Photocouplers Infrared LED & Photo IC

# TLP700HF

### 1. Applications

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

### 2. General

The TLP700HF is a photocoupler in a 6-pin SDIP package that consists of an infrared LED optically coupled to an integrated high-gain, high-speed photodetector IC chip. It provides guaranteed performance and specifications at temperatures up to 125°C. The TLP700HF 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  $\pm 20$  kV/µs. It is ideal for IGBT and power MOSFET gate drive. Leads of the TLP700HF is bend to satisfy 8 mm PC board spacing requirements. Absolute maximum ratings and electrical characteristics are the same as in the TLP700H.

### 3. Features

- (1) Buffer logic type (totem pole output)
- (2) Output peak current: ±2.5 A (max)
- (3) Operating temperature: -40 to 125°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:  $t_{pHI}/t_{pLH} = 500 \text{ ns} (\text{max})$
- (8) Common-mode transient immunity: ±20 kV/µs (min)
- (9) Isolation voltage: 5000 Vrms (min)
- (10) Safety standards
  - UL-recognized: UL 1577, File No.E67349

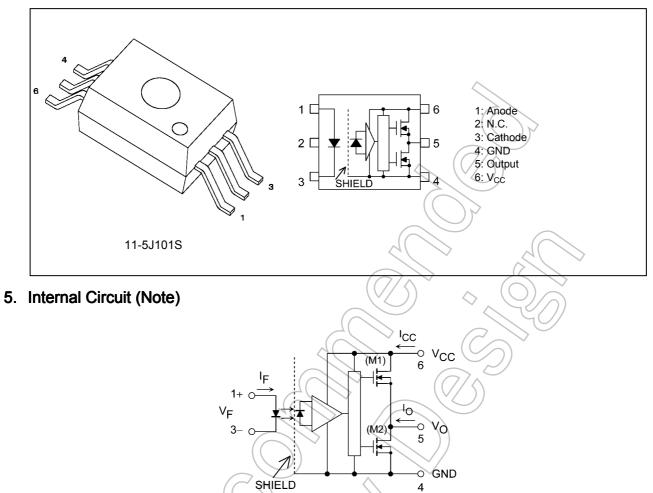
cUL-recognized: CSA Component Acceptance Service No.5A File No.E67349

VDE-approved: EN 60747-5-5, EN 62368-1 (Note 1)

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



## 4. Packaging and Pin Configuration



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	ZON	ON	OFF	Н
L	OFF	OFF	ON	L

## 6.2. Mechanical Parameters

Characteristics	7.62 mm Pitch TLP700H	10.16 mm Pitch TLP700HF	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<sub>a</sub> = 25 °C)

	Characteristics		Symbol	Note	Rating	Unit
LED	Input forward current		١ <sub>F</sub>		20	mA
	Input forward current derating	$(T_a \ge 116^{\circ}C)$	$\Delta I_F / \Delta T_a$		-0.6	mA/°C
	Peak transient input forward current		I <sub>FPT</sub>	(Note 1)	1	A
	Peak transient input forward current derating	$(T_a \ge 110^{\circ}C)$	$\Delta I_{FPT} / \Delta T_a$	(	-25	mA/°C
	Input reverse voltage		V <sub>R</sub>	$(\overline{\mathbf{c}})$	5	V
	Input power dissipation		PD		40	mW
	Input power dissipation derating	$(T_a \ge 110^{\circ}C)$	$\Delta P_D / \Delta T_a$		-1.0	mW/°C
Detector	Peak high-level output current	(T <sub>a</sub> = -40 to 125°C)	I <sub>OPH</sub>	(Note 2)	-2.5	Α
	Peak low-level output current	(T <sub>a</sub> = -40 to 125°C)	IOPL	(Note 2)	+2.5	
	Output voltage		Vo	>	35	V
	Supply voltage	(	V <sub>oc</sub>		35	
	Output power dissipation		Po)	$\diamond$	160	mW
	Output power dissipation derating	(T <sub>a</sub> ≥ 110°C)	$\Delta P_0 / \Delta T_a$		-4.0	mW/°C
Common	Operating temperature	$\langle \langle \rangle$	T <sub>opr</sub>		-40 to 125	°C
	Storage temperature		T <sub>stg</sub>		-55 to 150	
	Lead soldering temperature	(10 s)	T <sub>sol</sub>	(Note 3)	260	
	Isolation voltage	AC, 60 s, R.H. ≤ 60%	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 2: Exponential waveform. Pulse width  $\leq 0.3 \ \mu s$ , f  $\leq 15 \ kHz$
- Note  $3: \ge 2$  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 <sub>F(ON)</sub>	(Note 1)	6.5	_	10	mA
Input off-state voltage	V <sub>F(OFF)</sub>		0		0.8	V
Supply voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	(Note 2)	15	_	30	
Peak high-level output current	I <sub>OPH</sub>		_	_	-2.0	А
Peak low-level output current	I <sub>OPL</sub>			_	+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  $\mu s$ ), I\_{OPL}  $\leq$  2.0 A ( $\leq$  0.3  $\mu s$ ), T\_a = 125 °C

