TOSHIBA TLP824,TLP825

TOSHIBA PHOTO-INTERRUPTERS INFRARED LED + PHOTOTRANSISTOR

TLP824, TLP825

VCRS, COMPACT DISC PLAYERS

COPIERS, FAX MACHINES, PRINTERS

VENDING MACHINES, TICKET MACHINES

VARIOUS POSITION DETECTION SENSORS

The TLP824 and TLP825 photo-interrupters combine a GaAs infrared LED with a high-sensitivity Si photodarlington transistor.

Small package

• PWB direct mounting type: TLP824

• Side mounting type : TLP825

• Gap : 3 mm

• Resolution : Slit width = 0.5 mm

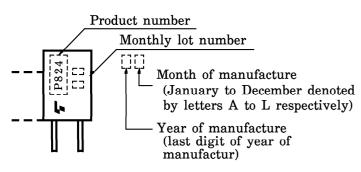
• High current transfer ratio : $I_C/I_F = 6\%$ (min)

at $I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$

• Detector impermeable to visible light

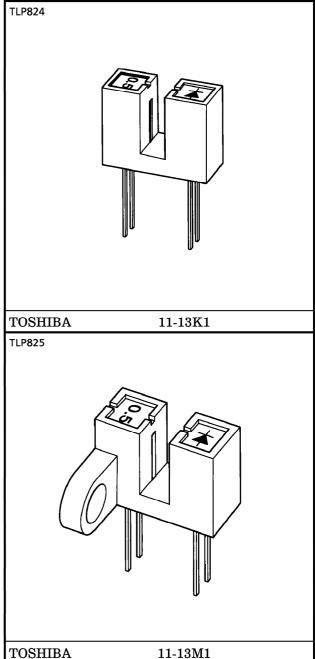
Package material : Polycarbonate

MARKINGS



Letter color: Silver

ABBREVIATION	TYPE
P824	TLP824
P825	TLP825



Weight: 0.81 g (typ.) 0.82 g (typ.)

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Ta = 25°C)

	CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT
	Forward Current I _F		50	mA
LED	Forward Current Derating (Ta > 25°C)	ΔI _F /°C	-0.33	mA/°C
	Reverse Voltage V		5	V
- E	Collector-Emitter Voltage	VCEO	35	V
CTOR	Emitter-Collector Voltage	$v_{\rm ECO}$	5	V
	Collector Power Dissipation	PC	75	mW
DETE	Collector Power Dissipation Derating (Ta > 25°C)	△P _C /°C	-1	mW/°C
["	Collector Current	$I_{\mathbf{C}}$	50	mA
Operating Temperature Range		$T_{ m opr}$	-25~85	°C
Storage Temperature Range		$T_{ m stg}$	-40~100	°C
So	ldering Temperature (5 s.)	T_{sol}	260	°C

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	Min	Тур.	Max	UNIT
Supply Voltage	v_{CC}	_	5	24	V
Forward Current	$I_{\mathbf{F}}$	_	10	20	mA
Operating Temperature	$T_{ m opr}$	-10	ı	75	$^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$

OPTICAL AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Ta = 25°C)

	CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	Min	Тур.	Max	UNIT
	Forward Voltage	$ m V_{f F}$	$I_{ m F}=10~{ m mA}$	1.00	1.15	1.30	V
LED	Reverse Current	$I_{ m R}$	$V_{R} = 5 V$	_	_	10	μ A
	Peak Emission Wavelength	$\lambda_{\mathbf{P}}$	$I_{ m F}=10{ m mA}$		940		nm
DETECTOR	Dark Current	I _D (I _{CEO})	$V_{ m CE} = 24 m V, I_{ m F} = 0$	1	1	0.1	μ A
DETE	Peak Sensitivity Wavelength	$\lambda_{\mathbf{P}}$		-	870	1	nm
Ω	Current Transfer Ratio	$I_{\mathbf{C}}/I_{\mathbf{F}}$	$ m V_{CE} = 2 V, I_{F} = 10 mA$	6	_	90	%
COUPLED	Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	V _{CE} (sat)	$ m I_F = 20~mA,~I_C = 0.6~mA$	_	0.1	0.4	V
Ιğ	Rise Time	$t_{\mathbf{r}}$	$V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}, I_{C} = 1 \text{ mA},$		15	50	
	Fall Time	t_f	$R_{\rm L} = 1 {\rm k}\Omega$	_	15	50	μ s

PRECAUTIONS

The following points must be borne in mind.

- 1. Clean only the soldered part of the leads. Do not immerse the entire package in the cleaning solvent.
- 2. 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 chosing a packaging material by referring to the table below.

