



# Photocoupler

## Product Data Sheet

### 6N137 series

Spec No.: DS70-2008-0035

Effective Date: 04/25/2014

Revision: B

**LITE-ON DCC**

**RELEASE**

BNS-OD-FC001/A4

## PHOTOCOUPLER 6N137 series

### 1. DESCRIPTION

The 6N137 consists of a high efficient AlGaAs Light Emitting Diode and a high speed optical detector. This design provides excellent AC and DC isolation between the input and output sides of the Optocoupler. The output of the optical detector features an open collector Schottky clamped transistor. The enable function allows the optical detector to be strobed. A guaranteed common mode transient immunity is up to 10kV/μs at 3.3V.

The Optocoupler operational parameters are guaranteed over the temperature range from -40°C ~ +85°C.

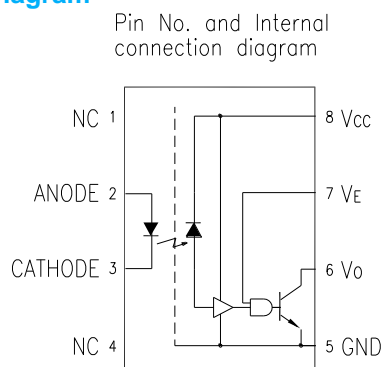
#### 1.1 Features

- 3.3V / 5V Dual Supply Voltages
- Low power consumption
- High speed – 15MBd typical
- 10kV/μs minimum Common Mode Rejection (CMR) at  $V_{CM} = 1000V$
- Guaranteed AC and DC performance over temperature -40°C ~ +85°C.
- LVTTTL/LVCMOS Compatible.
- Available in Dual-in-line, Wide lead spacing, Surface mounting package.
- Strobable output.
- Safety approval  
UL/ cUL 1577, 5000 Vrms/1 min  
VDE DIN EN60747-5-5,  $V_{IORM} = 567 V_{peak}$

#### 1.2 Applications

- Isolation in line receivers
- Digital isolation for A/D, D/A conversion
- Ground loop elimination
- Feedback Element in Switching Mode Power Supplier
- Pulse transformer replacement
- Power transistor isolation in motor drives
- Interface between Microprocessor system, computer and their peripheral

#### 1.3 Functional Diagram



Truth Table (Positive Logic)

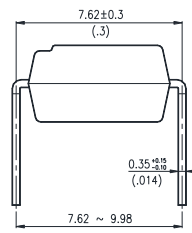
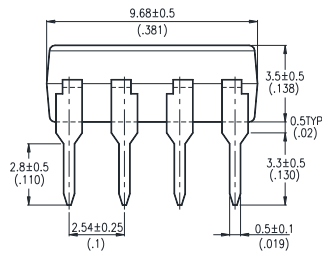
LED	ENABLE	OUT
ON	H	L
OFF	H	H
ON	L	H
OFF	L	H
ON	NC	L
OFF	NC	H

A 0.1μF bypass Capacitor must be connected between Pin8 and Pin5

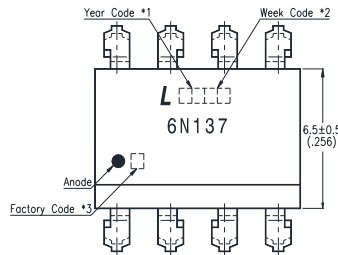
# PHOTOCOUPLER 6N137 series

## 2. PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

### 2.1 : 6N137



### 2.2 : 6N137M

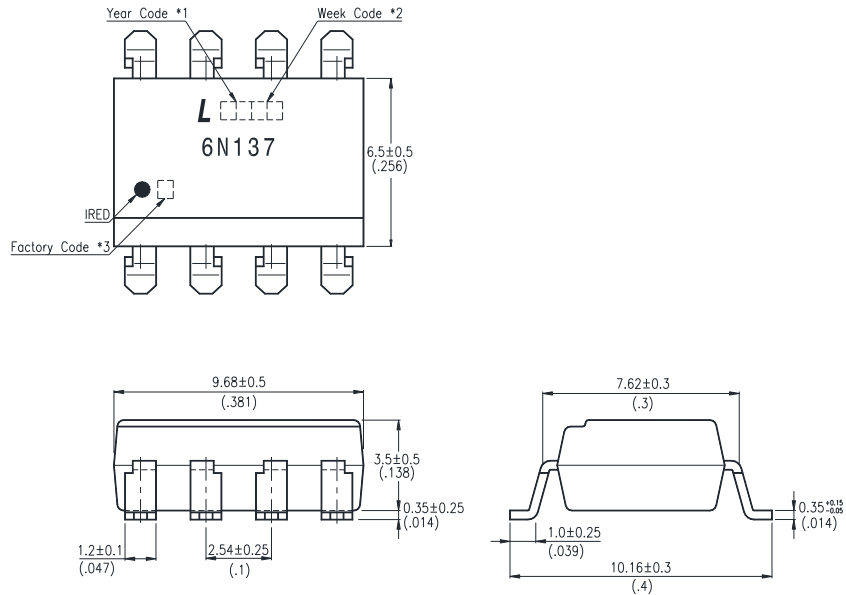


#### Notes :

1. Year date code.
  2. 2-digit work week.
  3. Factory identification mark ( Y : Thailand).
- Dimensions are all in Millimeters.

