

Optically-Coupled Isolator

Optoelectronic Products

TIL111, TIL114 TIL116, TIL117

General Description

The TIL111, TIL114, TIL116 and TIL117 series of optically-coupled isolators are electrical and mechanical replacements for the Texas Instruments series. Optical intercoupling provides a high degree of ac and dc isolation. Connection to the base is also provided for design flexibility.

Glassolated™

High Current Transfer Ratio

High-Speed Switching—Typically 2 μ s

$10^{11} \Omega$ Isolation Resistance

Low Coupling Capacitance—Typically 1.0 pF

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Maximum Temperature

Storage Temperature -55°C to $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$

Operating Temperature -55°C to $+100^{\circ}\text{C}$

Pin Temperature (Soldering, 5 s) 260°C

Total Package Power Dissipation
at $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$,

LED plus Detector 250 mW

Derate Linearly from 25°C $3.3 \text{ mW}/^{\circ}\text{C}$

Input Diode

V_R Reverse Voltage 3.0 V

I_F Forward dc Current 100 mA

I_{pk} Peak Forward Current at
1 μs pulse width,
300 pps 3.0 A

P_D Power Dissipation
at $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ 150 mW
Derate Linearly from 25°C $2.6 \text{ mW}/^{\circ}\text{C}$

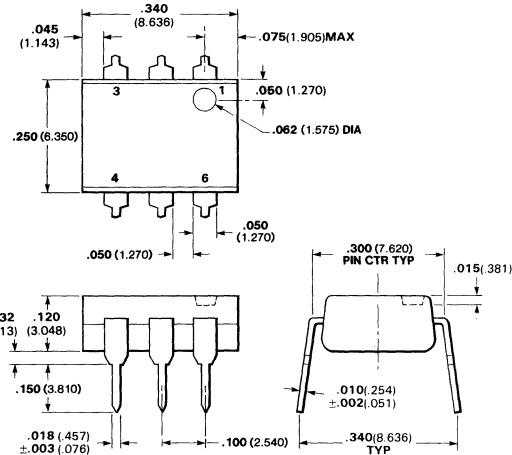
Output Transistor

V_{CE} Collector-to-Emitter
Voltage 30 V

V_{CB} Collector-to-Base Voltage 70 V

P_D Power Dissipation
at $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ 150 mW
Derate Linearly from 25°C $2.6 \text{ mW}/^{\circ}\text{C}$

Package Outline

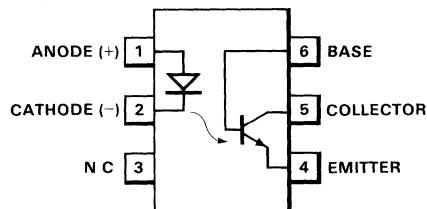


Notes

All dimensions in inches **bold** and millimeters (parentheses)

Tolerance unless specified = $\pm .015$ ($\pm .381$)

Connection Diagram DIP (Top View)



Pin

1	Anode (+)	Input Diode
2	Cathode (-)	
3	NC	
4	Emitter	Output npn Phototransistor
5	Collector	
6	Base	

Typical Electrical Characteristics

TIL111, TIL114
TIL116, TIL117

Electrical Characteristics—Input Diode $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Test Conditions
V_F	Forward Voltage TIL111, TIL114, TIL117 TIL116		1.2 1.2	1.4 1.5	V V	$I_F = 16 \text{ mA}$ $I_F = 60 \text{ mA}$ $I_R = 10 \mu\text{A}$
BV_R	Reverse Breakdown Voltage	3.0	5.0		V	

Electrical Characteristics—Output Transistor $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Test Conditions
V_{CEO}	Collector-to-Emitter Voltage	30			V	$I_C = 1.0 \text{ mA}$, $I_F = 0$
V_{CBO}	Collector-to-Base Voltage	70			V	$I_C = 10 \mu\text{A}$, $I_F = 0$
V_{EBO} I_{CEO}	Emitter-to-Base Voltage Collector-to-Emitter Leakage Current	7.0	1.0	50	V nA	$I_E = 10 \mu\text{A}$ $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}$, $I_F = 0$
I_{CBO}	Collector-to-Base Leakage Current		0.1	20	nA	$V_{CB} = 10 \text{ V}$, $I_F = 0$
h_{FE}	Forward Current Gain TIL111, TIL114	100	300			$V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$, $I_C = 10 \text{ mA}$
	TIL116	100	300			$V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$, $I_C = 100 \mu\text{A}$
	TIL117	200	550			$V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$, $I_C = 10 \text{ mA}$

Typical Electrical Characteristics (Cont'd)

TIL111, TIL114
TIL116, TIL117

Electrical Characteristics—Coupled $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Test Conditions
I_C	Collector Output Current TIL111, TIL114	2.0	7.0		mA	$V_{CE} = 0.4 \text{ V}$, $I_F = 16 \text{ mA}$
	TIL116	2.0	5.0		mA	$V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}$, $I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$
	TIL117	5.0	9.0		mA	$V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}$, $I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$
I_B	Collector-to-Base Current	10	20		μA	
V_{ISO}	Isolation Voltage TIL111	1500			V	
	TIL114, TIL116, TIL117	2500			V	
R_{ISO}	Isolation Resistance	10^{11}			Ω	$V = 500 \text{ V}$
$V_{CE(\text{sat})}$	Collector-to-Emitter Saturation Voltage TIL111, TIL114		0.25	0.4	V	$I_C = 2.0 \text{ mA}$, $I_F = 16 \text{ mA}$
	TIL116		0.25	0.4	V	$I_C = 2.2 \text{ mA}$, $I_F = 15 \text{ mA}$
	TIL117		0.25	0.4	V	$I_C = 0.5 \text{ mA}$, $I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$
C_{ISO}	Isolation Capacitance	1.0	1.3		pF	$V = 0$, $f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$
t_r, t_f	Rise Time, Fall time (See Note)					$I_C = 2.0 \text{ mA}$, $V_{CC} = 10 \text{ V}$, $R_L = 100 \Omega$ (See Note)
	TIL111, TIL114	5.0	10		μs	
	TIL116	5.0	10		μs	
	TIL117	5.0	10		μs	

Note

Rise time is defined as the time for the collector current to rise from 10% to 90% of peak value. Fall time is defined as the time required for the current to decrease from 90% to 10% of peak value.