

TOSHIBA PHOTOINTERRUPTER INFRARED LED + PHOTOTRANSISTOR

TLP836

STILL CAMERA

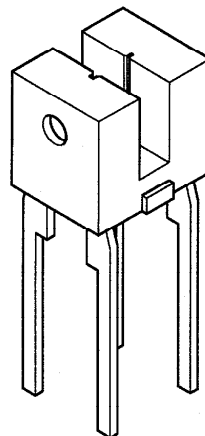
VIDEO CAMERA

FLOPPY DISK DRIVE

SMALL-SIZED PERSONAL OA EQUIPMENT

TLP836 is a photointerrupter consisting of a GaAs infrared LED and an Si phototransistor. It has a narrow slit and a high resolution.

- Very small package
- Printed circuit board direct mounting type
- Gap : 1mm
- High resolution :
slit width .. 0.15mm (infrared LED side)
0.1mm (phototransistor side)



JEDEC	—
EIAJ	—
TOSHIBA	11-4G2

Weight : 0.09g (typ.)

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Ta = 25°C)

CHARACTERISTIC		SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT
LED	Forward Current	I_F	50	mA
	Forward Current Derating (Ta > 25°C)	$\Delta I_F / ^\circ\text{C}$	-0.67	mA / °C
	Reverse Voltage	V_R	5	V
DETECTOR	Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	35	V
	Emitter-Collector Voltage	V_{ECO}	5	V
	Collector Power Dissipation	P_C	75	mW
	Collector Power Dissipation Derating (Ta > 25°C)	$\Delta P_C / ^\circ\text{C}$	-1	mW / °C
	Collector Current	I_C	20	mA
Operating Temperature Range		T_{opr}	-25~85	°C
Storage Temperature Range		T_{stg}	-40~100	°C
Soldering Temperature (5s, Note 1)		T_{sol}	260	°C

Note 1 : At the location of 1.5mm from the resin package bottom

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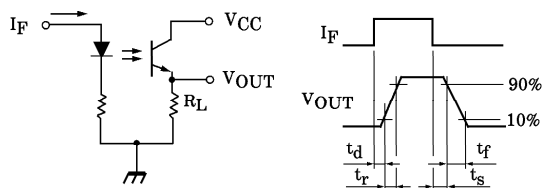
RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Supply Voltage	V_{CC}	—	—	24	V
Forward Current	I_F	—	—	20	mA

OPTO-ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

CHARACTERISTIC		SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
LED	Forward Voltage	V_F	$I_F = 10\text{mA}$	1.00	1.15	1.30	V
	Reverse Current	I_R	$V_R = 5\text{V}$	—	—	10	μA
	Peak Emission Wavelength	λ_P	$I_F = 10\text{mA}$	—	940	—	nm
DETECTOR	Dark Current	$I_D (I_{CEO})$	$V_{CE} = 24\text{V}$	—	—	0.1	μA
	Peak Sensitivity Wavelength	λ_P	—	—	800	—	nm
COUPLED	Current Transfer Ratio	I_C / I_F	$V_{CE} = 5\text{V}, I_F = 10\text{mA}$	0.27	1.2	—	%
	Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE}(\text{sat})$	$I_F = 20\text{mA}, I_C = 27\mu\text{A}$	—	—	0.4	V
	Switching Time	Rise Time	$V_{CC} = 5\text{V}, I_C = 2\text{mA}$ $R_L = 100\Omega$ (Note 2)	—	4	—	μs
		Fall Time		—	5	—	

Note 2 : Switching time measurement circuit and waveform



PRECAUTIONS

- When removing flux with chemicals after soldering, clean only the leads on the soldering side; do not dip the whole package for cleaning. Chemicals remaining on an LED or photo transistor light emitter or receiver, if any, would have a bad influence to the optical characteristics and it may severely lower the conversion efficiency.
- The environment to install the device should be determined carefully. Oil or chemicals may cause the package to be dissolved or cracked.
- The device should be mounted on an unwarped surface.
- The current transfer ratio is gradually lowered when infrared LED is powered. The efficiency deterioration by aging should be considered when designing the circuit.
- Stress causing the package deformation or deterioration should not be given to the package.

