

TLP2366

1. Applications

- Factory Networking
- High-Speed Digital Interfacing for Instrumentation and Control Devices
- Plasma Display Panels (PDPs)

2. General

The Toshiba TLP2366 consists of a high-output GaAs light-emitting diode coupled with a high-speed photo-diode-transistor chip. The TLP2366 guarantees operation at up to 125°C and on supplies from 2.7 V to 5.5 V. It is offered in the SO6 package. The TLP2366 has an internal Faraday shield that provides a guaranteed common-mode transient immunity of ± 20 kV/ μ s.

3. Features

- (1) Inverter logic type (Totem pole output)
- (2) Package: SO6
- (3) Operating temperature: -40 to 125°C
- (4) Supply voltage: 2.7 to 5.5 V
- (5) Data transfer rate: 20 MBd (typ.) (NRZ)
- (6) Threshold input current: 3.5 mA (max)
- (7) Supply current: 3 mA (max)
- (8) Common-mode transient immunity: ± 20 kV/ μ s (min)
- (9) Isolation voltage: 3750 Vrms (min)
- (10) Safety standards

UL-approved: UL1577, File No.E67349

cUL-approved: CSA Component Acceptance Service No.5A File No.E67349

VDE-approved: EN60747-5-5, EN60065 or EN60950-1 (**Note 1**)

CQC-approved: GB4943.1, GB8898 Thailand Factory



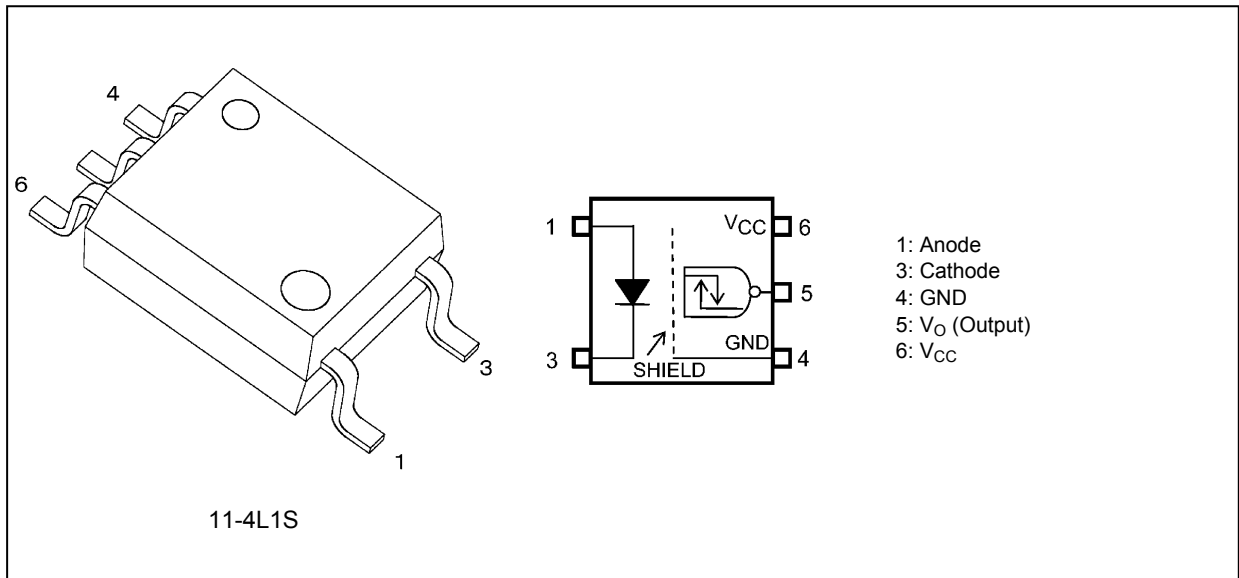
仅适用于海拔 2000m 以下地区安全使用

Note 1: When a VDE approved type is needed, please designate the **Option (V4)**.

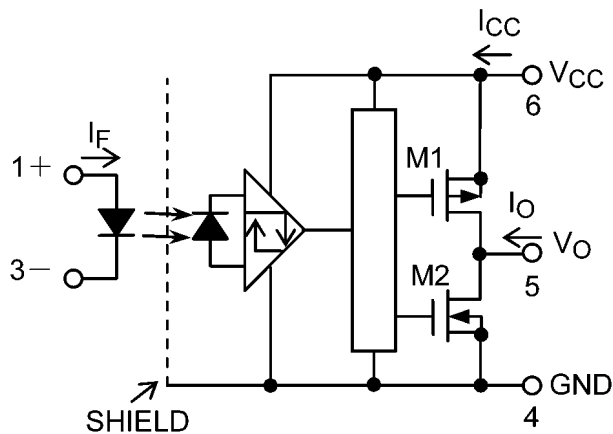
Start of commercial production

2011-06

4. Packaging and Pin Configuration



5. Internal Circuit (Note)



Note: A 0.1μF bypass capacitor must be connected between pin 6 and pin 4.

6. Principle of Operation

6.1. Truth Table

| Input | LED | M1 | M2 | Output |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| H | ON | OFF | ON | L |
| L | OFF | ON | OFF | H |

6.2. Mechanical Parameters

| Characteristics | Min | Unit |
|------------------------------|-----|------|
| Creepage distances | 5.0 | mm |
| Clearance distances | 5.0 | |
| Internal isolation thickness | 0.4 | |

7. Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note) (Unless otherwise specified, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

| | Characteristics | Symbol | Note | Rating | Unit |
|----------|--|----------------------------|----------|------------|-------|
| LED | Input forward current | I_F | | 25 | mA |
| | Input forward current derating ($T_a \geq 110^\circ\text{C}$) | $\Delta I_F/\Delta T_a$ | | -0.67 | mA/°C |
| | Input forward current (pulsed) | I_{FP} | (Note 1) | 40 | mA |
| | Input forward current derating (pulsed) ($T_a \geq 110^\circ\text{C}$) | $\Delta I_{FP}/\Delta T_a$ | | -1.0 | mA/°C |
| | Input power dissipation | P_D | | 40 | mW |
| | Input power dissipation derating ($T_a \geq 110^\circ\text{C}$) | $\Delta P_D/\Delta T_a$ | | -1.0 | mW/°C |
| | Input reverse voltage | V_R | | 5 | V |
| Detector | Output current | I_O | | 10 | mA |
| | Output voltage | V_O | | 6 | V |
| | Supply voltage | V_{CC} | | 6 | |
| | Output power dissipation | P_O | | 60 | mW |
| | Output power dissipation derating ($T_a \geq 110^\circ\text{C}$) | $\Delta P_O/\Delta T_a$ | | -1.5 | mW/°C |
| Common | Operating temperature | T_{opr} | | -40 to 125 | °C |
| | Storage temperature | T_{stg} | | -55 to 125 | |
| | Lead soldering temperature (10 s) | T_{sol} | | 260 | |
| | Isolation voltage AC, 60 s, R.H. $\leq 60\%$ | BV_S | (Note 2) | 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 1: Pulse width (PW) ≤ 1 ms, duty = 50 %

