Photocouplers GaAs Infrared LED & Photo Transistor

# LP291-4

#### 1. Applications

- Programmable Logic Controllers (PLCs
- Switching Power Supplies
- Simplex/Multiplex Data Transmission

#### 2. General

The To shiba TLP 291-4 consists of phototransistors optically coupled to gallium arsenide infrared emitting diodes.The TLP291-4 Photocoupler is housed in the very small and thin SO16 package.

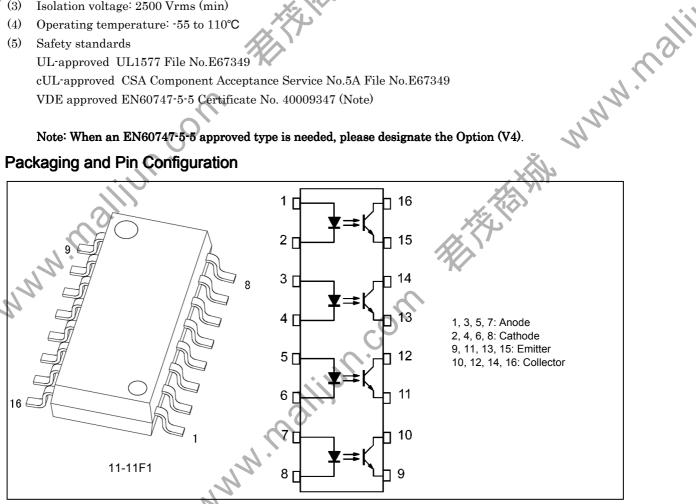
Since the TLP291-4 is guaranteed over a wide operating temperature range ( $T_a = -55$  to 110°C), it is suitable for high-density surface mount applications such as programmable controllers.

#### 3. Features

- Collector-emitter voltage: 80 V (min) (1)
- Current transfer ratio: 50% (min)
  - GB Rank: 100% (min)
- (3)Isolation voltage: 2500 Vrms (min)
- Operating temperature: -55 to 110°C
- Safety standards
  - UL-approved UL1577 File No.E67349
  - cUL-approved CSA Component Acceptance Service No.5A File No.E67349
  - VDE approved EN60747-5-5 Certificate No. 40009347 (Note)

Note: When an EN60747-5-5 approved type is needed, please designate the Option (V4).

#### 4. Packaging and Pin Configuration



Start of commercial production

#### 5. Principle of Operation

#### 5.1. Mechanical Parameters

| Characteristics              | Min | Unit |
|------------------------------|-----|------|
| Creepage distances           | 5.0 | mm   |
| Clearance                    | 5.0 |      |
| Internal isolation thickness | 0.1 |      |

# 6. Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note) (Unless otherwise specified, T<sub>a</sub> = 25°C)

|          | Characteristics                                  |                         | Symbol                      | Note     | Rating     | Unit  |
|----------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|------------|-------|
| LED      | Input forward current                            |                         | I <sub>F</sub>              |          | 50         | mA    |
|          | Input forward current derating                   | $(T_a \ge 50^{\circ}C)$ | $\Delta I_F / \Delta T_a$   | 4.       | -0.67      | mA/°C |
|          | Input forward current (pulsed)                   |                         | I <sub>FP</sub>             | (Note 1) | 1          | Α     |
|          | Input reverse voltage                            |                         | $V_{R}$                     |          | 5          | V     |
| 2        | Junction temperature                             |                         | 7)                          |          | 125        | °C    |
| Detector | Collector-emitter voltage                        | . X                     | V <sub>CEO</sub>            |          | 80         | V     |
|          | Emitter-collector voltage                        |                         | V <sub>ECO</sub>            |          | 7          |       |
|          | Collector current                                | (1/2)                   | I <sub>C</sub>              |          | 50         | mA    |
|          | Collector power dissipation                      | xZı                     | P <sub>C</sub>              |          | 100        | mW    |
|          | Collector power dissipation derating (1 circuit) | (T <sub>a</sub> ≥ 25°C) | $\Delta P_{C}/\Delta T_{a}$ |          | -1.0       | mW/°C |
|          | Junction temperature                             | TV.                     | Tj                          |          | 125        | °C    |
| Common   | Operating temperature                            |                         | T <sub>opr</sub>            |          | -55 to 110 |       |
|          | Storage temperature                              |                         | T <sub>stg</sub>            |          | -55 to 125 | 1.1   |
|          | Lead soldering temperature                       | (10 s)                  | T <sub>sol</sub>            |          | 260        | 711   |
|          | Total power dissipation (1 circuit)              |                         | P <sub>T</sub>              |          | 170        | mW    |
|          | Input power dissipation derating(1 circuit)      | $(T_a \ge 25^{\circ}C)$ | $\Delta P_D/\Delta T_a$     |          | -1.7       | mW/°C |
|          | Isolation voltage                                | AC, 60 s, R.H. ≤ 60%    | BV <sub>S</sub>             | (Note 2) | 2500       | 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

