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Please note: As part of the Fairchild Semiconductor integration, some of the Fairchild orderable part numbers will need to change in order to meet ON Semiconductor's system requirements. Since the ON Semiconductor product management systems do not have the ability to manage part nomenclature that utilizes an underscore (_), the underscore (_) in the Fairchild part numbers will be changed to a dash (-). This document may contain device numbers with an underscore (_). Please check the ON Semiconductor website to verify the updated device numbers. The most current and up-to-date ordering information can be found at www.onsemi.com. Please email any questions regarding the system integration to Fairchild_questions@onsemi.com.

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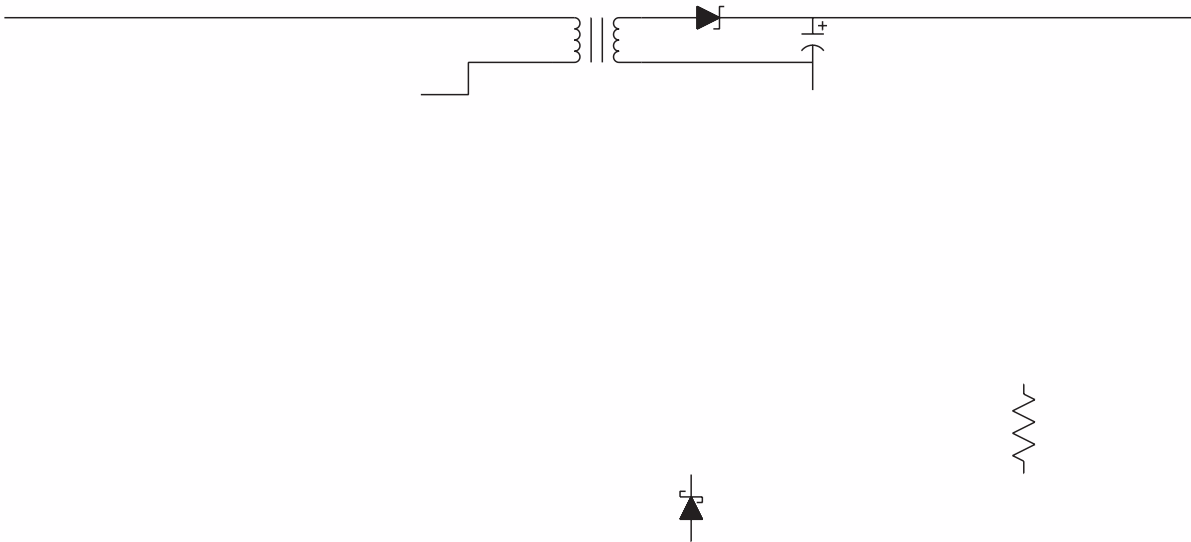


Pin Definitions

Pin Number	Pin Name	Functional Description
1	NC	Not connected
2	C	Phototransistor Collector
3	E	Phototransistor Emitter
4	NC	Not connected
5	GND	Ground
6	COMP	Error Amplifier Compensation. This pin is the output of the error amplifier.*
7	FB	Voltage Feedback. This pin is the inverting input to the error amplifier
8	LED	Anode LED. This pin is the input to the light emitting diode.

*The compensation network must be attached between pins 6 and 7.

Typical Application



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

Stresses exceeding the absolute maximum ratings may damage the device. The device may not function or be operable above the recommended operating conditions and stressing the parts to these levels is not recommended. In addition, extended exposure to stresses above the recommended operating conditions may affect device reliability. The absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings only.

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Units
T_{STG}	Storage Temperature	-40 to +125	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_{OPR}	Operating Temperature	-25 to +85	$^\circ\text{C}$
	Reflow Temperature Profile (refer to 15)		
V_{LED}	Input Voltage	37	V
I_{LED}	Input DC Current	20	mA
V_{CEO}	Collector-Emitter Voltage	70	V
V_{ECO}	Emitter-Collector Voltage	7	V
I_{C}	Collector Current	50	mA
PD1	Input Power Dissipation ⁽¹⁾	145	mW
PD2	Transistor Power Dissipation ⁽²⁾	85	mW
PD3	Total Power Dissipation ⁽³⁾	145	mW

Notes:

1. Derate linearly from 25°C at a rate of $2.42\text{mW}/^\circ\text{C}$
2. Derate linearly from 25°C at a rate of $1.42\text{mW}/^\circ\text{C}$.
3. Derate linearly from 25°C at a rate of $2.42\text{mW}/^\circ\text{C}$.

