

**K101 • K102 • K104**

These Photocouplers consist of a Gallium Arsenide Infrared Emitting Diode and a Silicon NPN Phototransistor per a channel.

The K101 has one channel in a 4-pin mini-flat SMD package.

The K102 has two channels in a 8-pin mini-flat SMD package.

The K104 has four channels in a 16-pin mini-flat SMD package.

**FEATURES**

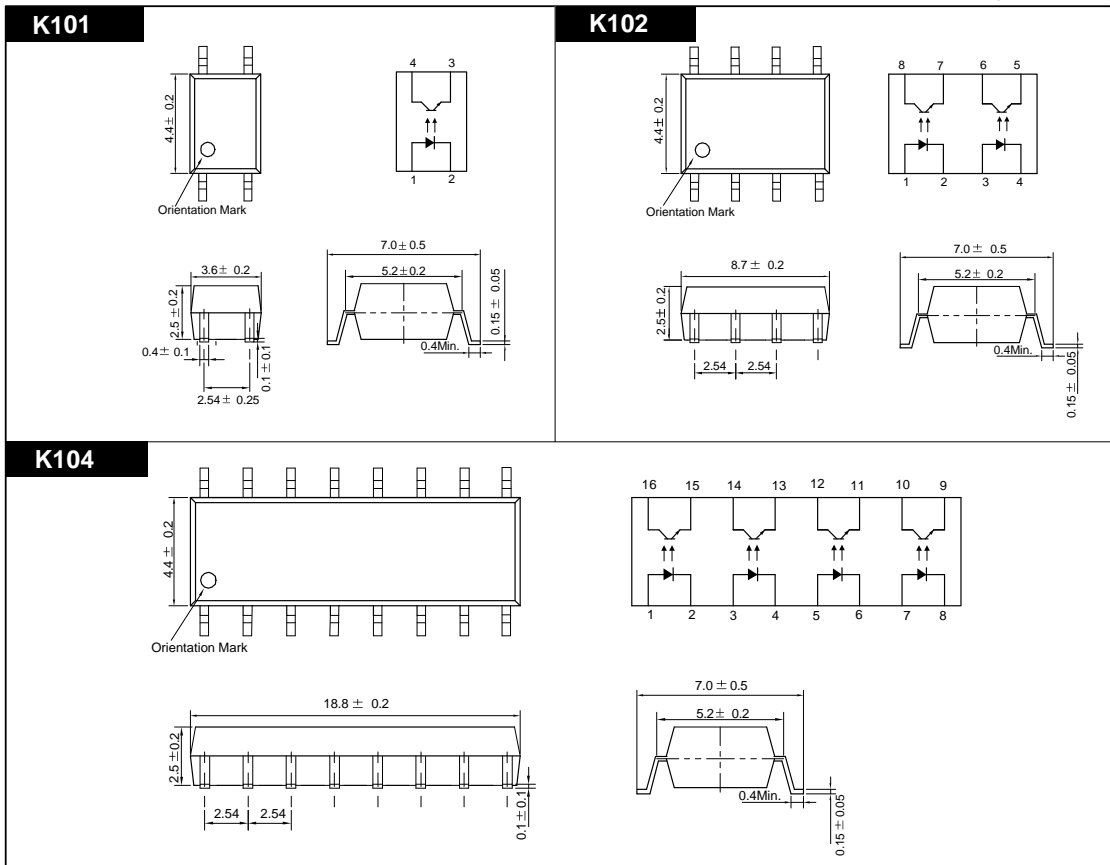
- Mini-Flat Package
- Collector-Emitter Voltage : Min.50V
- Current Transfer Ratio : Min.50% (at  $I_F=5mA$ ,  $V_{CE}=5V$ )
- Electrical Isolation Voltage : AC3750V<sub>rms</sub>

**APPLICATIONS**

- Interface between two circuits of different potential
- Cordless Phone
- Programmable Logic Control
- Microcomputer

**DIMENSION**

(Unit : mm)



## K101 • K102 • K104

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

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

Parameter		Symbol	Rating	Unit
Input	Forward Current	$I_F$	50	mA
	Reverse Voltage	$V_R$	5	V
	Peak Forward Current <sup>*1</sup>	$I_{FP}$	1	A
	Power Dissipation	$P_D$	70	mW
Output	Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$BV_{CEO}$	50	V
	Emitter-Collector Breakdown Voltage	$BV_{ECO}$	6	V
	Collector Current	$I_C$	50	mA
	Collector Power Dissipation	$P_C$	150	mW
Input to Output Isolation Voltage <sup>*2</sup>		$V_{iso}$	AC3750	$V_{rms}$
Storage Temperature		$T_{stg}$	-55~+125	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Operating Temperature		$T_{opr}$	-30~+100	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Lead Soldering Temperature <sup>*3</sup>		$T_{sol}$	260	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Total Power Dissipation		$P_{tot}$	200	mW

