

PC812

High Noise Resistance Type Photocoupler

■ Features

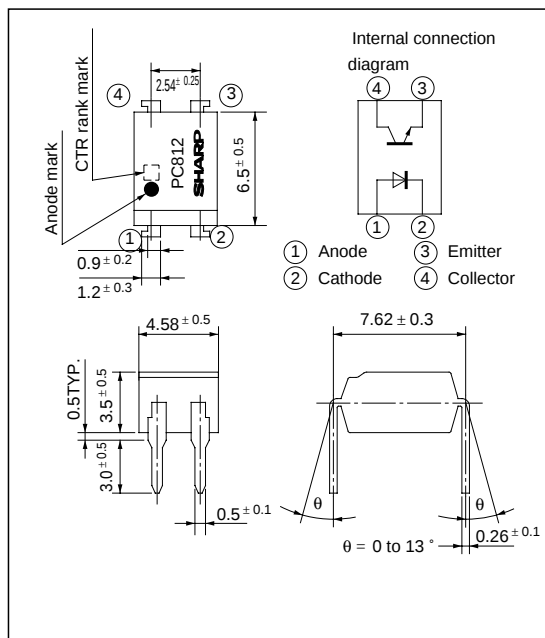
1. High noise reduction
(Common mode rejection voltage
 V_{CM} : TYP. 1.5kV at $dv/dt = 2kV/\mu s$,
 $R_L = 470\Omega$, $V_{np} = 100mV$)
2. High current transfer ratio
(CTR : MIN. 90% at $I_F = 5mA$, $V_{CE} = 5V$)
3. High isolation voltage between input and output (V_{iso} : 5 000V_{rms})
4. Compact dual-in-line package

■ Applications

1. Motor-control circuits
2. Computer terminals
3. System appliances, measuring instruments
4. Signal transmission between circuits of different potentials and impedances

■ Outline Dimensions

(Unit : mm)



■ Absolute Maximum Ratings

($T_a = 25^\circ C$)

	Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Input	Forward current	I_F	50	mA
	*1 Peak forward current	I_{FM}	1	A
	Reverse voltage	V_R	6	V
	Power dissipation	P	70	mW
Output	Collector-emitter voltage	V_{CEO}	35	V
	Emitter-collector voltage	V_{ECO}	6	V
	Collector current	I_C	50	mA
	Collector power dissipation	P_C	150	mW
	Total power dissipation	P_{tot}	200	mW
	*2 Isolation voltage	V_{iso}	5 000	V _{rms}
	Operating temperature	T_{opr}	- 30 to + 100	$^\circ C$
	Storage temperature	T_{stg}	- 55 to + 125	$^\circ C$
	*3 Soldering temperature	T_{sol}	260	$^\circ C$

*1 Pulse width $\leq 100\mu s$, Duty ratio : 0.001

*2 40 to 60% RH, AC for 1 minute

*3 For 10 seconds

■ Electro-optical Characteristics

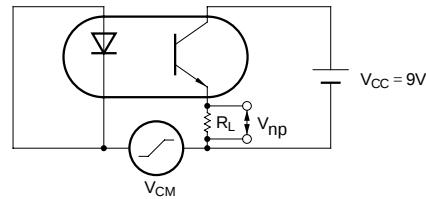
(Ta= 25°C)

Parameter			Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Input	Forward voltage		V _F	I _F = 20mA	-	1.2	1.4	V
	Peak forward voltage		V _{FM}	I _{FM} = 0.5A	-	-	3.0	V
	Reverse current		I _R	V _R = 4V	-	-	10	μ A
	Terminal capacitance		C _t	V = 0, f = 1kHz	-	30	200	pF
Output	Collector dark current		I _{CEO}	V _{CE} = 20V, I _F = 0	-	-	10 ⁻⁷	A
Transfer charac- teristics	*4 Current transfer ratio		CTR	I _F = 5mA, V _{CE} = 5V	90	-	480	%
	Collector-emitter saturation voltage		V _{CE (sat)}	I _F = 20mA, I _C = 1mA	-	0.1	0.2	V
	Isolation resistance		R _{ISO}	DC500V, 40 to 60% RH	5 x 10 ¹⁰	10 ¹¹	-	Ω
	Floating capacitance		C _f	V = 0, f = 1MHz	-	0.6	1.0	pF
	Cut-off frequency		f _c	V _{CE} = 5V, I _c = 2mA, R _L = 100Ω, - 3dB	15	80	-	kHz
	*4 Response time	Rise time	t _r	V _{CE} = 2V, I _C = 2mA, R _L = 100Ω	-	4	18	μ s
		Fall time	t _f		-	5	20	μ s
	*5 Common mode rejection voltage		V _{CM}	dv/dt = 2kV/ μ s, R _L = 470 Ω, V _{bp} = 100mV, I _F = 0	-	1.5	-	k V

*4 Classification table of current transfer ratio is shown below.

