PC904

Built-in Voltage **Detection** Circuit Type PhotoCoupler

※ Lead forming type (I type) and taping reel type (P type) are also available. (**PC904I/PC904P**) (Page 656)

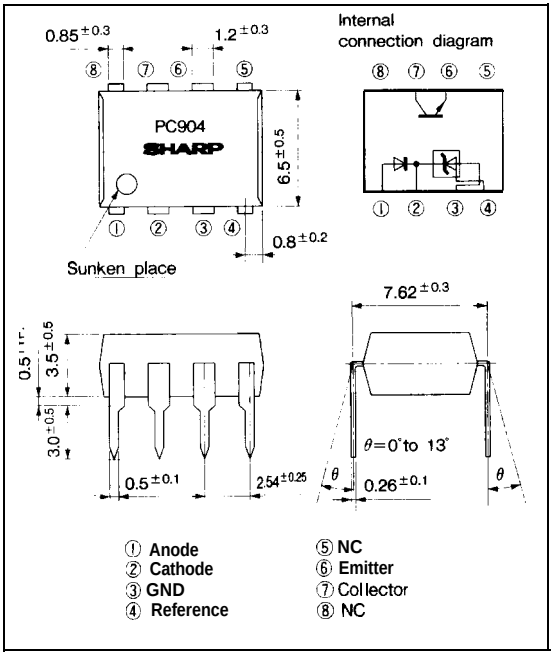
■ Features

1. Built-in voltage detection circuit
2. High isolation voltage between input and output (V_{iso} :5 000V_{rms})
3. Standard 8-pin dual-in-line package
4. Recognized by UL, file No. E64380

■ **Applications**

1. Switching power supplies

, **Outline** Dimensions (Unit : mm)



■ Absolute **Maximum** Ratings (Ta =25°C)

Parameter		Symbol	Rating	Unit
Input	Anode current	I_A	**50**	mA
	Anode voltage	V_A	**30**	V
	Reference input current	I_{REF}	10	mA
	Power dissipation	P	250	mW
output	Collector -emitter voltage	V_{CEO}	35	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}	350	mW
*1 Isolation voltage		V_{iso}	5 000	V_{rms}
operating temperature		T_{opr}	−25 to +85	℃
Storage temperature		T_{stg}	−40 to +125	℃
*2 Soldering temperature		T_{sol}	260	℃

*1 **40 to** 60%RH AC for **1 minute**
*2 **For 10 seconds**

■ Electro-optical Characteristics (Ta =25°C)

Parameter		Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit	Fig.
Input	Reference voltage	V_{REF}	$V_K = V_{REF}$, $I_A = 10mA$	2.40	2.495	2.60	V	1
	*3 Temperature change in reference voltage	$V_{REF(dev)}$	$V_K = V_{REF}$, $I_A = 10mA$, Ta= -25 to +85°C	–	8	40	mV	1
	Voltage variation ratio in reference voltage	$\Delta V_{REF}/\Delta V_A$	$I_A = 10mA$, $\Delta V_A = 30V - V_{REF}$	–	−1.4	− 5	mV/V	2
	Reference input current	I_{REF}	$I_A = 10mA$, $R_3 = 10k\Omega$	—	2	10	μA	3
	*4 Temperature change in reference input current	$I_{REF(dev)}$	$I_A = 10mA$, $R_3 = 10k\Omega$, Ta= −25 to +85°C	–	0.4	3	μA	3
	Minimum drive current	I_{MIN}	$V_K = V_{REF}$	—	1	2	mA	1
	OFF-state anode current	I_{OFF}	$V_A = 30V$, $V_{REF} = GND$	—	0.1	2	μA	4
	Anode-cathode forward voltage	V_F	$V_K = V_{REF}$, $I_A = 10mA$	—	1.2	1.4	V	1
output	Collector dark current	I_{CEO}	$V_{CE} = 35V$		1×10^{-9}	1×10^{-7}	A	5
Transfer characteristics	*5 Current transfer ratio	CTR	$V_K = V_{REF}$, $I_A = 5mA$, $V_{CE} = 5V$	50	–	600	%	6
	Collector -emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	$V_K = V_{REF}$, $I_A = 10mA$, $I_C = 1mA$	—	0.1	0.2	V	6
	Isolation resistance	R_{ISO}	40 to 60%RH, DC500V	5×10^{10}	1×10^{11}	–	Ω	–
	Floating capacitance	C_f	V = 0, f = 1kHz	—	0.6	1.0	pF	–

