

PC905

Long Creepage Distance Photocoupler with Built-in Voltage Detection Circuit

※ Lead forming type (I type) is also available. (PC905I)

※※ TÜV (DIN-VDE0884) approved type is also available as an option.

■ Features

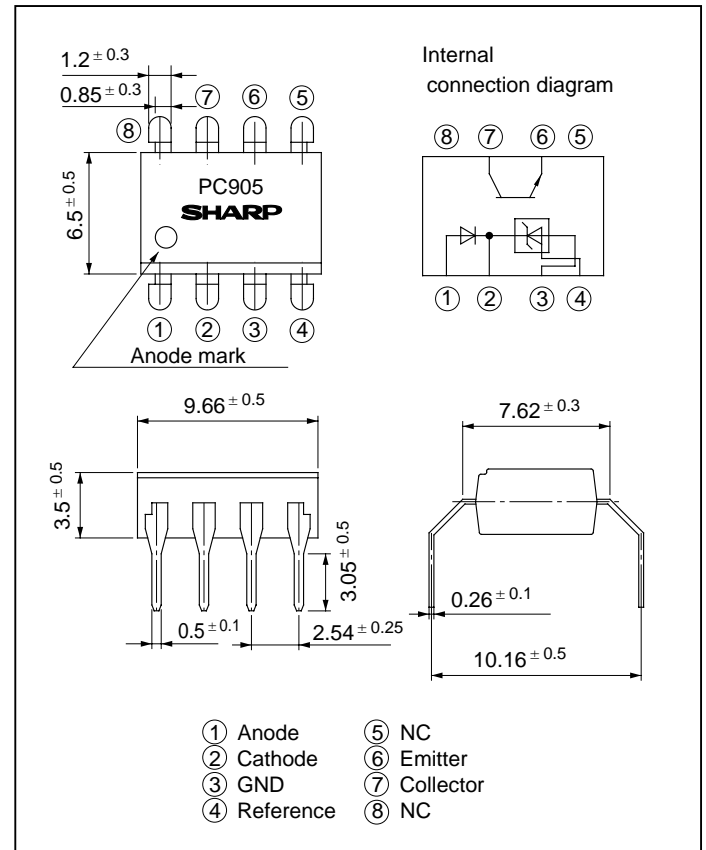
1. Built-in voltage deviation detection circuit
2. Long creepage distance type
(Creepage distance : 8mm or more)
3. Conforms to European Safety Standard
(Internal insulation distance : 0.5mm or more)
4. High collector-emitter voltage (V_{CEO} : 70V)
5. High isolation voltage between input and output (V_{iso} : 5 000V_{rms})
6. Recognized by UL, file No. E64380
Approved by BSI (BS415 : No. 6990, BS7002 : No. 7567)
Approved by SEMKO No. 963501101
Approved by DEMKO No. 392592

■ Applications

1. Switching power supplies

■ Outline Dimensions

(Unit : mm)



■ Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

	Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Input	Anode current	I_A	50	mA
	Anode voltage	V_A	30	V
	Reference input current	I_{REF}	10	mA
	Power dissipation	P	250	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}	350	mW
	*1 Isolation voltage	V_{iso}	5 000	V _{rms}
	Operating temperature	T_{opr}	- 25 to + 85	$^\circ\text{C}$
	Storage temperature	T_{stg}	- 40 to + 125	$^\circ\text{C}$
	*2 Soldering temperature	T_{sol}	260	$^\circ\text{C}$

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

*2 For 10 seconds

Electro-optical Characteristics

($T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified.)

	Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit	Fig.
Input	Reference voltage	V_{REF}	$V_K = V_{REF}, I_A = 10\text{mA}$	2.40	2.495	2.60	V	1
	*3 Temperature change in reference voltage	$V_{REF}(\text{dev})$	$V_K = V_{REF}, I_A = 10\text{mA}, T_a = -25 \text{ to } +85^\circ\text{C}$	-	8	40	mV	1
	Voltage variation ratio in reference voltage	$\Delta V_{REF} / \Delta V_A$	$I_A = 10\text{mA}, \Delta V_A = 30\text{V} - V_{REF}$	-	-1.4	-5	mV/V	2
	Reference input current	I_{REF}	$I_A = 10\text{mA}, R_3 = 10\text{k}\Omega$	-	2	10	μA	3
	*4 Temperature change in reference input current	$I_{REF}(\text{dev})$	$I_A = 10\text{mA}, R_3 = 10\text{k}\Omega, T_a = -25 \text{ to } +85^\circ\text{C}$	-	0.4	3	μA	3
	Minimum drive current	I_{MIN}	$V_K = V_{REF}$	-	1	2	mA	1
	OFF-state anode current	I_{OFF}	$V_A = 30\text{V}, V_{REF} = \text{GND}$	-	0.1	2	μA	4
	Anode-cathode forward voltage	V_F	$V_K = V_{REF}, I_A = 10\text{mA}$	-	1.2	1.4	V	1
Output	Collector dark current	I_{CEO}	$V_{CE} = 20\text{V}$	-	10^{-9}	10^{-7}	A	5
Transfer characteristics	*5 Current transfer ratio	CTR	$V_K = V_{REF}, I_A = 10\text{mA}, V_{CE} = 5\text{V}$	40	-	320	%	6
	Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE}(\text{sat})$	$V_K = V_{REF}, I_A = 20\text{mA}, I_C = 1\text{mA}$	-	0.1	0.2	V	6
	Isolation resistance	R_{ISO}	40 to 60% RH, DC500V	5×10^{10}	1×10^{11}	-	Ω	-
	Floating capacitance	C_f	$V = 0, f = 1\text{MHz}$	-	0.6	1.0	pF	-

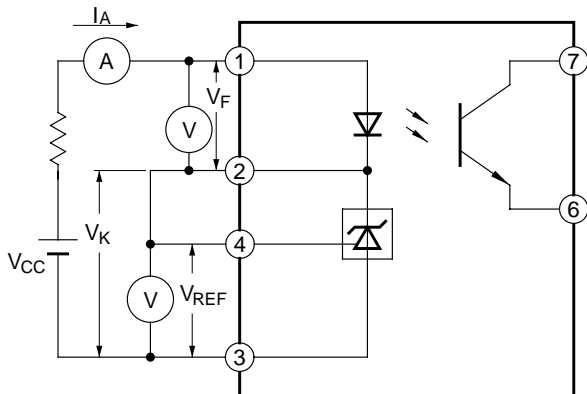
*3 $V_{REF}(\text{dev}) = V_{REF}(\text{MAX.}) - V_{REF}(\text{MIN.})$

