



The products are gate driver opto-couplers in LSOP5 and LSOP5W packages. The device 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 110°C. It is physically smaller 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. It is ideal for small class IGBT and power MOSFET gate drive. The products are widely used in industrial inverters, IGBT gate drivers, MOSFET gate drivers, induction cooktop and home appliances.



High isolation 5000 VRMS

Buffer logic type

Operating temperature range -40°C to 110°C

REACH & RoHS compliance

HBM: H3A; MM: M4; CDM: C3

CQC approved

VDE approved

UL approved

Input	LED	Output
H	ON	L
L	OFF	H

(Temperature=25°C)

Parameter		Symbol	Value	Unit
LED	Forward Current	I <sub>F</sub>	50	mA
	Peak Forward Current	I <sub>FP</sub>	1 <sup>①</sup>	A
	Reverse Voltage	V <sub>R</sub>	6	V
	Power Dissipation	P <sub>D</sub>	100	mW

Detector	Output Voltage	$V_o$	30	V
	Supply Voltage	$V_{cc}$	30	V
	Power Dissipation	$P_c$	400	mW
Isolation Voltage		$V_{iso}$	5000 <sup>②</sup>	Vrms
Operating Temperature		$T_{opr}$	-40~110	°C
Junction Temperature		$T_j$	125	°C
Storage Temperature		$T_{stg}$	-55~125	°C
Total Power Dissipation		$P_{tot}$	500	mW
Soldering Temperature		$T_{sol}$	260	°C

:  $\mu$   
:

(Temperature=25°C)

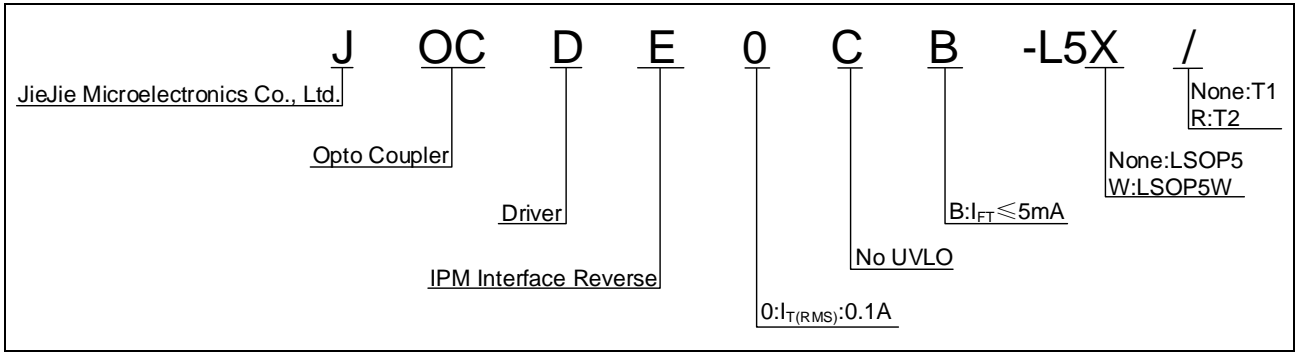
Parameter		Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Input	Forward Voltage	$V_F$	$I_F=10mA$	-	1.35	1.6	V
	Reverse Current	$I_R$	$V_R=6V$	-	-	1	$\mu A$
	Terminal Capacitance	$C_t$	$V=0, f=1MHz$	-	60	-	pF
Output	Peak High-level Output Current	$I_{OPH}$	$I_F=3mA, V_{CC}=5.5V, V_O=GND$	-	-350	-150	mA
			$I_F=3mA, V_{CC}=20V, V_O=GND$	-	-350	-160	mA
	Peak Low-level Output Current	$I_{OPL}$	$V_{CC}=V_O=5.5V$	150	270	-	mA
			$V_{CC}=V_O=20V$	160	300	-	mA
	High Level Supply Current	$I_{CCH}$	$I_F=3mA, V_{CC}=5.5V$	-	2.1	3	mA
			$I_F=3mA, V_{CC}=30V$	-	2.35	3	mA
	Low Level Supply Current	$I_{CCL}$	$V_{CC}=5.5V$	-	2.1	3	mA
			$V_{CC}=30V$	-	2.35	3	mA
	High Level Output Voltage	$V_{OH}$	$I_F=3mA, I_o=-3.5mA$	$V_{CC}-0.2$	$V_{CC}-0.03$	-	V
			$I_F=3mA, I_o=-6.5mA$	$V_{CC}-0.4$	$V_{CC}-0.05$	-	V
Low Level Output Voltage	$V_{OL}$	$V_F=0.8V, I_o=3.5mA$	-	0.026	0.2	V	

