

PC904

Built-in Voltage Detection Circuit Type Photocoupler

※ Lead forming type (I type) and taping reel type (P type) are also available. (PC904I/PC904P)

■ Features

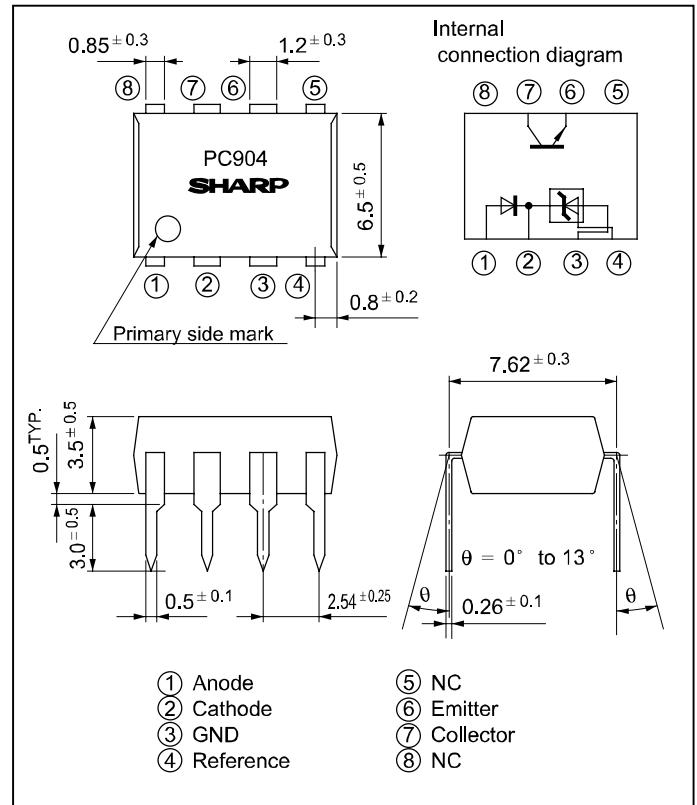
1. Built-in voltage detection circuit
2. High isolation voltage between input and output (V_{iso} : 5 000V_{rms})
3. Standard 8-pin dual-in-line package
4. Recognized by UL, file No. E64380

■ 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}	35	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
*1Isolation voltage		V _{iso}	5 000	V _{rms}
Operating temperature		T _{opr}	- 25 to + 85	°C
Storage temperature		T _{slg}	- 40 to + 125	°C
*2Soldering temperature		T _{sol}	260	°C

*1 40 to 60%RH AC for 1 minute

*2 For 10 seconds

■ Electro-optical Characteristics

(Ta= 25°C)

Parameter		Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit	Fig.
Input	Reference voltage	V_{REF}	$V_K = V_{REF}, I_A = 10mA$	2.40	2.495	2.60	V	1
	*3Temperature change in reference voltage	$V_{REF(dev)}$	$V_K = V_{REF}, I_A = 10mA, Ta = -25 to +85^{\circ}C$	-	8	40	mV	1
	Voltage variation ratio in reference voltage	$\Delta V_{REF}/\Delta V_A$	$I_A = 10mA, \Delta V_A = 30V - V_{REF}$	-	-1.4	-5	mV/V	2
	Reference input current	I_{REF}	$I_A = 10mA, R_3 = 10k\Omega$	-	2	10	μA	3
	*4Temperature change in reference input current	$I_{REF(dev)}$	$I_A = 10mA, R_3 = 10k\Omega, Ta = -25 to +85^{\circ}C$	-	0.4	3	μA	3
	Minimum drive current	I_{MIN}	$V_K = V_{REF}$	-	1	2	mA	1
	OFF-state anode current	I_{OFF}	$V_A = 30V, V_{REF} = GND$	-	0.1	2	μA	4
	Anode-cathode forward voltage	V_F	$V_K = V_{REF}, I_A = 10mA$	-	1.2	1.4	V	1
Output	Collector dark current	I_{CEO}	$V_{CE} = 35V$	-	1×10^{-9}	1×10^{-7}	A	5
Transfer characteristics	*5Current transfer ratio	CTR	$V_K = V_{REF}, I_A = 5mA, V_{CE} = 5V$	50	-	600	%	6
	Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	$V_K = V_{REF}, I_A = 10mA, I_C = 1mA$	-	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	$V = 0, f = 1kHz$	-	0.6	1.0	pF	-

