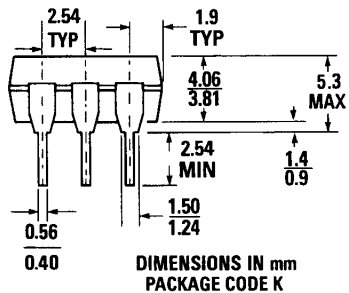
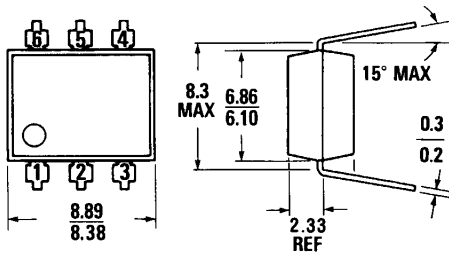
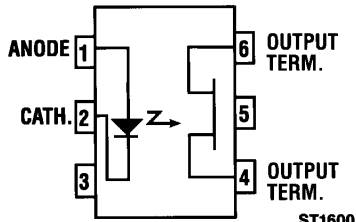


H11F1 H11F2 H11F3

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



ST1603A



Equivalent Circuit

DESCRIPTION

The H11F series has a gallium-aluminum-arsenide infrared emitting diode coupled to a symmetrical bilateral silicon photodetector. The detector is electrically isolated from the input and performs like an ideal isolated FET designed for distortion-free control of low level ac and dc analog signals. The H11F series devices are mounted in dual in-line packages.

FEATURES

As a remote variable resistor—

- $\leq 100 \Omega$ to $\geq 300 M\Omega$
- $\geq 99.9\%$ linearity
- ≤ 15 pF shunt capacitance
- $\geq 100 G\Omega$ I/O isolation resistance

As an analog switch—

- Extremely low offset voltage
- 60 V pk-pk signal capability
- No charge injection or latchup
- $t_{on}, t_{off} \leq 15 \mu s$
- Underwriters Laboratory (UL) recognized—File #E90700

APPLICATIONS

As a variable resistor—

- Isolated variable attenuator
- Automatic gain control
- Active filter fine tuning/band switching

As an analog switch—

- Isolated sample and hold circuit
- Multiplexed, optically isolated A/D conversion

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

TOTAL PACKAGE

Storage temperature	.....	-55°C to 150°C
Operating temperature	.....	-55°C to 100°C
Lead solder temperature	.....	260°C for 10 sec

INPUT DIODE

Power dissipation (25°C ambient)	.....	100 mW
Derate linearly (above 25°C)	.....	1.33 mW/°C
Continuous forward current	.....	60 mA
Peak forward current (10 μ s pulse, 1% duty cycle)	.....	1 A
Reverse voltage	.....	6 V

DETECTOR

Power dissipation (at 25°C ambient)	.....	300 mW
Derate linearly (above 25°C ambient)	.....	4 mW/°C
Breakdown voltage (H11F1, H11F2)	± 30 V
Breakdown voltage (H11F3)	± 15 V
Continuous detector current	± 100 mA



PHOTO FET OPTOCOUPERS

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_A=25^\circ$ Unless Otherwise Specified)

INDIVIDUAL COMPONENT CHARACTERISTICS

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS
INPUT DIODE						
Forward voltage	V_f		1.1	1.75	V	$I_f=16$ mA
Reverse current	I_r			10	μ A	$V_R=5$ V
Capacitance	C_j		50		pF	$V=0, f=1$ MHz
OUTPUT DETECTOR (Either polarity)						
Breakdown voltage						
(H11F1, H11F2)	BV_{46}	30			V	$I_c=10$ μ A, $I_f=0$
(H11F3)	BV_{46}	15			V	$I_c=10$ μ A, $I_f=0$
Off-state dark current	I_{d6}			50	nA	$V_{46}=15$ V, $I_f=0$
	I_{d6}			50	μ A	$V_{46}=15$ V, $I_f=0, T_A=100^\circ$ C
Off-state resistance	r_{46}	300			M Ω	$V_{46}=15$ V, $I_f=0$
Capacitance	C_{46}			15	pF	$V_{46}=0, I_f=0, f=1$ MHz

