

TOSHIBA PHOTOCOUPLER GaAlAs IRED & PHOTO-IC

# TLP557

TRANSISTOR INVERTOR

INVERTER FOR AIR CONDITIONOR

POWER TRANSISTOR BASE DRIVE

The TOSHIBA TLP557 consists of a GaAlAs light emitting diode and a integrated photodetector.

This unit is 8-lead DIP package.

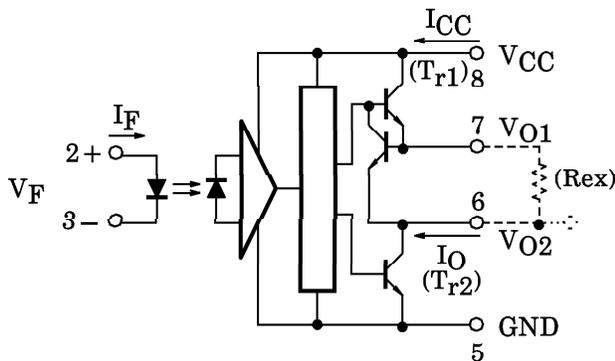
TLP557 is suitable for base driving circuit of power transistor module up to 20A.

External resistor needs to connect between pin 6 and pin 7.

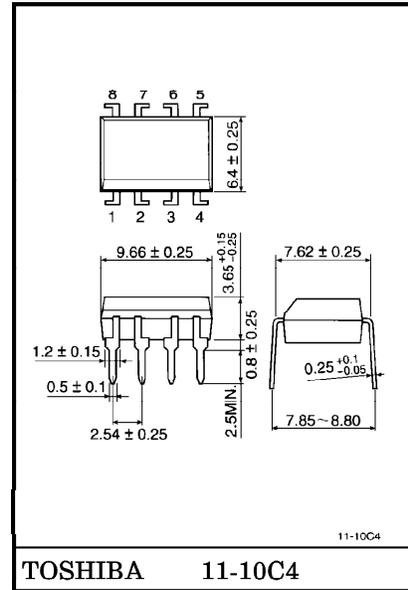
This is for constant current driving.

- Input Threshold Current :  $I_F = 5\text{mA (Max.)}$
- Guaranteed Performance Temperature Range :  $-30\sim 70^\circ\text{C}$
- Supply Voltage :  $16\text{V (Max.)}$
- Output Current :  $\pm 0.3\text{A (Max.)}$
- Switching Time ( $t_{pLH}/t_{pHL}$ ) :  $5\mu\text{s (Max.)}$
- Isolation Voltage :  $2500V_{\text{rms (Min.)}}$
- UL Recognized : UL1577, File No. E67349

SCHMATIC

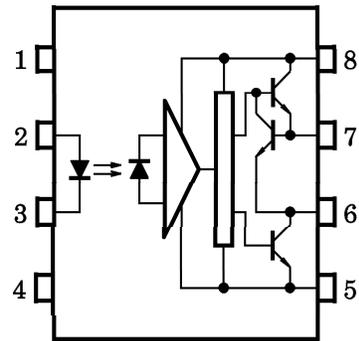


Unit in mm



Weight : 0.54g

PIN CONFIGURATION (TOP VIEW)



- 1 : N.C.
- 2 : ANODE
- 3 : CATHODE
- 4 : N.C.
- 5 : GND
- 6 : V<sub>O2</sub> (OUTPUT)
- 7 : V<sub>O1</sub> (Rex TERMINAL)
- 8 : V<sub>CC</sub>

