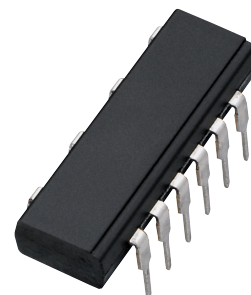


# S101D02 Series S201D02 Series

\*Non-zero cross type is also available. (S101D01 Series/  
S201D01 Series)

$I_T(\text{rms}) \leq 1.2\text{A}$ , Zero Cross type  
DIP 16pin  
Triac output SSR



## ■ Description

**S101D02 Series** and **S201D02 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 ( $V_{\text{iso}}(\text{rms})$ ) from input to output.

## ■ Features

1. Output current,  $I_T(\text{rms}) \leq 1.2\text{A}$
2. Zero crossing functionary
3. 16 pin DIP package
4. High repetitive peak off-state voltage  
( $V_{\text{DRM}}$  : 600V, **S201D02 Series**)  
( $V_{\text{DRM}}$  : 400V, **S101D02 Series**)
5. Superior noise immunity  
( $dV/dt$  : MIN. 200V/ $\mu\text{s}$ , **S101D02 Series**)  
( $dV/dt$  : MIN. 100V/ $\mu\text{s}$ , **S201D02 Series**)
6. Response time,  $t_{\text{on}}$  : MAX. 100 $\mu\text{s}$
7. Lead-free terminal components are also available  
(see Model Line-up section in this datasheet)
8. High isolation voltage between input and output  
( $V_{\text{iso}}(\text{rms})$  : 4.0kV)

## ■ Agency approvals/Compliance

1. Recognized by UL508, file No. E94758 (as model No. **S101D02/S201D02**)
2. Approved by CSA 22.2 No.14, file No. LR63705 (as model No. **S101D02/S201D02**)
3. Package resin : UL flammability grade (94V-0)

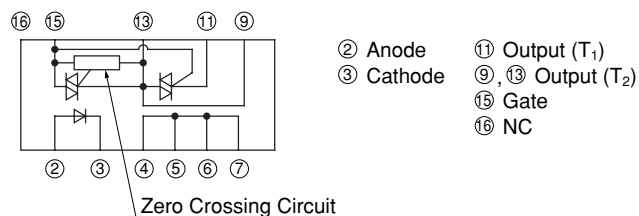
## ■ Applications

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

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

In the absence of confirmation by device specification sheets, SHARP takes no responsibility for any defects that may occur in equipment using any SHARP devices shown in catalogs, data books, etc. Contact SHARP in order to obtain the latest device specification sheets before using any SHARP device.

