

# PC724V

## High Input Current Type Photocoupler

\* Lead forming type (W type) and taping reel type (P type) are also available. ( PC724W/PC724VP) (Page 656)

### Features

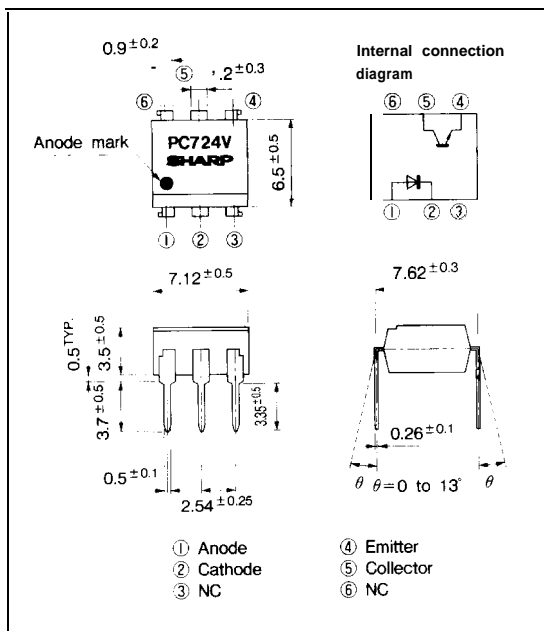
1. High input current (IF : MAX. 150mA)
2. High isolation voltage between input and output  
( $V_{iso}$  : 5 000V<sub>rms</sub>)
3. Standard dual-in-line package
4. Recognized by UL, file no. E64380

### Applications

1. Telephone sets
2. I/O interfaces for microcomputer
3. System appliances, measuring instruments
4. Signal transmission between circuits of different potentials and impedances

### Outline Dimensions

(Unit : mm)



### Absolute Maximum Ratings

(Ta = 25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Forward current	I <sub>F</sub>	150	mA
*1 Peak forward current	I <sub>FM</sub>	1	A
Reverse voltage	V <sub>R</sub>	6	v
Power dissipation	P	230	mW
Collector -emitter voltage	V <sub>CEO</sub>	35	v
Emitter -collector voltage	V <sub>ECO</sub>	6	v
Collector current	I <sub>C</sub>	80	mA
Collector power dissipation	P <sub>C</sub>	160	mW
Total power dissipation	P <sub>Tot</sub>	320	mW
*Isolation voltage	V <sub>iso</sub>	5 000	V <sub>rms</sub>
Operating temperature	T <sub>opr</sub>	-25 to +100	°C
Storage temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-55 to +125	°C
*Soldering temperature	T <sub>sol</sub>	260	°C

\*1 Pulse widths 100 μs, Duty ratio= 0.001

\*240 to 60%RH, AC for 1 minute

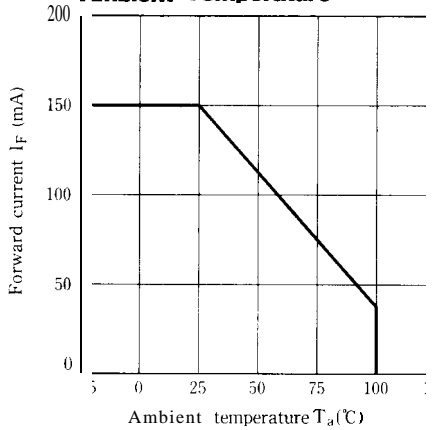
\*3For 10 seconds

**Electro-optical Characteristics**

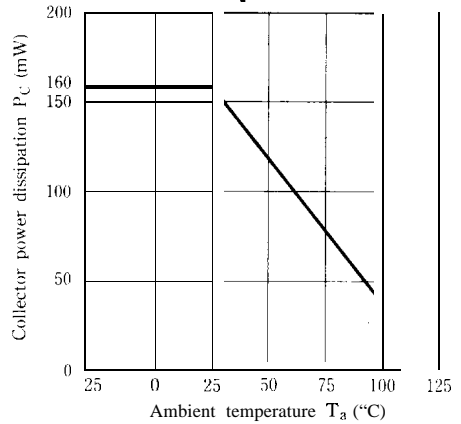
( $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

