



# Photocoupler

## Product Data Sheet

### LTV-3150-L Series

Spec No.: DS70-2013-0037

Effective Date: 04/19/2014

Revision: A

**LITE-ON DCC**

**RELEASE**

BNS-OD-FC001/A4

## Photocouplers LTV-3150-L series

### 1. DESCRIPTION

The LTV-3150-L is a 1.0A Output Current Gate Drive Optocoupler, capable of driving most 1200V/50A IGBT/MOSFET. It is ideally suited for fast switching driving of power IGBT and MOSFETs used in motor control inverter applications, and high performance power system. It consists of a gallium aluminum arsenide (AlGaAs) light emitting diode optically coupled to an integrated circuit with a high-speed driver for push-pull MOSFET output stage.

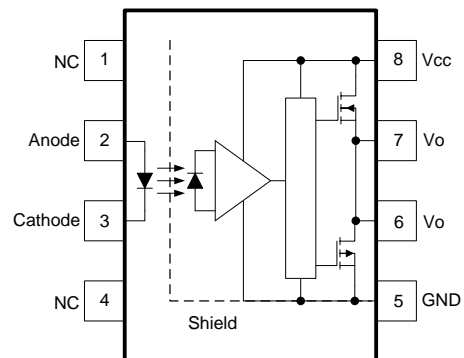
#### 1.1 Features

- 1.0 A maximum peak output current
- 0.8 A minimum peak output current
- Rail-to-rail output voltage
- 400 ns maximum propagation delay
- 150 ns maximum propagation delay difference
- 15 kV/us minimum Common Mode Rejection (CMR) at  $V_{CM} = 1500\text{ V}$
- $I_{CC} = 3.0\text{ mA}$  maximum supply current
- Wide operating range: 10 to 30 Volts ( $V_{CC}$ )
- Guaranteed performance over temperature  $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \sim +105^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- MSL Level 1
- Safety approval:
  - UL/ cUL Recognized 5000  $V_{RMS}/1\text{ min}$
  - IEC/EN/DIN EN 60747-5-5  $V_{IORM} = 630\text{ V}_{peak}$

#### 1.2 Applications

- IGBT/MOSFET gate drive
- Uninterruptible power supply (UPS)
- Industrial Inverter
- AC/Brushless DC motor drives

#### Functional Diagram



A 0.1 $\mu\text{F}$  bypass Capacitor must be connected between Pin 5 and 8. See note 11.

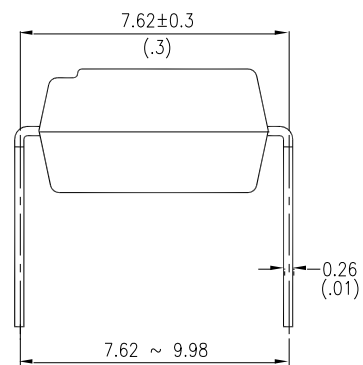
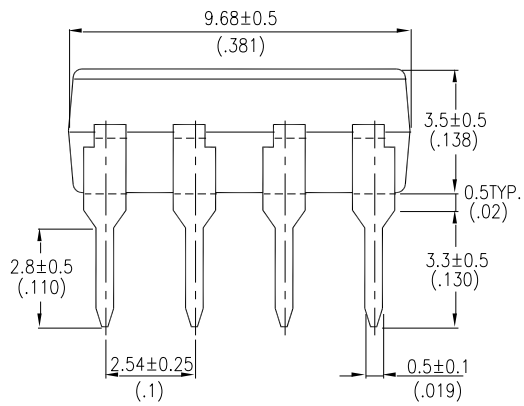
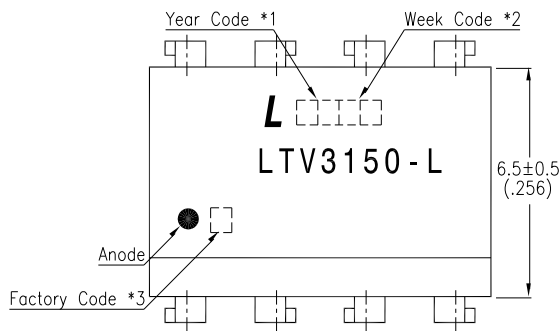
#### Truth Table

| LED | High side | Low side | $V_O$ |
|-----|-----------|----------|-------|
| OFF | OFF       | ON       | Low   |
| ON  | ON        | OFF      | High  |

# Photocouplers LTV-3150-L series

## 2. PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

### 2.1 LTV-3150-L



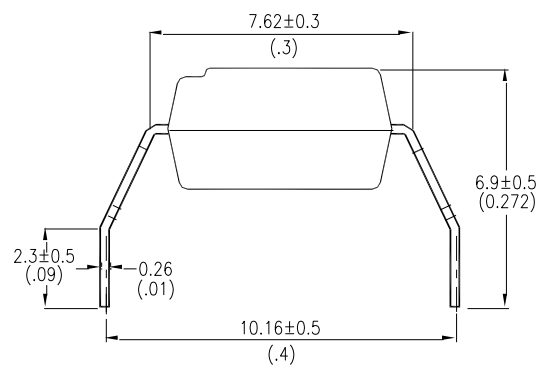
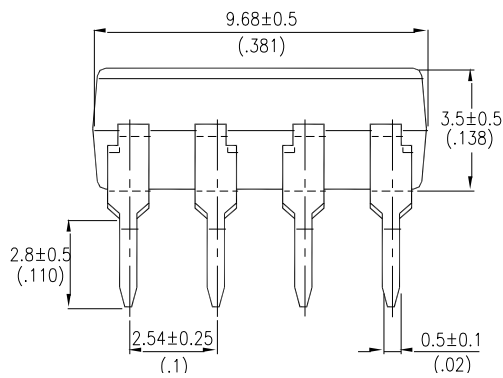
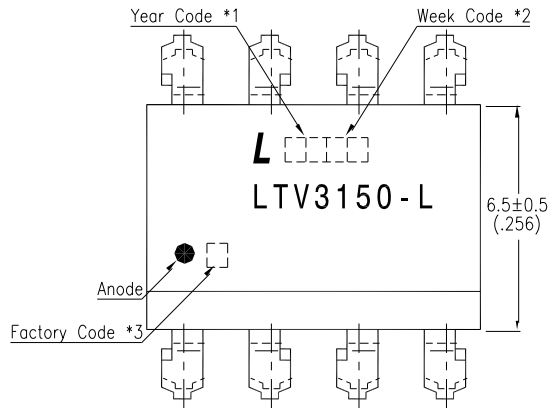
#### Notes :

- \*1. Year date code.
- \*2. 2-digit work week.
- \*3. Factory identification mark  
(Y : Thailand).

