

GP1A52HRJ00F

Gap : 3mm, Slit : 0.5mm
*OPIC Output
Case package Transmissive
Photointerrupter



■ Description

GP1A52HRJ00F is a standard, OPIC output, transmissive photointerrupter with opposing emitter and detector in a case, providing non-contact sensing. For this family of devices, the emitter and detector are inserted in a case, resulting in a through-hole design.

■ Features

1. Transmissive with OPIC output
2. Highlights:
 - Vertical Slit for alternate motion detection
 - Output Low Level at intercepting optical path
3. Key Parameters:
 - Gap Width : 3mm
 - Slit Width (detector side) : 0.5mm
 - Package : 12.2×10×5mm
4. RoHS directive compliant

■ Agency approvals/Compliance

1. Compliant with RoHS directive

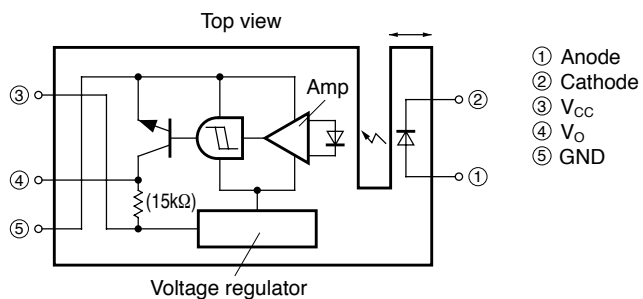
■ Applications

1. General purpose detection of object presence or motion.
2. Example : Printer, FAX, Optical storage unit

* "OPIC"(Optical IC) is a trademark of the SHARP Corporation. An OPIC consists of a light-detecting element and a signal-processing

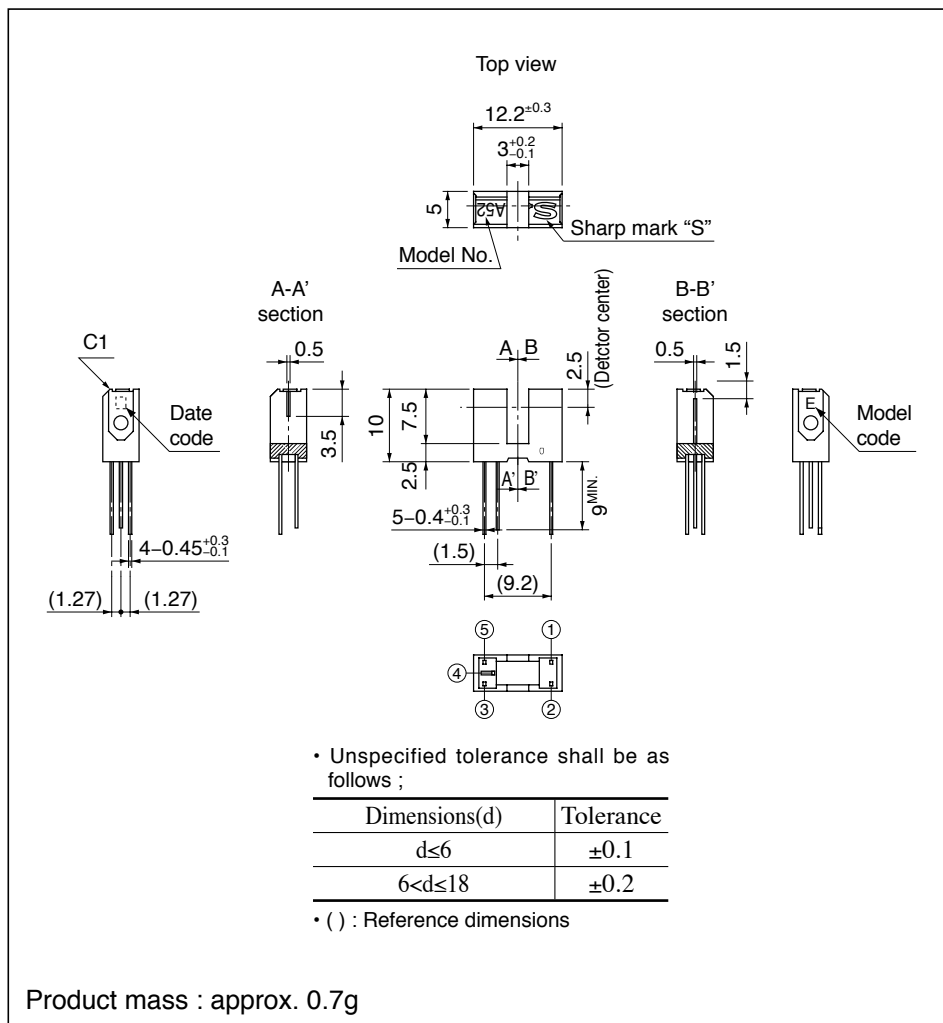
Notice The content of data sheet is subject to change without prior notice.
In the absence of confirmation by device specification sheets, SHARP takes no responsibility for any defects that may occur in equipment using any SHARP devices shown in catalogs, data books, etc. Contact SHARP in order to obtain the latest device specification sheets before using any SHARP device.

