



**NON BASE LEAD**  
**OPTICALLY COUPLED ISOLATOR**  
**PHOTODARLINGTON OUTPUT**

**APPROVALS**

- UL recognised, File No. E91231

**'X' SPECIFICATION APPROVALS**

- VDE 0884 in 3 available lead form :-  
 - STD  
 - G form  
 - SMD approved to CECC 00802

**DESCRIPTION**

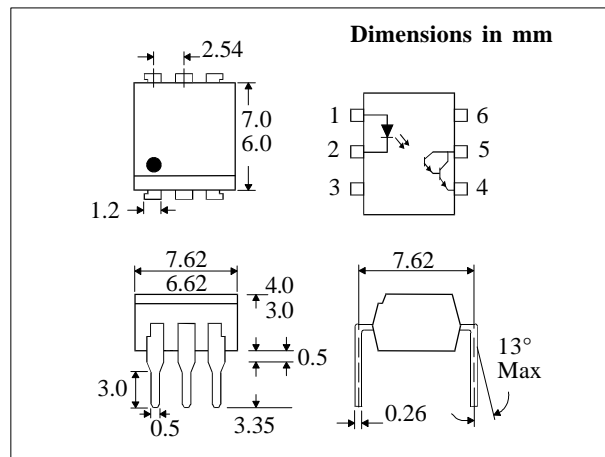
The MOC8030, MOC8050 series of optically coupled isolators consist of an infrared light emitting diode and NPN silicon photodarlington in a standard 6pin dual in line plastic package with the base pin unconnected.

**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.
- High Current Transfer Ratio (500% min)
- High BV<sub>ceo</sub> ( 80V )
- High Isolation Voltage (5.3kV<sub>RMS</sub>, 7.5kV<sub>PK</sub> )
- Basepin unconnected for improved noise immunity in high EMI environment
- High sensitivity to low input drive current
- Custom electrical selections available

**APPLICATIONS**

- Computer terminals
- Industrial systems controllers
- Measuring instruments
- Signal transmission between systems of different potentials and impedances



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

Storage Temperature	-40°C to +125°C
Operating Temperature	-25°C to +100°C
Lead Soldering Temperature (1/16 inch (1.6mm) from case for 10 secs)	260°C

**INPUT DIODE**

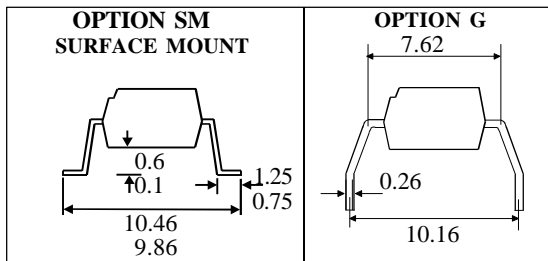
Forward Current	50mA
Reverse Voltage	6V
Power Dissipation	70mW

**OUTPUT TRANSISTOR**

Collector-emitter Voltage BV <sub>CEO</sub>	80V
Emitter-collector Voltage BV <sub>ECO</sub>	6V
Power Dissipation	150mW

**POWER DISSIPATION**

Total Power Dissipation	170mW
(derate linearly 3.3mW/°C above 25°C)	



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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 ( $V_F$ )		1.2	1.5	V	$I_F = 10\text{mA}$
	Reverse Current ( $I_R$ )			10	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_R = 4\text{V}$
Output	Collector-emitter Breakdown ( $BV_{CEO}$ )	80			V	$I_C = 1\text{mA}$ (note 2)
	Emitter-collector Breakdown ( $BV_{ECO}$ )	6			V	$I_E = 100\mu\text{A}$
	Collector-emitter Dark Current ( $I_{CEO}$ )			1	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{CE} = 10\text{V}$
Coupled	Output Collector Current ( $I_C$ )(Note 2) MOC8030 MOC8050	30 50			mA mA	10mA $I_F$ , 1.5V $V_{CE}$ 10mA $I_F$ , 1.5V $V_{CE}$
	Input to Output Isolation Voltage $V_{ISO}$	5300 7500			$V_{RMS}$ $V_{PK}$	(note 1) (note 1)
	Input-output Isolation Resistance $R_{ISO}$		$10^{11}$		$\Omega$	$V_{IO} = 500\text{V}$ (note 1)
	Response Time (Rise), $t_r$ Response Time (Fall), $t_f$		60 53		$\mu\text{s}$ $\mu\text{s}$	$V_{CE} = 2\text{V}$ , $I_C = 10\text{mA}$ , $R_L = 100\Omega$ , fig.1

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.

