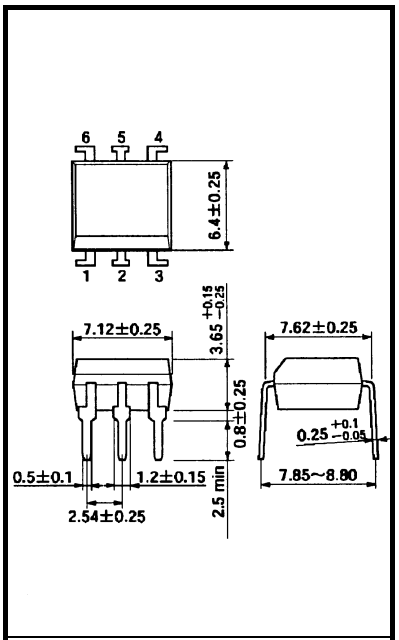
TOSHIBA Photocoupler GaAℓAs IRED + Photo IC

TLP512

Digital Logic Ground Isolation
Line Receiver
Microprocessor System Interfaces
Switching Power Supply Feedback Control
Transistor Inverter

Unit: mm



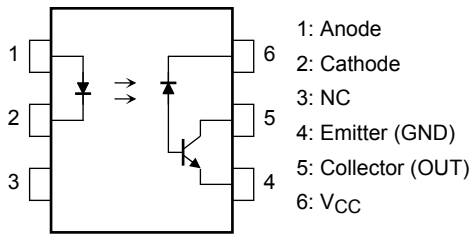
JEDEC	—
JEITA	—
TOSHIBA	11-7A8

Weight: 0.4 g (typ.)

The TLP512 consists of a GaAℓAs high-output light emitting diode and a high-speed detector that contains a PN photodiode and an amplifier transistor into a single chip.

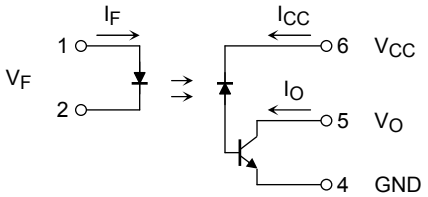
- Isolation voltage: 2500 Vrms (min)
- Switching speed: t_{pHL} = 0.8 μs, t_{pLH} = 0.8 μs (max)
  @R_L = 1.9 kΩ
- TTL compatible
- UL recognized: UL1577, file No. E67349

Pin Configuration (top view)



1: Anode
2: Cathode
3: NC
4: Emitter (GND)
5: Collector (OUT)
6: V_{CC}

Schematic



Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta = 25°C)

Characteristics			Symbol	Rating	Unit
LED	DC forward current	(Note 1)	I_F	25	mA
	Pulse forward current	(Note 2)	I_{FP}	50	mA
	Peak transient forward current	(Note 3)	I_{FPT}	1	A
	DC reverse voltage		V_R	5	V
	Diode power dissipation	(Note 4)	P_D	45	mW
Detector	Output current		I_O	8	mA
	Peak output current		I_{OP}	16	mA
	Output voltage		V_O	−0.5 to 15	V
	Supply voltage		V_{CC}	−0.5 to 15	V
	Output power dissipation	(Note 5)	P_o	100	mW
Operating temperature range			T_{opr}	−55 to 100	°C
Storage temperature range			T_{stg}	−55 to 125	°C
Soldering temperature (10 s)		(Note 6)	T_{sol}	260	°C
Isolation voltage (R.H. ≤ 60%, AC 1 min)		(Note 7)	BV_S	2500	Vrms

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: Decreases at the rate of 0.8 mA/°C with the ambient temperature of 70°C or higher.

Note 2: Duty cycle of 50%, pulse width of 1 ms.
Decreases at the rate of 1.6 mA/°C with the ambient temperature of 70°C or higher.

Note 3: Pulse width ≤ 1 μs, 300 pps

Note 4: Decreases at the rate of 0.9 mW/°C with the ambient temperature of 70°C or higher.

Note 5: Decreases at the rate of 2 mW/°C with the ambient temperature of 70°C or higher.

Note 6: Soldering is performed 2 mm from the bottom of the package.

Note 7: Device considered a two-terminal device: pins 1, 2, and 3 shorted together and pins 4, 5 and 6 shorted together.

