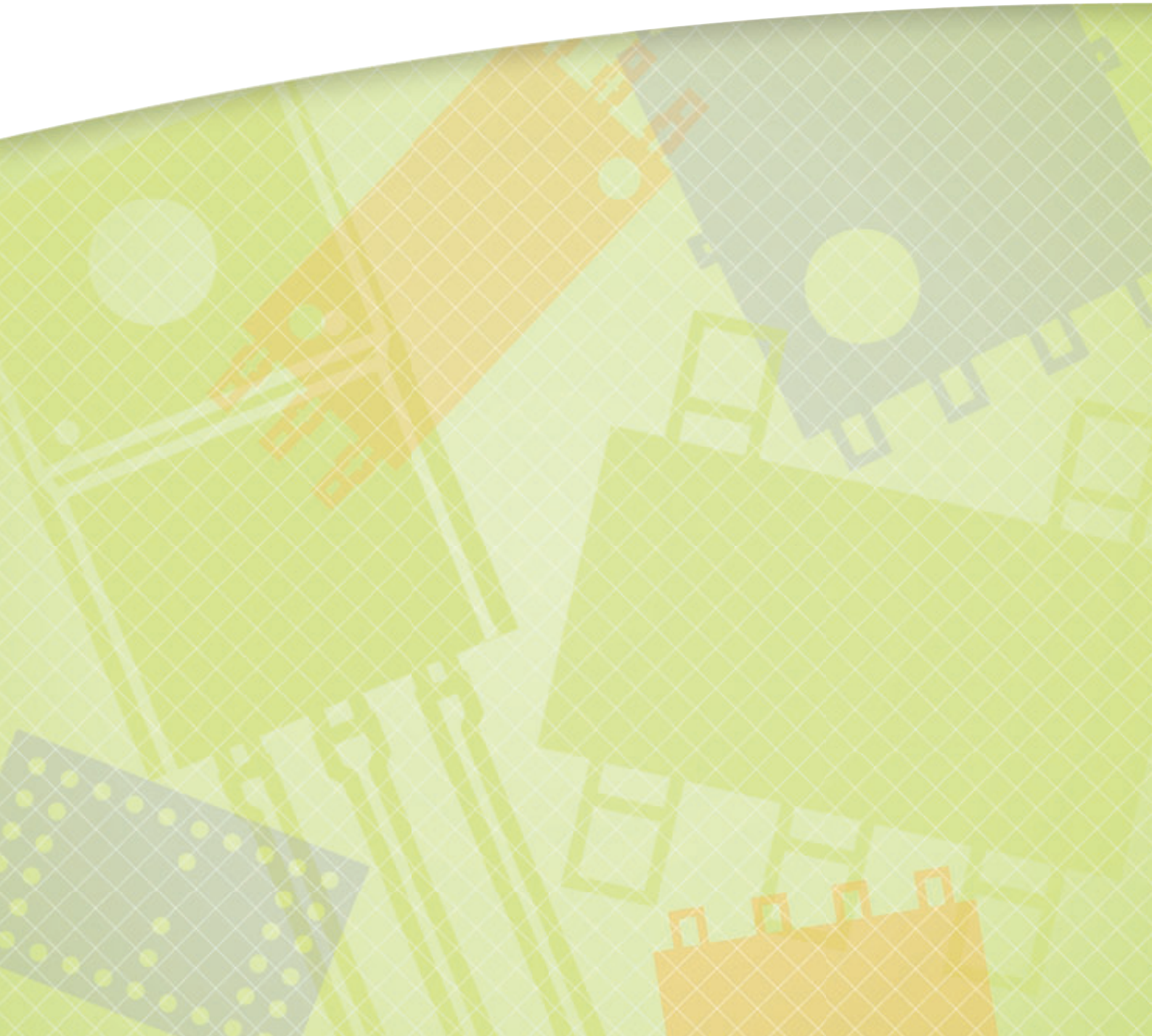


Power Management



Toshiba offers various semiconductor devices for power supply applications to meet a wide range of customer needs varying from low power to high power. These devices help to save energy and improve power efficiency.

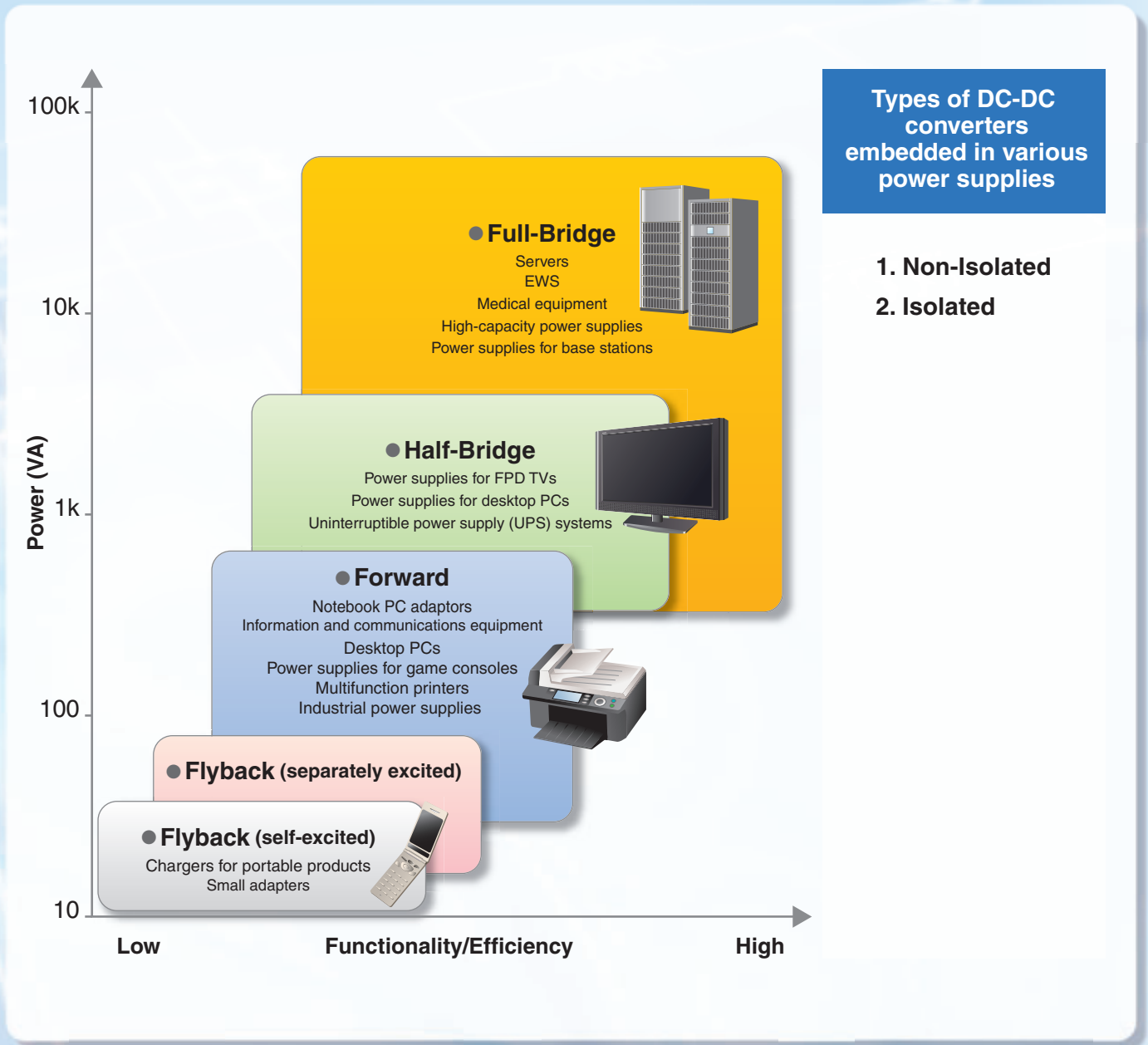


Contents

| | | | |
|--|-----------|--|-----------|
| Switching Power Supplies | 4 | Photocouplers | 21 |
| AC-DC Flyback Power Supplies..... | 4 | Transistor-Output Photocouplers..... | 21 |
| AC-DC Forward Power Supplies..... | 5 | Diodes | 22 |
| AC-DC Half-Bridge Power Supplies..... | 6 | Schottky Barrier Diodes (SBDs) for Power Factor Correction (PFC) | |
| AC-DC Full-Bridge Power Supplies..... | 7 | Applications..... | 22 |
| Non-isolated DC-DC Converters..... | 8 | Schottky Barrier Diodes (SBDs) and | |
| Isolated DC-DC Converters..... | 9 | High-Efficiency Diodes (HEDs)..... | 23 |
| Linear Power Supplies | 10 | Bipolar Power Transistors | 24 |
| CMOS Low-Dropout (LDO) Regulators..... | 10 | Switching Power Transistors..... | 24 |
| Load Switch ICs..... | 12 | Power Transistors for MOS Gate Drivers | |
| Power Multiplexer ICs..... | 13 | (for High-Speed Gate Drive of MOS Devices)..... | 24 |
| Power Supplies by Application | 14 | Bipolar Power Transistors for self-Excited DC-DC Converter | |
| Wireless Power Transfer..... | 14 | Applications..... | 24 |
| LCD TVs..... | 15 | DC-DC Converter ICs | 25 |
| Server Power Supplies..... | 16 | PFC Control ICs..... | 25 |
| Solar Inverters (Power Conditioning Subsystems (PCS))..... | 17 | Multiple-Output DC-DC Converter ICs..... | 26 |
| Power MOSFETs | 18 | Rechargeable Lithium-Ion Battery Charger..... | 26 |
| Power MOSFETs for PFC Control and Switching Applications..... | 18 | Web Simulator | 27 |
| Synchronous Rectification MOSFETs..... | 19 | | |
| Low-Voltage MOSFETs for | | | |
| DC-DC Converter Applications ($V_{bss} = 30$ to 250 V)..... | 20 | | |

* Toshiba's schottky barrier diodes are silicon-based devices

Types and Applications of Switching Power Supplies



The up-to-date information about our semiconductor devices for power supply applications is available on our website: <http://toshiba.semicon-storage.com/>

Switching Power Supplies

AC-DC Flyback Power Supplies

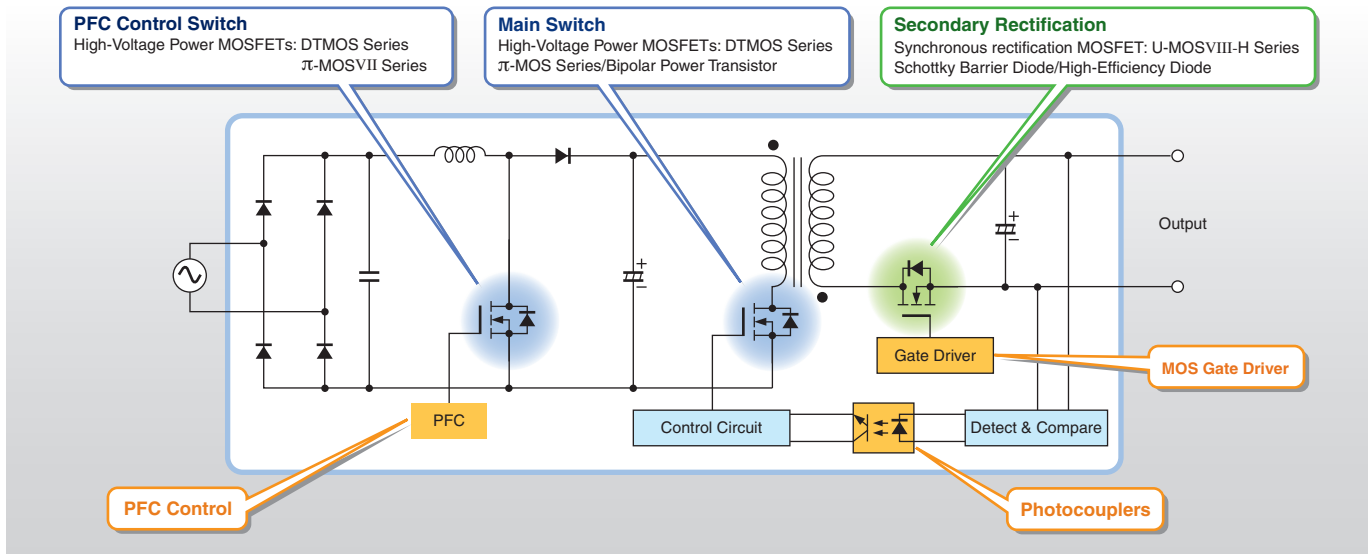
Features

- AC-DC flyback power supplies have a very simple circuit configuration that consists of a minimal part count. They are suitable for low-power power supplies.

Application Examples

- Notebook PC adaptors
- Power supplies
- PC peripherals
- LCD adaptors
- Chargers for portable products
- Standby power supplies and small adaptors

Circuit Example



Recommended Parts

| Output Power (W) | | | Up to 10 | Up to 20 | Up to 50 | Up to 100 | |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| PFC Control | PFC Controller ICs | | TB6819AFG | | | | |
| PFC Control Switch | High-Voltage Power MOSFETs | $V_{DSS} = 500\text{ V}$ | TK5P50D, TK4A50D | TK5A50D, TK7P50D | TK8A50D, TK10A50D | TK12A50D, TK13A50D | |
| | | $V_{DSS} = 600\text{ V}$ | TK5A60W, TK5P60W | TK7A60W, TK7P60W | TK8A60W, TK8P60W TK10A60W, TK10P60W | TK12A60W, TK12P60W TK16A60W | |
| Main Switch | High-Voltage Power MOSFETs | $V_{DSS} = 600\text{ V}$ | TK2P60D, TK2Q60D TK5P60W, TK5Q60W | TK4A60D, TK4P60D TK5P60W, TK5Q60W | TK7A60W, TK7P60W TK8A60W, TK8P60W | TK10A60W, TK10P60W TK12A60W, TK12P60W | |
| | | $V_{DSS} = 650\text{ V}$ | TK3A65D TK5A65W, TK5P65W | TK8A65D TK7A65W, TK7P65W | TK11A65D TK11A65W, TK11P65W | TK13A65D TK14A65W, TK17A65W | |
| | | $V_{DSS} = 800\text{ to }900\text{ V}$ | TK3P80E TK2P90E | TK6A80E, TK7A90E TK6P80W**, TK6Q80W** | TK10A80E, TK9A90E TK12A80W**, TK12E80W** | TK17A80W TK17E80W** | |
| | Bipolar Power Transistor | 100-Vac input | 2SC5548A, TTC008 | | | | |
| | 200-Vac input | 2SC6142, TTC012 | | | | | |
| Secondary Rectification | Schottky Barrier Diode/ High-Efficiency Diode | Output: Up to 3 V ($V_{RRM} = 30\text{ V}$) | CUS10I30A, CRS10I30A CRS10I30C | CRS20I30A, CRS20I30B CMS20I30A | CRS30I30A, CMS30I30A | | |
| | | Output: Up to 5 V ($V_{RRM} = 40\text{ V}$) | CUS10I40A, CRS10I40A CRS10I40B | CRS20I40A, CRS20I40B CMS20I40A | CMS30I40A | | |
| | | Output: Up to 12 V ($V_{RRM} = 60\text{ V}$) | CUS04, CRS12 CRS13 | CMS14 | | | |
| | | Output: Up to 24 V ($V_{RRM} = 200\text{ V}$) | CRH01, CMH04 CMH07 | CMH01 | | | |
| Synchronous Rectification MOSFET (Low-Voltage Power MOSFETs) | | $V_{DSS} = 60\text{ V}$ | | TPN11006NL TPH11006NL | | | |
| | | $V_{DSS} = 100\text{ V}$ | | | TK22A10N1, TK34A10N1 TK22E10N1, TK34E10N1 | TK40A10N1, TK65A10N1 TK40E10N1, TK65E10N1 TK65G10N1 | |
| | | $V_{DSS} = 120\text{ V}$ | | | TK32A12N1, TK42A12N1 TK32E12N1, TK42E12N1 | TK56A12N1, TK72A12N1 TK56E12N1, TK72E12N1 | |
| MOS Gate Driver | Bipolar Power Transistor | | TPCP8901, TPCP8902 | | | | |
| Output Error Feedback | Photocouplers | Analog feedback | TLP183, TLP293, TLP383, TLP385 | | | | |
| | | Digital feedback | TLP2309, TLP2355, TLP2358 | | | | |

** : Under development

AC-DC Forward Power Supplies

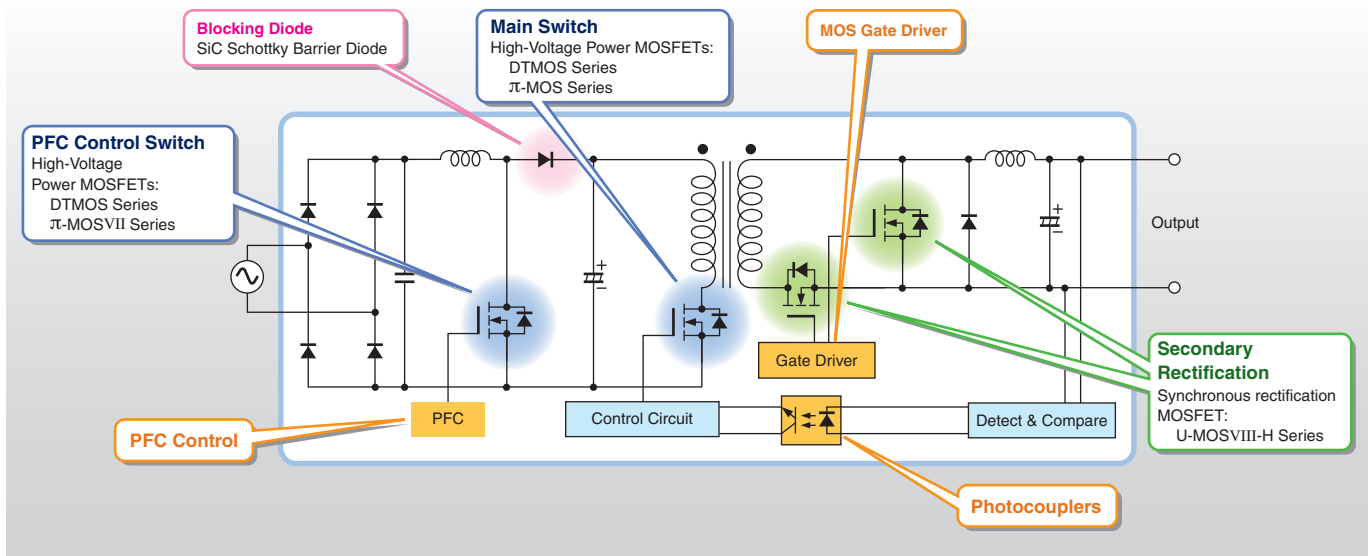
Features

- AC-DC forward power supplies with a relatively simple circuit configuration are widely used for 100-W to 500-W power supply applications. Forward power supplies have less ripple since the capacitor is continuously charged. Compared to flyback power supplies, they exhibit a higher transformer efficiency and thus can provide up to 500 W.

