

# TLP265J

## 1. Applications

- Triac Drivers
- Programmable Logic Controllers (PLCs)
- AC-Output Modules
- Solid-State Relays

## 2. General

The TLP265J consists of a non zero crossing photo triac, optically coupled to a gallium arsenide infrared emitting diode. The TLP265J is housed in the SO6 package and guarantees a creepage distance of 5.0 mm (min), a clearance of 5.0 mm (min) and insulation thickness of 0.4 mm (min). Therefore, the TLP265J meets the reinforced insulation class requirements of international safety standards.

## 3. Features

- (1) Peak off-state voltage: 600 V (min)
- (2) Non zero crossing functionary (NZC)
- (3) Trigger LED current: 10 mA (max)
- (4) On-state current: 70 mA (max)
- (5) Isolation voltage: 3750 Vrms (min)
- (6) Safety standards

UL-approved: UL1577 File No.E67349

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

VDE-approved: Option (V4) EN60747-5-5 (**Note**)

Maximum operating insulation voltage: 707 V<sub>peak</sub>

Highest permissible overvoltage: 6000 V<sub>peak</sub>

Note: When an EN60747-5-5 approved type is needed, please designate the **Option (V4)**.

**Table Trigger LED Current (Note) (Unless otherwise specified, T<sub>a</sub> = 25 °C)**

Rank	I <sub>FT</sub> Rank Marking	Test Condition	Trigger LED Current I <sub>FT</sub> (min)	Trigger LED Current I <sub>FT</sub> (max)	Unit
None	10	V <sub>T</sub> = 6 V	—	10	mA
(IFT7)	7	V <sub>T</sub> = 6 V	—	7	

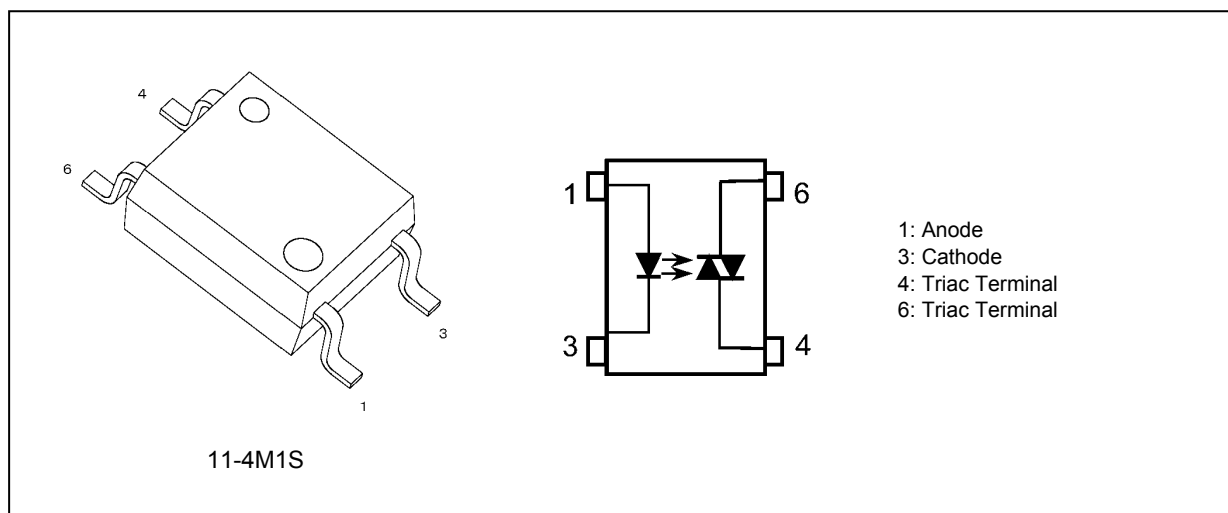
Note: Specify both the part number and a rank in this format when ordering.

Example: TLP265J (IFT7)

For safety standard certification, however, specify the part number alone.

