

PC922

High Power OPIC Photocoupler

- ※ Lead forming type (I type) and taping reel type (P type) are also available. (**PC922I/PC922P**)
- ※※ TÜV (VDE 0884) approved type is also available as an option.

■ Features

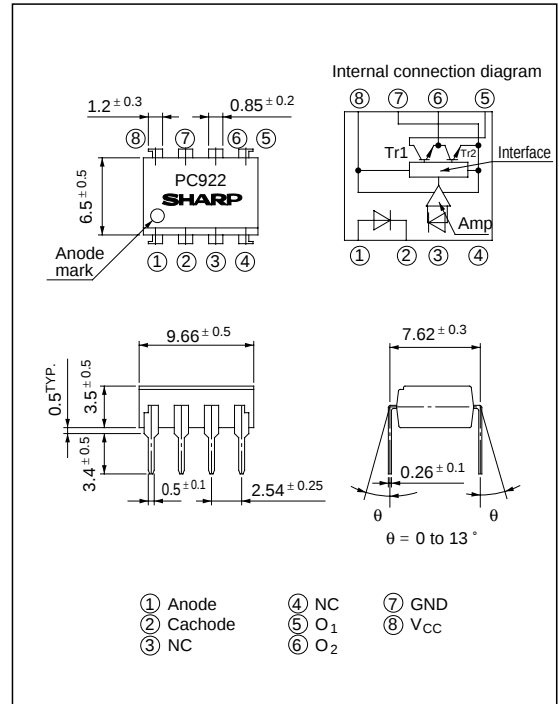
1. Built-in base amplifier for inverter drive
2. High power (I_{O1} : MAX. 0.5A (DC)
(I_{O2P} : MAX. 2.0A (pulse))
3. High isolation voltage between input and output (V_{iso} : 5 000V_{rms})
4. High noise reduction type
5. High speed response (t_{PHL} , t_{PLH} : MAX. 5 μ s)
6. High sensitivity (I_{FLH} : MAX. 3mA)
7. Recognized by UL, file No. E64380

■ Applications

1. Inverter controlled air conditioners
2. Small capacitance general purpose inverters

■ 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.

■ Absolute Maximum Ratings

($T_a = T_{opr}$ unless otherwise specified)

	Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Input	Forward current	I_F	25	mA
	*1 Reverse voltage	V_R	6	V
Output	Supply voltage	V_{CC}	18	V
	O ₁ output current	I_{O1}	0.5	A
	*2 O ₁ peak output current	I_{O1P}	1.0	A
	O ₂ output current	I_{O2}	0.6	A
	*2 O ₂ peak output current	I_{O2P}	2.0	A
	O ₁ output voltage	V_{O1}	18	V
	Power dissipation	P_O	500	mW
	Total power dissipation	P_{tot}	550	mW
	*3 Isolation voltage	V_{iso}	5 000	V _{rms}
	Operating temperature	T_{opr}	- 20 to + 80	°C
	Storage temperature	T_{stg}	- 55 to + 125	°C
	*4 Soldering temperature	T_{sol}	260	°C

*1 $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$

*2 Pulse width $\leq 5\mu\text{s}$, Duty ratio: 0.01

*3 40 to 60% RH, AC for 1 minute,
 $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$

*4 For 10 seconds

Electro-optical Characteristics

($T_a = T_{opr}$ unless otherwise specified)

