



# ORIENT

## Photo coupler

### Product Data Sheet

Name: OR-M61L

Customer: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

#### **SHENZHEN ORIENT COMPONENTS CO., LTD**

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### 1. Features

- (1) Compliance Halogens Free (Br < 900ppm, Cl < 900ppm, Br+Cl<1500ppm)
- (2) Inverter logic type (Totem pole output)
- (3) Supply voltage: 2.7 to 5.5 V
- (4) Data transfer rate: 15 MBd (typ.) (NRZ)
- (5) Threshold input current: 1.3 mA (max) (Ta = 105°C);1.6 mA (max) (Ta = 125°C)
- (6) Supply current: 1.0 mA (max)
- (7) Common-mode transient immunity: ±20 kV/μs (min)
- (8) Isolation voltage: 3750 Vrms (min)
- (9) Operating temperature: -40 to 125
- (10) Safety approval
  - UL approved(No.E323844)
  - VDE approved(No.40029733)
  - CQC approved (No.CQC19001231256)
- (11) In compliance with RoHS, REACH standards
- (12) MSL Class I



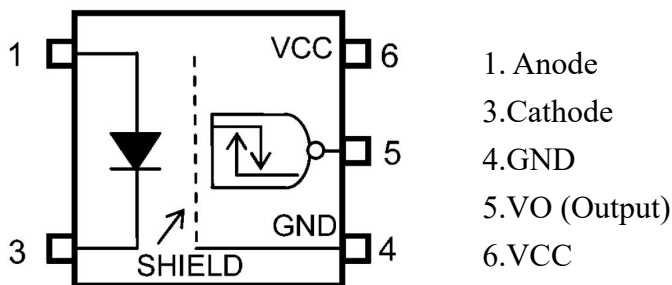
### 2. Instructions

The OR-M61L consists of a high-output GaAlAs light-emitting diode coupled with integrated high gain, high-speed photo detectors. It is housed in the SO6 package. This photo coupler guarantees operation at up to 125°C and on supplies from 2.7 V to 5.5 V. Since M61L has guaranteed 1 mA low supply current (ICCL/ICCH), and 1.6 mA (Ta = 125°C) low threshold input current(IFHL), it contributes to energy saving of devices. It can drive directly from a microcomputer for a low input current. The M61L has an internal Faraday shield that provides a guaranteed common-mode transient immunity of ±20 kV/μs.

### 3. Application Range

- Factory Networking
- High-Speed Digital Interfacing for Instrumentation and Control Devices
- I/O Interface Boards

### 4. Functional Diagram



Input	LED	Output
H	ON	L
L	OFF	H

Note: A 0.1-μF bypass capacitor must be connected between pin 6 and pin 4

## 5. Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25°C)\*1

Parameter		Symbol	Rated Value	Unit
Input	Average Forward Input Current	I <sub>F</sub>	50	mA
	Peak transient input forward current	I <sub>FPT</sub>	1	A
	Reverse Input Voltage	V <sub>R</sub>	5	V
	Power Dissipation	P <sub>I</sub>	20	mW
Output	Output Collector Current	I <sub>O</sub>	10	mA
	Output Collector Voltage	V <sub>O</sub>	6	V
	Output Collector Power Dissipation	P <sub>O</sub>	20	mW
Supply Voltage		V <sub>CC</sub>	6	V
Insulation Voltage		V <sub>iso</sub>	3750	V <sub>rms</sub>
Working Temperature		T <sub>opr</sub>	-40~+125	°C
Storage Temperature		T <sub>stg</sub>	-55~+125	
*2	Soldering Temperature	T <sub>sol</sub>	260	

Note: Using continuously under heavy loads (e.g. the application of high temperature/current/voltage and the significant change in temperature, etc.) may cause this product to decrease in the reliability significantly even if the operating conditions (i.e. operating temperature/current/voltage, etc.) are within the absolute maximum ratings.

Please design the appropriate reliability upon reviewing the Toshiba Semiconductor Reliability Handbook ("Handling Precautions"/"Derating Concept and Methods") and individual reliability data (i.e. reliability test report and estimated failure rate, etc).

Note 1: Pulse width (PW) ≤ 1 ms, duty = 50 %

Note 2: Pulse width (PW) ≤ 1 μs, 300 pps

Note 3: This device is considered as a two-terminal device: Pins 1 and 3 are shorted together, and pins 4, 5 and 6 are shorted together.

## 6. Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Operating Temperature	T <sub>A</sub>	-40	85	°C
Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	2.7	3.6	V
		4.5	5.5	
Low Level Input Current	I <sub>FL</sub>	0	250	μA
High Level Input Current	I <sub>FH</sub>	5	15	mA
Output Pull-up Resistor	R <sub>L</sub>	330	4000	Ω
Fan Out (at R <sub>L</sub> =1kΩ per channel)	N	—	5	TTL Loads

Note: The recommended operating conditions are given as a design guide necessary to obtain the intended performance of the device. Each parameter is an independent value. When creating a system design using this device, the electrical characteristics specified in this datasheet should also be considered.

Note: A ceramic capacitor (0.1 μF) should be connected between pin 6 and pin 4 to stabilize the operation of a high-gain linear amplifier. Otherwise, this photocoupler may not switch properly. The bypass capacitor should be placed within 1 cm of each pin.

Note 1: The rise and fall times of the input on-current should be less than 0.5 μs. Note 2: Denotes the operating range, not the recommended operating condition.

