

# PC110L/PC111L PC112L/PC113L

## Long Creepage Distance Type Photocoupler

\* Lead fitting 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

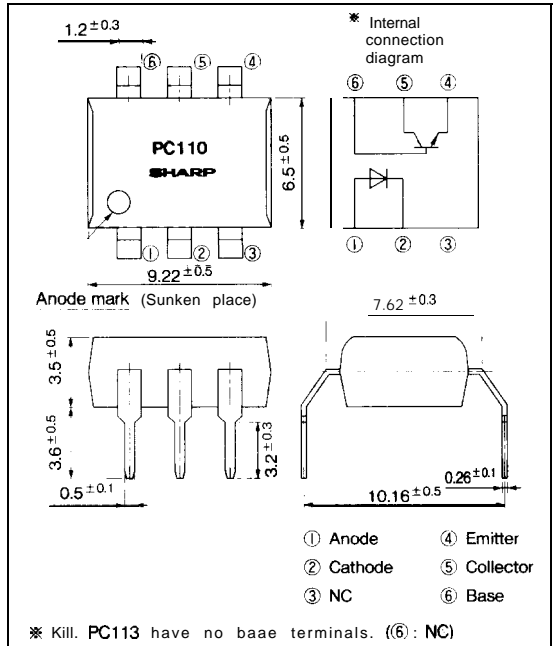
1. Long creepage distance type (Creepage distance : 8mm or more)\*1
2. Internal insulation distance : 0.5mm or more
3. Recognized by UL file No. E64380  
 Approved by VDE (DIN -VDE0884; No. 77292)  
 Approved by BST (BS7156690, BS70047421)  
 Approved by SEMKO (No. 9303049)  
 Approved by EI (PC110: 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  
 ( $V_{CEO}$  : 70V) : **PC112L/PC113L**
  5. High isolation voltage between input and output ( $V_{iso}$  : 5 000V<sub>rms</sub>)
  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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Photocouplers

### ■ Absolute Maximum Ratings

(Ta = 25°C)

Parameter		Symbol	Rating	Unit
Input	Forward current	I <sub>F</sub>	50	mA
	*2 Peak forward current	I <sub>FM</sub>	1	A
	Reverse Voltage	V <sub>R</sub>	6	v
	Power dissipation	P	70	mW
output	Collector -emitter voltage	PC110L/PC111L	35	v
		PC112L/PC113L	70	
	Emitter-collector voltage	V <sub>ECO</sub>	6	V
	Collector -base voltage	PC110L	35	v
		PC112L	70	
	Emitter-base voltage	FC110L/PC112L	6	v
	Collector current	I <sub>C</sub>	50	mA
	Collector power dissipation	PC110L/PC111L	150	mW
PC112L/PC113L		160		
Total power dissipation	PC110L/PC111L	170	mW	
	PC112L/PC113L	200		
Insulation voltage	V <sub>iso</sub>	5 000	V <sub>RMS</sub>	
Operating temperature	T <sub>opr</sub>	-30 to +100	°C	
Storage temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-55 to +125	°C	
*5 Soldering temperature	T <sub>sold</sub>	260	°C	

\*2 Pulse width ≤ 100 μs, Duty ratio = 0.01

\*3 Applies only to PC110L, PC112L.

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

\*5 For 1(1 seconds)

### ■ Electro-optical Characteristics

(Ta = 25°C)

Parameter		Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Input	Forward voltage	V <sub>F</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> = 20mA	—	1.2	1.4	V
	Reverse current	I <sub>R</sub>	V <sub>R</sub> = 4V	—	—	10	μA
	Terminal capacitance	C <sub>t</sub>	V = 0, f = 1kHz	—	30	250	pF
output	Collector dark current	I <sub>CEO</sub>	V <sub>CE</sub> = 20V, I <sub>F</sub> = 0, R <sub>BE</sub> = ∞	—	—	10 <sup>-7</sup>	A
	Collector -emitter breakdown voltage	BV <sub>CEO</sub>	I <sub>C</sub> = 0.1mA, I <sub>F</sub> = 0	35	—	—	V
				70	—	—	
	Emitter-collector breakdown voltage	BV <sub>ECO</sub>	I <sub>E</sub> = 10 μA, I <sub>F</sub> = 0	6	—	—	v
	Collector -base breakdown voltage	BV <sub>CBO</sub>	I <sub>C</sub> = 0.1mA, I <sub>F</sub> = 0	35	—	—	v
70				—	—		
Transfer characteristics	Current transfer ratio	CTR	I <sub>F</sub> = 5mA, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5V, R <sub>BE</sub> = ∞	50	—	600	%
				50	100	400	
				40	—	320	
	Collector -emitter saturation voltage	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> = 20mA, I <sub>C</sub> = 1mA, R <sub>BE</sub> = ∞	—	0.1	0.2	v
	Isolation resistance	R <sub>ISO</sub>	DC500V, 40 to 60%RH	5 × 10 <sup>10</sup>	1 × 10 <sup>11</sup>	—	Ω
	Floating resistance	C <sub>f</sub>	V = 0, f = 1MHz	—	0.6	1.0	pF
Response time	Rise time	t <sub>r</sub>	V <sub>CE</sub> = 2V, I <sub>C</sub> = 2mA R <sub>L</sub> = 100Ω	—	4	18	μs
				—	4	15	
	Fall time	t <sub>f</sub>		—	3	18	μs
				—	3	15	

