

# PC816 Series

## High Collector-emitter Voltage, High Density Mounting Type Photocoupler

※ Lead forming type (I type) and taping reel type (P type) are also available. ( PC816I/PC816P) (Page 656)

### ■ Features

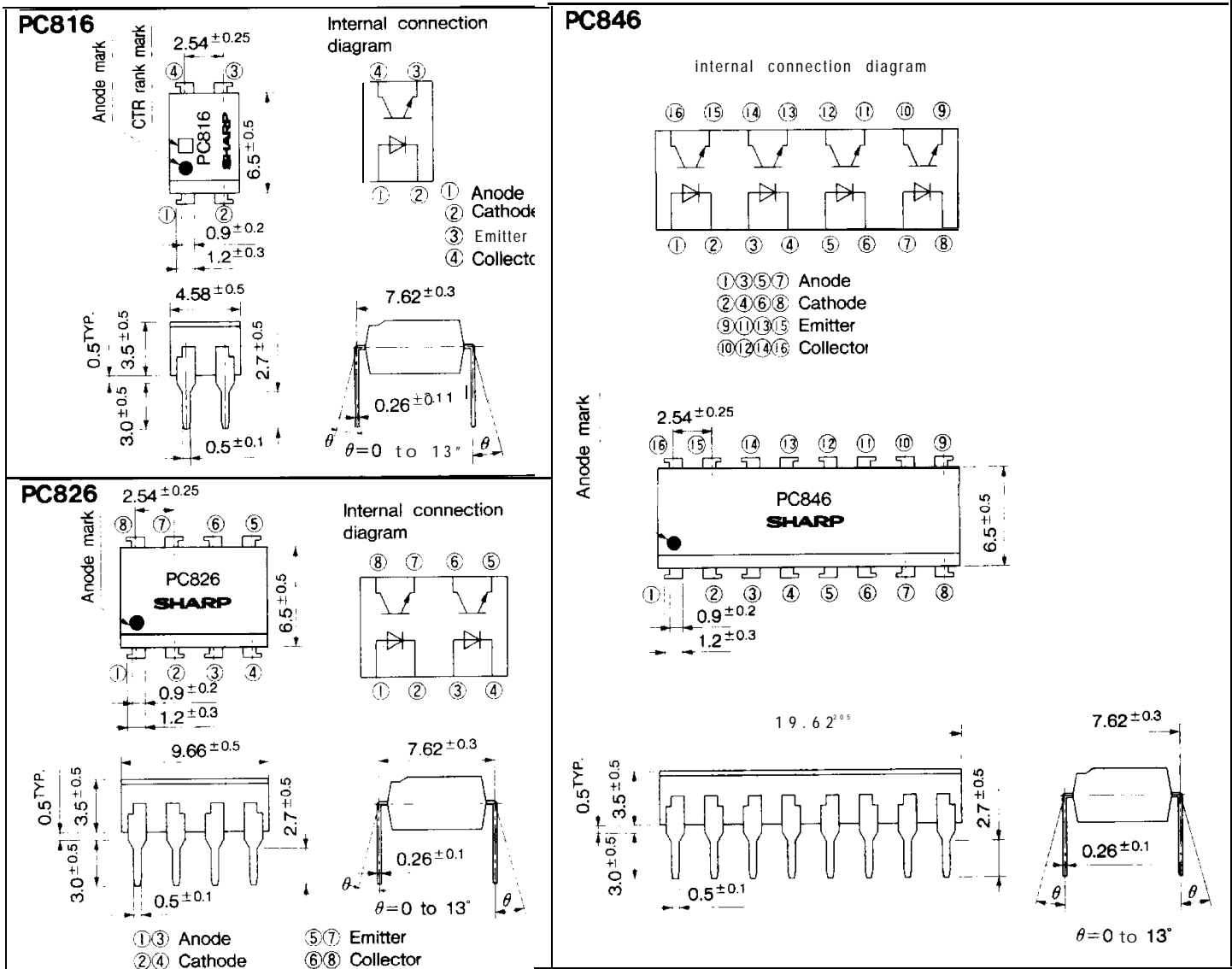
1. High collector-emitter voltage ( $V_{CE0} : 70V$ )
2. Compact dual-in-line package  
 PC816 : 1-channel type  
 PC826 : 2-channel type  
 PC846 : 4-channel type
3. High isolation voltage between input and output ( $V_{ISO} : 5\ 000V_{rms}$ )
4. Current transfer ratio  
 (CTR : MIN. 50% at  $I_F = 5mA, V_{CE} = 5V$ )
5. Recognized by UL, file No. E64380