## 7. Opto-Electronic Characteristics

Parameter		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Condition
Input	Forward Voltage	$V_F$	1.0	1.38	1.7	V	$I_F=2\text{mA}$ $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$
	Temperature Coefficient OF Forward Voltage	$\Delta V_F/\Delta T$	—	-1.8	—	mV/°C	$I_F=2\text{mA}$
	Reverse Voltage	$BV_R$	5	—	—	V	$I_R=10\mu\text{A}$
	Input Capacitance	$C_{IN}$	—	20	—	pF	$f=1\text{MHz}$ , $V_F=0\text{V}$
Detector	High Level Supply Current	$I_{CCH}$	—	5.3	6	mA	$V_{CC}=5\text{V}$
	Low Level Supply Current	$I_{CCL}$	—	5.3	6	mA	$V_{CC}=5\text{V}$
	Threshold input current (H/L)	$I_{FHL}$	—	0.5	1.3	mA	$I_O=3.2\text{mA}$ , $V_O<0.4\text{V}$ , $T_a=-40\text{ to }105^\circ\text{C}$
			—	0.5	1.6		$I_O=3.2\text{mA}$ , $V_O<0.4\text{V}$ , $T_a=-40\text{ to }125^\circ\text{C}$
	High-level output voltage	$V_{OH}$	3.2	3.28	—	V	$I_O=-20\mu\text{A}$ , $V_F=0.8\text{V}$ , $V_{CC}=3.3\text{V}$
			4.9	4.98	—		$I_O=-20\mu\text{A}$ , $V_F=0.8\text{V}$ , $V_{CC}=5\text{V}$
			2.3	3.13	—		$I_O=-3.2\text{mA}$ , $V_F=0.8\text{V}$ , $V_{CC}=3.3\text{V}$
			4.0	4.84	—		$I_O=-3.2\text{mA}$ , $V_F=0.8\text{V}$ , $V_{CC}=5\text{V}$
	Low Level Output Voltage	$V_{OL}$	—	—	0.1	V	$I_F=2\text{mA}$ , $I_O=20\mu\text{A}$
			—	0.15	0.4		$I_F=2\text{mA}$ , $I_O=3.2\text{mA}$

Note: All typical values are at  $V_{CC}=5\text{V}$ ,  $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted.

## 8. Switching Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Condition
Input-Output Insulation Leakage Current	II-O	—	—	1	$\mu\text{A}$	45% RH, $t=5\text{s}$ , $V_{I-O}=3\text{kV DC}$ , $T_A=25\text{C}$
Withstand Insulation Test Voltage	VISO	3750	—	—	VRMS	RH $\leq 50\%$ , $t=1\text{min}$ , $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$
Input-Output Resistance	RI-O	—	$10^{12}$	—	$\Omega$	$V_{I-O}=500\text{V DC}$
Input-Output Capacitance	CI-O	—	1	—	p	$f=1\text{MHz}$ , $T_A=25\text{C}$

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit	Test Condition
Propagation delay time (H/L)	$t_{PHL}$	—	25	80	ns	IF = 0 → 2 mA, RT = 1.68 kΩ, CL = 15 pF
Propagation delay time (L/H)	$t_{PLH}$	—	34	80		IF = 2 → 0 mA, RT = 1.68 kΩ, CL = 15 pF
Pulse width distortion	$ t_{PHL}-t_{PLH} $	—	10	25		IF = 2 mA, RT = 1.68 kΩ, CL = 15 pF
Propagation delay skew (device to device)	$t_{psk}$	-30	—	30		IF = 2 mA, RT = 1.68 kΩ, CL = 15 pF
Fall time	$t_f$	—	3	—		IF = 0 → 2 mA, RT = 1.68 kΩ, CL = 15 pF
Rise time	$t_r$	—	3	—		IF = 2 → 0 mA, RT = 1.68 kΩ, CL = 15 pF
Common-mode transient immunity at output high	CMH	±20	±25	—	kV/μs	VCM = 1000 Vp-p, IF = 0 mA, VCC = 3.3 V / 5 V, Ta = 25 °C, RT = 1.68 kΩ
Common-mode transient immunity at output low	CML	±20	±25	—		VCM = 1000 Vp-p, IF = 2 mA, VCC = 3.3 V / 5 V, Ta = 25 °C, RT = 1.68 kΩ

Note: All typical values are at  $T_a = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Note 1:  $f = 5\text{ MHz}$ , duty = 50 %, input current  $t_r = t_f = 5\text{ ns}$ , CL is approximately 15 pF which includes probe and stray wiring capacitance.

Note 2: The propagation delay skew,  $t_{psk}$ , is equal to the magnitude of the worst-case difference in  $t_{PHL}$  and/or  $t_{PLH}$  that will be seen between units at the same given conditions (supply voltage, input current, temperature, etc).

Note 3:  $RT = R1 + R2 = 1.68\text{ k}\Omega$

Recommendation input resistance conditions :  $R1 = R2 = 840\text{ }\Omega$



## 9. Order Information

Part Number

**OR-M61L-W-Y-Z**

Note

M61L = Part number.

W = Tape and reel option. (TP or TP1).

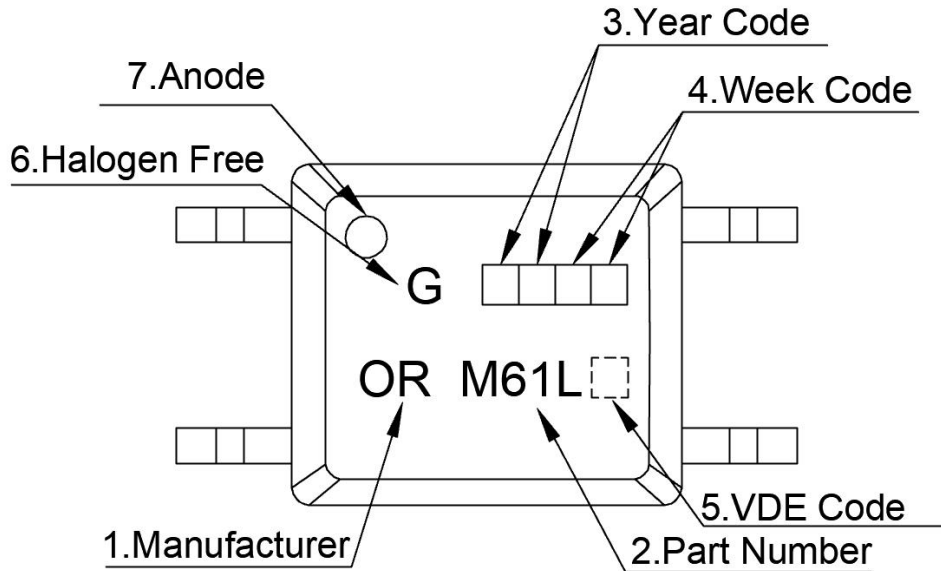
Y = 'V' code for VDE safety (This options is not necessary).

