



# Photocoupler

## Product Data Sheet

### LTV-071L

Spec No.: DS70-2016-0026

Effective Date: 06/04/2016

Revision: -

**LITE-ON DCC**

**RELEASE**

BNS-OD-FC001/A4

# PHOTOCOUPLER LTV-071L

## 1. DESCRIPTION

The LTV-071L consists of a high efficient AlGaAs Light Emitting Diode and a high speed optical detector. This design provides excellent AC and DC isolation between the input and output sides of the Optocoupler. The output of the optical detector features a totem pole output. The internal shield ensures high common mode transient immunity. A guaranteed common mode transient immunity is up to 10KV/ $\mu$ s. The Optocoupler operational parameters are guaranteed over the temperature range from -40°C to +105°C.

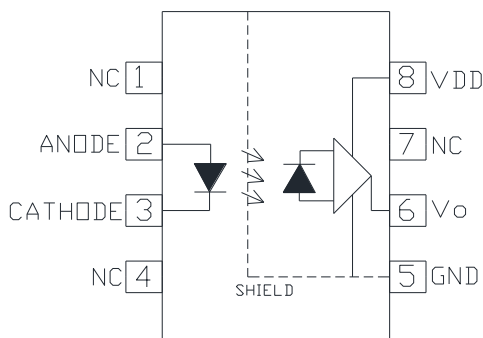
### 1.1 Features

- Dual channel High speed 15MBd
- 3.3V and 5.5V CMOS Compatible
- Available in SO8.
- Safety approval  
UL 1577  
VDE DIN/EN 60747-5-5
- RoHS Compliance

### 1.2 Applications

- High Voltage Isolation
- Isolation in line receivers
- Ground loop elimination
- Feedback Element in Switching Mode Power Supplier
- Data transmission
- CANBus, RS485, USB
- Interface between Microprocessor system, computer and their peripheral

### 1.3 Functional Diagram



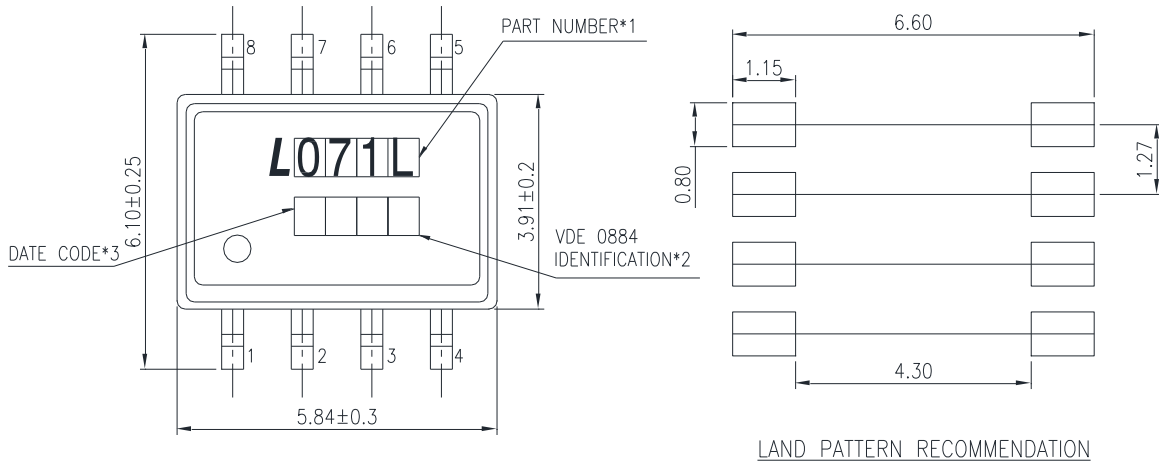
Truth Table (Positive Logic)

LED	OUT
ON	L
OFF	H

A 0.1 $\mu$ F bypass Capacitor must

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## 2. PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



