LH1526AB/AAC/AACTR

Dual 1 Form A Solid-State Relays

FEATURES

- Dual Channel Form A
- Extremely Low Operating Current
- High-speed Operation
- 5300 V_{RMS} I/O Isolation
- Current-limit Protection
- High Surge Capability
- Linear, ac/dc Operation
- dc-only Option
- Clean, Bounce-free Switching
- Low Power Consumption
- High-reliability Monolithic Receptor
- Surface-mountable
- Flammability; UL94,VØ

AGENCY APPROVALS

- UL – File No. E52744
- CSA – Certification 093751
- BSI/BABT Cert. No. 7980

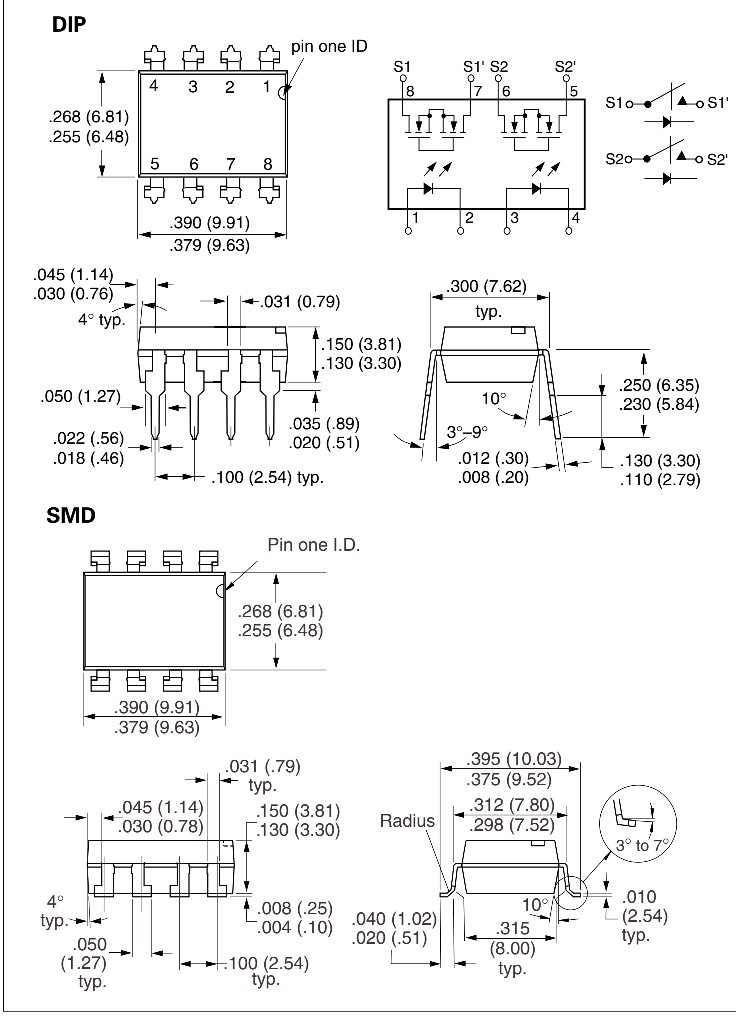
APPLICATIONS

- General Telecom Switching
  - Telephone Line Interface
  - On/off Hook
  - Ring Relay
  - Break Switch
  - Ground Start
- Battery-powered Switch Applications
- Industrial Controls
  - Microprocessor Control of Solenoids, Lights, Motors, Heaters, etc.
- Programmable Controllers
- Instrumentation
- See Application Note 56

DESCRIPTION

The LH1526 relay is two SPST normally open switches that can replace electromechanical relays in many applications. The relays require a minimal amount of LED drive current to operate, making it ideal for battery-powered and power consumption sensitive applications. The relay is constructed using a GaAIAs LED for actuation control and an integrated monolithic die for the switch output. The die, fabricated in a high-voltage dielectrically isolated technology, comprised of a photodiode array, switch-control circuitry, and MOSFET switches. In addition, the relay employs current-limiting circuitry, enabling it to pass FCC 68.302 and other regulatory surge requirements when overvoltage protection is provided. The relay can be configured for ac/dc or dc-only operation.