Application Examples

- Notebook PC adaptors
- Desktop PCs
- Power supplies for game consoles
- Information and communications equipment
- Multifunction printers
- Industrial power supplies

Circuit Example



Recommended Parts

| Output Power (W) | | | Up to 100 | Up to 150 | Up to 200 |
|-------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|--|---|
| PFC Control | PFC Controller ICs | | TB6819AFG | | |
| PFC Control Switch | High-Voltage Power MOSFETs | $V_{DSS} = 500\text{ V}$ | TK5P50D, TK4A50D | TK7P50D, TK5A50D | TK8A50D, TK10A50D |
| | | $V_{DSS} = 600\text{ V}$ | TK16A60W, TK16E60W TK20A60W, TK20E60W | TK20A60W, TK25A60X TK20E60W, TK25E60X | TK31A60W, TK31E60X TK31N60X, TK39A60W |
| Blocking Diode | SiC Schottky Barrier Diode | $V_{RRM} = 650\text{ V}$ | TRS6A65C, TRS6E65C | TRS8A65C, TRS8E65C | TRS10A65C, TRS12A65C TRS10E65C, TRS12E65C |
| Main Switch | High-Voltage Power MOSFETs | $V_{DSS} = 600\text{ V}$ | TK10A60W, TK12A60W TK12V60W | TK16A60W, TK20A60W TK16V60W, TK20V60W | TK25A60X, TK31A60W TK25V60X, TK31V60W |
| | | $V_{DSS} = 650\text{ V}$ | TK11A65W, TK14A65W TK14V65W** | TK17A65W, TK17V65W** | TK28A65W, TK28V65W** |
| Secondary Rectification | Synchronous Rectification MOSFET (Low-Voltage Power MOSFETs) | $V_{DSS} = 60\text{ V}$ | TK30A06N1, TK30E06N1 TPH11006NL, TPN11006NL TPH14006NH, TPN14006NH | TK40A06N1, TK40E06N1 TPH7R506NH, TPN7R506NH | TK58A06N1, TK58E06N1 TPH4R606NH |
| | | $V_{DSS} = 80\text{ V}$ | TK35A08N1, TK35E08N1 TPH12008NH, TPN13008NH | TK46A08N, TK46E08N TPH8R008NH | TK72A08N1, TK72E08N1 TPH4R008NH |
| | | $V_{DSS} = 100\text{ V}$ | TK34A10N1, TK34E10N1 TPH1400ANH, TPN1600ANH | TK40A10N1, TK40E10N1 TPH8R80ANH | TK65A10N1, TK65E10N1 TK65G10N1, TPH4R50ANH |
| | | $V_{DSS} = 120\text{ V}$ | TK32A12N1, TK32E12N1 | TK42A12N1, TK42E12N1 | TK56A12N1, TK56E12N1 |
| MOS Gate Driver | Bipolar Power Transistor | | TPCP8901, TPCP8902 | | |
| Output Error Feedback | Photocouplers | Analog feedback | TLP183, TLP293, TLP383, TLP385 | | |
| | | Digital feedback | TLP2309, TLP2355, TLP2358 | | |

** : Under development

Switching Power Supplies

AC-DC Half-Bridge Power Supplies

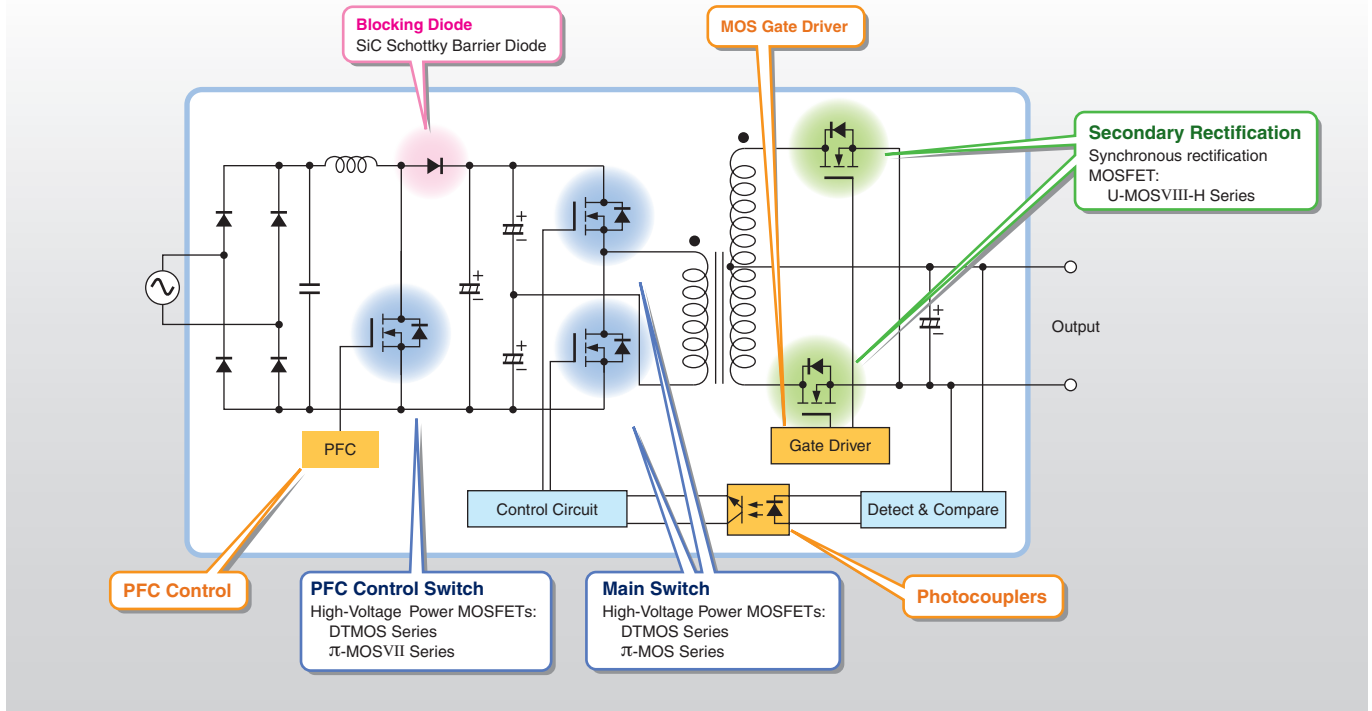
Features

- Resonant half-bridge power supplies are suitable for relatively high-power power supply applications in the range of 150 W to 1 kW. The two transistors connected in series with the input supply voltage reduce the input voltage applied to the primary side of the transformer by half. This makes it possible to use Low-Voltage transistors.

Application Examples

- Power supplies for FPD TVs
- Uninterruptible power supplies (UPS)
- Desktop PCs
- Servers

Circuit Example



Recommended Parts

| Output Power (W) | | | Up to 100 | Up to 200 | Up to 400 | Up to 800 |
|-------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| PFC Control | PFC Controller ICs | | TB6819AFG | | TB6818FG | |
| PFC Control Switch | High-Voltage Power MOSFETs | $V_{DSS} = 500\text{ V}$ | TK13A50D TK15A50D | TK18A50D, TK15J50D TK20J50D | TK20J50D | |
| | | $V_{DSS} = 600\text{ V}$ | TK16A60W, TK16E60W TK20A60W, TK20E60W | TK31A60W, TK31E60X TK31N60X, TK39A60W | TK39N60X, TK62N60X | TK62N60X, TK100L60W |
| Blocking Diode | SIC Schottky Barrier Diode | $V_{RRM} = 650\text{ V}$ | TRS6A65C, TRS6E65C | TRS10A65C, TRS12A65C TRS12E65C, TRS12N65D | TRS12N65D, TRS16N65D TRS20N65D | TRS20N65D, TRS24N65D |
| Main Switch | High-Voltage Power MOSFETs | $V_{DSS} = 600\text{ V}$ | TK8A60W5, TK10A60W5 | TK16A60W5, TK20A60W5 | TK20N60W5, TK25A60X5 TK31V60W5 | TK31N60W5, TK39N60W5 TK62N60W5 |
| | | $V_{DSS} = 650\text{ V}$ | TK14A65W5, TK14E65W5 | TK14A65W5, TK17A65W5 | TK28N65W5, TK35N65W5 | TK35N65W5, TK49N65W5 |
| Secondary Rectification | Synchronous Rectification MOSFET (Low-Voltage Power MOSFETs) | $V_{DSS} = 40\text{ V}$ | | | TPH1R204PL7 | TPHR8504PL |
| | | $V_{DSS} = 45\text{ V}$ | | | | TPH1R005PL |
| | | $V_{DSS} = 60\text{ V}$ | TK30A06N1, TK30E06N1 TPH11006NL, TPN11006NL TPH14006NH, TPN14006NH | TK40A06N1, TK40E06N1 TPH7R506NH, TPN7R506NH | TK58A06N1, TK58E06N1 TPH4R606NH | TK100A06N1, TK100E06N1 TPH2R306NH |
| | | $V_{DSS} = 80\text{ V}$ | TK35A08N1, TK35E08N1 TPH12008NH, TPN13008NH | TK46A08N, TK46E08N TPH8R008NH | TK72A08N1, TK72E08N1 TPH4R008NH | TK100A08N1, TK100E08N1 TPH4R008NH (2parallel) TPW4R008NH |
| | | $V_{DSS} = 100\text{ V}$ | TK34A10N1, TK34E10N1 TPH1400ANH, TPN1600ANH | TK40A10N1, TK40E10N1 TPH8R80ANH | TK65A10N1, TK65E10N1 TK65G10N1, TPH4R50ANH | TK100A10N1, TK100E10N1 TPH4R50ANH (2parallel) TPW4R50ANH |
| | | $V_{DSS} = 120\text{ V}$ | TK32A12N1, TK32E12N1 | TK42A12N1, TK42E12N1 | TK56A12N1, TK56E12N1 | TK72A12N1, TK72E12N1 |
| MOS Gate Driver | Bipolar Power Transistor | | TPCP8901, TPCP8902 | | | |
| Output Error Feedback | Photocouplers | Analog feedback | TLP183, TLP293, TLP383, TLP385 | | | |
| | | Digital feedback | TLP2309, TLP2355, TLP2358 | | | |

AC-DC Full-Bridge Power Supplies

Features

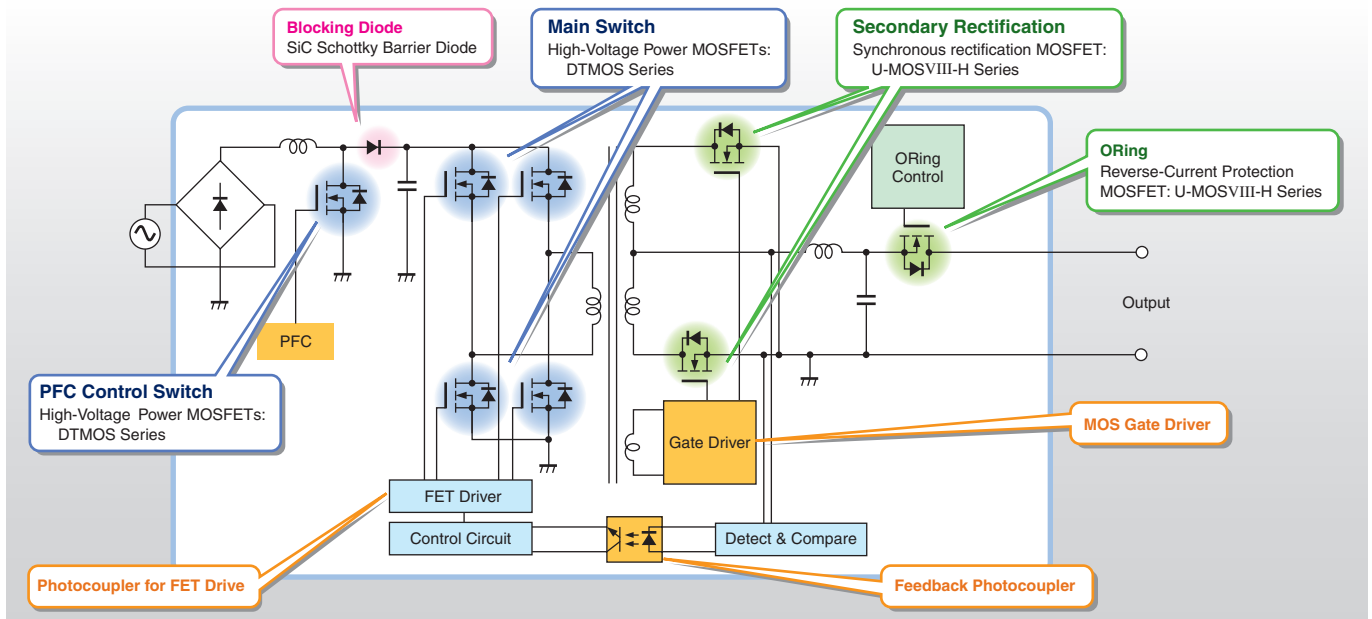
Full-bridge circuits are more complex than half-bridge circuits. However, since full-bridge power supplies provide higher efficiency, they are mainly used for large-capacity applications (with over 1-kW capacity).

- Because full-bridge power supplies evenly energize transformers bidirectionally, they do not cause magnetization in transformers. Thus, full-bridge power supplies do not need a demagnetization circuit.
- While the frequency and current ranges of a half-bridge power supply are limited by the capacitor used, full-bridge power supplies are free from this limit. Therefore, full-bridge power supplies can be used for relatively low-frequency, high-current applications.
- Because diodes in a full-bridge power supply form a current return circuit, it generates less noise than a half-bridge power supply.

Application Examples

- Power supplies for base stations
- EWS
- High-capacity power supplies
- Servers
- Medical equipment

Circuit Example



Recommended Parts

| | | Output Power (kW) | Up to 1 | Up to 2 | Up to 3 |
|-------------------------|--|--------------------------|---|---|---|
| PFC Control | PFC Controller ICs | | | TB6818FG | |
| PFC Control Switch | High-Voltage Power MOSFETs | $V_{DSS} = 600\text{ V}$ | TK31N60X, TK39N60X TK62N60X | TK39N60X, TK62N60X TK100L60W | TK62N60X TK100L60W |
| Blocking Diode | SiC Schottky Barrier Diode | $V_{RRM} = 650\text{ V}$ | TRS16N65D, TRS20N65D TRS24N65D | TRS20N65D TRS24N65D | TRS24N65D |
| Main Switch | High-Voltage Power MOSFETs | $V_{DSS} = 600\text{ V}$ | TK31N60W5, TK39N60W5 | TK39N60W5 TK62N60W5 | TK62N60W5 |
| | | $V_{DSS} = 650\text{ V}$ | TK28N65W5, TK35N65W5 | TK35N65W5 TK49N65W5 | TK49N65W5 |
| Secondary Rectification | Synchronous Rectification MOSFET (Low-Voltage Power MOSFETs) | $V_{DSS} = 40\text{ V}$ | TPHR8504PL | TPWR8004PL | TPWR8004PL (2parallel) |
| | | $V_{DSS} = 45\text{ V}$ | TPH1R005PL | TPH1R005PL (2parallel) | TPH1R005PL (3parallel) |
| | | $V_{DSS} = 60\text{ V}$ | TK100A06N1 TK100E06N1 TPH2R306NH | TK100A06N1 (2parallel) TK100E06N1 (2parallel) TPH2R306NH (2parallel) | TK100A06N1 (4parallel) TK100E06N1 (4parallel) TPH2R306NH (4parallel) |
| | | $V_{DSS} = 75\text{ V}$ | TPH2R608NH | TPH2R608NHL (2parallel) | TPH2R608NH (4parallel) |
| | | $V_{DSS} = 80\text{ V}$ | TK100A08N1 TK100E08N1 TPH4R008NH (2parallel) | TK100A08N1 (2parallel) TK100E08N1 (2parallel) TPH4R008NH (4parallel) | TK100A08N1 (4parallel) TK100E08N1 (4parallel) TPW4R008NH (4parallel) |
| | | $V_{DSS} = 100\text{ V}$ | TK100A10N1 TK100E10N1 TPH4R50ANH (2parallel) | TK100A10N1 (2parallel) TK100E10N1 (2parallel) TPH4R50ANH (4parallel) | TK100A10N1 (4parallel) TK100E10N1 (4parallel) TPW4R50ANH (4parallel) |
| | | $V_{DSS} = 120\text{ V}$ | TK72A12N1 TK72E12N1 | TK72A12N1 (2parallel) TK72E12N1 (2parallel) | TK72A12N1 (4parallel) TK72E12N1 (4parallel) |
| MOS Gate Driver | Bipolar Power Transistor | | TPCP8901, TPCP8902 | | |
| MOSFET Gate Driver | Photocouplers | 1.0 to 2.5 A Output | | TLP5751, TLP5752 | |
| Output Error Feedback | Photocouplers | Analog feedback | | TLP183, TLP293, TLP383, TLP385 | |
| | | Digital feedback | | TLP2309, TLP2355, TLP2358 | |
| ORing | Reverse-Current Protection MOSFET | $V_{DSS} = 30\text{ V}$ | TPHR9003NL (2parallel) TPWR8503NL (2parallel) | TPHR9003NL (4parallel) TPWR8503NL (3parallel) | TPHR9003NL (6parallel) TPWR8503NL (4parallel) |
| | | $V_{DSS} = 60\text{ V}$ | TPH2R306NH (2parallel) | TPH2R306NH (4parallel) | TPH2R306NH (6parallel) |

Switching Power Supplies

▶ Non-isolated DC-DC Converters

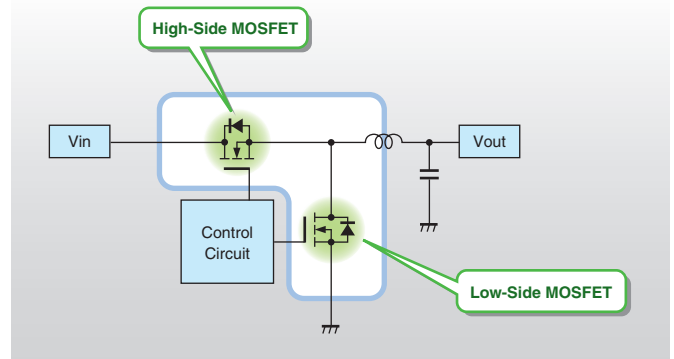
● Features

A DC-DC converter is an electronic circuit which converts a direct current from one voltage level to another. While non-isolated DC-DC converters are primarily used for applications requiring less than 30 W, up to 100 W can be handled by adding a single MOSFET. Many DC-DC converters are deployed in mobile devices and many other equipments that are becoming smaller, lighter and more feature-rich.

