

PR26MF1xNSZ Series PR36MF1xNSZ Series

*Zero cross type is also available. (PR26MF21NSZ Series/PR36MF2xNSZ Series)

I_T(rms)≤0.6A, Non-Zero Cross type DIP 8pin Triac output SSR



■ Description

PR26MF1xNSZ Series and PR36MF1xNSZ Series Solid State Relays (SSR) are an integration of an infrared emitting diode (IRED), a Phototriac Detector and a main output Triac. These devices are ideally suited for controlling high voltage AC loads with solid state reliability while providing 4.0kV isolation (V_{iso}(rms)) from input to output.

■ Features

- 1. Output current, I_T(rms)≤0.6A
- 2. Non-zero crossing functionary
- 3. 8 pin DIP package (SMT gullwing also available)
- High repetitive peak off-state voltage (V_{DRM}: 600V, PR36MF1xNSZ Series)

(V_{DRM}: 400V, PR26MF1xNSZ Series)

- 5. I_{FT} ranks available (see Model Line-up in this datasheet)
- 6. Superior noise immunity (dV/dt : MIN. 100V/µs)
- 7. Response time, ton: MAX. 100µs
- 8. Lead-free terminal components are also available (see Model Line-up section in this datasheet)
- 9. High isolation voltage between input and output $(V_{iso}(rms): 4.0kV)$

■ Agency approvals/Compliance

- 1. Recognized by UL508, file No. E94758 (as model No. **R26MF1/R36MF1**)
- Approved by CSA 22.2 No.14, file No. LR63705 (as model No. R26MF1/R36MF1)
- Optionary available VDE approved (*)(DIN EN 60747-5-2), file No. 40008898 (only for PR36MF1xNSZ Series as model No. R36MF1)
- 4. Package resin: UL flammability grade (94V-0)
 - (*) DIN EN60747-5-2: successor standard of DIN VDE0884. Up to Date code "RD" (December 2003), approval of DIN VDE0884.

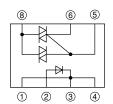
From Date code "S1" (January 2004), approval of DIN EN60747-5-2.

■ Applications

- 1. Isolated interface between high voltage AC devices and lower voltage DC control circuitry.
- 2. Switching motors, fans, heaters, solenoids, and valves.
- 3. Phase or power control in applications such as lighting and temperature control equipment.



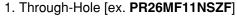
■ Internal Connection Diagram

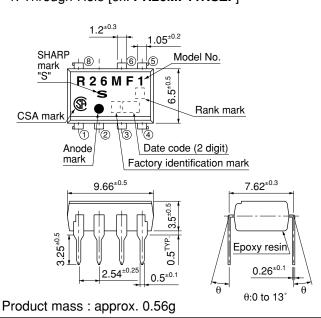


- ① Cathode ⑤ Gate
- 3 Cathode8 Output (T₂)4 Cathode

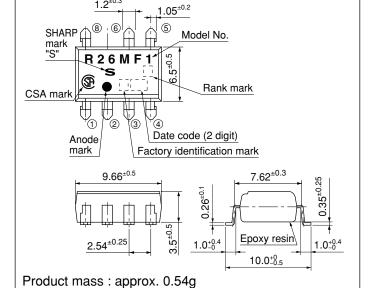
■ Outline Dimensions

(Unit: mm)

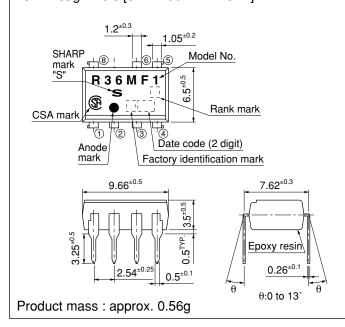




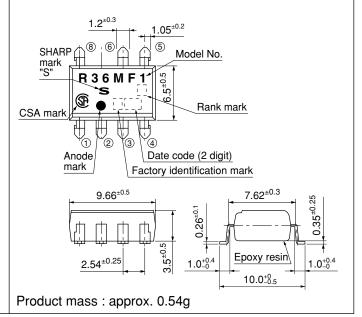
2. SMT Gullwing Lead-Form [ex. **PR26MF11NIPF**]



