TLP700AF

1. Applications

- Transistor Inverters
- Air Conditioner Inverters
- MOSFET Gate Drivers
- IGBT Gate Drivers
- Induction Cooktop and Home Appliances

2. General

The TLP700AF is a photocoupler in a 6-pin SDIP package that consists of a GaAlAs infrared light-emitting diode (LED) optically coupled to an integrated high-gain, high-speed photodetector IC chip. It provides guaranteed performance and specifications at temperatures up to 110° C.

The TLP700AF is physically smaller than the one in an 8-pin DIP package and compliant with international safety standards for reinforced insulation. It thus provides a smaller footprint solution for applications that require safety standard certification. An internal noise shield provides a guaranteed commonmode transient immunity of 20 kV/ μ s. It is ideal for IGBT and power MOSFET gate drive.

Leads of the TLP700AF is bend to satisfy 8 mm PC board spacing requirements. Absolute maximum ratings and electrical characteristics are the same as in the TLP700A.

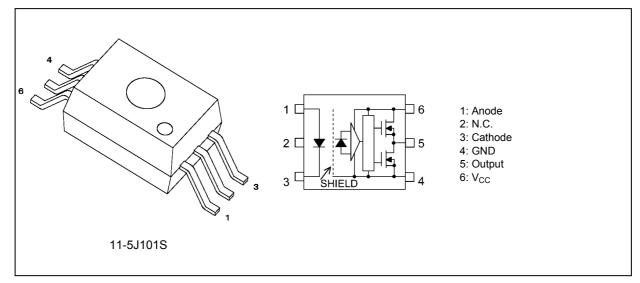
3. Features

- (1) Buffer logic type (totem pole output)
- (2) Output peak current: ±2.5 A (max)
- (3) Operating temperature: -40 to 110°C
- (4) Supply current: 3 mA (max)
- (5) Supply voltage: 15 to 30 V
- (6) Threshold input current: 5 mA (max)
- (7) Propagation delay time: $t_{pHI}/t_{pLH} = 200 \text{ ns} (\text{max})$
- (8) Common-mode transient immunity: $\pm 20 \text{ kV/}\mu\text{s}$ (min)
- (9) Isolation voltage: 5000 Vrms (min)
- (10) Safety standards
 - UL-approved: UL1577 File No.E67349
 - cUL-approved: CSA Component Acceptance Service No.5A, File No.E67349

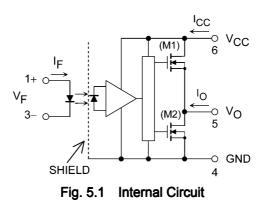
VDE-approved: Option (D4) EN60747-5-5 (Note)

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

4. Packaging and Pin Configuration



5. Internal Circuit (Note)



Note: A $0.1-\mu F$ bypass capacitor must be connected between pin 6 and pin 4.

6. Principle of Operation

6.1. Truth Table

Input	LED	M1	M2	Output
Н	ON	ON	OFF	Н
L	OFF	OFF	ON	L

6.2. Mechanical Parameters

Characteristics	7.62 mm Pitch TLP700A	10.16 mm Pitch TLP700AF	Unit
Creepage distances	7.0 (min)	8.0 (min)	mm
Clearance distances	7.0 (min)	8.0 (min)	
Internal isolation thickness	0.4 (min)	0.4 (min)	

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

	Characteristics		Symbol	Note	Rating	Unit
LED	Input forward current		١ _F		20	mA
	Input forward current derating	$(T_a \ge 105^{\circ}C)$	$\Delta I_F / \Delta T_a$		-1	mA/°C
	Peak transient input forward current		I _{FPT}	(Note 1)	1	A
	Peak transient input forward current derating	$(T_a \ge 85^{\circ}C)$	$\Delta I_{FPT} / \Delta T_a$		-25	mA/°C
	Input reverse voltage		V _R		5	V
	Input power dissipation		PD		40	mW
	Input power dissipation derating	$(T_a \ge 85^{\circ}C)$	$\Delta P_D / \Delta T_a$		-1.0	mW/°C
Detector	Peak high-level output current	(T _a = -40 to 110°C)	I _{OPH}	(Note 2)	-2.5	А
	Peak low-level output current	(T _a = -40 to 110°C)	I _{OPL}	(Note 2)	+2.5	
	Output voltage		Vo		35	V
	Supply voltage		V _{CC}		35	
	Output power dissipation		Po		160	mW
	Output power dissipation derating	$(T_a \ge 85^{\circ}C)$	$\Delta P_0 / \Delta T_a$		-4.0	mW/°C
Common	Operating temperature		T _{opr}		-40 to 110	°C
	Storage temperature		T _{stg}		-55 to 125	
	Lead soldering temperature	(10 s)	T _{sol}	(Note 3)	260	
	Isolation voltage	AC, 60 s, R.H. ≤ 60%, T _a = 25°C	BVS	(Note 4)	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) \leq 1 $\mu s,$ 300 pps
- Note 2: Exponential waveform. Pulse width $\leq 0.3~\mu s,\,f \leq 15~kHz$
- Note 3: \geq 2 mm below seating plane.
- Note 4: This device is considered as a two-terminal device: Pins 1, 2 and 3 are shorted together, and pins 4, 5 and 6 are shorted together.

