

## Ordering Options

SO-5 Package	Standard DIP	SO-8 Package
HCPL-M452	HCPL-4502	HCPL-0452
HCPL-M453	HCPL-4503	HCPL-0453

**NOTE:** These devices equivalent to 6N135/6N136 devices but without the base lead.

## Ordering Information

HCPL-M452 and HCPL-M453 are UL Recognized with 3750 Vrms for 1 minute per UL1577.

Part Number	Option		Package	Surface Mount	Tape and Reel	Quantity
	RoHS Compliant	non-RoHS Compliant				
HCPL-M452	-000E	No option	SO-5	X		100 per tube
HCPL-M453	-500E	#500		X	X	1500 per tube

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:

HCPL-M452-500E to order product of SO-5 surface mount package in tape and reel packaging and RoHS compliant.

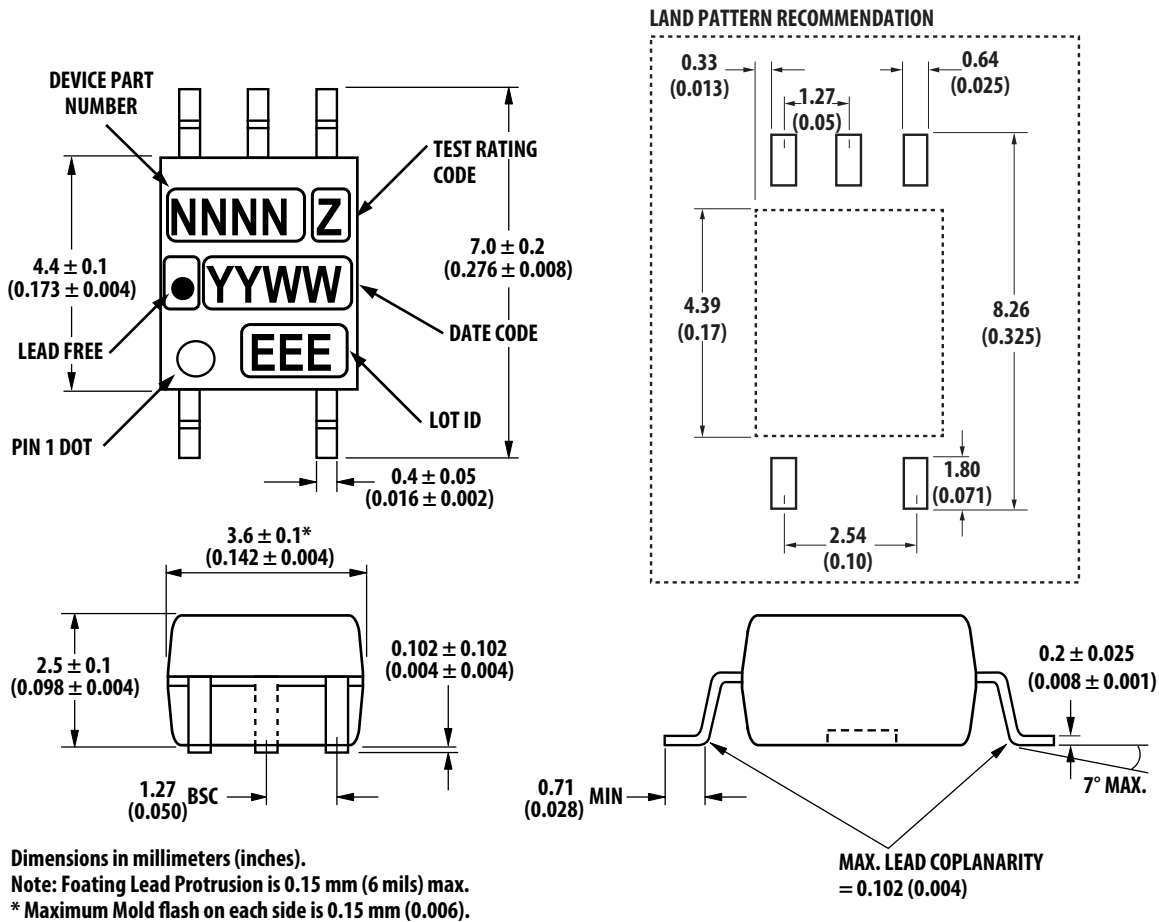
### Example 2:

HCPL-M452 to order product of SO-5 surface mount package in tube packaging and non-RoHS compliant.

