S101DH1 Series S201DH1 Series

I_T(rms)≤1.5A, Non-Zero Cross type DIP 16pin Triac output SSR

*Zero cross type is also available.(**S101DH2 Series/ S201DH2 Series**)

■ Description

S101DH1 Series and **S201DH1 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)≤1.5A
2. Non-zero crossing functionary
3. 16 pin DIP package
4. High repetitive peak off-state voltage
   (V_{DRM} : 600V, **S201DH1 Series**)
   (V_{DRM} : 400V, **S101DH1 Series**)
5. Superior noise immunity
   (dV/dt : MIN. 200V/μs, **S101DH1**)
   (dV/dt : MIN. 100V/μs, **S201DH1**)
6. Response time, t_{on} : MAX. 100μs
7. TÜV approval model is also available
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

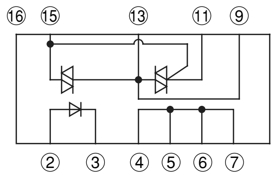
1. Recognized by UL508, file No. E94758 (as model No. **S101DH1/S201DH1**)
2. Approved by CSA 22.2 No.14, file No. LR63705 (as model No. **S101DH1/S201DH1**)
3. Approved by TÜV (only **S201DH1Y** series), DIN EN60950 (Basic insulation class), file No. R9650377 (as model No. **S201DH1Y**)
4. Package resin : UL flammability grade (94V-0)

■ 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.

Sheet No.: D4-A01201EN
Date Mar. 31. 2004

■ Internal Connection Diagram



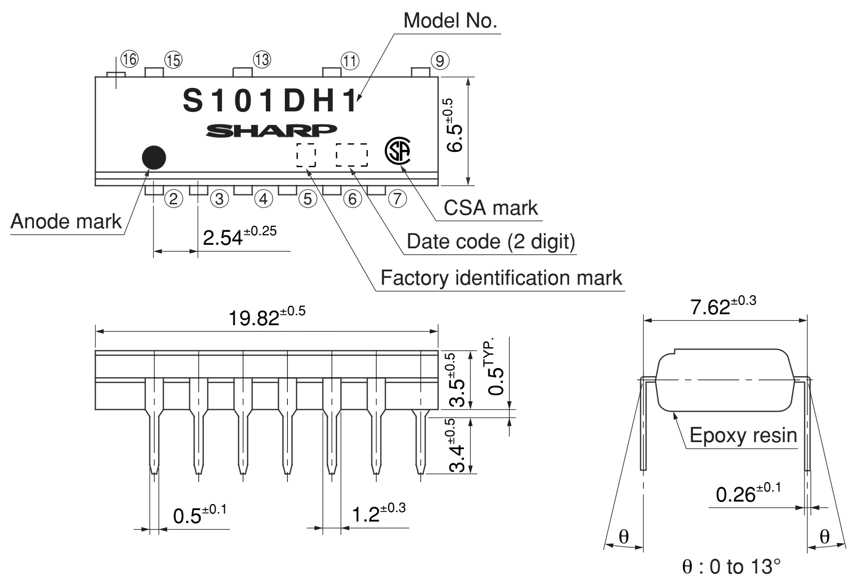
② Anode
③ Cathode

⑪ Output (T_1)
⑨, ⑬ Output (T_2)
⑮ Gate
⑯ NC

■ Outline Dimensions

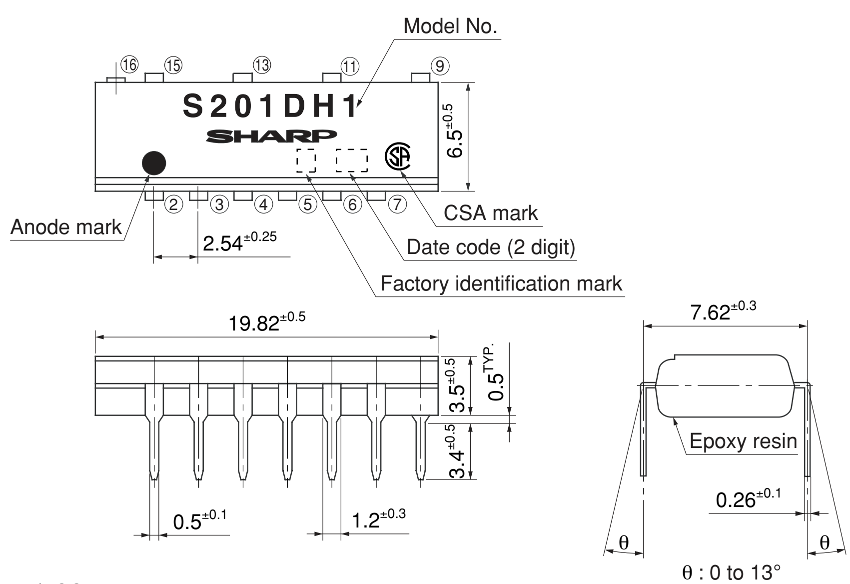
(Unit : mm)

