

Mini-Flat Type Phototriac Coupler

1. Popular type
2. Small package type
3. Conforming to UL double protective insulation ($V_{iso} : 3750V_{rms}$)
4. Infrared reflow soldering type (230°C, within 30 seconds)
5. Recognized by UL (No. 64380)

■ Model Line-ups

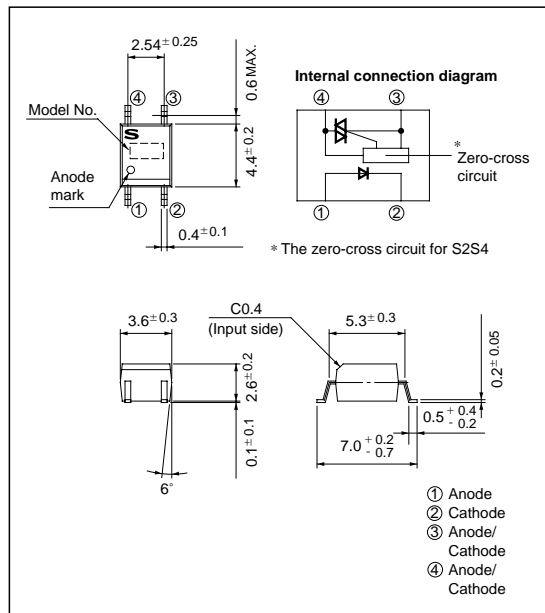
	For 100/200V line
Zero-cross circuit not built in	S2S3
Zero-cross circuit built in	S2S4

■ Application

1. For SSR

■ Outline Dimensions

(Unit : mm)



■ Absolute Maximum Ratings

(Ta=25°C)

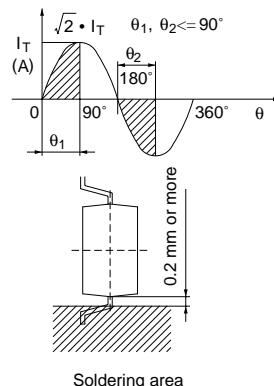
Parameter		Symbol	Rating	Unit
Input	Forward current	I _F	50	mA
	Reverse voltage	V _R	6	V
Output	*1 RMS ON-state current	I _T	0.05	A _{rms}
	*2 Peak one cycle surge current	I _{surge}	0.6 (50Hz sine wave)	A
	Repetitive peak OFF-state voltage	V _{DRM}	600	V
*3 Isolation voltage		V _{iso}	3 750	V _{rms}
Operating temperature		T _{opr}	- 30 to+100	°C
Storage temperature		T _{stg}	- 40 to+125	°C
*4 Soldering temperature		T _{sol}	260	°C

*1 The definition of conduction angle θ of RMS ON-state current I_T should be as shown in the right drawing. For decrease curve, refer to Fig. 2.

*2 50Hz sine curve

*3 40 to 60% RH, AC for 1 minute

*4 For 10 seconds



■ Electro-optical Characteristics

(Ta=25°C)

Parameter		Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Input	Forward voltage	V_F	$I_F = 20\text{mA}$	-	1.2	1.4	V
	Reverse current	I_R	$V_R = 3\text{V}$	-	-	10	μA
Output	Repetitive peak OFF-state current	I_{DRM}	$V_{\text{DRM}} = \text{Rated}$	-	-	1	μA
	ON-state voltage	V_T	$I_T = 0.05\text{A}$	-	-	2.5	V
	Holding current	I_H	$V_D = 6\text{V}$	0.1	-	3.5	mA
	Critical rate of rise of OFF-state voltage	dv/dt	$V_{\text{DRM}} = 1/\sqrt{2} \cdot \text{Rated}$	100	1 000	-	$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
	Zero-cross voltage	S2S4 V_{OX}	$I_F = 15\text{mA}$, Resistance load	-	-	35	V
Transfer characteristics	Minimum trigger current	I_{FT}	$V_D = 6\text{V}$, $R_L = 100\Omega$	-	-	10	mA
	Insulation resistance	R_{ISO}	DC500V, 40 to 60% RH	5×10^{10}	1×10^{11}	-	Ω
	Turn-on time	S2S3 S2S4 t_{on}	$V_D = 6\text{V}$, $R_L = 100\Omega$, $I_F = 20\text{mA}$	-	-	100	μs
				-	-	50	

Fig. 1 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

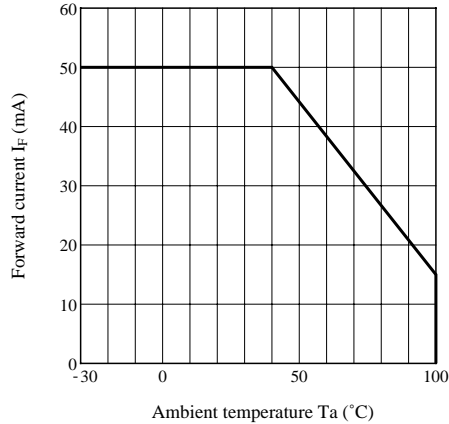


Fig. 2 RMS ON-state Current vs. Ambient Temperature

