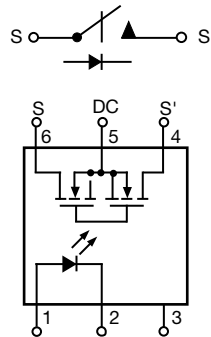
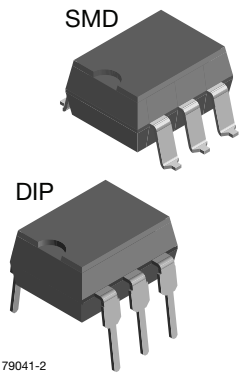


## 1 Form A Solid-State Relay



### FEATURES

- Extremely low operating current
- High speed operation
- Isolation test voltage 5300 V<sub>RMS</sub>
- Current limit protection
- High surge capability
- DC only option
- Clean bounce free switching
- Low power consumption
- Surface mountable
- Material categorization: For definitions of compliance please see [www.vishay.com/doc?99912](http://www.vishay.com/doc?99912)



### DESCRIPTION

The LH1525 relay are SPST normally open switches (1 form A) that can replace electromechanical relays in many applications. The relay requires 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 GaAlAs 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 lightning surge testing as per ANSI/TIA-968-B and other regulatory surge requirements when overvoltage protection is provided. The relay can be configured for AC/DC or DC-only operation.

### APPLICATIONS

- General telecom switching
- Battery powered switch applications
- Industrial controls
- Programmable controllers
- Instrumentation

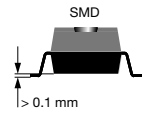
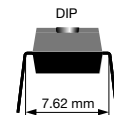
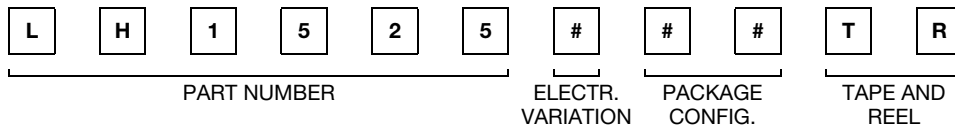
### Note

- See "solid-state relays" (application note 56)

### AGENCY APPROVALS

- UL1577 file no. E52744 system code H, double protection
- CSE certification 093751
- BSI no. 7979, BSI no. 7980
- FIMKO 25149

### ORDERING INFORMATION



PACKAGE	
SMD-6, tubes	LH1525AAB
SMD-6, tape and reel	LH1525AABTR
DIP-6, tubes	LH1525AT



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS ( $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified)				
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	SYMBOL	VALUE	UNIT
<b>INPUT</b>				
LED input ratings: continuous forward current		$I_F$	50	mA
LED input ratings: reverse voltage		$V_R$	8	V
<b>OUTPUT</b>				
Output operation (each channel): DC or peak AC load voltage	$I_L \leq 50\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	$V_L$	400	V
Continuous DC load current, bidirectional operation pin 4 to 6		$I_L$	125	mA
Continuous DC load current, unidirectional operation pins 4, 6 (+) to pin 5 (-)		$I_L$	250	mA
<b>SSR</b>				
Ambient operating temperature range		$T_{amb}$	- 40 to + 85	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Storage temperature range		$T_{stg}$	- 40 to + 150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Pin soldering temperature <sup>(1)</sup>	$t = 10\text{ s max.}$	$T_{sld}$	260	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Input to output isolation test voltage	$t = 1\text{ s}$	$V_{ISO}$	5300	$V_{RMS}$
Power dissipation		$P_{diss}$	550	mW

**Notes**

- 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 the time can adversely affect reliability.

<sup>(1)</sup> Refer to reflow profile for soldering conditions for surface mounted devices (SMD). Refer to wave profile for soldering conditions for through hole devices (DIP).