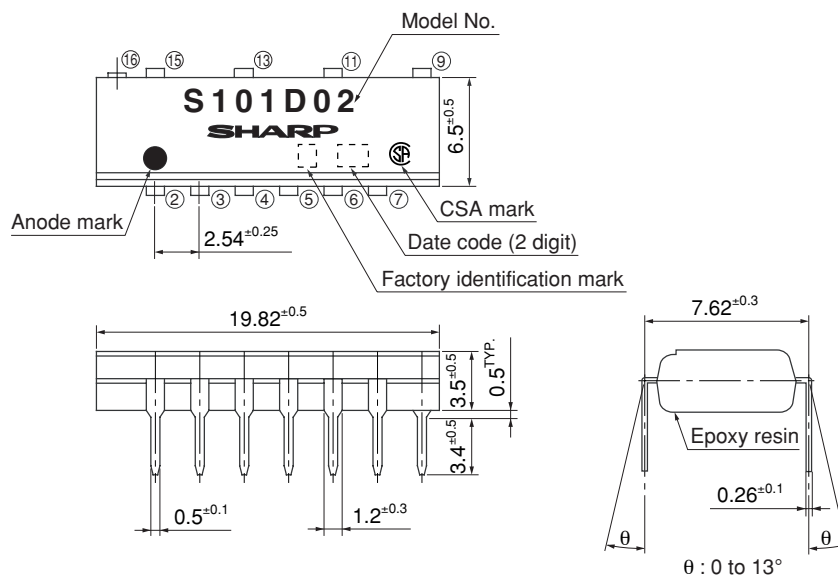
## Internal Connection Diagram



## Outline Dimensions

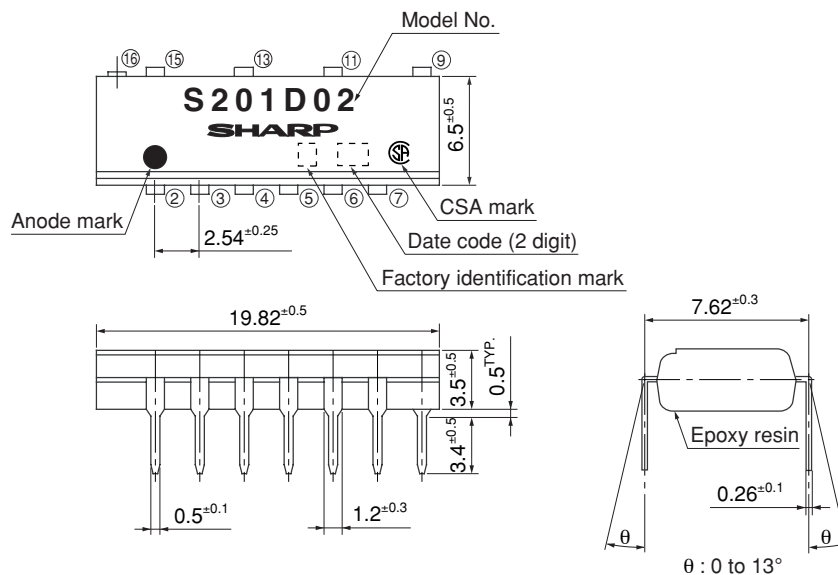
(Unit : mm)

### 1. Through-Hole [ex. S101D02F]



Product mass : approx. 1.22g

### 2. Through-Hole [ex. S201D02F]



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 actual status of the production.

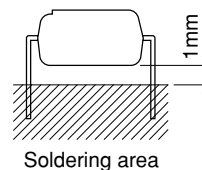
## Rank mark

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

## ■ Absolute Maximum Ratings

(T<sub>a</sub>=25°C)

Parameter		Symbol	Rating	Unit
Input	Forward current	I <sub>F</sub>	50 <sup>*3</sup>	mA
	Reverse voltage	V <sub>R</sub>	6	V
Output	RMS ON-state current	I <sub>T(rms)</sub>	1.2 <sup>*3</sup>	A
	Peak one cycle surge current	I <sub>surge</sub>	12 <sup>*4</sup>	A
	Repetitive peak OFF-state voltage	V <sub>DRM</sub>	400	V
			600	
<sup>*1</sup> Isolation voltage		V <sub>iso(rms)</sub>	4.0	kV
Operating temperature		T <sub>opr</sub>	-25 to +85	°C
Storage temperature		T <sub>stg</sub>	-40 to +125	°C
<sup>*2</sup> Soldering temperature		T <sub>sol</sub>	260	°C

<sup>\*1</sup> 40 to 60%RH, AC for 1minute, f=60Hz<sup>\*2</sup> For 10s<sup>\*3</sup> Refer to Fig.1, Fig.2<sup>\*4</sup> f=50Hz sine wave

## ■ Electro-optical Characteristics

(T<sub>a</sub>=25°C)

