Photocouplers GaAℓAs Infrared LED & Photo IC

TLP2958F

1. Applications

- Intelligent Power Module Signal Isolation
- Programmable Logic Controllers (PLCs)
- High-Speed Digital Interfacing for Instrumentation and Control Devices

2. General

The Toshiba TLP2958F consists of a GaAℓAs light-emitting diode coupled with a high-gain, high-speed photo detector. It is housed in the DIP8 package.
The detector has a totem-pole output stage with current sourcing and sinking capabilities.
The TLP2958F has an internal Faraday shield that provides a guaranteed common-mode transient immunity of ±20 kV/μs.
The TLP2958F has an inverter output. A buffer output version, the TLP2955F, is also available.
The TLP2958F satisfies 8 mm PC board spacing requirements. Absolute maximum ratings and electrical characteristics are the same as in the TLP2958.

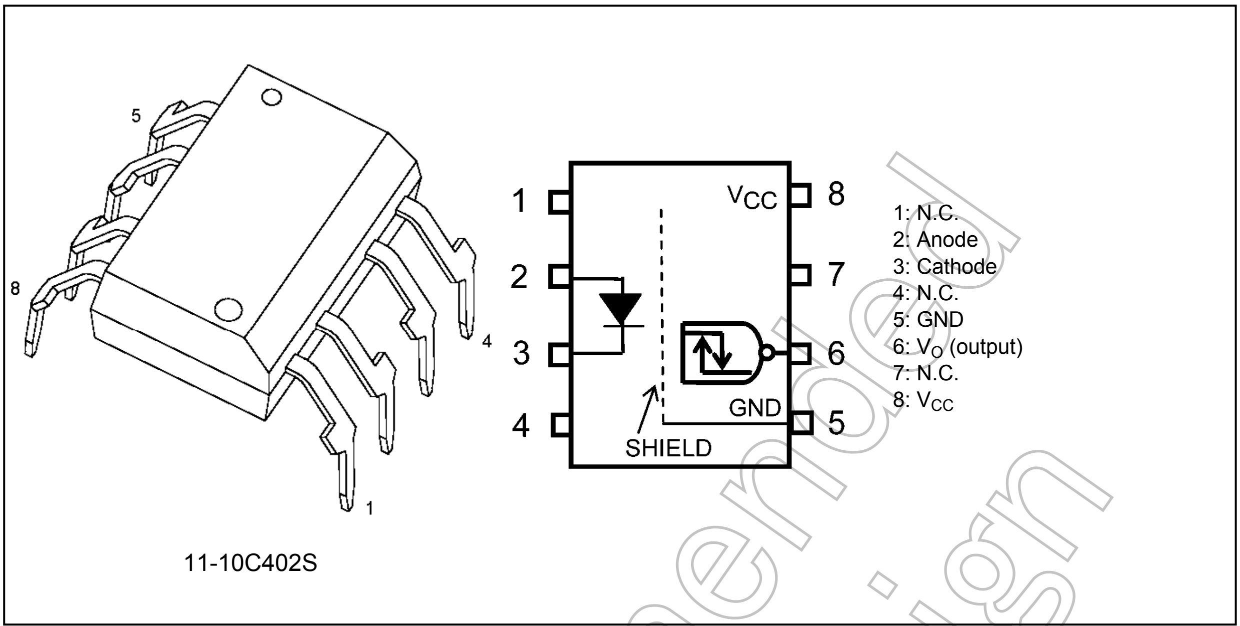
3. Features

(1) Inverter logic type (totem pole output)
(2) Package: DIP8
(3) Supply voltage: 3 to 20 V
(4) Threshold input current, high to low: I_{FHL} = 1.6 mA (max)
(5) Propagation delay time: 250 ns (max)
(6) Common-mode transient immunity: ±20 kV/μs (min)
(7) Operating temperature: -40 to 125 ℃
(8) Isolation voltage: 5000 Vrms (min)
(9) Safety standards
UL-approved: UL1577, File No.E67349
cUL-approved: CSA Component Acceptance Service No.5A File No.E67349
VDE-approved: EN60747-5-5 **(Note 1)**