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

8. Recommended Operating Conditions (Note)

| Characteristics | Symbol | Note | Min | Typ. | Max | Unit |
|-------------------------|--------------|----------|-----|---------|-----|------|
| Input on-state current | $I_{F(ON)}$ | (Note 1) | 4.5 | — | 15 | mA |
| Input off-state voltage | $V_{F(OFF)}$ | | 0 | — | 0.8 | V |
| Supply voltage | V_{CC} | (Note 2) | 2.7 | 3.3/5.0 | 5.5 | |
| 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 6 and pin 4 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 , $V_{CC} = 2.7$ to 5.5 V)

| Characteristics | Symbol | Test Circuit | Test Condition | Min | Typ. | Max | Unit |
|---|-------------------------|--------------|--|------|------|------|----------------------|
| Input forward voltage | V_F | — | $I_F = 10$ mA, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | 1.45 | 1.61 | 1.85 | V |
| Input forward voltage temperature coefficient | $\Delta V_F/\Delta T_a$ | — | $I_F = 10$ mA | — | -1.6 | — | mV/ $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Input reverse current | I_R | — | $V_R = 5$ V, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | — | — | 10 | μA |
| Input capacitance | C_t | — | $V = 0$ V, $f = 1$ MHz, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | — | 60 | — | pF |
| Low-level output voltage | V_{OL} | Fig. 12.1.1 | $I_F = 14$ mA, $I_O = 4$ mA | — | — | 0.4 | V |
| High-level output voltage | V_{OH} | Fig. 12.1.2 | $V_F = 1.05$ V, $I_O = -4$ mA, $V_{CC} = 3.3$ V | 2.3 | — | — | V |
| | | | $V_F = 1.05$ V, $I_O = -4$ mA, $V_{CC} = 5$ V | 4 | — | — | |
| Low-level supply current | I_{CCL} | Fig. 12.1.3 | $I_F = 14$ mA | — | 1.6 | 3 | mA |
| High-level supply current | I_{CCH} | Fig. 12.1.4 | $I_F = 0$ mA | — | 1.5 | 3 | |
| Threshold input current (H/L) | I_{FHL} | — | $I_O = 1.6$ mA, $V_O < 0.4$ V | — | 0.9 | 3.5 | |

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

10. Isolation Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

| 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. $\leq 60\%$ | 1×10^{12} | 10^{14} | — | Ω |
| Isolation voltage | BV_S | (Note 1) | AC, 60 s | 3750 | — | — | 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 and 3 are shorted together, and pins 4, 5 and 6 are shorted together.

11. Switching Characteristics (Note)

11.1. Switching Characteristics (1)
 (Unless otherwise specified, $T_a = -40$ to 125°C , $V_{CC} = 2.7$ to 3.6 V)

| Characteristics | Symbol | Note | Test Circuit | Test Condition | Min | Typ. | Max | Unit | |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------|---|--|----------|----------|-------------|----|
| Propagation delay time (H/L) | t_{pHL} | (Note 1) | Fig. 12.1.5 | $I_F = 0 \rightarrow 14$ mA, $R_{IN} = 100 \Omega$, $C_L = 15$ pF | — | 30 | 40 | ns | |
| Propagation delay time (L/H) | t_{pLH} | (Note 1) | | | $I_F = 14 \rightarrow 0$ mA, $R_{IN} = 100 \Omega$, $C_L = 15$ pF | — | 27 | | 40 |
| Pulse width distortion | $ t_{pHL} - t_{pLH} $ | (Note 1) | | | $I_F = 14$ mA, $R_{IN} = 100 \Omega$, $C_L = 15$ pF | — | 3 | | 25 |
| Propagation delay skew (device to device) | t_{psk} | (Note 1), (Note 2) | | | | -30 | — | | 30 |
| Propagation delay time (H/L) | t_{pHL} | (Note 1) | Fig. 12.1.5 | $I_F = 0 \rightarrow 6$ mA, $R_{IN} = 100 \Omega$, $C_L = 15$ pF | — | 36 | 55 | | |
| Propagation delay time (L/H) | t_{pLH} | (Note 1) | | | $I_F = 6 \rightarrow 0$ mA, $R_{IN} = 100 \Omega$, $C_L = 15$ pF | — | 27 | | 55 |
| Pulse width distortion | $ t_{pHL} - t_{pLH} $ | (Note 1) | | | $I_F = 6$ mA, $R_{IN} = 100 \Omega$, $C_L = 15$ pF | — | 9 | | 30 |
| Propagation delay skew (device to device) | t_{psk} | (Note 1), (Note 2) | | | | -30 | — | | 30 |
| Fall time | t_f | (Note 1) | Fig. 12.1.5 | $I_F = 0 \rightarrow 14$ mA, $R_{IN} = 100 \Omega$, $C_L = 15$ pF | — | 15 | — | | |
| Rise time | t_r | (Note 1) | | | $I_F = 14 \rightarrow 0$ mA, $R_{IN} = 100 \Omega$, $C_L = 15$ pF | — | 15 | | — |
| Common-mode transient immunity at output high | CM_H | | Fig. 12.1.6 | $V_{CM} = 1000$ V _{p-p} , $I_F = 0$ mA, $V_{O(min)} = 2$ V, $V_{CC} = 3.3$ V, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | ± 20 | ± 25 | — | kV/ μ s | |
| Common-mode transient immunity at output low | CM_L | | | | $V_{CM} = 1000$ V _{p-p} , $I_F = 14$ mA, $V_{O(max)} = 0.4$ V, $V_{CC} = 3.3$ V, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | ± 20 | ± 25 | | — |

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

Note 1: $f = 5$ MHz, duty = 50 %, input current $t_r = t_f = 5$ ns, C_L is approximately 15 pF which includes probe and stray wiring capacitance.

Note 2: The propagation delay skew, t_{psk} , is equal to the magnitude of the worst-case difference in t_{pHL} and/or t_{pLH} that will be seen between units at the same given conditions (supply voltage, input current, temperature, etc).