3. Through-Hole [ex. PR36MF11NSZF]

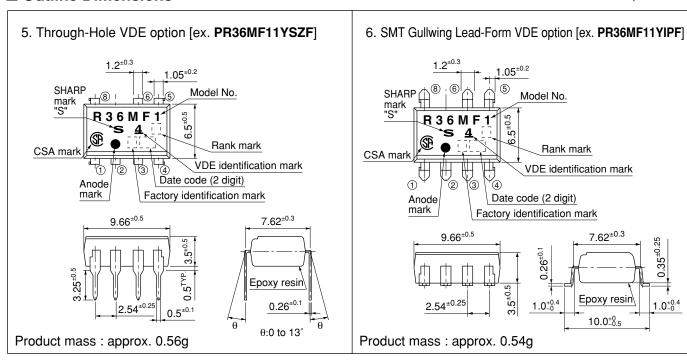


4. SMT Gullwing Lead-Form [ex. PR36MF11NIPF]





■ Outline Dimensions (Unit : mm)





Date code (2 digit)

	1st o	digit		2nd digit		
	Year of p	roduction		Month of production		
A.D.	Mark	A.D	Mark	Month	Mark	
1990	A	2002	P	January	1	
1991	В	2003	R	February	2	
1992	С	2004	S	March	3	
1993	D	2005	T	April	4	
1994	Е	2006	U	May	5	
1995	F	2007	V	June	6	
1996	Н	2008	W	July	7	
1997	J	2009	X	August	8	
1998	K	2010	A	September	9	
1999	L	2011	В	October	0	
2000	M	2012	С	November	N	
2001	N	:	:	December	D	

repeats in a 20 year cycle

Factory identification mark

Factory identification Mark	Country of origin
no mark	Iomon
	Japan

^{*} This factory marking is for identification purpose only.

Please contact the local SHARP sales representative to see the actural status of the production.

Rank mark

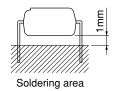
Please refer to the Model Line-up table.



■ Absolute Maximum Ratings

 $(T_a=25^{\circ}C)$

(1a 25)									
	Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit					
T4	Forward current		I_{F}	50 *3	mA				
Input	Reverse voltage		V_R	6	V				
	RMS ON-state cu	rrent	I _T (rms)	0.6 *3	Α				
044	Peak one cycle su	rge current	I _{surge}	6 *4	A				
Output	Repetitive	PR26MF1xNSZ		400	V				
	peak OFF-state voltage	PR36MF1xNSZ	VDRM	600					
*1 Isolatic	on voltage		V _{iso} (rms)	4.0	kV				
	ing temperature	Topr	-25 to +85	°C					
Storage	e temperature	T _{stg}	-40 to +125	°C					
*2Solderi	ng temperature	T _{sol}	270 *5	°C					



■ Electro-optical Characteristics

 $(T_a=25^{\circ}C)$

	Parameter			Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
T4	Forward voltage		V_F	I _F =20mA	-	1.2	1.4	V
Input	Reverse current		I_R	$V_R=3V$	_	_	10	μΑ
	Repetitive peak OFF-state current		I_{DRM}	$V_D = V_{DRM}$	_	_	100	μΑ
Output	ON-state voltage		V_{T}	$I_T=0.6A$	_	_	3.0	V
	Holding current		I_{H}	$V_D=6V$	_	_	25	mA
	Critical rate of rise of OFF-state voltage		dV/dt	$V_D=1/\sqrt{2} \cdot V_{DRM}$	100	_	_	V/µs
	3.6	Rank 1	- I _{FT}	$V_D=6V$, $R_L=100\Omega$	-	_	10	A
Transfer	Minimum trigger current	Rank 2			_	_	5	mA
charac-	Isolation resistance		R _{ISO}	DC500V,40 to 60%RH	5×10 ¹⁰	1011	_	Ω
teristics	Turn-on time	Rank 1	+	$V_D=6V, R_L=100\Omega, I_F=20mA$			100	
	Turn-on time	Rank 2	t _{on}	$V_D=6V, R_L=100\Omega, I_F=10mA$	7 -	_	100	μs

^{*1 40} to 60%RH, AC for 1minute, f=60Hz

^{*2} For 10s

^{*3} Refer to Fig.1, Fig.2

*4 f=50Hz sine wave

*5 Lead solder plating models: 260°C



■ Model Line-up (1) (Lead-free terminal components)

