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# PR23MF11NSZ Series PR33MF11NSZ Series

I<sub>T</sub>(rms)≤0.3A, Non-Zero Cross type DIP 8pin Triac output SSR



#### ■ Description

PR23MF11NSZ Series and PR33MF11NSZ 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<sub>iso</sub>(rms)) from input to output.

#### ■ Features

- 1. Output current, I<sub>T</sub>(rms)≤0.3A
- 2. Non-zero crossing functionary
- 3. 8 pin DIP package (SMT gullwing also available)
- High repetitive peak off-state voltage (V<sub>DRM</sub>: 600V, PR33MF11NSZ Series) (V<sub>DRM</sub>: 400V, PR23MF11NSZ Series)
- 5. Superior noise immunity (dV/dt : MIN. 100V/µs)
- 6. Response time, ton: MAX. 100μs
- 7. Lead-free terminal components are also available (see Model Line-up section in this datasheet)
- 8. High isolation voltage between input and output  $(V_{iso}(rms) : 4.0kV)$

#### ■ Agency approvals/Compliance

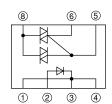
- 1. Recognized by UL508, file No. E94758 (as model No. R23MF1/R33MF1)
- Approved by CSA 22.2 No.14, file No. LR63705 (as model No. R23MF1/R33MF1)
- 3. Optionary available VDE approved (\*)(DIN EN 60747-5-2), file No. 40008898 (only for **PR33MF11NSZ Series** as model No. **R33MF1**)
- 4. Package resin: 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

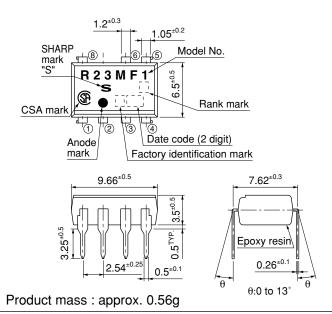


- ① Cathode ⑤ Gate
- 3 Cathode 8 Output (T<sub>2</sub>)
- Cathode

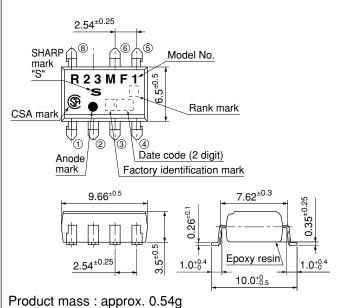
#### **■** Outline Dimensions

(Unit: mm)

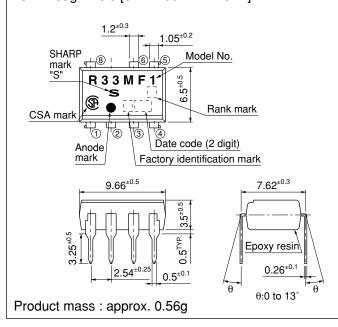
#### 1. Through-Hole [ex. **PR23MF11NSZF**]



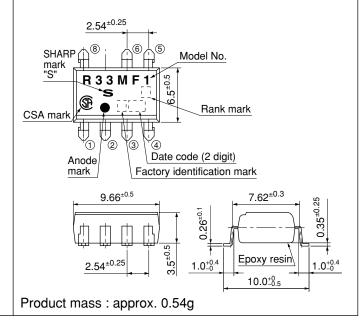
#### 2. SMT Gullwing Lead-Form [ex. **PR23MF11NIPF**]



3. Through-Hole [ex. PR33MF11NSZF]



4. SMT Gullwing Lead-Form [ex. PR33MF11NIPF]

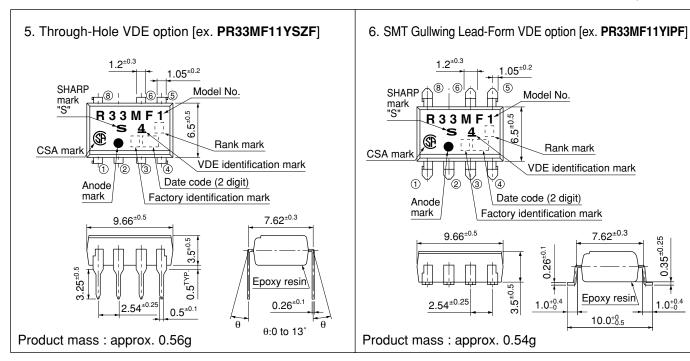


 $0.35^{\pm0.25}$ 

 $1.0^{+0.4}_{-0}$ 



(Unit: mm) ■ Outline Dimensions





## 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

<sup>\*</sup> 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

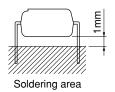
Please refer to the Model Line-up table.



