

GP1A67L/GP1A67H

Subminiature OPIC Photointerrupter

■ Features

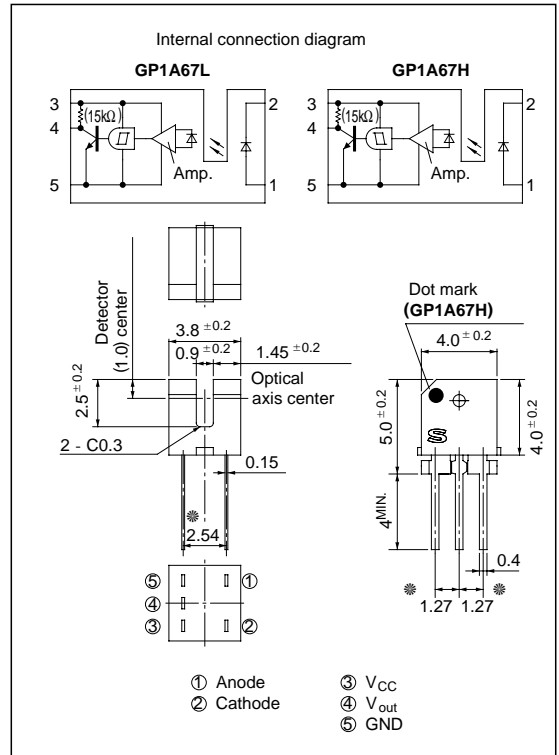
1. Ultra-compact (3.8 x 4.0 x 4.0mm)
2. TTL compatible output
3. Low operating voltage, low dissipation current suitable for battery-driven applications (V_{CC}: 2.2 to 7.0V, I_{CCL} : TYP. 1.3mA)

■ 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.

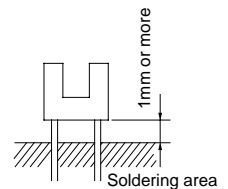
An OPIC consists of a light-detecting element and signal-processing circuit integrated onto a single chip.

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

■ Absolute Maximum Ratings

(T_a = 25°C)

| Parameter | | Symbol | Rating | Unit |
|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|------|
| Input | Forward current | I _F | 50 | mA |
| | Reverse voltage | V _R | 6 | V |
| | Power dissipation | P | 75 | mW |
| Output | Supply voltage | V _{CC} | 7 | V |
| | Output current | I _O | 8 | mA |
| | Power dissipation | P _O | 80 | mW |
| Operating temperature | | T _{opr} | - 25 to + 85 | °C |
| Storage temperature | | T _{stg} | - 40 to + 100 | °C |
| *1 Soldering temperature | | T _{sol} | 260 | °C |



*1 For 5 seconds

Electro-optical Charcateristics

(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 | μA | | |
| Operating supply voltage | | V_{CC} | | 2.2 | - | 7.0 | V | | |
| Output | Low level output voltage | GP1A67L | $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}, I_{OL} = 4\text{mA}, I_F = 5\text{mA}$ | - | 0.15 | 0.4 | V | | |
| | | GP1A67H | $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}, I_{OL} = 4\text{mA}, I_F = 0$ | | | | | | |
| | High level output voltage | GP1A67L | $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}, I_F = 0$ | 4.9 | - | - | V | | |
| | | GP1A67H | $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}, I_F = 5\text{mA}$ | | | | | | |
| | Low level supply current | GP1A67L | $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}, I_F = 5\text{mA}$ | - | 1.3 | 3.8 | mA | | |
| | | GP1A67H | $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}, I_F = 0$ | | | | | | |
| High level supply current | GP1A67L | $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}, I_F = 0$ | - | 1.0 | 3.0 | mA | | | |
| | GP1A67H | $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}, I_F = 5\text{mA}$ | | | | | | | |
| Transfer characteristics | *2 "High→Low" threshold input current | GP1A67L | I_{FHL} | $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$ | - | 0.9 | 2.5 | mA | |
| | *3 "Low→High" threshold input current | GP1A67H | I_{FLH} | | | | | | |
| | *4 Hysteresis | GP1A67L | I_{FLH} / I_{FHL} | $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$ | 0.55 | 0.8 | 0.95 | - | |
| | | GP1A67H | I_{FHL} / I_{FLH} | | | | | | |
| | *5 Response time | "Low→High" propagation delay time | GP1A67L | t_{PLH} | $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$ | - | 9.0 | 30 | μs |
| | | | GP1A67H | t_{PLH} | | - | 3.0 | 15 | |
| | "High→Low" propagation delay time | GP1A67L | t_{PHL} | $I_F = 5\text{mA}$ | - | 3.0 | 15 | | |
| | | GP1A67H | t_{PHL} | | - | 9.0 | 30 | | |
| Rise time | t_r | $R_L = 1.2\text{k}\Omega$ | - | 0.1 | 0.5 | | | | |
| Fall time | t_f | | - | 0.05 | 0.5 | | | | |

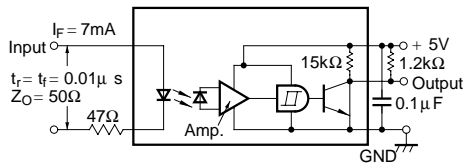
*2 I_{FHL} represents forward current when output changes from "High" to "Low".

