

OKI electronic components

OCM 1X0, 1X1 SERIES

Unidirectional Optical MOS Relay

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The OCM1X0 and OCM1X1 Series are unidirectional (DC) optical MOS relays. The input portion is a GaAs infrared light emitting diode. The output portion uses a combination of silicon VDMOS (Vertical Diffusion MOS) FETs and silicon photovoltaic devices. An integrated optical coupler performs the isolated I/O switching action; a 5-mA or 10-mA low-level input can control the device's on/off function. The device is encased in an extremely small 6-pin plastic DIP or F-type (gull-wing) package.

The optical MOS relay switch may be used in applications that currently use mechanical relay switches, but offers smaller size, noise-free switching, and electronic circuit compatibility because of its non-mechanical operation. Optical MOS relay switches also dissipate less power than equivalent bipolar devices at lower switching frequencies.

FEATURES

- Low offset voltage
- Large range of current control
- Non-contact, optical operation
- Electronic circuit compatibility
- No chattering or switch bounces
- No mechanical switching noises
- Small size
- Low "on" resistance
- High isolation voltage (4 kV for the OCM1X1)

APPLICATIONS

- Computer cards and portable computing applications (such as PCMCIA cards)
- Telecommunications equipment
- Measurement equipment
- Home electronics
- Automatic meter reading equipment
- Other applications requiring small size or high performance
- Other applications requiring non-contact switches

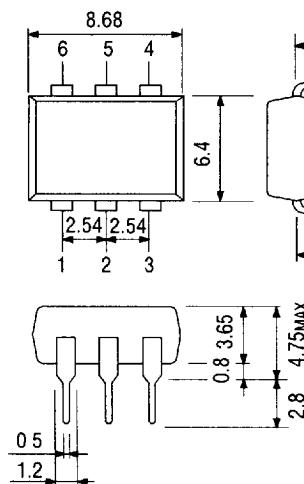
■ 6724240 0019004 551 ■

384

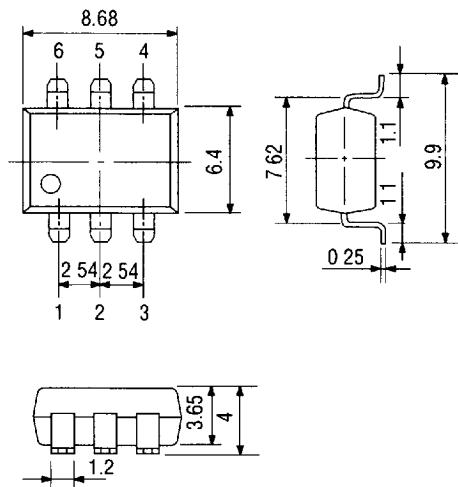
PIN CONFIGURATION

(Unit: mm)

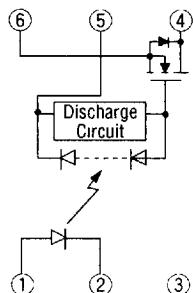
• DIP Type



• F Type (Gull Wing)



• Pin Connection Diagram



- 1: Anode (LED)
- 2: Cathode (LED)
- 3: NC
- 4: Drain (MOS FET)
- 5: Source (MOS FET)
- 6: Drain (MOS FET)

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(Ambient Temperature Ta=25°C)

Parameter		Symbol	Rating	Unit	
LED	Forward Current	I _F	50	mA	
	Derating	—	See characteristics curve	mA/°C	
	Peak Forward Current *1	I _{FM}	0.5	A	
	Reverse Voltage	V _R	5	V	
	Power Dissipation	P _{DL}	75	mW	
FET	Load Voltage	V _D	OCM100, OCM101	60	
			OCM110, OCM111	100	
			OCM120, OCM121	200	
			OCM140, OCM141	400	
	Continuous Load Current	I _D	OCM100, OCM101	500	
			OCM110, OCM111	450	
			OCM120, OCM121	350	
			OCM140, OCM141	200	
	Derating	—	See characteristics curve	mA/°C	
	Surge Load Current *2	I _{SUG}	OCM100, OCM101	3.5	
			OCM110, OCM111		
			OCM120, OCM121	1.5	
	Power Dissipation	P _D	300	mW	
Total Power Dissipation		P _{TOT}	325	mW	
Isolation Voltage	OCM100, OCM110	V _{I-O}	1500	V	
			OCM120, OCM140		
	OCM101, OCM111		4000	V	
			OCM121, OCM141		
Operating Temperature		T _{opr}	-40 to +85	°C	
Storage Temperature		T _{stg}	-40 to +100	°C	

