

T-41-83

# PC4N25V/PC4N26V PC4N27V/PC4N28V

## General Purpose Type Photocoupler

※ Lead forming type (I type) is also available. (PC4N25VI/PC4N26VI/PC4N27VI/PC4N28VI) (Page 482)

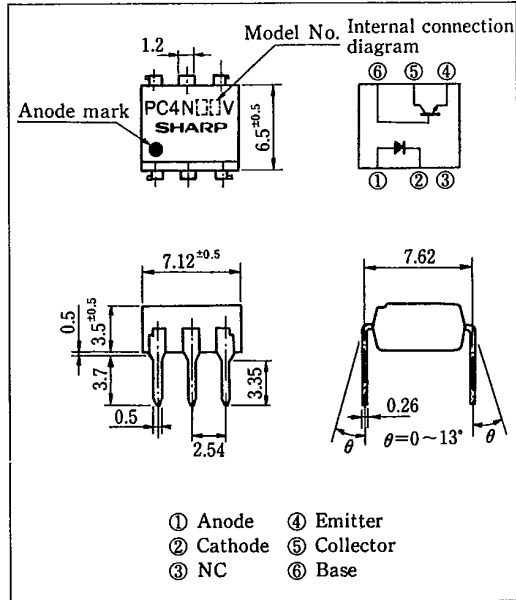
### ■ Features

1. Response time  
 $t_r$ : TYP.  $3\mu s$  at  $V_{CE}=10V$ ,  $I_C=2mA$ ,  $R_L=100\Omega$
2. UL recognized, file No. E64380  
TUV approved (PC4N25V: No. R40182,  
PC4N26V/27V: No. R40183)

### ■ Applications

1. I/O interfaces for computers
2. System appliances, measuring instruments
3. 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	$I_F$	80	mA
	*1Peak forward current	$I_{FM}$	3	A
	Reverse voltage	$V_R$	6	V
	Power dissipation	P	150	mW
Output	Collector-emitter voltage	$V_{CEO}$	30	V
	Emitter-collector voltage	$V_{ECO}$	7	V
	Collector-base voltage	$V_{CBO}$	70	V
	Collector current	$I_C$	100	mA
	Collector power dissipation	$P_C$	150	mW
Total power dissipation		$P_{tot}$	250	mW
*2Isolation voltage	PC4N25V	$V_{iso}$	2500	Vrms
	PC4N26V,27V		1,500	
	PC4N28V		500	
Operating temperature		$T_{opr}$	-55 ~ +100	$^\circ C$
Storage temperature		$T_{stg}$	-55 ~ +150	$^\circ C$
*3Soldering temperature		$T_{sol}$	260	$^\circ C$

\*1 Pulse width  $\leq 1\mu s$ , Duty ratio = 0.001 \*3 For 10 seconds

\*2 RH = 40 ~ 60%, AC for 1 minute

SHARP

■ Electro-optical Characteristics

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

Parameter		Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Input	Forward voltage	$V_F$	$I_F=10\text{mA}$	—	1.2	1.5	V
	Reverse current	$I_R$	$V_R=4\text{V}$	—	—	10	$\mu\text{A}$
	Terminal capacitance	$C_t$	$V=0, f=1\text{kHz}$	—	50	—	pF
Output	Collector dark current	$I_{CEO}$	$V_{CE}=10\text{V}$	—	—	$5 \times 10^{-8}$	A
	$I_F=0$		—	—	$10^{-7}$		
	Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	$BV_{CEO}$	$I_C=0.1\text{mA}, I_F=0$	30	—	—	V
	Emitter-collector breakdown voltage	$BV_{ECO}$	$I_E=10\mu\text{A}, I_F=0$	7	—	—	V
Transfer characteristics	Collector-base breakdown voltage	$BV_{CBO}$	$I_C=0.1\text{mA}, I_F=0$	70	—	—	V
	Current transfer ratio	CTR	$I_F=10\text{mA}, V_{CE}=10\text{V}$	20	—	—	%
			Pulse test : input width=300 $\mu\text{s}$ , duty ratio $\leq 0.02$	10	—	—	
	Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	$I_F=50\text{mA}, I_C=2\text{mA}$	—	0.1	0.5	V
	Isolation resistance	$R_{ISO}$	DC500V, RH=40~60%	$5 \times 10^9$	$10^{11}$	—	$\Omega$
	Floating capacitance	$C_f$	$V=0, f=1\text{MHz}$	—	1.0	—	PF
	Response time (Rise)	$t_r$	$V_{CE}=10\text{V}, I_C=2\text{mA}$	—	3	—	$\mu\text{s}$
Response time (Fall)	$t_f$	$R_F=100\Omega, R_{BE}=\infty$	—	3	—	$\mu\text{s}$	