*4 $I_{REF}(\text{dev}) = I_{REF}(\text{MAX.}) - I_{REF}(\text{MIN.})$

*5 $\text{CTR} = I_C / I_A \times 100(\%)$

Test Circuit

Fig. 1



V_K : Voltage between terminals ② and ③

V_{REF} : Voltage between terminals ③ and ④

Fig. 2

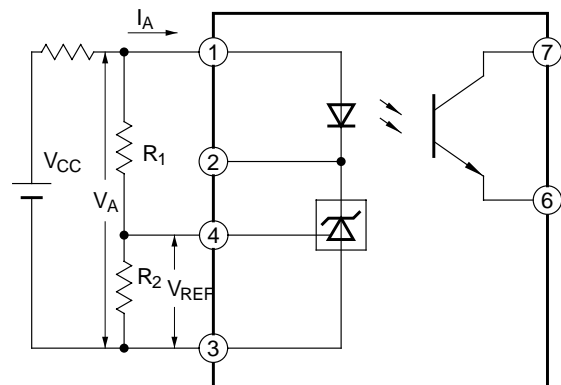


Fig. 3

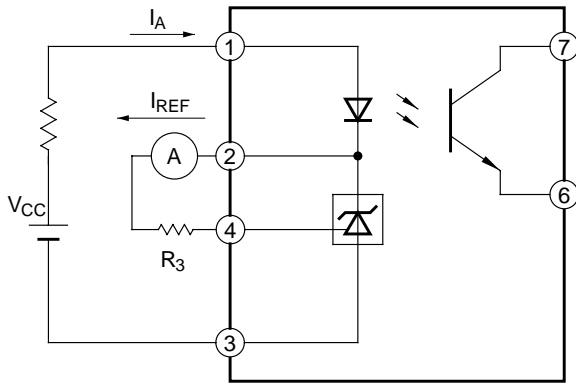


Fig. 4

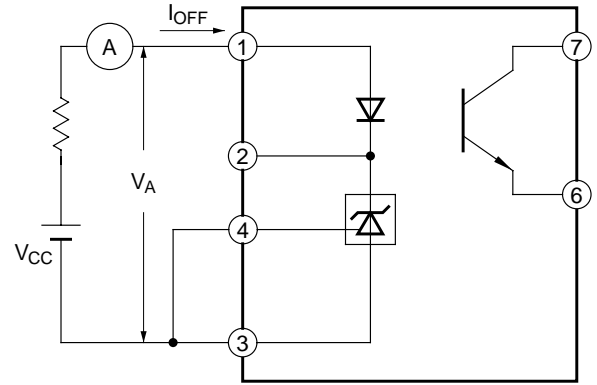


Fig. 5