*1 Pulse width 100 µs, cycle 10 ms

*2 Pulse width 1 ms, 1 shot

■ 6724240 0019006 324 ■

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

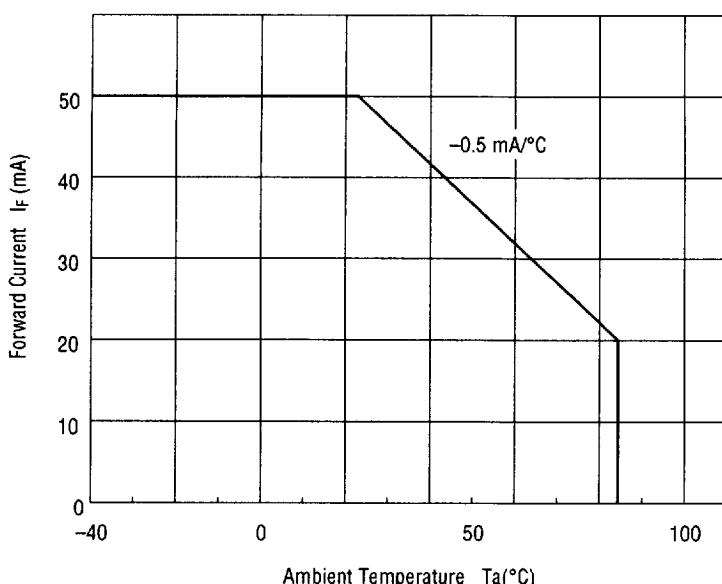
(Ambient Temperature $T_a=25^\circ C$)

Parameter		Symbol	Test Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
LED	Forward Voltage	V_F	$I_F=10 \text{ mA}$	1.0	—	1.3	V	—
	Reverse Current	I_R	$V_R=5 \text{ V}$	—	—	10	μA	—
ON Resistance	OCM100, OCM101	R_{ON}	$I_F=10 \text{ mA}$ $I_D=100 \text{ mA}$	0.2	0.5	0.75	Ω	Time to flow current is within one second.
	OCM110, OCM111			0.3	0.7	1.0		
	OCM120, OCM121			1.0	1.5	2.0		
	OCM140, OCM141			3.0	4.5	6.2		
FET	OCM100, OCM101	I_{LEAK}	$V_D=60 \text{ V}$	—	—	1.0	μA	—
	OCM110, OCM111		$V_D=100 \text{ V}$					
	OCM120, OCM121		$V_D=200 \text{ V}$					
	OCM140, OCM141		$V_D=400 \text{ V}$					
Output Capacitance	OCM100, OCM101	C_{OUT}	$V_D=50 \text{ V}$ $f=1 \text{ MHz}$	—	70	—	pF	—
	OCM110, OCM111				50	—		
	OCM120, OCM121				35	—		
	OCM140, OCM141				25	—		
Operating LED Current		I_{FON}	$I_D=100 \text{ mA}$	—	—	10	mA	—
Coupled	OCM100, OCM101	I_{FOFF}	$V_D=60 \text{ V}$ $I_D=100 \mu\text{A}$	0.5	—	—	mA	—
	OCM110, OCM111		$V_D=100 \text{ V}$ $I_D=100 \mu\text{A}$					
	OCM120, OCM121		$V_D=200 \text{ V}$ $I_D=100 \mu\text{A}$					
	OCM140, OCM141		$V_D=400 \text{ V}$ $I_D=100 \mu\text{A}$					
	I/O Capacitance	C_{I-O}	$f=1 \text{ MHz}$		—	1.3	—	pF
Turn ON Time		t_{ON}	$I_F=10 \text{ mA}$ $I_D=100 \text{ mA}$	—	0.3	—	ms	—
Turn OFF Time		t_{OFF}	$R_L=100 \Omega$	—	2.5	—	ms	—