● Application Examples

- POL modules
- On-board DC-DC converters
- CPU and memory power supplies

● Circuit Example



● Recommended Parts

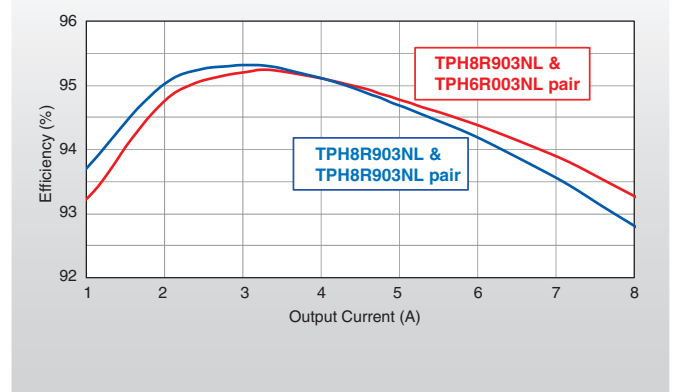
| Input-to-Output Voltage Ratio* | Output Current (A) | Up to 10 | Up to 15 | Up to 20 | Up to 25 | Up to 30 | Up to 40 |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|--|
| Up to 0.08 | High Side | TPCC8066-H | TPCC8066-H TPN11003NL | TPN11003NL TPCC8065-H | TPCC8065-H TPN8R903NL | TPN8R903NL TPN6R003NL | TPN6R003NL TPH6R003NL |
| | Low Side | TPN8R903NL | TPN6R003NL | TPN4R303NL TPCA8059-H TPH6R003NL | TPN4R303NL TPCA8057-H | TPN2R703NL TPH3R203NL TPCA8055-H | TPH1R403NL |
| Up to 0.15 | High Side | TPCC8066-H TPN11003NL | TPN11003NL TPCC8065-H | TPCC8065-H TPCA8065-H TPN8R903NL | TPN8R903NL TPN6R003NL | TPN6R003NL | TPN6R003NL TPH6R003NL TPN4R303NL TPH4R003NL |
| | Low Side | TPCC8065-H TPN8R903NL | TPN6R003NL | TPN4R303NL TPCA8059-H TPN6R003NL | TPN4R303NL TPCA8057-H | TPN2R703NL TPH3R203NL TPCA8055-H | TPH1R403NL |
| Up to 0.5 | High Side | TPCC8065-H TPN8R903NL | TPN8R903NL TPN6R003NL | TPN4R303NL TPCA8059-H TPN6R003NL | TPN4R303NL TPCA8057-H | | |
| | Low Side | TPCC8065-H TPN8R903NL | TPN6R003NL | TPN4R303NL TPCA8059-H TPN6R003NL | TPN4R303NL TPCA8057-H | | |

* Input-to-Output Voltage Ratio: output_voltage / input_voltage

● MOSFET Selection

The optimal pair of a high-side and a low-side MOSFET depends on the required output current.

The figure at right shows examples of efficiency curves when the input is at 19 V and the output is at 3.3 V (input-to-output voltage ratio = 0.17). Notice that, at up to 4 A, using the TPH8R903NL for both low and high sides delivers higher efficiency than using the TPH8R903NL/TPH6R003NL pair, and that at higher than 4 A, using the TPH8R903NL/TPH6R003NL pair as the high-side and low-side MOSFETs provides higher efficiency. The above table gives examples of recommended MOSFET pairs according to the output current requirement.



Isolated DC-DC Converters

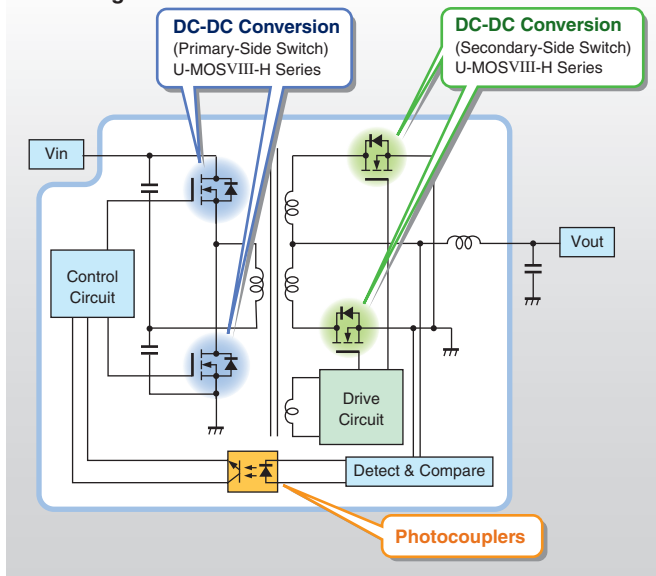
Features

Isolated DC-DC converters are widely used for applications in which there is a large difference between input and output voltages. Isolated half-bridge and full-bridge converters can handle up to 1 kW or so. Isolated DC-DC converters are used in power supplies for cell sites where direct-current distribution is utilized. They are used for both step-down and step-up voltage conversion.

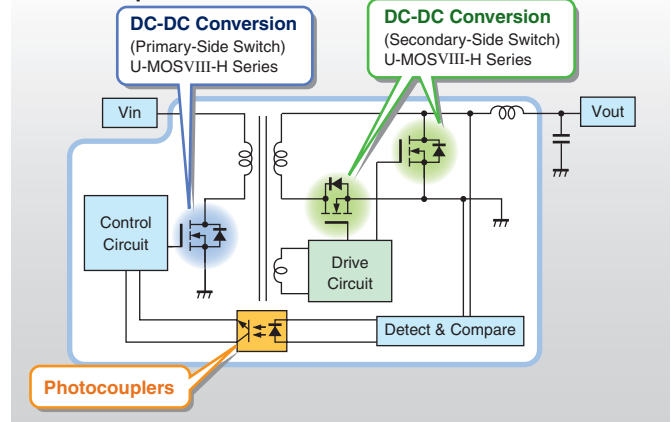
Application Examples

- DC-DC converters for communication applications
- Regulated power supplies

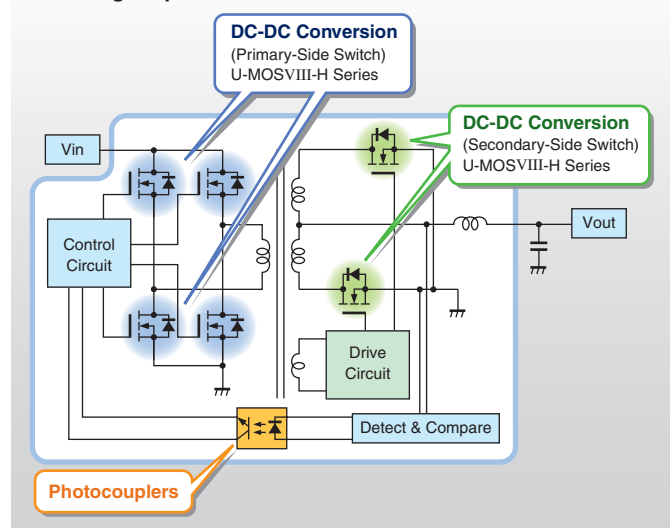
Half-Bridge



Forward: Up to 200 W



Full-Bridge: Up to 1 kW



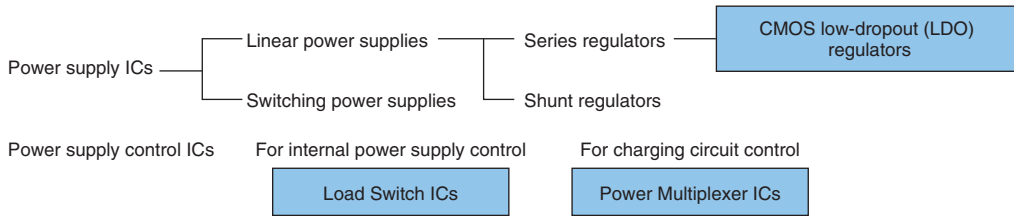
Recommended Parts

| Output Power (W) | | Up to 50 Forward | Up to 150 Half-Bridge | Up to 300 Full-Bridge | Up to 500 Full-Bridge | Up to 1000 Full-Bridge | |
|--|---------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| DC-DC Conversion (Primary-Side Switch) | Low-Voltage Power MOSFETs | V _{DSS} = 60 V | | | TPH4R606NH | TPH2R306NH | TPH2R306NH (2parallel) |
| | | V _{DSS} = 80 V | | | TPH8R008NH | TPH4R008NH | TPH4R008NH (2parallel) |
| | | V _{DSS} = 100 V | | | TPH8R80ANH | TPH4R50ANH | TPH4R50ANH (2parallel) |
| | | V _{DSS} = 150 V | | TPN5900CNH TPH3300CNH | | | |
| | | V _{DSS} = 200 V | TPN1110ENH TPH1110ENH | TPH6400ENH | | | |
| DC-DC Conversion (Secondary-Side Switch) | Low-Voltage Power MOSFETs | V _{DSS} = 250 V | TPH1110FNH | | | | |
| | | V _{DSS} = 30 V (V _{out} = 3.3 V) | TPN6R003NL TPN4R303NL | TPH1R403NL TPHR9003NL | TPHR9003NL (2parallel) | TPHR9003NL (4parallel) | TPHR9003NL (8parallel) |
| | | V _{DSS} = 40 V (V _{out} = 5 V) | | | TPHR8504PL | TPHR8504PL (2parallel) TPWR8004PL | TPHR8504PL (4parallel) TPWR8004PL (3parallel) |
| | | V _{DSS} = 45 V | | | TPH1R005PL | TPH1R005PL (2parallel) | TPH1R005PL (4parallel) |
| | | V _{DSS} = 60 V (V _{out} = 12 V) | TPN22006NH | TPN14006NH TPN7R506NH | TPH5R906NH TPH4R606NH | TPH2R306NH | TPH2R306NH (2parallel) |
| | | V _{DSS} = 75 V | | | | TPH2R608NH | TPH2R608NH (2parallel) |
| | | V _{DSS} = 80 V (V _{out} = 12 V) | TPN30008NH | TPN13008NH TPH8R008NH | TPH4R008NH | TPH4R008NH (2parallel) TPW4R008NH (2parallel) | TPH4R008NH (4parallel) TPW4R008NH (3parallel) |
| | | V _{DSS} = 100 V (V _{out} = 12 V) | TPN3300ANH | TPN1600ANH TPH8R80ANH | TPH4R50ANH | TPH4R50ANH (2parallel) TPW4R50ANH (2parallel) | TPH4R50ANH (4parallel) TPW4R50ANH (3parallel) |
| | | V _{DSS} = 150 V (V _{out} = 24 V) | TPN5900CNH TPH5900CNH | TPH3300CNH | TPH1500CNH | TPH1500CNH (2parallel) | TPH1500CNH (4parallel) |
| | | V _{DSS} = 200 V (V _{out} = 36 V) | TPN1110ENH TPH1110ENH | TPH6400ENH | TPH2900ENH | TPH2900ENH (2parallel) | TPH2900ENH (4parallel) |
| | | V _{DSS} = 250 V (V _{out} = 48 V) | TPN2010FNH TPH2010FNH | TPH1110ENH | TPH5200FNH | TPH5200FNH (2parallel) | TPH5200FNH (4parallel) |
| Output Error Feedback | Photocouplers | Analog feedback | TLP183, TLP293, TLP383, TLP385 | | | | |
| | | Digital feedback | TLP2309, TLP2355, TLP2358 | | | | |

Detailed information about our MOSFETs is available on our website: <http://toshiba.semicon-storage.com/>

Linear Power Supplies

Toshiba offers a wide selection of linear power supplies designed for various purposes, including CMOS low-dropout (LDO) regulators that remove ripples and provide a constant DC voltage, load switch ICs that conduct and shut off power supplies as necessary to reduce system power consumption, and power multiplexer ICs that simplify control of multiple charging channels.



CMOS Low-Dropout (LDO) Regulators

Features

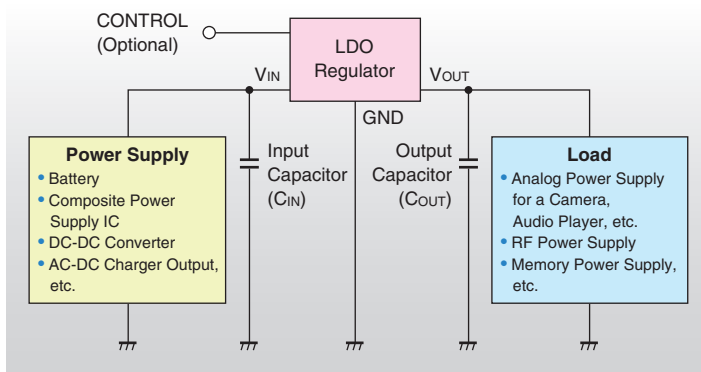
Linear power supplies are available in a wide range of packages from general-purpose SMV (SOT-25) to an ultra-small package with the industry's smallest form factor measuring 0.8×0.8 mm. Those in the DFN5B, DFN4, SDFN4 and WCSP4 packages, which are most widely used for small portable applications, are offered with various current/voltage ratings and additional features.

Additionally, the new LDO regulator series provides a significant reduction in voltage dropout thanks to reduced process geometries.

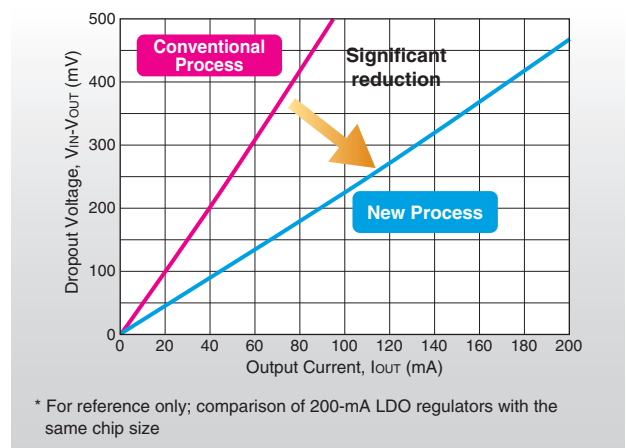
Application Examples

- Small portable devices
(Smartphones, Portable audio, Notebook PCs, Digital still camera, Digital video camera)

Circuit Example



Reduced Voltage Dropout Because of the Use of a New Process (Example: TCR2EN12 1.2-V output LDO regulator)



Recommended Parts

| Series | Output Current (mA) | Output Voltage (V) | Features | Overcurrent Protection | Thermal Shutdown | Automatic Output Discharge | Package |
|--------|---------------------|--------------------|---|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|---------|
| TCR2DG | 200 | 1.2 to 3.6 | Low noise High ripple rejection ratio | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | WCSP4 |
| TCR2EN | 200 | 1.0 to 3.6 | Standard type | ✓ | | ✓ | SDNF4 |
| TCR2EE | | 1.0 to 5.0 | | ✓ | | ✓ | ESV |
| TCR2EF | | 1.0 to 5.0 | | ✓ | | ✓ | SMV |
| TCR2LN | 200 | 0.8 to 3.6 | Low power consumption | ✓ | | ✓ | SDNF4 |
| TCR2LE | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ESV |
| TCR2LF | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | SMV |
| TCR3DM | 300 | 1.0 to 4.5 | Low dropout voltage Low inrush current | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | DFN4 |
| TCR3DF | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | SMV |
| TCR5AM | 500 | 0.55 to 3.6 | Low-voltage output Low dropout voltage | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | DFN5B |

Packages

| SMV SOT-25 (2.8 x 2.9) | ESV SOT-553 (1.6 x 1.6) | DFN5B (1.2 x 1.2) | DFN4 (1.0 x 1.0) | SDFN4 (0.8 x 0.8) | WCSP4 (0.79 x 0.79) |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| | | | | | |

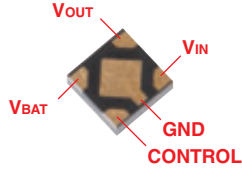
* The unit of measure for values enclosed between parentheses is mm.