1. Through-Hole [ex. **S101DH1F**]



Product mass : approx. 1.22g

2. Through-Hole [ex. **S201DH1F**]

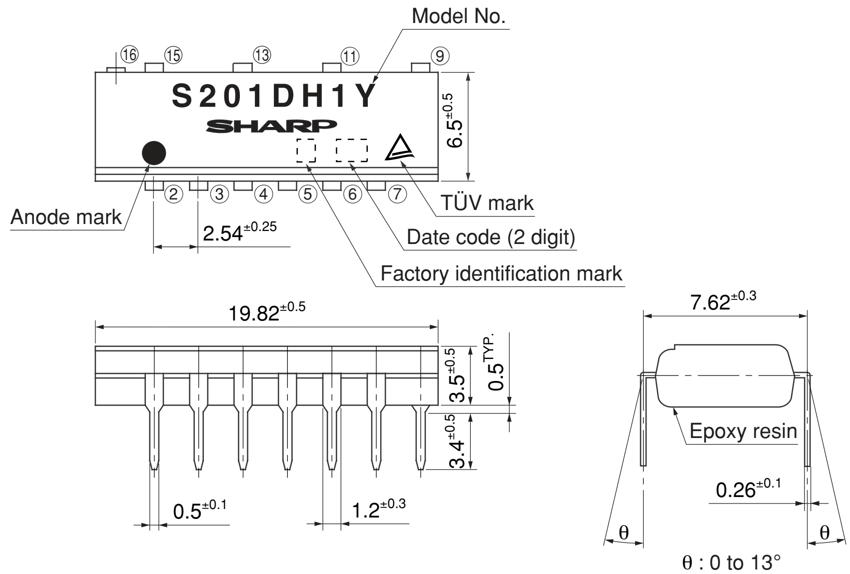


Product mass : approx. 1.22g

■ Outline Dimensions

(Unit : mm)

3. Through-Hole, TÜV approval model [ex. **S201DH1H**]



Product mass : approx. 1.22g

(Note) To radiate the heat, solder the lead pins ④ to ⑦, ⑨ on the pattern of the PCB without using a socket such that there is no open pin left.

Date code (2 digit)

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

repeats in a 20 year cycle

Factory identification mark

Factory identification Mark	Country of origin
no mark	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

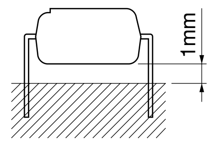
There is no rank mark indicator and currently there are no rank offered for this device.

■ Absolute Maximum Ratings

(T_a=25˚C)

Parameter			Symbol	Rating	Unit
Input	Forward current		I_F	50 *3	mA
Input	Reverse voltage		V_R	6	V
Output	RMS ON-state current		I_T(rms)	1.5 *3	A
Output	Peak one cycle surge current		I_{surge}	15 *4	A
Output	Repetitive peak OFF-state voltage	**S101DH1**	V_{DRM}	400	V
Output	Repetitive peak OFF-state voltage	**S201DH1**	V_{DRM}	600	V
*1Isolation voltage			V_{iso}(rms)	4.0 *5	kV
Operating temperature			T_{opr}	−25 to +85	˚C
Storage temperature			T_{stg}	−40 to +125	˚C
*2Soldering temperature			T_{sol}	260	˚C

*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 TÜV approval models : 3.0kV



Soldering area

■ Electro-optical Characteristics

(T_a=25˚C)