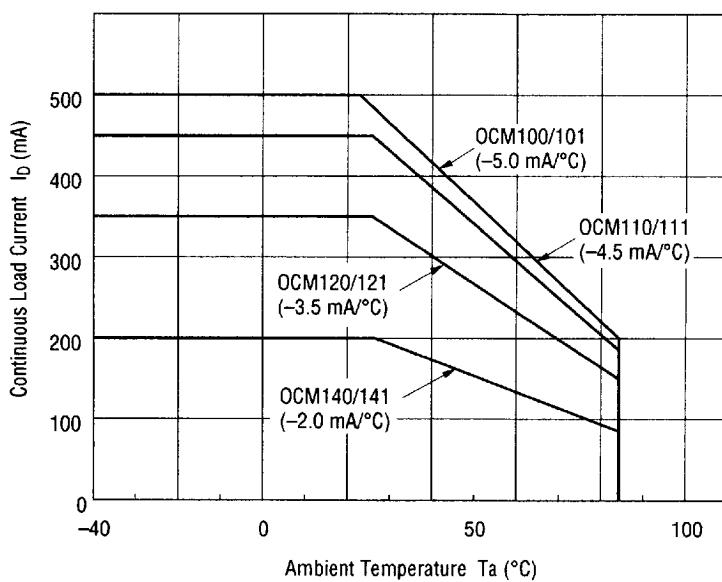
* Can correspond to special specification $I_{LEAK} < 1.0 \text{ nA}$

