

Panasonic
ideas for life

**High capacity PhotoMOS
Relay. (Load current Max.
0.5A) 1 Form B.**

**Power PhotoMOS
(AQZ404)**

FEATURES

1. High capacity

A maximum 0.5A load can be controlled with a 5 mA input current. The ON resistance is low at 2.8Ω (typ.)

2. 1 Form B

This has been realized thanks to the built-in MOSFET processed by our proprietary method, DSD (Double-diffused and Selective Doping) method.

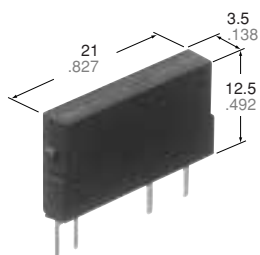
3. Compact slim-type 4-pin SIL

(W)3.5×(D)21.0×(H)12.5 mm

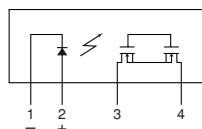
(W).138×(D).827×(H).492 inch

The compact size of the 4-pin SIL

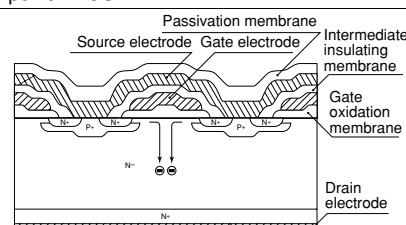
package allows high density mounting.



mm inch



Cross section of the normally-closed type of power MOS



TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

- Railroad, traffic signals
- Measurement instruments
- Testing equipment

TYPES

AC/DC type

Output rating*		Part No.	Packing quantity	
Load voltage	Load current		Inner carton	Outer carton
400 V	0.5 A	AQZ404	25 pcs	500 pcs

RATING

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

Item		Symbol	AQZ404	Remarks
Input	LED forward current	I_F	50 mA	
	LED reverse voltage	V_R	5 V	
	Peak forward current	I_{FP}	1 A	$f = 100 \text{ Hz}$, Duty factor = 0.1%
	Power dissipation	P_{in}	75 mW	
Output	Load voltage (Peak AC)	V_L	400 V	
	Continuous load current (Peak AC)	I_L	0.5 A	
	Peak load current	I_{peak}	1.5 A	100 ms (1 shot), $V_L = \text{DC}$
	Power dissipation	P_{out}	1.6 W	
Total power dissipation		P_T	1.6 W	
I/O isolation voltage		V_{iso}	2,500 V AC	
Temperature limits	Operating	T_{opr}	-40°C to +85°C -40°F to +185°F	Non-condensing at low temperatures
	Storage	T_{stg}	-40°C to +100°C -40°F to +212°F	

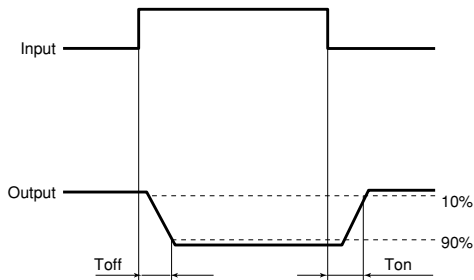
Power PhotoMOS (AQZ404)

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

Item		Symbol	AQZ404	Condition	
Input	LED operate (OFF) current	Typical	1.0 mA	$I_L = 100 \text{ mA}$ $V_L = 10 \text{ V}$	
		Maximum	3.0 mA		
	LED reverse (ON) current	Minimum	0.4 mA	$I_L = 100 \text{ mA}$ $V_L = 10 \text{ V}$	
		Typical	0.9 mA		
LED dropout voltage	Typical	V_F	1.25 V (1.16 V at $I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$)	$I_F = 50 \text{ mA}$	
	Maximum		1.5 V		
Output	On resistance	Typical	2.8 Ω	$I_F = 0 \text{ mA}$ $I_L = \text{Max.}$ Within 1 s on time	
		Maximum	4.0 Ω		
	Off state leakage current	Maximum	I_{Leak}	10 μA	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$ $V_L = \text{Max.}$
Transfer characteristics	Switching speed	T_{off}	Typical	3.9 ms	$I_F = 0 \rightarrow 10 \text{ mA}$ $I_L = 100 \text{ mA}$ $V_L = 10 \text{ V}$
			Maximum	7.5 ms	
			Typical	9.4 ms	
			Maximum	15 ms	
	Reverse (ON) time*	T_{on}	Typical	0.8 ms	$I_F = 5 \text{ mA} \rightarrow 0$ or $10 \text{ mA} \rightarrow 0$ $I_L = 100 \text{ mA}$ $V_L = 10 \text{ V}$
			Maximum	3.0 ms	
	I/O capacitance	Typical	C_{iso}	0.8 pF	$f = 1 \text{ MHz}$ $V_B = 0 \text{ V}$
		Maximum		1.5 pF	
	Initial I/O isolation resistance	Minimum	R_{iso}	1,000 M Ω	500 V DC
	Maximum operating frequency	Maximum	—	0.5 cps	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$ Duty factor = 50% $I_L = \text{Max.}, V_L = \text{Max.}$

