# HCPL-540x, 5962-89570, HCPL-543x, HCPL-643x, 5962-89571 <sup>1</sup>



Hermetically Sealed, Very High Speed, Logic Gate Optocouplers

#### **Data Sheet**

#### **Description**

These units are single and dual channel, hermetically sealed optocouplers. The products are capable of operation and storage over the full military temperature range and can be purchased as either commercial product or with full MIL-PRF-38534 Class Level H or K testing or from the appropriate DLA Standard Microcircuit Drawing (SMD). All devices are manufactured and tested on a MIL-PRF-38534 certified line, and Class H and K devices are included in the DLA Qualified Manufacturers List, QML-38534 for Hybrid Microcircuits.

#### **CAUTION**

It is advised that normal static precautions be taken in handling and assembly of this component to prevent damage and/or degradation which may be induced by ESD.

#### **Features**

- Dual marked with device part number and DLA Standard Microcircuit Drawing (SMD)
- Manufactured and tested on a MIL-PRF-38534 certified line
- QML-38534, Class H and K
- Two hermetically sealed package configurations
- Performance guaranteed over full military temperature range: -55° C to +125° C
- High speed: 40 M bit/s
- High common mode rejection 500 V/µs guaranteed
- 1500 Vdc withstand test voltage
- Active (totem pole) outputs
- Three stage output available
- High radiation immunity
- HCPL-2400/30 function compatibility
- Reliability data
- Compatible with TTL, STTL, LSTTL, and HCMOS logic families

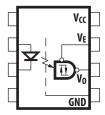
## **Applications**

- Military and space
- High reliability systems
- Transportation, medical, and life critical systems
- Isolation of high-speed logic systems
- Computer-peripheral interfaces
- Switching power supplies
- Isolated bus driver (networking applications) (5400/1/K only)
- Pulse transformer replacement
- Ground loop elimination
- Harsh industrial environments
- High-speed disk drive I/O
- Digital isolation for A/D, D/A conversion

 See Selection Guide – Lead Configuration Options for available extensions.

#### **Functional Diagram**

Multiple-channel devices available.



#### **Truth Tables**

(Positive Logic)

#### **Multichannel Devices**

Input	Output
On (H)	L
Off (L)	Н

#### **Single-Channel DIP**

Input	Enable	Output
On (H)	L	L
Off (L)	L	Н
On (H)	Н	Z
Off (L)	Н	Z

NOTE The connection of a  $0.1-\mu F$  bypass capacitor between  $V_{CC}$  and GND is recommended.

Each channel contains an AlGaAs light emitting diode, which is optically coupled to an integrated high gain photon detector. This combination results in very high data rate capability. The detector has a threshold with hysteresis, which typically provides 0.25 mA of differential mode noise immunity and minimizes the potential for output signal chatter. The detector in the single-channel units has a three-state output stage that eliminates the need for a pull-up resistor and allows for direct drive of a data bus.

All units are compatible with TTL, STTL, LSTTL, and HCMOS logic families. The 35-ns pulse width distortion specification guarantees a 10 MBd signaling rate at +125°C with 35% pulse width distortion. Figure 13 through Figure 16 show recommended circuits for reducing pulse width distortion and optimizing the signal rate of the product. Package styles for these parts are 8-pin DIP through hole (case outlines P) and leadless ceramic chip carrier (case outline 2). Devices can be purchased with a variety of lead bend and plating options. See Selection Guide – Lead Configuration Options for details. Standard Microcircuit Drawing (SMD) parts are available for each package and lead style.

Because the same electrical die (emitters and detectors) are used for each channel of each device listed in this data sheet, absolute maximum ratings, recommended operating conditions, electrical specifications, and performance characteristics shown in the figures are similar for all parts. Occasional exceptions exist due to package variations and limitations and are as noted. Additionally, the same package assembly processes and materials are used in all devices. These similarities give justification for the use of data obtained from one part to represent other part's performance for die related reliability and certain limited radiation test results.