8. Recommended Operating Conditions (Note)

Characteristics	Symbol	Note	Min	Тур.	Max	Unit
Input on-state current	I _{F(ON)}	(Note 1)	6.5	—	10	mA
Input off-state voltage	V _{F(OFF)}		0	—	0.8	V
Supply voltage	V _{CC}	(Note 2)	15	—	30	
Peak high-level output current	I _{OPH}		_	—	-2.0	А
Peak low-level output current	I _{OPL}			—	+2.0	
Operating frequency	f	(Note 3)		—	50	kHz

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 highgain 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 $\mu s.$

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

Note 3: Exponential waveform. I_{OPH} \geq -2.0 A (\leq 0.3 μ s), I_{OPL} \leq 2.0 A (\leq 0.3 μ s), T_a = 110°C

9. Electrical Characteristics (Note) (Unless otherwise specified, T_a = -40 to 110°C)

Characteristics	Symbol	Note	Test Circuit	Test Condition	Min	Тур.	Max	Unit
Input forward voltage	V _F			I _F = 10 mA, T _a = 25°C	1.45	1.55	1.7	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	Ct			V = 0 V, f = 1 MHz, T _a = 25°C		60	_	pF
Peak high-level output current	I _{OPH}	(Note 1)	Fig. 12.1.1	I _F = 5 mA, V _{CC} = 15 V, V ₆₋₅ = -3.5 V	_	-1.6	-1.0	A
				$I_F = 5 \text{ mA}, V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}, V_{6-5} = -7 \text{ V}$			-2.0	
Peak low-level output current	I _{OPL}	(Note 1)	Fig. 12.1.2	I _F = 0 mA, V _{CC} = 15 V, V ₅₋₄ = 2.5 V	1.0	1.6		
				I _F = 0 mA, V _{CC} = 15 V, V ₅₋₄ = 7 V	2.0		_	
High-level output voltage	V _{OH}		Fig. 12.1.3	I_F = 5 mA, R _L = 200 Ω, V _{CC1} = +15 V, V _{EE1} = -15 V	11.0	13.7	—	V
Low-level output voltage	V _{OL}		Fig. 12.1.4	$V_{F} = 0.8 V, R_{L} = 200 \Omega,$ $V_{CC1} = +15 V, V_{EE1} = -15 V$	—	-14.9	-12.5	
High-level supply current	I _{ССН}		Fig. 12.1.5	I_F = 10 mA, V_{CC} = 30 V, V_O = Open	_	1.5	3.0	mA
Low-level supply current	I _{CCL}		Fig. 12.1.6	$I_F = 0 \text{ mA}, V_{CC} = 30 \text{ V},$ $V_O = \text{Open}$	_	1.5	3.0	
Threshold input current (L/H)	I _{FLH}			V _{CC} = 15 V, V _O > 1 V	_	1.0	5	1
Threshold input voltage (H/L)	V _{FHL}			V _{CC} = 15 V, V _O < 1 V	0.8		_	V
Supply voltage	V _{CC}			—	15	_	30	
UVLO threshold voltage	V _{UVLO+}			I _F = 5 mA, V _O > 2.5 V	11.0	12.5	13.5	
	V _{UVLO-}			I _F = 5 mA, V _O < 2.5 V	9.5	11.0	12.0	
UVLO hysteresis	UVLO _{HYS}			_	_	1.5	_]

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

Note: This device is designed for low power consumption, making it more sensitive to ESD than its predecessors. Extra care should be taken in the design of circuitry and pc board implementation to avoid ESD problems.

