

TLP5752

1. Applications

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

2. General

The TLP5752 consists of a GaAs infrared light-emitting diode and integrated high-gain, high-speed photodetector and is housed in the 6-pin SO6L package.

The TLP5752 is 50 % smaller than the 8-pin DIP package and meets the reinforced insulation class requirements of international safety standards.

Therefore the mounting area can be reduced in equipment requiring the safety standard certification.

The TLP5752 has an internal Faraday shield that provides a guaranteed common-mode transient immunity of ± 35 kV/ μ s.

In particular, the TLP5752 has rail-to-rail output, and this enables stable operation and better switching performance in system.

3. Features

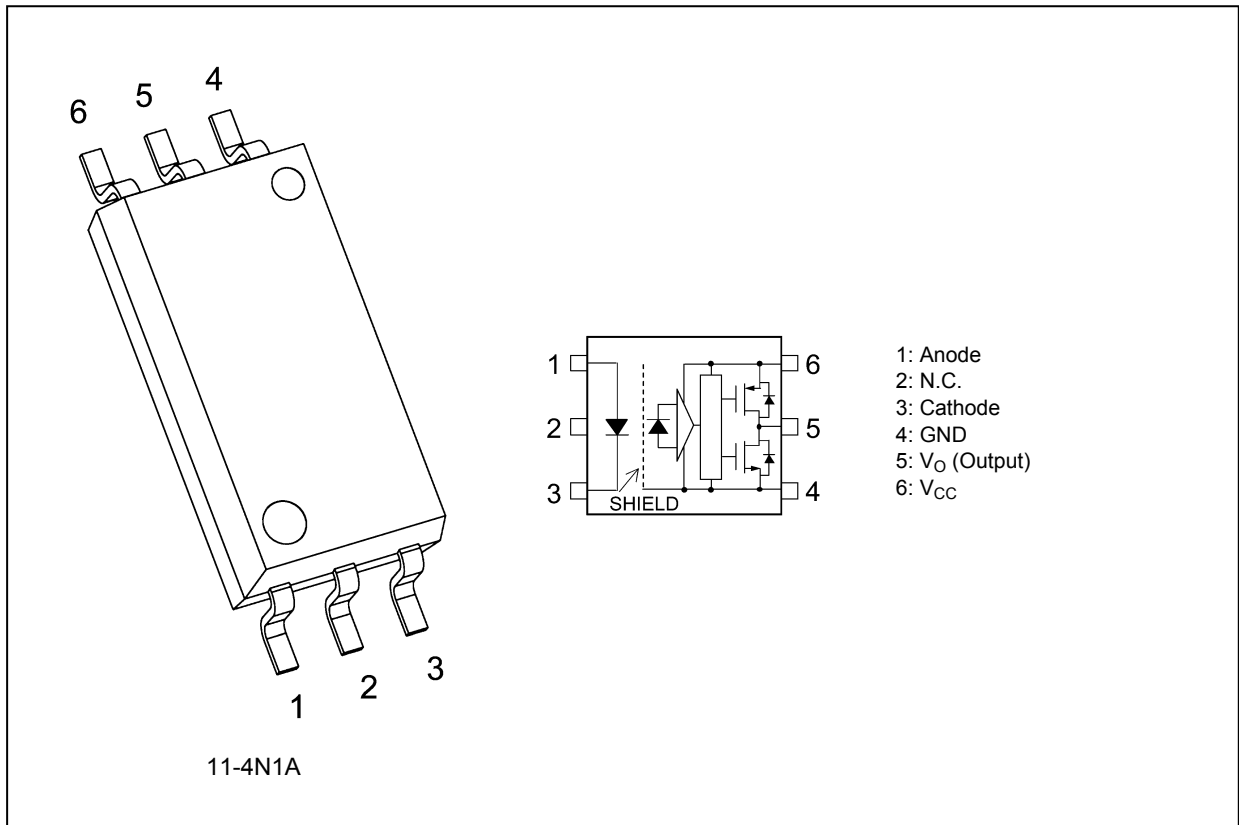
- (1) Buffer logic type (totem pole output)
- (2) Output peak current: ± 2.5 A (max)
- (3) Operating temperature: -40 to 110 °C
- (4) Supply current: 3 mA (max)
- (5) Supply voltage: 15 to 30 V
- (6) Threshold input current: 4 mA (max)
- (7) Propagation delay time: $t_{pHL}/t_{pLH} = 150$ ns (max)
- (8) Common-mode transient immunity: ± 35 kV/ μ s (min)
- (9) Isolation voltage: 5000 Vrms (min)
- (10) Safety standards
 - UL-approved: UL1577, File No.E67349
 - cUL-approved: CSA Component Acceptance Service No.5A File No.E67349
 - VDE-approved: EN60747-5-5, EN60065 or EN60950-1, EN62368-1 (Pending) (**Note 1**)
 - CQC-approved: GB4943.1, GB8898

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

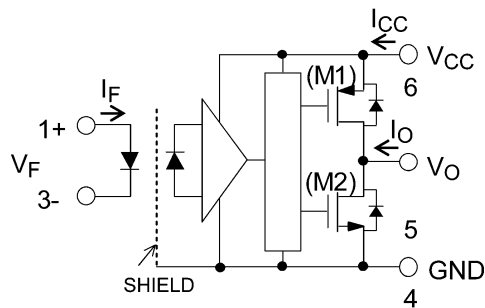
Start of commercial production

2014-06

4. Packaging and Pin Configuration



5. Internal Circuit (Note)



Note: A 1- μ 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
H	ON	ON	OFF	H
L	OFF	OFF	ON	L

6.2. Mechanical Parameters

Characteristics	Size	Unit
Height	2.3 (max)	mm
Creepage distances	8.0 (min)	
Clearance distances	8.0 (min)	
Internal isolation thickness	0.4 (min)	

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

	Characteristics	Symbol	Note	Rating	Unit
LED	Input forward current	I _F		20	mA
	Input forward current derating (T _a ≥ 105 °C)	ΔI _F /ΔT _a		-1	mA/°C
	Peak transient input forward current	I _{FPT}	(Note 1)	1	A
	Peak transient input forward current derating (T _a ≥ 85 °C)	ΔI _{FPT} /ΔT _a		-25	mA/°C
	Input reverse voltage	V _R		5	V
	Input power dissipation	P _D		40	mW
	Input power dissipation derating (T _a ≥ 85 °C)	ΔP _D /ΔT _a		-1.0	mW/°C
Detector	Peak high-level output current (T _a = -40 to 110 °C)	I _{OPH}	(Note 2)	-2.5	A
	Peak low-level output current (T _a = -40 to 110 °C)	I _{OPL}	(Note 2)	+2.5	
	Output voltage	V _O		35	V
	Supply voltage	V _{CC}		35	
	Output power dissipation	P _O		450	mW
	Output power dissipation derating (T _a ≥ 85 °C)	ΔP _O /ΔT _a		-4.5	mW/°C
Common	Operating temperature	T _{opr}		-40 to 110	°C
	Storage temperature	T _{stg}		-55 to 125	
	Lead soldering temperature (10 s)	T _{sol}	(Note 3)	260	
	Isolation voltage AC, 60 s, R.H. ≤ 60%	BV _S	(Note 4)	5000	

