

TOSHIBA Photocoupler GaAlAs IRED + Photo IC

TLP155E

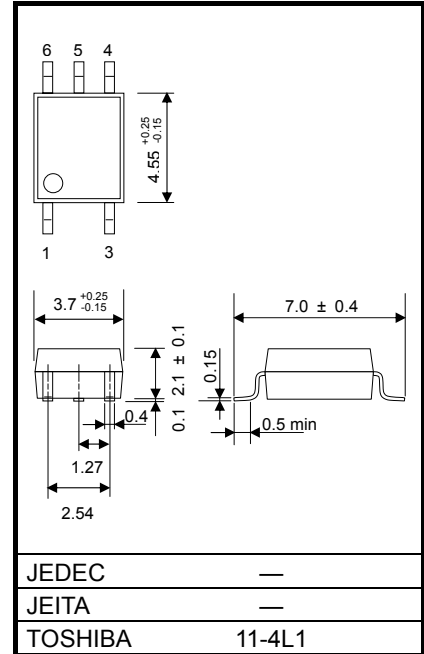
Plasma Display Panel (PDP)
Industrial Inverter
MOS FET / IGBT Gate Driver

Unit: mm

The Toshiba TLP155E consists of GaAlAs infrared light emitting diodes and integrated high gain, high-speed photodetectors. The TLP155E is housed in the SO6 package.

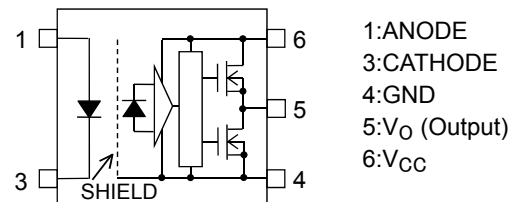
The photodetector has an internal Faraday shield that provides a guaranteed common-mode transient immunity of ± 15 kV/ μ s. TLP155E is suitable for direct gate driving circuit for IGBTs or power MOSFETs.

- Buffer logic type (Totem pole output)
- Package type: SO6
- Peak Output Current : $I_{OP} = \pm 0.6$ A (max)
- Guaranteed performance over temperature: -40 to 100 °C
- Threshold Input Current: $I_{FLH} = 7.5$ mA (max)
- Propagation delay time : $t_{pLH} / t_{pHL} = 200$ ns (max)
- Common mode transient immunity : ± 15 kV/ μ s (min)
- Isolation voltage : $3750 V_{rms}$ (min)
- UL approved : UL1577, File No.E67349
- c-UL approved :CSA Component Acceptance Service No. 5A, File No.E67349
- Option(V4) VDE under application : EN60747-5-2
Maximum operating insulation voltage: 707 Vpk
Highest permissible over voltage: 6000 Vpk
(Note) When a EN60747-5-2 approved type is needed, Please designate the "option(V4)"



weight: 0.08 g (typ.)

Pin Configuration (Top View)



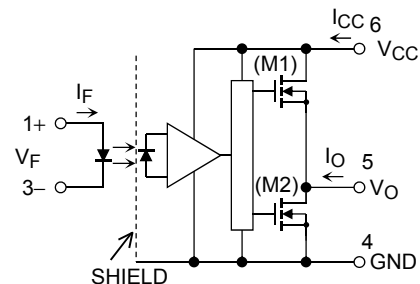
Truth Table

| Input | LED | M1 | M2 | Output |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| H | ON | ON | OFF | H |
| L | OFF | OFF | ON | L |

Construction Mechanical Ratings

| | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Creepage distance | 5.0 mm (min) |
| Clearance distance | 5.0 mm (min) |
| Insulation thickness | 0.4 mm (min) |

Schematic



Start of commercial production
2010/08

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta = 25 °C)

| Characteristics | | Symbol | Rating | Unit |
|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------|------------|------------------|
| LED | Forward Current | I _F | 20 | mA |
| | Forward Current Derating (Ta ≥ 92°C) | ΔI _F / °C | -0.63 | mA/°C |
| | Pulse Forward Current (Note 1) | I _{FPT} | 1 | A |
| | Reverse Voltage | V _R | 5 | V |
| | Junction Temperature | T _J | 125 | °C |
| DETECTOR | "H" Peak Output Current (Note2) | I _{OPH} | -0.6 | A |
| | "L" Peak Output Current (Note2) | I _{OPL} | 0.6 | A |
| | Output Voltage | V _O | 35 | V |
| | Supply Voltage | V _{CC} | 35 | V |
| | Junction Temperature | T _J | 125 | °C |
| Operating frequency (Note3) | | f | 250 | kHz |
| Operating Temperature Range | | T _{opr} | -40 to 100 | °C |
| Storage Temperature Range | | T _{stg} | -55 to 125 | °C |
| Lead Soldering Temperature (10 s) | | T _{sol} | 260 | °C |
| Isolation Voltage (AC, 1 minute, R.H. ≤ 60%, Ta=25°C) (Note 4) | | BV _s | 3750 | V _{rms} |

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 ≤ 1 μs, 300pps.

