

# PC816 Series

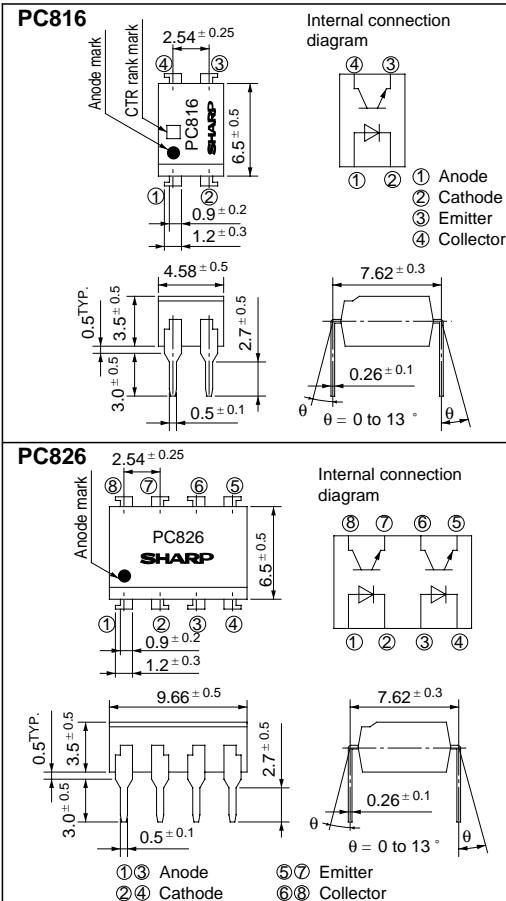
Lead forming type (I type) and taping reel type (P type) are also available. (PC816I/PC816P)

## ■ Features

1. High collector-emitter voltage ( $V_{CEO}$ : 70V)
2. Compact dual-in-line package
- PC816** : 1-channel type
- PC826** : 2-channel type
- PC846** : 4-channel type
3. High isolation voltage between input and output ( $V_{ISO}$  : 5 000V<sub>rms</sub>)
4. Current transfer ratio  
(CTR : MIN. 50% at  $I_F = 5\text{mA}$ ,  $V_{CE} = 5\text{V}$ )
5. Recognized by UL, file No. E64380

## ■ Outline Dimensions

(Unit : mm)



## High Collector-emitter Voltage, High Density Mounting Type Photocoupler

## ■ Applications

1. Programmable controllers, computers
2. System appliances, measuring instruments
3. Signal transmission between circuits of different potentials and impedances

## ■ Absolute Maximum Ratings

(Ta = 25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Input	Forward current	I <sub>F</sub>	50 mA
	*1 Peak forward current	I <sub>FM</sub>	1 A
	Reverse voltage	V <sub>R</sub>	6 V
	Power dissipation	P	70 mW
Output	Collector-emitter voltage	V <sub>CEO</sub>	70 V
	Emitter-collector voltage	V <sub>ECO</sub>	6 V
	Collector current	I <sub>C</sub>	50 mA
	Collector power dissipation	P <sub>C</sub>	150 mW
Total power dissipation		P <sub>tot</sub>	200 mW
*2 Isolation voltage		V <sub>iso</sub>	5 000 V <sub>rms</sub>
Operating temperature		T <sub>opr</sub>	- 30 to + 100 °C
Storage temperature		T <sub>stg</sub>	- 55 to + 125 °C
*3 Soldering temperature		T <sub>sol</sub>	260 °C

