2 Channel Relay Shield

User Guide

NUMATO LAB

www.numato.com

Rev 9

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* Mail orders, phone orders and direct pick up are not available at this time. Please visit our online store to place your order. Estimated shipping time to your address will be displayed in the shopping cart before checkout.

Introduction

Numato Lab's 2 channel Relay Shield provides an easy way to control high voltage/current electrical and electronic devices. It has two 5V DC DPDT mechanical relays that can switch up to 2A of current. Individual LEDs available on the board indicates the state of the relays. All contacts on each relay are brought out separately on screw terminals. The power supply to the shield is derived from Vin/DC jack of the Arduino board.
Some of the possible uses of this module include

- Home Automation
- Lighting Control
- Garden Equipment Control
- Industrial Automation
- Test Fixtures
- DIY and Hobby

Features

- Arduino Uno, Arduino Mega compatible shield.
- 2 DPDT mechanical relays.
- ULN2003 IC is to drive relays.
- Individual LEDs are available for indicating the relay state.
- Screw terminals are equipped for connecting external devices.
- Arduino stackable female headers are available for shield extending purpose.
- Small size, Low cost and Light weight.

This shield can be used to control a large number of devices including lamps, motors, locks etc... (Please see recommendations for using this product with inductive loads elsewhere in this document). The popular ULN2003 IC is used to drive the relays individually, the inputs of the ULN2003 IC are connected to the Arduino digital pins(2, 3) and the outputs of the ULN2003 IC are connected to relays(0, 1) respectively. Writing HIGH to these digital pins makes corresponding relay to ON and vice versa writing LOW to these digital pins makes corresponding relay to OFF. LEDs on the board indicates the ON and OFF state of the relays individually. The Demo code provided on the product page at www.numato.com makes it easy to get you started with this shield. Individual relays can be controlled by sending simple numbers(00,01,10,11) to serial monitor, in which the first digit stands for relay number and the second digit stands for relay state (1 for ON and 0 for OFF). Sending 11 will put the relay 1 in ON state and sending 10 will put the relay 1 in OFF state. User can write their own sketch for controlling the relays according to the application. The miniature size and light weight of the board makes it compatible for small sized applications.

How to Use the Shield

The following section describes how to use this shield.

Components / Tools Required

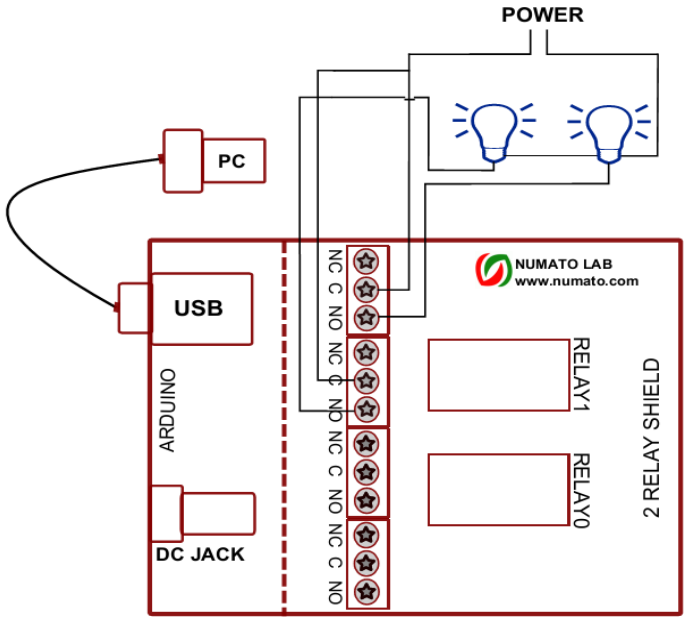
Along with this shield, you may need the following items for easy and fast installation.

1. Arduino Uno / Arduino Mega or a Compatible board
2. 7-12V external power supply for Arduino.
3. USB A to B cable for connecting Arduino to host PC.
4. Small screw driver.

Connection Details

IMPORTANT Please exercise utmost caution while working with electrical mains or other high voltages. Failure to comply with safety regulations may result in injury and or death.

Connection Diagram

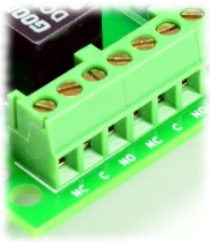


Above image shows basic connection diagram that can be used in most of the situations. The connection diagram is same for both AC and DC loads. Please make sure to use a freewheeling diode

or snubber circuit if the load is inductive. More details about using inductive loads is available elsewhere in this document. Use a USB A to B cable for connecting Arduino to host PC. It is important to make sure that the wires used to connect loads are sufficiently rated to handle expected load current. Exercise caution while working with high voltages. Short circuits can cause damage to the shield, host system or even to you. The following sections identify individual connections in detail.

