## TOSHIBA

TOSHIBA Photocoupler InGaAs Infrared LED & Photo-Transistor

# **TLP182**

**Telephone Use Equipment Programmable Controllers** AC / DC-Input Module Telecommunication

TLP182 consist of photo transistor, optically coupled to two InGaAs infrared emitting diode connected inverse parallel, and can operate directly by low AC input current.

TLP182 are guaranteed wide operating temperature (Ta = -55 to 125 °C) and high isolation voltage (3750Vrms), it's suitable for switching power supplies and hybrid ICs.

- Collector-emitter voltage : 80V (min)
- Current transfer ratio : 50% (min) Rank GB : 100% (min)
- Isolation voltage
- **Operation Temperature** :-55 to 125 °C
  - UL recognized : UL1577, File No. E67349

: 3750 Vrms (min)

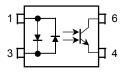
- cUL approved
- : CSA Component Acceptance Service No.5A,
- - File No. E67349
- Option (V4) VDE approved : DIN EN 60747-5-5, approved No. 40009347 (Note) When an EN 60747-5-5 approved type is needed, please designate the "Option(V4)"
- Construction mechanical rating

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

## $\cap$ +0.25 7.0±0.4 2.54±0.25 JEDEC JEITA TOSHIBA 11-4M1S

Weight: 0.08 g (typ.)

#### **Pin Configuration**



- 1: Anode, Cathode
- 3: Cathode, Anode
- 4: Emitter
- 6: Collector

Unit: mm

#### Current Transfer Ratio (Unless otherwise specified, Ta = 25°C)

Rank		Current Tra	ansfer Ratio		
(Note 1)	Test condition	I <sub>C</sub> / I <sub>F</sub>		Marking of classification	Unit
		Min	Max		
Blank	$I_F = \pm 5 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$	- 50	600	Plank VE CB CB BI	
Dialik	$I_F = \pm 0.5 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$	50	000	Blank, YE, GR, GB, BL	
Y	$I_F = \pm 5 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$	50	150	YE	
	$I_{F} = \pm 0.5 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$				
GR	$I_F = \pm 5 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$	100	300	GR	%
	$I_{F} = \pm 0.5 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$				%
GB	$I_F = \pm 5 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$	100	600	GB	
	$I_F$ =±0.5 mA, $V_{CE}$ = 5 V				
BL	$I_F = \pm 5 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$	200	600	BL	
	$I_{F} = \pm 0.5 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$				

Note1: Specify both the part number and a rank in this format when ordering

(e.g.) rank GB: TLP182 (GB,E

For safety standard certification, however, specify the part number alone.

(e.g.)TLP182 (GB,E: TLP182

#### Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note) (Unless otherwise specified, Ta = 25°C)

	Characteristic	Symbol	Note	Rating	Unit
R.M.S. forward current		I <sub>F(RMS)</sub>		±50	mA
Ω	Input forward current derating (Ta≥90°C)	ΔI <sub>F</sub> / ΔTa		-1.5	mA / °C
LED	Input forward current (pulsed)	I <sub>FP</sub>	(Note 2)	±1	А
	Junction temperature	Тј		125	°C
	Collector-emitter voltage	V <sub>CEO</sub>		80	V
	Emitter-collector voltage	V <sub>ECO</sub>		7	V
ctor	Collector current	Ι <sub>C</sub>		50	mA
Dete	Collector current Collector power dissipation			150	mW
	Power dissipation derating (Ta ≥ 25°C)	ΔΡ <sub>C</sub> / ΔΤα		-1.5	mW / °C
	Junction temperature	Tj		125	°C
Ope	erating temperature range	T <sub>opr</sub>		-55 to 125	°C
Stor	rage temperature range	T <sub>stg</sub>		-55 to 125	°C
Lead soldering temperature		T <sub>sol</sub>		260(10s)	°C
Total package power dissipation		PT		200	mW
Total package power dissipation derating (Ta $\geq$ 25°C)		ΔΡ <sub>Τ</sub> / ΔΤα		-2.0	mW / °C
Isolation voltage		BVS	(Note 3)	3750	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 2: Pulse width  $\leq$  100  $\mu$ s, frequency 100 Hz
- Note 3: AC, 1min., R.H.≤ 60%, Device considered a two terminal device: LED side pins shorted together and detector side pins shorted together.