\*1 Pulse width &lt;=100μs, Duty ratio : 0.001

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

\*3 For 10 seconds

## ■ Electro-optical Characteristics

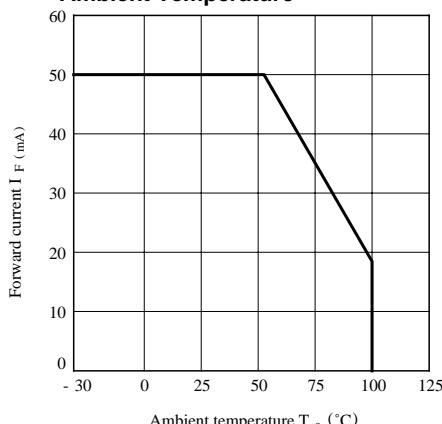
(Ta = 25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Input	Forward voltage	V <sub>F</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> = 20mA	-	1.2	1.4 V
	Peak forward voltage	V <sub>FM</sub>	I <sub>FM</sub> = 0.5A	-	-	3.0 V
	Reverse current	I <sub>R</sub>	V <sub>R</sub> = 4V	-	-	10 μA
	Terminal capacitance	C <sub>t</sub>	V = 0, f = 1kHz	-	30 250	pF
Output	Collector dark current	I <sub>CEO</sub>	V <sub>CE</sub> = 20V, I <sub>F</sub> = 0	-	-	10 <sup>-7</sup> A
Transfer characteristics	*4 Current transfer ratio	CTR	I <sub>F</sub> = 5mA, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5V	50	-	600 %
	Collector-emitter saturation voltage	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> = 20mA, I <sub>C</sub> = 1mA	-	0.1 0.2	V
	Isolation resistance	R <sub>ISO</sub>	DC500V, 40 to 60% RH	5 x 10 <sup>10</sup>	10 <sup>11</sup>	- Ω
	Floating capacitance	C <sub>f</sub>	V = 0, f = 1MHz	-	0.6 1.0	pF
	Cut-off frequency	f <sub>c</sub>	V <sub>CE</sub> = 5V, I <sub>C</sub> = 2mA, R <sub>L</sub> = 100Ω, - 3dB	-	80 -	kHz
	Response time	Rise time	t <sub>r</sub>	V <sub>CE</sub> = 2V, I <sub>C</sub> = 2mA	-	4 18 μs
		Fall time	t <sub>f</sub>	R <sub>L</sub> = 100Ω	-	3 18 μs

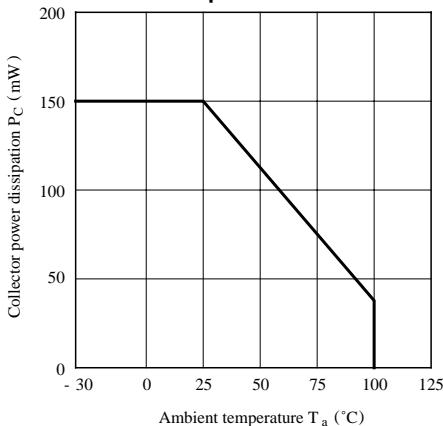
\*4 Classification table of current transfer ratio is shown below.

Model No.	Rank mark	CTR (%)
PC816A	A	80 to 160
PC816B	B	130 to 260
PC816C	C	200 to 400
PC816D	D	300 to 600
PC816AB	A or B	80 to 260
PC816BC	B or C	130 to 400
PC816CD	C or D	200 to 600
PC816AC	A, B or D	80 to 400
PC816BD	B, C or D	130 to 600
PC816AD	A, B, C or D	80 to 600
PC816	A, B, C, D or No mark	50 to 600

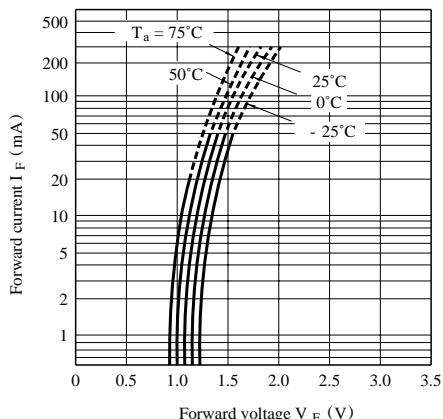
Fig. 1 Forward Current vs.  
Ambient Temperature



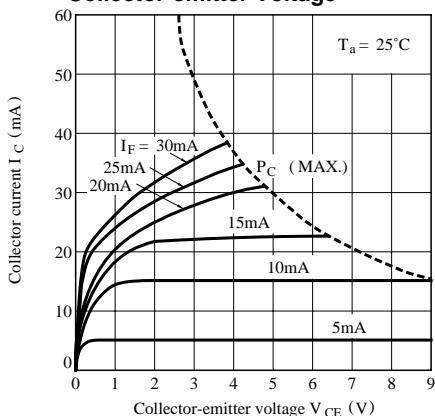
**Fig. 2 Collector Power Dissipation VS. Ambient Temperature**



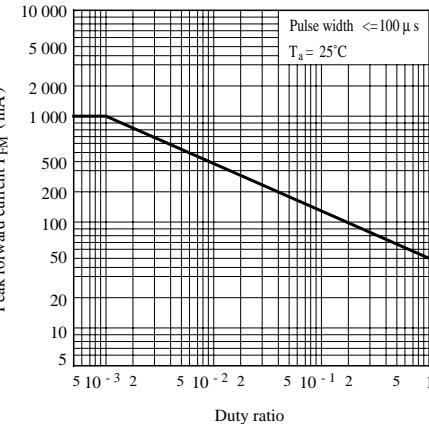
**Fig. 4 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage**



