

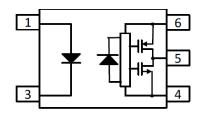


#### Description

The KPC315 series consists of an infrared light emitter diode and an integrated circuit with a power output stage.

This unit is SOP 5pin package. KPC315 series is suitable for gate driving circuit of IGBT or power MOSFET.

#### Schematic



1. Anode

4. GND

5. Vo (Voltage Output)

3. Cathode

6. Vcc

#### Features

1. Input threshold current: I<sub>F</sub>=5mA

2. Supply current (Icc): 3 mA (max.)

3. Supply voltage (Vcc): 10 - 30V

4. Output current (IO): 1.0A (max.)

5. Switching time (tpLH/tpHL): 0.5µs(max.)

6. Isolation voltage: 3750Vrms(min.)

7. Safety Approvals:

CQC GB4943.1-2022

#### Applications

- Transistor inverter
- Inverter for air conditioner
- IGBT gate drive
- Power MOSFET gate drive
- IH(Induction Heating)

#### Truth Table

LED	OUTPUT	Q1	Q2
ON	HIGH LEVEL	ON	OFF
OFF	LOW LEVEL	OFF	ON

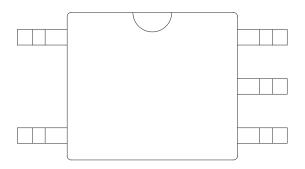
<sup>\*</sup>The use of a 0.1µF bypass capacitor must be connected between pins 4 and 6 is recommended.

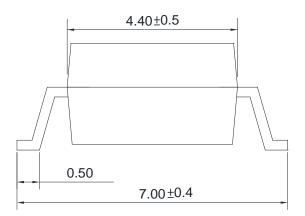
# **KPC315 Series**

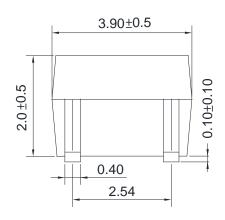
5PIN IGBT GATE DRIVE PHOTOCOUPLER

Unit: mm

#### Outside Dimension

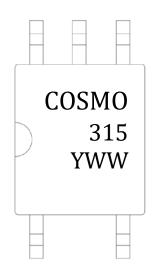






TOLERANCE: ±0.2mm

#### Device Marking



Notes:

Cosmo 315 YWW

Y: Year code / WW: Week code





Absolute Maximum Ratings

 $(Ta = 25^{\circ}C)$ 

	Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit	
	Forward current		l <sub>F</sub>	20	mA
J	Peak transient forward current	(*Note 1)	I <sub>FPT</sub>	1	А
Input	Reverse voltage		$V_R$	5	V
	Junction temperature		Tj	125	°C
	"H" Peak output current (*Note 2)		I <sub>OPH</sub>	-1	А
"L"Peak output current (*Note 2)			I <sub>OPL</sub>	+1	А
Output	Output voltage		Vo	30	V
	Supply voltage		Vcc	30	V
	Junction temperature		Tj	125	°C
Operating frequency (*Note 3)		f	50	KHz	
Operati	Operating temperature range		$T_{opr}$	-40~110	°C
Storage	Storage temperature range		$T_{stg}$	-55~125	°C
Lead so	Lead soldering temperature(10s) (*Note 4)		T <sub>sol</sub>	260	°C
Isolation voltage (AC,1min.,R.H≦60%) (*Note 5)		BVs	3750	Vrms	

<sup>\*</sup>Note1: Pulse width Pw  $\leq 1 \mu s$ , 300 pps.

Recommend Operation Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit		
Operating Temperature	T <sub>A</sub>	-40	110	ç		
Supply Voltage	V <sub>cc</sub>	10	30	V		
Input Current (ON)	I <sub>F(ON)</sub>	7	16	mA		
Input Voltage (OFF)	$V_{F(OFF)}$	0	0.8	V		

<sup>\*</sup>Note2: Exporenential waveform pulse width Pw≦2us,f≦10kHz, Vcc=20V.

<sup>\*</sup>Note3: Exporenential waveform, IOPH  $\geq$  -2.0A ( $\leq$ 0.3  $\mu$ s), IOPL  $\leq$  +2.0A ( $\leq$ 0.3  $\mu$ s).

<sup>\*</sup>Note4: It is 2 mm or more from a lead root.

