ACPL-M49T



Wide Operating Temperature Automotive R²Coupler™ 20-kBd Digital Optocoupler Configurable as Low Power, Low Leakage Phototransistor

Data Sheet

Description

The ACPL-M49T is a single channel, high temperature, high CMR, 20-kBd digital optocoupler, configurable as a low power, low leakage phototransistor, specifically for use in the automotive applications. The SO-5 JEDEC registered (MO-155) package outline is surface mountable.

This digital optocoupler uses an insulating layer between the light emitting diode and an integrated photo detector to provide electrical insulation between input and output. Separate connections for the photodiode bias and output transistor collector in a 5-pin configuration increase the speed up to a hundred times over that of a conventional phototransistor by reducing the base-collector capacitance. Common connections with the supply and output pins shorted in a 4-pin configuration delivers low power, low leakage performance as a phototransistor. The ACPL-M49T has an increased common mode transient immunity of 15kV/µs minimum at $V_{CM} = 1500V$ over extended temperature range.

Broadcom[®] R²Coupler[™] isolation products provide the reinforced insulation and reliability needed for critical in automotive and high temperature industrial applications.

Features

- Qualified to Automotive AEC-Q100 Test Guidelines
- High temperature and reliable low-speed digital interface for automotive applications
- Wide temperature range: -40°C ~ 125°C
- 30 kV/µs high common-mode rejection at V_{CM} = 1500V (typ)
- Low power, low leakage phototransistor in a 4-pin configuration
- Compact, auto-insertable SO5 packages
- Low LED drive current: 4 mA (typ)
- Propagation delay: 20 μs (max)
- Worldwide safety approval:
 - UL 1577, 4000 V_{RMS} /1 min.
 - CSA approved
 - IEC/EN/DIN EN 60747-5-5

Applications

- Automotive low-speed digital signal isolation interface
- Inverter fault feedback signal isolation
- Switching power supplies feedback circuit

CAUTION: It is advised that normal static precautions be taken in handling and assembly of this component to prevent damage and/or degradation that may be induced by ESD. The components featured in this data sheet are not to be used in military or aerospace applications or environments.

Functional Diagrams



NOTE The connection of a 0.1-µF bypass capacitor between pins 4 and 6 is recommended for 5-pin configuration.



NOTE Pins 5 and 6 are externally shorted for 4-pin configuration.

LED	Vo
ON	LOW
OFF	HIGH

Ordering Information

	Option				IEC/EN/DIN EN		
Part Number (RoHS) Compliant		Package	Surface Mount	Tape and Reel	60747-5-5	Quantity	
ACPL-M49T	-000E	SO-5	Х			100 per tube	
	-060E		Х		Х	100 per tube	
	-500E		Х	Х		1500 per reel	
	-560E		Х	Х	Х	1500 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:

ACPL-M49T-500E to order product of Mini-flat Surface Mount 5-pin package in Tape and Reel packaging with RoHS compliant.

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

Package Outline Drawings

ACPL-M49T Small Outline SO-5 Package (JEDEC MO-155)



* Maximum mold flash on each side is 0.15 mm (0.006) Note: Floating lead protrusion is 0.15 mm (6 mils) max.

Land Pattern Recommendation



Dimension in Millimeters (Inches)

Land Pattern Recommendation (4-pin Configuration)



Dimension in Millimeters (Inches)

Recommended Pb-Free IR Profile

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

NOTE Non-halide flux should be used.

Regulatory Information

The ACPL-M49T is approved by the following safety regulatory organizations.

