

# PC815 Series

## High Sensitivity, High Density Mounting Type Photocoupler

\* Lead forming type (I type) and taping reel type (P type) are also available. (PC815I/PC815P) (Page 656)  
 \*\*\*TUV (VDE0884) approved type is also available as an option.

### ■ Features

1. High current transfer ratio  
(CTR : MIN. 600% at  $I_F=1mA$ ,  $V_{CE}=2V$ )
2. High isolation voltage between input and output  
( $V_{iso} : 5\ 000V_{rms}$ )
3. Compact dual-in-line package

PC815 : 1-channel type    PC825 : 2-channel type

PC835 : 3-channel type    PC845 : 4-channel type

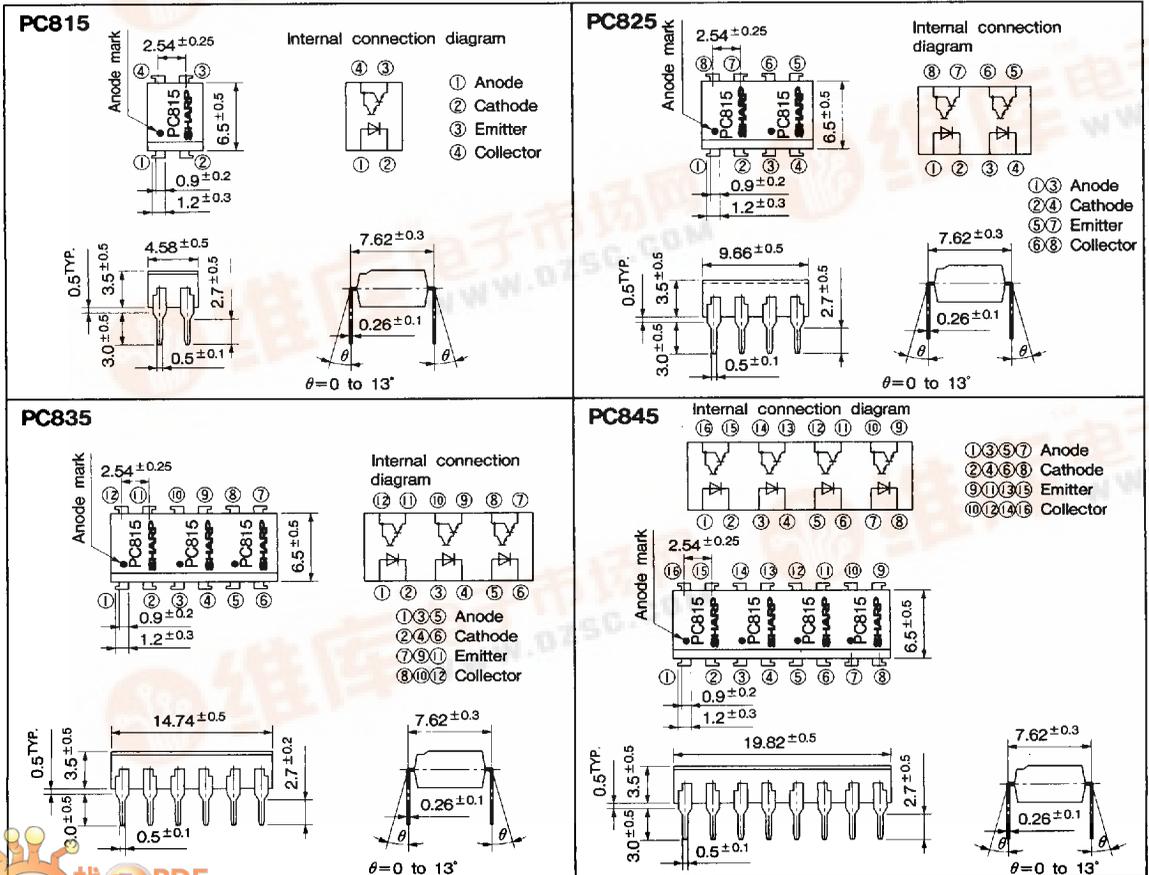
4. Recognized by UL file No. E64380

### ■ Applications

1. System appliances, measuring instruments
2. Industrial robots
3. Copiers, automatic vending machines
4. Signal transmission between circuits of different potentials and impedances