11.2. Switching Characteristics (2)
 (Unless otherwise specified, $T_a = -40$ to 125°C , $V_{CC} = 4.5$ to 5.5 V)

| Characteristics | Symbol | Note | Test Circuit | Test Condition | Min | Typ. | Max | Unit |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------|--|----------|----------|-----|-------------------|
| Propagation delay time (H/L) | t_{pHL} | (Note 1) | Fig. 12.1.5 | $I_F = 0 \rightarrow 14$ mA, $R_{IN} = 100 \Omega$, $C_L = 15$ pF | — | 33 | 45 | ns |
| Propagation delay time (L/H) | t_{pLH} | (Note 1) | | $I_F = 14 \rightarrow 0$ mA, $R_{IN} = 100 \Omega$, $C_L = 15$ pF | — | 27 | 45 | |
| Pulse width distortion | $ t_{pHL} - t_{pLH} $ | (Note 1) | | $I_F = 14$ mA, $R_{IN} = 100 \Omega$, $C_L = 15$ pF | — | 6 | 25 | |
| Propagation delay skew (device to device) | t_{psk} | (Note 1), (Note 2) | | | -30 | — | 30 | |
| Propagation delay time (H/L) | t_{pHL} | (Note 1) | Fig. 12.1.5 | $I_F = 0 \rightarrow 6$ mA, $R_{IN} = 100 \Omega$, $C_L = 15$ pF | — | 40 | 55 | |
| Propagation delay time (L/H) | t_{pLH} | (Note 1) | | $I_F = 6 \rightarrow 0$ mA, $R_{IN} = 100 \Omega$, $C_L = 15$ pF | — | 30 | 55 | |
| Pulse width distortion | $ t_{pHL} - t_{pLH} $ | (Note 1) | | $I_F = 6$ mA, $R_{IN} = 100 \Omega$, $C_L = 15$ pF | — | 10 | 30 | |
| Propagation delay skew (device to device) | t_{psk} | (Note 1), (Note 2) | | | -30 | — | 30 | |
| Fall time | t_f | (Note 1) | Fig. 12.1.5 | $I_F = 0 \rightarrow 14$ mA, $R_{IN} = 100 \Omega$, $C_L = 15$ pF | — | 15 | — | |
| Rise time | t_r | (Note 1) | | $I_F = 14 \rightarrow 0$ mA, $R_{IN} = 100 \Omega$, $C_L = 15$ pF | — | 15 | — | |
| Common-mode transient immunity at output high | CM_H | | Fig. 12.1.6 | $V_{CM} = 1000$ V _{p-p} , $I_F = 0$ mA, $V_{O(min)} = 4$ V, $V_{CC} = 5$ V, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | ± 20 | ± 25 | — | kV/ μs |
| Common-mode transient immunity at output low | CM_L | | | $V_{CM} = 1000$ V _{p-p} , $I_F = 14$ mA, $V_{O(max)} = 0.4$ V, $V_{CC} = 5$ V, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | ± 20 | ± 25 | — | |

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

Note 1: $f = 5$ MHz, duty = 50 %, input current $t_r = t_f = 5$ ns, C_L is approximately 15 pF which includes probe and stray wiring capacitance.

Note 2: The propagation delay skew, t_{psk} , is equal to the magnitude of the worst-case difference in t_{pHL} and/or t_{pLH} that will be seen between units at the same given conditions (supply voltage, input current, temperature, etc).

