

# GP1A67L/GP1A67H

Subminiature **OPIC**  
Photointerrupter

## ■ Features

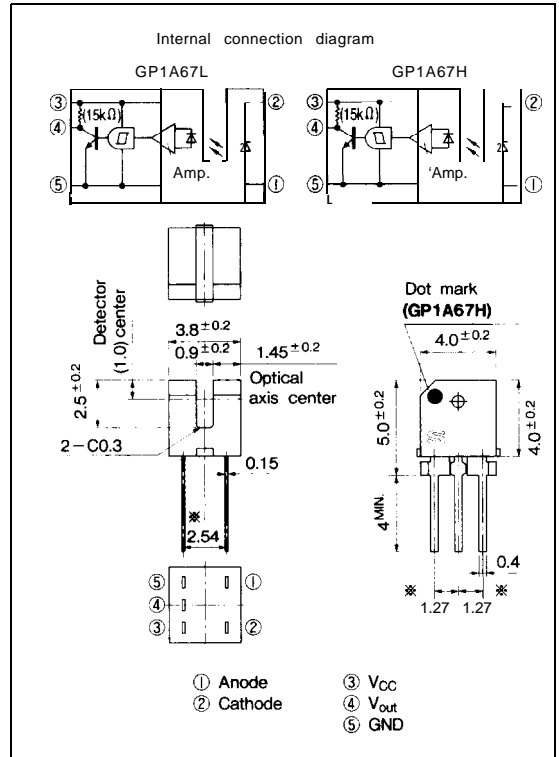
1. Ultra-compact (3.8X 4.0X 4.0mm)
2. TTL compatible output
3. Low operating voltage, low dissipation current suitable for battery-driven applications ( $V_{CC} : 2.2 \text{ to } 7.0\text{V}$ ,  $I_{CC1} : \text{TYP. } 1.3\text{mA}$ )

## ■ Applications

1. Compact personal OA equipment
2. Floppy disk drives
3. Auto-focus cameras
4. VCRs

## ■ 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.

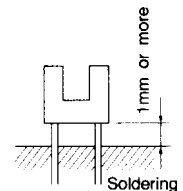
\* The dimensions indicated by \* refer to those measured from the lead base.

## ■ Absolute Maximum Ratings

(Ta = 25°C)

Parameter		Symbol	Rating	Unit
Input	Forward current	I <sub>F</sub>	50	mA
	Reverse voltage	V <sub>R</sub>	6	v
	Power dissipation	P	75	mW
output	Supply voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	7	v
	Output current	I <sub>O</sub>	8	mA
	Power dissipation	P <sub>o</sub>	80	mW
	Operating temperature	T <sub>opr</sub>	-25 to +85	°c
	Storage temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-40 to +100	°C
* Soldering temperature		T <sub>sol</sub>	260	°c

\*1 For 5 seconds



Electro-optical Characteristics

(Ta = 25°C)

Parameter		Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit	
Input	Forward voltage	$V_F$	$I_F = 20\text{mA}$	—	1.2	1.4	v	
	Reverse current	$I_R$	$V_R = 3\text{V}$	—	—	10	$\mu\text{A}$	
	Operating supply voltage	$V_{CC}$		2.2	—	7.0	v	
output	Low level output voltage	$V_{OL}$	$V_{CC} = 5\text{V}, I_{O1} = 4\text{mA}, I_F = 5\text{mA}$	—	0.15	0.4	v	
	High level output voltage	$V_{OH}$	$V_{CC} = 5\text{V}, I_F = 0$	4.9	—	—	v	
	Low level supply current	$I_{CCL}$	$V_{CC} = 5\text{V}, I_F = 5\text{mA}$	—	1.3	3.8	mA	
	High level supply current	$I_{CCH}$	$V_{CC} = 5\text{V}, I_F = 0$	—	1.0	3.0	mA	
	High level supply current	$I_{CCH}$	$V_{CC} = 5\text{V}, I_F = 5\text{mA}$	—	—	—	mA	
	Transfer characteristics	High-Low threshold current	$I_{FHL}$	$V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$	—	0.9	2.5	mA
Low-High threshold current		$I_{FLH}$		—	—	—	mA	
Hysteresis		$I_{FHL}/I_{FLH}$	$V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$	0.55	0.8	0.95	—	
Response time		Low-High propagation delay time	$t_{PLH}$	$V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$	—	9.0	30	$\mu\text{s}$
		High-Low propagation delay time	$t_{PHL}$	$I_F = 5\text{mA}$	—	3.0	15	
		Rise time	$t_r$	$R_L = 1.2\text{k}\Omega$	—	3.0	15	
		Fall time	$t_f$		—	9.0	30	
					—	0.1	0.5	

- \*2  $I_{FHL}$  represents forward current when output changes from "High" to "Low."
- \*3  $I_{FLH}$  represents forward current when output changes from "Low" to "High"
- \*4 Hysteresis stands for  $I_{FLH}/I_{FHL}$ (GP1A67L) or  $I_{FHL}/I_{FLH}$ (GP1A67H).
- \*5 Test circuit for response time shall be shown below.