### ■ Outline Dimensions

(Unit : mm)



Photocouplers



■ Absolute Maximum Ratings

(Ta=25°C)

Parameter		Symbol	Rating	Unit
Input	Forward current	$I_F$	50	mA
	*1 Peak forward current	$I_{FM}$	1	A
	Reverse voltage	$V_R$	6	V
	Power dissipation	P	70	mW
Output	Collector-emitter voltage	$V_{CEO}$	35	V
	Emitter-collector voltage	$V_{ECO}$	6	V
	Collector current	$I_C$	80	mA
	Collector power dissipation	$P_C$	150	mW
Total power dissipation		$P_{tot}$	200	mW
*2 Isolation voltage		$V_{iso}$	5 000	$V_{rms}$
Operating temperature		$T_{opr}$	-30 to +100	°C
Storage temperature		$T_{stg}$	-55 to +125	°C
*3 Soldering temperature		$T_{sol}$	260	°C

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

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

\*3 For 10 seconds

■ Electro-optical Characteristics

(Ta=25°C)

Parameter		Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit	
Input	Forward voltage	$V_F$	$I_F = 20mA$	—	1.2	1.4	V	
	Peak forward voltage	$V_{FM}$	$I_{FM} = 0.5A$	—	—	3.0	V	
	Reverse current	$I_R$	$V_R = 4V$	—	—	10	$\mu A$	
	Terminal capacitance	$C_t$	$V = 0, f = 1kHz$	—	30	250	pF	
Output	Collector dark current	$I_{CEO}$	$V_{CE} = 10V, I_F = 0$	—	—	$10^{-6}$	A	
Transfer characteristics	Current transfer ratio	CTR	$I_F = 1mA, V_{CE} = 2V$	600	1 600	7 500	%	
	Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	$I_F = 20mA, I_C = 5mA$	—	0.8	1.0	V	
	Isolation resistance	$R_{ISO}$	DC500V, 40 to 60%RH	$5 \times 10^{10}$	$10^{11}$	—	$\Omega$	
	Floating capacitance	$C_f$	$V = 0, f = 1MHz$	—	0.6	1.0	pF	
	Response time	Cut-off frequency	$f_c$	$V_{CE} = 2V, I_C = 2mA, R_L = 100\Omega$	1	6	—	kHz
			Rise time	$t_r$	—	60	300	$\mu s$
	Fall time	$t_f$	$V_{CE} = 2V, I_C = 10mA, R_L = 100\Omega$	—	53	250	$\mu s$	

Fig. 1 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

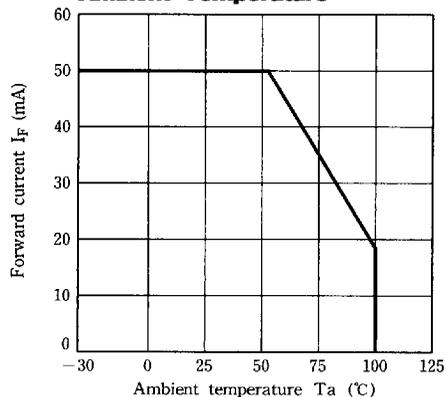
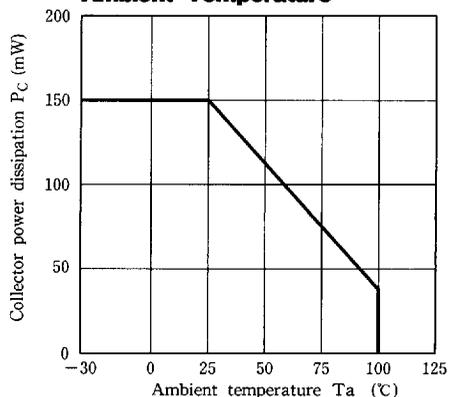
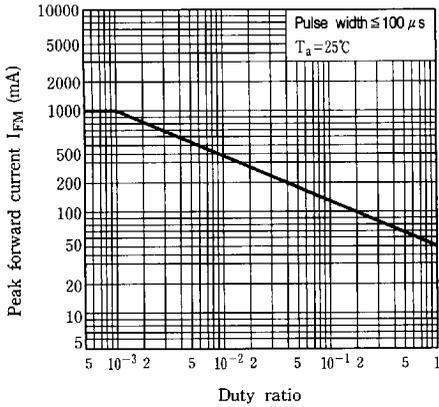