Dimensions are in Millimeters and (Inches).

## Photocouplers LTV-3150-L series

### 2.2 LTV-3150M-L



#### Notes

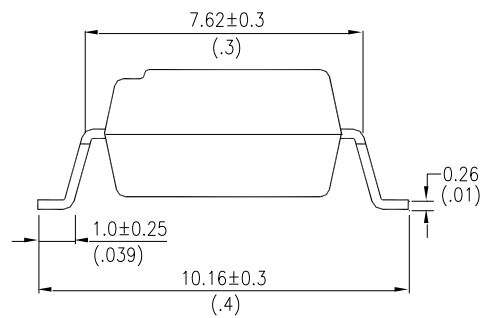
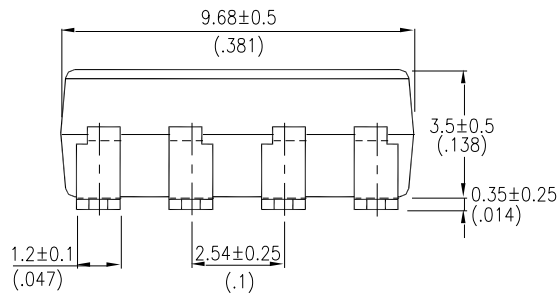
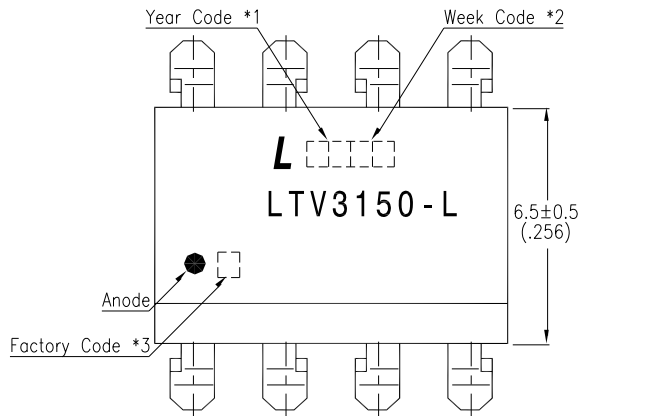
- \*1. Year date code.
- \*2. 2-digit work week.
- \*3. Factory identification mark

(Y : Thailand).

Dimensions are in Millimeters and (Inches).

## Photocouplers LTV-3150-L series

### 2.3 LTV-3150S-L



#### Notes :

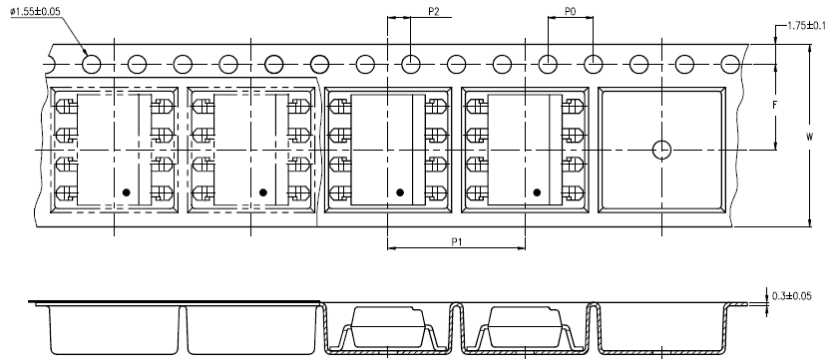
- \*1. Year date code.
- \*2. 2-digit work week.
- \*3. Factory identification mark  
(Y : Thailand).

Dimensions are in Millimeters and (Inches).

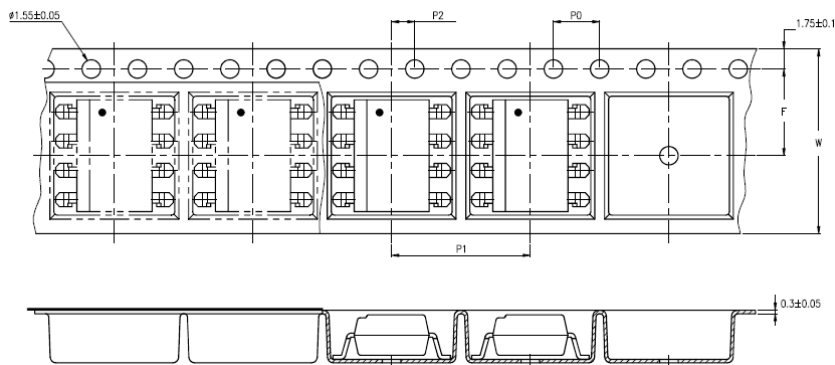
## Photocouplers LTV-3150-L series

### 3. TAPING DIMENSIONS

#### 3.1 LTV-3150S-TA-L



#### 3.2 LTV-3150S-TA1-L



| 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> | 12±0.1 (0.47)          |

#### 3.3 Quantities Per Reel

| Package Type     | LTV-3150-L |
|------------------|------------|
| Quantities (pcs) | 1000       |