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- Gallium arsenide (GaAs) is a substance used in the products described in this document. GaAs dust and fumes are toxic. Do not break, cut or pulverize the product, or use chemicals to dissolve them. When disposing of the products, follow the appropriate regulations. Do not dispose of the products with other industrial waste or with domestic garbage.
- The products described in this document are subject to foreign exchange and foreign trade control laws.
- The information contained herein is presented only as a guide for the applications of our products. No responsibility is assumed by TOSHIBA CORPORATION for any infringements of intellectual property or other rights of the third parties which may result from its use. No license is granted by implication or otherwise under any intellectual property or other rights of TOSHIBA CORPORATION or others.
- The information contained herein is subject to change without notice.

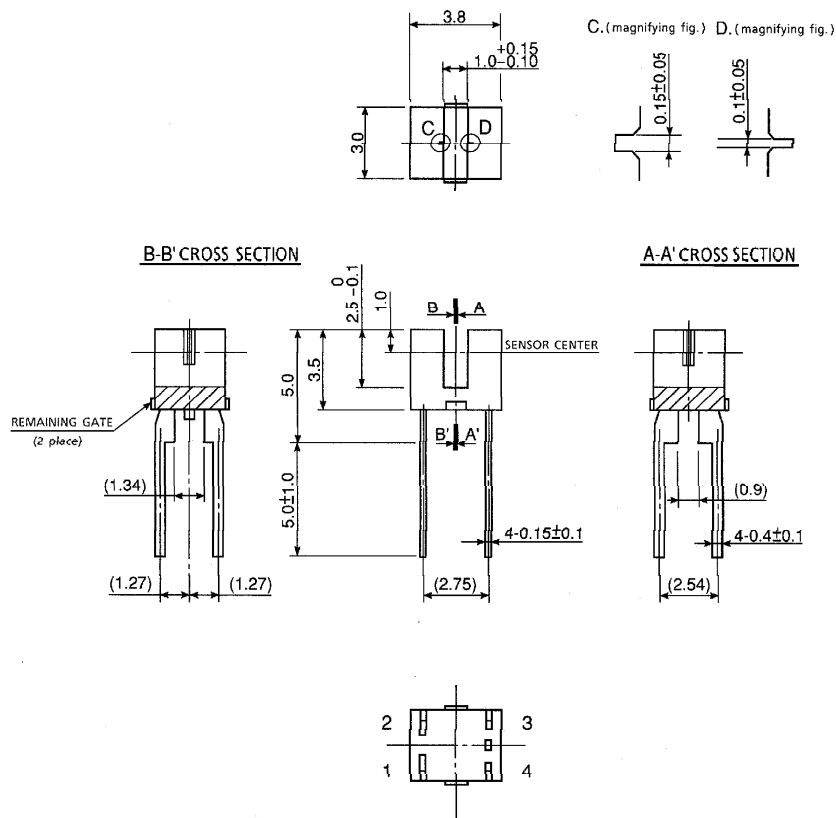
OUTLINE : TOSHIBA

Unit : mm

Tolerance : $\pm 0.2\text{mm}$ unless otherwise specified

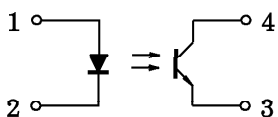
Values in parentheses () are for reference.

The remaining gate should be 0.2mm or less.