Note 1: Pulse width (PW)  $\leq$  1 µs, 300 pps

#### 9. Electrical Characteristics (Note) (Unless otherwise specified, $T_a = -40$ to 125 °C)

Characteristics	Symbol	Note	Test Circuit	Test Condition	Min	Тур.	Max	Unit
Input forward voltage	V <sub>F</sub>			I <sub>F</sub> = 10 mA, T <sub>a</sub> = 25°C	1.45	1.55	1.7	V
Input forward voltage temperature coefficient	$\Delta V_F / \Delta T_a$			I <sub>F</sub> = 10 mA		-2.0	—	mV/°C
Input reverse current	I <sub>R</sub>			V <sub>R</sub> = 5 V, T <sub>a</sub> = 25°C	$( \in $	1	10	μA
Input capacitance	Ct			V = 0 V, f = 1 MHz, T <sub>a</sub> = 25°C	$\mathcal{A}$	) 60	_	pF
Peak high-level output current	I <sub>OPH</sub>	(Note 1)	Fig. 12.1.1	I <sub>F</sub> = 5 mA, V <sub>CC</sub> = 15 V, V <sub>6-5</sub> = -3.5 V	25	-1.6	-1.0	A
				I <sub>F</sub> = 5 mA, V <sub>CC</sub> = 15 V, V <sub>6-5</sub> = -7 V			-2.0	
Peak low-level output current	I <sub>OPL</sub>	(Note 1)	Fig. 12.1.2	I <sub>F</sub> = 0 mA, V <sub>CC</sub> = 15 V, V <sub>5-4</sub> = 2.5 V	1.0	1.6	—	
				I <sub>F</sub> = 0 mA, V <sub>CC</sub> = 15 V, V <sub>5-4</sub> = 7 V	2.0	Æ	$\geq$	
High-level output voltage	V <sub>OH</sub>		Fig. 12.1.3	$I_F = 5 \text{ mA}, R_L = 200 \Omega,$ $V_{CC1} = +15 \text{ V}, V_{EE1} = -15 \text{ V}$	11.0	13.7	> -	V
Low-level output voltage	V <sub>OL</sub>		Fig. 12.1.4	$V_F$ = 0.8 V, R <sub>L</sub> = 200 Ω, V <sub>CC1</sub> = +15 V, V <sub>EE1</sub> = -15 V	X	-14.9	-12.5	
High-level supply current	I <sub>CCH</sub>		Fig. 12.1.5	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}, V_{CC} = 30 \text{ V}, V_0 = \text{Open}$	$\overline{\mathcal{A}}$	1.5	3.0	mA
Low-level supply current	I <sub>CCL</sub>		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 <sub>FLH</sub>		$\langle \rangle$	$V_{\rm CC} = 15  V, V_0 > 1  V$	2 –	1.4	5	
Threshold input voltage (H/L)	V <sub>FHL</sub>		$\sum$	V <sub>CC</sub> = 15 V, V <sub>O</sub> < 1 V	0.8	_	_	V
Supply voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	((	$\bigvee$	_ ))	15	_	30	
UVLO threshold voltage	V <sub>UVLO+</sub>		))	I <sub>F</sub> = 5 mA, V <sub>O</sub> > 2.5 V	11.0	12.5	13.5	
	V <sub>UVLO-</sub>	$\overline{\mathcal{C}}$		I <sub>F</sub> = 5 mA, V <sub>O</sub> < 2.5 V	9.5	11.0	12.0	
UVLO hysteresis	UVLO <sub>HYS</sub>	()		- ~ //		1.5		