\*1. Input current with 100 $\mu\text{s}$  pulse width, 1% duty cycle

\*2. Measured at RH=40~60% for 1min

\*3. 1/16 inch form case for 10sec

### ELECTRO-OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

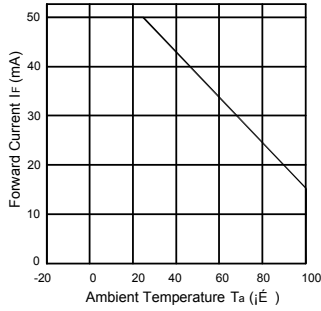
( $T_a=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted)

Parameter		Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit.
Input	Forward Voltage	$V_F$	$I_F=10\text{mA}$	-	1.15	1.30	V
	Reverse Current	$I_R$	$V_R=5\text{V}$	-	-	10	$\mu\text{A}$
	Capacitance	$C_T$	$V=0, f=1\text{MHz}$	-	30	-	pF
Output	Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$BV_{CEO}$	$I_C=0.5\text{mA}$	50	-	-	V
	Emitter-Collector Breakdown Voltage	$BV_{ECO}$	$I_E=0.1\text{mA}$	6	-	-	V
	Collector Dark Current	$I_{CEO}$	$I_F=0, V_{CE}=24\text{V}$	-	-	100	nA
	Capacitance	$C_{CE}$	$V_{CE}=0, f=1\text{MHz}$	-	10	-	pF
Coupled	Current Transfer Ratio <sup>*4</sup>	CTR	$I_F=5\text{mA}, V_{CE}=5\text{V}$	50	-	600	%
	Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(SAT)}$	$I_F=5\text{mA}, I_C=1\text{mA}$	-	0.15	0.4	V
	Input-Output Capacitance	$C_{IO}$	$V=0, f=1\text{MHz}$	-	1	-	pF
	Input-Output Isolation Resistance	$R_{IO}$	$RH=40\sim 60\%, V=500\text{V}$	-	$10^{11}$	-	$\Omega$
	Rise Time	$t_r$	$V_{CE}=5\text{V}, R_L=100$	-	3	-	$\mu\text{s}$
	Fall Time	$t_f$	$I_C=2\text{mA}$	-	3	-	$\mu\text{s}$

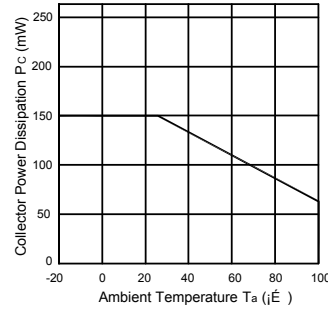
\*4.  $CTR=(I_C/I_F) \times 100$  (%)

K101 • K102 • K104

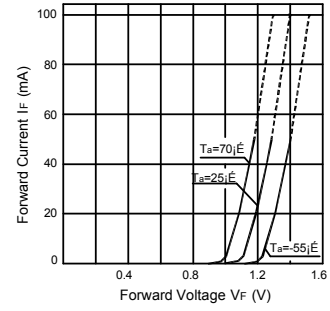
**Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature**



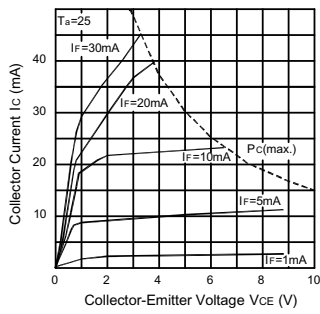
**Collector Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature**



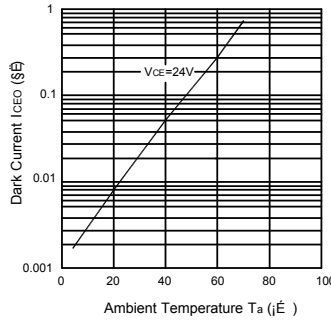
**Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage**



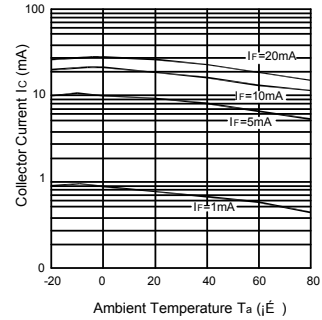
**Collector Current vs. Collector-Emitter Voltage**



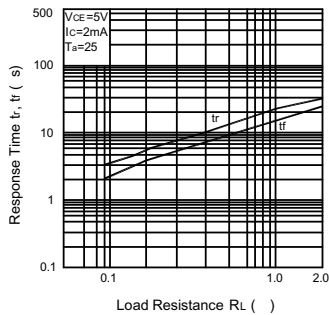
**Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature**



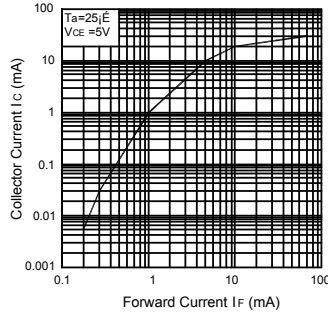
**Collector Current vs. Ambient Temperature**



**Response Time vs. Load Resistance**



**Collector Current vs. Forward Current**



**Switching Time Test Circuit**

