



**THE DATASHEET OF  
PC4H520NIP**



# PC4H520NIP

## Mini-flat Half-pitch Package Darlington Phototransistor Output High Collector-emitter Voltage Photocoupler



### ■ Description

**PC4H520NIP** contains a IRED optically coupled to a phototransistor.

It is packaged in a 4-pin Mini-flat, Half pitch type.

Input-output isolation voltage(rms) is 2.5kV.

Collector-emitter voltage is 350V and CTR is MIN. 1000% at input current of 1mA.

### ■ Features

1. 4-pin Mini-flat Half pitch package (Lead pitch : 1.27mm)
2. Double transfer mold package (Ideal for Flow Soldering)
3. High collector-emitter voltage ( $V_{CEO}$  : 350V)
4. Darlington phototransistor output (CTR : MIN.1000%  
 $I_F=1mA, V_{CE}=2V$ )
5. Isolation voltage between input and output ( $V_{iso(rms)}$ : 2.5kV)

### ■ Agency approvals/Compliance

1. Recognized by UL1577 (Double protection isolation), file No. E64380 (as model No. **PC4H52**)
2. Package resin : UL flammability grade (94V-0)

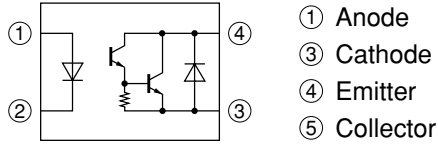
### ■ Applications

1. Modems

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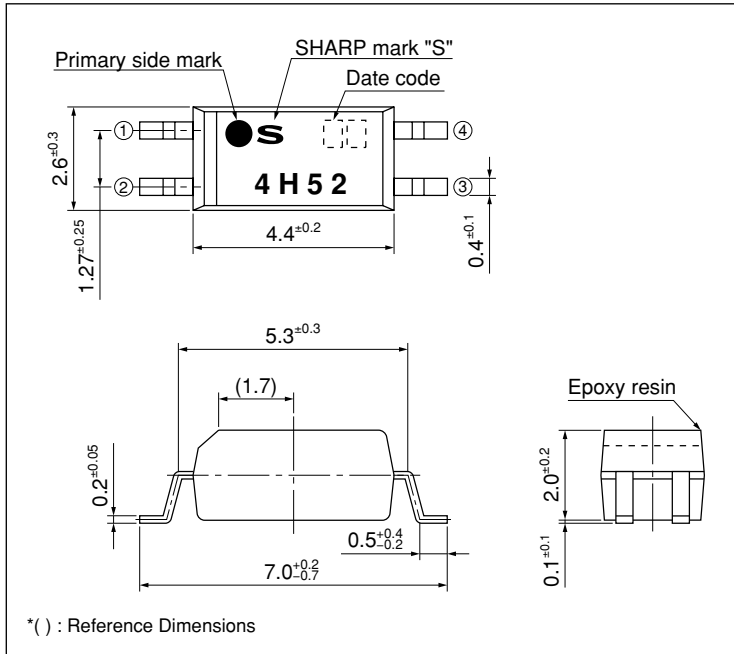
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■ Internal Connection Diagram



■ Outline Dimensions

(Unit : mm)



Product mass : approx. 0.05g

Date code (2 digit)

1st digit				2nd digit	
Year of production				Month of production	
A.D.	Mark	A.D	Mark	Month	Mark
1990	A	2002	P	January	1
1991	B	2003	R	February	2
1992	C	2004	S	March	3
1993	D	2005	T	April	4
1994	E	2006	U	May	5
1995	F	2007	V	June	6
1996	H	2008	W	July	7
1997	J	2009	X	August	8
1998	K	2010	A	September	9
1999	L	2011	B	October	O
2000	M	2012	C	November	N
2001	N	∴	∴	December	D