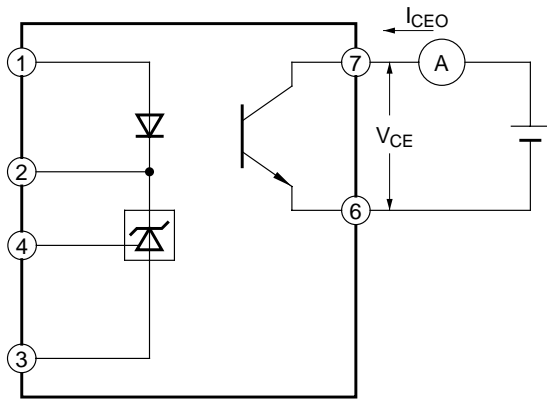


Fig. 6

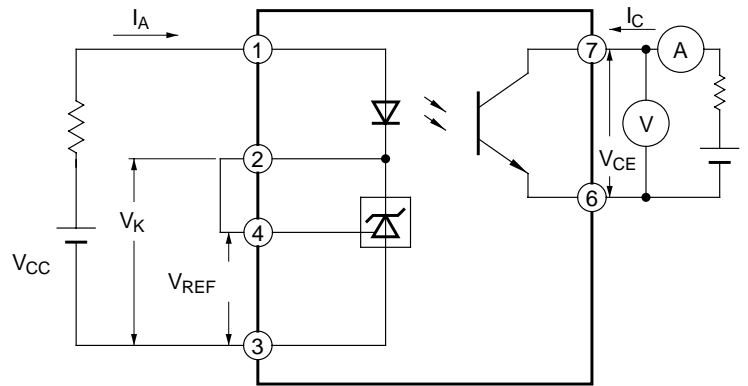


Fig. 7 Anode Current vs. Ambient Temperature

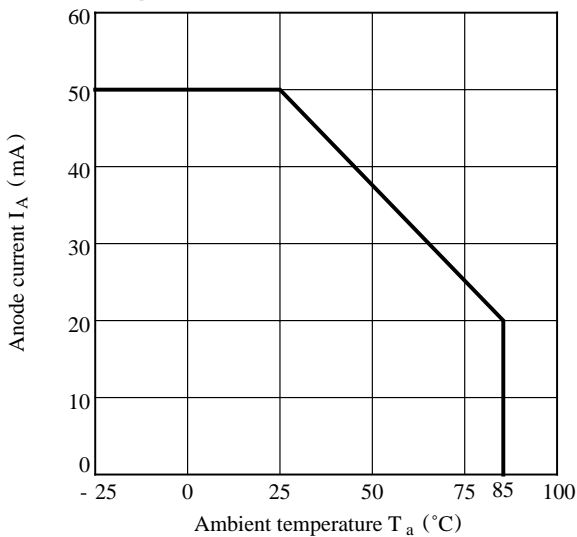


Fig. 8 Input Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

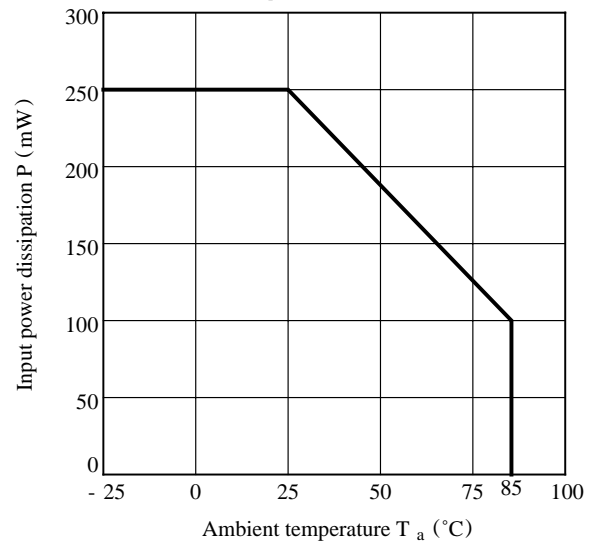


Fig. 9 Collector Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

