



APSEMI

1 Form A APV256AE_EH
SMD-6/DIP-6 Load Voltage:600V Load Current:200mA



E534710

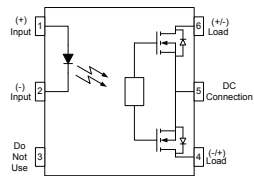
Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Units
Load Voltage	V_L	600	V
Load Current	I_L	0.2	A
On-Resistance	R_{on}	13	Ω
On-Resistance	V_{io}	3750	Vrms



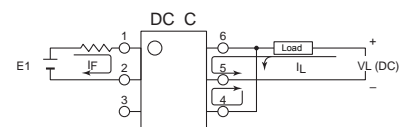
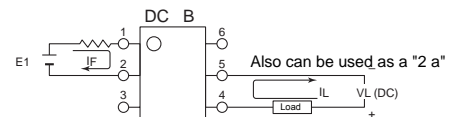
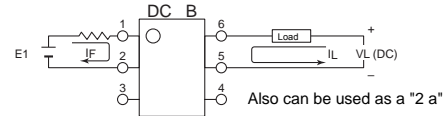
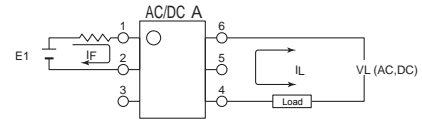
SMD-6



DIP-6



1. LED Anode
2. LED Cathode
4. Drain (MOS FET)
5. Source (MOS FET)
6. Drain (MOS FET)



APSEMI PhotoRelays

APSEMI Photorelays are the most reliable, technically advanced logic-to-power interface devices. Their basic function is to take a low current signal from a microprocessor to control the switching of both AC and DC loads, while providing an isolation barrier between logic and power.

While this function is common to all relays, Photorelays provide distinct advantages over their mechanical counterparts including:

- Long life (No limit on mechanical and electrical lifetime)
- Bounce-free switching
- Higher speed and high frequency switching
- Higher sensitivity (less power consumption)
- Immunity to EMI or RFI
- No have voltaic arc, bounce, and noise
- More resistant to vibration and impact
- AC or DC load switching
- Small package size

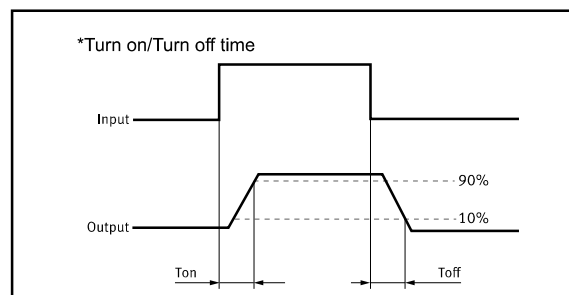
Applications

These advantages make APSEMI Photorelays the ideal choice for:

- Telecom/Datacom switching
- Multiplexers
- Meter reading systems
- Data acquisition
- Medical equipment
- Battery monitoring
- I/O Sub-Systems
- Robotics
- Aerospace
- Home/Safety security systems
- Process Control
- Energy Management
- Reed Relay EMR Replacement
- Programmable Controllers

TPYES

Category	Output Rating		Package	Part No.	Packing Quantity
	Load Voltage	Load Current			
AC/DC	600V	0.2A	DIP-6	APV256AE	50pcs /tube
			SMD-6	APV256AEH	1000pcs /reel





RATING

Absolute maximum ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Units	Note
Storage Temperature	T_S	-55	125	°C	
Operating Temperature	T_A	-40	85	°C	
Junction Temperature	T_J		125	°C	
Lead Soldering Cycle	Temperature		260	°C	
	Time		10	sec	
Input Current	Average	I_F	25	mA	
	Surge		50	mA	
	Transient		1000	mA	
Reversed Input Voltage	V_R		5	V	
Input Power Dissipation	P_{IN}		40	mW	
Output Power Dissipation	Connection A	P_O	640	mW	
	Connection B		640	mW	
Average Output Current ($T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $T_C \leq 100^{\circ}\text{C}$)	Connection A	I_O	0.2	A	
	Connection B		0.4	A	
Output Voltage ($T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$)	Connection A	V_O	- 600	V	1
	Connection B		0	V	
ESD Human Body Model: MIL-STD-883 Method 3015.7			4	kV	
Solder Reflow Temperature Profile		See Lead Free IR Profile			

Recommended operating conditions

Please use under recommended operating conditions to obtain expected characteristics.

