

TOSHIBA PHOTOINTERRUPTER INFRARED LED + PHOTO IC

# TLP1000A, TLP1001A

HOME ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT SUCH AS VCR, CD PLAYER

OA EQUIPMENT SUCH AS COPYING MACHINE, PRINTER, FACSIMILE, ETC.

AUTOMATIC SERVICE EQUIPMENT SUCH AS VENDING MACHINE, TICKETING MACHINE, ETC.

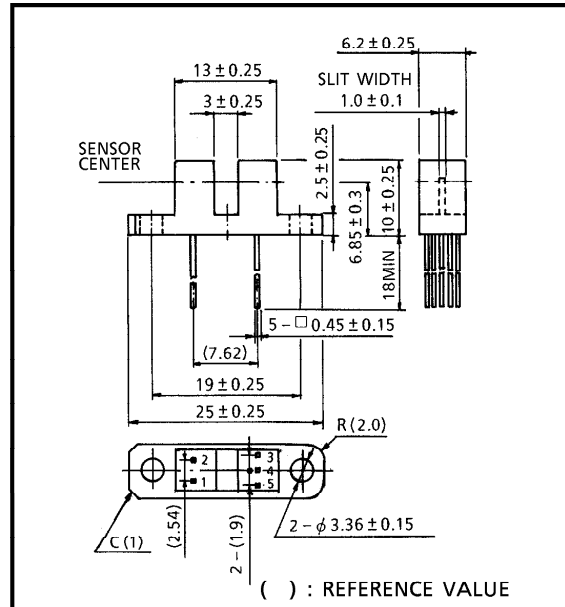
VARIOUS POSITION DETECTION

TLP1000A and TLP1001A are digital output photo-interrupters combining GaAs infrared LED with high sensitive and high gain Si photo IC.

Directly connectable to TTL, LSTTL and CMOS.

- Both side mounting type
- Gap : 3mm
- Resolution : Slit width 1mm
- Digital output (with a pull-up resistor)
  - TLP1000A : Low level output at shielding
  - TLP1001A : High level output at shielding
- Built-in Schmitt-trigger circuit
- Threshold input current : 2.5mA (Max.) at  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$
- Operating supply voltage :  $V_{CC} = 4.5 \sim 17\text{V}$
- Fast response speed
- Detector side is of visible light cut type.

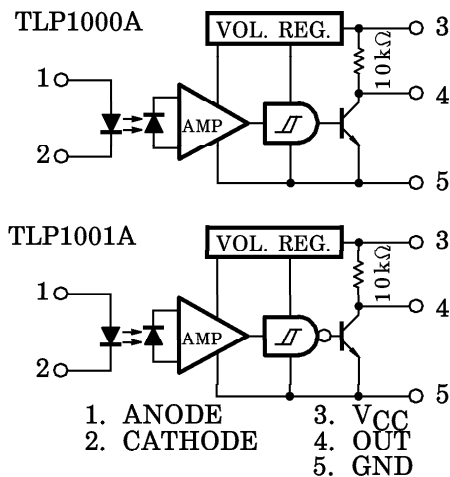
Unit in mm



JEDEC	—
EIAJ	—
TOSHIBA	11-13F1

Weight : 0.97g (Typ.)

**PIN CONNECTION**



961001EBC2

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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.

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● The information contained herein is subject to change without notice.

## MAXIMUM RATINGS (Ta = 25°C)

CHARACTERISTIC		SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT
LED	Forward Current	$I_F$	50	mA
	Forward Current Derating (Ta > 25°C)	$\Delta I_F / ^\circ\text{C}$	-0.33	mA / °C
	Reverse Voltage	$V_R$	5	V
DETECTOR	Supply Voltage	$V_{CC}$	17	V
	Output Current	$I_O$	50	mA
	Power Dissipation	$P_O$	250	mW
	Power Dissipation Derating (Ta > 25°C)	$\Delta P_O / ^\circ\text{C}$	-3.33	mW / °C
Operating Temperature Range		$T_{opr}$	-25~85	°C
Storage Temperature Range		$T_{stg}$	-40~100	°C
Soldering Temperature (5s)		$T_{sol}$	260	°C

## RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
LED Forward Current	$I_F$	8.8*	—	20	mA
Supply Voltage	$V_{CC}$	4.5	5.0	17	V
Low Level Output Current	$I_{OL}$	—	—	16	mA
Operating Temperature	$T_{opr}$	-25	—	85	°C

\* 8.8mA is a value when 50% LED deterioration is taken into consideration.  
Initial threshold input current shall be 4.4mA MAX.

