

## FEATURES

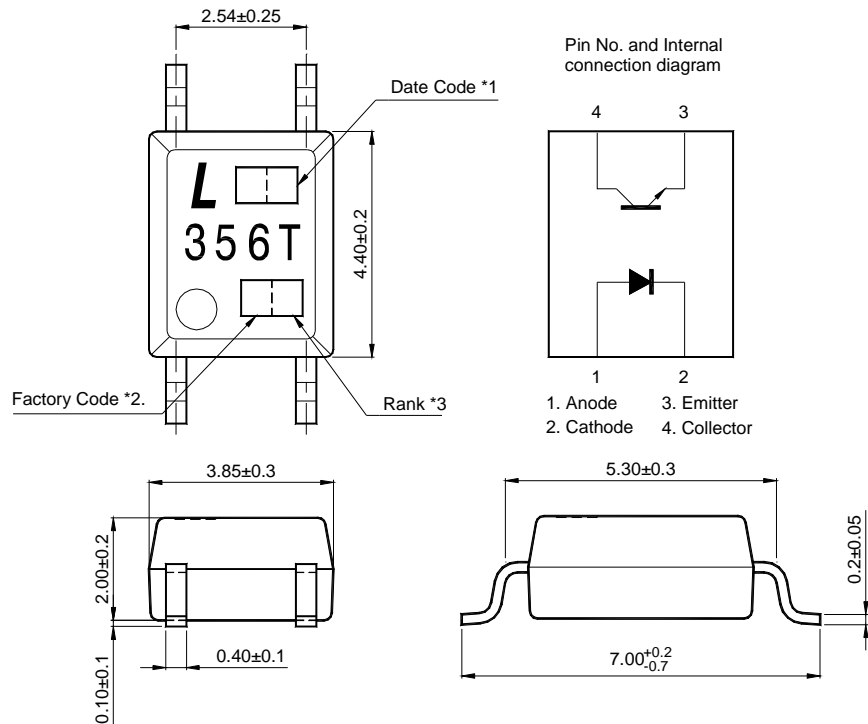
- \* Current transfer ratio  
( CTR : MIN. 50% at  $I_F = 5\text{mA}$ ,  $V_{CE} = 5\text{V}$  )
- \* High input-output isolation voltage  
(  $V_{iso} = 3,750\text{Vrms}$  )
- \* High collector-emitter voltage  
(  $V_{CEO} = 80\text{V}$  )
- \* Employs double transfer mold technology
- \* Subminiature type  
( The volume is smaller than that of conventional DIP type by as far as 30% )
- \* Mini-flat package :  
2.0mm profile : LTV-356T
- \* UL approved ( No. E113898 )
- \* CUL approved ( No. E113898 , 01SC19287 )
- \* CSA approved ( No. 1243207 )
- \* FIMKO approved ( No. FI-16420 )
- \* NEMKO approved ( No. P01100403 )
- \* DEMKO approved ( No. 310475-01 )
- \* SEMKO approved ( No. 0109173 / 01-08 )
- \* VDE approved ( No. 094722 )
- \* RoHS compliance

## APPLICATIONS

- \* Hybrid substrates that require high density mounting.
- \* Programmable controllers

## OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

LTV-356T :