Note 2: Exponential waveform pulse width P_W ≤ 2 μs, f ≤ 10 kHz, V_{CC}=20V, Ta=-40 to 100°C

Note 3: Exponential waveform pulse width P_W ≤ 80 ns, I_{OPH} ≥ -0.25A, I_{OPL} ≤ 0.25A, V_{CC}=20V, Ta=-40 to 100°C

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

Recommended Operating Conditions

| Characteristics | Symbol | Min | Typ. | Max | Unit |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|------|------|------|
| Input Current, High Level (Note 1) | I _{FLH} | 10 | - | 15 | mA |
| Input Voltage, Low Level | V _{FHL} | 0 | - | 0.8 | V |
| Supply Voltage* | V _{CC} | 10 | - | 30 | V |
| Peak output current | I _{OPH} / I _{OPL} | - | - | ±0.2 | A |
| Operating Temperature | T _{opr} | -40 | - | 100 | °C |

* This item denotes operating range, not meaning of recommended operating conditions.

Note: Recommended operating conditions are given as a design guideline to obtain expected performance of the device. Additionally, each item is an independent guideline respectively. In developing designs using this product, please confirm specified characteristics shown in this document.

Note 1: Input signal rise time (fall time) < 0.5 μs.

Electrical Characteristics (Ta = -40 to 100 °C, unless otherwise specified)

| Characteristics | Symbol | Test Circuit | Test Condition | Min | Typ.* | Max | Unit | |
|--|----------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|--|-------|-----|
| Forward voltage | V _F | — | I _F = 10 mA, Ta = 25 °C | 1.40 | 1.55 | 1.80 | V | |
| Temperature coefficient of forward voltage | ΔV _F /ΔTa | — | I _F = 10 mA | — | -1.8 | — | mV/°C | |
| Input reverse current | I _R | — | V _R = 5 V, Ta = 25 °C | — | — | 10 | μA | |
| Input capacitance | C _T | — | V = 0 V, f = 1 MHz, Ta = 25 °C | — | 60 | — | pF | |
| Output current (Note 1) | "H" Level | I _{OPH1} | 1 | V _{CC} = 15 V I _F = 10 mA | V ₆₋₅ = 4 V | — | -0.5 | A |
| | | I _{OPH2} | | | V ₆₋₅ = 10 V | — | — | |
| | "L" Level | I _{OPL1} | 2 | V _{CC} = 15 V I _F = 0 mA | V ₅₋₄ = 2 V | 0.2 | 0.5 | — |
| | | I _{OPL2} | | | V ₅₋₄ = 10 V | 0.4 | — | — |
| Output voltage | "H" Level | V _{OH} | 3 | V _{CC} = 10 V | I _O = -100 mA, I _F = 10 mA | 6.0 | 8.4 | — |
| | "L" Level | V _{OL} | | | 4 | I _O = 100 mA, V _F = 0.8 V | — | 0.3 |
| Supply current | "H" Level | I _{CCH} | 5 | V _{CC} = 10 to 20 V V _O = Open | I _F = 10 mA | — | 1.5 | 3.0 |
| | "L" Level | I _{CCL} | | | 6 | I _F = 0 mA | — | 1.5 |
| Threshold input current | L → H | I _{FLH} | — | V _{CC} = 15 V, V _O > 1 V | — | 1.0 | 7.5 | mA |
| Threshold input voltage | H → L | V _{FHL} | — | V _{CC} = 15 V, V _O < 1 V | 0.8 | — | — | V |
| Supply voltage | V _{CC} | — | — | — | 10 | — | 30 | V |

*All typical values are at Ta=25°C.

Note: This product is more sensitive than conventional products to electrostatic discharge (ESD) owing to its low power consumption design. It is therefore all the more necessary to observe general precautions regarding ESD when handling this component.

Note 1: Duration of I_O time ≤ 50 μs, 1 pulse

Isolation Characteristics (Ta = 25 °C)

| Characteristics | Symbol | Test Condition | Min | Typ. | Max | Unit |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|--|--------------------|------------------|-----|------------------|
| Capacitance input to output | C _S | V _S = 0 V, f = 1MHz (Note 1) | — | 0.8 | — | pF |
| Isolation resistance | R _S | R.H. ≤ 60 %, V _S = 500 V (Note 1) | 1×10 ¹² | 10 ¹⁴ | — | Ω |
| Isolation voltage | BV _S | AC, 1 minute | 3750 | — | — | V _{rms} |
| | | AC, 1 second, in oil | — | 10000 | — | |
| | | DC, 1 minute, in oil | — | 10000 | — | V _{dc} |

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

Switching Characteristics (NOTE)(Ta = -40 to 100 °C, unless otherwise specified)

