

## AC Input, Half-Pitch Phototransistor Optocoupler

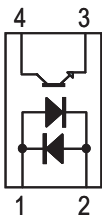
## Data Sheet

## Description

The ACPL-214 is an AC-input single channel half-pitch phototransistor optocoupler that contains two light-emitting diodes connected inversely parallel and optically coupled to a phototransistor. It is packaged in a 4-pin SO package.

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 percent at input current of 1 mA.

## ACPL-214 Pin Layout



|       |           |
|-------|-----------|
| Pin 1 | Anode     |
| Pin 2 | Cathode   |
| Pin 3 | Emitter   |
| Pin 4 | Collector |

## Features

- Current transfer ratio  
(CTR: 20% (min) at  $I_F = \pm 1$  mA,  $V_{CC} = 5V$ )
- 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/ $\mu s$  (typical)
- Safety and regulatory approvals
  - cUL
  - IEC/EN/DIN EN 60747-5-5
- Options available:
  - CTR Ranks 0, A

## 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-214-xxxx is UL Recognized with 3750 V<sub>RMS</sub> for 1 minute per UL1577 and Canadian Component Acceptance Notice #5.

| Part Number | RoHS Compliant Option  |  | Package | Surface Mount | Tape and Reel | IC Orientation | IEC/EN/DIN EN 60747-5-5 | Quantity          |
|-------------|--|--|---------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
|             | Rank 0<br>20% < CTR < 400%<br>I <sub>F</sub> = ±1 mA, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5V | Rank A<br>50% < CTR < 250%<br>I <sub>F</sub> = ±1 mA, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5V |         |               |               |                |                         |                   |
| ACPL-214    | -500E  | -50AE  | SO-4    | X             | X             | 0°             |                         | 3000 pcs per reel |
|             | -560E  | -56AE  | SO-4    | X             | X             | 0°             | X                       | 3000 pcs per reel |
|             | -700E  | -70AE  | SO-4    | X             | X             | 180°           |                         | 3000 pcs per reel |
|             | -760E  | -76AE  | SO-4    | X             | X             | 180°           | X                       | 3000 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:

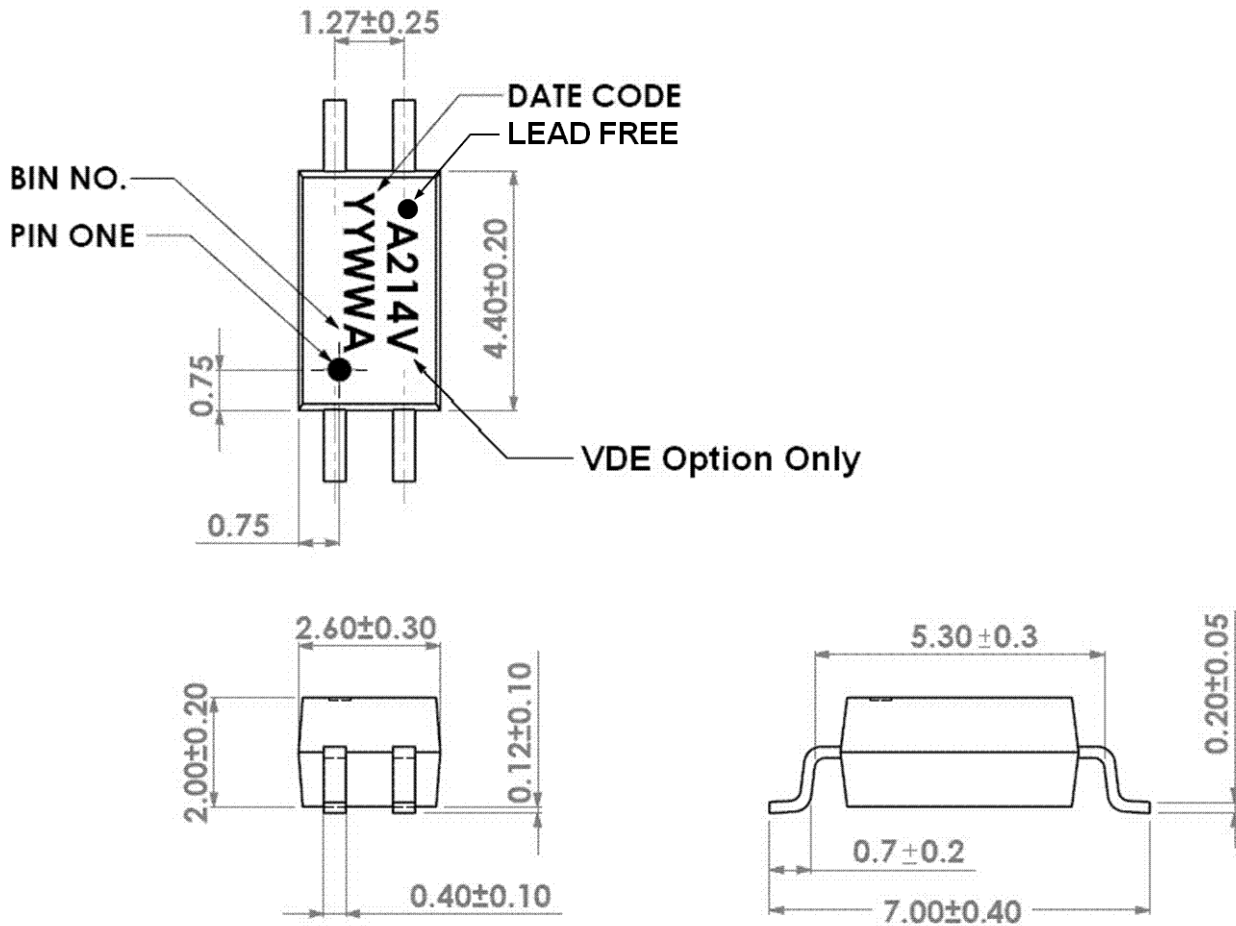
ACPL-214-560E to order product of SO-4 Surface Mount package in Tape and Reel packaging with IEC/EN/DIN EN 60767-5-5 Safety Approval, 20% < CTR < 400% and RoHS compliant.

Example 2:

ACPL-214-50AE to order product of SO-4 Surface Mount package in Tape and Reel packaging with 50% < CTR < 250% and RoHS compliant.

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

## Package Outline Drawings



## Solder Reflow Temperature Profile

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

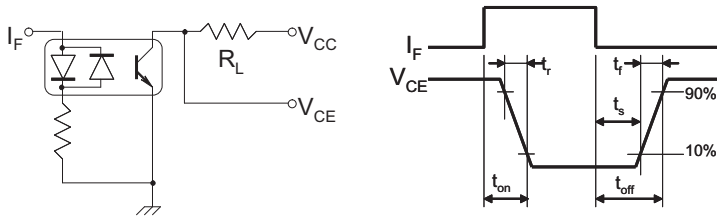
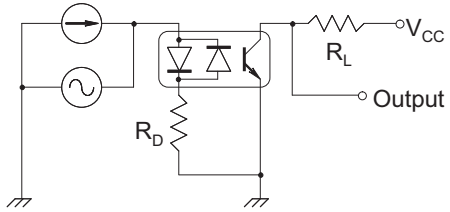
## Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Parameter   | Symbol       | ACPL-214             | 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         |          |
| LED Power Dissipation                             | $P_I$        | 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                       | $P_C$        | 150                  | mW        |          |
| Total Power Dissipation                           | $P_{TOT}$    | 200                  | mW        |          |
| Lead Solder Temperature                           |              | 260°C for 10 seconds |           |          |

