TOSHIBA Photo IC Silicon Epitaxial Planar

# **TPS842A(F), TPS844(F)**

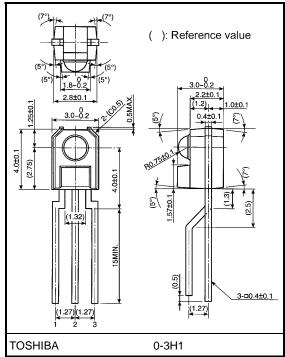
Lead Free Product Photoelectric Switches Copiers, Printers, and Facsimiles Vending Machines Handy Terminals

The TPS842A(F) and TPS844(F) represent a Si photo IC of digital output type that integrates a photodiode, amplifier circuit, and Schmitt trigger circuit into a single chip.

These devices are low voltage drive types, and they allow construction of low voltage systems which thus consume less power.

These devices respond faster than the phototransistor type. They output a low when light is input.

- Compact side-view epoxy resin package
- Operates over a wide supply voltage range : V<sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 to 15 V
- High speed response :  $t_{pLH} = 15 \mu s$ ,  $t_{pHL} = 9 \mu s (max)$
- High sensitivity: 0.3 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> (max)
- Can be directly connected to TTL and CMOS.
- Digital output: TPS842A(F) .... open collector TPS844(F) .... with a pull-up resistor



Weight: 0.12 g (typ.)

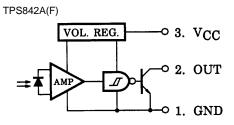
Characteristics		Symbol	Rating	Unit	
Supply voltage		V <sub>CC</sub>	15	V	
	TPS842A(F)	Vo	15	v	
Output voltage	TPS844(F)	٧Ŏ	=V <sub>CC</sub>		
Output current		lo	16	mA	
Output current derating	(Ta > 25°C)	∆l <sub>O</sub> /°C	-0.213	mA/°C	
Power dissipation		Р	250	mW	
Power dissipation derat $(Ta > 25^{\circ}C)$	ing	∆P/°C	-3.33	mW/°C	
Operating temperature range		T <sub>opr</sub>	-30 to 95	°C	
Storage temperature ra	nge	T <sub>stg</sub>	-40 to 100	°C	
Soldering temperature (	5s) (Note 1)	T <sub>sol</sub>	260	°C	

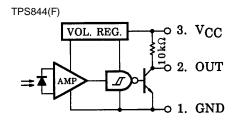
Maximum Ratings (Ta = 25°C)

Note 1: At the location of 1.3 mm from the resin package bottom.

Unit: mm

#### **Pin Connection**





## Opto-Electrical Characteristics (Ta = -30 to $95^{\circ}$ C, V<sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 to 15 V, typical values are all at 25°C.)

Characteristics		Symbol	Test Condition		Min	Тур.	Max	Unit	
Supply voltage		V <sub>CC</sub>	—		2.7		15	V	
High level supply current		I <sub>CCH</sub>	E = 0			0.5	1.2	mA	
Low level supply		PS842A(F)	1	$F = 2 \text{ mW/cm}^2$	(Nata 2)		0.9	2	
current		PS844(F)	ICCL	E = 2  mvv/cm	(Note 2)		2.9	4	mA
High level ou current	Itput T	PS842A(F)	I <sub>ОН</sub>	$V_0 = 15 V, E = 0$		_	_	6.3	μΑ
High level ou voltage	Itput T	PS844(F)	V <sub>OH</sub>	E = 0		0.9*V <sub>CC</sub>	_	_	V
Low level output voltage		V <sub>OL</sub>	$\begin{array}{l} E=2\ mW/cm^2\\ I_{OL}=16\ mA \end{array}$	(Note 2)	_	0.07	0.4	V	
"H→L" Threshold radiant incidence		E	Ta = 25°C		_	0.2	0.3	mW/	
		E <sub>HL</sub>	_	- —			0.6	cm <sup>2</sup>	
Hysteresis ratio		E <sub>HL</sub> /E <sub>LH</sub>	Ta = 25°C		1.1	1.5	2	—	
Peak sensitivity wavelength		λp	_			900	_	nm	
Switching time	Propagation	tion "L→H'	t <sub>pLH</sub>					15	
	delay tim		t <sub>pHL</sub>	Ta = 25°C V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V			_	9	
	Rise time	Rise time		$E = 2 \text{ mW/cm}^2$ $R_1 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$	(Note 3)		0.8	3	μS
	Fall time		t <sub>f</sub>			_	0.02	0.5	

Note 2: CIE standard light source A (standard tungsten bulb) with color temperature = 2856 K.

VOH

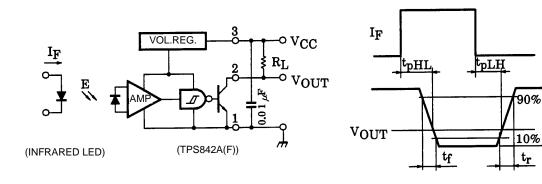
1.5V

 $v_{OL}$ 

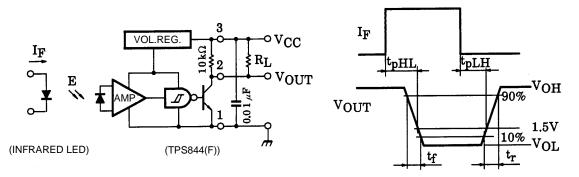
tr

Note 3: Switching time measurement circuit and waveform.

