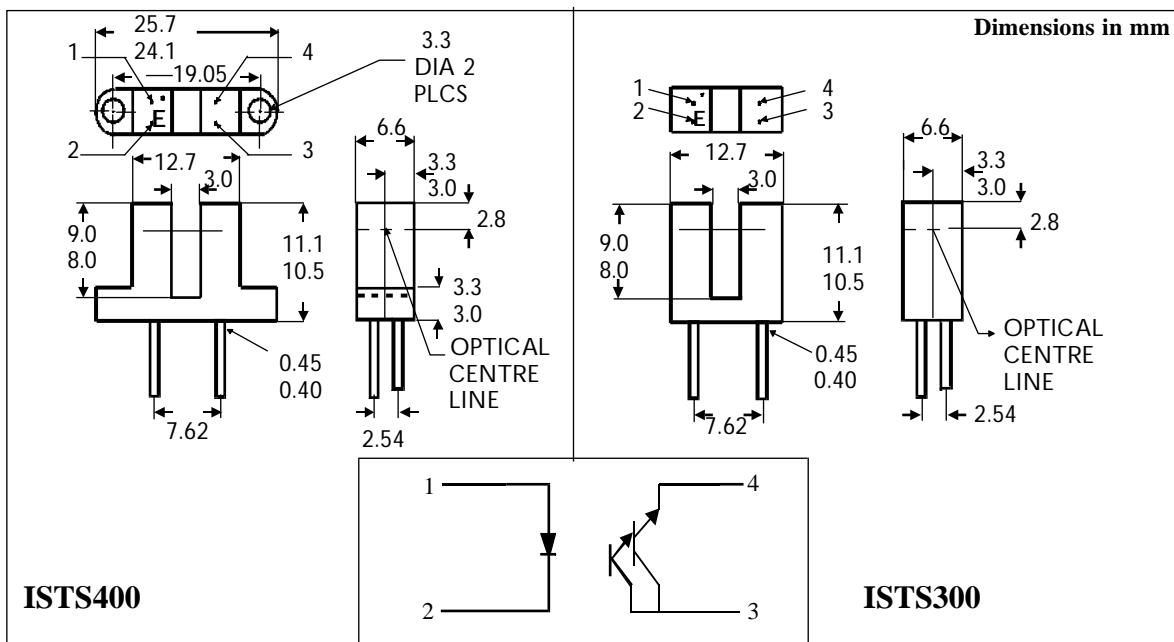


ISTS300
ISTS400



1mm APERTURE OPTO-ELECTRONIC SINGLE CHANNEL SLOTTED INTERRUPTER SWITCHES WITH DARLINGTON SENSORS



DESCRIPTION

The ISTS300, ISTS400 opaque photointerrupters are single channel switches consisting of a Gallium Arsenide infrared emitting diode and a NPN silicon photo darlington mounted in a polycarbonate housing. The package is designed to optimise the mechanical resolution, coupling efficiency, ambient light rejection, cost and reliability. Operating on the principle that objects opaque to infrared will interrupt the transmission of light between an infrared emitting diode and a photo sensor switching the output from an "ON" state to an "OFF" state.

FEATURES

- High Gain
- 3mm Gap between LED and Detector
- Polycarbonate case protected against ambient light

APPLICATIONS

- Copiers, Printers, Facsimiles, Record Players, Cassette Decks, Optoelectronic Switches

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (25°C unless otherwise specified)

| | | |
|---|---|-----------------|
| Storage Temperature | — | -40°C to + 85°C |
| Operating Temperature | — | -25°C to + 85°C |
| Lead Soldering Temperature (1/16 inch (1.6mm) from case for 10 secs) | — | 260°C |

INPUT DIODE

| | | |
|-------------------|---|------|
| Forward Current | — | 50mA |
| Reverse Voltage | — | 5V |
| Power Dissipation | — | 75mW |

