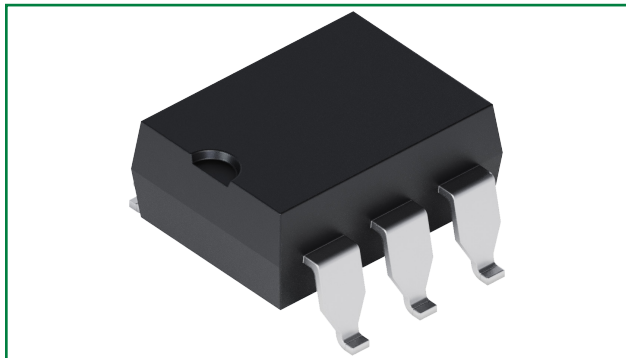


PLA140

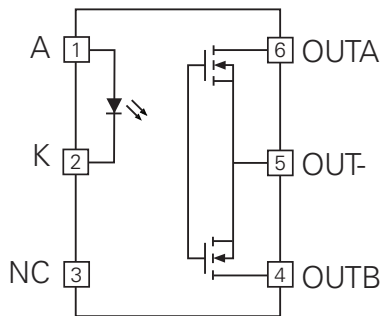
400V, 250 mA 1-Form-A SSR

Key Attributes

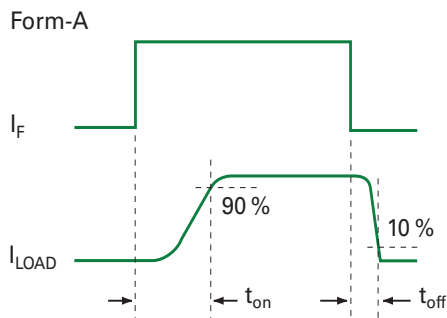
Characteristic	Rating	Unit
Blocking Voltage	400	V _P
Load Current	250	mA _{RMS} /mA _{DC}
On-resistance (max.)	8	Ω
LED Current to Operate	5	mA



Pin Configuration



Switching Characteristics of Normally Open/Closed Device



Description



The PLA140 is a single-pole normally open (1-Form-A) Solid State Relay that uses optically coupled MOSFET technology to provide 3750V_{RMS} of input-to-output isolation.

MOSFET output switches, which use Littelfuse Integrated Circuits' patented OptoMOS architecture, are controlled by a highly efficient infrared LED.

The PLA140's combination of low on-resistance and high load current handling makes it suitable for a variety of industrial applications.

Because Solid State Relays like the PLA140 have no moving parts, they offer faster, bounce-free switching in a more compact surface mount or through hole package than traditional electromechanical relays.

Features

- Low On-Resistance, High Current Handling
- Low Drive Power Requirements
- 3750V_{RMS} Input/Output Isolation
- Greater Reliability than Electromechanical Relays
- VDE Compatible
- FCC Compatible
- Small 6-Pin Package
- No EMI/RFI Generation
- Surface Mount Tape and Reel Version Available

Applications

- Telecommunications
 - Telecomm Switching
 - Hook Switch
- Instrumentation
- Multiplexers
- Data Acquisition
- Electronic Switching
- I/O Subsystems
- Meters (Watt-Hour, Water, Gas)
- Medical Equipment—Patient/Equipment Isolation
- Security
- Industrial Controls
- Automotive

Approvals

- UL 1577 Recognized Component: File E76270
- CSA Certified Component: Certificate # 1175739
- TUV EN 62368-1: Certificate # B 082667 0008

Ordering Information

Part Number	Description
PLA140	6-PIN DIP (50/Tube)
PLA140S	6-Pin Surface Mount (50/Tube)
PLA140STR	6-Pin Surface Mount (1,000/Reel)

Specifications

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Ratings	Units
Blocking Voltage	400	V _P
Reverse Input Voltage	5	V
Input Control Current	50	mA
Peak (10 ms)	1	A
Input Power Dissipation ¹	150	mW
Total Power Dissipation ²	800	
Isolation Voltage, Input to Output	3750	V _{RMS}
Operational Temperature, Ambient	−40 to +85	°C
Storage Temperature	−40 to +125	

¹ Derate linearly 1.33 mW/°C

² Derate output power linearly 6.67 mW/°C

Absolute Maximum Ratings are stress ratings. Stresses in excess of these ratings can cause permanent damage to the device. Functional operation of the device at conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of this data sheet is not implied.