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

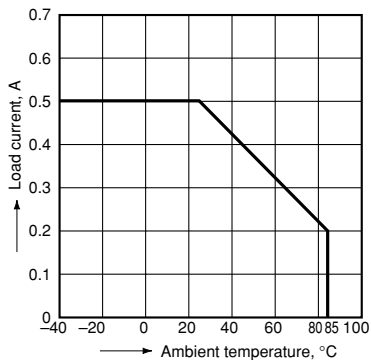
*Operate/Reverse time



REFERENCE DATA

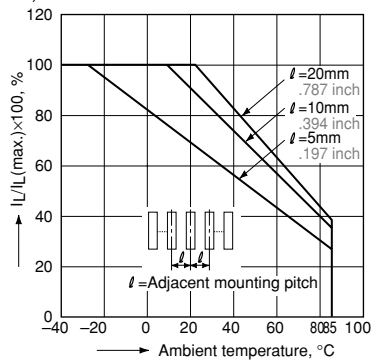
1. Load current vs. ambient temperature characteristics

Allowable ambient temperature: -40°C to $+85^\circ\text{C}$
 -40°F to $+185^\circ\text{F}$



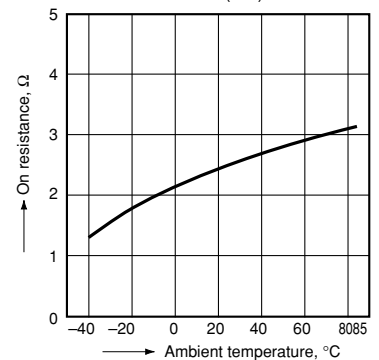
2. Load current vs. ambient temperature characteristics in adjacent mounting

I_L : Load current;
 $I_L(\text{max.})$: Maximum continuous load current



3. On resistance vs. ambient temperature characteristics

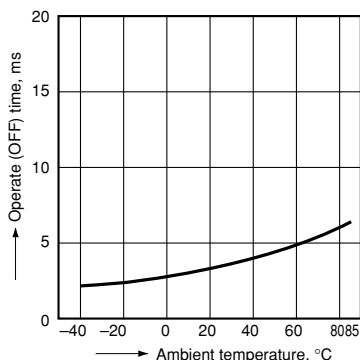
LED current: 0 mA; Load voltage: Max. (DC)
Continuous load current: Max. (DC)



Power PhotoMOS (AQZ404)

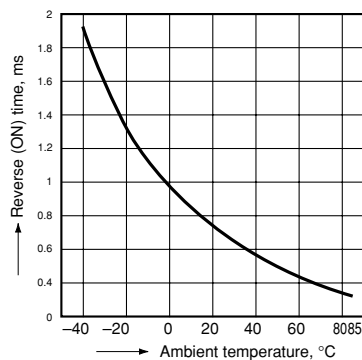
4. Operate (OFF) time vs. ambient temperature characteristics

LED current: 10 mA; Load voltage: 10 V (DC);
Continuous load current: 100 mA (DC)



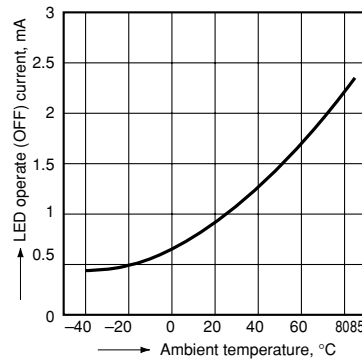
5. Reverse (ON) time vs. ambient temperature characteristics

LED current: 10 mA; Load voltage: 10 V (DC);
Continuous load current: 100 mA (DC)



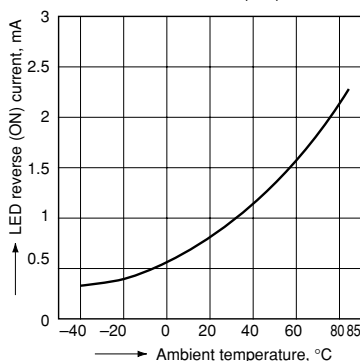
6. LED operate (OFF) current vs. ambient temperature characteristics

Load voltage: 10 V (DC);
Continuous load current: 100 mA (DC)



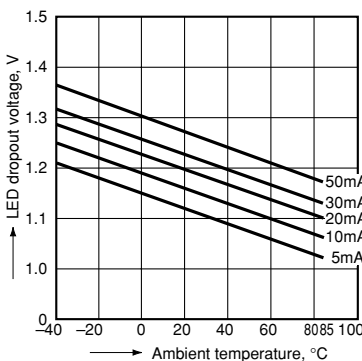
7. LED reverse (ON) current vs. ambient temperature characteristics

Load voltage: 10 V (DC);
Continuous load current: 100 mA (DC)



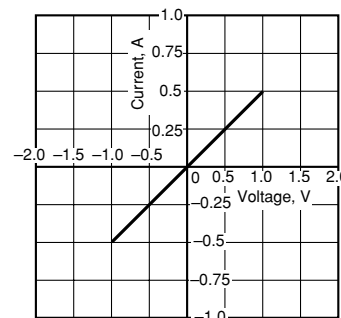
8. LED dropout voltage vs. ambient temperature characteristics

