

TOSHIBA PHOTOCOUPLER GaAlAs IRED & PHOTO-IC

# TLP115A

HIGH SPEED, LONG DISTANCE ISOLATED LINE RECEIVER

MICROPROCESSOR SYSTEM INTERFACES

DIGITAL ISOLATION FOR A/D, D/A CONVERSION

COMPUTER-PERIPHERAL INTERFACES

GROUND LOOP ELIMINATION

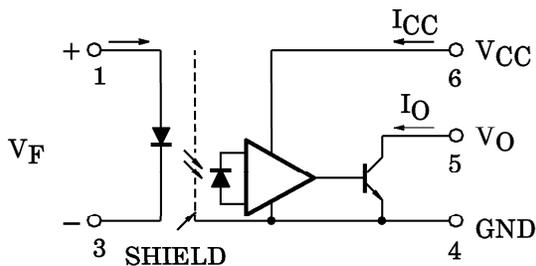
The TOSHIBA MINI FLAT COUPLER TLP115A is a small outline coupler, suitable for surface mount assembly.

TLP115A consists of a high output power GaAlAs light emitting diode, optically coupled to an integrated high gain, high speed shielded photo detector whose output is an open collector schottky clamped transistor.

The shield, which shunts capacitively coupled common noise to ground, provides a guaranteed transient immunity specification of 1000V /  $\mu$ s.

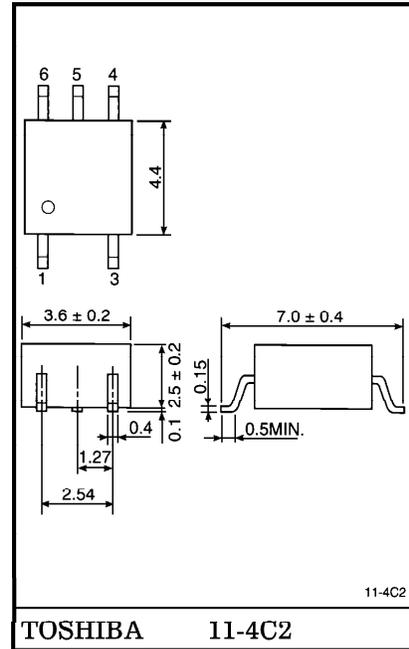
- Input Current Thresholds :  $I_F = 5\text{mA (Max.)}$
- Switching Speed : 10MBd (Typ.)
- Common Mode Transient Immunity :  $\pm 1000\text{V} / \mu\text{s (Min.)}$
- Guaranteed Performance Over Temp. : 0~70°C
- Isolation Voltage : 2500V<sub>rms</sub> (Min.)
- UL Recognized : UL1577, File No. E67349

**SCHEMATIC**



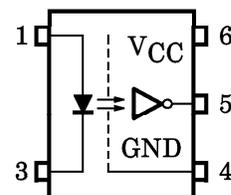
Note. A 0.1 $\mu$ F bypass capacitor must be connected between pins 4 and 6.

Unit in mm



Weight : 0.09g

**PIN CONFIGURATION (TOP VIEW)**



- 1 : ANODE
- 3 : CATHODE
- 4 : GND
- 5 : V<sub>O</sub> (OUTPUT)
- 6 : V<sub>CC</sub>

**TRUTH TABLE (Positive Logic)**

INPUT	OUTPUT
H	L
L	H

961001EBC2

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● Gallium arsenide (GaAs) is a substance used in the products described in this document. GaAs dust and fumes are toxic. Do not break, cut or pulverize the product, or use chemicals to dissolve them. When disposing of the products, follow the appropriate regulations. Do not dispose of the products with other industrial waste or with domestic garbage.

