

Photocouplers GaAlAs Infrared LED & Photo IC

# **TLP2405**

#### 1. Applications

- · High-Speed Digital Interfacing for Instrumentation and Control Devices
- · Communications Equipment
- · Intelligent Power Module Signal Isolation

#### 2. General

The Toshiba TLP2405 consists of a GaAlAs light-emitting diode coupled with a high-gain, high-speed photo detector.

It is housed in the 8-pin SO8 package.

The detector has a totem-pole output stage with current sourcing and sinking capabilities.

The TLP2405 has an internal Faraday shield that provides a guaranteed common-mode transient immunity of  $\pm 15$  kV/us.

The TLP2405 has a logic buffer output. An inverter output version, the TLP2408, is also available.

#### 3. Features

- (1) Buffer logic type (totem pole output)
- (2) Package: SO8
- (3) Supply voltage: 4.5 to 20 V
- (4) Threshold input current: 1.6 mA (max)
- (5) Propagation delay time: 250 ns (max)
- (6) Common-mode transient immunity: ±15 kV/μs (min)
- (7) Operating temperature range: -40 to 100 °C
- (8) Isolation voltage: 3750 Vrms (min)
- (9) Safety standards

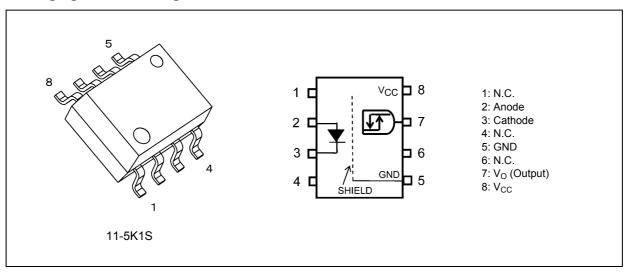
UL-approved: UL1577, File No.E67349

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

VDE-approved: EN60747-5-5 (Note 1)

Note 1: When an EN60747-5-5 approved type is needed, please designate the Option (V4).

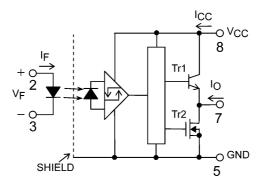
#### 4. Packaging and Pin Assignment



Start of commercial production



# 5. Internal Circuit (Note)



Note: A 0.1- $\mu F$  bypass capacitor must be connected between pin 8 and pin 5.

### 6. Principle of Operation

# 6.1. Truth Table

Input	LED	Output
Н	ON	Н
L	OFF	L

#### 6.2. Mechanical Parameters

Characteristics	Min	Unit
Creepage distances	4.0	mm
Clearance	4.0	
Internal isolation thickness	_	



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

	Characteristics		Symbol	Note	Rating	Unit
LED	Input forward current	$(T_a \ge 85  ^{\circ}\text{C})$	I <sub>F</sub>		25	mA
	Input forward current derating	(T <sub>a</sub> ≥ 85 °C)	$\Delta I_F/\Delta T_a$		-0.67	mA/°C
	Input reverse voltage		V <sub>R</sub>		5	V
	Input power dissipation		P <sub>D</sub>		40	mW
	Input power dissipation derating	(T <sub>a</sub> ≥ 85 °C)	$\Delta P_D/\Delta T_a$		-1.0	mW/°C
Detector	Output current	(T <sub>a</sub> ≥ 25 °C)	Io		25 / -15	mA
	Output current	(T <sub>a</sub> = 100 °C)	Io		5 / -5	mA
	Output voltage		Vo		-0.5 to 20	V
	Supply voltage		V <sub>CC</sub>		-0.5 to 20	V
	Output power dissipation		Po		75	mW
	Output power dissipation derating	(T <sub>a</sub> ≥ 25 °C)	$\Delta P_O/\Delta T_a$		-0.75	mW/°C
Common	Operating temperature		T <sub>opr</sub>		-40 to 100	°C
	Storage temperature		T <sub>stg</sub>		-55 to 125	°C
	Lead soldering temperature	(10 s)	T <sub>sol</sub>		260	°C
	Isolation voltage	AC, 60 s, R.H. ≤ 60 %	BV <sub>S</sub>	(Note 1)	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: 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	Тур.	Max	Unit
Input on-state current	I <sub>F(ON)</sub>		2	_	10	mA
Input off-state voltage	V <sub>F(OFF)</sub>		0	_	0.8	V
Supply voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	(Note 1)	4.5		20	
Operating temperature	T <sub>opr</sub>		-40	_	100	°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 data sheet should also be considered.

