

**Hybrid IC Isolation Amplifiers 20 Series****ISOLATION AMPLIFIER**

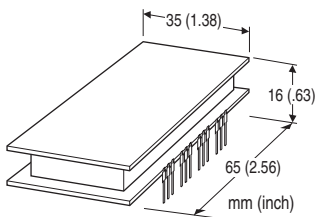
(4 channels, input isolation)

**Functions & Features**

- Being used for printed wiring board installation
- Up to 2000 V isolation between input to output or power input
- Isolation on 4 input channels
- Small installation area in printed wiring board
- Gain adjustable range,  $\times 1$  to  $\times 100$
- Power 15 V DC

**Typical Applications**

- Galvanically isolating the I/O circuits of microprocessor from the field side to reduce external noise
- Enabling electronic manufacturers to save efforts and cost for the development of isolation circuits for small-lot products

**MODEL: 20VS1F-4W4W-U****ORDERING INFORMATION**

- Code number: 20VS1F-4W4W-U

**I/O****4W4W:**INPUT RANGE  $\pm 10$  V DCOUTPUT RANGE  $\pm 10$  V DC**POWER INPUT**

DC Power

U: 15 V DC

**GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS****Construction:** Hybrid IC**PWB coating:** Silicone**Isolation:** Input to output or power input, between inputs**INPUT SPECIFICATIONS****■ DC Voltage**

Input : -10 - +10 V DC

Input resistance:  $\geq 1$  M $\Omega$  (10 k $\Omega$  in power failure)Overload input voltage:  $\pm 30$  V DC continuousInput offset voltage:  $\pm 20$  mV

Input bias current: 0.5 nA TYP. (@25°C)

**OUTPUT SPECIFICATIONS****■ DC Voltage:** -10 - +10 V DCLoad resistance:  $\geq 10$  k $\Omega$ Output impedance:  $\leq 1$   $\Omega$ **INSTALLATION****Power input**

- DC: Operational voltage range: Rating  $\pm 10$  %, ripple 2 %p-p max.; approx. 20 mA with no load

Operating temperature: -20 to +70°C (-4 to +158°F)

Operating humidity: 30 to 90 %RH (non-condensing)

Mounting: Soldering to the printed wiring board

Weight: 30 g (1.1 oz)

**PERFORMANCE in percentage of span**

Unless otherwise specified, G = 1.

Linearity:  $\pm 0.05$  %

Temp. coefficient: 50 ppm/°C (28 ppm/°F)

Frequency characteristics: Approx. 10 kHz, -3 dB

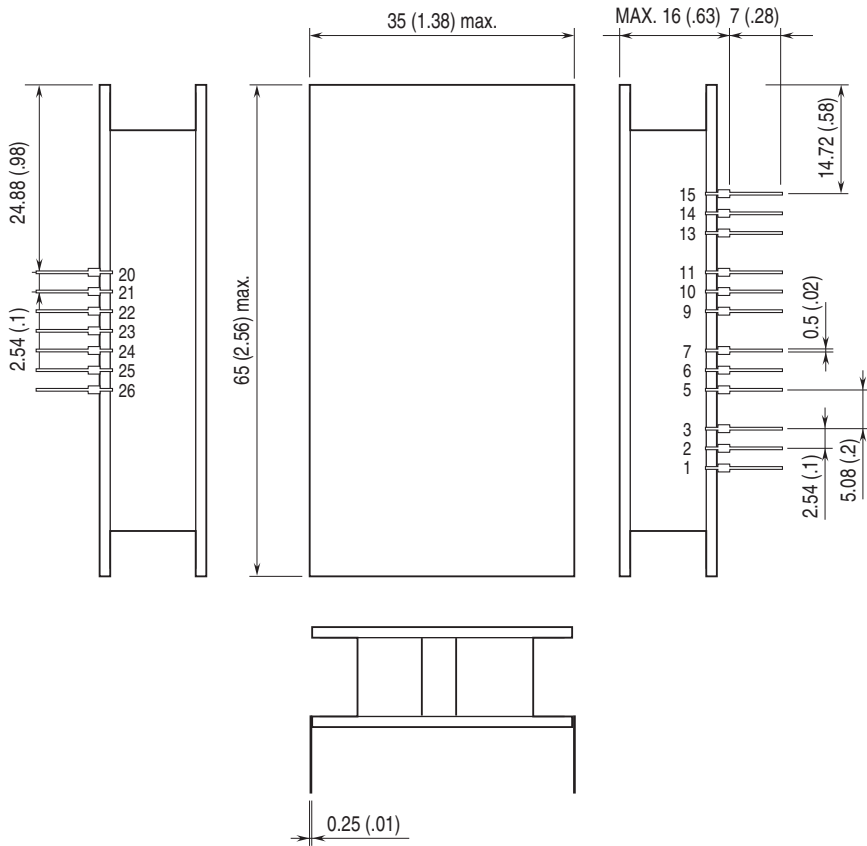
Response time:  $\leq 60$   $\mu$ sec. (0 - 90 %)Conversion gain:  $\times 1 \pm 5$  %Gain adjustable range:  $\times 1$  to  $\times 100$ Line voltage effect:  $\pm 0.05$  % over voltage rangeInsulation resistance:  $\geq 100$  M $\Omega$  with 500 V DC

