

Electronic Design & Research Inc

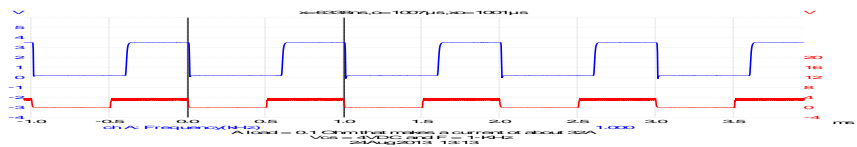
www.vsholding.com



Panel Mount SSR

Micro-power “μDPL” SPST-NO SSRs
From 1A to 240A & from 24V to 1,700 V
1 Form A, SPST-NO Solid-State Relays

DC control (ask for an AC control)
MOSFETs output
Voltage ratings from 24 VDC (17VAC) to 1,700VDC (1,200VAC)
Current ratings from 1.0 A to 240 A
Requires no heat sink at rated currents
Relays are easily paralleled for higher-current applications
Low control power of only 1.4mW at 2.8VDC
Low control voltage 2.8 – 5 VDC. Let us know if you might need a different voltage.
Maximum switching frequency 3 KHz



Rating Currents

Device description
Part Number
Cost (USD) each per 100

| 100VDC/140A | ~72VAC/40A | 1,700VDC/2.8A | ~1,200VAC/1.2A |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| μPDL100D140/3 | μPDL100A40/3 | μPDL172D3/3 | μPDL172A1/3 |
| EDR83114/1 | EDR83142/1 | EDR83138/1 | EDR83147/1 |
| \$145.91 ea/100 | \$159.68 ea/100 | \$134.91 ea/100 | \$153.60 ea/100 |

Description

| Operating Voltage [VDC and VDDC/AVC] | OUTPUT SPECIFICATIONS | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| | 0 to +100VDC | +/-100VDC (72VAC) | 0 to +1,700VDC | +/-1,700VDC (1,200VAC) |
| Max. OFF-State Leakage [μA] at V max | 30 | 20 | 15 | 15 |
| Max. ON-State Resistance [Ohms] at rated current | 0.0004 | 0.008 | 0.250 | 0.500 |
| Max. Load Current [Amps] | 140 | 40 | 2.8 | 1.2 |
| Minimum Load Current [μA] | 50 | 30 | 20 | 20 |
| Max. Surge Current [A DC] (1μs) | 500 | 750 | 1000 | 1300 |
| Max. ON-State Voltage Drop [V] at rated current | 0.45 | 0.525 | 0.75 | 0.75 |

Description

| Control Voltage | INPUT SPECIFICATIONS | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| | from 2.8 to 5.2 VDC | | | |
| Maximum Turn-ON Voltage | 2.4 VDC | | | |
| Minimum Turn-OFF Voltage | 2.0 VDC | | | |
| Maximum Input Current | 0.6 mA (2.8VDC), 10 mA (5.2 VDC) | | | |
| Max. Turn-ON delay time [μsec] | 115 | 110 | 100 | 100 |
| Max. Switching Frequency [Hz] | 100 | 400 | 500 | 500 |
| Max. Turn-OFF delay time [μsec] | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |

Description

| Dielectric Strength, Input /Output/Base (50/60Hz) | GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS | | | |
|---|---|-----------|--------|--------|
| | Min. Insulation Resistance at 500 VDC | 2500 Vrms | | |
| Max. Capacitance, Input /Output | 10 ⁹ Ohm | | | |
| Ambient Operating Temperature Range | 50 pF | | | |
| Ambient Storage Temperature Range | -45 to 85 °C | | | |
| Wight (average) | 3.5 oz | 3.0 oz | 3.0 oz | 3.0 oz |
| Encapsulation | -50 to 125 °C | | | |
| Terminals | Thermally conductive Epoxy | | | |
| | 6-32 Screws – 10 in lbs. (control) 8-32 Screws and 10-32 – 20 in lbs. (power) | | | |

GENERAL NOTES

All parameters at 25 °C and per section unless otherwise specified
Dielectric strength and isolation resistance are measured between input and output
Rated at other voltages/currents μPDL SPST-NO (normally opened) series relays are presented on the next page
In the same package, μPDL SPST-NC (normally closed) relays are available

1 Form A, SPST-NO Solid-State Relays to replace electromechanical relays

OUTPUT SPECIFICATIONS (We rate our devices at the maximum voltage/current; a heat sink is not required)
 (Here is a small list of available devices. Let us know if you need a device rated at a different voltage or current).

