# HARP

# PR3BMF51NSKF Series

\*Zero cross type is also available. (PR3BMF21NSZF Series)

# I<sub>T</sub>(rms)≤1.2A, Non-Zero Cross type **DIP 8pin Triac output SSR**



# Description

PR3BMF51NSKF 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 4kV isolation (V<sub>iso</sub>(rms)) from input to output.

#### Features

- 1. Output current, I<sub>T</sub>(rms)≤1.2A
- 2. Non-zero crossing functionary
- 3.8 pin DIP package (SMT gullwing also available)
- 4. High repetitive peak off-state voltage (V<sub>DBM</sub> : 600V)
- 5. Superior noise immunity (dV/dt : MIN. 100V/µs)
- 6. Response time, ton : MAX. 100μs
- 7. High isolation voltage between input and output  $(V_{iso}(rms) : 4kV)$
- 8. Lead free and RoHS directive compliant

#### Agency approvals/Compliance

- 1. Recognized by UL508 file No. E94758 (as model No. R3BMF5)
- 2. Approved by CSA 22.2 No.14, file No. LR63705 (as model No. R3BMF5)
- 3. Optionary available VDE approved (DIN EN 60747-5-2)<sup>(\*)</sup>, file No. 40008898 (as model No. R3BMF5)
- 4. Package resin : UL flammability grade (94V-0)

(\*) DIN EN60747-5-2 : successor standard of DIN VDE0884.

# Applications

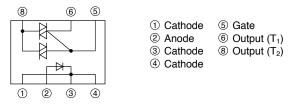
- 1. Isolated interface between high voltage AC devices and lower voltage DC control circuitry.
- 2. Switching motors, fans, heaters, solenoids, and valves.
- 3. Phase or power control in applications such as lighting and temperature control equipment.

Notice The content of data sheet is subject to change without prior notice.

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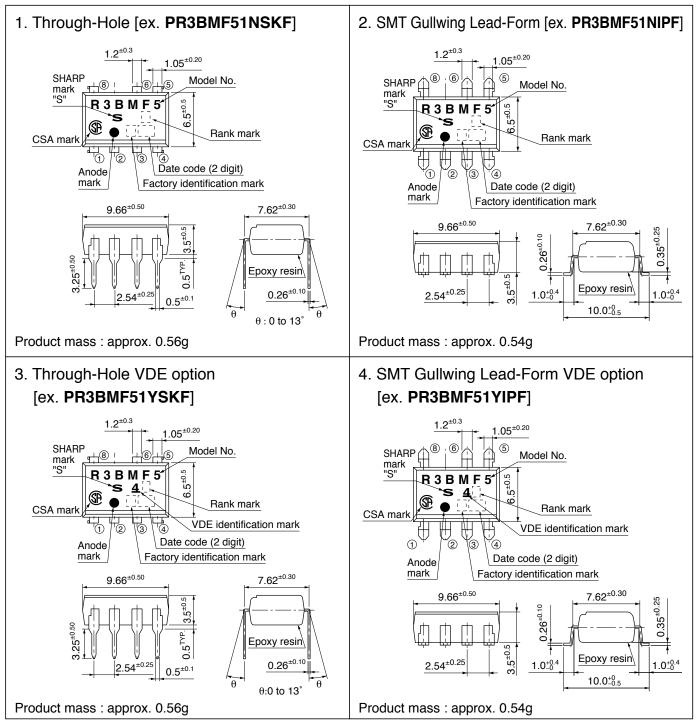


# Internal Connection Diagram



# Outline Dimensions

(Unit : mm)



Plating material : SnCu (Cu : TYP. 2%)



# Date code (2 digit)

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

\* This factory marking is for identification purpose only.

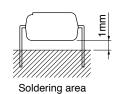
Please contact the local SHARP sales representative to see the actural status of the production.

# Rank mark

Please refer to the Model Line-up table.

#### ■ Absolute Maximum Ratings

	•			(-a)
	Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Input	Forward current	I <sub>F</sub>	50* <sup>3</sup>	mA
Input	Reverse voltage	V <sub>R</sub>	6	V
	RMS ON-state current	I <sub>T</sub> (rms)	$1.2^{*3}$	А
Output	Peak one cycle surge current	I <sub>surge</sub>	12*4	А
	Repetitive peak OFF-state voltage	V <sub>DRM</sub>	600	V
<sup>*1</sup> Isolation voltage		V <sub>iso</sub> (rms)	4	kV
Operating temperature		T <sub>opr</sub>	-30 to +105	°C
Stora	ge temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-40 to +125	°C
*2 Solde	ring temperature	T <sub>sol</sub>	270	°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

