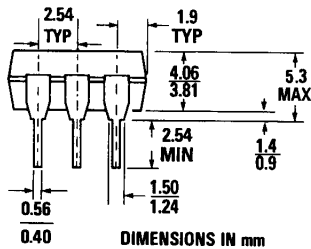
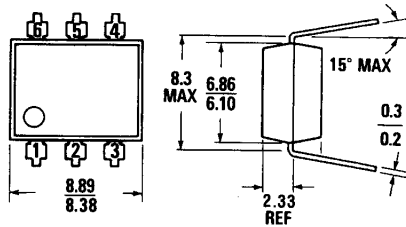
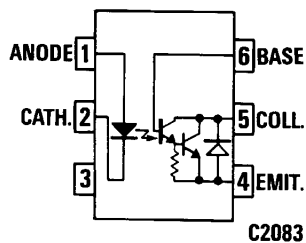


**PACKAGE DIMENSIONS**



DIMENSIONS IN mm  
PACKAGE CODE K

ST1603A



C2083

Equivalent Circuit

**DESCRIPTION**

The H11G1 and H11G2 are the photodarlington-type optically coupled optoisolators. Both devices have a gallium arsenide infrared emitting diode coupled with a silicon darlington connected phototransistor which has an integral base-emitter resistor to optimize elevated temperature characteristics.

**FEATURES**

- High  $BV_{CEO}$   
Minimum 100V for H11G1  
Minimum 80V for H11G2
- High sensitivity to low input current—Minimum 500 percent CTR at  $I_F=1$  mA
- Low leakage current at elevated temperature (maximum 100  $\mu$ A at 80°C).
- Underwriters Laboratory (UL) recognized File #E90700

**APPLICATIONS**

- CMOS logic interface
- Telephone ring detector
- Low input TTL interface
- Power supply isolation
- Replace pulse transformer

**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

**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 mW/°C
Isolation voltage	7500 VAC PEAK

**INPUT DIODE**

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

**OUTPUT TRANSISTOR**

Power dissipation @ 25°C	200 mW
Derate linearly from 25°C	2.67 mW/°C
Collector to emitter voltage	
H11G1	100 V
H11G2	80 V



## HIGH VOLTAGE PHOTODARLINGTON OPTOCOUPERS

### ELECTRO-OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS (25°C Temperature Unless Otherwise Specified)

<b>INDIVIDUAL COMPONENT CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS
<b>INPUT DIODE</b>						
Forward voltage	$V_f$		1.3	1.50	V	$I_f = 10 \text{ mA}$
Forward voltage temp. coefficient	$\frac{\Delta V_f}{\Delta T_A}$	-1.8		mV/°C		
Reverse breakdown voltage	$BV_R$	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	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_R = 3.0 \text{ V}$
<b>OUTPUT DARLINGTON</b>						
Breakdown voltage						
Collector to emitter H11G1	$BV_{CEO}$	100			V	$I_C = 1.0 \text{ mA}; I_f = 0$
H11G2		80			V	
Collector to base H11G1	$BV_{CBO}$	100			V	$I_C = 100 \text{ } \mu\text{A}$
H11G2		80			V	
Emitter to base	$BV_{EBO}$	7	10		V	$I_E = 100 \text{ } \mu\text{A}, I_f = 0$
Leakage current						
Collector to emitter H11G1	$I_{CEO}$			100	nA	$V_{CE} = 80 \text{ V}, I_f = 0$
H11G2				100	nA	$V_{CE} = 60 \text{ V}, I_f = 0$
H11G1				100	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{CE} = 80 \text{ V}, I_f = 0,$ $T_A = 80^\circ\text{C}$
H11G2				100	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{CE} = 60 \text{ V}, I_f = 0,$ $T_A = 80^\circ\text{C}$

<b>TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
DC CHARACTERISTICS	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS
Current Transfer Ratio, collector to emitter H11G1/2	CTR	1000			%	$I_f = 10 \text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 1 \text{ V}$
H11G1/2		500			%	$I_f = 1 \text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$
Saturation voltage	$V_{CE(SAT)}$		0.85	1.0	V	$I_f = 16 \text{ mA}; I_C = 50 \text{ mA}$
			0.75	1.0	V	$I_f = 1 \text{ mA}; I_C = 1 \text{ mA}$

<b>TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
CHARACTERISTICS	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS
<b>SWITCHING TIMES</b>						
Turn-on time	$t_{on}$		5		$\mu\text{s}$	$R_L = 100\Omega; I_f = 10 \text{ mA}$
Turn-off time	$t_{off}$		100		$\mu\text{s}$	$V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$ Pulse width $\leq 300 \text{ } \mu\text{sec},$ $f \leq 30 \text{ Hz}$

**TYPICAL ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTIC CURVES**

(25°C Free Air Temperature Unless Otherwise Specified) (Cont'd)