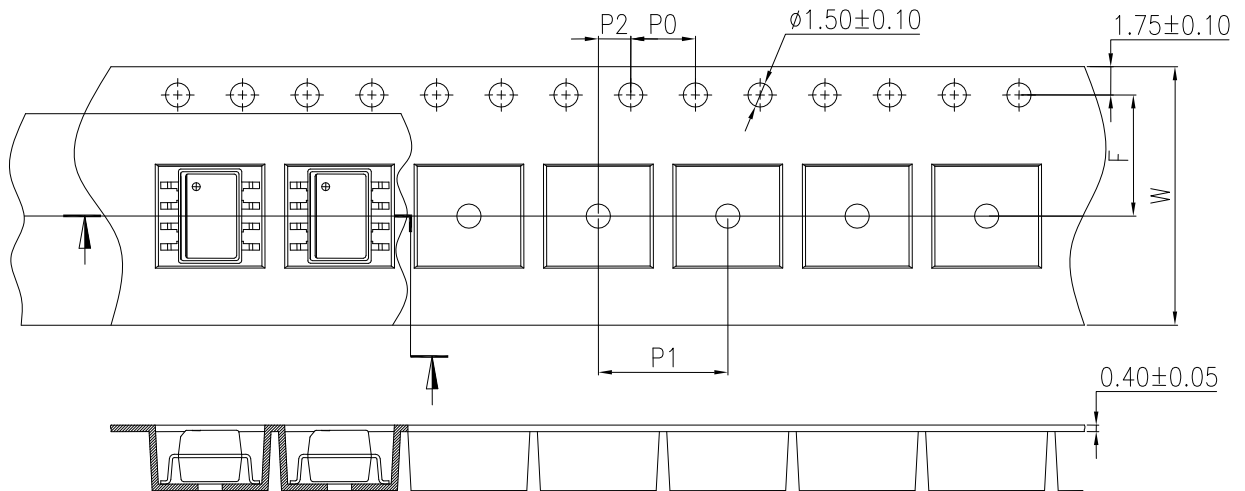
Part No : LTV-071L

**Notes :**

1. Part numbers
  2. "V" to represent VDE0884
  3. The first digit is year code, second and third digit is week code
- Dimensions are in Millimeters

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**3. TAPING DIMENSIONS**



Description	Symbol	Dimension in mm (inch)
Tape wide	W	16±0.3 (0.63)
Pitch of sprocket holes	P <sub>0</sub>	4±0.1 (0.15)
Distance of compartment	F	7.5±0.1 (0.295)
	P <sub>2</sub>	2±0.1 (0.079)
Distance of compartment to compartment	P <sub>1</sub>	8±0.1 (0.47)

**Quantities Per Reel**

Package Type	LTV-071L
Quantities (pcs)	3000

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**4. RATING AND CHARACTERISTICS**

**4.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings at Ta=25°C \*1**

	Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Input	Average Forward Input Current *2	$I_F$	20	mA/ch
	Reverse Input Voltage	$V_R$	5	V
Output	Output Collector Current	$I_o$	10	mA
	Output Collector Voltage	$V_O$	7	V
	Output Collector Power Dissipation	$P_o$	60	mW
	Isolation Voltage	$V_{iso}$	3750	$V_{rms}$
	Supply Voltage	$V_{CC}$	7	V
	Operating Temperature	$T_{opr}$	-40 ~ +105	°C
	Storage Temperature	$T_{stg}$	-55 ~ +125	°C
	Lead Solder Temperature	$T_{sol}$	260	°C

1. Ambient temperature = 25°C, unless otherwise specified. Stresses exceeding the absolute maximum ratings can cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to absolute maximum ratings for long periods of time can adversely affect reliability.
2. 260°C for 10 seconds. Refer to Lead Free Reflow Profile.

**4.2 Recommended Operation Condition**

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Units
Ambient Operation Temperature	$T_A$	-40	+105	°C
Supply Voltage	$V_{cc}$	4.5	5.5	V
		3.0	3.6	V
Input Current (ON)	$I_F$	7	14	mA