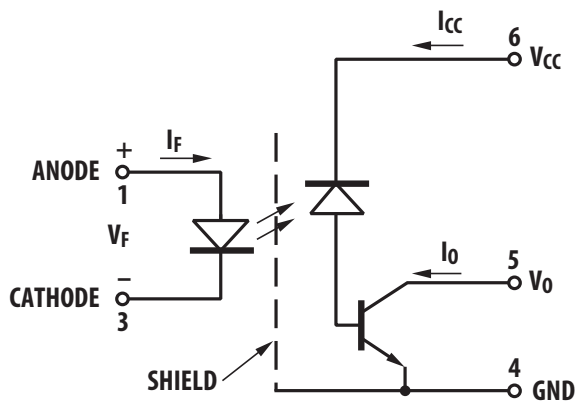
Option data sheets are available. Contact your Broadcom sales representative or authorized distributor for information

**NOTE:** The notation '#XXX' is used for existing products, while (new) products launched since July 15, 2001 and RoHS compliant will use '-XXxE'.

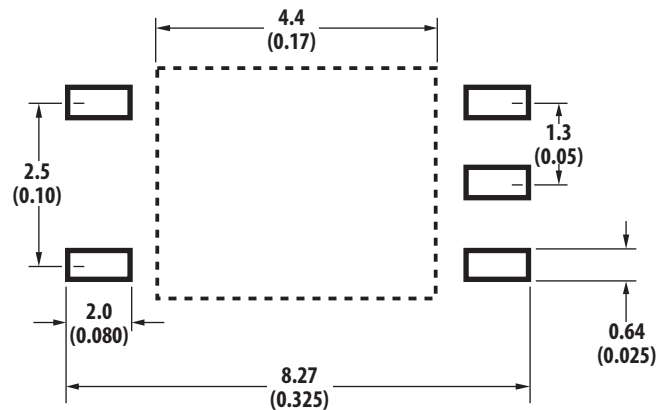
# Outline Drawing (JEDEC MO-155)



## Schematic

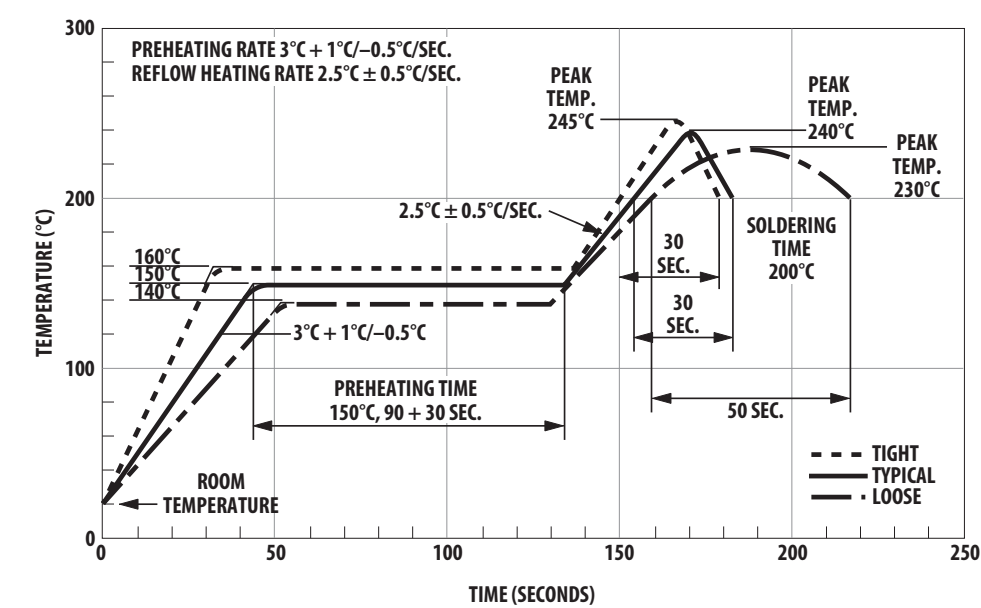


## Land Pattern Recommendation



Dimensions in millimeters and (in.).

