

**MOTOROLA**  
**SEMICONDUCTOR**  
 TECHNICAL DATA

**Photo Detectors**  
**Transistor Output**

**MRD300**  
**MRD310\***

\*Motorola Preferred Device

The MRD300 and MRD310 are designed for applications requiring radiation sensitivity and stable characteristics.

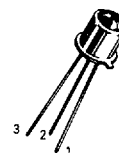
**Features:**

- Popular TO-18 Type Package for Easy Handling and Mounting
- Sensitive Throughout Visible and Near Infrared Spectral Range for Wider Application
- Minimum Light Current 4 mA at  $H = 5 \text{ mW/cm}^2$  (MRD300)
- External Base for Added Control
- Annular Passivated Structure for Stability and Reliability

**Applications:**

- Industrial Processing and Control
- Shaft or Position Readers
- Optical Switching
- Remote Control
- Light Modulators
- Punched Card Readers
- Logic Circuits
- Counters

**PHOTO DETECTORS**  
**TRANSISTOR OUTPUT**  
**NPN SILICON**



**CASE 82-05**  
**METAL**  
**STYLE 1**

**MAXIMUM RATINGS** ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	50	Volts
Emitter-Collector Voltage	$V_{ECO}$	7	Volts
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	80	Volts
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	250 2.27	mW mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating Temperature Range	$T_A$	-55 to +125	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature Range	$T_{stg}$	-65 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

**STATIC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted)

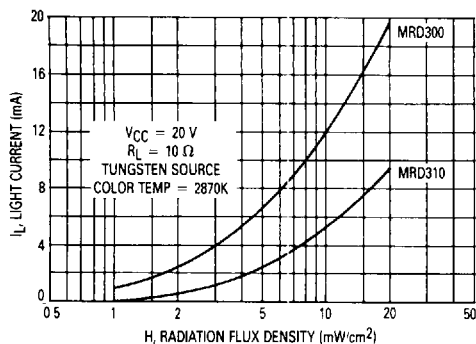
Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector Dark Current ( $V_{CE} = 20 \text{ V}$ , $H \approx 0$ ) $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_A = 100^\circ\text{C}$	$I_{CEO}$	— —	5 4	25 —	nA $\mu\text{A}$
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage ( $I_C = 100 \mu\text{A}$ )	$V_{(BR)CBO}$	80	120	—	Volts
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage ( $I_C = 100 \mu\text{A}$ )	$V_{(BR)CEO}$	50	85	—	Volts
Emitter-Collector Breakdown Voltage ( $I_E = 100 \mu\text{A}$ )	$V_{(BR)ECO}$	7	8.5	—	Volts

**OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted)

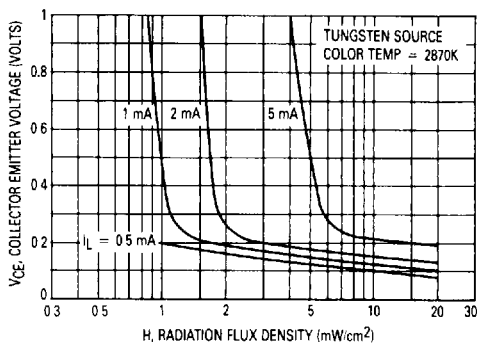
Light Current ( $V_{CC} = 20 \text{ V}$ , $R_L = 10 \text{ Ohms}$ ) Note 1	MRD300 MRD310	$I_L$	4 1	7 3.5	— —	mA
Light Current ( $V_{CC} = 20 \text{ V}$ , $R_L = 100 \text{ Ohms}$ ) Note 2	MRD300 MRD310	$I_L$	— —	2.5 0.8	— —	mA
Photo Current Rise Time (Note 3) ( $R_L = 100 \text{ Ohms}$ , $I_L = 1 \text{ mA peak}$ )		$t_r$	—	2	2.5	$\mu\text{s}$
Photo Current Fall Time (Note 3) ( $R_L = 100 \text{ Ohms}$ , $I_L = 1 \text{ mA peak}$ )		$t_f$	—	2.5	4	$\mu\text{s}$

NOTES 1 Radiation flux density (H) equal to  $5 \text{ mW/cm}^2$  emitted from a tungsten source at a color temperature of 2870 K  
 2 Radiation flux density (H) equal to  $0.5 \text{ mW/cm}^2$  (pulsed) from a GaAs (gallium-arsenide) source at  $\lambda = 940 \text{ nm}$   
 3 For unsaturated response time measurements, radiation is provided by pulsed GaAs (gallium-arsenide) light-emitting diode ( $\lambda = 940 \text{ nm}$ ) with a pulse width equal to or greater than 10 microseconds (see Figure 2)  $I_L = 1 \text{ mA peak}$

