## Pickering Series 109

## Micro-SIL ${ }^{\oplus}$ SIL/SIP Reed Relays

## Including coaxial types Up to 20 Watts switching

## Features

- SoftCenter ${ }^{\circledR}$ construction (see adjacent diagram)
- Highest quality instrumentation grade switches
- 1 Form A and 2 Form A (energise to make)
- 1 Form B (energise to break)
- 1 Form C (changeover)
- 1 Form A Coaxial 50 Ohms impedance (energise to make)
- 1 Form A Coaxial 75 Ohms impedance (energise to make)
- Insulation resistance greater than $10^{12} \Omega$
- 3,5 and 12 Volt coils with or without internal diode

The mu-metal packaged Series 109 and 109RF, and the plastic packaged Series 109P, are magnetically screened single-in-line reed relays that stack on 0.15 inches $x 0.6$ inches pitch. The adjacent column gives further details of the device types available.
These relays require little more than half the board area of the more usual $0.2 \times 0.8$ inch devices, this allows around 80 percent more relays onto your board. These are the ideal choice for high density applications such as A.T.E. switching matrices or where very little board area is available.
Mu-metal, due to its high permeability and low magnetic remanence is used to provide magnetic screening. This eliminates problems that would otherwise occur due to magnetic interaction. Interaction is usually measured as a percentage increase in the voltage required to operate a relay when two additional relays, stacked one each side, are themselves operated. An unscreened device mounted on this pitch would have an interaction figure of around 40 percent. Relays of this size without magnetic screening would therefore be totally unsuitable for applications where dense packing is required. Pickering Series 109 and 109RF have a typical interaction figure of 1 percent. Series 109P and 109PH have a typical figure of 3 percent.
Two types of Form A (energize to make) switches are available, a general purpose switch (switch no.1) and a vacuum sputtered ruthenium switch (switch no.2) which is ideal for low level or "cold" switching applications. 5 volt coils normally have a resistance of 500 ohms and 12 volt coils are 1000 ohms. A sensitive single pole 5 volt device with a 1000 ohms coil is also available. Internal back E.M.F. clamping diodes are an option for all types. The small size of these relays often makes it possible to increase the functionality of existing designs without increasing the size of printed circuit boards.


## Device Types

Series 1091 Form A, 2 Form A, 1 Form B, 1 Form C
Similar in construction to the Pickering Series 107 and Series 108. These patented devices are encapsulated in mu-metal cans using very high resistivity resins.
Series 109RF Coaxial 1 Form A
Coaxial relays in mu-metal cans. They are available with a characteristic impedance of either 50 or 75 ohms. For R.F. up to 2 GHz , telecoms, video or high speed digital switching up to $500 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}$.
Series 109P 1 Form A
The electrical specification and dimensions are identical to the 1 Form A Series 109. They are encapsulated using the same resins within a plastic package which features an internal mumetal magnetic screen.

## Typical Pickering SoftCenter ${ }^{\circledR}$ Construction



Series 109 switch ratings - The contact ratings for each switch type are shown below:

| Switch <br> No | Switch <br> form | Power rating | Max. <br> switch <br> current | Max. <br> carry <br> current | Max. <br> switching <br> volts | Life expectancy <br> ops typical <br> (see Note ${ }^{1}$ below) | Operate time <br> inc bounce <br> (max) | Release <br> time | Special <br> features |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | A | $15 \mathrm{~W}(5 \mathrm{~L}$ Version) <br> 20 W (Other) | 1.0 A | 1.2 A | 200 | $10^{9}$ | 0.5 ms | 0.2 ms | General purpose |
| 2 | A or B | 10 W | 0.5 A | 1.2 A | 200 | $10^{9}$ | 0.5 ms | 0.2 ms | Low level |
| 3 | C | 3 W | 0.1 A | 0.1 A | 30 | $10^{7}$ | 0.75 ms | 0.5 ms | Change over |

Switch no. 2 is particularly good for switching low currents and/or voltages. It is the ideal switch forA.T.E. systems where cold switching techniques are often used. Where higher power levels are involved, switch no. 1 is more suitable.
Operating voltages

| Coil voltage - nominal | Must operate voltage - maximum at $\mathbf{2 5}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Must release voltage - minimum at $\mathbf{2 5}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 V | 2.25 V | 0.3 V |
| 5 V | 3.75 V | 0.5 V |
| 12 V | 9 V | 1.2 V |