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

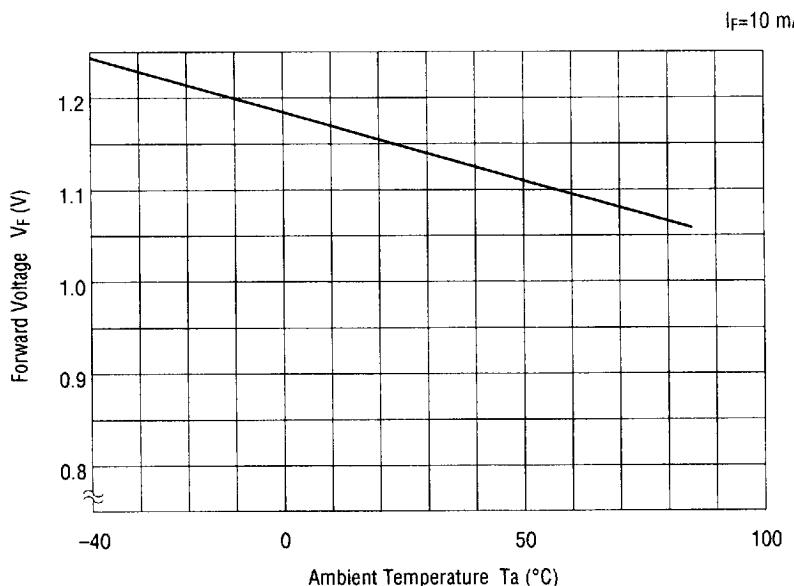
- Forward Current Derating Curve



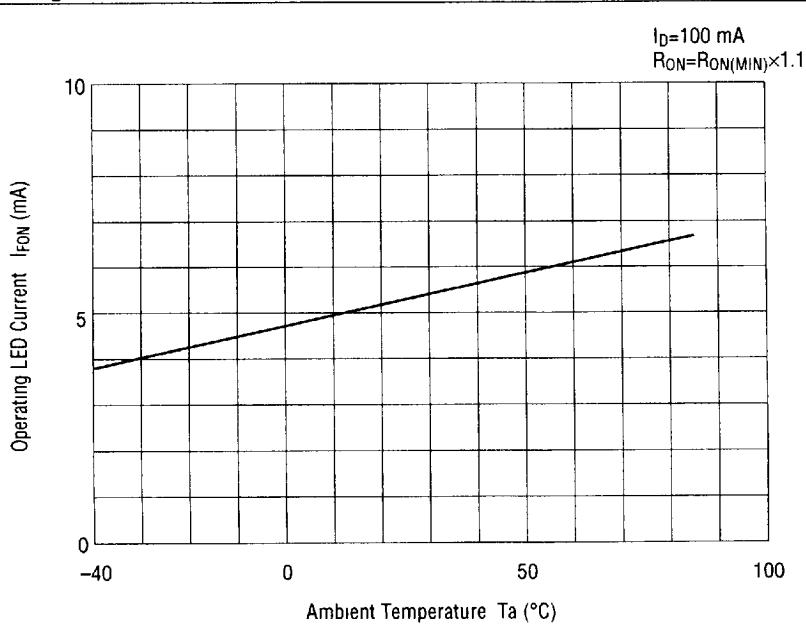
- Continuous Load Current Derating Curve



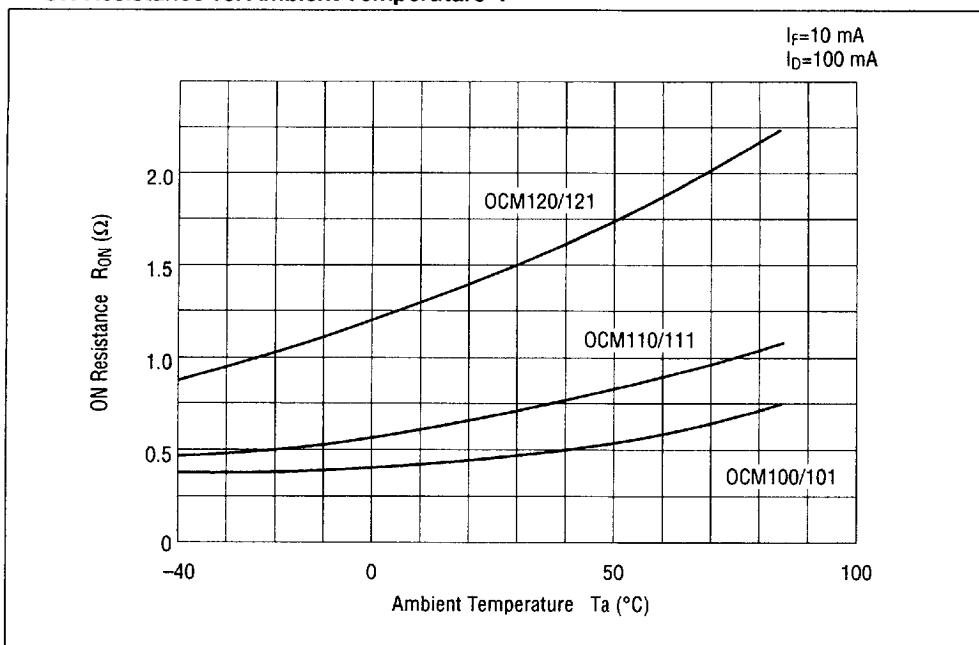
- Forward Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature



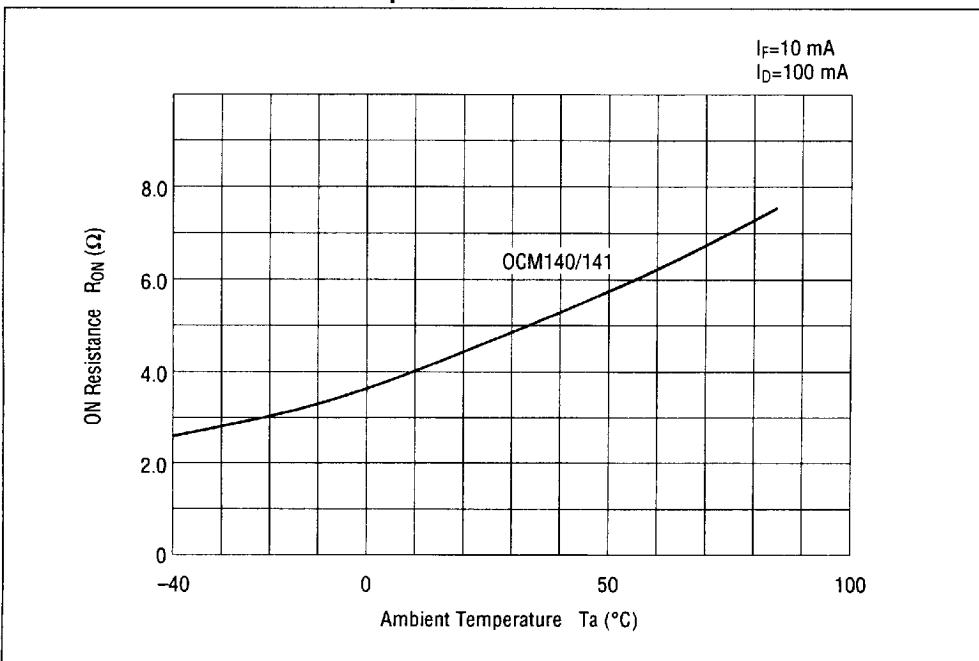
- Operating LED Current vs. Ambient Temperature



