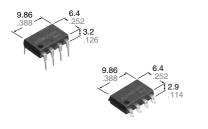
Panasonic

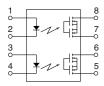
CALUS BS

Two output type with current limiting and reinforced insulation

PhotoMOS® GU 2 Form A Current Limiting (AQW210HL)



mm inch



RoHS compliant

FEATURES

1. Current Limiting Function

To control an over current from flowing, the current limit function has been realized. It keeps an output current at a constant value when the current reaches a specified current limit value.

2. Enhances the capability of surge resistance between output terminals

The current limit function controls the ON time surge current to enhance the capability of surge resistance between output terminals.

- **3. Reinforced insulation of 5,000 V**More than 0.4 mm internal insulation distance between inputs and outputs.
 Con-forms to EN41003, EN60950 (reinforced insulation).
- 4. Applicable for 2 Form A use as well as two independent 1 Form A use.
- 5. Controls low-level analog signals

6. High sensitivity and high speed response.

Can control max. 0.12 A load current with 5 mA input current. This enables fast operation speed of typ. 0.5 ms

7. Low-level off state leakage current

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

- Telephone equipment
- Modem

TYPES

	I/O isolation voltage	Output rating*		- Package		Par				
					Through hole terminal Surface-mount terminal			Packing quantity		
		Lood	Load		Tube packing style		Tape and reel packing style			
		Load					Picked from the 1/2/3/4-pin side	Picked from the 5/6/7/8-pin side	Tube	Tape and reel
AC/DC dual use	Reinforced 5,000 V AC	350 V	100 mA	DIP8-pin	AQW210HL	AQW210HLA	AQW210HLAX	AQW210HLAZ	1 tube contains: 50 pcs. 1 batch contains: 500 pcs.	1,000 pcs.

^{*}Indicate the peak AC and DC values.

Note: The surface mount terminal shape indicator "A" and the packing style indicator "X" or "Z" are not marked on the device.

RATING

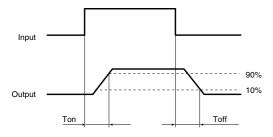
1. Absolute maximum ratings (Ambient temperature: 25°C 77°F)

	Item	Symbol	AQW210HL(A)	Remarks
	LED forward current	lF	50 mA	
Input	LED reverse voltage	VR	5 V	
	Peak forward current	IFP	1 A	f = 100 Hz, Duty factor = 0.1%
	Power dissipation	Pin	75 mW	
Output	Load voltage (peak AC) VL	350 V	
	Continuous load currer	nt IL	0.1 A (0.12 A)	Peak AC, DC (): in case of using only 1 channel
	Power dissipation	Pout	800 mW	
Total power dissipation		P⊤	850 mW	
I/O isolation voltage		Viso	5,000 V AC	
Temperat	ture Operating	Topr	-40°C to +85°C -40°F to +185°F	Non-condensing at low temperatures
limits	Storage	Tstg	-40°C to +100°C -40°F to +212°F	

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

	Item		Symbol	AQW210HL(A)	Condition	
	LED operate current	Typical	- IFon	1.2 mA	IL = Max.	
Input	LED operate current	Maximum	IFon	3.0 mA	IL = IVIAX.	
	LED turn off current	Minimum	Foff	0.4 mA	IL = Max.	
	LED turn on current	Typical	I Foff	1.1 mA	IL = IVIAX.	
	LED dropout voltage	Minimum	VF	1.25 (1.14 V at I _F = 5 mA)	I _F = 50 mA	
	LED dropout voltage	Typical	\ \rangle \rangle \ \rangle \rangle \ \rangle \r	1.5 V	IF = 50 IIIA	
Output	On registance	Typical	Ron	20Ω	I _F = 5 mA	
	On resistance	Maximum	Hon Hon	25Ω	I∟ = Max. Within 1 s on time	
	Off state leakage current	Maximum	ILeak	1μΑ	I _F = 0 mA V _L = Max.	
	Current limit	Typical		0.18 A	I _F = 5 mA	
	Turn on time*	Typical	Ton	0.5 ms	I _F = 5 mA	
	Turn on time	Maximum	Ion	2.0 ms	I∟ = Max.	
_ ,	Turn off time*	Typical	Toff	0.08 ms	I _F = 5 mA	
Transfer characteristics	Turri on time	Maximum	loff	1.0 ms	I∟ = Max.	
	I/O sanasitanas	Typical	Ciso	0.8 pF	f = 1 MHz	
	I/O capacitance	Maximum	Viso	1.5 pF	V _B = 0 V	
	Initial I/O isolation resistance	Minimum	Riso	1,000 MΩ	500 V DC	

^{*}Turn on/Turn off time



RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Please obey the following conditions to ensure proper device operation and resetting.