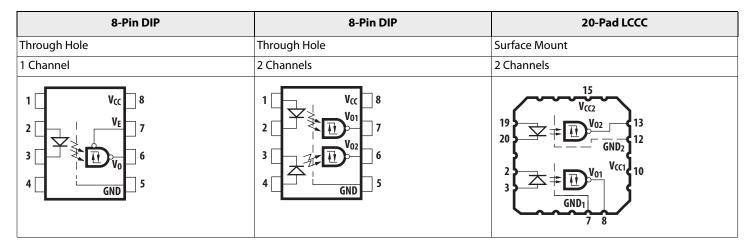
## **Selection Guide – Lead Configuration Options**

Package	8-Pin DIP	8-Pin DIP	20-Pad LCCC		
Lead Style	Through Hole	Through Hole	Surface Mount		
Channels	1	2	2		
Common Channel Wiring	None	V <sub>CC</sub> , GND	None		
Part Number and Options					
Commercial	HCPL-5400	HCPL-5430	HCPL-6430		
MIL-PRF-38534, Class H	HCPL-5401	HCPL-5431	HCPL-6431		
MIL-PRF-38534, Class K	HCPL-540K	HCPL-543K	HCPL-643K		
Standard Lead Finish	Gold Plate <sup>a</sup>	Gold Plate <sup>a</sup>	Solder Pads <sup>b</sup>		
Solder Dipped <sup>b</sup>	Option 200	Option 200			
Butt Cut/Gold Plate <sup>a</sup>	Option 100	Option 100			
Gull Wing/Soldered <sup>b</sup>	Option 300	Option 300			
Class H SMD Part Number					
Prescript for all below	5962-	5962-	5962-		
Gold Plate <sup>a</sup>	8957001PC	8957101PC			
Solder Dipped <sup>b</sup>	8957001PA	8957101PA	89571022A		
Butt Cut/Gold Plate <sup>a</sup>	8957001YC	8957101YC			
Butt Cut/Soldered <sup>b</sup>	8957001YA	8957101YA			
Gull Wing/Soldered <sup>b</sup>	8957001XA	8957101XA			
Class K SMD Part Number	1				
Prescript for all below	5962-	5962-	5962-		
Gold Plate <sup>a</sup>	8957002KPC	8957103KPC			
Solder Dipped <sup>b</sup>	8957002KPA	8957103KPA	8957104K2A		
Butt Cut/Gold Plate <sup>a</sup>	8957002KYC	8957103KYC			
Butt Cut/Soldered <sup>b</sup>	8957002KYA	8957103KYA			
Gull Wing/Soldered <sup>b</sup>	8957002KXA	8957103KXA			

a. Gold plate lead finish: Maximum gold thickness of leads is <100 micro-inches. Typical is 60 to 90 micro-inches.

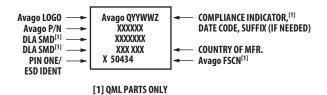
b. Solder lead finish: Sn63/Pb37.

#### **Functional Diagrams**

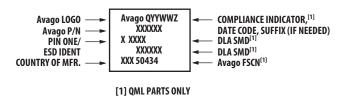


**NOTE** All DIP devices have common  $V_{CC}$  and ground. LCCC (leadless ceramic chip carrier) package has isolated channels with separate  $V_{CC}$  and ground connections. All diagrams are top view.

