

# Monsanto

## OPTICALLY ISOLATED LOGIC GATE

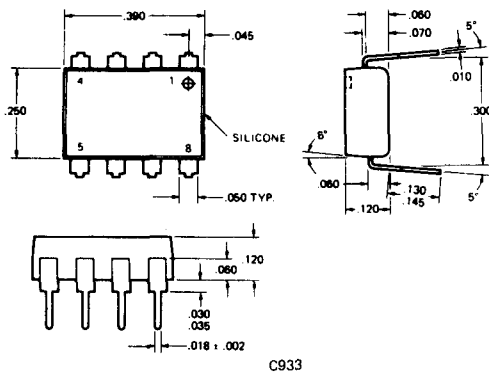
## MCL601 MCL611

### PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

The MCL601 and MCL611, are optically isolated logic gates in an 8-lead DIP package. A GaAs LED radiates infrared light onto a high speed photodiode detector, thus providing electrical isolation of  $\pm 2000$  V between input and output. A differential comparator amplifies the photodiode signal, and a Schmitt trigger improves noise immunity by providing threshold and hysteresis. A standard open collector circuit on the output offers normal current sinking capability. The LED drive current requirement matches either mode of logic loading. The output is compatible to most logic systems. The MCL601 has a 0.1 MHz data rate; the MCL 611 has a 1 MHz data rate.

### PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

ALL DIMENSIONS IN INCHES



PIN	
1	LED ANODE
2	LED CATHODE
3	N/C
4	N/C
5	OUT
6	GROUND
7	V <sub>CC</sub>
8	PHOTO DIODE CATHODE

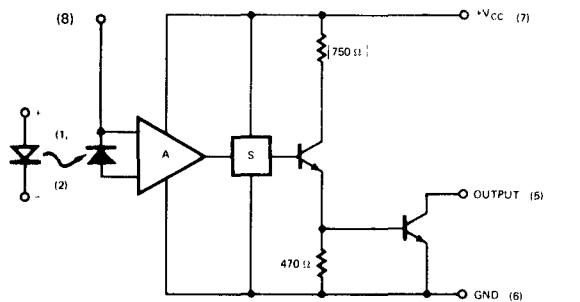
### FEATURES

- Compatible TTL input drive load
- Output compatible to TTL, DTL, RTL, CTL, HiNIL
- Single +5 V<sub>CC</sub> supply required
- High toggle speed, high data rate
- Short transmission delay
- Small 8 pin DIP, two packages fit 16 pin socket
- High isolation between input-output
- High CMRR (Common Mode Rejection Ratio)
- Built-in hysteresis for noise immunity
- Output ORing capability

### APPLICATIONS

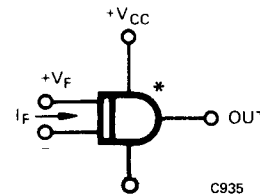
- Digital logic to digital logic isolator—eliminates spurious grounds
- DC input level sensor—Schmitt trigger toggle
- AC to TTL conversion—square wave shaping
- Line receiver—eliminates CMN and ground loop transients
- Logic level shifter, input-output independent ground systems

### SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



A = Differential amp, comparator  
S = Schmitt trigger, threshold hysteresis  
Typical Values Shown

### SYMBOL



C935  
\* OPEN COLLECTOR

### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Storage temperature .....	-55°C to +150°C
Operating temperature .....	0°C to +70°C
Lead temperature (Soldering, 10 sec.) .....	260°C
<b>Input Diode</b>	
Forward DC current .....	20 mA
Reverse Voltage .....	3V
Peak forward current (1 μs pulse, 300 pps) .....	3.0 A
Power dissipation at 25°C ambient .....	100 mW
Derate linearly from 25°C .....	1.33 mW/°C
<b>Output Gate</b>	
Power dissipation at 25°C ambient .....	100 mW
Derate linearly from 25°C .....	1.33 mW/°C
DC supply current I <sub>CC</sub> .....	30 mA
Output collector voltage V <sub>SS</sub> .....	15V
V <sub>CC</sub> .....	8V
Output current low—I <sub>OL</sub> .....	16 mA
Input to output voltage .....	±2000 V DC

Note: The input is not specified as "HI" or "LOW" as with normal gate units. The input is "ON" or "OFF," set by the current flow through the input LED. Thus the input may be "ON" for logic drive "HI" (pull up load system, Figure 1A) or logic drive "LOW" (pull down load systems, Figure 1B, as in open collector output devices.) See Z plot.

As a convenience of notation, reference will be made to a pull down type load input connected as in Figure 1B. A logical "LOW" is "ON", and a logical "HI" is "OFF".

