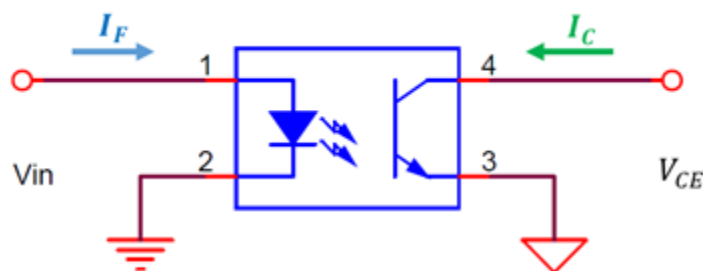


## General Purpose Photo Coupler

### Current Transfer Ratio(CTR) Measurement and Calculation

#### 1. Current Transfer Ratio (CTR) Definition

Current Transfer Ratio (CTR) is define as the ratio of output current ( $I_C$ ) to input current ( $I_F$ ) express as percentage ( $\frac{I_C}{I_F} * 100\%$ ). CTR ratio can view as photo coupler amplification, for example when CTR=200% means if  $I_F = 5\text{mA}$  then  $I_C = 10\text{mA}$ . But this does not mean when  $I_F = 10\text{mA}$  then  $I_C = 20\text{mA}$ , because ambient temperature ( $T_a$ ) can affect CTR ratio. This application note is design to help user know how to evaluate CTR range.



$$\text{Current Transfer Ratio (CTR)} = \frac{I_C}{I_F} \times 100\%$$

Fig.1

## 2. Simple CTR circuit measurement

When calculate CTR, user needs to know  $I_F$  and  $I_C$  output current.  $I_F$  and  $I_C$  can measure by using two multimeters separately in input and output circuit loop as shown in figure 2.

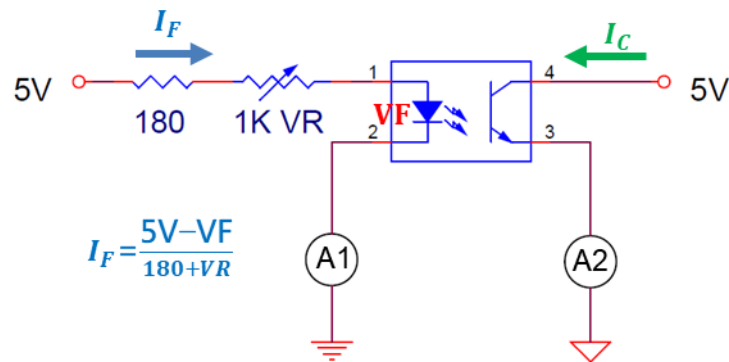


Fig.2

## 3. CTR normalization curve

CTR differ as  $I_F$  value changes, take Everlight EL817 as an example, in figure 3 shown when  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , that  $I_F = 5\text{mA}$  is correspond to  $\text{CTR} = 1$ .

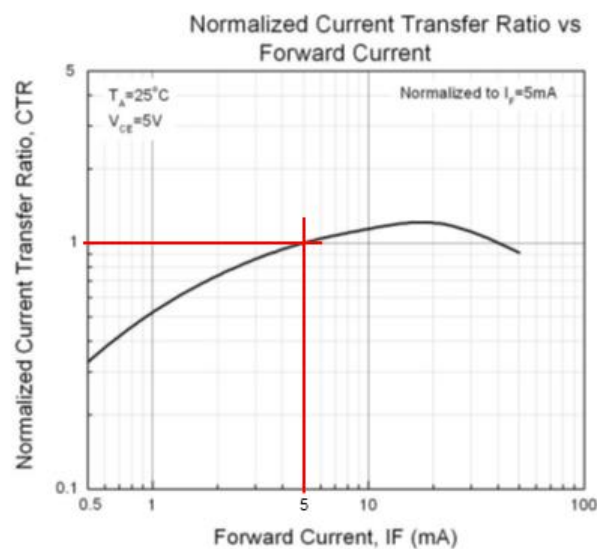


Fig.3

When  $T_a$  change it will affect CTR ratio, especially high temperature can cause CTR to decay, figure 4 include two factors ( $I_F$  and  $T_a$ ) that affect CTR.

