

PR36MF51NSLF

0.6A,

PR36MF51NSLF

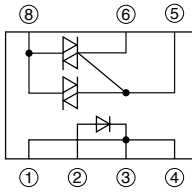
R36MF5)

R36MF5)

R36MF5)

0.6A

Internal Connection Diagram

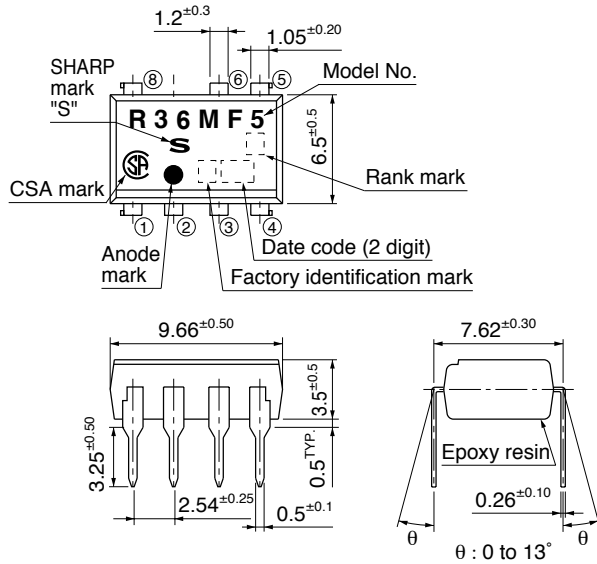


- ① Cathode
- ② Anode
- ③ Cathode
- ④ Cathode
- ⑤ Gate
- ⑥ Output (T₁)
- ⑧ Output (T₂)

Outline Dimensions

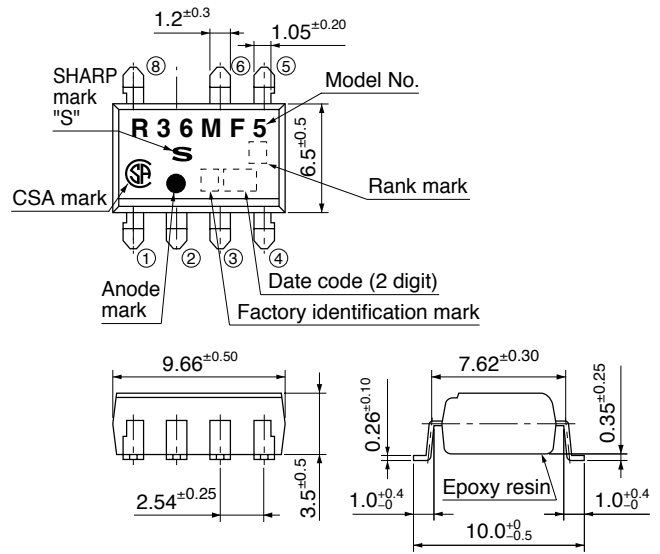
(Unit : mm)