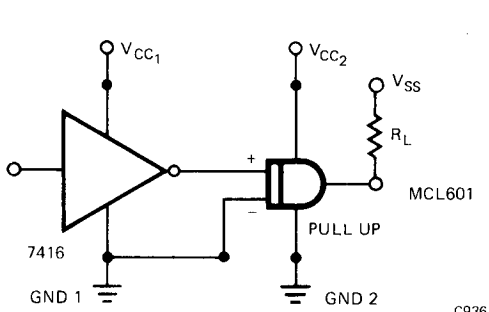


Figure 1A

C936

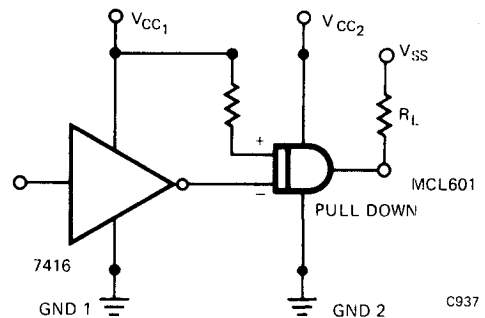


Figure 1B

C937

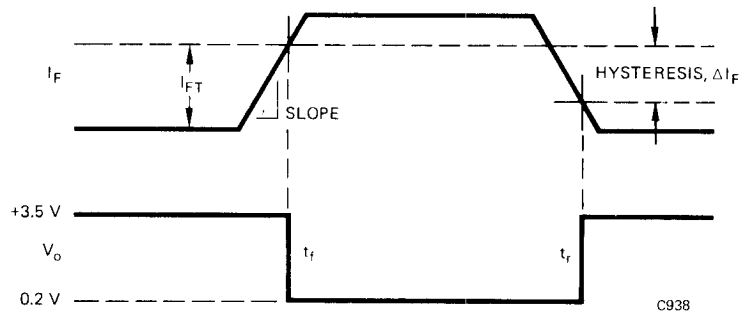


Figure 2A

C938

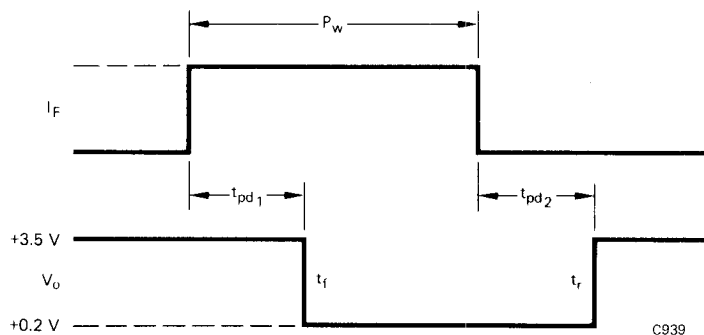


Figure 2B

C939

The MCL input may be driven in series or in parallel with other MCL units, and/or in parallel with other logic units. The input of the MCL has an equivalent unit load (U.L.) rating related to current requirements.

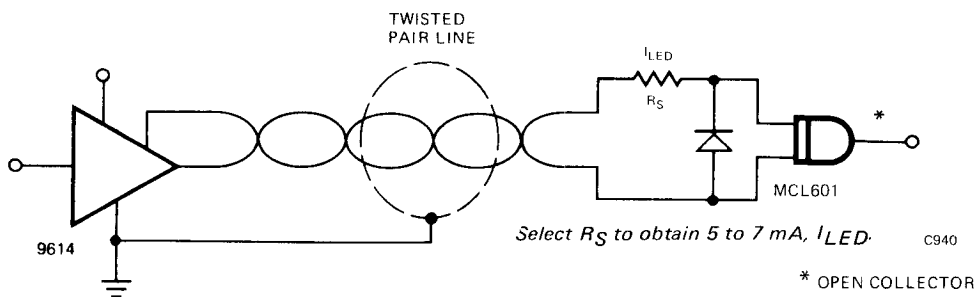


Fig. 3. Line Receiver

C940

**RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS**

PARAMETER	LIMITS			UNITS
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	
Supply Voltage $V_{CC}$	4.5	5.0	5.5	Volts
Operating Free Air Temperature Range	0	25	70	$^{\circ}C$
Normalized Fan Out			20	U.L.
Logic HIGH			20	U.L.
Logic LOW			10	U.L.
Maximum Input Rise and Fall Time	Slope	}	No Restriction	
Minimum Input Rise and Fall Time			See Fig. 2A	
Minimum Pulse Width			least $t_{pd}$	