<sup>\*</sup>Note5: Device is considered as a two terminal device: Pin1 and 3 shorted together, and pins 4, 5 and 6shorted together.





#### Electrical Characteristics

 $(Ta = 25^{\circ}C)$ 

Electrical Characteristics							
Parameter		Test Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	
tage	V <sub>F</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> =10mA	1.0	1.4	1.8	V	
efficient of forward	△V <sub>F</sub> /△Ta	I <sub>F</sub> =10mA	_	-1.4	_	mV/° C	
rent	I <sub>R</sub>	V <sub>R</sub> =5V	_	_	10	μΑ	
e	Ст	V=0,f=1MHz		45	250	pF	
"L" lovel		V <sub>CC</sub> =30V I <sub>F</sub> =5mA Vo=Vcc-1	_		-0.3		
n level	IOH	V <sub>CC</sub> =30V I <sub>F</sub> =5mA Vo=Vcc-4	_	_	-1.0	Α	
"L" lovol	I <sub>OL</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> =30V I <sub>F</sub> =0mA Vo=Vcc+1	0.3				
L level		V <sub>CC</sub> =30V I <sub>F</sub> =0mA Vo=Vcc+4	1.0		1		
"H" level	V <sub>OH</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> =10mA, IO=-100 mA	VCC-0.3	Vcc-0.1	1	V	
"L" level	$V_{OL}$	$I_F = 0$ mA, $IO = 100$ mA		0.3	1.0	V	
"H" level	I <sub>CCH</sub>	$V_{CC}$ =30V, $I_F$ =10mA	_	1.7	3.0	mA	
"L" level	I <sub>CCL</sub>	$V_{CC}$ =30V, $I_F$ =0mA	_	2.1	3.0	ША	
"Output L→H"	I <sub>FLH</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> =15V, Vo>1V		2.6	5	mA	
"Output H→L"	$V_{FHL}$	V <sub>CC</sub> =15V, Vo>1V	0.8		1	V	
Under voltage lockout		$I_F = 10 \text{mA}, V_O > 5 \text{V}$	6.9	7.8	8.7	V	
threshold		$I_F = 10 \text{mA}, V_O < 5V$	5.9	6.7	7.5		
Under voltage lockout threshold hysteresis			_	1.1	_	V	
Supply voltage			10	_	30	V	
	tage  officient of forward  orent  e  "H" level  "L" level  "H" level  "L" level  "H" level  "L" level  "H" level  "Character of forward  "E" level  "H" level  "H" level  "Character of forward  "H" level  "L" level  "Output L→H"  "Ckout  ckout	tage $V_F$ Ifficient of forward $V_F$ In the second of	tage $V_F$ $I_F=10mA$ tage $V_F$ $I_F=10mA$ Ifficient of forward $V_F/\triangle Ta$ Ifficient of $V_$	ameter         Symbol         Test Condition         Min.           tage $V_F$ $I_F=10\text{mA}$ 1.0           efficient of forward $\triangle V_F/\triangle Ta$ $I_F=10\text{mA}$ —           efficient of forward $\triangle V_F/\triangle Ta$ $I_F=10\text{mA}$ —           efficient of forward $\triangle V_F/\triangle Ta$ $I_F=10\text{mA}$ —           efficient of forward $I_R$ $V_R=5V$ —           e $C_T$ $V_F=5V$ —           e $C_T$ $V_{CT}=30V$ $I_F=5\text{mA}$ $V_{CT}=20V$ $V_{CT}=4$ —           "L" level $I_{OL}$ $I_{CC}=30V$ $I_F=5\text{mA}$ $V_{CT}=40V$ $V_{CT}$	ameter         Symbol         Test Condition         Min.         Typ.           tage $V_F$ $I_F=10\text{mA}$ 1.0         1.4           officient of forward $\triangle V_F/\triangle Ta$ $I_F=10\text{mA}$ —         -1.4           officient of forward $\triangle V_F/\triangle Ta$ $I_F=10\text{mA}$ —         -1.4           officient of forward $\triangle V_F/\triangle Ta$ $I_F=10\text{mA}$ —         -1.4           officient of forward $\triangle V_F/\triangle Ta$ $I_F=10\text{mA}$ —         -1.4           officient of forward $\triangle V_F/\triangle Ta$ $I_F=10\text{mA}$ —         -1.4           officient of forward $I_F$ $V_F$ —         —            officient of forward $I_F$ $V_F$ —         —             officient of forward $I_F$ $V_F$ —	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	

<sup>\*</sup>Maximum pulse width= 10us, maximum duty cycle =1.1%.





