



# LH1510AT/AAB/AABTR

## 1 Form A Solid State Relay

### FEATURES

- 5300 V<sub>RMS</sub> I/O Isolation
- Current-limit Protection Built-in
- Linear AC/DC Operation
- High-reliability Monolithic Receptor
- Low Power Consumption
- Clean, Bounce-free Switching
- High Surge Capability
- Surface Mountable
- Flammability; UL94,VØ

### AGENCY APPROVALS

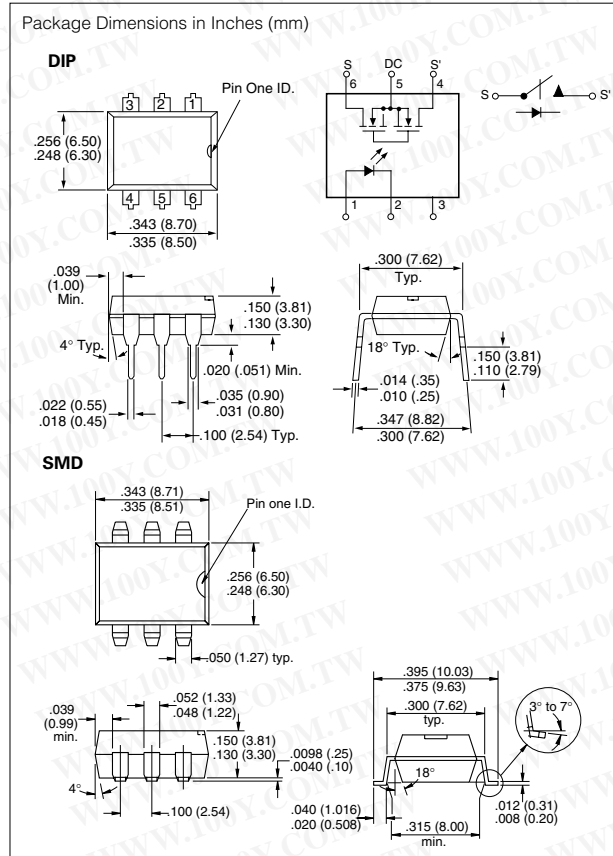
- UL – File No. E52744
- CSA – Certification 093751
- BSI/BABT Cert. No. 7980
- VDE 0884 Approval
- FIMKO Approval

### APPLICATIONS

- General Telecom Switching
  - On/off-hook
  - Ring Relay
  - Dial Pulse
  - Ground Start
  - Ground Fault Protection
- Instrumentation
  - Automatic Tuning/Balancing
  - Flying Capacitor
  - Analog Multiplex
- Industrial Controls
  - Triac Predrivers
  - Output Modules
- Peripherals
  - Transducer Driver

### DESCRIPTION

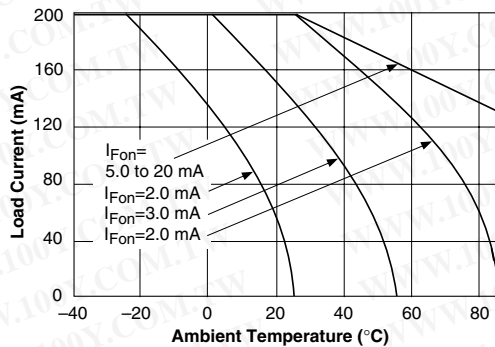
The LH1510 is a SPST normally open switch (1 Form A) that can replace electromechanical relays in many applications. The relay is constructed using a GaAlAs LED for actuation control and an integrated monolithic die for the switch output. The die, fabricated in a high-voltage dielectrically isolated technology, is 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 voltage surge requirements when overvoltage protection is provided. The LH1510 is the only relay in the family that provides current limiting for unidirectional dc applications.