Electrical Characteristics (Ta = 25°C)

Characteristic		Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
LED	Forward voltage	V_F	I_F = 16 mA	—	1.65	1.85	V
	Forward voltage temperature coefficient	$\Delta V_F/\Delta Ta$	I_F = 16 mA	—	−2	—	mV/°C
	Reverse current	I_R	V_R = 5 V	—	—	10	μA
	Pin-to-pin capacitance	C_T	V_F = 0, f = 1 MHz	—	4.5	—	pF
Detector	High-level output current	$I_{OH\ (1)}$	I_F = 0 mA, V_{CC} = V_O = 5.5 V	—	3	500	nA
		$I_{OH\ (2)}$	I_F = 0 mA, V_{CC} = V_O = 15 V	—	—	5	μA
		I_{OH}	I_F = 0 mA, V_{CC} = V_O = 15 V Ta = 70°C	—	—	50	
	High-level supply current	I_{CCH}	I_F = 0 mA, V_{CC} = 15 V	—	0.01	1	μA

Coupled Electrical Characteristics (Ta = 25°C)

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Current transfer ratio	I_O/I_F	I_F = 16 mA, V_{CC} = 4.5 V V_O = 0.4 V	20	40	—	%
		I_F = 16 mA, V_{CC} = 4.5 V V_O = 0.4 V, Ta = 0 to 70°C	15	—	—	
Low-level output voltage	V_{OL}	I_F = 16 mA, V_{CC} = 4.5 V I_O = 2.4 mA	—	—	0.4	V

Isolation Characteristics (Ta = 25°C)

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Capacitance input to output	C_S	V_S = 0, f = 1 MHz (Note 7)	—	0.8	—	pF
Isolation resistance	R_S	R.H. ≤ 60%, V_S = 500 V (Note 7)	5×10^{10}	10^{14}	—	Ω
Isolation voltage	BV_S	AC 1 min	2500	—	—	Vrms
		AC 1 s, in oil	—	5000	—	
		DC 1 min, in oil	—	5000	—	V_{dc}

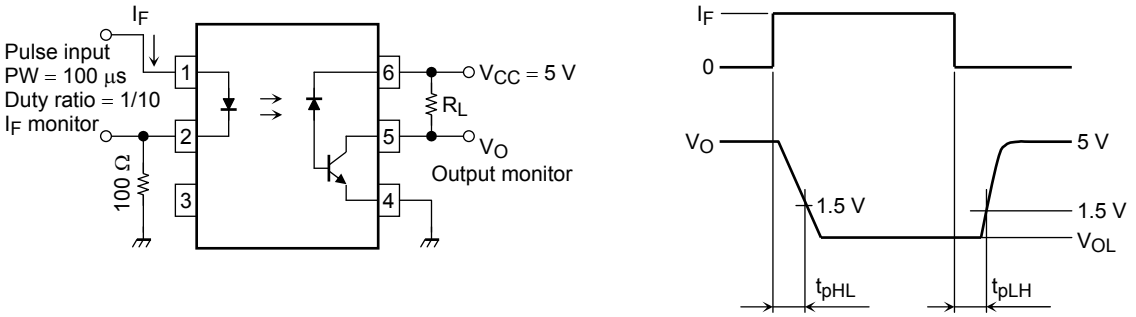
Switching Characteristics (Ta = 25°C)

Characteristics	Symbol	Test Circuit	Test Condition	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Propagation delay time (H → L)	t_{pHL}	1	I_F = 0 → 16 mA, R_L = 1.9 kΩ	—	—	0.8	μs
Propagation delay time (L → H)	t_{pLH}		I_F = 16 → 0 mA, R_L = 1.9 kΩ	—	—	0.8	μs
Common mode transient immunity at logic high output (Note 8)	CM_H	2	I_F = 0 mA, V_{CM} = 200 V_{P-P}, R_L = 1.9 kΩ	—	1500	—	V/μs
Common mode transient immunity at logic low output (Note 8)	CM_L		I_F = 16 mA, V_{CM} = 200 V_{P-P}, R_L = 1.9 kΩ	—	−1500	—	V/μs