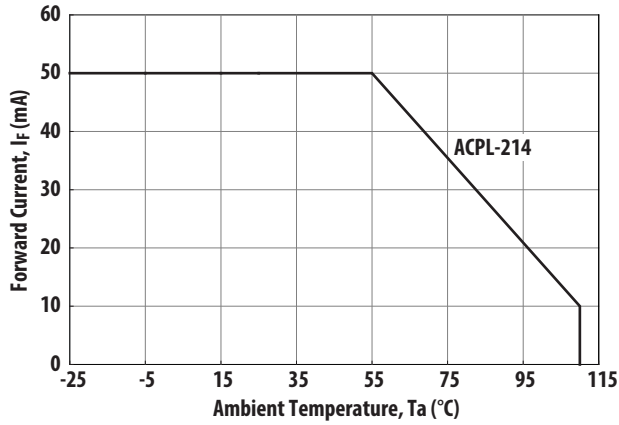
## Electrical Specifications

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

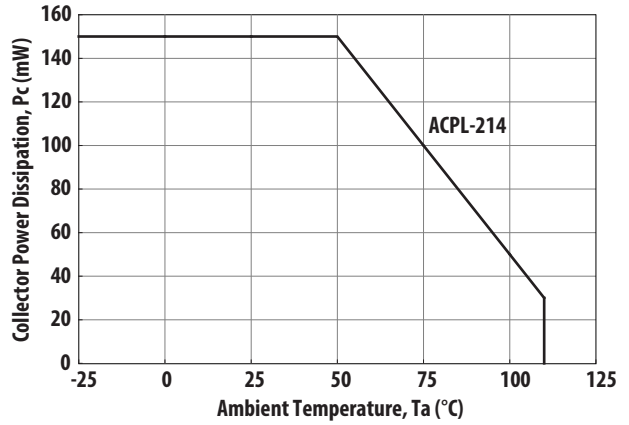
| Parameter                            | Symbol        | Min.               | Typ.               | Max. | Unit              | Test Conditions  | Note                             |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|------|-------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Forward Voltage                      | $V_F$         | —                  | 1.2                | 1.4  | V                 | $I_F = \pm 20 \text{ mA}$  | Figure 6                         |
| Terminal Capacitance                 | $C_t$         | —                  | 60                 | —    | 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                        | $CTR_{(sat)}$ | —                  | 100                | —    | %                 | $I_F = \pm 1 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 0.4\text{V}$   |                                  |
| 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                 | $R_{iso}$     | $5 \times 10^{10}$ | $1 \times 10^{11}$ | —    | $\Omega$          | DC500V,<br>R.H. 40%~60%  |                                  |
| Floating Capacitance                 | $C_F$         | —                  | 0.8                | 1    | pF                | $V = 0, f = 1 \text{ MHz}$   |                                  |
| Cut-off Frequency (-3dB)             | $F_C$         | —                  | 80                 | —    | kHz               | $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}, I_C = 2 \text{ mA},$<br>$R_L = 100\Omega$   | Figure 2, Figure 19              |
| Response Time (Rise)                 | $t_r$         | —                  | 2                  | —    | $\mu\text{s}$     | $V_{CC} = 10\text{V}, I_C = 2 \text{ mA},$<br>$R_L = 100\Omega$  | Figure 1                         |
| Response Time (Fall)                 | $t_f$         | —                  | 3                  | —    | $\mu\text{s}$     |  |                                  |
| Turn-on Time                         | $t_{on}$      | —                  | 3                  | —    | $\mu\text{s}$     |  |                                  |
| Turn-off Time                        | $t_{off}$     | —                  | 3                  | —    | $\mu\text{s}$     |  |                                  |
| Turn-ON Time                         | $t_{ON}$      | —                  | 2                  | —    | $\mu\text{s}$     | $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}, I_F = 16 \text{ mA},$<br>$R_L = 1.9 \text{ k}\Omega$  | Figure 1, Figure 17              |
| Storage Time                         | $T_S$         | —                  | 25                 | —    | $\mu\text{s}$     |  |                                  |
| Turn-OFF Time                        | $t_{OFF}$     | —                  | 40                 | —    | $\mu\text{s}$     |  |                                  |
| Common Mode Rejection Voltage        | CMR           | —                  | 10                 | —    | kV/ $\mu\text{s}$ | $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}, R_L = 470\Omega,$<br>$V_{CM} = 1.5 \text{ kV(peak)},$<br>$I_F = 0 \text{ mA}, V_{CC} = 9\text{V},$<br>$V_{np} = 100 \text{ mV}$ | Figure 20                        |