Electrical Characteristics (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise specified)

Input Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Device	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	
V _F	LED Forward Voltage	I _{LED} = 10mA, V _{COMP} = V _{FB} (Fig. 1)	All		1.20	1.5	V	
V _{REF}	Reference Voltage	I _{LED} = 10mA, V _{COMP} = V _{FB} (Fig. 1)	A	2.482	2.495	2.508	V	
			B	2.470	2.495	2.520	V	
			C	2.450	2.500	2.550	V	
V _{REF (DEV)}	Deviation of V _{REF} Over Temperature	T _A = -25°C to +85°C (Fig. 1)	All		3.5	17	mV	
ΔV _{RE} ΔV _{COMP}	Ratio of V _{REF} Variation to the Output of the Error Amplifier	I _{LED} = 10mA (Fig. 2)	All		ΔV _{COMP} = 10V to V _{REF}	-0.5	-2.7	mV/ V
		ΔV _{COMP} = 36V to 10V			-0.3	-2.0		
I _{REF}	Feedback Input Current	I _{LED} = 10mA, R ₁ = 10KΩ (Fig. 3)	All		2.2	4	μA	
I _{REF (DEV)}	Deviation of I _{REF} Over Temperature	T _A = -25°C to +85°C (Fig. 3)	All		1.0	1.2	μA	
I _{LED (MIN)}	Minimum Drive Current	V _{COMP} = V _{FB} (Fig. 1)	All		0.45	1.0	mA	
I _(OFF)	Off-state Error Amplifier Current	V _{LED} = 37V, V _{FB} = 0 (Fig. 4)	All		0.01	1.0	μA	
Z _{OUT}	Error Amplifier Output Impedance (see note 2)	V _{COMP} = V _{REF} , I _{LED} = 1mA to 20mA, f ≥ 1.0kHz	All		0.15	0.5	Ω	

Notes:

- The deviation parameters V_{REF(DEV)} and I_{REF(DEV)} are defined as the differences between the maximum and minimum values obtained over the rated temperature range. The average full-range temperature coefficient of the reference input voltage, ΔV_{REF}, is defined as:

where ΔT_A is the rated operating free-air temperature range of the device.

- The dynamic impedance is defined as |Z_{OUT}| = ΔV_{COMP}/ΔI_{LED}. When the device is operating with two external resistors (see Figure 2), the total dynamic impedance of the circuit is given by:

Electrical Characteristics ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified) (Continued)**Output Characteristics**

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
I_{CEO}	Collector Dark Current	$V_{CE} = 10\text{V}$ (Fig. 5)		1	50	nA
BV_{ECO}	Emitter-Collector Voltage Breakdown	$I_E = 100\mu\text{A}$	7	10		V
BV_{CEO}	Collector-Emitter Voltage Breakdown	$I_C = 1.0\text{mA}$	70	120		V

Transfer Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
CTR	Current Transfer Ratio	$I_{LED} = 10\text{mA}$, $V_{COMP} = V_{FB}$, $V_{CE} = 5\text{V}$ (Fig. 6)	100	140	200	%
$V_{CE(SAT)}$	Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$I_{LED} = 10\text{mA}$, $V_{COMP} = V_{FB}$, $I_C = 2.5\text{mA}$ (Fig. 6)		0.16	0.4	V

Isolation Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
I_{I-O}	Input-Output Insulation Leakage Current	$RH = 45\%$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $t = 5\text{s}$, $V_{I-O} = 3000\text{VDC}$ (Note 1)			1.0	μA
V_{ISO}	Withstand Insulation Voltage	$RH \leq 50\%$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $t = 1\text{min.}$ (Note 1)	2500			Vrms
R_{I-O}	Resistance (Input to Output)	$V_{I-O} = 500\text{VDC}$ (Note 1)		10^{12}		Ω