**PHOTOCOUPLER  
6N137 series**

**2.3 : 6N137S**



**Notes :**

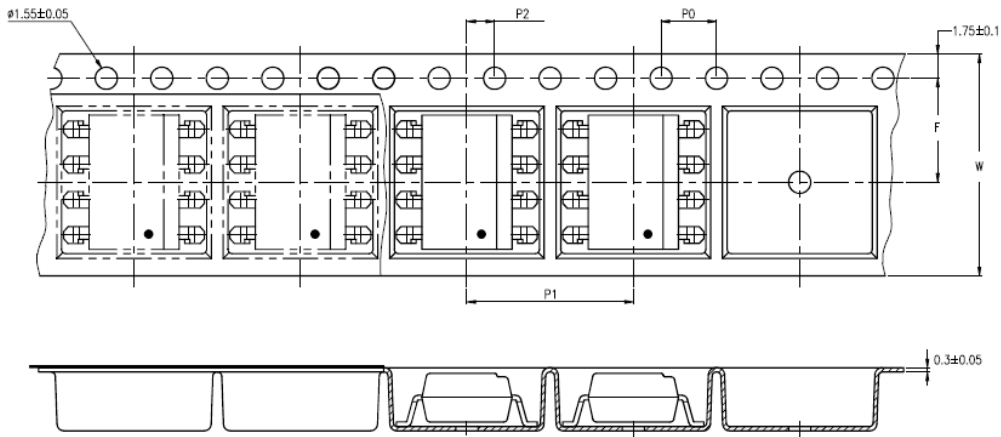
1. Year date code.
2. 2-digit work week.
3. Factory identification mark ( Y : Thailand).

Dimensions are all in Millimeters.

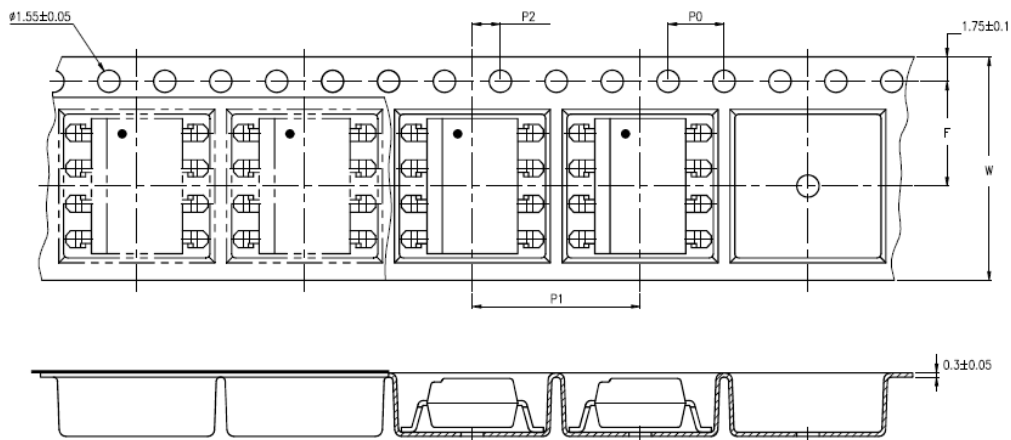
**PHOTOCOUPLER  
6N137 series**

**3. TAPING DIMENSIONS**

**3.1 : 6N137S-TA**



**3.2 : 6N137S-TA1**



Description	Symbol	Dimension in mm (inch)
Tape wide	W	$16 \pm 0.3$ (0.63)
Pitch of sprocket holes	$P_0$	$4 \pm 0.1$ (0.15)
Distance of compartment	F	$7.5 \pm 0.1$ (0.295)
	$P_2$	$2 \pm 0.1$ (0.079)
Distance of compartment to compartment	$P_1$	$8 \pm 0.1$ (0.47)

Package Type	6N137
Quantities Per Reel (pcs)	1000

**PHOTOCOUPLER  
6N137 series**

**4. RATING AND CHARACTERISTICS**

**4.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings at Ta=25°C \*1**

	Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit	Note
Input	Average Forward Input Current	$I_F$	20	mA	2
	Reverse Input Voltage	$V_R$	5	V	
	Power Dissipation	$P_I$	40	mW	
	Enable Input Voltage	$V_E$	Vcc+0.5	V	
	Enable Input current	$I_E$	5	mA	
Output	Output Collector Current	$I_O$	50	mA	
	Output Collector Voltage	$V_O$	7	V	
	Output Collector Power Dissipation	$P_O$	85	mW	
	Isolation Voltage	$V_{iso}$	5000	$V_{rms}$	
	Supply Voltage	$V_{CC}$	7	V	
	Operating Temperature	$T_{opr}$	-40 ~ +85	°C	
	Storage Temperature	$T_{stg}$	-55 ~ +125	°C	
	Lead Solder Temperature *2	$T_{sol}$	260	°C	

1. Ambient temperature = 25°C, unless otherwise specified. Stresses exceeding the absolute maximum ratings can cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to absolute maximum ratings for long periods of time can adversely affect reliability.
2. 260°C for 10 seconds. Refer to Lead Free Reflow Profile.