Parameter			Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Input	Forward voltage		V_F	I_F=20mA	–	1.2	1.4	V
Input	Reverse current		I_R	V_R=3V	–	–	10	μA
Output	Repetitive peak OFF-state current		I_{DRM}	V_D=V_{DRM}	–	–	100	μA
Output	ON-state voltage		V_T	I_T=1.5A	–	–	1.7	V
Output	Holding current		I_H	V_D=6V	–	–	25	mA
Output	Critical rate of rise of OFF-state voltage	**S101DH1**	dV/dt	$V_D=1/\sqrt{2}\cdot V_{DRM}$	200	–	–	V/μs
Output	Critical rate of rise of OFF-state voltage	**S201DH1**	dV/dt	$V_D=1/\sqrt{2}\cdot V_{DRM}$	100	–	–	V/μs
Transfer charac-teristics	Minimum trigger current		I_{FT}	V_D=6V, R_L=100Ω	–	–	10	mA
Transfer charac-teristics	Isolation resistance		R_{ISO}	DC500V,40 to 60%RH	5×10^{10}	10^{11}	–	Ω
Transfer charac-teristics	Turn-on time		t_{on}	V_D=6V, R_L=100Ω, I_F=20mA	–	–	100	μs

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

Lead Form	Through-Hole		V_{DRM} [V]	I_{FT}[mA] (V_D=6V, R_L=100Ω)
Shipping Package	Sleeve			
	25pcs/sleeve			
TÜV DIN EN60950 (Basic insulation class)	——	Approved		
Model No.	**S101DH1F**	——	400	MAX.10
	S201DH1F	**S201DH1H**	600	MAX.10

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

Lead Form	Through-Hole		V_{DRM} [V]	I_{FT}[mA] (V_D=6V, R_L=100Ω)
Shipping Package	Sleeve			
	25pcs/sleeve			
TÜV DIN EN60950 (Basic insulation class)	——	Approved		
Model No.	**S101DH1**	——	400	MAX.10
	S201DH1	**S201DH1Y**	600	MAX.10

Please contact a local SHARP sales representative to inquire about production status.