*3 $V_{REF(dev)} = V_{REF(MAX)} - V_{REF(MIN)}$
*4 $I_{REF(dev)} = I_{REF(MAX)} - I_{REF(MIN)}$
*5 $CTR = I_C / I_A \times 100$ (%)

Classification table of current transfer ratio is shown below. (4 models)

Model No.	Rank mark	CTR (%)
PC904A	A	50 to 150
PC904B	B	100 to 300
PC904C	C	250 to 600
PC904	A, B or C	50 to 600

■ Test Circuit

Fig. 1

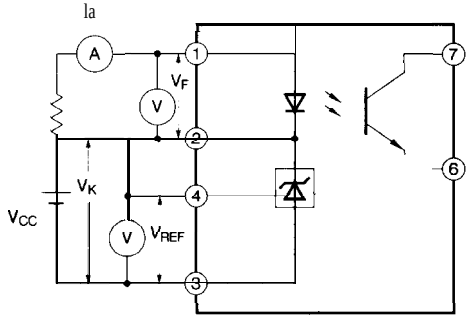


Fig. 2

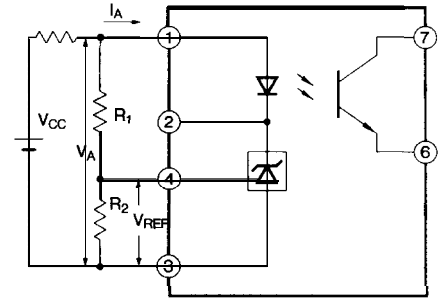


Fig. 3

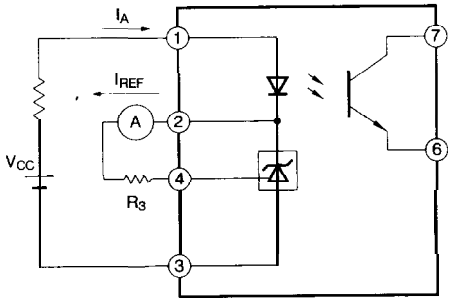


Fig. 4

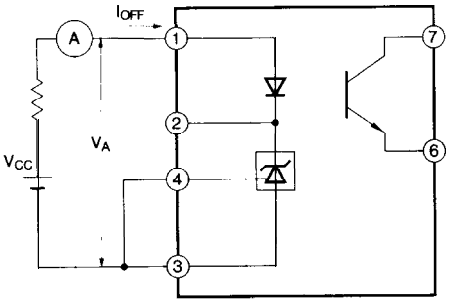


Fig. 5

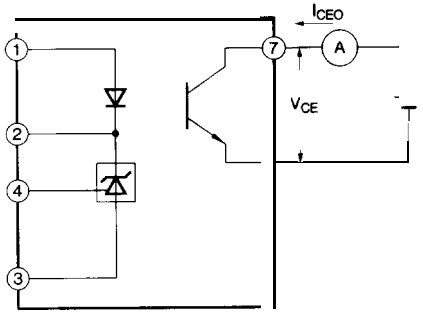


Fig. 6

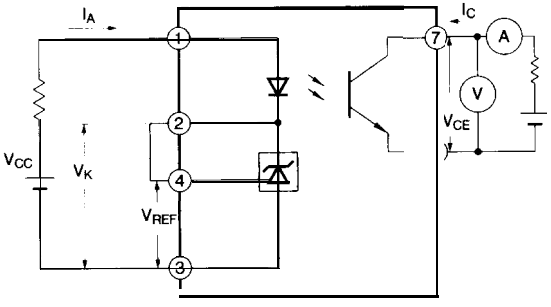