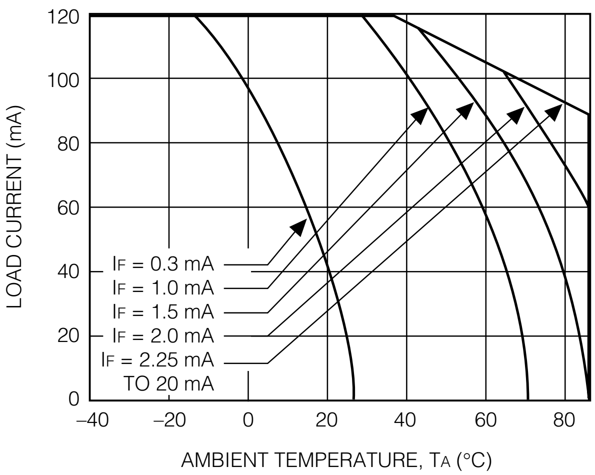
Package Dimensions in Inches (mm)



Part Identification

Part Number	Description
LH1526AB	8-pin DIP, Tubes
LH1526AAC	8-pin SMD, Tubes
LH1526AACTR	8-pin SMD, Tape and Reel

Recommended Operating Conditions



Absolute Maximum Ratings, T_A=25°C (except where noted)

Stresses in excess of the absolute Maximum Ratings can cause permanent damage to the device. These are absolute stress ratings only. Functional operation of the device is not implied at these or any other conditions in excess of those given in the operational sections of this document. Exposure to absolute Maximum Ratings for extended periods of time can adversely affect reliability.

Ambient Operating Temperature Range, T_A .... –40° to +85°C
Storage Temperature Range, T_{stg} .... –40° to +150°C
Pin Soldering Temperature, t=10 s max, T_S .... 260°C
Input/Output Isolation Voltage, t=1.0 s, V_{ISO} ....5300 V_{RMS}
LED Input Ratings:
  Continuous Forward Current, I_F..50 mA
  Reverse Voltage, V_R...8.0 V
Output Operation (each channel)
  dc or Peak ac Load Voltage, I_L≤50 μA, V_L ....400 V
Continuous dc Load Current, I_L
  Unidirectional Operation
  Pins 4, 6 (+) to Pin 5 (–)...250 mA
Two Pole Operation, I_L ....100 mA
Power Dissipation, P_{DISS}.. 600 mW

Electrical Characteristics, T_A=25°C

Minimum and maximum values are testing requirements. Typical values are characteristics of the device and are the result of engineering evaluations. Typical values are for information purposes only and are not part of the testing requirements.

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition
Input						
LED Forward Current for Switch Turn-on	I_{Fon}	—	0.3	0.5	mA	I_L=100 mA, t=10 ms
LED Forward Current for Switch Turn-off	I_{Foff}	0.01	0.1	—	mA	V_L=±350 V, t=100 ms
LED Forward Voltage	V_F	0.80	1.15	1.40	V	I_F=1.5 mA
Output						
ON-resistance: ac/dc, each pole	R_{ON}	17	25	36	Ω	I_F=1.5 mA, I_L=±50 mA
OFF-resistance	R_{OFF}	—	5000	—	GΩ	I_F=0 mA, V_L=±100 V
Current Limit	I_{LMT}	170	210	270	mA	I_F=1.5 mA, t=5.0 ms V_L=7.0 V
Output Off-state Leakage Current	—	— —	0.04 —	200 1.0	nA μA	I_F=0 mA, V_L=±100 V I_F=0 mA, V_L=±400 V
Output Capacitance	—	— —	37 13	— —	pF pF	I_F=0 mA, V_L=1.0 V I_F=0 mA, V_L=50 V
Switch Offset	—	—	0.25	—	μV	I_F=5.0 mA
Transfer						
Input/Output Capacitance	C_{ISO}	—	0.8	—	pF	V_{ISO}=1.0 V
Turn-on Time	t_{on}	— —	1.00 0.5	— 1.0	ms ms	I_F=1.5 mA, I_L=50 mA I_F=5.0 mA, I_L=50 mA
Turn-off Time	t_{off}	— —	0.20 0.4	— 0.9	ms ms	I_F=1.5 mA, I_L=50 mA I_F=5.0 mA, I_L=50 mA

