

## 1. Description

The TLP350H is a gate driven optocoupler with an output current of 2.5A, with an AlGaAs LED, which is coupled to a photosensitive integrated circuit through infrared light. This optocoupler can drive most low-power IGBTs and MOSFETs. In the motor control inverter and high-performance power system applications, it is very suitable for fast switching drive power IGBTs and MOSFETs.

## 2. Applications

- Uninterrupted Power Supply
- IGBT isolation / power MOSFET gate drive
- Induction heating
- Industrial inverters

## 3. Features

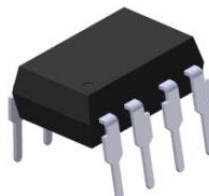
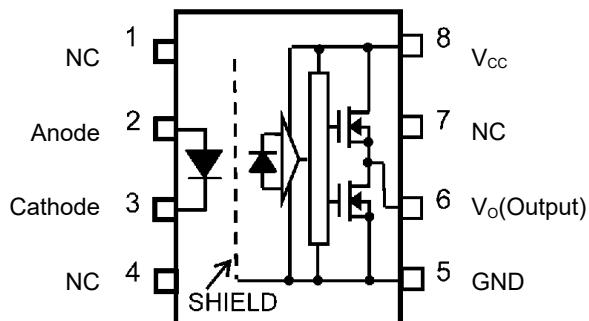
- 35kV/μs minimum Common Mode Rejection
- 2.5A maximum peak output current
- Wide operating  $V_{CC}$  Range: 15V~30V
- 400ns maximum propagation delay
- 100ns of pulse width distortion
- Under Voltage Lock-Out protection (UVLO) with hysteresis
- Operating temperature range: -40°C~ +125°C

## 4. Truth Table

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



## 5. Pinning Information



DIP-8



SOP-8

Note: 0.1uF bypass capacitor must be connected between pins 5 and 8.

## 6. Insulation And Safety Related Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	Note	Value	Unit
Creepage Distance	L	Measured from input terminals to output terminals, shortest distance path along body	≥7	mm
Clearance Distance	L	Measured from input terminals to output terminals, shortest distance through air	≥7	mm
Insulation Thickness	DTI	Insulation thickness between emitter and detector	≥0.4	mm
Peak Isolation Voltage	$V_{IORM}$	DIN/EN/IEC EN60747-5-5.	1500	$V_{peak}$
Transient Isolation Voltage	$V_{IOTM}$	DIN/EN/IEC EN60747-5-5.	7000	$V_{peak}$
Isolation Voltage	$V_{ISO}$	For 1 min	5000	$V_{rms}$



## 7. Absolute Maximum Ratings $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter		Symbol	Value	Units
Input	Forward Input Current	$I_{FM}$	25	mA
	Reverse Voltage	$V_R$	5	V
	Input Power Dissipation	$P_D$	40	mW
Output	Peak Output Current <sup>(1)</sup>	$I_{O(Peak)}$	2.5	A
	Supply Voltage	$V_{CC}$	0 to 35	V
	Output Voltage	$V_O$	0 to 35	V
	Output Power Dissipation	$P_O$	260	mW
Isolation Voltage		$V_{ISO}$	5000	V <sub>rms</sub>
Total Power Consumption		$P_{tot}$	300	mW
Operating Temperature		$T_{opr}$	-40 to 125	°C
Storage Temperature		$T_{stg}$	-55 to 130	°C
Soldering Temperature <sup>(2)</sup>		$T_{sol}$	260	°C

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: Exponential waveform. Pulse width  $\leq 0.3\mu\text{s}$ ,  $f \leq 15\text{ kHz}$

Note 2:  $\geq 2\text{ mm}$  below seating plane.



## 8. Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Units
Power Supply Voltage <sup>(1)</sup>	$V_{CC} - V_{SS}$	15	30	V
Input Current (ON) <sup>(2)</sup>	$I_{F(ON)}$	7	16	mA
Input Voltage (OFF)	$V_{F(OFF)}$	0	0.8	V
Operating Temperature	$T_A$	-40	110	°C

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 (0.1µF) should be connected between pin 8 and pin 5 to stabilize the operation of a highgain linear amplifier. Otherwise, this photocoupler may not switch properly. The bypass capacitor should be placed within 1cm of each pin.

Note 1: Denotes the operating range, not the recommended operating condition

Note 2: The rise and fall times of the input on-current should be less than 0.5µs.



## 9. Electro-optical Characteristics ( $T_A=25^\circ C$ )

All minimum and maximum specifications are at recommended operating conditions, unless otherwise noted

All typical values are at  $T_A=25^\circ C$ ,  $V_{CC}=30V$ , and  $V_{EE}=GND$ .

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		Min	Typ	Max	Units
Forward Voltage	$V_F$	$I_F=10mA$		1.2	1.5	1.8	V
Reverse Current	$I_R$	$V_R=5V$				10	$\mu A$
High Level Output Current <sup>(1)</sup>	$I_{OH}$	$I_F=5mA, V_{CC}=30V, V_{8-6}=-3.5V$		-1	-2	-2.5	A
		$I_F=5mA, V_{CC}=15V, V_{8-6}=-7V$		-2		-2.5	A
Low Level Output Current <sup>(1)</sup>	$I_{OL}$	$I_F=0mA, V_{CC}=30V, V_{6-5}=2.5V$		1	2	2.5	A
		$I_F=0mA, V_{CC}=15V, V_{6-5}=7V$		2		2.5	A
High Level Output Voltage	$V_{OH}$	$I_F=10mA$	$I_O=-2.5A$	$V_{CC}-6.25V$	$V_{CC}-2.5V$		V
			$I_O=-100mA$	$V_{CC}-0.3V$	$V_{CC}-0.1V$		V
Low Level Output Voltage	$V_{OL}$	$I_F=0mA$	$I_O=2.5A$		$V_{EE}+2.5V$	$V_{EE}+6.25V$	V
			$I_O=100mA$		$V_{EE}+0.1V$	$V_{EE}+0.3V$	V
High Level Power Supply Current	$I_{ccH}$	$V_O=Open, I_F=7$ to $16mA$			1.8	3.8	mA
Low Level Power Supply Current	$I_{ccL}$	$V_O=Open, V_F=0$ to $0.8V$			2.1	3.8	mA
Input The Turn On Current	$I_{FHL}$	$I_O=0mA, V_O>5V$			2.8	5	mA
Input The Turn Off Voltage	$V_{FHL}$	$I_O=0mA, V_O<5V$		0.8			V
UVLO Threshold	$V_{UVLO+}$	$I_F=10mA, V_O>5V$		11.5	12.7	13.5	V
	$V_{UVLO-}$	$I_F=10mA, V_O<5V$		10	11.2	12	V
UVLO Hysteresis	$UVLO_{HYS}$				1.5		V
Isolation Resistance	$R_{ISO}$	$V_{I-O}=500V, 40\sim60\%R.H.$			$10^{11}$		$\Omega$
Isolation Capacitance	$C_{ISO}$	$V_{I-O}=0V, Freq=1MHz$			1		pF
Propagation Delay Time to Low Output Level <sup>(1)</sup>	$T_{PHL}$	$I_F=7mA$ to $16mA$ $Rg=10\Omega$ $Cg=10nF$ $F=10KHZ$			100	300	ns
Propagation Delay Time to High Output Level <sup>(1)</sup>	$T_{PLH}$				100	300	ns
Pulse Width Distortion	$PWD$				3	100	ns
Propagation Delay Difference Between Any Two Parts	$P_{DD}$			-250		250	ns



Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Output Rise Time (10% To 90%)	$T_R$	$I_F=7\text{mA to }16\text{mA}, R_g=10\Omega, C_g=10\text{NF}$ $F=10\text{KHZ}, \text{Duty Cycle}=50\%$		80		ns
Output Drop Time(90%~10%)	$T_F$			80		ns
UVLO Turn On Delay	$T_{UVLO\ ON}$	$I_F=10\text{mA}, V_O>5\text{V}$		1.6		$\mu\text{s}$
UVLO Turn Off Delay	$T_{UVLO\ OFF}$	$I_F=10\text{mA}, V_O<5\text{V}$		0.4		$\mu\text{s}$
Output High Level Common Mode Transient Immunity <sup>(2)</sup>	$ CM_H $	$T_A=25^\circ\text{C}, V_{DD}=30\text{V}$ $V_{CM}=2000\text{V}, I_F=7\sim16\text{mA}, V_F=0\text{V}$	35	50		$\text{KV}/\mu\text{s}$
Output Low Level Common Mode Transient Immunity <sup>(3)</sup>	$ CM_L $	$T_A=25^\circ\text{C}, V_{DD}=30\text{V}$ $V_{CM}=2000\text{V}, I_F=7\sim16\text{mA}, V_F=0\text{V}$	35	50		$\text{KV}/\mu\text{s}$

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

Note 1: Input signal (  $f = 25\text{ kHz}$ , duty = 50 %,  $t_r = t_f = 5\text{ ns}$  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 ( $V_O > 26\text{ V}$ ).

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 ( $V_O < 1\text{ V}$ ).



## 10.1 Typical Characteristic

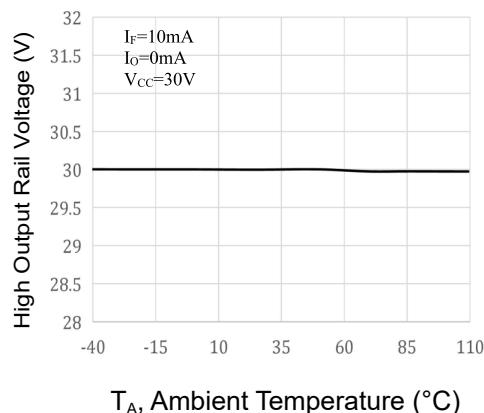


Figure 1: High Output Rail Voltage vs Ambient Temperature

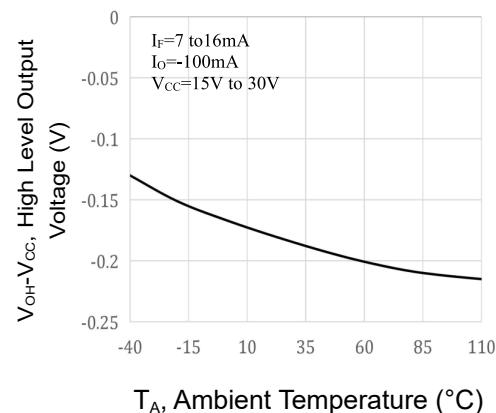


Figure 2: High Level Output Voltage vs Ambient Temperature

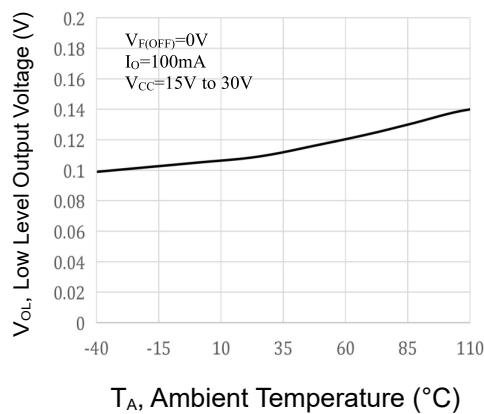


Figure 3: Low Level Output Voltage vs Ambient Temperature

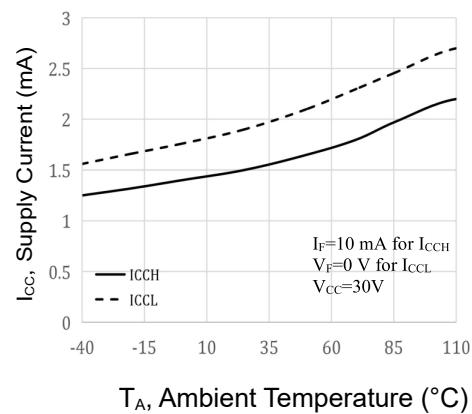


Figure 4: Supply Current vs Ambient Temperature

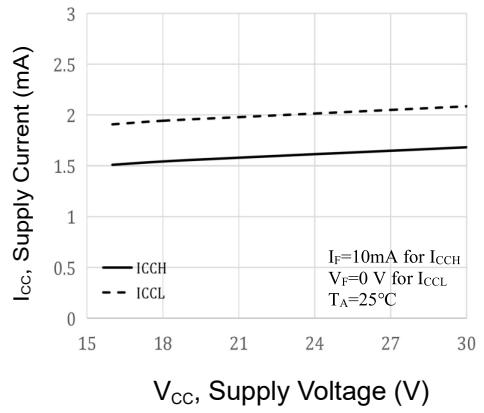


Figure 5: Supply Current vs supply Voltage

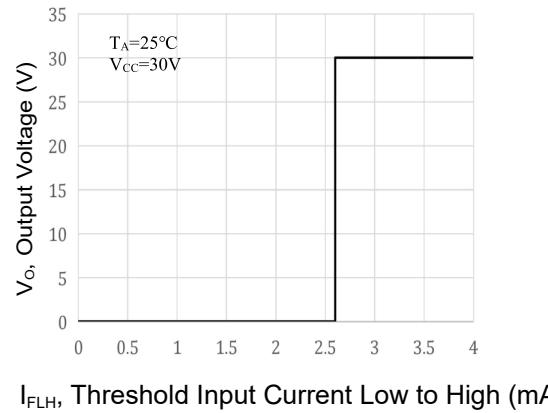
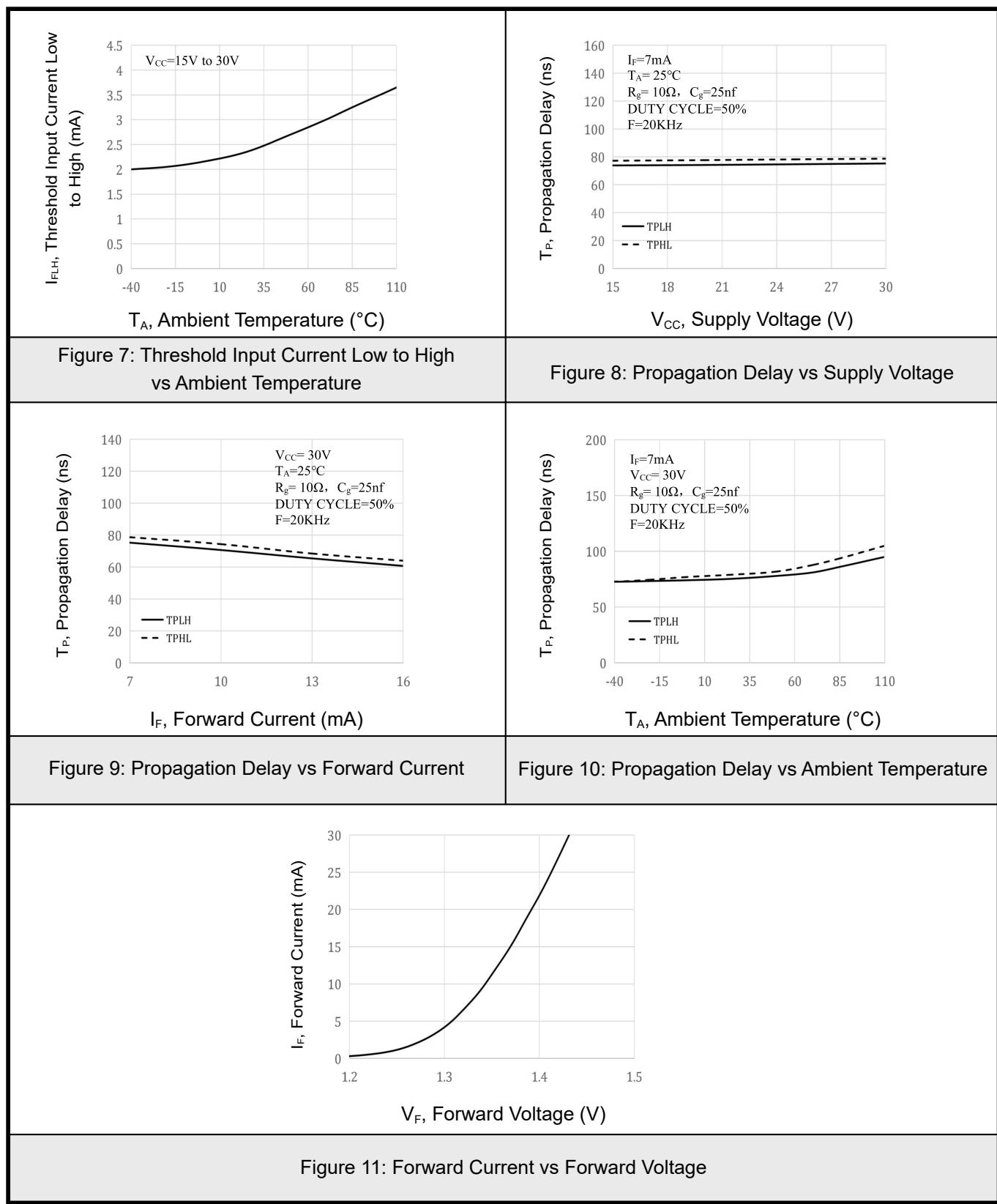
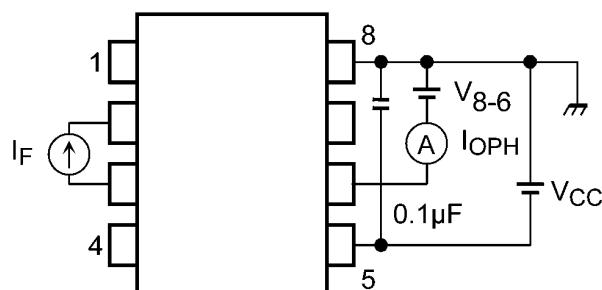
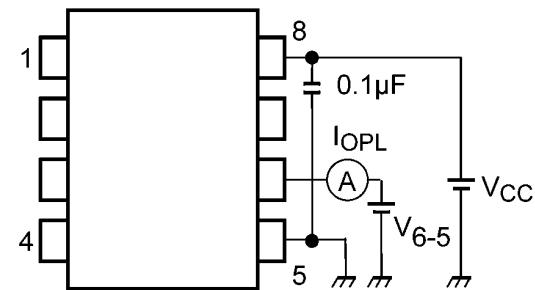
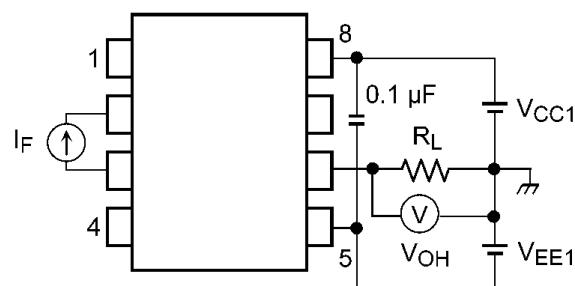
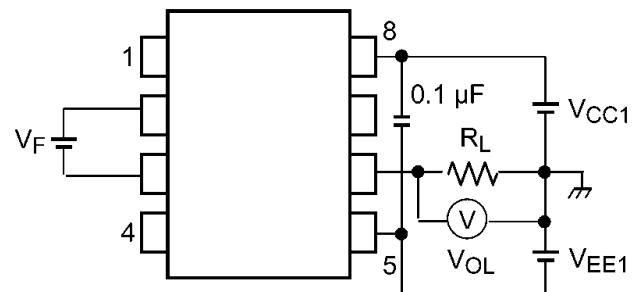
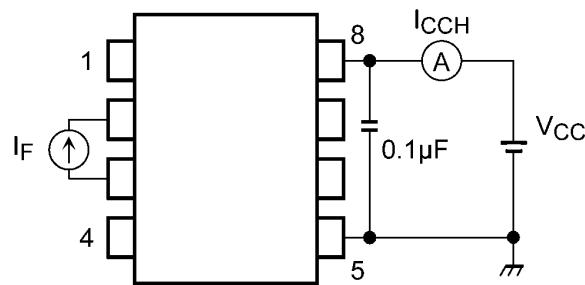
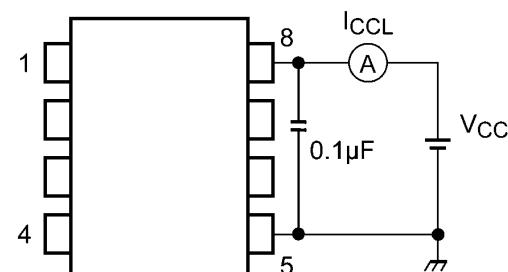


Figure 6: Output Voltage vs Threshold input Current Low to High

## 10.2 Typical Characteristic

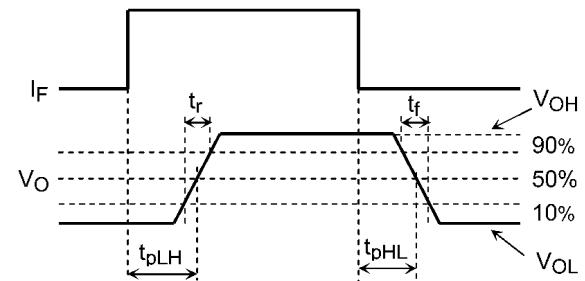
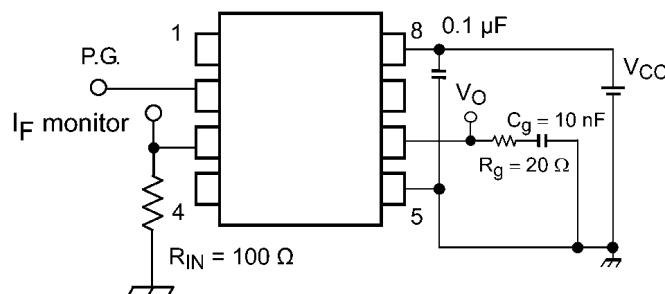


## 11. Test Circuits Diagrams

Figure 12:  $I_{OH}$  Test CircuitFigure 14:  $I_{OL}$  Test CircuitFigure 15:  $V_{OH}$  Test CircuitFigure 16:  $V_{OL}$  Test CircuitFigure 17:  $I_{CCH}$  Test CircuitFigure 18:  $I_{CCL}$  Test Circuit

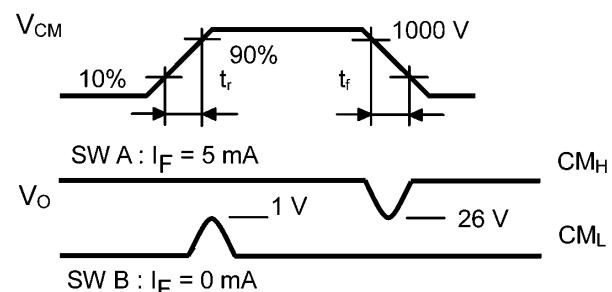
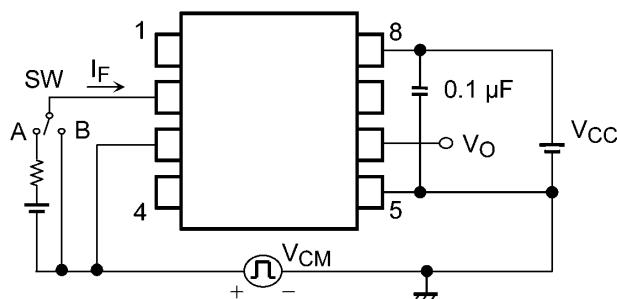


$I_F = 5 \text{ mA (P.G.)}$   
( $f = 25 \text{ kHz}$ , duty = 50%,  $t_r = t_f = 5 \text{ ns}$  or less)



P.G.: Pulse generator

Figure 19: Switching Time Test Circuit and Waveform



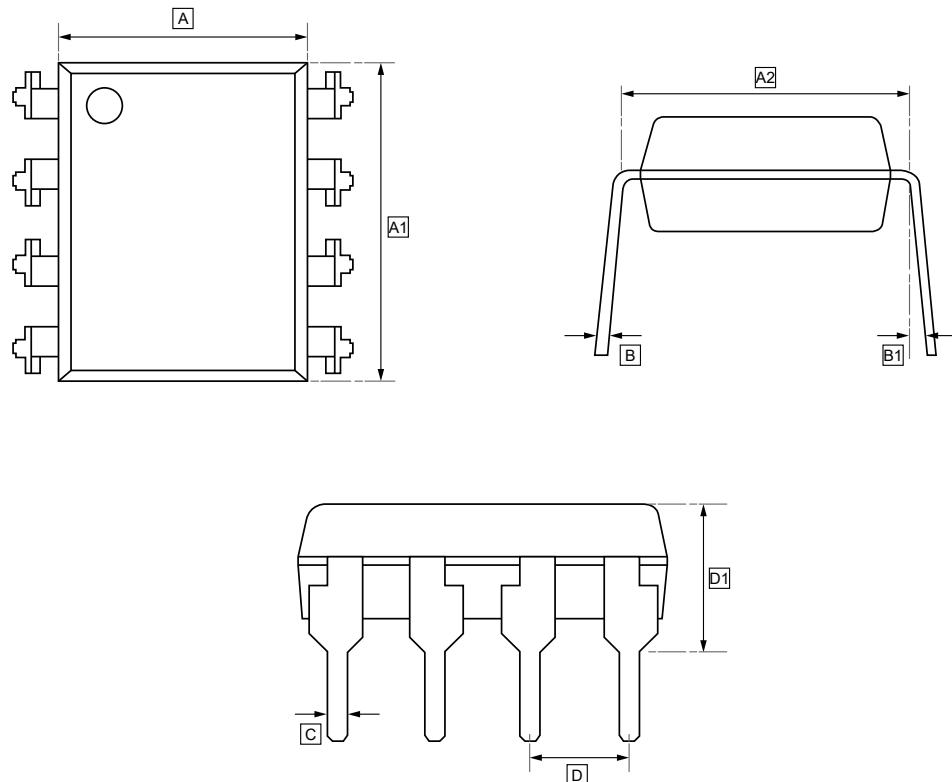
$$CM_L = \frac{800(V)}{t_r(\mu s)} \quad CM_H = -\frac{800(V)}{t_f(\mu s)}$$

$CM_L$  ( $CM_H$ ) 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.

Figure 20: Common-Mode Transient Immunity Test Circuit and Waveform



## 12.1 DIP-8 Package Outline Dimensions

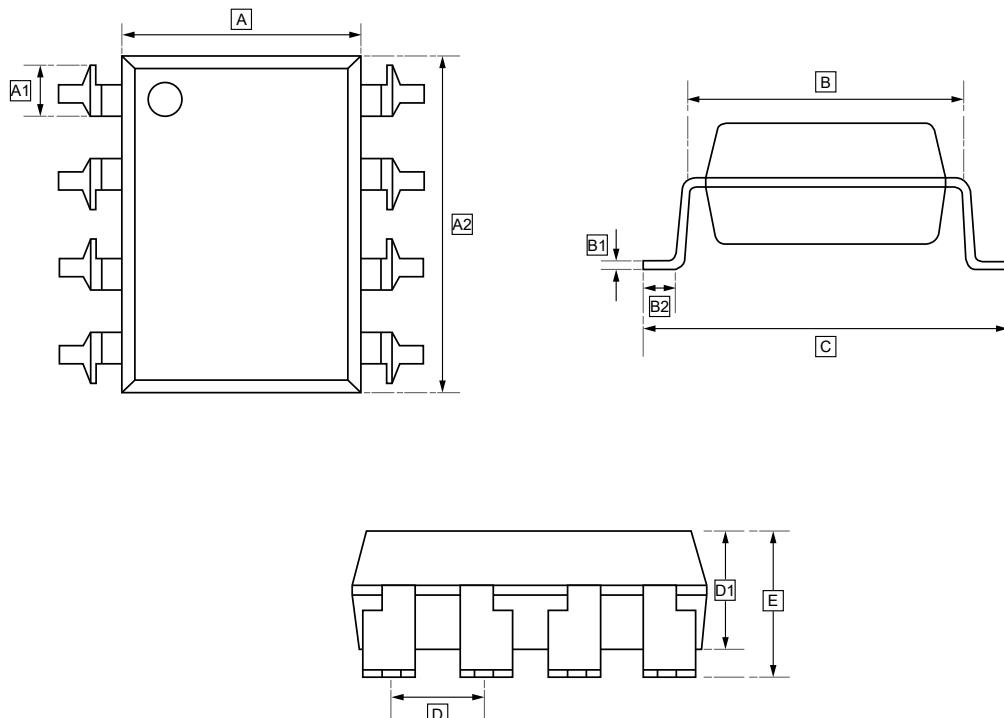


### DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

Symbol	A	A1	A2	B	B1	C	D	D1
<b>Min</b>	6.30	9.46	7.62	0.25	5°	0.40	2.54	4.20
<b>Max</b>	6.90	10.06			15°	0.60	TYP.	4.80



## 12.2 SOP-8 Package Outline Dimensions

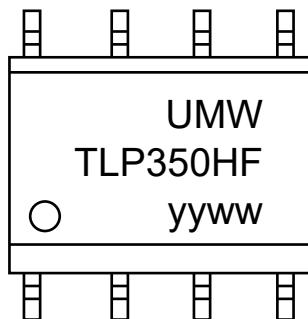


### DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

Symbol	A	A1	A2	B	B1	B2	C	D	D1	E
Min	6.30	1.45	9.46	7.62	0.25	0.6	-	2.54	3.20	4.00
Max	6.90		10.06	TYP		-	10.3	TYP	3.80	4.60



### 13. Ordering Information



yy: Year Code  
ww: Week Code

Order Code	Marking	Package	Base QTY	Delivery Mode
UMW TLP350HF	TLP350HF	DIP-8	2250	Tube and box
UMW TLP350H	TLP350H	SOP-8	1000	Tape and reel



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