

SHARP

PC8110xNSZ Series

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Photocoupler with Built-in Schottky Barrier Diode

Features

- 1. High speed response at turn-off time due to built-in schottky barrier diode
- 2. 4-pin DIP package
- 3. Isolation voltage (Viso : 5kVrms)

Applications

- 1. Refrigerators
- 2. Air conditioners
- 3. Various home appliances

Rank Table

Model No.	Rank mark	Ic (mA)	Conditions
PC81100NSZ	A, B, C or no mark	2.5 to 20	If=5mA VCE=5V Ta=25°C
PC81101NSZ	A	3.0 to 6.0	
PC81102NSZ	B	5.0 to 10	
PC81103NSZ	C	7.5 to 15	
PC81105NSZ	A or B	3.0 to 10	
PC81106NSZ	B or C	5.0 to 15	
PC81108NSZ	A, B or C	3.0 to 15	

Absolute Maximum Ratings

(Ta=25°C)

	Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Input	Forward current	IF	50	mA
	*1 Peak forward current	IFM	1.0	A
	Reverse voltage	VR	6	V
	Power dissipation	P	70	mW
Output	Collector-emitter voltage	VCEO	70	V
	Emitter-collector voltage	VECO	0.1	V
	Collector current	IC	30	mA
	Collector power dissipation	PC	150	mW
	Total power dissipation	Ptot	200	mW
	Operating temperature	Topr	-30 to +100	°C
	Storage temperature	Tstg	-55 to +125	°C
	*2 Isolation voltage	Viso	5	kVrms
	*3 Soldering temperature	Tsol	260	°C

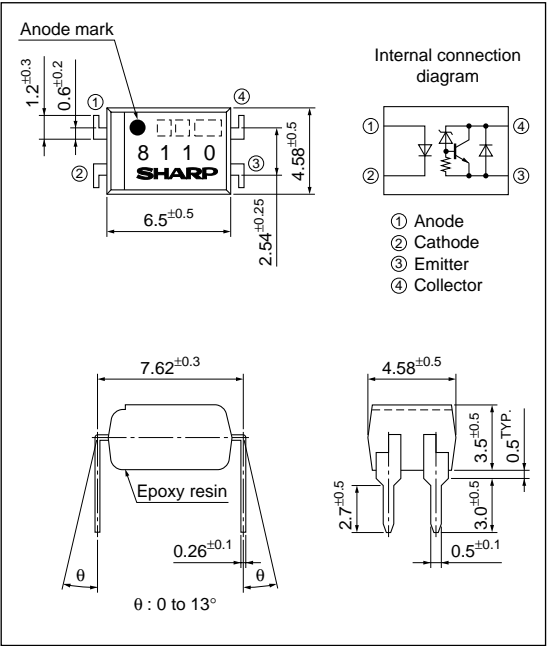
\*1 Pulse width<=100µs, Duty ratio=0.001

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

\*3 For 10 seconds

Outline Dimensions

(Unit : mm)



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Internet Internet address for Electronic Components Group <http://www.sharp.co.jp/ecg/>

## ■ Electro-optical Characteristics

(Ta=25°C)