Parameter		Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit	Fig.		
Input	Forward voltage	V _{F1}	T _a = 25°C, I _F = 5mA	-	1.1	1.4	V	-		
		V _{F2}	T _a = 25°C, I _F = 0.2mA	0.6	0.9	-	V	-		
	Reverse current	I _R	T _a = 25°C, V _R = 3V	-	-	10	μ A	-		
	Terminal capacitance	C _t	T _a = 25°C, V = 0, f = 1kHz	-	30	250	pF	-		
Output	Operating supply voltage	V _{CC}		5.4	-	13	V	-		
	O ₁ low level output voltage	V _{O1L}	V _{CC} = 6V, I _{O1} = 0.4A, R _{L2} = 10Ω, I _F = 5mA	-	0.2	0.4	V	1		
	O ₂ high level output voltage	V _{O2H}	V _{CC} = 6V, I _{O2} = - 0.4A, I _F = 5mA	4.5	5.0	-	V	2		
	O ₂ low level output voltage	V _{O2L}	V _{CC} = 6V, I _{O2} = 0.5A, I _F = 0	-	0.2	0.4	V	-		
	O ₁ leak current	I _{O1L}	V _{CC} = 13V, I _F = 0	-	-	200	μ A	3		
	O ₂ leak current	I _{O2L}	V _{CC} = 13V, I _F = 5mA	-	-	200	μ A	4		
	High level supply current	I _{CCH}	T _a = 25°C, V _{CC} = 6V, I _F = 5mA	-	9	13	mA	-		
			V _{CC} = 6V, I _F = 5mA	-	-	17	mA	-		
	Low level supply current	I _{CCL}	T _a = 25°C, V _{CC} = 6V, I _F = 0	-	11	15	mA	-		
V _{CC} = 6V, I _F = 0			-	-	20	mA	-			
Transfer charac- teristics	“5“ Low→High” threshold input current		I _{FLH}	T _a = 25°C, V _{CC} = 6V, R _{L1} = 5Ω, R _{L2} = 10Ω	0.3	1.5	3.0	mA	5	
				V _{CC} = 6V, R _{L1} = 5Ω R _{L2} = 10Ω	0.2	-	5.0	mA	5	
	Isolation resistance		R _{ISO}	Ta = 25°C, DC = 500V 40 to 60% RH	5 x10 ¹⁰	10 ¹¹	-	Ω	-	
	Response time	“Low→High” propagation delay time		t _{PLH}	T _a = 25°C, V _{CC} = 6V I _F = 5mA R _{L1} = 5Ω R _{L2} = 10Ω	-	2	5	μ s	6
		“High→Low” propagation delay time		t _{PHL}		-	2	5	μ s	
		Rise time		t _r		-	0.2	1	μ s	
		Fall time		t _f		-	0.1	1	μ s	
	Instantaneous common mode rejection voltage “Output : High level”		CM _H	T _a = 25°C, V _{CM} = 600V ^(peak) I _F = 5mA, R _{L1} = 470Ω, R _{L2} = 1kΩ, Δ V _{O2H} = 0.5V	-1 500	-	-	V/ μ s	7	
	Instantaneous common mode rejection voltage “Output : Low level”		CM _L	T _a = 25°C, V _{CM} = 600V ^(peak) I _F = 0, R _{L1} = 470Ω, R _{L2} = 1kΩ Δ V _{O2L} = 0.5V	1 500	-	-	V/ μ s	7	