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 μs, 300 pps

Note 2: Exponential waveform. Pulse width ≤ 2 μs, f ≤ 15 kHz

Note 3: ≥ 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	Typ.	Max	Unit
Input on-state current	I _{F(ON)}	(Note 1)	10	—	15	mA
Input off-state voltage	V _{F(OFF)}		0	—	0.8	V
Supply voltage	V _{CC}	(Note 2)	15	—	30	
Peak high-level output current	I _{OPH}		—	—	-2.5	A
Peak low-level output current	I _{OPL}		—	—	+2.5	
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 (1 μF) should be connected between pin 6 (V_{CC}) and pin 4 (GND) 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.

Note 3: Exponential waveform. I_{OPH} ≥ -2.5 A (≤ 90 ns), I_{OPL} ≤ 2.5 A (≤ 90 ns), T_a = 110 °C

9. Electrical Characteristics (Note) (Unless otherwise specified, $T_a = -40$ to 110 °C)

Characteristics	Symbol	Note	Test Circuit	Test Condition	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Input forward voltage	V_F			$I_F = 10$ mA, $T_a = 25$ °C	1.45	1.55	1.70	V
Input forward voltage temperature coefficient	$\Delta V_F / \Delta T_a$			$I_F = 10$ mA	—	-1.8	—	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
Peak high-level output current	I_{OPH}	(Note 1)	Fig. 12.1.1	$I_F = 5$ mA, $V_{CC} = 30$ V, $V_{6-5} = -3.5$ V	—	—	-1.2	A
				$I_F = 5$ mA, $V_{CC} = 15$ V, $V_{6-5} = -7$ V	—	—	-2.5	
Peak low-level output current	I_{OPL}	(Note 1)	Fig. 12.1.2	$I_F = 0$ mA, $V_{CC} = 30$ V, $V_{5-4} = 2.5$ V	1.2	—	—	A
				$I_F = 0$ mA, $V_{CC} = 15$ V, $V_{5-4} = 7$ V	2.5	—	—	
High-level output voltage	V_{OH}		Fig. 12.1.3	$I_F = 4$ mA, $V_{CC} = 15$ V, $I_O = -100$ mA	14.7	14.9	—	V
Low-level output voltage	V_{OL}		Fig. 12.1.4	$V_F = 0.8$ V, $V_{CC} = 15$ V, $I_O = 100$ mA	—	0.07	0.2	V
High-level supply current	I_{CCH}		Fig. 12.1.5	$I_F = 10$ mA, $V_{CC} = 30$ V, $V_O = \text{Open}$	—	1.8	3.0	mA
Low-level supply current	I_{CCL}		Fig. 12.1.6	$I_F = 0$ mA, $V_{CC} = 30$ V, $V_O = \text{Open}$	—	1.7	3.0	
Threshold input current (L/H)	I_{FLH}			$V_{CC} = 15$ V, $V_O > 1$ V	—	1.4	4	V
Threshold input voltage (H/L)	V_{FHL}			$V_{CC} = 15$ V, $V_O < 1$ V	0.8	—	—	
Supply voltage	V_{CC}			—	15	—	30	
UVLO threshold voltage	V_{UVLO+}			$I_F = 5$ mA, $V_O > 2.5$ V	12.1	12.7	13.5	
	V_{UVLO-}			$I_F = 5$ mA, $V_O < 2.5$ V	11.1	11.7	12.4	
UVLO hysteresis	$UVLO_{HYS}$			—	—	1.0	—	

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_O application time ≤ 50 μs; single pulse.

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	—	1.0	—	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, 60 s	5000	—	—	Vrms
			AC, 1 s in oil	—	10000	—	Vdc
			DC, 60 s in oil	—	10000	—	

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, $T_a = -40$ to 110 °C)

Characteristics	Symbol	Note	Test Circuit	Test Condition	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Propagation delay time (L/H)	t_{pLH}	(Note 1)	Fig. 12.1.7	$I_F = 0 \rightarrow 10$ mA, $V_{CC} = 30$ V, $R_g = 10$ Ω , $C_g = 25$ nF	50	—	150	ns
Propagation delay time (H/L)	t_{pHL}	(Note 1)		$I_F = 10 \rightarrow 0$ mA, $V_{CC} = 30$ V, $R_g = 10$ Ω , $C_g = 25$ nF	50	—	150	
Rise time	t_r	(Note 1)		$I_F = 0 \rightarrow 10$ mA, $V_{CC} = 30$ V, $R_g = 10$ Ω , $C_g = 25$ nF	—	15	—	
Fall time	t_f	(Note 1)		$I_F = 10 \rightarrow 0$ mA, $V_{CC} = 30$ V, $R_g = 10$ Ω , $C_g = 25$ nF	—	8	—	
Pulse width distortion	$ t_{pHL} - t_{pLH} $	(Note 1)		$I_F = 0 \leftrightarrow 10$ mA, $V_{CC} = 30$ V, $R_g = 10$ Ω , $C_g = 25$ nF	—	—	50	
Propagation delay skew (device to device)	t_{psk}	(Note 1)			-80	—	80	
Common-mode transient immunity at output high	CM_H	(Note 2)	Fig. 12.1.8	$V_{CM} = 1000$ V _{p-p} , $I_F = 5$ mA, $V_{CC} = 30$ V, $T_a = 25$ °C, $V_{O(min)} = 26$ V	± 35	± 40	—	kV/ μ s
Common-mode transient immunity at output low	CM_L	(Note 3)		$V_{CM} = 1000$ V _{p-p} , $I_F = 0$ mA, $V_{CC} = 30$ V, $T_a = 25$ °C, $V_{O(max)} = 1$ V	± 35	± 40	—	

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

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

C_L is approximately 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 ($V_O > 26$ 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 ($V_O < 1$ V).