TCR5AM Series

The TCR5AM Series of 500-mA LDO regulators provide low dropout voltage in the low-input-voltage region and thus help improve power efficiency.

Features

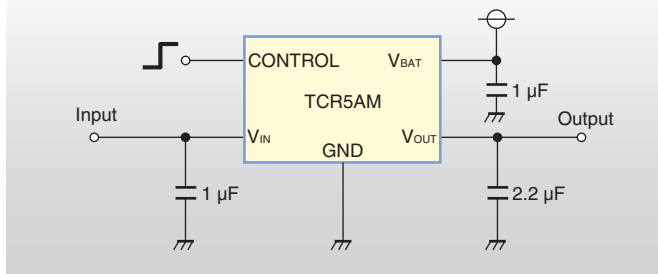
- Low output voltage: 0.55 V to 3.6 V
- Low dropout voltage: 90 mV (typ.)
@ $V_{OUT} = 1.0\text{ V}$, $V_{BAT} = 3.3\text{ V}$,
 $I_{OUT} = 300\text{ mA}$
- Low current consumption: 35 μA (typ.)



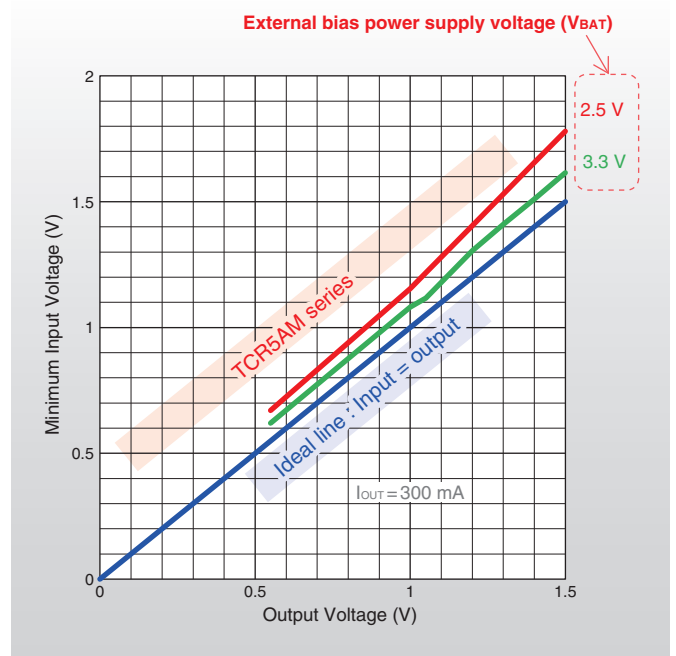
With voltage applied to the external bias power supply terminal (V_{BAT}), the TCR5AM Series provides low dropout voltage. V_{BAT} consumes a low current of 35 μA (typ.).

- Protection circuits
Overcurrent protection (OCP), thermal shutdown (TSD), undervoltage lockout (UVLO)

Recommended Circuit



Dropout Voltage



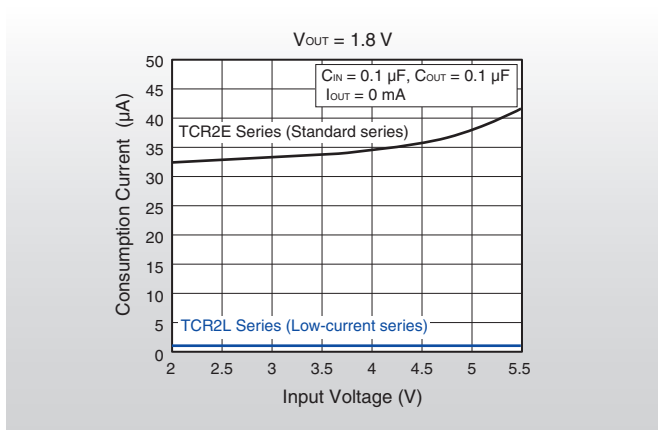
TCR2L Series

The low current consumption of the TCR2L Series makes it ideal for reducing the power consumption of applications that remain in standby mode for long periods of time such as near-field communication (NFC) devices.

Features

- Low bias current: 2 μA max
(over the entire operating temperature range)
- Output Current I_{OUT} (DC) = 200 mA

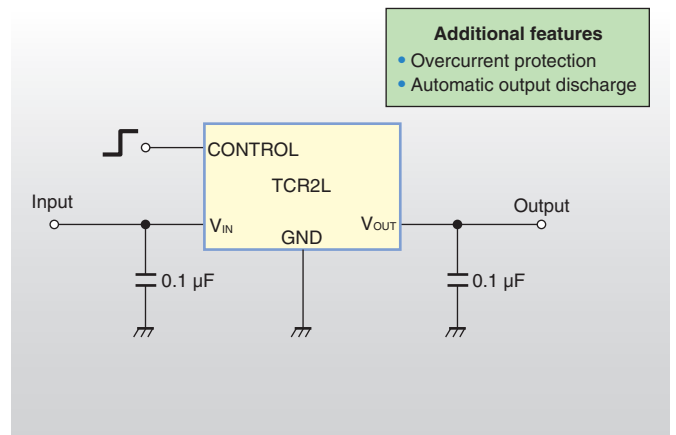
Current Consumption



Key Characteristics

- Output Voltage: 0.8 V to 3.6 V (in steps of 50 mV)
- Dropout Voltage: 200 mV (typ.) @ $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$,
 $I_{OUT} = 150\text{ mA}$

Recommended Circuit



Load Switch ICs

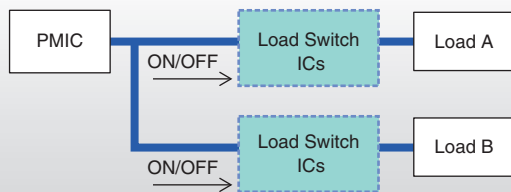
Features

Load switch ICs control the supply of electric power to the downstream system loads. Their intended use is to shut off power supplies as their loads enter standby mode. Load switch ICs are power supply ICs fabricated using a CMOS process and contain an output transistor and an output driver. They provide a solution footprint much smaller than load switches composed of discrete components. Moreover, load switch ICs feature low-voltage operation, low on-resistance and low current consumption, and provide additional functions.

Application Examples

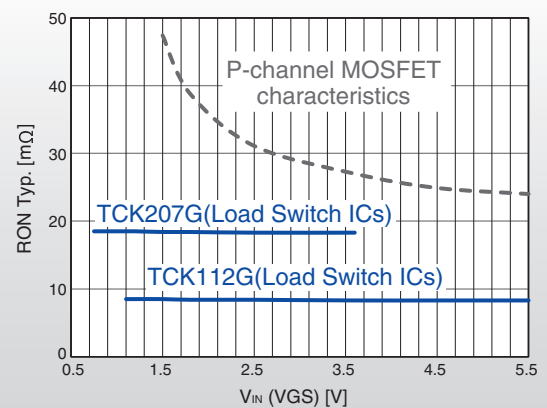
- Small portable devices (Smartphones, Portable audio, Notebook PCs, Digital still camera, Digital video camera)

Application Example: Power distribution control circuit



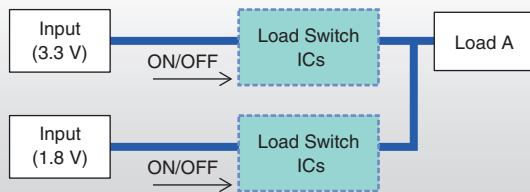
* Load switch ICs make it possible to selectively conduct and shut off power supplies to individual loads and provide automatic output discharge at shutdown. Thus, load switch ICs allow optimal power sequence control.

Example On-Resistance Curve



* A small-geometry process and an advanced circuit technology combine to deliver low on-resistance, contributing to a reduction of a system's power loss.

Application Example: Power source selection circuit



* The reverse-current protection feature of load switch ICs makes it possible to selectively use multiple power supplies for a given load.

Recommended Parts

| Package (mm) | Part Number | Output Current (A) | Operating Voltage (V) | Inrush Current Limiting | Thermal Shutdown | Overcurrent Protection | Reverse-Current Protection | Automatic Output Discharge | Control Pin |
|---------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| WCSP6B (0812) | TCK101G | 1 | 1.1 to 5.5 | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | Active High |
| | TCK102G | 1 | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | Active High |
| | TCK104G | 0.5 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | Active High |
| | TCK105G | 0.8 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | Active High |
| WCSP4 (0808) | TCK106G | 1 | 1.1 to 5.5 | ✓ | | | | | Active High |
| | TCK107G | 1 | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | Active High |
| | TCK108G | 1 | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | Active Low |
| WCSP6C (1015) | TCK111G | 3 | 1.1 to 5.5 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | Active High |
| | TCK112G | 3 | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Active High |
| WCSP4C (0909) | TCK206G | 2 | 0.75 to 3.6 | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Active High |
| | TCK207G | 2 | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | Active High |
| | TCK208G | 2 | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | Active Low |

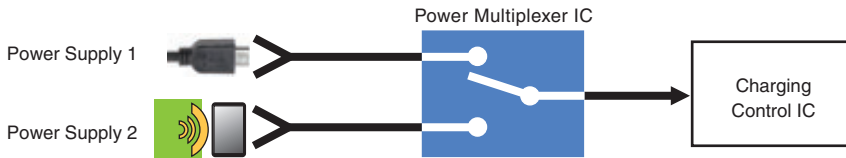
▶ Power Multiplexer ICs

● Features

Designed for mobile applications, power multiplexer ICs make it possible to select one of two power sources. As there is an increasing variety of charging specifications, power multiplexer ICs help simplify the control of multiple charging channels. Power multiplexer ICs can select a power source automatically or allow a mobile device to select one via an external signal. Thus, power multiplexer ICs help simplify the power supply design.

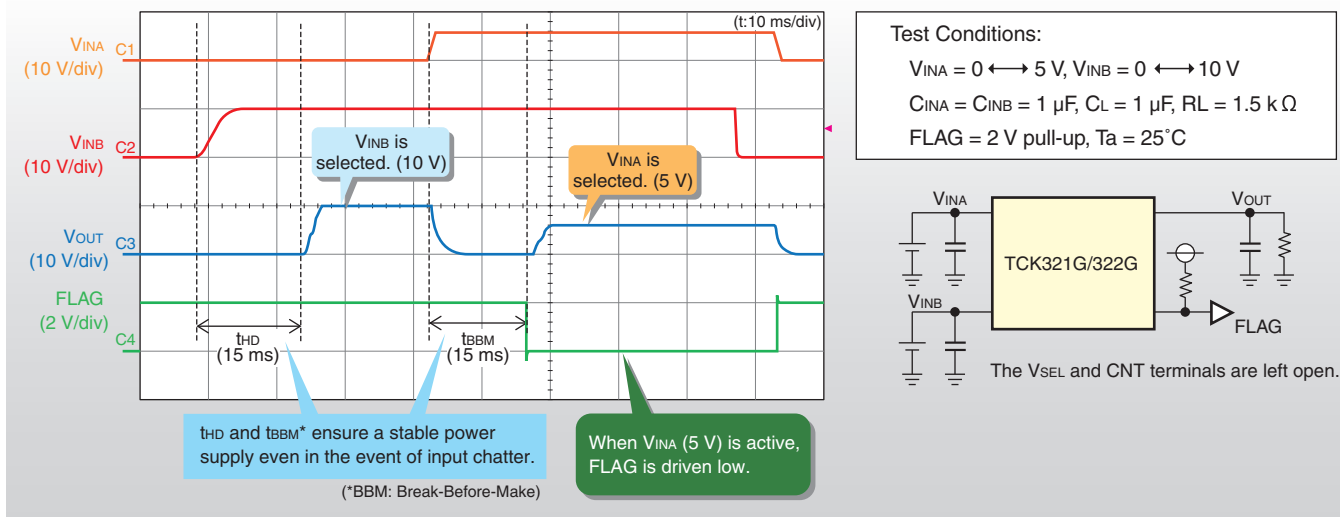
● Application Examples

- Small portable devices (Electronic devices that have two power supply inputs such as AC-adaptor and USB inputs)



Auto Power Select Mode

● TCK321G/322G Timing Diagram



● Recommended Parts

| Package (mm) | Switch Configuration | Part Number | Output Current (A) | Operating Voltage (V) | Overvoltage Detection, Typ. (V) | Undervoltage Protection, Typ. (V) | Thermal Shutdown | Reverse-Current Protection | Auto Power Select | Others |
|----------------|------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| WCSP16C (1919) | Dual inputs - Single output | TCK321G | 2.0 | 2.3 to 36 | 12 | 2.9 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | FLAG: V_{INA} Monitor |
| | | TCK322G | 2.0 | | 15 | 2.9 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | FLAG: V_{INA} Monitor |
| | | TCK323G | 2.0 | | 15 | 2.9 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | FLAG: V_{INB} Monitor |
| WCSP9C (1515) | Single input - Single output | TCK301G | 3.0 | 2.3 to 28 | 6.6 | 2.9 | ✓ | ✓ | Daisy-chained | Control Active High |
| | | TCK302G | 3.0 | | 10.5 | 2.9 | ✓ | ✓ | | Control Active High |
| | | TCK303G | 3.0 | | 15.5 | 2.9 | ✓ | ✓ | | Control Active High |
| | | TCK304G | 3.0 | | 6.6 | 2.9 | ✓ | ✓ | Control Active Low | |
| | | TCK305G | 3.0 | | 15 | 2.9 | ✓ | ✓ | Control Active Low | |

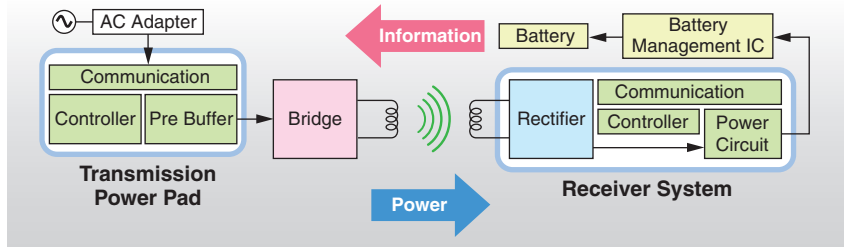
Power Supplies by Application

Wireless Power Transfer

Wireless Power Transfer Technology Recommended by Toshiba



Qi (pronounced *chee*) is an international standard for inductive charging technology developed by the Wireless Power Consortium (WPC). Toshiba is a member of the WPC and is developing transmitter and receiver ICs to help promote wide market adoption of Qi for rechargeable mobile devices.



Transmitter for Qi wireless power transfer applications

TB6865AFG

The TB6865AFG is a transmitter IC for wireless power transfer. It integrates dedicated analog circuitry and an ARM® Cortex®-M3 processor in the same package, simplifying the development of a Qi-compliant power transmission pad ("Base Station"). Toshiba also offers a receiver IC for Qi wireless power transfer applications. These transmitter and receiver ICs combine to make it possible to transfer power from the power transmitter to the power receiver.

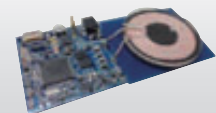
Features

- Compliant with the A11, A12 and A14 power transmitter designs defined in the WPC low-power standard, Version 1.1
- Analog power supply: 4.5 V to 15.0 V
- Simultaneous charging of up to two mobile devices
- Support for foreign object detection via Analog Ping
- 100-pin LQFP
- Qi-certified by means of an evaluation board

Application Examples

- WPC-compliant wireless power transmission pad for charging mobile devices
- Mobile device accessories rated at 5 W or lower

TB6865AFG Evaluation Module



TB6865AFG EVM (A11)

Qi-Certified Wireless Power Receiver

TC7764WBG

The TC7764WBG is a receiver IC for Qi wireless power transfer applications. Fabricated using a CMOS/DMOS hybrid process, the TC7764WBG delivers high efficiency and low heat generation.

The TC7764WBG generates system control protocols stipulated in the Qi standard in hardware, eliminating the need for an external MCU. This makes it possible to create a receiver module with a single chip.

Features

- On-chip Qi protocol control logic
- Efficiency: 95% max.
- Low heat dissipation
- Compliant with Version 1.1 of the WPC low-power standard, which contains an enhancement for foreign object detection (FOD)
- 28-pin WCSP

Application Examples

- WPC-compliant smartphone accessories
- Mobile devices with a power consumption of 5 W or less



Recommended Parts

| Functional Block | Product Category | Part Number | Features | WPC Standard Version | Output Voltage (V) | Output Current (W) | FOD | Package |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|---|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--|---------|
| Power Receiver | Wireless Power Transfer ICs | TB6860WBG | Receiver IC with a battery charging circuit; external MCU required; DC-DC converter output | v1.0 | 5 | 5 | | WCSP39 |
| | | TB6862WBG | Receiver IC; external MCU required; DC-DC converter output | v1.0 | 5 | 5 | | WCSP39 |
| | | TC7761WBG | Receiver IC with a controller; LDO output | v1.1 | 5 | 3.5 | ✓ | WCSP28 |
| | | TC7763WBG | Receiver IC with a controller; LDO output | v1.1 | 5 | 5 | ✓ | WCSP28 |
| | | TC7764WBG** | Receiver IC with a controller; LDO output; FOD offset adjustment via an external resistor | v1.1 | 5 to 5.3 *1 | 5.3 | ✓ | WCSP28 |
| | | TC7765WBG** | Receiver IC with a controller; load switch output; FOD offset adjustment via an external resistor | v1.1 | 7 to 12 *2 | 10 | ✓ | WCSP28 |
| Power Transmitter | Wireless Power Transfer ICs | TB6865AFG | Transmitter control IC; simultaneous charging of up to two devices; support for A11, A12 and A14 | v1.1 | | 5 x 2 | ✓ | LQFP100 |
| Functional Block | Product Category | Part Number | Polarity | V _{DS} (V) | V _{GSS} (V) | I _D (A) | R _{DS(on)} Max (mΩ) @ V _{GS} = 14.5 V ¹ | Package |
| Bridge | MOSFETs | SSM6K504NU | N-ch | 30 | ±20 | 9 | 26 | UDFN6B |
| | | SSM6N55NU | N-ch x 2 | 30 | ±20 | 4 | 64 | UDFN6 |
| | | SSM6P49NU | P-ch x 2 | -20 | ±12 | -4 | 56 | UDFN6 |

*1 Selectable from four choices. A fixed output voltage is selectable through one-time programming (OTP).