### Part Identification

Part Number	Description
LH1510AT	6-pin DIP, Tubes
LH1510AAB	6-pin SMD, Gullwing, Tubes
LH1510AABTR	6-pin SMD, Gullwing, Tape and Reel

### Recommended Operating Conditions



### Absolute Maximum Ratings, $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ (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 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 ( $V_{ISO}$ )	.....	5300 $V_{RMS}$
LED Continuous Forward Current ( $I_F$ )	.....	50 mA
LED Reverse Voltage ( $I_R \leq 10 \mu\text{A}$ ) ( $V_R$ )	.....	8.0 V
DC or Peak AC Load Voltage ( $I_L \leq 50 \text{ mA}$ ) ( $V_L$ )	.....	200 V
Continuous DC Load Current ( $I_L$ )	.....	200 mA
Bidirectional Operation	.....	200 mA
Unidirectional Operation	.....	350 mA
Peak Load Current (t=100 ms) (single shot) ( $I_P$ )	.....	†
Output Power Dissipation (continuous) ( $P_{DISS}$ )	.....	550 mW

† Refer to Current Limit Performance Application Note 58 for a discussion on relay operation during transient currents.

### Electrical Characteristics, $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$

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.

Parameter	Sym.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
<b>Input</b>						
LED Forward Current, Switch Turn-on	$I_{Fon}$	—	0.95	2.0	mA	$I_L=100 \text{ mA}$ , t=10 ms
LED Forward Current, Switch Turn-off	$I_{Foff}$	0.2	0.85	—	mA	$V_L \pm 150 \text{ V}$
LED Forward Voltage	$V_F$	1.15	1.27	1.45	V	$I_F=10 \text{ mA}$
<b>Output</b>						
ON-resistance ac/dc: Pin 4 ( $\pm$ ) to 6 ( $\pm$ ) dc: Pin 4, 6 (+) to 5 ( $\pm$ )	$R_{ON}$	6.0	11.27	15	$\Omega$	$I_F=5.0 \text{ mA}$ , $I_L=50 \text{ mA}$
		1.5	3.15	3.75		$I_F=5.0 \text{ mA}$ , $I_L=100 \text{ mA}$
OFF-resistance	$R_{OFF}$	0.5	80	—	G $\Omega$	$I_F=0 \text{ mA}$ , $V_L=\pm 100 \text{ V}$
Current Limit ac/dc: Pin 4 ( $\pm$ ) to 6 ( $\pm$ ) dc: Pin 4, 6 (+) to 5 ( $\pm$ )	$I_{LMT}$	300	368	450	mA	$I_F=5.0 \text{ mA}$ , t=5.0 ms $V_L=\pm 5.0 \text{ V}$
		600	736	920		$I_F=5.0 \text{ mA}$ , $V_L=4.0 \text{ mA}$ t=5.0 ms
Off-state Leakage Current	$I_O$	—	2.36	200	nA	$I_F=0 \text{ mA}$ , $V_L=\pm 100 \text{ V}$
		—	79.2	1.0	$\mu\text{A}$	$I_F=0 \text{ mA}$ , $V_L=\pm 200 \text{ V}$
Output Capacitance Pin 4 to 6	$C_O$	—	27.75	—	pF	$I_F=0 \text{ mA}$ , $V_L=1.0 \text{ V}$
		—	10.82	—		$I_F=0 \text{ mA}$ , $V_L=50 \text{ V}$
Switch Offset	$V_{OS}$	—	0.167	—	$\mu\text{V}$	$I_F=5.0 \text{ mA}$
<b>Transfer</b>						
Input/Output Capacitance	$C_{ISO}$	—	0.72	—	pF	$V_{ISO}=1.0 \text{ V}$
Turn-on Time	$t_{on}$	—	0.502	2.0	ms	$I_F=5.0 \text{ mA}$ , $I_L=50 \text{ mA}$
Turn-off Time	$t_{off}$	—	0.755	2.0	ms	$I_F=5.0 \text{ mA}$ , $I_L=50 \text{ mA}$

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Typical Performance Characteristics