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

Truth Table

Input	O ₂ Output	Tr. 1	Tr. 2
ON	High level	ON	OFF
OFF	Low level	OFF	ON

Test Circuit

Fig. 1

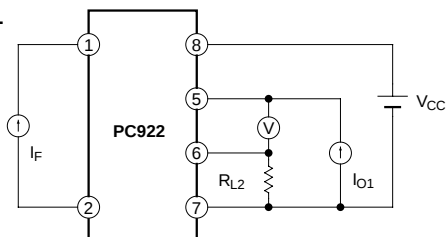


Fig. 3

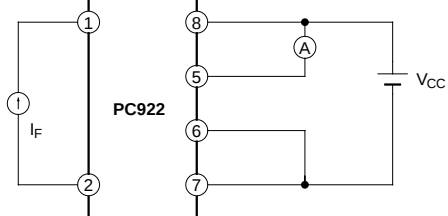


Fig. 5

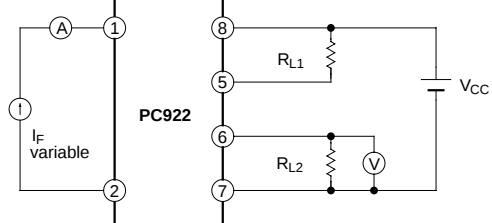


Fig. 7

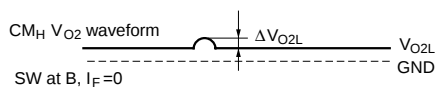
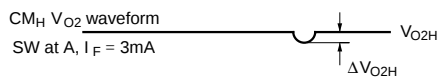
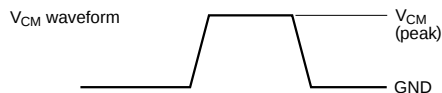
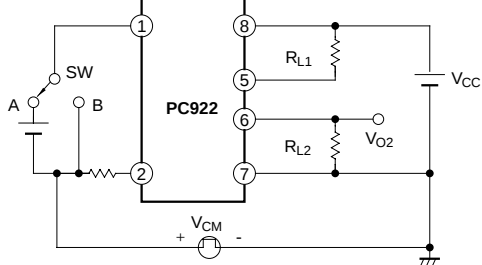


Fig. 2

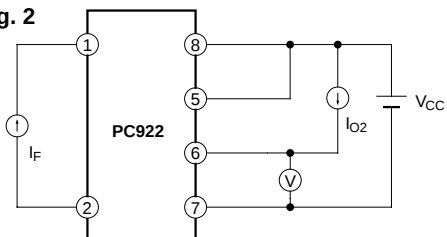


Fig. 4

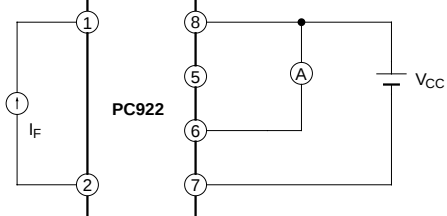


Fig. 6

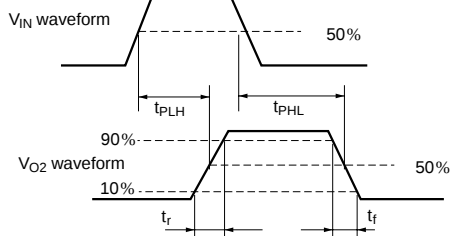
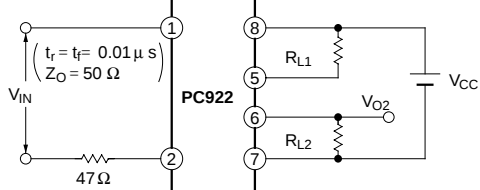


