



The products are 7-pin solid-state relay opto-couplers. The device combines an AlGaAs infrared emitting diode as the emitter which is optically coupled to a monolithic silicon zero-crossing photo triac to drive a power triac in a plastic DIP7 package with different lead forming options. The products are widely used in solenoid/valve controls, lighting controls, motor controls, temperature controls, static AC power switches, solid state relays, interfacing microprocessors to 265 V_{AC} peripherals.

High isolation 5000 Vrms

DC input with triac output

Operating temperature range - 40°C to 110 °C

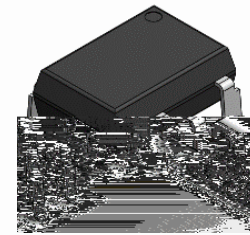
REACH & RoHS compliance

HBM: H3B; MM: M4; CDM:C3

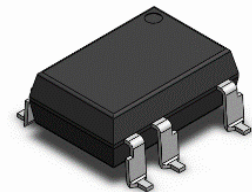
CQC approved

VDE approved

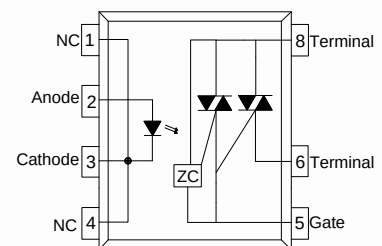
UL approved



JOCSZ2XBM-D7P



JOCSZ2XBM-D7S

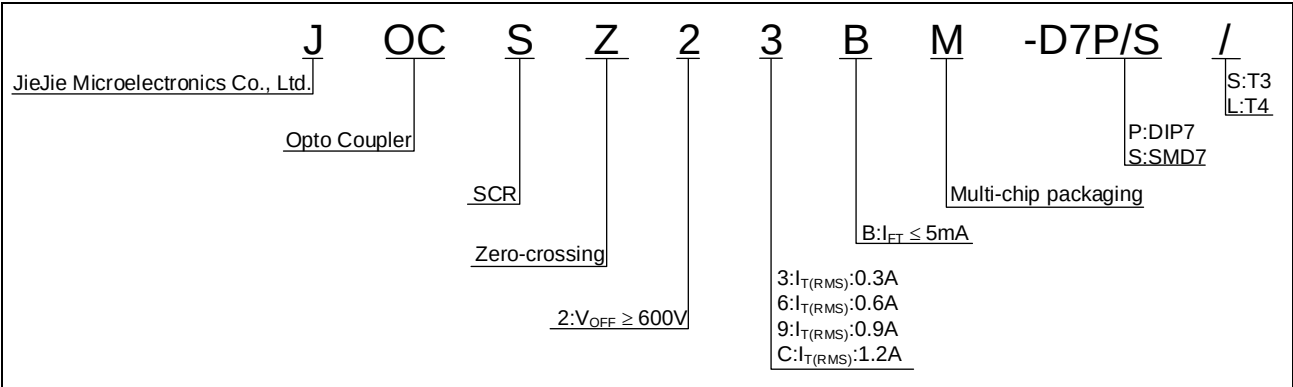


(Temperature=25°C)

Parameter			Symbol	Value	Unit
Input	Forward Current		I _F	50	mA
	Peak Forward Current		I _{FP}	1	A
	Reverse Voltage		V _R	6	V
	Power Dissipation		P _D	75	mW
Output	Repetitive peak off-state voltage		V _{DRM}	600	V
	Repetitive peak reverse voltage		V _{RRM}	600	V
	Critical rate of rise of on-state current		dI/dt	100	A/μs
	On-state RMS Current	JOCSZ23BM (T _a ≤96 °C)	I _{T(RMS)}	0.3	A
		JOCSZ26BM (T _a ≤76 °C)		0.6	
		JOCSZ29BM (T _a ≤58 °C)		0.9	
		JOCSZ2CBM (T _a ≤40 °C)		1.2	

Non repetitive surge peak on-state current (full cycle , $t_p=20ms$)	JOCSZ23BM		3	
		I_{TSM}		A

	Response Time	t_{on}	$V_D=6V,$ $R_L=100\Omega,$ $I_F=20mA$	-	20	100	μs
Zero Crossing	Inhibit Voltage	V_{IH}	$I_F=10mA$	-	-	20	V
	Leakage in Inhibit State	I_{DRM2}	$I_F=10mA,$ $V_{DRM}=600V$	-	-	500	μA