## Photocouplers LTV-3150-L series

### 4. RATING AND CHARACTERISTICS

#### 4.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Parameter  | Symbol                  | Min  | Max      | Unit      | Note |
|--|-------------------------|------|----------|-----------|------|
| Storage Temperature  | $T_{stg}$               | -55  | +125     | °C        |      |
| Operating Temperature  | $T_{opr}$               | -40  | +105     | °C        |      |
| Output IC Junction Temperature                                     | $T_J$                   |      | 125      | °C        |      |
| Isolation Voltage  | $V_{iso}$               | 5000 |          | $V_{RMS}$ |      |
| Total Output Supply Voltage  | $(V_{CC} - V_{EE})$     | 0    | 35       | V         |      |
| Average Forward Input Current                                      | $I_F$                   |      | 25       | mA        |      |
| Reverse Input Voltage  | $V_R$                   |      | 5        | V         |      |
| Peak Transient Input Current<br>( $<1 \mu s$ pulse width, 300 pps) | $I_{F(TRAN)}$           |      | 1        | A         |      |
| “High” Peak Output Current   | $I_{OH(PEAK)}$          |      | 1.0      | A         | 1    |
| “Low” Peak Output Current  | $I_{OL(PEAK)}$          |      | 1.0      | A         | 1    |
| Input Current (Rise/Fall Time)                                     | $t_{r(IN)} / t_{f(IN)}$ |      | 500      | ns        |      |
| Output Voltage   | $V_{O(PEAK)}$           | -0.5 | $V_{CC}$ | V         |      |
| Power Dissipation  | $P_I$                   |      | 40       | mW        |      |
| Output Power Dissipation   | $P_O$                   |      | 250      | mW        |      |
| Total Power Dissipation  | $P_T$                   |      | 295      | mW        |      |
| Lead Solder Temperature  | $T_{sol}$               |      | 260      | °C        |      |

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.

#### 4.2 Recommended Operating Conditions

| Parameter             | Symbol       | Min  | Max | Unit |
|-----------------------|--------------|------|-----|------|
| Operating Temperature | $T_A$        | -40  | 105 | °C   |
| Supply Voltage        | $V_{CC}$     | 10   | 30  | V    |
| Input Current (ON)    | $I_{FL(ON)}$ | 7    | 16  | mA   |
| Input Voltage (OFF)   | $V_{F(OFF)}$ | -3.0 | 0.8 | V    |

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### 4.3 ELECTRICAL OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

|                          | Parameter                                     | Symbol                  | Min.            | Typ.            | Max.  | Unit                                      | Test Condition  | Figure      | Note |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|---|---|-------------|------|
| Input                    | Input Forward Voltage                         | $V_F$                   | 1.2             | 1.37            | 1.8   | V   | $I_F = 10\text{mA}$   | 13          |      |
|                          | Input Forward Voltage Temperature Coefficient | $\Delta V_F / \Delta T$ | —               | -1.237          | —     | mV/°C                                     | $I_F = 10\text{mA}$   |             |      |
|                          | Input Reverse Voltage                         | $BV_R$                  | 5               | —               | —     | V   | $I_R = 10\mu\text{A}$   |             |      |
|                          | Input Threshold Current (Low to High)         | $I_{FLH}$               | —               | 1.4             | 5     | mA  | $R_g = 10\Omega$ ,<br>$C_g = 25\text{nF}$ , $V_O > 5\text{V}$   | 6,<br>7,18  |      |
|                          | Input Threshold Voltage (High to Low)         | $V_{FHL}$               | 0.8             | —               | —     | V   |   |             |      |
|                          | Input Capacitance                             | $C_{IN}$                | —               | 33              | —     | pF  | $f = 1\text{MHz}$ , $V_F = 0\text{V}$                           |             |      |
| Output                   | High Level Supply Current                     | $I_{CCH}$               | —               | 1.9             | 3.0   | mA  | $R_g = 10\Omega$ ,<br>$C_g = 25\text{nF}$ , $I_F = 10\text{mA}$ | 4, 5        |      |
|                          | Low Level Supply Current                      | $I_{CCL}$               | —               | 2.1             | 3.0   | mA  | $R_g = 10\Omega$ ,<br>$C_g = 25\text{nF}$ , $V_F = 0\text{V}$   |             |      |
|                          | High level output current                     | $I_{OH}$                | —               | —               | -0.6. | A   | $V_O = (V_{CC} - 2.5\text{V})$                                  | 16          | 1    |
|                          |   |                         | —               | —               | -1.0  |   | $V_{CC} - V_O \leq 15\text{V}$                                  |             | 2    |
|                          | Low level output current                      | $I_{OL}$                | 0.6             | —               | —     | A   | $V_O = (V_{CC} + 2.0\text{V})$                                  | 17          | 1    |
|                          |   |                         | 1.0             | —               | —     |   | $V_{CC} - V_{EE} \leq 15\text{V}$                               |             | 3    |
|                          | High level output voltage                     | $V_{OH}$                | $V_{CC} - 0.25$ | $V_{CC} - 0.1$  |       | V   | $I_F = 10\text{mA}$ ,<br>$I_O = -100\text{mA}$                  | 1, 2,<br>14 | 4    |
| Low level output voltage | $V_{OL}$                                      |                         | $V_{EE} + 0.1$  | $V_{EE} + 0.25$ | V     | $I_F = 0\text{mA}$ , $I_O = 100\text{mA}$ | 3, 15   |             |      |

All Typical values at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  and  $V_{CC} - V_{EE} = 30\text{V}$ , unless otherwise specified; all minimum and maximum specifications are at recommended operating condition. (As page 6)



