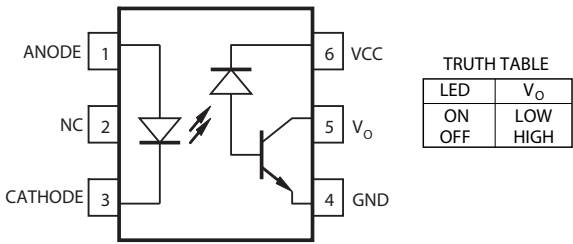
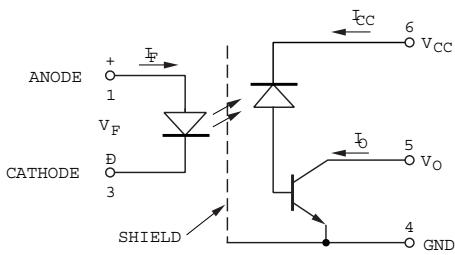


Functional Diagram



A 0.1 μ F bypass capacitor between pins 4 and 6 is recommended.

Schematic



Ordering Information

ACPL-P454 and ACPL-W454 are UL Recognized with 3750V_{RMS} (5000V_{RMS} under ACPL-W454) for 1 minute per UL1577 and are approved under CSA Component Acceptance Notice #5, File CA 88324.

Part Number	Option RoHS Compliant	Package	Surface Mount	Tape and Reel	IEC/EN/DIN EN 60747-5-5	Quantity
ACPL-P454 ACPL-W454	-000E	Stretched SO-6	X			100 per tube
	-500E		X	X		1000 per reel
	-060E		X		X	100 per tube
	-560E		X	X	X	1000 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-P454-560E to order product of Stretched SO-6 package in Tape and Reel packaging with IEC/EN/DIN EN 60747-5-5 Safety Approval in RoHS compliant.

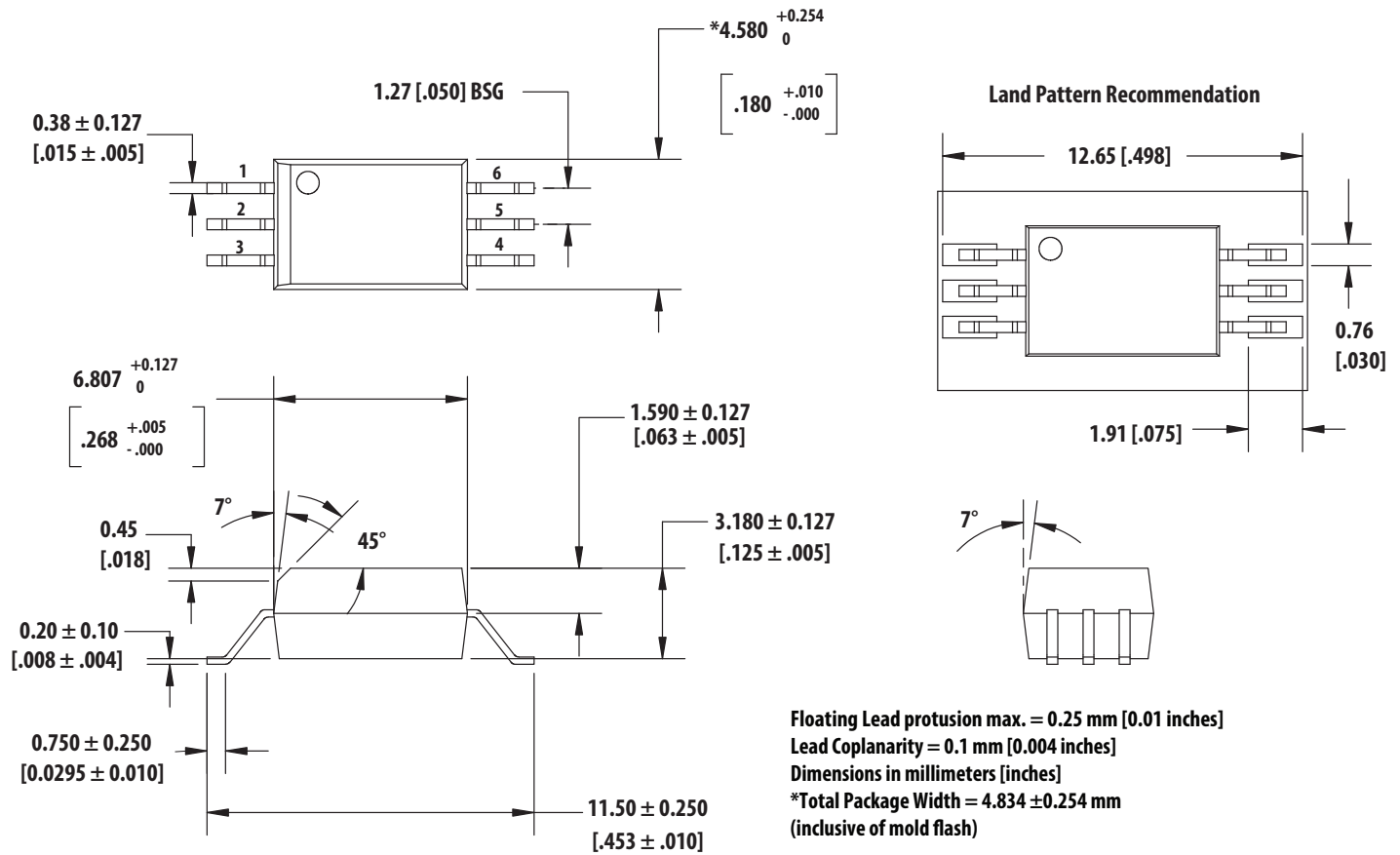
Example 2:

ACPL-P454-000E to order product of Stretched SO-6 package in tube packaging and RoHS compliant.

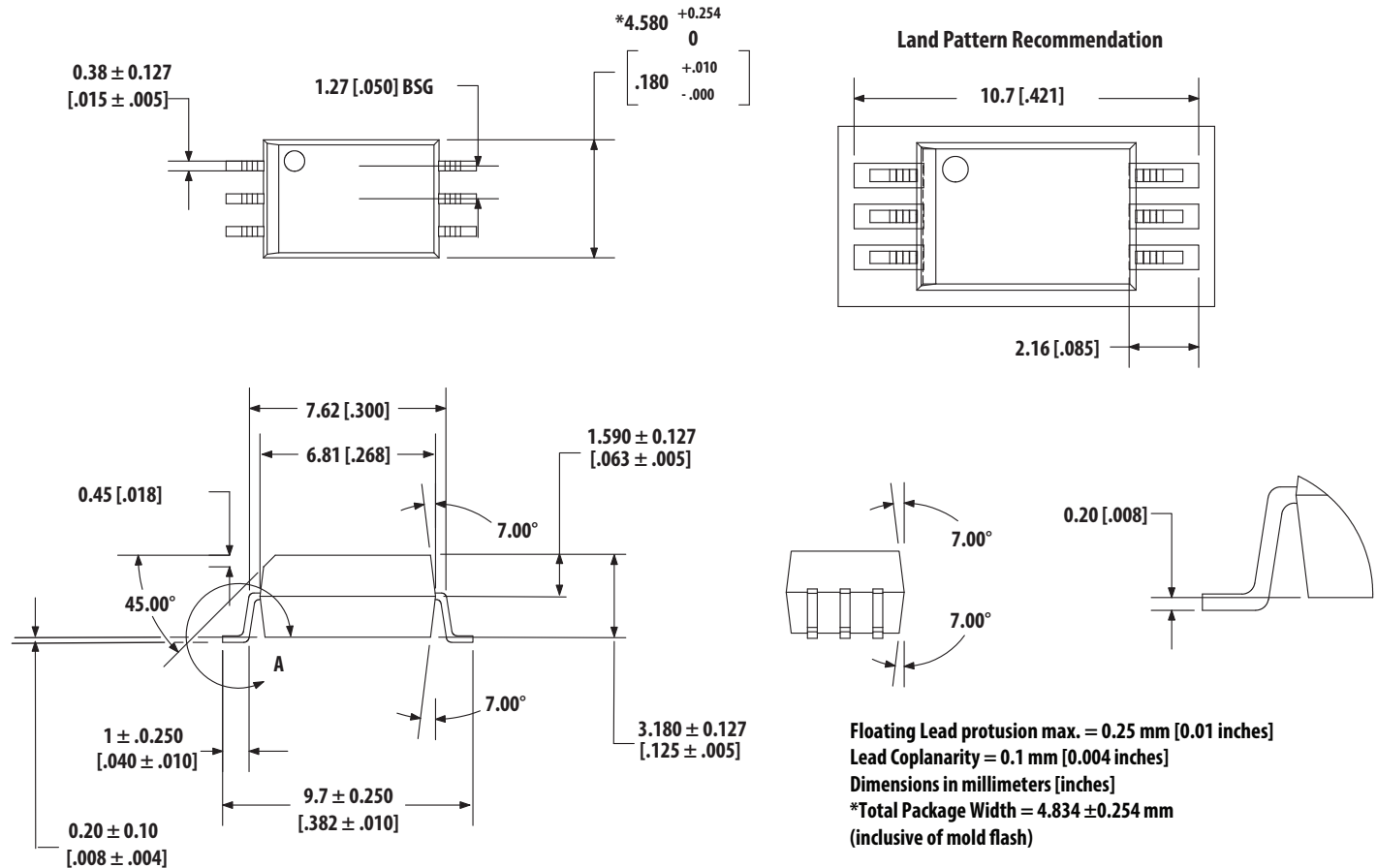
Option data sheets are available. Contact your Broadcom sales representative or authorized distributor for information.