Parameter		Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Input	Forward voltage	$V_F$	$I_F = 100\text{mA}$		1.4	1.7	V
	Peak forward voltage	$V_{FM}$	$I_{FM} = 0.5\text{A}$	--	--	3.0	V
	Reverse current	$I_R$	$V_R = 4\text{V}$			10	$\mu\text{A}$
	Terminal capacitance	$C_t$	$V = 0, f = 1\text{kHz}$		30	250	pF
output	Collector dark current	$I_{CEO}$	$V_{CE} = 20\text{V}, I_F = 0$	--	--	$10^{-7}$	A
Transfer characteristics	Current transfer ratio	CTR	$I_F = 100\text{mA}, V_{CE} = 2\text{V}$	20	--	80	%
	Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	$I_F = 100\text{mA}, I_C = 1\text{mA}$		0.1	0.2	V
	Isolation resistance	$R_{ISO}$	DC500V, 40 to 60%RH	$5 \times 10^{10}$	$1 \times 10^{11}$		$\Omega$
	Floating capacitance	$C_f$	$V = 0, f = 1\text{MHz}$	--	0.6	1.0	pF
	Cut-off frequency	$f_c$	$V_{CE} = 5\text{V}, I_C = 2\text{mA}, RL100\Omega, -3\text{dB}$	--	100		kHz
	Response time	Rise time	$t_r$	$V_{CE} = 5\text{V}, I_C = 2\text{mA}$		4	18
Fall time		$t_f$	$R_L = 100\Omega$	--	3	18	$\mu\text{s}$

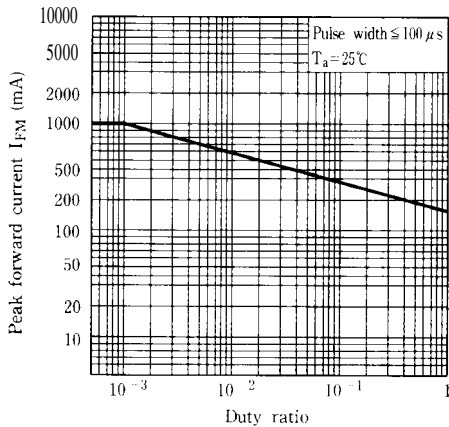
**Fig. 1 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature**



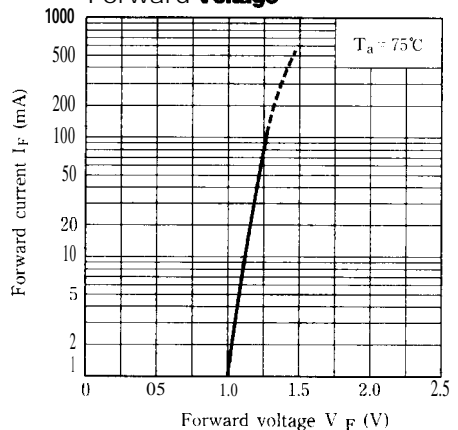
**Fig. 2 Collector Power Dissipation VS. Ambient Temperature**



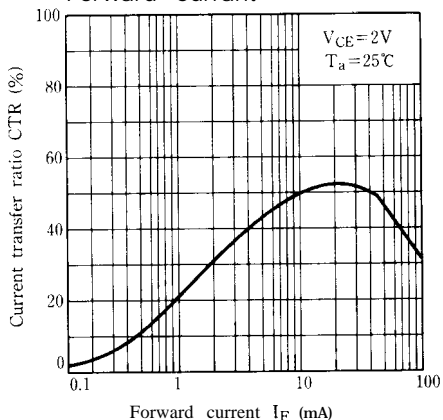
**Fig. 3 Peak Forward Current vs. Duty Ratio**



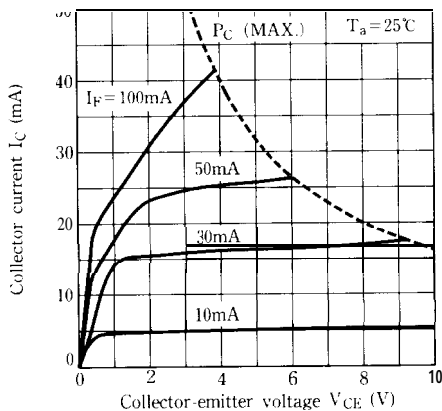
**Fig. 4 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage**



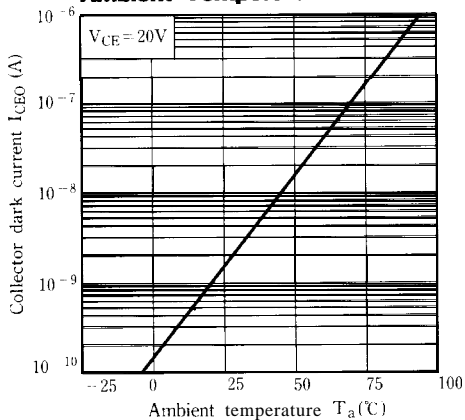
**Fig. 5 Current Transfer Ratio vs. Forward Current**



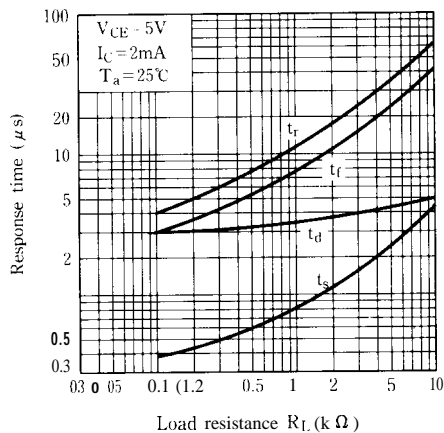
**Fig. 6 Collector Current vs. Collector-emitter Voltage**



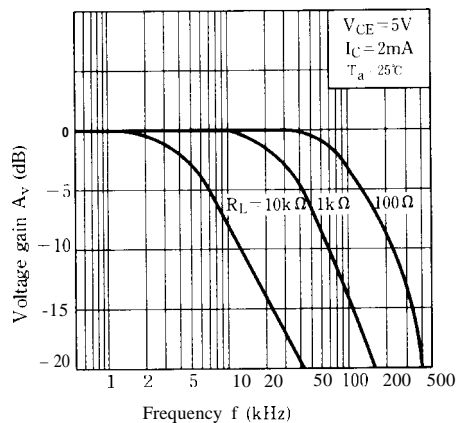
**Fig. 7 Collector Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature**



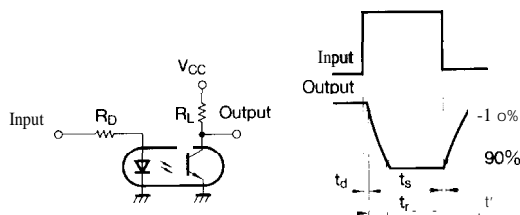
**Fig. 8 Response Time vs. Load Resistance**



**Fig. 9 Frequency Response**

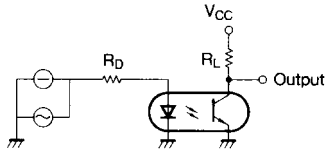


**Test circuit for Response Time**

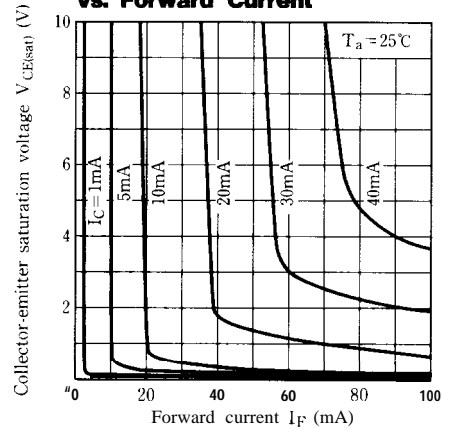


6 Photocouplers

### Test Circuit for Frequency Response



**Fig.10 Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Forward Current**



- Please refer to the chapter “Precautions for Use”. (Page 78 to 93)