

TOSHIBA PHOTOCOUPLER GaAs LED & PHOTO-IC

TLP708, TLP708F

Factory Automation (FA)
 Home Electrical Appliances
 Operates at high ambient temperatures up to 125°C

The Toshiba TLP708 consists of a GaAs light emitting diode and an integrated high-gain, high-speed photodetector. The TLP708 is housed in the SDIP6 package. Compared to the standard DIP8 package, TLP708 is smaller in size, yet comes with international safety standards under a reinforced isolation category. As such, it is possible to reduce the mounting footprint for applications that require certifications for safety standards.

The photodetector has an open-collector output stage, and an internal Faraday shield that provides a guaranteed common-mode transient immunity of ±15 kV/μs. As TLP708 is also able to operate up to 125°C, it is suitable for use in applications like industrial equipments where it is necessary to operate under high ambient temperatures.

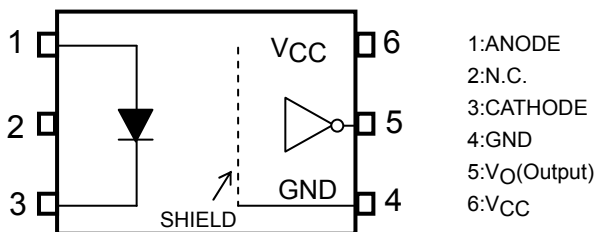
TLP708F is of a long creepage distance and clearance distance type.

- Input threshold current : $I_{FHL} = 5\text{mA (Max)}$
- Switching time (t_{pHL}/t_{pLH}): 75ns (Max)
- Data transfer rate: 15 MBd (Typ.)
- Guaranteed Performance over temperature: -40 to 125°C
- Power supply voltage: 4.5 to 5.5V
- Common mode transient immunity: ±15 kV /μs (Min)
- Isolation voltage: 5000V_{rms} (Min)
- Construction mechanical rating

	7.62 mm Pitch TLP708 Type	10.16 mm Pitch TLP708F Type
Creepage distance	7.0 mm (min)	8.0 mm (min)
Clearance distance	7.0 mm (min)	8.0 mm (min)
Insulation thickness	0.4 mm (min)	0.4 mm (min)

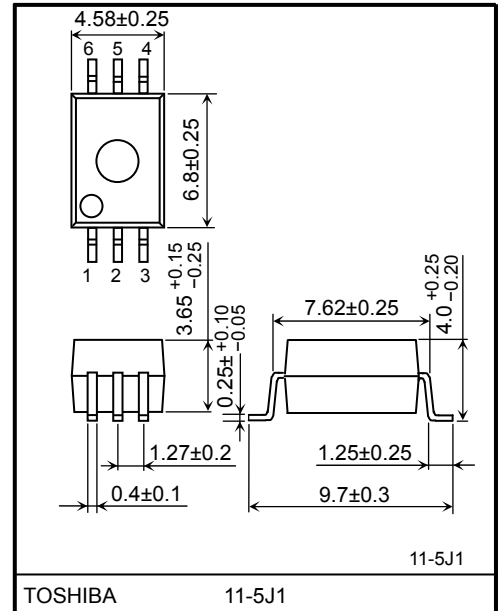
- UL recognized: UL1577, File No. E67349
 - cUL recognized: CSA Component Acceptance Service No.5A, File No. E67349
 - VDE-approved: Option (D4) EN60747-5-2 (Note)
- Note: When an EN60747-5-2 approved type is needed, please designate the Option (D4).Option (D4) Type

Pin Configuration (Top View)



TLP708

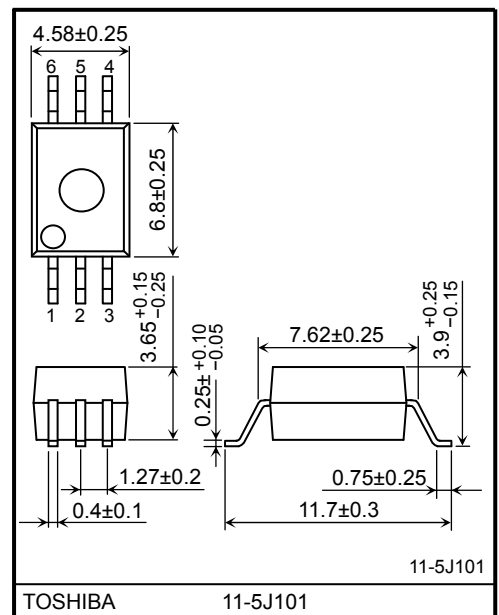
Unit: mm



Weight: 0.26 g (typ.)