*3 I_{FLH} represents forward current when output changes from "Low" to "High".

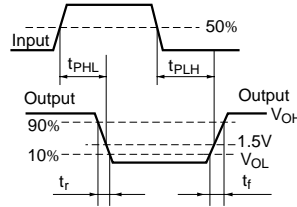
*4 Hysteresis stands for I_{FLH} / I_{FHL} (GP1A67L) or I_{FHL} / I_{FLH} (GP1A67H).

*5 Test circuit for response time shall be shown below.

Test Circuit for Response Time



GP1A67L



GP1A67H

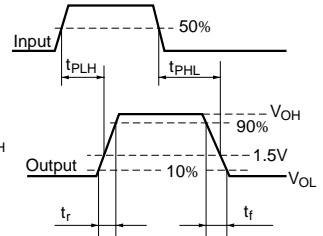


Fig. 1 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

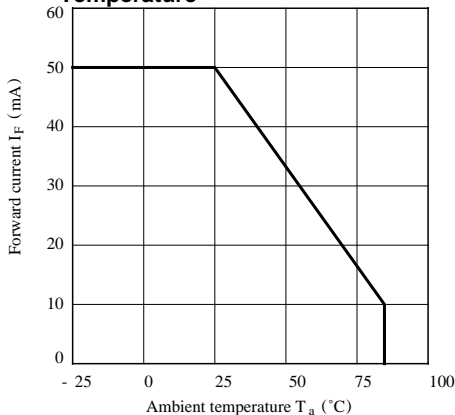


Fig. 2 Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

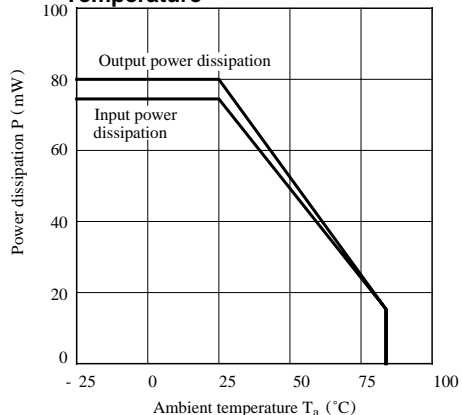


Fig. 3 Low Level Output Current vs. Ambient Temperature

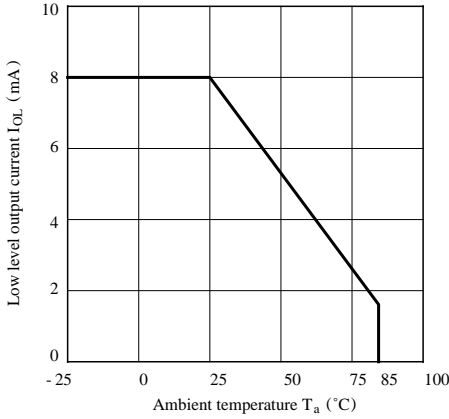


Fig. 4 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

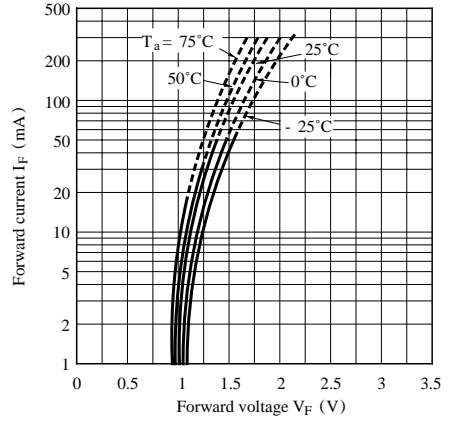


Fig. 5 Relative Threshold Input Current vs. Supply Voltage

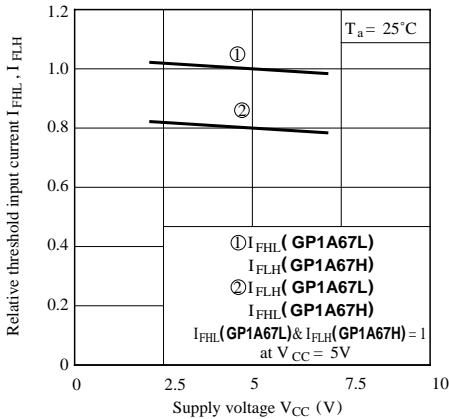


Fig. 6 Relative Threshold Input Current vs. Ambient Temperature

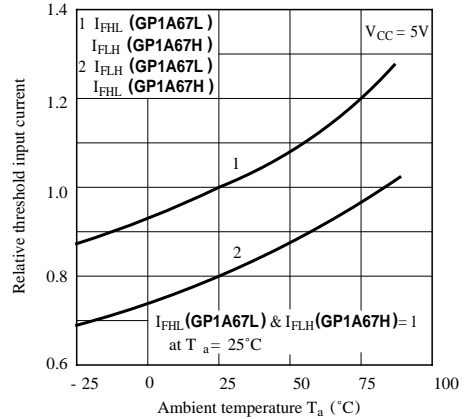


Fig. 7 Low Level Output Voltage vs. Low Level Output Current

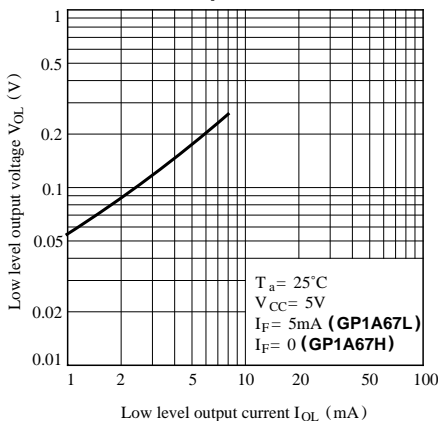


