

# TLP2719

## 1. Applications

- Intelligent Power Module Signal Isolation
- Factory Automation (FA)
- Industrial Inverters

## 2. General

The TLP2719 consists of a high-output infrared LED coupled with a high-gain, high-speed photo detector. It is housed in the SO6L package.

This product can be mounted on the same land-pattern as Toshiba's SDIP6 packages.

In addition, the SO6L packages has a maximum height of 2.3 mm, which is approximately 45 % thinner than the conventional SDIP6 packages. Its low profile package contributes to system size reduction and can be placed in height-restricted locations, such as the back of a board.

Also, since TLP2719 guarantees high Isolation Voltage of 5 kVrms (min), this product satisfies the reinforced insulation class according to international safety standards.

## 3. Features

- (1) Inverter logic type (open collector output)
- (2) Package: SO6L
- (3) Operating temperature: -40 to 100 °C
- (4) Supply voltage: -0.5 to 30 V
- (5) Data transfer rate: 1 MBd (typ.) (NRZ)
- (6) Common-mode transient immunity:  $\pm 10$  kV/ $\mu$ s (min)
- (7) Isolation voltage: 5000 Vrms (min)
- (8) Safety standards

UL-recognized: UL 1577, File No.E67349

cUL-recognized: CSA Component Acceptance Service No.5A File No.E67349

VDE-approved: EN 60747-5-5, EN 62368-1 (**Note 1**)

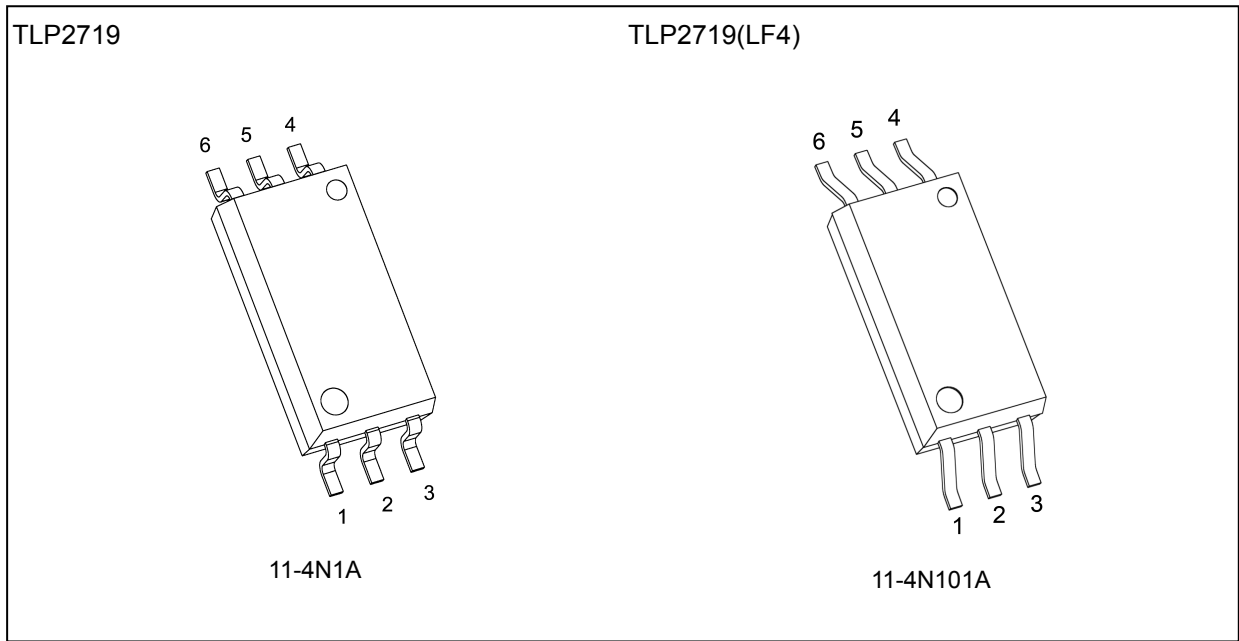
CQC-approved: GB4943.1, GB8898 Japan Factory

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

Start of commercial production

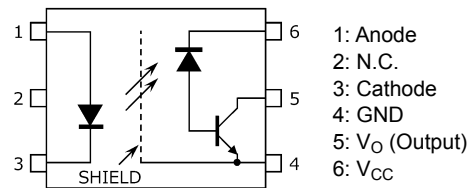
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## 4. Packaging (Note)

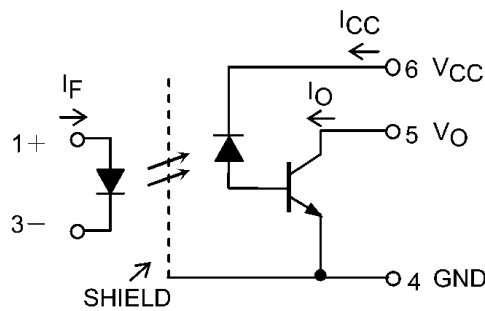


Note: Lead-formed product: (LF4)

## 5. Pin Assignment



## 6. Internal Circuit (Note)



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

## 7. Principle of Operation

### 7.1. Truth Table

Input	LED	Output
H	ON	L
L	OFF	H

### 7.2. Mechanical Parameters

Characteristics	Min	Unit
Creepage distances	8.0	mm
Clearance distances	8.0	
Internal isolation thickness	0.4	

## 8. Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note) (Unless otherwise specified, $T_a = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

	Characteristics	Symbol	Note	Rating	Unit
LED	Input forward current	$I_F$		25	mA
	Input forward current derating ( $T_a \geq 70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	$\Delta I_F / \Delta T_a$		-0.45	mA/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
	Input forward current (pulsed)	$I_{FP}$	(Note 1)	50	mA
	Input forward current derating (pulsed) ( $T_a \geq 70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	$\Delta I_{FP} / \Delta T_a$		-0.9	mA/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
	Peak transient input forward current	$I_{FPT}$	(Note 2)	1	A
	Peak transient input forward current derating ( $T_a \geq 70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	$\Delta I_{FPT} / \Delta T_a$		-18	mA/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
	Input power dissipation	$P_D$		40	mW
	Input power dissipation derating ( $T_a \geq 70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	$\Delta P_D / \Delta T_a$		-0.72	mW/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
	Input reverse voltage	$V_R$		5	V
Detector	Output current	$I_O$		8	mA
	Output current derating ( $T_a \geq 70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	$\Delta I_O / \Delta T_a$		0.15	mA/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
	Output voltage	$V_O$		-0.5 to 20	V
	Supply voltage	$V_{CC}$		-0.5 to 30	
	Output power dissipation	$P_O$		100	mW
	Output power dissipation derating ( $T_a \geq 70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	$\Delta P_O / \Delta T_a$		-1.8	mW/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
Common	Operating temperature	$T_{opr}$		-40 to 100	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
	Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$		-55 to 125	
	Lead soldering temperature (10 s)	$T_{sol}$		260	
	Isolation voltage AC, 60 s, R.H. $\leq 60\%$	$BV_S$	(Note 3)	5000	

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)  $\leq 1\text{ ms}$ , duty = 50 %

Note 2: Pulse width (PW)  $\leq 1\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ , 300 pps

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	Typ.	Max	Unit
Input on-state current	$I_{F(ON)}$	(Note 1)	10	—	20	mA
Input off-state voltage	$V_{F(OFF)}$		0	—	0.8	V
Operating temperature	$T_{opr}$	(Note 2)	-40	—	100	°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 data sheet should also be considered.

Note : A ceramic capacitor (0.1  $\mu$ F) should be connected between pin 6 and pin 4 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: Denotes the operating range, not the recommended operating condition.

10. Electrical Characteristics (Note)  
(Unless otherwise specified,  $T_a = -40$  to  $100$  °C)

Characteristics	Symbol	Test Circuit	Test Condition	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Input forward voltage	$V_F$	—	$I_F = 16$ mA, $T_a = 25$ °C	1.45	1.6	1.85	V
Input forward voltage temperature coefficient	$\Delta V_F / \Delta T_a$	—	$I_F = 16$ mA	—	-1.0	—	mV/°C
Input reverse current	$I_R$	—	$V_R = 5$ V, $T_a = 25$ °C	—	—	10	$\mu$ A
Input capacitance	$C_t$	—	$V = 0$ V, $f = 1$ MHz, $T_a = 25$ °C	—	40	—	pF
High-level output current	$I_{OH}$	Fig. 13.1.1	$V_F = 0.8$ V, $V_O = 5.5$ V, $V_{CC} = 5.5$ V, $T_a = 25$ °C	—	—	500	nA
			$V_F = 0.8$ V, $V_O = 20$ V, $V_{CC} = 30$ V, $T_a = 25$ °C	—	—	5	$\mu$ A
			$V_F = 0.8$ V, $V_O = 20$ V, $V_{CC} = 30$ V, $T_a = 70$ °C	—	—	50	
			$V_F = 0.8$ V, $V_O = 20$ V, $V_{CC} = 30$ V	—	—	65	
Low-level output voltage	$V_{OL}$	Fig. 13.1.2	$I_F = 16$ mA, $I_O = 2.4$ mA, $V_{CC} = 4.5$ to $30$ V	—	0.21	0.4	V
High-level supply current	$I_{CCH}$	Fig. 13.1.3	$V_F = 0.8$ V, $V_{CC} = 30$ V	—	—	1	$\mu$ A
Current transfer ratio	$I_O / I_F$	Fig. 13.1.4	$I_F = 16$ mA, $V_O = 0.4$ V, $V_{CC} = 4.5$ to $30$ V, $T_a = 25$ °C	20	37	55	%
			$I_F = 16$ mA, $V_O = 0.4$ V, $V_{CC} = 4.5$ to $30$ V	15	37	55	%

Note: All typical values are at  $T_a = 25$  °C.

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

Characteristics	Symbol	Note	Test Condition	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Total capacitance (input to output)	$C_S$	(Note 1)	$V_S = 0$ V, $f = 1$ MHz	—	0.3	—	pF
Isolation resistance	$R_S$		$V_S = 500$ V, R.H. $\leq 60$ %	$10^{12}$	$10^{14}$	—	$\Omega$
Isolation voltage	$BV_S$		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 $100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ )

Characteristics	Symbol	Note	Test Circuit	Test Condition	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Propagation delay time (H/L)	$t_{pHL}$	(Note 1)	Fig. 13.1.5	$I_F = 0 \rightarrow 16\text{ mA}$ , $R_L = 1.9\text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 15\text{ pF}$ , $V_O \leq 1.5\text{ V}$ , $T_a = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	0.20	0.8	$\mu\text{s}$
				$I_F = 0 \rightarrow 16\text{ mA}$ , $R_L = 1.9\text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 15\text{ pF}$ , $V_O \leq 1.5\text{ V}$	—	0.20	0.85	
Propagation delay time (L/H)	$t_{pLH}$			$I_F = 16 \rightarrow 0\text{ mA}$ , $R_L = 1.9\text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 15\text{ pF}$ , $V_O \geq 1.5\text{ V}$ , $T_a = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	0.21	0.8	
				$I_F = 16 \rightarrow 0\text{ mA}$ , $R_L = 1.9\text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 15\text{ pF}$ , $V_O \geq 1.5\text{ V}$	—	0.21	1.9	
				$I_F = 16 \rightarrow 0\text{ mA}$ , $R_L = 1.9\text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 15\text{ pF}$ , $V_O \geq 2.5\text{ V}$	—	0.30	2	
High-level common-mode transient immunity	$CM_H$		Fig. 13.1.6	$V_{CM} = 400\text{ V}_{p-p}$ , $I_F = 0\text{ mA}$ , $R_L = 1.9\text{ k}\Omega$ , $V_O \leq 2\text{ V}$ , $T_a = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\pm 10$	—	—	$\text{kV}/\mu\text{s}$
Low-level common-mode transient immunity	$CM_L$			$V_{CM} = 400\text{ V}_{p-p}$ , $I_F = 16\text{ mA}$ , $R_L = 1.9\text{ k}\Omega$ , $V_O \geq 0.8\text{ V}$ , $T_a = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\pm 10$	—	—	

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

Note 1: Input signal ( $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , duty = 10 %, input current  $t_r = t_f = 5\text{ ns}$  or less )

## 13. Test Circuits and Characteristics Curves

### 13.1. Test Circuits

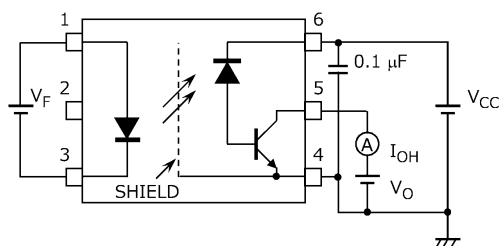


Fig. 13.1.1  $I_{OH}$  Test Circuit

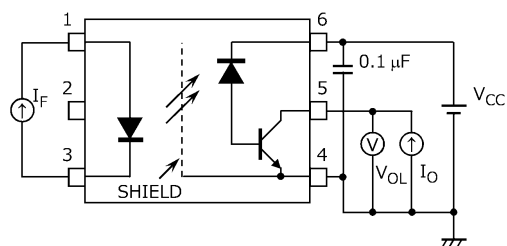


Fig. 13.1.2  $V_{OL}$  Test Circuit

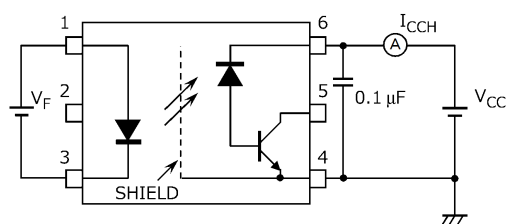


Fig. 13.1.3  $I_{CCH}$  Test Circuit

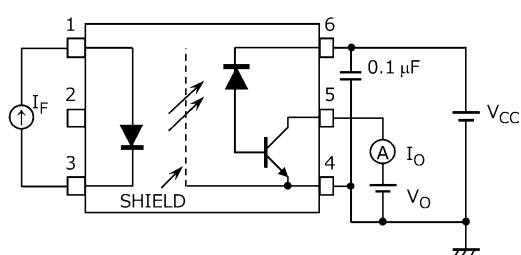
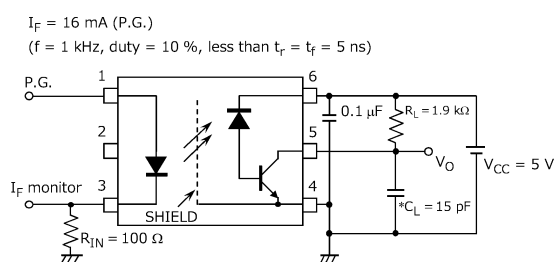


Fig. 13.1.4  $I_O$  Test Circuit



\* $C_L$  is approximately 15 pF which includes probe and stray wiring capacitance.  
P.G.: Pulse generator

Fig. 13.1.5 Switching Time Test Circuit and Waveform

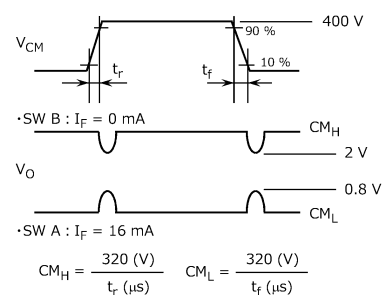
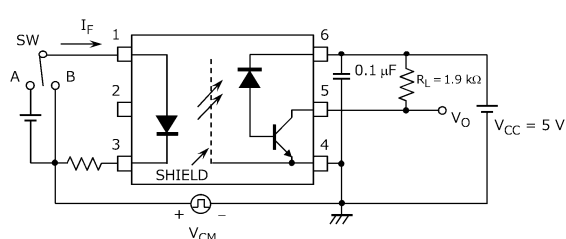


Fig. 13.1.6 Common-Mode Transient Immunity Test Circuit and Waveform

13.2. Characteristics Curves (Note)

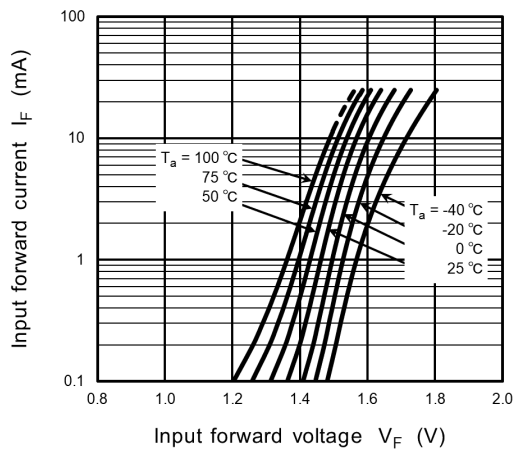


Fig. 13.2.1  $I_F - V_F$

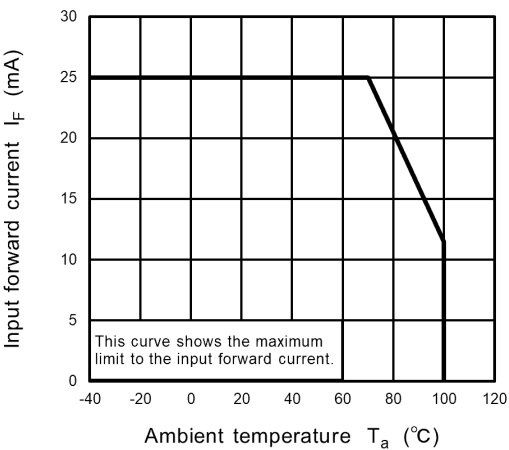


Fig. 13.2.2  $I_F - T_a$

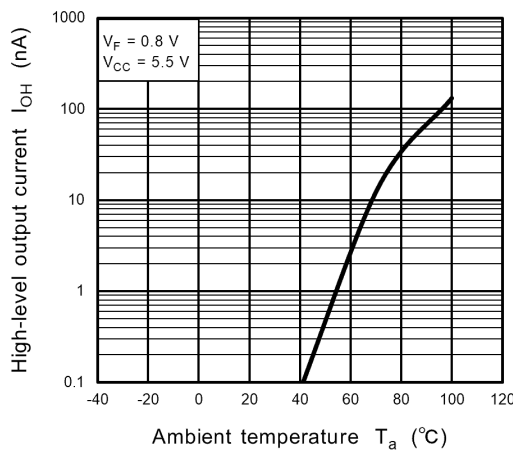


Fig. 13.2.3  $I_{OH} - T_a$

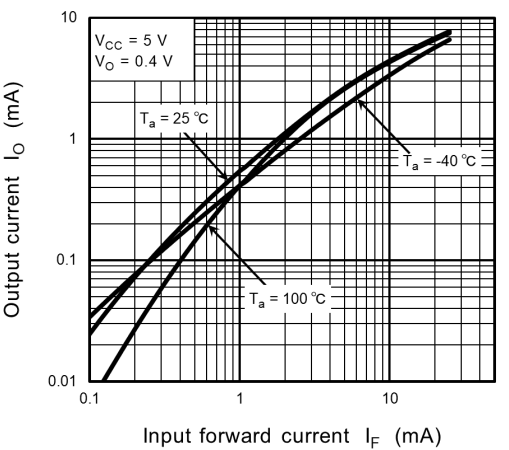


Fig. 13.2.4  $I_O - I_F$

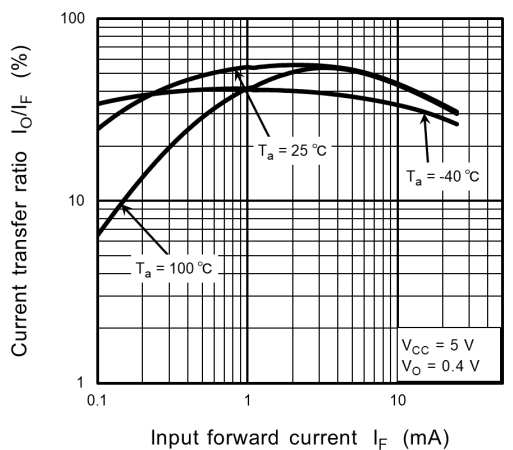


Fig. 13.2.5  $I_O / I_F - I_F$

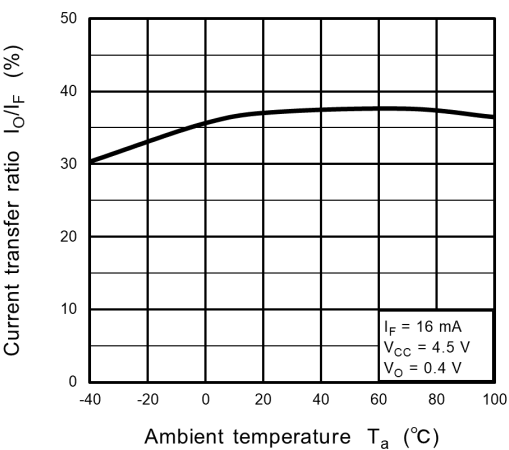


Fig. 13.2.6  $I_O / I_F - T_a$

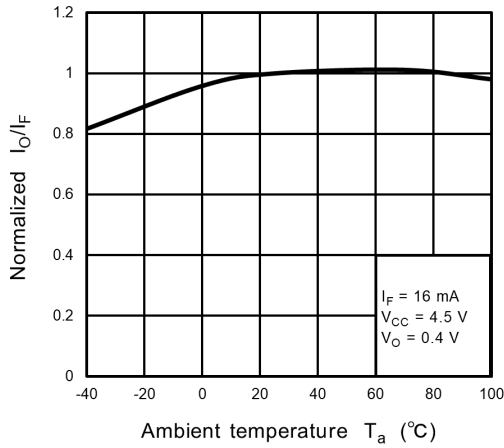


Fig. 13.2.7  $I_O / I_F - T_a$

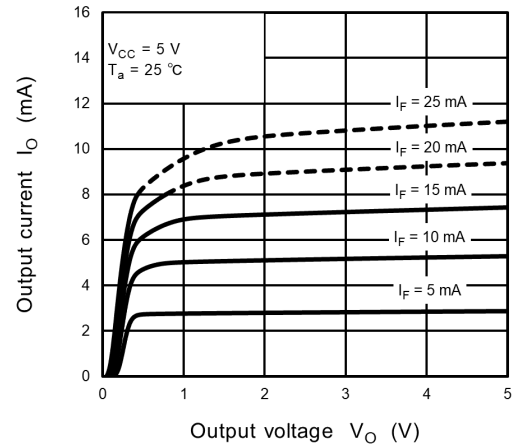


Fig. 13.2.8  $I_O - V_O$

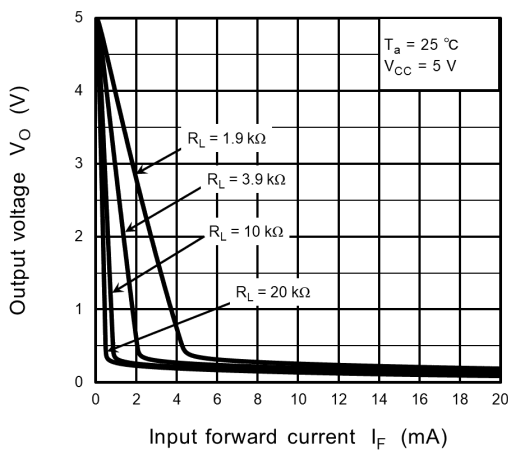


Fig. 13.2.9  $V_O - I_F$

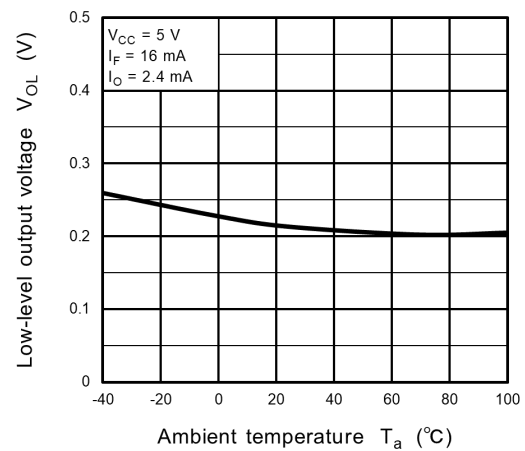


Fig. 13.2.10  $V_{OL} - T_a$

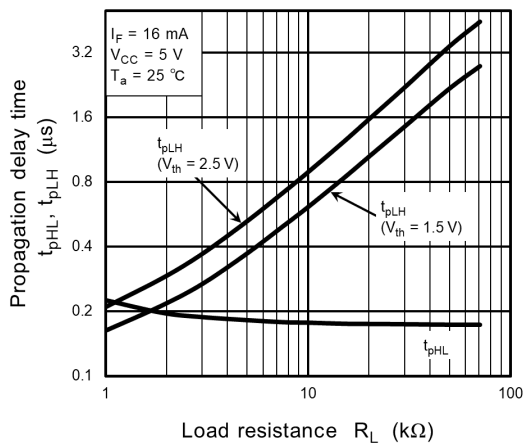


Fig. 13.2.11  $t_{pHL}, t_{pLH} - R_L$

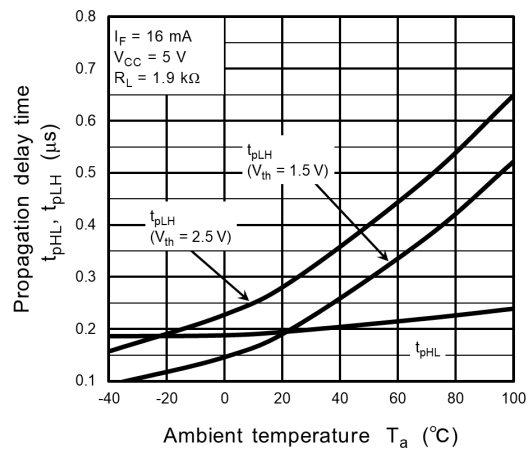


Fig. 13.2.12  $t_{pHL}, t_{pLH} - T_a$

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.

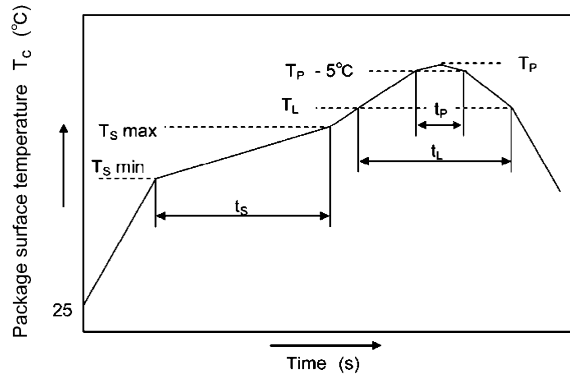
- When using soldering reflow.

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	$T_S$	150	200	°C
Preheat time	$t_S$	60	120	s
Ramp-up rate ( $T_L$ to $T_P$ )			3	°C/s
Liquidus temperature	$T_L$	217		°C
Time above $T_L$	$t_L$	60	150	s
Peak temperature	$T_P$		260	°C
Time during which $T_c$ is between ( $T_P - 5$ ) and $T_P$	$t_P$		30	s
Ramp-down rate ( $T_P$ to $T_L$ )			6	°C/s

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 °C (package surface temperature) 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.

### 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.
- 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.

15. Land Pattern Dimensions (for reference only)

Unit: mm

TLP2719

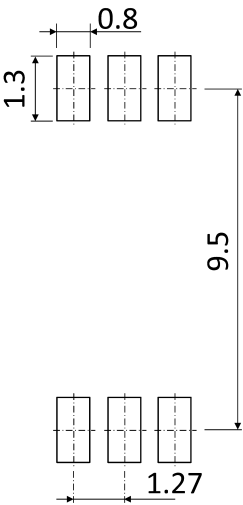


Fig. 15.1 Lead Forming Option (standard)

TLP2719(LF4)

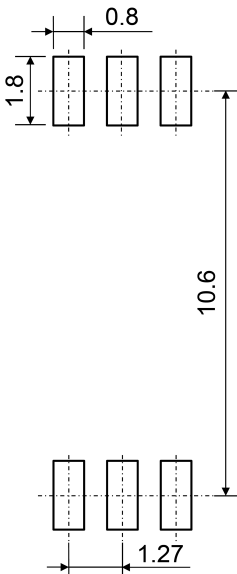
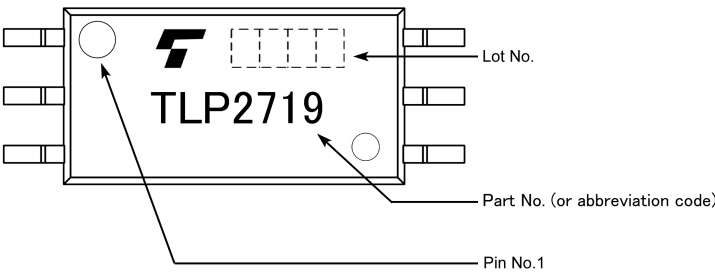


Fig. 15.2 Lead Forming Option (LF4)

16. Marking



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

- Part number: TLP2719 (Note 1)
- The following part naming conventions are used for the devices that have been qualified according to option (D4) of EN 60747.

Example: TLP2719(D4-TP,E

D4: EN 60747 option

TP: Tape type

E: [[G]]/RoHS COMPATIBLE (Note 2)

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

e.g., TLP2719(D4-TP,E → TLP2719

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 $\leq 150$ Vrms for rated mains voltage $\leq 300$ Vrms		I-IV I-III	—
Climatic classification		40 / 100 / 21	—
Pollution degree		2	—
Maximum operating insulation voltage	VIORM	1230	Vpeak
Input to output test voltage, Method A Vpr = $1.6 \times VIORM$ , type and sample test tp = 10 s, partial discharge < 5 pC	Vpr	1970	Vpeak
Input to output test voltage, Method B Vpr = $1.875 \times VIORM$ , 100 % production test tp = 1 s, partial discharge < 5 pC	Vpr	2310	Vpeak
Highest permissible overvoltage (transient overvoltage, tpr = 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	Isi Pso Ts	300 700 150	mA mW °C
Insulation resistance VIO = 500 V, Ta = 25 °C VIO = 500 V, Ta = 100 °C VIO = 500 V, Ta = Ts	Rsi	$\geq 10^{12}$ $\geq 10^{11}$ $\geq 10^9$	$\Omega$

Fig. 17.1 EN 60747 Insulation Characteristics

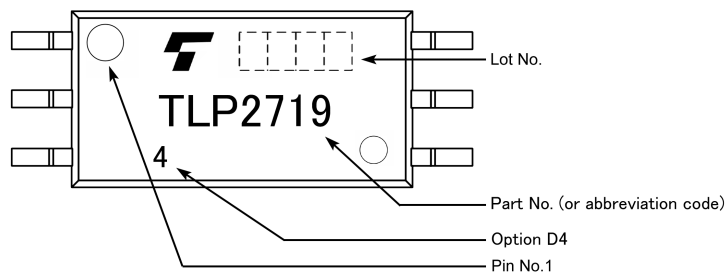
Minimum creepage distance	Cr	8.0 mm
Minimum clearance	Cl	8.0 mm
Minimum insulation thickness	ti	0.4 mm
Comparative tracking index	CTI	175

**Fig. 17.2 Insulation Related Specifications (Note)**

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.



**Fig. 17.3 Marking on Packing for EN 60747**



**Fig. 17.4 Marking Example (Note)**

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

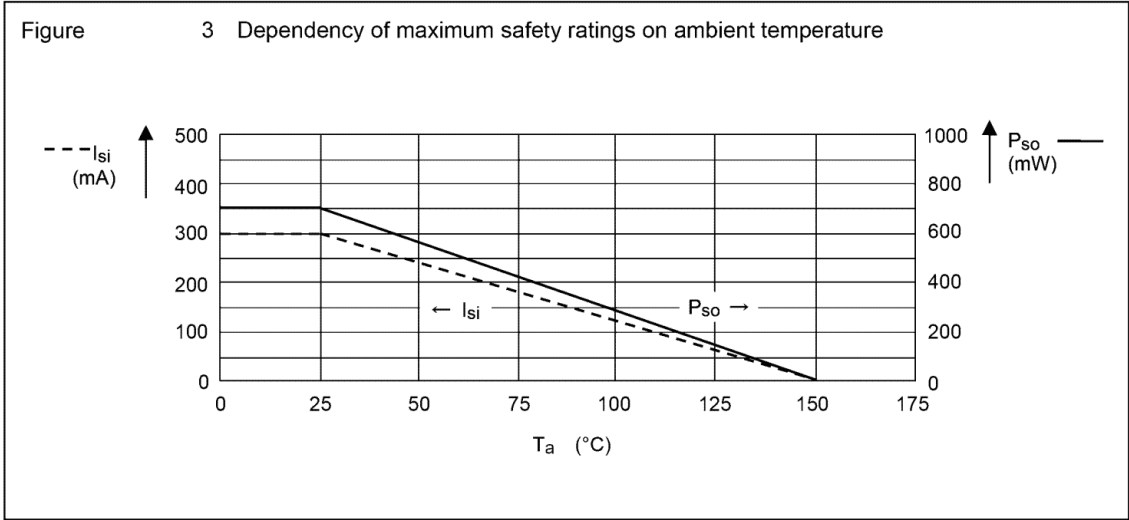
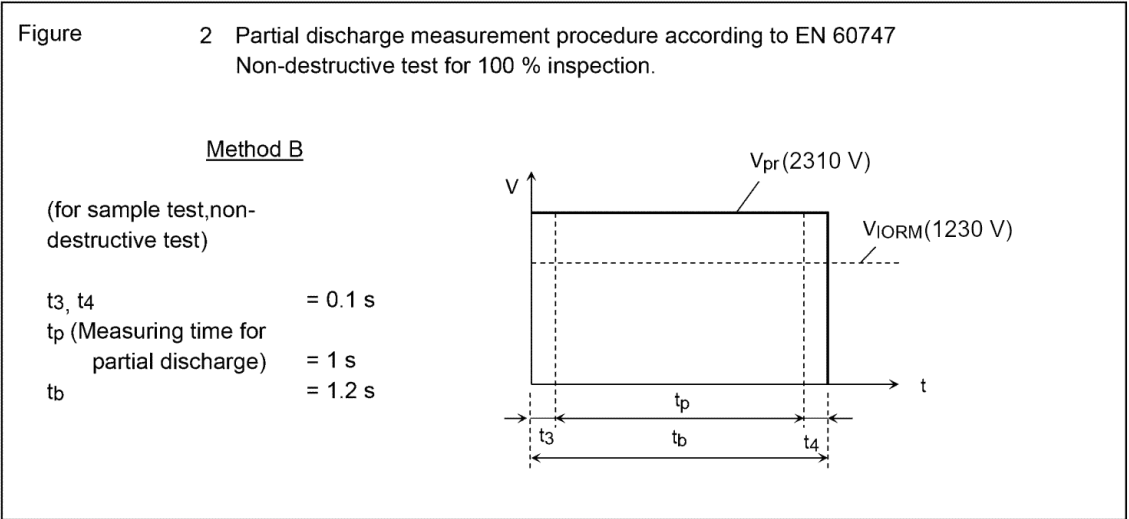
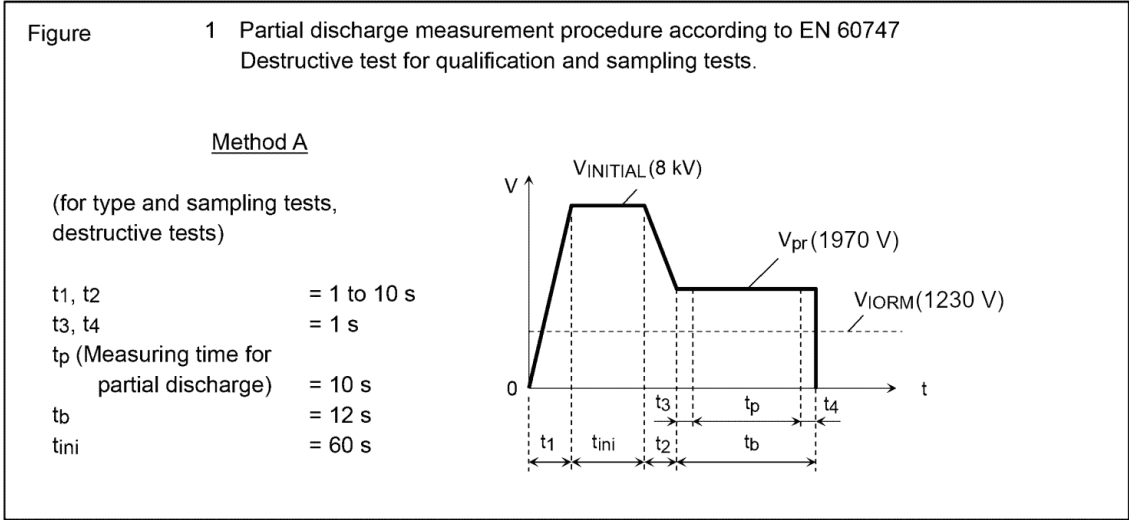


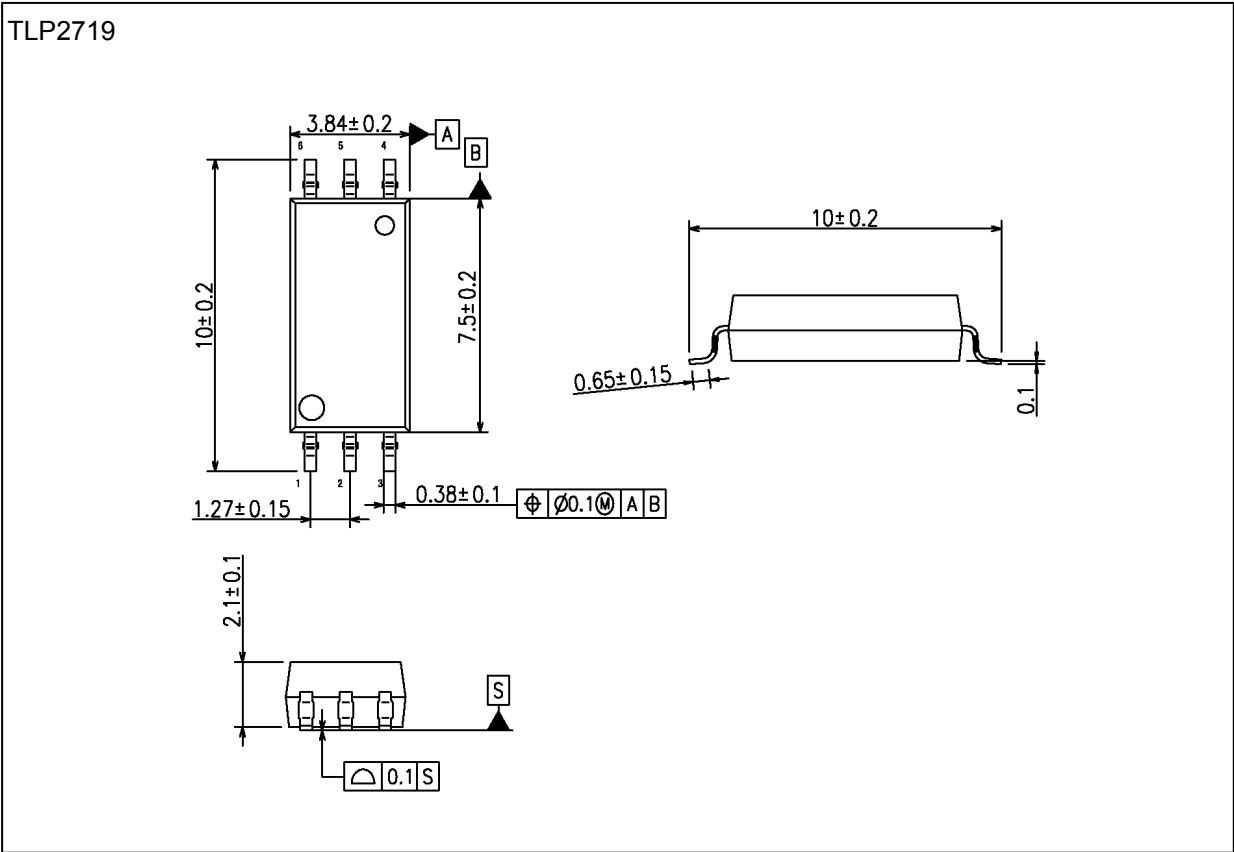
Fig. 17.5 Measurement Procedure

## 18. Ordering Information (Example of Item Name)

Item Name	Packaging	VDE Option	Packing (MOQ)
TLP2719(E			Magazine (125 pcs)
TLP2719(TP,E			Tape and reel (1500 pcs)
TLP2719(D4,E		EN 60747-5-5	Magazine (125 pcs)
TLP2719(D4-TP,E		EN 60747-5-5	Tape and reel (1500 pcs)
TLP2719(LF4,E	LF4, Wide forming		Magazine (125 pcs)
TLP2719(TP4,E	LF4, Wide forming		Tape and reel (1500 pcs)
TLP2719(D4-LF4,E	LF4, Wide forming	EN 60747-5-5	Magazine (125 pcs)
TLP2719(D4-TP4,E	LF4, Wide forming	EN 60747-5-5	Tape and reel (1500 pcs)

Package Dimensions

Unit: mm

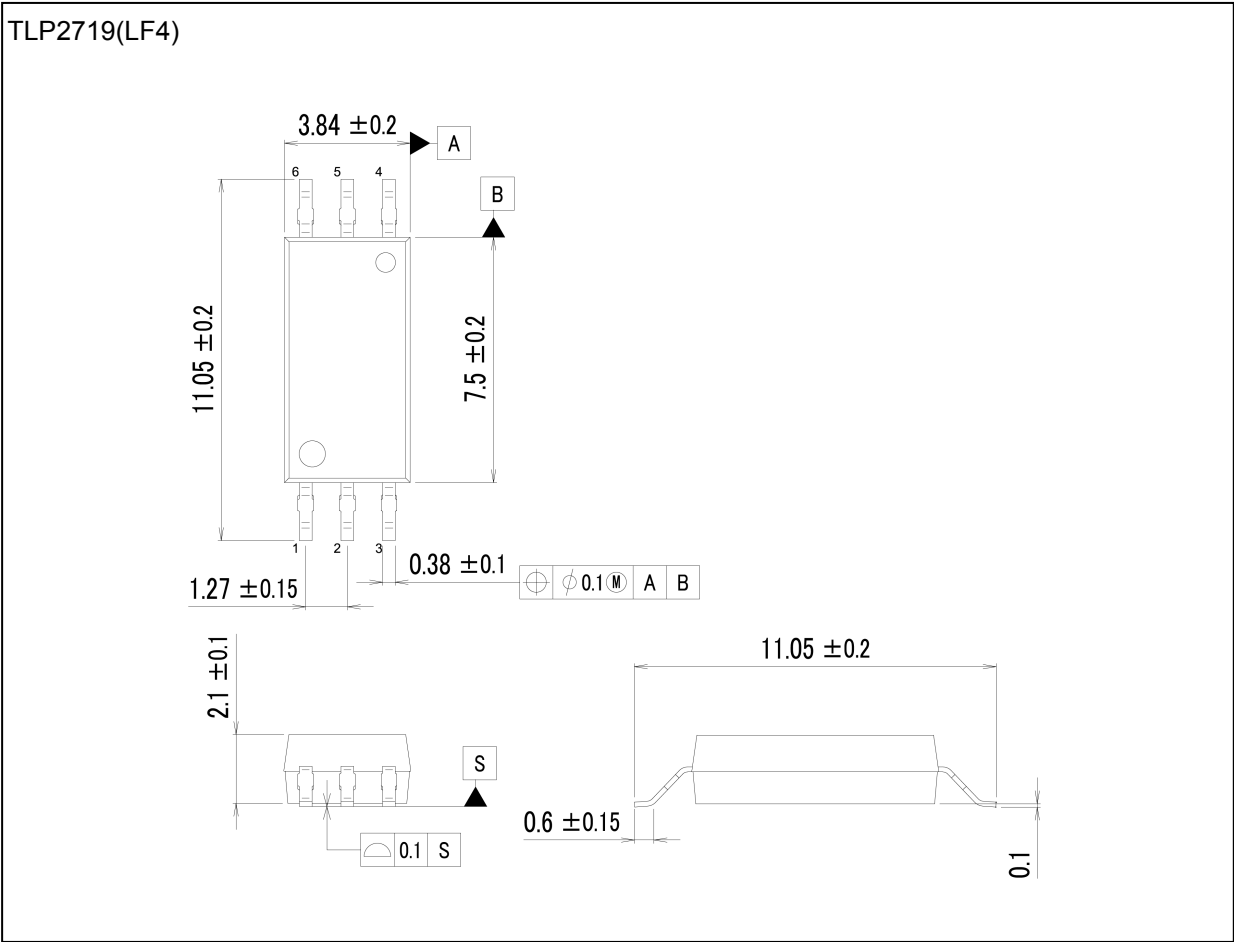


Weight: 0.126 g (typ.)

Package Name(s)
TOSHIBA: 11-4N1A

Package Dimensions

Unit: mm



Weight: 0.126 g (typ.)

Package Name(s)
TOSHIBA: 11-4N101A



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