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### 4.3 ELECTRICAL OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS at Ta=25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition
<b>Input</b>						
Input Forward Voltage	$V_F$	1.3	1.55	1.80	V	$I_F = 14\text{mA}$
Input Forward Voltage Temperature Coefficient	$\Delta V_F / \Delta T$	—	-1.143	—	mV/°C	$I_F = 14\text{mA}$
Input Reverse Voltage	$BV_R$	5.0	—	—	V	$I_R = 10\mu\text{A}$
Input Threshold Current	$I_{TH}$	—	4	6.5	mA	$V_O < 0.8\text{V}$
Input Capacitance	$C_{IN}$	—	34	—	pF	$f = 1\text{MHz}, V_F = 0\text{V}$
<b>Detector</b>						
High Level Supply Current	$I_{CCH}$	—	3	8	mA	$I_F = 0\text{mA}$
Low Level Supply Current	$I_{CCL}$	—	3	8	mA	$I_F = 14\text{mA}$
High Level Output Current	$V_{OH}$	$V_{CC}-1$	$V_{CC}-0.3$	-	V	$V_{CC} = 3.3\text{V}, I_O = -4\text{mA}, I_F = 0\text{mA}$
		$V_{CC}-1$	$V_{CC}-0.2$			$V_{CC} = 5\text{V}, I_O = -4\text{mA}, I_F = 0\text{mA}$
Low Level Output Voltage	$V_{OL}$	—	0.22	0.80	V	$V_{CC} = 3.3\text{V}, I_O = 4\text{mA}, I_F = 14\text{mA}$
		—	0.16	0.80		$V_{CC} = 5\text{V}, I_O = 4\text{mA}, I_F = 14\text{mA},$

Specified over recommended temperature ( $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+105^\circ\text{C}$ ) unless otherwise specified.

Typical values applies to  $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ . See note 1.

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### 5. SWITCHING SPECIFICATION

$T_A=0\sim 70^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC}=5\text{V}$ , unless otherwise specified.

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition
Propagation Delay Time to Low Output Level *4	$t_{PHL}$	—	31	60	ns	$I_F=14\text{mA}$ , $C_L = 15\text{pF}$ , $V_{CC}=3.3\text{V}$
		—	30	60		$I_F=14\text{mA}$ , $C_L = 15\text{pF}$ , $V_{CC}=5\text{V}$
Propagation Delay Time to High Output Level *3	$t_{PLH}$	—	40	60		$I_F=14\text{mA}$ , $C_L = 15\text{pF}$ , $V_{CC}=3.3\text{V}$
		—	40	60		$I_F=14\text{mA}$ , $C_L = 15\text{pF}$ , $V_{CC}=5\text{V}$
Pulse Width Distortion	$ t_{PLH} - t_{PHL} $	—	9	30		$I_F=14\text{mA}$ , $C_L = 15\text{pF}$ , $V_{CC}=3.3\text{V}$
		—	10	30		$I_F=14\text{mA}$ , $C_L = 15\text{pF}$ , $V_{CC}=5\text{V}$
Propagation Delay Skew	$t_{PSK}$			40		$C_L = 15\text{pF}$ , $V_{CC}=5\text{V}$
Output Rise Time (10 to 90%)	$t_r$	—	8	—		$I_F=14\text{mA}$ , $C_L = 15\text{pF}$ , $V_{CC}=5\text{V}$
Output Fall Time (90 to 10%)	$t_f$	—	6	—		
Pulse width	$t_{PW}$	66.7	—	—		—
Common Mode Transient Immunity at High Output Level*5	$ CM_H $	10	—	—	kV/ $\mu\text{s}$	$ V_{CM}  = 1\text{KV}$ , $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$ , $I_F = 0\text{mA}$ , $V_O > 3\text{V}$ , $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$
Common Mode Transient Immunity at Low Output Level*6	$ CM_L $	10	—	—	kV/ $\mu\text{s}$	$ V_{CM}  = 1\text{KV}$ , $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$ , $I_F = 14\text{mA}$ , $V_O < 0.8\text{V}$ , $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$

Specified over recommended temperature ( $T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+105^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) unless otherwise specified. Typical values applies to  $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$

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**6. ISOLATION CHARACTERISTIC**

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition
Input-Output Insulation Leakage Current *7	$I_{I-O}$	—	—	1.0	$\mu A$	45% RH, t = 5s, $V_{I-O} = 3kV$ DC, $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$
Withstand Insulation Test Voltage *7	$V_{ISO}$	3750	—	—	$V_{RMS}$	RH $\leq$ 50%, t = 1min, $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$
Input-Output Resistance *7	$R_{I-O}$	—	$10^{12}$	—	$\Omega$	$V_{I-O} = 1kV$ DC
Input-Output Capacitance *7	$C_{I-O}$	—	0.6	—	pF	f = 1MHz, $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$

Specified over recommended temperature ( $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$  to  $+105^{\circ}C$ ) unless otherwise specified. Typical values applies to  $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$

