

# TLP801A(F)

Lead Free Product

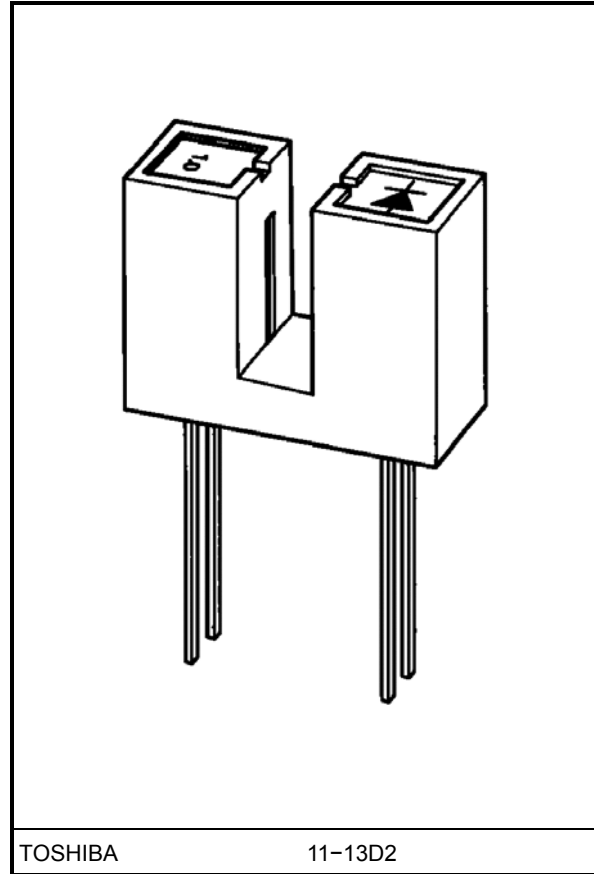
Optical Switches

Position And Rotation Detection

Timing Detection In Copiers, Printers,  
Fax Machines, Etc.

The TLP801A(F) photo-interrupter can be used for high-speed position detection.

- Gap: 3mm
- Resolution: Slit width = 1mm
- Fast response speed:  $t_r$ ,  $t_f$  = 6 $\mu$ s(typ.)
- High current transfer ratio:  $I_C / I_F$  = 10%(min)
- Designed for direct mounting on printed circuit boards
- Package material: Polycarbonate



TOSHIBA

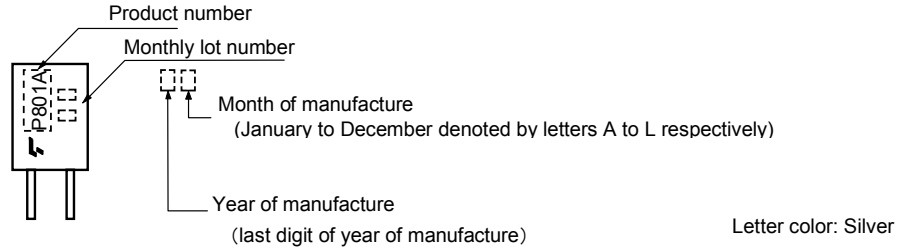
11-13D2

Weight: 0.78g(typ.)

## 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	Collector-emitter voltage	$V_{CEO}$	30	V
	Emitter-collector voltage	$V_{ECO}$	5	V
	Collector power dissipation	$P_C$	75	mW
	Collector power dissipation derating (Ta > 25°C)	$\Delta P_C / ^\circ\text{C}$	-1	mW / °C
	Collector current	$I_C$	50	mA
Operating temperature range		$T_{opr}$	-25~85	°C
Storage temperature range		$T_{stg}$	-40~100	°C