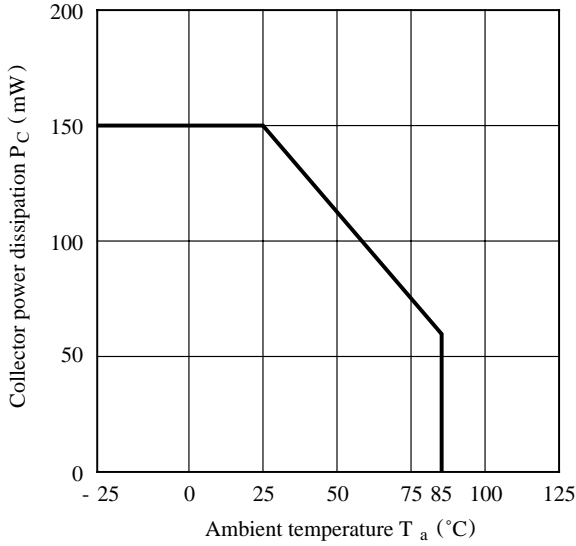


Fig.10 Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

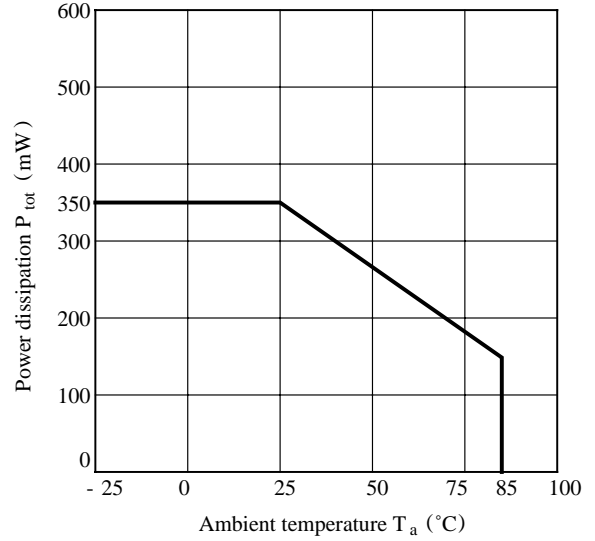


Fig.11 Relative Current Transfer Ratio vs. Ambient Temperature

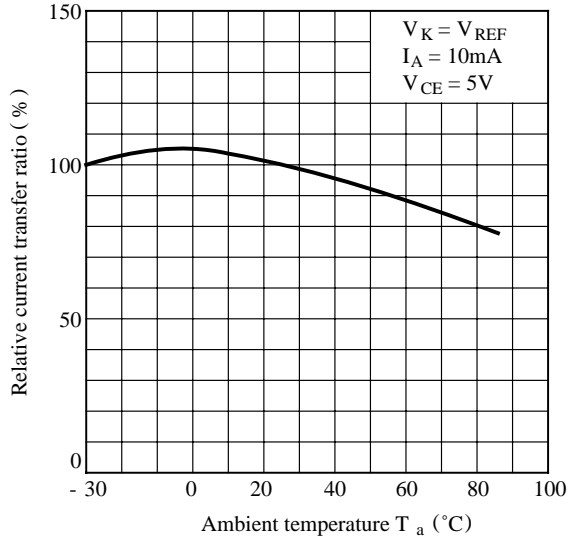


Fig.12 Collector Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature

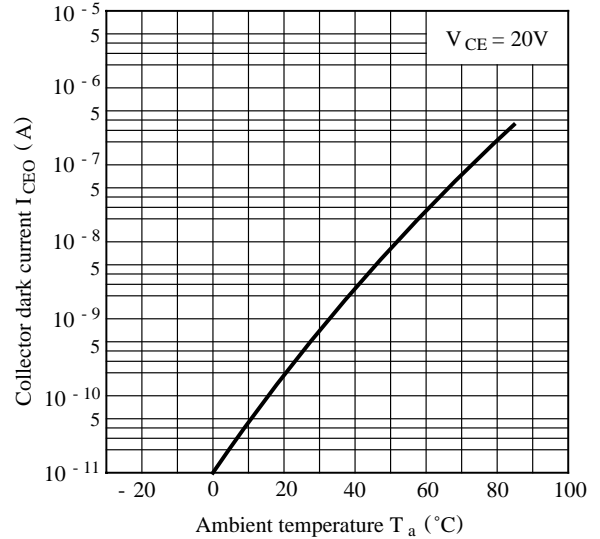


Fig.13-a Anode Current vs. Reference Voltage

