

# TLP266J

## 1. Applications

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

## 2. General

The TLP266J consists of a zero crossing photo triac, optically coupled to an infrared LED. The TLP266J 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 TLP266J meets the reinforced insulation class requirements of international safety standards.

## 3. Features

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

UL-recognized: UL 1577, File No.E67349

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

VDE-approved: EN 60747-5-5, EN 62368-1 (**Note 1**)

CQC-approved: GB4943.1, GB8898 Japan and Thailand Factory



仅适用于海拔 2000m 以下地区安全使用

Note 1: When a VDE approved type is needed, please designate the **Option (V4)**.

**Table Trigger LED Current (Note) (Unless otherwise specified,  $T_a = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ )**

| Rank   | $I_{FT}$ Rank Marking | Test Condition     | Trigger LED Current $I_{FT}$ (min) | Trigger LED Current $I_{FT}$ (max) | Unit |
|--------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------|
| None   | 10                    | $V_T = 3\text{ V}$ | —                                  | 10                                 | mA   |
| (IFT7) | 7                     | $V_T = 3\text{ V}$ | —                                  | 7                                  |      |

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

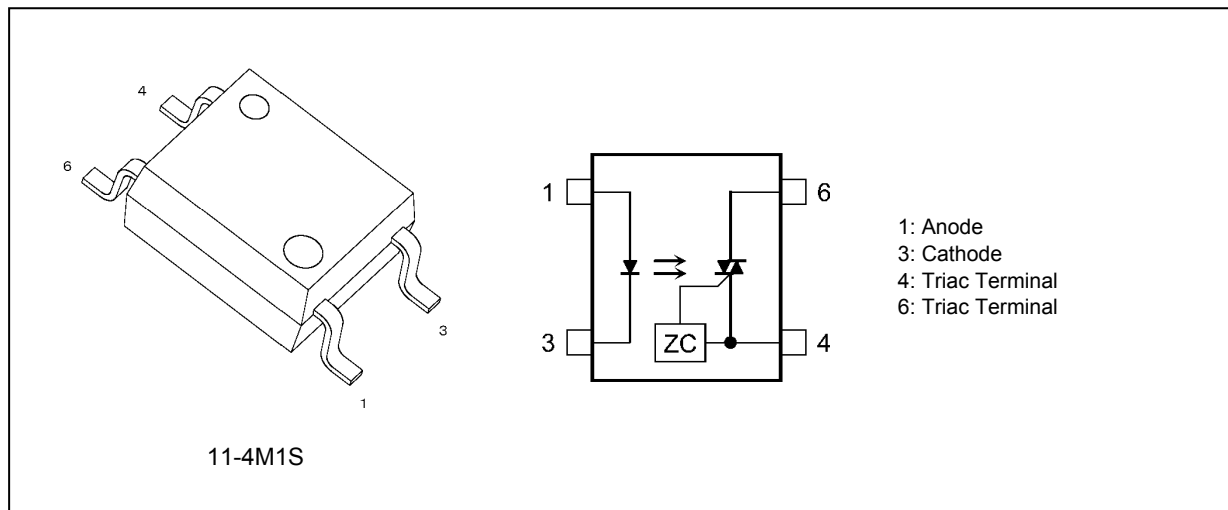
Example: TLP266J (IFT7)

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

Example: TLP266J

Start of commercial production  
2012-11

## 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. Product Naming Conventions

- (1) Type of package used for shipment is denoted by a symbol suffix after a part number. The method of classification is as below.

Example) TLP266J(TPL,E

Part number: TLP266J

Tape type: TPL (**Note 1**)

[[G]]/RoHS COMPATIBLE: E (**Note 2**)

Note 1: At the part of tape type, below options are used.  
TPL, TPR

Note 2: Please contact your Toshiba sales representative for details on environmental information such as the product's RoHS compatibility.  
RoHS is the Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment.