*2 Selectable from four choices. A fixed output voltage is selectable from 7, 8, 9 and 12 V through one-time programming (OTP).

** Under development

Qi is a registered trademark of the Wireless Power Consortium.

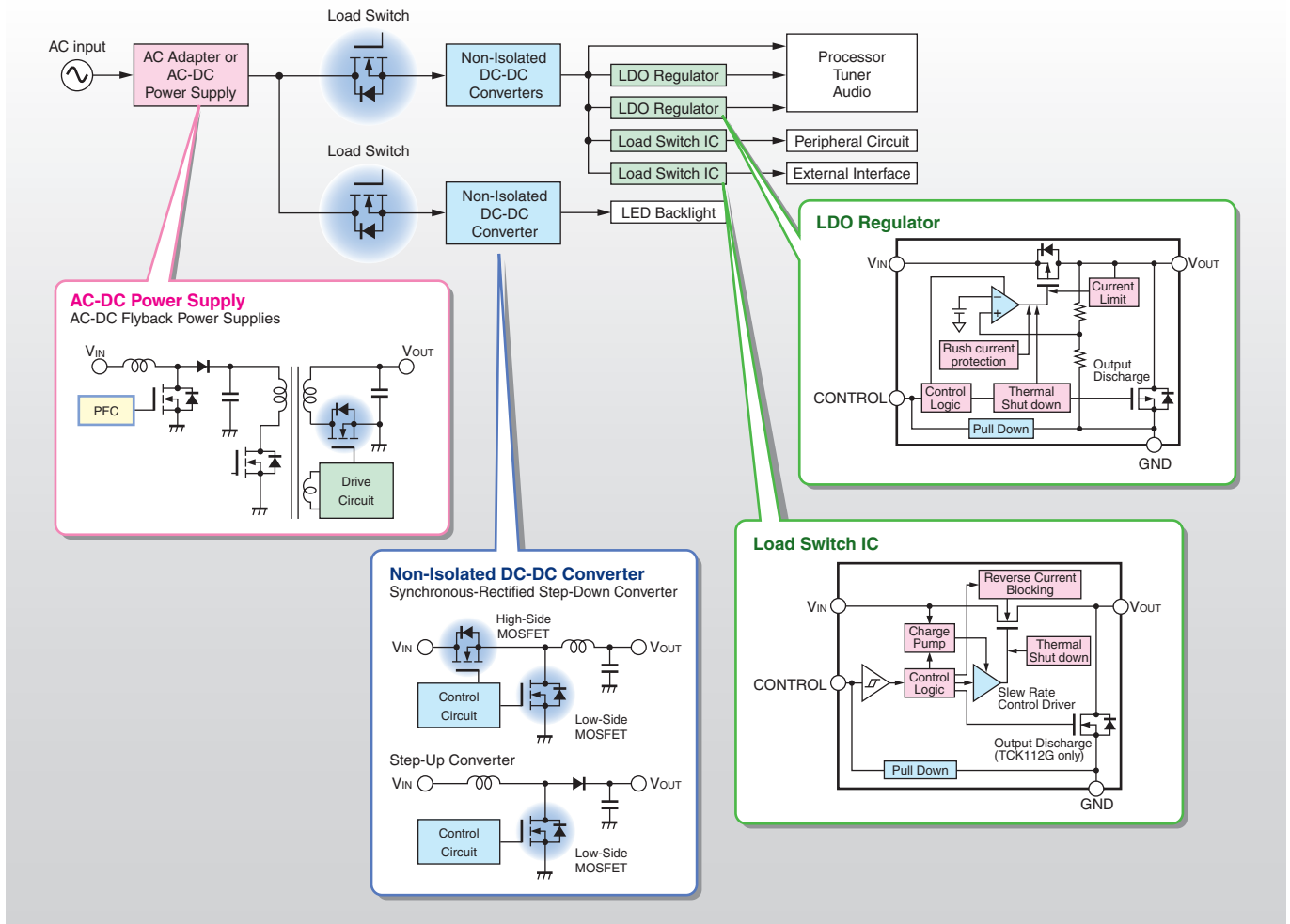
*ARM and Cortex are registered trademarks of ARM Limited (or its subsidiaries) in the EU and/or countries elsewhere.

LCD TVs

Features

- The power supply module of LCD TVs consists of an AC-DC power supply, DC-DC converters, LDO regulators for peripheral ICs, and load switch ICs for power sequence control. LDO regulators provide a high-accuracy regulated voltage, and load switch ICs allow intricate power sequencing and offer thermal shutdown, overcurrent protection and other protection features.

Circuit Example



Recommended Parts

| Functional Block | Product Category | Part Number |
|----------------------------------|--|--|
| AC Adapter or AC-DC Power Supply | PFC Controller ICs | See the section "AC-DC Flyback Power Supplies" on page 4. |
| | High-Voltage Power MOSFETs | |
| | Synchronous Rectification MOSFET (Low-Voltage Power MOSFETs) | |
| Non-Isolated DC-DC Converter | High-Side MOSFET | See the section "Non-isolated DC-DC Converters" on page 8. |
| | Low-Side MOSFET | |

| Functional Block | Product Category | Part Number | Operating Voltage(V) | Output Current(A) | Features | Package |
|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---|----------|
| LDO Regulator | LDO Regulators | TCR5AM Series | 0.55 to 3.6 | 0.5 | Low-voltage power supply Low dropout voltage | DFN5B |
| | | TCR3DF Series | 1.0 to 4.5 | 0.3 | Low noise Low dropout voltage | SMV |
| | | TCR2EF Series, TCR2EE Series | 1.0 to 5.0 | 0.2 | Low noise | SMV, ESV |
| Load Switch IC | Load Switch ICs | TCK107G | 1.1 to 5.5 | 1 | Small form factor, low current consumption | WCSP4 |
| | | TCK105G | 1.1 to 5.5 | 0.8 | Overcurrent protection | WCSP6B |
| | | TCK112G | 1.1 to 5.5 | 3 | Low on-resistance | WCSP6C |
| | | TCK206G | 0.75 to 3.6 | 2 | Low-voltage drive | WCSP4C |

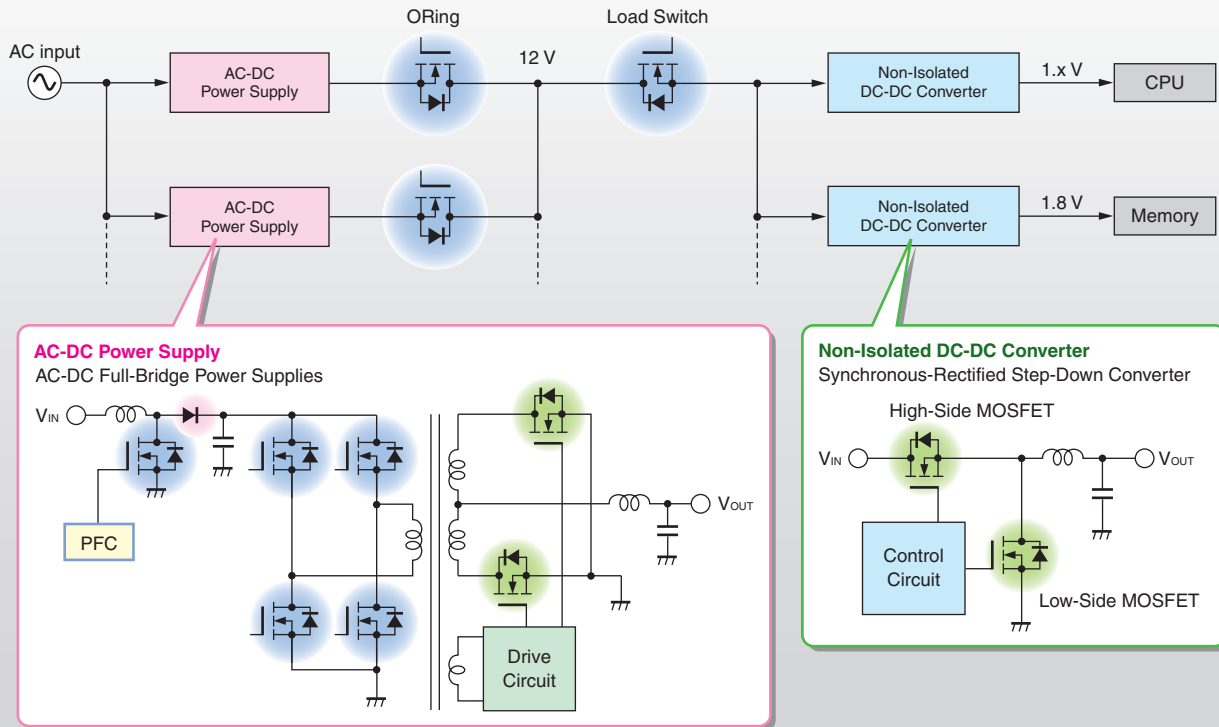
Power Supplies by Application

Server Power Supplies

Features

- Since servers require a high-efficiency power supply, full-bridge AC-DC power supplies are most commonly used for server applications. Devices with fast switching and reverse recovery times help reduce switching and recovery losses and improve efficiency.

Circuit Example



Recommended Parts

| Functional Block | Product Category | Part Number |
|------------------------------|--|--|
| AC-DC Power Supply | PFC Controller ICs | See the section "AC-DC Resonant Half-Bridge Power Supplies" on page 7. |
| | High-Voltage Power MOSFETs | |
| | SiC Schottky Barrier Diode | |
| | Synchronous Rectification MOSFET (Low-Voltage Power MOSFETs) | |
| ORing | Reverse-Current Protection MOSFET | See the section "Non-isolated DC-DC Converters" on page 8. |
| Non-Isolated DC-DC Converter | High-Side MOSFET | |
| | Low-Side MOSFET | |

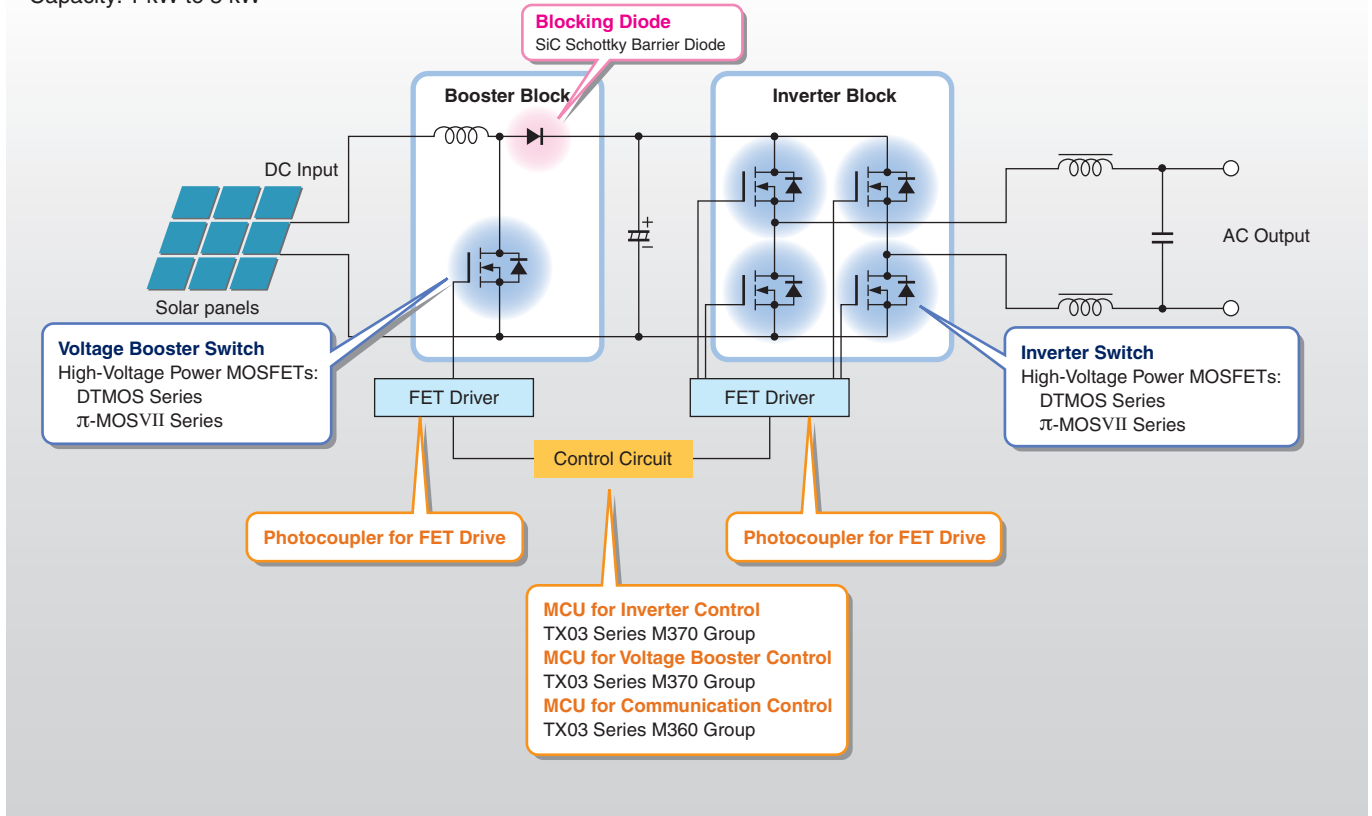
► Solar Inverters (Power Conditioning Subsystems (PCS))

● Features

- A solar inverter, also known as a power conditioning subsystems (PCS), is a device used to convert DC power generated by solar panels to AC power for use by home appliances. Since the voltage from solar panels varies with sunshine conditions, it is boosted to a constant level first. It is then converted to AC power by using an inverter and then applied to the grid.

● Circuit Example

Capacity: 1 kW to 5 kW



● Recommended Parts

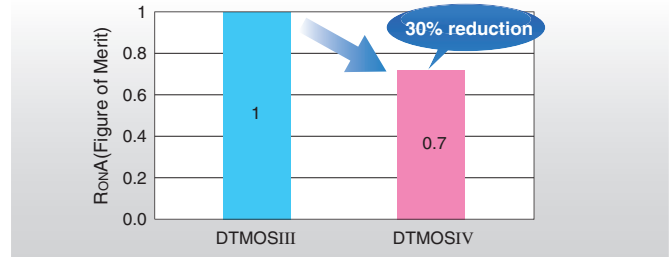
| Output Power (kW) | | | Up to 1.5 | Up to 3 | Up to 4.5 | Up to 6 |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Inverter Switch | High-Voltage Power MOSFETs | Up to 500 Vdc input | TK39N60W5, TK62N60W5 TK35N65W5, TK49N65W5 | TK62N60W5, TK100L60W TK49N65W5 | TK100L60W | |
| | IGBTs | 100-Vac Input / 200-Vac Input | GT30J341 GT50J342 | GT30J341 GT50J342 | | |
| Control Circuit | MCU for Inverter Control | | TMPM370FYDFG, TMPM370FYFG, TMPM372FWUG TMPM372FWFG**, TMPM373FWDUG, TMPM374FWUG TMPM375FSDMG, TMPM376FDDFG**, TMPM376FDFG | | | |
| | MCU for Voltage Booster Control | | | | | |
| | MCU for Communication Control | | | | | |
| Voltage Booster Switch | High-Voltage Power MOSFETs | Up to 500-Vdc Output | TK39N60X TK62N60X | TK62N60X TK100L60W | TK100L60W | |
| | IGBTs | Up to 300-Vdc Output | GT50JR22 | GT50JR22 | | |
| Blocking Diode | SiC Schottky Barrier Diode | Up to 300-Vdc Output / Up to 700-Vdc Output | TRS12N65D, TRS16N65D TRS20N65D, TRS24N65D | TRS20N65D, TRS24N65D | | |
| MOSFET Gate Drive | Photocouplers | 0.6 to 6.0-A Peak Output | TLP5214, TLP5751 TLP155E | TLP5214, TLP5751 TLP155E | TLP5214, TLP5754 TLP152 | TLP358H, TLP5214 TLP5754 |

** Under development

Power MOSFETs for PFC Control and Switching Applications

● Gen-4 Super-Junction 600-V DTMOSIV MOSFET Series
 Toshiba has developed the Gen-4 super-junction 600-V DTMOSIV MOSFET series. Fabricated using the state-of-the-art single epitaxial process, DTMOSIV provides a 30% reduction in Ron,A, a figure of merit (FOM) for MOSFETs, compared to its predecessor, DTMOSIII. A reduction in Ron,A makes it possible to house lower-Ron chips in the same packages. This helps to improve the efficiency and reduce the size of power supplies.

