



# ORIENT

## Photocoupler

### Product Data Sheet

Name: ORPC-827

Customer: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**SHENZHEN ORIENT COMPONENTS CO., LTD**

Block A 3rd Floor No.4 Building, Tian'an Cyber Park, Huangge Rd, LongGang Dist, Shenzhen, GD

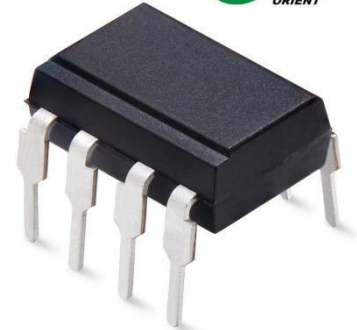
TEL: 0755-29681816

FAX: 0755-29681200

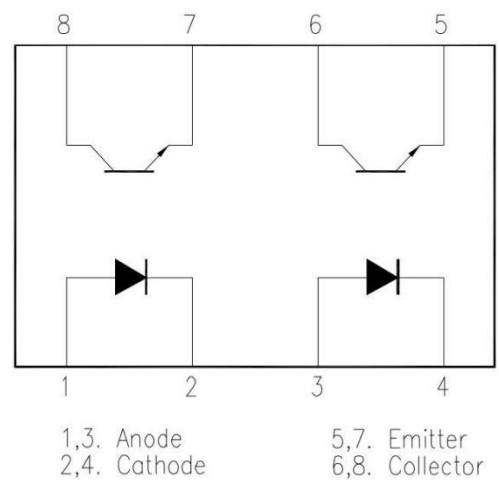
[www.orient-opto.com](http://www.orient-opto.com)

### 1. Features

- (1). Current conversion ratio (Min 50% Working condition  $I_F=5mA$ ,  $V_{CE}=5V$ )
- (2). Insulation Voltage = 5,000Vrms,
- (3). Response Time  
(tr: TYP. 4 $\mu$ s; tf: TYP. 5 $\mu$ s at  $V_{CE}=2V$ ,  $I_c=2mA$ ,  $R_L=100\ \Omega$ )
- (4). ORPC-827: 2-channel type  
ORPC-827M: 2-channel type  
ORPC-827S: 2-channel type
- (5). UL approved(No.E323844)  
VDE approved (No.40029733)  
CQC approved (No.CQC09001029446 CQC13001086898)  
CE approved (No.AC/0431008)  
State Grid approved (No.SGCM013420170152 )



Pin No. and Internal connection diagram



### 2. Instructions

- (1). ORPC-827 series optical coupler consists of two GaAs transmitting tubes and two NPN transistors
- (2). Pin pitch of ORPC-827 is 2.54mm

### 3. Application Range

- (1). Switching power supply
- (2). Ammeter
- (3). Computer
- (4). Instrumental application, measurement machine
- (5). Imbursement equipments, duplicating machine, automat
- (6). Family-use electric equipments, such as fans
- (7). Signal transforming systems

#### 4、Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25°C)

Parameter		Symbol	Rated Value	Unit
Input	Forward Current	$I_F$	60	mA
	Peak forward current(1us pulse)	$I_{FP}$	1	A
	Reverse Voltage	$V_R$	6	V
	Consume Power	$P$	70	mW
Output	Collector and emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	80	V
	Emitter and collector Voltage	$V_{ECO}$	6	
	Collector Current	$I_C$	50	mA
	Consume Power	$P_C$	150	mW
Total Consume Power		$P_{tot}$	200	mW
*1 Insulation Voltage		$V_{iso}$	5,000	Vrms
Max Insulation Voltage (Insulating oil test)		$V_{IOTM}$	10,000	V
Rated Impulse Insulation Voltage		$V_{IORM}$	630	V
Working Temperature		$T_{opr}$	-55 to + 110	°C
Deposit Temperature		$T_{stg}$	-55 to + 125	
*2 Soldering Temperature		$T_{sol}$	260	

\*1. AC Test, 1 minute, humidity = 40~60%

Isolation voltage shall be measured using the following method.

(1) Short between anode and cathode on the primary side and between collector and emitter on the secondary side.

(2) The isolation voltage tester with zero-cross circuit shall be used.

(3) The waveform of applied voltage shall be a sine wave.

