

**S102T01/S102T02**  
**S202T01/S202T02**

## ■ Features

1. Low profile type (height:16mm)
2. Built-in zero-cross circuit (**S102T02/S202T02**)
3. RMS ON-state current  $I_T$  (rms) : MAX. 2A ( $T_a \leq 40^\circ\text{C}$ )
4. Recognized by UL, file No.E94758

Approved by CSA, No.LR63705

## ■ Applications

1. Programmable controllers
2. Air conditioners
3. Copiers
4. Automatic vending machines

■ **Absolute Maximum Ratings** (T<sub>a</sub>=25°C)

Parameter		Symbol	Rating	Unit	
Input	Forward current	I <sub>F</sub>	50	mA	
	Reverse voltage	V <sub>R</sub>	6	V	
RMS ON-state current		I <sub>T(rms)</sub>	*1 2	A	
*2 Peak one cycle surge current		I <sub>surge</sub>	20	A	
Output	Repetitive peak OFF-state voltage	S102T01	V <sub>DRM</sub>	400	V
		S102T02			
		S202T01	600		
		S202T02			
	Non-repetitive peak OFF-state voltage	S102T01	V <sub>DSM</sub>	400	V
		S102T02			
		S202T01	600		
		S202T02			
	Critical rate of rise of ON-state current		dI <sub>T</sub> /dt	50	A/μs
	Operating frequency		f	45 to 65	Hz
Operating temperature		T <sub>opr</sub>	−25 to +100	°C	
Storage temperature		T <sub>stg</sub>	−30 to +125	°C	
*3 Isolation voltage		V <sub>iso (rms)</sub>	3.0	kV	
*4 Soldering temperature		T <sub>sol</sub>	260	°C	

\*1 Refer to Fig.2, Fig.3

\*2 60Hz sine wave, start at  $T_i=25^\circ\text{C}$

### \*3 Isolation voltage measuring method

(1) Dielectric withstand voltage tester with zero cross circuit shall be used

(2) The applied voltage waveform shall be sine wave

(3) Voltage shall be applied between input and output

(5) Voltage shall be applied between input and output  
(Input and output terminals shall be shorted respectively)

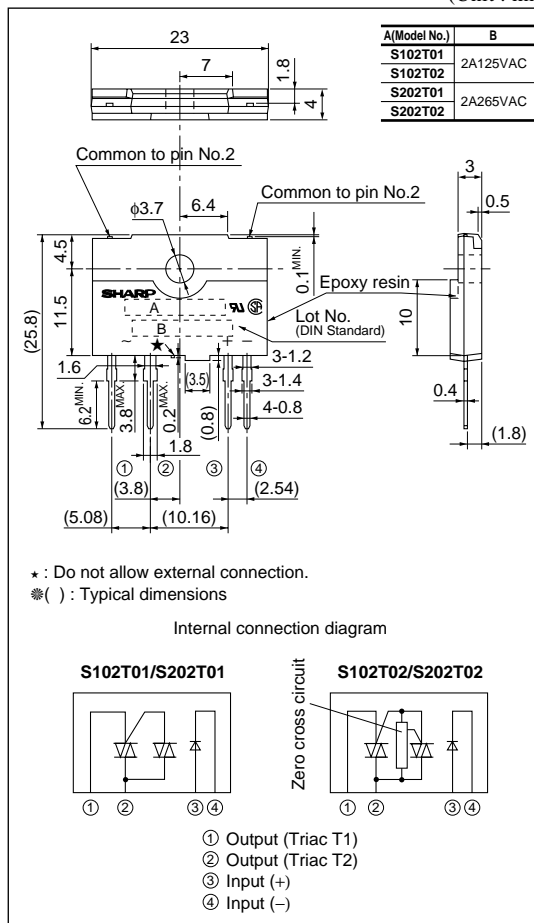
(4) 40 to 60%RH, AC 60Hz, for 1 minute

\*4 For 10s

## Low Profile Type Solid State Relays

## ■ Outline Dimensions

(Unit : mm)



## ■ Model line-up

	For 100V lines	For 200V lines
No zero-cross circuit	<b>S102T01</b>	<b>S202T01</b>
Built-in zero-cross circuit	<b>S102T02</b>	<b>S202T02</b>