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)  $\leq$  100  $\mu$ s, f = 100 Hz

Note 2: This device is considered as a two-terminal device: Pins 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 are shorted together, and pins gether and the second s 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 are shorted together.



# 7. Electrical Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified, Ta = 25°C)

|          | Characteristics                     | Symbol               | Note | Test Condition                                | Min | Тур. | Max        | Unit |
|----------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------|---|-----|------|------------|------|
| LED      | Input forward voltage               | V <sub>F</sub>       | 7.   | I <sub>F</sub> = 10 mA                        | 1.1 | 1.20 | 1.4        | V    |
|          | Input reverse current               | I <sub>R</sub>       |      | V <sub>R</sub> = 5 V                          |     |      | 10         | μΑ   |
|          | Input capacitance                   | Ct                   |      | V = 0 V, f = 1 MHz                            |     | 30   | $\bigcirc$ | pF   |
| Detector | Collector-emitter breakdown voltage | V <sub>(BR)CEO</sub> |      | I <sub>C</sub> = 0.5 mA                       | 80  | 5    | · Ç        | ٧    |
|          | Emitter-collector breakdown voltage | V <sub>(BR)ECO</sub> |      | I <sub>E</sub> = 0.1 mA                       | 7   | 4    |            |      |
|          | Dark Current                        | I <sub>DARK</sub>    |      | V <sub>CE</sub> = 48 V                        |     | 0.01 | 0.1        | μΑ   |
|          | XXT                                 |                      |      | V <sub>CE</sub> = 48 V, T <sub>a</sub> = 85°C | 7   | 2    | 50         |      |
|          | Collector-emitter capacitance       | C <sub>CE</sub>      |      | V = 0 V, f = 1 MHz                            | _   | 10   |            | pF   |

# 8. Coupled Electrical Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified, Ta = 25°C)

| Characteristics                  | Symbol                              | Note     | Test Condition  | Min | Тур. | Max | Unit |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|---|-----|------|-----|------|
| Current transfer ratio           | I <sub>C</sub> /I <sub>F</sub>      | (Note 1) | I <sub>F</sub> = 5 mA, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5 V                  | 50  | _    | 400 | %    |
|                                  |                                     |          | $I_F = 5 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}, \text{ Rank GB}$   | 100 |      | 400 |      |
| Saturated current transfer ratio | I <sub>C</sub> /I <sub>F(sat)</sub> |          | $I_F = 1 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 0.4 \text{ V}$                  |     | 60   |     |      |
|                                  |                                     |          | $I_F = 1 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 0.4 \text{ V}, \text{ Rank GB}$ | 30  |      | _   |      |
| Collector-emitter saturation     | V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>                |          | I <sub>C</sub> = 2.4 mA, I <sub>F</sub> = 8 mA                | -   | -    | 0.4 | ٧    |
| voltage                          |                                     | 7%       | I <sub>C</sub> = 0.2 mA, I <sub>F</sub> = 1 mA                | _   | 0.2  | _   |      |
|                                  |                                     |          | $I_C = 0.2 \text{ mA}, I_F = 1 \text{ mA}, \text{ Rank GB}$   | _   | _    | 0.4 |      |
| OFF-state collector current      | I <sub>C(off)</sub>                 |          | V <sub>F</sub> = 0.7 V, V <sub>CE</sub> = 48 V                | _   | _    | 10  | μА   |

Note 1: See Table 8.1 for current transfer ratio.

