

PC922

High Power OPIC Photocoupler

※ Lead forming type (I type) and taping reel type (P type) are also available. (PC922I/PC922P) (Page 656)

■ Features

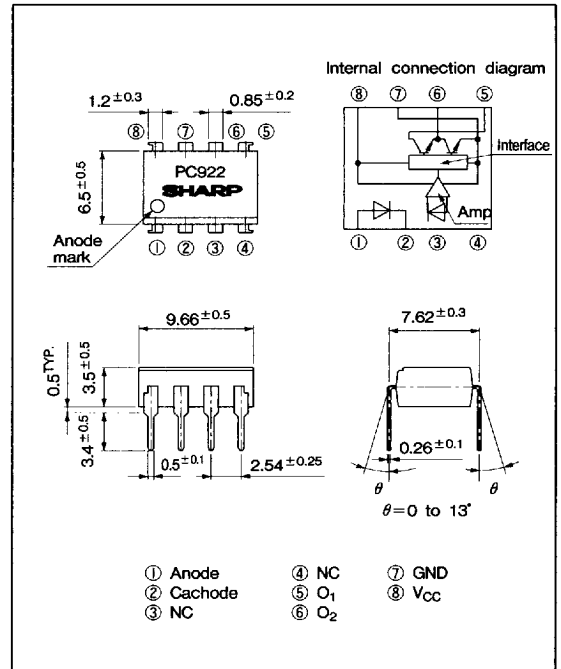
1. Built-in base amplifier for inverter drive
2. High power (I_{O1} : MAX. 0.5A(DC))
(I_{O2P} : MAX. 2.0A(pulse))
3. High isolation voltage between input and output (V_{iso} : 5 000V_{rms})
4. High noise reduction type
5. High speed response (t_{PHL} , t_{PLH} : MAX. 5 μ s)
6. High sensitivity (I_{FLH} : 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 (Ta = 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 Ta = 25°C

*2 Pulse width $\leq 5 \mu$ s, Duty ratio = 0.01

*3 40 to 60%RH, AC for 1 minute, Ta = 25°C

*4 For 10 seconds

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"In the absence of confirmation by device specification sheets, SHARP takes no responsibility for any defects that occur in equipment using any of SHARP's devices, shown in catalogs, data books, etc. Contact SHARP in order to obtain the latest version of the device specification sheets before using any SHARP's device."

■ Electro-optical Characteristics

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

Parameter		Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit	Fig.	
Input	Forward voltage	V_{F1}	$T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $I_F = 5\text{mA}$	—	1.1	1.4	V	—	
		V_{F2}	$T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $I_F = 0.2\text{mA}$	0.6	0.9	—	V	—	
	Reverse current	I_R	$T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_R = 3\text{V}$	—	—	10	μA	—	
	Terminal capacitance	C_t	$T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V = 0$, $f = 1\text{kHz}$	—	30	250	pF	—	
Operating supply voltage		V_{CC}		5.4	—	13	V	—	
Output	O ₁ low level output voltage	V_{O1L}	$V_{CC} = 6\text{V}$, $I_{O1} = 0.4\text{A}$, $R_{L2} = 10\Omega$, $I_F = 5\text{mA}$	—	0.2	0.4	V	1	
	O ₂ high level output voltage	V_{O2H}	$V_{CC} = 6\text{V}$, $I_{O2} = -0.4\text{A}$, $I_F = 5\text{mA}$	4.5	5.0	—	V	2	
	O ₂ low level output voltage	V_{O2L}	$V_{CC} = 6\text{V}$, $I_{O2} = 0.5\text{A}$, $I_F = 0$	—	0.2	0.4	V	—	
	O ₁ leak current	I_{O1L}	$V_{CC} = 13\text{V}$, $I_F = 0$	—	—	200	μA	3	
	O ₂ leak current	I_{O2L}	$V_{CC} = 13\text{V}$, $I_F = 5\text{mA}$	—	—	200	μA	4	
	High level supply current	I_{CCH}	$T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = 6\text{V}$, $I_F = 5\text{mA}$	—	9	13	mA	—	
			$V_{CC} = 6\text{V}$, $I_F = 5\text{mA}$	—	—	17	mA	—	
Low level supply current	I_{CCL}	$T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = 6\text{V}$, $I_F = 0$	—	11	15	mA	—		
		$V_{CC} = 6\text{V}$, $I_F = 0$	—	—	20	mA	—		
Transfer characteristics	*5 "Low→High" threshold input current	I_{FLH}	$T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = 6\text{V}$, $R_{L1} = 5\Omega$, $R_{L2} = 10\Omega$	0.3	1.5	3.0	mA	5	
			$V_{CC} = 6\text{V}$, $R_{L1} = 5\Omega$, $R_{L2} = 10\Omega$	0.2	—	5.0	mA	5	
	Isolation resistance	R_{ISO}	$T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $\text{DC} = 500\text{V}$ 40 to 60%RH	5×10^{10}	10^{11}	—	Ω	—	
	Response time	"Low→High" propagation delay time	t_{PLH}	$T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = 6\text{V}$ $I_F = 5\text{mA}$, $R_{L1} = 5\Omega$, $R_{L2} = 10\Omega$	—	2	5	μs	6
		"High→Low" propagation delay time	t_{PHL}		—	2	5	μs	
		Rise time	t_r		—	0.2	1	μs	
		Fall time	t_f		—	0.1	1	μs	
	Instantaneous common mode rejection voltage "Output : High level"	CM_H	$T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CM} = 600\text{V}^{(peak)}$, $I_F = 5\text{mA}$, $R_{L1} = 470\Omega$, $R_{L2} = 1\text{k}\Omega$, $\Delta V_{O2H} = 0.5\text{V}$	-1 500	—	—	$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$	7	
Instantaneous common mode rejection voltage "Output : Low level"	CM_L	$T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CM} = 600\text{V}^{(peak)}$, $I_F = 0$, $R_{L1} = 470\Omega$, $R_{L2} = 1\text{k}\Omega$, $\Delta V_{O2L} = 0.5\text{V}$	1 500	—	—	$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$	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