Note 1: I_O application time \leq 50 $\mu s;$ single pulse.

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

Characteristics	Symbol	Note	Test Conditions	Min	Тур.	Max	Unit
Total capacitance (input to output)	CS	(Note 1)	V _S = 0 V, f = 1 MHz	_	1.0		pF
Isolation resistance	R _S	(Note 1)	V _S = 500 V, R.H. ≤ 60%	1×10 ¹²	1014	_	Ω
Isolation voltage	BVS	(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 and 3 are shorted together, and pins 4, 5 and 6 are shorted together.

11. Switching Characteristics (Note) (Unless otherwise specified, T_a = -40 to 110°C)

Characteristics	Symbol	Note	Test Circuit	Test Condition	Min	Тур.	Max	Unit
Propagation delay time (L/H)	t _{pLH}	(Note 1)	Fig. 12.1.7	$ I_F = 0 \rightarrow 5 \text{ mA}, \text{ V}_{CC} = 30 \text{ V}, \\ \text{R}_g = 20 \ \Omega, \text{ C}_g = 10 \text{ nF} $	50	—	200	ns
Propagation delay time (H/L)	t _{pHL}	(Note 1)		$ I_F = 5 \rightarrow 0 \text{ mA, } V_{CC} = 30 \text{ V,} \\ R_g = 20 \Omega, C_g = 10 \text{ nF} $	50	—	200	
Rise time	t _r	(Note 1)	o	$ I_F = 0 \rightarrow 5 \text{ mA, } V_{CC} = 30 \text{ V,} \\ R_g = 20 \Omega, C_g = 10 \text{ nF} $	_	15	—	
Fall time	t _f	(Note 1)		$I_F = 5 \rightarrow 0 \text{ mA}, V_{CC} = 30 \text{ V},$ $R_g = 20 \Omega, C_g = 10 \text{ nF}$	—	8	_	
Pulse width distortion	t _{pHL} -t _{pLH}	(Note 1)		$I_F = 0 \leftrightarrow 5 \text{ mA}, V_{CC} = 30 \text{ V},$ $R_g = 20 \Omega, C_g = 10 \text{ nF}$	—	_	50	
Propagation delay skew (device to device)	t _{psk}	(Note 1)	о		-80	—	80	
Common-mode transient immunity at output high	CM _H	(Note 2)	Fig. 12.1.8	$V_{CM} = 1000 V_{p-p}, I_F = 5 mA, V_{CC} = 30 V, T_a = 25^{\circ}C, V_{O(min)} = 26 V$	±20	±25	—	kV/μs
Common-mode transient immunity at output low	CML	(Note 3)			±20	±25	—	

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

Note 1: Input signal (f = 25 kHz, duty = 50%, $t_{\rm r}$ = $t_{\rm f}$ = 5 ns or less).

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

Note 2: CM_H is the maximum rate of rise of the common mode voltage that can be sustained with the output voltage in the logic high state (V_O > 26 V).

Note 3: CM_L is the maximum rate of fall of the common mode voltage that can be sustained with the output voltage in the logic low state (V_O < 1 V).

12. Test Circuits and Characteristics Curves

12.1. Test Circuits

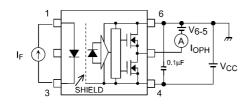


Fig. 12.1.1 IOPH Test Circuit

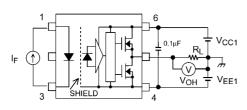


Fig. 12.1.3 VOH Test Circuit

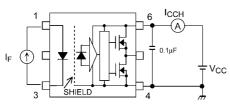


Fig. 12.1.5 I_{CCH} Test Circuit

 $I_{F} = 5 \text{ mA} (P.G.)$ (f = 25 kHz, duty = 50%, $t_r = t_f = 5$ ns or less)