\*2. soldering time is 10 seconds

**5、Electrical optical characteristics at TA=25°C**

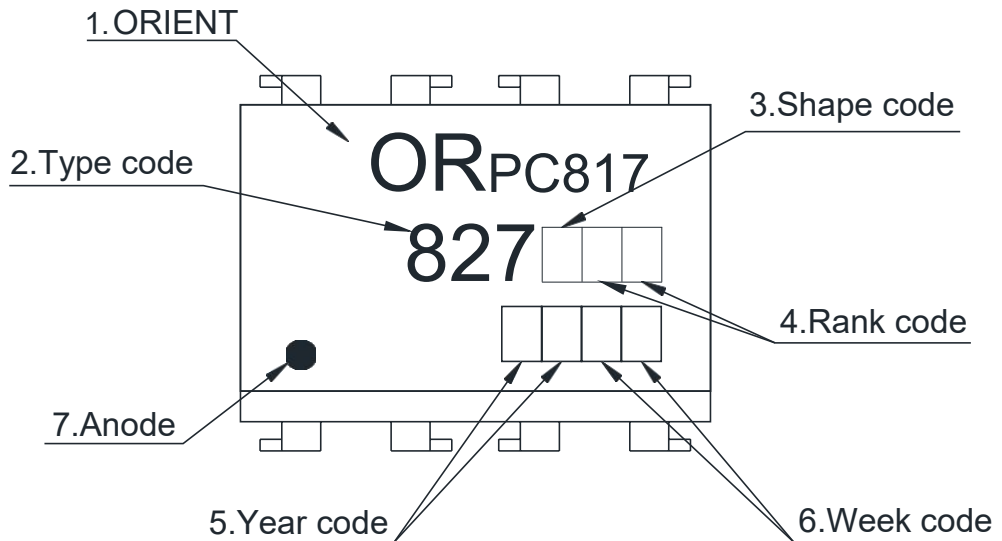
Parameter		Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ.*	Max	Unit
Input	Forward Current	$V_F$	$I_F=20\text{mA}$	---	1.2	1.4	V
	Reverse Voltage	$I_R$	$V_R=4\text{V}$	---	---	10	$\mu\text{A}$
	Collector capacitance	$C_t$	$V=0, f=1\text{KHz}$	---	30	250	pF
Output	Collector to emitter Current	$I_{CEO}$	$V_{CE}=20\text{V}, I_F=0\text{mA}$	---	---	100	nA
	Collector and Emitter attenuation Voltage	$BV_{CEO}$	$I_C=0.1\text{mA}, I_F=0\text{mA}$	80	---	---	V
	Emitter and Collector attenuation Voltage	$BV_{ECO}$	$I_E=0.1\text{mA}, I_F=0\text{mA}$	6	---	---	V
Transforming Characteristics	*1Current conversion ratio	CTR	$I_F=5\text{mA}, V_{CE}=5\text{V}$	50	---	600	%
	Collector Current	$I_C$		2.5	---	50	mA
	Collector and Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	$I_F=20\text{mA}, I_C=1\text{mA}$	---	0.1	0.2	V
	Insulation Impedance	$R_{iso}$	DC500V 40~60%R.H.	---	$1 \times 10^{12}$	---	$\Omega$
	capacitance	$C_f$	$V=0, f=1\text{MHz}$	---	0.6	1.0	pF
	Transforming Frequency	$f_c$	$V_{CE}=5\text{V}, I_C=2\text{mA}, R_L=100\Omega, -3\text{dB}$	---	80	---	kHz
	Risetime	$t_r$	$V_{CE}=2\text{V}, I_C=2\text{mA}, R_L=100\Omega$	---	4	18	$\mu\text{s}$
	Descend Time	$t_f$		---	3	18	$\mu\text{s}$

\*1 Current Conversion Ratio =  $I_C / I_F \times 100\%$

**6、Rank table of current transfer ratio (CTR)**

	CTR Rank	Min (%)	Max (%)	Condition
ORPC-827	NO BIN	50	600	$I_F=5\text{mA}, V_{CE}=5\text{V}, T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$
	A	80	160	
	B	130	260	
	C	200	400	
	D	300	600	
	BC	130	400	
	CD	200	600	

## 7、 Naming Rule



(1) ORIENT

(2) denotes Type Code.

(3)  denotes Shape Code.

(4)  denotes Rank code..

