

AC Input, Multi-Channel Half-Pitch Phototransistor Optocoupler

Data Sheet

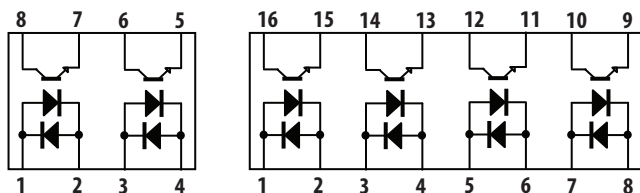
Description

The ACPL-224 is an AC-input dual-channel, half-pitch phototransistor optocoupler each of which contains two light-emitting diodes connected inversely parallel and optically coupled to two separate phototransistors. It is packaged in an 8-pin SO package.

Likewise, the ACPL-244 is an AC-input quad-channel, half-pitch phototransistor optocoupler each of which contains two light-emitting diodes connected inversely parallel and optically coupled to four separate phototransistors. It is packaged in a 16-pin SO package.

For both devices, the input-output isolation voltage is rated at $3750 V_{RMS}$. Response time, t_r , is $2 \mu s$ typically, while minimum CTR is 20% at input current of ± 1 mA.

ACPL-224 Pin, ACPL 244 Pin



Pin 1, 3	Anode/ Cathode
Pin 2, 4	Cathode/ Anode
Pin 5, 7	Emitter
Pin 6, 8	Collector

Pin 1, 3, 5, 7	Anode/ Cathod
Pin 2, 4, 6, 8	Cathode/ Anode
Pin 9, 11, 13, 15	Emitter
Pin 10, 12, 14, 16	Collector

Features

- Current transfer ratio (CTR: 20% (min) at $I_F = \pm 1$ mA, $V_{CE} = 5V$)
- High input-output isolation voltage ($V_{ISO} = 3750 V_{RMS}$)
- Non-saturated response time (t_r : $2 \mu s$ (typ) at $V_{CC} = 10V$, $I_C = 2$ mA, $R_L = 100\Omega$)
- SO package
- CMR 10 kV/ μs (typical)
- Safety and regulatory approvals
 - cUL
 - IEC/EN/DIN EN 60747-5-5
- Options available:
 - CTR Rank 0 only

Applications

- I/O Interface for programmable controllers, computers
- Sequence controllers
- System appliances, measuring instruments
- Signal transmission between circuits of different potentials and impedances.

Ordering Information

ACPL-2x4-xxxx is UL Recognized with 3750 V_{RMS} for 1 minute per UL1577 and Canadian Component Acceptance Notice #5.

Part Number	RoHS Compliant Option	Package	Number of Channels	Surface Mount	Tape and Reel	IEC/EN DIN EN 60747-5-5	Quantity
	Rank 0, 20% < C R < 400%, I _F = ±1 mA, V _{CE} = 5V						
ACPL-224	-500E	SO-8	Dual	X	X		2000 pcs per reel
	-560E	SO-8	Dual	X	X	X	2000 pcs per reel
ACPL-244	-500E	SO-16	Quad	X	X		2000 pcs per reel
	-560E	SO-16	Quad	X	X	X	2000 pcs per reel

To order, choose a part number from the part number column and combine with the desired option from the option column to form an order entry.

Example 1:

ACPL-224-560E to order product of Dual Channel SO-8 Surface Mount package in Tape and Reel with IEC/EN/DIN EN 60747-5-5 Safety Approval, 20% < CTR < 400% and RoHS compliant.