Fig.1 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

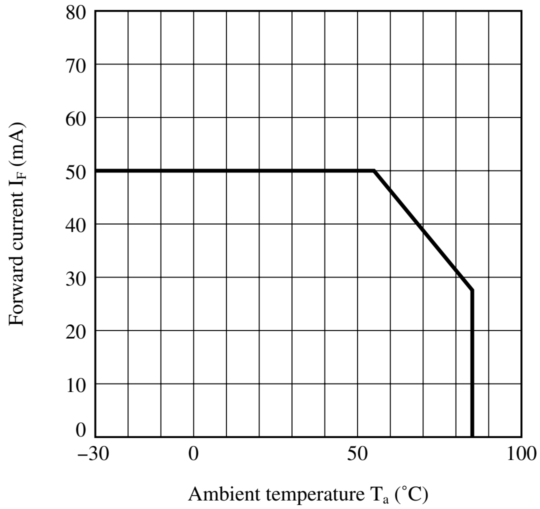


Fig.2 RMS ON-state Current vs. Ambient Temperature

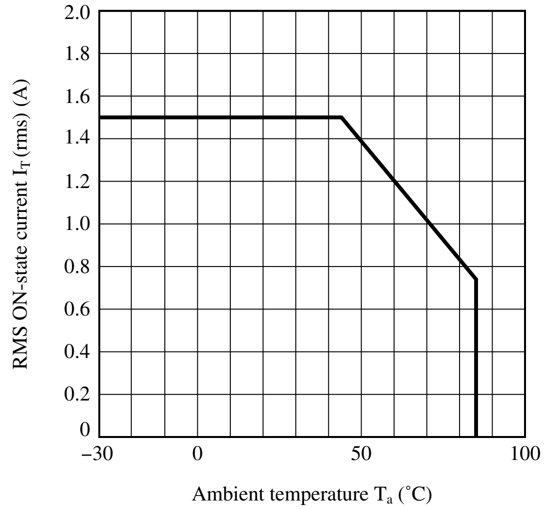


Fig.3 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

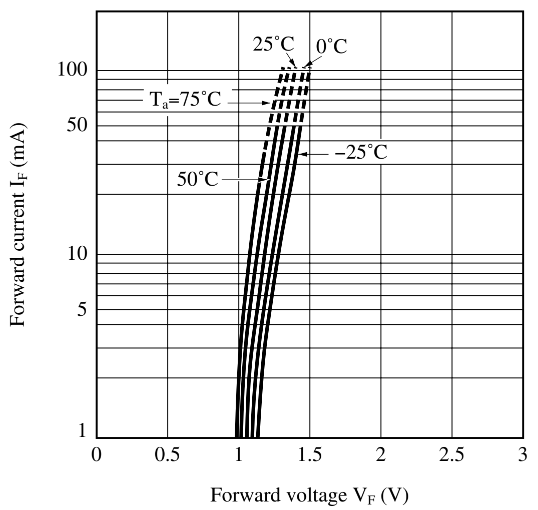


Fig.4-a Minimum Trigger Current vs. Ambient Temperature (S101DH1)

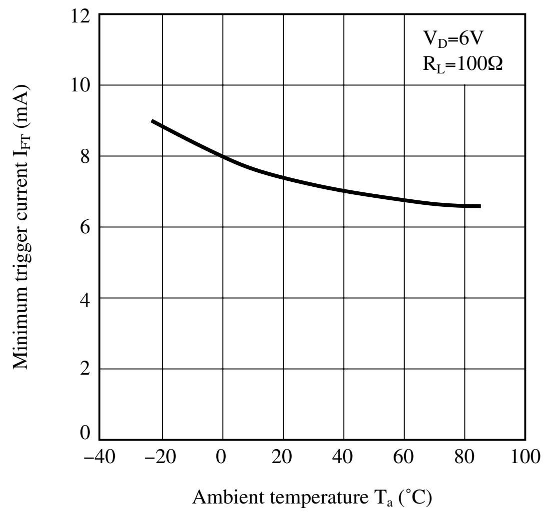


Fig.4-b Minimum Trigger Current vs. Ambient Temperature (S201DH1)

