

TYPES

1. Standard PC board terminal

Rated voltage	Part No.		Standard packing	
	Single side stable type (Impedance 50Ω)	Single side stable type (Impedance 75Ω)	Carton	Case
3 V DC	ARE1003C90	ARE1303C90	50 pcs.	500 pcs.
4.5 V DC	ARE104HC90	ARE134HC90		
6 V DC	ARE1006C90	ARE1306C90		
9 V DC	ARE1009C90	ARE1309C90		
12 V DC	ARE1012C90	ARE1312C90		
24 V DC	ARE1024C90	ARE1324C90		

2. Surface-mount terminal

1) Tube package

Rated voltage	Part No.		Standard packing	
	Single side stable type (Impedance 50Ω)	Single side stable type (Impedance 75Ω)	Tube	Case
3 V DC	ARE10A03C90	ARE13A03C90	25 pcs.	200 pcs.
4.5 V DC	ARE10A4HC90	ARE13A4HC90		
6 V DC	ARE10A06C90	ARE13A06C90		
9 V DC	ARE10A09C90	ARE13A09C90		
12 V DC	ARE10A12C90	ARE13A12C90		
24 V DC	ARE10A24C90	ARE13A24C90		

2) Tape and reel package

Rated voltage	Part No.		Standard packing	
	Single side stable type (Impedance 50Ω)	Single side stable type (Impedance 75Ω)	Tape and reel	Case
3 V DC	ARE10A03ZC90	ARE13A03ZC90	400 pcs.	800 pcs.
4.5 V DC	ARE10A4HZC90	ARE13A4HZC90		
6 V DC	ARE10A06ZC90	ARE13A06ZC90		
9 V DC	ARE10A09ZC90	ARE13A09ZC90		
12 V DC	ARE10A12ZC90	ARE13A12ZC90		
24 V DC	ARE10A24ZC90	ARE13A24ZC90		

RATING

1.Coil data

- Operating characteristics such as ‘Operate voltage’ and ‘Release voltage’ are influenced by mounting conditions, ambient temperature, etc.  
Therefore, please use the relay within ± 5% of rated coil voltage.
- ‘Initial’ means the condition of products at the time of delivery.

Rated voltage	Pick-up voltage* (at 20°C 68°F)	Drop-out voltage* (at 20°C 68°F)	Rated operating current [±10%] (at 20°C 68°F)	Coil resistance [±10%] (at 20°C 68°F)	Rated operating power	Max. allowable voltage
3 V DC	75%V or less of rated voltage (Initial)	10%V or more of rated voltage (Initial)	66.7 mA	45 Ω	200 mW	110%V (at 60°C 140°F) 150%V (at 20°C 68°F) of rated voltage
4.5 V DC			44.4 mA	101 Ω		
6 V DC			33.3 mA	180 Ω		
9 V DC			22.2 mA	405 Ω		
12 V DC			16.7 mA	720 Ω		
24 V DC			8.3 mA	2,880 Ω		

\* Square, pulse drive (JIS C5442)