DIP	50 Units/Tube	40 Tubes/Inner box	5 Inner box/Outer box =10k Units
SMD	1200 Units/Reel	2 Reels/Inner box	5 Inner box/Outer box =12k Units

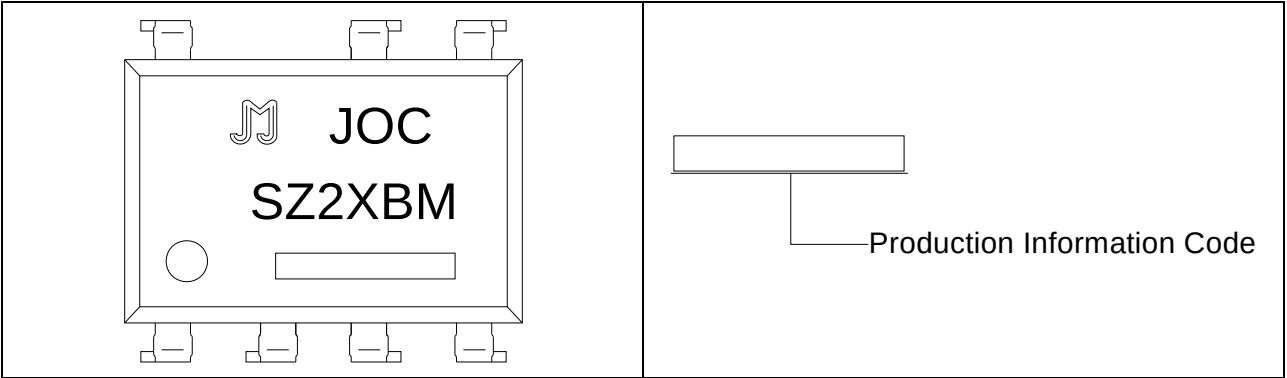


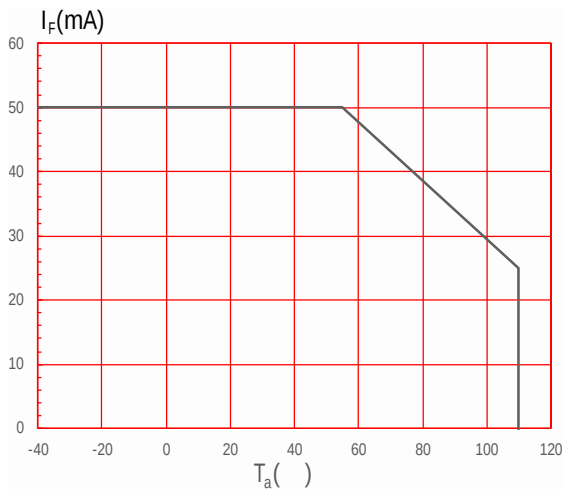
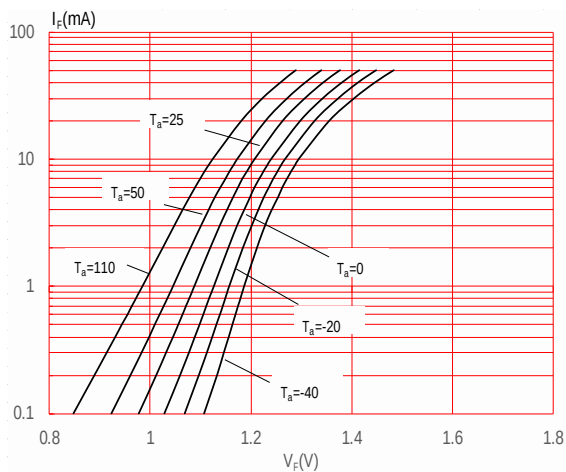
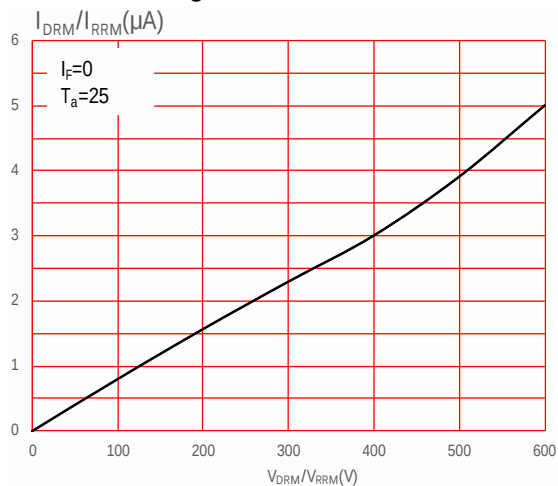
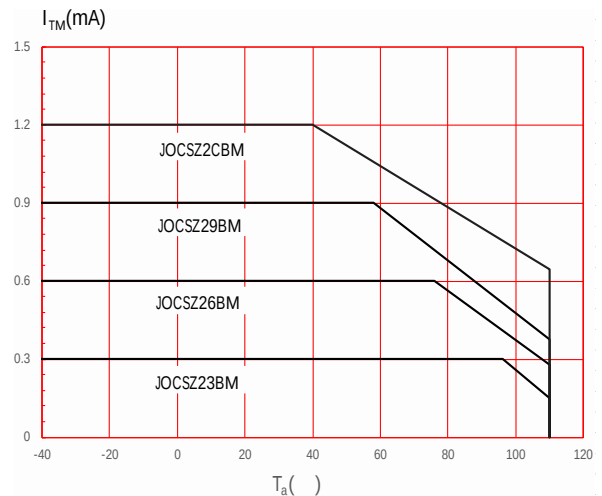
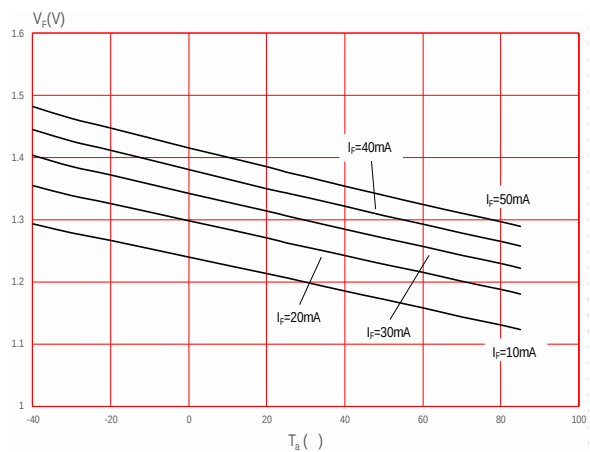
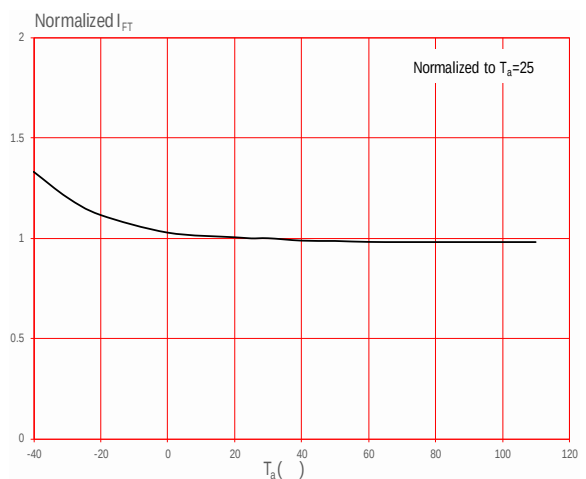
FIG.1: Max. Allowable LED Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature**FIG.3:** Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage**FIG.5:** Off-state Terminal Current vs Off-state Terminal Voltage**FIG.2:** On-state Terminal Current vs. Ambient Temperature**FIG.4:** Forward Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature**FIG.6:** Normalized Trigger Current vs. Ambient Temperature

