

TLP5771

1. Applications

- Photovoltaic (PV) Power Conditioning Systems
- AC Servos
- Compact Motor Drivers
- Industrial Sewing Machines
- Industrial Inverters

2. General

The TLP5771 consists of a GaAs infrared light-emitting diode and an integrated high-gain, high-speed photodetector and is housed in the 6-pin SO6L package.

The TLP5771 is 50 % smaller than the 8-pin DIP package and meets the reinforced insulation class requirements of international safety standards.

Therefore the mounting area can be reduced in equipment requiring the safety standard certification.

The TLP5771 has an internal faraday shield that provides a guaranteed common-mode transient immunity of ± 35 kV/ μ s.

In particular, this photocoupler guarantees operation with a low threshold input current. It allows bufferless direct drive from a microcomputer. In addition, the TLP5771 has rail to rail output, and this enables stable operation and better switching performance in system.

3. Features

- (1) Buffer logic type (totem pole output)
- (2) Output peak current: ± 1.0 A (max)
- (3) Operating temperature: -40 to 110 °C
- (4) Supply current: 3 mA (max)
- (5) Supply voltage: 10 to 30 V
- (6) Threshold input current: 2 mA (max)
- (7) Propagation delay time: 150 ns (max)
- (8) Common-mode transient immunity: ± 35 kV/ μ s (min)
- (9) Isolation voltage: 5000 Vrms (min)
- (10) 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 or EN60950-1 (**Note 1**)

: EN62368-1 (Pending) (**Note 1**)

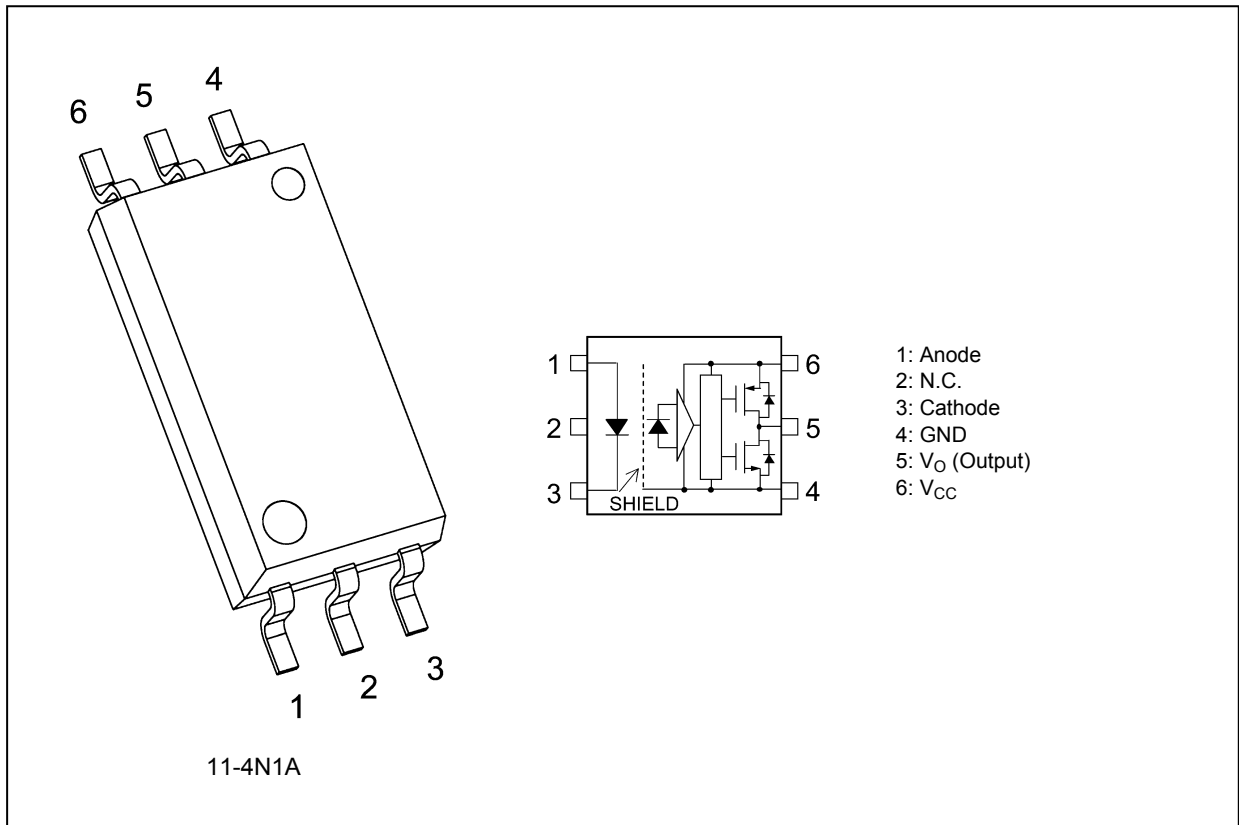
CQC-approved: GB4943.1, GB8898 Thailand Factory

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

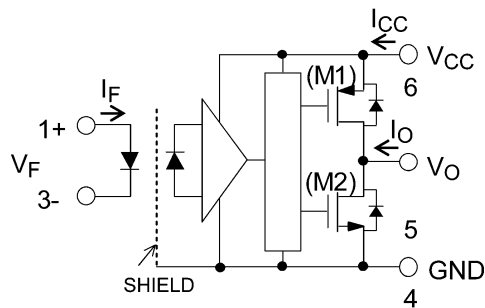
Start of commercial production

2016-02

4. Packaging and Pin Configuration



5. Internal Circuit (Note)



Note: A 1- μ F bypass capacitor must be connected between pin 6 and pin 4.

6. Principle of Operation

6.1. Truth Table

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

6.2. Mechanical Parameters

| Characteristics | Size | Unit |
|------------------------------|-----------|------|
| Height | 2.3 (max) | mm |
| Creepage distances | 8.0 (min) | |
| Clearance distances | 8.0 (min) | |
| Internal isolation thickness | 0.4 (min) | |

7. Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note) (Unless otherwise specified, T_a = 25 °C)

| | Characteristics | Symbol | Note | Rating | Unit |
|----------|--|------------------------------------|----------|------------|-------|
| LED | Input forward current | I _F | | 8 | mA |
| | Input forward current derating (T _a ≥ 105 °C) | ΔI _F /ΔT _a | | -0.4 | mA/°C |
| | Peak transient input forward current | I _{FPT} | (Note 1) | 1 | A |
| | Peak transient input forward current derating (T _a ≥ 85 °C) | ΔI _{FPT} /ΔT _a | | -25 | mA/°C |
| | Input reverse voltage | V _R | | 5 | V |
| | Input power dissipation | P _D | | 20 | mW |
| | Input power dissipation derating (T _a ≥ 85 °C) | ΔP _D /ΔT _a | | -0.5 | mW/°C |
| Detector | Peak high-level output current (T _a = -40 to 110 °C) | I _{OPH} | (Note 2) | -1.0 | A |
| | Peak low-level output current (T _a = -40 to 110 °C) | I _{OPL} | (Note 2) | +1.0 | |
| | Output voltage | V _O | | 35 | V |
| | Supply voltage | V _{CC} | | 35 | |
| | Output power dissipation | P _O | | 500 | mW |
| | Output power dissipation derating (T _a ≥ 85 °C) | ΔP _O /ΔT _a | | -12.5 | mW/°C |
| Common | Operating temperature | T _{opr} | | -40 to 110 | °C |
| | Storage temperature | T _{stg} | | -55 to 125 | |
| | Lead soldering temperature (10 s) | T _{sol} | (Note 3) | 260 | |
| | Isolation voltage AC, 60 s, R.H. ≤ 60 %, T _a = 25 °C | BV _S | (Note 4) | 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) ≤ 1 μs, 300 pps

Note 2: Exponential waveform. Pulse width ≤ 2 μs, f ≤ 15 kHz

Note 3: ≥ 2 mm below seating plane.

Note 4: 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) | 3 | — | 6 | mA |
| Input off-state voltage | V _{F(OFF)} | | 0 | — | 0.8 | V |
| Supply voltage | V _{CC} | (Note 2) | 10 | — | 30 | |
| Peak high-level output current | I _{OPH} | | — | — | -1.0 | A |
| Peak low-level output current | I _{OPL} | | — | — | +1.0 | |
| Operating frequency | f | (Note 3) | — | — | 50 | kHz |

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 (1 μF) should be connected between pin 6 (V_{CC}) and pin 4 (GND) 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 μs.

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

Note 3: Exponential waveform. I_{OPH} ≥ -1.0 A (≤ 90 ns), I_{OPL} ≤ 1.0 A (≤ 90 ns), T_a = 110 °C

9. Electrical Characteristics (Note) (Unless otherwise specified, $T_a = -40$ to 110 °C)

| Characteristics | Symbol | Note | Test Circuit | Test Condition | Min | Typ. | Max | Unit |
|---|---------------------------|----------|--------------|--|-----|------|------|-------|
| Input forward voltage | V_F | | | $I_F = 8$ mA, $T_a = 25$ °C | 1.5 | 1.65 | 1.9 | V |
| Input forward voltage temperature coefficient | $\Delta V_F / \Delta T_a$ | | | $I_F = 8$ mA | — | -1.8 | — | mV/°C |
| Input reverse current | I_R | | | $V_R = 5$ V, $T_a = 25$ °C | — | — | 10 | μA |
| Input capacitance | C_t | | | $V = 0$ V, $f = 1$ MHz, $T_a = 25$ °C | — | 60 | — | pF |
| Peak high-level output current | I_{OPH} | (Note 1) | Fig. 12.1.1 | $I_F = 5$ mA, $V_{CC} = 30$ V, $V_{6-5} = -3.5$ V | — | — | -0.5 | A |
| | | | | $I_F = 5$ mA, $V_{CC} = 10$ V, $V_{6-5} = -7$ V | — | — | -1.0 | |
| Peak low-level output current | I_{OPL} | (Note 1) | Fig. 12.1.2 | $I_F = 0$ mA, $V_{CC} = 30$ V, $V_{5-4} = 2.5$ V | 0.5 | — | — | |
| | | | | $I_F = 0$ mA, $V_{CC} = 10$ V, $V_{5-4} = 7$ V | 1.0 | — | — | |
| High-level output voltage | V_{OH} | | Fig. 12.1.3 | $I_F = 2$ mA, $V_{CC} = 10$ V, $I_O = -100$ mA | 9.7 | — | — | V |
| Low-level output voltage | V_{OL} | | Fig. 12.1.4 | $V_F = 0.8$ V, $V_{CC} = 10$ V, $I_O = 100$ mA | — | — | 0.2 | |
| High-level supply current | I_{CCH} | | Fig. 12.1.5 | $I_F = 5$ mA, $V_{CC} = 30$ V, $V_O = \text{Open}$ | — | 1.8 | 3 | mA |
| Low-level supply current | I_{CCL} | | Fig. 12.1.6 | $I_F = 0$ mA, $V_{CC} = 30$ V, $V_O = \text{Open}$ | — | 1.7 | 3 | |
| Threshold input current (L/H) | I_{FLH} | | | $V_{CC} = 10$ V, $V_O > 1$ V | — | — | 2 | |
| Threshold input voltage (H/L) | V_{FHL} | | | $V_{CC} = 10$ V, $V_O < 1$ V | 0.8 | — | — | V |
| Supply voltage | V_{CC} | | | — | 10 | — | 30 | |
| UVLO threshold voltage | V_{UVLO+} | | | $I_F = 5$ mA, $V_O > 2.5$ V | 7.5 | 8.6 | 9.5 | |
| | V_{UVLO-} | | | $I_F = 5$ mA, $V_O < 2.5$ V | 7.5 | 8.3 | 9.5 | |
| UVLO hysteresis | $UVLO_{HYS}$ | | | — | — | 0.3 | — | |

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

Note: This device is designed for low power consumption, making it more sensitive to ESD than its predecessors. Extra care should be taken in the design of circuitry and pc board implementation to avoid ESD problems.

Note 1: I_O application time ≤ 50 μs; single pulse.

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

| Characteristics | Symbol | Note | Test Conditions | Min | Typ. | Max | Unit |
|-------------------------------------|--------|----------|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----|------|
| Total capacitance (input to output) | C_S | (Note 1) | $V_S = 0$ V, $f = 1$ MHz | — | 1.0 | — | pF |
| Isolation resistance | R_S | (Note 1) | $V_S = 500$ V, R.H. ≤ 60 % | 1×10^{12} | 10^{14} | — | Ω |
| 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 °C)

