53246

RADIATION TOLERANT 40VDC – 2A SOLID STATE RELAY



Features:

- This Design Tested to 100 krad (Si) Total Dose
- Hermetically Sealed in Surface Mount Package
- Low On-resistance
- 2A Continuous Output Current
- Operation over Full Military Temperature Range -55°C to +125°C
- Optically Coupled
- Input/Output Isolation Tested to 1000 VDC
- Shock and Vibration Resistance

Applications:

- Satellite/Space Systems
- Military/High Reliability Systems
- Power Distribution/Switching
- Solenoid Driver
- Stepper Motor Driver
- Switching Heaters

DESCRIPTION

The 53246 is a SPST, radiation tolerant, DC solid-state relay (SSR) designed for military and space applications. This light-weight device is resistant to damage from severe shock and vibration, and is immune to contact related problems inherent in electro-mechanical relays. The SSR is enclosed in a hermetic metal package to ensure reliability in harsh environments. Effective isolation of 1000 VDC between control and load circuits is achieved through the use of optical coupling.

Functionally, the device operates as a single-pole single-throw, normally open (1 Form A) DC solid-state relay. The SSR is actuated by an input current of 5 to 15 mA, which can be supplied from standard logic types such as a standard TTL device. Output is provided by a power MOSFET exhibiting very low R_{DS(ON)} and capable of carrying a continuous current of 2 amperes. This design has demonstrated it will function with minimal degradation after exposure to 100 krad (Si) total dose. The 53246 is available in a variety of quality levels from COTS to class K including any custom screening requirements. The basic data sheet part is environmentally screened to H level in accordance with Table C-IX of MIL-PRF-38534.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Output Voltage	50 VDC
Continuous Output current	2 A
Peak Output Current (1)	19 A
Storage Temperature Range	65°C to +150°C
Operating Junction Temperature	55°C to +150°C
Lead Solder Temperature, for 10 seconds	300°C
Continuous Input Current	20 mA
Peak Input Current (2)	100 mA
Reverse Input Voltage	6 VDC
Power Dissipation (3)	20 W
Linear Derating Factor	

WEIGHT: 3.7 grams (typical

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS:

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Units
Output Voltage	V _{O (OFF)}		40	VDC
Continuous Output Current	I _{O (ON)}		2	А
Input Current (on)	I _{F (ON)}	5	15	mA
Input Voltage (off)	V _{F (OFF)}	0	1	VDC
Operating Case Temperature	T _C	-55	125	°C

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS (Pre-Irradiation)

 T_C = -55°C to +125°C unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.*	Max.	Unit s	Test Conditions	Notes
Output On-Resistance	R (ON)	_	.032	.060	Ω	I _F = 15 mA I _O = 1 A	
Output Leakage Current	I _{O (OFF)}		<1	250	μА	$V_F = 1 \text{ VDC}$ $V_O = 50 \text{ VDC}$	
Input Forward Voltage	V _F	3.10	3.75	4.20	VDC	I _F = 15 mA	
Input Reverse Breakdown Voltage	V_R	6	40		VDC	I _R = 10 μA	
Input-Output Leakage	I _{I-O}	_	—	1	μА	RH \leq 45%, t = 5 s V _{I-O} = 1000 VDC T _C = 25°C	4, 5
Turn-On Time	t _{ON}		2.8	8.0	ms	I_F = 15 mA I_O = 10 A V load = 40 VDC Pulse width = 10 ms Duty cycle \leq 1%	Figures 3, 4
Turn-Off time	t _{OFF}		61	80	ms		Figures 3, 5
Rise Time	t _R		2.1	6.0	ms		6,
Fall Time	. t _F	_	31	50	ms		Figure 3
Thermal Resistance (junction-case)	$\theta_{\sf JC}$		5.5	_	°C/W		
Output Off-Capacitance	C _{O (OFF)}	_	1.8		nF	V _O = 28 VDC f = 1 MHz	
Input Capacitance	C _{IN}	_	27		pF	V _F = 0 V f = 1 MHz	
Input-Output Capacitance	C _{I-O}	_	3.8	_	pF	V _{I-O} = 0 V f = 1 MHz	4