Fig. 7 Anode Current vs. Ambient Temperature

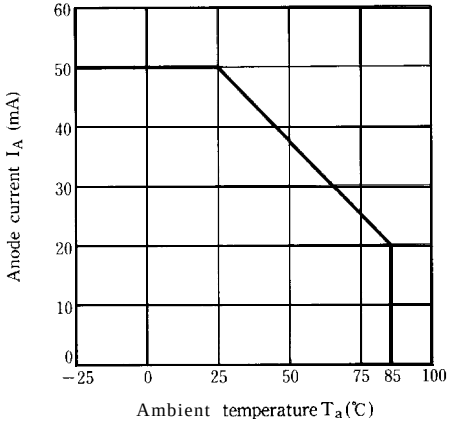


Fig. 8 Input Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

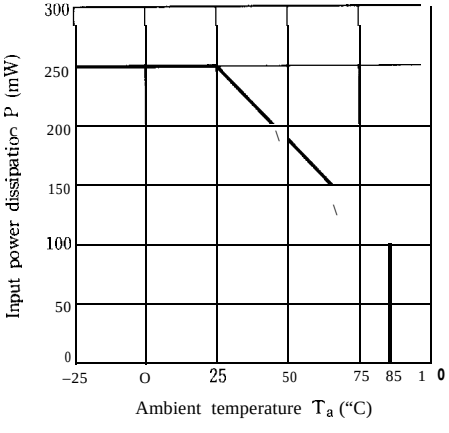


Fig. 9 Collector Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

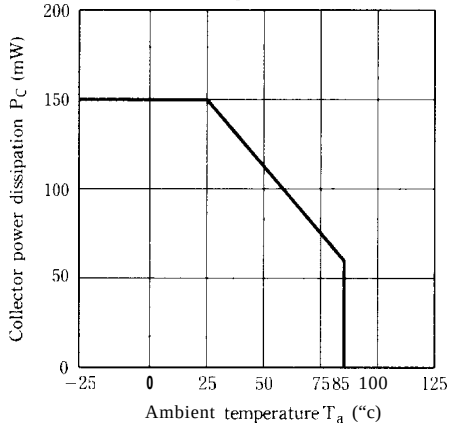


Fig.1 0 Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

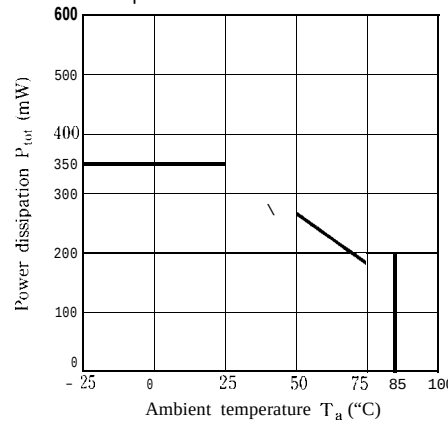


Fig.11 Relative Current Transfer Ratio vs. Ambient Temperature

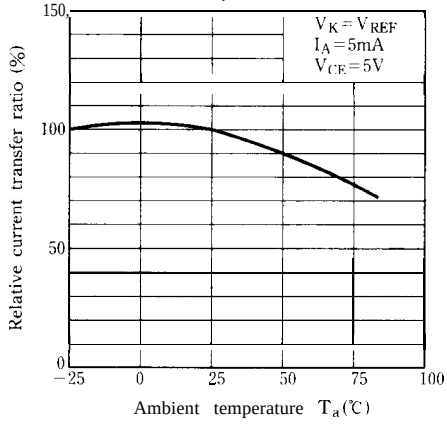


Fig.12 Collector Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature

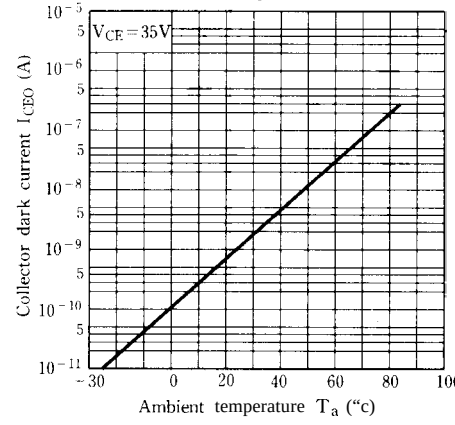


Fig.13-a Anode Current vs. Reference Voltage

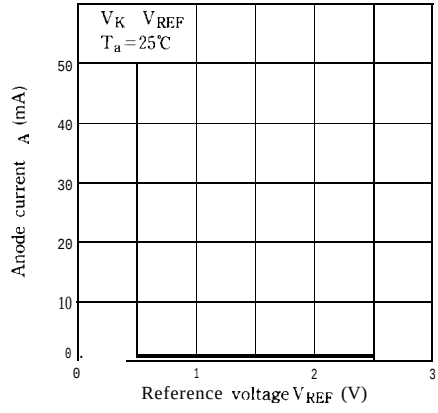


Fig.13-b Anode Current vs. Reference Voltage

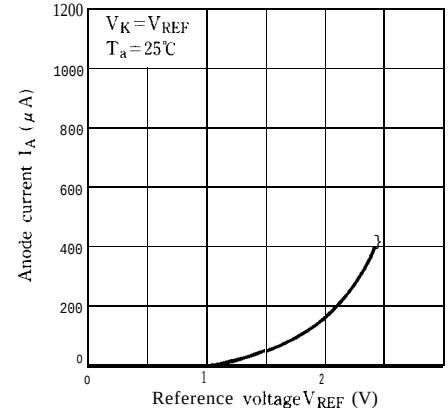


Fig.14 OFF-state Anode Current vs. Ambient Temperature

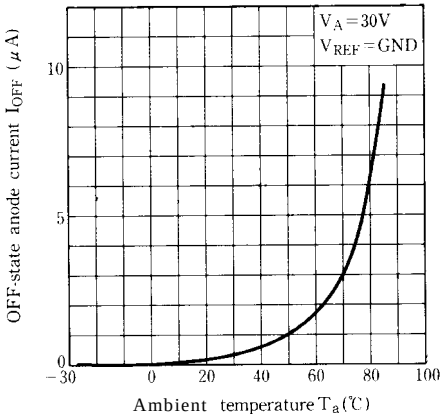


Fig.15 Reference Voltage Change vs. Ambient Temperature

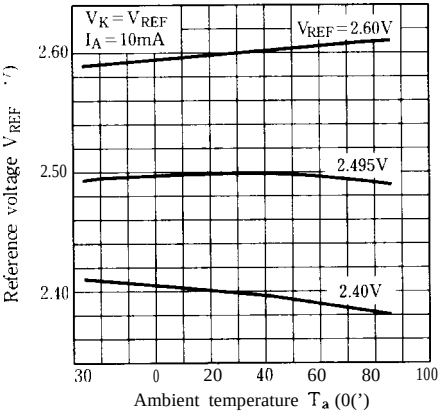


Fig.16 Reference Input Current vs. Ambient Temperature

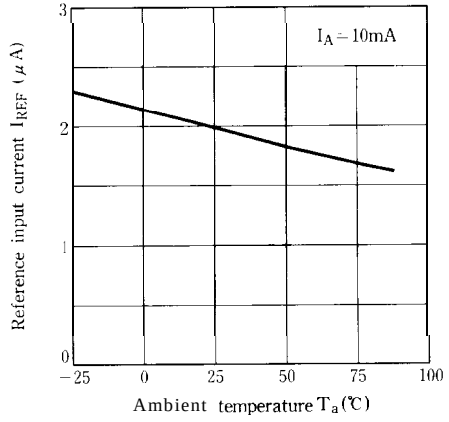


Fig.17 Reference Voltage Change vs. Anode Voltage

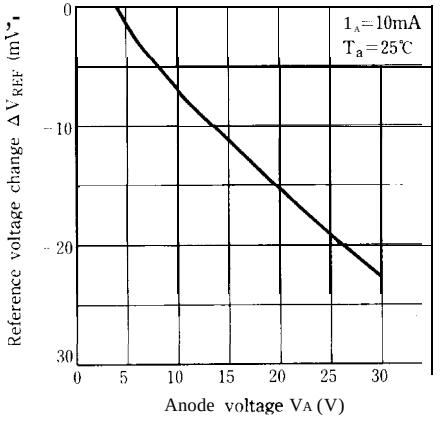
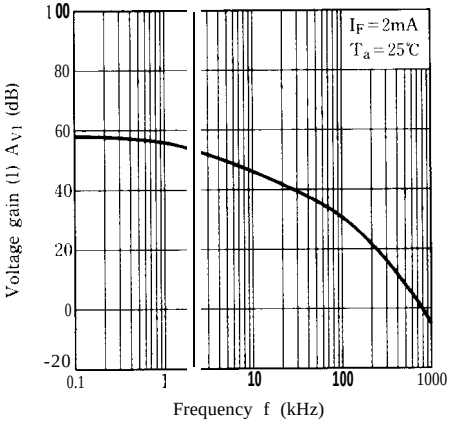


