

Automotive PLED Unidirectional Series (PLEDxUx-A)



**Description**

Automotive PLED Unidirectional Series (PLEDxUx-A) open LED protectors provide a switching electronic shunt path around a single LED that fails as an open circuit. This ensures the remaining string of LEDs will continue to function even though a single LED in the string has failed open. It also provides reverse battery or reverse power polarity protection.

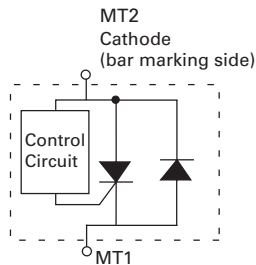
This series is designed for automotive applications such as automotive car head lamp, tail lamp, LED indicator protection, aircraft runway lighting and other applications need high reliability requirements.

Compatible with one, two and three watt LEDs that have a nominal 3V forward characteristic.

**Agency Approvals**

Agency	Agency File Number
	E133083

**Schematic Symbol**



**Features & Benefits**

- AEC-Q101 Qualified and PPAP Capable
- Fast switching
- Reverse Battery/Power Protection
- Automatically resets after power cycle
- Available in standard DO-214AA package
- Compatible with industrial lighting environments
- IEC-61000-4-2 ESD 30kV (Air), 30kV (Contact)
- ESD protection of data lines in accordance with IEC 61000-4-2 (IEC801-2)
- Compatible with PWM frequencies up to 10 kHz
- RoHS compliant and halogen-free

**Electrical Characteristics** (All parameters are measured at  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted)

Part Number	Marking	$V_{DRM}$	$V_s$	$I_H$	$I_s$	$I_T@V_T$	$V_T$	$I_F@V_F$	$V_F$	$I_o^1$	Critical rate of rise dV/dt
		@ $I_{DRM}=5\mu\text{A}$	@ $100\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$	mAmps	mAmps	Amps	Volts	Amps	Volts	Amps	
		Volts	Volts	Max	Max	Max	Max	Max	Max	Min	
PLED6US-A	AL6U	6	27	30	50	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	250V/ $\mu\text{s}$
PLED9US-A	AL9U	9	30	30	50	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	250V/ $\mu\text{s}$
PLED13US-A	AL13U	13	44	30	50	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	250V/ $\mu\text{s}$
PLED18US-A	AL18U	18	55	30	50	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	250V/ $\mu\text{s}$
PLED35US-A	AL35U	35	83	30	50	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	250V/ $\mu\text{s}$

note:

1.  $I_o$  - Operation current tested @ aluminium boards, ambient temp  $85^\circ\text{C}$

### Thermal Considerations

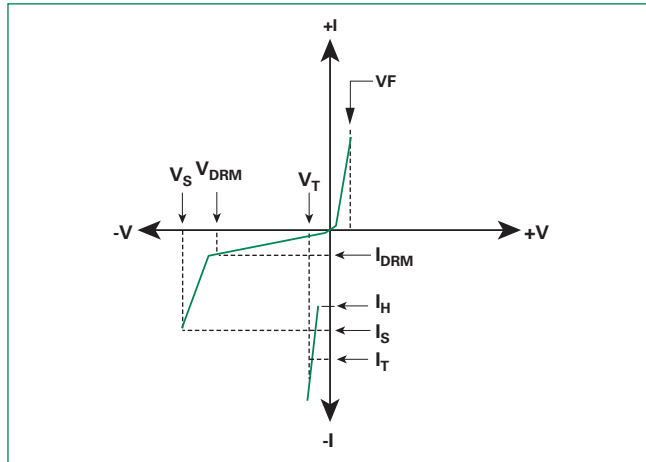
Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$T_J$	Operating Junction Temperature Range	-55 to +150	°C
$T_S$	Storage Temperature Range	-65 to +150	°C
$R_{\theta JA}$	Thermal Resistance: Junction to Ambient	DO-214AA: 125 <sup>1</sup> DO-214AA: 40 <sup>2</sup>	°C/W

Notes:

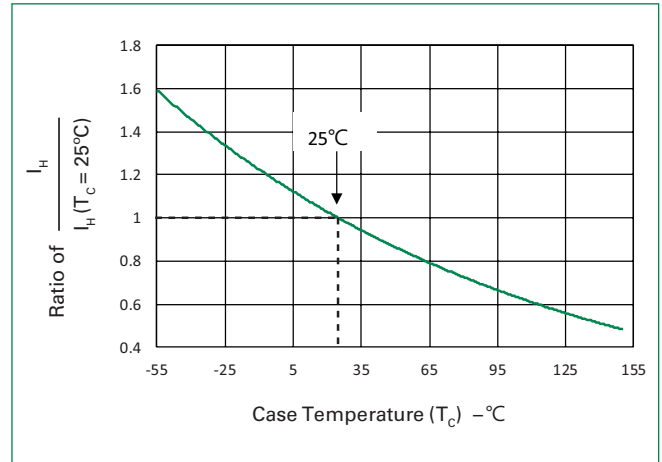
- Standard FR-4 PCB with Copper Pads (Recommended Size)
- Aluminium PCB

Thickness: 1.6mm  
 Grade: 1-2 W/mK Thermal Conductivity  
 Trace thickness: 2 oz  
 Insulation layer thickness: 215 µm  
 Solder Pad Dimensions: 2.0mm x 2.8mm (Recommended Size)

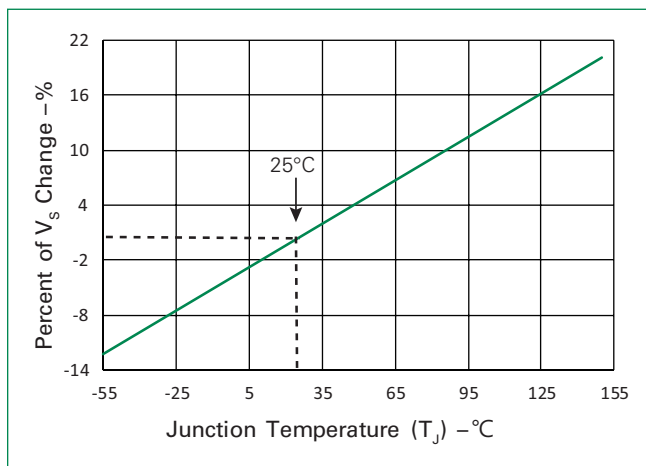
### V-I Characteristics



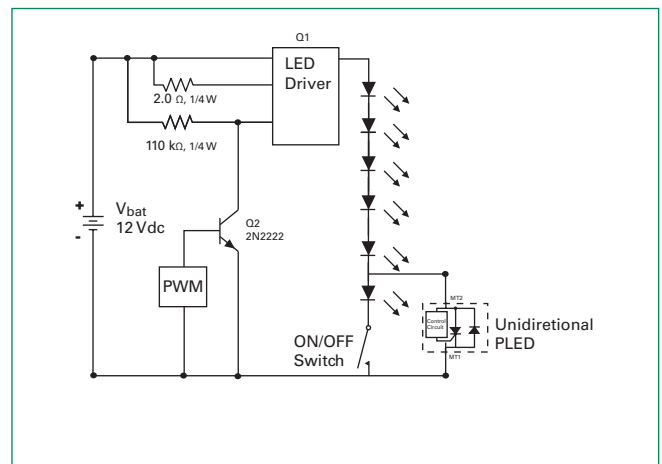
### Normalized DC Holding Current vs. Case Temperature



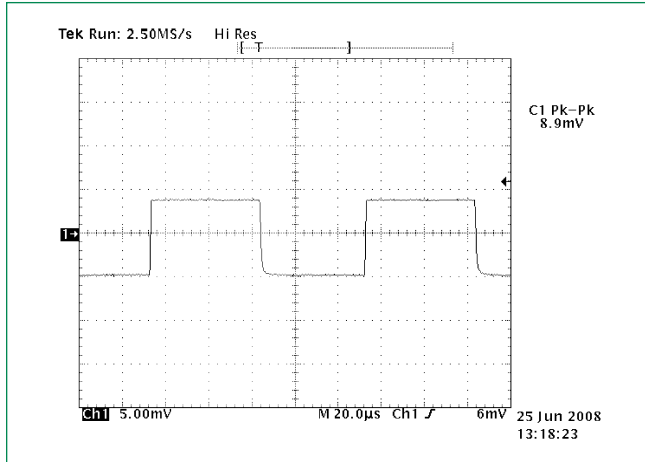
### Normalized VS Change vs. Junction Temperature



