Introduction – Solid-State Relays TI Precision Labs – Solid-State Relay (SSR) Portfolio

Prepared and presented by Rishika Patel

Agenda

- What is a solid state relay?
- Galvanic isolation
- How solid state relays work
- Existing relay technologies
- TI's isolation technologies
- Types of solid state relays
- Solid state relay portfolio
- Applications



What is a solid state relay?

Function

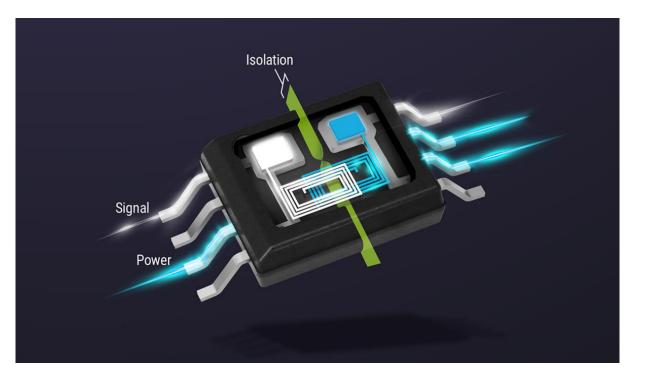
• A SSR is a device that turns another switch on or off to control a load

Features

- "Solid-state" means no moving parts
- Isolation barrier separates the low voltage system from the high voltage system for user safety

Significance

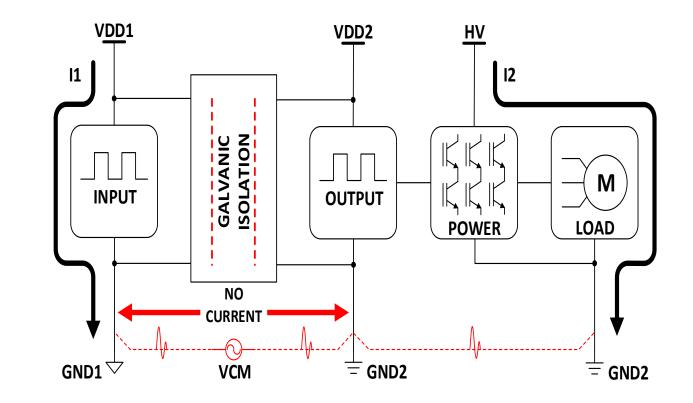
 Decreases the probability of high voltage injuries from a device failure or short circuit





Galvanic isolation

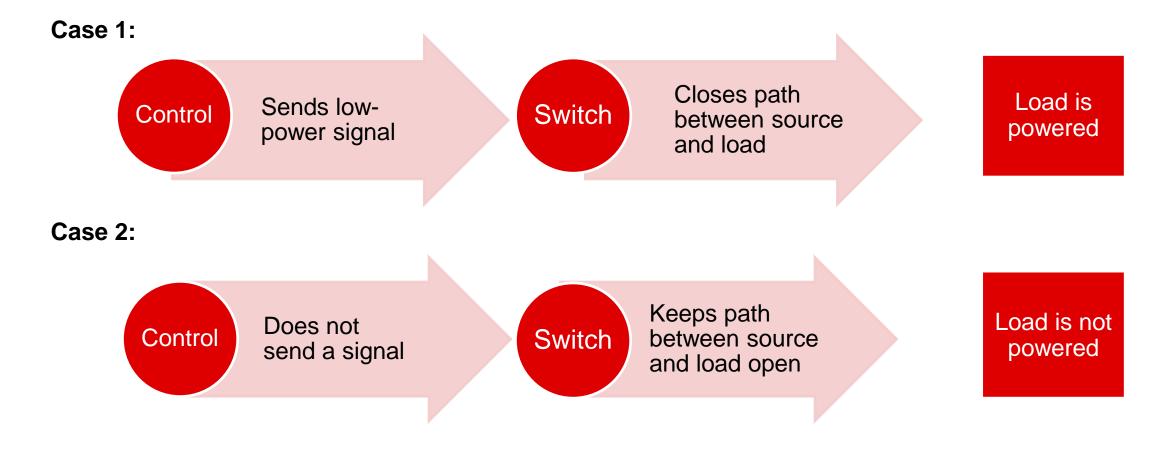
- Isolation barrier
 - Electrical divide between two circuit domains
 - Prevents direct current (DC) and unwanted alternating current (AC) flow between two systems
- Increased operator protection
- Better reliability for signal sensing and communication
- Satisfies isolation standards
 - UL-Underwriters Laboratories-1577
 - VDE-Verband Deautscher
 Electrotechniker-0884-17





