

# TLP109

Programmable Controllers  
Industrial Inverters  
Switching Power Supplies

The Toshiba TLP109 mini-flat coupler is a small-outline coupler suitable for surface-mount assembly. The TLP109 consists of a high-output-power GaAlAs light emitting diode optically coupled to a high-speed photodiode-transistor chip. The TLP109 is housed in the SO6 package and guarantees a creepage distance of  $\geq 5.0$  mm, a clearance of  $\geq 5.0$  mm and an insulation thickness of  $\geq 0.4$  mm. Therefore, the TLP109 meets the reinforced insulation class requirements of international safety standards.

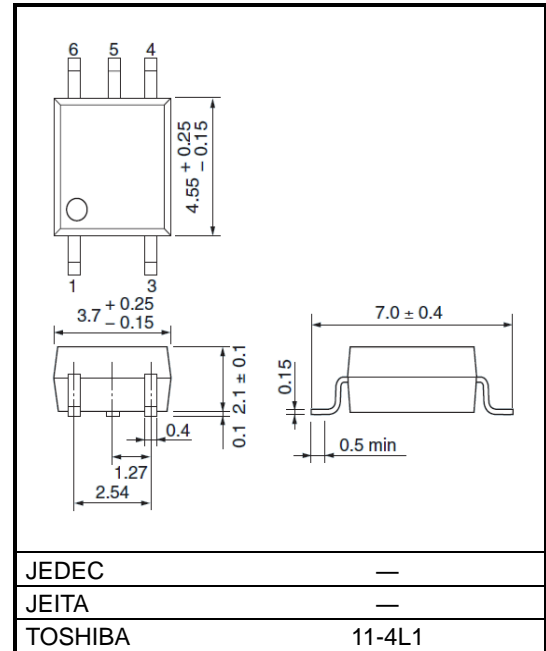
- Isolation voltage: 3750 Vrms (min)
- Switching speed:  $t_{pHL} = 0.8 \mu s$ ,  $t_{pLH} = 0.8 \mu s$  (max)  
@ $R_L = 1.9 k\Omega$
- TTL-compatible
- UL approved : UL1577, File No.E67349
- c-UL approved : CSA Component Acceptance Service No. 5A, File No.E67349
- VDE-approved: EN60747-5-5, EN60065 or EN60950-1 (Note 1)
- CQC-approved: GB4943.1, GB8898 Thailand Factory



仅适用于海拔 2000m 以下地区安全使用

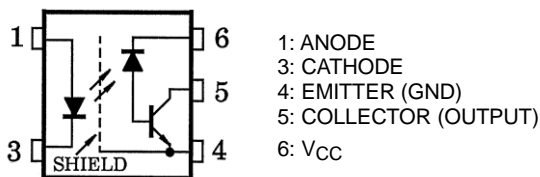
Note 1 : When a EN60747-5-5 approved type is needed, Please designate "Option(V4)"

Unit: mm

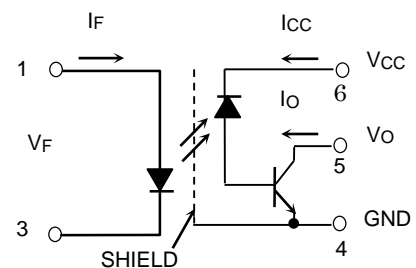


Weight: 0.08 g (typ.)

## Pin Configuration (Top View)



## Schematic



## Construction Mechanical Ratings

- Creepage distance: 5.0 mm (min)
- Clearance: 5.0 mm (min)
- Insulation thickness: 0.4 mm (min)

Start of commercial production  
2008-07

## Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta = 25°C)