1. Through-Hole [ex. PR36MF51NSLF]



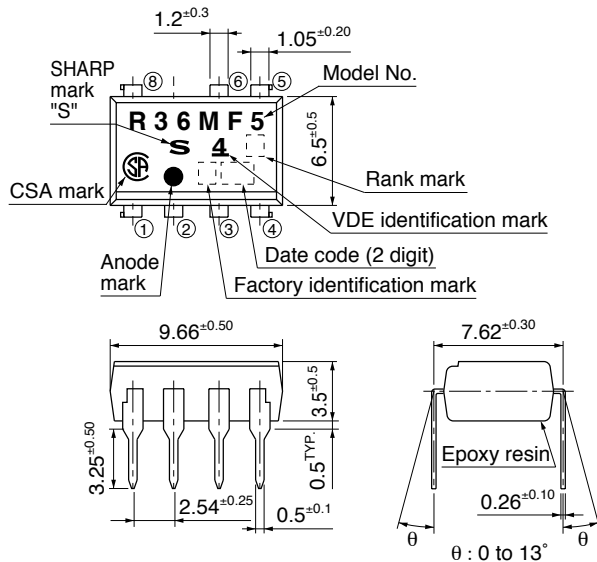
Product mass : approx. 0.56g

2. SMT Gullwing Lead-Form [ex. PR36MF51NPLF]



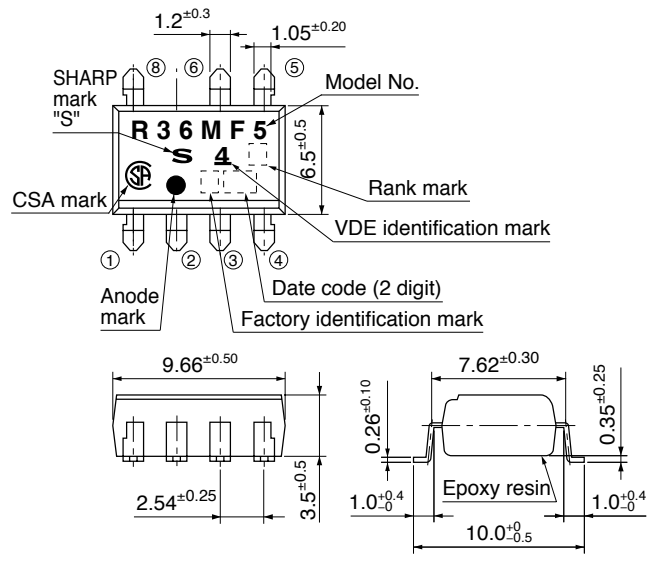
Product mass : approx. 0.54g

3. Through-Hole VDE option [ex. PR36MF51YSLF]



Product mass : approx. 0.56g

4. SMT Gullwing Lead-Form VDE option [ex. PR36MF51YPLF]



Product mass : approx. 0.54g


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

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
	China

* This factory marking is for identification purpose only.
Please contact the local SHARP sales representative to see the actual status of the production.

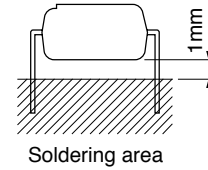
Rank mark

Please refer to the Model Line-up table.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

(T_a=25°C)

Parameter		Symbol	Rating	Unit
Input	Forward current	I _F	50 ^{*3}	mA
	Reverse voltage	V _R	6	V
Output	RMS ON-state current	I _{T(rms)}	0.6 ^{*3}	A
	Peak one cycle surge current	I _{surge}	6 ^{*4}	A
	Repetitive peak OFF-state voltage	V _{DRM}	600	V
*1 Isolation voltage		V _{iso(rms)}	4	kV
Operating temperature		T _{opr}	-30 to +85	°C
Storage temperature		T _{stg}	-40 to +125	°C
*2 Soldering temperature		T _{sol}	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

(T_a=25°C)

Parameter		Symbol	Condition	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Input	Forward voltage	V _F	I _F =20mA	-	1.2	1.4	V
	Reverse current	I _R	V _R =3V	-	-	10	μA
Output	Repetitive peak OFF-state current	I _{DRM}	V _D =V _{DRM}	-	-	100	μA
	ON-state voltage	V _T	I _T =0.6A	-	-	3	V
	Holding current	I _H	V _D =6V	-	-	25	mA
	Critical rate of rise of OFF-state voltage	dV/dt	V _D =1/√2 · V _{DRM}	100	-	-	V/μs
Transfer characteristics	Minimum trigger current	I _{FT}	V _D =6V, R _L =100Ω	-	-	10	mA
	Isolation resistance	R _{ISO}	DC500V, 40 to 60%RH	5×10 ¹⁰	10 ¹¹	-	Ω
	Turn-on time	t _{ON}	V _D =6V, R _L =100Ω, I _F =20mA	-	-	100	μs

■ Model Line-up

Lead Form	Through-Hole		SMT Gullwing		V _{DRM} [V]	Rank mark	I _{FT} [mA] (V _D =6V, R _L =100Ω)
Shipping Package	Sleeve		Taping				
DIN	Approved		Approved				
EN60747-5-2	—	Approved	—	Approved	600	1	MAX.10
Model No.	PR36MF51NSLF	PR36MF51YSLF	PR36MF51NPLF	PR36MF51YPLF			

