

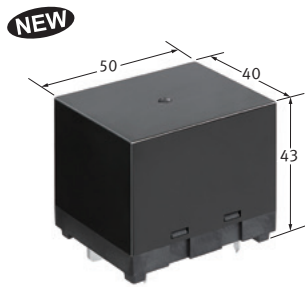
Power Relays (Over 2A)



### HE-N RELAYS

## High capacity 120A 480V AC 1 Form A power relay

〈Protective construction〉 Flux-resistant type



(Unit : mm)

#### FEATURES

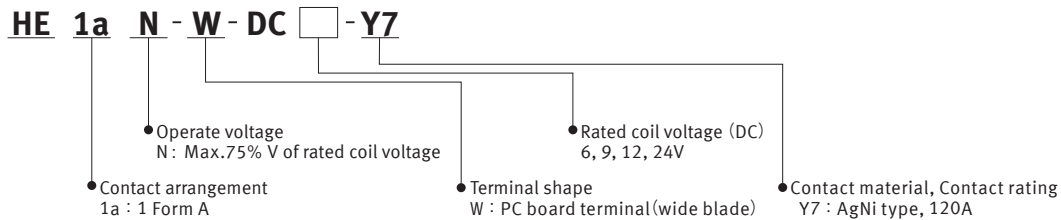
1. High capacity : Max. switching current 120A
2. Compact Size : W (50mm) x L (40mm) x H (43mm)
3. Contact GAP : Min.3.6 mm (Initial)
4. Insulation distance (Initial) : Min.10.5mm (Clearance & Creepage)
5. Contributes to energy saving in devices by reducing coil holding voltage\*. Coil holding power : 400mW

\*Coil holding voltage : the coil voltage after applying 100ms of the reted coil voltage

#### APPLICATIONS

1. Inverter
2. Battery storage system
3. Stationary charging stand
4. Industrial equipment

#### ORDERING INFORMATION (TYPE NO.)



#### TYPES

Contact arrangement	Rated coil voltage	Type No.	Standard packing	
			Carton	Outer carton
1 Form A	6 V DC	HE1aN-W-DC6V-Y7	10 pieces	50 pieces
	9 V DC	HE1aN-W-DC9V-Y7		
	12 V DC	HE1aN-W-DC12V-Y7		
	24 V DC	HE1aN-W-DC24V-Y7		

# Power Relays (Over 2A) HE-N RELAYS

## RATING

### 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  $\pm 5\%$  of rated coil voltage.

•'Initial' means the condition of products at the time of delivery.

Rated coil voltage	Operate voltage* (at 20°C)	Release voltage* (at 20°C)	Rated operating current ( $\pm 10\%$ , at 20°C)	Coil resistance ( $\pm 10\%$ , at 20°C)	Rated operating power	Max. allowable voltage (at 55°C)
6 V DC	Max. 75% V of Rated coil voltage (Initial)	Min. 5% V of Rated coil voltage (Initial)	417 mA	14.4 $\Omega$	2,500 mW	110% V of Rated coil voltage
9 V DC			278 mA	32.4 $\Omega$		
12 V DC			208 mA	57.6 $\Omega$		
24 V DC			104 mA	230 $\Omega$		

\*square, pulse drive

### Specifications

Item	Specifications	
Contact data	Contact arrangement	1 Form A
	Contact resistance (initial)	Max. 10 m $\Omega$ (by voltage drop 5 V DC 20 A)
	Contact material	AgNi type
	Contact rating (resistive)	120 A 480 V AC
	Max. switching power (resistive)	57,600 VA
	Max. switching voltage	800 V AC
	Max. switching current	120 A (AC)
	Min. switching load (reference value) <sup>*1</sup>	100 mA 5 V DC
Insulation resistance (initial)	Min. 1,000 M $\Omega$ (At 500 V DC, Measured portion is the same as the case of dielectric strength.)	
Dielectric strength (initial)	Between open contacts	2,000 Vrms for 1 min. (detection current: 10 mA)
	Between contact and coil	5,000 Vrms for 1 min. (detection current: 10 mA)
Surge breakdown voltage (initial) <sup>*2</sup>	Between contact and coil	10,000 V
Coil holding voltage <sup>*3</sup>		40 to 100% V (contact carrying current: 120 A, at 20°C) 50 to 60% V (contact carrying current: 120 A, at 85°C)
Time characteristics (initial)	Operate time	Max. 30 ms (at rated coil voltage at 20°C, without bounce)
	Release time	Max. 10 ms (at rated coil voltage at 20°C, without bounce, without diode)
Shock resistance	Functional	98 m/s <sup>2</sup> (half-sine shock pulse: 11 ms, detection time: 10 $\mu$ s)
	Destructive	980 m/s <sup>2</sup> (half-sine shock pulse: 6 ms)
Vibration resistance	Functional	10 to 55 Hz (at double amplitude of 1.0 mm, detection time: 10 $\mu$ s)
	Destructive	10 to 55 Hz (at double amplitude of 1.5 mm)
Expected switching life	Mechanical	Min. $1 \times 10^6$ ope. (at 180 times/min.)
Conditions	Condition for use, transportation and storage <sup>*4</sup>	Ambient temperature: -40 to +55°C (When coil holding voltage is 40 to 100% V of rated voltage.) -40 to +85°C (When coil holding voltage is 50 to 60% V of rated voltage or storage.) Humidity: 5 to 85% R.H. (Avoid icing when using at temperatures lower than 0°C.)
Unit weight		Approx. 115 g

