Photocouplers GaAℓAs Infrared LED & Photo IC

TLP2468

1. Applications

- Plasma Display Panels (PDPs)
- Factory Automation (FA)
- Measuring Instruments

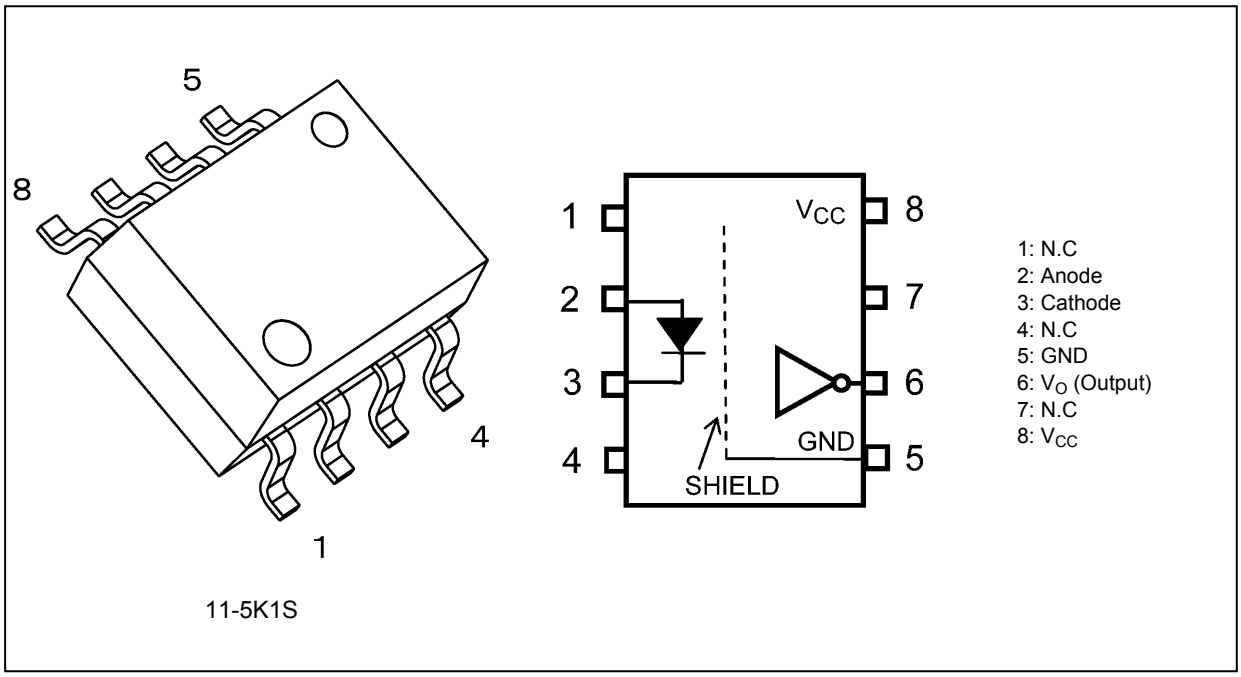
2. General

The TLP2468 consists of a high-intensity GaAℓAs infrared light-emitting diode (LED) optically coupled to a high-gain, high-speed photoreceptor chip. The TLP2468 guarantees operation at up to 125℃ and wide range operation of power-supply volatage (2.7V to 5.5V). The TLP2468 has an open-collector output and is offered in the SO8 package. An internal noise shield provides superior common-mode rejection of 15 kV/μs for improved noise immunity.

3. Features

(1) Inverter logic type (open collector output)
(2) Package: SO8
(3) Operating temperature: -40 to 125℃
(4) Supply voltage: 2.7 to 5.5 V
(5) Data transfer rate: 20 MBd (typ.) (NRZ)
(6) Threshold input current: 5.0 mA (max)
(7) Supply current: 4 mA (max)
(8) Common-mode transient immunity: ±15 kV/μs (min)
(9) Isolation voltage: 3750 Vrms (min)
(10) Safety standards
UL-approved: UL1577 File No.E67349
cUL-approved: CSA Component Acceptance Service No.5A, File No.E67349
VDE-approved: Option (V4) EN60747-5-2 (Note)
Note: When an EN60747-5-2 approved type is needed, please designate the Option (V4).