OPTO-ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Unless otherwise specified, Ta = -25~85°C, VCC = 5V ± 10%)

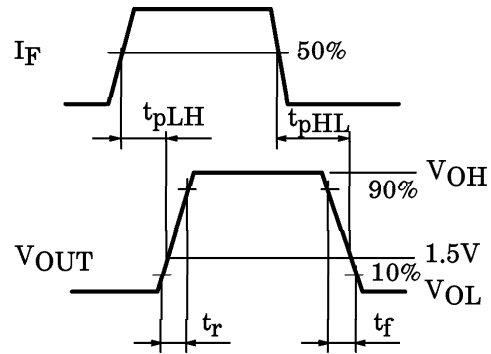
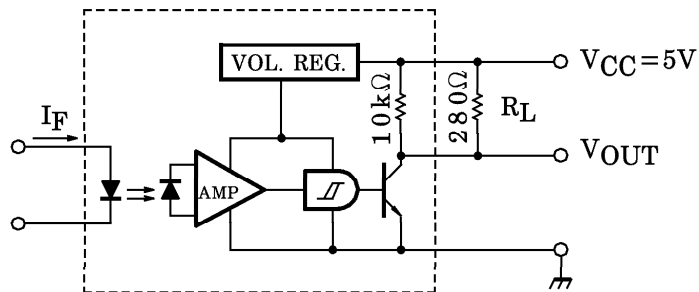
CHARACTERISTIC		SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	
LED	Forward Voltage	V <sub>F</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> = 10mA, Ta = 25°C	1.00	1.15	1.30	V	
	Reverse Current	I <sub>R</sub>	V <sub>R</sub> = 5V, Ta = 25°C	—	—	10	μA	
	Peak Emission Wavelength	λ <sub>P</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> = 15mA, Ta = 25°C	—	940	—	nm	
DETECTOR	Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	—	4.5	—	17	V	
	Low Level Supply Current	I <sub>CC</sub> L	I <sub>F</sub> = *1	—	—	6.0	mA	
			I <sub>F</sub> = *1, V <sub>CC</sub> = 17V	—	—	7.5		
	High Level Supply Current	I <sub>CC</sub> H	I <sub>F</sub> = *2	—	—	3.0	mA	
			I <sub>F</sub> = *2, V <sub>CC</sub> = 17V	—	—	3.2		
	Low Level Output Voltage	V <sub>OL</sub>	I <sub>OL</sub> = 16mA, I <sub>F</sub> = *1 Ta = 25°C	—	0.07	0.3	V	
			I <sub>OL</sub> = 16mA, I <sub>F</sub> = *1 V <sub>CC</sub> = 17V	—	—	0.4		
High Level Output Voltage	V <sub>OH</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> = *2	0.9V <sub>CC</sub>	—	—	V		
Peak Sensitivity Wavelength	λ <sub>P</sub>	Ta = 25°C	—	900	—	nm		
COUPLED	L→H Threshold Input Current	I <sub>FLH</sub>	Ta = 25°C	TLP1000A	—	—	2.5	mA
			V <sub>CC</sub> = 17V		—	—	4.4	
	H→L Threshold Input Current	I <sub>FHL</sub>	Ta = 25°C	TLP1001A	—	—	2.5	mA
			V <sub>CC</sub> = 17V		—	—	4.4	
	Hysteresis Ratio	I <sub>FHL</sub> / I <sub>FLH</sub>	—	TLP1000A	—	0.67	—	—
				TLP1001A	—	1.5	—	
	Propagation Delay Time (L→H)	t <sub>pLH</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> = 5V I <sub>F</sub> = 15mA R <sub>L</sub> = 280Ω Ta = 25°C (Note)	TLP1000A	—	3	—	μs
				TLP1001A	—	6	—	
Propagation Delay Time (H→L)	t <sub>pHL</sub>	TLP1000A		—	6	—		
		TLP1001A		—	3	—		
Rise Time	t <sub>r</sub>			—	0.1	—		
Fall Time	t <sub>f</sub>			—	0.05	—		