12. Test Circuits and Characteristics Curves

12.1. Test Circuits

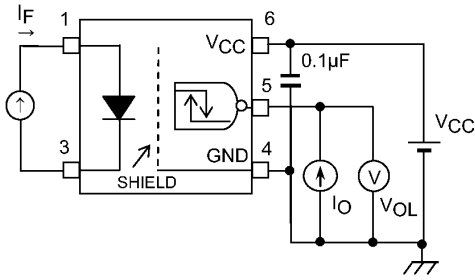


Fig. 12.1.1 V_{OL} Test Circuit

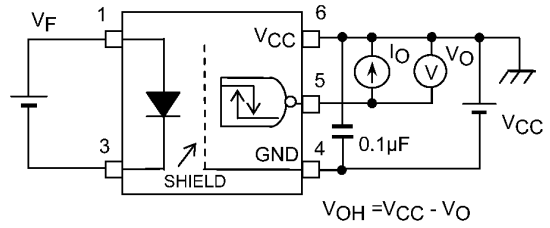


Fig. 12.1.2 V_{OH} Test Circuit

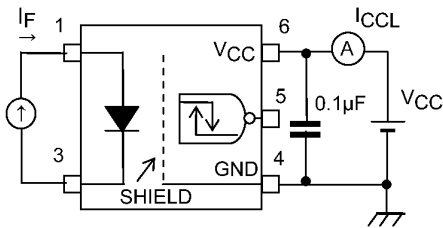


Fig. 12.1.3 I_{CCL} Test Circuit

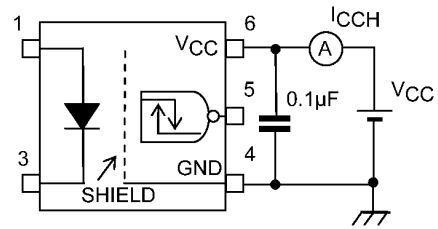


Fig. 12.1.4 I_{CCH} Test Circuit

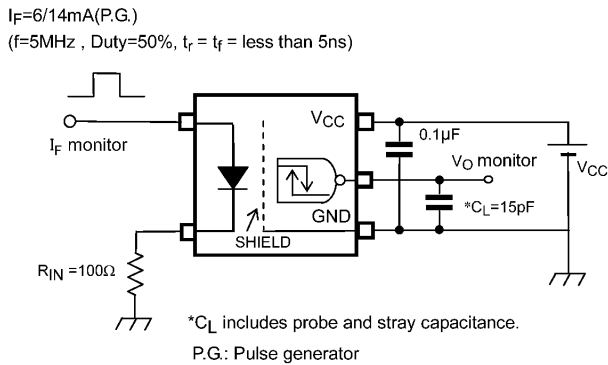


Fig. 12.1.5 Switching Time Test Circuit and Waveform

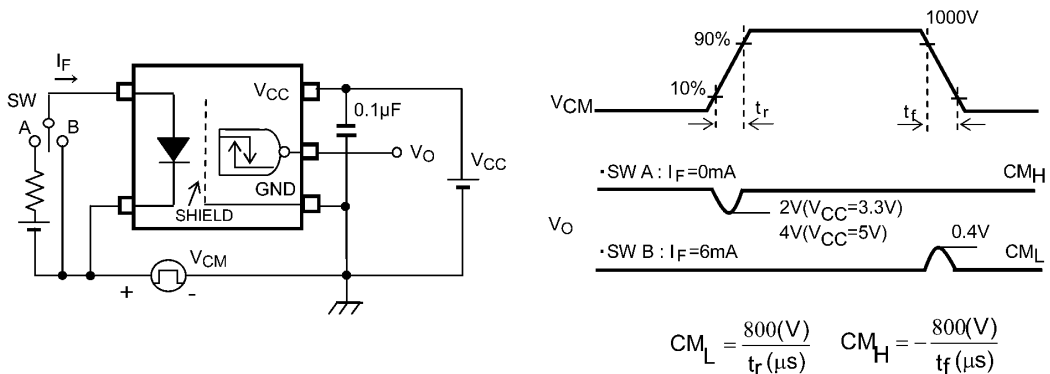


Fig. 12.1.6 Common-Mode Transient Immunity and Waveform

12.2. Characteristics Curves (Note)

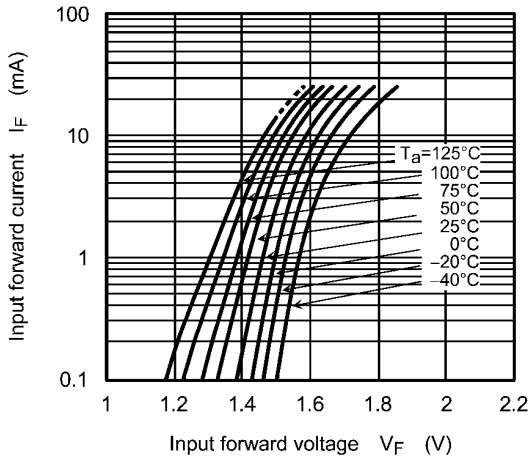


Fig. 12.2.1 $I_F - V_F$

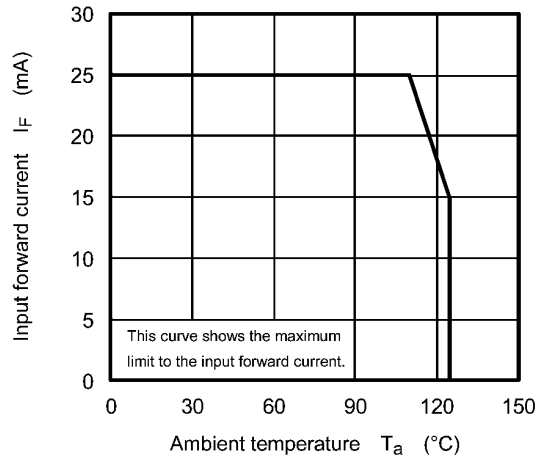


Fig. 12.2.2 $I_F - T_a$

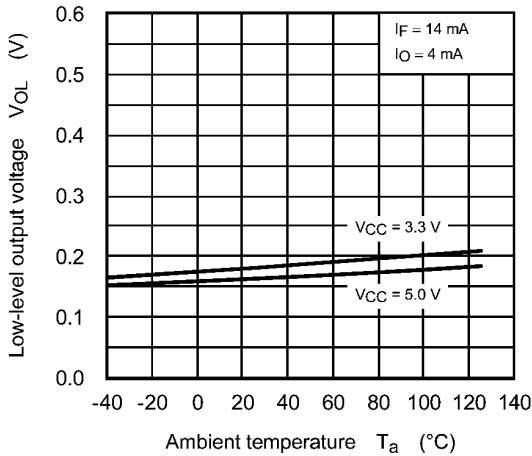


Fig. 12.2.3 $V_{OL} - T_a$

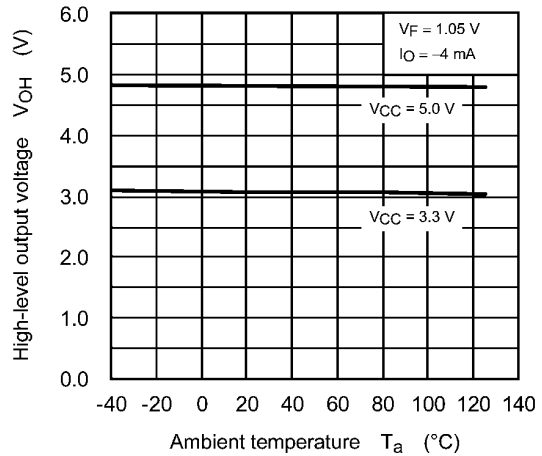


Fig. 12.2.4 $V_{OH} - T_a$

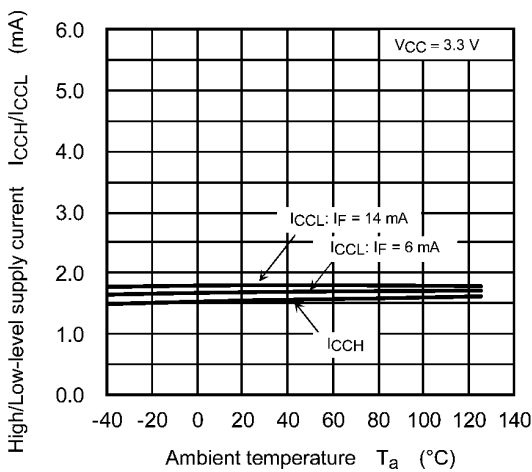


Fig. 12.2.5 $I_{CCH} / I_{CCL} - T_a$

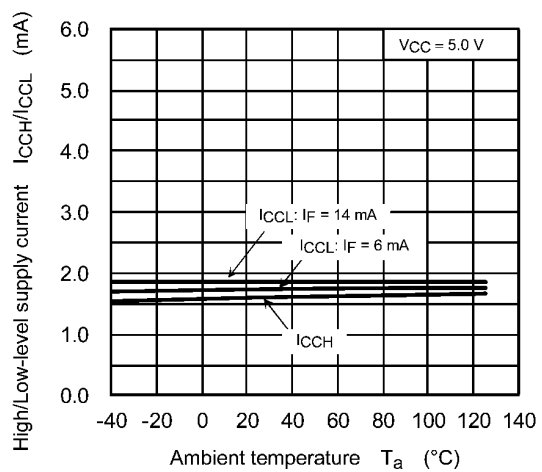


Fig. 12.2.6 $I_{CCH} / I_{CCL} - T_a$