Typical Performance Characteristics

Figure 1. LED Voltage vs. Temperature

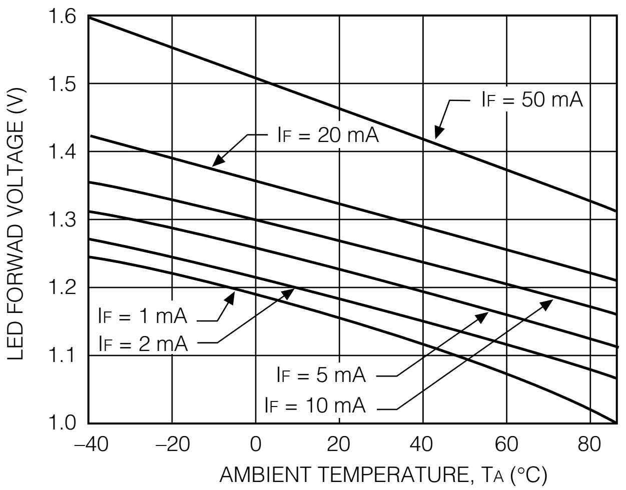


Figure 2. LED Current for Switch Turn-on/off vs. Temperature

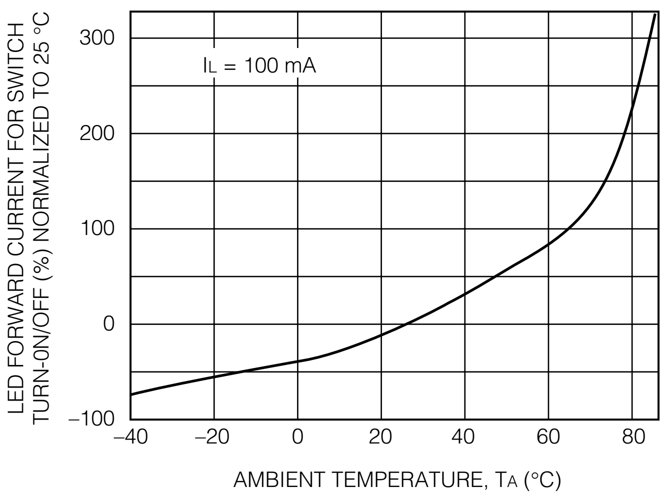


Figure 3. ON-Resistance vs. Temperature

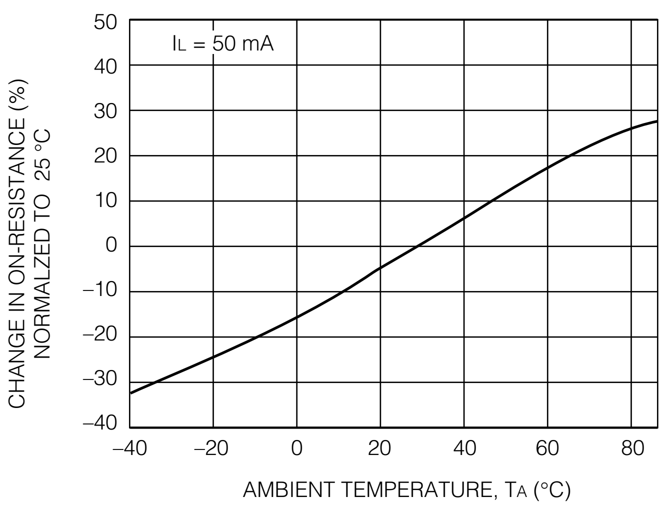


Figure 4. LED Dropout Voltage vs. Temperature

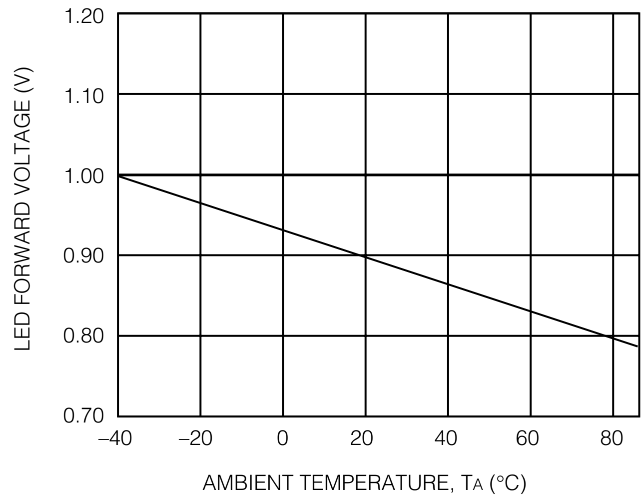


Figure 5. Current Limit vs. Temperature

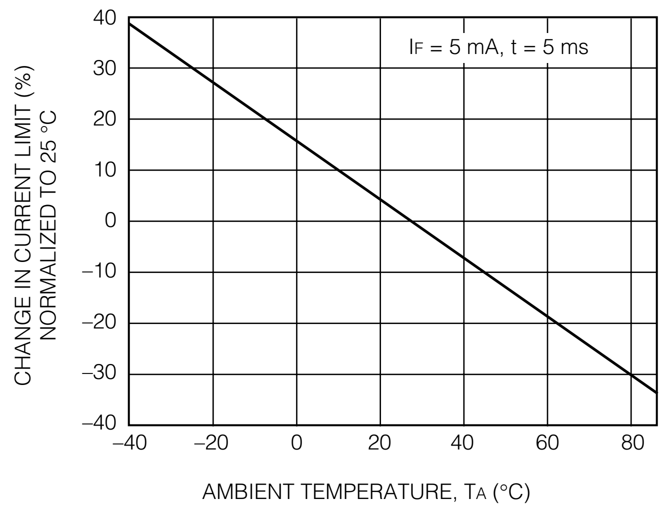


Figure 6. Variation in ON-Resistance vs. LED Current

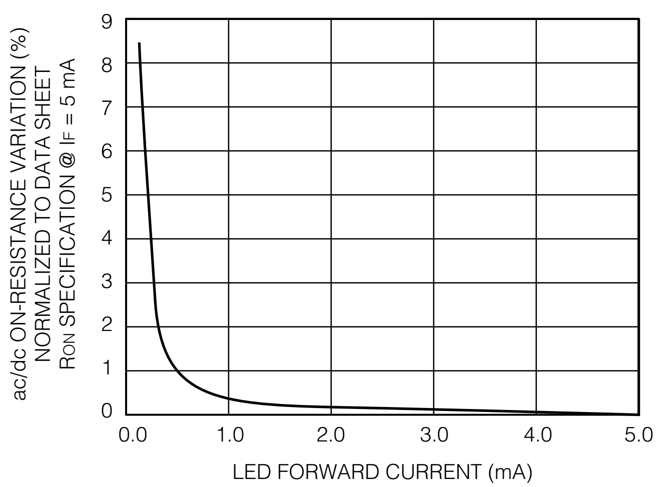


Figure 7. Switch Capacitance vs. Applied Voltage

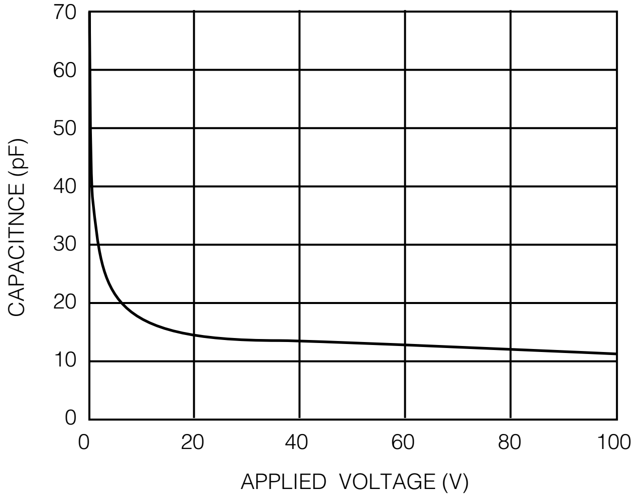