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

Fig.1 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

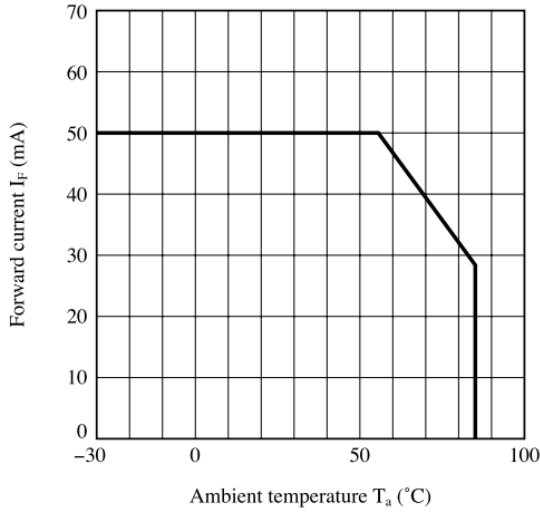


Fig.2 RMS ON-state Current vs. Ambient Temperature

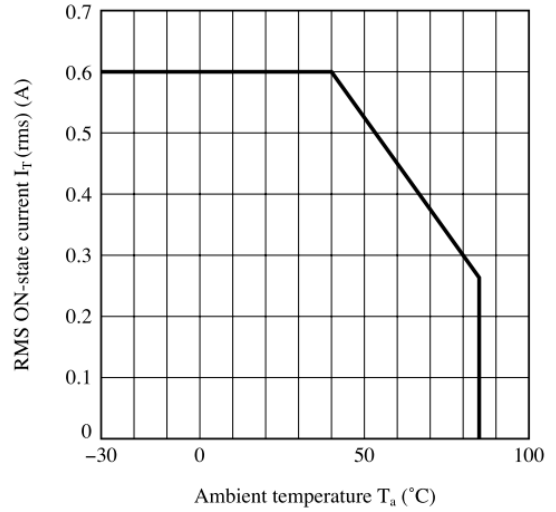


Fig.3 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

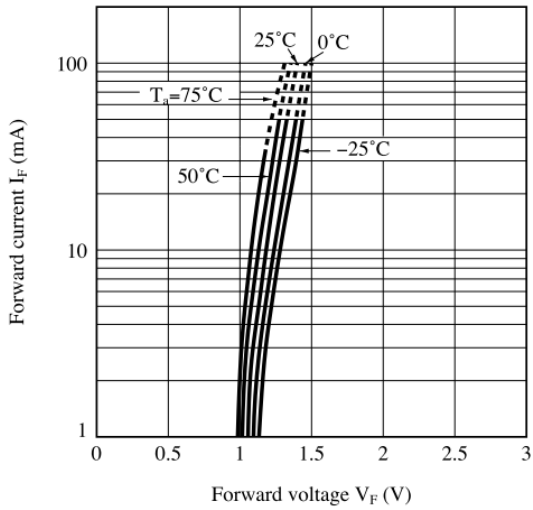


Fig.4 Minimum Trigger Current vs. Ambient Temperature

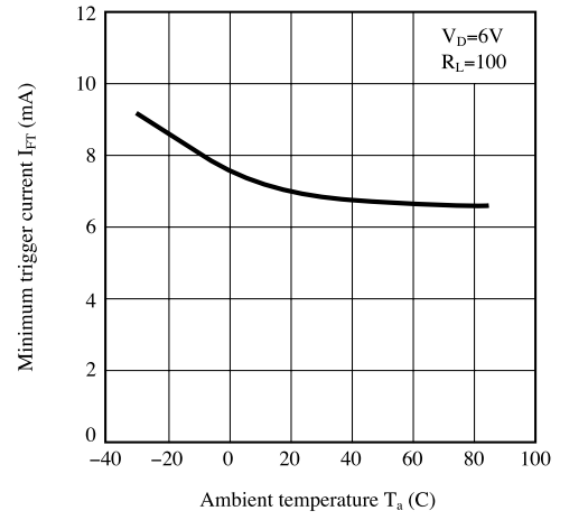


Fig.5 ON-state Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