Relay Contacts

All contacts on each relay is available externally on screw terminals for easy user access. The relays are



rated for AC and DC supply voltages. Please see the electrical parameter table for more details. Each relay has three contacts(C, NO and NC). C is the common terminal and is used in both normally open and normally closed positions. The contacts NC and C will be connected when the relay is turned off and will be disconnected when relay is turned on. And vice versa, the contacts C and NO will be disconnected when relay is turned off and will be connected when the relay is turned on. Table below summarizes possible relay contact positions.

Relay State	Connection between NC and C	Connection between NO and C
OFF	Close	Open
ON	Open	Close

DC Power Supply

The power supply to the shield is derived from Vin/DC jack of the Arduino board, connect a 7-12V of DC supply to the external power supply pin (DC jack) of Arduino. This voltage is regulated using a 7805 voltage regulator.

Installing and Testing the Shield

1. Install 2 Channel Relay Shield on Arduino Uno (or compatible) board.
2. Supply 7-12V DC power to Arduino Vin.
3. Download Arduino Demo code from product page at http://www.numato.com
4. Open the code in Arduino IDE, compile and upload to the Arduino board.
5. Individual relays can be controlled by sending simple numbers to the Arduino serial monitor. The table below summarizes the input number to serial monitor and corresponding state change of relay.

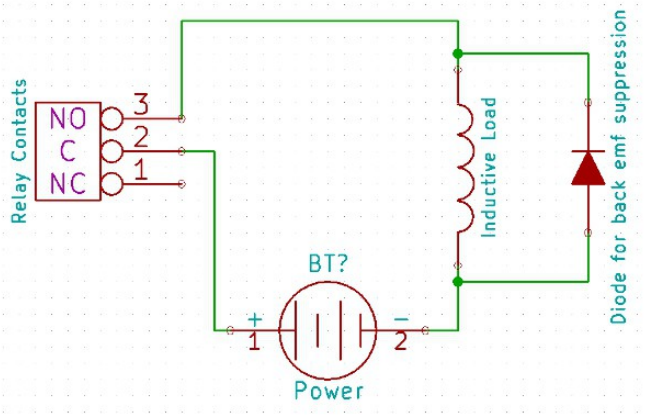
Input to serial monitor	Relay number	Relay State
00	Relay0	OFF
01	Relay0	ON
10	Relay1	OFF
11	Relay1	ON

Additional Information

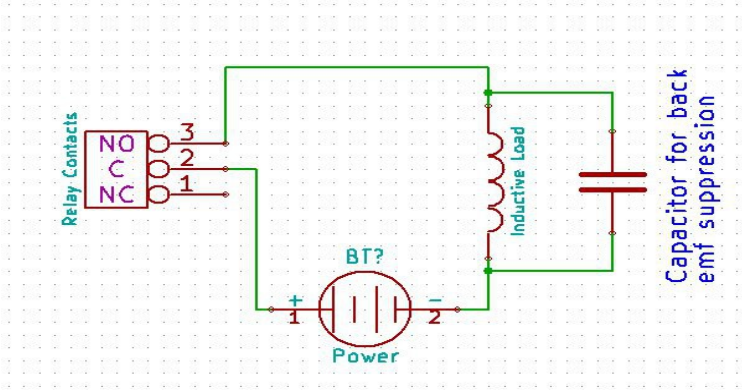
Using relay modules with inductive loads

It is important to take additional care when using relays with inductive loads. An inductive load is pretty much anything that has a coil and works based on magnetic principles like Motors, Solenoids and transformers. Inductive loads produce back emf when the magnitude of the load current changes. The back emf can be in the order of tens or even hundreds of voltage (See this Wikipedia article http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Counter-electromotive_force). This effect is most severe when power is disconnected from inductive load because the rate of change of current is maximum at that point. Even though the back emf lives only for a very short time (a few milliseconds) it can cause sparks between the relay contacts and can deteriorate the contact quality over time and reduce the life span for the relays considerably.

So it is important to take countermeasures to suppress the back emf to acceptable levels to protect relay contacts. Usually this requires connecting electronic devices in parallel with the load such that they absorb the high voltage components generated by the load. For solenoids, connecting a diode (fast switching diode is recommended) in parallel to the load (in reverse direction to the load current) is very effective. A diode used for this purpose is usually called a freewheeling diode. Please see the diagram on the right for connection details.



A capacitor with proper rating is recommended for protecting the relay contacts when a motor is used as load. The capacitor should be rated enough to withstand the back emf that is generated by the motor. Please see the diagram below for connection details.



