

H22B1, H22B2, H22B3

Optointerrupter

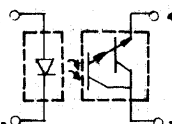
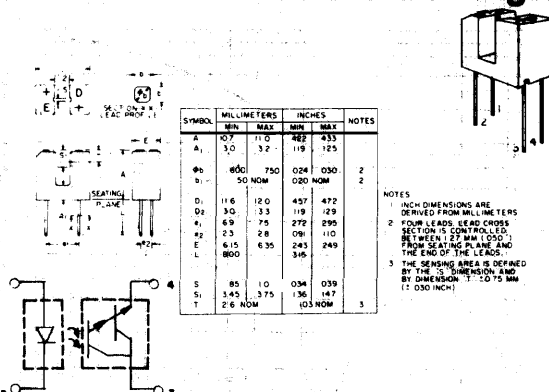
GaAs Infrared Emitting Diode and NPN Silicon Photo-Darlington Module with 1mm Aperture

The H22B Interrupter Module is a gallium arsenide infrared emitting diode coupled to a silicon Darlington-connected phototransistor in a plastic housing. The packaging system is designed to optimize the mechanical resolution, coupling efficiency, ambient light rejection, cost, and reliability. The gap in the housing provides a means of interrupting the signal with an opaque material, switching the output from an "ON" into an "OFF" state.

absolute maximum ratings: (25°C)

TOTAL DEVICE			
Storage Temperature	T_{STG}	-55°C to +100°C	
Operating Temperature	T_I	-55°C to +100°C	
Lead Soldering Temperature (5 seconds maximum)	T_L	260°C	

INFRARED EMITTING DIODE			
Power Dissipation	P_E	*100	mW
Forward Current (Continuous)	I_F	60	mA
Forward Current (Peak) (Pulse Width $\leq 1 \mu s$ PRR ≤ 300 pps)	I_F	3	A
Reverse Voltage	V_R	6	V
*Derate 1.33 mW/°C above 25°C ambient.			



DARLINGTON CONNECTED PHOTOTRANSISTOR			
Power Dissipation	P_D	**150	mW
Collector Current (Continuous)	I_C	100	mA
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	30	V
Emitter-Collector Voltage	V_{ECO}	7	V
**Derate 2.0 mW/°C above 25°C ambient.			

individual electrical characteristics:(25°C) (See Note 1)

EMITTER	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS
Reverse Breakdown Voltage $V_{(BR)R}$ $I_R = 10 \mu A$	6	—	—	V
Forward Voltage V_F $I_F = 60$ mA	—	—	1.7	V
Reverse Current I_R $V_R = 3V$	—	—	1	μA
Capacitance C_i $V = 0, f = 1$ MHz	—	30	—	pF

DETECTOR	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS
Breakdown Voltage $V_{(BR)CEO}$ $I_C = 1$ mA	30	—	—	V
Breakdown Voltage $V_{(BR)ECO}$ $I_E = 100 \mu A$	7	—	—	V
Collector Dark Current I_{CEO} $V_{CE} = 25V$	—	—	100	nA
Capacitance C_{ce} $V_{CE} = 5V, f = 1$ MHz	—	5	8	pF

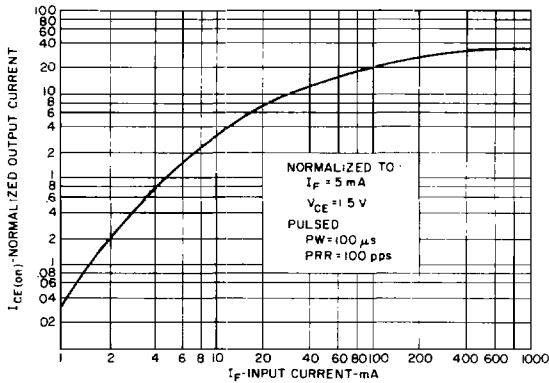
coupled electrical characteristics:(25°C) (See Note 1)

		H22B1			H22B2			H22B3			UNITS
		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	
$I_{CE(on)}$	$I_F = 2$ mA, $V_{CE} = 1.5V$	0.5	—	—	1.0	—	—	2.0	—	—	mA
$I_{CE(on)}$	$I_F = 5$ mA, $V_{CE} = 1.5V$	2.5	—	—	5.0	—	—	10	—	—	mA
$I_{CE(on)}$	$I_F = 10$ mA, $V_{CE} = 1.5V$	7.5	—	—	14	—	—	25	—	—	mA
$V_{CE(sat)}$	$I_F = 10$ mA, $I_C = 1.8$ mA	—	—	1.0	—	—	1.0	—	—	1.0	V
$V_{CE(sat)}$	$I_F = 60$ mA, $I_C = 50$ mA	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	—	—	1.5	V
t_{on}	$V_{CC} = 5V, I_F = 10$ mA, $R_L = 750 \Omega$	—	45	—	—	45	—	—	45	—	μs
	$V_{CC} = 5V, I_F = 60$ mA, $R_L = 75 \Omega$	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7	—	μs
t_{off}	$V_{CC} = 5V, I_F = 10$ mA, $R_L = 750 \Omega$	—	250	—	—	250	—	—	250	—	μs
	$V_{CC} = 5V, I_F = 60$ mA, $R_L = 75 \Omega$	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	45	—	μs

