

TOSHIBA Photointerrupter Infrared LED + Photo IC

# TLP1004A(F), TLP1005A(F)

Lead Free Product

Home Electric Equipment Such As VCR, CD Player

OA Equipment Such As Copying Machine, Printer, Facsimile, Etc.

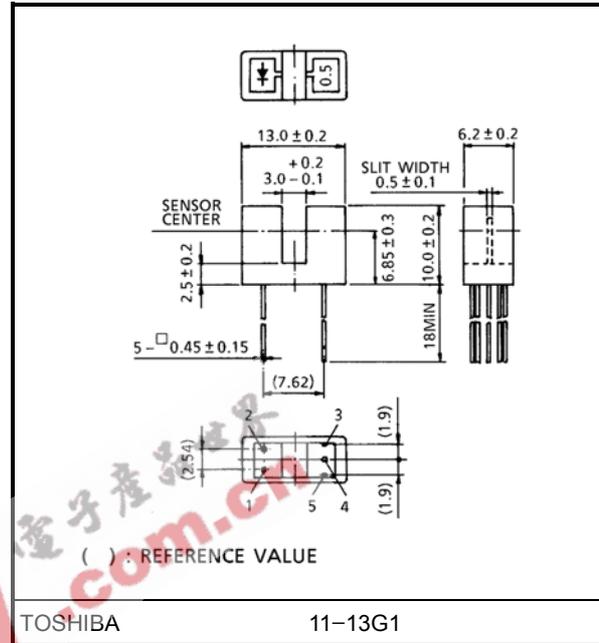
Automatic service Equipment Such As Vending Machine,

Various Position Detection

TLP1004A(F) and TLP1005A(F) 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.

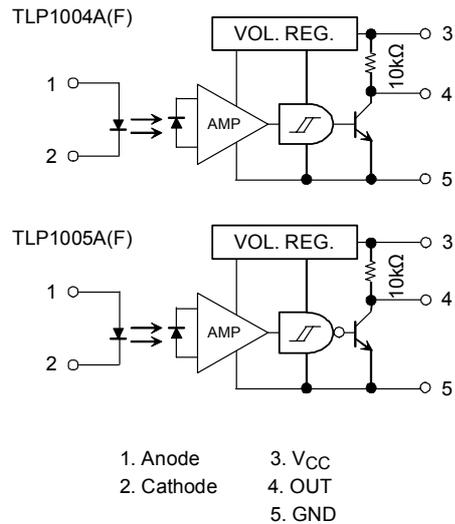
- Printed wiring board direct mounting type
- Gap: 3mm
- Resolution: Slit width 0.5mm
- Digital output (with a pull-up resistor)
  - TLP1004A(F): Low level output at shielding
  - TLP1005A(F): High level output at shielding
- Built-in schmitt circuit
- Threshold input current: 4mA (max.) at Ta = 25°C
- Operating supply voltage: VCC = 4.5V~17V
- High speed response
- Detector side is of visible light cut type

Unit in mm



Weight: 0.8g (typ.)

## Pin Connection



**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 (5 s)		$T_{sol}$	260	°C

**Recommended Operating Condition**

Characteristic	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
LED forward current	$I_F$	14*	—	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

\* 14mA is a value considering 50% LED deterioration.  
Initial value of the threshold input current is 7mA.