## Photocouplers LTV-3150-L series

### 5. SWITCHING SPECIFICATION

| Parameter  | Symbol    | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit        | Test Condition   | Figure                     | Note |
|--|-----------|------|------|------|-------------|--|----------------------------|------|
| Propagation Delay Time to High Output Level                    | $t_{PHL}$ | 100  | 242  | 400  | ns          | $R_g = 10\Omega$ ,<br>$C_g = 25nF$ ,<br>$f = 20\text{ kHz}$ ,<br>Duty Cycle = 50%<br>$I_F = 7\text{ to }16\text{ mA}$ ,<br>$V_{CC} = 15\text{ to }30V$<br>$V_{EE} = \text{ground}$ | 8, 9, 10,<br>11, 12,<br>19 |      |
| Propagation Delay Time to Low Output Level                     | $t_{PLH}$ | 100  | 183  | 400  |             |  |                            |      |
| Pulse Width Distortion   | PWD       |      | -60  | -120 |             |  |                            | 10   |
| Propagation delay difference between any two parts or channels | PDD       | -150 |      | 150  |             |  | 7                          |      |
| Output Rise Time (20 to 80%)                                   | $T_r$     |      | 42   |      |             |  | 19                         |      |
| Output Fall Time (80 to 20%)                                   | $T_f$     |      | 50   |      |             |  |                            |      |
| Common mode transient immunity at high level output            | CMH       | 15   |      |      | kV/ $\mu$ s | $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,<br>$I_F = 10\text{ to }16\text{ mA}$ ,<br>$V_{CM} = 1500\text{ V}$ ,<br>$V_{CC} = 30\text{ V}$  | 20                         | 8    |
| Common mode transient immunity at low level output             | CML       | 15   |      |      | kV/ $\mu$ s | $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,<br>$V_F = 0\text{ V}$ ,<br>$V_{CM} = 1500\text{ V}$ ,<br>$V_{CC} = 30\text{ V}$   |                            | 9    |

All Typical values at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  and  $V_{CC} - V_{EE} = 30\text{ V}$ , unless otherwise specified; all minimum and maximum specifications are at recommended operating condition. (As page 6)

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### 6. ISOLATION CHARACTERISTIC

| Parameter                         | Symbol    | Min. | Typ.                 | Max. | Unit     | Test Condition   | Note |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|------|----------------------|------|----------|--|------|
| Withstand Insulation Test Voltage | $V_{ISO}$ | 5000 | —                    | —    | V        | $RH \leq 50\%$ , $t = 1\text{min}$ ,<br>$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | 5, 6 |
| Input-Output Resistance           | $R_{I-O}$ | —    | $6.5 \times 10^{11}$ | —    | $\Omega$ | $V_{I-O} = 500\text{V DC}$                                       | 5    |
| Input-Output Capacitance          | $C_{I-O}$ | —    | 1.0                  | —    | pF       | $f = 1\text{MHz}$  |      |

All Typical values at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified. All minimum and maximum specifications are at recommended operating condition. (As page 6)

#### Notes:

- 1) Maximum pulse width =  $10\mu\text{s}$ , maximum duty cycle = 0.2%.
- 2) Output is sourced at -1.0A with a maximum pulse width =  $10\mu\text{s}$ .  $V_{CC}-V_O$  is measured to ensure 15 V or below.
- 3) Output is sourced at 1.0 A with a maximum pulse width =  $10\mu\text{s}$ .  $V_O-V_{EE}$  is measured to ensure 15 V or below.
- 4) In this test  $V_{OH}$  is measured with a dc load current. When driving capacitive loads,  $V_{OH}$  will approach  $V_{CC}$  as  $I_{OH}$  approaches zero amps.
- 5) 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.
- 6) According to UL1577, each optocoupler is tested by applying an insulation test voltage  $5250 V_{RMS}$  for one second (leakage current less than  $10\mu\text{A}$ ). This test is performed before the 100% production test for partial discharge
- 7) The difference between  $T_{PHL}$  and  $T_{PLH}$  between any two LTV-3150-L parts under same test conditions.
- 8) Common mode transient immunity in high stage is the maximum tolerable negative  $dV_{CM}/dt$  on the trailing edge of the common mode impulse signal,  $V_{CM}$ , to assure that the output will remain high.
- 9) Common mode transient immunity in low stage is the maximum tolerable positive  $dV_{CM}/dt$  on the leading edge of the common mode impulse signal,  $V_{CM}$ , to assure that the output will remain low.
- 10) Pulse Width Distortion is defined as  $T_{PHL} - T_{PLH}$  for any given device.
- 11) At least a  $0.1\mu\text{F}$  or bigger bypass capacitor must be connected/ closed across pin 8 and pin 5. Failure to provide the bypass may impair the switching property. Normally, it is recommended to place a  $1\mu\text{F}$  multi-layer ceramic capacitor. To parallel one larger capacitor ( $>1\mu\text{F}$ ) to optimize performance is better.

