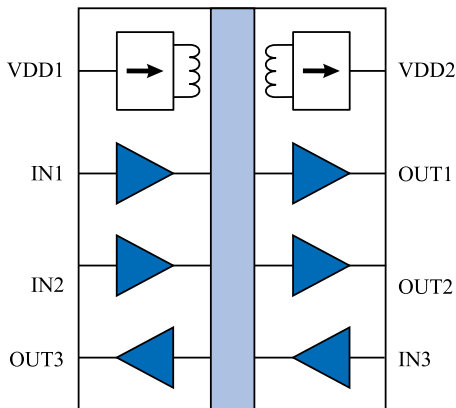
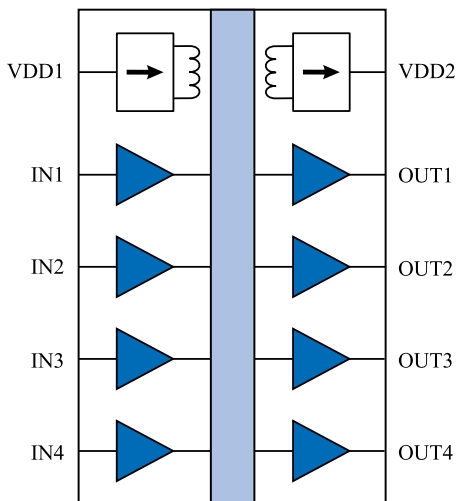


## High-Speed Data Couplers with Integrated DC-DC Convertors

### Block Diagrams



**IL7614**



**IL7615**

### Features

- 110 Mbps
- Integrated ¼ watt, 3.3-to-3.3 V DC-DC convertor
- 6 kV<sub>RMS</sub> Reinforced Isolation
- Thermal shutdown protection
- -40 °C to 125 °C temperature range
- UL1577 and VDE V 0884-11 pending
- 0.3" True 8™ mm 16-pin SOIC package

### Applications

- Industrial automation
- IEC 60601 medical devices
- Grid infrastructure
- Test and measurement
- Three-wire SPI

### Description

The IL76xx-Series are high-speed, fully-isolated, data couplers with integrated 3.3-to-3.3 V, one-quarter watt DC-DC convertors. This level of integration dramatically reduces chip count and board area.

The devices use NVE's proven, patented\* spintronic Giant Magnetoresistance (GMR) isolation technology and IsoLoop® high-efficiency micro-scale isolation transformers.

Frequency hopping and shielding minimize EMI.

A unique ceramic/polymer composite barrier provides best-in-class isolation and virtually unlimited barrier life.

### Absolute Maximum Ratings<sup>(1)</sup>

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Storage temperature	$T_s$	-55		175	°C	
Junction temperature	$T_J$	-55		175	°C	
Supply voltage	$V_{DD1}$	-0.5		6	V	
Digital input voltage		-0.5		$V_{DD} + 0.5$	V	
Digital output voltage		-0.5		$V_{DD} + 1$	V	
Coupler output current drive	$I_o$			10	mA	
Lead solder temperature				260	°C	10 sec.
ESD			2		kV	HBM

### Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Input-side supply voltage	$V_{DD1}$	3	3.3	3.6	V	
Ambient operating temperature	$T_{min}; T_{max}$	-40		125	°C	
Junction temperature	$T_J$	-40		150	°C	
High-level digital input voltage	$V_{IH}$	2.4		$V_{DD1}$	V	$V_{DD1} = 3.3$ V
Low-level digital input voltage	$V_{IL}$	0		0.8	V	

## Safety and Approvals

**VDE V 0884-11** (pending)

V-Series (Reinforced Isolation; VDE File Number 5016933-4880-0002)

- Working Voltage ( $V_{IORM}$ ) 1000  $V_{RMS}$  (1415  $V_{PK}$ ); reinforced insulation; pollution degree 2
- Isolation voltage ( $V_{ISO}$ ) 6000  $V_{RMS}$
- Surge immunity ( $V_{IOSM}$ ) 12.8 kV $_{PK}$
- Surge rating 8 kV
- Transient overvoltage ( $V_{IOTM}$ ) 6000  $V_{PK}$
- Each part tested at 2387  $V_{PK}$  for 1 second, 5 pC partial discharge limit
- Samples tested at 6000  $V_{PK}$  for 60 sec.; then 2122  $V_{PK}$  for 10 sec. with 5 pC partial discharge limit

Safety-Limiting Values	Symbol	Value	Units
Safety rating ambient temperature	$T_S$	180	°C
Safety rating power (180°C)	$P_S$	270	mW
Supply current safety rating (total of supplies)	$I_S$	54	mA

**UL 1577** (Component Recognition Program File Number E207481)

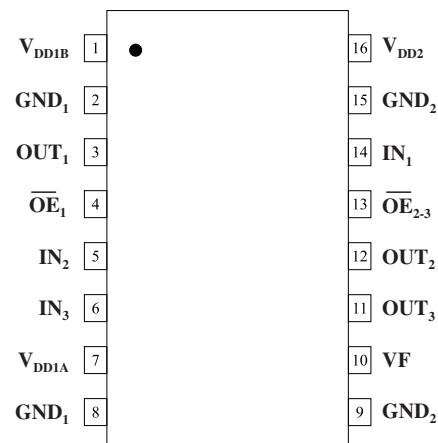
- V-Series parts tested at 7.2 kV $_{RMS}$  (10.2 kV $_{PK}$ ) for 1 second; each lot sample tested at 6 kV $_{RMS}$  (8485  $V_{PK}$ ) for 1 minute