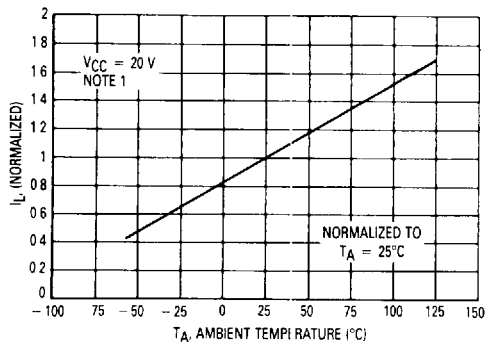
**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**



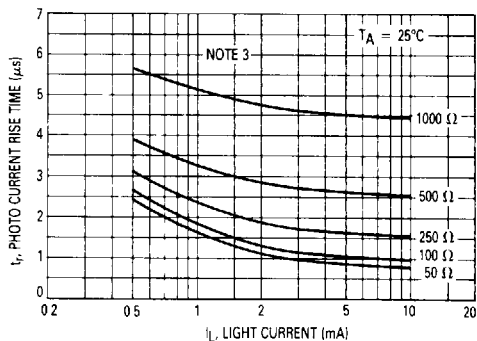
**Figure 1. Light Current versus Irradiance**



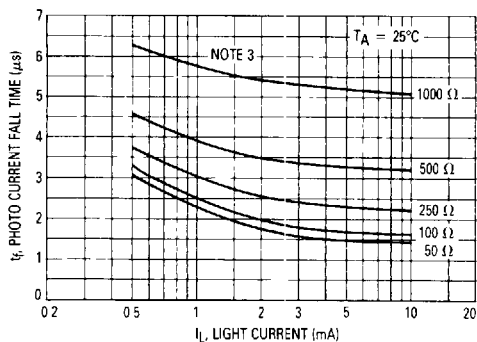
**Figure 2. Collector-Emitter Saturation Characteristic**



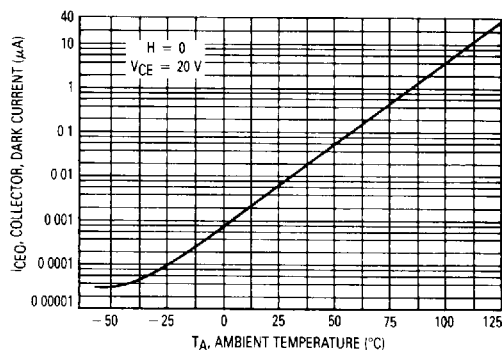
**Figure 3. Normalized Light Current versus Temperature**



**Figure 4. Rise Time versus Light Current**



**Figure 5. Fall Time versus Light Current**



**Figure 6. Dark Current versus Temperature**

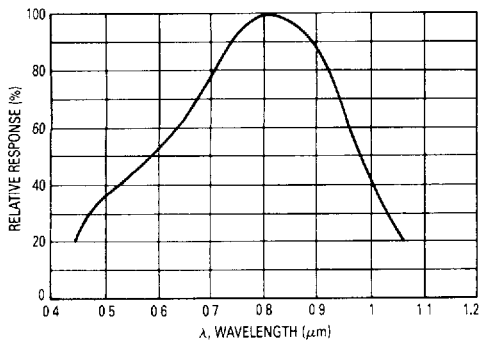


Figure 7. Constant Energy Spectral Response

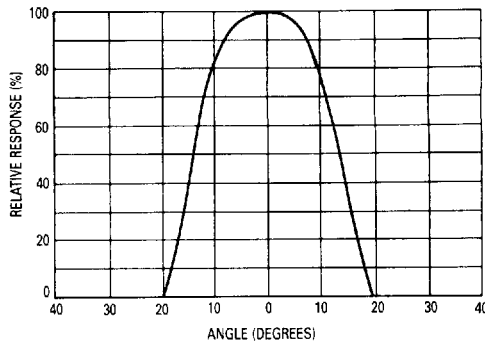


Figure 8. Angular Response

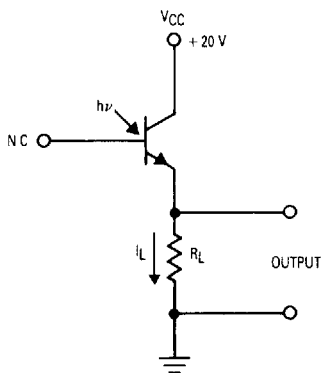


Figure 9. Pulse Response Test Circuit and Waveform