IS471F

OPIC Light Detector with Built-in Signal Processing Circuit for Light Modulation System

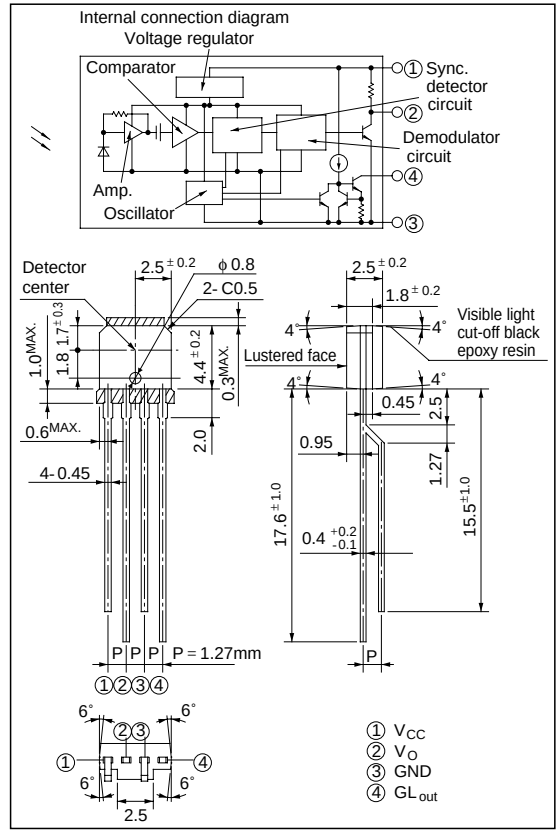
■ Features

1. Impervious to external disturbing lights due to light modulation system
2. Built-in pulse driver circuit and sync. detector circuit on the emitter side
3. A wide range of operating supply voltage (V_{CC}: 4.5 to 16V)

■ Applications

1. Optoelectronic switches
2. Copiers, printers
3. Facsimiles

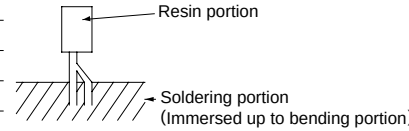
■ Outline Dimensions (Unit : mm)



*"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
Supply voltage		V_{CC}	-0.5 to 16	V
Output	Output voltage	V_O	16	V
	Output current	I_O	50	mA
*1 GL output	Output voltage	V_{GL}	16	V
Power dissipation		P	250	mW
Operating temperature		T_{opr}	-25 to +60	°C
Storage temperature		T_{stg}	-40 to +100	°C
*2 Soldering temperature		T_{sol}	260	°C



*1 Applies to GL_{out} terminal
*2 For 5 seconds at the position shown in the right figure

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■ Electro-optical Characteristics

(V_{CC}= 5V, Ta= 25°C)

Parameter		Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Operating supply voltage		V_{CC}	-	4.5	-	16	V
Supply current		I_{CC}	V_O, GL_{out} terminals shall be opened.	-	3.5	7.0	mA
Output	Low level output voltage	V_{OL}	I_{OL}= 16mA, E_{VP}= 500lx, E_{VD}= 0*3	-	0.15	0.35	V
	High level output voltage	V_{OH}	E_{VD}= E_{VP}= 0*3	4.97	-	-	V
	Output short circuit current	I_{OS}	E_{VP}= E_{VD}= 0*3	0.25	0.5	1.0	mA
GL output	Low level output current	I_{GL}	V_{GL}= 1.2V	40	55	70	mA
	*4Pulse cycle	t_p	-	70	130	220	μs
	*4Pulse width	t_W	-	4.4	8	13.7	μs
*5 "Low→High" threshold irradiance		E_{ePLH}	E_{eD}= 0*3 Light emitting diode (λp= 940nm)*6	-	0.4	2.66	μW/mm²
*5 "High→Low" threshold irradiance		E_{ePHL}		-	0.7	2.8	μW/mm²
Hysteresis		E_{ePLH} /E_{ePHL}		0.45	0.65	0.95	-
Response time	"High→Low" propagation delay time	t_{PHL}	*6	-	400	670	μs
	"Low→High" propagation dealy time	t_{PLH}	*6	-	400	670	μs
*7 External disturbing light illuminance		E_{VDX}	Eep= 7.5μW/mm², *3λp= 940nm	2000	7500	-	lx

*3 E_{eP} represents illuminance of signal light in sync with the low level timing of output at GL_{out} terminal.