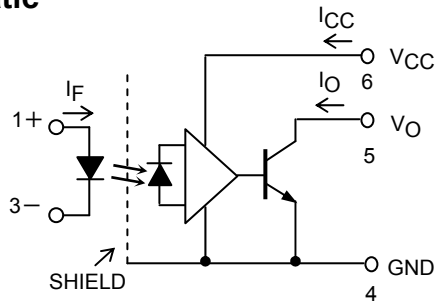
TLP708F

Unit: mm



Weight: 0.26 g (typ.)

Schematic



Note: A 0.1 μ F bypass capacitor must be connected between pins 6 and 4.

Truth Table

Input	Output
H	L
L	H

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta = 25°C)

Characteristics		Symbol	Rating	Unit	
LED	Forward Current	(Ta < 110°C)	I _F	25	mA
	Forward Current Derating	(Ta ≥ 110°C)	$\Delta I_F/^\circ\text{C}$	-0.67	mA/°C
	Pulse Forward Current (Note 1)	(Ta < 110°C)	I _{FP}	50	mA
	Pulse Forward Current Derating	(Ta ≥ 110°C)	$\Delta I_{FP}/^\circ\text{C}$	-1.34	mA/°C
	Reverse Voltage		V _R	5	V
	Input Power Dissipation	(Ta < 110°C)	P _D	40	mW
	Input Power Dissipation Derating	(Ta ≥ 110°C)	$\Delta P_D/^\circ\text{C}$	-1.0	mW/°C
DETECTOR	Output Current	(Ta ≤ 125°C)	I _O	25	mA
	Output Voltage		V _O	6	V
	Supply Voltage		V _{CC}	6	V
	Output Power Dissipation	(Ta < 110°C)	P _O	80	mW
	Output Power Dissipation Derating	(Ta ≥ 110°C)	$\Delta P_O/^\circ\text{C}$	-2.0	mW/°C
Operating Temperature Range		T _{opr}	-40 to 125	°C	
Storage Temperature Range		T _{stg}	-55 to 150	°C	
Lead solder Temperature (10s)		T _{sol}	260	°C	
Isolation voltage (Note 2)		BV _S	5000	V _{rms}	

Note: Using continuously under heavy loads (e.g. an application of high temperature/current/voltage and a significant change in temperature, etc.) may cause this product to decrease in 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 ≤ 1ms, duty=50%

Note 2: R.H. ≤ 60%, Ta = 25°C, AC 1 min

This device is regarded as a two-terminal device: pins 1, 2 and 3 are shorted together, and pins 4, 5 and 6 are shorted together.

Recommended Operating Condition

Characteristics	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
'L' level input voltage	V _{FL}	0	—	0.8	V
'H' level input current	I _{FH}	7.5	—	15	mA
Supply voltage*	V _{CC}	4.5	—	5.5	V
Operating temperature range	T _{opr}	-40	—	125	°C

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

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

Electrical Characteristics

(Unless otherwise specified, Ta = -40 to 125°C, V_{CC} = 4.5 to 5.5V)

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Circuit	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.*	Max.	Unit
Input forward current	V _F	—	I _F = 10 mA, Ta = 25°C	1.40	1.57	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 _F = 0 V, f = 1 MHz, Ta = 25°C	—	60	—	pF
"H" level output current	I _{OH}	1	V _F = 0.8 V, V _O = 5.5 V	—	—	250	μA
			V _F = 0.8 V, V _O = 5.5 V Ta = 25°C		0.5	10	
"L" level output voltage	V _{OL}	2	I _F = 10 mA I _{OL} = 13 mA (sink)	—	0.3	0.6	V
Input threshold current	I _{FHL}	—	I _{OL} = 13 mA (sink) V _O < 0.6 V	—	1.5	5.0	mA
"H" level supply current	I _{CCH}	3	I _F = 0 mA	—	1.5	5.0	mA
"L" level supply current	I _{CCL}	4	I _F = 10 mA	—	1.4	5.0	mA

*All typical values are at Ta=25°C, V_{CC}=5V unless otherwise specified.