## Opto-Electrical Characteristics (unless otherwise specified, Ta = -25~85°C, VCC = 5V ±10%)

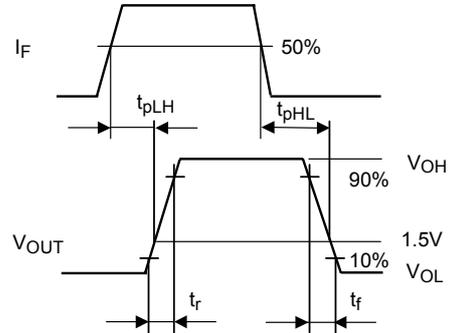
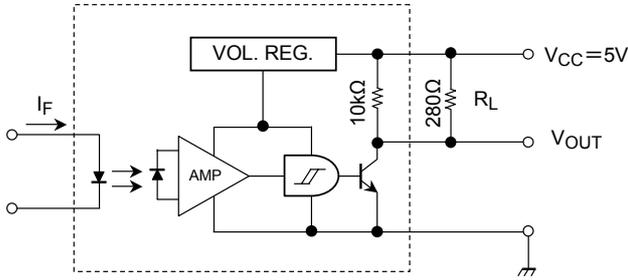
Characteristic		Symbol	Test Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	
LED	Forward voltage	$V_F$	$I_F = 10\text{mA}$ , $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$	1.00	1.15	1.30	V	
	Reverse current	$I_R$	$V_R = 5\text{V}$ , $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$	—	—	10	$\mu\text{A}$	
	Peak emission wavelength	$\lambda_P$	$I_F = 15\text{mA}$ , $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$	—	940	—	nm	
Detector	Operating supply voltage	$V_{CC}$	—	4.5	—	17	V	
	Low level supply current	$I_{CCL}$	$I_F = *1$	—	—	6.0	mA	
			$I_F = *1$ , $V_{CC} = 17\text{V}$	—	—	7.5		
	High level supply current	$I_{CCH}$	$I_F = *2$	—	—	3.0	mA	
			$I_F = *2$ , $V_{CC} = 17\text{V}$	—	—	3.2		
	Low level output voltage	$V_{OL}$	$I_{OL} = 16\text{mA}$ , $I_F = *1$ $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$	—	0.07	0.3	V	
			$I_{OL} = 16\text{mA}$ , $I_F = *1$ $V_{CC} = 17\text{V}$	—	—	0.4		
High level output voltage	$V_{OH}$	$I_F = *2$	$0.9V_{CC}$	—	—			
Peak sensitivity wavelength	$\lambda_P$	$T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$	—	900	—	nm		
Coupled	L → H threshold input current	$I_{FLH}$	$T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$	TLP1004A(F)	—	—	4	mA
			$V_{CC} = 17\text{V}$		—	—	7	
	H → L threshold input current	$I_{FHL}$	$T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$	TLP1005A(F)	—	—	4	mA
			$V_{CC} = 17\text{V}$		—	—	7	
	Hysteresis ratio	$I_{FHL} / I_{FLH}$	—	TLP1004A(F)	—	0.67	—	—
				TLP1005A(F)	—	1.5	—	
	Propagation delay time (L → H)	$t_{pLH}$	$V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$ $I_F = 15\text{mA}$ $R_L = 280\Omega$ $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$	TLP1004A(F)	—	3	—	$\mu\text{s}$
TLP1005A(F)				—	6	—		
Propagation delay time (H → L)	$t_{pHL}$	TLP1004A(F)		—	6	—		
		TLP1005A(F)		—	3	—		
Rise time	$t_r$			(Note)	—	0.1	—	
Fall time	$t_f$			(Note)	—	0.05	—	

\*1. 0mA for TLP1004A(F). 15mA for TLP1005A(F)

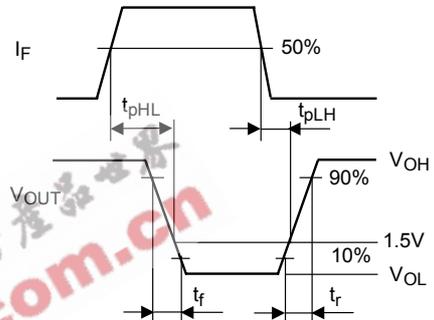
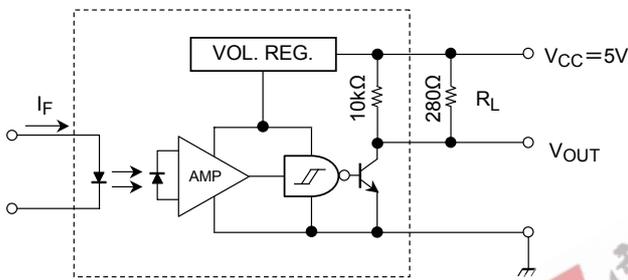
\*2. 15mA for TLP1004A(F). 0mA for TLP1005A(F).