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (25 $^{\circ}C$ )**

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	LIMITS			UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS (Note 1)
		MIN.	TYP. (Note 2)	MAX.		
<b>Input Diode</b>						
Forward Voltage	$V_F$		1.25	1.50	V	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$
Forward Voltage Temp Coefficient			-1.8		$mV/^{\circ}C$	
Reverse Breakdown Voltage	$BV_R$	3.0	5.5		V	$I_R = 10 \mu A$
Reverse Leakage Current			.001	10	$\mu A$	$V_R = 3.0 \text{ V}$
Junction Capacitance	$C_J$		50		pF	$V_F = 0$
Rise Time	$t_r$		20		ns	$I_F = 50 \text{ mA}, 50\Omega \text{ system}$
Fall Time	$t_f$		20		ns	$I_F = 50 \text{ mA}, 50\Omega \text{ system}$
<b>Output</b>						
Output Current HIGH (collector leakage)	$I_{OHL}$			200	$\mu A$	$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}, I_F = 0 \text{ mA}$ $V_{OH} = 15 \text{ V}$
Output Voltage LOW	$V_{OL}$		0.2	0.4	Volts	$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}, I_F = (\text{ON})\text{MAX}$ $I_{OL} = 16 \text{ mA}$
Supply Current HIGH	$I_{CCH}$		6	15	mA	$V_{CC} = 5.5 \text{ V}, I_F = 0 \text{ mA}$
Supply Current LOW	$I_{CCL}$		10	25	mA	$V_{CC} = 5.5 \text{ V}, I_F = \text{MAX}$

**MCL601, 5 mA DRIVE ( $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$ )**

Switching Characteristics (Fig. 2B)

$t_{pd}$ (On)		2	4	$\mu s$	$I_F = 3.0 \text{ mA}$
$t_{pd}$ (Off)		2	4	$\mu s$	$I_F = 3.0 \text{ mA}$
$t_r, t_f$			10	ns	$C_L = 25 \text{ pF}, R_L = 280\Omega$
Binary data rate		0.1	0.2	MHz	$I_F = 3.0 \text{ mA}, R_L = 280 \Omega$

Input Diode

$I_F$ (On)		3.0	5.0	mA	
$I_F$ (Off)		0.5	2.0	mA	
$\Delta I_F$ (hysteresis)			1.0	mA	
$V_F$ (On)			1.15	V	$I_F = 5.0 \text{ mA}$
$V_F$ (Off)			0.95	V	$I_F = 1.0 \text{ mA}$
Input load equivalent			2	U.L.	

**MCL611, 15 mA DRIVE ( $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$ )**

Switching Characteristics (Fig. 2B)

$t_{pd}$ (On) (Fig. 9)		.3	.6	$\mu s$	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$
$t_{pd}$ (Off)				$\mu s$	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$
$t_r, t_f$			10	ns	$C_L = 25 \text{ pF}, R_L = 280\Omega$
Binary data rate		1.0	1.2	MHz	$I_F = 3.0 \text{ mA}, R_L = 280 \Omega$

Input Diode (Fig. 11)

$I_F$ (On)		10	15	mA	
$I_F$ (Off)		2.0	5	mA	
$\Delta I_F$ (hysteresis)			5	mA	
$V_F$ (On)			1.1	V	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$
$V_F$ (Off)		1.00	1.1	V	$I_F = 2.5 \text{ mA}$
Input load equivalent			6	U.L.	

**ISOLATION**

DC Voltage Breakdown	2000		VDC
AC Voltage Limit @ 60 Hz	800		VRMS
Capacitance		1.0	pF
Resistance		$10^{12}$	$\Omega$