TRUTH TABLE

		Tr1	Tr2
Input LED	ON	ON	OFF
	OFF	OFF	ON

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## MAXIMUM RATINGS

CHARACTERISTIC		SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT
LED	Forward Current	$I_F$	25	mA
	Peak Transient Forward Current (Note 1)	$I_{FPT}$	1	A
	Reverse Voltage	$V_R$	5	V
	Junction Temperature	$(T_j)$	125	°C
DETECTOR	Output Current ( $f \leq 5\text{kHz}$ , Duty $\leq 50\%$ )	$I_O$	+0.32 / -0.32	A
	Peak Output Current ( $P_W \leq 10\mu\text{s}$ , $f \leq 5\text{kHz}$ )	$I_{OP}$	+2 / -0.5	A
	Output Voltage	$V_O$	16	V
	Supply Voltage	$V_{CC}$	16	V
	O <sub>1</sub> Terminal to O <sub>2</sub> Terminal (Pin 7 - Pin 6) Voltage	$V_{1-2}$	1.5	V
	O <sub>2</sub> Terminal to O <sub>1</sub> Terminal (Pin 6 - Pin 7) Voltage	$V_{2-1}$	5	V
	Power Dissipation (Note 2)	$P_o$	0.5	W
	Junction Temperature	$(T_j)$	125	°C
Total Package Power Dissipation (Note 3)		$P_{OT}$	0.55	W
Operating Temperature Range		$T_{opr}$	-30~70	°C
Storage Temperature Range		$T_{stg}$	-55~125	°C
Lead Solder Temperature (10s)		$T_{sol}$	260	°C
Isolation Voltage (AC, 1min., R.H. $\leq 60\%$ , $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ) (Note 4)		$BV_S$	2500	V <sub>rms</sub>

(Note 1) Pulse width  $PW \leq 1\mu\text{s}$ , 300pps

(Note 2)  $\Delta P_o / ^\circ\text{C} = -6.7\text{mW}/^\circ\text{C}$  ( $T_a \geq 50^\circ\text{C}$ )

(Note 3)  $\Delta P_{OT} / ^\circ\text{C} = -7.4\text{mW}/^\circ\text{C}$  ( $T_a \geq 50^\circ\text{C}$ )

(Note 4) Device considered a two terminal device : pins 1, 2, 3 and 4 shorted together, and pins 5, 6, 7 and 8 shorted together.

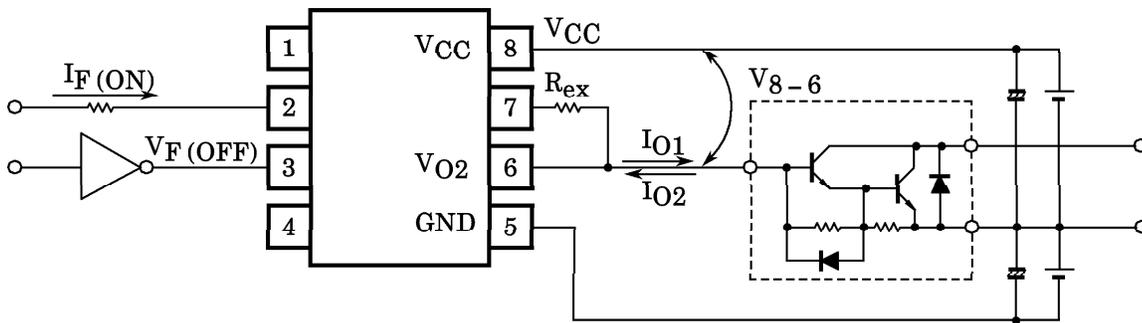
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- Gallium arsenide (GaAs) is a substance used in the products described in this document. GaAs dust and fumes are toxic. Do not break, cut or pulverize the product, or use chemicals to dissolve them. When disposing of the products, follow the appropriate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

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Input Current ON	$I_F(ON)$	7	8	20	mA
Input Voltage OFF	$V_F(OFF)$	0	—	0.8	V
Supply Voltage	$V_{CC}$	5	6	13	V
$I_{B1}$ Drive Current	$I_{O1}$	—	0.15	0.25	A
$I_{B2}$ Drive Current	$I_{O2}$	—	—	0.5	A
External Resistance	$R_{ex}$	2.7	4.3	—	$\Omega$
$V_{CC} - V_{O2}$ (Pin 8 - Pin 6) ON Voltage	$V_{8-6}$	2.3	3 ( $I_{O1} = 0.15A$ )	2.5 ( $I_{O1} = 0.25A$ )	V
Operating Temperature	$T_{opr}$	-30	25	70	$^{\circ}C$

( $R_{ex}$  is for constant current driving)



ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Ta = -30~70°C, Unless otherwise specified)

