

ACPL-227 / ACPL-247

DC Input Multi-Channel Half-Pitch Phototransistor Optocoupler



Data Sheet



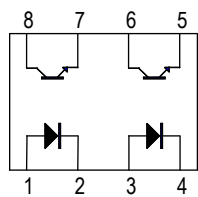
Description

The ACPL-227 is a DC-input dual channel half-pitch phototransistor optocoupler which contains two light emitting diodes optically coupled to two separate phototransistors. It is packaged in an 8-pin SO package.

Likewise, the ACPL-247 is a DC-input quad channel half-pitch phototransistor optocoupler which contains four light emitting diodes optically coupled to four separate phototransistors. It is packaged in a 16-pin SO package.

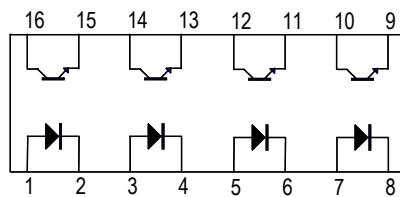
For both devices, the input-output isolation voltage is rated at 3,000 Vrms. Response time, t_r , is 2 μ s typically, while minimum CTR is 50% at input current of 5 mA.

ACPL-227 pin layout



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

ACPL-247 pin layout



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

Features

- Current transfer ratio (CTR: 50% (min) at $I_F = 5\text{mA}$, $V_{CE} = 5\text{V}$)
- High input-output isolation voltage ($V_{ISO} = 3,000V_{RMS}$)
- Non-saturated Response time (t_r : 2 μ s (typ) at $V_{CC} = 10\text{V}$, $I_C = 2\text{mA}$, $R_L = 100\Omega$)
- SO package
- CMR 10kV/ μ s (typical)
- Safety and regulatory approvals
 - UL
 - CSA
 - IEC/EN/DIN EN 60747-5-2
- Options available:
 - CTR Ranks 0, B & C for ACPL-227 and Rank 0 only for ACPL-247

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-2x7-xxxx is UL recognized at 3,000 Vrms for 1 minute per UL1577 and is approved under CSA Component Acceptance Notice #5, File CA 88324.

Part number	RoHS Compliant Option				Package	No. Of Channels	Surface Mount	Tape & Reel	IEC/EN/DIN EN 60747-5-2	Quantity
	Rank 'O'	Rank 'O'	Rank 'B'	Rank 'C'						
	50%	100%	130%	200%						
	<CTR< 600%	<CTR< 600%	<CTR< 260%	<CTR< 400%						
	I _F =5mA V _{CE} =5V	I _F =5mA V _{CE} =5V	I _F =5mA V _{CE} =5V	I _F =5mA V _{CE} =5V						
ACPL-227	-500E		-50BE	-50CE	SO-8	Dual	X	X		2000 pcs per reel
	-560E		-56BE	-56CE	SO-8	Dual	X	X	X	2000 pcs per reel
ACPL-247		-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-227-56CE to order product of Dual Channel SO-8 Surface Mount package in Tape & Reel with IEC/EN/DIN EN 60747-5-2 Safety Approval, 200%<CTR<400% and RoHS compliant.

