1 Form A
Solid State Relay


## DESCRIPTION

The S110 is a multipurpose, bi-directional, single-pole, single-throw, normally open multipurpose relay. The circuit is composed of one LED on the input side which activates an optically coupled IC circuit on the output side - controlling the firing angle of two back-to-back SCRs. This circuit assures no false triggering under most adverse conditions, and a tight zero-volt window not exceeding 5V.

## FEATURES

- Inverse parallel SCR output
- High input to output Isolation
- High transient immunity
- Input to output Isolation exceeds 2500 V AC
- 400 V maximum Blocking Voltage
- 0.8A maximum Continuous Load Current
- Zero-volt switching
- -H High Output Isolation
- -S Surface Mount Option
- -TR Tape and Reel
- -X 300w Input Resistor


## SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



## APPLICATIONS

- Interface between microprocessors and logic circuits
- Drive small lamps / solenoids
- Medical electronic equipment
- Communication equipment

MAXIMUM RATINGS

| PARAMETER | UNIT | MIN | TYP | MAX |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Storage Temperature | C | $-55^{\circ}$ | - | $125^{\circ}$ |
| Operating Temperature | C | $-40^{\circ}$ | - | $85^{\circ}$ |
| Continuous Input Current | mA | - | - | 40 |
| Transient Input Current | mA | - | - | 400 |
| Reverse Input Control <br> Voltage | V | 6.0 | - | - |
| Blocking Voltage | V | - | - | $\pm 400$ |
| Output Power Dissipation | mW | - | - | 500 |

## APPROVALS

- BABT CERTIFICATE \# 608203:

BS EN 60950, BS EN 41003, BS EN 60065

- UL FILE \# E90096

| PARAMETER | UNIT | MIN | TYP | MAX | TEST CONDITIONS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INPUT SPECIFICATIONS |  |  |  |  |  |
| LED Forward Voltage | V | - | 1.2 | 1.5 | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{f}}=10 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| LED Reverse Voltage | V | 6.0 | 12 | - | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{r}}=10 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Must Operate Current | mA | - | 2.5 | 5.0 | Full Load, Resistive |
| Reverse Current | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | - | - | 10.0 | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{r}}=5.0 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Junction Capacitance | pF | 5.0 | - | - | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{f}}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Input Resistor | $\Omega$ | - | 250 | 300 | - |
| OUTPUT SPECIFICATIONS |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blocking Voltage | V | - | - | 400 | $\mathrm{I}_{0}=10 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Continuous Load Current | A | - | - | 0.8 | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {in }}=5.0 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| Surge Current Rating | A | - | - | 5.0 | $\mathrm{T}=10 \mu \mathrm{~S}$ |
| Holding Current | mA | - | - | 10 | - |
| On-Voltage | V | - | - | 1.2 | $\mathrm{I}_{0}=0.8 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Voltage Across Load at Turn-On | V | - | - | 5.0 | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{t}}=5.0 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| Leakage Current | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | - | 100 | 250 | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{o}}=250 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Thermal Resistance | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ | - | 150 | - | - |
| Power Factor | - | 0.3 | - | - | - |
| Critical Rate of Rise ( $\mathrm{dV} / \mathrm{dt}$ ) | $\mathrm{V} / \mu \mathrm{S}$ | 400 | - | - | - |
| COUPLED SPECIFICATIONS |  |  |  |  |  |
| Isolation Voltage -H Suffix | V | $\begin{aligned} & 2500 \\ & 3750 \end{aligned}$ | - | - | $\mathrm{T}=1$ Minute |
| Isolation Resistance | $\Omega$ | $10^{11}$ | - | - | - |
| Coupled Capacitance | pF | - | 6.0 | - | - |

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PERFORMANCE DATA


## ZERO-VOLT SWITCHING

The S110 solid state relay has been designed with a driver circuit that controls the operation of two back-to-back silicon controlled rectifiers (SCRs), each responsible for one half of the AC cycle. If an AC signal is examined, the turn on, turn off, and zero-volt switching can be shown. Figure 1 shows a typical $60 \mathrm{~Hz}, 120 \mathrm{Vac}$ signal with a corresponding relay input signal:


Figure 1: Zero-Volt Switching

Figure 1 shows the sequence of zero-volt switching operation. At Stage 1, an input signal is applied to the relay. The relay will not turn on until the Threshold Voltage of 5 V is reached. Once this point (Stage 2) is reached, SCR \#1 (Designated as the SCR which controls positive AC voltage) turns on. However, SCR \#1 only stays on for an instant, as the cycle quickly crosses zero. At this point (Stage 3), SCR \#1 will turn off and SCR \#2 (negative AC voltage) will turn on. Likewise, at the next zero cross (Stage 4), SCR \#2 will turn off and SCR \#1 will turn back on. Even though the input signal is terminated at Stage 5 , the relay will still continue to conduct (typical SCR behavior) until Stage 6, when SCR \#1 crosses zero and turns off. Please note that Turn On can likewise begin on the negative phase of the AC cycle with a -5 V threshold as well, even though only the positive phase is shown here.

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END VIEW


TOP VIEW


END VIEW


TOP VIEW

BOTTOM VIEW / BOARD PATTERN