Please note that the relay modules are **NOT** shipped with back emf suppression devices pre-installed. The exact kind of suppression device and the parameters of the selected device can vary depending on the load itself. Some of the parameters that affects the suppression device selection are the inductance of the load, power supply voltage, load current, physical size/structure of the load etc.. It is obvious that it is impossible for us to predict these parameters and design required back emf suppression device and incorporate that on the board. So we believe this is a task best left to the module user. There is an excellent article on designing back emf suppression on Wikipedia at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flyback_diode

Technical Specifications

Parameter *	Value	Unit
Basic Specifications		
Number of relays	2	
Power supply voltage	7-12	V
Maximum current drawn by shield	90	mA
Relay Specifications		
Nominal relay coil voltage	5	V
Nominal coil power consumption (per relay)	150	mW
Relay contact material	Silver Alloy	
Contact rating	1A/ 120V AC 2A/ 24V DC	
Maximum switching voltage	240VAC/ 60VDC	
Maximum switching current	2	A
Maximum switching power	120VA/ 60W	
Contact resistance (initial)	100 Max at 6VDC 1A	mΩ
Life expectancy (Electrical)	100,000	Operations
Life expectancy (Mechanical)	10,000,000	Operations
Nominal insulation resistance	100 Min at 500VDC	MΩ
Maximum switching on response time	6	mS
Maximum switching off response time	4	mS

* All parameters considered nominal. Numato Systems Pvt Ltd reserve the right to modify products without notice.
* http://www.kyotarelays.com/datasheets/KT%20450.pdf.

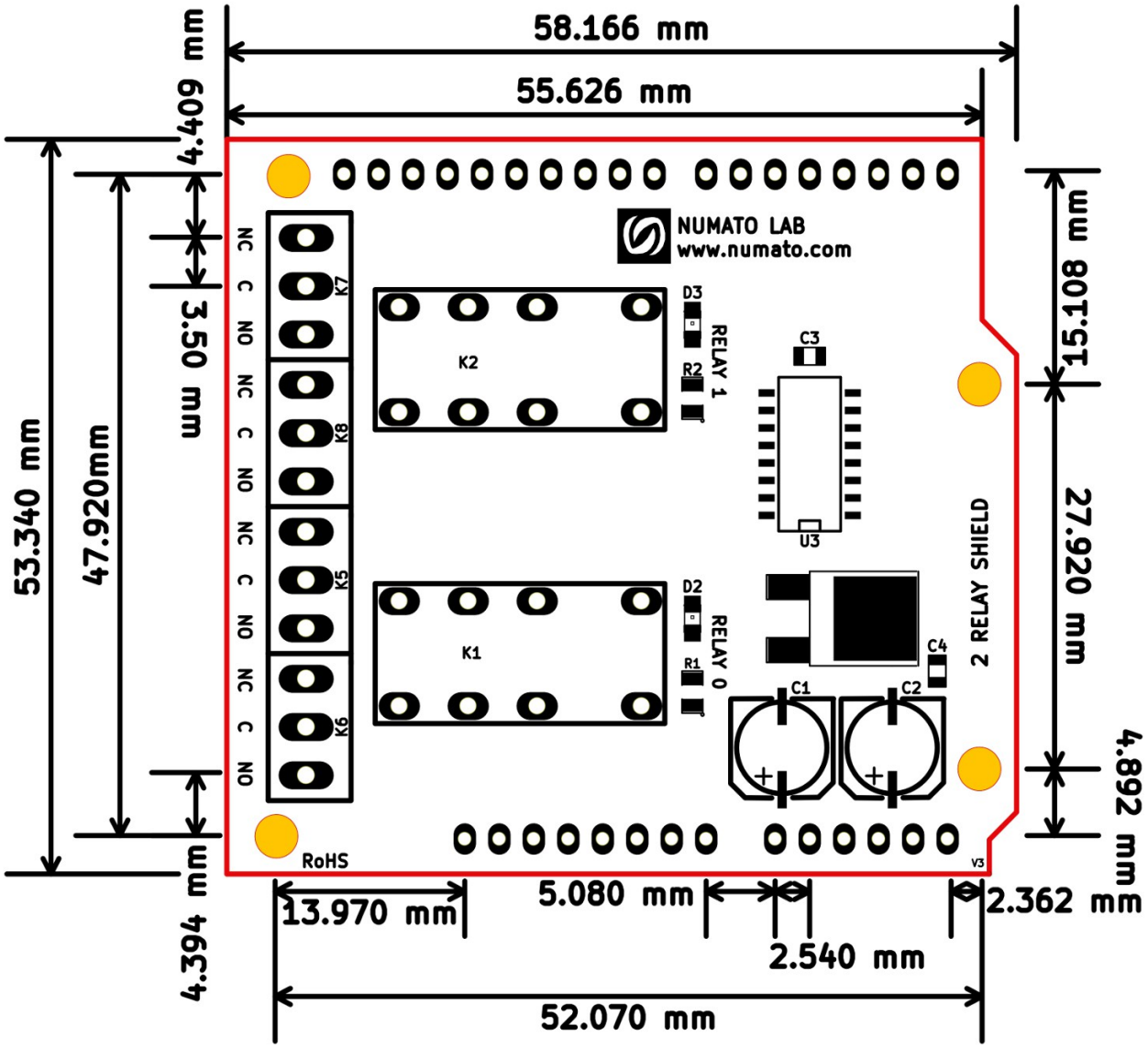
FAQ

Q. Where do I find Demo code for this product?
A. Visit http://numato.com and navigate to the product page. There will be a link to download Demo code.

