



**Photocoupler**  
**Product Data Sheet**  
LTV-M701 series

Spec No. :DS70-2013-0021  
Effective Date: 01/10/2019  
Revision: B

**LITE-ON DCC**

**RELEASE**

**BNS-OD-FC001/A4**

## Photocoupler LTV-M701 series

### Small Outline, 5 Lead Low Input Current, High Gain Optocouplers

#### 1. DESCRIPTION

These high gain series couplers use a light emitter diode and an integrated high gain photo detector to provide extremely high current transfer ratio between input and output. Separate pins for the photodiode and output stage result in TTL compatible saturation voltage and high speed operation. Where desired the Vcc and Vo terminals may be tied together to achieve conventional photo darlington operation. A base access terminal allows a gain bandwidth adjustment to be made.

##### 1.1 Features

- High current transfer ratio – 2000% typical.
- Low input current requirements – 0.5mA
- High output current – 60mA
- Performance guaranteed guarantee – 0~70°C.
- Instantaneous common mode rejection 10KV/μsec
- TTL compatible low output voltage– 0.1V V<sub>OL</sub> typical
- Safety approval

UL/ cUL 1577, Cert. No.E113898.

3750s/1 min

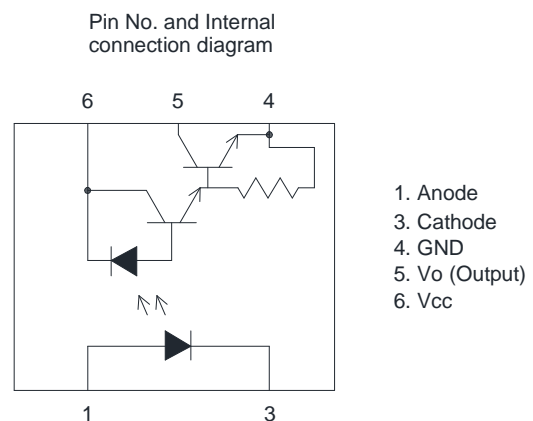
VDE DIN EN60747-5-5, Cert. No. 40015248

V<sub>IORM</sub> = 560 V<sub>peak</sub>

##### 1.2 Applications

- Low input current line receiver
- Telephone ring detector
- EIA-RS-232C line receiver
- Current loop receiver
- Ground isolate most logic families:  
TTL/TTL, CMOS/TTL, CMOS/CMOS, LSTTL/TTL, CMOS/LSTTL
- AC line voltage status indicator: low input power dissipation

