

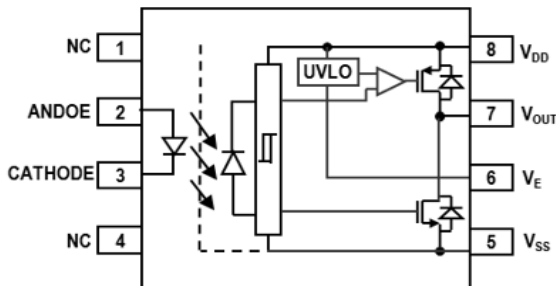
## ACNT-H343

### 5A Gate Drive Optocoupler in a 15-mm SSO-8 Package with 100-kV/ $\mu$ s Noise Immunity

#### Description

The Broadcom® ACNT-H343 is a 5A gate drive optocoupler device in a 15-mm SSO-8 package designed for high-voltage, space-constrained industrial applications, including motor drives and solar inverters. This package platform features a wide 15-mm creepage and 14.2-mm clearance, high insulation voltage of  $V_{IORM} = 2262 V_{PEAK}$ , and a compact package footprint. The ACNT-H343 has common mode transient immunity (CMTI) greater than 100 kV/ $\mu$ s and a propagation delay faster than 150 ns, enabling high-frequency switching to improve efficiency in driving IGBT and SiC/GaN MOSFET.

**Figure 1: Functional Diagram**



**NOTE:** A 1- $\mu$ F bypass capacitor must be connected between pins  $V_{DD}$  and  $V_{SS}$ .

**CAUTION!** Take normal static precautions in the handling and assembly of this component to prevent damage, degradation, or both that might be induced by ESD. The components featured in this data sheet are not recommended to be used in military or aerospace applications or environments.

#### Features

- 5.0A maximum peak output current
- 15-mm creepage and 14.2-mm clearance
- Rail-to-rail output voltage
- UVLO with  $V_E$  reference for negative power supply
- 150-ns maximum propagation delay
- 90-ns maximum propagation delay difference
- LED current input with hysteresis
- 100-kV/ $\mu$ s minimum common mode rejection (CMR) at  $V_{CM} = 1500V$
- $I_{DD} = 5.0$ -mA maximum supply current
- Under-voltage lockout protection (UVLO) with hysteresis
- Wide operating  $V_{DD}$  range: 15V to 30V
- industrial temperature range:  $-40^{\circ}C$  to  $110^{\circ}C$
- The following safety approvals:
  - UL recognized 7500  $V_{RMS}$  for 1 minute
  - CSA
  - IEC/EN/DIN EN 60747-5-5  $V_{IORM} = 2262 V_{PEAK}$

#### Applications

- High-power systems: 690- $V_{AC}$  drives
- IGBT/MOSFET gate drives
- AC and brushless DC motor drives
- 1500V renewable energy inverters
- Industrial inverters
- Switching power supplies

Table 1: Truth Table

LED	$V_{DD} - V_E$ <i>POSITIVE GOING (That is, TURN-ON)</i>	$V_{DD} - V_E$ <i>NEGATIVE GOING (That is, TURN-OFF)</i>	$V_{OUT}$
OFF	0V – 30V	0V – 30V	LOW
ON	0V – 11.9V	0V – 10.9V	LOW
ON	11.9V – 13.2V	10.9V – 12.2V	TRANSITION
ON	13.2V – 30V	12.2V – 30V	HIGH

## Ordering Information

Part Number	Option RoHS Compliant	Package	Tape and Reel	UL1577	IEC/EN/DIN EN 60747-5-5	Quantity
ACNT-H343	-000E	15-mm SSO-8		X	X	80 per tube
	-500E		X	X	X	1000 per reel

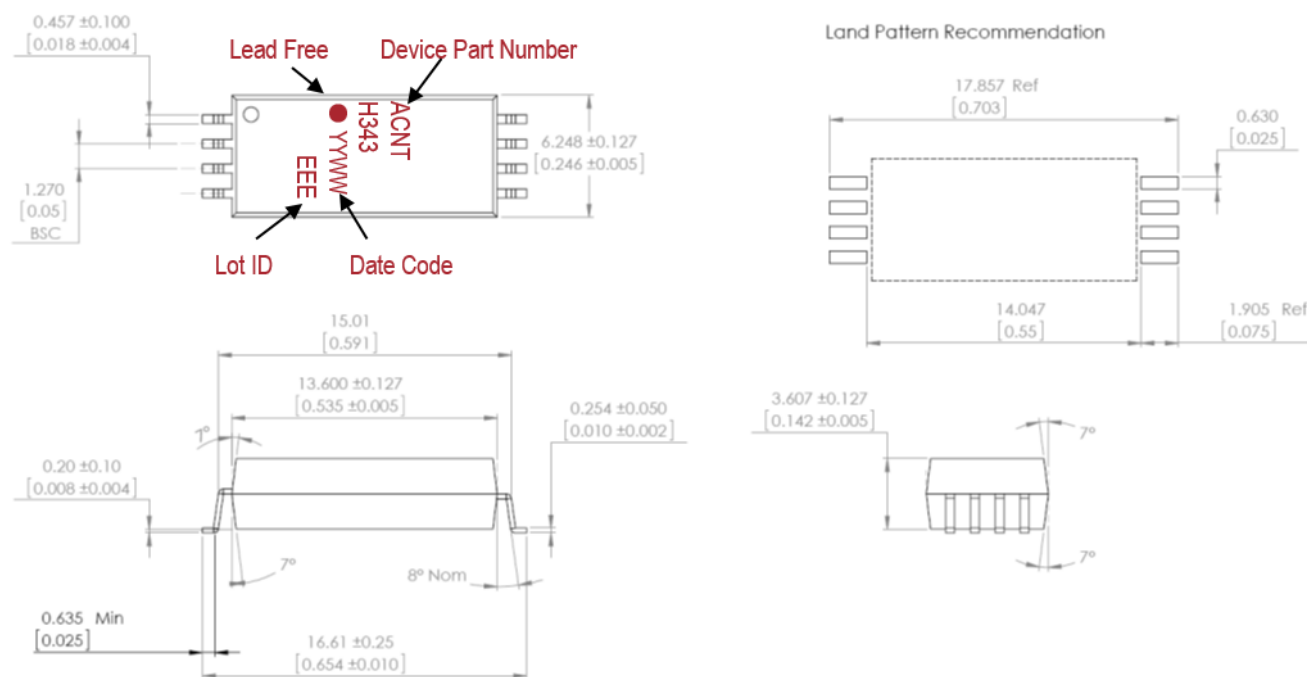
To form an order entry, choose a part number from the Part Number column and combine it with the desired option from the Option column.