| Characteristic                                       |                                         | Symbol               | Rating     | Unit             |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------|------------|------------------|
| LED                                                  | Forward current                         | I <sub>F</sub>       | 20         | mA               |
|                                                      | Forward Current Derating (Ta ≥ 95 °C)   | Δ I <sub>F</sub> /°C | -0.36      | mA/°C            |
|                                                      | Pulse forward current (Note 1)          | I <sub>FP</sub>      | 40         | mA               |
|                                                      | Peak transient forward current (Note 2) | I <sub>FPT</sub>     | 1          | A                |
|                                                      | Reverse voltage                         | V <sub>R</sub>       | 5          | V                |
|                                                      | Power dissipation (Note 3)              | P <sub>D</sub>       | 40         | mW               |
| Detector                                             | Output current                          | I <sub>O</sub>       | 8          | mA               |
|                                                      | Output Current Derating (Ta ≥ 95 °C)    | Δ I <sub>O</sub> /°C | -0.3       | mA/°C            |
|                                                      | Peak output current                     | I <sub>OP</sub>      | 16         | mA               |
|                                                      | Supply voltage                          | V <sub>CC</sub>      | -0.5 to 30 | V                |
|                                                      | Output voltage                          | V <sub>O</sub>       | -0.5 to 20 | V                |
|                                                      | Output power dissipation (Note 4)       | P <sub>O</sub>       | 100        | mW               |
| Operating temperature range                          |                                         | T <sub>opr</sub>     | -55 to 125 | °C               |
| Storage temperature range                            |                                         | T <sub>stg</sub>     | -55 to 125 | °C               |
| Lead solder temperature (10 s)                       |                                         | T <sub>sol</sub>     | 260        | °C               |
| Isolation Voltage<br>(AC, 60 s, R.H. ≤ 60%) (Note 5) |                                         | BV <sub>S</sub>      | 3750       | V <sub>rms</sub> |

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: 50% duty cycle, 1 ms pulse width. Derate 0.72 mA / °C above 95°C.

Note 2: Pulse width ≤ 1 μs, 300 pps.

Note 3: Derate 0.72 mW / °C above 95°C.

Note 4: Derate 1.8 mW / °C above 95°C.

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

## Electrical Characteristics (Ta = 25°C)

| Characteristic           |                                         | Symbol                            | Test Condition                                                                                 | Min  | Typ. | Max  | Unit    |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|---------|
| LED                      | Forward voltage                         | V <sub>F</sub>                    | I <sub>F</sub> = 16 mA                                                                         | 1.50 | 1.64 | 1.85 | V       |
|                          | Forward voltage temperature coefficient | ΔV <sub>F</sub> / ΔT <sub>a</sub> | I <sub>F</sub> = 16 mA                                                                         | —    | -1.6 | —    | mV / °C |
|                          | Reverse current                         | I <sub>R</sub>                    | V <sub>R</sub> = 3 V                                                                           | —    | —    | 10   | μA      |
|                          | Capacitance between terminals           | C <sub>T</sub>                    | V <sub>F</sub> = 0 V, f = 1 MHz                                                                | —    | 60   | —    | pF      |
| Detector                 | High level output current               | I <sub>OH</sub> (1)               | I <sub>F</sub> = 0 mA, V <sub>CC</sub> = V <sub>O</sub> = 5.5 V                                | —    | 3    | 500  | nA      |
|                          |                                         | I <sub>OH</sub> (2)               | I <sub>F</sub> = 0 mA, V <sub>CC</sub> = 30 V<br>V <sub>O</sub> = 20 V                         | —    | —    | 5    | μA      |
|                          |                                         | I <sub>OH</sub>                   | I <sub>F</sub> = 0 mA, V <sub>CC</sub> = 30 V<br>V <sub>O</sub> = 20 V, T <sub>a</sub> = 100°C | —    | —    | 50   |         |
|                          | High level supply current               | I <sub>CC</sub> H                 | I <sub>F</sub> = 0 mA, V <sub>CC</sub> = 30 V                                                  | —    | 0.01 | 1    | μA      |
| Current transfer ratio   |                                         | I <sub>O</sub> / I <sub>F</sub>   | I <sub>F</sub> = 16 mA, V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V<br>V <sub>O</sub> = 0.4 V                      | 20   | —    | —    | %       |
| Low level output voltage |                                         | V <sub>OL</sub>                   | I <sub>F</sub> = 16 mA, V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V<br>I <sub>O</sub> = 2.4 mA                     | —    | —    | 0.4  | V       |

## Isolation Characteristics (Ta = 25°C)

| Characteristic              | Symbol           | Test Conditions                             | Min                | Typ.             | Max | Unit             |
|-----------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----|------------------|
| Capacitance input to output | C <sub>S</sub>   | V = 0 V, f = 1 MHz (Note 6)                 | —                  | 0.8              | —   | pF               |
| Isolation resistance        | R <sub>S</sub>   | R.H. ≤ 60%, V <sub>S</sub> = 500 V (Note 6) | 1×10 <sup>12</sup> | 10 <sup>14</sup> | —   | Ω                |
| Isolation voltage           | B <sub>V</sub> S | AC, 60 s                                    | 3750               | —                | —   | V <sub>rms</sub> |
|                             |                  | AC, 1 s, in oil                             | —                  | 10000            | —   |                  |
|                             |                  | DC, 60 s, in oil                            | —                  | 10000            | —   | V <sub>dc</sub>  |

