

# PC400

## Compact, Surface Mount Type OPIC Photocoupler

### ■ Features

1. Mini-flat package
2. "Low" output during light emission
3. Isolation voltage between input and output  
( $V_{iso} : 3\,750V_{rms}$ )
4. TTL and LSTTL compatible output
5. Recognized by UL(No.E64380)

### ■ Applications

1. Hybrid substrate which requires high density mounting
2. Personal computers, office computers and peripheral equipment
3. Electronic musical instruments

### ■ Package Specifications

| Model No. | Package specifications           | Diameter of reel | Tape width |
|-----------|----------------------------------|------------------|------------|
| PC400     | Taping package (Net: 3 000pcs. ) | φ 370mm          | 12mm       |
| PC400T    | Taping package (Net: 750pcs. )   | φ 178mm          | 12mm       |
| PC400Z    | Sleeve package (Net: 100pcs. )   | -                | -          |

### ■ Absolute Maximum Ratings

( $T_a = 25^\circ C$ )

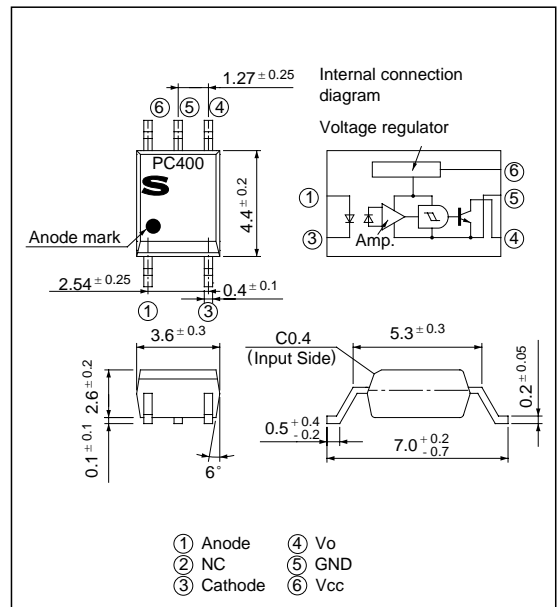
| Parameter                |                           | Symbol    | Rating        | Unit       |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|---------------|------------|
| Input                    | Forward current           | $I_F$     | 50            | mA         |
|                          | Reverse voltage           | $V_R$     | 6             | V          |
|                          | Power dissipation         | P         | 70            | mW         |
| Output                   | Supply voltage            | $V_{CC}$  | 16            | V          |
|                          | High level output voltage | $V_{OH}$  | 16            | V          |
|                          | Low level output current  | $I_{OL}$  | 50            | mA         |
|                          | Power dissipation         | $P_O$     | 130           | mW         |
|                          | Total power dissipation   | $P_{tot}$ | 150           | mW         |
|                          | *1 Isolation voltage      | $V_{iso}$ | 3 750         | $V_{rms}$  |
| Operating temperature    |                           | $T_{opr}$ | - 25 to + 85  | $^\circ C$ |
| Storage temperature      |                           | $T_{stg}$ | - 40 to + 125 | $^\circ C$ |
| *2 Soldering temperature |                           | $T_{sol}$ | 260           | $^\circ C$ |

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

\*2 For 10 seconds

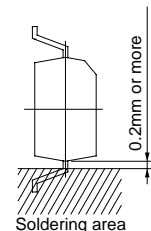
### ■ Outline Dimensions

(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.



## ■ Electro-optical Characteristics

( $T_a = 0$  to  $+70^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified)