# Electro-optical Characteristics

Parameter Symbol Condition MIN. TYP. MAX. Unit I<sub>F</sub>=20mA Forward voltage  $V_{\rm F}$ \_ 1.2 1.4 V Input Reverse current  $I_R$  $V_R=3V$ 10 μΑ \_ \_ Repentitive peak OFF-state current V<sub>D</sub>=V<sub>DRM</sub> 100 μA I<sub>DRM</sub> \_ \_ ON-state voltage  $V_{\mathrm{T}}$  $I_T=1.2A$ 2.5 V \_ \_ Output Holding current  $I_{\rm H}$ V<sub>D</sub>=6V 25 mA \_ \_ Critical rate of rise of OFF-state voltage dV/dt  $V_D {=} 1/\sqrt{2} \cdot V_{DRM}$ 100 V/µs -- $V_D=6V, R_L=100\Omega$ Transfer 10 Minimum trigger current  $\mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{FT}}$ mА \_ \_  $5 \times 10^{10}$ 10<sup>11</sup> DC500V, 40 to 60%RH Isolation resistance  $R_{ISO}$ \_ Ω charac- $V_{D}=6V, R_{L}=100\Omega, I_{F}=20mA$ Turn-on time 100 \_ \_ teristics  $t_{\rm ON}$ μs

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

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



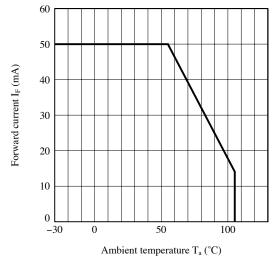
# ■ Model Line-up

Lead Form	Throug	h-Hole	SMT G	ullwing			
Shipping	Sleeve		Taping		V <sub>DRM</sub>	Rank mark	I <sub>FT</sub> [mA] (V <sub>D</sub> =6V,
Package	50 pcs/sleeve		1 000 pcs/reel				
DIN		Approved		Approved	[ • ]	IIIaIK	$R_L=100\Omega$ )
EN60747-5-2		Approved		Approved			
Model No.	PR3BMF51NSKF	PR3BMF51YSKF	PR3BMF51NIPF	PR3BMF51YIPF	600	1	MAX.10

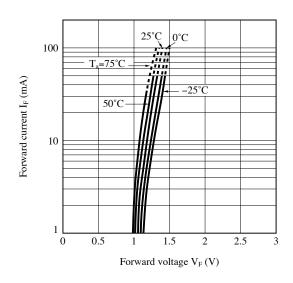
Please contact a local SHARP sales representative to inquire about production status.



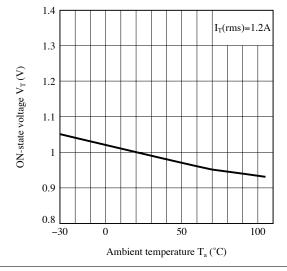
# Fig.1 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature



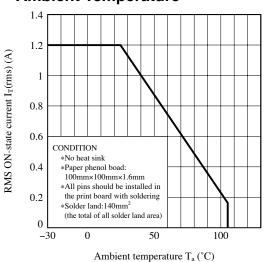
# Fig.3 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage



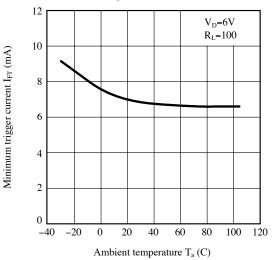
# Fig.5 ON-state Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature



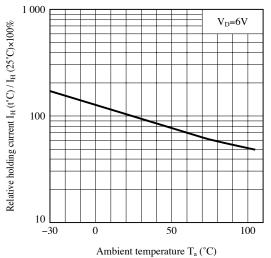
#### Fig.2 RMS ON-state Current vs. Ambient Temperature



# Fig.4 Minimum Trigger Current vs. Ambient Temperature

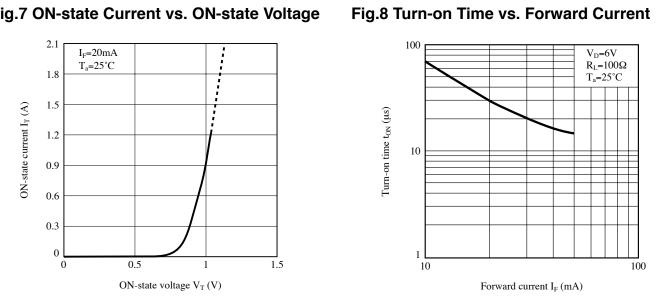


# Fig.6 Relative Holding Current vs. Ambient Temperature





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



Remarks : Please be aware that all data in the graph are just for reference and not for guarantee.

