



## Widebody High-Linearity Analog Optocoupler

### Features

- High isolation 8000 VRMS
- Operating temperature range - 55 °C to 100 °C
- DMC<sup>®</sup> structure

### Applications

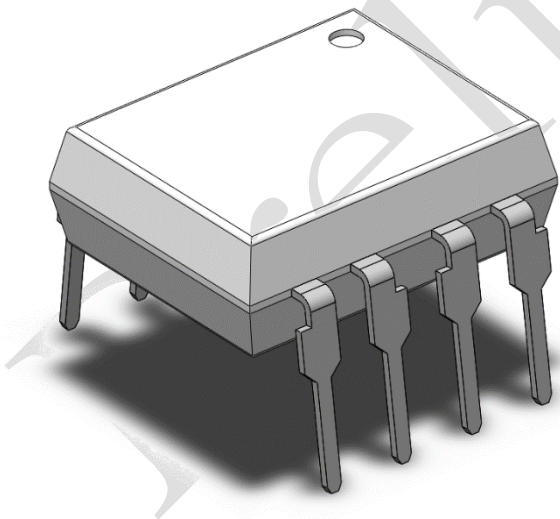
- Power supply feedback voltage / current
- Medical sensor isolation
- Audio signal interfacing
- Isolated process control transducers
- Digital telephone isolation

### Description

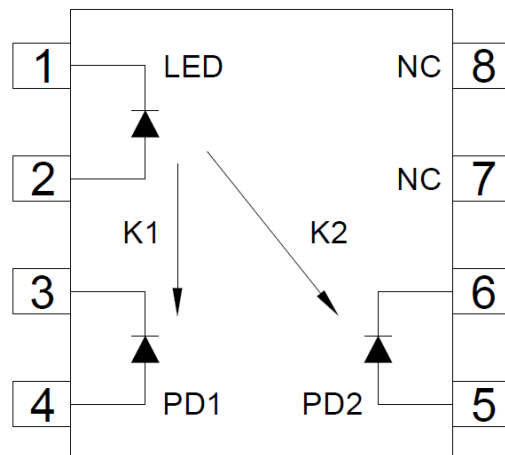
The CTW20X linear optocoupler consists of an AlGaAs IRLED irradiating an isolated feedback and an output PIN photodiode in a bifurcated arrangement. The feedback photodiode captures a percentage of the LEDs flux and generates a control signal ( $I_{P1}$ ) that can be used to servo the LED drive current. This technique compensates for the LED's non-linear, time, and temperature characteristics. The output PIN photodiode produces an output signal ( $I_{P2}$ ) that is linearly related to the servo optical flux created by the LED.

The time and temperature stability of the input-output coupler gain ( $K3$ ) is insured by using matched PIN photodiode that accurately track the output flux of the LED.

### Package Outline



### Schematic



**Absolute Maximum Rating at 25°C**

<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Parameters</b>	<b>Ratings</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Notes</b>
V <sub>ISO</sub>	Isolation voltage	8000	V <sub>RMS</sub>	
T <sub>OPR</sub>	Operating temperature	-55 ~ +100	°C	
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage temperature	-55 ~ +150	°C	
T <sub>J</sub>	Junction temperature	125	°C	
T <sub>SOL</sub>	Soldering temperature	260	°C	
<b>Emitter</b>				
I <sub>F</sub>	Forward current	25	mA	
I <sub>F(TRANS)</sub>	Peak transient current (≤1μs P.W,300pps)	40	mA	
V <sub>R</sub>	Reverse voltage	2.5	V	
P <sub>D</sub>	Emitter power dissipation (1 Circuit)	60	mW	
<b>Detector</b>				
P <sub>DR(3-4)</sub>	Reverse Output Photodiode Voltage	30	V	
P <sub>DR(6-5)</sub>	Reverse Input Photodiode Voltage	30	V	