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified)						
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
<b>INPUT</b>						
LED forward current, switch turn-on	$I_L = 100\text{ mA}$ , $t = 10\text{ ms}$	$I_{Fon}$		0.33	0.5	mA
LED forward current, switch turn-off	$V_L = \pm 350\text{ V}$ , $t = 100\text{ ms}$	$I_{Foff}$	0.001	0.23		mA
LED forward voltage	$I_F = 1.5\text{ mA}$	$V_F$	0.8	1.16	1.40	V
<b>OUTPUT</b>						
On-resistance, AC/DC, each pole	$I_F = 1.5\text{ mA}$ , $I_L = \pm 50\text{ mA}$	$R_{ON}$	17	26	36	$\Omega$
On-resistance, DC: pin 4, 6 (+) to 5 (-)	$I_F = 1.5\text{ mA}$ , $I_L = 100\text{ mA}$	$R_{ON}$	4.25	7	8.25	$\Omega$
Off-resistance	$I_F = 0\text{ mA}$ , $V_L = \pm 100\text{ V}$	$R_{OFF}$		2000		G $\Omega$
Current limit AC <sup>(1)</sup> : pin 4 ( $\pm$ ) to 6 ( $\pm$ )	$I_F = 1.5\text{ mA}$ , $t = 5\text{ ms}$ , $V_L = 7\text{ V}$	$I_{LMT}$	170	185	270	mA
Off-state leakage current	$I_F = 0\text{ mA}$ , $V_L = \pm 100\text{ V}$	$I_O$		0.67	200	nA
	$I_F = 0\text{ mA}$ , $V_L = \pm 400\text{ V}$	$I_O$		0.096	1	$\mu\text{A}$
Output capacitance	$I_F = 0\text{ mA}$ , $V_L = 1\text{ V}$	$C_O$		22		pF
	$I_F = 0\text{ mA}$ , $V_L = 50\text{ V}$	$C_O$		6.42		pF
Switch offset	$I_F = 5\text{ mA}$	$V_{OS}$		0.2		$\mu\text{V}$
<b>TRANSFER</b>						
Capacitance (input to output)	$V_{ISO} = 1\text{ V}$	$C_{IO}$		0.75		pF

**Notes**

- 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.

<sup>(1)</sup> No DC mode current limit available.

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS ( $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified)						
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Turn-on time	$I_F = 1.5\text{ mA}$ , $I_L = 50\text{ mA}$	$t_{on}$		1.25		ms
	$I_F = 5\text{ mA}$ , $I_L = 50\text{ mA}$	$t_{on}$		0.22	1	ms
Turn-off time	$I_F = 1.5\text{ mA}$ , $I_L = 50\text{ mA}$	$t_{off}$		0.6		ms
	$I_F = 5\text{ mA}$ , $I_L = 50\text{ mA}$	$t_{off}$		1.1	1.5	ms



SAFETY AND INSULATION RATINGS				
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	SYMBOL	VALUE	UNIT
Climatic classification	IEC 68 part 1		40/85/21	
Pollution degree	DIN VDE 0109		2	
Tracking resistance (comparative tracking index)	Insulation group IIIa	CTI	175	
Highest allowable overvoltage	Transient overvoltage	$V_{IOTM}$	8000	$V_{peak}$
Max. working insulation voltage	Recurring peak voltage	$V_{IORM}$	890	$V_{peak}$
Insulation resistance at 25 °C	$V_{IO} = 500 V$	$R_{IS}$	$\geq 10^{12}$	W
Insulation resistance at $T_S$		$R_{IS}$	$\geq 10^9$	W
Insulation resistance at 100 °C		$R_{IS}$	$\geq 10^{11}$	W
Partial discharge test voltage	Method e, $V_{pd} = V_{IORM} \times 1.875$	$V_{pd}$	1669	$V_{peak}$
Safety limiting values - maximum values allowed in the event of a failure	Case temperature	$T_{SI}$	175	°C
	Input current	$I_{SI}$	300	mA
	Output power	$P_{SO}$	700	mW
Minimum external air gap (clearance)	Measured from input terminals to output terminals, shortest distance through air		$\geq 7$	mm
Minimum external tracking (creepage)	Measured from input terminals to output terminals, shortest distance path along body		$\geq 7$	mm
Insulation thickness			$\geq 0.4$	mm

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$ , unless otherwise specified)