Test Circuit for Response Time

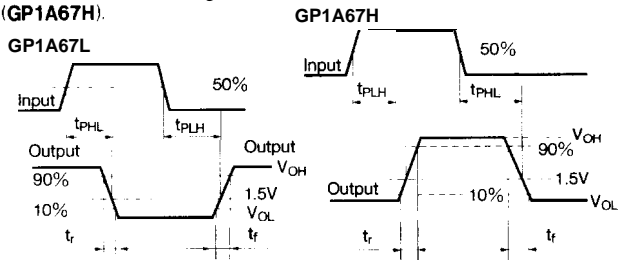
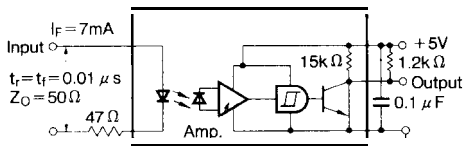


Fig. 1 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

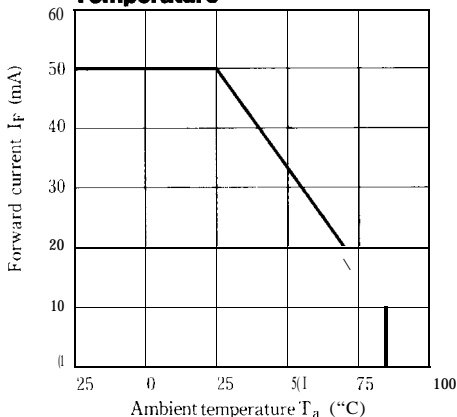
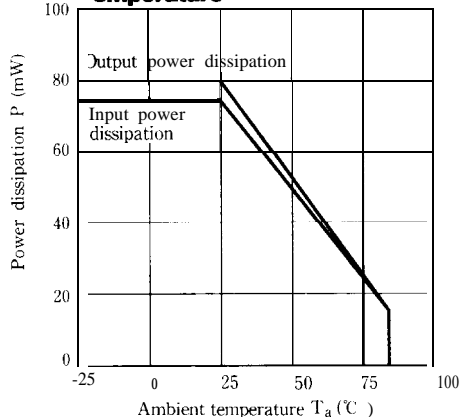
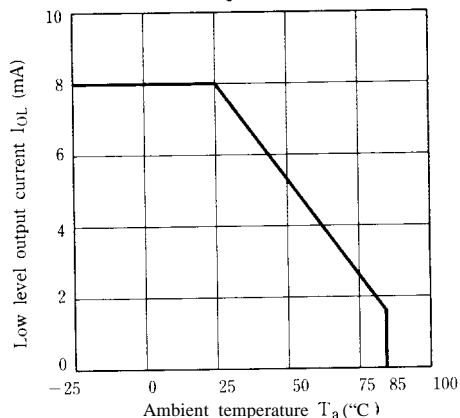


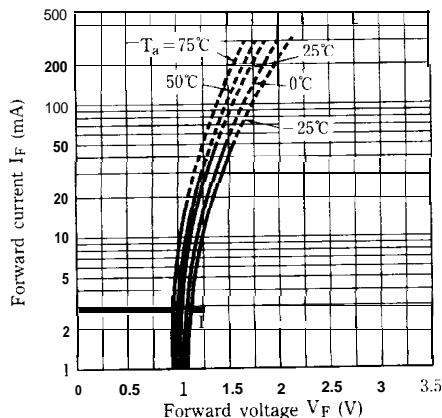
Fig. 2 Power Dissipation vs. Ambient temperature



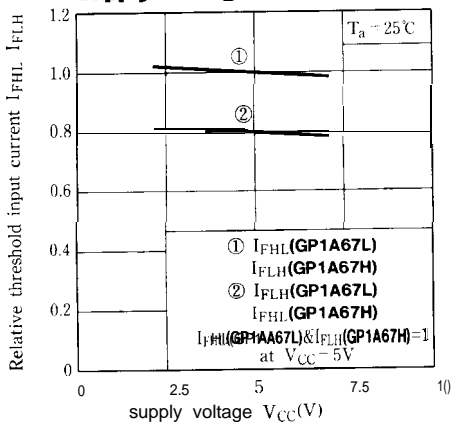
**Fig. 3 Low Level Output Current vs. Ambient Temperature**



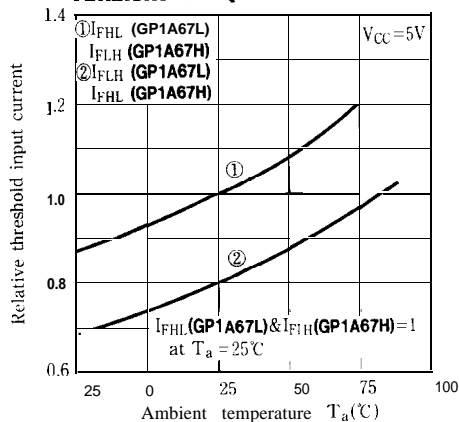
**Fig. 4 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage**