\*1. This value can change due to the switching frequency, environmental conditions, and desired reliability level, therefore it is recommended to check this with the actual load.

\*2. Wave is standard shock voltage of  $\pm 1.2 \times 50 \mu$ s according to JEC-212-1981.

\*3. Coil holding voltage is the coil voltage after 100 ms following application of the rated coil voltage.

\*4. The upper operation ambient temperature limit is the maximum temperature that can satisfy the coil temperature rise value.

Refer to "1. Usage, transport and storage conditions" in NOTES.

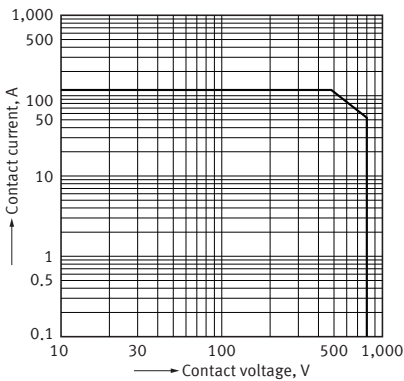
### Expected electrical life

Conditions: Resistive load

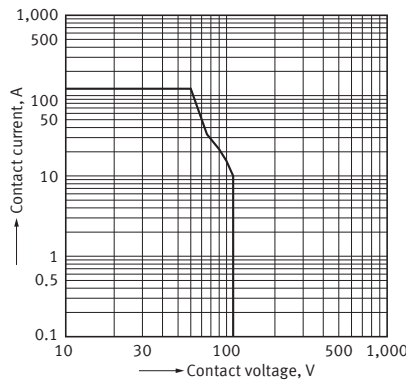
Type	Switching capacity	Number of operations
1 Form A	120 A 480 V AC	Min. 1,000 ope. (at 85°C, ON:OFF = 1 s:9 s)
	55 A 800 V AC	Min. 10,000 ope. (at 85°C, ON:OFF = 1 s:9 s)

REFERENCE DATA

1-1. Max. switching capacity  
(AC resistive load)

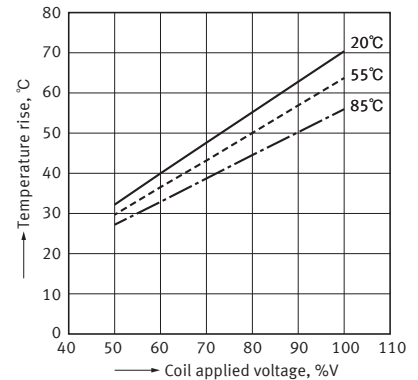


1-2. Max. switching capacity  
(DC resistive load)



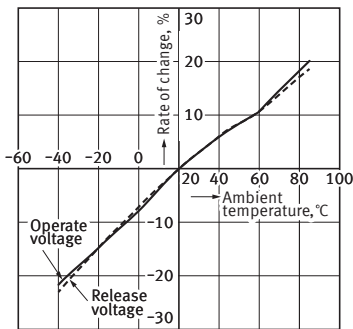
2. Coil temperature characteristics  
(Average)

Tested sample : HE1aN-W-DC12-Y7, 6 pcs.  
Measured portion : Coil inside  
Contact carrying current : 120A Ambient temperature : 20°C, 55°C, 85°C



3. Ambient temperature characteristics

Tested sample : HE-N, 6 pcs.

