



H22L Series OPTOLOGIC® Optical Interrupter Switch

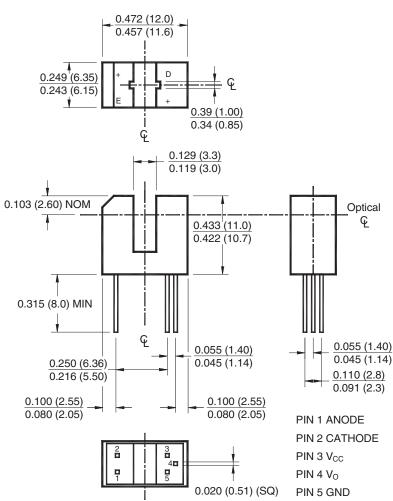
Features

- Black plastic housing
- Choice of inverter or buffer output functions
- Choice of open-collector or totem-pole output configuration
- No contact switching
- TTL/CMOS compatible output functions

Part Number Definitions

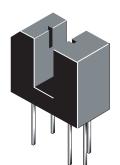
H22LTB, Totem-pole, buffer output H22LTI, Totem-pole, inverter output H22LOB, Open-collector, buffer output H22LOI, Open-collector, inverter output

Package Dimensions



Notes:

- 1. Dimensions for all drawings are in inches (millimeters).
- 2. Tolerance of ± .010 (.25) on all non-nominal dimensions unless otherwise specified.
- 3. Lead cross section is controlled between .050 (1.27) from the seating plane and the end of the leads.



Absolute Maximum Ratings (T_A = 25°C Unless otherwise specified)

Stresses exceeding the absolute maximum ratings may damage the device. The device may not function or be operable above the recommended operating conditions and stressing the parts to these levels is not recommended. In addition, extended exposure to stresses above the recommended operating conditions may affect device reliability. The absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings only.

Symbol	Parameter	Rating	Units
TOTAL DEVICE			
T _{OPR}	Operating Temperature	-40 to +85	°C
T _{STG}	Storage Temperature	-40 to +85	°C
T _{SOL-I}	(0) (7) (0) (0)		°C
T _{SOL-F}	Soldering Temperature (Flow) ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾⁽⁹⁾	260 for 10 sec	°C
EMITTER			
I _F	Continuous Forward Current	50	mA
V_{R}	Reverse Voltage	5	V
P _D	Power Dissipation ⁽⁴⁾	100	mW
SENSOR		-	
I _F	Continuous Forward Current	50	mA
I _O	Output Current	50	mA
V _{CC}	V _{CC} Supply Voltage		V
V _O	V _O Output Voltage		V
P _D	P _D Power Dissipation ⁽⁵⁾		mW

Notes:

- 4. Derate power dissipation linearly 1.67mW/°C above 25°C.
- 5. Derate power dissipation linearly 2.50mW/°C above 25°C.
- 6. RMA flux is recommended.
- 7. Methanol or isopropyl alcohols are recommended as cleaning agents.
- 8. Soldering iron 1/16" (1.6mm) from housing.
- 9. As long as leads are not under any stress or spring tension.

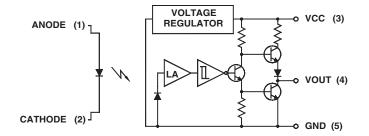
Electrical/Optical Characteristics $(T_A = 25^{\circ}C)$

Symbol	Part Number	Test Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max	Units
V _{CC}	Operating Supply Voltage	V _{CC}	4.5		16	V
INPUT DIOD	INPUT DIODE					
V _F	Forward Voltage	I _F = 20mA			1.7	V
I _R	Reverse Leakage Current	V _R = 5V			10	μA
COUPLED			•	•		•
Icc	Operating Supply Current	I _F = 15mA or 0 mA, V _{CC} = 16V			5	mA
V _{OL}	Low Level Output Voltage H22LTB, H22LOB	$I_F = 0mA, V_{CC} = 5V, I_{OL} = 16mA$			0.4	V
	Low Level Output Voltage H22LTI, H22LOI	$I_F = 15\text{mA}, V_{CC} = 5\text{V}, I_{OL} = 16\text{mA}$			0.4	
V _{OH}	High Level Output Voltage H22LTB	$I_F = 15\text{mA}, V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}, I_{OH} = -1\text{mA}$	2.4			V
	High Level Output Voltage H22LTI	$I_F = 0mA, V_{CC} = 5 V, I_{OH} = -1mA$	2.4			
I _{OH}	High Level Output Current H22LOB	$I_F = 15$ mA, $V_{CC} = 5$ V, $V_{OH} = 30$ V			100	μA
	High Level Output Current H22LOI	$I_F = 0mA, V_{CC} = 5V, V_{OH} = 30V$	_		100	
I _F (+)	Turn on Threshold Current	V _{CC} = 5V	_		15	mA
I _F (–)	Turn off Threshold Current	V _{CC} = 5V	0.50			mA
I _F (+) / I _F (-)	Hysteresis Ratio			1.3		
t _{PLH} , t _{PHL}	Propagation Delay, H22LOI, H22LOB	$V_{CC} = 5V$, $R_L = 300\Omega$		6		μs
	Propagation Delay, H22LTI, H22LTB	V _{CC} = 5V, R _L = 10 TTL Loads		6		
t _r , t _f	Output Rise and Fall Time, H22LOI, H22LOB	$V_{CC} = 5V$, $R_L = 300\Omega$		100		ns
	Output Rise and Fall Time, H22LTI, H22LTB	$V_{CC} = 5V$, $R_L = 10$ TTL Loads		70		

