

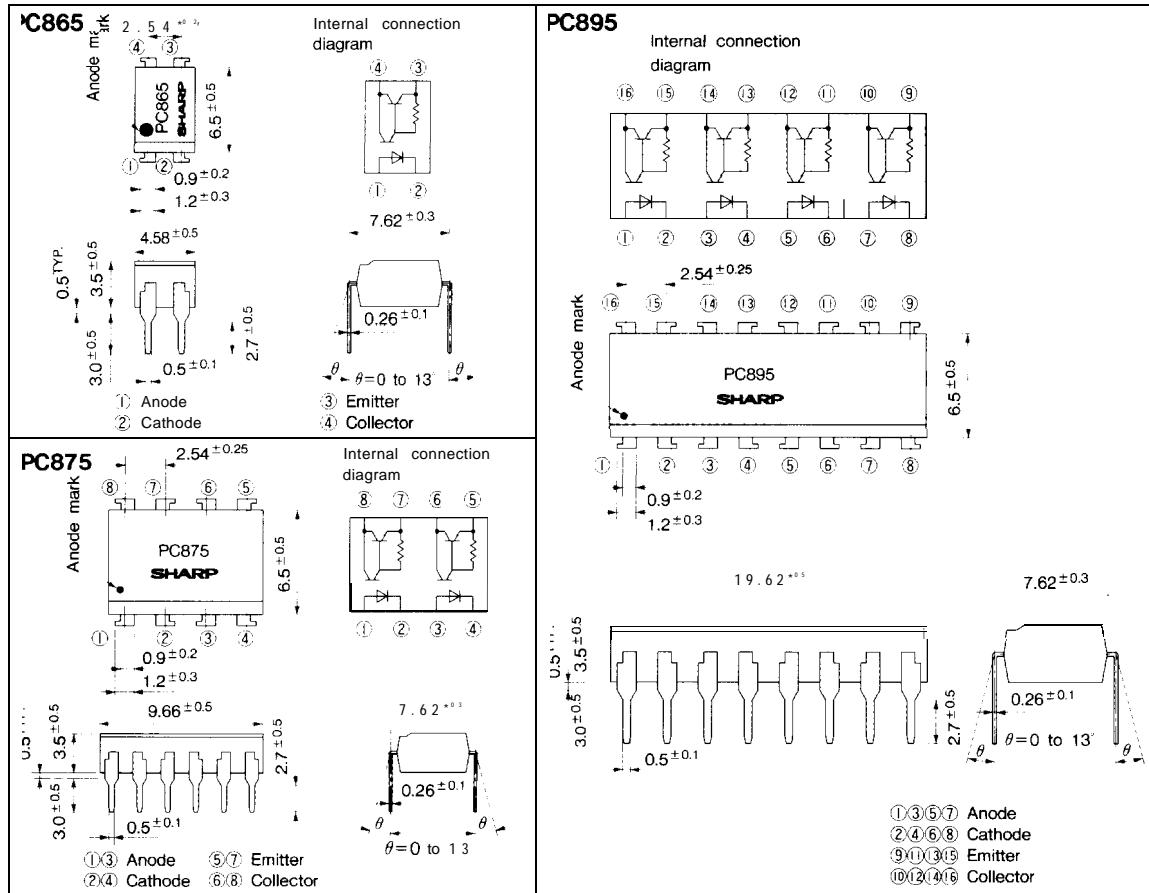
PC865 Series

■ Features

1. Low collector dark current
(I_{CEO} : MAX. $10\ \mu A$ at $V_{CE}=24V$, $T_a=85^\circ C$)
2. High current transfer ratio
(CTR : MIN. 1 000% at $I_F=1mA$, $V_{CE}=2V$)
3. High collector-emitter voltage (V_{CEO} : 70V)
4. High isolation voltage between input and output (V_{iso} : $5\ 000V_{rms}$)
5. Compact dual-in-line package
PC865 (1-channel) PC875 (2-channel)
PC895 (4-channel)
6. Recognized by UL, file No. E64380

■ Outline Dimensions

(Unit : mm)



■ 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
output	Power dissipation	P	70 mW
	Collector -emitter voltage	V _{CEO}	70 V
	Emitter-collector voltage	V _{ECO}	0.1 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}	5000 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 ≤ 100 μs, 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
	Reverse current	I _R	V _R =4V		—	—	10	μA
	Terminal capacitance	C _t	V=0, f=1kHz		—	30	250	pF
output	Collector dark current	I _{CEO}	V _{CE} = 24V	Ta = 25°C	—	—	2X10 ⁻⁷	A
			I _F = 0	Ta = 85°C	—	—	10 ⁻⁵	A
Transfer characteristics	*4 Current transfer ratio	CTR	I _F = 1mA, V _{CE} = 2V	1000	—	8000	%	
	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 x 10 ¹⁰	10 ¹¹	—	Ω	
	Floating capacitance	C _f	V=0, f=1MHz	—	0.6	1.0	pF	
	Cut-off frequency	f _C	V _{CE} = 2V, I _C = 2mA, R _L = 100Ω, -3dB	1	6	—	kHz	
	Response time	Rise time	t _r	V _{CE} = 2V, I _C = 10mA		100	300	μs
		Fall time	t _f	R _L = 100Ω		35	200	μs