##### 1.3 Functional Diagram



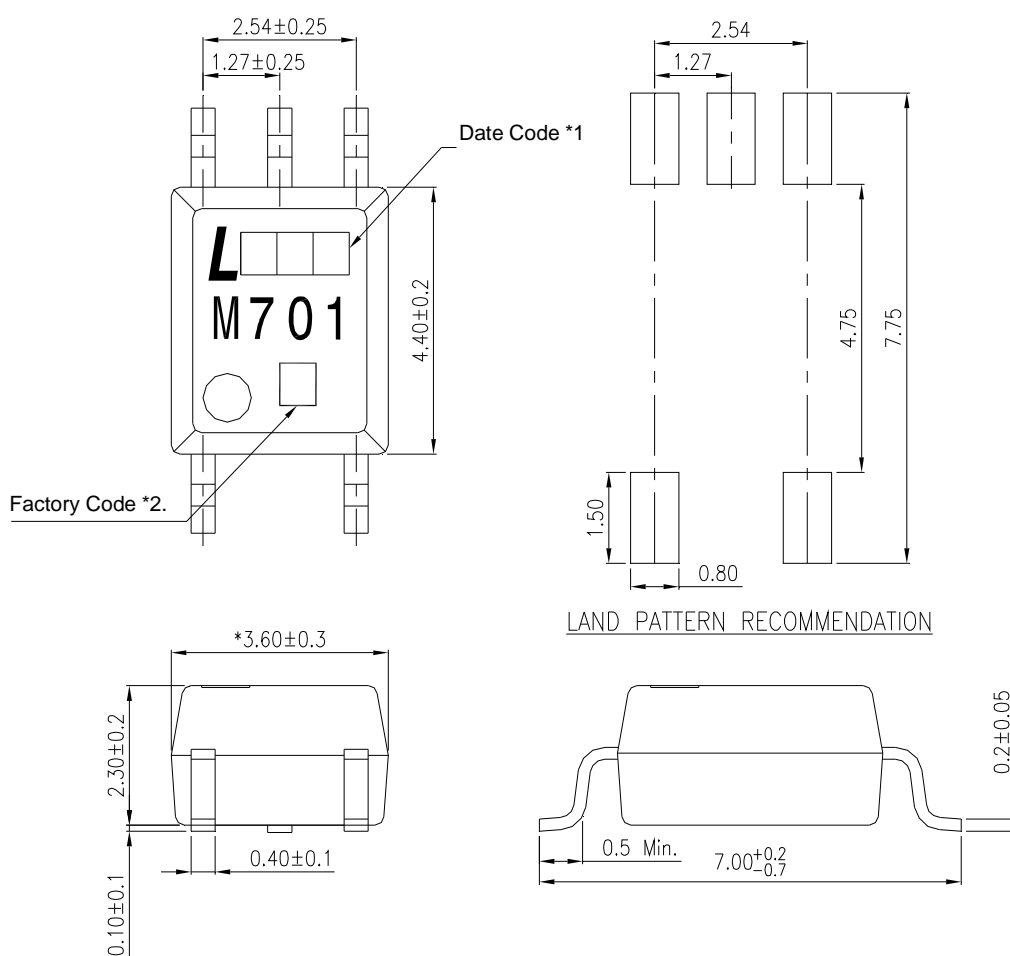
##### Truth Table (Positive Logic)

LED	OUT
ON	L
OFF	H

A 0.1μF bypass Capacitor must be connected between Pin8 and Pin5

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## 2. PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



**NOTE :**

- \*1. Year date code and 2-digit work week.
- \*2. Factory identification mark (W :China-CZ)\*.

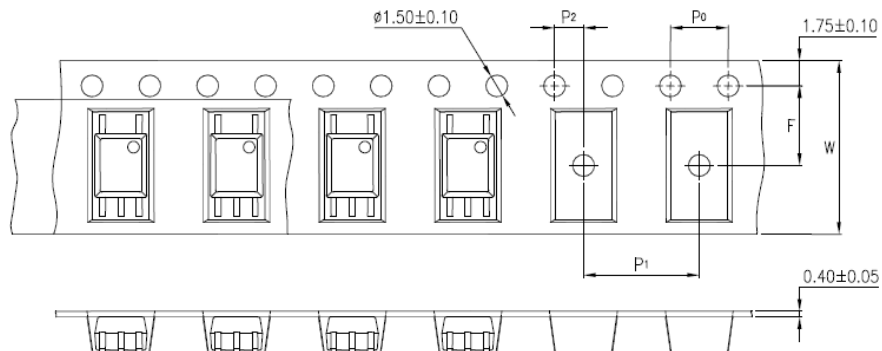
Dimensions are all in Millimeters.

Mold flash on each side is 0.15mm maximum

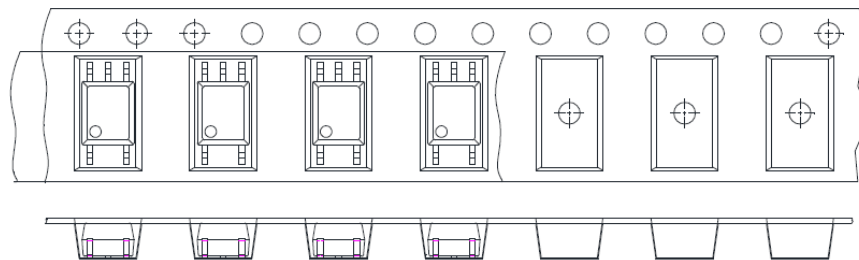
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### 3. TAPING DIMENSIONS