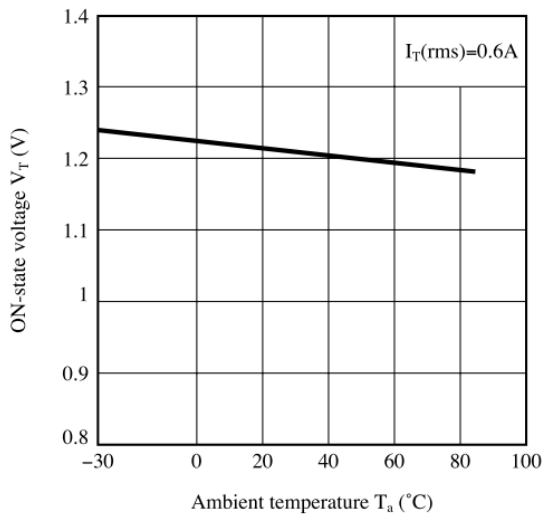


Fig.6 Relative Holding Current vs. Ambient Temperature

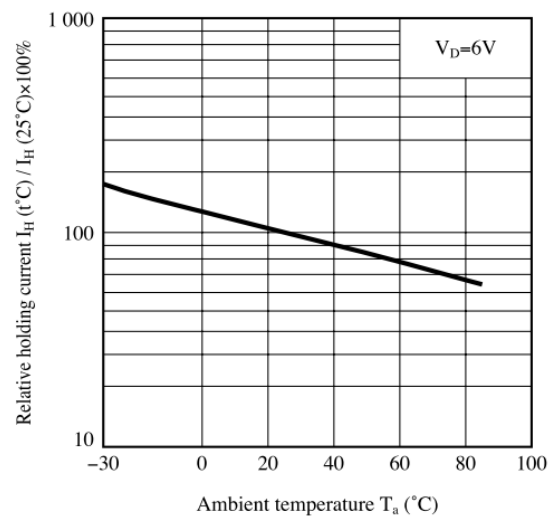
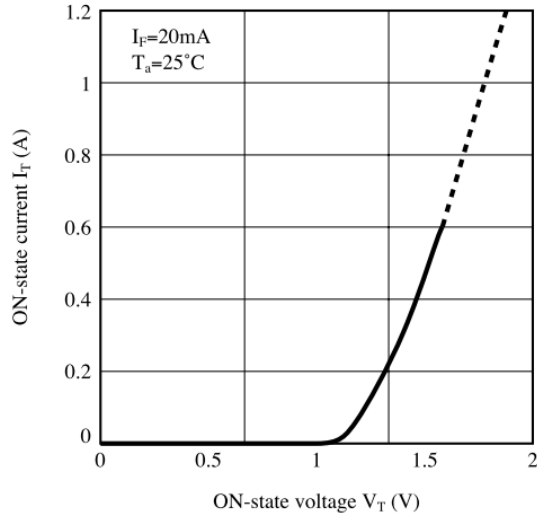
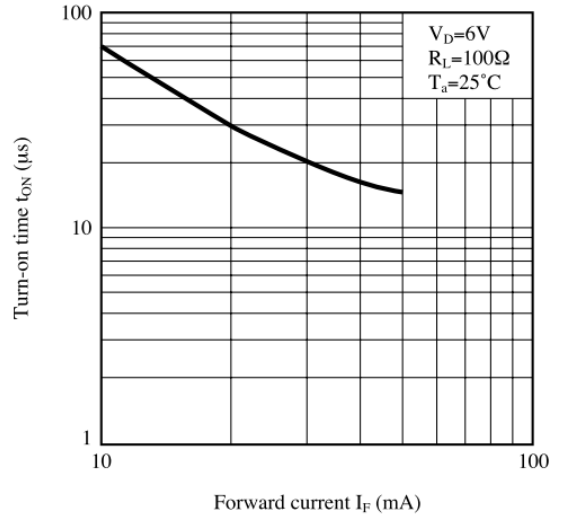


Fig.7 ON-state Current vs. ON-state Voltage**Fig.8 Turn-on Time vs. Forward Current**

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

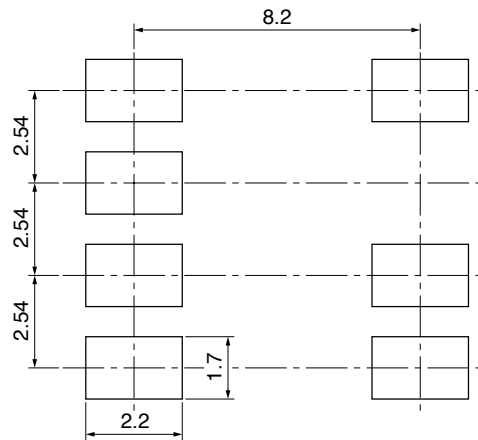
In general, the emission of the IRED used in SSR will degrade over time.