## 2. Specifications

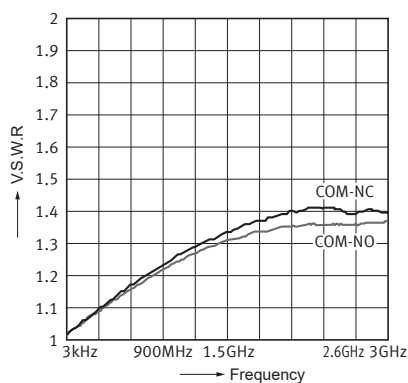
Characteristics	Item	Specifications
Contact data	Arrangement	1 Form C
	Contact resistance (initial)	Max. 100mΩ (By voltage drop 10V AC 1mA)
	Contact material	Gold plating
	Contact rating	1W (at 2.6 GHz [Impedance 50Ω, V.S.W.R. Max. 1.7] [Impedance 75Ω, V.S.W.R. Max. 1.5]) 10mA 24V DC (resistive)
	Contact input power	Max. 10W (at 2.6GHz [Impedance 50Ω, V.S.W.R. Max. 1.7] [Impedance 75Ω, V.S.W.R. Max. 1.5])
	Max. switching voltage	30V DC
	Max. switching current	0.5A DC
High frequency characteristics (Initial) (Impedance 50Ω)	V.S.W.R.	Max. 1.3 (to 900MHz), Max. 1.7 (to 2.6GHz)
	Insertion loss	Max. 0.2dB (to 900MHz), Max. 0.7dB (to 2.6GHz)
	Isolation	Min. 55dB (to 900MHz), Min. 35dB (to 2.6GHz)
High frequency characteristics (Initial) (Impedance 75Ω)	V.S.W.R.	Max. 1.2 (to 900MHz), Max. 1.5 (to 2.6GHz)
	Insertion loss	Max. 0.2dB (to 900MHz), Max. 0.5dB (to 2.6GHz)
	Isolation	Min. 55dB (to 900MHz), Min. 35dB (to 2.6GHz)
Insulation resistance (Initial)		Min. 100MΩ (at 500V DC, Measured portion is the same as the case of dielectric voltage.)
Breakdown voltage (Initial)	Between open contacts	500 Vrms for 1min. (detection current: 10mA)
	Between contact and coil	1,000 Vrms for 1min. (detection current: 10mA)
	Between contact and earth terminal	500 Vrms for 1min. (detection current: 10mA)
Time characteristics	Operate time (initial)	Max. 10ms (at 20°C 68°F, at rated voltage, without bounce)
	Release time (initial)	Max. 5ms (at 20°C 68°F, at rated voltage, without bounce, without diode)
Mechanical characteristics	Shock resistance	Functional Min. 500 m/s <sup>2</sup> (half-sine shock pulse: 11ms; detection time: 10μs)
		Destructive Min. 1,000m/s <sup>2</sup> (half-sine shock pulse: 6ms)
	Vibration resistance	Functional 10 to 55 Hz at double amplitude of 3mm (detection time: 10μs)
		Destructive 10 to 55 Hz at double amplitude of 5mm
Expected life	Mechanical	Min. 10 <sup>6</sup> (at 180 times/min.)
	Electrical	Min. 3×10 <sup>5</sup> (1W, 2.6GHz, [Impedance 50Ω, V.S.W.R.≤1.7] [Impedance 75Ω, V.S.W.R.≤1.5]) Min. 3×10 <sup>5</sup> (10mA 24V DC (resistive) (at 20 times/min.))
Conditions	Conditions for operation, transport and storage*	Ambient temperature: -40 to +70°C -40 to +158°F Humidity: 5 to 85% R.H. (Not freezing and condensing at low temperature)
Unit weight		Approx. 5 g .18 oz

Notes: \* The upper operation ambient temperature limit is the maximum temperature that can satisfy the coil temperature rise value. Refer to [6] AMBIENT ENVIRONMENT in GENERAL APPLICATION GUIDELINES.