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

|          | Characteristics   | Symbol                         | Note     | Rating     | Unit  |
|----------|---|--------------------------------|----------|------------|-------|
| LED      | Input forward current   | $I_F$                          |          | 50         | mA    |
|          | Input forward current derating ( $T_a \geq 53\text{ °C}$ )    | $\Delta I_F/\Delta T_a$        |          | -0.7       | mA/°C |
|          | Input forward current (pulsed)                                | $I_{FP}$                       | (Note 1) | 1          | A     |
|          | Input reverse voltage   | $V_R$                          |          | 5          | V     |
|          | Input power dissipation                                       | $P_D$                          |          | 50         | mW    |
|          | Input power dissipation derating ( $T_a \geq 53\text{ °C}$ )  | $\Delta P_D/\Delta T_a$        |          | -0.7       | mW/°C |
|          | Junction temperature  | $T_j$                          |          | 125        | °C    |
| Detector | Off-state output terminal voltage                             | $V_{DRM}$                      |          | 600        | V     |
|          | R.M.S. on-state current ( $T_a = 25\text{ °C}$ )              | $I_{T(RMS)}$                   |          | 70         | mA    |
|          | R.M.S. on-state current ( $T_a = 70\text{ °C}$ )              | $I_{T(RMS)}$                   |          | 40         | mA    |
|          | R.M.S. on-state current derating ( $T_a \geq 25\text{ °C}$ )  | $\Delta I_{T(RMS)}/\Delta T_a$ |          | -0.67      | mA/°C |
|          | ON-state current (pulsed)                                     | $I_{ONP}$                      | (Note 2) | 2          | A     |
|          | Peak non-repetitive surge current                             | $I_{TSM}$                      | (Note 3) | 1.2        | A     |
|          | Output power dissipation                                      | $P_O$                          |          | 200        | mW    |
|          | Output power dissipation derating ( $T_a \geq 25\text{ °C}$ ) | $\Delta P_O/\Delta T_a$        |          | -2.0       | mW/°C |
|          | Junction temperature  | $T_j$                          |          | 125        | °C    |
| Common   | Operating temperature   | $T_{opr}$                      |          | -40 to 100 | °C    |
|          | Storage temperature   | $T_{stg}$                      |          | -55 to 125 | °C    |
|          | Lead soldering temperature (10 s)                             | $T_{sol}$                      |          | 260        | °C    |
|          | Isolation voltage AC, 60 s, 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)  $\leq 100\ \mu\text{s}$ , 100 pps

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

## 8. 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  | °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 data sheet should also be considered.

## 9. 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                                      | $I_H$            |      | —   | —   | 0.6  | —    | mA                     |
|          | Critical rate of rise of off-state voltage           | dv/dt            |      | $V_{\text{in}} = 240\text{ V}, T_a = 85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$<br>See Fig. 9.1. | 200 | 500  | —    | $\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$ |
|          | Critical rate of rise of commutating voltage (dv/dt) | dv/dt(c)         |      | $V_{\text{in}} = 60\text{ Vrms}, I_T = 15\text{ mA}$<br>See Fig. 9.1.           | —   | 0.2  | —    |                        |

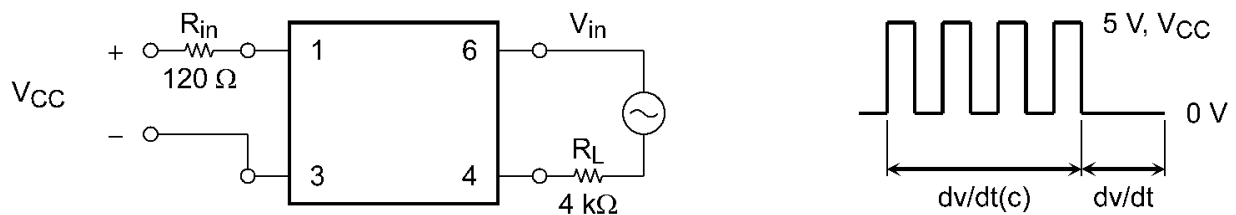


Fig. 9.1 dv/dt Test Circuit and Waveform

## 10. 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 | $I_{\text{FT}}$ |      | $V_T = 3\text{ V}$   | —   | —    | 10  | mA            |
| Inhibit voltage     | $V_{\text{IH}}$ |      | $I_F = \text{Rated } I_{\text{FT}}$  | —   | —    | 30  | V             |
| Inhibit current     | $I_{\text{IH}}$ |      | $I_F = \text{Rated } I_{\text{FT}}$<br>$V_T = \text{Rated } V_{\text{DRM}}$                                      | —   | 200  | 600 | $\mu\text{A}$ |
| Turn-on time        | $t_{\text{on}}$ |      | $V_D = 6 \rightarrow 4\text{ V}, R_L = 100\ \Omega,$<br>$I_F = \text{Rated } I_{\text{FT}} \times 1.5\text{ mA}$ | —   | 30   | 100 | $\mu\text{s}$ |

## 11. 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) | $V_S = 500\text{ V}, \text{R.H.} \leq 60\%$ | $10^{12}$ | $10^{14}$ | —   | $\Omega$ |
| Isolation voltage                   | $BV_S$ | (Note 1) | AC, 60 s                                    | 3750      | —         | —   | Vrms     |

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.

