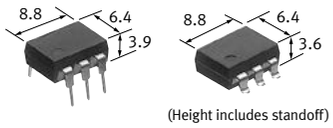
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Panasonic INDUSTRY

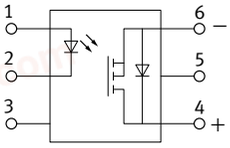
PhotoMOS

GU 1 Form A Short Circuit Protection non-latch type

Short circuit protection (Non-latch type) only for DC load



(Height includes standoff)



(Unit: mm)

FEATURES

- **Protects Circuit from excess current**
- **No need for fuses, poly switches, or other protectors**
- **High capacity**
  Can control up to 0.5A (60V DC) load current.

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

- **Industrial equipment**
- **Security equipment**

Note: Please contact our sales representative for automotive applications of PhotoMOS.

TYPES

Category	Output rating*1		Part No.			Packing quantity	
	Load voltage	Load current	Through hole terminal	Surface mount terminal		Tube	Tape and reel
			Tube packing style		Tape and reel packing style X*2		
DC only	60 V	500 mA	AQV112KL	AQV112KLA	AQV112KLAX	1-tube: 50 pcs. Outer carton: 500 pcs.	1-reel: 1,000 pcs. Outer carton: 1,000 pcs.

Note: The surface mount terminal shape indicator “A” and the packing style indicator “X” are not marked on the device.
(Ex. the label for product number AQV112KLAX is AQV112KL.)

*1.Indicate the DC values.
*2.Tape and reel packing style X: picked from the 1/2/3-pin side. For part numbers with picked from the 4/5/6-pin side, change the "X" at the end to "Z" when ordering.

RATING

■Absolute maximum ratings (Ambient temperature: 25°C)

Item		Symbol	AQV112KL (A)	Remarks
Input	LED forward current	I_F	50 mA	
	LED reverse voltage	V_R	5 V	
	Peak forward current	I_{FP}	1 A	f = 100 Hz, Duty Ratio = 0.1%
	Power dissipation	P_{in}	75 mW	
Output	Load voltage (peak AC)	V_L	7 to 60V	
	Continuous load current	I_L	0.5 A	Peak AC, DC
	Power dissipation	P_{out}	500 mW	
Total power dissipation		P_T	550 mW	
I/O isolation voltage		V_{iso}	1,500 Vrms	
Ambient temperature (Operating)		T_{opr}	-40 to +85°C	(Avoid icing and condensation)
Ambient temperature (Storage)		T_{stg}	-40 to +100°C	
Junction temperature		Tj	125°C	

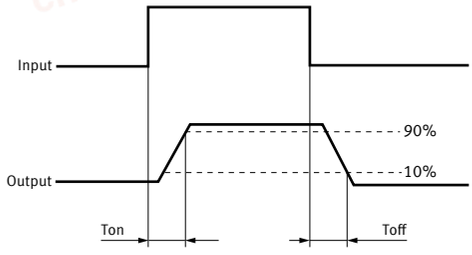
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■ Electrical characteristics (Ambient temperature: 25°C)

Item			Symbol	AQV112KL (A)	Condition
Input	LED operate current	Typical	I_{Fon}	0.8 mA	I_L = 100 mA
		Maximum		10 mA	
	LED turn off current	Minimum	I_{Foff}	0.3 mA	I_L = 100 mA
		Typical		0.7 mA	
	LED dropout voltage	Typical	V_F	1.35 V (1.17 V at I_F = 10 mA)	I_F = 50 mA
		Maximum		1.5 V	
Output	On resistance	Typical	R_{on}	0.55 Ω	I_F = 10 mA I_L = Max. Within 1 s
		Maximum		2.0 Ω	
	Load short circuit detection voltage*1	Typical	V_{LSHT}	5 V	I_F = 10 mA
		Maximum		7 V	
	Off state leakage current	Maximum	I_{Leak}	1 μA	I_F = 0 mA V_L = Max.
Transfer characteristics	Turn on time*2	Typical	T_{on}	2.0 ms	I_F = 10 mA I_L = 100 mA V_L = 10 V
		Maximum		5.0 ms	
	Turn off time*2	Typical	T_{off}	0.1 ms	I_F = 10 mA I_L = 100 mA V_L = 10 V
		Maximum		1.0 ms	
	I/O capacitance	Typical	C_{iso}	0.8 pF	f = 1 MHz V_B = 0 V
		Maximum		1.5 pF	
	Initial I/O isolation resistance	Minimum	R_{iso}	1,000 MΩ	500 V DC

*1. At IF = 10mA, load current will be oscillated if the voltage between 4 (+) -6 (-) terminals becomes more than the delection voltage of the short circuit.
*2. Turn on/Turn off time



■ Recommended operating conditions (Ambient temperature: 25°C)

Please use under recommended operating conditions to obtain expected characteristics.

Item		Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit
LED current		I_F	10	30	mA
AQV112KL (A)	Load voltage (DC)	V_L	10	48	V
	Continuous load current (DC)	I_L	-	0.5	A

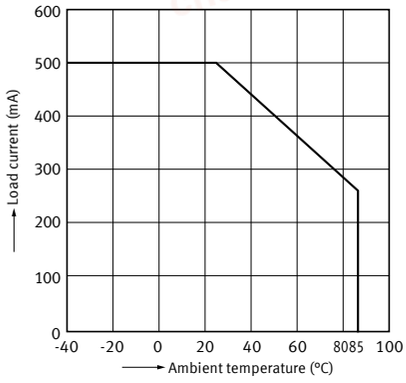
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REFERENCE DATA

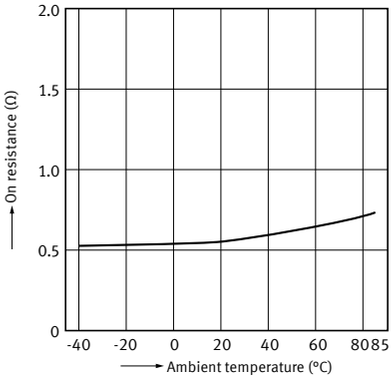
1.Load current vs. ambient temperature characteristics

Allowable ambient temperature: −40 to +85°C



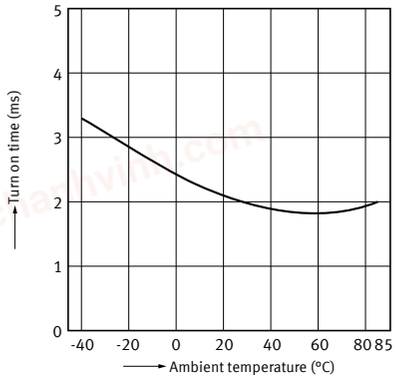
2.On resistance vs. ambient temperature characteristics

Measured portion: between terminals 4 and 6;
LED current: 10 mA; Load current: Max. (DC)



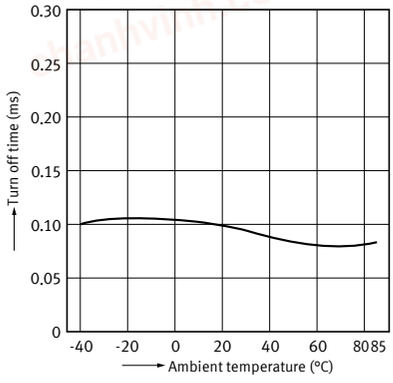
3.Turn on time vs. ambient temperature characteristics

Measured portion: between terminals 4 and 6;
LED current: 10 mA; Load voltage: 10 V (DC);
Load current: 100 mA



