

PC110L/PC111L PC112L/PC113L

Long Creepage Distance Type Photocoupler

* Lead forming type (I type) and taping reel type (P type) are also available. (PC110L/PC111L/PC112L/PC113L, PC110LP/PC111LP/PC112LP/PC113LP) (Page 656)

* DIN-VDE0884 approved type is also available as an option.

■ Features

1. Long creepage distance type (Creepage distance : 8mm or more)*1
2. Internal insulation distance : 0.5mm or more
3. Recognized by UL file No. E64380
Approved by VDE (DIN-VDE0884 : No. 77292)
Approved by BSI (BS415 : 6690, BS7002 : 7421)
Approved by SEMKO (No. 9303049)
Approved by EI (PC110 : No. 099447-01
PC111 : No. 099448-01
PC112 : No. 099449-01
PC113 : No. 099450-01)

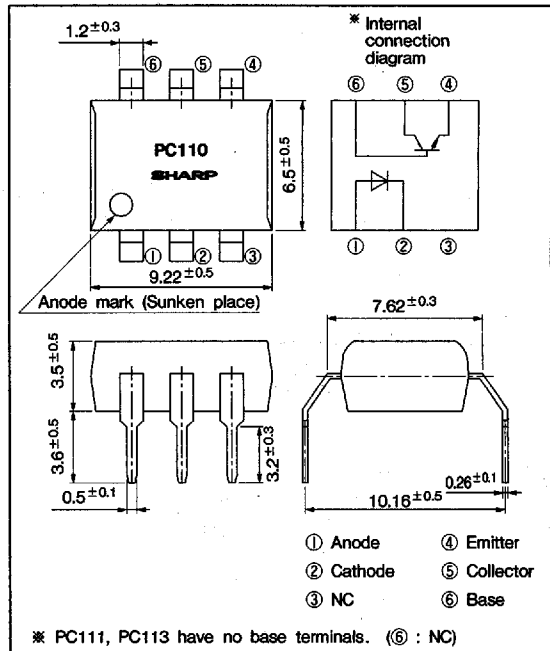
Approved by DEMKO (No. 84859)

4. High collector-emitter voltage
(V_{CE0} : 70V) : PC112L/PC113L
5. High isolation voltage between input and output (V_{iso} : 5 000V_{rms})
6. Dual-in-line package

*1 Allows pin-to-pin distance minus PWB land space to be 8mm or more.

■ Outline Dimensions

(Unit : mm)



■ Applications

1. Switching power supplies
2. Home appliances and OA equipment for export to Europe
3. System appliances, measuring instruments

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■ Absolute Maximum Ratings

(Ta=25°C)

Parameter			Symbol	Rating	Unit
Input	Forward current		I_F	50	mA
	*2Peak forward current		I_{FM}	1	A
	Reverse Voltage		V_R	6	V
	Power dissipation		P	70	mW
Output	Collector-emitter voltage	PC110L/PC111L	V_{CEO}	35	V
		PC112L/PC113L		70	
	Emitter-collector voltage		V_{ECO}	6	V
	*3Collector-base voltage	PC110L	V_{CBO}	35	V
		PC112L		70	
	*3Emitter-base voltage	PC110L/PC112L	V_{EBO}	6	V
	Collector current		I_c	50	mA
	Collector power dissipation	PC110L/PC111L	P_c	150	mW
PC112L/PC113L		160			
Total power dissipation	PC110L/PC111L PC112L/PC113L	P_{tot}	170	mW	
			200		
*4Isolation voltage			V_{iso}	5 000	V_{rms}
Operating temperature			T_{opr}	-30 to +100	°C
Storage temperature			T_{stg}	-55 to +125	°C
*5Soldering temperature			T_{sol}	260	°C

*2 Pulse width $\leq 100 \mu s$, Duty ratio = 0.001

*3 Applies only to PC110L, PC112L.