● 30% reduction in Ron,A, a MOSFET figure of merit, compared to the predecessor (DTMOSIII)



● DTMOSIV Lineup

| | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> V_{DSS} = 600 V DTMOSIV Series Improved performance because of reduced Ron,A Helps to improve the efficiency of various power supplies | Standard DTMOSIV Series |
| | High-speed switching DTMOSIV-H Series Low switching loss because of fast switching performance Approx. 30% reduction in Qgd compared with the standard series |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> V_{DSS} = 650 V DTMOSIV Series Higher breakdown voltage thanks to an improvement of the 600-V version Easy to allow sufficient voltage tolerance margins for power supply designs | DTMOSIV(HSD) Series with a high-speed diode MOSFET with faster parasitic diode Body diode with the reverse recovery time approx. 1/3 that of the standard series |
| | Standard DTMOSIV Series |
| | DTMOSIV(HSD) Series with a high-speed diode MOSFET with faster parasitic diode Body diode with the reverse recovery time approx. 1/3 that of the standard series |

● DTMOSIV Part Naming Conventions

Part number example
T K 1 6 A 6 0 W 5
 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥

- ① N-channel transistor
- ② Rated current (rounded off to integer)
- ③ Package
- ④ Rated voltage (V_{DSS} × 10%)
- ⑤ Process generation
 W: DTMOSIV
 X: High-speed switching DTMOSIV-H
- ⑥ Feature
 5: Built-in high-speed diode

● Product Lineup

| Series | Part Number | Absolute Maximum Ratings | | R _{DS(ON)} Max (Ω) V _{GS} = 10 V | Package | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | V _{DSS} (V) | I _D (A) | | | | |
| Standard DTMOSIV | TK5A60W | 600 | 5.4 | 0.9 | TO-220SIS | | |
| | TK5P60W | | | | DPAK | | |
| | TK5Q60W | | | | IPAK | | |
| | TK7A60W | | | | TO-220SIS | | |
| | TK7P60W | | | | DPAK | | |
| | TK7Q60W | | IPAK | | | | |
| | TK10A60W | | 9.8 | 0.38 | TO-220SIS | | |
| | TK12A60W | | 11.5 | 0.3 | TO-220SIS | | |
| | TK12E60W | | | | TO-220 | | |
| | TK12P60W | | | | DPAK | | |
| | TK12Q60W | IPAK | | | | | |
| | TK16A60W | 15.8 | 0.19 | TO-220SIS | | | |
| | TK16E60W | | | TO-220 | | | |
| | TK16V60W | | | DFN8x8 | | | |
| | TK20A60W | 650 | 20 | 0.155 | TO-220SIS | | |
| | TK20E60W | | | | TO-220 | | |
| | TK20N60W | | | | TO-247 | | |
| | TK31A60W | | | | 30.8 | 0.088 | TO-220SIS |
| | TK31E60W | | | | | | TO-220 |
| | TK31V60W | | DFN8x8 | | | | |
| TK39A60W | 38.8 | | 0.065 | TO-220SIS | | | |
| TK39N60W | | | | TO-247 | | | |
| TK62N60W | 61.8 | | 0.04 | TO-247 | | | |
| TK100L60W | 100 | | 0.018 | TO-3P (L) | | | |
| TK11A65W | 650 | 11.1 | 0.39 | TO-220SIS | | | |
| TK14A65W | | | | 13.7 | 0.25 | TO-220SIS | |
| TK14E65W | | | | | | TO-220 | |
| TK17A65W | | | | 17.3 | 0.2 | TO-220SIS | |
| TK28N65W | | | | | | 27.6 | 0.11 |
| TK35A65W | | TO-220SIS | | | | | |
| TK35N65W | | 35 | 0.08 | TO-247 | | | |
| TK49N65W | | 49 | 0.055 | TO-247 | | | |

| Series | Part Number | Absolute Maximum Ratings | | R _{DS(ON)} Max (Ω) V _{GS} = 10 V | Package | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|------|-----------|
| | | V _{DSS} (V) | I _D (A) | | | | | | |
| High-speed switching DTMOSIV-H | TK25A60X | 600 | 25 | 0.125 | TO-220SIS | | | | |
| | TK25N60X | | | | TO-247 | | | | |
| | TK31N60X | | | | 30.8 | 0.088 | TO-247 | | |
| | TK39N60X | | | | 38.8 | 0.065 | TO-247 | | |
| | TK62N60X | | | | 61.8 | 0.04 | TO-247 | | |
| | TK7A60W5 | | | | 7 | 0.65 | TO-220SIS | | |
| TK7P60W5 | DPAK | | | | | | | | |
| TK8A60W5 | 8 | 0.54 | TO-220SIS | | | | | | |
| TK8P60W5 | | | DPAK | | | | | | |
| TK10A60W5 | 600 | 9.8 | 0.45 | TO-220SIS | | | | | |
| TK16A60W5 | | | | 15.8 | 0.23 | TO-220SIS | | | |
| TK16E60W5 | | | | | | TO-220 | | | |
| TK16N60W5 | | | | | | TO-247 | | | |
| TK20A60W5 | | | | 20 | 0.175 | TO-220SIS | | | |
| TK20N60W5 | | TO-247 | | | | | | | |
| TK31N60W5 | | 30.8 | 0.099 | | | TO-247 | | | |
| TK39N60W5 | | 38.8 | 0.074 | | | TO-247 | | | |
| TK62N60W5 | | 61.8 | 0.045 | | | TO-247 | | | |
| DTMOSIV (HSD) | | TK14A65W5 | 650 | 13.7 | 0.3 | TO-220SIS | | | |
| | TK14E65W5 | TO-220 | | | | | | | |
| | TK14N65W5 | 17.3 | | | | 0.23 | TO-247 | | |
| | TK17A65W5 | | | | | | 27.6 | 0.13 | TO-220SIS |
| | TK28N65W5 | | | | | | | | TO-247 |
| | TK35A65W5 | 35 | | 0.095 | TO-220SIS | | | | |
| | TK35N65W5 | | | | TO-247 | | | | |
| | TK49N65W5 | | | | 49 | 0.057 | TO-247 | | |

Detailed information about our MOSFETs is available on our website: <http://toshiba.semicon-storage.com/>

Synchronous Rectification MOSFETs

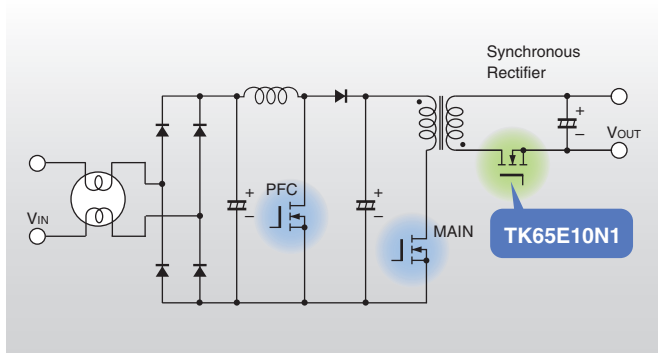
U-MOSVIII-H Series ($V_{DSS} = 60$ to 120 V)

Features

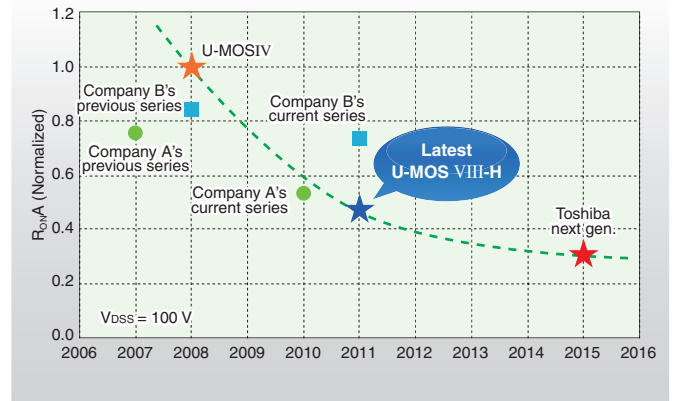
- 58% reduction in R_{onA} compared with U-MOSIV
- Improved efficiency at light loads because of reduced C_{iss}
- Higher power supply efficiency than other manufacturers' products
- Voltage spike and ringing suppression via a parasitic snubber

Application Circuit Example

120-W flyback AC-DC converter



Roadmap for the U-MOS Series



Product Lineup

| Part Number | Package | Absolute Maximum Ratings | | | | $R_{DS(ON)}$ (m Ω) @ $V_{GS} = 10$ V | | Qg (nC) Typ. $V_{DD} = V_{DSS} \times 0.8, I_D = I_{D(OC)}$ | Qsw (nC) Typ. |
|-------------|---------|--------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|--|------|--|---------------|
| | | V_{DSS} (V) | V_{GS} (V) | I_D (A) | P_D (W) | Typ. | Max | | |
| TK100E06N1 | TO-220* | 60 | ± 20 | 263 | 255 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 140 | 56 |
| TK58E06N1 | TO-220* | 60 | ± 20 | 105 | 110 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 46 | 17 |
| TK40E06N1 | TO-220* | 60 | ± 20 | 60 | 67 | 8.4 | 10.4 | 23 | 10 |
| TK30E06N1 | TO-220* | 60 | ± 20 | 43 | 53 | 12.2 | 15 | 16 | 6.8 |
| TK100E08N1 | TO-220* | 80 | ± 20 | 214 | 255 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 130 | 53 |
| TK72E08N1 | TO-220* | 80 | ± 20 | 157 | 192 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 81 | 33 |
| TK46E08N1 | TO-220* | 80 | ± 20 | 80 | 103 | 6.9 | 8.4 | 37 | 16 |
| TK35E08N1 | TO-220* | 80 | ± 20 | 55 | 72 | 10 | 12.2 | 25 | 10 |
| TK100E10N1 | TO-220* | 100 | ± 20 | 207 | 255 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 140 | 55 |
| TK65E10N1 | TO-220* | 100 | ± 20 | 148 | 192 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 81 | 32 |
| TK40E10N1 | TO-220* | 100 | ± 20 | 90 | 126 | 6.8 | 8.2 | 49 | 21 |
| TK34E10N1 | TO-220* | 100 | ± 20 | 75 | 103 | 7.9 | 9.5 | 38 | 15 |
| TK22E10N1 | TO-220* | 100 | ± 20 | 52 | 72 | 11.5 | 13.8 | 28 | 12 |
| TK72E12N1 | TO-220* | 120 | ± 20 | 179 | 255 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 130 | 52 |
| TK56E12N1 | TO-220* | 120 | ± 20 | 112 | 168 | 5.8 | 7 | 69 | 29 |
| TK42E12N1 | TO-220* | 120 | ± 20 | 88 | 140 | 7.8 | 9.4 | 52 | 23 |
| TK32E12N1 | TO-220* | 120 | ± 20 | 60 | 98 | 11 | 13.8 | 34 | 15 |
| TK65G10N1 | D2PAK | 100 | ± 20 | 136 | 156 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 81 | 32 |

* MOSFETs housed in the fully molded TO-220SIS package are also available.

Detailed information about our MOSFETs is available on our website: <http://toshiba.semicon-storage.com/>

Power MOSFETs

Low-Voltage MOSFETs for DC-DC Converter Applications ($V_{DSS} = 30$ to 250 V)

By employing microfabrication technology and reducing the gate charge, the power MOSFET series achieves extremely high speed and low $R_{DS(ON)}$.

Features

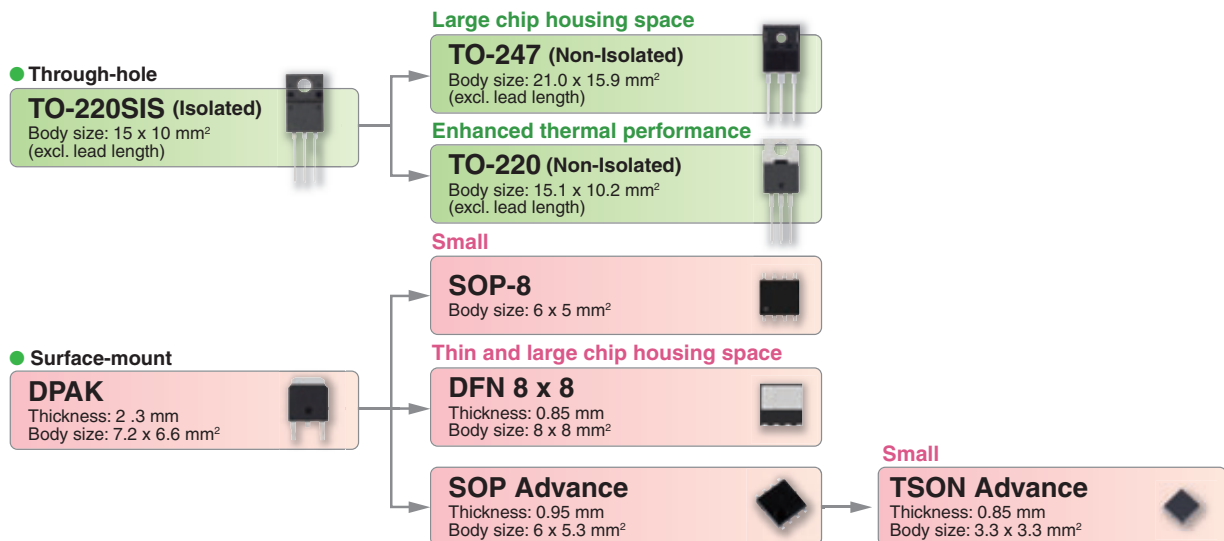
- Low $R_{DS(ON)}$
- High-speed switching
- Total gate charge (Qg) reduction
- High avalanche capability

Product Lineup

| Configuration | Absolute Maximum Ratings | | | Part Number | Package | $R_{DS(ON)}$ Max (m Ω) | | Qg (nC) Typ. | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-----|-----|
| | V_{DSS} (V) | V_{GSS} (V) | I_D (A) | | | $V_{GS} = 10$ V | $V_{GS} = 4.5$ V | | | |
| N-ch | 30 | ± 20 | 31 | TPN11003NL | TSON Advance | 11 | 16 | 3.3 | | |
| | | | 37 | TPN8R903NL | | 8.9 | 12.7 | 4.4 | | |
| | | | 56 | TPN6R003NL | | 6 | 8.3 | 8.2 | | |
| | | | 63 | TPN4R303NL | | 4.3 | 6.3 | 6.8 | | |
| | | | 90 | TPN2R703NL | | 2.7 | 4.1 | 9.5 | | |
| | | | 32 | TPH11003NL | | SOP Advance | 11 | 16 | 3.3 | |
| | | | 38 | TPH8R903NL | 8.9 | | 12.7 | 4.4 | | |
| | | | 57 | TPH6R003NL | 6 | | 8.3 | 8.2 | | |
| | | | 68 | TPH4R003NL | 4 | | 6.2 | 6.8 | | |
| | | | 84 | TPH3R203NL | 3.2 | | 4.7 | 9.5 | | |
| | | | 150 | TPH1R403NL | 1.4 | | 2.1 | 20 | | |
| | | | 40 | ± 20 | 220 | TPHR9003NL | TSON Advance | 0.9 | 1.4 | 32 |
| | | | | | 150 | TPH1R204PL | | 0.85 | 1.4 | 103 |
| | | | | | 150 | TPHR8504PL | | 1.24 | 2.1 | 74 |
| | 21 | TPN22006NH | | | 22 | - | | 12 | | |
| | 60 | ± 20 | 33 | TPN14006NH | TSON Advance | 14 | - | 15 | | |
| | | | 37 | TPN11006NL | | 11.4 | 17 | 23 | | |
| | | | 53 | TPN7R506NH | | 7.5 | - | 22 | | |
| | | | 34 | TPH14006NH | SOP Advance | 14 | - | 16 | | |
| | | | 40 | TPH11006NL | | 11.4 | 17 | 23 | | |
| | | | 55 | TPH7R506NH | | 7.5 | - | 31 | | |
| | | | 71 | TPH5R906NH | | 5.9 | - | 38 | | |
| | | | 85 | TPH4R606NH | 4.6 | - | 49 | | | |
| | | | 130 | TPH2R306NH | 2.3 | - | 72 | | | |
| | | | 80 | ± 20 | 22 | TPN30008NH | TSON Advance | 30 | - | 11 |
| | 40 | TPN13008NH | | | 13.3 | - | | 18 | | |
| | 44 | TPH12008NH | | | SOP Advance | 12.3 | - | 22 | | |
| | 63 | TPH8R008NH | | | | 8 | - | 35 | | |
| | 100 | ± 20 | 100 | TPH4R008NH | TSON Advance | 4 | - | 59 | | |
| | | | 21 | TPN3300ANH | | 33 | - | 11 | | |
| | | | 36 | TPN1600ANH | | 16 | - | 19 | | |
| | | | 42 | TPH1400ANH | SOP Advance | 13.6 | - | 22 | | |
| | | | 59 | TPH8R80ANH | | 8.8 | - | 33 | | |
| | | | 93 | TPH4R50ANH | | 4.5 | - | 58 | | |
| | 150 | ± 20 | 18 | TPN5900CNH | TSON Advance | 59 | - | 7 | | |
| | | | 18 | TPH5900CNH | | 59 | - | 7 | | |
| | | | 29 | TPH3300CNH | SOP Advance | 33 | - | 10.6 | | |
| | | | 50 | TPH1500CNH | | 15.4 | - | 22 | | |
| | 200 | ± 20 | 13 | TPN1110ENH | TSON Advance | 114 | - | 7 | | |
| | | | 13 | TPH1110ENH | | 114 | - | 7 | | |
| | | | 21 | TPH6400ENH | SOP Advance | 64 | - | 11.2 | | |
| | | | 36 | TPH2900ENH | | 29 | - | 22 | | |
| | 250 | ± 20 | 9.9 | TPN2010FNH | TSON Advance | 198 | - | 7 | | |
| | | | 10 | TPH2010FNH | | 198 | - | 7 | | |
| | | | 15 | TPH1110FNH | SOP Advance | 112 | - | 11 | | |
| | | | 27 | TPH5200FNH | | 52 | - | 22 | | |

* All the above MOSFETs are U-MOSVIII-H devices. Other devices of the U-MOSVIII-H Series and the U-MOSVI-H Series are also available.

Packaging trend for power devices



Detailed information about our MOSFETs is available on our website: <http://toshiba.semicon-storage.com/>

▶ Transistor-Output Photocouplers

TLP183/TLP293/TLP383

The TLP183 in the 4-pin SO6 package, the TLP293 in the SO4 package and the TLP383 in the 4-pin SO6L package are transistor-output photocouplers with low LED trigger current. These photocouplers guarantee the same current transfer ratio at the conventional LED trigger current (I_F) of 5 mA and at a paltry 0.5 mA, thanks to Toshiba's unique high-output LED. The maximum ambient temperature of 125°C makes them ideal for thermally demanding applications, including small power supplies and industrial equipment.