			$V_F=0.8V,$ $I_O=6.5mA$	-	0.047	0.4	V
Threshold Input Current	$I_{FLH}$		$V_{CC}=15V,$ $V_O>1V$	-	1.2	5	mA
Threshold Input Voltage	$V_{FHL}$		$V_{CC}=15V,$ $V_O<1V$	0.8	-	-	V
Supply Voltage	$V_{CC}$		-	4.5	-	30	V

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Propagation Delay Time to High Output Level	$t_{PLH}$	$R_g=47 \Omega,$ $C_g=3nF,$ $I_F=0.5mA,$ $V_{CC}=30V$	35	-	120	ns
Propagation Delay Time to Low Output Level	$t_{PHL}$	$R_g=47 \Omega,$ $C_g=3nF,$ $I_F=5.0mA,$ $V_{CC}=30V$	35	-	120	
Propagation Delay Difference Between Any Two Parts	$t_{PHL} - t_{PLH}$	$R_g=47 \Omega,$ $C_g=3nF,$ $I_F=0.5mA,$ $V_{CC}=30V$	-	-	40	
Output Rise Time (10 to 90%)	$t_r$	$R_g=47 \Omega,$ $C_g=3nF,$ $I_F=0.5mA,$ $V_{CC}=30V$	-	3	30	
Output Fall Time (90 to 10%)	$t_f$	$R_g=47 \Omega,$ $C_g=3nF,$ $I_F=5.0mA,$ $V_{CC}=30V$	-	3	30	
Common Mode Transient Immunity at High Level Output	$ CM_H $	$I_F=5mA$ $V_{CC}=30V,$ $T_a=25^\circ C,$ $V_O(\min)=26V$ $V_{CM}=1000V_{pp}$	$\pm 30$	$\pm 50$	-	kV/ $\mu s$
Common Mode Transient Immunity at Low Level Output	$ CM_L $	$I_F=0mA$ $V_{CC}=30V,$ $T_a=25^\circ C,$ $V_O(\max)=1V$ $V_{CM}=1000V_{pp}$	$\pm 30$	$\pm 50$	-	kV/ $\mu s$

①②

Characteristics	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Input On-state Current	$I_{F(ON)}^{③}$	7	-	15	mA
Input Off-state Voltage	$V_{F(OFF)}$	0	-	0.8	V
Supply Voltage	$V_{CC}^{④}$	4.5	-	30	V
Operating Frequency	$f^{⑤}$	-	-	25	kHz