#### Electrical Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified, Ta = 25°C)

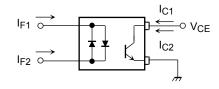
	Characteristic	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Тур.	Max	Unit
Q	Input forward voltage	VF	$I_F = \pm 10 \text{ mA}$	1.1	1.25	1.4	V
Ē	Input capacitance	CT	V = 0 V, f = 1 MHz	-	60	-	pF
	Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	V <sub>(BR)</sub> CEO	I <sub>C</sub> = 0.5 mA	80	-	-	V
ŗ	Emitter-collector breakdown voltage	V <sub>(BR) ECO</sub>	I <sub>E</sub> = 0.1 mA	7	-	-	V
etect	Collector dark current	IDARK	V <sub>CE</sub> = 48 V	-	0.01	0.08	μA
ă			V <sub>CE</sub> = 48 V, Ta = 85°C	-	2	50	μA
	Collector-emitter capacitance	C <sub>CE</sub>	V = 0 V, f = 1 MHz	-	10	-	pF

#### Coupled Electrical Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified, Ta = 25°C)

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Тур.	Max	Unit
		I <sub>F</sub> = ±5 mA, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5 V	50	-	600	
Current transfer ratio		Rank GB	100	-	600	%
	I <sub>C</sub> / I <sub>F</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> = ±0.5 mA, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5 V	50	-	600	70
		Rank GB	100	-	600	
	I <sub>C</sub> / I <sub>F (sat)</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> = ±1 mA, V <sub>CE</sub> = 0.4 V	-	60	-	%
Saturated CTR		Rank GB	50	-	-	70
	V <sub>CE (sat)</sub>	I <sub>C</sub> = 2.4 mA, I <sub>F</sub> = ±8 mA	-	-	0.3	
Collector-emitter saturation voltage		I <sub>C</sub> = 0.2 mA, I <sub>F</sub> = ±1 mA	-	0.2	-	V
		Rank GB	-	-	0.3	
Off-state collector current	I <sub>C(off)</sub>	V <sub>F</sub> = ± 0.7 V, V <sub>CE</sub> = 48 V	-	1	10	μA
Collector current ratio	I <sub>C (ratio)</sub>	I <sub>C</sub> (I <sub>F</sub> = -5 mA) / I <sub>C</sub> (I <sub>F</sub> = 5 mA) (Fig 1)	0.33	-	3	_

Fig. 1: Collector current ratio test circuit

 $I_{C}(ratio) = \frac{I_{C2}(I_{F} = I_{F2}, V_{CE} = 5V)}{I_{C1}(I_{F} = I_{F1}, V_{CE} = 5V)}$ 



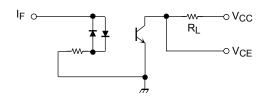
#### Isolation Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified, Ta = 25°C)

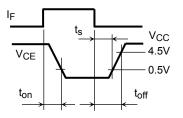
Characteristic	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Тур.	Max	Unit
Total capacitance (input to output)	CS	V <sub>S</sub> = 0 V, f = 1 MHz	-	0.8	-	pF
Isolation resistance	R <sub>S</sub>	V <sub>S</sub> = 500 V, R.H. ≤ 60%	1×10 <sup>10</sup>	10 <sup>14</sup>	-	Ω
Isolation voltage	BVS	AC, 1 minute	3750	-	-	V
		AC, 1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