Isolation Characteristics (Ta = 25°C)

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Capacitance input to output	C _S	V _S = 0V, f = 1MHz (Note 2)	—	0.8	—	pF
Isolation resistance	R _S	R.H. ≤ 60%, V _S = 500V (Note 2)	1×10 ¹²	10 ¹⁴	—	Ω
Isolation voltage	BV _S	AC, 1 minute	5000	—	—	V _{rms}
		AC, 1 second, in oil	—	10000	—	V _{dc}
		DC, 1 minute, in oil	—	10000	—	

Switching Characteristics

(Unless otherwise specified, $T_a = -40$ to 125°C , $V_{CC} = 4.5$ to 5.5 V)

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Circuit	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.*	Max.	Unit
Propagation delay time to logic low output	t_{pHL}	5	$I_F=0 \rightarrow 7.5\text{mA}$	—	35	75	ns
Propagation delay time to logic high output	t_{pLH}		$I_F=7.5 \rightarrow 0\text{mA}$				
Switching time dispersion between ON and OFF	$ t_{pHL} - t_{pLH} $		$I_F=0 \leftrightarrow 7.5\text{mA}$	—	12	35	ns
Propagation delay skew (Note 5)	t_{psk}		$R_L=350\Omega$ $C_L=15\text{pF}$ (Note 4)	-50	—	50	ns
Output fall time (90-10%)	t_f		$R_L=350\Omega$ $C_L=15\text{pF}$ (Note 4)	—	6	—	ns
Output rise time (10-90%)	t_r			—	18	—	ns
Common mode transient immunity at high level output	CM_H	6	$V_{CM}=1000\text{Vp-p}$, $I_F=0\text{mA}$, $V_{CC}=5\text{V}$, $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$	+15	—	—	kV/ μs
Common mode transient immunity at low level output	CM_L		$V_{CM}=1000\text{Vp-p}$, $I_F=10\text{mA}$, $V_{CC}=5\text{V}$, $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$	-15	—	—	kV/ μs

*All typical values are at $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$

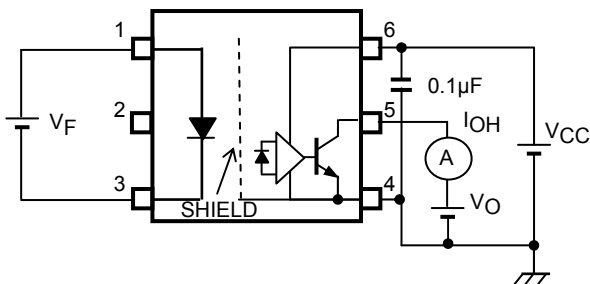
Note 3 : A ceramic capacitor ($0.1\mu\text{F}$) should be connected from pin 6 (V_{CC}) to pin 4 (GND) to stabilize the operation of the high gain linear amplifier. Failure to provide the bypass may impair the switching property. The total lead length between the capacitor and coupler should not exceed 1 cm.

Note 4 : $f=5\text{MHz}$, duty=50%, input current $t_r=t_f=4.5\text{ns}$,

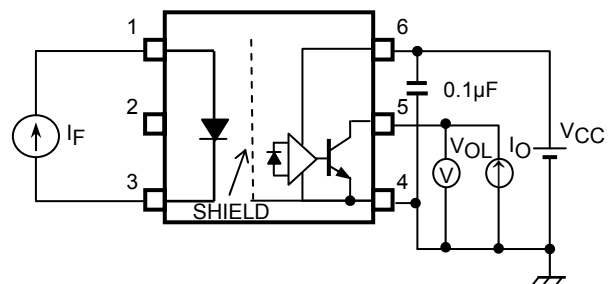
C_L is approximately 15pF which includes probe and jig/stray wiring capacitance.

Note 5: Propagation delay skew is defined as the difference between the largest and smallest propagation delay times (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).