Package Outline Drawings

ACPL-W454 (Stretched SO-6, 8 mm Clearance)



ACPL-P454 (Stretched SO-6, 7 mm Clearance)



Recommended Pb-Free IR Profile

Recommended reflow condition as per JEDEC Standard, J-STD-020 (latest revision). Use non-halide flux.

Regulatory Information

The ACPL-W454/P454 are approved by the following organizations:

- **IEC/EN/DIN EN 60747-5-5 (Option 060 only)**
- **UL** – Approval under UL 1577, component recognition program up to $V_{ISO} = 3750V_{RMS}$ ($5000V_{RMS}$ for ACPL-W454). File E55361.
- **CSA** – Approval under CSA Component Acceptance Notice #5, File CA 88324.

Insulation Related Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	ACPL-W454	ACPL-P454	Units	Conditions
Min External Air Gap (Clearance)	L(IO1)	8	7	mm	Measured from input terminals to output terminals
Min. External Tracking Path (Creepage)	L(IO2)	8	8	mm	Measured from input terminals to output terminals
Min. Internal Plastic Gap (Clearance)		0.08	0.08	mm	Through insulation distance conductor to conductor
Tracking Resistance	CTI	175	175	V	DIN IEC 112/VDE 0303 Part 1
Isolation Group (per DIN VDE 0109)		IIIa	—	—	Material Group DIN VDE 0109

IEC/EN/DIN EN 60747-5-5 Insulation Characteristics

Description	Symbol	ACPL-P454 Option 060	ACPL-W454 Option 060	Unit
Installation classification per DIN VDE 0110/39, Table 1				
for rated mains voltage $\leq 150V_{RMS}$		I-IV	I-IV	
for rated mains voltage $\leq 300V_{RMS}$		I-IV	I-IV	
for rated mains voltage $\leq 600V_{RMS}$		I-III	I-III	
for rated mains voltage $\leq 1000V_{RMS}$			I-III	
Climatic Classification		55/85/21	55/85/21	—
Pollution Degree (DIN VDE 0110/39)		2	2	—
Maximum Working Insulation Voltage	V_{IORM}	891	1140	V_{peak}
Input to Output Test Voltage, Method b ^a $V_{IORM} \times 1.875 = V_{PR}$, 100% Production Test with $t_m=1$ sec, Partial discharge < 5 pC	V_{PR}	1671	2137	V_{peak}
Input to Output Test Voltage, Method a ^a $V_{IORM} \times 1.6 = V_{PR}$, Type and Sample Test, $t_m=10$ sec, Partial discharge < 5 pC	V_{PR}	1426	1824	V_{peak}
Highest Allowable Overvoltage (Transient Overvoltage $t_{ini} = 60$ sec)	V_{IOTM}	6000	8000	V_{peak}
Safety-limiting values - maximum values allowed in the event of a failure.				
Case Temperature	T_S	175	175	°C
Input Current	$I_{S, INPUT}$	230	230	mA
Output Power	$P_{S, OUTPUT}$	600	600	mW
Insulation Resistance at T_S , $V_{IO} = 500V$	R_S	$\geq 10^9$	$\geq 10^9$	Ω