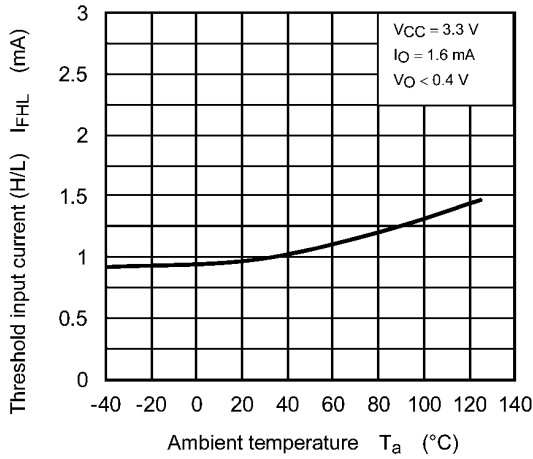


Fig. 12.2.7 $I_{FHL} - T_a$

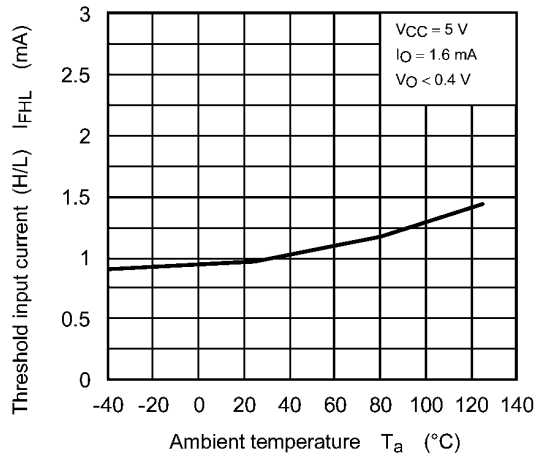


Fig. 12.2.8 $I_{FHL} - T_a$

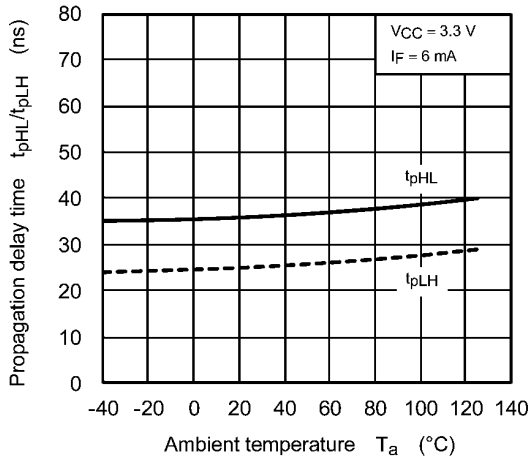


Fig. 12.2.9 $t_{pHL}/t_{pLH} - T_a$

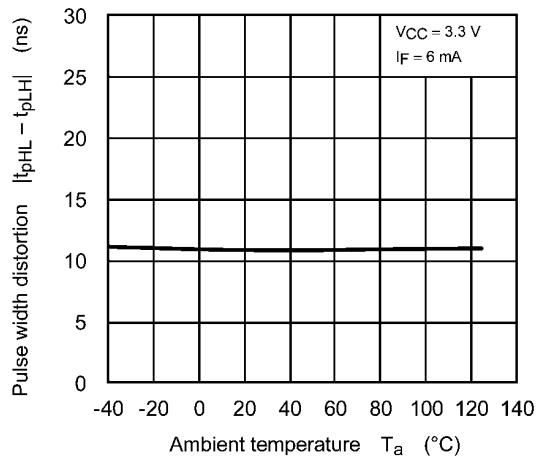


Fig. 12.2.10 $|t_{pHL} - t_{pLH}| - T_a$

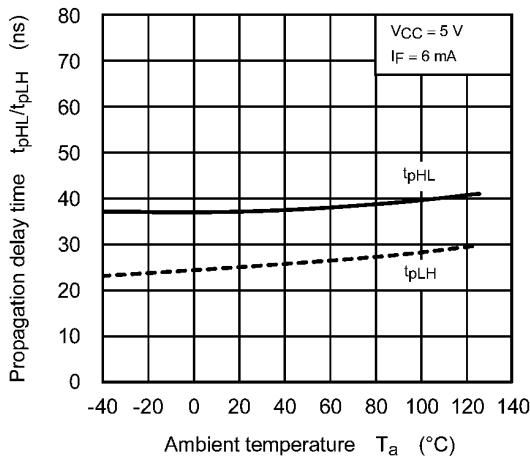


Fig. 12.2.11 $t_{pHL}/t_{pLH} - T_a$

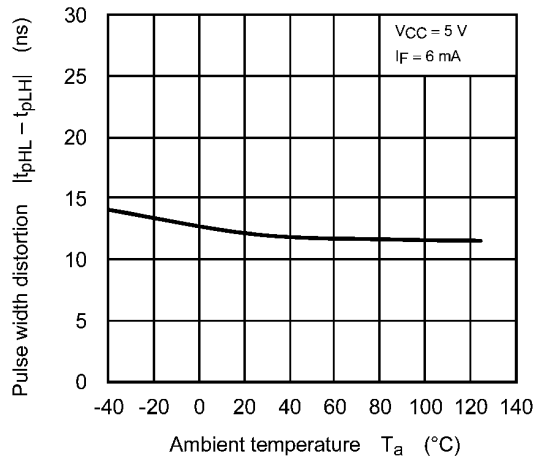


Fig. 12.2.12 $|t_{pHL} - t_{pLH}| - T_a$

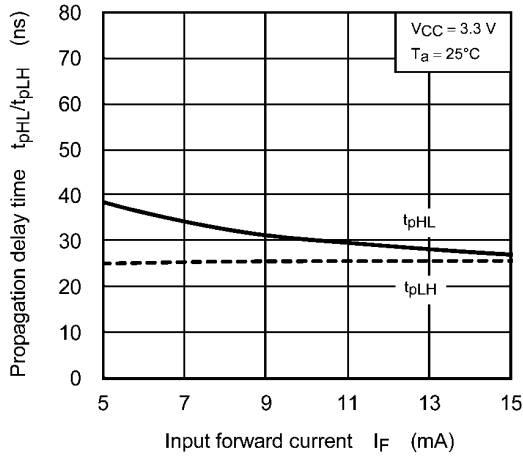


Fig. 12.2.13 $t_{pHL}/t_{pLH} - I_F$

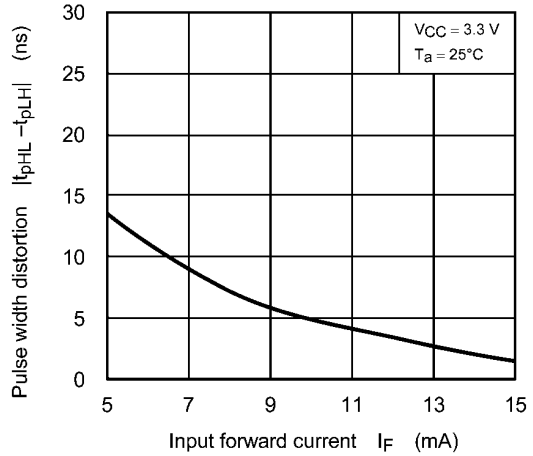


Fig. 12.2.14 $|t_{pHL} - t_{pLH}| - I_F$

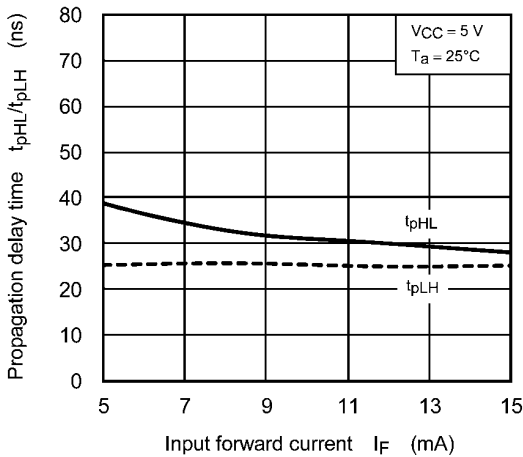


Fig. 12.2.15 $t_{pHL}/t_{pLH} - I_F$

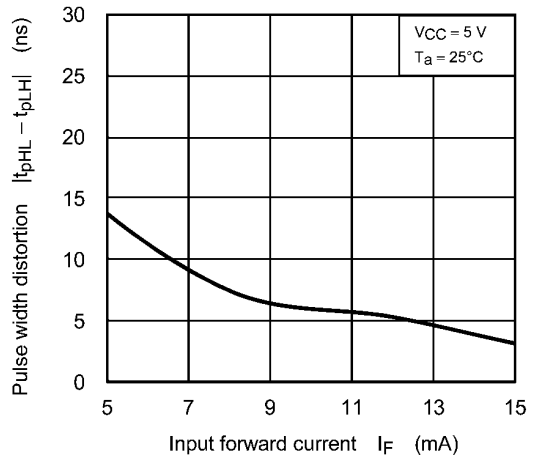


Fig. 12.2.16 $|t_{pHL} - t_{pLH}| - I_F$

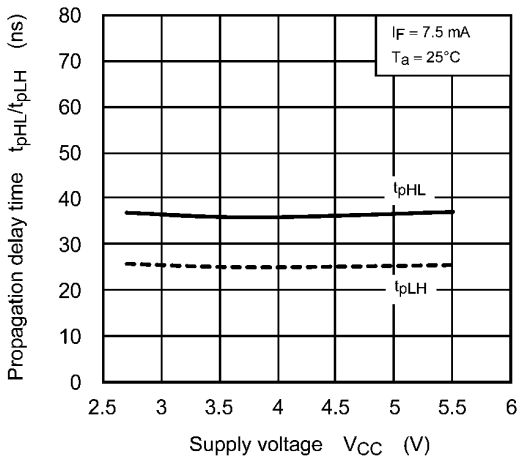


Fig. 12.2.17 $t_{pHL}/t_{pLH} - V_{CC}$

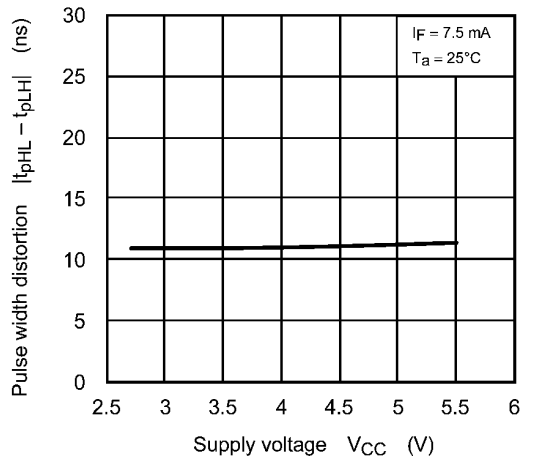


Fig. 12.2.18 $|t_{pHL} - t_{pLH}| - V_{CC}$

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

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.