Lead Form	Through-Hole		SMT G	SMT Gullwing			
GI: : D 1		eve	Taping		V_{DRM}	Rank mark	$I_{FT}[mA] \\ (V_D=6V, \\ R_L=100\Omega)$
Shipping Package	50pcs/	/sleeve	1 000pcs/reel				
DIN EN60747-5-2		Approved	—— Approved		[V]		
	PR36MF11NSZF	PR36MF11YSZF	PR36MF11NIPF	PR36MF11YIPF	(00	1	MAX.10
Model No.	PR36MF12NSZF	PR36MF12YSZF	PR36MF12NIPF	PR36MF12YIPF	600	2	MAX.5
	PR26MF11NSZF		PR26MF11NIPF		400	1	MAX.10
	PR26MF12NSZF		PR26MF12NIPF		400	2	MAX.5

■ Model Line-up (2) (Lead solder plating components)

Lead Form	Through-Hole		SMT Gullwing					
C1:		eve	Taping		**		I _{FT} [mA]	
Shipping Package	50pcs/sleeve		1 000pcs/reel		V_{DRM}	Rank mark	$(V_D=6V,$	
DIN EN60747-5-2		Approved	—— Approved		[V]		$R_L=100\Omega$)	
	PR36MF11NSZ	PR36MF11YSZ	PR36MF11NIP	PR36MF11YIP	600	1	MAX.10	
Model No.	PR36MF12NSZ	PR36MF12YSZ	PR36MF12NIP	PR36MF12YIP	600	2	MAX.5	
Wiodel Ivo.	PR26MF11NSZ		PR26MF11NIP		400	1	MAX.10	
	PR26MF12NSZ		PR26MF12NIP		400	2	MAX.5	

Please contact a local SHARP sales representative to see the actual status of the production.



Fig.1 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

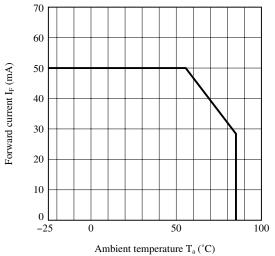


Fig.3-a Forward Current vs.
Forward Voltage (Rank 1)

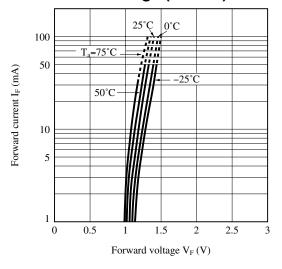


Fig.4-a Minimum Trigger Current vs.

Ambient Temperature (Rank 1)

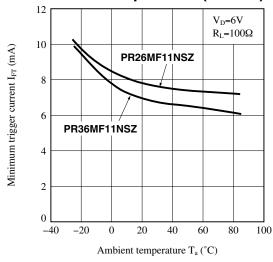


Fig.2 RMS ON-state Current vs. Ambient Temperature

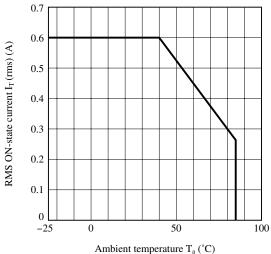


Fig.3-b Forward Current vs.
Forward Voltage (Rank 2)

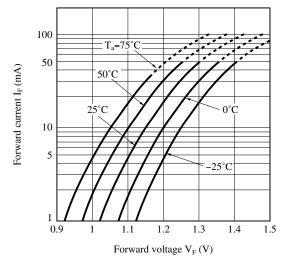


Fig.4-b Minimum Trigger Current vs.

Ambient Temperature (Rank 2)

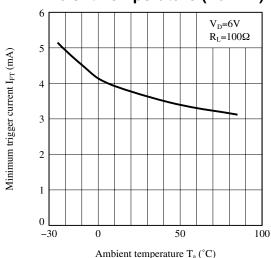




Fig.5 ON-state Voltage vs.
Ambient Temperature

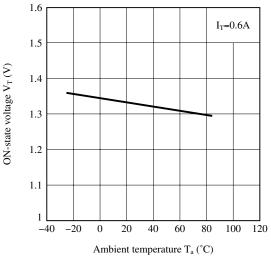


Fig.7 ON-state Current vs. ON-state Voltage

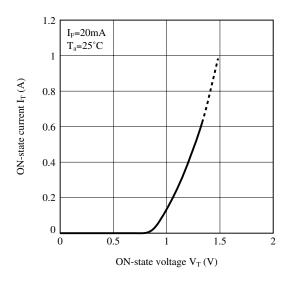


Fig.8-b Turn-on Time vs. Forward Current (Rank 2)