Fig. 8 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

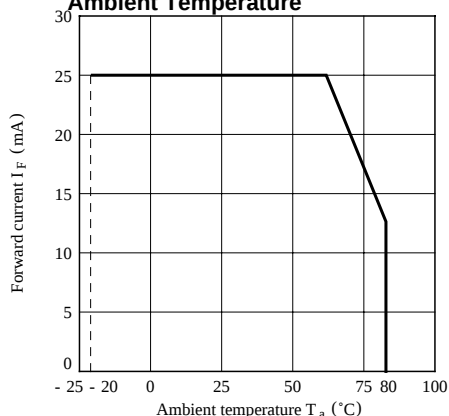


Fig. 9-a Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

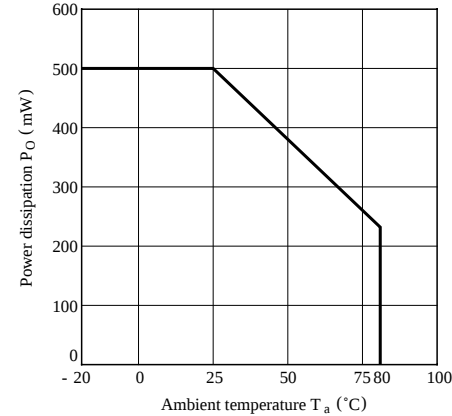


Fig. 9-b Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

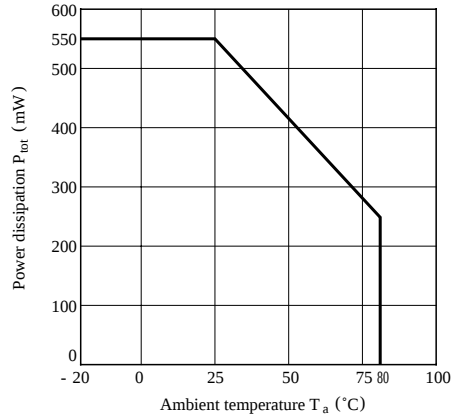


Fig. 10 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

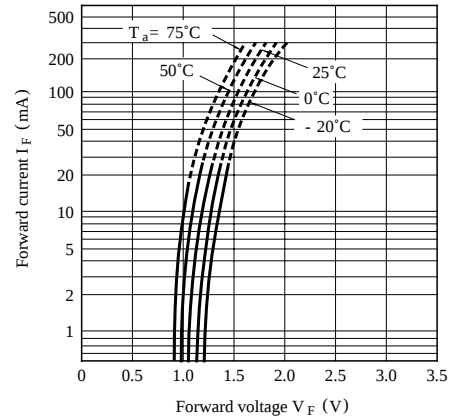


Fig.11 “ Low→High ” Relative Threshold Input Current vs. Supply Voltage

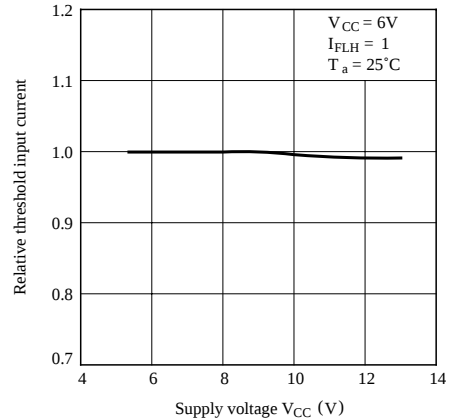


Fig.12 “ Low→High ” Relative Threshold Input Current vs. Ambient Temperature

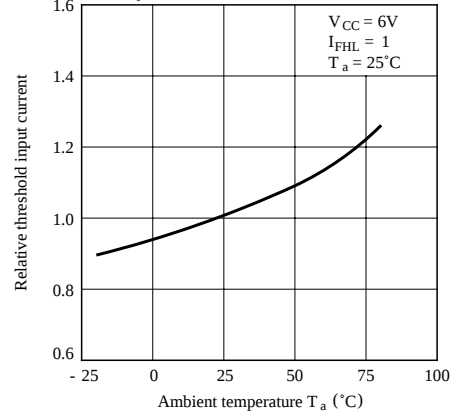


Fig.13 O₁ Low Level Output Voltage vs. O₁ Output Current

