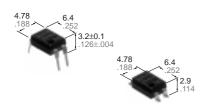
## AQY21OEH



GU (General Use) -E Type 1-Channel (Form A) 4-pin Type

# PhotoMOS RELAYS

### UL File No.: E43149 CSA File No.: LR26550



mm inch

### FEATURES

**1. Reinforced insulation 5,000 V type** More than 0.4 mm internal insulation distance between inputs and outputs. Con-forms to EN41003, EN60950 (reinforced insulation).

2. Compact 4-pin DIP size The device comes in a compact (W)6.4  $\times$  (L)4.78  $\times$  (H) 3.2mm (W).252  $\times$  (L).188  $\times$  (H).126inch, 4-pin DIP size

**3. Controls low-level analog signals** PhotoMOS relays feature extremely low closed-circuit offset voltage to enable control of low-level analog signals without distortion.

**4. High sensitivity, low ON resistance** Can control a maximum 0.13 A load current with a 5 mA input current. Low ON resistance of  $25\Omega$  (AQY210EH). Stable operation because there are no metallic contact parts.

**5. Low-level off state leakage current** The SSR has an off state leakage current of several milliamperes, whereas the PhotoMOS relay has only 100 pA even with the rated load voltage of 350 V (AQY210EH).

### **TYPICAL APPLICATIONS**

Modem

- Telephone equipment
- Security equipment
- Sensors

TYPES										
Туре	I/O isolation voltage									
		Output rating*		Through hole Surface-mount terminal					Packing quantity	
			Load Load voltage current	Tube packing style		Tape and ree	l packing style	Tube Tape a	Topo and	
						Picked from the 1/2-pin side	Picked from the 3/4-pin side		reel	
AC/DC type	Reinforced 5,000 V	350 V	130 mA	AQY210EH	AQY210EHA	AQY210EHAX	AQY210EHAZ	1 tube contains 100 pcs.	1.000 p.cc	
		400 V	120 mA	AQY214EH	AQY214EHA	AQY214EHAX	AQY214EHAZ	1 batch containts 1,000 pcs.	1,000 pcs.	

\*Indicate the peak AC and DC values.

Note: For space reasons, the initial letters of the product number "AQY", the SMD terminal shape indicator "A" and the package type indicator "X" and "Z" are omitted from the seal.

### RATING

1. Absolute maximum ratings (Ambient temperature: 25°C 77°F)

	Item		Symbol	AQY210EH(A)	AQY214EH(A)	Remarks
	LED forward current		IF	50 mA		
Input	LED reverse voltage		VR	3		
	Peak forward current		I <sub>FP</sub>	1 A		f = 100 Hz, Duty factor = 0.1%
	Power dissipation		Pin	75 mW		
	Load voltage (peak AC)		VL	350 V	400 V	
<b>•</b> • • •	Continuous load current		IL I	0.13 A	0.12 A	
Output	Peak load current		I <sub>peak</sub>	0.4 A	0.3 A	100 ms, (1 shot), V <sub>L</sub> = DC
	Power dissipation		Pout	500 mW		
Total power dissipation			PT	550		
I/O isolation voltage			Viso	5,000		
Tempe	rature limits	Operating	T <sub>opr</sub>	<b>−20 to +85°C</b> −4 to +185°F		Non-condensing at low temperatures
	Storage		Tstg	−40 to +100°C	-40 to +212°F	

## AQY21OEH

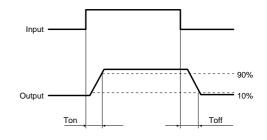
#### 2. Electrical characteristics (Ambient temperature: 25°C 77°F)

	Item		Sym- bol	AQY210EH(A)	AQY214 EH(A)	Condition
	LED operate current Minimum Typical Maximum		I <sub>Fon</sub>	1.2 mA 3.0 mA		I <sub>L</sub> = Max.
Input	LED turn off	Minimum Typical Maximum	I <sub>Foff</sub>	0.4 mA 1.1 mA		I <sub>L</sub> = Max.
	LED dropout	Minimum Typical Maximum	VF	1.14 V (1.25 V at I <sub>F</sub> = 50 mA) 1.5 V		IF = 5 mA
Output	On resistance	Minimum Typical Maximum	R <sub>on</sub>	18 Ω 25 Ω	26 Ω 35 Ω	$I_F = 5 \text{ mA}$ $I_L = Max.$ Within 1 s on time
Output	Off state	Minimum Typical Maximum	I <sub>Leak</sub>	1 μΑ		$I_F = 0$ $V_L = Max.$
	Turn on time*	Minimum Typical Maximum	Ton		0.5 ms 2.0 ms	
Transfer	Turn off time*	Minimum Typical Maximum	T <sub>off</sub>		0.08 ms 1.0 ms	
characteristics	I/O capacitance	Minimum Typical Maximum	C <sub>iso</sub> 0.8 pF 1.5 pF		$f = 1 \text{ MHz}$ $V_B = 0$	
	tion registered	Minimum Typical Maximum	R <sub>iso</sub>	1,000	500 V DC	

Note: Recommendable LED forward current  $I_F = 5$  to 10 mA.

