PC2SD11NTZA

Phototriac Coupler for Triggering

■ Features

1. Isolation voltage between input and output ($V_{iso\ (rms)}$:5kV)
2. High critical rate of rise of OFF-state voltage (dv/dt:MIN. 1 000V/μs)
3. Recognized by UL, file No. E64380

✵ **PC2SD11NTZA** is for 100V line

■ Applications

1. Home appliances
2. OA equipment, FA equipment
3. SSRs

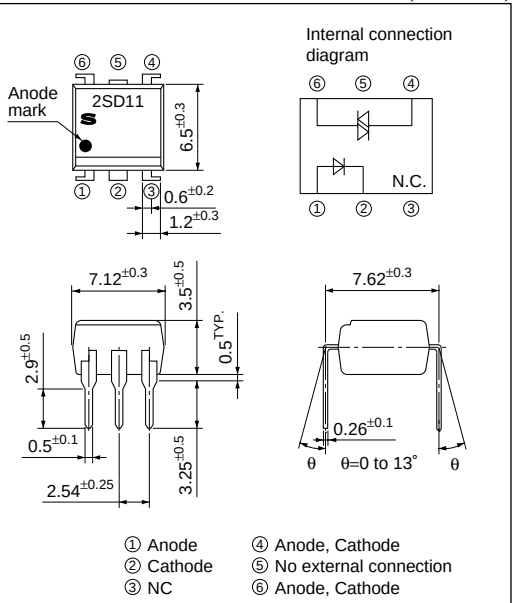
■ Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25°C)

Parameter		Symbol	Rating	Unit
Input	*1 Forward current	I_F	50	mA
	Reverse voltage	V_R	6	V
Output	*1 RMS ON-state current	$I_{T\ (rms)}$	0.1	A
	Peak one cycle surge current	I_{surge}	1.2 (50Hz sine wave)	A
	Repetitive peak OFF-state voltage	V_{DRM}	400	V
*2 Isolation voltage		$V_{iso\ (rms)}$	5	kV
Operating temperature		T_{opr}	−30 to +100	°C
Storage temperature		T_{stg}	−55 to +125	°C
Soldering temperature		T_{sol}	260 (For 10s)	°C

*1 The derating factors of absolute maximum ratings due to ambient temperature are shown in Fig.1, 2

*2 AC for 1 min, 40 to 60%RH, f=60Hz

■ Outline Dimensions (Unit : mm)



① Anode ④ Anode, Cathode
② Cathode ⑤ No external connection
③ NC ⑥ Anode, Cathode

✵ Pin ⑤ is not allowed external connection

■ Electro-optical Characteristics

(Ta=25˚C)

Parameter		Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Input	Forward voltage	V_F	I_F=20mA	–	1.2	1.4	V
	Reverse current	I_R	V_R=3V	–	–	10^{-5}	A
Output	Repetitive peak OFF-state current	I_{DRM}	$V_D=V_{DRM}$	–	–	10^{-6}	A
	ON-state voltage	V_T	I_T=0.1A	–	–	2.5	V
	Holding current	I_H	V_D=6V	0.1	–	3.5	mA
	Critical rate of rise of OFF-state voltage	dV/dt	$V_D=1/\sqrt{2}\cdot V_{DRM}$	1 000	2 000	–	V/μs
Transfer characteristics	Minimum trigger current	I_{FT}	V_D=6V, R_L=100Ω	–	–	10	mA
	Isolation resistance	R_{ISO}	DC=500V, 40 to 60%RH	5×10^{10}	10^{11}	–	Ω
	Turn-on time	t_{on}	V_D=6V, R_L=100Ω, I_F=20mA	–	–	100	μs