## Markings



## Optical And Electrical Characteristics(Ta = 25°C)

Characteristic		Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
LED	Forward voltage	$V_F$	$I_F = 10\text{mA}$	1.00	1.15	1.30	V
	Reverse current	$I_R$	$V_R = 5\text{V}$	—	—	10	$\mu\text{A}$
	Peak emission wavelength	$\lambda_P$	$I_F = 20\text{mA}$	—	940	—	nm
Detector	Dark current	$I_D(I_{CEO})$	$V_{CE} = 24\text{V}, I_F = 0$	—	—	0.1	$\mu\text{A}$
	Peak sensitivity wavelength	$\lambda_P$		—	820	—	nm
Coupled	Current transfer ratio	$I_C / I_F$	$V_{CE} = 5\text{V}, I_F = 20\text{mA}$	10	—	165	%
	Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	$I_F = 20\text{mA}, I_C = 1\text{mA}$	—	0.15	0.4	V
	Rise time	$t_r$	$V_{CC} = 5\text{V}, I_C = 2\text{mA}, R_L = 100\Omega$	—	6	—	$\mu\text{s}$
	Fall time	$t_f$		—	6	—	

## Precautions

The following points must be borne in mind.

- Soldering temperature: 260°C max  
Soldering time: 5s max  
(Soldering must be performed 1.5mm under the package body.)
- Clean only the soldered part of the leads. Do not immerse the entire package in the cleaning solvent.
- Mount the device on a level surface.
- Screws should be tightened to a clamping torque of 0.59 N·m.
- The package is made of polycarbonate. Polycarbonate is usually stable with acid, alcohol and aliphatic hydrocarbons, however, with petrochemicals (such as benzene, toluene and acetone), alkalis, aromatic hydrocarbons, or chloric hydrocarbons, polycarbonate may crack, swell or melt.  
Please take this into account when choosing a packaging material by referring to the table below.

### <Chemicals Which Should Not Be Used With Polycarbonate>

	Phenomenon	Chemicals
A	Staining and slight deterioration	• Nitric acid (diluted), hydrogen peroxide, chlorine
B	Cracking, crazed or swelling	• Acetic acid (70% or more) • Gasoline • Methyl ethyl ketone, ethyl acetate, butyl acetate • Ethyl methacrylate, ethyl ether, MEK • Acetone, m-amino alcohol, carbon tetrachloride • Carbon disulfide, trichloroethylene, cresol • Thinners, oil of turpentine • Triethanolamine, TCP, TBP
C	Melting ( ): Used as solvent	• Concentrated sulfuric acid • Benzene • Styrene, acrylonitrile, vinyl acetate • Ethylenediamine, diethylenediamine • (Chloroform, methyl chloride, tetrachloromethane, dioxane, 1, 2-dichloroethane)
D	Decomposition	• Ammonia water • Other alkalis

