# SP E CI F I CA TI ON S 

## Product Name PHOTOCOUPLER

Model No. PC925L
【Business dealing name : PC925LE*SZ0F】
(CHINA products)

These specifications contain _18 pages including the cover and appendix.
This specification sheets and attached sheets shall be both side copy.
After confirmation of the contents, please be sure to send back $\qquad$ copy of the Specifications with approving signature on each.
If you have any objections, please contact us before issuing purchasing order.
Accepted by:

By:
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Date:

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- Computers •OA equipment •Telecommunication equipment (Terminal) • Measuring equipment
- Tooling machines • Audio visual equipment • Home appliances

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- Transportation control and safety equipment (aircraft, train, automobile etc.)
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3. Disclaimer

The warranty period for Sharp product is one (1) year after shipment.
During the period, if there are any products problem, Sharp will repair (if applicable), replace or refund.
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(3) equipment which Sharp products are connected to or mounted in.
(4) disassembling, reforming or changing Sharp products.
(5) installation problem.
(6) act of God or other disaster (natural disaster, fire, flood, etc.)
(7) external factors (abnormal voltage, abnormal electromagnetic wave, fire, etc.)
(8) special environment (factory, coastal areas, hotspring area, etc.)
(9) phenomenon which cannot be foreseen based on the practical technologies at the time of shipment.
(10) the factors not included in the product specification sheet.
4. Please contact and consult with a Sharp sales representative for any questions about Sharp product.

1. Application

This specification applies to the outline and characteristics for OPIC type photocoupler PC925L for IGBT or MOS-FET Gate Drive.
2. Outline
3. Ratings and characteristics
4. Reliability
5. Outgoing inspection

## Refer to page 4.

Refer to page 5 to 8 .

Refer to page 9.

Refer to page 10.
6. Supplement
6.1 Isolation voltage shall be measured in the following method.
(1) Short between pins 1 and 4 on the primary side and between pins 5 and 8 on the secondary side.
(2) The dielectric withstanding tester with zero-cross circuit shall be used.
(3) The wave form of applied voltage shall be a sine wave.
6.2 Business dealing name (" $\bigcirc$ " mark indicates business dealing name of ordered product)

| Orderd <br> product | Business dealing name | Remark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | PC925LENSZ0F |  |
|  | PC925LEYSZ0F | Applied to product as an option (Attachment-2-1 to 2-3.) |

6.3 The block diagram, Truth table


| Input | $V_{\mathrm{O}}$ Output | Tr.1 | Tr.2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ON | High level | ON | OFF |
| OFF | Low level | OFF | ON |

6.4 Package specification

Refer to page 11 and 12.
6.5 This Model is approved by UL. (Under preparation)

Approved Model No.: PC925L
ULfile No.: E64380
6.6 About radiation resistant design
(1) This product is not designed against irradiation.
(2) This product is assembled with electrical input and output.
(3) This product incorporates non-coherent light emitting diode.
6.7 ODS materials
(1) This product shall not contain the following materials.
(2) Also, the following materials shall not be used in the production process for this product. Materials for ODS : CFCs, Halon, Carbon tetrachloride,1.1.1-Trichloroethane (Methyl chloroform)
6.8 Specified brominated flame retardants Specified brominated flame retardants (PBB and PBDE) are not used in this device at all.

## REPERENCE

6．9 Compliance with each regulation
（1）This product complies with EU RoHS Directive（2011／65／EU）and Commission Delegated Directive（EU）2015／863
（2）Content of six substances specified in Management Methods for Control of Pollution Caused by Electronic Information Products Regulation（Chinese：电子信息产品污染控制管理办法）．

Marking Styles for the Names and Contents of the Hazardous Substances

| Category | Hazardous Substances |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Lead <br> $(\mathrm{Pb})$ | Mercury <br> $(\mathrm{Hg})$ | Cadmium <br> $(\mathrm{Cd})$ | Hexavalent <br> chromium <br> $\left(\mathrm{Cr}^{6+}\right)$ | Polybrominated <br> biphenyls <br> $(\mathrm{PBB})$ | Polybrominated <br> diphenyl ethers <br> $(\mathrm{PBDE})$ |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |

This table is prepared in accordance with the provisions of SJ／T 11364.
：Indicates that said hazardous substance contained in all of the homogeneous materials for this part is below the limit requirement of $\mathrm{GB} / \mathrm{T} 26572$ ．

7．Notes
Precautions for photocouplers ：Attachment－1．

## （Notice）

The contents described herein are subject to change without notice for improvement since this product is under development．
Product mass: Approx. 0.55g

| UNIT : 1/1 mm |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Name | PC925L Outline Dimensions <br> (Business dealing name : PC925LENSZ0F) |

3. Ratings and characteristics
3.1 Absolute maximum ratings
$\mathrm{Ta}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

*1 When ambient temperature goes above $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, the power dissipation goes down at the rate of $0.3 \mathrm{~mA} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. (Fig. 10)
*2 When ambient temperature goes above $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, the power dissipation goes down at the rate of $4.6 \mathrm{~mW} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. (Fig. 11)
*3 When ambient temperature goes above $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, the power dissipation goes down at the rate of $5.4 \mathrm{~mW} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. (Fig. 12) The maximum LED junction temperature should not exceed $125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
*4 Pulse width $\leqq 1 \mu \mathrm{~s}, 300 \mathrm{pps}$
*5 Pulse width $\leqq 10 \mu \mathrm{~s}$, Duty ratio : 0.002
*6 AC for $1 \mathrm{~min}, 40$ to $60 \% \mathrm{RH}, \quad \mathrm{Ta}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

## REFERENCE

3.2 Electro-optical characteristics *7 *13
(Unspecified : $\mathrm{Ta}=-40$ to $+100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{ON})}=7$ to $16 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=15$ to $30 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{FOFF}}=-3$ to 0.8 V )

| Parameter |  |  | Symbol | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | Unit | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Test } \\ \text { circuit } \end{array}$ | Conditions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Input | Forward voltage |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | 1.2 | - | 1.8 | V | - | $\mathrm{Ta}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=10 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
|  | Reverse current |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{R}}$ | - | - | 10 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | - | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}=5 \mathrm{~V}$ |
|  | Terminal capacitance |  | Ct | - | 60 | 150 | pF | - | $\mathrm{Ta}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{V}=0, \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| Output | High level output current |  | IOH | 0.5 | 1.5 | - | A | (1) | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-4 \mathrm{~V}\right), \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{ON})} \quad * 8$ |
|  |  |  | 2.0 | - | - | A | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-15 \mathrm{~V}\right), \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{ON})} \quad * 9$ |  |
|  | Low level output current |  |  | IoL | 0.5 | 2.0 | - | A | (2) | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{OFF})} \quad * 8$ |
|  |  |  | 2.0 |  | - | - | A | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=15 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{OFF})} \quad * 9$ |  |
|  | High level output voltage |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OH}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}-0.3}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}-0.1}$ | - | V | (3) | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{O}}=-0.1 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{ON})}$ |
|  | Low level output voltage |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OL }}$ | - | 0.1 | 0.5 | V | (4) | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{O}}=0.1 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{OFF})}$ |
|  | High level supply current *10 |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {CCH }}$ | - | - | 3.0 | mA | (5) | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{ON})}$ |
|  | Low level supply current *10 |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {CLL }}$ | - | - | 3.0 | mA |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{OFF})}$ |
|  | UVLO Threshold |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {UVLO+ }}$ | 11.0 | 12.7 | 13.5 | V | (6) | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}>5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=10 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {UVLO- }}$ | 9.5 | 11.2 | 12.0 | V |  |  |
|  | UVLO Hysteresis |  | $\mathrm{UVLO}_{\text {HYS }}$ | - | 1.5 | - | V |  |  |
| Transfer charact -eristics | " $\mathrm{L} \rightarrow \mathrm{H}$ " threshold input current *11 |  | IfLH | - | - | 5.0 | mA | (7) | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}>5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{0}=0$ |
|  | Isolation resistance |  | $\mathrm{R}_{\text {ISO }}$ | $5 \times 10^{10}$ | $10^{11}$ | - | $\Omega$ | - | $\mathrm{Ta}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{DC}=500 \mathrm{~V}, 40$ to $60 \% \mathrm{RH}$ |
|  |  | $\text { "L } \rightarrow \text { H" }$ <br> propagation delay time | tply | 0.05 | 0.2 | 0.5 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ | (8) | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{G}}=10 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{G}}=10 \mathrm{nF} \\ & \mathrm{f}=10 \mathrm{kHz}, \text { Duty ratio } 50 \% \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | $\text { "H } \rightarrow \text { L" }$ <br> propagation delay time | tpHL | 0.05 | 0.2 | 0.5 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Distortion of pulse width *12 | $\Delta t_{\text {W }}$ | - | - | 0.3 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Propagation delay skew | tPSK | -0.35 | - | 0.35 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Rise time | tr | - | 0.1 | - |  |  |  |
|  |  | Fall time | tf | - | 0.1 | - |  |  |  |
|  | Instantaneous common mode rejection voltage (High level output) |  | \| $\mathrm{CM}_{\mathrm{H}} \mid$ | 15 | - | - | $\mathrm{kV} / \mu \mathrm{s}$ | (9) | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Ta}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CM}}=1.5 \mathrm{kV}(\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{p}) \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=10 \text { to } 16 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=30 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{OH}}>15 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Instantaneous common mode rejection voltage (Low level output) |  | $\left\|\mathrm{CM}_{L}\right\|$ | 15 | - | - |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Ta}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CM}}=1.5 \mathrm{kV}(\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{p}) \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}}=0, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=30 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{OL}}<1.0 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |

*7 It is necessary connecting a by-pass capacitor of $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ or more between Vcc (Pin No. 8) and GND (Pin No. 5) near the device, when measuring the transfer characteristics and the output side characteristics.
*8 Pulse width $\leqq 50 \mu \mathrm{~s}$, Duty ratio : 0.005
*9 Pulse width $\leqq 10 \mu \mathrm{~s}$, Duty ratio : 0.002
*10 Output pin is open.
*11 $\mathrm{I}_{\text {FLH }}$ is the value of forward current when output changes from "L" to "H".
*12 Pulse width $\Delta \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{w}}=\mid \mathrm{t}_{\text {PHL }}$ - $\mathrm{t}_{\text {PLH }} \mid$
*13 All typical values are at $\mathrm{Ta}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=30 \mathrm{~V}$.

## REFERENCE

Test circuit
(Fig.1)

(Fg.3)


## REFERENCE

(Fig.10) Forward current vs.

(Fig.11) Output power dissipation vs.
ambient temperature

(Fig. 12) Total power dissipation
vs. ambient temperature


## REFERENCE

4. Reliability

The reliability of products shall satisfy items listed below.
Confidence level : $90 \%$
LTPD : 10 or 20

| Test Items | Test Conditions *1 | Failure Judgment Criteria | Samples (n) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Defective (C) |
| Solderability | $245 \pm 3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 5 \mathrm{~s}$ | *2 | $\mathrm{n}=11, \mathrm{C}=0$ |
| Soldering heat | (Flow soldering) $270^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 10 \mathrm{~s}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}} & >\mathrm{U} \times 1.2 \\ \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{R}} & >\mathrm{U} \times 2 \\ \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{OL}} & >\mathrm{U} \times 1.2 \\ \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{OH}} & <\mathrm{L} \times 0.8 \\ \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CCH}} & >\mathrm{U} \times 1.2 \\ \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CCL}} & >\mathrm{U} \times 1.2 \\ \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{FLH}} & >\mathrm{U} \times 1.3 \end{array}$ | $\mathrm{n}=11, \mathrm{C}=0$ |
|  | (Soldering by hand) $400^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 3 \mathrm{~s}$ |  | $\mathrm{n}=11, \mathrm{C}=0$ |
| Terminal strength (Tension) | Weight: 5N, 5 s/each terminal |  | $\mathrm{n}=11, \mathrm{C}=0$ |
| Terminal strength (Bending) *3 | Weight: $2.5 \mathrm{~N}, 2$ times/each terminal |  | $\mathrm{n}=11, \mathrm{C}=0$ |
| Mechanical shock | $15 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{s}^{2}, 0.5 \mathrm{~ms}$ <br> 3 times $\pm X, \pm Y, \pm Z$ direction |  | $\mathrm{n}=11, \mathrm{C}=0$ |
| Variable frequency vibration | 100 to 2000 to $100 \mathrm{~Hz} / 4 \mathrm{~min} 200 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ 4 times/X, Y, Z direction |  | $\mathrm{n}=11, \mathrm{C}=0$ |
| Temperature cycling | 1 cycle $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> (30 min) (30 min) <br> 20 cycles test |  | $\mathrm{n}=22, \mathrm{C}=0$ |