**Notes**

1. A 0.1 $\mu F$  or bigger bypass capacitor for  $V_{CC}$  is needed as shown in Fig.1
2. Peaking driving circuit may be used to speed up the LED. The peak drive current of LED may go up to 50mA and maximum pulse width 50ns, as long as average current doesn't exceed 20mA.
3.  $t_{PLH}$  (propagation delay) is measured from the 6.5 mA point on the falling edge of the input pulse to the 1.5 V point on the rising edge of the output pulse.
4.  $t_{PHL}$  (propagation delay) is measured from the 6.5 mA point on the rising edge of the input pulse to the 1.5 V point on the falling edge of the output pulse.
5.  $|CM_H|$  is the maximum tolerable rate of rise of the common mode voltage to assure that the output will remain in a high logic state (i.e.,  $VO > 3.0$  V).
6.  $|CM_L|$  is the maximum tolerable rate of fall of the common mode voltage to assure that the output will remain in a low logic state (i.e.,  $VO < 0.8$  V).
7. Device is considered a two-terminal device: pins 1, 2, 3, and 4 shorted together, and pins 5, 6, 7, and 8 shorted together.



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**7. SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT**

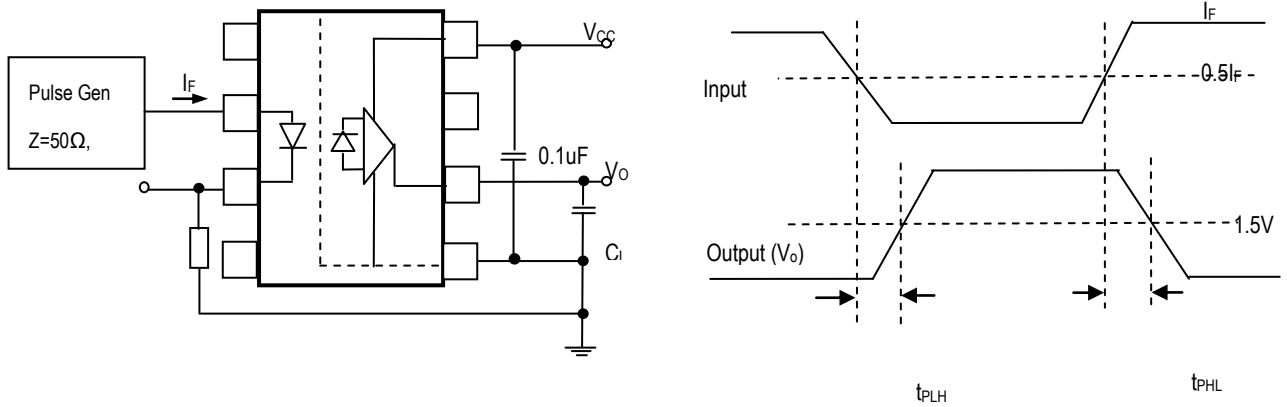


Figure 1: One Channel Test Circuit for  $t_{PHL}$  and  $t_{PLH}$

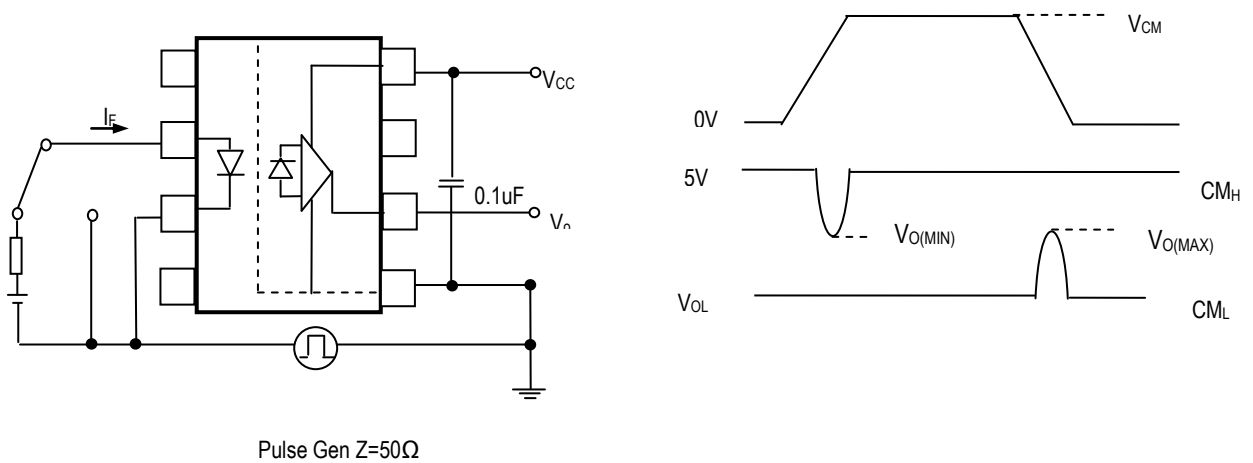


Figure 2: One Channel Test Circuit for Common Mode Transient Immunity

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## 8. TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

