TOSHIBA Photocoupler GaAlAs IRED LED + Photo IC

## TLP358,TLP358F

Industrial Inverter
MOS FET / IGBT Gate Driver

## IH(Induction Heating)

The TOSHIBA TLP358 consists of a GaAlAs light-emitting diode and an integrated photodetector. This unit is an 8 -lead DIP package. The TLP358 is suitable for gate driving IGBTs or power MOSFETs. The TLP358F is of a long creepage distance and clearance type.

- Peak output current : $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OP}}= \pm 6.0 \mathrm{~A}$ (max)
- Guaranteed performance over temperature : -40 to $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
- Supply current : I $\mathrm{CC}=2 \mathrm{~mA}$ (max)
- Power supply voltage : 15 to 30 V
- Input current: IFLH $=5 \mathrm{~mA}$ (max)
- Switching time ( $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{pLH}} / \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{pHL}}$ ) : $500 \mathrm{~ns}(\mathrm{max})$
- Common-mode transient immunity : $\pm 15 \mathrm{kV} / \mu \mathrm{s}$ (min)
- Isolation voltage : 3750 Vrms (min)

TLP358


Weight: 0.54 g (typ.)

- UL under application : UL1577, File No.E67349
- c-UL under application: CSA Component Acceptance Service No. 5A, File No.E67349
- Option (D4)

VDE / TÜV under application: EN 60747-5-2

## Pin Configuration (top view)



## Construction Mechanical Rating

TLP358F


Weight: 0.54 g (typ.)

|  | 7.62 mm Pitch <br> TLP358 Type | 10.16 mm Pitch <br> TLP358F Type |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Creepage distance | $6.4 \mathrm{~mm}(\mathrm{~min})$ | $8.0 \mathrm{~mm}(\mathrm{~min})$ |
| Clearance | $6.4 \mathrm{~mm}(\mathrm{~min})$ | $8.0 \mathrm{~mm}(\mathrm{~min})$ |
| Insulation thickness | $0.4 \mathrm{~mm}(\mathrm{~min})$ | $0.4 \mathrm{~mm}(\mathrm{~min})$ |

## Schematic



Truth Table

| Input | LED | M1 | M2 | Output |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $H$ | ON | ON | OFF | H |
| L | OFF | OFF | ON | L |

$1.0 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ bypass capacitor must be connected between pins 8 and 5. (Note 5)

## Absolute Maximum Ratings ( $\mathbf{T a}=\mathbf{2 5}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )

| Characteristic |  |  |  | Symbol | Rating | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 쓴 | Forward current |  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | 20 | mA |
|  | Forward current derating ( $\mathrm{Ta} \geq 85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |  |  | $\Delta \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}} / \Delta \mathrm{Ta}$ | -0.54 | $\mathrm{mA} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | Peak transient forward |  | (Note 1) | IFP | 1 | A |
|  | Reverse voltage |  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}$ | 5 | V |
| $\grave{\circ}$ <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 | "H" peak output current | $\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Ta}= & -40 \text { to } 100^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & (\text { Note } 2) \end{aligned}$ |  | loph | -6.0 | A |
|  | "L" peak output current |  |  | IOPL | 6.0 | A |
|  | Supply voltage |  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | 35 | V |
| Operating temperature range |  |  |  | Topr | -40 to 100 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature range |  |  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {stg }}$ | -55 to 125 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Lead soldering temperature (10 s) |  |  | (Note 3) | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {sol }}$ | 260 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Isolation voltage (AC, 1 minute, R.H. $\leq 60 \%$ ) |  |  | (Note 4) | $\mathrm{BV}_{S}$ | 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: Pulse width $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{W}} \leq 1 \mu \mathrm{~s}, 300 \mathrm{pps}$
Note 2: Exponential waveform pulse width $\mathrm{PW} \leq 0.3 \mu \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{f} \leq 15 \mathrm{kHz}$
Note 3: At 2 mm or more from the lead root.
Note 4: This device is regarded as a two terminal device: pins 1, 2, 3 and 4 are shorted together, as are pins 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Note 5: A ceramic capacitor $(1.0 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ should be connected from pin 8 to pin 5 to stabilize the operation of the high gain linear amplifier. Failure to provide the bypass may impair the switching property.
The total lead length between capacitor and coupler should not exceed 1 cm .