| Characteristics | Symbol | Note | Test Circuit | Test Condition | Min | Typ. | Max | Unit |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------|--|----------|----------|-----|-------------|
| Propagation delay time (L/H) | t_{pLH} | (Note 1) | Fig. 12.1.7 | $I_F = 0 \rightarrow 5$ mA, $V_{CC} = 30$ V, $R_g = 10$ Ω , $C_g = 25$ nF | 50 | — | 150 | ns |
| Propagation delay time (H/L) | t_{pHL} | | | $I_F = 5 \rightarrow 0$ mA, $V_{CC} = 30$ V, $R_g = 10$ Ω , $C_g = 25$ nF | 50 | — | 150 | |
| Rise time | t_r | (Note 1) | | $I_F = 0 \rightarrow 5$ mA, $V_{CC} = 30$ V, $R_g = 10$ Ω , $C_g = 25$ nF | — | 15 | — | |
| Fall time | t_f | (Note 1) | | $I_F = 5 \rightarrow 0$ mA, $V_{CC} = 30$ V, $R_g = 10$ Ω , $C_g = 25$ nF | — | 8 | — | |
| Pulse width distortion | $ t_{pHL} - t_{pLH} $ | (Note 1) | | $I_F = 0 \leftrightarrow 5$ mA, $V_{CC} = 30$ V, $R_g = 10$ Ω , $C_g = 25$ nF | — | — | 50 | |
| Propagation delay skew (device to device) | t_{psk} | (Note 1), (Note 2) | | | -80 | — | 80 | |
| Common-mode transient immunity at output high | CM_H | (Note 3) | Fig. 12.1.8 | $V_{CM} = 1000$ V _{p-p} , $I_F = 5$ mA, $V_{CC} = 30$ V, $T_a = 25$ °C, $V_{O(min)} = 26$ V | ± 35 | ± 40 | — | kV/ μ s |
| Common-mode transient immunity at output low | CM_L | (Note 4) | | $V_{CM} = 1000$ V _{p-p} , $I_F = 0$ mA, $V_{CC} = 30$ V, $T_a = 25$ °C, $V_{O(max)} = 1$ V | ± 35 | ± 40 | — | |

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

Note 1: Input signal ($f = 25$ kHz, duty = 50 %, $t_r = t_f = 5$ ns or less).

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).

Note 3: CM_H is the maximum rate of fall of the common mode voltage that can be sustained with the output voltage in the logic high state ($V_O > 26$ V).

Note 4: CM_L is the maximum rate of rise of the common mode voltage that can be sustained with the output voltage in the logic low state ($V_O < 1$ V).

12. Test Circuits and Characteristics Curves

12.1. Test Circuits

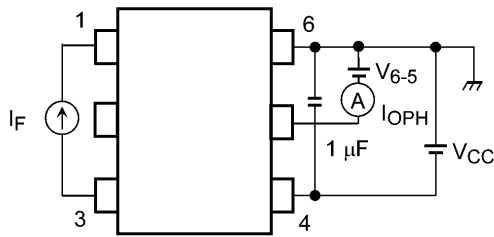


Fig. 12.1.1 I_{OPH} Test Circuit

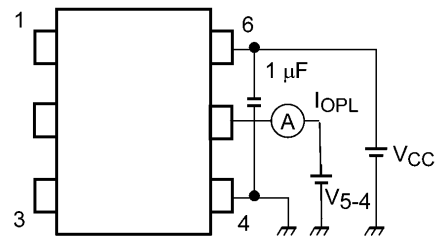
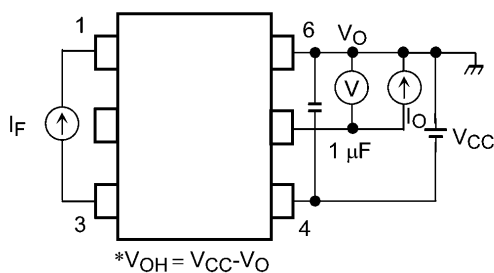


Fig. 12.1.2 I_{OPL} Test Circuit



*V_{OH} = V_{CC} - V_O

Fig. 12.1.3 V_{OH} Test Circuit

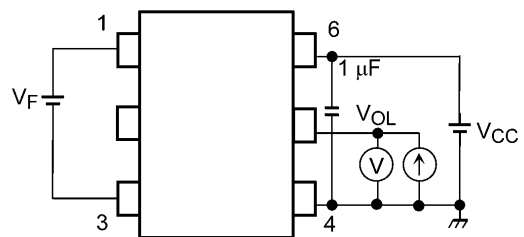


Fig. 12.1.4 V_{OL} Test Circuit

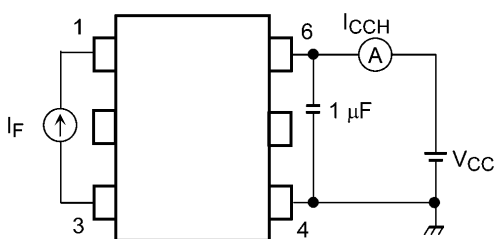


Fig. 12.1.5 I_{CCH} Test Circuit

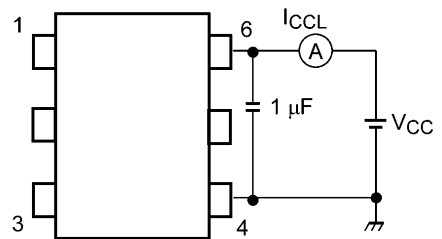
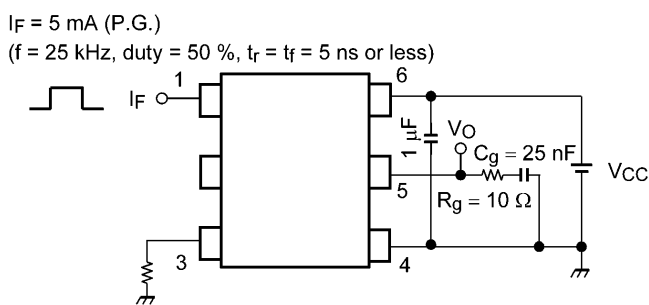
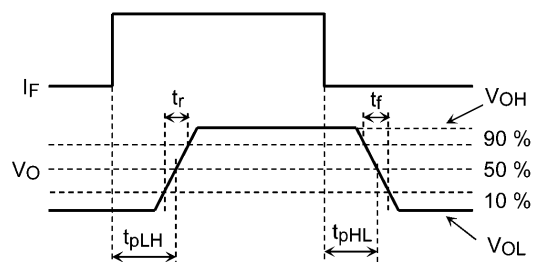