Parameter			Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Input	Forward voltage		$V_F$	$I_F=20\text{mA}$	—	1.2	1.4	V
	Peak forward voltage		$V_{FM}$	$I_{FM}=0.5\text{A}$	—	—	3.0	V
	Reverse current		$I_R$	$V_R=4\text{V}$	—	—	10	$\mu\text{A}$
	Terminal capacitance		$C_t$	$V=0, f=1\text{kHz}$	—	30	250	pF
Output	Collector dark current		$I_{CEO}$	$V_{CE}=50\text{V}, I_F=0$	—	—	100	nA
	*4 Collector-emitter breakdown voltage		$BV_{CEO}$	$I_C=0.1\text{mA}, I_F=0$	70	—	—	V
Transfer characteristics	Collector current		$I_C$	$I_F=5\text{mA}, V_{CE}=5\text{V}$	2.5	—	20	mA
	Collector-emitter saturation voltage		$V_{CE(sat)}$	$I_F=20\text{mA}, I_C=1\text{mA}$	—	0.15	0.35	V
	Isolation resistance		$R_{ISO}$	DC500V, 40 to 60%RH	$5 \times 10^{10}$	$1 \times 10^{11}$	—	$\Omega$
	Floating capacitance		$C_f$	$V=0, f=1\text{MHz}$	—	0.6	1.0	pF
	Response time	Not saturated	Rise time	$V_{CE}=2\text{V}, I_C=2\text{mA}, R_L=100\Omega$	—	3	20	$\mu\text{s}$
			Fall time		—	2	10	
		Saturated 1	Turn-on time	$V_{CC}=5\text{V}, I_F=20\text{mA}, R_L=10\text{k}\Omega$	—	2	13	
			Storage time		—	9	50	
			Turn-off time		—	23	90	
		Saturated 2	Turn-on time	$V_{CC}=5\text{V}, I_F=20\text{mA}, R_L=100\text{k}\Omega$	—	3	13	
			Storage time		—	10	50	
			Turn-off time		—	27	100	

\*4 It has negative resistance characteristics due to built-in base-emitter resistance.  
Please be careful not to apply voltage that exceed absolute maximum rating.