# Photocouplers LTV-3150-L series

## 7. TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES & TEST CIRCUITS

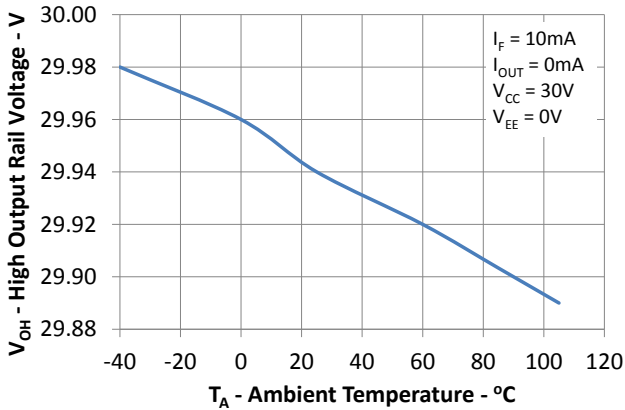


Figure 1: High output rail voltage vs. Temperature

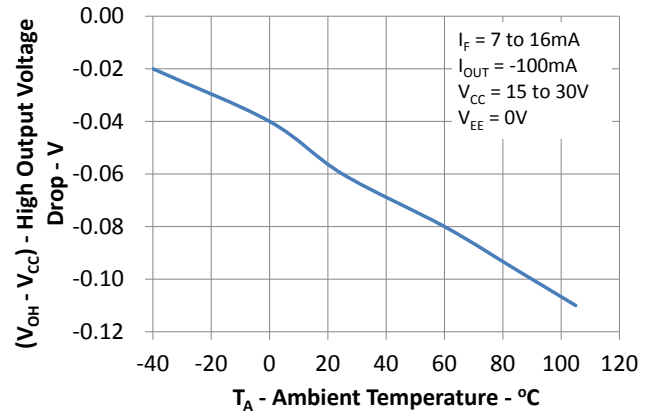


Figure 2:  $V_{OH}$  vs. Temperature

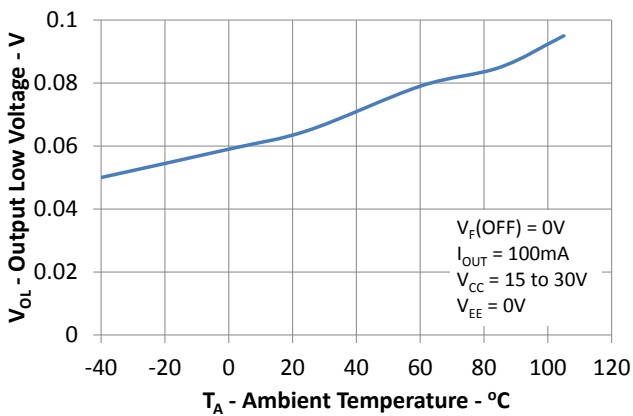


Figure 3:  $V_{OL}$  vs. Temperature

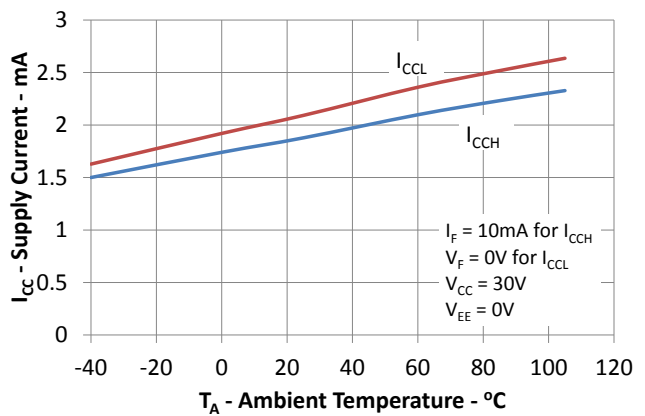


Figure 4:  $I_{CC}$  vs. Temperature

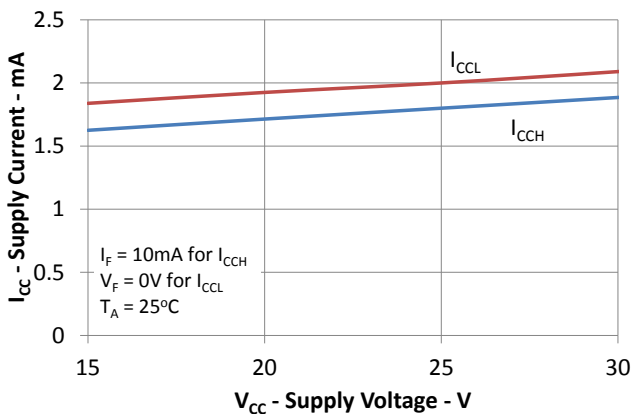


Figure 5:  $I_{CC}$  vs.  $V_{CC}$

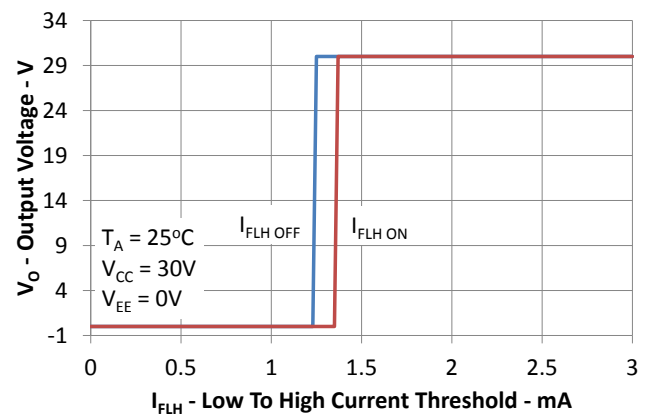


Figure 6: IFLH hysteresis

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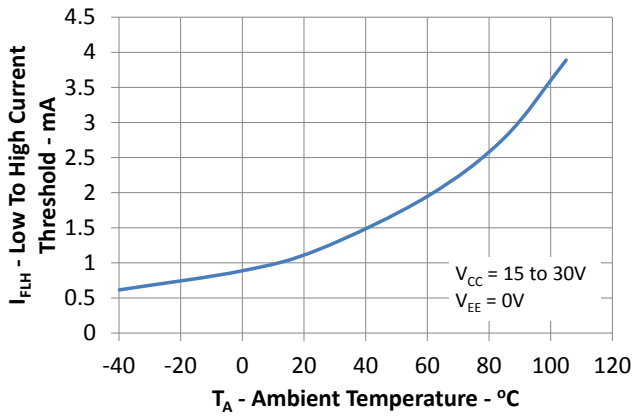