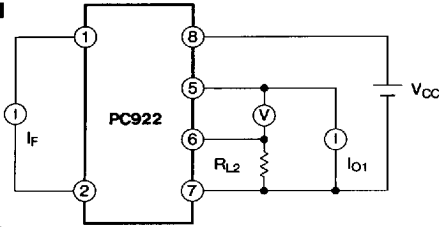


Fig. 3

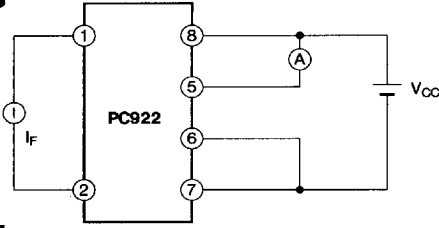


Fig. 5

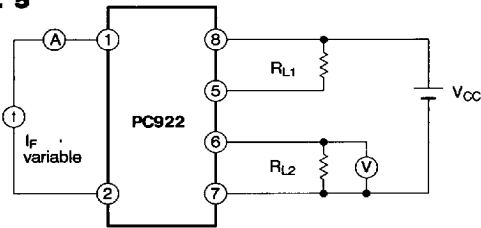


Fig. 7

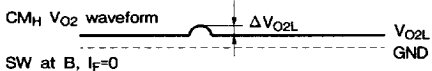
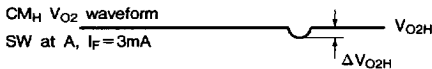
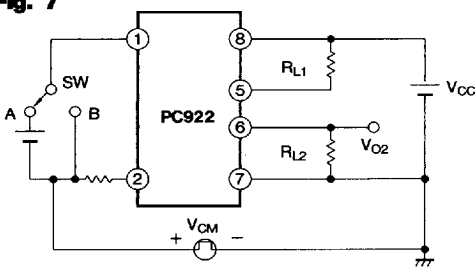