<Chemicals which should not be used with polycarbonate>

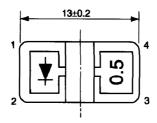
	PHENOMENON	CHEMICALS			
A	Staining and slight deterioration	• Nitric acid (diluted), hydrogen peroxide, chlorine			
В	Cracking, crazed or swelling	 Acetic acid (70% or more) Gasoline Methyl ethyl ketone, ethyl acetate, butyl acetate Ethyl methacrylate, ethyl ether, MEK Acetone, m-amino alcohol, carbon tetrachloride Carbon disulfide, trichloroethylene, cresol Thinners, oil of turpentine Triethanolamine, TCP, TBP 			
C	Melting { }: Used as solvent	 Concentrated sulfuric acid Benzene Styrene, acrylonitrile, vinyl acetate Ethylenediamine, diethylenediamine Chloroform, methyl chloride, tetrachloromethane, dioxane, 1, 2-dichloroethane 			
D	Decomposition	Ammonia water Other alkalis			

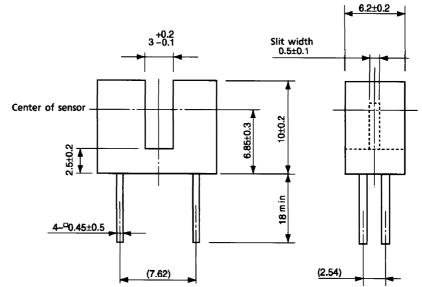
- 3. Mount the device on a level surface.
- 4. Screws should be tightened to a clamping torque of 0.59 N·m (on the TLP825).
- 5. Conversion efficiency falls over time due to the current which flows in the infrared LED. When designing a circuit, take into account this change in conversion efficiency over time. The ratio of fluctuation in conversion efficiency to fluctuation in infrared LED optical output is 1:1.

$$\frac{I_{C}/I_{F}\left(t\right)}{I_{C}/I_{F}\left(0\right)}\ =\frac{P_{O}\left(t\right)}{P_{O}\left(0\right)}$$

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS 11-13K1

Unit: mm

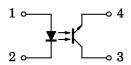




(): Reference value

Weight: 0.81 g (typ.)