Figure 1. LED Voltage vs. Temperature

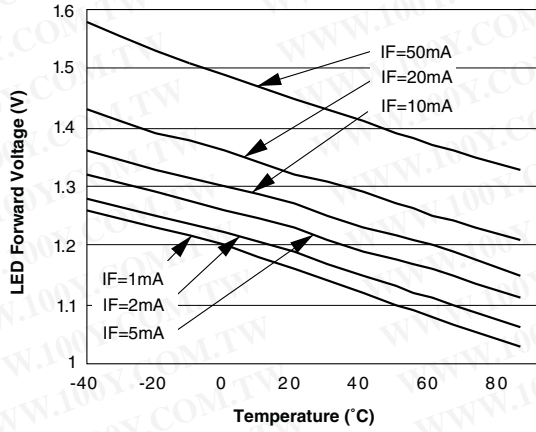


Figure 2. LED Forward Current vs. LED Forward Voltage

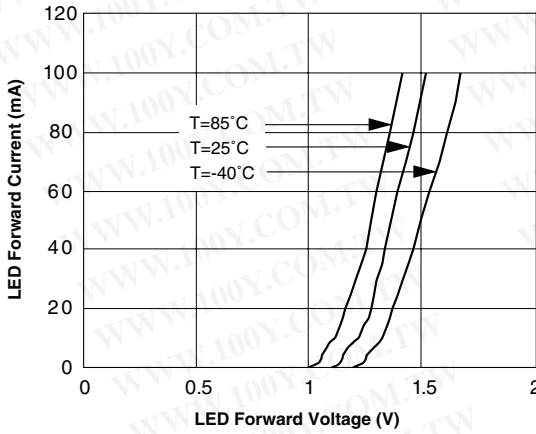


Figure 3. LED Reverse Current vs. LED Reverse Voltage

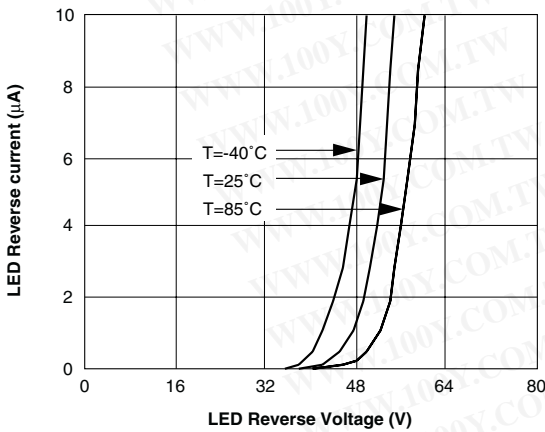


Figure 4. LED Current vs. Load Voltage

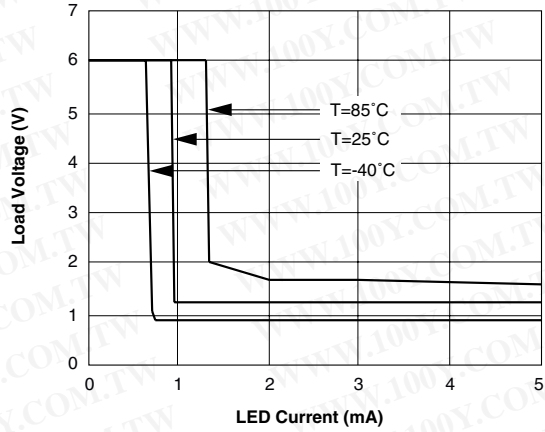


Figure 5. LED Current for Switch Turn-on vs. Temperature

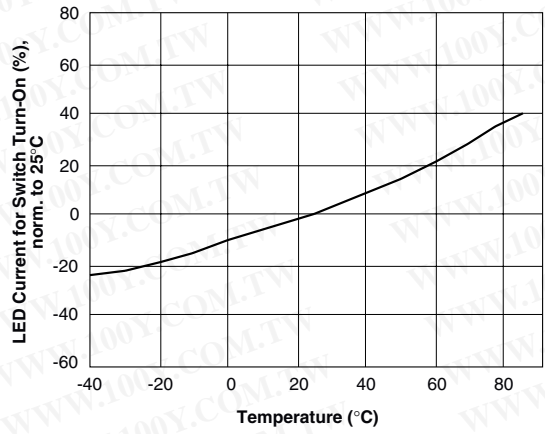
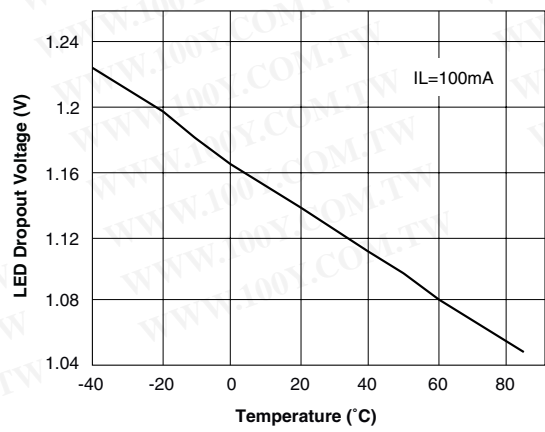


Figure 6. LED Drop-Out Voltage vs. Temperature



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Figure 7. DC Load Current vs. Load Voltage

