

S21MD6T

Built-in Zero-cross Circuit Phototriac Coupler

* TÜV (DIN-VDE0884) approved type is also available as an option.

■ Features

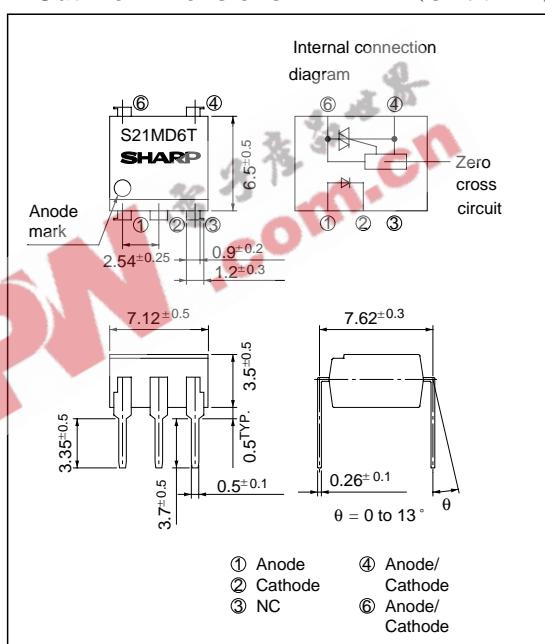
1. Built-in zero-cross circuit (200V)
2. No. 5 pin completely molded for external noise resistance
3. Long dielectric distance between AC lines (3.9mm)
4. Recognized by UL, file No.E64380

■ Applications

1. For triggering medium/high power triac

■ 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	RMS ON-state current	I _T	0.1	A _{rms}
	*1Peak one cycle surge current	I _{surge}	1.2	A
	Repetitive peak OFF-state voltage	V _{DRM}	600	V
	*2Isolation voltage	V _{iso}	5 000	V _{rms}
	Operating temperature	T _{opr}	- 30 to + 100	°C
	Storage temperature	T _{stg}	- 55 to + 125	°C
	*3Soldering temperature	T _{sol}	260	°C

*1 50Hz, sine wave

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

*3 For 10 seconds

■ 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 _{DRM} = Rated	-	-	10 ⁻⁶	A
	ON-state voltage	V _T	I _T = 0.1A	-	2.0	3.0	V
	Holding current	I _H	V _D = 6V	0.1	0.5	3.5	mA
	Critical rate of rise of OFF-state voltage	dV/dt	V _{DRM} = 1/ $\sqrt{2}$ • Rated	100	-	-	V/ μ s
Transfer-characteristics	Zero-cross voltage	V _{OX}	Resistance load, I _F = 15mA	-	-	35	V
	Minimum trigger current	I _{FT}	V _D = 6V, R _L = 100Ω	-	-	10	mA
	Isolation resistance	R _{ISO}	DC500V, 40 to 60% RH	5 x 10 ¹⁰	10 ¹¹	-	Ω
Turn-on time	t _{on}		V _D = 6V, R _L = 100Ω, I _F = 20mA	-	-	50	μs

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

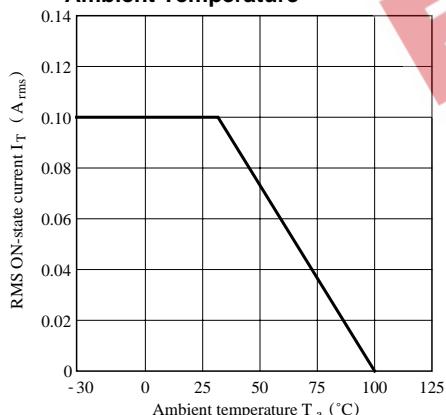


Fig. 2 Forward Current vs.
Ambient Temperature

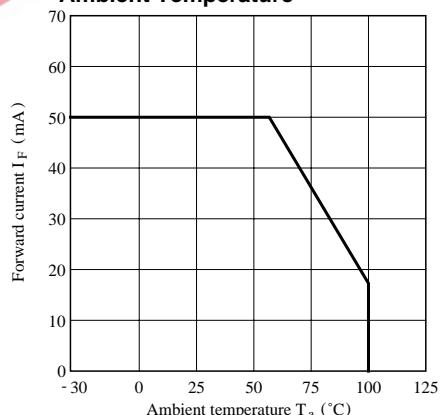


Fig. 3 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

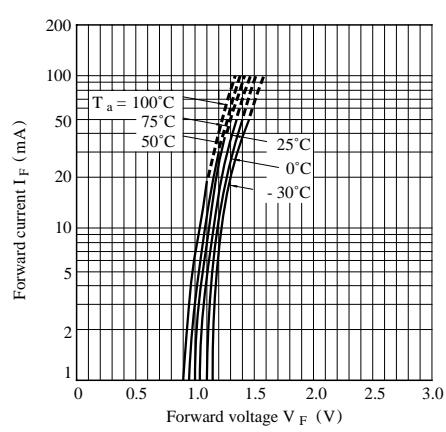


Fig. 4 Minimum Trigger Current vs.
Ambient Temperature

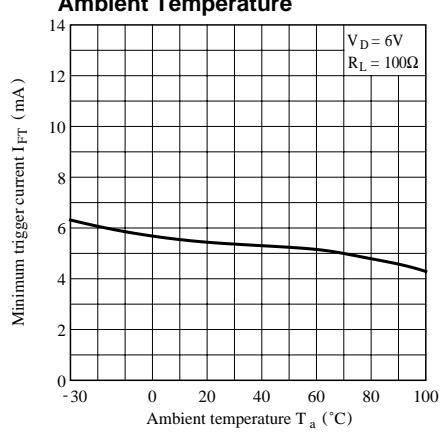


Fig. 5 Relative Repetitive Peak OFF-state Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