Typical values are characteristic of the device at +25 °C, and are the result of engineering evaluations. They are provided for information purposes only, and are not part of the manufacturing testing requirements.

Electrical Characteristics @ 25°C

Parameter	Conditions	Symbol	Value			Units
			Minimum	Typical	Maximum	

Output Characteristics

Blocking voltage	I _L = 1 μA	V _{DRM}	400	—	—	V _P
Load current:	I _F = 5 mA	I _L	—	—	250	mA _{RMS} /mA _{DC}
Continuous, AC/DC Configuration			—	—	350	
Continuous, DC Configuration		I _{LPK}	—	—	±500	mA _P
Peak	I _F = 5 mA, t = 10 ms					
On-resistance ¹	I _F = 5 mA, I _L = 250 mA	R _{ON}	—	5.5	8	Ω
AC/DC Configuration			—	1.5	3	
DC Configuration	I _F = 5 mA, I _L = 350 mA					
Off-state leakage current	V _L = 400 V _P	I _{LEAK}	—	—	1	μA
Switching speeds:	I _F = 5 mA, V _L = 10 V	t _{on}	—	0.4	3	ms
Turn-on			—	0.19	1	
Turn-off		t _{off}	—	0.19	1	
Output capacitance	I _F = 0 mA, V _L = 50 V, f = 1 MHz	C _{OUT}	—	18	—	pF

Input Characteristics

Input control current to activate	I _L = 250 mA	I _F	—	0.46	5	mA
Input control current to deactivate	—	I _F	0.1	—	—	
Input voltage drop to deactivate	—	V _F	0.8	—	—	V
Input voltage drop	I _F = 5 mA	V _F	0.9	1.36	1.5	
Reverse input current	V _R = 5 V	I _R	—	—	10	μA

Common Characteristics

Capacitance, input to output	V _{IO} = 0 V, f = 1 MHz	C _{IO}	—	3	—	pF
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¹ Measurement taken within 1 second of on-time.

Load Configuration Methods

The diagrams below show load connection methods based on selected application circuit option.