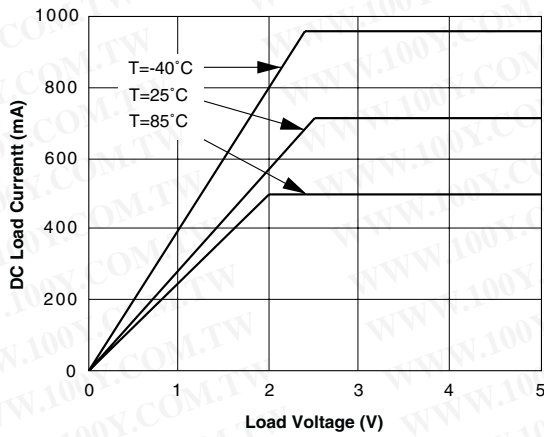


Figure 10. Load Current vs. Load Voltage

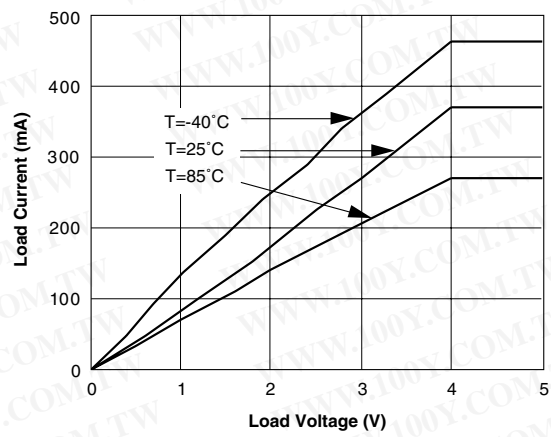


Figure 8. DC Current Limit vs. Temperature

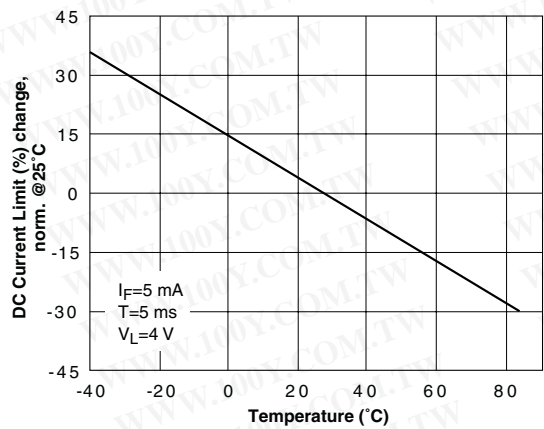


Figure 11. On-Resistance vs. Temperature

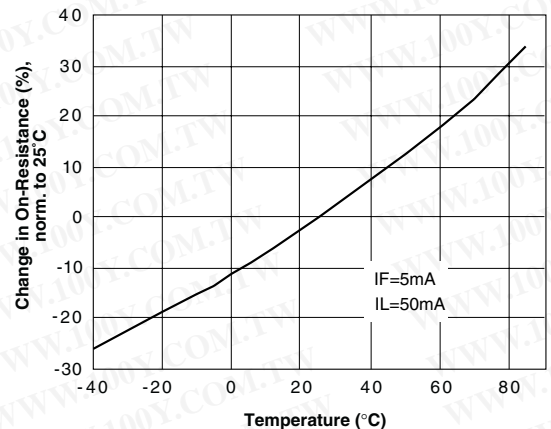


Figure 9. Current Limit vs. Temperature

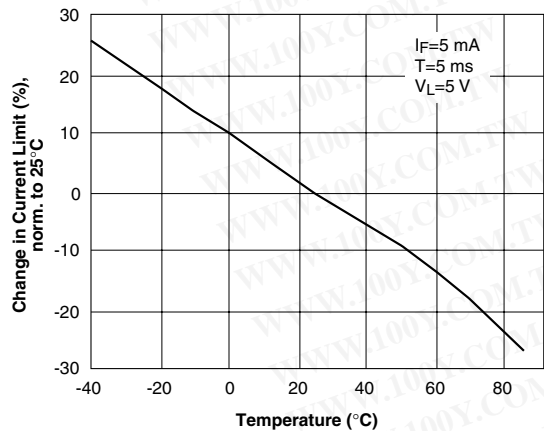


