

Photocouplers Optically Isolation Amplifiers

# TLP7920,TLP7920F

#### 1. Applications

- · Motor phase and rail current sensing
- · Power inverter current and voltage sensing

#### 2. General

The TLP7920 and TLP7920F of isolation amplifiers is designed for current sensing in electronic motor drives. In a typical implementation, motor currents flow through an external resistor and the resulting analog voltage drop is sensed by the TLP7920 or TLP7920F.

#### 3. Features

- (1) Output side supply voltage: 3.0 to 5.5 V
- (2) Output side supply current: 6.2 mA (typ.)
- (3) Operating temperature range: -40 to 105 °C
- (4) Common-mode transient immunity: 15 kV/µs (min)
- (5) Safety standards

UL-approved: UL1577, File No.E67349

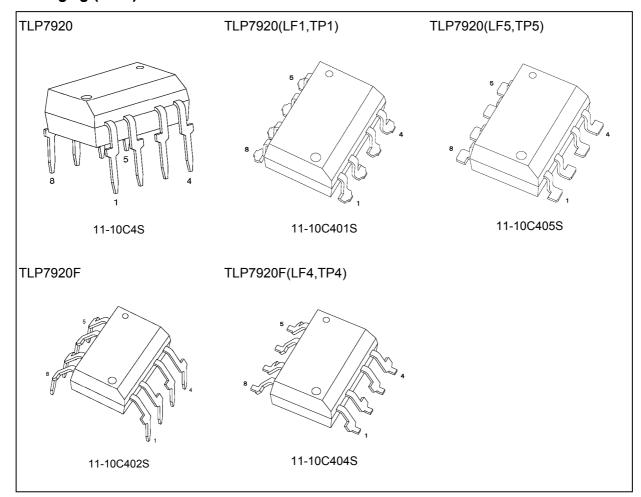
cUL-approved: CSA Component Acceptance Service No.5A File No.E67349

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

Note 1: When a VDE approved type is needed, please designate the **Option (D4)**.



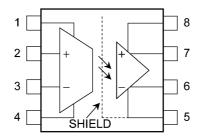
# 4. Packaging (Note)



Note: Through-hole type: TLP7920, TLP7920F Lead forming option: (LF1),(LF4),(LF5) Taping option: (TP1),(TP4),(TP5)



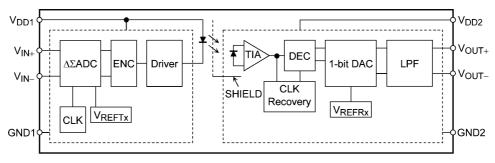
## 5. Pin Assignment



## 5.1. Pin Functions

Pin No.	Symbol	Description
1	$V_{DD1}$	Input side supply voltage
2	V <sub>IN+</sub>	Positive input
3	V <sub>IN-</sub>	Negative input
4	GND1	Input side ground
5	GND2	Output side ground
6	V <sub>OUT-</sub>	Negative output
7	V <sub>OUT+</sub>	Positive output
8	$V_{DD2}$	Output side supply voltage

# 6. Internal Circuit (Note)



Note: A  $0.1~\mu F$  bypass capacitor must be connected between 1 and 4 pins and between 5 and 8 pins.

## 7. Principle of Operation

# 7.1. Mechanical Parameters

Characteristics	7.62-mm Pitch TLP7920	10.16-mm Pitch TLP7920F	Unit
Creepage distances	7.0 (min)	8.0 (min)	mm
Clearance	7.0 (min)	8.0 (min)	
Internal isolation thickness	0.4 (min)	0.4 (min)	