Z = 'G' code for Halogen free.

\* VDE Code can be selected.

Option	Description	Packing quantity
TP	Surface mount lead form (low profile) + TP tape & reel option	3000 units per reel
TP1	Surface mount lead form (low profile) + TP1 tape & reel option	3000 units per reel

## 10. Naming Rule



1. Manufacturer : ORIENT.

2. Part Number : M61L.

3. Year Code   : '21' means '2021' and so on.

4. Week Code   : 01 means the first week, 02 means the second week and so on.

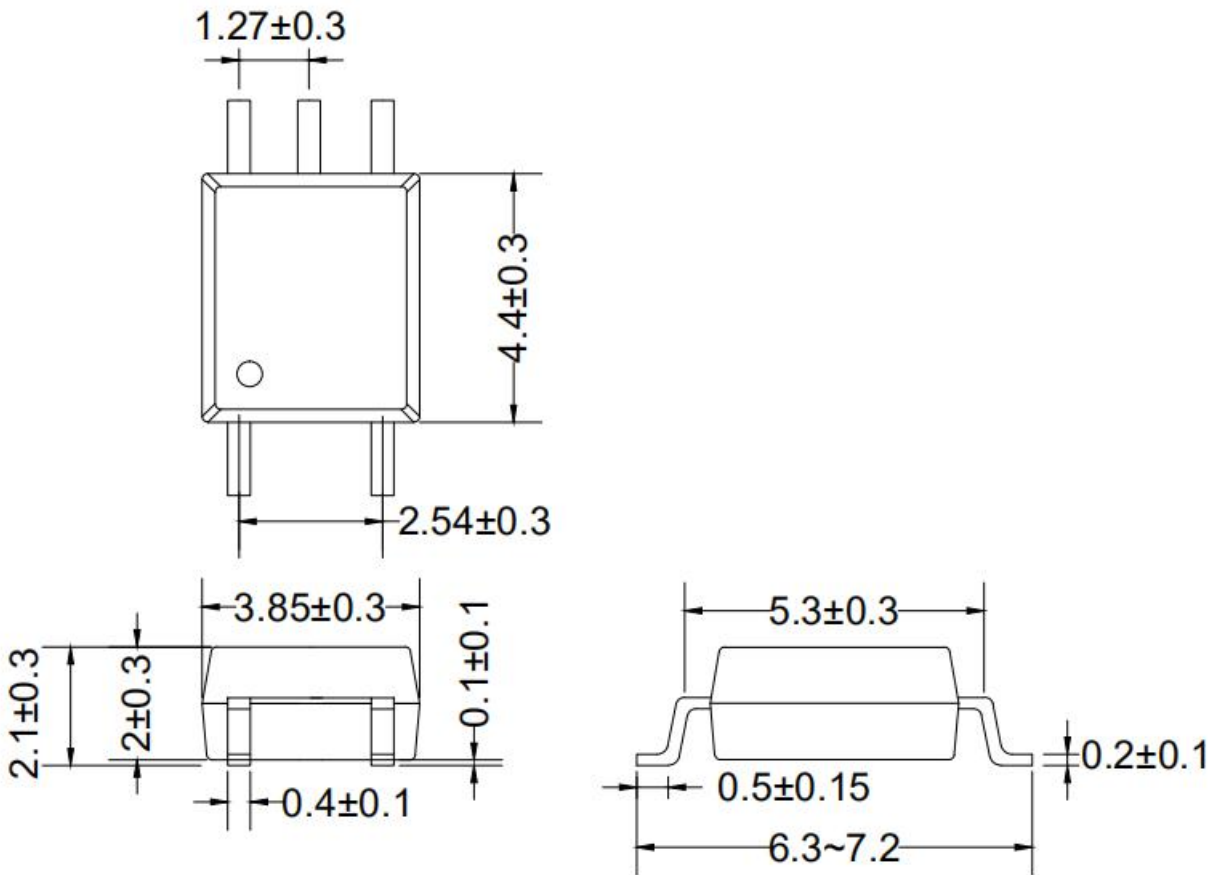
5. VDE Code  . (Optional)

6. HF Code 'G': Halogen Free.

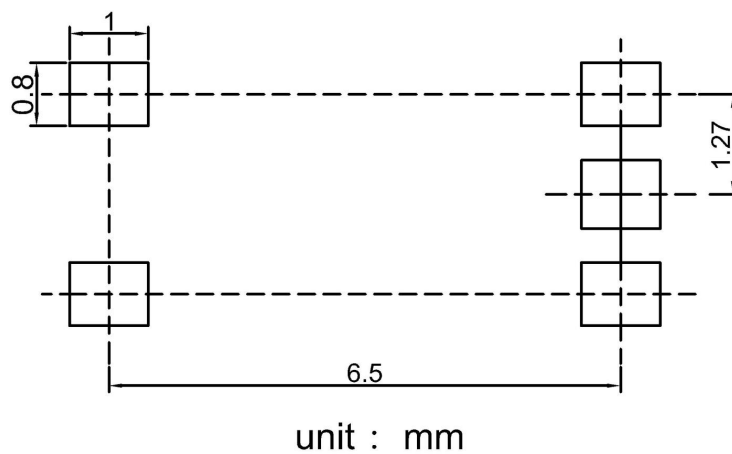
7. Anode.

\* VDE Code can be selected.