| Model | V range (VDC) | I rms | Idm | Rds [ON] | I surge | p/n |
|-------------|------------------|-------|-----|----------|---------|----------|
| μDPL24D240 | 0 TO +24 | 240 | 800 | .0002 | 1500 | EDR83122 |
| μDPL24A48 | +/-24(15VAC) | 48 | 220 | .0004 | 400 | EDR83139 |
| μDPL40D50 | 0 TO +40 | 50 | 250 | .0017 | 800 | EDR83128 |
| μDPL40D120 | 0 TO +40 | 120 | 440 | .0008 | 1100 | EDR83129 |
| μDPL40A100 | +/-40(28VAC) | 100 | 360 | .0008 | 1100 | EDR83140 |
| μDPL40D150 | 0 TO +40 | 150 | 600 | .00035 | 1400 | EDR83130 |
| μDPL55D50 | 0 TO +55 | 50 | 200 | .0017 | 800 | EDR83131 |
| μDPL55D100 | 0 TO +55 | 100 | 400 | .0008 | 1100 | EDR83132 |
| μDPL55A90 | +/-55(37VAC) | 90 | 340 | .0008 | 1100 | EDR83141 |
| μDPL55D150 | 0 TO +55 | 150 | 600 | .00036 | 1400 | EDR83133 |
| μDPL75D50 | 0 TO +75 | 50 | 250 | .0023 | 800 | EDR83134 |
| μDPL75D100 | 0 TO +75 | 100 | 400 | .0013 | 1000 | EDR83135 |
| μDPL75D150 | 0 TO +75 | 150 | 600 | .0007 | 1200 | EDR83136 |
| μDPL100D50 | 0 TO +100 | 50 | 250 | .004 | 500 | EDR83116 |
| μDPL100D85 | 0 TO +100 | 85 | 250 | .003 | 750 | EDR83115 |
| μDPL100D110 | 0 TO +100 | 110 | 450 | .0012 | 1000 | EDR83113 |
| μDPL100A40 | +/- 100(72VAC) | 40 | 150 | .004 | 500 | EDR83142 |
| μDPL100D140 | 0 TO +100 | 140 | 420 | .0008 | 1300 | EDR83114 |
| μDPL150D80 | 0 TO +150 | 80 | 350 | .002 | 800 | EDR83117 |
| μDPL150D55 | 0 TO +150 | 55 | 250 | .0028 | 600 | EDR83118 |
| μDPL150A20 | +/- 55(48VAC) | 20 | 90 | .0008 | 80 | EDR83143 |
| μDPL200D50 | 0 TO +200 | 50 | 200 | .0037 | 600 | EDR83119 |
| μDPL300D35 | 0 TO +300 | 35 | 120 | .009 | 140 | EDR83120 |
| μDPL500D30 | 0 TO +500 | 30 | 110 | .019 | 420 | EDR83121 |
| μDPL900D14 | 0 TO +900 | 14 | 68 | .075 | 260 | EDR83126 |
| μDPL900D20 | 0 TO +900 | 20 | 80 | .060 | 280 | EDR83127 |
| μDPL900A3 | +/-900(630VAC) | 3 | 15 | .564 | 75 | EDR83144 |
| μDPL900A5 | +/-900(72VAC) | 5 | 25 | .280 | 114 | EDR83145 |
| μDPL900A7 | +/-900(72VAC) | 7 | 35 | .150 | 130 | EDR83146 |
| μDPL122D2 | 0 TO +1,200 | 2 | 8 | .500 | 30 | EDR83124 |
| μDPL122D10 | 0 TO +1,200 | 10 | 40 | .110 | 200 | EDR83123 |
| μDPL122D20 | 0 TO +1,200 | 20 | 90 | .110 | 380 | EDR83137 |
| μDPL122A3 | +/-1200(840VAC) | 3 | 9 | .500 | 36 | EDR83147 |
| μDPL122A7 | +/-1200(840VAC) | 7 | 20 | .500 | 80 | EDR83148 |
| μDPL172D3 | 0 TO +1,700 | 2.8 | 8 | 1000 | 40 | EDR83138 |
| μDPL172A1 | +/-1700(1240VAC) | 1 | 3 | .500 | 12 | EDR83149 |

NOTE:

- 1 We recommend applying 20% less voltage and current down from the rating to maintain safety margins and extend life expectancy beyond ten years.
- 2 V ranges a range of voltages that can be applied to the output terminals
- 3 I rms a maximum allowed average current (amperes) through the output terminals
- 4 IDM is the maximum permitted pulsing current (amperes), maintaining a 1.0% duty cycle or less.
- 5 Rds (ON) is the maximum resistance between output terminals while the control signal is applied.
- 6 I surge a maximum allowed surge current for pulses shorter than 25µs 1000% duty cycle.

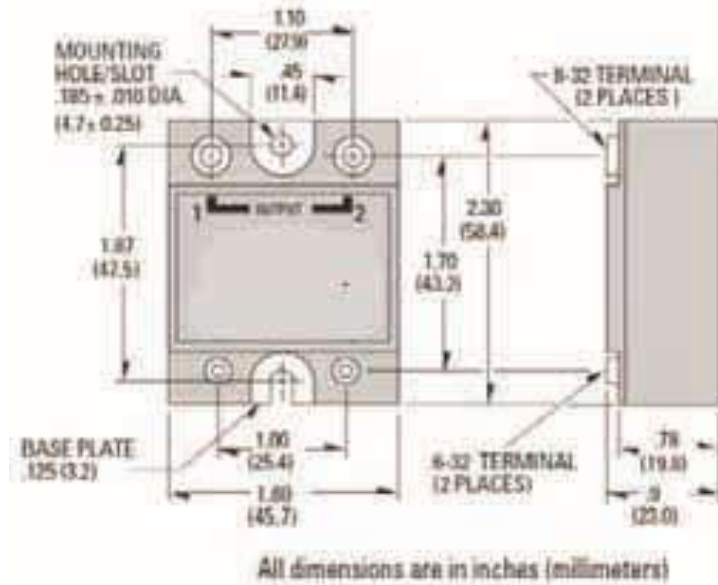
Some differences between devices such as a maximum switching frequency, turn-on delay, slope, consumption control current, etc., somewhat depend on the output rating. Please request a specific data sheet if that is important for your application.