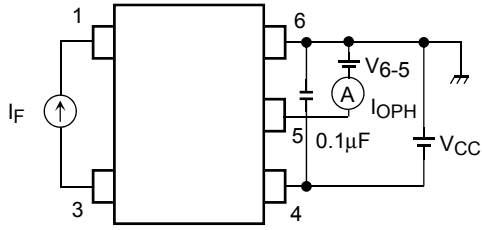
| Characteristics | | Symbol | Test Circuit | Test Condition | Min | Typ.* | Max | Unit | | |
|---|-------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--|---|-------|-----|------|-------|--|
| Propagation delay time | L → H | t _{pLH} | 7 | V _{CC} = 20 V R _g = 30 Ω C _g = 1 nF f = 250kHz Duty = 50% | Ta = 25 °C I _F = 0 → 10 mA | — | 120 | 170 | ns | |
| | H → L | t _{pHL} | | | Ta = 25 °C I _F = 10 → 0 mA | — | 120 | 170 | | |
| | L → H | t _{pLH} | | | I _F = 0 → 10 mA | 50 | 120 | 200 | | |
| | H → L | t _{pHL} | | | I _F = 10 → 0 mA | 50 | 120 | 200 | | |
| Propagation delay skew (Note 1) | | t _{psk} | | | I _F = 0 ↔ 10 mA | -85 | — | 85 | | |
| Switching time dispersion | | t _{pHL} - t _{pLH} | | | I _F = 0 ↔ 10 mA | — | 5 | 50 | | |
| Output rise time (10–90 %) | | t _r | | | I _F = 0 → 10 mA | — | 35 | — | | |
| Output fall time (90–10 %) | | t _f | | | I _F = 10 → 0 mA | — | 15 | — | | |
| Common mode transient immunity at HIGH level output | | CM _H | 8 | V _{CM} = 1000 V _{p-p} V _{CC} = 20 V Ta = 25 °C | I _F = 10 mA V _{O (min)} = 16 V | -15 | — | — | kV/μs | |
| Common mode transient immunity at LOW level output | | CM _L | | | I _F = 0 mA V _{O (max)} = 1 V | 15 | — | — | | |

(*): All typical values are at Ta = 25 °C.

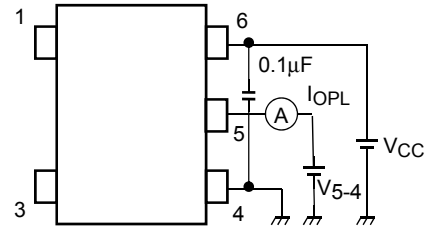
Note: A ceramic capacitor (0.1 μF) should be connected from pin 6 (V_{CC}) to pin 4 (GND) to stabilize the operation of the high gain linear amplifier. Failure to provide the bypass may impair the switching property.
The total lead length between capacitor and coupler should not exceed 1 cm.

Note 1: Propagation delay skew is defined as the difference between the largest and smallest propagation delay time (i.e. t_{pHL} or t_{pLH}) of multiple samples. Evaluations of these samples are conducted under identical test conditions (supply voltage, input current, temperature, etc.).

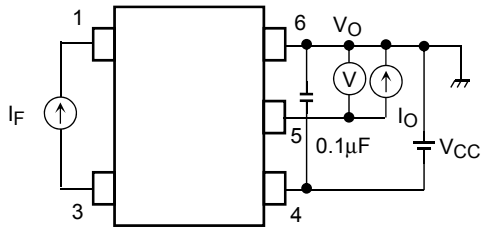
Test Circuit 1: I_{OPH}



Test Circuit 2: I_{OPL}

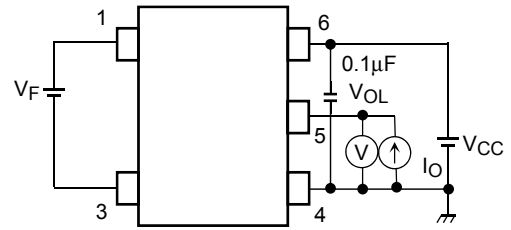


Test Circuit 3: V_{OH}

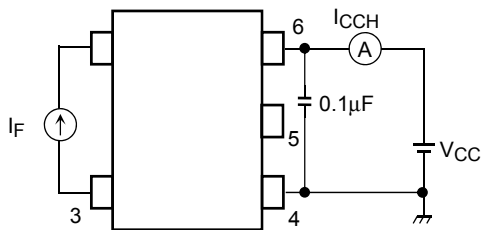


*V_{OH} = V_{CC} - V_O

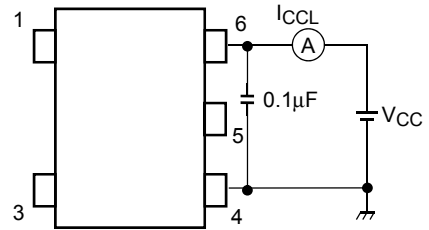
Test Circuit 4: V_{OL}



Test Circuit 5: I_{CCH}

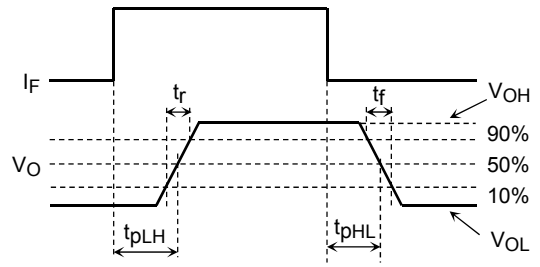
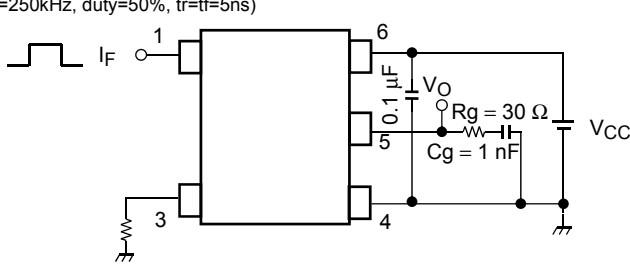