**Electrical Characteristics**  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise specified)

**Emitter Characteristics**

Symbol	Parameters	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Notes
$V_F$	Forward voltage	$I_F = 10\text{mA}$	1.3	1.45	1.85	V	
$I_R$	Reverse Current	$V_R = 5\text{V}$	-	-	10	$\mu\text{A}$	
$C_{IN}$	Input Capacitance	$f = 1\text{MHz}$	-	30	-	pF	

**Detector Characteristics**

Symbol	Parameters	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Notes
$K_3$	Transfer Gain	CTW200	$5\text{nA} < I_{PD} < 50\mu\text{A}$ ,	0.85	1.00	1.15	
		CTW201	$0\text{V} < V_{PD} < 15\text{V}$	0.95	1.00	1.05	
$\Delta K_3/\Delta T_A$	Temperature Coefficient of Transfer Gain	$-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < 85^\circ\text{C}$ , $5\text{nA} < I_{PD} < 50\mu\text{A}$ , $0\text{V} < V_{PD} < 15\text{V}$		-65		ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$	
$NL_{BF}$	DC NonLinearity (Best Fit)	CTW200	$5\text{nA} < I_{PD} < 50\mu\text{A}$ ,		0.01	0.25	%
		CTW201	$0\text{V} < V_{PD} < 15\text{V}$		0.01	0.05	
$NL_{EF}$	DC NonLinearity (Ends Fit)	$5\text{nA} < I_{PD} < 50\mu\text{A}$ , $0\text{V} < V_{PD} < 15\text{V}$		0.016		%	
$C_{PD}$	Photodiode Capacitance	$V_{PD} = 0\text{V}$		22		pF	

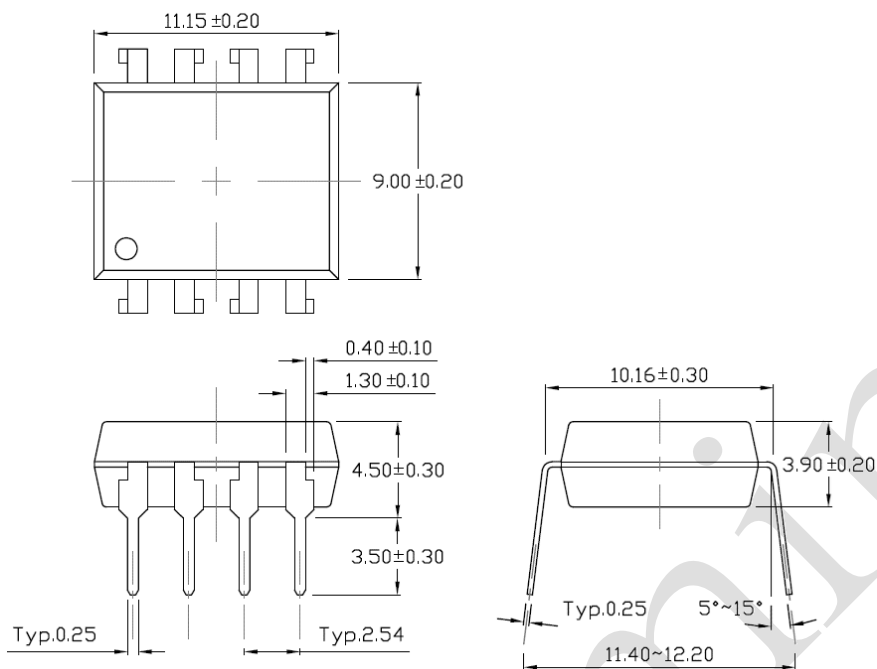
**Transfer Characteristics**

Symbol	Parameters	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Notes
$K_1$	Input Photo-diode Current Transfer Ratio ( $I_{PD}/I_F$ )	CTW200	$I_F = 10\text{mA}$ ,	0.25	0.50	0.75	%
		CTW201	$0\text{V} < V_{PD1} < 15\text{V}$	0.36	0.48	0.72	
$\Delta K_1/\Delta T_A$	Temperature Coefficient of $K_1$	$-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < 85^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_F = 10\text{mA}$ , $0\text{V} < V_{PD1} < 15\text{V}$		-0.3		%/ $^\circ\text{C}$	
$I_{LK}$	Photodiode Leakage Current	$I_F = 0\text{mA}$ , $V_{PD1} = 15\text{V}$		0.5	25	nA	
$BV_{RPD}$	Photodiode Reverse Breakdown Voltage	$I_R = 100\mu\text{A}$	30	150		V	