For type of connection, see Page 19

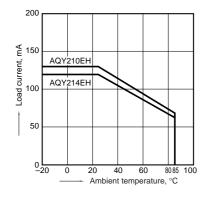
#### \*Turn on/Turn off time



### **REFERENCE DATA**

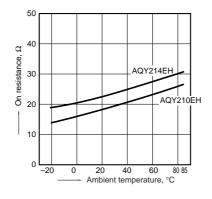
1. Load current vs. ambient temperature characteristics

Allowable ambient temperature: -20°C to +85°C -4°F to +185°F



2. On resistance vs. ambient temperature characteristics

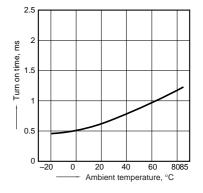
Measured portion: between terminals 3 and 4; LED current: 5 mA; Load voltage: Max. (DC); Continuous load current: Max. (DC)



3. Turn on time vs. ambient temperature characteristics

Sample: All types

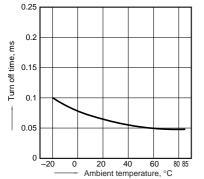
LED current: 5 mA; Load voltage: Max. (DC); Continuous load current: Max. (DC)



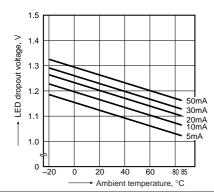


4. Turn off time vs. ambient temperature characteristics

Sample: All types; LED current: 5 mA; Load voltage: Max. (DC); Continuous load current: Max. (DC)



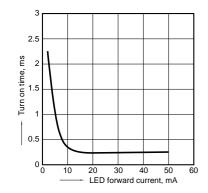
7. LED dropout voltage vs. ambient temperature characteristics Sample: All types; LED current: 5 to 50 mA



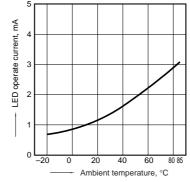
10. LED forward current vs. turn on time characteristics

Sample: All types

Measured portion: between terminals 3 and 4; Load voltage: Max. (DC); Continuous load current: Max. (DC); Ambient temperature: 25°C 77°F

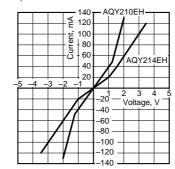


5. LED operate current vs. ambient temperature characteristics Sample: All types; Load voltage: Max. (DC); Continuous load current: Max. (DC)



8. Voltage vs. current characteristics of output at MOS portion

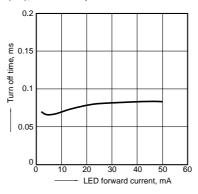
Measured portion: between terminals 3 and 4; Ambient temperature: 25°C 77°F



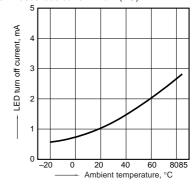
11. LED forward current vs. turn off time characteristics

#### Sample: All types

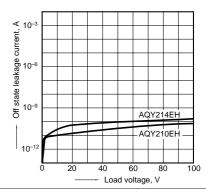
Measured portion: between terminals 3 and 4; Load voltage: Max. (DC); Continuous load current: Max. (DC); Ambient temperature: 25°C 77°F



6. LED turn off current vs. ambient temperature characteristics Sample: All types; Load voltage: Max. (DC); Continuous load current: Max. (DC)



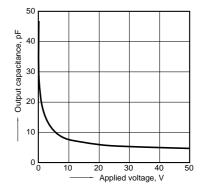
9. Off state leakage current Measured portion: between terminals 3 and 4; Ambient temperature: 25°C 77°F