Fig.18-a Voltage Gain (1) vs. Frequency



Test Circuit for Voltage Gain (1) vs. Frequency

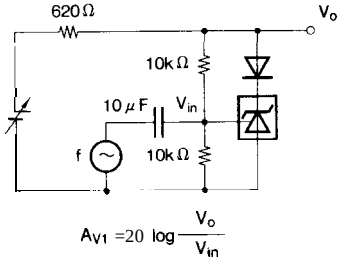


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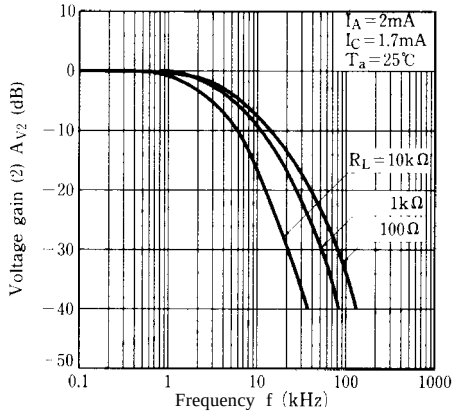
Fig.18-b Voltage Gain (2) vs. Frequency



Test Circuit for Voltage Gain (2) vs. Frequency

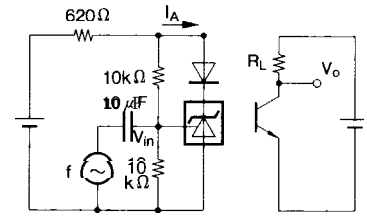
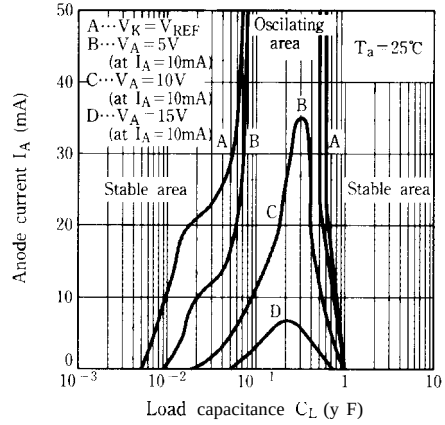


Fig.19 Anode currant vs. Load Capacitance



Test Circuit for Anode Current vs. Load Capacitance

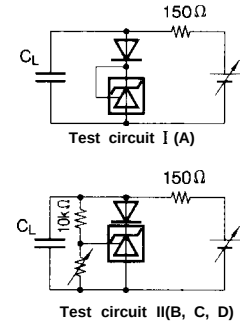


Fig.20 Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

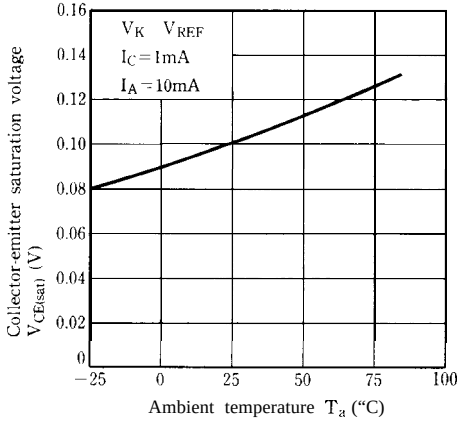
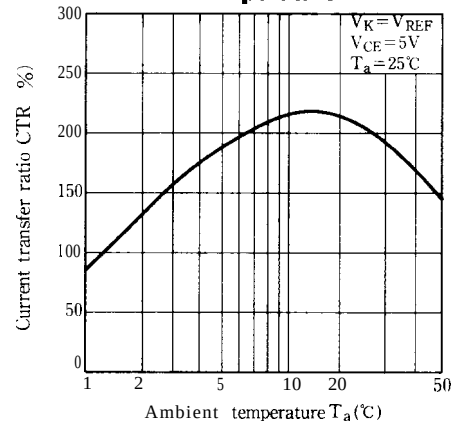


Fig.21 Current Transfer Ratio vs. Ambient Temperature



■ Precautions for Use

Handle this product the same as with other integrated circuits against static electricity.

- As for other general cautions, refer to the chapter "Precautions for Use" (Page 78 to 93).