UL	Approved under UL 1577, component recognition program up to $V_{ISO} = 4000 V_{RMS}$
CSA	Approved under CSA Component Acceptance Notice #5.
IEC/EN/DIN EN 60747-5-5	■ EC 60747-5-5
	■ EN 60747-5-5
	DIN EN 60747-5-5

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

Description	Symbol	Characteristic	Units
Installation classification per DIN VDE 0110/1.89, Table 1			
for rated mains voltage ≤150 V _{rms}		I – IV	
for rated mains voltage \leq 300 V _{rms}		1 – 111	
for rated mains voltage \leq 600 V _{rms}		1 – 11	
Climatic Classification		40/125/21	
Pollution Degree (DIN VDE 0110/1.89)		2	
Maximum Working Insulation Voltage	V _{IORM}	567	V _{peak}
Input to Output Test Voltage, Method b ^a	V _{PR}	1063	V _{peak}
$V_{IORM} \times 1.875 = V_{PR}$, 100% Production Test with $t_m = 1s$, Partial discharge < 5 pC			
Input to Output Test Voltage, Method a ^a	V _{PR}	907	V _{peak}
$V_{IORM} \times 1.6 = V_{PR'}$ Type and Sample Test, $t_m = 10s$, Partial discharge < 5 pC			
Highest Allowable Overvoltage (Transient Overvoltage t _{ini} = 60s)	V _{IOTM}	6000	V _{peak}
Safety-limiting values – maximum values allowed in the event of a failure.			
Case Temperature	Τ _S	175	°C
Input Current	I _{S, INPUT}	230	mA
Output Power	P _{S, OUTPUT}	600	mW
Insulation Resistance at T _S , V _{IO} = 500V	R _S	>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.

Insulation and Safety-Related Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	ACPL-M49T	Units	Conditions
Minimum External Air Gap (Clearance)	L(101)	≥ 5	mm	Measured from input terminals to output terminals, shortest distance through air.
Minimum External Tracking (Creepage)	L(102)	≥ 5	mm	Measured from input terminals to output terminals, shortest distance path along body.
Minimum Internal Plastic Gap (Internal Clearance)		0.08	mm	Through insulation distance conductor to conductor, usually the straight line distance thickness between the emitter and detector.
Tracking Resistance (Comparative Tracking Index)	СТІ	175	V	DIN IEC 112/VDE 0303 Part 1
Isolation Group (DIN VDE0109)		Illa		Material Group (DIN VDE 0109)

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter		Symbol	Min.	Max.	Units	Note	
Storage Temperature		Τ _S	-55	150	°C		
Operating Temperature		Τ _Α	-40	125	°C		
Lead Soldering Cycle	Temperature		—	260	°C		
	Time		—	10	S		
Average Forward Input Current		I _{F(avg)}	_	20	mA	а	
Peak Forward Input Current 50% duty cyc	IF _(peak)	-	40	mA	b		
Peak Transient Input Current (≤1-µs pulse	I _{F(trans)}	-	100	mA	b		
Reversed Input Voltage	V _R	—	5	V	Pin 3 - 1		
Input Power Dissipation		P _{IN}	—	30	mW	с	
Output Power Dissipation		P _O	-	100	mW	d	
Average Output Current		Ι _Ο	-	8	mA		
Peak Output Current		I _{o(pk)}	-	16	mA		
Supply Voltage (Pins 6–4)		V _{CC}	-0.5	30	V	1	
Output Voltage (Pins 5–4)	V _O	-0.5	20	V			
Solder Reflow Temperature Profile		See Reflow Temperature Profile					

a. Derate linearly above 85°C free-air temperature at a rate of 0.25 mA/°C.

b. Derate linearly above 85°C free-air temperature at a rate of 0.30 mA/°C.

c. Derate linearly above 85°C free-air temperature at a rate of 0.375 mW/°C.

d. Derate linearly above 85°C free-air temperature at a rate of 1.875 mW/°C.

Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Units	Note
Supply Voltage	V _{CC}	—	20.0	V	
Operating Temperature	Τ _Α	-40	125	°C	

Electrical Specifications (DC) for 5-Pin Configuration

Over recommended operating $T_A = -40^{\circ}$ C to 125°C, unless otherwise specified.