Note: A ceramic capacitor  $(0.1 \,\mu\text{F})$  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: Denotes the operating range, not the recommended operating condition.



# 9. Electrical Characteristics (Note) (Unless otherwise specified, T<sub>a</sub> = -40 to 100 °C, V<sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 to 20 V)

Characteristics	Symbol	Note	Test Circuit	Test Condition	Min	Тур.	Max	Unit
Input forward voltage	$V_{F}$			I <sub>F</sub> = 10 mA, T <sub>a</sub> = 25 °C	1.40	1.57	1.80	V
Input forward voltage temperature coefficient	$\Delta V_F/\Delta T_a$			I <sub>F</sub> = 10 mA		-1.8		mV/°C
Input reverse current	I <sub>R</sub>			V <sub>R</sub> = 5 V, T <sub>a</sub> = 25 °C	_	_	10	μА
Input capacitance	Ct			V = 0 V, f = 1 MHz	_	60	_	pF
Low-level output voltage	V <sub>OL</sub>		Fig. 12.1.1	$I_O = 3.5 \text{ mA}, V_F = 0.8 \text{ V}$	_	0.2	0.6	\ \
High-level output voltage	V <sub>OH</sub>	(Note 1)	Fig. 12.1.2	$V_{CC}$ = 4.5 V, $I_{O}$ = -2.6 mA, $I_{F}$ = 5 mA	2.7	3.5	_	\ \
				$V_{CC}$ = 20 V, $I_{O}$ = -2.6 mA, $I_{F}$ = 5 mA	17.4	19		
Low-level supply current	I <sub>CCL</sub>		Fig.	V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.5 V, V <sub>F</sub> = 0 V	_	_	3.0	mA
			12.1.3	V <sub>CC</sub> = 20 V, V <sub>F</sub> = 0 V	_	_	3.0	
High-level supply current	I <sub>CCH</sub>		Fig. 12.1.4	V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.5 V, I <sub>F</sub> = 5 mA	_	_	3.0	mA
				V <sub>CC</sub> = 20 V, I <sub>F</sub> = 5 mA	_	_	3.0	
Low-level short-circuit output current	I <sub>OSL</sub>	(Note 2)	Fig. 12.1.5	V <sub>CC</sub> = V <sub>O</sub> = 5.5 V, V <sub>F</sub> = 0 V	15	80	_	mA
				V <sub>CC</sub> = V <sub>O</sub> = 20 V, V <sub>F</sub> = 0 V	20	90	_	
High-level short-circuit output current	I <sub>OSH</sub>	(Note 2)	Fig. 12.1.6	$V_{CC}$ = 5.5 V, $I_F$ = 5 mA, $V_O$ = GND	-5	-15	_	mA
				V <sub>CC</sub> = 20 V, I <sub>F</sub> = 5 mA, V <sub>O</sub> = GND	-10	-20		
Threshold input current (L/H)	I <sub>FLH</sub>			I <sub>O</sub> = -2.6 mA, V <sub>O</sub> > 2.4 V	_	0.4	1.6	mA
Threshold input voltage (H/L)	V <sub>FHL</sub>			I <sub>O</sub> = 3.5 mA, V <sub>O</sub> < 0.6 V	0.8	_	_	V
Input current hysteresis	I <sub>HYS</sub>			V <sub>CC</sub> = 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<sub>a</sub> = 25 °C)