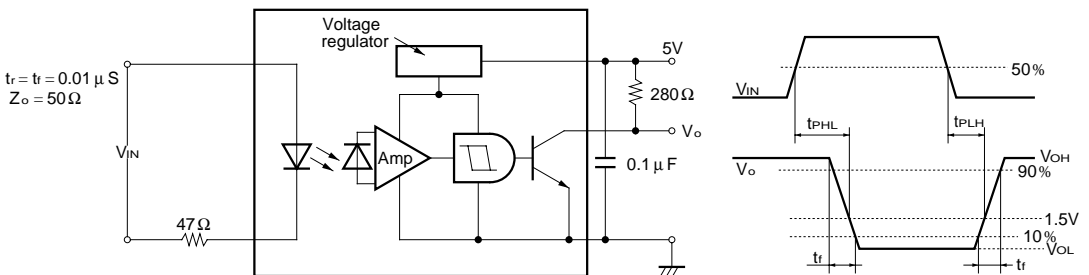
| Parameter                |                                  | Symbol                       | Conditions   | MIN.  | TYP.       | MAX.       | Unit          |               |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|---|------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| Input                    | Forward voltage                  | $V_F$                        | $I_F = 4\text{mA}$<br>$I_F = 0.3\text{mA}$   | -<br>0.7  | 1.1<br>1.0 | 1.4<br>-   | V             |               |
|                          | Reverse current                  | $I_R$                        | $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}, V_R = 3\text{V}$  | -   | -          | 10         | $\mu\text{A}$ |               |
|                          | Terminal capacitance             | $C_i$                        | $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}, V = 0$<br>$f = 1\text{kHz}$   | -   | 30         | 250        | pF            |               |
| Output                   | Operating supply voltage         | $V_{CC}$                     |  | 3   | -          | 15         | V             |               |
|                          | Low level output voltage         | $V_{OL}$                     | $I_{OL} = 16\text{mA}, V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$<br>$I_F = 4\text{mA}$   | -   | 0.2        | 0.4        | V             |               |
|                          | High level output current        | $I_{OH}$                     | $V_{CC} = V_O = 15\text{V}, I_F = 0$   | -   | -          | 100        | $\mu\text{A}$ |               |
|                          | Low level supply current         | $I_{CCL}$                    | $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}, I_F = 4\text{mA}$   | -   | 2.5        | 5.0        | mA            |               |
|                          | High level supply current        | $I_{CCH}$                    | $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}, I_F = 0$  | -   | 1.0        | 5.0        | mA            |               |
| Transfer characteristics | *3 "H→L" threshold input current | $I_{FHL}$                    | $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}, V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$<br>$R_L = 280\Omega$<br>$V_{CC} = 5\text{V}, R_L = 280\Omega$ | -<br>-  | 1.1<br>-   | 2.0<br>4.0 | mA            |               |
|                          | *4 "L→H" threshold input current | $I_{FLH}$                    | $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}, V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$<br>$R_L = 280\Omega$<br>$V_{CC} = 5\text{V}, R_L = 280\Omega$ | 0.4<br>0.3  | 0.8<br>-   | -<br>-     | mA            |               |
|                          | *5 Hysteresis                    | $I_{FLH} / I_{FHL}$          | $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}, R_L = 280\Omega$  | 0.5   | 0.7        | 0.9        |               |               |
|                          | Isolation resistance             | $R_{ISO}$                    | $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}, \text{DC}500\text{V}$<br>40 to 60% RH   | $5 \times 10^{10}$  | $10^{11}$  | -          | $\Omega$      |               |
|                          | *6 Response time                 | "H→L" propagation delay time | $t_{PHL}$  | $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$<br>$V_{CC} = 5\text{V}, I_F = 4\text{mA}$<br>$R_L = 280\Omega$ | -          | 1          | 3             | $\mu\text{s}$ |
|                          |                                  | "L→H" propagation delay time | $t_{PLH}$  |   | -          | 2          | 6             |               |
| Fall time                |                                  | $t_f$                        | -  |   | 0.05       | 0.5        |               |               |
| Rise time                |                                  | $t_r$                        | -  |   | 0.1        | 0.5        |               |               |

\*3  $I_{FHL}$  represents forward current when output goes from high to low.

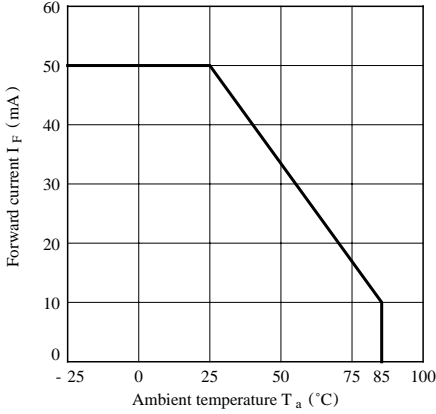
\*4  $I_{FLH}$  represents forward current when output goes from low to high.

\*5 Hysteresis stands for  $I_{FLH} / I_{FHL}$ .

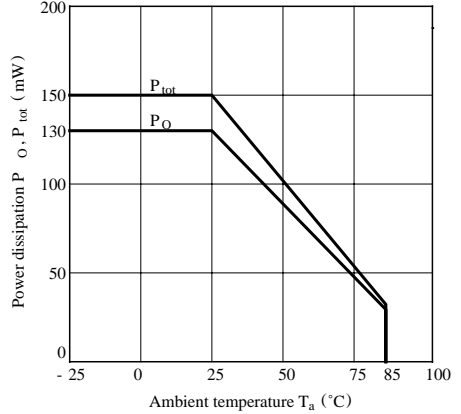
\*6 Test circuit for response time is shown below.



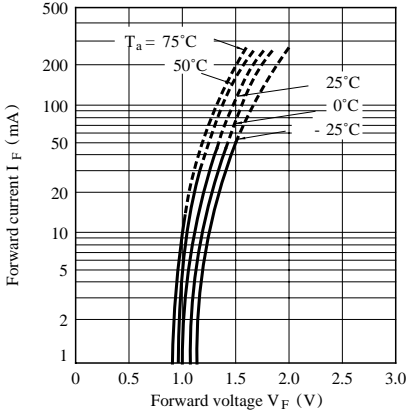
**Fig. 1 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature**



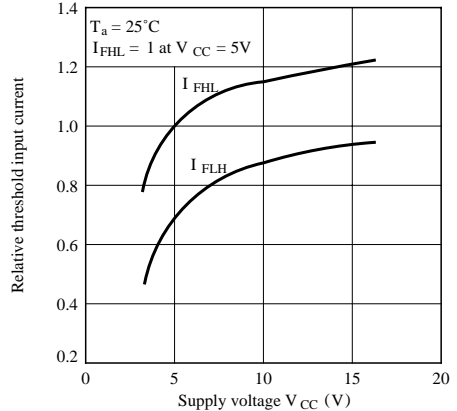
**Fig. 2 Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature**