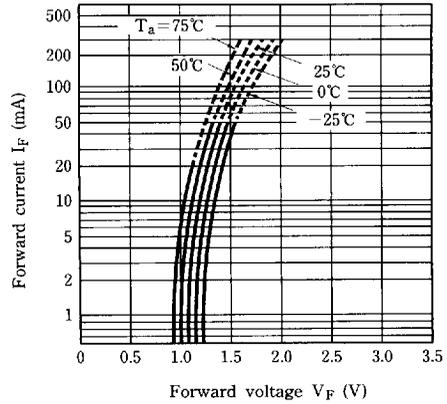
Fig. 2 Collector Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature



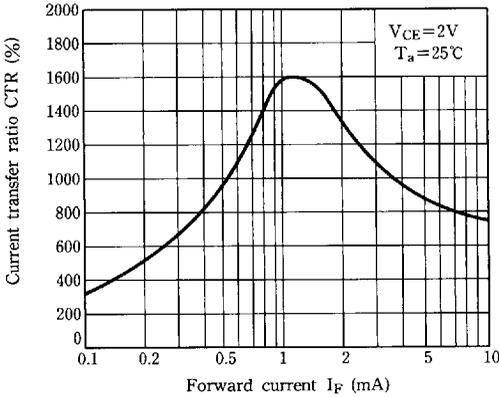
**Fig. 3 Peak Forward Current vs. Duty Ratio**



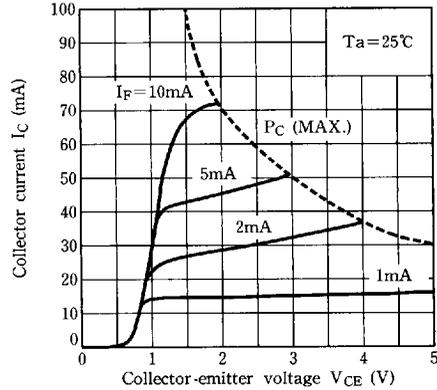
**Fig. 4 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage**



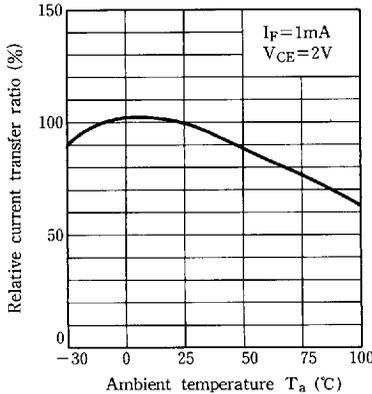
**Fig. 5 Current Transfer Ratio vs. Forward Current**



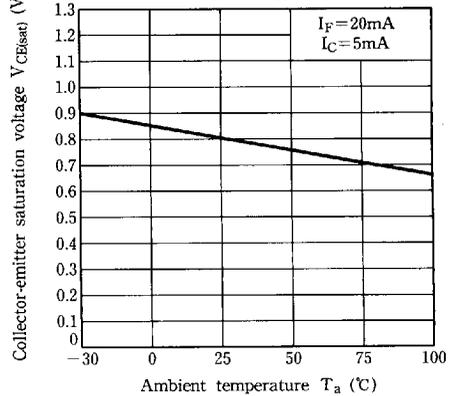
**Fig. 6 Collector Current vs. Collector-emitter Voltage**