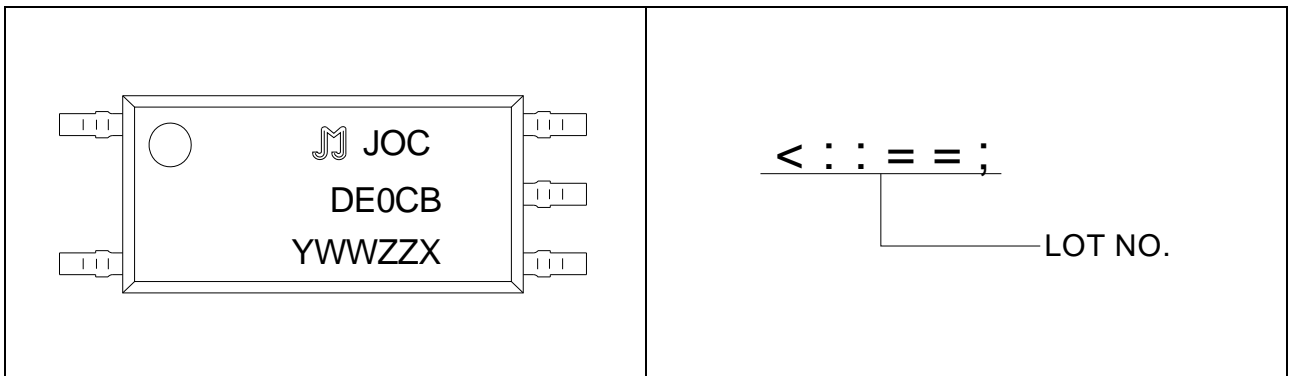



FIG.1: Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

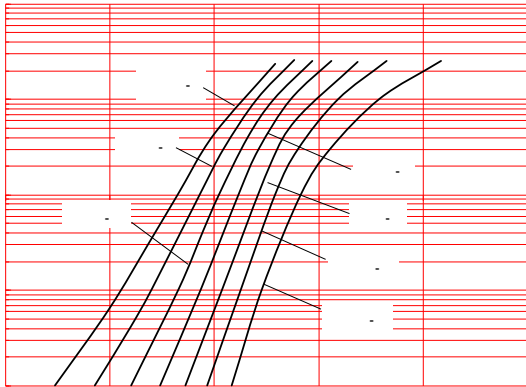


FIG.2: Max. Allowable LED Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

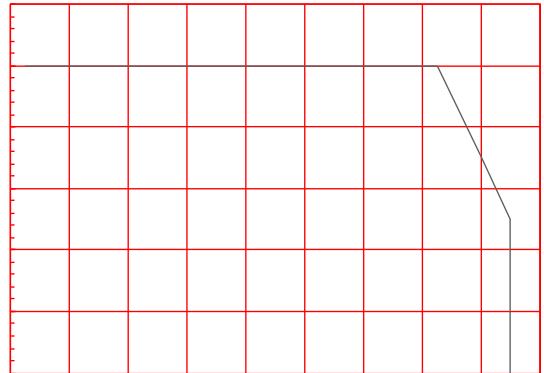


FIG.3: Collector Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

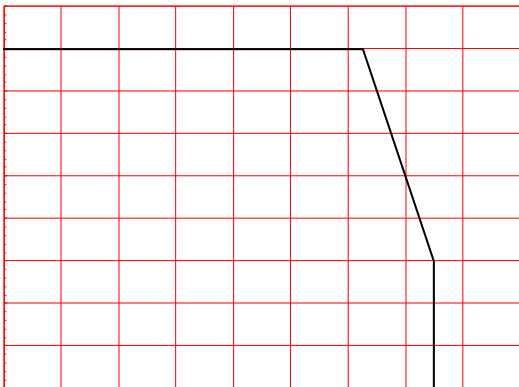
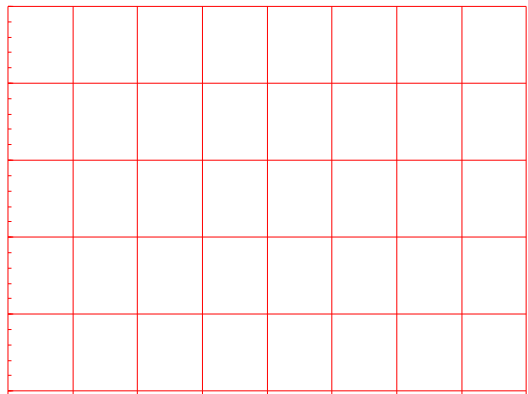


FIG.4: Threshold Input Current vs. Ambient Temperature



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FIG.13: Propagation Delay Time, Pulse Width Distortion vs. Supply Voltage

