



6-Pin DIP Optoisolators Transistor Output

The H11AV1,A and H11AV2,A devices consist of a gallium arsenide infrared emitting diode optically coupled to a monolithic silicon phototransistor detector.

- Guaranteed 70 Volt $V_{(BR)CEO}$ Minimum
- 'A' Suffix = 0.400" Wide Spaced Leadform (Same as 'T' Suffix. Refer to Leadform Options Section in Opto Data Book.)
- *To order devices that are tested and marked per VDE 0884 requirements, the suffix "V" must be included at end of part number. VDE 0884 is a test option.*

Applications

- General Purpose Switching Circuits
- Interfacing and coupling systems of different potentials and impedances
- Monitor and Detection Circuits
- Regulation and Feedback Circuits
- Solid State Relays

MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
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INPUT LED

Reverse Voltage	V_R	6	Volts
Forward Current — Continuous	I_F	60	mA
LED Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ with Negligible Power in Output Detector Derate above 25°C	P_D	120	mW
		1.41	mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$

OUTPUT TRANSISTOR

Collector–Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	70	Volts
Emitter–Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	7	Volts
Collector–Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	70	Volts
Collector Current — Continuous	I_C	150	mA
Detector Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ with Negligible Power in Input LED Derate above 25°C	P_D	150	mW
		1.76	mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$

TOTAL DEVICE

Isolation Surge Voltage ⁽¹⁾ (Peak ac Voltage, 60 Hz, 1 sec Duration)	V_{ISO}	7500	Vac(pk)
Total Device Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above 25°C	P_D	250 2.94	mW mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Ambient Operating Temperature Range ⁽²⁾	T_A	-55 to +100	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature Range ⁽²⁾	T_{stg}	-55 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$
Soldering Temperature (10 sec, 1/16" from case)	T_L	260	$^\circ\text{C}$

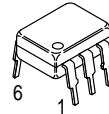
1. Isolation surge voltage is an internal device dielectric breakdown rating.
For this test, Pins 1 and 2 are common, and Pins 4, 5 and 6 are common.
2. Refer to Quality and Reliability Section in Opto Data Book for information on test conditions.

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.
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H11AV1,A*
[CTR = 100% Min]
H11AV2,A
[CTR = 50% Min]

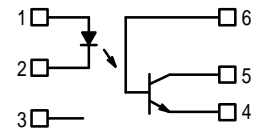
*Motorola Preferred Devices

STYLE 1 PLASTIC



STANDARD THRU HOLE
CASE 730A-04

SCHEMATIC



- PIN 1. LED ANODE
2. LED CATHODE
3. N.C.
4. EMITTER
5. COLLECTOR
6. BASE

H11AV1,A H11AV2,A

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)⁽¹⁾

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ ⁽¹⁾	Max	Unit
INPUT LED					
Forward Voltage ($I_F = 10\text{ mA}$)	V_F	0.8 0.9 0.7	1.15 1.3 1.05	1.5 1.7 1.4	Volts
Reverse Leakage Current ($V_R = 6\text{ V}$)	I_R	—	—	10	μA
Capacitance ($V = 0\text{ V}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$)	C_J	—	18	—	pF

OUTPUT TRANSISTOR

Collector–Emitter Dark Current ($V_{CE} = 10\text{ V}$)	I_{CEO}	—	5	50	nA
Collector–Base Dark Current ($V_{CB} = 10\text{ V}$)	I_{CBO}	—	0.5	—	nA
Collector–Emitter Breakdown Voltage ($I_C = 1\text{ mA}$)	$V_{(BR)CEO}$	70	100	—	Volts
Collector–Base Breakdown Voltage ($I_C = 100\ \mu\text{A}$)	$V_{(BR)CBO}$	70	100	—	Volts
Emitter–Collector Breakdown Voltage ($I_E = 100\ \mu\text{A}$)	$V_{(BR)ECO}$	7	8	—	Volts
DC Current Gain ($I_C = 2\text{ mA}$, $V_{CE} = 10\text{ V}$) (Typical Value)	h_{FE}	—	500	—	—
Collector–Emitter Capacitance ($f = 1\text{ MHz}$, $V_{CE} = 10\text{ V}$)	C_{CE}	—	4.5	—	pF