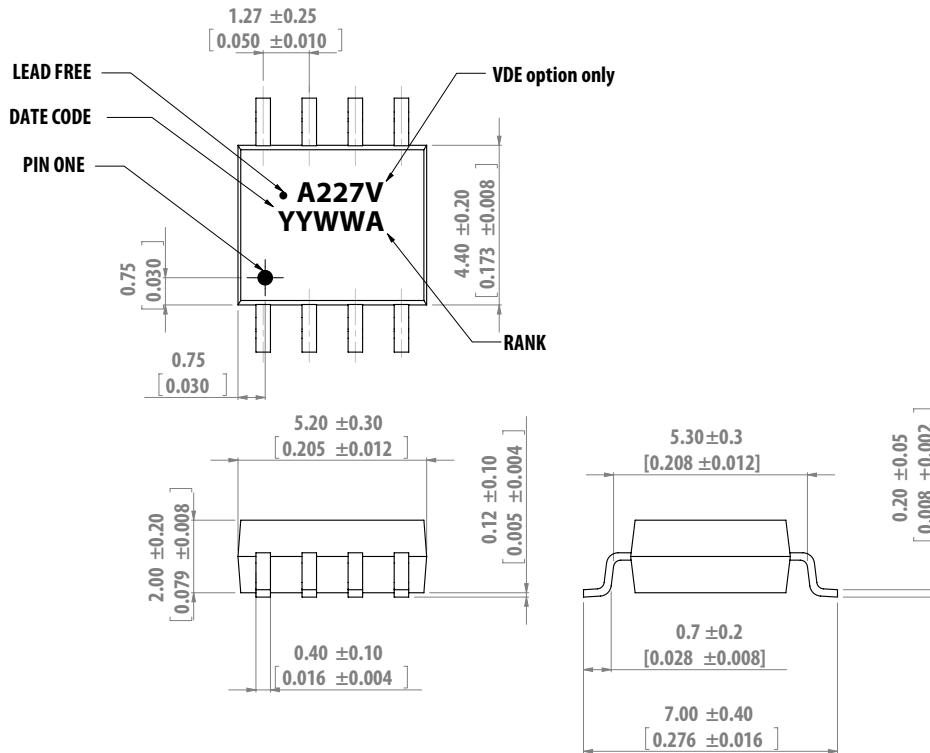
Example 2:

ACPL-247-500E to order product of Quad Channel SO-16 Surface Mount package in Tape and Reel packaging with 100%<CTR<600% and RoHS compliant.

Option datasheets are available. Contact your Avago sales representative or authorized distributor for information.

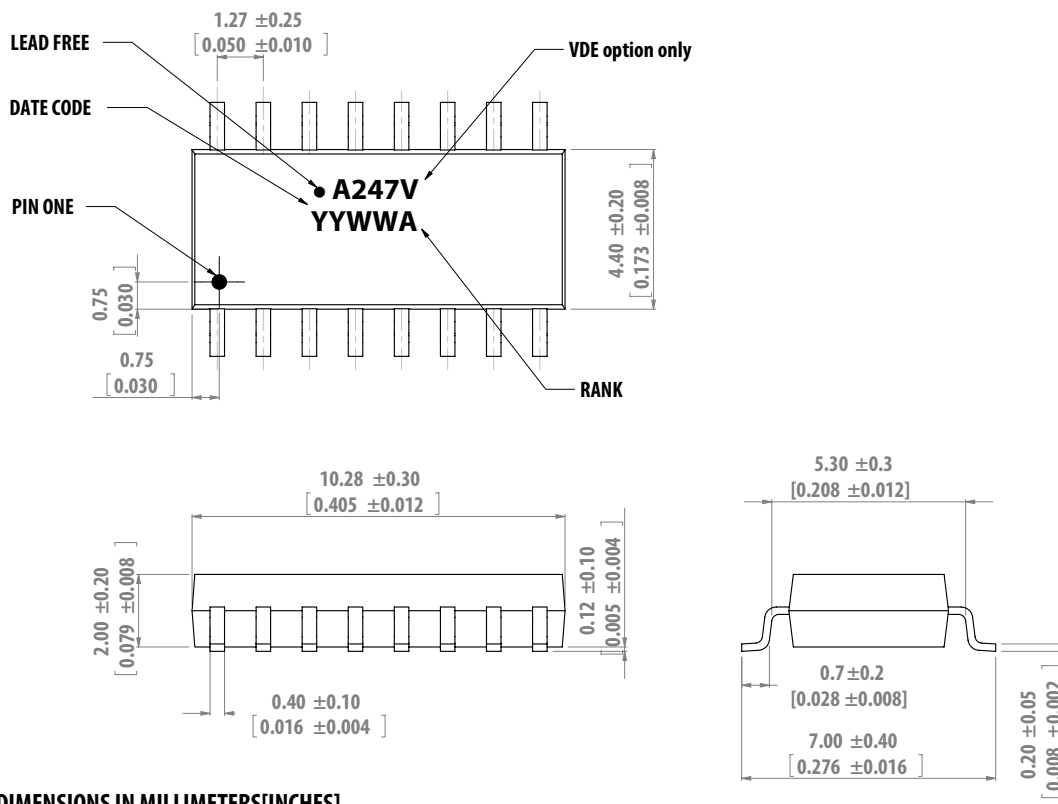
Package Outline Drawings

ACPL-227 PACKAGE OUTLINE



DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS [INCHES]