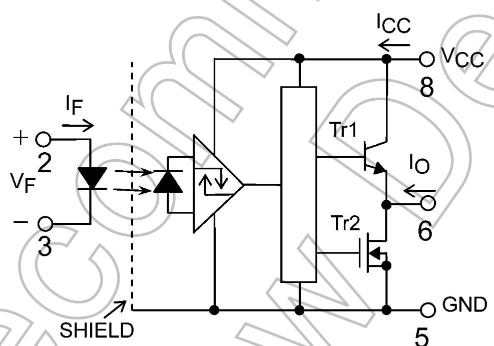
Note: When an EN60747-5-5 approved type is needed, please designate the **Option (D4)**.

Start of commercial production
2012-02

4. Packaging and Pin Configuration



5. Internal Circuit (Note)



Note: A 0.1-μF bypass capacitor must be connected between pin 8 and pin 5.

6. Principle of Operation

6.1. Truth Table

Input	LED	Output
H	ON	L
L	OFF	H

6.2. Mechanical Parameters

Characteristics	10.16 mm Pitch TLP2958F	Unit
Creepage distances	8.0 (min)	mm
Clearance	8.0 (min)	
Internal isolation thickness	0.4 (min)	

7. Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note) (Unless otherwise specified, T_a = 25 °C)

	Characteristics	Symbol	Note	Rating	Unit
LED	Input forward current	I_F		25	mA
	Input forward current derating ($T_a \geq$ 108 °C)	$\Delta I_F/\Delta T_a$		-0.6	mA/°C
	Peak transient input forward current	I_{FPT}	(Note 1)	1	A
	Peak transient input forward current derating ($T_a \geq$ 110 °C)	$\Delta I_{FPT}/\Delta T_a$		-25	mA/°C
	Input power dissipation	P_D		40	mW
	Input power dissipation derating ($T_a \geq$ 110 °C)	$\Delta P_D/\Delta T_a$		-1.0	mW/°C
	Input reverse voltage	V_R		5	V
Detector	Output current	I_O		25/-15	mA
	Output current derating	$\Delta I_O/\Delta T_a$		-0.2/-0.12	mA/°C
	Output current (T_a = 125 °C)	I_O		5/-3	mA
	Peak output current PW ≤ 5 μs, Duty ≤ 0.025 %	I_{OP}		200/-50	
	Output voltage	V_O		-0.5 to 20	V
	Supply voltage	V_{CC}		-0.5 to 20	
	Output power dissipation	P_O		100	mW
	Output power dissipation derating ($T_a \geq$ 110 °C)	$\Delta P_O/\Delta T_a$		-2.5	mW/°C
Common	Operating temperature	T_{opr}		-40 to 125	°C
	Storage temperature	T_{stg}		-55 to 150	
	Lead soldering temperature (10 s)	T_{sol}		260	
	Isolation voltage AC, 60 s, R.H. ≤ 60 %	BV_S	(Note 2)	5000	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: Pulse width (PW) ≤ 1 μs, 300 pps

Note 2: This device is considered as a two-terminal device: Pins 1, 2, 3 and 4 are shorted together, and pins 5, 6, 7 and 8 are shorted together.

8. Recommended Operating Conditions (Note)

Characteristics	Symbol	Note	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Input on-state current	$I_{F(ON)}$	(Note 1)	2	—	10	mA
Input off-state voltage	$V_{F(OFF)}$		0	—	0.8	V
Supply voltage	V_{CC}	(Note 2)	3	—	20	
Operating temperature	T_{opr}	(Note 2)	-40	—	125	°C

Note: The recommended operating conditions are given as a design guide necessary to obtain the intended performance of the device. Each parameter is an independent value. When creating a system design using this device, the electrical characteristics specified in this datasheet should also be considered.

Note: A ceramic capacitor (0.1 μF) should be connected between pin 8 and pin 5 to stabilize the operation of a high-gain linear amplifier. Otherwise, this photocoupler may not switch properly. The bypass capacitor should be placed within 1 cm of each pin.

Note 1 :The rise and fall times of the input on-current should be less than 0.5 μs.

Note 2: Denotes the operating range, not the recommended operating condition.