Fig. 2

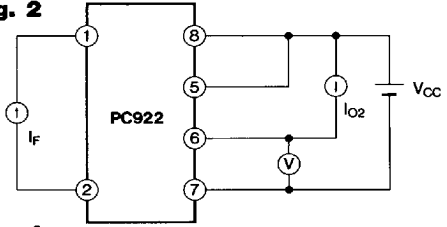


Fig. 4

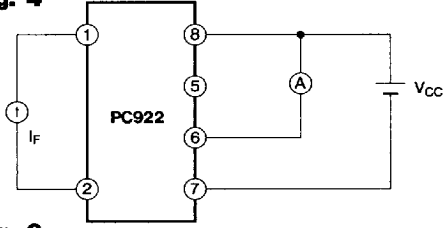


Fig. 6

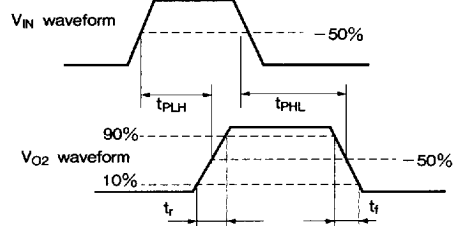
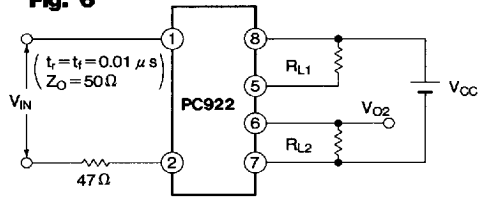