- a. Refer to the optocoupler section of the Isolation and Control Components Designer's Catalog, under Product Safety Regulations section, (IEC/EN/DIN EN 60747-5-5) for a detailed description of Method a and Method b partial discharge test profiles.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Value
Storage Temperature	-55°C to +125°C
Operating Temperature	-55°C to +100°C
Average Input Current – I_F	25 mA ^a
Peak Input Current – I_F	50 mA ^b (50% duty cycle, 1 ms pulse width)
Peak Transient Input Current – I_F	1.0A (≤ 1 ms pulse width, 300 pps)
Reverse Input Voltage – V_R (Pin 3-1)	5V
Input Power Dissipation	45 mW ^c
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 ^d
Solder Reflow Temperature Profile	See Package Outline Drawings section

- Derate linearly above 70°C free-air temperature at a rate of 0.8 mA/°C.
- Derate linearly above 70°C free-air temperature at a rate of 1.6 mA/°C.
- Derate linearly above 70°C free-air temperature at a rate of 0.9 mW/°C.
- Derate linearly above 70°C free-air temperature at a rate of 2.0 mW/°C.

DC Electrical Specifications

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

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ. ^a	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions			Fig.	Note
Current Transfer Ratio	CTR	25	32	60	%	T _A = 25°C	V _O = 0.4V	I _F = 16 mA V _{CC} = 4.5V	1, 2, 4	b
		21	34	—		—	V _O = 0.5V			
Current Transfer Ratio	CTR	26	35	65	%	T _A = 25°C	V _O = 0.4V	I _F = 12 mA V _{CC} = 4.5V		b
		22	37	—		—	V _O = 0.5V			
Logic Low Output Voltage	V _{OL}	—	0.2	0.4	V	T _A = 25°C	I _O = 3.0 mA	I _F = 16 mA V _{CC} = 4.5V	1	
			0.2	0.5		—	I _O = 2.4 mA			
Logic High Output Current	I _{OH}	—	0.003	0.5	μA	T _A = 25°C	V _O = V _{CC} = 5.5V	I _F = 0 mA	5	
			0.01	1		T _A = 25°C	V _O = V _{CC} = 15.0V			
			—	50		—				
Logic Low Supply Current	I _{CCL}	—	50	200	μA	I _F = 16 mA,	V _{CC} = 15V	V _O = Open		c
Logic High Supply Current	I _{CCH}	—	0.02	1	μA	T _A = 25°C	I _F = 0 mA, V _O = Open	V _{CC} = 15V		c
			0.02	2		—				
Input Forward Voltage	V _F	—	1.5	1.7	V	T _A = 25°C	I _F = 16 mA		3	
			1.5	1.8		—				
Input Reverse Breakdown Voltage	BV _R	5	—	—	V	I _R = 10A				
Temperature Coefficient of Forward Voltage	ΔV _F /ΔT _A	—	−1.6	—	mV/°C	I _F = 16 mA				
Input Capacitance	C _{IN}	—	60	—	pF	f = 1 MHz, V _F = 0				

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 μF bypass capacitor connected between pins 4 and 6 is recommended.