4. Packaging and Pin Configuration



5. Internal Circuit

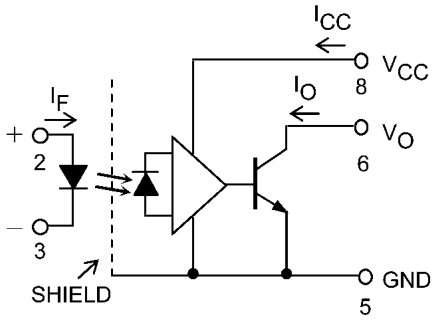


Fig. 5.1 Internal Circuit

6. Principle of Operation

6.1. Truth Table

Input	LED	Output
H	ON	L
L	OFF	H

6.2. Mechanical Parameters

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

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

	Characteristics		Symbol	Note	Rating	Unit
LED	Input forward current		I_F		25	mA
	Input forward current derating	($T_a \geq$ 110°C)	$\Delta I_F/\Delta T_a$		-0.67	mA/°C
	Input forward current (pulsed)		I_{FP}	(Note 1)	40	mA
	Input forward current derating (pulsed)	($T_a \geq$ 110°C)	$\Delta I_{FP}/\Delta T_a$		-1.0	mA/°C
	Input reverse voltage		V_R		5	V
Detector	Output current		I_O		25	mA
	Output voltage		V_O		6	V
	Supply voltage		V_{CC}		6	
	Output power dissipation		P_O		40	mW
	Output power dissipation derating	($T_a \geq$ 110°C)	$\Delta P_O/\Delta T_a$		-0.1	mW/°C
Common	Operating temperature		T_{opr}		-40 to 125	°C
	Storage temperature		T_{stg}		-55 to 150	
	Lead soldering temperature	(10 s)	T_{sol}		260	
	Isolation voltage	AC, 1 min, R.H. ≤ 60%	BV_S	(Note 2)	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 (PW) ≤ 1 ms, duty = 50%

Note 2: 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	Typ.	Max	Unit
Input on-state current	$I_{F(ON)}$	(Note 1)	7.5	—	14	mA
Input off-state voltage	$V_{F(OFF)}$		0	—	0.8	V
Supply voltage	V_{CC}	(Note 2)	2.7	3.3/5.0	5.5	
Operating temperature	T_{opr}		-40	—	125	°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: A ceramic capacitor (0.1 μF) 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: The rise and fall times of the input on-current should be less than 0.5 μs.

Note 2: Denotes the operating range, not the recommended operating condition.

9. Electrical Characteristics (Note) (Unless otherwise specified, T_a = -40 to 125°C, V_{CC} = 2.7 to 5.5 V)

Characteristics	Symbol	Note	Test Circuit	Test Condition	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Input forward voltage	V_F		—	I_F = 10 mA, T_a = 25°C	1.4	1.57	1.8	V
Input forward voltage temperature coefficient	$\Delta V_F/\Delta T_a$		—	I_F = 10 mA	—	-2.0	—	mV/°C
Input reverse current	I_R		—	V_R = 5 V, T_a = 25°C	—	—	10	μA
Input capacitance	C_t		—	V = 0 V, f = 1 MHz, T_a = 25°C	—	60	—	pF
High-level output current	I_{OH}		Fig. 12.1.1	V_F = 0.8 V, V_O = 5.5 V, V_{CC} = 5.5 V	—	—	50	μA
				V_F = 0.8 V, V_O = 5.5 V, V_{CC} = 5.5 V, T_a = 25°C	—	—	10	
Low-level output voltage	V_{OL}		Fig. 12.1.2	I_F = 10 mA, I_O = 13 mA (Sinking)	—	0.2	0.6	V
Low-level supply current	I_{CCL}		Fig. 12.1.3	I_F = 10 mA	—	2.0	4.0	mA
High-level supply current	I_{CCH}		Fig. 12.1.4	I_F = 0 mA	—	1.6	4.0	
Threshold input current (H/L)	I_{FHL}		—	I_O = 13 mA (Sinking), V_O < 0.6 V	—	1.0	5.0	

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

10. Isolation Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified, T_a = 25°C)

Characteristics	Symbol	Note	Test Conditions	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Total capacitance (input to output)	C_S	(Note 1)	V_S = 0 V, f = 1 MHz	—	0.8	—	pF
Isolation resistance	R_S	(Note 1)	V_S = 500 V, R.H. ≤ 60%	1×10^{12}	10^{14}	—	Ω
Isolation voltage	BV_S	(Note 1)	AC, 1 min	3750	—	—	Vrms
			AC, 1 s in oil	—	10000	—	
			DC, 1 min 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.

11. Switching Characteristics (Note)
(Unless otherwise specified, T_a = -40 to 125°C, V_{CC} = 2.7 to 5.5 V)

Characteristics	Symbol	Note	Test Circuit	Test Condition	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Propagation delay time (H/L)	t_{pHL}	(Note 1)	Fig. 12.1.5	I_F = 0 → 7.5 mA, R_L = 350 Ω, C_L = 15 pF	—	—	60	ns
Propagation delay time (L/H)	t_{pLH}	(Note 1)		I_F = 7.5 → 0 mA, R_L = 350 Ω, C_L = 15 pF	—	—	60	
Pulse width distortion	$\lvert t_{pHL} - t_{pLH} \rvert$	(Note 1)		I_F = 0 ←→ 7.5 mA, R_L = 350 Ω, C_L = 15 pF	—	—	35	
Propagation delay skew (device to device)	t_{psk}	(Note 1), (Note 2)		I_F = 0 ←→ 7.5 mA, R_L = 350 Ω, C_L = 15 pF	-40	—	40	
Fall time	t_f	(Note 1)		I_F = 0 → 7.5 mA, R_L = 350 Ω, C_L = 15 pF	—	30	—	
Rise time	t_r	(Note 1)		I_F = 7.5 → 0 mA, R_L = 350 Ω, C_L = 15 pF	—	30	—	
Common-mode transient immunity at output high	CM_H		Fig. 12.1.6	V_{CM} = 1000 V_{p-p}, I_F = 0 mA, V_{CC} = 5 V, T_a = 25°C	±15	—	—	kV/μs
Common-mode transient immunity at output low	CM_L			V_{CM} = 1000 V_{p-p}, I_F = 10 mA, V_{CC} = 5 V, T_a = 25°C	±15	—	—	

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

Note 1: f = 5 MHz, duty = 50%, input current t_r = t_f = 5 ns or less, C_L is approximately 15 pF which includes probe and stray wiring capacitance.

Note 2: The propagation delay skew, t_{psk}, is equal to the magnitude of the worst-case difference in t_{pHL} and/or t_{pLH} that will be seen between units at the same given conditions (supply voltage, input current, temperature, etc).

12. Test Circuits and Characteristics Curves

12.1. Test Circuits

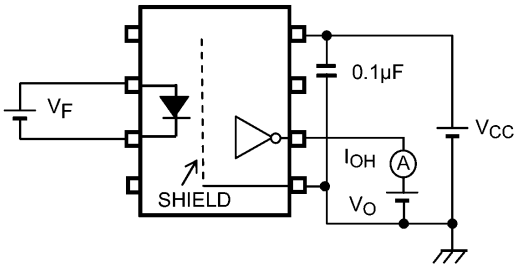


Fig. 12.1.1 I_{OH} Test Circuit

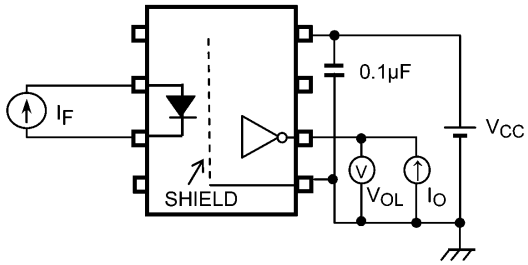


Fig. 12.1.2 V_{OL} Test Circuit

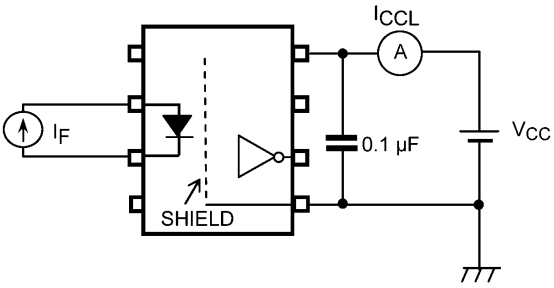


Fig. 12.1.3 I_{CCL} Test Circuit

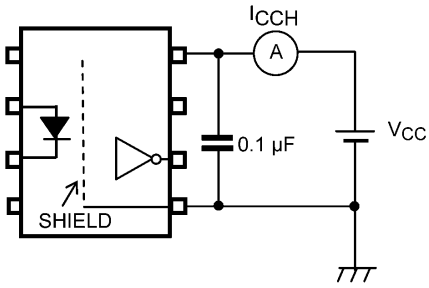


Fig. 12.1.4 I_{CCH} Test Circuit