Q. I need a customized version of this product, can Numato do the customization for me?
A. Yes, we can definitely do customization but there may be minimum order requirements depending on the level of customization required. Please write to sales@numato.com for a quote.

Q. Where can I buy this product?
A. All Numato products can be ordered directly from our web store http://www.numato.com. We accept major credit cards and Paypal and ship to almost all countries with a few exceptions. We do have distributors in many countries where you can place your order. Please find the current list of distributors at http://numato.com/distrib.

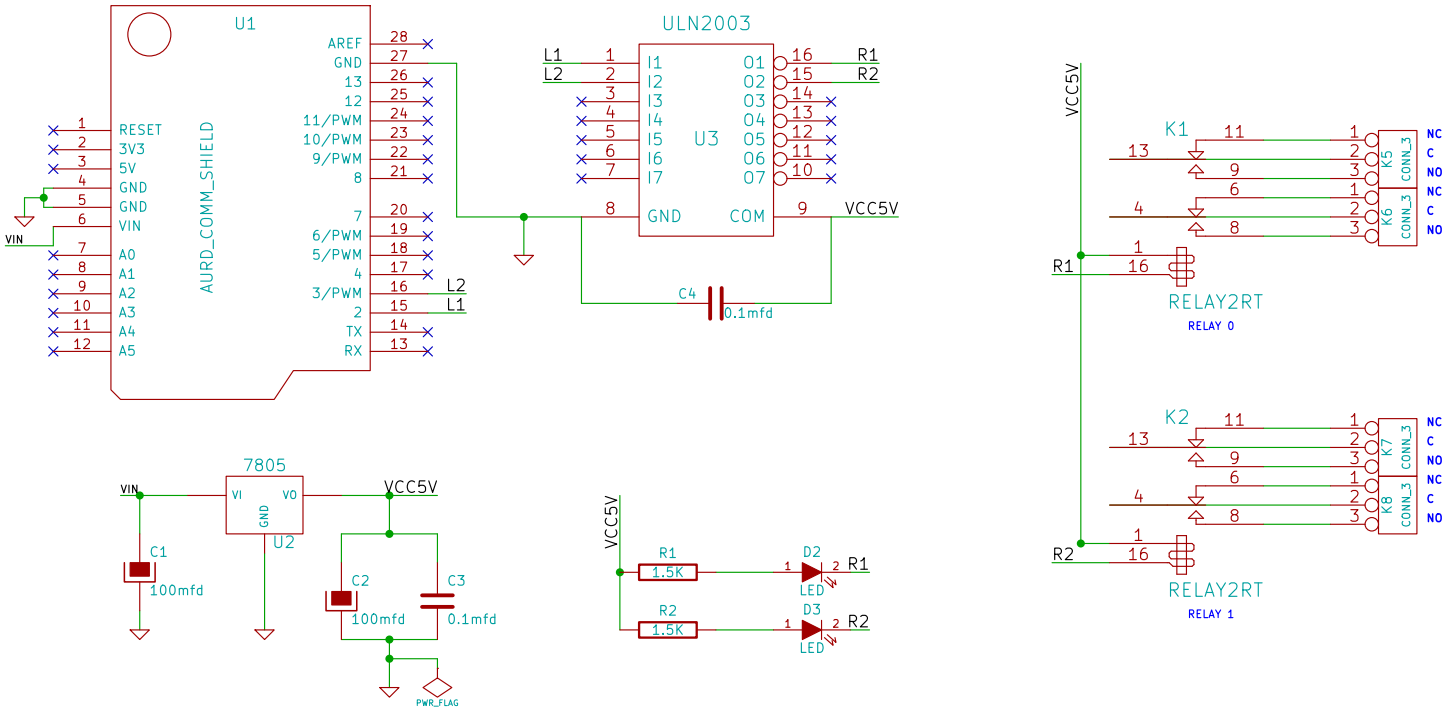
Physical Dimensions



L x W x H : 58.166 mm x53.340 mm x 28 mm
Mechanical Hole Diameter- 3.2 mm

Schematics

See next page.



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