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Units	Note
Input Current (ON)	$I_{F(ON)}$	3	20	mA	
Input Voltage (OFF)	$V_{F(OFF)}$	0	0.8	V	
Operating Temperature	T_A	-40	+85	°C	



Electrical characteristics

Electrical Specifications (DC)

Over recommended operating $T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 85°C , $I_F = 5\text{mA}$ to 10mA , unless otherwise specified.

Parameter	Sym.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions	Fig.	Note
Output Withstand Voltage	$ V_{O(OFF)} $	600	650		V	$V_F=0.8\text{V}$, $I_O=250\mu\text{A}$, $T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$		
		550			V	$V_F=0.8\text{V}$, $I_O=250\mu\text{A}$		
Output On-Resistance	Connection A $R_{(ON)}$		13	16	Ω	$I_F=5\text{mA}$, $I_O=0.4\text{A}$, Pulse $\leq 30\text{ms}$, $T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$	3 10	- 6
	Connection B $R_{(ON)}$		2.5	4	Ω	$I_F=5\text{mA}$, $I_O=0.4\text{A}$, Pulse $\leq 30\text{ms}$, $T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$	11	6
Output Leakage Current	$I_{O(OFF)}$		0.001	0.1	μA	$V_F=0.8\text{V}$, $V_O=600\text{V}$, $T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$	5	-
				1	μA	$V_F=0.8\text{V}$, $V_O=550\text{V}$	4	-
Output Off-Capacitance	$C_{(OFF)}$		500		pF	$V_F=0.8\text{V}$, $V_O=0\text{V}$, $f=1\text{MHz}$	6	-
Output Offset Voltage	$ V_{(OS)} $		1		μV	$I_F=5\text{mA}$, $I_O=0\text{mA}$		
Input Reverse Breakdown Voltage	V_R	5			V	$I_R=10\mu\text{A}$		
Input Forward Voltage	V_F	1.1	1.3	1.7	V	$I_F=5\text{mA}$	7,8	-

Switching Specifications (AC)

Over recommended operating $T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 85°C , $I_F = 5\text{mA}$ to 10mA , unless otherwise specified.

Parameter	Sym.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions	Fig.	Note
Turn On Time	T_{ON}		0.7	2.5	ms	$I_F=5\text{mA}$, $I_O=0.4\text{A}$, $T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$	12,16	
				5.0	ms	$I_F=5\text{mA}$, $I_O=0.4\text{A}$	13,16	
			0.4	1.5	ms	$I_F=10\text{mA}$, $I_O=0.4\text{A}$, $T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$	12,16	
				3.0	ms	$I_F=10\text{mA}$, $I_O=0.4\text{A}$	13,16	
Turn Off Time	T_{OFF}		0.07	0.5	ms	$I_F=5\text{mA}$, $I_O=0.4\text{A}$, $T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$	14,16	
				1	ms	$I_F=5\text{mA}$, $I_O=0.4\text{A}$	15,16	
			0.06	0.2	ms	$I_F=10\text{mA}$, $I_O=0.4\text{A}$, $T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$	14,16	
				0.5	ms	$I_F=10\text{mA}$, $I_O=0.4\text{A}$	15,16	
Output Transient Rejection	dV_O/dt	1	7		kV/ μs	$\Delta V_O=600\text{V}$, $R_M \geq 1\text{M}\Omega$, $C_M=1000\text{pF}$, $T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$	17	5
Input-Output Transient Rejection	dV_{I-O}/dt	1	20		kV/ μs	$V_{DD}=5\text{V}$, $\Delta V_{I-O}=1000\text{V}$, $R_L=1\text{k}\Omega$, $C_L=25\text{pF}$, $T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$	18	5