Figure 7:  $I_{FLH}$  vs. Temperature

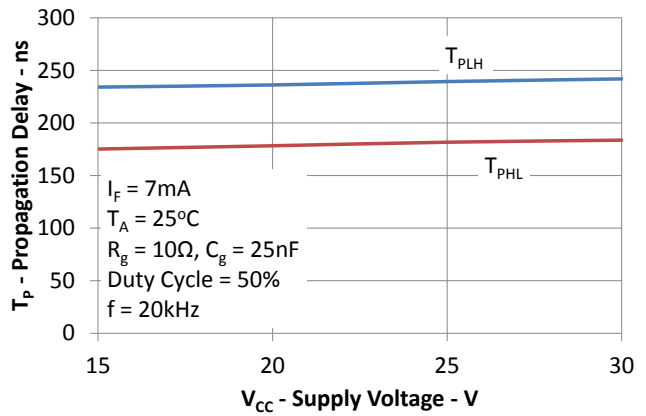


Figure 8: Propagation delays vs.  $V_{CC}$

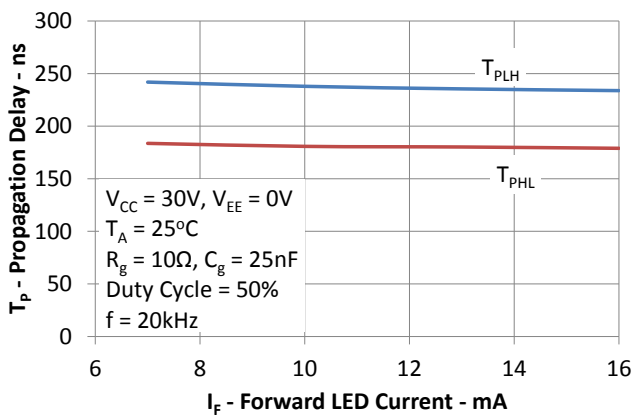


Figure 9: Propagation delays vs.  $I_F$

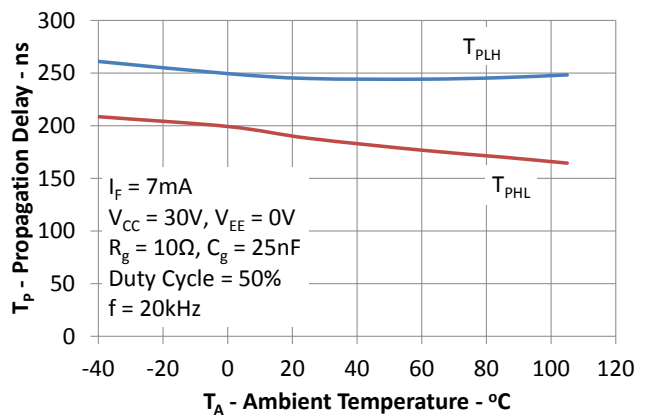


Figure 10: Propagation delays vs. Temperature

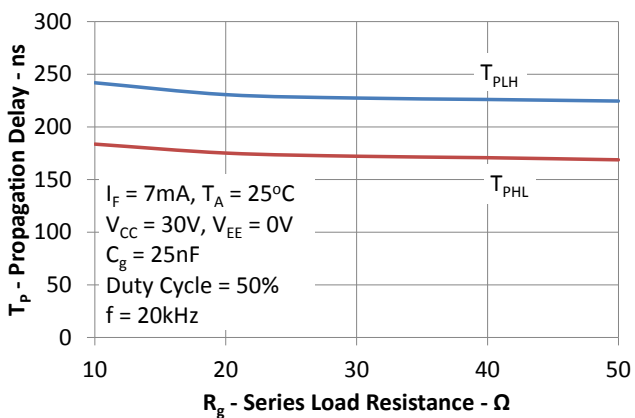


Figure 11: Propagation delays vs.  $R_g$

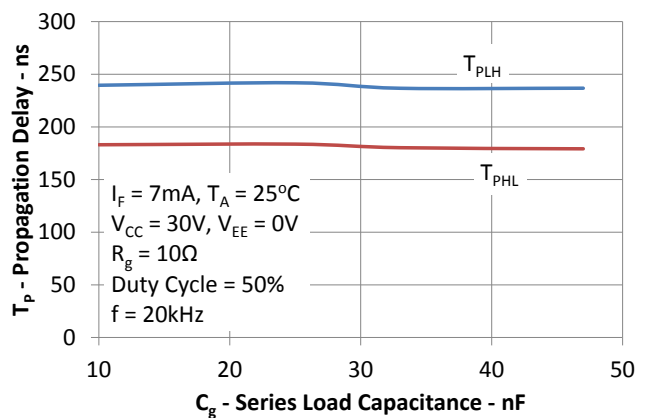


Figure 12: Propagation delays vs.  $C_g$

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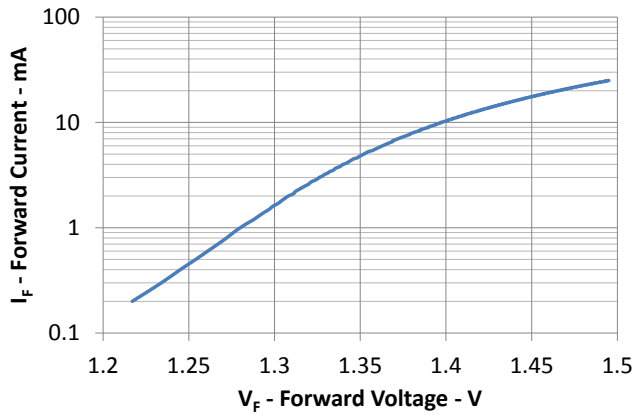