Switching Specifications

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

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ. ^a	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions		Fig.	Notes
Propagation Delay Time to Logic Low at Output	t_{PHL}	—	0.2	0.3	μs	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Pulse: $f = 20\text{ kHz}$, Duty Cycle = 10% $I_F = 16\text{ mA}$, $V_{\text{CC}} = 5.0\text{V}$ $R_L = 1.9\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 15\text{ pF}$, $V_{\text{THHL}} = 1.5\text{V}$	6, 8, 9	b
		—	0.2	0.5		—			
		0.2	0.5	0.7		$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Pulse: $f = 10\text{ kHz}$, Duty Cycle = 50% $I_F = 12\text{ mA}$, $V_{\text{CC}} = 15.0\text{V}$ $R_L = 20\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$, $V_{\text{THHL}} = 1.5\text{V}$	6, 10–14	c
		0.1	0.5	1.0		—			
Propagation Delay Time to Logic High at Output	t_{PLH}	—	0.3	0.5	μs	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Pulse: $f = 20\text{ kHz}$, Duty Cycle = 10% $I_F = 16\text{ mA}$, $V_{\text{CC}} = 5.0\text{V}$ $R_L = 1.9\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 15\text{ pF}$, $V_{\text{THHL}} = 1.5\text{V}$	6, 8, 9	b
		—	0.3	0.7		—			
		0.3	0.8	1.1		$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Pulse: $f = 10\text{ kHz}$, Duty Cycle = 50% $I_F = 12\text{ mA}$, $V_{\text{CC}} = 15.0\text{V}$ $R_L = 20\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$, $V_{\text{THHL}} = 2.0\text{V}$	6, 10–14	c
		0.2	0.8	1.4		—			
Propagation Delay Difference Between Any 2 Parts	$t_{\text{PLH}} - t_{\text{PHL}}$	–0.4	+0.3	+0.9	μs	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Pulse: $f = 10\text{ kHz}$, Duty Cycle = 50% $I_F = 12\text{ mA}$, $V_{\text{CC}} = 15.0\text{V}$ $R_L = 20\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$ $V_{\text{THHL}} = 1.5\text{V}$, $V_{\text{THLH}} = 2.0\text{V}$	6, 10–14	d
		–0.7	+0.3	+1.3	μs	—			
Common Mode Transient Immunity at Logic High Level Output	$ CM_H $	15	30	—	kV/s	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{\text{CC}} = 5.0\text{V}$, $R_L = 1.9\text{ k}\Omega$ $C_L = 15\text{ pF}$, $I_F = 0\text{ mA}$, $V_{\text{CM}} = 1500\text{ V}_{\text{P-P}}$	7	b, e
		15	30	—		$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{\text{CC}} = 15.0\text{V}$, $R_L = 20\text{ k}\Omega$ $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$, $I_F = 0\text{ mA}$ $V_{\text{CM}} = 1500\text{ V}_{\text{P-P}}$	7	c, f
Common Mode Transient Immunity at Logic Low Level Output	$ CM_L $	15	30	—	$\text{kV}/\mu\text{s}$	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{\text{CC}} = 5.0\text{V}$, $R_L = 1.9\text{ k}\Omega$ $C_L = 15\text{ pF}$, $I_F = 16\text{ mA}$ $V_{\text{CM}} = 1500\text{ V}_{\text{P-P}}$	7	b, e
		15	30	—		$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{\text{CC}} = 15.0\text{V}$, $R_L = 20\text{ k}\Omega$ $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$, $I_F = 12\text{ mA}$ $V_{\text{CM}} = 1500\text{ V}_{\text{P-P}}$	7	c, f
		15	30	—		$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{\text{CC}} = 15.0\text{V}$, $R_L = 20\text{ k}\Omega$ $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$, $I_F = 16\text{ mA}$ $V_{\text{CM}} = 1500\text{ V}_{\text{P-P}}$	7	c, f

- All typicals at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.
- The $1.9\text{ k}\Omega$ load represents 1 TTL unit load of 1.6 mA and the $5.6\text{ k}\Omega$ pull-up resistor.
- The $R_L = 20\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$ load represents an IPM (Intelligent Power Mode) load.
- The difference between t_{PLH} and t_{PHL} , between any two ACPL-W454/P454 parts under the same test condition. (See Power Inverter Dead Time and Propagation Delay Specifications section).
- Under TTL load and drive conditions: Common mode transient immunity in a Logic High level is the maximum tolerable (positive) dV_{CM}/dt on the leading 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 trailing edge of the common mode pulse signal, V_{CM} , to assure that the output will remain in a Logic Low state (that is, $V_O < 0.8\text{V}$).
- Under IPM (Intelligent Power Module) load and LED drive conditions: Common mode transient immunity in a Logic High level is the maximum tolerable dV_{CM}/dt on the leading edge of the common mode pulse, V_{CM} , to assure that the output will remain in a Logic High state (that is, $V_O > 3.0\text{V}$). Common mode transient immunity in a Logic Low level is the maximum tolerable dV_{CM}/dt on the trailing edge of the common mode pulse signal, V_{CM} , to assure that the output will remain in a Logic Low state that is, $V_O < 1.0\text{V}$.

Package Characteristics

Over recommended temperature ($T_A = 0^\circ\text{C}$ to 70°C) unless otherwise specified. All typicals at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions	Fig.	Notes
Input-Output Momentary Withstand Voltage ^a	V _{ISO}	3750	—	—	V _{rms}	RH ≤ 50%, t = 1 min, T _A = 25°C		b, c
		5000 (For “ACPL-W454”)						
Input-Output Resistance	R _{I-O}	—	10 ¹²	—	Ω	V _{I-O} = 500V _{DC}		b
Input-Output Capacitance	C _{I-O}	—	0.6	—	pF	f = 1 MHz; V _{I-O} = 0V _{DC}		b

- a. The Input-Output Momentary Withstand Voltage is a dielectric voltage rating that should not be interpreted as an input-output continuous voltage rating. For the continuous voltage rating refer to the IEC/EN/DIN EN 60747-5-5 Insulation Characteristics Table (if applicable).
- b. Device considered a two-terminal device: Pins 1 and 3 shorted together and Pins 4, 5, and 6 shorted together.
- c. In accordance with UL 1577, each optocoupler is proof tested by applying an insulation test voltage $\geq 4500 V_{RMS}$ for 1 second (leakage detection current limit, $I_{I-O} \leq 5 \mu\text{A}$); each optocoupler under ACPL-W454 is proof tested by applying an insulation test voltage $\geq 6000 V_{RMS}$ for 1 second (leakage detection current limit, $I_{I-O} \leq 5 \mu\text{A}$).

