

# TLP351

Inverter for Air Conditioner  
 IGBT/Power MOS FET Gate Drive  
 Industrial Inverter

The TOSHIBA TLP351 consists of a GaAlAs light emitting diode and an integrated photodetector.

This unit is 8-lead DIP package.

TLP351 is suitable for gate driving circuit of IGBT or power MOS FET. Especially TLP351 is capable of "direct" gate drive of lower Power IGBTs.

- Peak output current:  $\pm 0.6$  A (max)
- Guaranteed performance over temperature:  $-40$  to  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Supply current: 2 mA (max)
- Power supply voltage: 10 to 30 V
- Threshold input current :  $I_F = 5$  mA (max)
- Switching time ( $t_{pLH}/t_{pHL}$ ) : 700 ns (max)
- Common mode transient immunity: 10 kV/ $\mu\text{s}$
- Isolation voltage: 3750 Vrms
- Option(D4)

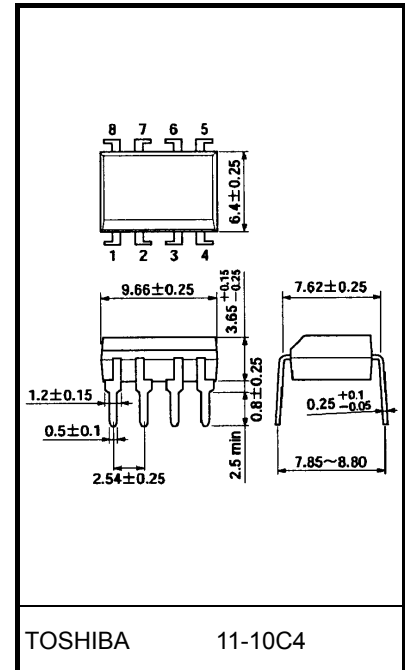
VDE Approved : DIN EN60747-5-2

Maximum Operating Insulation Voltage : 890V<sub>PK</sub>

Highest Permissible Over Voltage : 4000V<sub>PK</sub>

(Note):When a EN60747-5-2 approved type is needed,  
 Please designate "Option(D4)"

Unit: mm

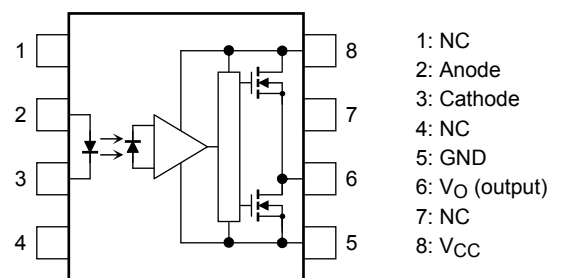


Weight: 0.54 g (typ.)

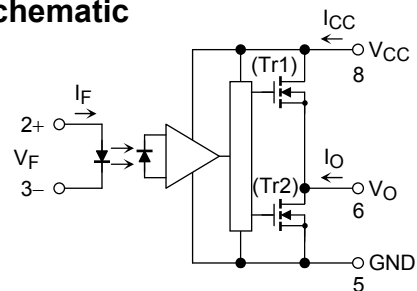
## Truth Table

Input	LED	Tr1	Tr2	Output
H	ON	ON	OFF	H
L	OFF	OFF	ON	L

## Pin Configuration (top view)



## Schematic



A 0.1  $\mu\text{F}$  bypass capacitor must be connected between pin 8 and 5.

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

Characteristics		Symbol	Rating	Unit
LED	Forward current	$I_F$	20	mA
	Forward current derating (Ta ≥ 85°C)	$\Delta I_F/\Delta T_a$	-0.54	mA/°C
	Peak transient forward current (Note 1)	$I_{FP}$	1	A
	Reverse voltage	$V_R$	5	V
	Junction temperature	$T_j$	125	°C
Detector	"H" peak output current (Note 2)	$I_{OPH}$	-0.6	A
	"L" peak output current (Note 2)	$I_{OPL}$	0.6	A
	Output voltage	$V_O$	35	V
	Supply voltage	$V_{CC}$	35	V
	Junction temperature	$T_j$	125	°C
Operating frequency (Note 3)	$f$	25	kHz	
Storage temperature range	$T_{stg}$	-55 to 125	°C	
Operating temperature range	$T_{opr}$	-40 to 100	°C	
Lead soldering temperature (10 s) (Note 4)	$T_{sol}$	260	°C	
Isolation voltage (AC, 1 minute, R.H. ≤ 60%) (Note 5)	$BV_S$	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  $P_W \leq 1 \mu s$ , 300 pps

Note 2: Exponential waveform pulse width  $P_W \leq 10 \mu s$ ,  $f \leq 15 \text{ kHz}$

Note 3: Exponential waveform  $I_{OPH} \leq -0.4 \text{ A}$  ( $\leq 2.0 \mu s$ ),  $I_{OPL} \leq +0.4 \text{ A}$  ( $\leq 2.0 \mu s$ ),  $T_a = 100^\circ\text{C}$

Note 4: It is 2 mm or more from a lead root.