## 8. Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note) (Unless otherwise specified, T<sub>a</sub> = 25 °C)

Characteristics		Symbol	Note	Rating	Unit
Supply Voltages		$V_{DD1}, V_{DD2}$		-0.5 to 6	V
Steady-state input voltages		$V_{IN+}, V_{IN-}$		-0.5 to V <sub>DD1</sub> + 0.5	
Two-second transient input voltages		$V_{IN+}, V_{IN-}$		-0.5 to 6	
Input power dissipation		P <sub>D</sub>	(Note 1)	72	mW
Output voltages		V <sub>OUT+</sub> , V <sub>OUT-</sub>		-0.5 to 6	V
Output power dissipation		Po	(Note 1)	60	mW
Operating temperature		T <sub>opr</sub>		-40 to 105	°C
Storage temperature		T <sub>stg</sub>		-55 to 125	℃
Lead soldering temperature	(10 s)	T <sub>sol</sub>	(Note 2)	260	℃
Isolation voltage	AC, 60 s, R.H. ≤ 60 %	BV <sub>S</sub>	(Note 3)	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: Ceramic capacitors  $(0.1 \, \mu F)$  should be connected between 1 and 4 pins and between 5 and 8 pins to stabilize the operation. Otherwise, this photocoupler may not switch properly. The bypass capacitors should be placed as close as possible to each pin.

Note 1: Input power dissipation derating( $T_a \ge 114.2 \,^{\circ}C$ ): -6.7 mW/ $^{\circ}C$  Output power dissipation derating( $T_a \ge 116.0 \,^{\circ}C$ ): -6.7 mW/ $^{\circ}C$ 

Note  $2: \ge 2$  mm below seating plane.

Note 3: 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.

## 9. Recommended Operating Conditions (Note)

Characteristics	Symbol	Note	Min	Тур.	Max	Unit
Input side supply voltage	$V_{DD1}$		4.5	5	5.5	V
Output side supply voltage	$V_{DD2}$		3.0	_	5.5	
Analog input voltage	$V_{IN+}, V_{IN-}$	(Note 1), (Note 2)	-200	_	200	mV
Ambient temperature	Ta		-40		105	°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 1: FSR =  $\pm 300 \text{ mV}$ 

Note 2: When either  $V_{IN+}$  or  $V_{IN-}$  or both are equal to or greater than  $V_{DD1}$  - 2 V (e.g., if  $V_{DD1}$  = 5 V, when  $V_{IN+}$  and/or  $V_{IN-}$  are equal to or greater than 5 V - 2 V = 3 V), isolation amplifiers go into one of the test modes. Do not raise either  $V_{IN+}$  or  $V_{IN-}$  above this voltage to keep the device in functional mode.



#### 10. Electrical Characteristics

# 10.1. DC Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified, $T_a$ = -40 to 105 °C, $V_{DD1}$ = 4.5 to 5.5 V, $V_{DD2}$ = 3.0 to 5.5 V, $V_{IN+}$ = -200 to 200 mV, $V_{IN-}$ = 0 V)

