LBA716 60V, 1A Dual Single-Pole Relays:
Integrated Circuits Division 1-Form-A (NO) \& 1-Form-B (NC)

| Parameter | Rating | Units |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Blocking Voltage | 60 | V |
| Load Current | 1 | $\mathrm{~A}_{\mathrm{rms}} / \mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{DC}}$ |
| On-Resistance (max) | 0.4 | $\Omega$ |

## Features

- $3750 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {rms }}$ Input/Output Isolation
- Low Drive Power Requirements
- No EMI/RFI Generation
- Small 8-Pin Package
- Flammability Rating UL 94 V-0
- Surface Mount Version
- Tape \& Reel available


## Applications

- Telecommunications
- Instrumentation
- Multiplexers
- Data Acquisition
- Electronic Switching
- I/O Subsystems
- Utility Meters (gas, oil, electric and water)
- Medical Equipment-Patient/Equipment Isolation
- Security
- Industrial Controls


## Description

LBA716 is a $60 \mathrm{~V}, 1 \mathrm{~A}, 0.4 \Omega$ dual Solid State Relay integrating independent normally open (1-Form-A) and normally closed (1-Form-B) relays into a single package. It features a superior combination of low on-resistance and enhanced peak load current (5A max.) handling capability.

## Approvals

- UL Recognized Component: File \# E76270
- CSA Certified Component: Certificate \# 1175739
- TUV EN 62368-1: Certificate \# B 0826670008


## Ordering Information

| Part \# | Description |
| :--- | :--- |
| LBA716 | 8-Pin DIP (50/Tube) |
| LBA716S | 8-Pin Surface Mount (50/Tube) |
| LBA716STR | 8-Pin Surface Mount (1000/Reel) |

Switching Characteristics of Normally Open Devices


Switching Characteristics of Normally Closed Devices

(e3)

Absolute Maximum Ratings @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

| Parameter | Ratings | Units |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Blocking Voltage | 60 | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{p}}$ |
| Reverse Input Voltage | 5 | V |
| Input Control Current | 50 | mA |
| Peak (10ms) | 1 | A |
| Input Power Dissipation ${ }^{1}$ | 150 | mW |
| Total Power Dissipation ${ }^{2}$ | 800 | mW |
| Isolation Voltage, Input to Output | 3750 | $\mathrm{~V}_{\text {rms }}$ |
| Operational Temperature, Ambient | -40 to +85 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage Temperature | -40 to +125 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

${ }^{1}$ Derate linearly $1.33 \mathrm{~mW} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
2 Derate output power linearly $6.67 \mathrm{~mW} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

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 $+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, 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 @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

| Parameter | Conditions | Symbol | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Characteristics: Form-A (Normally Open) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blocking Voltage | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{L}}=1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {DRM }}$ | 60 | - | - | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{P}}$ |
| Load Current |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Continuous | - | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{L}}$ | - | - | 1 | $\mathrm{A}_{\text {rms }} / A_{\text {dc }}$ |
| Peak | $\mathrm{t} \leq 10 \mathrm{~ms}$ | L LPK | - | - | $\pm 5$ | $\mathrm{A}_{P}$ |
| On-Resistance | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{L}}=1 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\mathrm{R}_{\text {ON }}$ | - | 0.21 | 0.4 | $\Omega$ |
| Off-State Leakage Current | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{L}}=60 \mathrm{~V}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {LEAK }}$ | - | - | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Output Capacitance | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=0 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}=50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{MHz}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{\text {OUT }}$ | - | 105 | - | pF |
| Switching Speeds |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Turn-On | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=5 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \mathrm{~V}$ | $t_{\text {on }}$ | - | 0.7 | 5 | ms |
| Turn-Off |  | $\mathrm{t}_{\text {off }}$ | - | 0.09 | 5 |  |
| Input Control Current to Activate | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{L}}=1 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | - | - | 2 | mA |
| Input Control Current to Deactivate | - | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | 0.1 | - | - | mA |
| Characteristics: Form-B (Normally Closed) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Load Current |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Continuous | - | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{L}}$ | - | - | 0.5 | $\mathrm{A}_{\text {rms }} / A_{D C}$ |
| Peak | $\mathrm{t} \leq 10 \mathrm{~ms}$ | L LPK | - | - | $\pm 1.2$ | $\mathrm{A}_{P}$ |
| On-Resistance | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.5 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\mathrm{R}_{\text {ON }}$ | - | 1.63 | 2 | $\Omega$ |
| Off-State Leakage Current | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{L}}=60 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=5 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {LEAK }}$ | - | - | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Output Capacitance | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=2 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}=50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{MHz}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{\text {OUT }}$ | - | 280 | - | pF |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Turn-On | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=5 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \mathrm{~V}$ | $t_{\text {on }}$ | - | 0.58 | 5 | ms |
| Turn-Off |  | $\mathrm{t}_{\text {off }}$ | - | 0.76 | 5 |  |
| Input Control Current to Activate | - | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {F }}$ | - | - | 2 | mA |
| Input Control Current to Deactivate | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.5 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | 0.1 | - | - | mA |
| Common Characteristics: Form-A and Form-B |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Input Voltage Drop | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=5 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $V_{F}$ | 0.9 | 1.36 | 1.5 | V |
| Reverse Input Current | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}=5 \mathrm{~V}$ | $I_{\text {R }}$ | - | - | 10 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Capacitance, Input to Output | $\mathrm{V}_{10}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{MHz}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{10}$ | - | 3 | - | pF |

