

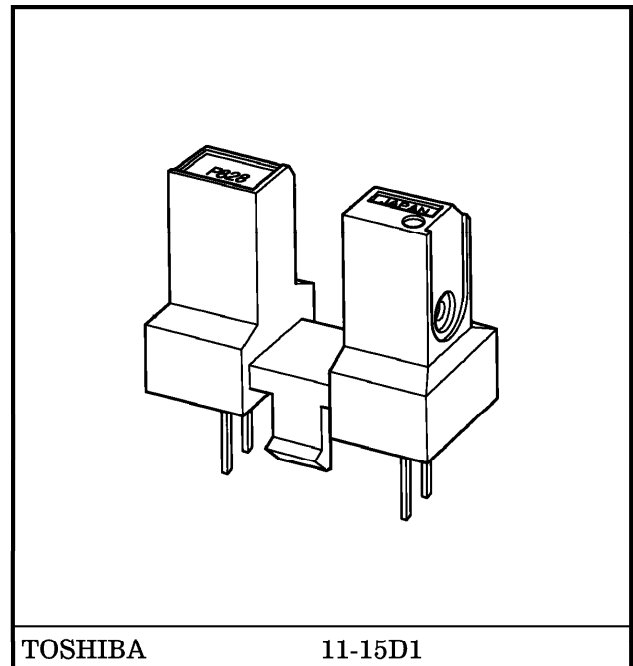
TOSHIBA PHOTO-INTERRUPTER INFRARED LED + PHOTOTRANSISTOR

TLP828

- MOTOR ROTATION SENSOR FOR OIL-FIRED HEATERS
- LOUVER LOCATION SENSOR FOR AIR CONDITIONERS
- PAPER PASS DETECTION FOR TICKET VENDING MACHINES
- PAPER DETECTOR FOR PRINTERS AND FAX MACHINES

The TLP828 is a photo-interrupter which incorporates a GaAs infrared LED and a fast-response Si phototransistor in a dust-proof package.

- Snap-in mounting type (for 1.6 mm thick PCBs)
- The part of the package which houses the sensor is only dust-proof in the sense that there is no slit in it.
- High current transfer ratio : $I_C / I_F = 7.5\%$ (min)
- Gap : 5 mm
- Resolution : 1.5 mm
- Package material : Polycarbonate (UL94V-2)
- Detector impermeable to visible light
- Fast response speed : $t_r, t_f = 15 \mu s$ (typ.)



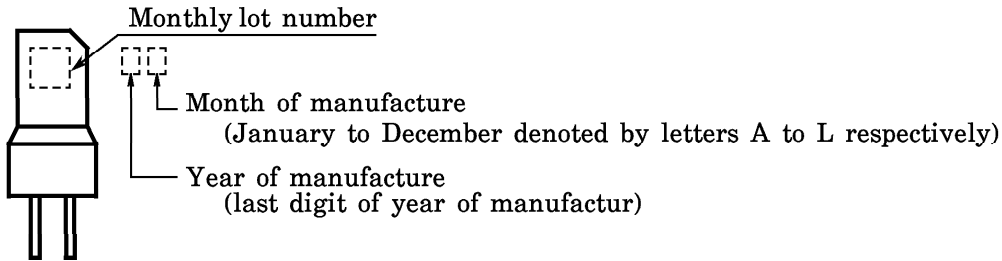
TOSHIBA 11-15D1

Weight : 0.7 g (typ.)

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Ta = 25°C)

CHARACTERISTIC		SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT
LED	Forward Current	I_F	50	mA
	Forward Current Derating (Ta > 25°C)	$\Delta I_F / ^\circ C$	-0.33	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)	$\Delta P_C / ^\circ C$	-1	mW / °C
	Collector Current	I_C	50	mA
	Operating Temperature Range	T_{opr}	-25~85	°C
	Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-40~100	°C
Soldering Temperature (5 s)	T_{sol}	260	°C	

MARKINGS



RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	Min	Typ.	Max	UNIT
Supply Voltage	V_{CC}	—	5	24	V
Forward Current	I_F	—	—	25	mA

OPTICAL AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Ta = 25°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	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$	—	940	—	nm
DETECTOR	Dark Current	$I_D (I_{CEO})$	$V_{CE} = 24 \text{ V}, I_F = 0$	—	—	0.1	μA
	Peak Sensitivity Wavelength	λ_P	—	—	870	—	nm
COUPLED	Current Transfer Ratio	I_C / I_F	$V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}, I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$	7.5	—	—	%
	Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE} (\text{sat})$	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}, I_C = 0.75 \text{ mA}$	—	0.15	0.35	V
	Leakage Current	I_{LEAK}	$V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}, I_F = 50 \text{ mA}$ (Note 1)	—	—	10	μA
	Switching Times	Rise Time Fall Time	t_r t_f	$V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}, I_C = 1 \text{ mA},$ $R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$	— —	15 15	50 50

(Note 1) : When the top 5.1 mm of the device is blocked off from light by a shutter.

