



勝特力材料 886-3-5753170  
 勝特力电子(上海) 86-21-54151736  
 勝特力电子(深圳) 86-755-83298787  
 Http://www.100y.com.tw

# H11B1/H11B2/H11B3

## Photodarlington Optocoupler

### FEATURES

- **CTR Minimum at  $I_F = 1.0$  mA**  
**H11B1, 500%**  
**H11B2, 200%**  
**H11B3, 100%**
- **Isolation Test Voltage, 5300  $V_{RMS}$**
- **Coupling Capacitance, 0.5 pF**
- **Underwriters Lab File #E52744**
- **VDE Approval #0884 (Available with Option 1)**

### DESCRIPTION

The H11B1/H11B2/H11B3 are industry standard optocouplers, consisting of a Gallium Arsenide infrared LED and a silicon photodarlington. These optocouplers are constructed with a high voltage insulation, double molded packaging process which offers 7.5 kV withstand test capability.

### Maximum Ratings

#### Emitter

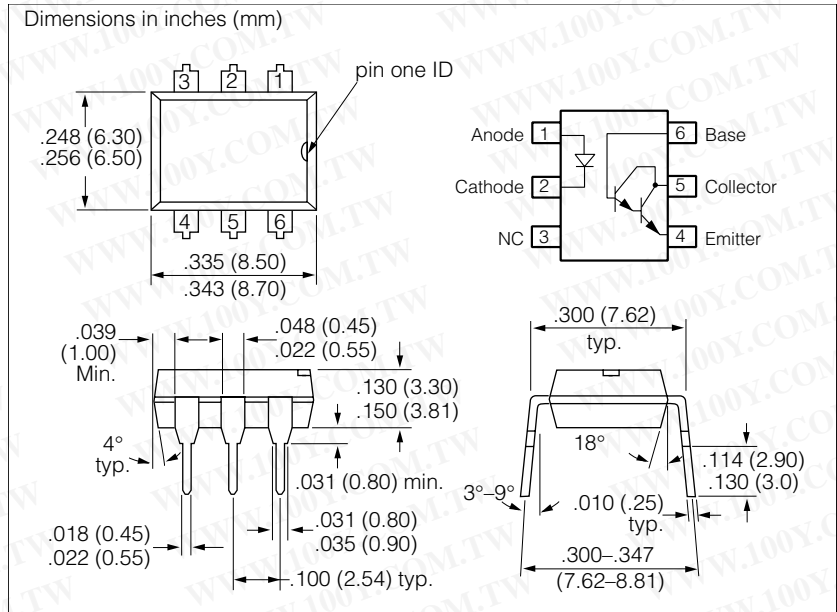
Reverse Voltage ..... 3.0 V  
 Continuous Forward Current ..... 60 mA  
 Power Dissipation at 25°C ..... 100 mW  
 Derate Linearly from 25°C ..... 1.33 mW/°C

#### Detector

Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage,  $BV_{CEO}$  25 V  
 Emitter-Collector Breakdown Voltage,  $BV_{ECO}$  7.0 V  
 Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage,  $BV_{CBO}$  ..... 30 V  
 Collector-Current (Continuous) ..... 100 mA  
 Power Dissipation at 25°C ..... 150 mW  
 Derate Linearly from 25°C ..... 2.0 mW/°C

#### Package

Isolation Test Voltage (between emitter and detector, refer to standard climate 23°C/50%RH, DIN 50014) ..... 5300  $V_{RMS}$   
 Creepage ..... ≥7.0 mm  
 Clearance ..... ≥7.0 mm  
 Comparative Tracking Index per DIN IEC 112/VDE 0303, part 1 ..... 175  
 Isolation Resistance  
 $V_{IO}=500$  V,  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$  ..... ≥ $10^{12}$  Ω  
 $V_{IO}=500$  V,  $T_A=100^\circ\text{C}$  ..... ≥ $10^{11}$  Ω  
 Total Package Dissipation at 25°C (LED plus Detector) ..... 260 mW  
 Derate Linearly from 25°C ..... 3.5 mW/°C  
 Storage Temperature ..... -55°C to +150°C  
 Operating Temperature ..... -55°C to +100°C  
 Lead Soldering Time at 260°C ..... 10 sec.



### Characteristics, $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter	Sym.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition
<b>Emitter</b>						
Forward Voltage H11B1, B2 H11B3	$V_F$	—	1.1	1.5	V	$I_F=10$ mA $I_F=50$ mA
Reverse Current	$I_R$	—	—	10	μA	$V_R=3.0$ V
Junction Capacitance	$C_J$	—	50	—	pF	$V_F=0$ V, $f=1.0$ MHz
<b>Detector</b>						
$BV_{CEO}$	—	30	—	—	V	$I_C=1.0$ mA, $I_F=0$ mA
$BV_{ECO}$	—	7.0	—	—	V	$I_E=100$ μA, $I_F=0$ mA
$BV_{CBO}$	—	30	—	—	V	$I_C=100$ μA, $I_F=0$ mA
$I_{CEO}$	—	—	—	100	nA	$V_{CE}=10$ V, $I_F=0$ mA
<b>Package</b>						
$V_{CEsat}$	—	—	—	1.0	—	$I_C=1.0$ mA, $I_C=1.0$ mA
DC Current Transfer Ratio H11B1 H11B2 H11B3	CTR	—	500 200 100	—	%	$V_{CE}=5.0$ V, $I_F=1.0$ mA
Capacitance Input to Output	$C_{IO}$	—	0.5	—	pF	—
Switching Times	$t_{on}$	—	5.0	—	μs	$I_F=5.0$ mA $V_{CE}=10$ V $R_L=100$ Ω
	$t_{off}$	—	30	—	μs	