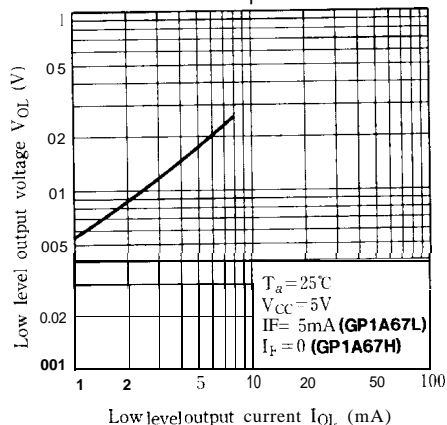
**Fig. 5 Relative Threshold Input Current vs. Supply Voltage**



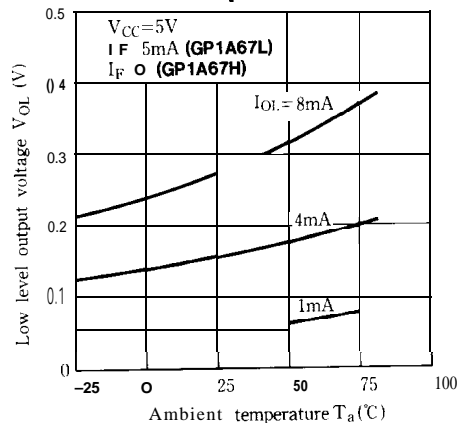
**Fig. 6 Relative Threshold Input Current vs. Ambient Temperature**



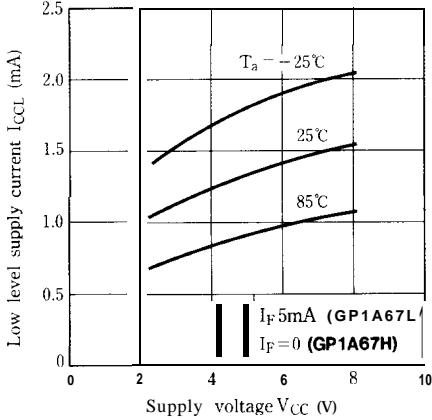
**Fig. 7 Low Level Output Voltage vs. Low Level output Current**



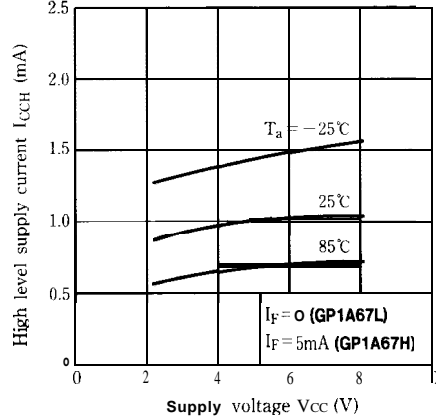
**Fig. 8 Low Level Output Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature**



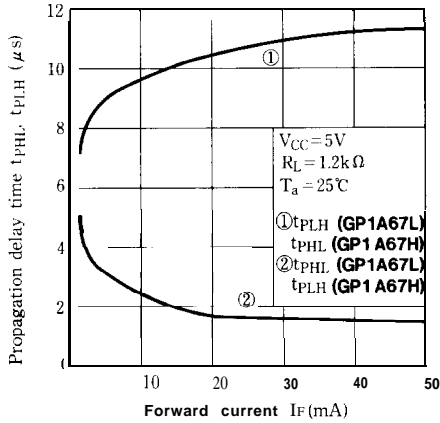
**Fig. 9 Low Level Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage**



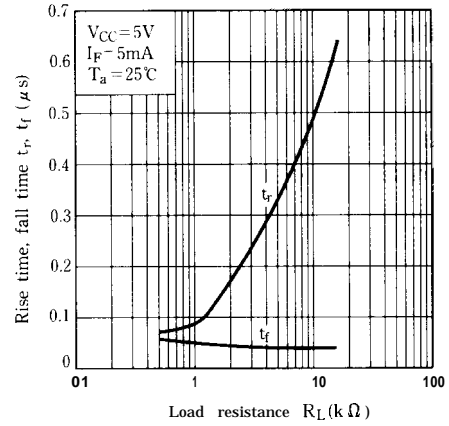
**Fig.10 High Level Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage**



**Fig.11 Propagation Delay Time vs. Forward Current**



**Fig.12 Rise Time, Fall Time vs. Load Resistance**



**■ Precautions for Use**

- (1) In order to stabilize power supply line, connect a by-pass capacitor of more than 0.1  $\mu$ F between  $V_{CC}$  and GND near the device.
- (2) Ultrasonic cleaning is prohibited.
- (3) As for other general cautions, refer to the chapter "Precautions for Use." (Page 78 to 93)

Photointerrupters