Solder Reflow Thermal Profile



NOTE: Note: Non-halide flux should be used.

Recommended Pb-Free IR Profile

The recommended reflow condition as per JEDEC Standard, J-STD-020 (latest revision).

Non-halide flux should be used.

Regulatory Information

The HCPL-M452/M453 are approved by the following organizations:

UL	Approved under UL 1577, component recognition program up to $V_{ISO} = 3750 V_{RMS}$ expected prior to product release.
CSA	Approved under CSA Component Acceptance Notice #5.

## Insulation Related Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Units	Conditions
Min External Air Gap (Clearance)	L(IO1)	$\geq 5$	mm	Measured from input terminals to output terminals
Min. External Tracking Path (Creepage)	L(IO2)	$\geq 5$	mm	Measured from input terminals to output terminals
Min. Internal Plastic Gap (Clearance)		0.08	mm	Through insulation distance conductor to conductor
Tracking Resistance	CTI	175	V	DIN IEC 112/VDE 0303 Part 1
Isolation Group (per DIN VDE 0109)		IIIa		Material Group DIN VDE 0109

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

No derating required up to 85°C.

Storage Temperature	-55°C to +125°C
Operating Temperature	-55°C to +100°C
Average Input Current – $I_F$	25 mA <sup>a</sup>
Peak Input Current – $I_F$	50 mA <sup>b</sup> (50% duty cycle, 1 ms pulse width)
Peak Transient Input Current – $I_F$	1.0A (1 $\mu$ s pulse width, 300 pps)
Reverse Input Voltage – $V_R$ (Pin3-1)	5V
Input Power Dissipation	45 mW <sup>c</sup>
Average Output Current – $I_O$ (Pin 5)	8 mA
Peak Output Current	16 mA
Output Voltage – $V_O$ (Pin 5-4)	-0.5V to 20V
Supply Voltage – $V_{CC}$ (Pin 6-4)	-0.5V to 30V
Output Power Dissipation	100 mW <sup>d</sup>
Infrared and Vapor Phase Reflow Temperature	See below

- Derate linearly above 85°C free-air temperature at a rate of 0.5 mA/°C.
- Derate linearly above 85°C free-air temperature at a rate of 1.0 mA/°C.
- Derate linearly above 85°C free-air temperature at a rate of 1.1 mW/°C.
- Derate linearly above 85°C free-air temperature at a rate of 2.3 mW/°C.

## Electrical Specifications

Over recommended temperature ( $T_A = 0^\circ\text{C}$  to  $70^\circ\text{C}$ ) unless otherwise specified.

**NOTE:** Use of a 0.1- $\mu\text{F}$  bypass capacitor connected between pins 4 and 6 is recommended.

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ. <sup>a</sup>	Max.	Units	Test Conditions			Figure	Note
Current Transfer Ratio	CTR	20	24	50	%	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$V_O = 0.4\text{V}$	$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{V}$	1, 2, 4	b
		15	25	—			$V_O = 0.5\text{V}$	$I_F = 16\text{ mA}$		
Logic Low Output Voltage	$V_{OL}$	—	0.1	0.4	V	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$I_O = 3.0\text{ mA}$			
		—	—	0.5			$I_O = 2.4\text{ mA}$			
Logic High Output Current	$I_{OH}$	—	0.003	0.5	$\mu\text{A}$	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$V_O = V_{CC} = 5.5\text{V}$	$I_F = 0\text{ mA}$	7	
		—	0.01	1.0		$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$V_O = V_{CC} = 5.5\text{V}$			
		—	—	50						
Logic Low Supply Current	$I_{CCL}$	—	50	200			$I_F = 16\text{ mA}$	$V_O = \text{Open}$	$V_{CC} = 15\text{V}$	c
Logic High Supply Current	$I_{CCH}$	—	0.02	1		$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$I_F = 0\text{ mA}$	$V_O = \text{open}$	$V_{CC} = 15\text{V}$	c
		—	0.02	2						
Input Forward Voltage	$V_F$	—	1.5	1.7	V	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$I_F = 16\text{ mA}$		3	
		—	1.5	1.8						
Input Reverse Breakdown Current	$BV_R$	5	—	—	V		$I_R = 10\text{ }\mu\text{A}$			
Temperature Coefficient of Forward Voltage	$\Delta V_F / \Delta T_A$	—	−1.6	—	$\text{mV}/^\circ\text{C}$		$I_F = 16\text{ mA}$			
Input Capacitance	$C_{IN}$	—	60	—	pF	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$	$V_F = 0\text{V}$			
Input-Output Insulation Voltage	$V_{ISO}$	3750	—	—	$V_{RMS}$		$RH < 50\%$ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$t = 1\text{ min}$		d, e
Resistance (Input-Output)	$R_{I-O}$	—	$10^{12}$	—	$\Omega$	$V_{I-O} = 500\text{ Vdc}$				d
Capacitance (Input-Output)	$C_{I-O}$	—	0.6	—	pF	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$				d