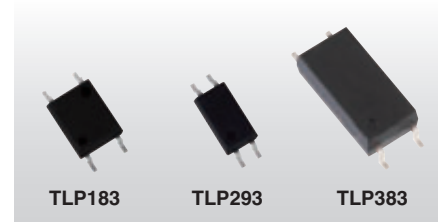
● Other Features

- Thin 4-pin SO6, SO4 and 4-pin SO6L packages with a thickness of 2.3 mm
- Manufactured at a fab in Thailand

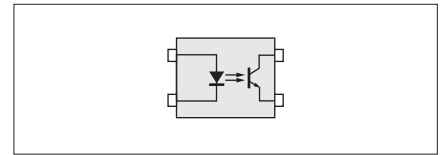
● Product Lineup

(Photocouplers with transistor output providing isolated feedback from the secondary side to the primary side)

| Package | Part Number | Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta = 25°C) | | Electrical Characteristics | | Safety Standards | | |
|-------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | | V _{CEO} (V) | Isolation voltage BVs (Vrms) | Current Transfer Ratio Ic/I _F (%) | Operating Ambient Temp. Topr (°C) | UL/c-UL | VDE EN60747-5-5 | CQC GB4943, GB8898 |
| SO6 (4pin) | TLP183 | 80 | 3750 | 50 to 600 | -55 to 125 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| SO4 | TLP293 | 80 | 3750 | 50 to 600 | -55 to 125 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| SO6L (4pin) | TLP383 | 80 | 5000 | 50 to 600 | -55 to 125 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | TLP385 | 80 | 5000 | 50 to 600 | -55 to 110 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |



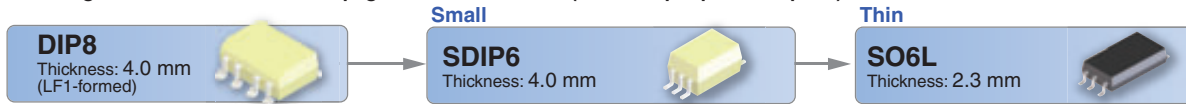
● Pin Configuration



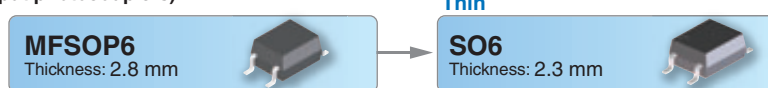
Packaging trend for photocouplers

To address the needs for power supply units requiring small, thin form factor, Toshiba is developing small, thin photocoupler packages.

● Packages with clearance and creepage distances of 8 mm (for IC-output photocouplers)



● Small packages (for transistor- and IC-output photocouplers)



▶ Schottky Barrier Diodes (SBDs) for Power Factor Correction (PFC) Applications

● 650-V SiC Schottky Barrier Diodes

Silicon carbide (SiC), a wide-gap semiconductor, is expected to be a material for the next-generation high-voltage, low-loss power devices because its dielectric breakdown strength is more than eight times that of silicon (Si). Toshiba now offers the SiC Schottky barrier diodes listed below.

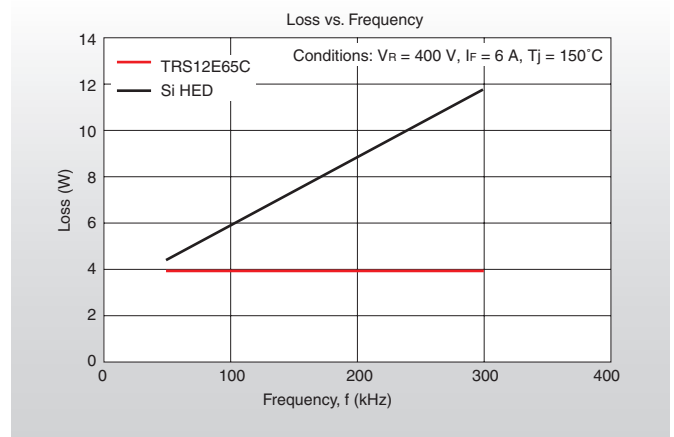
The following features of SiC Schottky barrier diodes make them ideal for power supply and inverter applications requiring high efficiency, such as those for servers, storage systems and photovoltaic power generators.

● Features




- Majority carrier device with a Schottky barrier structure
- High-speed switching
- Temperature-independent reverse recovery time (trr)
- Low V_F temperature coefficient
- Excellent trade-off between leakage current (I_R) and forward voltage (V_F) at high temperatures

● Physical property comparisons between Si and SiC

| Item | Symbol | Si | SiC(4H) |
|---|------------|--|--|
| Band gap | E | 1.12eV | 3.26eV |
| Electron mobility | μ | 1400 cm ² /Vs | 1000 cm ² /Vs |
| Relative dielectric constant | ϵ | 11.8 | 9.7 |
| Critical breakdown field | Ecr | 0.3 MV/cm | 2.5 MV/cm |
| Features | | Easily available Easy to process Inexpensive | Suitable for reducing on-resistance Easy to guarantee high-temperature operations because of low leakage at high temperatures Easy to create designs with high withstand voltage |
| Transistor performance limit (at 600 V) | RonA | 70 m Ω -cm ² | 0.14 m Ω -cm ² |






● Product Lineup

| Package | Part Number | Absolute Maximum Ratings | | Electrical Characteristics | |
|---|-------------|---|------------------------------------|--|---|
| | | Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage V_{RRM} (V) | Forward DC Current $I_{F(DC)}$ (A) | Peak Forward Voltage V_{FM} (V) Typ./Max | Repetitive Peak Reverse Current I_{RRM} (μ A) Typ./Max |
|  TO-220-2L | TRS6E65C | 650 | 6 | 1.5/1.7 | 0.3/90 |
| | TRS8E65C | 650 | 8 | 1.5/1.7 | 0.4/90 |
| | TRS10E65C | 650 | 10 | 1.5/1.7 | 0.42/90 |
| | TRS12E65C | 650 | 12 | 1.54/1.7 | 0.43/90 |
|  TO-220F-2L | TRS6A65C | 650 | 6 | 1.5/1.7 | 0.3/90 |
| | TRS8A65C | 650 | 8 | 1.5/1.7 | 0.4/90 |
| | TRS10A65C | 650 | 10 | 1.5/1.7 | 0.42/90 |
| | TRS12A65C | 650 | 12 | 1.54/1.7 | 0.43/90 |
|  TO-247 | TRS12N65D | 650 | 12 | 1.5/1.7 | 0.3/90 |
| | TRS16N65D | 650 | 16 | 1.5/1.7 | 0.4/90 |
| | TRS20N65D | 650 | 20 | 1.5/1.7 | 0.42/90 |
| | TRS24N65D | 650 | 24 | 1.54/1.7 | 0.43/90 |

▶ Schottky Barrier Diodes (SBDs) and High-Efficiency Diodes (HEDs)



● Product Lineup

Schottky Barrier Diodes (SBDs)

| Package | Part Number | Absolute Maximum Ratings | | | | | Electrical Characteristics (Max) | | | | | Conditions | |
|---|---|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | V _{RRM} (V) | I _{F(AV)} (A) | I _{FSM} (A) | T _J (°C) | T _{stg} (°C) | I _{RRM} (mA) | V _{FM} (V) | @ I _{FM} (A) | C _i (pF)(Typ.) | | | |
|  US-FLAT™ | CUS05 | 20 | 1.0 | 20 | 125 | -40 to 150 | 1.0 | 0.37 | 0.7 | 40 | V _R = 10 V, f = 1 MHz | | |
| | CUS06 | | | 20 | 150 | -40 to 150 | 0.03 | 0.45 | 0.7 | 40 | | | |
| | CUS01 | 30 | | 20 | 125 | -40 to 150 | 1.5 | 0.37 | 0.7 | 40 | | | |
| | CUS02 | | | 20 | 150 | -40 to 150 | 0.1 | 0.45 | 0.7 | 40 | | | |
| | CUS10I30A | | | 20 | 150 | -55 to 150 | 0.06 | 0.39 | 0.7 | 50 | | | |
| | CUS15I30A | | | 1.5 | 20 | 150 | -55 to 150 | 0.06 | 0.46 | 1.5 | | 50 | |
| | CUS03 | 40 | 0.7 | 20 | 150 | -40 to 150 | 0.1 | 0.52 | 0.7 | 45 | | | |
| | CUS10I40A | | 1.0 | 20 | 150 | -55 to 150 | 0.06 | 0.49 | 0.7 | 35 | | | |
| | CUS04 | 60 | 0.7 | 20 | 150 | -40 to 150 | 0.1 | 0.58 | 0.7 | 38 | | | |
| |  S-FLAT™ | CRS06 | 20 | 1.0 | 20 | 125 | -40 to 150 | 1 | 0.36 | 1.0 | | 60 | V _R = 10 V, f = 1 MHz |
| CRS01 | | 20 | | | 125 | -40 to 150 | 1.5 | 0.37 | 0.7 | 40 | | | |
| CRS03 | | 30 | 20 | | 150 | -40 to 150 | 0.1 | 0.45 | 0.7 | 40 | | | |
| CRS05 | | | 20 | | 150 | -40 to 150 | ▽ | 0.45 | 1.0 | 60 | | | |
| CRS11 | | | 20 | | 125 | -40 to 150 | 1.5 | 0.36 | 1.0 | 60 | | | |
| CRS10I30A | | | 20 | | 150 | -55 to 150 | 0.06 | 0.39 | 0.7 | 50 | | | |
| CRS10I30B | | | 20 | | 150 | -55 to 150 | 0.06 | 0.42 | 1.0 | 50 | | | |
| CRS10I30C | | | 30 | | 150 | -55 to 150 | 0.10 | 0.36 | 1.0 | 82 | | | |
| CRS08 | | 30 | 1.5 | | 30 | 125 | -40 to 150 | 1 | 0.36 | 1.5 | 90 | | |
| CRS09 | | | 30 | | 150 | -40 to 150 | 0.05 | 0.46 | 1.5 | 90 | | | |
| CRS15I30A | | | 20 | | 150 | -55 to 150 | 0.06 | 0.46 | 1.5 | 50 | | | |
| CRS15I30B | | | 30 | | 150 | -55 to 150 | 0.10 | 0.40 | 1.5 | 82 | | | |
| CRS14 | | 30 | 2.0 | | 30 | 150 | -40 to 150 | 0.05 | 0.49 | 2.0 | 90 | | |
| CRS20I30A | | | 20 | | 150 | -55 to 150 | 0.06 | 0.49 | 2.0 | 50 | | | |
| CRS20I30B | | 30 | 150 | -55 to 150 | 0.10 | 0.45 | 2.0 | 82 | | | | | |
| CRS15◇ | | 30 | 3.0 | 30 | 150 | -40 to 150 | 0.05 | 0.52 | 3.0 | 90 | | | |
| CRS30I30A | | | 30 | 150 | -55 to 150 | 0.10 | 0.49 | 3.0 | 82 | | | | |
| CRS04 | | 40 | 1.0 | 20 | 150 | -40 to 150 | 0.1 | 0.49 | 0.7 | 47 | | | |
| CRS10I40A | | | 20 | 150 | -55 to 150 | 0.06 | 0.49 | 0.7 | 35 | | | | |
| CRS10I40B | | | 25 | 150 | -55 to 150 | 0.10 | 0.45 | 1.0 | 62 | | | | |
| CRS15I40A | | | 1.5 | 20 | 150 | -55 to 150 | 0.06 | 0.55 | 1.5 | 35 | | | |
| CRS20I40A | | | 20 | 150 | -55 to 150 | 0.06 | 0.60 | 2.0 | 35 | | | | |
| CRS20I40B | | | 25 | 150 | -55 to 150 | 0.10 | 0.52 | 2.0 | 62 | | | | |
| CRS12 | | 60 | 1.0 | 20 | 150 | -40 to 150 | 0.1 | 0.58 | 1.0 | 40 | | | |
| CRS13 | | | 20 | 150 | -40 to 150 | 0.05 | 0.55 | 1.0 | 40 | | | | |
|  M-FLAT™ | | CMS08 | 30 | 1.0 | 25 | 125 | -40 to 150 | 1.5 | 0.37 | 1.0 | 70 | V _R = 10 V, f = 1 MHz | |
| | | CMS09 | | | 25 | 150 | -40 to 150 | 0.5 | 0.45 | 1.0 | 70 | | |
| | | CMS10I30A | | | 30 | 150 | -55 to 150 | 0.10 | 0.36 | 1.0 | 82 | | |
| | CMS06 | 2.0 | | 40 | 125 | -40 to 150 | 3.0 | 0.37 | 2.0 | 130 | | | |
| | CMS07 | | | 40 | 150 | -40 to 150 | 0.5 | 0.45 | 2.0 | 130 | | | |
| | CMS17 | | | 30 | 150 | -40 to 150 | 0.1 | 0.48 | 2.0 | 90 | | | |
| | CMS20I30A | 3.0 | 30 | 150 | -55 to 150 | 0.10 | 0.45 | 2.0 | 82 | | | | |
| | CMS01 | | 40 | 125 | -40 to 150 | 5.0 | 0.37 | 3.0 | 190 | | | | |
| | CMS03 | | 40 | 150 | -40 to 150 | 0.5 | 0.45 | 3.0 | 190 | | | | |
| | CMS30I30A | 5.0 | 30 | 150 | -55 to 150 | 0.10 | 0.49 | 3.0 | 82 | | | | |
| | CMS04 | | 70 | 125 | -40 to 150 | 8.0 | 0.37 | 5.0 | 330 | | | | |
| | CMS05 | 70 | 150 | -40 to 150 | 0.8 | 0.45 | 5.0 | 330 | | | | | |
| | CMS10 | 40 | 1.0 | 25 | 150 | -40 to 150 | 0.5 | 0.55 | 1.0 | 50 | | | |
| | CMS10I40A | | 25 | 150 | -55 to 150 | 0.10 | 0.45 | 1.0 | 62 | | | | |
| | CMS15I40A | | 1.5 | 25 | 150 | -55 to 150 | 0.10 | 0.49 | 1.5 | 62 | | | |
| | CMS11 | | 30 | 150 | -40 to 150 | 0.5 | 0.55 | 2.0 | 95 | | | | |
| | CMS20I40A | | 25 | 150 | -55 to 150 | 0.10 | 0.52 | 2.0 | 62 | | | | |
| | CMS16 | | 30 | 150 | -40 to 150 | 0.2 | 0.55 | 3.0 | 95 | | | | |
| | CMS30I40A | 60 | 3.0 | 25 | 150 | -55 to 150 | 0.10 | 0.55 | 3.0 | 62 | | | |
| | CMS14 | | 2.0 | 40 | 150 | -40 to 150 | 0.2 | 0.58 | 2.0 | 77 | | | |
| | CMS15 | | 3.0 | 60 | 150 | -40 to 150 | 0.3 | 0.58 | 3.0 | 102 | | | |

▽: I_{RRM} = 5 μA Max (V_R = 5 V) ◇: I_{F(DC)} = 3 A

High-Efficiency Diodes (HEDs)

| Package | Part Number | Absolute Maximum Ratings | | | | | Electrical Characteristics (Max) | | | | | Conditions |
|---|-------------|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---|------------|
| | | V _{RRM} (V) | I _{F(AV)} (A) | I _{FSM} (A) | T _J (°C) | T _{stg} (°C) | I _{RRM} (μA) | V _{FM} (V) | @ I _{FM} (A) | t _{rr} (ns) | | |
|  S-FLAT™ | CRH02 | 200 | 0.5 | 10 | 150 | -40 to 150 | 10 | 0.95 | 0.5 | 35 | I _F = 1 A, di/dt = -30 A/μs | |
| | CRH01 | | 1.0 | 15 | 150 | -40 to 150 | 10 | 0.98 | 1.0 | 35 | | |
|  M-FLAT™ | CMH04 | | 1.0 | 20 | 150 | -40 to 150 | 10 | 0.98 | 1.0 | 35 | | |
| | CMH07 | | 2.0 | 40 | 150 | -40 to 150 | 10 | 0.98 | 2.0 | 35 | | |
| | CMH01 | | 3.0 | 40 | 150 | -40 to 150 | 10 | 0.98 | 3.0 | 35 | | |

Bipolar Power Transistors

Switching Power Transistors

Product Lineup

| Package | Part Number | Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta = 25°C) | | | | hFE | | | | VCE (sat) Max | | | Switching Characteristics (μs) | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----|-----|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | | V _{CEO} (V) | V _{CE0} (V) | I _C (A) | P _C (W) | Min | Max | V _{CE} (V) | I _C (A) | I _B (A) | V | I _C (A) | I _B (mA) | t _r | t _{stg} |
| PW-Mini | TTC005 | 600 | 285 | 1 | 1.1 *1 | 100 | 200 | 5 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.6 | 75 m | 0.2 | 2 | 0.13 |
| | TTC013 | 600 | 350 | 0.5 | 1.0 *1 | 100 | 200 | 5 | 0.05 | 0.3 | 0.16 | 20 m | 0.12 | 3.2 | 0.17 |
| New PW-Mold | 2SC5548A | 600 | 400 | 2 | 15 *2 | 40 | 100 | 5 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.5 (Max) | 3.0 (Max) | 0.3 (Max) |
| | TTC014 | 900 | 800 | 1 | 40 *2 | 100 | 200 | 5 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.5 | 50 m | 0.2 | 4 | 0.4 |
| New PW-Mold2 | TTC008 | 600 | 285 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 100 | 200 | 5 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.5 | 62.5 m | 0.05 | 3.3 | 0.1 |
| | 2SC6142 | 800 | 375 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 100 | 200 | 5 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 3.5 | 0.15 |
| | TTC012 | 800 | 375 | 2 | 1.1 | 100 | 200 | 5 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 62.5 m | 0.1 | 4.4 | 0.15 |
| TO-3P (N) | 2SC5354 | 900 | 800 | 5 | 100 *2 | 15 | 60 | 5 | 0.5 | 1 | 2 | 0.4 | 0.7 (Max) | 4.0 (Max) | 0.5 (Max) |

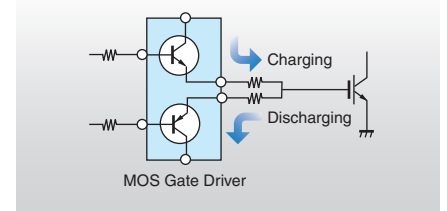
*1: Mounted on FR4 board (Cu area: 645 mm²; glass epoxy; t = 1.6 mm) *2: Tc = 25°C

Power Transistors for MOS Gate Drivers (for High-Speed Gate Drive of MOS Devices)

MOS gate drivers incorporate a pair of low-V_{CE(sat)} PNP and NPN transistors in one package.