Internal Connection Diagram



Outline Dimensions

(Unit : mm)



Dip soldering material : Sn-3Ag-0.5Cu

Date code

Month of production	
Month	Mark
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
10	X
11	Y
12	Z

Model code	Year of production (Christian year)
E	Even year
e	Odd year

Country of origin

Japan, Indonesia or Philippines
(Indicated on the packing case)

■ Absolute Maximum Ratings

(T_a=25°C)

	Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Input	*1 Forward current	I _F	50	mA
	*1, 2 Peak 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	V
	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
	*3 Soldering temperature	T _{sol}	260	°C

*1 The derating factors of absolute maximum ratings due to ambient temperature are shown in Fig. 1, 2, 3

*2 Pulse width ≤ 100μs, Duty ratio=0.01

*3 For 5s or less

■ Electro-optical Characteristics

(T_a=25°C)

	Parameter	Symbol	Condition	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Input	Forward voltage	V _F	I _F =5mA	–	1.1	1.4	V
	Reverse current	I _R	V _R =3V	–	–	10	μA
Output	Operating supply voltage	V _{CC}	–	4.5	–	17	V
	Low level output voltage	V _{OL}	V _{CC} =5V, I _{OL} =16mA, I _F =0	–	0.15	0.4	V
	High level output voltage	V _{OH}	V _{CC} =5V, I _F =5mA	4.9	–	–	V
	Low level supply current	I _{CCL}	V _{CC} =5V, I _F =0	–	1.7	3.8	mA
	High level supply current	I _{CCH}	V _{CC} =5V, I _F =5mA	–	0.7	2.2	mA
Transfer characteristics	*4 "Low→High" threshold input current	I _{FLH}	V _{CC} =5V	–	1	5	mA
	*5 Hysteresis	I _{FHL} /I _{FLH}	V _{CC} =5V	0.55	0.75	0.95	–
	*6 Response time	"Low→High" Propagation delay time	V _{CC} =5V, I _F =5mA, R _L =280Ω	–	3	9	μs
		"High→Low" Propagation delay time		–	5	15	
		Rise time		–	0.1	0.5	
		Fall time		–	0.05	0.5	

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

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

*6 Test circuit for response time is shown in Fig.12.