12. Test Circuits and Characteristics Curves

12.1. Test Circuits

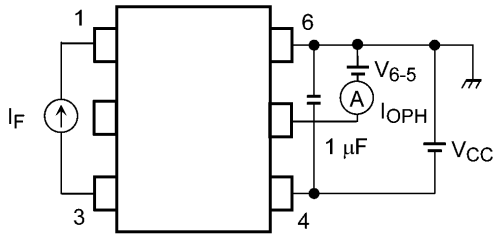


Fig. 12.1.1 I_{OPH} Test Circuit

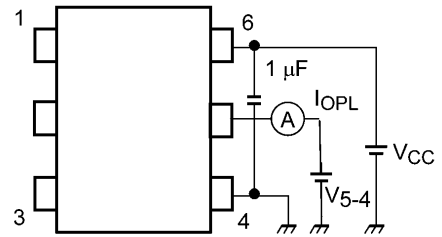


Fig. 12.1.2 I_{OPL} Test Circuit

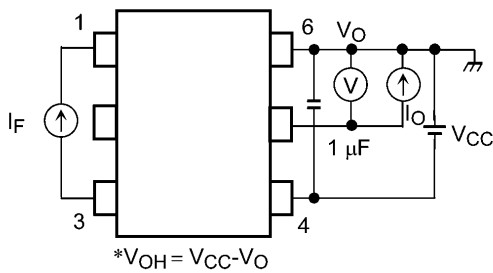


Fig. 12.1.3 V_{OH} Test Circuit

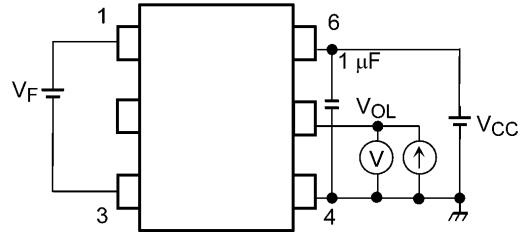


Fig. 12.1.4 V_{OL} Test Circuit

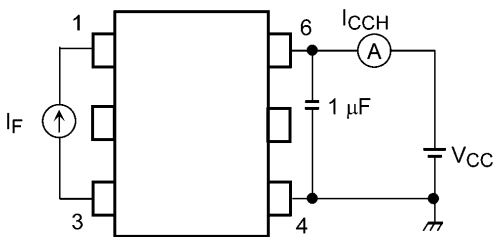


Fig. 12.1.5 I_{CCH} Test Circuit

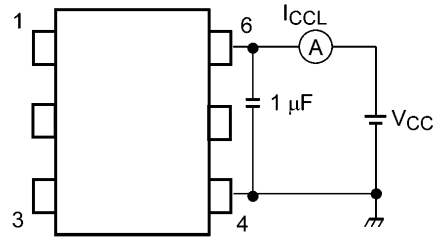


Fig. 12.1.6 I_{CCL} Test Circuit

$I_F = 10 \text{ mA (P.G.)}$
 $(f = 25 \text{ kHz, duty} = 50 \%, t_r = t_f = 5 \text{ ns or less})$

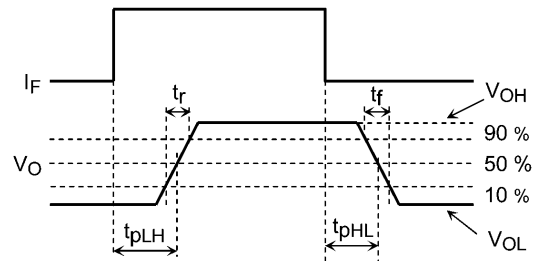
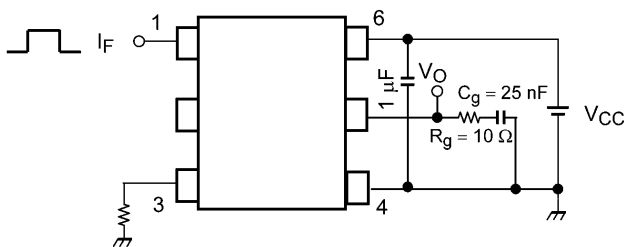