#### Switching Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified, Ta = 25°C)

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Тур.	Max	Unit
Rise time	tr		—	2	—	
Fall time	t <sub>f</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> = 10 V, I <sub>C</sub> = 2 mA		3	_	
Turn-on time	t <sub>on</sub>	$R_L = 100 \Omega$		3	_	
Turn-off time	t <sub>off</sub>			3	_	μS
Turn−on time	ton			0.4	_	
Storage time	ts	$R_L$ = 1.9 kΩ (Fig.2) V <sub>CC</sub> = 5 V, I <sub>F</sub> = ±16 mA		20	_	
Turn-off time	toff			35	_	
Turn–on time	t <sub>on</sub>			4	_	
Storage time	ts	$R_L$ = 4.7 kΩ (Fig.2) V <sub>CC</sub> = 5 V, I <sub>F</sub> = ±1.6 mA	_	7	—	μS
Turn-off time	t <sub>off</sub>		_	30	—	

Fig. 2: Switching time test circuit





100 120 140

Р<sub>С</sub>-Та

This curve shows the maximum

limit to the collector power

40 60 80

Ambient temperature Ta (°C)

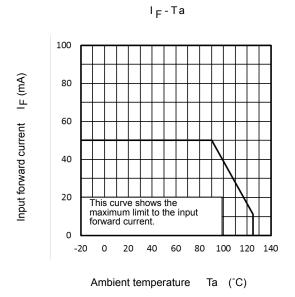
dissipation.

20

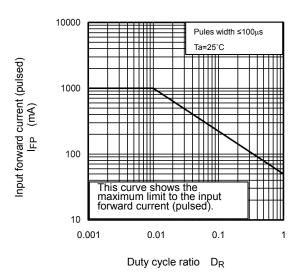
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#### **Characteristics Curves (Note)**

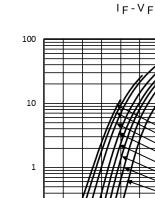
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Input forward current temperature coefficient  $\Delta\,V_{F}$  /  $\Delta\,Ta$  (mV/°C)



160

140

120

100

80

60 40

20

0

-20

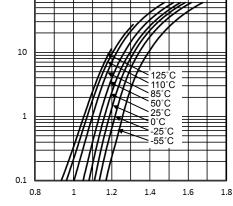
(MM)

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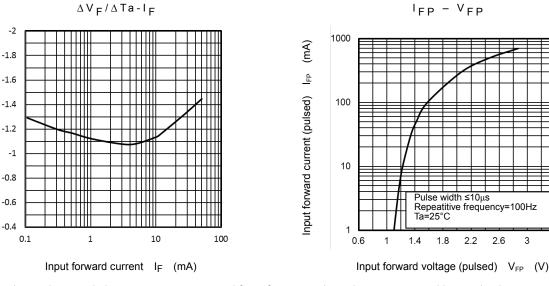
Collector power dissipation

(mA)

Input forward current IF



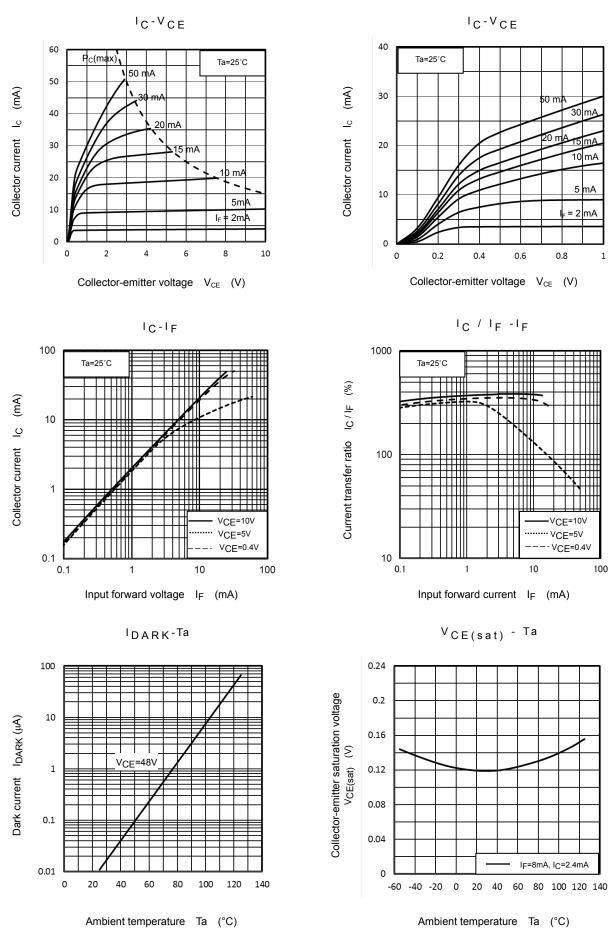
Input forward voltage V<sub>F</sub> (V)