**Example:** Part number ACNT-H343-500E describes a product with a surface-mount package; delivered in tape and reel packaging; with IEC/EN/DIN EN 60747-5-5 and UL1577 7500  $V_{RMS}$ /minute safety approval; and RoHS compliance.

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

## Package Outline Drawings

Figure 2: ACNT-H343 Outline Drawing (15-mm SSO-8 Package)



Dimensions in millimeters (inches) are as follows:

- Lead coplanarity: 0.1 mm (0.004 inches)
- Maximum mold flash on each side: 0.127 mm (0.005 inches)
- Floating lead protrusion maximum: 0.15 mm (0.006 inches), if applicable

## Recommended Pb-Free IR Profile

The recommended reflow condition is as per JEDEC standard J-STD-020 (latest revision). Non-halide flux should be used.

## Regulatory Information

The ACNT-H343 is approved by the following organizations:

- **UL** – Recognized under UL 1577, component recognition program up to  $V_{ISO} = 7500 V_{RMS}$ , File E55361.
- **CSA** – CSA Component Acceptance Notice #5, File CA 88324.
- **IEC/EN/DIN EN 60747-5-5** – Maximum repetitive peak isolation voltage  $V_{IORM} = 2262 V_{PEAK}$ .

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

Description	Symbol	Characteristic	Unit
Installation classification per DIN VDE 0110/39, Table 1 For Rated Mains Voltage $\leq 600 V_{RMS}$ For Rated Mains Voltage $\leq 1000 V_{RMS}$	—	I – IV I – IV	—
Climatic Classification	—	40/110/21	—
Pollution Degree (DIN VDE 00110/39)	—	2	—
Maximum Repetitive Peak Isolation Voltage	$V_{IORM}$	2262	$V_{PEAK}$
Input to Output Test Voltage, Method b <sup>a</sup> $V_{IORM} \times 1.875 = V_{PR}$ , 100% Production Test with $t_m = 1$ second, Partial discharge $< 5$ pC	$V_{PR}$	4242	$V_{PEAK}$
Input to Output Test Voltage, Method a <sup>a</sup> $V_{IORM} \times 1.6 = V_{PR}$ , Type and Sample Test, $t_m = 10$ seconds, Partial discharge $< 5$ pC	$V_{PR}$	3619	$V_{PEAK}$
Maximum Working Isolation Voltage <sup>a</sup>	$V_{IOWM}$	2262 (Reinforced)	$V_{DC}$
		2827 (Basic)	$V_{DC}$
		1600 (Reinforced)	$V_{RMS}$
Highest Allowable Overvoltage <sup>a</sup> (Transient Overvoltage $t_{ini} = 60$ seconds)	$V_{IORM}$	12000	$V_{PEAK}$
Safety-Limiting Values – Maximum Values Allowed in the Event of a Failure <sup>b</sup> Case Temperature Input Current Output Power	$T_S$	175	$^{\circ}C$
	$I_{S, INPUT}$	230	mA
	$P_{S, OUTPUT}$	1000	mW
Insulation Resistance at $T_S$ , $V_{IO} = 500V$	$R_S$	$>10^9$	$\Omega$

a. Refer to the IEC/EN/DIN EN 60747-5-5 Optoisolator Safety Standard section of the *Avago Regulatory Guide to Isolation Circuits* (AV02-2041EN) for a detailed description of the Method a and Method b partial discharge test profiles.

b. This optocoupler is suitable for “safe electrical isolation” only within the safety limit data. Maintenance of the safety data shall be ensured by means of protective circuits. The surface-mount classification is Class A in accordance with CECC 00802.

## Insulation and Safety Related Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	ACNT-H343	Units	Conditions
Minimum External Air Gap (Clearance)	L(101)	14.2	mm	Measured from input terminals to output terminals, shortest distance through the air.
Minimum External Tracking (Creepage)	L(102)	15	mm	Measured from input terminals to output terminals, shortest distance path along the body.
Minimum Internal Plastic Gap (Internal Clearance)	—	0.5	mm	Through insulation distance conductor to conductor, usually the straight-line distance thickness between the emitter and the detector.
Tracking Resistance (Comparative Tracking Index)	CTI	> 300	V	DIN IEC 112/VDE 0303 Part 1.
Isolation Group	—	IIIa	—	Material Group (DIN VDE 0110, 1/89, Table 1).