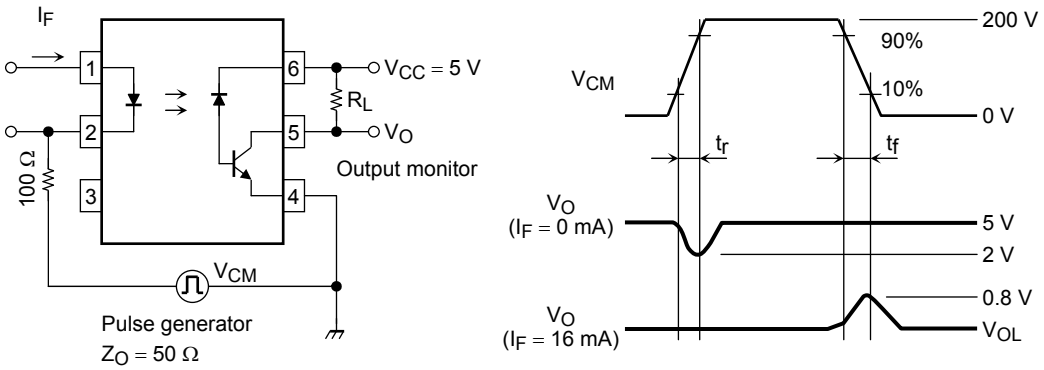
Note 8: Common mode transient immunity in logic high level is the maximum tolerable (positive) dV_{CM}/dt on the leading edge of the common mode pulse, V_{CM}, to assure that the output will remain in a logic high state (V_{OUT} > 2.0 V).
Common mode transient immunity in logic low level is the maximum tolerable (negative) dV_{CM}/dt on the trailing edge of the common mode pulse, V_{CM}, to assure that the output will remain in a logic low state (V_{OUT} < 0.8 V).

Note 9: Electrostatic discharge immunity (pin to pin): 100 V (max)
(C ≤ 200 pF, R = 0)