Note: All typical values are at  $T_a = 25$  °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<sub>O</sub> application time  $\leq$  50 µs; 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 <sub>S</sub> = 0 V, f = 1 MHz	—	1.0	_	pF
Isolation resistance	Rs	(Note 1)	$V_S$ = 500 V, R.H. $\leq$ 60%	10 <sup>12</sup>	1014	_	Ω
Isolation voltage	BVS	(Note 1)	AC, 60 s	5000			Vrms

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<sub>a</sub> = -40 to 125 °C)

Characteristics	Symbol	Note	Test Circuit	Test Condition	Min	Тур.	Max	Unit
Propagation delay time (L/H)	t <sub>pLH</sub>	(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	_	500	ns
Propagation delay time (H/L)	t <sub>pHL</sub>	(Note 1)		$    I_F = 5 \rightarrow 0 \text{ mA}, \text{ V}_{CC} = 30 \text{ V}, \\ \text{R}_g = 20 \ \Omega, \text{ C}_g = 10 \text{ nF} $	50	-	500	
Rise time	t <sub>r</sub>	(Note 1)		$    I_F = 0 \rightarrow 5 \text{ mA}, \text{ V}_{CC} = 30 \text{ V}, \\ \text{R}_g = 20 \ \Omega, \text{ C}_g = 10 \text{ nF} $	L)	15	_	
Fall time	t <sub>f</sub>	(Note 1)		$    I_F = 5 \rightarrow 0 \text{ mA}, \text{ V}_{CC} = 30 \text{ V}, \\ \text{R}_g = 20 \ \Omega, \text{ C}_g = 10 \text{ nF} $	(J)	8	_	
Pulse width distortion	t <sub>pHL</sub> -t <sub>pLH</sub>	(Note 1)	с -	$    I_F = 0 \leftrightarrow 5 \text{ mA}, V_{CC} = 30 \text{ V}, \\ R_g = 20 \Omega, C_g = 10 \text{ nF} $		—	250	
High-level common-mode transient immunity	CM <sub>H</sub>	(Note 2)	Fig. 12.1.8		±20	±25		kV/μs
Low-level common-mode transient immunity	CML	(Note 3)			±20	±25		