## Recommended Operating Conditions

| Characteristic |  | Symbol | Min | Typ. | Max | Unit |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Input current, ON | (Note 6) | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{ON})}$ | 7.5 | - | 10 | mA |
| Input voltage, OFF |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{OFF})}$ | 0 | - | 0.8 | V |
| Supply voltage* | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | 15 | - | 30 | V |  |
| Peak output current |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OPH}} / \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OPL}}$ | - | - | $\pm 5.5$ | A |
| Operating frequency | (Note 7) | f | - | - | 50 | kHz |
| Operating temperature |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{Opr}}$ | -40 | - | 100 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

*This item denotes operating ranges, not meaning of recommended operating conditions.
Note: Recommended operating conditions are given as a design guideline to obtain expected performance of the device. Additionally, each item is an independent guideline respectively. In developing designs using this product, please confirm specified characteristics shown in this document.
Note 6: Input signal rise time (fall time) $<0.5 \mu \mathrm{~s}$.
Note 7: Exponential waveform $\mathrm{IOPH}_{\mathrm{OP}} \geq-4.0 \mathrm{~A}(\leq 0.3 \mu \mathrm{~s})$, $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OPL}} \leq 4.0 \mathrm{~A}(\leq 0.3 \mu \mathrm{~s})$

Electrical Characteristics ( $\mathbf{~} \mathrm{a}=\mathbf{- 4 0}$ to $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise specified)

| Characteristic |  | Symbol | Test Circuit | Test Conditions |  | Min | Typ.* | Max | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Forward voltage |  | $V_{F}$ | - | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=10 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{Ta}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 1.45 | 1.57 | 1.75 | V |
| Temperature coefficient of forward voltage |  | $\Delta \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}} / \Delta \mathrm{Ta}$ | - | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=10 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  | - | -2.0 | - | $\mathrm{mV} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Input reverse current |  | IR | - | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{Ta}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | - | - | 10 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Input capacitance |  | $\mathrm{C}_{\text {T }}$ | - | $\mathrm{V}=0, \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{Ta}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | - | 100 | - | pF |
| Output current <br>  <br>  <br> (Note 8) | "H" Level | IOPH | 1 | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=30 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=5 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{8-7}=-3.5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | -4.0 | -2.0 | A |
|  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=15 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=5 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{8-7}=-5.5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | - | -5.0 |  |
|  | "L" Level | IOPL | 2 | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=30 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=0 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{7-5}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 2.0 | 4.0 | - |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=15 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=0 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{7-5}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 5.0 | - | - |  |
| Output voltage | "H" Level | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OH}}$ | 3 | $\begin{aligned} & V_{C C} 1=+15 \mathrm{~V} \\ & V_{\text {EE } 1}=-15 \mathrm{~V} \\ & R_{L}=100 \Omega \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=5 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 11 | 13.7 | - | V |
|  | "L" Level | VOL | 4 |  | $V_{F}=0.8 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | -14.9 | -12.5 |  |
| Supply current | "H" Level | ICCH | 5 | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=30 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> $V_{O}$ open | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=5 \mathrm{~mA}$ | - | 1.3 | 2.0 | mA |
|  | "L" Level | ICCL | 6 |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=0 \mathrm{~mA}$ | - | 1.3 | 2.0 |  |
| Threshold input current | $\mathrm{L} \rightarrow \mathrm{H}$ | IFLH | - | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=15 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{O}}>1 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{O}}=0 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  | - | 1.8 | 5 | mA |
| Threshold input voltage | $\mathrm{H} \rightarrow \mathrm{L}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{FHL}}$ | - | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=15 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{O}}<1 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{O}}=0 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  | 0.8 | - | - | V |
| Supply voltage |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | - |  | - | 15 | - | 30 | V |
| UVLO threshold |  | VuVLO+ | - | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}>2.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=5 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  | 11.0 | 12.5 | 13.5 | V |
|  |  | VuVLo- | - |  |  | 9.5 | 11.0 | 12.0 | V |
| UVLO hysteresis |  | UVLOHYS | - |  | - | - | 1.5 | - | V |

*: All typical values are at $\mathrm{Ta}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Note 8: Duration of $\mathrm{IO}: \leq 50 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ (1 PULSE)
Note 9: This product is more sensitive to static electricity (ESD) than the conventional product because of its minimal power consumption design.
General static electricity precautions are necessary for handling this component.