**PHOTOCOUPLER  
6N137 series**

**4.2 Recommended Operating Conditions**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Operating Temperature	$T_A$	-40	85	°C
Supply Voltage	$V_{CC}$	2.7	3.6	V
		4.5	5.5	
Low Level Input Current	$I_{FL}$	0	250	μA
High Level Input Current	$I_{FH}$	5	15	mA
Low Level Enable Voltage	$V_{EL}$	0	0.8	V
High Level Enable Voltage	$V_{EH}$	2	$V_{CC}$	V
Output Pull-up Resistor	$R_L$	330	4k	Ω
Fan Out (at $R_L=1k\Omega$ per channel)	N	—	5	TTL Loads

## PHOTOCOUPLER 6N137 series

### 4.3 ELECTRICAL OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition
<b>Input</b>						
Input Forward Voltage	$V_F$	—	1.38	1.70	V	$I_F = 10\text{mA}$
Input Forward Voltage Temperature Coefficient	$\Delta V_F / \Delta T$	—	-1.5	—	$\text{mV}/^\circ\text{C}$	$I_F = 10\text{mA}$
Input Reverse Voltage	$BV_R$	5.0	—	—	V	$I_R = 10\mu\text{A}$
Input Threshold Current	$I_{TH}$	—	1.5	5	mA	$V_E = 2\text{V}, V_{CC} = 3.3\text{V}, V_O = 0.6\text{V}$ $I_{OL} (\text{sinking}) = 13\text{mA}$
Input Capacitance	$C_{IN}$	—	34	—	pF	$f = 1\text{MHz}, V_F = 0\text{V}$
<b>Detector</b>						
High Level Supply Current	$I_{CCH}$	—	3.8	10	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_E = 0.5\text{V}, V_{CC} = 3.3\text{V}, I_F = 0\text{mA}$
Low Level Supply Current	$I_{CCL}$	—	5.8	13	mA	$V_E = 0.5\text{V}, V_{CC} = 3.3\text{V}, I_F = 10\text{mA}$
High Level Enable Current	$I_{EH}$	—	-0.19	-1.6	mA	$V_{CC} = 3.3\text{V}, V_E = 2\text{V}$
Low Level Enable Current	$I_{EL}$	—	-0.41	-1.6	mA	$V_{CC} = 3.3\text{V}, V_E = 0.5\text{V}$
High Level Enable Voltage	$V_{EH}$	2	—	—	V	
Low Level Enable Voltage	$V_{EL}$	—	—	0.8	V	
High Level Output Current	$I_{OH}$	—	5	100	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_E = 2\text{V}, V_{CC} = 3.3\text{V}, V_O = 3.3\text{V}, I_F = 250\mu\text{A}$
Low Level Output Voltage	$V_{OL}$	—	0.3	0.60	V	$V_E = 2\text{V}, V_{CC} = 3.3\text{V}, I_F = 5\text{mA}, I_{OL} (\text{sinking}) = 13\text{mA}$

Specified over recommended temperature ( $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+85^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $2.7\text{V} \leq V_{CC} \leq 3.6\text{V}$ ),  $I_F = 7.5\text{mA}$  unless otherwise specified. All typicals at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 3.3\text{V}$ .