Characteristics	Symbol	Note	Test Condition	Min	Тур.	Max	Unit
Input offset voltage	Vos		T <sub>a</sub> = 25 °C	-0.7	0.73	2.1	mV
Input offset voltage drift vs ambient temperature	dV <sub>OS</sub> /dT <sub>a</sub>			_	3	10	μV/°C
Input offset voltage drift vs input side supply voltage	dV <sub>OS</sub> /dV <sub>DD1</sub>			_	120	_	μV/V
Gain (Rank B)	G <sub>0</sub>	(Note 1)	T <sub>a</sub> = 25 °C	_	_	_	V/V
Gain (Rank A)	G <sub>1</sub>	(Note 1)	T <sub>a</sub> = 25 °C	_	_	_	
Gain (None)	G <sub>3</sub>	(Note 1)	T <sub>a</sub> = 25 °C	_	_	_	
Gain drift vs ambient temperature	dG/dT <sub>a</sub>			_	0.00012	_	V/V/°C
V <sub>OUT</sub> non-linearity (±200 mV)	NL <sub>200</sub>	(Note 2)	V <sub>IN+</sub> = -200 to 200 mV, T <sub>a</sub> = 25 °C	_	0.02	0.13	%
V <sub>OUT</sub> non-linearity (±200 mV) drift vs ambient temperature	dNL <sub>200</sub> /dT <sub>a</sub>			_	0.00007	_	%/°C
V <sub>OUT</sub> non-linearity (±100 mV)	NL <sub>100</sub>	(Note 2)	V <sub>IN+</sub> = -100 to 100 mV, T <sub>a</sub> = 25 °C	_	0.01	0.06	%
High-level output voltage	V <sub>OH</sub>		V <sub>IN+</sub> = 400 mV, T <sub>a</sub> = 25 °C	_	2.497	_	V
Low-level output voltage	V <sub>OL</sub>		V <sub>IN+</sub> = -400 mV, T <sub>a</sub> = 25 °C	_	0.0009	_	
Input common-mode rejection ratio	CMRR <sub>IN</sub>			_	80	_	dB
Input bias current	I <sub>IN+</sub>		V <sub>IN+</sub> = 0 V, T <sub>a</sub> = 25 °C	-1	-0.055	_	μА
Input side supply current (V <sub>DD1</sub> )	I <sub>DD1</sub>		V <sub>IN+</sub> = 0 V	_	8.6	12	mA
Output side supply current (V <sub>DD2</sub> )	I <sub>DD2</sub>		V <sub>IN+</sub> = 0 V	_	6.2	10	mA
Equivalent input resistance	R <sub>IN</sub>				80	_	kΩ

Note 1: See Chapter 10.1.1 for gain rank values.

Note 2: The slope of the optimum line is derived by the method of least squares between differential input voltage  $(V_{IN+} - V_{IN-})$  and differential output voltage  $(V_{OUT+} - V_{OUT-})$ . Nonlinearity is defined as a fraction of the half of the peak-to-peak value of differential output voltage deviation divided by the full-scale differential output voltage (OVR).

# 10.1.1. Gain Rank (Note) (Unless otherwise specified, T<sub>a</sub> = 25 °C)

Rank	Gain Rank Marking	(Min)	Gain (Typ.)	(Max)	Unit
None (±3 %)	Blank, A, B	7.95	8.2	8.44	V/V
Rank A (±1 %)	A, B	8.12	8.2	8.28	
Rank B (±0.5 %)	В	8.16	8.2	8.24	

Note: The gain is defined as the slope of the optimum line derived by the method of least squares between differential input voltage ( $V_{IN+} - V_{IN-}$ ) and differential output voltage ( $V_{OUT+} - V_{OUT-}$ ) in the recommended voltage range.

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

Example: TLP7920(B,F(O

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

Example: TLP7920(B,F(O  $\rightarrow$  TLP7920



# 10.2. AC Characteristics (Note) (Unless otherwise specified, $T_a$ = -40 to 105 °C, $V_{DD1}$ = 4.5 to 5.5 V, $V_{DD2}$ = 3.0 to 5.5 V)

Characteristics	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Тур.	Max	Unit
V <sub>OUT</sub> bandwidth (-3 dB)	f <sub>-3dB</sub>	$V_{IN+}$ = 400 m $V_{p-p}$ , sine wave	140	230	_	kHz
V <sub>IN</sub> to V <sub>OUT</sub> propagation delay time (10 %-10 %)	t <sub>pD10</sub>	$V_{\text{IN+}}$ = 0 to 200 mV/ $\mu$ s step $C_L$ = 15 pF	_	1.9	2.3	μS
$V_{\text{IN}}$ to $V_{\text{OUT}}$ propagation delay time (50 %-50 %)	t <sub>pD50</sub>		_	2.3	2.6	
V <sub>IN</sub> to V <sub>OUT</sub> propagation delay time (90 %-90 %)	t <sub>pD90</sub>		_	2.8	3.3	
V <sub>OUT</sub> rise time	t <sub>r</sub>		_	1.7	_	
V <sub>OUT</sub> fall time	t <sub>f</sub>		_	1.7	_	
Common-mode transient immunity	CMTI	V <sub>CM</sub> = 1 kV, T <sub>a</sub> = 25 °C	15	20	_	kV/μs

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

# 11. Isolation Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified, Ta = 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	BV <sub>S</sub>	(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, 3 and 4 are shorted together, and pins 5, 6, 7 and 8 are shorted together.