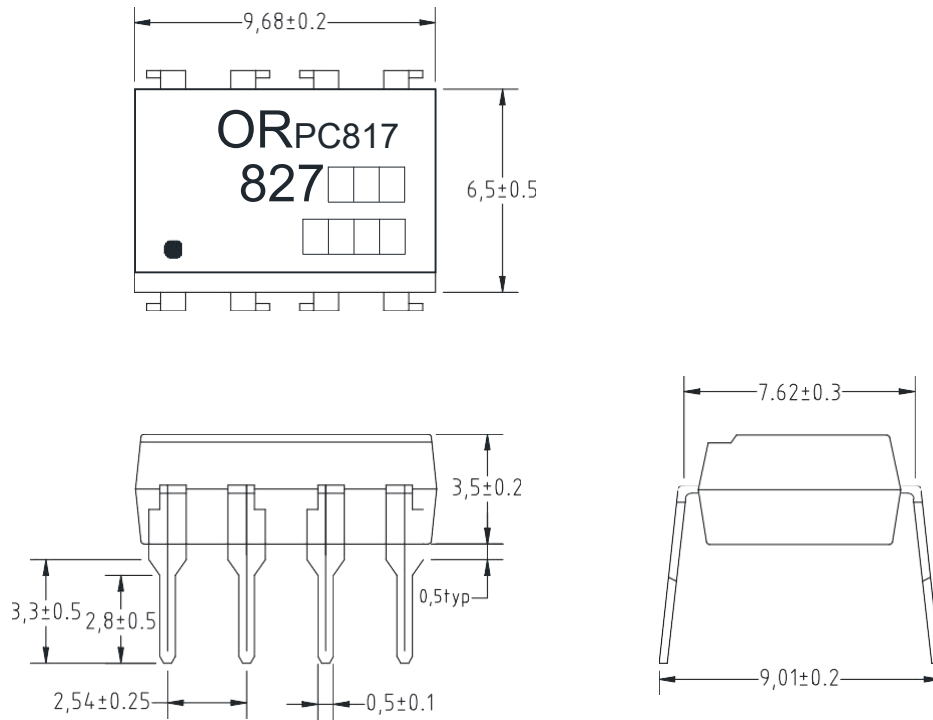
(5)  denotes Year Code

(6)  denotes Week Code

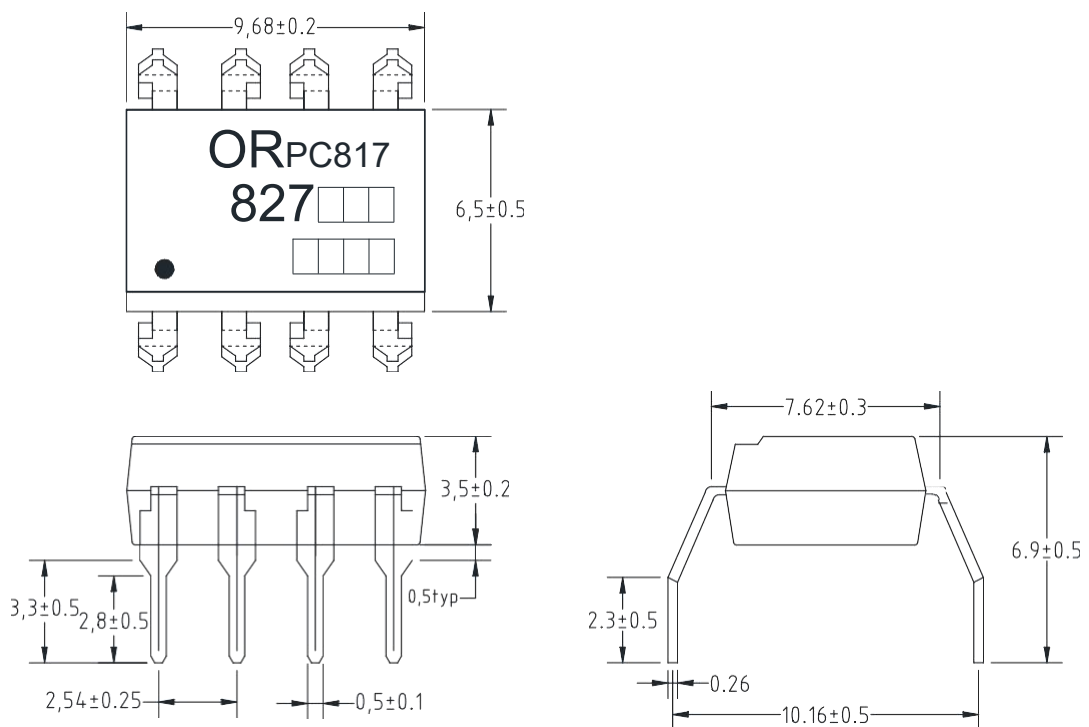
(7) Anode

## 8、Outer Dimension (Unit: mm)

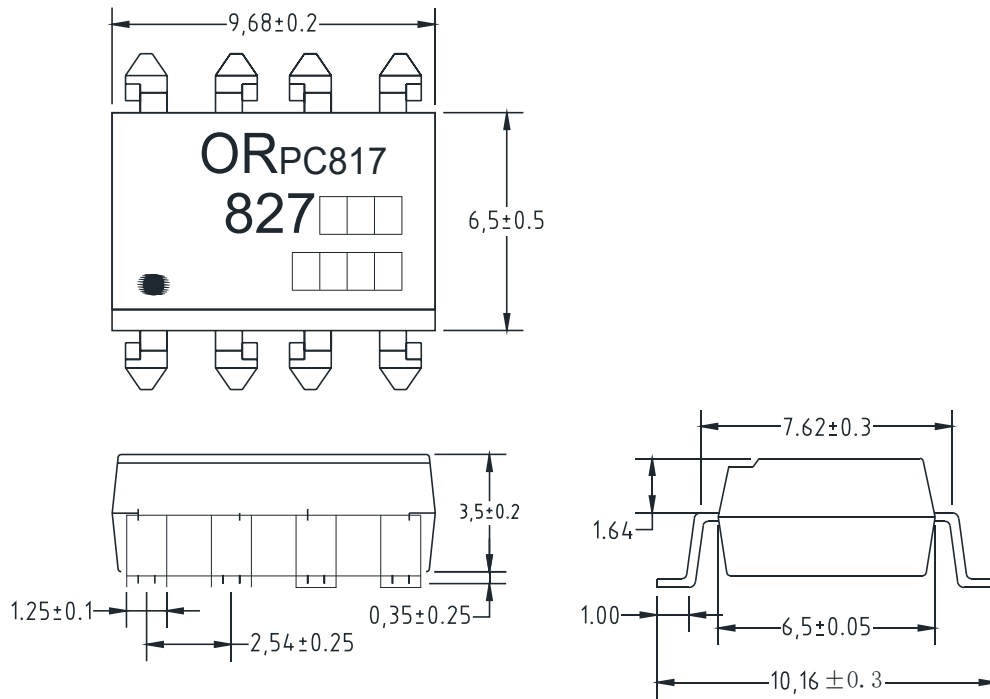