Example: TLP265J

## 4. Packaging and Pin Assignment



## 5. Mechanical Parameters

Characteristics	2.54-mm pitch	Unit
Creepage distances	5.0 (min)	mm
Clearance distances	5.0 (min)	
Internal isolation thickness	0.4 (min)	

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

	Characteristics	Symbol	Note	Rating	Unit
LED	Input forward current	$I_F$		30	mA
	Input forward current derating ( $T_a \geq 53\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	$\Delta I_F / \Delta T_a$		-0.3	mA/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
	Input forward current (pulsed)	$I_{FP}$	(Note 1)	1	A
	Input reverse voltage	$V_R$		5	V
	Junction temperature	$T_j$		125	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
	Input power dissipation	$P_D$		50	mW
Detector	Off-state output terminal voltage	$V_{DRM}$		600	V
	R.M.S. on-state current ( $T_a = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	$I_{T(RMS)}$		70	mA
	R.M.S. on-state current ( $T_a = 70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	$I_{T(RMS)}$		40	
	R.M.S. on-state current derating ( $T_a \geq 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	$\Delta I_{T(RMS)} / \Delta T_a$		-0.67	mA/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
	ON-state current (pulsed)	$I_{ONP}$	(Note 2)	2	A
	Peak non-repetitive surge current	$I_{TSM}$	(Note 3)	1.2	A
	Junction temperature	$T_j$		125	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
	Input power dissipation	$P_D$		200	mW
Common	Operating temperature	$T_{opr}$		-40 to 100	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
	Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$		-55 to 125	
	Lead soldering temperature (10 s)	$T_{sol}$		260	
	Isolation voltage AC, 1 min, R.H. $\leq 60\%$	$BV_S$	(Note 4)	3750	Vrms

Note: Using continuously under heavy loads (e.g. the application of high temperature/current/voltage and the significant change in temperature, etc.) may cause this product to decrease in the reliability significantly even if the operating conditions (i.e. operating temperature/current/voltage, etc.) are within the absolute maximum ratings.

Please design the appropriate reliability upon reviewing the Toshiba Semiconductor Reliability Handbook ("Handling Precautions"/"Derating Concept and Methods") and individual reliability data (i.e. reliability test report and estimated failure rate, etc.).

Note 1: Pulse width (PW)  $\leq 100\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ , 100 pps

Note 2: Pulse width (PW)  $\leq 100\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ , 120 pps

Note 3: Pulse width (PW)  $\leq 10\text{ ms}$

Note 4: This device is considered as a two-terminal device: Pins 1 and 3 are shorted together, and pins 4 and 6 are shorted together.

## 7. Recommended Operating Conditions (Note)

Characteristics	Symbol	Note	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
AC mains voltage	$V_{AC}$		—	—	240	V
Input forward current	$I_F$		15	20	25	mA
ON-state current (pulsed)	$I_{ONP}$		—	—	1	A
Operating temperature	$T_{opr}$		-25	—	85	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

Note: The recommended operating conditions are given as a design guide necessary to obtain the intended performance of the device. Each parameter is an independent value. When creating a system design using this device, the electrical characteristics specified in this datasheet should also be considered.

## 8. Electrical Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified, $T_a = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

	Characteristics	Symbol	Note	Test Condition	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
LED	Input forward voltage	$V_F$		$I_F = 10\text{ mA}$	1.0	1.27	1.4	V
	Input reverse current	$I_R$		$V_R = 5\text{ V}$	—	—	10	$\mu\text{A}$
	Input capacitance	$C_t$		$V = 0\text{ V}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$	—	30	—	pF
Detector	Peak off-state current	$I_{\text{DRM}}$		$V_{\text{DRM}} = 600\text{ V}$	—	10	1000	nA
	Peak on-state voltage	$V_{\text{TM}}$		$I_{\text{TM}} = 70\text{ mA}$	—	1.7	2.8	V
	Holding current	$I_H$		—	—	1.0	—	mA
	Critical rate of rise of off-state voltage	$dv/dt$		$V_{\text{in}} = 240\text{ V}$ , $T_a = 85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ See Fig. 8.1	—	500	—	$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
	Critical rate of rise of commutating voltage ( $dv/dt$ )	$dv/dt(c)$		$V_{\text{in}} = 60\text{ Vrms}$ , $I_T = 15\text{ mA}$ See Fig. 8.1	—	0.2	—	

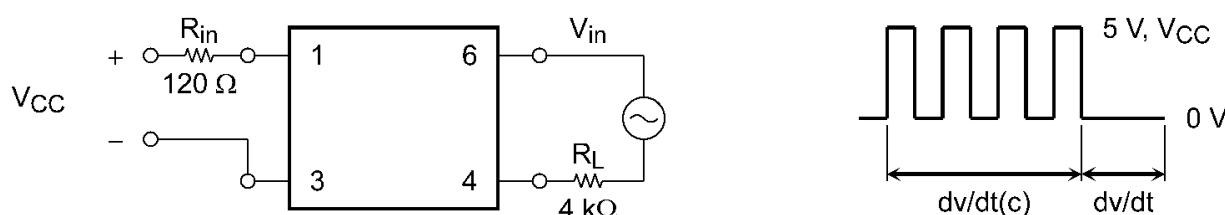


Fig. 8.1  $dv/dt$  Test Circuit

## 9. Coupled Electrical Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified, $T_a = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