Test Circuit 1: Switching Time Test Circuit

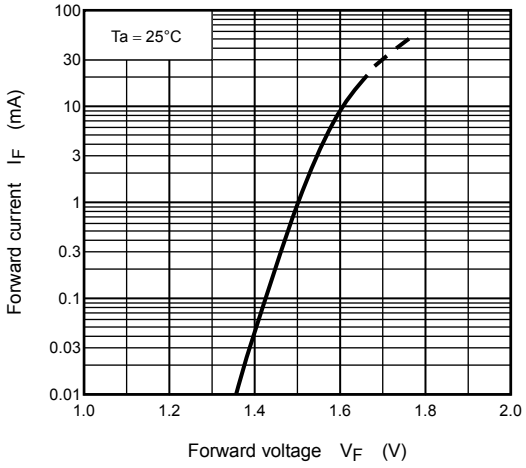


Test Circuit 2: Common Mode Noise Immunity Test Circuit

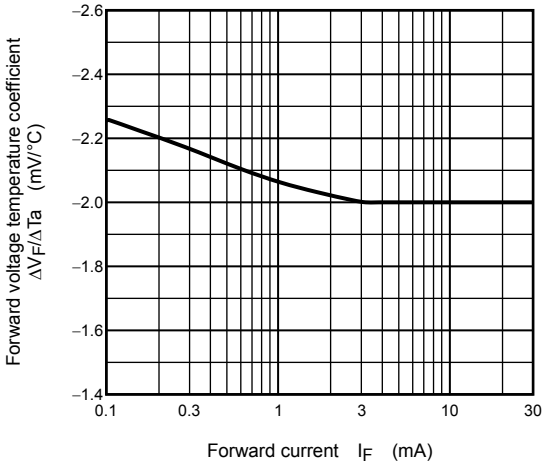


$$CM_H = \frac{160\ (V)}{t_r\ (\mu s)},\ CM_L = \frac{160\ (V)}{t_f\ (\mu s)}$$

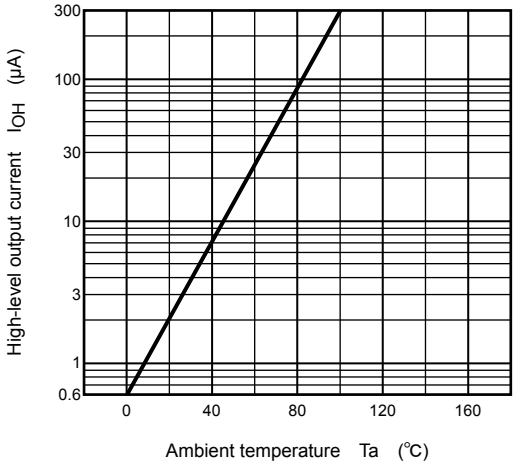
$I_F - V_F$



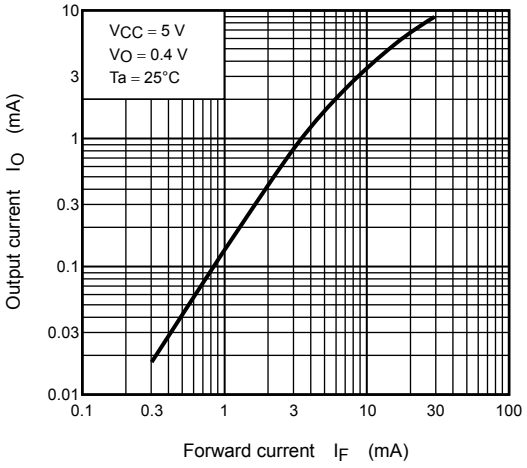
$\Delta V_F/\Delta Ta - I_F$



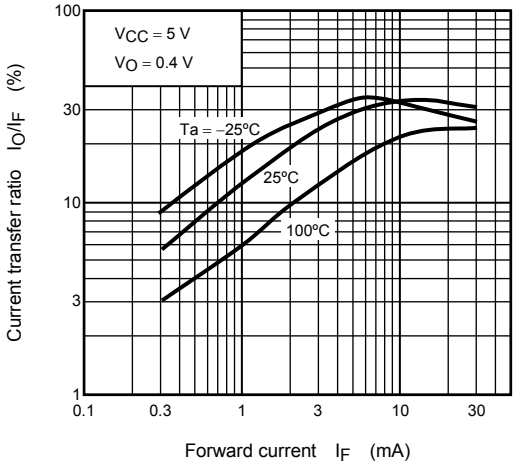
I_{OH} (1) – Ta



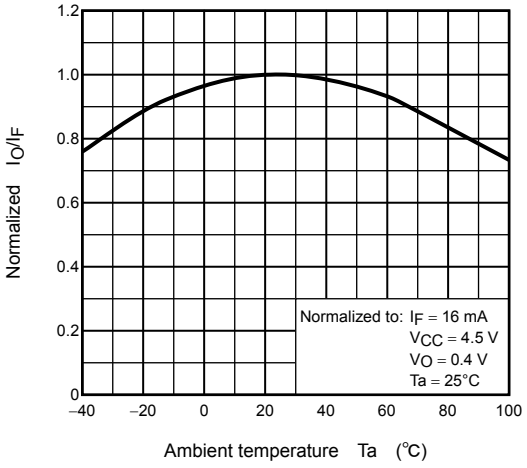
$I_O - I_F$



$I_O/I_F - I_F$

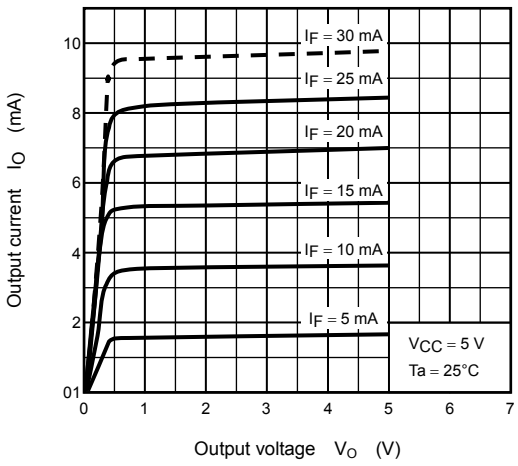


I_O/I_F – Ta

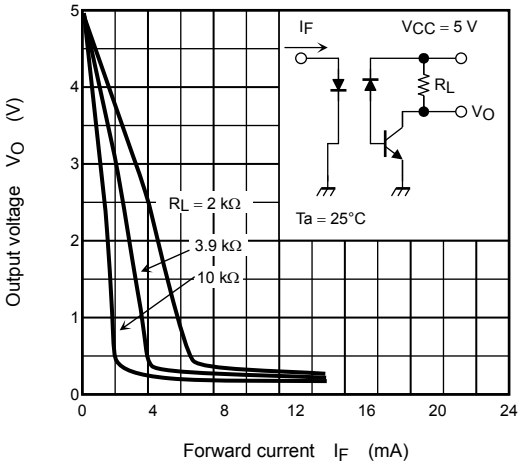


*: The above graphs show typical characteristics.

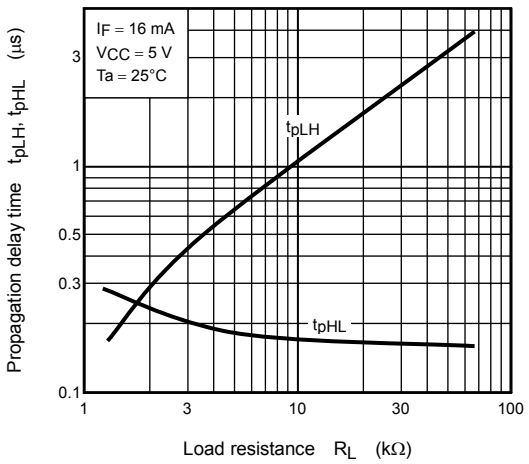
$I_O - V_O$



$V_O - I_F$



$t_{pHL}, t_{pLH} - R_L$



*: The above graphs show typical characteristics.

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