^{*} All typical values are at T_C = 25°C

Notes:

- 1. Non-repetitive, pulse width \leq 10 ms, T_C = 25°C (see Figure 6).
- 2. Non-repetitive, pulse width $\leq 100 \mu s$, $T_C = 25^{\circ}C$.
- 3. Case Temperature T_C = 25°C (see Figure 7).
- 4. Input pins shorted together and output pins shorted together.
- 5. Input-output potential applied momentarily, not an operating condition.
- 6. Rise time is measured from 10% to 90% of load current (90% to 10% of V_O). Fall time is measured from 90% to 10% of load current (10% to 90% of V_O).

CAUTION:

Care should be taken so as not to exceed the maximum power dissipation and maximum junction temperature when repetitively switching loads.

INPUT	OUTPUT
ON	ON
OFF	OFF

Figure 1. Truth Table

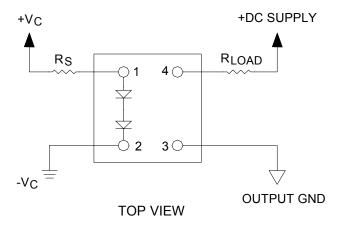


Figure 2. Terminal Connections

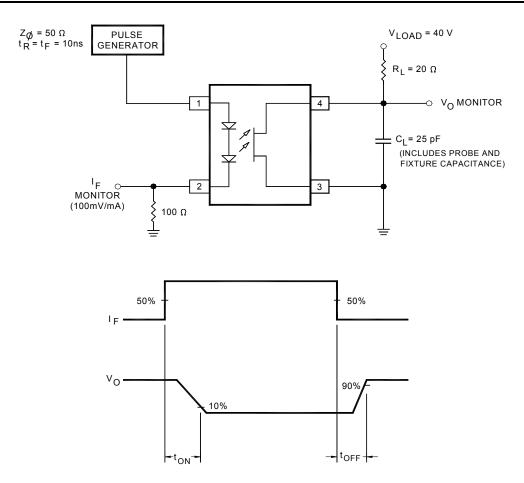


Figure 3. Switching Waveforms and Test Circuits

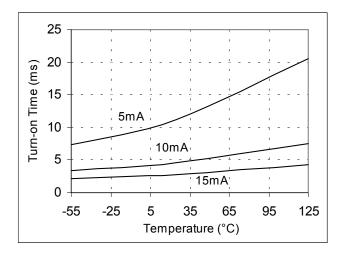


Figure 4. Turn-on Time vs. Case Temperature for Different Values of I_F (typical data).

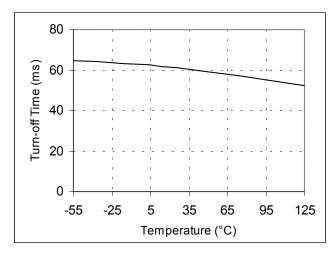
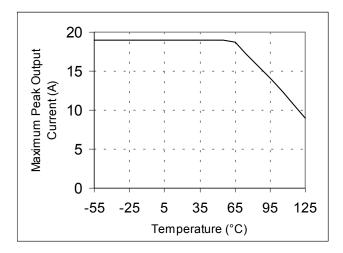


Figure 5. Turn-off Time vs. Case Temperature with $I_F = 5$ to 15mA (typical data).



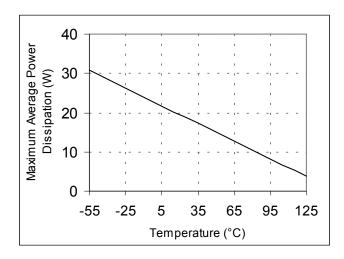


Figure 6. Maximum Non-repetitive Output Current vs. Case Temperature (pulse width \leq 10 ms).