Parameter		Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Input	Forward voltage	V <sub>F</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA	–	1.2	1.4	V
	Reverse current	I <sub>R</sub>	V <sub>R</sub> =3V	–	–	10	μA
Output	Repetitive peak OFF-state current	I <sub>DRM</sub>	V <sub>D</sub> =V <sub>DRM</sub>	–	–	100	μA
	ON-state voltage	V <sub>T</sub>	I <sub>T</sub> =1.2A	–	–	1.7	V
	Holding current	I <sub>H</sub>	V <sub>D</sub> =6V	–	–	25	mA
	Critical rate of rise of OFF-state voltage	dV/dt	V <sub>D</sub> =1/√2 · V <sub>DRM</sub>	200	–	–	V/μs
				100	–	–	
	Zero cross voltage	V <sub>OX</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> =15mA, Resistance load	–	–	35	V
Transfer characteristics	Minimum trigger current	I <sub>FT</sub>	V <sub>D</sub> =6V, R <sub>L</sub> =100Ω	–	–	10	mA
	Isolation resistance	R <sub>ISO</sub>	DC500V, 40 to 60%RH	5×10 <sup>10</sup>	10 <sup>11</sup>	–	Ω
	Turn-on time	t <sub>on</sub>	V <sub>D</sub> =6V, R <sub>L</sub> =100Ω, I <sub>F</sub> =20mA	–	–	100	μs

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

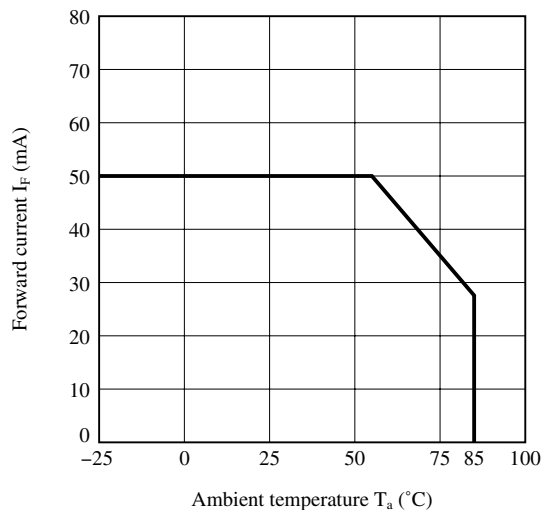
Lead Form	Through-Hole	$V_{\text{DRM}}$ [V]	$I_{\text{FT}}$ [mA] ( $V_{\text{D}}=6\text{V}$ , $R_{\text{L}}=100\Omega$ )
Shipping Package	Sleeve		
	25pcs/sleeve		
Model No.	<b>S101D02F</b>	400	MAX.10
	<b>S201D02F</b>	600	MAX.10

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

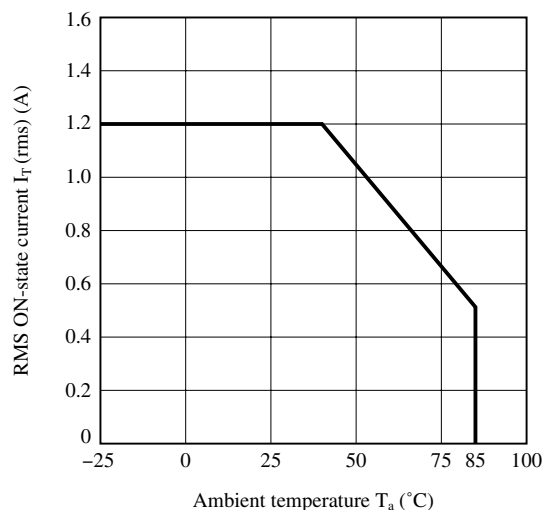
Lead Form	Through-Hole	$V_{\text{DRM}}$ [V]	$I_{\text{FT}}$ [mA] ( $V_{\text{D}}=6\text{V}$ , $R_{\text{L}}=100\Omega$ )
Shipping Package	Sleeve		
	25pcs/sleeve		
Model No.	<b>S101D02</b>	400	MAX.10
	<b>S201D02</b>	600	MAX.10