Test Circuit 6: I_{CCL}

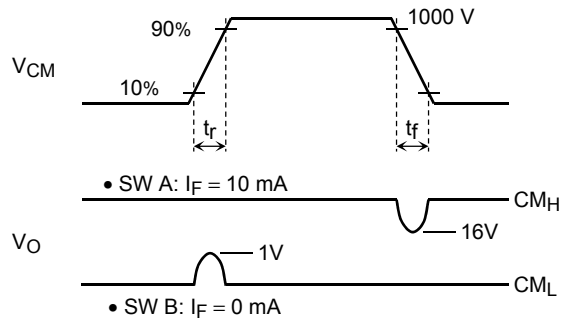
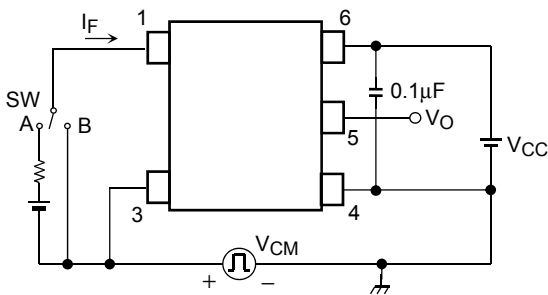


Test Circuit 7: t_{pLH} , t_{pHL} , t_r , t_f , $|t_{pHL}-t_{pLH}|$

$I_F=10\text{mA}$ (P.G)
 ($f=250\text{kHz}$, $\text{duty}=50\%$, $t_r=t_f=5\text{ns}$)



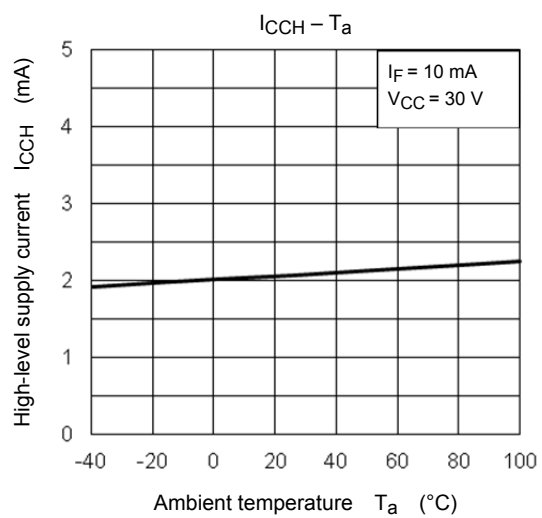
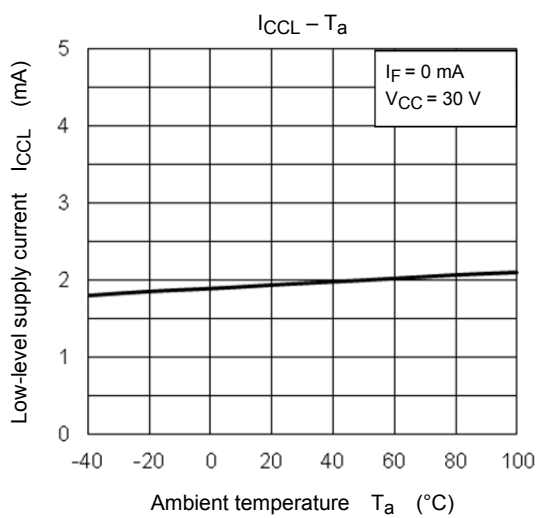
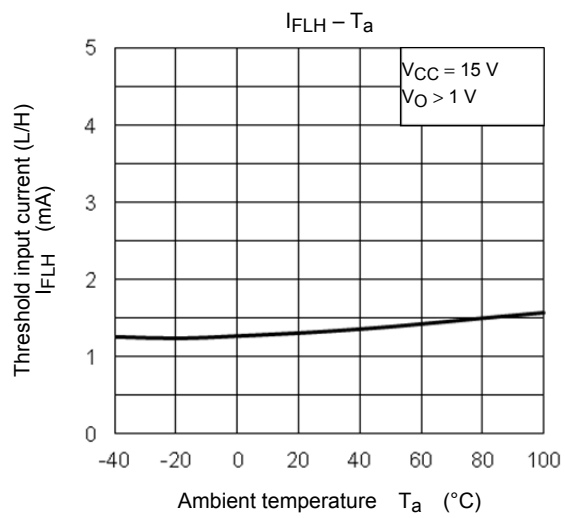
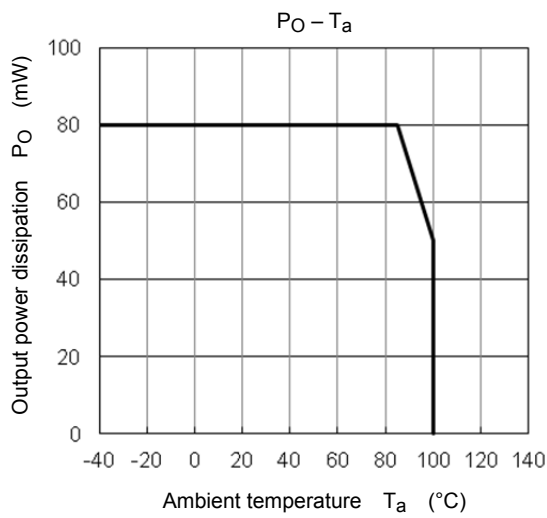
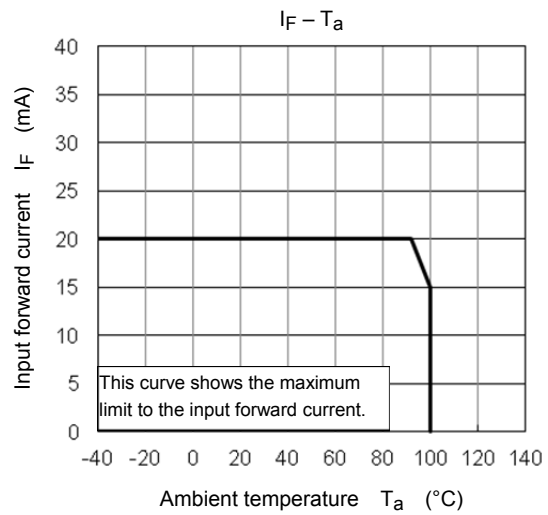
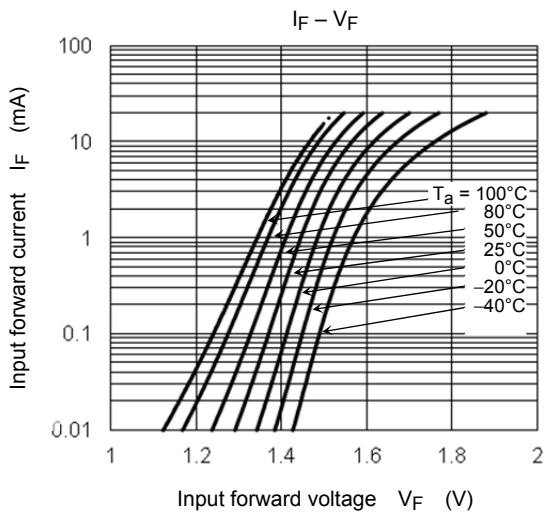
Test Circuit 8: CM_H , CM_L