Engineering Data

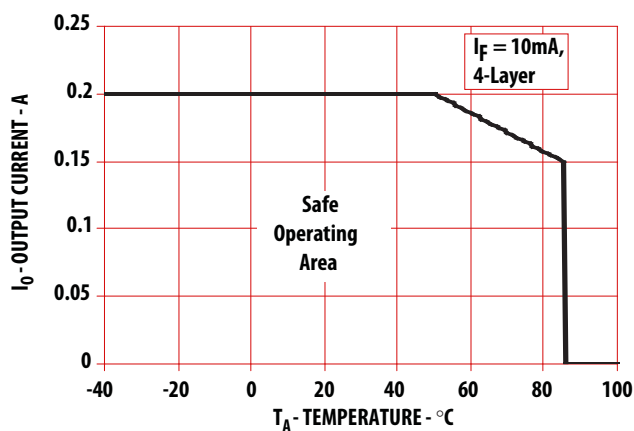


Figure 1. Maximum Output Current Rating vs Ambient Temperature (AC/DC Connection)

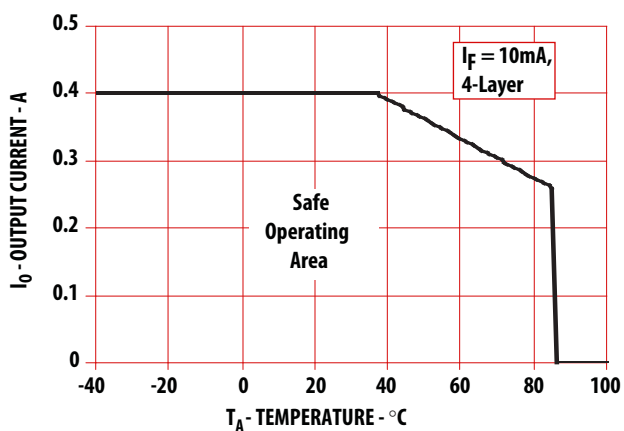


Figure 2. Maximum Output Current Rating vs Ambient Temperature (DC Connection)