ACPL-247 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-227	ACPL-247	Units	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 1min, R.H. 40~60%)	V _{ISO}	3,000		V _{RMS}	1min
Collector Power Dissipation (1 channel)	P _C	150	100	mW	
Total Power Dissipation	P _{TOT}	200	170	mW	
Lead Solder Temperature		260+0/-5°C for 30 sec., 1.6 mm below seating plane			

Electrical Specifications (DC)

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

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions	Note
Forward Voltage	V_F	-	1.2	1.4	V	$I_F = 20\text{mA}$	Fig.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	$V_{CE} = 48\text{V}, I_F = 0\text{mA}$	Fig.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 (ACPL-227 Only)	CTR	50	-	600	%	$I_F = 5\text{mA}, V_{CE} = 5\text{V}$	$CTR = (I_C/I_F) * 100\%$
Current Transfer Ratio (ACPL-247 Only)	CTR	100	-	600	%	$I_F = 5\text{mA}, V_{CE} = 5\text{V}$	$CTR = (I_C/I_F) * 100\%$
Saturated CTR	CTR(sat)	-	60	-	%	$I_F = 1\text{mA}, V_{CE} = 0.4\text{V}$	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	-	-	0.4	V	$I_F = 8\text{mA}, I_C = 2.4\text{mA}$	Fig.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	$V_{CC} = 5\text{V}, I_C = 2\text{mA}, R_L = 100\Omega$	Fig. 2,19
Response Time (Rise)	t_r	-	2	-	μs	$V_{CC} = 10\text{V}, I_C = 2\text{mA}, R_L = 100\Omega$	Fig. 1
Response Time (Fall)	t_f	-	3	-	μs		
Turn-on Time	t_{on}	-	3	-	μs	$V_{CC} = 5\text{V}, I_F = 16\text{mA}, R_L = 1.9\text{k}\Omega$	Fig. 1, 17
Turn-off Time	t_{off}	-	3	-	μs		
Turn-ON Time	t_{ON}	-	2	-	μs		
Storage Time	T_S	-	25	-	μs		
Turn-OFF Time	t_{OFF}	-	40	-	μs	$T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}, R_L = 470\Omega, V_{CM} = 1.5\text{kV(peak)}, I_F = 0\text{mA}, V_{CC} = 9\text{V}, V_{np} = 100\text{mV}$	Fig.20
Common Mode Rejection Voltage	CMR	-	10	-	kV/ μs		

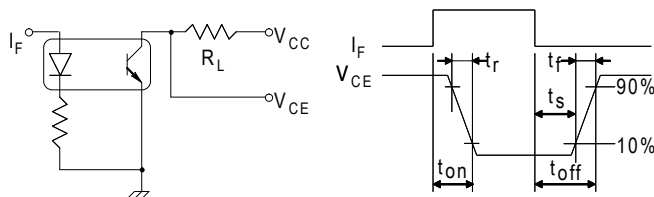


Figure 1. Switching Time Test Circuit

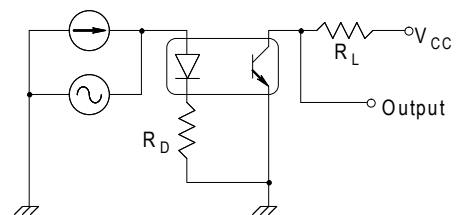


Figure 2. Frequency Response Test Circuit

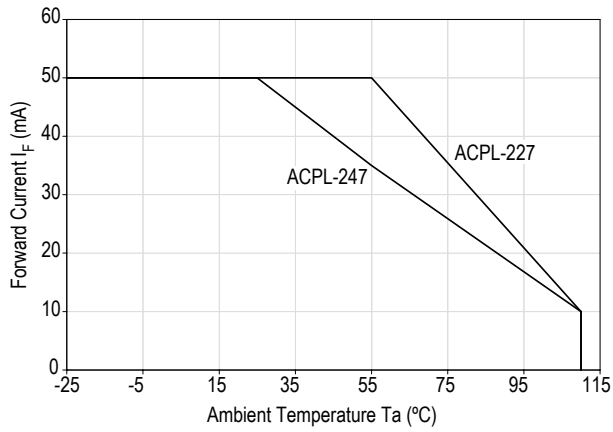


Figure 3. Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature.

