## **SHARP**

### **PC924X**

### **OPIC Photocoupler**

### OPIC Photocoupler for IGBT Drive of Inverter

#### Features

(1) Built-in direct drive circuit for IGBT drive

 $(I_{O1P}, I_{O2P} : 0.4 A)$ 

(2) High speed response

(tphl,tplh : MAX. 2.0  $\mu s$ )

(3) Wide operating supply voltage range

 $(V_{CC}: 15 \text{ to } 30 \text{ V}, Ta = -10 \text{ to } 60 \,^{\circ}\text{C})$ 

(4) High noise reduction type

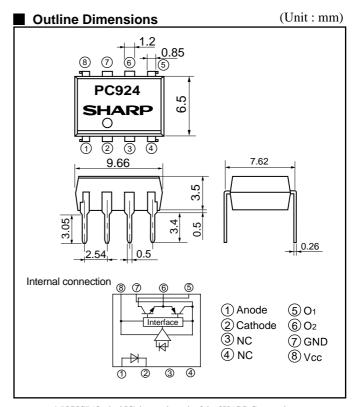
(CMH=MIN. -1 500 V/µs)

(CML=MIN. 1 500 V/µs)

(5) High isolation voltage (Viso(rms): 5 kV)

### Applications

(1) IGBT drive for inverter control



<sup>\* &</sup>quot;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.

### Absolute Maximum Ratings

(Unless specified, Ta=Topr)

Parameter		Symbol	Ratings	Unit	
Innut	Forward current	IF	25	mA	
Input	*1 Reverse voltage	VR	6	V	
	Supply voltage	Vcc	35	V	
Output	O1 Output current	Ioı	0.1	A	
	*2 O <sub>1</sub> Peak output current	IOIP	0.4	A	
	O2 Output current	Io2	0.1	A	
	*2 O <sub>2</sub> Peak output current	I <sub>O2P</sub>	0.4	A	
	O1 Output voltage	Voi	35	V	
	Power dissipation	Po	500	mW	
Total power dissipation		Ptot	550	mW	
	*3 Isolation voltage	V <sub>iso(rms)</sub>	5.0	kV	
	Operating temperature	Topr	-20 to +80	°C	
	Storage temperature	Tstg	-55 to +125	°C	
	*4 Soldering temperature	Tsol	260	°C	

- \*1 Ta=25°C
- \*2 Pulse width  $\leq 0.15 \,\mu s$ , duty ratio= 0.01
- \*3 40 to 60% RH, AC for 1 minute, Ta=25°C
- \*4 For 10s

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### ■ Electro-optical Characteristics

(Unless specified, Ta=Topr)

		Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
	Forward voltage		$V_{F1}$	T <sub>a</sub> = 25 °C, I <sub>F</sub> =20 mA	_	1.2	1.4	V
Input			$V_{F2}$	T <sub>a</sub> = 25 °C, I <sub>F</sub> = 0.2 mA	0.6	0.9	_	V
	Reverse current		IR	T <sub>a</sub> = 25 °C, V <sub>R</sub> = 4 V	_	_	10	μΑ
	Terminal capacitance		Ct	T <sub>a</sub> =25 °C, V= 0, f= 1 kHz	_	30	250	рF
	Operation temperature supply voltage		Vcc	T <sub>a</sub> = -10 to 60 °C	15	-	30	V
				-	15	_	24	V
Output	O1 low level output voltage		Voil	Vcc1=12 V, Vcc2= -12 V, Io1= 0.1 A, IF= 10 mA	-	0.2	0.4	V
	O2 high level output voltage		Vo2H	Vcc=Vo <sub>1</sub> = 24 V, I <sub>0</sub> 2= -0.1 A, I <sub>F</sub> = 10 mA	18	21	_	V
	O2 low level output voltage		Vo2L	Vcc= 24 V, Io2= 0.1 A, I <sub>F</sub> = 0	_	1.2	2.0	V
	O1 leak current		Ioil	Ta= 25 °C,Vcc=Voi= 35 V, IF=0 mA	_	_	500	μΑ
	O2 leak current		Io2L	Ta= 25 °C,Vcc=Vo2= 35 V, I <sub>F</sub> =10 mA	-	_	500	μΑ
	High level supply current		Іссн	T <sub>a</sub> =25 °C, V <sub>CC</sub> = 24 V, I <sub>F</sub> = 10 mA	-	6	10	mA
				Vcc= 24 V, I <sub>F</sub> = 10 mA	_	_	14	mA
	Low level supply current		Iccl	T <sub>a</sub> =25 °C, V <sub>CC</sub> = 24 V, I <sub>F</sub> = 0 mA	_	8	13	mA
				Vcc= 24 V, I <sub>F</sub> = 0 mA	-	_	17	mA
Transfer characteristics	"Low→High" thresh hold input current *5		IFLH	T <sub>a</sub> =25°C, V <sub>CC</sub> = 24 V	1.0	4.0	7.0	mA
				Vcc= 24 V	0.6	-	10.0	mA
	Isolation resistance		Riso	T <sub>a</sub> = 25 °C, DC= 500 V 40 to 60 %RH	5 x 10 <sup>10</sup>	1 x 10 <sup>11</sup>	-	Ω
	me	"Low→High"transfer time	tplh	T <sub>a</sub> = 25 °C, Vcc= 24 V,I <sub>F</sub> = 10 mA,	-	1.0	2.0	μs
	se ti	"High→Low"transfer time	t <sub>PHL</sub>		_	1.0	2.0	
	Response time	Rise time	tr	$R_G=47 \Omega$ , $C_G=3000 pF$	_	0.2	0.5	
		Fall time	tr		_	0.2	0.5	
	Instantaneous common mode rejection voltage "Output:High level"		СМн	T <sub>a</sub> =25 °C, V <sub>CM</sub> =600 V <sub>(peak)</sub> , I <sub>F</sub> =10 mA V <sub>CC</sub> = 24 V, ΔV <sub>O2H</sub> = 2.0 V	-1 500	-	1	V/µs
	Instantaneous common mode rejection voltage "Output: Low level"		CML	Ta=25 °C, V <sub>CM</sub> =600 V <sub>(peak)</sub> , I <sub>F</sub> = 0 mA V <sub>CC</sub> = 24 V, ΔV <sub>O2</sub> L= 2.0 V	1 500	_	ı	V/µs

<sup>\*5</sup> IFLH is forward current when output become "Low" to "High"

### ■ Truth Table

Input	O <sub>2</sub> output	Tr. 1	Tr. 2
ON	High level	ON	OFF
OFF	Low level	OFF	ON

<sup>\*6</sup> When measuring output and transfer characteristics, connect a by-pass capacitor (0.01  $\mu$ F or more) between VCC and GND near the device.

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