Input/Output Table

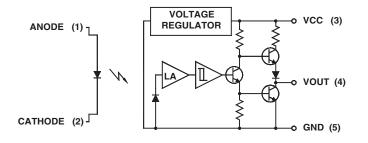
Part Number	LED	Output
H22LTB	On	High
H22LTB	Off	Low
H22LTI	On	Low
H22LTI	Off	High
H22LOB	On	High
H22LOB	Off	Low
H22LOI	On	Low
H22LOI	Off	High

Circuit Schematics



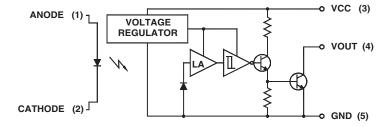
H22LTB

Totem-Pole Output Buffer



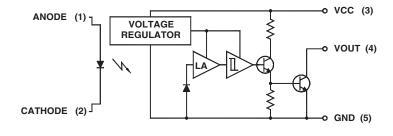
H22LTI

Totem-PoleOutput inverter



H22LOB

Open-Collector Output Buffer



H22LOI

Open-Collector Output Inverter

Typical Performance Characteristics

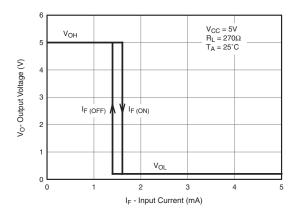


Figure 1. Output Voltage vs. Input Current (Inverters)

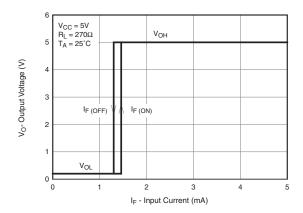


Figure 2. Output Voltage vs. Input Current (Buffers)

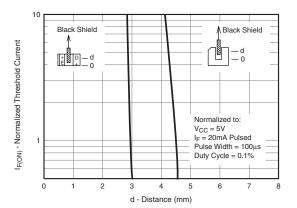


Figure 3. Normalized Threshold Current vs. Shield Distance

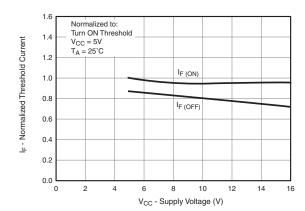


Figure 3. Normalized Threshold Current vs. Supply Voltage

Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

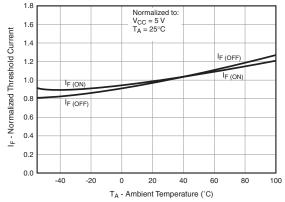


Figure 5. Normalized Threshold Current vs. Ambient Temperature

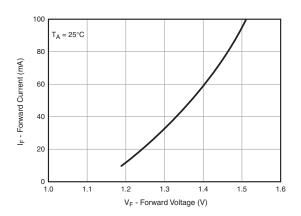


Figure 6. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

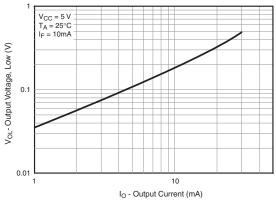


Figure 7. Low Output Voltage vs. Output Current

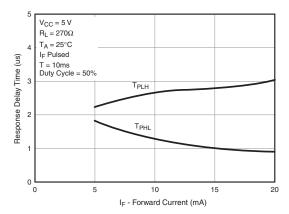
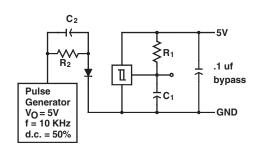


Figure 8. Response Time vs. Forward Current

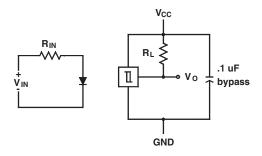
Switching Speed Test Circuit



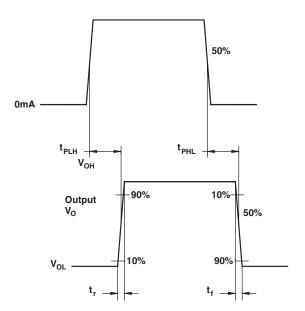
 $\begin{array}{ll} \textbf{R}_1 = \textbf{300}\Omega & \textbf{C}_1 = \textbf{15pF} \\ \textbf{R}_2 = \textbf{360}\Omega & \textbf{C}_2 = \textbf{20pF} \end{array}$

C₁ and C₂ include probe and stray wire capacitance

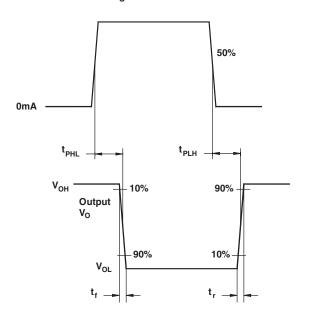
Typical Operating Circuit



Switching Test Curve for Buffers



Switching Test Curve for Inverters







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