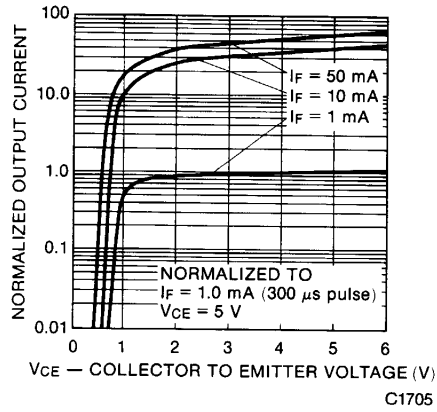


Fig. 3. Output Characteristics

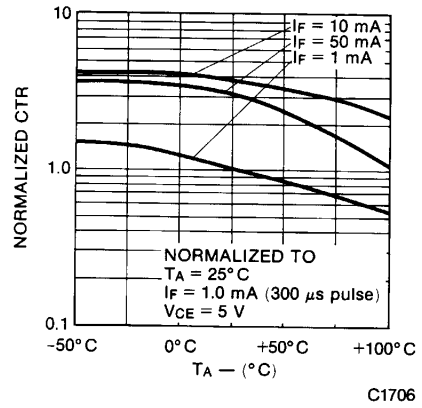


Fig. 4. Normalized CTR vs. Temperature

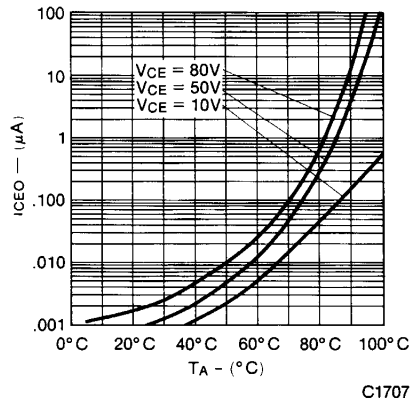


Fig. 5. Dark Current vs. Temperature

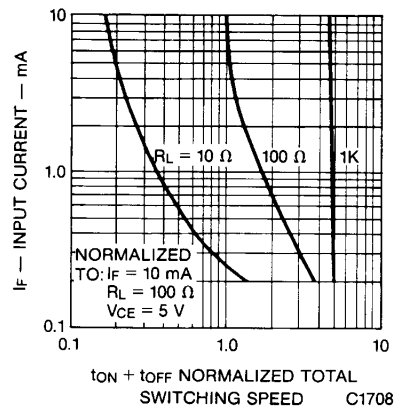


Fig. 6. Switching Speed

**TYPICAL ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTIC CURVES**

(25°C Free Air Temperature Unless Otherwise Specified) (Cont'd)

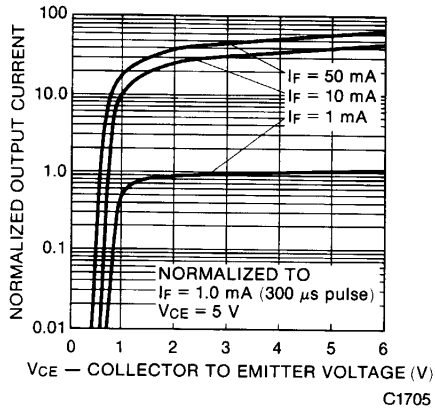


Fig. 3. Output Characteristics

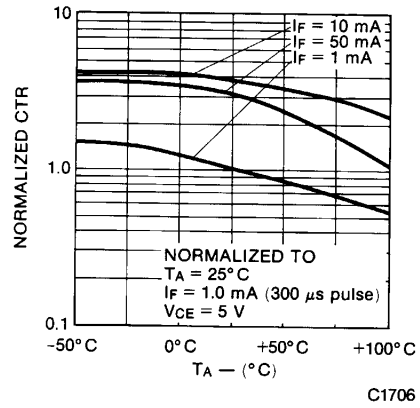


Fig. 4. Normalized CTR vs. Temperature

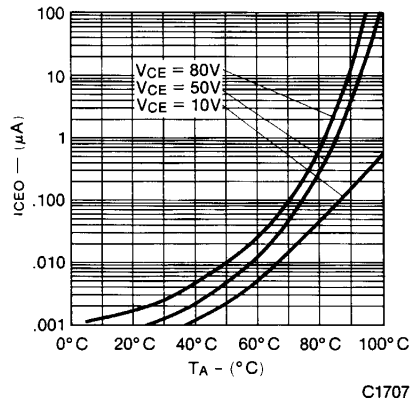


Fig. 5. Dark Current vs. Temperature

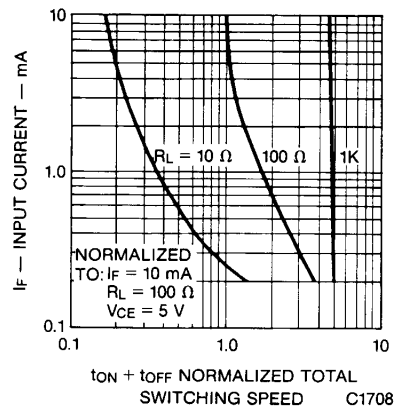


Fig. 6. Switching Speed