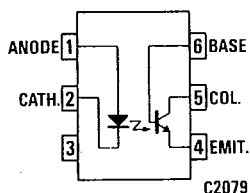
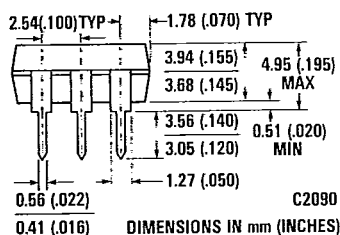
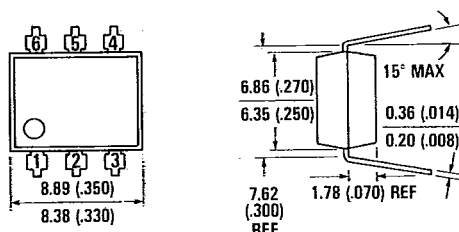


T-41-83

**GENERAL
INSTRUMENT****HIGH-VOLTAGE VDE APPROVED
PHOTOTRANSISTOR OPTOCOUPERS**

Optocouplers

**H11D1/1Z
H11D2/2Z
H11D3/3Z****PACKAGE DIMENSIONS**

Equivalent Circuit

DESCRIPTION

The H11DX is a phototransistor-type optically coupled isolator. An infrared emitting diode manufactured from specially grown gallium arsenide is selectively coupled with an NPN silicon phototransistor. The device is supplied in a standard plastic six-pin dual-in-line package.

FEATURES

- High voltage
H11D1-D2, $BV_{CE} = 300\text{ V}$
H11D3, $BV_{CE} = 200\text{ V}$
- High isolation voltage
5300 VAC RMS — 5 seconds
7500 VAC PEAK — 5 seconds
- Minimum current transfer ratio of
H11D1, H11D2, H11D3—20%
- Underwriters Laboratory (UL) recognized
File #E50151

APPLICATIONS

- Power supply regulators
- Digital logic inputs
- Microprocessor inputs
- Appliance sensor systems
- Industrial controls

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Unless Otherwise Specified)**TOTAL PACKAGE**

Storage temperature	-55°C to 150°C
Operating temperature	-55°C to 100°C
Lead temperature (Soldering, 10 sec)	260°C
Total package power dissipation at 25°C (LED plus detector)	260 mW
Derate linearly from 25°C	$3.5\text{ mW}/^\circ\text{C}$

INPUT DIODE

Forward DC current	60 mA
Reverse voltage	6 V
Peak forward current ($1\mu\text{s}$ pulse, 300 pps)	3.0 A
Power dissipation 25°C ambient	100 mW
Derate linearly from 25°C	$1.8\text{ mW}/^\circ\text{C}$

OUTPUT TRANSISTOR

Power dissipation at 25°C	300 mW
Derate linearly from 25°C	$4.0\text{ mW}/^\circ\text{C}$

	H11D1-D2	H11D3
V_{CE}	300 V	200 V
V_{CB}	300 V	200 V
V_{EC}	6 V	.6 V
Collector current (continuous)	100 mA	100 mA

H11D1/1Z H11D2/2Z H11D3/3Z**T-41-83****ELECTRO-OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Unless Otherwise Specified)

TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS							
	CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS
DC	Current Transfer Ratio, collector to emitter H11D1, H11D2, H11D3	CTR	20 10			% %	$I_F = 10\text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 10\text{V}$ $R_{BE} = 1\text{ meg}$
	Saturation voltage	$V_{CE(SAT)}$		0.1	.40	V	$I_F = 10\text{ mA}; I_C = 0.5\text{mA}$ $R_{BE} = 1\text{ meg}$
SWITCHING TIMES	Non-saturated Turn-on Turn-off time	t_{on} t_{off}		5 5		μs μs	$V_{CE} = 10\text{V}, I_{CE} = 2\text{mA}$, $R_L = 100\Omega$
ISOLATION	Isolation Voltage	$*V_{ISO}$	5300			V_{ACRMS}	Relative humidity $\leq 50\%$ $I_{I-O} \leq 10\text{ }\mu\text{A}$, 5 seconds
		$*V_{ISO}$	7500			$V_{AC\text{ PEAK}}$	Relative humidity $\leq 50\%$ $I_{I-O} \leq 10\text{ }\mu\text{A}$, 5 seconds
	Isolation resistance Isolation capacitance	R_{ISO} C_{ISO}	10^{11}	0.5		ohms pF	$V_{I-O} = 500\text{ VDC}$ $f = 1\text{ MHz}$

*Additional specification for General Instrument devices.

