

GP1A57HR

Wide Gap Type OPIC Photointerrupter

■ Features

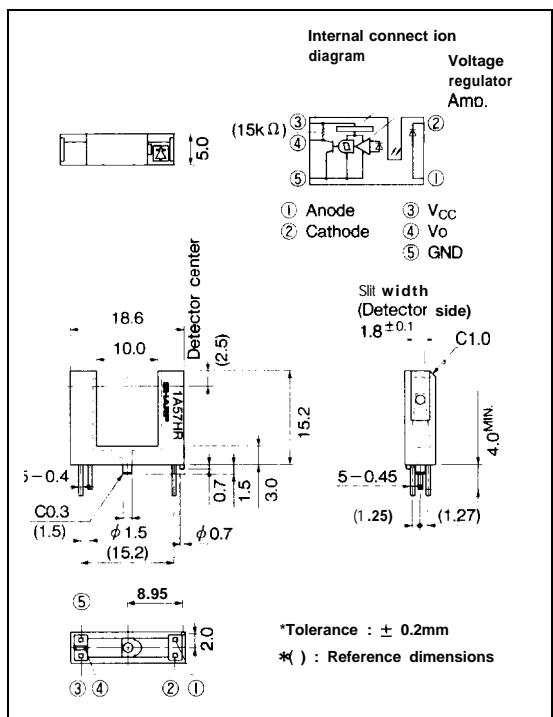
1. Wide gap between LED and detector(10mm)
2. High accuracy mounting type with positioning pin
3. Built-in schmidt-trigger circuit
4. PWB mounting type package

■ Applications

1. Cameras, video cameras
2. OA equipment, such as copiers etc.
3. Facsimiles

■ Outline Dimensions

(Unit : mm)



* "OPIC" (Optical IC) is a trademark of the SHARP Corporation.
An OPIC consists of a light-detecting element and signal-processing circuit integrated onto a single chip.

■ Absolute Maximum Ratings

(Ta = 25°C)

Parameter		Symbol	Rating	Unit
Input	Forward current	I _F	50	mA
	* ¹ Peak forward current	I _{PFM}	1	A
	Reverse voltage	V _R	6	v
	Power dissipation	P	75	mW
output	Supply voltage	V _{CC}	-0.5 to +17	V
	Output current	I _O	50	mA
	Power dissipation	P _O	250	mW
Operating temperature		T _{opr}	-25 to +85	°C
Storage temperature		T _{stg}	-40 to +100	°C
* ² Soldering temperature		T _{sot}	260	°C

*¹ Pulse width ≤ 100 μs, Duty ratio = 0.01

*² For 5 seconds

■ Electro-optical Characteristics

(Ta = 25°C)

Parameter		Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	1 YP.	MAX.	Unit
Input	Forward voltage	V _F	I _F =7mA	—	1.1	1.4	v
	Reverse current	I _R	V _R =3V	—	—	10.0	μA
output	Operating supply voltage	V _{CC}		4.5	—	17.0	v
	Low level output voltage	V _{OL}	V _{CC} =5V, I _F =0, I _{OL} =16mA	—	0.15	0.4	v
	High level output voltage	V _{OH}	V _{CC} =5V, I _F =7mA	4.9	—	—	v
	Low level supply current	I _{CCL}	V _{CC} =5V, I _F =0	—	1.7	3.8	mA
	High level supply current	I _{CCH}	V _{CC} =5V, I _F =7mA	—	0.7	2.2	mA
Transfer characteristics	* ³ "Low→High" threshold input current	I _{FLH}	V _{CC} =5V	—	1.0	7.0	mA
	* ⁴ Hysteresis	I _{FHL} /I _{FLH}	V _{CC} =5V	0.55	0.75	0.95	—
	"Low→High" propagation delay time	t _{PLH}	V _{CC} =5V, I _F =7mA R _L =280Ω	—	3.0	9.0	μS
	"High→Low" propagation delay time	t _{PHL}		—	5.0	15.0	
	Rise time	t _r		—	0.1	0.5	
	Fall time	t _f		—	0.05	0.5	

*3 I_{FLH} represents forward current when output changes from low to high.*4 I_{FHL}. represents forward current when output changes from high to low.Hysteresis stands for I_{FHL}/I_{FLH}.