Parameter	Sym.	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units		Figure	Note		
Current Transfer Ratio	CTR	32	65	100	%	T _A = 25°C	$V_{0} = 0.4V$	$V_{CC} = 4.5V$	1, 2	а
		20	70	—			$V_{O} = 0.5V$	I _F = 10 mA		
		_	110	—	-	T _A = 25°C	V _O = 0.5V	V _{CC} = 4.5V I _F = 4 mA	1, 2	а
Logic Low Output Voltage	V _{OL}	_	0.1	0.4	V	T _A = 25°C	I _O = 3mA	V _{CC} = 4.5V	3	
		—	—	0.5		$I_{O} = 2.4 \text{ mA}$ $I_{F} = 10 \text{ mA}$				
Logic High Output Current	I _{OH}	_	0.003	0.5	μA	T _A = 25°C	$V_{O} = V_{CC} = 5.5V$	I _F =0mA	7	
		_	0.01	1		$T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ $V_O = V_{CC} = 15V$	-			
			—	5						
Logic Low Supply Current	I _{CCL}	_	50	200		$I_{\rm F} = 10 {\rm mA}, V_{\rm C}$	$_{\rm O}$ = open, V _{CC} = 15V			
Logic High Supply Current	I _{CCH}		0.02	1		T _A = 25°C	$I_F = 0 \text{ mA}, V_O = 0$	open,		
		_	—	2.5			$V_{CC} = 15V$			
Input Forward Voltage	V _F	1.45	1.5	1.75	V	$I_{F} = 10 \text{ mA}, T_{A}$	_A = 25°C		5	
		1.25	1.5	1.85		I _F = 10 mA				
		_	1.5	—		$I_F = 4 \text{ mA}, T_A$	$I_F = 4 \text{ mA}, T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$			
Input Reversed Breakdown Voltage	BV _R	5	—	—	_	$I_R = 10 \ \mu A$				
Temperature Coefficient of Forward Voltage	$\Delta V / \Delta T_A$		-1.5		mV/°C	l _F = 10 mA				
Input Capacitance	C _{IN}	_	90		pF	F = 1 MHz, V _F = 0				

a. 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.

Switching Specifications (AC) for 5-Pin Configuration

Over recommended operating $T_A = -40^{\circ}$ C to 125°C, $V_{CC} = 5.0$ V unless otherwise specified.

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions		Figure	Note
Propagation Delay Time to Logic Low at Output	t _{PHL}	—	—	20	μs	Pulse: f = 10 kHz, Duty cycle = 50%, I _F = 4 mA, V _{CC} = 5.0 V, R _L =8.2 k Ω , C _L = 15 pF, V _{THHL} = 1.5V		9	
Propagation Delay Time to Logic High at Output	t _{PLH}	_	_	20	μs	Pulse: f = 10 I _F = 4 mA, V C _L = 15 pF, V	9		
Common Mode Transient Immunity at Logic High Output	CM _H	15	30	—	kV/μs		$V_{CM} = 1500 V_{p-p}, T_A = 25^{\circ}C,$ $R_L = 8.2 k\Omega$	10	а
Common Mode Transient Immunity at Logic Low Output	CM _L	15	30	—	kV/µs		$V_{CM} = 1500 V_{p-p}, T_A = 25^{\circ}C,$ $R_L = 8.2 \text{ k}\Omega$		
Common Mode Transient Immunity at Logic Low Output	CM _L	-	15	—	kV/μs	$I_F = 4 \text{ mA}$	$V_{CM} = 1500 V_{p-p}, T_A = 25^{\circ}C,$ $R_L = 8.2 k\Omega$		

a. 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, Vo > 2.0V). 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, Vo < 0.8V).

Electrical Specifications (DC) for 4-Pin Configuration

Applicable for $V_{CC} = V_{O}$. Over recommended operating $T_A = -40^{\circ}$ C to 125°C, unless otherwise specified.