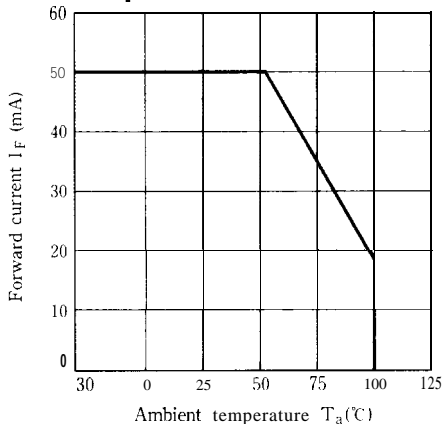
#### PC110L/PC111L

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

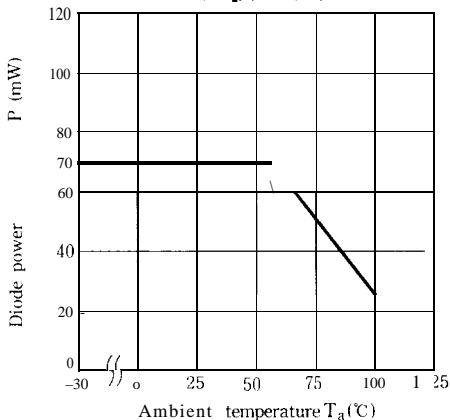
#### PC112L/PC113L

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

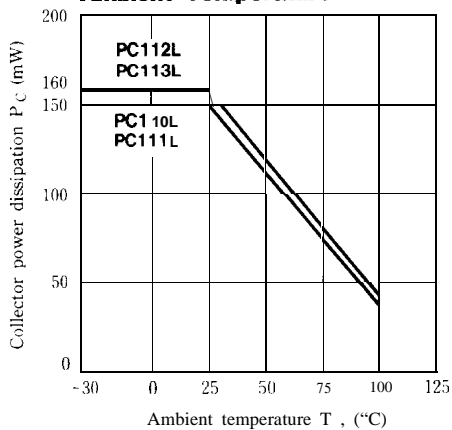
**Fig. 1 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature**



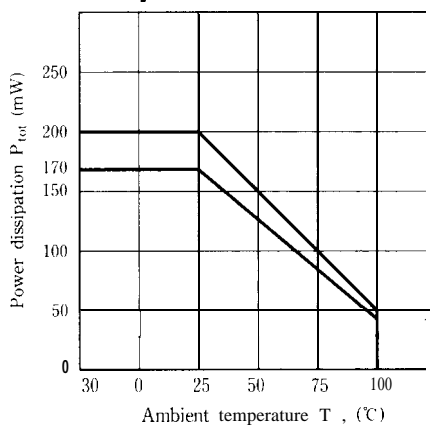
**Fig. 2 Diode Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature**



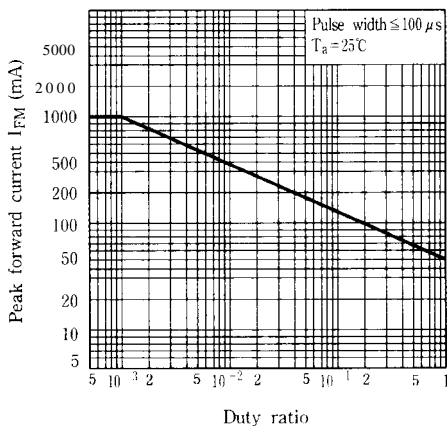
**Fig. 3 Collector Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature**