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

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

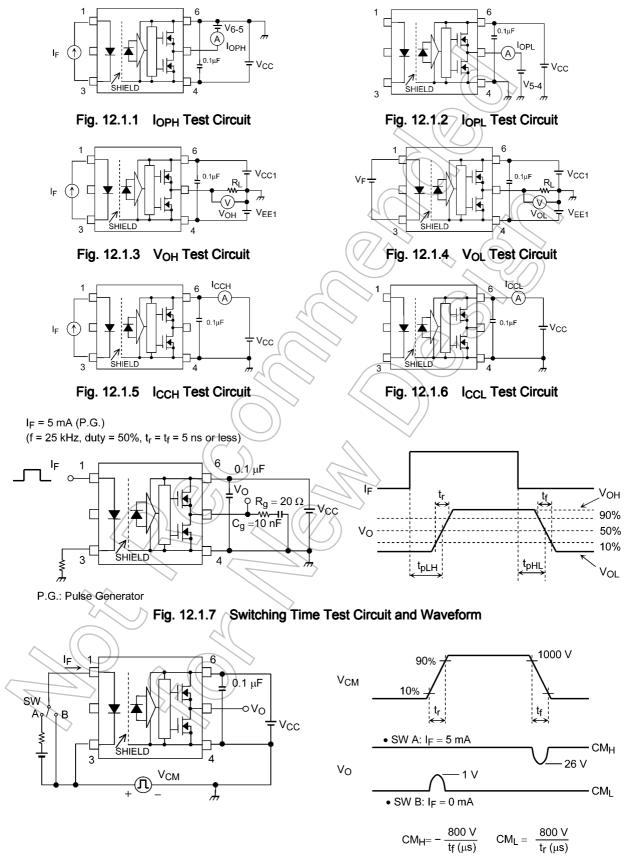
C<sub>L</sub> is less than 15 pF which includes probe and stray wiring capacitance.

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<sub>O</sub> > 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<sub>0</sub> < 1 V).

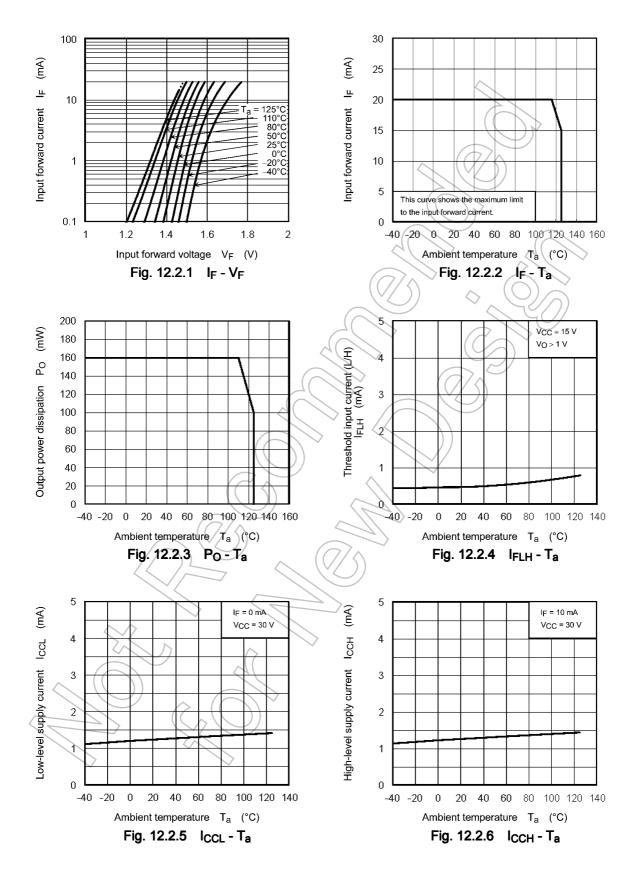
### 12. Test Circuits and Characteristics Curves