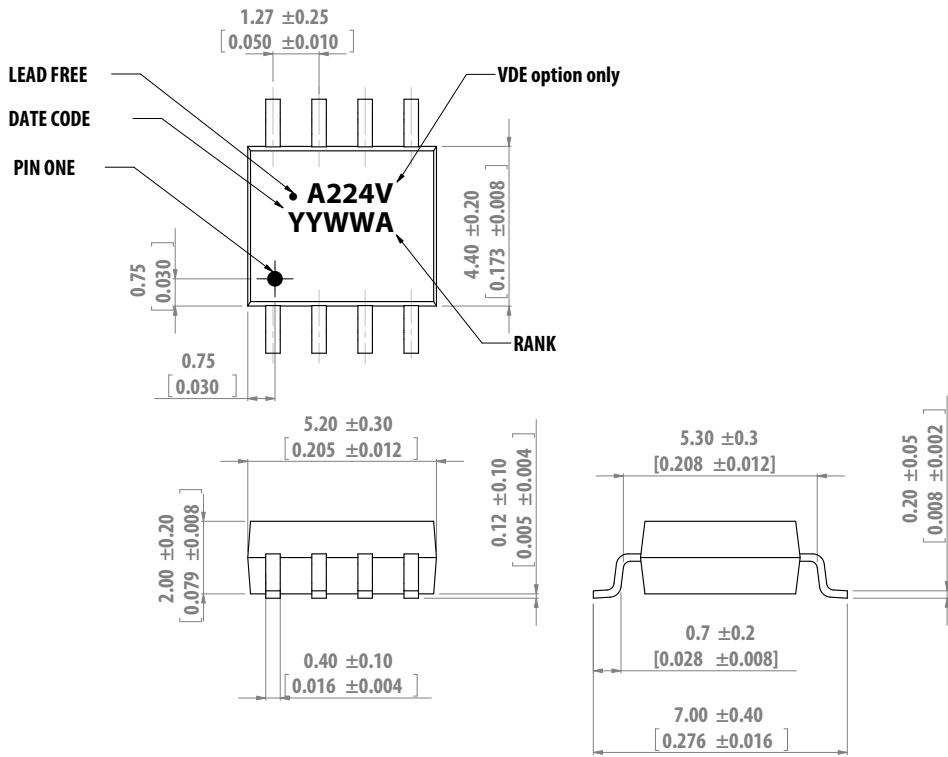
Example 2:

ACPL-244-500E to order product of Quad Channel SO-16 Surface Mount package in Tape and Reel packaging with 20% < CTR < 400% and RoHS compliant.

Option data sheets are available. Contact your Broadcom sales representative or authorized distributor for information.