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

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

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

Classification table of current transfer ratio is shown below.(4 models)

Model No.	Rank mark	CTR (%)
PC904A	A	50 to 150
PC904B	B	100 to 300
PC904C	C	250 to 600
PC904	A, B or C	50 to 600

■ Test Circuit

Fig. 1

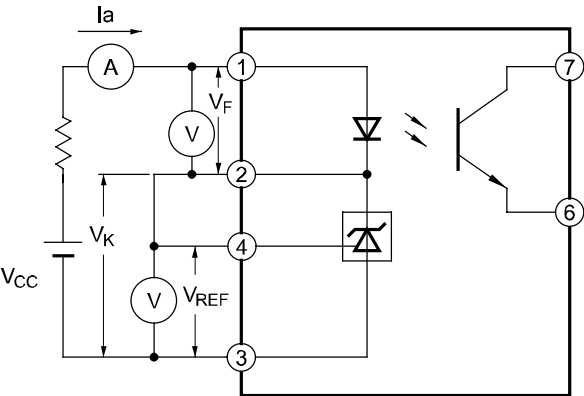


Fig. 2

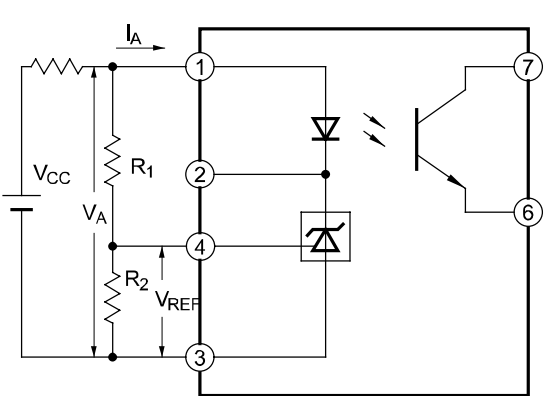


Fig. 3

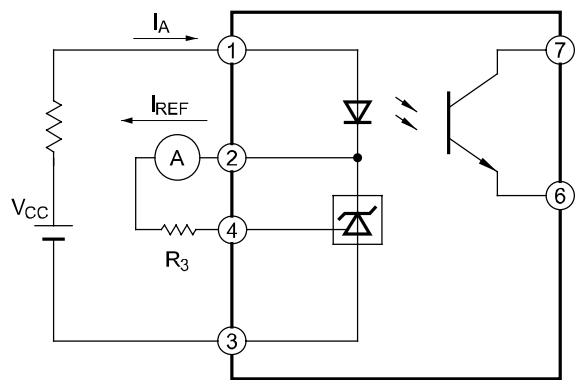


Fig. 4

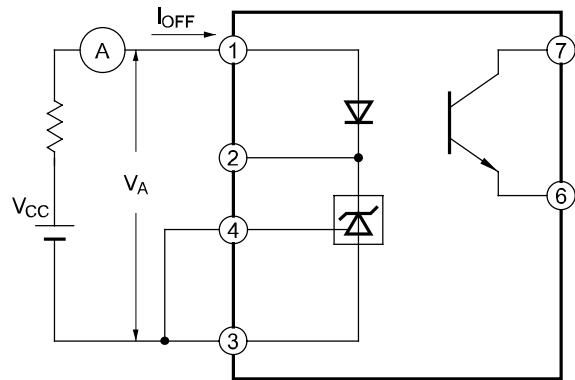


Fig. 5

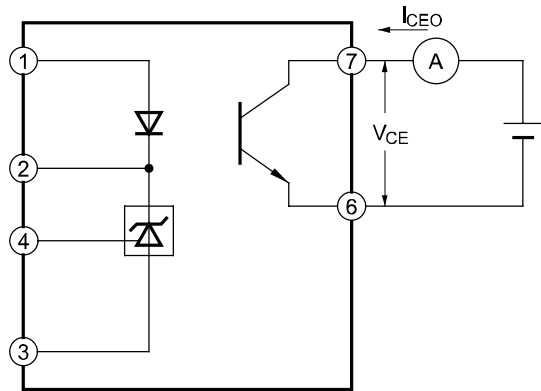


Fig. 6

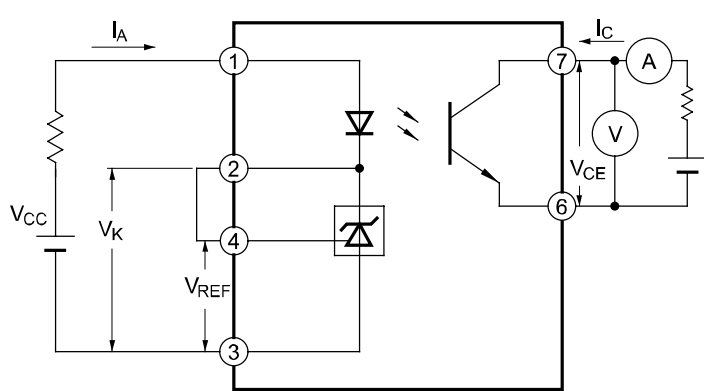


Fig. 7 Anode Current vs. Ambient Temperature

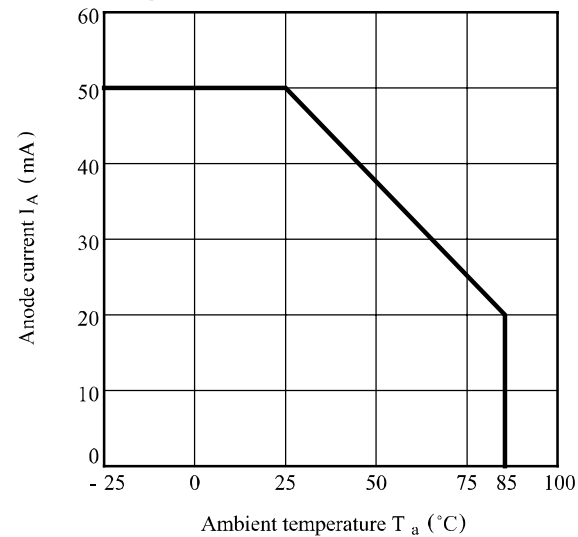


Fig. 8 Input Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