Dielectric strength: 2000 V AC @ 1 minute (input to output or power)

1000 V AC @ 1 minute (between inputs)

CMRR:  $\geq 100$  dB (500 V AC 50/60 Hz)

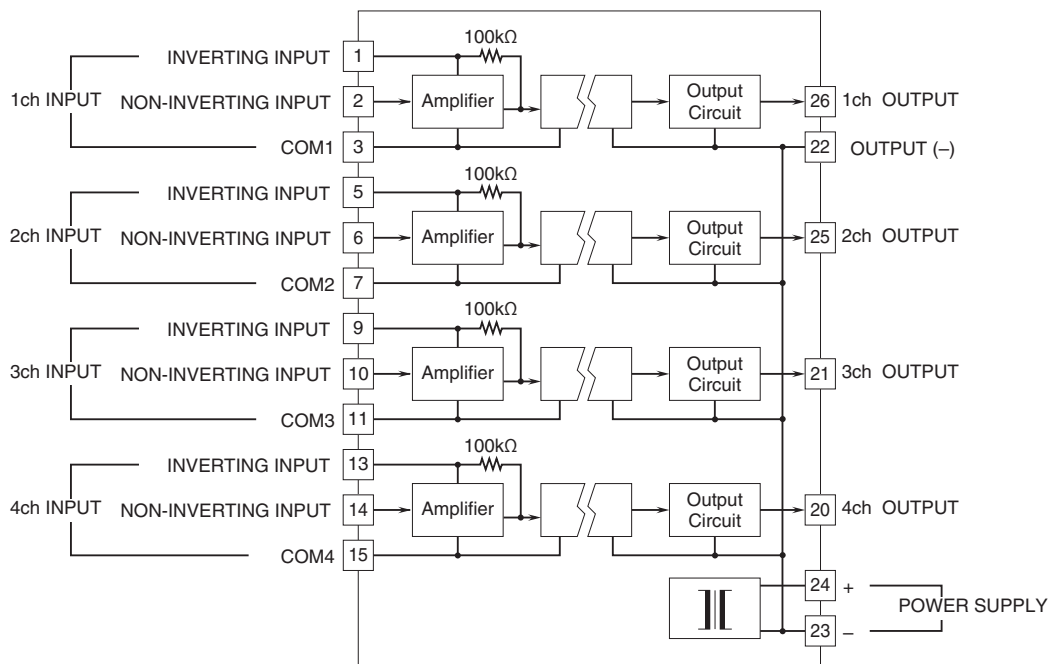
## EXTERNAL DIMENSIONS & TERMINAL ASSIGNMENTS unit: mm [inch]



### PIN ASSIGNMENT

1	INVERTING INPUT 1
2	NON-INVERTING INPUT 1
3	COM 1
5	INVERTING INPUT 2
6	NON-INVERTING INPUT 2
7	COM 2
9	INVERTING INPUT 3
10	NON-INVERTING INPUT 3
11	COM 3
13	INVERTING INPUT 4
14	NON-INVERTING INPUT 4
15	COM 4
20	OUTPUT 4 (+)
21	OUTPUT 3 (+)
22	OUTPUT (-)
23	POWER SUPPLY (-)
24	POWER SUPPLY (+)
25	OUTPUT 2 (+)
26	OUTPUT 1 (+)