Fig. 12.1.6 I_{CCL} Test Circuit



P.G.: Pulse generator

Fig. 12.1.7 Switching Time Test Circuit and Waveform



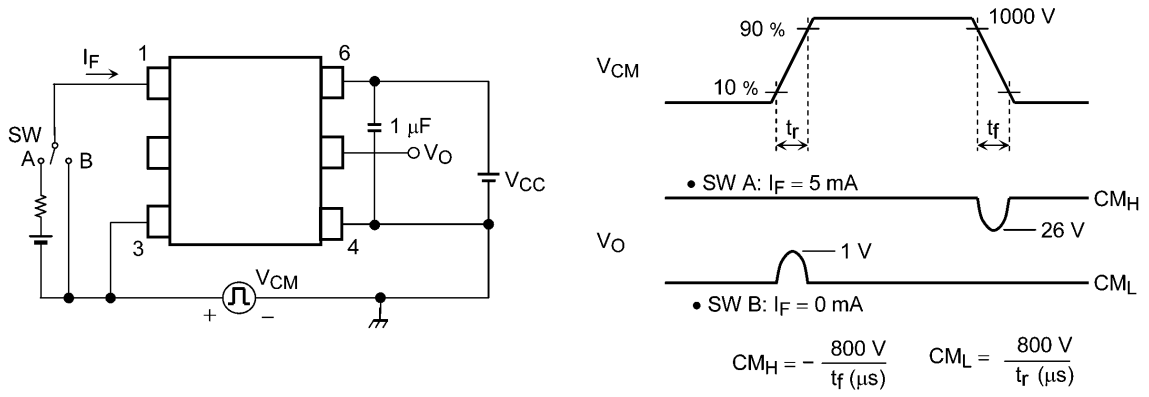


Fig. 12.1.8 Common-Mode Transient Immunity and Waveform

12.2. Characteristics Curves (Note)

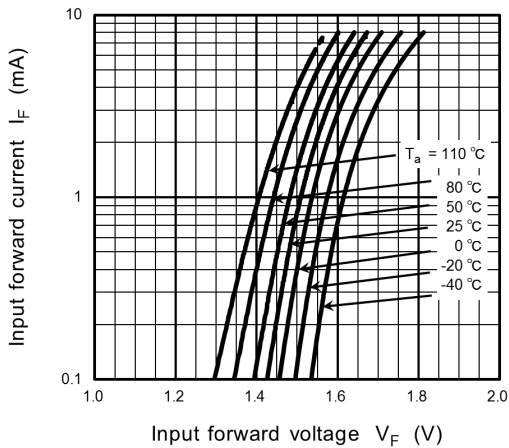


Fig. 12.2.1 $I_F - V_F$

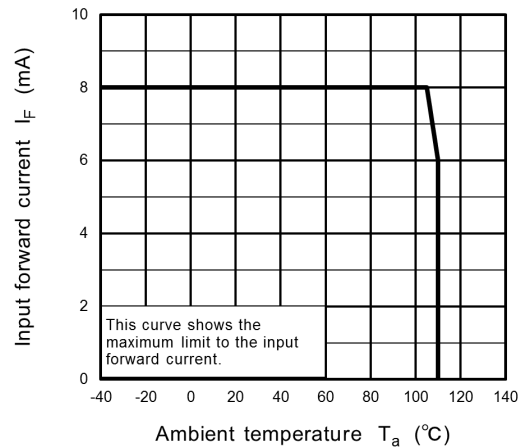


Fig. 12.2.2 $I_F - T_a$

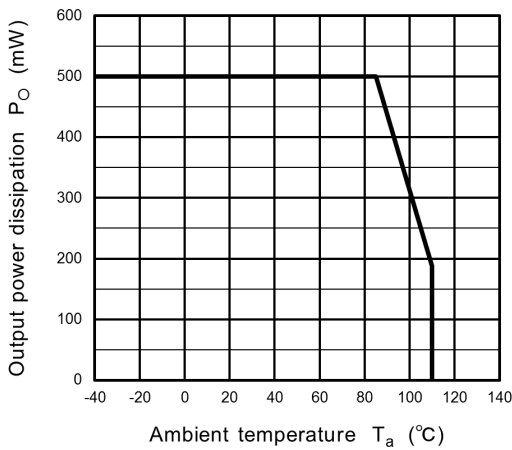


Fig. 12.2.3 $P_O - T_a$

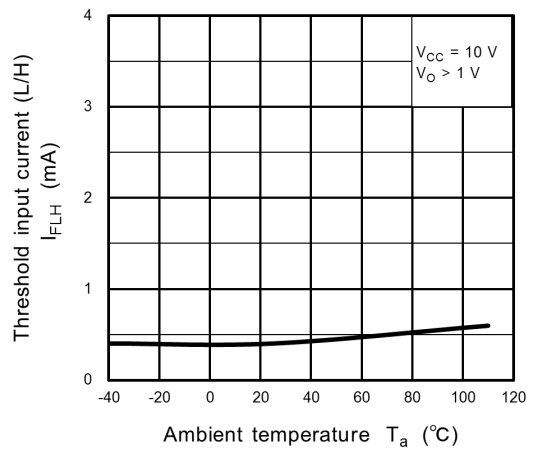


Fig. 12.2.4 $I_{FLH} - T_a$

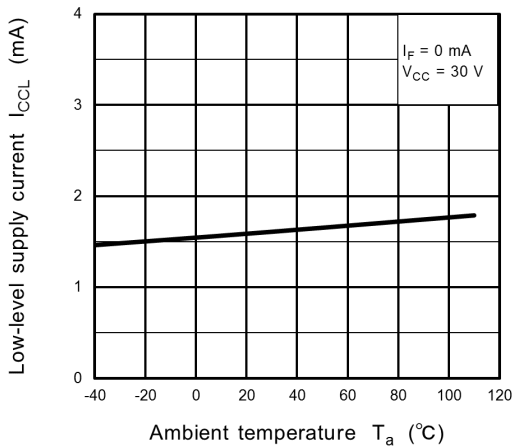


Fig. 12.2.5 $I_{CCL} - T_a$

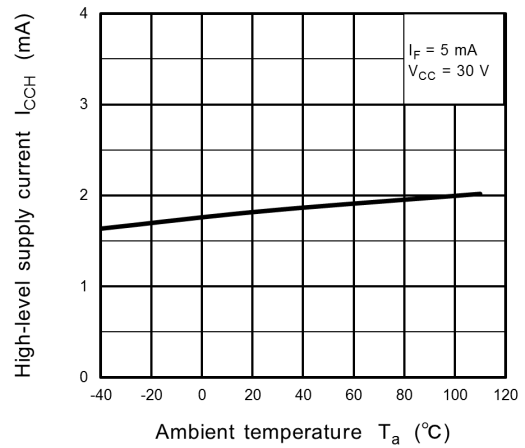


Fig. 12.2.6 $I_{CCH} - T_a$

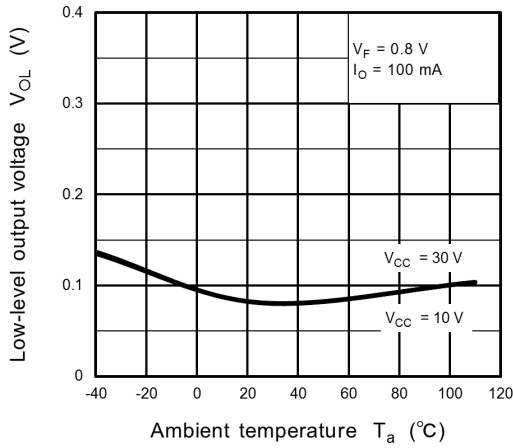


Fig. 12.2.7 $V_{OL} - T_a$