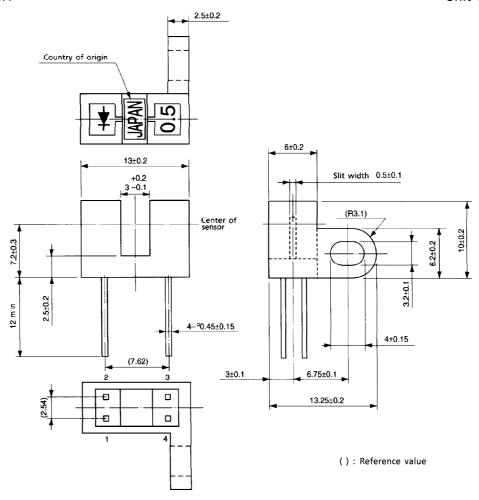
PIN CONNECTION



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

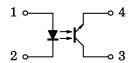
PACKAGE DIMENSIONS 11-13M1

Unit: mm

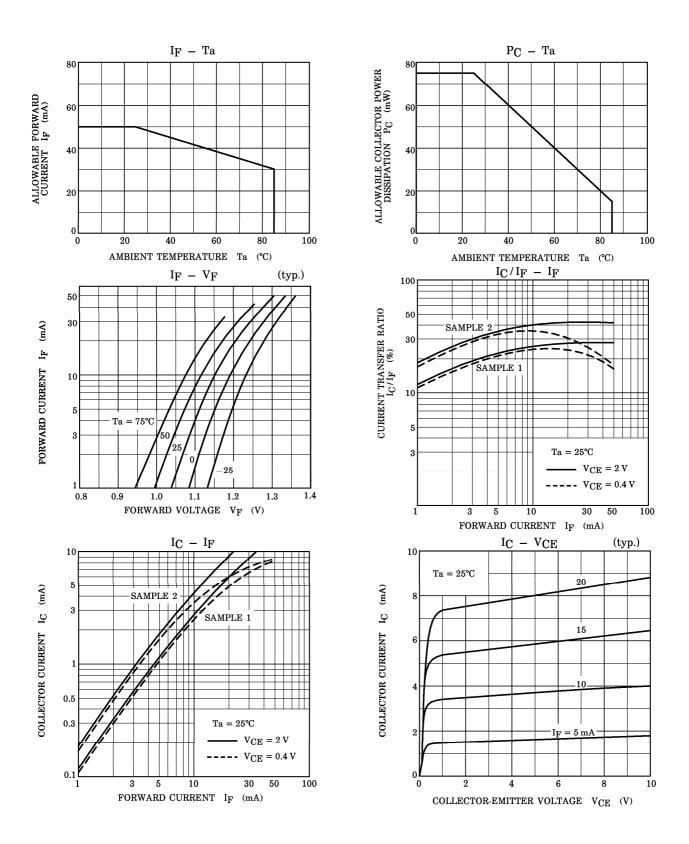


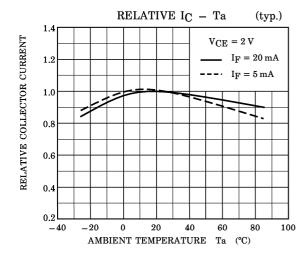
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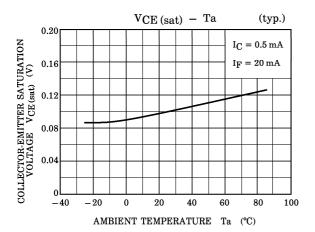
PIN CONNECTION

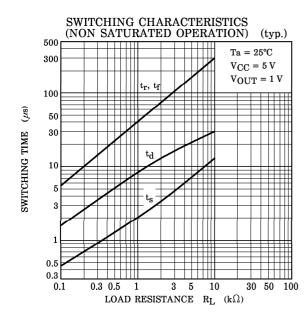


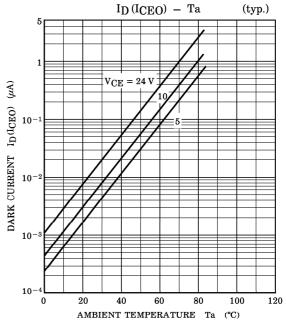
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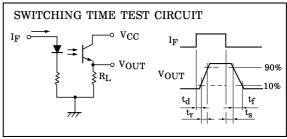


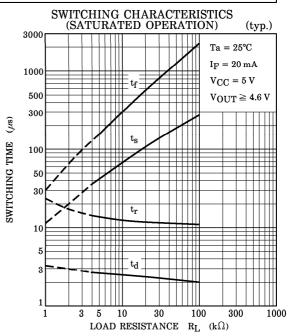


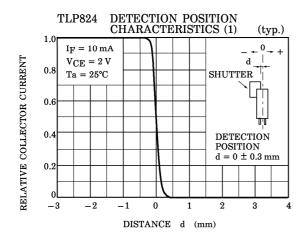


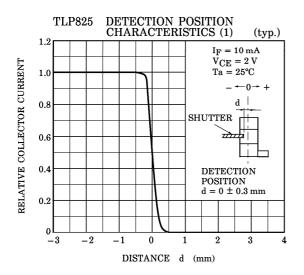


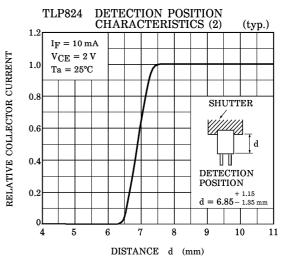


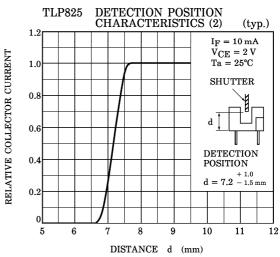






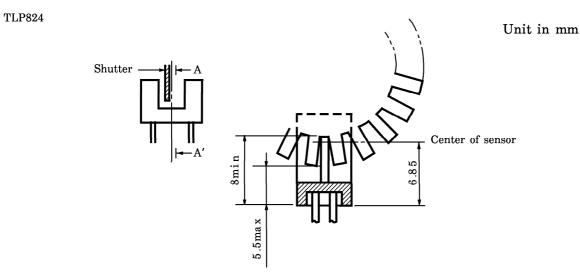






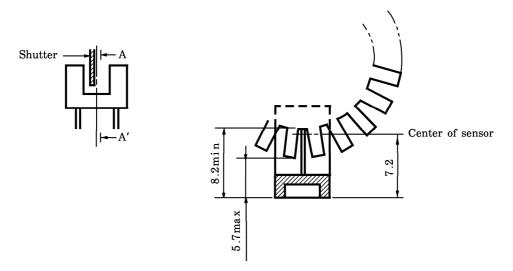
RELATIVE POSITIONING OF SHUTTER AND DEVICE

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.



Cross section between A and A'

TLP825



Cross section between A and A'

RESTRICTIONS ON PRODUCT USE

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