repeats in a 20 year cycle

Country of origin

Japan

## ■ Absolute Maximum Ratings (T<sub>a</sub>=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
	*1 Power dissipation	P	70	mW
Output	Collector-emitter voltage	V <sub>CEO</sub>	350	V
	Emitter-collector voltage	V <sub>ECO</sub>	0.1	V
	Collector current	I <sub>C</sub>	120	mA
	*1 Collector power dissipation	P <sub>C</sub>	180	mW
	*1 Total power dissipation	P <sub>tot</sub>	210	mW
	Operating temperature	T <sub>opr</sub>	-40 to +100	°C
	Storage temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-55 to +125	°C
	*3 Isolation voltage	V <sub>iso (rms)</sub>	2.5	kV
	*4 Soldering temperature	T <sub>sol</sub>	260	°C

\*1 Mounted glass epoxy PCB (Size : 20mm×20mm×1.6mm)

\*2 Pulse width≤100μs, Duty ratio : 0.001

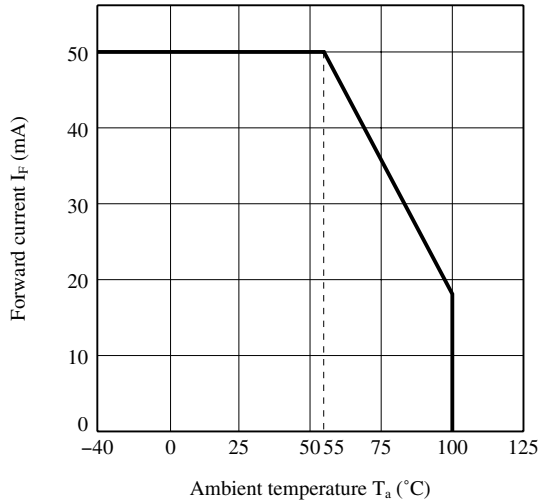
\*3 40 to 60%RH, AC for 1 minute, f=60Hz

\*4 For 10s

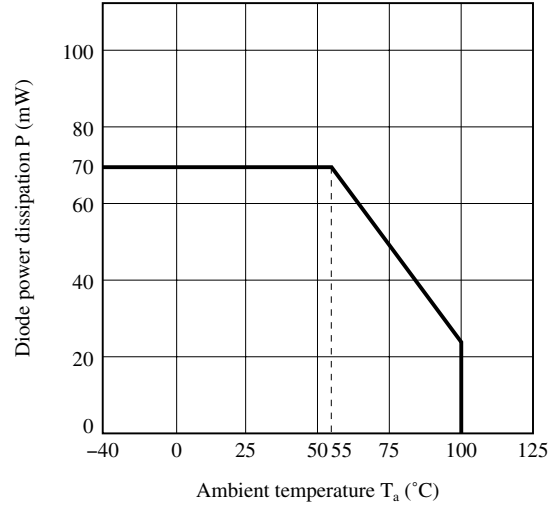
## ■ Electro-optical Characteristics (T<sub>a</sub>=25°C)

	Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Input	Forward voltage	V <sub>F</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> =10mA	-	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> =200V, I <sub>F</sub> =0	-	-	200	μA
	Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	BV <sub>CEO</sub>	I <sub>C</sub> =0.1mA, I <sub>F</sub> =0	350	-	-	V
Transfer characteristics	Current transfer ratio	I <sub>C</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> =1mA, V <sub>CE</sub> =2V	10	40	120	mA
	Collector-emitter saturation voltage	V <sub>CE (sat)</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA, I <sub>C</sub> =100mA	-	-	1.4	V
	Isolation resistance	R <sub>ISO</sub>	DC500V, 40 to 60%RH	5×10 <sup>10</sup>	1×10 <sup>11</sup>	-	Ω
	Floating capacitance	C <sub>f</sub>	V=0, f=1MHz	-	0.6	1.0	pF
	Cut-off frequency	f <sub>C</sub>	V <sub>CE</sub> =2V, I <sub>C</sub> =20mA, R <sub>L</sub> =100Ω -3dB	1	7	-	kHz
	Response time	Rise time	t <sub>r</sub>	V <sub>CE</sub> =2V, I <sub>C</sub> =20mA, R <sub>L</sub> =100Ω	-	100	300
Fall time		t <sub>f</sub>	-		20	100	μs