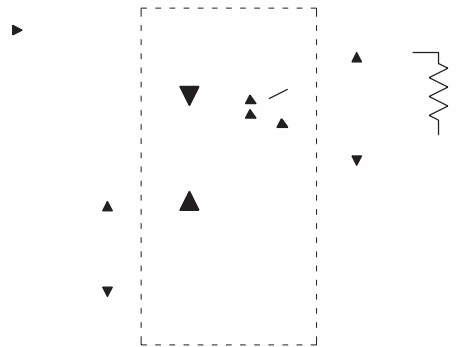
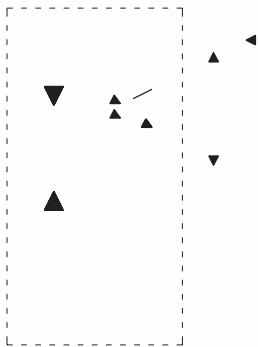
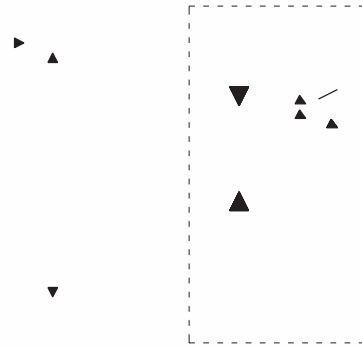
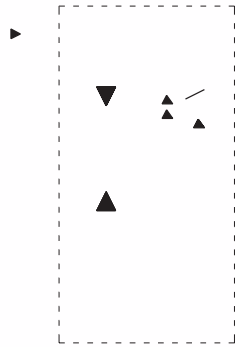
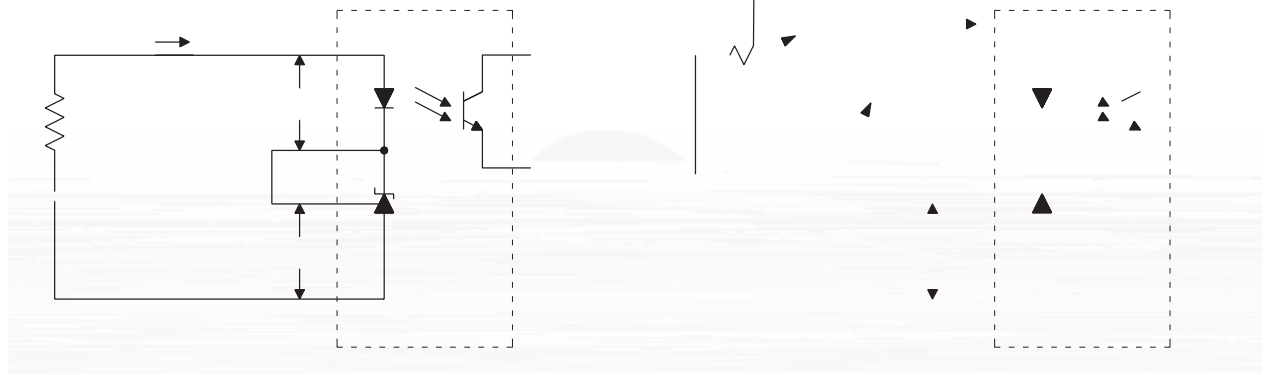
Switching Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
B_W	Bandwidth	Fig. 7		50		kHz
CMH	Common Mode Transient Immunity at Output HIGH	$I_{LED} = 0\text{mA}$, $ V_{cm} = 10\text{V}_{PP}$ $RL = 2.2\text{k}\Omega$ (Fig. 8) (Note 2)		1.0		$\text{kV}/\mu\text{s}$
CML	Common Mode Transient Immunity at Output LOW	$I_{LED} = 10\text{mA}$, $ V_{cm} = 10\text{V}_{PP}$ $RL = 2.2\text{k}\Omega$ (Fig. 8) (Note 2)		1.0		$\text{kV}/\mu\text{s}$

Notes:

- Device is considered as a two terminal device: Pins 1, 2, 3 and 4 are shorted together and Pins 5, 6, 7 and 8 are shorted together.
- Common mode transient immunity at output high is the maximum tolerable (positive) dV_{cm}/dt on the leading edge of the common mode impulse signal, V_{cm} , to assure that the output will remain high. Common mode transient immunity at output low is the maximum tolerable (negative) dV_{cm}/dt on the trailing edge of the common pulse signal, V_{cm} , to assure that the output will remain low.