a. All typicals at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

b. CURRENT TRANSFER RATIO in percent is defined as the ratio of output collector current,  $I_O$ , to the forward LED input current,  $I_F$ , times 100.

c. Use of a 0.1- $\mu\text{F}$  bypass capacitor connected between pins 4 and 6 is recommended.

d. Device considered a two-terminal device: Pins 1 and 3 shorted together and Pins 4, 5 and 6 shorted together.

e. In accordance with UL 1577, each optocoupler is proof tested by applying an insulation test voltage  $\geq 4500\text{ V}_{RMS}$  for 1 second (leakage detection current limit,  $I_{i-e} \leq 5\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ ).

## Switching Specifications

Over recommended temperature ( $T_A = 0^\circ\text{C}$  to  $70^\circ\text{C}$ )  $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$ ,  $I_F = 16\text{ mA}$  unless otherwise specified.

Parameter	Symbol	Device	Min.	Typ. <sup>a</sup>	Max.	Units	Test Conditions			Figure	Note
Propagation Delay Time to Logic Low at Output	$t_{\text{PHL}}$		—	0.2	0.8	$\mu\text{s}$	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$R_L = 1.9\text{k}\Omega$		5., 6, 10	b
			—	0.2	1.0						
Propagation Delay Time to Logic High at Output	$t_{\text{PLH}}$		—	0.6	0.8		$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$R_L = 1.9\text{k}\Omega$		5, 6, 10	b
			—	0.6	1.0						
Common Mode Transient Immunity at Logic High Level Output	$ CM_H $	HCPL-M452	—	1	—	$\text{kV}/\mu\text{s}$		$V_{CM} = 10\text{ V}_{P-P}$	$I_F = 0\text{ mA}$ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	11	b, c
		HCPL-M453	15	30	—			$V_{CM} = 1500\text{ V}_{P-P}$	$R_L = 1.9\text{ k}\Omega$		
Common Mode Transient Immunity at Logic Low Level Output	$ CM_L $	HCPL-M452	—	1	—			$V_{CM} = 10\text{ V}_{P-P}$	$I_F = 16\text{ mA}$ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	11	b, c
		HCPL-M433	15	30	—		$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{CM} = 1500\text{ V}_{P-P}$	$R_L = 1.9\text{ k}\Omega$		
Bandwidth	BW		—	3	—	MHz		$R_L = 100\text{ k}\Omega$ See Test Circuit		8, 9	d

a. All typicals at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

b. The  $1.9\text{ k}\Omega$  load represents 1 TTL unit load of  $1.6\text{ mA}$  and the  $5.6\text{ k}\Omega$  pull-up resistor.

c. Common transient immunity in a Logic High level is the maximum tolerable (positive)  $dV_{CM}/dt$  on the rising edge of the common mode pulse,  $V_{CM}$ , to assure that the output will remain in a Logic High state (that is,  $V_O > 2.0\text{V}$ ). Common mode transient immunity in a Logic Low level is the maximum tolerable (negative)  $dV_{CM}/dt$  on the falling edge of the common mode pulse signal,  $V_{CM}$  to assure that the output will remain in a Logic Low state (that is,  $V_O < 0.8\text{V}$ ).

d. The frequency at which the ac output voltage is 3 dB below its mid-frequency value.