Figure 12. Variation in ON-resistance vs. LED Current

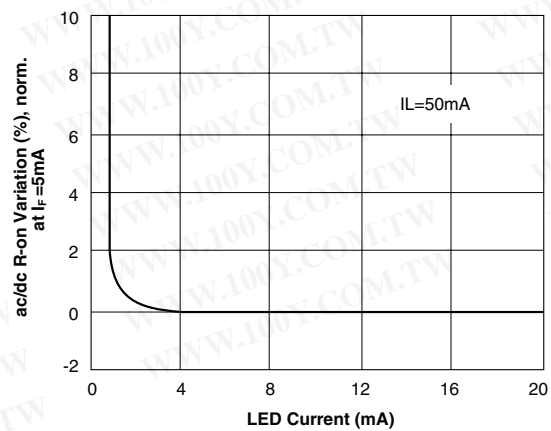




Figure 13. Switch Terminal Capacitance vs. Applied Voltage

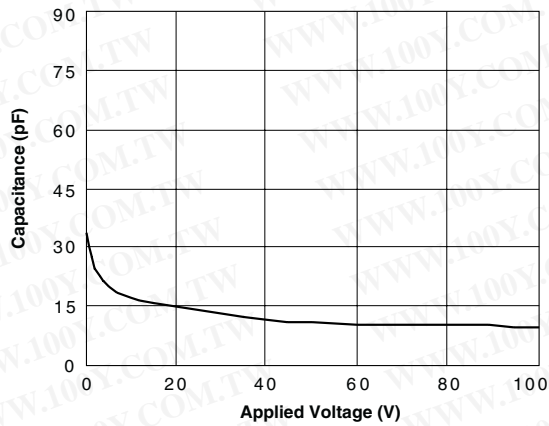


Figure 16. Output Isolation

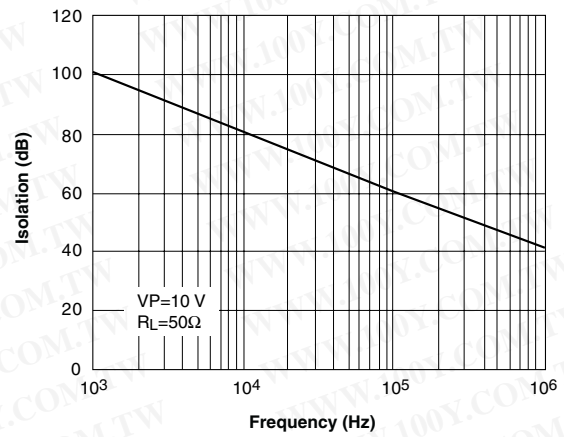


Figure 14. Insertion Loss

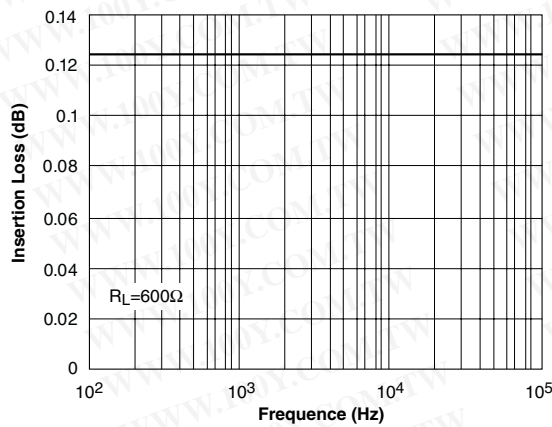