Fig.1 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

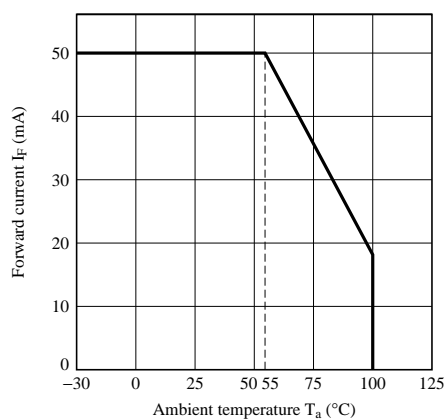
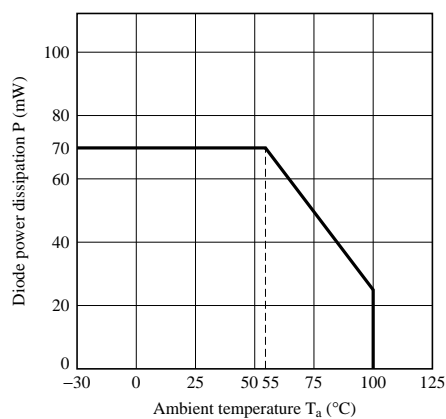
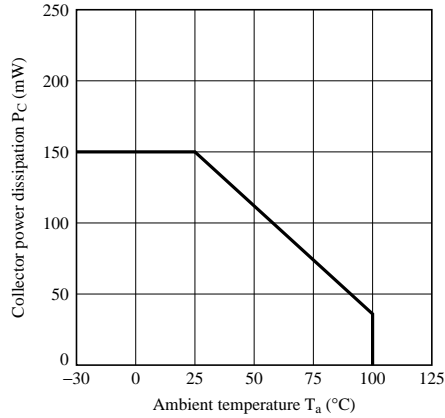
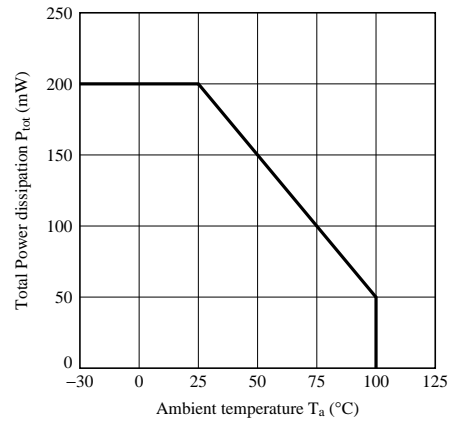
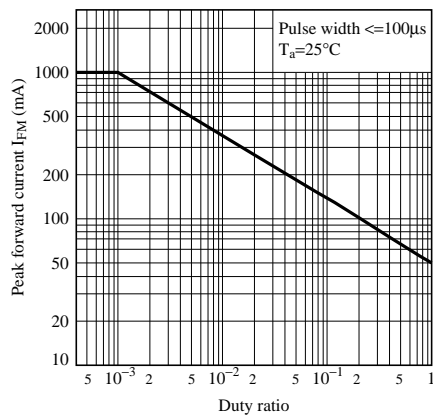
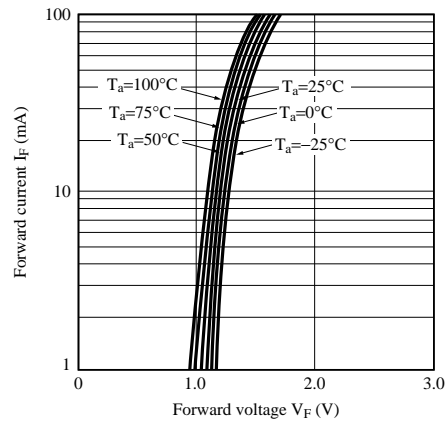
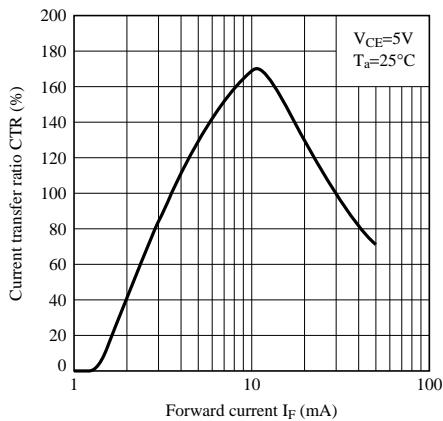
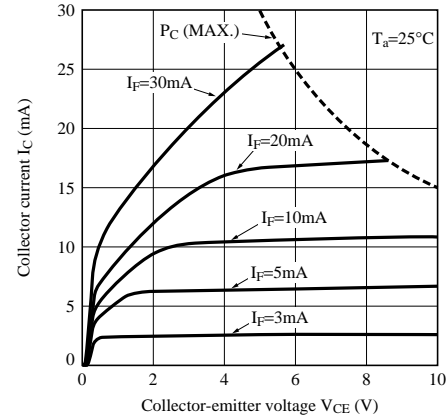
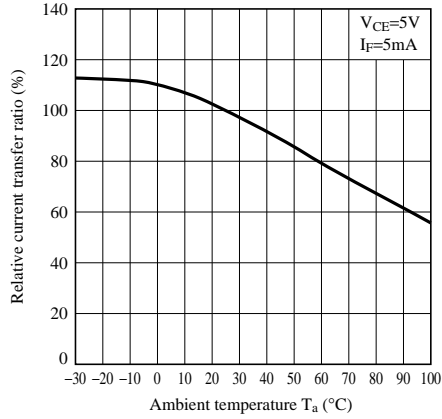
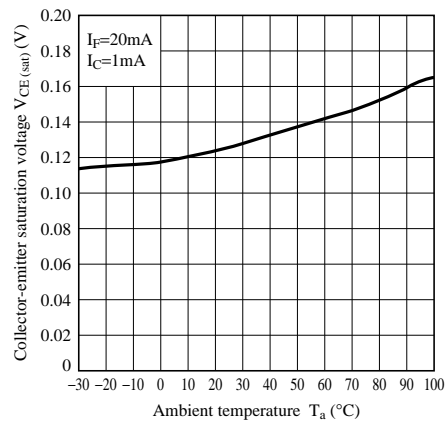
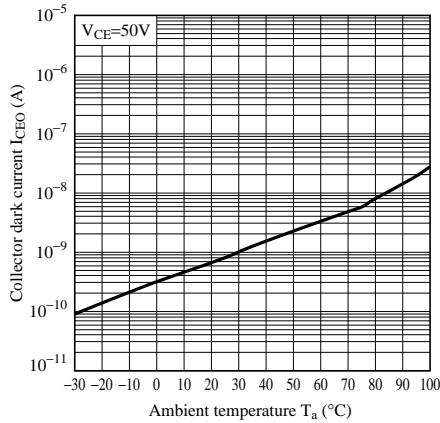
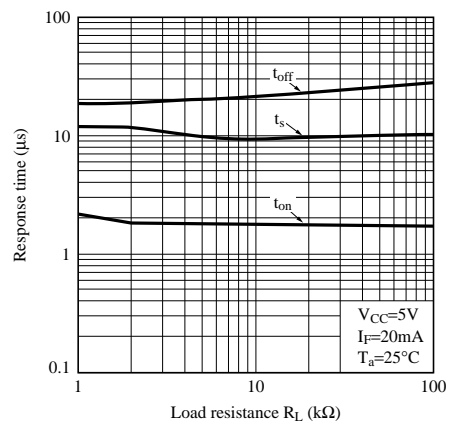
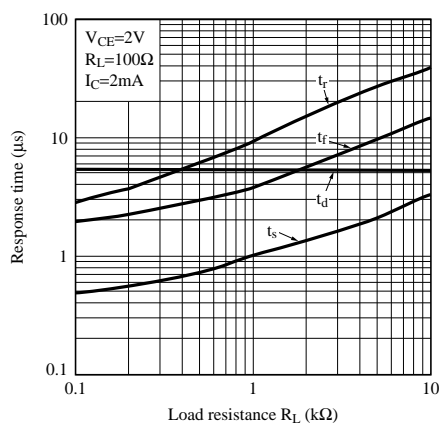
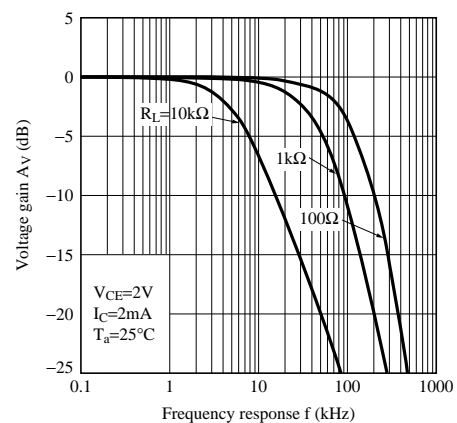
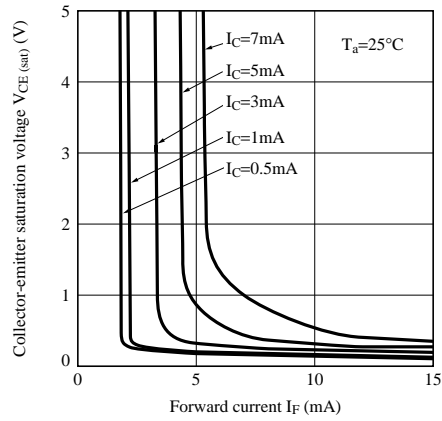


