

PC818

High Density Mounting Type Photocoupler

* Lead forming type (I type) and taping reel type (P type) are also available. (PC818I/PC818P)

* TÜV (VDE0884) approved type is also available as an option.

■ Features

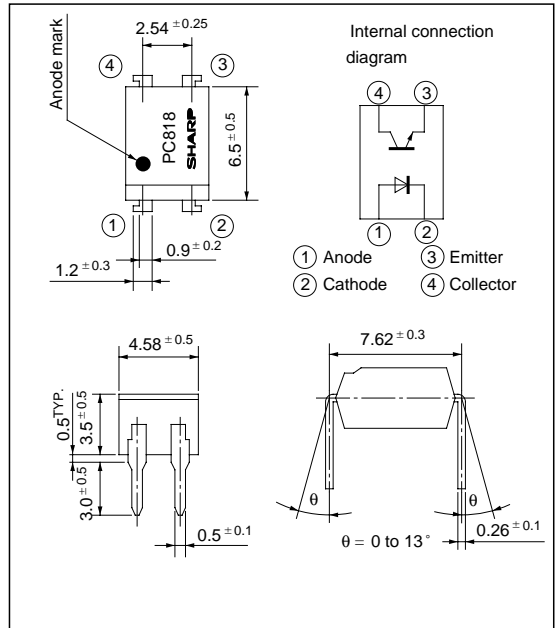
1. High isolation voltage between input and output
($V_{iso} : 5\,000V_{rms}$)
2. Low collector dark current
($I_{CEO} : MAX. 6 \times 10^{-9}A$ at $V_{CE} = 5V$)
3. Current transfer ratio
($CTR : MIN. 10\%$ at $I_F = 1mA$, $V_{CE} = 0.4V$)
4. Compact dual-in-line package
5. Recognized by UL, file No. E64380

■ Applications

1. Computer terminals
2. System appliances, measuring instruments
3. Copiers, automatic vending machines, medical 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

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

| Parameter | | Symbol | Conditions | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | Unit | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|---|---|-----------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Input | Forward voltage | V_F | $I_F = 20\text{mA}$ | - | 1.2 | 1.4 | V | |
| | Peak forward voltage | V_{FM} | $I_{FM} = 0.5\text{A}$ | - | - | 3.0 | V | |
| | Reverse current | I_R | $V_R = 4\text{V}$ | - | - | 10 | μA | |
| | Terminal capacitance | C_t | $V = 0, f = 1\text{kHz}$ | - | 30 | 250 | pF | |
| Output | Collector dark current | I_{CEO} | $V_{CE} = 5\text{V}, I_F = 0$ | - | - | 6×10^{-9} | A | |
| | Current transfer ratio | CTR | $I_F = 1\text{mA}, V_{CE} = 0.4\text{V}$ | 10 | 30 | 100 | % | |
| Transfer characteristics | Collector-emitter saturation voltage | $V_{CE(sat)}$ | $I_F = 20\text{mA}, I_C = 1\text{mA}$ | - | 0.2 | 0.4 | V | |
| | Isolation resistance | R_{ISO} | DC500V, 40 to 60% RH | 5×10^{10} | 10^{11} | - | Ω | |
| | Floating capacitance | C_f | $V = 0, f = 1\text{MHz}$ | - | 0.6 | 1.0 | pF | |
| | Turn-off time | t_{off} | $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}, I_F = 1\text{mA}, R_L = 110\text{k}\Omega$ | - | - | 650 | μs | |
| | Response time | Rise time | t_r | $V_{CE} = 2\text{V}, I_C = 2\text{mA}, R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega$ | - | 7 | 40 | μs |
| | | Fall time | t_f | | - | 6 | 40 | μs |