9. Electrical Characteristics (Note) (Unless otherwise specified, T_a = -40 to 125 °C, V_{CC} = 3 to 20 V)

Characteristics	Symbol	Note	Test Circuit	Test Condition	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Input forward voltage	V_F		—	I_F = 10 mA, T_a = 25 °C	1.45	1.55	1.70	V
Input forward voltage temperature coefficient	$\Delta V_F/\Delta T_a$		—	I_F = 10 mA	—	-2.0	—	mV/°C
Input reverse current	I_R		—	V_R = 5 V, T_a = 25 °C	—	—	10	μA
Input capacitance	C_t		—	V = 0 V, f = 1 MHz	—	60	—	pF
Low-level output voltage	V_{OL}		Fig. 12.1.1	I_O = 3.5 mA, I_F = 5 mA	—	0.2	0.5	V
High-level output voltage	V_{OH}	(Note 1)	Fig. 12.1.2	V_{CC} = 3 V, I_O = -2.6 mA, V_F = 0.8 V	1.78	2.1	—	
				V_{CC} = 20 V, I_O = -2.6 mA, V_F = 0.8 V	17.4	19	—	
Low-level supply current	I_{CCL}		Fig. 12.1.3	V_{CC} = 3.6 V, I_F = 5 mA	—	1.4	3.0	mA
				V_{CC} = 20 V, I_F = 5 mA	—	1.5	3.0	
High-level supply current	I_{CCH}		Fig. 12.1.4	V_{CC} = 3.6 V, V_F = 0 V	—	1.9	3.0	
				V_{CC} = 20 V, V_F = 0 V	—	2.0	3.0	
Low-level short-circuit output current	I_{OSL}	(Note 2)	Fig. 12.1.5	V_{CC} = V_O = 3.6 V, I_F = 5 mA, V_O = GND	25	100	—	
				V_{CC} = V_O = 20 V, I_F = 5 mA, V_O = GND	40	140	—	
High-level short-circuit output current	I_{OSH}	(Note 2)	Fig. 12.1.6	V_{CC} = 3.6 V, V_F = 0 V	—	-13	-5	
				V_{CC} = 20 V, V_F = 0 V	—	-22	-10	
Threshold input current (H/L)	I_{FHL}		—	V_{CC} = 3.3 V, $V_O < 0.6$ V, I_O = 6.4 mA	—	0.4	1.6	
				V_{CC} = 20 V, $V_O < 0.6$ V, I_O = 6.4 mA	—	0.4	1.6	
Threshold input voltage (L/H)	V_{FLH}		—	V_{CC} = 3.3 V, $V_O > 1.78$ V I_O = -2.6 mA	0.8	—	—	V
				V_{CC} = 20 V, $V_O > 17.4$ V, I_O = -2.6 mA	0.8	—	—	
Input current hysteresis	I_{HYS}		—	V_{CC} = 5 V	—	0.05	—	mA

Note: All typical values are at T_a = 25 °C.
Note 1: $V_{OH} = V_{CC} - V_O$ (V)
Note 2: Duration of output short circuit time should not exceed 10 ms.

10. Isolation Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified, T_a = 25 °C)

Characteristics	Symbol	Note	Test Conditions	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Total capacitance (input to output)	C_S	(Note 1)	V_S = 0 V, f = 1 MHz	—	0.8	—	pF
Isolation resistance	R_S	(Note 1)	V_S = 500 V, R.H. ≤ 60 %	1×10^{12}	10^{14}	—	Ω
Isolation voltage	BV_S	(Note 1)	AC, 60 s	5000	—	—	Vrms
			AC, 1 s, in oil	—	10000	—	
			DC, 60 s, in oil	—	10000	—	Vdc

Note 1: This device is considered as a two-terminal device: Pins 1 2, 3 and 4 are shorted together, and pins 5, 6, 7 and 8 are shorted together.