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

3.4

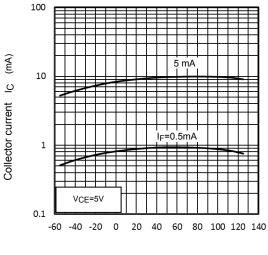
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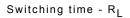
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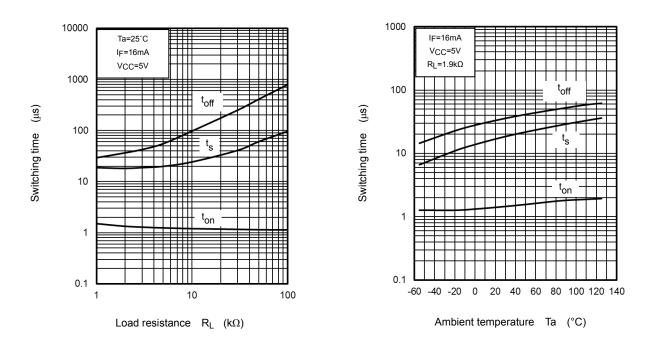




Ambient temperature Ta (°C)



Switching time - Ta



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

#### **Soldering and Storage**

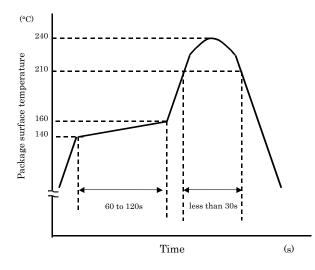
#### 1. Soldering

1.1 Soldering

When using a soldering iron or medium infrared ray/hot air reflow, avoid a rise in device temperature as much as possible by observing the following conditions.

1) Using solder reflow

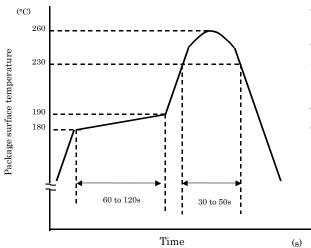
·Temperature profile example of lead (Pb) solder



This profile is based on the device's maximum heat resistance guaranteed value.

Set the preheat temperature/heating temperature to the optimum temperature corresponding to the solder paste type used by the customer within the described profile.

·Temperature profile example of using lead (Pb)-free solder



This profile is based on the device's maximum heat resistance guaranteed value.

Set the preheat temperature/heating temperature to the optimum temperature corresponding to the solder paste type used by the customer within the described profile.

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) Using solder flow (for lead (Pb) solder, or lead (Pb)-free solder)

- •Please preheat it at 150°C between 60 and 120 seconds.
- ·Complete soldering within 10 seconds below 260°C.
- $\cdot$  Flow soldering must be performed once.
- 3) Using a soldering iron

Complete soldering within 10 seconds below 260°C, or within 3 seconds at 350°C. Each pin may be heated at most once.

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#### 2. Storage

- 1) Avoid storage locations where devices may be exposed to moisture or direct sunlight.
- 2) Follow the precautions printed on the packing label of the device for transportation and storage.

3) Keep the storage location temperature and humidity within a range of 5°C to 35°C and 45% to 75%, respectively.

- 4) Do not store the products in locations with poisonous gases (especially corrosive gases) or in dusty conditions.
- 5) 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.
- 6) When restoring devices after removal from their packing, use anti-static containers.
- 7) Do not allow loads to be applied directly to devices while they are in storage.
- 8) 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.

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