Figure 13: Input current vs. Forward voltage

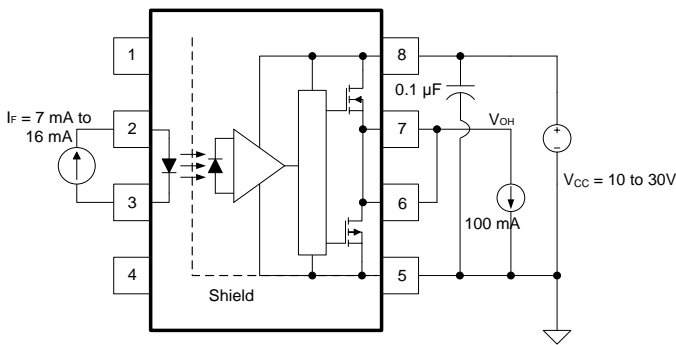


Figure 14 :  $V_{OH}$  Test Circuit

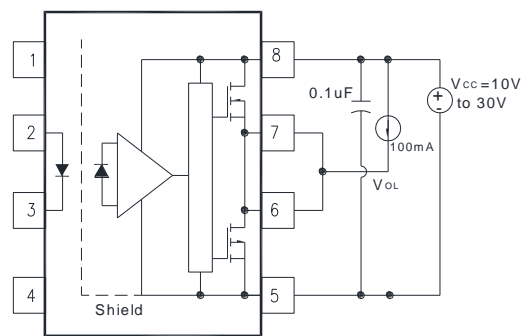


Figure 15 :  $V_{OL}$  Test Circuit

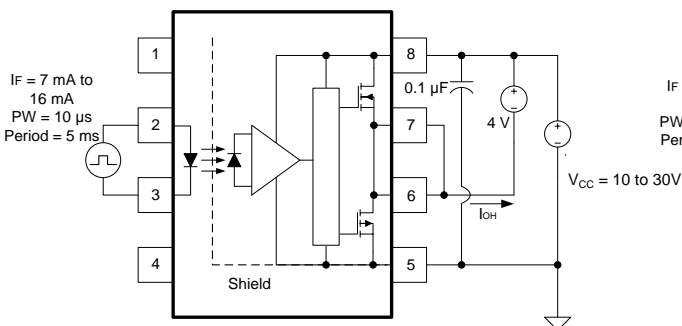


Figure 16 :  $I_{OH}$  Test Circuit

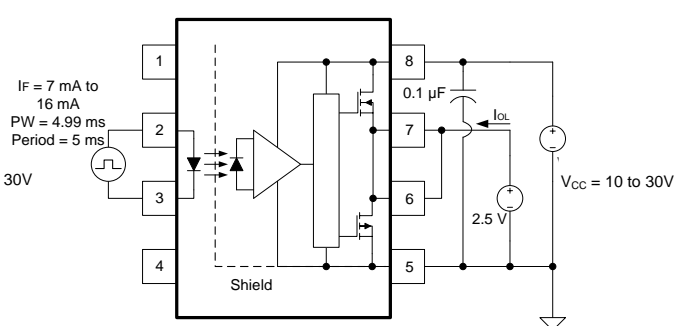


Figure 17 :  $I_{OL}$  Test Circuit

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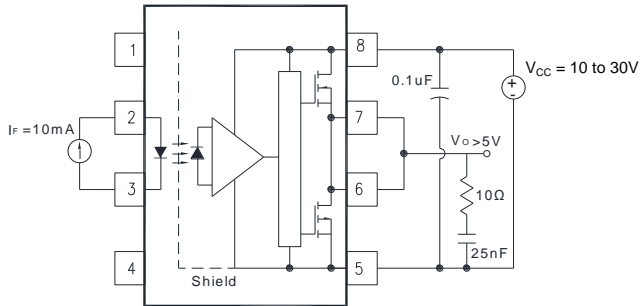


Figure 18 : IFLH Test Circuit

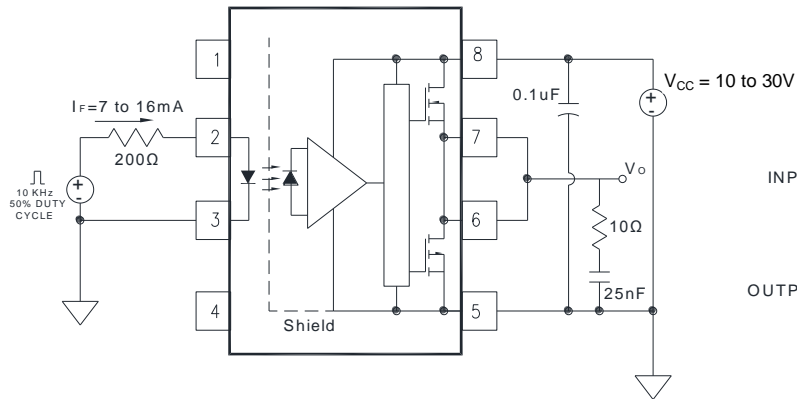


Figure 19 :  $t_r$ ,  $t_f$ ,  $t_{PLH}$  and  $t_{PHL}$  Test Circuit and Waveforms