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

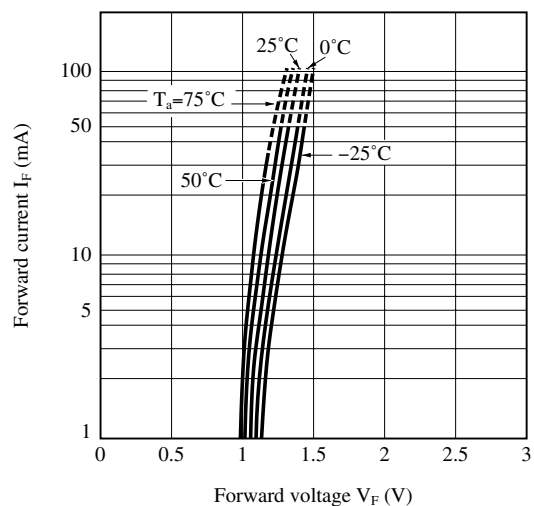
**Fig.1 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature**



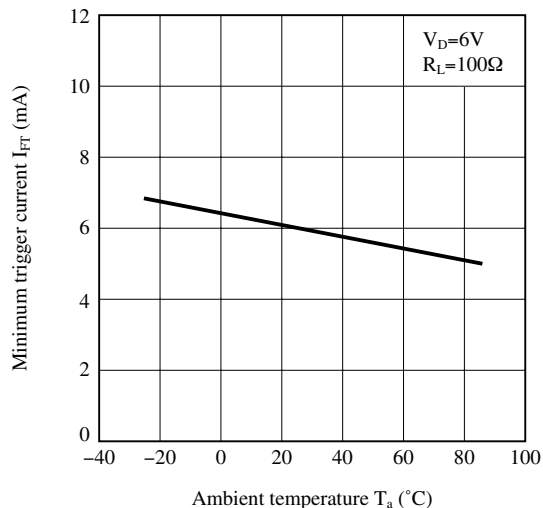
**Fig.2 RMS ON-state Current vs. Ambient Temperature**



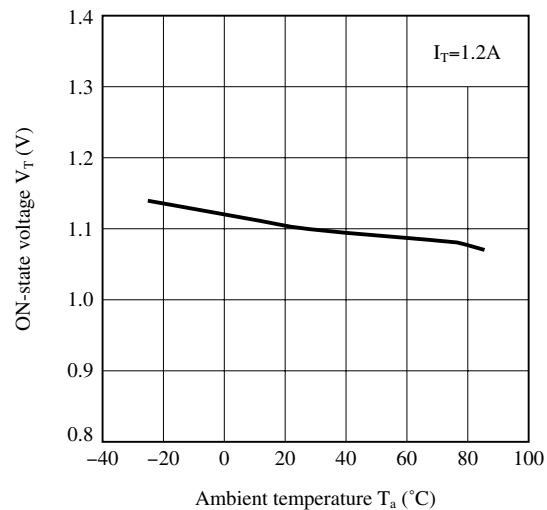
**Fig.3 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage**



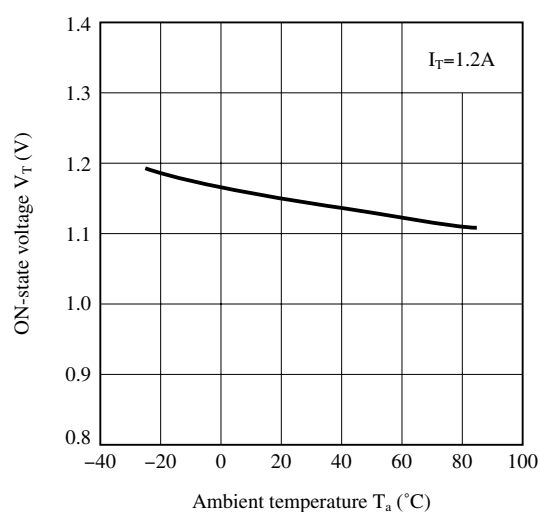
**Fig.4 Minimum Trigger Current vs. Ambient Temperature**