Figure 3: Input Current vs Forward Voltage

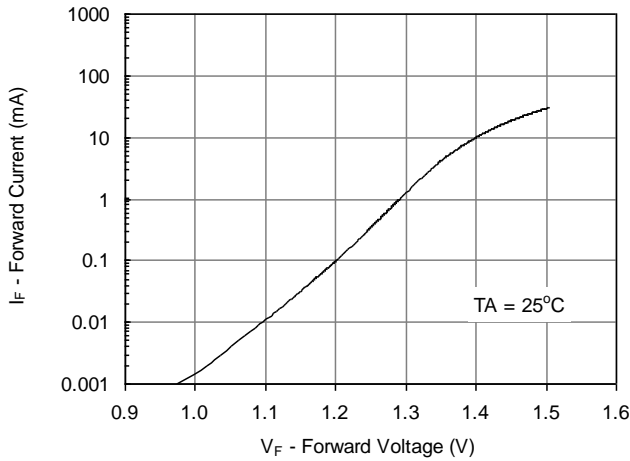


Figure 4: Forward Voltage vs Temperature

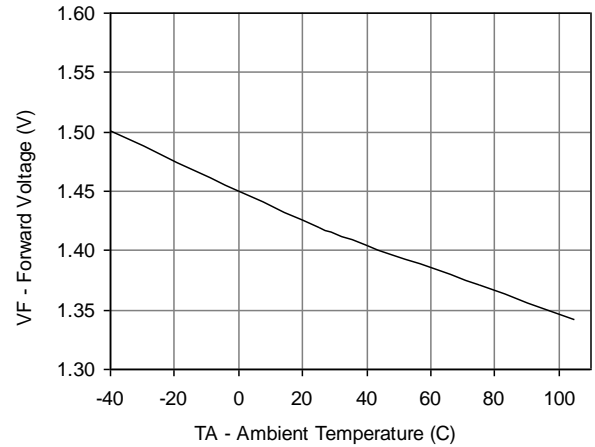


Figure 5: Supply Current High vs Temperature

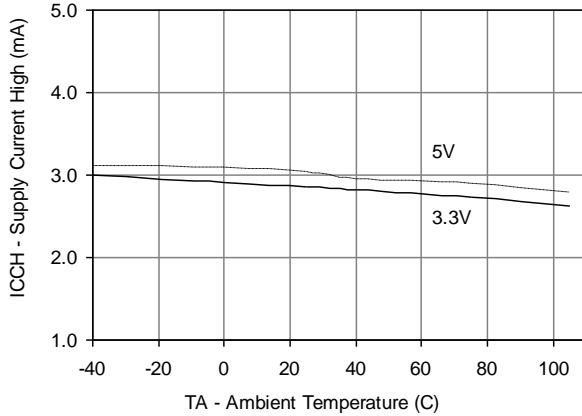


Figure 6: Supply Current Low vs Supply Voltage

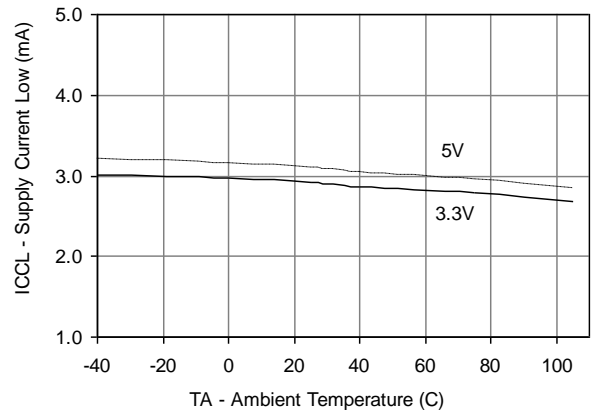


Figure 7: Switching Speed vs Input Current at 5V