PRECAUTIONS

1. Be careful that no solder is attached to the case body.
2. Clean only the soldered part of the leads. Do not immerse the entire package in the cleaning solvent.
3. Mount the device on a level surface.
4. Do not apply solder to the pins of the device's connector. Make sure that the connector is plugged into a recommended connector.
5. Keep the device away from external light. Although the photo-IC is of low optical sensitivity, the device may malfunction if external light with a wavelength of 700 nm or more is allowed to impinge on it.
6. The package is made of polycarbonate. Polycarbonate is usually stable with acid, alcohol and aliphatic hydrocarbons, however, with petrochemicals (such as benzene, toluene and acetone), alkalis, aromatic hydrocarbons, or chloric hydrocarbons, polycarbonate may crack, swell or melt. Please take this into account when choosing a packaging material by referring to the table below.

<Chemicals which should not be used with polycarbonate>

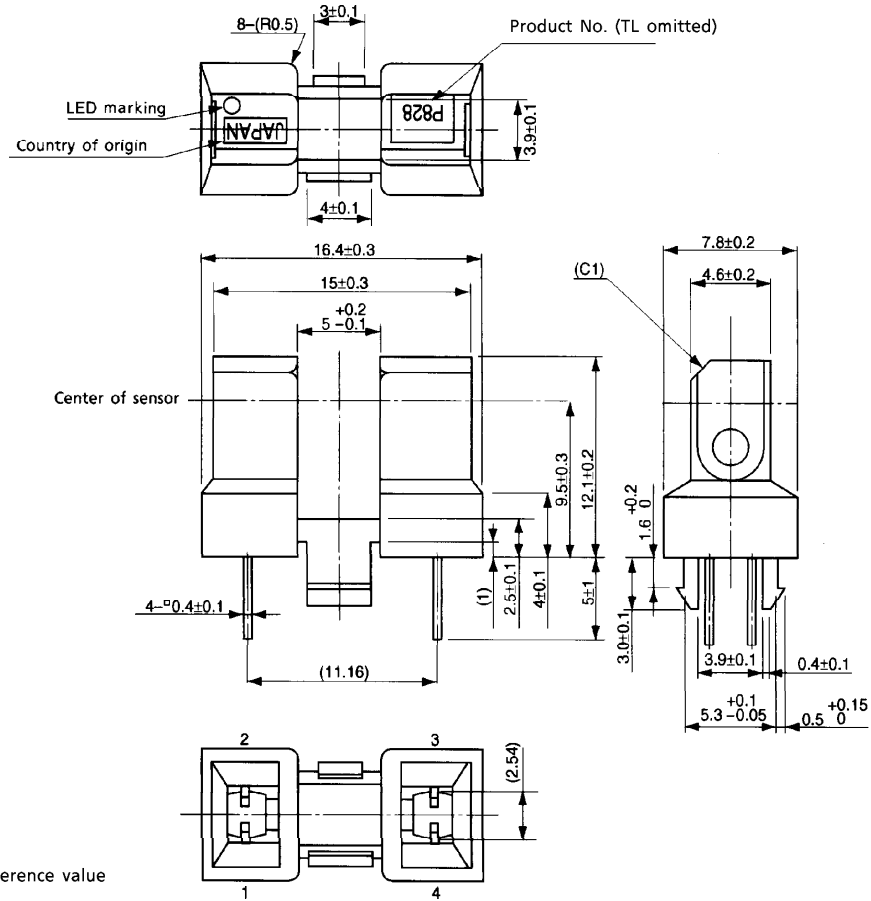
	PHENOMENON	CHEMICALS
A	Staining and slight deterioration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nitric acid (diluted), hydrogen peroxide, chlorine
B	Cracking, crazed or swelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acetic acid (70% or more) • Gasoline • Methyl ethyl ketone, ethyl acetate, butyl acetate • Ethyl methacrylate, ethyl ether, MEK • Acetone, m-amino alcohol, carbon tetrachloride • Carbon disulfide, trichloroethylene, cresol • Thinners, oil of turpentine • Triethanolamine, TCP, TBP
C	Melting { } : Used as solvent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concentrated sulfuric acid • Benzene • Styrene, acrylonitrile, vinyl acetate • Ethylenediamine, diethylenediamine • {Chloroform, methyl chloride, tetrachloromethane, dioxane, } 1, 2-dichloroethane
D	Decomposition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ammonia water • Other alkalis