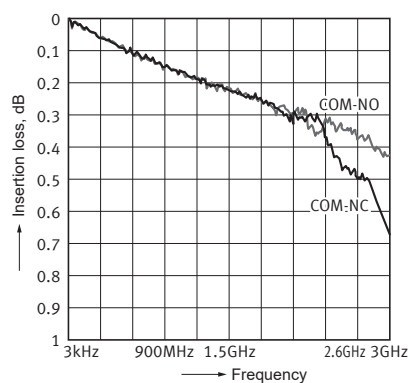
## REFERENCE DATA

### 1-(1). High frequency characteristics (Impedance 50Ω) (Standard PC board terminal)

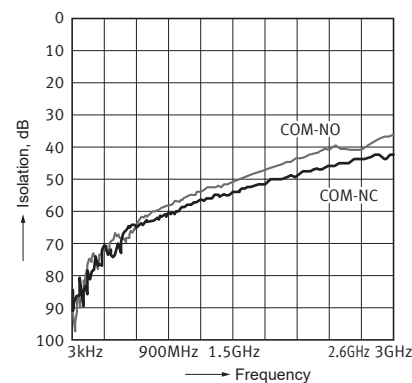
#### • V.S.W.R. characteristics



#### • Insertion loss characteristics

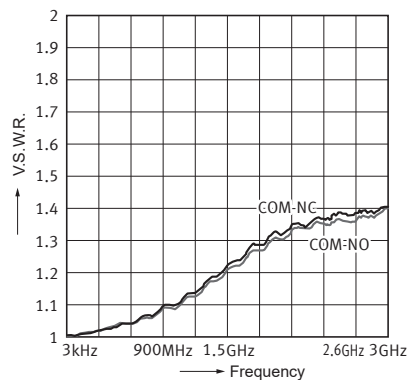


#### • Isolation characteristics

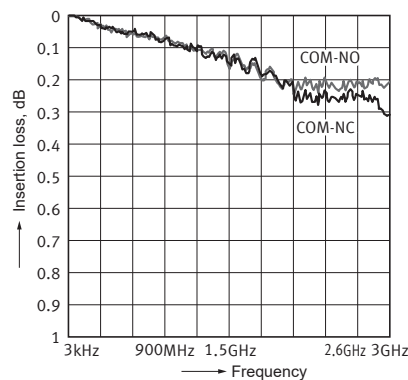


### 1-(2). High frequency characteristics (Impedance 75Ω) (Standard PC board terminal)

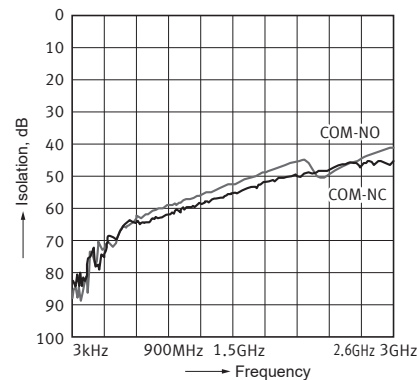
#### • V.S.W.R. characteristics



#### • Insertion loss characteristics



#### • Isolation characteristics





## NOTES

### 1. Coil operating power

Pure DC current should be applied to the coil. The wave form should be rectangular. If it includes ripple, the ripple factor should be less than 5%.  
However, check it with the actual circuit since the characteristics may be slightly different.

### 2. Cleaning

For automatic cleaning, the boiling method is recommended. Avoid ultrasonic cleaning which subjects the relays to high frequency vibrations, which may cause the contacts to stick. It is recommended that alcoholic solvents be used.

### 3. Soldering

(Standard PC board terminal)

1) The manual soldering shall be performed under following condition.

Max. 260°C 500°F 10s

Max. 350°C 662°F 3s

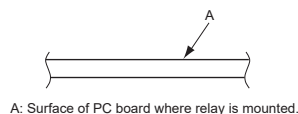
The affect of the PCB on the relay will differ depending on the type of PCB used. Please verify the type of PCB to be used. Preheat according to the following conditions.

Temperature	120°C 248°F or less
Time	Within 2 minute

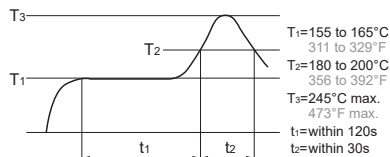
Soldering should be done at 260±5°C 500±9°F within 6 s.

2) In case of automatic soldering, the following conditions should be observed (Surface-mount terminal)

(1) Position of measuring temperature



(2) IR (infrared reflow) soldering method

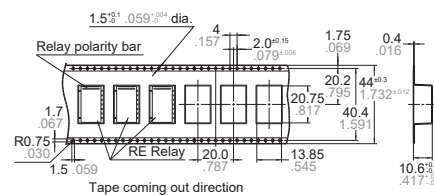


Temperature rise of relay itself may vary according to the mounting level or the heating method of reflow equipment. Therefore, please set the temperature of soldering portion of relay terminal and the top surface of the relay case not to exceed the above mentioned soldering condition.

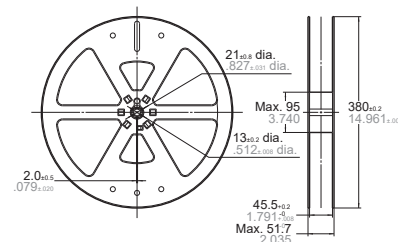
It is recommended to check the temperature rise of each portion under actual mounting condition before use.

### 4. Packing style

1) Tape dimensions



2) Dimensions of plastic reel



### 5. Conditions for operation, transport and storage conditions

1) Ambient temperature, humidity, and atmospheric pressure during usage, transport, and storage of the relay:

(1) Temperature:

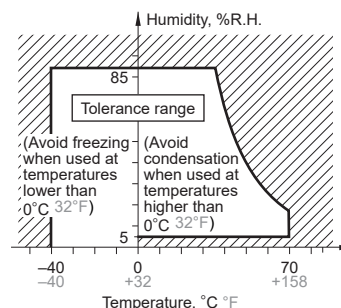
−40 to +70°C −40 to +158°F

(2) Humidity: 5 to 85% RH

(Avoid freezing and condensation.)