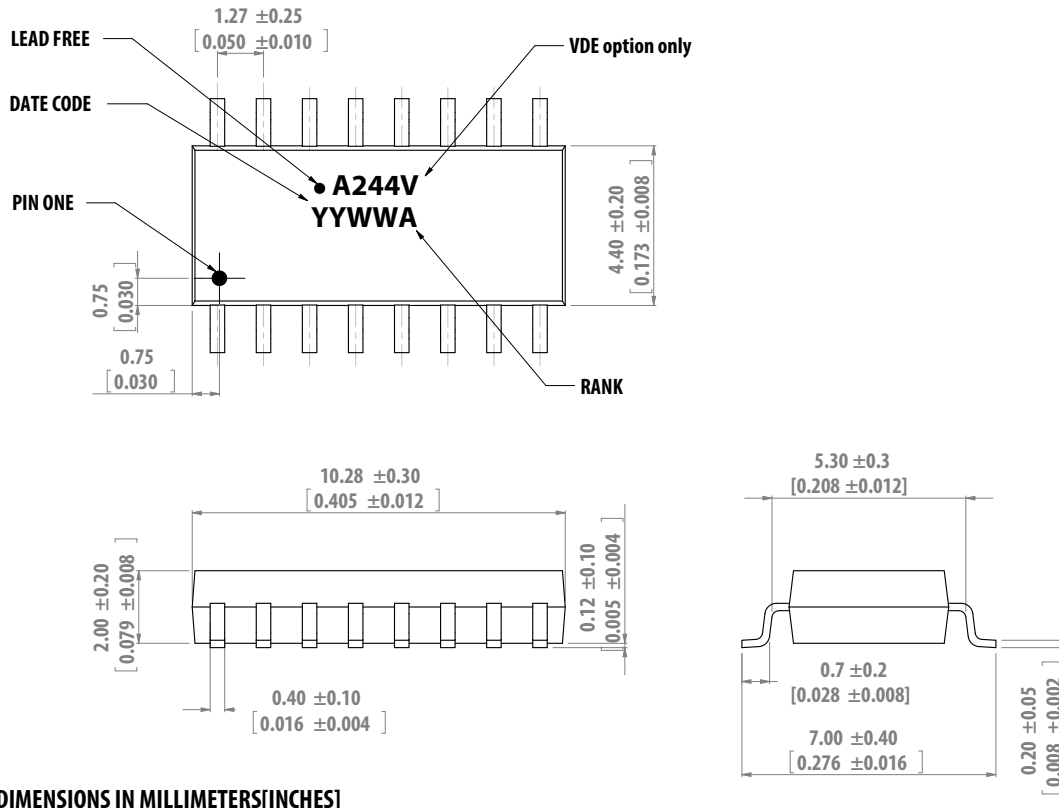
Package Outline Drawings

ACPL-224 PACKAGE OUTLINE



DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS [INCHES]

ACPL-244 PACKAGE OUTLINE



DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS[INCHES]

Solder Reflow Temperature Profile

Recommended reflow condition as per JEDEC Standard, J-STD-020 (latest revision). Non-Halide Flux should be used.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	ACPL-224	ACPL-244	Unit	Note
Storage Temperature	T_S	-55~125		°C	
Operating Temperature	T_A	-55~110		°C	
Average Forward Current	$I_{F(AVG)}$	±50		mA	
Pulse Forward Current	I_{FSM}	±1		A	
Reverse Voltage	V_R	6		V	
LED Power Dissipation (1 channel)	P_I	65		mW	
Collector Current	I_C	50		mA	
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	80		V	
Emitter-Collector Voltage	V_{ECO}	7		V	
Isolation Voltage (AC for 1 minute, R.H. 40%~60%)	V_{ISO}	3750		V_{RMS}	1 minute
Collector Power Dissipation (1 channel)	P_C	150	100	mW	
Total Power Dissipation	P_{TOT}	200	170	mW	
Lead Solder Temperature	260°C for 10 seconds				

Electrical Specifications

Over recommended ambient temperature at 25°C unless otherwise specified.

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions	Note
Forward Voltage	V_F	—	1.2	1.4	V	$I_F = \pm 20 \text{ mA}$	Figure 6
Reverse Current	I_R	—	—	10	μA	$V_R = 5 \text{ V}$	
Terminal Capacitance	C_t	—	30	—	pF	$V = 0, f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	
Collector Dark Current	I_{CEO}	—	—	100	nA	$V_{CE} = 48 \text{ V}, I_F = 0 \text{ mA}$	Figure 12
