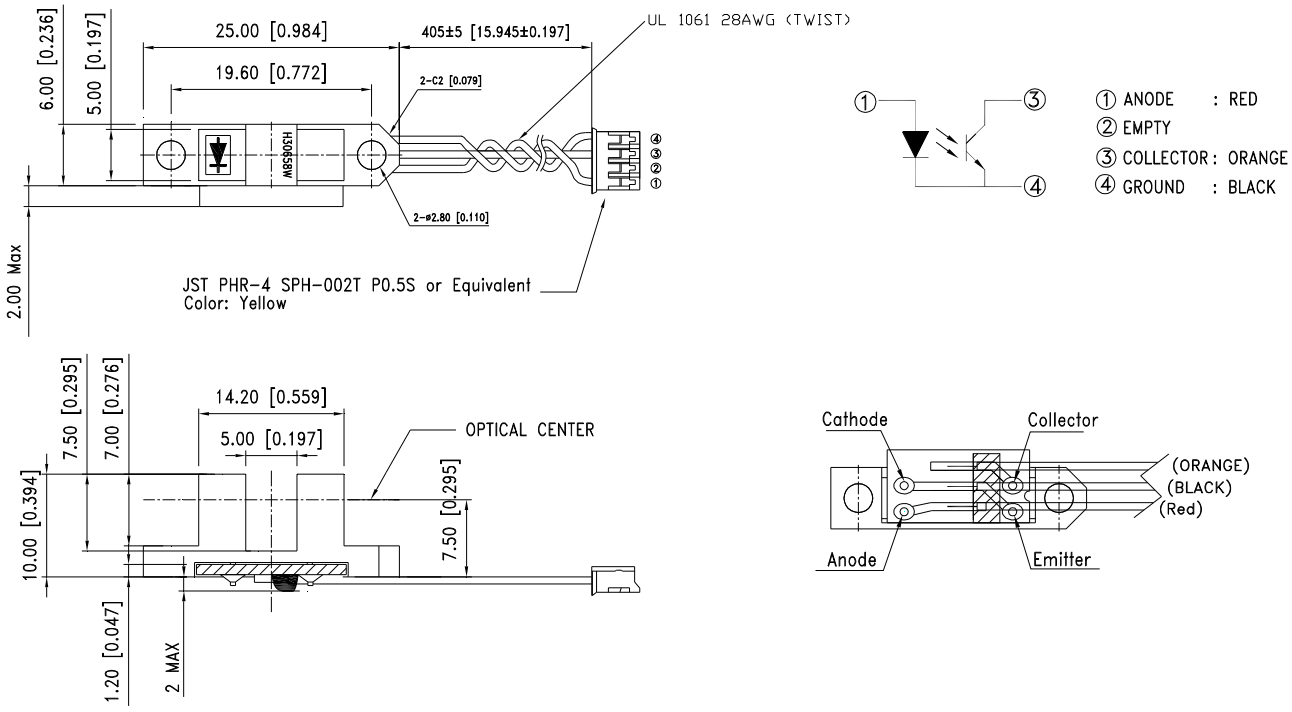
Origin Date : 04/25/2008		Originator : Shiqincui		
Rev.	Date	ECN OR QCN	Description of Change	Checker
-	04/25/2008		NEW SPEC. (CHANGE WIRE LENGTH FROM 420MM TO 405MM)	Shiqincui

FEATURES

* NON-CONTACT SWITCHING
* FOR DIRECT PC BOARD OR DUAL-IN-LINE SOCKET MOUNTING
* FAST SWITCHING SPEED
* FOUR WIRES FOR ELECTRICAL CONNECTION

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



NOTES:

1. All dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
2. Tolerance is ±0.25mm(.010") unless otherwise noted.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS AT TA=25℃

PARAMETER	MAXIMUM RATING	UNIT
INPUT LED		
Power Dissipation	75	mW
Peak Forward Current (300 pps , 10 μS pulse)	1	A
Continuous Forward Current	50	mA
Reverse Voltage	5	V
OUTPUT PHOTOTRANSISTOR		
Power Dissipation	100	mW
Collector-Emitter Voltage	30	V
Emitter-Collector Voltage	5	V
Collector Current	20	mA
Operating Temperature Range	-25℃ to + 85℃	
Storage Temperature Range	-40℃ to + 100℃	