Switching Characteristics

$(Ta = 25^{\circ}C)$	S°C	25	=	Га	(
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					,		,
Parameter		Symbol	Test Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Duana antina dalah tima	"L→H"	t <sub>pLH</sub>		50	130	500	
Propagation delay time	"H→L"	$t_{pHL}$ $I_F=5mA$		50	110	500	no
Output rise time Output fall time		t <sub>r</sub>	$V_{CC}$ =30 $V$ Rg=20 $\Omega$ ,Cg=10nF	-	8	_	ns
		t <sub>f</sub>			5	_	
Common mode transient high level output	immunity at	C <sub>MH</sub>	$V_{CM}$ =1000Vp-p, $I_F$ =5mA $V_{CC}$ =30V,Vo(min)=26V	20	_	_	KV/µs
Common mode transient immunity at low level output		C <sub>ML</sub>	$V_{CM}$ =1000Vp-p, $I_F$ =0 $V_{CC}$ =30V, Vo(max)=1V	20	_	_	KV/µs

# **TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES & TEST CIRCUITS**

Fig.1 High output rail voltage vs. Temperature

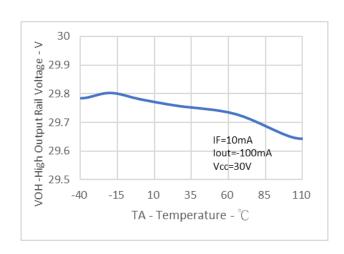


Fig.2 V<sub>OH</sub> vs. Temperature

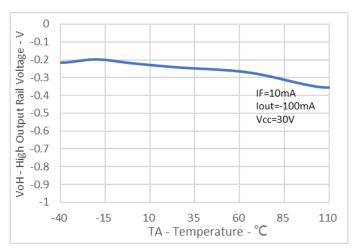




Fig.3 VOL vs. Temperature

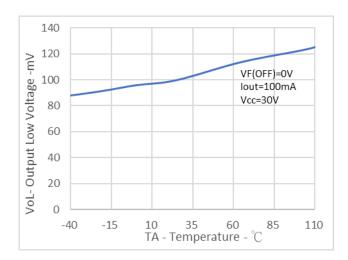


Fig.5 ICC vs. VCC

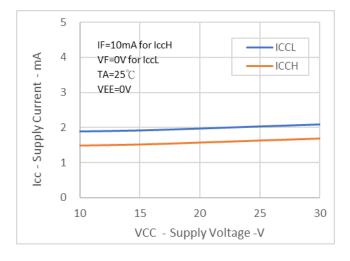


Fig.7 IFLH vs. Temperature

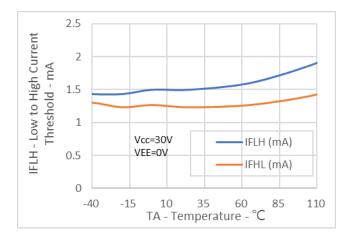


Fig.4 ICC vs. Temperature

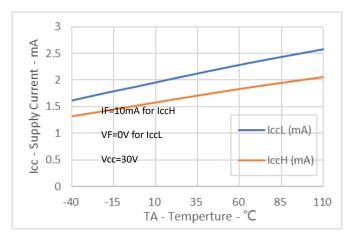


Fig. 6 IFLH Hysteresis

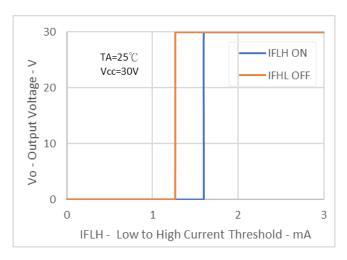


Fig.8 Propagation Delays vs. VCC

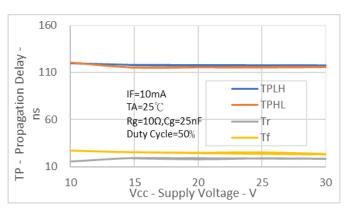




Fig.9

#### **Propagation Delays vs. IF** Fig.10 Propagation Delays vs. Temperature

200 TPLH Vcc=30V, VEE=0V TP - Propagation Delay - ns TPHL TA=25°C Rg=10Ω, Cg=25nF Tr Duty Cycle=50% Τf 0 12 13 14 IF - Forward LED Current - mA