Characteristics	Symbol	Note	Test Condition	Min	Тур.	Max	Unit
Total capacitance (input to output)	Cs	(Note 1)	V <sub>S</sub> = 0 V, f = 1 MHz		1.0		pF
Isolation resistance	R <sub>S</sub>	(Note 1)	V <sub>S</sub> = 500 V, R.H. ≤ 60 %	1 × 10 <sup>12</sup>	1014		Ω
Isolation voltage	BVS	(Note 1)	AC, 60 s	3750			Vrms
			AC, 1 s in oil	_	10000	_	
			DC, 60 s in oil	_	10000	1	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 100 °C, $V_{CC}$ = 4.5 to 20 V)

Characteristics	Symbol	Note	Test Circuit	Test Condition	Min	Тур.	Max	Unit
Propagation delay time (L/H)	t <sub>pLH</sub>			$I_F = 0 \rightarrow 3 \text{ mA}$	30	90	250	ns
Propagation delay time (H/L)	t <sub>pHL</sub>		Fig.12.1.8	$I_F = 3 \rightarrow 0 \text{ mA}$	30	120	250	
Pulse width distortion	t <sub>pHL</sub> -t <sub>pLH</sub>			_	_	_	220	
Rise time	t <sub>r</sub>			$I_F = 0 \rightarrow 3 \text{ mA}, V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$	_	30	75	
Fall time	t <sub>f</sub>			$I_F = 3 \rightarrow 0$ mA, $V_{CC} = 5$ V	_	30	75	
Common-mode transient immunity at output high	CM <sub>H</sub>		Fig.12.1.9	$V_{CM} = 1000 V_{p-p}, I_F = 5 \text{ mA},$ $V_{CC} = 20 \text{ V}, T_a = 25 ^{\circ}\text{C}$	-15	_	_	kV/μs
Common-mode transient immunity at output low	CM <sub>L</sub>			V <sub>CM</sub> = 1000 V <sub>p-p</sub> , I <sub>F</sub> = 0 mA, V <sub>CC</sub> = 20 V, T <sub>a</sub> = 25 °C	15	_	_	