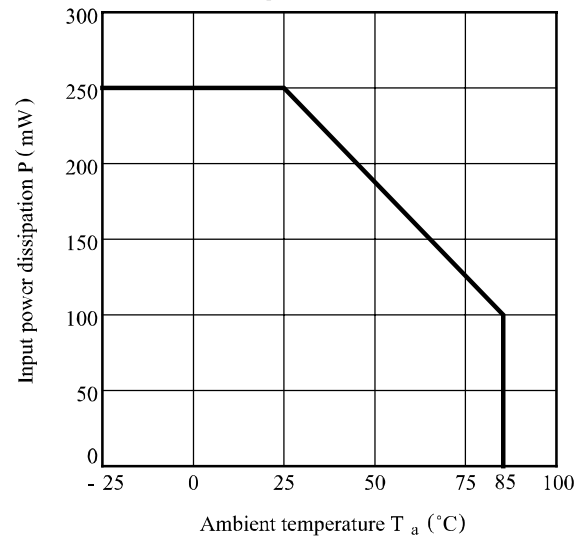


Fig. 9 Collector Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

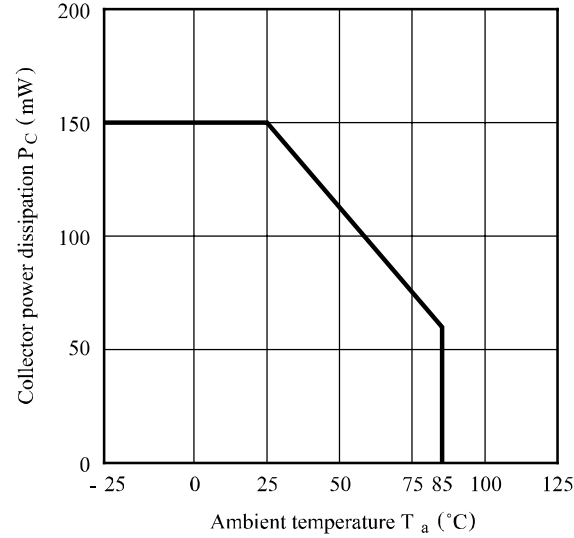


Fig.10 Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

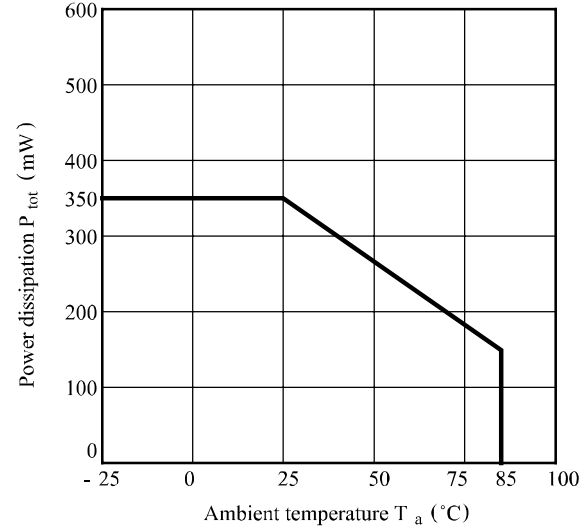


Fig.11 Relative Current Transfer Ratio vs. Ambient Temperature

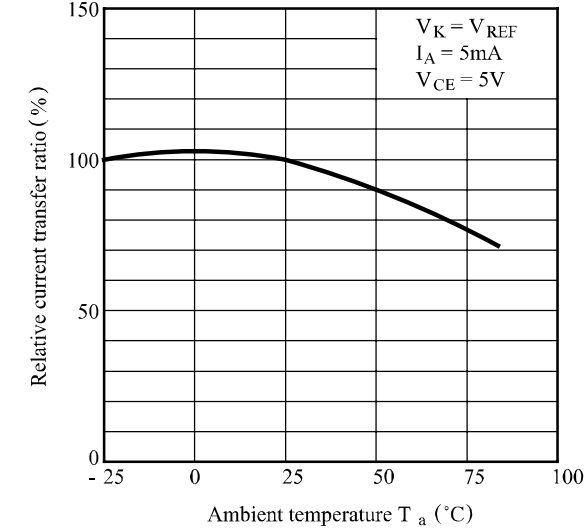


Fig.12 Collector Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature

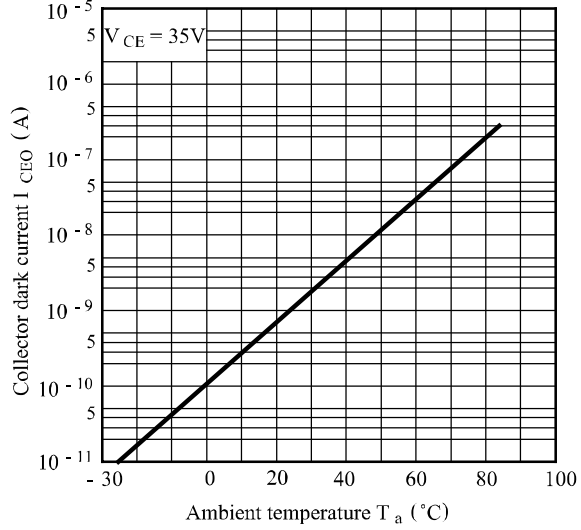


Fig.13-a Anode Current vs. Reference Voltage

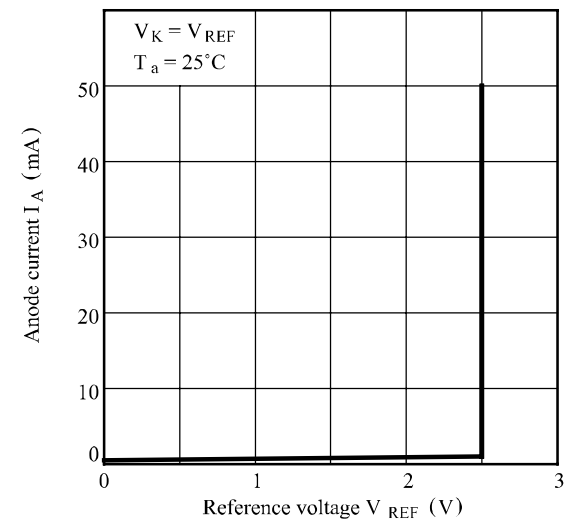


Fig.13-b Anode Current vs. Reference Voltage

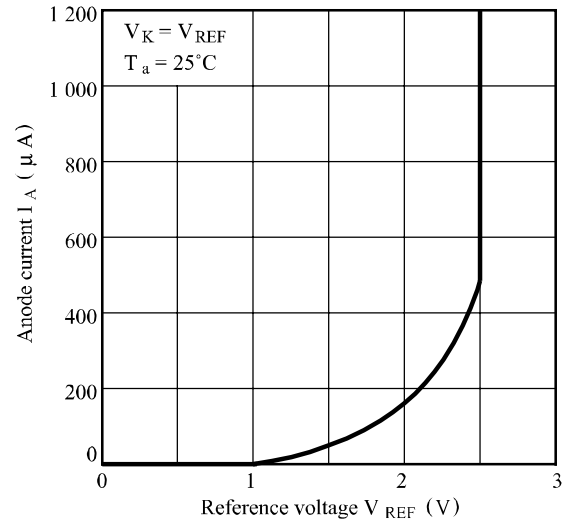


Fig.14 OFF-state Anode Current vs. Ambient Temperature

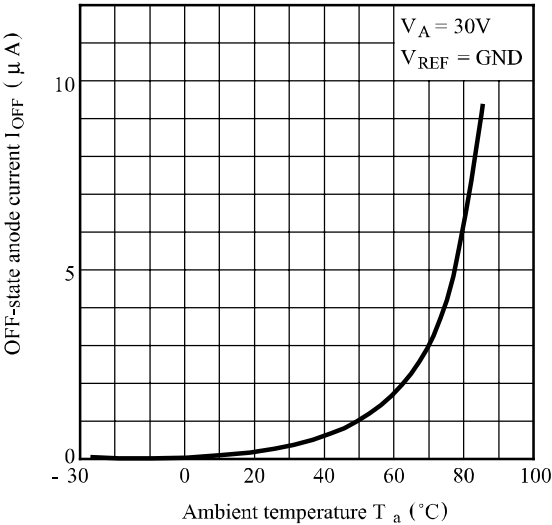


Fig.15 Reference Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

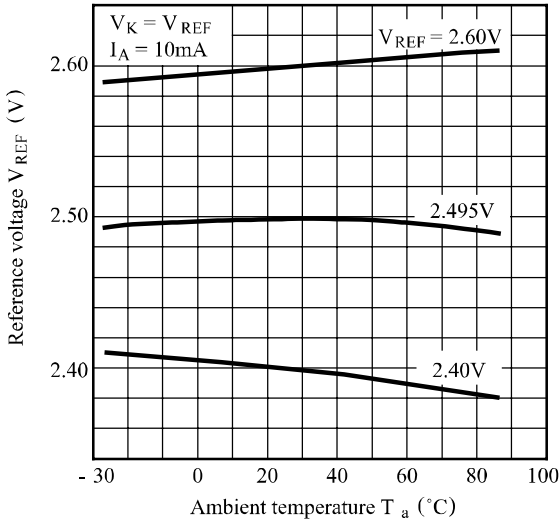