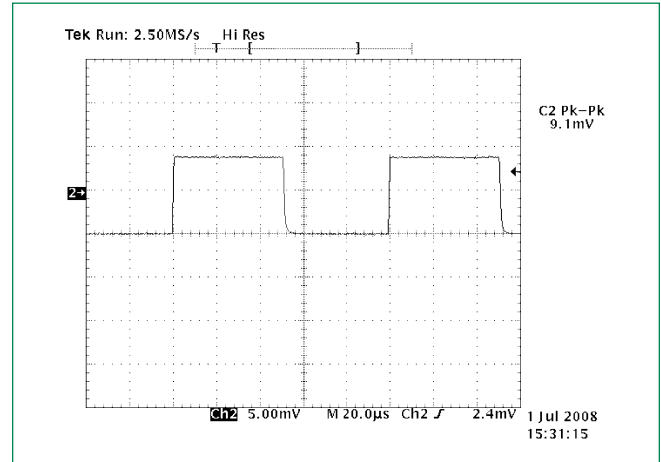
### LED Interference Test Circuit



### 6 LEDs in Series 50% Duty Cycle 10kHz

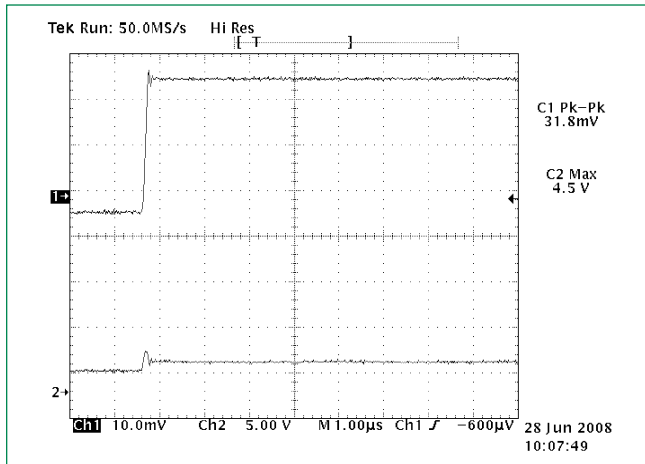


### 5 LEDs and 1 PLED in Series 50% Duty Cycle 10kHz



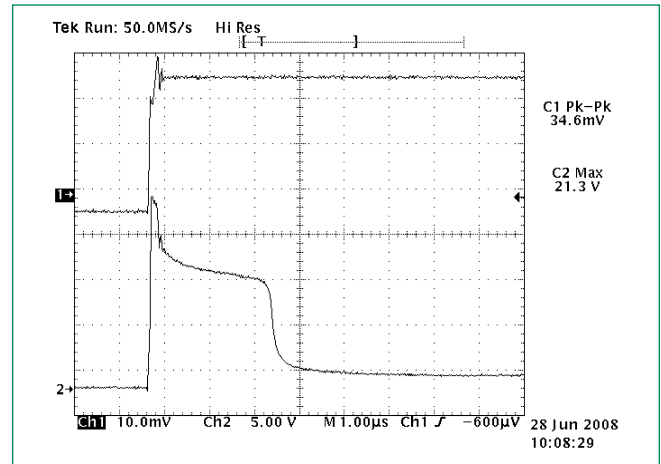
Note: These two graphs show the current magnitude through the LED string with and without the PLED included. There is no noticeable effect on the LED current magnitude when the PLED is included in the circuit as compared to the LED current magnitude when the PLED is not in the circuit. (The conversion factor for the test measurement in the graphs above is 10mA/mV for the Pearson coil measurement, therefore, the current magnitude in the first figure is 10mA\*8.9 = 89mA, while the second figure is 91mA.)