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● The information contained herein is subject to change without notice.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Ta = 25°C)

CHARACTERISTIC		SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT
LED	Forward Current (Note 1)	I <sub>F</sub>	20	mA
	Pulse Forward Current (Note 2)	I <sub>FP</sub>	40	mA
	Peak Transient Forward Current (Note 3)	I <sub>FPT</sub>	1	A
	Reverse Voltage	V <sub>R</sub>	5	V
DETECTOR	Output Current	I <sub>O</sub>	25	mA
	Output Voltage	V <sub>O</sub>	7	V
	Supply Voltage (1 Minute Maximum)	V <sub>CC</sub>	7	V
	Output Power Dissipation	P <sub>o</sub>	40	mW
Operating Temperature Range		T <sub>opr</sub>	-40~85	°C
Storage Temperature Range		T <sub>stg</sub>	-55~125	°C
Lead Solder Temperature (10 sec.)		T <sub>sol</sub>	260	°C
Isolation Voltage (AC, 1 min., RH ≤ 60%, Note 4)		BVS	2500	V <sub>rms</sub>

(Note 1) Derate 0.36mA/°C above 70°C.

(Note 2) 50% duty cycle, 1ms pulse width. Derate 0.72mA/°C above 70°C.

(Note 3) Pulse width ≤ 1μs, 300pps.

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Input Voltage, Low Level	V <sub>FL</sub>	-3	0	1.0	V
Input Current, High Level	I <sub>FH</sub>	6.3	8	20	mA
Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	4.5	5	5.5	V
Fan Out (TTL Load, Each Channel)	N	—	—	8	—
Operating Temperature	T <sub>opr</sub>	0	—	70	°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Unless otherwise specified,  $T_a = 0 \sim 70^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 4.5 \sim 5.5\text{V}$ ,  $V_{FL} \leq 1.0\text{V}$ )

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Forward Voltage	$V_F$	$I_F = 10\text{mA}$ , $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$	1.2	1.4	1.7	V
Forward Voltage Temperature Coefficient	$V_F / T_a$	$I_F = 10\text{mA}$	—	-2	—	mV / °C
Reverse Current	$I_R$	$V_R = 3\text{V}$ , $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$	—	—	10	$\mu\text{A}$
Capacitance Between Terminals	$C_T$	$V_F = 0$ , $f = 1\text{MHz}$ , $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$	—	30	—	pF
High Level Output Voltage	$I_{OH}$	$V_F = 1.0$ , $V_O = 5.5\text{V}$	—	—	250	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_F = 1.0$ , $V_O = 5.5\text{V}$ , $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$	—	0.5	10	
Low Level Output Current	$V_{OL}$	$I_F = 5\text{mA}$ $I_{OL} = 13\text{mA}$ (Sinking)	—	0.4	0.6	V
“H Level Output → L Level Output” Input Current	$I_{FH}$	$I_{OL} = 13\text{mA}$ (Sinking) $V_{OL} = 0.6\text{V}$	—	—	5	mA
High Level Supply Current	$I_{CCH}$	$V_{CC} = 5.5\text{V}$ , $I_F = 0$	—	7	15	mA
Low Level Supply Current	$I_{CCL}$	$V_{CC} = 5.5\text{V}$ , $I_F = 10\text{mA}$	—	12	19	mA
Input-Output Insulation Leakage Current	$I_S$	$V_S = 3540\text{V}$ , $t = 5\text{s}$ $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (Note 4)	—	—	100	$\mu\text{A}$
Isolation Resistance	$R_S$	R.H. $\leq 60\%$ , $V_S = 500\text{V DC}$ $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (Note 4)	$5 \times 10^{10}$	$10^{14}$	—	$\Omega$
Stray Capacitance Between Input to Output	$C_S$	$V_S = 0$ , $f = 1\text{MHz}$ $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (Note 4)	—	0.8	—	pF

\* All typical values are  $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$ ,  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS ( $V_{CC} = 5V$ ,  $T_a = 25^\circ C$ )

