

SERIES 1-HV
SCR Output
Solid-State Relays

8 Thru 90 Amp
High Voltage, AC Output

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Crydom high voltage line of solid state relays offers an extremely broad coverage of the high voltage switching market.

Long the leader in its field, the standard Crydom high voltage relays have been complemented with a series of IC driven relays that attain new levels of blocking voltage while offering the very high reliability and simplicity of IC drive circuitry.

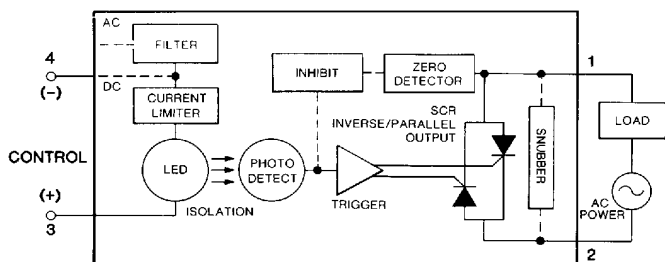
The resulting ability to achieve standard load handling capabilities without employing a snubber allows for much lower off-state leakage and the elimination of an additional component.

The inherent zero-current turn-off characteristic of SSRs, and total absence of arcing mechanical contacts, substantially reduces electromagnetic interference and back EMF transients.

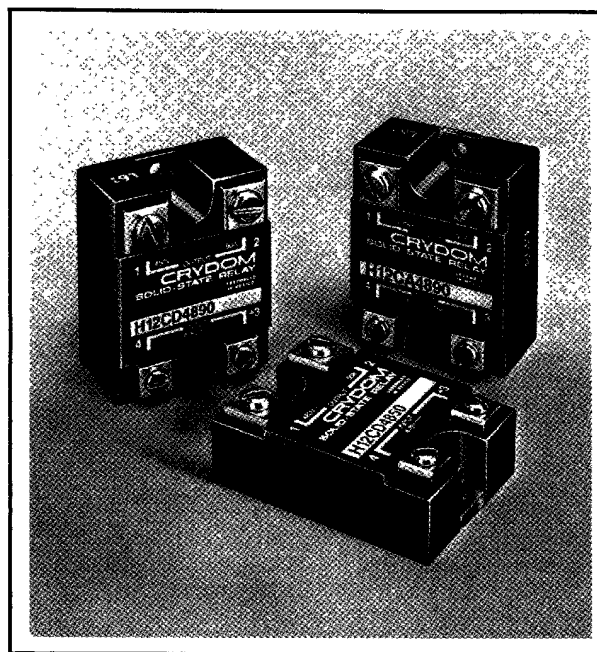
In the very high voltage line a wide range of operating voltages from 48 VAC to 660 VAC is available. In addition, blocking voltages of 1000V and 1200V peak are the norm. With current capability of 8 amperes to 90 amperes, the most difficult application problems can be overcome. Line transients caused by large equipment in electrically noisy environments are easily handled by the use of a metal oxide varistor (MOV).

The oversized output chips used, together with the Crydom optimized thermal management system, allows a narrower band of temperature excursions resulting in a significant reduction in thermal cycling fatigue, thereby extending relay life. These premium devices are recommended for use in high temperature, highly inductive load situations where the ultimate in thermal and surge performance is required.

WIRING DIAGRAM



- Opto-Isolated 4000 VRMS
- Zero Voltage Switching (AC)
- 1000 & 1200V Blocking Voltage
- 530 & 660 Operating Voltage
- Superior Thermal & Surge, Ratings
- Wide Control Range
- AC & DC Input



Part Identification

P/N Typical	Control Voltage	Continuous Volts rms	Models
H12D4850	4-32 Vdc	180-530	Standard with snubber 1 KV, 1.2 KV Blocking 50 and 90 amp
D4850C	4-32 Vdc	48-530	IC driven with snubber 1 KV Blocking 8 to 90 amp
H12CD4850	4- 8 Vdc	48-660	IC driven without snubber 1 KV, 1.2 KV Blocking 50 and 90 amp
H12WD4850	4-32 Vdc		
H12CA 4850	90-140 Vac		

IC Driven High Voltage Models.

OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS		IC DRIVEN HIGH VOLTAGE WITH OUTPUT SNUBBER ("C" Suffix)										IC DRIVEN VERY HIGH VOLTAGE WITHOUT SNUBBER										UNITS	
MODEL NUMBERS	DC CONTROL	D4808C	D4812C	D4825C	D4850C	D4875C	D4890C	H10 CD4850	H10 CD4890	H12 CD4850	H12 CD4890	H10 CD4850	H10 CD4890	H12 CD4850	H12 CD4890	H10 CD4850	H10 CD4890	H12 CD4850	H12 CD4890				
	AC CONTROL	48-530										48-660										V	
Operating Voltage Range 47-63 Hz																					V		
Max. Load Current (see Derating Curves)		8	12	25	50	75	90	50	90	50	90	50	90	50	90	50	90	50	90	50	90		
Min. Load Current		40																				mA	
Transient Overvoltage		1000																				V	
Max. Surge Current (Non-Repetitive) 16.6 ms (See Surge Curves)		80	140	250	625	1000	1200	625	1200	625	1200	625	1200	625	1200	625	1200	625	1200	625	1200		
Max. Over Current (Non-Repetitive) 1 sec.		17	24	50	80	150	180	80	180	80	180	80	180	80	180	80	180	80	180	80	180		
Max. On-State Voltage Drop @ Rated Current		1.6																				V	
Max I _{tr} for Fusing (8.3 ms)		22	81	260	1620	4150	4150	1620	4150	1620	4150	1620	4150	1620	4150	1620	4150	1620	4150	1620	4150		
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case, R _{θJC} (T _J Max = 115°C)		1.48		1.02		0.63		0.31		0.63		0.31		0.63		0.31		0.63		0.31			
Power Dissipation @ Max. Current (See Dissipation Curves)		7.8	14	29	55	82	118	55	118	55	118	55	118	55	118	55	118	55	118	55	118		
Max. Zero Voltage Turn-On		10																				V	
Max. Peak Repetitive Turn-On Voltage		10																				V	
Max. Off-State Leakage Current @ Rated Operating Volt (-30°C ≤ T _A ≤ 80°C)		10																				mA	
Min. Off-State dv/dt (Static) @ Max. Rated Voltage		500																				V/μs	
Power Factor Range		0.3 to 1.0																					
INPUT CHARACTERISTICS		DC INPUT MODELS WITH "C" Suffix, H10WD & H12WD Prefix										DC INPUT MODELS WITH H10CD & H12CD Prefix										AC INPUT MODELS WITH H10CA & H12CA Prefix	
Control Voltage Range		4-32 VDC										4-8 VDC										90-140 V (RMS)	
Max. Reverse Voltage		32 VDC										8 VDC										-	
Max. Turn-On Voltage (-30°C ≤ T _A ≤ 80°C)		4 VDC										4 VDC										90 V (RMS)	
Min. Turn-Off Voltage (-30°C ≤ T _A ≤ 80°C)		1 VDC										1 VDC										10 V (RMS)	
Min. Input Impedance		1000 Ohms @ 32 VDC										250 Ohms										10 K Ohms	
Max. Input Current		15mA (@ 5 VDC)										18mA (@ 5 VDC)										15mA (@ 140 VAC)	
Max. Turn-On Time (60 Hz)		8.3ms										8.3ms										25ms	
Max. Turn-Off Time (60 Hz)		8.3ms										8.3ms										50ms	

Data and specifications subject to change without notice.

Thermal Characteristics

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

A major consideration in the use of solid-state relays is the thermal design. It is essential that the user provide adequate heat sinking for the application.

