

PC123/PC123F

European Safety Standard Approved Type Long Creepage Distance Photocoupler

* DIN-VDE0884 approved type (PC123Y/PC123FY) is also available as an option.

■ Features

1. Conform to European Safety Standard (Refer to page 38)
2. Internal isolation distance : 0.4mm or more
3. High collector-emitter voltage (V_{CEO} : 70V)
4. Long creepage distance type
5. Recognized by UL, file No. E64380
Approved by VDE (DIN-VDE83601)
Approved by BSI (BS415 No. 7087, BS7002 No. 7409)
Approved by SEMCO (No. 9216212)
Approved by DEMCO (No. 108954)
Approved by EI (No. 155030)

	Creepage distance	Space distance
PC123	6.4mm or more	6.4mm or more
PC123F	8mm or more	8mm or more

■ Applications

1. Power supplies
2. OA equipment

■ Absolute Maximum Ratings (T_a = 25°C)

Parameter		Symbol	Rated	Unit
Input	Forward current	I _F	50	mA
	*1 Peak forward current	I _{FM}	1	A
	Reverse voltage	V _R	6	V
	Power dissipation	P	70	mW
Output	Collector-emitter voltage	V _{CEO}	70	V
	Emitter-collector voltage	V _{ECO}	6	V
	Collector current	I _C	50	mA
	Collector power dissipation	P _C	150	mW
	Total power dissipation	P _{tot}	200	mW
	*2 Isolation voltage	V _{iso}	5	kV _{RMS}
Operating temperature	T _{opr}	-30 to +100	°C	
Storage temperature	T _{stg}	-55 to +125	°C	
*3 Soldering temperature	T _{sol}	260	°C	

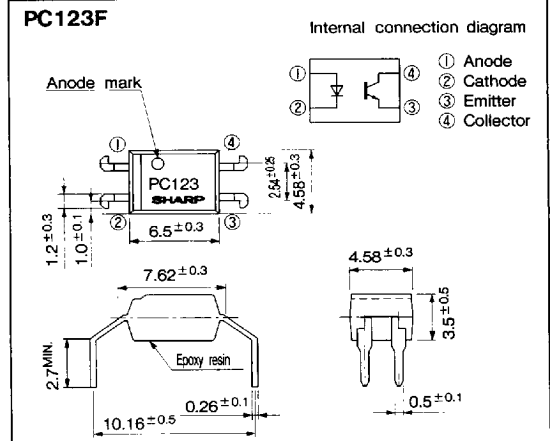
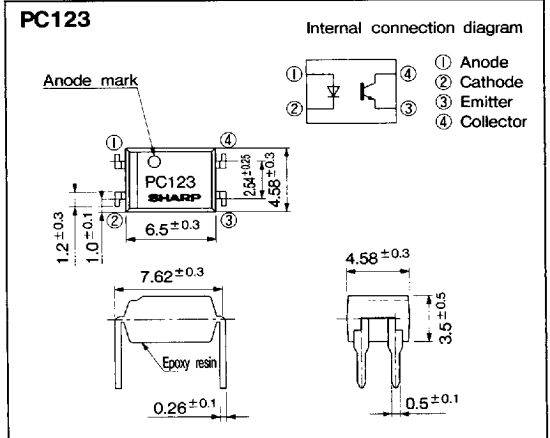
*1 Pulse width ≤ 100 μs, Duty ratio : 0.001

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

*3 For 10 seconds

■ Outline Dimensions

(Unit : mm)



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Photocouplers

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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."

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■ Electro-optical Characteristics

($T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

Parameter		Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit	
Input	Forward voltage	V_F	$I_F = 20\text{mA}$	—	1.2	1.4	V	
	Reverse current	I_R	$V_R = 4\text{V}$	—	—	10	μA	
	Terminal capacitance	C_t	$V = 0, f = 1\text{kHz}$	—	30	250	pF	
Output	Collector dark current	I_{CEO}	$V_{CE} = 50\text{V}, I_F = 0$	—	—	100	nA	
	Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	BV_{CEO}	$I_c = 0.1\text{mA}, I_F = 0$	70	—	—	V	
	Emitter-collector breakdown voltage	BV_{ECO}	$I_E = 10\mu\text{A}, I_F = 0$	6	—	—	V	
Transfer characteristics	Collector current	I_c	$I_F = 5\text{mA}, V_{CE} = 5\text{V}$	2.5	—	20	mA	
	Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	$I_F = 20\text{mA}, I_c = 1\text{mA}$	—	0.1	0.2	V	
	Isolation resistance	R_{ISO}	DC500V, 40 to 60%RH	5×10^{10}	10^{11}	—	Ω	
	Floating capacitance	C_f	$V = 0, f = 1\text{MHz}$	—	0.6	1.0	pF	
	Cut-off frequency		f_c	$V_{CE} = 5\text{V}, I_c = 2\text{mA}$	—	80	—	kHz
				$R_L = 100\Omega, -3\text{dB}$				
	Response time	Rise time	t_r	$V_{CE} = 2\text{V}, I_c = 2\text{mA}$	—	4	18	μs
Fall time		t_f	$R_L = 100\Omega$	—	3	18	μs	