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.

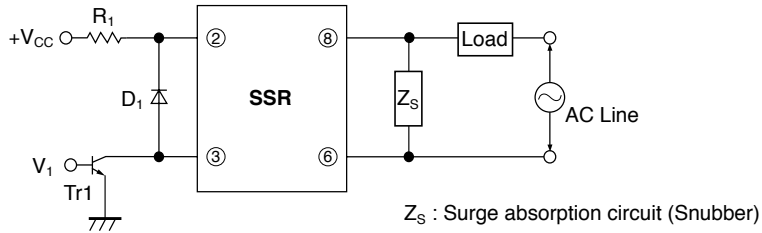
● Recommended Foot Print (reference)

SMT Gullwing Lead-form



(Unit : mm)

● Standard Circuit



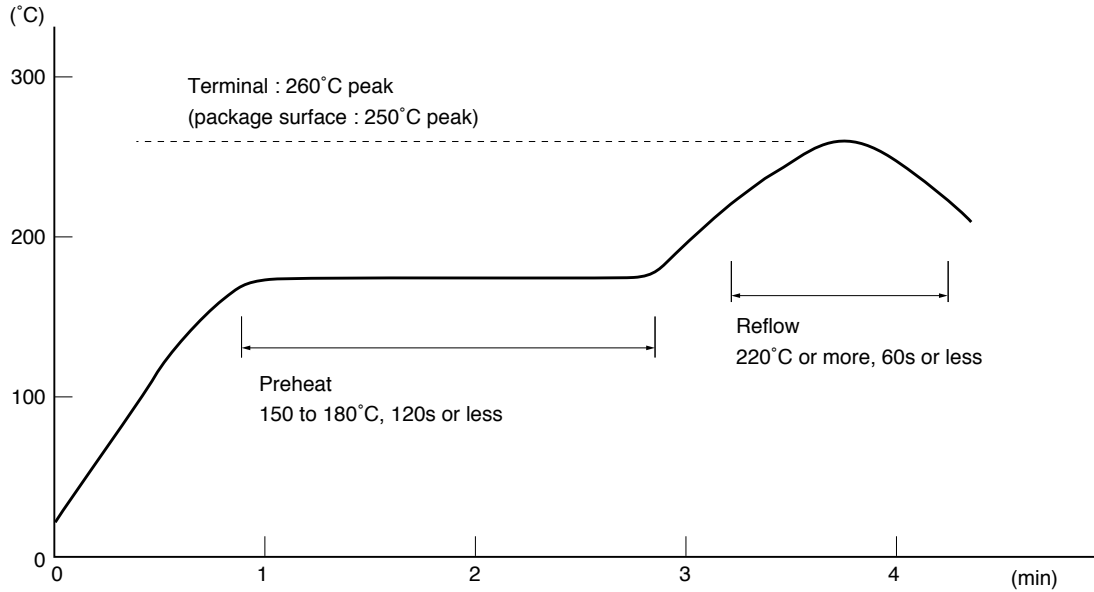
☆ For additional design assistance, please review our corresponding Optoelectronic Application Notes.

■ **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°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 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^(*), Mercury, Cadmium, Hexavalent chromium, Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB), Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE).

^(*) 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) or ABS

Stopper : Styrene-Elastomer

Package method

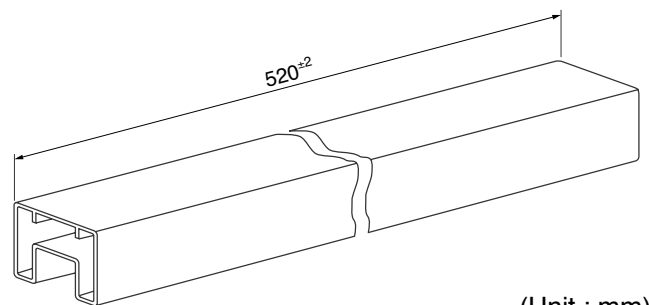
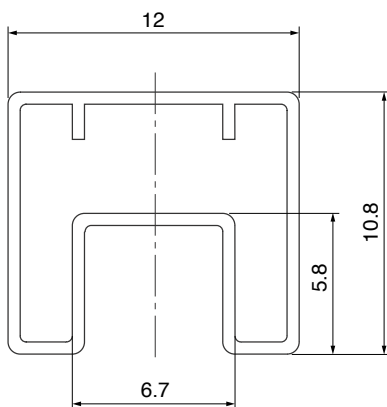
MAX. 50pcs of products shall be packaged in a sleeve.