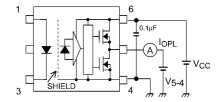


Fig. 12.1.2 I_{OPL} Test Circuit

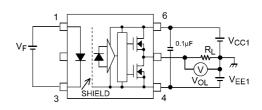


Fig. 12.1.4 V_{OL} Test Circuit

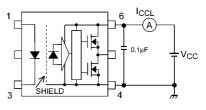
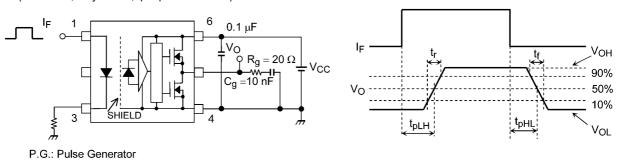
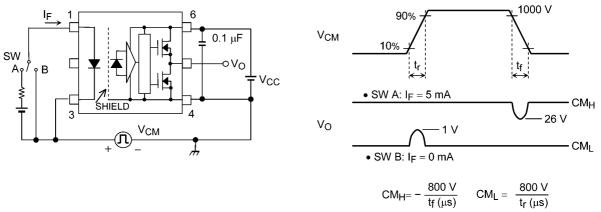


Fig. 12.1.6 I_{CCL} Test Circuit

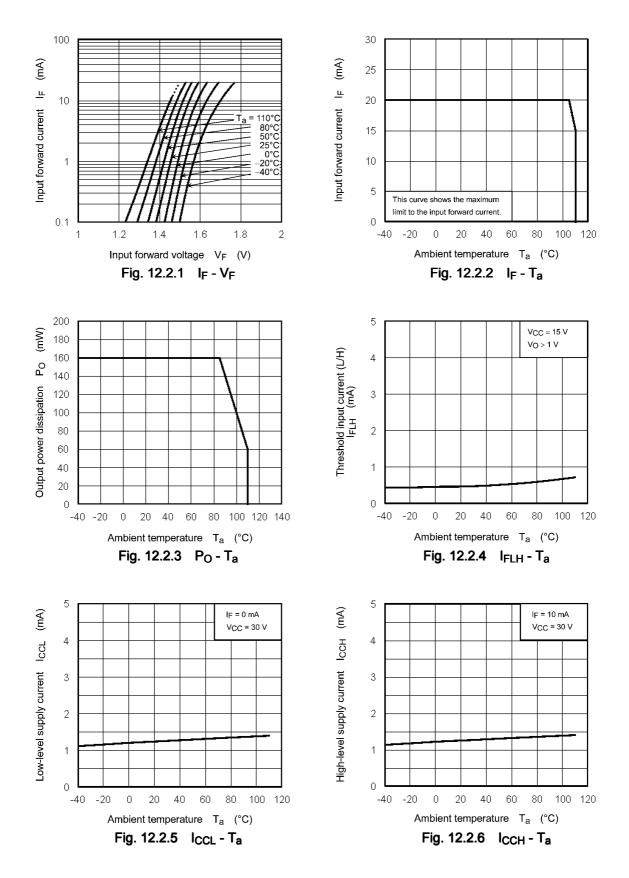


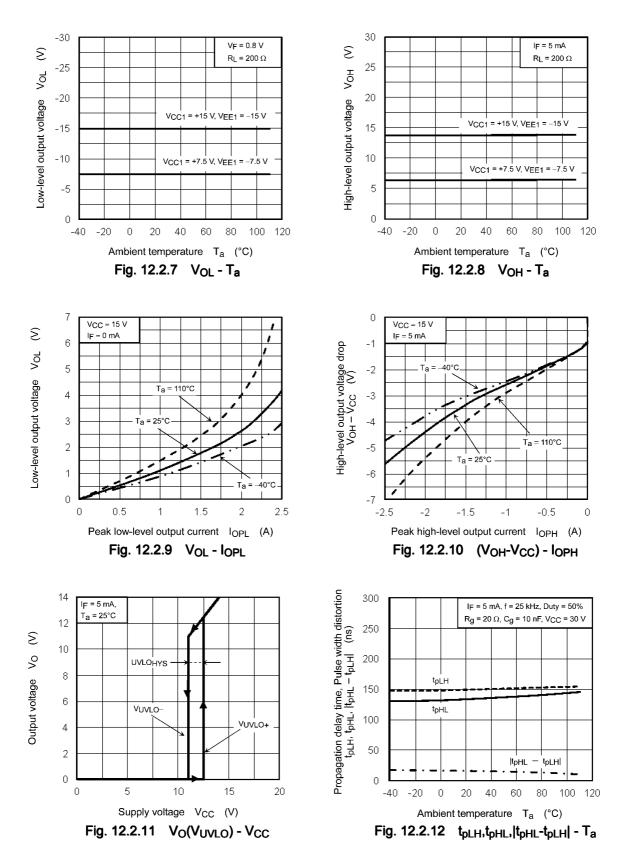




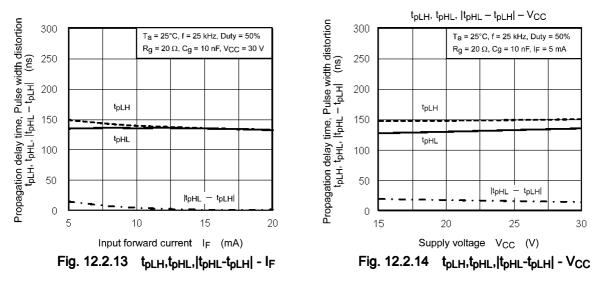


12.2. Characteristics Curves (Note)





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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 (See Fig. 13.1.1 and 13.1.2)

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.

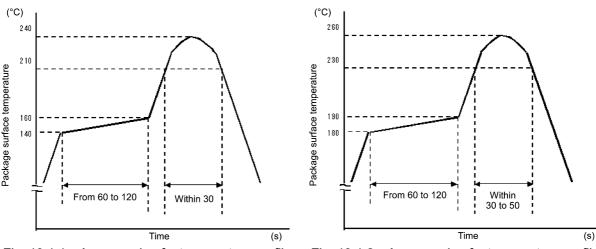
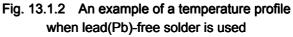