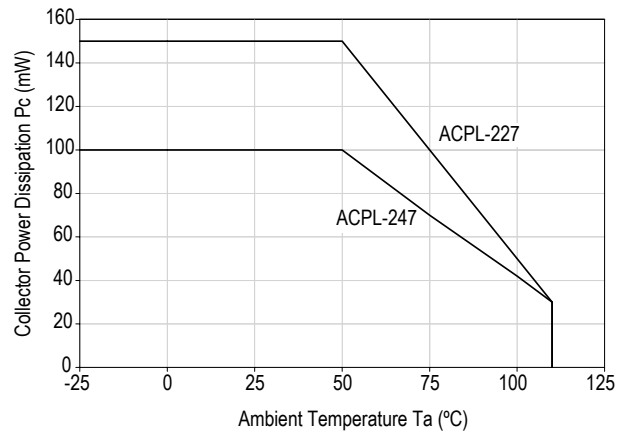


Figure 4. Collector Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

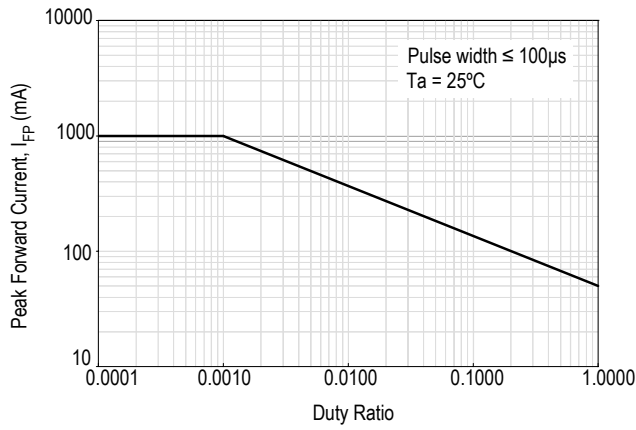


Figure 5. Pulse Forward Current vs. Duty Cycle Ratio

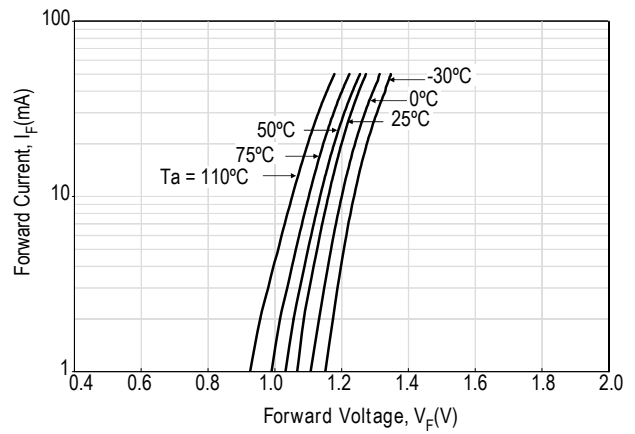


Figure 6. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

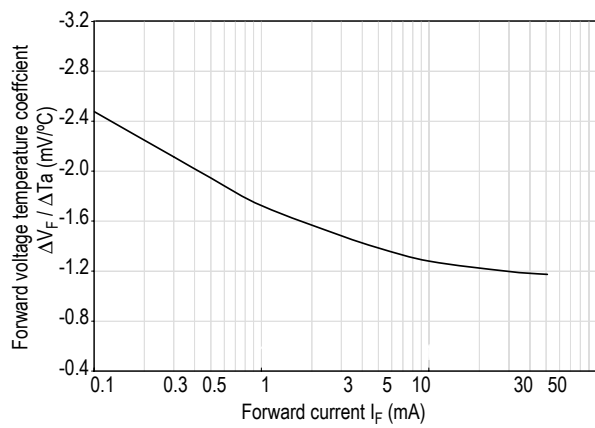


Figure 7. Forward Voltage Temperature Coefficient vs. Forward Current