### ■ Applications

1. Programmable controllers, computers
2. System appliances, measuring instruments
3. Signal transmission between circuits of different potentials and impedances

### ■ Outline Dimensions

(Unit : mm)



## Absolute Maximum Ratings

(Ta = 25°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	$V_{CEO}$	70	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		$V_{iso}$	5000	$V_{rms}$
Operating temperature		$T_{opr}$	-30 to + 100	°C
Storage temperature		$T_{stg}$	-55 to +125	°C
*3 Soldering temperature		$T_{sol}$	260	°C

\*1 Pulse width  $\leq 100 \mu s$ , Duty ratio= (.)001

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

\*3 For 10 seconds

## Electro-optical Characteristic

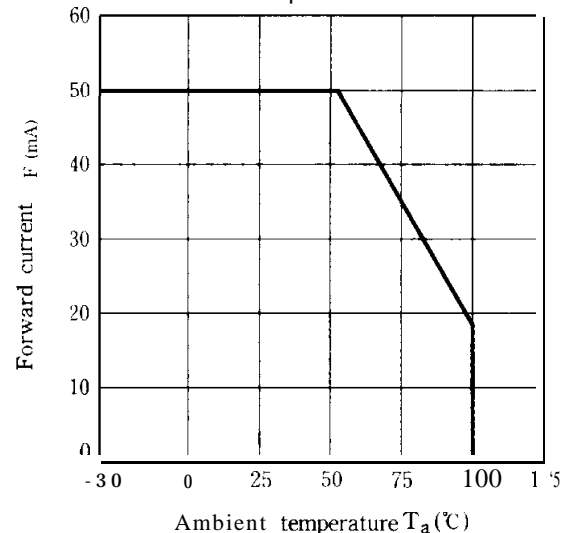
(Ta = 25°C)

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	$\mu A$
	Terminal capacitance	$C_t$	$V = 0, f = 1kHz$		30	250	pF
output	Collector dark current	$I_{CEO}$	$V_{CE} = 20V, I_F = 0$	—	—	$10^{-7}$	A
Transfer characteristics	*4 Current transfer ratio	CTR	$I_F = 5mA, V_{CE} = 5V$	50	—	600	%
	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	$5 \times 10^{10}$	$1 \times 10^{11}$	—	$\Omega$
	Floating capacitance	$C_f$	$V = 0, f = 1MHz$	—	0.6	1.0	pF
	Cut-off frequency	$f_c$	$V_{CE} = 5V, I_C = 2mA, R_L = 100\Omega, -3dB$	—	80		kHz
	Response time	Rise time	$t_r$	$V_{CE} = 2V, I_C = 2mA$ $R_L = 100 \Omega$	—	4	18
Fall time		$t_f$	—		3	18	$\mu s$

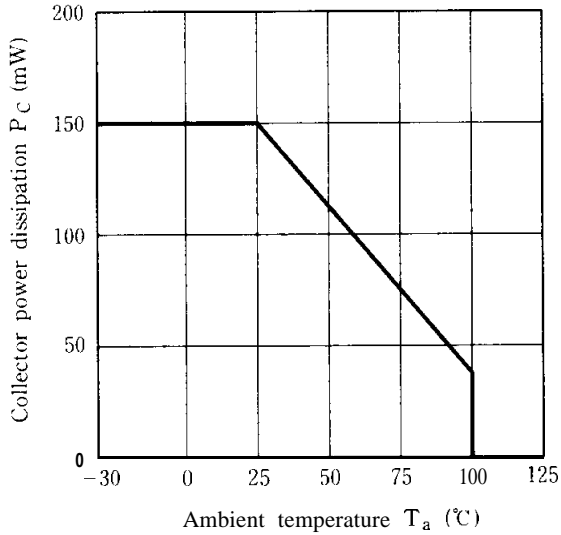
\*4 Classification table of current transfer ratio is shown below.