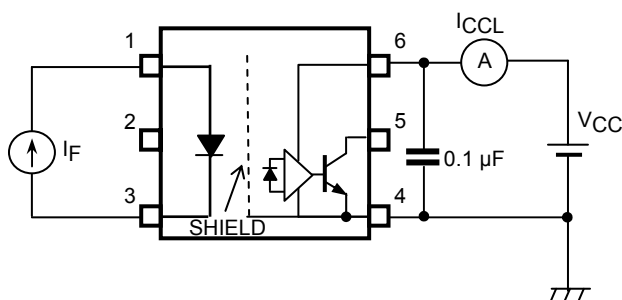
TEST CIRCUIT 1: I_{OH} Test Circuit



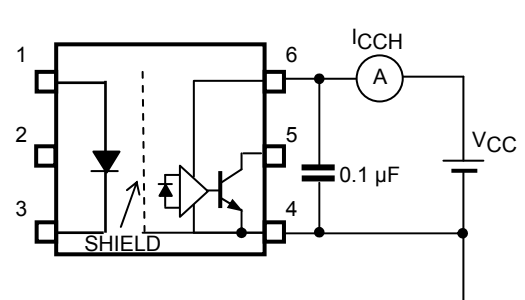
TEST CIRCUIT 2: V_{OL} Test Circuit



TEST CIRCUIT 3: I_{CCL} Test Circuit

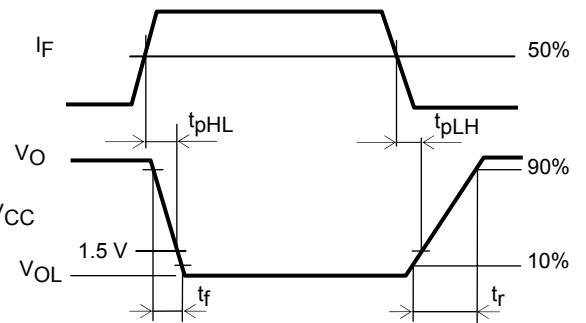
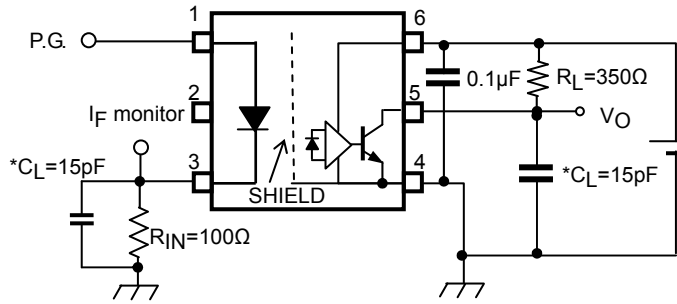


TEST CIRCUIT 4: I_{CCH} Test Circuit



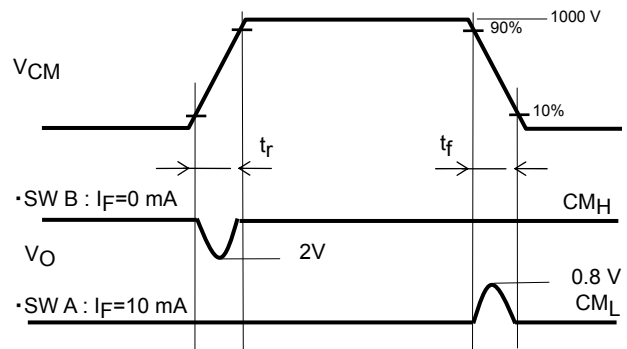
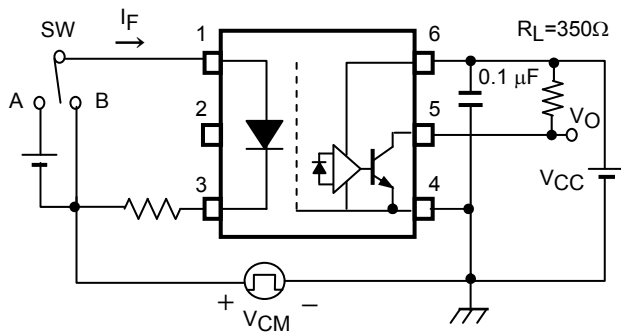
TEST CIRCUIT 5: t_{pHL} , t_{pLH} Test Circuit

$I_F = 7.5\text{mA (P.G.)}$
 ($f = 5\text{MHz}$, $\text{duty} = 50\%$, $t_r = t_f = 4.5\text{ns}$)