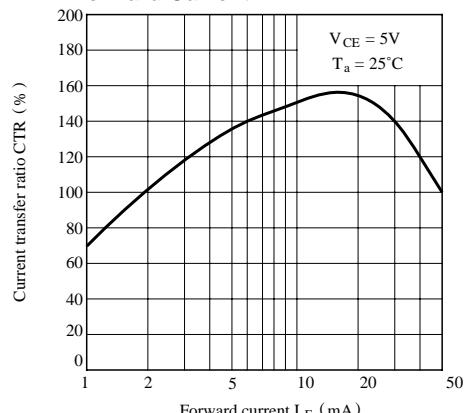
**Fig. 6 Collector Current vs. Collector-emitter Voltage**



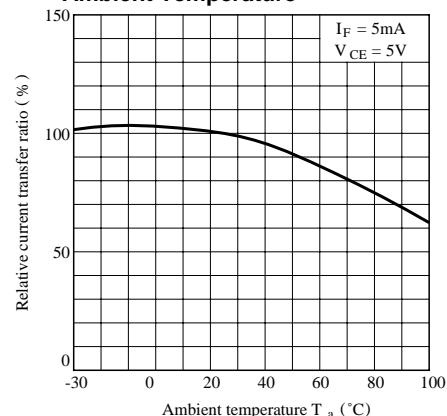
**Fig. 3 Peak Forward Current vs. Duty Ratio**



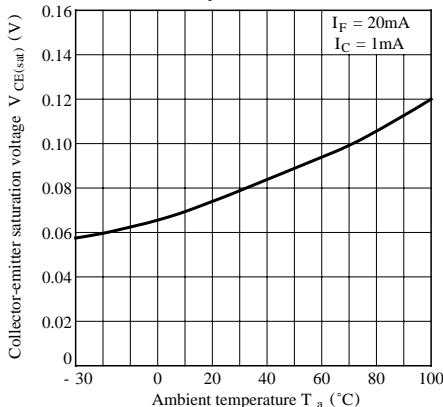
**Fig. 5 Current Transfer Ratio vs. Forward Current**



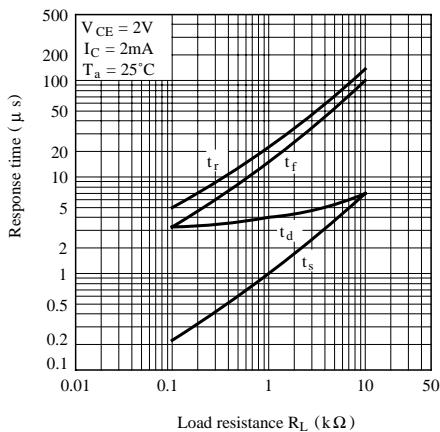
**Fig. 7 Relative Current Transfer Ratio vs. Ambient Temperature**



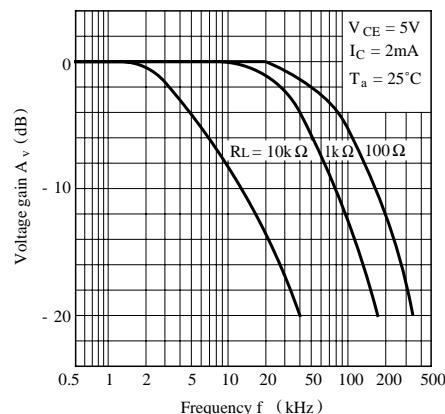
**Fig. 8 Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature**



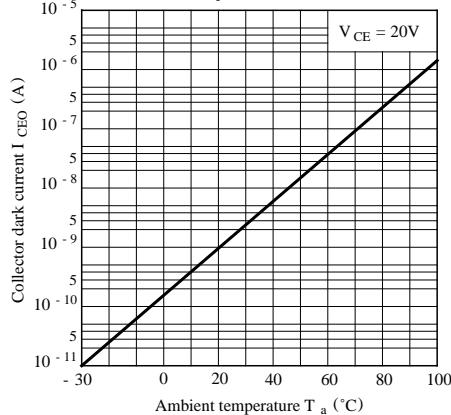
**Fig.10 Response Time vs. Load Resistance**



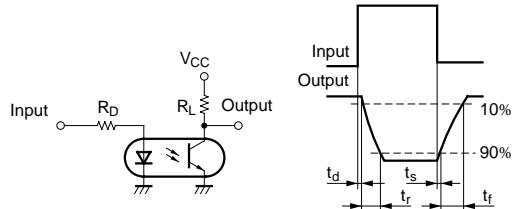
**Fig.11 Frequency Response**



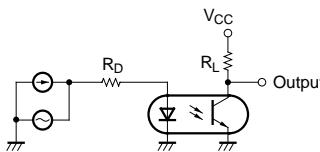
**Fig. 9 Collector Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature**



**Test Circuit for Response Time**



**Test Circuit for Frequency Response**



**Fig.12 Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Forward Current**