## Coil data and type numbers

| Device type | Package Style | Type Number | Coil <br> (V) | Coil resistance | Max. contact resistance (initial) | Insulation resistance (minimum) |  | Capacitance (typical) (see Note ${ }^{2}$ below) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Switch to coil | Across switch | Closed switch to coil | Across open switch |
| 1 Form A <br> General Purpose Switch No. 1 | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 109-1-A-5 / 1 D \\ & 109-1-A-5 L / 1 D \\ & 109-1-A-12 / 1 D \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ 5 \\ 12 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 500 \Omega \\ 1000 \Omega \\ 1000 \Omega \end{gathered}$ | $0.15 \Omega$ | $10^{12} \Omega$ | $10^{12} \Omega$ | 2.5 pF | 0.1 pF |
| 1 Form A <br> Low Level <br> Switch No. 2 | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 109-1-\mathrm{A}-3 / 2 \mathrm{D} \\ & 109-1-\mathrm{A}-5 / 2 \mathrm{D} \\ & 109-1-\mathrm{A}-5 \mathrm{~L} / 2 \mathrm{D} \\ & 109-1-\mathrm{A}-12 / 2 \mathrm{D} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 12 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 330 \Omega \\ 500 \Omega \\ 1000 \Omega \\ 1000 \Omega \end{gathered}$ | $0.12 \Omega$ | $10^{12} \Omega$ | $10^{12} \Omega$ | 2.5 pF | 0.1 pF |
| 1 Form B Low Level Switch No. 2 | 2 | 109-1-B-5/2D | 5 | $750 \Omega$ | $0.12 \Omega$ | $10^{12} \Omega$ | $10^{12} \Omega$ | 2.5 pF | 0.1 pF |
| 1 Form C (change-over) Switch No. 3 | 5 | $\begin{aligned} & 109-1-C-3 / 3 D \\ & 109-1-C-5 / 3 D \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \Omega \\ & 150 \Omega \end{aligned}$ | $0.25 \Omega$ | $10^{12} \Omega$ | $10^{11} \Omega$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { See } \\ & \text { Note }^{3} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { See } \\ & \text { Note }^{3} \end{aligned}$ |
| 2 Form A <br> Switch No. 2 | 3 | $\begin{aligned} & 109-2-A-3 / 2 D \\ & 109-2-A-5 / 2 D \\ & 109-2-A-12 / 2 D \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ 5 \\ 12 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \Omega \\ & 375 \Omega \\ & 750 \Omega \end{aligned}$ | $0.14 \Omega$ | $10^{12} \Omega$ | $10^{12} \Omega$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { See } \\ & \text { Note }^{3} \end{aligned}$ | See Note ${ }^{3}$ |
| $50 \Omega$ Coaxial <br> Switch No. 1 | 4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 109RF50-1-A-5/1D } \\ & \text { 109RF50-1-A-12/1D } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ 12 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 375 \Omega \\ & 600 \Omega \end{aligned}$ | $0.15 \Omega$ | $10^{12} \Omega$ | $10^{12} \Omega$ | 2.5 pF | 0.1 pF |
| $50 \Omega$ Coaxial Switch No. 2 | 4 | 109RF50-1-A-3/2D 109RF50-1-A-5/2D 109RF50-1-A-12/2D | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ 5 \\ 12 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \Omega \\ & 375 \Omega \\ & 600 \Omega \end{aligned}$ | $0.12 \Omega$ | $10^{12} \Omega$ | $10^{12} \Omega$ | 2.5 pF | 0.1 pF |
| $75 \Omega$ Coaxial <br> Switch No. 1 | 4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 109RF75-1-A-5/1D } \\ & \text { 109RF75-1-A-12/1D } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ 12 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 375 \Omega \\ & 600 \Omega \end{aligned}$ | $0.15 \Omega$ | $10^{12} \Omega$ | $10^{12} \Omega$ | 2.5 pF | 0.1 pF |
| $75 \Omega$ Coaxial <br> Switch No. 2 | 4 | 109RF75-1-A-5/2D 109RF75-1-A-12/2D | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ 12 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 375 \Omega \\ & 600 \Omega \end{aligned}$ | $0.12 \Omega$ | $10^{12} \Omega$ | $10^{12} \Omega$ | 2.5 pF | 0.1 pF |
| 1 Form A <br> Switch No. 1 | 6 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 109P-1-A-5/1D } \\ & \text { 109P-1-A-5L/1D } \\ & \text { 109P-1-A-12/1D } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ 5 \\ 12 \end{gathered}$ | $500 \Omega$ $1000 \Omega$ $1000 \Omega$ | $0.15 \Omega$ | $10^{12} \Omega$ | $10^{12} \Omega$ | 2.5 pF | 0.1 pF |
| 1 Form A <br> Switch No. 2 | 6 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 109P-1-A-3/2D } \\ & \text { 109P-1-A-5/2D } \\ & \text { 109P-1-A-5L/2D } \\ & \text { 109P-1-A-12/2D } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 12 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 250 \Omega \\ 500 \Omega \\ 1000 \Omega \\ 1000 \Omega \end{gathered}$ | $0.12 \Omega$ | $10^{12} \Omega$ | $10^{12} \Omega$ | 2.5 pF | 0.1 pF |