Figure 1: dc and Pulsed Transfer Characteristics

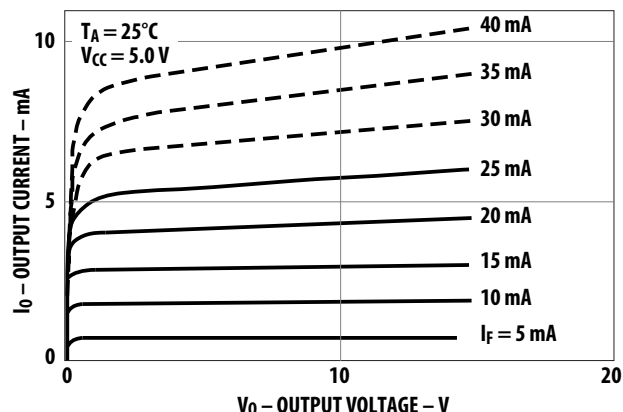


Figure 2: Current Transfer Ratio vs. Input Current

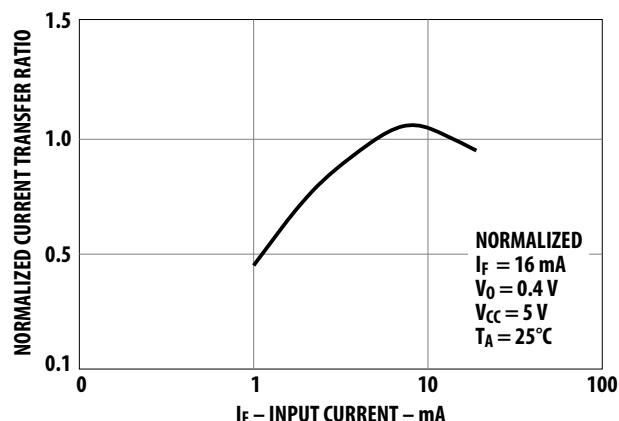


Figure 3: Input Current vs. Forward Voltage

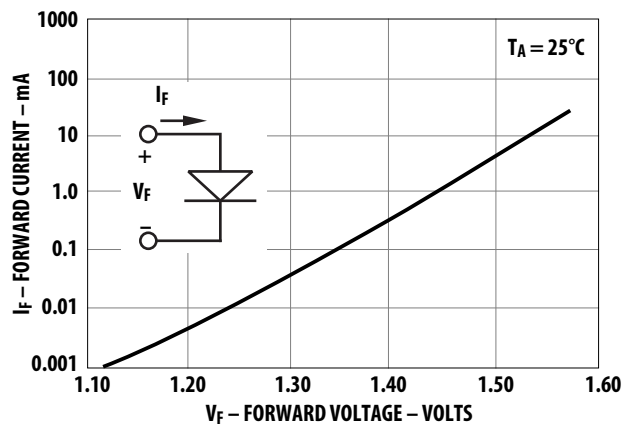


Figure 4: Current Transfer Ratio vs. Temperature

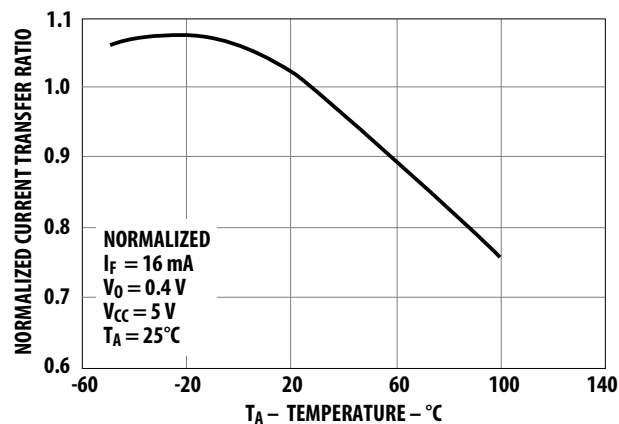