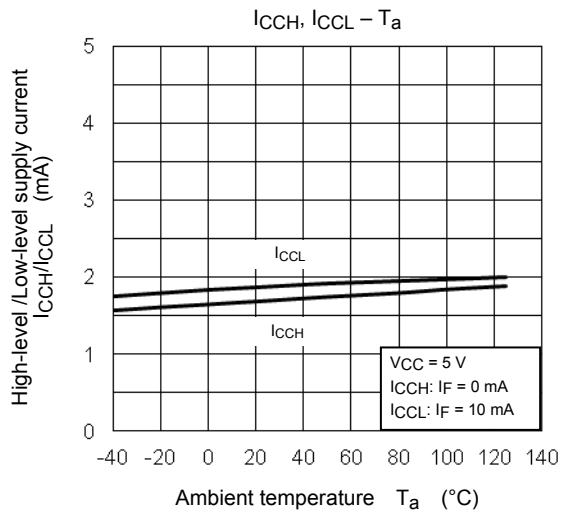
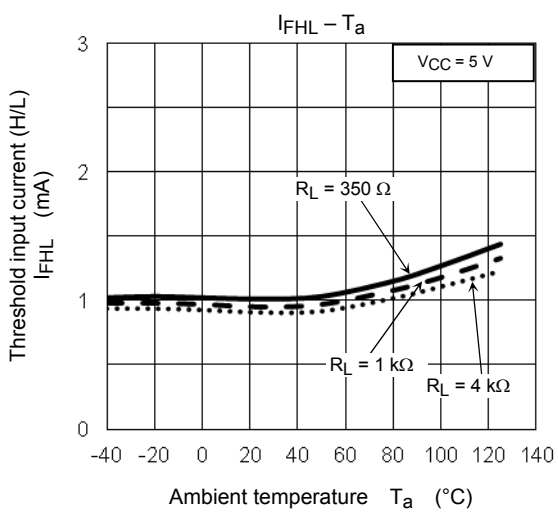
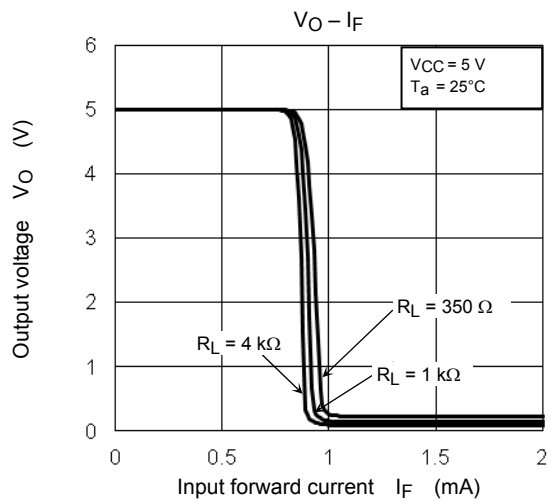
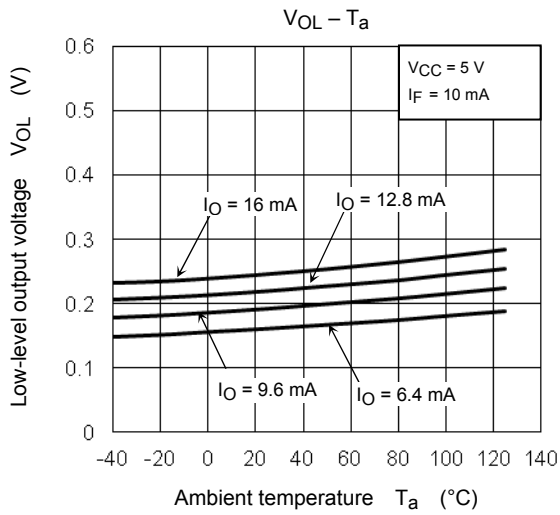
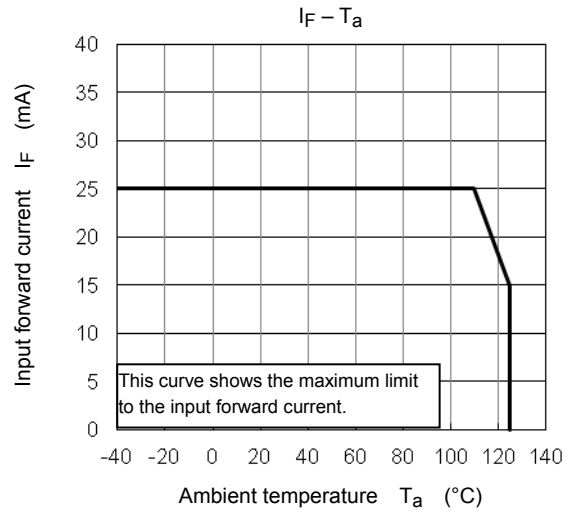
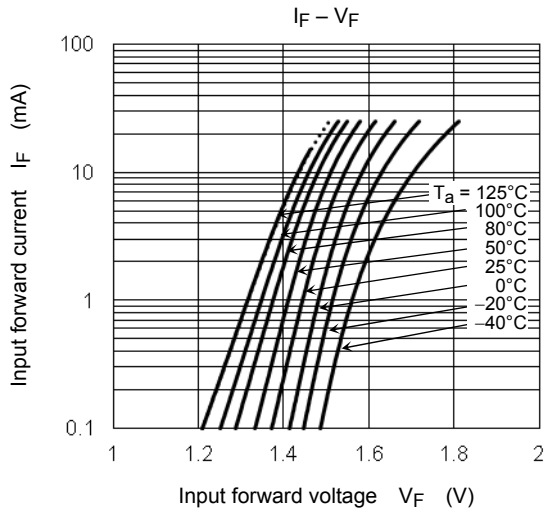


