Photocouplers Infrared LED & Photo IC

TLP5791H

1. Applications

- Industrial Inverters
- IGBT Gate Drivers
- MOSFET Gate Drivers
- Induction Cooktop and Home Appliances

2. General

The TLP5791H is a photocoupler in a 6-pin SO6L package that consists of an infrared LED optically coupled to an integrated high-gain, high-speed photodetector IC chip. It provides guaranteed performance and specifications at temperature up to 125 °C. The TLP5791H is physically smaller / thinner than the one in an 8-pin DIP package and compliant with international safety standards for reinforced insulation. It thus provides a smaller footprint solution for applications that require safety standard certification. An internal noise shield provides a guaranteed common-mode transient immunity of ± 20 kV/µs. The TLP5791H is ideal for small class IGBT and power MOSFET gate drive.

3. Features

- (1) Buffer logic type (totem pole output)
- (2) Output peak current: ±1 A (max)
- (3) Operating temperature: -40 to 125 °C
- (4) Supply current: 2.0 mA (max)
- (5) Supply voltage: 10 to 30 V
- (6) Threshold input current: 5 mA (max)
- (7) Propagation delay time: $t_{pHL}/t_{pLH} = 500 \text{ ns} (max)$
- (8) Common-mode transient immunity: $\pm 20 \text{ kV/}\mu \text{s}$ (min)
- (9) Isolation voltage: 5000 Vrms (min)
- (10) Safety standards

UL-recognized: UL 1577, File No.E67349

cUL-recognized: CSA Component Acceptance Service No.5A File No.E67349 VDE-approved: EN IEC 60747-5-5, EN IEC 62368-1 (Note 1) CQC-approved: GB4943.1 Thailand Factory

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

4. Packaging (Note)



Note: Lead-formed product: (LF4)

5. Pin Assignment



6. Internal Circuit (Note)



Note: A $0.1\text{-}\mu\text{F}$ bypass capacitor must be connected between pin 6 and pin 4.

7. Principle of Operation

7.1. Truth Table

Input	LED	M1	M2	Output
Н	ON	ON	OFF	Н
L	OFF	OFF	ON	L

7.2. 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)	

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

	Characteristics		Symbol	Note	Rating	Unit
LED	Input forward current		١ _F		25	mA
	Input forward current derating	$(T_a \ge 100 \ ^\circ C)$	$\Delta I_F / \Delta T_a$		-0.4	mA/°C
	Peak transient input forward current		I _{FPT}	(Note 1)	1	A
	Peak transient input forward current derating	$(T_a \ge 95 \ ^\circ C)$	$\Delta I_{FPT} / \Delta T_a$		-25	mA/°C
	Input reverse voltage		V _R		5	V
	Input power dissipation		PD		40	mW
	Input power dissipation derating	$(T_a \ge 100 \ ^\circ C)$	$\Delta P_D / \Delta T_a$		-0.8	mW/°C
	Junction temperature		Tj		150	°C
Detector	Output voltage		Vo		35	V
	Supply voltage		V _{CC}		35	
	Output power dissipation		Po		810	mW
	Output power dissipation derating	$(T_a \ge 100 \text{ °C})$	$\Delta P_O / \Delta T_a$		-10	mW/°C
	Junction temperature		Tj		150	°C
Common	Operating temperature		T _{opr}		-40 to 125	
	Storage temperature		T _{stg}		-55 to 150	
	Lead soldering temperature	(10 s)	T _{sol}	(Note 2)	260	
	Isolation voltage	AC, 60 s, R.H. ≤ 60 %	BVS	(Note 3)	5000	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 (PW) \leq 1 $\mu s,$ 300 pps

Note 2: \geq 2 mm below seating plane.

Note 3: 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.

9. Recommended Operating Conditions (Note)

Characteristics	Symbol	Note	Min	Тур.	Max	Unit
Input on-state current	I _{F(ON)}	(Note 1)	6.5	_	10	mA
Input off-state voltage	V _{F(OFF)}		0	_	0.8	V
Supply voltage	V _{CC}	(Note 2)	10	_	30	
Peak high-level output current (L/H)	I _{OLH}		_	-1	_	А
Peak low-level output current (H/L)	I _{OHL}			1	_	

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 $(0.1 \,\mu\text{F})$ 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 $\mu s.$

Note 2: If the rising slope of the supply voltage (V_{CC}) for the detector is steep, stable operation of the internal circuits cannot be guaranteed.

Be sure to set 3.0 V/ μ s or less for a rising slope of the V_{CC}.

10. Electrical Characteristics (Note) (Unless otherwise specified, T_a = -40 to 125 °C)

Characteristics	Symbol	Note	Test Circuit	Test Condition	Min	Тур.	Max	Unit
Input forward voltage	V _F		_	I _F = 10 mA, T _a = 25 °C	1.40	1.57	1.80	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	Ct		_	V = 0 V, f = 1 MHz, T _a = 25 °C	_	60	_	pF
Peak high-level output current (L/H)	I _{OLH}	(Note 1)	Fig. 13.1.1	I_F = 5 mA, V _{CC} = 15 V, (R _g = 0 Ω, C _g = 0.18 μF)	—	-1.0	_	A
Peak low-level output current (H/L)	I _{OHL}			I_F = 0 mA, V _{CC} = 15 V, (R _g = 0 Ω, C _g = 0.18 μF)	—	1.0	—	
High-level output voltage	V _{OH}		Fig. 13.1.2	I _F = 5 mA, V _{CC} = 10 V, I _O = -100 mA	6.0	8.4	_	V
Low-level output voltage	V _{OL}		Fig. 13.1.3	V _F = 0.8 V, V _{CC} = 10 V, I _O = 100 mA	—	0.3	1.0	
High-level supply current	I _{CCH}		Fig. 13.1.4	I_F = 10 mA, V_{CC} = 30 V, V_O = Open	—	1.2	2.0	mA
Low-level supply current	I _{CCL}		Fig. 13.1.5	$I_F = 0 \text{ mA}, V_{CC} = 30 \text{ V},$ $V_O = \text{Open}$	—	1.1	2.0	
Threshold input current (L/H)	I _{FLH}		_	V _{CC} = 15 V, V _O > 1 V	_	1.2	5.0	
Threshold input voltage (H/L)	V _{FHL}			V _{CC} = 15 V, V _O < 1 V	0.8	_	_	V
Supply voltage	V _{CC}		_	—	10	_	30	
UVLO threshold voltage	V _{UVLO+}			I _F = 5 mA, V _O > 2.5 V	7.5	8.7	9.5]
	V _{UVLO-}		_	I _F = 5 mA, V _O < 2.5 V	7.5	8.4	9.5	
UVLO hysteresis	UVLO _{HYS}		_	_	_	0.5	_	

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 \leq 10 $\mu s;$ single pulse.

11. Isolation Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified, T_a = 25 °C)

Characteristics	Symbol	Note	Test Conditions	Min	Тур.	Max	Unit
Total capacitance (input to output)	CS	(Note 1)	V _S = 0 V, f = 1 MHz		1.0	—	pF
Isolation resistance	Rs	(Note 1)	V _S = 500 V, R.H. ≤ 60 %	10 ¹²	1014	—	Ω
Isolation voltage	BVS	(Note 1)	AC, 60 s	5000	_	_	Vrms

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.

12. Switching Characteristics (Note) (Unless otherwise specified, T_a = -40 to 125 °C)

Characteristics	Symbol	Note	Test Circuit	Test Condition	Min	Тур.	Max	Unit
Propagation delay time (L/H)	t _{pLH}	(Note 1)	Fig. 13.1.6	$ I_F = 0 \rightarrow 5 \text{ mA, } V_{CC} = 30 \text{ V,} $ $ R_g = 47 \Omega, C_g = 3 \text{ nF} $	30	—	500	ns
Propagation delay time (H/L)	t _{pHL}			$ I_F = 5 \rightarrow 0 \text{ mA, } V_{CC} = 30 \text{ V,} \\ R_g = 47 \Omega, C_g = 3 \text{ nF} $	30	—	500	
Rise time	t _r	(Note 1)		$ I_F = 0 \rightarrow 5 \text{ mA}, \text{ V}_{CC} = 30 \text{ V}, \\ \text{R}_g = 47 \Omega, \text{ C}_g = 3 \text{ nF} $	—	50	—	
Fall time	t _f	(Note 1)		$ I_F = 5 \rightarrow 0 \text{ mA, } V_{CC} = 30 \text{ V,} \\ R_g = 47 \Omega, C_g = 3 \text{ nF} $	_	50	_	
Pulse width distortion	t _{pHL} -t _{pLH}	(Note 1)		$ I_F = 0 \leftrightarrow 5 \text{ mA}, \text{ V}_{CC} = 30 \text{ V}, \\ \text{R}_g = 47 \Omega, \text{ C}_g = 3 \text{ nF} $	_	—	350	
Propagation delay skew (device to device)	t _{psk}	(Note 1), (Note 2)		$ I_F = 0 \leftrightarrow 5 \text{ mA}, \text{ V}_{CC} = 30 \text{ V}, \\ \text{R}_g = 47 \Omega, \text{ C}_g = 3 \text{ nF} $	-80	—	80	
High-level common-mode transient immunity	CM _H	(Note 3)	Fig. 13.1.7		±20	±25	_	kV/μs
Low-level common-mode transient immunity	CML	(Note 4)		$V_{CM} = 1000 V_{p-p}, I_F = 0 mA,$ $V_{CC} = 30 V, T_a = 25 °C,$ $V_{O(max)} = 1 V$	±20	±25	—	

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 less than 15 pF which includes probe and stray wiring capacitance.

Note 2: The propagation delay skew, t_{psk}, is equal to the magnitude of the worst-case difference in t_{pHL} and/or t_{pLH} that will be seen between units at the same given conditions (supply voltage, input current, temperature, etc).

Note 3: CM_H is the maximum rate of fall of the common mode voltage that can be sustained with the output voltage in the logic high state (V_O > 26 V).

Note 4: CM_L is the maximum rate of rise of the common mode voltage that can be sustained with the output voltage in the logic low state (V_O < 1 V).

13. Test Circuits and Characteristics Curves

13.1. Test Circuits



Fig. 13.1.1 IOLH, IOHL Test Circuit







Fig. 13.1.4 I_{CCH} Test Circuit

I_F = 5 mA (Pulse Generator) (f = 25 kHz, duty = 50 %, less than tr = tf = 5 ns)

VF 1 0.1 µF Vcc1 3 SHIELD 4

Fig. 13.1.3 V_{OL} Test Circuit



Fig. 13.1.5 I_{CCL} Test Circuit



Fig. 13.1.6 Switching Time Test Circuit and Waveform





Fig. 13.1.7 Common-Mode Transient Immunity Test Circuit and Waveform

13.2. Characteristics Curves (Note)





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

14. Soldering and Storage

14.1. 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.



	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Preheat temperature	Ts	150	200	°C
Preheat time	ts	60	120	s
Ramp-up rate (T_L to T_P)			3	°C/s
Liquidus temperature	TL	217		°C
Time above T_L	tL	60	150	S
Peak temperature	Τ _Ρ		260	°C
Time during which T_c is between (T _P – 5) and T _P	t₽		30	S
Ramp-down rate $(T_P \text{ to } T_L)$			6	°C/s

Fig. 14.1.1 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 $^{\circ}$ C (package surface temperature) for 60 to 120 seconds. Mounting condition of 260 $^{\circ}$ 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.

14.2. 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.
- \cdot $\,$ 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.

15. Land Pattern Dimensions (for reference only)

Unit: mm

TLP5791H



Fig. 15.1 Lead Forming Option (standard)



Fig. 15.2 Lead Forming Option (LF4)

16. Marking



17. EN IEC 60747-5-5 Option (D4) Specification

- Part number: TLP5791H (Note 1)
- The following part naming conventions are used for the devices that have been qualified according to option (D4) of EN IEC 60747.

Example: TLP5791H(D4-TP,E

D4: EN IEC 60747 option TP: Tape type E: [[G]]/RoHS COMPATIBLE (Note 2)

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

e.g., TLP5791H(D4-TP,E \rightarrow TLP5791H

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 electronic equipment.

Description	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Application classification for rated mains voltage \leq 600 Vrms for rated mains voltage \leq 1000 Vrms		I-IV I-III	_
Climatic classification		40 / 125 / 21	
Pollution degree		2	_
Maximum operating insulation voltage	VIORM	1500	Vpeak
Input to output test voltage, Method A Vpr = 1.6 × VIORM, type and sample test tp = 10 s, partial discharge < 5 pC	Vpr	2400	Vpeak
Input to output test voltage, Method B Vpr =1.875 × VIORM, 100 % production test tp = 1 s, partial discharge < 5 pC	Vpr	2813	Vpeak
Highest permissible overvoltage (transient overvoltage, t _{Pr} = 60 s)	VTR	8000	Vpeak
Safety limiting values (max. permissible ratings in case of fault, also refer to thermal derating curve) current (input current IF, Pso = 0) power (output or total power dissipation) temperature	lsi Pso Ts	300 810 150	mA mW ℃
Insulation resistance $V_{IO} = 500 \text{ V}, \text{ T}_a = 25 ^{\circ}\text{C}$ $V_{IO} = 500 \text{ V}, \text{ T}_a = 100 ^{\circ}\text{C}$ $V_{IO} = 500 \text{ V}, \text{ T}_a = \text{ T}_s$	Rsi	≥ 10 ¹² ≥ 10 ¹¹ ≥ 10 ⁹	Ω

Fig. 17.1 EN IEC 60747 Insulation Characteristics

Minimum creepage distance	Cr	8.0 mm
Minimum clearance	CI	8.0 mm
Minimum insulation thickness	ti	0.4 mm
Comparative tracking index	CTI	500



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.





Note: The above marking is applied to the photocouplers that have been qualified according to option (D4) of EN IEC 60747.









18. Ordering Information (Example of Item Name)

Item Name	Packaging	VDE Option	Packing (MOQ)
TLP5791H(E			Magazine (125 pcs)
TLP5791H(TP,E			Tape and reel (1500 pcs)
TLP5791H(D4,E		EN IEC 60747-5-5	Magazine (125 pcs)
TLP5791H(D4-TP,E		EN IEC 60747-5-5	Tape and reel (1500 pcs)
TLP5791H(LF4,E	LF4, Wide forming		Magazine (125 pcs)
TLP5791H(TP4,E	LF4, Wide forming		Tape and reel (1500 pcs)
TLP5791H(D4LF4,E	LF4, Wide forming	EN IEC 60747-5-5	Magazine (125 pcs)
TLP5791H(D4TP4,E	LF4, Wide forming	EN IEC 60747-5-5	Tape and reel (1500 pcs)

Package Dimensions

TLP5791H

Unit: mm



Weight: 0.126 g (typ.)

	Package Name(s)
TOSHIBA: 11-4N1A	

Package Dimensions

Unit: mm

TLP5791H



Weight: 0.126 g (typ.)

Package Name(s) TOSHIBA: 11-4N101A

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