



## 2 Form A Solid State Relay

#### **Features**

- · Current Limit Protection
- Isolation Test Voltage 5300 V<sub>RMS</sub>
- Typical R<sub>ON</sub> 20 Ω
- · Load Voltage 350 V
- Load Current 110 mA
- High Surge Capability
- · Clean Bounce Free Switching
- Low Power Consumption
- · High Reliability Monolithic Receptor
- SMD Lead Available on Tape and Reel
- Lead-free component
- Component in accordance to RoHS 2002/95/EC and WEEE 2002/96/EC

#### **Agency Approvals**

- UL1577, File No. E52744 System Code H or J, Double Protection
- CSA Certification 093751
- DIN EN 60747-5-2 (VDE0884)
   DIN EN 60747-5-5 pending

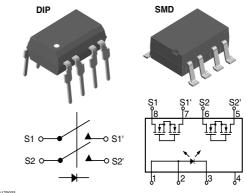
#### **Applications**

General Telecom Switching

- On/off Hook Control
- Ring Delay
- Dial Pulse
- Ground Start
- Ground Fault Protection

Instrumentation

**Industrial Controls** 







### **Description**

The LH1503 relays are DPST normally open switches (2 Form A) that can replace electromechanical relays in many applications. The relays are constructed using a GaAlAs LED for actuation control and an integrated monolithic die for the switch output. The die, fabricated in a high-voltage dielectrically isolated technology, is comprised of a photodiode array, switch control circuity, and DMOS switches. In addition, these relays employ current-limiting circuity, enabling them to pass FCC 68.302 and other regulatory voltage surge requirements when overvoltage protection is provided.

#### **Order Information**

Part	Remarks
LH1503AAC	Tubes, SMD-8
LH1503AACTR	Tape and Reel, SMD-8
LH1503AB	Tubes, DIP-8

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#### Absolute Maximum Ratings, $T_{amb} = 25$ °C

Stresses in excess of the absolute Maximum Ratings can cause permanent damage to the device. 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.

#### **SSR**

Parameter	Test condition	Symbol	Value	Unit
LED continuous forward current		I <sub>F</sub>	50	mA
LED reverse voltage	$I_R \le 10 \mu A$	V <sub>R</sub>	8.0	V
DC or peak AC load voltage	$I_L \le 50 \ \mu A$	$V_{L}$	200	V
Continuous DC load current one pole operating		ΙL	150	mA
Continuous DC load current two poles operating		IL	110	mA
Peak load current (single shot)	t = 100 ms	I <sub>P</sub>	1)	
Ambient temperature range		T <sub>amb</sub>	- 40 to + 85	°C
Storage temperature range		T <sub>stg</sub>	- 40 to + 150	°C
Pin soldering temperature	t = 10 s max	T <sub>sld</sub>	260	°C
Input/output isolation voltage		V <sub>ISO</sub>	5300	$V_{RMS}$
Pole-to-pole isolation voltage (S1 to S2)			500	V
Output power dissipation (continuous)		P <sub>diss</sub>	600	mW

<sup>1)</sup> Refer to Current Limit Performance Application Note for a discussion on relay operation during transient currents.

## Electrical Characteristics, $T_{amb}$ = 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 only and are not part of the testing requirements.

#### Input

Parameter	Test condition	Symbol	Min	Тур.	Max	Unit
LED forward current, switch turn-on	I <sub>L</sub> = 100 mA, t = 10 ms	I <sub>Fon</sub>		2.0	3.0	mA
LED forward current, switch turn-off	$V_L = \pm 300 \text{ V}$	I <sub>Foff</sub>	0.2	0.8		mA
LED forward voltage	I <sub>F</sub> = 10 mA	V <sub>F</sub>	1.15	1.26	1.45	V

#### **Output**

Parameter	Test condition	Symbol	Min	Тур.	Max	Unit
ON-resistance	$I_F = 5.0 \text{ mA}, I_L = 50 \text{ mA}$	R <sub>ON</sub>	12	20	25	Ω
Pole-to-pole ON-resistance matching (S1 to S2)	$I_F = 5.0 \text{ mA}, I_L = 50 \text{ mA}$			0.2	2.0	ΔΩ
OFF-resistance	$I_F = 0 \text{ mA}, V_L = \pm 100 \text{ V}$	R <sub>OFF</sub>	0.5	5000		GΩ
Current limit	$I_F = 5.0 \text{ mA}, t = 5.0 \text{ ms},$ $V_L = \pm 6.0 \text{ V}$	I <sub>LMT</sub>	230	270	370	mA
Off-state leakage current	$I_F = 0 \text{ mA}, V_L = \pm 100 \text{ V}$	I <sub>O</sub>		0.02	200	nA
	$I_F = 0 \text{ mA}, V_L = \pm 350 \text{ V}$	I <sub>O</sub>			1.0	μА
Output capacitance	I <sub>F</sub> = 0 mA, V <sub>L</sub> =1.0 V	C <sub>O</sub>		55		pF
	$I_F = 0 \text{ mA}, V_L = 50 \text{ V}$	Co		10		pF