- ON Resistance vs. Ambient Temperature-1

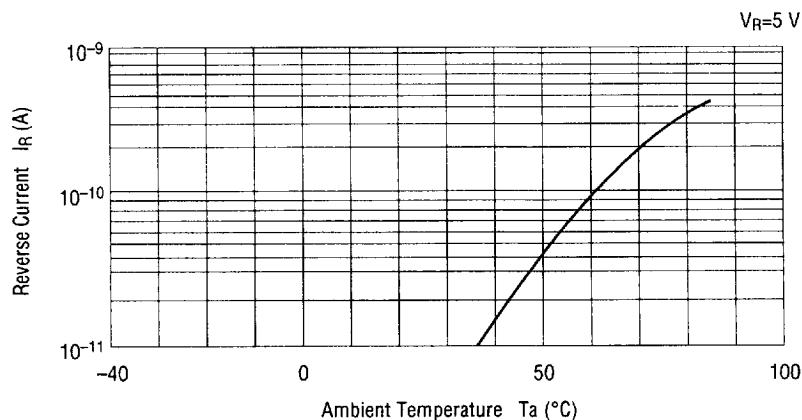


- ON Resistance vs. Ambient Temperature-2

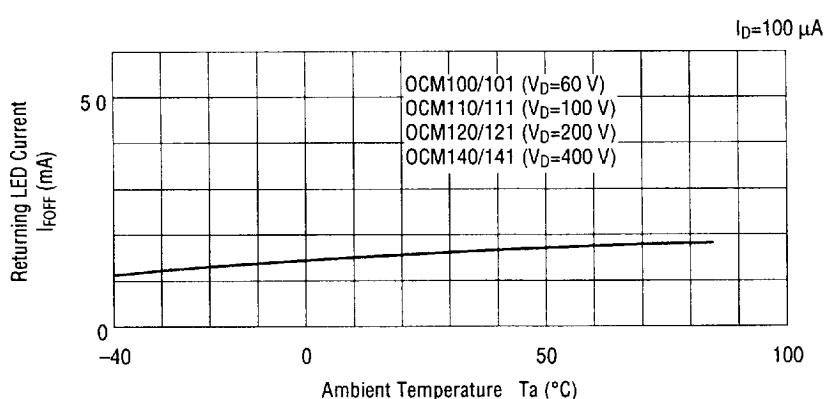


390 ■ 6724240 0019010 855 ■

- Reverse Current vs. Ambient Temperature-1



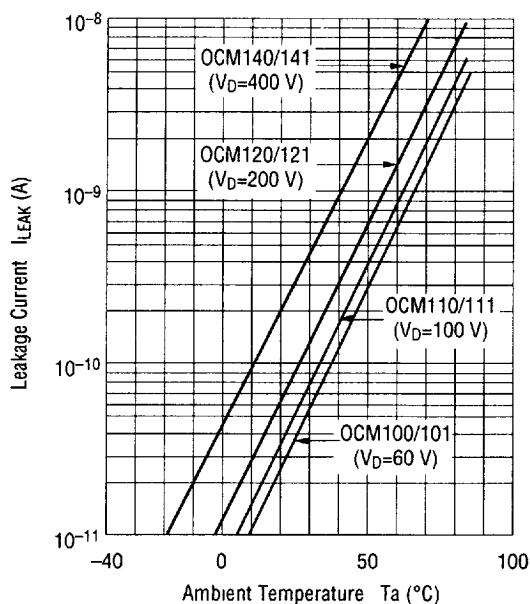
- Returning LED Current vs. Ambient Temperature



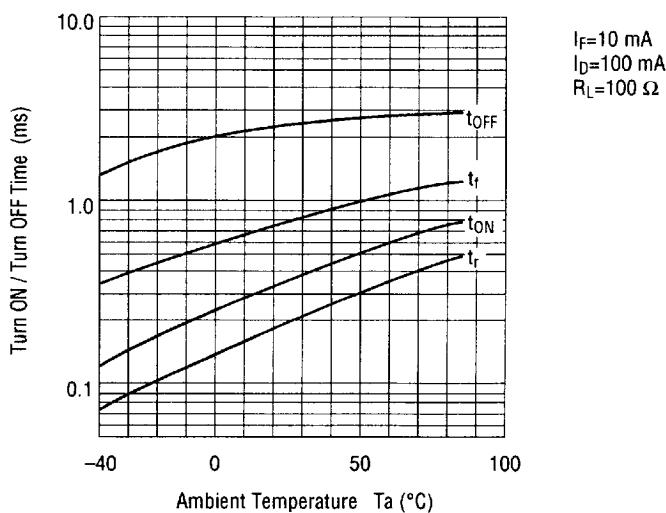
■ b724240 0019011 791 ■

391

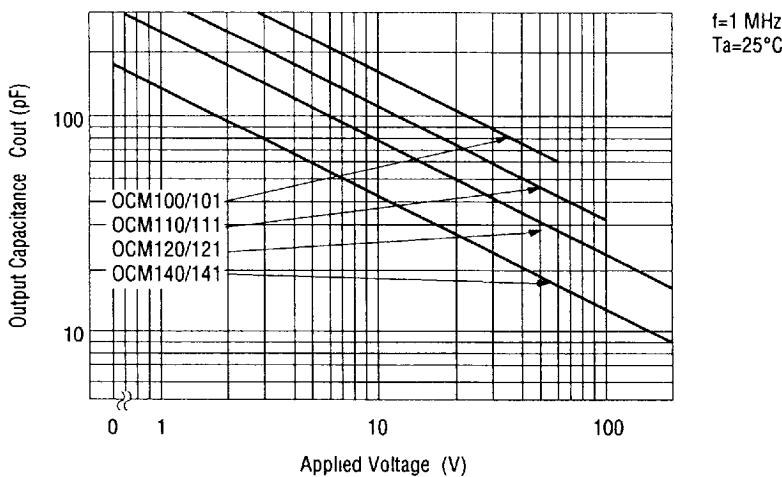
- Leakage Current vs. Ambient Temperature