C<sub>L</sub> is approximately 15 pF which includes probe and stray wiring capacitance.



## 12. Characteristics Curves (Note)

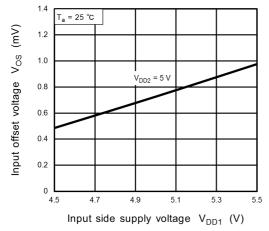


Fig. 12.1 Vos - VDD1

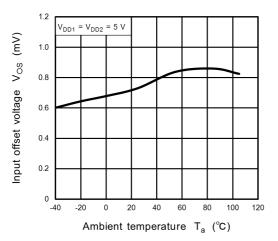


Fig. 12.3 V<sub>OS</sub> - T<sub>a</sub>

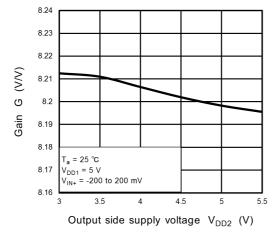


Fig. 12.5 G - V<sub>DD2</sub>

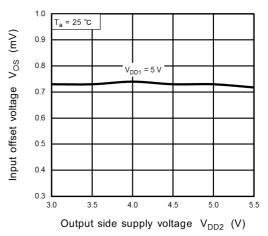


Fig. 12.2 V<sub>OS</sub> - V<sub>DD2</sub>

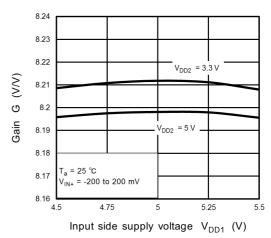


Fig. 12.4 G - V<sub>DD1</sub>

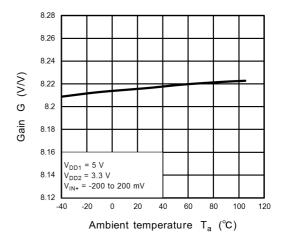


Fig. 12.6 G-Ta

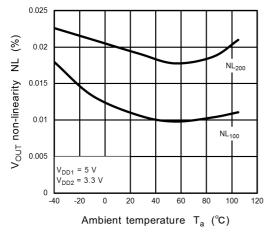


Fig. 12.7 NL - Ta

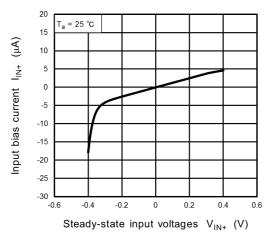


Fig. 12.9 I<sub>IN+</sub> - V<sub>IN+</sub>

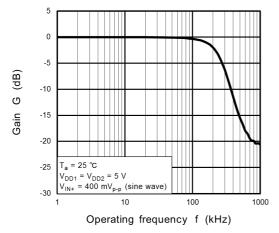


Fig. 12.11 G[dB] - f

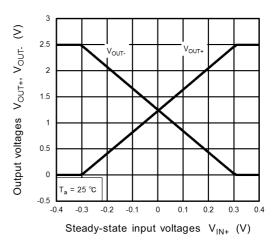


Fig. 12.8 V<sub>OUT</sub> - V<sub>IN+</sub>

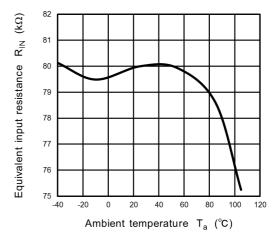


Fig. 12.10 R<sub>IN</sub> - T<sub>a</sub>

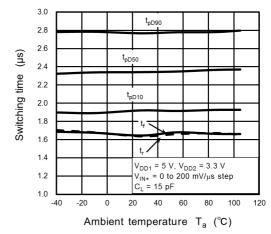
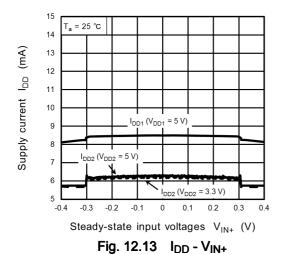


Fig. 12.12 Switching time - Ta



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.

