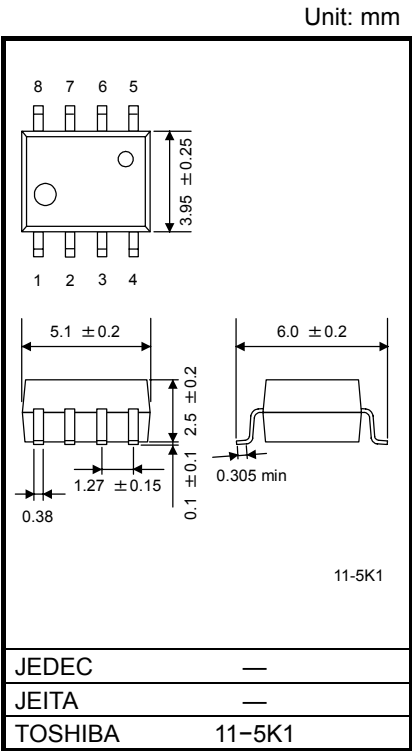


TLP2105

Isolated Bus Drivers  
High Speed Line Receivers  
Microprocessor System Interfaces

The Toshiba TLP2105 consists of GaAlAs light emitting diodes and integrated high gain, high-speed photodetectors.  
The TLP2105 is housed in the 8-pin SO package.  
The photodetector has totem-pole output stage that can source and sink current.  
The photodetector has an internal Faraday shield that provides a guaranteed common-mode transient immunity of  $\pm 10\text{ kV}/\mu\text{s}$ .  
The TLP2105 provides noninverting logic output. An inverting logic version, the TLP2108, is also available.

- Buffer logic output (totem-pole output)
- Guaranteed performance over  $-40$  to  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Power supply voltage:  $4.5$  to  $20\text{ V}$
- Input threshold current:  $I_{FLH} = 1.6\text{ mA}(\text{max})$
- Switching time ( $t_{pLH} / t_{pHL}$ ):  $250\text{ ns}(\text{max})$
- Common mode transient immunity:  $\pm 10\text{ kV}/\mu\text{s}$
- Isolation voltage:  $2500\text{ Vrms}$

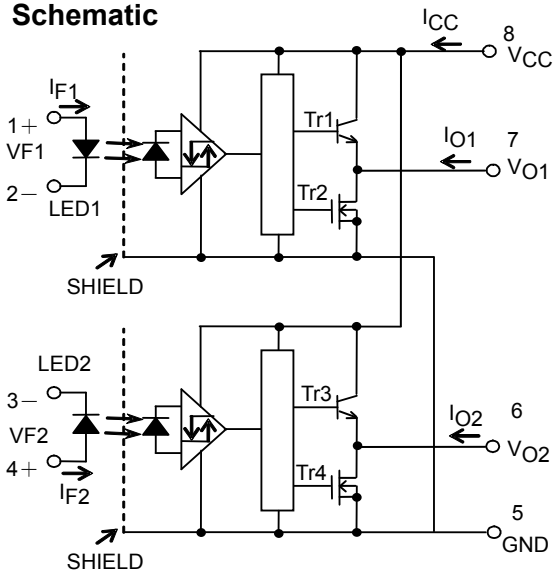


Weight:  $0.21\text{ g}(\text{typ.})$

Truth Table

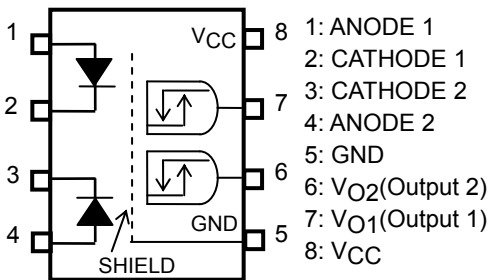
Input	LED1(2)	Tr1(3)	Tr2(4)	Output 1(2)
H	ON	ON	OFF	H
L	OFF	OFF	ON	L

Schematic



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

Pin Configuration (Top View)



## Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25°C)

CHARACTERISTIC		SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT
LED	Forward Current (Note 1)	I <sub>F</sub>	20	mA
	Forward current derating (Ta≥75°C)	ΔI <sub>F</sub> /ΔTa	-0.48	mA/°C
	Peak Transient Forward Current (Note 1,2)	I <sub>FPT</sub>	1	A
	Reverse Voltage (Note 1)	V <sub>R</sub>	5	V
DETECTOR	Output Current 1 (Ta ≤ 25°C) (Note 1)	I <sub>O1</sub>	25/-15	mA
	Output Current 2 (Ta = 100°C) (Note 1)	I <sub>O2</sub>	5/-5	mA
	Output Voltage (Note 1)	V <sub>O</sub>	-0.5 to 20	V
	Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	-0.5 to 20	V
Operating Temperature Range		T <sub>opr</sub>	-40 to 100	°C
Storage Temperature Range		T <sub>stg</sub>	-55 to 125	°C
Lead Soldering Temperature (10 s)		T <sub>sol</sub>	260	°C
Isolation Voltage (AC, 1 min, R.H. ≤ 60%, Ta=25°C) (Note 3)		BV <sub>s</sub>	2500	V <sub>rms</sub>

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: Each Channel.

Note 2: Pulse width ≤ 1μs, 300 pps.

Note 3: This device is regarded as a two terminal device: pins 1, 2, 3 and 4 are shorted together, as are pins 5, 6, 7 and 8.

## Recommended Operating Conditions

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	MIN	TYP.	MAX	UNIT
Input Current , ON	I <sub>F(ON)</sub>	2	—	10	mA
Input Voltage , OFF	V <sub>F(OFF)</sub>	0	—	0.8	V
Supply Voltage*	V <sub>CC</sub>	4.5	—	20	V
Operating Temperature	T <sub>opr</sub>	-40	—	100	°C

\* This item denotes operating range, not meaning of recommended operating conditions.

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.

## Electrical Characteristics

(Unless otherwise specified, Ta=-40 to 100°C, VCC=4.5 to 20 V)

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CIRCUIT	TEST CONDITION	MIN	TYP.	MAX	UNIT
Input Forward Voltage	V <sub>F</sub>	—	I <sub>F</sub> =10 mA, Ta=25°C	1.3	1.65	1.75	V
Temperature Coefficient of Forward Voltage	ΔV <sub>F</sub> /ΔTa	—	I <sub>F</sub> =10 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
Logic Low Output Voltage	V <sub>OL</sub>	1	I <sub>OL</sub> =3.5 mA, V <sub>F</sub> =0.8 V	—	0.2	0.6	V
Logic High Output Voltage	V <sub>OH</sub>	2	I <sub>OH</sub> =-2.6 mA, V <sub>CC</sub> =4.5 V	2.7	4.0	—	V
			I <sub>F</sub> =5 mA, V <sub>CC</sub> =20 V	17.4	18.1	—	
Logic Low Supply Current	I <sub>CCL</sub>	3	V <sub>F</sub> =0 V	V <sub>CC</sub> =20 V	—	—	6.0
				V <sub>CC</sub> =5.5 V	—	—	6.0
Logic High Supply Current	I <sub>CCH</sub>	4	I <sub>F1</sub> =I <sub>F2</sub> =5 mA	V <sub>CC</sub> =20 V	—	—	6.0
				V <sub>CC</sub> =5.5 V	—	—	6.0
Logic Low Short Circuit Output Current (Note 4)	I <sub>OSL</sub>	5	V <sub>F</sub> =0 V	V <sub>CC</sub> =V <sub>O</sub> =5.5 V	15	80	mA
				V <sub>CC</sub> =V <sub>O</sub> =20 V	20	90	
Logic High Short Circuit Output Current (Note 4)	I <sub>OSH</sub>	6	I <sub>F</sub> =5 mA, V <sub>O</sub> =GND	V <sub>CC</sub> =5.5 V	-5	-15	mA
				V <sub>CC</sub> =20 V	-10	-20	
Input Current Logic High Output	I <sub>FLH</sub>	—	I <sub>O</sub> =-2.6 mA, V <sub>O</sub> >2.4 V	—	0.4	1.6	mA
Input Voltage Logic Low Output	V <sub>FHL</sub>	—	I <sub>O</sub> =3.5 mA, V <sub>O</sub> <0.6 V	0.8	—	—	V
Input Current Hysteresis	I <sub>HYS</sub>	—	V <sub>CC</sub> =5 V	—	0.05	—	mA

\*All typical values are at Ta=25°C, VCC=5 V unless otherwise specified

Note 4: Duration of output short circuit time should not exceed 10 ms.

## Isolation Characteristics (Ta = 25°C)

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN	TYP.	MAX	UNIT
Capacitance input to output	C <sub>S</sub>	V <sub>S</sub> = 0, f = 1 MHz (Note 3)	—	0.8	—	pF
Isolation resistance	R <sub>S</sub>	R.H. ≤ 60%, V <sub>S</sub> = 500 V (Note 3)	1×10 <sup>12</sup>	10 <sup>14</sup>	—	Ω
Isolation voltage	BV <sub>S</sub>	AC, 1 minute	2500	—	—	V <sub>rms</sub>
		AC, 1 second, in oil	—	5000	—	V <sub>dc</sub>
		DC, 1 minute, in oil	—	5000	—	

## Switching Characteristics

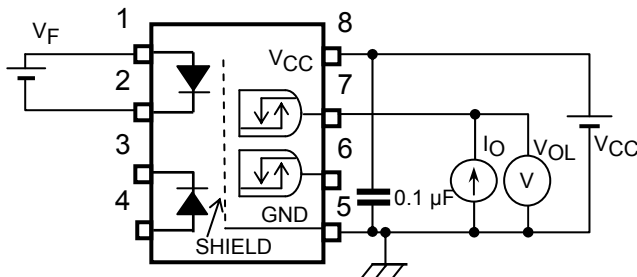
(Unless otherwise specified,  $T_a = -40$  to  $100^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 4.5$  to  $20\text{ V}$ )(Each Channel)

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CIRCUIT	TEST CONDITION	MIN	TYP.	MAX	UNIT
Propagation Delay Time to Logic High output	$t_{pLH}$	7,8	$I_F = 0 \rightarrow 3\text{ mA}$	30	150	250	ns
Propagation Delay Time to Logic Low output	$t_{pHL}$		$I_F = 3 \rightarrow 0\text{ mA}$	30	150	250	ns
Switching Time Dispersion between ON and OFF	$ t_{pHL} - t_{pLH} $		—	—	—	220	ns
Rise Time (10 – 90 %)	$t_r$		$I_F = 0 \rightarrow 3\text{ mA}$ , $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$	—	30	75	ns
Fall Time (90 – 10 %)	$t_f$		$I_F = 3 \rightarrow 0\text{ mA}$ , $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$	—	30	75	ns
Common Mode transient Immunity at High Level Output	$CM_H$	9	$V_{CM} = 1000\text{ V}_{p-p}$ , $I_F = 5\text{ mA}$ , $V_{CC} = 20\text{ V}$ , $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$	-10000	—	—	V/ $\mu\text{s}$
Common Mode transient Immunity at Low Level Output	$CM_L$		$V_{CM} = 1000\text{ V}_{p-p}$ , $I_F = 0\text{ mA}$ , $V_{CC} = 20\text{ V}$ , $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$	10000	—	—	V/ $\mu\text{s}$

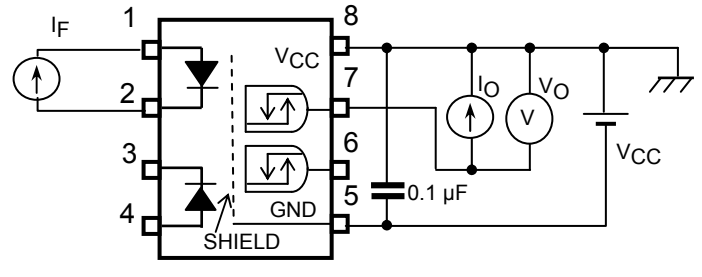
\*All typical values are at  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Note 5: 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.

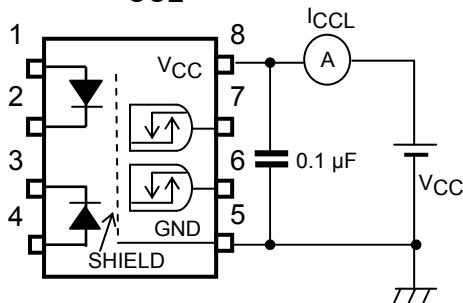
TEST CIRCUIT 1:  $V_{OL}$  Test Circuit



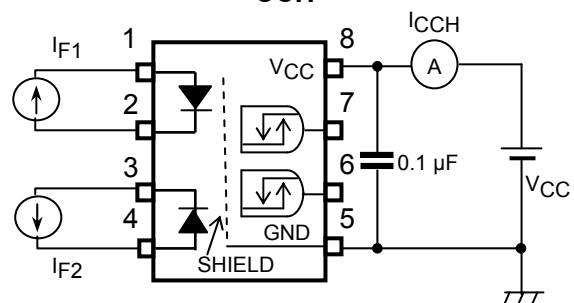
TEST CIRCUIT 2:  $V_{OH}$  Test Circuit



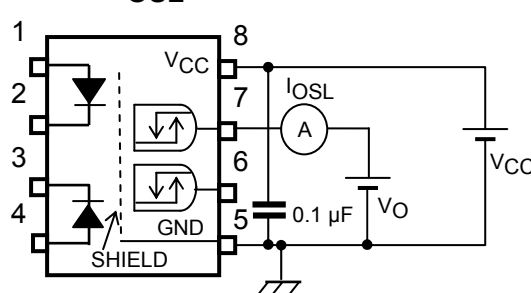
TEST CIRCUIT 3:  $I_{CCL}$  Test Circuit



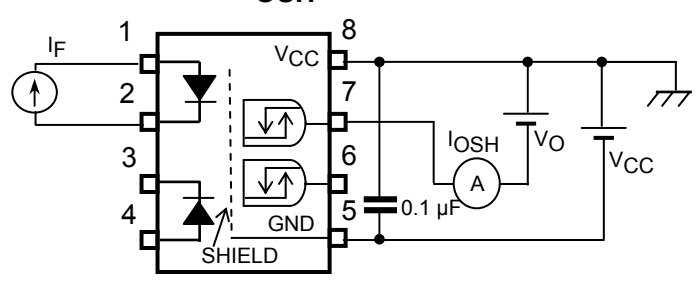
TEST CIRCUIT 4:  $I_{CCH}$  Test Circuit



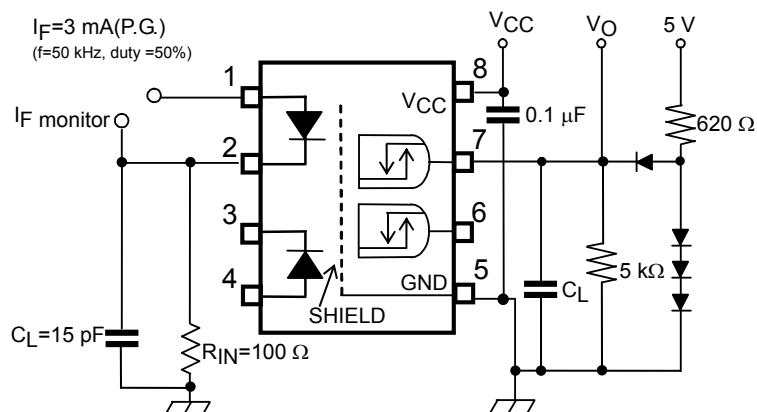
TEST CIRCUIT 5:  $I_{OSL}$  Test Circuit



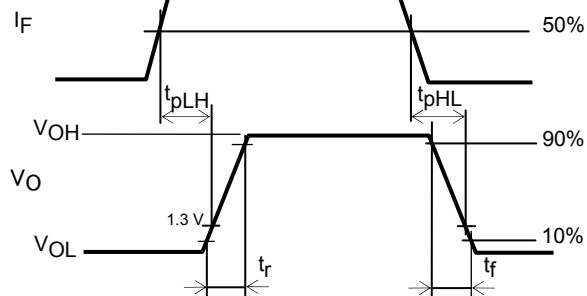
TEST CIRCUIT 6:  $I_{OSH}$  Test Circuit



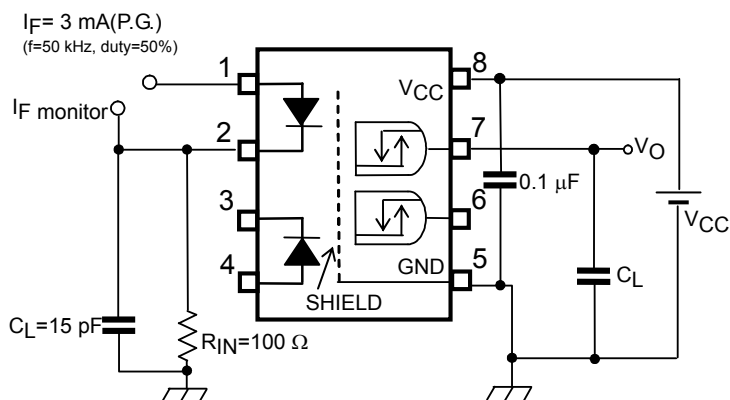
## TEST CIRCUIT 7: Switching Time Test Circuit



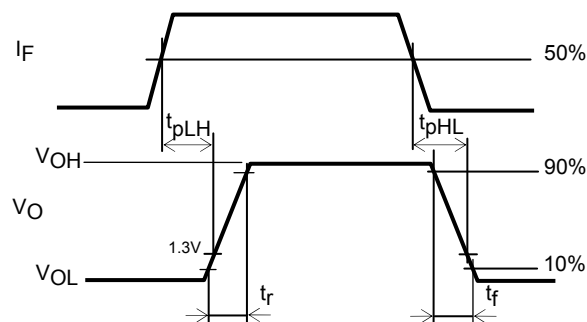
$C_L$  includes probe and stray capacitance.  
P.G.: Pulse generator



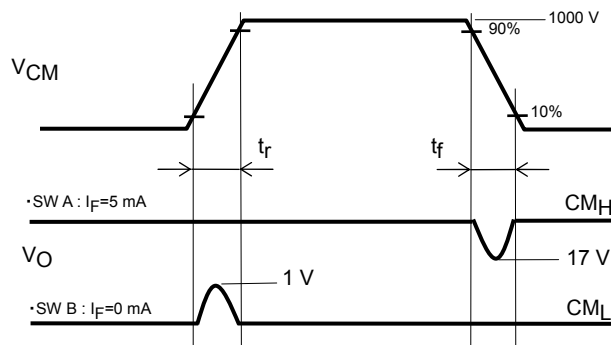
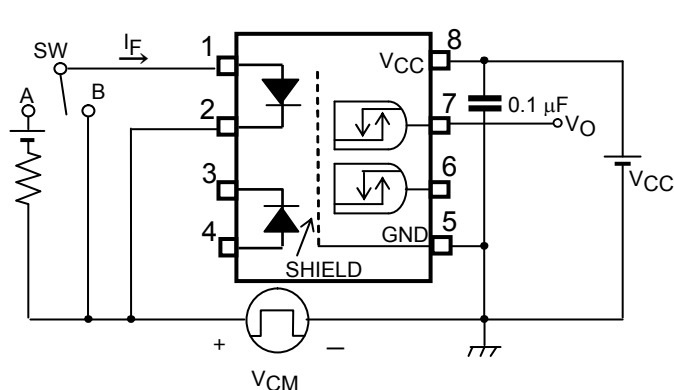
## TEST CIRCUIT 8: Switching Time Test Circuit



$C_L$  includes probe and stray capacitance.  
P.G.: Pulse generator



## TEST CIRCUIT 9: Common-Mode Transient Immunity Test Circuit



$$CM_H = \frac{800(V)}{t_f(\mu s)} \quad CM_L = \frac{800(V)}{t_r(\mu s)}$$

## Specification for Embossed-Tape Packing (TP) for SO8 Coupler

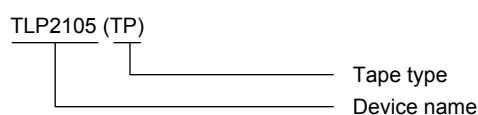
### 1. Applicable Package

Package	Product Type
SO8	Photocoupler

### 2. Product Naming System

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

(Example)



### 3. Tape Dimensions

#### 3.1 Orientation of Device in Relation to Direction of Tape Movement

Device orientation in the recesses is as shown in Figure 1.

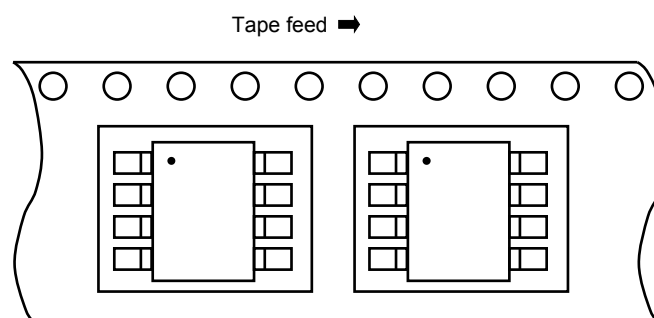


Figure 1 Device Orientation

#### 3.2 Tape Packing Quantity: 2500 devices per reel

#### 3.3 Empty Device Recesses Are as Shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Empty Device Recesses

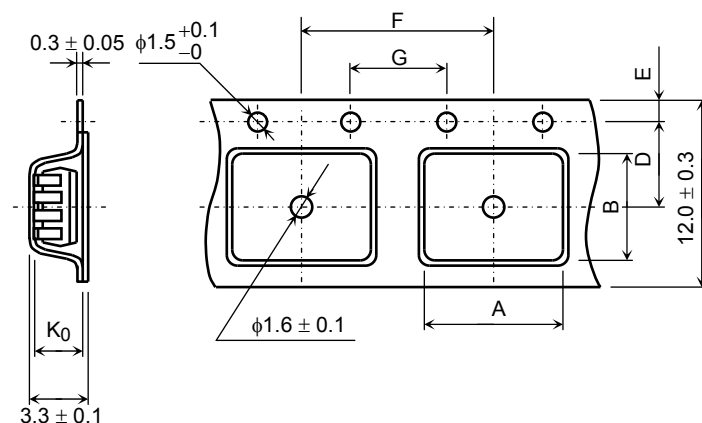
	Standard	Remarks
Occurrences of 2 or more successive empty device recesses	0	Within any given 40-mm section of tape, not including leader and trailer
Single empty device recesses	6 devices (max) per reel	Not including leader and trailer

#### 3.4 Start and End of Tape

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

### 3.5 Tape Specification

- (1) Tape material: Plastic (protection against electrostatics)
- (2) Dimensions: The tape dimensions are as shown in Figure 2 and table 2.



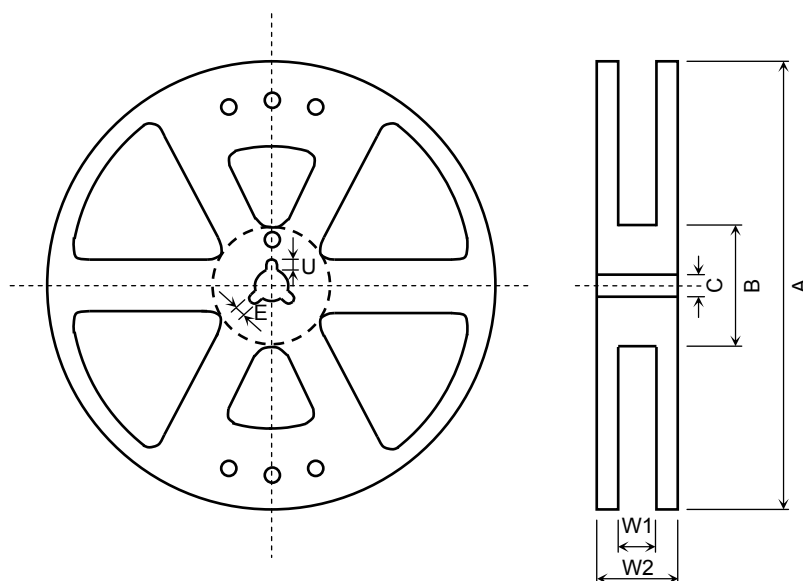
**Figure 2 Tape Forms**

**Table 2 Tape Dimensions**

Unit: mm  
Unless otherwise specified:  $\pm 0.1$

Symbol	Dimension	Remark
A	6.5	—
B	5.6	—
D	5.5	Center line of indented square hole and sprocket hole
E	1.75	Distance between tape edge and hole center
F	8.0	Cumulative error $\begin{smallmatrix} +0.1 \\ -0.3 \end{smallmatrix}$ (max) per 10 feed holes
G	4.0	Cumulative error $\begin{smallmatrix} +0.1 \\ -0.3 \end{smallmatrix}$ (max) per 10 feed holes
K <sub>0</sub>	3.1	Internal space

(2) **Dimensions:** The reel dimensions are as shown in Figure 3 and Table 3.



### Figure 3 Reel Form

### Table 3 Reel Dimensions

Unit: mm	
Symbol	Dimension
A	$\Phi 330 \pm 2$
B	$\Phi 80 \pm 1$
C	$\Phi 13 \pm 0.5$
E	$2.0 \pm 0.5$
U	$4.0 \pm 0.5$
W1	$13.5 \pm 0.5$
W2	$17.5 \pm 1.0$

Either one reel or five reels of photocoupler are packed in a shipping carton.

The carton bears a label indicating the product number, the symbol representing classification of standard, the quantity, the lot number and the Toshiba company name.

When placing an order, please specify the product number, the tape type and the quantity as shown in the following example.

Device name

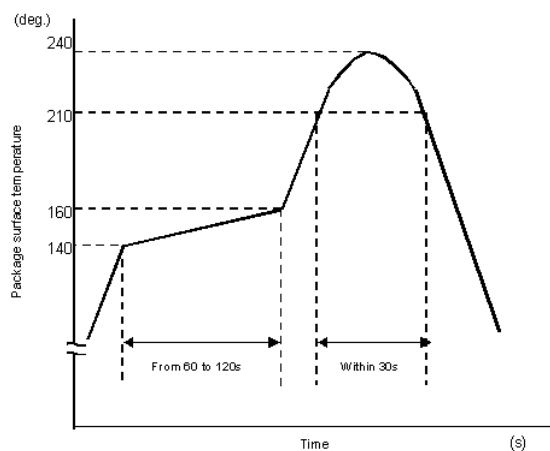


## Precautions Of Surface Mounting Type Photocoupler Soldering & General Storage

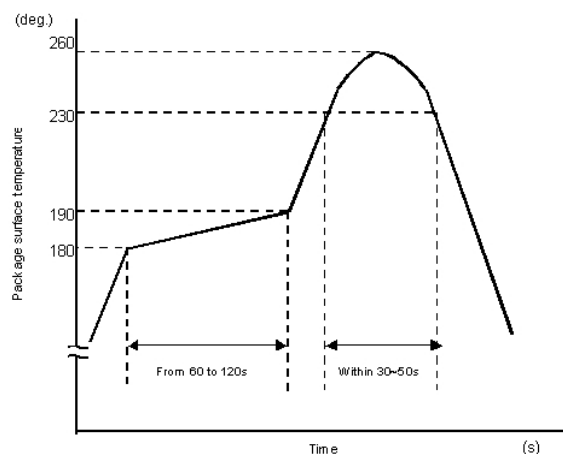
### (1) Precautions for Soldering

#### 1) When Using Soldering Reflow

- An example of a temperature profile when Sn-Pb eutectic solder is used:



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



- 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.

#### 2) When using soldering Flow (Applicable to both eutectic solder and Lead(Pb)-Free solder)

- Apply preheating of 150 deg.C for 60 to 120 seconds.
- Mounting condition of 260 deg.C or less within 10 seconds is recommended.
- Flow soldering must be performed once

#### 3) When using soldering Iron (Applicable to both eutectic solder and Lead(Pb)-Free solder)

- Complete soldering within 10 seconds for lead temperature not exceeding 260 deg.C or within 3 seconds not exceeding 350 deg.C.
- Heating by soldering iron must be only once per 1 lead

**(2) Precautions for General Storage**

- 1) Do not store devices at any place where they will be exposed to moisture or direct sunlight.
- 2) When transportation or storage of devices, follow the cautions indicated on the carton box.
- 3) The storage area temperature should be kept within a temperature range of 5 degree C to 35 degree C, and relative humidity should be maintained at between 45% and 75%.
- 4) Do not store devices in the presence of harmful (especially corrosive) gases, or in dusty conditions.
- 5) Use storage areas where there is minimal temperature fluctuation. Because rapid temperature changes can cause condensation to occur on stored devices, resulting in lead oxidation or corrosion, as a result, the solderability of the leads will be degraded.
- 6) When repacking devices, use anti-static containers.
- 7) Do not apply any external force or load directly to devices while they are in storage.
- 8) If devices have been stored for more than two years, even though the above conditions have been followed, it is recommended that solderability of them should be tested before they are used.

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