*4 40 to 60%RH, AC for 1 minute

*5 For 10 seconds

■ Electro-optical Characteristics

(Ta=25°C)

Parameter			Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit	
Input	Forward voltage		V_F	$I_F=20mA$	—	1.2	1.4	V	
	Reverse current		I_R	$V_R=4V$	—	—	10	μA	
	Terminal capacitance		C_t	$V=0, f=1kHz$	—	30	250	pF	
Output	Collector dark current		I_{CEO}	$V_{CE}=20V, I_F=0, R_{BE}=\infty$	—	—	10^{-7}	A	
	Collector-emitter brakedown voltage	PC110L/PC111L	BV_{CEO}	$I_C=0.1mA, I_F=0$	35	—	—	V	
		PC112L/PC113L			70	—	—		
	Emitter-collector breakdown voltage		BV_{ECO}	$I_E=10 \mu A, I_F=0$	6	—	—	V	
	Collector-base breakdown voltage	PC110L	BV_{CBO}	$I_C=0.1mA, I_F=0$	35	—	—	V	
PC112L		70			—	—			
Transfer charac- teristics	Current transfer ratio	PC110L	CTR	$I_F=5mA, V_{CE}=5V, R_{BE}=\infty$	50	—	600	%	
		PC111L			50	100	400		
		PC112L/PC113L		$I_F=10mA, V_{CE}=5mA, R_{BE}=\infty$	40	—	320		
	Collector-emitter saturation voltage		$V_{CE(sat)}$	$I_F=20mA, I_C=1mA, R_{BE}=\infty$	—	0.1	0.2	V	
	Isolation resistance		R_{ISO}	DC500V, 40 to 60%RH	5×10^{10}	1×10^{11}	—	Ω	
	Floating resistance		C_t	$V=0, f=1MHz$	—	0.6	1.0	pF	
	Cut-off frequency		f_C	$V_{CE}=5V, I_C=2mA, R_L=100\Omega, -3dB$	—	80	—	kHz	
	Response time	Rise time	PC110L/PC111L	t_r	$V_{CE}=2V, I_C=2mA$ $R_L=100\Omega$	—	4	18	μs
			PC112L/PC113L			—	4	15	
Fall time		PC110L/PC111L	t_f			—	3	18	μs
		PC112L/PC113L				—	3	15	

PC110L/PC111L

Model No.	CTR(%)
PC110L1/PC111L1	50 to 125
PC110L2/PC111L2	100 to 250
PC110L5/PC111L5	50 to 250
PC110L/PC111L	50 to 400

PC112L/PC113L

Model No.	CTR(%)
PC112L1/PC113L1	40 to 120
PC112L2/PC113L2	80 to 200
PC112L5/PC113L5	40 to 200
PC112L/PC113L	40 to 320