OUTPUT TRANSISTOR

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|------|
| Collector-emitter Voltage BV_{CEO} | — | 30V |
| Emitter-collector Voltage BV_{ECO} | — | 6V |
| Collector Current I_C | — | 50mA |
| Power Dissipation | — | 75mW |

ISOCOM COMPONENTS LTD

Unit 25B, Park View Road West,
Park View Industrial Estate, Brenda Road
Hartlepool, Cleveland, TS25 1YD
Tel: (01429) 863609 Fax : (01429) 863581

ISOCOM INC

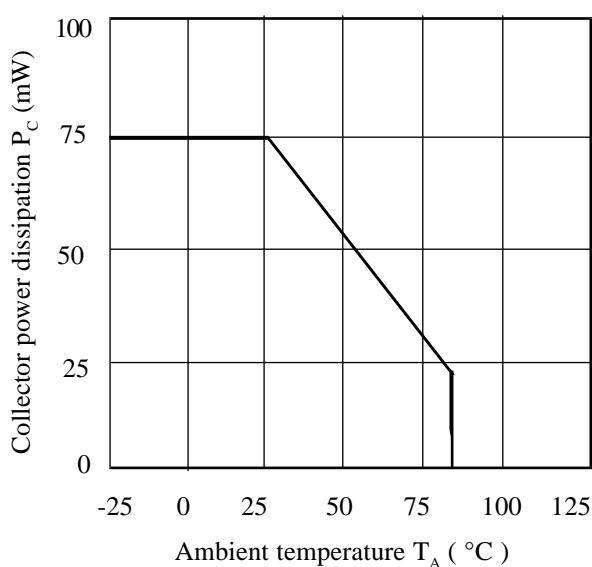
720 E., Park Boulevard, Suite 104,
Plano, TX 75074 USA
Tel: (972) 423-5521
Fax: (972) 422-4549

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

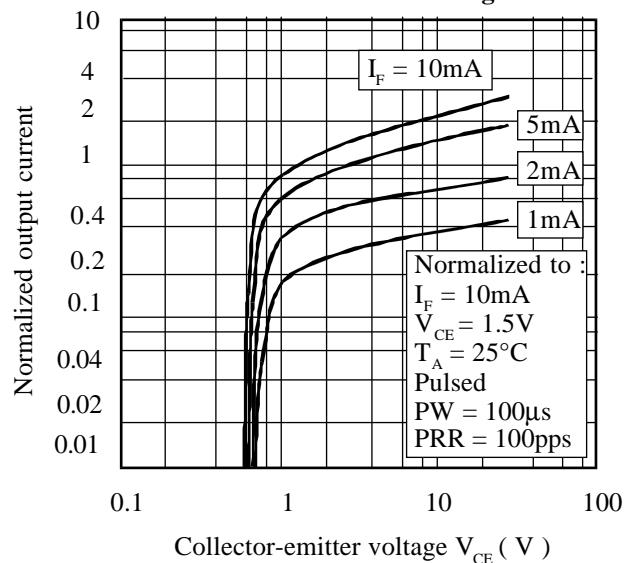
| PARAMETER | | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS | TEST CONDITION |
|-----------|---|-----|-----|------------|-------------------------|--|
| Input | Forward Voltage (V_F) Reverse Voltage (V_R) Reverse Current (I_R) | 5 | 1.2 | 1.7 100 | V V μA | $I_F = 50\text{mA}$ $I_R = 1\mu\text{A}$ $V_R = 6\text{V}$ |
| Output | Collector-emitter Breakdown (BV_{CEO}) (Note 1) | 30 | | | V | $I_c = 1\text{mA}$ |
| | Emitter-collector Breakdown (BV_{ECO}) | 6 | | | V | $I_E = 100\mu\text{A}$ |
| | Collector-emitter Dark Current (I_{CEO}) | | | 100 | nA | $V_{CE} = 25\text{V}$ |
| Coupled | On-State Collector Current $I_c(ON)$ (Note 1) | 7.5 | | | mA | 10mA I_F , 1.5V V_{CE} |
| | Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage $V_{CE(SAT)}$ | | | 1.0 | V | 10mA I_F , 1.8mA I_c |
| | Turn-on Time t_{on} | | 45 | | μs | $V_{cc} = 5\text{V}$, $I_F = 10\text{mA}$, |
| | Turn-off Time t_{off} | | 250 | | μs | $R_L = 750\Omega$ |

Note 1 Special Selections are available on request. Please consult the factory.