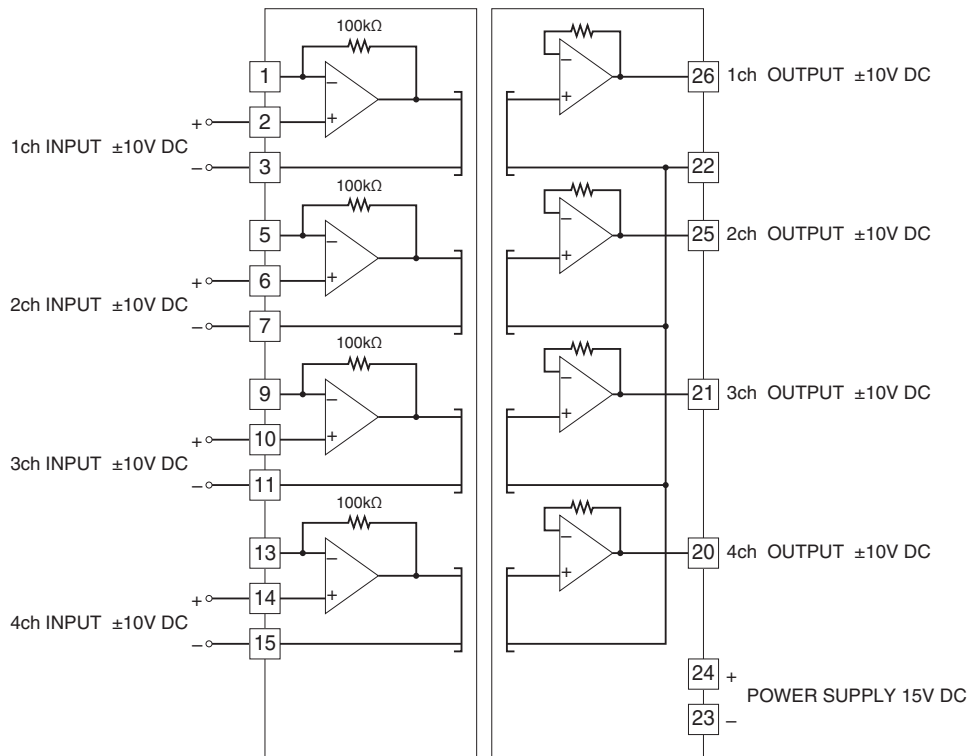
## SCHEMATIC CIRCUITRY & CONNECTION DIAGRAM



## APPLICATION EXAMPLE

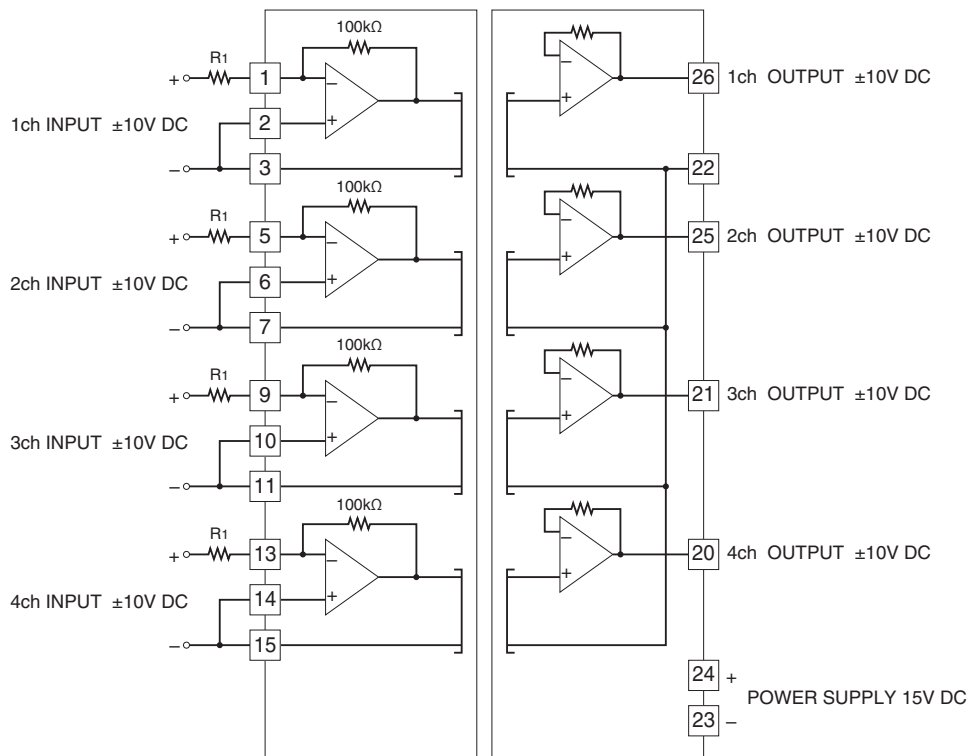
The resistance of  $R_1$  must be between 1 k $\Omega$  and 200 k $\Omega$ .