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.*	MAX.	UNIT	TEST CIR-CUIT	
Input Forward Voltage	V <sub>F</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> =5mA, Ta=25°C	—	1.55	1.7	V		
Temperature Coefficient of Forward Voltage	ΔV <sub>F</sub> /ΔTa	I <sub>F</sub> =5mA	—	-2.0	—	mV/°C		
Input Reverse Current	I <sub>R</sub>	V <sub>R</sub> =5V, Ta=25°C	—	—	10	μA		
Input Capacitance	C <sub>T</sub>	V=0, f=1MHz, Ta=25°C	—	—	250	pF		
O <sub>1</sub> Output Leakage Current	I <sub>O1L</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> =16V, V <sub>O1</sub> =0, V <sub>F</sub> =0.8V	—	0.01	200	μA	1	
O <sub>2</sub> Output Leakage Current	I <sub>O2L</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> =16V, V <sub>O2</sub> =16V, I <sub>F</sub> =5mA	—	0.2	200	μA	2	
O <sub>1</sub> Output Current	I <sub>O</sub>	V <sub>8-6</sub> =2.3V R <sub>ex</sub> =2.7Ω I <sub>F</sub> =5mA, Ta=25°C	V <sub>CC</sub> =6V	0.22	0.27	0.32	A	3
			V <sub>CC</sub> =16V	0.22	0.27	0.32		
O <sub>2</sub> High Level Output Voltage	V <sub>OH</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> =6V, R <sub>ex</sub> =2.7Ω I <sub>F</sub> =5mA	3.5	5.5	—	V	4	
O <sub>2</sub> Low Level Output Voltage	V <sub>OL</sub>	V <sub>F</sub> =0.8V, R <sub>ex</sub> =2.7Ω I <sub>O</sub> =0.25A, Ta=25°C	V <sub>CC</sub> =6V	—	0.2	0.4	V	5
			V <sub>CC</sub> =16V	—	0.2	0.4		
		V <sub>F</sub> =0.8V, R <sub>ex</sub> =2.7Ω I <sub>O</sub> =0.5A (*1) Ta=25°C	V <sub>CC</sub> =6V	—	0.4	—	V	
			V <sub>CC</sub> =16V	—	0.4	—		
High Level Supply Current	I <sub>CCH</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> =6V, I <sub>F</sub> =5mA R <sub>ex</sub> =2.7Ω, Ta=25°C	V <sub>CC</sub> =6V	—	3.8	10	mA	
			V <sub>CC</sub> =6V, I <sub>F</sub> =5mA, R <sub>ex</sub> =2.7Ω	—	—	13		
			V <sub>CC</sub> =16V, I <sub>F</sub> =5mA, R <sub>ex</sub> =2.7Ω	—	5.2	17		
Low Level Supply Current	I <sub>CCL</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> =6V, I <sub>F</sub> =0mA R <sub>ex</sub> =2.7Ω, Ta=25°C	V <sub>CC</sub> =6V	—	11	17	mA	
			V <sub>CC</sub> =6V, I <sub>F</sub> =0mA, R <sub>ex</sub> =2.7Ω	—	—	22		
			V <sub>CC</sub> =16V, I <sub>F</sub> =0mA, R <sub>ex</sub> =2.7Ω	—	13	25		
“Output L→H” Threshold Input Current	I <sub>FLH</sub>	R <sub>ex</sub> =2.7Ω I <sub>O</sub> =0.25A V <sub>O2</sub> >3V	V <sub>CC</sub> =6V	—	2.5	5	mA	
			V <sub>CC</sub> =16V	—	—	5		
“Output H→L” Threshold Input Current	V <sub>FHL</sub>	R <sub>ex</sub> =2.7Ω I <sub>O</sub> =0.25A V <sub>O2</sub> <0.4V	V <sub>CC</sub> =6V	0.8	—	—	V	
			V <sub>CC</sub> =16V	0.8	—	—		
Input Current Hysterisis	I <sub>HYS</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> =6V, R <sub>ex</sub> =2.7Ω, Ta=25°C	—	0.05	—	mA		
Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>		5	—	16	V		
Capacitance (Input-Output)	C <sub>S</sub>	V <sub>S</sub> =0, f=1MHz, Ta=25°C	—	1.0	2.0	pF		
Resistance (Input-Output)	R <sub>S</sub>	V <sub>S</sub> =500V, Ta=25°C, R.H.≤60%	5×10 <sup>10</sup>	10 <sup>12</sup>	—	Ω		