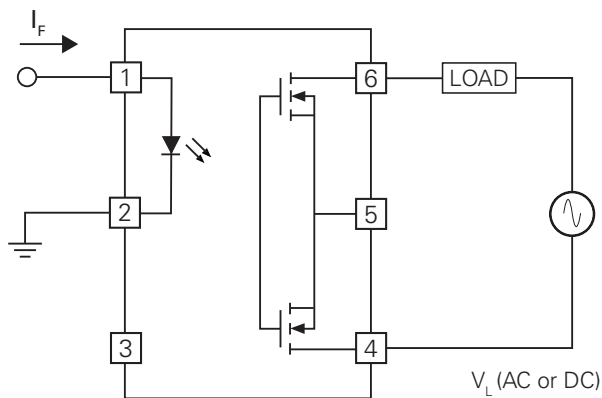


Figure 1. AC/DC, Bidirectional Load Configuration

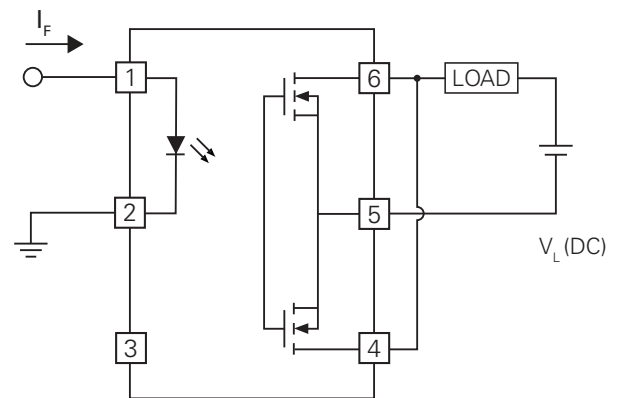
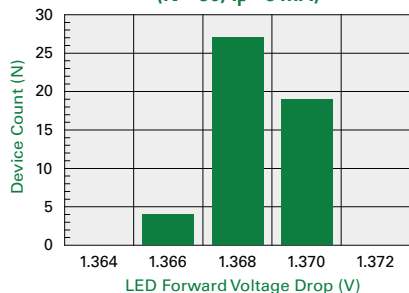
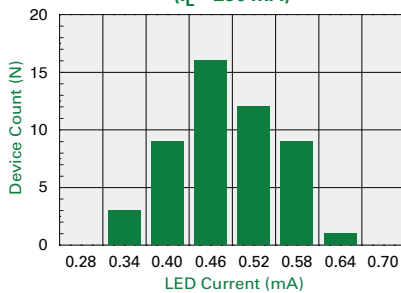
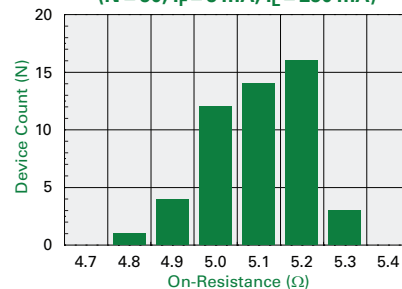
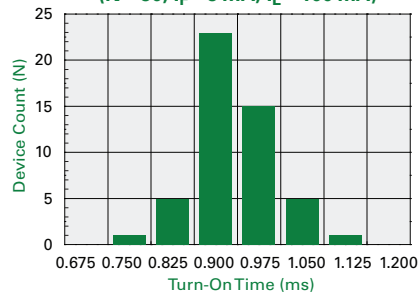
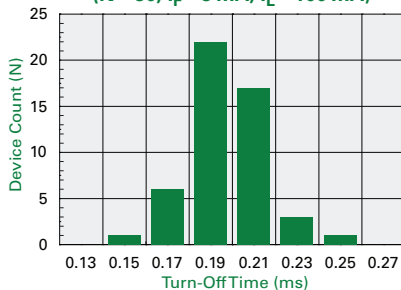
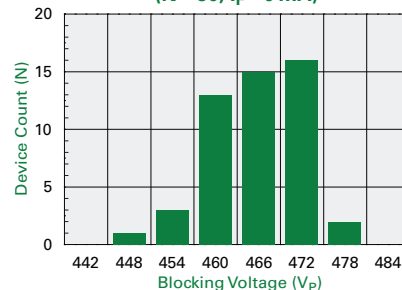
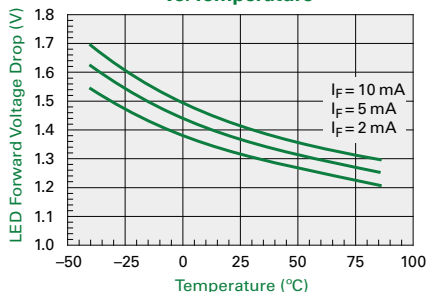
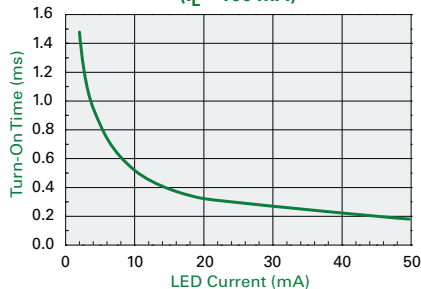
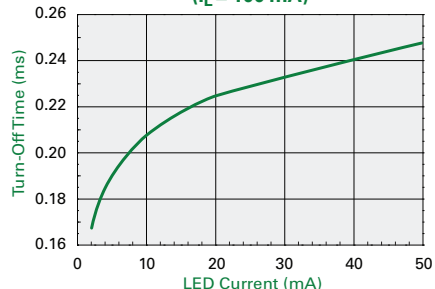
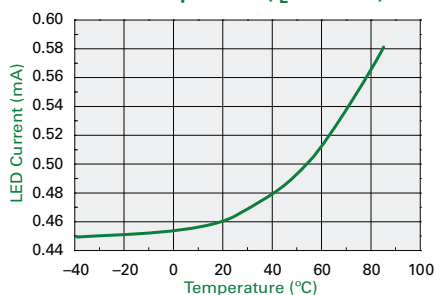
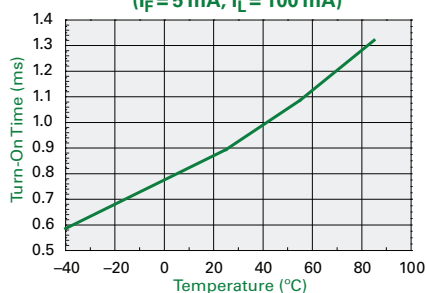
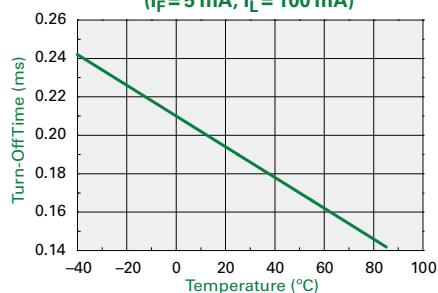