\*1 TLP1000A = 0, TLP1001A = 15mA

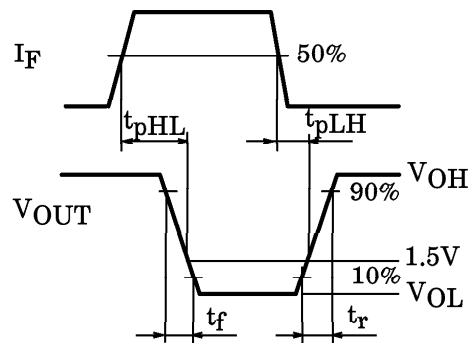
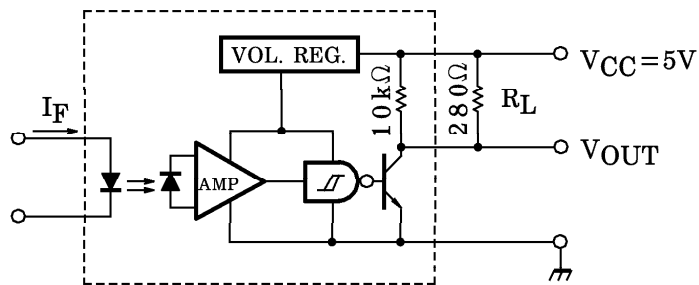
\*2 TLP1000A = 15mA, TLP1001A = 0