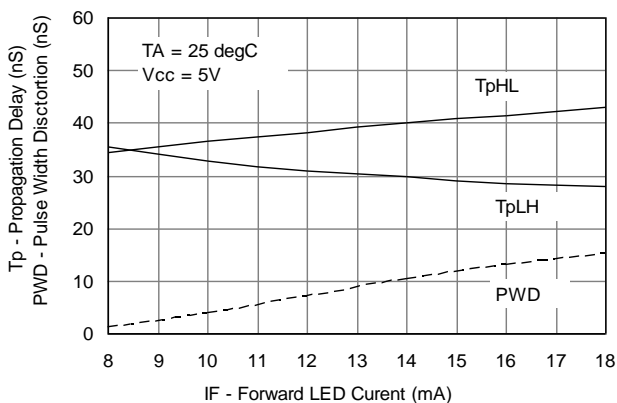
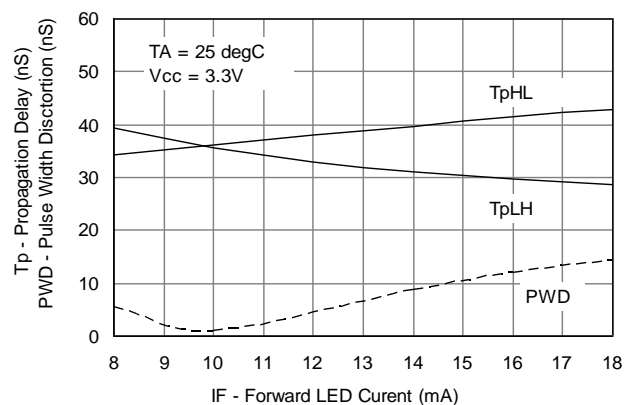
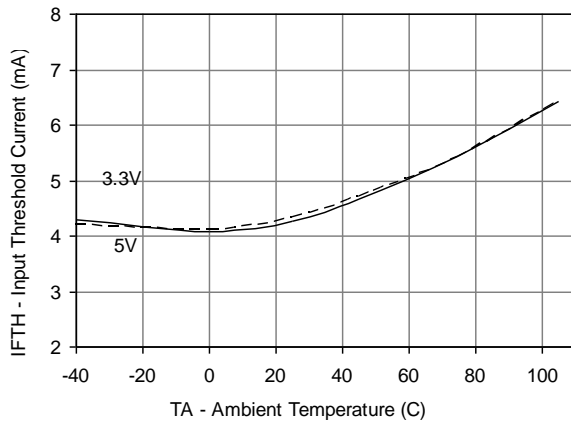


Figure 8: Switching Speed vs Input Current at .3V



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Figure 9: Input Threshold Current vs Temperature



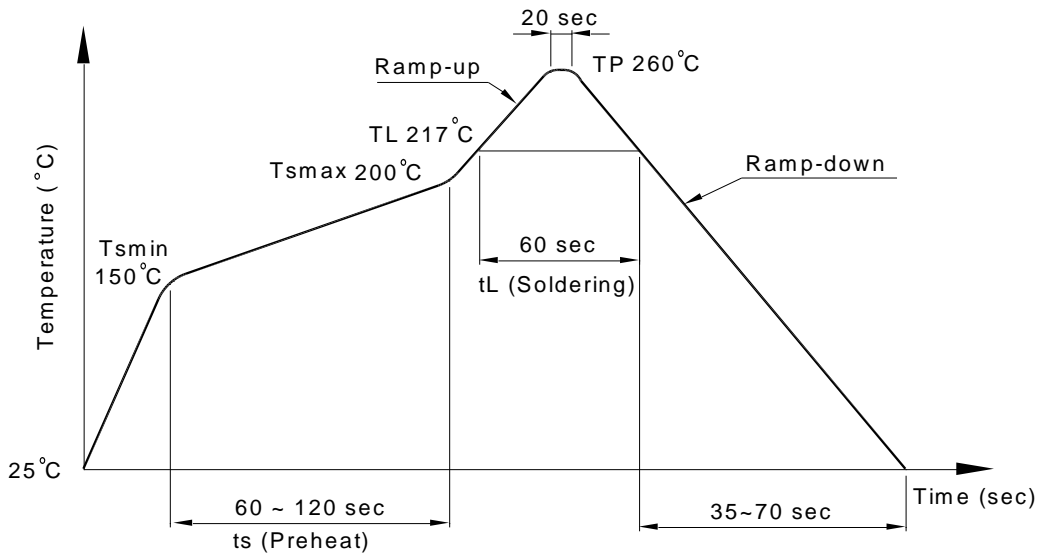
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**9. TEMPERATURE PROFILE OF SOLDERING**