#### **■** Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

	Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit				
T4	Forward current	$I_{\mathrm{F}}$	50 *3	mA				
Input	Reverse voltage		$V_R$	6	V			
	RMS ON-state cu	I <sub>T</sub> (rms)	0.3 *3	A				
044	Peak one cycle su	rge current	I <sub>surge</sub>	3 *4	A			
Output	Repetitive	PR23MF11NSZ		400	V			
	peak OFF-state voltage	PR33MF11NSZ	VDRM	600				
*1 Isolatic	on voltage	V <sub>iso</sub> (rms)	4.0	kV				
Operati	ing temperature	Topr	-25 to +85	°C				
Storage	e temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-40 to +125	°C				
*2Solderi	ng temperature	$T_{sol}$	270 *5	°C				



# **■** Electro-optical Characteristics

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

Parameter		Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
T4	Forward voltage	$V_{F}$	I <sub>F</sub> =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
0	ON-state voltage	$V_{T}$	$I_T=0.3A$	_	_	3.0	V
Output	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
Transfer	Minimum trigger current	$I_{FT}$	$V_D = 6V, R_L = 100\Omega$	_	_	10	mA
charac-	Isolation resistance	R <sub>ISO</sub>	DC500V,40 to 60%RH	5×10 <sup>10</sup>	$10^{11}$	_	Ω
teristics	Turn-on time	t <sub>on</sub>	$V_D=6V, R_L=100\Omega, I_F=20mA$	-	_	100	μs

<sup>\*1 40</sup> to 60%RH, AC for 1minute, f=60Hz

<sup>\*2</sup> For 10s

<sup>\*3</sup> 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 Gullwing				
CI D I	Sleeve		Taping		V <sub>DRM</sub>	Rank mark	$I_{FT}[mA]$ ( $V_D=6V$ ,
Shipping Package	50pcs/sleeve		1 000pcs/reel				
DIN					[V]		$R_L=100\Omega$ )
EN60747-5-2		Approved		Approved			
Model No.	PR23MF11NSZF		PR23MF11NIPF		400	1	MAX.10
Model No.	PR33MF11NSZF	PR33MF11YSZF	PR33MF11NIPF	PR33MF11YIPF	600	1	WIAX.10

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

Lead Form	Through-Hole		SMT Gullwing				$I_{FT}[mA]$ $(V_D=6V,$
Cl. , D 1	Sleeve		Taping		3.7		
Shipping Package	50pcs/sleeve		1 000pcs/reel		$V_{DRM}$	Rank mark	
DIN					[V]		$R_L=100\Omega$ )
EN60747-5-2		Approved		Approved			
Model No.	PR23MF11NSZ		PR23MF11NIP		400	1	MAX.10
Wiodei No.	PR33MF11NSZ	PR33MF11YSZ	PR33MF11NIP	PR33MF11YIP	600	1	IVIAA.1U

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



Fig.1 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

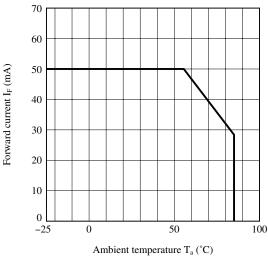


Fig.3 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

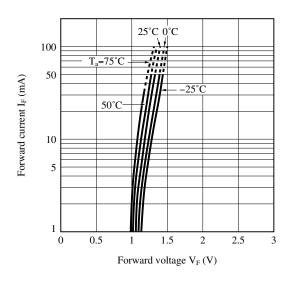


Fig.5 ON-state Voltage vs.
Ambient Temperature

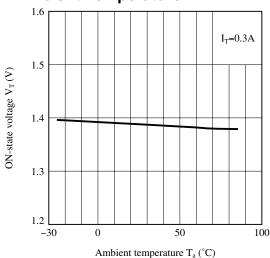


Fig.2 RMS ON-state Current vs. Ambient Temperature

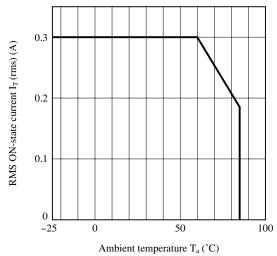


Fig.4 Minimum Trigger Current vs.
Ambient Temperature

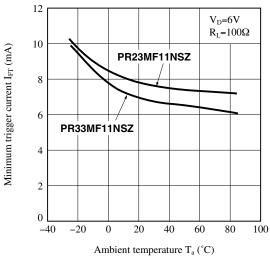


Fig.6 Relative Holding Current vs.
Ambient Temperature

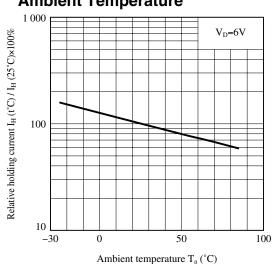
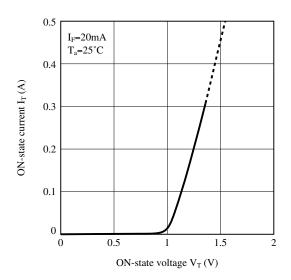
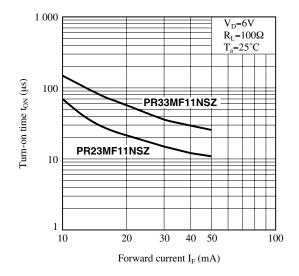