How solid state relays work

- A SSR is typically made of 2 components: a controller and a switch/FET (field effect transistor)
- A controller's low voltage signal switches on and off a load



Existing relay technology

Mechanical relays/contactors

Photo/optical relays

Insulating Tape

Damage to detector die through Heating or Electrical Overstress (EOS)

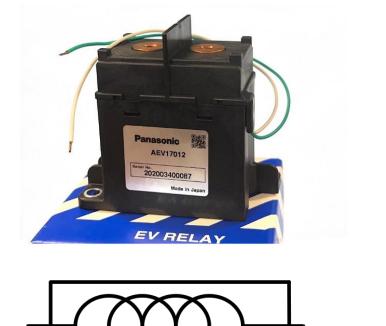
High Voltage/Current/Power

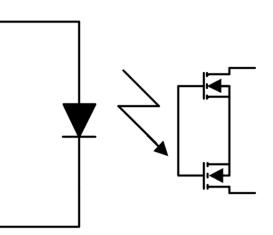
Event on one side of the isolator

LED

Detector Die

Silicone



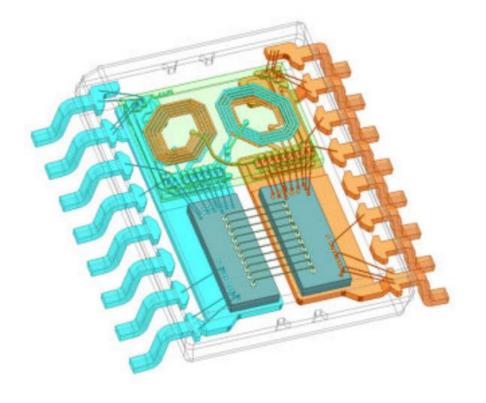






Tl's isolation technology

Magnetic transformers



Wire bond HV Capacitor Top Electrode ILDn ILDn Capacitor Top Electrode

Capacitive isolation

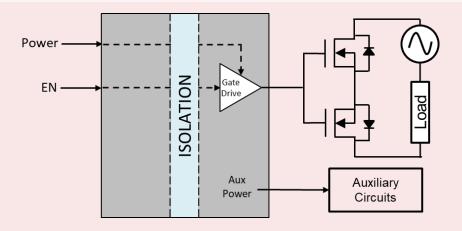


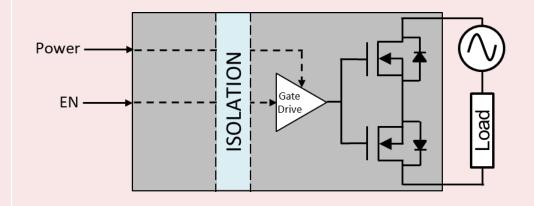
Existing technology vs. TI's isolation technology

	Electromechanical relay	Photo / Optical	TI's magnetic transformer	TI's capacitive isolation
Insulation material	Air, gas, or Epoxy	Epoxy or Polyimide	Laminate or Polyimide	Silicon dioxide (SiO ₂)
Dielectric strength (1sec)	~1 V _{RMS} / μm ~20 V _{RMS} / μm	~20 V _{RMS} / μm ~300 V _{RMS} / μm	~300 V _{RMS} / μm	~500 V _{RMS} / µm
Advantages	Low resistance High power transfer	Low-EMI emissions	High speed (µs) High power transfer	High speed (µs) Low power consumed
Disadvantages	Slow speed (ms) Mechanical wear, vibration/magnetic immunity	Photodegradation and partial discharge (PD) Limited power transfer	IC design to limit EMI	IC design to limit EMI Limited power transfer
Operating ambient temp.	-40C to 85C	-40C to 85C	-40 C to 125 C	-40 C to 125 C