#### **TPS842A(F)**

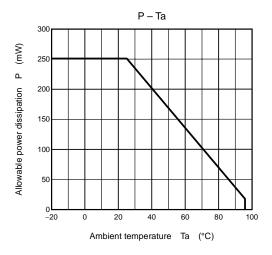


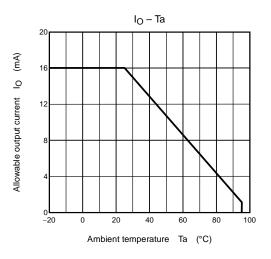
#### **TPS844(F)**

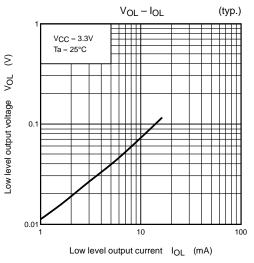


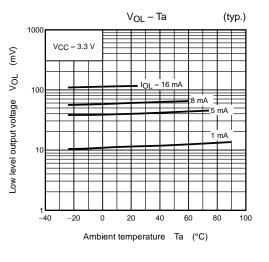
#### **Precautions**

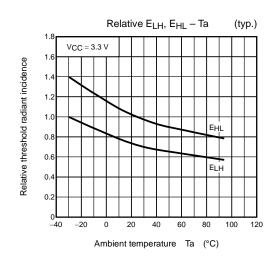
- When you consider a combined use with an LED, be sure to use an infrared LED. Visible rays in wavelength of • less than 700 nm cannot be detected.
- Make sure the shielding plate that is used to detect positions is manufactured from materials with superior • light-shielding characteristics. Insufficient shield can cause malfunction.
- Photo ICs contain a high-sensitivity amplifier. Toshiba recommends connecting a capacitor of about  $0.01 \ \mu\text{F}$  that • has good high-frequency characteristics between VCC and GND near the device to prevent unwanted oscillation.
- Please install so that disturbance light is not irradiated by these products. • When disturbance light (incandescence light etc.) 700 nm or more is detected, it may incorrect-operate. Please perform sufficient evaluation and verification by set.
- During 100  $\mu$ s after turning on VCC, output voltage changes for stabilizing the inner circuit.

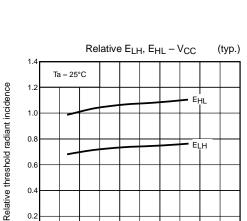












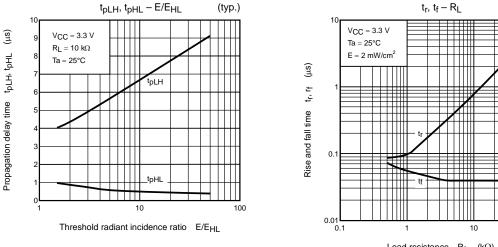
4 8 12 Supply voltage V<sub>CC</sub> (V)

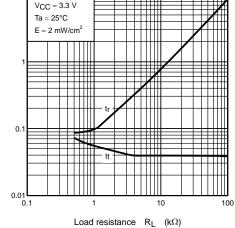
16

20

0 0

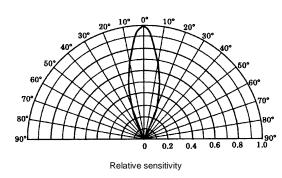
(typ.)

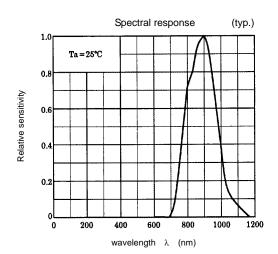




Directional sensitivity characteristic (typ.)







#### **RESTRICTIONS ON PRODUCT USE**

030619EBA

- The information contained herein is subject to change without notice.
- The information contained herein is presented only as a guide for the applications of our products. No responsibility is assumed by TOSHIBA for any infringements of patents or other rights of the third parties which may result from its use. No license is granted by implication or otherwise under any patent or patent rights of TOSHIBA or others.
- TOSHIBA is continually working to improve the quality and reliability of its products. Nevertheless, semiconductor
  devices in general can malfunction or fail due to their inherent electrical sensitivity and vulnerability to physical
  stress. It is the responsibility of the buyer, when utilizing TOSHIBA products, to comply with the standards of
  safety in making a safe design for the entire system, and to avoid situations in which a malfunction or failure of
  such TOSHIBA products could cause loss of human life, bodily injury or damage to property.

In developing your designs, please ensure that TOSHIBA products are used within specified operating ranges as set forth in the most recent TOSHIBA products specifications. Also, please keep in mind the precautions and conditions set forth in the "Handling Guide for Semiconductor Devices," or "TOSHIBA Semiconductor Reliability Handbook" etc..

- The TOSHIBA products listed in this document are intended for usage in general electronics applications (computer, personal equipment, office equipment, measuring equipment, industrial robotics, domestic appliances, etc.). These TOSHIBA products are neither intended nor warranted for usage in equipment that requires extraordinarily high quality and/or reliability or a malfunction or failure of which may cause loss of human life or bodily injury ("Unintended Usage"). Unintended Usage include atomic energy control instruments, airplane or spaceship instruments, transportation instruments, traffic signal instruments, combustion control instruments, medical instruments, all types of safety devices, etc.. Unintended Usage of TOSHIBA products listed in this document shall be made at the customer's own risk.
- The products described in this document are subject to the foreign exchange and foreign trade laws.
- TOSHIBA products should not be embedded to the downstream products which are prohibited to be produced and sold, under any law and regulations.