Figure 1. Forward voltage versus forward current

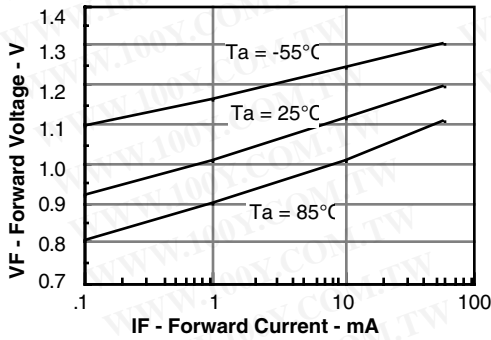


Figure 2. Normalized non-saturated and saturated  $CTR_{CE}$  versus LED current

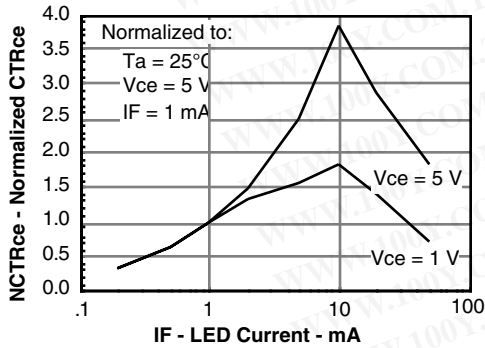


Figure 3. Normalized non-saturated and saturated  $I_{CE}$  versus LED current

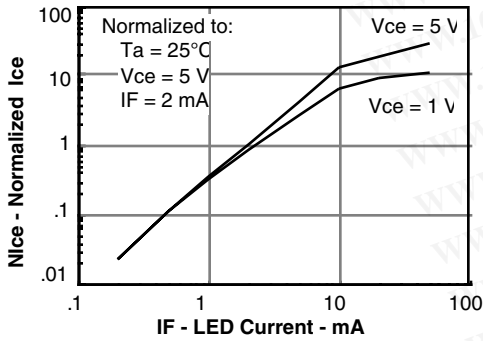


Figure 4. Normalized non-saturated and saturated collector-emitter current versus LED current

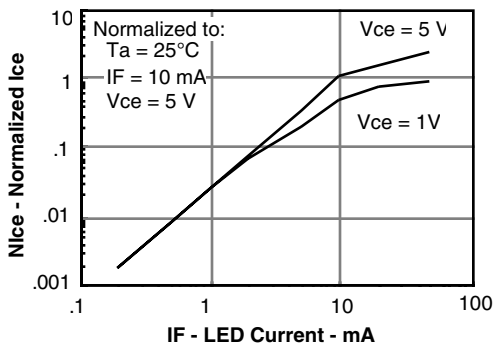


Figure 5. Non-saturated and saturated HFE versus base current

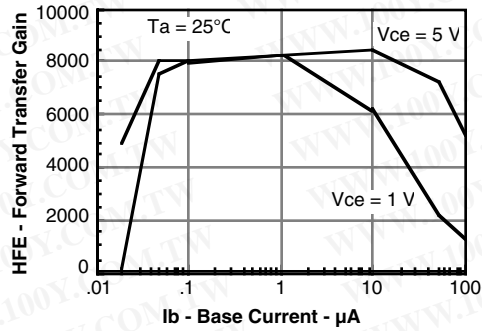


Figure 6. Low to high propagation delay versus collector load resistance and LED current

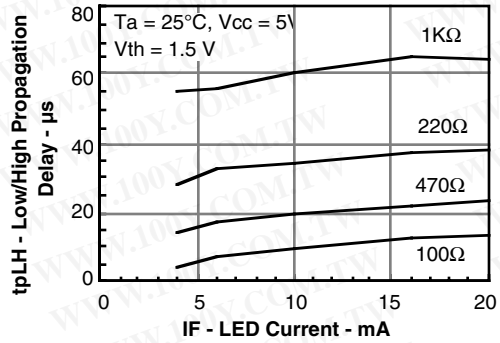


Figure 7. High to low propagation delay versus collector load resistance and LED current

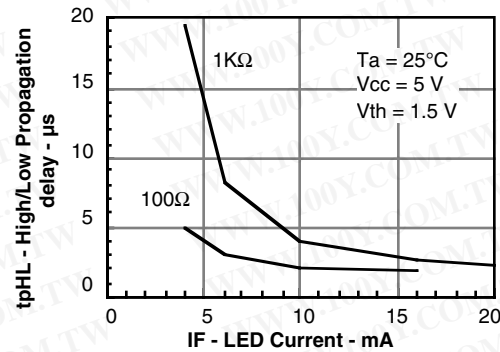


Figure 8. Switching waveform and schematic