#### **Leaded Device Marking**

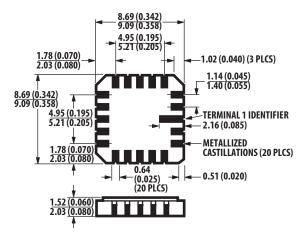


## **Leadless Device Marking**



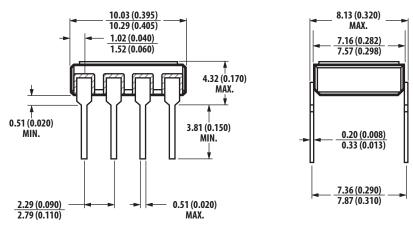
### **Outline Drawings**

#### **20-Terminal LCCC Surface Mount, 2 Channels**



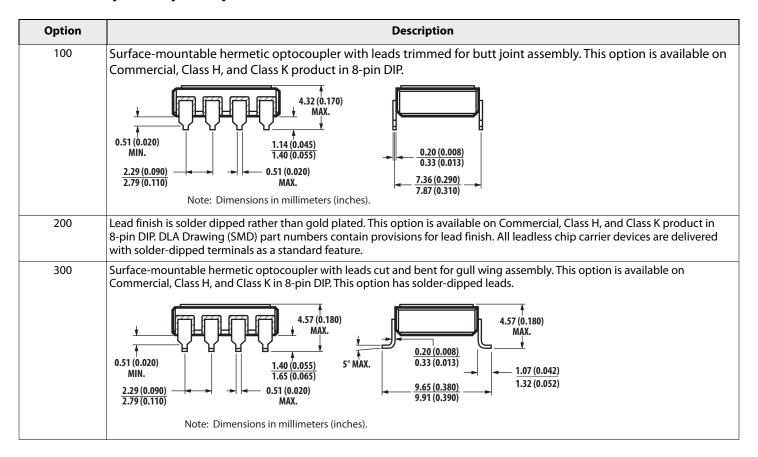
Note: Dimensions in millimeters (inches). Solder thickness 0.127 (0.005) max.

#### 8-Pin DIP Through Hole, 1 and 2 Channel



Note: Dimensions in millimeters (inches).

#### **Hermetic Optocoupler Options**



#### **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

No derating required up to +125°C.

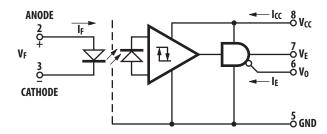
Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Note
Storage Temperature	T <sub>S</sub>	-65	+150	°C	
Operating Temperature	T <sub>A</sub>	-55	+125	°C	
Case Temperature	T <sub>C</sub>	_	+170	°C	
Junction Temperature	T <sub>J</sub>	_	+175	°C	
Lead Solder Temperature		_	260 for 10 sec	°C	
Average Forward Current (each channel)	I <sub>F(AVG)</sub>	_	10	mA	
Peak Input Current (each channel)	I <sub>F(PEAK)</sub>	_	20	mA	a
Reverse Input Voltage (each channel)	V <sub>R</sub>	_	3	V	
Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	0.0	7.0	V	
Average Output Current (each channel)	I <sub>O(AVG)</sub>	-25	25	mA	
Output Voltage (each channel)	V <sub>O</sub>	-0.5	10	V	
Output Power Dissipation (each channel)	P <sub>O</sub>	_	130	mW	
Package Power Dissipation (each channel)	$P_{D}$	_	200	mW	

a. Not to exceed 5% duty factor, not to exceed 50 µs pulse width.

## **Single-Channel Product Only**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Note
Three State Enable Voltage	V <sub>E</sub>	-0.5	10	V	

## 8-Pin Ceramic DIP Single-Channel Schematic



Note: Enable pin 7. An external  $0.01-\mu F$  to  $0.1-\mu F$  bypass capacitor must be connected between  $V_{CC}$  and ground for each package type.

#### **ESD Classification**

(MIL-STD-883, Method 3015)	
HCPL-5400/01/0K	▲▲, Class 2
HCPL-5430/31/3K and HCPL-6430/31/3K	•, Class 3

## **Recommended Operating Conditions**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Input Current (High)	I <sub>F(ON)</sub>	6	10	mA
Supply Voltage, Output	V <sub>CC</sub>	4.75	5.25	V
Input Voltage (Low)	V <sub>F(OFF)</sub>	_	0.7	V
Fan Out (Each Channel)	N	_	5	TTL Loads

## **Single-Channel Product Only**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
High Level Enable Voltage	V <sub>EH</sub>	2.0	V <sub>CC</sub>	V
Low Level Enable Voltage	V <sub>EL</sub>	0	0.8	V

#### **Electrical Characteristics**

 $T_{A} = -55 ^{\circ} C \text{ to } + 125 ^{\circ} C, \ 4.75 V \leq V_{CC} \leq 5.25 V, \ 6 \text{ mA} \leq I_{F(ON)} \leq 10 \text{ mA}, \ 0V \leq V_{F(OFF)} \leq 0.7 V, \ unless \ otherwise \ specified.$ 