NOTE : SWITCHING TIME TEST CIRCUIT

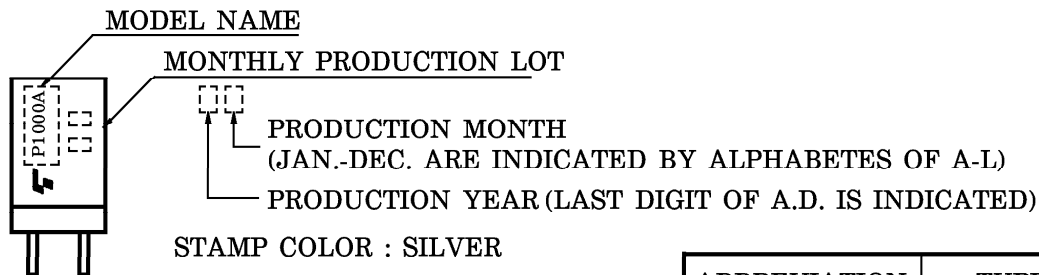
**TLP1000A**



**TLP1001A**



**PRODUCT INDICATION**



ABBREVIATION	TYPE
P1000A	TLP1000A
P1001A	TLP1001A

PRECAUTION

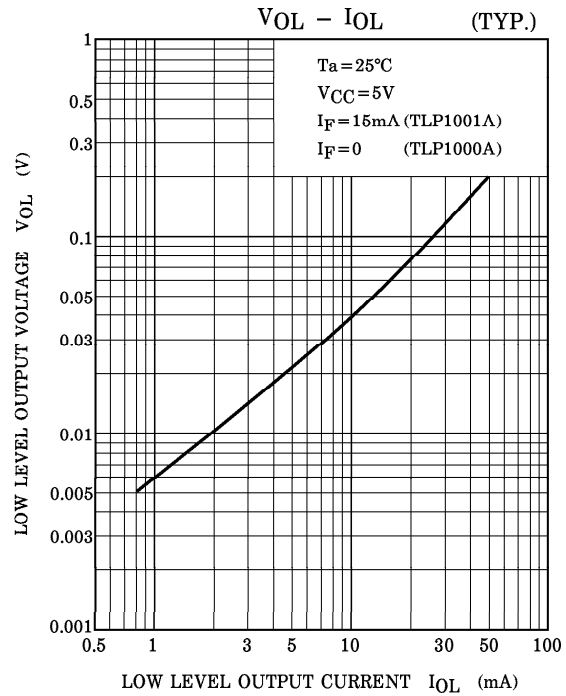
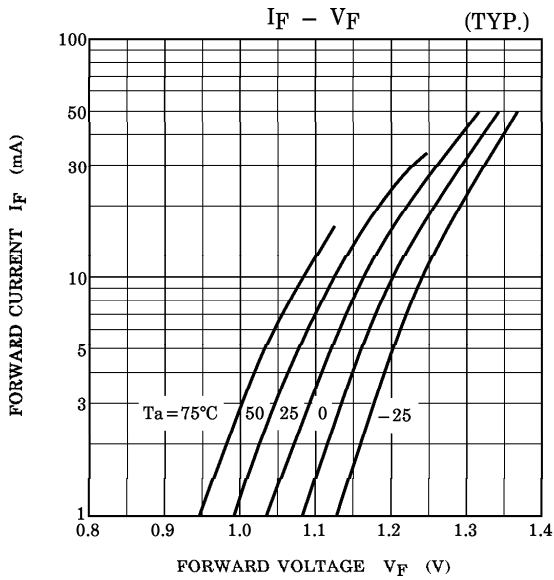
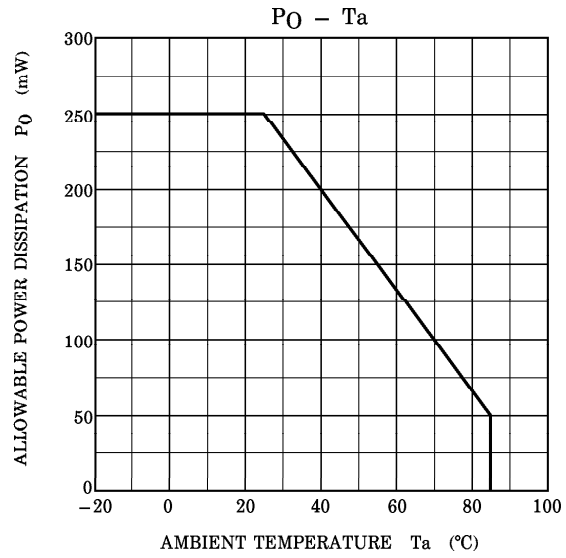
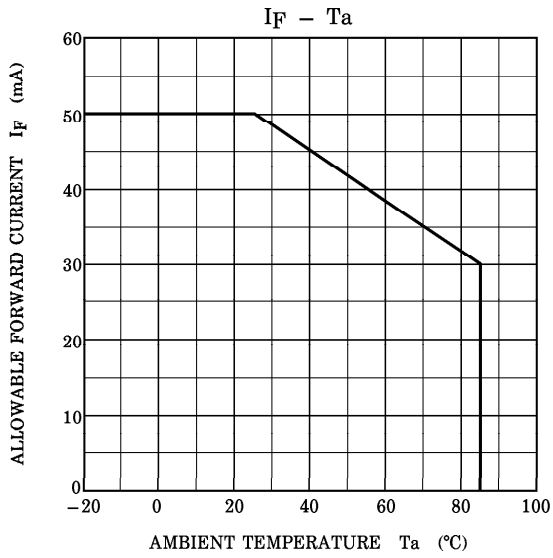
Please be careful of the followings.