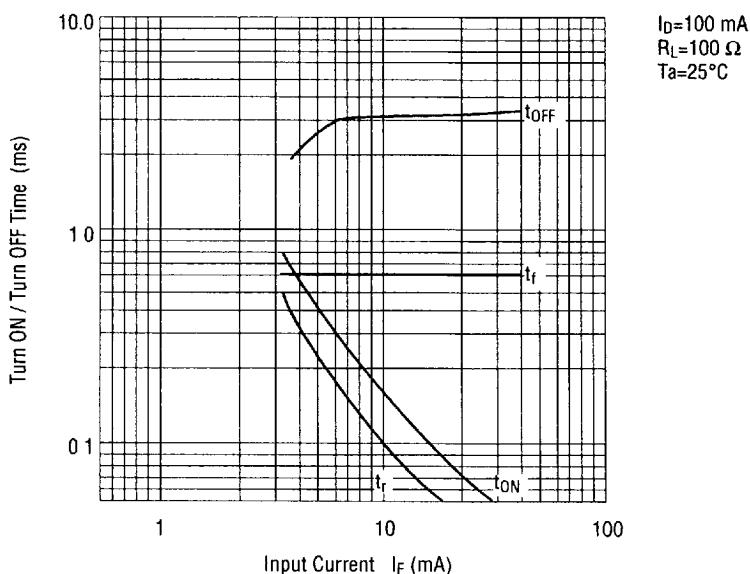
- Turn ON / Turn OFF Time vs. Ambient Temperature



- Output Capacitance vs. Applied Voltage



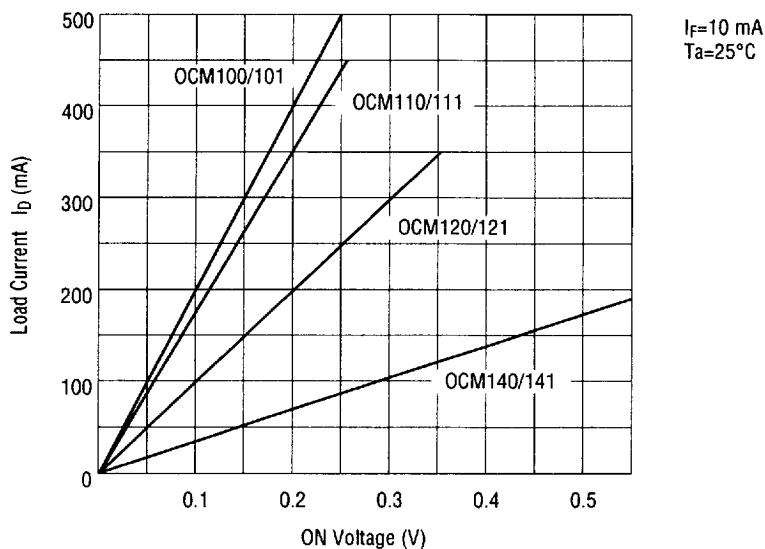
- Turn ON / Turn OFF Time vs. Input Current