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	BV_{CEO}	80	—	—	V	$I_C = 0.5 \text{ mA}, I_F = 0 \text{ mA}$	
Emitter-Collector Breakdown Voltage	BV_{ECO}	7	—	—	V	$I_E = 100 \mu\text{A}, I_F = 0 \text{ mA}$	
Current Transfer Ratio	CTR	20	—	400	%	$I_F = \pm 1 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$	$CTR = (I_C / I_F) \times 100\%$
Saturated CTR	CTR(sat)	—	60	—	%	$I_F = \pm 1 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 0.4 \text{ V}$	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	—	0.4	V	$I_F = \pm 8 \text{ mA}, I_C = 2.4 \text{ mA}$	Figure 14
Isolation Resistance	R_{iso}	5×10^{10}	1×10^{11}	—	Ω	DC500V, R.H. 40%~60%	
Floating Capacitance	C_F	—	0.6	1	pF	$V = 0, f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	
Cut-off Frequency (-3dB)	F_C	—	80	—	kHz	$V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}, I_C = 2 \text{ mA},$ $R_L = 100 \Omega$	Figure 2, Figure 19
Response Time (Rise)	t_r	—	2	—	μs	$V_{CC} = 10 \text{ V}, I_C = 2 \text{ mA},$ $R_L = 100 \Omega$	Figure 1
Response Time (Fall)	t_f	—	3	—	μs		
Turn-on Time	t_{on}	—	3	—	μs		
Turn-off Time	t_{off}	—	3	—	μs		
Turn-ON Time	t_{ON}	—	2	—	μs	$V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}, I_F = 16 \text{ mA},$ $R_L = 1.9 \text{ k}\Omega$	Figure 1, Figure 17
Storage Time	T_S	—	25	—	μs		
Turn-OFF Time	t_{OFF}	—	40	—	μs		
Common Mode Rejection Voltage	CMR	—	10	—	kV/ μs	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}, R_L = 470 \Omega,$ $V_{CM} = 1.5 \text{ kV(peak)},$ $I_F = 0 \text{ mA}, V_{CC} = 9 \text{ V},$ $V_{np} = 100 \text{ mV}$	Figure 20