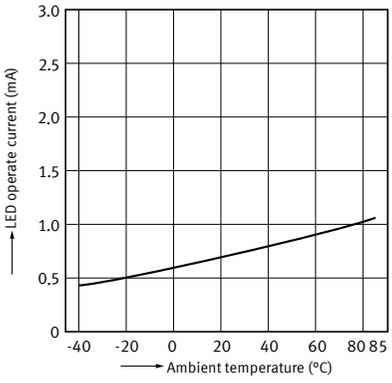
4.Turn off time vs. ambient temperature characteristics

Measured portion: between terminals 4 and 6;
LED current: 10 mA; Load voltage: 10 V (DC);
Load current: 100 mA (DC)



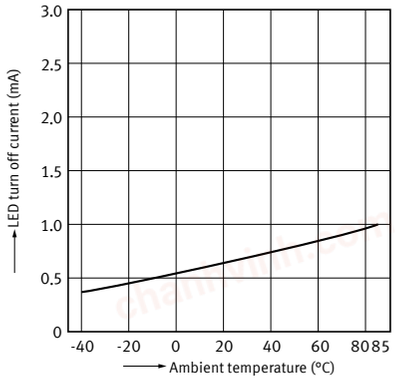
5.LED operate current vs. ambient temperature characteristics

Measured portion: between terminals 4 and 6;
Load current: 100 mA



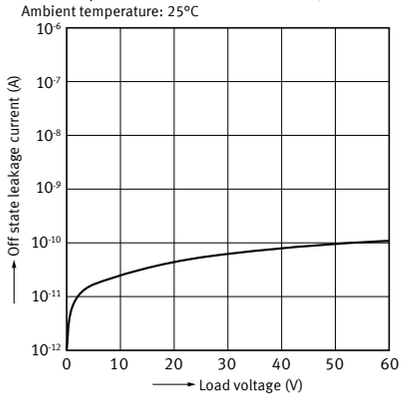
6.LED turn off current vs. ambient temperature characteristics

Measured portion: between terminals 4 and 6;
Load current: 100 mA



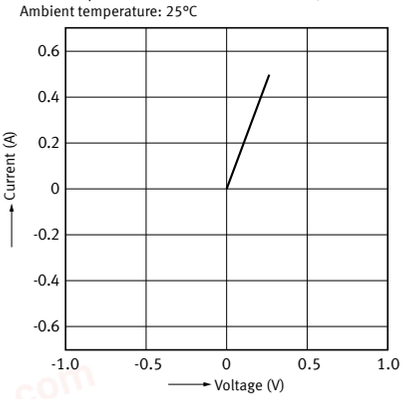
7.Off state leakage current vs. load voltage characteristics

Measured portion: between terminals 4 and 6;
Ambient temperature: 25°C



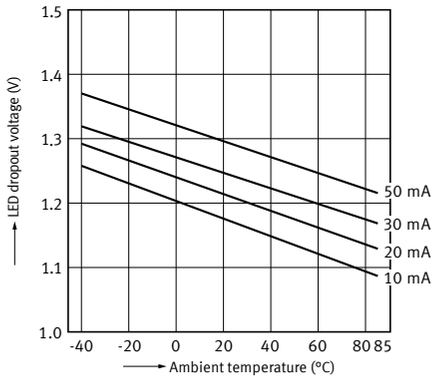
8.Current vs. voltage characteristics of output at MOS portion

Measured portion: between terminals 4 and 6;
Ambient temperature: 25°C



9.LED dropout voltage vs. ambient temperature characteristics

Measured portion: between terminals 1 and 2;
LED current: 10 to 50 mA



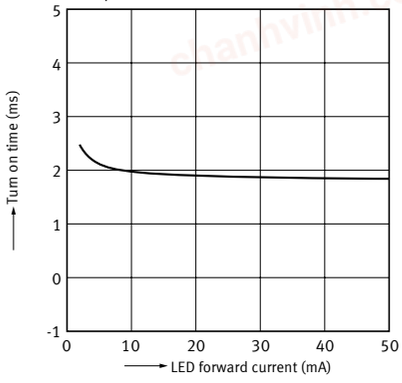
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PhotoMOS GU 1 Form A Short Circuit Protection

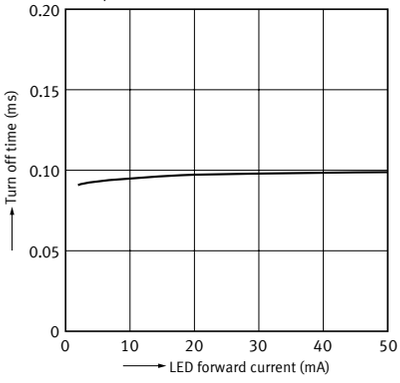
10.Turn on time vs. LED forward current characteristics

Measured portion: between terminals 4 and 6;
Load voltage: 10 V (DC); Load current: 100 mA (DC);
Ambient temperature: 25°C



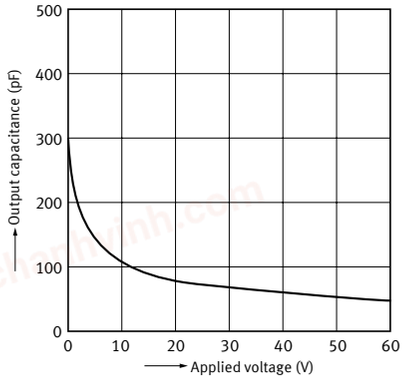
11.Turn off time vs. LED forward current characteristics

Measured portion: between terminals 4 and 6;
Load voltage: 10 V (DC); Load current: 100 mA (DC);
Ambient temperature: 25°C



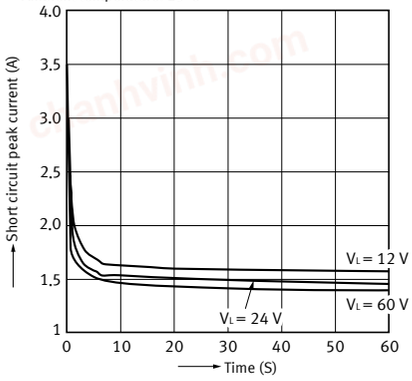
12.Output capacitance vs. applied voltage characteristics

Measured portion: between terminals 4 and 6;
Frequency: 1 MHz; Ambient temperature: 25°C



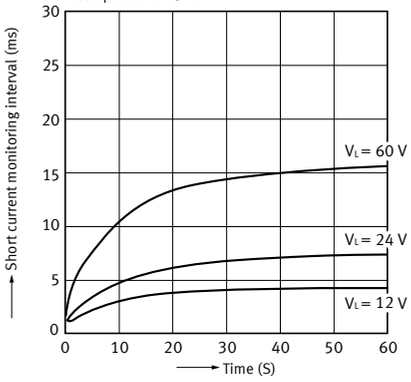
13.Short circuit peak current vs. time characteristics

Measured portion: between terminals 4 and 6;
LED current: 10 mA; Load resistance: 0 Ω;
Ambient temperature: 25°C



14.Short current monitoring interval vs. time characteristics

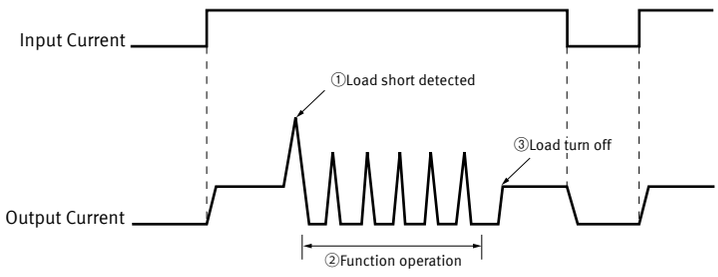
Measured portion: between terminals 4 and 6;
LED current: 10 mA; Load resistance: 0 Ω;
Ambient temperature: 25°C



What is short circuit protection Non-latch type?