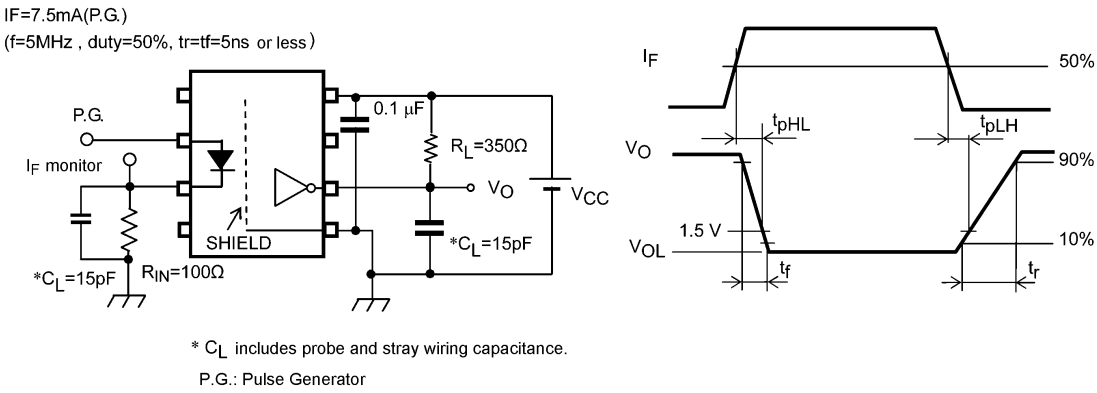


Fig. 12.1.5 Switching Time Test Circuit and Waveform

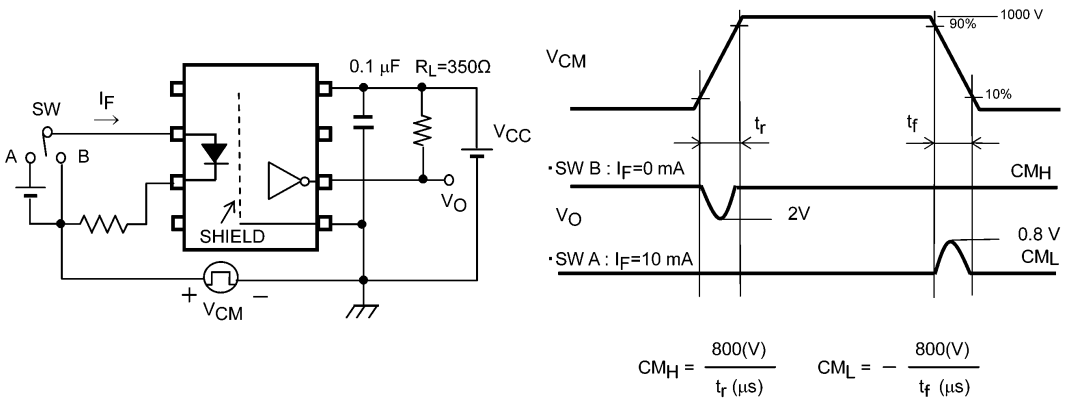


Fig. 12.1.6 Common-Mode Transient Immunity and Waveform

12.2. Characteristics Curves (Note)

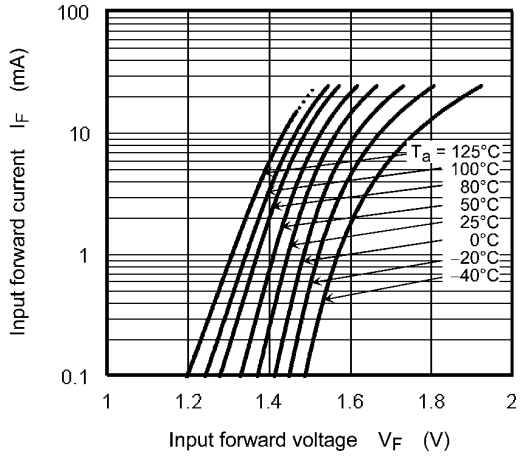


Fig. 12.2.1 I_F - V_F

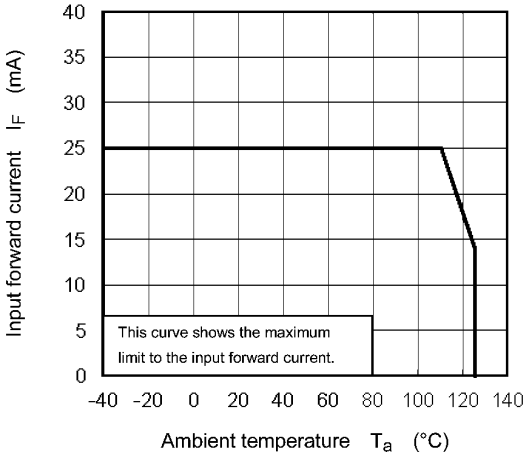


Fig. 12.2.2 I_F - T_a

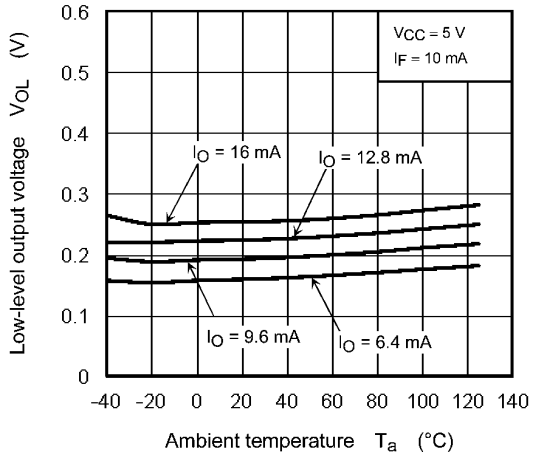


Fig. 12.2.3 V_{OL} - T_a

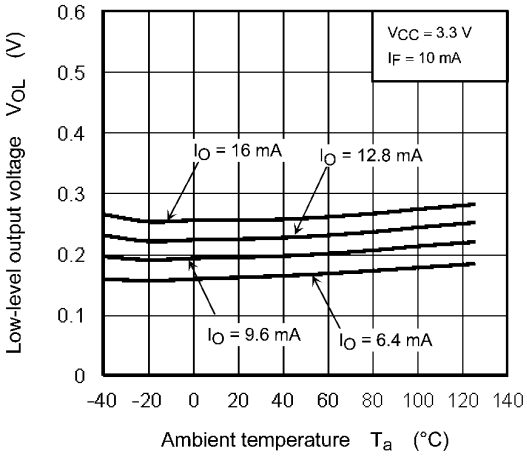


Fig. 12.2.4 V_{OL} - T_a

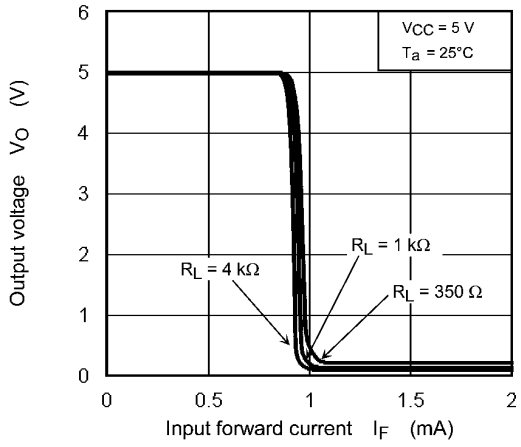


Fig. 12.2.5 V_O - I_F

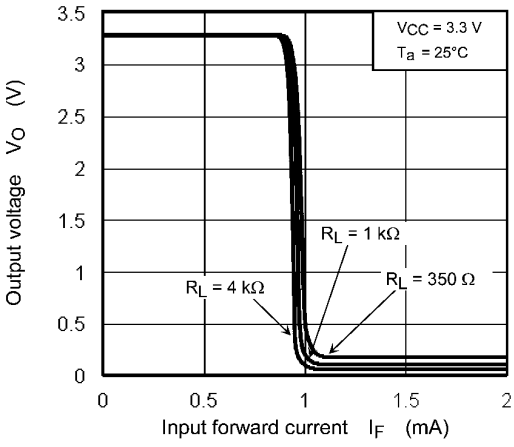


Fig. 12.2.6 V_O - I_F