The simplified thermal model (Figure 1) indicates the basic elements to be considered in the thermal design. The values to be chosen or determined by the user are the case-to-heatsink interface thermal resistance ($R_{\theta CS}$) and the heatsink-to-ambient thermal resistance ($R_{\theta SA}$).

Referring to Figures 4, 5, 6 & 11 the left halves show power dissipation versus load current. The right halves are families of curves which are used in selecting the required heatsink to maintain a maximum case temperature for a given ambient. It is important to note that the thermal resistance values ($^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$) shown include both case-to-heatsink interface ($R_{\theta CS}$) as well as the heatsink-to-ambient thermal resistance ($R_{\theta SA}$). Thus, when selecting a heatsink, the value of ($R_{\theta CS}$) must be subtracted from the number indicated by the curve in order to determine the ($R_{\theta CA}$).

As a point of information, if the SSR is firmly mounted on a smooth heatsink surface using thermally conductive grease, the value of $R_{\theta CS}$ (case-to-heatsink interface) will typically be $0.1^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$ or less. Examples of how the curves are used are explained in conjunction with (Figure 5).

EXAMPLE 1

If a D4825C is mounted on a heatsink with a thermal resistance of $1^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$ (including the $R_{\theta CS}$) and must operate in an ambient of 60°C , the allowable current of 23A may be determined by following the route A,B,C,D (Figure 5). Additional information on power dissipation and maximum allowable case temperature can be found by extending line C,B to points E and F where the values of 26W and 89°C are read.

EXAMPLE 2

If a current of 16A is required for a D4825C in an ambient of 55°C , the necessary heatsink, plus interface, thermal resistance of $2.7^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$ may be determined by following the route I,J,K,L (Figure 5). Additional information on power dissipation and case temperature can be determined from the route I,J to the power dissipation curve, then run line M,N parallel to the x axis through point J. By then following the route K,L the required thermal impedance of the heatsink can be determined. M and N are now the points where the values of 16W and 99°C are read.

This information can be used in heatsink selection from manufacturer's dissipation versus thermal resistance curves such as those shown in Figure 2 and 3. The thermal resistance of curve (a) at 16 watts is $2.5^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$. This is better than the required $2.7^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$ in example 2, allowing $0.2^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$ for $R_{\theta CS}$, and is therefore suitable for this application.

Alternatively, heatsink (b) at 16 watts is $1.9^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$. Adding $0.1^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$ for $R_{\theta CS}$ and returning to Figure 5, it would allow operation at a maximum ambient of 65°C instead of 55°C .

Confirmation of proper heatsink selection can be achieved by actual temperature measurement under worse case conditions. The measurement can be taken on the metal baseplate in the area of the mounting screw, and should not exceed the maximum allowable case temperature shown in the graphs.

