

# GP1A58HR

## OPIC Photointerrupter

## ■ Features

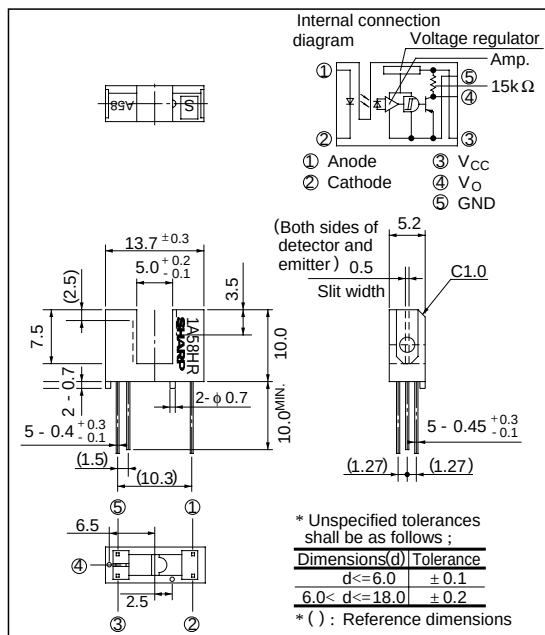
1. High sensing accuracy (Slit width: 0.5mm )
2. PWB mounting type

## ■ Applications

1. OA equipment such as printers, facsimiles, etc.
2. 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.

### ■ Absolute Maximum Ratings

( $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

| Parameter               |                        | Symbol    | Rating        | Unit |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------|---------------|------|
| Input                   | Forward current        | $I_F$     | 50            | mA   |
|                         | *1Peak forward current | $I_{FM}$  | 1             | A    |
|                         | Reverse voltage        | $V_R$     | 6             | V    |
|                         | Power dissipation      | P         | 75            | mW   |
| Output                  | Supply voltage         | $V_{CC}$  | - 0.5 to + 17 | mA   |
|                         | 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   |
| *2Soldering temperature |                        | $T_{sol}$ | 260           | °C   |

\*1 Pulse width $\leq 100\mu s$ , Duty ratio=0.01

\*2 For 5 seconds

■ Electro-optical Characteristics

(Ta= 25°C)

| Parameter                |                                       | Symbol                              | Conditions                                                          | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | Unit |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Input                    | Forward voltage                       | V <sub>F</sub>                      | I <sub>F</sub> = 8mA                                                | -    | 1.14 | 1.4  | V    |
|                          | Reverse current                       | I <sub>R</sub>                      | V <sub>R</sub> = 3V                                                 | -    | -    | 10.0 | μ A  |
| Output                   | Operating supply voltage              | V <sub>CC</sub>                     | -                                                                   | 4.5  | -    | 17.0 | V    |
|                          | Low level output voltage              | V <sub>OL</sub>                     | V <sub>CC</sub> = 5V, I <sub>F</sub> = 0mA, I <sub>OL</sub> = 16mA  | -    | 0.15 | 0.4  | V    |
|                          | High level output voltage             | V <sub>OH</sub>                     | V <sub>CC</sub> = 5V, I <sub>F</sub> = 8mA                          | 4.9  | -    | -    | V    |
|                          | Low level supply current              | I <sub>CCL</sub>                    | V <sub>CC</sub> = 5V, I <sub>F</sub> = 0mA                          | -    | 1.7  | 3.8  | mA   |
|                          | High level supply current             | I <sub>CCH</sub>                    | V <sub>CC</sub> = 5V, I <sub>F</sub> = 8mA                          | -    | 0.7  | 2.2  | mA   |
|                          |                                       |                                     |                                                                     |      |      |      |      |
| Transfer characteristics | *1 "Low→High" threshold input current | I <sub>FLH</sub>                    | V <sub>CC</sub> = 5V                                                | -    | 1.5  | 8.0  | mA   |
|                          | *2 Hysteresis                         | I <sub>FHL</sub> / I <sub>FLH</sub> | V <sub>CC</sub> = 5V                                                | 0.55 | 0.75 | 0.95 | -    |
|                          | Response time                         | "Low→High" propagation delay time   | V <sub>CE</sub> = 5V, I <sub>F</sub> = 8mA<br>R <sub>L</sub> = 280Ω | -    | 3.0  | 9.0  | μ s  |
|                          |                                       | "High→Low" propagation delay time   |                                                                     | -    | 5.0  | 15.0 | μ s  |
|                          |                                       | Rise time                           |                                                                     | -    | 0.1  | 0.5  | μ s  |
|                          |                                       | Fall time                           |                                                                     | -    | 0.05 | 0.5  | μ s  |

\*1 I<sub>FLH</sub> represents forward current when output changes from low to high.  
\*2 I<sub>FHL</sub> represents forward current when output changes from high to low.