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Parameter	Test condition	Symbol	Min	Тур.	Max	Unit
Pole-to-pole capacitance (S1 to S2)	I <sub>F</sub> = 0 mA			3.0		pF
	I <sub>F</sub> = 5.0 mA			4.0		pF
Switch offset	I <sub>F</sub> = 5.0 mA	Vos		0.15		V

#### **Transfer**

Parameter	Test condition	Symbol	Min	Тур.	Max	Unit
Capacitance (input-output)	V <sub>ISO</sub>	C <sub>ISO</sub>		1.1		pF
Turn-on time	$I_F = 10.0 \text{ mA}, I_L = 50 \text{ mA}$	t <sub>on</sub>		1.6	2.5	ms
Turn-off time	I <sub>F</sub> = 10.0 mA, I <sub>L</sub> = 50 mA	t <sub>off</sub>		0.65	2.5	ms

### Typical Characteristics (Tamb = 25 °C unless otherwise specified)

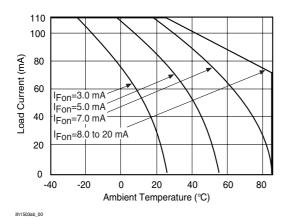


Figure 1. Recommended Operating Conditions

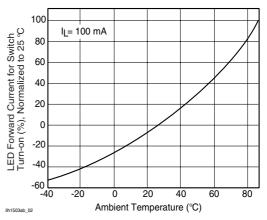


Figure 3. LED Current for Switch Turn-on vs. Temperature

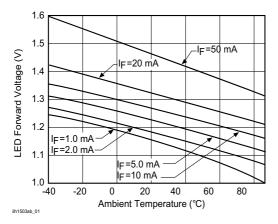


Figure 2. LED Voltage vs. Temperature

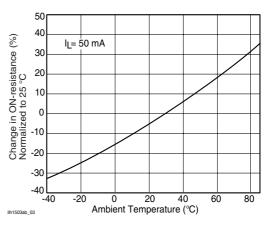


Figure 4. ON-Resistance vs. Temperature

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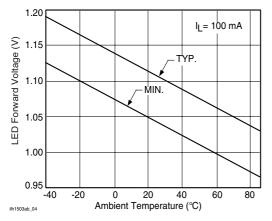