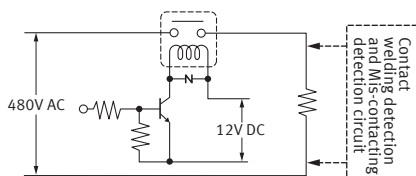


4. Electrical life test

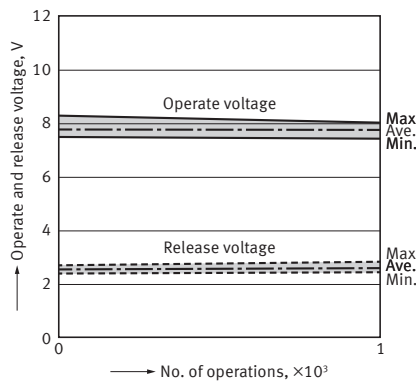
(Resistive load 480V AC 120A, at 85°C)

Tested sample : HE1aN-W-DC12-Y7, 6 pcs.  
Operation frequency : 6 times/min.  
(ON : OFF=1s : 9s)

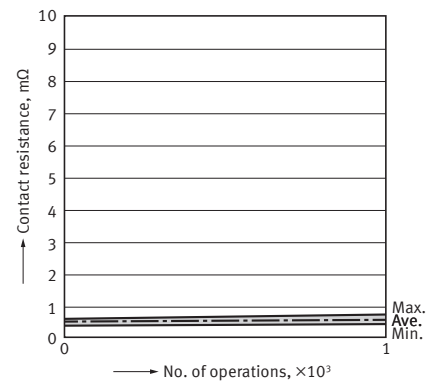
Circuit :



Change of Operate and release voltage



Change of contact resistance



# Power Relays (Over 2A) HE-N RELAYS

## DIMENSIONS

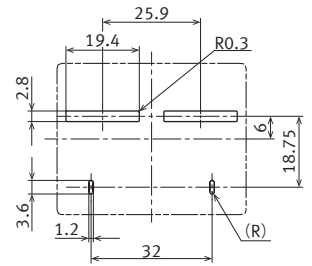
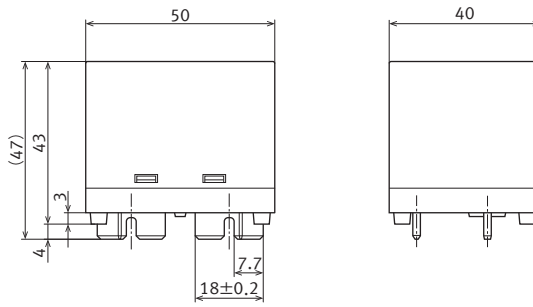
**CAD** The CAD data of the products with a "CAD" mark can be downloaded from our Website.

Unit: mm

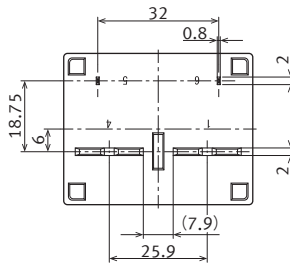
### CAD

### External dimensions

### Recommended PC board pattern (BOTTOM VIEW)



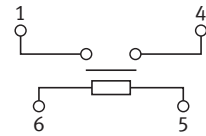
TOLERANCE: ±0.1



TOLERANCE;  
less than 10mm: ±0.3  
min.10mm~ : ±0.5

Note: Terminal dimension is a value without pre-soldering thickness.

### Schematic (BOTTOM VIEW)



## SAFETY STANDARDS

### UL/C-UL (Recognized)

File No.	Contact rating (Recognized)	Cycles	Ambient temperature
E43028	Making and Breaking 55 A, Carrying 120 A 600 V AC	6×10 <sup>3</sup>	85°C

### CSA (Certified)

CSA standard certified by C-UL

### VDE (Certified)

File No.	Contact rating (Certified)	Cycles	Ambient temperature
40006681	120 A 800 V AC (cosφ=1.0)	10 <sup>3</sup>	85°C

## INSULATION CHARACTERISTICS (IEC61810-1)

Item	Characteristics
Clearance / Creepage distance (IEC61810-1)	Min. 5.5mm / 8mm
Category of protection (IEC61810-1)	RT II
Tracking resistance (IEC60112)	PTI 175
Insulation material group	III a
Over voltage category	III
Rated voltage	800V
Pollution degree	2
Type of insulation (Between contact and coil)	Basic insulation
Type of insulation (Between open contact)	micro disconnection

Note: Actual value

**NOTES**

For cautions for use, please read "GENERAL APPLICATION GUIDELINES".