7. When designing a circuit, take into account this change in conversion efficiency over time. The ratio of fluctuation in conversion efficiency to fluctuation in infrared LED optical output is 1:1.

$$\frac{I_C / I_F (t)}{I_C / I_F (0)} = \frac{P_O (t)}{P_O (0)}$$

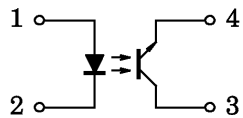
PACKAGE DIMENSIONS
11-15D1

Unit : mm



Weight : 0.7 g (typ.)

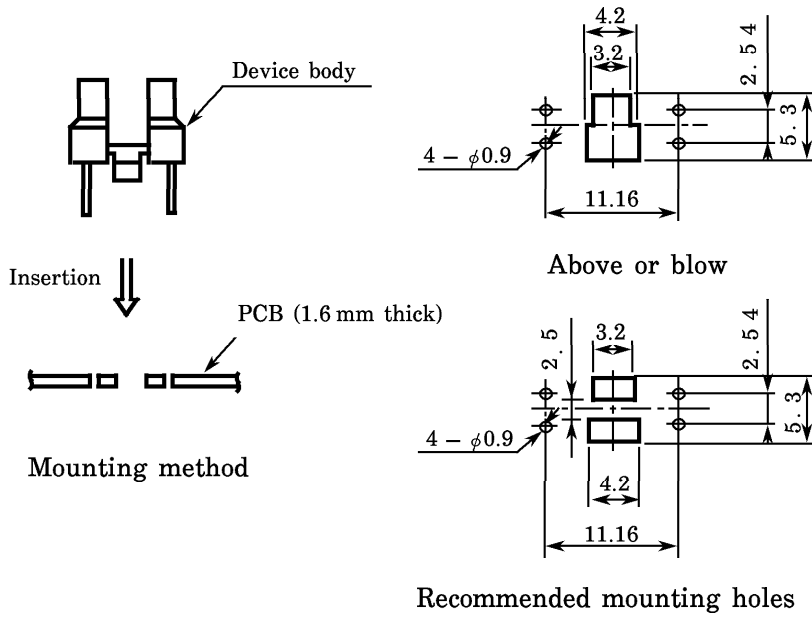
PIN CONNECTION



1. Anode
2. Cathode
3. Collector
4. Emitter

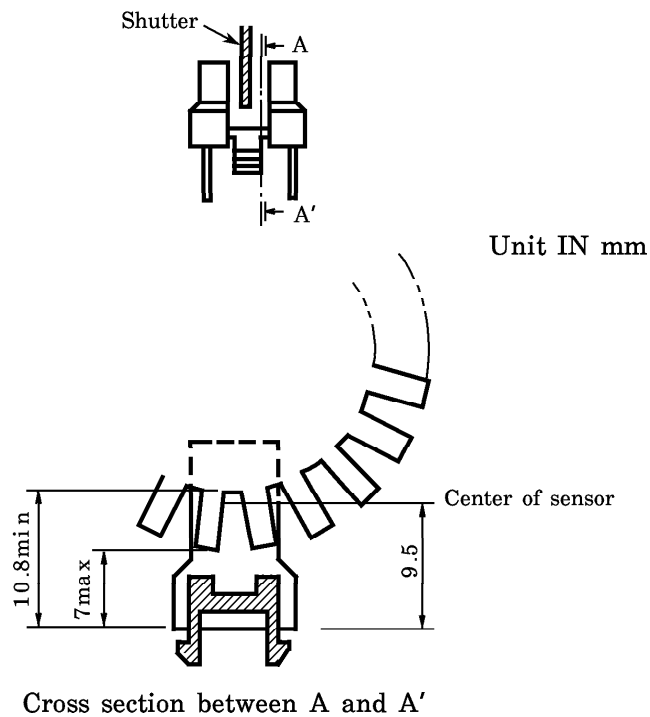
RECOMMENDED MOUNTING HOLES

Unit : mm



RELATIVE POSITIONING OF SHUTTER AND DEVICE

For normal operation position the shutter and the device as shown in the figure below. By considering the device's detection direction characteristic and switching time, determine the shutter slit width and pitch.



RESTRICTIONS ON PRODUCT USE

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