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



#### 12. Test Circuits and Characteristics Curves

#### 12.1. Test Circuits

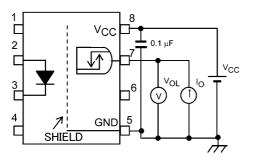


Fig. 12.1.1 V<sub>OL</sub> Test Circuit

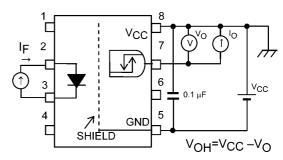


Fig. 12.1.2 V<sub>OH</sub> Test Circuit

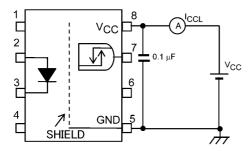


Fig. 12.1.3 I<sub>CCL</sub> Test Circuit

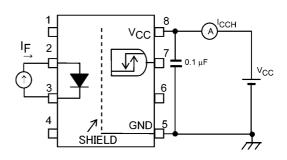


Fig. 12.1.4 I<sub>CCH</sub> Test Circuit

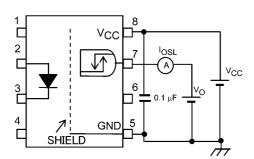


Fig. 12.1.5 I<sub>OSL</sub> Test Circuit

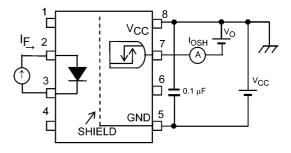


Fig. 12.1.6 IOSH Test Circuit

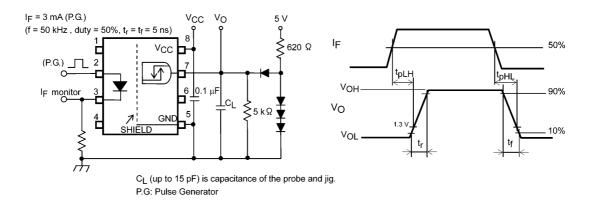


Fig. 12.1.7 Switching Time Test Circuit and Waveform

Rev.4.0

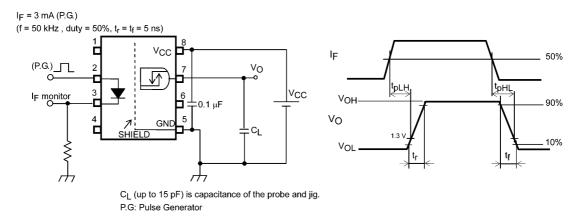


Fig. 12.1.8 Switching Time Test Circuit and Waveform

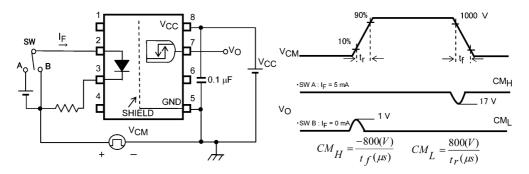


Fig. 12.1.9 Common-Mode Transient Immunity Test Circuit and Waveform



#### 12.2. Characteristics Curves (Note)

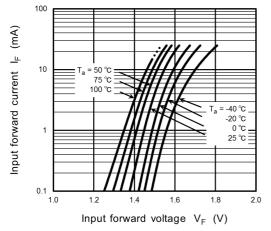


Fig. 12.2.1 I<sub>F</sub> - V<sub>F</sub>

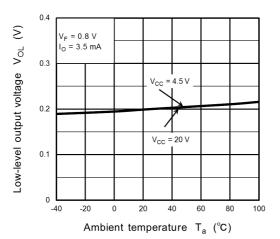


Fig. 12.2.3 V<sub>OL</sub> - T<sub>a</sub>

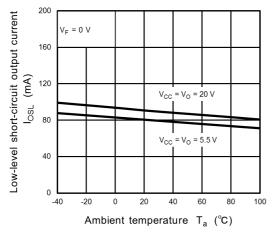


Fig. 12.2.5 I<sub>OSL</sub> - T<sub>a</sub>

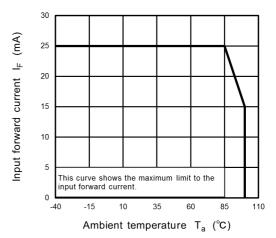


Fig. 12.2.2 I<sub>F</sub> - T<sub>a</sub>

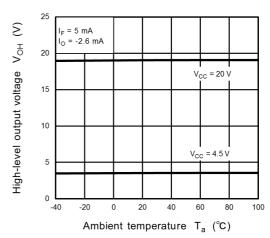


Fig. 12.2.4 V<sub>OH</sub> - T<sub>a</sub>

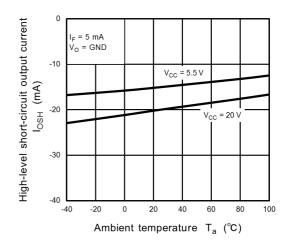
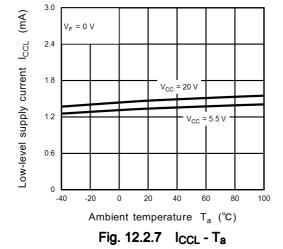


Fig. 12.2.6 I<sub>OSH</sub> - T<sub>a</sub>



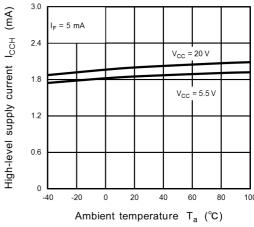


Fig. 12.2.8 I<sub>CCH</sub> - T<sub>a</sub>

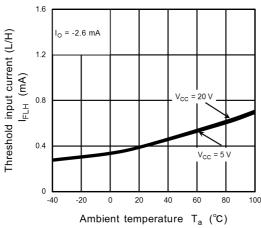


Fig. 12.2.9 I<sub>FLH</sub> - T<sub>a</sub>

)