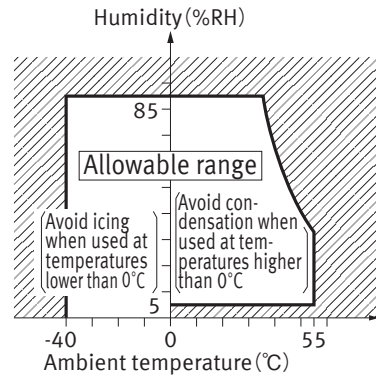
**HE-N Relays Cautions for use**

**Condition for use, storage and transportation**

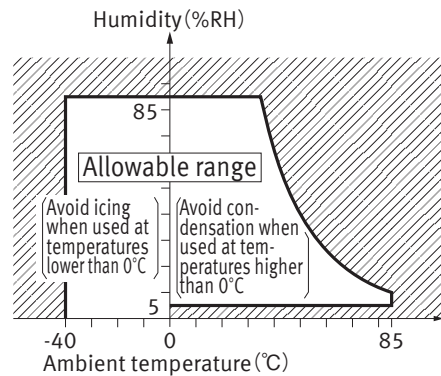
1. Ambient temperature:
  - 40 to +55°C  
(When coil holding voltage is 40 to 100%V of rated voltage.)
  - 40 to +85°C  
(When coil holding voltage is 50 to 60%V of rated voltage or storage.)
2. Humidity: 5 to 85%RH  
(Avoid icing when using at temperatures lower than 0°C.)

Note: In addition the humidity range depends on temperature. The allowable ranges are as shown in the figure.

Temperature and humidity range for usage, storage and transport  
[ Coil holding voltage 40 to 100%V ]



[ Coil holding voltage 50 to 60%V ]



**Coil surge absorber**

Please use a Varistor (ZNR) or Zener diode (ZD) which the clamp voltage is at least 3 times larger than the rated voltage for the purpose of the coil surge absorber.

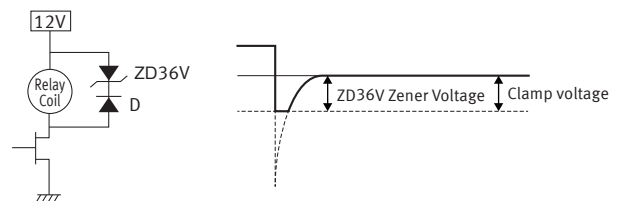
If the clamp voltage is less than 3 times larger than the rated voltage, electrical life of the relay specified in the specifications shall not be secured because the contact release speed becomes slower.

[Example 1: When Varistor (ZNR) is use]

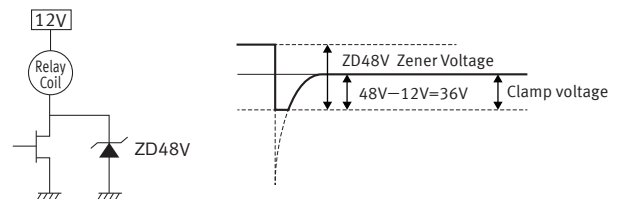
Recommended Varistor	Energy capability: Min. 1 J (However, please set up the value with consideration of the worst value in use condition.)
Varistor Voltage	Min. 300% of rated voltage (Recommended Varistor voltage is at 36 V or more when the coil rated voltage is at 12 V.)

[Example 2: When Zener diode (circuit) is use]  
(Set the clamp voltage at 36 V or more when the coil 1 rated voltage is at 12 V.)

[ 1 ]



[ 2 ]



Please refer to "the latest product specifications" when designing your product.  
•Requests to customers:  
<https://industrial.panasonic.com/ac/e/salespolicies/>

# GUIDELINES FOR POWER RELAYS AND HIGH-CAPACITY DC CUT OFF RELAYS 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 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.

## Ambient Environment

### ● Usage, Transport, and Storage Conditions

During usage, storage, or transportation, avoid locations subjected to direct sunlight and maintain normal temperature, humidity and pressure conditions.

### ● Temperature/Humidity/Pressure

When transporting or storing relays while they are tube packaged, there are cases the temperature may differ from the allowable range. In this case be sure to check the individual specifications. Also allowable humidity level is influenced by temperature, please check charts shown below and use relays within mentioned conditions. (Allowable temperature values differ for each relays, please refer to the relay's individual specifications.)

#### 1) Temperature:

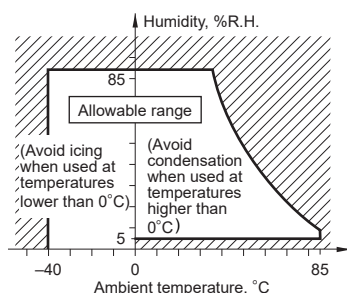
The tolerance temperature range differs for each relays, please refer to the relay's individual specifications

#### 2) Humidity:

5 to 85 % RH

#### 3) Pressure:

86 to 106 kPa



### ■ 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.

### ■ 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.

### ● Dew condensation

Condensation occurs when the ambient temperature drops suddenly from a high temperature and humidity, or the relay 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.

### ● 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.

# GUIDELINES FOR POWER RELAYS AND HIGH-CAPACITY DC CUT OFF RELAYS USAGE

## ●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.

## ●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.

## 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) 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 ultrasonic energy.

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

•Requests to customers:

<https://industrial.panasonic.com/ac/e/salespolicies/>

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Please contact .....

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