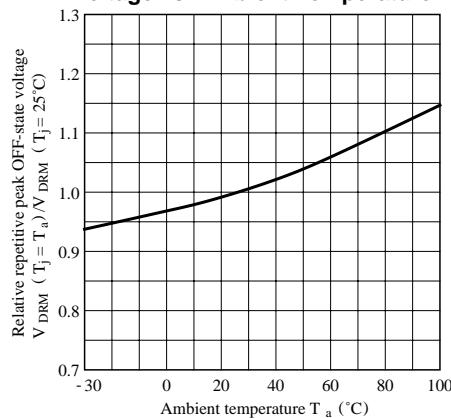


Fig. 6 ON-state Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

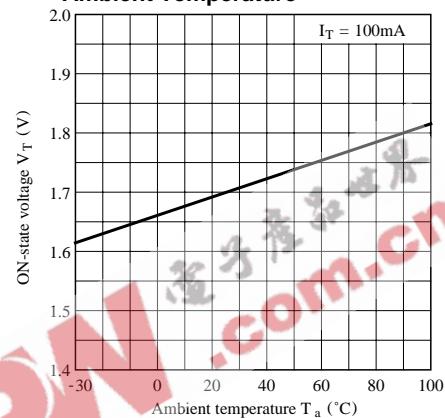


Fig. 7 Holding Current vs. Ambient Temperature

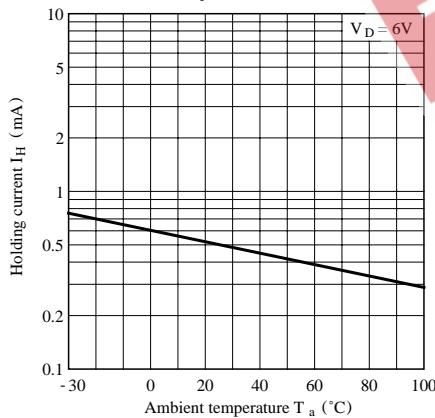


Fig. 8 Repetitive Peak OFF-state Current vs. OFF-state Voltage

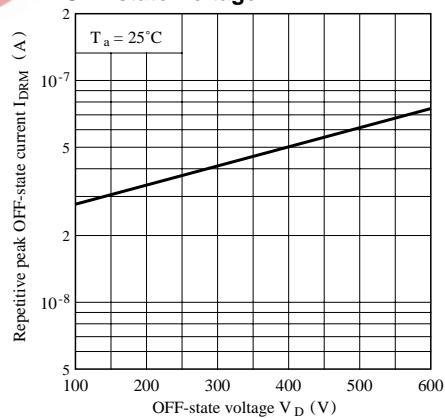


Fig. 9 Repetitive Peak OFF-state Current vs. Ambient Temperature

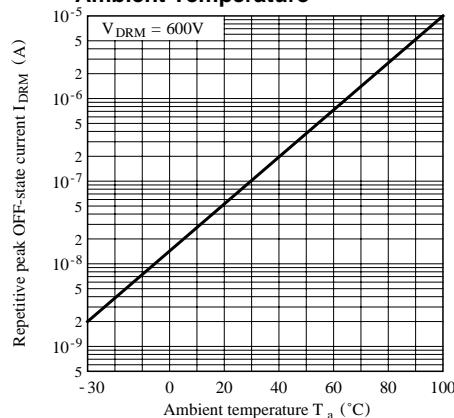


Fig. 10 Zero-cross Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

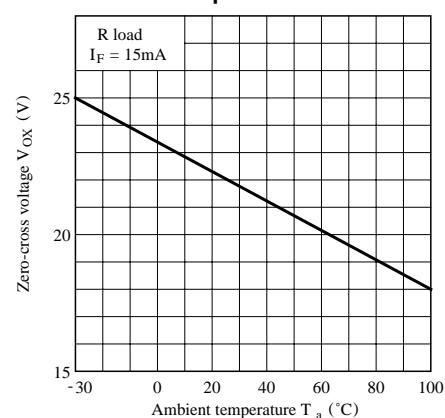
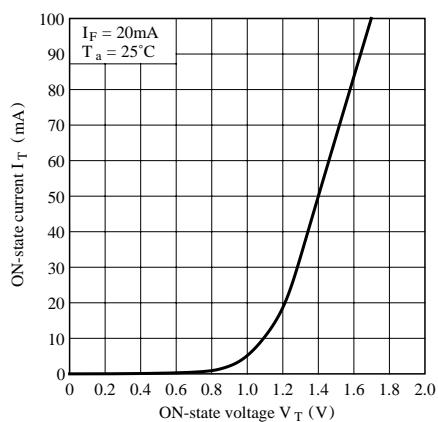
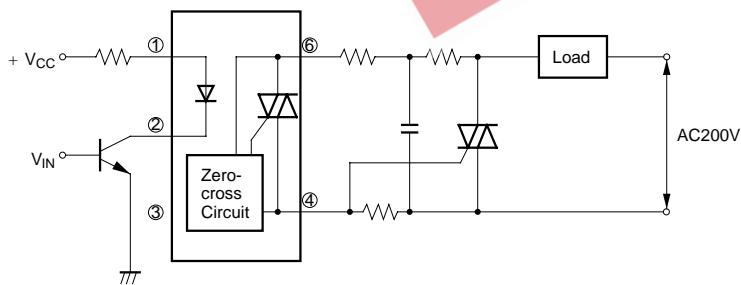


Fig.11 ON-state Current vs. ON-state Voltage

■ Basic Operation Circuit

Medium/High Power Triac Drive Circuit



- Please refer to the chapter “Precautions for Use” (Page 78 to 93).