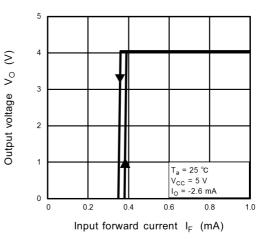
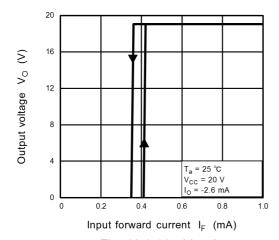


Fig. 12.2.10 V<sub>O</sub> - I<sub>F</sub>



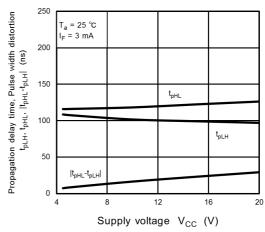


Fig. 12.2.11 V<sub>O</sub> - I<sub>F</sub>

Fig. 12.2.12  $t_{pHL}$ , $t_{pLH}$ , $|t_{pHL}$ - $t_{pLH}|$  -  $V_{CC}$ 

Rev.4.0



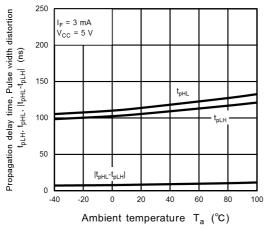


Fig. 12.2.13  $t_{pHL}, t_{pLH}, |t_{pHL}-t_{pLH}| - T_a$ 

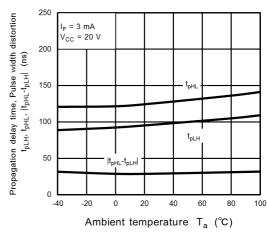


Fig. 12.2.14  $t_{pHL}, t_{pLH}, |t_{pHL}-t_{pLH}| - T_a$ 

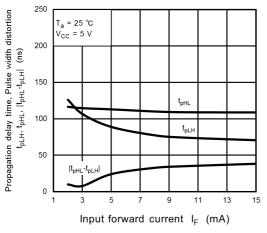


Fig. 12.2.15  $t_{pHL}$ , $t_{pLH}$ , $|t_{pHL}$ - $t_{pLH}|$  - IF

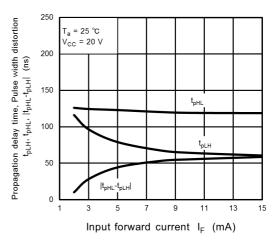


Fig. 12.2.16  $t_{pHL}$ , $t_{pLH}$ , $|t_{pHL}$ - $t_{pLH}|$  - IF

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



#### 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.

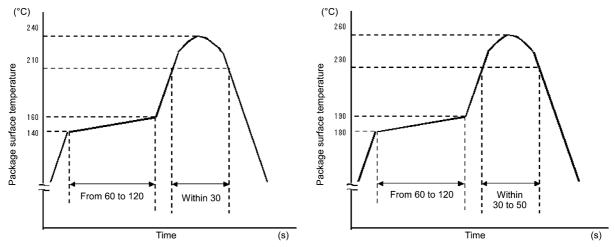


Fig. 13.1.1 An Example of a Temperature Profile Fig. 13.1.2 An Example of a Temperature Profile When Sn-Pb Eutectic Solder Is Used

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

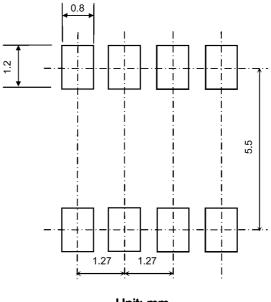
Heating by soldering iron must be done only once per lead.