Fig. 1 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

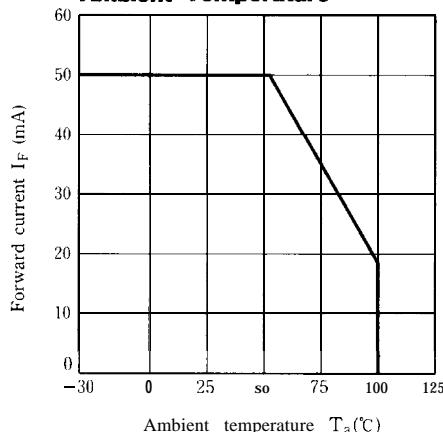


Fig. 3 Peak Forward Current vs. Duty Ratio

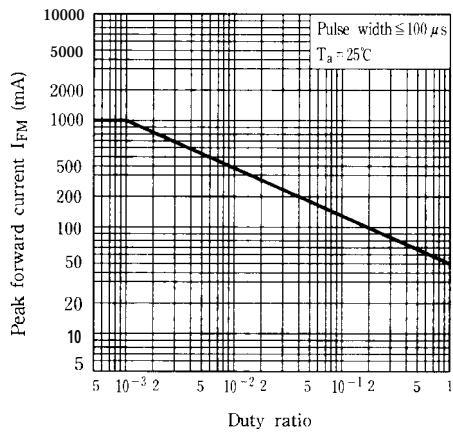


Fig. 5 Current Transfer Ratio vs. Forward Current

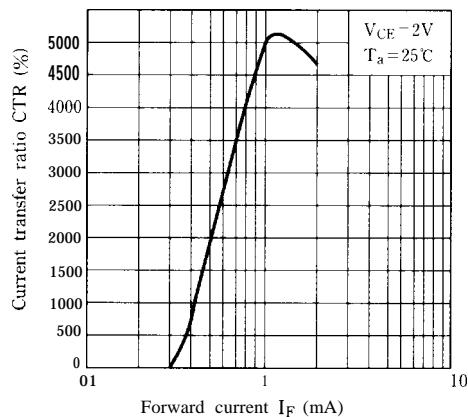


Fig. 2 Collector Power Dissipation VS. Ambient Temperature

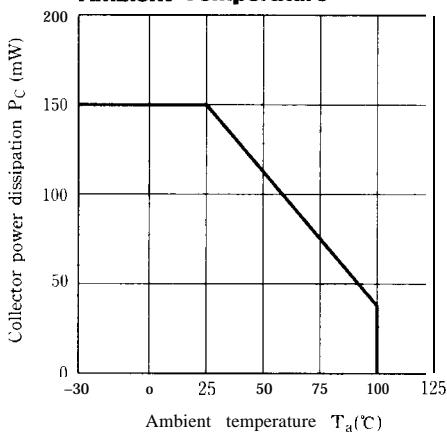


Fig. 4 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

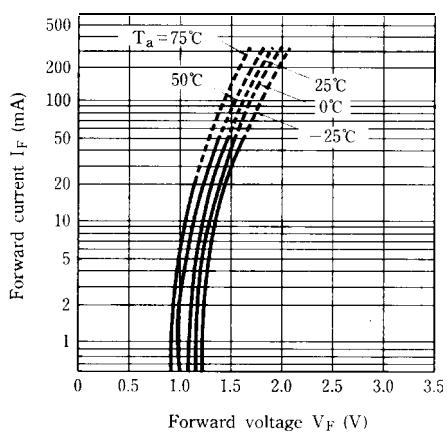


Fig. 6 Collector Current vs. Collector-emitter Voltage

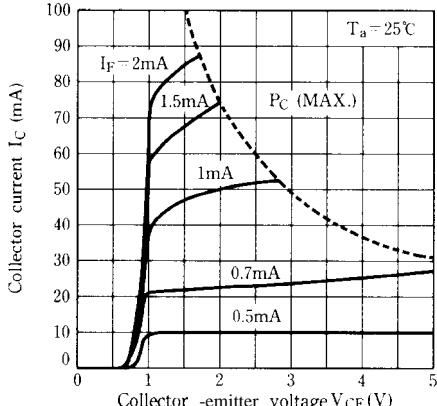


Fig. 7 Relative Current Transfer Ratio vs. Ambient Temperature

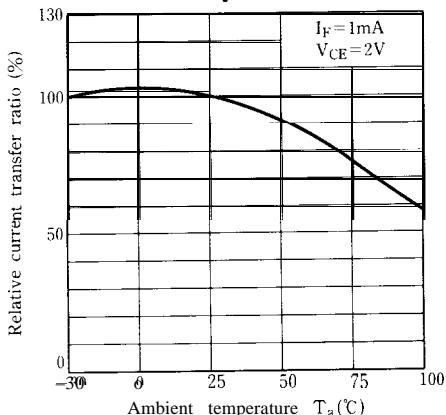