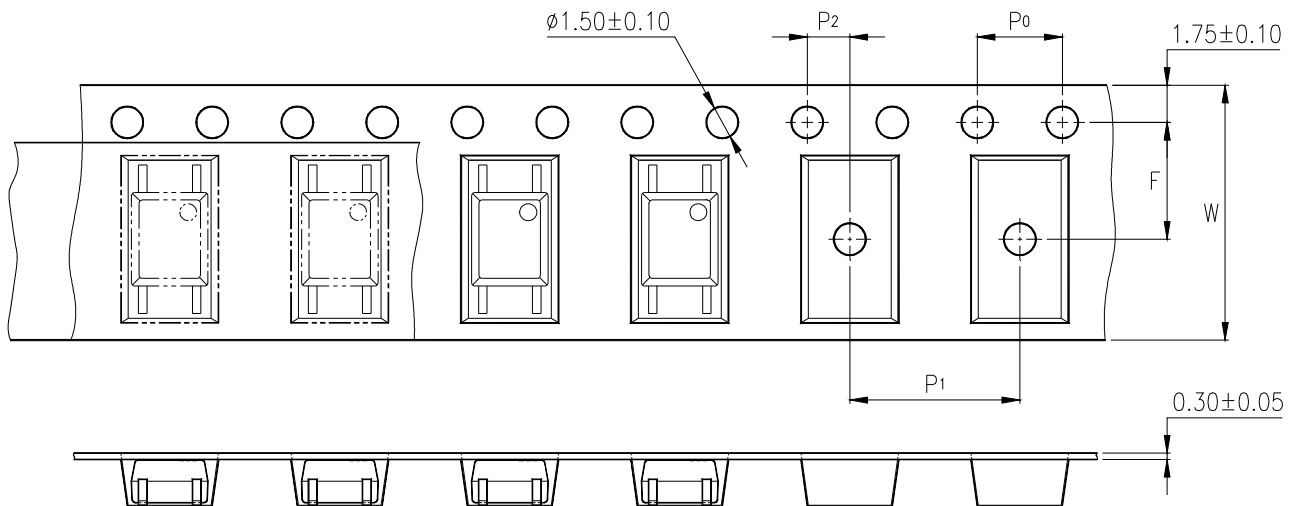


\*1. 2-digit date code.

\*2. Factory identification mark shall be marked (Z : Taiwan, Y : Thailand, X : China).

\*3. Rank shall be or shall not be marked.

## TAPING DIMENSIONS



Description	Symbol	Dimensions in mm ( inches )
Tape wide	W	$12 \pm 0.3$ ( .47 )
Pitch of sprocket holes	$P_0$	$4 \pm 0.1$ ( .15 )
Distance of compartment	F	$5.5 \pm 0.1$ ( .217 )
Distance of compartment to compartment	$P_1$	$2 \pm 0.1$ ( .079 )
Distance of compartment to sprocket hole	$P_2$	$8 \pm 0.1$ ( .315 )

**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATING**

( Ta = 25°C )

PARAMETER		SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT
INPUT	Forward Current	I <sub>F</sub>	50	mA
	Reverse Voltage	V <sub>R</sub>	6	V
	Power Dissipation	P	70	mW
OUTPUT	Collector - Emitter Voltage	V <sub>CEO</sub>	80	V
	Emitter - Collector Voltage	V <sub>ECO</sub>	6	V
	Collector Current	I <sub>C</sub>	50	mA
	Collector Power Dissipation	P <sub>C</sub>	150	mW
Total Power Dissipation		P <sub>tot</sub>	170	mW
*1	Isolation Voltage	V <sub>iso</sub>	3,750	V <sub>rms</sub>
Operating Temperature		T <sub>opr</sub>	-55 ~ +100	°C
Storage Temperature		T <sub>stg</sub>	-55 ~ +150	°C
*2	Soldering Temperature	T <sub>sol</sub>	260	°C

\*1. AC For 1 Minute, R.H. = 40 ~ 60%

Isolation voltage shall be measured using the following method.

- (1) Short between anode and cathode on the primary side and between collector and emitter on the secondary side.
- (2) The isolation voltage tester with zero-cross circuit shall be used.
- (3) The waveform of applied voltage shall be a sine wave.

\*2. For 10 Seconds

### ELECTRICAL - OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

( Ta = 25°C )

PARAMETER		SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	CONDITIONS
INPUT	Forward Voltage	V <sub>F</sub>	—	1.2	1.4	V	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA
	Reverse Current	I <sub>R</sub>	—	—	10	μA	V <sub>R</sub> =4V
	Terminal Capacitance	C <sub>t</sub>	—	30	250	pF	V=0, f=1KHz
OUTPUT	Collector Dark Current	I <sub>CEO</sub>	—	—	100	nA	V <sub>CE</sub> =20V, I <sub>F</sub> =0
	Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	BV <sub>CEO</sub>	80	—	—	V	I <sub>C</sub> =0.1mA I <sub>F</sub> =0
	Emitter-Collector Breakdown Voltage	BV <sub>ECO</sub>	6	—	—	V	I <sub>E</sub> =10μA I <sub>F</sub> =0
TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS	Collector Current	I <sub>C</sub>	2.5	—	30	mA	I <sub>F</sub> =5mA
	*1 Current Transfer Ratio	CTR	50	—	600	%	V <sub>CE</sub> =5V
	Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>	—	—	0.2	V	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA I <sub>C</sub> =1mA
	Isolation Resistance	R <sub>iso</sub>	5×10 <sup>10</sup>	1×10 <sup>11</sup>	—	Ω	DC500V 40 ~ 60% R.H.
	Floating Capacitance	C <sub>f</sub>	—	0.6	1	pF	V=0, f=1MHz
	Response Time (Rise)	t <sub>r</sub>	—	4	18	μs	V <sub>CE</sub> =2V, I <sub>C</sub> =2mA R <sub>L</sub> =100Ω
	Response Time (Fall)	t <sub>f</sub>	—	3	18	μs	

$$*1 \text{ CTR} = \frac{I_C}{I_F} \times 100\%$$

**RANK TABLE OF CURRENT TRANSFER RATIO CTR**

MODEL NO.	RANK MARK	CTR ( % )
LTV-356T	A	80 ~ 160
	B	130 ~ 260
	C	200 ~ 400
	D	300 ~ 600
	A or B or C or D or No mark	50 ~ 600