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

Note 6: A ceramic capacitor(0.1  $\mu\text{F}$ ) should be connected from pin 8 to pin 5 to stabilize the operation of the high gain linear amplifier. Failure to provide the bypassing may impair the switching property.  
The total lead length between capacitor and coupler should not exceed 1 cm.

## Recommended Operating Conditions

Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Input current, ON (Note 7)	$I_F$ (ON)	7.5	—	10	mA
Input voltage, OFF	$V_F$ (OFF)	0	—	0.8	V
Supply voltage	$V_{CC}$	10	—	30	V
Peak output current	$I_{OPH}/I_{OPL}$	—	—	$\pm 0.2$	A
Operating temperature	$T_{opr}$	-40	—	100	°C

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 7: Input signal rise time (fall time) < 0.5  $\mu s$ .

## Electrical Characteristics (Ta = -40 to 100°C, unless otherwise specified)

Characteristics		Symbol	Test Circuit	Test Condition		Min	Typ.*	Max	Unit
Forward voltage		V <sub>F</sub>	—	I <sub>F</sub> = 5 mA, Ta = 25°C		—	1.55	1.70	V
Temperature coefficient of forward voltage		ΔV <sub>F</sub> /ΔTa	—	I <sub>F</sub> = 5 mA		—	-2.0	—	mV/°C
Input reverse current		I <sub>R</sub>	—	V <sub>R</sub> = 5 V, Ta = 25°C		—	—	10	μA
Input capacitance		C <sub>T</sub>	—	V = 0, f = 1 MHz, Ta = 25°C		—	45	—	pF
Output current (Note 8)	"H" Level	I <sub>OPH1</sub>	1	V <sub>CC</sub> = 15 V I <sub>F</sub> = 5 mA	V <sub>8-6</sub> = 4 V	-0.2	-0.4	—	A
		I <sub>OPH2</sub>			V <sub>8-6</sub> = 10 V	-0.4	-0.67	—	
	"L" Level	I <sub>OPL1</sub>	2	V <sub>CC</sub> = 15 V I <sub>F</sub> = 0 mA	V <sub>6-5</sub> = 2 V	0.2	0.35	—	
		I <sub>OPL2</sub>			V <sub>6-5</sub> = 10 V	0.4	0.63	—	
Output voltage	"H" Level	V <sub>OH</sub>	3	V <sub>CC</sub> = 10 V	I <sub>O</sub> = -100 mA, I <sub>F</sub> = 5 mA	6.0	8.5	—	V
	"L" Level	V <sub>OL</sub>			4	I <sub>O</sub> = 100 mA, V <sub>F</sub> = 0.8 V	—	0.4	
Supply current	"H" Level	I <sub>CCH</sub>	5	V <sub>CC</sub> = 10 to 30 V V <sub>O</sub> open	I <sub>F</sub> = 10 mA	—	1.4	2.0	mA
	"L" Level	I <sub>CCL</sub>			6	I <sub>F</sub> = 0 mA	—	1.3	
Threshold input current	L → H	I <sub>FLH</sub>	—	V <sub>CC</sub> = 15 V, V <sub>O</sub> > 1 V		—	2.5	5	mA
Threshold input voltage	H → L	V <sub>FHL</sub>	—	V <sub>CC</sub> = 15 V, V <sub>O</sub> < 1 V		0.8	—	—	V
Supply voltage		V <sub>CC</sub>	—	—		10	—	30	V

\*: All typical values are at Ta = 25°C

Note 8: Duration of I<sub>O</sub> time ≤ 50 μs

Note 9: This product is more sensitive than the conventional product to static electricity (ESD) because of a lowest power consumption design.

General precaution to static electricity (ESD) is necessary for handling this component.