If the load current reaches a predetermined overcurrent level, the output-side short circuit protection function cuts off the load current. It then monitors the load current, and if it returns to normal, automatically recovers to normal device operation.
In order to operate the short circuit protection function, ensure that the input current is at least I_F = 10 mA.

●Operation chart (Non-latch type)



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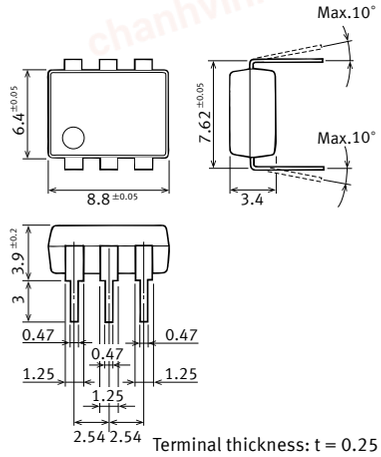
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DIMENSIONS

CAD The CAD data of the products with a "CAD" mark can be downloaded from our Website. Unit: mm

CAD Through hole terminal type
External dimensions

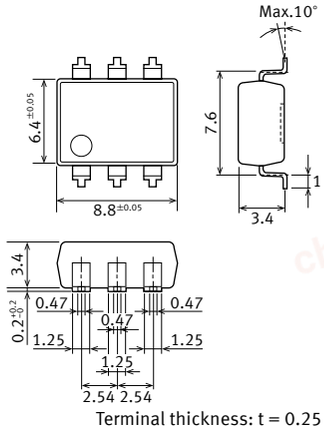




Terminal thickness: t = 0.25
General tolerance: ±0.1

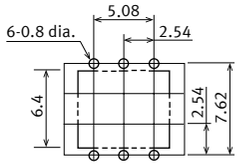
CAD Surface mount terminal type
External dimensions





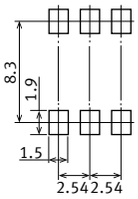
Terminal thickness: t = 0.25
General tolerance: ±0.1

PC board pattern
(Bottom view)



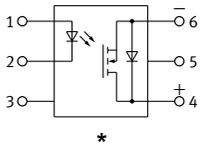
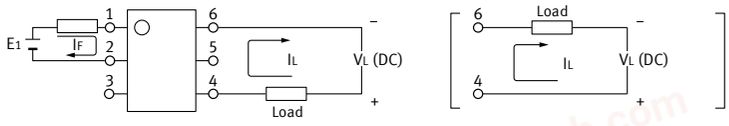
Tolerance: ±0.1

Recommended mounting pad
(Top view)



Tolerance: ±0.1

SCHEMATIC AND WIRING DIAGRAMS

Schematic	Output configuration	Load type	Connection	Wiring diagram
	1 Form A	DC	A	

*Terminal 3 cannot be used, since it is in the internal circuit of the device.

SAFETY STANDARDS

Part No.		UL (Recognized)		VDE (Certified)		Remarks
		File No. (Standard No.)	Contact rating	File No. (Standard No.)	Contact rating (Basic insulation)	
AC/DC dual use	AQV112KL (A)	E191218 (UL1577)	0.5A 60V DC	Nr. 40051981 (EN62368-1)	0.5A 60V DC	

Note: For the latest information on compliance with safety standards, please refer to our website.

Please refer to **"the latest product specifications"** when designing your product.
•Requests to customers:
https://industrial.panasonic.com/ac/e/salespolicies/

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PhotoMOS® Cautions for Use

⚠SAFETY WARNINGS

- Do not use the product under conditions that exceed the range of its specifications. It may cause overheating, smoke, or fire.
- Do not touch the recharging unit while the power is on. There is a danger of electrical shock. Be sure to turn off the power when performing mounting, maintenance, or repair operations on the device (including connecting parts such as the terminal board and socket).
- Check the wiring diagrams in the catalog and be sure to connect the terminals correctly. If the device is energized with short circuit or any wrong connection, it may cause unexpected malfunction, abnormal heat or fire.

PhotoMOS® Cautions for Use

■Derating design

Derating is a significant factor for reliable design and product life. Even if the conditions of use (temperature, current, voltage, etc.) of the product are within the absolute maximum ratings, reliability may be lowered remarkably when continuously used in high load conditions (high temperature, high humidity, high current, high voltage, etc.) Therefore, please derate sufficiently below the absolute maximum ratings and evaluate the device in the actual condition.

Moreover, regardless of the application, if malfunctioning can be expected to pose high risk to human life or to property, or if products are used in equipment otherwise requiring high operational safety, in addition to designing double circuits, that is, incorporating features such as a protection circuit or a redundant circuit, safety testing should also be carried out.

■Applying stress that exceeds the absolute maximum rating

If the voltage or current value for any of the terminals exceeds the absolute maximum rating, internal elements will deteriorate because of the overvoltage or overcurrent. In extreme cases, wiring may melt, or silicon P/N junctions may be destroyed.

Therefore, the circuit should be designed in such a way that the load never exceed the absolute maximum ratings, even momentarily.

■Input voltage (for Voltage-sensitive type)

For rising and dropping ratio of input voltage(dv/dt), maintain Min. 100mV/ms.

■Oscillation circuit and control circuit (for CC Type)

The oscillation circuit and control circuit of product may be destroyed by external noise, surge, static electricity and so on.

For noise effect to peripheral circuits when oscillation circuit operates, please implement safety measures on the system before use by verifying operation under the actual design.

■Deterioration and destruction caused by discharge of static electricity

This phenomenon is generally called static electricity destruction, and occurs when static electricity generated by various factors is discharged while the PhotoMOS® terminals are in contact, producing internal destruction of the element.

To prevent problems from static electricity, the following precautions and measures should be taken when using your device.

1) Employees handling PhotoMOS® should wear anti-static clothing and should be grounded through protective resistance of 500kΩ to 1MΩ.
2) A conductive metal sheet should be placed over the worktable. Measuring instruments and jigs should be grounded.
3) When using soldering irons, either use irons with low leakage current, or ground the tip of the soldering iron. (Use of low-voltage soldering irons is also recommended.)
4) Devices and equipment used in assembly should also be grounded.
5) When packing printed circuit boards and equipment, avoid using high-polymer materials such as foam styrene, plastic, and other materials which carry an electrostatic charge.
6) When storing or transporting PhotoMOS®, the environment should not be conducive to generating static electricity (for instance, the humidity should be between 45% and 60%), and PhotoMOS® should be protected using conductive packing materials.

■Unused terminals

The No. 3 terminal is used with the circuit inside the device. Therefore, do not connect it to the external circuitry with either connection method A, B or C. (1 Form A 6-pin type)

■Short across terminals

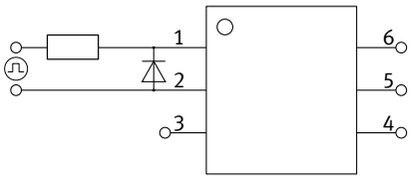
Do not short circuit between terminals when device is energized, since there is possibility of breaking of the internal IC.

■Surge voltages at the input

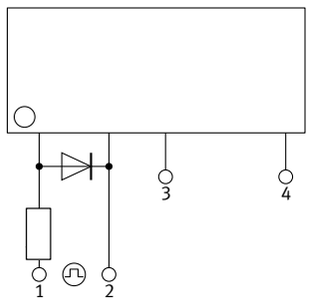
If reverse surge voltages are present at the input terminals, connect a diode in reverse parallel across the input terminals and keep the reverse voltages below the reverse breakdown voltage.

