TOSHIBA Photocoupler GaAlAs IRED + Photo IC

# TLP155E

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

The Toshiba TLP155E consists of GaAtAs 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  $\pm 15 \text{ kV/}\mu s$ . TLP155E is suitable for direct gate driving circuit for IGBTs or power MOSFETs.

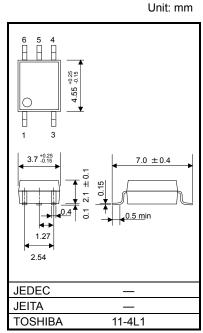
- Buffer logic type (Totem pole output)
- Package type: SO6
- Peak Output Current :  $I_{OP} = \pm 0.6A$  (max)
- Guaranteed performance over temperature: -40 to 100°C
- Threshold Input Current: I<sub>FLH</sub> = 7.5 mA (max)
- Propagation delay time : t<sub>pLH</sub> / t<sub>pHL</sub> = 200ns (max)
- Common mode transient immunity : ±15kV/μs (min)
- Isolation voltage : 3750 V<sub>rms</sub> (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)"

## **Truth Table**

Input	LED	M1	M2	Output
Н	ON	ON	OFF	Н
L	OFF	OFF	ON	L

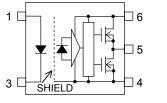
## **Construction Mechanical Ratings**

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



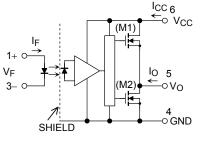
#### weight: 0.08 g (typ)

## Pin Configuration (Top View)



1:ANODE 3:CATHODE 4:GND 5:V<sub>0</sub> (Output) 6:V<sub>CC</sub>

#### Schematic



# Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta = 25 °C)

	CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT
	Forward Current	١ <sub>F</sub>	20	mA
_	Forward Current Derating (Ta $\geq$ 92°C)	ΔI <sub>F</sub> /°C	-0.63	mA/°C
LED	Pulse Forward Current (Note 1)	IFPT	1	А
	Reverse Voltage	VR	5	V
	Junction Temperature	Tj	125	°C
	"H" Peak Output Current (Note2)	IOPH	-0.6	А
DETECTOR	"L" Peak Output Current (Note2)	IOPL	0.6	А
Ľ	Output Voltage	VO	35	V
DEI	Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	35	V
	Junction Temperature	Tj	125	°C
Oper	ating frequency (Note3)	f	250	kHz
Oper	ating Temperature Range	Topr	-40 to 100	°C
Stora	ge Temperature Range	T <sub>stg</sub>	-55 to 125	°C
Lead	Soldering Temperature (10 s)	T <sub>sol</sub>	260	°C
Isolat	ion Voltage (AC,1 min.,R.H. $\leq$ 60%,Ta=25°C) (Note 4)		3750	V <sub>rms</sub>

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  $\leq$  1  $\mu$ s, 300pps.

Note 2: Exponential waveform pulse width  $P_W \le 2 \mu s$ , f  $\le 10 \text{ kHz}$ , VCC=20V, Ta=-40~100°C

Note 3: Exponential waveform pulse width P<sub>W</sub> ≤ 80 ns, IOPH≥-0.25A, IOPL≤0.25A, VCC=20V, Ta=-40~100°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**

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	MIN	TYP.	MAX	UNIT
Input Current, High Level (Note 1)	IFLH	10	-	15	mA
Input Voltage, Low Level	V <sub>FHL</sub>	0	-	0.8	V
Supply Voltage*	V <sub>CC</sub>	10	-	30	V
Peak output current	IOPH/ IOPL	-	-	±0.2	А
Operating Temperature	T <sub>opr</sub>	-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  $\mu$ s.