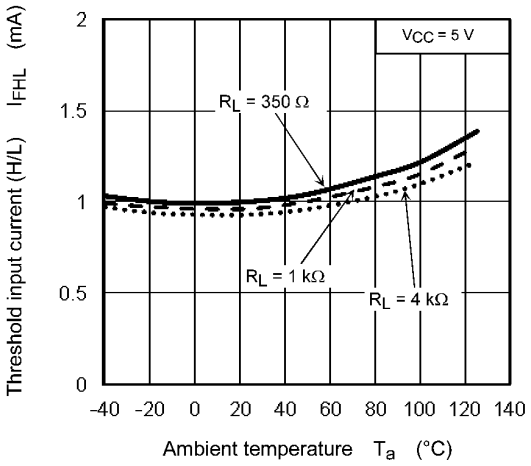


Fig. 12.2.7 I_{FHL} - T_a

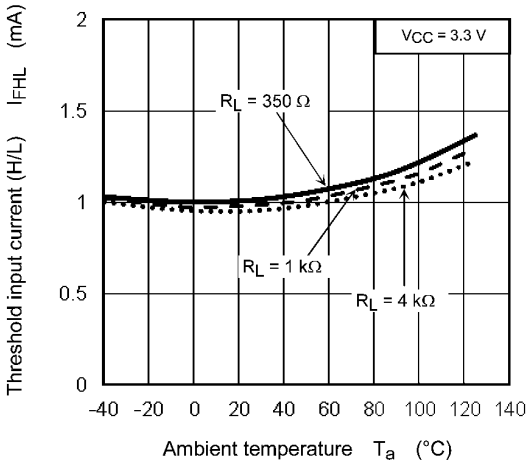


Fig. 12.2.8 I_{FHL} - T_a

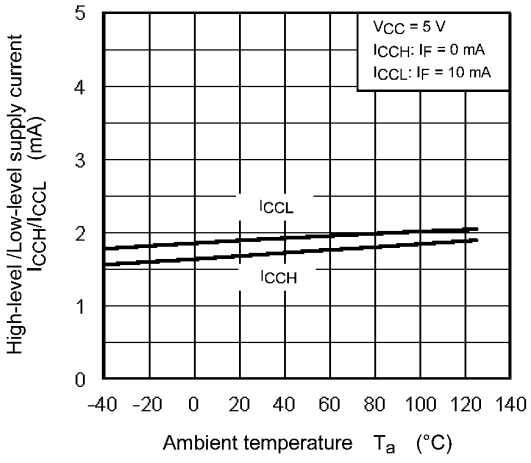


Fig. 12.2.9 I_{CCH} / I_{CCL} - T_a

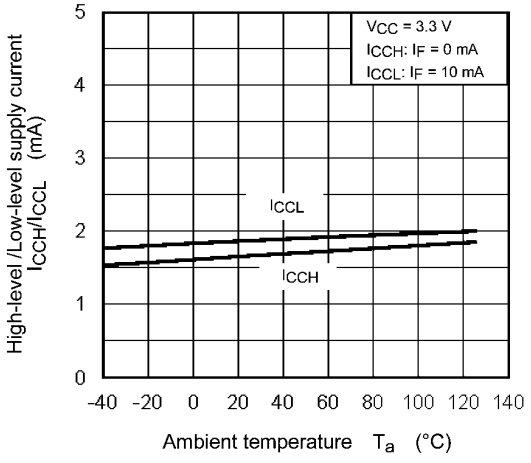


Fig. 12.2.10 I_{CCH} / I_{CCL} - T_a

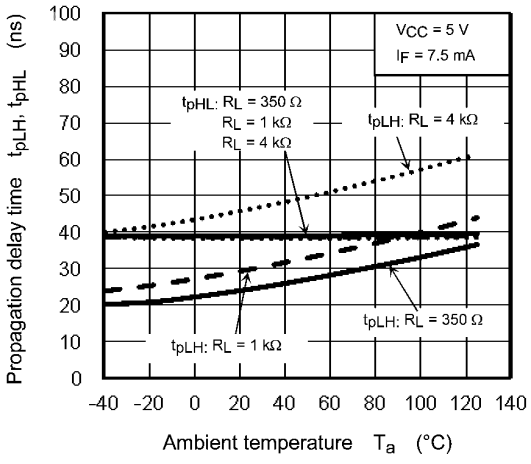


Fig. 12.2.11 t_{pLH} / t_{pHL} - T_a

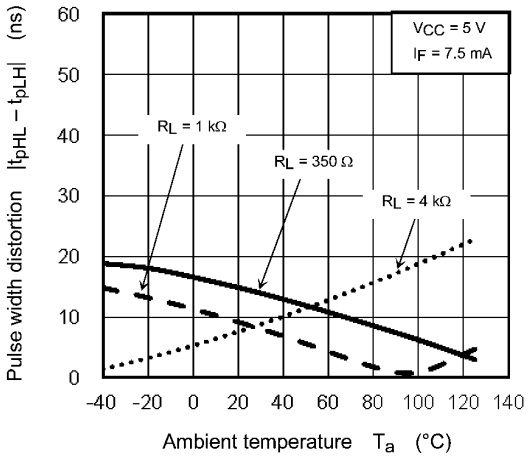


Fig. 12.2.12 $|t_{pHL}-t_{pLH}|$ - T_a

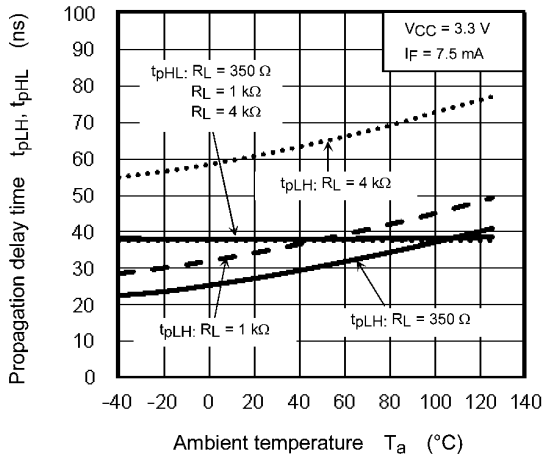


Fig. 12.2.13 t_{pLH} / t_{pHL} - T_a

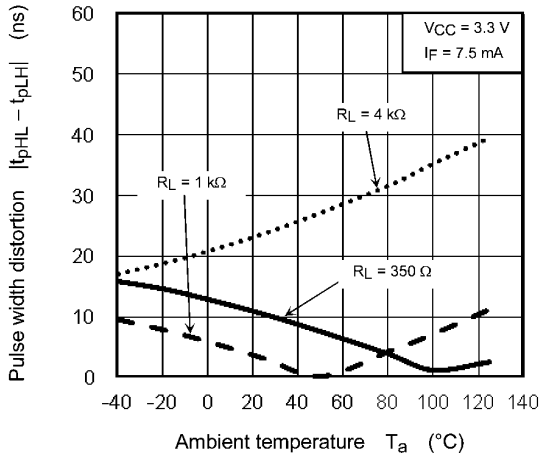


Fig. 12.2.14 $|t_{pHL}-t_{pLH}|$ - T_a

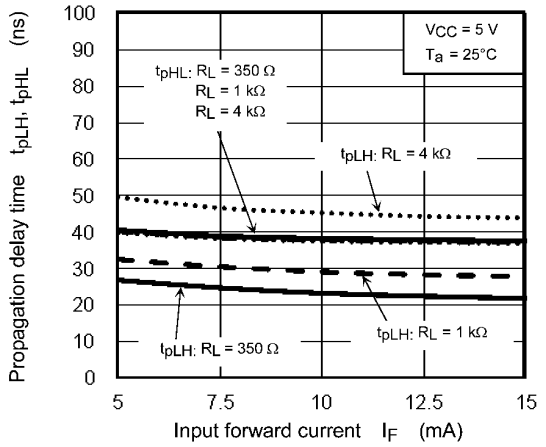