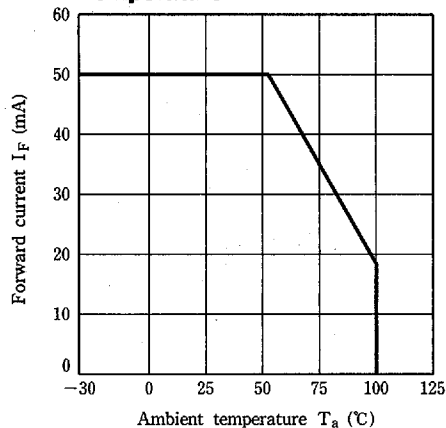
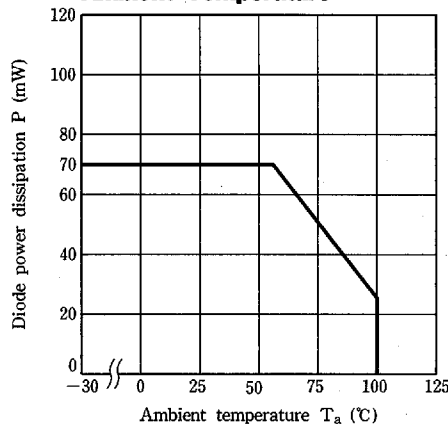
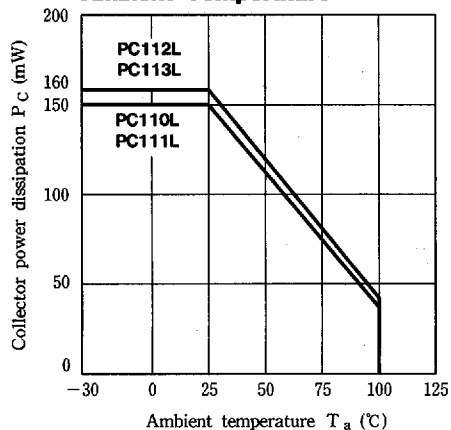
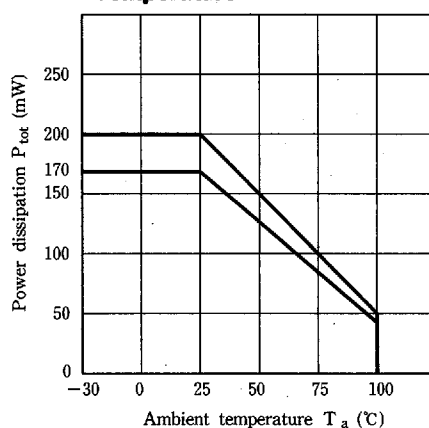
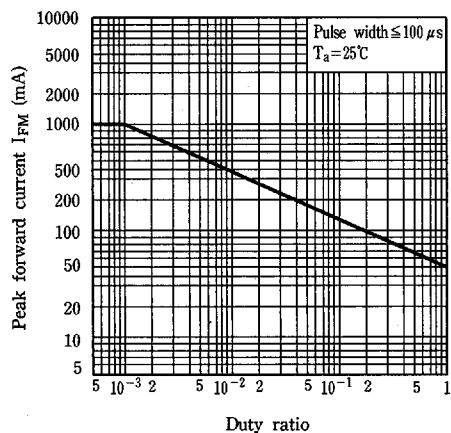
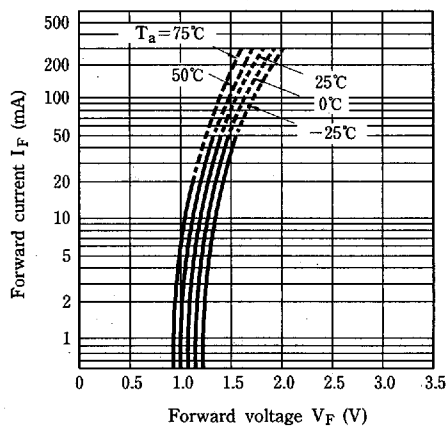
Fig. 1 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature**Fig. 2 Diode Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature****Fig. 3 Collector Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature****Fig. 4 Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature****Fig. 5 Peak Forward Current vs. Duty Ratio****Fig. 6 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage**

Fig. 7-a Current Transfer Ratio vs. Forward Current (PC110L, PC111L*)
(*Applies only to $R_{BE} = \infty$)

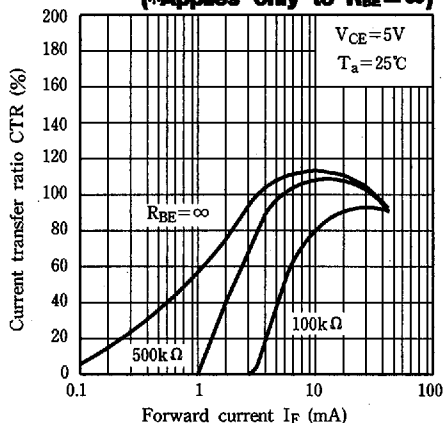


Fig. 7-b Current Transfer Ratio vs. Forward Current (PC112L, PC113L*)
(*Applies only to $R_{BE} = \infty$)