**NOTE:** All Broadcom data sheets report the creepage and clearance inherent to the optocoupler component itself. These dimensions are needed as a starting point for the equipment designer when determining the circuit insulation requirements. However, once mounted on a printed circuit board, minimum creepage and clearance requirements must be met as specified for individual equipment standards. For creepage, the shortest distance path along the surface of a printed circuit board between the solder fillets of the input and output leads must be considered (the recommended Land Pattern does not necessarily meet the minimum creepage of the device). There are recommended techniques such as grooves and ribs which may be used on a printed circuit board to achieve desired creepage and clearances. Creepage and clearance distances will also change depending on factors such as pollution degree and insulation level.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Units	Note
Storage Temperature	$T_S$	–55	125	°C	—
Operating Temperature	$T_A$	–40	110	°C	—
Average Input Current	$I_{F(AVG)}$	—	25	mA	a
Peak Transient Input Current ( $<1\ \mu$ s-pulse width, 300 pps)	$I_{F(TRAN)}$	—	1	A	—
Reverse Input Voltage	$V_R$	—	5	V	—
“High” Peak Output Current	$I_{OH(PEAK)}$	—	5.0	A	b
“Low” Peak Output Current	$I_{OL(PEAK)}$	—	5.0	A	b
Total Output Supply Voltage	$(V_{DD} - V_{SS})$	–0.5	35	V	—
Negative Output Supply Voltage	$(V_E - V_{SS})$	–0.5	15	V	—
Positive Output Supply Voltage	$(V_{DD} - V_E)$	–0.5	$35 - (V_E - V_{SS})$	V	—
Output Voltage	$V_{O(PEAK)}$	–0.5	$V_{DD}$	V	—
Output IC Power Dissipation	$P_O$	—	800	mW	c
Total Power Dissipation	$P_T$	—	850	mW	d
Lead Solder Temperature	260°C for 10 seconds, 1.6 mm below the seating plane.				

- Derate linearly above 70°C free-air temperature at a rate of 0.3 mA/°C.
- Maximum pulse width = 10  $\mu$ s. This value is intended to allow for component tolerances for designs with  $I_O$  peak minimum = 4A. See [Application Information](#) for additional details on limiting  $I_{OH}$  peak.
- Derate linearly above 85°C free-air temperature at a rate of –20 mW/°C.
- Derate linearly above 85°C free-air temperature at a rate of –21.25 mW/°C. The maximum LED junction temperature should not exceed 125°C.

## Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Units	Note
Operating Temperature	$T_A$	–40	110	°C	—
Output Supply Voltage	$(V_{DD} - V_{SS})$	15	30	V	—
Negative Output Supply Voltage	$(V_E - V_{SS})$	0	15	V	—
Positive Output Supply Voltage	$(V_{DD} - V_E)$	15	$30 - (V_E - V_{SS})$	V	—
Input Current (ON)	$I_{F(ON)}$	12	16	mA	—
Input Voltage (OFF)	$V_{F(OFF)}$	–3.6	0.5	V	—

## Electrical Specifications (DC)

All typical values are at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} - V_E = 15\text{V}$ , and  $V_E - V_{SS} = 15\text{V}$ . All minimum and maximum specifications are at recommended operating conditions ( $T_A = -40$  to  $110^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $I_{F(ON)} = 12$  to  $16\text{ mA}$ ,  $V_{F(OFF)} = -3.6\text{V}$  to  $0.5\text{V}$ , and  $V_{DD} - V_E = 15\text{V}$ ,  $V_E - V_{SS} = 15\text{V}$ ), unless otherwise noted.

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions	Fig.	Note
High Level Peak Output Current	$I_{OH}$	-4.0	-7.5	—	A	$V_{DD} - V_O = 15$	4, 5	a
Low Level Peak Output Current	$I_{OL}$	4.0	6.5	—	A	$V_O - V_{SS} = 15$	7 8	a
High Output Transistor RDS(ON)	$R_{DS,OH}$	0.5	1.1	2.1	$\Omega$	$I_{OH} = 4\text{A}$	9	b
Low Output Transistor RDS(ON)	$R_{DS,OL}$	0.2	0.7	1.3	$\Omega$	$I_{OL} = -4\text{A}$	10	b
High Level Output Voltage	$V_{OH}$	$V_{DD} - 0.3$	$V_{DD} - 0.08$	—	V	$I_O = -100\text{ mA}$	3	c, d
High Level Output Voltage	$V_{OH}$	—	$V_{DD}$	—	V	$I_O = 0\text{ mA}$ , $I_F = 14\text{ mA}$	—	—
Low Level Output Voltage	$V_{OL}$	—	0.05	0.25	V	$I_O = 100\text{ mA}$	6	—
High Level Output Supply Current ( $V_{DD}$ )	$I_{DDH}$	—	3	5	mA	$I_F = 14\text{ mA}$	11	—
Low Level Output Supply Current ( $V_{DD}$ )	$I_{DDL}$	—	2.6	5	mA	$V_F = 0\text{V}$	11	
$V_E$ High Level Output Supply Current	$I_{EH}$	-1.3	-0.75	—	mA	$I_F = 14\text{ mA}$	12	—
$V_E$ Low Level Output Supply Current	$I_{EL}$	-1.0	-0.65	—	mA	$V_F = 0\text{V}$	12	—
Threshold Input Current Low to High	$I_{FLH}$	0.50	5	10	mA	$V_O > 5\text{V}$	13	—
Threshold Input Voltage High to Low	$V_{FHL}$	0.5	—	—	V		—	—
Input Forward Voltage	$V_F$	1.2	1.5	1.85	V	$I_F = 14\text{ mA}$	17	—
Temperature Coefficient of Input Forward Voltage	$\Delta V_F / \Delta T_A$	—	-1.5	—	mV/ $^\circ\text{C}$	$I_F = 14\text{ mA}$	—	—
Input Reverse Breakdown Voltage	$BV_R$	5	—	—	V	$I_R = 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	—	—
Input Capacitance	$C_{IN}$	—	23	—	pF	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$ , $V_F = 0\text{V}$	—	—
UVLO Threshold	$V_{UVLO+}$	11.9	12.6	13.2	V	$V_O > 5\text{V}$ , $I_F = 14\text{ mA}$	—	—
	$V_{UVLO-}$	10.9	11.6	12.2				—
UVLO Hysteresis	$UVLO_{HYS}$	—	1.0	—	V	—		—

a. Maximum pulse width = 10  $\mu$ s.

b. Output is sourced at -4.0A/4.0A with a maximum pulse width = 10  $\mu$ s.

c. In this test,  $V_{OH}$  is measured with a DC load current. When driving capacitive loads,  $V_{OH}$  will approach  $V_{DD}$  as  $I_{OH}$  approaches 0 amps.

d. Maximum pulse width = 1 ms.