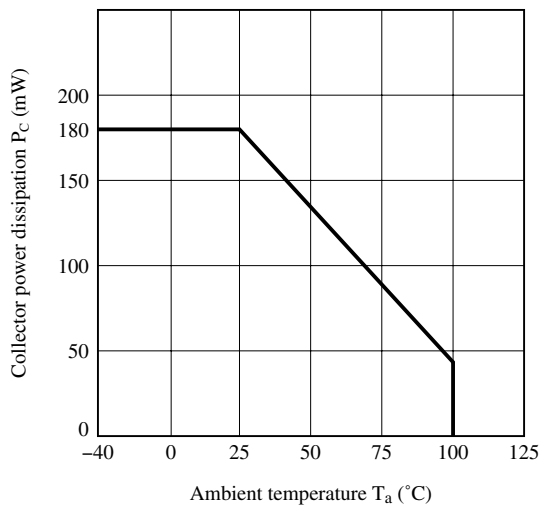
**Fig.1 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature**



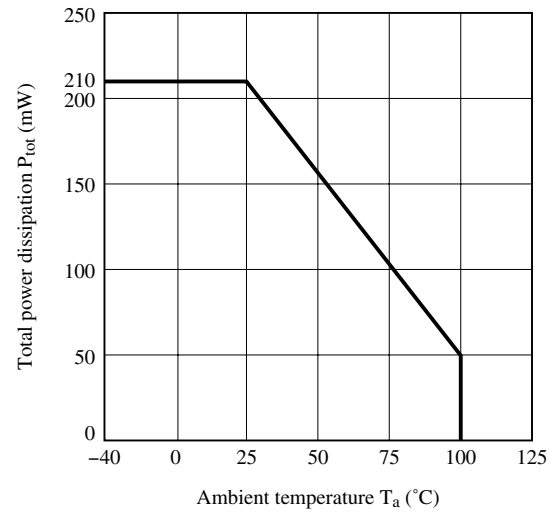
**Fig.2 Diode Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature**



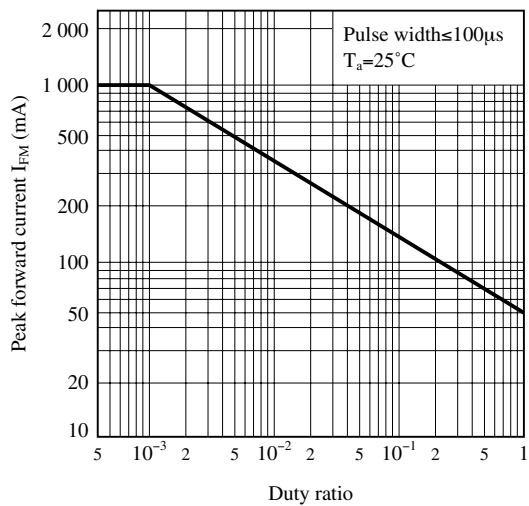
**Fig.3 Collector Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature**



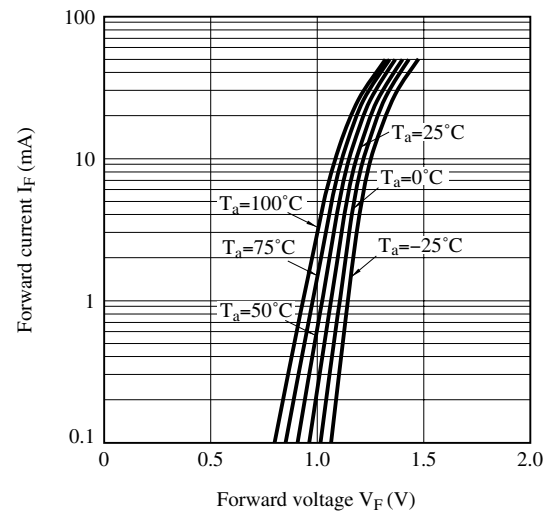
**Fig.4 Total Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature**