Figure 7. Maximum Average Output Power Dissipation vs. Case Temperature.

TOTAL DOSE TEST RESULTS

<u>Disclaimer:</u> The data of 3 representative units irradiated in Cobalt-60 chamber is only typical of one lot of solid state relays. Micropac does not guarantee performance of its SSR to these radiation levels. Individual lots have to be screened to guarantee the performance.

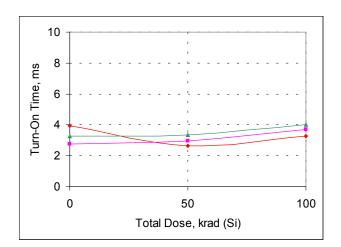


Figure 8. Turn-On Time vs Total Dose at V_{out} = 28 V, R_{load} = 35 Ω , I_{in} = 15 mA, 10% duty cycle.

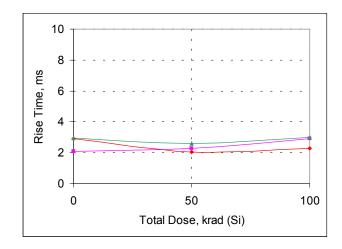


Figure 9. Rise Time vs Total Dose at V_{out} = 28 V, R_{load} = 35 Ω , I_{in} = 15 mA, 10% duty cycle.

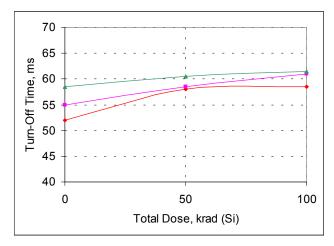


Figure 10. Turn-Off Time vs Total Dose at V_{out} = 28 V, R_{load} = 35 Ω , I_{in} = 15 mA, 10% duty cycle.

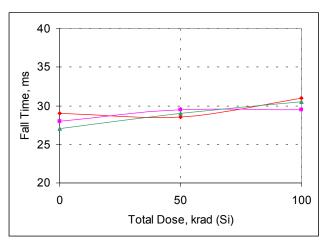


Figure 11. Fall Time vs Total Dose at V_{out} = 28 V, R_{load} = 35 Ω , I_{in} = 15 mA, 10% duty cycle.

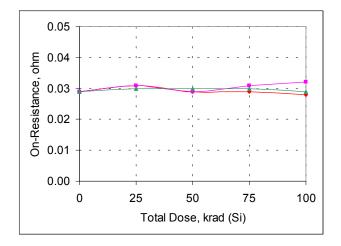


Figure 12. On-Resistance vs Total Dose at I_F =10 mA, I_{out} =100 mA for 1second.

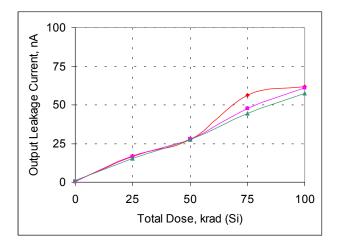
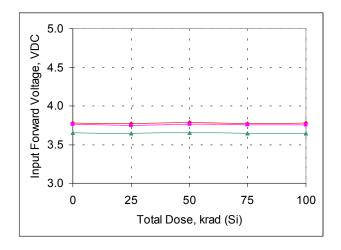


Figure 13. Output Leakage Current vs Total Dose at $V_F = 1.0 \text{ V}$, $V_{out} = 50 \text{ V}$.



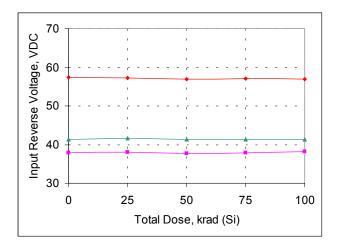


Figure 12. Input Forward Voltage vs Total Dose at $I_F = 15$ mA.

Figure 15. Input Reverse Voltage vs Total Dose at I_R = 10 μ A.

CASE OUTLINE