Figure 2. DC, Unidirectional Load Configuration

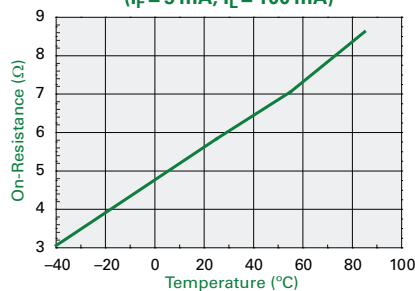
Characteristic Curves

Typical LED Forward Voltage Drop
(N = 50, $I_F = 5$ mA)Typical I_F for Switch Operation
($I_L = 250$ mA)Typical On-Resistance Distribution
(N = 50, $I_F = 5$ mA, $I_L = 250$ mA)Typical Turn-On Time
(N = 50, $I_F = 5$ mA, $I_L = 100$ mA)Typical Turn-Off Time
(N = 50, $I_F = 5$ mA, $I_L = 100$ mA)Typical Blocking Voltage Distribution
(N = 50, $I_F = 0$ mA)Typical LED Forward Voltage Drop
vs. TemperatureTypical Turn-On Time
vs. LED Forward Current
($I_L = 100$ mA)Typical Turn-Off Time
vs. LED Forward Current
($I_L = 100$ mA)Typical I_F for Switch Operation
vs. Temperature ($I_L = 100$ mA)Typical Turn-On Time vs. Temperature
($I_F = 5$ mA, $I_L = 100$ mA)Typical Turn-Off Time vs. Temperature
($I_F = 5$ mA, $I_L = 100$ mA)

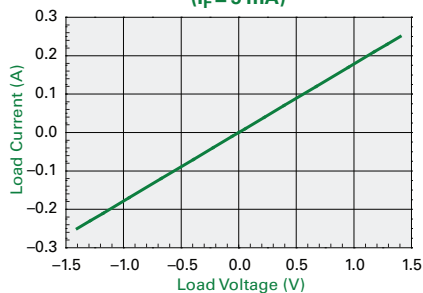
*Unless otherwise noted, data presented in these graphs is typical of device operation at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

Characteristic Curves

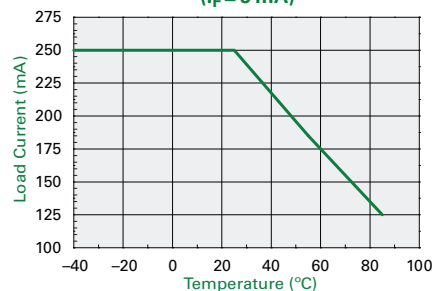
Typical On-Resistance vs. Temperature
AC/DC Configuration
($I_F = 5\text{ mA}$, $I_L = 100\text{ mA}$)



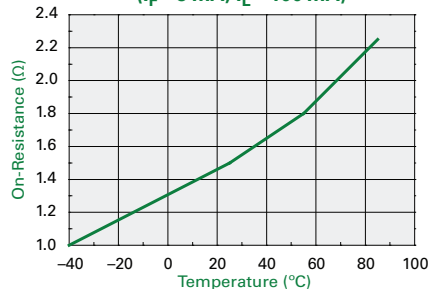
Typical Load Current vs. Load Voltage
AC/DC Configuration
($I_F = 5\text{ mA}$)