TYPICAL ELECTRO-OPTICAL CHARACTERISTIC CURVES

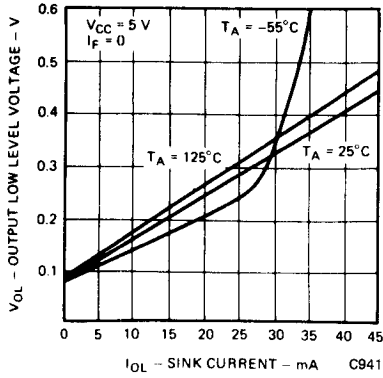


Fig. 4. Low Level Output Voltage vs. Sink Current

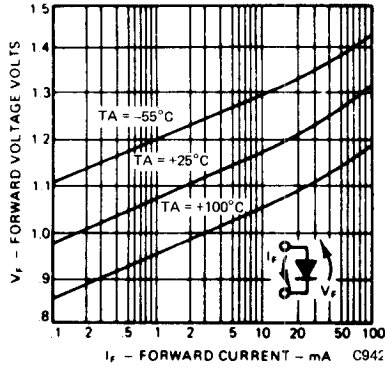


Fig. 5. Forward Voltage vs. Forward Current

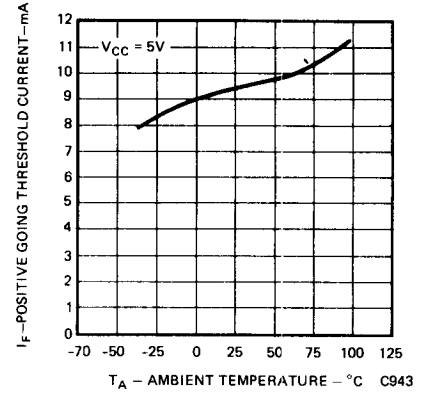


Fig. 6. MCL 611-Positive Going Threshold Current vs. Ambient Temperature

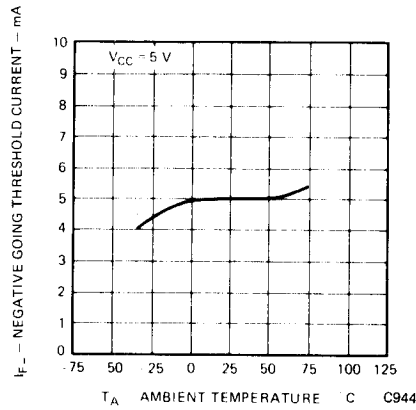


Fig. 7. MCL611-Negative-Going Threshold Current vs. Ambient Temperature

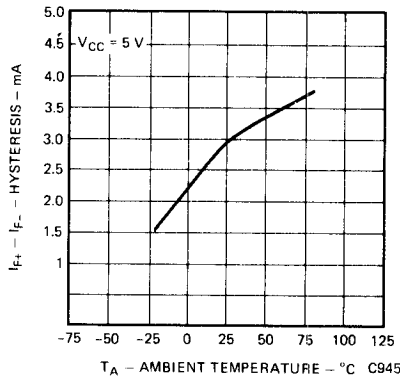


Fig. 8. MCL611-Hysteresis vs. Ambient Temperature

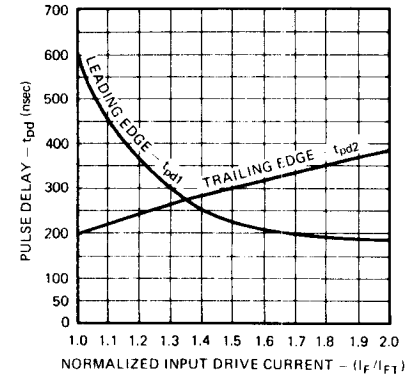


Fig. 9. MCL611-Normalized Input Drive Current vs. Pulse Delay

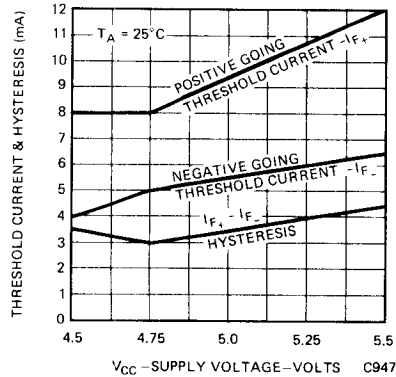


Fig. 10. MCL611-Threshold Current & Hysteresis vs. Supply Voltage

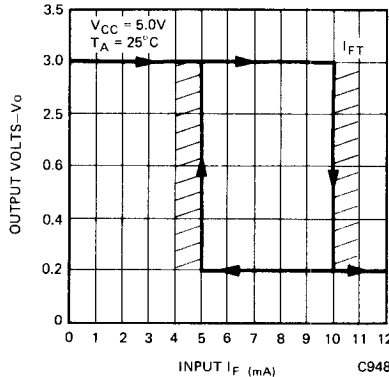


Fig. 11. MCL611-Threshold & Hysteresis of Input/Output

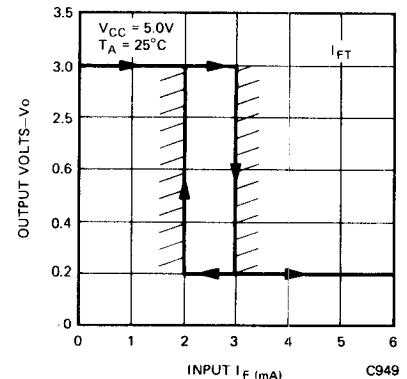


Fig. 12. MCL601-Threshold & Hysteresis of Input/Output

NOTES:

1. For conditions shown as MIN. or MAX., use the appropriate value specified under recommended operating conditions for the applicable device type.
2. Typical limits are at VCC = 5.0 V, 25°C.