<b>CONDITIONS</b>	$I_F = 5 \text{ mA}$ $V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$ $T_a = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
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## CHARACTERISTICS CURVES

Fig.1 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

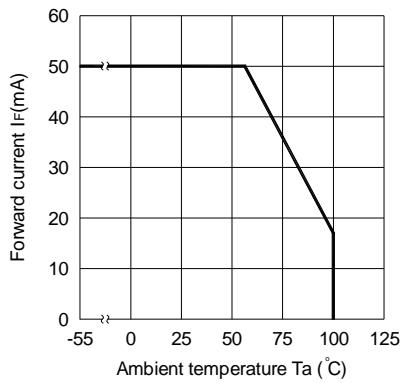


Fig.2 Collector Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

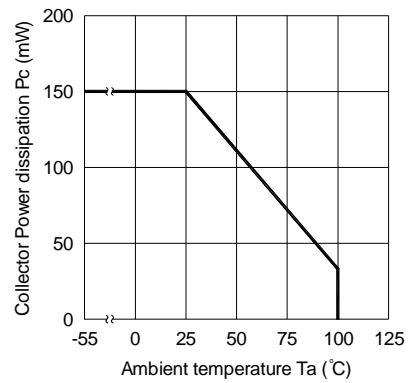


Fig.3 Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Forward Current

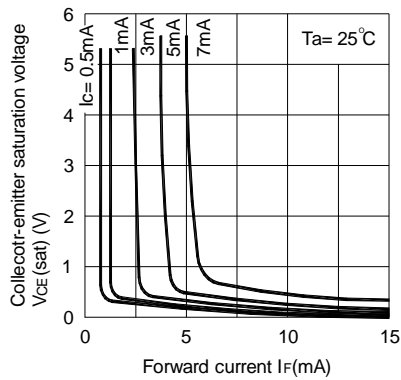


Fig.4 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

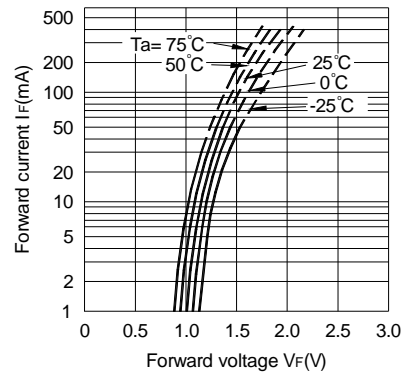


Fig.5 Current Transfer Ratio vs. Forward Current

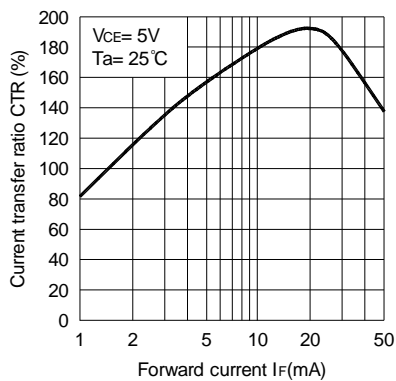
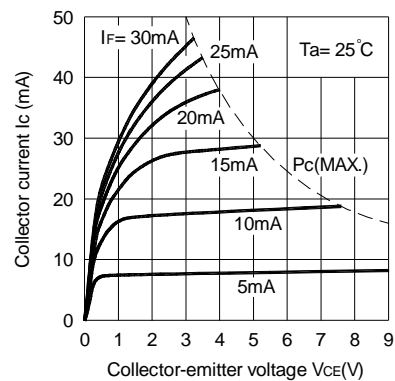