D	Parameter		Sym Test Conditions Group A			Limits		11!4	11	Notes
Para	ameter	Sym	lest Conditions	Subgroupsa	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Fig	Notes
Low Level Output Volt	age	V <sub>OL</sub>	I <sub>OL</sub> = 8.0 mA (5 TTL Loads)	1, 2, 3	_	0.3	0.5	V	1	С
High Level Output Vol	tage	V <sub>OH</sub>	$I_{OH} = -4.0 \text{ mA}$	1, 2, 3	2.4	_	_	V	2	С
Output Leakage Curre	nt	I <sub>OHH</sub>	$V_{O} = 5.25V,$ $V_{F} = 0.7V$	1, 2, 3	_	_	100	μΑ		С
Logic High Supply	Single Channel	I <sub>CCH</sub>	$V_{CC} = 5.25V,$	1, 2, 3	_	17	26	mA		
Current	Dual Channel		$V_E = 0V$		_	34	52			d
Logic Low Supply	Single Channel	I <sub>CCL</sub>		1, 2, 3	_	19	26	mA		
Current	Dual Channel				_	38	52			d
Input Forward Voltage		$V_{F}$	I <sub>F</sub> = 10 mA	1, 2, 3	1.0	1.35	1.85	V	4	С
Input Reverse Breakdo	own Voltage	$V_R$	I <sub>R</sub> = 10 μA	1, 2, 3	3.0	4.8	_	V		С
Input-Output Insulation	on Leakage Current	I <sub>I-O</sub>	$V_{I-O} = 1500 \text{ Vdc},$ RH \le 65\%, t = 5s	1	_	_	1.0	μА		e, f
Propagation Delay Tim	ne Logic Low Output	t <sub>PHL</sub>		9, 10, 11	_	33	60	ns	5, 6, 7	g, c
Propagation Delay Tim	ne Logic High Output	t <sub>PLH</sub>		9, 10, 11	_	30	60	ns	5, 6, 7	g, c
Pulse Width Distortion	1	PWD		9, 10, 11	_	3	35	ns	5, 6, 7	g, c
Logic High Common-N	Mode Transient Immunity	CM <sub>H</sub>	$V_{CM} = 50 V_{P-P},$ $I_F = 0 \text{ mA}$	9, 10, 11	500	3000	_	V/µs	11	h, c, i
Logic Low Common-M	1ode Transient Immunity	CM <sub>L</sub>	$V_{CM} = 50 V_{P-P},$ $I_F = 6 \text{ mA}$	9, 10, 11	500	3000	_	V/µs	11	h, c, i

a. Commercial parts receive 100% testing at 25°C (Subgroups 1 and 9). SMD, Class H and Class K parts receive 100% testing at 25°C, 125°C, and –55°C (Subgroups 1 and 9, 2 and 10, 3 and 11, respectively).

- b. All typical values are at  $V_{CC} = 5V$ ,  $T_A = 25$ °C,  $I_F = 8$  mA unless otherwise specified.
- c. Each channel.
- d. The HCPL-6430, HCPL-6431, and HCPL-643K dual-channel parts function as two independent single-channel units. Use the single-channel parameter limits.
- e. All devices are considered two-terminal devices: measured between all input leads or terminals shorted together and all output leads or terminals shorted together.
- f. This is a momentary withstand test, not an operating condition.
- g. t<sub>PHL</sub> propagation delay is measured from the 50% point on the rising edge of the input current pulse to the 1.5V point on the falling edge of the output pulse. The t<sub>PLH</sub> propagation delay is measured from the 50% point on the falling edge of the input current pulse to the 1.5V point on the rising edge of the output pulse. Pulse Width Distortion, PWD = |t<sub>PHL</sub> t<sub>PLH</sub>|.
- h.  $CM_L$  is the maximum slew rate of the common-mode voltage that can be sustained with the output voltage in the logic low state ( $V_{O(MAX)}$  < 0.8V).  $CM_H$  is the maximum slew rate of the common-mode voltage that can be sustained with the output voltage in the logic high state ( $V_{O(MIN)}$  > 2.0V).
- i. Parameters are tested as part of device initial characterization and after design and process changes. Parameters are guaranteed to limits specified for all lots not specifically tested.

#### **Single-Channel Product Only**

Parameter	Sym Test Conditions		Group A		Limits		Unit	Fig	Notes
raiametei	Jyiii	lest conditions	Subgroups <sup>a</sup>	Min	Typ <sup>b</sup>	Max	Oilit	rig	Notes
Logic High Enable Voltage	V <sub>EH</sub>		1, 2, 3	2.0	_	_	V		
Logic Low Enable Voltage	V <sub>EL</sub>		1, 2, 3	_	_	0.8	V		
Logic High Enable Current	I <sub>EH</sub>	V <sub>E</sub> = 2.4V	1, 2, 3	_	_	20	μΑ		
		V <sub>E</sub> = 5.25V	1, 2, 3	_	_	100			
Logic Low Enable Current	I <sub>EL</sub>	V <sub>E</sub> = 0.4V	1, 2, 3	_	-0.28	-0.4	mA		
High Impedance State Supply Current	I <sub>CCZ</sub>	$V_{CC} = 5.25V,$ $V_{E} = 5.25V$	1, 2, 3	_	22	28	mA		
High Impedance State Output Current	l <sub>OZL</sub>	$V_{O} = 0.4V, V_{E} = 2V$	1, 2, 3	_	_	-20	μΑ		
	I <sub>OZH</sub>	$V_{O} = 2.4V, V_{E} = 2V$		_	_	20			
		$V_{O} = 5.25V, V_{E} = 2V$		_	_	100			