Fig. 12.2.15 t_{pLH} / t_{pHL} - I_F

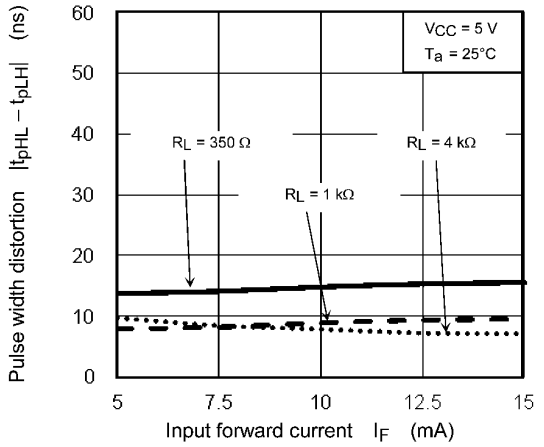


Fig. 12.2.16 $|t_{pHL}-t_{pLH}|$ - I_F

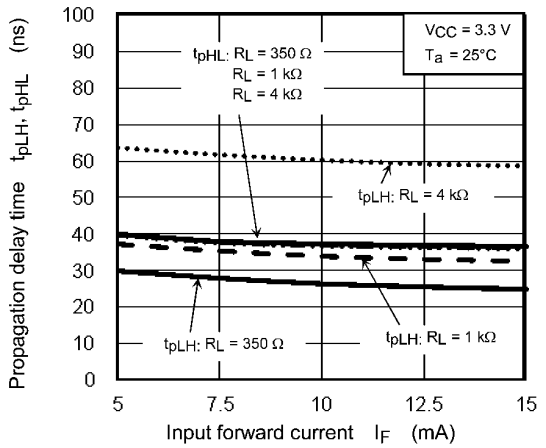


Fig. 12.2.17 t_{pLH} / t_{pHL} - I_F

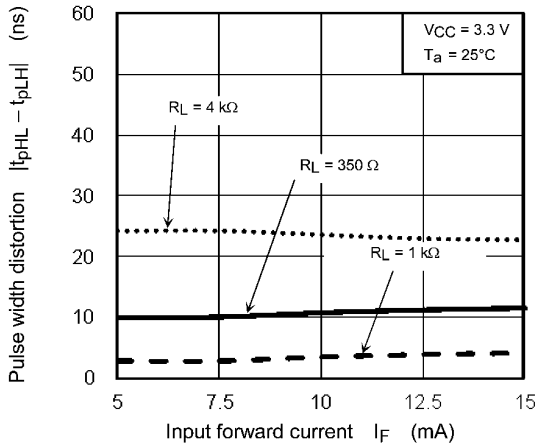


Fig. 12.2.18 $|t_{pHL}-t_{pLH}|$ - I_F

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 (See Fig. 13.1.1 and 13.1.2)
  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.

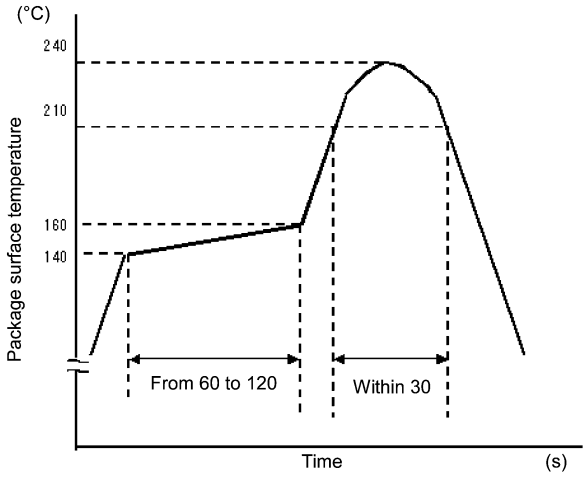


Fig. 13.1.1 An Example of A Temperature Profile When Sn-Pb Eutectic Solder Is Used

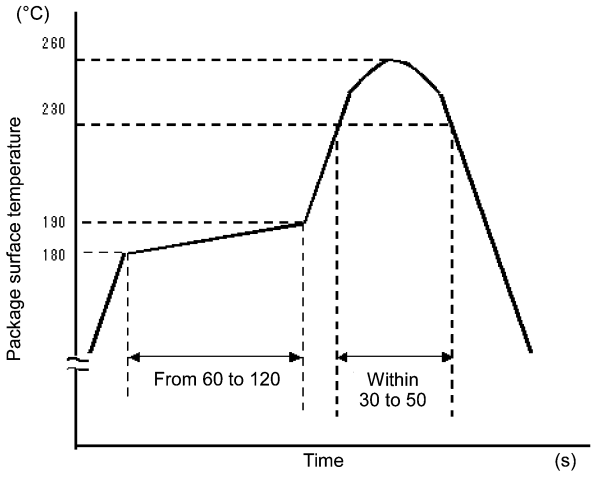