Table 8.1 Current transfer ratio (CTR) Rank (Note) (Unless otherwise specified, Ta = 25°C)

| Rank Test Condition                              | Current<br>transfer<br>ratio I <sub>C</sub> /I <sub>F</sub><br>Min | Current<br>transfer<br>ratio I <sub>C</sub> /I <sub>F</sub><br>Max | Marking of<br>Classification Unit |
|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| Blank $I_F = 5 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$ | 50   | 400  | Blank %                           |
| GB   | 100  | 400  | GB                                |

Note: Specify both the part number and a rank in this format when ordering.

Example: TLP291-4 (GB)

For safety standard certification, however, specify the part number alone.

Example: TLP291-4 (GB,E: TLP291-4

# Isolation Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified, T<sub>a</sub> = 25°C)

| Characteristics                     | Symbol         | Note    | Test Conditions                    | Min                  | Тур. | Max | Unit |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|---------|------------------------------------|----------------------|------|-----|------|
| Total capacitance (input to output) | Cs             |         | V <sub>S</sub> = 0 V, f = 1 MHz    | _                    | 0.8  |     | pF   |
| Isolation resistance                | R <sub>S</sub> |         | V <sub>S</sub> = 500 V, R.H. ≤ 60% | 1 × 10 <sup>12</sup> | 1014 |     | Ω    |
| Isolation voltage                   | BVS            | (Note1) | AC, 60 s                           | 2500                 |      |     | Vrms |
|                                     |                | 12      | AC, 1 s in oil                     | _                    | 5000 | _   |      |
|                                     |                | 2       | DC, 60 s in oil                    | _                    | 5000 |     | Vdc  |

Note1: This device is considered as a two-terminal device: Pins 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 are shorted together, and pins 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 are shorted together.

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# 10. Switching Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified, Ta = 25°C)

| Characteristics | Symbol           | Note | Test Condition   | Min | Тур. | Max      | Unit |
|-----------------|------------------|------|--|-----|------|----------|------|
| Rise time       | t <sub>r</sub>   |      | $V_{CC} = 10 \text{ V, } I_{C} = 2 \text{ mA,}$                          | _   | 2    | _        | μS   |
| Fall time       | t <sub>f</sub>   | 2.   | $R_L = 100 \Omega$   | _   | 3    | - <      |      |
| Turn-on time    | t <sub>on</sub>  | N    |  | _   | 3    | <b>—</b> |      |
| Turn-off time   | t <sub>off</sub> |      |  | _   | 3    | <b>(</b> |      |
| Turn-on time    | t <sub>on</sub>  |      | See Figure 10.1  | _   | 2    | · * —    |      |
| Storage time    | t <sub>s</sub>   |      | $R_L = 1.9 \text{ k}\Omega, V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V},$ $I_E = 16 \text{ mA}$ | *   | 25   | _        |      |
| Turn-off time   | t <sub>off</sub> |      | 11 - 10 IIIA   | -   | 60   | _        |      |

