

PC912X

Ultra-high Speed Response OPIC Photocoupler

■ Features

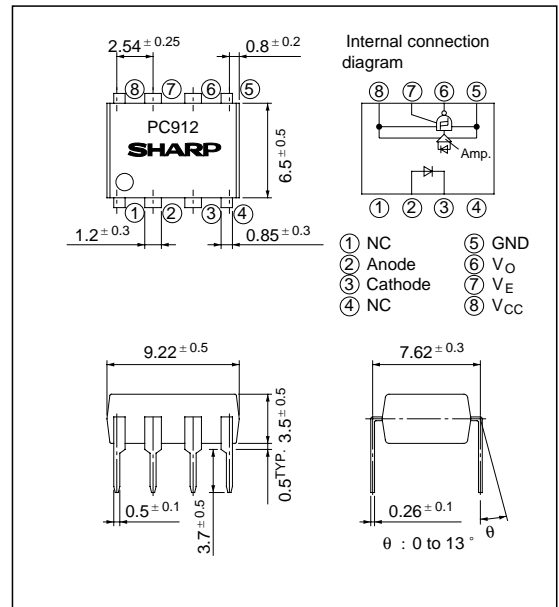
1. Ultra-high speed response
(t_{PHL} , t_{PLH} : TYP. 40ns)
2. High instantaneous common mode rejection voltage (CM_H : MIN. 3kV/ μ s)
3. Capable of high speed digital transmission
(Transmission speed : MAX. 20Mb/s)
(NRZ signal)

■ Applications

1. Personal computers
2. Electrical music instruments

■ Outline Dimensions

(Unit : mm)



* "OPIC" (Optical IC) is a trademark of the SHARP Corporation.
An OPIC consists of a light-detecting element and signal-processing circuit integrated onto a single chip.

■ Absolute Maximum Ratings

(Ta = 25°C)

| Parameter | | Symbol | Rating | Unit |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|---------------|-------------------|
| Input | *1 Forward current | I_F | 20 | mA |
| | Reverse voltage | V_R | 5 | V |
| | *1 Power dissipation | P | 40 | mW |
| Output | Supply voltage | V_{CC} | 7 | V |
| | *2 Enable voltage | V_E | 7 | V |
| | High level output current | I_{OH} | - 8 | mA |
| | Low level output current | I_{OL} | 25 | mA |
| | *1,3 Collector power dissipation | P_O | 40 | mW |
| | *4 Isolation voltage | V_{iso} | 2.5 | kV _{rms} |
| Operating temperature | | T_{opr} | 0 to + 70 | °C |
| Storage temperature | | T_{stg} | - 55 to + 125 | °C |
| *5 Soldering temperature | | T_{sol} | 260 | °C |

*1 Ta = 0 to 70°C

*2 It shall not exceed 500mV or more over supply voltage (V_{CC}).*3 Applied to output terminal (V_O)

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

*5 For 10 seconds

■ Electro-optical Characteristics

(Unless specified : Ta= 0 to 70°C)