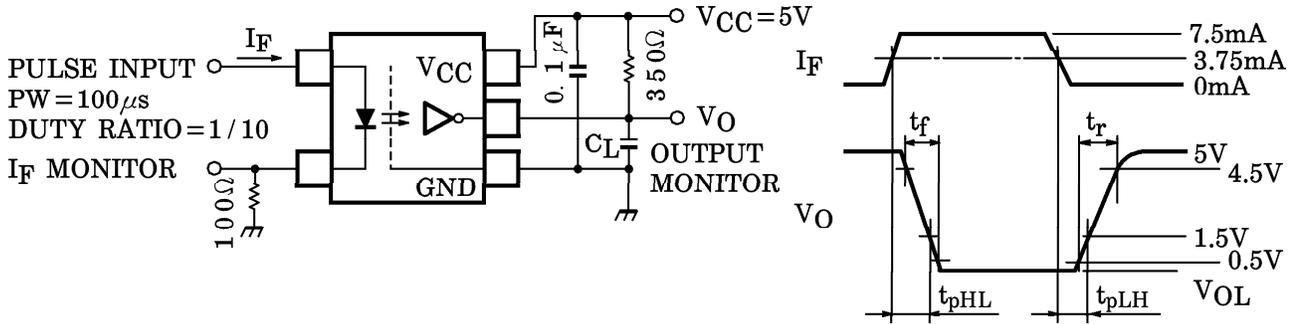
CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CIR-CUIT	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Propagation Delay Time (H→L)	$t_{pHL}$	1	$I_F = 0 \rightarrow 7.5mA$ $C_L = 15pF$ , $R_L = 350\Omega$	—	60	120	ns
Propagation Delay Time (L→H)	$t_{pLH}$	1	$I_F = 7.5 \rightarrow 0mA$ $C_L = 15pF$ , $R_L = 350\Omega$	—	60	120	ns
Output Rise Fall Time (10-90%)	$t_r$ , $t_f$	2	$R_L = 350$ , $C_L = 15pF$ $I_F = 0 \rightleftharpoons 7.5mA$	—	30	—	ns
Common Mode Transient Immunity at High Output Level	$CM_H$	2	$I_F = 0mA$ , $V_{CM} = 400V_{p-p}$ $V_{O(MIN)} = 2V$ , $R_L = 350\Omega$	1000	—	—	V / $\mu s$
Common Mode Transient Immunity at Low Output Level	$CM_L$	2	$I_F = 7.5mA$ , $V_{CM} = 400V_{p-p}$ $V_{O(MAX)} = 0.8V$ , $R_L = 350\Omega$	-1000	—	—	V / $\mu s$

(Note 4) Device considered a two-terminal device : Pins 1 and 3 shorted together, and pins 4, 5 and 6 shorted together.

(Note 5) The  $V_{CC}$  supply voltage to each TLP115A isolator must be bypassed by  $0.1\mu F$  capacitor. This can be either a ceramic or solid tantalum capacitor with good high frequency characteristic and should be connected as close as possible to package  $V_{CC}$  and GND pins of each device.

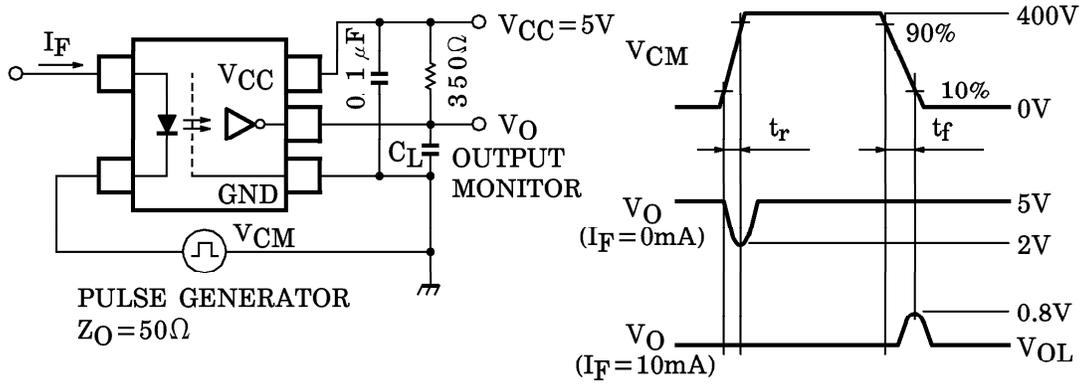
(Note 6) Maximum electrostatic discharge voltage for any pins : 180V ( $C = 200pF$ ,  $R = 0$ )

TEST CIRCUIT 1 : Switching Time Test Circuit



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

TEST CIRCUIT 2 : Common Mode Transient Immunity Test Circuit



$$CM_H = \frac{320(V)}{t_r(\mu s)}, CM_L = \frac{320(V)}{t_f(\mu s)}$$

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