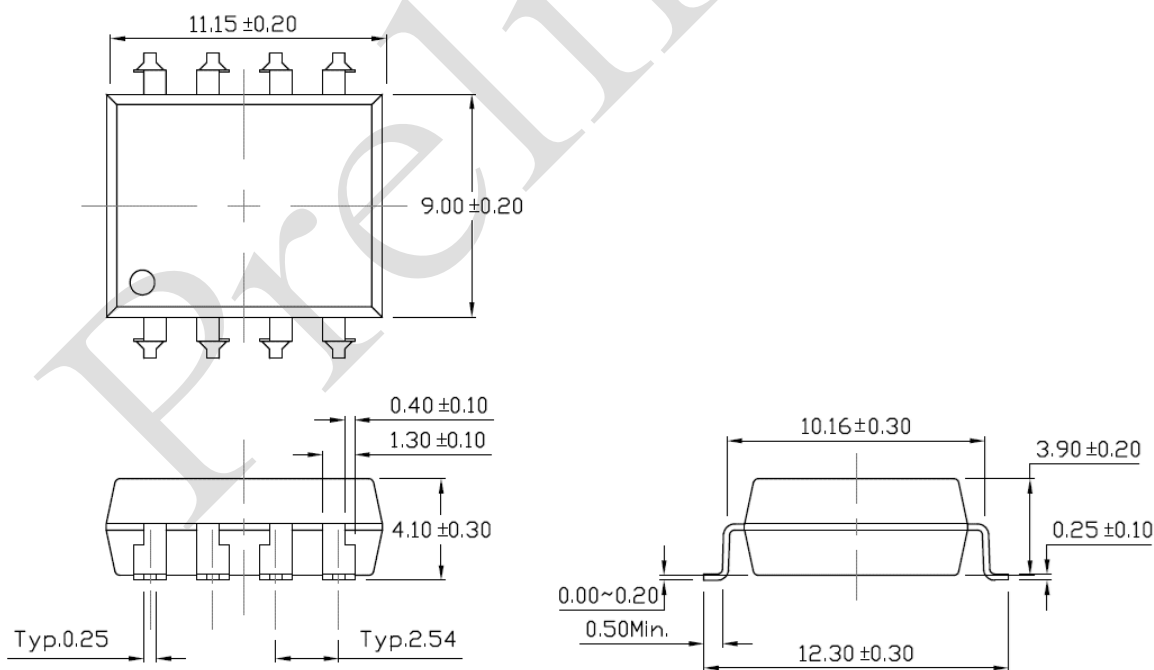


**Package Dimension** *Dimensions in mm unless otherwise stated*

**Standard DIP – Through Hole**

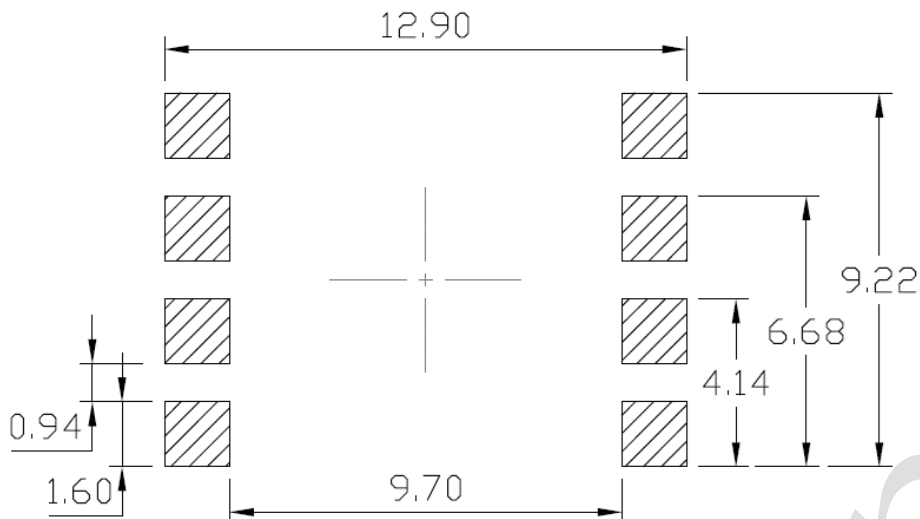


**Surface Mount Lead Forming (SL Type)**

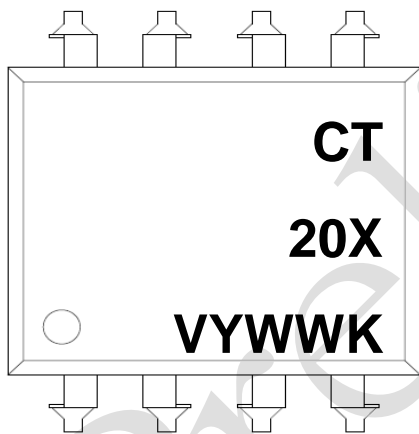




**Recommended Solder Mask** *Dimensions in mm unless otherwise stated*



**Marking Information**



**Note:**

- CT : Denotes "CT Micro"
- 20 : Part Number
- X : Rank (X= 0 or 1)
- V : Safety House Option ( V or none )
- Y : Fiscal Year
- WW : Work Week
- K : Manufacturing Code