## Switching Specifications (AC)

All typical values are at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} - V_E = 15\text{V}$ , and  $V_E - V_{SS} = 15\text{V}$ . All minimum and maximum specifications are at recommended operating conditions ( $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $110^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $I_{F(ON)} = 12\text{ mA}$  to  $16\text{ mA}$ ,  $V_{F(OFF)} = -3.6\text{V}$  to  $0.5\text{V}$ ,  $V_{DD} - V_E = 15\text{V}$ , and  $V_E - V_{SS} = 15\text{V}$ ), unless otherwise noted.

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions	Fig.	Note
Propagation Delay Time to High Output Level	$t_{PLH}$	50	80	150	ns	$R_g = 7.5\Omega$ $C_g = 25\text{ nF}$ , $f = 10\text{ kHz}$ , Duty Cycle = 50%, $I_F = 14\text{ mA}$	14, 15, 18	—
Propagation Delay Time to Low Output Level	$t_{PHL}$	50	70	150	ns			—
Pulse Width Distortion	PWD	—	—	80	ns		18	a
Propagation Delay Difference Between Any Two Parts	PDD ( $t_{PHL} - t_{PLH}$ )	-90	—	90	ns		18	b
Propagation Delay Skew	$t_{PSK}$	—	—	80	ns		18	c
Rise Time	$t_R$	—	26	50	ns		16, 18	—
Fall Time	$t_F$	—	7.5	30	ns			—
Output High Level Common Mode Transient Immunity	$ CM_H $	100	—	—	kV/ $\mu$ s	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_F = 14\text{ mA}$ , $V_{CM} = 1500\text{V}$	19	d, e
Output Low Level Common Mode Transient Immunity	$ CM_L $	100	—	—	kV/ $\mu$ s	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_F = 0\text{V}$ , $V_{CM} = 1500\text{V}$		d, f

- Pulse width distortion (PWD) is defined as  $|t_{PHL} - t_{PLH}|$  for any given device.
- The difference between  $t_{PHL}$  and  $t_{PLH}$  between any two ACNT-H343 parts under the same test condition.
- $t_{PSK}$  is equal to the worst-case difference in  $t_{PHL}$  and/or  $t_{PLH}$  that will be seen between units at any given temperature and specified test conditions.
- Split resistor network in the ratio 1:1 with  $124\Omega$  at the anode and  $124\Omega$  at the cathode based on 5V supply and 14-mA LED current.
- Common mode transient immunity in the high state is the maximum tolerable  $dV_{CM}/dt$  of the common mode pulse,  $V_{CM}$ , to ensure that the output will remain in the high state (that is,  $V_O > 15.0\text{V}$ ).
- Common mode transient immunity in a low state is the maximum tolerable  $dV_{CM}/dt$  of the common mode pulse,  $V_{CM}$ , to ensure that the output will remain in a low state (that is,  $V_O < 1.0\text{V}$ ).



## Package Characteristics

Unless otherwise noted, all typical values are at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ; all minimum and maximum specifications are at recommended operating conditions.

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions	Fig.	Note
Input-Output Momentary Withstand Voltage	$V_{\text{ISO}}$	7500	—	—	$V_{\text{RMS}}$	RH < 50%, $t = 1 \text{ min.}$ , $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	—	a, b
Input-Output Resistance	$R_{\text{I-O}}$	—	$10^{12}$	—	$\Omega$	$V_{\text{I-O}} = 500 \text{ V}_{\text{DC}}$	—	b
Input-Output Capacitance	$C_{\text{I-O}}$	—	0.5	—	pF	$f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	—	—
LED-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance	$R_{11}$	—	87	—	$^\circ\text{C/W}$	Thermal Model in the following Application Notes	—	c
LED-to-Detector Thermal Resistance	$R_{12}$	—	23	—				
Detector-to-LED Thermal Resistance	$R_{21}$	—	30	—				
Detector-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance	$R_{22}$	—	47	—				

- In accordance with UL1577, each optocoupler is proof-tested by applying an insulation test voltage  $\geq 9000 \text{ V}_{\text{RMS}}$  for 1 second (leakage detection current limit,  $I_{\text{I-O}} \leq 5 \mu\text{A}$ ).
- The device is considered a two-terminal device: pins 1, 2, 3, and 4 are shorted together, and pins 5, 6, 7, and 8 are shorted together.
- The device was mounted on a high-conductivity test board as per JEDEC 51-7.