## Isolation Characteristics (Ta = 25°C)

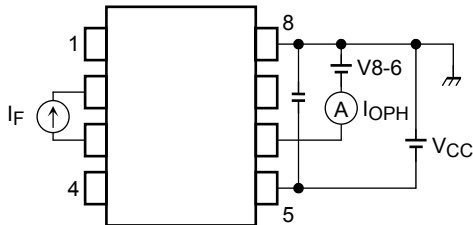
Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Capacitance input to output	C <sub>S</sub>	V = 0, f = 1MHz (Note5)	—	1.0	—	pF
Isolation resistance	R <sub>S</sub>	V <sub>S</sub> = 500 V, Ta = 25°C, R.H. ≤ 60% (Note5)	1×10 <sup>12</sup>	10 <sup>14</sup>	—	Ω
Isolation voltage	BV <sub>S</sub>	AC, 1 minute	3750	—	—	V <sub>rms</sub>
		AC, 1 second, in oil	—	10000	—	
		DC, 1 minute, in oil	—	10000	—	V <sub>dc</sub>

## Switching Characteristics (Ta = -40 to 100°C, unless otherwise specified)

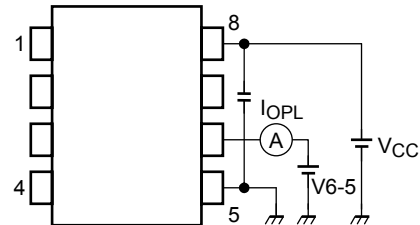
Characteristics	Symbol	Test Circuit	Test Condition	Min	Typ.*	Max	Unit	
Propagation delay time	L → H	7	V <sub>CC</sub> = 30 V R <sub>g</sub> = 47 Ω C <sub>g</sub> = 3 nF	I <sub>F</sub> = 0 → 5 mA	100	—	700	ns
	H → L			I <sub>F</sub> = 5 → 0 mA	100	—	700	
Propagation delay difference between any two parts or channels	PDD  t <sub>pHL</sub> - t <sub>pLH</sub>	7	V <sub>CC</sub> = 30 V, R <sub>g</sub> = 47 Ω, C <sub>g</sub> = 3 nF	-500	—	500	ns	
Output rise time (10-90%)	t <sub>r</sub>	7	V <sub>CC</sub> = 30 V R <sub>g</sub> = 47 Ω C <sub>g</sub> = 3 nF	I <sub>F</sub> = 0 → 5 mA	—	50	—	ns
Output fall time (90-10%)	t <sub>f</sub>			I <sub>F</sub> = 5 → 0 mA	—	50	—	
Common mode transient immunity at high level output	CM <sub>H</sub>	8	V <sub>CM</sub> = 1000 V <sub>p-p</sub> Ta = 25°C V <sub>CC</sub> = 30 V	I <sub>F</sub> = 5 mA V <sub>O</sub> (min) = 26 V	-10000	—	—	V/μs
Common mode transient immunity at low level output	CM <sub>L</sub>			I <sub>F</sub> = 0 mA V <sub>O</sub> (max) = 1 V	10000	—	—	