Characteristics	Symbol	Note	Test Condition	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Trigger LED current	$I_{\text{FT}}$		$V_T = 6\text{ V}$	—	—	10	mA
Turn-on time	$t_{\text{on}}$		$V_D = 6 \rightarrow 4\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 100\text{ }\Omega$ , $I_F = \text{Rated } I_{\text{FT}} \times 1.5\text{ mA}$	—	—	100	$\mu\text{s}$

## 10. Isolation Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified, $T_a = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

Characteristics	Symbol	Note	Test Condition	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Total capacitance (input to output)	$C_S$	(Note 1)	$V_S = 0\text{ V}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$	—	0.8	—	pF
Isolation resistance	$R_S$	(Note 1)	$V_S = 500\text{ V}$ , R.H. $\leq 60\%$	$1 \times 10^{12}$	$10^{14}$	—	$\Omega$
Isolation voltage	$BV_S$	(Note 1)	AC, 1 min.	3750	—	—	Vrms
			AC, 1 s in oil	—	10000	—	
			DC, 1 min. in oil	—	10000	—	Vdc

Note 1: This device is considered as a two-terminal device: Pins 1 and 3 are shorted together, and pins 4 and 6 are shorted together.

# 11. Characteristics Curves (Note)

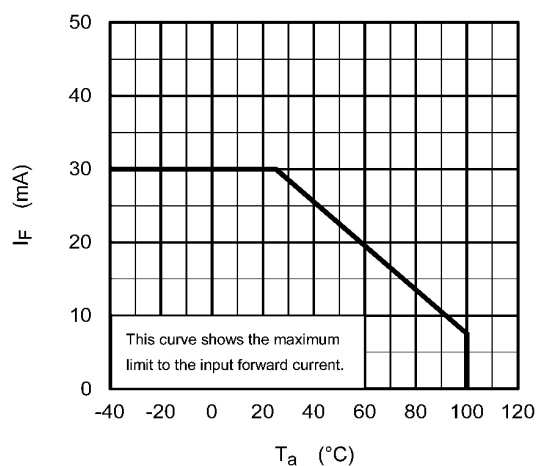


Fig. 11.1  $I_F - T_a$

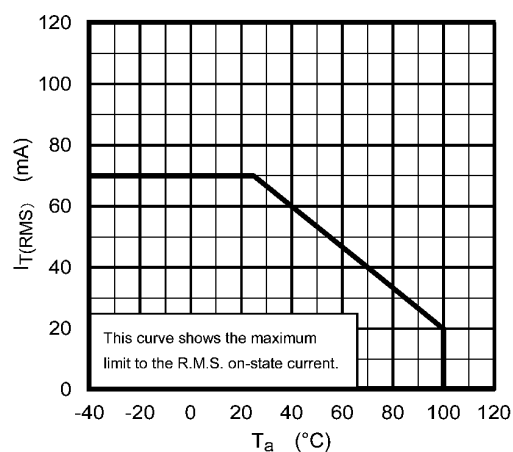


Fig. 11.2  $I_T(RMS) - T_a$

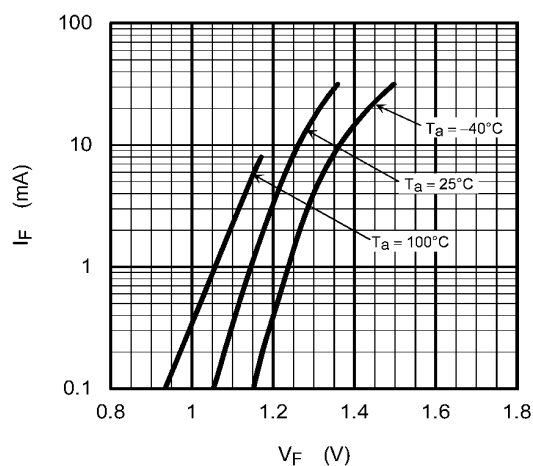


Fig. 11.3  $I_F - V_F$

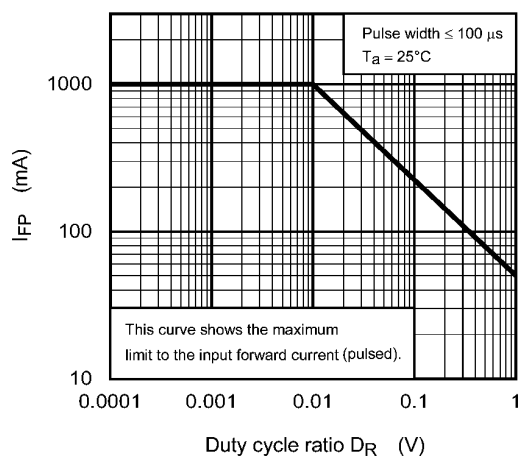


Fig. 11.4  $I_{FP} - D_R$

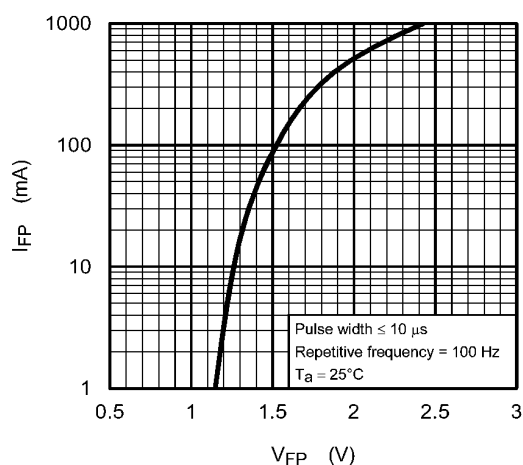


Fig. 11.5  $I_{FP} - V_{FP}$

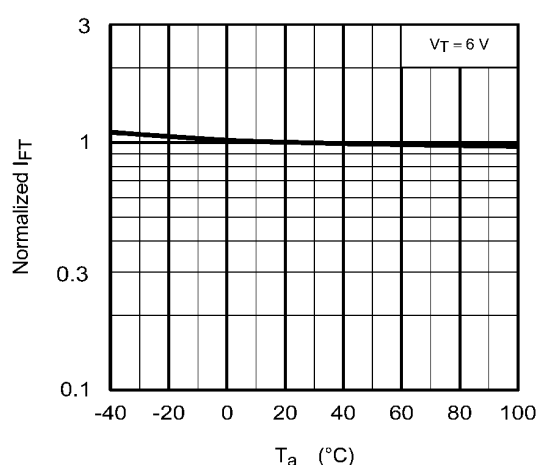
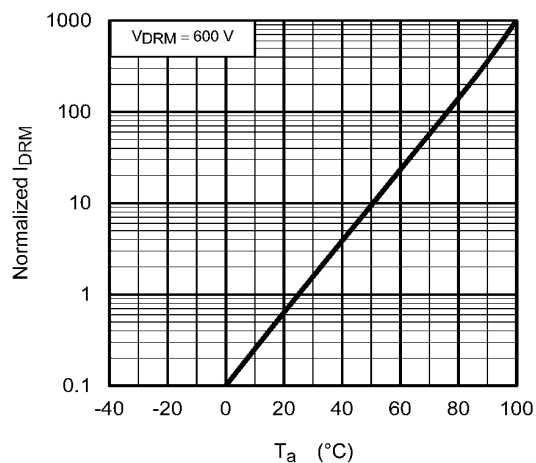
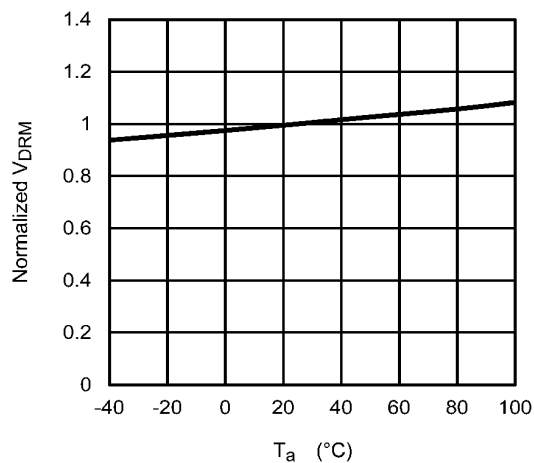