The humidity range varies with the temperature. Use within the range indicated in the graph below.

(3) Atmospheric pressure: 86 to 106 kPa Temperature and humidity range for usage, transport, and storage:



2) Condensation

Condensation forms when there is a sudden change in temperature under high temperature and high humidity conditions. Condensation will cause deterioration of the relay insulation.

3) Freezing

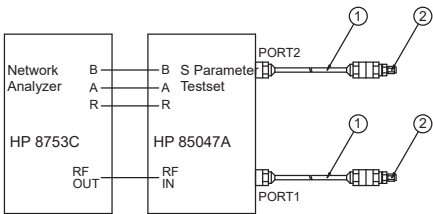
Condensation or other moisture may freeze on the relay when the temperature is lower than 0°C 32°F. This causes problems such as sticking of movable parts or operational time lags.

4) Low temperature, low humidity environments

The plastic becomes brittle if the relay is exposed to a low temperature, low humidity environment for long periods of time.

6. Measuring method

1) 50Ω type



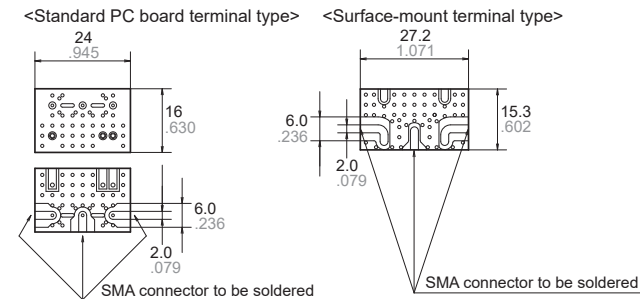
Connect connectors 1 and 2 respectively to PORT1 and PORT2. Perform calibration using the 3.5 mm .138 inch calibration kit (50Ω).

No.	Part number	Description
1	HP 11857D	7mm .276inch Test port, Extension cable. (APC7 connector)
2	HP 11533A	Adapter APC7-SMA (Male)

After calibration, connect the D.U.T board and measure.

D.U.T board

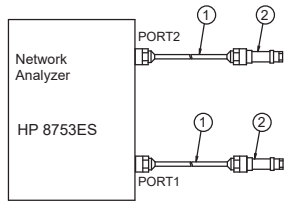
Dimension (mm inch)



Material: Glass PTFE (Double sided, Through hole)  
R-4737 (Panasonic Corporation)  
Thickness: t = 0.8mm .031inch  
Copper thickness: 18μm

Connector (SMA)  
Product name: R125 510 (RADIALL)

2) 75Ω type



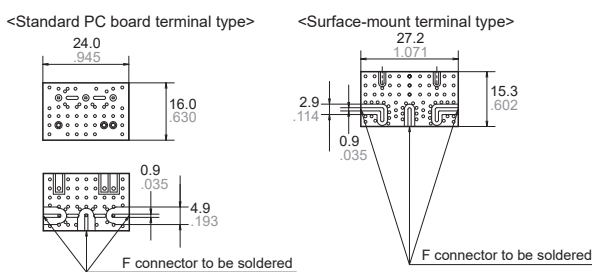
Connect connectors 1 and 2 respectively to PORT1 and PORT2. Perform calibration using the 3.5 mm .138 inch calibration kit (70Ω).

No.	Part number	Description
1	HP 11857B	75ΩF Test port, Return cable
2	85039-60011	Adapter 75ΩN (Female) – 75ΩF (Male)

After calibration, connect the D.U.T board and measure.

D.U.T board

Dimension (mm inch)



Material: Glass PTFE (Double sided, Through hole)  
R-4737 (Panasonic Corporation)  
Thickness: t = 0.8mm .031inch  
Copper thickness: 18μm

Connector (F)  
Product name: C05-0236 (KOMINE MUSEN DENKI)

Please refer to "the latest product specifications" when designing your product.

- Requests to customers :  
<https://industrial.panasonic.com/ac/e/salespolicies/>

# GUIDELINES FOR MICROWAVE DEVICES USAGE

For cautions for use, please read "GUIDELINES FOR RELAY USAGE".

[https://industrial.panasonic.com/ac/e/control/relay/cautions\\_use/index.jsp](https://industrial.panasonic.com/ac/e/control/relay/cautions_use/index.jsp)

## Precautions for Coil Input

### ■ Long term current carrying

A circuit that will be carrying a current continuously for long periods without relay or microwave device switching operation. (circuits for emergency lamps, alarm devices and error inspection that, for example, revert only during malfunction and output warnings with form B contacts) Continuous, long-term current to the coil will facilitate deterioration of coil insulation and characteristics due to heating of the coil itself.