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## Form-A RELAY PERFORMANCE DATA*



Form-A
Typical $I_{F}$ for Switch Operation $\left(\mathrm{N}=50, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{L}}=200 \mathrm{~mA}\right)$


Form-A
Typical $I_{F}$ for Switch Operation vs. Temperature


Form-A
Typical Turn-On Time vs. Temperature


Form-A
Typical Turn-On Time $\left(\mathrm{N}=50, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=5 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{L}}=100 \mathrm{~mA}\right)$


Form-A
Typical On-Resistance


Form-A
Typical Turn-On Time vs. LED Forward Current $\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{L}}=100 \mathrm{~mA}\right)$


Form-A
Typical Turn-Off Time vs. Temperature


Form-A
Typical Turn-Off Time


Form-A
Typical Blocking Voltage ( $\mathrm{N}=50$ )


Form-A
Typical Turn-Off Time vs. LED Forward Current


Form-A
Typical On-Resistance (AC) vs. Temperature $\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{L}}=500 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=5 \mathrm{~mA}\right)$

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

Form-A RELAY PERFORMANCE DATA*


Form-A
Typical Leakage vs. Temperature Measured Across Pins 5 \& 6

Form-A



## Form-B RELAY PERFORMANCE DATA*


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

Form-B RELAY PERFORMANCE DATA*

Form-B
Typical $I_{F}$ for Switch Operation vs. Temperature
$\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{L}}=100 \mathrm{~mA}\right)$


Form-B
Typical Turn-On Time
vs. Temperature


Form-B
Typical Load Voltage vs. Load Current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=0 \mathrm{~mA}$ )


Form-B
Typical Turn-On Time vs. LED Forward Current


Form-B
Typical Turn-Off Time
vs. Temperature
$\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{L}}=100 \mathrm{~mA}\right)$


Form-B
Maximum Load Current vs. Temperature $\left(I_{F}=0 \mathrm{~mA}\right)$


Form-B
Typical Turn-Off Time vs. LED Forward Current


Form-B
Typical On-Resistance vs. Temperature
$\left(I_{F}=0 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{L}}=100 \mathrm{~mA}\right)$


Form-B
Typical Blocking Voltage
vs. Temperature
$\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=5 \mathrm{~mA}\right)$


Form-B

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

## Manufacturing Information

Moisture Sensitivity


All plastic encapsulated semiconductor packages are susceptible to moisture ingression. IXYS Integrated Circuits 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 |
| :---: | :---: |
| LBA716S | 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 ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{C}}$ ) and the maximum total dwell time ( $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{P}}$ ) in all reflow processes that the body temperature of these surface mount devices may be $\left(\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{C}}-5\right)^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or greater. The device's body temperature must not exceed the Classification Temperature at any time during reflow soldering processes.

| Device | Classification Temperature ( $T_{\mathrm{c}}$ ) | Dwell Time ( $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{p}}$ ) | Max Reflow Cycles |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LBA716S | $250^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LBA716 | $260^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $250^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 10 seconds* | 1 |

*Total cumulative duration of all waves.

## Board Wash

IXYS Integrated Circuits 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

## LBA716



PCB Hole Pattern

$\frac{\text { Dimensions }}{\mathrm{mm}}$

LBA716S


PCB Land Pattern


$$
\frac{\text { Dimensions }}{\mathrm{mm}} \text { (inches) }
$$

## LBA716STR Tape \& Reel



## NOTES:

1. Dimensions carry tolerances of EIA Standard 481-2
2. Tape complies with all "Notes" for constant dimensions listed on page 5 of EIA-481-2
3. Controlling dimension: mm

For additional information please visit our website at: https://www.ixysic.com

Disclaimer Notice - Information furnished is believed to be accurate and reliable. However, users should independently evaluate the suitability of and test each product selected for their own applications. Littelfuse products are not designed for, and may not be used in, all applications.


[^0]:    *NOTE: If both poles operate simultaneously, then load current must be derated so as not to exceed the package power dissipation value.