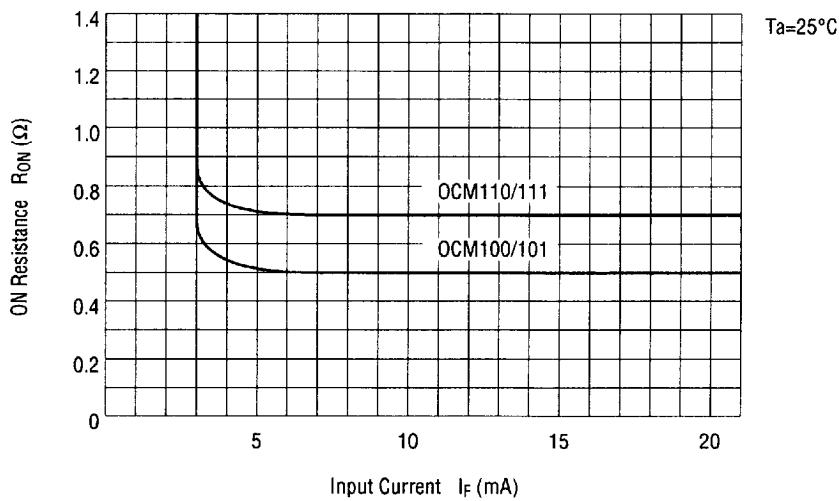
■ 6724240 0019013 564 ■

393

- Load Current vs. Voltage

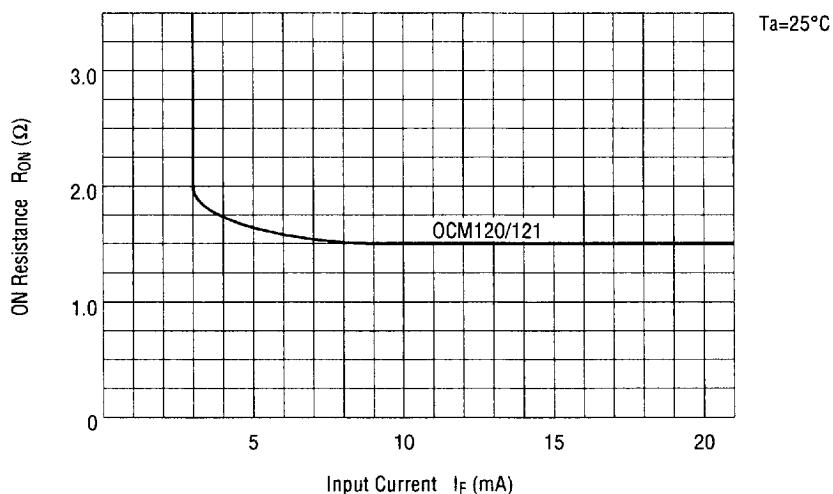


- ON Resistance vs. Input Current-1

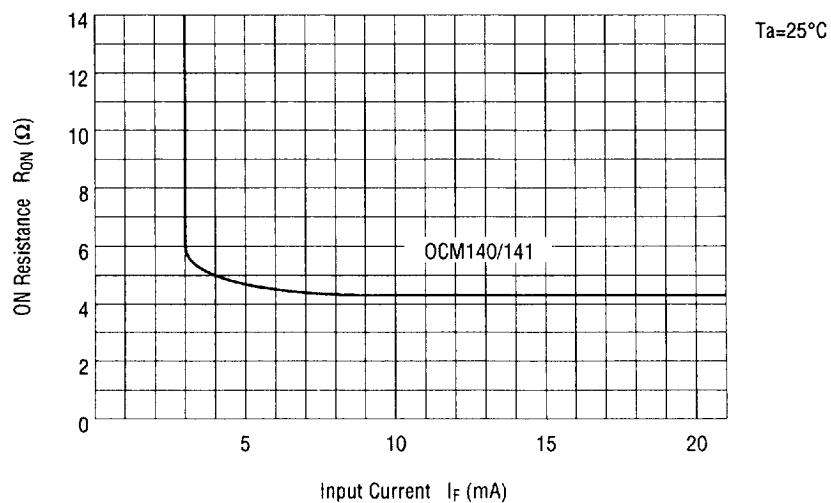


■ 6724240 0019014 4T0 ■

- ON Resistance vs. Input Current-2



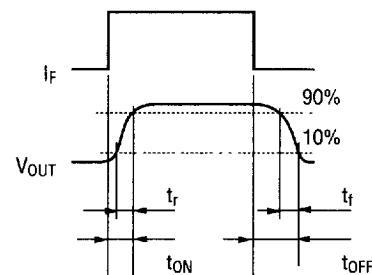
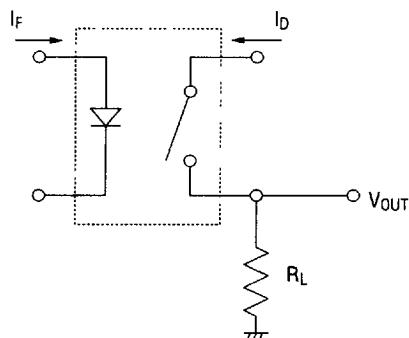
- ON Resistance vs. Input Current-3



■ 6724240 0019015 337 ■

395

- Circuit for Measuring Response Characteristics



■ 6724240 0019016 273 ■

396