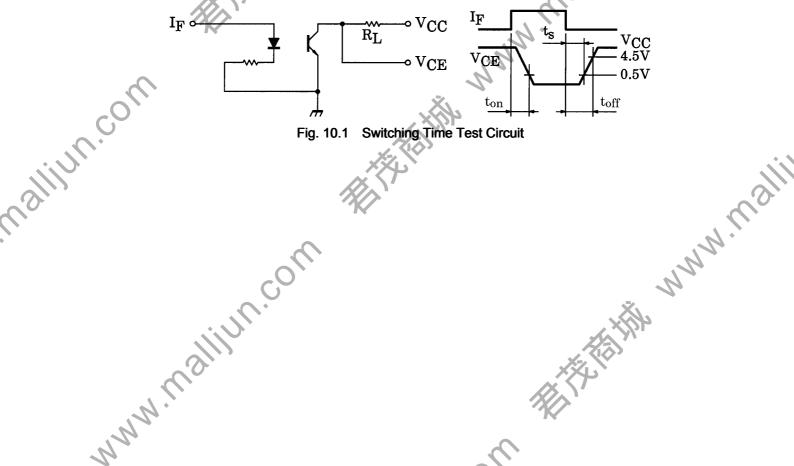


Fig. 10.1 Switching Time Test Circuit

#### 11. Characteristics Curves (Note)

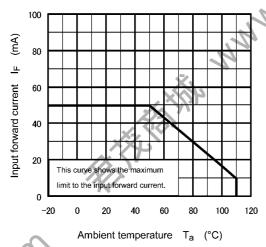


Fig. 11.1 I<sub>F</sub> - T<sub>a</sub>

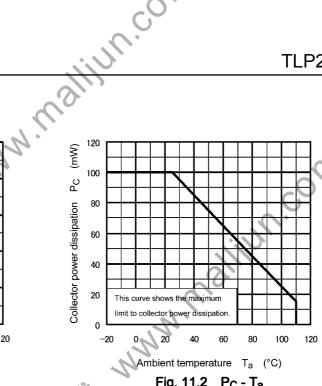


Fig. 11.2 Pc - Ta

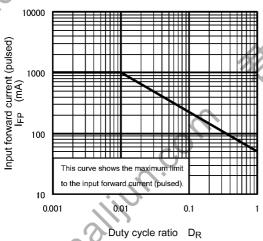


Fig. 11.3 IFP - DR

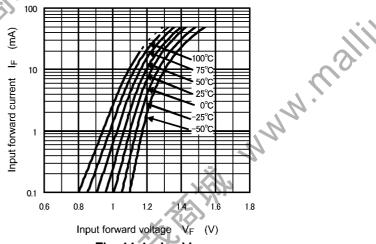


Fig. 11.4 IF - VF

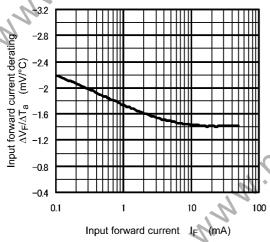
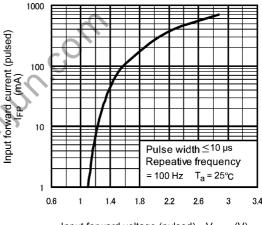


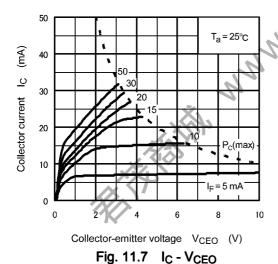
Fig. 11.5  $\Delta V_F/\Delta T_a - I_F$ 



Input forward voltage (pulsed) VFP (V)

Fig. 11.6 IFP - VFP

**TOSHIBA** TLP291-4



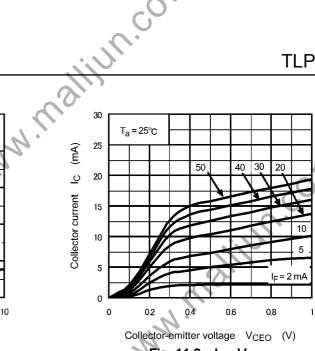
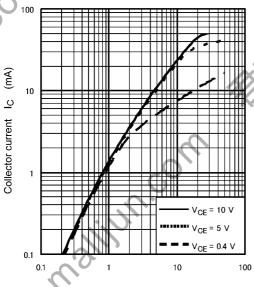