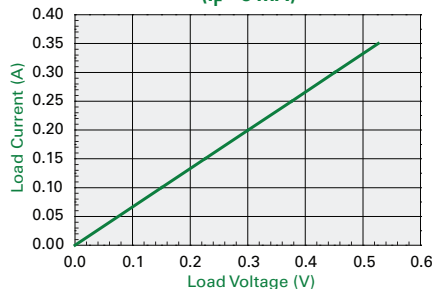
Maximum Load Current vs. Temperature - AC/DC Configuration
($I_F = 5\text{ mA}$)



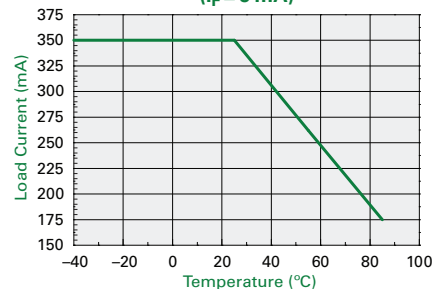
Typical On-Resistance vs. Temperature
DC-Only Configuration
($I_F = 5\text{ mA}$, $I_L = 100\text{ mA}$)



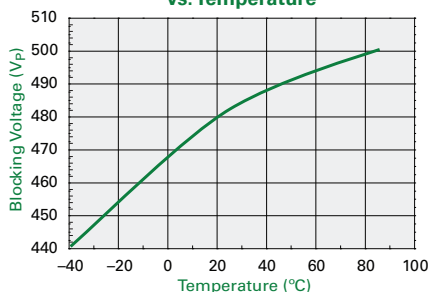
Typical Load Current vs. Load Voltage
DC-Only Configuration
($I_F = 5\text{ mA}$)



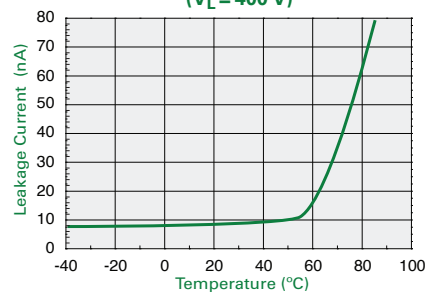
Maximum Load Current vs. Temperature - DC-Only Configuration
($I_F = 5\text{ mA}$)



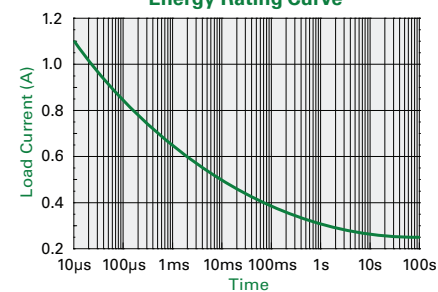
Typical Blocking Voltage vs. Temperature



Typical Leakage vs. Temperature
Measured Across Pins 4&6
($V_L = 400\text{ V}$)



Energy Rating Curve



*Unless otherwise noted, data presented in these graphs is typical of device operation at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

Manufacturing Information

Moisture Sensitivity



All plastic encapsulated semiconductor packages are susceptible to moisture ingress. Littelfuse classifies its plastic encapsulated devices for moisture sensitivity according to the latest version of the joint industry standard, **IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020**, in force at the time of product evaluation. We test all of our products to the maximum conditions set forth in the standard, and guarantee proper operation of our devices when handled according to the limitations and information in that standard as well as to any limitations set forth in the information or standards referenced below.

Failure to adhere to the warnings or limitations as established by the listed specifications could result in reduced product performance, reduction of operable life, and/or reduction of overall reliability.

This product carries a **Moisture Sensitivity Level (MSL)** classification as shown below, and should be handled according to the requirements of the latest version of the joint industry standard **IPC/JEDEC J-STD-033**.

Device	Moisture Sensitivity Level (MSL) Classification
PLA140S	MSL 1

ESD Sensitivity



This product is ESD Sensitive, and should be handled according to the industry standard **JESD-625**.

Soldering Profile

Provided in the table below is the **IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020** Classification Temperature (T_C) and the maximum dwell time ($T_C - 5^\circ\text{C}$). The Classification Temperature sets the Maximum Body Temperature allowed for these devices during reflow soldering processes.