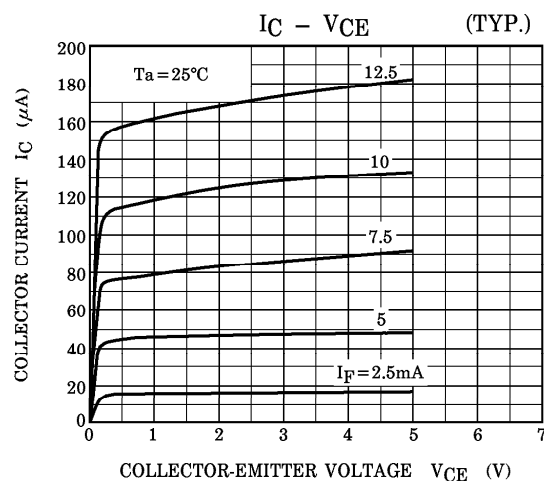
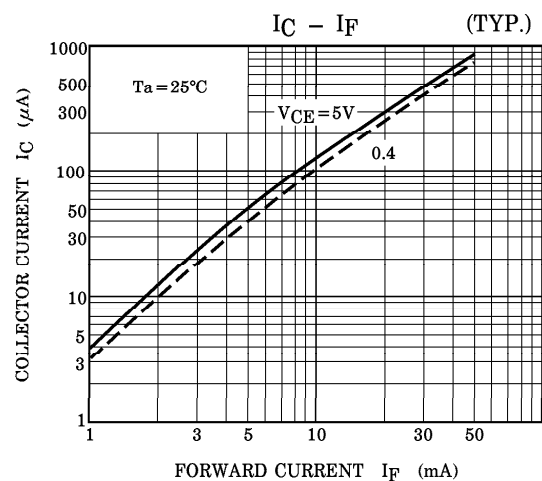
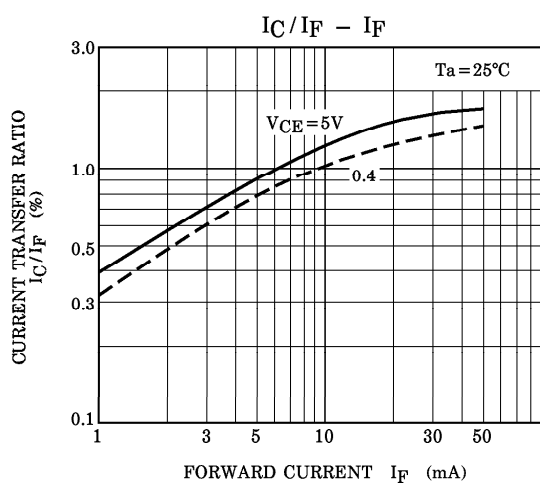
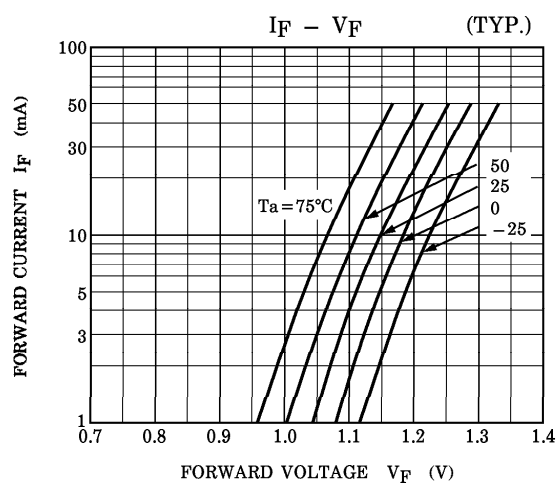
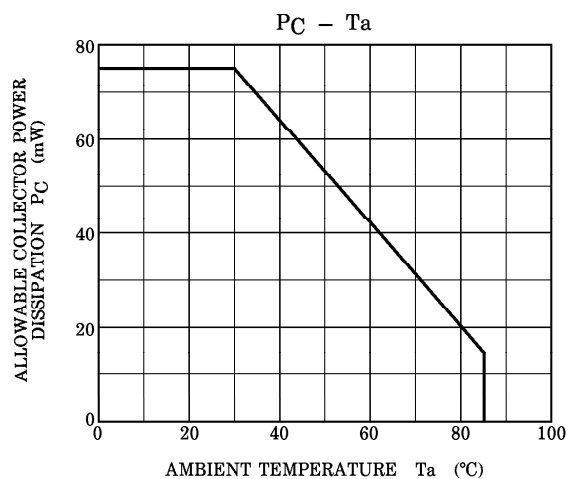
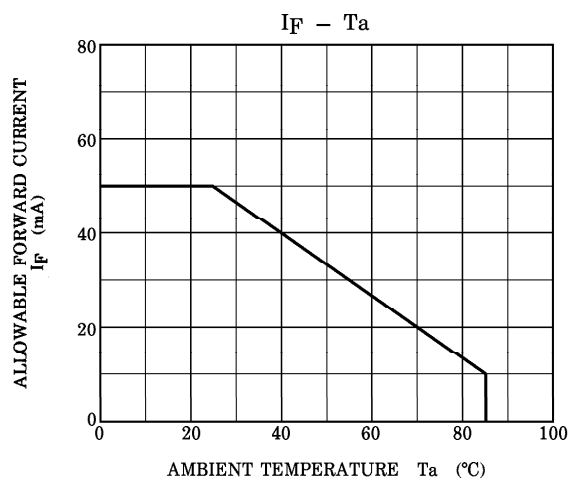