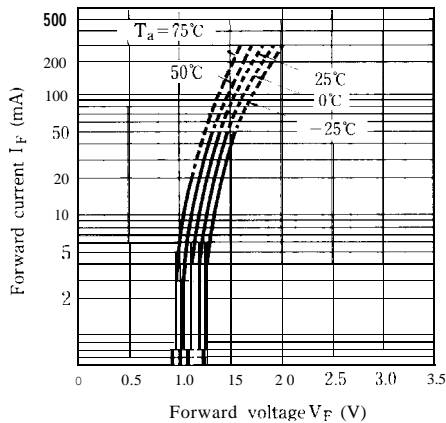
**Fig. 4 Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature**



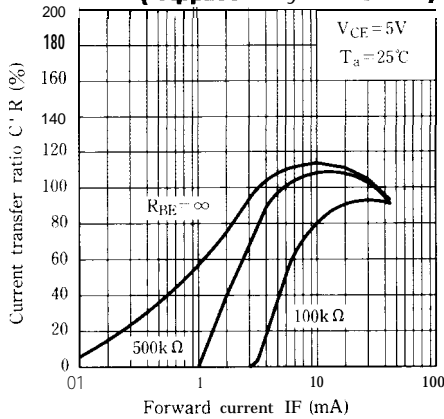
**Fig. 5 Peak Forward Current vs. Duty**



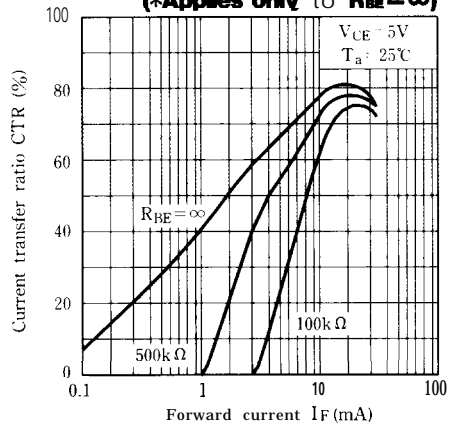
**Fig. 6 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage**



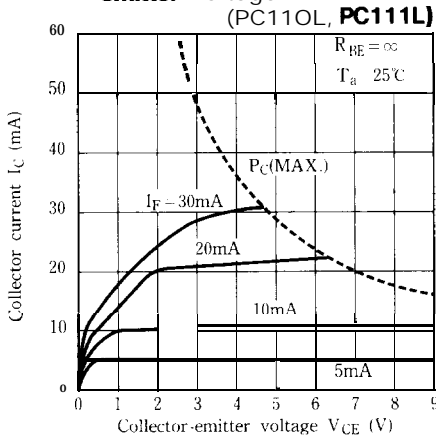
**Fig. 7-a Current Transfer Ratio vs. Forward Current (PC110L, PC111L\*)**  
 (\*Applies only to  $R_{BE} = \infty$ )



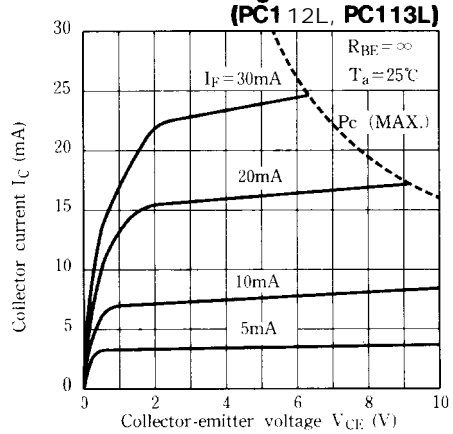
**Fig. 7-b Current Transfer Ratio vs. Forward Current (PC112L, PC113L\*)**  
 (\*Applies only to  $R_{BE} = \infty$ )



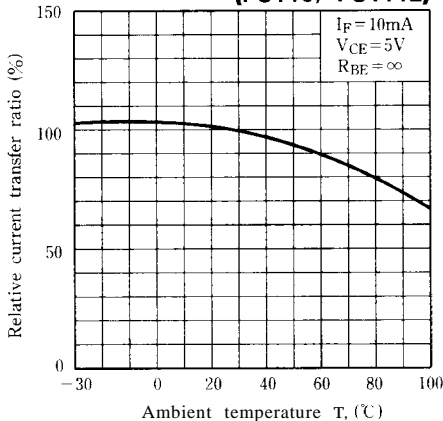
**Fig. 8-a Collector current vs. Collector-emitter voltage (PC110L, PC111L)**