### 11. Outer Dimension



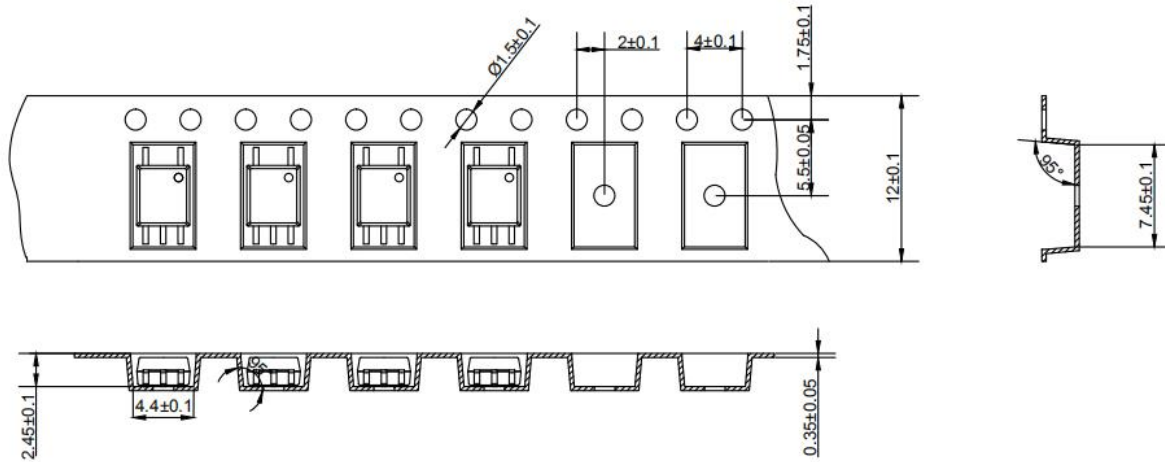
### 12. Recommended Foot Print Patterns (Mount Pad)



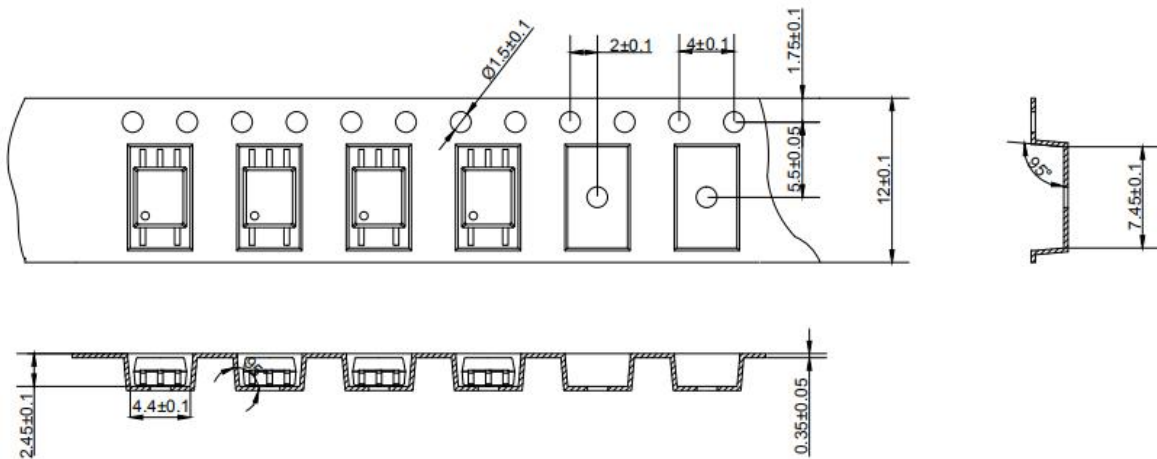


### 13. Taping Dimensions

#### (1) OR-M6XX-TP



#### (2) OR-M6XX-TP1



Description	Symbol	Dimension in mm(inch)
Tape wide	W	12±0.3 (0.472)
Pitch of sprocket holes	P0	4±0.1 (0.157)
Distance of compartment	F	5.5±0.1 (0.217)
	P2	2±0.1 (0.079)
Distance of compartment to compartment	P1	8±0.1 (0.315)

Encapsulation type	TP/TP1
amount (pcs)	3000

## 14. Package Dimension

### (1) package dimension

Packing Information	
Packing type	Reel type
Tape Width	12mm
Qty per Reel	3,000pcs
Small box (inner) Dimension	345*345*45mm
Large box (Outer) Dimension	480x360x360mm
Max qty per small box	6,000pcs
Max qty per large box	60,000pcs

### (2) Packing Label Sample



**Note:**

1. Material Code : Product ID.
2. P/N : Contents with "Order Information" in the specification.
3. Lot No. : Product data.
4. D/C : Product weeks.
5. Quantity : Packaging quantity.

## 15. Reliability Test

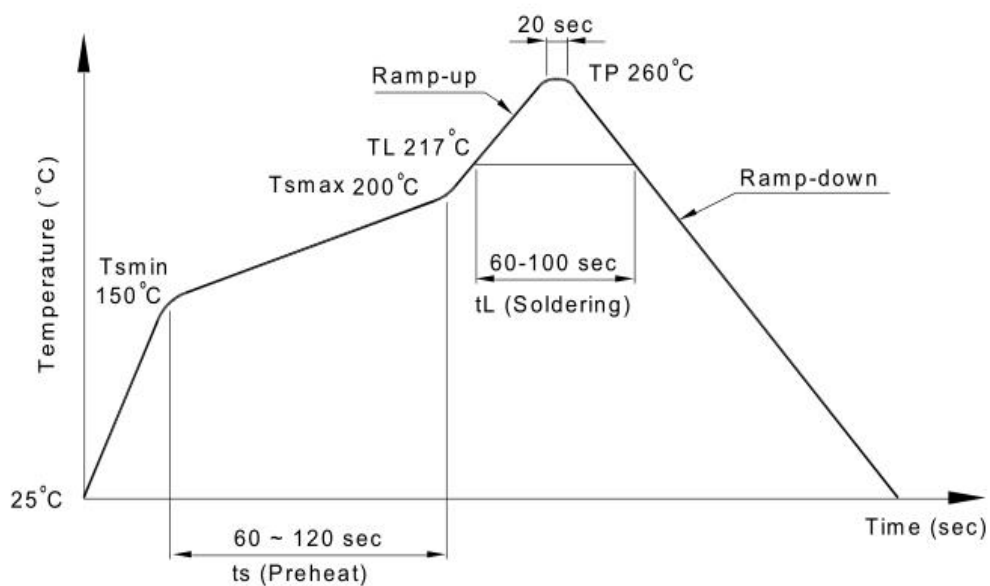
NO.	ITEMS	Reliability Testing				
		QTY. (Pcs)	Condition	Process	Device	Standard
1	RSH 耐焊接热	22	260±5°C	5s/3 次	锡炉	JESD22-A106
2	HTSL 高温存储	77	125°C	168 hrs	高温烤箱 测试仪	JESD22-A103
				500 hrs		
				1000 hrs		
3	LTSL 低温存储	77	-40°C	168 hrs	低温箱 测试仪	JESD22-A119
				500 hrs		
				1000 hrs		
4	TC 温度循环	77	H:125°C 15min ↓5min L:-55°C 15min	300 cycle	冷热冲击 机	JESD22-A104
5	TS 温度冲击	77	H:100°C 5min ↓15s L:-40°C 5min	300 cycle	冷热冲击 机	JESD22-A106
6	HTOL 高温操作	77	100°C IF=10mA Vcc=5V	168 hrs	高温烤箱 测试仪、 老化电 路板	JESD22-A108
				500 hrs		
				1000 hrs		
7	ESD-HB M 人体模式	22	≥8KV 1Cycle	1 次	ESD 静 电测试 仪	JESD22-A114
8	SD 可焊性	22	Pb-free 245±5°C	5s/1 次	锡炉	JESD22-B102
9	HTHB 温湿寿命 试验	77	85°C,85%RH IF=10mA,Vcc=5V	168 hrs	恒温恒湿 机, 测试 仪	JESD22-A101
				500 hrs		
				1000 hrs		
10	Autoclave 压力锅	77	Ta=121 °C,100%RH,2atm	96hrs	压力锅	JESD22-A102