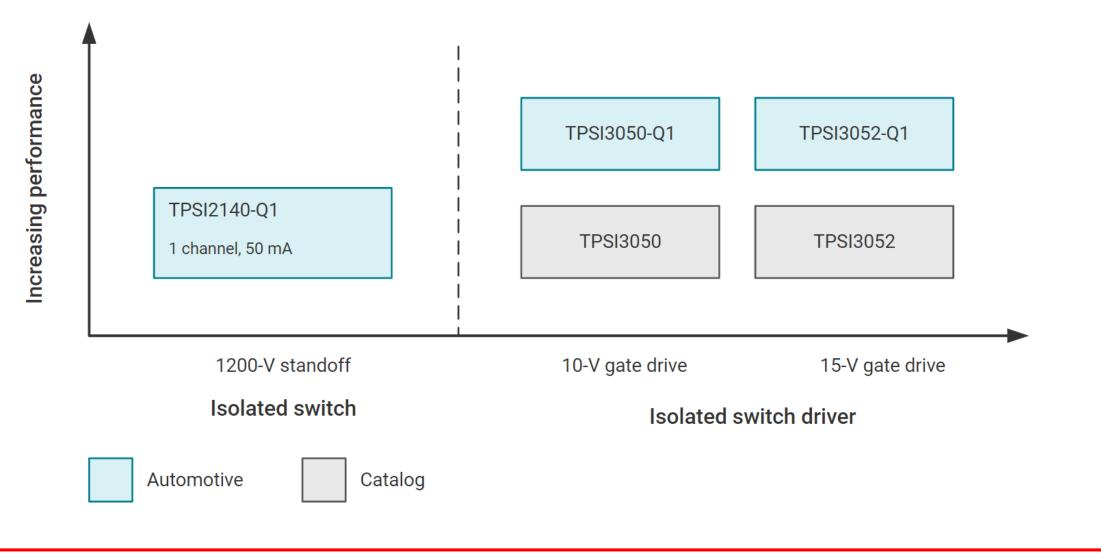
Types of solid state relays







Solid state relay portfolio





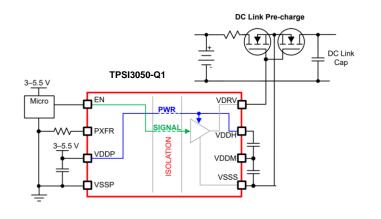
TPSI305x-Q1 and TPSI2140-Q1

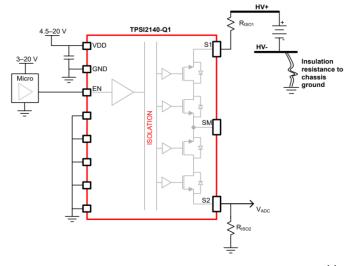
TPSI305x-Q1

- When TPSI305x-Q1 is powered, capacitors on the secondary side charge up to 10 V (TPSI3050-Q1) or 15V (TPSI3052-Q1)
- When the MCU sends a high enable signal, VDRV drives the load up to 10 V or 15 V
- Isolated power supply from VDDH/VDDM pins for external circuitry

TPSI2140-Q1

- When TPSI2140-Q1 is powered & the MCU sends a high enable signal, the FET switches close, allowing a path between the source & load
- Includes avalanche rated MOSFETs that endure high potential screening & sustain 2 mA of current during avalanche condition







Automotive & industrial applications



HEV/EV

- Onboard chargers
- Traction inverters
- DC link capacitors
- DC/DC converters



Grid infrastructures

- Energy storage systems
- Solar inverters

- SSRs are used for insulation monitoring & high voltage monitoring
 - Helps ensure high voltage battery terminals are insulated from protective earth to provide safer environments for users
 - Maintain system components in a sufficient working condition
- Pre-charging capacitors
 - Allows current to slowly charge up DC link capacitor



To find more solid state relay technical resources and search products, visit **ti.com/SSR**.

