



## Part Numbering System

WPPC - D 1 1 08 4 E SS - TRU  
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9)

(1) **Photo Coupler**

(2) **Input**

A: AC  
D: DC

(3) **Channel**

1: 1 Channel  
2: 2 Channels  
4: 4 Channels

(4) **Output Configuration**

1: Single Photo Transistor  
2: Darlington Photo Transistor  
3: (6-pin only) Single Photo Transistor without base terminal

(5) **Output Type**

**Collector Emitter Voltage**

03: 30V(V<sub>CEO</sub>)  
035: 35V(V<sub>CEO</sub>)  
06: 60V(V<sub>CEO</sub>)  
08: 80V(V<sub>CEO</sub>)  
30: 300V(V<sub>CEO</sub>)

**Propagation Delay Time**

D008: 1M bit/s\*  
D015: 1M bit/s\*  
D35: High Gain Split PD\*  
D60: High Gain Split PD\*

\*Digital High Speed Parts: Code denotes max propagation delay.

(6) **Pin Configuration**

4: 4pin  
6: 6pin  
8: 8pin  
16: 16pin

(7) **CTR Ranking**

Note: The below ranking pertains to WPPC-D11084 Series. No CTR Ranking for Digital High Speed Parts.

Rank	CTR(%)
A	80-600
B	130-260
C	200-400
D	300-600
E	80-600
F	200-300
G	150-300
H	100-200

(8) **Package Types**

D: DIP  
A: SMD  
S: SOP  
SS: SSOP  
H: Long Creepage Distance

(9) **Taping**

TLD: Tape Direction Left  
TRU: Tape Direction Right

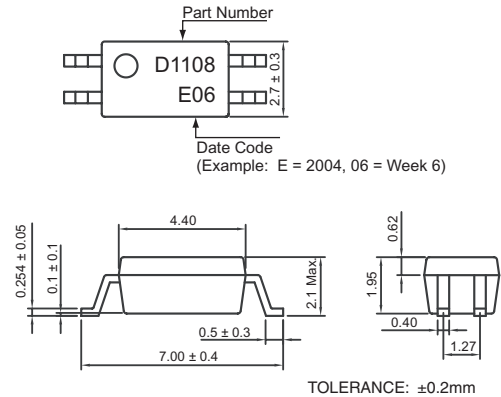
## Features

1. High isolation voltage ( $BV = 2500 V_{RMS}$ )
2. Small thin package (4-pin SSOP, Pin pitch 1.27mm)
3. High collector to emitter voltage ( $V_{CEO} = 80V$ )
4. High speed switching ( $t_r = 3\mu s$  typ.,  $t_f = 5\mu s$  typ.)
5. Available package types: SSOP(shown).

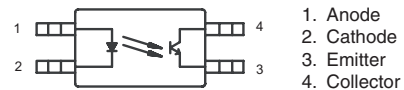
## Applications

1. Programmable logic controllers.
2. Measuring instruments.
3. Power supply.
4. Hybrid IC.
5. Gaming machines.

## Outside Dimension: Unit (mm)



## Schematic: Top View



## Absolute Maximum Ratings

(Ta = 25°C)

Parameter		Symbol	Rating	Unit
Input	Forward Current(DC)	$I_F$	50	mA
	Reverse Voltage	$V_R$	6	V
	Power Dissipation Derating	$P_b/^\circ C$	0.6	mW/°C
	Power Dissipation	$P_D$	60	mW
	Peak Forward Current*1	$I_{FP}$	1	A
Output	Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	80	V
	Emitter-Collector Voltage	$V_{ECO}$	6	V
	Collector Current	$I_C$	50	mA
	Power Dissipation Derating	$P_C$	1.2	mW/°C
	Total Power Dissipation	$P_{tot}$	120	mW
Isolation Voltage*2		$V_{iso}$	2500	Vrms
Operating Temperature		$T_{op}$	-30 to +100	°C
Storage Temperature		$T_{stg}$	-55 to +125	°C

\*1 PW = 100us, Duty Cycle = 1%

\*2 AC voltage for 1 minute at Ta = 25°C, RH = 60% between input and output

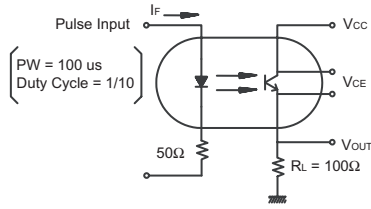
## Electro-optical Characteristics

(Ta = 25°C)