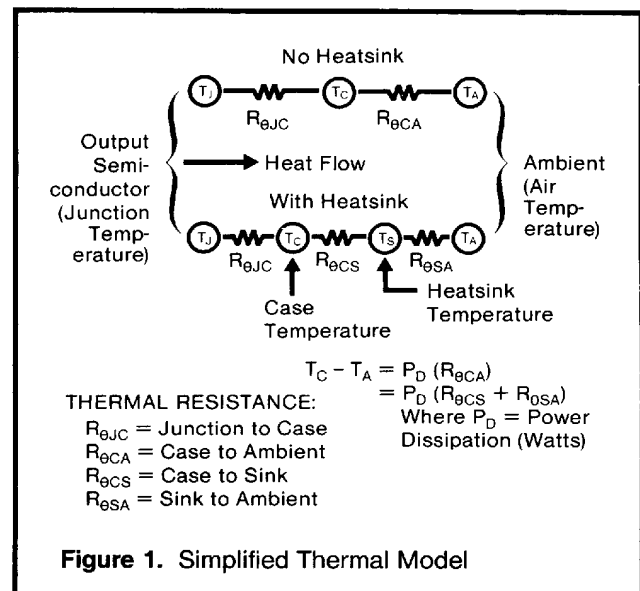


Figure 1. Simplified Thermal Model

TYPICAL HEAT SINK CHARACTERISTICS

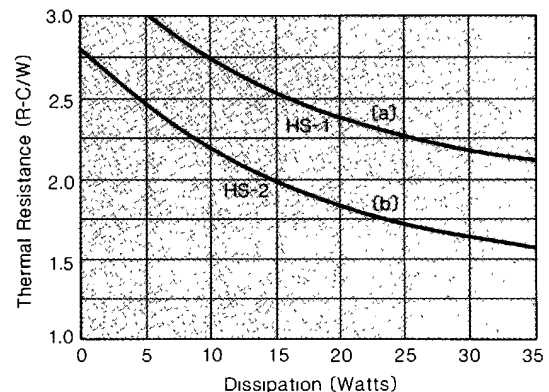


Figure 2. Thermal Resistance Models HS-1 & HS-2

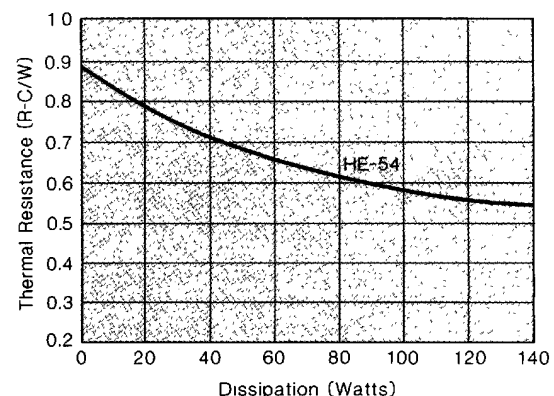


Figure 3. Thermal Resistance Model HE-54

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Thermal Characteristics

Surge Characteristics

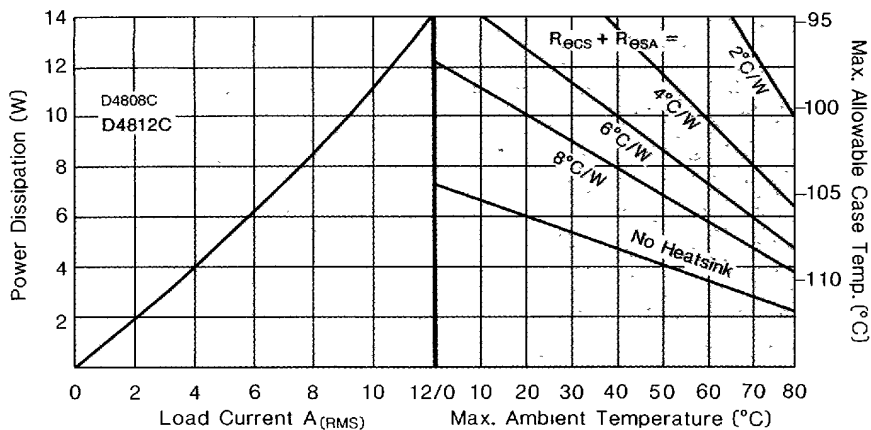


Figure 4. Thermal Derating Curves: 8 & 12 Amp., 480V

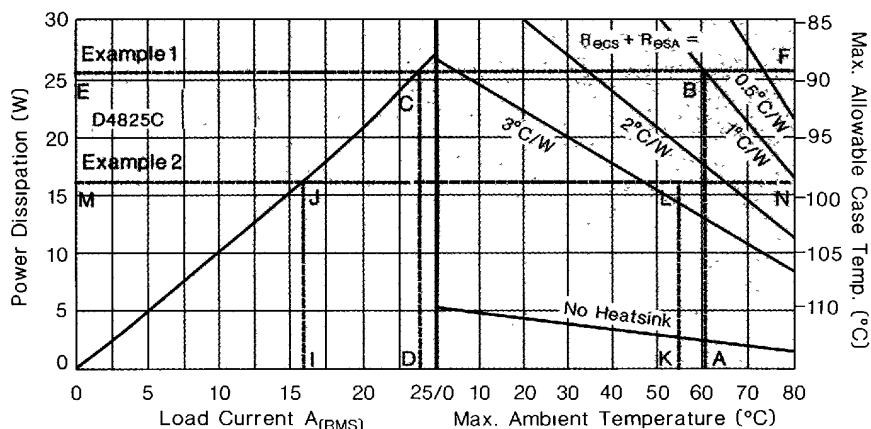


Figure 5. Thermal Derating Curves: 25 Amp., 480V

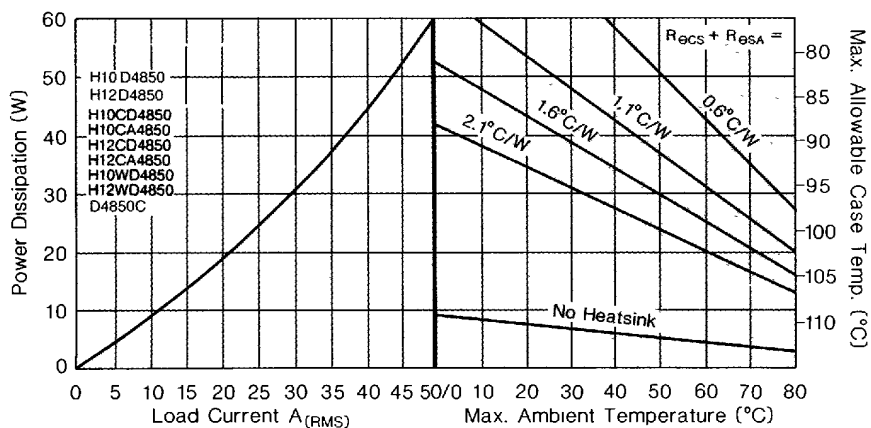


Figure 6. Thermal Derating Curves: 50 Amp., 480V