#### 3.1 LTV-M701



#### 3.2 LTV-M701-TP



Description	Symbol	Dimension in mm (inch)
Tape wide	W	$12 \pm 0.3$ (.472)
Pitch of sprocket holes	$P_0$	$4 \pm 0.1$ (.157)
Distance of compartment	F	$5.5 \pm 0.1$ (.217)
	$P_2$	$2 \pm 0.1$ (.079)
Distance of compartment to compartment	$P_1$	$8 \pm 0.1$ (.315)

#### 3.3 Quantities Per Reel

Package Type	LTV-M701 series
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	Note
Input	Average Forward Input Current	$I_{F(AVG)}$	20	mA	
	Peak Input Current (50% duty cycle, 1 ms pulse width)	$I_F$	1.0	A	
	Reverse Input Voltage	$V_R$	5	V	
	Power Dissipation	$P_I$	35	mW	
Output	Output Collector Current	$I_O$	60	mA	
	Output Collector Power Dissipation	$P_O$	100	mW	
	Isolation Voltage	$V_{iso}$	3750	$V_{rms}$	
	Supply Voltage	$V_{CC}$	-0.5~18	V	
	Operating Temperature	$T_{opr}$	-40 ~ +85	°C	
	Storage Temperature	$T_{stg}$	-55 ~ +125	°C	
	Lead Solder Temperature	$T_{sol}$	260	°C	2

\*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.

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### 4.2 Electrical Characteristics at $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition	Fig.	Note
<b>Input</b>								
Input Forward Voltage	$V_F$	—	1.30	1.75	V	$I_F=1.6\text{mA}$ , $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$	4	
Input Forward Voltage Temperature Coefficient	$\Delta V_F/\Delta T_A$	—	-1.8	—	mV/°C	$I_F=1.6\text{mA}$		
Input Reverse Voltage	$BV_R$	5.0	—	—	V	$I_R = 10\mu\text{A}$		
Input Capacitance	$C_{IN}$	—	60	—	pF	$V_F=0$ ; $f=1\text{MHz}$		
<b>Detector</b>								
Current transfer ratio	CTR	400	1800	3500	%	$I_F=0.5\text{mA}$ ; $V_{CC}=4.5\text{V}$ ; $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ ; $V_o=0.4\text{V}$	2	3
		500	1600	2600		$I_F=1.6\text{mA}$ ; $V_{CC}=4.5\text{V}$ ; $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ ; $V_o=0.4\text{V}$		
Logic low output voltage output voltage	$V_{OL}$	—	0.1	0.4	V	$I_F=1.6\text{mA}$ ; $V_{CC}=4.5\text{V}$ ; $I_o=8\text{mA}$		
			0.2			$I_F=5\text{mA}$ ; $V_{CC}=4.5\text{V}$ ; $I_o=15\text{mA}$		
						$I_F=12\text{mA}$ ; $V_{CC}=4.5\text{V}$ ; $I_o=24\text{mA}$		
Logic high output current	$I_{OH}$	—	0.3	100	$\mu\text{A}$	$I_F=0\text{mA}$ , $V_o=V_{CC}=18\text{V}$ $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$		
Logic low supply current	$I_{CCL}$	—	0.7	1.5	mA	$I_F=1.6\text{mA}$ , $V_o=\text{open}$ , $V_{CC}=18\text{V}$		1
Logic high supply current	$I_{CCH}$	—	0.07	10	$\mu\text{A}$	$I_F=0\text{mA}$ , $V_o=\text{open}$ , $V_{CC}=18\text{V}$		1

\* Over recommended temperature ( $T_A = 0^\circ\text{C}$  to  $70^\circ\text{C}$ ) unless otherwise specified.