Typical circuits are below shown.

1) 6-pin

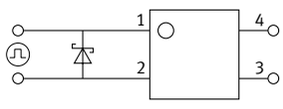


2) Power type



■Reverse voltages at the input (for CC Type)

If reverse voltages are present at the input terminals, for example, connect a schottky barrier diode in reverse parallel across the input terminals and keep the reverse voltages below the reverse breakdown voltage. Typical circuit is shown below.



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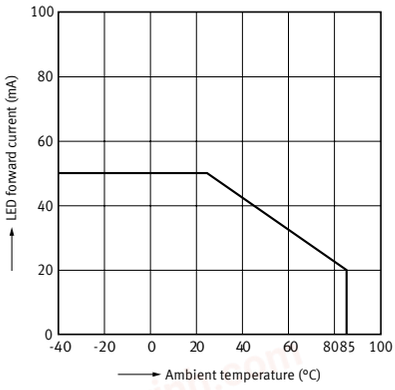
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■Recommended LED forward current or recommended input voltage

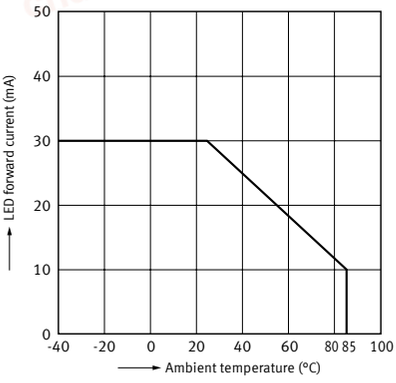
Design in accordance with the recommended operating conditions for each product.
Since these conditions are affected by the operating environment, ensure conformance with all relevant specifications.

■LED forward current vs. Ambient temperature characteristics

Please keep the LED forward current to within the range given below.



For AQV209G, APV1111GV, APV3111GV



■Ripple in the input power supply

If ripple is present in the input power supply, observe the following:

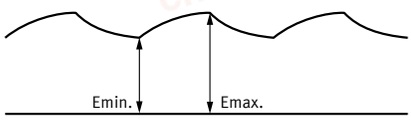
1) For LED forward current at E_{min}, please maintain the value mentioned at "■Recommended LED forward current."

2) Please make sure the LED forward current for E_{max}. is no higher than 50 mA.

3) Please maintain the input voltage at least 4V for E_{min}. (GU, RF and Power voltage-sensitive type).

4) Please make sure the input voltage for E_{max}. is no higher than 6V (GU and RF voltage-sensitive type).

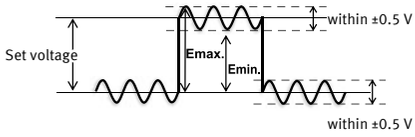
5) Please make sure the input voltage for E_{max}. is no higher than 30V (Power voltage-sensitive type).



6) Please maintain the input voltage at least 3V for E_{min}. (for CC Type)

7) Please make sure the input voltage for E_{max}. is no higher than 5.5V. (for CC Type)

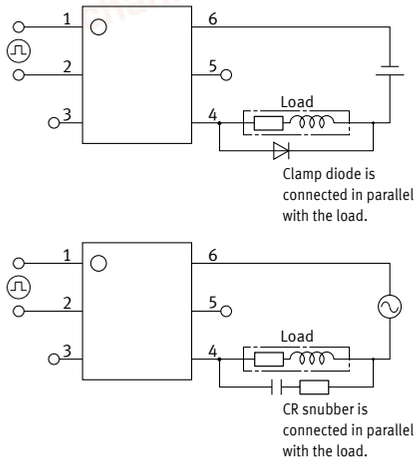
8) Please keep amplitude voltage of ripple within ±0.5V. (for CC Type)



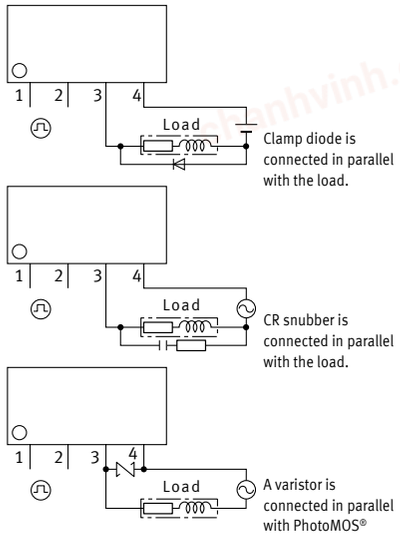
■Output spike voltages

1) If an inductive load generates spike voltages which exceed the absolute maximum rating, the spike voltage shall be limited. Representative circuit examples of AC/DC dual use type are shown below. There are the same with DC only type.

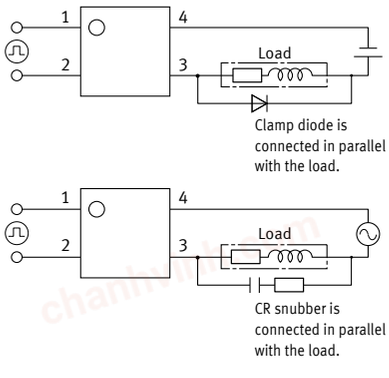
(1) 6-pin



(2) Power type



(3) CC Type



2) When Clamp diode or CR Snubber is used in the circuit, the spike voltages from the load are limited. But the longer wire may become the inductance and cause the spike voltage. Keep the wire as short as possible.

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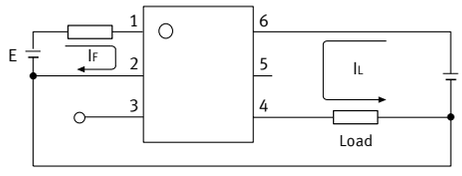
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■Output Waveform (CC Type)

This product has the capacitor coupled isolation. Therefore, if output waveform fluctuates along the time axis (e.g. AC waveform or pulsating waveform), it may affect the operation of this product and peripheral circuit. Please evaluate the device in the actual condition.

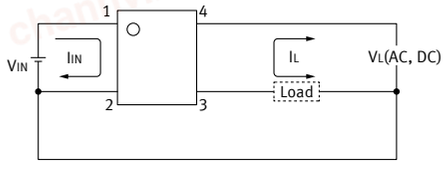
■Continual DC bias (AQV259 and AQV258)

If a continual DC bias will be applied between the input and output, the breakdown voltage of the switching element MOSFET on the output side may degrade. Therefore, be sure to test the product under actual conditions. Example of circuits that will cause degradation of breakdown voltage of MOSFET is given below.



■Connections Between Input and Output (CC Type)

If you wish to use the product with a connection between input and output, you may not obtain expected performance. Therefore, please be sure to evaluate the device in the actual usage. A circuit example is shown below that may negatively affect PhotoMOS characteristics.



■Cleaning solvents compatibility

Cleaning the solder flux should use the immersion washing with an organic solvent. If you have to use ultrasonic cleaning, please adopt the following conditions and check that there are no problems in the actual usage.