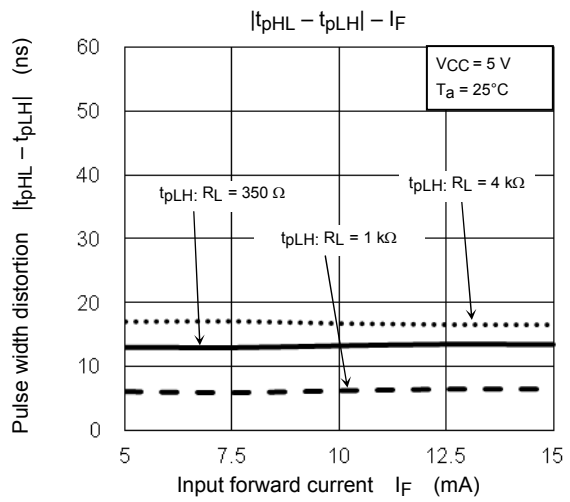
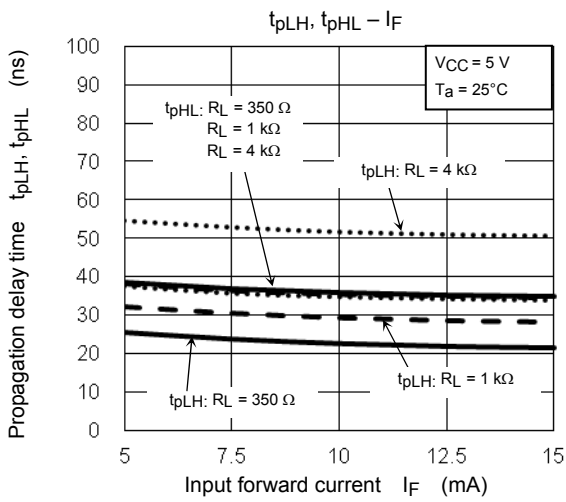
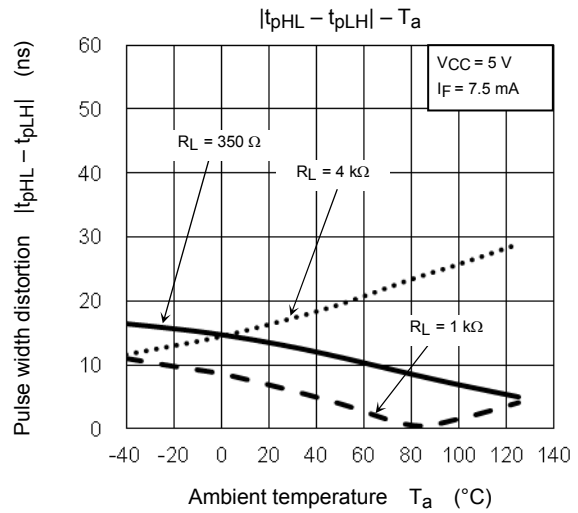
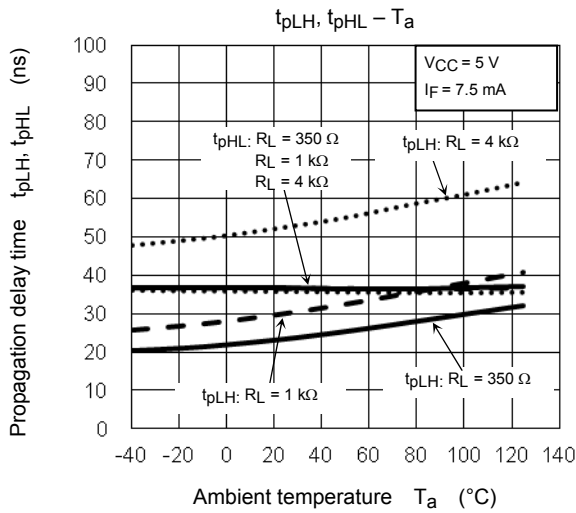
C_L includes probe and stray capacitance.
 P.G.: Pulse generator