Fig. 11.8 I<sub>C</sub> - V<sub>CEO</sub>



Input forward current I<sub>F</sub> (mA) Fig. 11.9 I<sub>C</sub> - I<sub>F</sub>

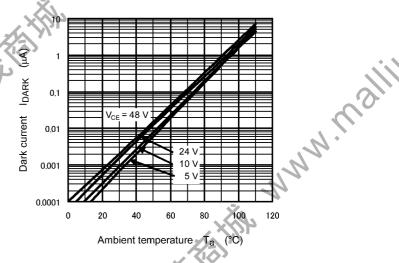


Fig. 11.10 I<sub>DARK</sub> - T<sub>a</sub>

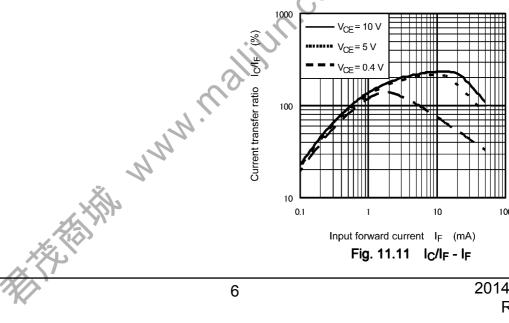


Fig. 11.11 I<sub>C</sub>/I<sub>F</sub> - I<sub>F</sub>

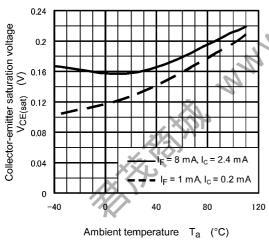


Fig. 11.12 V<sub>CE(sat)</sub> - T<sub>a</sub>

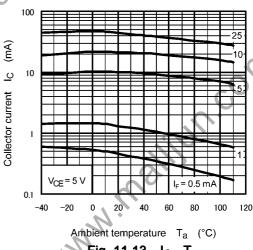


Fig. 11.13 I<sub>C</sub> - T<sub>a</sub>

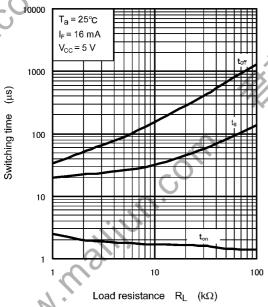


Fig. 11.14 Switching Time - RL

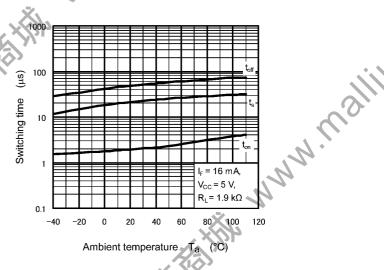


Fig. 11.15 Switching Time - Ta

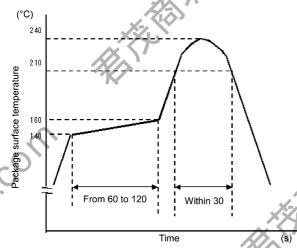
or referen The above characteristics curves are presented for reference only and not guaranteed by production test, unless otherwise noted.

#### 12. Soldering and Storage

#### 12.1. 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. 12.1.1 and 12.1.2) 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.



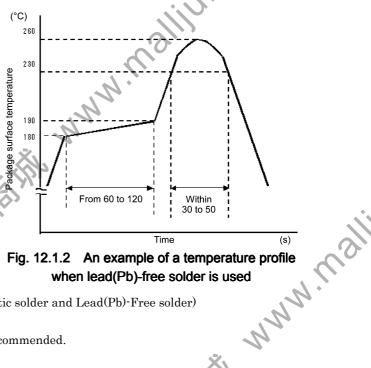


Fig. 12.1.1 An example of a temperature profile when Sn-Pb eutectic solder is used

Fig. 12.1.2 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°C 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.

#### 12.2. 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.

# 13. Land Pattern Dimensions for Reference Only

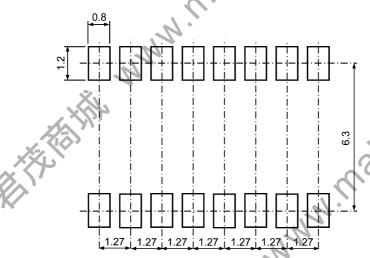


Fig. 13.1 Land Pattern Dimensions for Reference Only (unit: mm)

# 14. Marking



Fig. 14.1 Marking

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

#### 15.1. Applicable Package

| Package Name | Product Type      |
|--------------|-------------------|
| SO16         | Mini-Flat Coupler |

#### 15.2. 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) TLP291-4 (GB-TP, E

Part number: TLP291-4

CTR rank: (GB Tape type: TP

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

Please contact your Toshiba sales representative for details on environmental information such as the product's

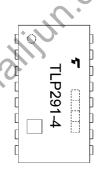
RoHS compatibility.