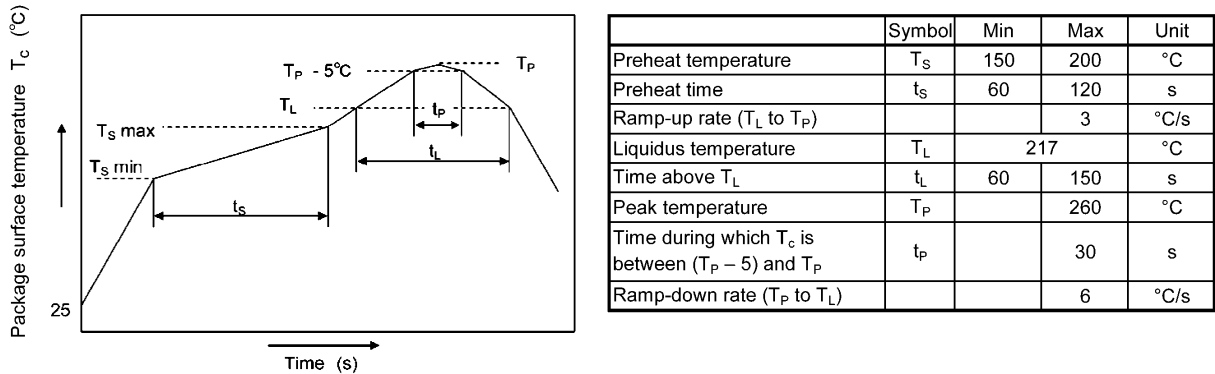


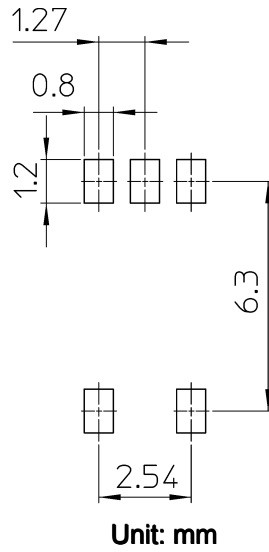
Fig. 13.1.1 An Example of a Temperature Profile When Lead(Pb)-free Solder Is Used

- When using soldering flow
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.

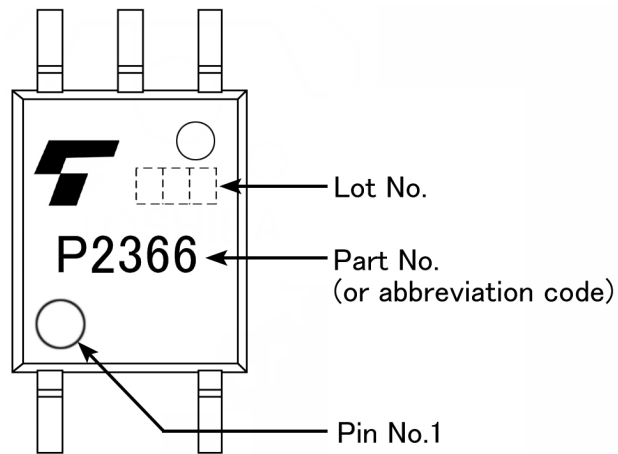
13.2. Precautions for General Storage

- 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. Land Pattern Dimensions for Reference Only



15. Marking



16. EN60747-5-5 Option (V4) Specification

- Part number: TLP2366 (**Note 1**)
- The following part naming conventions are used for the devices that have been qualified according to option (V4) of EN60747.
 Example: TLP2366(V4-TPL,E(O)
 V4: EN60747 option
 TPL: Tape type
 E: [[G]]/RoHS COMPATIBLE (**Note 2**)
 O: Domestic ID(Country/Region of origin:Japan)

Note 1: Use TOSHIBA standard type number for safety standard application.
 e.g., TLP2366(V4-TPL,E(O) → TLP2366

Note 2: Please contact your Toshiba sales representative for details on environmental information such as the product's RoHS compatibility.