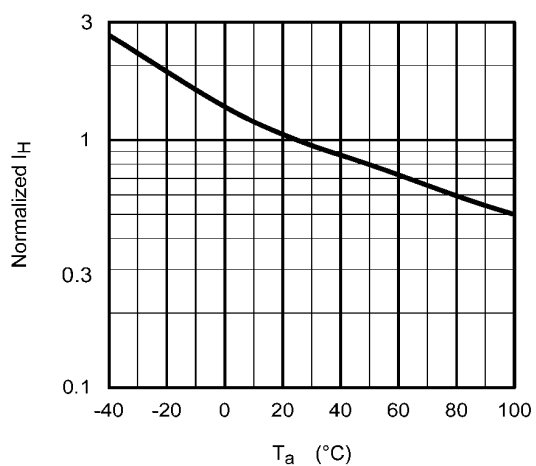
Fig. 11.6 Normalized  $I_{FT} - T_a$



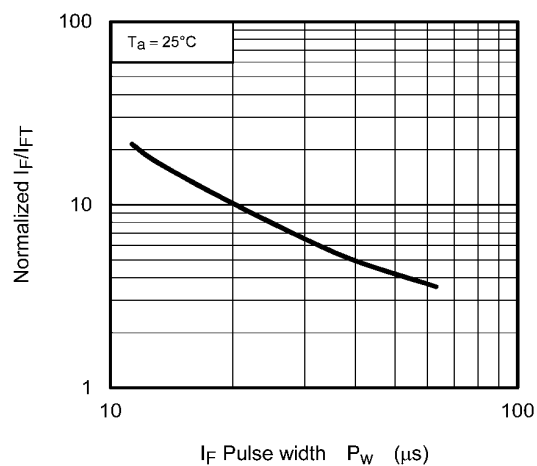
**Fig. 11.7 Normalized  $I_{DRM}$  -  $T_a$**



**Fig. 11.8 Normalized  $V_{DRM}$  -  $T_a$**



**Fig. 11.9 Normalized  $I_H$  -  $T_a$**



**Fig. 11.10 Normalized  $I_F/I_{FT}$  -  $I_F P_w$**

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

## 12. Soldering and Storage

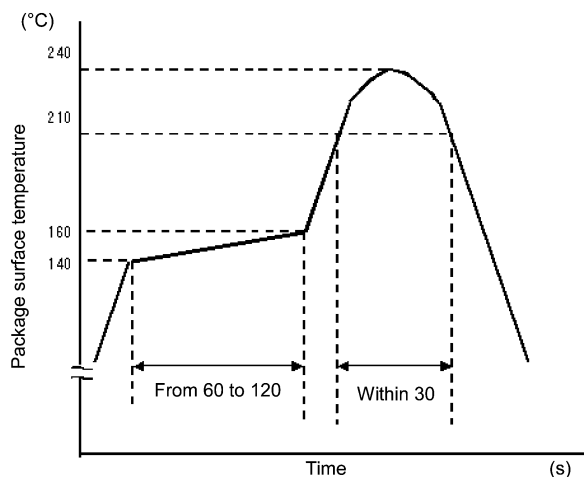
### 12.1. Precautions for Soldering

The soldering temperature should be controlled as closely as possible to the conditions shown below, irrespective of whether a soldering iron or a reflow soldering method is used.

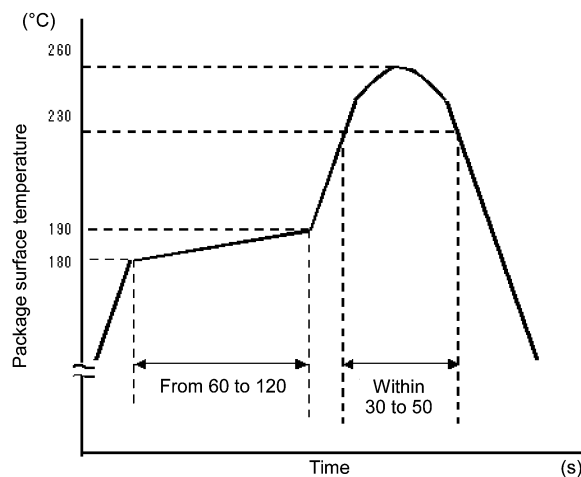
- When using soldering reflow (See Fig. 12.1.1 and 12.1.2)

Reflow soldering must be performed once or twice.

The mounting should be completed with the interval from the first to the last mountings being 2 weeks.