## PHOTOCOUPLER 6N137 series

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition
<b>Input</b>						
Input Forward Voltage	$V_F$	—	1.38	1.70	V	$I_F = 10\text{mA}$
Input Forward Voltage Temperature Coefficient	$\Delta V_F / \Delta T$	—	-1.5	—	mV/°C	$I_F = 10\text{mA}$
Input Reverse Voltage	$BV_R$	5.0	—	—	V	$I_R = 10\mu\text{A}$
Input Threshold Current	$I_{TH}$	—	1.35	5	mA	$V_{CC} = 5.5\text{V}$ , $V_O = 0.6\text{V}$ $I_{OL} > 13\text{mA}$
Input Capacitance	$C_{IN}$	—	34	—	pF	$f = 1\text{MHz}$ , $V_F = 0\text{V}$
<b>Detector</b>						
High Level Supply Current	$I_{CCH}$	—	6.1	10	uA	$V_E = 0.5\text{V}$ , $V_{CC} = 5.5\text{V}$ , $I_F = 0\text{mA}$
Low Level Supply Current	$I_{CCL}$	—	8.3	13	mA	$V_E = 0.5\text{V}$ , $V_{CC} = 5.5\text{V}$ , $I_F = 10\text{mA}$
High Level Enable Current	$I_{EH}$	—	-0.6	-1.6	mA	$V_{CC} = 5.5\text{V}$ , $V_E = 2\text{V}$
Low Level Enable Current	$I_{EL}$	—	-0.9	-1.6	mA	$V_{CC} = 5.5\text{V}$ , $V_E = 0.5\text{V}$
High Level Enable Voltage	$V_{EH}$	2	—	—	V	
Low Level Enable Voltage	$V_{EL}$	—	—	0.8	V	
High Level Output Current	$I_{OH}$	—	0.9	100	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_E = 2\text{V}$ , $V_{CC} = 5.5\text{V}$ , $V_O = 5.5\text{V}$ , $I_F = 250\mu\text{A}$
Low Level Output Voltage	$V_{OL}$	—	0.4	0.60	V	$V_{CC} = 5.5\text{V}$ , $I_F = 5\text{mA}$ , $I_{OL} (\text{sinking}) = 13\text{mA}$

Specified over recommended temperature ( $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+85^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $4.5\text{V} \leq V_{CC} \leq 5.5\text{V}$ ),  $I_F = 7.5\text{mA}$  unless otherwise specified. All typicals at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 5.0\text{V}$ .

# PHOTOCOUPLER 6N137 series

## 5 SWITCHING SPECIFICATION

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition	Note
Propagation Delay Time to High Output Level	$t_{PLH}$	25	48	90	ns	$R_L = 350\Omega, C_L = 15pF$	3
Propagation Delay Time to Low Output Level	$t_{PHL}$	25	35	75	ns		4
Pulse Width Distortion	$ t_{PLH} - t_{PHL} $	—	13	—	ns		—
Propagation Delay Skew	$t_{PSK}$	—	—	40			—
Output Rise Time (10 to 90%)	$t_r$	—	21	—	ns		—
Output Fall Time (90 to 10%)	$t_f$	—	6.6	—	ns		—
Propagation Delay Time of Enable from $V_{EH}$ to $V_{EL}$	$t_{ELH}$	—	27	—	ns	$R_L = 350\Omega, C_L = 15pF, V_{EL} = 0V, V_{EH} = 3V$	5
Propagation Delay Time of Enable from $V_{EL}$ to $V_{EH}$	$t_{EHL}$	—	9	—	ns	$R_L = 350\Omega, C_L = 15pF, V_{EL} = 0V, V_{EH} = 3V$	6

Specified over recommended temperature ( $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+85^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $2.7V \leq V_{CC} \leq 3.6V$ ),  $I_F = 7.5\text{mA}$  unless otherwise specified. All typicals at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 3.3V$ .

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition	Note	
Propagation Delay Time to High Output Level	$t_{PLH}$	25	40	75	ns	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $R_L = 350\Omega, C_L = 15pF$	3	
		—	—	100				
Propagation Delay Time to Low Output Level	$t_{PHL}$	25	32	75	ns	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $R_L = 350\Omega, C_L = 15pF$	4	
		—	—	100				
Pulse Width Distortion	$ t_{PLH} - t_{PHL} $	—	8	—	ns	$R_L = 350\Omega, C_L = 15pF$	—	
Propagation Delay Skew	$t_{PSK}$	—	—	40			—	
Output Rise Time (10 to 90%)	$t_r$	—	22	—	ns		—	
Output Fall Time (90 to 10%)	$t_f$	—	6.9	—	ns		—	
Propagation Delay Time of Enable from $V_{EH}$ to $V_{EL}$	$t_{ELH}$	—	28	—	ns		$R_L = 350\Omega, C_L = 15pF, V_{EL} = 0V, V_{EH} = 3V$	5
Propagation Delay Time of Enable from $V_{EL}$ to $V_{EH}$	$t_{EHL}$	—	12	—	ns		$R_L = 350\Omega, C_L = 15pF, V_{EL} = 0V, V_{EH} = 3V$	6

Specified over recommended temperature ( $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+85^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $4.5V \leq V_{CC} \leq 5.5V$ ),  $I_F = 7.5\text{mA}$  unless otherwise specified. All typicals at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 5.0V$ .