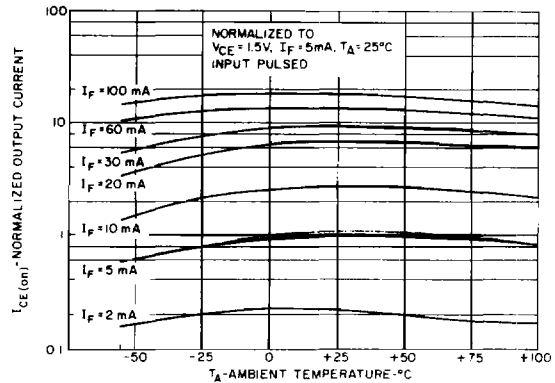
Note 1: Stray irradiation can alter values of characteristics. Adequate shielding should be provided.

H22B1, H22B2, H22B3

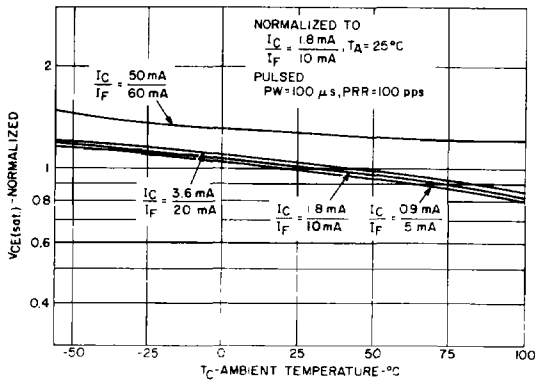
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



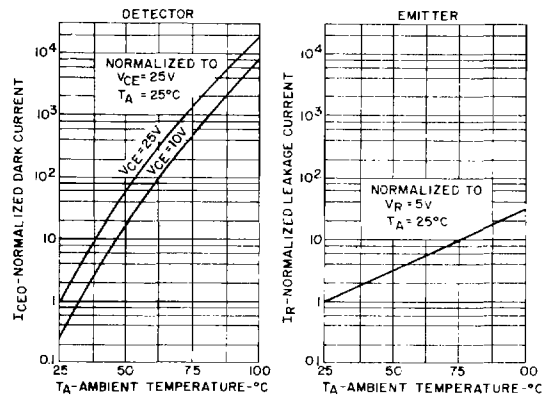
1. OUTPUT CURRENT VS. INPUT CURRENT



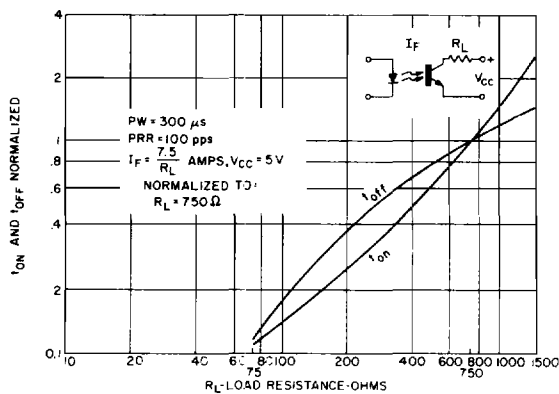
2. OUTPUT CURRENT VS. TEMPERATURE



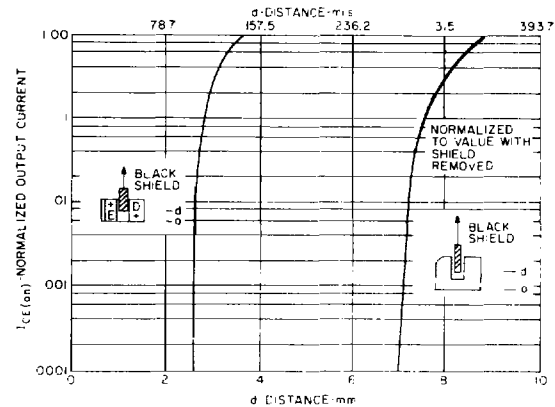
3. $V_{CE(sat)}$ VS. TEMPERATURE



4. LEAKAGE CURRENTS VS. TEMPERATURE



5. SWITCHING SPEED VS. R_L



6. OUTPUT CURRENT VS. SHIELD DISTANCE