**Fig. 12.1.1 An Example of a Temperature Profile When Sn-Pb Eutectic Solder Is Used**



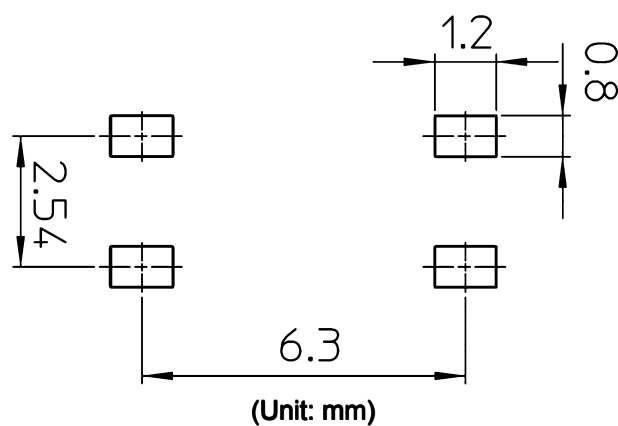
**Fig. 12.1.2 An Example of a Temperature Profile When Lead(Pb)-Free Solder Is Used**

- When using soldering flow (Applicable to both eutectic solder and Lead(Pb)-Free solder)  
Apply preheating of 150 °C for 60 to 120 seconds.  
Mounting condition of 260 °C within 10 seconds is recommended.  
Flow soldering must be performed once.
- When using soldering Iron (Applicable to both eutectic solder and Lead(Pb)-Free solder)  
Complete soldering within 10 seconds for lead temperature not exceeding 260 °C or within 3 seconds not exceeding 350 °C Heating by soldering iron must be done only once per lead.

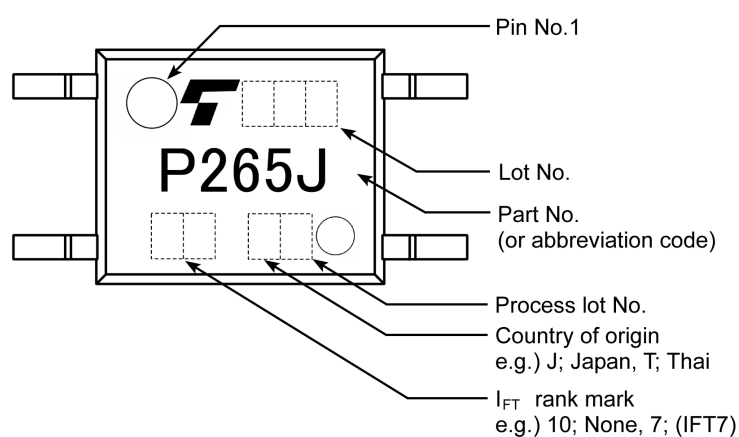
### 12.2. Precautions for General Storage

- Avoid storage locations where devices may be exposed to moisture or direct sunlight.
- Follow the precautions printed on the packing label of the device for transportation and storage.
- Keep the storage location temperature and humidity within a range of 5 °C to 35 °C and 45% to 75%, respectively.
- Do not store the products in locations with poisonous gases (especially corrosive gases) or in dusty conditions.
- Store the products in locations with minimal temperature fluctuations. Rapid temperature changes during storage can cause condensation, resulting in lead oxidation or corrosion, which will deteriorate the solderability of the leads.
- When restoring devices after removal from their packing, use anti-static containers.
- Do not allow loads to be applied directly to devices while they are in storage.
- If devices have been stored for more than two years under normal storage conditions, it is recommended that you check the leads for ease of soldering prior to use.

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



### 14. Marking (Note)



Note: A different marking is used for photocouplers that have been qualified according to option (V4) of EN60747. See Fig.15.4.

## 15. EN60747-5-5 Option (V4) Specification

- Part number: TLP265J (**Note**)
- The following part naming conventions are used for the devices that have been qualified according to option (D4) of EN60747.

Example: TLP265J(V4-TPL, E(O

V4: EN60747 option

TPL: Tape type

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

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

e.g., TLP265J(V4) → TLP265J

Note 1: Please contact your Toshiba sales representative for details on environmental information such as the product's RoHS compatibility.

RoHS is the Directive 2002/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 January 2003 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronics equipment.