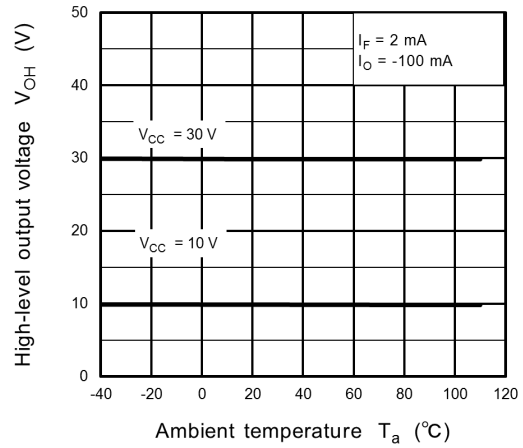


Fig. 12.2.8 $V_{OH} - T_a$

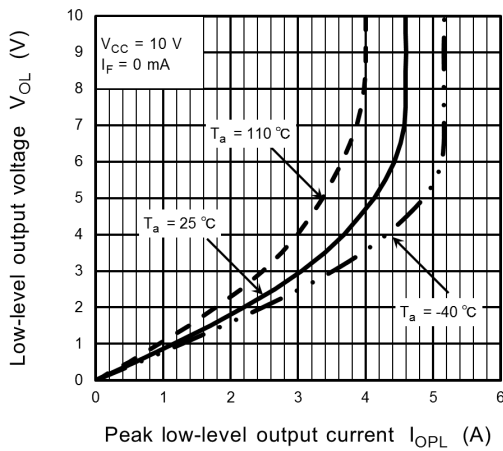


Fig. 12.2.9 $V_{OL} - I_{OPL}$

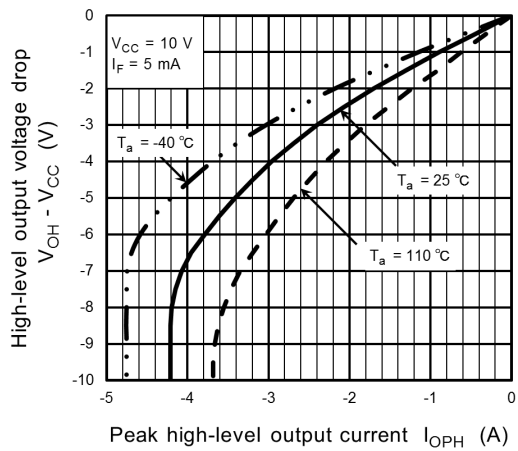


Fig. 12.2.10 $(V_{OH} - V_{CC}) - I_{OPH}$

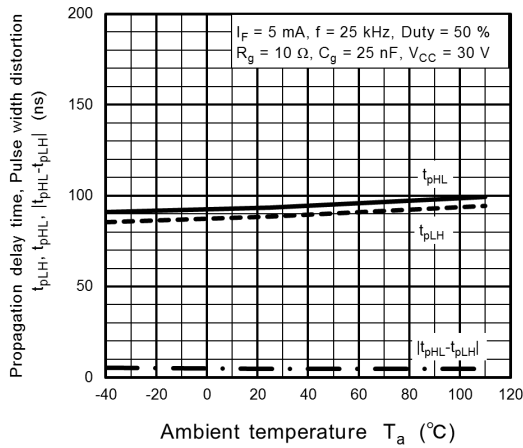


Fig. 12.2.11 $t_{pLH}, t_{pHL}, |t_{pHL} - t_{pLH}| - T_a$

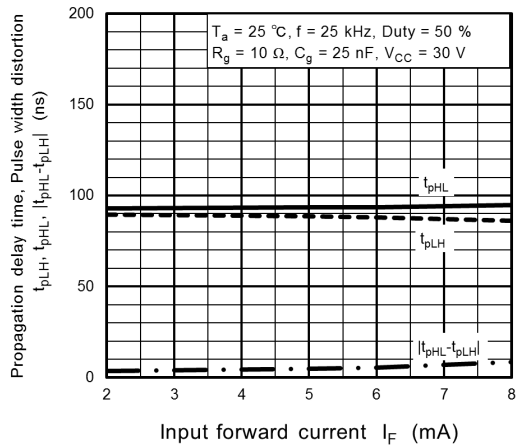


Fig. 12.2.12 $t_{pLH}, t_{pHL}, |t_{pHL} - t_{pLH}| - I_F$

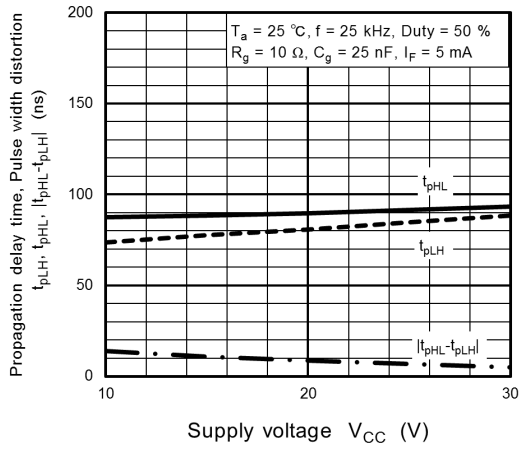


Fig. 12.2.13 t_{pLH} , t_{pHL} , $|t_{pHL} - t_{pLH}| - V_{CC}$

Note: The above characteristics curves are presented for reference only and not guaranteed by production test, unless otherwise noted.

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.