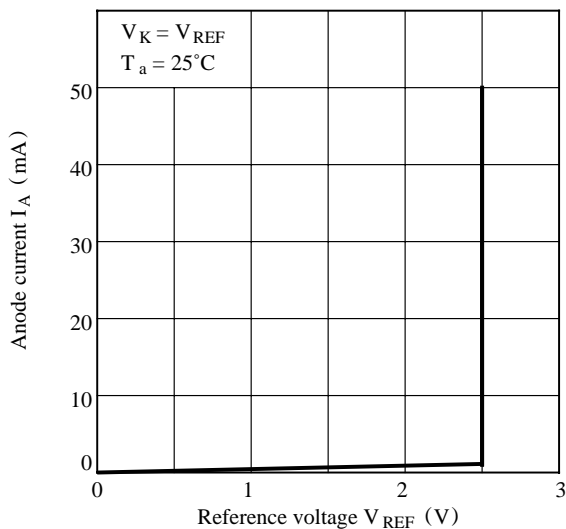


Fig.13-b Anode Current vs. Reference Voltage

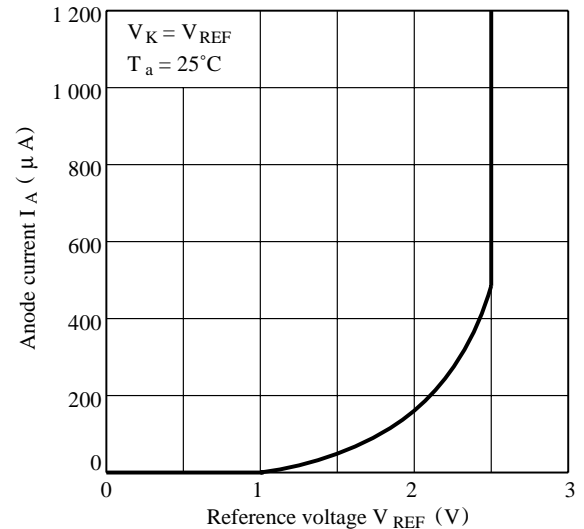


Fig.14 OFF-state Anode Current vs. Ambient Temperature

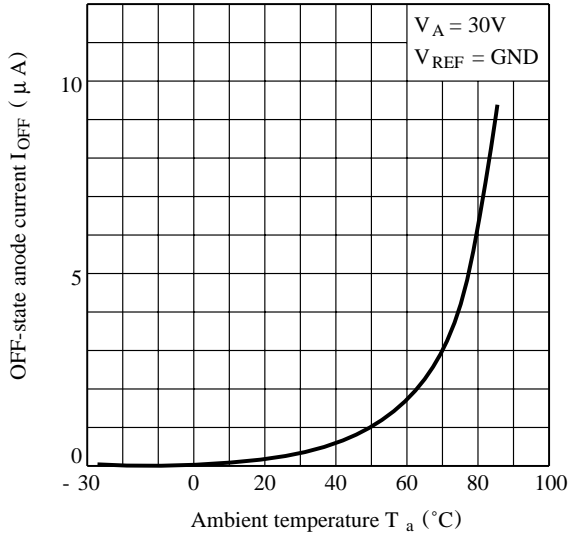


Fig.15 Reference Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

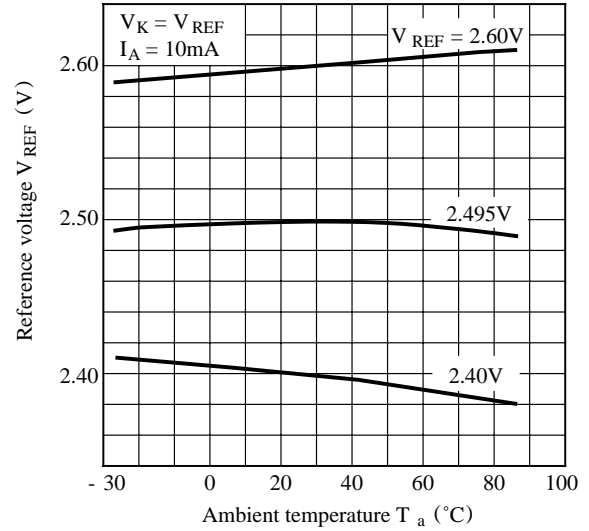