Figure 5: Propagation Delay vs. Temperature

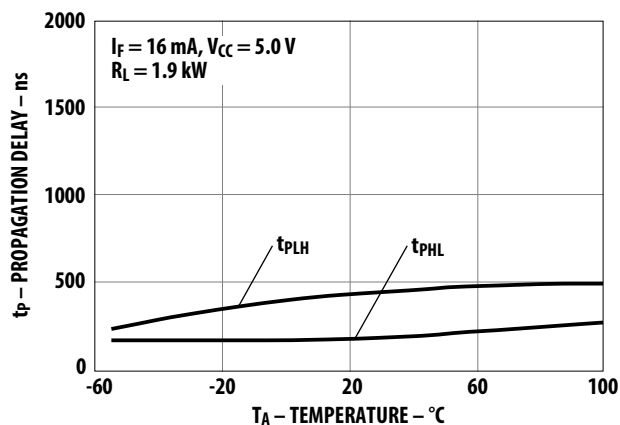


Figure 6: Propagation Delay Time vs. Load Resistance

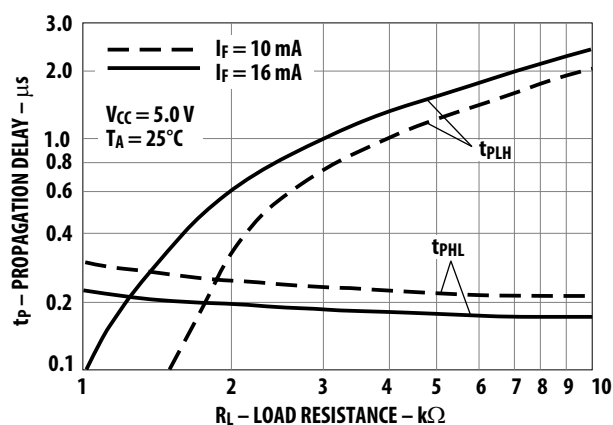


Figure 7: Logic High Output Current vs. Temperature

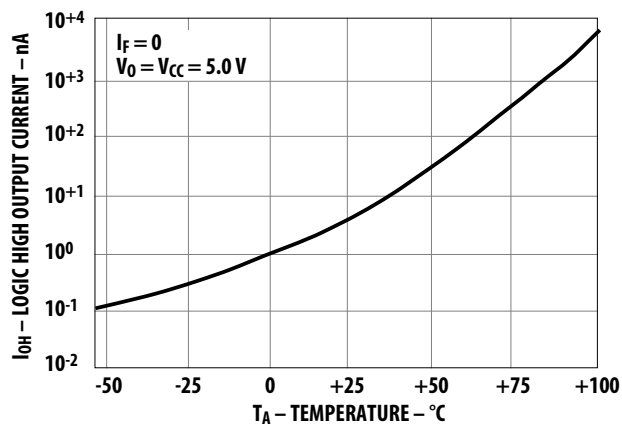


Figure 8: Small-Signal Current Transfer Ratio vs. Quiescent Input Current

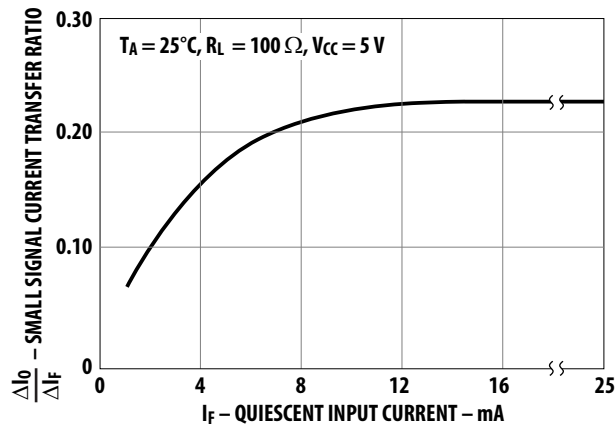