**Figure 1 Switching Time Test Circuit****Figure 2 Frequency Response Test Circuit**

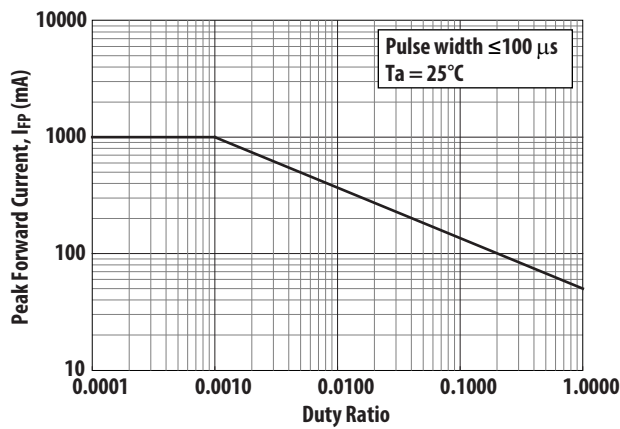
**Figure 3 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature**



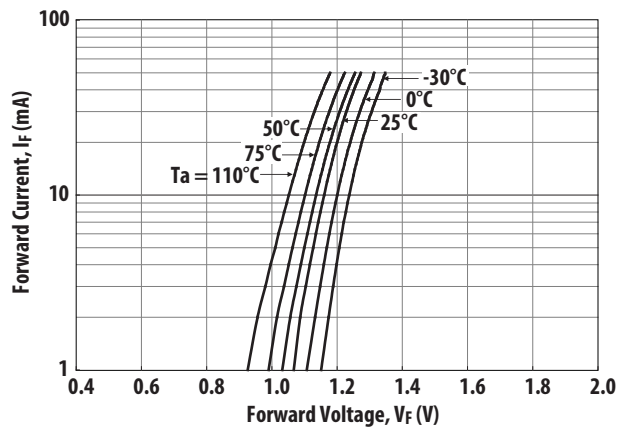
**Figure 4 Collector Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature**



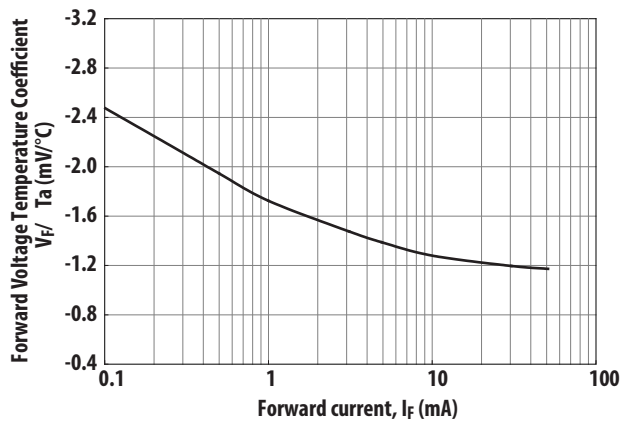
**Figure 5 Pulse Forward Current vs. Duty Cycle Ratio**