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

Characteristics		Symbol	Test Circuit	Test Co	ondition	Min	Тур.*	Max	Unit
Forward voltage		VF	_	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}, \text{ Ta} = 2$	5 °C	1.40	1.55	1.80	V
Temperature coefficient of voltage	forward	∆V <sub>F</sub> /∆Ta		I <sub>F</sub> = 10 mA		_	-1.8		mV/°C
Input reverse current		I <sub>R</sub>	_	$V_{R} = 5 V$ , Ta = 25	°C	_	_	10	μA
Input capacitance		CT	_	V = 0 V, f = 1 MHz,	Ta = 25 °C		60		pF
(11) <sup>11</sup>	I <sub>OPH1</sub>	1	V <sub>CC</sub> = 15 V V	$V_{6-5} = 4 V$		-0.5	-0.2		
Output current	"H" Level	I <sub>OPH2</sub>		1 - 40 40	$V_{6-5} = 10 V$		—	-0.4	
(Note 1)	"L" Level	I <sub>OPL1</sub>	2	V <sub>CC</sub> = 15 V	V5-4 = 2 V	0.2	0.5		A
	L Levei	I <sub>OPL2</sub>	2	1 0 m A	V5-4 = 10 V	0.4	_		
Output voltage	"H" Level	V <sub>OH</sub>	3	V 10 V	$I_O = -100 \text{ mA},$ $I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$	6.0	8.4	_	v
Output voltage	"L" Level	V <sub>OL</sub>	4	V <sub>CC</sub> = 10 V	$I_O = 100 \text{ mA}, V_F = 0.8 \text{ V}$	_	0.3	1.0	v
Cumply current	"H" Level	I <sub>CCH</sub>	5	V <sub>CC</sub> = 10 to 20 V	I <sub>F</sub> = 10 mA		1.5	3.0	
Supply current	"L" Level	ICCL	6	V <sub>O</sub> =Open	$I_F = 0 \text{ mA}$		1.5	3.0	mA
Threshold input current	$L\toH$	IFLH	_	$V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}, \text{ V}_{O} >$	1 V		1.0	7.5	mA
Threshold input voltage	$H\toL$	V <sub>FHL</sub>		$V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}, \text{ V}_{O} < 1 \text{ V}$		0.8	_	_	V
Supply voltage		V <sub>CC</sub>		-	_	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<sub>O</sub> time  $\leq$  50 µs, 1 pulse

# Isolation Characteristics (Ta = 25 °C)

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Тур.	Max	Unit
Capacitance input to output	CS	V <sub>S</sub> = 0 V , f = 1MHz (Note 1)	_	0.8	_	pF
Isolation resistance	R <sub>S</sub>	R.H. ≤ 60 %, V <sub>S</sub> = 500 V (Note 1)	1×10 <sup>12</sup>	10 <sup>14</sup>	_	Ω
		AC, 1 minute	3750		_	V
Isolation voltage	BVS	AC, 1 second, in oil	_	10000	_	V <sub>rms</sub>
		DC, 1 minute, in oil		10000		Vdc

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)

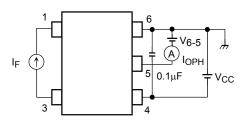
Characteristics		Symbol	Test Circuit	Test	Condition	Min	Typ.*	Max	Unit
	$L \rightarrow H$ tpLH				Ta = 25 °C I <sub>F</sub> = 0 → 10 mA	_	120	170	
Propagation delay time	$H \rightarrow L$	<sup>t</sup> pHL	$V_{CC} = 20 V$ $R_g = 30 \Omega$	Ta = 25 °C I <sub>F</sub> = 10 → 0 mA		120	170		
	$L\toH$	t <sub>pLH</sub>			$I_F = 0 \rightarrow 10 \text{ mA}$	50	120	200	
	$H \to L$	t <sub>pHL</sub>		°	$I_F = 10 \rightarrow 0 \text{ mA}$	50	120	200	ns
Propagation delay skew (Note 1) Switching time dispersion		tpsk		7 C <sub>g</sub> = 1 nF f=250kHz Duty=50%	$I_F = 0 \leftrightarrow 10 \text{ mA}$	-85		85	113
		tpнL-tpLH			$I_F = 0 \leftrightarrow 10 \text{ mA}$	_	5	50	
Output rise time (10-90 %	)	tr			$I_F=0 \rightarrow 10 \text{ mA}$	_	35		
Output fall time (90–10 %)		tf			$I_F = 10 \rightarrow 0 \text{ mA}$	_	15		
Common mode transient at HIGH level output	immunity	CM <sub>H</sub>		V <sub>CM</sub> =1000 Vp-p	I <sub>F</sub> = 10 mA V <sub>O (min)</sub> = 16 V	-15	_	_	k)//c
Common mode transient at LOW level output	immunity	CML	8	V <sub>CC</sub> = 20 V Ta = 25 °C	I <sub>F</sub> = 0 mA V <sub>O (max)</sub> = 1 V	15	_	_	kV/μs

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

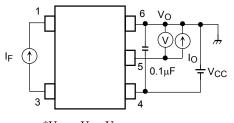
Note : A ceramic capacitor  $(0.1 \ \mu F)$  should be connected from pin 6 (V<sub>CC</sub>) to pin 4 (GND) to stabilize the operation of the high gain linear amplifier. Failure to provide the bypass may impair the switching property. The total lead length between capacitor and coupler should not exceed 1 cm.