- Frequency: 27 to 29kHz
- Ultrasonic output: No greater than 0.25W/cm²*
- Cleaning time: 30s or less
- Others: Float PCB and the device in the cleaning solvent to prevent from contacting the ultrasonic vibrator

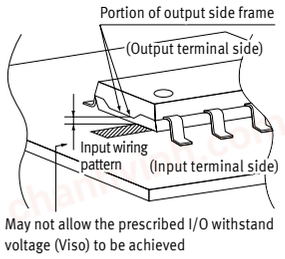
* Applies to unit area ultrasonic output for ultrasonic baths

■Notes for mounting

1) When different kinds of packages are mounted on PC boad, temperature rise at soldering lead is highly dependent on package size. Therefore, please set the lower temperature soldering condition than the conditions of item "■Soldering", and confirm the temperature condition of actual usage before soldering.
2) When soldering condition exceeds our recommendation, the PhotoMOS® characteristics may be adversely affected. It may occur package crack or bonding wire breaking because of thermal expansion unconformity and resin strength reduction. Please contact our sales office about the propriety of the condition.
3) Please confirm the heat stress by using actual board because it may be changed by board condition or manufacturing process condition.
4) Solder creepage, wettability, or soldering strength will be affected by the soldering condition or used soldering type. Please check them under the actual production condition in detail.
5) Please apply coating when the device returns to a room temperature.

■Input wiring pattern

1) With AQY* or AQW* series avoid installing the input (LED side) wiring pattern to the bottom side of the package if you require the specified I/O isolation voltage (V_{iso}) after mounting the PC board. Since part of the frame on the output side is exposed, it may cause fluctuations in the I/O isolation voltage.



* Excluding high I/O isolation voltage products and SSOP, SON, and TSON packages

2) Exposed terminals are electrically connected to internal elements. Be aware that contact with external circuits may cause deterioration of insulation between input and output, leading to destruction of internal elements.
3) If installed in proximity to other device, take care to avoid short circuits between device, which may occur if exposed frames of adjacent device come too close.

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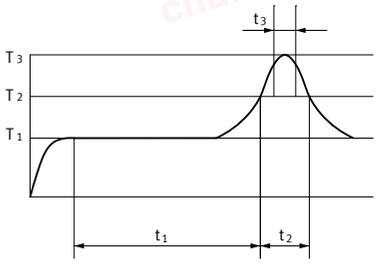
PhotoMOS® Cautions for Use

■Soldering

1) Example of surface-mount terminal recommended conditions

(1) IR (Infrared reflow) soldering method

In case of automatic soldering, following conditions should be observed. (recommended condition reflow: Max. 2 times, measurement point: soldering lead)



T1 = 150 to 180°C
T2 = 230°C
T3 = 240 to 250°C*
t1 = 60 to 120 s
t2 = Within 30 s
t3 = Within 10 s
*240 to 245°C for SON, VSSOP and TSON package

(2) Other soldering methods

Other soldering methods (VPS, hot-air, hot plate, laser heating, pulse heater, etc.) affect the PhotoMOS® characteristics differently, please evaluate the device under the actual usage.

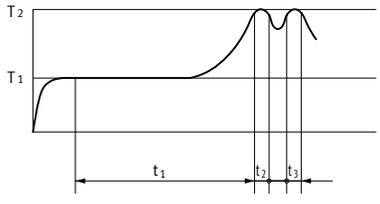
(3) Manual soldering method

Temperature: 350 to 400°C, within 3s, electrical power 30 to 60W

2) Example of through hole terminal recommended conditions

(1) DWS soldering method

In case of automatic soldering, following conditions should be observed. (recommended condition number of times: Max. 1 time, measurement point: soldering lead *1)



T_1 = 120°C
T_2 = Max. 260°C
t_1 = within 60 s
t_2+t_3 = within 5 s

*1 Solder temperature: Max. 260°C

(2) Other soldering method (recommended condition: 1 time)

Preheating: Max. 120°C, within 120s, measurement point: soldering lead

Soldering: Max. 260°C, within 10s, measurement area: soldering temperature

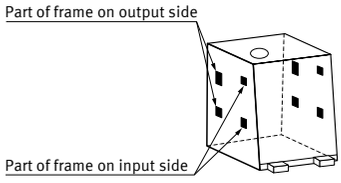
(3) Manual soldering method

Temperature: 350 to 400°C, within 3s, electrical power 30 to 60W

■About the exposed terminals on the sides of the package (for VSSOP)

For VSSOP type, as shown in the following figure, part of the input and output frames are exposed on the sides of the package. Due to this, please be keep in mind the cautions listed below.

1) Take care to avoid short circuits between exposed terminals, which may cause insulation deterioration between input and output, leading to destruction of internal elements.
2) Since the exposed terminals are connected electrically to the internal element, please refer to the item "■Deterioration and destruction caused by discharge of static electricity", and implement sufficient measures to control static electricity.
3) When installing the devices in the vicinity, please keep in mind that if the exposed frames of adjacent devices get too close, a short between devices may occur.



■Adjacent mounting

When several PhotoMOS® are mounted closely each other or heat-generating components are mounted close to the PhotoMOS®, the abnormal heating may occur. This abnormal heat may be caused by the internal element when energized or thermal interference between the devices. The degree of temperature rise depends on the mounting layout of the devices and usage condition, therefore please be sure to use PhotoMOS® with reduced load current after testing under the worst condition of the actual usage.

■Transportation and storage

1) Extreme vibration during transport may deform the lead or damage the PhotoMOS® characteristics. Please handle the outer and inner boxes with care.
2) Inadequate storage condition may degrade soldering, appearance, and characteristics. The following storage conditions are recommended:
   • Temperature: 0 to 45°C
   • Humidity: Max. 70%RH
   • Atmosphere: No harmful gasses such as sulfurous acid gas, minimal dust.
3) Storage before TSON, VSSOP, SON, SSOP, or SOP processing
   In case the heat stress of soldering is applied to the PhotoMOS® which absorbs moisture inside of its package, the evaporation of the moisture increases the pressure inside the package and it may cause the package blister or crack. This device is sensitive to moisture and it is packed in the sealed moisture-proof package. Please make sure the following condition after unsealing.
   * Please use the device immediately after unsealing. (Within 30 days at 0 to 30°C and Max. 70%RH)
   * If the device will be kept for a long time after unsealing, please store in the another moisture-proof package containing silica gel. (Please use within 90 days.)