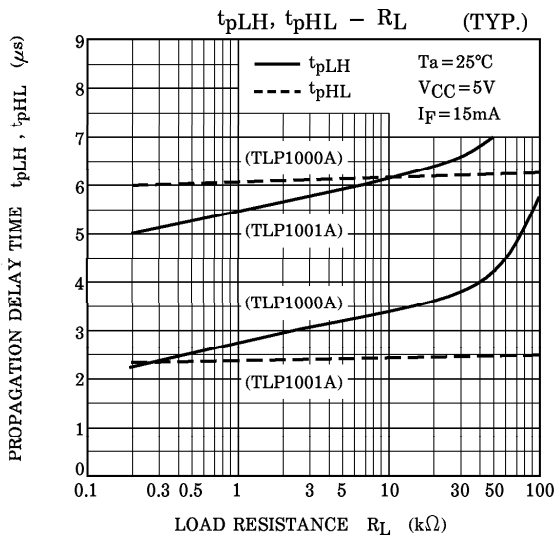
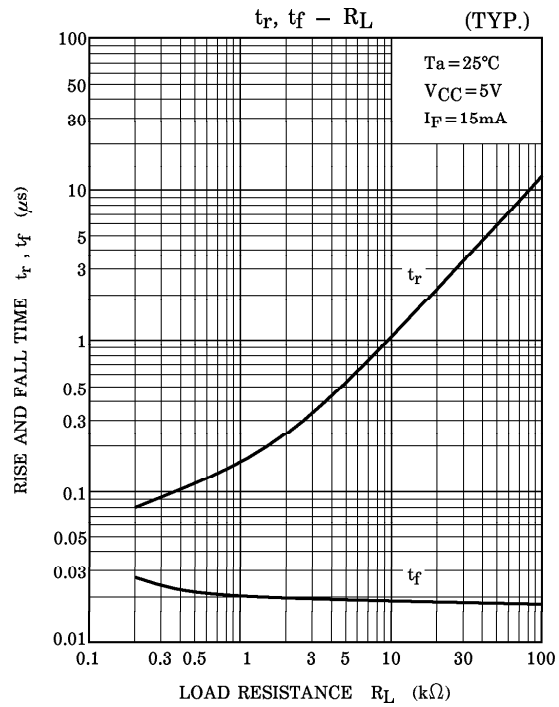
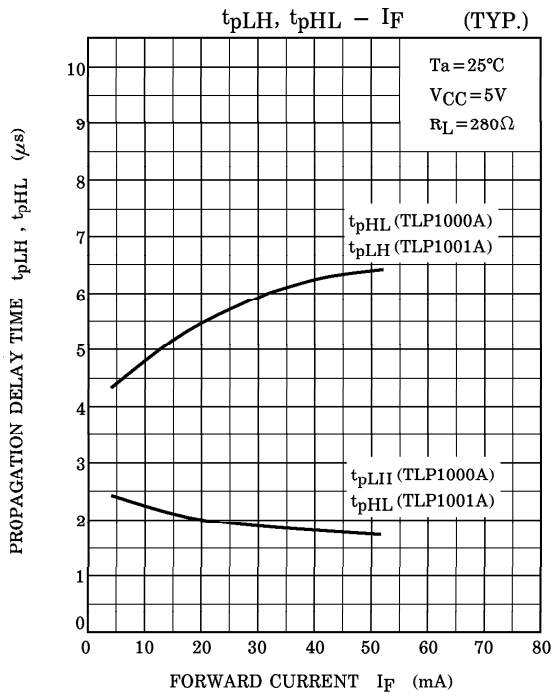
1. Soldering should be performed after lead forming.
2. If chemicals are used for cleaning, the soldered surface only shall be cleaned with chemicals avoiding the whole cleaning of the package.
3. The container is made of polycarbonate. Polycarbonate is usually stable with acid, alcohol, and aliphatic hydrocarbons however, with peroxochemicals (such as benzene, toluene, and acetone), alkali, aromatic hydrocarbons, or chloric hydrocarbons, polycarbonate becomes cracked, swollen, or melted. Please take care when choosing a packaging material by referencing the table below.

<Chemicals to avoid with polycarbonate>

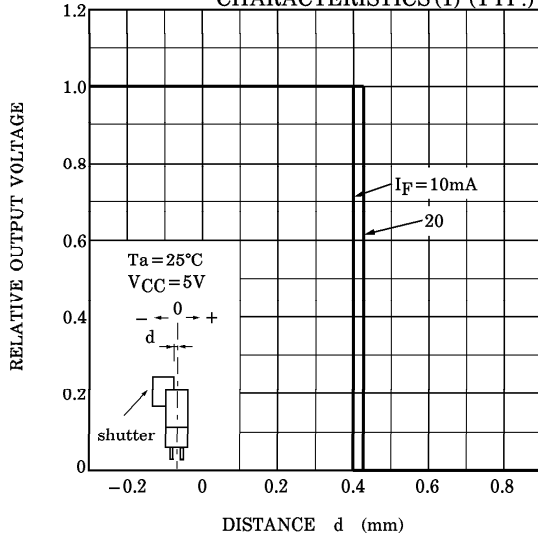
	PHENOMENON	CHEMICALS
A	Little deterioration but staining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• nitric acid (low concentration), hydrogen peroxide, chlorine</li> </ul>
B	Cracked, crazed, or swollen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• acetic acid (70% or more)</li> <li>• gasoline</li> <li>• methyl ethyl ketone, ethyl acetate, butyl acetate</li> <li>• ethyl methacrylate, ethyl ether, MEK</li> <li>• acetone, m-amino alcohol, carbon tetrachloride</li> <li>• carbon disulfide, trichloroethylene, cresol</li> <li>• thinners, oil of turpentine</li> <li>• triethanolamine, TCP, TBP</li> </ul>
C	Melted { } : Used as solvent.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• concentrated sulfuric acid</li> <li>• benzene</li> <li>• styrene, acrylonitrile, vinyl acetate</li> <li>• ethylenediamine, diethylenediamine</li> <li>• {chloroform, methyl chloride, tetrachloromethane, dioxane, } 1, 2-dichloroethane</li> </ul>
D	Decomposed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ammonia water</li> <li>• other alkali</li> </ul>

4. During 100 $\mu$ s after turning on V<sub>CC</sub>, output voltage changes for stabilizing the inner circuit.
5. Supply the by-pass condenser up to 0.01 $\mu$ F between V<sub>CC</sub> and GND near device to stabilize the power supply line.
6. Screw shall be tightened to clamping torque of 0.59N·m.