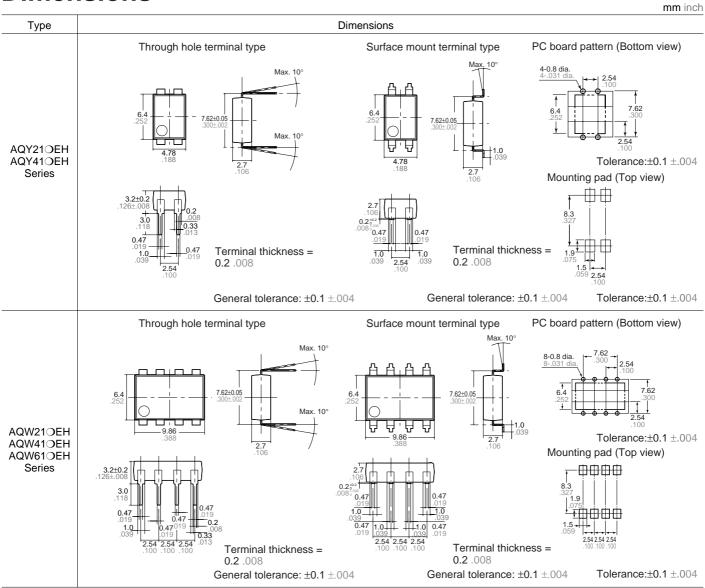
12. Applied voltage vs. output capacitance characteristics

Sample: All types

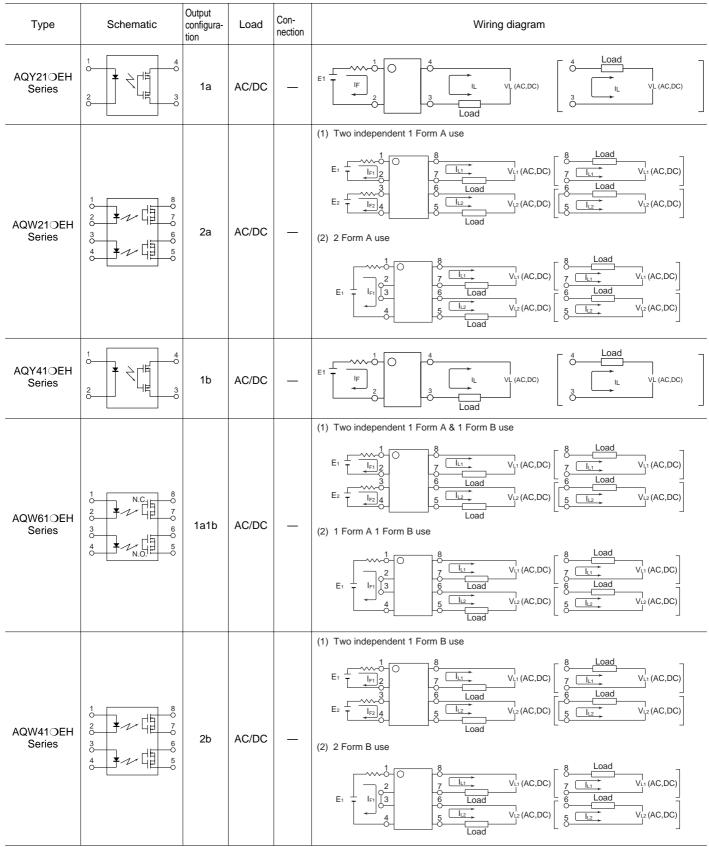
Measured portion: between terminals 3 and 4; Frequency: 1 MHz; Ambient temperature: 25°C 77°F

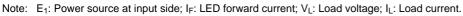


## Dimensions



## Schematic and Wiring Diagrams





## **Cautions for Use**

### SAFETY WARNINGS

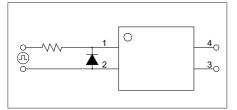
• Do not use the product under conditions that exceed the range of its specifications. It may cause overheating, smoke, or fire.

### NOTES

#### 1. Short across terminals

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

2. 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 be- low the reverse breakdown voltage.



## 3. Recommended LED forward current (I⊧)

It is recommended that the LED forward current (IF) of each PhotoMOS Relay should be set according to the following table.

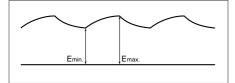
Туре	Product name	Recommended LED forward current (I <sub>F</sub> )
DIP SMD type	AQY21OEH, 41OEH Series AQW21OEH, 41OEH, 61OEH Series	5 to10 mA

### 4. Ripple in the input power supply

If ripple is present in the input power supply, observe the following: 1) For LED operate current at  $E_{min}$ ,

maintain the value mentioned in the table of "Note 3. Recommended LED forward current (IF)."

2) For LED operate current at 50 mA or less at  ${\rm E}_{\rm max}.$ 

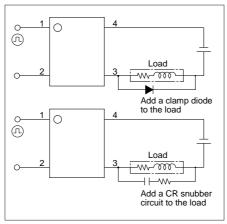


• Do not touch the recharging unit while the power is on. There is a danger of electrical shock. Be sure to turn off the power when performing mounting, maintenance, or repair operations on the relay (including connecting parts such as the terminal board and socket).