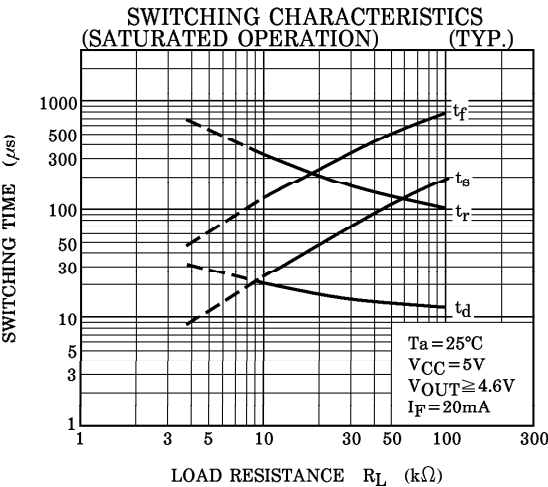
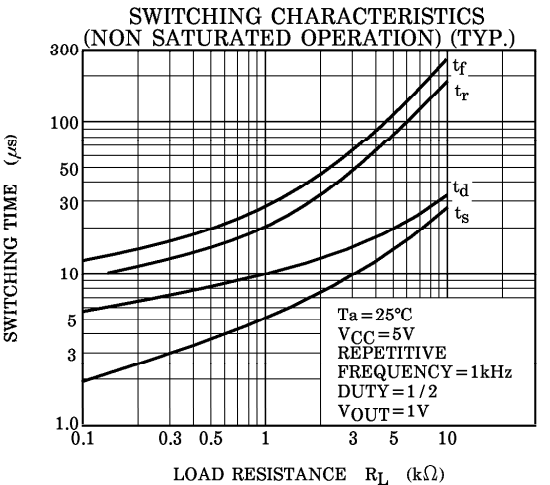
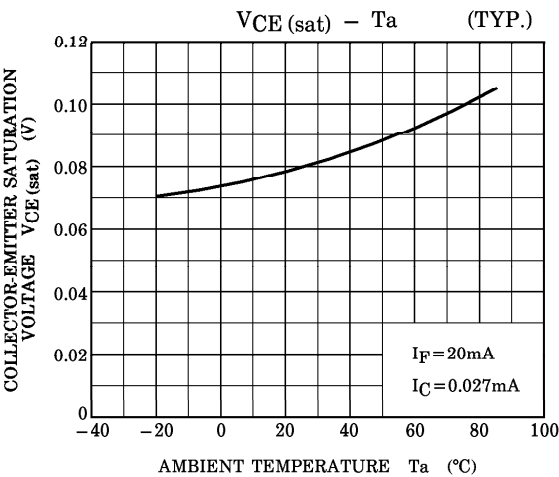
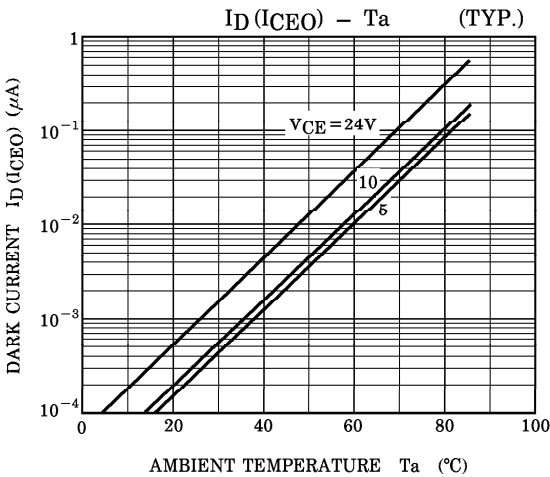
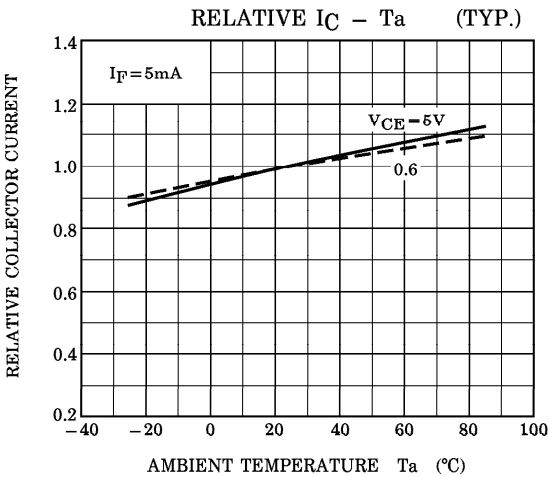
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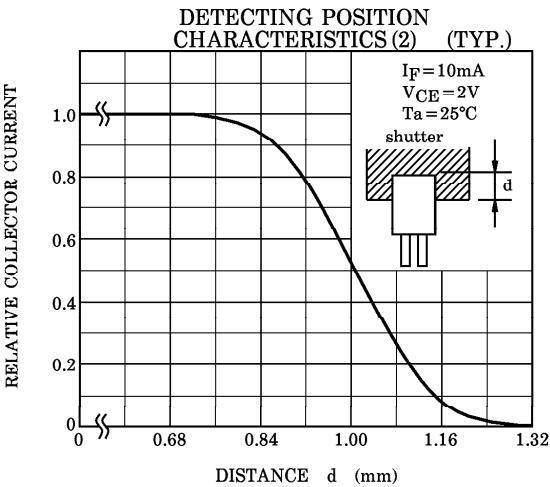
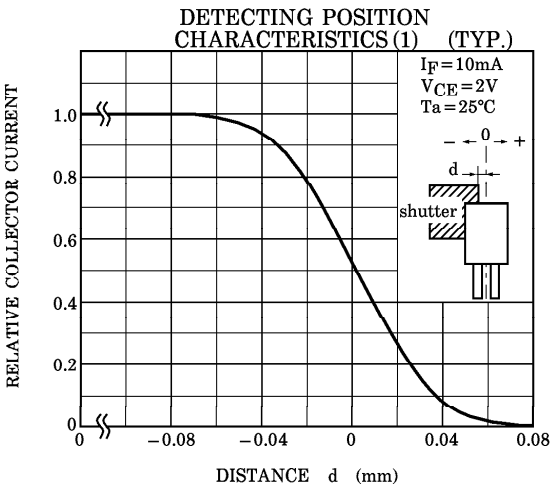
PIN CONNECTION



1. ANODE
2. CATHODE
3. EMITTER
4. COLLECTOR







POSITIONING OF SHUTTER AND DEVICE

To operate correctly, make sure that the shutter and the device are positioned as shown in the figure below.

The slit pitch of the shutter must be set wider than the slit width of the device.
Determine the width taking the switching time into consideration.