Figure 3:  $V_{OH}$  Versus Temperature

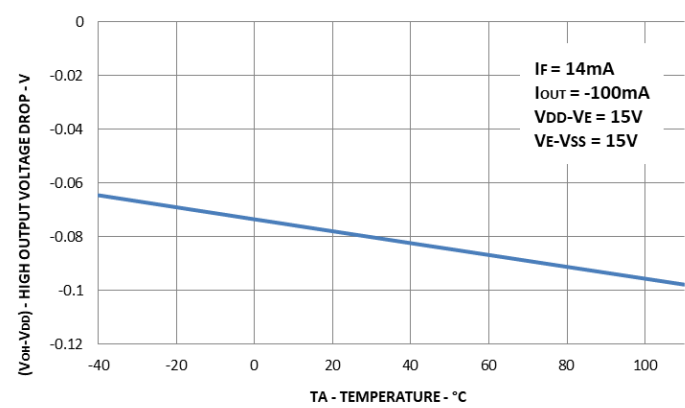


Figure 4:  $I_{OH}$  Versus Temperature

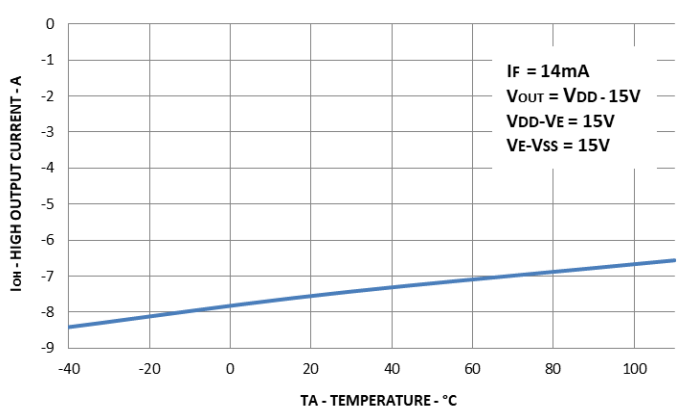


Figure 5:  $I_{OH}$  Versus  $V_{OH}$

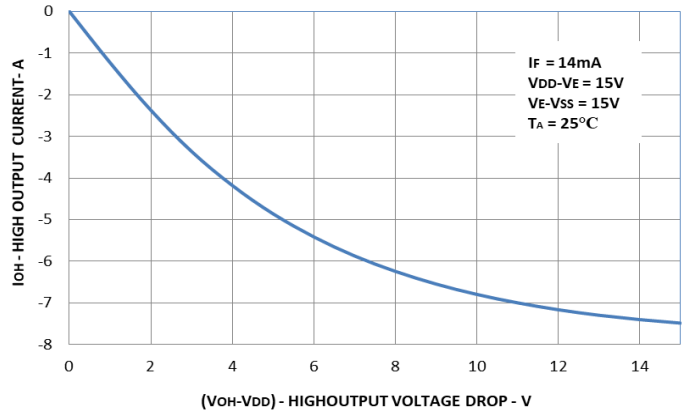


Figure 6:  $V_{OL}$  Versus Temperature

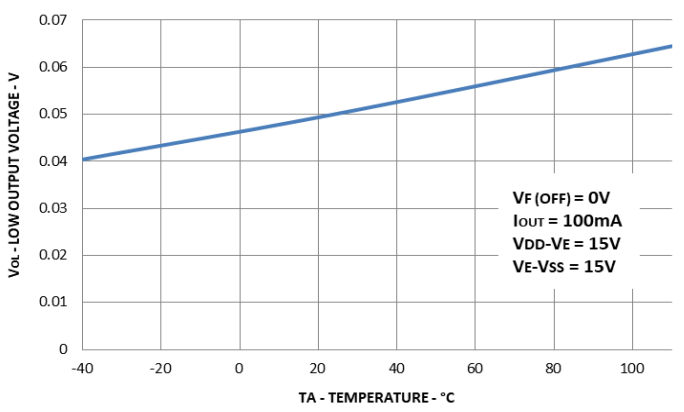


Figure 7:  $I_{OL}$  Versus Temperature

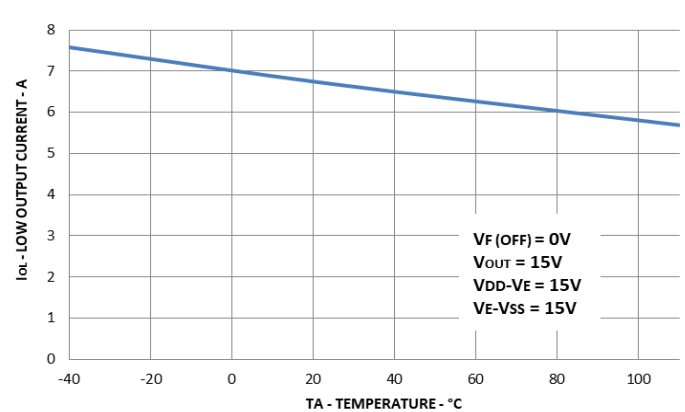


Figure 8:  $I_{OL}$  Versus  $V_{OL}$

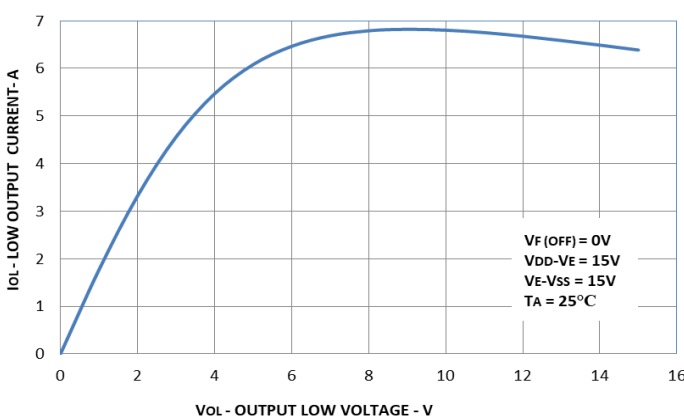


Figure 9:  $R_{DS,OH}$  Versus Temperature

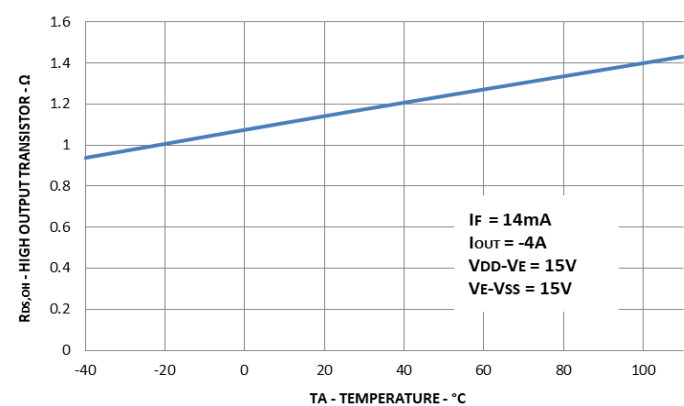


Figure 10:  $R_{DS,OL}$  Versus Temperature

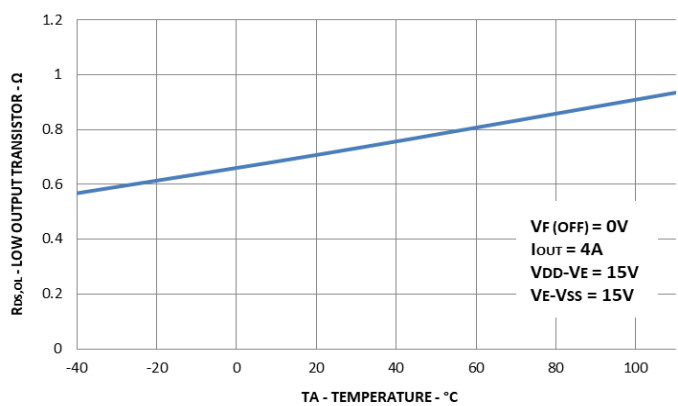


Figure 11:  $I_{DD}$  Versus Temperature

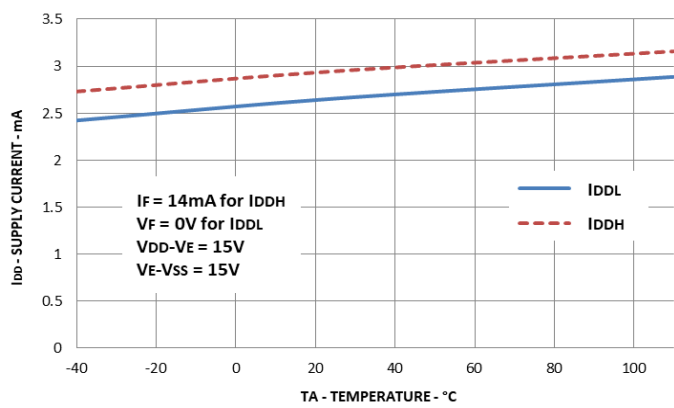