200 IF=10mA †PLH Vcc=30V, VEE=0V TPH Rg=10Ω, Cg=25nF TP - Propagation Delay - ns 150 Duty Cycle=50% 100 50 -40 -15 10 60 110 TA - Temperature - °C

Fig.11 Propagation Delay vs Rg

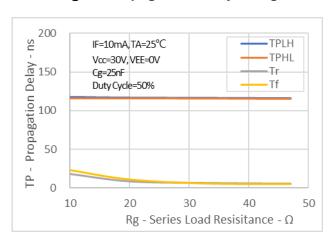


Fig. 12 Propagation Delay vs. Cg

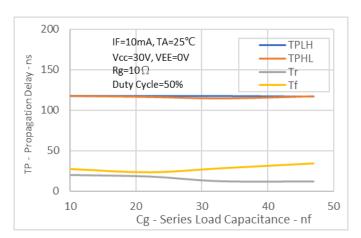
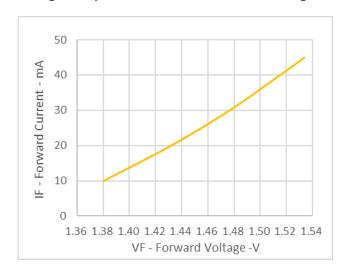


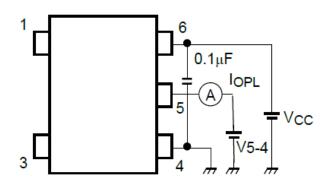
Fig.13 Input Current vs. Forward Voltage



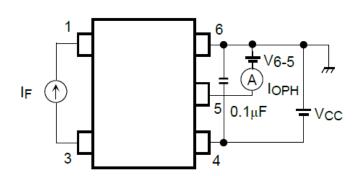


#### Test Circuit

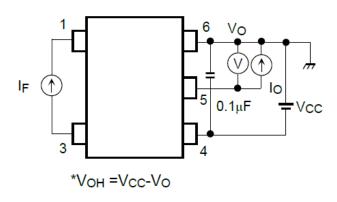
#### 1. I<sub>OPL</sub> Measure



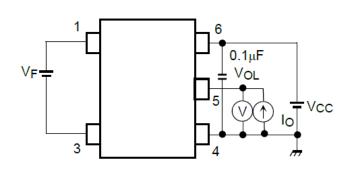
#### 2. I<sub>OPH</sub> Measure



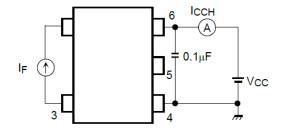
#### 3. V<sub>OH</sub> Measure



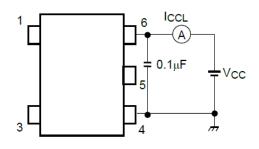
#### 4. V<sub>OL</sub> Measure



#### 5. I<sub>CCH</sub> Measure

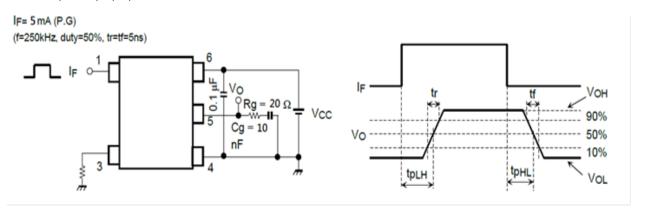


#### 6. I<sub>CCH</sub> Measure

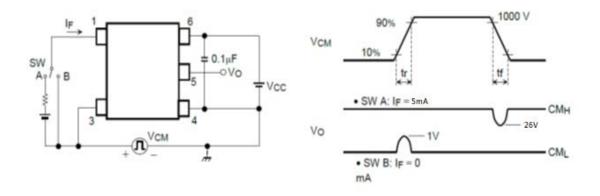




#### 7. $tp_{LH}$ , $tp_{HL}$ , $t_r$ , $t_f$ , Measure



## 8. C<sub>MH</sub>, C<sub>ML</sub>, Measure



$$C_{\text{ML}} = \frac{1000(v)}{t_{\text{r} (\mu \text{s})}}$$
;  $C_{\text{MH}} = \frac{1000(v)}{t_{\text{f} (\mu \text{s})}}$ 

 ${}^*C_{ML}(C_{MH})$  is the maximum rate of rise (fall) of the common mode voltage that can be sustained with the output voltage in the low (high) state.