■ Recommended Operating Conditions

| Parameter       | Symbol         | Operating temperature range | MIN. | MAX. | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|------|------|------|
| Output current  | I <sub>O</sub> | Ta = 0 to + 70°C            | -    | 16.0 | mA   |
| Forward current | I <sub>F</sub> |                             | 10.0 | 20.0 | mA   |

Fig. 1 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

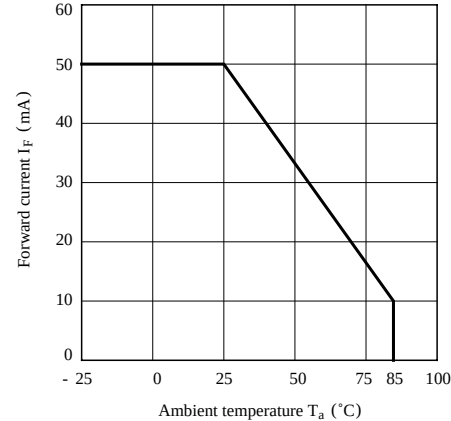


Fig. 2 Output Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

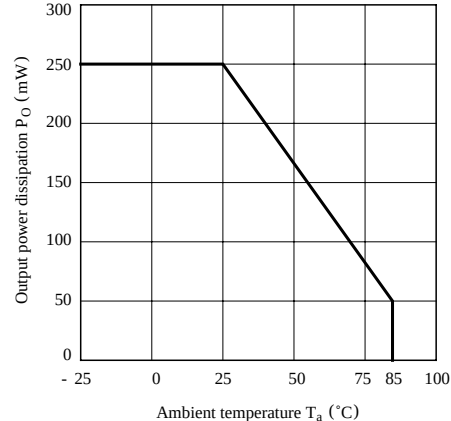


Fig. 3 Low Level Output Current vs. Ambient Temperature

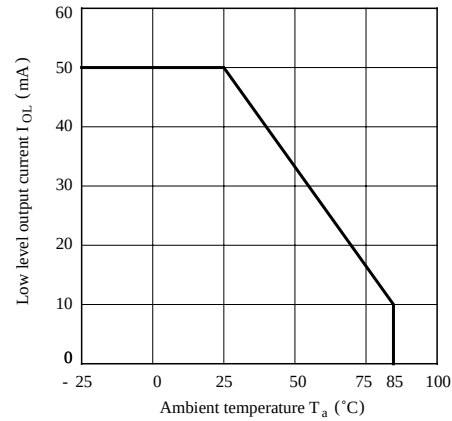


Fig. 4 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

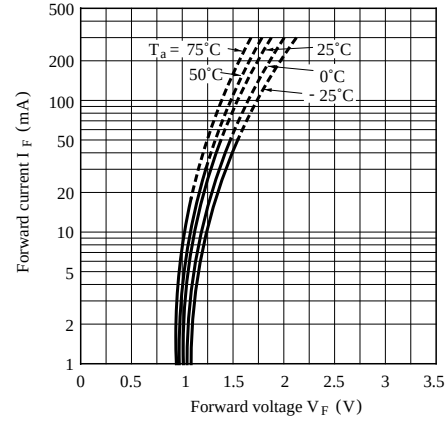


Fig. 5 Relative Threshold Input Current vs. Supply Voltage

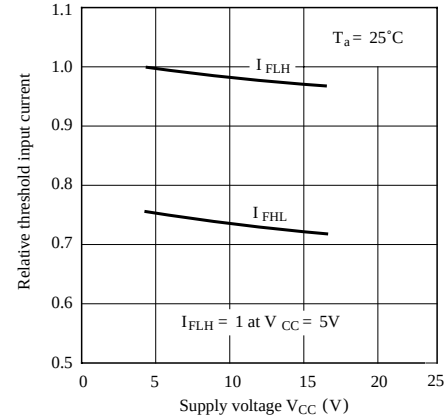