\* All typicals at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

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### 5. SWITCHING SPECIFICATION

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

Parameter	Test Condition		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Fig.	Note
Propagation Delay Time to Low Output Level	$T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	$I_F = 0.5\text{mA};$	$t_{PHL}$		5	75	$\mu\text{s}$	5,6	
		$R_L = 4.7\text{K}\Omega$				100			
	$T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	$I_F = 12\text{mA};$			0.2	2			
		$R_L = 270\Omega$				3			
	$T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	$I_F = 1.6\text{mA};$			0.7	20			
		$R_L = 2.2\text{K}\Omega$				25			
Propagation Delay Time to High Output Level	$T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	$I_F = 0.5\text{mA};$	$t_{PLH}$		2	60	$\mu\text{s}$	5,6	
		$R_L = 4.7\text{K}\Omega$				90			
	$T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	$I_F = 12\text{mA};$			7	10			
		$R_L = 270\Omega$				15			
	$T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	$I_F = 1.6\text{mA};$			4	35			
		$R_L = 2.2\text{K}\Omega$				50			
Logic High Common Mode Transient Immunity	$I_F = 0\text{mA};  V_{CM}  = 10V_{p-p}$ $R_L = 2.2\text{K}\Omega$		$ CM_H $	1	10	-	KV/ $\mu\text{s}$	7	4
Logic Low Common Mode Transient Immunity	$I_F = 1.6\text{mA};  V_{CM}  = 10V_{p-p}$ $R_L = 2.2\text{K}\Omega$		$ CM_L $	1	10			7	4

\* Over recommended temperature ( $T_A = 0^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $70^{\circ}\text{C}$ ),  $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$ , unless otherwise specified.

\* All typicals at  $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$

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## 6. ISOLATION CHARACTERISTIC

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition	Note
Input-Output Insulation Leakage Current	$I_{I-O}$	—	—	1.0	$\mu A$	45% RH, $V_{I-O} = 3KV$ DC, $T_A = 25^\circ C$	6
Withstand Insulation Test Voltage	$V_{ISO}$	3750	—	—	$V_{RMS}$	RH $\leq 50\%$ , $t = 1min$ , $T_A = 25^\circ C$	5,6
Input-Output Resistance	$R_{I-O}$	—	$10^{12}$	—	$\Omega$	RH $\leq 45\%$ , $V_{I-O} = 500V$ DC	6

\*All Typical at  $T_A = 25^\circ C$

### Note

1. A 0.1 $\mu F$  or bigger bypass capacitor for  $V_{CC}$  is needed as shown in Fig.1
2. 260 $^\circ C$  for 10 seconds. Refer to Lead Free Reflow Profile.
3. Current Transfer Ratio (CTR) is defined as the ration of output collector current,  $I_o$ , to the forward LED input current,  $I_F$ , times 100%.
4. Common mode transient immunity in a Logic High level is the maximum tolerable (positive)  $dV_{CM}/dt$  on the leading edge of the common mode pulse signal,  $V_{CM}$ , to assure that the output will remain in a Logic High state (i.e.,  $V_O > 2.0 V$ ). Common mode transient immunity in a Logic Low level is the maximum tolerable (negative)  $dV_{CM}/dt$  on the trailing edge of the common mode pulse signal,  $V_{CM}$ , to assure that the output will remain in a Logic Low state (i.e.,  $V_O < 0.8 V$ )
5. In accordance with UL1577, each optocoupler is proof tested by applying an insulation test voltage 4500Vrms for one second (leakage current less than 10  $\mu A$ ). This test is performed before the 100% production test for partial discharge.
6. Device considered a two terminal device. Pins 1 and 3 shorted together and Pins 4, 5 and 6 shorted together.



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## 7. CHARACTERISTICS CURVES

Figure 1: DC Transfer Characteristics

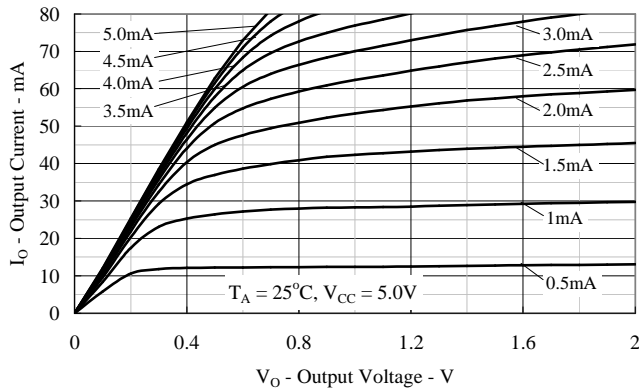


Figure 2: Current Transfer Ratio vs. Forward Current.