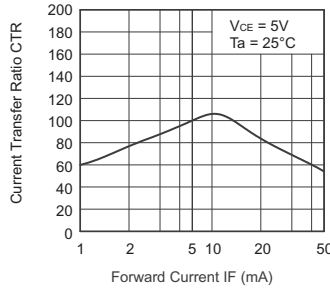
Parameter		Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Input	Forward Voltage	$V_F$	$I_F = 5mA$	-	1.1	1.4	V
	Reverse Current	$I_R$	$V = 5V$	-	-	5	uA
	Terminal Capacitance	$C_t$	$V = 0V, f = 1, 0kHz$	-	30	-	pF
Output	Collector Dark Current	$I_{CEO}$	$V_{CE} = 80V, I_F = 0mA$	-	-	100	nA
	Current Transfer Ratio	CTR	$I_F = 5mA, V_{CE} = 5V$	80	-	600	%
Transfer Characteristics	Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	$I_F = 10mA, I_C = 2mA$	-	-	0.3	V
	Isolation Resistance	$R_{i-o}$	DC500V	$5 \times 10^{10}$	$10^{11}$	-	ohm
	Floating Capacitance	$C_{i-o}$	$V = 0V, f = 1.0MHz$	-	0.4	-	pF
	Response Time (Rise)	$t_r$	$V_{CE} = 5V, I_C = 2mA, R_L = 100\Omega$	-	3	-	us
	Response Time (Fall)	$t_f$		-	5	-	us

**Data Curves**

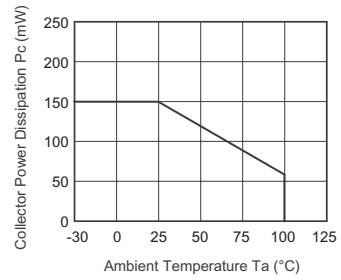
\*1 Test circuit for switching time.



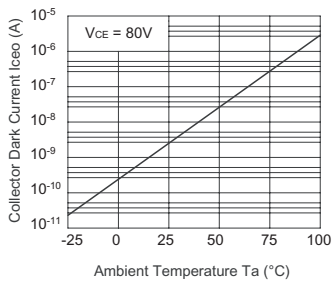
**Fig. 1** Current Transfer Ratio vs. Forward Current



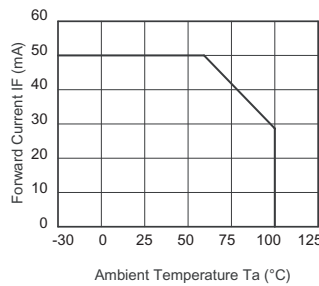
**Fig. 2** Collector Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature



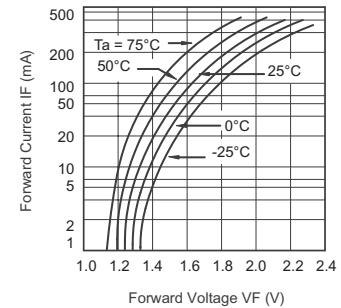
**Fig. 3** Collector Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature



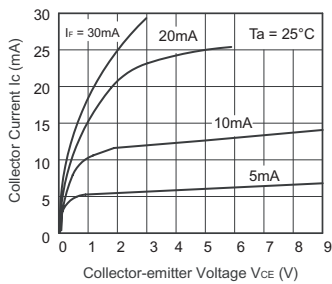
**Fig. 4** Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature



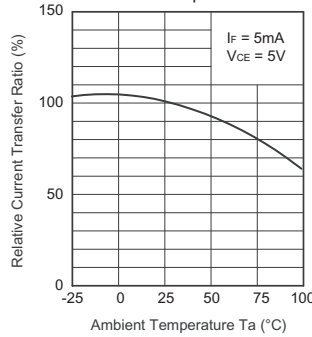
**Fig. 5** Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage



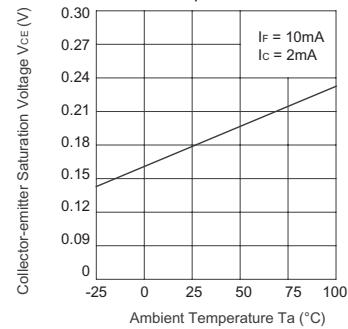
**Fig. 6** Collector Current vs. Collector-Emitter Voltage



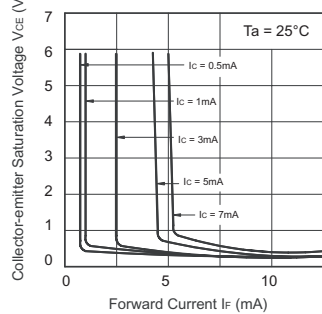
**Fig. 7** Relative Current Transfer Ratio vs. Ambient Temperature



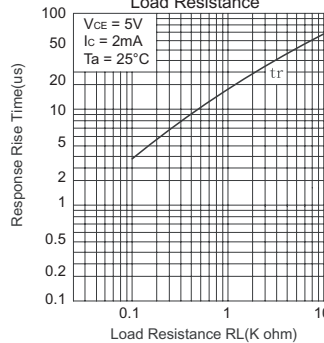
**Fig. 8** Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature



**Fig. 9** Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Forward Current



**Fig. 10** Response Time vs. Load Resistance



**Fig. 11** Response Time vs. Load Resistance

