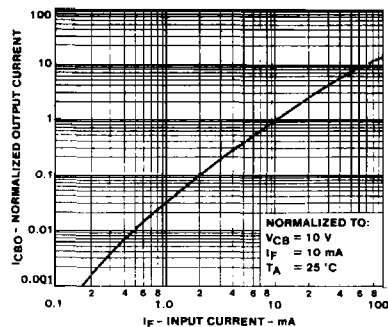


6. OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS

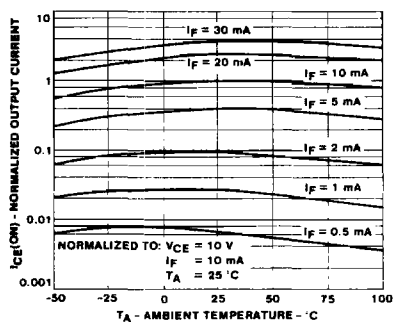
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



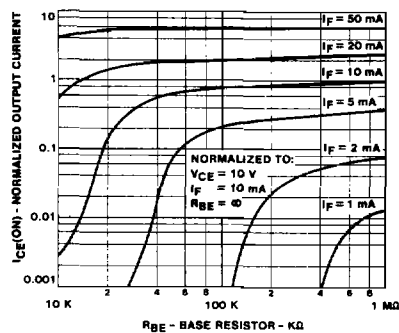
7. OUTPUT CURRENT VS INPUT CURRENT



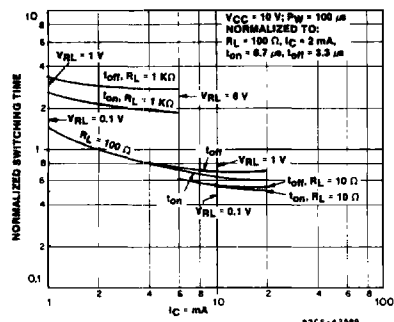
8. OUTPUT CURRENT - COLLECTOR TO BASE VS INPUT CURRENT



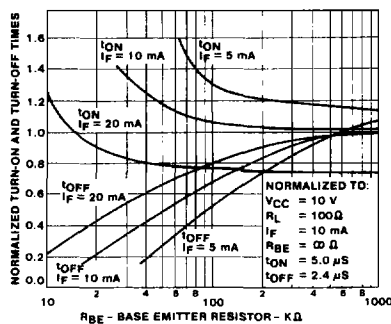
9. OUTPUT CURRENT VS TEMPERATURE



10. OUTPUT CURRENT VS BASE EMITTER RESISTANCE



11. SWITCHING TIMES VS OUTPUT CURRENT

12. SWITCHING TIME VS R_{BE}