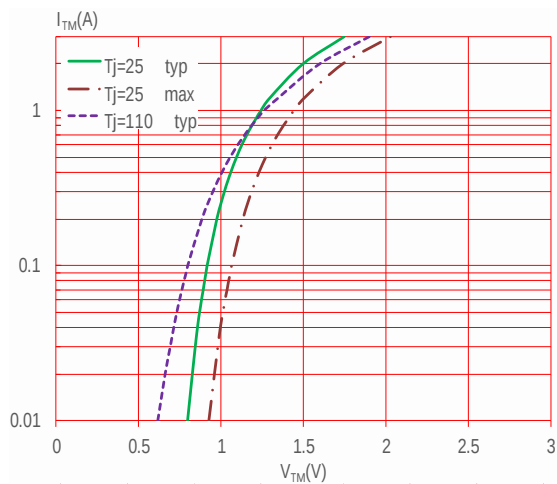
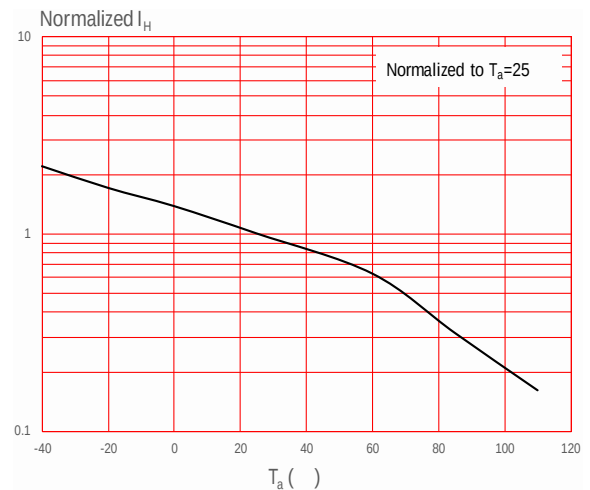
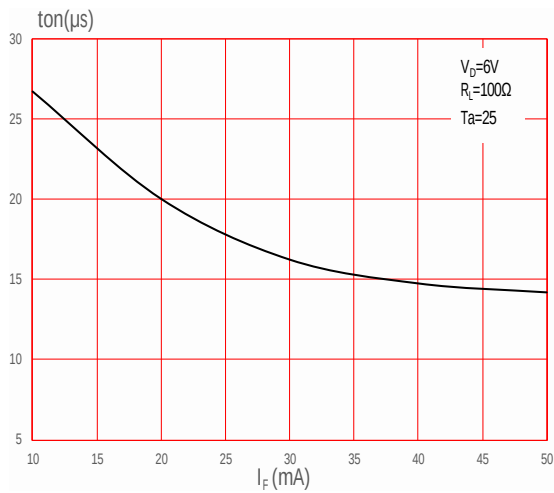
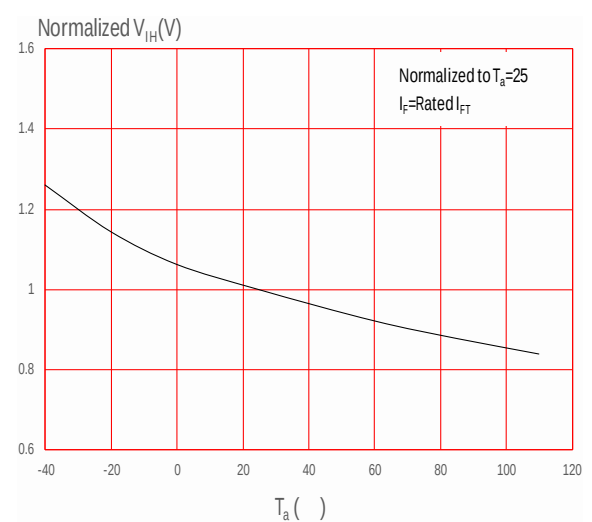
FIG.7: On-state characteristics**FIG.8:** Normalized Holding Current vs. Ambient Temperature**FIG.9:** Turn On Time vs. Forward Current**FIG.10:** Normalized Inhibit Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