Fig. 13.1.2 An Example of A Temperature Profile When Lead(Pb)-free Solder Is Used

- When using soldering flow (Applicable to both eutectic solder and Lead(Pb)-Free solder)
  Apply preheating of 150℃ for 60 to 120 seconds.
  Mounting condition of 260℃ within 10 seconds is recommended.
  Flow soldering must be performed once.
- 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℃ or within 3 seconds not exceeding 350℃
  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℃ to 35℃ 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

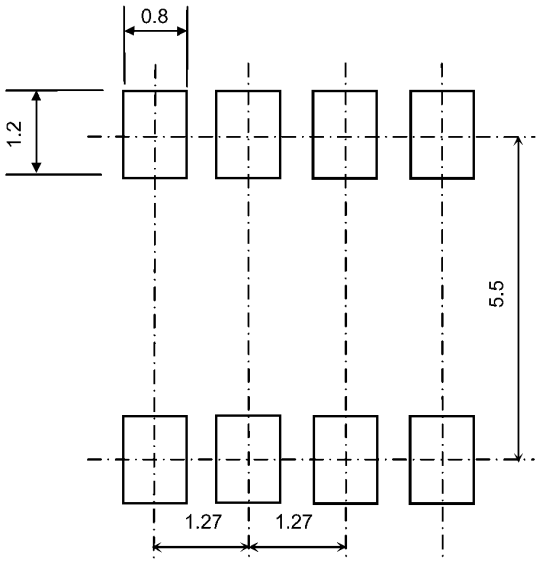


Fig. 14.1 Land Pattern Dimensions for Reference Only (unit: mm)