Fig. 1 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

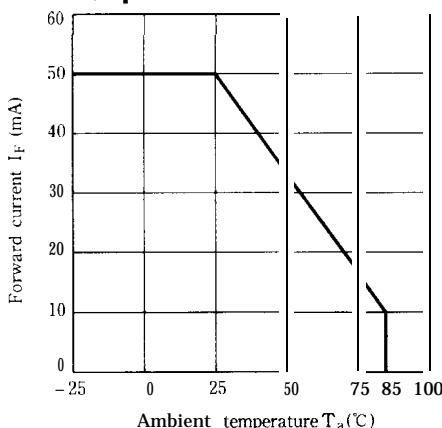


Fig. 2 Output Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

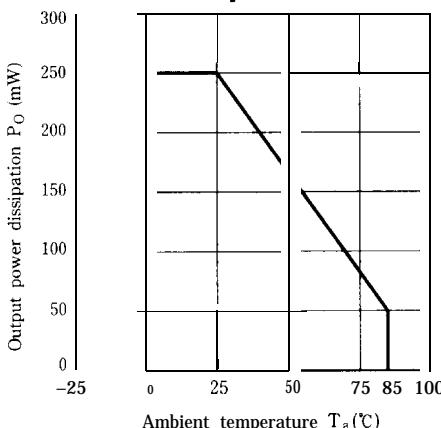


Fig. 3 Low Level Output Current vs. Ambient Temperature

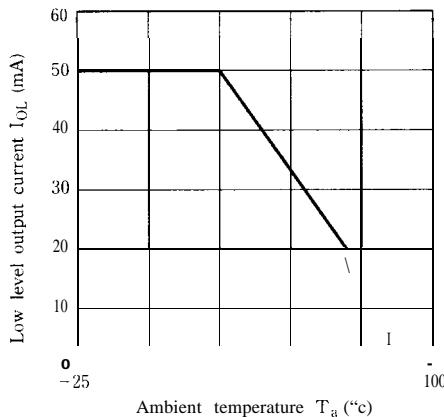


Fig. 5 Relative Threshold Input Current vs. Supply Voltage

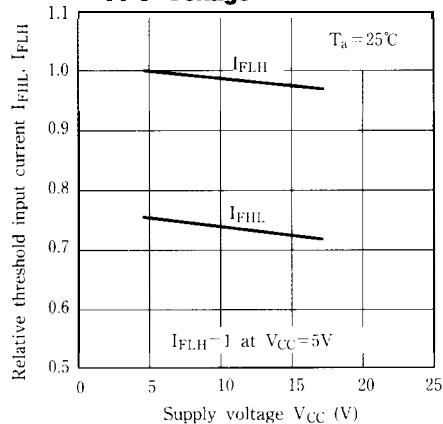


Fig. 7 Low Level Output Voltage vs.