Note: Switching time test circuit

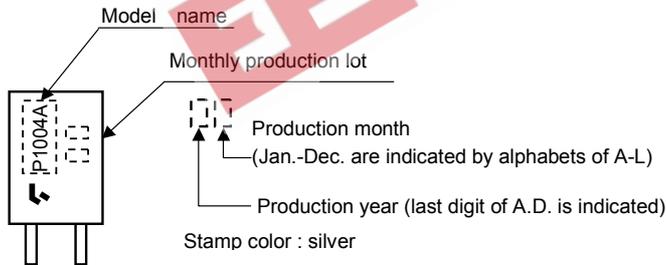
TLP1004A(F)



TLP1005A(F)



**Product Indication**



Abbreviation	Type
P1004A	TLP1004A(F)
P1005A	TLP1005A(F)

## Precaution

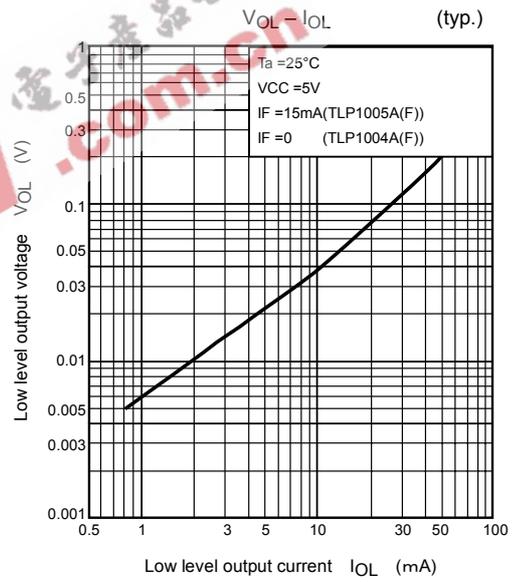
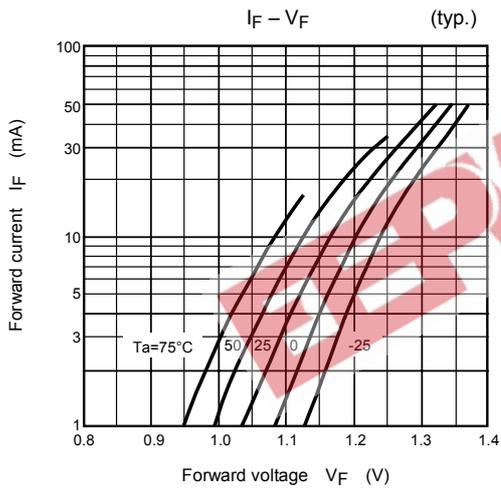
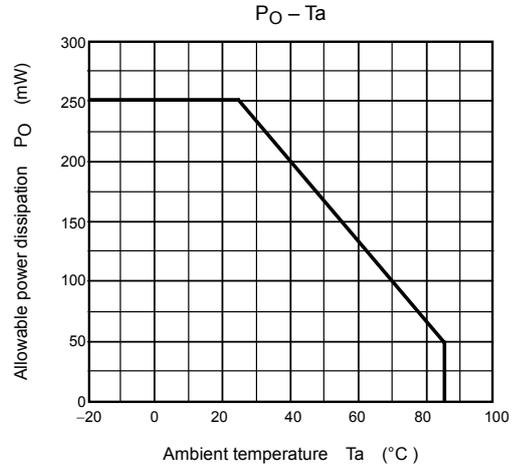
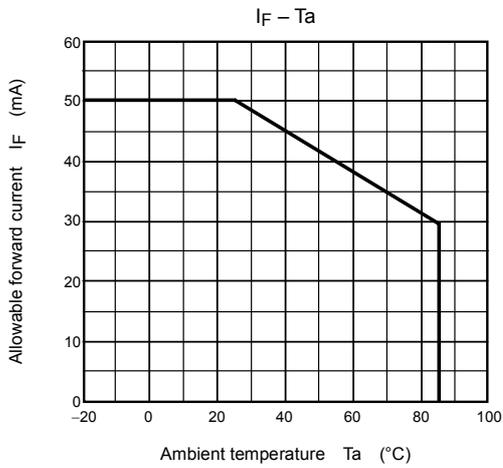
Please be careful of the followings.