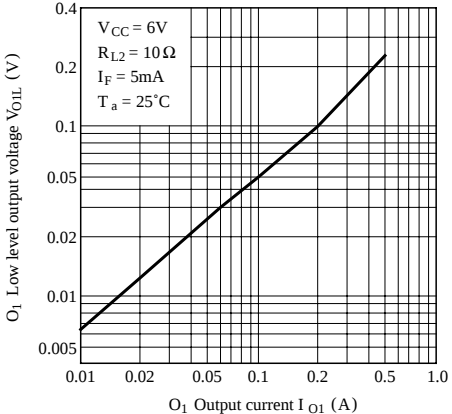


Fig.14 O₁ Low Level Output Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

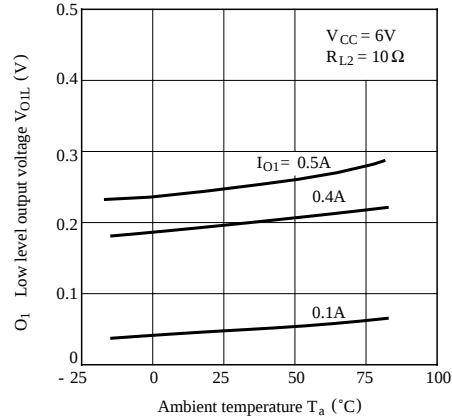


Fig.15 O₂ High Level Output Voltage vs. O₂ Output Current

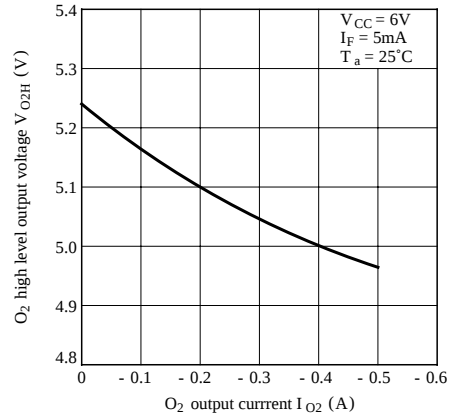


Fig.16 O₂ High Level Output Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

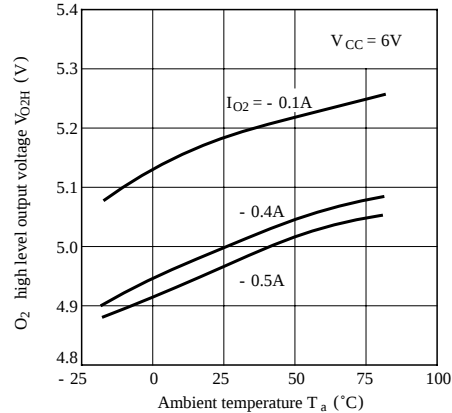


Fig.17 O₂ Low Level Output Voltage vs. O₂ Output Current

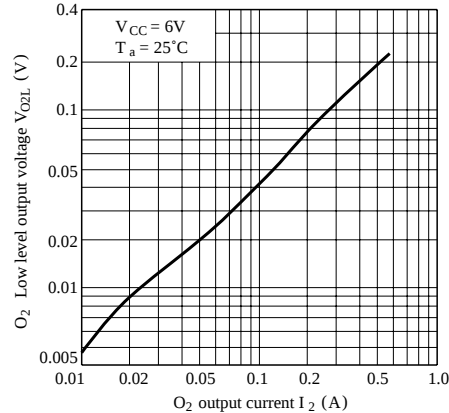


Fig.18 O₂ Low Level Output Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

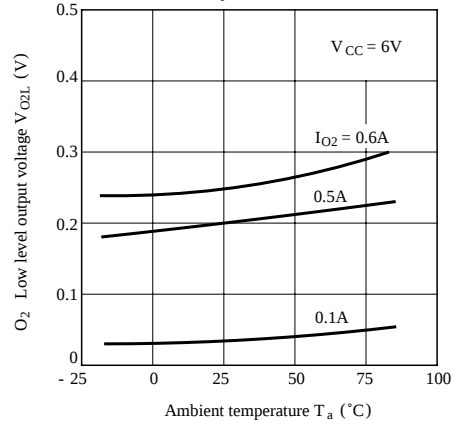


Fig.19 High Level Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage

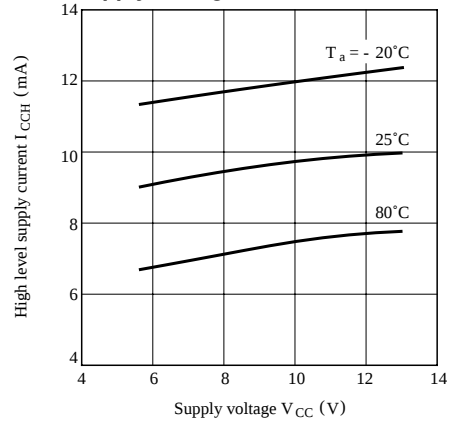


Fig.20 Low Level Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage

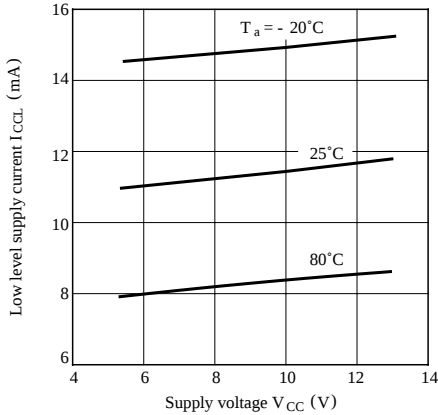


Fig.21 Propagation Delay Time vs. Forward Current

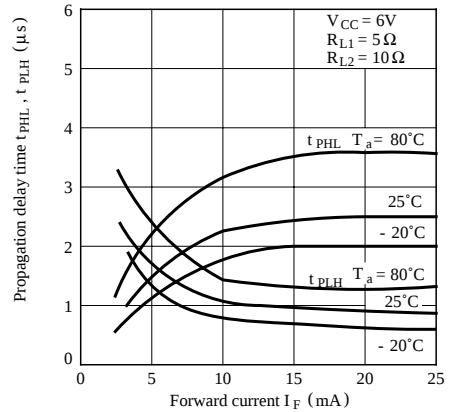


Fig.22 Propagation Delay Time vs. Ambient Temperature

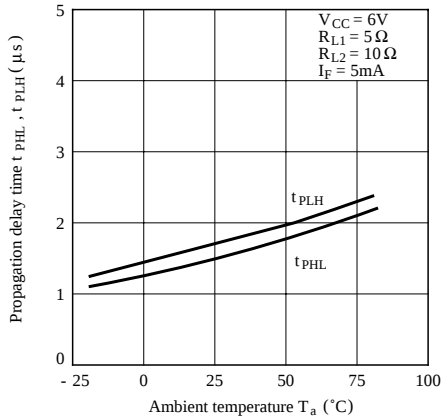
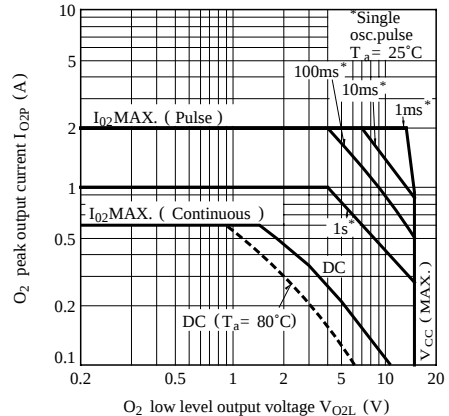
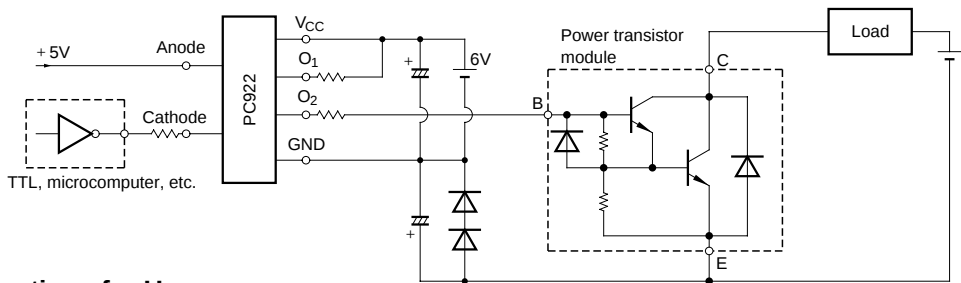


Fig.23 O_2 Peak Output Current vs. O_2 Low Level Output Voltage



Application Circuit



Precautions for Use

- (1) It is recommended that a by-pass capacitor of more than $0.01\mu\text{F}$ is 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".