SHARP IS456

# **IS456**

#### **■** Features

- 1. High speed response ( $t_{PHL}$ : TYP.230ns)
- Uses a pattern to allow for possible positional deviation of the semiconductor laser spot.
- 3. Compact, mini-flat package

#### ■ Applications

1. Laser beam printers

#### **■** Absolute Maximum Ratings

 $(Ta=25^{\circ}C)$ 

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
*1Supply voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	-0.5 to + 7	V
High level output voltage	V <sub>OH</sub>	7	V
Low level output current	IoL	20	mA
Operating temperature	Topr	- 25 to + 80	°C
Storage temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-40 to + 85	°C
*2Soldering temperature	Tsol	260	°C
Power dissipation	P	150	mW
R <sub>0</sub> terminal power dissipation	P <sub>RO</sub>	24	mW
*3 Incident light intensity	Pı	5	mW
*3Radiant intensity	Ee	60	WB

<sup>\*1</sup> For 1 minute

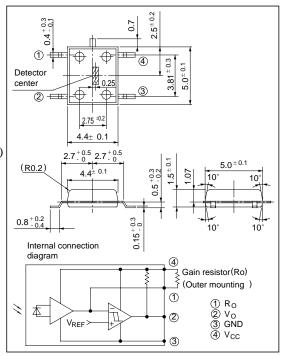
<sup>\*3</sup> Maximum allowable incident light intensity and radiant intensity of laser beam ( $\lambda = 780$ nm) to the device.



# High Speed Response Type OPIC Light Detector

#### **■** 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.

# **■** Electro-optical Characteristics

 $(V_{CC} = 5V, Ta = 25^{\circ}C)$ 

	Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
High level ou	tput voltage	V <sub>OH</sub>	$R_0=51$ k $\Omega$ , E v=0	4.9	-	-	V
Low level out	put voltage	V <sub>OL</sub>	$I_{OL}$ =10mA, E $_{V}$ =1 000lx	-	0.4	0.6	V
High level su	pply current	Icch	$R_0=51k\Omega$ , E v=0	-	2.6	4.5	mA
Low level sup	oply current	Iccl	$R_0=51k\Omega$ , E $_{\rm V}=1~000lx$	-	3.8	6.6	mA
*4 "High→Low" threshold illuminance 1		E <sub>VHL1</sub>	$R_0=51k\Omega$	330	470	600	lx
*4 "High→Low" threshold illuminance 2		E <sub>VHL2</sub>	$R_0=5.1k\Omega$	-	5 800	-	lx
"High→Low" threshold incident light intensity		P <sub>IHL</sub>	$R_0=5.1$ k $\Omega$ , 1 =780nm	-	100	-	μW
Response time	"High→Low" propagation delay time	t PHL	$C_L$ =15pF, Duty=1: 1 $P_1$ =0.2mW, $\lambda$ =780nm $R_0$ =5.1k $\Omega$ , $R_L$ =510 $\Omega$	-	230	400	ns
	"Low→High" propagation delay time	t PLH		-	230	400	ns
	Rise time	tr		-	60	200	ns
	Fall time	$t_{\mathrm{f}}$		-	20	100	ns

<sup>\*4</sup> E VHL 1, E VHL 2 represent illuminance by CIE standard light source A(tungsten lamp) when output goes from high to low.

<sup>\*2</sup> For 3 seconds at the position shown in the following drawing.



## ■ Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	MIN.	MAX.	Unit
Operating supply voltage	V <sub>cc</sub>	4.5	5.5	V
Operating temperature	T opr	0	60	°C
Incident light intentity ( $\lambda = 780$ nm)	Pı	-	2.5	mW

In order to stabilize power supply line, connect a by-pass capacitor of  $0.1\mu F$  between Vcc and GND near the device.