TEST CIRCUIT 6: Common-Mode Transient Immunity Test Circuit



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





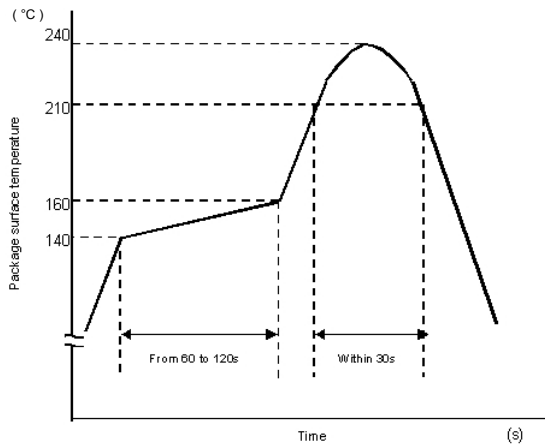
NOTE: The above characteristics curves are presented for reference only and not guaranteed by production test, unless otherwise noted.

PRECAUTIONS OF SURFACE MOUNTING TYPE PHOTOCOUPLER SOLDERING & GENERAL STORAGE

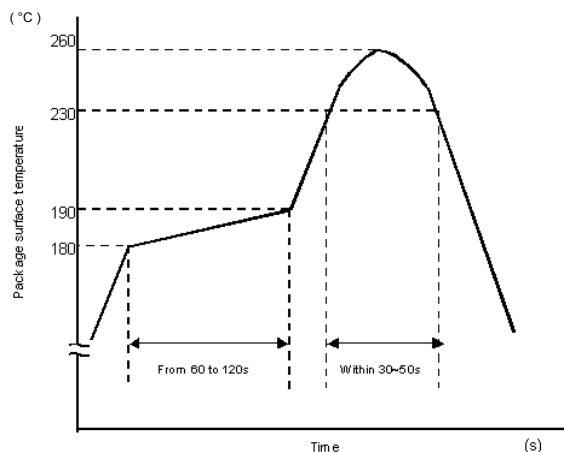
(1) Precautions for Soldering

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 should be performed no more than 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 or less within 10 seconds is recommended.
- Flow soldering should be performed no more than 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 should be performed no more than once per lead.

(2) Precautions for General Storage

- 1) Do not store devices in places where they will be exposed to moisture or direct sunlight.
- 2) During 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 the relative humidity should be maintained between 45% and 75%.
- 4) Do not store devices in the presence of harmful (especially corrosive) gases, or under dusty conditions.
- 5) Use storage areas where there is minimal temperature fluctuation. The solderability of the leads will be degraded as rapid temperature changes can cause condensation to form on the stored devices, resulting in lead oxidation or corrosion.
- 6) When repacking devices, use anti-static containers.
- 7) Do not apply any external force or load directly to devices when they are in storage.
- 8) If devices have been stored for more than two years, it is recommended that their solderability be tested before they are used even if the above precautions have been followed.

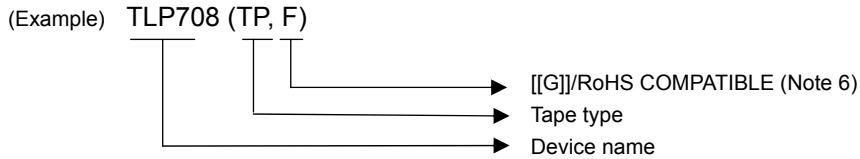
Specifications for Embossed-Tape Packing (TP) for SDIP6 Type Photocoupler

1. Applicable Package

Package Name	Product Type
SDIP6	Photocouplers

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.