Figure 12:  $I_E$  Versus Temperature

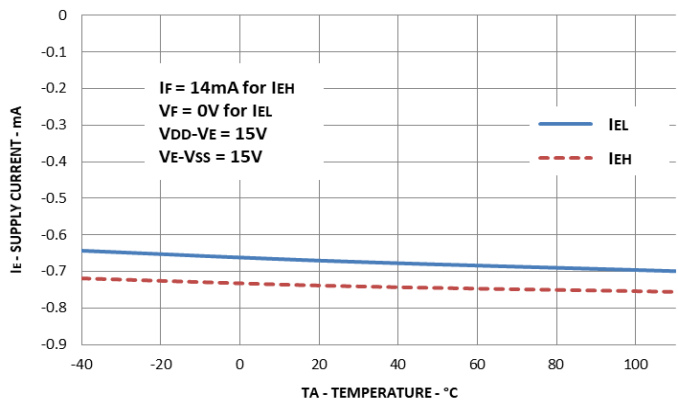


Figure 13:  $I_{FLH}$  Versus Temperature

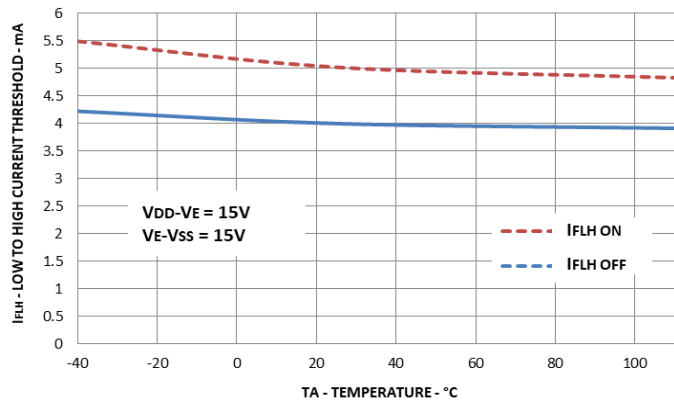


Figure 14: Propagation Delay Versus  $I_F$

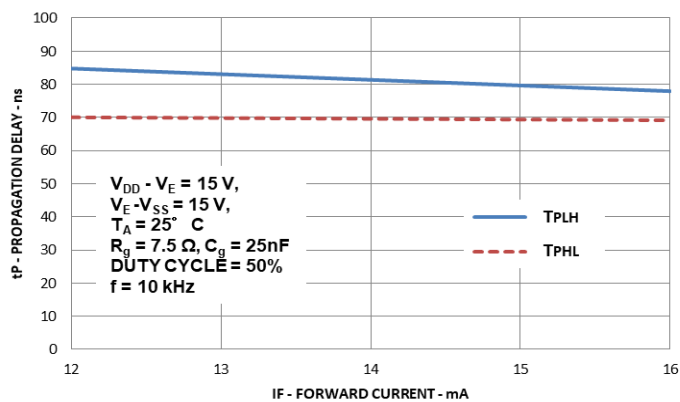


Figure 15: Propagation Delay Versus Temperature

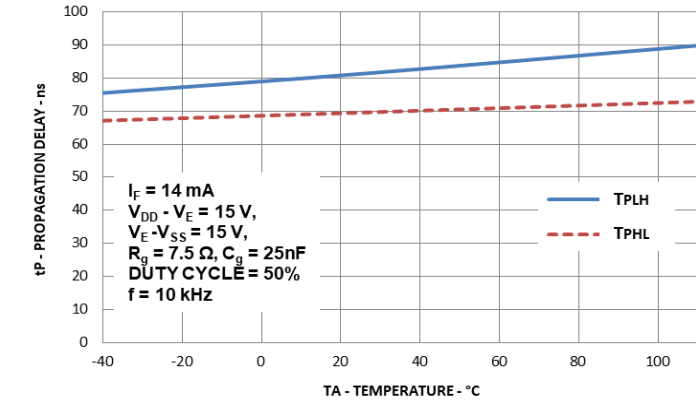


Figure 16: Rise and Fall Time Versus Temperature

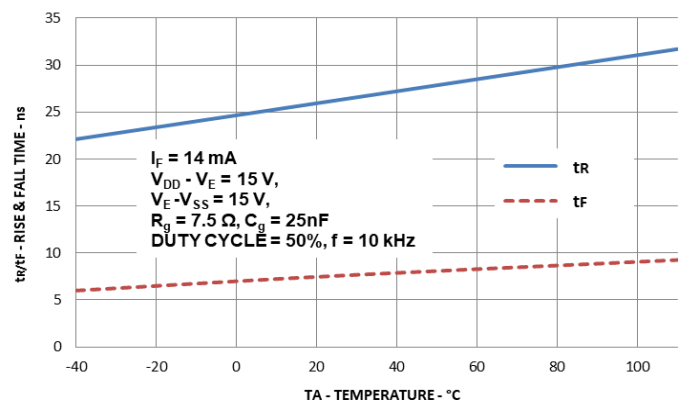
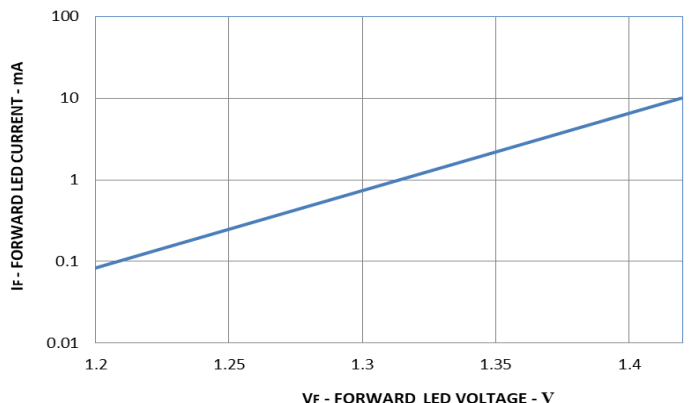
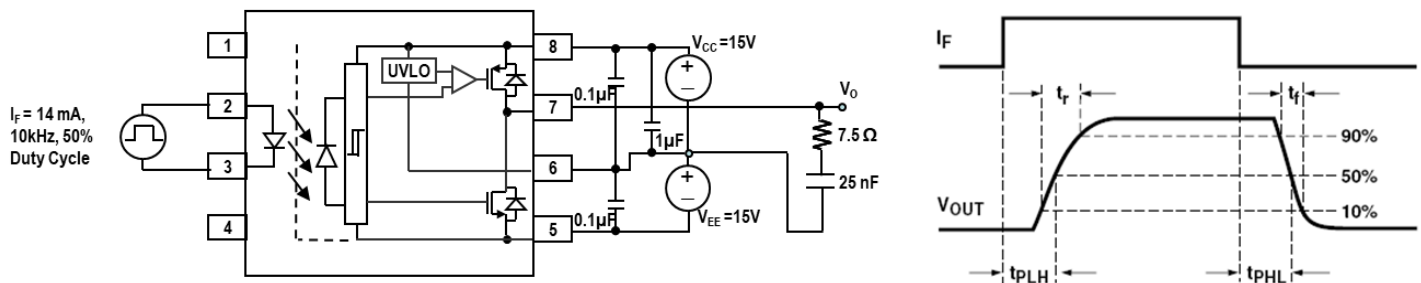
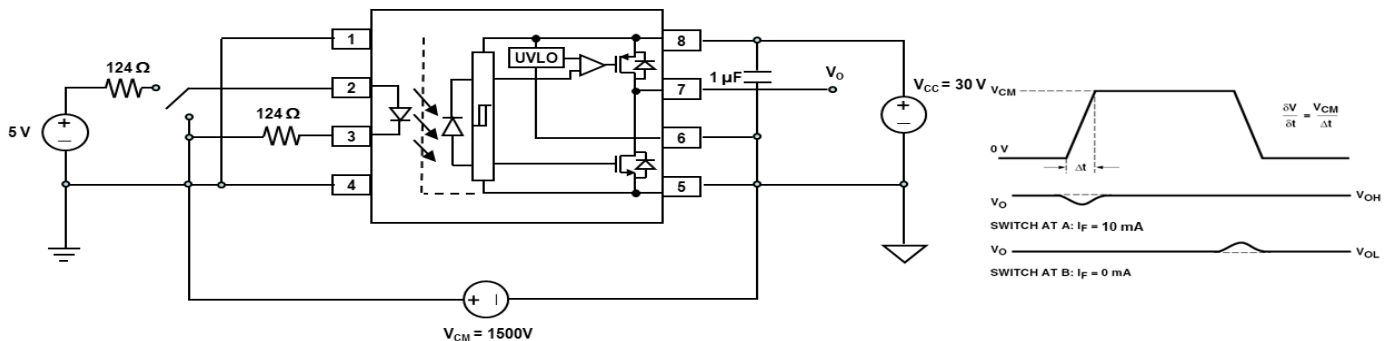


Figure 17: Input Current Versus Forward Voltage



**Figure 18:  $t_{PLH}$ ,  $t_{PHL}$ , PWD, PDD,  $t_{PSK}$ ,  $t_r$ , and  $t_f$  Test Circuit and Waveforms****Figure 19: CMR Test Circuit with Split Resistors Network and Waveforms**

## Application Information

### Product Overview Description

The ACNT-H343 is an optically isolated power output stage capable of driving IGBTs or power MOSFETs. Based on BCDMOS technology, this gate drive optocoupler delivers higher peak output current, better rail-to-rail output voltage, and faster speed than the previous generation of products.

The high peak output current and short propagation delay are needed for fast IGBT switching to reduce dead time and improve overall system efficiency. Rail-to-rail output voltage ensures that the IGBT/MOSFET's gate voltage is driven to the optimum intended level with no power loss across the IGBT/MOSFET. This helps the designer lower the system power which is suitable for bootstrap power supply operation.