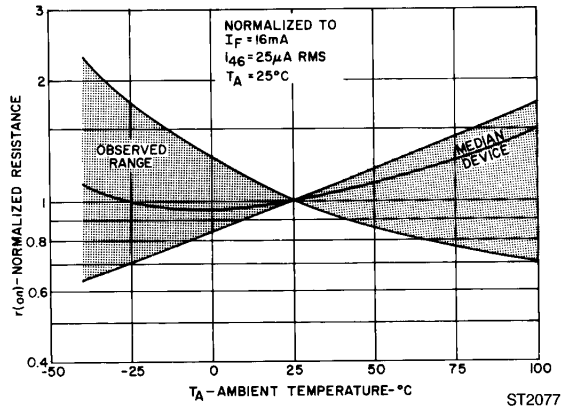
TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS
On-state resistance	(H11F1) r_{46}			200	Ω	$I_f=16$ mA, $I_{46}=100$ μ A
	(H11F2) r_{46}			330	Ω	$I_f=16$ mA, $I_{46}=100$ μ A
	(H11F3) r_{46}			470	Ω	$I_f=16$ mA, $I_{46}=100$ μ A
On-state resistance	(H11F1) r_{64}			200	Ω	$I_f=16$ mA, $I_{64}=100$ μ A
	(H11F2) r_{64}			330	Ω	$I_f=16$ mA, $I_{64}=100$ μ A
	(H11F3) r_{64}			470	Ω	$I_f=16$ mA, $I_{64}=100$ μ A
Turn-on time	t_{on}			25	μ s	$I_f=16$ mA, $V_{46}=5$ V, $R_L=50$ Ω
Turn-off time	t_{off}			25	μ s	$I_f=16$ mA, $V_{46}=5$ V, $R_L=50$ Ω
Resistance, non-linearity and asymmetry				0.1	%	$I_f=16$ mA, $R_L=50$ $\Omega, V_{46}=5$ V

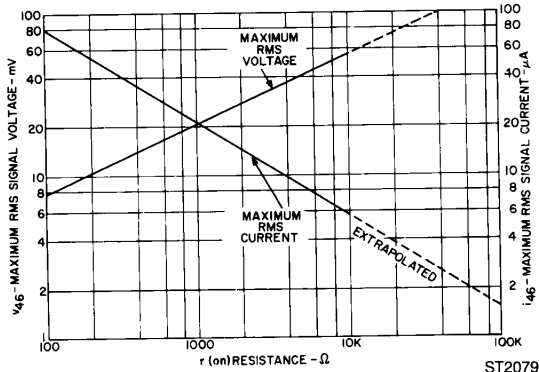
ISOLATION CHARACTERISTICS

Surge isolation voltage	V_{ISO}	7500			V_{Peak}	1 Minute
Surge isolation voltage	V_{ISO}	5300			V_{RMS}	1 Minute
Isolation resistance (input to output)		10^{11}			Ω	$V_{IO}=0, f=1$ MHz
Input to output capacitance				2	pF	$V_{IO}=0, f=1$ MHz

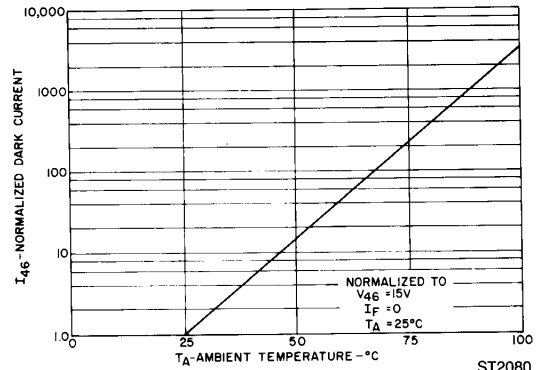
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