The curves in figures 7, 8, 9 and 10 apply to a non-repetitive uniform amplitude surge of a given time and peak current, preceded and followed by any rated load condition. Also shown is the number of these surge occurrences that can be tolerated before device damage. For example, for a D4812, a life of 10^6 surge occurrences can be estimated for a 24 Amp peak surge (200% of steady-state), of 0.6 seconds duration (Figure 8). The junction temperature must be allowed to return to its steady-state value before reapplication of surge current. Control of conduction may be momentarily lost if currents exceed 10^4 curve values from initial junction temperatures greater than 40°C .

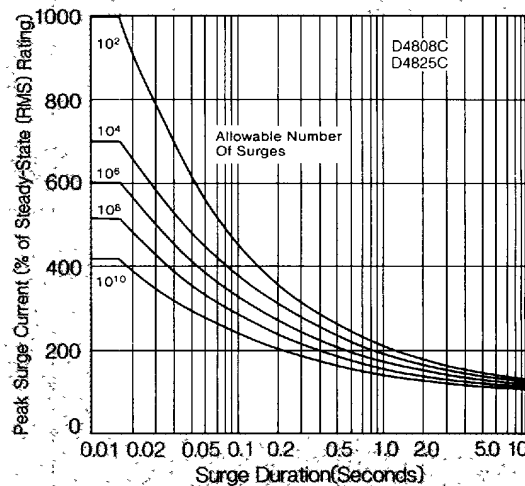


Figure 7. Peak Surge Current vs. Duration: 8 and 25 Amp Models.