| High temp. and high humidity storage | $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 85 \% \mathrm{RH}, 1000 \mathrm{~h}$ | U: Upper specification limit <br> L: Lower specification limit | $\mathrm{n}=22, \mathrm{C}=0$ |
| High temp. storage | $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 1000 \mathrm{~h}$ |  | $\mathrm{n}=22, \mathrm{C}=0$ |
| Low temp. storage | $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 1000 \mathrm{~h}$ |  | $\mathrm{n}=22, \mathrm{C}=0$ |
| Operation life | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=25 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{Vcc}=30 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{Ta}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 1000 \mathrm{~h} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\mathrm{n}=22, \mathrm{C}=0$ |

*1 Test method, conforms to EIAJ ED 4701.
*2 The product whose not-soldered area is more than $5 \%$ for all of the dipped area and/or whose pinholes or voids are concentrated on one place shall be judged defect.
*3 Terminal bending direction is shown below.

※ These test results are sampling examples from a specific lot for reference purpose only, and do not constitute any warranty or assurance in connection with the products.

## REFERENCE

5. Outgoing inspection
5.1 Inspection items
(1) Electrical characteristics
$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{R}}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OH}}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CCH}}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CCL}}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{FLH}}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ISO}}, \mathrm{V}_{\text {iso }}$
(2) Appearance
5.2 Sampling method and Inspection level

A single sampling plan, normal inspection level II based on ISO 2859 is applied.
The AQL according to the inspection items are shown below.

| Defect | Inspection item | $\mathrm{AQL}(\%)$ |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Major <br> defect | Electrical characteristics <br> Unreadable marking | 0.065 |
| Minor <br> defect | Appearance defect except <br> the above mentioned. | 0.25 |

6.4 Package specification

### 6.4.1 Package materials

| No. | Name | Materials | Purposes |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $(1)$ | Sleeve | HIPS or ABS with preventing <br> static electricity | Products packaged |
| $(2)$ | Stopper | Styrene-Erastomer | Products fixed |
| $(3)$ | Packing case | Corrugated cardboard | Sleeve packaged |
| (4) | Kraft tape | Paper | Lid of packing case fixed |
| (5) | Label | Paper | Model No., (Business dealing name), Lot No., <br> Quantity, Country of origin, Company name <br> and Inspection date specified |

### 6.4.2 Package method

(1) MAX. 50 pcs. of products shall be packaged in a sleeve and both of sleeve (1) edges shall be fixed by stoppers (2)
(2) MAX. 20 sleeves (product ; 1,000pcs.) above shall be packaged in a packing case (3).
(3) The label (5) shall be put on the side of the packing case.
(4) Outer case shall be closed with the lid and enclosed with kraft tape (4).

