

## DESCRIPTION

The LTDL-RA12A is an optical data link interface. The LTDL-RA12A consists of an optical sensor with an I / V amplifier, a Schmitt trigger, and a TTL output interface operating at data rates between 100K baud and 13.2 M baud.

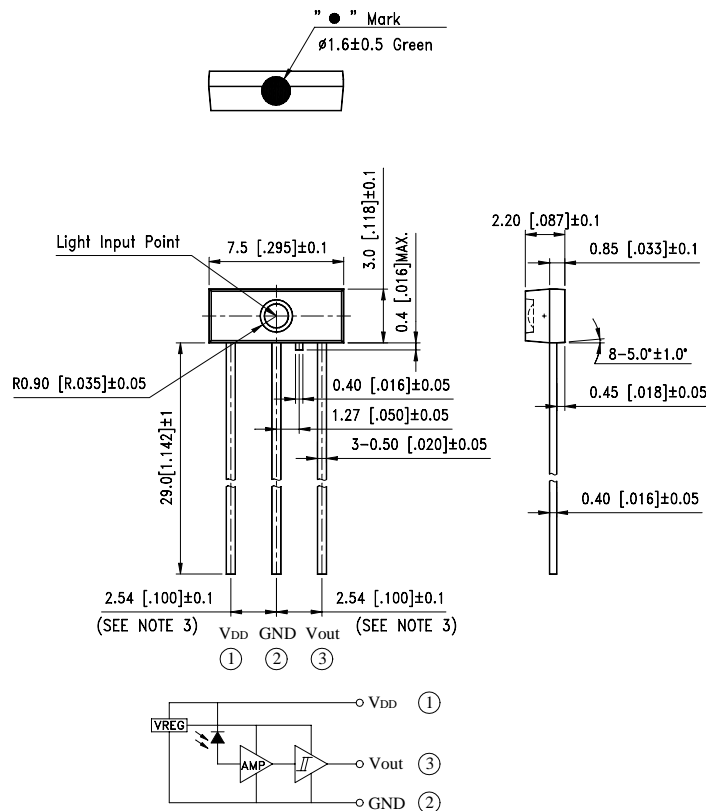
## FEATURES

- \* High PD sensitivity optimized for red light (  $\lambda = 650\text{nm}$  )
- \* Data Rates between 100Kbps and 13.2 Mbps
- \* Low power consumption for extended battery life.
- \* Built-in threshold control for improved noise margin

## APPLICATIONS

- \* Digital Optical Data-Link
- \* Dolby AC-3 Digital Audio Interface

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



### NOTES:

1. All dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
2. Tolerance is  $\pm 0.15$  mm (.006") unless otherwise noted.
3. Lead spacing is measured where the leads emerge from the package.



# LITE-ON TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

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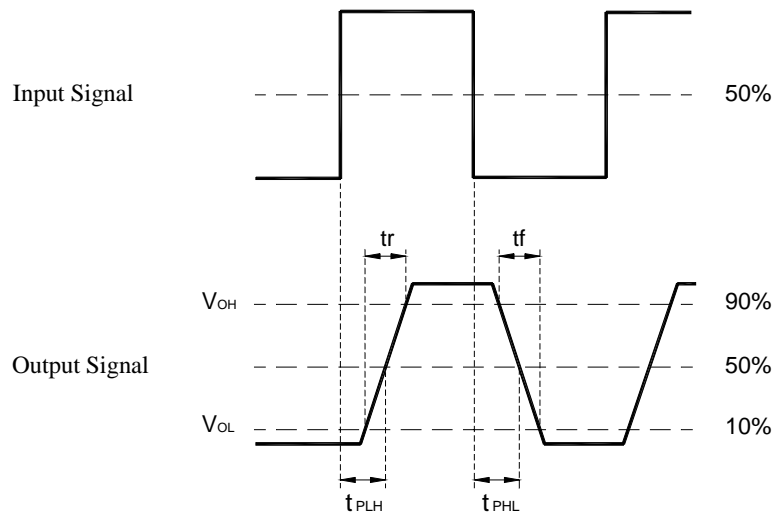
## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS AT TA=25

PARAMETER	MAXIMUM RATING	UNIT
Supply Voltage (V <sub>DD</sub> )	6.0	V
Output Voltage (V <sub>O</sub> )	V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3	V
Operating Temperature Range	-20 to + 70	
Storage Temperature Range	-30 to + 80	
Lead Soldering Temperature [1.6mm(.063") From Body]	260 for 5 Seconds	

## ELECTRICAL OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS AT TA=25

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	TEST CONDITION
Data Rate	T <sub>s</sub>	0.1	-	13.2	Mbps	NRZ signal
Operating Voltage	V <sub>DD</sub>	4.75	-	5.25	V	
Peak Sensitivity Wavelength	<sub>Peak</sub>	-	650	-	nm	
Input Sensitivity	P <sub>i</sub>	-24	-	-14	dBm	
Dissipation current	I <sub>DD</sub>	-	4	6	mA	
High level output voltage	V <sub>OH</sub>	2.4	4.8	-	V	Dc Light , I <sub>OH</sub> = -20 μA
Low level output voltage	V <sub>OL</sub>	-	0.2	0.4	V	Dark , I <sub>OL</sub> = 0.6mA
“Low→High”propagation delay time	t <sub>PLH</sub>	-	-	100	ns	*1
“High→Low”propagation delay time	t <sub>PHL</sub>	-	-	100	ns	
Pulse width distortion	t <sub>w</sub>	-25	-	+25	ns	
Jitter	t <sub>j</sub>	-	1	5	ns	*2
Rise Time	t <sub>r</sub>	-	8	20	ns	*1
Fall Time	t <sub>f</sub>	-	8	20	ns	*1

## Rise and Fall Times and Pulse Width Distortion



$$\text{Pulse Width Distortion} = \Delta t_w = t_{PHL} - t_{PLH}$$

## Jitter