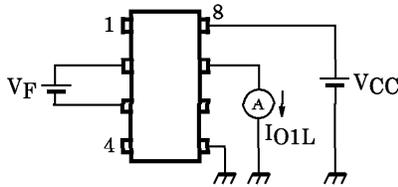
\* All typical values are at Ta=25°C (\*1): Duration of I<sub>O</sub> time ≤ 100μs

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (Ta = -30~70°C Unless otherwise specified)

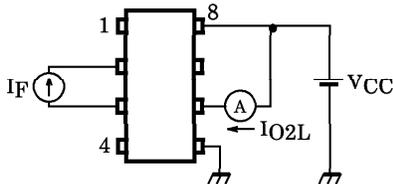
CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.*	MAX.	UNIT	TEST CIRCUIT
Propagation Delay Time, L→H	tpLH	VCC=6V, IF=8mA Rex=2.7Ω f=5kHz, Duty=10%	—	1	5	μs	6
Propagation Delay Time, H→L	tpHL		—	1	5	μs	
Output Rise Time	tr		—	0.05	—	μs	
Output Fall Time	tf		—	0.05	—	μs	
Common Mode Transient Immunity at High Level Output	CMH	VCM=600V, IF=8mA VCC=6V, Rex=270Ω R=1kΩ, Ta=25°C	-2000	—	—	V/μs	7
Common Mode Transient Immunity at Low Level Output	CML	VCM=600V, IF=0mA VCC=6V, Rex=270Ω R=1kΩ, Ta=25°C	2000	—	—	V/μs	7

\* All typical values are at Ta=25°C.

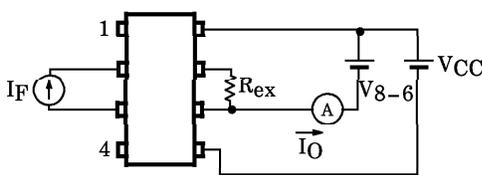
TEST CIRCUIT 1 : IO1L



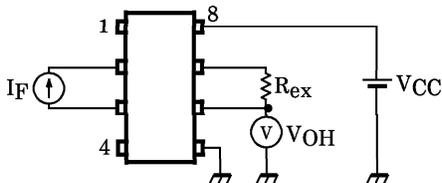
TEST CIRCUIT 2 : IO2L



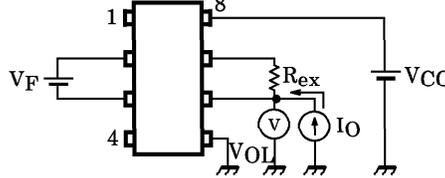
TEST CIRCUIT 3 : IO



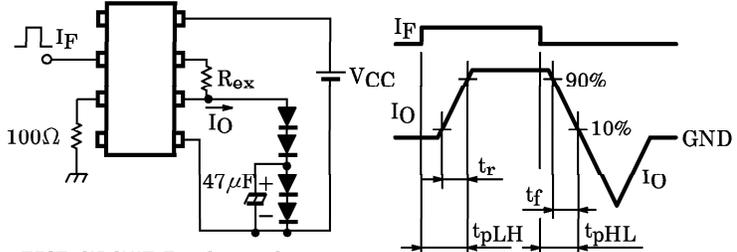
TEST CIRCUIT 4 : VOH



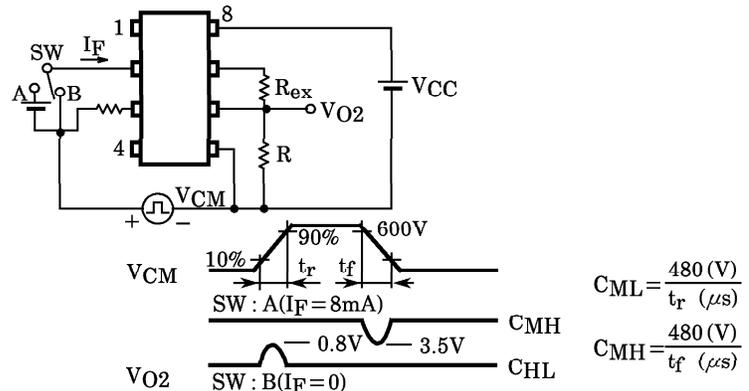
TEST CIRCUIT 5 : VOL



TEST CIRCUIT 6 : tpLH, tpHL, tr, tf



TEST CIRCUIT 7 : CMH, CML



CML (CMH) 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.