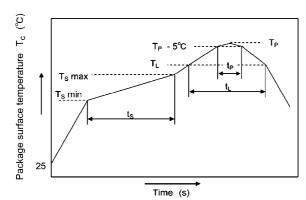
When using soldering reflow.

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.



	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Preheat temperature	Ts	150	200	°C
Preheat time	ts	60	120	s
Ramp-up rate (T <sub>L</sub> to T <sub>P</sub> )			3	°C/s
Liquidus temperature	TL	2	17	°C
Time above T <sub>L</sub>	t∟	60	150	s
Peak temperature	T <sub>P</sub>		260	°C
Time during which $T_c$ is between $(T_P - 5)$ and $T_P$	t <sub>P</sub>		30	s
Ramp-down rate (T <sub>P</sub> to T <sub>L</sub> )			6	°C/s

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.

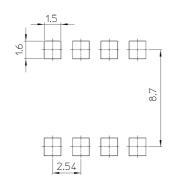
#### 13.2. Precautions for General Storage

- · 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)

Unit: mm

TLP7920



TLP7920F

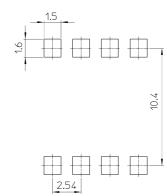
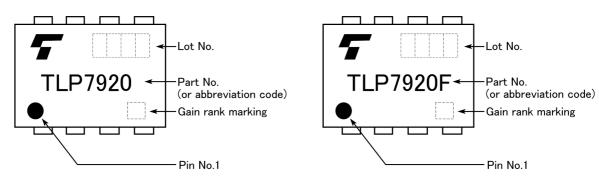


Fig. 14.1 Lead forming and taping option (LF1), (TP1), (LF5), (TP5)

Fig. 14.2 Lead forming and taping option (LF4), (TP4)

## 15. Marking

TLP7920 TLP7920F



Note: A different marking is used for photocouplers that have been qualified according to option (D4) of EN60747. See Fig.16.3 and Fig.16.4.



## 16. EN60747-5-5 Option (D4) Specification

- Example: TLP7920 (Note 1)
- The following part naming conventions are used for the devices that have been qualified according to option (D4) of EN60747.

Example: TLP7920(D4ATP1,F(O

D4: EN60747 option

A: Gain Rank

TP1: Tape type

F: [[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., TLP7920(D4ATP1,F(O  $\rightarrow$  TLP7920

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			Rating	Unit
Application classification  for rated mains voltage ≤ 300 Vrms for rated mains voltage ≤ 600 Vrms		I-IV I-III	_	
Climatic classification			40 / 100 / 21	_
Pollution degree			2	_
NA. disassa a sanati a si in a salati a sanati	TLPxxxx type		890	Vene
Maximum operating insulation voltage	TLPxxxxF type	VIORM	1140	- Vpeak
Input to output test voltage, Method A	TLPxxxx type	V <sub>pr</sub>	1424	- Vpeak
$V_{pr}$ = 1.6 × $V_{IORM}$ , type and sample test $t_p$ = 10 s, partial discharge < 5 pC	TLPxxxxF type		1824	
Input to output test voltage, Method B	TLPxxxx type	.,	1670	- Vpeak
$V_{pr}$ = 1.875 × $V_{IORM}$ , 100 % production test $t_p$ = 1 s, partial discharge < 5 pC	TLPxxxxF type	V <sub>pr</sub>	2140	
Highest permissible overvoltage (transient overvoltage, t <sub>pr</sub> = 60 s)		V <sub>TR</sub>	8000	Vpeak
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			400 700 150	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>		Ω	