Model No.	Rank mark	CTR (%)
PC616A	A	80 to 160
<b>PC816B</b>	B	130 to 260
<b>PC816C</b>	c	200 to 400
<b>PC816D</b>	D	300 to 600
<b>PC816AB</b>	A or B	80 to 260
<b>PC816BC</b>	B or C	130 to 400
<b>PC816CD</b>	C or D	200 to 600
<b>PC816AC</b>	A, B or D	80 to 400
<b>PC816BD</b>	B, C or D	130 to 600
Pc616AD	A, B, C or D	80 to 600
<b>PC816</b>	A, B, C, D or So mark	50 to 600

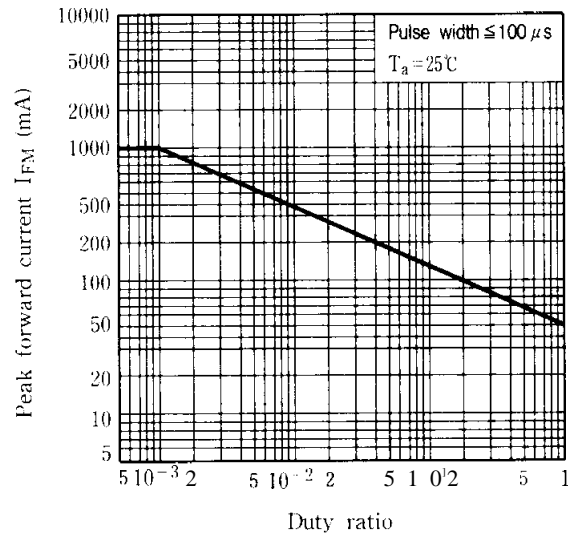
**Fig. 1 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature**



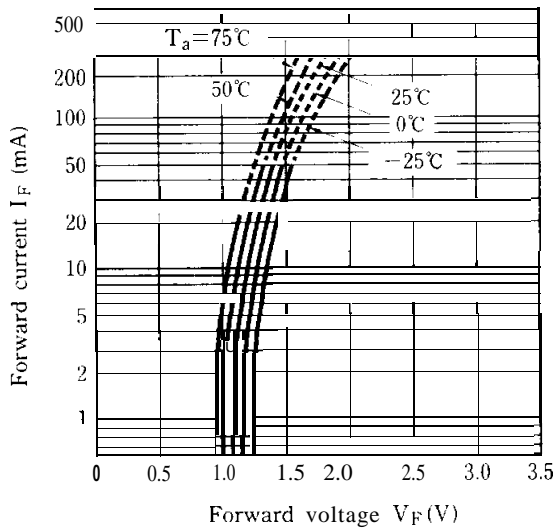
**Fig. 2 Collector Power Dissipation VS. Ambient Temperature**



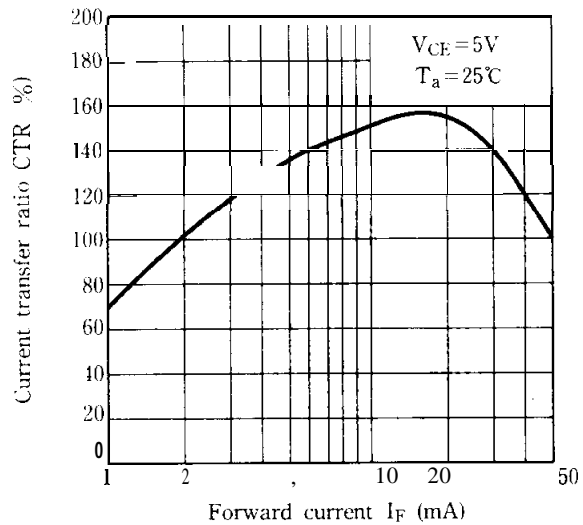
**Fig. 3 Peak Forward Current vs. Duty Ratio**