We manufacture large varieties of Solid-State Modules including but limited to relays [SPST, SPDT, and DPST], switches, ½ drivers, H-drivers, High-voltage relays and switches, Super-High current switching systems, etc.

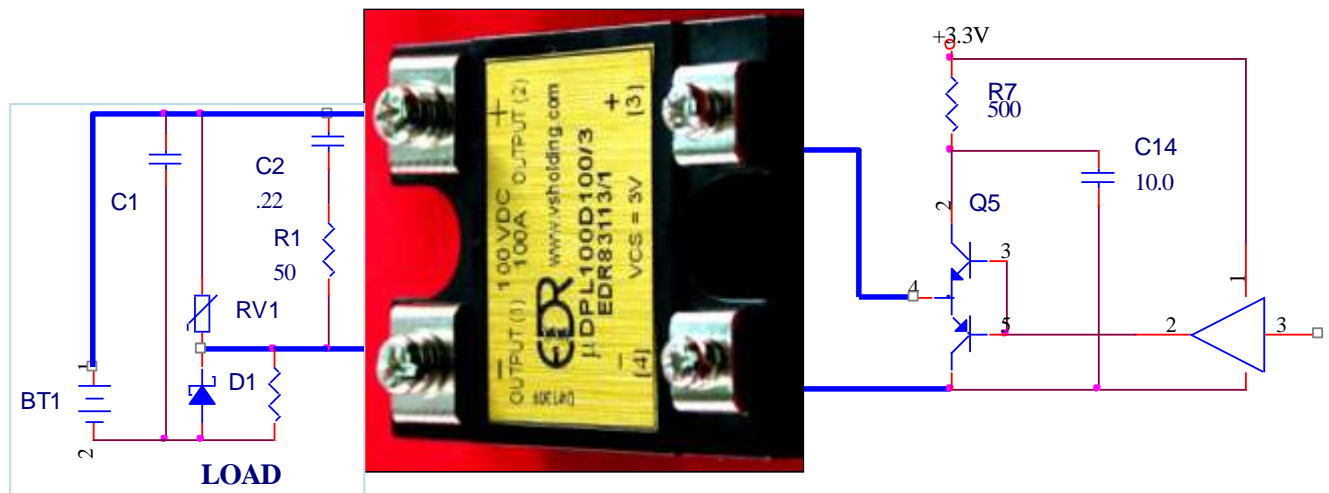
There is no production set-up fee for an order of 400 and above for any previously developed Solid State Relay/Switch and Solid State Breaker.

Electronic Design & Research Inc. ** 7331 Intermodal Dr. ** Louisville ** KY 40258
 Tel: 502-933-8660; e-mail: info@vsholding.com

MECHANICAL DIMENSIONS



Application Note



1. The hook-up diagram presented above is applicable to both the μ DPL and μ RPM families of devices because the input schematics are somewhat similar functionally. The stability and accuracy of the turn-on and turn-off relays depend on the sharpness of the control signal rising and falling slopes. For that reason, integrating a push-pull driver (Q5) in your design for driving the relay is paramount. Many commercially available IC chips are built with a push-pull output.
2. A relay requires less than 1mA rms to maintain the ON state, but the control current could be ten times higher during the turn-on phase. The R-C integrated network consisting of R7 and C14 helps average consumption input current, thus making it possible to apply micropower to control kilowatts.
3. Semiconductors can provide a trouble-free, unlimited lifespan of operation, taking voltage currents that would not exceed the rating. Of course, an ambient temperature and environment are serviceable. A simple protection installed on the output would ensure its survivability. Power devices built with MOSFETs, in general, are much easier to withstand 500% output current surges during a short time than 20% of excessive applied voltage. Three simple and effective protections must be integrated to prevent a disaster. One of them is a high-frequency, high-current Schottky diode (D1) installed in parallel to a load. It is also called a flyback/clamp diode. A connective cable must be considered as a part of the load; hence, it is wise to connect the diode's cathode to the output terminal. Other protection is a combination of a snubbing network, including a capacitor and a resistor (C2 + R1) connected in series with a Transient Voltage Surge [TVS] diode (RV1) connected in parallel to it. Some designers use only the snubbing network, others use only TVS, and others use only the flyback diode. We recommend installing all three protections. The snubbing network alone wouldn't provide sufficient protection against a high-power transient voltage surge.