RoHS is the Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on the NNN Mali restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronics equipment.

## 15.3. Tape Dimensions Specification

#### 15.3.1. Orientation of Device in Relation to Direction of Feed

Device orientation in the carrier cavities as shown in Figure 15.3.1.1.



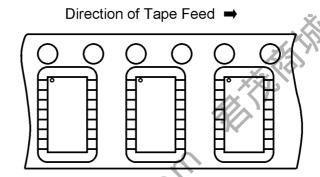


Fig. 15.3.1.1 **Device Orientation** 

#### 15.3.2. Packing Quantity

 $2000~\mathrm{pcs}$  per reel

#### 15.3.3. Empty Cavities

Table 15.3.3.1 Empty Cavities

| Characteristics                                    | Criterion                | Remarks  |
|--|--------------------------|--|
| Occurrences of 2 or more successive empty cavities |                          | 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   |

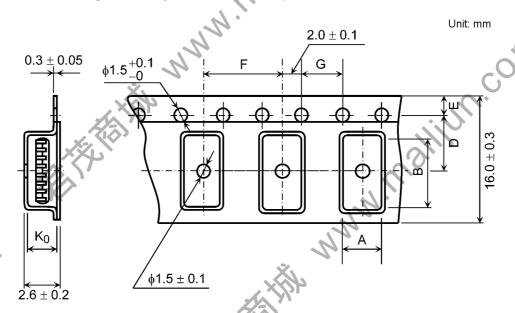
#### 15.3.4. Tape Leader and Trailer

The start end of the tape has 50 or more empty cavities. The hub end of the tape has 50 or more empty cavities and two empty turns only for a cover tape.



#### 15.3.5. Tape Dimensions

Tape material: Plastic (for protection against static electricity)



**Tape Dimensions** Fig. 15.3.5.1

Table 15.3.5.1 Tape Dimensions (unit: mm, unless otherwise specified: ±0.1)

| Malling | 2.6            | →<br>± 0.2<br>ble 15.3.5.1 T | $\phi$ 1.5 $\pm$ 0.1 Fig. 15.3.5.1 Tape Dimensions (unit: mm, unless otherwise specified: $\pm$ 0.1) |
|---------|----------------|------------------------------|--|
| (),     | Symbol         | Dimension                    | Remark   |
| •       | А              | 7.5                          | 70   |
|         | В              | 10.5                         |  |
|         | 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 <sub>0</sub> | 2.2                          | Internal space   |
|         | NNNIC          |                              |  |
|         |                |                              | Mallinucolu  |

Kalik www.malik



#### 15.3.6. Reel specification

Material: Plastic

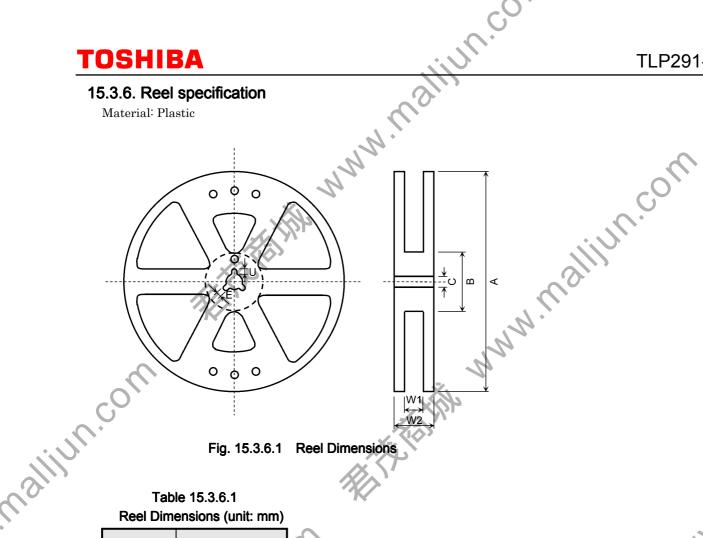


Fig. 15.3.6.1 Reel Dimensions

Table 15.3.6.1 Reel Dimensions (unit: mm)

| Symbol | Dimension           |
|--------|---------------------|
| Α      | ф330 ± 2            |
| В      | φ80 ± 1 or φ100 ± 1 |
| С      | $\phi 13 \pm 0.5$   |
| E      | $2.0 \pm 0.5$       |
| U      | 4.0 ± 0.5           |
| W1     | 17.5 ± 0.5          |
| W2     | 21.5 ± 1.0          |