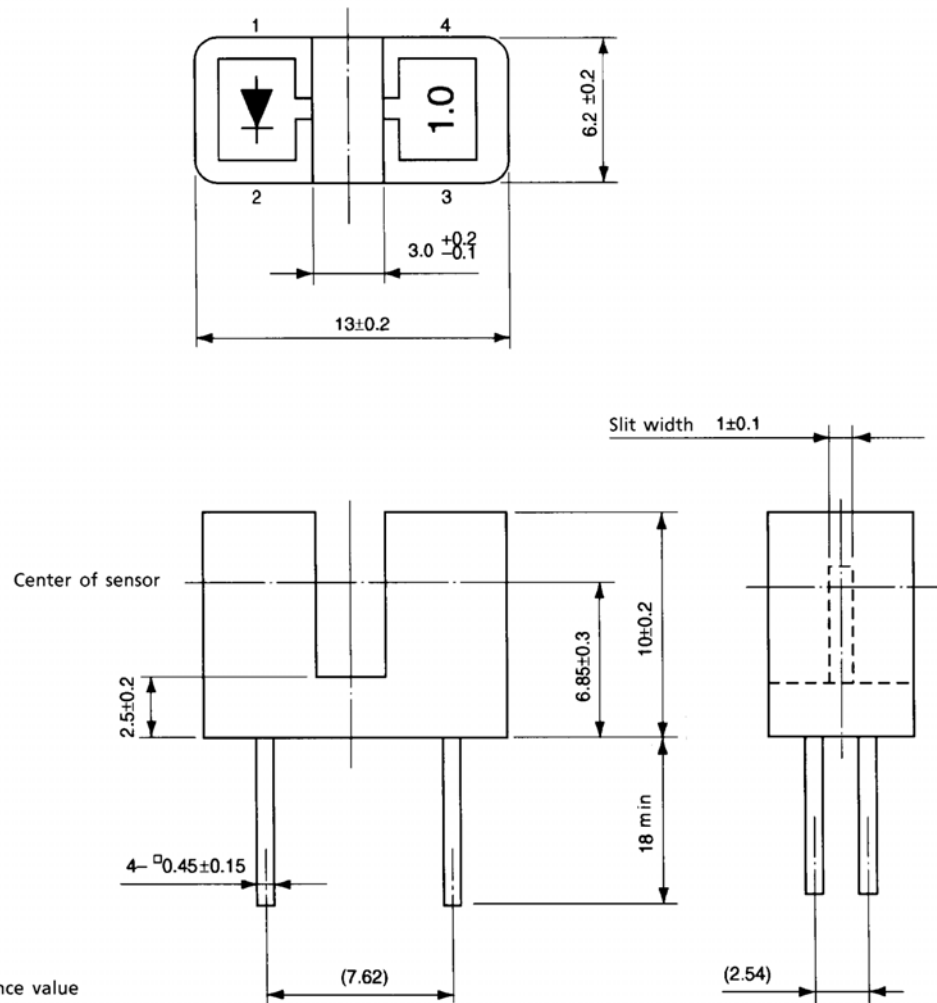
- Conversion efficiency falls over time due to current which flows in the infrared LED.  
When designing a circuit, take into account this change in conversion efficiency over time.  
The ratio of fluctuation in conversion efficiency to fluctuation in infrared LED optical output is 1 : 1.