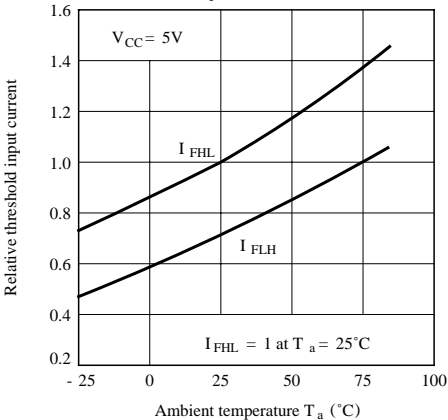
**Fig. 3 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage**



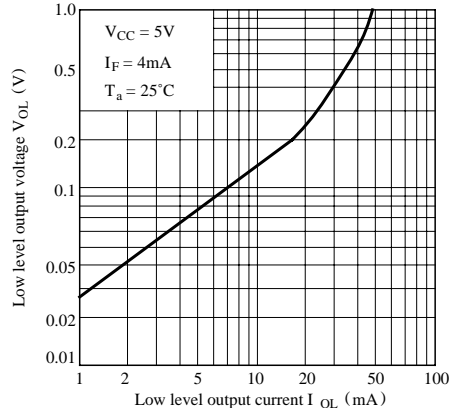
**Fig. 4 Relative Threshold Input Current vs. Supply Voltage**



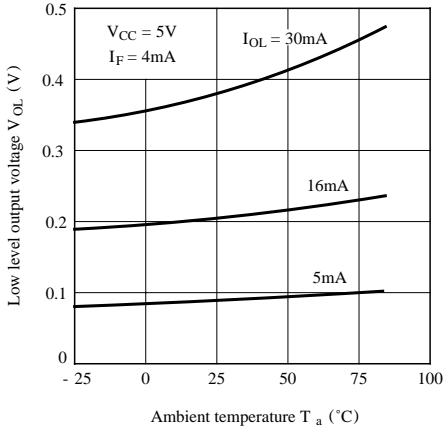
**Fig. 5 Relative Threshold Input Current vs. Ambient Temperature**



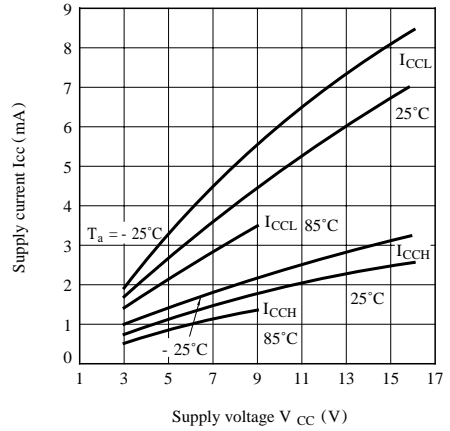
**Fig. 6 Low Level Output Voltage vs. Low Level Output Current**



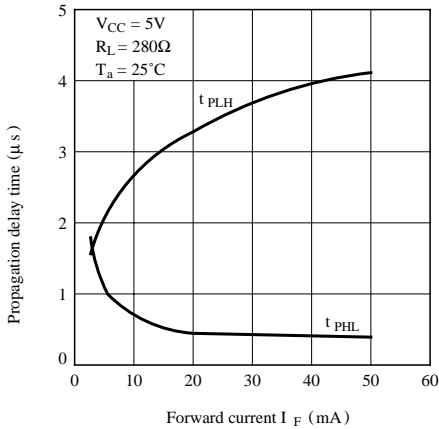
**Fig. 7 Low Level Output Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature**



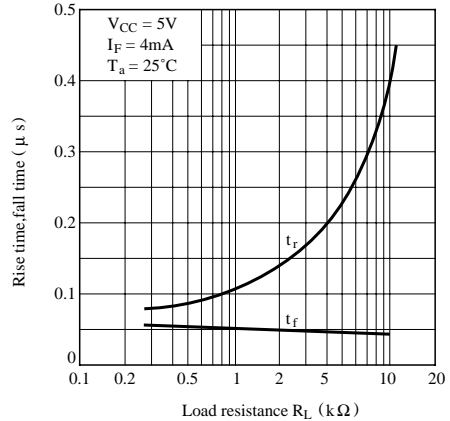
**Fig. 8 Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage**



**Fig. 9 Propagation Delay Time vs. Forward Current**



**Fig.10 Rise Time, Fall Time vs. Load Resistance**



**■ Preactions for Use**

- (1) It is recommended that a by-pass capacitor of more than 0.01  $\mu F$  be added between  $V_{CC}$  and GND near the device in order to stabilize power supply line.
- (2) Handle this product the same as with other integrated circuits against static electricity.
- (3) As for other general cautions, refer to the chapter "Precautions for Use"

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