Fig.1 RMS ON-state Current vs. Ambient Temperature

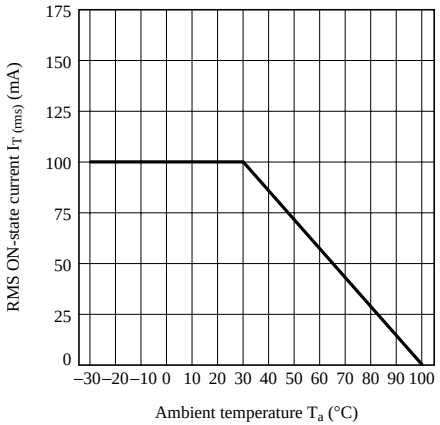


Fig.2 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

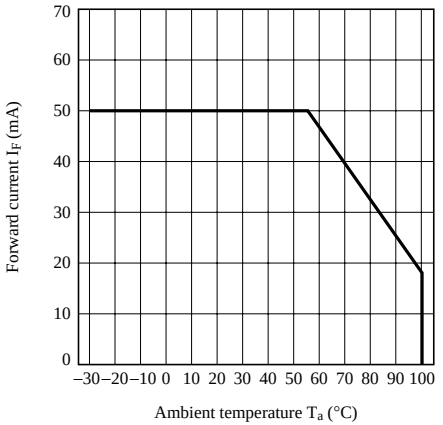


Fig.3 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

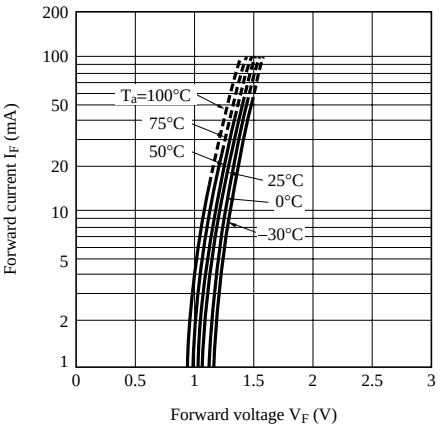


Fig.4 Minimum Trigger Current vs. Ambient Temperature

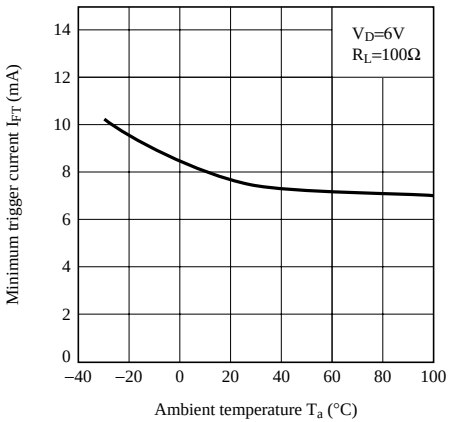


Fig.5 ON-state Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

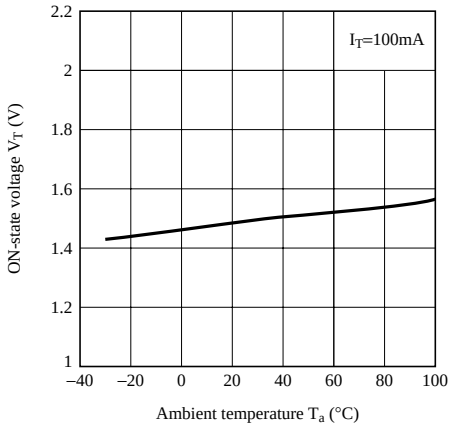


Fig.6 Holding Current vs. Ambient Temperature

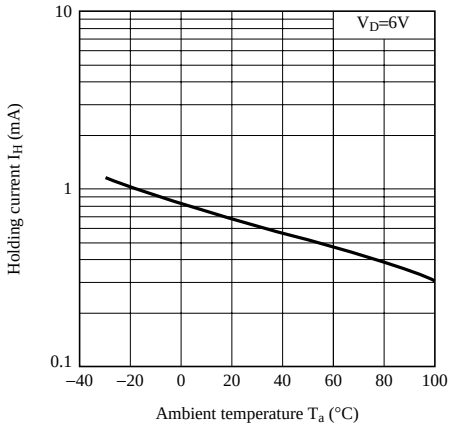


Fig.7 Repetitive Peak OFF-state Current vs. Ambient Temperature

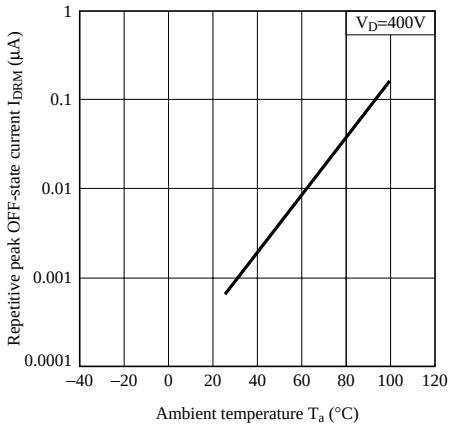


Fig.8 Relative Repetitive Peak OFF-state Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

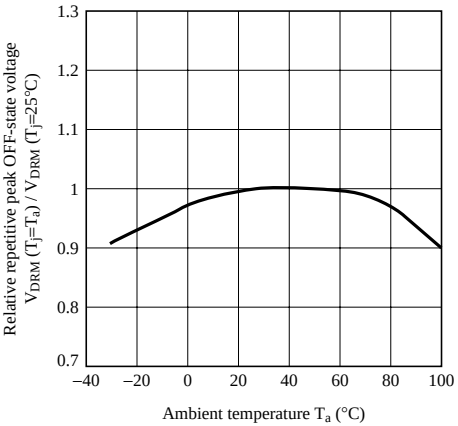
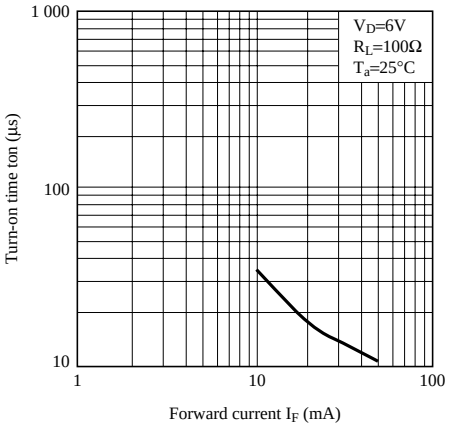


Fig.9 Turn-on Time vs. Forward Current



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— Consumer electronics

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— Alarm equipment
— Various safety devices, etc.

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