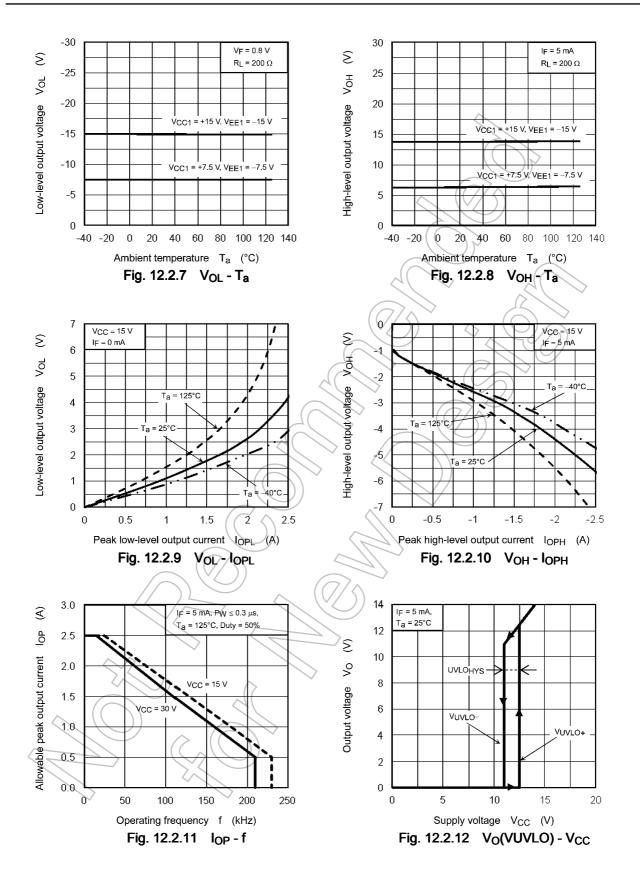
## 12.1. Test Circuits

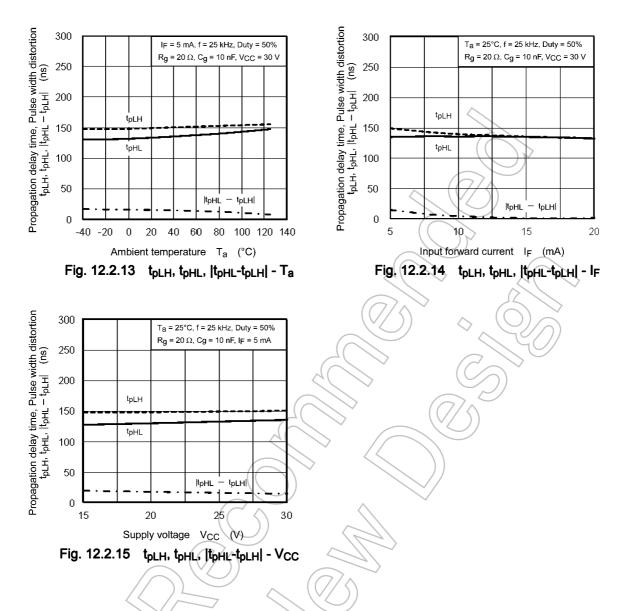




## 12.2. Characteristics Curves (Note)







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.

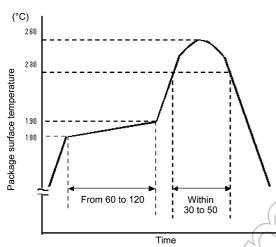
• When using soldering reflow.

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.

(s)

Flow soldering must be performed once. When using soldering Iron

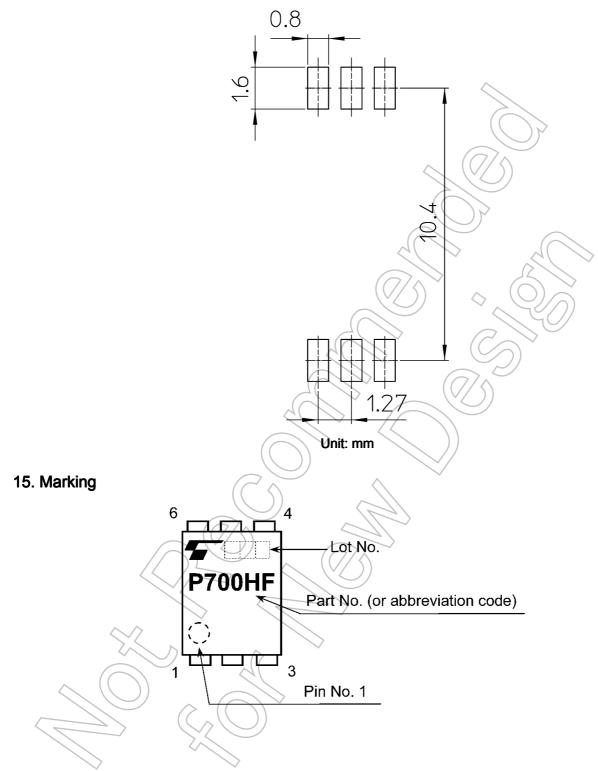
Complete soldering within 10 seconds for lead temperature not exceeding 260 °C or within 3 seconds not exceeding 350 °C