Fig. 12.1.7 Switching Time Test Circuit and Waveform

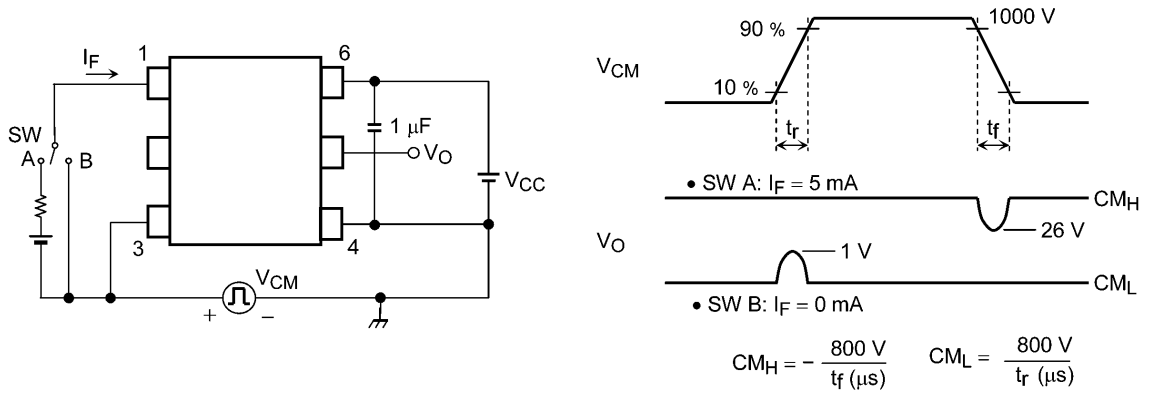


Fig. 12.1.8 Common-Mode Transient Immunity and Waveform

12.2. Characteristics Curves (Note)

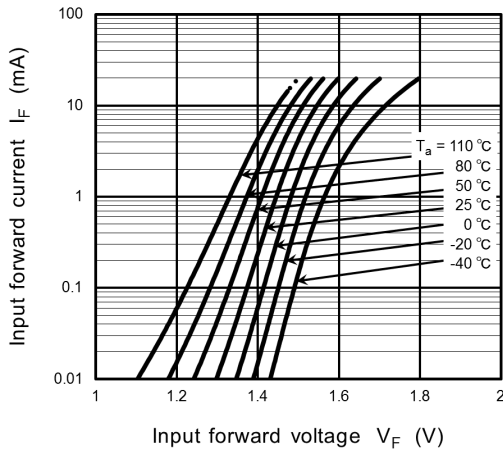


Fig. 12.2.1 $I_F - V_F$

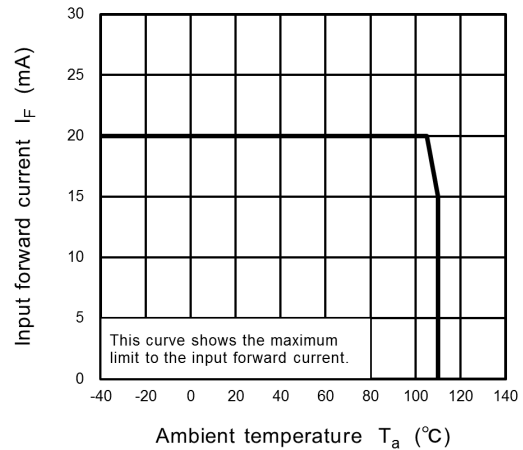


Fig. 12.2.2 $I_F - T_a$

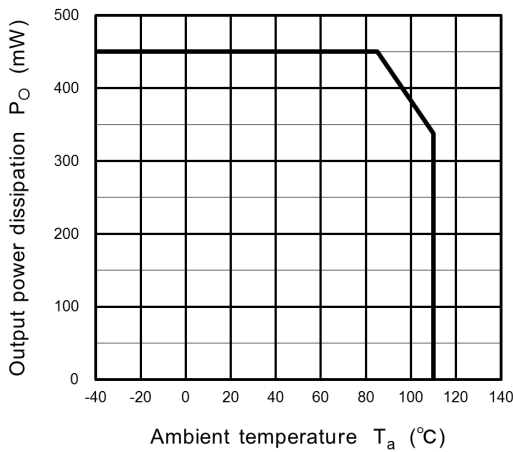


Fig. 12.2.3 $P_O - T_a$

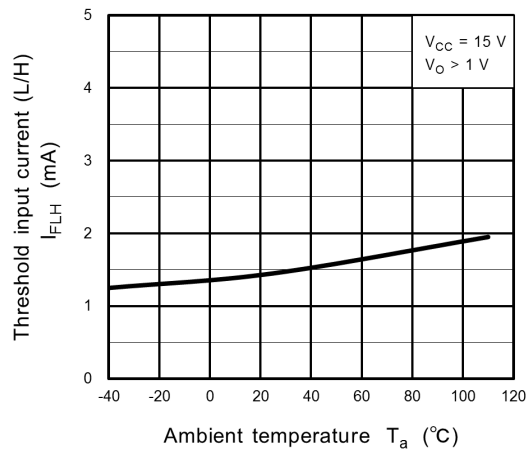


Fig. 12.2.4 $I_{FLH} - T_a$

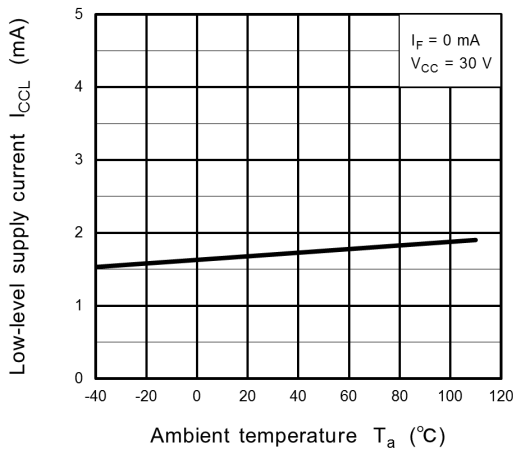


Fig. 12.2.5 $I_{CCL} - T_a$

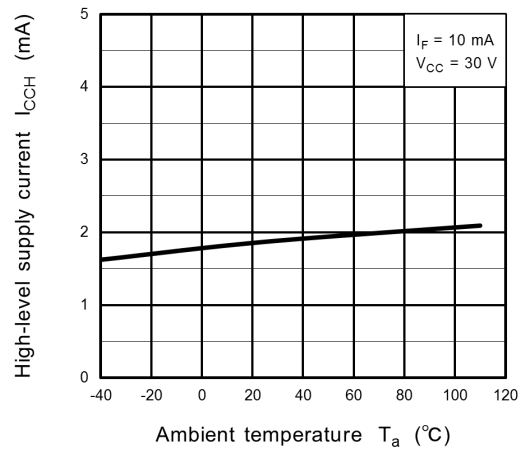


Fig. 12.2.6 $I_{CCH} - T_a$

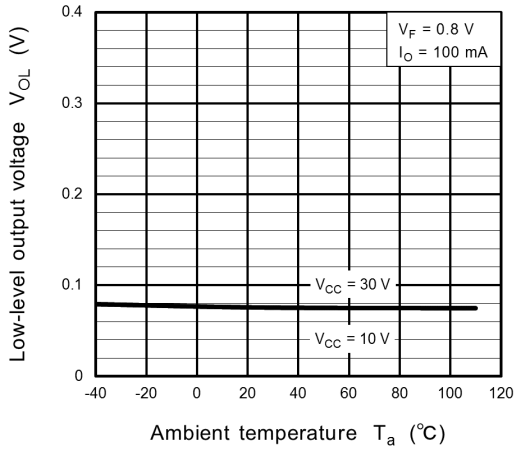


Fig. 12.2.7 $V_{OL} - T_a$

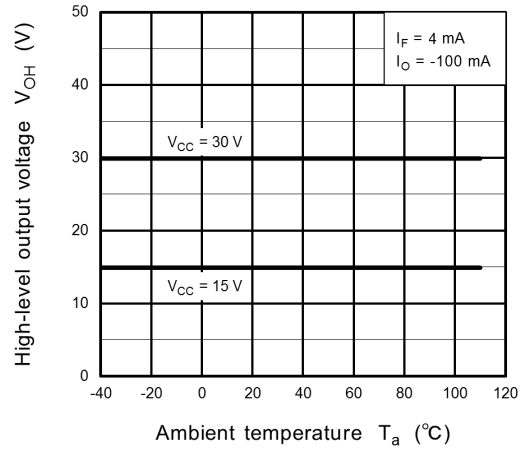


Fig. 12.2.8 $V_{OH} - T_a$

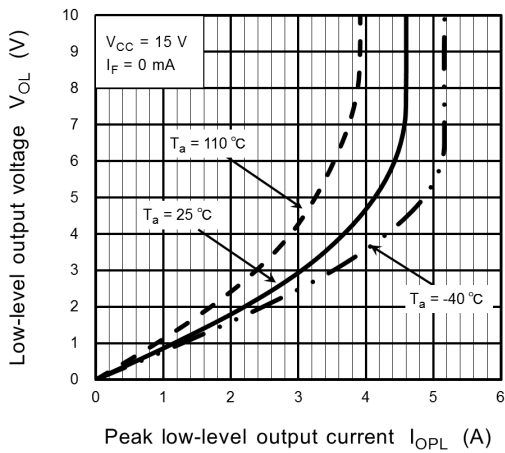


Fig. 12.2.9 $V_{OL} - I_{OPL}$

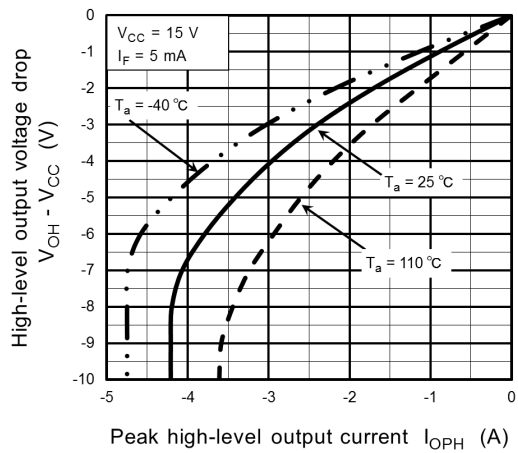


Fig. 12.2.10 $(V_{OH} - V_{CC}) - I_{OPH}$

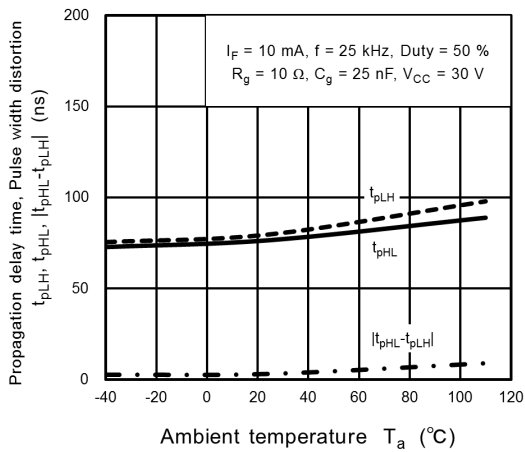


Fig. 12.2.11 $t_{pLH}, t_{pHL}, |t_{pHL} - t_{pLH}| - T_a$