Fig. 16.1 EN60747 Insulation Characteristics

		7.62 mm pitch TLPxxx type	10.16 mm pitch TLPxxxF type	
Minimum creepage distance	Cr	7.0 mm	8.0 mm	
Minimum clearance	CI	7.0 mm	8.0 mm	
Minimum insulation thickness	ti	0.4 mm		
Comparative tracking index	СТІ	175		

#### **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 7.5 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

TLP7920 TLP7920F

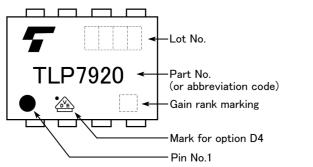


Fig. 16.3 Marking Example (Note)

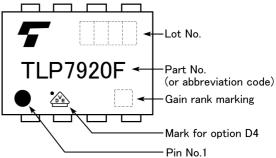
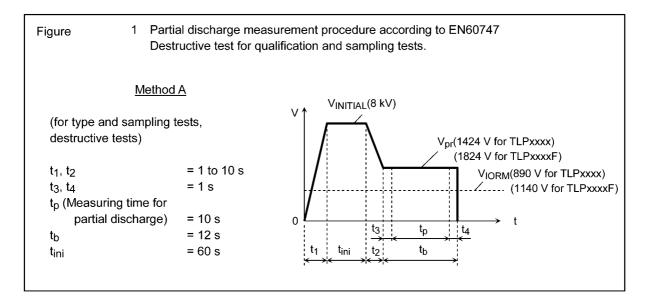
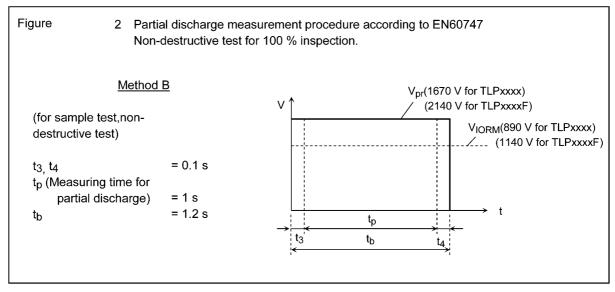


Fig. 16.4 Marking Example (Note)

Note: The above marking is applied to the photocouplers that have been qualified according to option (D4) of EN60747.





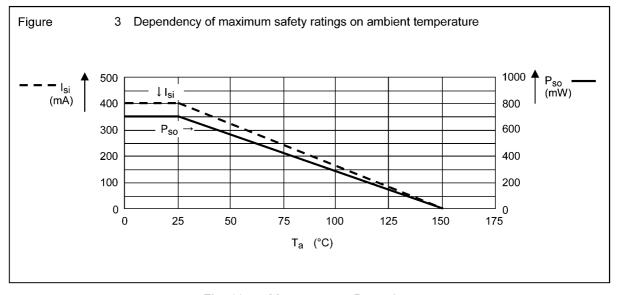
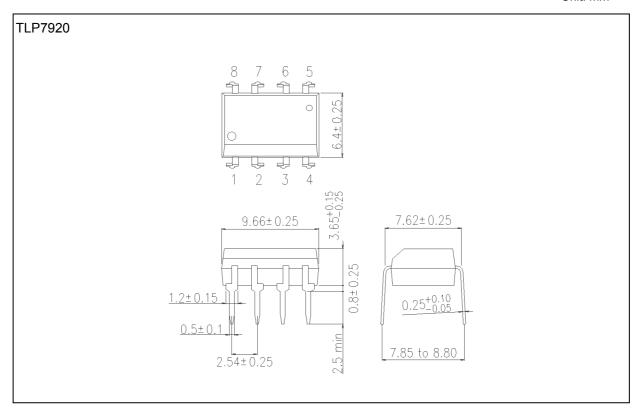