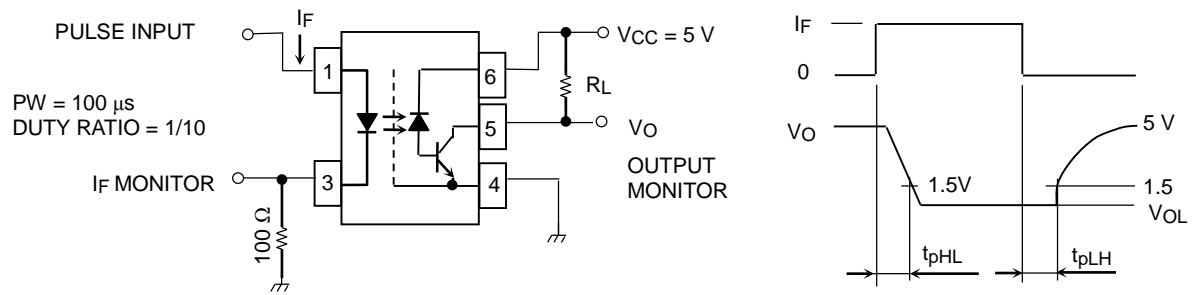
Note 6: Maximum electrostatic discharge voltage for any pins: 100 V (C = 200 pF, R=0 Ω)

## Switching Characteristics (Ta = 25°C, Vcc = 5 V)

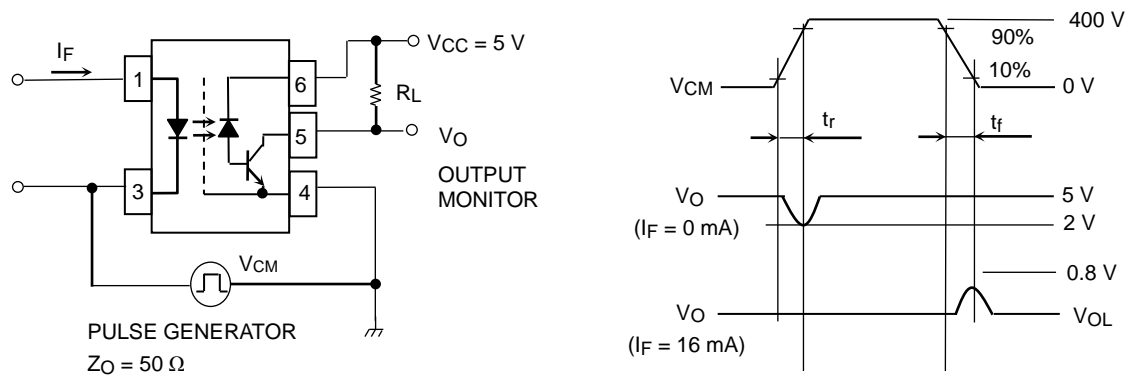
| Characteristic                                               | Symbol           | Test Circuit | Test Condition                                                                            | Min   | Typ.   | Max | Unit   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|-----|--------|
| Propagation delay time (H→L)                                 | t <sub>pHL</sub> | Figure 1     | I <sub>F</sub> = 0→16 mA<br>R <sub>L</sub> = 1.9 kΩ                                       | —     | —      | 0.8 | μs     |
| Propagation delay time (L→H)                                 | t <sub>pLH</sub> | Figure 1     | I <sub>F</sub> = 16→0 mA<br>R <sub>L</sub> = 1.9 kΩ                                       | —     | —      | 0.8 | μs     |
| Common mode transient immunity at high output level (Note 7) | CM <sub>H</sub>  | Figure 2     | I <sub>F</sub> = 0 mA, V <sub>CM</sub> = 400 V <sub>p-p</sub><br>R <sub>L</sub> = 4.1 kΩ  | 5000  | 10000  | —   | V / μs |
| Common mode transient immunity at low output level (Note 7)  | CM <sub>L</sub>  | Figure 2     | I <sub>F</sub> = 16 mA, V <sub>CM</sub> = 400 V <sub>p-p</sub><br>R <sub>L</sub> = 4.1 kΩ | -5000 | -10000 | —   | V / μs |