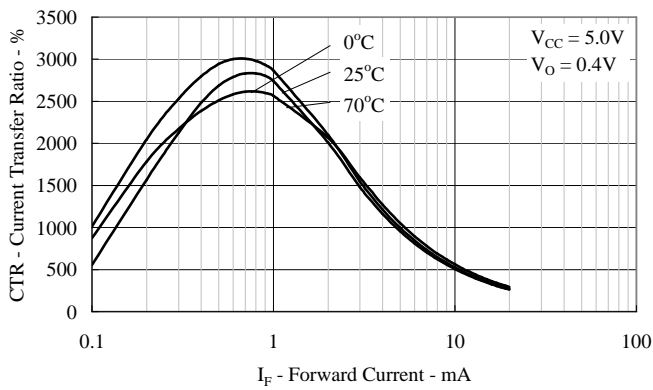


Figure 3: Output Current vs. Forward Current.

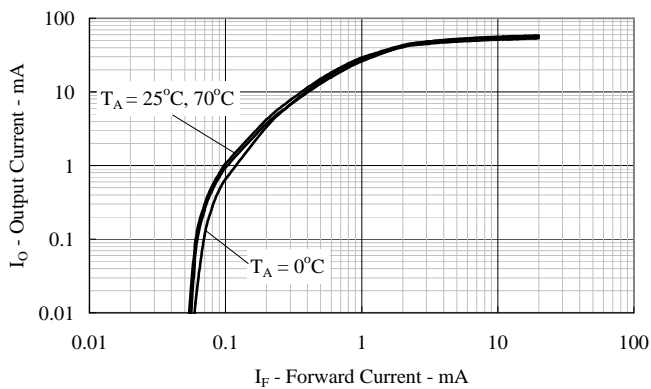


Figure 4: Input Diode Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

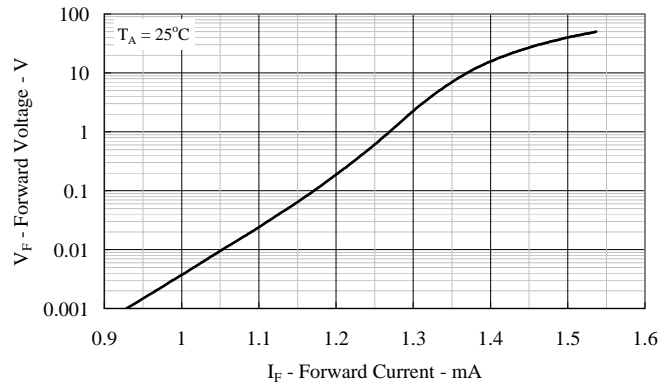
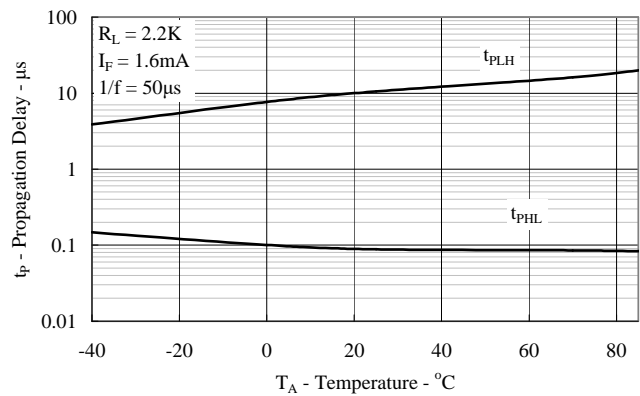


Figure 5: Propagation delay vs. Temperature



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## 8. Switching Time Test Circuit