# Design Considerations

### • Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter		Symbol	Condition	MIN.	MAX.	Unit
Innut	Input signal current at ON state	I <sub>F</sub> (ON)	-		25	mA
Input	Input signal current at OFF state	I <sub>F</sub> (OFF)	-	0	0.1	mA
Output	Load supply voltage	V <sub>OUT</sub> (rms)	_	-	240	V
	I d d	I <sub>OUT</sub> (rms)	Locate snubber circuit between output terminals		$I_{T}(rms) \times$	•
	Load supply current		(Cs=0.022μF, Rs=47Ω)	-	80%(*)	A
	Frequency	f	-	50	60	Hz
Operating temperature		T <sub>opr</sub>	_	-20	80	°C

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

# Degradation

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<sub>F</sub>) is below 0.1mA, the output Triac will be in the open circuit mode. However, if the voltage across the Triac, V<sub>D</sub>, 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=0.022 $\mu$ F and Rs=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

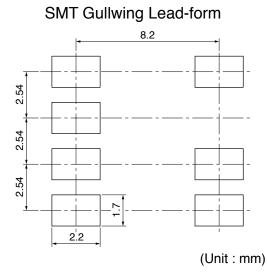
In general, the emission of the IRED used in SSR will degrade over time.

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.

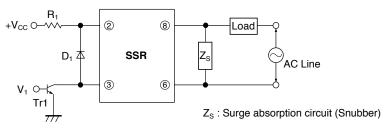
Therefore in order to maintain proper operation, a design implementing these SSRs should provide at least twice the minimum required triggering current from initial operation.



# • Recommended Foot Print (reference)



# Standard Circuit



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

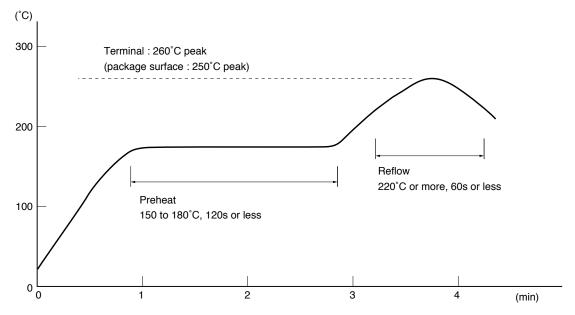


### Manufacturing Guidelines

#### 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 (No Solder bathing)

Flow soldering should be completed below  $270^{\circ}$ C and within 10s. Preheating is within the bounds of 100 to  $150^{\circ}$ 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 notice

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 PBB and PBDE are not used in this product at all.

This product shall not contain the following materials banned in the RoHS Directive (2002/95/EC).

- •Lead<sup>(\*)</sup>, Mercury, Cadmium, Hexavalent chromium, Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB), Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE).
  - <sup>(\*)</sup> High melting temperature type solders (i.e. tin-lead solder alloys containing more than 85% lead) is exempted from the requirements.

# ■ Package specification

### • Sleeve package

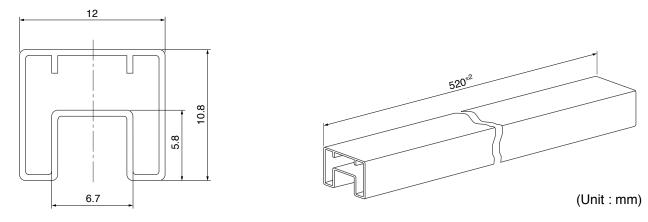
# **Through-Hole**

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



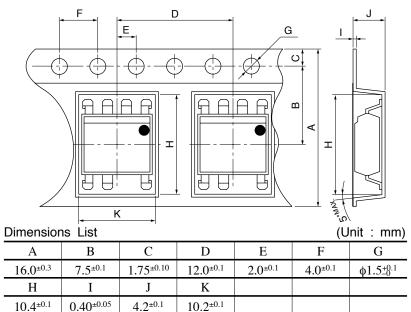


# • Tape and Reel package SMT Gullwing

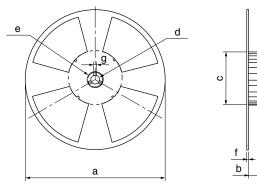
# Package materials

Carrier tape : A-PET (with anti-static material) Cover tape : PET (three layer system) Reel : PS

Carrier tape structure and Dimensions

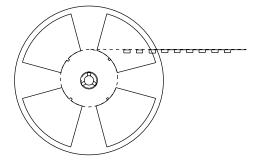


#### **Reel structure and Dimensions**

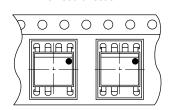


[	Dimensio	ns List	(Unit : mm)		
	а	b	с	d	
	<b>ф</b> 330	17.5 <sup>±1.5</sup>	φ100 <sup>±1</sup>	\$\$13.0 <sup>±0.5</sup>	
	e	f	g		
	φ23 <sup>±1</sup>	$2.0^{\pm 0.5}$	$2.0^{\pm 0.5}$		

# Direction of product insertion



Pull-out direction



[Packing : 1 000pcs/reel]

# SHARP

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- --- 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:

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

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