3. Tape Dimensions

3.1 Orientation of Devices in Relation to Direction of Tape Movement

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

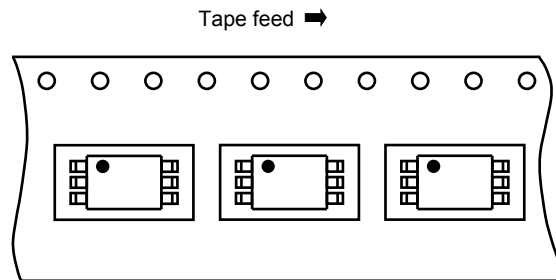


Figure 1 Device Orientation

3.2 Tape Packing Quantity: 1500 devices per reel

3.3 Empty Device Recesses Are as Shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Empty Device Recesses

Item	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 30 or more empty holes. The end of the tape has 30 or more empty holes and two empty turns as 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 2.

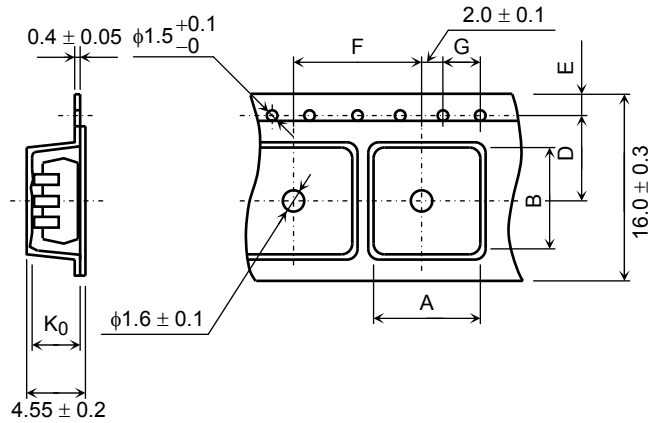


Figure 2 Tape Forms

Table 2 Tape Dimension

Unit: mm
Unless otherwise specified: ±0.1

Symbol	Dimension	Remark
A	10.4	—
B	5.1	—
D	7.5	Center line of indented square hole and sprocket hole
E	1.75	Distance between tape edge and hole center
F	12.0	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	4.1	Internal space

3.6 Reel

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

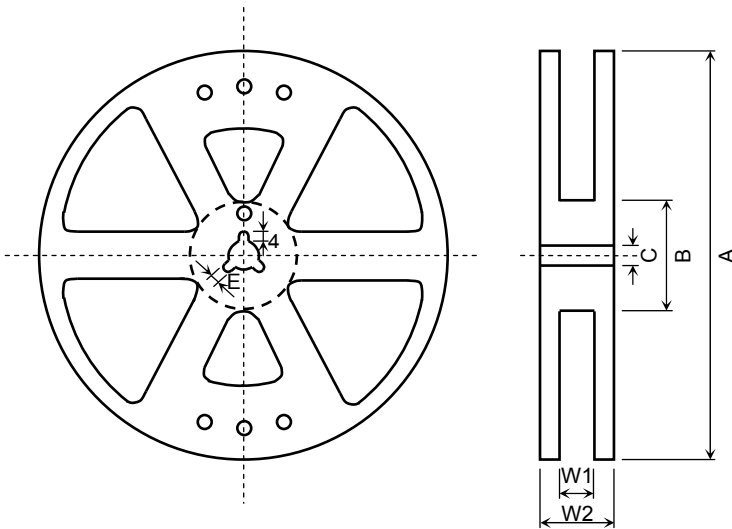


Table 3 Reel Dimension

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	17.5 ± 0.5
W2	21.5 ± 1.0

Figure 3 Reel Forms

4. Packing

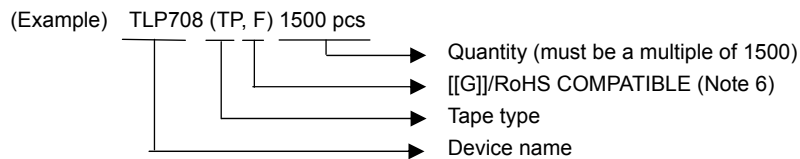
Either one reel or five reels of photocouplers are packed in a shipping carton.

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 CTR rank, the tape type and the quantity as shown in the following example.



Note 6 :Please contact your TOSHIBA sales representative for details as to environmental matters such as the RoHS compatibility of Product.

RoHS is the Directive 2002/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 January 2003 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronics equipment.

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