Fig.1 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

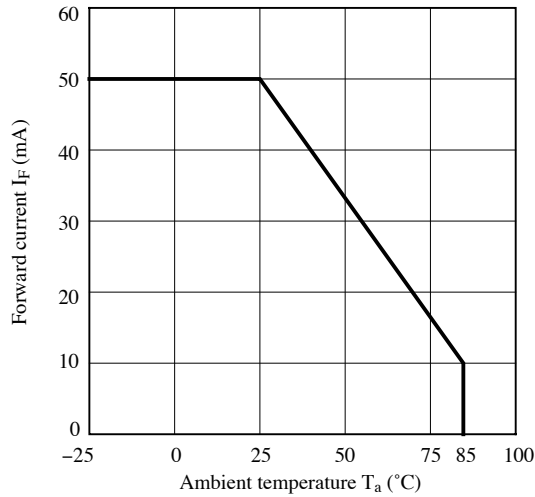


Fig.2 Output Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

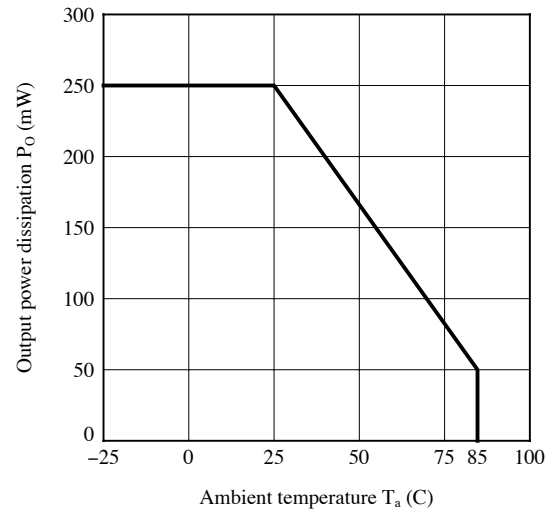


Fig.3 Low Level Output Current vs. Ambient Temperature

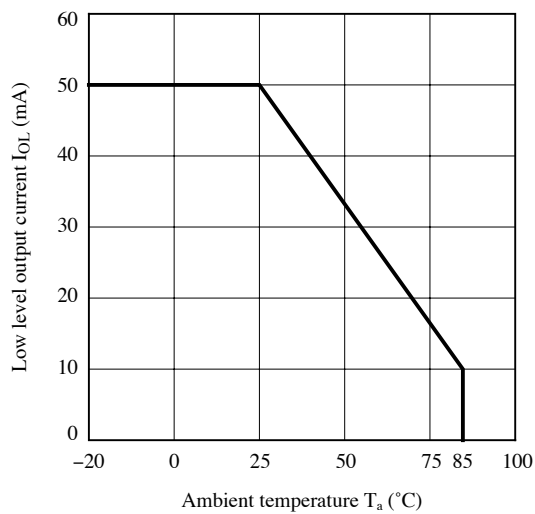


Fig.4 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

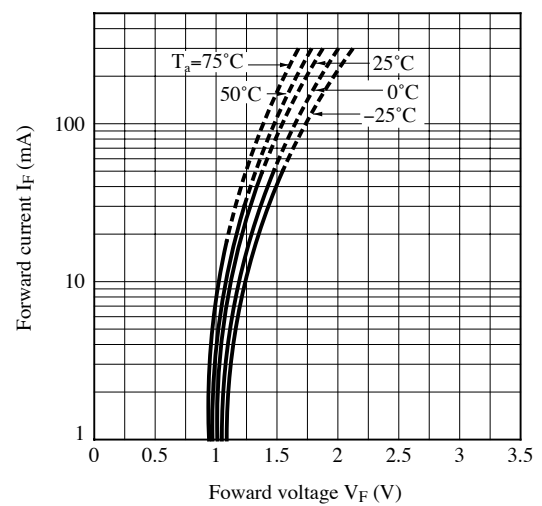


Fig.5 Relative Threshold Input Current vs. Supply Voltage

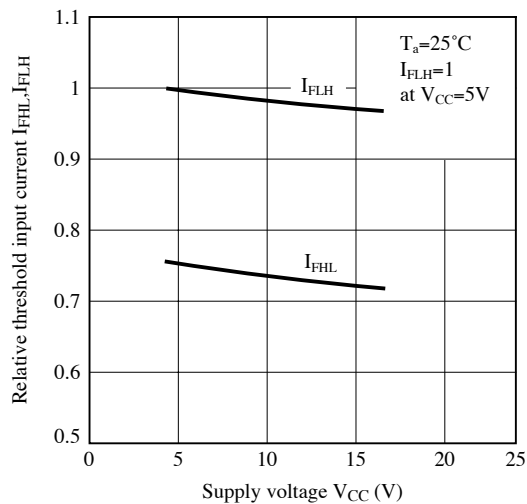


Fig.6 Relative Threshold Input Current vs. Ambient Temperature

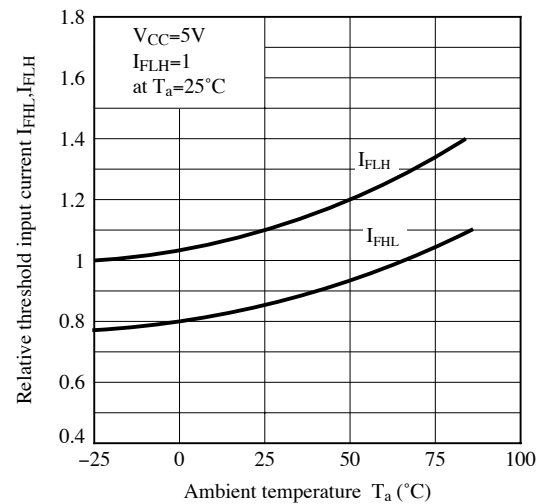


Fig.7 Low Level Output Voltage vs. Low Level Output Current

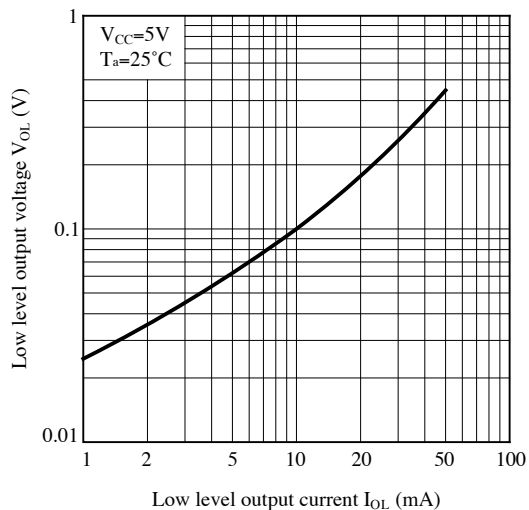


Fig.8 Low Level Output Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

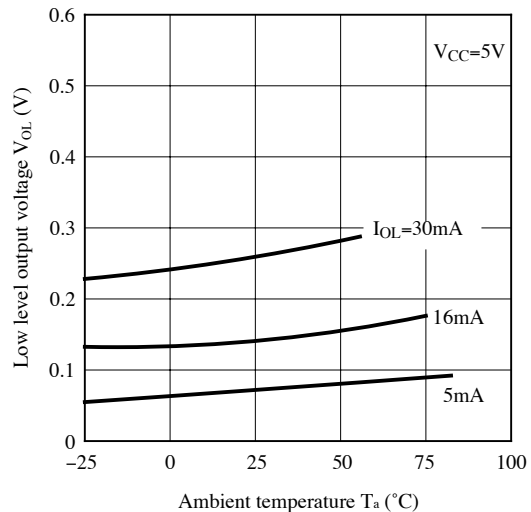


Fig.9 Supply Current vs. Ambient Temperature