Fig. 1 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

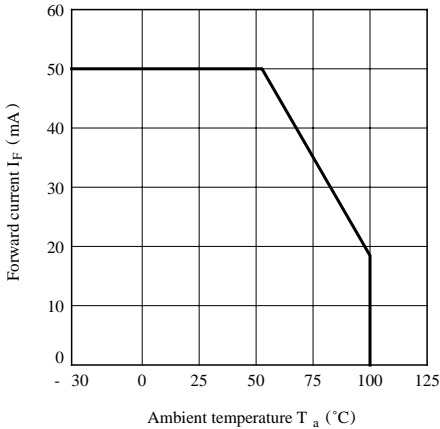


Fig. 2 Collector Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

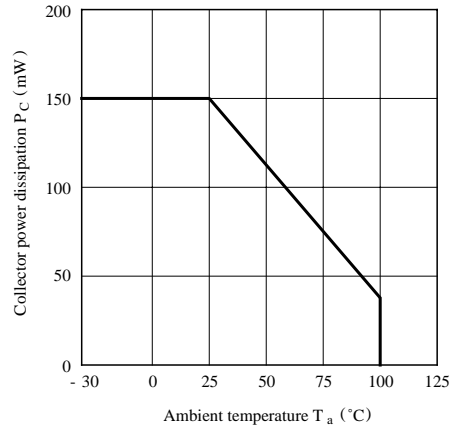


Fig. 3 Peak Forward Current vs. Duty Ratio

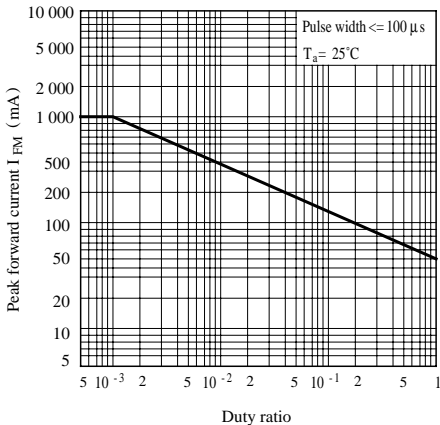


Fig. 4 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

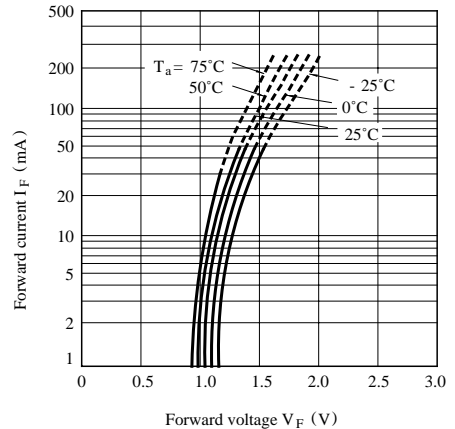


Fig. 5 Current Transfer Ratio vs. Forward Current

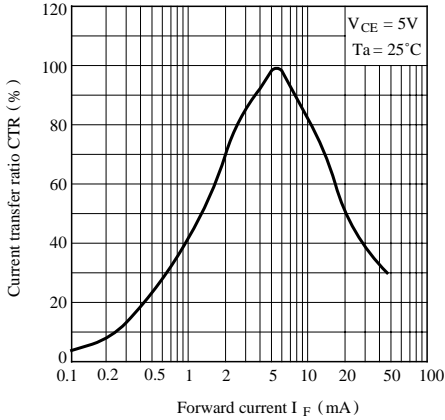


Fig. 6 Collector Current vs. Collector-emitter Voltage

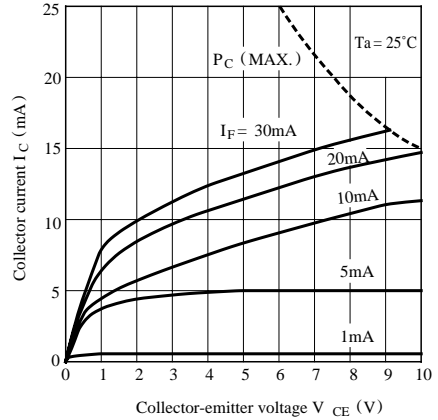


Fig. 7 Relative Current Transfer Ratio vs. Ambient Temperature

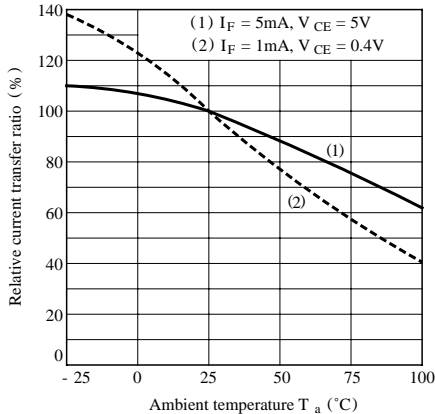