\*: All typical values are at Ta = 25°C

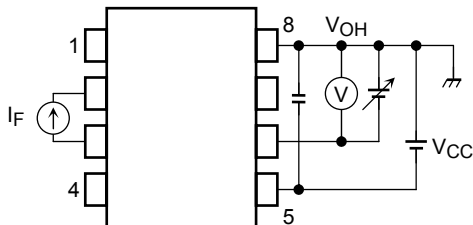
**Test Circuit 1: I<sub>OPH</sub>**



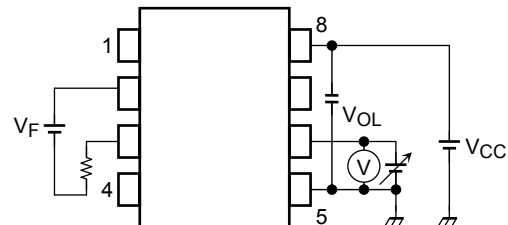
**Test Circuit 2: I<sub>OPL</sub>**



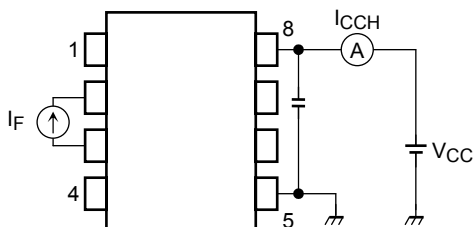
**Test Circuit 3: V<sub>OH</sub>**



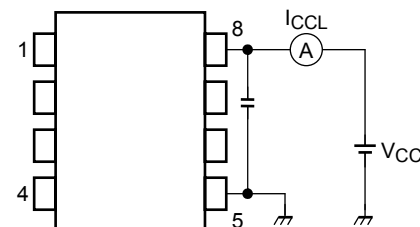
**Test Circuit 4: V<sub>OL</sub>**



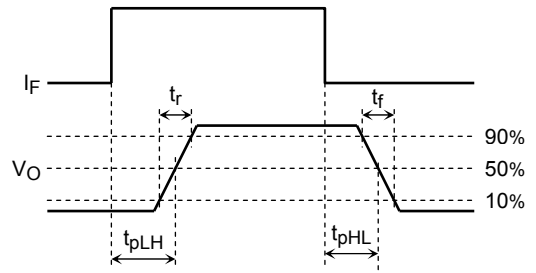
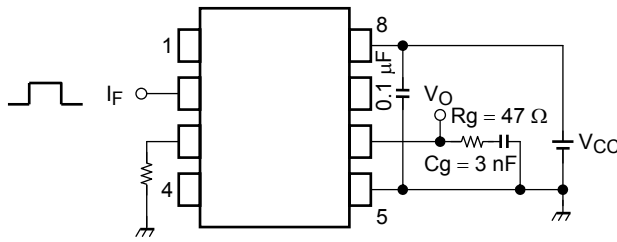
**Test Circuit 5: I<sub>CCH</sub>**



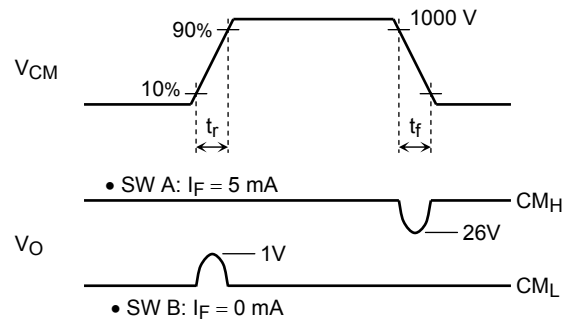
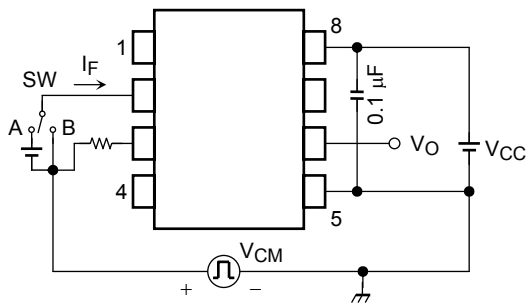
**Test Circuit 6: I<sub>CCL</sub>**