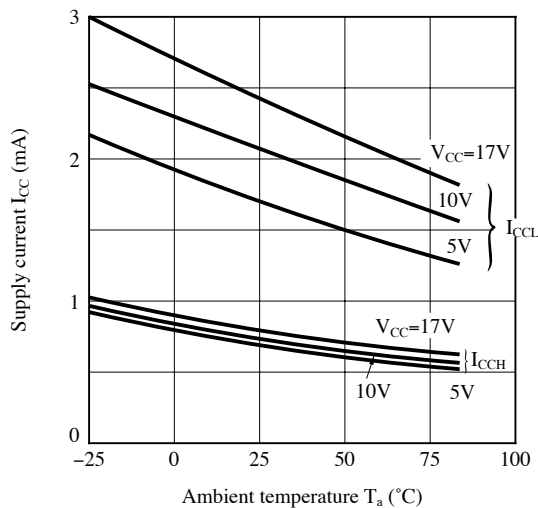


Fig.10 Propagation Delay Time vs. Forward Current

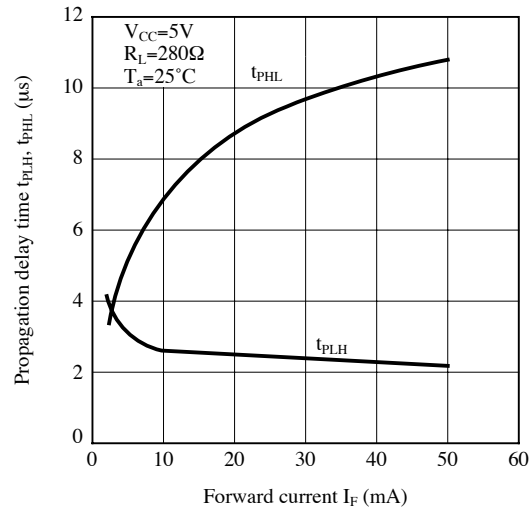


Fig.11 Rise Time, Fall Time vs. Load Resistance

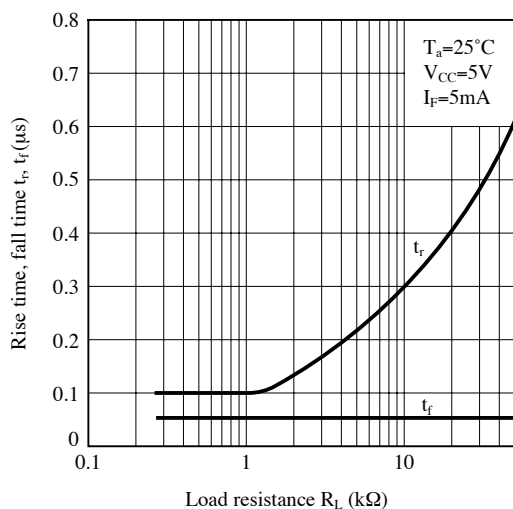
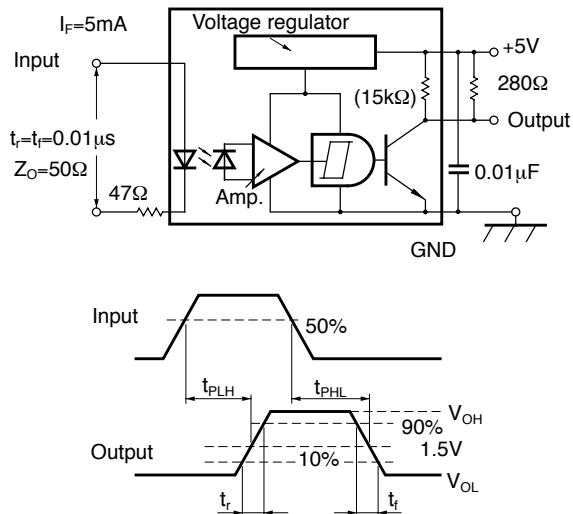


Fig.12 Test Circuit for Response Time



Remarks : Please be aware that all data in the graph are just for reference and not for guarantee.

■ Design Considerations

● Recommended operating conditions

Parameter	Symbol	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Output current	I_O	–	–	16	mA
Forward current	I_F	10	–	20	mA
Operating temperature	T_{opr}	0	–	70	°C

● Notes about static electricity

Transistor of detector side in bipolar configuration may be damaged by static electricity due to its minute design.

When handling these devices, general countermeasure against static electricity should be taken to avoid breakdown of devices or degradation of characteristics.

● Design guide

1) Prevention of detection error

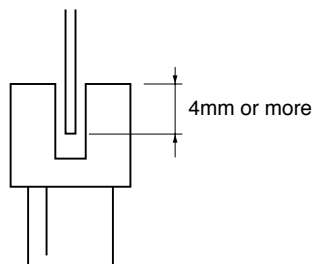
To prevent photointerrupter from faulty operation caused by external light, do not set the detecting face to the external light.

2) In order to stabilize power supply line, connect a by-pass capacitor of more than $0.01\mu\text{F}$ between V_{CC} and GND near the device.

3) Position of opaque board

Opaque board shall be installed at place 4mm or more from the top of elements.

(Example)



This product is not designed against irradiation and incorporates non-coherent IRED.

● Degradation

In general, the emission of the IRED used in photocouplers will degrade over time.

In the case of long term operation, please take the general IRED degradation (50% degradation over 5 years) into the design consideration.

● Parts

This product is assembled using the below parts.