15. Marking

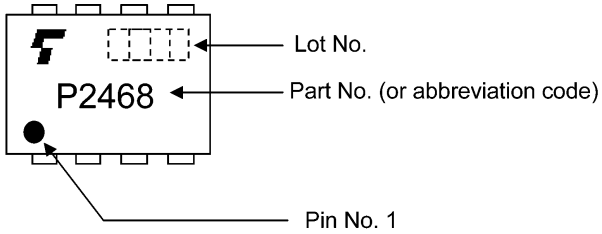
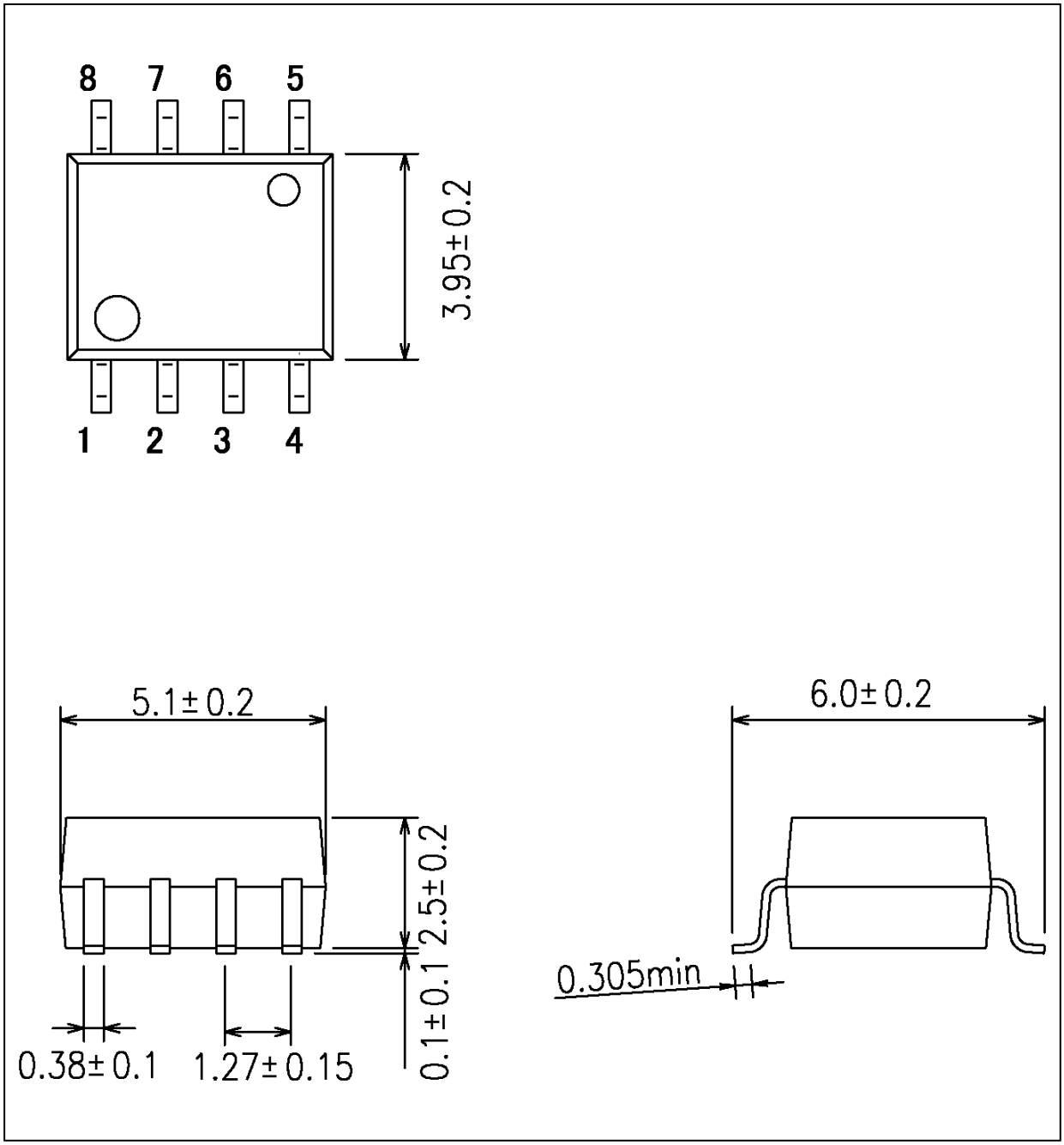


Fig. 15.1 Marking

Package Dimensions

Unit: mm



Weight: 0.11 g (typ.)

Package Name(s)
TOSHIBA: 11-5K1S

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