## PHOTOCOUPLER 6N137 series

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition	Note
Logic High Common Mode Transient Immunity	CM <sub>H</sub>	10	15	—	kV/μs	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3V V <sub>CM</sub> = 1000V R <sub>L</sub> = 350Ω I <sub>F</sub> = 0mA T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C	7
		10	15	—		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5V V <sub>CM</sub> = 1000V R <sub>L</sub> = 350Ω I <sub>F</sub> = 0mA T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C	
Logic Low Common Mode Transient Immunity	CM <sub>L</sub>	10	15	—	kV/μs	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3V V <sub>CM</sub> = 1000V R <sub>L</sub> = 350Ω I <sub>F</sub> = 10.0mA T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C	8
		10	15	—		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5V V <sub>CM</sub> = 1000V R <sub>L</sub> = 350Ω I <sub>F</sub> = 10.0mA T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C	

# PHOTOCOUPLER 6N137 series

## 6 ISOLATION CHARACTERISTIC

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition	Note
Input-Output Insulation Leakage Current	$I_{I-O}$	—	—	1.0	$\mu A$	45% RH, $t = 5s$ , $V_{I-O} = 3kV$ DC, $T_A = 25^\circ C$	9
Withstand Insulation Test Voltage	$V_{ISO}$	5000	—	—	$V_{RMS}$	RH $\leq 50\%$ , $t = 1min$ , $T_A = 25^\circ C$	9, 10
Input-Output Resistance	$R_{I-O}$	—	$10^{12}$	—	$\Omega$	$V_{I-O} = 500V$ DC	9,
Input-Output Capacitance	$C_{I-O}$	—	1.0	—	p	$f = 1MHz$ , $T_A = 25^\circ C$	9,

Specified over recommended temperature ( $T_A = -40^\circ C$  to  $+85^\circ C$ ) unless otherwise specified. Typical values applies to  $T_A = 25^\circ C$

### Notes

1. A  $0.1\mu F$  or bigger bypass capacitor for  $V_{CC}$  is needed as shown in Fig.1
2. Peaking driving circuit may be used to speed up the LED. The peak drive current of LED may go up to 50mA and maximum pulse width 50ns, as long as average current doesn't exceed 20mA.
3.  $t_{PLH}$  (propagation delay) is measured from the 3.75 mA point on the falling edge of the input pulse to the 1.5 V point on the rising edge of the output pulse.
4.  $t_{PHL}$  (propagation delay) is measured from the 3.75 mA point on the rising edge of the input pulse to the 1.5 V point on the falling edge of the output pulse.
5. The  $t_{ELH}$  enable propagation delay is measured from the 1.5 V point on the falling edge of the enable input pulse to the 1.5 V point on the rising edge of the output pulse.
6. The  $t_{EHL}$  enable propagation delay is measured from the 1.5 V point on the rising edge of the enable input pulse to the 1.5 V point on the falling edge of the output pulse.
7.  $CM_H$  is the maximum tolerable rate of rise of the common mode voltage to assure that the output will remain in a high logic state (i.e.,  $V_O > 2.0$  V).
8.  $CM_L$  is the maximum tolerable rate of fall of the common mode voltage to assure that the output will remain in a low logic state (i.e.,  $V_O < 0.8$  V).
9. Device is considered a two-terminal device: pins 1, 2, 3 and 4 shorted together, and pins 5, 6, 7 and 8 shorted together.
10. In accordance with UL1577, each optocoupler is proof tested by applying an insulation test voltage 5250Vrms for one second (leakage current less than 10  $\mu A$ ). This test is performed before the 100% production test for partial discharge

# PHOTOCOUPLER 6N137 series

## 6. SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT

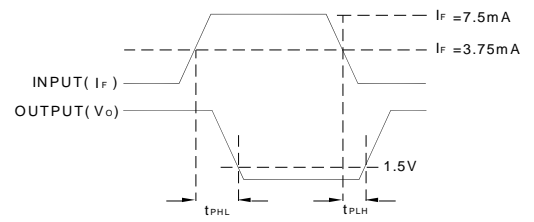
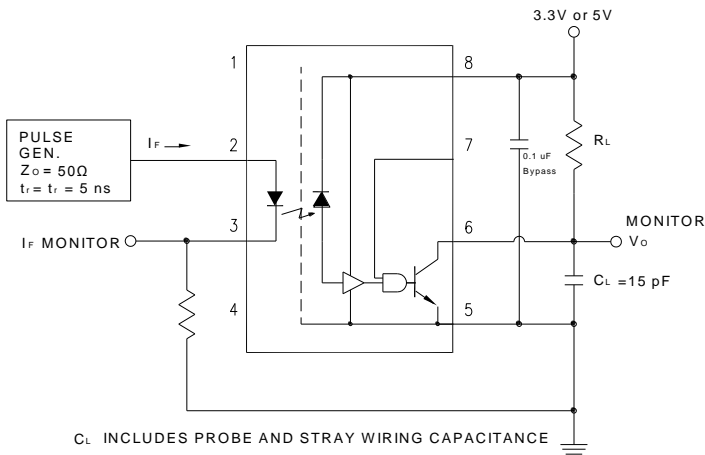