## 12. Characteristics Curves (Note)

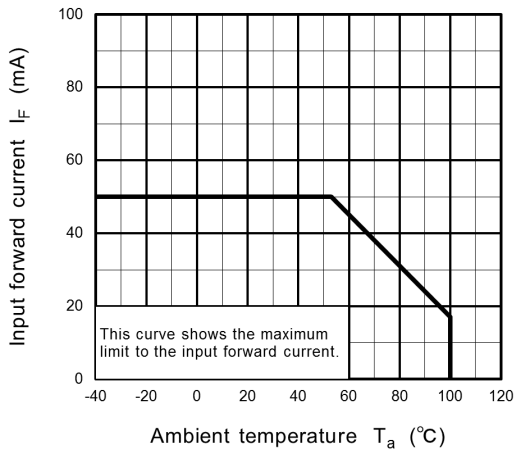


Fig. 12.1  $I_F - T_a$

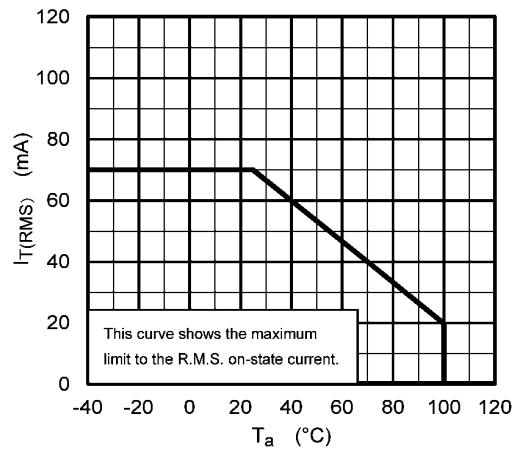


Fig. 12.2  $I_{T(RMS)} - T_a$

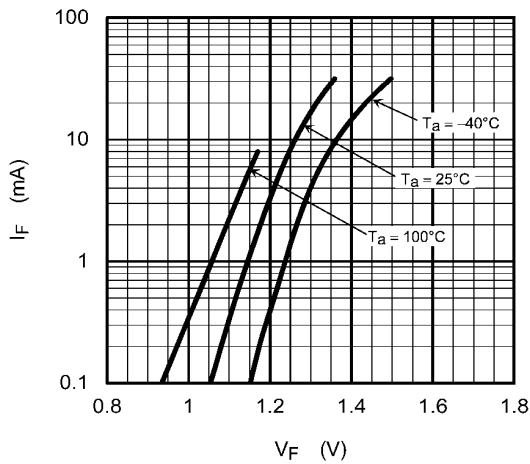


Fig. 12.3  $I_F - V_F$

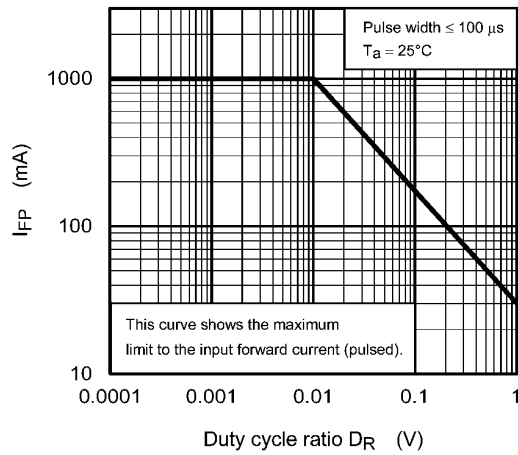


Fig. 12.4  $I_{FP} - D_R$

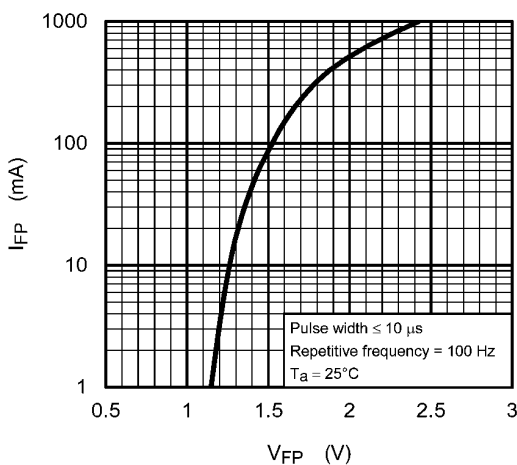