a. Commercial parts receive 100% testing at 25°C (Subgroup 1). SMD, Class H and Class K parts receive 100% testing at 25°C, 125°C, and -55°C (Subgroups 1, 2, and 3, respectively).

#### **Typical Characteristics**

All typical values are at  $T_A = 25$ °C,  $V_{CC} = 5V$ ,  $I_F = 8$  mA, unless otherwise specified.

Parameter	Symbol	Тур	Unit	Test Conditions	Fig	Notes
Input Current Hysteresis	I <sub>HYS</sub>	0.25	mA	V <sub>CC</sub> = 5V	3	
Input Diode Temperature Coefficient	$\frac{\Delta V_F}{\Delta T_A}$	-1.11	mV/°C	I <sub>F</sub> = 10 mA	4	
Resistance (Input-Output)	R <sub>I-O</sub>	10 <sup>12</sup>	Ω	V <sub>I-O</sub> = 500V		a
Capacitance (Input-Output)	C <sub>I-O</sub>	0.6	pF	f = 1 MHz, V <sub>I-O</sub> = 0V		a
Logic Low Short Circuit Output Current	I <sub>OSL</sub>	65	mA	$V_O = V_{CC} = 5.25V, I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$		b, c
Logic High Short Circuit Output Current	I <sub>OSH</sub>	-50	mA	$V_{CC} = 5.25V, I_F = 0 \text{ mA},$ $V_O = \text{GND}$		b, c
Output Rise Time (10% to 90%)	t <sub>r</sub>	15	ns		5	
Output Fall Time (90% to 10%)	t <sub>f</sub>	10	ns		5	
Propagation Delay Skew	t <sub>PSK</sub>	30	ns		10	d
Power Supply Noise Immunity	PSNI	0.5	V <sub>P-P</sub>	$48 \text{ Hz} \le f_{ac} \le 50 \text{ MHz}$		е

a. All devices are considered two-terminal devices: measured between all input leads or terminals shorted together and all output leads or terminals shorted together.

b. All typical values are at  $V_{CC} = 5V$ ,  $T_A = 25$ °C,  $I_F = 8$  mA unless otherwise specified.

b. Duration of output short circuit time not to exceed 10 ms.

c. Each channel.

d. Propagation delay skew is defined as the difference between the minimum and maximum propagation delays for any given group of optocouplers with the same part number that are all switching at the same time under the same operating conditions.

e. Power Supply Noise Immunity is the peak-to-peak amplitude of the ac ripple voltage on the V<sub>CC</sub> line that the device will withstand and still remain in the desired logic state. For desired logic high state, V<sub>OH(MIN)</sub> > 2.0V, and for desired logic low state, V<sub>OL(MAX)</sub> < 0.8V.

## **Single-Channel Product Only**

Parameter	Symbol	Тур	Unit	Test Conditions	Fig	Notes
Input Capacitance	C <sub>IN</sub>	15	pF	$f = 1 \text{ MHz}, V_F = 0V,$ Pins 2 and 3		
Output Enable Time to Logic High	t <sub>PZH</sub>	15	ns		8, 9	
Output Enable Time to Logic Low	t <sub>PZL</sub>	30	ns		8, 9	
Output Disable Time from Logic High	t <sub>PHZ</sub>	20	ns		8, 9	
Output Disable Time from Logic Low	t <sub>PLZ</sub>	15	ns		8, 9	

## **Dual-Channel Product Only**

Parameter	Symbol	Тур	Unit	Test Conditions	Fig	Notes
Input Capacitance	C <sub>IN</sub>	15	pF	$f = 1 MHz, V_O = 0V$		
Input-Input Leakage Current	I <sub>I-I</sub>	0.5	nA	RH ≤ 65%, V <sub>I-I</sub> = 500 Vdc		a
Input-Input Resistance	R <sub>I-I</sub>	10 <sup>12</sup>	Ω	V <sub>I-I</sub> = 500V		a
Input-Input Capacitance	C <sub>I-I</sub>	1.3	pF	$f = 1 \text{ MHz}, V_F = 0V$		a

a. Measured between adjacent input pairs shorted together for each multichannel device.