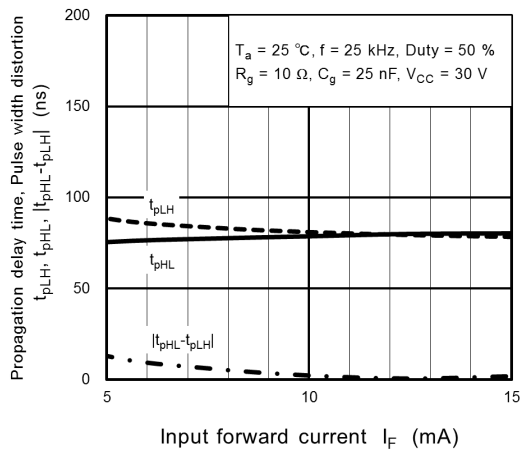


Fig. 12.2.12 $t_{pLH}, t_{pHL}, |t_{pHL} - t_{pLH}| - I_F$

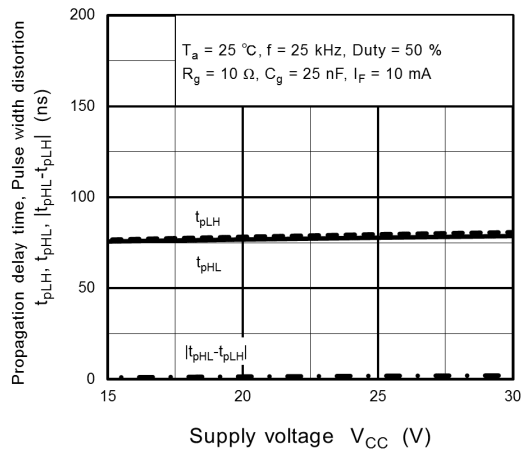


Fig. 12.2.13 $t_{PLH}, t_{PHL}, |t_{PHL} - t_{PLH}| - V_{CC}$

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.

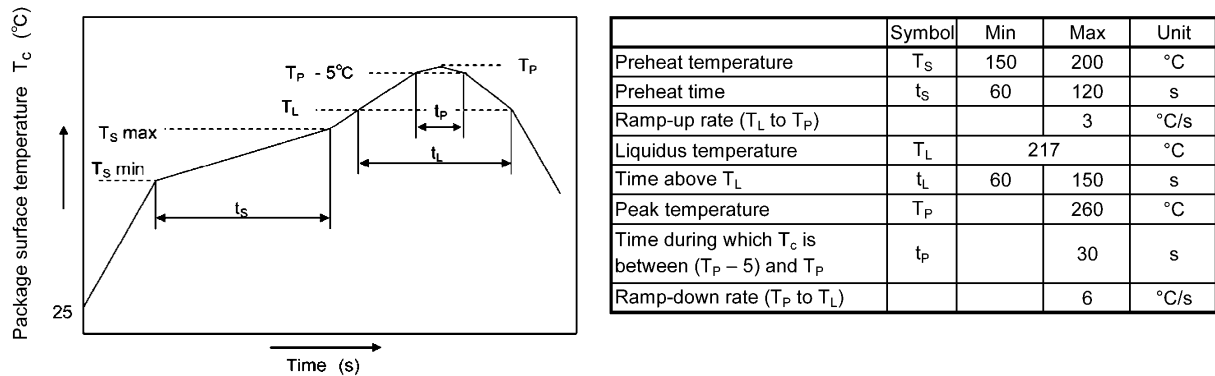


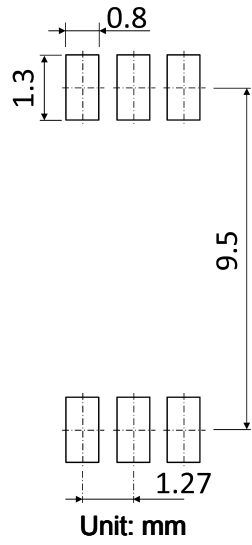
Fig. 13.1.1 An example of a temperature profile when lead(Pb)-free solder is used

- 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.
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.

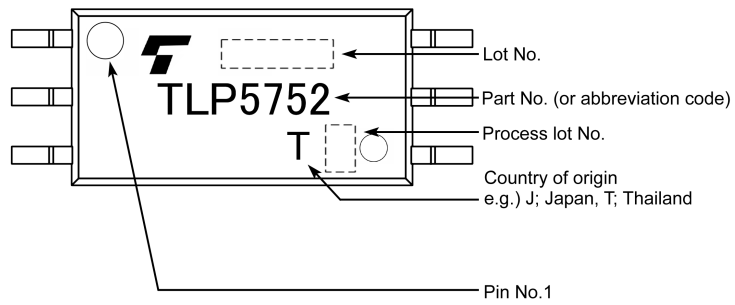
13.2. Precautions for General Storage

- 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.
- 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



15. Marking



16. EN60747-5-5 Option (D4) Specification

- Part number: TLP5752 (**Note 1**)
- The following part naming conventions are used for the devices that have been qualified according to option (D4) of EN60747.