Fig. 1 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

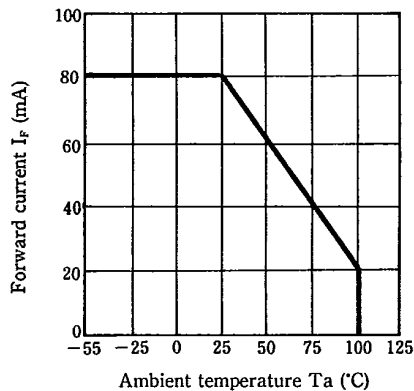


Fig. 2 Collector Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

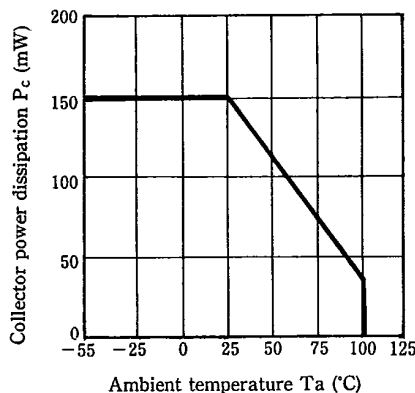


Fig. 3 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

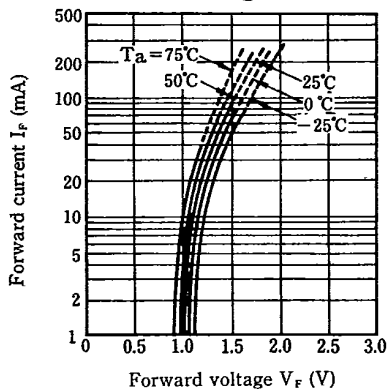
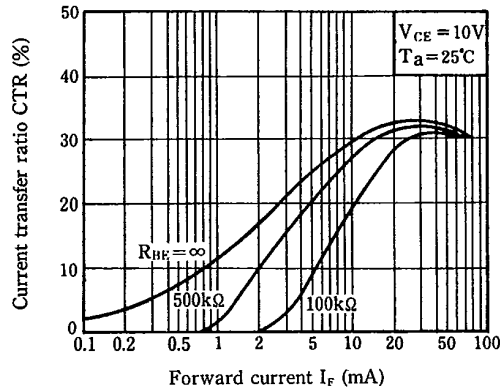
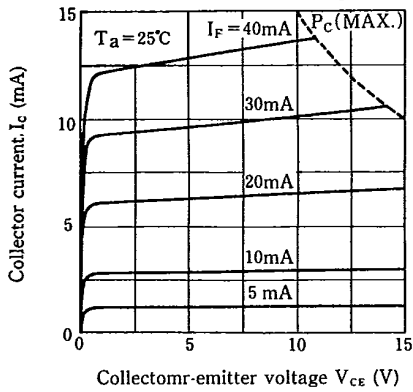