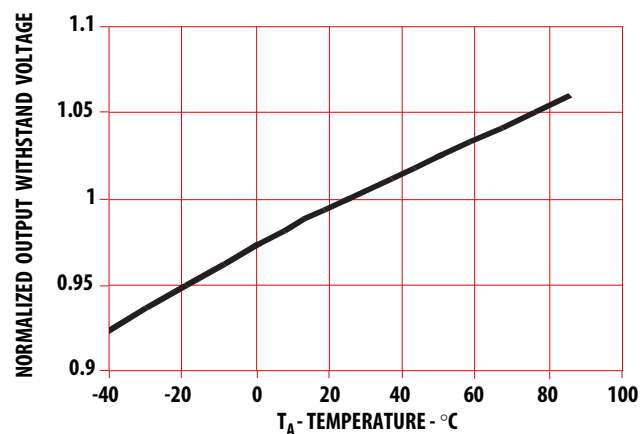


Figure 3. Normalized Typical Output Withstand Voltage vs Temperature

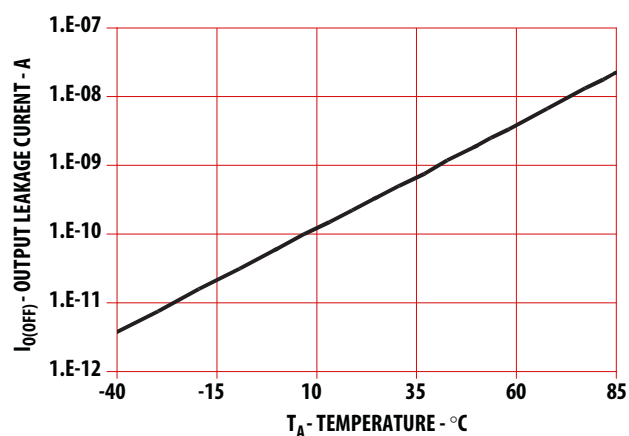


Figure 4. Typical Output Leakage Current vs Ambient Temperature

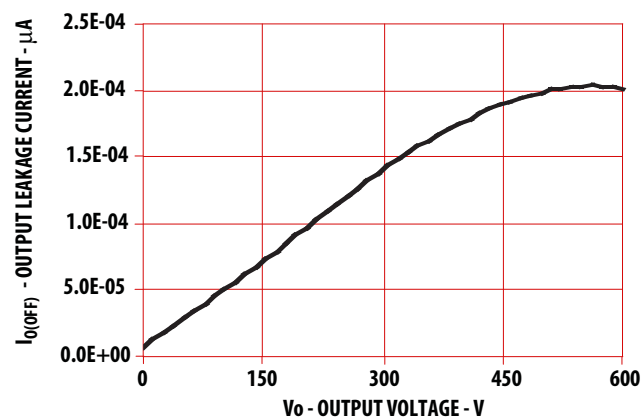


Figure 5. Typical Output Leakage Current vs Output Voltage

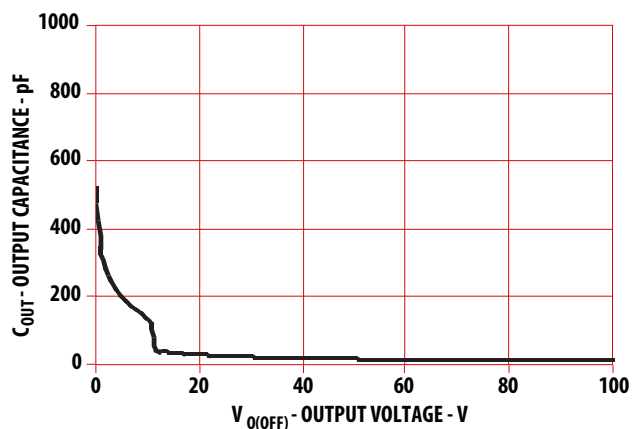


Figure 6. Typical Output Off-State Capacitance vs Output Voltage



Engineering Data

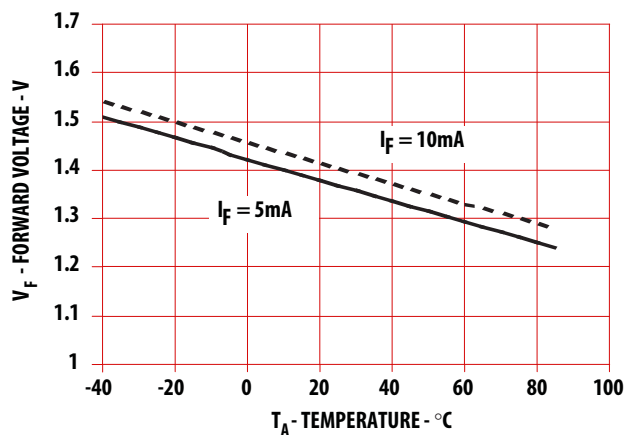