Figure 1 Typical Logic Low Output Voltage vs. Logic Low Output Current

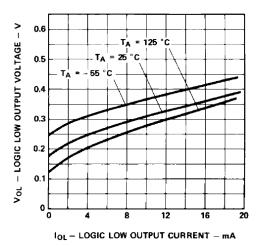


Figure 3 Typical Output Voltage vs. Input Forward Current

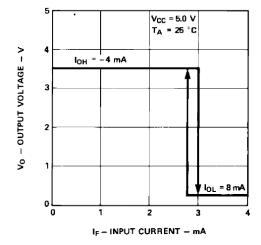
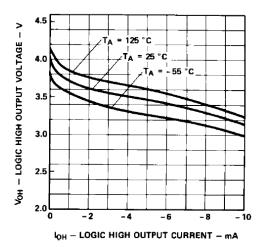


Figure 2 Typical Logic High Output Voltage vs. Logic High Output Current



**Figure 4 Typical Diode Input Forward Current Characteristic** 

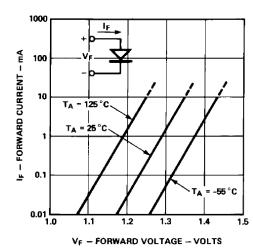
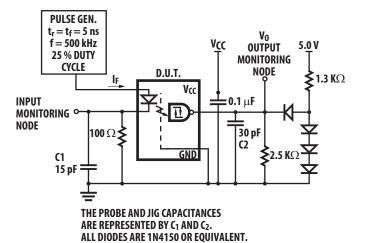


Figure 5 Test Circuit for t<sub>PLH</sub>, t<sub>PHL</sub>, t<sub>r</sub>, and t<sub>f</sub>



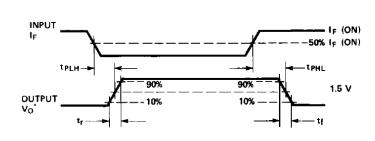


Figure 6 Typical Propagation Delay vs. Ambient Temperature

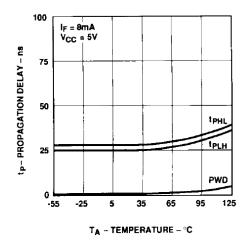
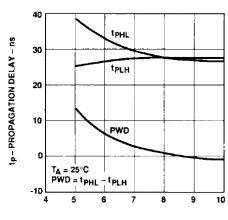
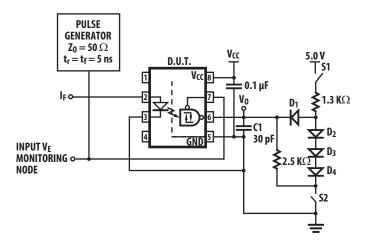


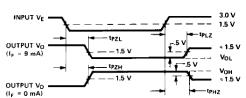
Figure 7 Typical Propagation Delay vs. Input Forward Current



IF - INPUT FORWARD CURRENT - mA

Figure 8 Test Circuit for  $t_{PHZ}$ ,  $t_{PZH}$ ,  $t_{PLZ}$ , and  $t_{PZL}$  (Single-Channel Product Only)





	S <sub>1</sub>	S <sub>2</sub>
tpHZ	CLOSED	CLOSED
tPZH	OPEN	CLOSED
tpLZ	CLOSED	CLOSED
tezi	CLOSED	OPEN

ALL DIODES ARE 1N4150 OR EQUIVALENT C1 = 30 pF INCLUDING PROBE AND JIG CAPACITANCE.