Fig. 12.5  $I_{FP} - V_{FP}$

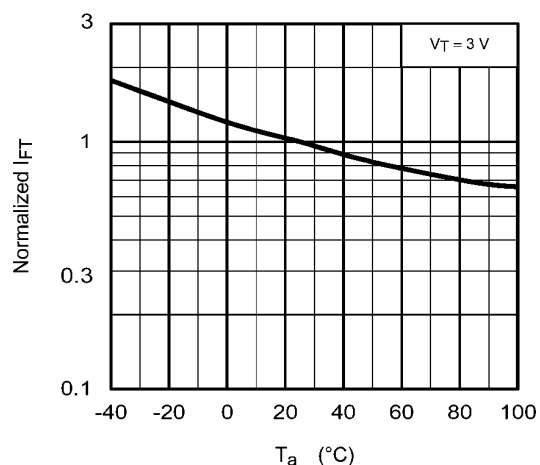
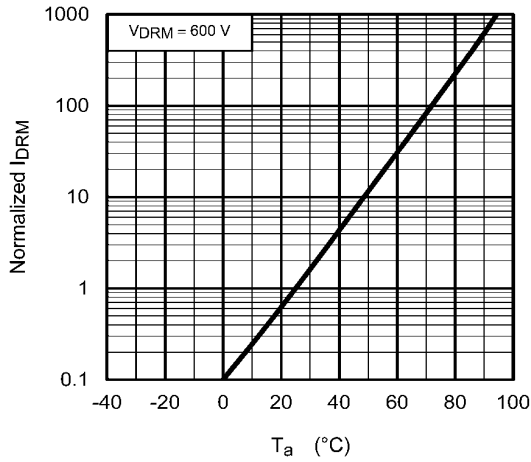
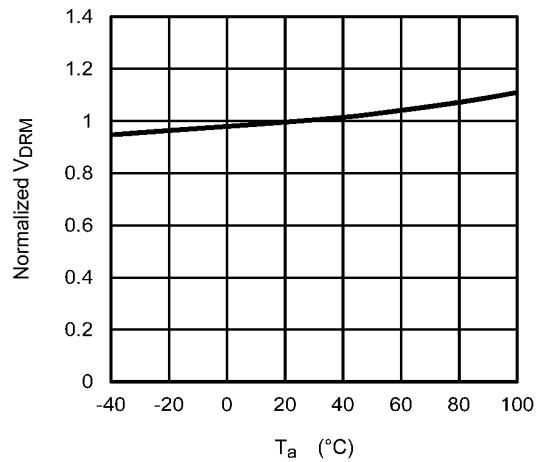


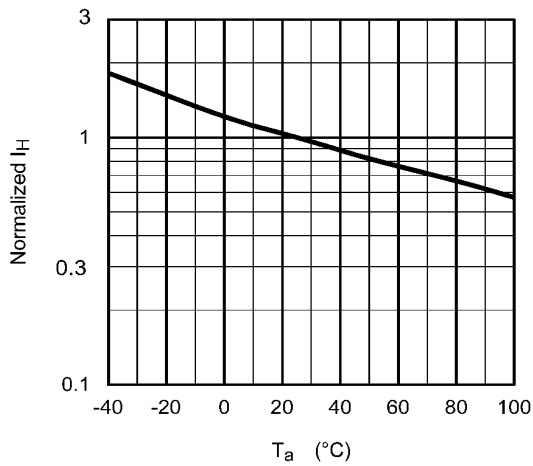
Fig. 12.6 Normalized  $I_{FT} - T_a$



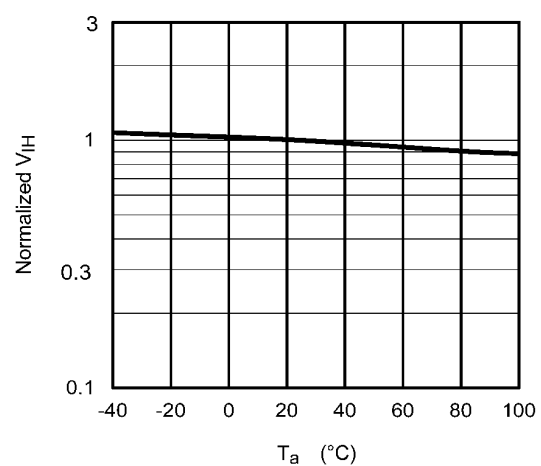
**Fig. 12.7 Normalized  $I_{DRM} - T_a$**