### 5. Output spike voltages

1) If an inductive load generates spike voltages which exceed the absolute maximum rating, the spike voltage must be limited.

Typical circuits are shown below.



2) Even if spike voltages generated at the load are limited with a clamp diode if the circuit wires are long, spike voltages will occur by inductance. Keep wires as short as possible to minimize inductance.

6. Cleaning solvents compatibility Dip cleaning with an organic solvent is recommended for removal of solder flux, dust, etc. Select a cleaning solvent from the following table. If ultrasonic cleaning must be used, the severity of factors such as frequency, output power and cleaning solvent selected may cause loose wires and other defects. Make sure these conditions are correct before use. For details, please consult us.

С	Compatibility ( O: Yes ×: No )	
Chlorine- base	<ul> <li>I.I.I. Trichloroethlene (Chloroethlene)</li> <li>Trichloroethlene (Trichlene)</li> <li>Perchloroethlene</li> <li>Methlene chloride</li> </ul>	О
Adueous	• Indusco 624, 1000 • Hollis 310 • Lonco Terg	О
Alcohol- base	• IPA • Ethanol	О
Others	• Thinner • Gasoline	×

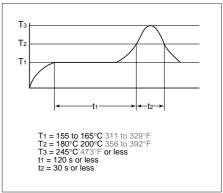
• Check the connection diagrams in the catalog and be sure to connect the terminals correctly. Erroneous connections could lead to unexpected operating errors, overheating, or fire.

### 7. Soldering

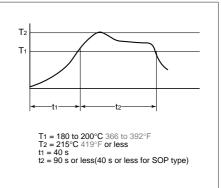
1) When soldering PC board terminals, keep soldering time to within 10 s at  $260^{\circ}$ C  $500^{\circ}$ F.

2) When soldering surface-mount terminals, the following conditions are recommended.

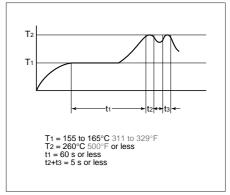
(1) IR (Infrared reflow) soldering method



### (2) Vapor phase soldering method



#### (3) Double wave soldering method



(4) Soldering iron method Tip temperature: 280 to 300°C 536 to 572°F Wattage: 30 to 60 W Soldering time: within 5 s

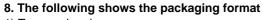
#### (5) Others

Check mounting conditions before using other soldering methods (hot-air, hot plate, pulse heater, etc.)

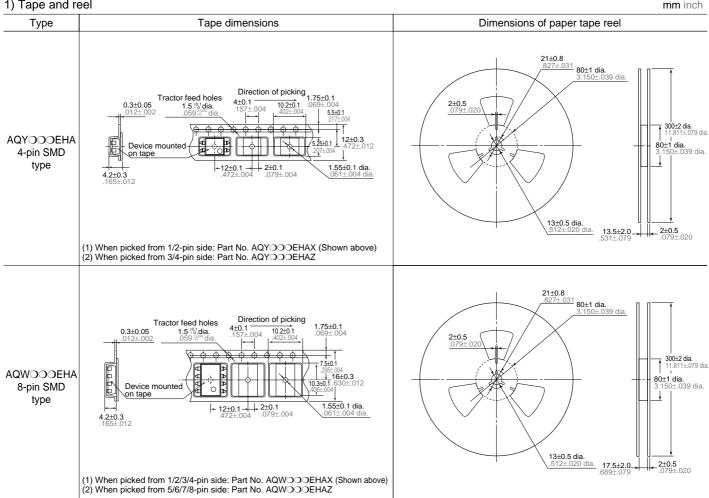
• The temperature profile indicates the temperature of the soldered terminal on the surface of the PC board. The

ambient temperature may increase excessively. Check the temperature under mounting conditions.

• The conditions for the infrared reflow soldering apply when preheating using the VPS method.

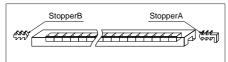


1) Tape and reel



### 2) Tube

Devices are packaged in a tube so pin No. 1 is on the stopper B side. Observe correct orientation when mounting them on PC boards.



#### 9. Transportation and storage

1) Extreme vibration during transport will warp the lead or damage the relay. Handle the outer and inner boxes with care.

2) Storage under extreme conditions will cause soldering degradation, external

appearance defects, and deterioration of the characteristics. The following storage conditions are recommended:

- Temperature: 0 to 45°C 32 to 113°F
- Humidity: Less than 70% R.H.
- Atomosphere: No harmful gasses such
- as sulfurous acid gas, minimal dust.