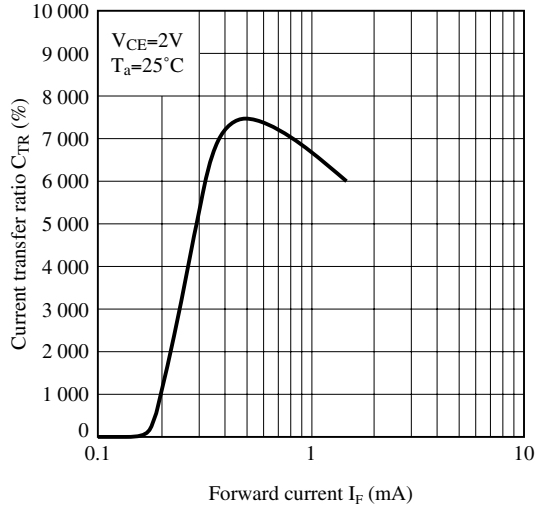
**Fig.5 Peak Forward Current vs. Duty Ratio**



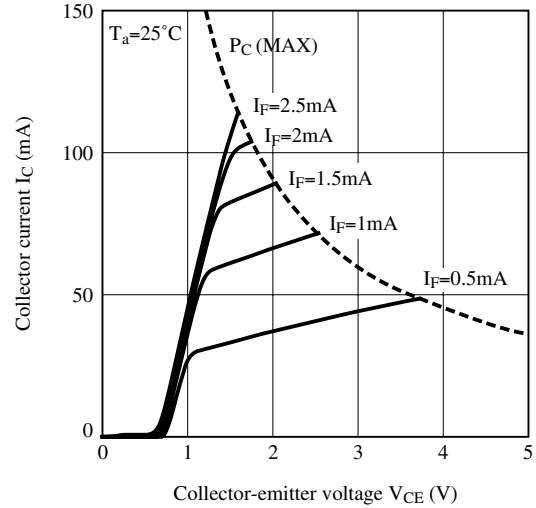
**Fig.6 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage**



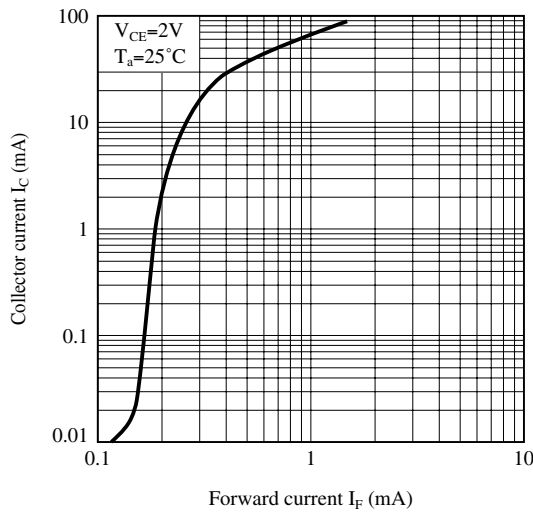
**Fig.7 Current Transfer Ratio vs. Forward Current**



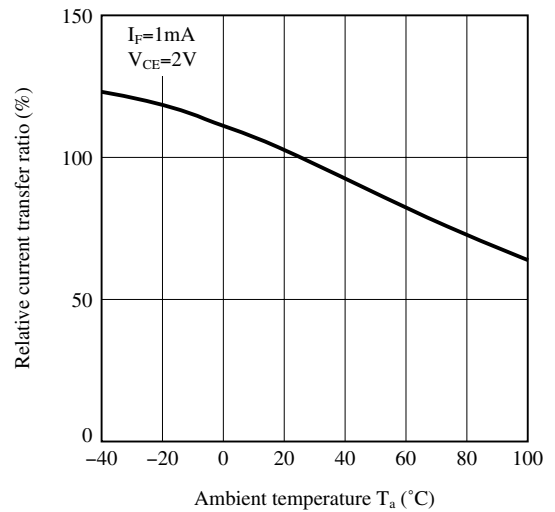
**Fig.8 Collector Current vs. Collector-emitter Voltage**