Fig. 1 Total Power Dissipation vs.
Ambient Temperature

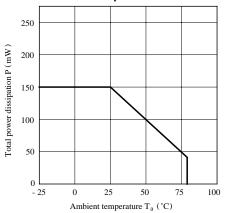


Fig. 3 Low Level Output Voltage vs.
Ambient Temperature

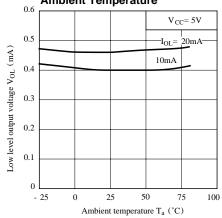


Fig. 2 Low Level Output Voltage vs. Low Level Output Current

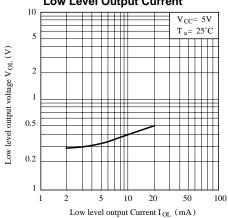


Fig. 4 Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage

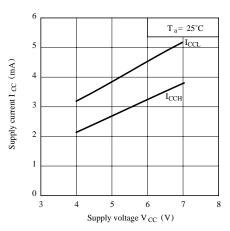


Fig. 5 Supply Current vs.

Ambient Temperature

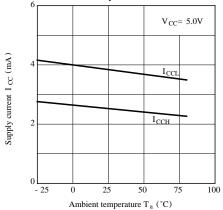


Fig. 7 "High →Low" Threshold Incident Light Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

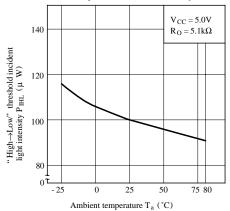


Fig. 9 Propagation Delay Time vs. Incident Light Intensity

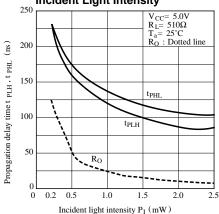


Fig. 6 "High →Low" Threshold Incident Light Intensity vs. Gain Resistanse

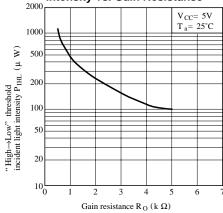


Fig. 8 "High →Low" Threshold Incident Light Intensity vs. Supply Voltage

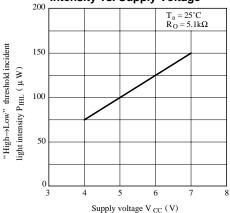


Fig.10 Propagation Delay Time vs.

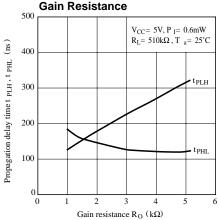


Fig.11 Propagation Delay Time vs. Ambient Temperature

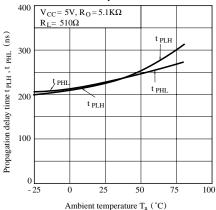


Fig.13 Rise Time, Fall Time vs. Ambient Temperature

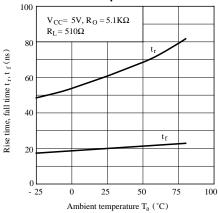


Fig.12 Rise Time, Fall Time vs. Load Resistance

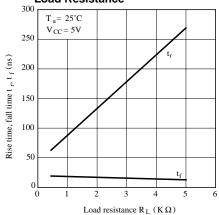
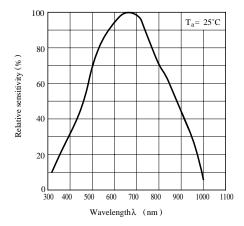
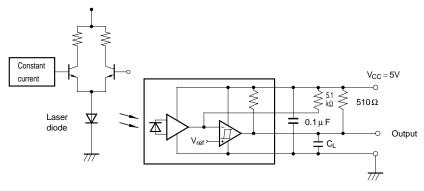


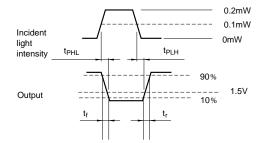
Fig.14 Spectral Sensitivity





### **Test Circuit for Response Time**





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

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  - Traffic signals
  - Gas leakage sensor breakers
  - Alarm equipment
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