## Soldering Profile

Per JEDEC J-STD-020C, MSL 1

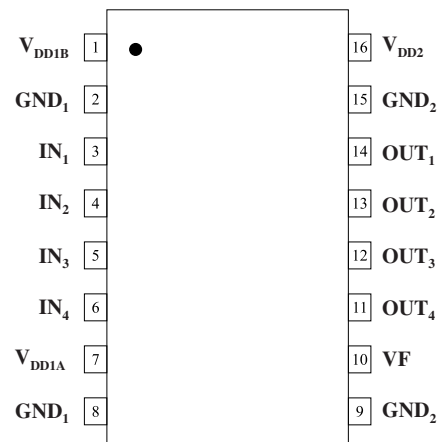
### IL7614V Pin Connections

1	V <sub>DD1B</sub>	Coupler controller-side power supply input (3.3 V nominal).
2	GND <sub>1</sub>	Ground return for V <sub>DD1</sub> (pins 2 and 8 internally connected)
3	OUT <sub>1</sub>	Data out, channel 1
4	$\overline{\text{OE}}_1$	Channel 1 output enable (if high, OUT <sub>1</sub> = high impedance; has a 500 k $\Omega$ nominal internal pulldown)
5	IN <sub>2</sub>	Data in, channel 2
6	IN <sub>3</sub>	Data in, channel 3
7	V <sub>DD1A</sub>	DC-DC convertor input voltage (3.3 V nominal); bypass with 0.1 $\mu$ F.
8	GND <sub>1</sub>	Ground return for V <sub>DD1</sub> (pins 2 and 8 internally connected)
9	GND <sub>2</sub>	Ground return for V <sub>DD2</sub> (pins 9 and 15 internally connected)
10	VF	Output-side rectifier output / regulator input; connect to a 0.1 $\mu$ F/16 V external filter capacitor.
11	OUT <sub>3</sub>	Data out, channel 3
12	OUT <sub>2</sub>	Data out, channel 2
13	$\overline{\text{OE}}_{2-3}$	Channel 2 and 3 output enable (if high, OUT <sub>2</sub> and OUT <sub>3</sub> are high impedance; has a 500 k $\Omega$ nominal internal pulldown)
14	IN <sub>1</sub>	Data in, channel 1
15	GND <sub>2</sub>	Ground return for V <sub>DD2</sub> (pins 9 and 15 internally connected)
16	V <sub>DD2</sub>	Isolated supply voltage



### IL7615V Pin Connections

1	V <sub>DD1B</sub>	Coupler controller-side power supply input (3.3 V nominal).
2	GND <sub>1</sub>	Ground return for V <sub>DD1</sub> (pins 2 and 8 internally connected).
3	IN <sub>1</sub>	Data in, channel 1
4	IN <sub>2</sub>	Data in, channel 2
5	IN <sub>3</sub>	Data in, channel 3
6	IN <sub>4</sub>	Data in, channel 4
7	V <sub>DD1A</sub>	DC-DC convertor input voltage (3.3 V nominal); bypass with 0.1 $\mu$ F.
8	GND <sub>1</sub>	Ground return for V <sub>DD1</sub> (pins 2 and 8 internally connected).
9	GND <sub>2</sub>	Ground return for V <sub>DD2</sub> (pins 9 and 15 internally connected).
10	VF	Output-side rectifier output / regulator input; connect to a 0.1 $\mu$ F/16 V external filter capacitor.
11	OUT <sub>4</sub>	Data out, channel 4
12	OUT <sub>3</sub>	Data out, channel 3
13	OUT <sub>2</sub>	Data out, channel 2
14	OUT <sub>1</sub>	Data out, channel 1
15	GND <sub>2</sub>	Ground return for V <sub>DD2</sub> (pins 9 and 15 internally connected).
16	V <sub>DD2</sub>	Isolated supply voltage



## Coupler Specifications ( $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$ ; $T_{min}$ to $T_{max}$ unless otherwise stated)

Electrical Specifications						
Parameters	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Controller-side coupler quiescent supply current						
IL7614V	I <sub>DD1B</sub>		1.2	1.75	mA	
IL7615V			0.3	0.4		
Isolated-side quiescent supply current						
IL7614V	I <sub>DD2</sub>		2.4	3.5	mA	
IL7615V			4.8	7		
Controller-side dynamic supply current						
IL7614V	I <sub>DD1B</sub>		0.3	0.5	mA/Mbps	All channels
IL7615V			0.6	1		
Isolated-side dynamic supply current						
IL7614V	I <sub>DD2</sub>		0.15	0.25	mA/Mbps	
IL7615V			0			
Logic input current	I <sub>I</sub>	−10		10	μA	
Logic high output voltage	V <sub>OH</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> − 0.1	V <sub>DD</sub>		V	I <sub>O</sub> = −20 μA, V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub>
		0.8 x V <sub>DD</sub>	0.9 x V <sub>DD</sub>			I <sub>O</sub> = −4 mA, V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub>
Logic low output voltage	V <sub>OL</sub>		0	0.1	V	I <sub>O</sub> = 20 μA, V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IL</sub>
			0.5	0.8		I <sub>O</sub> = 4 mA, V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IL</sub>