Figure 1 Switching Time Test Circuit

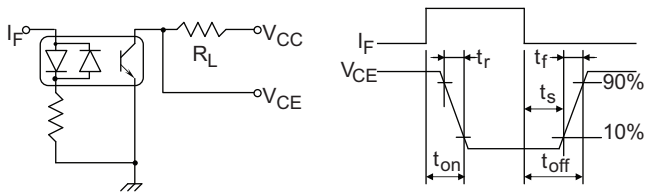


Figure 2 Frequency Response Test Circuit

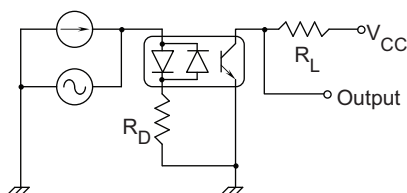


Figure 3 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

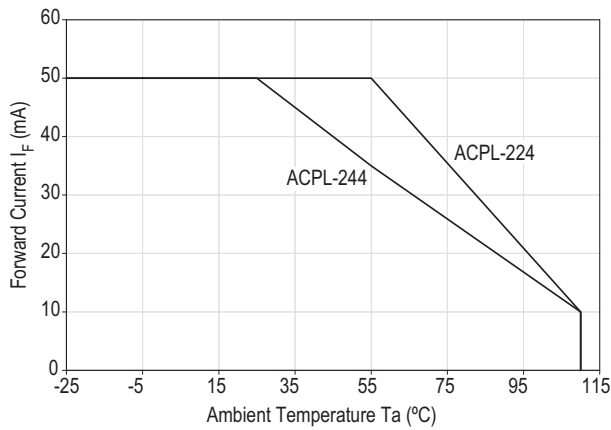


Figure 4 Collector Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

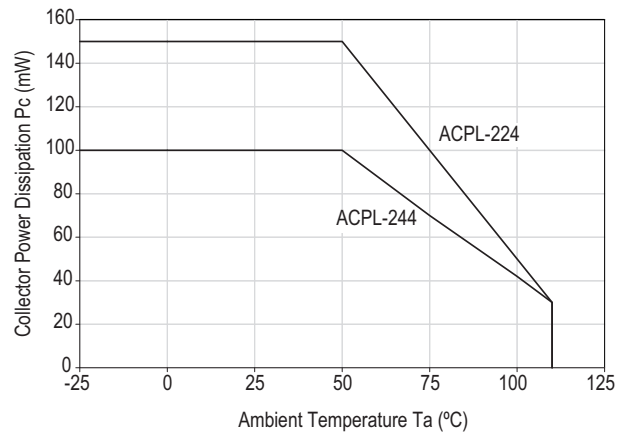


Figure 5 Pulse Forward Current vs. Duty Cycle Ratio

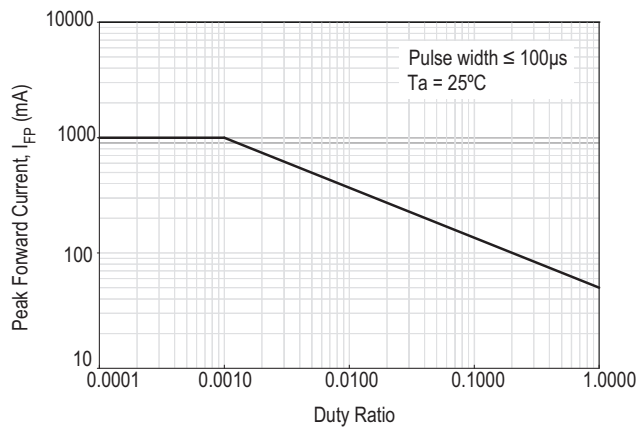