Fig. 8 Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

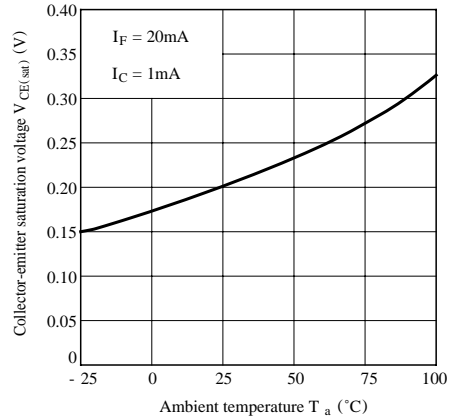


Fig. 9 Collector Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature

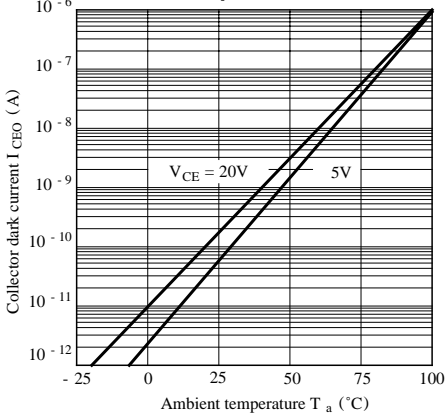


Fig.10 Response Time vs. Load Resistance

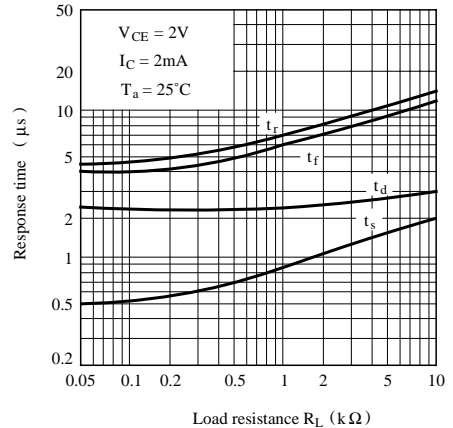
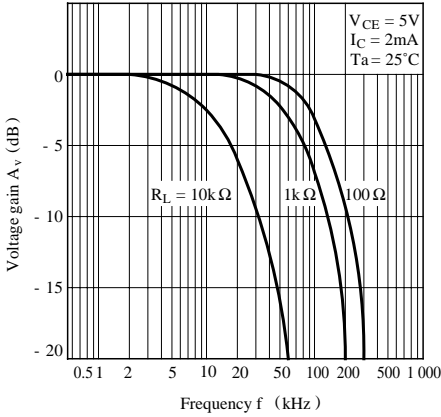


Fig.11 Frequency Response



Test Circuit for Response Time

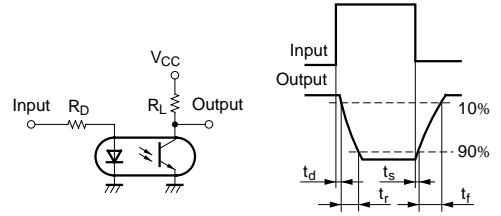
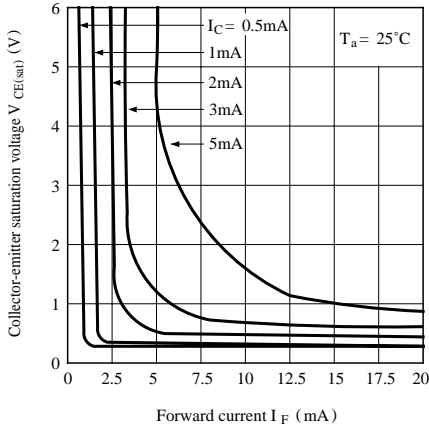
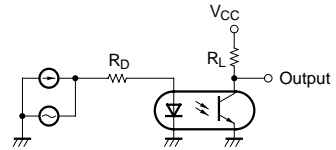


Fig.12 Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Forward Current



Test Circuit for Frequency Response



● Please refer to the chapter “Precautions for Use”