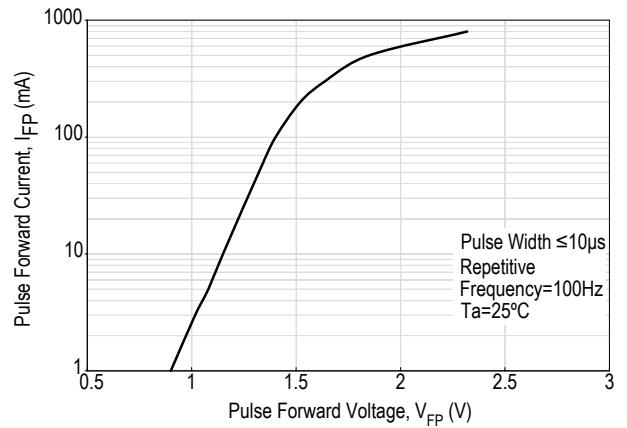


Figure 8. Pulse Forward Current vs. Pulse Forward Voltage

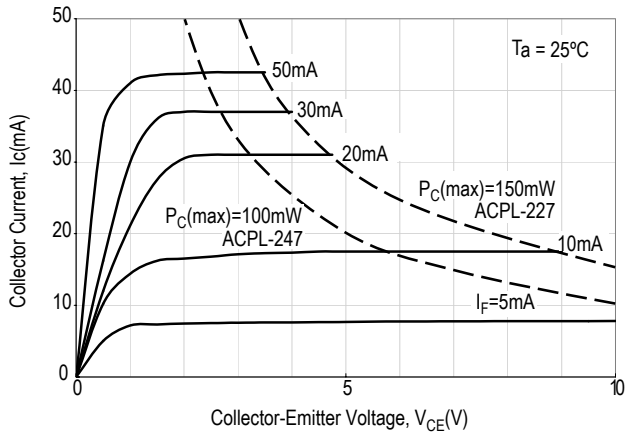


Figure 9. Collector Current vs. Collector-Emitter Voltage

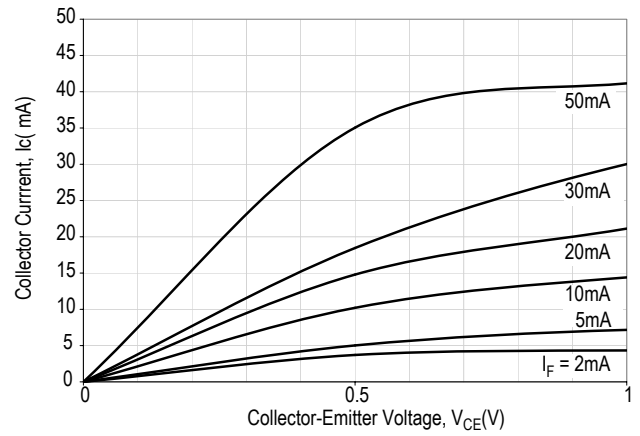


Figure 10. Collector Current vs. Small Collector-Emitter Voltage

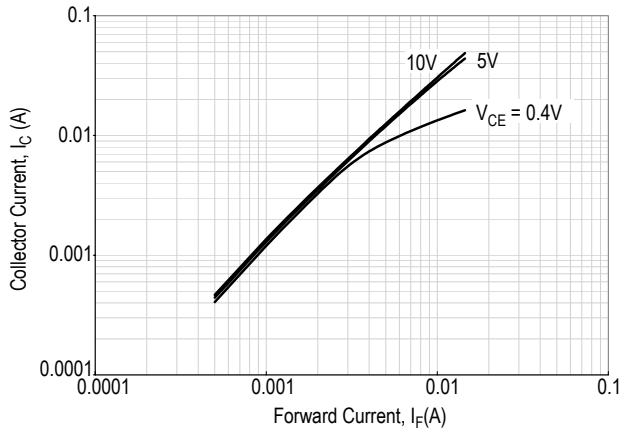


Figure 11. Collector Current vs. Forward Current

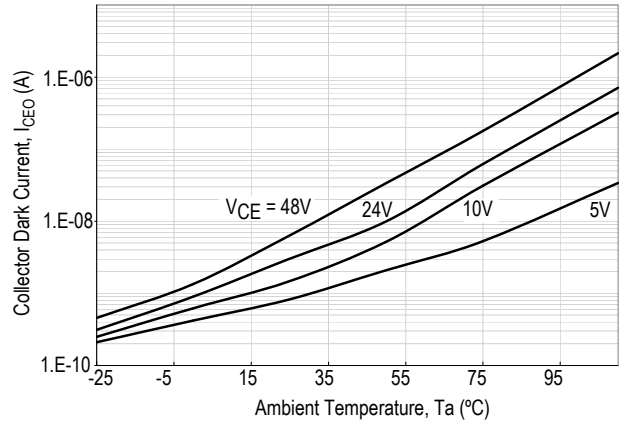


