High Reliability Photo Coupler KPC355NT

UL 1577 (File No.E169586)

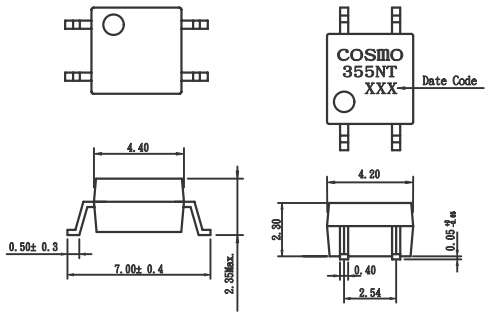
Features

1. High current transfer ratio
   (CTR:MIN.600% at IF=1mA, Vce=2V)
2. High isolation voltage between input and output
   (Viso:3750Vrms).
3. Mini-flat package.

Applications

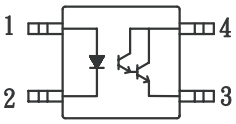
1. System appliances, measuring instruments.
2. Industrial robots.
3. Copiers, automatic vending machines, facsimiles
4. Signal transmission between circuits of different potentials and impedances.
5. Telephone sets.
6. Copiers, tacsimiles.
7. Interface with various power supply circuits, power distribution boards.
8. Numerical control machines.

Outside Dimension : Unit (mm)



TOLERANCE :± 0.2mm

Schematic : Top View



1. Anode
2. Cathode
3. Emitter
4. Collector

Absolute Maximum Ratings

(Ta=25℃)

Parameter		Symbol	Rating	Unit
Input	Forward current	IF	50	mA
	Peak forward current	IFM	1	V
	Reverse voltage	VR	6	V
	Power dissipation	PD	70	mW
Output	Collector-emitter voltage	VCEO	35	V
	Emitter-collector voltage	VECO	5	V
	Collector current	IC	150	mA
	Collector power dissipation	PC	150	mW
Total power dissipation		Ptot	170	mW
Isolation voltage 1 minute		Viso	3750	Vrms
Operating temperature		Topr	-30 to +100	°C
Storage temperature		Tstg	-40 to +125	°C
Soldering temperature 10 second		Tsol	260	°C

Electro-optical Characteristics

(Ta=25℃)

Parameter		Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Input	Forward voltage	VF	IF =20mA	—	1.2	1.4	V
	Peak forward voltage	VFM	IFM =0.5A	—	—	3.5	V
	Reverse current	IR	VR =4V	—	—	10	uA
	Terminal capacitance	Ct	V=0, f=1kHz	—	30	—	pF
Output	Collector dark current	ICEO	VCE =10V, IF=0	—	—	1.0	uA
Transfer charac-teristics	Current transfer ratio	CTR	IF =1mA,VCE=2V	600	1600	7500	%
	Collector-emitter saturation voltage	VCE (sat)	IF =20mA, IC=1mA	—	—	1.0	V
	Isolation resistance	Riso	DC500V	$5x10^{10}$	—	—	ohm
	Floating capacitance	Cf	V=0, f=1MHz	—	0.6	1.0	pF
	Cut-off frequency	fc	Vcc =5v, Ic=2mA, RL=100ohm	—	7	—	KHZ
	Respone time (Rise)	tr	VCE =2V, IC=2mA,RL =100ohm	—	60	300	us
	Respone time (Fall)	tf		—	53	250	us