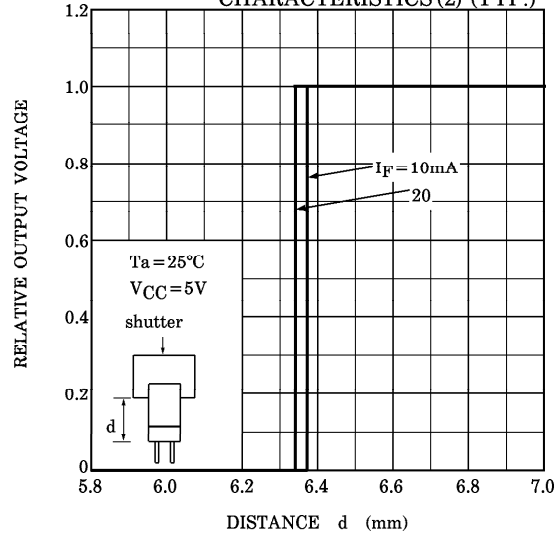




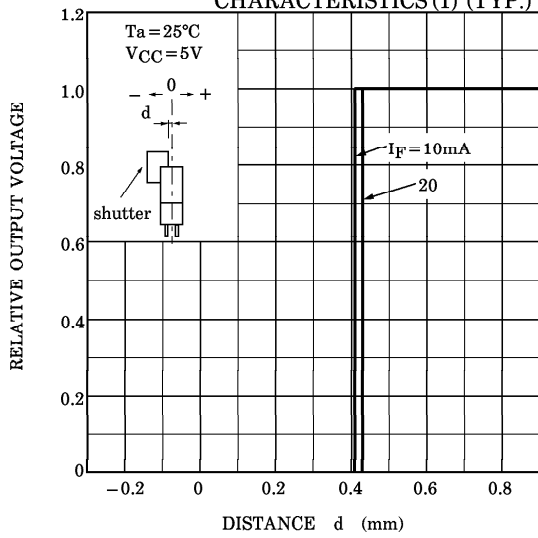
**TLP1000A DETECTING POSITION CHARACTERISTICS (1) (TYP.)**



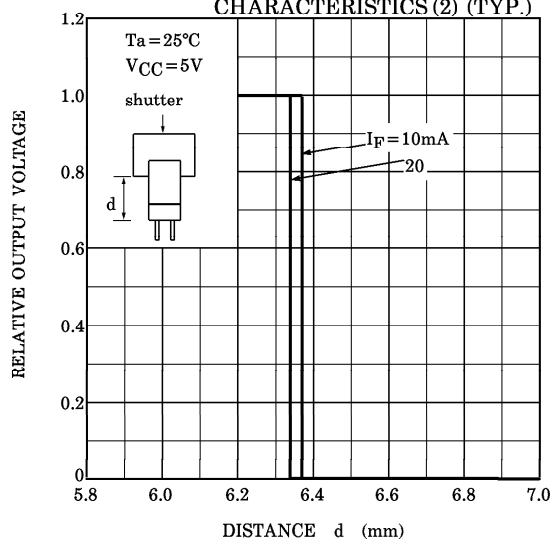
**TLP1000A DETECTING POSITION CHARACTERISTICS (2) (TYP.)**



**TLP1001A DETECTING POSITION CHARACTERISTICS (1) (TYP.)**



**TLP1001A DETECTING POSITION CHARACTERISTICS (2) (TYP.)**

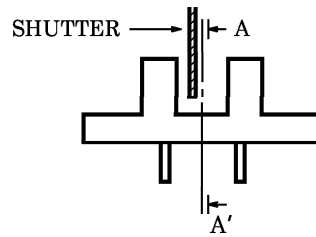




**POSITIONING OF SHUTTER AND DEVICE**

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.



UNIT IN mm