For circuits such as these, please use a magnetic-hold type latching relay. If you need to use a single stable relay, use a sealed type relay that is not easily affected by ambient conditions and make a failsafe circuit design that considers the possibility of contact failure or disconnection.

### ■ DC Coil operating power

Steady state DC current should be applied to the coil. The wave form should be rectangular. If it includes ripple, the ripple factor should be less than 5%.

However, please check with the actual circuit since the electrical characteristics may vary. The rated coil voltage should be applied to the coil and the set/reset pulse time of latching type relay differs for each relays, please refer to the relay's individual specifications.

### ■ Coil connection

When connecting coils of polarized relays, please check coil polarity (+, -) at the internal connection diagram (Schematic). If any wrong connection is made, it may cause unexpected malfunction, like abnormal heat, fire and so on, and circuit do not work. Avoid impressing voltages to the set coil and reset coil at the same time.

### ■ Maximum allowable voltage and temperature rise

Proper usage requires that the rated coil voltage be impressed on the coil. Note, however, that if a voltage greater than or equal to the maximum continuous voltage is impressed on the coil, the coil may burn or its layers short due to the temperature rise. Furthermore, do not exceed the usable ambient temperature range listed in the catalog.

#### ● Maximum allowable voltage for coil

In addition to being a requirement for relay operation stability, the maximum continuous impressed coil voltage is an important constraint for the prevention of such problems as thermal deterioration or deformity of the insulation material, or the occurrence of fire hazards.

## Ambient Environment

### ● Dew condensation

Condensation occurs when the ambient temperature drops suddenly from a high temperature and humidity, or the relay and microwave device is suddenly transferred from a low ambient temperature to a high temperature and humidity. Condensation causes the failures like insulation deterioration, wire disconnection and rust etc.

Panasonic Corporation does not guarantee the failures caused by condensation.

The heat conduction by the equipment may accelerate the cooling of device itself, and the condensation may occur.

Please conduct product evaluations in the worst condition of the actual usage. (Special attention should be paid when high temperature heating parts are close to the device. Also please consider the condensation may occur inside of the device.)

### ● Icing

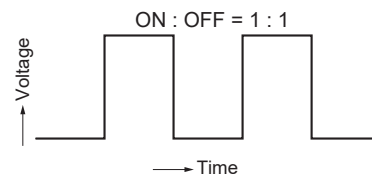
Condensation or other moisture may freeze on relays when the temperature become lower than 0°C. This icing causes the sticking of movable portion, the operation delay and the contact conduction failure etc. Panasonic Corporation does not guarantee the failures caused by the icing.

The heat conduction by the equipment may accelerate the cooling of relay itself and the icing may occur. Please conduct product evaluations in the worst condition of the actual usage.

### ● Temperature rise due to pulse voltage

When a pulse voltage with ON time of less than 2 minutes is used, the coil temperature rise bears no relationship to the ON time. This varies with the ratio of ON time to OFF time, and compared with continuous current passage, it is rather small. The various relays are essentially the same in this respect.

Current passage time	(%)
For continuous passage	Temperature rise value is 100%
ON : OFF = 3 : 1	About 80%
ON : OFF = 1 : 1	About 50%
ON : OFF = 1 : 3	About 35%



### ■ Operate voltage change due to coil temperature rise (Hot start)

In DC relays, after continuous passage of current in the coil, if the current is turned OFF, then immediately turned ON again, due to the temperature rise in the coil, the pick-up voltage will become somewhat higher. Also, it will be the same as using it in a higher temperature atmosphere. The resistance/temperature relationship for copper wire is about 0.4% for 1°C, and with this ratio the coil resistance increases. That is, in order to operate of the relay, it is necessary that the voltage be higher than the pick-up voltage and the pick-up voltage rises in accordance with the increase in the resistance value. However, for some polarized relays, this rate of change is considerably smaller.

### ● Low temperature and low humidity

The plastic becomes brittle if the switch is exposed to a low temperature, low humidity environment for long periods of time.

### ● High temperature and high humidity

Storage for extended periods of time (including transportation periods) at high temperature or high humidity levels or in atmospheres with organic gases or sulfide gases may cause a sulfide film or oxide film to form on the surfaces of the contacts and/or it may interfere with the functions. Check out the atmosphere in which the units are to be stored and transported.