### 1. ORPC-827



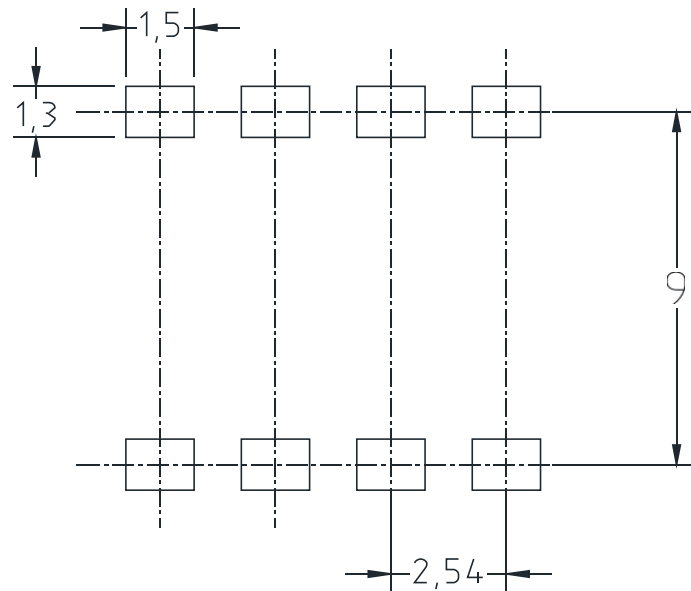
### 2. ORPC-827M



3. ORPC-827S



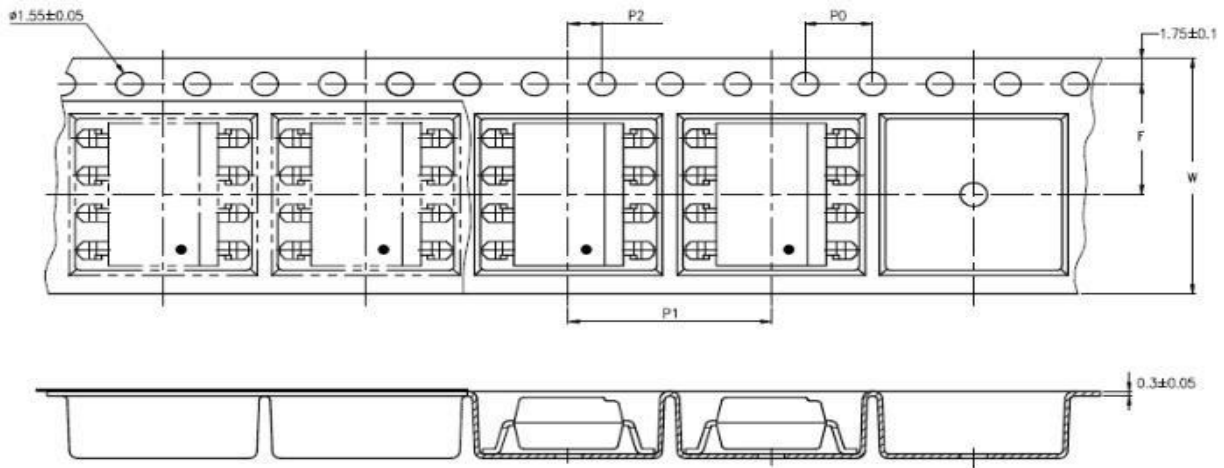
9. RECOMMENDED FOOT PRINT PATTERNS (MOUNT PAD)