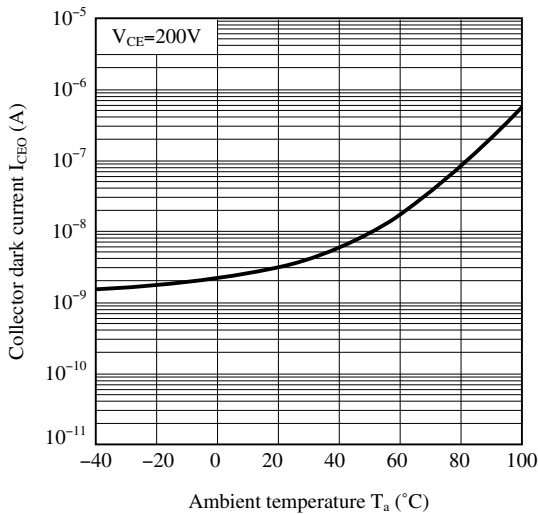
**Fig.9 Collector Current vs. Forward Current**



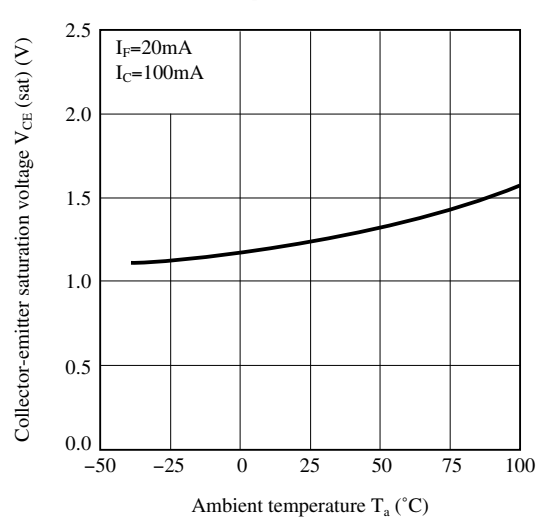
**Fig.10 Relative Current Transfer Ratio vs. Ambient Temperature**



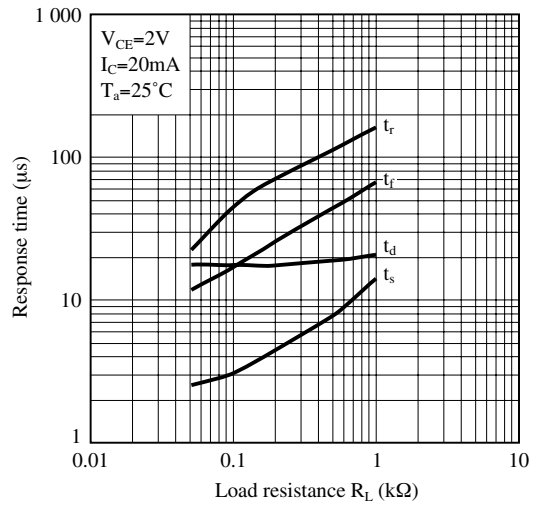
**Fig.11 Collector Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature**