Fig. 16.5 Measurement Procedure



Unit: mm

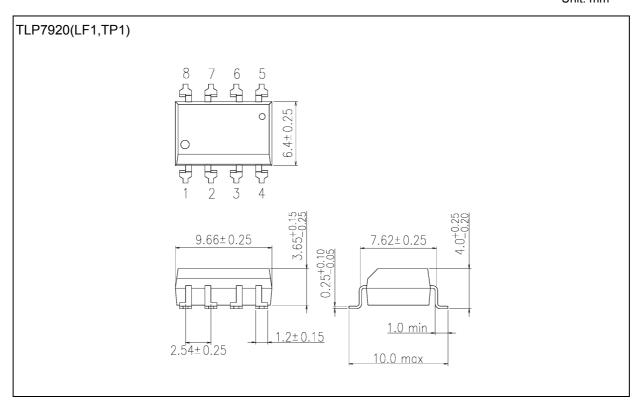


Weight: 0.54 g (typ.)

	Package Name(s)
TOSHIBA: 11-10C4S	



Unit: mm

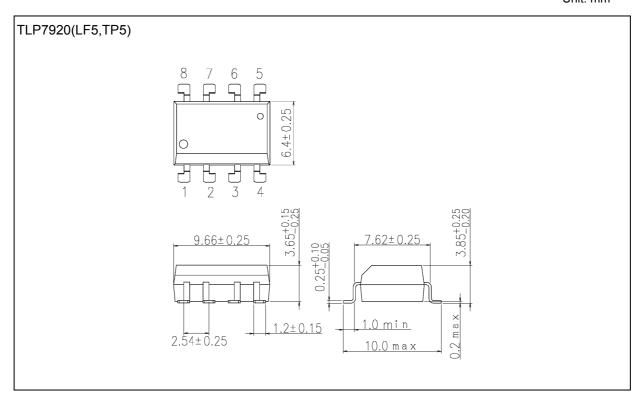


Weight: 0.53 g (typ.)

	Package Name(s)
TOSHIBA: 11-10C401S	



Unit: mm

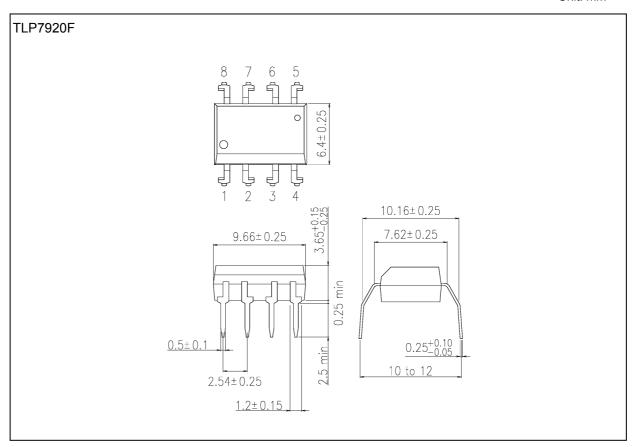


Weight: 0.53 g (typ.)

Package Name(s)	
TOSHIBA: 11-10C405S	



Unit: mm

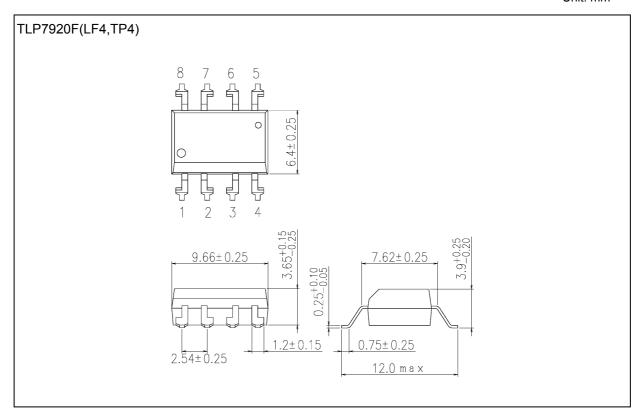


Weight: 0.54 g (typ.)

Package Name(s)	
TOSHIBA: 11-10C402S	



Unit: mm



Weight: 0.53 g (typ.)

Packag	ge Name(s)	
TOSHIBA: 11-10C404S		



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