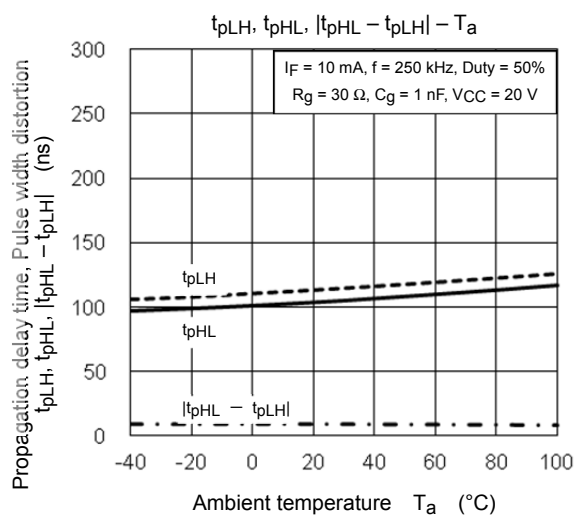
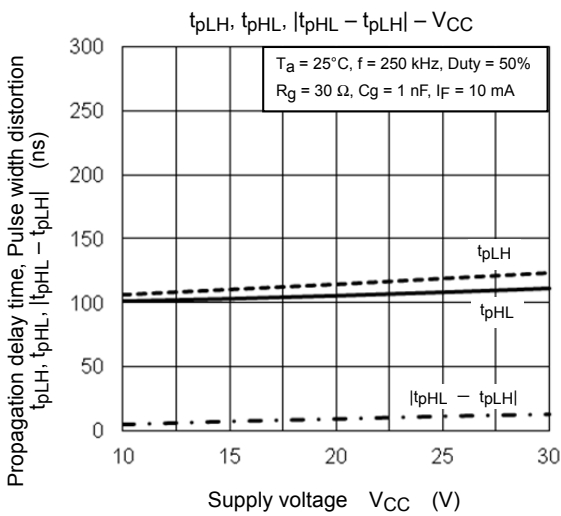
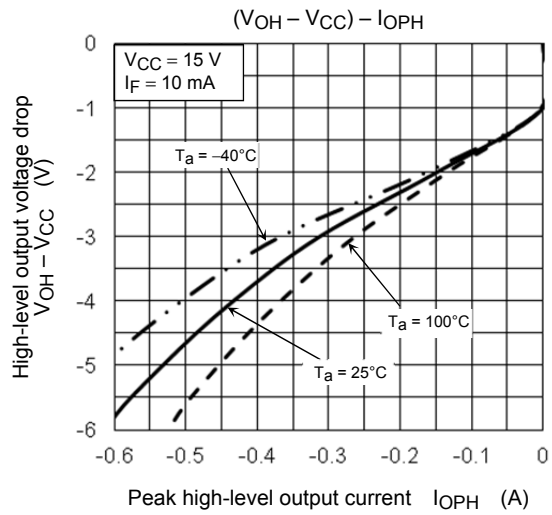
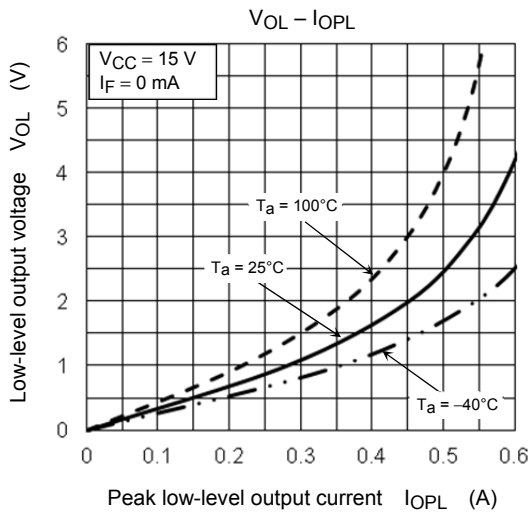
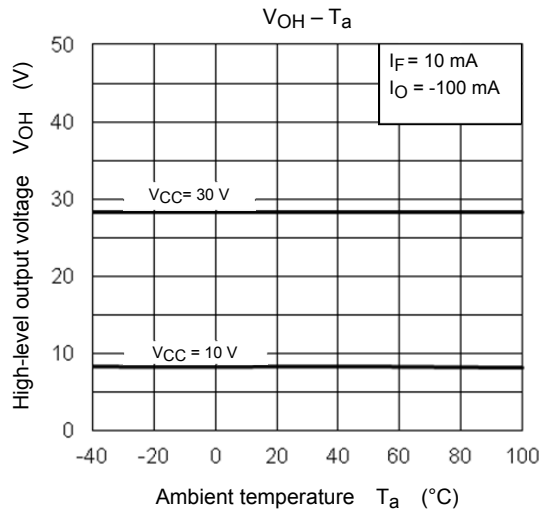
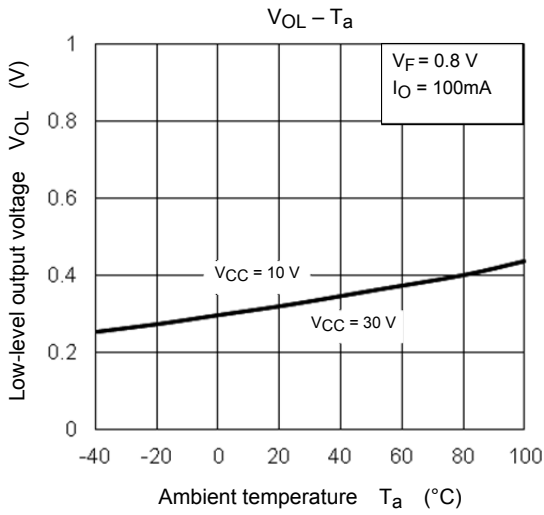