Figure 9: Frequency Response

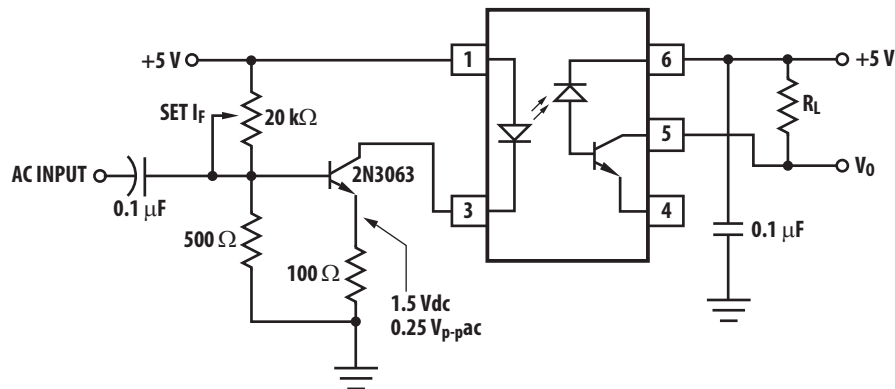
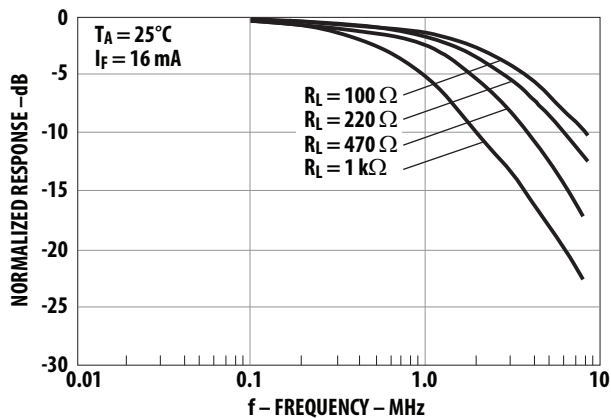




Figure 10: Switching Test Circuit

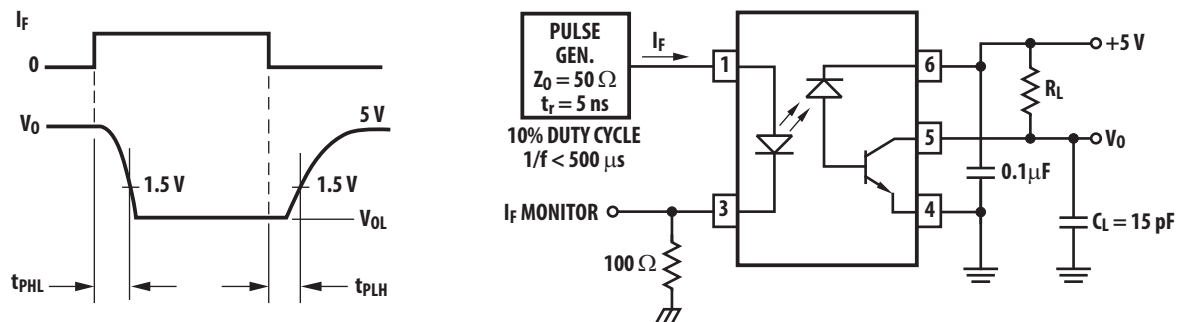
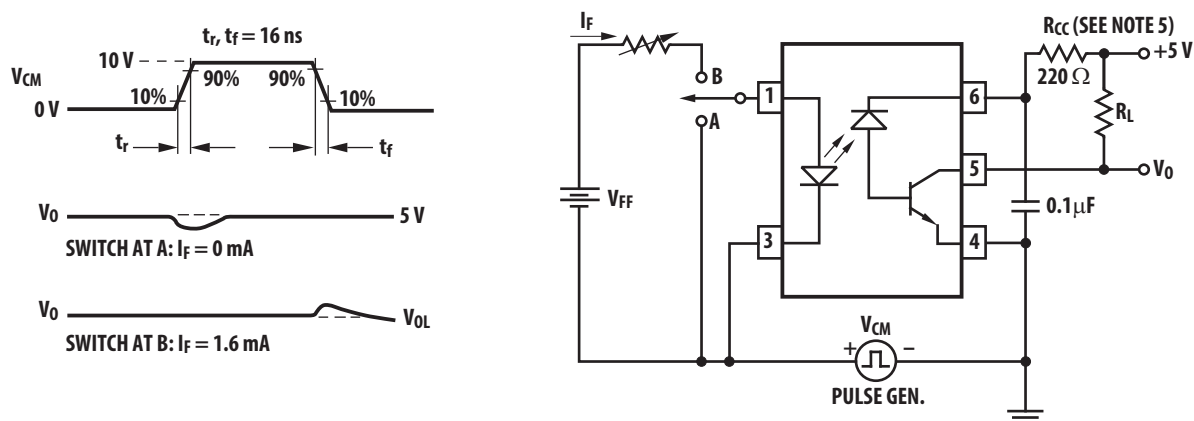


Figure 11: Test Circuit for Transient Immunity and Typical Waveforms



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