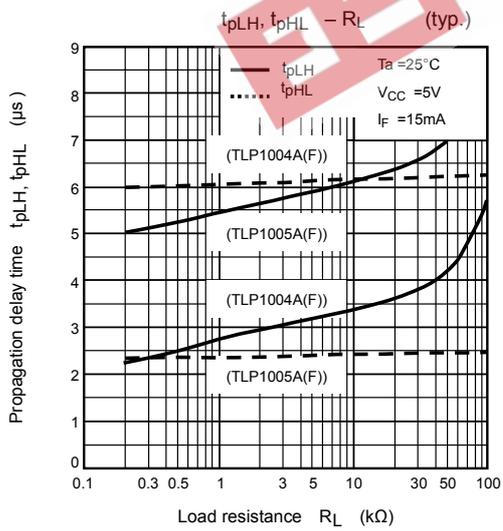
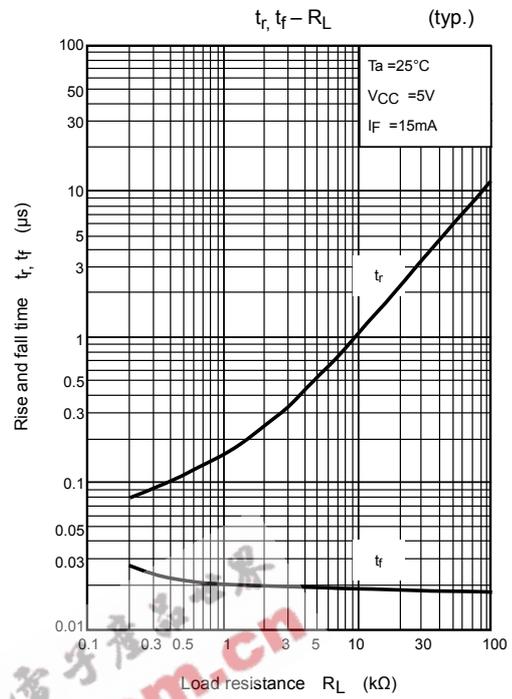
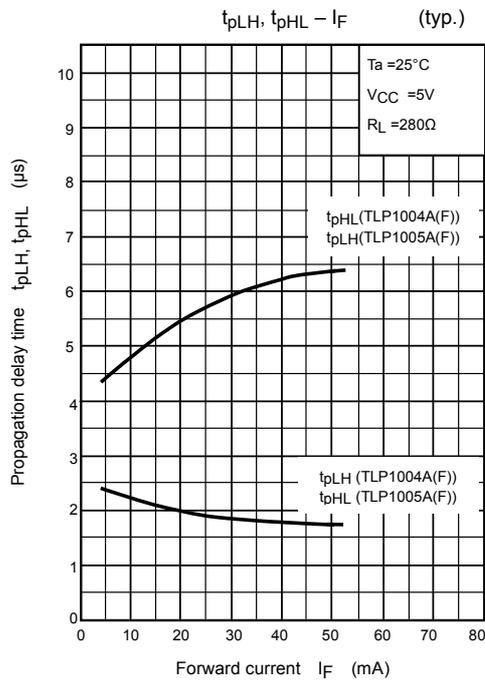
1. Soldering should be performed after lead forming.
2. If chemicals are used for cleaning, the soldered surface only shall be cleaned with chemicals avoiding the whole cleaning of the package.
3. The container is made of polycarbonate. polycarbonate is usually stable with acid, alcohol, and aliphatic hydrocarbons however, with petrochemicals (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.