FIG.11: Test Circuits of Turn On Time

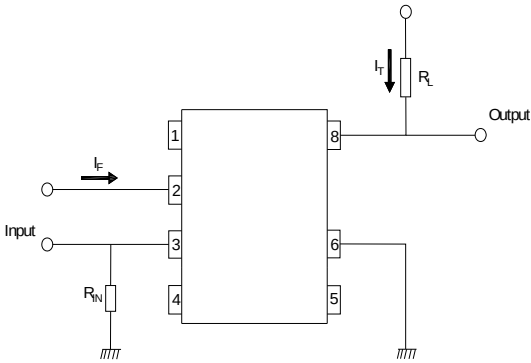
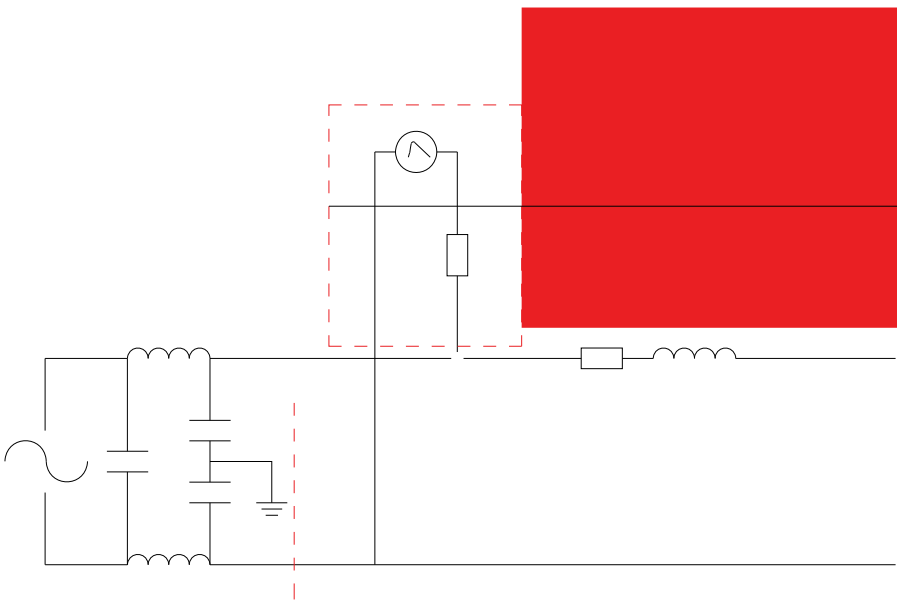
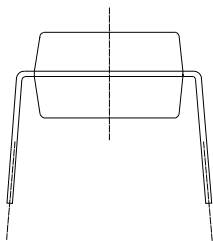
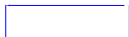


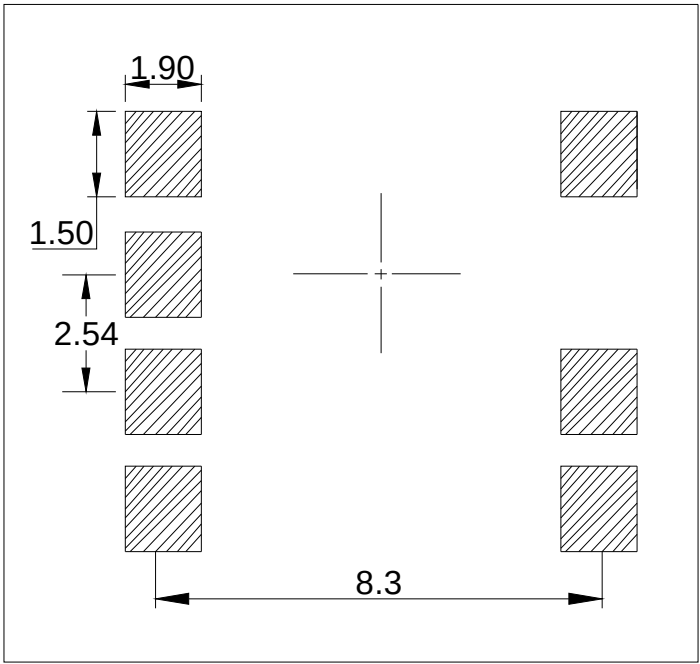
FIG.12: Waveforms of Turn On Time

FIG.13: Test circuit for inductive and resistive loads to IEC-61000-4-5 standards

