# PC354NT

## Mini-flat Package, AC Input Type Photocoupler

#### Features

- 1. AC inputs
- 2. Opaque type, mini-flat package **PC354NT** (1-channel)
- 3. Subminiature type

(The volume is smaller than that of our conventional DIP type by as far as 30%.)

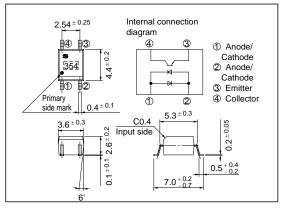
- conventional DIF type by as fai as 50 %.)
- 4. Isolation voltage between input and output **PC354NT**••••V<sub>iso</sub>: 3 750V<sub>rms</sub>

#### Applications

- 1. Hybrid substrates that require high density mounting.
- 2. Programmable controllers

#### Outline Dimensions

(Unit: mm)

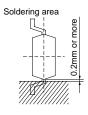


" In the absence of confirmation by device specification sheets, SHARP takes no responsibility for any defects that occur in equipment using any of SHARP's devices, shown in catalogs, data books, etc. Contact SHARP in order to obtain the latest version of the device specification sheets before using any SHARP's device."

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

## $(Ta = 25^{\circ}C)$

|                          | Parameter                   | Symbol | Rating        | Unit  |  |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|---------------|-------|--|
| Input                    | Forward current             | $I_F$  | ± 50          | mA    |  |
|                          | *1Peak forward current      | IFM    | ± 1           | А     |  |
|                          | Power dissipation           | Р      | 70            | mW    |  |
| Output                   | Collector-emitter voltage   | V CEO  | 35            | V     |  |
|                          | Emitter-collector voltage   | V ECO  | 6             | V     |  |
|                          | Collector current           | Ic     | 50            | mA    |  |
|                          | Collector power dissipation | Pc     | 150           | mW    |  |
| Total power dissipation  |                             | P tot  | 170           | mW    |  |
| *2 Isolation voltage     |                             | V iso  | 3 750         | V rms |  |
| Operating temperature    |                             | T opr  | - 30 to + 100 | °C    |  |
| Storage temperature      |                             | T stg  | - 40 to + 125 | °C    |  |
| *3 Soldering temperature |                             | T sol  | 260           | °C    |  |



\*1 Pulse width <= 100  $\mu$  s, Duty ratio : 0.001

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

\*3 For 10 senconds

| Classification of current transfer ratio | (CTR) |
|--|-------|
|--|-------|

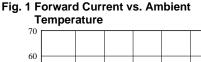
| Model No. | Rank mark    | CTR (%)   |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| PC354N1T  | А            | 50 to 150 |
| PC354NT   | A or No mark | 20 to 400 |

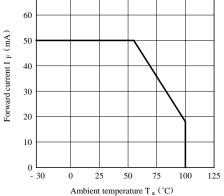
\* Conditions : I  $_F$  =  $\pm$  1mA, V  $_{CE}$  = 5V, Ta = 25  $^\circ C$ 

#### Electro-optical Characteristics

#### $(Ta = 25^{\circ}C)$

| Parameter                         |                                      | Symbol    | Conditions           | MIN.                               | TYP.                 | MAX. | Unit   |    |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|------|--------|----|
| Input                             | Forward voltage                      |           | V <sub>F</sub>       | $I_F = \pm \ 20 mA$                | -                    | 1.2  | 1.4    | V  |
|                                   | Terminal capacitance                 |           | Ct                   | V = 0, f = 1 kHz                   | -                    | 30   | 250    | pF |
| Output                            | Collector dark current               |           | ICEO                 | $V_{CE} = 20V, I_{F} = 0$          | -                    | -    | 10 - 7 | А  |
|                                   | Collector-emitter breakdown voltage  |           | BV CEO               | $I_{C} = 0.1 \text{mA}, I_{F} = 0$ | 35                   | -    | -      | V  |
|                                   | Emitter-collector breakdown voltage  |           | BV ECO               | $I_E = 10 \ \mu A, I_F = 0$        | 6                    | -    | -      | V  |
| Transfer-<br>charac-<br>teristics | Current transfer ratio               |           | CTR                  | $I_F=\pm \ 1mA, \ V_{CE}=5V$       | 20                   | -    | 400    | %  |
|                                   | Collector-emitter saturation voltage |           | V <sub>CE(sat)</sub> | $I_F = \pm 20 mA$ , $I_C = 1 mA$   | -                    | 0.1  | 0.2    | V  |
|                                   | Isolation resistance                 |           | R ISO                | DC500V, 40 to 60% RH               | 5 x 10 <sup>10</sup> | 1011 | -      | Ω  |
|                                   | Floating capacitance                 |           | $C_{\mathrm{f}}$     | V = 0, $f = 1MHz$                  | -                    | 0.6  | 1.0    | pF |
|                                   | Response time                        | Rise time | tr                   | $V_{CE} = 2V, I_C = 2mA$           | -                    | 4    | 18     | μs |
|                                   |                                      | Fall time | $t_{\rm f}$          | $R_L = 100\Omega$                  | -                    | 3    | 18     | μs |