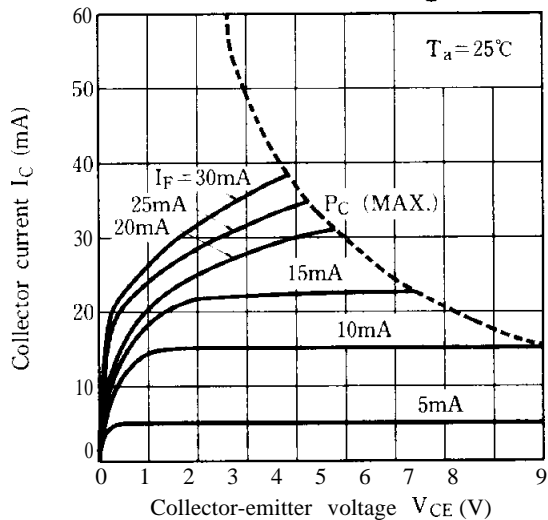
**Fig. 4 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage**



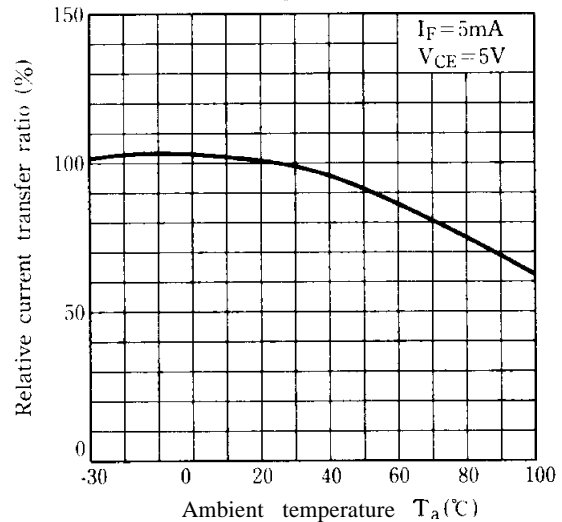
**Fig. 5 Current Transfer Ratio vs. Forward Current**



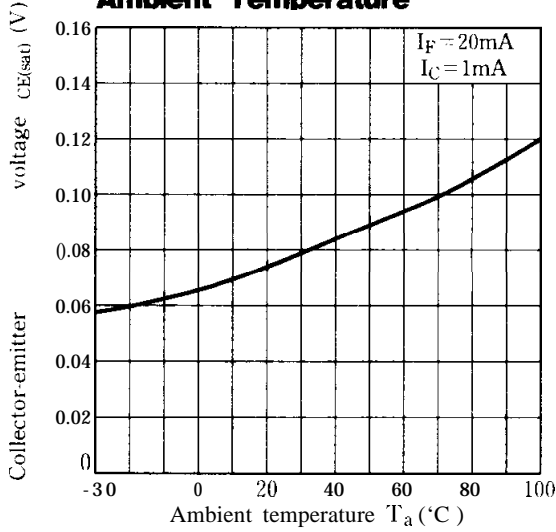
**Fig. 6 Collector Current vs. Collector-emitter Voltage**



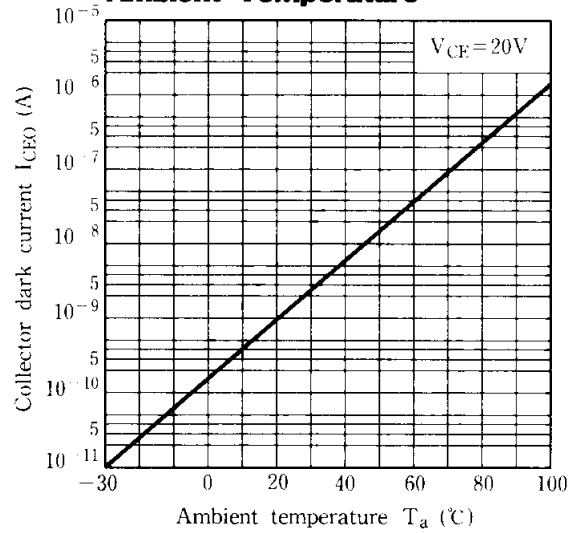
**Fig. 7 Relative Current Transfer Ratio vs. Ambient Temperature**