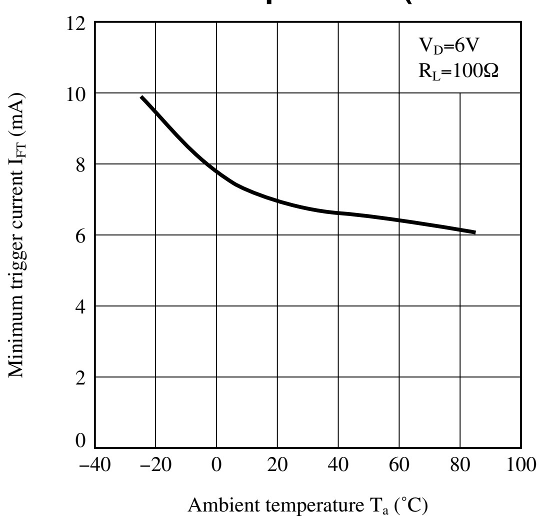


Fig.5 ON-state Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

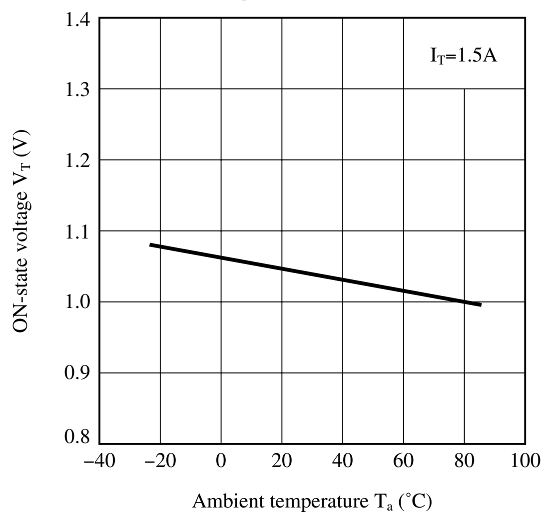


Fig.6 Relative Holding Current vs. Ambient Temperature

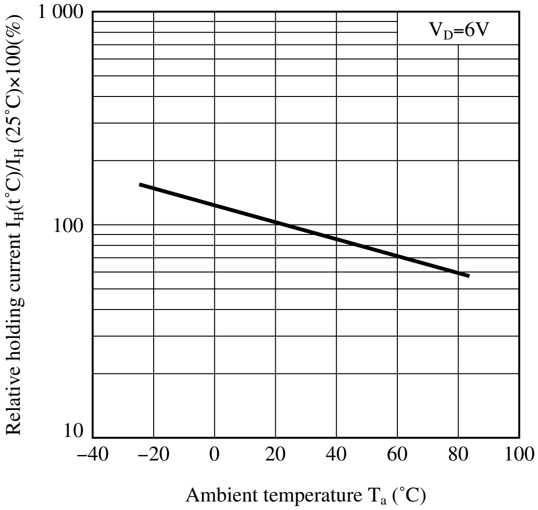


Fig.7 ON-state Current vs. ON-state Voltage

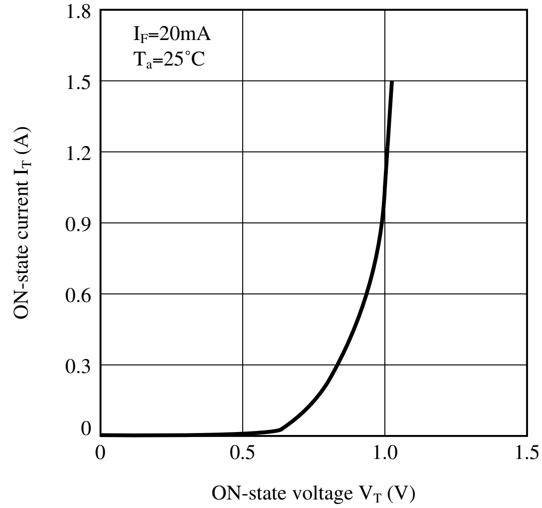


Fig.8-a Turn-on Time vs. Forward Current (S101DH1)

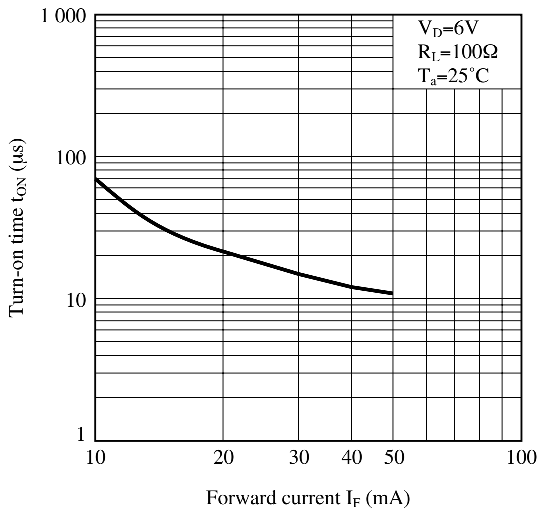
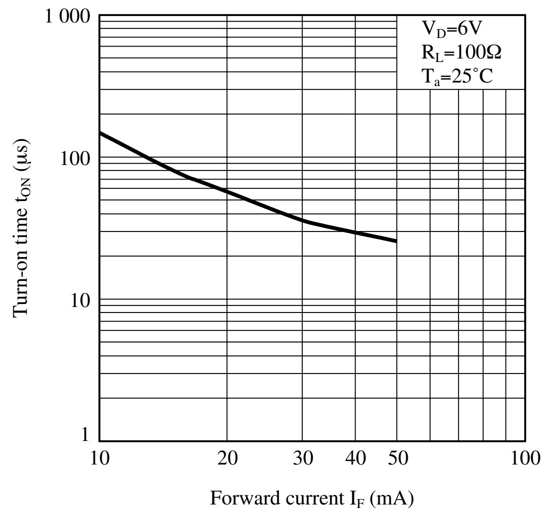


Fig.8-b Turn-on Time vs. Forward Current (S201DH1)



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	Input signal current at ON state		I_F(ON)	–	20	25	mA
Input	Input signal current at OFF state		I_F(OFF)	–	0	0.1	mA
Output	Load supply voltage	**S101DH1**	V_{OUT}(rms)	–	–	120	V
Output	Load supply voltage	**S201DH1**	V_{OUT}(rms)	–	–	240	V
Output	Load supply current		I_{OUT}(rms)	Locate snubber circuit between output terminals (Cs=0.022μF, Rs=47Ω)	–	I_T(rms)×80%(*)	mA
Output	Frequency		f	–	50	60	Hz
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 : Cs=0.022μF and Rs=47Ω. 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.

