

## Hybrid IC Isolation Amplifiers 20 Series

Isolation: Input to output to power

### ISOLATION AMPLIFIER

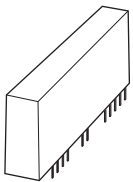
(high speed response, 3-port isolation)

#### Functions & Features

- Being used for printed wiring board installation
- High-linearity
- High speed response 50  $\mu$ sec.
- Isolating between input, output and power
- Isolation between input, output and power supply up to 3000 V AC
- Power 15 V DC

#### Typical Applications

- Isolating the field and input circuit of microprocessor to reduce noise from field
- Available for manufacturers of small-lot products to omit the development of isolation circuit



### MODEL: 20VS1A-4W4W[1]-U

### ORDERING INFORMATION

- Code number: 20VS1A-4W4W[1]-U
- Specify a code from below for [1]  
(e.g. 20VS1A-4W4WA-U)

### INPUT / OUTPUT

4W4W: -10 - +10 V DC (Input resistance 1 M $\Omega$  min.)  
/ -10 - +10 V DC (Load resistance 2 k $\Omega$  min.)

### [1] LINEARITY

- A:  $\pm 0.025$  %
- B:  $\pm 0.012$  %
- C:  $\pm 0.008$  %

### POWER INPUT

DC Power  
U: 15 V DC

### GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Construction: Hybrid IC  
Housing material: Flame-resistant resin (black)

### INPUT SPECIFICATIONS

- DC Voltage  
Input : -10 - +10 V DC  
Input resistance: 1 M $\Omega$  (10 k $\Omega$  in power failure)  
Overload input voltage:  $\pm 15$  V DC continuous  
Input offset voltage:  $\pm 2$  mV @ G = 1  
Input bias current: 25 pA TYP. (@25°C)

### OUTPUT SPECIFICATIONS

- DC Voltage: -10 - +10 V DC  
Load resistance:  $\geq 2$  k $\Omega$   
Output impedance:  $\leq 1$   $\Omega$

### REFERENCE VOLTAGE SOURCE

- FOR INPUT  
Output voltage:  $\pm 16.5$  V DC  $\pm 2.5$  V (when power supply is 15 V DC)  
Load current:  $\leq 2$  mA
- FOR OUTPUT  
Output voltage:  $\pm 16.5$  V DC  $\pm 2.5$  V (when power supply is 15 V DC)  
Load current:  $\leq 2$  mA

### INSTALLATION

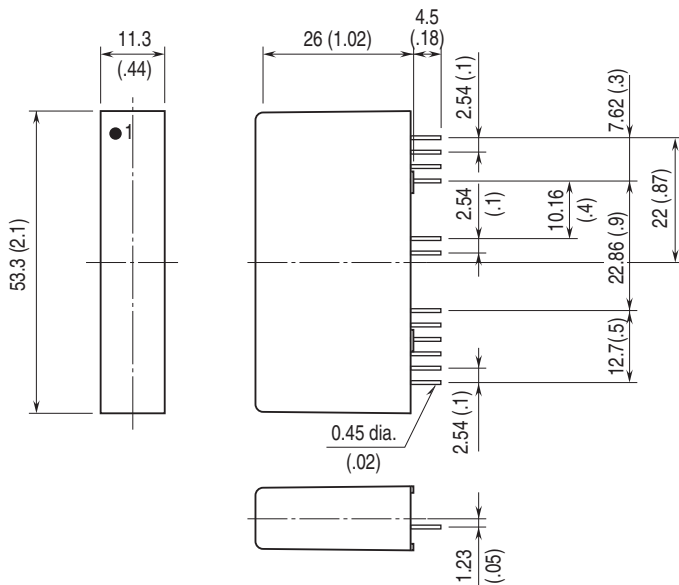
- Power input  
• DC: Rating  $\pm 5$  %; approx. 50 mA with no load  
Operating temperature: -25 to +85°C (-13 to +185°F)  
Operating humidity: 30 to 90 %RH (non-condensing)  
Mounting: Soldering to the printed wiring board  
Weight: 20 g (0.71 oz)

### PERFORMANCE in percentage of span

- Unless otherwise specified, G = 1.
- Linearity:  
 $\pm 0.025$  % (20VS1A-4W4WA)  
 $\pm 0.012$  % (20VS1A-4W4WB)  
 $\pm 0.008$  % (20VS1A-4W4WC)
  - Temp. coefficient:  
 $\pm 25$  ppm/°C (0°C - 70°C; 32 - 158°F)  
 $\pm 50$  ppm/°C (-25°C - +85°C; -13 - +185°F)
  - Frequency characteristics: Approx. 20 kHz, -3 dB
  - Response time:  $\leq 50$   $\mu$ sec. (0 - 90 %)
  - Conversion gain:  $\times 1 \pm 1.5$  %
  - Gain adjustable range:  $\times 1$  to  $\times 100$
  - Line voltage effect:  $\pm 0.01$  % over voltage range
  - Insulation resistance:  $\geq 100$  M $\Omega$  with 500 V DC
  - Dielectric strength: 3000 V AC @1 minute (input or reference voltage source for input to output or reference)

voltage source for output to power)  
 CMRR:  $\geq 120$  dB (500 V AC 50/60 Hz)