When an internal diode is required, the suffix D is added to the partnumber as shown in the table.

## Environmental specification

Standard operating temperature range: -20 to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
Note: The upper temperature limit can be extended to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ if the coil drive voltage is increased to accommodate the resistance/temperature coefficient of the copper coil winding. This is approximately $0.4 \%$ per ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. This means that at $125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ the coil drive voltage will need to be increased by approximately $40 \times 0.4=16 \%$ to maintain the required magnetic drive level.
Please contact sales@pickeringrelay.com for assistance.
Vibration: Maximum 20 G
Shock: Maximum 50 G

## Note ${ }^{1}$ Life expectancy

The life of a reed relay depends upon the switch load and end of life criteria. For example, for an 'end of life' contact resistance specification of $1 \Omega$, switching low loads ( 10 V at 10 mA resistive) or when 'cold' switching, typical life is approx $1 \times 10^{9} \mathrm{ops}$. At the maximum load (resistive), typical life is $1 \times 10^{7}$ ops. In the event of abusive conditions, e.g. high currents due to capacitive inrushes, this figure reduces considerably. Pickering will be pleased to perform life testing with any particular load condition.

## Note ${ }^{2}$ Capacitance across open switch

The capacitance across the open switch was measured with other connections guarded

## Note ${ }^{3}$ Capacitance values

The value will depend upon on the mode of connection/guarding of unused terminals. Please contact technical sales for details.

## Help

If you need any technical advice or other help, for example, any special tests that you would like carried out, please do not hesitate to contact our Technical Sales Department. We will always be pleased to discuss Pickering relays with you. email: techsales@pickeringrelay.com

## Main contact:

UK Headquarters: email: sales@pickeringrelay.com | Tel. +44 1255428141

## Worldwide contacts:

USA: email: ussales@pickeringtest.com | Tel. +1 7818971710
Germany: email: desales@pickeringtest.com | Tel. +49 89125953160
China: email: johnson@tomtech.cn | Tel. 075583745452
For a full list of agents and representatives visit: pickeringrelay.com/agents
 Reed Relays FM 29036

Pin Configuration and Dimensional Data
Dimensions in Inches (Millimeters in brackets)


Important: Where the optional internal diode is fitted or for all Form B types, the correct coil polarity must be observed, as shown by the + symbol on the schematics.

## 3D Models: Interactive models of the complete range of Pickering relay products can be downloaded from the web site.

## Order Code

109 RF 50-1 - A-5L/2D Series RF (Omit if RF not required) RF Impedance $50 \Omega$ or $75 \Omega$ (Omit if not RF) -
Number of reeds
Switch form
Coil voltage
'L' - Special 1000, 5 V coil
(Form A Types only. Not RF - Omit 'L' if not required)
Switch number ( 1,2 or 3 See table adjacent)
Diode if fitted (Omit if not required)

## Alternative pin configurations

Alternative pin configurations are available, for example, 1 FormA relays with pins on 0.1 inches ( 2.54 mm ) pitch to enable insertion into standard SIL sockets. Please contact our technical sales office for further information.

Please ask us for a FREE evaluation sample.