They are ideal for high-speed gate drive applications for high-power IGBTs and MOSFETs as well as for small-motor driver applications.

Application Example



Product Lineup (2-in-1 Series)

| Package | Part Number | Polarity | Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta = 25°C) | | | | hFE | | | | VCE (sat) Max | | |
|---------|-------------|----------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-----|------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | | V _{CEO} (V) | I _C (A) | I _{CP} (A) | P _C *1 (mW) | Min | Max | V _{CE} (V) | I _C (A) | V | I _C (A) | I _B (mA) |
| SMV | HN4B101J | PNP | -30 | -1.0 | -5 | 550 | 200 | 500 | -2 | -0.12 | -0.2 | -0.4 | -13 |
| | | NPN | 30 | 1.2 | 5 | 550 | 200 | 500 | 2 | 0.12 | 0.17 | 0.4 | 13 |
| | HN4B102J | PNP | -30 | -1.8 | -8 | 750 | 200 | 500 | -2 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.6 | -20 |
| | | NPN | 30 | 2 | 8 | 750 | 200 | 500 | 2 | 0.2 | 0.14 | 0.6 | 20 |
| VS-6 | TPC6901A | PNP | -50 | -0.7 | -5 | 400 | 200 | 500 | -2 | -0.1 | -0.23 | -0.3 | -10 |
| | | NPN | 50 | 1 | 5 | 400 | 400 | 1000 | 2 | 0.1 | 0.17 | 0.3 | 6 |
| | TPC6902 | PNP | -30 | -1.7 | -8 | 700 | 200 | 500 | -2 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.6 | -20 |
| | | NPN | 30 | 2 | 8 | 700 | 200 | 500 | 2 | 0.2 | 0.14 | 0.6 | 20 |
| PS-8 | TPCP8901 | PNP | -50 | -0.8 | -5 | 830 | 200 | 500 | -2 | -0.1 | -0.2 | -0.3 | -10 |
| | | NPN | 50 | 1 | 5 | 830 | 400 | 1000 | 2 | 0.1 | 0.17 | 0.3 | 6 |
| | TPCP8902 | PNP | -30 | -2 | -8 | 890 | 200 | 500 | -2 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.6 | -20 |
| | | NPN | 30 | 2 | 8 | 890 | 200 | 500 | 2 | 0.2 | 0.14 | 0.6 | 20 |

*1: The rating applies when the transistor is mounted on an FR-4 board (Cu area = 645 mm², glass-epoxy, t = 1.6 mm) and is in single-device operation. Copper thickness: 35 mm for the TPC6901A and 70 mm for the other transistors.

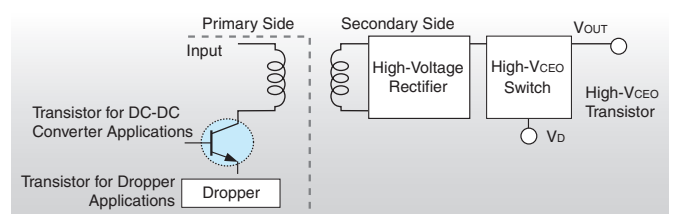
Bipolar Power Transistors for self-Excited DC-DC Converter Applications

The bipolar power transistors listed below are recommended for use as a primary-side switch in high-voltage power supplies.

Their input voltage can be as high as 24 V (V_{CEO} = 80 V or higher). The DC current gain, hFE, is guaranteed in the low-current region.

Example: 2SC6061

hFE: 100 or greater (@ V_{CE} = 2 V / I_C = 1 mA)



Product Lineup

| Package | Part Number | Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta = 25°C) | | | | hFE | | | | VCE (sat) Max | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----|-----|---------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | V _{CEX} (V) | V _{CEO} (V) | I _C (A) | P _C (W) | Min | Max | V _{CE} (V) | I _C (A) | V | I _C (A) | I _B (mA) |
| TSM | 2SC6061 | 150 | 120 | 1 | 0.625 *1 | 120 | 300 | 2 | 0.1 | 0.14 | 0.3 | 10 |
| PS-8 | TPCP8510 | 150 | 120 | 1 | 1.1 *1 | 120 | 300 | 2 | 0.1 | 0.14 | 0.3 | 10 |
| | TPCP8507 | 150 | 120 | 1 | 1.25 *1 | 120 | 300 | 2 | 0.1 | 0.14 | 0.3 | 10 |
| New PW-Mold | 2SC6076 | 160 | 80 | 3 | 10 *2 | 180 | 450 | 2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1 | 100 |
| PW-Mini | 2SC6124 | 160 | 80 | 2 | 1 *1 | 100 | 200 | 2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1 | 100 |
| TO-126N | TTC015B | 160 | 80 | 2 | 10 *2 | 100 | 200 | 2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1 | 100 |

*1: Mounted on FR4 board (Cu area: 645 mm²; glass epoxy; t = 1.6 mm) *2: Tc = 25°C

DC-DC Converter ICs

PFC Control ICs

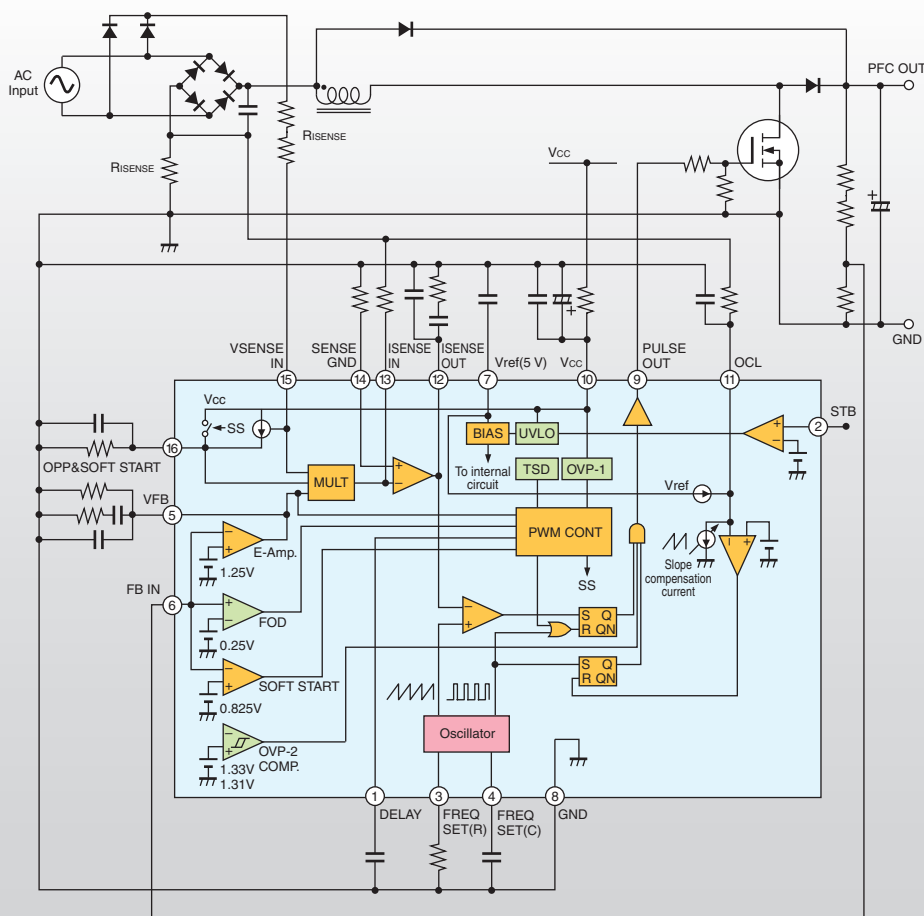
Toshiba has been developing power factor correction (PFC) controllers for reducing power factor degradation (or an increase in reactive power) and noise on AC mains due to harmonics current.

TB6818FG

Features

- Operating voltage range: 8.4 V (min) to 26 V (max)
- Startup voltage: 10.0 V (typ.)
- Pulse output mute function (starting)
- Avoiding PFC transformer noise
- Maximum drive current: 1.0 A (typ.)
- Consumption current: 250 μ A (typ.)(Standby mode)
- AC instantaneously-stop detection
- Built-in protection circuits
 - DC input overvoltage protection (OVP-1)
 - PFC output overvoltage protection (OVP-2)
 - Undervoltage lockout (UVLO)
 - Feedback-loop open detection (FOD)
 - Thermal shutdown (TSD)

Block Diagram



Product Lineup

| Part Number | Conduction | Supply Voltage (V) | Package | Features |
|-------------|------------|--------------------|---------|--|
| TB6818FG | CCM | 8.4 to 26 | SSOP16 | Reduced humming noise emitted by the PFC transformer |
| TB6819AFG | CRM | 9.5 to 25 | SOP8 | Brownout protection (BOP) |

DC-DC Converter ICs

Multiple-Output DC-DC Converter ICs

Features

Multiple-output DC-DC converter ICs are power management ICs (PMICs) that integrate several DC-DC converters on a single chip for space-saving applications. One PMIC can supply power to multiple peripheral devices and meet the needs for various applications. Multiple-output DC-DC converters are available with various output channel options to meet diverse requirements.

Application Examples

- Smartphones
- Digital still cameras

Product Lineup

| Part Number | Application | Power Configuration | Operating Input Voltage (V) | Switching Frequency (kHz) | Package |
|--------------|-------------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------|
| TC7731FTG | DDR2/3 | Step-down converter: 1 ch (4 A), LDO: 1 ch (1.5 A) | 2.7 to 5.5 | 500/1,000 | QFN40 |
| TC7732FTG | Smartphones | Step-down converter: 1 ch (1 A), LDO: 4 ch (0.3 A x 2, 0.15 A x 2) | 2.7 to 5.5 | 4,000 | QFN16 |
| TC7734FTG ** | Tablets | Step-down converter: 4 ch, LDO: 3 ch, LED drive: 2 ch, battery charger function (1.5 A) | 3.4 to 5.5 | 1,000 | QFN64 |
| TC7735FTG | LCD panels | Step-up and step-down converters: 1 ch, Step-down converter: 1 ch, charge pump: 2 ch, Op-Amp: 1 ch | 4.5 to 16 | 1,000 | QFN32 |

** : Under development

Rechargeable Lithium-Ion Battery Charger

TC7710AWBG

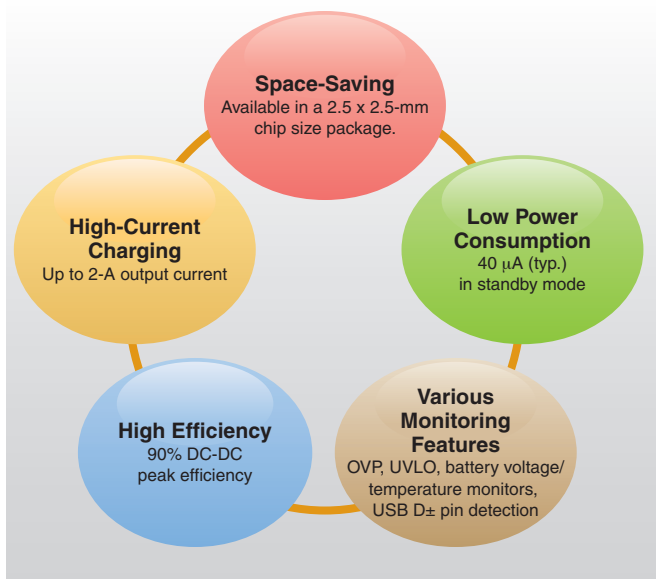
Features

Many mobile devices have an embedded high-capacity lithium-ion battery pack in order to deliver extended playtime for wide-ranging applications such as music, video and games. Manufacturers of mobile devices have been striving to keep its charge time equal to or less than the predecessor. The TC7710AWBG provides the ideal solution for rechargeable lithium-ion battery chargers with a USB port. It is compliant with the Battery Charging Specification 1.2. Due to the adoption of a DC-DC converter, it offers high efficiency and a high charge current of 2 A.

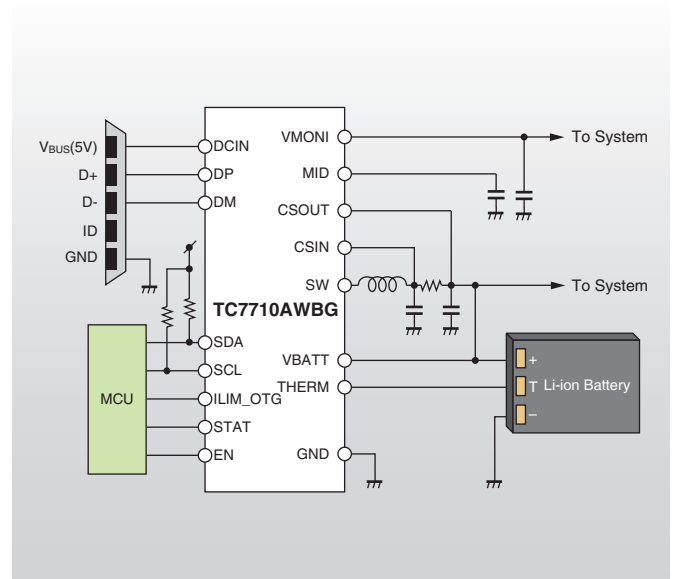
Application Examples

- Devices with a rechargeable lithium-ion battery (e.g., smartphones, digital still cameras)

Five Benefits



Application Circuit Example



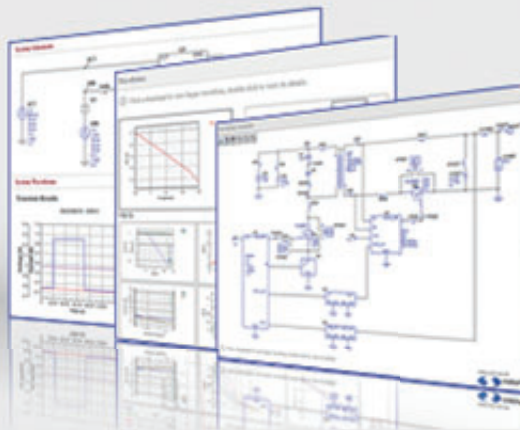
Product Lineup

| Part Number | Operating Input Voltage (V) | Input Current (A) | Output Voltage (V) | Output Current (A) | Switching Frequency (kHz) | Package |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|---------|
| TC7710AWBG | 4.3 to 6.5 | 2 (max) | 3.46 to 4.72 | 2 (max) | 3000 | WCSP25 |

Web Simulator

Toshiba Semiconductor Web Simulator

MOSFETs
Load Switch ICs
Low-Drop Out Regulator ICs



Toshiba offers an online tool that allows you to perform circuit simulation on MOSFETs, load switch ICs and LDO regulators.

- The Toshiba Semiconductor Web Simulator allows you to simulate the MOSFET performance under various voltage and temperature conditions.
- You can analyze the switching waveforms of MOSFETs in AC/DC and DC/DC converter applications.
- You can also simulate PFC, full-bridge, flyback and synchronous buck converters.
- In addition, you can simulate the behaviors of load switch ICs and LDO regulators.

* User registration is required to use the Web Simulator.

MOSFETs

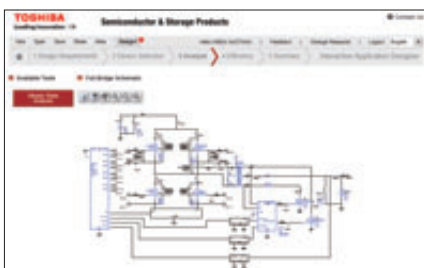


Interactive Datasheet <Device characteristics simulation>

Allows you to check the performance characteristics curves shown in datasheets under arbitrary conditions.

Simulatable characteristics

I_D - V_{DS} , I_D - V_{GS} , $R_{DS(ON)}$ - V_{GS} , $R_{DS(ON)}$ - I_D , $R_{DS(ON)}$ - T_a , I_{DR} - V_{DS} , C - V_{DS} , Q_g and other curves



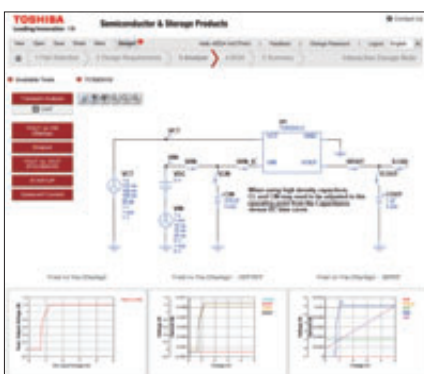
Interactive Application Designer <Circuit simulation>

Allows you analyze the switching waveforms and power efficiencies of AC-DC and DC-DC converters.

Supported power supply topologies

- Power factor correction (PFC) circuits
- Full-bridge converters
- Flyback converters
- Buck converters

Load Switch ICs/LDO Regulators



Interactive Design Note <Circuit simulation>

You can perform circuit simulation on load switch ICs and LDO regulators.

Supported simulation

- Transient analysis
- Startup analysis
- $R_{DS(ON)}$ - V_{IN} and $R_{DS(ON)}$ - I_{OUT} characteristics
- Inrush current

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