Coupler Switching Specifications						
Maximum data rate		100	110		Mbps	$C_L = 15\text{ pF}$
Pulse width <sup>(6)</sup>	PW	10			ns	50% Points, $V_O$
Propagation delay input to output (high to low)	$t_{PHL}$		12	18	ns	$C_L = 15\text{ pF}$
Propagation delay input to output (low to high)	$t_{PLH}$		12	18	ns	$C_L = 15\text{ pF}$
Pulse width distortion <sup>(2)</sup>	PWD		2	3	ns	$C_L = 15\text{ pF}$
Propagation delay skew <sup>(3)</sup>	$t_{PSK}$		4	6	ns	$C_L = 15\text{ pF}$
Output rise time (10%–90%)	$t_R$		2	4	ns	$C_L = 15\text{ pF}$
Output fall time (10%–90%)	$t_F$		2	4	ns	$C_L = 15\text{ pF}$
Common mode transient immunity (output logic high or logic low) <sup>(4)</sup>	$ CM_H ,  CM_L $	30	50		kV/ $\mu\text{s}$	$V_{CM} = 1500\text{ V}_{DC}$ $t_{TRANSIENT} = 25\text{ ns}$
Channel-to-channel skew	$t_{CSK}$		2	3	ns	$C_L = 15\text{ pF}$
Dynamic power consumption			140	240	$\mu\text{A/Mbps}$	per channel

Coupler Magnetic Field Immunity <sup>(7)</sup>						
Power frequency magnetic immunity	$H_{PF}$	1000	1500		A/m	50Hz/60Hz
Pulse magnetic field immunity	$H_{PM}$	1800	2000		A/m	$t_p = 8\text{ }\mu\text{s}$
Damped oscillatory magnetic field	$H_{OSC}$	1800	2000		A/m	0.1Hz – 1MHz
Cross-axis immunity multiplier <sup>(8)</sup>	$K_X$		2.5			

**DC-DC Converter Specifications**

T <sub>min</sub> to T <sub>max</sub> and V <sub>DD1</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V unless otherwise stated						
Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Output voltage	V <sub>DD2A</sub>	3	3.3	3.45	V	T <sub>min</sub> to T <sub>max</sub> ; full V <sub>DD1</sub> and I <sub>DD2</sub> operating range
Output current	I <sub>DD2</sub>	80			mA	Total available to internal coupler and external load
Overcurrent threshold	I <sub>DD2</sub>		150		mA	Disable
			145			Re-enable
Short-circuit protection limited current		115	125	135	mA	
Controller-side quiescent supply current	I <sub>DD1AQ</sub>		200	240	mA	No external load on V <sub>DD2</sub>
Controller-side supply current	I <sub>DD1A</sub>		380	440	mA	Maximum DC-DC converter load
Line regulation	$\Delta V_{DD2}/\Delta V_{DD1A}$		32	40	mV/V	25 °C
			16			125 °C
Load regulation	$\Delta V_{DD2}/V_{DD2}$		5	6	%	I <sub>DD2</sub> = 0 to max.
Output voltage temperature coefficient	$(\Delta V_{DD2}/V_{DD2})/\Delta T$		0.017		%/C	I <sub>DD2</sub> = 10 mA
			0.03			I <sub>DD2</sub> = 50 mA
Capacitive load	C <sub>DD2</sub>			1000	μF	
Output voltage ripple	V <sub>DD2-RIPPLE</sub>			5	mV <sub>P-P</sub>	20 MHz bandwidth; I <sub>DD2</sub> = max.
			1			1 kHz bandwidth; I <sub>DD2</sub> = max.
Start-up time	t <sub>SU</sub>		200		μs	No load
			400			Full load ( resistive)
Converter frequency	f <sub>OSC</sub>	105	113	120	MHz	

## Isolation Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Creepage distance (external)		8.03	8.3		mm	Per IEC 60601
Total barrier thickness (internal)		0.013	0.016		mm	
Barrier resistance	$R_{IO}$		$>10^{14}$		$\Omega$	500 V <sub>RMS</sub>
Barrier capacitance	$C_{IO}$		7		pF	f = 1 MHz
Leakage current			0.2		$\mu A_{RMS}$	240 V <sub>RMS</sub> , 60 Hz
Comparative tracking index	CTI	$\geq 600$			V <sub>RMS</sub>	Per IEC 60112
Barrier life			44000		Years	100°C, 1000 V <sub>RMS</sub> , 60% CL activation energy

## Thermal Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Junction–ambient thermal resistance	$\theta_{JA}$		67		°C/W	Double-sided PCB with thermal vias in free air
Junction–case (top) thermal resistance	$\theta_{JC}$		12			
Junction–ambient thermal resistance	$\theta_{JA}$		46			2s2p PCB with thermal vias per JESD51 with thermal vias in free air
Junction–case (top) thermal resistance	$\theta_{JC}$		9			
Power dissipation	$P_D$			1.6	W	

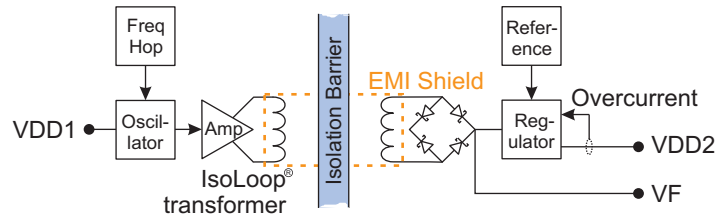
## Notes:

1. Absolute Maximum specifications mean the device will not be damaged if operated under these conditions. It does not guarantee performance.
2. PWD is defined as  $t_{P_{HL}} - t_{P_{LH}}$ . %PWD is equal to PWD divided by pulse width.
3.  $t_{PSK}$  is the magnitude of the worst-case difference in  $t_{P_{HL}}$  and/or  $t_{P_{LH}}$  between devices at 25°C.
4.  $CM_H$  is the maximum common mode voltage slew rate that can be sustained while maintaining  $V_O > 0.8 V_{DD2}$ .  $CM_L$  is the maximum common mode input voltage that can be sustained while maintaining  $V_O < 0.8 V$ . The common mode voltage slew rates apply to both rising and falling common mode voltage edges.
5. Device is considered a two terminal device: pins 1–8 shorted and pins 9–16 shorted.
6. Minimum pulse width is the minimum value at which specified PWD is guaranteed.
7. The relevant test and measurement methods are given in the Electromagnetic Compatibility section.
8. External magnetic field immunity is improved by this factor if the field direction is “end-to-end” rather than to “pin-to-pin” (see diagram in the Electromagnetic Compatibility section).

## Device Operation

### DC-DC Convertor Operation

The DC-DC convertor block diagram is shown in Figure 1:



**Figure 1. DC-DC convertor block diagram.**

A 113 MHz oscillator drives a high-frequency power amplifier, which in turn drives an IsoLoop® microtransformer primary. Frequency hopping reduces EMI peak amplitudes, and embedded magnetic shielding further reduces radiated EMI.

A unique ceramic/polymer composite barrier provides best-in-class 6 kV isolation with virtually unlimited barrier life.

On the other side of the isolation barrier, the transformer secondary output is filtered, rectified, and regulated by a low-EMI low drop-out regulator with a precision bandgap voltage reference.

### Simple Capacitive Decoupling

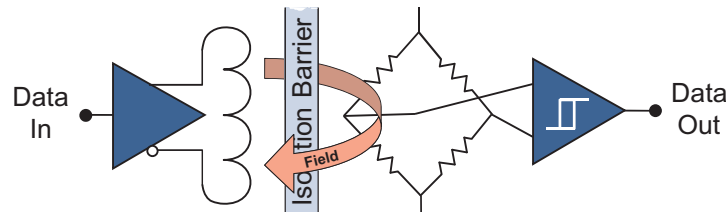
The only external parts required are a 0.1  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor placed as close as possible to the  $V_{DD1B}$  supply pin, a 10  $\mu\text{F}$  ceramic capacitor for the  $V_{DD2}$  pin, and a 0.1  $\mu\text{F}/16\text{ V}$  filter capacitor near the  $V_F$  pin. This low external parts count reduces board area and cost.

### Short-Circuit Protection

The output current is internally limited to approximately 125 mA. This provides short-circuit protection and eliminates the need for external protection circuitry.

### GMR Isolator Operation

An equivalent circuit for each of the Giant Magnetoresistor (GMR) isolator channels is shown in Figure 2:



**Figure 2. Isolator model signal path.**

The GMR isolator signal path starts with a buffered input signal that is driven through an ultraminiature coil. This generates a small magnetic field that changes the electron spin polarization of GMR resistors, which are configured as a Wheatstone bridge. The change in spin polarization of the resistors creates a bridge voltage which drives an output comparator to construct an isolated version of the input signal. GMR is inherently high speed and low distortion.

### Dynamic Power Consumption

IsoLoop Isolators achieve their low power consumption from the way they transmit data across the isolation barrier. By detecting the edge transitions of the input logic signal and converting these to narrow current pulses, a magnetic field is created around the GMR Wheatstone bridge. Depending on the direction of the magnetic field, the bridge causes the output comparator to switch following the input logic signal. Since the current pulses are narrow, about 2.5 ns, the power consumption is independent of mark-to-space ratio and solely dependent on frequency. This has obvious advantages over optocouplers, which have power consumption heavily dependent on mark-to-space ratio.



Power consumption increases with frequency for the input side of each channel, but output-side power consumption is constant for a particular isolator channel. For channels with inputs on the  $V_{DD2}$  side, the dynamic power consumption must be provided by the DC-DC convertor, so  $V_{DD1B}$  supply current increases with the frequency of that channel.

## Current Drawn From the Output of the DC-DC Convertor by the Coupler Section

The current drawn from the output of the DC-DC convertor by the coupler section consists of the coupler's isolated-side quiescent current, plus, in the case of the IL7614V, isolated-side dynamic current. So, for example, for an IL7614V, the isolated-side quiescent current is 3.5 mA, the dynamic current is 0.24 mA/Mbps, so if the coupler is running at 100 Mbps, the dynamic current is 24 mA and the total current is 27.5 mA. Since the DC-DC convertor can supply up to 80 mA, the IL7614 can therefore supply up to 52.5 mA to external loads. Of course it can supply more if the coupler channels are running below full speed.

## Maintaining Creepage

Creepage distances are often critical in isolated circuits. In addition to meeting JEDEC standards, NVE isolator packages have unique creepage specifications. Standard pad libraries often extend under the package, compromising creepage and clearance. Similarly, ground planes, if used, should be spaced to avoid compromising clearance. Package drawings and recommended pad layouts are included in this datasheet.