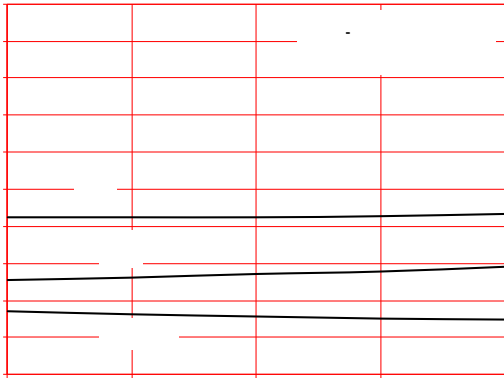


FIG.14: Switching Time Test Circuit and Waveform

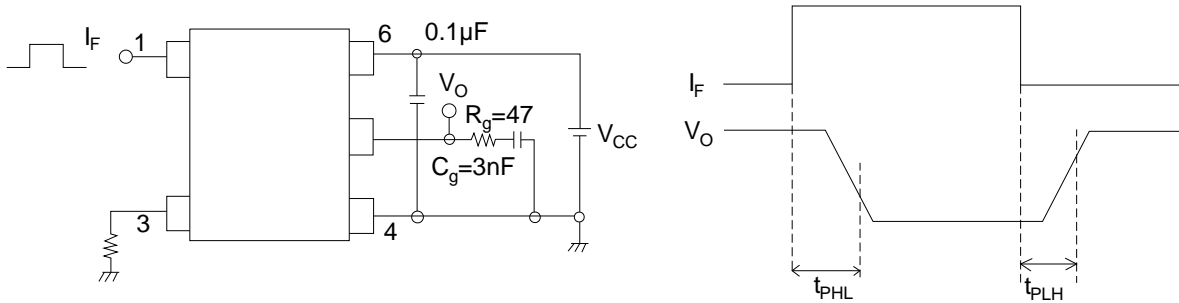
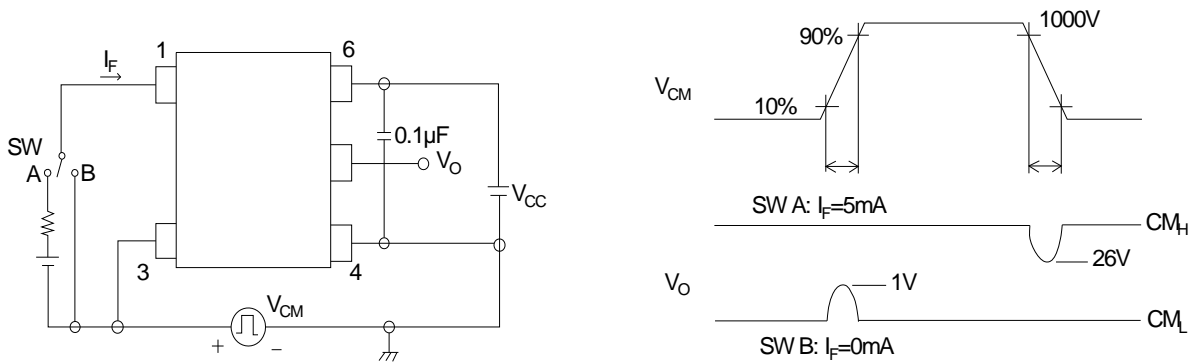
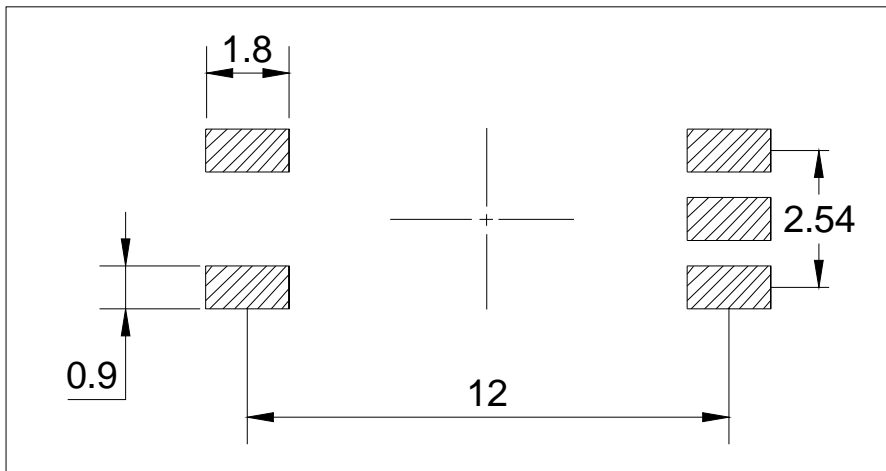
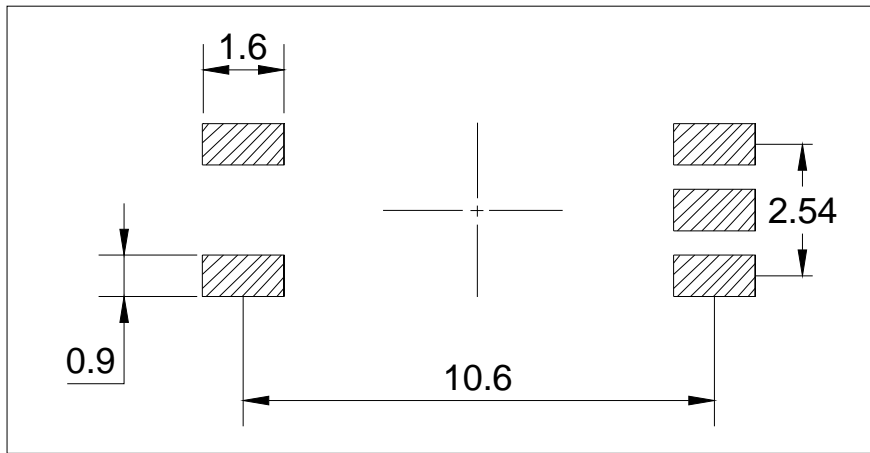