- Photodetector (qty. : 1) [Using a silicon photodiode as light detecting portion, and a bipolar IC as signal processing circuit]

Category	Maximum Sensitivity wavelength (nm)	Sensitivity wavelength (nm)	Response time (μs)
Photodiode	900	400 to 1 200	3

- Photo emitter (qty. : 1)

Category	Material	Maximum light emitting wavelength (nm)	I/O Frequency (MHz)
Infrared emitting diode (non-coherent)	Gallium arsenide (GaAs)	950	0.3

- Material

Case	Lead frame plating
Black NORYL resin	Solder dip. (Sn-3Ag-0.5Cu)

- Others

Laser generator is not used.

■ Manufacturing Guidelines**● Soldering Method****Flow Soldering:**

Soldering should be completed below 260°C and within 5 s.

Please take care not to let any external force exert on lead pins.

Please don't do soldering with preheating, and please don't do soldering by reflow.

Hand soldering

Hand soldering should be completed within 3 s when the point of solder iron is below 350°C.

Please solder within one time.

Please don't touch the terminals directly by soldering iron.

Soldered product shall treat at normal temperature.

Other notice

Please test the soldering method in actual condition and make sure the soldering works fine, since the impact on the junction between the device and PCB varies depending on the cooling and soldering conditions.

Flux

Some flux, which is used in soldering, may crack the package due to synergistic effect of alcohol in flux and the rise in temperature by heat in soldering. Therefore, in using flux, please make sure that it does not have any influence on appearance and reliability of the photointerrupter.

● Cleaning instructions**Solvent cleaning :**

Solvent temperature should be 45°C or below. Immersion time should be 3 minutes or less.

Ultrasonic cleaning :

The effect to device by ultrasonic cleaning differs by cleaning bath size, ultrasonic power output, cleaning time, PCB size or device mounting condition etc.

Please test it in actual using condition and confirm that doesn't occur any defect before starting the ultrasonic cleaning.

Recommended solvent materials :

Ethyl alcohol, Methyl alcohol and Isopropyl alcohol.

● Presence of ODC

This product shall not contain the following materials.

And they are not used in the production process for this product.

Regulation substances : CFCs, Halon, Carbon tetrachloride, 1.1.1-Trichloroethane (Methylchloroform)

Specific brominated flame retardants such as the PBBOs and PBBs are not used in this product at all.

This product shall not contain the following materials banned in the RoHS Directive (2002/95/EC).

- Lead, Mercury, Cadmium, Hexavalent chromium, Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB), Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE).