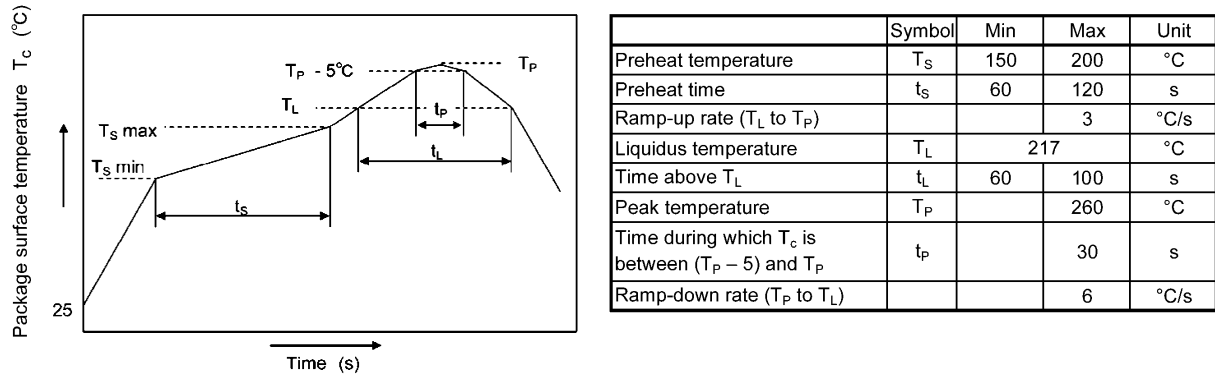


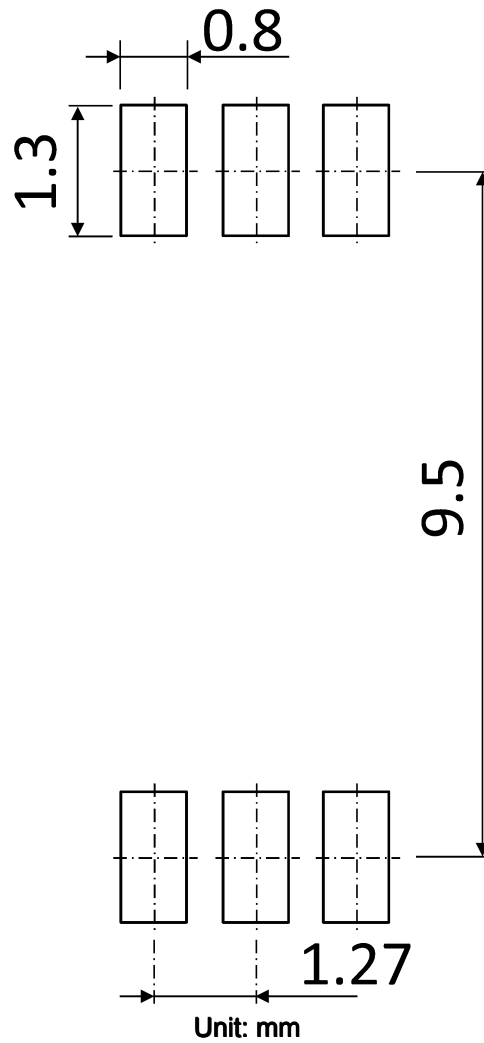
Fig. 13.1.1 An example of a temperature profile when lead(Pb)-free solder is used

- 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.

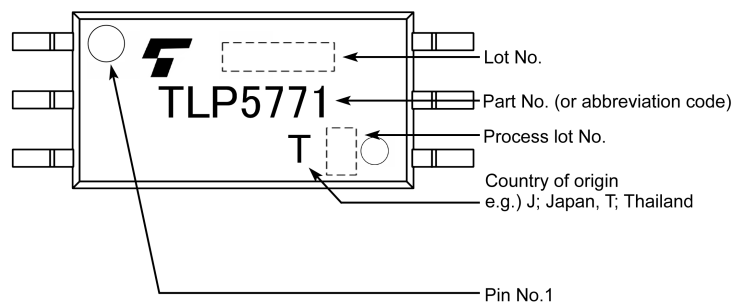
13.2. Precautions for General Storage

- 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: TLP5771 (**Note 1**)
- The following part naming conventions are used for the devices that have been qualified according to option (D4) of EN60747.

Example: TLP5771(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., TLP5771(D4-TP,E(T → TLP5771

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 ≤ 150 Vrms for rated mains voltage ≤ 300 Vrms | | I-IV I-III | — |
| Climatic classification | | 55 / 125 / 21 | — |
| Pollution degree | | 2 | — |
| Maximum operating insulation voltage | V _{IORM} | 1230 | V _{peak} |
| Input to output test voltage, Method A V _{pr} = 1.6 × V _{IORM} , type and sample test t _p = 10 s, partial discharge < 5 pC | V _{pr} | 1970 | V _{peak} |
| Input to output test voltage, Method B V _{pr} = 1.875 × V _{IORM} , 100 % production test t _p = 1 s, partial discharge < 5 pC | V _{pr} | 2310 | V _{peak} |
| Highest permissible overvoltage (transient overvoltage, t _{pr} = 60 s) | V _{TR} | 8000 | V _{peak} |
| Safety limiting values (max. permissible ratings in case of fault, also refer to thermal derating curve) current (input current I _F , P _{so} = 0) power (output or total power dissipation) temperature | I _{si} P _{so} T _s | 250 400 150 | mA mW °C |
| Insulation resistance V _{IO} = 500 V, T _a = 25 °C V _{IO} = 500 V, T _a = 100 °C V _{IO} = 500 V, T _a = T _s | R _{si} | ≥ 10 ¹² ≥ 10 ¹¹ ≥ 10 ⁹ | Ω |

Fig. 16.1 EN60747 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. 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

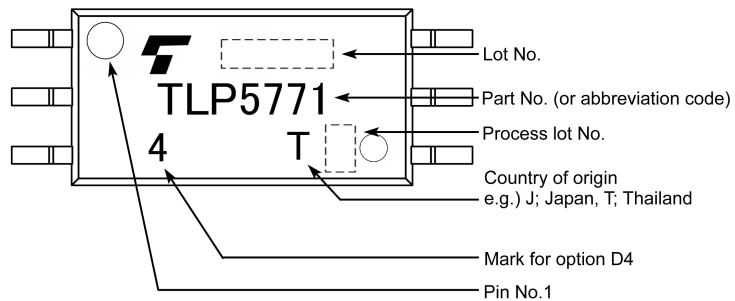


Fig. 16.4 Marking Example (Note)