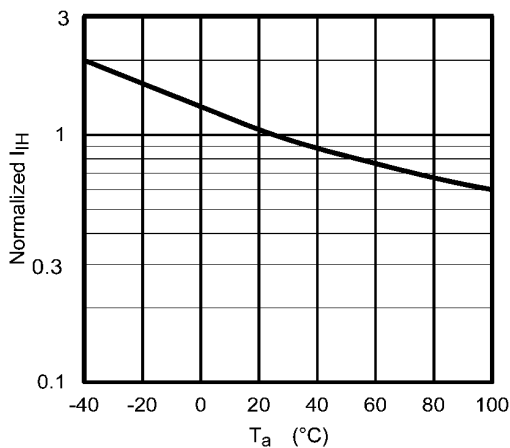
**Fig. 12.8 Normalized  $V_{DRM} - T_a$**



**Fig. 12.9 Normalized  $I_H - T_a$**



**Fig. 12.10 Normalized  $V_H - T_a$**



**Fig. 12.11 Normalized  $I_H - T_a$**

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

## 13. Soldering and Storage

### 13.1. Precautions for Soldering

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

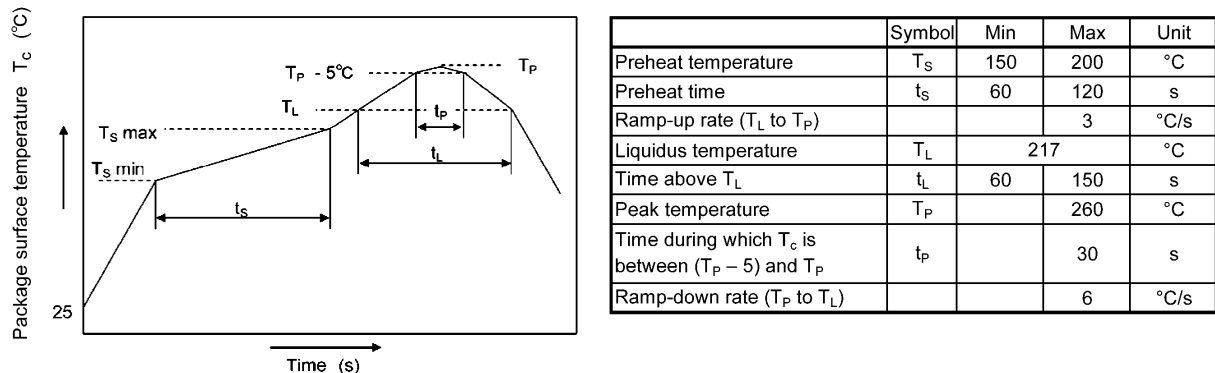
- When using soldering reflow.

The soldering temperature profile is based on the package surface temperature.

(See the figure shown below, which is based on the package surface temperature.)

Reflow soldering must be performed once or twice.

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



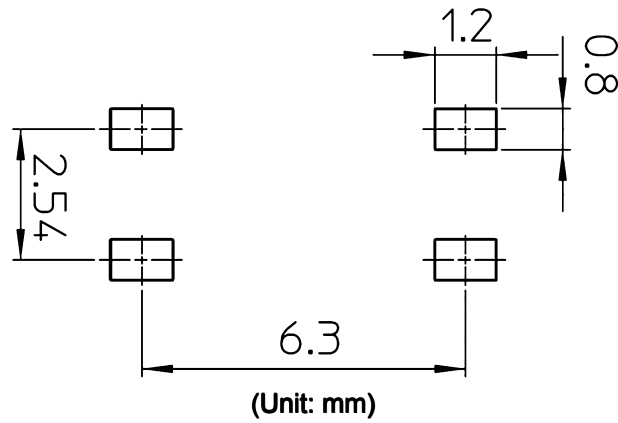
**Fig. 13.1.1 An example of a temperature profile when lead(Pb)-free solder is used**

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

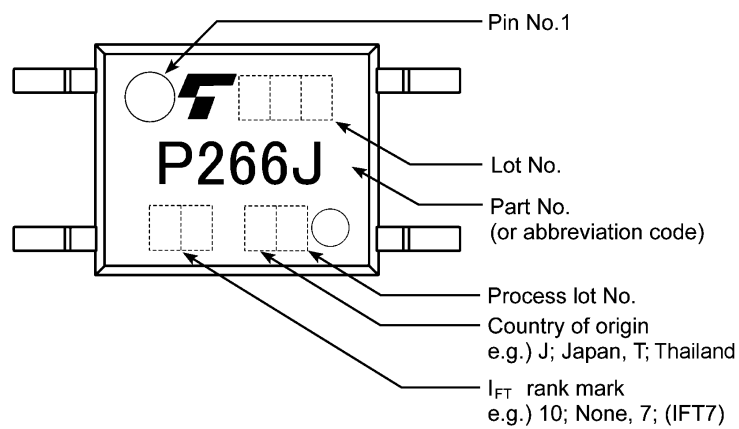
### 13.2. Precautions for General Storage

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

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



## 15. Marking (Note)



Note: A different marking is used for photocouplers that have been qualified according to option (V4) of EN 60747. See Fig.16.3 and Fig.16.4.