Fig. 9 Collector Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature

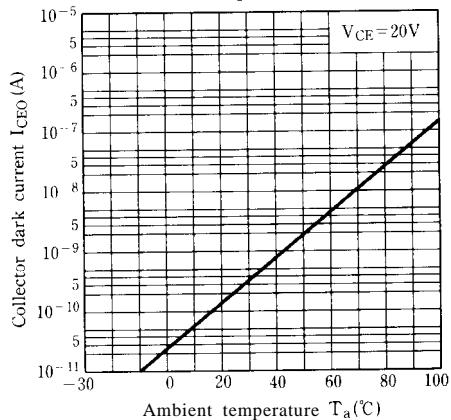


Fig. 11 Frequency Response

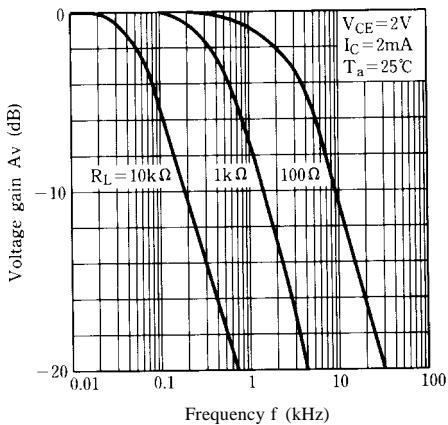


Fig. 8 Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

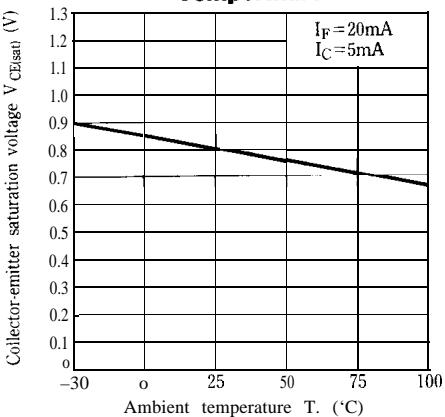
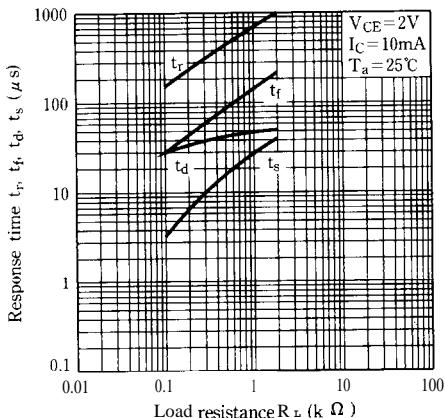
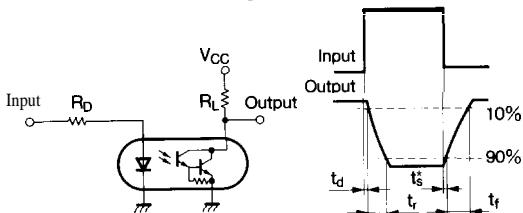


Fig. 10 Response Time vs. Load Resistance



Test Circuit for Response Time



Test Circuit for Frequency Response

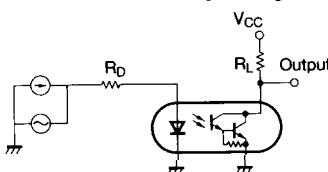
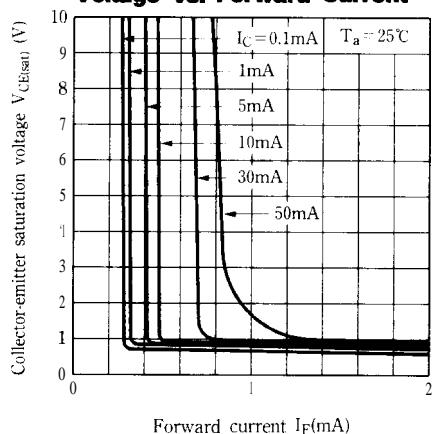


Fig.12 Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Forward Current



- . Please refer to the chapter “Precautions for Use” (Page 78 to 93)