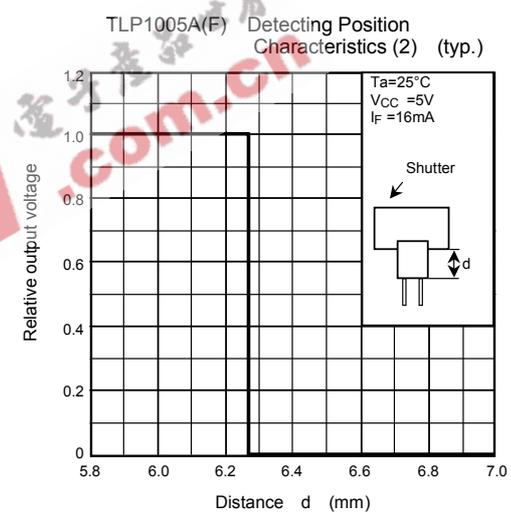
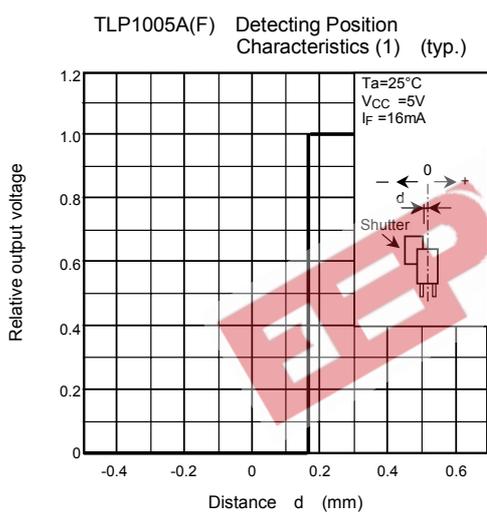
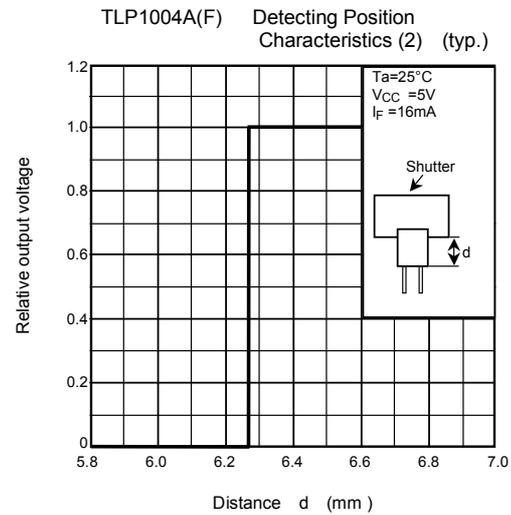
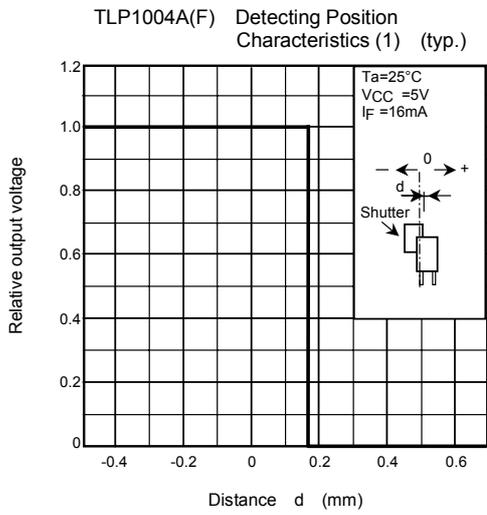
### <Chemicals To Avoid With Polycarbonate>

	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 VCC, output voltage changes for stabilizing the inner circuit.
5. Supply the by-pass condenser up to 0.01 $\mu$ F between VCC and GND near device to stabilize the power supply line.

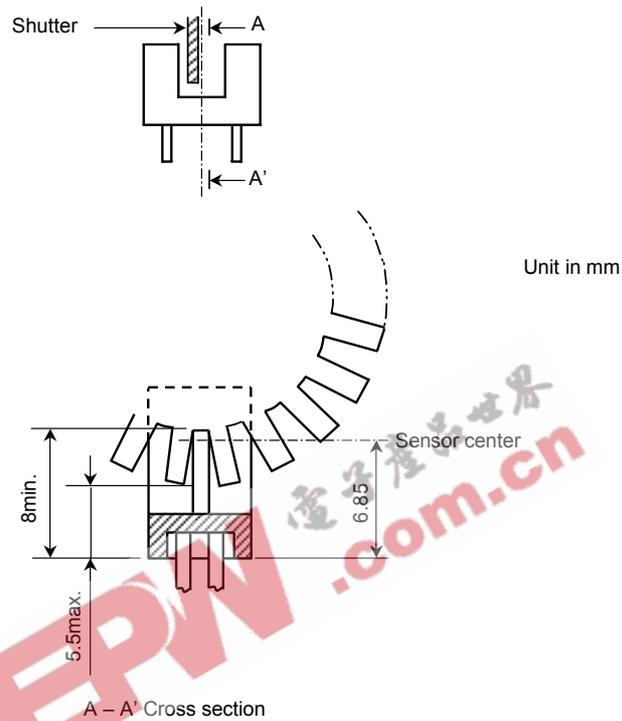






**Positioning Of Shutter And Device**

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.



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