Figure 9 Typical Enable Propagation Delay vs. Ambient **Temperature (Single-Channel Product Only)** 

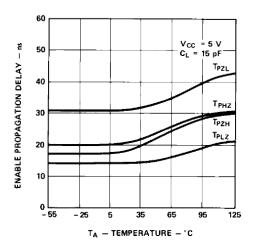
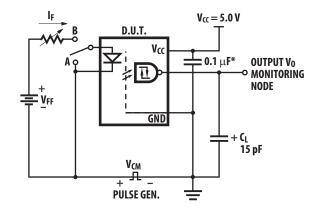


Figure 11 Test Diagram for Common-Mode Transient Immunity and Typical Waveforms



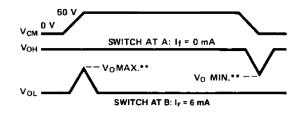


Figure 10 Propagation Delay Skew, t<sub>PSK</sub>, Waveform

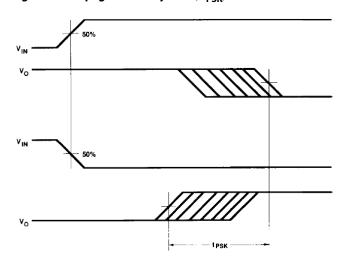
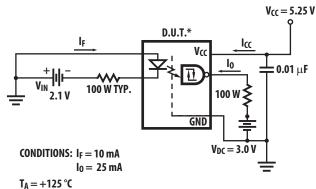


Figure 12 Operating Circuit for Burn-in and Steady State Life Tests



\* FOR SINGLE CHANNEL UNITS, GROUND ENABLE PIN.

<sup>\*</sup>TOTAL LEAD LENGTH < 10 mm FROM DEVICE UNDER TEST. \*\*SEE NOTE 5. †C\_ IS APPROXIMATELY 15 pF, WHICH INCLUDES PROBE AND STRAY WIRING CAPACITANCE.

## Data Rate and Pulse-Width Distortion Definitions

Propagation delay is a figure of merit that describes the finite amount of time required for a system to translate information from input to output when shifting logic levels. Propagation delay from low to high  $(t_{PLH})$  specifies the amount of time required for a system's output to change from a Logic 0 to a Logic 1, when given a stimulus at the input. Propagation delay from high to low  $(t_{PHL})$  specifies the amount of time required for a system's output to change from a Logic 1 to a Logic 0, when given a stimulus at the input (see Figure 5).

When  $t_{PLH}$  and  $t_{PHL}$  differ in value, pulse width distortion results. Pulse width distortion is defined as  $|t_{PHL} - t_{PLH}|$  and determines the maximum data rate capability of a distortion-limited system. Maximum pulse width distortion on the order of 25% to 35% is typically used when specifying the maximum data rate capabilities of systems. The exact figure depends on the particular application (RS-232, PCM, T-1, etc.).

These high-performance optocouplers offer the advantages of specified propagation delay ( $t_{PLH}$ ,  $t_{PHL}$ ), and pulse width distortion ( $|t_{PLH} - t_{PHL}|$ ) over temperature and power supply voltage ranges.

## **Applications**

Figure 13 Recommended HCPL-540x Interface Circuit

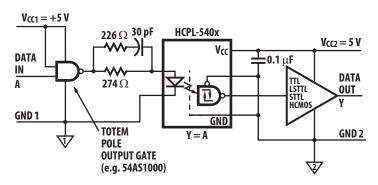


Figure 14 Alternative HCPL-540x Interface Circuit

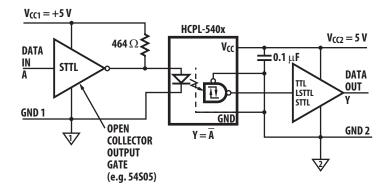


Figure 15 Recommended HCPL-543x and HCPL-643x Interface Circuit

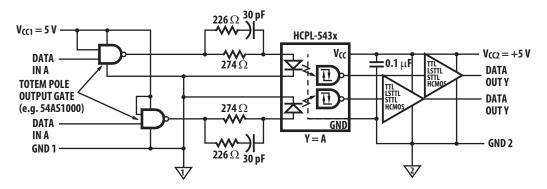
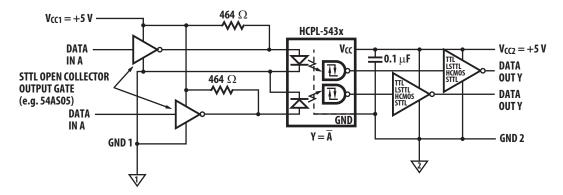


Figure 16 Alternative HCPL-543x and HCPL-643x Interface Circuit



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