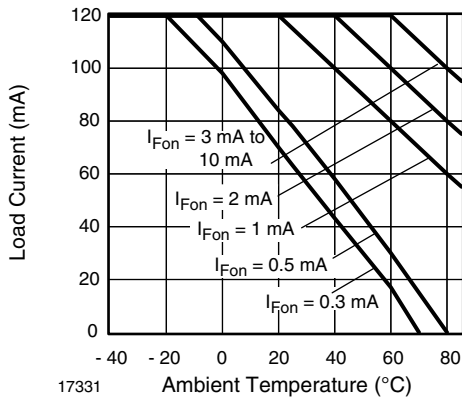


Fig. 1 - Recommended Operating Conditions

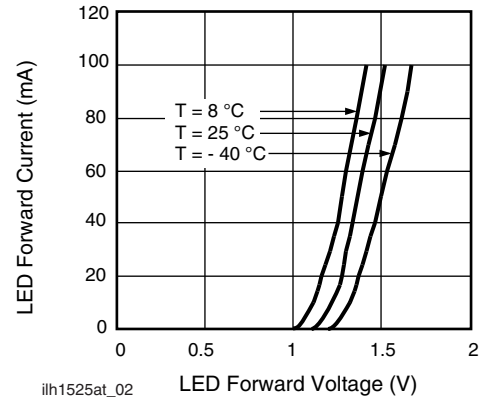


Fig. 3 - LED Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

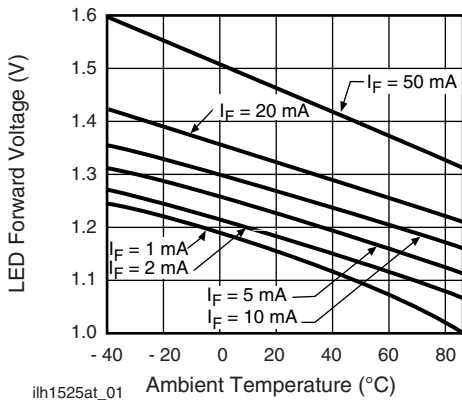


Fig. 2 - LED Voltage vs. Temperature

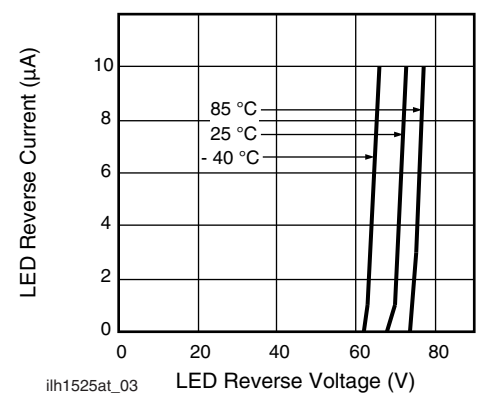


Fig. 4 - LED Reverse Current vs. LED Reverse Voltage

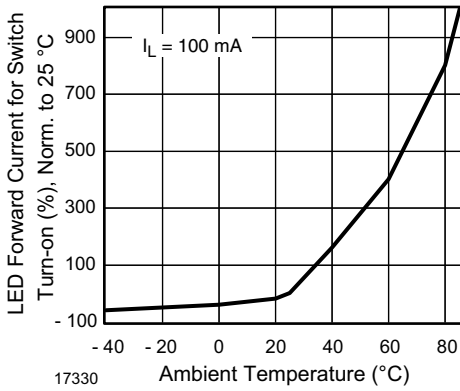


Fig. 5 - LED Current for Switch Turn-on vs. Temperature

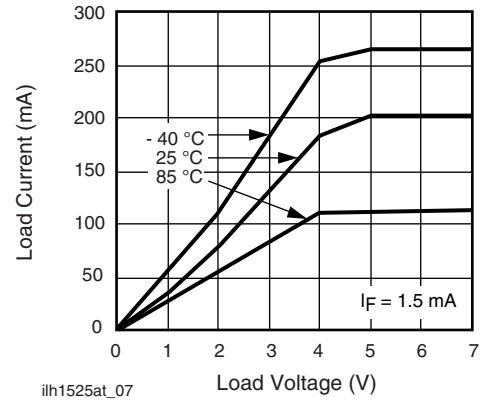


Fig. 8 - Load Current vs. Load Voltage

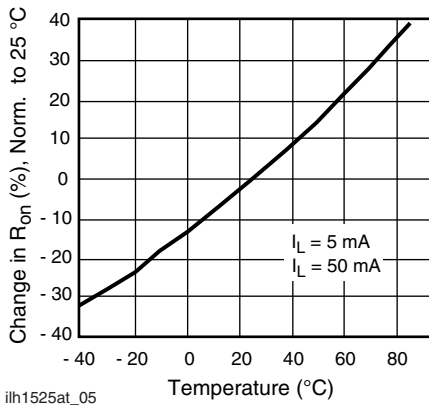


Fig. 6 - On-Resistance vs. Temperature

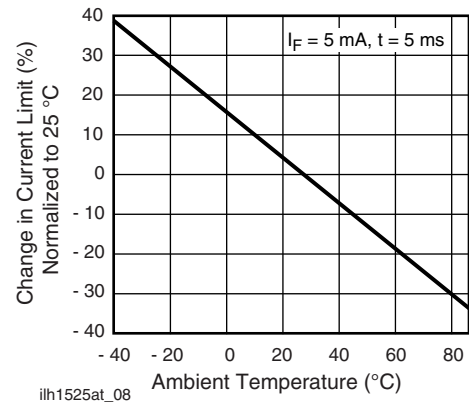


Fig. 9 - Current Limit vs. Temperature