## EXTERNAL DIMENSIONS & TERMINAL ASSIGNMENTS unit: mm (inch)

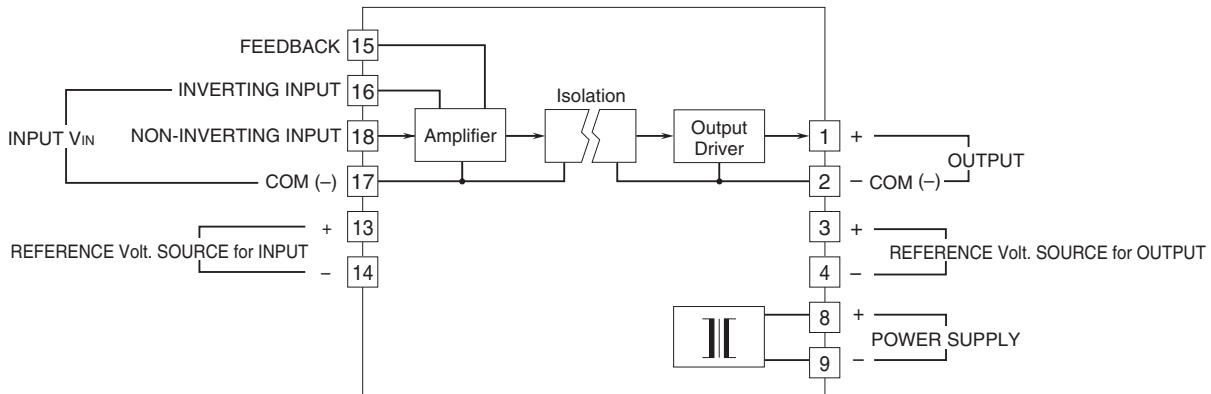


### PIN ASSIGNMENTS

1	OUTPUT (+)
2	OUTPUT COM (-)
3	REF. VOLT. SOURCE for OUTPUT (+)
4	REF. VOLT. SOURCE for OUTPUT (-)
8	POWER SUPPLY (+)
9	POWER SUPPLY (-)
13	REF. VOLT. SOURCE for INPUT(+)
14	REF. VOLT. SOURCE for INPUT (-)
15	FEEDBACK
16	INVERTING INPUT
17	INPUT COM (-)
18	NON-INVERTING INPUT

(BOTTOM VIEW)

## SCHEMATIC CIRCUITRY & CONNECTION DIAGRAM

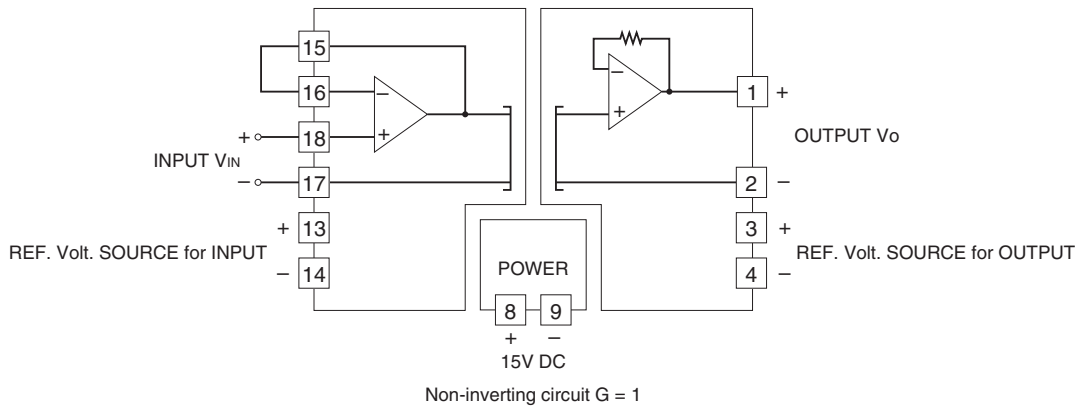


Note. The reference voltage source for input is common to the input COM (-)  
 The reference voltage source for output is common to the output COM (-)