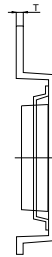
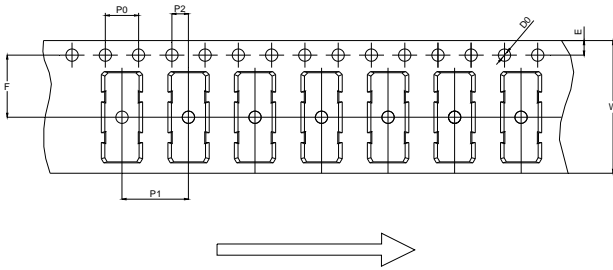
FIG.15: Common-Mode Transient Immunity Test Circuit and Waveform



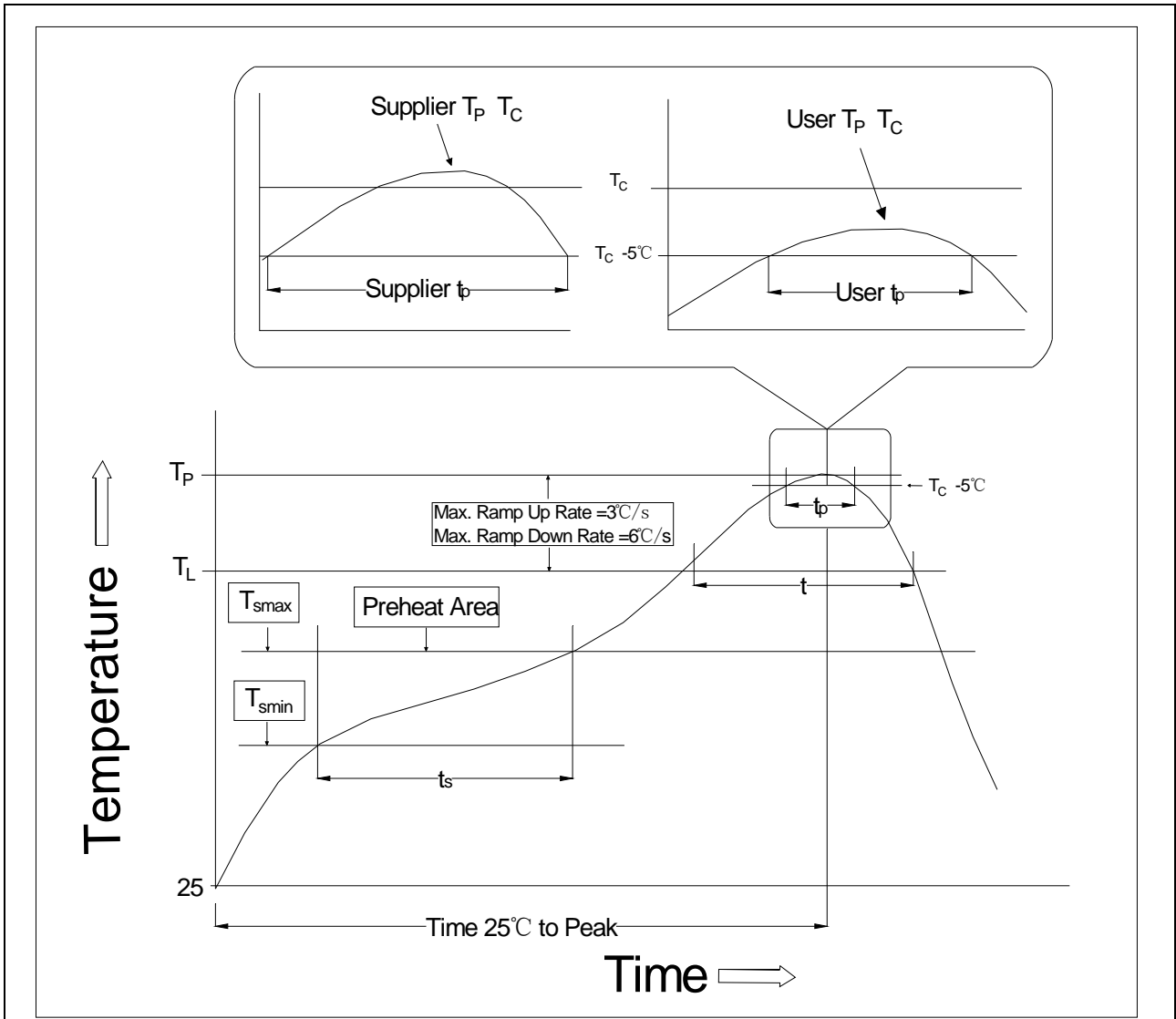


Ref.	Dimensions					
	Millimeters			Inches		
	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.
A	7.40		7.80	0.291		0.307
B	3.40		3.80	0.134		0.150
C	0.00		0.20	0.000		0.008
D	1.80		2.20	0.071		0.087
E	8.10		8.70	0.319		0.343
F	0.40		1.00	0.016		0.039
G	9.90		10.50	0.390		0.413
H	0.10		0.30	0.004		0.012
I	1.80		2.40	0.071		0.094
J	0.25		0.55	0.010		0.022
K						





Ref.	Dimensions					
	Millimeters			Inches		
	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.
D0	1.50	1.55	1.60	0.059	0.061	0.063
P0	3.90	4.00	4.10	0.154	0.157	0.161
P1	7.90	8.00	8.10	0.311	0.315	0.319
P2	1.90	2.00	2.10	0.075	0.079	0.083
E	1.65	1.75	1.85	0.065	0.069	0.073
F	7.40	7.50	7.60	0.291	0.295	0.299
T	0.35	0.40	0.45	0.014	0.016	0.018
W	15.80	16.00	16.20	0.622	0.630	0.638




Profile Feature	Sn-Pb Assembly Profile	Pb-Free Assembly Profile
Temperature Min. (T <sub>smin</sub> )	100	150°C
Temperature Max. (T <sub>smax</sub> )	150	200°C
Time (t <sub>s</sub> ) from (T <sub>smin</sub> to T <sub>smax</sub> )	60-120 seconds	60-120 seconds