Fig. 1 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

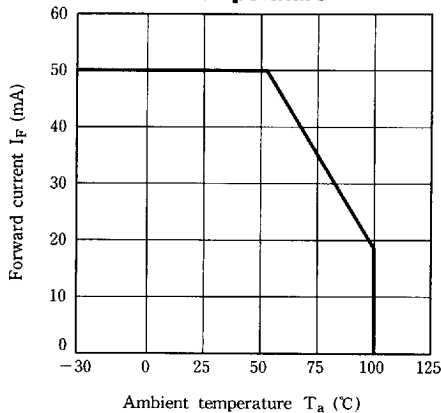


Fig. 2 Diode Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

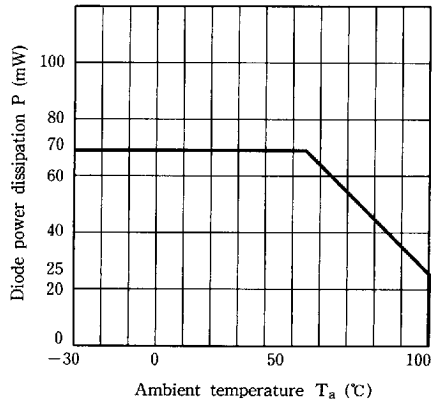


Fig. 3 Collector Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

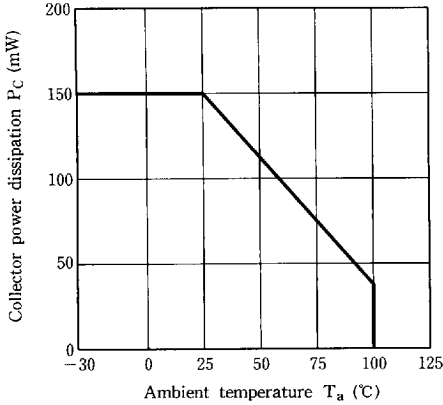


Fig. 4 Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

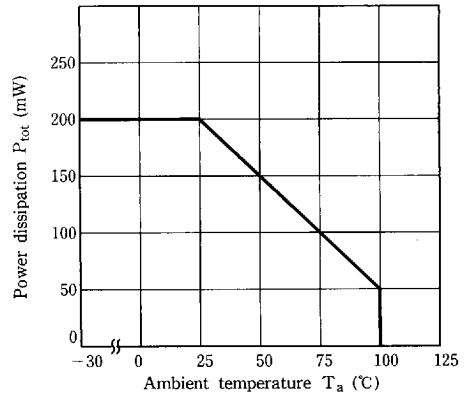


Fig. 5 Peak Forward Current vs. Duty Ratio

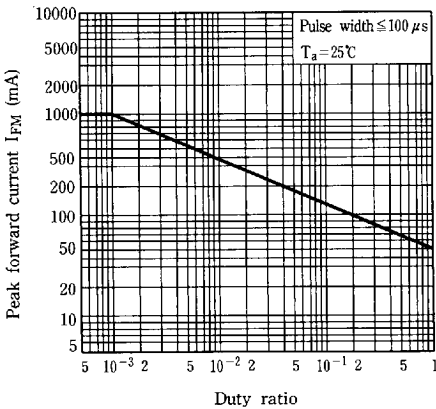


Fig. 6 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

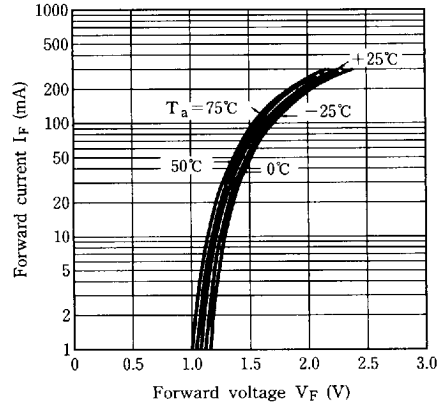


Fig. 7 Current Transfer Ratio vs. Forward Current

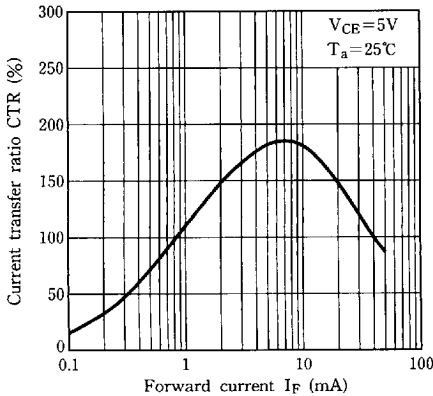


Fig. 8 Collector Current vs. Collector-emitter Voltage