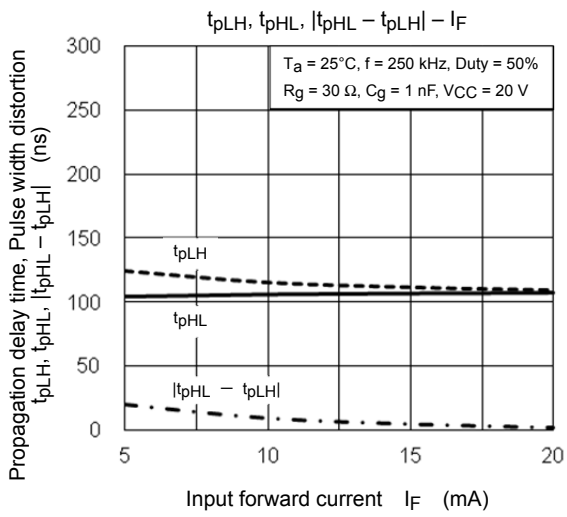
$$CM_L = \frac{800 \text{ V}}{t_f (\mu\text{s})}$$

$$CM_H = - \frac{800 \text{ V}}{t_f (\mu\text{s})}$$

CM_L (CM_H) is the maximum rate of rise (fall) of the common mode voltage that can be sustained with the output voltage in the LOW (HIGH) state.







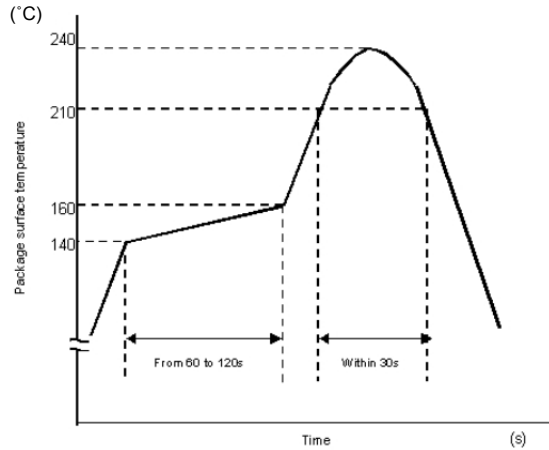
NOTE: The above characteristics curves are presented for reference only and not guaranteed by production test, unless otherwise noted.