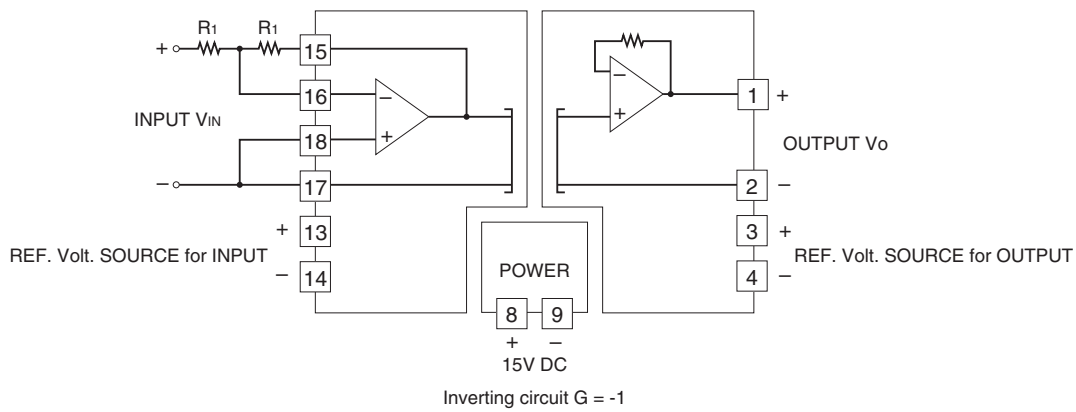
## APPLICATION EXAMPLE

$10\text{ k}\Omega \leq (R_1 + R_2) \leq 200\text{ k}\Omega$

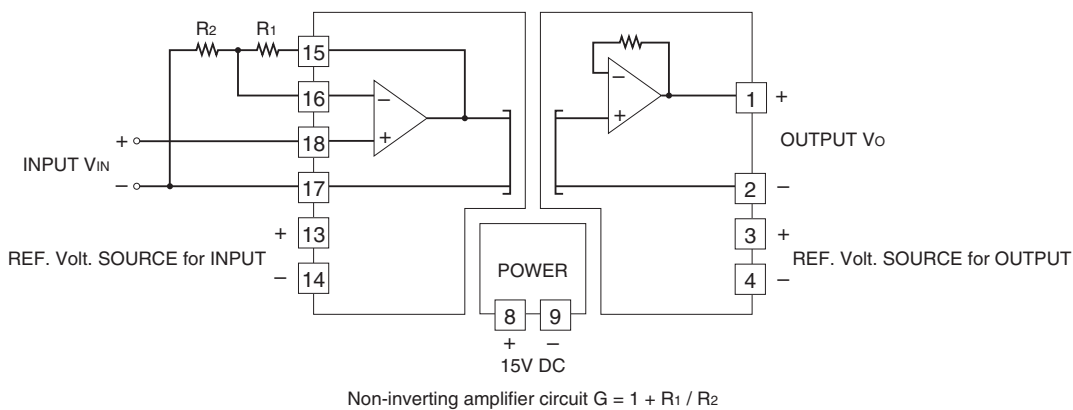
- Non-inverting amplifier circuit: Basic example of  $G = 1$



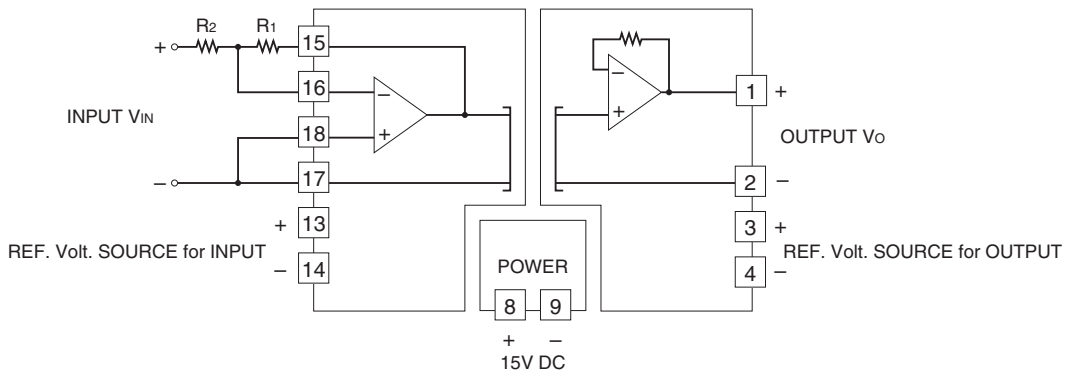
- Inverting amplifier circuit: Basic example of  $G = -1$  (output inverted to the input)