Fig. 6 Relative Threshold Input Current vs. Ambient Temperature

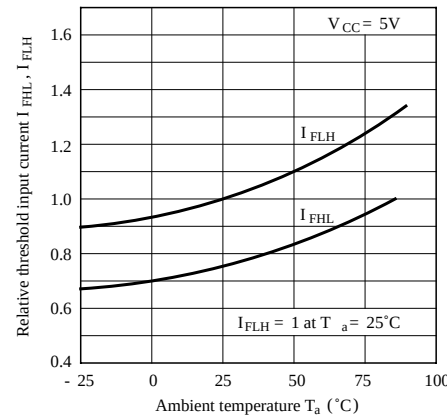


Fig. 7 Low Level Output Voltage vs. Low Level Output Current

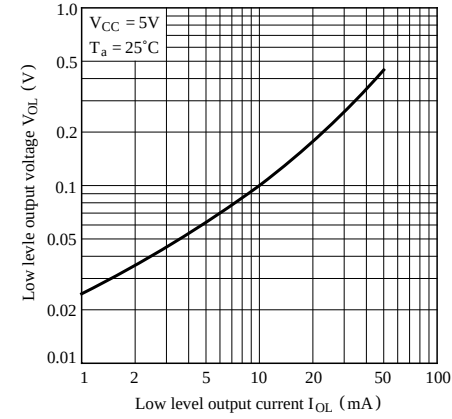


Fig. 8 Low Level Output Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

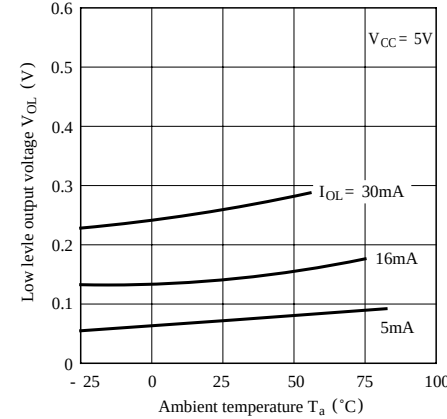


Fig. 9 Supply Current vs. Ambient Temperature

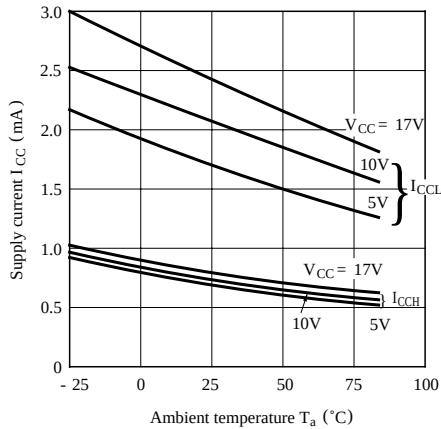


Fig.10 Propagation Delay Time vs. Forward Current

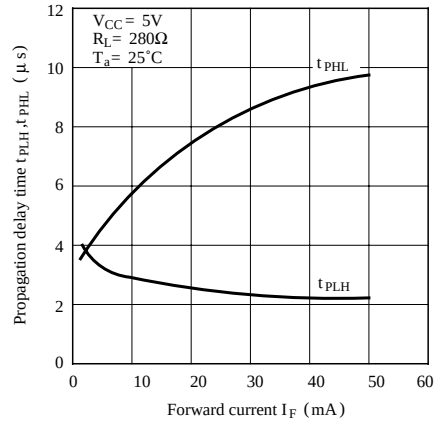
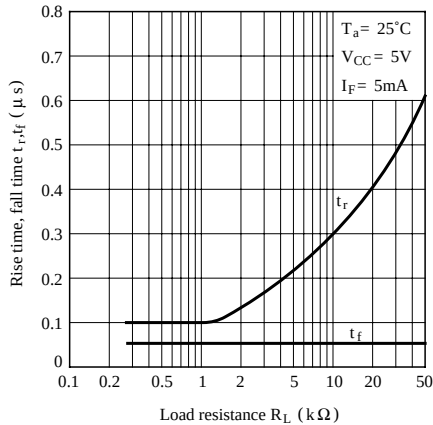
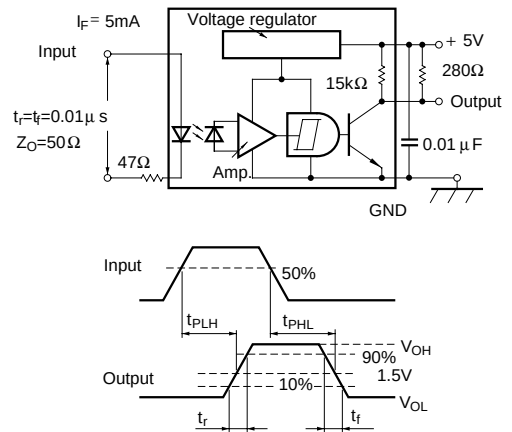


Fig.11 Rise Time, Fall Time vs. Load Resistance



Test Circuit for Response Time



## ■ Precautions for Use

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

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    - Alarm equipment
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