Figure 12. Collector Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature

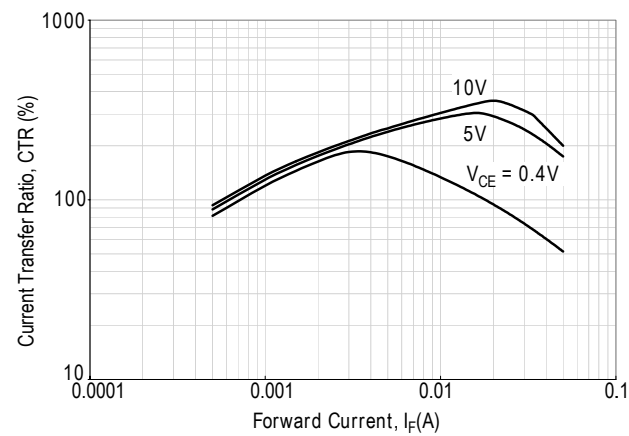


Figure 13. Current Transfer Ratio vs. Forward Current

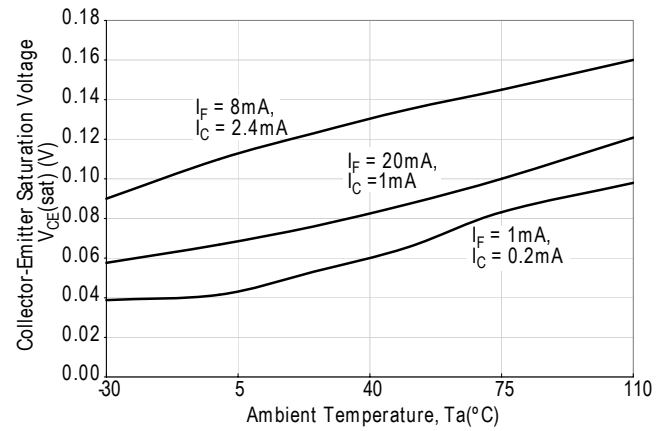


Figure 14. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

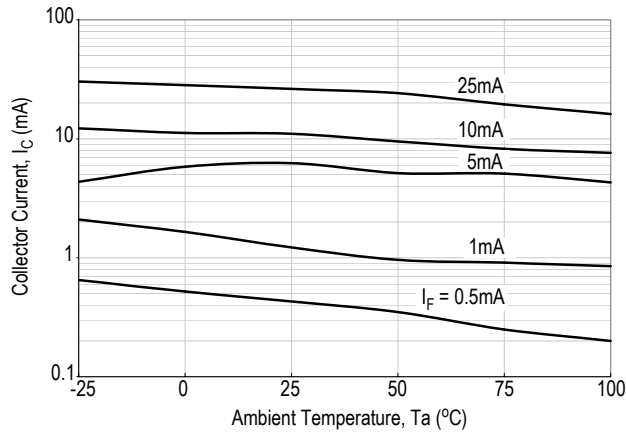


Figure 15. Collector Current vs. Ambient Temperature

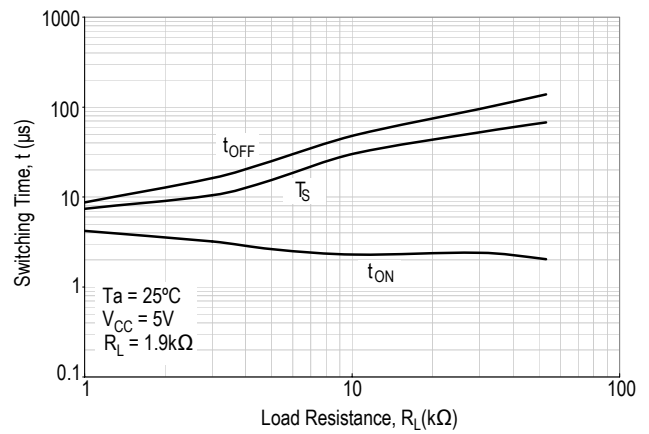