INDIVIDUAL COMPONENT CHARACTERISTICS							
	CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS
INPUT DIODE	Forward voltage	V_F		1.1	1.50	V	$I_F = 10\text{ mA}$
	Forward voltage temp. coefficient			-1.8		mV/ $^\circ\text{C}$	
	Reverse breakdown voltage	V_R	3.0	25		V	$I_R = 10\text{ }\mu\text{A}$
	Junction capacitance	C_J		50 65		pF pF	$V_F = 0\text{ V}, f = 1\text{ MHz}$ $V_F = 1\text{ V}, f = 1\text{ MHz}$
	Reverse leakage current	I_R		0.35	10	μA	$V_R = 3.0\text{ V}$
OUTPUT TRANSISTOR	Breakdown voltage Collector to emitter H11D1, H11D2, H11D3	BV_{CER}	300 200			V V	$I_C = 1\text{ mA}; I_F = 0$, $R_{BE} = 1\text{ meg}$
	Collector to base H11D1, H11D2, H11D3	BV_{CBO}	300 200			V V	$I_C = 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}; I_F = 0$
	Emitter to base	BV_{EBO}	5	7		V	$I_E = 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}, I_F = 0$
	Leakage current Collector to emitter H11D1, H11D2,	I_{CER}			100 250	nA μA	$R_{BE} = 1\text{ meg}$, $V_{CE} = 200\text{V}; I_F = 0; T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{CE} = 200\text{V}; I_F = 0; T_A = 100^\circ\text{C}$
	H11D3	I_{CER}			100 250	nA μA	$V_{CE} = 100\text{V}; I_F = 0; T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{CE} = 100\text{V}; I_F = 0; T_A = 100^\circ\text{C}$

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

T-41-83

Optocouplers

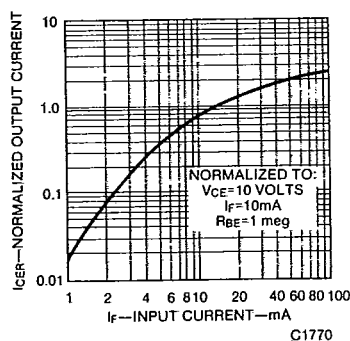


Fig. 1. Output Current vs. Input Current

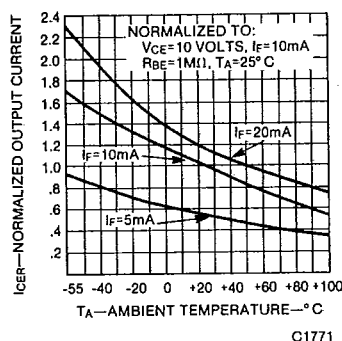


Fig. 2. Output Current vs. Temperature

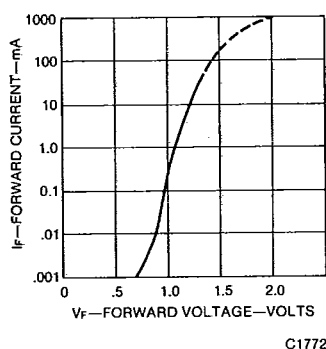


Fig. 3. Input Characteristics

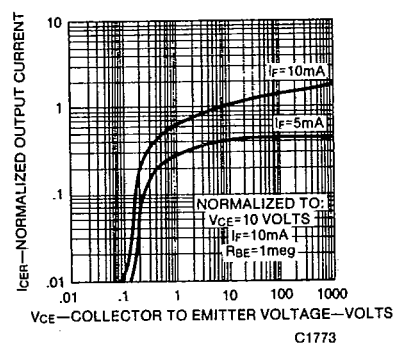


Fig. 4. Output Characteristics

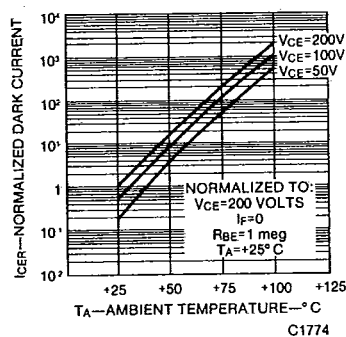


Fig. 5. Normalized Dark Current vs. Temperature

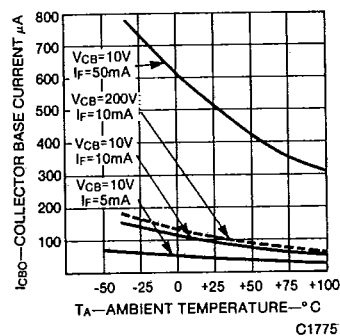


Fig. 6. Collector Base Current vs. Temperature