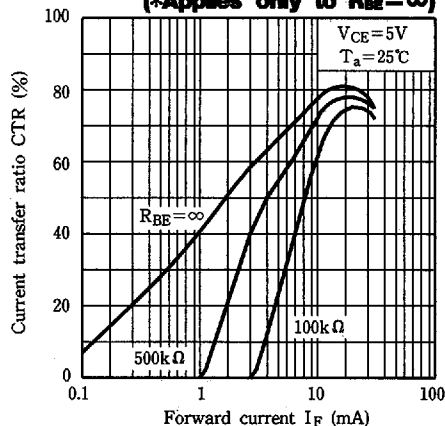


Fig. 8-a Collector Current vs. Collector-emitter Voltage (PC110L, PC111L)

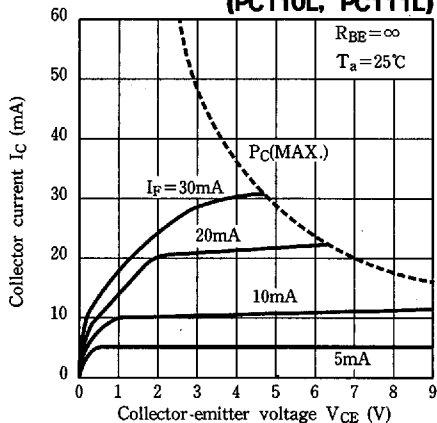


Fig. 8-b Collector Current vs. Collector-emitter Voltage (PC112L, PC113L)

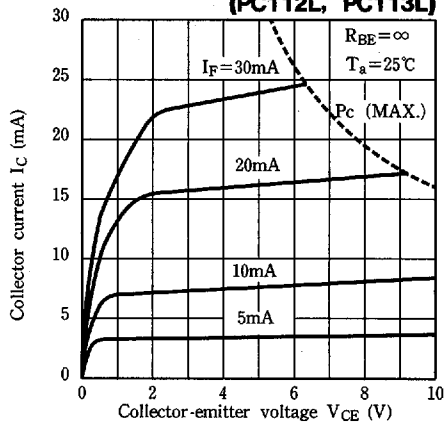


Fig. 9-a Relative Current Transfer Ratio vs. Ambient Temperature (PC110, PC111L)

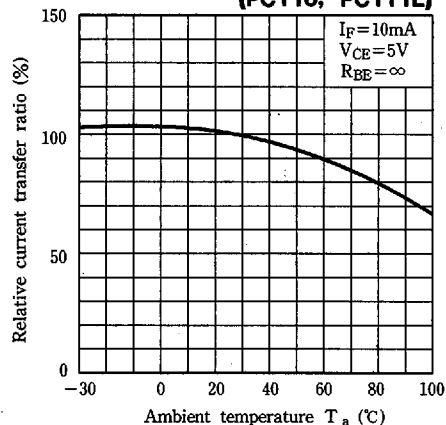


Fig. 9-b Relative Current Transfer Ratio vs. Ambient Temperature (PC112L, PC113L)

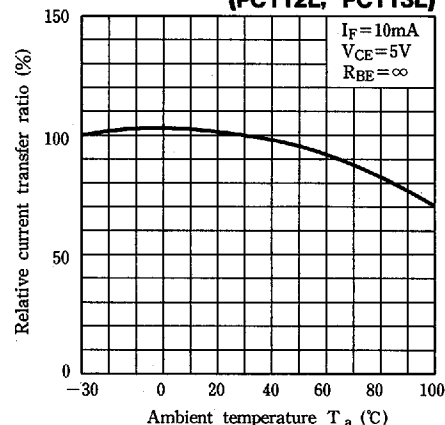


Fig.10-a Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature (PC110L, PC111L)