Figure 7. Typical Forward Voltage vs Ambient Temperature

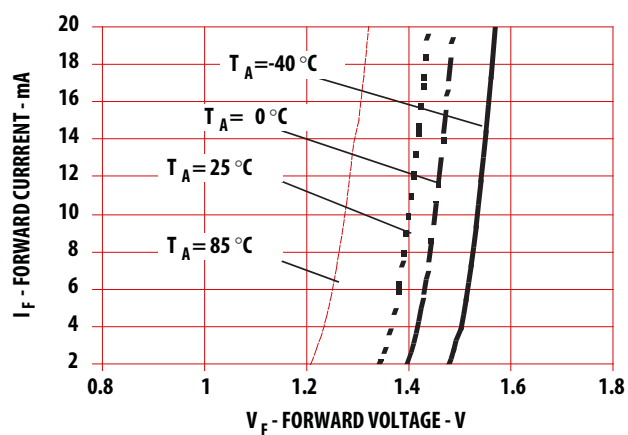


Figure 8. Typical Forward Current vs Forward Voltage

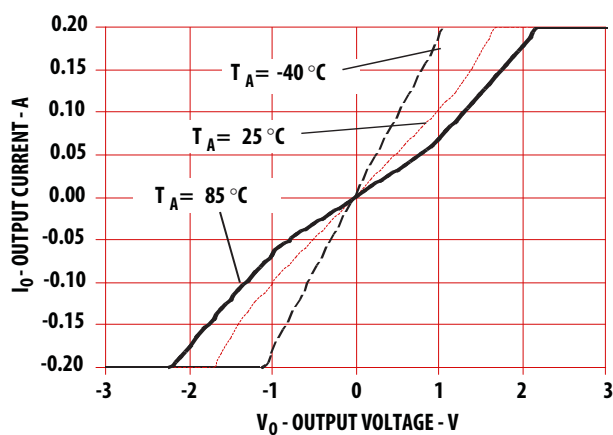


Figure 9. Typical Output Current vs Output Voltage

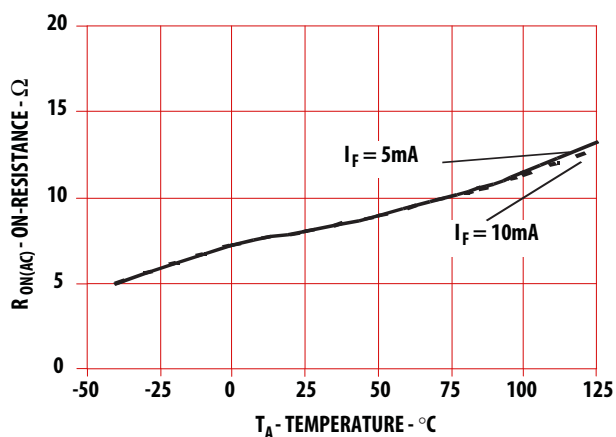


Figure 10. Typical On Resistance (AC/DC Connection) vs Temperature

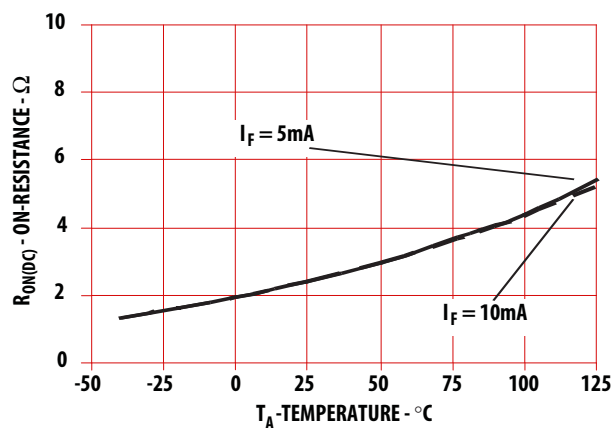


Figure 11. Typical On Resistance (DC Connection) vs Temperature

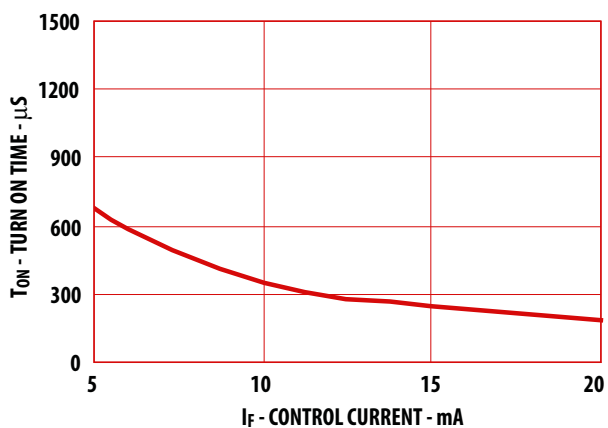
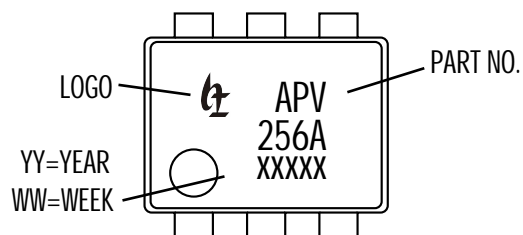