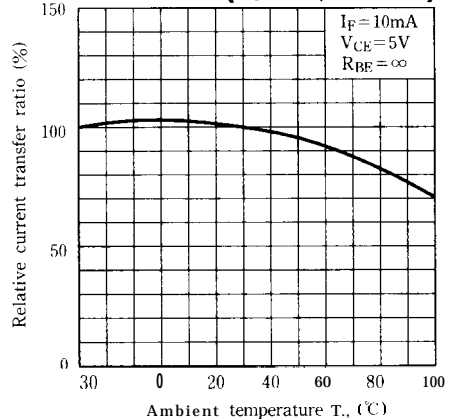
**Fig. 8-b Collector Current vs. Collector-emitter Voltage (PC112L, PC113L)**



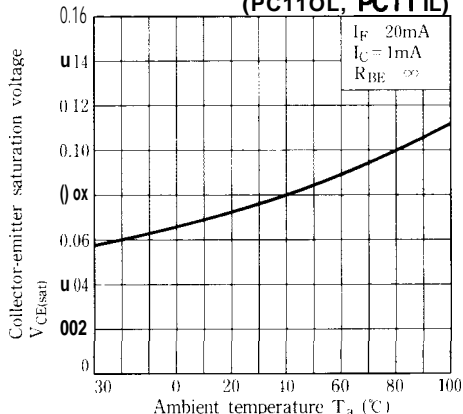
**Fig. 9-a Relative Current Transfer Ratio vs. Ambient Temperature (PC110, PC111L)**



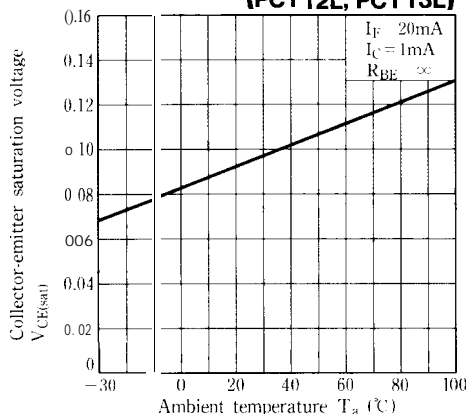
**Fig. 9-b Relative Current Transfer Ratio vs. Ambient Temperature (PC112L, PC113L)**



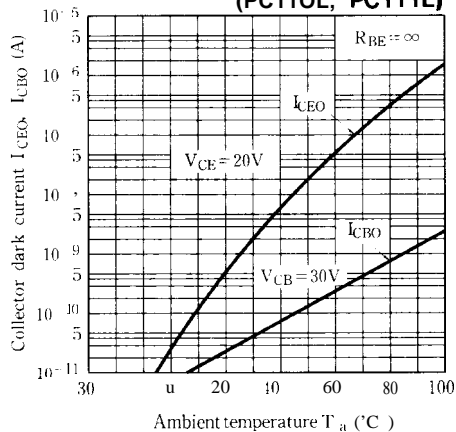
**Fig. 10-a Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature (PC110L, PC111L)**



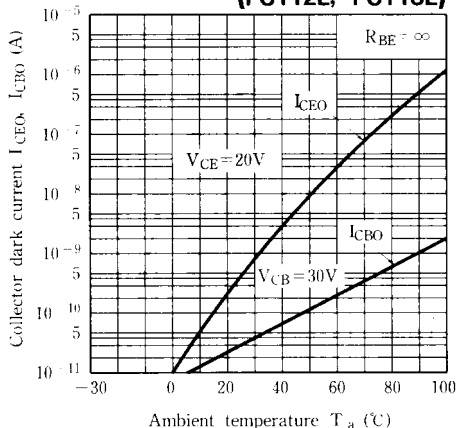
**Fig. 10-b Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature (PC112L, PC113L)**



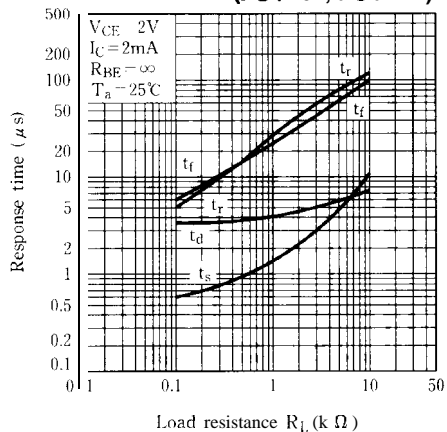
**Fig. 11-a Collector Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature (PC110L, PC111L)**