Sample: all types; LED current: 5 to 50 mA



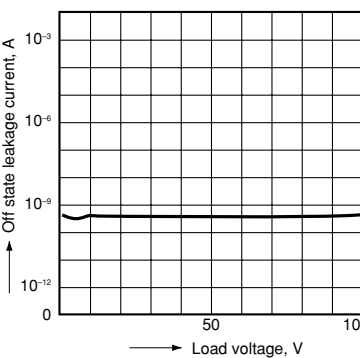
9. Current vs. voltage characteristics of output at MOS portion

Ambient temperature: 25°C 77°F



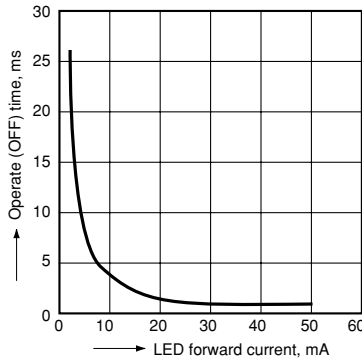
10. Off state leakage current vs. load voltage characteristics

Ambient temperature: 25°C 77°F



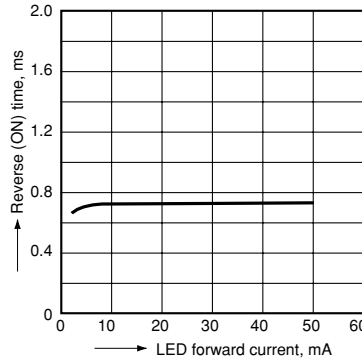
11. Operate (OFF) time vs. LED forward current characteristics

Load voltage: 10 V (DC); Continuous load current: 100 mA (DC); Ambient temperature: 25°C 77°F



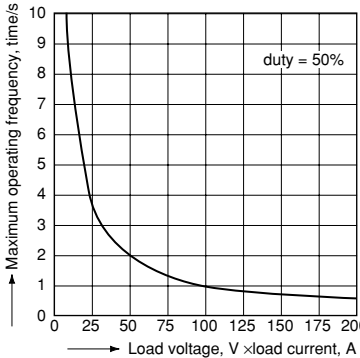
12. Reverse (ON) time vs. LED forward current characteristics

Load voltage: 10 V (DC); Continuous load current: 100 mA (DC); Ambient temperature: 25°C 77°F



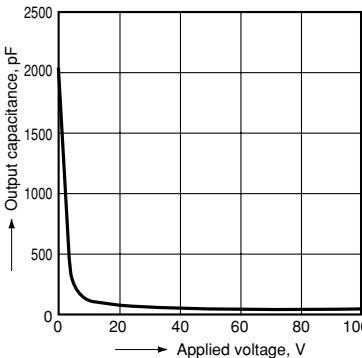
13. Maximum operating frequency vs. load voltage/current characteristics

LED current: 10 mA;
Ambient temperature: 25°C 77°F



14. Output capacitance vs. applied voltage characteristics

Frequency: 1 MHz;
Ambient temperature: 25°C 77°F

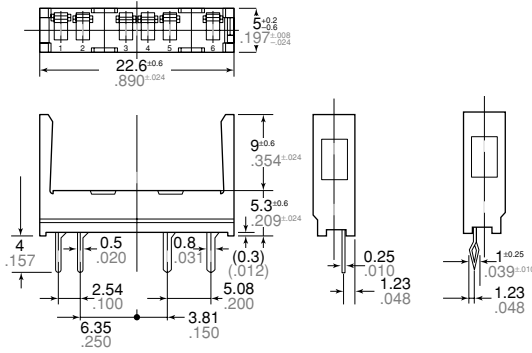


ACCESSORY

Socket



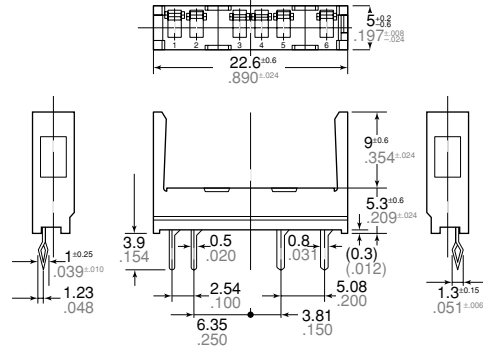
Standard type



PA1a-PS

General Tolerance: $\pm 0.3 \pm 0.012$

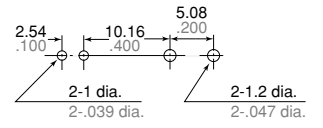
Self clinching type



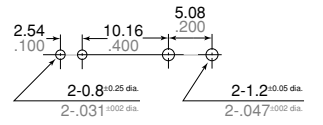
PA1a-PS-H

General Tolerance: $\pm 0.3 \pm 0.012$

PC board pattern
(BOTTOM VIEW)
Standard type



Self clinching type



Tolerance: $\pm 0.1 \pm 0.004$