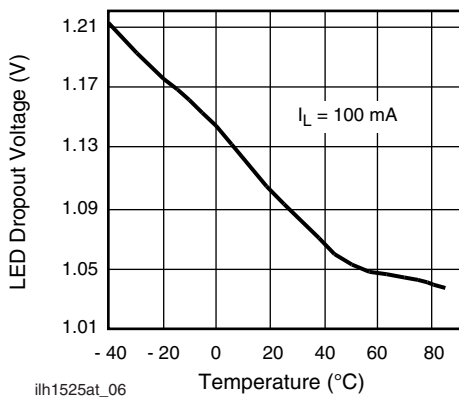


Fig. 7 - LED Dropout Voltage vs. Temperature

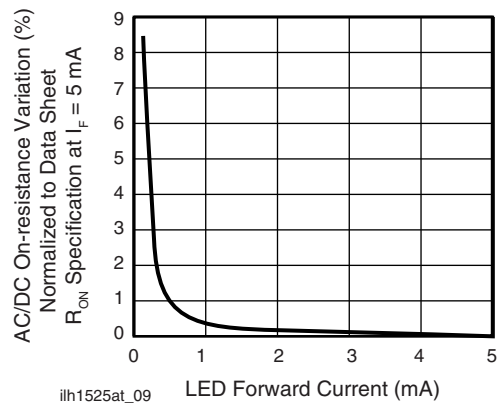


Fig. 10 - Variation in On-resistance vs. LED Current

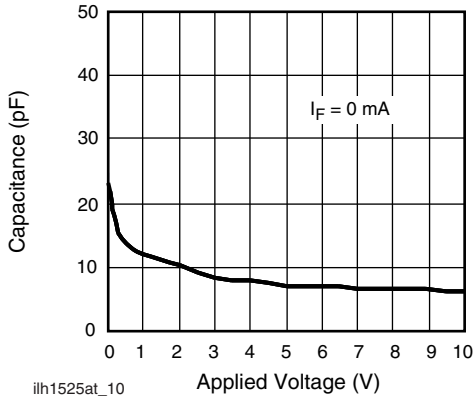


Fig. 11 - Switch Capacitance vs. Applied Voltage

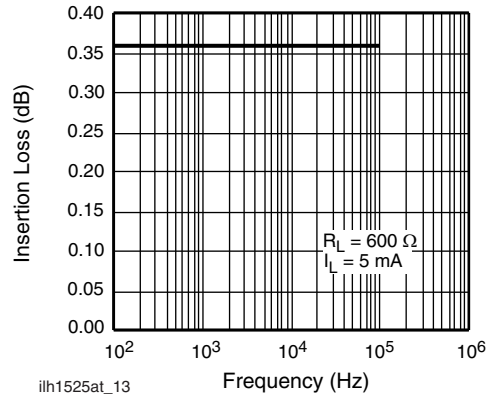


Fig. 14 - Insertion Loss vs. Frequency

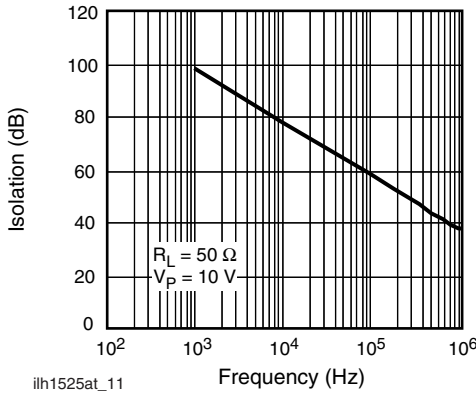


Fig. 12 - Output Isolation

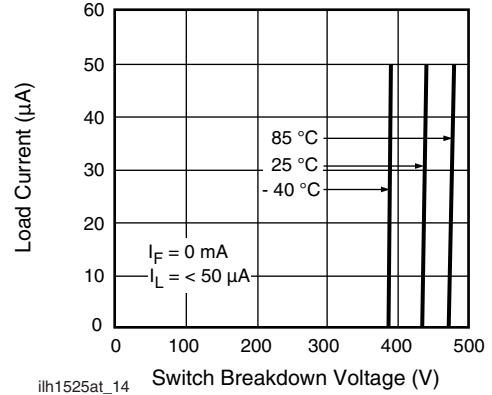


Fig. 15 - Switch Breakdown Voltage vs. Load Current

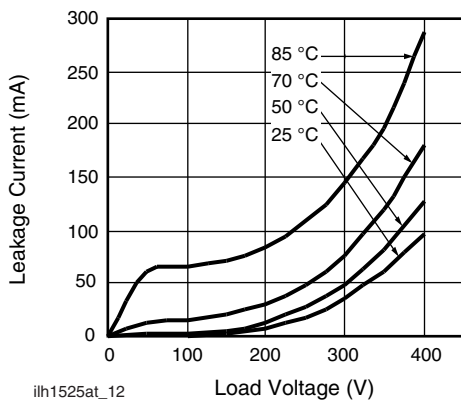


Fig. 13 - Leakage Current vs. Applied Voltage at Elevated Temperatures

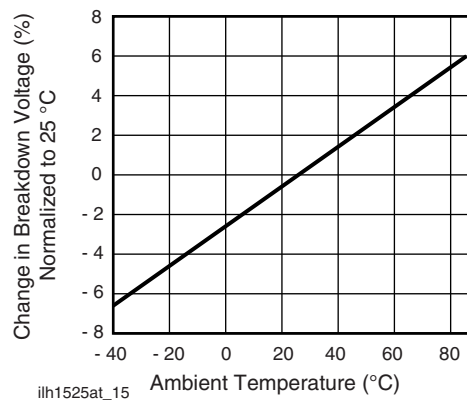


Fig. 16 - Switch Breakdown Voltage vs. Temperature