Fig.16 Reference Input Current vs. Ambient Temperature

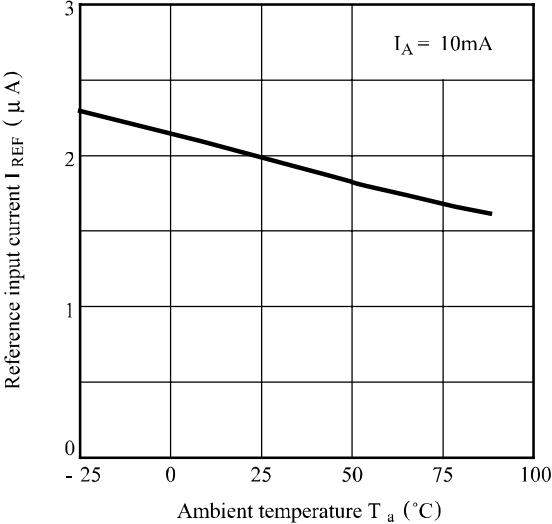


Fig.17 Reference Voltage Change vs. Anode Voltage

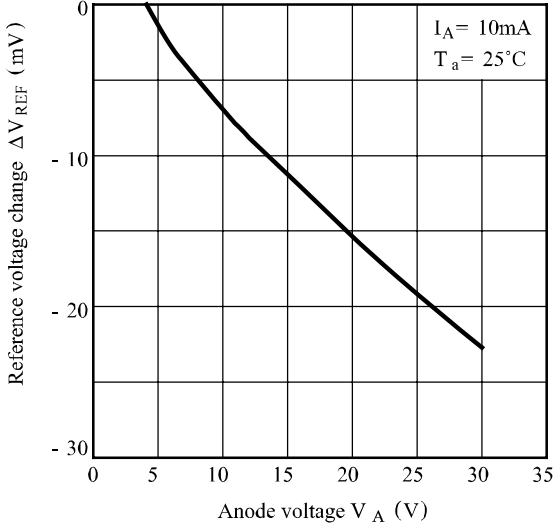
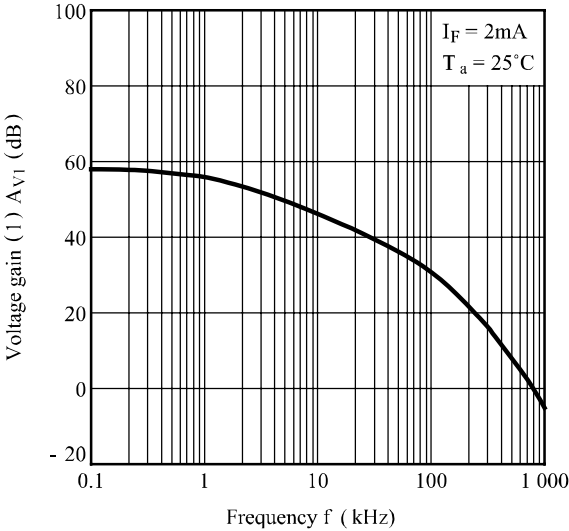


Fig.18-a Voltage Gain (1) vs. Frequency



Test Circuit for Voltage Gain (1) vs. Frequency

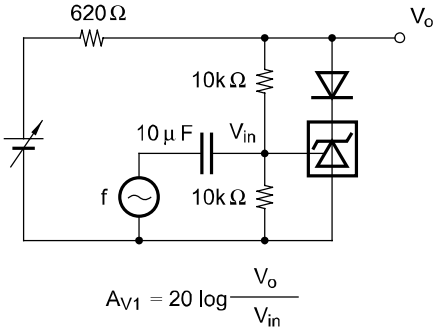
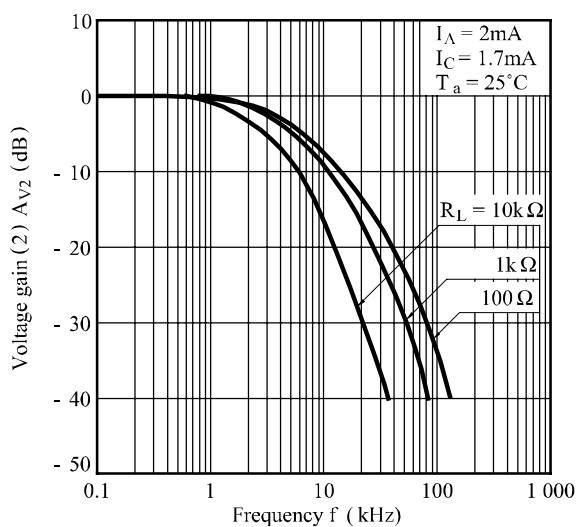