Figure 6 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

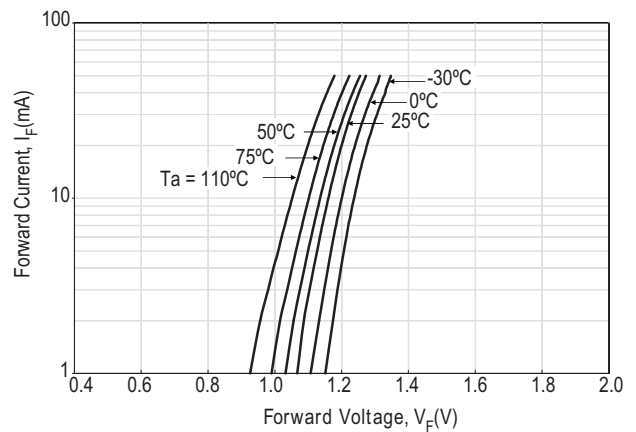


Figure 7 Forward Voltage Temperature Coefficient vs. Forward Current

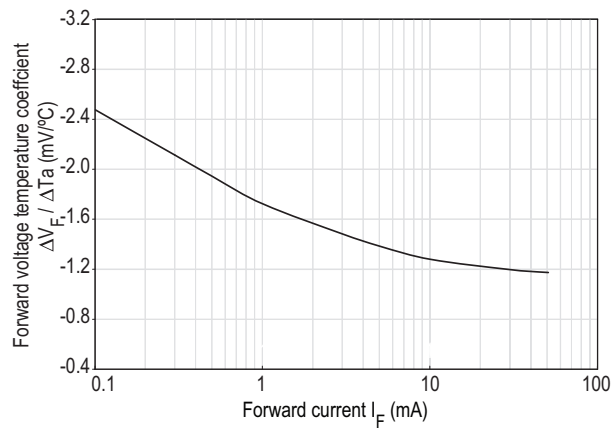


Figure 8 Pulse Forward Current vs. Pulse Forward Voltage

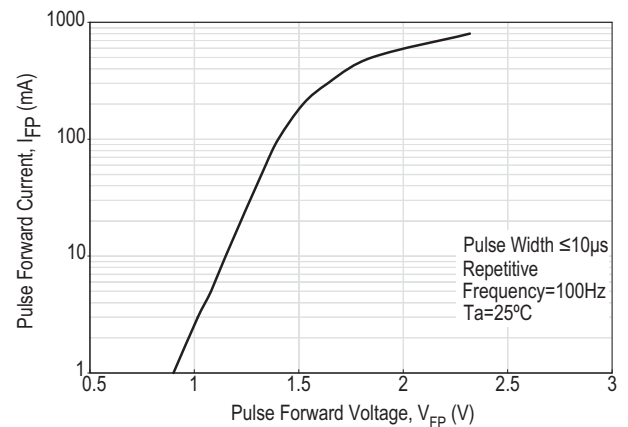


Figure 9 Collector Current vs. Collector-Emitter Voltage

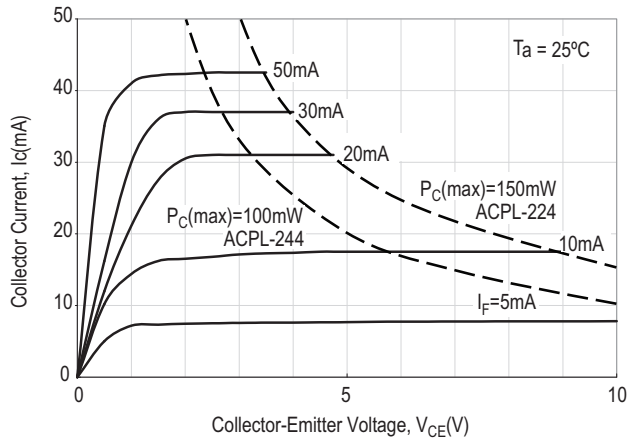


Figure 10 Collector Current vs. Small Collector-Emitter Voltage

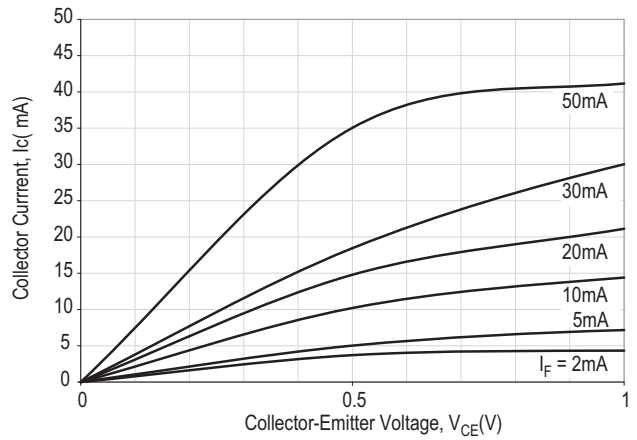