**FIGURE1**

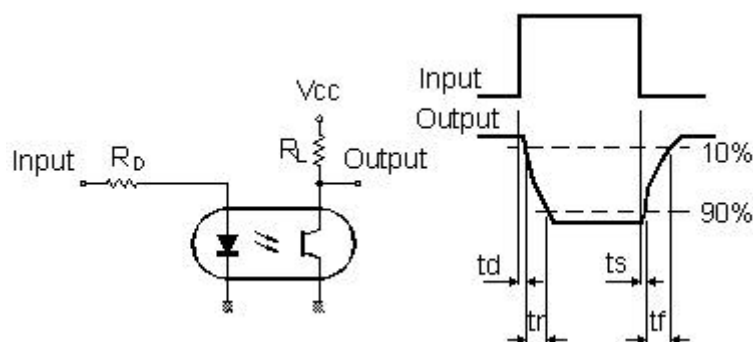


Fig.1 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

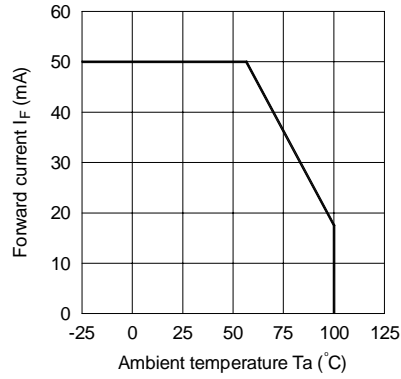


Fig.2 Collector Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

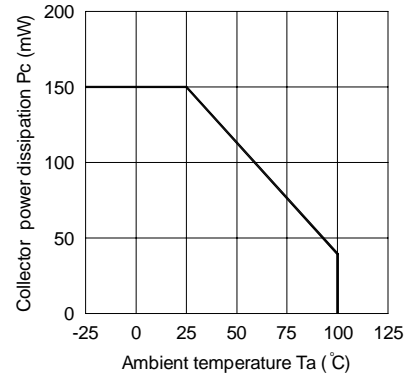


Fig.3 Current Transfer Ratio vs. Forward Current

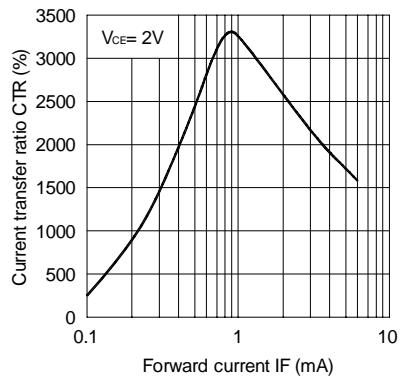


Fig.4 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

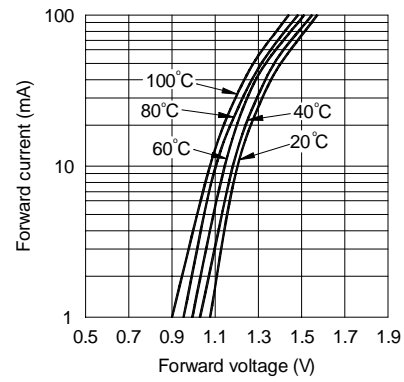


Fig.5 Collector Current vs. Collector-emitter Voltage

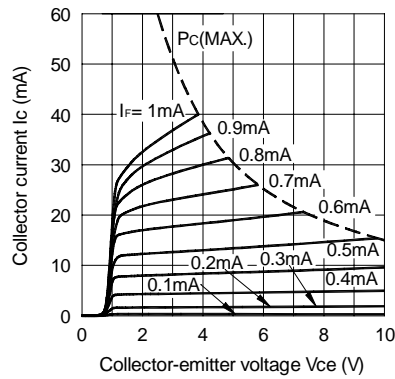


Fig.6 Collector Current vs. Collector-emitter Voltage