Figure 16. Switching Time vs. Load Resistance

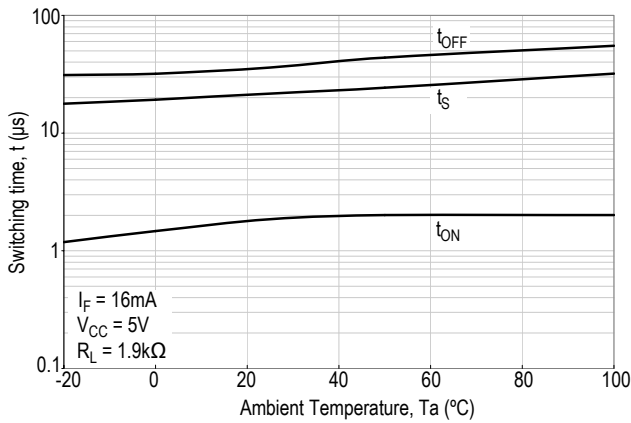


Figure 17. Switching Time vs. Ambient Temperature

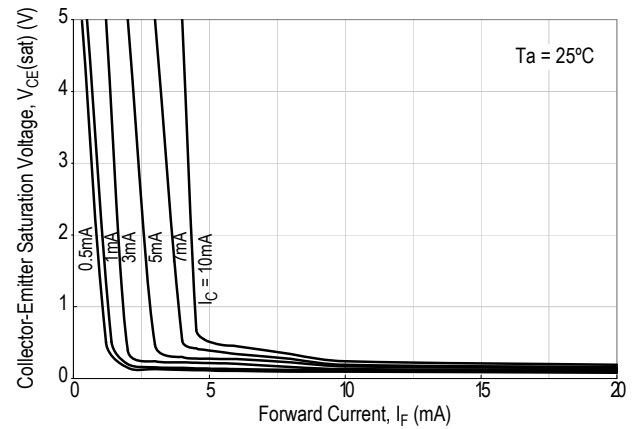


Figure 18. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Forward Current

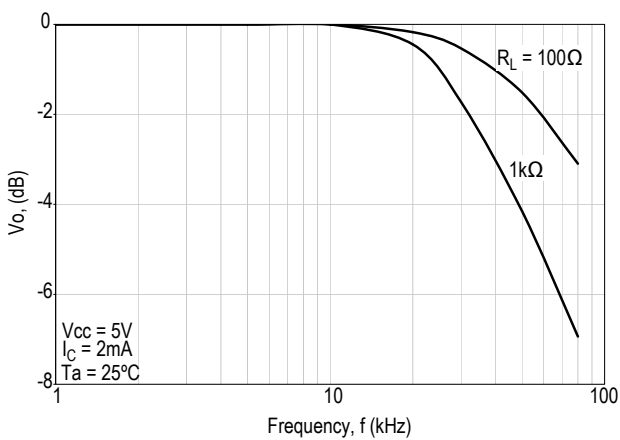


Figure 19. Frequency Response

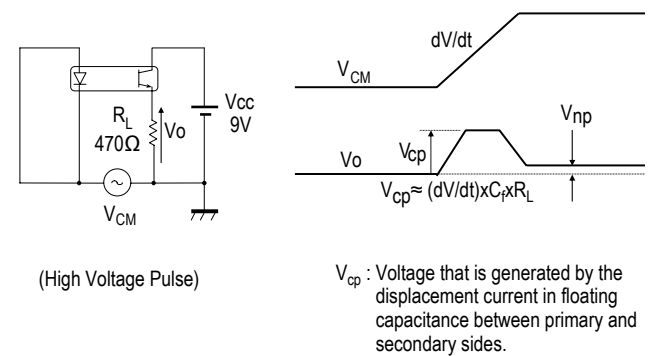


Figure 20. CMR Test Circuit

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