**9.1 IR Reflow soldering (JEDEC-STD-020 compliant)**

One time soldering reflow is recommended within the condition of temperature and time profile shown below. Do not solder more than three times.

Profile item	Conditions
Preheat	
- Temperature Min ( $T_{Smin}$ )	150°C
- Temperature Max ( $T_{Smax}$ )	200°C
- Time (min to max) (ts)	90±30 sec
Soldering zone	
- Temperature ( $T_L$ )	217°C
- Time ( $t_L$ )	60 sec
Peak Temperature ( $T_P$ )	260°C
Ramp-up rate	3°C / sec max.
Ramp-down rate	3~6°C / sec



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**9.2 Wave soldering (JEDEC22A111 compliant)**

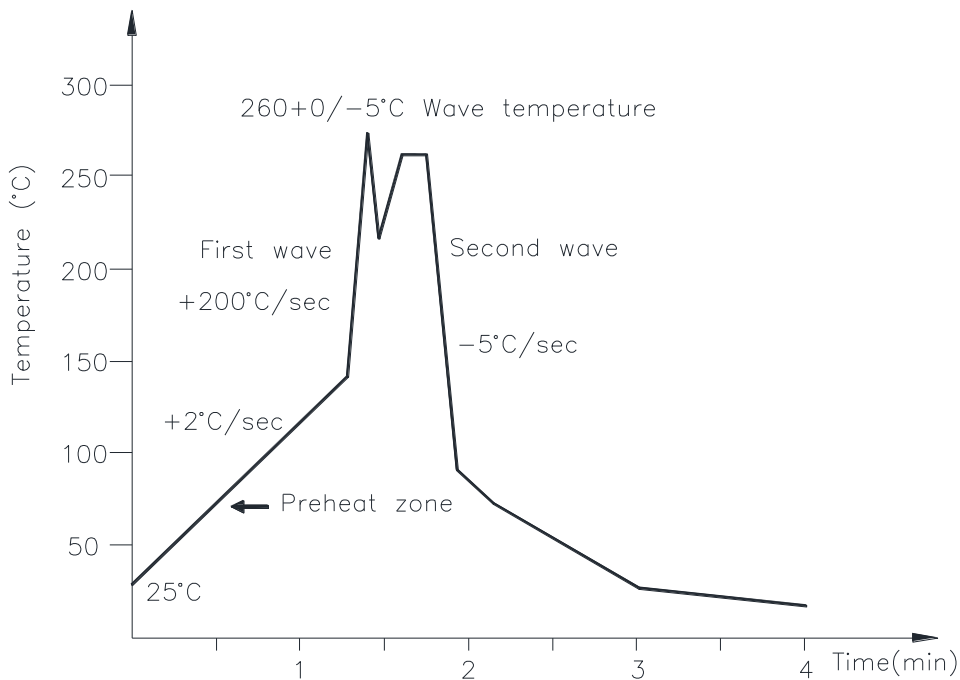
One time soldering is recommended within the condition of temperature.

Temperature:  $260 \pm 0/-5^{\circ}\text{C}$

Time: 10 sec.

Preheat temperature: 25 to  $140^{\circ}\text{C}$

Preheat time: 30 to 80 sec.



**9.3 Hand soldering by soldering iron**

Allow single lead soldering in every single process. One time soldering is recommended.

Temperature:  $380 \pm 0/-5^{\circ}\text{C}$

Time: 3 sec max.

**10. Notes:**

Specifications of the products displayed herein are subject to change without notice.

The products shown in this publication are designed for the general use in electronic applications such as office automation equipment, communications devices, audio/visual equipment, electrical instrumentation and application. For equipment/devices where high reliability or safety is required, such as space applications, nuclear power control equipment, medical equipment, etc, please contact our sales representatives.