11. Switching Characteristics (Note)
(Unless otherwise specified, T_a = -40 to 125 °C, V_{CC} = 3 to 20 V)

Characteristics	Symbol	Note	Test Circuit	Test Condition	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Propagation delay time (L/H)	t_{pLH}		Fig. 12.1.7, Fig. 12.1.8	I_F = 3 → 0 mA	30	110	250	ns
Propagation delay time (H/L)	t_{pHL}			I_F = 0 → 3 mA	30	120	250	
Pulse width distortion	$\|t_{pHL}-t_{pLH}\|$			I_F = 3 mA	—	10	220	
Rise time	t_r			I_F = 3 → 0 mA, V_{CC} = 5 V	—	15	75	
Fall time	t_f			I_F = 0 → 3 mA, V_{CC} = 5 V	—	10	75	
Common-mode transient immunity at output high	CM_H		Fig. 12.1.9	V_{CM} = 1000 V_{p-p}, I_F = 0 mA, V_{CC} = 20 V, T_a = 25 °C	±20	±25	—	kV/μs
Common-mode transient immunity at output low	CM_L			V_{CM} = 1000 V_{p-p}, I_F = 5 mA, V_{CC} = 20 V, T_a = 25 °C	±20	±25	—	

Note: All typical values are at T_a = 25 °C.

12. Test Circuits and Characteristics Curves

12.1. Test Circuits

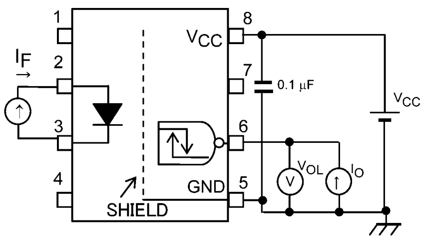


Fig. 12.1.1 V_{OL} Test Circuit

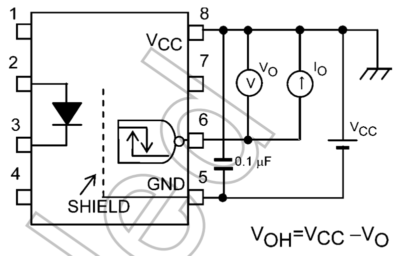


Fig. 12.1.2 V_{OH} Test Circuit

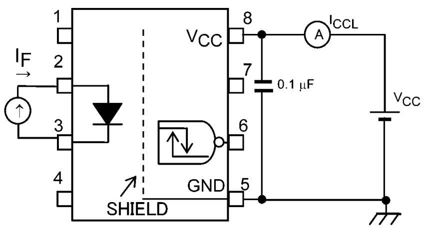


Fig. 12.1.3 I_{CCL} Test Circuit

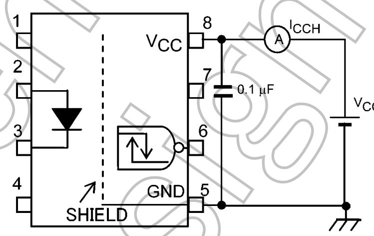


Fig. 12.1.4 I_{CCH} Test Circuit

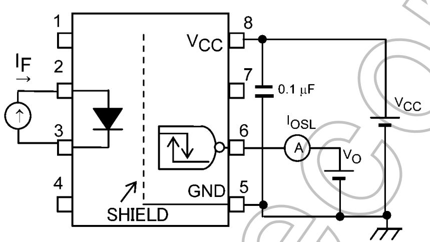


Fig. 12.1.5 I_{OSL} Test Circuit

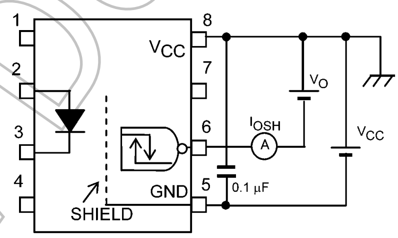
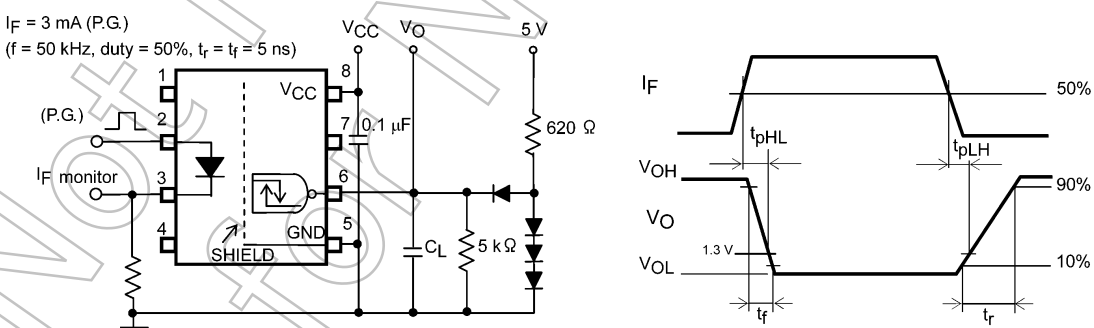