■ Package specification

● Case package

Package materials

Anti-static plastic bag : Polyethylene

Moltopren : Urethane

Partition : Corrugated fiberboard

Packing case : Corrugated fiberboard

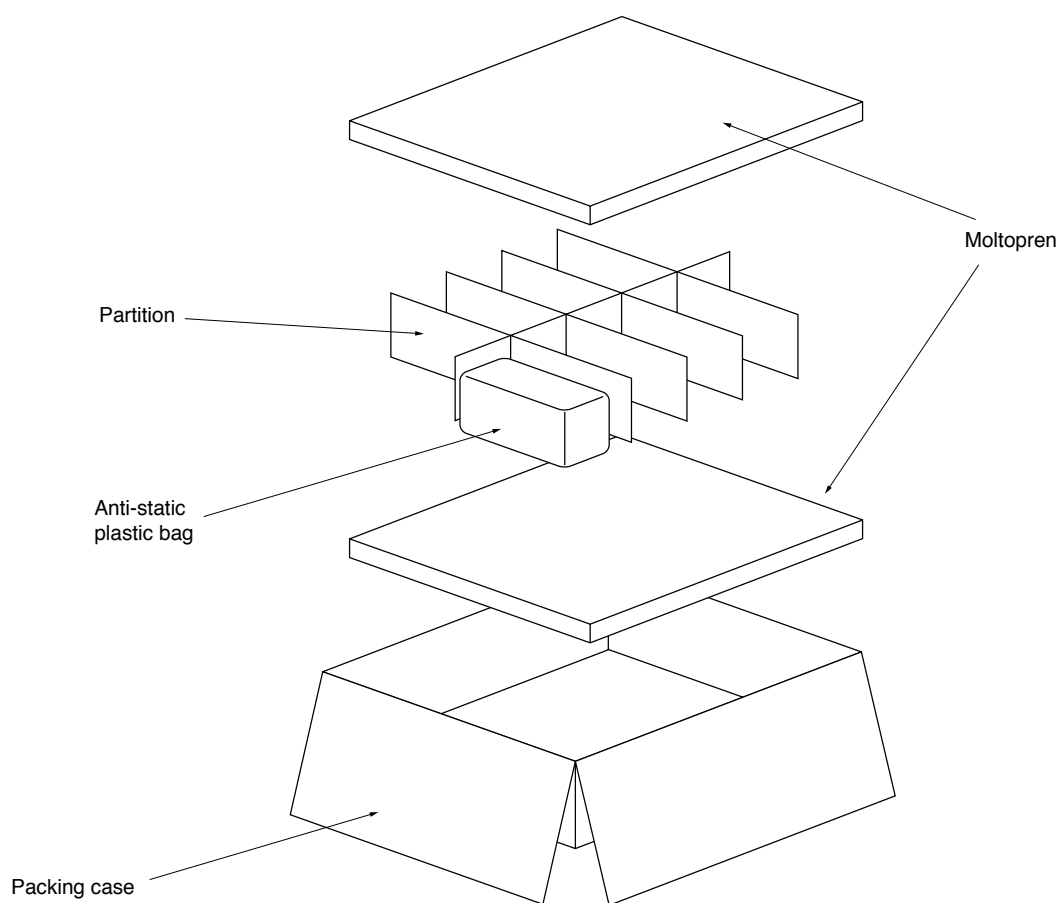
Package method

100 pcs of products shall be packaged in a plastic bag, Ends shall be fixed by stoppers. The bottom of the packing case is covered with moltopren, and the partition is set in the packing case. Each partition should have 1 plastic bag.

The 10 plastic bags containing a product are put in the packing case.

Moltopren should be located after all product are settled (1 packing contains 1 000 pcs).

Packing composition



■ Important Notices

· The circuit application examples in this publication are provided to explain representative applications of SHARP devices and are not intended to guarantee any circuit design or license any intellectual property rights. SHARP takes no responsibility for any problems related to any intellectual property right of a third party resulting from the use of SHARP's devices.

· Contact SHARP in order to obtain the latest device specification sheets before using any SHARP device. SHARP reserves the right to make changes in the specifications, characteristics, data, materials, structure, and other contents described herein at any time without notice in order to improve design or reliability. Manufacturing locations are also subject to change without notice.

· Observe the following points when using any devices in this publication. SHARP takes no responsibility for damage caused by improper use of the devices which does not meet the conditions and absolute maximum ratings to be used specified in the relevant specification sheet nor meet the following conditions:

(i) The devices in this publication are designed for use in general electronic equipment designs such as:

- Personal computers
- Office automation equipment
- Telecommunication equipment [terminal]
- Test and measurement equipment
- Industrial control
- Audio visual equipment
- Consumer electronics

(ii) Measures such as fail-safe function and redundant design should be taken to ensure reliability and safety when SHARP devices are used for or in connection

with equipment that requires higher reliability such as:

- Transportation control and safety equipment (i.e., aircraft, trains, automobiles, etc.)
- Traffic signals
- Gas leakage sensor breakers
- Alarm equipment
- Various safety devices, etc.

(iii) SHARP devices shall not be used for or in connection with equipment that requires an extremely high level of reliability and safety such as:

- Space applications
- Telecommunication equipment [trunk lines]
- Nuclear power control equipment
- Medical and other life support equipment (e.g., scuba).

· If the SHARP devices listed in this publication fall within the scope of strategic products described in the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law of Japan, it is necessary to obtain approval to export such SHARP devices.

· This publication is the proprietary product of SHARP and is copyrighted, with all rights reserved. Under the copyright laws, no part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, for any purpose, in whole or in part, without the express written permission of SHARP. Express written permission is also required before any use of this publication may be made by a third party.

· Contact and consult with a SHARP representative if there are any questions about the contents of this publication.