Fig.2 Diode Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

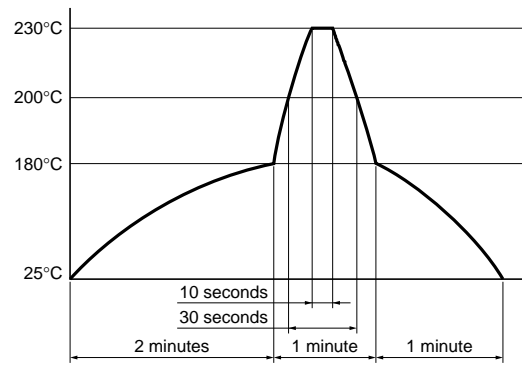


**Fig.3 Collector Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature****Fig.4 Total Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature****Fig.5 Peak Forward Current vs. Duty Ratio****Fig.6 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage****Fig.7 Current Transfer Ratio vs. Forward Current****Fig.8 Collector Current vs. Collector-emitter Voltage**

**Fig.9 Relative Current Transfer Ratio vs. Ambient Temperature****Fig.10 Collector - emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature****Fig.11 Collector Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature****Fig.12 Response Time vs. Load Resistance (saturated mode)****Fig.13 Response Time vs. Load Resistance (not saturated mode)****Fig.14 Voltage gain vs Frequency**

**Fig.15 Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Forward Current****Fig.16 Reflow Soldering**

Only one time soldering is recommended within the temperature profile shown below.



## Application Circuits

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