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

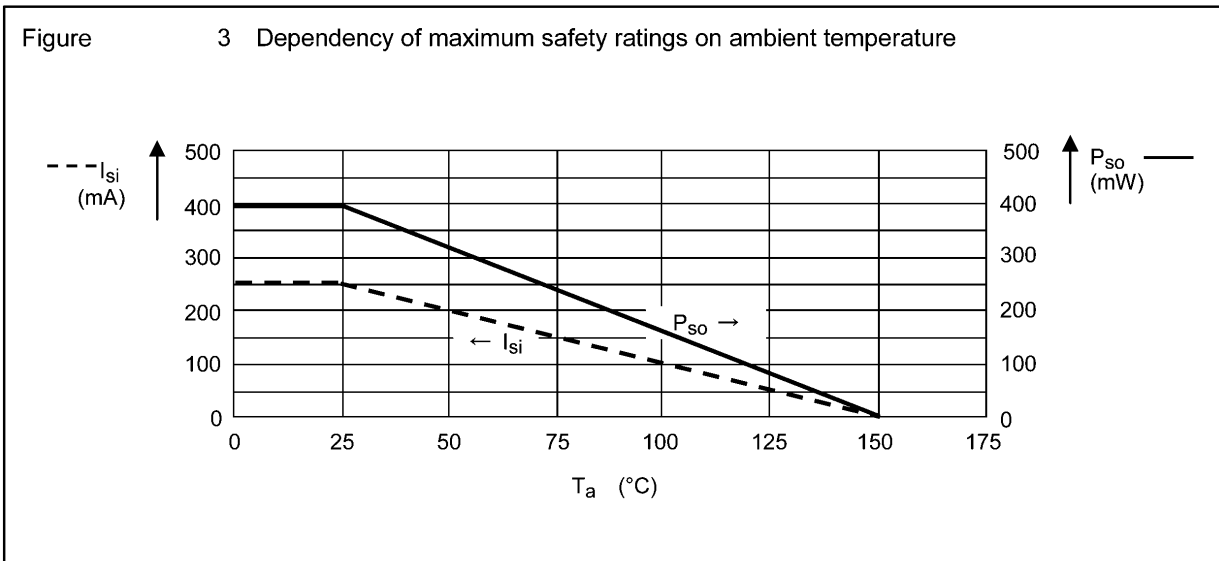
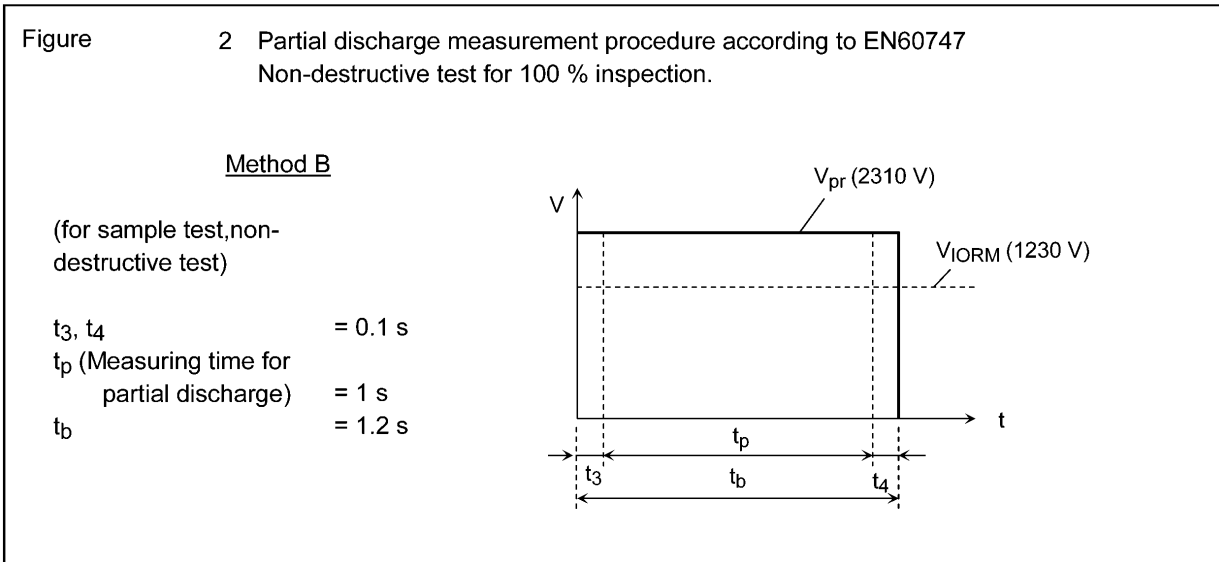
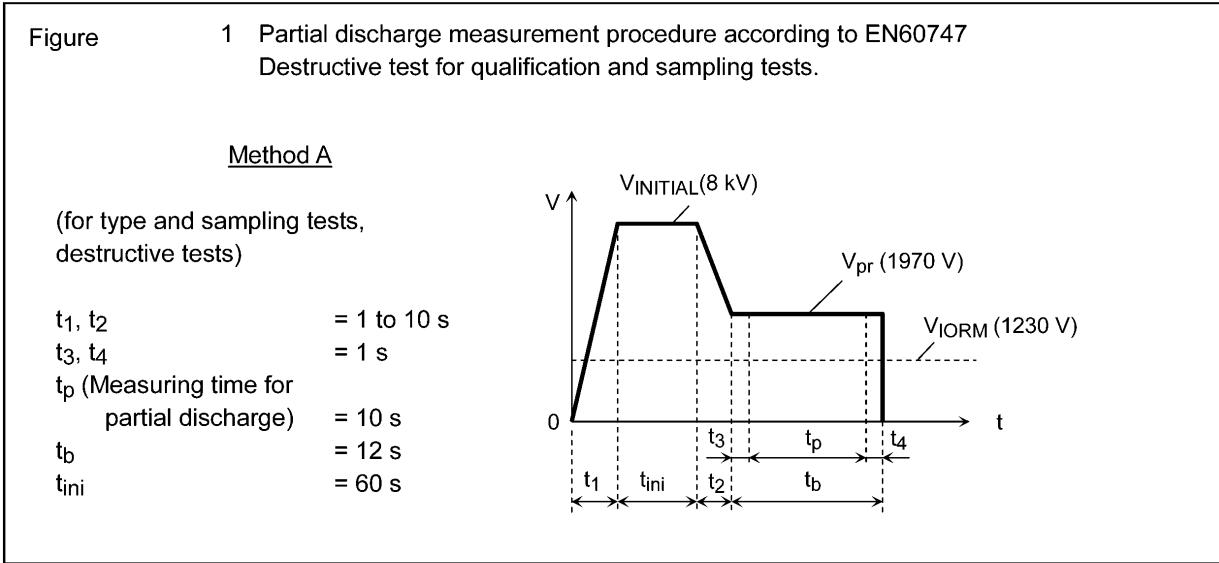


Fig. 16.5 Measurement Procedure

17. Embossed-Tape Packing (TP) Specification for Mini-Flat Photocouplers

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) TLP5771(TP,E(T

Part number: TLP5771

Tape type: TP

[[G]]/RoHS COMPATIBLE: E (**Note 1**)

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

Note 1: 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.

17.3. Tape Dimensions Specification

| Tape Type | Division | Packing Amount (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 Fig. 17.3.1.1.

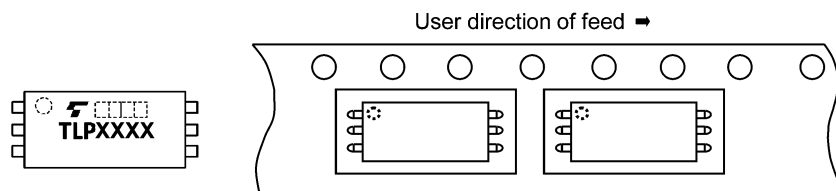


Fig. 17.3.1.1 Device Orientation

17.3.2. Empty Cavities

| Characteristics | Criterion | Remarks |
|--|--------------------------|--|
| Occurrences of 2 or more successive empty cavities | 0 | 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 30 mm only for a cover tape.