Figure 1: Test Circuit for  $t_{PHL}$  and  $t_{PLH}$

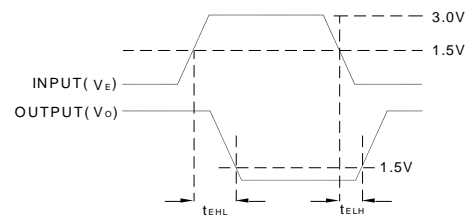
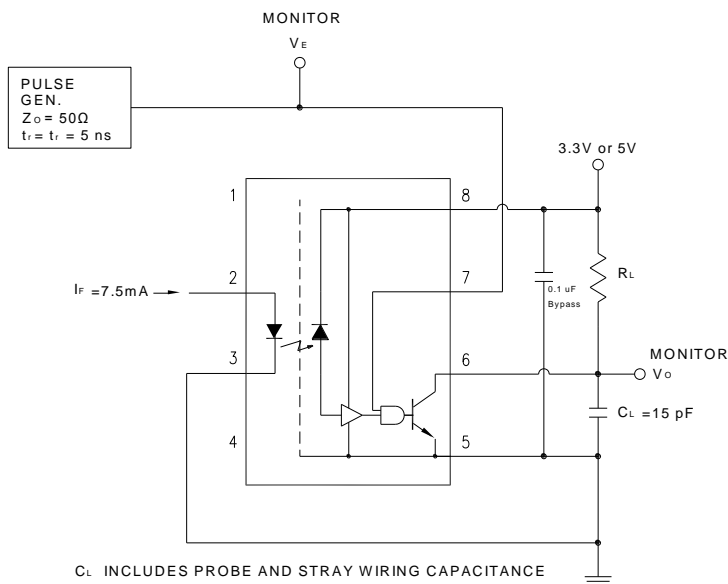


Figure 2: Single Channel Test Circuit for Common Mode Transient Immunity

**PHOTOCOUPLER  
6N137 series**



**Figure 3: Single Channel Test Circuit for Common Mode Transient Immunity**

# PHOTOCOUPLER 6N137 series

## 7. CHARACTERISTIC CURVES



Figure 4: Typical High Level Output Current vs. Ambient Temperature

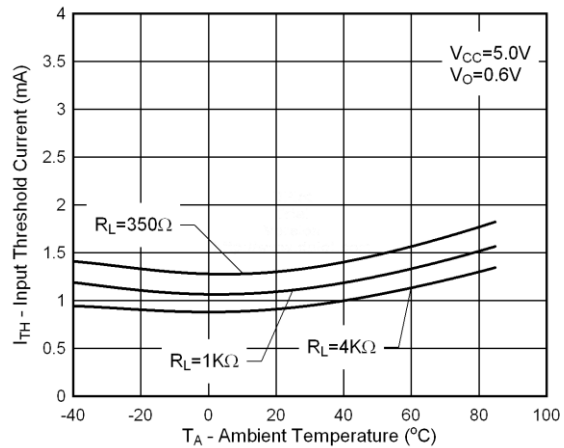


Figure 5: Typical Input Diode Threshold Current vs. Ambient Temperature

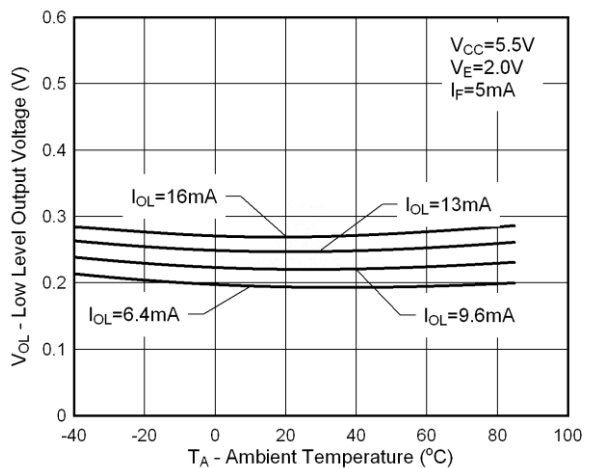
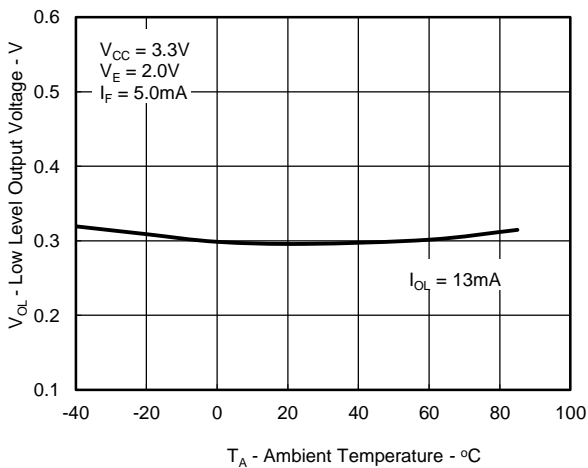


Figure 6: Typical Low Level Output Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