Note 7: CM<sub>L</sub> 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>O</sub> < 0.8 V).  
CM<sub>H</sub> 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> > 2.0 V)

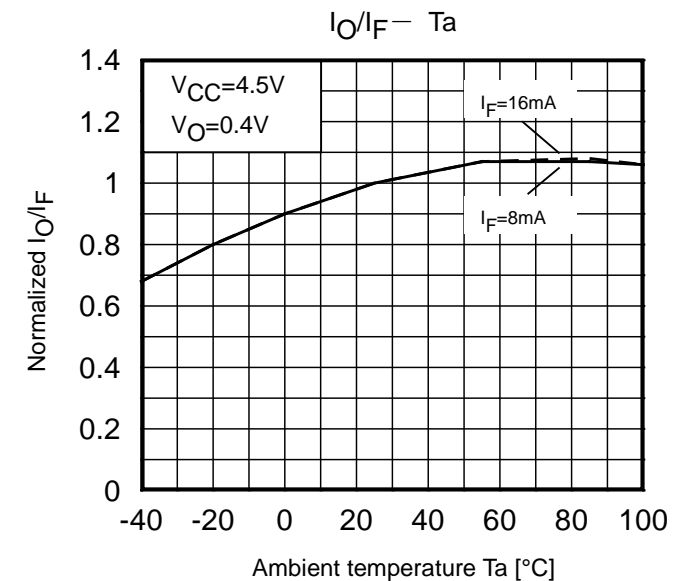
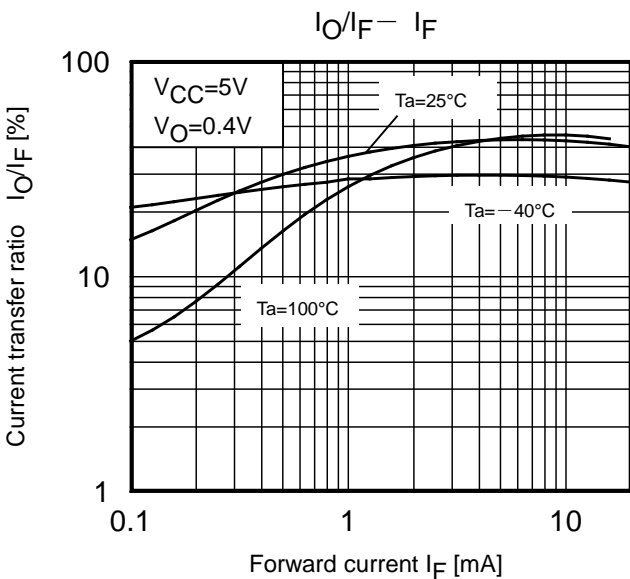