#### Recommended Soldering Conditions

#### (a) Infrared reflow soldering:

■ Peak reflow soldering : 260°C or below (package surface temperature)

■ Time of peak reflow temperature : 10 sec
 ■ Time of temperature higher than 230°C : 30-60 sec
 ■ Time to preheat temperature from 180~190°C : 60-120 sec

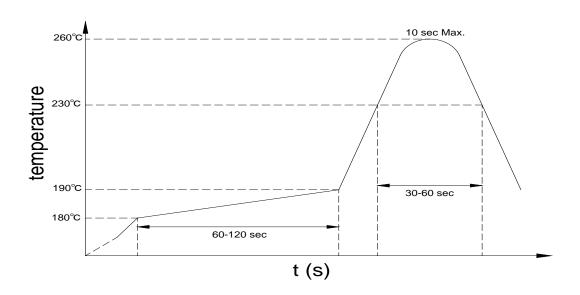
■ Time(s) of reflow: Two

■ Flux : Rosin flux containing small amount of chlorine (The

flux with a maximum chlorine content of 0.2 Wt% is

recommended.)

#### **Recommended Temperature Profile of Infrared Reflow**



#### (b) Wave soldering:

■ Temperature : 260°C or below (molten solder temperature)

■ Time : 10 seconds or less

■ Preheating conditions : 120°C or below (package surface temperature)

■ Time(s) of reflow : One

■ Flux: Rosin flux containing small amount of chlorine (The flux with a

maximum

chlorine content of 0.2 Wt% is recommended.)

(c) Cautions:

■ Fluxes: Avoid removing the residual flux with freon-based and chlorine-based

cleaning solvent.

Avoid shorting between portion of frame and leads.



#### Numbering System

### **KPC315 (Y)**

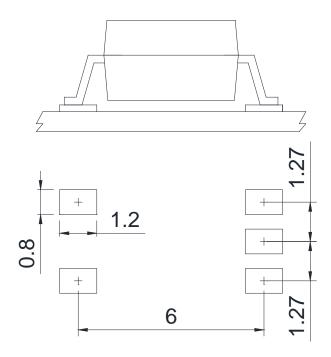
#### Notes:

KPC315 = Part No.

Y = Tape and reel option (TLD \ TRU)

Option	Description	Packing quantity
(TLD)	surface mount type package + TL tape & reel option	3000 units per reel
(TRU)	surface mount type package + TR tape & reel option	3000 units per reel

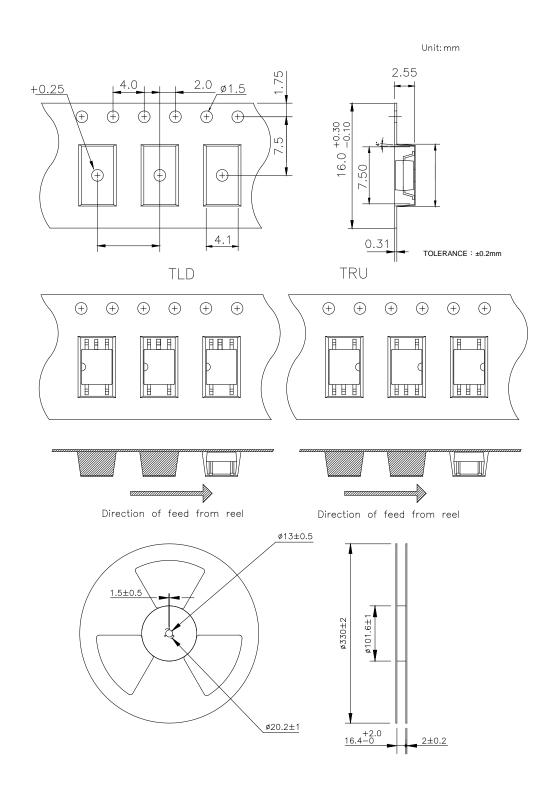
#### • Recommended Pad Layout for Surface Mount Lead Form



Unit:mm



#### SOP Carrier Tape & Reel



# KPC315 Series 5PIN IGBT GATE DRIVE PHOTOCOUPLER



#### Application Notice

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