**Test Circuit 7:  $t_{pLH}$ ,  $t_{pHL}$ ,  $t_r$ ,  $t_f$ , PDD**



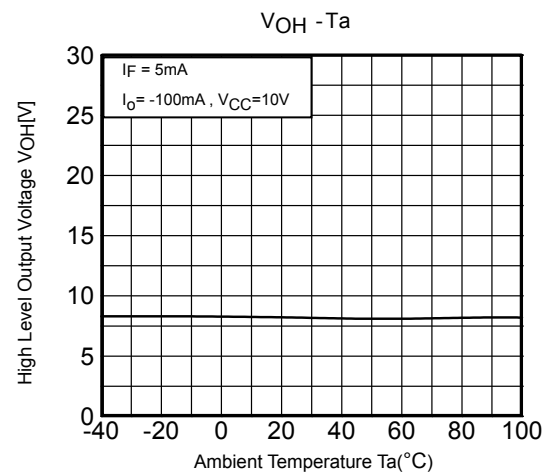
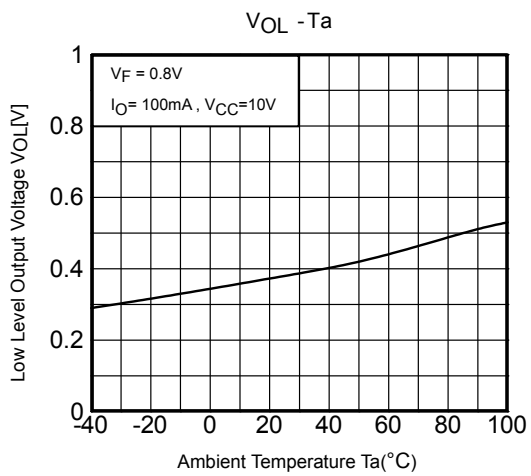
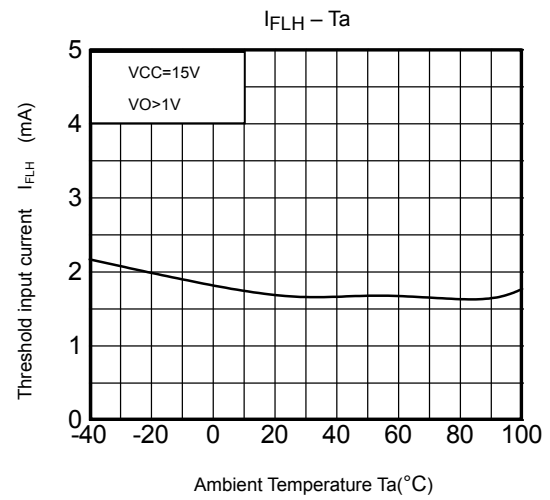
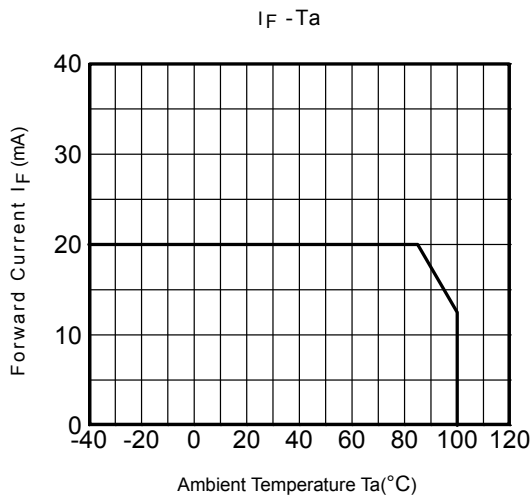
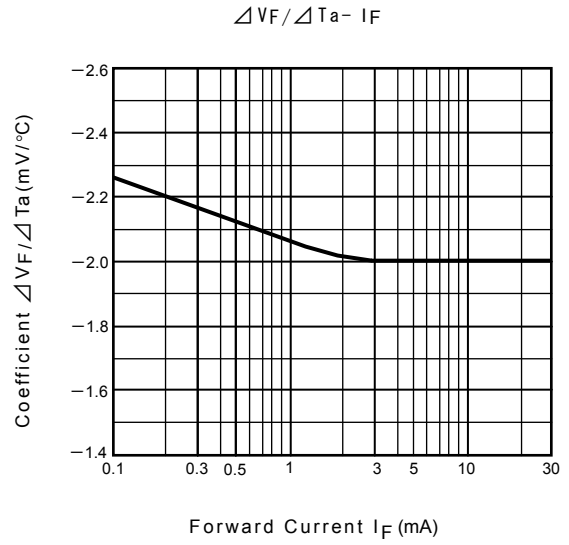
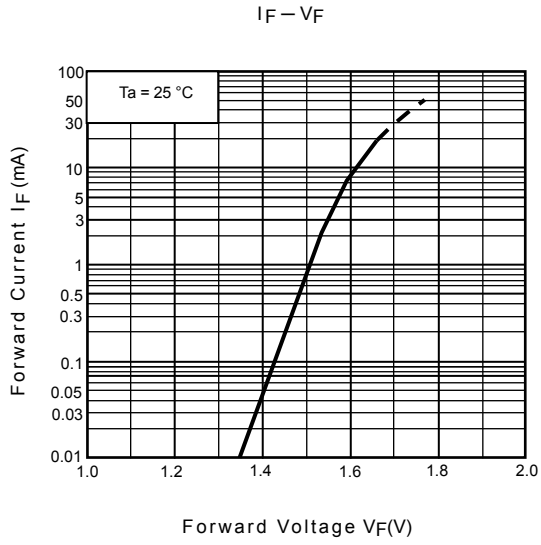
**Test Circuit 8:  $CM_H$ ,  $CM_L$**