Figure 17. Switch Breakdown Voltage vs. Load Current

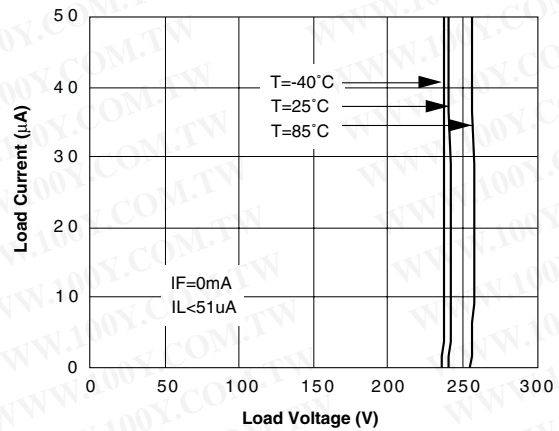


Figure 15. Leakage Current vs. Applied Voltage

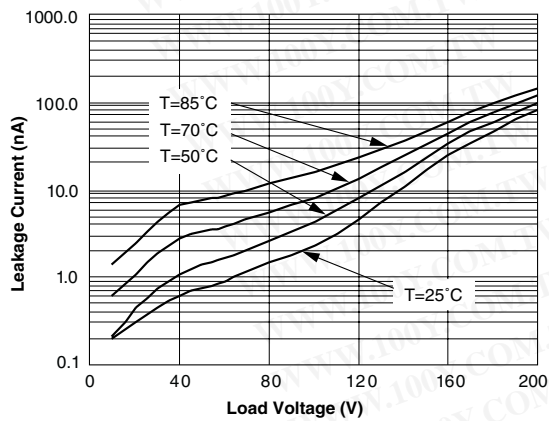


Figure 18. Switch Breakdown Voltage vs. Temperature

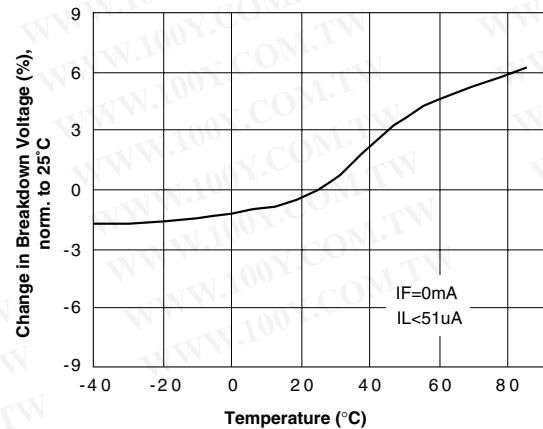


Figure 19. Switch Offset Voltage vs. Temperature

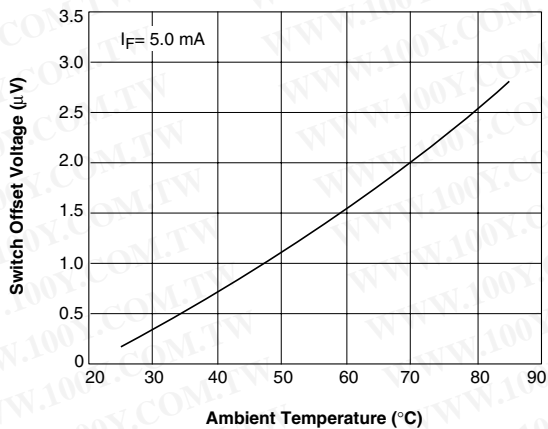