### ● Package

In terms of the packing format used, make every effort to keep the effects of moisture, organic gases and sulfide gases to the absolute minimum.

# GUIDELINES FOR MICROWAVE DEVICES USAGE

## ●Storage requirements

Since the SMD type is sensitive to humidity it is packaged with tightly sealed anti-humidity packaging. However, when storing, please be careful of the following.

- 1) Please use promptly once the anti-humidity pack is opened. (within 72 hours, Max. 30°C/70% R.H.). If left with the pack open, the relay will absorb moisture which will cause thermal stress when reflow mounting and thus cause the case to expand. As a result, the seal may break.

\*For RE relays, after this bag is opened, the product must be used within 24 hours.

- 2) If relays will not be used within 72 hours, please store relays in a humidity controlled desiccator or in an anti-humidity bag to which silica gel has been added.

\*If the relay is to be soldered after it has been exposed to excessive humidity atmosphere, cracks and leaks can occur. Be sure to mount the relay under the required mounting conditions

\*For RE relays, after this bag is opened, the product must be used within 24 hours.

### **C a u t i o n**

This vacuum-sealed bag contains  
**Moisture Sensitive Products**

After this bag is opened, the product must be used

**within 72 hours**

If product is not used within 72 hours, baking is necessary.

For baking conditions please contact us.

- 3) The following cautionary label is affixed to the anti-humidity pack.

## ●Silicon

When a source of silicone substances (silicone rubber, silicone oil, silicone coating materials and silicone filling materials etc.) is used around the relay, the silicone gas (low molecular siloxane etc.) may be produced.

This silicone gas may penetrate into the inside of the relay. When the relay is kept and used in this condition, silicone compound may adhere to the relay contacts which may cause the contact failure. Do not use any sources of silicone gas around the relay (Including plastic seal types).

## ●NOx Generation

When relay is used in an atmosphere high in humidity to switch a load which easily produces an arc, the NOx created by the arc and the water absorbed from outside the relay combine to produce nitric acid. This corrodes the internal metal parts and adversely affects operation. Avoid use at an ambient humidity of 85%RH or higher (at 20°C). If use at high humidity is unavoidable, please contact our sales representative.

\*RE Relays only

### **C a u t i o n**

This vacuum-sealed bag contains  
**Moisture Sensitive Products**

After this bag is opened, the product must be used

**within 24 hours**

If product is not used within 24 hours, baking is necessary.

For baking conditions please contact us.

## Others

### ■Cleaning

- 1) Although the environmentally sealed type relay (plastic sealed type, etc.) can be cleaned, avoid immersing the relay into cold liquid (such as cleaning solvent) immediately after soldering. Doing so may deteriorate the sealing performance.
- 2) Surface mount terminal type relay is sealed type and it can be cleaned by immersion. Use pure water or alcohol-based cleaning solvent.
- 3) Cleaning with the boiling method is recommended (The temperature of cleaning liquid should be 40°C or lower).  
Avoid ultrasonic cleaning on relays. Use of ultrasonic cleaning may cause breaks in the coil or slight sticking of the contacts due to the ultrasonic energy.

### ■Other handling precautions

- Expected switching life is defined under the standard test conditions (temperature 15 to 35°C, humidity: 25 to 75%) specified in JIS C 5442.  
Expected switching life is depend on usage conditions; coil driving circuit, load type, activation frequency, activation phase, ambient conditions and other factors. Please check relays and microwave devices on the actual circuit.  
Also, pay special attention loads such as those listed below.
- When used for AC load-operating and the operating phase is synchronous, rocking and fusing can easily occur due to contact shifting.

- Frequent switching under load condition

When high frequently switched under load condition that can cause arc at the contacts, nitrogen and oxygen in the air is fused by the arc energy and  $\text{HNO}_3$  is formed. This can corrode metal materials. Countermeasures for these are.

1. Incorporate an arc-extinguishing circuit.
2. Lower the operating frequency
3. Lower the ambient humidity

- When used for "Dry switching" without load current, please contact our sales representative.
- Please avoid relays to be used outside of the specification ranges such as the coil rating, contact rating and switching life that may cause abnormal heating, smoke, and fire.
- In case relays and microwave devices are dropped, please do not use.

Please refer to **"the latest product specifications"** when designing your product.

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Please contact .....

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