Figure 12. Typical Turn On Time vs Input Current

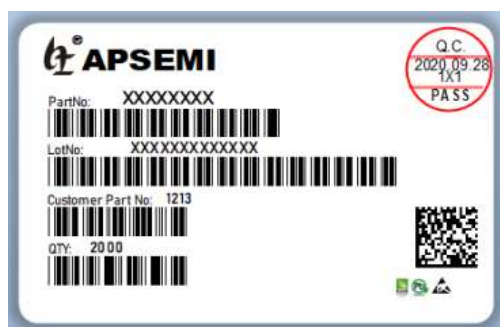


Dimensions and DIP-6 Package Unit: mm

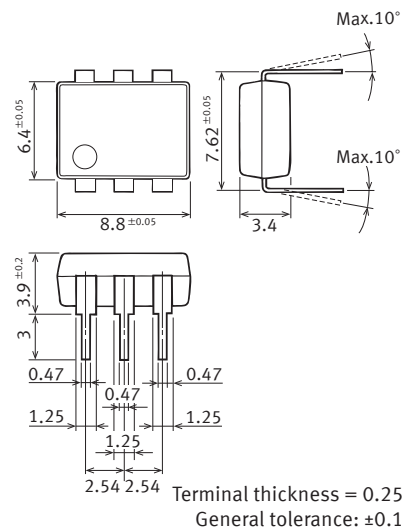
Marking



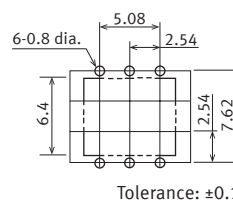
Lable



Through hole terminal type

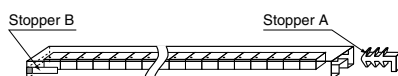


PC board pattern (Bottom view)



DIP Tape dimensions Unit : mm

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



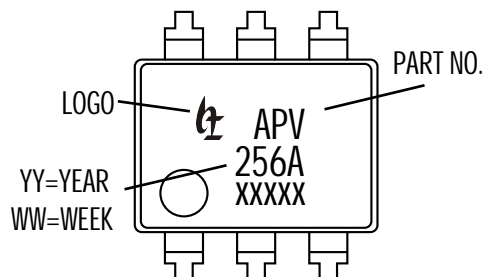


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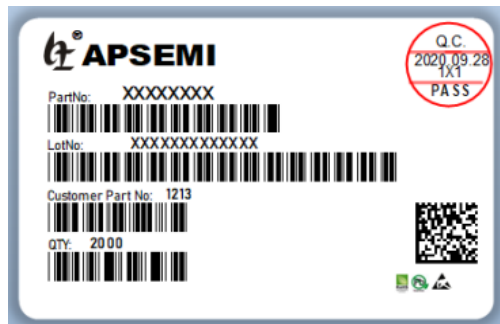
1 Form A APV256AE_EH
SMD-6/DIP-6 Load Voltage:600V Load Current:0.2A

Dimensions and SMD-6 Package Unit: mm

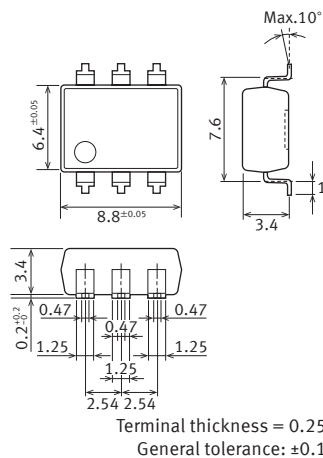
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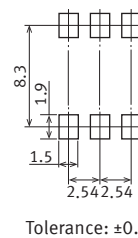
Lable