**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**

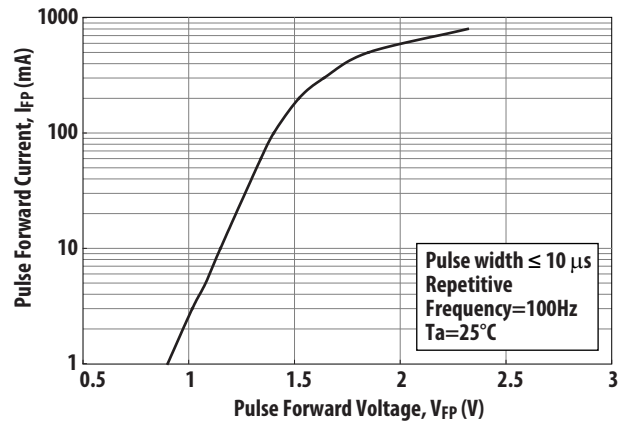


Figure 9 Collector Current vs. Collector-Emitter Voltage

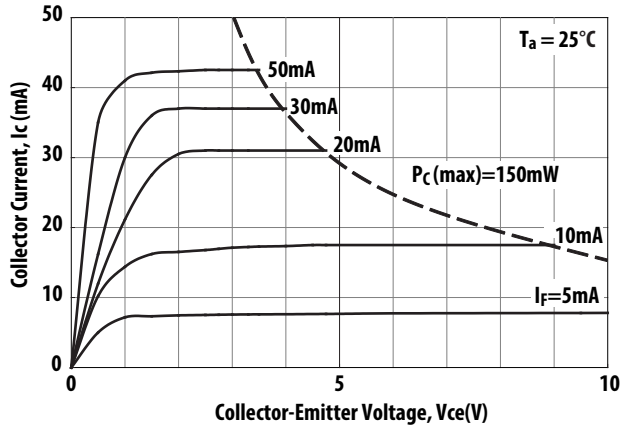


Figure 10 Collector Current vs. Small Collector-Emitter Voltage

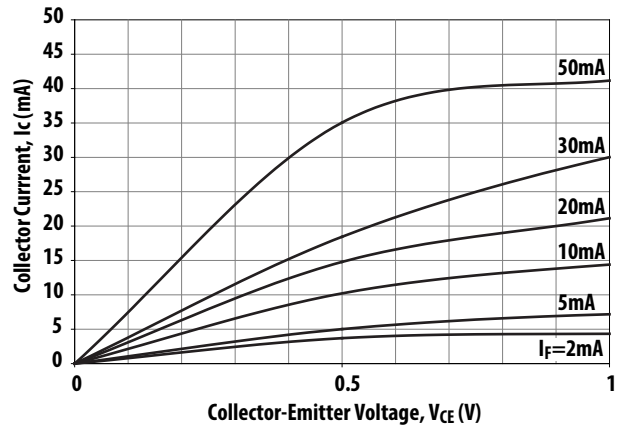


Figure 11 Collector Current vs. Forward Current

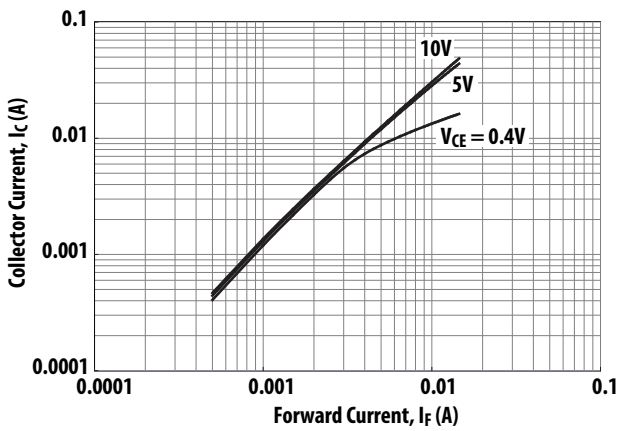


Figure 12 Collector Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature

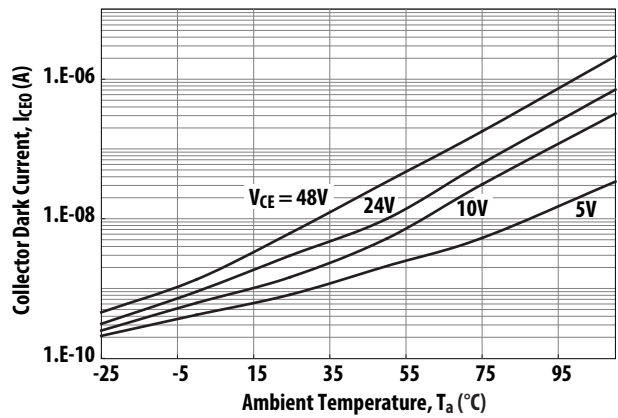


Figure 13 Current Transfer Ratio vs. Forward Current

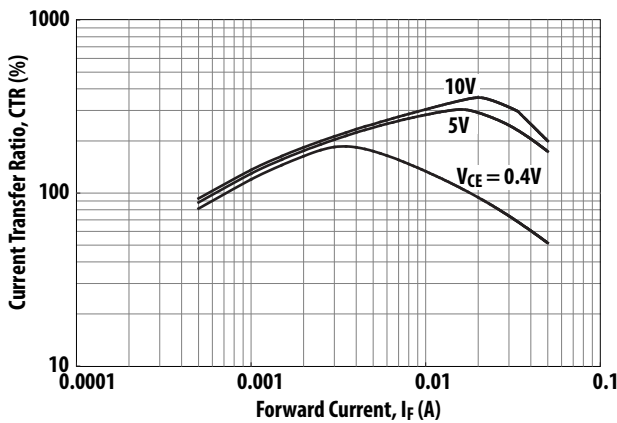


Figure 14 Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

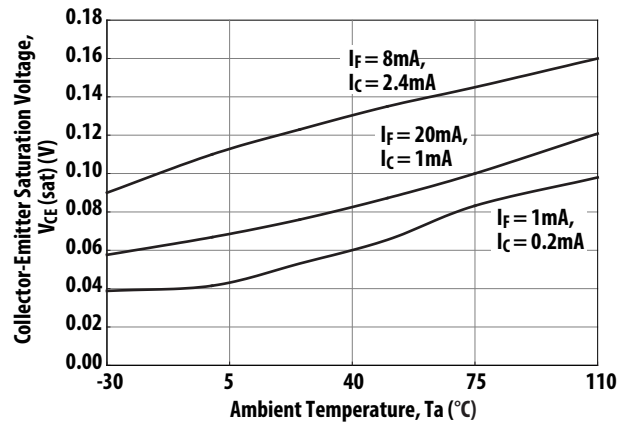




Figure 15 Collector Current vs. Ambient Temperature

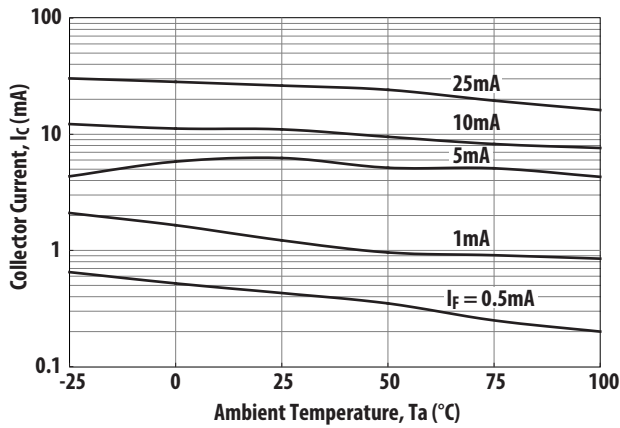


Figure 16 Switching Time vs. Load Resistance

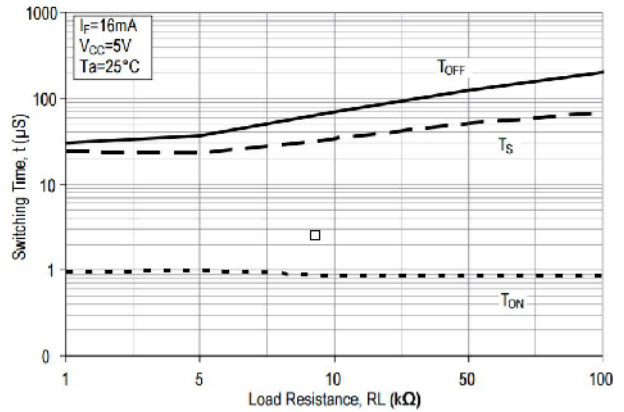