Figure 10. Insertion Loss vs. Frequency

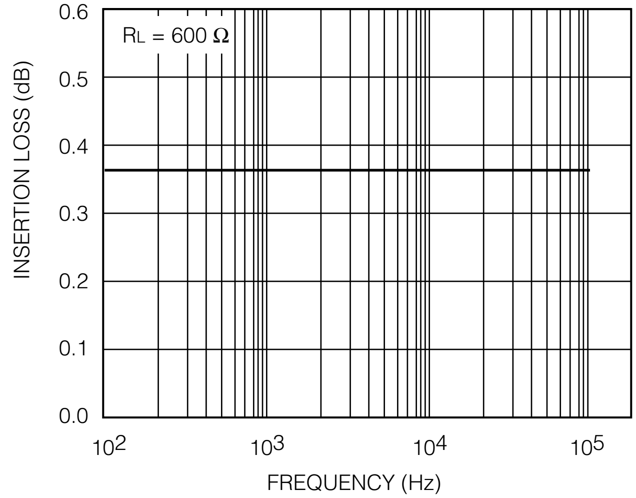


Figure 8. Output Isolation

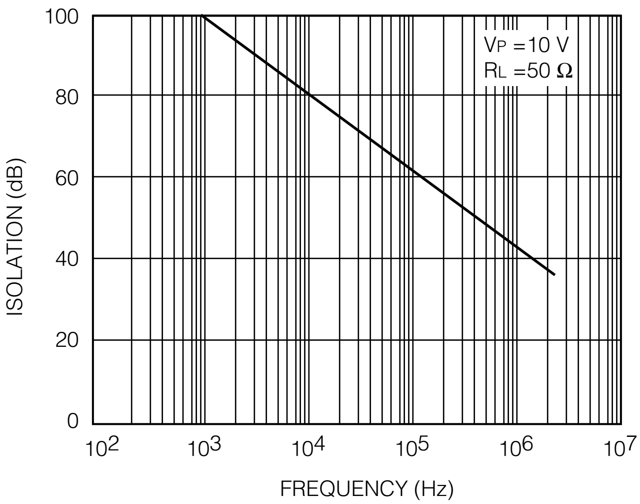


Figure 11. Leakage Current vs. Applied Voltage

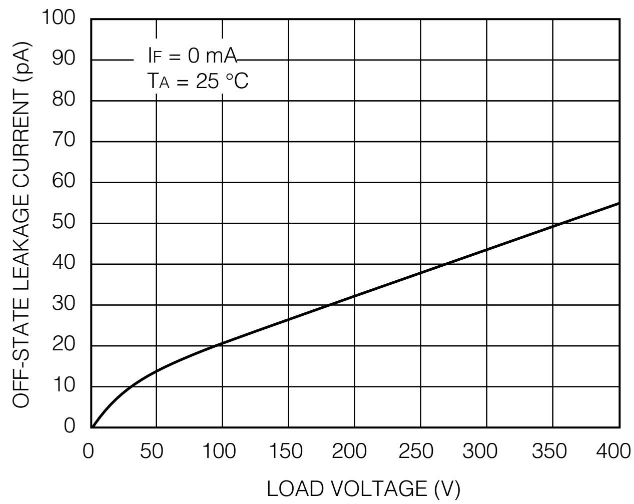


Figure 9. Leakage Current vs. Applied Voltage at Elevated Temperatures

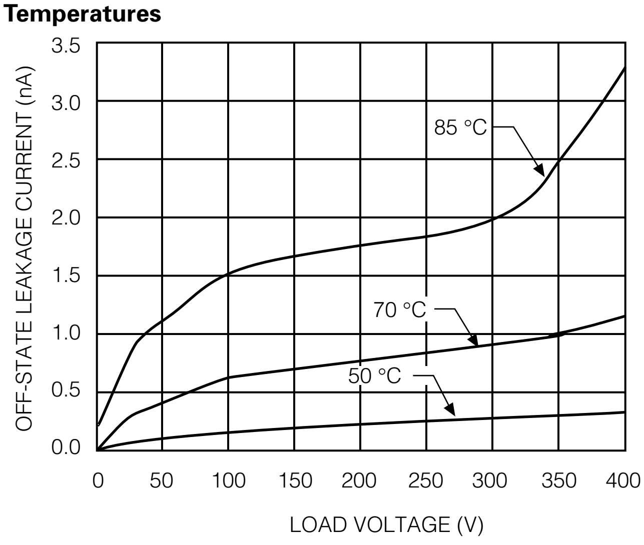


Figure 12. Switch Breakdown Voltage vs. Temperature

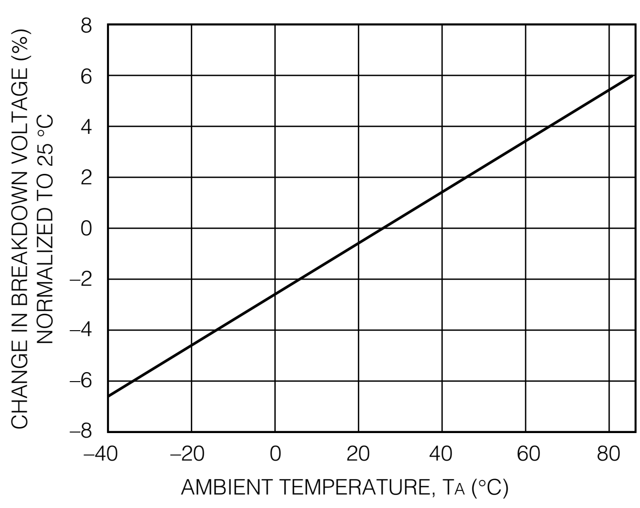


Figure 13. Switch Offset Voltage vs. Temperature

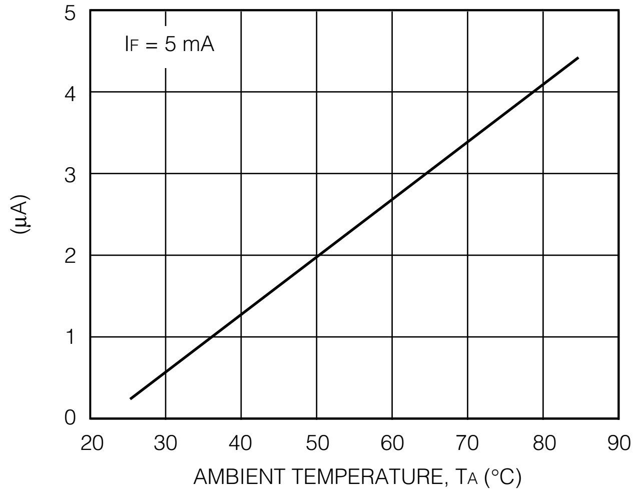


Figure 14. Turn-On Time vs. Temperature

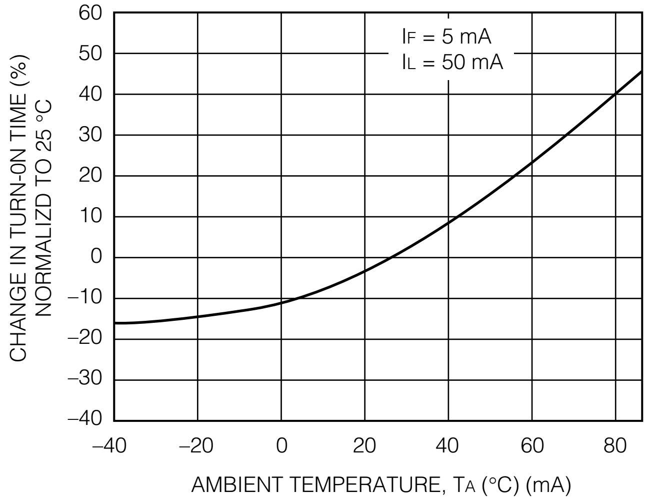


Figure 15. Turn-On Time vs. LED Current