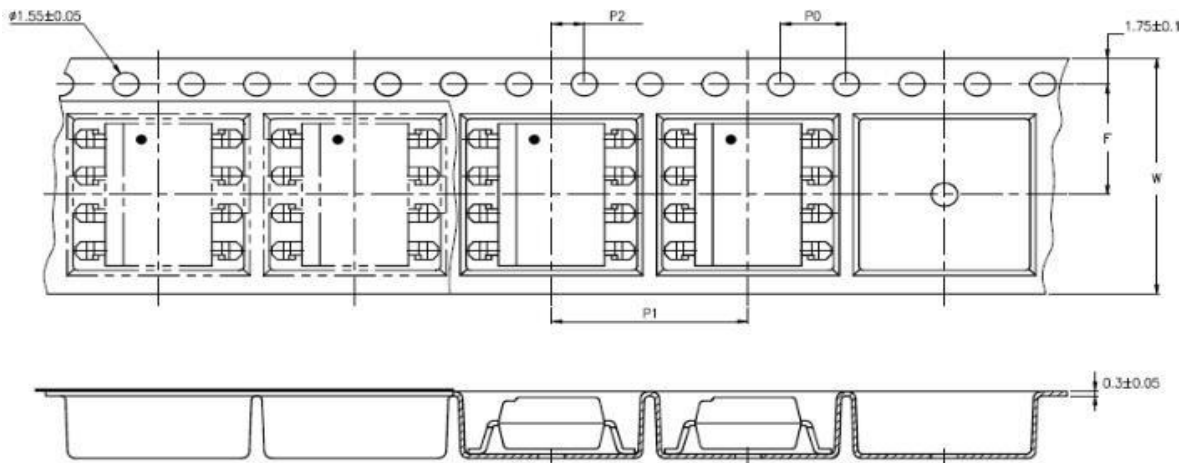
Unit: mm

## 10、Taping Dimensions

(1) ORPC-827-TA



(2) ORPC-827-TA1



Description	Symbol	Dimension in mm(inch)
Tape wide	W	$16 \pm 0.3(0.63)$
Pitch of sprocket holes	$P_0$	$4 \pm 0.1(0.15)$
Distance of compartment	F	$7.5 \pm 0.1(0.295)$
	$P_2$	$2 \pm 0.1(0.079)$
Distance of compartment to compartment	$P_1$	$12 \pm 0.1(0.472)$

Package Type	ORPC-827 series
Quantities(pcs)	1000

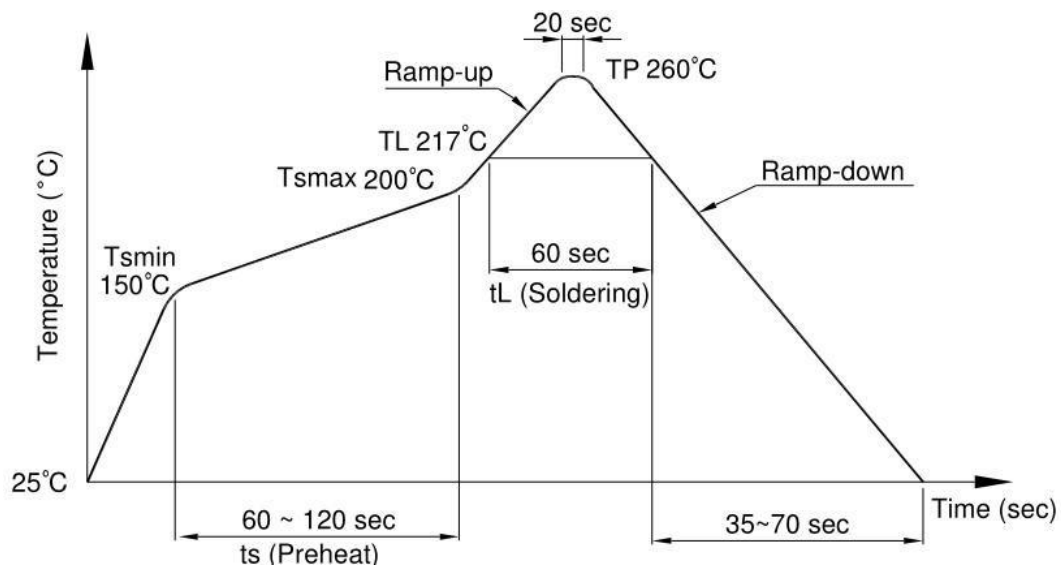


## 11 、 Temperature Profile Of Soldering

(1) IR Reflow soldering (JEDEC-STD-020C compliant)

One time soldering reflow is recommended within the condition of temperature and time profile shown below. Do not solder more than three times.