#### 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.

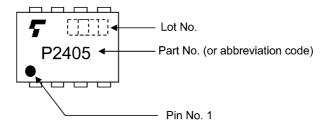


# 14. Land Pattern Dimensions (for reference only)



Unit: mm

# 15. Marking





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

• Part number: TLP2405 (Note 1)

• The following part naming conventions are used for the devices that have been qualified according to option (V4) of EN60747.

Example: TLP2405(V4-TP,F)

V4: EN60747 option

TP: Tape type

F: [[G]]/RoHS COMPATIBLE (Note 2)

Note 1: Use TOSHIBA standard type number for safety standard application.

e.g., TLP2405(V4-TP,F)  $\rightarrow$  TLP2405

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 electronic 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 / 100 / 21	_
Pollution degree		2	_
Maximum operating insulation voltage	VIORM	565	Vpeak
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	Vpr	904	Vpeak
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 <sub>pr</sub>	1059	Vpeak
Highest permissible overvoltage (transient overvoltage, t <sub>pr</sub> = 60 s)	VTR	6000	Vpeak
Safety limiting values (max. permissible ratings in case of fault, also refer to thermal derating curve) current (input current I <sub>F</sub> , P <sub>so</sub> = 0) power (output or total power dissipation) temperature	I <sub>si</sub> P <sub>so</sub> T <sub>s</sub>	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 <sub>si</sub>	≥ 10 <sup>12</sup> ≥ 10 <sup>11</sup> ≥ 10 <sup>9</sup>	Ω

Fig. 16.1 EN60747 Insulation Characteristics



Table	Insulation	Related S	Specifications (	(Note)
Iable	IIISUIAUUII	i veiateu c	pecilications (	LIAOLE

Insulation Related Parameters	Symbol	TLP2405
Minimum creepage distance	Cr	4.0 mm
Minimum clearance	CI	4.0 mm
Minimum insulation thickness	ti	_
Comparative tracking index	CTI	175

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. 16.2 Marking on Packing for EN60747

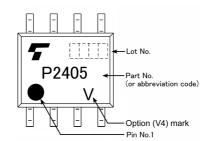
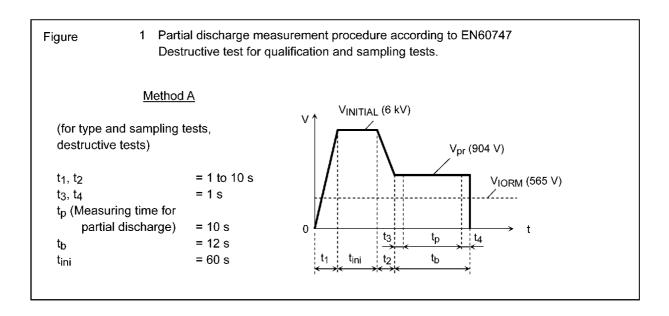
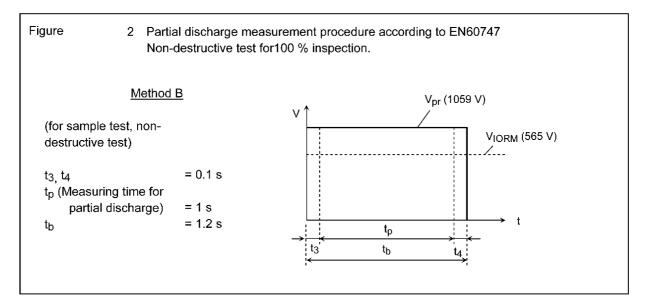


Fig. 16.3 Marking Example (Note)