### ■ Non-inverting amplifier circuit: Basic example of $G = 1$



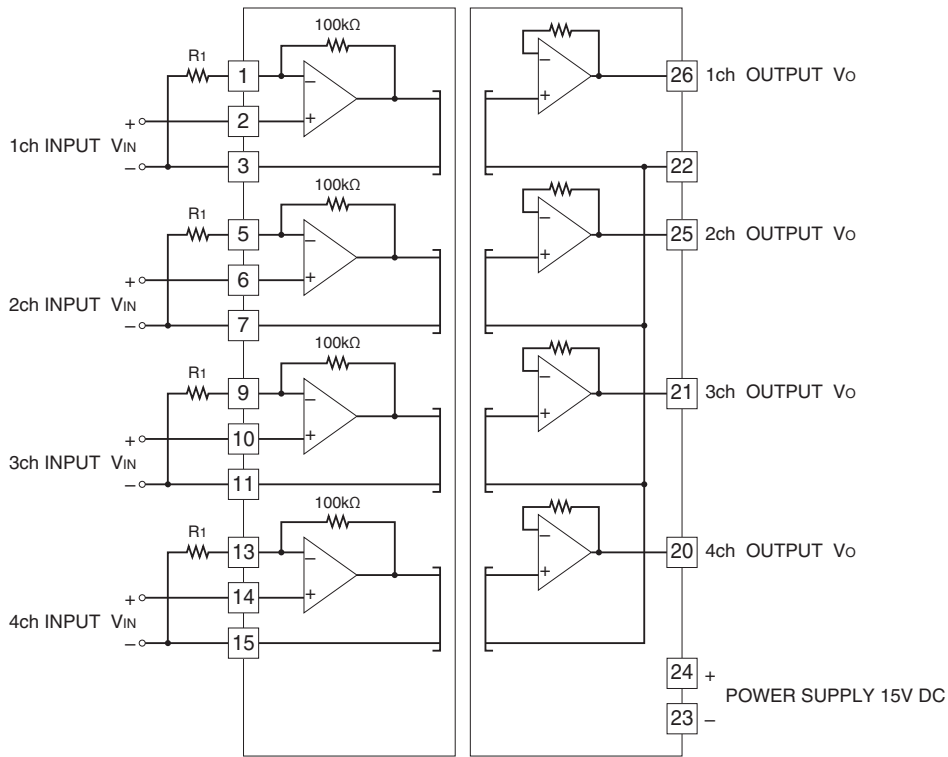
NON-INVERTING CIRCUIT  $G = 1$

### ■ Inverting amplifier circuit: Basic example of $G = -1$ (output inverted to the input) ( $R_1 = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$ )



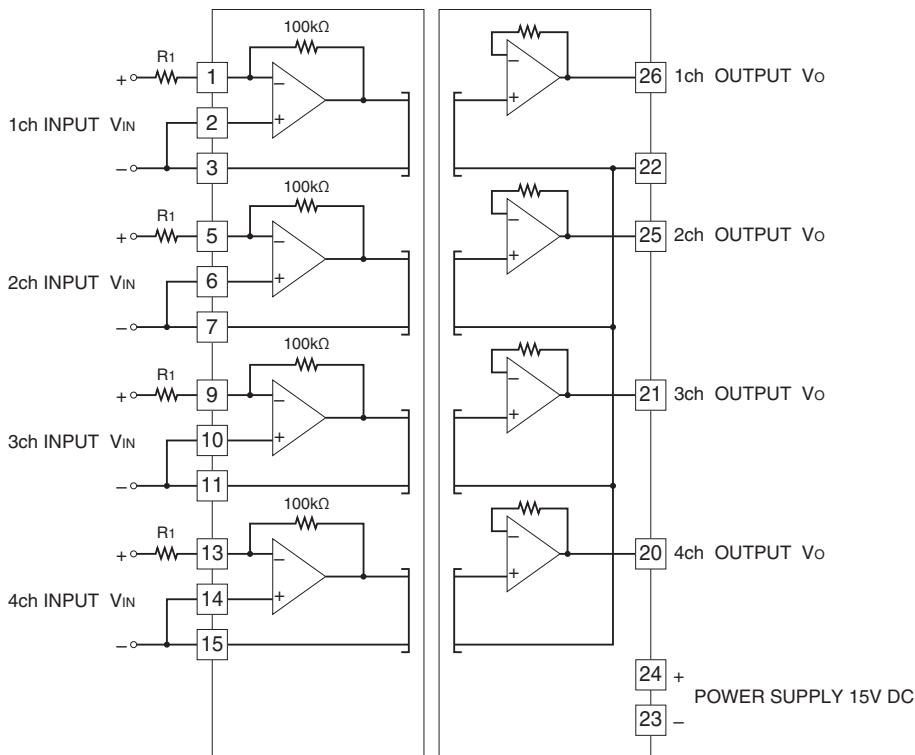
INVERTING CIRCUIT  $G = -1$

■ Non inverting amplifier circuit: Example of  $G = 1 + 100\text{ k}\Omega / R_1$



NON-INVERTING CIRCUIT  $G = 1 + 100\text{ k}\Omega / R_1$

■ Inverting amplifier circuit: Example of  $G = -100\text{ k}\Omega / R_1$



INVERTING CIRCUIT  $G = -100\text{ k}\Omega / R_1$



Specifications are subject to change without notice.