Fig.18-b Voltage Gain (2) vs. Frequency



Test Circuit for Voltage Gain (2) vs. Frequency

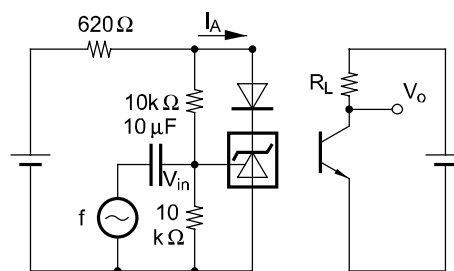
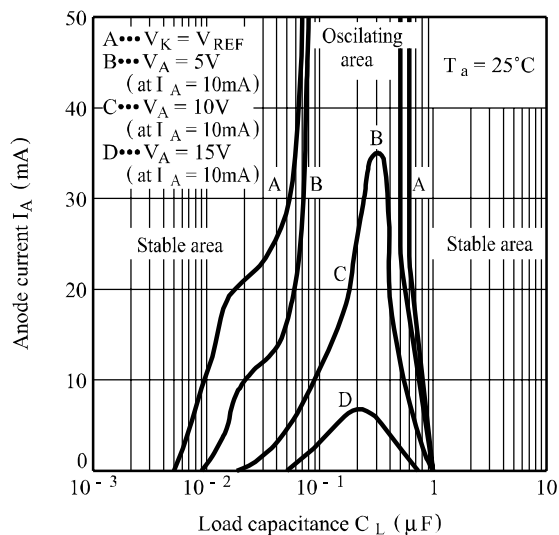


Fig.19 Anode Current vs. Load Capacitance



Test Circuit for Anode Current vs. Load Capacitance

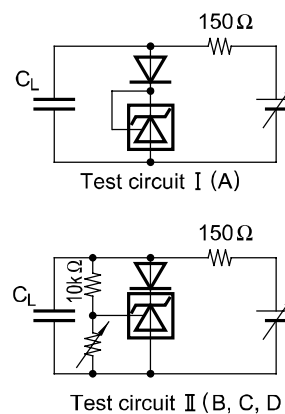


Fig.20 Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

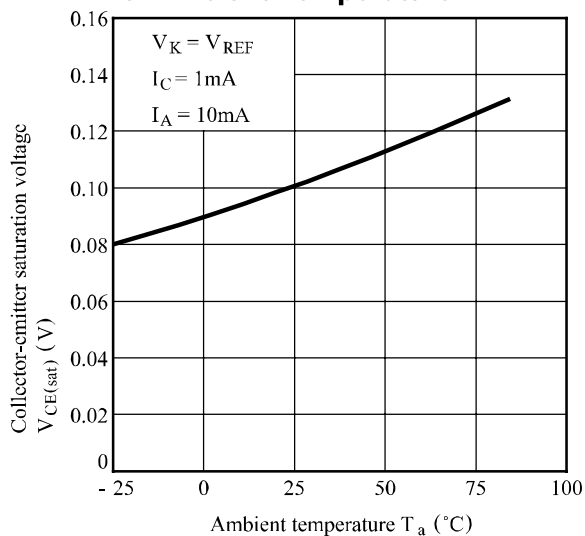
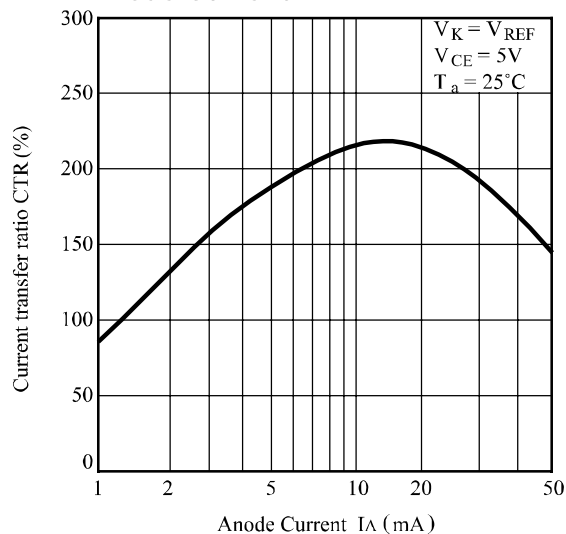


Fig.21 Current Transfer Ratio vs. Anode Current



■ 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"