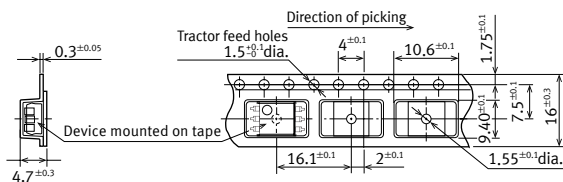
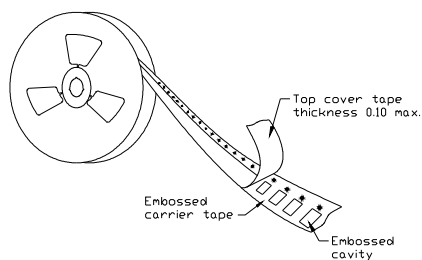
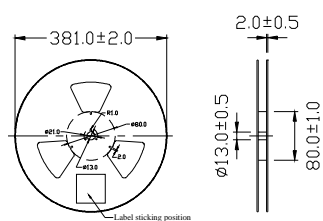
Surface mount terminal type



Recommended mounting pad (Top view)



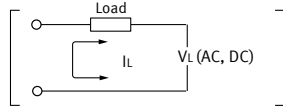
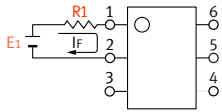
Tape dimensions (tape reel)





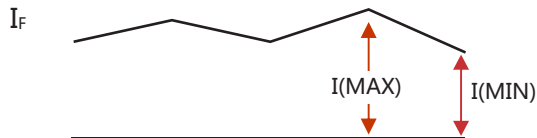
Using Methods

Examples of resistance value to control LED forward current ($I_F=5\text{mA}$)



E1	R1 (Approx)
3.3V	300 Ω
5.0V	600 Ω
12V	1.9K Ω
24V	4.1K Ω

LED forward current must be more than 5mA , at $I(\text{MIN})$,and less than 30mA , at $I(\text{MAX})$.



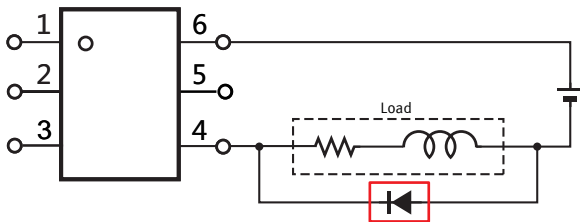
Recommended Operating Conditions

Please obey the following conditions to ensure proper device operation and resetting. Input LED current (Recommended value):

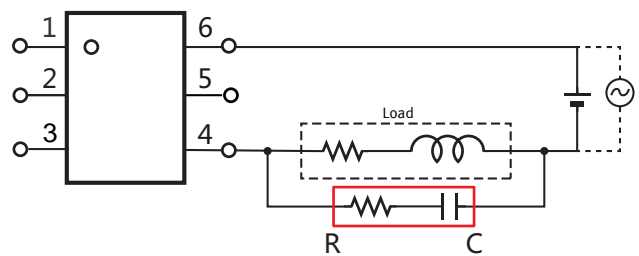
Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Forward current	I_F	5.0	7.0	30	mA

Protection Circuit

Clamp diode is connected in parallel with the load.
Absorb capacity with external diode.



CR Snubber is connected in parallel with the load.
Absorb capacity with buffer capacity.



When adding diodes, buffer circuits (C-R), and other protections, they need to be installed near the MOS RELAY to be effective.
Adding protection elements may result in a slow reset time, so adjust them according to the actual situation before use.

Note: When developing designs using this product, perform the expected performance of the equipment under the operating conditions recommended by the guidelines in this document. Continuous use under heavy loads (including, but not limited to, the application of high temperatures/current/voltage and significant changes in temperature, etc.) may result in deterioration of the reliability of this product.



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