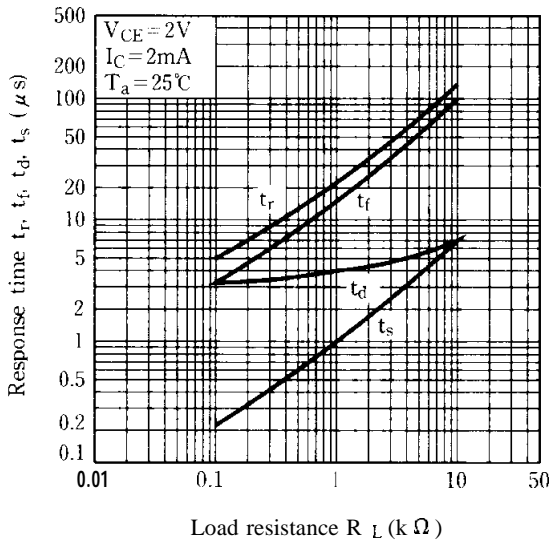
**Fig. 8 Collector-emitter Saturation voltage vs. Ambient Temperature**



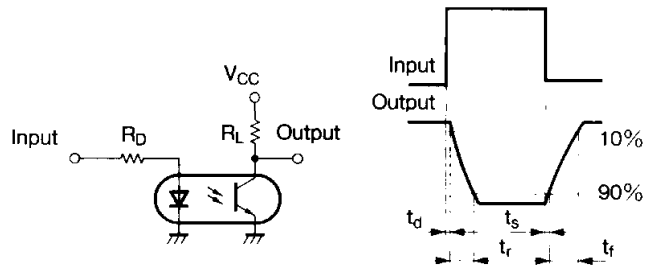
**Fig. 9 Collector Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature**



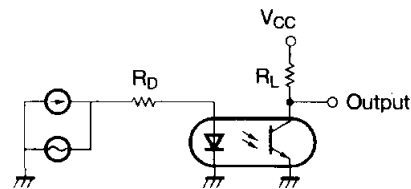
**Fig.10 Response Time vs. Load Resistance**



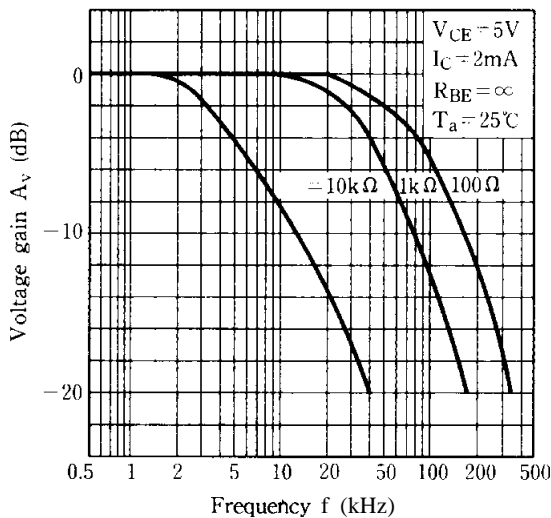
**Test Circuit for Response Time**



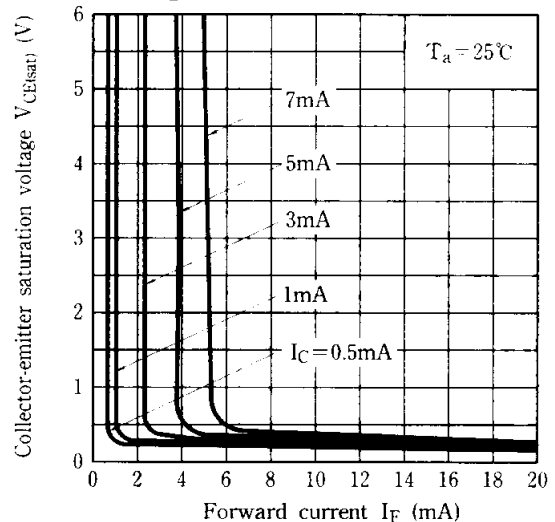
**Test Circuit for Frequency Response**



**Fig.11 Frequency Response**



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



● Please refer to the chapter “Precautions for Use” (Page 78 to 93)