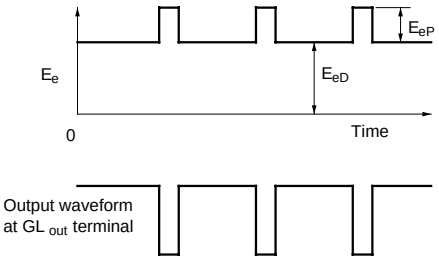
E_{eD} represents illuminance of DC light. For detail, see Fig. 1.

Light source: Infrared light emitting diode (λp= 940nm)

E_{VP} represents illuminance of signal light in sync with the low level timing of output at GL_{out} terminal.

E_{VD} represents illuminance of DC light. Note that the light source is CIE standard light source A.

Fig.1



(Note) Fig. 1 shows the output waveform at GL_{out} terminal with **IS471F** connected as shown in Fig. 3.

*4 Pulse cycle (t_p), pulse width (t_W) are defined as shown in Fig. 2.
The waveform shown in Fig. 2 is the output voltage waveform at GL_{out} terminal with **IS471F** connected as shown in Fig. 3

Fig.2

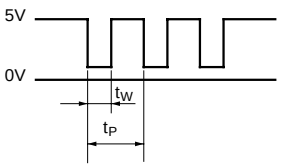
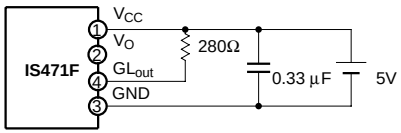


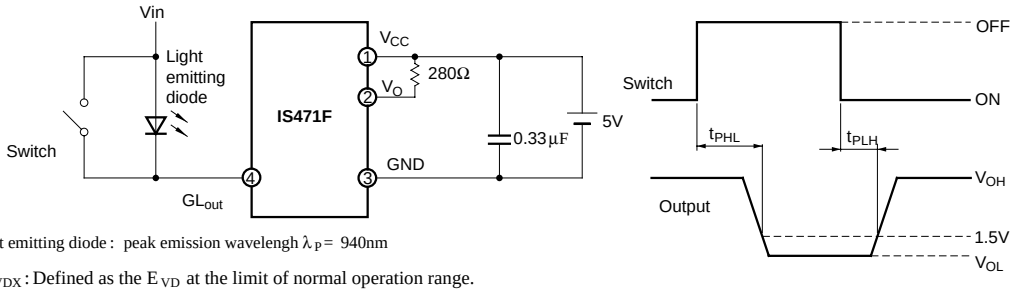
Fig.3



*5 Defined as E_{ep} that causes the output to go" Low to High" (or" High to Low").

*6 Test circuit for response time, threshold irradiance is shown in Fig. 4.

Fig. 4



Light emitting diode : peak emission wavelengh λ_P = 940nm

*7 E_{VDX} : Defined as the E_{VD} at the limit of normal operation range.