■ 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	—	—	1×10 <sup>-4</sup>	A		
Output	Repetitive peak OFF-state current	I <sub>DRM</sub>	V <sub>D</sub> =V <sub>DRM</sub>	—	—	1×10 <sup>-4</sup>	A		
	ON-state voltage	V <sub>T (rms)</sub>	I <sub>T (rms)</sub> =2A, Resistance load, I <sub>F</sub> =20mA	—	—	1.7	V		
	Holding current	I <sub>H</sub>	—	—	—	25	mA		
	Critical rate of rise of OFF-state voltage	dV/dt	V <sub>D</sub> =2/3V <sub>DRM</sub>	30	—	—	V/μs		
	Critical rate of rise of OFF-state voltage at commutaion	(dV/dt) <sub>C</sub>	T <sub>j</sub> =125°C, V <sub>D</sub> =2/3V <sub>DRM</sub> , dI <sub>F</sub> /dt=-2.5A/ms	4	—	—	V/μs		
Transfer characteristics	Minimum trigger current	S102T01/S202T01	I <sub>FT</sub>	V <sub>D</sub> =12V, R <sub>L</sub> =30Ω		—	—	8	mA
		S102T02/S202T02		V <sub>D</sub> =6V, R <sub>L</sub> =30Ω					
	Zero cross voltage	S102T02/S202T02	V <sub>OX</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> =8mA		—	—	35	V
	Isolation resistance		R <sub>iso</sub>	DC500V, 40 to 60%RH		1×10 <sup>10</sup>	—	—	Ω
	Turn-on time	S102T01	t <sub>on</sub>	V <sub>D (rms)</sub> =100V, AC50Hz, I <sub>T (rms)</sub> =2A, Resistance load, I <sub>F</sub> =20mA		—	—	1	ms
		S102T02				—	—	10	
		S202T01		V <sub>D (rms)</sub> =200V, AC50Hz, I <sub>T (rms)</sub> =2A, Resistance load, I <sub>F</sub> =20mA		—	—	1	
						S202T02	—	—	
	Turn-off time	S102T01	t <sub>off</sub>	V <sub>D (rms)</sub> =100V, AC50Hz, I <sub>T (rms)</sub> =2A, Resistance load, I <sub>F</sub> =20mA		—	—	10	ms
		S102T02							
S202T01		V <sub>D (rms)</sub> =200V, AC50Hz, I <sub>T (rms)</sub> =2A, Resistance load, I <sub>F</sub> =20mA							
S202T02									

Fig.1 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

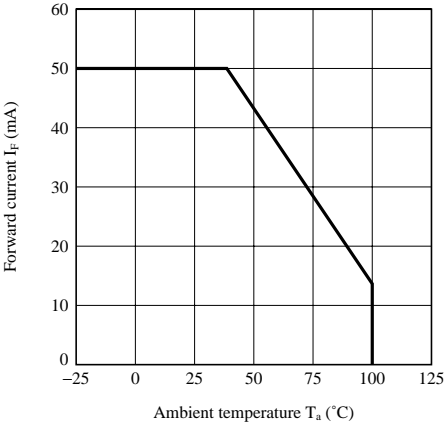


Fig.2 RMS ON-state Current vs. Ambient Temperature

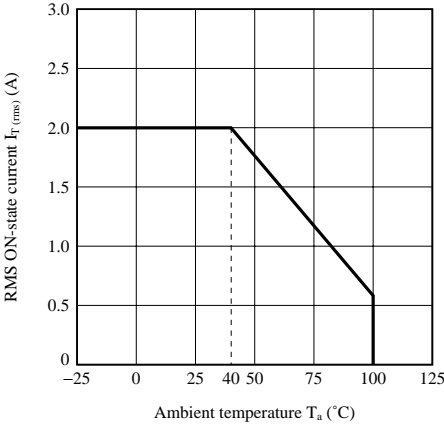


Fig.3 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

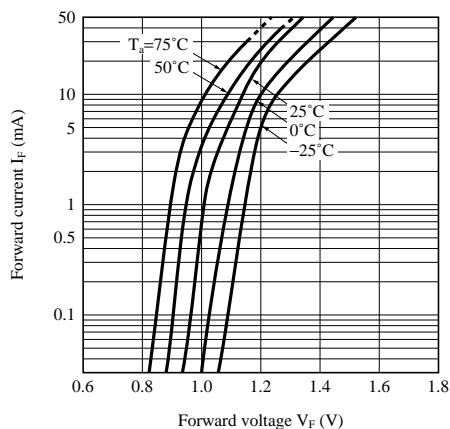


Fig.4 Surge Current vs. Power-on Cycle

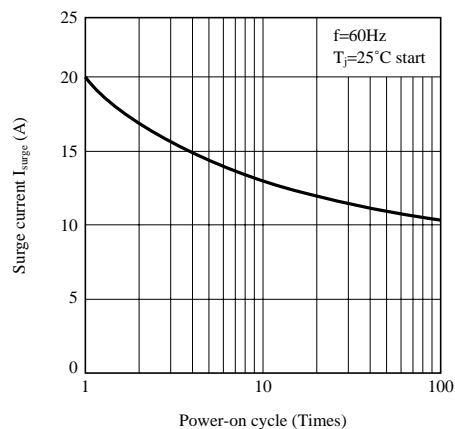


Fig.5 Minimum Trigger Current vs. Ambient Temperature (Typical Value)