# PHOTOCOUPLER 6N137 series



Figure 7: Typical Low Level Output Current vs. temperature



Figure 8: Typical Input Diode Forward Characteristic



# PHOTOCOUPLER 6N137 series

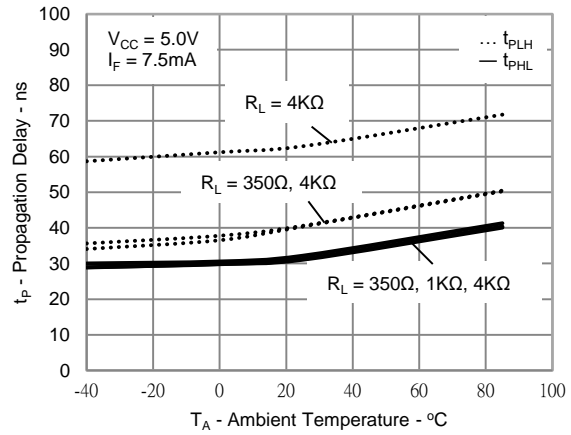


Figure 9: Typical Propagation Delay vs. Ambient Temperature

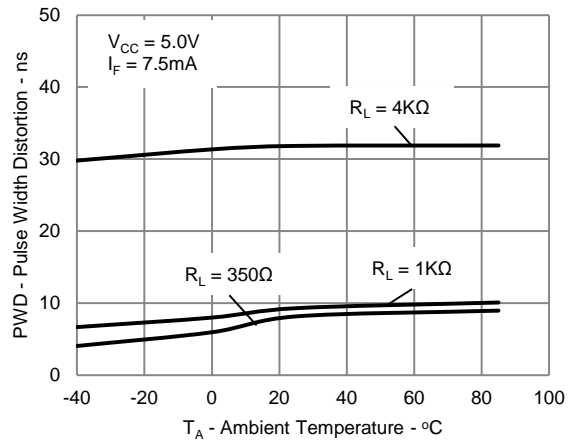


Figure 10: Typical Pulse Width Distortion vs. Ambient Temperature

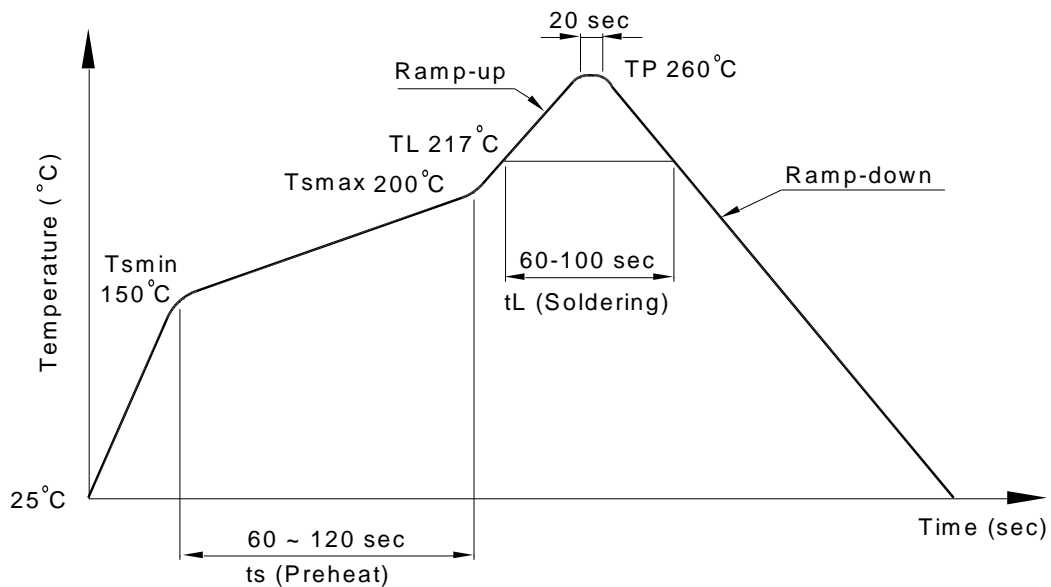
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6N137 series**

**8. TEMPERATURE PROFILE OF SOLDERING**

**8.1 IR Reflow soldering (JEDEC-STD-020C compliant)**

One time soldering reflow is recommended within the condition of temperature and time profile shown below. Do not solder more than three times.

Profile item	Conditions
Preheat	
- Temperature Min ( $T_{Smin}$ )	150°C
- Temperature Max ( $T_{Smax}$ )	200°C
- Time (min to max) ( $t_s$ )	90±30 sec
Soldering zone	
- Temperature ( $T_L$ )	217°C
- Time ( $t_L$ )	60 ~ 100 sec
Peak Temperature ( $T_P$ )	260°C
Ramp-up rate	3°C / sec max.
Ramp-down rate	3~6°C / sec