■Water condensation

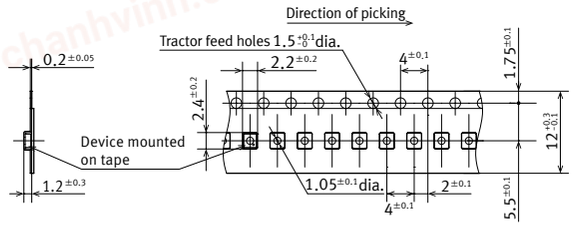
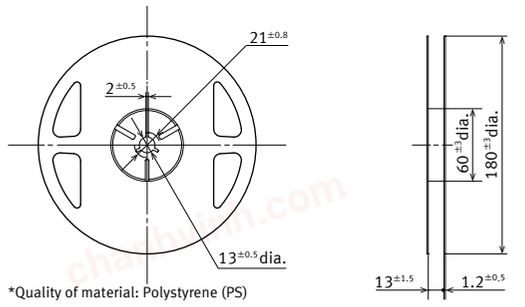
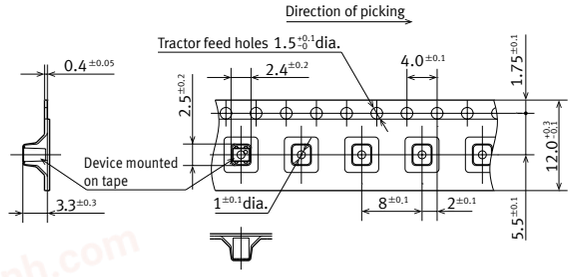
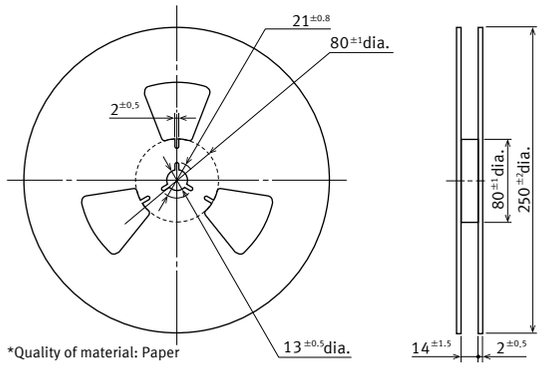
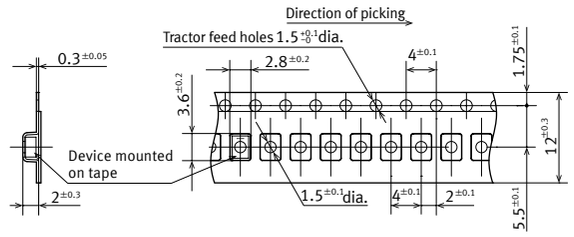
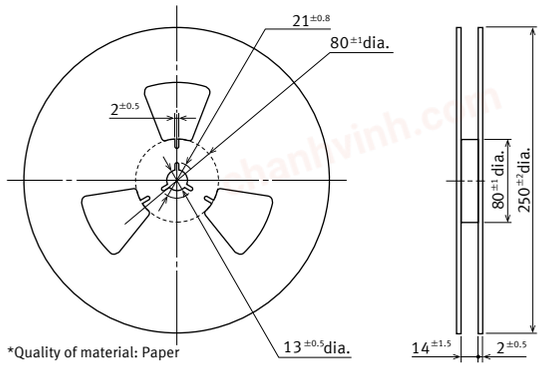
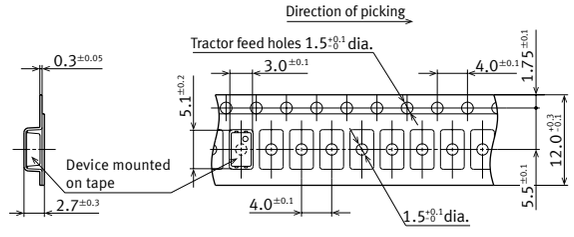
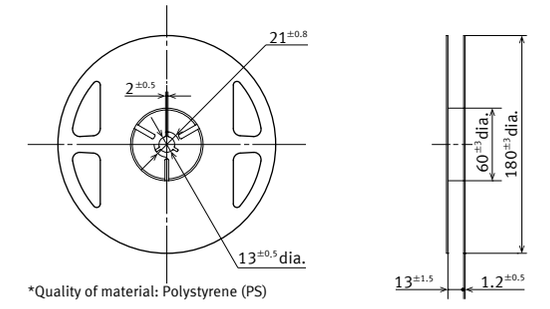
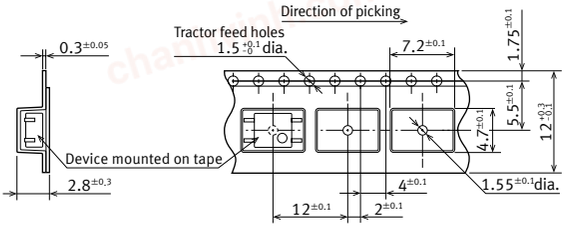
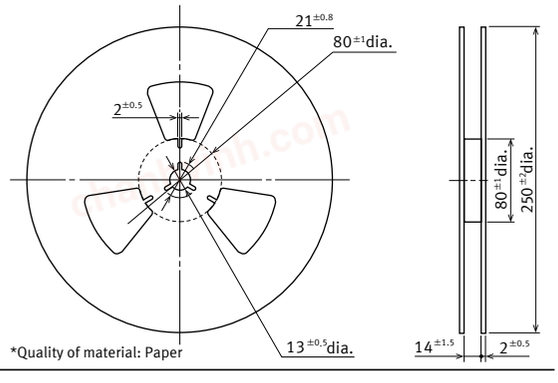
Water condensation occurs when the ambient temperature changes suddenly from a high temperature to low temperature at high humidity, or the device is suddenly transferred from a low ambient temperature to a high temperature and humidity. Condensation causes the failures such as insulation deterioration. Panasonic Corporation does not guarantee the failures caused by water condensation. The heat conduction by the equipment the PhotoMOS® is mounted may accelerate the water condensation. Please confirm that there is no condensation in the worst condition of the actual usage. (Special attention should be paid when high temperature heating parts are close to the PhotoMOS®.)