Model No.	Rank mark	CTR (%)	$t_r(\mu\text{s})$		$t_f(\mu\text{s})$	
			TYP.	MAX.	TYP.	MAX.
PC812A	A	90 to 180	3	14	4	16
PC812B	B	150 to 180	4	16	5	18
PC812C	C	240 to 480	5	18	7	20
PC812	A, B or C	90 to 480	4	18	5	20
Measurement conditions		$I = 5\text{mA}$ $V_{CE} = 5\text{V}$ $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{CE} = 2\text{V}$ $I_C = 2\text{mA}$ $R_L = 100\Omega$ $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$			

*5 Test Circuit for V_{CM}



V_{CM} : Common mode rejection voltage
(higher value of pulse wave)
 dv/dt : Rising factor of voltage

Test condition
 $V_{np} = 100\text{mV}, R_L = 470\Omega$
 $dv/dt = 2\text{kV}/\mu\text{s}, I_F = 0$

Fig. 1 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

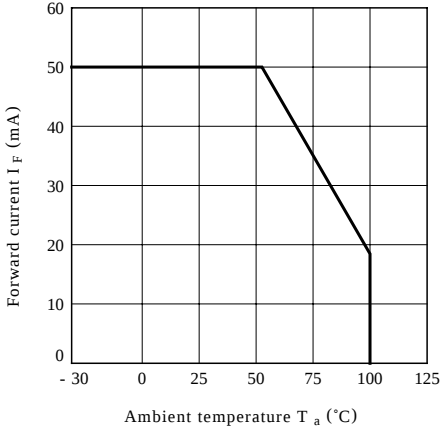


Fig. 2 Collector Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

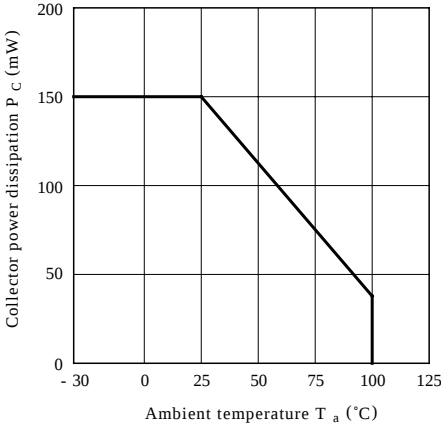


Fig. 3 Peak Forward Current vs. Duty Ratio

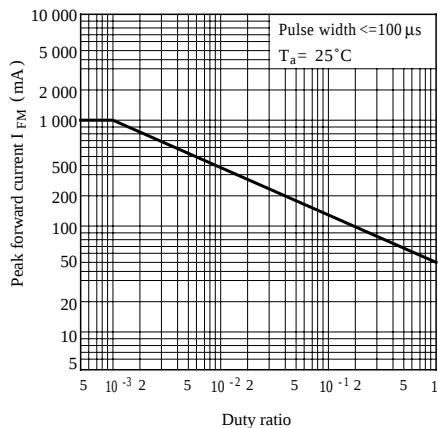


Fig. 4 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

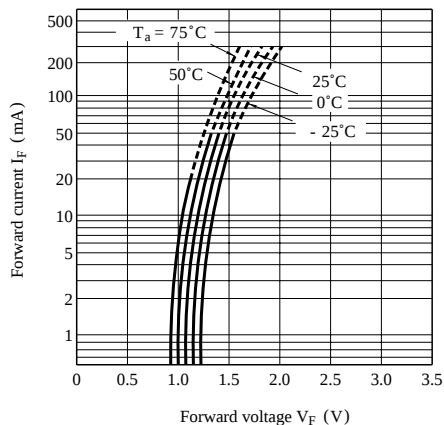


Fig. 5 Current Transfer Ratio vs. Forward Current

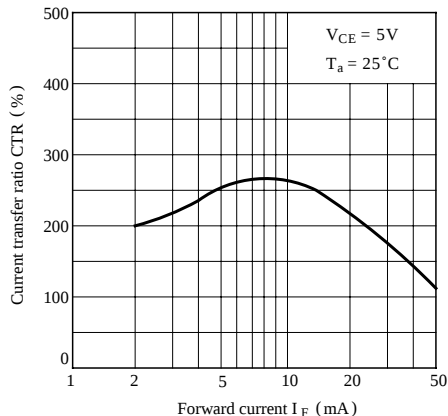


Fig. 6 Collector Current vs. Collector-emitter Voltage

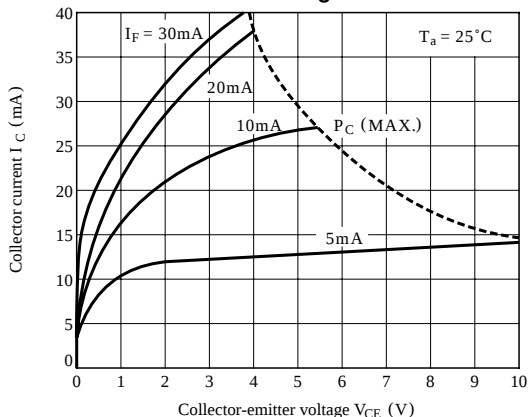


Fig. 7 Relative Current Transfer Ratio vs. Ambient Temperature

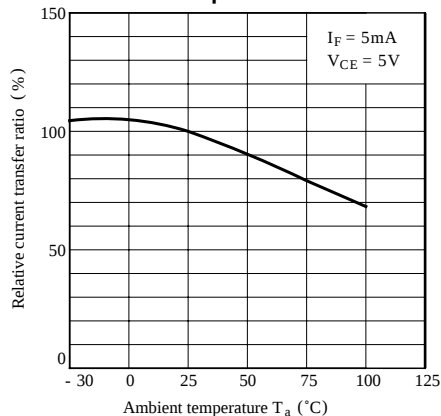


Fig. 8 Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