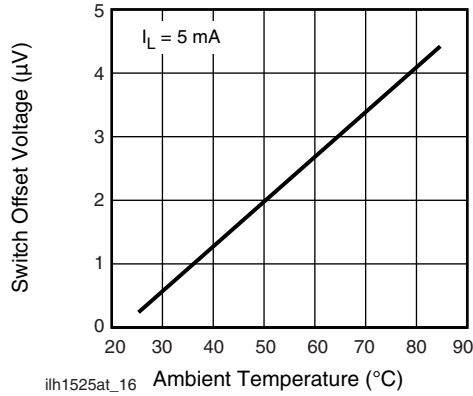


Fig. 17 - Switch Offset Voltage vs. Temperature

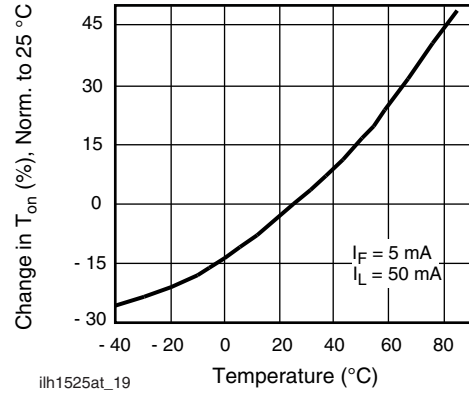


Fig. 20 - Turn-off Time vs. Temperature

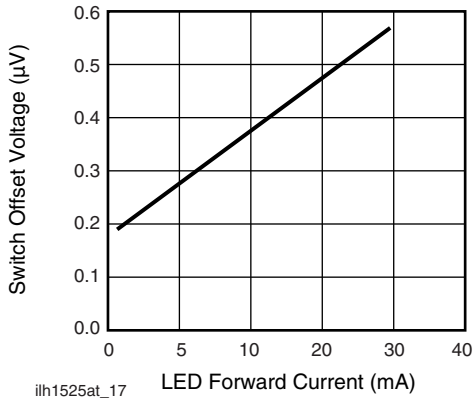


Fig. 18 - LED Offset Voltage vs. LED Current

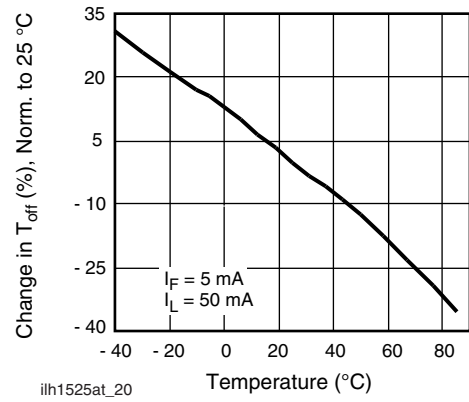


Fig. 21 - Turn-on Time vs. LED Temperature

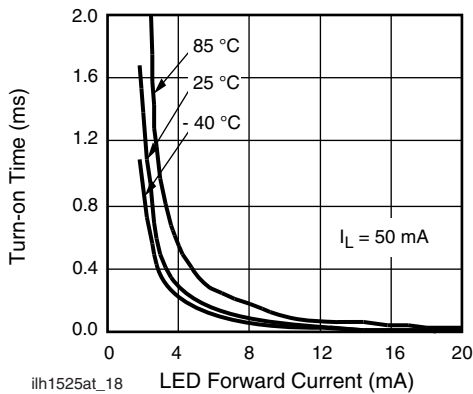


Fig. 19 - Turn-on Time vs. LED Current

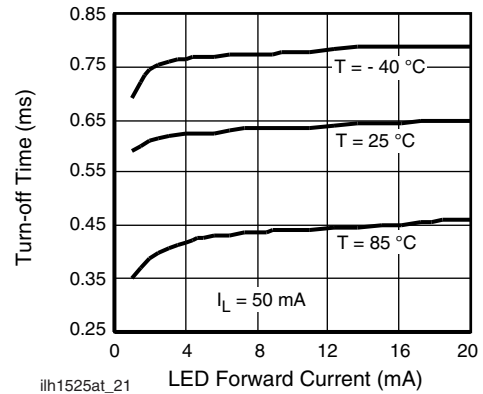


Fig. 22 - Turn-off Time vs. LED Current



## APPLICATIONS

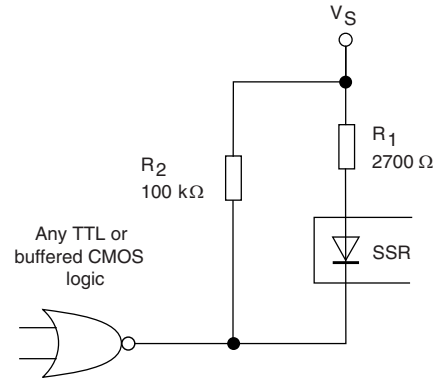
### INPUT CONTROL

The LH1525 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 23 shows a typical logic circuit for providing LED drive current.  $R_1$  is the input resistor that limits the amount of current flowing through the LED. For 5 V operation, a 2700  $\Omega$  resistor will limit the drive current to about 1.4 mA. Where high-speed actuation is desirable, use a lower value resistor for  $R_1$ . An additional RC peaking circuit is not required with the LH1525 relay.

$R_2$  is an optional pull-up resistor which pulls the logic level high output ( $V_{OH}$ ) up toward the  $V_S$  potential. The pull-up resistance is set at a high value to minimize the overall current drawn from the  $V_S$ . 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  $R_2$ .  $R_2$  will draw up to 8 mA before developing a voltage potential which may possibly turn on the LED.