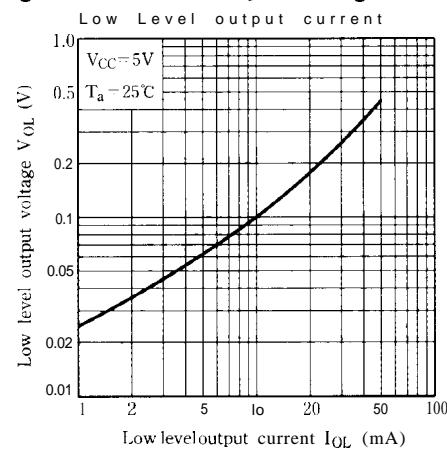


Fig. 4 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

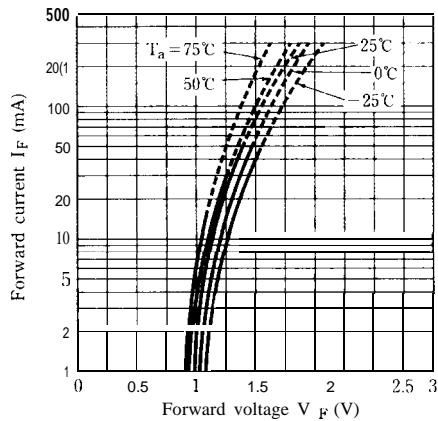


Fig. 6 Relative Threshold Input Current vs. Ambient Temperature

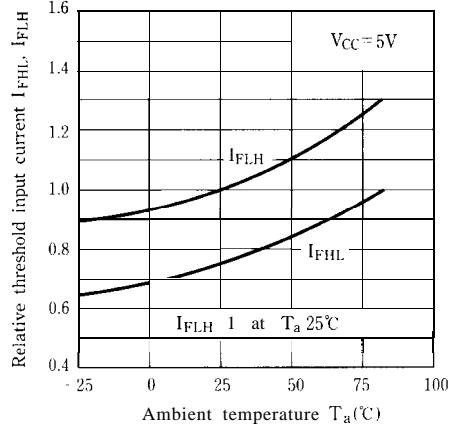


Fig. 8 Low Level Output Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

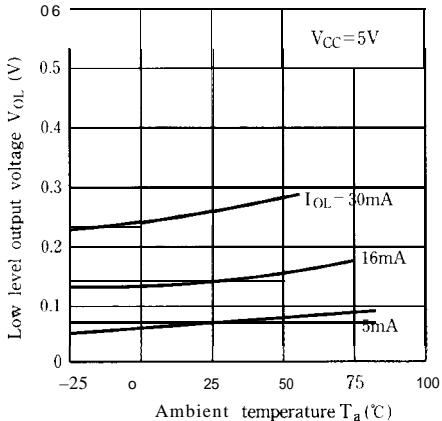


Fig. 9 Supply Current vs. Ambient Temperature

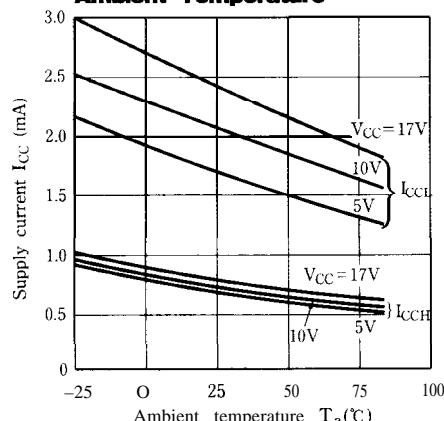


Fig.11 Rise Time, Fall Time vs. Load Resistance

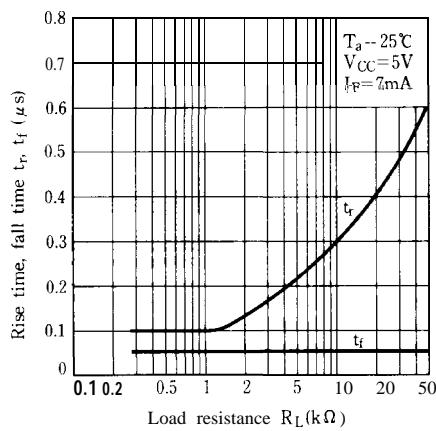
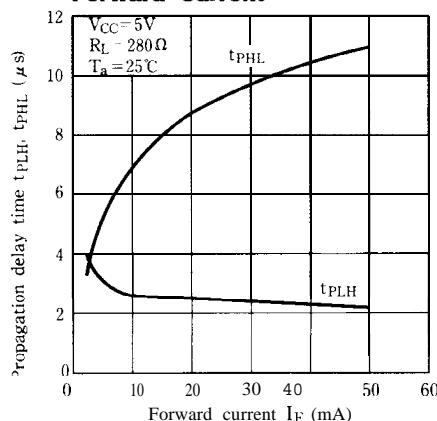
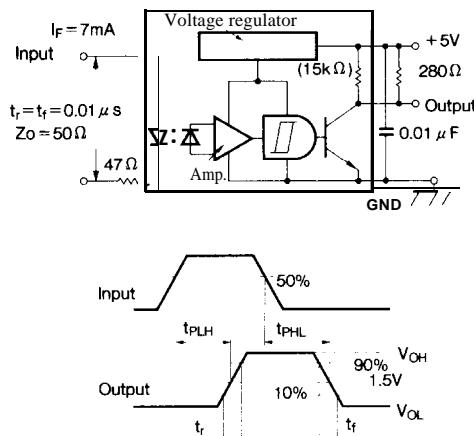


Fig.10 Propagation Delay Time vs. Forward Current



Test Circuit for Response Time



■ Precautions for Use

- (1) In case of cleaning, use only the following type of cleaning solvent.
Ethyl alcohol, Methyl alcohol, Isopropyl alcohol
- (2) In order to stabilize power supply line, connect a by-pass capacitor of more than 0.01 μF between V_{cc} and GND near the device.
- (3) As for other general cautions, refer to the chapter "Precautions for Use." (Page 78 to 93)