## Coupler Status on Start-up and Shut Down

To minimize power dissipation, coupler input signals are differentiated and then latched on the output side of the isolation barrier to reconstruct the signal. This could result in an ambiguous output state depending on power up, shutdown and power loss sequencing. Therefore, the designer should consider including an initialization signal in the start-up circuit. Initialization consists of toggling the input either high then low, or low then high.

## Power and Thermal Management

Under most circumstances, the IL76xx operates well within its power and thermal limits.

Power dissipated by the device consists of the DC-DC convertor plus the coupler, which is:

$$P_{\text{DEVICE}} = (V_{DD1A} \times I_{DD1A}) + (V_{DD1B} \times I_{DD1B}) - P_{\text{EXT}}$$

where  $P_{\text{EXT}}$  is the power dissipated by external loads, if any, on the DC-DC convertor output.

Power and Thermal Management may be an issue, however, if the coupler is operating at high speed and there are external loads on the DC-DC convertor. For example, if all four channels of an IL7615V runs at 100 Mbps and the DC-DC convertor runs at its maximum load, the coupler section will draw 102 mA maximum from  $V_{DD1B}$  (1.75 mA quiescent + 1 mA/Mbps dynamic worst case), and the DC-DC convertor will draw 440 mA maximum. If the  $V_{DD1}$  supply voltage is 3.3 volts, the total input power is 1.79 watts. The coupler section of the IL7615V draws a maximum of 7 mA from the isolated side of the DC-DC convertor, so the remaining 73 mA of DC-DC convertor capacity, or 0.24 watts, is assumed to be dissipated by an external load, leaving 1.55 watts of power dissipation in the IL7615V.

Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance is 46 °C/W with a 2s2p circuit board, so the temperature rise is 71 °C, so the maximum ambient temperature is 79 °C to stay below the maximum recommended operating junction temperature is 150 °C in this worst-case scenario.

## Board Thermal Optimization

Board layout can be optimized for thermal performance if necessary. A double sided, double buried power plane ("2s2p") board maximizes thermal performance. Thermal vias should be used between the power plane and the board surfaces. All of the IC ground pins should be connected, with wide traces to help cool the leadframe.

## Maintaining Creepage

Creepage distances are often critical in isolated circuits. In addition to meeting JEDEC standards, NVE isolator packages have unique creepage specifications. Standard pad libraries often extend under the package, compromising creepage and clearance. Similarly, ground planes, if used, should be spaced to avoid compromising clearance. Package drawings and recommended pad layouts are included in this datasheet.

### **Inherently Low EMI**

IL76xx-Series parts designed for compliance with IEC 61000-6-3, IEC 61000-6-4, CISPR, and FCC Class A standards for emissions.

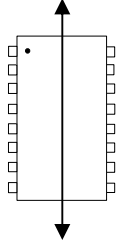
The DC-DC convertor oscillator operates above 88 MHz, where emission limits are higher since there is less risk of interference with common commercial radio and television broadcasting.

Frequency-hopping technology dramatically reduces peak EMI, and synchronous rectification and PWM control are avoided, resulting in inherently low EMI. Ferrite beads are generally not required for EMI mitigation.

### **High Magnetic Immunity**

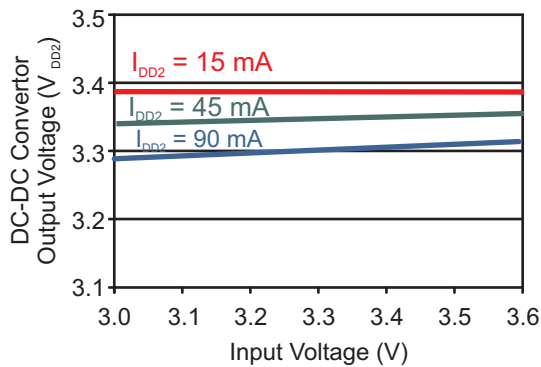
These parts are fully compliant with IEC 61000-6-1 and IEC 61000-6-2 magnetic immunity standards.

The coupler's Wheatstone bridge configuration and differential magnetic field signaling ensure excellent EM immunity. Immunity to external magnetic fields is even higher if the field direction is "end-to-end" (rather than to "pin-to-pin") as shown at right.

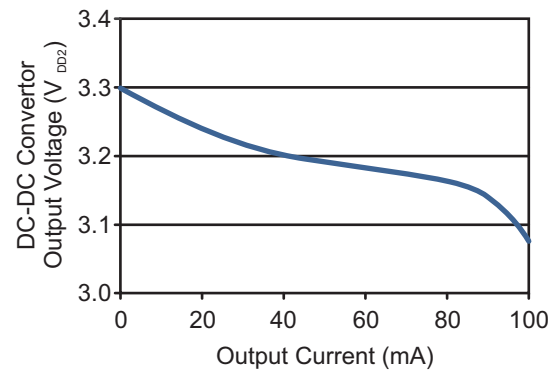


## Typical Performance Graphs

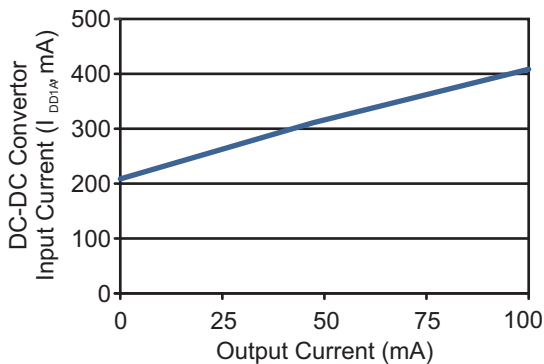
The following graphs show typical performance:



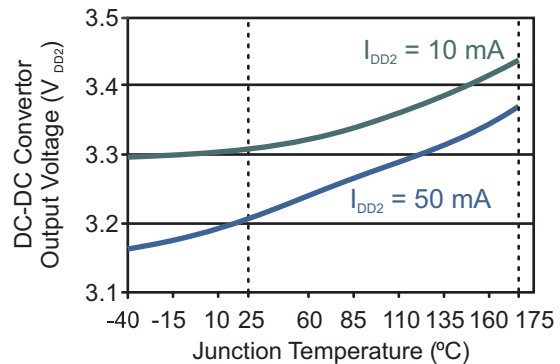
**Figure 3. Typical DC-DC converter line regulation.**



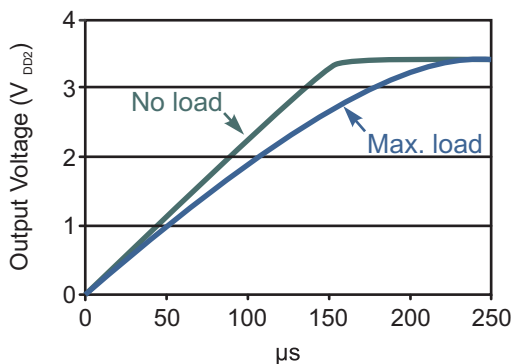
**Figure 4. Typical DC-DC converter load regulation ( $V_{DD1} = 3.3$  V).**



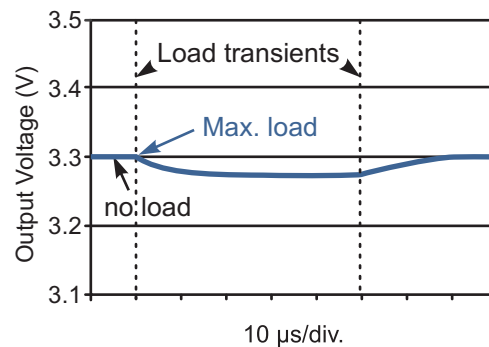
**Figure 5. Typical DC-DC converter supply current versus output current ( $V_{DD1} = 3.3$  V).**



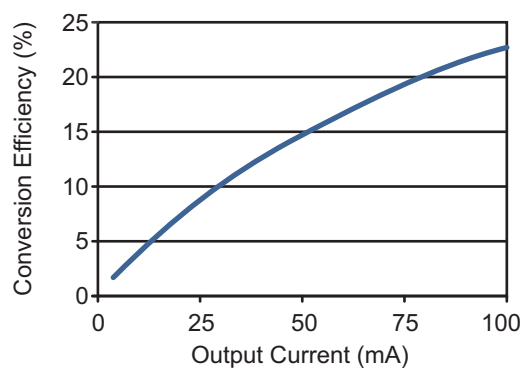
**Figure 6. Typical DC-DC converter output versus temperature ( $V_{DD1A} = 3.3$  V).**



**Figure 7. Typical DC-DC converter startup.**



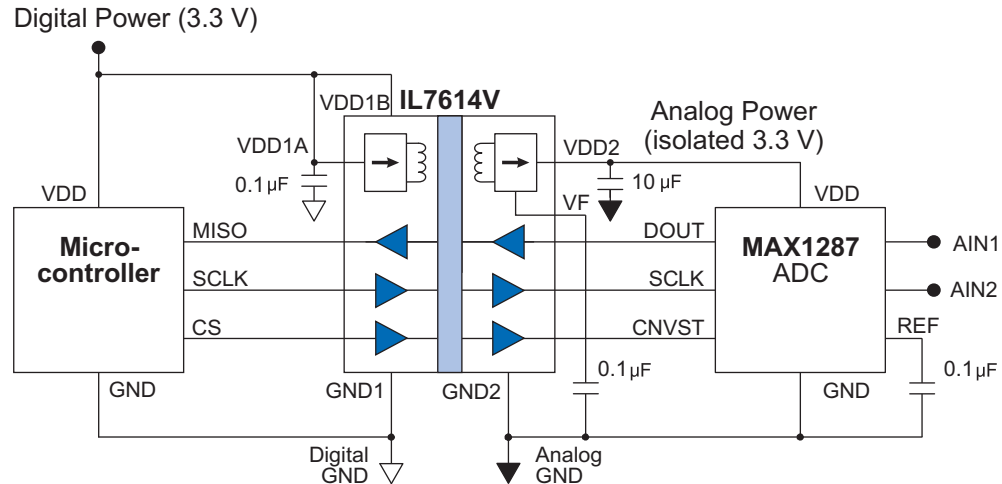
**Figure 8. DC-DC converter transient response.**



**Figure 9. Typ. DC-DC convertor power efficiency**  
( $V_{DD1} = 3.3\text{ V}$ ;  $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ).