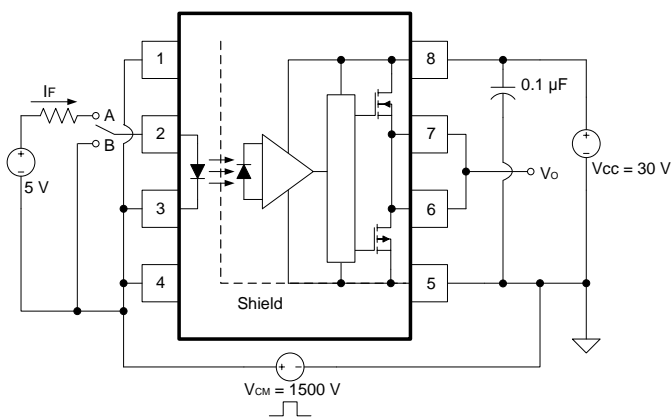


Figure 20 : CMR Test Circuit and Waveforms

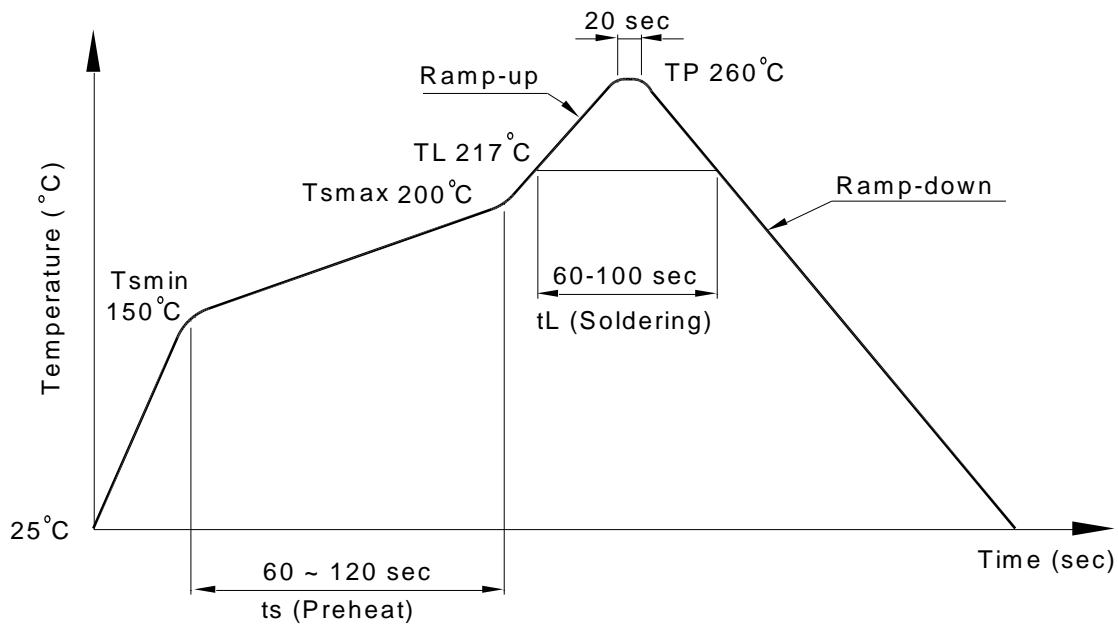
# Photocouplers LTV-3150-L series

## 8. TEMPERATURE PROFILE OF SOLDERING

### 8.1 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) (ts)         | 90±30 sec      |
| Soldering zone                   |                |
| - Temperature ( $T_L$ )          | 217°C          |
| - Time ( $t_L$ )                 | 60~100 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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## 8.2 Wave soldering (JEDEC22A111 compliant)

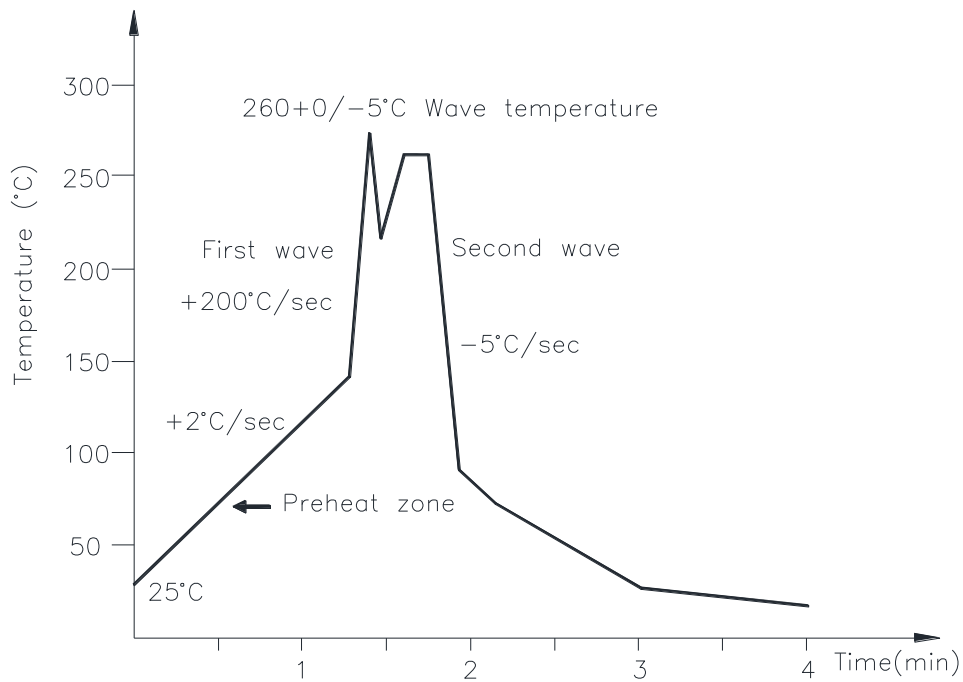
One time soldering is recommended within the condition of temperature.

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.



## 8.3 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.



**Photocouplers  
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**9. ORDERING INFORMATION**

| Parameter  | Option | Minimum CMR  |                     | Input-On Current (mA) | Remark                            |
|------------|--------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
|            |        | dV/dt (V/μs) | V <sub>CM</sub> (V) |                       |                                   |
| LTV-3150-L |        | 15,000       | 1500                | 10                    | Single Channel, DIP-8             |
|            | M      |              |                     |                       | Single Channel, Wide Lead Spacing |
|            | S      |              |                     |                       | Single Channel, SMD-8             |



## Стандарт Электрон Связь

Мы молодая и активно развивающаяся компания в области поставок электронных компонентов. Мы поставляем электронные компоненты отечественного и импортного производства напрямую от производителей и с крупнейших складов мира.

Благодаря сотрудничеству с мировыми поставщиками мы осуществляем комплексные и плановые поставки широчайшего спектра электронных компонентов.

Собственная эффективная логистика и склад в обеспечивает надежную поставку продукции в точно указанные сроки по всей России.

Мы осуществляем техническую поддержку нашим клиентам и предпродажную проверку качества продукции. На все поставляемые продукты мы предоставляем гарантию .

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С нами вы становитесь еще успешнее!

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