Figure 11 Collector Current vs. Forward Current

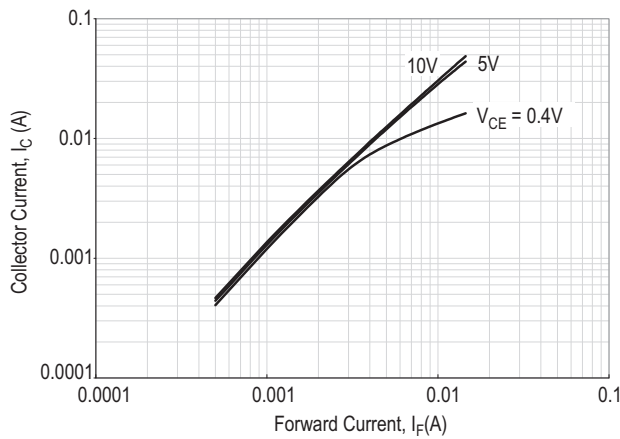


Figure 12 Collector Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature

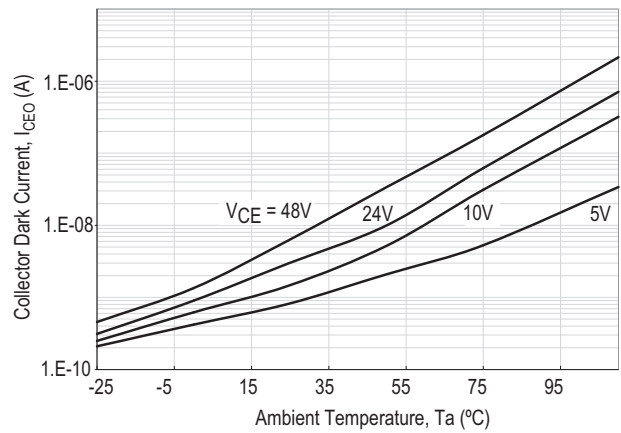


Figure 13 Current Transfer Ratio vs. Forward Current

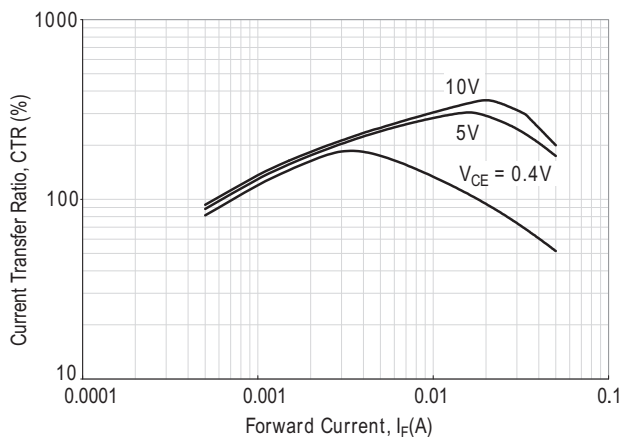


Figure 14 Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

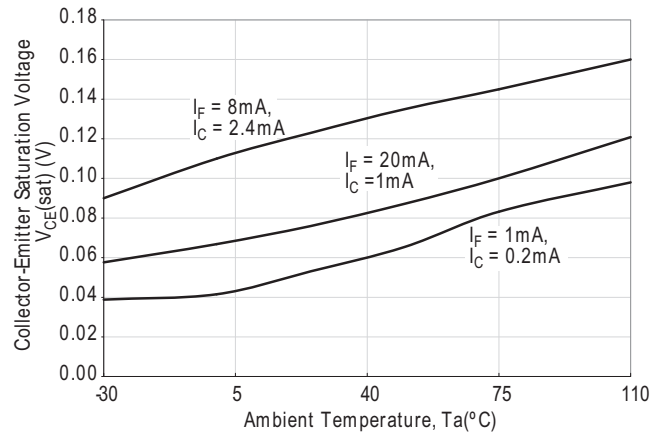


Figure 15 Collector Current vs. Ambient Temperature

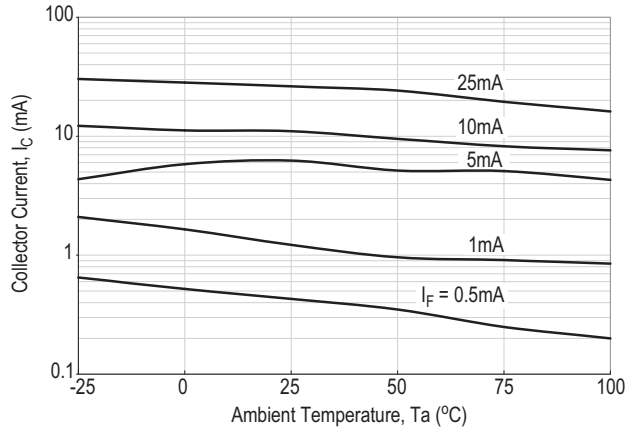