Fig. 8 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

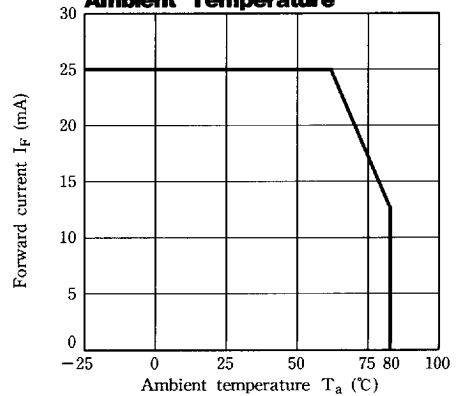


Fig. 9-a Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

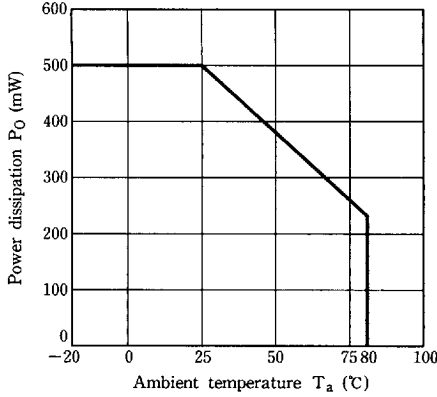


Fig. 9-b Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

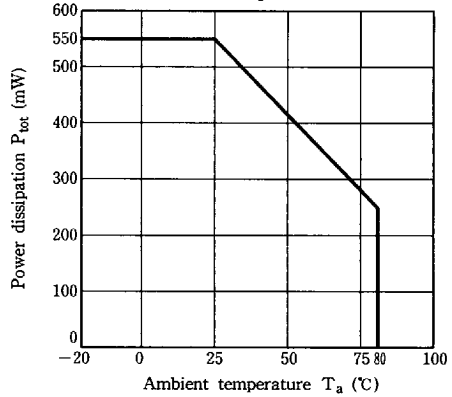


Fig. 10 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

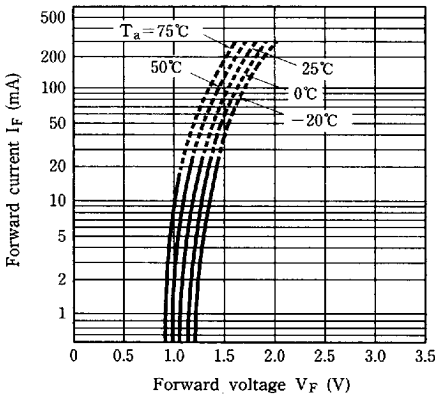


Fig. 11 "Low → High" Relative Threshold Input Current vs. Supply Voltage

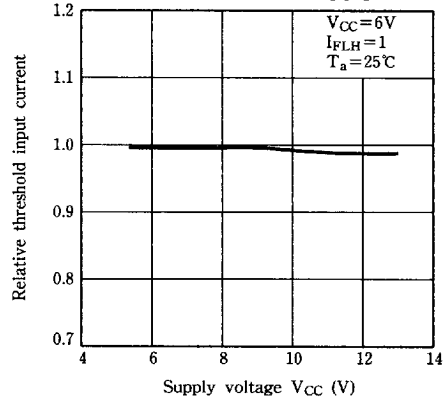


Fig. 12 "Low → High" Relative Threshold Input Current vs. Ambient Temperature

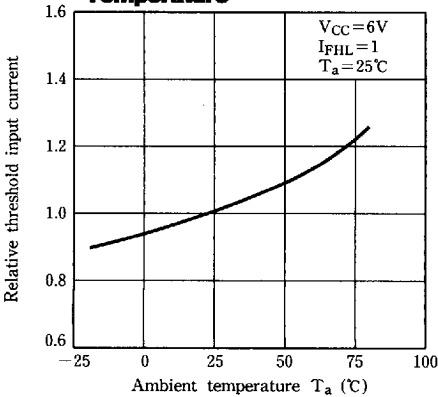
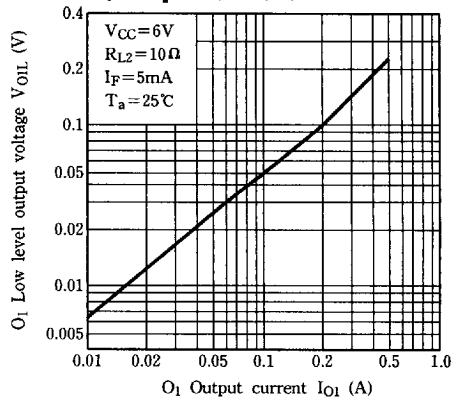