## 16. EN 60747-5-5 Option (V4) Specification

- Part number: TLP266J (**Note**)
- The following part naming conventions are used for the devices that have been qualified according to option (V4) of EN 60747.

Example: TLP266J(V4-TPL,E)

V4: EN 60747 option

TPL: Tape type

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

Note: Use TOSHIBA standard type number for safety standard application.  
e.g., TLP266J(V4-TPL,E → TLP266J

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

RoHS is the Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment.

| Description  | Symbol                        | Rating  | Unit           |
|--|-------------------------------|---|----------------|
| Application classification<br>for rated mains voltage $\leq 150$ Vrms<br>for rated mains voltage $\leq 300$ Vrms   |                               | I-IV<br>I-III                                   | —              |
| Climatic classification  |                               | 55 / 100 / 21                                   | —              |
| Pollution degree   |                               | 2   | —              |
| Maximum operating insulation voltage   | $V_{IORM}$                    | 707   | Vpeak          |
| Input to output test voltage, Method A<br>$V_{pr} = 1.6 \times V_{IORM}$ , type and sample test<br>$t_p = 10$ s, partial discharge $< 5$ pC  | $V_{pr}$                      | 1131  | Vpeak          |
| Input to output test voltage, Method B<br>$V_{pr} = 1.875 \times V_{IORM}$ , 100 % production test<br>$t_p = 1$ s, partial discharge $< 5$ pC  | $V_{pr}$                      | 1325  | Vpeak          |
| Highest permissible overvoltage<br>(transient overvoltage, $t_{pr} = 60$ s)  | $V_{TR}$                      | 6000  | Vpeak          |
| Safety limiting values (max. permissible ratings in case of fault,<br>also refer to thermal derating curve)<br>current (input current $I_F$ , $P_{SO} = 0$ )<br>power (output or total power dissipation)<br>temperature | $I_{si}$<br>$P_{SO}$<br>$T_s$ | 250<br>400<br>150                               | mA<br>mW<br>°C |
| Insulation resistance<br>$V_{IO} = 500$ V, $T_a = 25$ °C<br>$V_{IO} = 500$ V, $T_a = 100$ °C<br>$V_{IO} = 500$ V, $T_a = T_s$  | $R_{Si}$                      | $\geq 10^{12}$<br>$\geq 10^{11}$<br>$\geq 10^9$ | $\Omega$       |

Fig. 16.1 EN 60747 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    |

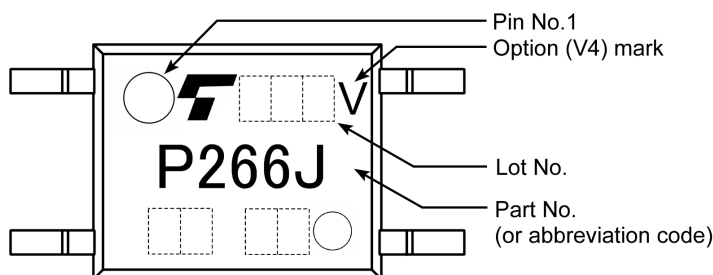
**Fig. 16.2 Insulation Related Specifications (Note)**

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. 16.3 Marking on packing**



**Fig. 16.4 Marking Example (Note)**

Note: The above marking is applied to the photocouplers that have been qualified according to option (V4) of EN 60747.