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







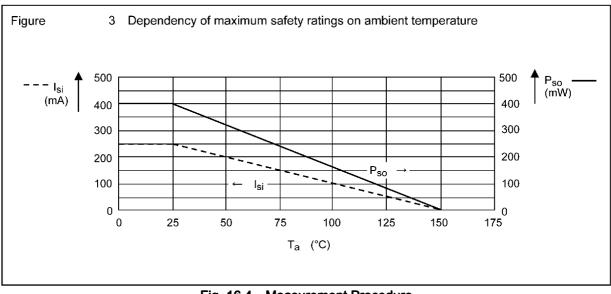
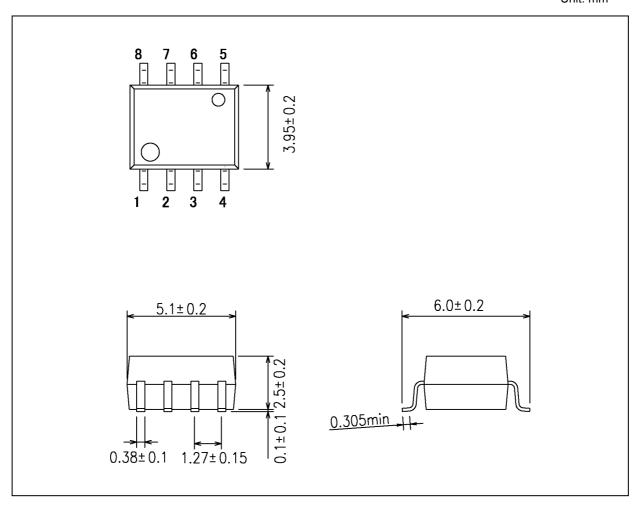


Fig. 16.4 Measurement Procedure



# **Package Dimensions**

Unit: mm



Weight: 0.11 g (typ.)