Fig.6 Collector Current vs. Collector-emitter Voltage



## CHARACTERISTICS CURVES

Fig.7 Relative Current Transfer Ratio vs. Ambient Temperature

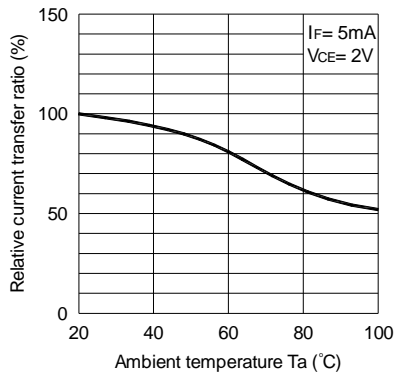


Fig.8 Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

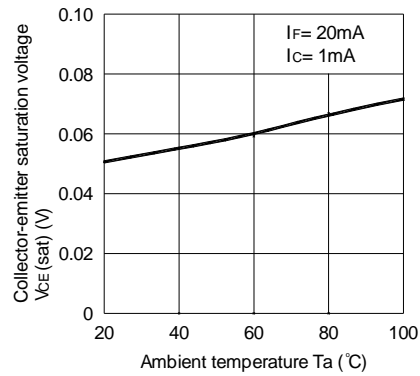


Fig.9 Collector Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature

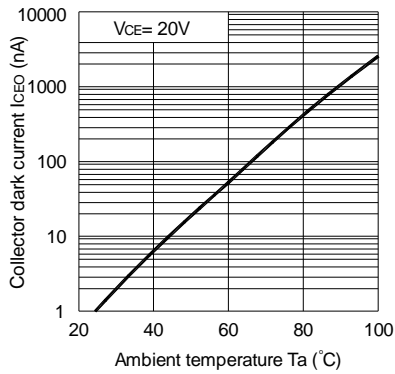


Fig.10 Response Time vs. Load Resistance

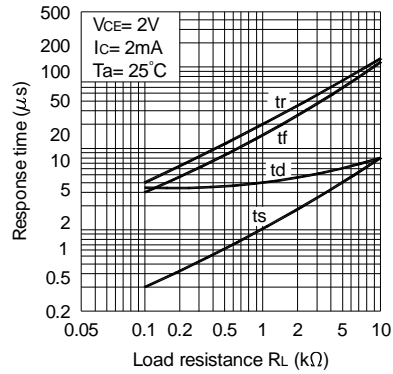
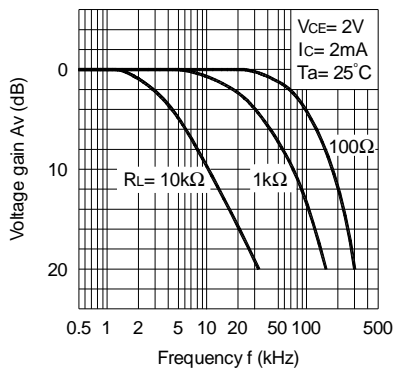
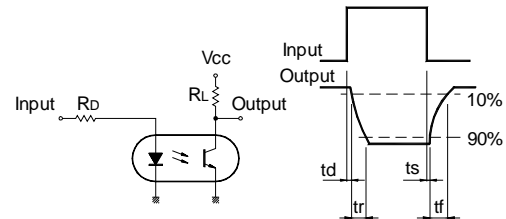


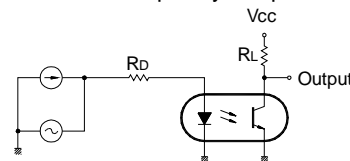
Fig.11 Frequency Response



Test Circuit for Response Time



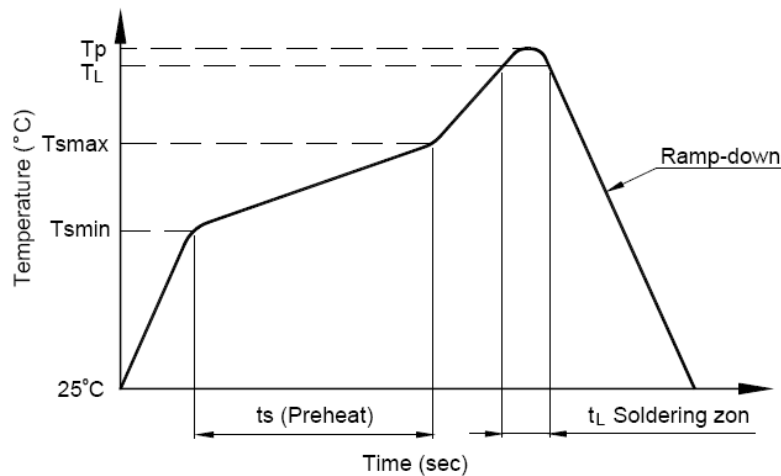
Test Circuit for Frequency Response





## TEMPERATURE PROFILE OF SOLDERING REFLOW

(1) One time soldering reflow is recommended within the condition of temperature and time profile shown below.



(2) When using another soldering method such as infrared ray lamp, the temperature may rise partially in the mold of the device.

Keep the temperature on the package of the device within the condition of above (1)

## RECOMMENDED FOOT PRINT PATTERNS (MOUNT PAD)

Unit : mm