Fig. 5 Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

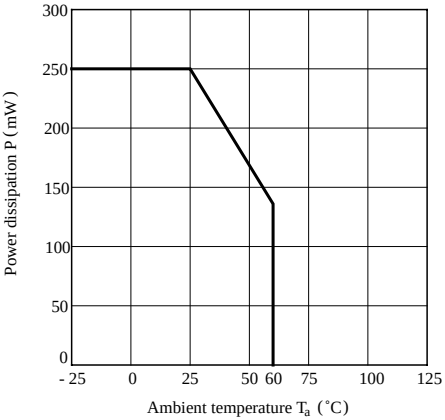


Fig. 6 Low Level Output Voltage vs. Low Level Output Current

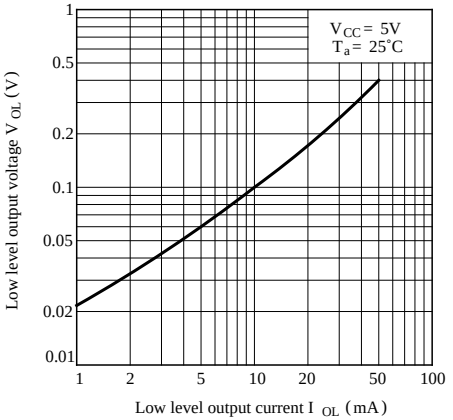


Fig. 7 Low Level Output Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

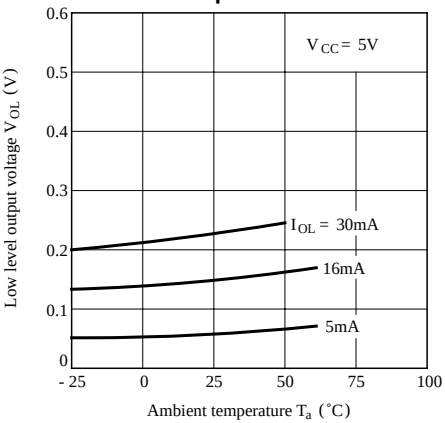


Fig. 8 Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage

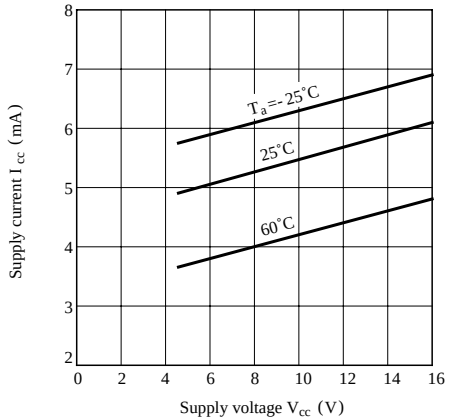


Fig. 9 Low Level Output Current vs. Supply Voltage

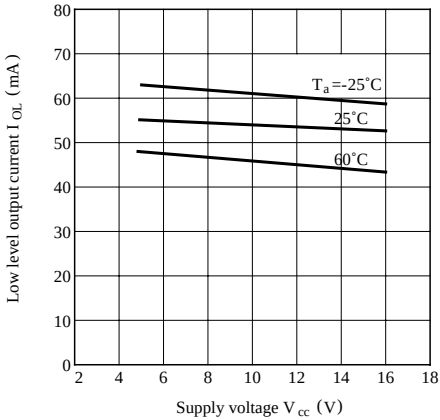


Fig.10 Sensitivity Diagram (T_a = 25˚C)

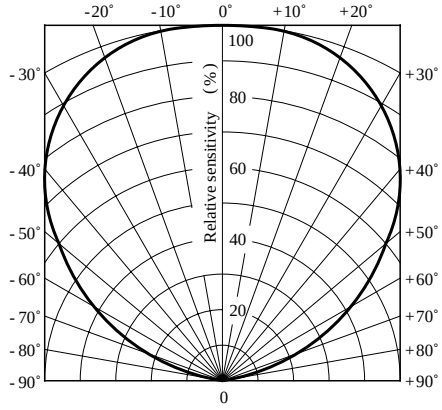
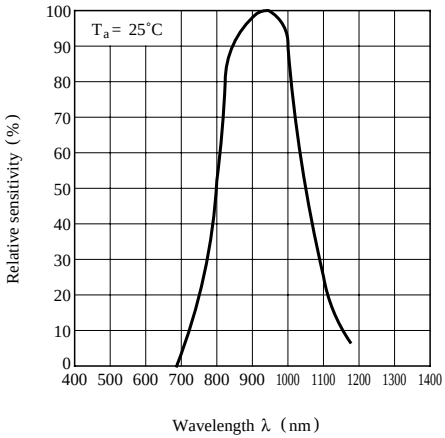
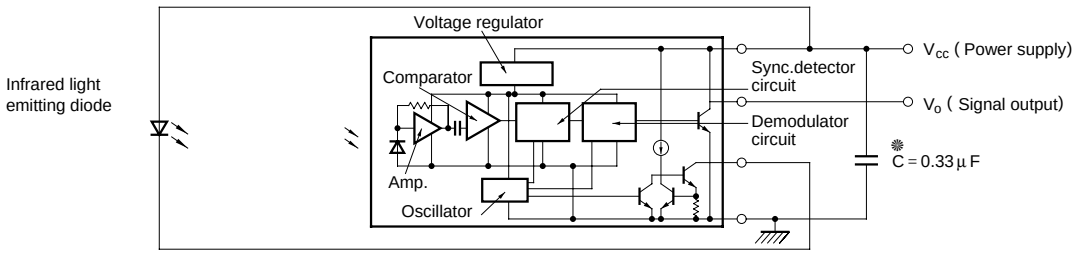


Fig.11 Spectral Sensitivity



■ Basic Circuit



※ In order to stabilize power supply line, connect a by-pass capacitor of 0.33μF or more between Vcc and GNP near the device.

● Please refer to the chapter "Precautions for Use."

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