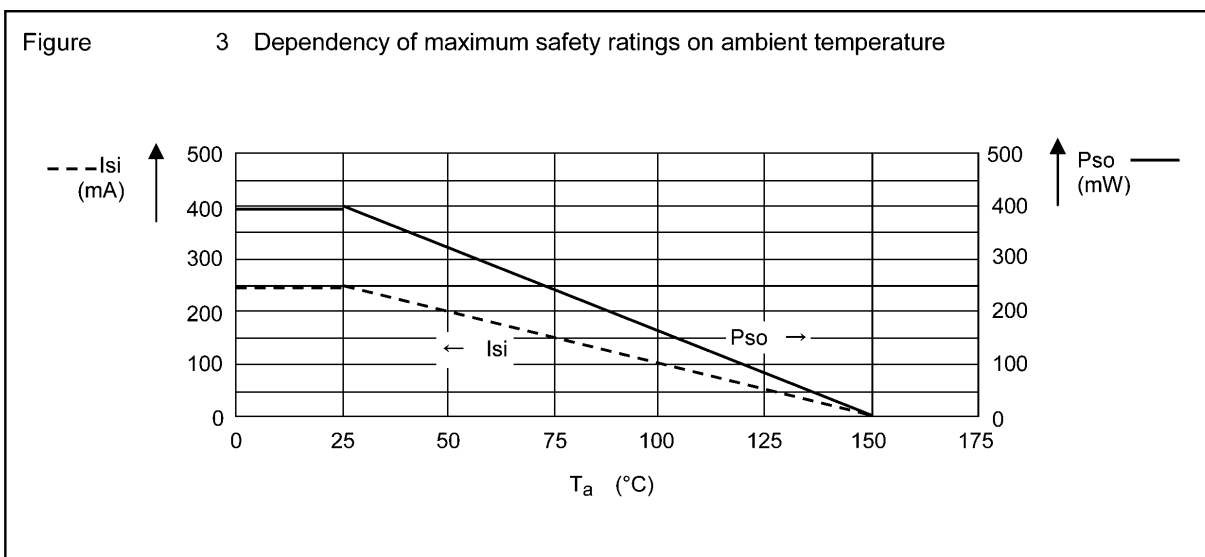
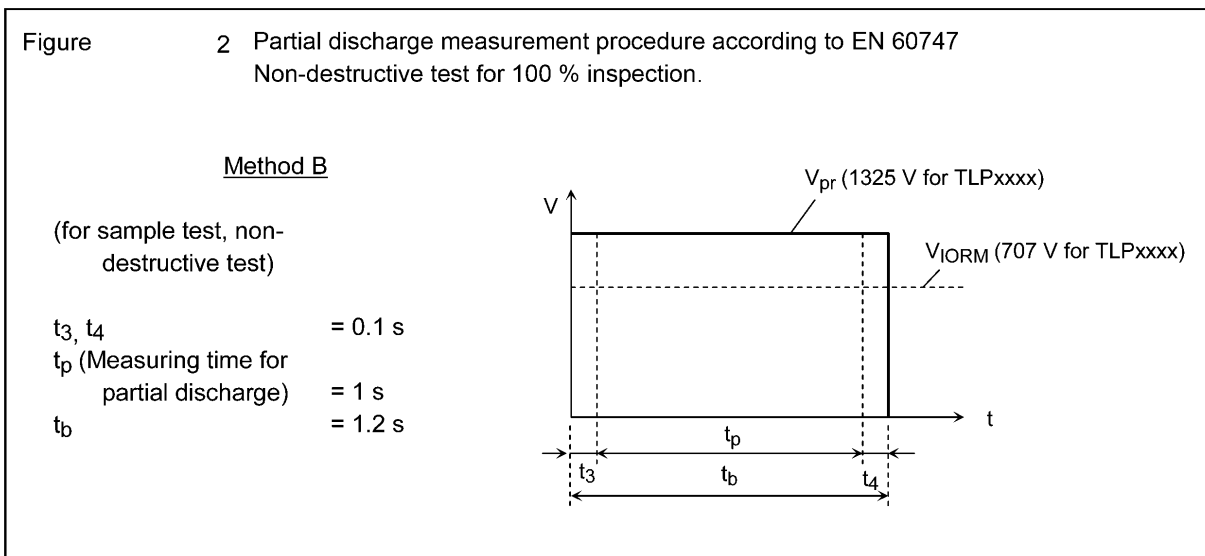
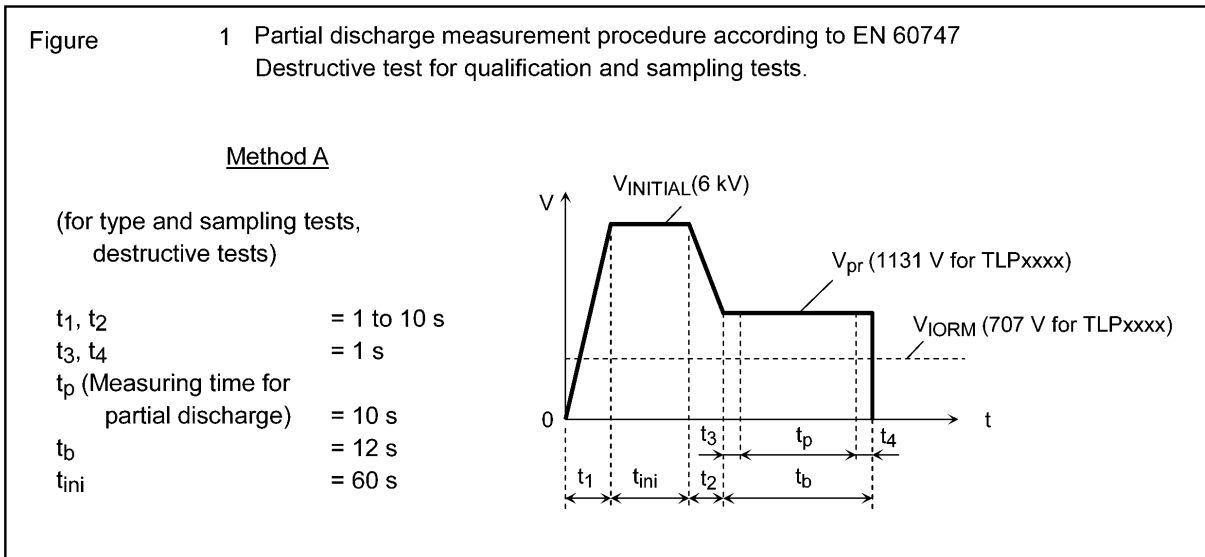
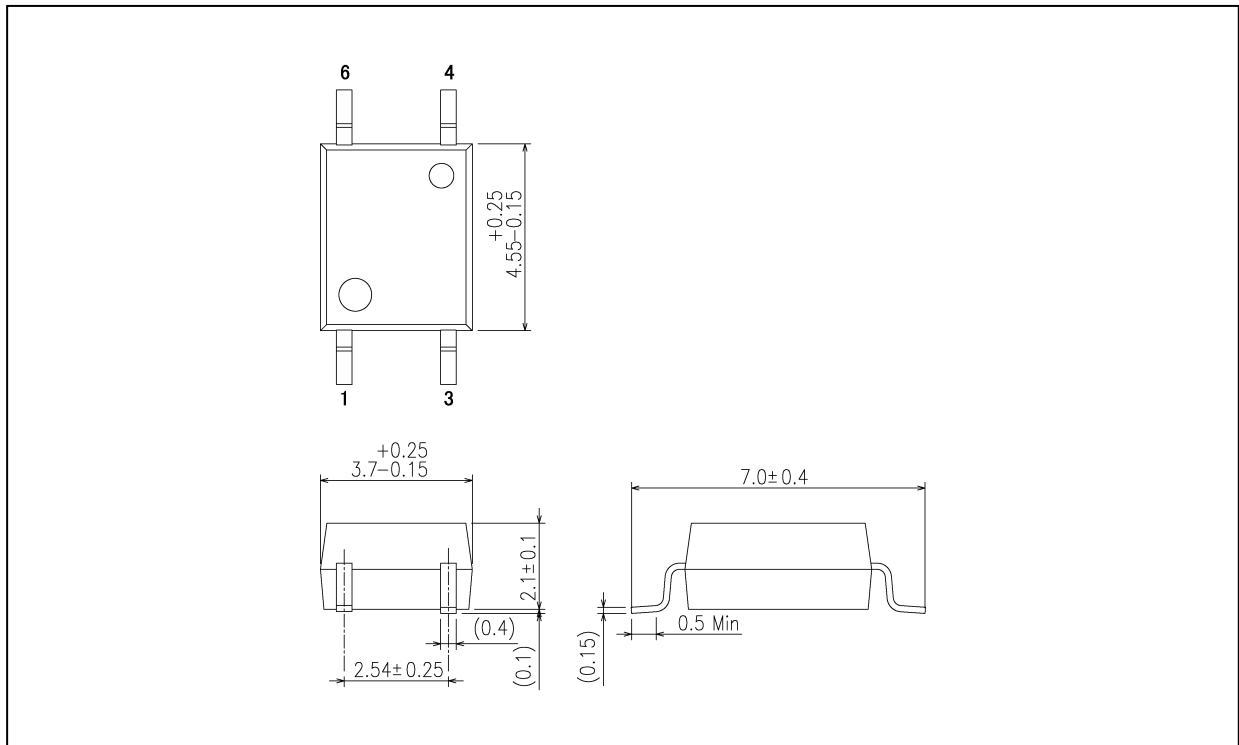


Fig. 16.5 Measurement Procedure

## Package Dimensions

Unit: mm



Weight: 0.08 g (typ.)

| Package Name(s)  |
|------------------|
| TOSHIBA: 11-4M1S |

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