# CTW20X Series

## Widebody High-Linearity Analog Optocoupler

### Ordering Information

CTW20X(V)(Y)(Z)

- X : Part No. (X= 0 or 1)
- V : VDE Option ( V or none )
- Y : Lead form option ( SL or none )
- Z : Tape and reel option ( T1, T2 or none )

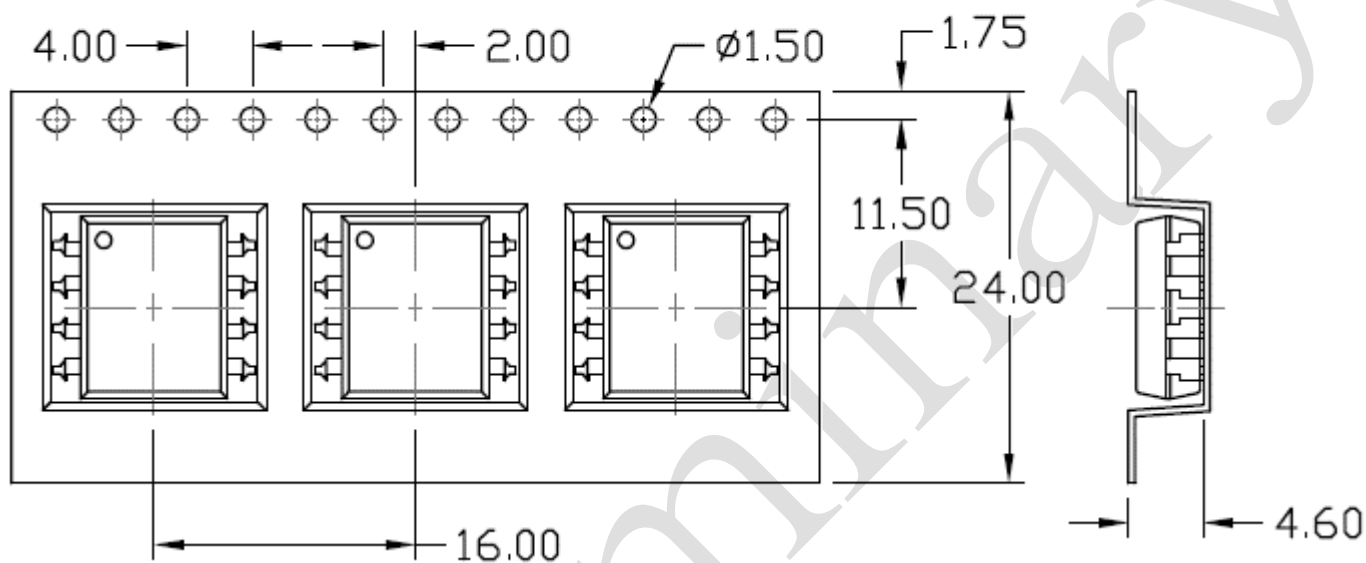
<b>Option</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
None	Standard 8 Pin Dip	40 Units/Tube
SL(T1)	Surface Mount (Low Profile) Lead Forming– With Option 1 Taping	750 Units/Reel
SL(T2)	Surface Mount (Low Profile) Lead Forming– With Option 2 Taping	750 Units/Reel