Figure 22. Turn-Off Time vs. Temperature

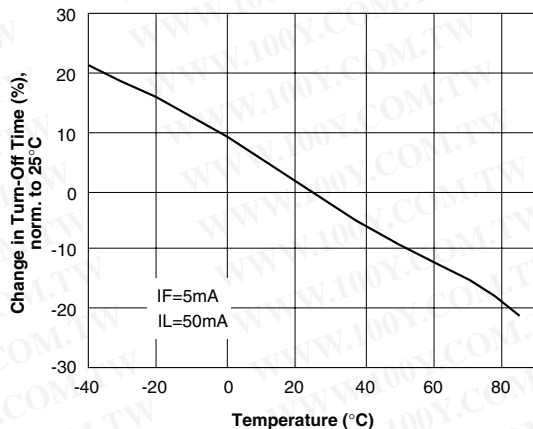


Figure 20. Switch Offset Voltage vs. LED Current

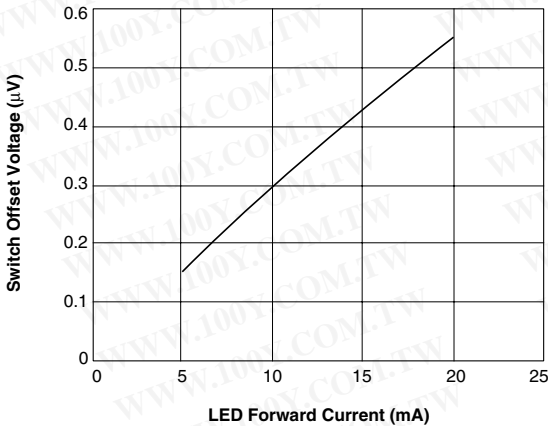


Figure 23. Turn-On Time vs. LED Current

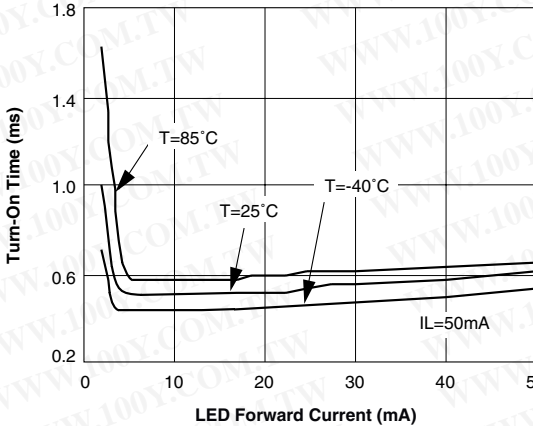


Figure 21. Turn-On Time vs. Temperature

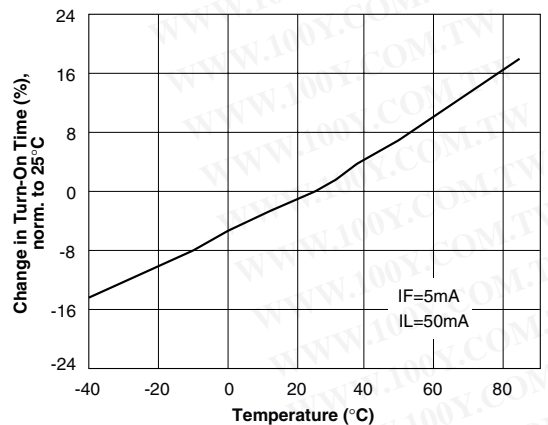


Figure 24. Turn-Off Time vs. LED Current