The ACNT-H343 has a  $V_E$  pin that allows the use of the negative power supply without affecting the UVLO monitoring the positive power supply. It has a very high CMR (common mode rejection) rating, which allows the microcontroller and the IGBT/MOSFET to operate at a very large common mode noise found in industrial motor drives and other power switching applications. The input is driven by direct LED current and has a hysteresis that prevents output oscillation if insufficient LED driving current is applied. This eliminates the need for an additional Schmitt trigger circuit at the input LED.

## Recommended Application Circuit

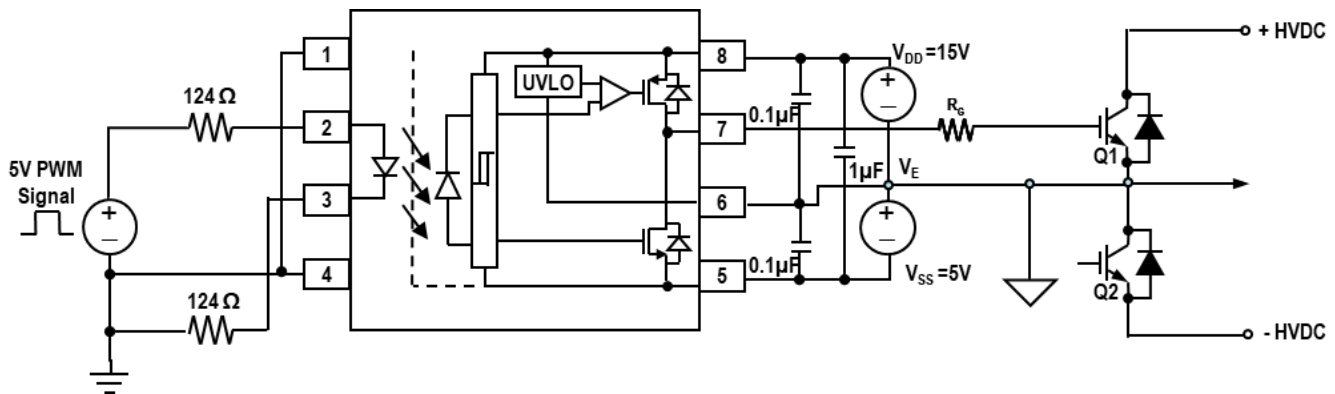
The recommended application circuit shown in the following figure illustrates a typical gate drive implementation using the ACNT-H343.

The supply bypass capacitors provide the large transient currents necessary during a switching transition. Because of the transient nature of the charging currents, a low-current (5.0-mA) power supply will be enough to power the device. The split resistors (in the ratio of 1:1) across the LED will provide a high-CMR response by providing a balanced resistance network across the LED.

The gate resistor  $R_G$  serves to limit gate charge current and controls the IGBT switching times.

In PC board design, care should be taken to avoid routing the IGBT's collector or emitter traces close to the ACNT-H343 input, because this can result in unwanted coupling of transient signals into the ACNT-H343 and degrade performance.

**Figure 20: Recommended Application Circuit with Split Resistors LED Drive**

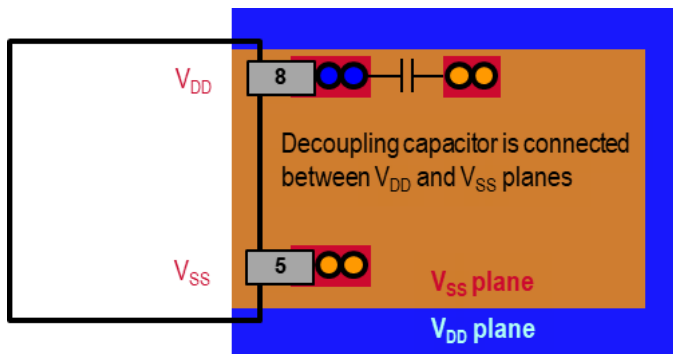


## Recommended Supply and Ground Planes Layout

At 5A-rated high-current switching, the decoupling capacitor must be close to the  $V_{DD}$  and  $V_{SS}$  pins.

Due to fast switching, large  $V_{DD}$  and  $V_{SS}$  planes are recommended to prevent noise by lowering the parasitic inductance.

**Figure 21: Recommended Supply and Ground Planes Layout**



## Thermal Model for the ACNT-H343 15-mm SSO-8 Package Optocoupler

Definitions are as follows:

- $R_{11}$ : Junction to Ambient Thermal Resistance of LED due to heating of LED.
- $R_{12}$ : Junction to Ambient Thermal Resistance of LED due to heating of Detector (Output IC).
- $R_{21}$ : Junction to Ambient Thermal Resistance of Detector (Output IC) due to heating of LED.
- $R_{22}$ : Junction to Ambient Thermal Resistance of Detector (Output IC) due to heating of Detector (Output IC).
- $P_1$ : Power dissipation of LED (W).
- $P_2$ : Power dissipation of Detector / Output IC (W).
- $T_1$ : Junction temperature of LED ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ).
- $T_2$ : Junction temperature of Detector ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ).
- $T_A$ : Ambient temperature.
- Ambient Temperature: Junction to Ambient Thermal Resistances were measured approximately 1.25 cm above the optocoupler at  $\sim 23^{\circ}\text{C}$  in still air.

Thermal Resistance	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$
$R_{11}$	87
$R_{12}$	23
$R_{21}$	30
$R_{22}$	47

This thermal model assumes that an 8-pin single-channel plastic package optocoupler is soldered into a 7.62 cm  $\times$  7.62 cm printed circuit board (PCB) per JEDEC standards. The temperature at the LED and detector junctions of the optocoupler can be calculated using the following equations:

$$T_1 = (R_{11} * P_1 + R_{12} * P_2) + T_A \text{ -- (1)}$$

$$T_2 = (R_{21} * P_1 + R_{22} * P_2) + T_A \text{ -- (2)}$$

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