



PDIP8 6.6x3.81, 2.54P CASE 646BW

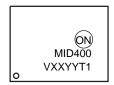


PDIP8 9.655x6.6, 2.54P CASE 646CQ



PDIP8 GW CASE 709AC

MARKING DIAGRAM



MID400 = Specific Device Code

V = DIN EN/IEC60747–5–5 Option (only appears on component ordered with

appears on component ordered with this option)

XX = Two-Digit Year Code, e.g., "06"

YY = Digit Work Week, Ranging from "01"

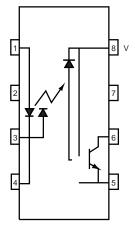
to "53"

T1 = Assembly Package Code

Applications

- Monitoring of the AC/DC "Line-down" Condition
- "Closed-loop" Interface between Electromechanical Elements such as Solenoids, Relay Contacts, Small Motors, and Microprocessors
- Time Delay Isolation Switch

FUNCTIONAL SCHEMATIC



ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information on page 8 of this data sheet.

SAFETY AND INSULATION RATINGS (As pe	er DIN EN/IEC 60747–5–5, this	optocoupler is suitable for "safe el	ectrical insulation"

APPLICATION INFORMATION

The input of the MID400 consists of two back-to-back LED diodes which will accept and convert alternating currents into light energy. An integrated photo diode-detector amplifier forms the output network. Optical coupling between input and output provides 2500 VAC_{RMS} voltage isolation. A very high current transfer ratio (defined as the ratio of the DC output current and the DC input current) is achieved through the use of high gain amplifier. The detector amplifier circuitry operates from a 5 V DC supply and drives an open collector transistor output. The switching times are intentionally designed to be slow in order to enable the MID400, when used as an AC line monitor, to respond only to changes in input voltage exceeding many milliseconds. The short period of time during zero-crossing which occurs once every half cycle of the power line is completely ignored. To operate the MID400, always add a resistor, R_{IN}, in series with the input (as shown in figure 2) to limit the current to the required value. The value of the resistor can be determined by the following equation:

$$R_{IN} = \frac{V_{IN} - V_F}{I_{IN}}$$
 (eq. 1)

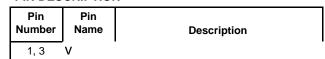
Where.

V_{IN} (RMS) is the input voltage.

V_F is the forward voltage drop across the LED.

 I_{IN} (RMS) is the desired input current required to sustain a logic "O" on the output.

PIN DESCRIPTION



 I_{OL}

Low-Level Output Current

The current flowing into an output with input conditions applied according to the product specification will establish low–level at the output.

 I_{CCI}

Supply Current, Output LOW

The current flowing into the V_{CC} supply terminal of a circuit when the output is at a low-level voltage.

 I_{CCH}

Supply Current, Output HIGH

The current flowing into the V_{CC} supply terminal of a circuit when the output is at a high-level voltage.

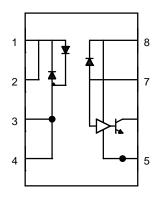
Dynamic Characteristics

 t_{ON}

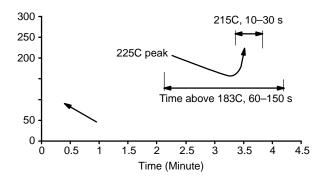
Turn-On Time

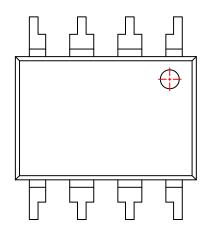
The time between the specified reference points on the input and the output voltage waveforms with the output changing from the defined high-level to the defined low-

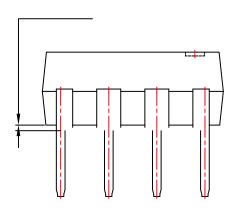
TEST CIRCUITS



REFLOW PROFILE







TIE BAR EXTRUSION

1.

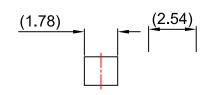
PDIP8 9.655x6.6, 2.54P CASE 646CQ ISSUE O

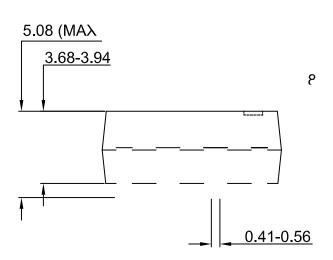
DATE 18 SEP 2017

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AND TIE BAR EXTRUSI





TO THIS PACKAGE

- B) ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
- C) DIMEN®

PAR EXTRUSI