Example: TLP5752(D4-TP,E(O

D4: EN60747 option

TP: Tape type

E: [[G]]/RoHS COMPATIBLE (**Note 2**)

O: Domestic ID (Country / Region of origin: Japan)

Note 1: Use TOSHIBA standard type number for safety standard application.

e.g., TLP5752(D4-TP,E(O → TLP5752

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.

Description	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Application classification for rated mains voltage ≤ 600 Vrms for rated mains voltage ≤ 1000 Vrms		I-IV I-III	—
Climatic classification		55 / 125 / 21	—
Pollution degree		2	—
Maximum operating insulation voltage	V _{IORM}	1230	V _{peak}
Input to output test voltage, Method A V _{pr} = 1.6 × V _{IORM} , type and sample test t _p = 10 s, partial discharge < 5 pC	V _{pr}	1970	V _{peak}
Input to output test voltage, Method B V _{pr} = 1.875 × V _{IORM} , 100 % production test t _p = 1 s, partial discharge < 5 pC	V _{pr}	2310	V _{peak}
Highest permissible overvoltage (transient overvoltage, t _{pr} = 60 s)	V _{TR}	8000	V _{peak}
Safety limiting values (max. permissible ratings in case of fault, also refer to thermal derating curve) current (input current I _F , P _{SO} = 0) power (output or total power dissipation) temperature	I _{si} P _{SO} T _s	250 400 150	mA mW °C
Insulation resistance V _{IO} = 500 V, T _a = 25 °C V _{IO} = 500 V, T _a = 100 °C V _{IO} = 500 V, T _a = T _s	R _{si}	≥ 10 ¹² ≥ 10 ¹¹ ≥ 10 ⁹	Ω

Fig. 16.1 EN60747 Insulation Characteristics

Minimum creepage distance	Cr	8.0 mm
Minimum clearance	Cl	8.0 mm
Minimum insulation thickness	ti	0.4 mm
Comparative tracking index	CTI	175

Fig. 16.2 Insulation Related Specifications (Note)

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 3.5 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.



Fig. 16.3 Marking on Packing for EN60747

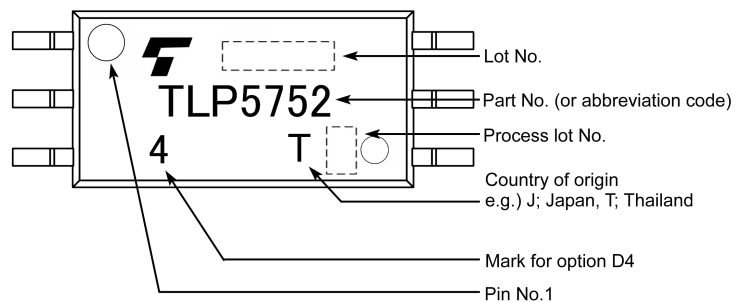


Fig. 16.4 Marking Example (Note)

Note: The above marking is applied to the photocouplers that have been qualified according to option (D4) of EN60747.

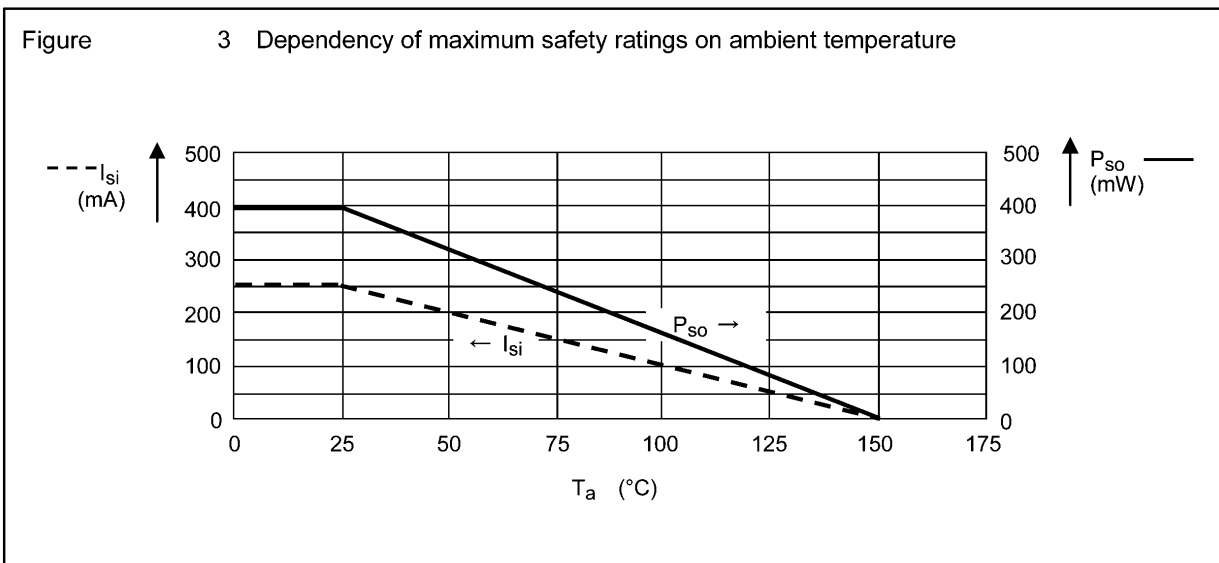
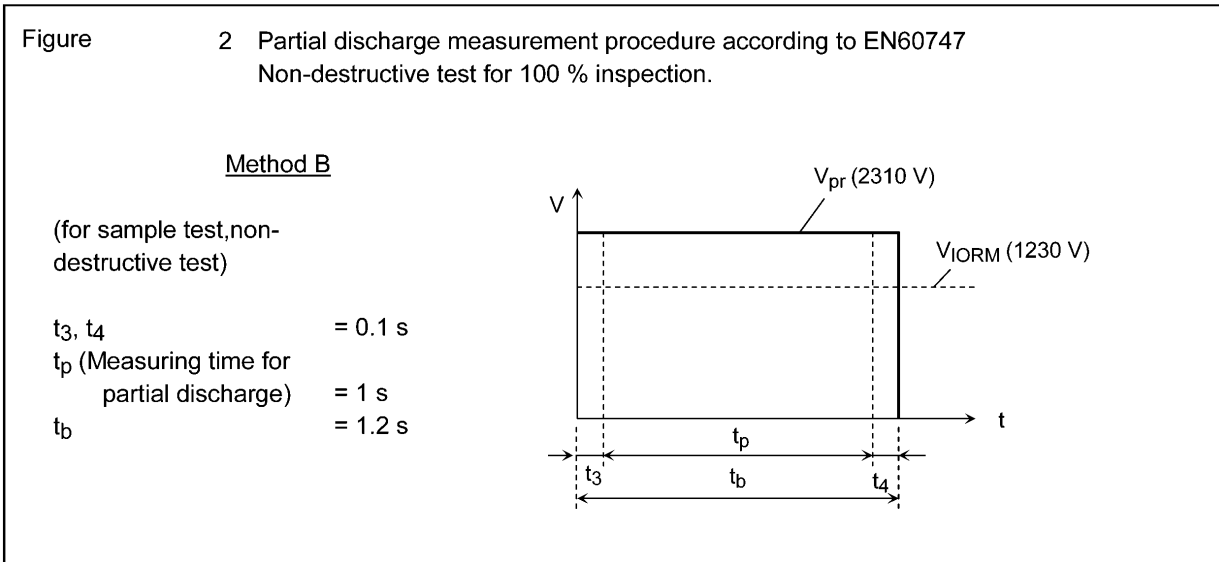
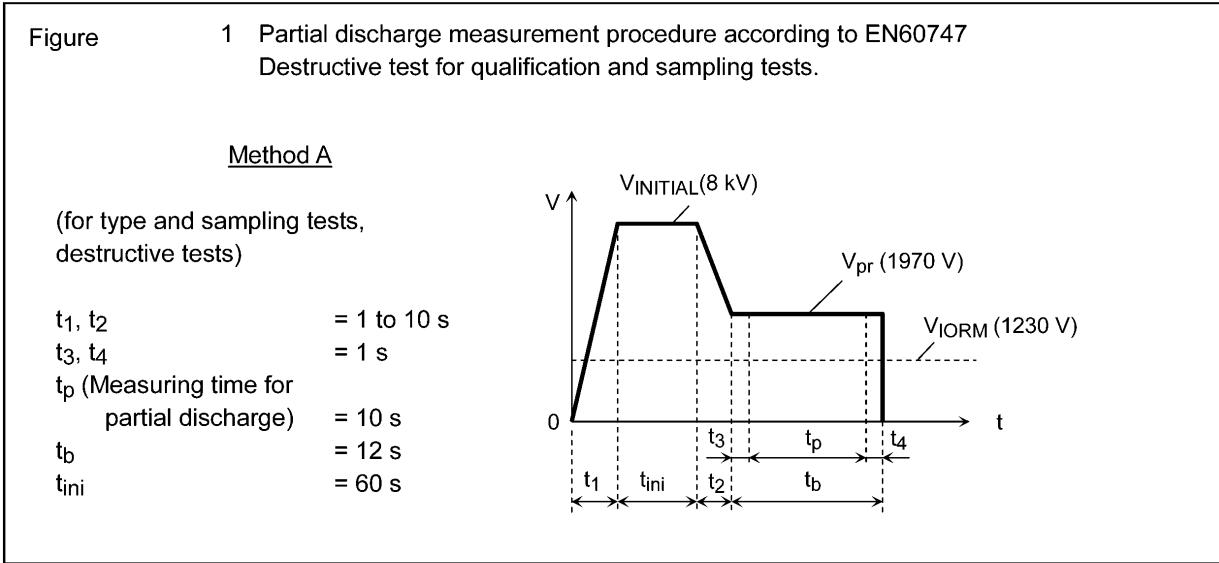