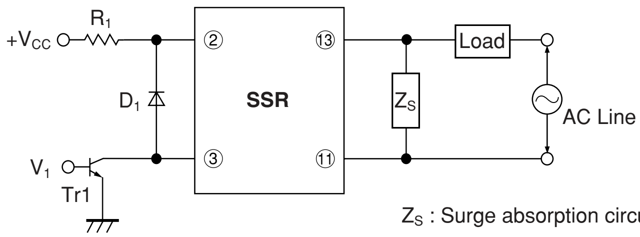
Any snubber or Varistor used for the above mentioned scenarios should be located as close to the main output triac as possible.

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.

● **Standard Circuit**



Z_S : Surge absorption circuit (Snubber circuit)

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

■ Manufacturing Guidelines

● Soldering Method

Flow Soldering :

Flow soldering should be completed below 260˚C and within 10s.
Preheating is within the bounds of 100 to 150˚C and 30 to 80s.
Please solder within one time.

Hand soldering

Hand soldering should be completed within 3s when the point of solder iron is below 400˚C.
Please solder within one time.

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

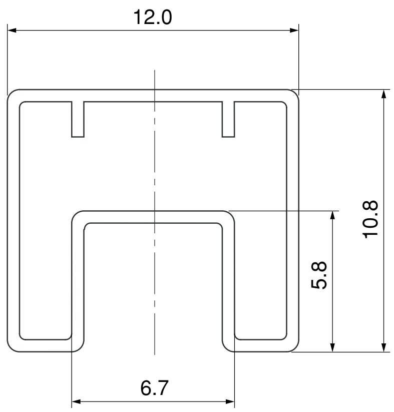
MAX. 25pcs of products shall be packaged in a sleeve.

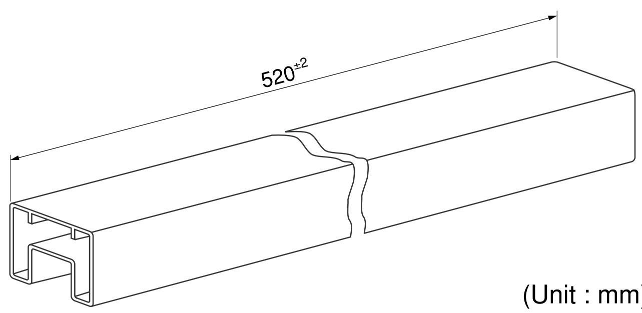
Both ends shall be closed by tabbed and tabless stoppers.

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





(Unit : mm)

■ Important Notices

· The circuit application examples in this publication are provided to explain representative applications of SHARP devices and are not intended to guarantee any circuit design or license any intellectual property rights. SHARP takes no responsibility for any problems related to any intellectual property right of a third party resulting from the use of SHARP's devices.

· Contact SHARP in order to obtain the latest device specification sheets before using any SHARP device. SHARP reserves the right to make changes in the specifications, characteristics, data, materials, structure, and other contents described herein at any time without notice in order to improve design or reliability. Manufacturing locations are also subject to change without notice.

· Observe the following points when using any devices in this publication. SHARP takes no responsibility for damage caused by improper use of the devices which does not meet the conditions and absolute maximum ratings to be used specified in the relevant specification sheet nor meet the following conditions:

(i) The devices in this publication are designed for use in general electronic equipment designs such as:

--- Personal computers
--- 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.

(iii) SHARP devices shall not be used for or in connection with equipment that requires an extremely high level of reliability and safety such as:

--- Space applications
--- Telecommunication equipment [trunk lines]
--- Nuclear power control equipment
--- Medical and other life support equipment (e.g., scuba).

· If the SHARP devices listed in this publication fall within the scope of strategic products described in the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law of Japan, it is necessary to obtain approval to export such SHARP devices.

· Contact and consult with a SHARP representative if there are any questions about the contents of this publication.