## 15.4. Packing

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

#### 15.5. Label Format

atity, le The label on each carton provides the part number, quantity, lot number, the Toshiba logo, CTR rank, etc.

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#### 15.6. Ordering Information

mu. WWW When placing an order, please specify the part number, CTR rank, tape type and quantity as shown in the following example. Allium.com

Example) TLP291-4 (GB-TP, E 2000

Part number: TLP291-4

CTR rank: (GB Tape type: TP

[[G]]/RoHS COMPATIBLE: E (Note) Quantity (must be a multiple of 2000)

Note: Please contact your Toshiba sales representative for details on environmental information such as the product's

RoHS compatibility.

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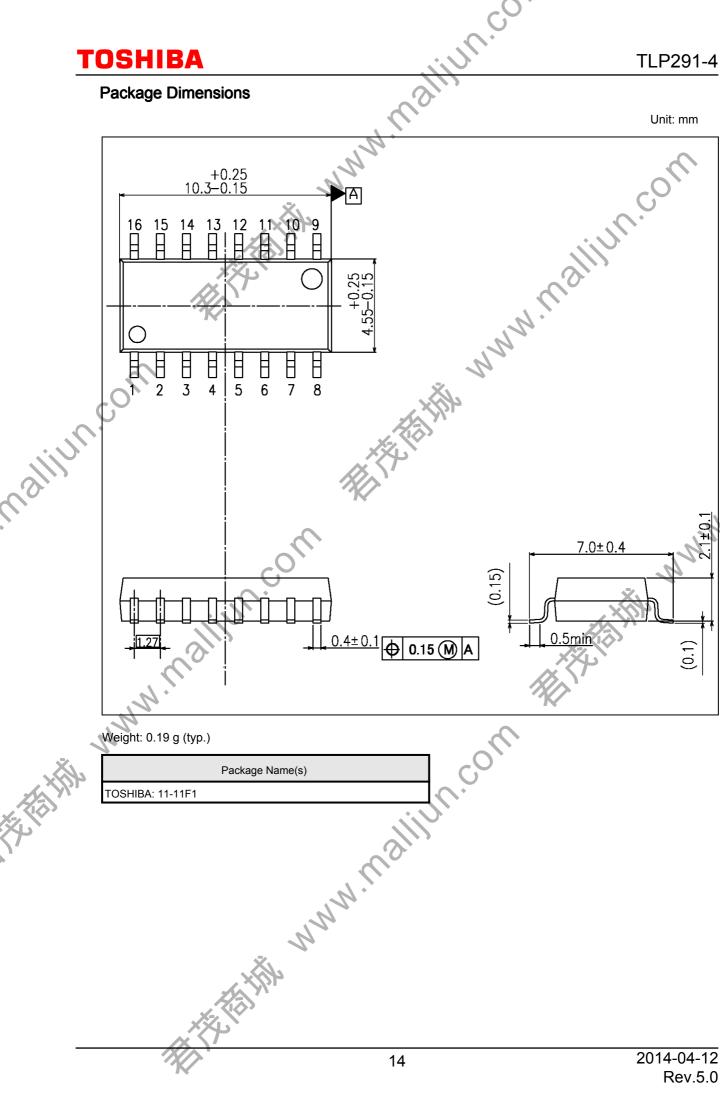
RoHS is the Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronics equipment. Malilincon

> WWW.Rallium.com 2014-04-12 Rev.5.0



#### **Package Dimensions**

Unit: mm



Weight: 0.19 g (typ.)

TOSHIBA: 11-11F1



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