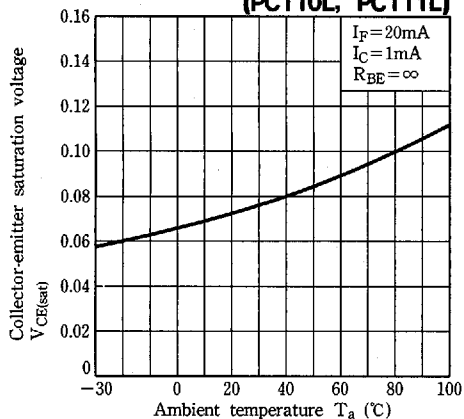


Fig.10-b Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature (PC112L, PC113L)

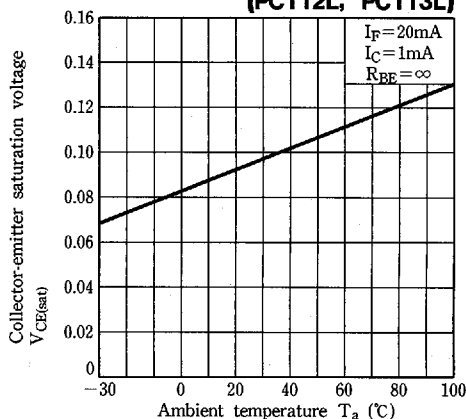


Fig.11-a Collector Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature (PC110L, PC111L)

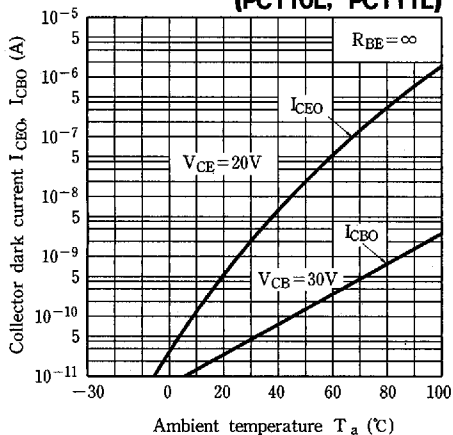


Fig.11-b Collector Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature (PC112L, PC113L)

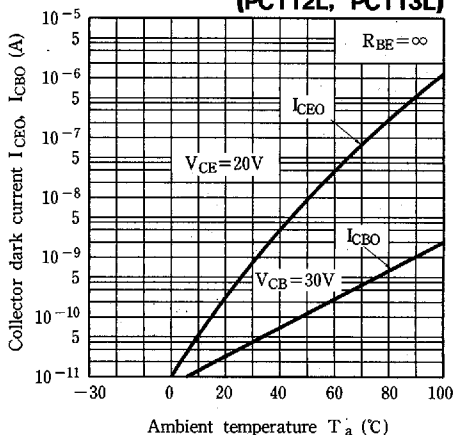


Fig.12-a Response Time vs. Load Resistance (PC110L, PC111L)

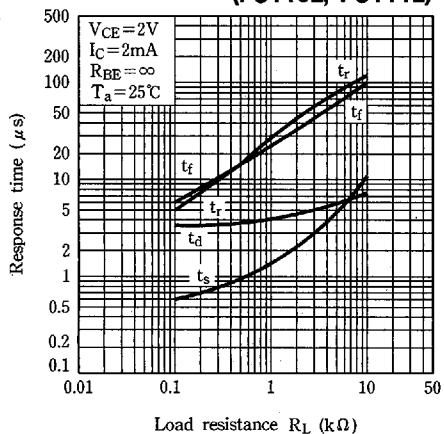
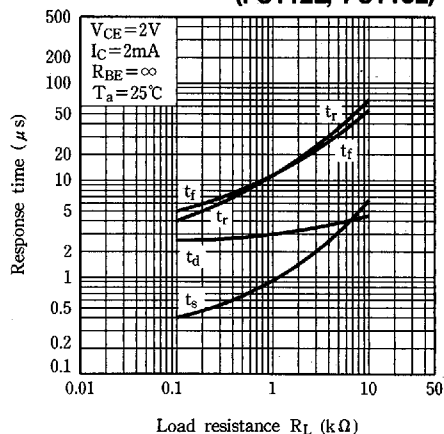
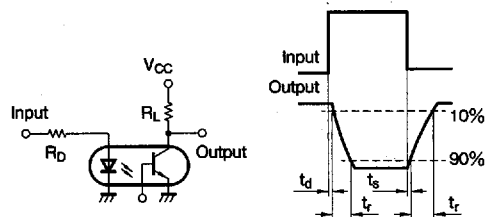