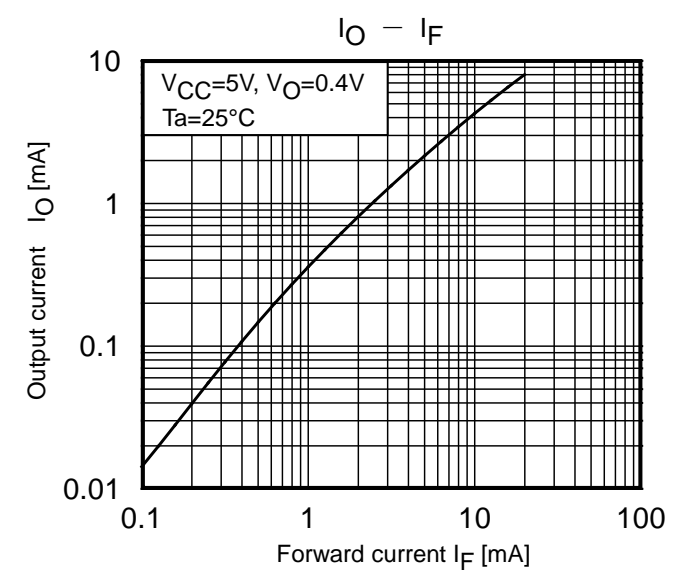
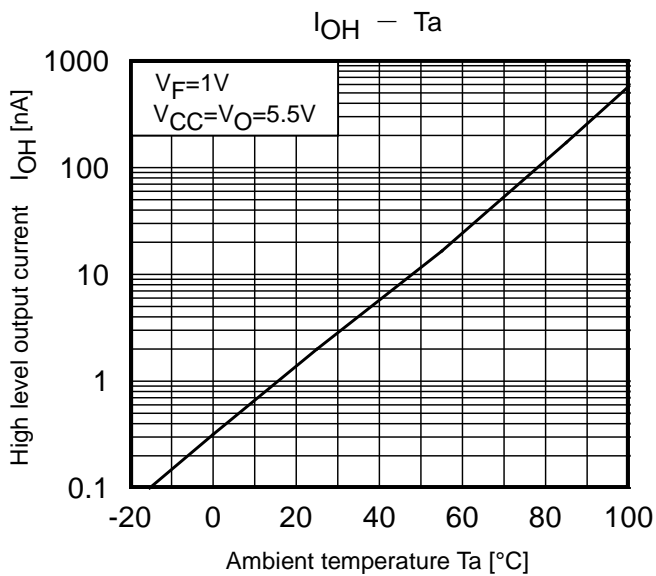
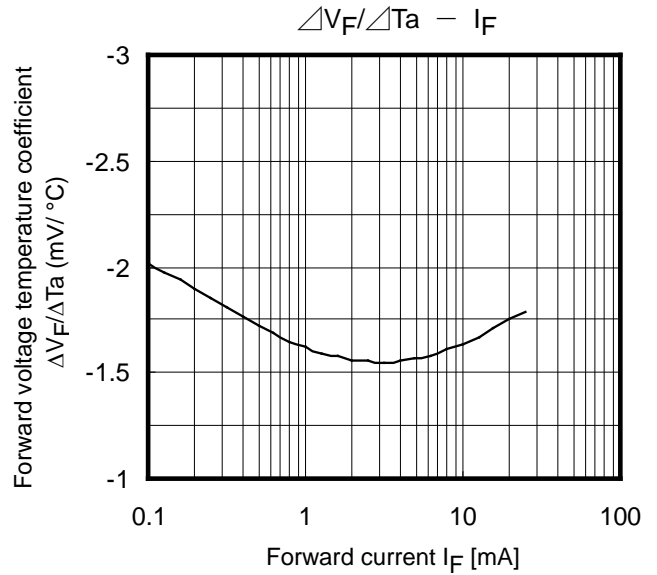
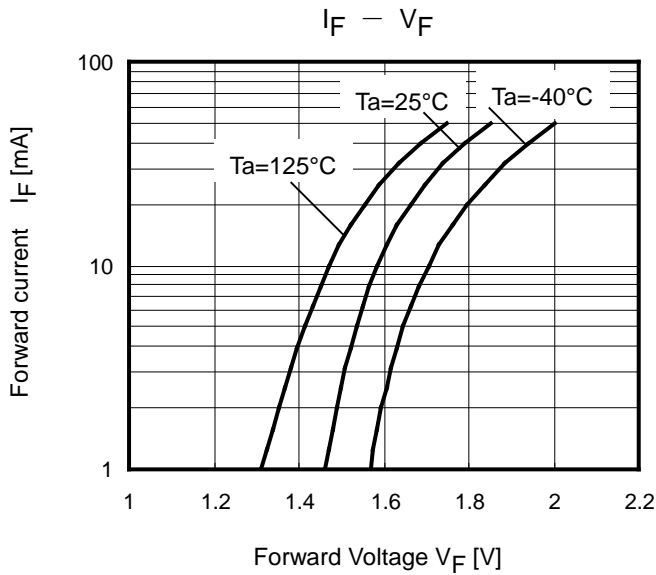
**Figure 1: Switching Time Test Circuit and Waveform**