RoHS is the Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronics equipment.

| Description | Symbol | Rating | Unit |
|---|--|---|-------------------|
| Application classification for rated mains voltage ≤150 Vrms for rated mains voltage ≤300 Vrms | | I-IV I-III | — |
| Climatic classification | | 40 / 125 / 21 | — |
| Pollution degree | | 2 | — |
| Maximum operating insulation voltage | V _{IORM} | 707 | V _{peak} |
| Input to output test voltage, Method A V _{pr} = 1.6 × V _{IORM} , type and sample test t _p = 10 s, partial discharge < 5 pC | V _{pr} | 1131 | V _{peak} |
| Input to output test voltage, Method B V _{pr} = 1.875 × V _{IORM} , 100 % production test t _p = 1 s, partial discharge < 5 pC | V _{pr} | 1325 | V _{peak} |
| Highest permissible overvoltage (transient overvoltage, t _{pr} = 60 s) | V _{TR} | 6000 | V _{peak} |
| Safety limiting values (max. permissible ratings in case of fault, also refer to thermal derating curve) current (input current I _F , P _{SO} = 0) power (output or total power dissipation) temperature | I _{si} P _{so} T _s | 250 400 150 | mA mW °C |
| Insulation resistance V _{IO} = 500 V, T _a = 25 °C V _{IO} = 500 V, T _a = 100 °C V _{IO} = 500 V, T _a = T _s | R _{si} | ≥ 10 ¹² ≥ 10 ¹¹ ≥ 10 ⁹ | Ω |

Fig. 16.1 EN60747 Isolation Characteristics

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----|--------|
| Minimum creepage distance | Cr | 5.0 mm |
| Minimum clearance | Cl | 5.0 mm |
| Minimum insulation thickness | ti | 0.4 mm |
| Comparative tracking index | CTI | 175 |

Fig. 16.2 Insulation Related Specifications (Note)

Note: If a printed circuit is incorporated, the creepage distance and clearance may be reduced below this value. (e. g., at a standard distance between soldering eye centers of 3.5 mm). If this is not permissible, the user shall take suitable measures.

Note: This photocoupler is suitable for **safe electrical isolation** only within the safety limit data. Maintenance of the safety data shall be ensured by means of protective circuits.

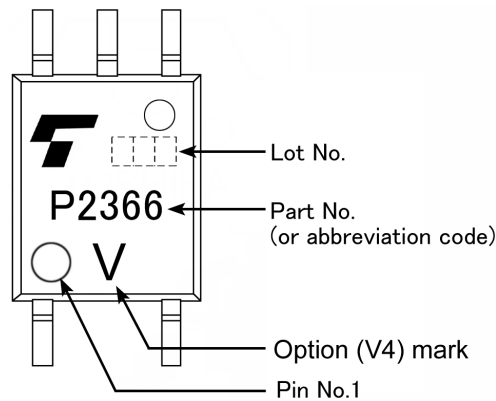


Fig. 16.3 Marking Example (Note)

Note: The above marking is applied to the photocouplers that have been qualified according to option (V4) of EN60747.

