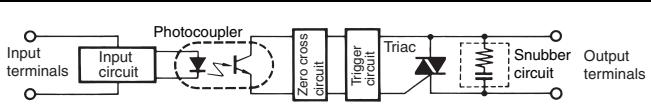
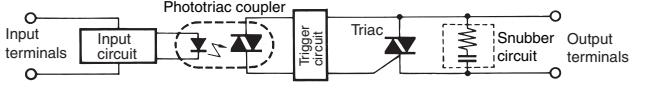
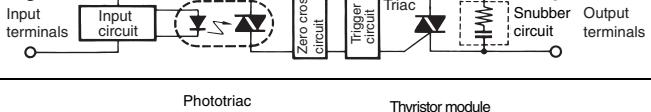
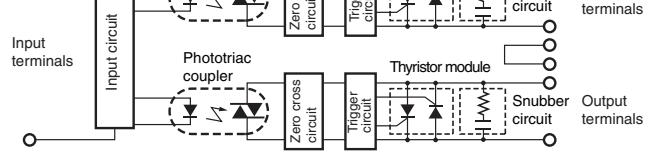
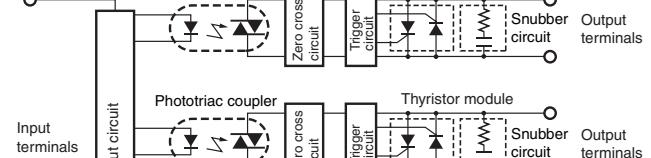
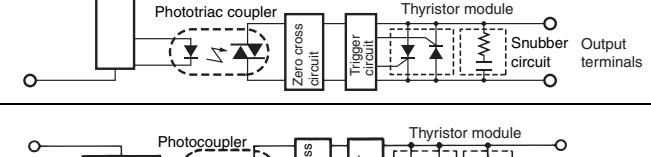
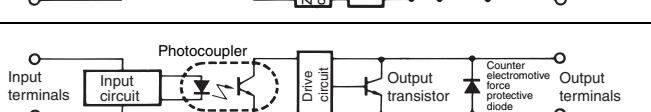
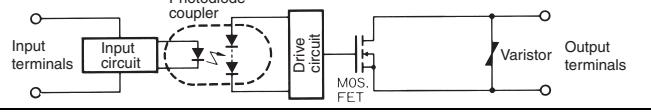
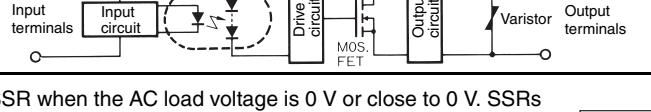


■ SSR Internal Circuit Configuration Examples

Load specifications	Zero cross function	Isolation	Circuit configuration	Model
AC load	Yes (See note 1.)	Photo-coupler		G3H G3B G3F G3NA (AC input)
	No	Phototriac		G3NE G3J G3F G3H G3TA-OA
	Yes (See note 1.)	Phototriac		G3PA-VD G3PE (single phase) G3NA (DC input) G3NE
	Yes (See note 1.)	Phototriac		G3PE-2(N) (three phases) (See note 2.)
	Yes (See note 1.)	Phototriac		G3PE-3(N) (three phases) (See note 2.)
	Yes (See note 1.)	Photo-coupler		G3NA-4□□B G3PH G3PA-4□□B
DC load	---	Photo-coupler		G3FD, G3HD-X03 G3BD G3TA-OD G3NA-D
		Photo-diode coupler		G3HD-202SN
AC/DC load	No	Photo-diode coupler		G3FM

Note: 1. The zero cross function turns ON the SSR when the AC load voltage is 0 V or close to 0 V. SSRs with the zero cross function are effective in the following ways.

- Clicking noise when a load is turned ON is reduced.
- Effects on the power supply are reduced by suppressing inrush current with loads, such as lamps, heaters, and motors, thereby reducing inrush current protection circuits.

2. For 200-V models, use a triac on the output switching elements.