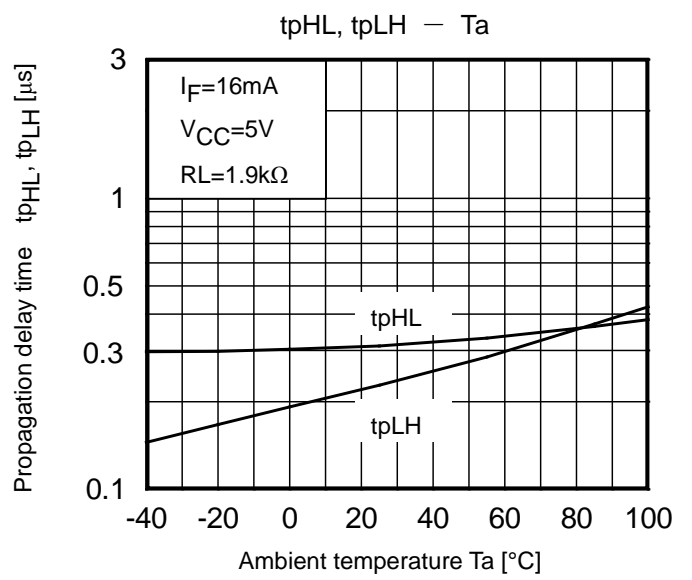
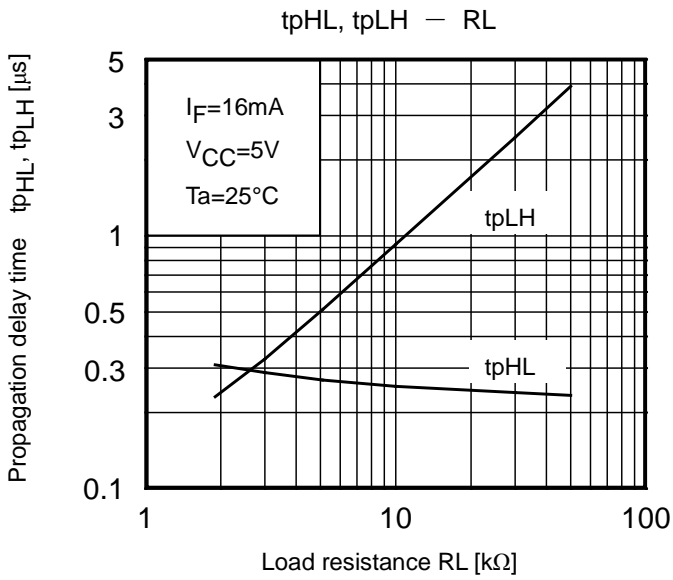
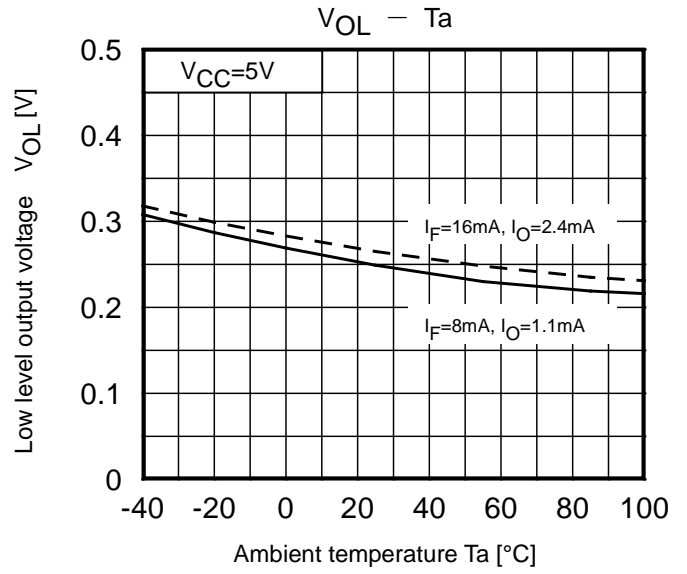
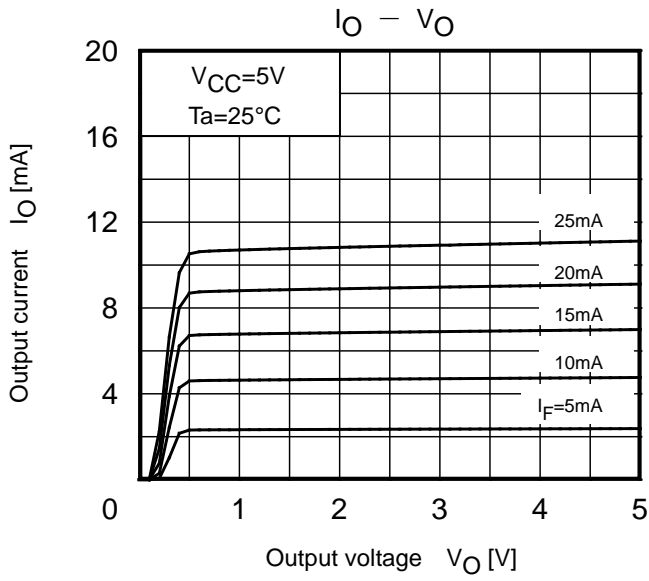
**Figure 2: Common Mode Transient Immunity Test Circuit and Waveform**