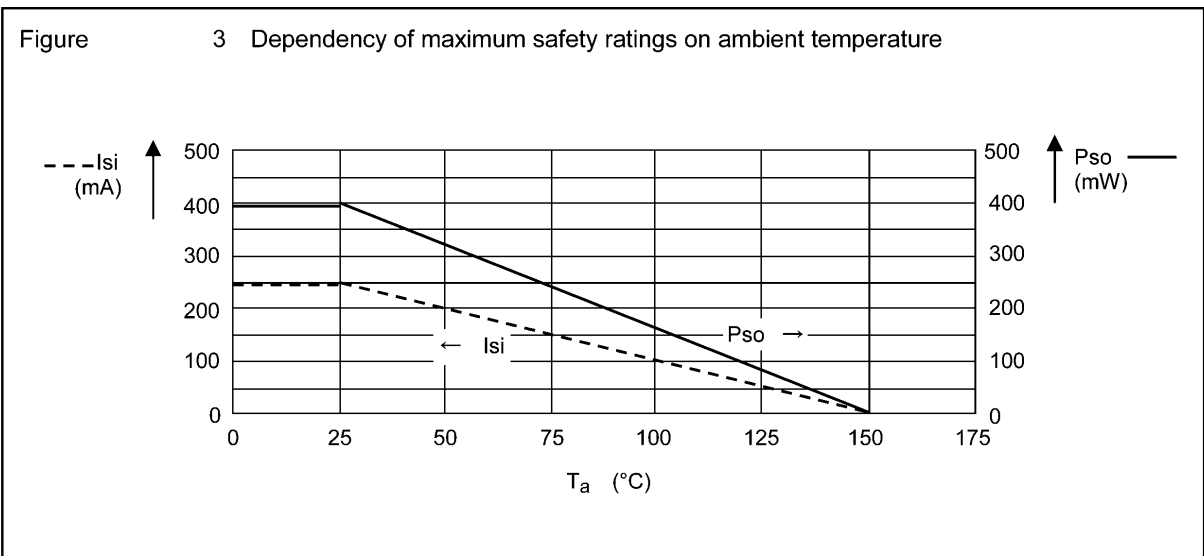
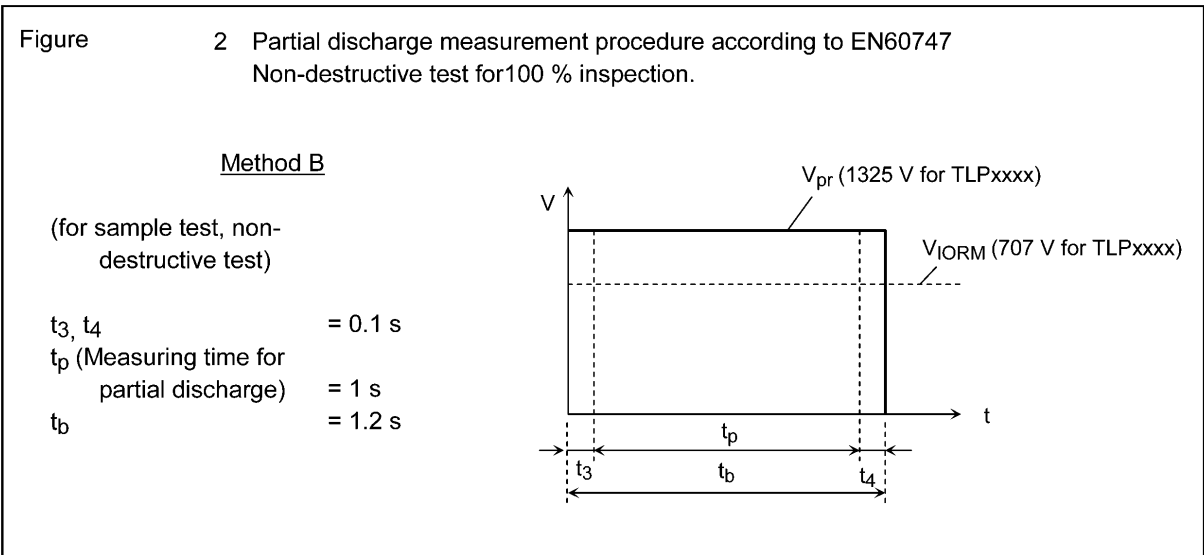
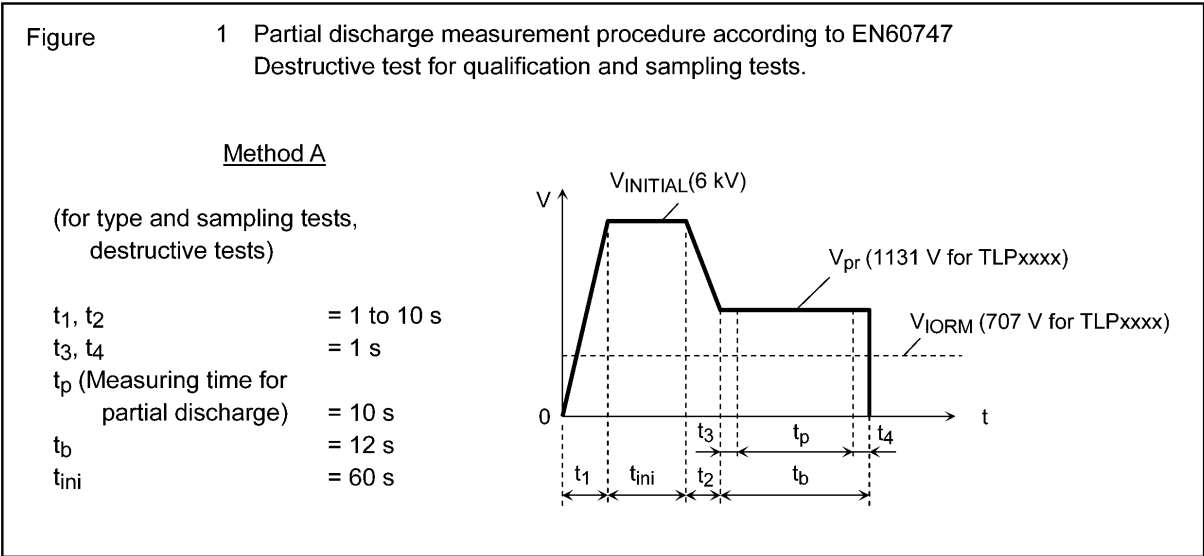
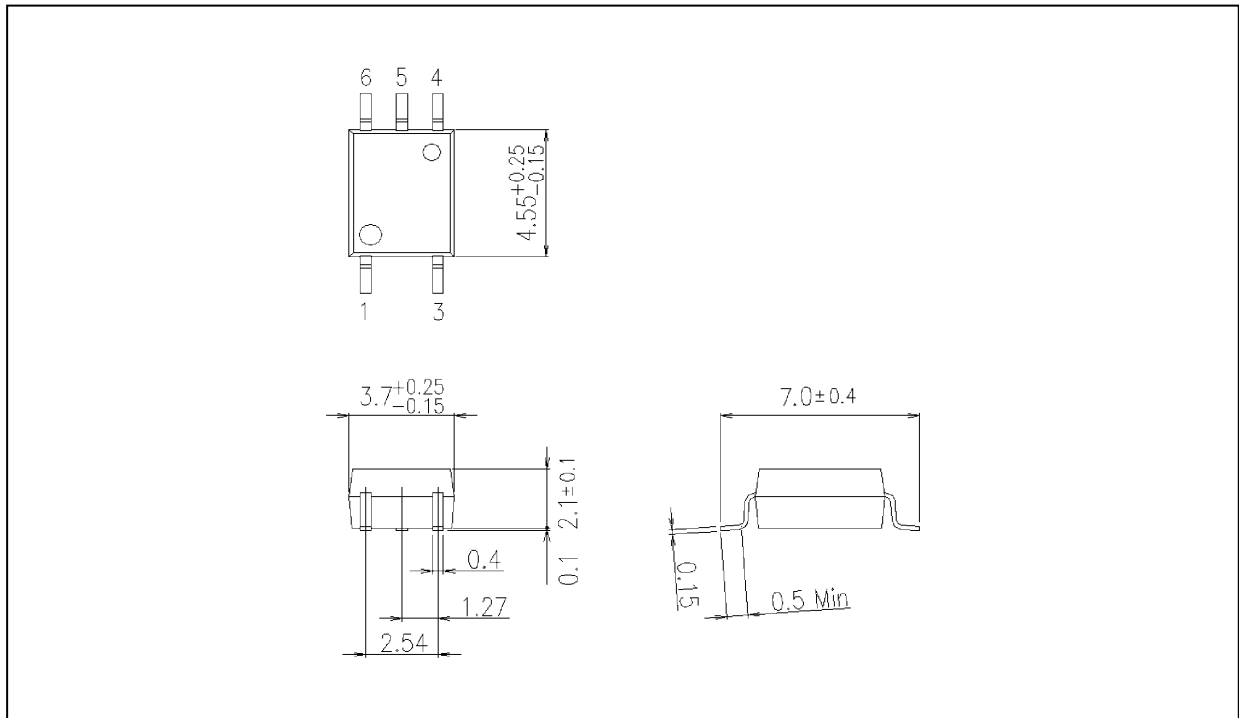


Fig. 16.4 Measurement Procedure

Package Dimensions

Unit: mm



Weight: 0.08 g (typ.)

| Package Name(s) |
|------------------|
| TOSHIBA: 11-4L1S |

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