**Carrier Tape Specifications** *Dimensions in mm unless otherwise stated*

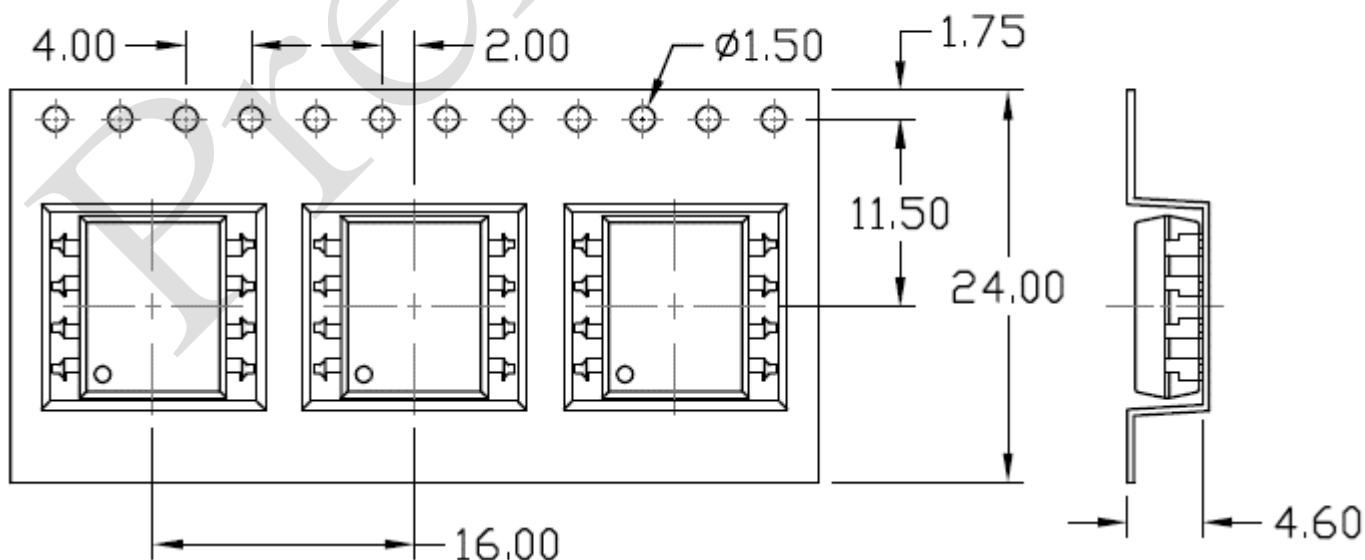
**Option SL(T1)**

Input Direction



**Option SL(T2)**

Input Direction





**Wave soldering (follow the JEDEC standard JESD22-A111)**

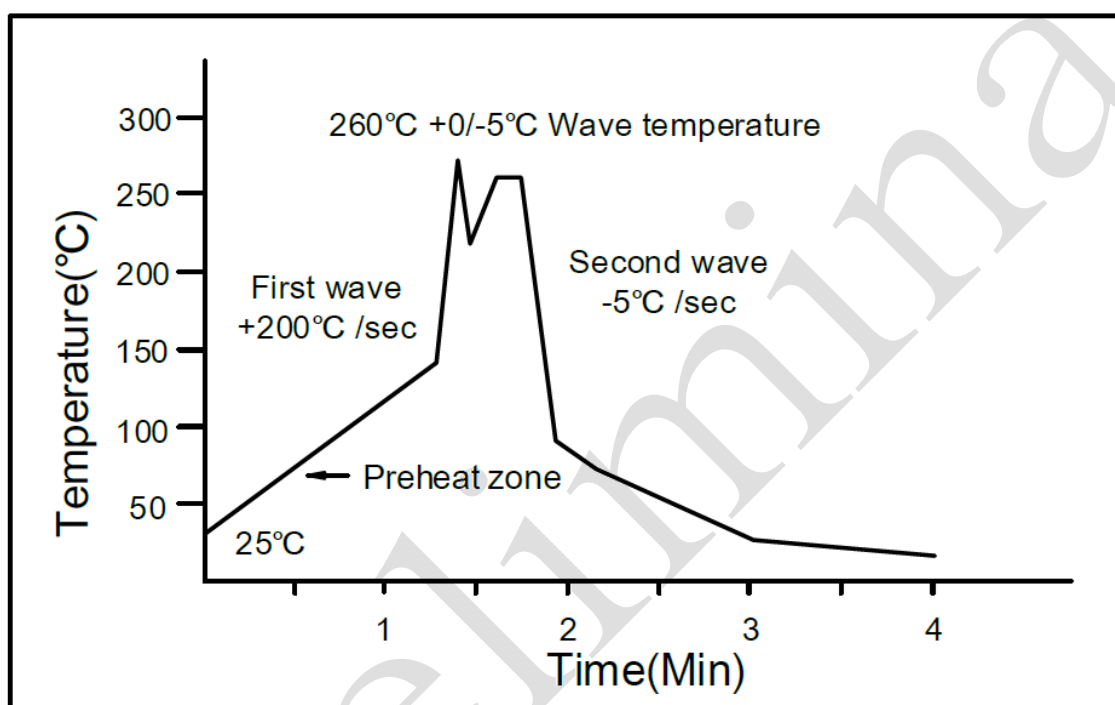
One time soldering is recommended within the condition of temperature.