| Parameter | | Symbol | Conditions | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | Unit | |
|------------------------------------|---|--|---|--|---|------|------|----|
| Input | Forward voltage | V _F | Ta= 25°C, I _F = 10mA | - | 1.6 | 1.9 | V | |
| | Reverse current | I _R | Ta= 25°C, V _R = 5V | - | - | 10 | μA | |
| | Terminal capacitance | C _t | Ta= 25°C, V _F = 0V f = 1MHz | - | 60 | 120 | pF | |
| Output | High level output voltage | V _{OH} | V _{CC} = 4.5V, I _{OH} = -2mA I _F = 0.25mA, V _E = 2.0V | 2.4 | - | - | V | |
| | Low level output voltage | V _{OL} | V _{CC} = 4.5V, V _E = 2.0V I _F = 5mA, I _{OL} = 13mA | - | 0.3 | 0.6 | V | |
| | High level enable voltage | V _{EH} | V _{CC} = 5.5V | 2.0 | - | - | V | |
| | Low level enable voltage | V _{EL} | V _{CC} = 5.5V | - | - | 0.8 | V | |
| | High level enable current | I _{EH} | V _{CC} = 5.5V, V _E = 5.5V | - | - | 100 | μA | |
| | Low level enable current | I _{EL} | V _{CC} = 5.5V, V _E = 0.5V | - | -0.2 | -0.4 | mA | |
| | High level supply current | I _{CCH} | V _{CC} = 5.5V, I _F = 0mA V _E = 2.0V | - | 13 | 23 | mA | |
| | Low level supply current | I _{CCL} | V _{CC} = 5.5V, I _F = 10mA V _E = 2.0V | - | 15 | 25 | mA | |
| | High impedance supply current | I _{CCZ} | V _{CC} = 5.5V, V _E = 0V | - | 16 | 26 | mA | |
| | Output leak current | I _{OH} | V _{CC} = 5.5V, V _E = 2.0V V _O = 5.5V, I _F = 0.25mA | - | - | 100 | μA | |
| | High impedance output current | I _{OZH} | V _{CC} = 5.5V, V _E = 0.4V | - | - | 100 | μA | |
| | Output short-circuit current | I _{OS} | V _{CC} = 5.5V, V _O = 0V I _F = 0mA 10ms or less | - 10 | - | - 50 | mA | |
| | Transfer characteristics | “High→Low” threshold input current | I _{FHL} | V _{CC} = 5V V _E = 2.0V | - | 2.5 | 5 | mA |
| “Low→High” threshold input current | | I _{FLH} | 0.5 | | 1.9 | - | mA | |
| Hysteresis | | I _{FLH} / I _{FHL} | 0.55 | | - | 0.95 | - | |
| Isolation resistance | | R _{ISO} | Ta = 25°C, DC = 500V 40 to 60% RH | 5 x 10 ¹⁰ | 10 ¹¹ | - | Ω | |
| Floating capacitance | | C _f | Ta = 25°C, V = 0V f = 1MHz | - | 0.6 | 5 | pF | |
| Response time | | “High→Low” propagation delay time | t _{PHL} | Ta = 25°C V _{CC} = 5V C _L = 15pF I _F = 7.5mA *6 | - | 40 | 55 | ns |
| | | “Low→High” propagation delay time | t _{PLH} | | - | 40 | 55 | ns |
| | | Pulse width distortion t _{PHL} - t _{PLH} | ΔT _w | | - | - | 15 | ns |
| | | Rise/fall time | t _r , t _f | | - | 15 | 30 | ns |
| | | “High→Low” enable propagation delay time | t _{EHL} | | Ta = 25°C, V _{CC} = 5V R _L = 350Ω, C _L = 15pF I _F = 7.5mA, V _{EH} = 3V V _{EL} = 0V, *7 | - | 40 | 70 |
| | “Low→High” enable propagation delay time | t _{ELH} | - | | 40 | 70 | ns | |
| CMR | Instantaneous common mode rejection voltage (High level output) | CM _H | Ta = 25°C, V _{CC} = 5V V _{CM} = 50V, I _F = 0mA V _O (Min) = 2V, *8 | 3 000 | 10 000 | - | V/μs | |
| | Instantaneous common mode rejection voltage (Low level output) | CM _L | Ta = 25°C, V _{CC} = 5V V _{CM} = 50V, I _F = 5mA V _O (Max) = 0.8V, *8 | - 3 000 | 10 000 | - | V/μs | |