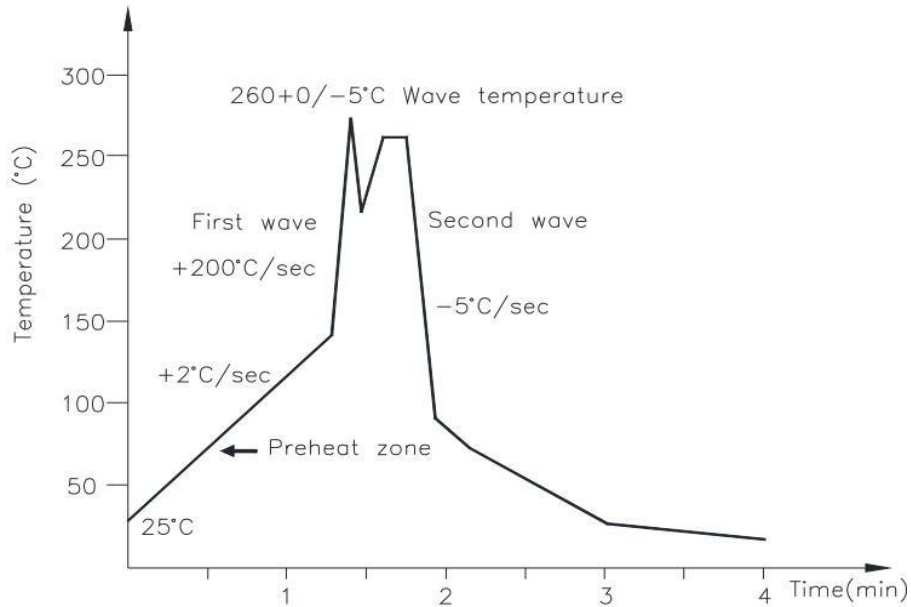
Profile item	Conditions
Preheat	
- Temperature Min (T Smin )	150°C
- Temperature Max (T Smax )	200°C
- Time (min to max) (ts)	90±30 sec
Soldering zone	
- Temperature (TL )	217°C
- Time (t L )	60 sec
Peak Temperature	260°C
Ramp-up rate	3°C / sec max.
3°C / sec max.	3~6°C / sec



(2) Wave soldering (JEDEC22A111 compliant)

One time soldering is recommended within the condition of temperature.

Temperature	260+0/-5°C
Time	10 sec
Preheat temperature	5 to 140°C
Preheat time	30 to 80 sec



(3) Hand soldering by soldering iron

Allow single lead soldering in every single process. One time soldering is recommended.