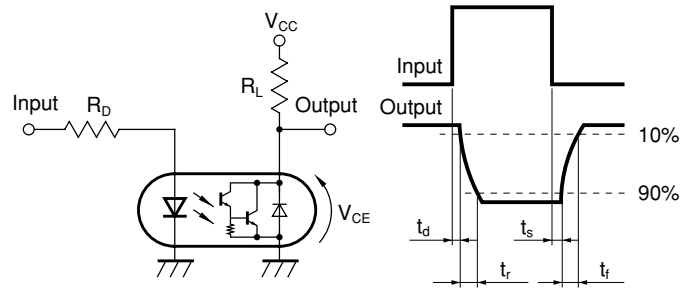
**Fig.12 Collector Saturation Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature**



**Fig.13 Response Time vs. Load Resistance**



**Fig.14 Test Circuit for Response Time**



Please refer to the conditions in Fig.13

Remarks : Please be aware that all data in the graph are just for reference and not for guarantee.

## ■ Design Considerations

### ● Design guide

While operating at  $I_F < 1.0\text{mA}$ , CTR variation may increase.  
Please make design considering this fact.

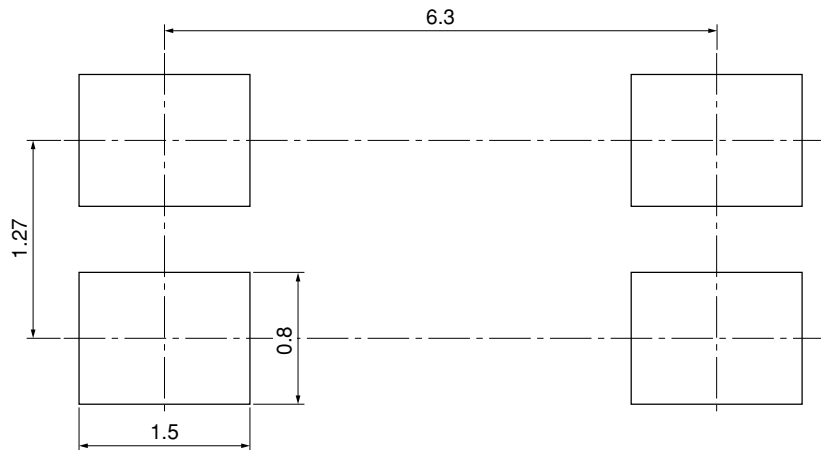
This product is not designed against irradiation and incorporates non-coherent IRED.

### ● Degradation

In general, the emission of the IRED used in photocouplers will degrade over time.

In the case of long term operation, please take the general IRED degradation (50% degradation over 5years) into the design consideration.

### ● Recommended Foot Print (reference)



(Unit : mm)

☆ For additional design assistance, please review our corresponding Optoelectronic Application Notes.

## ■ Manufacturing Guidelines

### ● Soldering Method

#### Reflow Soldering:

Reflow soldering should follow the temperature profile shown below.

Soldering should not exceed the curve of temperature profile and time.

Please don't solder more than twice.



#### Flow Soldering :

Due to SHARP's double transfer mold construction submersion in flow solder bath is allowed under the below listed guidelines.

Flow soldering should be completed below 260°C and within 10s.

Preheating is within the bounds of 100 to 150°C and 30 to 80s.

Please don't solder more than twice.

#### Hand soldering

Hand soldering should be completed within 3s when the point of solder iron is below 400°C.

Please don't solder more than twice.

#### Other notices

Please test the soldering method in actual condition and make sure the soldering works fine, since the impact on the junction between the device and PCB varies depending on the tooling and soldering conditions.

**● Cleaning instructions****Solvent cleaning:**

Solvent temperature should be 45°C or below Immersion time should be 3minutes or less

**Ultrasonic cleaning:**

The impact on the device varies depending on the size of the cleaning bath, ultrasonic output, cleaning time, size of PCB and mounting method of the device.

Therefore, please make sure the device withstands the ultrasonic cleaning in actual conditions in advance of mass production.

**Recommended solvent materials:**

Ethyl alcohol, Methyl alcohol and Isopropyl alcohol

In case the other type of solvent materials are intended to be used, please make sure they work fine in actual using conditions since some materials may erode the packaging resin.