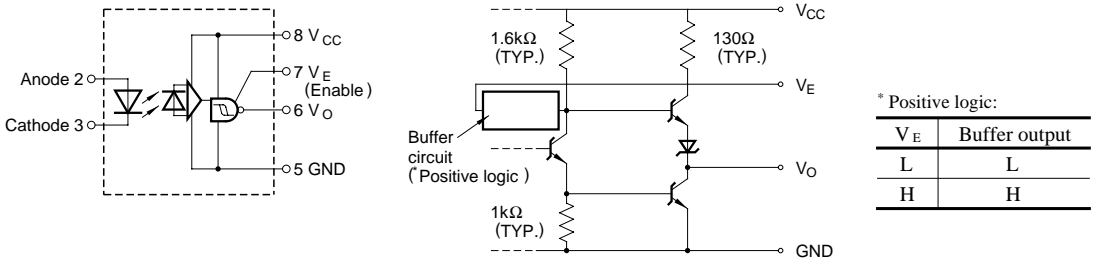
*6 Refer to Fig. 1 *7 Refer to Fig. 2 *8 Refer to Fig. 3
All typical values are at Ta = 25°C, V_{CC} = 5V.

■ Recommended Operating Conditions

| Parameter | Symbol | MIN. | MAX. | Unit |
|---------------------------|-----------|------|----------|-------------|
| Low level input current | I_{FL} | 0 | 250 | μA |
| High level input current | I_{FH} | 7 | 15 | mA |
| High level enable voltage | V_{EH} | 2.0 | V_{CC} | V |
| Low level enable voltage | V_{EL} | 0 | 0.8 | V |
| Supply voltage | V_{CC} | 4.5 | 5.5 | V |
| Fan out (TTL load) | N | - | 8 | - |
| Operating temperature | T_{opr} | 0 | 70 | $^{\circ}C$ |

1. When the enable input is not used, please connect to V_{CC} .
2. It is necessary to connect a by-pass ceramic capacitor (0.01 to 0.1 μF) between V_{CC} and GND at the position within 1cm from pin.

■ Block Diagram

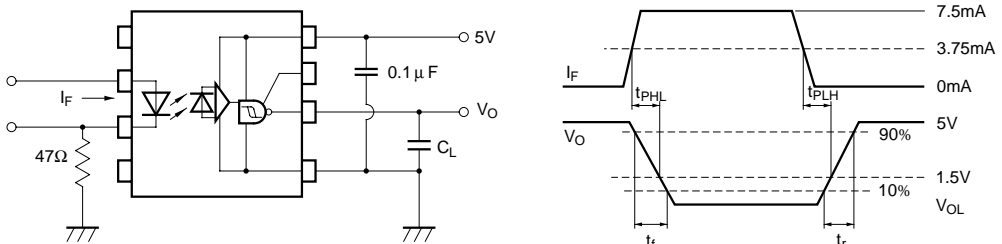


■ Truth Table

| Input | Enable | Output |
|-------|--------|--------|
| H | H | L |
| L | H | H |
| H | L | Z |
| L | L | Z |

L : Logic (0)
H : Logic (1)
Z : High impedance

Fig. 1 Test Circuit for t_{PHL} , t_{PLH} , t_r and t_f



* C_L includes the probe and wiring capacitance.

Fig. 2 Test Circuit for t_{EHL} and t_{ELH}

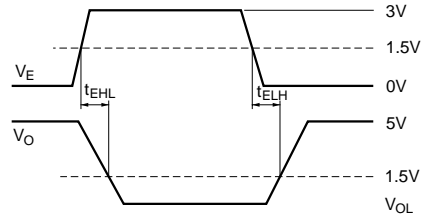
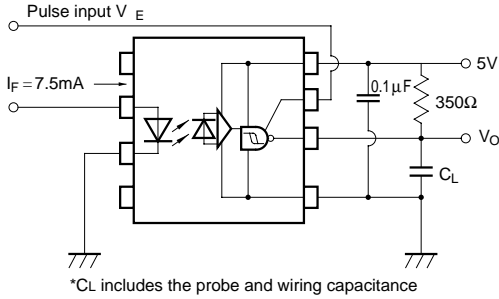