Figure 1 DC and Pulsed Transfer Characteristics

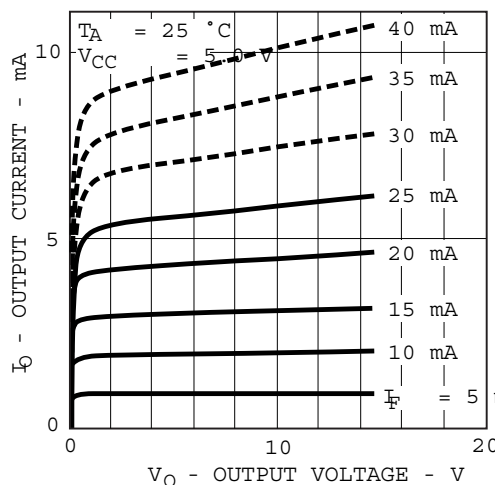


Figure 2 Current Transfer Ratio vs. Input Current

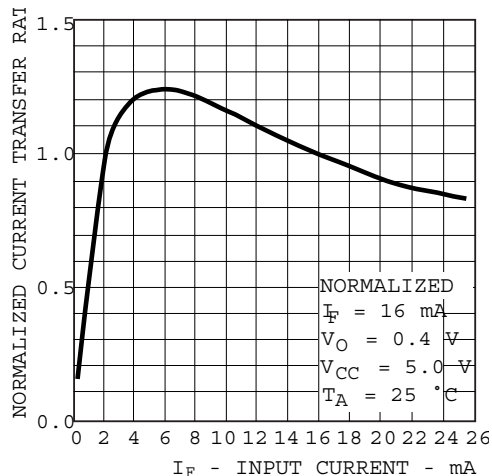


Figure 3 Input Current vs. Forward Voltage

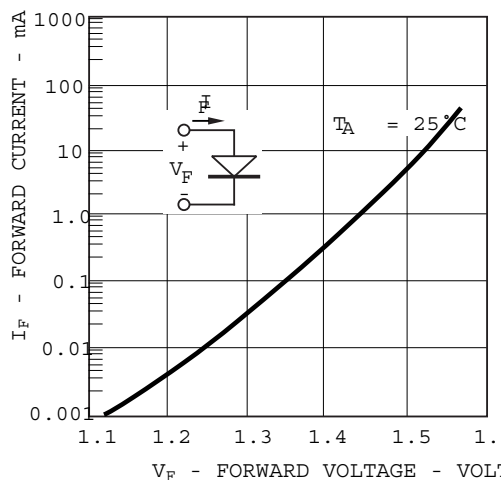


Figure 4 Current Transfer Ratio vs. Temperature