PRECAUTIONS OF SURFACE MOUNTING TYPE PHOTOCOUPLER SOLDERING & GENERAL STORAGE

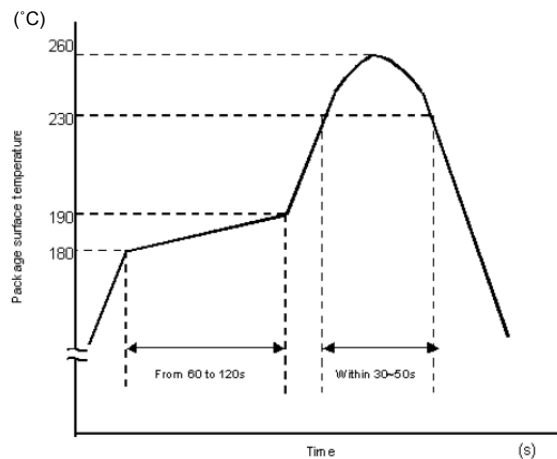
(1) Precautions for Soldering

1) When Using Soldering Reflow

- An example of a temperature profile when Sn-Pb eutectic solder is used:



- An example of a temperature profile when lead(Pb)-free solder is used:



- Reflow soldering must be performed once or twice.
- The mounting should be completed with the interval from the first to the last mountings being 2 weeks.

2) When using soldering Flow (Applicable to both eutectic solder and Lead(Pb)-Free solder)

- Apply preheating of 150 °C for 60 to 120 seconds.
- Mounting condition of 260 °C and less within 10 seconds is recommended.
- Flow soldering must be performed once

3) When using soldering Iron (Applicable to both eutectic solder and Lead(Pb)-Free solder)

- Complete soldering within 10 seconds for lead temperature not exceeding 260 °C or within 3 seconds not exceeding 350 °C .
- Heating by soldering iron must be only once per 1 lead

(2) Precautions for General Storage

- 1) Do not store devices at any place where they will be exposed to moisture or direct sunlight.
- 2) When transportation or storage of devices, follow the cautions indicated on the carton box.
- 3) The storage area temperature should be kept within a temperature range of 5 °C to 35 °C, and relative humidity should be maintained at between 45% and 75%.
- 4) Do not store devices in the presence of harmful (especially corrosive) gases, or in dusty conditions.
- 5) Use storage areas where there is minimal temperature fluctuation. Because rapid temperature changes can cause condensation to occur on stored devices, resulting in lead oxidation or corrosion, as a result, the solderability of the leads will be degraded.
- 6) When repacking devices, use anti-static containers.
- 7) Do not apply any external force or load directly to devices while they are in storage.
- 8) If devices have been stored for more than two years, even though the above conditions have been followed, it is recommended that solderability of them should be tested before they are used.

Specification for Embossed-Tape Packing (TPL)(TPR) for SO6 Coupler

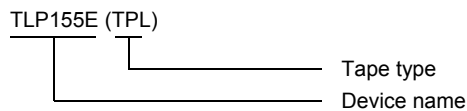
1. Applicable Package

| | |
|---------|-------------------|
| Package | Product Type |
| SO6 | Mini-flat coupler |

2. Product Naming System

Type of package used for shipment is denoted by a symbol suffix after a product number. The method of classification is as below.

(Example)



3. Tape Dimensions

3.1 Specification Classification Are as Shown in Table 1

Table 1 Tape Type Classification

| Tape type | Classification | Quantity (pcs / reel) |
|-----------|----------------|-----------------------|
| TPL | L direction | 3000 |
| TPR | R direction | 3000 |

3.2 Orientation of Device in Relation to Direction of Tape Movement

Device orientation in the recesses is as shown in Figure 1.

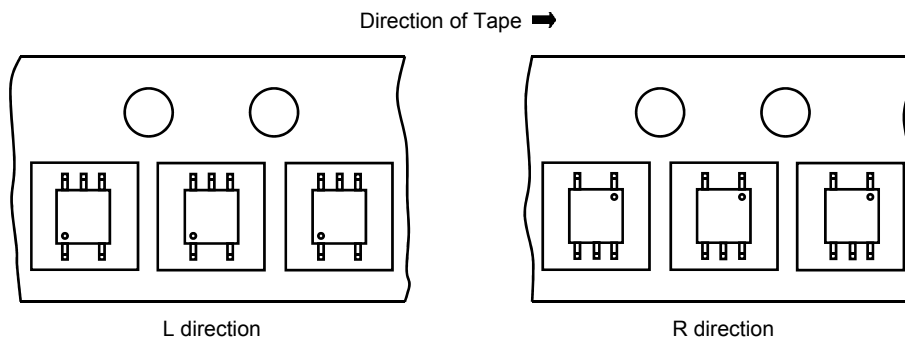


Figure 1 Device Orientation

3.3 Empty Device Recesses Are as Shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Empty Device Recesses

| | Standard | Remarks |
|---|--------------------------|--|
| Occurrences of 2 or more successive empty device recesses | 0 | Within any given 40-mm section of tape, not including leader and trailer |
| Single empty device recesses | 6 devices (max) per reel | Not including leader and trailer |

3.4 Start and End of Tape

The start of the tape has 50 or more empty holes. The end of tape has 50 or more empty holes and two empty turns only for a cover tape.