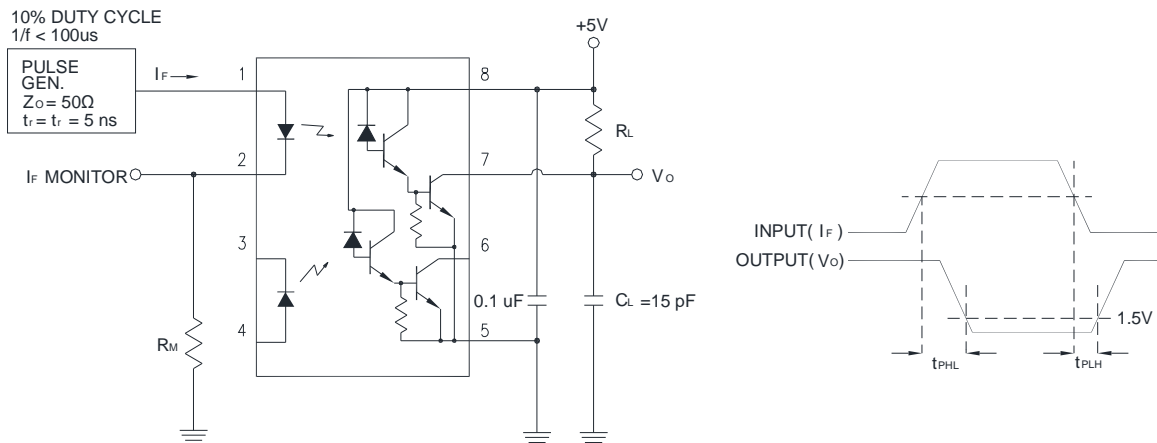


Figure 6: Single Channel Test Circuit for  $t_{PHL}$  and  $t_{PLH}$

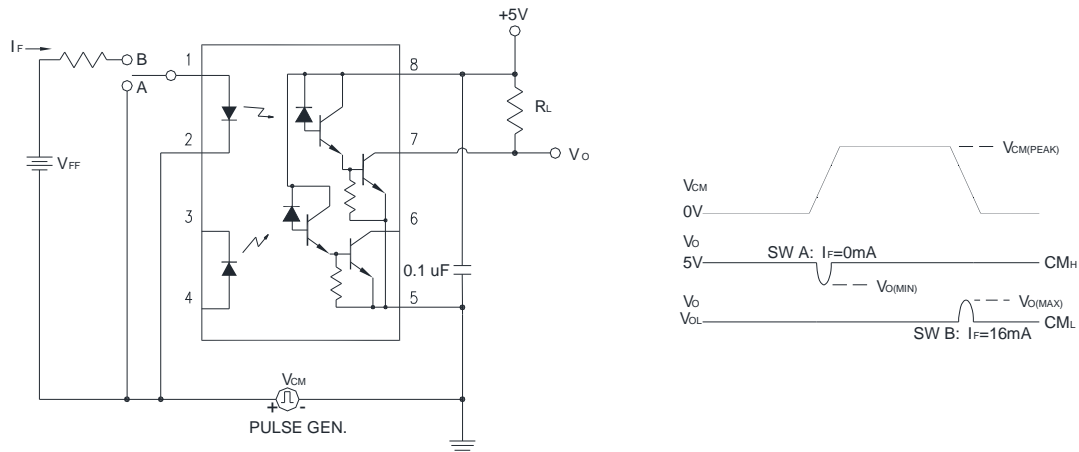


Figure 7: Single Channel Test Circuit for Common Mode Transient Immunity

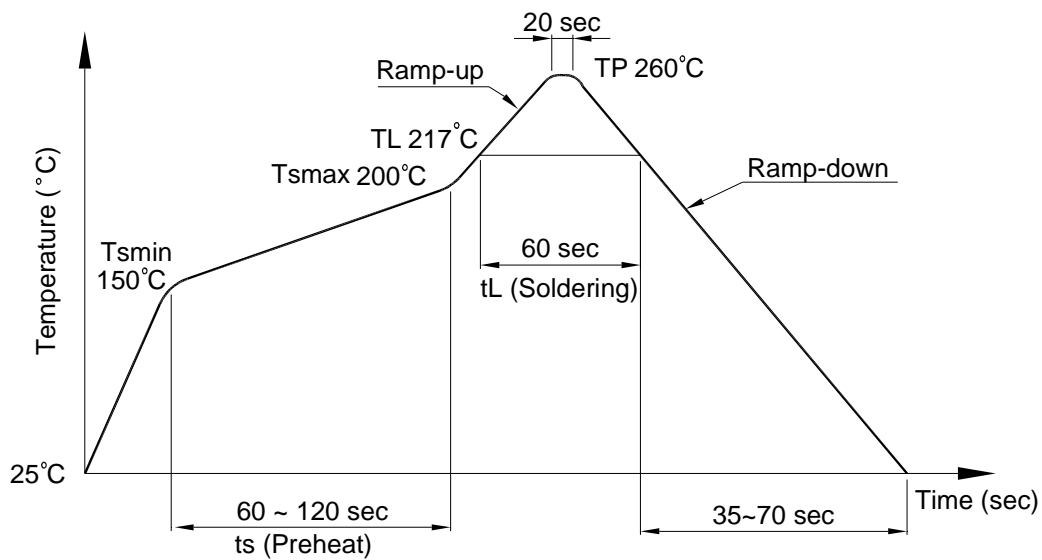
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## 9. TEMPERATURE PROFILE OF SOLDERING

### 9.1 IR Reflow soldering (JEDEC-STD-020C 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) ( $t_s$ )	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)

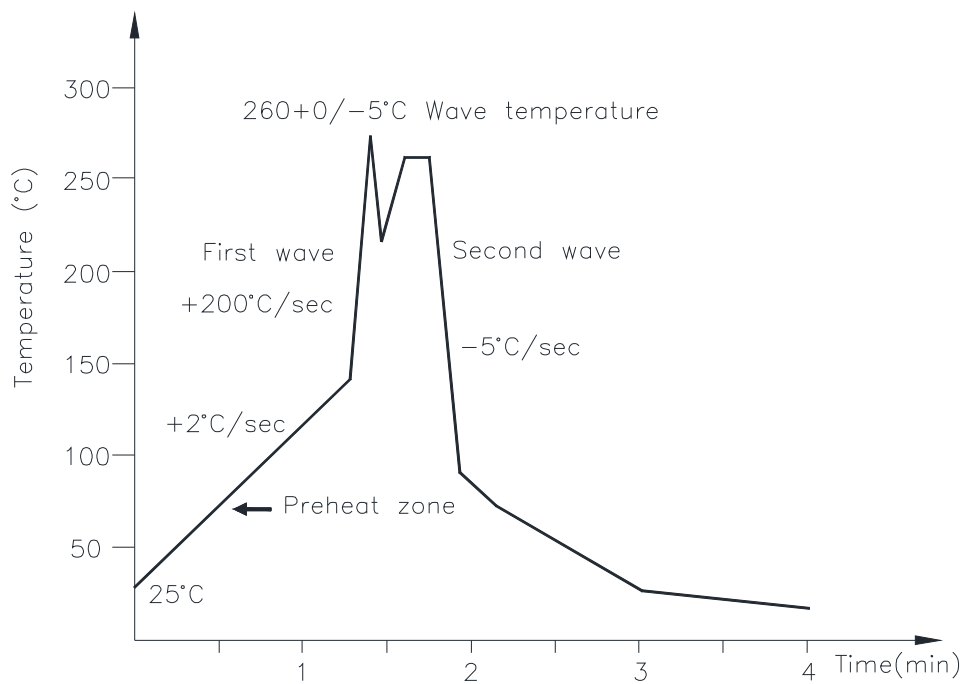
One time soldering is recommended within the condition of temperature.

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.

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## 10. NAMING RULE

Part Number Options
LTV-M701-TP
LTV-M701
LTVM701TP-V
LTVM701-V

Definition of Suffix	Remark
"M701"	LiteOn model name
" no suffix "	Pin 1 location at upper right of the tape
"TP"	Pin 1 location at lower left of the tape
"V"	VDE approved option

## 11. NOTES

LiteOn is continually improving the quality, reliability, function or design and LiteOn reserves the right to make changes without further notices.

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 application and instrumentation.

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.

When requiring a device for any "specific" application, please contact our sales in advice.

If there are any questions about the contents of this publication, please contact us at your convenience.

The contents described herein are subject to change without prior notice.

Immerge unit's body in solder paste is not recommended.