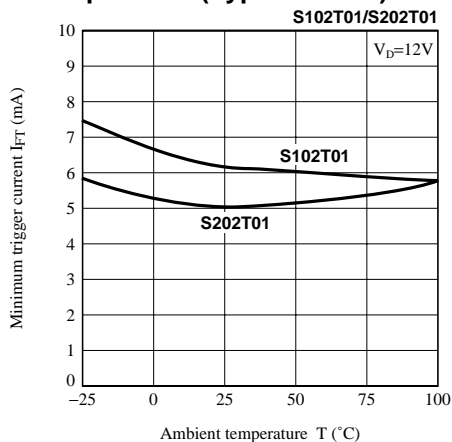


Fig.6 Minimum Trigger Current vs. Ambient Temperature (Typical Value)

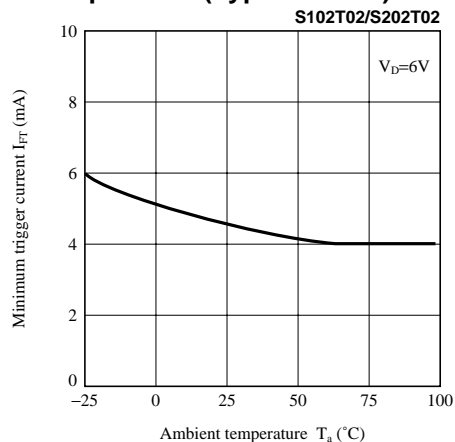


Fig.7 Maximum ON-state Power Dissipation vs. RMS ON-state Current (Typical Value)

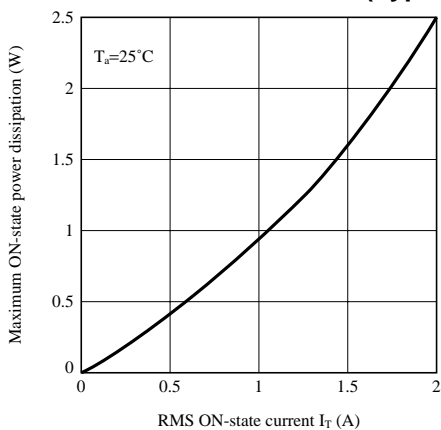


Fig.8 Repetitive Peak OFF-state Current vs. Ambient Temperature

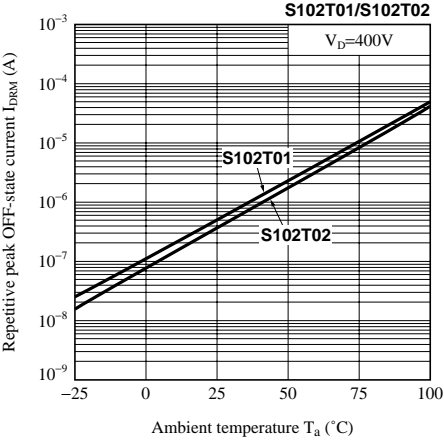
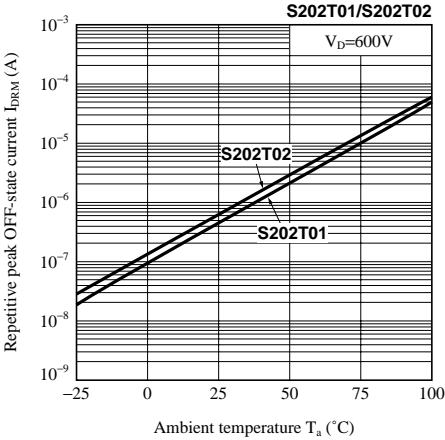


Fig.9 Repetitive Peak OFF-state Current vs. Ambient Temperature



## NOTICE

- 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.
- This publication is the proprietary product of SHARP and is copyrighted, with all rights reserved. Under the copyright laws, no part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, for any purpose, in whole or in part, without the express written permission of SHARP. Express written permission is also required before any use of this publication may be made by a third party.
- Contact and consult with a SHARP representative if there are any questions about the contents of this publication.