### 6.4.3 Sleeve package outline dimensions


(Unit :mm)

Note 1) Thickness : $0.5 \pm 0.2 \mathrm{~mm}$
2) Process with applying antistatic treatment.
3) Unless otherwise specified tolerances shall be $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{~mm}$. (However except for deformation due to the rubber stopper in sleeve.)
6.4.4 Packaging outer case outline dimensions


Regular packing mass: Approx. 900 g
( ) : Reference dimensions

## Precautions for Photocouplers

1. Recommended operating conditions

| Parameter | Symbol | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Forward current (ON) | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{ON})}$ | 7 | - | 16 | mA |
| Forward voltage (OFF) | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {F(OFF) }}$ | -3.0 | - | 0.8 | V |
| Supply voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | 15 | - | 30 | V |
| Operating temperature | Topr | -40 | - | 100 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

To ensure the reliability sufficiently, please design the circuit with considering the decreases of the light emission power of the LED.
2. Cleaning
(1) Solvent cleaning: Solvent temperature $45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or less, Immersion for 3 min or less
(2) Ultrasonic cleaning: The effect to device by ultrasonic cleaning differs by cleaning bath size, ultrasonic power output, cleaning time, PCB size or device mounting condition etc.
Please test it in actual using condition and confirm that any defect doesn't occur before starting the ultrasonic cleaning.
(3) Applicable solvent: Ethyl alcohol, Methyl alcohol, Isopropyl alcohol

When the other solvent is used, there are cases that the packaging resin is eroded.
Please use the other solvent after thorough confirmation is performed in actual using condition.
3. Static electricity

This product consist of bipolar and CMOS type device in output side and is susceptive to static electricity due to its minute design.
When handling them, general countermeasure against static electricity should be taken to avoid breakdown of devices or degradation of characteristics.
4. Circuit design
4.1 In order to stabilize power supply line, please certainly connect a by-pass capacitor of $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ or more between Vcc and GND near the device.
4.2 When steep voltage noise is applied between the primary side and the secondary side of the photocoupler, current flows or changes in the light emitting diode through a parasitic capacitance between the primary side and the secondary side of the photocoupler, then there is a case that miss operation occurs depending upon the applied noise level. We should certainly recommend to use a by-pass capacitor between both terminals of the light emitting diode when used in noisy environment.
4.3 The detector which is used in this device has parasitic diode between each pins and GND.

There are cases that miss operation or destruction may be occurred if electric potential of any pin fall below GND level in an instant.
Therefore it is recommended to design the circuit that electric potential of any pin does not become below GND level.
4.4 The LED used in the Photocoupler generally decreases the light emission power by operation.

In case of long operation time, please design $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}$ value so that $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}$ is twice or more of the Maximum value of the " $\mathrm{H} \rightarrow \mathrm{L}$ " threshold input current at circuit design with considering the decreases of the light emission power of the LED. (50\%/5years)
5. Precautions for Soldering
(1) In the case of flow soldering (Whole dipping is possible)

It is recommended that flow soldering should be at $270^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or less for 10 s or less (Pre-heating : 100 to $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 30$ to 80 s ). ( 2 times or less)
(2) In the case of hand soldering

What is done on the following condition is recommended. ( 2 times or less)
Soldering iron temperature : $400^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or less
Time: 3s or less
(3) Other precautions

Depending on equipment and soldering conditions (temperature, Using solder etc.), the effect to the device and the PCB is different.
Please confirm that there is no problem on the actual use conditions in advance.

## REFERENCE

1. This specification shall be applied to photocoupler, Model No. PC925L as an option.
2. Applicable Models (Business dealing name)

PC925LEYSZ0F
3. The relevant models are the models approved by VDE according to DIN EN 60747-5-5. (Under preparation)

Approved Model No. : PC925L
VDE approved No. : 40008898 (According to the specification DIN EN60747-5-5)

- Operating isolation voltage $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IORM }} \quad: 890 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {(Peak) }}$
- Transient voltage : 7100V ${ }_{\text {(Peak) }}$
- Pollution : 2
- Clearances distance (Between input and output) : 6.4 mm (MIN.)
- Creepage distance (Between input and output) : 6.4mm (MIN.)
-Tracking-proof : CTI 175
- Safety limit values

| Current (Isi) | $: 200 \mathrm{~mA}$ (Diode side) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Power (Psi) | $: 687 \mathrm{~mW}$ (Photo IC side) |
| Temperature (Tsi) | $: 150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

In order to keep safety electric isolation of photocoupler, please set the protective circuit to keep within safety limit values when the actualapplication equipment troubled.