Fig. 13.1.1 An example of a temperature profile when Sn-Pb eutectic solder is used



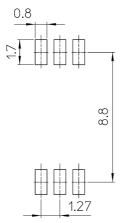
- When using soldering flow (Applicable to both eutectic solder and Lead(Pb)-Free solder)
- Apply preheating of 150°C for 60 to 120 seconds.
- Mounting condition of 260°C within 10 seconds is recommended.
- Flow soldering must be performed once.
- When using soldering Iron (Applicable to both eutectic 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 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



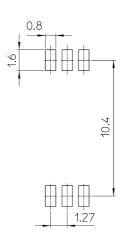
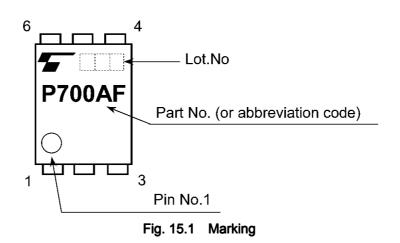


Fig. 14.1 7.62-mm Pitch (unit: mm)



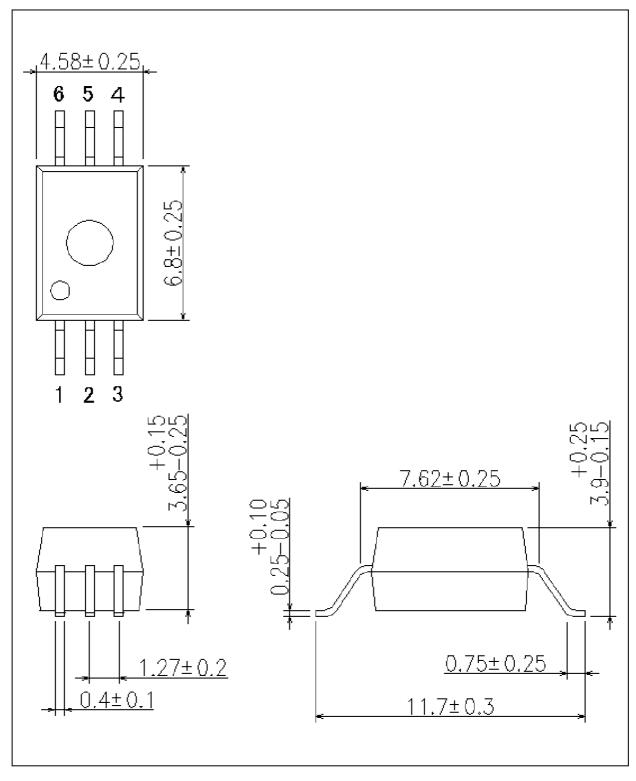
15. Marking





Package Dimensions

Unit: mm





Package Name(s)

TOSHIBA: 11-5J101S

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