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■Packing format

1) Tape and reel

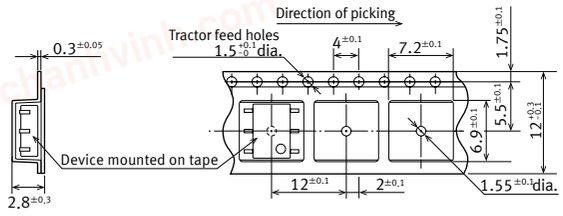
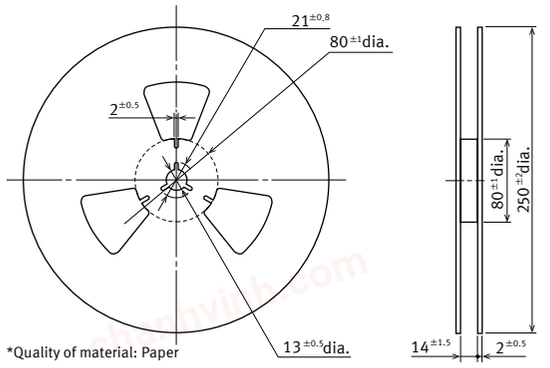
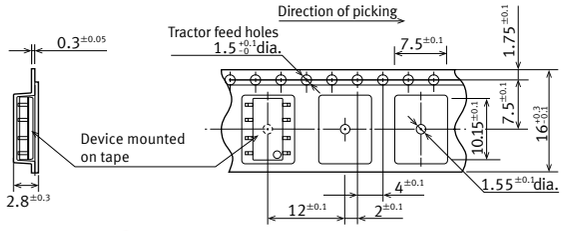
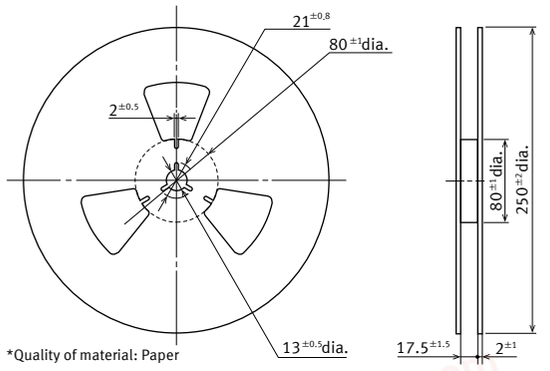
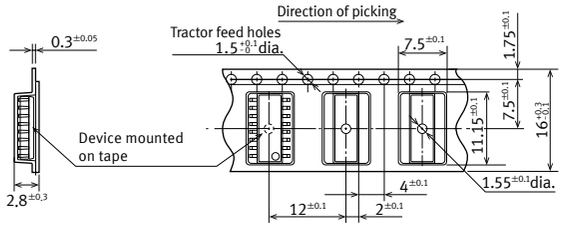
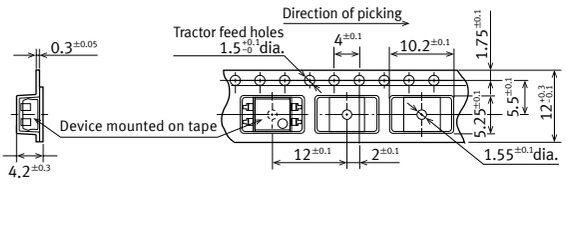
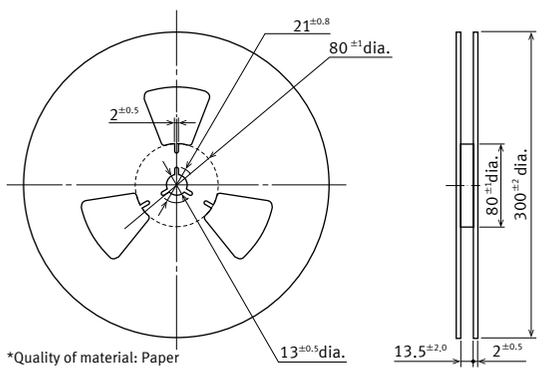
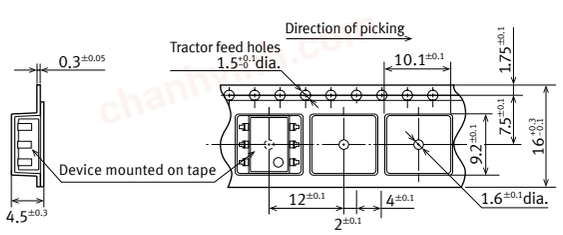
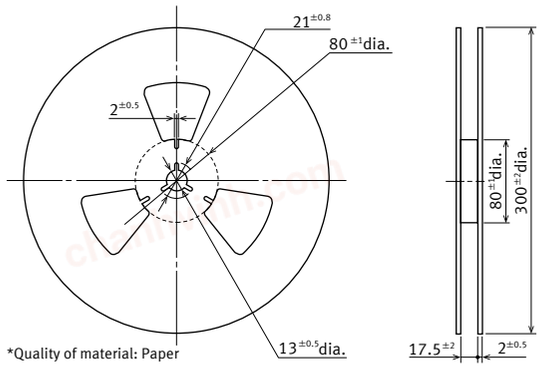
	Tape dimensions	Dimensions of tape reel
TSON 4-pin	 (1) When picked from 1/2-pin side: Part No. AQY2C*R*PX, AQY2C*R*P1X (Shown above) (2) When picked from 3/4-pin side: Part No. AQY2C*R*PZ	 *Quality of material: Polystyrene (PS)
VSSOP 4-pin	 (1) When picked from 1 and 4-pin side: Part No. AQY*TY (Shown above) (2) When picked from 2 and 3-pin side: Part No. AQY*TW	 *Quality of material: Paper
SON 4-pin	 (1) When picked from 1 and 4-pin side: Part No. AQY*MY, AQY*M1Y (Shown above) (2) When picked from 2 and 3-pin side: Part No. AQY*MW	End of the part number Y/W  *Quality of material: Paper
SSOP 4-pin	 (1) When picked from 1 and 4-pin side: Part No. AQY*VY, AQY221*V1Y, APV*111*VY, APV*111*V1Y (Shown above) (2) When picked from 2 and 3-pin side: Part No. AQY*VW, APV*111*VW	End of the part number 1Y  *Quality of material: Polystyrene (PS)
SOP 4-pin	 (1) When picked from 1/2-pin side: Part No. AQY*SX, APV**21SX (Shown above) (2) When picked from 3/4-pin side: Part No. AQY*SZ, APV**21SZ	 *Quality of material: Paper

Note: " * " indicates characters of number or alphabet.

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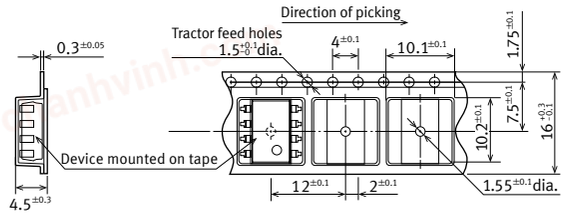
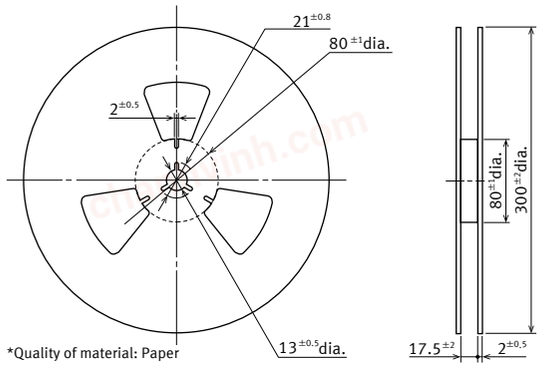
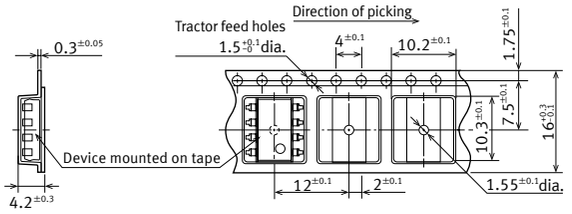
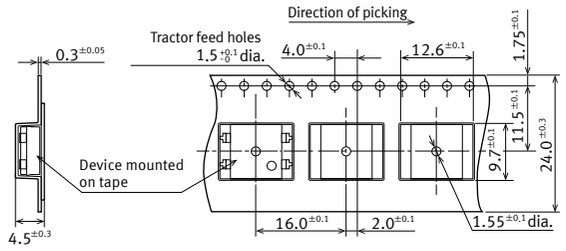
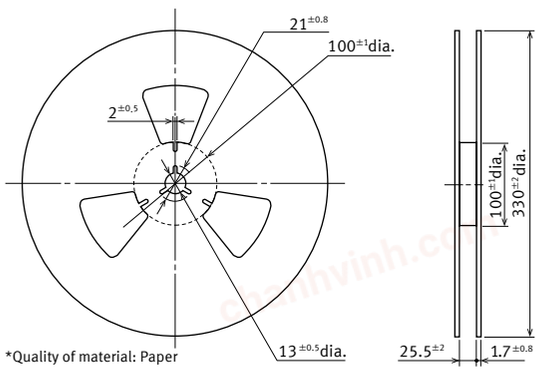
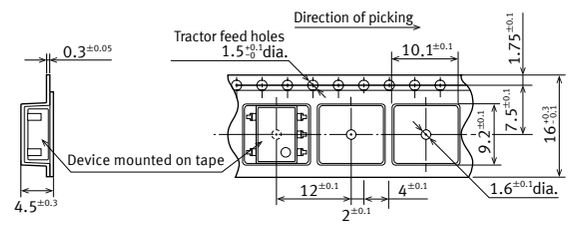
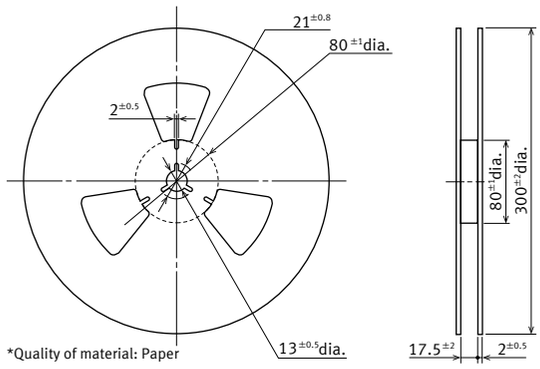
PhotoMOS® Cautions for Use

	Tape dimensions	Dimensions of tape reel
SOP 6-pin	 (1) When picked from 1/2/3-pin side: Part No. AQV*SX (Shown above) (2) When picked from 4/5/6-pin side: Part No. AQV*SZ	
SOP 8-pin	 (1) When picked from 1/2/3/4-pin side: Part No. AQW*SX (Shown above) (2) When picked from 5/6/7/8-pin side: Part No. AQW*SZ	
SOP 16-pin	 (1) When picked from 1/2/3/4/5/6/7/8-pin side: Part No. AQS*SX (Shown above) (2) When picked from 9/10/11/12/13/14/15/16-pin side: Part No. AQS*SZ	
DIP 4-pin Surface mount terminal	 (1) When picked from 1/2-pin side: Part No. AQY*HAX, AQY210HLAX (Shown above) (2) When picked from 3/4-pin side: Part No. AQY*HAZ, AQY210HLAZ	
DIP 6-pin Surface mount terminal	 (1) When picked from 1/2/3-pin side: Part No. AQV*AX (Shown above) (2) When picked from 4/5/6-pin side: Part No. AQV*AZ	

Note: " * " indicates characters of number or alphabet.