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



(Unit : mm)

- Note 1) Thickness : 0.5 ± 0.2 mm
 2) Process with applying antistatic treatment.
 3) Unless otherwise specified tolerances shall be ± 0.5 mm.
 (However except for deformation due to the rubber stopper in sleeve.)

● **Tape and Reel package**

SMT Gullwing

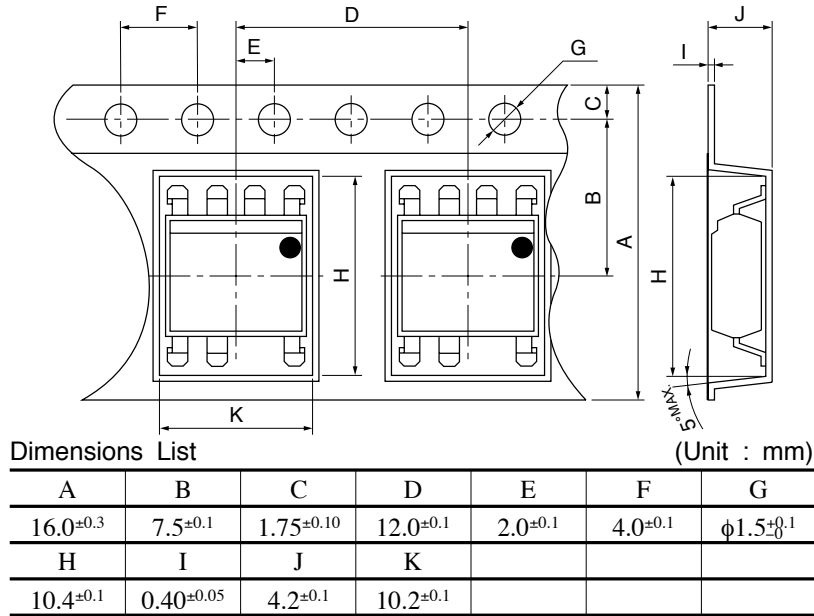
Package materials

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

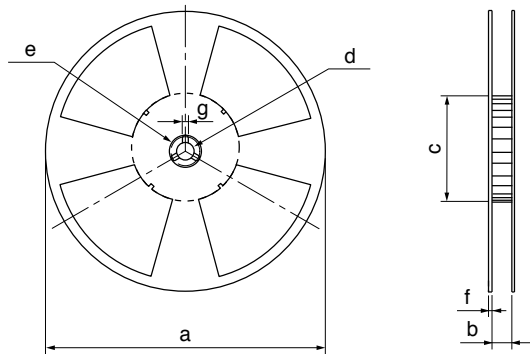
Cover tape : PET material base (three layer system)

Reel : PS

Carrier tape structure and Dimensions



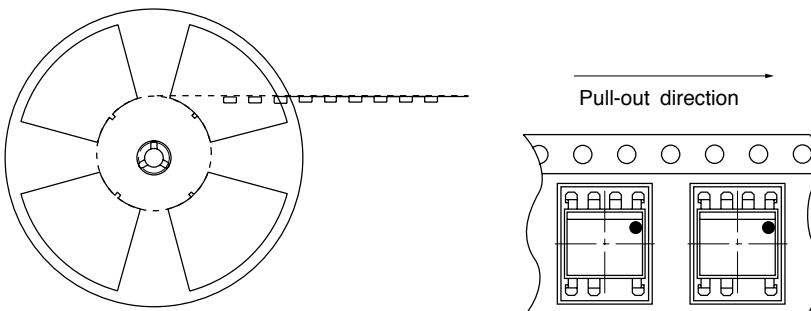
Reel structure and Dimensions



Dimensions List (Unit : mm)

a	b	c	d
φ330	17.5±1.5	φ100±1	φ13.0±0.5
e	f	g	
φ23±1	2.0±0.5	2.0±0.5	

Direction of product insertion



[Packing : 1 000pcs/reel]

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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.

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

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