### PLED in the Off-State 10kHz



Channel 1: current through LEDs (318 mA)  
 Channel 2: voltage across PLED component (4.5 V)

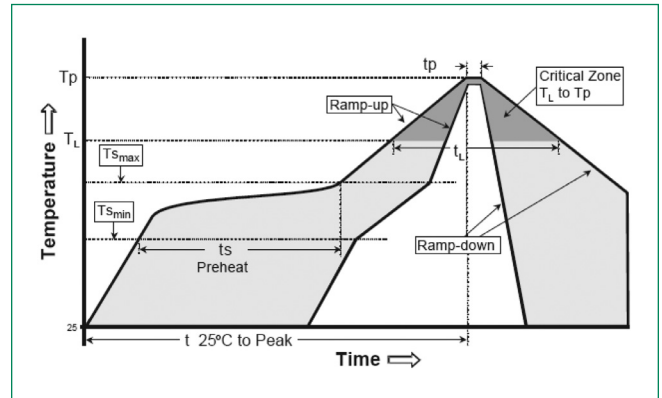
### PLED component zeners and then turns fully on 10kHz



Channel 1: current through LEDs (346 mA) and PLED component once it is fully turned on 2.5 µsec later  
 Channel 2: voltage across PLED component (21.3 V before PLED crowbars with 2 V drop)

### Soldering Parameters

Reflow Condition		Pb – Free assembly
Pre Heat	- Temperature Min ( $T_{s(min)}$ )	150°C
	- Temperature Max ( $T_{s(max)}$ )	200°C
	- Time (min to max) ( $t_s$ )	60 – 180 secs
Average ramp up rate (Liquidus Temp ( $T_L$ ) to peak)		3°C/second max
$T_{s(max)}$ to $T_L$ - Ramp-up Rate		3°C/second max
Reflow	- Temperature ( $T_L$ ) (Liquidus)	217°C
	- Temperature ( $t_L$ )	60 – 150 seconds
Peak Temperature ( $T_p$ )		260 <sup>+0/-5</sup> °C
Time within 5°C of actual peak Temperature ( $t_p$ )		30 seconds
Ramp-down Rate		6°C/second max
Time 25°C to peak Temperature ( $T_p$ )		8 minutes max
Do not exceed		260°C



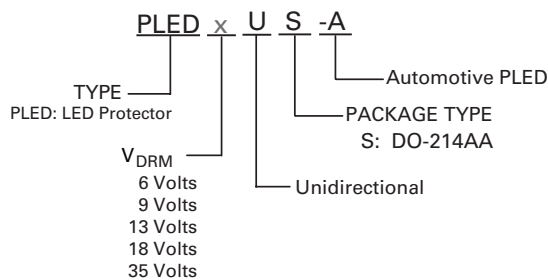
### Physical Specifications

<b>Terminal Material</b>	Copper Alloy
<b>Terminal Finish</b>	100% Matte Tin Plated
<b>Body Material</b>	UL recognized compound meeting flammability classification V-0

### Environmental Specifications

<b>High Temp Voltage Blocking</b>	80% Rated $V_{DRM}$ ( $V_{DC}$ Peak) +150°C, 1008 hrs. MIL-STD-750 (Method 1040) JEDEC, JESD22-A-101
<b>Temp Cycling</b>	-55°C to +150°C, 15 min. dwell, 1000 cycles. MIL-STD-750 (Method 1051) EIA/JEDEC, JESD22-A104
<b>Biased Temp &amp; Humidity</b>	80% Rated $V_{DRM}$ (+85°C) 85%RH, 504 up to 1008 hrs. EIA/JEDEC, JESD22-A-101
<b>Unbiased Highly Accelerated Stress Test</b>	+130°C, 85%RH, 2atm, 96hrs. JESD22A-118
<b>Resistance to Solder Heat</b>	+260°C, 10 secs. MIL-STD-750 (Method 2031)
<b>Moisture Sensitivity Level</b>	85%RH, +85°C, 168 hrs., 3 reflow cycles (+260°C Peak). JEDEC-J-STD-020, Level 1

### Part Numbering System



### Part Marking System