Description	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Application classification			
for rated mains voltage $\leq 150$ Vrms		I-IV	—
for rated mains voltage $\leq 300$ Vrms		I-III	—
Climatic classification		40 / 125 / 21	—
Pollution degree		2	—
Maximum operating insulation voltage	$V_{IORM}$	707	Vpk
Input to output test voltage, Method A $V_{pr} = 1.5 \times V_{IORM}$ , type and sample test $t_p = 10$ s, partial discharge $< 5$ pC	$V_{pr}$	1060	Vpk
Input to output test voltage, Method B $V_{pr} = 1.875 \times V_{IORM}$ , 100% production test $t_p = 1$ s, partial discharge $< 5$ pC	$V_{pr}$	1325	Vpk
Highest permissible overvoltage (transient overvoltage, $t_{pr} = 60$ s)	$V_{TR}$	6000	Vpk
Safety limiting values (max. permissible ratings in case of fault, also refer to thermal derating curve)			
current (input current $I_F$ , $P_{SO} = 0$ )	$I_S$	250	mA
power (output or total power dissipation)	$P_{SO}$	400	mW
temperature	$T_S$	150	°C
Insulation resistance, input-output $V_{IO} = 500$ V, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{IO} = 500$ V, $T_a = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{IO} = 500$ V, $T_a = T_S$	$R_{Si}$	$\geq 10^{12}$ $\geq 10^{11}$ $\geq 10^9$	$\Omega$

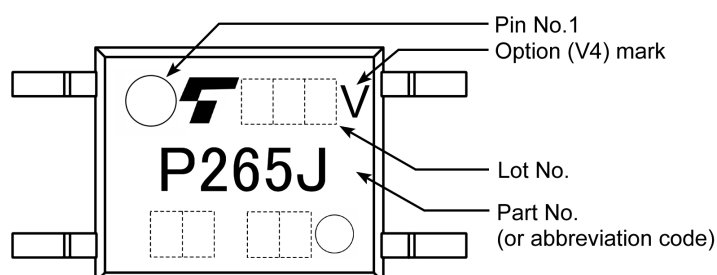
Fig. 15.1 EN60747 Insulation Characteristics

Minimum creepage distance	Cr	5.0 mm
Minimum clearance	Cl	5.0 mm
Minimum insulation thickness	ti	0.4 mm
Comparative tracking index	CTI	175

**Fig. 15.2 Insulation Related Specifications (Note)**

Note: If a printed circuit is incorporated, the creepage distance and clearance may be reduced below this value. (e. g., at a standard distance between soldering eye centers of 3.5 mm). If this is not permissible, the user shall take suitable measures.

Note: This photocoupler is suitable for **safe electrical isolation** only within the safety limit data. Maintenance of the safety data shall be ensured by means of protective circuits.


**Fig. 15.3 Marking on packing for EN60747**

**Fig. 15.4 Marking Example (Note)**

Note: The above marking is applied to the photocouplers that have been qualified according to option (V4) of EN60747.

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

Method A

(for type and sampling tests,  
destructive tests)

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

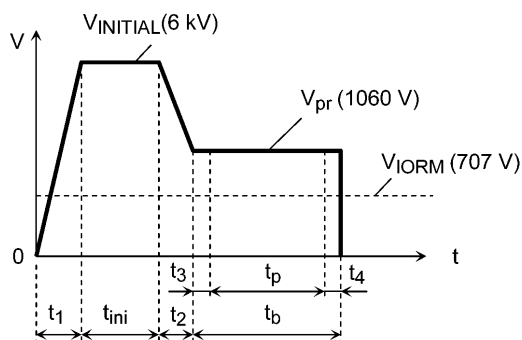


Figure 2 Partial discharge measurement procedure according to EN60747  
Non-destructive test for 100% inspection.

Method B

(for sample test, non-  
destructive test)

$t_3, t_4$  = 0.1 s  
 $t_p$  (Measuring time for  
 partial discharge) = 1 s  
 $t_b$  = 1.2 s