3.5 Tape Specification

- (1) Tape material: Plastic (protection against electrostatics)
- (2) Dimensions: The tape dimensions are as shown in Figure 2 and Table 3.

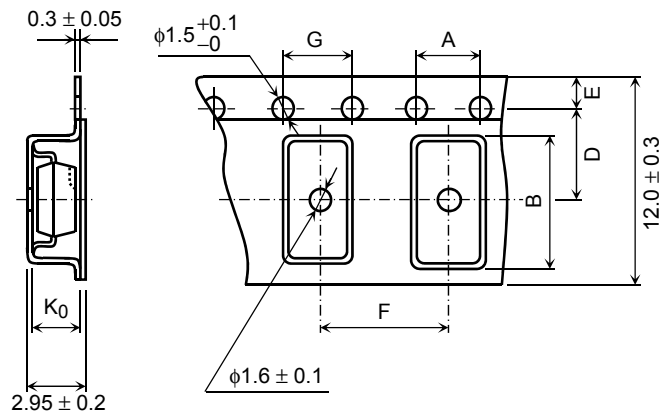


Figure 2 Tape Forms

Table 3 Tape Dimensions

Unit: mm
Unless otherwise specified: ±0.1

| Symbol | Dimension | Remark |
|----------------|-----------|---|
| A | 4.0 | — |
| B | 7.6 | — |
| D | 5.5 | Center line of indented square hole and sprocket hole |
| E | 1.75 | Distance between tape edge and hole center |
| F | 8.0 | Cumulative error $\begin{matrix} +0.1 \\ -0.3 \end{matrix}$ (max) per 10 feed holes |
| G | 4.0 | Cumulative error $\begin{matrix} +0.1 \\ -0.3 \end{matrix}$ (max) per 10 feed holes |
| K ₀ | 2.6 | Internal space |

3.6 Reel

- (1) Material: Plastic
- (2) Dimensions: The reel dimensions are as shown in Figure 3 and Table 4.

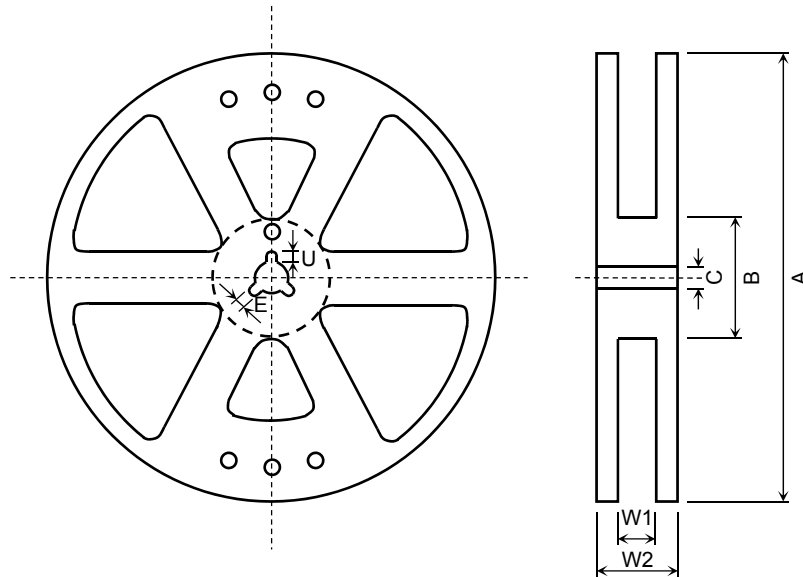


Figure 3 Reel Form

Table 4 Reel Dimensions

Unit: mm

| Symbol | Dimension |
|--------|-------------------|
| A | $\Phi 380 \pm 2$ |
| B | $\Phi 80 \pm 1$ |
| C | $\Phi 13 \pm 0.5$ |
| E | 2.0 ± 0.5 |
| U | 4.0 ± 0.5 |
| W1 | 13.5 ± 0.5 |
| W2 | 17.5 ± 1.0 |

4. Packing

Either one reel or five reels of photocoupler are packed in a shipping carton.

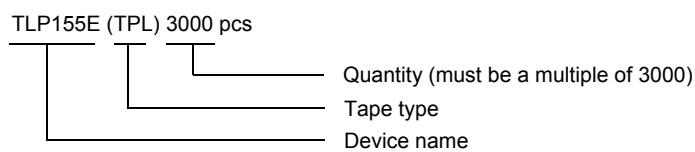
5. Label Indication

The carton bears a label indicating the product number, the symbol representing classification of standard, the quantity, the lot number and the Toshiba company name.

6. Ordering Method

When placing an order, please specify the product number, the tape type and the quantity as shown in the following example.

(Example)



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