Figure 17 Switching Time vs. Ambient Temperature

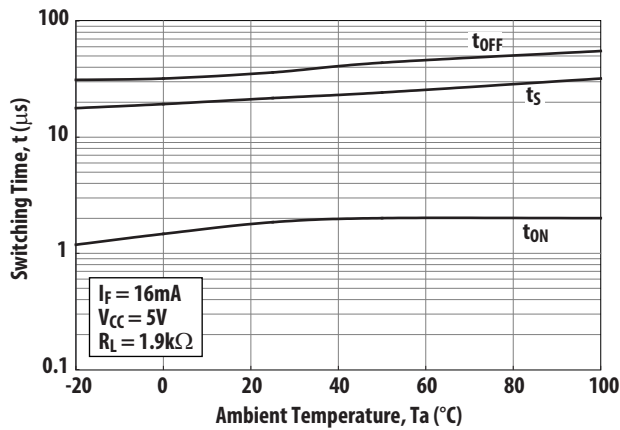


Figure 18 Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Forward Current

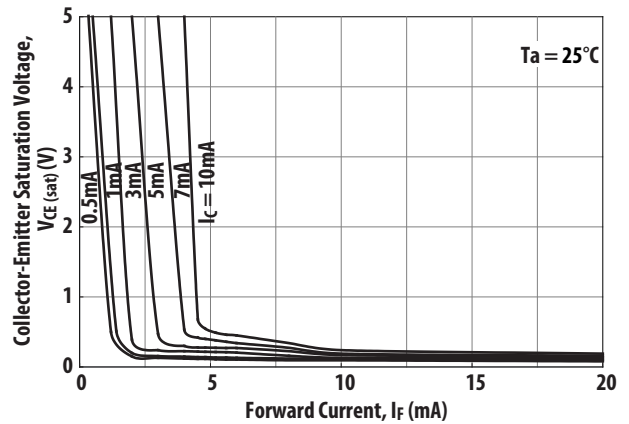


Figure 19 Frequency Response

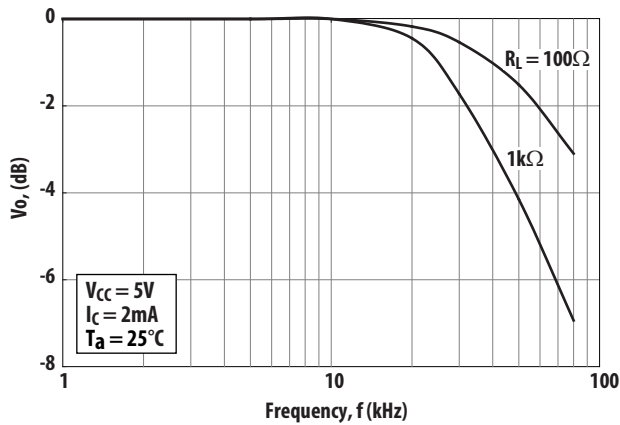
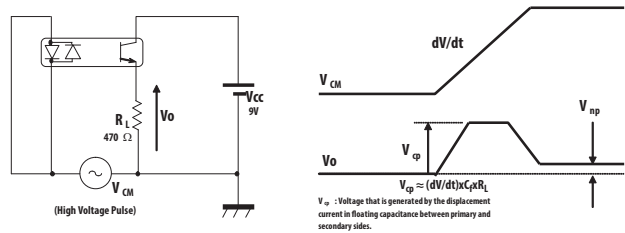


Figure 20 CMR Test Circuit



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AV02-0469EN – June 14, 2017