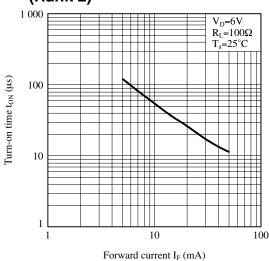


Fig.6 Relative Holding Current vs.
Ambient Temperature

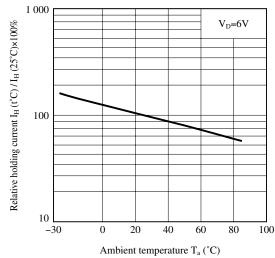
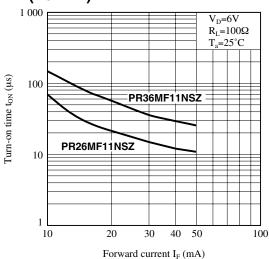


Fig.8-a Turn-on Time vs. Forward Current (Rank 1)



Remarks: Please be aware that all data in the graph are just for reference.



■ Design Considerations

Recommended Operating Conditions

	Parameter			Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	MAX.	Unit
	Input signal current R		Rank 1	I (ON)	-	20	25	m 1
Input	at ON state Ra		Rank 2	$I_F(ON)$		10	15	mA
	Input signal current at OFF		F state	I _F (OFF)	_	0	0.1	mA
	Load supply voltage	PR26MF1xNSZ		V (120	V
		PR36M	F1xNSZ	V _{OUT} (rms)	_	_	240	v
Output	Output Load supply current		I _{OUT} (rms)	Locate snubber circuit between output terminals (Cs=0.022 μ F, Rs=47 Ω)	-	I _T (rms)×80%(*)	mA	
	Frequency			f	_	50	60	Hz
Operation	Operating temperature		T_{opr}	-	-20	80	°C	

^(*) See Fig.2 about derating curve ($I_T(rms)$ vs. ambient temperature).

Design guide

In order for the SSR to turn off, the triggering current (I_F) must be 0.1mA or less.

In phase control applications or where the SSR is being by a pulse signal, please ensure that the pulse width is a minimum of 1ms.

When the input current (I_F) is below 0.1mA, the output Triac will be in the open circuit mode. However, if the voltage across the Triac, V_D , increases faster than rated dV/dt, the Triac may turn on. To avoid this situation, please incorporate a snubber circuit. Due to the many different types of load that can be driven, we can merely recommend some circuit values to start with : $C_S=0.022\mu F$ and $R_S=47\Omega$. The operation of the SSR and snubber circuit should be tested and if unintentional switching occurs, please adjust the snubber circuit component values accordingly.

When making the transition from On to Off state, a snubber circuit should be used ensure that sudden drops in current are not accompanied by large instantaneous changes in voltage across the Triac.

This fast change in voltage is brought about by the phase difference between current and voltage.

Primarily, this is experienced in driving loads which are inductive such as motors and solenods.

Following the procedure outlined above should provide sufficient results.

Any snubber or Varistor used for the above mentioned scenarios should be located as close to the main output triac as possible.

All pins shall be used by soldering on the board. (Socket and others shall not be used.)

Degradation

In general, the emission of the IRED used in SSR will degrade over time.

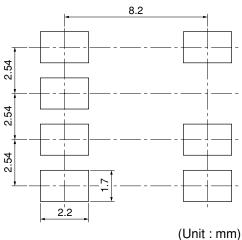
In the case where long term operation and / or constant extreme temperature fluctuations will be applied to the devices, please allow for a worst case scenario of 50% degradation over 5years.

Therefore in order to maintain proper operation, a design implementing these SSRs should provide at least twice the minimum required triggering current from initial operation.

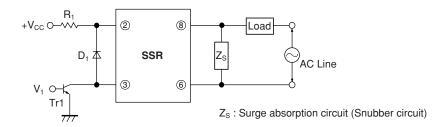


Recommended Foot Print (reference)

SMT Gullwing Lead-form



Standard Circuit



[☆] For additional design assistance, please review our corresponding Optoelectronic Application Notes.



■ Manufacturing Guidelines

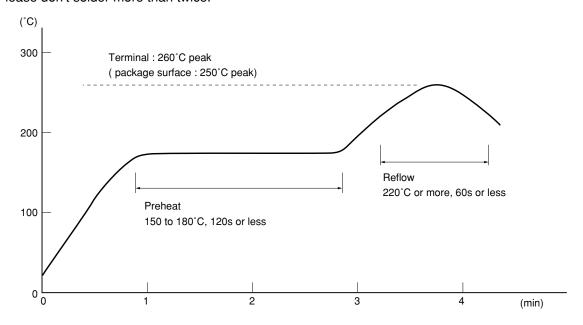
Soldering Method

Reflow Soldering:

Reflow soldering should follow the temperature profile shown below.