Fig. 13 O_1 Low Level Output Voltage vs. O_1 Output Current



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

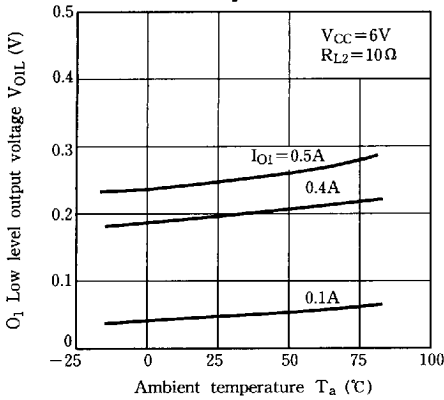


Fig.15 O₂ High Level Output Voltage vs. O₂ Output Current

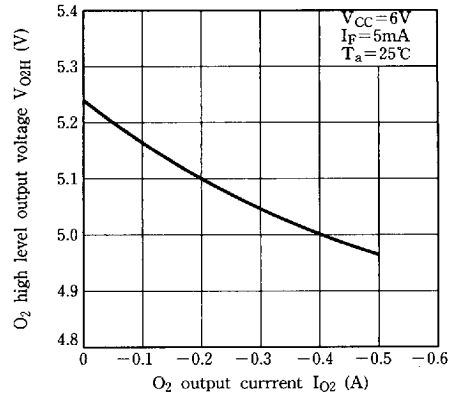


Fig.16 O₂ High Level Output Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

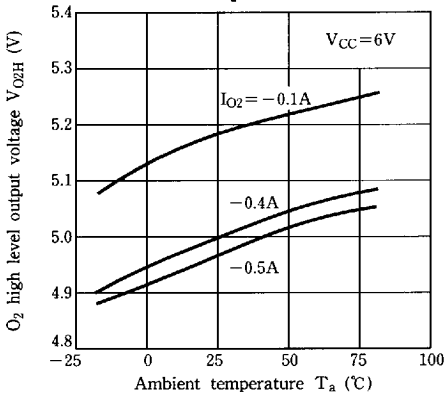


Fig.17 O₂ Low Level Output Voltage vs. O₂ Output Current

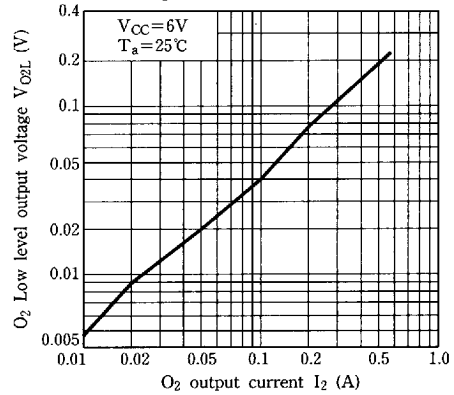


Fig.18 O₂ Low Level Output Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

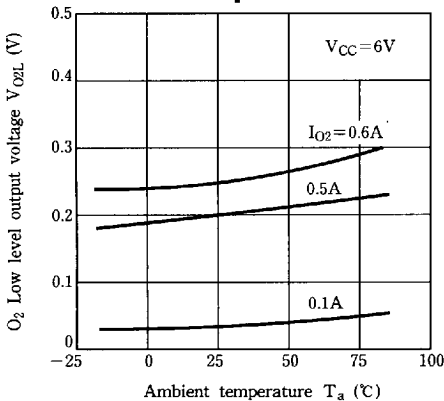


Fig.19 High Level Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage

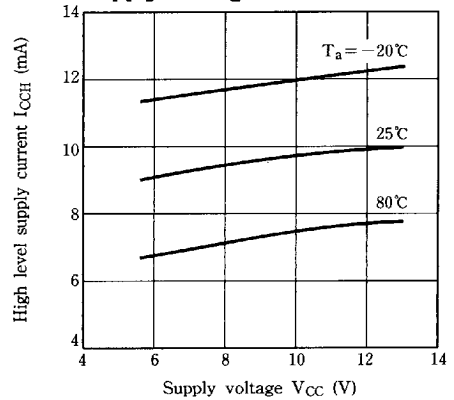


Fig.20 Low Level Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage

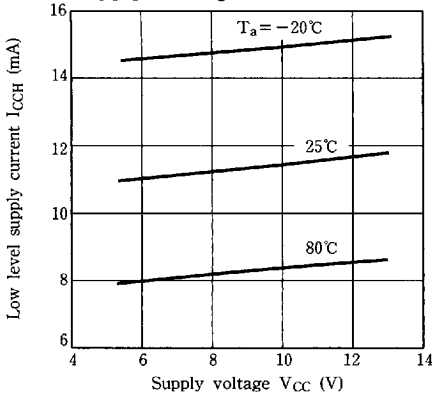


Fig.21 Propagation Delay Time vs. Forward Current

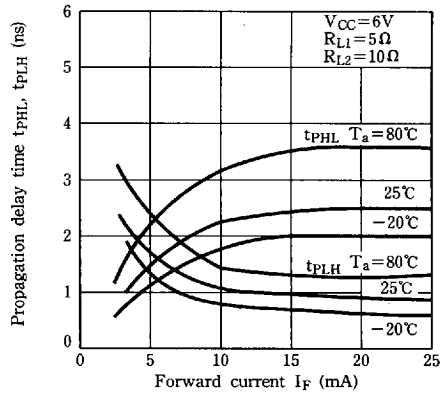


Fig.22 Propagation Delay Time vs. Ambient Temperature

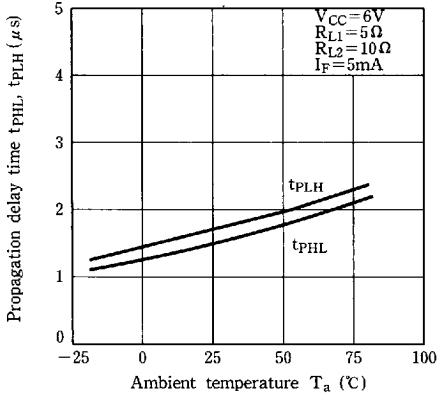
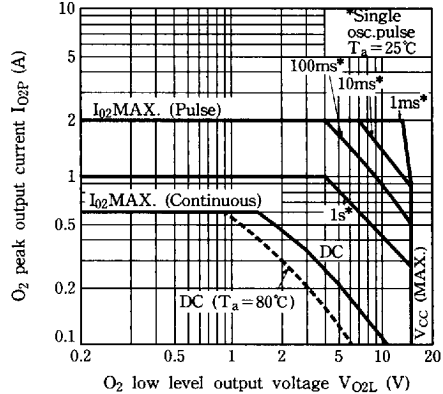
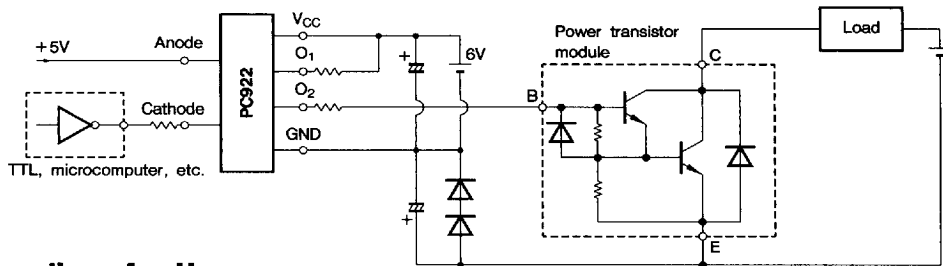


Fig.23 O₂ Peak Output Current vs. O₂ Low Level Output Voltage



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" (Page 78 to 93)