## Typical Applications

### Isolated SPI / MICROWIRE ADC interface:



**Figure 10. Isolated ADC serial interface.**

The IL7614V provides an isolated analog power supply to significantly improve noise performance of a successive-approximation ADC, and also isolates the serial interface. This circuit can be used for other three-wire SPI or MICROWIRE peripherals such as DACs or sensors.

The IL7615V plus an IL2607V provide isolated digital power plus nine channels of isolation. This allows isolation of an eight-bit parallel peripheral such as a high-speed digital-to-analog converter. The 110 Mbps speed of the IL7615V and IL717V couplers support the 40 MHz DAC used in this circuit. A separate ILDC11-15E DC-DC converter provides an isolated analog power supply to improve noise performance by preventing digital noise from affecting the analog section of the DAC. The ILDC11-15E's extremely low ripple also enhances the DAC's noise performance.

The diagram illustrates a microcontroller system interfaced with five SPI sensors through two isolators: IL7615V and IL717V. The microcontroller's VDD is connected to a 3.3V nominal power source. Its pins SCLK, MOSI, SS1, SS2, SS3, SS4, SS5, and MISO are connected to the respective pins of the IL7615V and IL717V isolators. The IL7615V isolator provides isolated power (VDD1A, VDD1B, VDD2) and signal paths (SCLK, MOSI, MISO, SS1, SS2) for Sensor #1 and Sensor #2. The IL717V isolator provides isolated power (VDD1, VDD2) and signal paths (SCLK, MOSI, MISO, SS3, SS4, SS5) for Sensor #3, Sensor #4, and Sensor #5. Each sensor's VDD is connected to its respective VDD pin, and its SS pin is connected to its respective SS pin. The microcontroller's GND is connected to the GND1 pin of the IL7615V and the GND1 pin of the IL717V. The IL7615V's GND2 is connected to the GND2 pin of the IL717V. The IL7615V's VDD2 is connected to the VDD pin of Sensor #1 and Sensor #2. The IL717V's VDD2 is connected to the VDD pin of Sensor #3, Sensor #4, and Sensor #5. The IL7615V's VDD1A is connected to the VDD1 pin of the IL717V. The IL7615V's VDD1B is connected to the VDD1 pin of the IL717V. The IL7615V's VDD2 is connected to the VDD pin of Sensor #1 and Sensor #2. The IL717V's VDD2 is connected to the VDD pin of Sensor #3, Sensor #4, and Sensor #5. The IL7615V's VDD2 is connected to the VDD pin of Sensor #1 and Sensor #2. The IL717V's VDD2 is connected to the VDD pin of Sensor #3, Sensor #4, and Sensor #5. The IL7615V's VDD2 is connected to the VDD pin of Sensor #1 and Sensor #2. The IL717V's VDD2 is connected to the VDD pin of Sensor #3, Sensor #4, and Sensor #5.

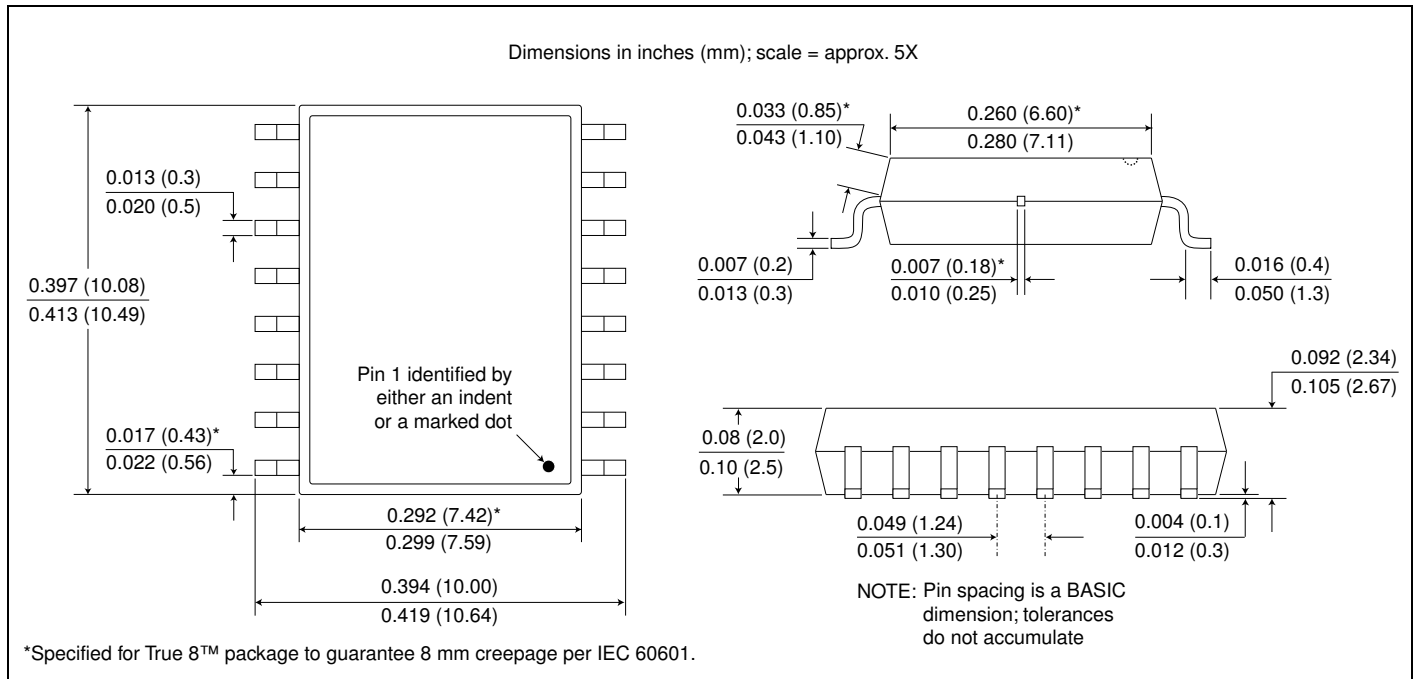
**Figure 12. Isolated interface to multiple SPI sensors.**

An IL7615V plus an IL717V provide isolated power and eight channels of isolation with just two ICs. This circuit allows isolation of five SPI peripherals such as NVE Smart Sensors.