Fig.16 Reference Input Current vs. Ambient Temperature

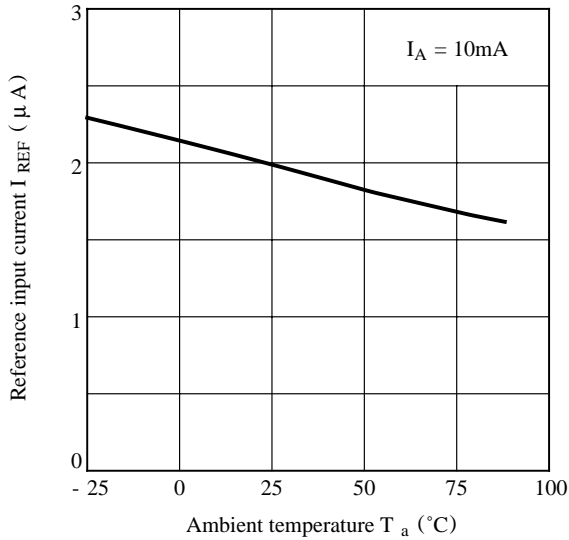


Fig.17 Reference Voltage Change vs. Anode Voltage

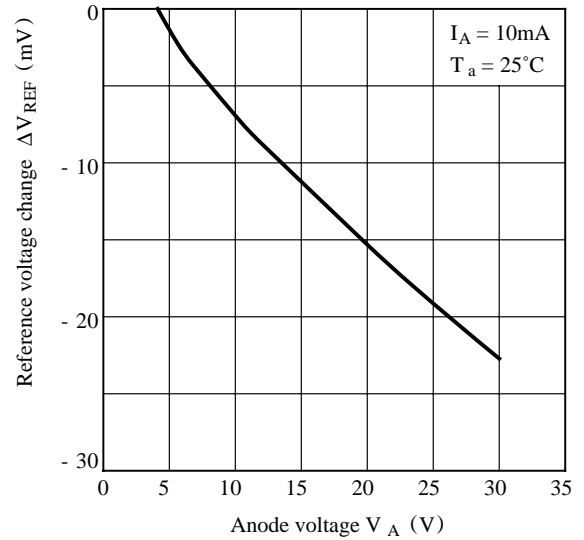
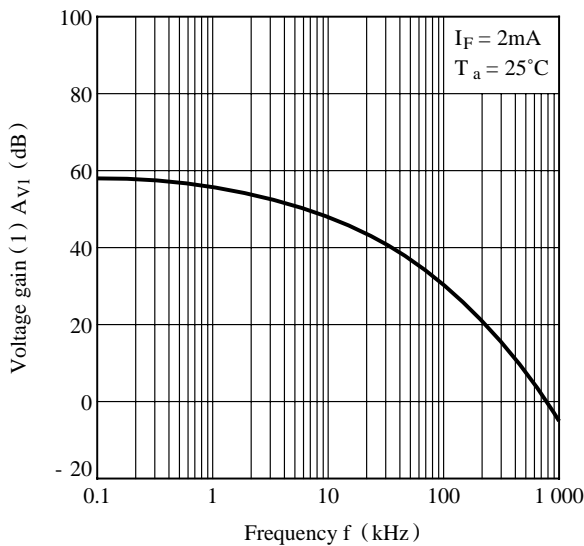


Fig.18-a Voltage Gain (1) vs. Frequency



Test Circuit for Voltage Gain (1) vs. Frequency

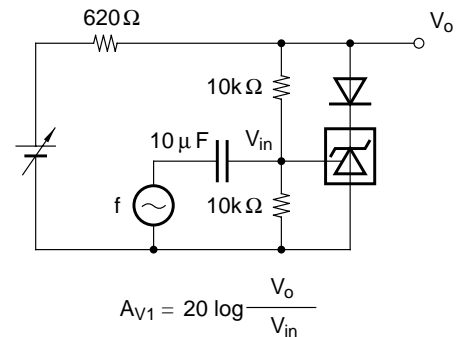
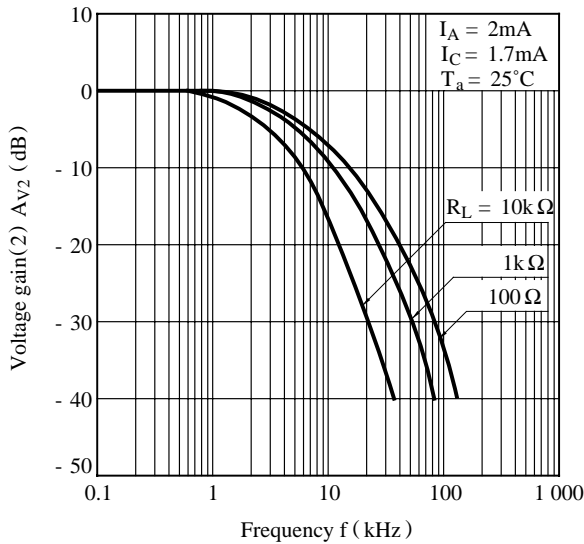