$$\frac{I_C / I_F(t)}{I_C / I_F(0)} = \frac{P_O(t)}{P_O(0)}$$

## Package Dimensions

11-13D2

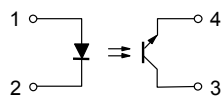
Unit : mm



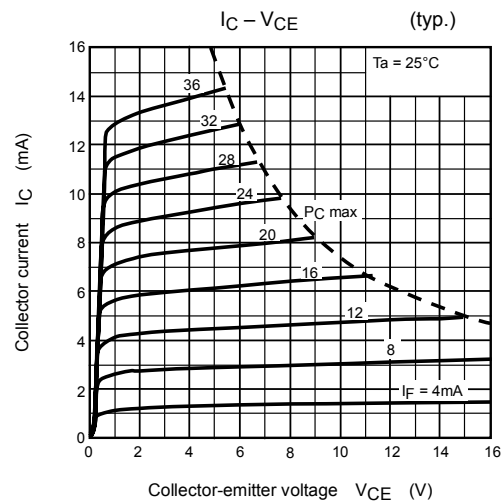
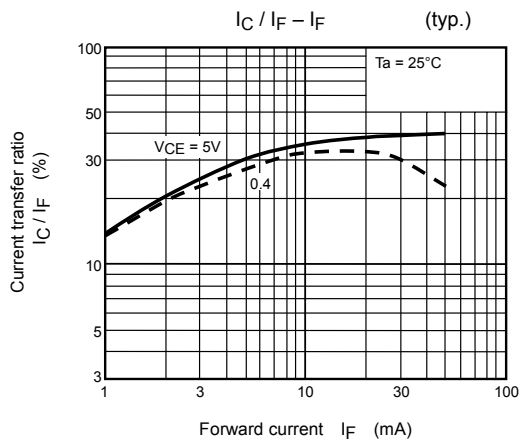
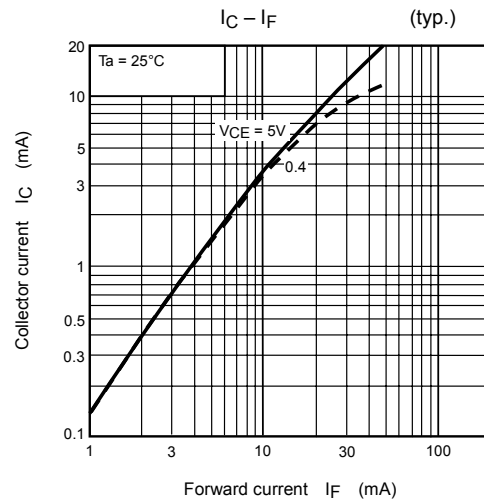
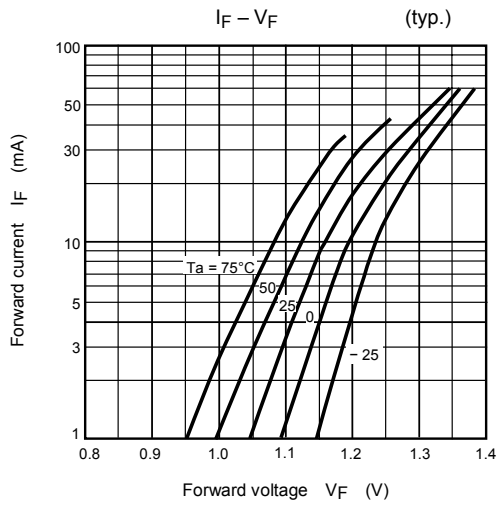