COUPLED

Output Collector Current ($I_F = 10\text{ mA}$, $V_{CE} = 10\text{ V}$) H11AV1, H11AV1A H11AV2, H11AV2A	I_C (CTR) ⁽²⁾	10 (100) 5 (50)	15 (150) 10 (100)	30 (300) —	mA (%)
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ($I_C = 2\text{ mA}$, $I_F = 20\text{ mA}$)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	0.15	0.4	Volts
Turn–On Time ($I_C = 2\text{ mA}$, $V_{CC} = 10\text{ V}$, $R_L = 100\ \Omega$) ⁽³⁾	t_{on}	—	5	15	μs
Turn–Off Time ($I_C = 2\text{ mA}$, $V_{CC} = 10\text{ V}$, $R_L = 100\ \Omega$) ⁽³⁾	t_{off}	—	4	15	μs
Isolation Voltage ($f = 60\text{ Hz}$, $t = 1\text{ sec}$) ⁽⁴⁾	V_{ISO}	7500	—	—	Vac(pk)
Isolation Resistance ($V = 500\text{ V}$) ⁽⁴⁾	R_{ISO}	10^{11}	—	—	Ω
Isolation Capacitance ($V = 0\text{ V}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$) ⁽⁴⁾	C_{ISO}	—	0.2	0.5	pF

1. Always design to the specified minimum/maximum electrical limits (where applicable).
2. Current Transfer Ratio (CTR) = $I_C/I_F \times 100\%$.
3. For test circuit setup and waveforms, refer to Figure 11.
4. For this test, Pins 1 and 2 are common, and Pins 4, 5 and 6 are common.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

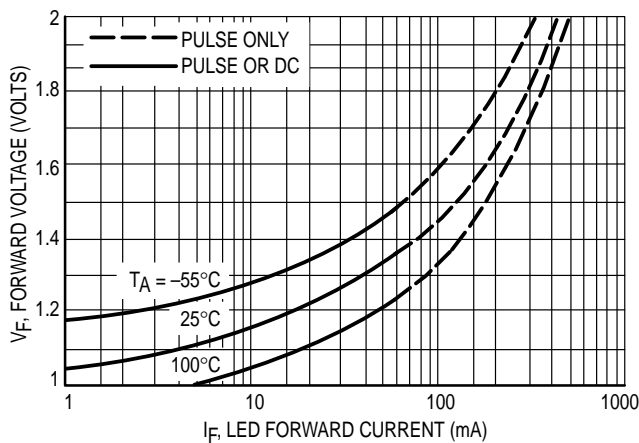


Figure 1. LED Forward Voltage versus Forward Current

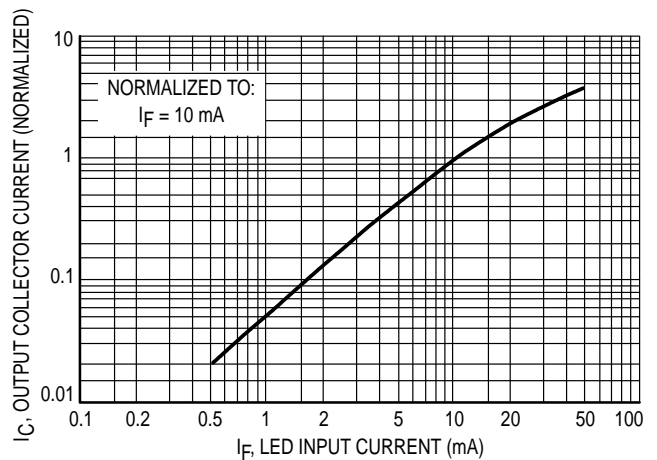


Figure 2. Output Current versus Input Current