Test Circuits



Typical Performance Curves

Fig. 9a LED Current vs. Cathode Voltage

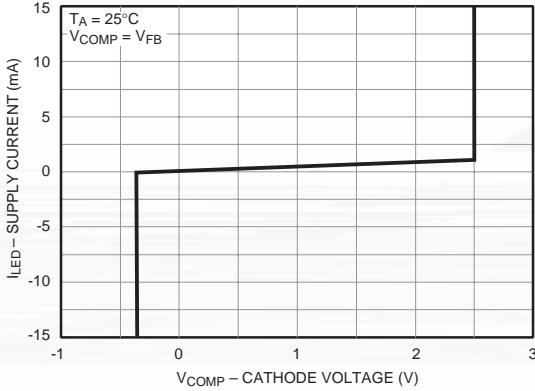


Fig. 9b LED Current vs. Cathode Voltage

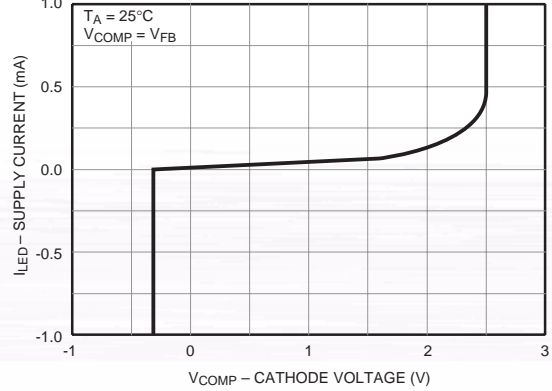


Fig. 10 Reference Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

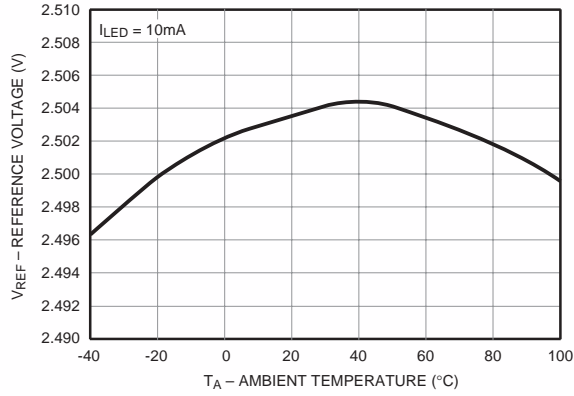


Fig. 11 Reference Current vs. Ambient Temperature

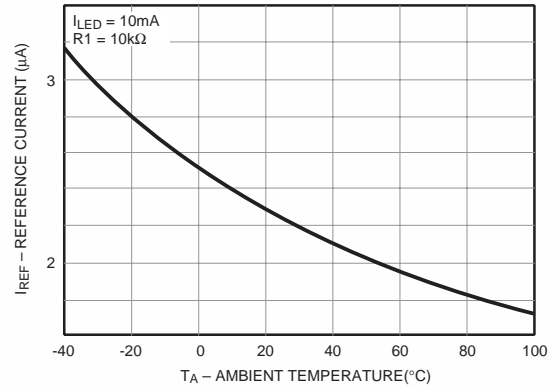


Fig. 12 Off-State Current vs. Ambient Temperature