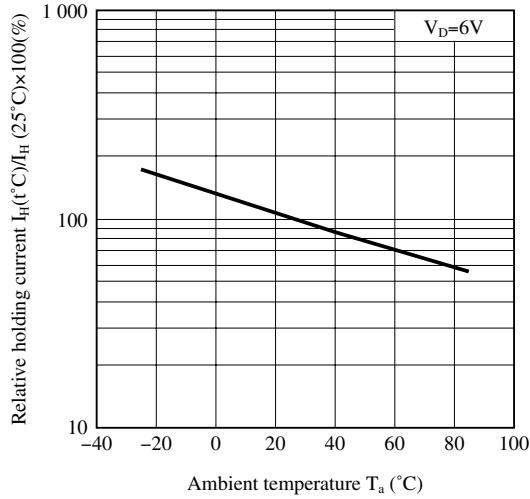
**Fig.5-a ON-state Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature (S101D02)**



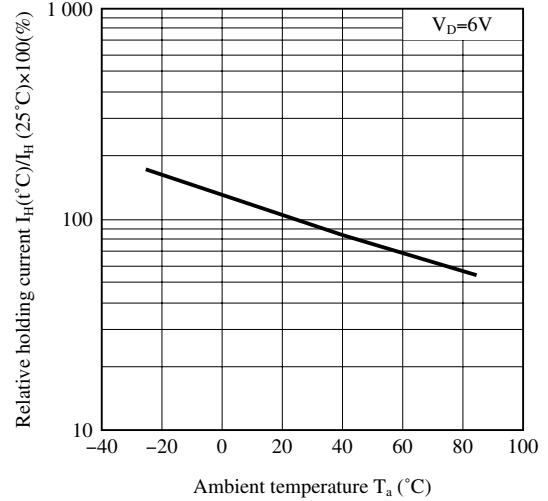
**Fig.5-b ON-state Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature (S201D02)**



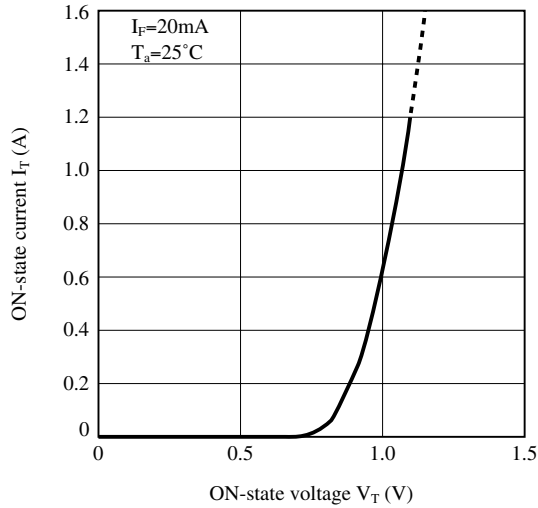
**Fig.6-a Relative Holding Current vs. Ambient Temperature (S101D02)**



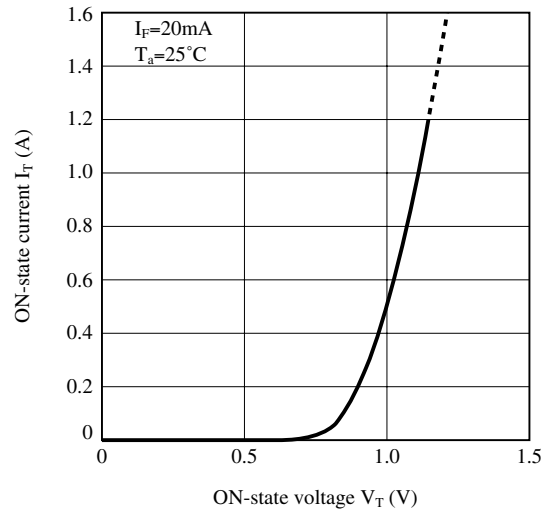
**Fig.6-b Relative Holding Current vs. Ambient Temperature (S201D02)**