Figure 16 Switching Time vs. Load Resistance

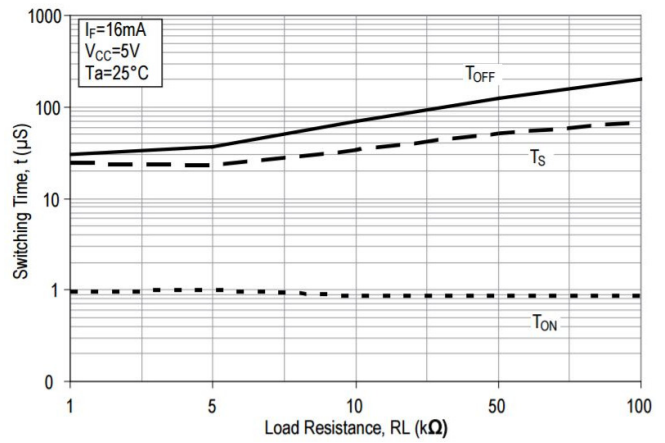


Figure 17 Switching Time vs. Ambient Temperature

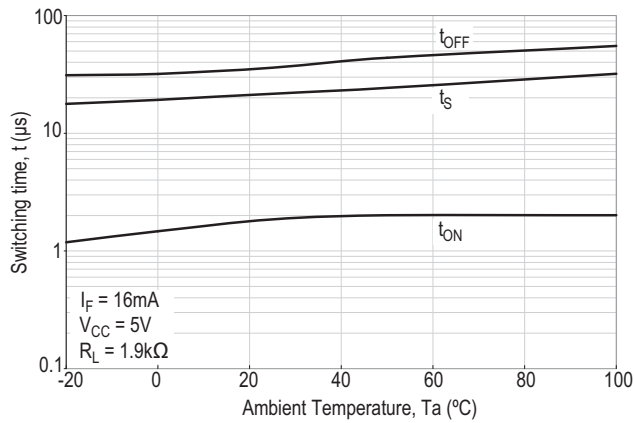


Figure 18 Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Forward Current

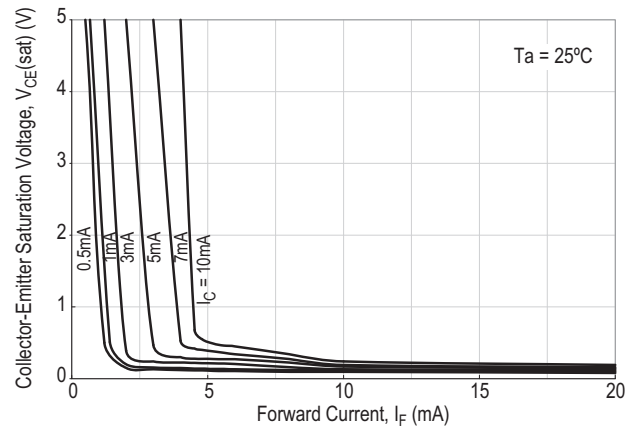


Figure 19 Frequency Response

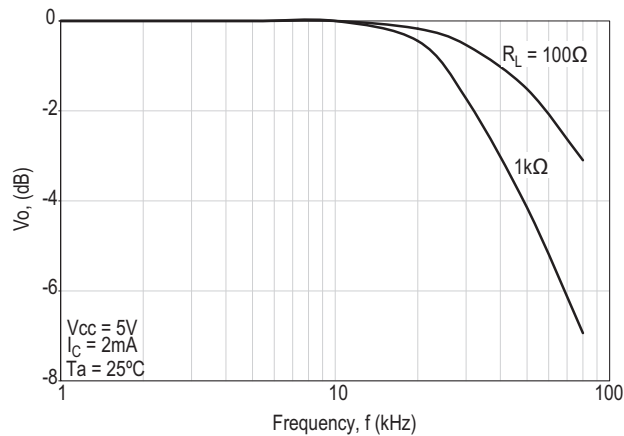
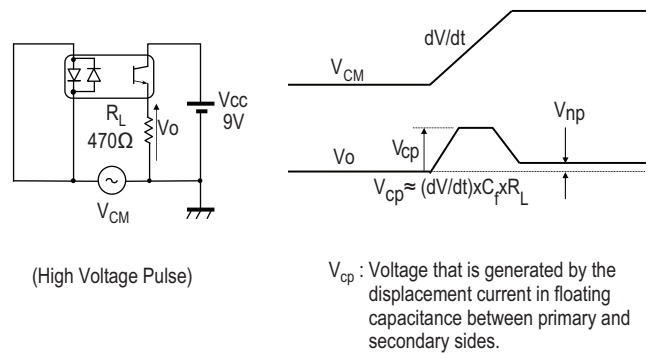


Figure 20 CMR Test Circuit



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