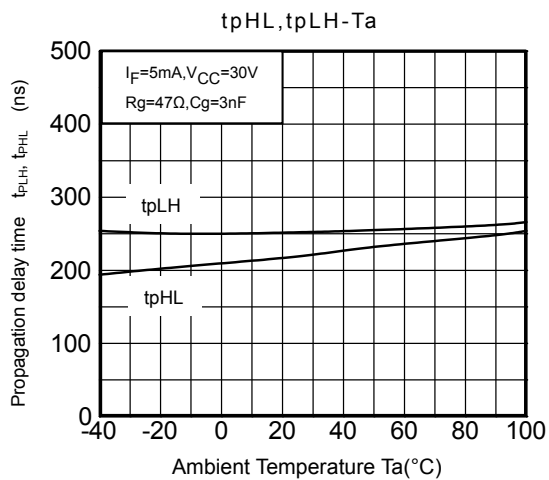
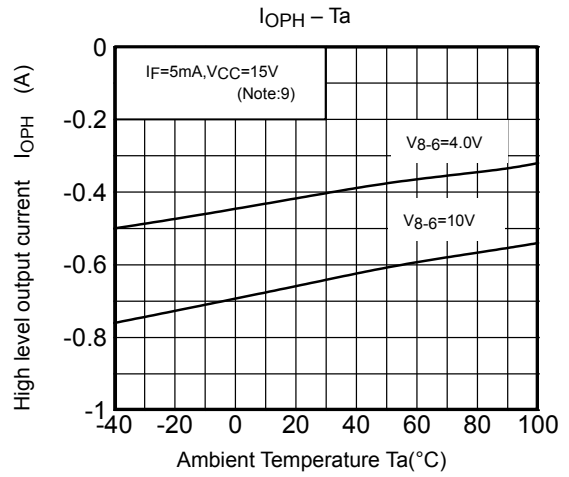
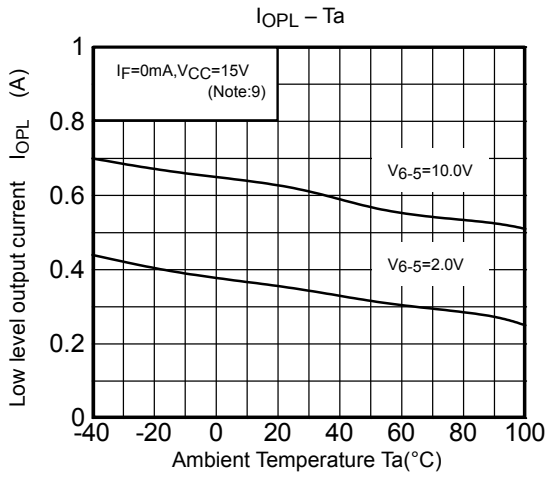
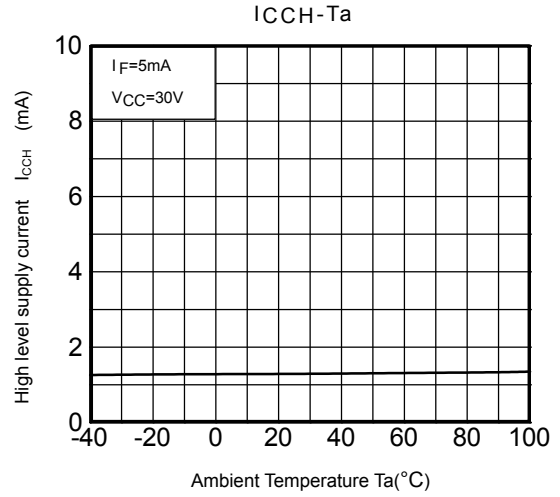
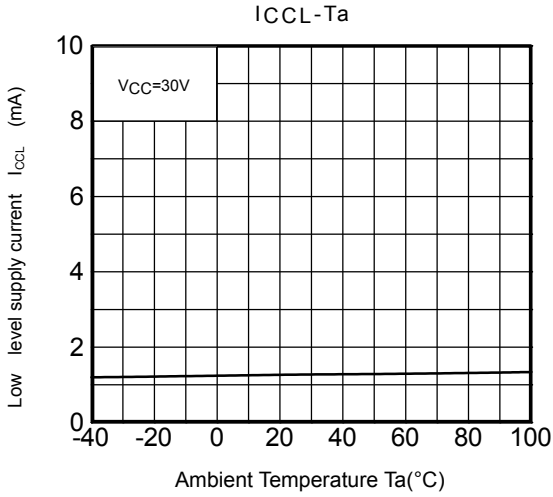
$$CM_L = \frac{800 \text{ V}}{t_r (\mu\text{s})}$$

$$CM_H = \frac{800 \text{ V}}{t_f (\mu\text{s})}$$

$CM_L$  ( $CM_H$ ) 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.



\*: The above graphs show typical characteristics.



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