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

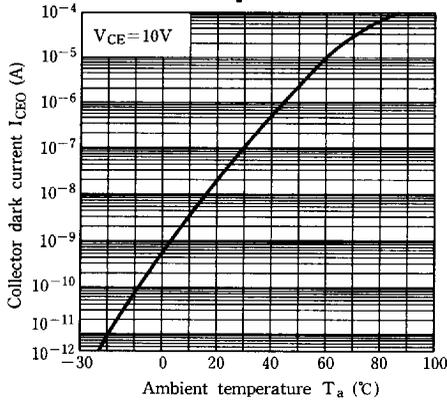


**Fig. 8 Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature**

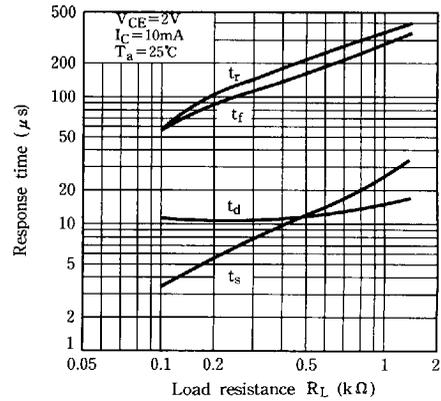


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Photocouplers

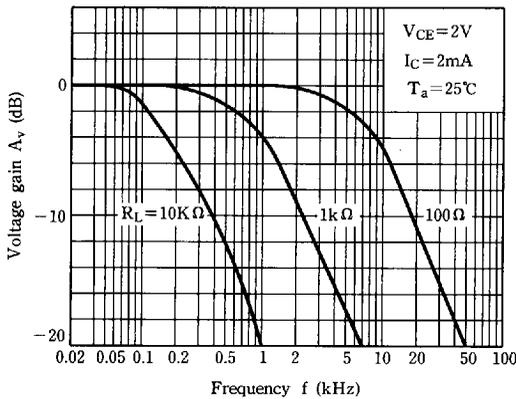
**Fig. 9 Collector Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature**



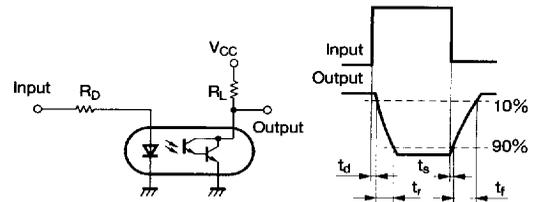
**Fig.10 Response Time vs. Load Resistance**



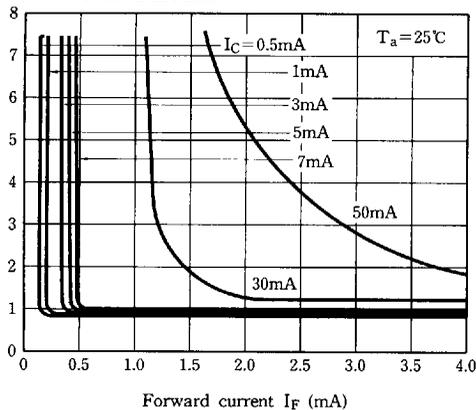
**Fig.11 Frequency Response**



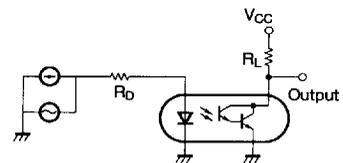
**Test Circuit for Response Time**



**Fig.12 Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Forward Current**



**Test Circuit for Frequency Response**



• Please refer to the chapter "Precautions for Use" (Page 78 to 93)