Fig.1 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

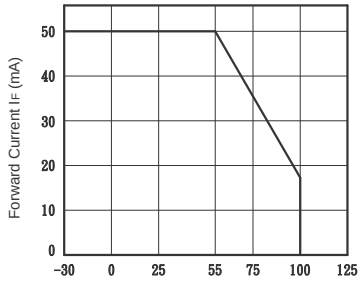


Fig.2 Collector Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

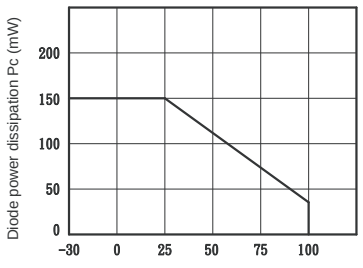


Fig.3 Peak Forward Current vs. Duty Ratio

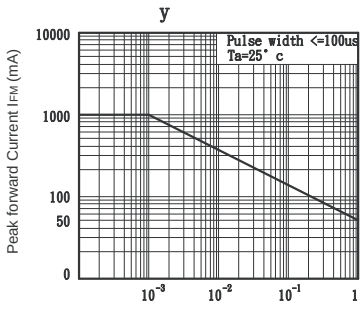


Fig.4 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

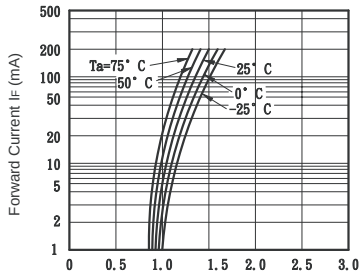


Fig.5 Current Transfer Ratio vs. Forward Current

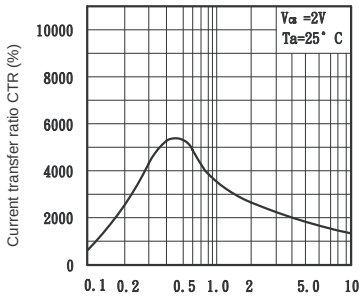


Fig.6 Collector Current vs. Collector-emitter Voltage

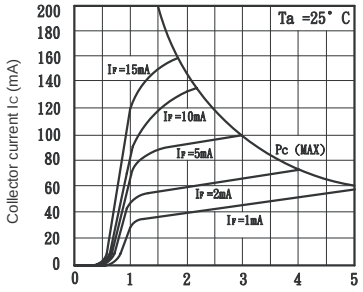


Fig.7 Relative Current Transfer Ratio vs. Ambient Temperature

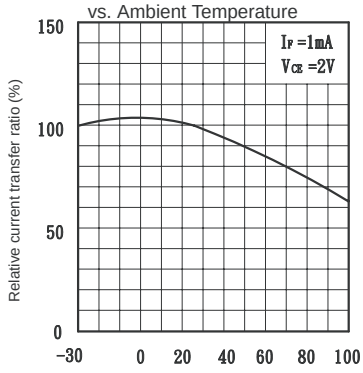


Fig.8 Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

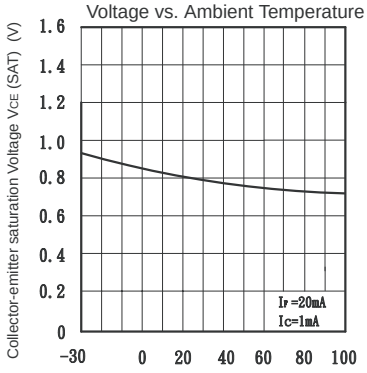


Fig.9 Collector Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature

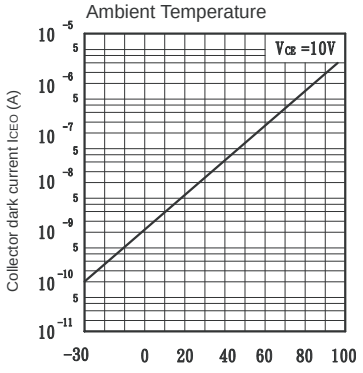


Fig.10 Response Time vs. Load Resistance

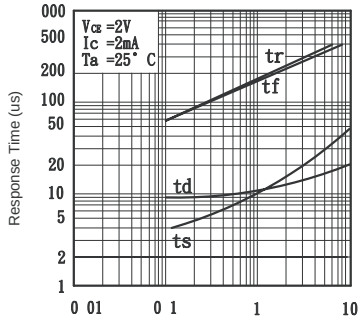


Fig.11 Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Forward current