Temperature:  $260 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ .

Time: 10 sec.

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

Preheat time: 30 to 80 sec.



**Iron soldering (follow the standard MIL-STD 202G, Method 210F)**

Allow single lead soldering in every single process.

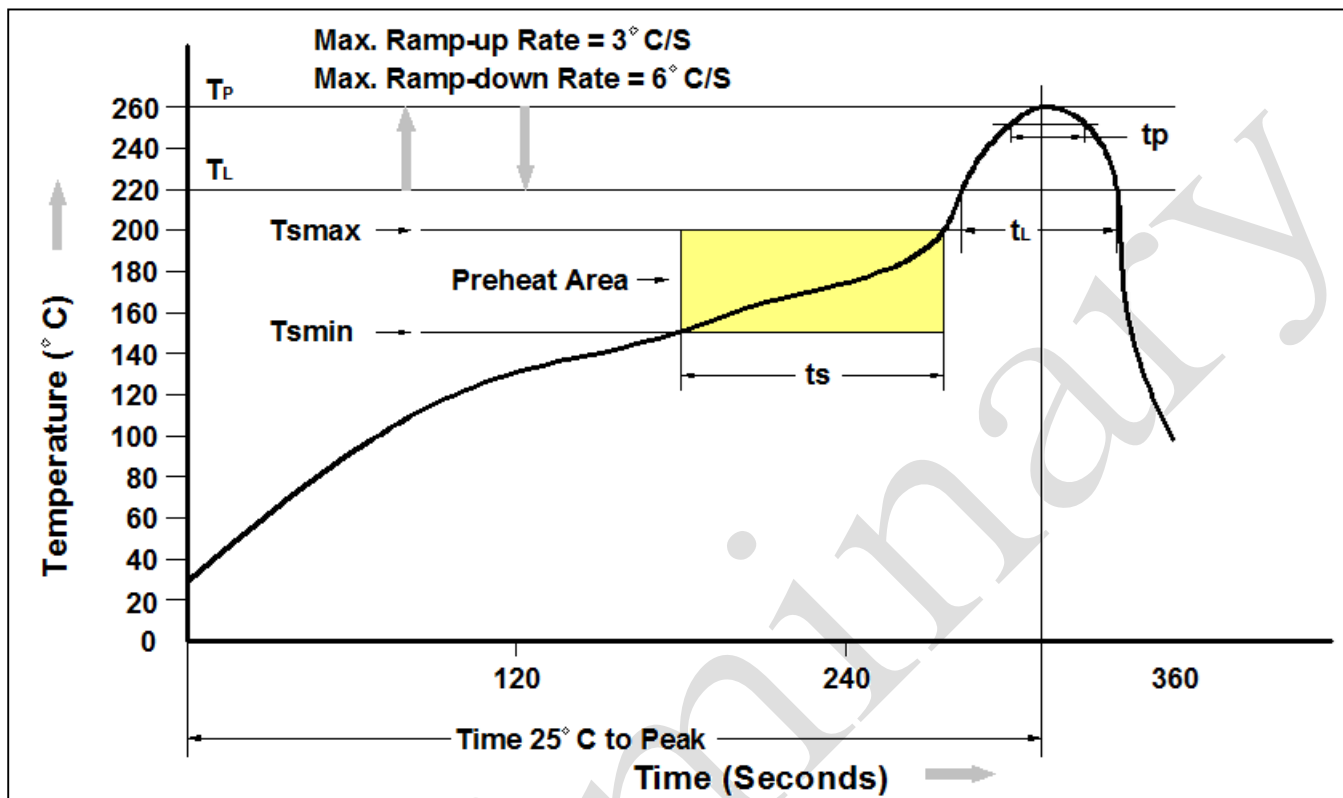
One time soldering is recommended. Temperature:  $350 \pm 10^\circ\text{C}$