Temperature	380+0/-5°C
Time	3 sec max

## 12、Characteristics Curve

Fig.1 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

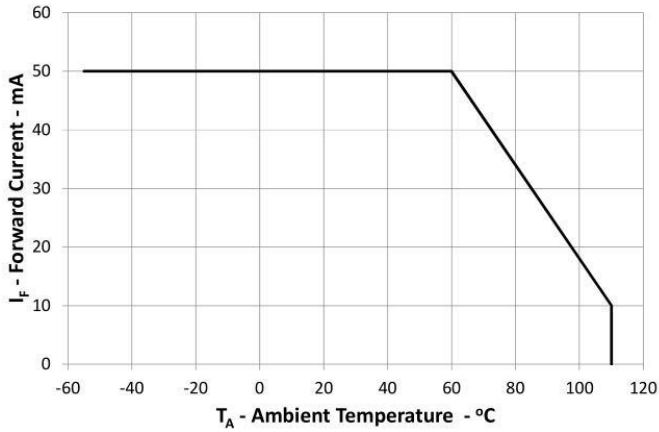


Fig.2 Collector Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

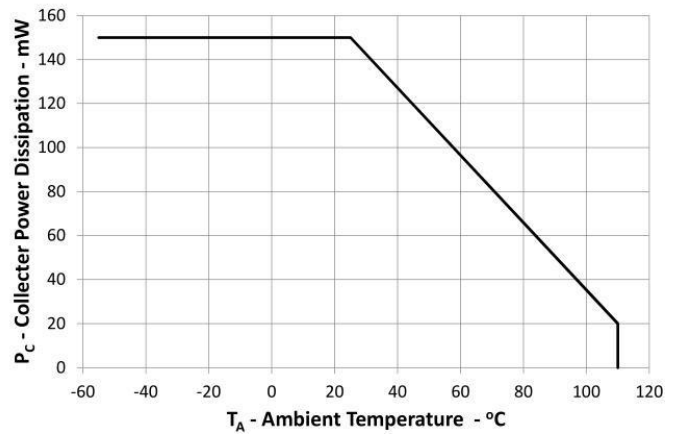


Fig.3 Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Forward Current

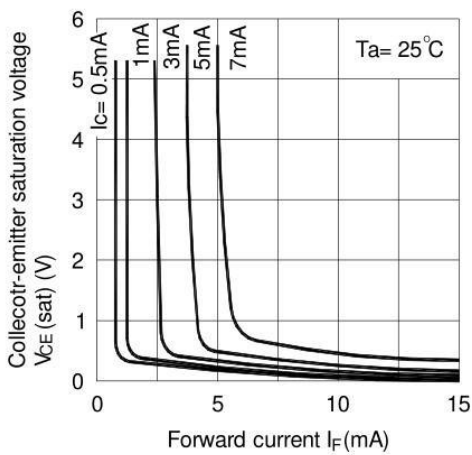


Fig.4 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

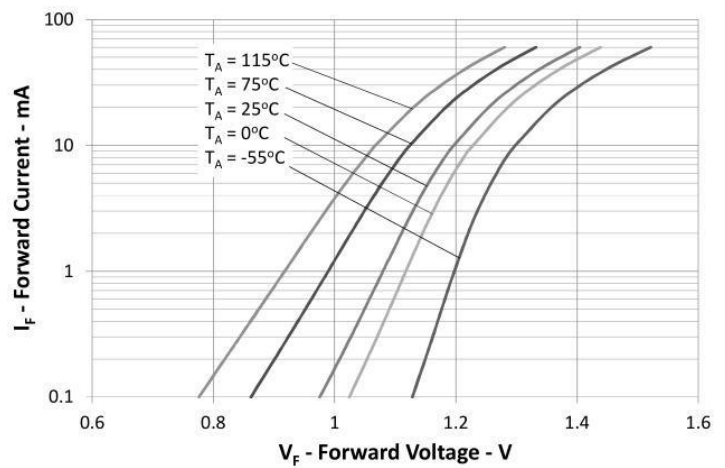


Fig.5 Current Transfer Ratio vs. Forward Current

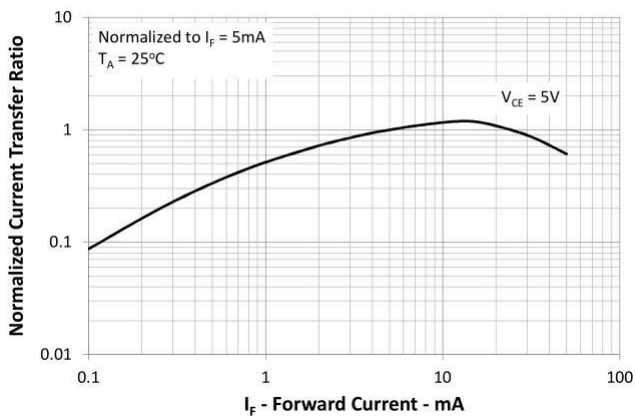


Fig.6 Collector Current vs. Collector-emitter Voltage