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.
- $\cdot$   $\,$  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



## 16. EN 60747-5-5 Option (D4) Specification

- Part number: TLP700H, TLP700HF (Note 1)
  - The following part naming conventions are used for the devices that have been qualified according to option (D4) of EN 60747.

Example: TLP700H(D4-TP,F)

D4: EN 60747 option

TP: Tape type

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

- Note 1: Use TOSHIBA standard type number for safety standard application. e.g., TLP700H(D4-TP, F)  $\rightarrow$  TLP700H
- 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.

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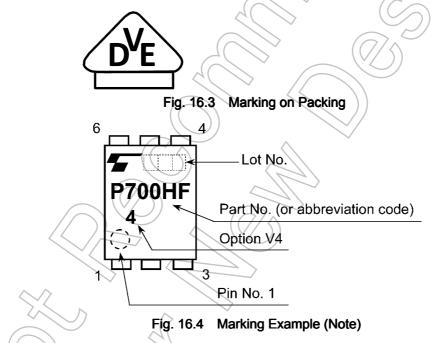
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Description		Symbol	Rating	Unit	
Application classification for rated mains voltage ≤ 300 Vrms		C	I-IV	_	
for rated mains voltage ≤ 600 Vrms		075	1-111		
Climatic classification			40 / 125 / 21	_	
Pollution degree			2	—	
Maximum operating insulation voltage	TLPxxx type	VIORM	890	Vpeak	
	TLPxxxF type	VIORM	1140	vpeak	
Input to output test voltage, Method A $V_{pr} = 1.6 \times V_{IORM}$ , type and sample test	TLPxxx type		1424	Vpeak	
$t_p = 10 \text{ s, partial discharge } < 5 \text{ pC}$	TLPxxxF type	Vpr	1824	vpeak	
Input to output test voltage, Method B $V_{pr} = 1.875 \times V_{IORM}$ , 100 % production test	TLPxxx type		1670	Vpeak	
$t_p = 1 \text{ s, partial discharge } < 5 \text{ pC}$	TLPxxxF type	Vpr	2140	уреак	
Highest permissible overvoltage (transient overvoltage, t <sub>pr</sub> = 60 s)		VTR	8000	Vpeak	
Safety limiting values (max. permissible ratings in case of also refer to thermal derating cur					
current (input current IF, Pso = 0)	/	I <sub>si</sub>	300	mA	
power (output or total power dissipation) temperature		P <sub>so</sub> T <sub>s</sub>	700 150	mW °C	
Insulation resistance $V_{IO} = 500 \text{ V}, \text{ T}_a = 25 \text{ °C}$ $V_{IO} = 500 \text{ V}, \text{ T}_a = 100 \text{ °C}$ $V_{IO} = 500 \text{ V}, \text{ T}_a = \text{ T}_s$		R <sub>si</sub>	$\ge 10^{12}$ $\ge 10^{11}$ $\ge 10^{9}$	Ω	