## 16. Temperature Profile Of Soldering

(1) IR Reflow soldering (JEDEC-STD-020C compliant)

Note: one solder backflow is recommended under the conditions described below in the temperature and time profile. Do not weld more than three times.

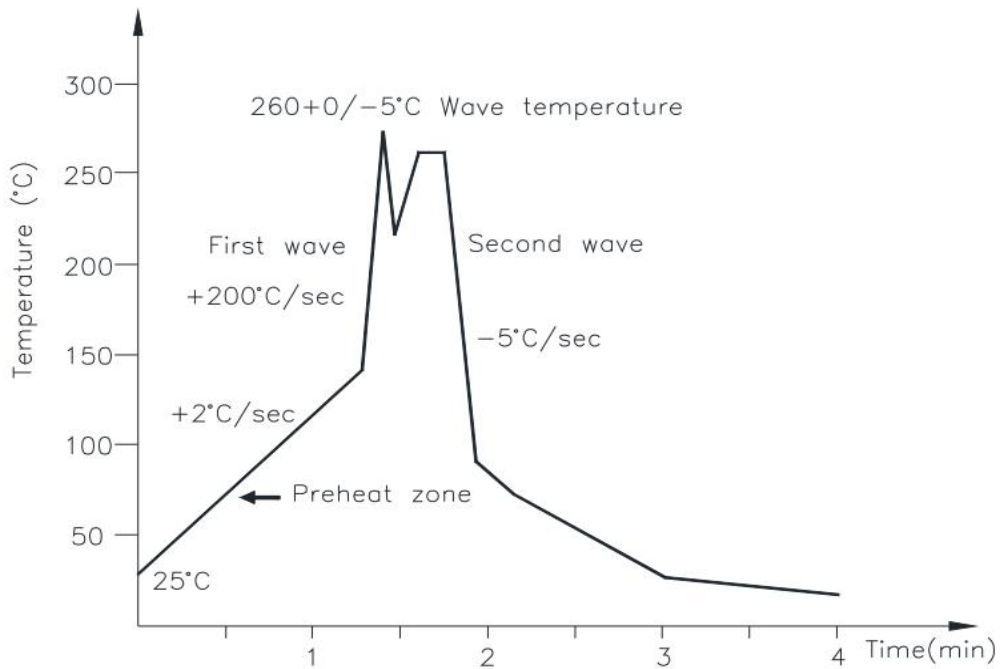
Profile item	Conditions
Preheat	
- Temperature Min (T Smin)	150°C
- Temperature Max (T Smax)	200°C
- Time (min to max) (ts)	90±30 sec
Soldering zone	
- Temperature (TL)	217°C
- Time (t L)	60 sec
Peak Temperature	260°C
Peak Temperature time	20 sec
Ramp-up rate	3°C / sec max.
Ramp-down rate from peak temperature	3~6°C / sec
Reflow times	≤3



(2) Wave soldering (JEDEC22A111 compliant)

One-time welding is recommended under the temperature condition.

Temperature	260+0/-5°C
Time	10 sec
Preheat temperature	5 to 140°C
Preheat time	30 to 80 sec



(3) Hand soldering by soldering iron

Single lead welding is allowed in each process and one-time welding is recommended.