Time: 5 sec max.





Reflow Profile



Profile Feature	Pb-Free Assembly Profile
Temperature Min. ( $T_{smin}$ )	150°C
Temperature Max. ( $T_{smax}$ )	200°C
Time ( $t_s$ ) from ( $T_{smin}$ to $T_{smax}$ )	60-120 seconds
Ramp-up Rate ( $t_L$ to $t_P$ )	3°C/second max.
Liquidous Temperature ( $T_L$ )	217°C
Time ( $t_L$ ) Maintained Above ( $T_L$ )	60 – 150 seconds
Peak Body Package Temperature	260°C +0°C / -5°C
Time ( $t_P$ ) within 5°C of 260°C	30 seconds
Ramp-down Rate ( $T_P$ to $T_L$ )	6°C/second max
Time 25°C to Peak Temperature	8 minutes max.



---

**DISCLAIMER**

CT MICRO RESERVES THE RIGHT TO MAKE CHANGES WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE TO ANY PRODUCTS HEREIN TO IMPROVE RELIABILITY, FUNCTION OR DESIGN. CT MICRO DOES NOT ASSUME ANY LIABILITY ARISING OUT OF THE APPLICATION OR USE OF ANY PRODUCT OR CIRCUIT DESCRIBED HEREIN; NEITHER DOES IT CONVEY ANY LICENSE UNDER ITS PATENT RIGHTS, NOR THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS.

---

DISCOLORATION MIGHT OCCUR ON THE PACKAGE SURFACE AFTER SOLDERING, REFLOW OR LONG TERM USE. THIS DOES NOT IMPACT THE PRODUCT PERFORMANCE NOR THE PRODUCT RELIABILITY.

---

CT MICRO ARE NOT AUTHORIZED FOR USE AS CRITICAL COMPONENTS IN LIFE SUPPORT DEVICES OR SYSTEMS WITHOUT EXPRESS WRITTEN APPROVAL OF CT MICRO INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION.

1. *Life support devices or systems are devices or systems which, (a) are intended for surgical implant into the body, or (b) support or sustain life, or (c) whose failure to perform when properly used in accordance with instruction for use provided in the labelling, can be reasonably expected to result in significant injury to the user.*
2. *A critical component is any component of a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.*