#### Fig. 16.1 EN 60747 Isolation Characteristics

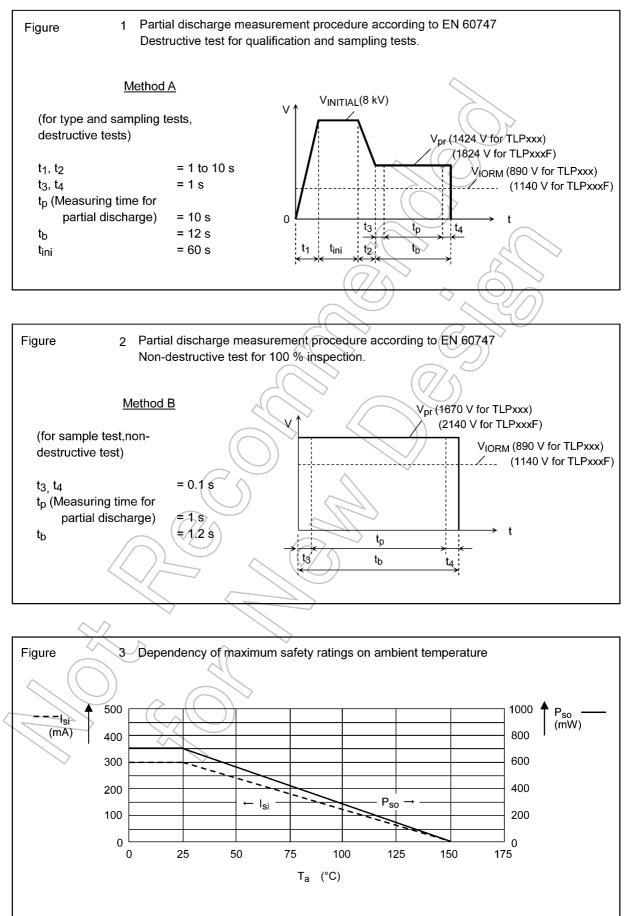
		7.62-mm pitch TLPxxx type	10.16-mm pitch TLPxxxF type
Minimum creepage distance	Cr	7.0 mm	8.0 mm
Minimum clearance	CI	7.0 mm	8.0 mm
Minimum insulation thickness	ti	0.4 n	nm
Comparative tracking index	СТІ	17	5

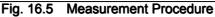


- Note: If a printed circuit is incorporated, the creepage distance and clearance may be reduced below this value. (e. g., at a standard distance between soldering eye centers of 7.5 mm). If this is not permissible, the user shall take suitable measures.
- Note: This photocoupler is suitable for **safe electrical isolation** only within the safety limit data. Maintenance of the safety data shall be ensured by means of protective circuits.



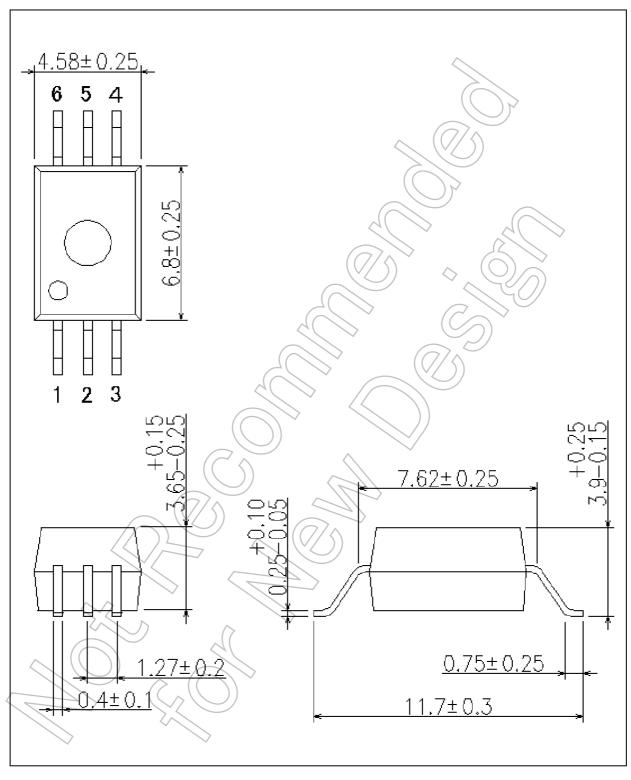
Note: The above marking is applied to the photocouplers that have been qualified according to option (D4) of EN 60747.





TLP700HF

Unit: mm





Package Name(s) TOSHIBA: 11-5J101S

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