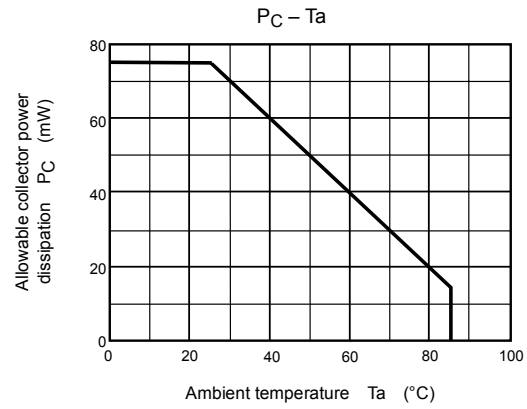
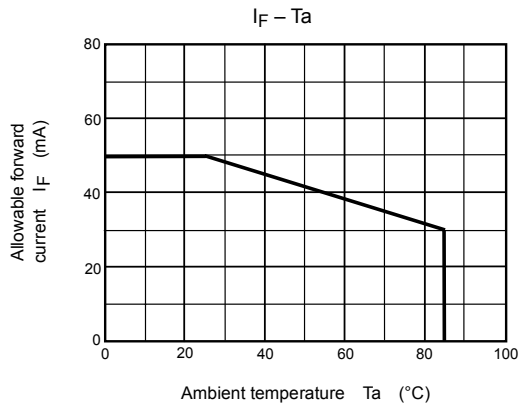
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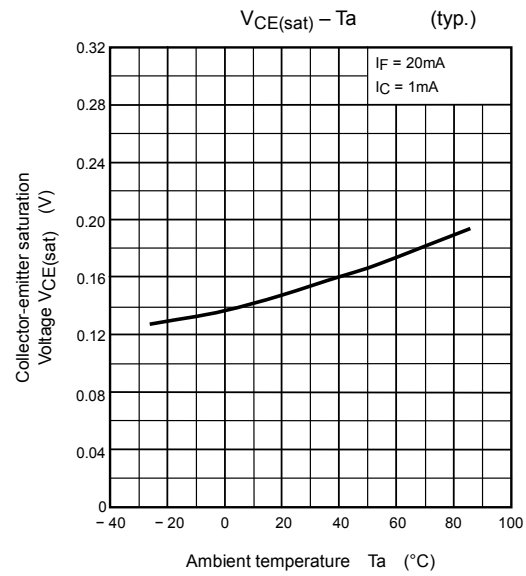
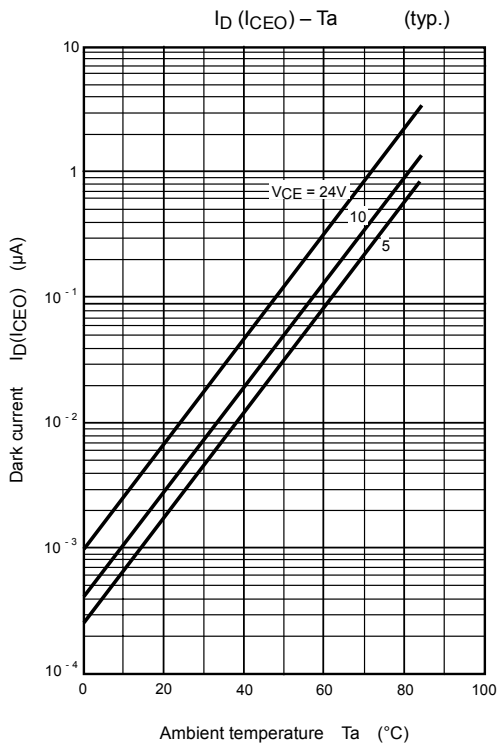
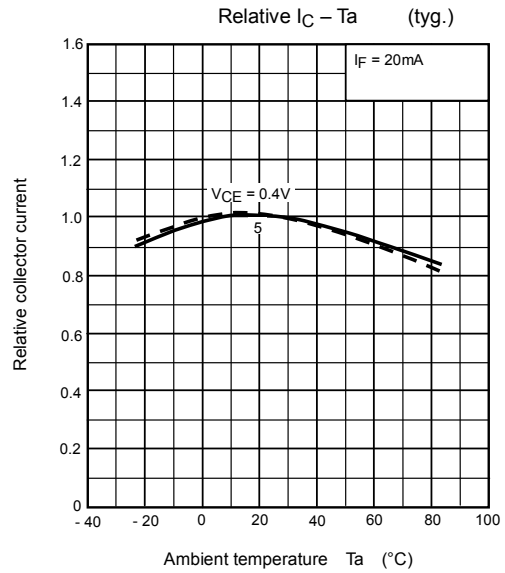
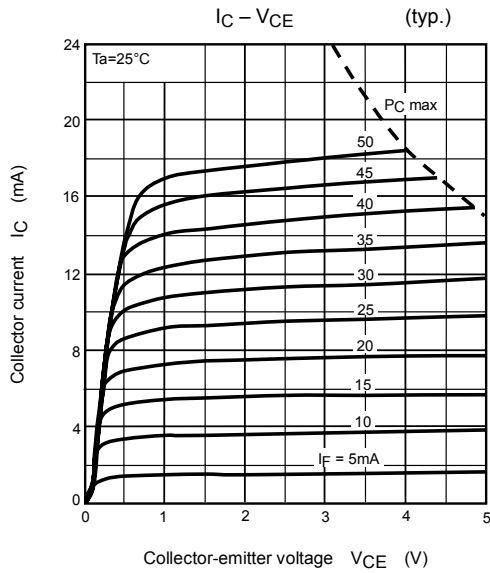
Weight: 0.78g(typ.)