	Package Name(s)
TOSHIBA: 11-5K1S	



#### RESTRICTIONS ON PRODUCT USE

- Toshiba Corporation, and its subsidiaries and affiliates (collectively "TOSHIBA"), reserve the right to make changes to the information in this document, and related hardware, software and systems (collectively "Product") without notice.
- This document and any information herein may not be reproduced without prior written permission from TOSHIBA. Even with TOSHIBA's
  written permission, reproduction is permissible only if reproduction is without alteration/omission.
- Though TOSHIBA works continually to improve Product's quality and reliability, Product can malfunction or fail. Customers are responsible for complying with safety standards and for providing adequate designs and safeguards for their hardware, software and systems which minimize risk and avoid situations in which a malfunction or failure of Product could cause loss of human life, bodily injury or damage to property, including data loss or corruption. Before customers use the Product, create designs including the Product, or incorporate the Product into their own applications, customers must also refer to and comply with (a) the latest versions of all relevant TOSHIBA information, including without limitation, this document, the specifications, the data sheets and application notes for Product and the precautions and conditions set forth in the "TOSHIBA Semiconductor Reliability Handbook" and (b) the instructions for the application with which the Product will be used with or for. Customers are solely responsible for all aspects of their own product design or applications, including but not limited to (a) determining the appropriateness of the use of this Product in such design or applications; (b) evaluating and determining the applicability of any information contained in this document, or in charts, diagrams, programs, algorithms, sample application circuits, or any other referenced documents; and (c) validating all operating parameters for such designs and applications.
  TOSHIBA ASSUMES NO LIABILITY FOR CUSTOMERS' PRODUCT DESIGN OR APPLICATIONS.
- PRODUCT IS NEITHER INTENDED NOR WARRANTED FOR USE IN EQUIPMENTS OR SYSTEMS THAT REQUIRE
  EXTRAORDINARILY HIGH LEVELS OF QUALITY AND/OR RELIABILITY, AND/OR A MALFUNCTION OR FAILURE OF WHICH MAY
  CAUSE LOSS OF HUMAN LIFE, BODILY INJURY, SERIOUS PROPERTY DAMAGE AND/OR SERIOUS PUBLIC IMPACT
  ("UNINTENDED USE"). Except for specific applications as expressly stated in this document, Unintended Use includes, without limitation,
  equipment used in nuclear facilities, equipment used in the aerospace industry, medical equipment, equipment used for automobiles,
  trains, ships and other transportation, traffic signaling equipment, equipment used to control combustions or explosions, safety devices,
  elevators and escalators, devices related to electric power, and equipment used in finance-related fields. IF YOU USE PRODUCT FOR
  UNINTENDED USE, TOSHIBA ASSUMES NO LIABILITY FOR PRODUCT. For details, please contact your TOSHIBA sales
  representative.
- · Do not disassemble, analyze, reverse-engineer, alter, modify, translate or copy Product, whether in whole or in part.
- Product shall not be used for or incorporated into any products or systems whose manufacture, use, or sale is prohibited under any applicable laws or regulations.
- The information contained herein is presented only as guidance for Product use. No responsibility is assumed by TOSHIBA for any
  infringement of patents or any other intellectual property rights of third parties that may result from the use of Product. No license to any
  intellectual property right is granted by this document, whether express or implied, by estoppel or otherwise.
- ABSENT A WRITTEN SIGNED AGREEMENT, EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN THE RELEVANT TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE
  FOR PRODUCT, AND TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT ALLOWABLE BY LAW, TOSHIBA (1) ASSUMES NO LIABILITY WHATSOEVER,
  INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION, INDIRECT, CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL, OR INCIDENTAL DAMAGES OR LOSS, INCLUDING
  WITHOUT LIMITATION, LOSS OF PROFITS, LOSS OF OPPORTUNITIES, BUSINESS INTERRUPTION AND LOSS OF DATA, AND
  (2) DISCLAIMS ANY AND ALL EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES AND CONDITIONS RELATED TO SALE, USE OF PRODUCT,
  OR INFORMATION, INCLUDING WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR
  PURPOSE, ACCURACY OF INFORMATION, OR NONINFRINGEMENT.
- GaAs (Gallium Arsenide) is used in Product. GaAs is harmful to humans if consumed or absorbed, whether in the form of dust or vapor.
   Handle with care and do not break, cut, crush, grind, dissolve chemically or otherwise expose GaAs in Product.
- Do not use or otherwise make available Product or related software or technology for any military purposes, including without limitation, for the design, development, use, stockpiling or manufacturing of nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons or missile technology products (mass destruction weapons). Product and related software and technology may be controlled under the applicable export laws and regulations including, without limitation, the Japanese Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law and the U.S. Export Administration Regulations. Export and re-export of Product or related software or technology are strictly prohibited except in compliance with all applicable export laws and regulations.
- Please contact your TOSHIBA sales representative for details as to environmental matters such as the RoHS compatibility of Product.
   Please use Product in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations that regulate the inclusion or use of controlled substances, including without limitation, the EU RoHS Directive. TOSHIBA ASSUMES NO LIABILITY FOR DAMAGES OR LOSSES OCCURRING AS A RESULT OF NONCOMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

# **X-ON Electronics**

Largest Supplier of Electrical and Electronic Components

Click to view similar products for High Speed Optocouplers category:

Click to view products by Toshiba manufacturer:

Other Similar products are found below:

HCPL-2201-300 TLP558(F) JAN4N24 610737H HCPL2630M HCPL2731SM HCPL2630SM PS9817A-1-F3-AX TLP2766A(E EL816S2(C)(TU)-F TLP281-4 TLP290(V4GBTP,SE(T PS9121-F3-AX PS9123-F3-AX HCPL2531S HCPL2631SD HCPL-4661-500E TLP118(TPL,E) TLP521-2XGB TLP621-2XGB 4N46-300E JANTXV4N24U SFH6318T 6N135-300E TIL198 TLP2309(TPL,E) TLP2355(TPL,E TLP521-4GR TLP521-4XGB TLP621-4X TLP621XSM IS281-4GB IS181GR ICPL2631 ICPL2630 ICPL2601 TLP2301(E(T TLP714(F) TLP754(F) FOD260LSDV ACPL-M21L-500E ACPL-064L-500E PS2501-1XSM PS2505-1 PS2561L2-1-F3-A PS2913-1-F3-AX PS9821-2-F3-AX FOD0721R2 FODM8061R2V 6N135SDM