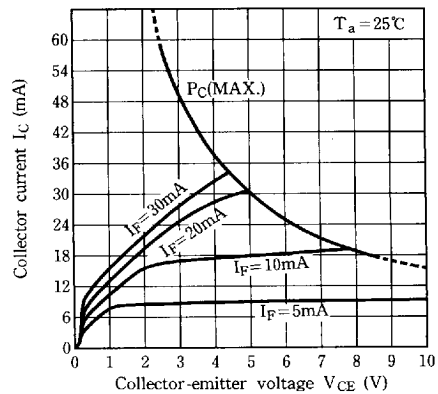


Fig. 9 Relative Current Transfer Ratio vs. Ambient Temperature

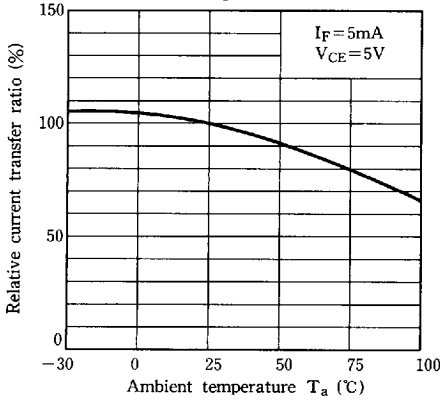


Fig.10 Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Ambient temperature

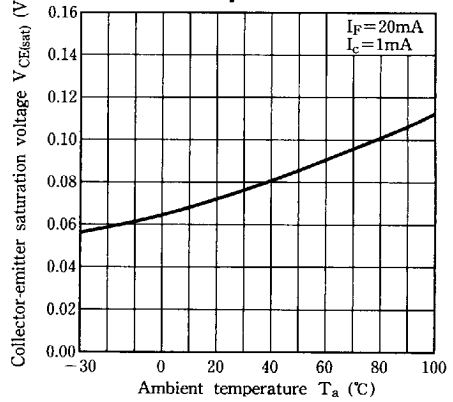


Fig.11 Collector Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature

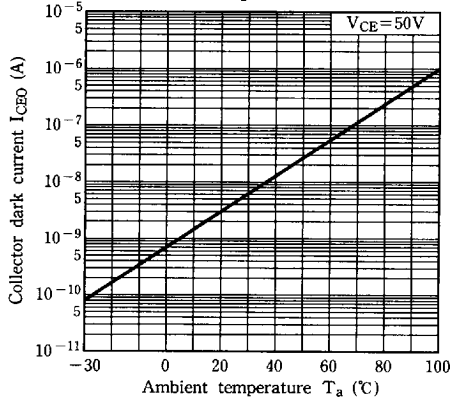


Fig.12 Response Time vs. Load Resistance

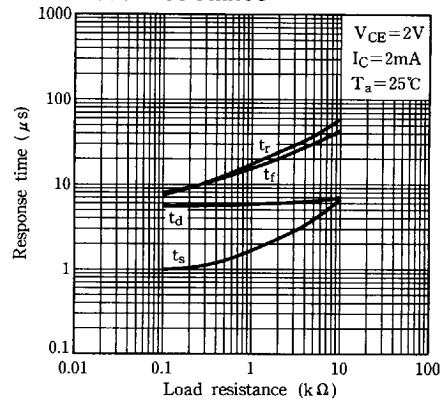


Fig.13 Frequency Response

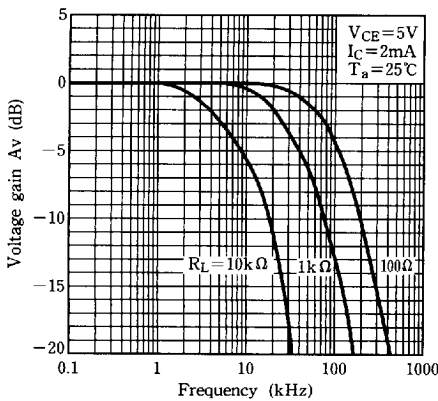
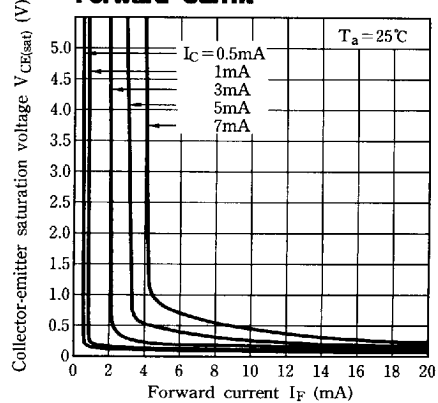


Fig.14 Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Forward Current



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