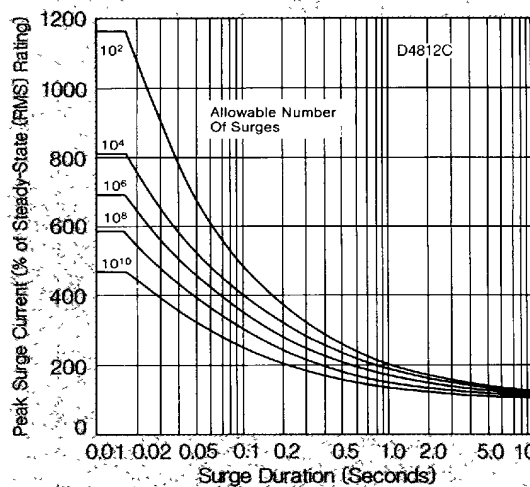


Figure 8. Peak Surge Current vs. Duration: 12 Amp Models.

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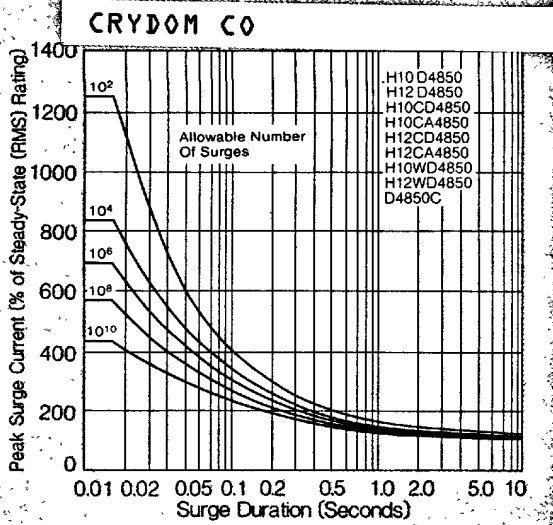


Figure 9. Peak Surge Current vs. Duration: 50 Amp Models.

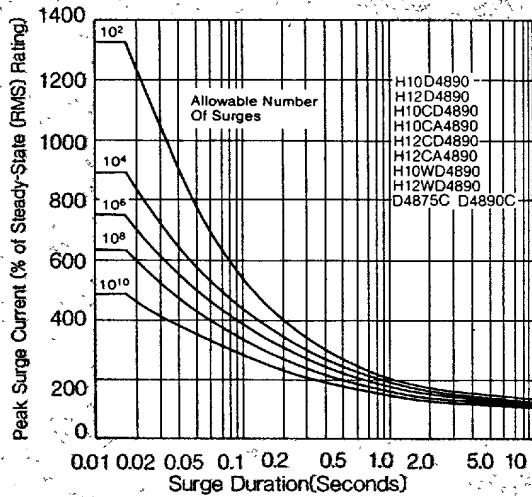


Figure 10. Peak Surge Current vs. Duration: 75 and 90 Amp Models.

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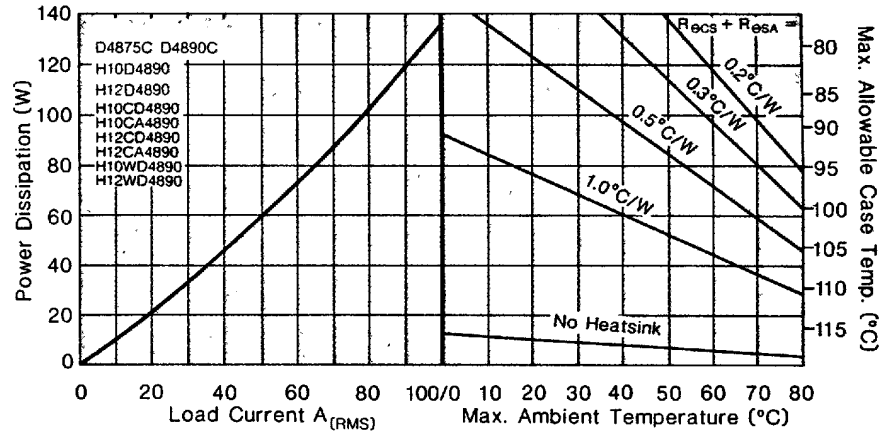


Figure 11. Thermal Derating Curves: 75 & 90 Amp., 480V

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Printed in U.S.A. 9-88- 5M

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