- Non-inverting amplifier circuit: Example of  $G = 1 + R_1 / R_2$

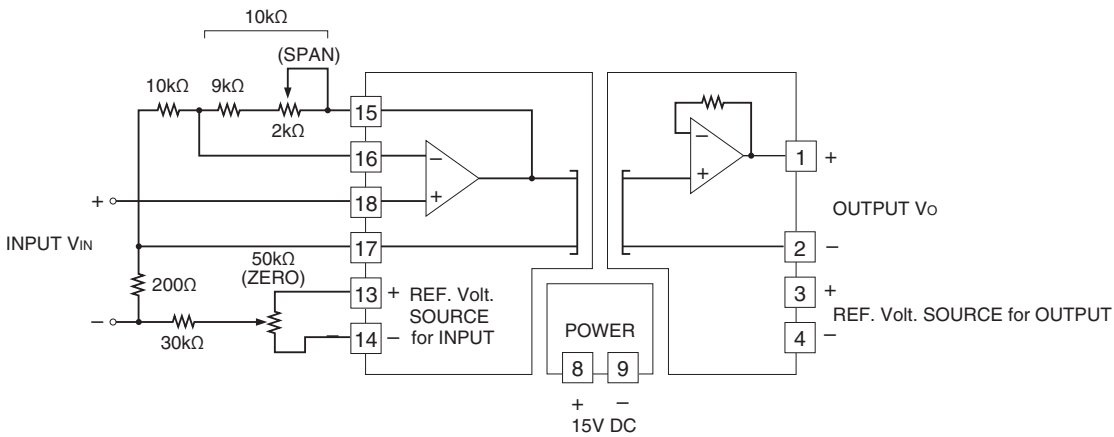


■ Inverting amplifier circuit: Example of  $G = -R_1 / R_2$  (output inverted to the input)



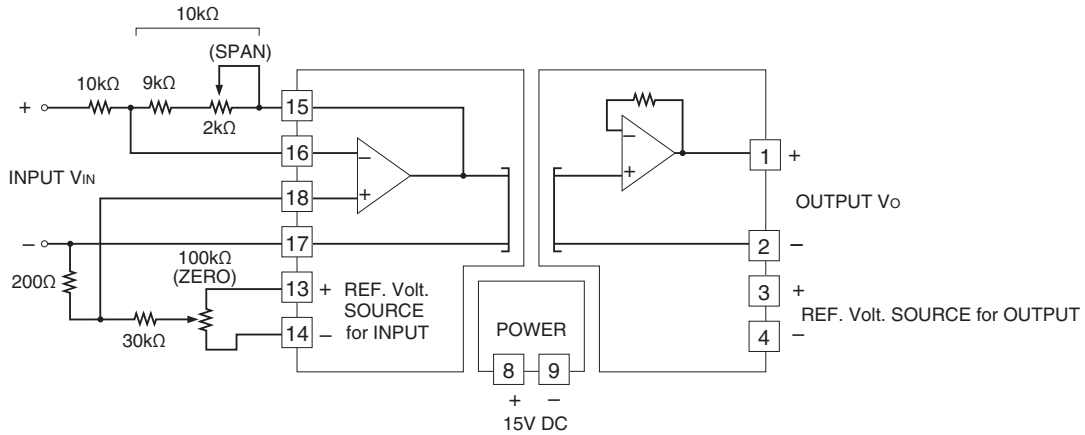
Inverting amplifier circuit  $G = -R_1 / R_2$

■ Non-inverting amplifier circuit with external adjustments: Example of  $G = 2$



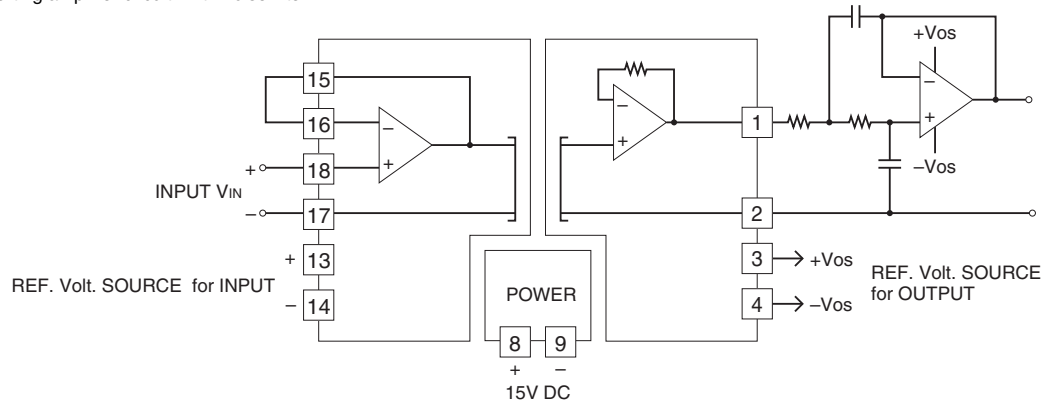
Non-inverting amplifier circuit zero/span adjustments

■ Inverting amplifier's circuit with external adjustments: Example of  $G = -1$  (output inverted to the input)



Inverting amplifier circuit zero/span adjustments

■ Non-inverting amplifier circuit: With noise filter



Specifications are subject to change without notice.