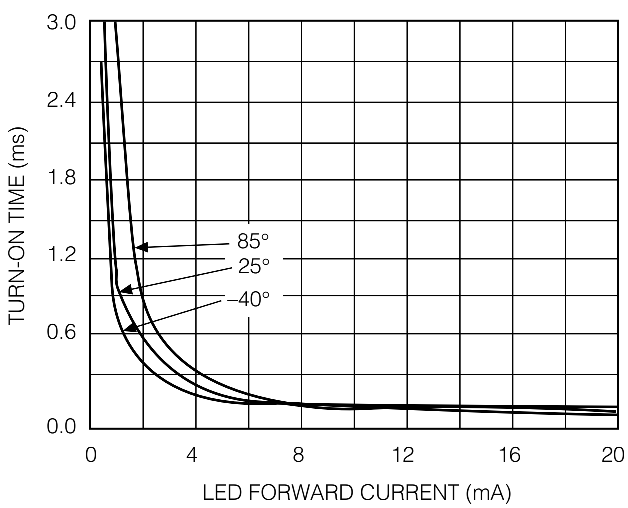


Figure 16. LED Offset Voltage vs. LED Current

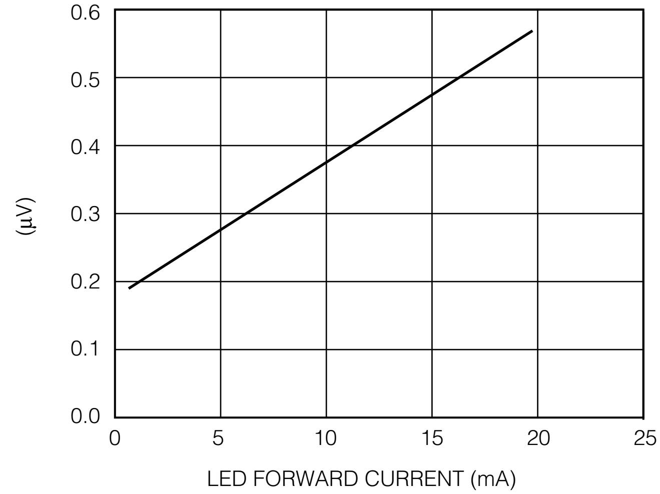


Figure 17. Turn-Off Time vs. Temperature

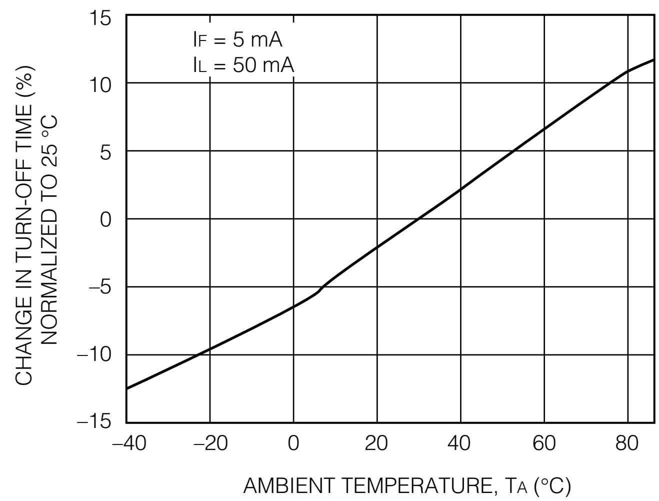
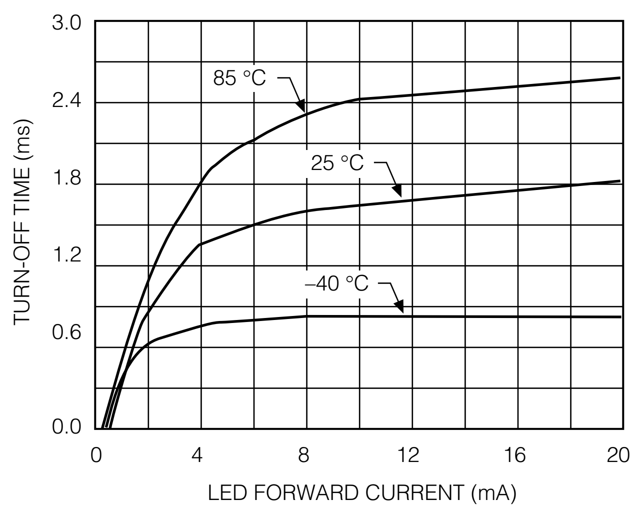


Figure 18. Turn-off Time vs. LED Current



Applications

Input Control

The LH1526 low turn-on current SSR has highly sensitive photodetection circuits that will detect even the most minute currents flowing through the LED. Leakage current must be considered when designing a circuit to turn on and off these relays.

Figure 19 shows a typical logic circuit for providing LED drive current. R1 is the input resistor that limits the amount of current flowing through the LED. For 5.0 V operation, a 2700 Ω resistor will limit the drive current to about 1.4 mA. Where high-speed actuation is desirable, use a lower value resistor for R1. An additional RC peaking circuit is not required with the LH1526 relay.

R2 is an optional pull-up resistor which pulls the logic level high ouput (V_{OH}) up toward the VS potential. The pull-up resistance is set at a high value to minimize the overall current drawn from the VS. The primary purpose of this resistor is to keep the differential voltage across the LED below its turn-on threshold. LED dropout voltage is graphed vs. temperature in the Typical Performance Characteristics section. When the logic gate is high, leakage current will flow through R2. R2 will draw up to 8 mA before developing a voltage potential which might possibly turn on the LED.

Many applications will operate satisfactorily without a pull-up resistor. In the logic circuit in Figure 1 the only path for current to flow is back into the logic gate. Logic leakage is usually negligible. Each application should be evaluated, however, over the full operating temperature range to make sure that leakage current through the input control LED is kept to a value less than the minimum LED forward current for switch turn-off specification.

Figure 19. Input Control Circuit