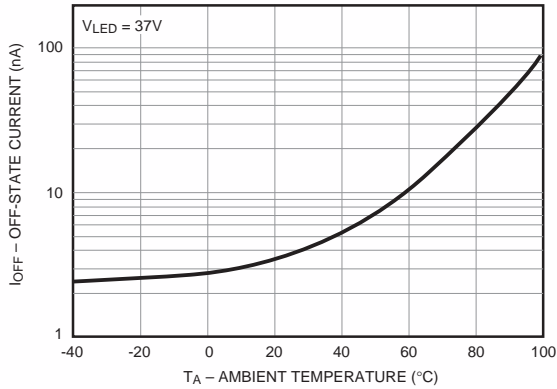
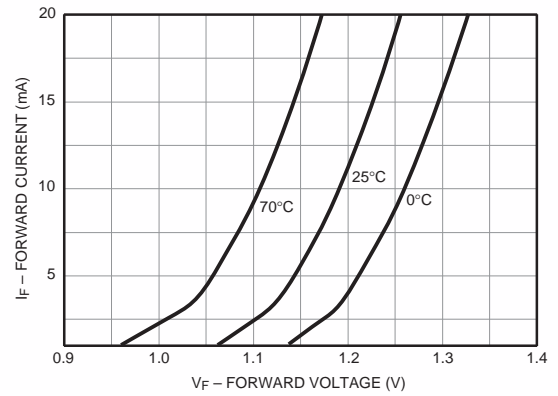


Fig. 13 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage



Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

Fig. 14 Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature

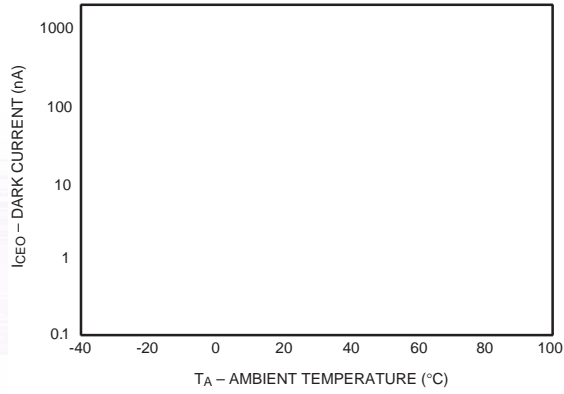


Fig. 15 Collector Current vs. Ambient Temperature

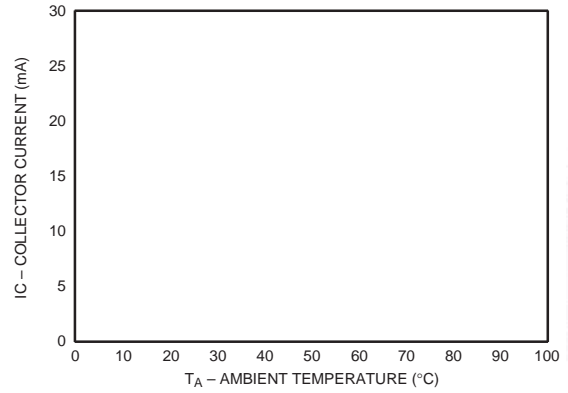
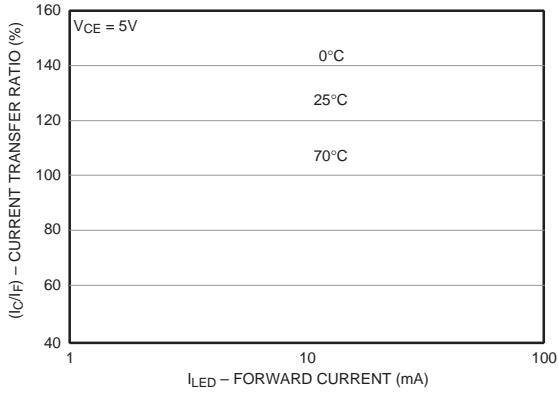
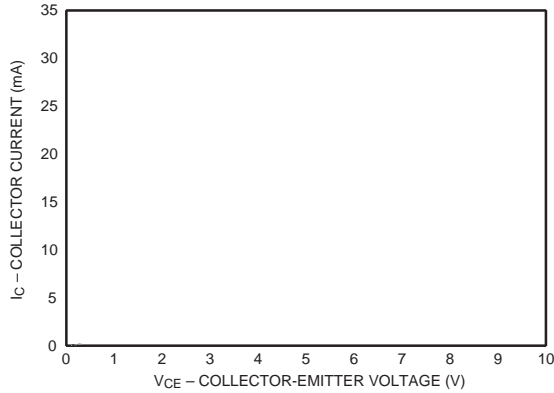