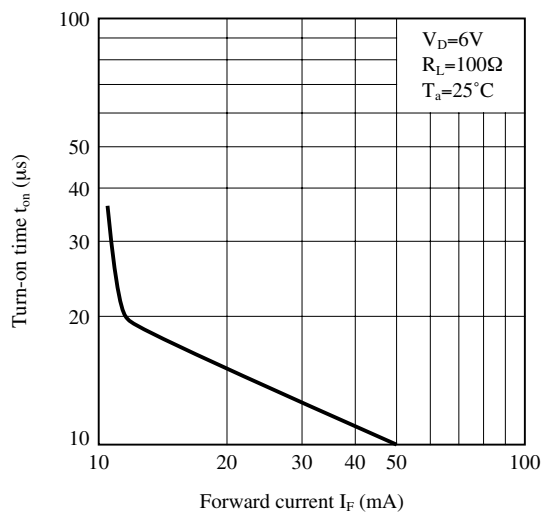
**Fig.7-a ON-state Current vs. ON-state Voltage (S101D02)**



**Fig.7-a ON-state Current vs. ON-state Voltage (S201D02)**



**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
Input	Input signal current at ON state	$I_F(\text{ON})$	–	20	25	mA
	Input signal current at OFF state	$I_F(\text{OFF})$	–	0	0.1	mA
Output	Load supply voltage	$V_{\text{OUT(rms)}}$	–	–	120	V
					240	
	Load supply current	$I_{\text{OUT(rms)}}$	Locate snubber circuit between output terminals ( $C_s=0.022\mu\text{F}$ , $R_s=47\Omega$ )	–	$I_T(\text{rms}) \times 80\% (*)$	mA
	Frequency	f	–	50	60	Hz
Operating temperature		$T_{\text{opr}}$	–	–20	80	°C

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

### ● Design guide

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

Particular attention needs to be paid when utilizing SSRs that incorporate zero crossing circuitry.

If the phase difference between the voltage and the current at the output pins is large enough, zero crossing type SSRs cannot be used. The result, if zero crossing SSRs are used under this condition, is that the SSR may not turn on and off irregardless of the input current. In this case, only a non zero cross type SSR should be used in combination with the above mentioned snubber circuit selection process.

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 :  $C_s=0.022\mu\text{F}$  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 solenoids.

Following the procedure outlined above should provide sufficient results.

For over voltage protection, a Varistor may be used.

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

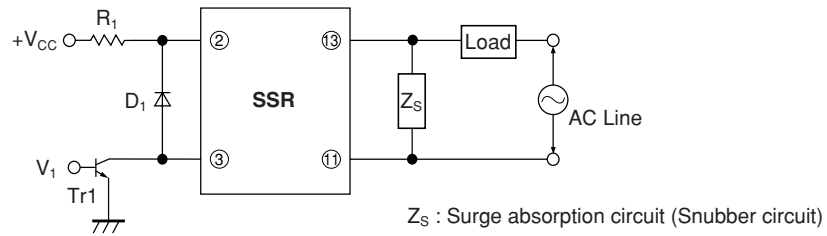
In general, the emission of the IRED used in SSR will degrade over time.

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



☆ 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

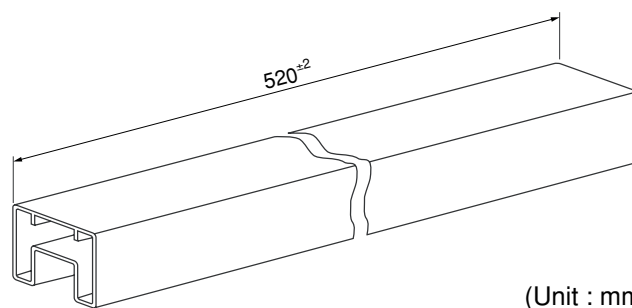
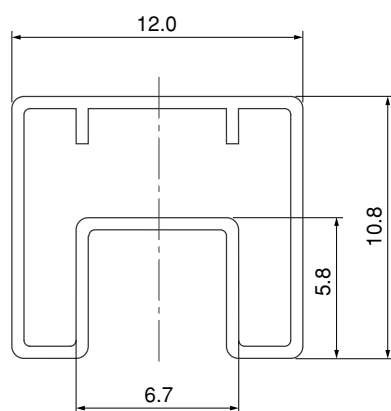
MAX. 25pcs of products shall be packaged in a sleeve.

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

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(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).

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