Temperature	380+0/-5°C
Time	3 sec max

### 17. Switching time test circuit

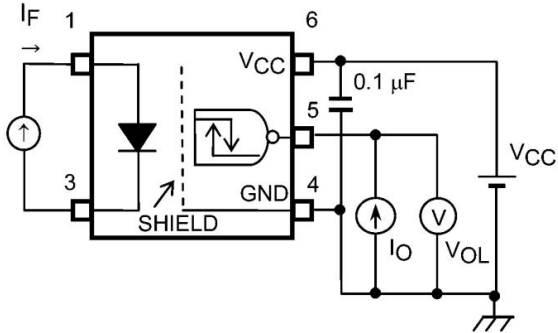


Fig. 17.1 VOL Test Circuit

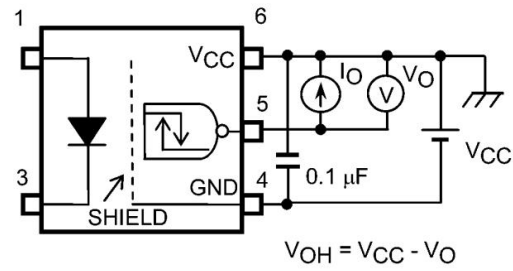


Fig. 17.2 VOH Test Circuit

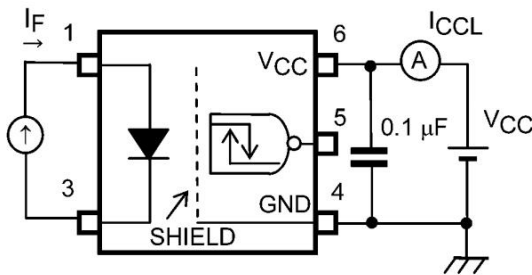


Fig. 17.3 ICCL Test Circuit

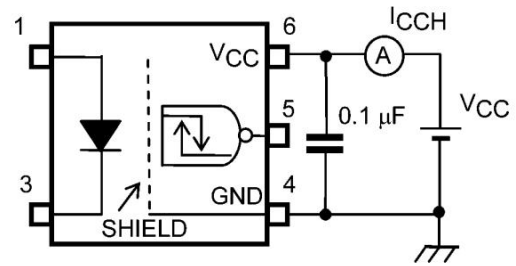
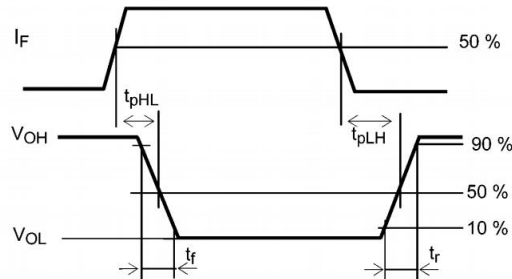
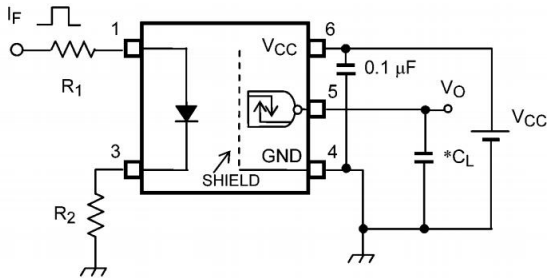


Fig. 17.4 ICCH Test Circuit

$I_F = 2 \text{ mA}$  (P.G.)

( $f = 5 \text{ MHz}$ , duty = 50 %, less than  $t_r = t_f = 5 \text{ ns}$ )

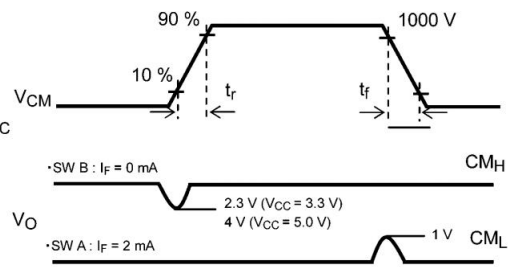
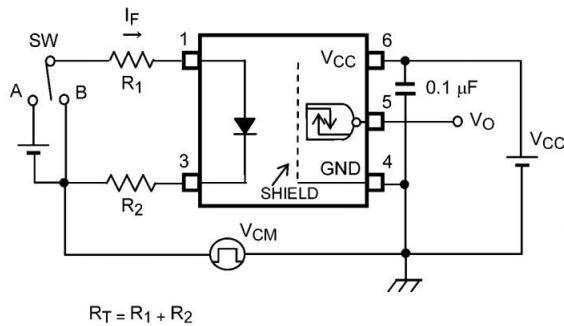


P.G.: Pulse generator

\* $C_L$  is approximately 15 pF which includes probe and stray wiring capacitance.