Ramp-up Rate (t <sub>L</sub> to t <sub>P</sub> )	3°C/second max.	3°C/second max.
Liquidus Temperature (T <sub>L</sub> )	183°C	217°C
Time (t <sub>L</sub> ) Maintained Above (T <sub>L</sub> )	60-150 seconds	60-150 seconds
Peak Body Package Temperature	235°C+0°C/-5°C	260°C+0°C/-5°C
Time (t <sub>P</sub> ) within 5°C of 260°C	20 seconds	30 seconds
Ramp-down Rate (T <sub>P</sub> to T <sub>L</sub> )	6°C/second max.	6°C/second max.
Time 25°C to Peak Temperature	6 minutes max.	8 minutes max.

Note:

1. Reflow soldering is recommended at the temperatures and times shown, no more than three times.
2. Avoid direct contact between the epoxy body and any tools or surfaces exceeding its maximum storage temperature.
3. Application of pressure on the epoxy body is prohibited at elevated temperatures. In specific scenarios, any applied force must not exceed 2.5N.
4. Ensure the component has cooled to ambient temperature before proceeding with any subsequent manufacturing steps.
5. The component has a shelf life of one year when stored under standard conditions.
6. Recommend storage Temp.: 0~40°C;  
Recommend storage humidity: <60%;  
MSL level: MSL 1

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