Parameter	Sym.	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Conditions			Figure	Note
Current Transfer Ratio	CTR	90	165	270	%	$T_A = 25^{\circ}C, I_F = 4 \text{ mA}, V_{CC} = V_O = 5V$			4	a b
Current Transfer Ratio	CTR	20	70	—	%	I _F = 10 mA	$V_{CC} = V_{O} = 0.1$	5V	5	a b
	(Sat)		100			I _F = 4mA				
Logic Low Output Voltage	V _{OL}	_	0.1	0.4	V	T _A = 25°C	I _O = 3 mA	I _F = 10 mA	5	b
				0.5			I _O = 2.4 mA	1		
Off-State Current	I _(CEO)	_	0.0001	5	μΑ	$V_{O} = V_{CC} = 15V, I_{F} = 0 \text{ mA}$		8	b	
Input Forward Voltage	V _F	1.45	1.5	1.75	V	I _F = 10 mA, T _A = 25°C			6	
		1.25	1.5	1.85		I _F = 10 mA	I _F = 10 mA I _F = 4 mA, T _A = 25°C			
		_	1.45	—		$I_F = 4 \text{ mA}, T_A$				
Temperature Coefficient of Forward Voltage	$\Delta V / \Delta T_A$	—	-1.5	_	mV/°C	I _F = 10 mA				
Input Reversed Breakdown Voltage	BV _R	5		—	—	I _R = 10 mA				
Input Capacitance	C _{IN}	—	90	—	pF	$F = 1 MHz, V_F$	= 0			
Output Capacitance	C _{CE}	—	35	—	pF	$F = 1 MHz, V_F$	$= 0, V_0 = V_{CC} =$	= 0V		b

a. 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.

b. This is in a 4-pin configuration where the V_{CC} and V_{O} pins are shorted together.

Switching Specifications (AC) for 4-Pin Configuration

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions	Figure	Note
Propagation Delay Time to Logic Low at Output	t _{PHL}	_	2	100	μs	Pulse: f = 1 kHz, Duty cycle = 50%, I _F = 4 mA, V _{CC} = 5.0 V, R _L =8.2 kΩ, C _L = 15 pF, V _{THHL} = 1.5V	10	а
Propagation Delay Time to Logic High at Output	t _{PLH}	_	19	100	μs	Pulse: f = 1 kHz, Duty cycle = 50%, I _F = 4 mA, V _{CC} = 5.0 V, R _L = 8.2 k Ω , C _L = 15 pF, V _{THLH} =2.0V	10	a
Common Mode Transient Immunity at Logic High Output	CM _H	15	30	—	kV/μs		, 12	a b
Common Mode Transient Immunity at Logic Low Output	CM _L	15	30	—	kV/μs	$I_{F} = 10 \text{ mA} V_{CM} = 1500 V_{p-p}, T_{A} = 25^{\circ} C \\ R_{L} = 8.2 k\Omega$	-,	

a. This is in a 4-pin configuration where the V_{CC} and V_{O} pin are shorted together.

b. 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, Vo > 2.0V). 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, Vo < 0.8V).

Package Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions	Fig.	Note
Input-Output Momentary Withstand Voltage ^a	V _{ISO}	4000	—	—	V _{RMS}	RH ≤ 50%, t = 1 min., T _A = 25°C		b c
Input-Output Resistance	R _{I-O}		10 ¹⁴	_	Ω	$V_{I-O} = 500 V_{DC}$		b
Input-Output Capacitance	C _{I-O}		0.6		pF	$f = 1 MHz$, $V_{I-O} = 0 V_{DC}$		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.

b. The device is 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 4800 V_{RMS} for 1 second.





Figure 3 Typical Low Level Output Current vs. Output Voltage



Figure 5 Typical Low Level Output Current vs. Output Voltage (4-Pin Configuration)



Figure 2 Normalized Current Transfer Ratio ($T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ as Reference) vs. Temperature



Figure 4 Output Current vs. Output Voltage (4-Pin Configuration)



Figure 6 Typical Input Current vs. Forward Voltage



125

Figure 7 Typical High Level Output Current vs. Temperature

Figure 8 Typical Off -State Current vs. Temperature (4-Pin Configuration)



Figure 9 Switching Test Circuit



Figure 10 Switching Test Circuit (4-pin Configuration)







Figure 12 Test Circuit for Transient Immunity and Typical Waveforms (4-Pin Configuration)



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