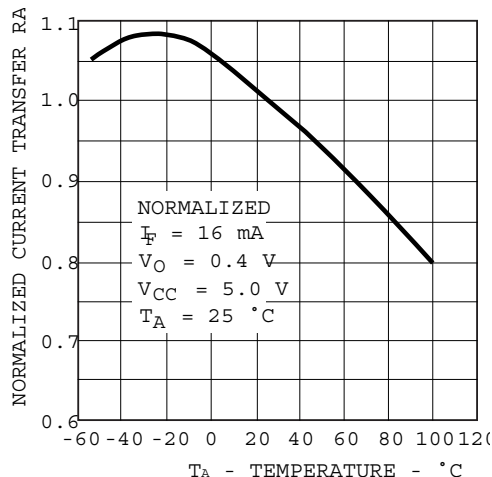


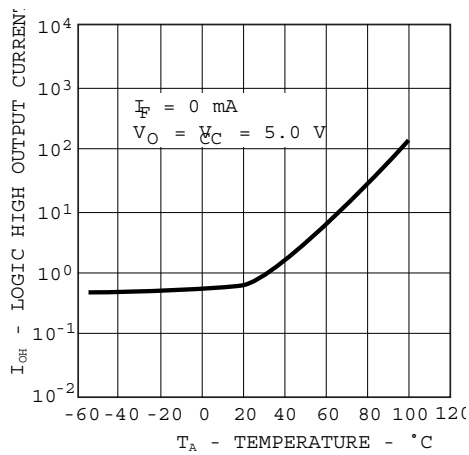
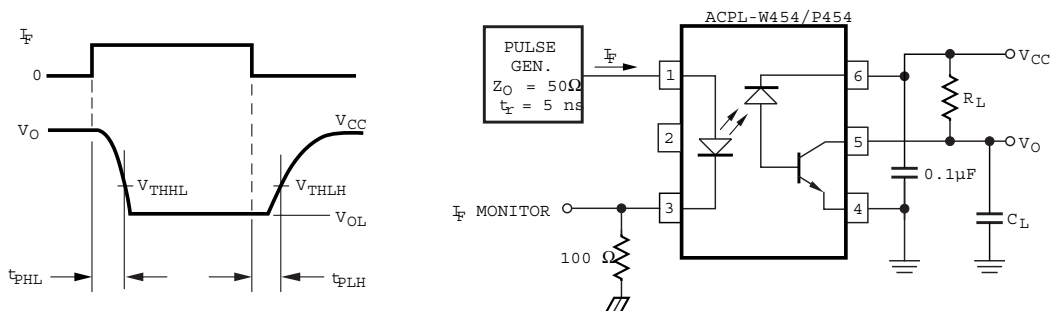
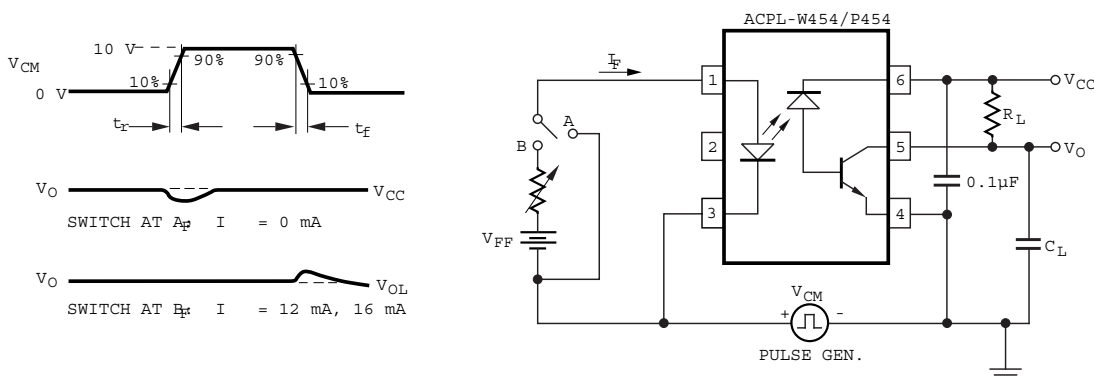
Figure 5 Logic High Output Current vs. Temperature**Figure 6 Switching Test Circuit****Figure 7 Test Circuit for Transient Immunity and Typical Waveforms**