$R_T = R_1 + R_2$

Fig. 17.5 Switching Time Test Circuit and Waveform



$$CM_H = \frac{800(V)}{t_f(\mu s)} \quad CM_L = \frac{800(V)}{t_r(\mu s)}$$

Fig. 12.1.6 Common-Mode Transient Immunity and Waveform

### 18. Characteristics Curve

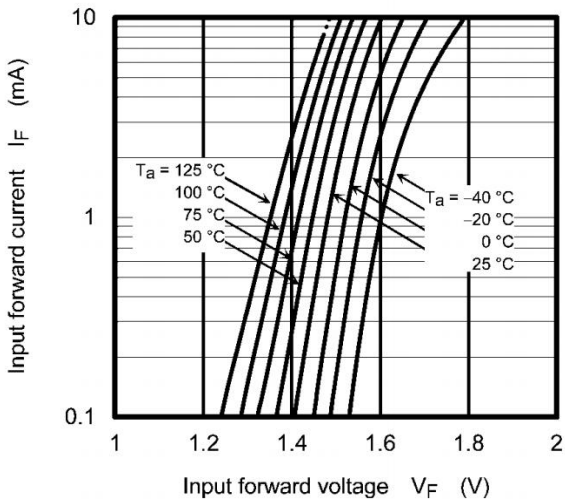


Fig. 18.1  $I_F - V_F$

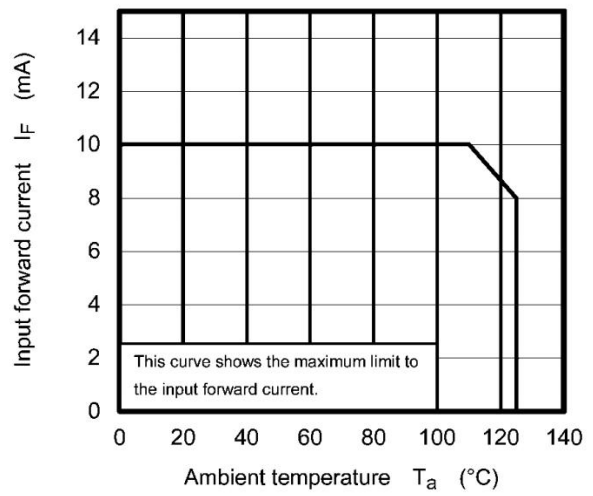


Fig. 18.2  $I_F - T_a$

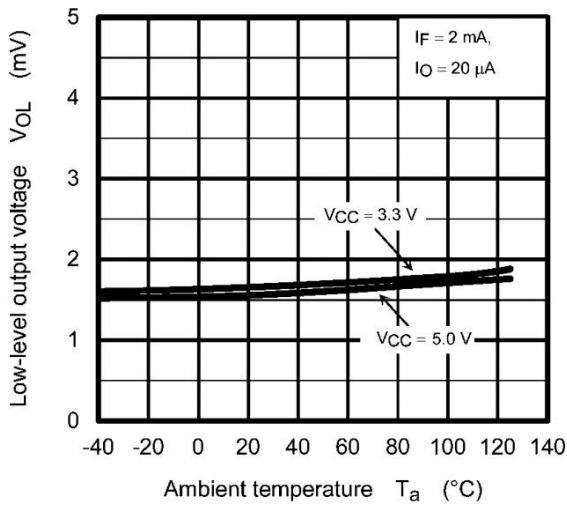


Fig. 18.3  $V_{OL} - T_a$

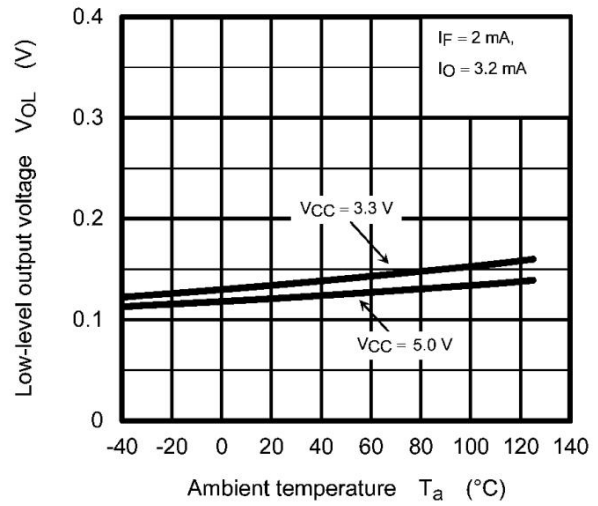


Fig. 18.4  $V_{OL} - T_a$

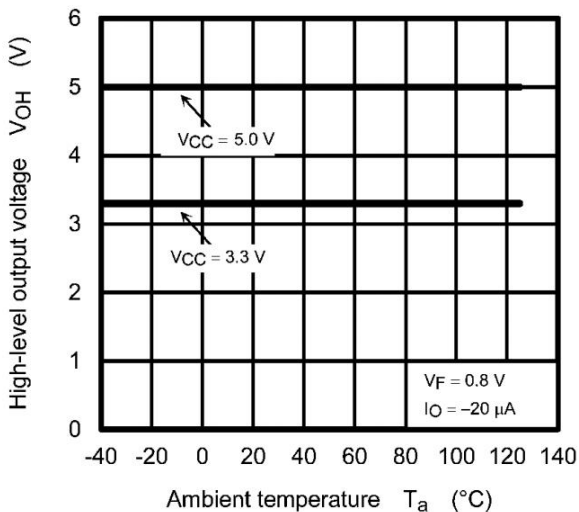


Fig. 18.5  $V_{OH} - T_a$

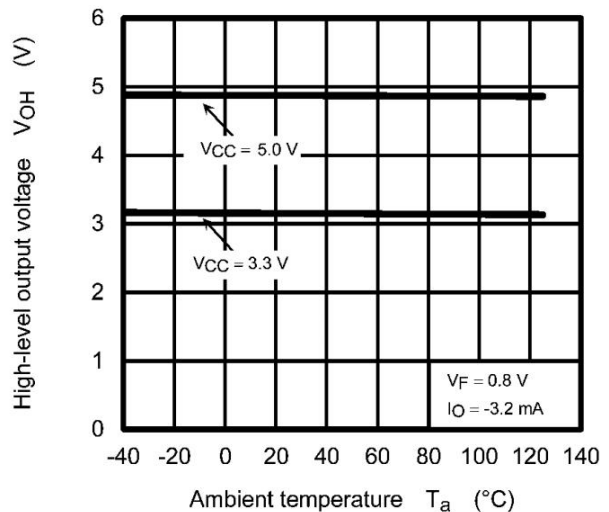


Fig. 18.6  $V_{OH} - T_a$