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



\* The above graphs show typical characteristics.



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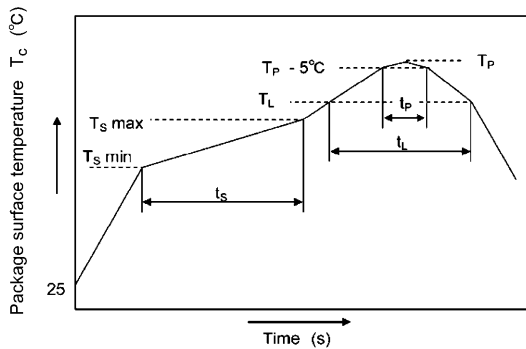
## PRECAUTIONS OF SURFACE MOUNTING TYPE PHOTOCOUPLER SOLDERING & GENERAL STORAGE

### (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.

#### 1) When Using Soldering Reflow

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



|                                                            | Symbol | Min | Max | Unit |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----|-----|------|
| Preheat temperature                                        | $T_S$  | 150 | 200 | °C   |
| Preheat time                                               | $t_s$  | 60  | 120 | s    |
| Ramp-up rate ( $T_L$ to $T_P$ )                            |        |     | 3   | °C/s |
| Liquidus temperature                                       | $T_L$  | 217 |     | °C   |
| Time above $T_L$                                           | $t_L$  | 60  | 150 | s    |
| Peak temperature                                           | $T_P$  |     | 260 | °C   |
| Time during which $T_c$ is between ( $T_P - 5$ ) and $T_P$ | $t_p$  |     | 30  | s    |
| Ramp-down rate ( $T_P$ to $T_L$ )                          |        |     | 6   | °C/s |

- 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..

#### 2) 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.

#### 3) 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 only once per 1 lead

**Specification for Embossed–Tape Packing (TPL)(TPR) for SO6 Coupler**

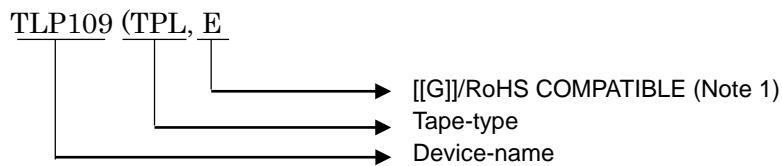
**1. Applicable Package**

|         |                   |
|---------|-------------------|
| Package | Product Type      |
| SO6     | Mini-flat coupler |

**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)



Note 1: 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.

**3. Tape Dimensions**

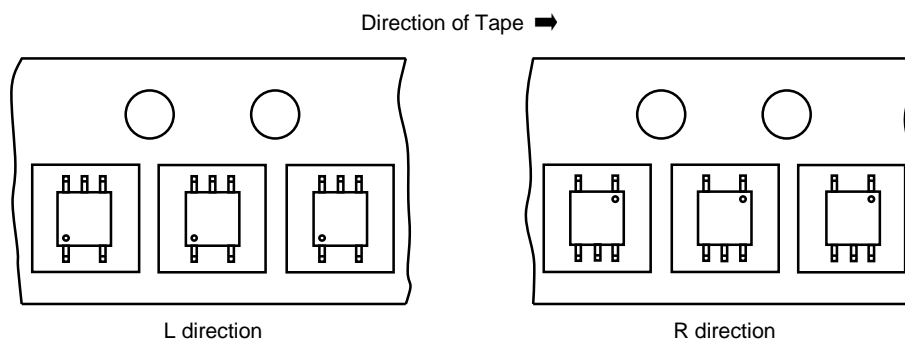
**3.1 Specification Classification Are as Shown in Table 1**

**Table 1 Tape Type Classification**

| Tape type | Classification | Quantity (pcs / reel) |
|-----------|----------------|-----------------------|
| TPL       | L direction    | 3000                  |
| TPR       | R direction    | 3000                  |