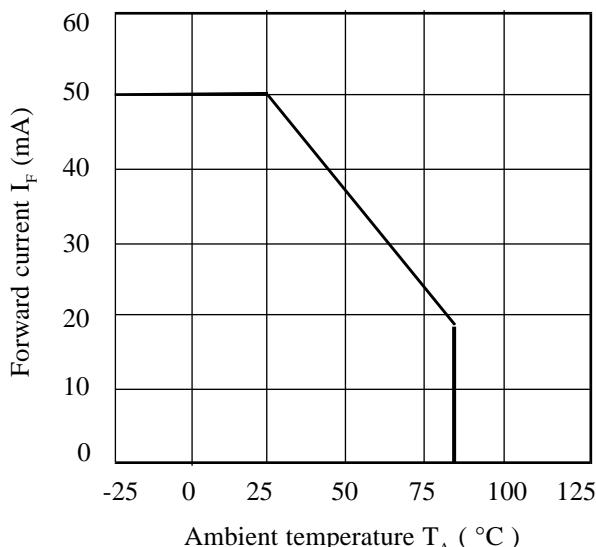
Collector Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature



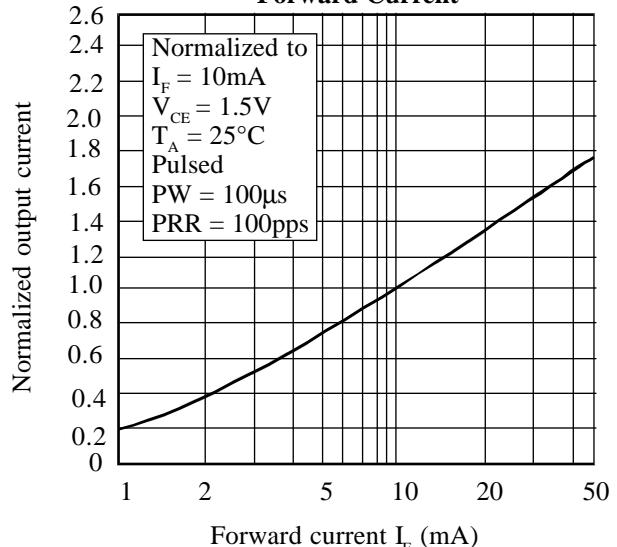
Normalized Output Current vs. Collector-emitter Voltage



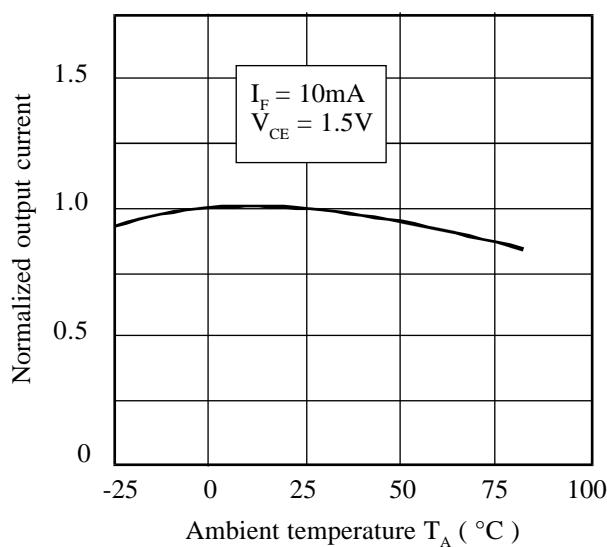
Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature



Normalized Output Current vs. Forward Current



Normalized Output Current vs. Ambient Temperature



Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