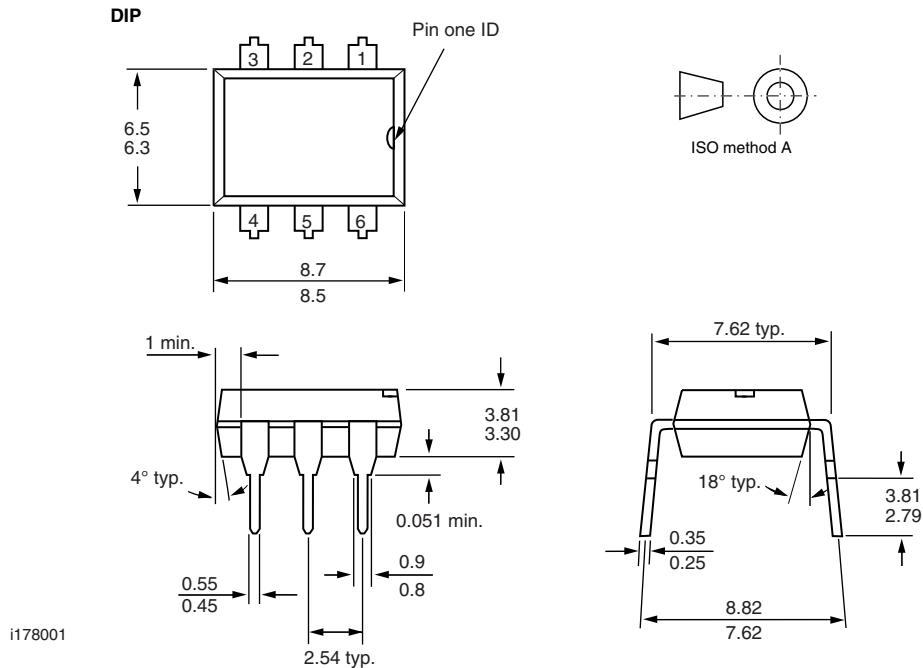
Each application should be evaluated, over the full operating temperature range to make sure that leakage current through the input control LED is kept to a value less than the minimum LED forward current for switch turn-off specification.



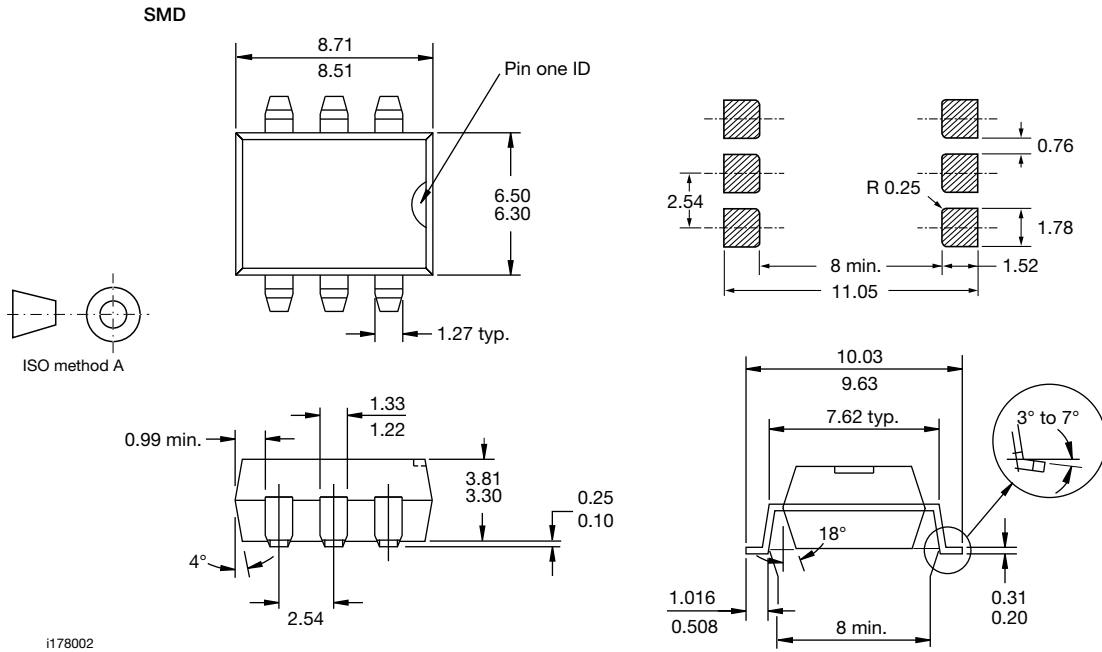
ilh1525at\_22

Fig. 23 - Input Control Circuit

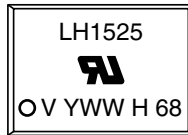
## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS in millimeters



i178001



## PACKAGE MARKING



### Note

- Tape and reel suffix (TR) is not part of the package marking.





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