ELECTRICAL OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS AT T_A=25℃

PARAMETER		SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	TEST CONDITION
INPUT LED							
Forward Voltage		V_F		1.2	1.6	V	I_F = 20mA
Reverse Current		I_R			100	μA	V_R=5V
OUTPUT PHOTOTRANSISTOR							
Collector-Emitter Dark Current		I_{CEO}			100	nA	V_{CE}=10V
COUPLER							
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage		$V_{CE(SAT)}$			0.4	V	I_C=0.25mA I_F=20mA
On State Collector Current		$I_{C(ON)}$	1.0	1.2		mA	V_{CE}=5V I_F=20mA
Response Time	Rise Time	T_r		3	15	μS	V_{CE}=5V, I_C=2mA R_L=100Ω
	Fall Time	T_f		4	20		

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL / OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS CURVES

(25℃ Ambient Temperature Unless Otherwise Noted)

Fig.1 Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

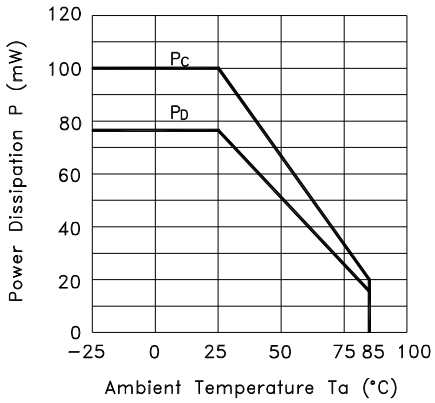


Fig.2 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

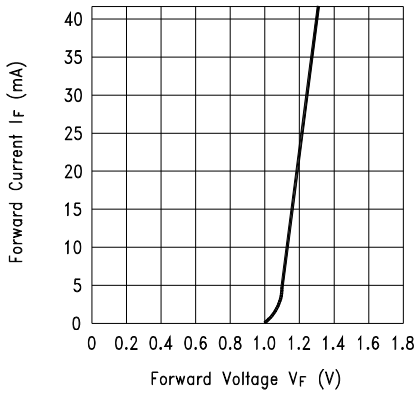


Fig.3 Collector Current vs. Collector-emitter Voltage

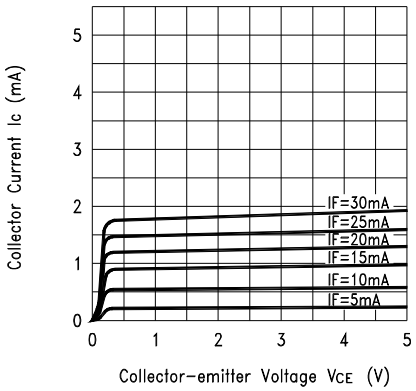
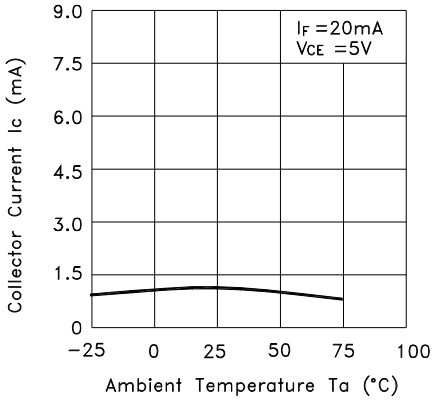


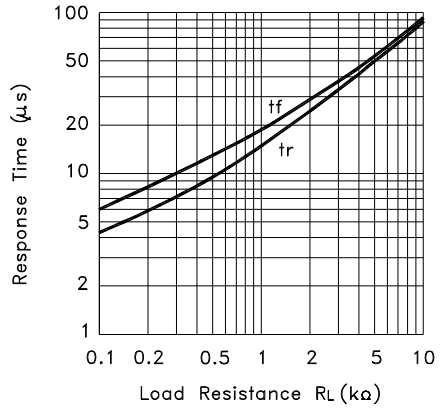
Fig.4 Collector Current vs. Ambient Temperature



TYPICAL ELECTRICAL / OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS CURVES

(25℃ Ambient Temperature Unless Otherwise Noted)

Fig.5 Response Time vs. Load Resistance



Test Circuit for Response Time

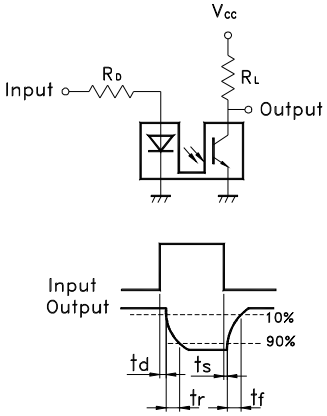


Fig.6 Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature