

# TLP2745

## 1. Applications

- Intelligent Power Module Signal Isolation
- Programmable Logic Controllers (PLCs)
- High-Speed Digital Interfacing for Instrumentation and Control Devices

## 2. General

The Toshiba TLP2745 consists of high-output GaAs light-emitting diode coupled with a high-gain, high-speed photo detector. It is housed in a thin SO6L package of 2.3 mm(max). The TLP2745 has guaranteed the isolation voltage 5 kVrms and compliant with international safety standards for reinforced insulation. This product can operate in power supply voltage 4.5 V to 30 V with the maximum operative temperature of 110 °C. Since TLP2745 has guaranteed 3 mA low supply current ( $I_{CC1}/I_{CCH}$ ), and 1.6 mA low threshold input current ( $I_{FLH}$ ), it contributes to energy saving of devices. It can drive directly from a microcomputer for a low input current. The detector has a totem-pole output stage with current sourcing and sinking capabilities. The TLP2745 has an internal Faraday shield that provides a guaranteed common-mode transient immunity of  $\pm 30$  kV/ $\mu$ s. The TLP2745 has a buffer output. An inverter output version, the TLP2748, is also available.

## 3. Features

- (1) Buffer logic type (totem pole output)
- (2) Package: SO6L
- (3) Operating temperature: -40 to 110 °C
- (4) Supply voltage: 4.5 to 30 V
- (5) Threshold input current: 1.6 mA (max)
- (6) Supply current: 3 mA (max)
- (7) Propagation delay time: 120 ns (max)
- (8) Pulse width distortion: 40 ns (max)
- (9) Common-mode transient immunity:  $\pm 30$  kV/ $\mu$ s (min)
- (10) Isolation voltage: 5000 Vrms (min)
- (11) Safety standards

UL-approved: UL1577, File No.E67349

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

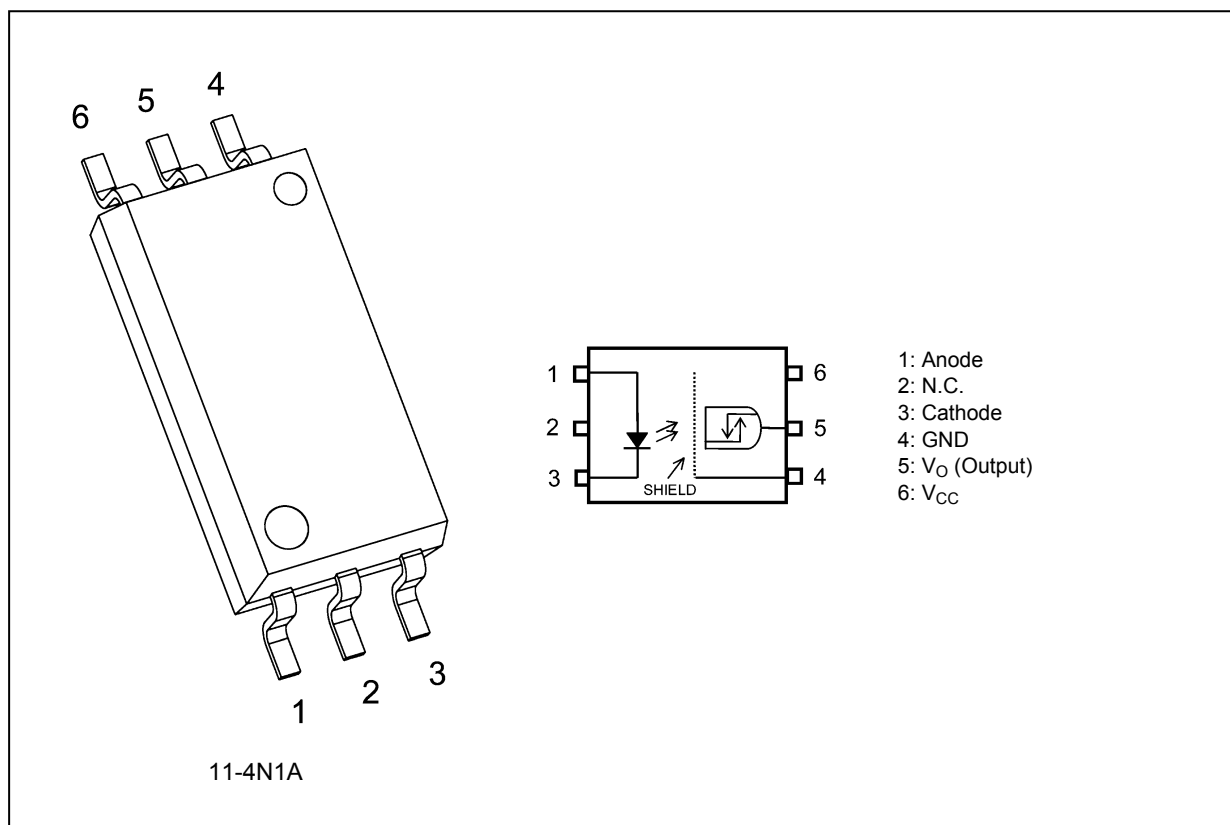
VDE-approved: EN60747-5-5, EN60065, EN60950-1, EN 62368-1 (**Note 1**)

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

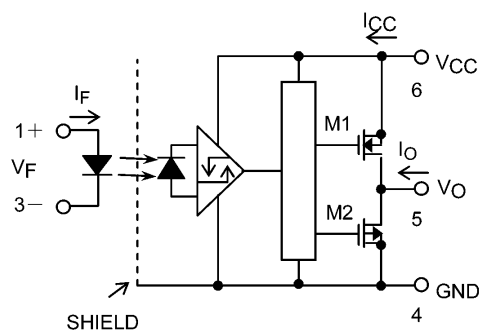
Start of commercial production

2015-05

## 4. Packaging and Pin Configuration



## 5. Internal Circuit (Note)



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

## 6. Principle of Operation

### 6.1. Truth Table

| Input | LED | Output |
|-------|-----|--------|
| H     | ON  | H      |
| L     | OFF | L      |

## 6.2. Mechanical Parameters

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

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

|          | Characteristics                                                             | Symbol                    | Note     | Rating     | Unit                   |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------|------------|------------------------|
| LED      | Input forward current                                                       | $I_F$                     |          | 15         | mA                     |
|          | Input forward current derating ( $T_a \geq 110\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ )   | $\Delta I_F / \Delta T_a$ |          | -0.33      | mA/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
|          | Peak transient input forward current                                        | $I_{FPT}$                 | (Note 1) | 1          | A                      |
|          | Input power dissipation                                                     | $P_D$                     |          | 40         | mW                     |
|          | Input reverse voltage                                                       | $V_R$                     |          | 5          | V                      |
| Detector | Output current                                                              | $I_O$                     |          | 50 / -50   | mA                     |
|          | Output voltage                                                              | $V_O$                     |          | -0.5 to 30 | V                      |
|          | Supply voltage                                                              | $V_{CC}$                  |          | -0.5 to 30 | V                      |
|          | Output power dissipation                                                    | $P_O$                     |          | 100        | mW                     |
|          | Output power dissipation derating ( $T_a \geq 75\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) | $\Delta P_O / \Delta T_a$ |          | -2         | mW/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| Common   | Operating temperature                                                       | $T_{opr}$                 |          | -40 to 110 | $^{\circ}\text{C}$     |
|          | Storage temperature                                                         | $T_{stg}$                 |          | -55 to 125 | $^{\circ}\text{C}$     |
|          | Lead soldering temperature (10 s)                                           | $T_{sol}$                 |          | 260        | $^{\circ}\text{C}$     |
|          | Isolation voltage AC, 60 s, R.H. $\leq 60\%$                                | $BV_S$                    | (Note 2) | 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)  $\leq 1\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ , 300 pps

Note 2: 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.

## 8. Recommended Operating Conditions (Note)

| Characteristics         | Symbol       | Note     | Min | Typ. | Max | Unit               |
|-------------------------|--------------|----------|-----|------|-----|--------------------|
| Input on-state current  | $I_{F(ON)}$  | (Note 1) | 2   | —    | 10  | mA                 |
| Input off-state voltage | $V_{F(OFF)}$ |          | 0   | —    | 0.8 | V                  |
| Supply voltage          | $V_{CC}$     | (Note 2) | 4.5 | —    | 30  |                    |
| Operating temperature   | $T_{opr}$    | (Note 2) | -40 | —    | 110 | $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |

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

Note 2: Denotes the operating range, not the recommended operating condition.

## 9. Electrical Characteristics (Note)

(Unless otherwise specified,  $T_a = -40$  to  $110\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 4.5$  to  $30\text{ V}$ )

| Characteristics                               | Symbol                    | Note | Test Circuit | Test Condition                                                             | Min          | Typ.          | Max  | Unit                   |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------|------|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|------|------------------------|
| Input forward voltage                         | $V_F$                     |      | —            | $I_F = 3\text{ mA}$ , $T_a = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$                   | 1.35         | 1.55          | 1.65 | V                      |
| Input forward voltage temperature coefficient | $\Delta V_F / \Delta T_a$ |      | —            | $I_F = 3\text{ mA}$                                                        | —            | -2.0          | —    | mV/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| Input reverse current                         | $I_R$                     |      | —            | $V_R = 5\text{ V}$ , $T_a = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$                    | —            | —             | 10   | $\mu\text{A}$          |
| Input capacitance                             | $C_i$                     |      | —            | $V = 0\text{ V}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ , $T_a = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ | —            | 20            | —    | pF                     |
| Low-level output voltage                      | $V_{OL}$                  |      | Fig. 12.1.1  | $V_F = 0.8\text{ V}$ , $I_O = 3.5\text{ mA}$                               | —            | 0.026         | 0.2  | V                      |
|                                               |                           |      |              | $V_F = 0.8\text{ V}$ , $I_O = 6.5\text{ mA}$                               | —            | 0.047         | 0.4  |                        |
| High-level output voltage                     | $V_{OH}$                  |      | Fig. 12.1.2  | $I_F = 3\text{ mA}$ , $I_O = -3.5\text{ mA}$                               | $V_{CC}-0.2$ | $V_{CC}-0.03$ | —    | V                      |
|                                               |                           |      |              | $I_F = 3\text{ mA}$ , $I_O = -6.5\text{ mA}$                               | $V_{CC}-0.4$ | $V_{CC}-0.05$ | —    |                        |
| Low-level supply current                      | $I_{CCL}$                 |      | Fig. 12.1.3  | $V_{CC} = 5.5\text{ V}$                                                    | —            | 2.1           | 3    | mA                     |
|                                               |                           |      |              | $V_{CC} = 30\text{ V}$                                                     | —            | 2.35          | 3    |                        |
| High-level supply current                     | $I_{CCH}$                 |      | Fig. 12.1.4  | $I_F = 3\text{ mA}$ , $V_{CC} = 5.5\text{ V}$                              | —            | 2.1           | 3    |                        |
|                                               |                           |      |              | $I_F = 3\text{ mA}$ , $V_{CC} = 30\text{ V}$                               | —            | 2.35          | 3    |                        |
| Low-level short-circuit output current        | $I_{OSL}$                 |      | Fig. 12.1.5  | $V_{CC} = V_O = 5.5\text{ V}$                                              | 150          | 270           | —    | mA                     |
|                                               |                           |      |              | $V_{CC} = V_O = 20\text{ V}$                                               | 160          | 300           | —    |                        |
| High-level short-circuit output current       | $I_{OSH}$                 |      | Fig. 12.1.6  | $I_F = 3\text{ mA}$ , $V_{CC} = 5.5\text{ V}$ , $V_O = \text{GND}$         | —            | -310          | -150 | mA                     |
|                                               |                           |      |              | $I_F = 3\text{ mA}$ , $V_{CC} = 20\text{ V}$ , $V_O = \text{GND}$          | —            | -330          | -160 |                        |
| Threshold input current (L/H)                 | $I_{FLH}$                 |      | —            | $I_O = -3.5\text{ mA}$ , $V_O > 4.8\text{ V}$ , $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$      | —            | —             | 1.6  | mA                     |
| Input current hysteresis                      | $I_{HYS}$                 |      | —            | $I_O = -3.5\text{ mA}$                                                     | —            | 0.1           | —    |                        |
| Threshold input voltage (H/L)                 | $V_{FHL}$                 |      | —            | $I_O = 6.5\text{ mA}$ , $V_O < 0.4\text{ V}$                               | 0.8          | —             | —    | V                      |

Note: All typical values are at  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $T_a = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted.

## 10. Isolation Characteristics

(Unless otherwise specified,  $T_a = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

| Characteristics                     | Symbol | Note     | Test Condition                          | Min                | Typ.               | Max | Unit     |
|-------------------------------------|--------|----------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----|----------|
| Total capacitance (input to output) | $C_S$  | (Note 1) | $V_S = 0\text{ V}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ | —                  | 0.8                | —   | pF       |
| Isolation resistance                | $R_S$  | (Note 1) | $V_S = 500\text{ V}$ , R.H. $\leq 60\%$ | $1 \times 10^{12}$ | $1 \times 10^{14}$ | —   | $\Omega$ |
| Isolation voltage                   | $BV_S$ | (Note 1) | AC, 60 s                                | 5000               | —                  | —   | Vrms     |
|                                     |        |          | AC, 1 s in oil                          | —                  | 10000              | —   |          |
|                                     |        |          | DC, 60 s in oil                         | —                  | 10000              | —   | Vdc      |

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.

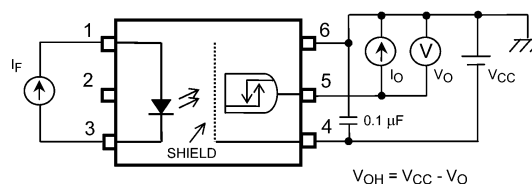
## 11. Switching Characteristics (Note)

(Unless otherwise specified,  $T_a = -40$  to  $110\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 4.5$  to  $30\text{ V}$ )

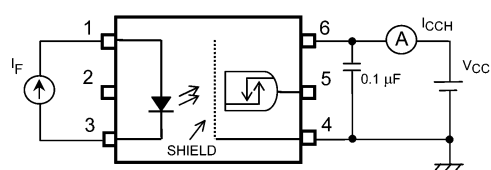
| Characteristics                               | Symbol                | Note               | Test Circuit             | Test Condition                                                                                                     | Min      | Typ.     | Max | Unit              |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------|-----|-------------------|
| Propagation delay time (L/H)                  | $t_{pLH}$             | (Note 1)           | Fig. 12.1.7, Fig. 12.1.8 | $I_F = 0 \rightarrow 3\text{ mA}$                                                                                  | 35       | —        | 120 | ns                |
| Propagation delay time (H/L)                  | $t_{pHL}$             |                    |                          | $I_F = 3 \rightarrow 0\text{ mA}$                                                                                  | 35       | —        | 120 |                   |
| Pulse width distortion                        | $ t_{pHL} - t_{pLH} $ |                    |                          | $I_F = 3\text{ mA}$                                                                                                | —        | —        | 40  |                   |
| Propagation delay skew (device to device)     | $t_{psk}$             | (Note 1), (Note 2) |                          | $I_F = 3\text{ mA}$                                                                                                | -70      | —        | 70  |                   |
| Rise time                                     | $t_r$                 | (Note 1)           |                          | $I_F = 0 \rightarrow 3\text{ mA}$                                                                                  | —        | 3        | 30  |                   |
| Fall time                                     | $t_f$                 | (Note 1)           | Fig. 12.1.7, Fig. 12.1.8 | $I_F = 3 \rightarrow 0\text{ mA}$                                                                                  | —        | 3        | 30  | ns                |
| Common-mode transient immunity at output high | $CM_H$                |                    | Fig. 12.1.9              | $I_F = 3\text{ mA}$ , $V_{CC} = 30\text{ V}$ , $V_{CM} = 1500\text{ V}_{p-p}$ , $T_a = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ | $\pm 30$ | $\pm 50$ | —   | kV/ $\mu\text{s}$ |
| Common-mode transient immunity at output low  | $CM_L$                |                    |                          | $I_F = 0\text{ mA}$ , $V_{CC} = 30\text{ V}$ , $V_{CM} = 1500\text{ V}_{p-p}$ , $T_a = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ | $\pm 30$ | $\pm 50$ | —   |                   |

Note: All typical values are at  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $T_a = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted.Note 1:  $f = 50\text{ kHz}$ , duty = 50 %, input current  $t_r = t_f = 5\text{ ns}$ ,  $C_L$  is approximately 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).

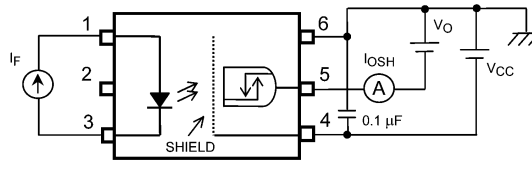
## 12.1. Test Circuits



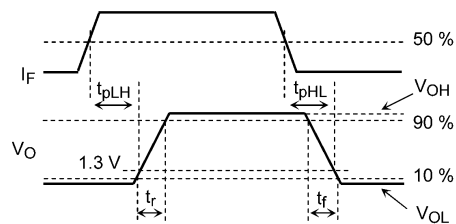
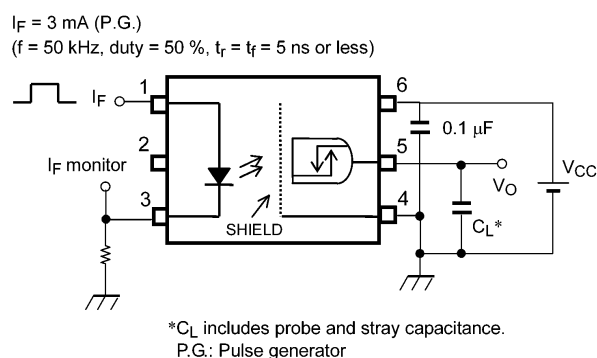
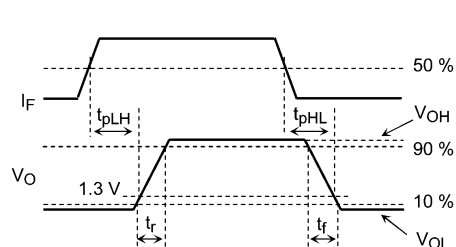
**Fig. 12.1.2  $V_{OH}$  Test Circuit**



**Fig. 12.1.4**  $I_{CCH}$  Test Circuit



**Fig. 12.1.6**  $I_{OSH}$  Test Circuit



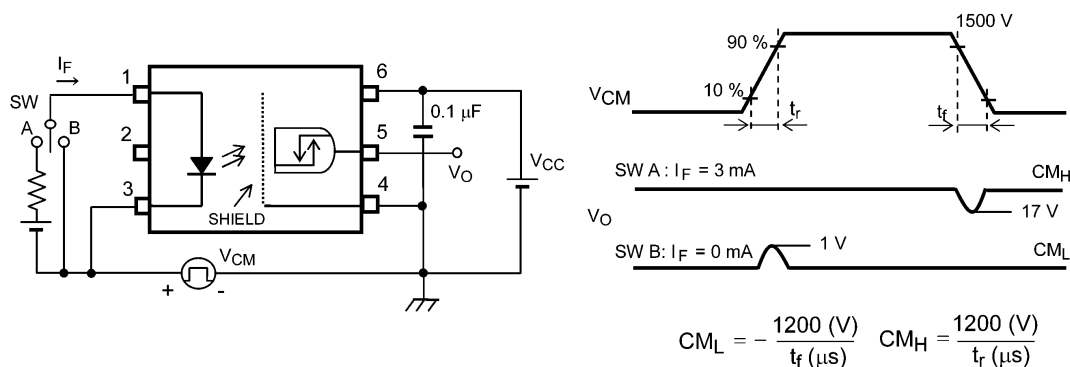


Fig. 12.1.9 Common-Mode Transient Immunity and Waveform

## 13. Soldering and Storage

### 13.1. 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.

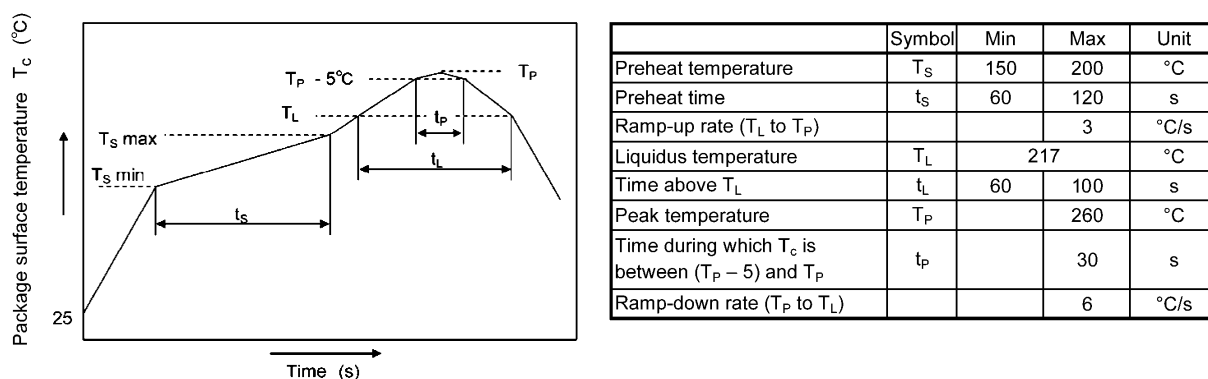


Fig. 13.1.1 An Example of a Temperature Profile When Lead(Pb)-free Solder Is Used

- When using soldering flow

Preheat the device at a temperature of 150 °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

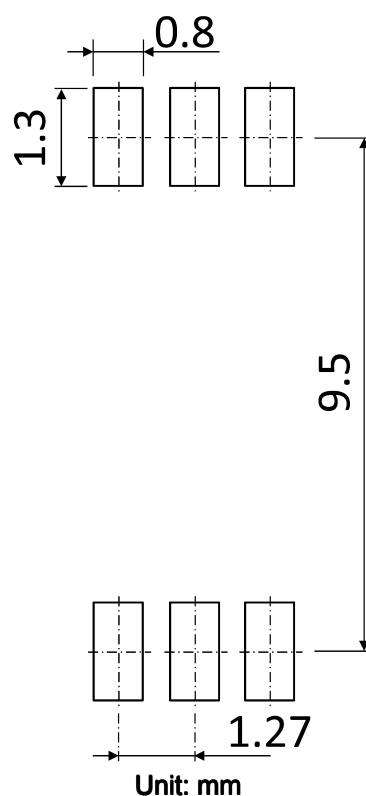
Complete soldering within 10 seconds for lead temperature not exceeding 260 °C or within 3 seconds not exceeding 350 °C

Heating by soldering iron must be done only once per lead.

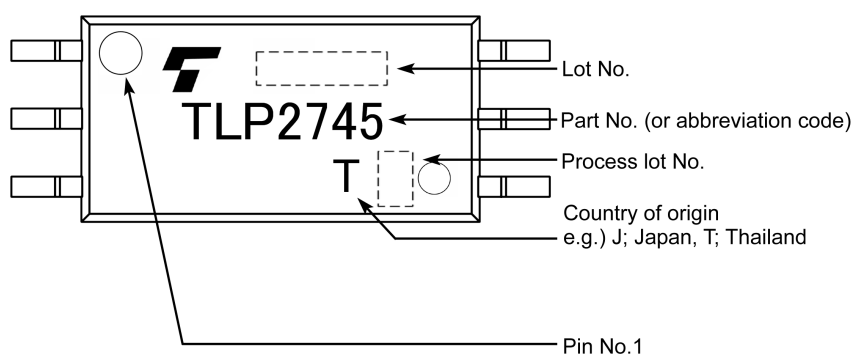
## 13.2. Precautions for General Storage

- 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.

## 14. Land Pattern Dimensions (for reference only)



## 15. Marking





## 16. EN60747-5-5 Option (D4) Specification

- Part number: TLP2745 (**Note 1**)
- The following part naming conventions are used for the devices that have been qualified according to option (D4) of EN60747.

Example: TLP2745(D4-TP,E(T

D4: EN60747 option

TP: Tape type

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

T: Domestic ID (Country / Region of origin: Thailand)

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

e.g., TLP2745(D4-TP,E(T → TLP2745

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 electronics equipment.

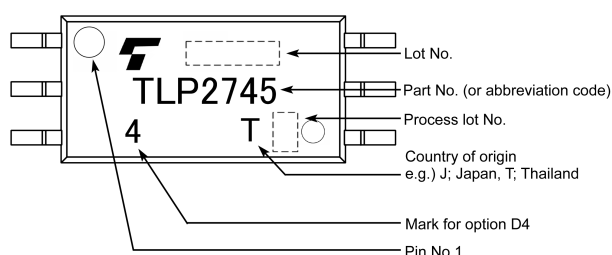
| Description                                                                                                                                   | Symbol     | Rating                                          | Unit     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Application classification                                                                                                                    |            |                                                 |          |
| for rated mains voltage $\leq 600$ Vrms                                                                                                       |            | I-IV                                            | —        |
| for rated mains voltage $\leq 1000$ Vrms                                                                                                      |            | I-III                                           | —        |
| Climatic classification                                                                                                                       |            | 55 / 125 / 21                                   | —        |
| Pollution degree                                                                                                                              |            | 2                                               | —        |
| Maximum operating insulation voltage                                                                                                          | $V_{IORM}$ | 1230                                            | Vpeak    |
| Input to output test voltage, Method A<br>$V_{pr} = 1.6 \times V_{IORM}$ , type and sample test<br>$t_p = 10$ s, partial discharge $< 5$ pC   | $V_{pr}$   | 1970                                            | Vpeak    |
| Input to output test voltage, Method B<br>$V_{pr} = 1.875 \times V_{IORM}$ , 100 % production test<br>$t_p = 1$ s, partial discharge $< 5$ pC | $V_{pr}$   | 2310                                            | Vpeak    |
| Highest permissible overvoltage<br>(transient overvoltage, $t_{pr} = 60$ s)                                                                   | $V_{TR}$   | 8000                                            | Vpeak    |
| Safety limiting values (max. permissible ratings in case of fault,<br>also refer to thermal derating curve)                                   |            |                                                 |          |
| current (input current $I_F$ , $P_{SO} = 0$ )                                                                                                 | $I_{Si}$   | 250                                             | mA       |
| power (output or total power dissipation)                                                                                                     | $P_{SO}$   | 400                                             | mW       |
| temperature                                                                                                                                   | $T_S$      | 150                                             | °C       |
| Insulation resistance<br>$V_{IO} = 500$ V, $T_a = 25$ °C<br>$V_{IO} = 500$ V, $T_a = 100$ °C<br>$V_{IO} = 500$ V, $T_a = T_S$                 | $R_{Si}$   | $\geq 10^{12}$<br>$\geq 10^{11}$<br>$\geq 10^9$ | $\Omega$ |

Fig. 16.1 EN60747 Isolation 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. 16.2 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. 16.3 Marking on Packing for EN60747**

**Fig. 16.4 Marking Example (Note)**

Note: The above marking is applied to the photocouplers that have been qualified according to option (D4) of EN60747.

Figure 1 Partial discharge measurement procedure according to EN60747  
Destructive test for qualification and sampling tests.

Method A

(for type and sampling tests,  
destructive tests)

|                                                 |             |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| $t_1, t_2$                                      | = 1 to 10 s |
| $t_3, t_4$                                      | = 1 s       |
| $t_p$ (Measuring time for<br>partial discharge) | = 10 s      |
| $t_b$                                           | = 12 s      |
| $t_{ini}$                                       | = 60 s      |

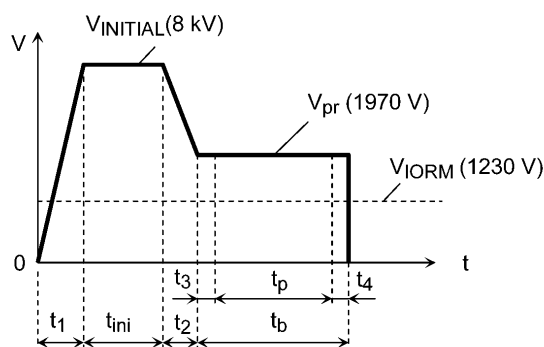


Figure 2 Partial discharge measurement procedure according to EN60747  
Non-destructive test for 100 % inspection.

Method B

(for sample test, non-  
destructive test)

|                                                 |         |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------|
| $t_3, t_4$                                      | = 0.1 s |
| $t_p$ (Measuring time for<br>partial discharge) | = 1 s   |
| $t_b$                                           | = 1.2 s |

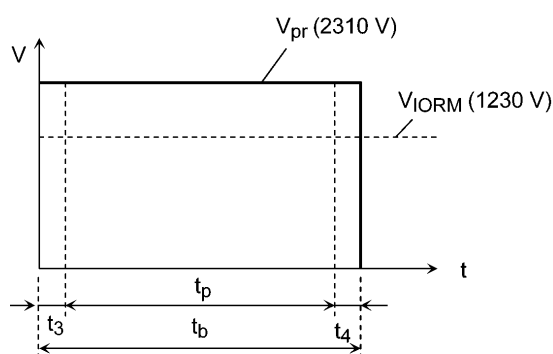


Figure 3 Dependency of maximum safety ratings on ambient temperature

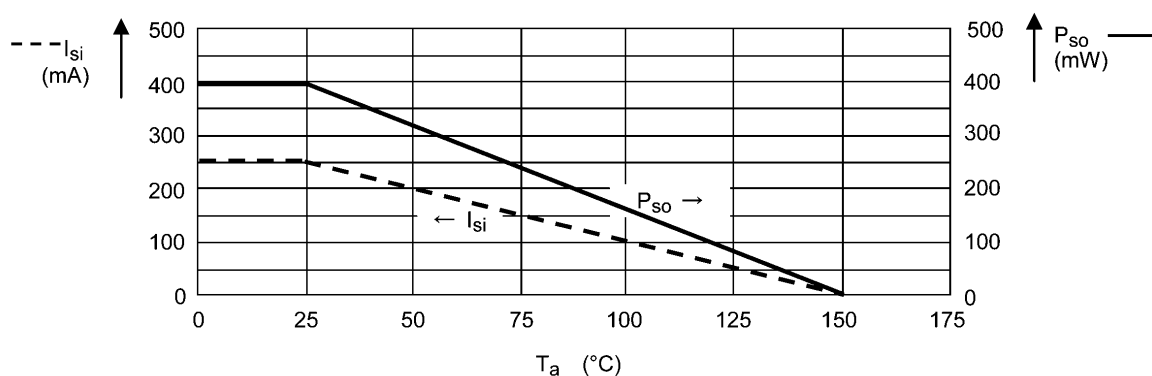


Fig. 16.5 Measurement Procedure

## 17. Specifications for Embossed-Tape Packing (TP) for SO6L Coupler

### 17.1. Applicable Package

| Package Name | Product Type                    |
|--------------|---------------------------------|
| SO6L         | Long creepage mini flat coupler |

### 17.2. 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) TLP2745(TP,E(T

Part number: TLP2745

Tape type: TP

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

Domestic ID (Country / Region of origin: Thailand): (T

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 restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronics equipment.

### 17.3. Tape Specifications

| Specification | Division | Packing Amount<br>(A unit per reel) |
|---------------|----------|-------------------------------------|
| TP            | —        | 1500                                |

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

Device orientation in the carrier cavities as shown in the following figure.

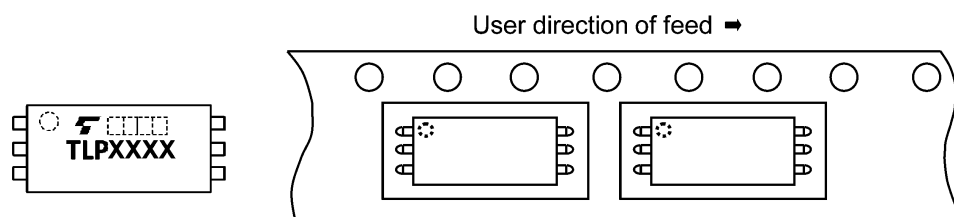


Fig. 17.3.1.1 Orientation of Device in Relation to Direction of Tape Movement

#### 17.3.2. Empty Device Recesses

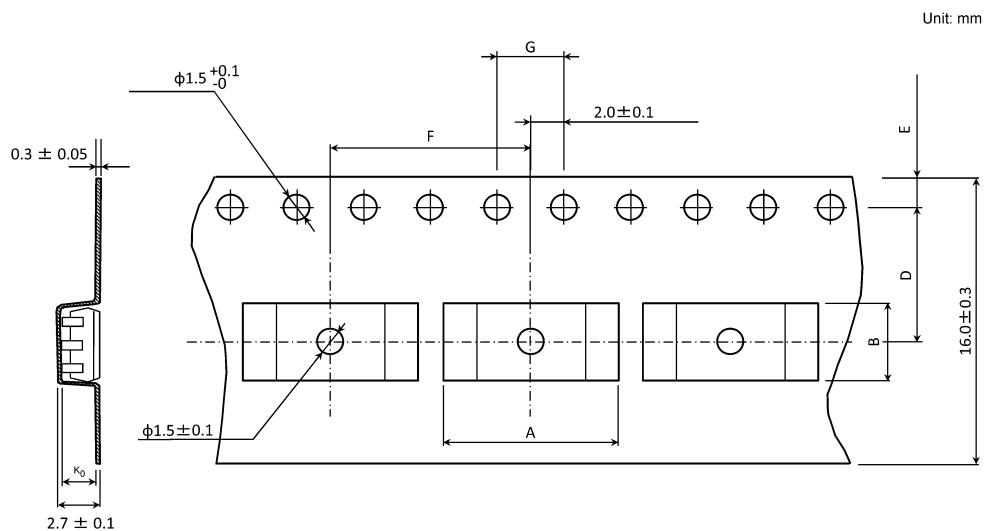
| Characteristics                                    | Standard                 | Remarks                                                                  |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Occurrences of 2 or more successive empty cavities | 0 device                 | 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                                         |

#### 17.3.3. Tape Leader and Trailer

The start of the tape has 14 or more empty holes. The end of the tape has 34 or more empty holes and more than 30mm only for a cover tape.

### 17.3.4. Tape Dimensions

Tape material: Plastic (for protection against static electricity)

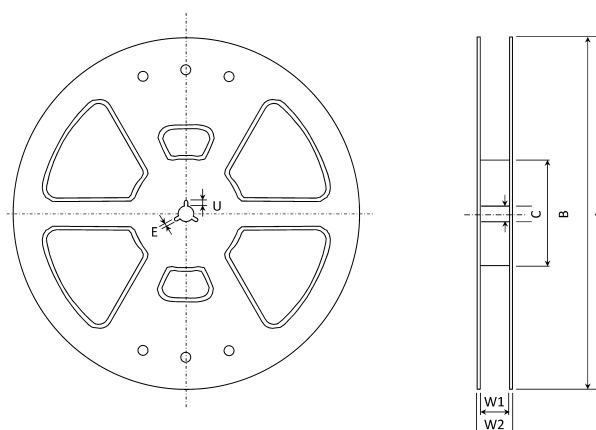


**Table Tape Dimensions (unit: mm, tolerance:  $\pm 0.1$ )**

| Symbol | Dimension | Remark                                                         |
|--------|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| A      | 10.4      | —                                                              |
| B      | 4.24      | —                                                              |
| 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 empty cavities holes |
| $K_0$  | 2.4       | Internal space                                                 |

### 17.3.5. Reel Specification

Material: Plastic (for protection against static electricity)

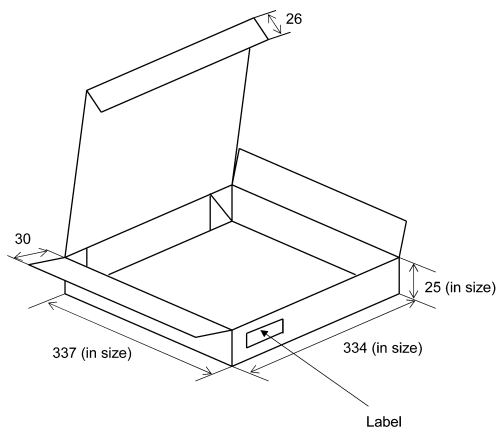


**Table Reel Dimensions (unit: mm)**

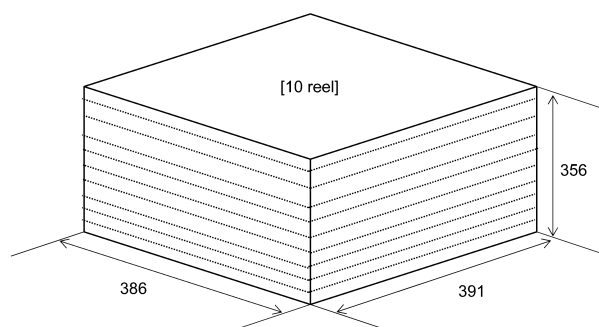
| Symbol | Dimension         |
|--------|-------------------|
| A      | $\phi 330 \pm 2$  |
| B      | $\phi 100 \pm 1$  |
| C      | $\phi 13 \pm 0.5$ |
| E      | $2.0 \pm 0.5$     |
| U      | $4.0 \pm 0.5$     |
| W1     | $17.4 \pm 1.0$    |
| W2     | $21.4 \pm 1.0$    |

### 17.4. Packing (Note)

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



**Fig. 17.4.1 1 reel/carton (unit: mm)**



**Fig. 17.4.2 10 reel/carton (unit: mm)**

Note: Taping reel diameter:  $\phi 330$  mm

### 17.5. Label Format

- (1) Carton: The label provides the part number, quantity, lot number, the Toshiba logo, etc.
- (2) Reel: The label provides the part number, the taping name, quantity, lot number, etc.

**17.6. Ordering Information**

When placing an order, please specify the part number, tape type and quantity(Multiples of 1500)as shown in the following example.

Example) TLP2745(TP,E 1500pcs

Part number: TLP2745

Tape type: TP(12 mm pitch)

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

Quantity (must be a multiple of 1500pcs)

**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 restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronics equipment.





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