Soldering should not exceed the curve of temperature profile and time.

Please don't solder more than twice.



Flow Soldering:

Flow soldering should be completed below 270°C and within 10s.

Preheating is within the bounds of 100 to 150°C and 30 to 80s.

Please don't solder more than twice.

Hand soldering

Hand soldering should be completed within 3s when the point of solder iron is below 400°C.

Please don't solder more than twice.

Other notices

Please test the soldering method in actual condition and make sure the soldering works fine, since the impact on the junction between the device and PCB varies depending on the tooling and soldering conditions.



Cleaning instructions

Solvent cleaning:

Solvent temperature should be 45°C or below. Immersion time should be 3minutes or less.

Ultrasonic cleaning:

The impact on the device varies depending on the size of the cleaning bath, ultrasonic output, cleaning time, size of PCB and mounting method of the device.

Therefore, please make sure the device withstands the ultrasonic cleaning in actual conditions in advance of mass production.

Recommended solvent materials:

Ethyl alcohol, Methyl alcohol and Isopropyl alcohol.

In case the other type of solvent materials are intended to be used, please make sure they work fine in actual using conditions since some materials may erode the packaging resin.

Presence of ODC

This product shall not contain the following materials.

And they are not used in the production process for this device.

Regulation substances: CFCs, Halon, Carbon tetrachloride, 1.1.1-Trichloroethane (Methylchloroform)

Specific brominated flame retardants such as the PBBOs and PBBs are not used in this product at all.



■ Package specification

Sleeve package Through-Hole

Package materials

Sleeve: HIPS (with anti-static material)

Stopper: Styrene-Elastomer

Package method

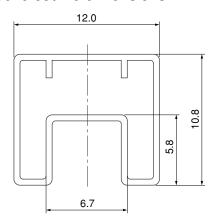
MAX. 50pcs of products shall be packaged in a sleeve.

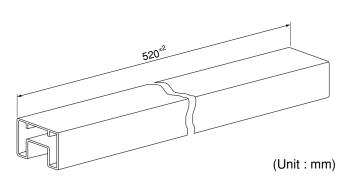
Both ends shall be closed by tabbed and tabless stoppers.

The product shall be arranged in the sleeve with its anode mark on the tabless stopper side.

MAX. 20 sleeves in one case.

Sleeve outline dimensions







● Tape and Reel package **SMT** Gullwing

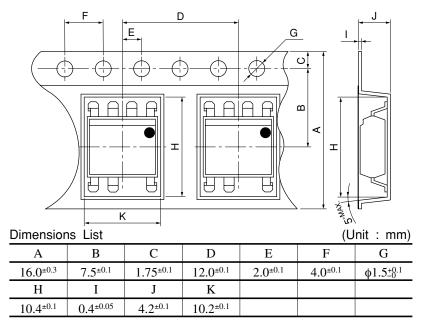
Package materials

Carrier tape: A-PET (with anti-static material)

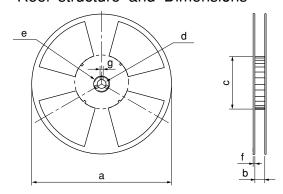
Cover tape: PET (three layer system)

Reel: PS

Carrier tape structure and Dimensions

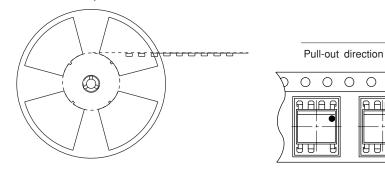


Reel structure and Dimensions



Dimensio	ns List	(Unit: mm)			
a	b	c	d		
330	17.5 ^{±1.5}	100±1.0	13 ^{±0.5}		
e	f	g			
23±1.0	2.0 ^{±0.5}	2.0 ^{±0.5}			

Direction of product insertion



[Packing: 1 000pcs/reel]

0 \circ



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 - --- Office automation equipment
 - --- Telecommunication equipment [terminal]
 - --- Test and measurement equipment
 - --- Industrial control
 - --- Audio visual equipment
 - --- Consumer electronics
- (ii) Measures such as fail-safe function and redundant design should be taken to ensure reliability and safety when SHARP devices are used for or in connection

with equipment that requires higher reliability such as:

- --- Transportation control and safety equipment (i.e., aircraft, trains, automobiles, etc.)
- --- Traffic signals
- --- Gas leakage sensor breakers
- --- Alarm equipment
- --- Various safety devices, etc.
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