Fig. 8 Low Level Output Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

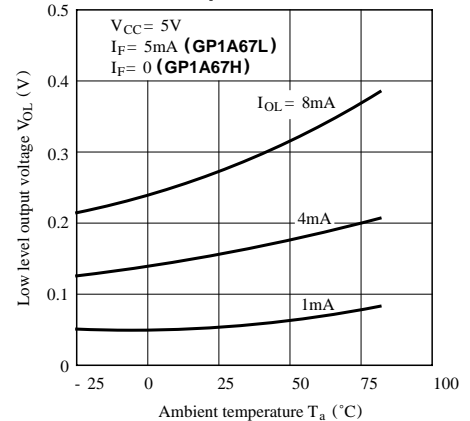


Fig. 9 Low Level Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage

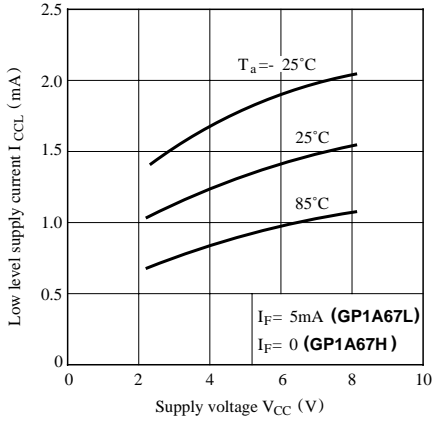


Fig.10 High Level Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage

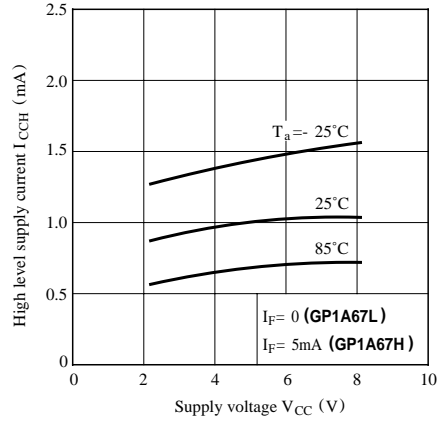


Fig.11 Propagation Delay Time vs. Forward Current

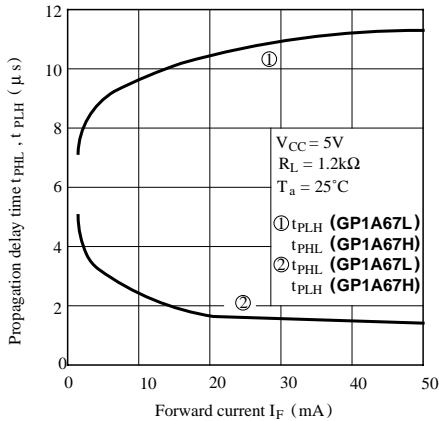
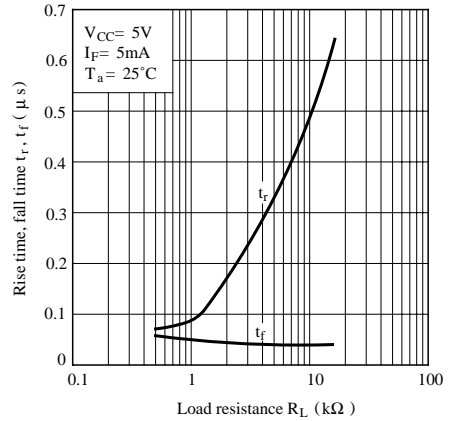


Fig.12 Rise Time, Fall Time vs. Load Resistance



■ Precautions for Use

- (1) In order to stabilize power supply line, connect a by-pass capacitor of more than 0.1μF between Vcc and GND near the device.
- (2) Ultrasonic cleaning is prohibited.
- (3) As for other general cautions, refer to the chapter “Precautions for Use”.



LittleDiode supplies new, hard to find or obsolete electronic components and semiconductors all over the world.

With over two million different components listed you are sure to find the part you need.

Feel free to visit us today at our online store:

LittleDiode.com

Looking forward to providing you with the best possible service.