Device	Classification Temperature (T_C)	Dwell Time (T_P)	Max Reflow Cycles
PLA140S	250°C	30 seconds	3

For through-hole devices, the maximum pin temperature and maximum dwell time through all solder waves is provided in the table below. Dwell time is the interval beginning when the pins are initially immersed into the solder wave until they exit the solder wave. For multiple waves, the dwell time is from entering the first wave until exiting the last wave. During this time, pin temperatures must not exceed the maximum temperature given in the table below. Body temperature of the device must not exceed the limit shown in the table below at any time during the soldering process.

Device	Maximum Pin Temperature	Maximum Body Temperature	Maximum Dwell Time	Wave Cycles
PLA140	260°C	250°C	10 seconds*	1

*Total cumulative duration of all waves.

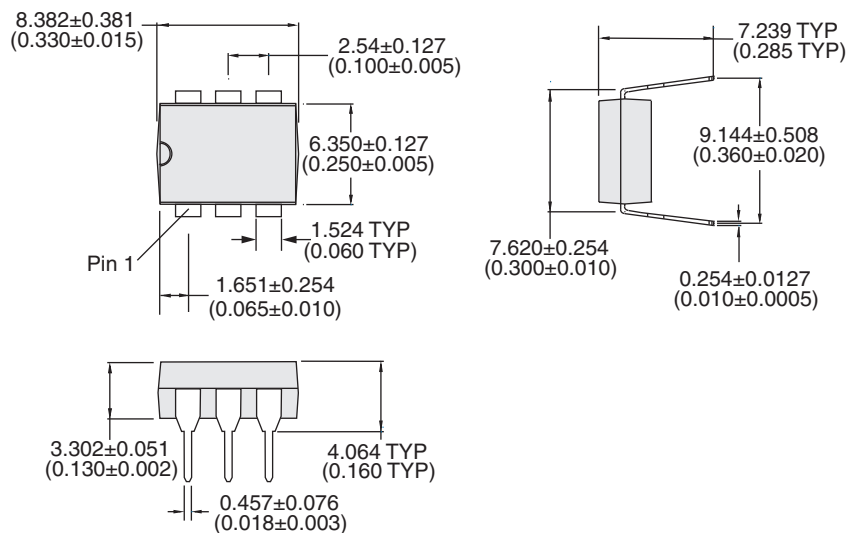
Board Wash

Littelfuse recommends the use of no-clean flux formulations. Board washing to reduce, or remove flux residue following the solder reflow process is acceptable, provided proper precautions are taken to prevent damage to the device. These precautions include, but are not limited to: Using a low pressure wash and providing a follow-up bake cycle sufficient to remove any moisture trapped within the device, due to the washing process. Due to the variability of the wash parameters used to clean the board, determination of the bake temperature and duration necessary to remove the moisture trapped within the package is the responsibility of the user (assembler). Cleaning, or drying methods that employ ultrasonic energy may damage the device and should not be used. Additionally, the device must not be exposed to halide flux or solvents.