Fig.18-b Voltage Gain (2) vs. Frequency



Test Circuit for Voltage Gain (2) vs. Frequency

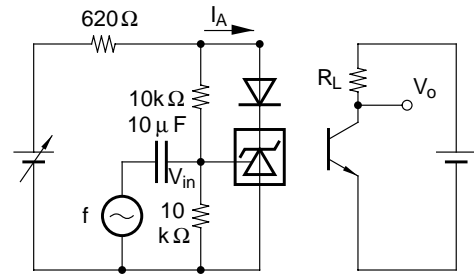
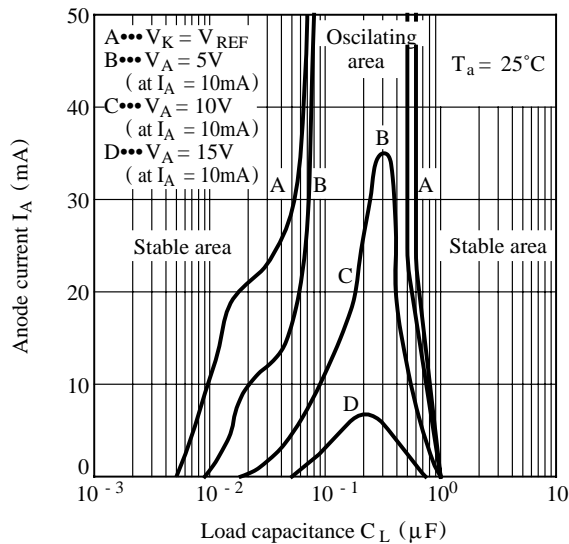


Fig.19 Anode Current vs. Load Capacitance



Test Circuit for Anode Current vs. Load Capacitance

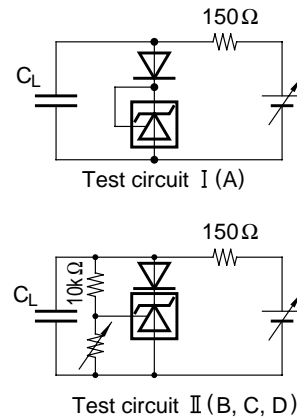


Fig.20 Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

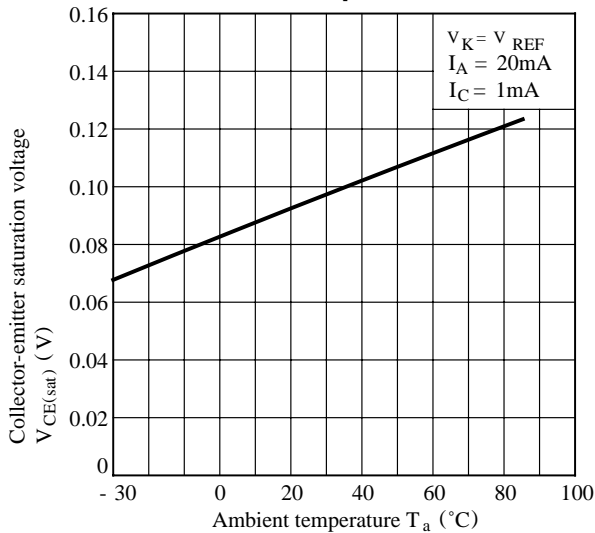
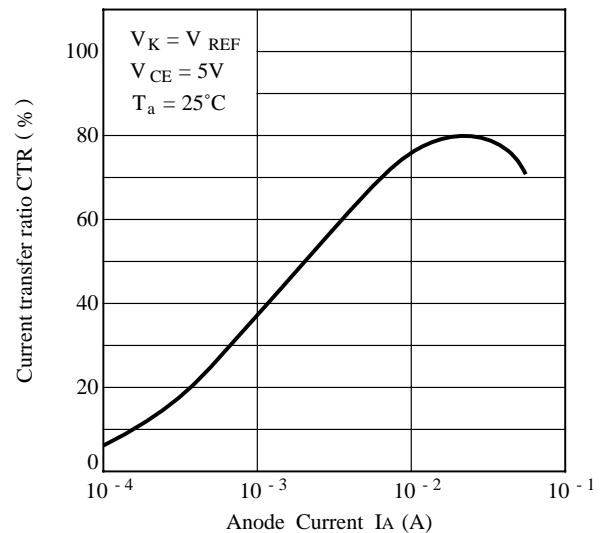


Fig.21 Current Transfer Ratio vs. Anode Current



■ Precautions for Use

Handle this product the same as with other integrated circuits against static electricity.

● As for other general cautions, refer to the chapter "Precautions for Use"