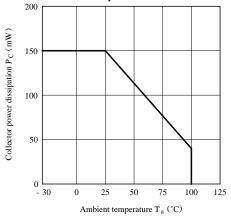


Fig. 5 Peak Forward Current vs. Duty Ratio

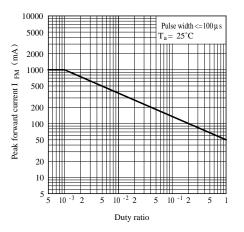


Fig. 2 Diode Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

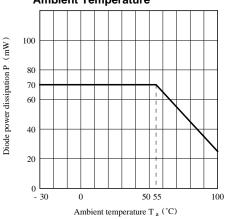


Fig. 4 Total Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

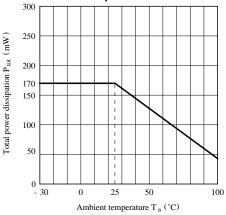
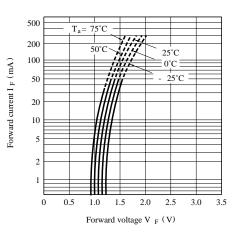
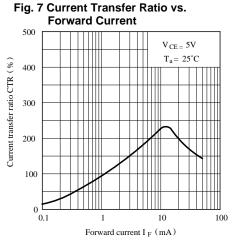
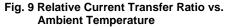
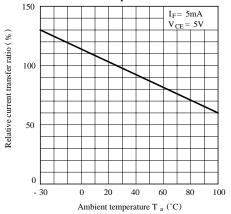


Fig. 6 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage











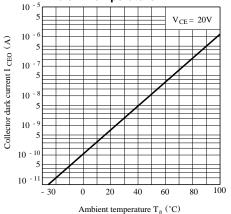


Fig. 8 Collector Current vs. Collectoremitter Voltage

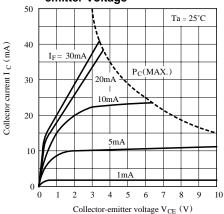


Fig.10 Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

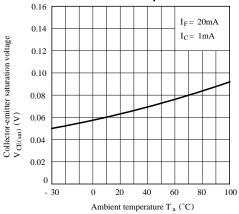
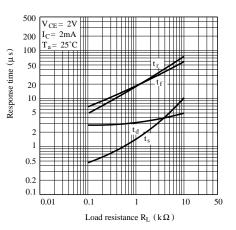
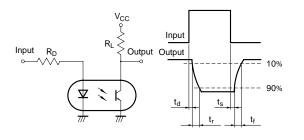


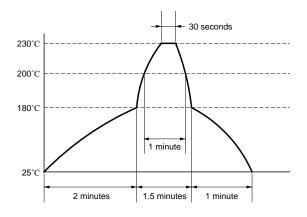
Fig.12 Response Time vs. Load Resistance



**Test Circuit For Response Time** 

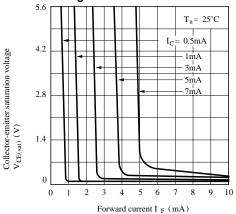


## ■ Temperature Profile of Soldering Reflow



• Please refer to the chapter "Precautions for Use".

Fig.13 Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Forward Current



- (1) One time soldering reflow is recommended within the condition of temperature and time profile shown below.
- (2) When using another soldering method such as infrared ray lamp, the temperature may rise partially in the mold of the device. Keep the temperature on the package of the device within the condition of above (1).

### NOTICE

- •The circuit application examples in this publication are provided to explain representative applications of SHARP devices and are not intended to guarantee any circuit design or license any intellectual property rights. SHARP takes no responsibility for any problems related to any intellectual property right of a third party resulting from the use of SHARP's devices.
- •Contact SHARP in order to obtain the latest device specification sheets before using any SHARP device. SHARP reserves the right to make changes in the specifications, characteristics, data, materials, structure, and other contents described herein at any time without notice in order to improve design or reliability. Manufacturing locations are also subject to change without notice.
- •Observe the following points when using any devices in this publication. SHARP takes no responsibility for damage caused by improper use of the devices which does not meet the conditions and absolute maximum ratings to be used specified in the relevant specification sheet nor meet the following conditions:
  - (i) The devices in this publication are designed for use in general electronic equipment designs such as:
  - Personal computers
  - Office automation equipment
  - Telecommunication equipment [terminal]
  - Test and measurement equipment
  - Industrial control
  - Audio visual equipment
  - Consumer electronics

(ii)Measures such as fail-safe function and redundant design should be taken to ensure reliability and safety when SHARP devices are used for or in connection with equipment that requires higher reliability such as:

- Transportation control and safety equipment (i.e., aircraft, trains, automobiles, etc.)
- Traffic signals
- Gas leakage sensor breakers
- Alarm equipment
- Various safety devices, etc.

(iii)SHARP devices shall not be used for or in connection with equipment that requires an extremely high level of reliability and safety such as:

- Space applications
- Telecommunication equipment [trunk lines]
- Nuclear power control equipment
- Medical and other life support equipment (e.g., scuba).
- •Contact a SHARP representative in advance when intending to use SHARP devices for any "specific" applications other than those recommended by SHARP or when it is unclear which category mentioned above controls the intended use.
- •If the SHARP devices listed in this publication fall within the scope of strategic products described in the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law of Japan, it is necessary to obtain approval to export such SHARP devices.
- •This publication is the proprietary product of SHARP and is copyrighted, with all rights reserved. Under the copyright laws, no part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, for any purpose, in whole or in part, without the express written permission of SHARP. Express written permission is also required before any use of this publication may be made by a third party.
- •Contact and consult with a SHARP representative if there are any questions about the contents of this publication.