Isolation Characteristics ( $\mathbf{T a}=\mathbf{2 5}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )

| Characteristic | Symbol | Test Conditions |  | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Capacitance input to output | $\mathrm{C}_{S}$ | $\mathrm{V}=0, \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{MHz}$ | (Note4) | - | 1.0 | - | pF |
| Isolation resistance | RS | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}}=500 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{R} . \mathrm{H} . \leq 60 \%$ | (Note4) | $1 \times 10^{12}$ | $10^{14}$ | - | $\Omega$ |
| Isolation voltage | $B V_{S}$ | AC, 1 minute |  | 3750 | - | - | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {rms }}$ |
|  |  | AC, 1 second, in oil |  | - | 10000 | - |  |
|  |  | DC, 1 minute, in oil |  | - | 10000 | - | Vdc |

Switching Characteristics ( $\mathrm{Ta}=-40$ to $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise specified)

| Characteristic |  | Symbol | Test Circuit | Test Conditions |  | Min | Typ.* | Max | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Propagation delay time | $\mathrm{L} \rightarrow \mathrm{H}$ | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{pLH}}$ | 7 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=30 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{g}}=10 \Omega, \\ & \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{g}}=10 \mathrm{nF} \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=0 \rightarrow 5 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 50 | 230 | 500 | ns |
|  | $\mathrm{H} \rightarrow \mathrm{L}$ | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{pHL}}$ |  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=5 \rightarrow 0 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 50 | 230 | 500 |  |
| Switching Time Dispersion between ON and OFF |  | $\left\|\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{pHL}}{ }^{-\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{pLH}}}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=30 \mathrm{~V}, \\ \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{g}}=10 \Omega \\ \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{g}}=10 \mathrm{nF} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | - | - | 250 |  |
| Output rise time (10-90\%) |  | $t_{r}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=30 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{g}}=10 \Omega \\ & \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{g}}=10 \mathrm{nF} \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=0 \rightarrow 5 \mathrm{~mA}$ | - | 17 | - |  |
| Output fall time (90-10\%) |  | $t_{f}$ |  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=5 \rightarrow 0 \mathrm{~mA}$ | - | 17 | - |  |
| Common mode transient immunity at high level output |  | $\mathrm{CM}_{\mathrm{H}}$ | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CM}}=1000 \mathrm{Vp}-\mathrm{p} \\ & \mathrm{Ta}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=30 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=5 \mathrm{~mA}, \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{O}(\mathrm{~min})}=26 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | - 15000 | - | - |  |
| Common mode transient immunity at low level output |  | $\mathrm{CM}_{\mathrm{L}}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=0 \mathrm{~mA}, \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{O}(\max )}=1 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 15000 | - | - |  |

*: All typical values are at $\mathrm{Ta}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

## Test Circuit 1: IOPH



Test Circuit 3: $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OH}}$


Test Circuit 2: IOPL


Test Circuit 4: VoL


Test Circuit 5: Icch


Test Circuit 6: IcCL


## Test Circuit 7: $\mathbf{t}_{\mathrm{pLH}}, \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{pHL}}, \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{r}}, \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{f}}$



## Test Circuit 8: $\mathrm{CM}_{\mathrm{H}}, \mathrm{CM}_{\mathrm{L}}$



$$
C M_{L}=\frac{800(V)}{t_{r}(\mu s)} \quad C M_{H}=\frac{800(V)}{t_{f}(\mu s)}
$$

$\mathrm{CM}_{\mathrm{L}}\left(\mathrm{CM}_{\mathrm{H}}\right)$ is the maximum rate of rise (fall) of the common mode voltage that can be sustained with the output voltage in the low (high) state.

## Soldering and Storage

## (1) Precautions for Soldering

1) When Using Soldering Reflow

- An example of a temperature profile when $\mathrm{Sn}-\mathrm{Pb}$ eutectic solder is used:

- An example of a temperature profile when lead(Pb)-free solder is used:

- 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.