**● Presence of ODC**

This product shall not contain the following materials.

And they are not used in the production process for this device.

Regulation substances : CFCs, Halon, Carbon tetrachloride, 1.1.1-Trichloroethane (Methylchloroform)

Specific brominated flame retardants such as the PBBOs and PBBs are not used in this product at all.

■ **Package specification**

● **Tape and Reel package**

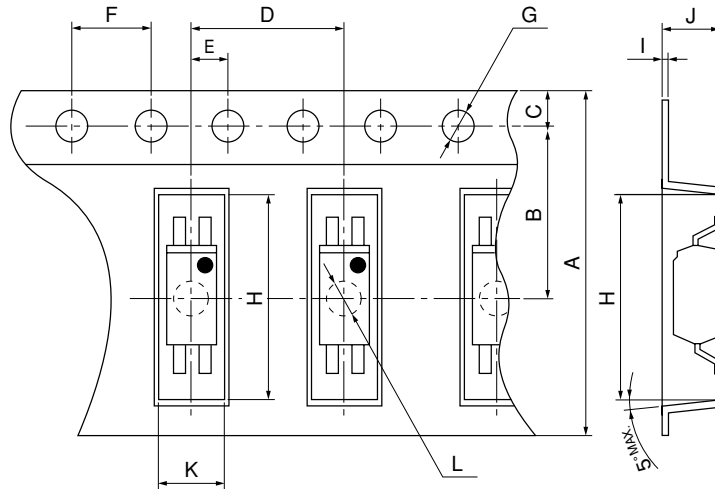
Package materials

Carrier tape : PS

Cover tape : PET (three layer system)

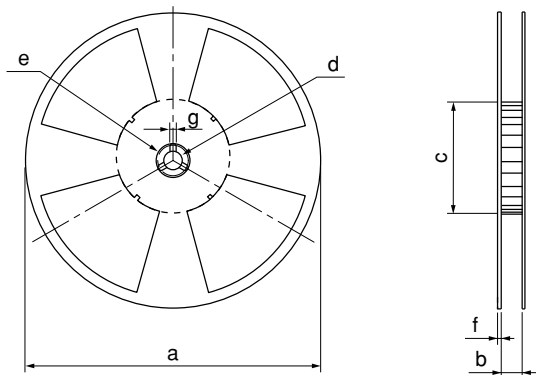
Reel : PS

**Carrier tape structure and Dimensions**



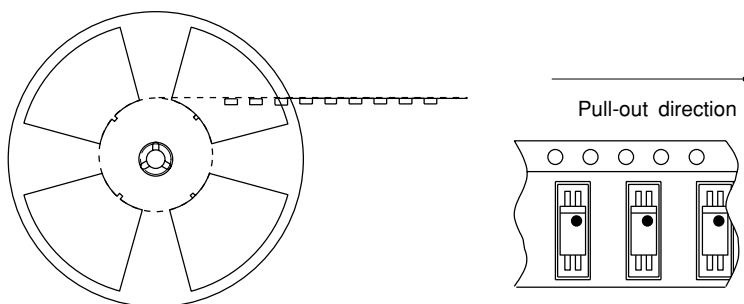
Dimensions List							(Unit : mm)
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
12.0±0.3	5.5±0.1	1.75±0.1	8.0±0.1	2.0±0.1	4.0±0.1	φ1.5 <sup>+0.1</sup> <sub>-0</sub>	
H	I	J	K	L			
7.5±0.1	0.3±0.05	2.3±0.1	3.1±0.1	φ1.6 <sup>+0.1</sup> <sub>-0</sub>			

**Reel structure and Dimensions**



Dimensions List				(Unit : mm)
a	b	c	d	
330	13.5±1.5	100±1.0	13±0.5	
e	f	g		
23±1.0	2.0±0.5	2.0±0.5		

**Direction of product insertion**



[Packing : 3 000pcs/reel]

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(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).



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