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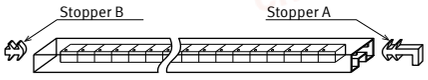
	Tape dimensions	Dimensions of tape reel
DIP 8-pin Surface mount terminal	 (1) When picked from 1/2/3/4-pin side: Part No. AQW*AX (Shown above) (2) When picked from 5/6/7/8-pin side: Part No. AQW*AZ	 *Quality of material: Paper
DIP 8-pin Surface mount terminal High I/O isolation voltage type	 (1) When picked from 1/2/3/4-pin side: Part No. AQW*EHAX, AQW210HLAX (Shown above) (2) When picked from 5/6/7/8-pin side: Part No. AQW*EHAZ, AQW210HLAZ	
Power-DIP 4-pin SMD	 (1) When picked from 1/2-pin side: Part No. AQY*AX (Shown above) (2) When picked from 3/4-pin side: Part No. AQY*AZ	 *Quality of material: Paper
DIP 6-pin Surface mount terminal (Photovoltaic MOSFET driver)	 (1) When picked from 1/2/3-pin side: Part No. APV1122AX (Shown above) (2) When picked from 4/6-pin side: Part No. APV1122AZ	 *Quality of material: Paper

Note: " * " indicates characters of number or alphabet.

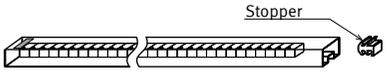
2) Tube

Devices are packaged in a tube so that 1-pin is on the stopper B side. Observe correct orientation when mounting them on PC boards.

(PD type)



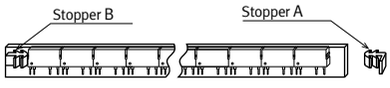
(DIP type)



(SOP type)



(Power type)



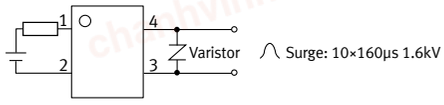
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PhotoMOS® Cautions for Use

■Current limit function (output current control)

1) Current limit function aims to increase resistance to surges when the switch is turned on. Before using this function, connect the varistor to the output as shown in the figure below.



* Set the varistor voltage to 150 V or less.

2) The current limit function capability can be lost if used longer than the specified time. Be sure to set the output loss to the Max. rate.

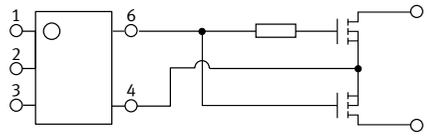
■Short circuit protection circuit

The short circuit protection circuit is designed to protect circuits from excess current. Therefore, surge current may be detected as current overload in which case the output current will be cut and the off state maintained. For this reason, please include the inrush current in the load current and keep it below the maximum load current. Also, in order to maintain stability of internal IC operation, maintain an input current of at least 5 mA (Latch type), 10 mA (Non Latch type).

■Photovoltaic MOSFET driver cautions for use

When two external MOSFETs are connected with a common source terminal, oscillation may occur when operation is restored. Therefore, please insert a 100 to 1,000 Ω resistor between the gate terminal of the first MOSFET and the gate terminal of the second MOSFET.

A typical example of this is given in the circuit below.



■Input LED current (For High Capacity type: with part number G)

When making PhotoMOS turn on and turn off, please make sure that the LED forward current increases and decreases instantly.

■Input voltage (for Power voltage-sensitive type)

For rising and dropping ratio of input voltage (dv/dt), maintain Min. 100 mV/s.

■Adjacent mounting (for Power type)

1) When devices are mounted close together with the heat-generated devices, ambient temperature may rise abnormally. Mounting layout and ventilation should be considered.

2) When many devices are mounted close together, load current should be reduced. (Refer to the data of “Load current in adjacent mounting vs. Ambient temperature characteristics.”)

■Recommended load voltage

As a guide in selecting PhotoMOS®, please refer to the following table.

1) Power photoMOS® (1 Form A)

		Absolute maximum rating		Recommended load voltage
		Load voltage	Load current	
DC type	AQZ102	60 V DC	4.0 A DC	5, 12, 24 V DC
	AQZ105	100 V DC	2.6 A DC	48 V DC
	AQZ107	200 V DC	1.3 A DC	100 V DC
	AQZ104	400 V DC	0.7 A DC	200 V DC
AC/ DC type	AQZ202	Peak AC, DC 60 V	Peak AC, DC 3.0 A	12 V AC 5, 12, 24 V DC
	AQZ205	Peak AC, DC 100 V	Peak AC, DC 2.0 A	24 V AC 48 V DC
	AQZ207	Peak AC, DC 200 V	Peak AC, DC 1.0 A	48 V AC 100 V DC
	AQZ204	Peak AC, DC 400 V	Peak AC, DC 0.5 A	120 V AC 200 V DC

2) Power photoMOS® (1 Form B)

		Absolute maximum rating		Recommended load voltage
		Load voltage	Load current	
AC/ DC type	AQZ404	Peak AC, DC 400 V	Peak AC, DC 0.5 A	100 V AC 200 V DC

3) Power photoMOS® Voltage-sensitive type (1 Form A)

		Absolute maximum rating		Recommended load voltage
		Load voltage	Load current	
DC type	AQZ102D	60 V DC	3.6 A DC	5, 12, 24 V DC
	AQZ105D	100 V DC	2.3 A DC	48 V DC
	AQZ107D	200 V DC	1.1 A DC	100 V DC
	AQZ104D	400 V DC	0.6 A DC	200 V DC
AC/ DC type	AQZ202D	Peak AC, DC 60 V	Peak AC, DC 2.7 A	12 V AC 5, 12, 24 V DC
	AQZ205D	Peak AC, DC 100 V	Peak AC, DC 1.8 A	24 V AC 48 V DC
	AQZ207D	Peak AC, DC 200 V	Peak AC, DC 0.9 A	48 V AC 100 V DC
	AQZ204D	Peak AC, DC 400 V	Peak AC, DC 0.45 A	120 V AC 200 V DC

4) Power photoMOS® High Capacity type (1 Form A)

		Absolute maximum rating		Recommended load voltage
		Load voltage	Load current	
DC type	AQZ192	60 V DC	10 A DC	5, 12, 24 V DC
	AQZ197	200 V DC	5 A DC	100 V DC
AC/ DC type	AQZ202G	Peak AC, DC 60 V	Peak AC, DC 6 A	12 V AC 5, 12, 24 V DC
	AQZ205G	Peak AC, DC 100 V	Peak AC, DC 4 A	24 V AC 48 V DC
	AQZ207G	Peak AC, DC 200 V	Peak AC, DC 2 A	48 V AC 100 V DC
	AQZ206G2	Peak AC, DC 600 V	Peak AC, DC 1 A	120, 240 V AC 200, 400 V DC

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Specifications are subject to change without notice.