**3.2 Orientation of Device in Relation to Direction of Tape Movement**

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



**Figure 1 Device Orientation**



**3.3 Empty Device Recesses Are as Shown in Table 2.**

**Table 2 Empty Device Recesses**

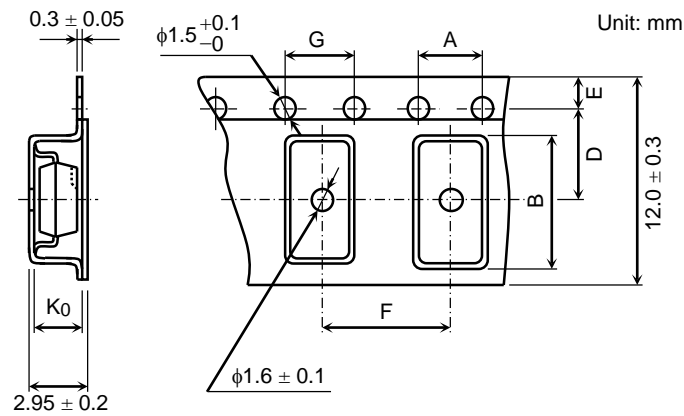
|                                                           | Standard                 | Remarks                                                                  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|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

**3.4 Start and End of Tape**

The start of the tape has 50 or more empty holes. The end of tape has 50 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 3.



**Figure 2 Tape Forms**

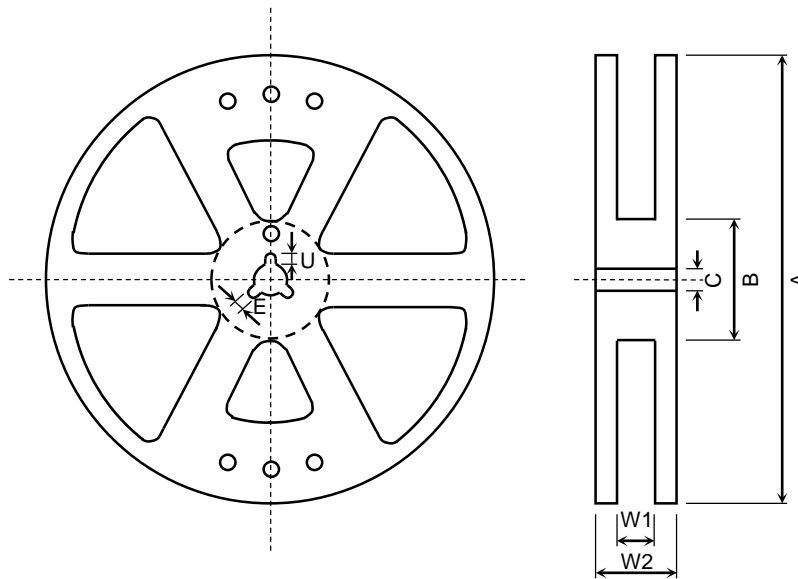
**Table 3 Tape Dimensions**

Unit: mm  
Unless otherwise specified: ±0.1

| Symbol | Dimension | Remark                                                                              |
|--------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A      | 4.0       | —                                                                                   |
| B      | 7.6       | —                                                                                   |
| D      | 5.5       | Center line of indented square hole and sprocket hole                               |
| E      | 1.75      | Distance between tape edge and hole center                                          |
| F      | 8.0       | Cumulative error $\begin{matrix} +0.1 \\ -0.3 \end{matrix}$ (max) per 10 feed holes |
| G      | 4.0       | Cumulative error $\begin{matrix} +0.1 \\ -0.3 \end{matrix}$ (max) per 10 feed holes |
| K0     | 2.6       | Internal space                                                                      |

**3.6 Reel**

- (1) Material: Plastic
- (2) Dimensions: The reel dimensions are as shown in Figure 3 and Table 4.



**Figure 3 Reel Form**

**Table 4 Reel Dimensions**

Unit: mm

| Symbol | Dimension         |
|--------|-------------------|
| 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     | $13.5 \pm 0.5$    |
| W2     | $17.5 \pm 1.0$    |

**4. Packing**

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

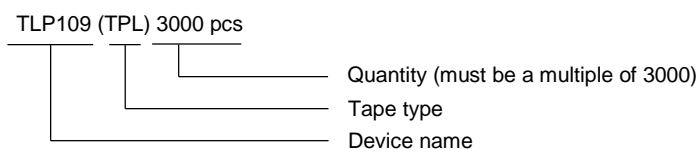
**5. Label Indication**

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)



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