Fig.7 ON-state Current vs. ON-state Voltage

Fig.8 Turn-on Time vs. Forward Current





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
T4	Input signal current at ON state		$I_F(ON)$	-	20	25	mA
Input Input signal current at OFF state		nt at OFF state	I <sub>F</sub> (OFF)	-	0	0.1	mA
Load	Lood symply voltage	PR23MF11NSZ	V <sub>OUT</sub> (rms)	_	_	120	V
	Load supply voltage	PR33MF11NSZ				240	
Output Load supply current Frequency		I <sub>OUT</sub> (rms)	Locate snubber circuit between output terminals $(Cs{=}0.022\mu F,Rs{=}47\Omega)$	ı	I <sub>T</sub> (rms)×80%(*)	mA	
		f	-	50	60	Hz	
Operati	Operating temperature		$T_{opr}$	-	-20	80	°C

<sup>(\*)</sup> See Fig.2 about derating curve (I<sub>T</sub>(rms) vs. ambient temperature).

#### Design guide

In order for the SSR to turn off, the triggering current (I<sub>F</sub>) 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 :  $Cs=0.022\mu F$  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.

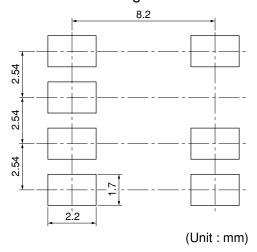
In the case where long term operation and / or constant extreme temperature fluctuations will be applied to the devices, please allow for a worst case scenario of 50% degradation over 5years.

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.

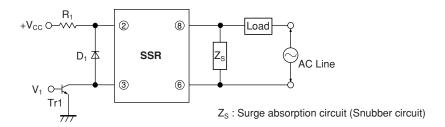


# Recommended Foot Print (reference)

## SMT Gullwing Lead-form



#### Standard Circuit



<sup>☆</sup> For additional design assistance, please review our corresponding Optoelectronic Application Notes.



#### ■ Manufacturing Guidelines

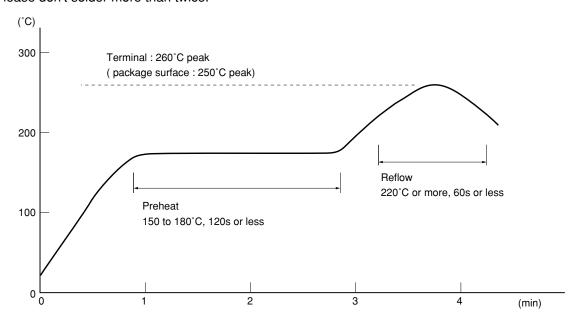
#### Soldering Method

#### 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

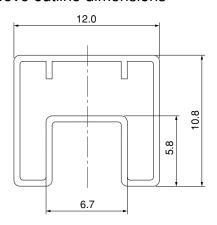
MAX. 50pcs of products shall be packaged in a sleeve.

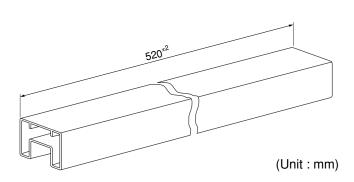
Both ends shall be closed by tabbed and tabless stoppers.

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

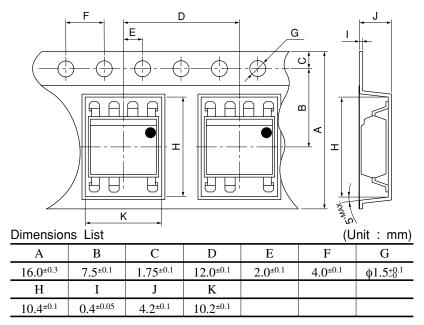
Package materials

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

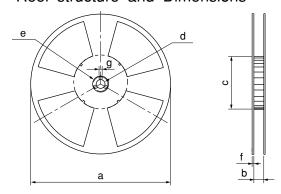
Cover tape: PET (three layer system)

Reel: PS

#### Carrier tape structure and Dimensions

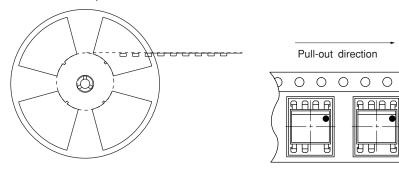


#### Reel structure and Dimensions



Dimensio	ns List	(Unit: mm)		
a	b	С	d	
330	17.5 <sup>±1.5</sup>	100±1.0	13 <sup>±0.5</sup>	
e	e f			
23±1.0	2.0 <sup>±0.5</sup>	2.0 <sup>±0.5</sup>		

## Direction of product insertion



[Packing: 1 000pcs/reel]



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  - --- 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

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- --- Traffic signals
- --- Gas leakage sensor breakers
- --- Alarm equipment
- --- Various safety devices, etc.
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