Fig. 4 Current Transfer Ratio vs. Forward Current

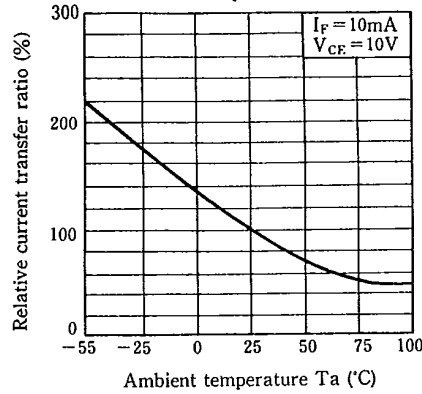


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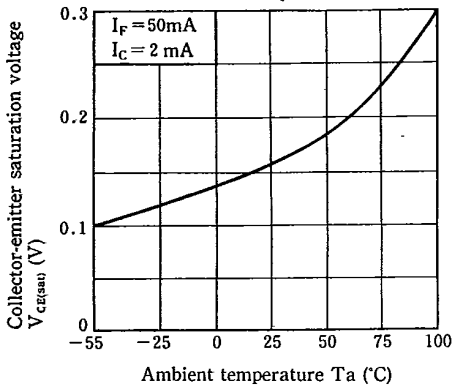
**Fig. 5 Collector Current vs. Collector-emitter Voltage**



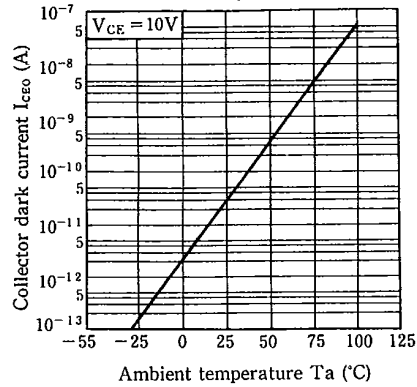
**Fig. 6 Relative Current Transfer Ratio vs. Ambient Temperature**



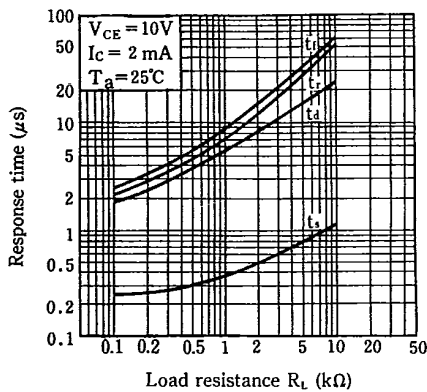
**Fig. 7 Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature**



**Fig. 8 Collector Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature**



**Fig. 9 Response Time vs. Load Resistance**



**Fig. 10 Frequency Response**

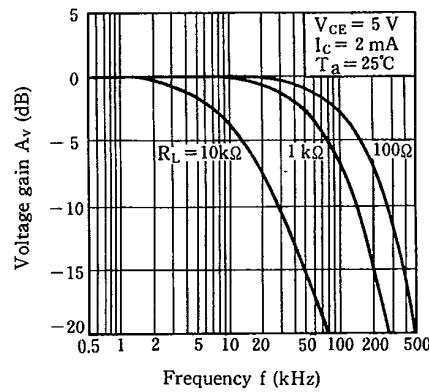
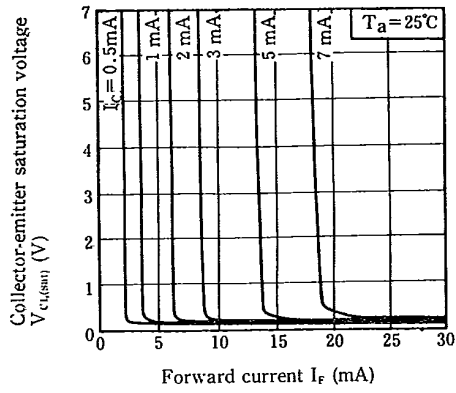
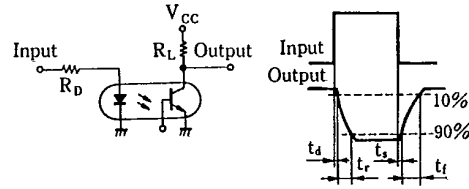


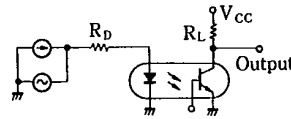
Fig. 11 Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Forward Current



Test Circuit for Response Time



Test Circuit for Frequency Response



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