Fig. 12.1.6 I_{OSH} Test Circuit



C_L (up to 15 pF) is capacitance of the probe and jig.
P.G.: Pulse Generator

Fig. 12.1.7 Switching Time Test Circuit and Waveform

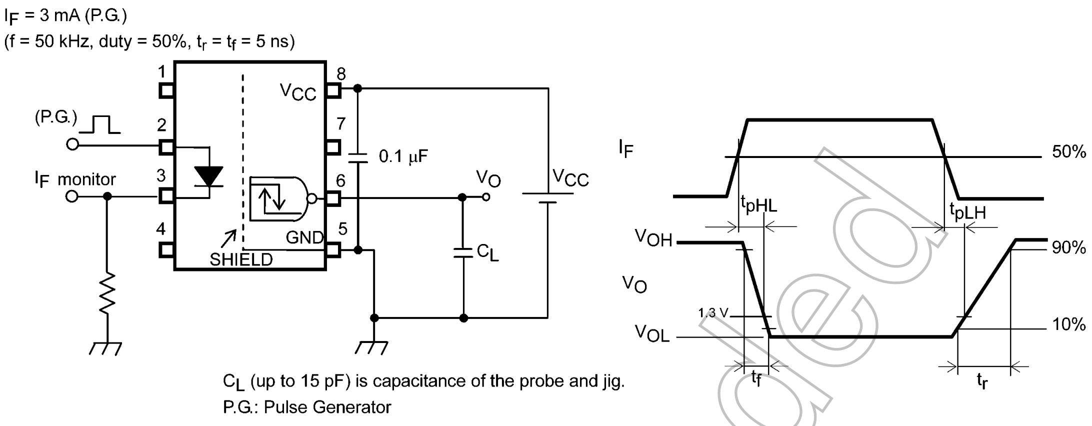
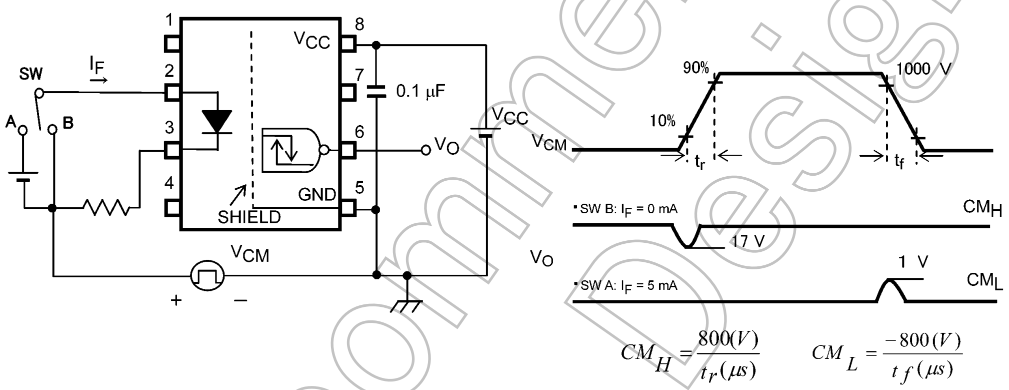


Fig. 12.1.8 Switching Time Test Circuit and Waveform



$$CM_H = \frac{800(V)}{t_r(\mu s)} \qquad CM_L = \frac{-800(V)}{t_f(\mu s)}$$

Fig. 12.1.9 Common-Mode Transient Immunity Test Circuit and Waveform

13. Soldering and Storage

13.1. Precautions for Soldering

The soldering temperature should be controlled as closely as possible to the conditions shown below, irrespective of whether a soldering iron or a reflow soldering method is used.