Fig. 3 Test Circuit for CM_H and CM_L

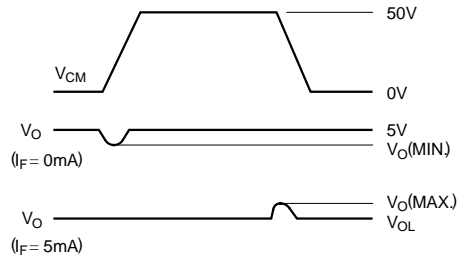
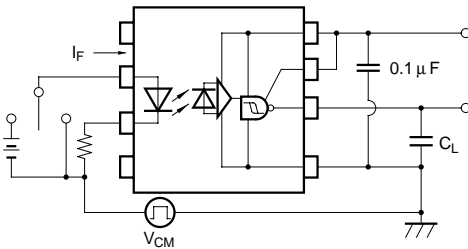


Fig. 4 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

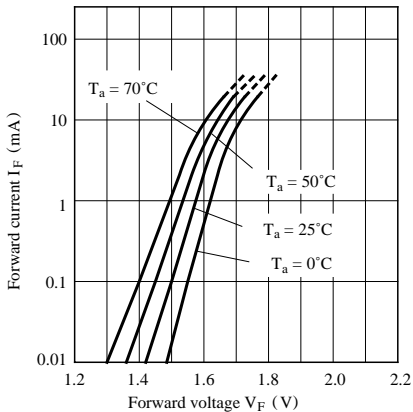


Fig. 5 Low Level Output Voltage vs. Low Level Output Current

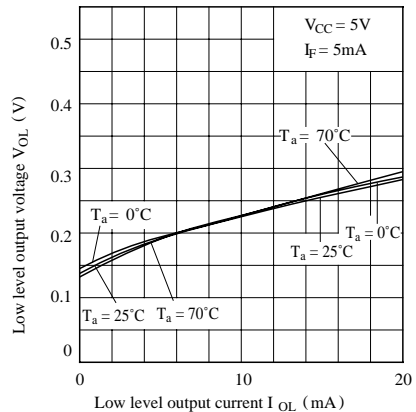


Fig. 6 High Level Output Voltage vs. High Level Output Current

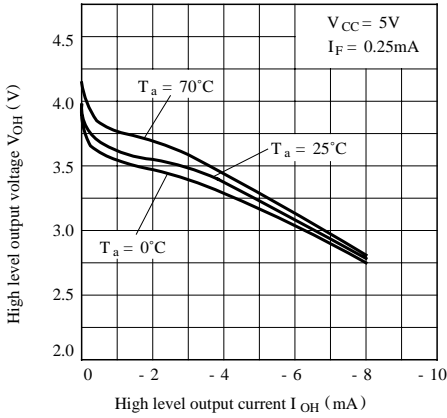


Fig. 7 Propagation Delay Time vs. Ambient Temperature

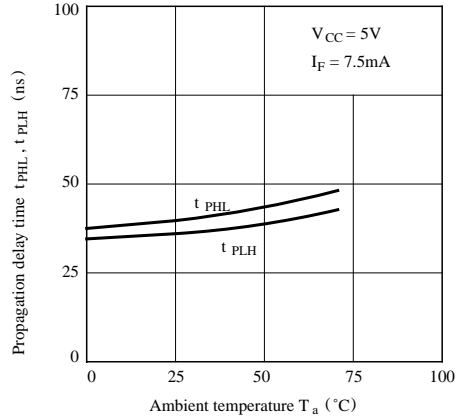
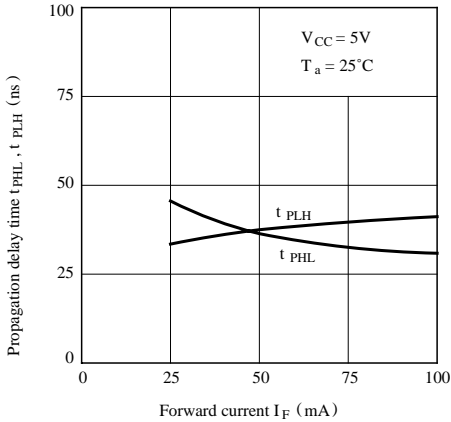


Fig. 8 Propagation Delay Time vs. Forward Current



● Please refer to the chapter “Precautions for Use”