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

# Test Circuit 1: IOPH



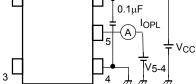
Test Circuit 3: V<sub>OH</sub>



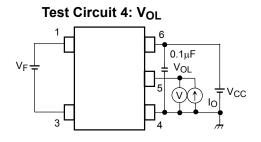
\*Von =Vcc-Vo

Test Circuit 2: IOPL

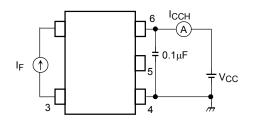
1



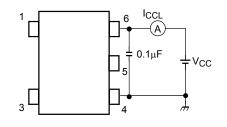
6



**Test Circuit 5: ICCH** 



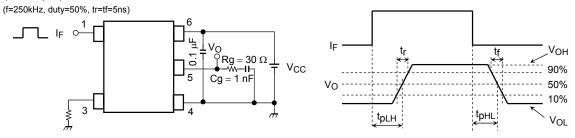
Test Circuit 6: I<sub>CCL</sub>



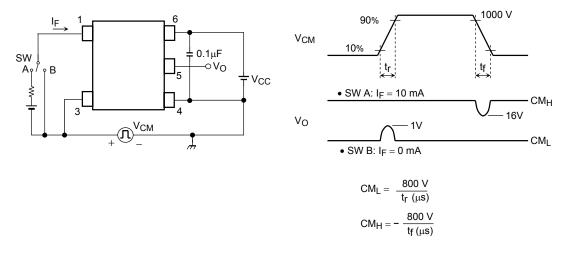
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# Test Circuit 7: tpLH, tpHL, tr, tf, |tpHL-tpLH|

I<sub>F=</sub>10mA (P.G)



Test Circuit 8: CM<sub>H</sub>, CM<sub>L</sub>

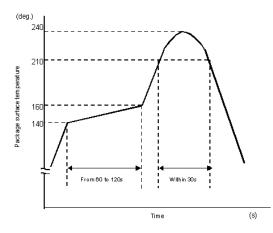


 $CM_L$  ( $CM_H$ ) is the maximum rate of rise (fall) of the common mode voltage that can be sustained with the output voltage in the LOW (HIGH) state.

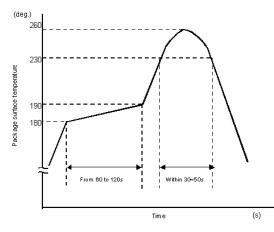
# PRECAUTIONS OF SURFACE MOUNTING TYPE PHOTOCOUPLER SOLDERING & GENERAL STORAGE

# (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 deg.C for 60 to 120 seconds.
- Mounting condition of 260 deg.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 deg.C or within 3 seconds not exceeding 350 deg.C.
- Heating by soldering iron must be only once per 1 lead

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# (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 degree C to 35 degree 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.

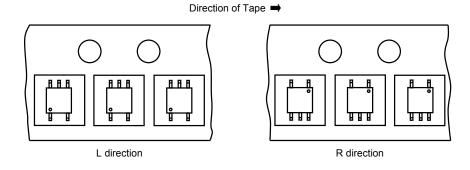


Figure 1 Device Orientation

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.

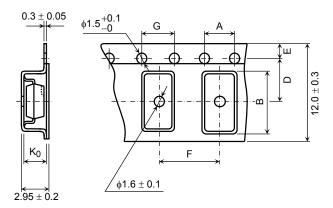


Figure 2 Tape Forms

#### Table 3 Tape Dimensions

		Unit: mm Unless otherwise specified: ±0.1
Symbol	Dimension	Remark
A	4.0	—
В	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 $^{+0.1}_{-0.3}$ (max) per 10 feed holes
G	4.0	Cumulative error $^{+0.1}_{-0.3}$ (max) per 10 feed holes
K <sub>0</sub>	2.6	Internal space

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### 3.6 Reel

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

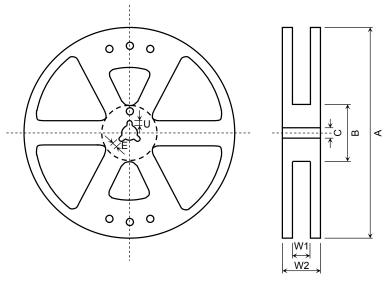


Figure 3 Reel Form

Table 4 Reel Dimensions

	Unit: mm
Symbol	Dimension
A	Φ380 ±2
В	Φ80 ±1
С	Φ13 ±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.

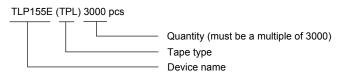
## 5. Label Indication

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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