- When using soldering reflow.
  The soldering temperature profile is based on the package surface temperature.
  (See the figure shown below, which is based on the package surface temperature.)
  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.

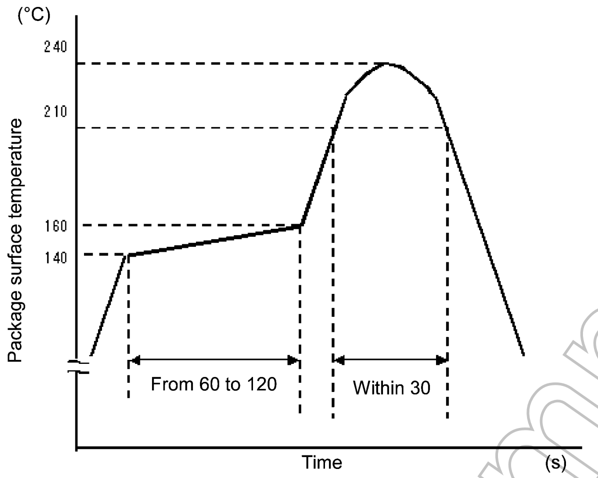


Fig. 13.1.1 An Example of a Temperature Profile When Sn-Pb Eutectic Solder Is Used

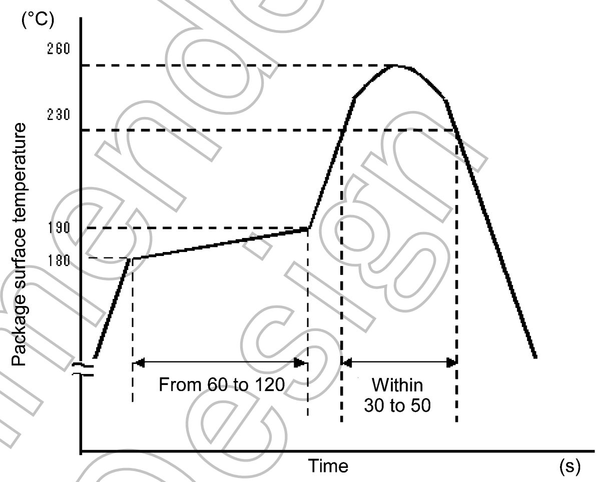


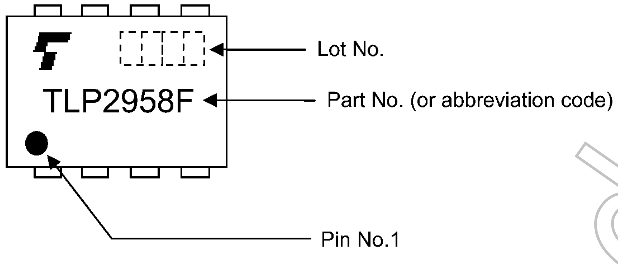
Fig. 13.1.2 An Example of a Temperature Profile When Lead(Pb)-Free Solder Is Used

- When using soldering flow (Applicable to both eutectic solder and Lead(Pb)-Free solder)
  Preheat the device at a temperature of 150 °C (package surface temperature) for 60 to 120 seconds.
  Mounting condition of 260 °C within 10 seconds is recommended.
  Flow soldering must be performed once.
- When using soldering Iron
  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 done only once per lead.