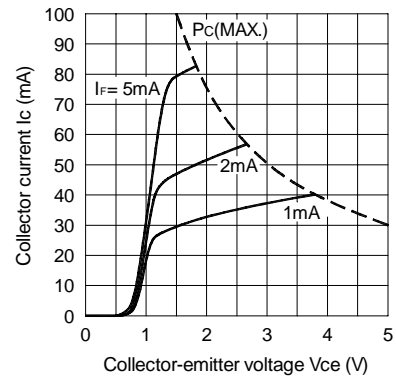


Fig.7 Relative Current Transfer Ratio vs. Ambient Temperature

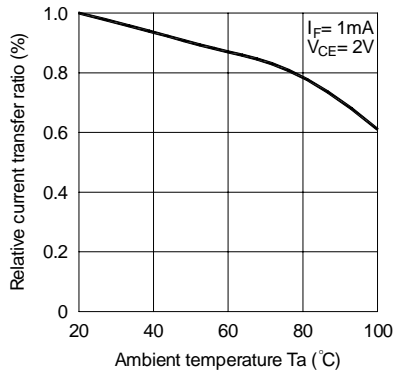


Fig.8 Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

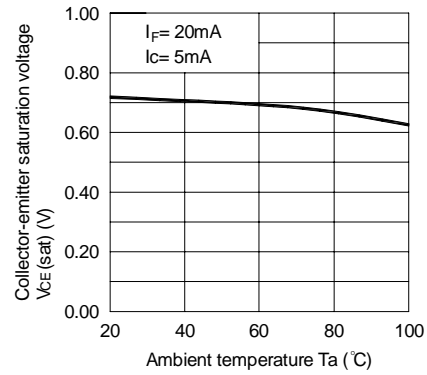


Fig.9 Collector Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature

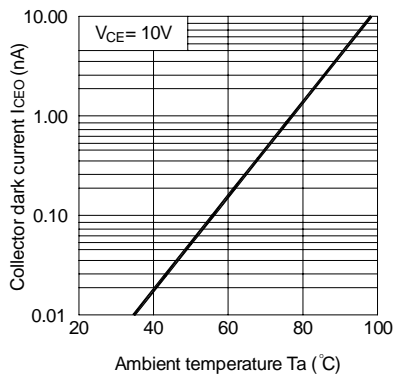


Fig.10 Response Time vs. Load Resistance

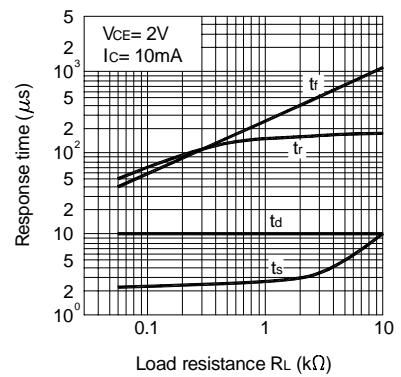
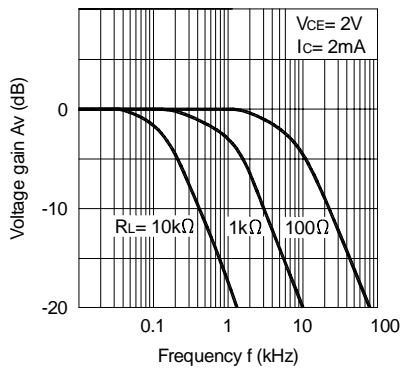
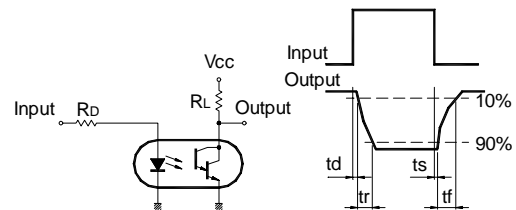


Fig.11 Frequency Response



Test Circuit for Response Time



Test Circuit for Frequency Response