17.3.4. Tape Dimensions

Tape material: Plastic (for protection against static electricity)

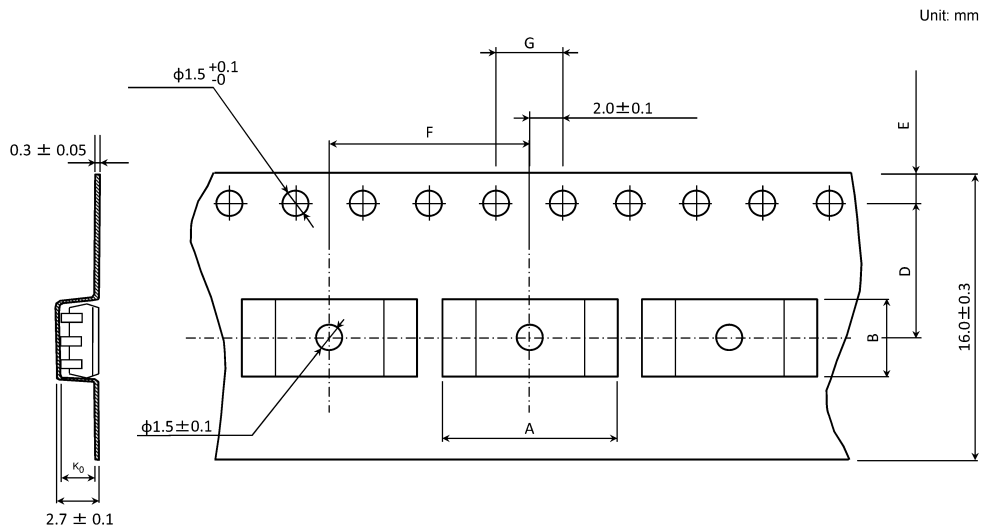


Table Tape Dimensions (unit: mm, tolerance: ± 0.1)

| 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 sprocket holes |
| K ₀ | 2.4 | Internal space |

17.3.5. Reel Specification

Material: Plastic

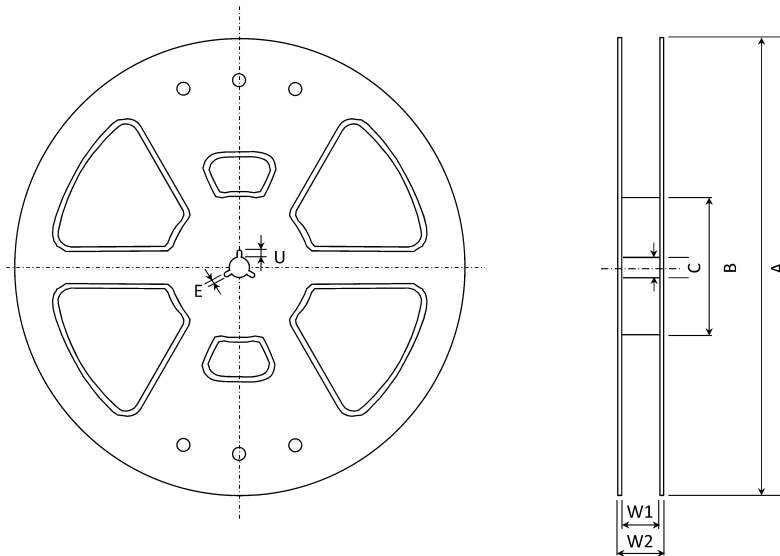


Table Reel Dimensions (unit: mm)

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

17.4. Packing (Note)

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

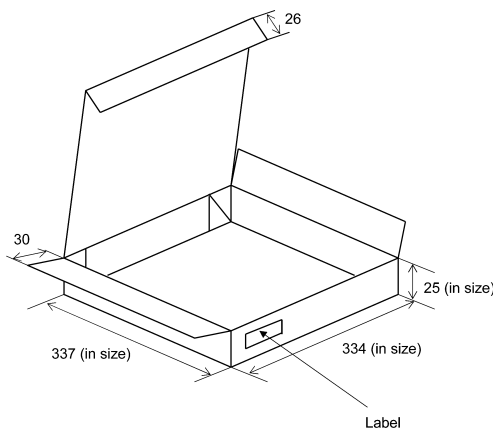


Fig. 17.4.1 1 reel/carton (unit: mm)

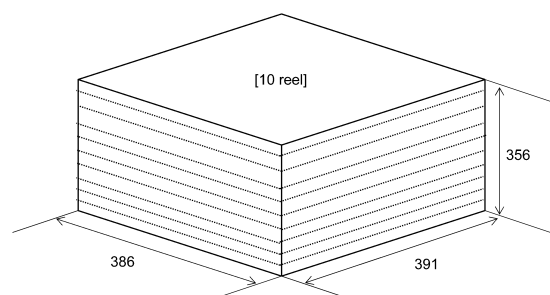


Fig. 17.4.2 10 reel/carton (unit: mm)

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 as shown in the following example.

Example) TLP5771(TP,E(T 1500 pcs

Part number: TLP5771

Tape type: TP (12-mm pitch)

[[G]]/RoHS COMPATIBLE: E (**Note 1**)

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

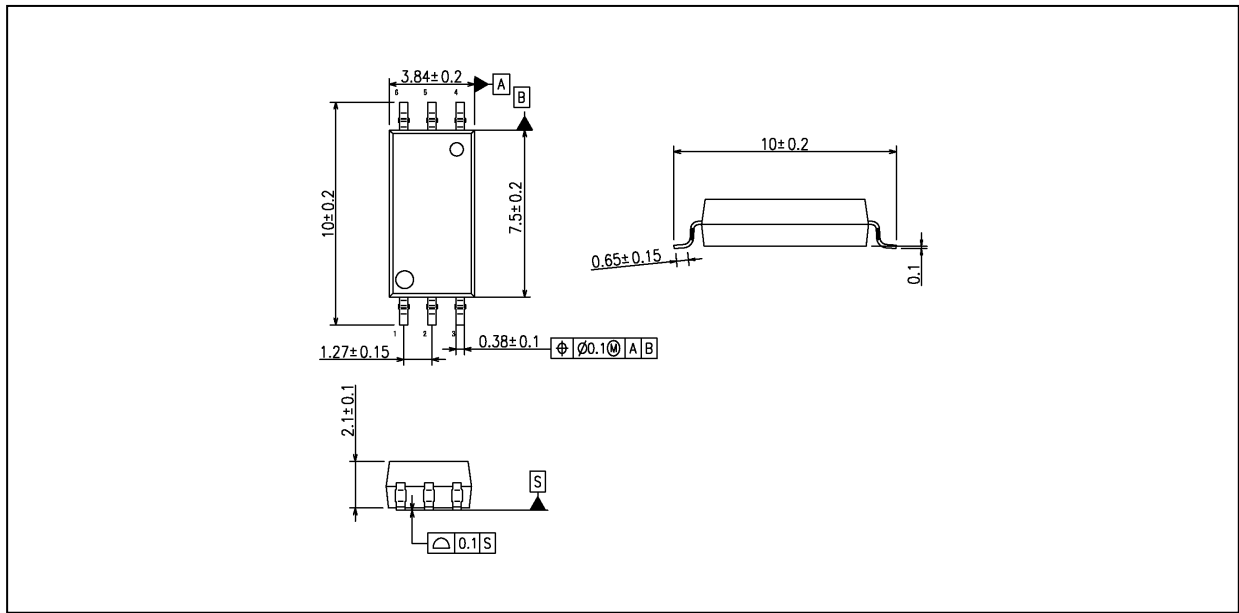
Quantity (must be a multiple of 1500): 1500 pcs

Note 1: 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.

Package Dimensions

Unit: mm



Weight: 0.126 g (typ.)

| Package Name(s) |
|------------------|
| TOSHIBA: 11-4N1A |

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