13.2. Precautions for General Storage

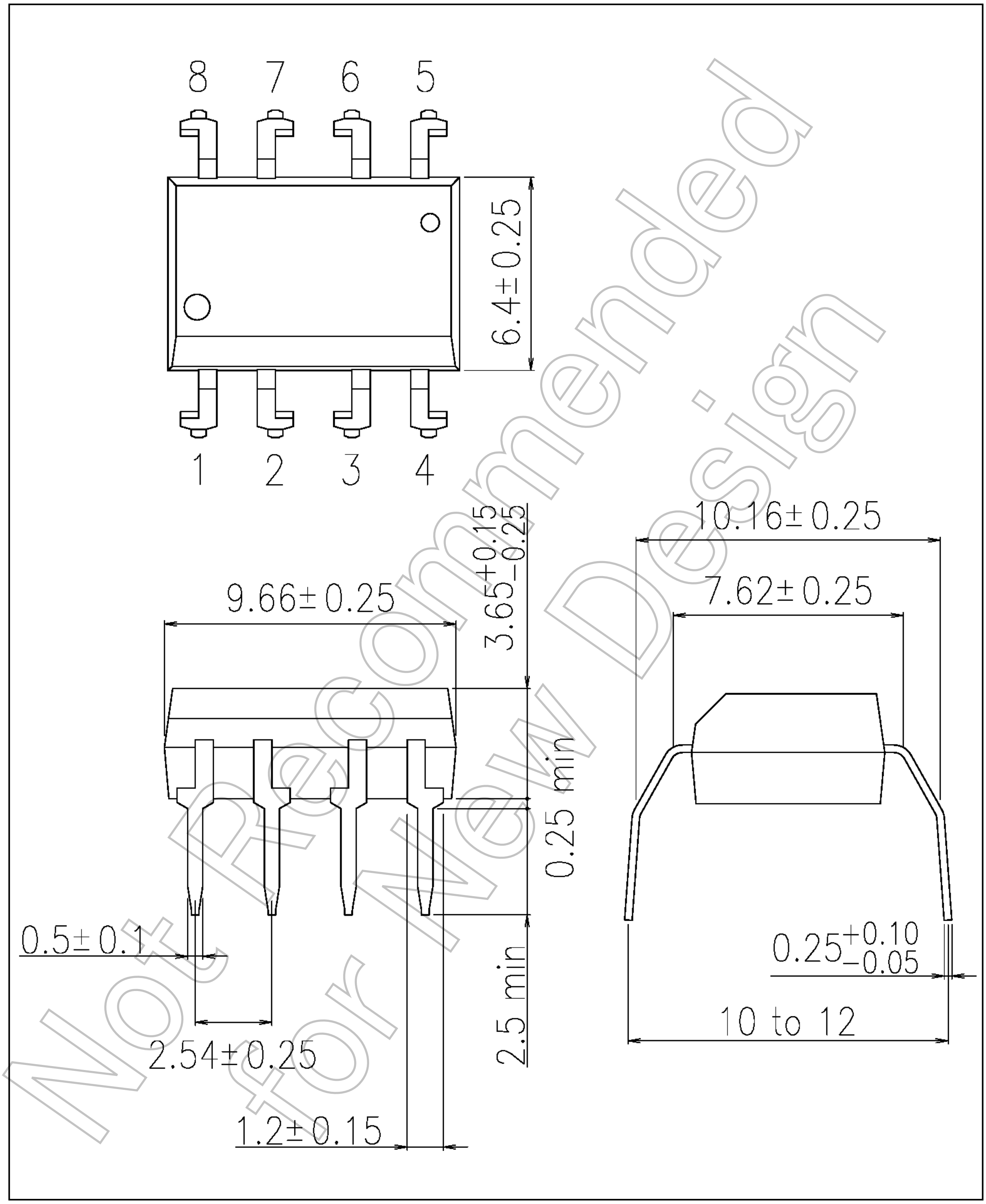
- Avoid storage locations where devices may be exposed to moisture or direct sunlight.
- Follow the precautions printed on the packing label of the device for transportation and storage.
- Keep the storage location temperature and humidity within a range of 5 °C to 35 °C and 45 % to 75 %, respectively.
- Do not store the products in locations with poisonous gases (especially corrosive gases) or in dusty conditions.
- Store the products in locations with minimal temperature fluctuations. Rapid temperature changes during storage can cause condensation, resulting in lead oxidation or corrosion, which will deteriorate the solderability of the leads.
- When restoring devices after removal from their packing, use anti-static containers.
- Do not allow loads to be applied directly to devices while they are in storage.
- If devices have been stored for more than two years under normal storage conditions, it is recommended that you check the leads for ease of soldering prior to use.

14. Marking



Package Dimensions

Unit: mm



Weight: 0.54 g (typ.)

Package Name(s)
TOSHIBA: 11-10C402S

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