Figure 5. LED Dropout Voltage vs. Temperature

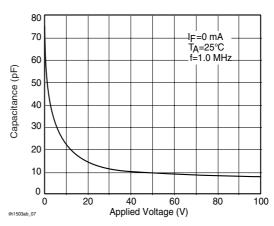


Figure 8. Switch Capacitance vs. Applied Voltage

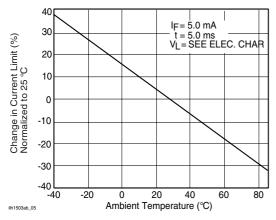


Figure 6. Current Limit vs. Temperature

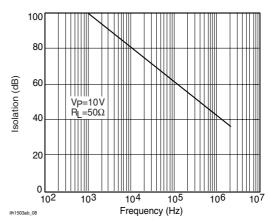


Figure 9. Output Isolation

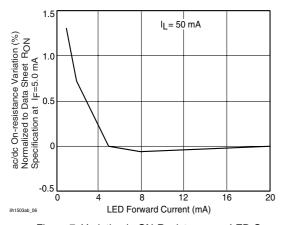


Figure 7. Variation in ON-Resistance vs. LED Current

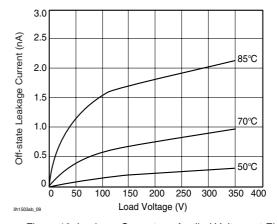


Figure 10. Leakage Current vs. Applied Voltage at Elevated Temperatures





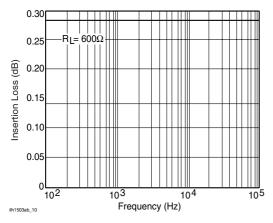


Figure 11. Insertion Loss vs. Frequency

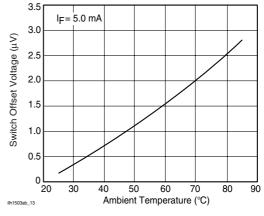


Figure 14. Switch Offset Voltage vs. Temperature

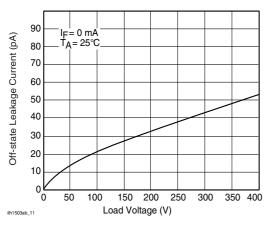


Figure 12. Leakage Current vs. Applied Voltage

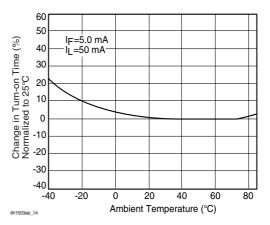


Figure 15. Turn-on Time vs. Temperature

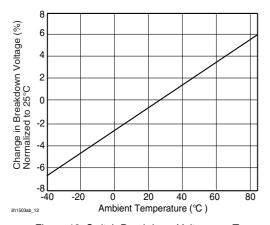


Figure 13. Switch Breakdown Voltage vs. Temperature

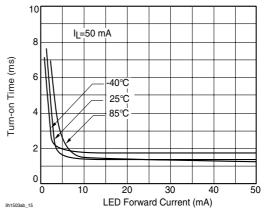


Figure 16. Turn-on Time vs. LED Current

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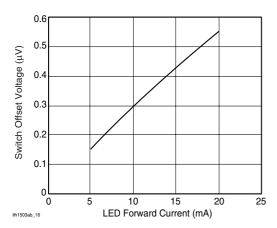


Figure 17. Switch Offset Voltage vs. LED Current

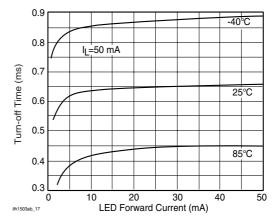
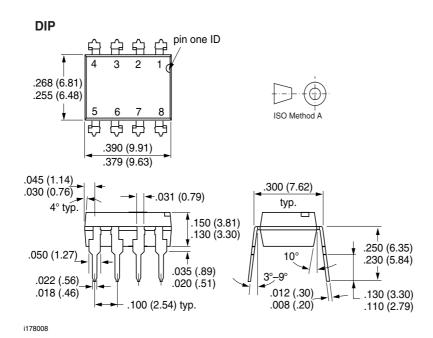


Figure 18. Turn-off Time vs. Temperature

### **Package Dimensions in Inches (mm)**



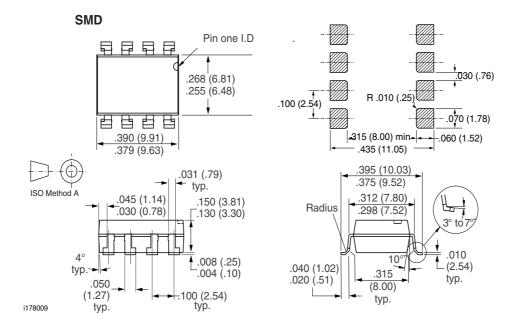
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### Package Dimensions in Inches (mm)



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### **Ozone Depleting Substances Policy Statement**

It is the policy of Vishay Semiconductor GmbH to

- 1. Meet all present and future national and international statutory requirements.
- 2. Regularly and continuously improve the performance of our products, processes, distribution and operatingsystems with respect to their impact on the health and safety of our employees and the public, as well as their impact on the environment.

It is particular concern to control or eliminate releases of those substances into the atmosphere which are known as ozone depleting substances (ODSs).

The Montreal Protocol (1987) and its London Amendments (1990) intend to severely restrict the use of ODSs and forbid their use within the next ten years. Various national and international initiatives are pressing for an earlier ban on these substances.

Vishay Semiconductor GmbH has been able to use its policy of continuous improvements to eliminate the use of ODSs listed in the following documents.

- 1. Annex A, B and list of transitional substances of the Montreal Protocol and the London Amendments respectively
- 2. Class I and II ozone depleting substances in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in the USA
- 3. Council Decision 88/540/EEC and 91/690/EEC Annex A, B and C (transitional substances) respectively.

Vishay Semiconductor GmbH can certify that our semiconductors are not manufactured with ozone depleting substances and do not contain such substances.

> We reserve the right to make changes to improve technical design and may do so without further notice.

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