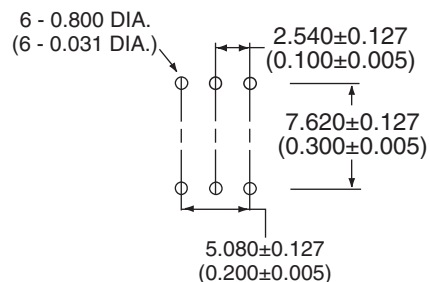


Mechanical Dimensions

LCA110



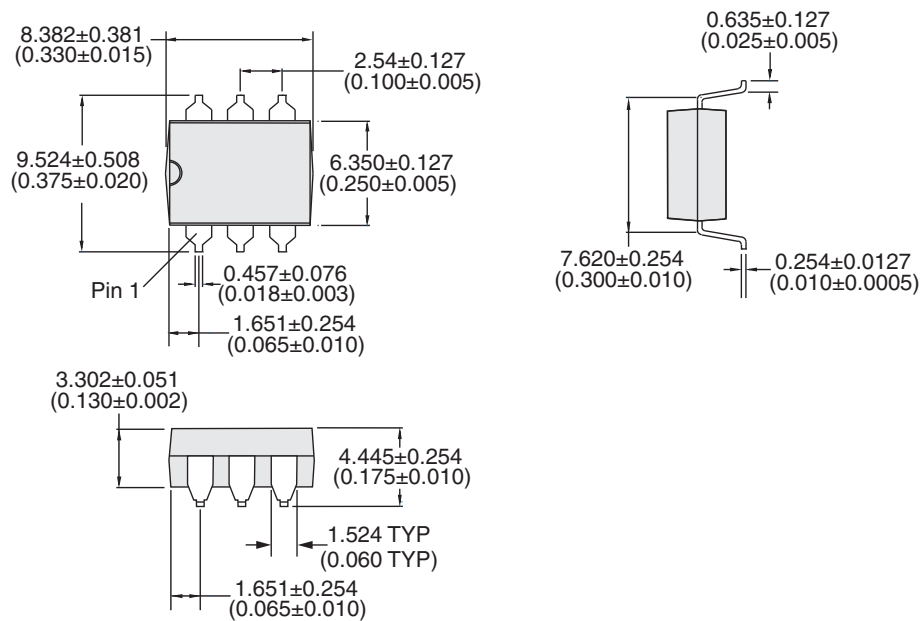
PCB Hole Pattern



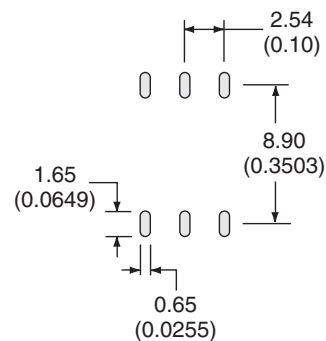
Controlling dimension: inches

Dimensions
mm
(inches)

LCA110



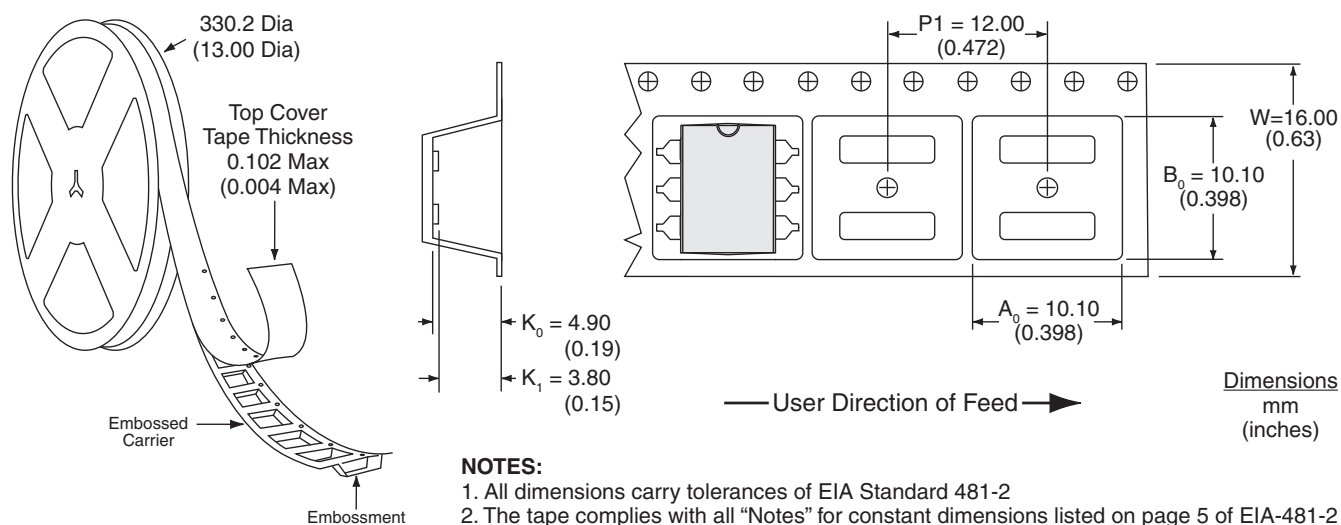
PCB Land Pattern



Controlling dimension: inches

Dimensions
mm
(inches)

LCA110 Tape and Reel Packaging



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