2) When using soldering Flow (Applicable to both eutectic solder and Lead(Pb)-Free solder)

- Apply preheating of 150 deg.C for 60 to 120 seconds.
- Mounting condition of 260 deg.C or less within 10 seconds is recommended.
- Flow soldering must be performed once

3) 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 deg.C or within 3 seconds not exceeding 350 deg.C.
- Heating by soldering iron must be only once per 1 lead


## (2) Precautions for General Storage

1) Do not store devices at any place where they will be exposed to moisture or direct sunlight.
2) When transportation or storage of devices, follow the cautions indicated on the carton box.
3) The storage area temperature should be kept within a temperature range of 5 degree C to 35 degree C , and relative humidity should be maintained at between $45 \%$ and $75 \%$.
4) Do not store devices in the presence of harmful (especially corrosive) gases, or in dusty conditions.
5) Use storage areas where there is minimal temperature fluctuation. Because rapid temperature changes can cause condensation to occur on stored devices, resulting in lead oxidation or corrosion, as a result, the solderability of the leads will be degraded.
6) When repacking devices, use anti-static containers.
7) Do not apply any external force or load directly to devices while they are in storage.
8) If devices have been stored for more than two years, even though the above conditions have been followed, it is recommended that solderability of them should be tested before they are used.


Weight: 0.54 g (typ.)

DIP8 (LF4) / (TP4)


Weight: 0.54 g (typ.)

DIP8 (LF5) / (TP5) Unit: mm


Weight: 0.54 g (typ.)

## Specifications for Embossed-Tape Packing

 for DIP8 Type Photocoupler : (TP1), (TP4), (TP5)1. Applicable Package

| Package Name | Product Type |
| :---: | :---: |
| DIP8LF1 / DIP8LF5 | TLP358 |
| DIP8LF4 | TLP358F |

## 2. Product Naming System

Type of package used for shipment is denoted by a symbol suffix after a product number. The method of classification is as below.
(Example 1)

(Example 2 )


## 3. Tape Dimensions

### 3.1 Orientation of Devices in Relation to Direction of Tape Movement

Device orientation in the recesses is as shown in Figure 1.


Figure 1 Device Orientation

### 3.2 Tape Packing Quantity

DIP8LF1 / DIP8LF5 : 1,500 devices per reel
DIP8LF4 : 1,000 devices per reel

### 3.3 Empty Device Recesses Are as Shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Empty Device Recesses

|  | Standard | Remarks |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Occurrences of 2 or more <br> successive empty device <br> recesses | 0 | Within any given 40-mm section of <br> tape, not including leader and trailer |
| Single empty device <br> recesses | 6 devices (max) per reel | Not including leader and trailer |

### 3.4 Start and End of Tape:

The start of the tape has 30 or more empty holes. The end of the tape has 30 or more empty holes and two empty turns only for a cover tape.

### 3.5 Tape Specification

(1) Tape material: Plastic (protection against electrostatics)
(2) Dimensions: The tape dimensions are as shown in Figure 2 and Table 2.


Figure 2 Tape Forms

Table 2 Tape Dimension

|  |  |  | Unless otherwise specified: $\pm 0.1$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Symbol | Dimensions |  | Remark |
|  | (TP1), (TP5) | (TP4) |  |
| A | 10.4 | 12.3 | - |
| B | 10.1 | 10.1 | - |
| D | 7.5 | 7.5 | Center line of indented square hole and sprocket hole |
| E | 1.75 | 1.75 | Distance between tape edge and hole center |
| F | 16.0 | 16.0 | Cumulative error ${ }_{-0.3}^{+0.1}$ (max) per 10 feed holes |
| G | 4.0 | 4.0 | Cumulative error ${ }_{-0.3}^{+0.1}$ (max) per 10 feed holes |
| $\mathrm{K}_{0}$ | 4.1 | 4.1 | Internal space |

### 3.6 Reel

(1) Material: Plastic
(2) Dimensions: The reel dimensions are as shown in Figure 3 and Table 3.


Table 3 Reel Dimension
Unit: mm

| Symbol | Dimensions |
| :---: | :---: |
| A | $\phi 380 \pm 2$ |
| B | $\phi 80 \pm 1$ |
| C | $\phi 13 \pm 0.5$ |
| E | $2.0 \pm 0.5$ |
| U | $4.0 \pm 0.5$ |
| W1 | $17.5 \pm 0.5$ |
| W2 | $21.5 \pm 1.0$ |

Figure 3 Reel Forms

## 4. Packing

Either one reel or five reels of photocouplers are packed in a shipping carton.

## 5. Label Indication

The carton bears a label indicating the product number, the symbol representing classification of standard, the quantity, the lot number and the Toshiba company name.

## 6. Ordering Method

When placing an order, please specify the product number, the tape type and the quantity as shown in the following example.
(Example 1)

(Example 2)


Note 10 : Please contact your TOSHIBA sales representative for details as to environmental matters such as the RoHS compatibility of Product.
RoHS is the Directive 2002/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 January 2003 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronics equipment.

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