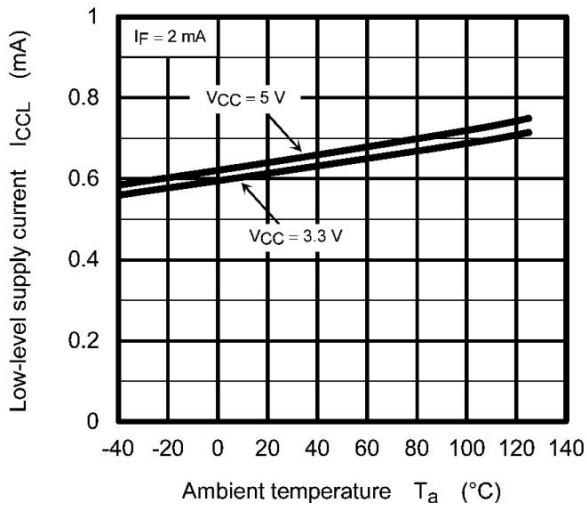


Fig. 18.7  $I_{CCL} - T_a$

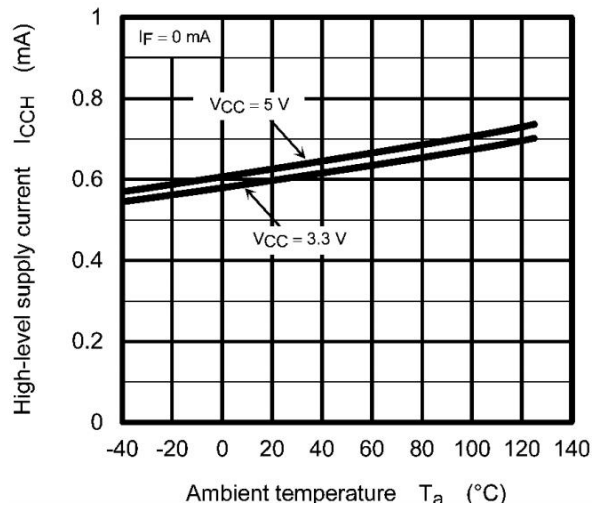


Fig. 18.8  $I_{CCH} - T_a$

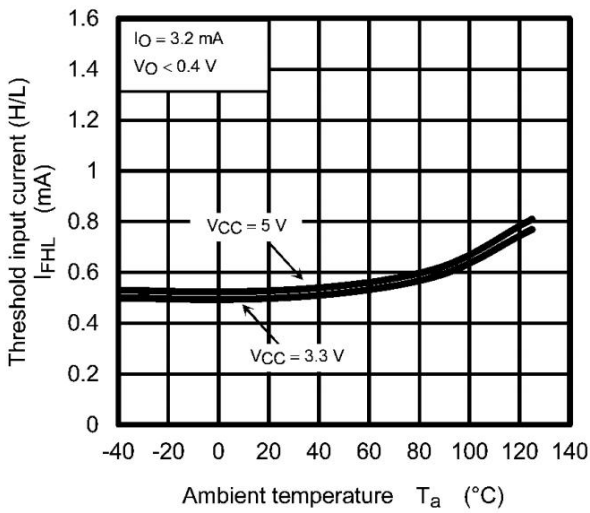


Fig. 18.9  $I_{FHL} - T_a$

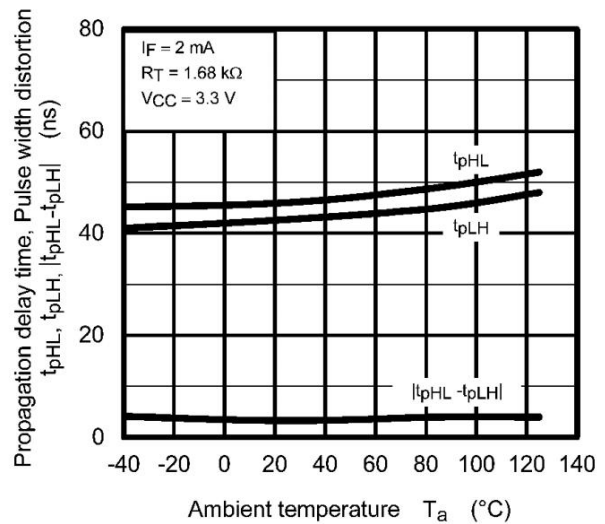


Fig. 18.10  $t_{pHL}, t_{pLH}, |t_{pHL} - t_{pLH}| - T_a$

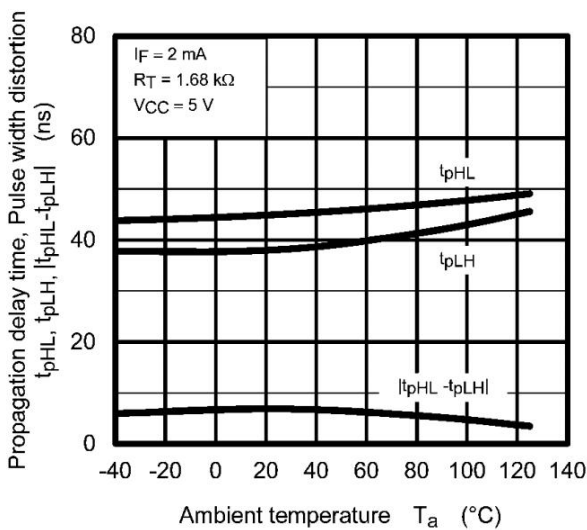


Fig. 18.11  $t_{pHL}, t_{pLH}, |t_{pHL} - t_{pLH}| - T_a$

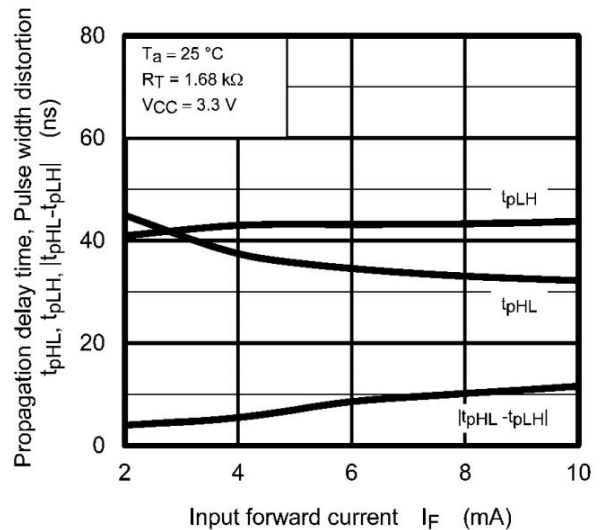
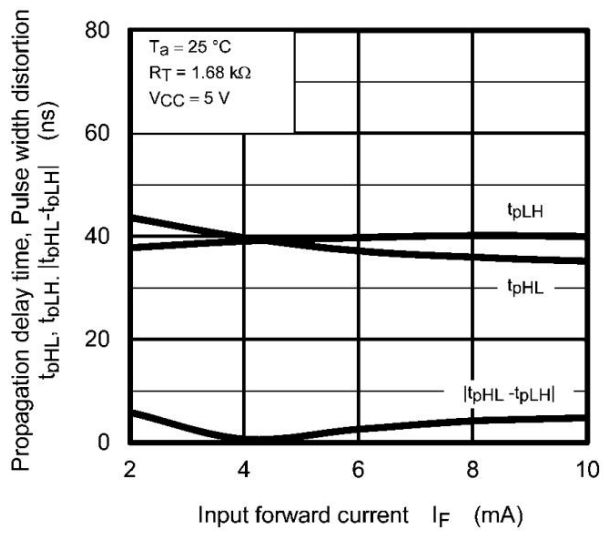


Fig. 18.12  $t_{pHL}, t_{pLH}, |t_{pHL} - t_{pLH}| - I_F$





**Fig. 18.13**  $t_{pHL}$ ,  $t_{pLH}$ ,  $|t_{pHL} - t_{pLH}| - I_F$