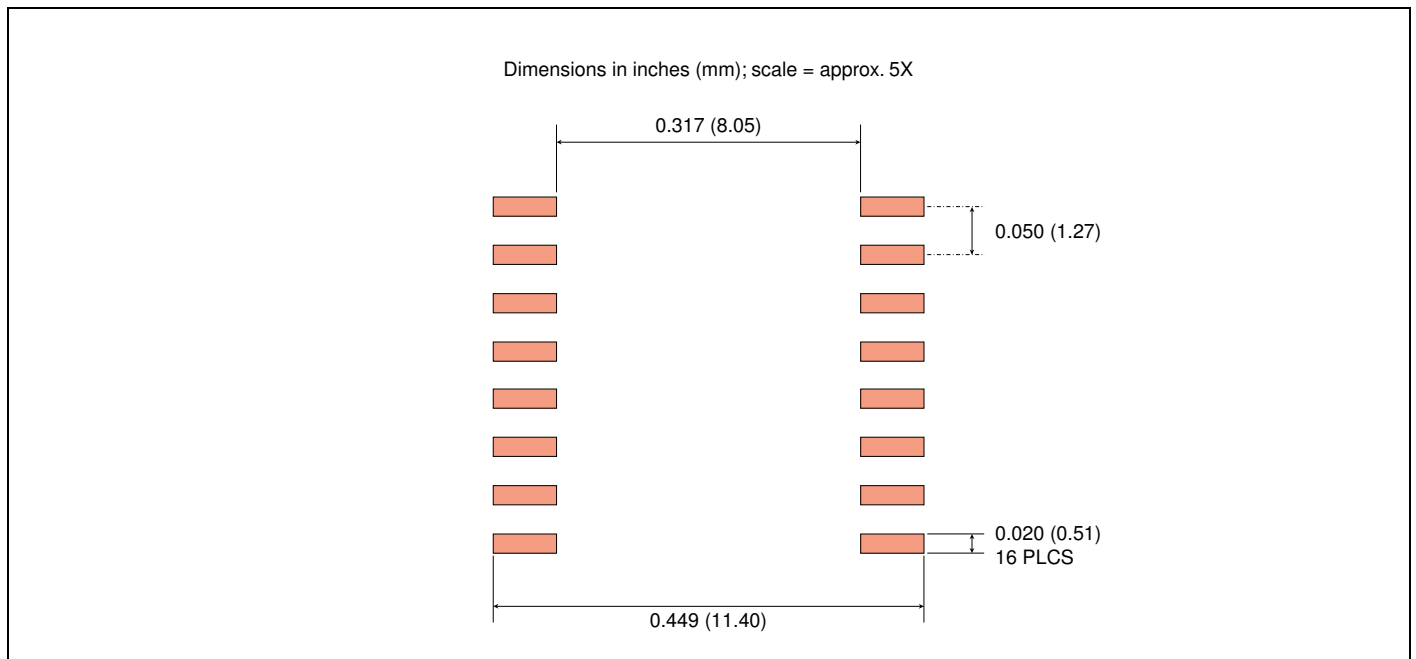
**Figure 12. Isolated interface to multiple SPI sensors.**

An IL7615V plus an IL717V provide isolated power and eight channels of isolation with just two ICs. This circuit allows isolation of five SPI peripherals such as NVE Smart Sensors.

## Package Drawing



## Recommended Pad Layout





**Available Part Numbers**

Part Number	Channels (transmit/receive)	Bulk Packaging	RoHS?
IL7621VE	1 / 1	Tubes (50 pcs.)	RoHS
IL7614VE	2 / 1		
IL7615VE	4 / 0		
IL7621VE-TR7	1 / 1	7-inch reels (up to 450 pcs.)	
IL7614VE-TR7	2 / 1		
IL7615VE-TR7	4 / 0		
IL7621VE-TR13	1 / 1	13-inch reels (up to 1500 pcs.)	
IL7614VE-TR13	2 / 1		
IL7615VE-TR13	4 / 0		
IL7621V	1 / 1	Tubes (50 pcs.)	SnPb finish (non-RoHS; Special Order)
IL7614V	2 / 1		
IL7615V	4 / 0		
IL7621V-TR7	1 / 1	7-inch reels (up to 450 pcs.)	
IL7614V-TR7	2 / 1		
IL7615V-TR7	4 / 0		
IL7621V-TR13	1 / 1	13-inch reels (up to 1500 pcs.)	
IL7614V-TR13	2 / 1		
IL7615V-TR13	4 / 0		

## Revision History

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ISB-DS-001-IL4685-PRELIM  
July 2020

### Change

- Preliminary release.

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