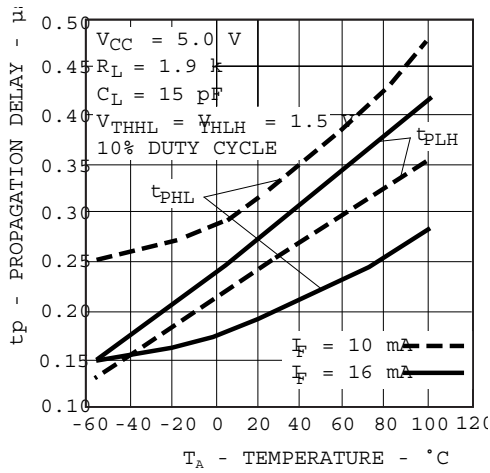
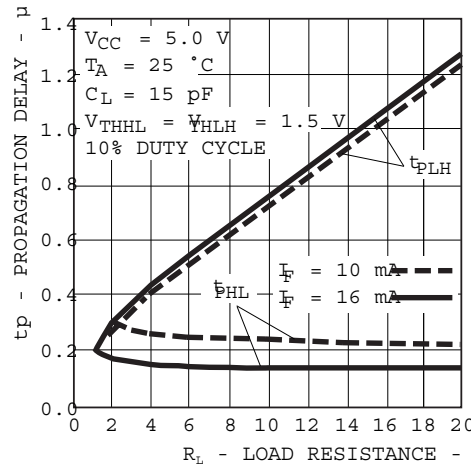
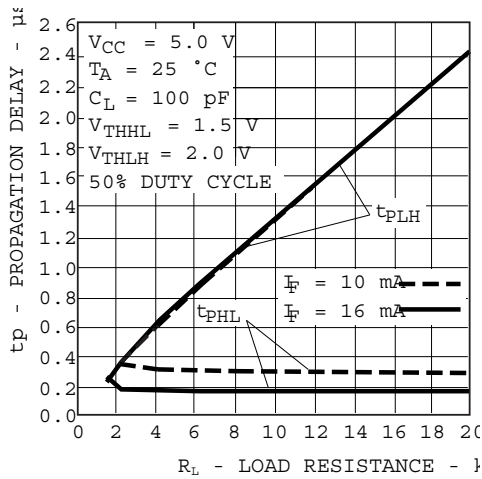
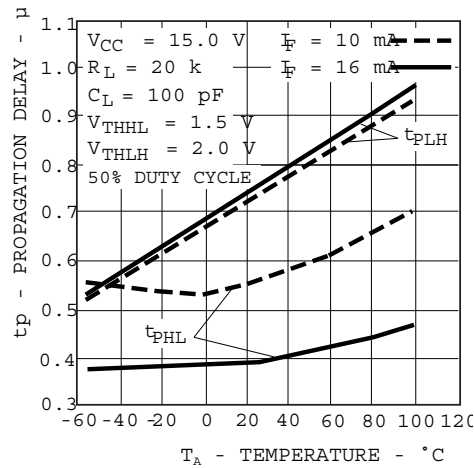
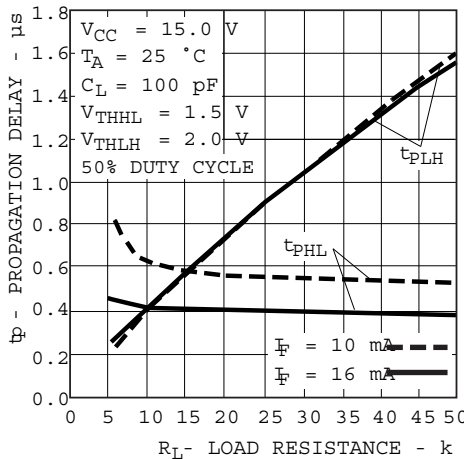
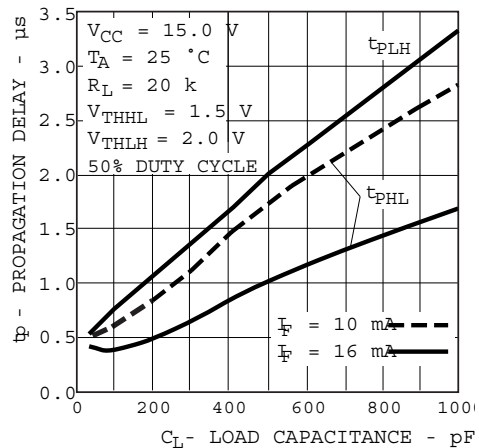
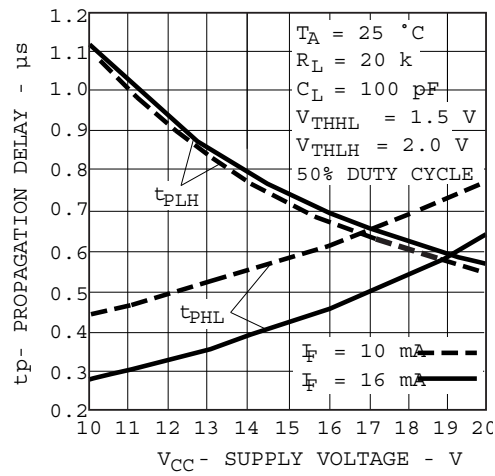
Figure 8 Propagation Delay Time vs. Temperature**Figure 9 Propagation Delay Time vs. Load Resistance****Figure 10 Propagation Delay Time vs. Load Resistance****Figure 11 Propagation Delay Time vs. Temperature****Figure 12 Propagation Delay Time vs. Load Resistance****Figure 13 Propagation Delay Time vs. Load Capacitance**

Figure 14 Propagation Delay Time vs. Supply Voltage



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