## Pin Connection

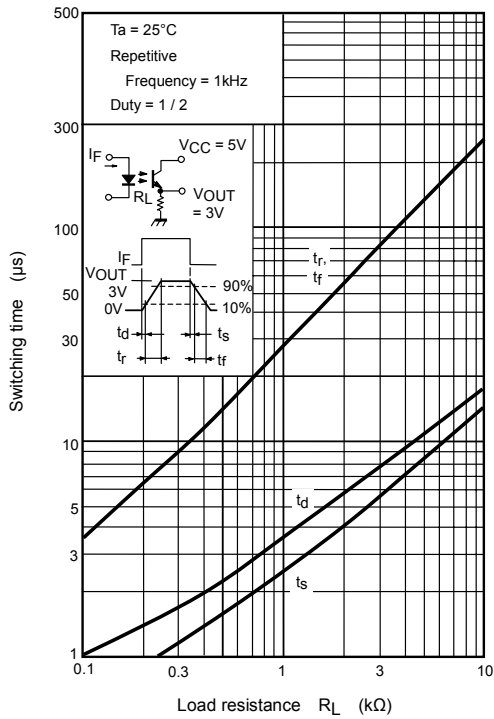


- 1. Anode
- 2. Cathode
- 3. Collector
- 4. Emitter

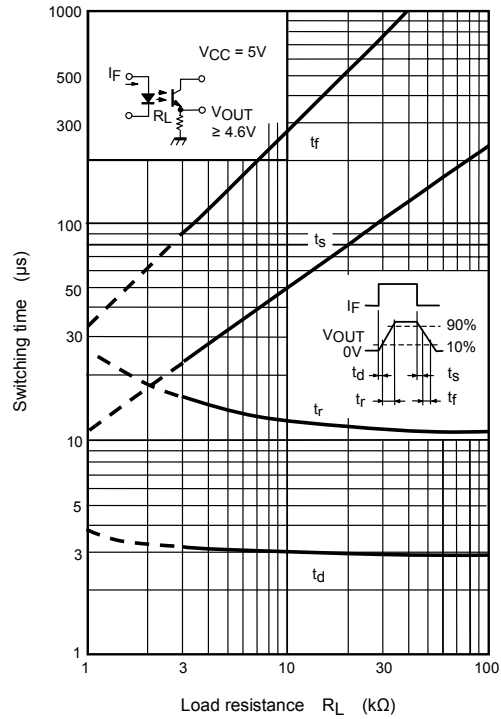




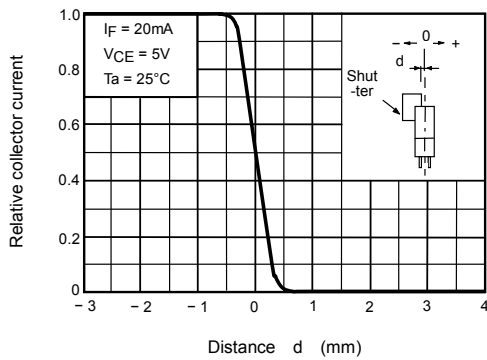
Switching characteristics  
(non saturated operation) (typ.)



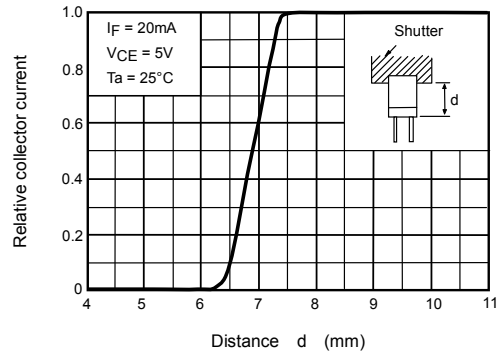
Switching characteristics  
(saturated operation) (typ.)



Detection position  
Characteristics (1) (typ.)

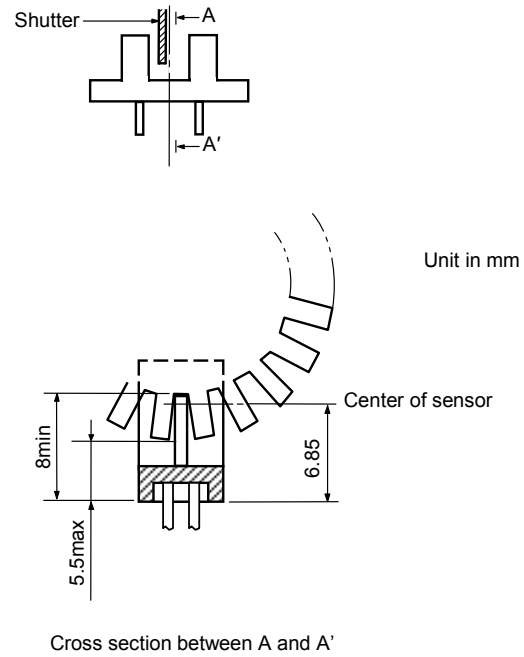


Detection position  
Characteristics (2) (typ.)



## Relative Positioning Of Shutter And Device

For normal operation position the shutter and the device as shown in the figure below. By considering the device's detection direction characteristic and switching time, determine the shutter slit width and pitch.





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