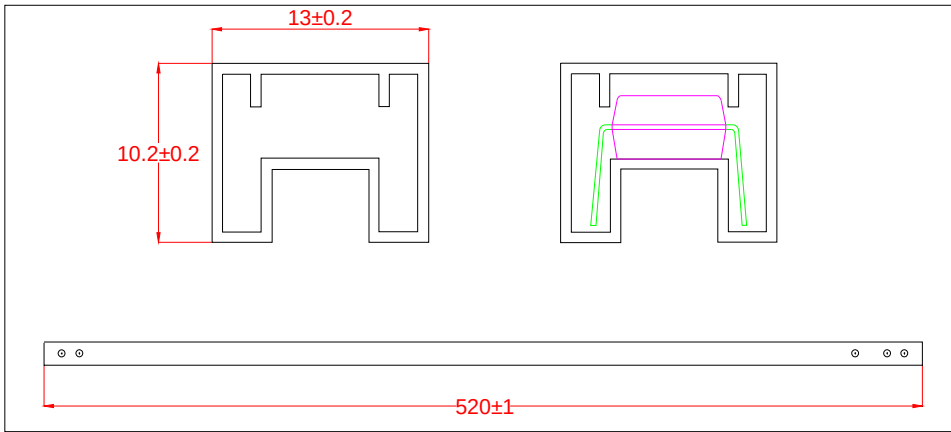


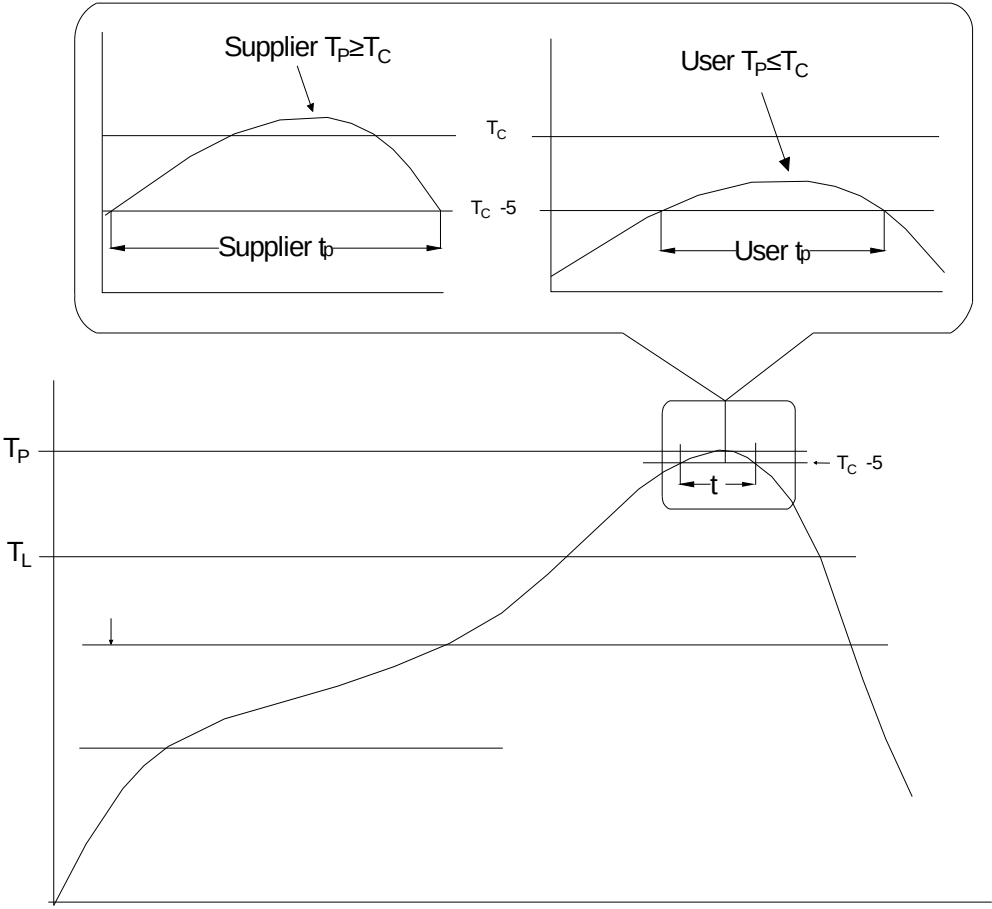
Standard DIP Type:

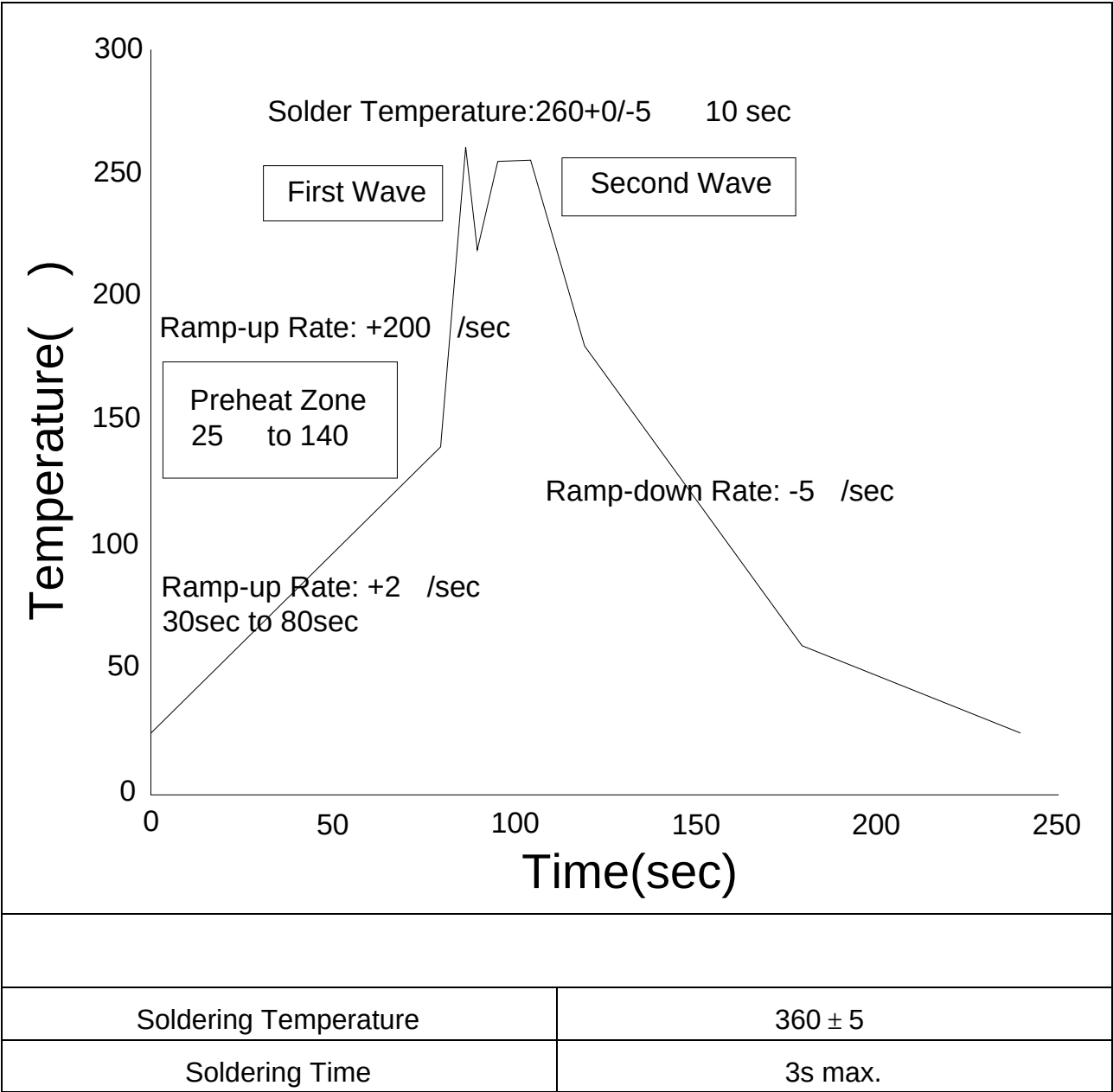




Standard DIP







Note:

- 1. Reflow soldering is recommended at the temperatures and times shown, no more than three times.
- 2. Avoid direct contact between the epoxy body and any tools or surfaces exceeding its maximum storage temperature.
- 3. Application of pressure on the epoxy body is prohibited at elevated temperatures. In specific scenarios, any applied force must not exceed 2.5N.
- 4. Ensure the component has cooled to ambient temperature before proceeding with any subsequent manufacturing steps.
- 5. The component has a shelf life of 0 ȳ I T ˆ M ˆ bq Ũ Θa® ˆ