Fig. 16 Current Transfer Ratio vs. LED Current



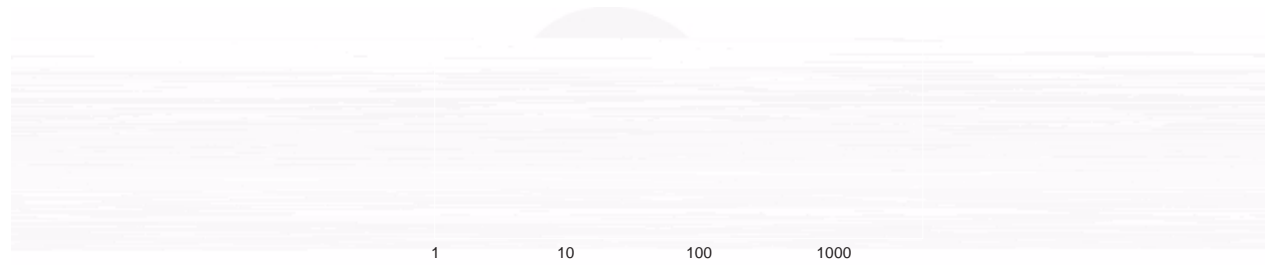
I_{LED} = 10mA
I_C = 2.5mA

Fig. 18 Collector Current vs. Collector Voltage



Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

Fig. 20 Voltage Gain vs. Frequency



The FOD2742

The FOD2742 is an optically isolated error amplifier. It incorporates three of the most common elements necessary to make an isolated power supply, a reference voltage, an error amplifier, and an optocoupler. It is functionally equivalent to the popular KA431 shunt voltage regulator plus the CNY17F-X optocoupler.

Powering the Secondary Side

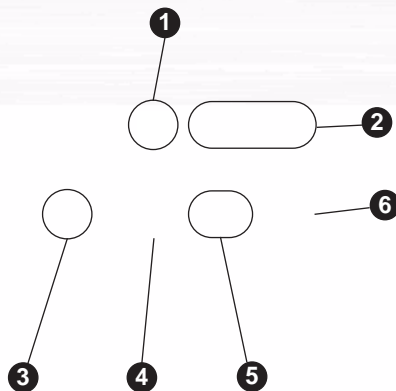
The LED pin in the FOD2742 powers the secondary side, and in particular provides the current to run the LED. The actual structure of the FOD2742 dictates the minimum voltage that can be applied to the LED pin: The error amplifier output has a minimum of the reference voltage, and the LED is in series with that. Minimum voltage applied to the LED pin is thus $2.5V + 1.5V = 4.0V$. This voltage can be generated either directly from the output of the converter, or else from a slaved secondary winding. The secondary winding will not affect regulation, as the input to the FB pin may still be taken from the output winding.

The LED pin needs to be fed through a current limiting resistor. The value of the resistor sets the amount of current through the LED, and thus must be carefully selected in conjunction with the selection of the primary side resistor.

Ordering Information

Option	Order Entry Identifier	Description
V	V	VDE 0884
R2	R2	Tape and reel (2500 units per reel)
R2V	R2V	VDE 0884, Tape and reel (2500 units per reel)

Marking Information



Definitions	
1	Fairchild logo
2	Device number
3	VDE mark (Note: Only appears on parts ordered with VDE option – See order entry table)
4	One digit year code, e.g., '3'
5	Two digit work week ranging from '01' to '53'
6	Assembly package code



Reflow Profile



Profile Feature	Pb-Free Assembly Profile
Temperature Min. (T _{min})	150°C
Temperature Max. (T _{max})	200°C
Time (t _S) from (T _{min} to T _{max})	60–120 seconds
Ramp-up Rate (t _L to t _P)	3°C/second max.
Liquidous Temperature (T _L)	217°C
Time (t _L) Maintained Above (T _L)	60–150 seconds
Peak Body Package Temperature	260°C +0°C / -5°C
Time (t _P) within 5°C of 260°C	30 seconds
Ramp-down Rate (T _P to T _L)	6°C/second max.
Time 25°C to Peak Temperature	8 minutes max.

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