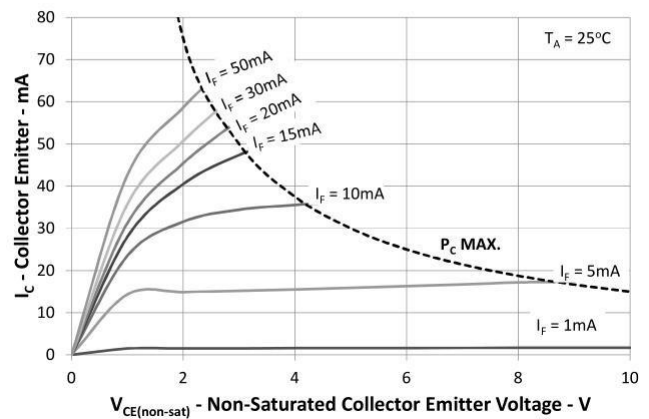


Fig.7 Relative Current Transfer Ratio vs. Ambient Temperature

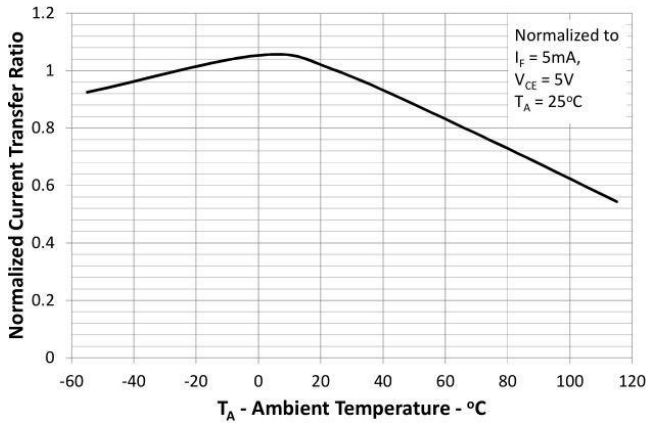


Fig.8 Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

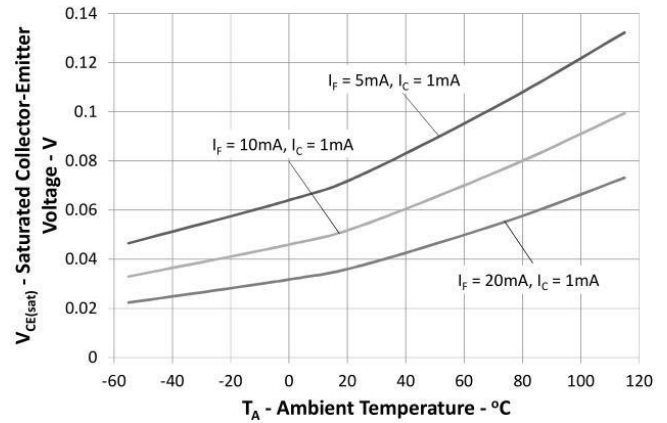


Fig.9 Collector Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature

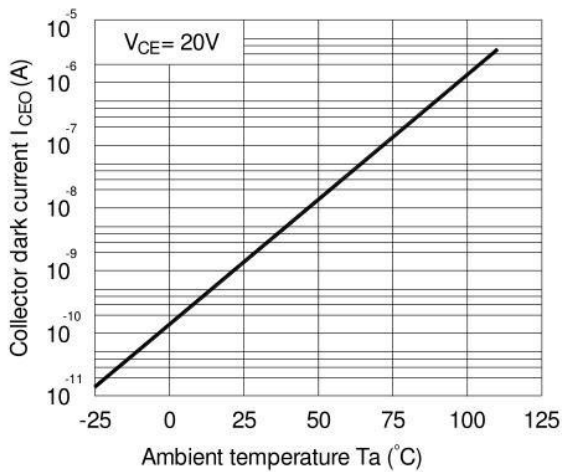


Fig.10 Response Time vs. Load Resistance

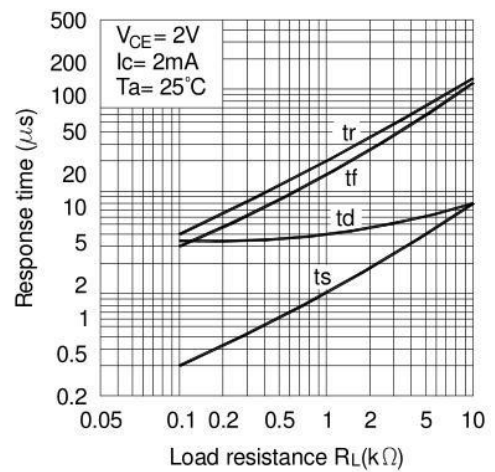
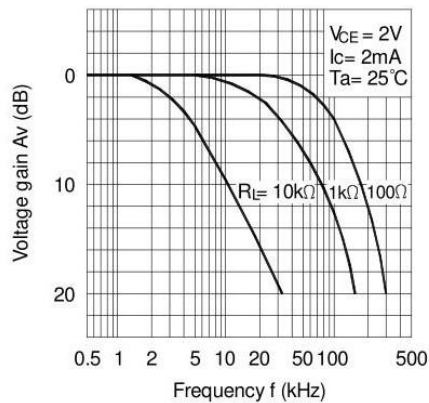
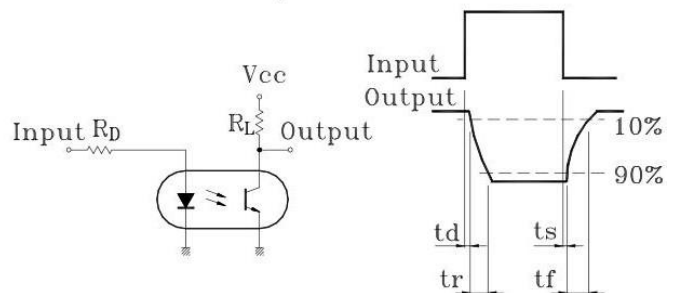


Fig.11 Frequency Response



Test Circuit for Response Time



Test Circuit for Frequency Response