Fig. 16.5 Measurement Procedure

17. Embossed-Tape Packing (TP) Specification for Mini-Flat Photocouplers

17.1. Applicable Package

Package Name	Product Type
SO6L	Long creepage mini flat coupler

17.2. Product Naming Conventions

Type of package used for shipment is denoted by a symbol suffix after a part number. The method of classification is as below.

Example) TLP5752(TP,E(O)

Part number: TLP5752

Tape type: TP

[[G]]/RoHS COMPATIBLE: E (**Note**)

Domestic ID (Country / Region of origin: Japan): (O)

Note: 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.

17.3. Tape Dimensions Specification

Tape Type	Division	Packing Amount (A unit per reel)
TP	—	1500

17.3.1. Orientation of Device in Relation to Direction of Feed

Device orientation in the carrier cavities as shown in Fig. 17.3.1.1.

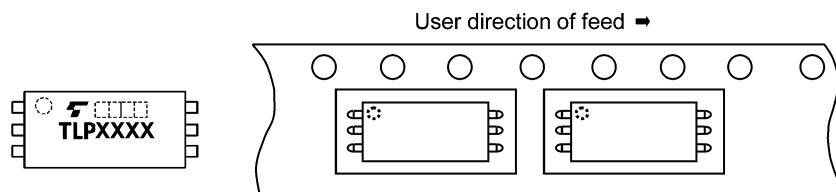


Fig. 17.3.1.1 Device Orientation

17.3.2. Empty Cavities

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

17.3.3. Tape Leader and Trailer

The start of the tape has 14 or more empty holes. The end of the tape has 34 or more empty holes and more than 30 mm only for a cover tape.

17.3.4. Tape Dimensions

Tape material: Plastic (for protection against static electricity)

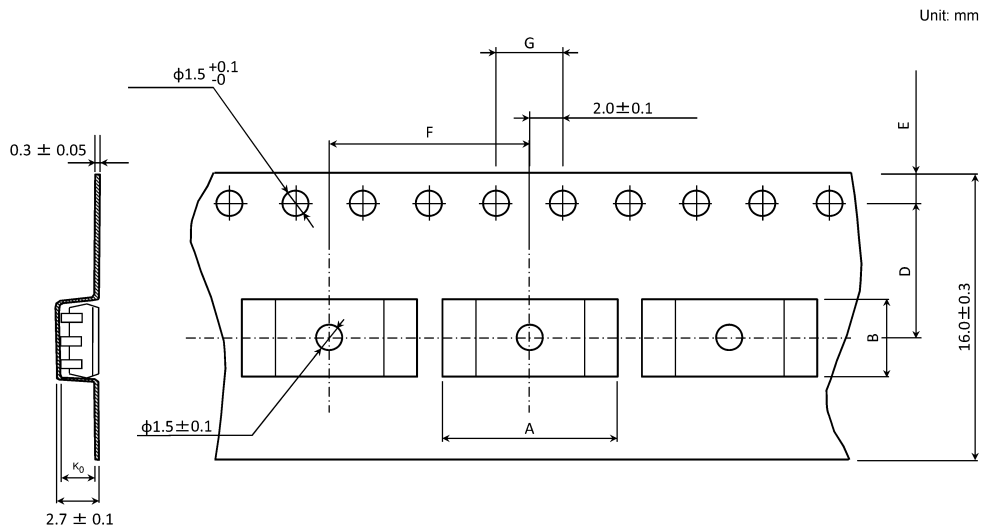


Table Tape Dimensions (unit: mm, tolerance: ± 0.1)