- Indication of VDE approval
" is printed on minimum unit package.

4. Outline Refer to the attachment-2-2.
5. Isolation specification according to EN60747-5-5

| Parameter | Symbol | Condition | Rating | Unit | Remark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Class of environmental test | - | - | 55/100/21 | - |  |
| Pollution | - | - | 2 | - |  |
| Maximum operating isolation voltage | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{V}_{\text {IORM }} \\ \text { (PEAK) } \end{gathered}$ | - | 890 | V | Refer to <br> the Diagram 1, 2 <br> (Attachement-2-3) |
| Partial discharge test voltage (Between input and output) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Diagram 1 | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{m}}$ (PEAK) | tp $=10 \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{qc}<=5 \mathrm{pC}$ | 1430 | V |  |
| Diagram 2 |  | $\mathrm{tp}=1 \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{qc}<=5 \mathrm{pC}$ | 1670 | V |  |
| Maximum over-voltage | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ini,a}} \\ (\text { PEAK }) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{IN}}=60 \mathrm{~s}$ | 7100 | V |  |
| Safety maximum ratings |  |  |  |  | Refer to <br> Fig. 13, 14 <br> (Attachement-2-3) |
| 1) Case temperature | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{si}}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=0, \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{C}}=0$ | 150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| 2) Input current | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {si }}$ | $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{C}}=0$ | 200 | mA |  |
| 3) Electric power (Output or Total power dissipation) | $\mathrm{P}_{\text {si }}$ | - | 687 | mW |  |
| Isolation resistance <br> (Test voltage between input and output ; DC500V) | $\mathrm{R}_{\text {ISO }}$ | $\mathrm{Ta}=\mathrm{T}_{\text {si }}$ | MIN. $10^{9}$ | $\Omega$ |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{Ta}=100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | MIN. $10^{11}$ |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{Ta}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | MIN. $10^{12}$ |  |  |

## 6. Precautions in performing isolation test

6.1 Partial discharge test methods shall be the ones according to the specifications of EN 60747-5-5
6.2 Please don't carry out isolation test $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\text {iso }}\right)$ over $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ini,a- }}$.

This product deteriorates isolation characteristics by partial discharge due to applying high voltage.
And there is possibility that partial discharge occurs in operating isolation voltage. ( $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IORM }}$ ).
4. Outline

*1 Date code : 3 digit indication according to production year, month and day
*2 Factory identification mark is as follows.
H: YONGYAO ENSEI ELECTRONICS (SHANGQIU) CO., LTD. (CHINA products)
*3 Rank mark shall be or shall not be marked.

Pin material: Copper Alloy
Pin finish : Palladium (Au flash plating)
Mark : Laser marking

Product mass: Approx. 0.55g

| UNIT : 1/1 mm |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Name | PC925L Outline Dimensions <br> (Business dealing name : PC925LEYSZ0F) |

## REFERENCE

Method of Diagram 1: Breakdown test (Apply to type test and sampling test)


Method of Diagram 2: Non breakdown test (Apply to all device test)


$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\mathrm{t}_{1}, \mathrm{t}_{2} & =0.1 \mathrm{~s} \\
\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{tst}} \text { (Isolation test stress time) } & =1 \mathrm{~s} \\
\mathrm{t}_{\text {ini,b }}=\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{m}} \text { (Partial-cischarge measuring time) } & =1.2 \mathrm{~s}
\end{array}
$$

(Fig.13) Safety maximum power dissipation vs. ambient temperature

(Fig. 14) Safety maximum forward current vs. ambient temperature