# PHOTOCOUPLER 6N137 series

## 8.2 Wave soldering (JEDEC22A111 compliant)

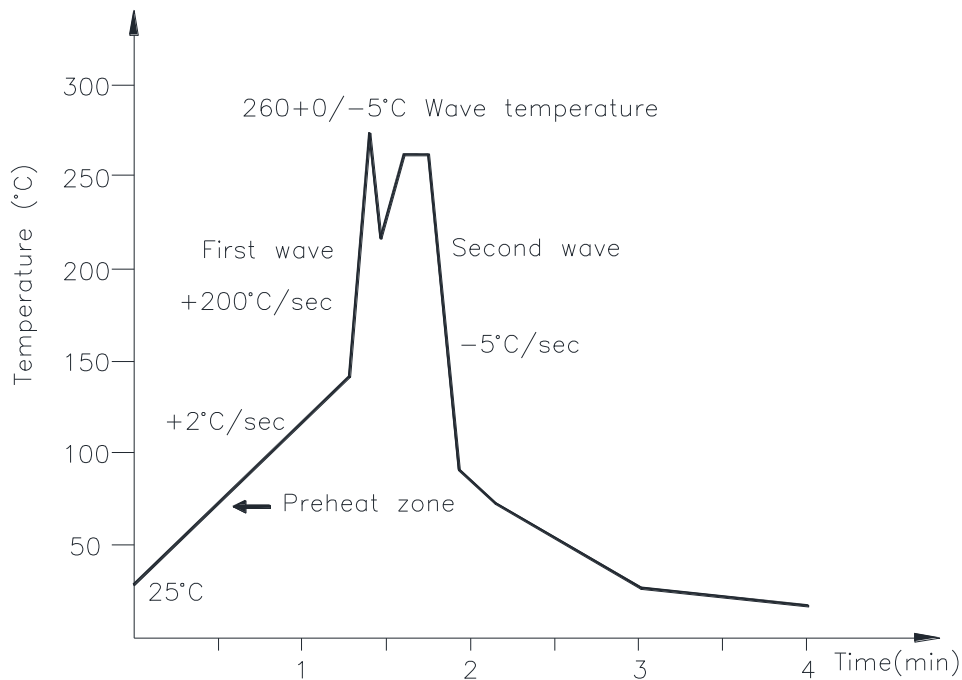
One time soldering is recommended within the condition of temperature.

Temperature:  $260 \pm 0 / -5^{\circ}\text{C}$

Time: 10 sec.

Preheat temperature: 25 to  $140^{\circ}\text{C}$

Preheat time: 30 to 80 sec.



## 8.3 Hand soldering by soldering iron

Allow single lead soldering in every single process. One time soldering is recommended.

Temperature:  $380 \pm 0 / -5^{\circ}\text{C}$

Time: 3 sec max.

## 9. Notes:

Specifications of the products displayed herein are subject to change without notice.

The products shown in this publication are designed for the general use in electronic applications such as office automation equipment, communications devices, audio/visual equipment, electrical instrumentation and application. For equipment/devices where high reliability or safety is required, such as space applications, nuclear power control equipment, medical equipment, etc, please contact our sales representatives.

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Наши преимущества:

- Поставка оригинальных импортных электронных компонентов напрямую с производств Америки, Европы и Азии, а так же с крупнейших складов мира;
- Широкая линейка поставок активных и пассивных импортных электронных компонентов (более 30 млн. наименований);
- Поставка сложных, дефицитных, либо снятых с производства позиций;
- Оперативные сроки поставки под заказ (от 5 рабочих дней);
- Экспресс доставка в любую точку России;
- Помощь Конструкторского Отдела и консультации квалифицированных инженеров;
- Техническая поддержка проекта, помощь в подборе аналогов, поставка прототипов;
- Поставка электронных компонентов под контролем ВП;
- Система менеджмента качества сертифицирована по Международному стандарту ISO 9001;
- При необходимости вся продукция военного и аэрокосмического назначения проходит испытания и сертификацию в лаборатории (по согласованию с заказчиком);
- Поставка специализированных компонентов военного и аэрокосмического уровня качества (Xilinx, Altera, Analog Devices, Intersil, Interpoint, Microsemi, Actel, Aeroflex, Peregrine, VPT, Syfer, Eurofarad, Texas Instruments, MS Kennedy, Miteq, Cobham, E2V, MA-COM, Hittite, Mini-Circuits, General Dynamics и др.);

Компания «Океан Электроники» является официальным дистрибьютором и эксклюзивным представителем в России одного из крупнейших производителей разъемов военного и аэрокосмического назначения «JONHON», а так же официальным дистрибьютором и эксклюзивным представителем в России производителя высокотехнологичных и надежных решений для передачи СВЧ сигналов «FORSTAR».



## JONHON

«JONHON» (основан в 1970 г.)

Разъемы специального, военного и аэрокосмического назначения:

(Применяются в военной, авиационной, аэрокосмической, морской, железнодорожной, горно- и нефтедобывающей отраслях промышленности)

«FORSTAR» (основан в 1998 г.)

ВЧ соединители, коаксиальные кабели, кабельные сборки и микроволновые компоненты:

(Применяются в телекоммуникациях гражданского и специального назначения, в средствах связи, РЛС, а так же военной, авиационной и аэрокосмической отраслях промышленности).



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