Symbol	Dimension	Remark
A	10.4	—
B	4.24	—
D	7.5	Center line of embossed cavity and sprocket hole
E	1.75	Distance between tape edge and sprocket hole center
F	12.0	Cumulative error +0.1/-0.3 (max) per 10 empty cavities holes
G	4.0	Cumulative error +0.1/-0.3 (max) per 10 sprocket holes
K ₀	2.4	Internal space

17.3.5. Reel Specification

Material: Plastic

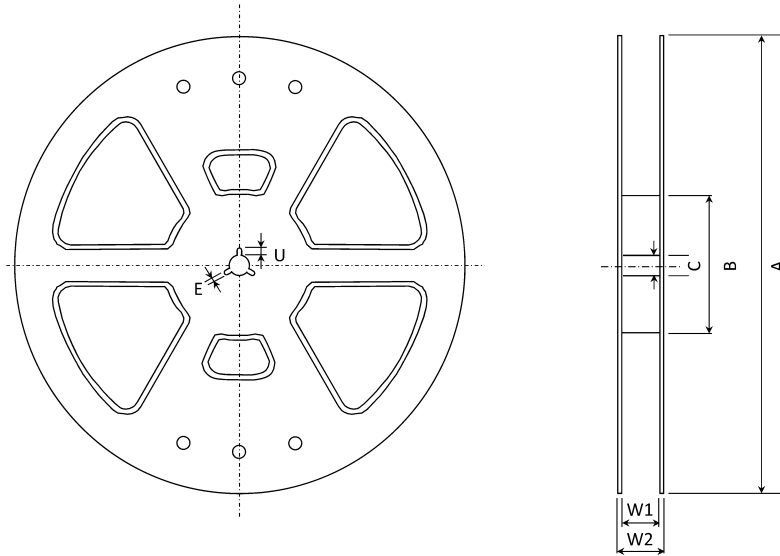


Table Reel Dimensions (unit: mm)

Symbol	Dimension
A	$\phi 330 \pm 2$
B	$\phi 100 \pm 1$
C	$\phi 13 \pm 0.5$
E	2.0 ± 0.5
U	4.0 ± 0.5
W1	17.4 ± 1.0
W2	21.4 ± 1.0

17.4. Packing (Note)

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

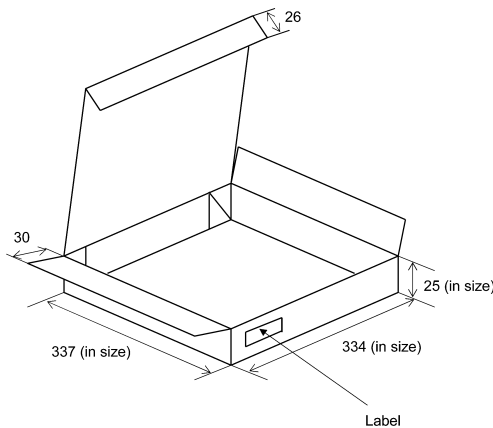


Fig. 17.4.1 1 reel/carton (unit: mm)

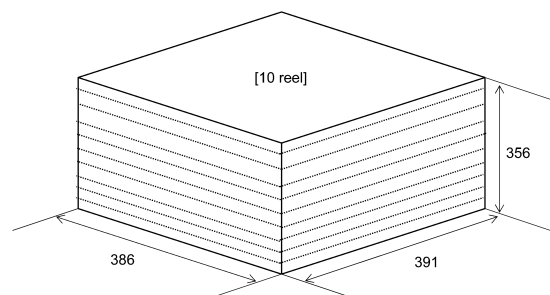


Fig. 17.4.2 10 reel/carton (unit: mm)

Note: Taping reel diameter: $\phi 330$ mm

17.5. Label Format

- (1) Carton: The label provides the part number, quantity, lot number, the Toshiba logo, etc.
- (2) Reel: The label provides the part number, the taping name, quantity, lot number, etc.

17.6. Ordering Information

When placing an order, please specify the part number, the tape type and quantity (Multiples of 1500) as shown in the following example.

Example) TLP5752 (TP, E 1500 pcs

Part number: TLP5752

Tape type: TP (12 mm pitch)

[[G]]/RoHS COMPATIBLE: E (**Note**)

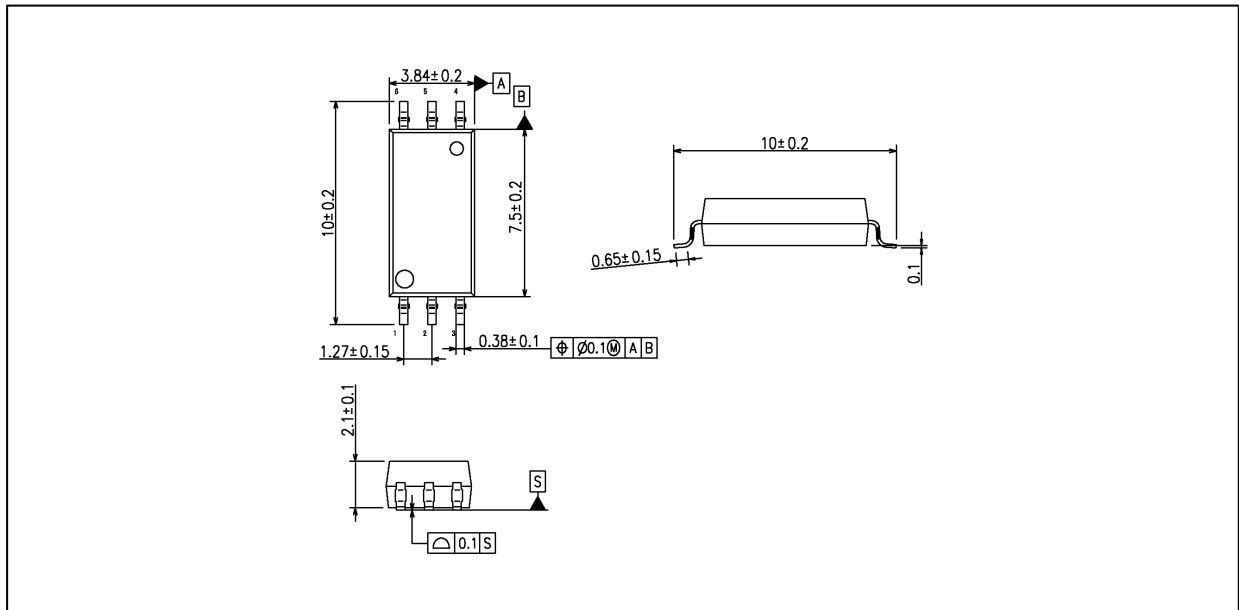
Quantity (must be a multiple of 1500 pcs)

Note : 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.

Package Dimensions

Unit: mm



Weight: 0.126 g (typ.)

Package Name(s)
TOSHIBA: 11-4N1A

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