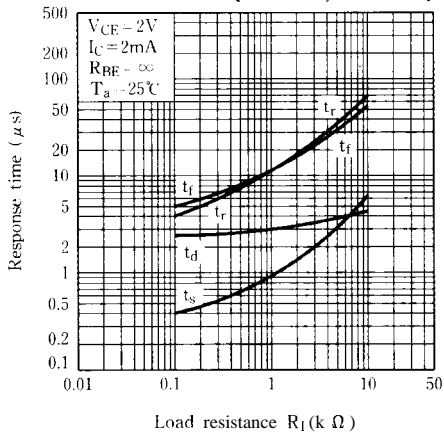
**Fig. 11-b Collector Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature (PC112L, PC113L)**



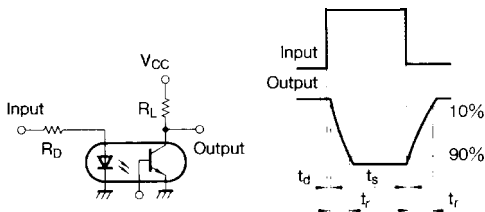
**Fig. 12-a Response Time vs. Load Resistance (PC110L, PC111L)**



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

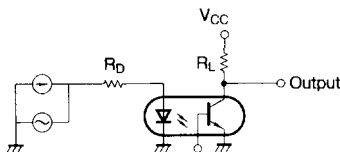


**Test Circuit for Response Time**



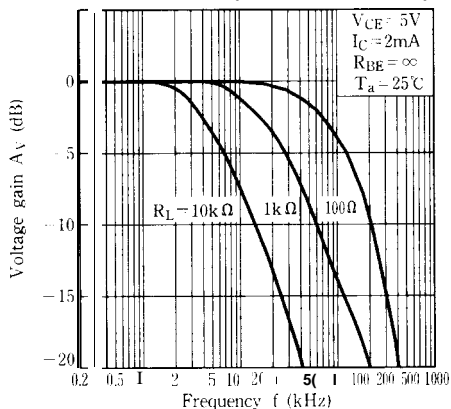
PC111L and PC113L have no base terminal.

**Test Circuit for Frequency Response**

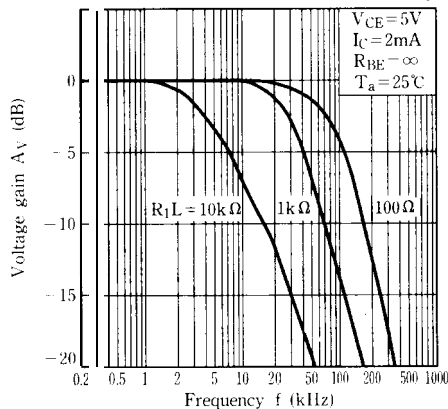


PC111L and PC113L have no base terminal

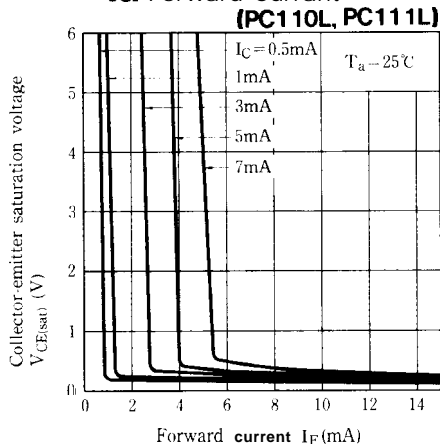
**Fig.1 3-a Frequency Response (PC110L, PC111L)**



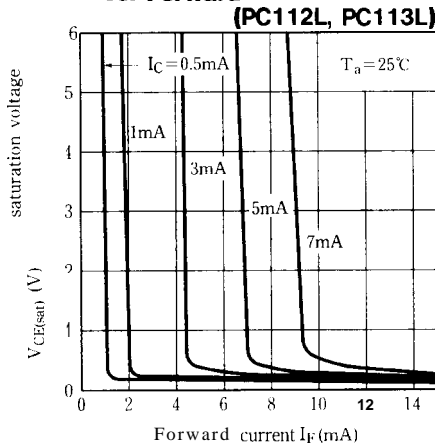
**Fig.1 3-b Frequency Response (PC112L, PC113L)**



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



**Fig.1 4-b Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Forward Current (PC112L, PC113L)**



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