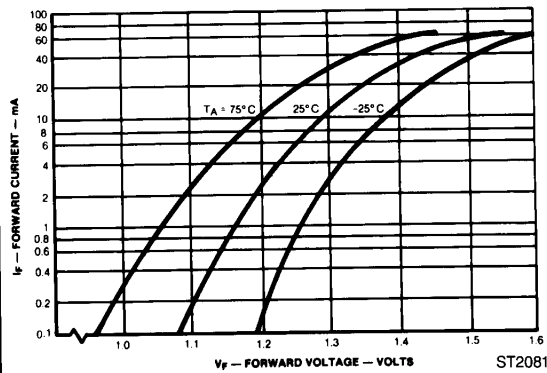
1. Resistance vs. Temperature



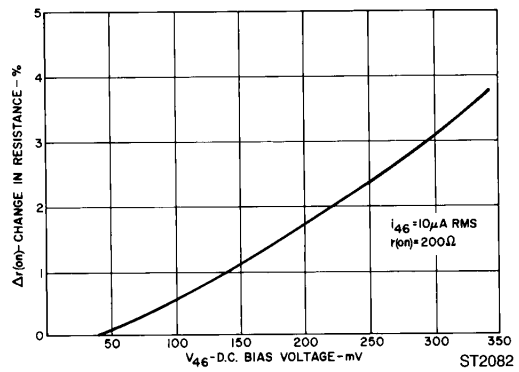
2. Region of Linear Resistance



3. Off-State Current vs. Temperature



4. Input Voltage vs. Input Current



5. Resistive non-linearity vs. D.C. Bias

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS	
AS A VARIABLE RESISTOR	AS AN ANALOG SIGNAL SWITCH
<p style="text-align: center;">ISOLATED VARIABLE ATTENUATORS</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>LOW FREQUENCY @ 10KHz DYNAMIC RANGE ≈ 70db FOR 0 ≤ If ≤ 30mA</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>HIGH FREQUENCY @ 1MHz DYNAMIC RANGE ≈ 50db FOR 0 ≤ If ≤ 30mA</p> </div> </div> <p>Distortion free attenuation of low level A.C. signals is accomplished by varying the IRED current, I_f. Note the wide dynamic range and absence of coupling capacitors; D.C. level shifting or parasitic feedback to the controlling function.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ISOLATED SAMPLE AND HOLD CIRCUIT</p> <p style="text-align: right;">ST2059</p> <p>Accuracy and range are improved over conventional FET switches because the H11F has no charge injection from the control signal. The H11F also provides switching of either polarity input signal up to 30V magnitude.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">AUTOMATIC GAIN CONTROL</p> <p style="text-align: right;">ST2060</p> <p>This simple circuit provides over 70db of stable gain control for an AGC signal range of from 0 to 30mA. This basic circuit can be used to provide programmable fade and attack for electronic music.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MULTIPLEXED, OPTICALLY-ISOLATED A/D CONVERSION</p> <p style="text-align: right;">ST2061</p> <p>The optical isolation, linearity and low offset voltage of the H11F allows the remote multiplexing of low level analog signals from such transducers as thermocouples, Hall effect devices, strain gauges, etc. to a single A/D converter.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">ACTIVE FILTER FINE TUNING/BAND SWITCHING</p> <p style="text-align: center;">IF1 ADJUSTS f1, IF2 ADJUSTS f2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">ST2062</p> <p>The linearity of resistance and the low offset voltage of the H11F allows the remote tuning or band-switching of active filters without switching glitches or distortion. This schematic illustrates the concept, with current to the H11F1 IRED's controlling the filter's transfer characteristic.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TEST EQUIPMENT - KELVIN CONTACT POLARITY</p> <p style="text-align: right;">ST2063</p> <p>In many test equipment designs the auto polarity function uses reed relay contacts to switch the Kelvin Contact polarity. These reeds are normally one of the highest maintenance cost items due to sticking contacts and mechanical problems. The totally solid-state H11F eliminates these troubles while providing faster switching.</p>