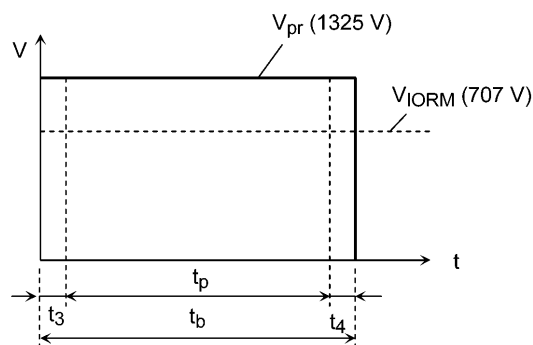
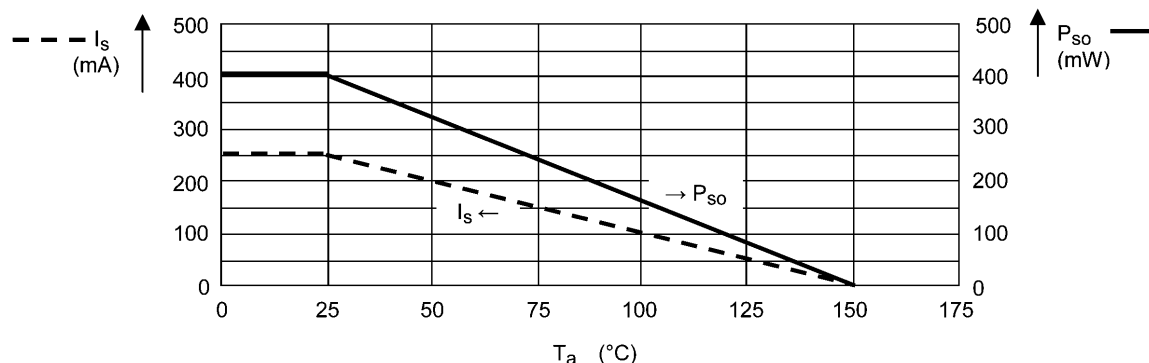


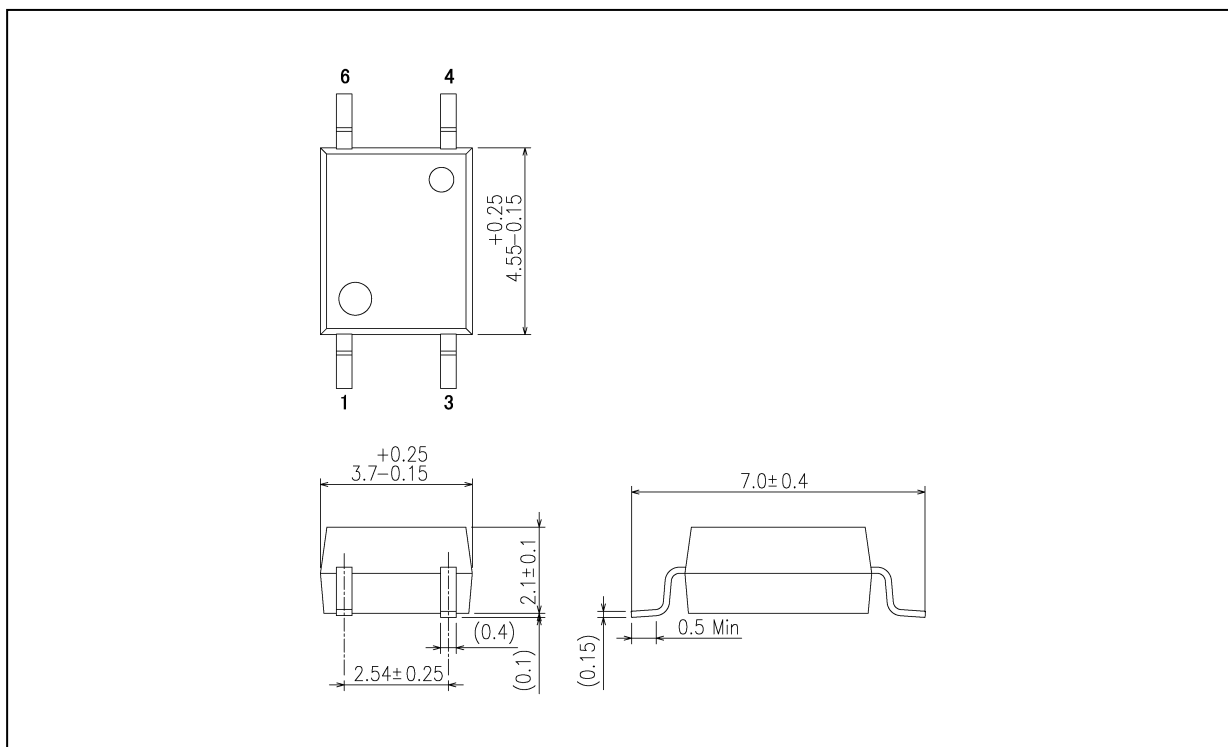
Figure 3 Dependency of maximum safety ratings on ambient temperature



**Fig. 15.6 Measurement Procedure**

## Package Dimensions

Unit: mm



Weight: 0.08 g (typ.)

Package Name(s)
TOSHIBA: 11-4M1S

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