Fig.12-b Response Time vs. Load Resistance (PC112L, PC113L)

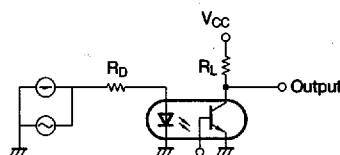


Test Circuit for Response Time



PC111L and PC113L have no base terminal.

Test Circuit for Frequency Response



PC111L and PC113L have no base terminal.

Fig.13-a Frequency Response
(PC110L, PC111L)

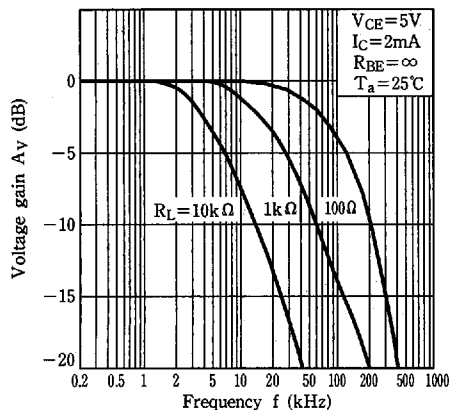


Fig.13-b Frequency Response
(PC112L, PC113L)

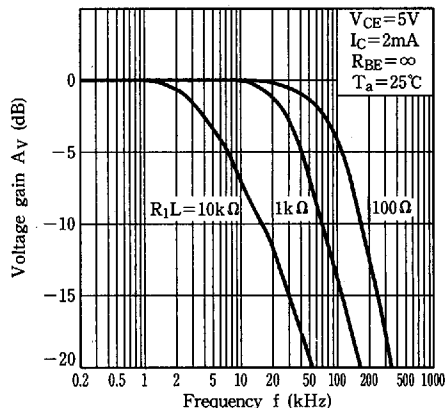


Fig.14-a Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Forward Current
(PC110L, PC111L)

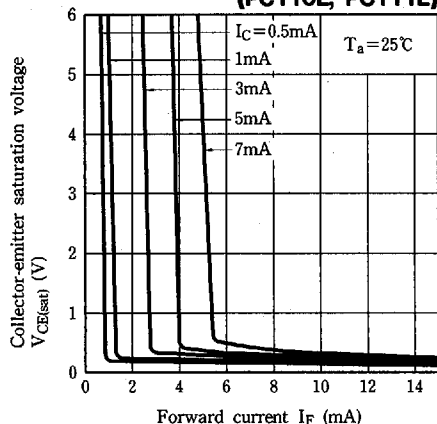
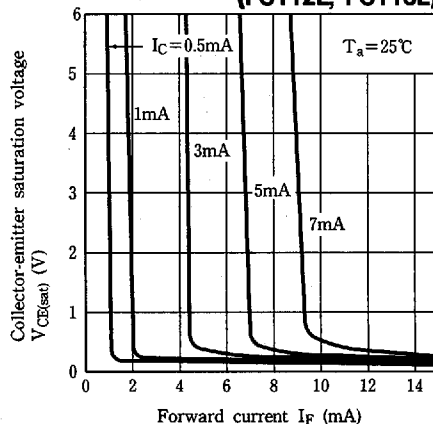


Fig.14-b Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Forward Current
(PC112L, PC113L)



● Please refer to the chapter "Precautions for Use" (Page 78 to 93)