Item	Symbol	Recommended value	Unit
Input LED current	lF	5 to 10	mA

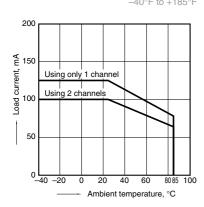
■ These products are not designed for automotive use.

If you are considering to use these products for automotive applications, please contact your local Panasonic Corporation technical representative.

REFERENCE DATA

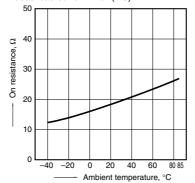
1. Load current vs. ambient temperature characteristics

Allowable ambient temperature: -40°C to +85°C



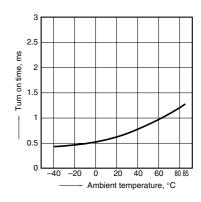
2. On resistance vs. ambient temperature characteristics

Measured portion: between terminals 5 and 6, 7 and 8; LED current: 5 mA; Load voltage: Max. (DC) Continuous load current: Max.(DC)



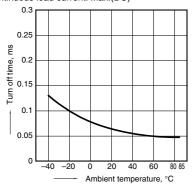
3. Turn on time vs. ambient temperature characteristics

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

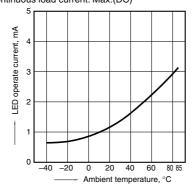


4. Turn off time vs. ambient temperature characteristics

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

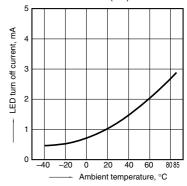


5. LED operate current vs. ambient temperature characteristics Load voltage: Max.(DC); Continuous load current: Max.(DC)

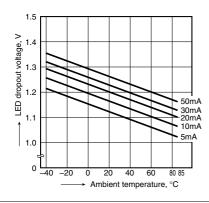


6. LED turn off current vs. ambient temperature characteristics

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

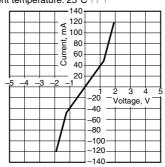


7. LED dropout voltage vs. ambient temperature characteristics LED current: 5 to 50 mA



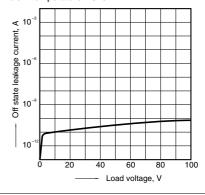
8. Current vs. voltage characteristics of output at MOS portion

Measured portion: between terminals 5 and 6, 7 and 8; Ambient temperature: 25°C 77°F



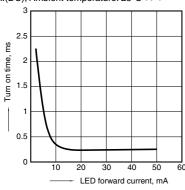
Off state leakage current vs. load voltage characteristics

Measured portion: between terminals 5 and 6, 7 and 8; Ambient temperature: 25°C 77°F



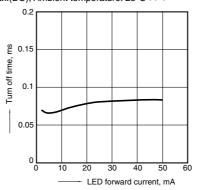
10. Turn on time vs. LED forward current characteristics

Measured portion: between terminals 5 and 6, 7 and 8; Load voltage: Max.(DC); Continuous load current: Max.(DC); Ambient temperature: $25^{\circ}C$ $77^{\circ}F$



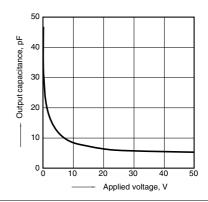
11. Turn off time vs. LED forward current characteristics

Measured portion: between terminals 5 and 6, 7 and 8; Load voltage: Max.(DC); Continuous load current: Max.(DC); Ambient temperature: $25^{\circ}C$ $77^{\circ}F$



12. Output capacitance vs. applied voltage characteristics

Measured portion: between terminals 5 and 6, 7 and 8; Frequency: 1 MHz; Ambient temperature: 25°C 77°F



What is current limit

When a load current reaches the specified output control current, a current limit function works against the load current to keep the current a constant value.

The current limit circuit built into the PhotoMOS thus controls the instantaneous load current to effectively ensure circuit safety.

This safety feature protects circuits downstream of the PhotoMOS against over-current.

But, if the current-limiting feature is used longer than the specified time, the PhotoMOS can be destroyed. Therefore, set the output loss to the max. rate or loss.

Comparison of output voltage and output current characteristics V-I Characteristics

Output voltage →