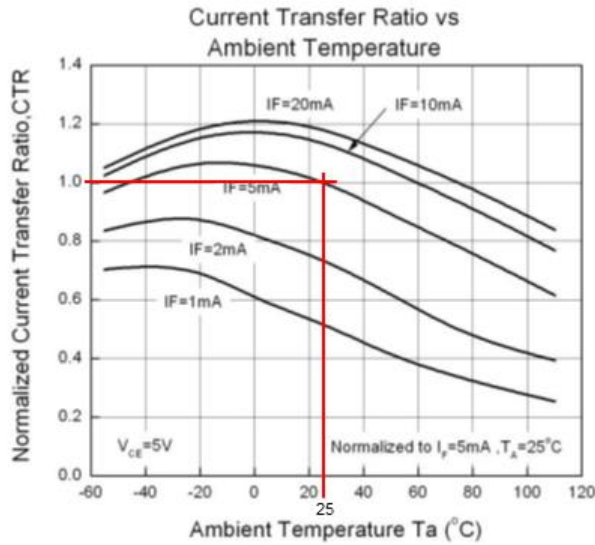


Fig.4

#### 4. Calculate CTR range

In figure 5 chart, every model has correspond CTR range. When  $I_F$  differ from condition  $I_F$  (5mA), then CTR range needs to be recalculated.

Transfer Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition
Current Transfer ratio	EL817	50	-	600	%	$I_F = 5mA, V_{CE} = 5V$
	EL817A	80	-	160		
	EL817B	130	-	260		
	EL817C	200	-	400		
	EL817D	300	-	600		
	EL817X	100	-	200		
	EL817Y	150	-	300		

Fig.5

As shown in figure 6, X value is  $T_a$  and Y value is CTR normalization value. This also include when  $I_F$  equal to 1mA, 2mA, 5mA, 10mA and 20mA curve change.

Red line indicates  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $I_F = 5\text{mA}$  and  $\text{CTR} = 1$ . Green line indicates as  $T_a$  increase to  $70^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $\text{CTR} = 0.8$ . Blue line indicates  $T_a$  increase to  $80^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $I_F = 2\text{mA}$  and  $\text{CTR} = 0.48$ .

Use EL817C as an example from figure 5, this model CTR range from 200~400%

Red line ( $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ) :

$I_F = 5\text{mA}$ ,  $\text{CTR} = 200\sim 400\%$

$$I_C = 5\text{mA} * (200\sim 400\%) = 10\text{mA} \sim 20\text{mA}$$

Green line ( $T_a = 70^\circ\text{C}$ ) :

$I_F = 5\text{mA}$ ,  $\text{CTR} = (200\sim 400\%) * 0.8 = 160\% \sim 320\%$

$$I_C = 5\text{mA} * (160\sim 320\%) = 8\text{mA} \sim 16\text{mA}$$

Blue line ( $T_a = 80^\circ\text{C}$ ) :

$I_F = 2\text{mA}$ ,  $\text{CTR} = (200\sim 400\%) * 0.48 = 96\% \sim 192\%$

$$I_C = 2\text{mA} * (96\sim 192\%) = 1.92\text{mA} \sim 3.84\text{mA}$$

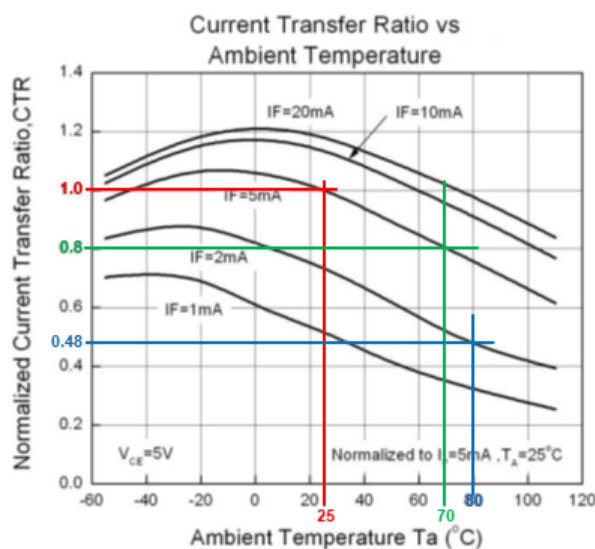


Fig.6

This  $I_C$  results can be used for reference circuit design, for more usage information, please go to [Everlight website](#) to download **General Purpose Photo Coupler** application in **Data Transmission** application note.

The information in this application manual is only for customers' design reference. Please verify when actually use it. If have any other questions, please contact Everlight for further technical support.